Collins

柯林斯
高阶英汉双解词典

Learner's English - Chinese Dictionary

商務印書館
THE COMMERCIAL PRESS

Collins

《柯林斯高阶英汉双解词典》在英语词典编纂史上颇具创新意义。它根据Collins首创的、世界规模最大的英语语料库（Bank of English）编写而成，其中收录的词语、解释用语、征引的例句、说明用语都来自真实的语言，对现代英语教学与学习大有裨益。

真实英语 收录词语60 000多条，例证55 000条，涵盖英国英语和美国英语。

时代英语 语料选自世界各国的英文书刊及电视电台用语，收录新词新义，富有现代气息。

全新的释义方法 用完整的英文自然句子解释词条，充分反映词语在典型语境中的典型意义及用法。

自然的释义风格 释义清晰流畅，简洁平易，解释任何一个词语，都如同教师在教室面授详析。

英汉双解并重 辅以汉语释义，例句英汉对照，内容贴近生活。

词频标示 根据词汇使用频率，注明词汇的常用程度，方便读者定向掌握常用词汇。

语法信息 直观显示词语的词性、搭配模式，说明相关的用法限制。

语用信息 突出词语的交际功能，阐明词汇语文意义的同时，指导读者得体运用。

表达提示 阐述文体、语域和地区的差异，区分正式用语和非正式用语、口语和书面语、英国英语和美国英语的不同表达方式。

词形变化 清晰列出词语的拼写形式，包括屈折形式和英美拼写法。

英语语料库（BANK OF ENGLISH）收词超过5.2亿，且仍在不断充实，语料选自现代英文世界各不同媒体：报纸、杂志、书籍、电视节目、电台广播以及生活对话等，如实展示英美各国以及国际社会使用英文的最新情况。

http://www.cp.com.cn

ISBN 978-7-100-05555-0

9 787100 055550 >

定价:98.00元

Collins
柯林斯
高阶英汉双解词典
Learner's English - Chinese Dictionary

商務印書館
THE COMMERCIAL PRESS

Collins

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

柯林斯高阶英汉双解词典/英国柯林斯公司编；姚乃强等审译.
—北京：商务印书馆，2008
ISBN 978-7-100-05555-0

Ⅰ.柯… Ⅱ.①英…②姚… Ⅲ.①英语－词典②词典－英、汉
Ⅳ.H316

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2007）第114558号

柯林斯高阶英汉双解词典

商 务 印 书 馆 出 版
（北京王府井大街36号 邮政编码100710）
商 务 印 书 馆 发 行
北 京 外 文 印 刷 厂 印 刷
ISBN 978－7－100－05555－0

2008年10月第1版 开本880×1230 1/32
2008年10月北京第1次印刷 印张61 3/8
印数30 000册

定价：98.00元

前　言

柯林斯语料库问世已逾23年，搜集和分析了大量书面及口头英语。该语料库提供的一切资料都是依据对现在通行的英语的研究，而“英语语料库”（The Bank of English）展现的就是现在通行的英语。目前收入该语料库的资料已超过 5.2 亿词。

本词典继承了柯林斯词典系列的优秀传统，提供有关英语的清晰翔实的信息。全部释义使用完整句子，一切数据均以“英语语料库”为依据。例句也是取自这个词库。它代表了现今通行的真实英语，也就是说，每一个例句都来自组成人们语言主要部分的真实文本或谈话，而不是杜撰编造的。

英语语料库

“英语语料库”是由计算机储存的一个巨大的数据库，记录了万千个英语文本，称为词库或语料库（corpus）。这些文本内容广泛，丰富多样，包含严肃小说、通俗文学、报刊文章、垃圾电子邮件，乃至非正式的谈话或闲聊。其中 25% 的材料是美国英语，还有 5% 的材料来自诸如澳大利亚、新加坡等多种地区变异的英语。

语料库是一个储存着大量有关语言信息的数据库。它使词典编纂者得以仔细考察词语是如何使用的，从而在编写词条时能反映语言最重要、最典型的用法。本词典的每一个词条都是根据语料库提供的资料编纂的。

通过使用语料库，我们能够确定哪些是一个词常用的和重要的词义，哪些是主要的语法形式，并将这些数据汇集起来，给予清晰详尽的表述。

词条

跟 COLLINS 词典系列中的其他词典一样，词义的解释都使用完整的句子。这种释义方式使我们能够在典型的语境中说明各个词语，并显示与它们有关联的、有代表性的语法形式。这种直接的、口语化的释义方式犹如教师在课堂上讲解一个词的意义。

这种释义方式向读者展示了什么是典型的语境、典型的搭配和典型的结构。例如 sanction 这个词的第1项释义是这样表述的：

> If someone in authority **sanctions** an action or practice,
> they officially approve of it and allow it to be done.

这说明动词 sanction 的主语通常是人，而且该人是一名有权人士。假若你要在 sanction 和 allow 两个词中选择其一时，那么这个信息就很重要，因为它说明了该词在什么样的语境下使用，显现了其典型意义。

run 一词的第 21 项释义是这样写的：

When you say that vehicles such as trains and buses **run** from one place to another, you mean they regularly travel along that route.

这就表明 run 的这个释义只用于交通工具，因此在说到你上学或上班经常走的路线时，就不能用 run (行驶) 了。

释义内也提供典型的语法结构。例如，通常用于被动语态的动词在释义时就用被动式。reserve 的第1项释义是这样表述的：

If something **is reserved** for a particular person or purpose, it is kept specially for that person or purpose.

在释义中使用被动式反映了这个词在语言中的典型用法，在边栏的语法说明中对此注明 VB: usu passive（通常被动）。

释义常常用例句予以说明。这些例句都直接取自“英语语料库”。例句都经过仔细挑选以反映典型的搭配和结构形式，显现该词语在自然语境下的使用状况。

边栏

边栏设于释义和例句主栏的右侧，有关词频、语法、语域和语用等信息都放在边栏里，与显示释义及例句的主栏分开，读者就可一目了然。

词频

语料库使我们能够提供某词的使用频率。本词典中几乎一半的词条都在边栏里有一个词频等级标记。词频分成五级，从五个黑菱形到一个黑菱形。读者在本词典中查找一个词时可以立即看出这个词是不是常用词。

标有五个黑菱形的是常用的语法词，如 the, with, also 等，以及最常用的词汇，如 stand, sit, think 等。这是词汇中最小的类别，但却是出现频率最高的，在语言中占很大的比例。

标有四个黑菱形的词也是常用词。连同标有五个黑菱形的词，它们约占英语惯常用语的 75%。

标有三个、二个和一个黑菱形的词的使用频率递次下降。最后，本词典中约有一半的词条没有词频的等级标记。这些词较多在听和读中遇到，并不经常使用。

我们把词频最高的三个等级的词列成词表 (代表了英语最常用的3,156词) 附在词典后面。

语法

每个词的所有释义都设有相关的多种语法信息，从基本的词类开始，如 VB（动词）、

N-COUNT（可数名词）等。接在后面的是有些关于用法的限制或典型的句型。就动词而言，每一个例句都在边栏里注明相应的句型。封面内页载有说明语法的语法略语表，此外，xv页至 xxxv页又对词类和句型作了详细的解释。

语用

某些词条的边栏里有 PRAGMATICS （语用）符号，表示其释义内容不只是简单地解释词义，而是表示以下一些语言行为：

功能：如邀请、同意、劝告等。

话语组织：表示说话者话语内容的结构。例如，当你用 *for a start* （首先）来开始陈述赞同某事的理由时，这就表示你也许会进一步说明其他理由。

表明态度：有些词在描述某人或事物时也同时表明了说话者的态度。例如，你使用动词 deign （俯就，屈尊） 谈论某人，你就强烈地表达了你不赞同他的所为。

强调：某些词和短语用来强调话语内容。例如，如果有人说：*It's mighty hot* （热得很），他是强调他认为温度非常高。

所有这些语用功能都在边栏中用 PRAGMATICS 来标示。

文体和语域

在边栏里最后一类信息是文体、语域和地区变异。那些在英国英语中使用，而在美国英语中不使用的词语都在边栏里标上 *BRITISH*（英国英语）；同样，美国词语都标上 *AMERICAN* （美国英语）。在很多情况下，释义部分会告诉读者在另一个地区的对应词或表达方式。其他的标记还有 *FORMAL* （正式语）、*INFORMAL* （非正式语）、*SPOKEN* （口语）等等。

附录

本词典在正文后面还有多个附录，都在目录页列出，其中包括地区名称、罗经方位点、数字、日期、时间、度量衡、词频表等。最后，还有 20 面专为本词典画的插图。

柯林斯

词条指南

词条顺序：首词按字母顺序排列。大写、连字符、撇号、重音符号以及词与词之间的间隔等都不影响排序。

'ghost town
'ghost-write
ghoul
GHQ
GI

首词：首词与主要形式用大号黑字体排印在左边。
表示可以用连字符分开的分隔点置于首词中，告诉读者该首词可怎样利用连字符分开。

gan·der /ˈgændə/ **ganders.**

首词的变异形式或不同拼写方式都放在首词后面。

gab·ar·dine /ˌgæbəˈdiːn/ **gabardines;** 又拼作 **gaberdine.**

屈折变化形式：名词、动词、形容词和副词的词形变化形式用字体较小的黑体排印。

gher·kin /ˈgɜːkɪn/ **gherkins.**

glit·ter /ˈglɪtə/ **glitters, glittering, glittered.**

gloomy /ˈgluːmi/ **gloomier, gloomiest.**

ghet·to /ˈgetəʊ/ **ghettos** or **ghettoes.**

屈折变化形式的说明。

gam·bol /ˈgæmbəl/ **gambols, gambolling, gambolled;** [美]拼作 **gamboling, gamboled.**

发音：见封底内页的发音指南。

gey·ser /ˈgiːzə/ **geysers.**

发音说明。

gradu·ate, graduates, graduating, graduated. The noun is pronounced /ˈgrædʒuət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈgrædʒueɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈgrædʒuət/. 动词发音为 /ˈgrædʒueɪt/.

义项编号：对具有多于一个意义或用法的词，每个义项都用号码标出。

gilt /gɪlt/ **gilts.**
1 A **gilt** object is covered with a thin layer of gold or gold paint. 镀金的；涂以金色的.
2 **Gilts** are the same as **gilt-edged** stocks or securities. 同gilt-edged.

■ If you **guide** a vehicle somewhere, you control it carefully to make sure that it goes in the right direction. (小心翼翼地)操控. ◆ ***Captain Shelton guided his plane down the runway.*** 谢尔顿机长小心地沿跑道操控飞机.

grad·ual /ˈgrædʒuəl/.
A **gradual** change or process occurs in small stages over a long period of time, rather than suddenly. 逐渐的; 渐变的. ◆ ***You can expect her progress at school to be gradual rather than brilliant.*** 你不能指望她的学业一下子就出类拔萃, 只能希望她逐渐进步.

释义：以常用词和完整的句子写出，显示首词的一般用法。

例如，动词的释义能显示该动词的此词义与哪类主语和宾语一起使用，以及该动词是否用于某个特定的结构里。

形容词的释义能显示该形容词的此词义通常与哪些词一起使用，以及它是否更多地用在名词前面或动词后面。

give /gɪv/ **gives, giving, gave, given.**
■ You can use **give** with nouns that refer to physical actions. The whole expression refers to the performing of the action. For example, '**She gave a smile**' means almost the same as 'She smiled'. 与表示身体动作的名词连用, 整个短语表示动作的实行. 如 She gave a smile (她微微一笑) 与 She smiled 意思几近相同. ◆ *She stretched her arms out and gave a great yawn.* 她伸开双臂打了一个大大的哈欠. *He reached for her hand and gave it a reassuring squeeze.* 他伸手握住她的手, 捏了一下以使她放心.

gripe /graɪp/ **gripes, griping, griped.**
If you say that someone is **griping**, you mean they are complaining about something in an annoying way. 抱怨, 发牢骚. ◆ *I am sick of hearing motorists griping about the state of the roads.* 我讨厌听驾驶者抱怨路面状况不好.
➩ A **gripe** is a complaint about something. 牢骚, 怨言, 不满. ◆ *That's a minor gripe.* 那不过是小小的牢骚.

例句：所有例句都取自"Collins Cobuild 英语语料库"，其语言真实地道。例句都经过精心挑选，显示该词或表达式的典型语境和最经常使用的语法句型。

在有些情况下，即当一个词有几种可能的结构和搭配时，释义显示的是最常用的用法，而例句则说明其他的可能性。

glib /glɪb/.
If you describe what someone says as **glib**, you disapprove of it because it suggests that something is simple or easy when this is not the case at all. (贬义) 把(本不轻松简单的事情)说得轻松简单的; 巧舌如簧的; 油嘴滑舌的. ◢ **glib·ly** ◆ *We talk glibly of equality of opportunity.* 我们轻率地谈论机会均等.

glid·er /ˈglaɪdə/ **gliders.**
A **glider** is an aircraft without an engine, which flies by floating on air currents. 滑翔机. ◢ **glid·ing. Gliding** is the sport or activity of flying in a glider. 滑翔运动.

派生词：由首词所形成的其他意义上密切相关的词，都置于三角形符号 ◢ 后面。

glare /gleə/ **glares, glaring, glared.**
■ If you **glare** at someone, you look at them with an angry expression on your face. 怒视; 瞪眼. ◆ ***Jacob glared and muttered something.*** 雅各瞪着眼睛嘟囔着什么.
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ ***His glasses magnified his irritable glare.*** 他的眼镜使得他的怒视更为明显.

grouse /graʊs/ **grouses, grousing, groused.** The form **grouse** is used as the plural for meaning 1. 用于第1释义时 grouse 为复数形式.
■ **Grouse** are small fat birds which are often shot for sport and can be eaten. 松鸡.
➩ **Grouse** is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 松鸡肉. ◆ *...roast grouse.* 烤松鸡肉.

当首词在其释义中可用作有别于原来词类／形式的另一种词类／形式时，这种变化由空心箭号 ➩ 引出。

惯用语：用黑体字排印，以引起注意，并在边栏里标有 PHR 字样。

5 If you say that a child is being **as good as gold**, you are emphasizing that they are behaving very well. （孩子）表现极好的。 PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that someone has **a heart of gold**, you are emphasizing that they are very good and kind. （强调人善良）金子般的心，好心肠。 PHR

■ **Gas** is the fuel which is used to drive motor vehicles. The British word is **petrol**. 汽油. [英]作 petrol. ◆ *...a tank of gas.* 一箱汽油. *...gas stations.* 加油站. If you **step on the gas** when you are driving a vehicle, you go faster. （驾车时）踩油门，加速。 N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN PHR

如果一个短语与另一个用法或意义关系密切，便可能放在同一个义项里。

短语动词：按字母顺序置于词条的后面，由箭头 ➤ 引出。

➤**grind down.**

If you say that someone **grinds** you **down**, you mean that they treat you very harshly and cruelly, reducing your confidence or your will to resist. 折磨；压迫；欺压. PHR-V: V n P PRAGMATICS

■ When you **gather** something such as your strength, courage, or thoughts, you make an effort to prepare yourself to do something. 集中（力量）；鼓起（勇气）；唤起. ◆ *You must gather your strength for the journey.* 你必须鼓起劲来准备这趟旅行. VB V n

有时短语动词在词条内释义中给予解释，由空心箭号 ➩ 引出。

➩ **Gather up** means the same as **gather**. 义同 gather. ◆ *She was gathering up her courage to approach him.* 她正鼓起勇气去接近他. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

相互参照：表示关联的信息能在另一词条中找到。

gaol·er /ˈdʒeɪlə/ **gaolers.**

➽ 见 **jailer**.

■ ➽ 又见 **greenhouse gas, natural gas, tear gas, gas chamber, gas mask**.

■ **General** workers do a variety of jobs which require no special skill or training. （不需特殊技能的工人）一般的，普通的. ◆ *...a tractor driver and two general labourers.* 一名拖拉机手和两名普通工人. ADJ: ADJ n

■ ➽ 又见 **generally**.

惯用语的相互参照亦置于箭号 ➽ 后面。

■ ➽ to **gather dust**: 见 **dust**.

边栏

词频：根据"英语语料库"，显示该词的常用及重要程度。详细解说见1905页。

ˈgas mask, gas masks. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **gas mask** is a device worn over someone's face in order to protect them from poisonous gases. 防毒面具. N-COUNT

语法：说明使用该词的常用句型。详细解说见 XV页至XXXV 页。

gain·ful /ˈgeɪnful/.

If you are in **gainful** employment, you have a job for which you are paid and which is not against the law. 有报酬的；有合法收入的. ◆ *...lack of opportunities for gainful employment.* 缺乏有报酬的就业机会. ▲ **gain·ful·ly** ◆ *Both parents were gainfully employed.* 父母双方都被有偿雇用. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL ADV ADV -ed

边栏也包括有关语用、文体和语域的信息；以下将进一步说明。

■ When you **gasp**, you take a short quick breath through your mouth, especially when you are surprised, shocked, or in pain. （因惊讶、震惊或疼痛而）喘息，喘气. ◆ *She gasped for air.* 她急促地呼吸着空气. *'Stop!' he gasped.* '停下!'他喘着气说. VB: V V for n V with quote

语用

在本词典里 PRAGMATICS（语用）一词，在某些词语和表达式旁的边栏里的方框内出现，说明讲英语的人在使用这些词语和表达式时不只是简单地传递意义，也用来表示一些行为，如邀请朋友参加聚会、恭维某人、许诺、侮辱、劝说、忠告、表示厌烦或不赞同等等。因此，英语与其他语言一样，许多词语和表达式在表达意义之外，还别有用途。

要达到良好的交际效果，我们需要知道哪些词语和表达式做哪些事。因此，我们显示这些词语，从而使英语学习者能尽可能掌握有关交际的信息，使交流更清楚、更有效。提供的信息还包括释义中有关如何使用、何时使用以及为什么使用这个词语的补充信息。

例如：grotty 一词的词条边栏里有一个语用方框：其释义是这样开始的：

If you describe something as grotty...（如果你描写某事物令人讨厌...）

这部分表明说话人在表达一种主观的判断。这个释义接着说：

...you dislike it and think that it is unpleasant or of poor quality.（你不喜欢它，并认为它令人不悦或者品质低劣.）

这部分表示说话人对某事物的感情。

最后，有一个例句表示它在语境中的典型用法：

... a grotty little flat in Camden.（位于卡姆登的一套劣质小住房.）

文体和语域

有些词或词义主要是由某特定人群或在某特定的社会语境里使用的。本词典在边栏里给它们以下的标签：

地域标签

AMERICAN（美国英语）：主要在美国或其他使用或教授美国英语的地方人们使用的英语，如 gasoline（汽油）、gearshift（变速杆）。

BRITISH（英国英语）：主要在英国或其他使用或教授英国英语的地方人们使用的英语，如 gazump（抬价改卖）、geezer（家伙）。

文体标签

DATED（过时）：一般被认为过时了，不再通用了，如 gallant（英勇的）、gosh（天哪）。

FORMAL（正式语）：主要用于正式场合，或用于政界和商界，或向权威人士说话或书写时使用，如 generality（概述）、germane（有关的）。

INFORMAL（非正式语）：主要用于非正式场合、谈话和私人信件，如 gig（现场演出）、gigantic（巨大的）。

JOURNALISM（新闻用语）：主要用于报纸、广播和电视，如 game plan（策略）。

LITERARY（文学用语）：主要用于小说、诗歌和其他文学体裁，如 gladden（使高兴）、gossamer（轻如薄纱的）。

RUDE（粗鲁语）：很可能冒犯或侮辱他人的一些词语，通常应避免使用。

SPOKEN（口语）：主要用于日常讲话而不用在书面材料里，如 get（有）。

TECHNICAL（专业术语）：主要在专业人士谈论或书写有关诸如商业、音乐、医药等事物、事件或过程时使用，如 gunnery（枪炮射击操作）、gestation（妊娠）。

WRITTEN（书面语）：主要用于书面材料，而不用在日常讲话里，如 gingerly（小心翼翼地）。

语 法

绪言

本词典中几乎全部有释义的词都在边栏里附上有关语法的提示。对于每个词或词义，其基本词类或词性都用大写字母显示。如词类有N-COUNT（可数名词）、VB（动词）、ADJ-GRADED（等级形容词）、PRON（代词）、以及PHR（惯用语）等。在很多情况下，基本词类之后有一个或几个句型，以扩展或限制该词的使用。以下数例说明基本词类后续的句型：

N-COUNT: also *by/with* N

N-UNCOUNT: also N in pl

ADJ-GRADED: ADJ n

在句型中，基本词类（ N, ADJ ）用大写字母显示，其他与句型有关的词（*by/with*）用斜体，其他信息（ passive, pl ）用正体。替换的句型用斜线（ / ）表示。例如，一个附有 N *between / to / of* n 的句型是指该名词后面常带介词 between 或 to 或 of。在此句型中，大写的基本词类指的是该个被解释的词，小写的词类指的是句型中的其他部分。

在表述动词方面，与该动词某个词义有关联的每个句型在边栏里逐个显示，次序与例句的顺序一致。有些情况下，第一个句型没有例句，而是以该动词释义所用的句子结构来说明。另外，一些不常用的句型在边栏里显示了，但没有提供例句。这些补充的句型用 Also 引出。

以 **encroach** 词条的第 2 项释义来说明三类句型：

2 If something **encroaches** on a place, it spreads and takes over more and more of that place. ◆ *I turned into the dirt road and followed it through encroaching trees and bushes.*	VB: V *on* n *FORMAL* V-ing Also V prep/adv

基本词类 VB 后面接的是第一个句型 V *on* n。冒号表示第一个句型在释义中说明（If something encroaches on a place...）而不在例句中说明。

第二个句型 V-ing 与例句相一致，表示例句中的基本词是用了动词的现在分词，用作形容词（*... encroaching trees and bushes*）。

最后那个句型 V prep/adv 由 Also 一词引出。这意味着该句型可以在"英语语料库"里找到，但它不在释义或例句中显示。在这例子中，该句型表示 encroach 后面可以带不同的介词、副词或副词短语，例如：

Thickets and woodland encroach ***to the water's edge****.*

The inky clouds encroached ***further*** *and a clap of thunder echoed* ***around*** *the valley.*

*Heat encroaches **from** the outer shell **towards** the inside.*

词类和句型

在说明语法形式时，我们采用了使用者不难理解的缩略语和惯用方法。

下面各小节将进一步提供较常用的一些句型的资料。这些资料将帮助你了解较少使用的句型。词典封面内页有详尽的语法略语表供查阅。

动词（Verbs）

VB

意指一个普通动词。所有动词词条都提供进一步的信息，表述如下：

V

意指该词用作普通的不及物动词（intransitive verb），也就是说，它没有宾语。

fail 7 *Many food crops **failed** because of the drought.*

film 2 *A South African television crew **has been filming** recently in Budapest.*

think 4 *She closed her eyes for a moment, trying to **think**.*

V prep/adv, V adv/prep

意指该动词是不及物动词，还带有某种修饰语。这个修饰语可以是介词短语、副词或副词短语。两个句型意思相同：视乎例句中实际采用了介词短语抑或副词，如果例句用的是介词短语，就 prep 先行；如果用的是副词，就 adv 先行。

arrive 1 *The Princess Royal **arrived at Gatwick** this morning.* (V prep/adv)

circle 6 *There were two helicopters **circling around**.* (V adv/prep)

V prep

意指该动词是不及物动词，后接介词短语。此句型的许多动词后面可以使用不同的介词。

lie 1 6 *His country's economy **lies in** ruins.*

nod 2 *'Does it work?' he asked, **nodding at** the piano.*

V adv

意指该动词是不及物动词，后跟副词或副词短语。

score 3 *Congress as an institution **scores low** in public opinion polls.*

wheel 7 *He **wheeled around** to face her.*

V *with* n, V *to* n, V *for* n, etc

意指该动词是不及物动词，后接特定的介词，再接名词或名词词组。

accord 3 *Such an approach **accords with the principles of socialist ideology**.* (V *with* n)

tread 1 *Oh, sorry, I didn't mean to **tread on your foot**.* (V *on* n)

change 3 *The mood gradually **changed from resignation to rage**.* (V *from* n *to* n)

V *together*, V *away*, V *out*, etc

意指该动词是不及物动词，后接特定的副词。

group 6 *We want to encourage them to **group together**.* (V *together*)

billow 1 *Her pink dress **billowed out** around her.* (V *out*)

V-ing

意指该动词的现在分词用作形容词。

fade 1 *...**fading** portraits of the Queen.*

holiday 2 *Vacant rooms on the campus were being used by **holidaying** families.*

V -ing

意指该动词后接另一个动词，而这第二个动词用的是 *-ing* 形式。

mind 2 2 *Would you **mind waiting** outside for a moment?*

stop 1 *He can't **stop thinking** about it.*

V to-inf

意指该动词后接另一个动词，而这第二个动词用的是带 to 的不定式。

afford 1 *We couldn't **afford to buy** a new rug.*

want 1 *People **wanted to know** who this talented designer was.*

V inf

意指该动词后接另一个动词，而这第二个动词用的是不带 to 的不定式。

dare 1 *...problems in our family that I didn't **dare tell** Uncle.*

V that

意指该动词引出 that 分句。该分句可以用 that 起始，但也并非全都这样。

specify 2 *One rule **specifies that learner drivers must be supervised by adults**.*

tell 10 *You can **tell he's joking**.*

V wh

意指该动词引出由 *wh-* 这类词（如what、why、when）开始的分句。how 和 if 也属 *wh-*这类词。

analyse 1 ***Analyse what is causing the stress in your life**.*

care 1 *... young men who did not **care whether they lived or died**.*

decide 5 *The results will **decide if he will win a place at a good university**.*

V with quote

意指该动词用于引出或显示直接引语，即是某人说的原话或写的原文。

continue 5 ***'Anyway, that was what gave us the idea,'** she **continued** after a pause.*

whisper 1 ***'Keep your voice down,' I whispered**.*

V adj

意指该动词后接形容词补语。该句型常与系动词有关联。

escape 4 *The man's girlfriend managed to **escape unhurt**.*

feel 1 ***I am feeling very depressed**.*

V *as* n, V *as* adj

意指该动词是不及物动词，后接由 as 引出的名词或形容词补语。

practise 3 *He was born in Hong Kong where he subsequently **practised as a lawyer** until his retirement.*

rank 5 *St Petersburg's night life **ranks as more exciting** than the capital's.*

V amount

意指该动词后接表示数量的词或短语，如 a lot、nothing 或 four hundred pounds。

fall 6 *Oil product prices **fell 0.2 per cent**.*

weigh 1 *You always **weigh less** in the morning.*

V n

意指该词在主动语态里用作及物动词。那就是说它在只含有主语、动词和宾语的句子里出现。这个宾语通常是名词词组。

crush 1 *Andrew **crushed his empty can**.*

revitalize *This hair conditioner is excellent for **revitalizing dry, lifeless hair**.*

V n prep/adv, V n adv/prep

意指该动词是及物动词，并带有某种修饰语。该修饰语可以是介词短语、副词或副词短语。两种句型意义相同。

scatter 1 *She tore the rose apart and **scattered the petals over the grave**.*

wave 2 *Leshka **waved him away** with a show of irritation.*

V n *with* n, V n *to* n, V n *from* n, etc

意指该词是及物动词，宾语后接特定的介词，再接名词或名词词组。

alternate 1 *He went to the gym six days a week,* ***alternating weight training with aerobics***. (V n *with* n)

compensate 1 *... the official promise to* ***compensate people for the price rise***. (V n *for* n)

V n with adv

意指该动词是及物动词，在动词和宾语之间可以插入副词或副词短语。

pare 1 *He took out a slab of cheese,* ***pared off a slice*** *and ate it hastily.*

move 9 *The band* ***have moved forward their Leeds date*** *to October 27.*

V n -ing

意指该动词是及物动词，宾语后接使用 *-ing* 形式的另一个动词。

prevent 1 *We recognized the possibility and took steps to* ***prevent it happening***.

remember 1 *I* ***remember her being*** *a dominant figure.*

V n to-inf

意指该动词是及物动词，宾语后接另一个动词的带 to 不定式。

enable 1 *The new test should* ***enable doctors to detect*** *the disease early.*

incite *He* ***incited his fellow citizens to take*** *their revenge.*

V n that

意指该动词是及物动词，宾语后接 that 分句。该分句可以由 that 起始，但也并非全都这样。

reassure *She just* ***reassured me that everything was fine***.

promise 1 ***Promise me you will not waste your time.***

V n wh

意指该动词是及物动词，后接由疑问词（如 what、why、how、if）开始的分句。

remind 2 *Need I* ***remind you who the enemy is?***

teach 1 *George* ***had taught him how to ride a horse***.

V n adj

意指该动词是及物动词，其宾语后接形容词补语。

call 2 *She* ***calls me lazy***.

find 10 *We're sure you'll* ***find it exciting!***

V n with adj

意指该动词是及物动词，与形容词补语一起使用，形容词补语置于宾语前。

kick 1 *He escaped by **kicking open the window**.*

shoot 1 *Gunmen **shot dead the brother of the minister**.*

V n *as* n, V n *as* adj

意指该动词是及物动词，宾语后接由 as 引出的名词或形容词补语。

hail 1 *US magazines **hailed her as the greatest rock'n'roll singer in the world**.*

describe 2 *Even his closest allies **describe him as forceful, aggressive and determined**.*

V n n

意指该动词须有两个宾语。

pay 10 *Do **pay us a visit** next time you're in Birmingham.*

name 5 *My mother insisted on **naming me Horace**.*

V-ed

意指该动词的过去分词使用时没有助动词，例如用作形容词或用在隐藏的被动式的关系从句里。

deflate 2 *... a **deflated** balloon.*

accompany 1 *The Prime Minister, **accompanied** by the governor, led the President up to the house.*

be V-ed

意指该动词是及物动词，用于被动语态。如果前面的例句显示了V n（主动语态）句型，本句型就不显示了。

educate 1 *He **was educated** at Haslingden Grammar School.*

eat 1 *The bananas should **be eaten** within two days.*

be V-ed prep/adv, *be* V-ed *with* n, etc

意指该动词用于被动语态时，后接特定的修饰语或从句。如果前面的例句显示了同类的主动语态句型，这些句型就不再显示了。

spare 6 *Northern Somalia **was** largely **spared from the famine**.* (*be* V-ed *from* n)

allege *The accused **is alleged to have killed** a man.* (*be* V-ed to-inf)

have n V-ed

意指该动词的过去分词用于与动词 have 组成的使役结构里。动词 have 的主语完成过去分词所指的活动，是由另一人或事物来执行的。

cut 3 *You've had your hair cut, it looks great.*

decorate 2 ***I had the flat decorated.***

get V-ed

意指该动词的过去分词用在动词 get 之后，通常指某人或某事进入过去分词所表明的状态。

change 7 *I've got to **get changed** first.*

separate 6 *But a group of six women and 23 children **got separated** from the others.*

it V

意指该动词用作不及物的非人称动词，以 it 为主语。

rain 3 ***It rained** the whole weekend.*

it V n, *it* V n to-inf, *it* V n that

意指该动词用作及物的非人称动词，以 it 为主语。

embarrass 1 ***It embarrassed him that he had no idea of what was going on.*** (*it* V n that)

grieve 2 ***It grieved me to see** the poor man in such distress.* (*it* V n to-inf)

V *way* prep/adv, V *way* adv/prep

意指该动词后接一个由名词 way 引出的副词修饰语，而在 way 一词之前冠以物主限定词。

fight 2 *The team **has fought its way to the cup final.***

wing 3 *A few moments later they were airborne and **winging their way south.***

V pron-refl

意指该动词是及物动词，其宾语是反身代词。

enjoy 2 *I **am** really **enjoying myself** at the moment.*

repeat 5 *The UN will have to work hard to stop history **repeating itself.***

pl-n V, pl-n V n

意指该动词以复数的名词、名词词组、并列名词词组作为主语。

balance 5 ***Supply and demand** on the currency market will generally balance.* (pl-n V)

share 2 ***Two Americans** will **share this year's Nobel Prize for Medicine.*** (pl-n V n)

V pl-n

意指该动词是及物动词，以复数的名词、名词词组、并列名词词组作宾语。

balance 5 *The state has got to find some way to **balance these two needs.***

compare ■ ***Compare** the two illustrations in Fig 60.*

有些动词的信息包含在词条开始时边栏内的基本代号里，相关句型则照常与例句一起出现。

V-LINK

意指系动词（link verb），如 be、become、taste、feel 等。系动词连接主语和补语。其最常用的句型是 V n 和 V adj。

be 2 ■ *My grandfather **was a butcher**.*

smell ■ *It **smells delicious**.*

V-ERG

意指双向动词（ergative verb）。双向动词既用在 V 句型里，也用在 V n 句型里。作为 V 句型里主语的名词词组所指的事物便是在 V n 句型里作为名词词组 n 的同一事物。双向动词允许从动作施行者角度去描述，也可以从此动作承受者的角度来描述。

close 1 ■ *Let your eyes **close** gently.*

*Bess **closed her eyes** and fell asleep.*

escalate *The dispute could **escalate**.*

*Defeat could cause one side or other to **escalate the conflict**.*

V-RECIP

意指相互动词（reciprocal verb）。相互动词描述两个或以上的人、群体或事物之间互动的过程：他们向各自的对方做同一件事，或者一起参与同一项活动或事件。相互动词用于 pl-n V 句型里，其主语由两个或两个以上的参与者组成。参与者也可以在其他的句型里（如 V n 和 V with n）分别提及。注意主语可以随动词的宾语或介词改变位置而意义不变。

feud ***Their families had feuded** since their teenage daughters quarreled two years ago.*

*He **feuded with** his ex-wife.*

meet ■ ***We met** by chance.*

*He's **the kindest and sincerest person I've** ever **met**.*

V-RECIP-ERG

意指双向相互动词（ergative reciprocal verb）。像双向动词一样，它用于 V 和 V n 句型。像相互动词一样，它出现于 pl-n V 和 V *with* n 句型里。因此，典型的双向相互句型是 pl-n V、V *with* n、V pl-n 以及V n *with* n。

entwine ■ *His dazed eyes stare at **the eels**, which still writhe and **entwine**.*

*The giraffes were managing to **entwine their necks** in the most astonishing manner.*

*He **entwined his fingers with hers**.*

integrate 2 *It believes that by* ***integrating the rail lines with its buses*** *it can make them pay.*

Ann wanted the conservatory to ***integrate with*** *the kitchen.*

Little attempt was made to ***integrate the parts*** *into a coherent whole.*

V-PASSIVE

意指出现在被动语态中的动词，从不用于主动语态。

orphan 2 *Jones* ***was orphaned*** *at the age of ten.*

rumoured *Her parents* ***are rumoured*** *to be on the verge of splitting up.*

VB: usu passive

意指该动词是及物动词，并通常用于被动语态里。这类动词典型的句型是 *be* V-ed.

penalize *Some of the players may, on occasion, break the rules and* ***be penalized.***

overlay 1 *The floor* ***was overlaid*** *with rugs of oriental design.*

VB: no passive

意指该动词是及物动词，但不能用于被动语态里。这类动词典型的句型是 V n。

flee *Thousands have been compelled to* ***flee the country.***

hold 2 2 *Death doesn't* ***hold any fear*** *for me.*

VB: no cont

意指该动词不能用于进行时态。

confirm 1 *These new statistics* ***confirm*** *our worst fears.*

need 1 *He desperately* ***needed*** *money.*

VB: only cont

意指该动词只用于进行时态（助动词 be 后面接 *-ing* 形式）。

crawl 4 *This place* ***is crawling*** *with police.*

keep 22 *She* ***hasn't been keeping*** *too well lately.*

VB: only imper

意指该动词只用于祈使句。

let 1 ***Let*** *me tell you what I saw last night.*

look 1 10 ***Look*** *what a mess you've made of your life.*

VB: with brd-neg

意指该动词经常出现在广义的否定结构里，即否定意义的句子里。这个句子可以包含一个否定的成分，如 no-one、never 或 hardly，或表达否定的其他方式。

abide *I **can't abide** people who can't make up their minds.*

wish 7 ***Without wishing** to be unkind, she's not the most interesting company.*

AUX

意指助动词（auxiliary verb），如 be、have、get、do 等的某些意义。一个助动词与另一个动词一起使用可以改变该动词的语法，例如，组成各种进行时或被动语态，或组成否定句和疑问句。

be 1 1 *This **is** happening in every school.*

get 1 7 *Does she ever **get** asked for her autograph?*

do 1 1 *They **don't** want to work.*

MODAL

意指情态动词（modal verb），如 may、must、would 等。大多数情态动词用于动词不带 to的不定式前面。情态动词没有屈折变化，例如它们的第三人称单数不加 *-s*。

must 2 *Candidates **must** satisfy the general conditions for admission.*

can 1 9 ***Can** I help you?*

will 1 3 *If she refuses to follow rules about car safety, she **won't** be allowed to use the car.*

短语动词（Phrasal Verb）

PHR-V

意指由一个动词与一个或一个以上小品词（particle）合成的动词，如 look after、look back、look down on。动词和小品词结合后，其意义和动词的本意常有很大的不同。

在边栏里描述短语动词句型中的 V 指的是动词，P 指的是小品词。

V P

意指短语动词是不及物的，小品词置于动词之后。

fall apart 1 *Bit by bit the building **fell apart**.*

keep up 1 *Things are changing so fast, it's hard to **keep up**.*

V P n

意指短语动词后接名词、代词或名词词组。在此句型里，小品词起介词作用，有宾语。

make of *Nancy wasn't sure what to **make of Mick's apology**.*

sit through *... movies so bad you can hardly bear to **sit through them**.*

V P *with* n, V P *to* n, V P *on* n, etc

意指短语动词是不及物的，后接特定的介词，再接名词或名词词组。

blend in 1 *The toad had changed its colour to* ***blend in with its new environment****.* (V P *with* n)

wait around *The attacker may have been* ***waiting around for an opportunity to strike****.* (V P *for* n)

V P noun

意指短语动词是及物的，在小品词后面有宾语。该宾语可以是任何名词词组，但不能是人称代词（如 him、it）。

open up 5 *The postmaster and his wife arrived to* ***open up the shop****.*

hand in *All eighty opposition members of parliament* ***have handed in their resignation****.*

V n P

意指短语动词是及物的，宾语介于动词和小品词之间。这个宾语通常是代词或短小的名词词组。

phone up ***Phone him up*** *and tell him to come and have dinner with you.*

cut off 1 *He threatened to* ***cut my hair off****.*

V n P n

意指短语动词是及物的，短语中的小品词后接另一个名词、代词或名词词组。在这个句型里，短语中的小品词通常被认为是介词。

hold against *Bernstein lost the case, but never* ***held it against Grundy****.*

keep to 3 ***Keep costs to a minimum****.*

V n P *to* n, V n P *of* n, V P noun *with* n, etc

意指短语动词用作及物动词，宾语置于动词和小品词之间（或置于小品词之后），后接一个由特定的介词引出的短语。

give back ***I gave the textbook back to him****.* (V n P to n)

take away 1 *'Give me the knife', he said softly, 'or I'll* ***take it away from you****.'* (V n P *from* n)

marry off *He had the good fortune to* ***marry off his daughter to the local chief****.* (V P noun *to* n)

V-ed P

意指短语动词的过去分词在使用时没有助动词，例如用作形容词时。

play back *Ted might benefit from hearing his own voice recorded and* ***played back****.*

rope off *... a large* ***roped-off*** *area.*

be V-ed P

意指短语动词是及物的，并用于被动语态。如果在前面的例句中显示了 V P noun 或 V n P 句型，此句型就不显示了。

set up 7 *He claimed yesterday that* ***he had been set up*** *after drugs were discovered at his home.*

take over 2 *The republic of Belarus* ***was taken over*** *by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.*

V P P n

意指短语动词后接两个固定的小品词，再接名词、代词或名词词组。

do away with *The long-range goal must be to* ***do away with nuclear weapons****.*

look down on *I wasn't successful, so they* ***looked down on me****.*

V n P P n

意指短语动词是及物的，包含两个小品词，第二个小品词后接另一个名词、代词或名词词组。

turn over to *When he first leased the land in the late 1970s, he planned to* ***turn it over to cereal production****.*

worm out of *It took me weeks to* ***worm the facts out of him****.*

名词 （Nouns）

N-COUNT

意指普通可数名词（count noun）。可数名词具有单、复数两种形式；作单数用时，它前面一定要冠以限定词，如 a、an、the 或 my 等。

head 1 *She turned her* ***head*** *away from him.*

germ 1 *Chlorine is widely used to kill* ***germs****.*

N-UNCOUNT

意指不可数名词（uncount noun）。不可数名词指一般不能数的东西或被看成单个项目。它没有复数形式，与单数动词一起使用。

dampness 1 *The tins had to be kept away from* ***dampness****, soot and cooking fumes.*

influence 1 *As Hugh grew older, she had less* ***influence*** *and couldn't control him.*

N-VAR

意指可变名词（variable noun）。可变名词把同一意义的可数名词与不可数名词的特色混合起来，其单数形式可冠以或不带限定词。可变名词也有复数形式。

有些可变名词指抽象的事物如 hardship（艰苦）或抽象事物的个别例子。

另一些可变名词指物质：当它们指的是个别的一堆（或团、块）时，它们就具有可数名词的特质；当它们指的是其整体类别时，就具有不可数名词的特质。

fire 1 2 *A family of four has died in **a fire**.*
*Much of historic Rennes was destroyed by **fire** in 1720.*

legend 1 *... the **legends** of ancient Greece.*
*... Irish **legend**.*

N-SING

意指单数名词（singular noun）。单数名词总是单数的，须有限定词。

mockery 2 *The present system is **a mockery** of justice.*

march 5 *... **the** relentless **march** of technology.*

N-PLURAL

意指复数名词（plural noun）。复数名词总是复数的，并与复数动词一起使用。它的代词须是复数代词，如 they 或 them。

people 1 *Millions of **people** have lost their homes.*

grocery 2 *... two bags of **groceries**.*

N-PROPER

意指专有名词（proper noun）。专有名词指人物、地方、事物、机构，用大写字母开始。许多专有名词不用限定词。

Fleet Street *He was the highest-paid sub-editor in **Fleet Street**.*

god 1 *He believes in **God**.*

N-TITLE

意指用作某人头衔的名词。头衔放在人名之前，并用大写。许多头衔也是可数名词。

Reverend *... the **Reverend** Jim Simons.*

Constable *... **Constable** Stuart Clark.*

N-VOC

意指称呼语名词（vocative noun），即用于直接称呼某人的名词。称呼语名词不需要限定词，但有些可与物主限定词连用。

constable *Thanks for your help, **Constable**.*

dearest 1 *What's wrong, **my dearest**? You look tired.*

N-FAMILY

意指用来指称家庭成员的名词。用法像可数名词一样，一般是单数，紧随物主限定词。它们也像称呼语名词和专有名词一样使用，没有限定词。

dad *He's living with his mum and* ***dad****.*

daddy *Look at me,* ***Daddy****!*

mommy ***Mommy*** *and I went in an aeroplane.*

N-COLL-COUNT, N-COLL-UNCOUNT, N-COLL-SING, etc

意指特定类型的集体名词（collective noun）。集体名词指一群人或一组事物。在单数时，单数或复数动词都可使用。

couple 2 ***The couple have*** *no children.*

press 12 *Today* ***the British press*** *is full of articles on India's new prime minister.*

N-COUNT: with supp, N-UNCOUNT: with supp, N-SING: with supp, etc

意指该名词不单独使用，而总是与其他的词配合一起使用，例如在其前面有名词或形容词，后面有由介词引出的短语。

sanction 1 *The king could not enact laws without the* ***sanction of Parliament****.*

speed 2 *Each learner can proceed at* ***his own speed****.*

feel 15 *The room has a* ***warm, cosy feel****.*

N-SING: *the* N, N-PLURAL: *the* N, N-PROPER: *the* N, etc

意指总有定冠词 the 在前面的名词。其他一些词有时会出现在定冠词与名词之间。

dying 2 *By the time our officers arrived, the dead and* ***the dying*** *were everywhere.*

level 2 ***The*** *water* ***level*** *of the Mississippi river is already 6.5 feet below normal.*

N-SING: *a* N

意指总有不定冠词 a 或 an 在前面的名词。

think 4 *I'll have* ***a think*** *about that.*

time 7 *He stayed for quite* ***a time****.*

N-SING: also no det

意指有时不使用限定词的单数名词，类似不可数名词。

affray *Barnstaple crown court was told he caused* ***an affray****.*

They were convicted of ***affray****.*

N-UNCOUNT: also *a* N

意指具有不可数名词特点的名词，但是有时在其前面冠以不定冠词 a 或 an。没有相应的复数形式。

torture 3 *The friction of the sheets against his skin was* ***torture****.*
Learning—something she had always loved—became ***a torture****.*

N-UNCOUNT: also N in pl

意指一个不可数名词也有复数形式，但却没有其前面能冠以不定冠词 a 或 an 的相应单数形式。

research *... cancer* ***research****.*
... his ***researches*** *into which kinds of flowers bees get their best honey from.*

N-COUNT: also *by* N, N-COUNT: also *in* N, etc

意指具有可数名词特点的名词，但在其前面冠以特定的介词时也可用作没有限定词的单数名词。

ticket 1 *I queued for two hours to get* ***a ticket*** *to see the football game.*
Entrance is free, but ***by ticket*** *only.* (N-COUNT: also *by* N)

siege 1 *We must do everything possible to lift* ***the siege****.*
... a city virtually ***under siege****.* (N-COUNT: also *under* N)

N-COUNT: N *of* n, N-UNCOUNT: N *of* n, etc

意指该名词总是后接由 of 引出的介词短语。

piece 9 *It is a highly complex* ***piece of legislation****.*

cloak 2 *Today most of England will be under* ***a cloak of thick mist****.*

N-COUNT: with poss, N-UNCOUNT: with poss, N-SING: with poss

意指该名词常在前面冠以物主限定词，或者后接由 of 引出的表示领属关系的短语。

history 6 *He couldn't get a new job because of* ***his*** *medical* ***history****.*

accession at **accede** 2 *... the 40th anniversary of* ***the Queen's accession*** *to the throne.*

brainchild *The record was* ***the brainchild of rock star Bob Geldof****.*

N-COUNT: n N, N-UNCOUNT: n N, etc

意指该名词前面常由另一个名词或名词词组修饰。

house 6 *She was fired from her job at a* ***publishing house****.*

hunting 2 ***Job hunting*** *should be approached as a job in itself.*

形容词（Adjectives）

ADJ-GRADED

意指等级形容词（graded adjective），即指有时与表示程度的副词或短语（如 very、too、less）一起使用的形容词。许多等级形容词有比较级和最高级形式，通常是在其基本形

式后面加 *-er* 和 *-est*。

bad ■1 *The pain is often so **bad** she wants to scream.*

clear ■1 *The space telescope has taken the **clearest** pictures ever of Pluto.*

ADJ

意指非等级形容词，它不与表示程度的副词一起使用。

absent ■1 *He has been **absent** from his desk for two weeks.*

centralist at **centralism** *... a strong **centralist** state.*

ADJ-GRADED: ADJ n, ADJ: ADJ n

意指该形容词只在名词或名词词组前出现。

wide ■8 *He emphasized the **wider issue** of superpower cooperation.*

facial ■1 *His **facial expression** didn't change.*

ADJ: n ADJ

意指该形容词在前面冠以其修饰的名词或名词词组。这种句型在英语中不多见。

proper ■4 *A distinction must be made between **archaeology proper** and science-based archaeology.*

thick ■2 *The folder was **two inches thick**.*

ADJ-GRADED: det ADJ, ADJ: det ADJ

意指该形容词常在前面冠以限定词。

bare ■7 *The army would try to hold the western desert with **a bare** minimum of forces.*

last 1 ■2 *Much has changed since **my last** visit.*

ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ, ADJ: v-link ADJ

意指该形容词用于系动词（如 be 或 feel）后面，但从不放在名词前面。

daunted at **daunt** *It is hard to pick up such a book and not to **feel a little daunted**.*

afoot *Everybody knew that something awful **was afoot**.*

ADJ/ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ *to* n

ADJ/ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ *with* n, etc

意指该形容词总用在系动词后面，再后接由特定的介词引出的短语。

true ■9 *India **has remained true to democracy**.*

inconsistent ■1 *The outburst **was inconsistent with the image he has cultivated**.*

ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ to-inf, ADJ: v-link ADJ to inf

意指该形容词总用在系动词后面，再后接带 to 不定式。

pleased 2 *We **will be pleased to answer** any questions you may have.*

likely 2 *Once people have seen that something actually works, they **are much more likely to accept** change.*

副词 （Adverbs）

ADV-GRADED

意指等级副词，即指有时与表示程度的副词（adverb of degree）或短语一起使用的副词。

happily at **happy** 1 *Albert leaned back **happily**.*

long 1 6 *He has been on a diet for as **long** as any of his friends can remember.*

ADV

意指非等级副词，它不与表示程度的副词一起使用。

biologically at **biological** 1 *Much of our behaviour is **biologically** determined.*

lately 1 *Dad's health hasn't been too good **lately**.*

ADV-GRADED: ADV with v, ADV: ADV with v

意指该副词常修饰动词。它可以在动词的前面或后面出现，而不改变意义。

methodically at **methodical** *She **methodically put** the things into her suitcase.*

posthumously at **posthumous** *She **was posthumously awarded** the George Cross.*

ADV-GRADED: ADV after v, ADV: ADV after v

意指该副词常修饰动词，但它一定在句子或分句中的动词的后面出现。

peacefully at **peaceful** 4 *Except for traffic noise the night **passed peacefully**.*

aboard *It had taken two hours to **load** all the people **aboard**.*

ADV-GRADED: ADV before v, ADV: ADV before v

意指该副词常修饰动词。如果动词是一个单词，副词就置于其前面。如果该动词带有一个助动词，副词就置于它们之间。

richly 3 *He achieved the success he so **richly deserved**.*

just 1 1 *I've **just bought** a new house.*

ADV-GRADED: ADV with cl/group, ADV: ADV with cl/group

意指该副词常修饰整个句子、分句或短语。

admittedly *It's only a theory, **admittedly**, but the pieces fit together.*

probably 1 *Van Gogh is **probably** the best-known painter in the world.*

ADV-GRADED: ADV adj/adv, ADV: ADV adj/adv

意指该副词常修饰形容词或副词。

equally at **equal** 1 *All these techniques are **equally effective**.*

reasonably at **reasonable** 4 *I can dance **reasonably well**.*

ADV: ADV prep

意指该副词常修饰介词短语。

all 4 *... universities **all round the world**.*

full 16 *The burning liquid hit him **full in the right eye**.*

其他词类 (Other word classes)

COLOUR

意指表示颜色的词。这些词使用时类似形容词，也类似名词。

blue 1 *... her pale **blue** eyes.*

black 1 *He was dressed all in **black**.*

COMB

意指合成形式（combining form），即该词与另一个词通常用连字符连接在一起，组成复合词（compound）。

-day *... a two-**day** visit to Zambia.*

-haired at **hair** 1 *He was a small, dark-**haired** man.*

CONJ

意指连词（conjunction），即用于连接同一类型的语法成分，如两个分句或两个词。

although 2 ***Although** I was only six, I can remember seeing it on TV.*

and 1 *I'm going to write good jokes **and** become a good comedian.*

nor 1 *I can give you neither an opinion **nor** any advice.*

CONVENTION

意指用在会话中的词或固定短语，诸如问候、致歉、回复等，例：hello、sorry、no comment。

DET

意指限定词（determiner），即用在名词词组开头的词。

the 2 *... a slight increase in **the** consumption of meat.*

both ■1 *He gripped her suddenly by **both** arms.*

DET-POSS

意指物主限定词（possessive determiner），用于说某人、某事、某物归属何人、何事、何物，或与之有关。

my ■1 *John's **my** best friend.*

its *The Labour Party concludes **its** annual conference today.*

EXCLAM

意指感叹语（exclamation），即突然地、大声地或强调地说出的词或短语以表达惊讶或愤怒等的强烈感情，感叹语后常接叹号。

oh ■2 ***'Oh!'** Kenny blinked. 'Has everyone gone?'*

heaven ■8 ***Good heavens!** That explains a lot!*

NUMBER

意指数词，例如 three 或 hundred。数词的用法类似限定词、形容词、代词和量词（quantifier）。有些数词如 hundred、thousand 和 million，常紧随限定词或另一个数词。

eighteen *He was employed by them for **eighteen** years.*

billion ■1 *... 3 **billion** dollars.*

nil ■1 *They beat the defending champions, Argentina, one-**nil** in the final.*

ORDINAL

意指序数词（ordinal number），用法类似形容词或副词。

hundredth ■1 *... the **hundredth** anniversary of his birth.*

first ■1 *Johnson came **first** in the one hundred metres.*

PHR

意指惯用语（phrase），即一组在一起使用且很少变化的词语。惯用语有其自身的意义，常常不能从其组成部分来了解其意义。

ice ■3 *I do want to get closer to them. How can I **break the ice**?*

kind 1 ■4 *She's a very unusual woman, **one of a kind**.*

PHR-CONJ

意指短语连词（phrasal conjunction），即用法类似连词的短语。

as 2 ■4 *He burst into a high-pitched laugh, **as though** he'd said something funny.*

else ■4 *Make sure you are strapped in very well, **or else** you will fall out.*

PHR-MODAL

意指短语情态动词。它们与情态动词一样在不定式前面出现。大多短语情态动词由 be 或 have 的屈折形式词开始，但也不全然如此。

ought 2 *You **ought to** ask a lawyer's advice.*

better 9 *I think we **had better** go home.*

going 2 *I was not **going to** compromise.*

PHR-PREP

意指短语介词（phrasal preposition），其用法类似介词。

according to 1 *Philip stayed at the hotel, **according to** Mr Hemming.*

front 14 *She sat down **in front of** her dressing table mirror.*

PREDET

意指前位限定词（predeterminer），用于名词词组，放在限定词之前。

double 3 *The offer was to start a new research laboratory at **double** the salary he was then getting.*

all 2 *She's worked **all** her life.*

PREFIX

意指前缀，即一个或一组字母（如 un-、multi- 等）加在一个词的词首，构成另一个词。例如，前缀 un- 加在 happy 前面构成 unhappy。

PREP

意指介词（preposition），后接名词词组或动词的 *-ing* 形式。

on 1 *He is sitting beside her **on** the sofa.*

about 1 *Helen's told me **about** you.*

of 2 *He had little chance **of** winning.*

PRON

意指代词（pronoun），用法类似名词词组，指已经提及或其身份已为人所知的人或事物。

her 1 *I went in the room and told her I had something to say to **her**.*

all 1 *I'd spent **all** I had, every last penny.*

PRON-INDEF

意指不定代词（indefinite pronoun），如 anyone、everything、everyone 和 something 等。

anyone 1 *You needn't talk to **anyone** if you don't want to.*

everything ■1 *Everything in the building had gone silent.*

PRON-REFL

意指反身代词（reflexive pronoun），用作动词或介词的宾语，而它们所指的人或事物与动词的主语所指的相同。

yourself ■1 *Have the courage to be honest with* ***yourself****.*

ourselves ■1 *We sat round the fire to keep* ***ourselves*** *warm.*

PRON-REL

意指关系代词（relative pronoun），如 which、who 等。它们在关系从句（relative clause）中可以做动词的主语或宾语，或做介词的宾语。

whom ■3 *One writer in* ***whom*** *I had taken an interest was Immanuel Velikovsdy.*

where ■2 *Conditions which apply to your flight are available at the travel agency* ***where*** *you book your holiday.*

PRON-POSS

意指物主代词（possessive pronoun），用于表示某人、某事、某物属于或有关于何人、何事、何物。

hers ■1 *His hand as it shook* ***hers*** *was warm and firm.*

yours ■1 *I believe Paul was a friend of* ***yours****.*

QUANT

意指量词（quantifier）。它在 of 和名词词组前面出现。

bit ■1 *All it required was a* ***bit*** *of work.*

each ■1 *He handed* ***each*** *of them a page of photos.*

QUESTION

意指 *wh-* 一类疑问词或类似的词，用于问题的开头。

when ■1 ***When*** *did you get married?*

how ■1 ***How*** *do you manage to keep the place so tidy?*

SUFFIX

意指后缀，即一个或一组字母（如 *-ly*、*-ness* 等）加在一个词的尾部，构成另一个词，通常变成另一种词类。例如后缀 *-ly* 加在 quick 后面构成 quickly。

目　录

A, a

A, a /eɪ/ **A's, a's.**

1 A is the first letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第一个字母. N-VAR

2 In music, A is the sixth note in the scale of C major. 音乐中C大调音阶中的第六音(或第六音符); A音. N-VAR

3 If you get an A as a mark for a piece of work or in an exam, your work is extremely good. (作品或学业成绩等)最优等级. N-VAR

4 A or a is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with a, such as 'acre' or 'answer'. 以a为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如acre或answer.

5 People talk about getting **from A to B** when they are referring generally to journeys they need to make, without saying where the journeys will take them. 从甲地到乙地; 从一处到另一处. ❖ *Cars are for getting people from A to B in maximum safety.* 车子把人极其安全地从一个地方送到另一个地方. PHR

a /ə, 重读 eɪ/ or **an** /ən, 重读 æn/. ◆◆◆◆◆

A or **an** is the indefinite article. It is used at the beginning of noun groups which refer to only one person or thing. The form **an** is used in front of words that begin with vowel sounds. 用作不定冠词 (a用于辅音开始的单数名词前, an用于元音开始的单数名词前).

1 You use **a** or **an** when you are referring to someone or something for the first time and your listener or reader may not know which particular thing you mean. 用于首次提及的某个人或事物, 听话者或读者事前不知. ❖ *A waiter entered with a tray.* 一个服务员端着一个盘子进来. *Today you've got a new teacher.* 今天你们有了一位新老师. *I manage a hotel.* 我经营一家旅馆. DET

2 You use **a** or **an** when you are referring to any person or thing of a particular type and do not want to be specific. 用于泛指一类人或事物. ❖ *...expensive make-up that we saw being advertised by a beautiful model.* 我们见到的由一个漂亮的广告模特所推销的名贵化妆品. *Bring a sleeping bag.* 带个睡袋来. *...waiting for a bus.* 正等公共汽车. DET

3 You use **a** or **an** in front of a noun when that noun follows an adjective, or when the noun is followed by words that describe it more fully. 用在由形容词或若干词修饰的名词前. ❖ *The islanders exhibit a constant happiness with life.* 那些岛民对生活总是表现出一种乐天满足. *He did have a real knowledge of the country.* 他对这个国家确有一种真切的了解. DET

4 You use **a** or **an** when you want to refer to a single type or brand of something. 用于指称某一类别或品牌. ❖ *Bollinger 'RD' is a rare, highly prized wine.* 伯林格牌干邑是一种名贵的优质葡萄酒. DET

5 You use **a** or **an** to refer to someone or something as a representative member of a group, class, or general type. 用来指一类人或事物中典型的一个. ❖ *A boy must learn to stand up and fight like a man.* 男孩子应该像个男子汉, 要学会挺身而出. DET

6 You use **a** or **an** in front of the names of days, months, or festivals when you are referring to one particular instance of that day, month, or festival. 用来特指某一日子、某一月份或某一节日. ❖ *...a favorite present from a Christmas long ago.* 一份很久前收到的令人喜爱的圣诞礼物. DET

7 You use **a** or **an** when you are saying what someone is or what job they have. 指某人的身份或工作. ❖ *I explained that I was an artist, but that I was sometimes a plumber as well.* 我解释说自己是个艺术工作者, 但有时也是个管道工. DET

8 You use **a** or **an** in front of the names of people as a way of indicating that you do not know them or anything about them and you are saying their name for the first time. 用于首次提到但自己并不知道其情况的人名之前. ❖ *...a Mrs P. R. Slater of Peterborough.* 彼得堡的一位斯莱特太太. DET

9 You use **a** or **an** in front of the names of people when you want to refer to someone else who has the same qualities or character as the person named. 用于人名前, 指有人与其有相同的品格. ❖ *It would be wrong to see the Prime Minister as simply a Mrs Thatcher in disguise.* 把这位首相看成只是一个改头换面的撒切尔夫人, 那就错了. DET

10 You use **a** or **an** in front of a surname when you want to refer to someone who belongs to the family with that surname. 用在姓氏前表示某人的姓氏. ❖ *As far as I can recall, Patti was a Smith.* 我只记得帕蒂姓史密斯. DET

11 You use **a** or **an** in front of the names of painters and sculptors to refer to one individual work of art created by them. 用在画家和雕塑家的名字前指其创作的一件艺术品. ❖ *Most people have very little difficulty in seeing why a Van Gogh is a work of genius.* 多数人不难理解为什么梵高的画是天才之作. DET

12 You use **a** in quantifiers such as **a lot**, **a little**, and **a bit**. (用在lot, little或bit等量词前)表示一定的数量. DET

13 You use **a** or **an** instead of the number 'one' in front of numbers and measurements such as 'thousand', 'hour', and 'half'. 用在thousand, hour或half等数词或度量词前(代替one). ❖ *...a hundred miles.* 100英里. *...a quarter of an hour.* 一刻钟. DET

14 You use **a** or **an** in expressions such as **eight hours a day** to express a rate or ratio. (表示比率)任何的, 每. ❖ *Prices start at £13.95 a metre for printed cotton.* 印花棉布从每米13.95镑起售卖. DET

aah /ɑː/.
➥ 见 **ah**.

aback /əˈbæk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **taken aback** by something, you are very surprised or shocked by it. 吃了一惊; 吓了一跳. ❖ *Roland was taken aback by our strength of feeling.* 我们情感之强烈颇使罗兰吃惊. PHR

aba·cus /ˈæbəkəs/ **abacuses.**

An **abacus** is a frame used for counting. It has rods with sliding beads on them. 算盘. N-COUNT

aban·don /əˈbændən/ **abandons, abandoning, abandoned.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **abandon** a place, thing, or person, you leave them forever or for a long time, especially when you should not do so. 抛弃, 离弃, 遗弃. ❖ *He claimed that his parents had abandoned him.* 他声称父母已把他遗弃了. VB V n
➥ 又见 **abandoned**.

◢ **aban·don·ment** /əˈbændənmənt/ ❖ *...memories of her father's complete abandonment of her.* 对父亲完全弃她不顾的回忆. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **abandon** an activity or piece of work, you stop doing it before it is finished. 放弃; 中止. ❖ *The authorities have abandoned any attempt to distribute food.* 当局已放弃了试图派发食物的努力. ◢ **abandonment** ❖ *Rain forced the abandonment of the next day's competitions.* 大雨使得第二天的比赛中止了. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **abandon** an idea or way of thinking, you stop having that idea or thinking in that way. 放弃(想法或思考方式). ◢ **abandonment.** VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 If people **abandon ship**, they get off a ship because it PHR

is sinking.(船只下沉时)弃船.

5 If you **abandon** yourself to an emotion, you think about it a lot and feel it strongly. 沉湎; 沉浸; 陷入. ❖ *He abandoned himself to his suffering.* 他陷入痛苦中. VB V pron-refl to n

6 If you say that someone does something with **abandon**, you mean that they behave in a wild, uncontrolled way and do not care about how they should behave; used showing disapproval.(贬义)纵情,任意,肆意; 放纵. ❖ *He has splashed dollars around with gay abandon.* 他花钱如流水,不考虑后果. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

aban·doned /ə'bændənd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

An **abandoned** place or building is no longer used or occupied.(地方或建筑物)被遗弃的; 被抛弃的. ❖ *The river is threatened by pollution from abandoned mines.* 河流受到废矿污染的威胁. ADJ

abashed /ə'bæʃt/.

If you are **abashed**, you feel embarrassed and ashamed. 尴尬的; 羞愧的. ❖ *He seemed both abashed and secretly delighted at Dan's gift.* 他收到丹的礼物时,显得既不好意思,又暗自感到高兴. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

abate /ə'beɪt/ **abates, abating, abated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **abates**, it becomes much less strong or widespread. 减少; 减小; 减弱; 减轻. ❖ *The storms had abated by the time they rounded Cape Horn.* 到他们绕过合恩角时,暴风雨已经减弱了. VB FORMAL V

abate·ment /ə'beɪtmənt/.

Abatement means a reduction in the strength or level of something. 减少; 减小; 减弱; 减轻. ❖ *The talks have produced little abatement of violence.* 谈判尚未能减少多少暴行. N-UNCOUNT also a N FORMAL

ab·at·toir /'æbətwɑː/ **abattoirs.**

An **abattoir** is a place where animals are killed to provide meat. 屠宰场. N-COUNT

ab·bey /'æbi/ **abbeys.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **abbey** is a church with buildings attached to it in which monks or nuns live or used to live. 修道院; 大教堂; 大寺院. N-COUNT

ab·bot /'æbət/ **abbots.**

An **abbot** is the monk who is in charge of all the monks in a monastery or abbey. 男修道院院长; 大寺院住持. N-COUNT

ab·bre·vi·ate /ə'briːvieɪt/ **abbreviates, abbreviating, abbreviated.**

If you **abbreviate** something, especially a word or a piece of writing, you make it shorter. 缩短; 缩略; 缩写. ❖ *He persuaded his son to abbreviate his first name to Alec.* 他说服儿子把名字简称为亚力克. ◢ **ab·bre·viat·ed** ❖ *...an abbreviated document without detailed proposals.* 一份没有详细资料的提案简本. VB V n to n Also V n ADJ-GRADED

ab·bre·via·tion /əˌbriːvi'eɪʃən/ **abbreviations.**

An **abbreviation** is a short form of a word or phrase, made by leaving out some of the letters. 缩略语; 缩写式. ❖ *The postal abbreviation for Kansas is KS.* 堪萨斯州的邮编缩写是KS. N-COUNT

ABC /ˌeɪ biː 'siː/ **ABCs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **ABC** of a subject or activity is the parts of it that you have to learn first because they are the most important and basic. 基本要点; 基础知识; 入门; 初阶. ❖ *...the ABC of Marxism.* 马克思主义基础理论. N-COUNT

ab·di·cate /'æbdɪkeɪt/ **abdicates, abdicating, abdicated.**

1 If a king or queen **abdicates**, he or she resigns. 退位; 让位; 逊位. ❖ *The last French king was Louis Philippe, who abdicated in 1848.* 法国最后一个皇帝路易·菲力普在1848年退位. ◢ **ab·di·ca·tion** /ˌæbdɪ'keɪʃən/. VB V Also V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **abdicate** your responsibility for something, you refuse to accept the responsibility for it any longer. 正式放弃(责任). ❖ *Many parents simply abdicate all responsibility for their children.* 许多做父母的完全不顾对子女应负的责任. ◢ **abdication** ❖ *...a complete abdication of responsibility.* 完全放弃责任. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N of n

ab·do·men /'æbdəmən/ **abdomens.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **abdomen** is the part of your body below your chest where your stomach and intestines are. 腹(部). ◢ **ab·domi·nal** /æb'dɒmɪnəl/ ❖ *...abdominal pain.* 腹痛. N-COUNT FORMAL ADJ ADJ n

ab·domi·nals /æb'dɒmɪnəlz/.

Your abdominal muscles can be referred to as your **abdominals**. 腹肌. N-PLURAL

ab·duct /æb'dʌkt/ **abducts, abducting, abducted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **is abducted** by another person, he or she is taken away illegally, usually by force. (被)诱拐; (被)绑架; (被)劫持. ❖ *A fourth man was charged with abducting the boy.* 第四个人被指控绑架了那男孩. ◢ **ab·duc·tion** /æb'dʌkʃən/ **abductions** ❖ *...the abduction of four black youths.* 四个黑人青年的被绑架. ◢ **ab·duc·tor, abductors.** VB be V-ed V n N-VAR N-COUNT

ab·er·rant /æ'berənt/.

Aberrant means unusual and not socially acceptable. 不正常的; 不为社会接纳的. ❖ *...Ian's rages and aberrant behaviour.* 伊恩的火爆脾气和异常举止. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ab·er·ra·tion /ˌæbə'reɪʃən/ **aberrations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **aberration** is an incident or way of behaving that is not typical. 反常; 失常. ❖ *In a moment of aberration he had dialled the wrong number.* 他一时走神,拨错了电话号码. N-VAR

2 If you describe a person or their behaviour as an **aberration**, you believe that they are strange and not socially acceptable. 偏差; 越轨; 异常. ❖ *He considers David a terrible aberration among the more respectable theorists.* 他认为戴维在较有名望的理论家中算得上是离经叛道的一位. *...sexual aberration.* 性异常. N-VAR

abet /ə'bet/ **abets, abetting, abetted.**

If one person **abets** another person, they help or encourage them to do something wrong. 怂恿, 唆使(某人做坏事). **Aiding and abetting** a crime is itself a criminal offence. 怂恿教唆罪. ❖ *We shall strike hard, without flinching, at terrorists and those who abet them.* 我们应毫不退缩地严厉打击恐怖主义分子及其教唆者. VB V n

abey·ance /ə'beɪəns/.

If something is **in abeyance**, it is not operating or being used at present. 暂时中止; 暂缓; 搁置. ❖ *The matter was left in abeyance until Haig saw French.* 这个问题搁置到黑格见到法国人为止. PHR FORMAL

ab·hor /æb'hɔː/ **abhors, abhorring, abhorred.**

If you **abhor** something, you hate it very much, especially for moral reasons. (尤指因道德理由)憎恨; 厌恶, 憎恶. ❖ *He was a man who abhorred violence.* 他这个人憎恨暴力. ◢ **ab·hor·rent** /æb'hɒrənt, AM -'hɔːr-/. ❖ *Racial discrimination is abhorrent to my council and our staff.* 我所在的委员会和工作人员痛恨种族歧视. ◢ **ab·hor·rence** /æb'hɒrəns, AM -'hɔːr-/ ❖ *...their abhorrence of racism.* 他们对种族主义的憎恨. VB FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

abide /ə'baɪd/ **abides, abiding, abided.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you can't **abide** someone or something, you dislike them very much. (与否定词连用)容忍, 忍受(某人、某事物). ❖ *I can't abide people who can't make up their minds.* 我不能忍受老是犹豫不决的人. VB no passive, with brd-neg V n

➡ 又见 **law-abiding.**

▸**abide by.**

If you **abide by** a law, agreement, or decision, you do what it says you should do. 遵守; 恪守; 履行; 服从(法律、协议、决定等). ❖ *They have got to abide by the rules.* 他们必须遵守规定. PHR-V V P n

abid·ing /ə'baɪdɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **abiding** feeling, memory, or interest is one that you have for a very long time. 持久的; 永久的(感情、记忆、兴趣等). ❖ *One of my abiding memories of him is of his singing.* 我的记忆里始终留存着他令人难忘的歌声. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

abil·ity /ə'bɪlɪti/ **abilities.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **ability** to do something is the fact that you can do it. 能力; 体力; 脑力; 力量. ❖ *...the human ability to recognise complex sound patterns.* 人类辨认复杂声音组合的能力. N-SING N to-inf

2 Your **ability** is the quality or skill that you have which makes it possible for you to do something. 天资; 天分; 才智. ❖ *Her drama teacher spotted her ability.* 她的戏剧课 N-VAR

老师发现了她的天分. *They repeatedly questioned his leadership abilities.* 他们一再怀疑他的领导能力.

3 If you do something **to the best of** your **abilities** or **to the best of** your **ability**, you do it as well as you can. 竭尽全力. ❖ *I take care of them to the best of my abilities.* 我尽全力照顾他们. PHR

ab·ject /æbdʒekt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **abject** to emphasize that a situation or quality is shameful or depressing. (境况)悲惨的; 绝望的; 不幸的. ❖ *Both of them died in abject poverty.* 他们两人都穷困潦倒而死. *This scheme was an abject failure.* 这个方案完全失败了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe someone as **abject**, you think they have no self-respect or courage. 无耻的; 卑贱的; 懦弱的. ADJ-GRADED

ab·jure /æb'dʒʊə/ **abjures, abjuring, abjured.**

If you **abjure** something such as a belief or way of life, you state publicly that you will give it up or that you reject it. (公开)宣布放弃(信仰, 生活方式等). ❖ *He abjured the Protestant faith and became King in 1594.* 他在1594年宣布放弃新教信仰, 登上了王位. VB FORMAL V n

ablaze /ə'bleɪz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **ablaze** is burning fiercely. 猛烈燃烧的, 着火的. ❖ *Shops, houses, and vehicles were set ablaze.* 店铺、房屋和车辆着火烧了起来. ADJ v-link ADJ

2 If a place is **ablaze** with lights or colours, it is very bright because of them. 明亮的; 灿烂的. ❖ *In spring, the valleys are ablaze with colour.* 春天里的山谷色彩缤纷. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If someone is **ablaze**, or if their eyes are **ablaze**, their expression shows that they are feeling a strong emotion. (人)非常激动的; (眼睛)充满强烈感情的. ❖ *Her voice is passionate. Her eyes are ablaze.* 她声音热情, 目光激情澎湃. ADJ v-link ADJ

able /'eɪbəl/ **abler** /'eɪblə/ **ablest** /'eɪblɪst/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone or something **is able to** do something, they have skills or qualities which make it possible for them to do it. 有能力; 有本事; 能. ❖ *The older child should be able to prepare a simple meal.* 那个年龄稍大的孩子应当会做一顿简单的家常饭. *They seemed able to work together very efficiently.* 他们看来能合作得很有效率. PHR-MODAL

2 If someone or something **is able to** do something, they have enough freedom, power, time, or money to do it. 有(自由、权力、时间或金钱等)条件做(某事). ❖ *You'll be able to read in peace.* 你就能安安心心地读书了. *Men should be able to retire at 60.* 男人到了60岁时应该能退休了. PHR-MODAL

3 Someone who is **able** is very clever or very good at doing something. 能干的; 熟练的; 称职的. ❖ *...one of the brightest and ablest members of the government.* 政府里最聪明能干的一位成员. ADJ-GRADED

-able /-əbəl/.

-able combines with verbs to form adjectives. Adjectives formed in this way describe someone or something that can have a particular thing done to them. For example, if something is avoidable, it can be avoided. 与动词结合构成形容词, 表示可以的和能够的意思, 如avoidable可避免的. SUFFIX

able-bodied /ˌeɪbəl 'bɒdid/.

An **able-bodied** person is physically strong and healthy. 健康的; 强壮的. ❖ *The gym can be used by both able-bodied and disabled people.* 体育馆可供健全和伤残人士使用. ADJ-GRADED

➩ **The able-bodied** are people who are able-bodied. 健全的人. N-PLURAL the N

ab·lu·tions /ə'bluːʃənz/.

Ablutions is a formal or humorous word for the activity of washing yourself. (正式或戏谑)沐浴; 净身. ❖ *Manny was meticulous about his ablutions.* 曼尼在沐浴方面是一丝不苟的. N-PLURAL

ably /'eɪbli/.

Ably means skilfully and successfully. 能干地; 巧妙地. ❖ *He was ably assisted by a number of members.* 他得到一些会员的巧妙帮助. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ab·nor·mal /æb'nɔːməl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **abnormal** is unusual, especially in a way that is worrying. 反常的, 不正常的, 变态的. ❖ *...a child with an abnormal fear of strangers.* 一个对陌生人感到异常恐惧的孩子. ◢ **ab·nor·mal·ly** ❖ *...abnormally high levels of glucose.* 葡萄糖达到异常高的含量. ADJ-GRADED ADV

A

ab·nor·mal·ity /ˌæbnɔː'mælɪti/ **abnormalities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **abnormality** in something, especially in a person's body or behaviour, is an unusual part or feature of it that may be worrying or dangerous. (尤指身体或行为)反常; 变态; 畸形. ❖ *Further scans are required to confirm the diagnosis of an abnormality.* 需要进一步扫描来确认是否出现异常病变. N-VAR

aboard /ə'bɔːd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you are **aboard** a ship or plane, you are on it or in it. 上船(或飞机); 在船(或飞机)上. ❖ *No-one else was aboard the plane.* 没有其他人在飞机上. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *It had taken two hours to load all the people aboard.* 所有人登船用了两个小时. ADV ADV after v

abode /ə'bəʊd/ **abodes.**

1 Your **abode** is the place where you live. 住所; 家. ❖ *It is the abode of a domesticated man.* 那是一个热爱家庭生活的男人的家. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 The term **no fixed abode** is used to refer to people who are homeless. 无家可归的. ❖ *30 per cent of psychiatric beds are occupied by people of no fixed abode.* 30%的精神科病床被无家可归的人占了. PHR LEGAL

abol·ish /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ **abolishes, abolishing, abolished.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone in authority **abolishes** a system or practice, they formally put an end to it. 废除, 废止; 取消(制度、习俗等). ❖ *Parliament voted to abolish the death penalty.* 议会表决废除死刑. ◢ **abo·li·tion** /ˌæbə'lɪʃən/ ❖ *...President de Klerk's commitment to the abolition of apartheid.* 德克勒克总统废除种族隔离制度的承诺. VB V n N-UNCOUNT also a N

abo·li·tion·ist /ˌæbə'lɪʃənɪst/ **abolitionists.**

An **abolitionist** is someone who campaigns for the abolition of a particular system or practice. 废除论者; 主张废除(某制度或习俗)的人. ❖ *Many southerners remained quiet abolitionists.* 许多南方人当时仍是沉默的废奴主义者. N-COUNT

A-bomb /'eɪ bɒm/ **A-bombs.**

An **A-bomb** is an atomic bomb. 原子弹. N-COUNT

abomi·nable /ə'bɒmɪnəbəl/.

Something that is **abominable** is very unpleasant or very bad. 讨厌的; 可恶的; 令人极不愉快的; 糟糕的. ❖ *The President described the killings as an abominable crime.* 总统称那杀人事件是不可容忍的罪行. *The normal English diet is abominable.* 英国人日常的饮食很糟糕. ◢ **abomi·nably** /ə'bɒmɪnəbli/ ❖ *Chloe has behaved abominably.* 克洛艾的举止令人讨厌. ADJ-GRADED ADV

abom·ina·tion /əˌbɒmɪ'neɪʃən/ **abominations.**

If you say that something is an **abomination**, you think that it is completely unacceptable. 令人深恶痛绝的事物. ❖ *What is happening is an abomination.* 发生的事情令人深恶痛绝. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

abo·rigi·nal /ˌæbə'rɪdʒɪnəl/ **aboriginals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **Aboriginal** is an Australian Aborigine. 澳大利亚土著居民. N-COUNT

2 **Aboriginal** means belonging or relating to the Australian Aborigines. 澳大利亚土著居民的. ❖ *...Aboriginal art.* 澳大利亚土著艺术. *...a protest over aboriginal land rights.* 关于土著居民土地权利的抗议. ADJ ADJ n

3 The **aboriginal** people or animals of a place are ones that have been there from the earliest known times or that were there before Europeans arrived. (自古以来或在欧洲人到达前就存在的)本土的; 土著的. ADJ ADJ n

Abo·rigi·ne /ˌæbə'rɪdʒɪni/ **Aborigines.**

Aborigines are members of the tribes that were living in Australia when Europeans arrived there. 澳大利亚土著居民. N-COUNT

abort /ə'bɔːt/ **aborts, aborting, aborted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an unborn baby **is aborted**, the pregnancy is ended deliberately and the baby is not born alive. (使)流产; 堕胎. ❖ *...the lover who walked out on her after she had aborted their child.* 在她堕胎以后就离她而去的情人. VB FORMAL V n Also V

A

2 If someone **aborts** a process, plan, or activity, they stop it before it has been completed. 使(计划或活动等)中止; 使夭折. ❖ *The take-off was aborted.* 起飞被中止了. VB V n / be V ed

abor·tion /əˈbɔːʃən/ **abortions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

An **abortion** is a medical operation in which a pregnancy is deliberately ended by removing an unwanted baby from a woman's body. 人工流产; 堕胎. N-VAR

abor·tion·ist /əˈbɔːʃənɪst/ **abortionists.**

An **abortionist** is someone who performs abortions, usually illegally. 为人堕胎者(常指非法的). N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **anti-abortionist.**

abor·tive /əˈbɔːtɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **abortive** attempt or action is unsuccessful. (企图或行动)失败的; 夭折的. ❖ *An abortive attempt was made to assassinate Hitler.* 曾试图刺杀希特勒, 但未获成功. ADJ FORMAL

abound /əˈbaʊnd/ **abounds, abounding, abounded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If things **abound**, or if a place **abounds** with things, there are very large numbers of them. 大量存在; 富于; 充满. ❖ *Stories abound about when he was in charge.* 他在任时传闻很多. *The book abounds with close-up images from space.* 这本书中有大量来自太空的特写照片. VB FORMAL V / V with n / Also V in n

about /əˈbaʊt/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **about** to introduce who or what something relates to or concerns. 关于; 对于; 有关. ❖ *Helen's told me about you.* 海伦已把你的情况告诉了我. *She knew a lot about food.* 她有很丰富的食品知识. *...advice about exercise, and diet.* 有关运动和饮食的建议. PREP

2 When you mention the things that an activity or institution is **about**, you are saying what it involves or what its aims are. 从事于; 忙于; 目的在于. ❖ *Leadership is about the ability to implement change.* 领导才能就是要有实行变革的能力. PREP

3 You use **about** after some adjectives to indicate the person or thing that a feeling or state of mind relates to. 用在一些形容词后表示对某人或某事物的态度. ❖ *I feel so guilty and angry about the whole issue.* 我对整个问题深感内疚和生气. PREP

4 If you do something **about** a problem, you take action in order to solve it. 关于; 对于(指采取行动去解决问题). ❖ *He felt helpless to do anything about it.* 他对处理这事感到无能为力. PREP

5 When you say that there is a particular quality **about** someone or something, you mean that they have this quality but you can't specify it exactly. 关于(指某人或某事有某种特质). ❖ *There's something a little peculiar about the results of your test.* 你的试验结果有点异常. PREP

6 **About** is used in front of a number to show that the number is not exact. (数字)大约, 左右. ❖ *Inflation is running at about 2.7 per cent.* 通货膨胀率约为2.7%. *The child is about eight years old.* 那小孩大约有八岁. ADV ADV num

7 If someone or something moves **about**, they keep moving in different directions. (用于指在不同方向移动)到处, 各地. ❖ *The house isn't big, what with three children running about.* 房子里有三个小孩跑来跑去, 就显得不算大了. ADV ADV after v

➩ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *From 1879 to 1888 he wandered about Germany, Switzerland, and Italy.* 1879至1888年间, 他在德国、瑞士和意大利各处漫游. PREP

8 If someone or something is **about**, they are present or available. 在场的, 现成的, 能得到的. ❖ *There's lots of money about these days for schemes like this.* 如今有很多钱可以实现这样的计划. ADJ v-link ADJ

9 If you are **about** to do something, you are going to do it very soon. If something is **about** to happen, it will happen very soon. 即将(做...)的; 快要(发生...)的. ❖ *I think he's about to leave.* 我想他即将离开. *The film was about to start.* 电影快要开始了. ADJ v-link ADJ to-inf

10 If someone gets **out and about**, they are able to move or travel about outdoors. (进行)户外活动. ❖ *Despite considerable pain she has been getting out and about almost as normal.* 尽管相当疼痛, 但她还是一直像往常一样进行户外活动. PHR

11 ➡ **how about**: 见 **how.**

➡ **what about**: 见 **what.**

➡ **just about**: 见 **just.**

a,bout-'face, about-faces.

An **about-face** is the same as an **about-turn.** 同about-turn. ❖ *The about-face is a big embarrassment to the Prime Minister.* 态度的大转变使首相陷入十分尴尬的处境. N-COUNT

a,bout-'turn, about-turns.

An **about-turn** is a complete change of attitude or opinion. (态度、意见等)彻底改变, 向后转. ❖ *The decision was seen as an about-turn for the Government.* 那个决议被看做是政府立场的逆转. N-COUNT BRITISH

above /əˈbʌv/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If one thing is **above** another one, it is directly over it or higher than it. 在...上方. ❖ *He lifted his hands above his head.* 他把双手举过头. *Apartment 46 was a quiet apartment, unlike the one above it.* 第46号房很安静, 与它上面的那个房间不一样. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *A long scream sounded from somewhere above.* 从上面某处传来一声长长的尖叫. ADV

2 In writing, you use **above** to refer to something that has already been mentioned or illustrated. 在上文, 上述. ❖ *Several conclusions could be drawn from the results described above.* 从上述结果中可以得出几个结论. ADV PRAGMATICS

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *For additional information, contact any of the above.* 如要索取更多资料, 请与上述人士联络. N-COLL-SING the N

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *I may be reached at the above address.* 按上述地址可以找到我. ADJ ADJ n

3 If an amount or measurement is **above** a particular level, it is greater than that level. 大于, 多于, 高于. ❖ *The temperature crept up to just above 40 degrees.* 温度刚好升到了40度以上. *...above average levels of rainfall.* 高于平均降雨量. *Government spending is planned to rise 3 per cent above inflation.* 政府开支计划要比通货膨胀提高三个百分点. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Banks have been charging 25 per cent and above for unsecured loans.* 银行对无担保的贷款收取25%或以上的费用. ADV amount and ADV

4 If you hear one sound **above** another, it is louder or clearer than the second one. (声音)比...高, 比...响. ❖ *...trying to talk above the noise.* 想使讲话声盖过噪音. PREP

5 If someone is **above** you, they are in a higher social position than you or in a position of authority over you. (社会地位)超过, 高于. ❖ *He was a notch or so above her in the social scale.* 他的社会地位比她高一截. *Look at the people above you in the positions of power.* 看看这些权势地位比你高的人吧. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I had orders from above to get him dropped.* 我得到上级指示把他除名. ADV from ADV

6 If someone thinks that they are **above** something, they think that they are too good or too important for it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)不屑于, 超越于, 不受...约束. ❖ *He was one of those men who live above their own rules.* 他是一个不受自己所定规则约束的人. PREP PRAGMATICS

7 If someone is **above** criticism or suspicion, they cannot be criticized or suspected because of their good qualities or their position. (因品行好或地位高)超越, 不受...的影响. ❖ *He was a respected academic and above suspicion.* 他是个受人敬重的学者, 这是毋庸置疑的. PREP

8 If you value one person or thing **above** any other, you value them more or consider that they are more important. 看重, 倚重, 偏重. ❖ *...his tendency to put the team above everything.* 他把这支队伍看得高于一切的倾向. PREP

9 ➡ **over and above** : 见 **over.**

➡ **above the law** : 见 **law.**

➡ **above board** : 见 **board.**

abrade /əˈbreɪd/ **abrades, abrading, abraded.**

If something roughly **abrades** something else, it scratches it or wears it down by rubbing against it. 磨损, 摩擦, 擦破. ❖ *The brutally rough rock has abraded the skin.* 粗糙 VB FORMAL V n

的岩石擦破了皮肤.

abra·sion /ə'breɪʒən/ **abrasions.**

An **abrasion** is an area on a person's body where the skin has been scraped. 擦伤处,擦破处. N-COUNT FORMAL

abra·sive /ə'breɪsɪv/ **abrasives.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who has an **abrasive** manner is unkind and rude. 粗鲁的,无礼的. ❖ *...strong language and abrasive remarks.* 激烈的言语和粗鲁的言辞. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **abrasive** substance is rough and can be used to clean hard surfaces. 研磨用的,摩擦的. ❖ *...abrasive cleaners.* 擦洗去污剂. ADJ-GRADED

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Avoid abrasives, which can damage the tiles.* 请勿使用磨料,以免损坏瓷砖. N-VAR

abreast /ə'brest/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If people or things walk or move **abreast**, they are side by side, and facing in the same direction. 并排地,并肩地. ❖ *The steep pavement was too narrow for them to walk abreast.* 陡峭的人行道太窄,他们不能并排走. ADV

2 If you are **abreast of** someone or something, you are level with them or in line with them. 与...齐头并列. ❖ *As he drew abreast of the man he pretended to stumble.* 当赶上那人时,他就假装绊倒. PHR-PREP

3 If you keep **abreast of** a subject, you know all the most recent facts about it. 了解...最新情况,跟上. ❖ *He will be keeping abreast of the news.* 他会紧紧追踪新闻的进展. PHR-PREP

abridge /ə'brɪdʒ/ **abridges, abridging, abridged.**

If a writer or editor **abridges** a book, play, or article, they make it shorter by removing some parts of it. 节略,删节. VB Vn

◢ **abridged** ❖ *...an abridged version of her new novel.* 她新小说的节本. ADJ-GRADED

abroad /ə'brɔːd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

If you go **abroad**, you go to a foreign country. 到国外. ❖ *I would love to go abroad this year.* 我想今年出国. *...public opposition here and abroad.* 国内外民众的反对. *He will stand in for Mr Goh when he is abroad.* 戈先生出国时将由他替代. ADV

ab·ro·gate /'æbrəgeɪt/ **abrogates, abrogating, abrogated.**

If someone in authority **abrogates** something such as a law or agreement, they put an end to it. 废除,取消. ❖ *The next prime minister could abrogate the treaty.* 下届总理会废除这一条约. ◢ **ab·ro·ga·tion** /ˌæbrə'geɪʃən/ ❖ *...the abrogation of trade union rights.* 工会权利的取消. VB FORMAL Vn N-UNCOUNT N of n

ab·rupt /ə'brʌpt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **abrupt** change or action is very sudden, often in a way which is unpleasant. 突然的,突兀的. ❖ *Rosie's idyllic world came to an abrupt end when her parents' marriage broke up.* 父母婚姻破裂导致罗茜心中田园诗般的世界突然结束了. ◢ **ab·rupt·ly** ❖ *He stopped abruptly.* 他突然停了下来. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 Someone who is **abrupt** speaks in a rather rude, unfriendly way. 莽撞的,粗鲁的,不友善的. ❖ *He was abrupt to the point of rudeness.* 他莽撞得无礼. ◢ **abruptly** ❖ *'Good night, then,' she said abruptly.* '好,再见.' 她粗鲁地说. ◢ **ab·rupt·ness** ❖ *Simon was hurt by your abruptness.* 你不友善的态度伤了西蒙的心. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ab·scess /'æbses/ **abscesses.**

An **abscess** is a painful swelling, containing pus. 脓肿. ❖ *I had an abscess at the base of my tooth.* 我的牙根上有个脓肿. N-COUNT

ab·scond /æb'skɒnd/ **absconds, absconding, absconded.**

1 If someone **absconds** from somewhere such as a prison, they escape from it or leave it without permission. 潜逃,擅离. ❖ *Twice he absconded after less than an hour in the remand home.* 他两次被关进少年拘留所都是不到一个小时就逃跑了. VB FORMAL V Also V from n

2 If someone **absconds** with something, they leave and take it with them, although it does not belong to them. (携带财物等)潜逃. ❖ *His partners were crooks and absconded with the funds.* 他的合伙人是骗子,已携款潜逃了. VB FORMAL V with n

ab·seil /'æbseɪl/ **abseils, abseiling, abseiled.**

If mountain climbers **abseil** down a cliff or rock face, they go down it by sliding in a controlled way down a rope, with their feet against the cliff or rock. The usual American word is **rappel**. (在登山运动中)沿绳下滑. [美] 一般作rappel. VB V down n BRITISH

A

ab·sence /'æbsəns/ **absences.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone's **absence** from a place is the fact that they are not there. 不在,缺席. ❖ *...letters which had arrived for me in my absence.* 我不在时递送给我的信件. *Eleanor would later blame her mother-in-law for her husband's frequent absences.* 埃莉诺后来会把丈夫常常不在家这件事怪罪在婆婆身上. N-VAR with supp

2 The **absence** of something from a place is the fact that it is not there or does not exist. 缺乏,没有. ❖ *The presence or absence of clouds can have an important impact on heat transfer.* 有无云层对热量的传递有重要影响. *In the absence of a will the courts decide who the guardian is.* 在没有遗嘱的情况下,需由法庭裁决谁是监护人. N-SING with supp

3 ➥ 又见 **leave of absence**.

➥ **conspicuous by** one's **absence**: 见 **conspicuous**.

ab·sent, absents, absenting, absented. The adjective and preposition are pronounced /'æbsənt/. The verb is pronounced /æb'sent/. 形容词和介词发音为 /'æbsənt/; 动词发音为 /æb'sent/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is **absent** from a place or situation, they are not there. 不在的,缺席的. ❖ *He has been absent from his desk for two weeks.* 他已两个星期没来上班. *The pictures, too, were absent from the walls.* 那些照片也不在墙上. ADJ

2 If someone appears **absent**, they are not paying attention because they are thinking about something else. 心不在焉的,出神的. ❖ *'Nothing,' Rosie said in an absent way.* '没什么.' 罗茜心不在焉地说. ◢ **ab·sent·ly** /'æbsəntli/ ❖ *He nodded absently.* 他出神地点头. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If someone **absents** themselves from a place, they do not go or stay there. 缺席. ❖ *She was old enough to absent herself from the lunch table if she chose.* 她已不是小孩了,若她不想吃午饭,可以不去. VB FORMAL V pron-refl from n

ab·sen·tee /ˌæbsən'tiː/ **absentees.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **absentee** is a person who is expected to be in a particular place but who is not there. 缺席者,未上班者. ❖ *I was expecting far more in the classes but there are a lot of absentees.* 我原来对于课堂教学的期望很大,但许多学生却缺课. N-COUNT

2 **Absentee** is used to describe someone who is not there to do a particular job in person. 缺席的,在外的;不到场履行职责的. ❖ *Absentee fathers will be forced to pay child maintenance.* 不尽职的父亲将必须支付孩子的抚养费. ADJ: ADJ n

3 In the United States, if you vote by **absentee** ballot, you vote in advance because you will be away on the day of an election. (美国选民因选举日缺席而预先投票的)缺席(选票). ADJ: ADJ n

ab·sen·tee·ism /ˌæbsən'tiːɪzəm/.

Absenteeism is the fact or habit of frequently being away from work or school, usually without a good reason. 旷工;旷课;无故缺席. N-UNCOUNT

ab·sen·tia /æb'sentɪə, AM -'senʃə/.

If something is done to you **in absentia**, it is done to you when you are not present. 缺席. ❖ *The other defendants were sentenced in absentia.* 其他被告被缺席宣判. PHR FORMAL

ˌabsent-'minded.

Someone who is **absent-minded** forgets things or does not pay attention to what they are doing. 心不在焉的,出神的. ❖ *Malcolm is a genius, but he's the absent-minded professor type.* 马尔科姆是个天才,但他属于心不在焉的那类教授. ◢ **absent-minded·ly** ❖ *Elizabeth absent-mindedly picked a thread from his lapel.* 伊丽莎白漫不经心地从他的衣服翻领上拈掇起一根线. ◢ **absent-minded·ness** ❖ *You will have to put up with Grace's absent-mindedness.* 你只得容忍格雷丝心不在焉的作风. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

ab·sinthe /'æbsɪnθ/.

Absinthe is a very strong alcoholic drink. It is green in colour and bitter in taste. 苦艾酒(色绿味苦). N-UNCOUNT

A

ab·so·lute /ˈæbsəluːt/ **absolutes.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Absolute** means total and complete. 完全的, 绝对的. ADJ ❖ *It's not really suited to absolute beginners.* 那对完全的初学者并不真正合适. *A sick person needs absolute confidence and trust in a doctor.* 病人需要对医生有绝对的信心和信任. ◢ **ab·so·lute·ly** /ˌæbsəˈluːtli/ ❖ *Jill is absolutely right.* 吉尔完全正确. *I absolutely refuse to get married.* 我完全不愿意结婚. ADV

2 You use **absolute** to emphasize something that you are saying. (用于强调)纯粹的, 绝对的, 十足的. ❖ *About 12 inches wide is the absolute minimum you should consider.* 你应考虑的最低限度约为12英寸宽. *I think it's absolute nonsense.* 我想那纯粹是胡说八道. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

3 An **absolute** ruler has complete power and authority over his or her country. 绝对权力的. ❖ *...the doctrine of absolute monarchy.* 君主专制的学说. ADJ ADJ n

4 **Absolute** is used to say that something is definite and will not change even if circumstances change. 绝对的, 肯定的, 明确的. ❖ *John brought the absolute proof that we needed.* 约翰带来了我们需要的肯定证据. *They had given an absolute assurance that it would be kept secret.* 他们得到了要把那件事保密的肯定保证. ADJ

5 An amount that is expressed in **absolute** terms is expressed as a fixed amount rather than being expressed with reference to variable factors such as what you earn or the effects of inflation. (数量等)绝对的, 固定的. ❖ *They might be just as badly in debt, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of their incomes.* 无论在绝对数量上, 还是在收入比例上, 他们都可能负债累累. ADJ ADJ n

6 **Absolute** rules and principles are believed to be true, right, or relevant in all situations. (规则、原则)绝对的. ❖ *...certain assumptions which are accepted without question as absolute truths.* 被人们毫不怀疑地接受为绝对真理的某些假定. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We tend to think in absolutes.* 我们思维往往倾向于绝对化. N-COUNT

7 ➸ 又见 **decree absolute**.

ab·so·lute·ly /ˌæbsəˈluːtli/. ♦♦♦♦◇

Absolutely is an emphatic way of saying yes or agreeing with someone. (表示同意)对, 对极了. **Absolutely not** is an emphatic way of saying no or disagreeing with someone. (表示不同意)当然不, 根本没有. ❖ *'Was it worth it?'—'Absolutely.'* '这样做值得吗?'—'完全值得.' *'Did they approach you?'—'No, absolutely not.'* '他们跟你接触了吗?'—'没有,根本没有.' ADV PRAGMATICS

ˌabsolute maˈjority, **absolute majorities.**

If a political party wins an **absolute majority** in an election, they obtain more seats or votes than the total number gained by their opponents. 绝对多数. N-COUNT

ˌabsolute ˈzero.

Absolute zero is a theoretical temperature that is thought to be the lowest possible temperature. 绝对零度. N-UNCOUNT

ab·so·lu·tion /ˌæbsəˈluːʃən/.

If someone is given **absolution**, they are forgiven for their sins. 免罪, 赦免, 原谅. ❖ *She felt as if his words had granted her absolution.* 她感到他说的话似乎是原谅了她. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ab·so·lut·ism /ˌæbsəˈluːtɪzəm/.

1 **Absolutism** is a political system in which one ruler or leader has complete power and authority over a country. 专制制度. ❖ *...the triumphal reassertion of royal absolutism.* 王权专制的顺利复辟. N-UNCOUNT

2 You describe someone's beliefs as **absolutism** if they are believed to be true, right, or relevant in all situations, without any allowances being made for different circumstances; used showing disapproval. (贬义)绝对化, 绝对论. ❖ *They are saying, with varying degrees of absolutism, that animals should not be exploited at all.* 他们以不同程度的绝对性表明不应该利用动物的立场. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

◢ **ab·so·lut·ist** ❖ *This absolutist belief is replaced by an appreciation that rules can vary.* 这种绝对论信念已被规则可变的概念所取代. ADJ

ab·solve /æbˈzɒlv/ **absolves, absolving, absolved.**

If a report or investigation **absolves** someone from blame or responsibility, it formally states that he or she is not to blame. 宣布免除. ❖ *...a police investigation yesterday which absolved the police of all blame.* 昨天由警方所做的调查结果证明警方没有任何责任. VB V n of/from n Also V n

ab·sorb /əbˈzɔːb/ **absorbs, absorbing, absorbed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If an object **absorbs** something such as liquid, gas, or heat, the liquid or heat enters the object or is drawn into it. 吸收(液体、气体、热). ❖ *Plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air.* 植物从空气中吸收二氧化碳. *Refined sugars are absorbed into the bloodstream very quickly.* 精制糖能很快被血液吸收. ◢ **ab·sorp·tion** /əbˈzɔːpʃən/ ❖ *Vitamin C increases the absorption of iron from food.* 维生素C增强对食物中铁的吸收. VB V n be V-ed into n N-UNCOUNT

2 If a group **is absorbed** into a larger group, it becomes part of the larger group. (被)并入, (被)纳入. ❖ *The Colonial Office was absorbed into the Foreign Office.* 殖民地部已并入外交部. ◢ **absorption** ❖ *...East Germany's absorption into the Federal Republic.* 东德被并入联邦共和国. VB be V-ed into n Also V n N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **absorb** information, you learn and understand it. 了解, 理解. ❖ *Too often he only absorbs half the information.* 他常常只是一知半解. VB V n

4 If something **absorbs** a force or shock, it reduces its effect. 吸收, 减弱(外力、震动等). ❖ *...footwear which does not absorb the impact of the foot striking the ground.* 不能减弱脚掌接触地面时所产生的冲击力的鞋. VB V n

5 If a system or society **absorbs** changes, effects, or costs, it is able to deal with them without being badly affected. (系统、社会等)承受. ❖ *The banks would be forced to absorb large losses.* 银行被迫承受巨大的损失. VB V n

6 If something **absorbs** something such as money, space, or time, it uses up a great deal of it. 耗费, 用掉. ❖ *It might help if campaigning didn't absorb so much time and money.* 如果竞选活动不耗费这么多的时间和金钱就会对目前的情况有帮助. VB V n

7 If something **absorbs** you, it interests you a great deal and takes up all your attention and energy. 吸引, 使投入. ❖ *...a second career which absorbed her more completely than her acting ever had.* 比从前的演艺生涯更使她完全投入的第二个事业. ◢ **ab·sorbed** ❖ *He had discovered politics and was rapidly becoming absorbed by it.* 他开始从政, 而且很快投入其中. ◢ **ab·sorp·tion** ❖ *He was struck by the artists' total absorption in their work.* 他被艺术家对工作的专注投入所打动. VB V n ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ N-UNCOUNT poss N in/with n

8 ➸ 又见 **absorbing**.

ab·sor·bent /əbˈzɔːbənt/.

Absorbent material soaks up liquid easily. 吸水的, 能吸收(液体)的. ❖ *The towels are highly absorbent.* 毛巾很吸水. ◢ **ab·sor·ben·cy** /əbˈzɔːbənsi/. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ab·sorb·er /əbˈzɔːbə/.

➸ 见 **shock absorber**.

ab·sorb·ing /əbˈzɔːbɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **absorbing** activity interests you a great deal and takes up all your attention and energy. 吸引人的, 令人神往的. ❖ *'Two Sisters' is an absorbing read.* 《两姐妹》是一本引人入胜的读物. ADJ-GRADED

ab·sorp·tion /əbˈzɔːpʃən/.

➸ 见 **absorb**.

ab·stain /æbˈsteɪn/ **abstains, abstaining, abstained.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **abstain** from something, usually something you want to do, you deliberately do not do it. 禁绝, 放弃. ❖ *Abstain from sex or use condoms.* 禁绝性事, 或使用避孕套. ◢ **ab·sten·tion** /æbˈstenʃən/ ❖ *...abstention from alcohol.* 戒酒. VB FORMAL V from n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **abstain** during a vote, you do not use your vote. (选举)弃权. ❖ *Six voted against and two abstained.* 六票反对, 两票弃权. ◢ **ab·sten·tion, abstentions** ❖ *The number of abstentions is likely to be crucial.* 弃权票数量可能起关键作用. VB V N-VAR

ab·sti·nence /ˈæbstɪnəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Abstinence is the practice of abstaining from something such as alcoholic drink or sex, often for health or religious reasons. 节制; 戒酒; 禁欲. N-UNCOUNT

ab·stract, abstracts, abstracting, abstracted. The adjective and noun are pronounced /ˈæbstrækt/. The verb is pronounced /æbˈstrækt/. 形容词或名词发音为 /ˈæbstrækt/; 动词发音为 /æbˈstrækt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **abstract** idea or way of thinking is based on general ideas rather than on real things and events. 抽象的. ❖ *...starting with a few abstract principles.* 开始先讲几条抽象的原则. *...the faculty of abstract reasoning.* 抽象推理的能力. ◢ **ab·stract·ly** ❖ *It is hard to think abstractly in these conditions.* 在这些条件下很难进行抽象思维. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 When you talk or think about something **in the abstract**, you talk or think about it in a general way, rather than considering particular things or events. 抽象地, 在理论上. ❖ *Money was a commodity she never thought about except in the abstract.* 她只是觉得在抽象意义上钱是一种商品. PHR

3 In grammar, an **abstract** noun refers to a quality or an idea rather than to a physical object. (语法)抽象的(名词). ADJ ADJ n

4 **Abstract** art makes use of shapes and patterns rather than showing people or things as they actually are. 抽象派的(艺术). ❖ *...a modern abstract painting.* 一幅现代抽象派绘画. ADJ-GRADED

5 An **abstract** is an abstract work of art. 抽象派作品. ❖ *He persuaded her to change from abstracts to portraits.* 他说服她从抽象画转向肖像画. N-COUNT

6 An **abstract** of an article, document, or speech is a short piece of writing that summarizes the main points of it. 摘要, 概要. N-COUNT

7 If you **abstract** something from somewhere, you take it from there. 提取, 抽取; 写出要点. ❖ *The author has abstracted poems from earlier books.* 那作者从早期的书中选取了诗歌. VB FORMAL V n from n Also V n

ab·stract·ed /æbˈstræktɪd/.

Someone who is **abstracted** is thinking so deeply that they are not fully aware of what is happening around them. 凝神的, 出神的. ❖ *The same abstracted look was still on his face.* 他脸上仍是那副心不在焉的表情. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

ab·strac·tion /æbˈstrækʃən/ **abstractions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **abstraction** is a general idea rather than one relating to a particular object, person, or situation. 抽象概念. ❖ *Is it worth fighting a big war, in the name of an abstraction like sovereignty?* 是否值得在主权之类的抽象名义下打一场大战? N-VAR FORMAL

2 **Abstraction** is the state of being very deep in thought. 凝神, 心神专注, 出神. ❖ *Andrew noticed her abstraction and asked, 'What's bothering you?'* 安德鲁发现她在出神, 就问道: '你怎么啦?' N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN

ab·struse /æbˈstruːs/.

If you describe something as **abstruse**, you mean that it is difficult to understand. 难解的, 深奥的. ❖ *...fruitless discussions about abstruse resolutions.* 对疑难决议并没商议出结果的讨论. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ab·surd /æbˈsɜːd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that something is **absurd**, you are criticizing it because you think that it is ridiculous or that it does not make sense. 荒谬的, 荒唐的, 荒诞的, 不合理的. ❖ *It is absurd to be discussing compulsory redundancy policies for teachers.* 讨论教师的强制性裁员政策是不合情理的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➩ **The absurd** is something that is absurd. 不合理的事物. N-SING the N

◢ **ab·surd·ly** ❖ *Prices were still absurdly low, in his opinion.* 他认为价格还是低得可笑. ADV-GRADED ◢ **ab·surd·ity** /æbˈsɜːdɪti/ **absurdities** ❖ *...the absurdity of all wars.* 一切战争的不合理性. N-VAR

ab·surd·ist /æbˈsɜːdɪst/.

An **absurdist** play shows the absurdity of some aspect of society or human behaviour. (戏剧)荒诞派的. ADJ

abun·dance /əˈbʌndəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **abundance** of something is a large quantity of it. 丰富, 充裕. ❖ *This area of France has an abundance of safe beaches.* 法国这一地区有很多安全的海滩. *Food was in abundance.* 食品非常丰富. N-COLL SING

abun·dant /əˈbʌndənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **abundant** is present in large quantities. 丰富的, 允裕的. ❖ *There is an abundant supply of cheap labour.* 廉价劳动力供应很充足. ◢ **abun·dant·ly** ❖ *All the pages are abundantly illustrated.* 每页都有很多插图. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

abun·dant·ly /əˈbʌndəntli/.

If something is **abundantly** clear, it is extremely obvious. 非常地; 充分地. ❖ *He made abundantly clear his admiration for her work.* 他充分表明了对她工作的欣赏. ADV ADV adj

abuse, abuses, abusing, abused. The noun is pronounced /əˈbjuːs/. The verb is pronounced /əˈbjuːz/. 名词发音为 /əˈbjuːs/; 动词发音为 /əˈbjuːz/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Abuse** of someone is cruel and violent treatment of them. 虐待, 剥削, 侵犯. ❖ *...investigation of alleged child abuse.* 对声称的虐童事件所进行的调查. *...controversy over human rights abuses.* 关于侵犯人权的争论. ◢ **abu·sive** /əˈbjuːsɪv/ ❖ *...her cruel and abusive husband.* 她那凶恶而且施虐成性的丈夫. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone **is abused**, they are treated cruelly and violently. (被)虐待. ❖ *...parents who feel they cannot cope might abuse their children.* 感到无计可施的父母可能虐待自己的孩子. ◢ **abus·er, abusers** ❖ *...a convicted child abuser.* 一个被判虐童罪成立的犯人. VB be V-ed V n N-COUNT

3 **Abuse** consists of extremely rude and insulting things that people say when they are angry. 辱骂, 恶言, 粗话. ❖ *I was left shouting abuse as the car sped off.* 那汽车飞速开走了, 我被甩在后面, 只能骂上几声. ◢ **abu·sive** ❖ *...abusive language.* 骂人的粗话. N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED

4 You can say that someone **is abused** if extremely rude and insulting things are said to them. (被)辱骂, (被)侮辱. ❖ *He was verbally abused by other soldiers.* 他受到其他士兵恶言恶语的侮辱. VB be V-ed Also V n

5 **Abuse** of something is the use of it in a wrong way or for a bad purpose. 滥用, 妄用. ❖ *...an abuse of power.* 滥用权力. *...drug and alcohol abuse.* 滥用麻醉药品和酗酒. N-VAR with supp

6 If you **abuse** something, you use it in a wrong way or for a bad purpose. 滥用, 妄用. ❖ *...how the rich and powerful can abuse their position.* 有财有势的人是如何滥用他们的地位的. ◢ **abus·er** ❖ *...the treatment of alcohol and drug abusers.* 对酗酒者和滥用麻醉药者的治疗. VB V n N-COUNT

abut /əˈbʌt/ **abuts, abutting, abutted.**

When land or a building **abuts** something or **abuts on** something, it is next to it. 邻接, 毗邻. ❖ *One edge of the garden abutted on an old entrance to the mine.* 花园的一边与矿井的旧入口处相邻. *...the house abutting our hotel.* 与我们的旅馆毗邻的房子. VB FORMAL V on n V n

abuzz /əˈbʌz/.

If someone says that a place is **abuzz** with rumours or plans, they mean that everyone there is excited about them. (指地方)人人都兴奋地谈论(谣言、计划等)的. ❖ *Washington has been abuzz with stories.* 华盛顿传闻不断. ADJ v-link ADJ JOURNALISM

abys·mal /əˈbɪzməl/.

If you describe a situation or the condition of something as **abysmal**, you think that it is very bad. 极坏的, 恶劣的. ❖ *The general standard of racing was abysmal.* 竞赛的总体水准极差. ◢ **abys·mal·ly** ❖ *Standards of hygiene are abysmally low.* 卫生标准极低. *As the chart shows, it has failed abysmally.* 正如图表所示, 这已经完全失败了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

abyss /əˈbɪs/ **abysses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **abyss** is a very deep hole in the ground. 深渊, 深洞. ❖ *The wheels spun ominously close to a vertical abyss.* 汽车猛地开到一个垂直深坑的边上, 真是危险. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 If someone is on the edge or brink of **an abyss**, they are about to enter into a very frightening or threatening situation. 深渊(比喻恐怖或险恶的境况). N-COUNT LITERARY

3 A very great difference between two people, things, or groups can be referred to as an **abyss**. 天壤之别, 巨大差异. ❖ *...the abyss between what you think you are and what you actually are.* 人们的自我评价与其真我之间的巨大差异. N-COUNT LITERARY

A

AC /ˌeɪ ˈsiː/. ◆◇◇◇◇
AC is used to refer to an electric current that continually changes direction as it flows. **AC** is an abbreviation for 'alternating current'. 交流电. alternating current的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

aca·cia /əˈkeɪʃə/ **acacias.** The form **acacia** can also be used for the plural. acacia 也可作复数.
An **acacia** or an **acacia tree** is a tree which grows in warm countries and which usually has small yellow or white flowers. 金合欢树(温带植物、开黄色或白色小花). N-COUNT

aca·deme /ˈækədiːm/.
The academic world of universities is sometimes referred to as **academe**. 大学学术界. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

aca·demia /ˌækəˈdiːmiə/.
Academia refers to all the academics in a particular country or region, the institutions they work in, and their work. 学术界. ❖ *...links between industry and academia.* 工业界与学术界的联系. N-UNCOUNT

aca·dem·ic /ˌækəˈdemɪk/ **academics.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Academic** is used to describe things that relate to the work done in schools, colleges, and universities, especially work which involves studying and reasoning rather than practical or technical skills. 学术的; 非实用(或非技能)性的. ❖ *Their academic standards are high.* 他们的学术水平很高. ◢ **aca·dem·ical·ly** /ˌækəˈdemɪkli/ ❖ *He is academically gifted.* 他有学术天分. ADJ ADJ n ADV
2 **Academic** is used to describe things that relate to schools, colleges, and universities. 学校的, 学院的, 大学的. ❖ *...the start of the last academic year.* 最后一个学年开学时. ADJ ADJ n
3 **Academic** is used to describe work, or a school, college, or university, that places emphasis on studying and reasoning rather than on practical or technical skills. 学术的、研究与思辨性的(而不是实际的或技能性的). ❖ *The author has settled for a more academic approach.* 作者采用了一种学术性较高的研究方法. ADJ-GRADED
4 Someone who is **academic** is good at studying. 学者式的, 学习好的. ❖ *...less academic children.* 学习较差的儿童. ADJ-GRADED
5 An **academic** is a member of a university or college who teaches or does research. 大专院校的教师(或研究人员). ❖ *The move has upset many prominent academics.* 那项措施使许多杰出的大学教师不高兴. N-COUNT
6 You say that you think a particular point is **academic** when you want to indicate that you think it has no real relevance or effect. 学究的, 无实际用处的, 无效果的. ❖ *This was not an academic exercise—soldiers' lives were at risk.* 这不是理论性的演习—士兵的生命受到了危胁. ADJ-GRADED

acad·emi·cian /əˌkædəˈmɪʃən, AM ˌækədə-/ **academicians.**
An **academician** is a member of an academy which has been formed to promote and maintain standards in a particular field. 院士; 学会会员. N-COUNT

acad·emy /əˈkædəmi/ **academies.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Schools and colleges, especially those specializing in particular subjects or skills, sometimes have **academy** as part of their name. 学院, 学校(尤指专业技术学院). ❖ *...the Royal Academy of Music.* 皇家音乐学院. N-COUNT
2 **Academy** appears in the names of some societies formed to promote and maintain standards in a particular field. 学会, 高等学术团体. ❖ *...the American Academy of Psychotherapists.* 美国心理治疗师学会.

ac·cede /ækˈsiːd/ **accedes, acceding, acceded.**
1 If you **accede to** someone's request, you do what they ask. 同意(请求等). ❖ *I never understood why he didn't just accede to our demands at the outset.* 我怎么也弄不懂他为什么不在开始时就同意我们的要求. VB FORMAL V to n
2 When a member of a royal family **accedes to** the throne, they become king or queen. (君主)即位. ❖ *...when Prince Charles accedes to the throne.* 在查尔斯王子即位时. VB FORMAL V to n Also V
◢ **ac·ces·sion** ❖ *...the 40th anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne.* 女王登基40周年. N-UNCOUNT with poss

ac·cel·er·ate /ækˈseləreɪt/ **accelerates, accelerating, accelerated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone or something **accelerates** a process or the rate of something, or if the process or rate **accelerates**, it gets faster and faster. (使)加速, (使)加快. ❖ *The government is to accelerate its privatisation programme.* 政府将加快私有化计划. *Growth will accelerate to 2.9 per cent next year.* 明年增长速度将加快至2.9%. ◢ **ac·cel·era·tion** /ækˌseləˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *He has also called for an acceleration of political reforms.* 他同时号召加快政治改革. V-ERG V n V N-UNCOUNT
2 When a moving vehicle **accelerates**, it goes faster and faster. (车辆)加速. ◢ **acceleration** ❖ *Acceleration to 60 mph takes a mere 5.7 seconds.* 加速到时速60英里只需5.7秒. VB V N-UNCOUNT

ac·cel·era·tion /ækˌseləˈreɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
In physics, **acceleration** is the rate at which the speed of an object is increasing. (物理学上的)加速度. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

ac·cel·era·tor /ækˈseləreɪtə/ **accelerators.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **accelerator** in a car or other vehicle is the pedal which you press with your foot in order to make the vehicle go faster. 加速器, 加速装置(尤指车辆的油门踏板). 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** N-COUNT

ac·cent, accents, accenting, accented. The noun is pronounced /ˈæksənt/. The verb is pronounced /ækˈsent/. 名词发音为 /ˈæksənt/; 动词发音为 /ækˈsent/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Someone who speaks with a particular **accent** pronounces the words of a language in a distinctive way that shows which country, region, or social class they come from. (可以表现说话人的国籍、所属地区或社会阶层特征的)口音, 腔调. ❖ *He had developed a slight American accent.* 他渐渐有了轻微的美国口音. N-COUNT
2 An **accent** is a short line or other mark which is written above certain letters in some languages and which indicates the way those letters are pronounced. 重音符号(标在一些字母的上方, 表示字母的发音方法). N-COUNT
3 If you put the **accent** on a particular feature of something, you emphasize it or give it special importance. 强调, 重视, 重点. ❖ *He is putting the accent on military readiness.* 他正在强调军事上经常处于戒备状态. N-SING
4 If something **is accented** by something else, it is emphasized by it. (被)强调, (被)突出. ❖ *...a white dress accented by a ribbon.* 在缎带的衬托下显得突出的白裙子. *The classical choreography is accented by steps from Hungarian folk dances.* 那古典舞蹈的设计动作采用了匈牙利民间舞蹈的步法, 十分突出. VB no cont WRITTEN V-ed be V-ed Also V n

ac·cent·ed /ˈæksentɪd/.
Accented language or speech is spoken with a particular accent. (话语)有口音的, 有乡音的. ❖ *...heavily accented English.* 带有浓重口音的英语. *...his soft, accented voice.* 他那带有乡音、轻柔的说话声. ADJ-GRADED
➥ 又见 **accent.**

ac·cen·tu·ate /ækˈsentʃueɪt/ **accentuates, accentuating, accentuated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
To **accentuate** something means to emphasize it or make it more noticeable. 突出, 强调, 使更引人注目. ❖ *His shaven head accentuates his large round face.* 他剃光的头更突出了他那张大圆脸. VB V n

ac·cept /ækˈsept/ **accepts, accepting, accepted.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you **accept** something that you have been offered, you say yes to it or agree to take it. 接受, 同意. ❖ *I accepted his offer of permanent employment.* 我接受了他给我的长期工作. *All those invited to next week's peace conference have accepted.* 所有被邀请出席下星期和平会议的人士都接受了邀请. VB V n V
2 If you **accept** an idea, statement, or fact, you believe that it is true or valid. 同意, 认可, 赞同. ❖ *I do not accept that there is any kind of crisis in British science.* 我不同意英国科学有什么危机. *I don't think they would accept that view.* 我不认为他们会赞同那观点. *He did not accept this reply as valid.* 他不认可那答复是有根据的. VB V that V n V n as adj/n
3 If you **accept** an unpleasant fact or situation, you get used to it or recognize that it cannot be changed. 接受, 忍受(不愉快的事物). ❖ *Urban dwellers often accept noise as part of city life.* 城市居民常常忍受噪音是城市生活的 VB V n V n as n/adj

一部分. *I wasn't willing to accept that her leaving was a possibility.* 我不愿接受她有可能离开. V that

4 If you **accept** a plan or an intended action, you agree to it and allow it to happen. 接受, 同意(计划, 预定的行动). ❖ *...Britain's reluctance to accept a proposal for a single European currency.* 英国不愿接受单一欧洲货币的建议. VB / V n

5 If a person, company, or organization **accepts** something such as a document, they recognize that it is genuine or satisfactory, and agree to consider it or handle it. 承认(文件等)属实, 认可(某事). ❖ *Proof of postage will not be accepted as proof of receipt.* 邮资单据不能当做收据. VB: V n / be V-ed as n / Also V n as n/adj

6 If an organization or person **accepts** you, you are allowed to join the organization or use the services that are offered. 接纳, 招收. ❖ *Should the British Army accept gays?* 英国军队是否应该招募同性恋者? *...incentives to private landlords to accept young people as tenants.* 鼓励私人房东接纳年轻房客的措施. VB / V n / V n as n / Also V n into n

7 If a person or a group of people **accepts** you, they begin to be friendly towards you or to think of you as part of the group. 接受, 欢迎. ❖ *Many men still have difficulty accepting a woman as a business partner.* 许多男士还是难以接受女士做他的商业伙伴. *Stephen was accepted into the family like an adopted brother.* 斯蒂芬被那个家庭接受, 就像是被收养的兄弟一样. VB: V n / V n for/as n / V n into n

8 If you **accept** the responsibility or blame for something, you recognize that you are responsible for it. 承担(责任). VB: V n

9 If you **accept** someone's advice or suggestion, you agree to do what they say. 服从, 听从. ❖ *An older man, for instance, would never accept orders from a younger woman.* 比如, 年龄较大的男士绝不会服从年龄较小的女士的命令. VB / V n

10 If someone's body **accepts** a transplanted organ, the organ becomes part of the body and starts to function normally. 接受(移植的器官). VB: V n

11 If a machine **accepts** a particular kind of thing, it is designed to take it and deal with it or process it. (机器)接受, 与...匹配, 可使用. ❖ *The telephone booths accept 10 and 20 pence coins.* 电话亭可使用10便士和20便士的硬币. VB / V n

12 ➡ 又见 **accepted**.

ac·cept·able /æk'septəbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Acceptable** activities and situations are those that most people approve of or consider to be normal. 可接受的, 认可的, 得体的. ❖ *It is becoming more acceptable for women to drink.* 妇女饮酒正越来越为人所接受. *The air pollution exceeds acceptable levels by 10 times or more.* 空气污染超出可接受标准10倍或以上. ◢ **ac·cept·abil·ity** /æk,septə'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *...increasing the social acceptability of divorce.* 提高离婚的社会接受程度. ◢ **ac·cept·ably** /æk'septəbli/ ❖ *The aim of discipline is to teach children to behave acceptably.* 纪律的目的是教育儿童行为得体. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT / ADV-GRADED

2 If something is **acceptable** to you, you agree to consider it, use it, or allow it to happen. 可接受的, 可允许的. ❖ *They have thrashed out a compromise formula acceptable to Moscow.* 他们推敲出一项莫斯科可以接受的折中方案. *...a mutually acceptable new contract.* 双方接受的新合同. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe something as **acceptable**, you mean that it is good enough or fairly good. 相当好的. ❖ *We've made an acceptable start, but it could've been better.* 我们一开始做得很不错, 但还是能做得更好. ◢ **acceptably** ❖ *...an acceptably accurate solution to a problem.* 相当正确的解决问题的方案. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

ac·cept·ance /æk'septəns/ acceptances. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Acceptance** of an offer or a proposal is the act of saying yes to it or agreeing to it. 接受, 答应, 同意, 认可. ❖ *The Party is being degraded by its acceptance of secret donations.* 那个政党因接受秘密捐款而声誉受损. *Several shareholders have withdrawn earlier acceptances of the offer.* 几位股东已把先前的出价收回. *...a letter of acceptance.* 认可书. N-VAR

2 If there is **acceptance** of an idea, most people believe or agree that it is true. 赞成, 赞同, 承认. ❖ *...a theory that is steadily gaining acceptance.* 一个越来越被人们接受的理论. N-UNCOUNT

3 Your **acceptance** of a situation, especially an unpleasant or difficult one, is an attitude or feeling that you cannot change it and that you must get used to it. (对不愉快事物的)忍受, 承认, 认可. ❖ *...his calm acceptance of whatever comes his way.* 无论遭遇到什么, 他都冷静地面对. N-UNCOUNT

4 If there is **acceptance** of a new product, people start to like it and get used to it. (对新产品的)接受. ❖ *Avant-garde music to this day has not found general public acceptance.* 前卫派音乐至今还没有得到公众的普遍接受. N-UNCOUNT

5 **Acceptance** of someone into a group means beginning to think of them as part of the group and to act in a friendly way towards them. 接纳. ❖ *A very determined effort by society will ensure that the disabled achieve real acceptance and integration.* 一项坚决的社会措施将保证残疾人士获得社会真正的接纳和真正与社会融合. N-UNCOUNT

ac·cept·ed /æk'septɪd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Accepted ideas are agreed by most people to be correct or reasonable. 公认的, 一般承认的. ❖ *There is no generally accepted definition of life.* 生命没有普遍认可的定义. ADJ

➡ 又见 **accept**.

ac·cess /'ækses/ accesses, accessing, accessed. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you have **access** to a building or other place, you are able or allowed to go into it. (进入某地的)通路, 通道. ❖ *The facilities have been adapted to give access to wheelchair users.* 那些设施已经改装过, 以便坐轮椅的人可以进入. *Scientists have only recently been able to gain access to the area.* 科学家直至最近才能进入那个地区. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you have **access** to something such as information or equipment, you have the opportunity or right to see it or use it. (使用信息或设备的)机会(或权利). ❖ *...a Code of Practice that would give patients right of access to their medical records.* 赋予病人查阅医疗记录的权利的医疗规则. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you have **access** to a person, you have the opportunity or right to see them or meet them. (见某人的)机会; 权利. ❖ *My ex-wife deliberately sabotages my access to the children.* 我的前妻故意阻挠我见孩子. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **access** something, especially information held on a computer, you succeed in obtaining it. 存取, 检索(尤指电脑文件). ❖ *You've illegally accessed and misused confidential security files.* 你非法存取和滥用了机密的保密文档. VB / V n

'access course, access courses.

In Britain, an **access course** is an educational course which prepares adults with few or no qualifications for study at a university or other place of higher education. (英国的)成人教育预备课程(帮助学历不够的成人进入高等学校学习). N-COUNT

ac·ces·sible /æk'sesɪbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a place or building is **accessible** to people, it is easy for them to reach it or get into it. If an object is **accessible**, it is easy to reach. 易接近的; 易进入的; 可得到的. ❖ *...a low cupboard that's easily accessible to your toddler.* 你初学走路的孩子容易接触到的矮食品柜. *The premises are wheelchair accessible.* 这些场所便于坐轮椅者进入. ◢ **ac·ces·sibil·ity** /æk,sesɪ'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *...the easy accessibility of Harare to the rest of the world.* 哈拉雷交通便利, 从世界各地均容易到达. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

2 If something is **accessible** to people, they can easily use it or obtain it. 易使用的; 易得到的; 便利的. ❖ *...to make the system accessible to more people.* 使这个系统便于更多人使用. ◢ **accessibility** ❖ *...growing public concern about the cost, quality and accessibility of health care.* 公众对保健服务的费用、质量与便利性的日益关注. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe a book, painting, or other work of art as **accessible**, you approve of it because it is simple enough for people to understand and appreciate easily. (书籍与艺术品等)易理解的, 易欣赏的. ❖ *...literary books that are accessible to a general audience.* 一般读者都能欣赏的文学书籍. ◢ **accessibility** ❖ *...to increase the accessibility of the arts to the public.* 使艺术更为大众所喜闻乐见. ADJ-GRADED / PRAGMATICS / N-UNCOUNT

A

ac·ces·sion /æk'seʃən/.
A country's **accession** to a group of countries or to an association is its joining that group of countries or association. 增添，加入. ❖ *...Namibia's accession to the Lome convention.* 纳米比亚对洛美协定的正式加入. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
➽ 又见 **accede**.

ac·ces·so·rize /æk'sesəraɪz/ **accessorizes, accessorizing, accessorized;** [英]又拼作 **accessorise**.
To **accessorize** something such as a set of furniture or clothing means to add other things to it in order to make it look more attractive. (为家具、衣服等)增添(装饰品或附属物等). ❖ *Adding extra fabrics and linens is one of the easiest ways to accessorise your bedroom.* 添置一些额外的纺织制品是装饰卧室最容易的办法之一. VB WRITTEN V n Also V n with n

ac·ces·so·ry /æk'sesəri/ **accessories.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Accessories** are items of equipment that are not essential, but which can be used with or added to something else in order to make it more efficient, useful, or decorative. 附属品，配件，配饰. ❖ *...hand-made bedroom and bathroom accessories.* 手工制作的卧室和浴室用的配件. N-COUNT
2 **Accessories** are articles, such as belts and handbags, which you wear or carry but which are not part of your main clothing. 服装搭配附件(如皮带、手提包等). ❖ *...clothing, shoes and accessories.* 衣服、鞋以及配饰. N-COUNT
3 If someone is an **accessory** to a crime, they willingly help the person who commits it, but do not take part in the crime itself. 从犯，帮凶，同谋. N-COUNT LEGAL
4 You can use **accessory** to describe something which contributes to an activity or process, but is not the most essential or important part of it. 附加的，额外的. ❖ *...the essentiality of minerals as accessory food factors required for maintaining life.* 矿物质作为维持生命的附加食物成分的重要性. ADJ FORMAL

'access road, access roads.
An **access road** is a road which enables traffic to reach a particular place or area. (到一地方、地区的)通路. N-COUNT

ac·ci·dent /'æksɪdənt/ **accidents.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 An **accident** happens when a vehicle hits a person, object, or other vehicle, causing injury or damage. 车祸，交通事故. ❖ *...a serious car accident.* 一起严重的车祸. N-COUNT
2 If someone has an **accident**, something unpleasant happens to them that was not intended, sometimes causing injury or death. 事故，横祸，不幸，意外. ❖ *I had an accident at work.* 我在工作中发生过一次意外. *The killing of the young man was an accident.* 那年轻人被杀是个意外. N-COUNT
3 If something happens by **accident**, it happens completely by chance. 偶然，巧遇. ❖ *She discovered the problem by accident.* 她碰巧发现了那个问题. *Like an accident of nature, this family has produced more talent than seems possible.* 这个家族出了如此众多的天才似乎是不可能的，像是自然的巧合. N-VAR
4 You begin a sentence with **'It's no accident'** if you want to suggest that something was done deliberately or has a logical explanation, although it might appear to have happened by chance. (用在句子开头)并非偶然，有其道理. ❖ *It is no accident that Justice is often pictured as blind.* 正义女神常被描绘为瞎眼的，这有其道理. PHR

ac·ci·den·tal /ˌæksɪ'dentəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
An **accidental** event happens by chance or as the result of an accident, and is not deliberately intended. (事件等)意外的，偶然的. ❖ *...a verdict of accidental death.* 一宗意外死亡的判决. *His hand brushed against hers; it could have been either accidental or deliberate.* 他的手轻轻触到了她的手，像是无意的，又像是有意的. ADJ
◢ **ac·ci·den·tal·ly** /ˌæksɪ'dentli/ ❖ *A special locking system means the door cannot be opened accidentally.* 锁的特殊装置使门不可能意外打开. *She had accidentally kicked me.* 她不小心踢了我. ADV ADV with v

'accident prone; 又拼作 **accident-prone.**
If you describe someone or something as **accident prone**, you mean that a lot of accidents or other unpleasant things happen to them. 易出事故的. ADJ-GRADED

ac·claim /ə'kleɪm/ **acclaims, acclaiming, acclaimed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone or something **is acclaimed**, they are praised enthusiastically. (被)喝彩，(被)称赞. ❖ *She has been acclaimed for the TV dramas 'Prime Suspect' and 'Civvies'.* 她因在电视剧《头号嫌疑犯》与《芸芸众生》中的表现而备受赞誉. *He was acclaimed as England's greatest modern painter.* 他被赞誉为英国最伟大的现代画家. *He, too, had been acclaimed a hero.* 他也同样被誉为英雄. VB usu passive FORMAL be V-ed for n/-ing be V-ed as n be V-ed n
◢ **ac·claimed** ❖ *...six highly acclaimed novels.* 六部得到极高评价的小说. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Acclaim** is public praise for someone or something. (公众的)赞誉. ❖ *Angela Bassett has won critical acclaim for her excellent performance.* 安杰拉·巴西特的出色表现赢得了评论界的好评. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ac·cla·ma·tion /ˌæklə'meɪʃən/.
1 **Acclamation** is a noisy or enthusiastic expression of approval for someone or something. 高声而热烈的欢呼，喝彩. ❖ *The event went ahead to universal acclamation.* 竞赛继续进行，得到全体观众的热烈喝彩. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
2 If someone is chosen or elected by **acclamation**, they are elected as a result of an oral vote. (口头方式选举的)欢呼声. ❖ *...Al Gore was nominated by acclamation for vice president.* 以欢呼声通过提名阿尔·戈尔为副总统. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ac·cli·ma·tize /ə'klaɪmətaɪz/ **acclimatizes, acclimatizing, acclimatized;** [英]又拼作 **acclimatise.**
When you **acclimatize** or **are acclimatized** to a new situation, place, or climate, you become used to it. (使)习惯于(新情况、新环境或新气候等)，(使)适应. ❖ *The athletes are acclimatising to the heat.* 运动员正在进行高温适应训练. *He has left for St Louis early to acclimatise himself.* 他提前去了圣路易，以便适应环境. *She figured that it would take her two years to get acclimatized.* 她估计自己需要两年才能适应环境. V-ERG FORMAL V to n V pron-refl V-ed Also V, V n to n
◢ **ac·cli·ma·ti·za·tion** /əˌklaɪmətaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *Acclimatization to higher altitudes may take several weeks.* 也许需要几个星期才能习惯更高的海拔. N-UNCOUNT

ac·co·lade /'ækəleɪd/ **accolades.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **accolade** is something that is done or said about someone which shows how much people admire them. 嘉奖，赞许. ❖ *To ride for one's country is the ultimate accolade.* 代表自己的国家参加赛马是最高的荣誉. N-COUNT FORMAL

ac·com·mo·date /ə'kɒmədeɪt/ **accommodates, accommodating, accommodated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If a building or space can **accommodate** someone or something, it has enough room for them. 给(某人或某事物)提供空间，容纳. ❖ *The school in Poldown was not big enough to accommodate all the children.* 普尔堂的学校太小，不能容纳下所有孩子在校内上课. VB no cont V n
2 To **accommodate** someone means to provide them with a place to stay. 给(某人)提供住宿. ❖ *...a hotel built to accommodate guests for the wedding of King Alfonso.* 一家为了给参加国王阿方索婚礼的来宾提供住宿而兴建的酒店. *Students are accommodated in homes nearby.* 学生被安排住在附近的住户家中. VB V n be V-ed prep/adv
3 If something is planned or changed to **accommodate** a particular fact or situation, it is planned or changed to take it into account. 考虑到，照顾到. ❖ *The roads are built to accommodate gradual temperature changes.* 修这些路时考虑到了气温的逐渐变化. VB V n
4 If you **accommodate to** something new, you change your behaviour or ideas so that you are able to deal with it. 适应. ❖ *Some animal and plant species cannot accommodate to the rapidly-changing conditions.* 某些种类的动植物不能适应迅速变化的环境. VB FORMAL V to n
5 If you do something to **accommodate** someone, you do it with the main purpose of pleasing or satisfying them. 迎合，顺应，迁就. ❖ *He has never put an arm around his wife to accommodate photographers.* 他从未为了迁就摄影师而用手臂搂住夫人. VB V n
◢ **ac·com·mo·dat·ing** ❖ *Lindi seemed a nice, accommodating girl.* 琳迪似乎是个很随和的姑娘. ADJ-GRADED

ac·com·mo·da·tion /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən/ **accommodations.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Accommodation** is used to refer to buildings or rooms where people live or stay. The usual American word is **accommodations**. 房间，住所。[美]一般作accommodations. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl BRITISH
❖ *The government will provide temporary accommodation for up to three thousand people.* 政府将给三千多人提供临时住所。 *Rates are higher for deluxe accommodations.* 豪华住房的房产税较高。

2 **Accommodation** is space in buildings or vehicles that is available for certain things, people, or activities. (建筑或车辆的)房间、车厢。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ❖ *The school occupies split-site accommodation on the main campus.* 那学校在主校园有相互分离的住所。

3 An **accommodation** is an agreement or compromise between different people or groups which enables them to exist together without trouble. 妥协，和解，调解。 N-COUNT FORMAL ❖ *Religions, to survive, must make accommodations with the larger political structures that nurture them.* 宗教为了生存就必须与扶持它们的更大的政治体系妥协。

ac·com·pa·ni·ment /əˈkʌmpnɪmənt/ **accompaniments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **accompaniment** to a song or tune is the music that is played at the same time as it and forms a background to it. 伴奏。 N-COUNT

2 An **accompaniment** is something which goes with another thing. 伴随的事物。 N-COUNT ❖ *This recipe makes a good accompaniment to ice-cream.* 这份食谱是冰激凌的最佳伴食套餐。 If one thing happens **to the accompaniment of** another, they happen at the same time. 在…的伴随下，在…的同时。 PHR-PREP ❖ *The two teams took a lap of honour together to the accompaniment of fireworks.* 在烟花的映照下，这两支队伍一起绕场一周欢庆胜利。

ac·com·pa·nist /əˈkʌmpənɪst/ **accompanists.**

An **accompanist** is a musician, especially a pianist, who plays one part of a piece of music while someone else sings or plays the main tune. 伴奏者(尤指钢琴演奏者)。 N-COUNT

ac·com·pa·ny /əˈkʌmpəni/ **accompanies, accompanying, accompanied.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **accompany** someone, you go somewhere with them. 陪伴，跟随(某人)。 VB FORMAL ❖ *Ken agreed to accompany me.* 肯同意陪我。 V n *The Prime Minister, accompanied by the governor, led the President up to the house.* 首相在地方长官的陪同下把总统引进房子里。 V-ed

2 If one thing **accompanies** another, it happens or exists at the same time, or as a result of it. 与(某事物)同时存在，伴随(某事物)发生。 VB FORMAL ❖ *This volume of essays was designed to accompany an exhibition.* 这些评论文章是写来配合展览会的。 V n *The proposal was instantly voted through with two to one in favour, accompanied by enthusiastic applause.* 在热烈的掌声中，提案遂以二比一表决通过。 V-ed

3 If you **accompany** a singer or a musician, you play one part of a piece of music while they sing or play the main tune. 给(某人)伴奏。 VB V n

ac·com·pli /æˈkɒmpliː/.

➡ 见 **fait accompli**.

ac·com·plice /əˈkʌmplɪs, AM əˈkɒm-/ **accomplices.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **accomplice** is a person who helps them to commit a crime. 从犯，帮凶，同谋。 N-COUNT

ac·com·plish /əˈkʌmplɪʃ, AM əˈkɒm-/ **accomplishes, accomplishing, accomplished.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **accomplish** something, you succeed in doing it. 完成(某事)，实现。 VB ❖ *If we'd all work together, I think we could accomplish our goal.* 如果我们一起努力，我想我们能够达到目标。 V n ◢ **ac·com·plish·ment** ❖ *He wished Mr Walesa success in the accomplishment of his highly important mission.* 他祝愿瓦文萨先生圆满完成他那极其重要的使命。 N-UNCOUNT

ac·com·plished /əˈkʌmplɪʃt, AM əˈkɒm-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone is **accomplished** at something, they are very good at it. 精通的，有技巧的，熟练的。 ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ❖ *...one of the most accomplished composers of our time.* 当代最有才艺的作曲家之一。

ac·com·plish·ment /əˈkʌmplɪʃmənt, AM əˈkɒm-/ **accomplishments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **accomplishments** are the things that you have achieved, or the things that you have done well. 成就，成绩。 N-COUNT FORMAL ❖ *The list of her accomplishments is staggering.* 她所取得的种种成就令人惊讶。 *By any standards, the accomplishments of the past year are extraordinary.* 无论以什么标准来衡量，去年的成绩都非常好。

ac·cord /əˈkɔːd/ **accords, according, accorded.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 An **accord** between countries or groups of people is a formal agreement, for example to end a war. 协议，条约。 N-COUNT ❖ *...UNITA, legalised as a political party under the 1991 peace accords.* 根据1991年的和平协议，被承认为合法政党的争取安哥拉彻底独立全国联盟。

2 If you **are accorded** a particular kind of treatment, people treat you in that way. (被)给予(某种待遇)，(被)授予。 VB FORMAL ❖ *His predecessor was accorded an equally tumultuous welcome.* 他的前任受到同样热烈的欢迎。 be V-ed n *The government accorded him the rank of Colonel.* 政府授予他上校军衔。 V n n Also V n to n

3 If one fact, idea, or condition **accords with** another, there is no conflict between them. 与…一致，与…符合，与…配合。 VB FORMAL ❖ *Such an approach accords with the principles of socialist ideology.* 这种方法符合社会主义意识形态的原则。 V with n

4 If one person, action, or fact is **in accord with** another, there is no conflict between them. You can also say that two people or things are **in accord**. 与…一致，与…融洽。 PHR FORMAL ❖ *...this military action, taken in accord with United Nations resolutions.* 根据联合国决议所采取的军事行动。

5 If something happens **of its own accord**, it seems to happen automatically, without anybody making it happen. 自动地。 PHR ❖ *In many cases the disease will clear up of its own accord.* 这种病在许多情况下会自动痊愈。

6 If you do something **of your own accord**, you do it because you want to, without being asked or forced. 自愿地。 PHR

7 ➡ 又见 **according to**.

ac·cord·ance /əˈkɔːdəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is done **in accordance with** a particular rule or system, it is done in the way that the rule or system says that it should be done. 根据，按照，依据。 PHR-PREP ❖ *He must be treated in accordance with the rules of the Geneva Convention.* 必须按照日内瓦公约的条款对待他。

ac·cord·ing·ly /əˈkɔːdɪŋli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **accordingly** to introduce a fact or situation which is a result or consequence of something that you have just referred to. 因此，所以，于是。 ADV PRAGMATICS ❖ *We have a different background, a different history. Accordingly, we have the right to different futures.* 我们的背景不同、历史不同，因此，我们也有权拥有不同的未来。

2 If you consider a situation and then act **accordingly**, the way you act depends on the nature of the situation. (行动)与已知的情况相适应，相应地。 ADV ADV after v ❖ *It is a difficult job and they should be paid accordingly.* 这项工作难度大，他们应获得相应的报酬。

ac'cording to. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone says that something is true **according to** a particular person, book, or other source of information, they are indicating where they got their information. 根据(某人、某书或其他资料来源)。 PHR-PREP ❖ *Philip stayed at the hotel, according to Mr Hemming.* 据亨明先生讲，菲利普曾住在那旅馆。

2 If something is done **according to** a particular set of principles, these principles are used as a basis for the way it is done. 按照，依照(原则等)。 PHR-PREP ❖ *They both played the game according to the rules.* 他们俩都秉公办事。

3 If something varies **according to** a changing or variable factor, it varies in a way that is determined by this factor. 依(某因素的变化)而定。 PHR-PREP ❖ *Prices vary according to the quantity ordered.* 价格依照订货量的多少而变化。

4 If something happens **according to plan**, it happens exactly in the way that it was intended to happen. 照计划进行。 PHR ❖ *If all goes according to plan, the first concert*

A

will be Tuesday evening. 如果一切都按照计划进行,第一场音乐会将在星期二晚上举行.

A

ac·cor·di·on /əˈkɔːdiən/ **accordions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT An **accordion** is a musical instrument in the shape of a fairly large box which you play by pressing keys or buttons while moving the two sides of the box together and apart. 手风琴.

ac·cost /əˈkɒst, AM əˈkɔːst/ **accosts, accosting, accosted.**

VB PRAGMATICS FORMAL If someone, especially a stranger, **accosts** you, they stop you or go up to you and speak to you, especially when you do not want them to. 贸然上前(与人)搭讪(或攀谈). ❖ V n *This man had accosted me in the street.* 这个男人在大街上跟我搭讪.

ac·count /əˈkaʊnt/ **accounts, accounting, accounted.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 N-COUNT If you have an **account** with a bank or a similar organization, you have an arrangement to leave your money there and take some out when you need it. (银行)账户、户头. ❖ *...a savings account.* 储蓄账户.

2 N-COUNT In business, a regular customer of a company can be referred to as an **account**, especially when the customer is another company. (公司)客户. ❖ *Biggart Donald, the Glasgow-based marketing agency, has won two Edinburgh accounts.* 以格拉斯哥为基地的销售代理商比加特·唐纳德已成功获得两家爱丁堡的客户.

3 N-COUNT **Accounts** are detailed records of all the money that a person or business receives and spends. 账单、账目. ❖ *He kept detailed accounts.* 他记明细账. *...Rolls-Royce's profit and loss account.* 劳斯莱斯公司的盈亏账目. *...an account book.* 一本账簿.

4 N-COUNT with supp An **account** is a written or spoken report of something that has happened. (书面或口头的)报告,叙述. ❖ *He gave a detailed account of what happened.* 他详细叙述了所发生的一切.

5 N-COUNT FORMAL An **account** of something is a theory which is intended to explain or describe it. (解释或描述某事物的)理论、观点,说法. ❖ *...a relatively unsophisticated account of human behaviour.* 解释人类行为的一种相对较简单的理论. *Science, on Weber's account, is an essentially value-free activity.* 按照韦伯的说法,科学本来是一种无法用价值衡量的活动.

6 VB usu passive FORMAL If you say that something **is accounted** a particular thing, you are reporting someone's judgment or opinion that it is that thing. (被)看做,(被)视为. ❖ be V-ed n *The opening day of the battle was, nevertheless, accounted a success.* 然而,战斗的第一天据说是旗开得胜. be V-ed adj *...homosexuals, whose sexual behaviour is still accounted sinful by the church.* 同性恋者,他们的性行为仍然被教会认为是有罪的.

7 PHR If you say that something is true **by all accounts** or **from all accounts**, you believe it is true because other people say so. 据说,据大家说,根据报道. ❖ *He is, by all accounts, a superb teacher.* 大家都说他是一个极好的老师.

8 PHR If you say that someone **gave a good account of** themselves in a particular situation, you mean that they performed well, although they may not have been completely successful. 表现好(虽然可能并不完全成功).

9 PHR If you say that something concerning a particular person is true **by** his or her **own account**, you mean that you believe it because that person has said it is true. 根据自己的说法,自认为. ❖ *He was by his own account an ambitious workaholic.* 他自称是一个有抱负的工作狂.

10 PHR If someone **is called, held,** or **brought to account** for something they have done wrong, they are made to explain why they did it, and are often criticized or punished for it. 被要求(对自己的错误)解释(常因此受到批评或惩罚),被责问. ❖ *Individuals who repeatedly provide false information should be called to account for their actions.* 屡次提供假资料的人应对自己的行为作出解释.

11 PHR FORMAL If you say that something is **of no account** or **of little account**, you mean that it is very unimportant and is not worth considering. 无关重要,因重要性低而不被重视的. ❖ *These obscure groups were of little account in either national or international politics.* 这些不出名的集团无论在国内还是在国际的政治圈中都没有什么影响力.

12 PHR If you **take** something **into account**, or **take account of** something, you consider it when you are thinking about a situation or deciding what to do. 考虑到,顾及,体谅到. ❖ *The defendant asked for 21 similar offences to be taken into account.* 被告要求21项相似的控罪也计算在内.

13 PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS You use **on account of** to introduce the reason or explanation for something. 因为、由于、为了...的缘故. ❖ *The President declined to deliver the speech himself, on account of a sore throat.* 总统本人因喉咙痛而推辞了演讲.

14 PHR Your feelings **on** someone's **account** are the feelings you have when you think about them or imagine yourself to be in their situation. 为(某人而感到...); 设想处于(某人的境况而感到...). ❖ *Mollie told me what she'd done and I was really scared on her account.* 莫莉告诉我她曾做过的事情,我真是替她感到后怕.

15 PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN If you tell someone not to do something **on your account**, you mean that they should do it only if they want to, and not because they think it will please you. 因(某人)的缘故(做某事). ❖ *Don't leave on my account.* 不要因为我的缘故而离去.

16 PHR PRAGMATICS If you say that something should **on no account** be done, you are emphasizing that it should not be done under any circumstances. 绝不可以,切勿. ❖ *On no account should finches and lovebirds be housed together.* 切勿把雀科鸣禽与情侣鹦鹉养在一起.

17 PHR PRAGMATICS You can use **on that account** or **on this account** when you want to say that something happens for the reason you have just mentioned. 由于上述原因,为此原因. ❖ *Wine is radioactive but few people stop drinking it on that account.* 酒有放射性,但是很少人因为这个原因不再饮酒.

18 PHR If you do something **on your own account**, you do it because you want to and without being asked. 自愿地. ❖ *I told him if he withdrew it was on his own account.* 我对他说,如果他要退出,那只能是他出于自愿.

19 PHR If you buy or pay for something **on account**, you pay nothing or only part of the cost at first, and pay the rest later. 先付部分款项,赊账. ❖ *He was ordered to pay the company £500,000 on account.* 他受命先付该公司50万镑.

20 PHR If you take part in a business activity **on your own account**, you do it for yourself, and not as a representative or employee of a company. (商业活动等)只代表自己(不代表雇主).

21 PHR If you **settle accounts**, or **settle** your **accounts**, with an enemy or opponent, you bring your conflict or quarrel to an end by defeating them. (打败了对手)结束争执. You can also say that two enemies or opponents **settle accounts**, or **settle** their **accounts**. (敌对双方)了结恩怨; 报仇雪耻.

22 ➞ 又见 **accounting, bank account, current account, deposit account.**

▸account for.

1 PHR-V If a particular thing **accounts for** a part or proportion of something, that part or proportion consists of that thing, or is used or produced by it. 占用(份额). ❖ V P n *Computers account for 5% of the country's commercial electricity consumption.* 电脑用电占了全国商业用电量的5%.

2 PHR-V If something **accounts for** a particular fact or situation, it causes or explains it. 导致; 解释(某事物或某境况)的原因. ❖ V P n *The gene they discovered today doesn't account for all those cases.* 他们目前发现的遗传基因不能解释所有这些个案.

3 PHR-V If you can **account for** something, you can explain it or give the necessary information about it. 解释. ❖ V P n *How do you account for the company's alarmingly high staff turnover.* 你怎样解释公司高得令人担忧的职员流动.

4 PHR-V If someone has to **account for** an action or policy, they may be required to explain it to other people and will be held responsible if it fails. 对(行动、政策)作出解释(若失败须承担责任). ❖ V P n *The President alone must account for his government's reforms.* 只有总统有责任对政府改革作出解释.

5 If a sum of money **is accounted for** in a budget, it has been included in that budget for a particular purpose. (款项)已计算在(预算)内. ❖ *The really heavy redundancy costs have been accounted for.* 那实在高昂的裁员费用已计算在预算之内了. PHR-V be V-ed P Also V P n

ac·count·able /əˈkaʊntəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you are **accountable** to someone for something that you do, you are responsible for it and must be prepared to justify your actions to that person. (对自己的行为等)应作出解释的, 应负责的. ❖ *Public officials can finally be held accountable for their actions.* 可以要求公务员最后为自己的行为作出解释. ◢ **ac·count·abil·ity** /əˌkaʊntəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *...an impetus towards democracy and greater accountability.* 促进民主与加强责任感. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ac·count·an·cy /əˈkaʊntənsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Accountancy is the theory or practice of keeping financial accounts. 会计学; 会计工作. N-UNCOUNT

ac·count·ant /əˈkaʊntənt/ **accountants.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **accountant** is a person whose job is to keep financial accounts. 会计师, 会计员. N-COUNT

ac·count·ing /əˈkaʊntɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Accounting is the activity of keeping detailed records of the amounts of money a business or person receives and spends. 记账, 会计. ❖ *...allegations of theft, forgery and false accounting.* 关于对盗窃、造假和做假账的指控. N-UNCOUNT
➻ 又见 **account.**

ac·cou·tre·ment /əˈkuːtrəmənt/ **accoutrements.**
Accoutrements are all the things you have with you when you travel or when you take part in a particular activity. (旅行或其他特定活动所需的)装备, 行头. ❖ *...stationery and all the accoutrements of writing.* 文具与所有的书写用具. N-COUNT DATED

ac·cred·it /əˈkredɪt/ **accredits, accrediting, accredited.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If an educational qualification or institution **is accredited**, it is officially declared to be of an approved standard. (被)正式鉴定为合格, (被)官方认可. ❖ *The MSc is accredited by the British Computer Society.* 理科硕士得到英国计算机学会的认可. ◢ **ac·credi·ta·tion** /əˌkredɪˈteɪʃən/ ❖ *...the Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education.* 师资教育认可委员会. VB: usu passive FORMAL be V-ed N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone such as a diplomat or journalist **is accredited** to a particular job or place, they are officially recognized as having that job, or the right to be in that place. (被)委派, (被)委任(做某工作或到某处). ❖ *The President proposed that Russian diplomats could be accredited to NATO headquarters.* 总统建议, 俄罗斯外交官可以派驻到北约组织的总部. ◢ **accreditation** ❖ *Media representatives should arrive at the Press Centre by 11:40 to obtain accreditation.* 媒体代表应该在11点40之前到达新闻中心, 取得官方认可. VB: usu passive FORMAL be V-ed to n Also be V-ed N-UNCOUNT

ac·cre·tion /əˈkriːʃən/ **accretions.**
1 An **accretion** is an addition to something, usually one that has been added over a period of time. (一段时间中的)增添物. ❖ *...the mythical structure has been overlaid by literary accretions.* 神话结构已被长期的文学积累所涵盖. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 **Accretion** is the process of new layers or parts being added to something. 积累, 增长. ❖ *The question arises as to whether the accretion of more powers is the answer.* 是否更多力量的积累就是问题的答案, 这成了疑问. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ac·crue /əˈkruː/ **accrues, accruing, accrued.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If money or interest **accrues** or if it **is accrued**, it gradually increases in amount over a period of time. (金钱或利息等)自然增长(或增加), 积累. ❖ *Affluent people never let interest charges accrue.* 富人绝不会允许利息费用逐渐增加. *...a longer time in which to accrue profits.* 用于增加利润的一段更长的时间. V-ERG V V n
2 If profits or benefits **accrue** to someone or if they **are accrued**, they accumulate over a period of time. (利润)积累, 生息. ❖ *Financial economies may accrue through more advantageous bulk-buying discounts.* 通过更多的批量购买获得有利的折扣, 会节约开支并积累利润. *The fee structure alone will exceed the tax benefits accrued.* 仅收费结构一项便超过了积累的税款补助. V-ERG FORMAL V V-ed Also V n, V to n

ac·cu·mu·late /əˈkjuːmjʊleɪt/ **accumulates, accumulating, accumulated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
When you **accumulate** things or when they **accumulate**, they collect or are gathered over a period of time. 积累, 积聚. ❖ *Households accumulate wealth across a broad spectrum of assets.* 家庭通过投资于范围广泛的资产而积聚了财富. *Lead can accumulate in the body.* 铅能在体内积聚得越来越多. ◢ **ac·cu·mu·la·tion** ❖ *...the accumulation of capital.* 资本的积累. V-ERG V n V N-UNCOUNT

ac·cu·mu·la·tion /əˌkjuːmjʊˈleɪʃən/ **accumulations.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **accumulation** of something is a large number of things which have been collected together or acquired over a period of time. 积累的东西. ❖ *...a big table strewn with an accumulation of farm publications.* 一张大桌子上散乱地放着成堆的农业杂志. *...accumulations of dirt.* 灰尘成堆. N-COUNT

ac·cu·mu·la·tive /əˈkjuːmjʊlətɪv, AM -leɪtɪv/.
If something is **accumulative**, it increases in amount or intensity over a period of time. 积累的, 积聚的, 累积的. ❖ *The consensus is that risk factors have an accumulative effect.* 多数人的意见认为风险因素会越积越多. ADJ

ac·cu·mu·la·tor /əˈkjuːmjʊleɪtə/ **accumulators.**
In horse racing an **accumulator** is a betting system in which any money won in one race is automatically bet on other races. 复式投注, 累积赌注(尤指在赛马中将前次赌赛中赢的钱加在下一次比赛的赌注中). N-COUNT BRITISH

ac·cu·rate /ˈækjʊrət/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Something that is **accurate** is correct to a very detailed level. An **accurate** instrument is able to give you information that is correct to a very detailed level. 精确的, 精细的, 正确无误的. ❖ *This is the most accurate description of the killer to date.* 这是目前对那个杀手最精确的描述. *Quartz timepieces are very accurate.* 石英计时器非常精确. ◢ **ac·cu·ra·cy** ❖ *The preceding text cannot be guaranteed as to the accuracy of speakers' words or spelling.* 讲话者用的词及其拼写在上文中不能保证正确无误. ◢ **ac·cu·rate·ly** ❖ *The test can accurately predict what a bigger explosion would do.* 那次试验能正确地预测一次更大规模的爆炸将有多大的破坏力. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED
2 An **accurate** statement or account gives a true or fair judgment of something. 正确的. ❖ *Stalin gave an accurate assessment of the utility of nuclear weapons.* 斯大林正确地估计了核武器的作用. ◢ **accurately** ❖ *What many people mean by the word 'power' could be more accurately described as control.* 许多人理解'权力'一词更准确的含义就是控制. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v
3 An **accurate** weapon or throw reaches the exact point or target that it was intended to reach. You can also describe a person as **accurate** if they fire a weapon or throw something in this way. (武器、投掷等)准确的; (人)射击准确的. ❖ *The rifle was extremely accurate.* 该步枪准确度极高. *The pilots, however, were not as accurate as they should be.* 然而飞行员的射击没有达到他们应有的准确程度. ◢ **ac·cu·ra·cy** ❖ *...weapons that could fire with accuracy at targets 3,000 yards away.* 能对准3, 000码外的目标精确射击的武器. ◢ **ac·cu·rate·ly** ❖ *The more accurately you can aim bombs from aircraft, the fewer civilians you will kill.* 从飞机上投弹时越能精确瞄准, 就越能减少平民的伤亡. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ac·curs·ed /əˈkɜːsɪd, əˈkɜːst/.
Some people use **accursed** to describe something which they are very annoyed about. 可恶的, 可恨的, 讨厌的. ❖ *It was about time he left that accursed woman.* 他早该离开那个可恶的女人了. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS DATED

ac·cu·sa·tion /ˌækjuːˈzeɪʃən/ **accusations.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you make an **accusation** against someone, you criticize them or express the belief that they have done something wrong. 指责, 谴责, 控告. ❖ *Serbia has rejected accusations that it was to blame.* 塞尔维亚否认了她应受谴责的指控. *I am not worried about accusations of being 'soft'.* 我对所谓'软弱'的指责毫不担心. N-VAR
➻ 又见 **accuse.**

A

ac·cu·sa·tive /əˈkjuːzətɪv/.
In the grammar of some languages, **the accusative**, or **the accusative case**, is the case used for a noun when it is the direct object of a verb, or the object of some prepositions. In English, only the pronouns 'me', 'him', 'her', 'us', and 'them' are in the accusative. 宾格(在一些语言中指名词用作动词的直接宾语或介词宾语时的一种格,英语里只有代词 me, him, her, us, them用作宾格). 比较 **nominative**. N-SING the N

ac·cu·sa·tory /əˈkjuːzətəri, AM -tɔːri/.
An **accusatory** look, remark, or tone of voice suggests blame or criticism. (目光、话语、声调)责备的, 谴责的, 控告的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

ac·cuse /əˈkjuːz/ **accuses, accusing, accused.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **accuse** someone of doing something wrong or dishonest, you say or tell them that you believe that they did it. 指责(某人犯错误, 不诚实等). ❖ *He was accusing her of having an affair.* 他指责她有婚外情. VB V n of n/-ing Also V, V n
2 If you **are accused** of a crime, a witness or someone in authority claims that you did it, and you may be formally charged with it and put on trial. (被)指控, (被)控告(犯法). ❖ *Her assistant was accused of theft.* 她的助手被指控犯了盗窃罪. *He faced a total of seven charges, all accusing him of lying in his testimony.* 他总共面对七项罪名, 全都是指控他作伪证. ◢ **ac·cu·sa·tion, accusations** ❖ *The government denied the accusation that it was involved.* 政府否认了牵涉此事的指控. ◢ **ac·cus·er, accusers** ❖ *Defendants have the right to confront their accusers.* 被告有权与原告当面对质. VB be V-ed of n V n of n Also V n N-COUNT N-COUNT
3 If someone **stands accused** of something, they have been accused of it. 被指控犯…罪. ❖ *Today, Rostov stands accused of extortion.* 今天, 罗斯托夫被指控犯了勒索罪. PHR

ac·cused /əˈkjuːzd/; **accused** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ♦◇◇◇◇
You can use **the accused** to refer to a person or a group of people charged with a crime or on trial for it. 被告, 被控告的人. ❖ *The accused is alleged to be a member of a right-wing gang.* 被告据说是一个右翼党派的成员. N-COUNT the N LEGAL

ac·cus·ing /əˈkjuːzɪŋ/.
If you look at someone with an **accusing** expression or speak to them in an **accusing** tone of voice, it shows that you think that they have done something wrong. 指责的, 责备的. ❖ *The accusing look in her eyes conveyed her sense of betrayal.* 她责备的眼神表示她感到被出卖了. ◢ **ac·cus·ing·ly** ❖ *'Where have you been?' he asked Blake accusingly.* '你刚才去了哪儿?' 他用责备的口吻质问布莱克. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v
➻ 又见 **accuse**.

ac·cus·tom /əˈkʌstəm/ **accustoms, accustoming, accustomed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **accustom** yourself or someone else to something, you make yourself or them experience it or learn about it, so that it becomes familiar or natural. 使习惯. ❖ *...while his team accustoms itself to the pace and style of first division rugby.* 而他的球队已经习惯了甲级橄榄球比赛的速度和风格. *Shakespeare has accustomed us to a mixture of humor and tragedy.* 莎士比亚使我们习惯看幽默与悲剧结合的文体. VB FORMAL V pron-refl to n V n to n

ac·cus·tomed /əˈkʌstəmd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **accustomed to** something, you know it so well or have experienced it so often that it seems natural, unsurprising, or easy to deal with. 习惯于…的. ❖ *He was accustomed to hard work.* 他习惯做艰难的工作. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n/-ing
2 When your eyes become **accustomed to** darkness or bright light, you start to be able to see things, after not being able to see properly at first. (眼睛)适应于(明暗)的, 习惯于(明暗)的. ❖ *My eyes were becoming accustomed to the gloom.* 我的眼睛逐渐适应了昏暗的光线. ADJ v-link ADJ to n
3 You can use **accustomed** to describe an action that someone usually does, a quality that they usually show, or an object that they usually use. 习惯性的, 惯常的, 惯有的. ❖ *He took up his accustomed position.* 他占了个惯常的位置. *Fred acted with his accustomed shrewdness.* 弗雷德以他惯常的精明行事. ADJ poss ADJ n

ace /eɪs/ **aces.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **ace** is a playing card with a single symbol on it. 幺点牌, 一点的纸牌, 'A' 牌. ❖ *...the ace of hearts.* 红桃A. N-COUNT
2 In tennis, an **ace** is a serve which is so fast that the other player cannot reach the ball. (网球)(对方无法接住的)发球得分, 爱司球. N-COUNT
3 If you describe someone such as a sports player as an **ace**, you mean that they are very good at their sport. 王牌运动员. ❖ *...former motor-racing ace Stirling Moss.* 前汽车赛王牌选手斯特林·莫斯. N-COUNT JOURNALISM
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...ace horror-film producer Lawrence Woolsey.* 第一流恐怖电影制作人劳伦斯·伍尔西. ADJ ADJ n
4 If you say that something is **ace**, you think that it is good and you like it a lot. 极好的, 真棒的. ❖ *I enjoy going to see bands play. It's ace, isn't it.* 我喜欢去看乐队表演. 乐队演奏得真好, 你说是不是? ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
5 If you come **within an ace of** doing something, you very nearly do or experience it. 几乎, 差一点就(做成某事). ❖ *He came within an ace of succeeding.* 他差一点就成功了. PHR

acer·bic /əˈsɜːbɪk/.
If you describe someone's sense of humour or the things they say as **acerbic**, you approve of it because it is critical and direct. (幽默感)批判性的; (话语等)直率的, 鞭辟入里的. ❖ *...his acerbic wit and repartee.* 他的语言尖刻, 应对自如. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ac·etate /ˈæsɪteɪt/.
Acetate is a shiny man-made material, sometimes used for making clothes or records. 醋酸盐, 醋酸纤维素(可用作衣料或唱片原料). ❖ *The jacket is lined with acetate satin.* 那夹克以醋酸纤维制的缎子作衬里. N-UNCOUNT

acetic acid /əˌsiːtɪk ˈæsɪd/.
Acetic acid is a colourless acid. It is the main substance in vinegar. 醋酸, 乙酸. N-UNCOUNT

ac·etone /ˈæsɪtəʊn/.
Acetone is a type of solvent. 丙酮(一种溶剂). N-UNCOUNT

acety·lene /əˈsetɪliːn/.
Acetylene is a colourless gas which burns with a very hot bright flame. 乙炔, 电石气. N-UNCOUNT

ache /eɪk/ **aches, aching, ached.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **ache** or a part of your body **aches**, you feel a steady, fairly strong pain. (持续而隐隐地)作痛, 疼痛. ❖ *His joints are aching.* 他的关节疼痛. VB V
2 An **ache** is a steady, fairly strong pain in a part of your body. 疼痛, 痛感. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **backache, headache, heartache, stomach ache.**
3 If you **ache** for something or your heart **aches**, you want something very much, and feel very unhappy because you cannot have it. 渴望(并因得不到某物而感到不快乐). ❖ *She still ached for the lost intimacy and sexual contact of marriage.* 她还在为失去婚姻生活的亲密关系和性接触而感到痛苦. *...a country aching to get away from its past.* 一个渴望摆脱过去的国家. VB WRITTEN V for n V to-inf Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an overwhelming ache for support from others.* 一个希望得到别人支持的强烈愿望. N-SING N for n
4 You can use **aches and pains** to refer in a general way to any minor pains that you feel in your body. (身体的)一般性疼痛, 小毛病. PHR

achieve /əˈtʃiːv/ **achieves, achieving, achieved.** ♦♦♦♦◇
If you **achieve** a particular aim or effect, you succeed in doing it or causing it to happen, usually after a lot of effort. 完成, 实现. ❖ *We have achieved what we set out to do.* 我们已经实现了我们一开始想做的事. ◢ **achiev·able** /əˈtʃiːvəbəl/ ❖ *Start with smaller, easily achievable goals.* 从较小的、容易实现的目标开始. ◢ **achieve·ment** ❖ *It is only the achievement of these goals that will finally bring lasting peace.* 只有实现这些目标, 才能最后带来持久和平. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

achieve·ment /əˈtʃiːvmənt/ **achievements.** ♦♦◇◇◇
An **achievement** is something which someone has succeeded in doing, especially after a lot of effort. 成就, 成绩. ❖ *It was a great achievement.* 那是一项伟大的成就. *...a celebration* N-COUNT

of women's achievements. 对妇女成就的一次庆祝.

achiev·er /ətʃiːvə/ **achievers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **achiever** is someone who is successful in their studies or their work, usually as a result of their efforts. 成功者，做事有成绩的人. A low **achiever** is someone who achieves less than those around them. 成绩比别人差的人. ❖ *In school, he was not one of the achievers.* 他在学校不是一个成绩好的学生. • *...a way to keep low achievers from dropping out.* 防止成绩差的学生放弃学业的一种办法. N-COUNT

Achilles heel /əˌkɪliːz ˈhiːl/.

Someone's **Achilles heel** is the weakest point in their character or nature, where it is easiest for other people to attack or criticize them. 致命的缺陷. ❖ *His Achilles heel is, he likes his food too much.* 他致命的弱点是太喜欢吃东西. N-SING

Achilles ten·don /əˌkɪliːz ˈtendən/ **Achilles tendons.**

Your **Achilles tendon** or your **Achilles** is the tendon inside the back of your leg just above your heel. (连接小腿肌肉与脚后跟的)跟腱. N-COUNT

ach·ing·ly /ˈeɪkɪŋli/.

You can use **achingly** for emphasis when you are referring to things that inspire feelings of wanting something very much, but of not being able to have it. 渴望地. ❖ *...a passionate child achingly hungry for emotional experience.* 一个迫切渴望得到感情经验的情感丰富的孩子. ADV GRADED ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

achy /ˈeɪki/.

If you feel **achy**, your body aches. 疼痛的. ADJ-GRADED

acid /ˈæsɪd/ **acids.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **acid** is a chemical substance, usually a liquid, which contains hydrogen and can react with other substances to form salts. (化学上的)酸. ❖ *...citric acid.* 柠檬酸. *Acids in the stomach destroy the virus.* 胃酸杀死病毒. N-VAR

2 An **acid** substance contains acid. 酸的，酸性的. ❖ *These shrubs must have an acid, lime-free soil.* 这些灌木必须要不含石灰的酸性土壤. ◢ **acid·ic** /əˈsɪdɪk/ ❖ *Dissolved carbon dioxide makes the water more acidic.* 溶解的二氧化碳使水更具酸性. ◢ **acid·ity** /əˈsɪdɪti/ ❖ *...the acidity of rainwater.* 雨水的酸性. ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 An **acid** fruit or drink has a sour or sharp taste. (水果或饮料等)酸味的. ❖ *These wines may taste rather hard and somewhat acid.* 这些酒的味道可能不太好，有点酸. ◢ **acidic** ❖ *If the sprouts smell, or taste, mouldy or acidic do not eat them.* 笋如果有异味，或霉变发酸就不要吃了. ◢ **acidity** ❖ *...a finely balanced wine with ripe acidity.* 一种酸度恰当的精酿葡萄酒. ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

4 An **acid** remark, or **acid** humour, is very unkind or critical. (话语等)尖酸的，刻薄的. ❖ *She has an acid tongue.* 她讲话很尖酸刻薄. ◢ **ac·id·ly** ❖ *'You don't know how to be a mother and you never did,' she said acidly.* '你不懂怎样当母亲，你从来不懂.' 她尖刻地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

5 ➡ 又见 **amino acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, nucleic acid, sulphuric acid.**

ˌacid ˈrain. ◆◇◇◇◇

Acid rain is rain polluted by acid released into the atmosphere from factories and other industrial processes. 酸雨(由工业生产释放到空气中的酸所污染的雨). N-UNCOUNT

ˌacid ˈtest.

The **acid test** of something is an important aspect or result that it might have, which allows you to decide whether it is true or successful. 决定性考验，严峻的考验. ❖ *The case is an acid test of the justice system.* 这件案子是对司法制度严峻的考验. N-SING: the N

ac·knowl·edge /ækˈnɒlɪdʒ/ **acknowledges, acknowledging, acknowledged.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **acknowledge** a fact or a situation, you accept or admit that it is true or that it exists. 承认. ❖ *Naylor acknowledged, in a letter to the judge, that he was a drug addict.* 内勒在一封写给法官的信中承认自己是个瘾君子. *Belatedly, the government has acknowledged the problem.* 政府很迟才承认了那个问题. ◢ **ac·knowl·edge·ment** ❖ *The President's resignation appears to be an acknowledgment that he has lost all hope.* 总统辞职似乎表明他承认已丧失一切希望. VB FORMAL V that V n Also V n to-inf, V n as n/adj N-SING also no det

2 If someone's achievements, status, or qualities **are acknowledged**, they are known about and recognized by a lot of people, or by a particular group of people. (被)公认，(被)认可. ❖ *He is also acknowledged as an excellent goal-keeper.* 他也被公认为是个优秀的守门员. *Some of the clergy refused to acknowledge the new king's legitimacy.* 有些神职人员拒绝承认新国王的合法地位. VB be V-ed as n V n Also V n to-inf

3 If you **acknowledge** a message or letter, you write to the person who sent it to say that you have received it. 告知收到(信件等). ❖ *The army sent me a postcard acknowledging my request.* 军队寄给我一张明信片，告知收到我的请求. ◢ **acknowledgement, acknowledgements** ❖ *I have received neither an acknowledgment nor a reply.* 我既未收到对方的告知收悉，也未收到回信. VB V n N-COUNT

4 If you **acknowledge** someone, for example with a nod or a smile, you show that you have seen and recognized them. (用点头或微笑示意)认出；向...打招呼. ❖ *She never even acknowledged the man who opened the door.* 她甚至从没有向开门的那个人打招呼. ◢ **acknowledgement** ❖ *Farling smiled in acknowledgement.* 法林笑了笑，作为打招呼. VB V n N-UNCOUNT also a N

ac·knowl·edge·ment /ækˈnɒlɪdʒmənt/ **acknowledgements;** 又拼作 **acknowledgment.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **acknowledgements** in a book are the section in which the author thanks all the people who have helped him or her. (作者在书中的)致谢，鸣谢. N-PLURAL

2 An **acknowledgement** is a published statement in which you express your gratitude for or appreciation of something. (书面表示的)谢意，谢忱. ❖ *...an acknowledgment of the donation in a printed bulletin.* 通过印制的公告对捐赠致谢. *Grateful acknowledgment is made for permission to reprint.* 对惠允重印深表谢忱. N-VAR

acme /ˈækmi/.

The **acme** of something is its highest point of achievement or excellence. (成就或美德的)顶点，极度. ❖ *His work is considered the acme of cinematic art.* 他的作品被看做是电影艺术的顶峰. N-SING FORMAL

acne /ˈækni/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone has **acne**, they have a lot of spots on their face and neck. 痤疮，粉刺. N-UNCOUNT

aco·lyte /ˈækəlaɪt/ **acolytes.**

1 An **acolyte** is a follower or assistant of an important person. 追随者，助手，侍从. ❖ *Richard Brome, an acolyte of Ben Jonson's, wrote 'The Jovial Crew'.* 本·琼森的仆人理查德·布罗姆写了《一伙快活人》. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 An **acolyte** is someone who assists a priest in performing certain religious services. (神职人员中)辅祭，侍僧. N-COUNT

acorn /ˈeɪkɔːn/ **acorns.**

An **acorn** is a pale oval nut that is the fruit of an oak tree. 橡树子，橡实. N-COUNT

acous·tic /əˈkuːstɪk/ **acoustics.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **acoustic** guitar or other instrument produces a natural sound which is not made louder by electrical apparatus. (吉他等乐器)原声的，不用电子设备扩音的. ◢ **acous·ti·cal·ly** /əˈkuːstɪkli/ ❖ *...acoustically based music.* 以原声为基础的音乐. ADJ: ADJ n ADV

2 If you refer to the **acoustics** of a room or building, you are referring to the structural features which determine how well you can hear music or speech in it. (房间、建筑物的)音响效果，音质. ❖ *The acoustics of the theatre are still superb.* 那剧院的音响效果依然极佳. ◢ **acoustically** ❖ *The church is fully air-conditioned and acoustically perfect.* 那教堂全部安了空调而且音响效果极佳. N-PLURAL ADV: ADV adj

3 **Acoustic** or **acoustical** means relating to sound or hearing. 声音的，听觉的. ❖ *...acoustic signals.* 声音信号. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

4 **Acoustics** is the scientific study of sound. 声学. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

acous·ti·cal /əˈkuːstɪkəl/.

Acoustical means relating to sound or hearing. 声音的，听觉 ADJ

的.

A

ac·quaint /əˈkweɪnt/ **acquaints, acquainting, acquainted.** ◆◇◇◇◇ TECHNICAL

If you **acquaint** someone with something, you tell them about it so that they know it or become familiar with it. If you **acquaint** yourself with something, you become familiar with it. 使熟悉, 使了解. ❖ *Have steps been taken to acquaint breeders with their right to apply for licences?* 有没有采取措施使饲养者了解他们有申请牌照的权利? *I want to acquaint myself with your abilities.* 我想了解你的才干. VB FORMAL V n with n V pron-refl with n

➡ 又见 **acquainted**.

ac·quaint·ance /əˈkweɪntəns/ **acquaintances.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **acquaintance** is someone who you have met and know slightly, but not well. 相识的人(但认识不深). ❖ *He exchanged a few words with the proprietor, an old acquaintance of his.* 他与那个经营者, 一个老相识, 交谈了几句. N-COUNT

2 If you have an **acquaintance** with someone, you have met them and you know them. 相识, 结识. ❖ *I struck up an acquaintance with a shopkeeper.* 我结识了一个店主. *On first acquaintance she is cool and slightly distant.* 初次相识时, 她显得冷冰冰的, 有点不友善. N-VAR

3 A person **of** your **acquaintance** is someone who you have met and know. 认识的, 了解的. ❖ *...a highly cultivated woman of our acquaintance.* 我们认识的一个很有修养的女性. PHR FORMAL

4 When you **make** someone's **acquaintance**, you meet them for the first time and get to know them a little. 结识(某人). ❖ *I am so pleased to make your acquaintance, Mr Tweed.* 特威德先生, 我很高兴能结识您. PHR FORMAL

5 Your **acquaintance** with a subject is your knowledge or experience of it. 知识; 经验. ❖ *They had little or no acquaintance with Chinese philosophy or history.* 他们对中国的哲学与历史了解很少, 或一无所知. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ac·quaint·ed /əˈkweɪntɪd/.

1 If you are **acquainted** with something, you know about it because you have learned it or experienced it. (对某事)了解的, 熟悉的. ❖ *He was well acquainted with the literature of France.* 他熟悉法国文学. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n FORMAL

2 If you are **acquainted** with someone, you have met them and you know them. You can also say that two people are **acquainted.** (与某人)相识的, 熟悉的. ❖ *No-one personally acquainted with the couple was permitted to talk to the Press.* 与那对夫妇有私人交情的人都不准为新闻界提供信息. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ FORMAL

3 If you become **acquainted** with someone that you do not know, you talk to each other or do something together so that you get to know each other. You can also say that two people become **acquainted.** (与某人)结识的, 相识的, 了解的. ❖ *At first the meetings were a way to get acquainted with each other.* 最初, 集会是彼此认识的一种途径. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

4 ➡ 又见 **acquaint**.

ac·qui·esce /ˌækwiˈes/ **acquiesces, acquiescing, acquiesced.**

If you **acquiesce** to something, you agree to do what someone wants or to accept what they do. 默认, 默许, 顺从. ❖ *Steve seemed to acquiesce in the decision.* 史蒂夫似乎默认了那个决定. *When her mother suggested that she should not go far from the hotel, Alice willingly acquiesced.* 当母亲建议她不要离开旅馆很远时, 艾丽斯顺从地照办了. VB FORMAL V in/to n V

ac·qui·es·cence /ˌækwiˈesəns/.

Acquiescence is agreement to do what someone wants, or acceptance of what they do even though you do not agree with it. 默认, 默许, 顺从. ❖ *Deirdre smiled her acquiescence.* 戴尔德丽笑了笑, 表示默认. N-UNCOUNT with supp

◢ **ac·qui·es·cent** /ˌækwiˈesənt/ ❖ *The other men were acquiescent, but Trevor had an independent streak.* 其他人顺从了, 但特雷文却有独立的见解. ADJ-GRADED

ac·quire /əˈkwaɪə/ **acquires, acquiring, acquired.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **acquire** something, you buy or obtain it for yourself, or someone gives it to you. 取得, 获得. ❖ *General Motors acquired a 50% stake in Saab.* 通用汽车公司获得了绅宝的50%的股份. *I recently acquired some wood from a holly tree which had been felled.* 我最近从一棵伐倒的冬青树上弄来了一些木柴. VB FORMAL V n V n from n

2 If you **acquire** something such as a skill or a habit, you gradually learn or develop it. 学到, 逐步获得. ❖ *I've never acquired a taste for wine.* 我从未学会如何品尝葡萄酒. *She will be able to pass on the acquired knowledge to trainee teachers.* 她将会向见习教师传授学到的知识. VB V n V-ed

3 If someone or something **acquires** a certain reputation, they start to have that reputation. 具有(名声等). ❖ *...a city that has acquired a reputation for violence.* 以暴力闻名的城市. VB V n

4 If you describe something as an **acquired taste**, you mean that a lot of people do not like it when they first experience it, but often start to like it more when they get to know it better. 获得的兴趣, 培养起来的嗜好(指开始时不喜欢). PHR

acˌquired immune deˈficiency syndrome.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome is the same as **AIDS**. 同AIDS. N-UNCOUNT

ac·qui·si·tion /ˌækwɪˈzɪʃən/ **acquisitions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 In business, if a company or business person makes an **acquisition**, they buy another company or part of a company. (公司等对另一家公司或其部分的)收购, 购得. ❖ *...the acquisition of a profitable paper recycling company.* 收购一家赢利的纸张回收再造公司. N-VAR TECHNICAL

2 If you make an **acquisition**, you buy or obtain something, often to add to things that you already have. 增购, 增添, 采办. ❖ *...the President's recent acquisition of a helicopter.* 总统最近增购的直升机. N-COUNT

3 You can use **acquisition** to refer to an object that you buy or obtain. 获得物, 增添物. ❖ *...his latest acquisition – a Georgian house in Dublin.* 他最近购进的产业, 都柏林的一座乔治王朝时期的房子. N-COUNT

4 The **acquisition** of a skill or a particular type of knowledge is the process of learning it or developing it. 学习, 学习所得. ❖ *...language acquisition.* 语言学习. N-UNCOUNT n N, N of n

ac·quisi·tive /əˈkwɪzɪtɪv/.

If you describe a person or an organization as **acquisitive**, you mean that they like getting new possessions; used showing disapproval. (贬义)迫切求取的, 渴望得到新东西的, 贪得的. ❖ *We live in an acquisitive society.* 我们生活在一个人们总想获得新东西的社会中. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ac·quit /əˈkwɪt/ **acquits, acquitting, acquitted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **is acquitted** of a crime in a court of law, they are formally declared not to have committed the crime. (在法庭上)(被)宣判无罪. ❖ *Mr Ling was acquitted of disorderly behaviour.* 宣判结果是, 凌先生没有犯扰乱治安罪. VB usu passive be V-ed of n Also be V-ed

◢ **ac·quit·tal** /əˈkwɪtəl/ **acquittals** ❖ *The judge ordered their acquittal.* 法官下令把他们无罪释放. N-VAR

2 If you **acquit** yourself well or admirably in a particular situation, other people feel that you have behaved well or admirably. 表现. ❖ *Most officers and men acquitted themselves well throughout the action.* 大多数官兵在行动中表现很好. VB FORMAL V pron-refl adv

acre /ˈeɪkə/ **acres.** ◆◆◆◇◇

An **acre** is an area of land measuring 4,840 square yards or 4,047 square metres. 英亩(合4,840平方码或4,047平方米). N-COUNT

acre·age /ˈeɪkərɪdʒ/ **acreages.**

Acreage is a large area of agricultural land. 大块耕地, 耕地面积. ❖ *He has sown coffee on part of his acreage.* 他在部分耕地上播下了咖啡种子. N-VAR FORMAL

ac·rid /ˈækrɪd/.

An **acrid** smell or taste is strong and sharp, and usually unpleasant. (气味、味道等)辛辣的. ❖ *...the acrid smell of tobacco.* 烟草刺鼻的气味. ADJ-GRADED

ac·ri·mo·ni·ous /ˌækrɪˈməʊniəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Acrimonious words or quarrels are bitter and angry. (言语、争吵等)尖刻的, 辛辣的, 激烈的. ❖ *The divorce was extremely acrimonious.* 这宗离婚案闹得极为激烈. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

◢ **ac·ri·mo·ni·ous·ly** ❖ *Our relationship ended acrimoniously.* 我们的关系在激烈的争吵中结束了. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ac·ri·mo·ny /ˈækrɪmənɪ, AM -moʊni/

Acrimony is bitter and angry words or quarrels. (言语、争吵)尖刻，粗暴. ❖ *The council's first meeting ended in acrimony.* 理事会的第一次会议在粗暴的吵闹中收场. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ac·ro·bat /ˈækrəbæt/ **acrobats.**

An **acrobat** is an entertainer who performs difficult jumps, somersaults, and balancing acts. 杂技演员. ❖ *...a circus acrobat.* 马戏团杂技演员. N-COUNT

ac·ro·bat·ic /ˌækrəˈbætɪk/.

An **acrobatic** movement or display involves difficult jumps, somersaults, and balancing acts. 杂技的(动作等). ❖ *...a sensational acrobatic feat.* 惊人的杂技功夫. ◢**ac·ro·bat·ics** ❖ *A young girl performed acrobatics on a palomino horse.* 一个年轻的女郎在帕洛米诺马的背上表演杂技. ADJ-GRADED N-PLURAL

ac·ro·nym /ˈækrənɪm/ **acronyms.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **acronym** is a word made from the initial letters of the words in a phrase. For example NATO is made up of the first letters of 'the North Atlantic Treaty Organization'. 首字母缩略词，词首缩略语(如用NATO表示the North Atlantic Treaty Organization北大西洋公约组织). N-COUNT

across /əˈkrɒs, AM əˈkrɔːs/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone or something goes **across** a place or a boundary, they go from one side of it to the other. 从一边到另一边，横过. ❖ *She walked across the floor.* 她从地板的一边走到另一边. *He watched Karl run across the street.* 他看着卡尔跑着横穿过街道. PREP

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Richard stood up and walked across to the window.* 理查德站起来，向窗户走过去. ADV ADV after v

2 If you look **across** at something or someone who is fairly distant from you, you look towards them. (隔一段距离)向着另一边. ❖ *He glanced across at his sleeping wife.* 他向那边睡着的妻子望了一眼. *...breathtaking views across to the hills.* 延伸到群山令人惊叹的风景. ADV ADV after v

3 Something that is **across** something such as a street, river, or area is on the other side of it. (在街道、河流或地区)另一边. ❖ *I saw you across the room.* 我看见你在房间的那一边. PREP

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *They parked across from the Castro Theatre.* 他们把车停在卡斯特罗剧院的对面. ADV ADV after v

4 If something is situated or stretched **across** something else, it is situated or stretched from one side of it to the other. 横跨，跨过，从这一边到那一边. ❖ *...the floating bridge across Lake Washington.* 横跨华盛顿湖的浮桥. *She found her clothes lying across the chair.* 她发现自己的衣服搭在整个椅子上. *He scrawled his name across the bill.* 他在账单上潦草地签了个名. PREP

5 You use **across** to say that a particular expression is shown on someone's face. (面容)整个. ❖ *An enormous grin spread across his face.* 他满脸笑容. PREP

6 If someone hits you **across** the face or head, they hit you on that part. (打、击等)在...部位. ❖ *Graham hit him across the face.* 格雷厄姆打了他一记耳光. PREP

7 When something happens **across** a place or organization, it happens equally everywhere within it. (地方、组织等)整个，全，到处. ❖ *The film 'Hook' opens across America on December 11.* 电影《铁钩船长》于12月11日在全美国首映. *2,000 workers across all state agencies are to be fired.* 全国各州代理处将解雇2,000名员工. PREP

8 When something happens **across** a political, religious, or social barrier, it involves people in different groups. (政治、宗教或社会隔阂等)超越，越过. ❖ *...parties competing across the political spectrum.* 超越政治范围而互相竞争的党派. *...cosmetics that appeal across the colour barrier.* 对各种不同肤色的人都有吸引力的化妆品. PREP

➠ **across the board**: 见 **board**.

9 **Across** is used in measurements to show the width of something. (用于度量)宽度，直径. ❖ *This hand-decorated plate measures 30cm across.* 这个手工绘制的盘子有30厘米宽. ADV amount ADV

acryl·ic /əˈkrɪlɪk/ **acrylics.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Acrylic** fabrics and clothing are man-made and manufactured by a chemical process. (织物等)丙烯酸纤维. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Acrylics** or **acrylic paint** is a type of paint used by artists. (颜料)丙烯酸(类)树脂. N-VAR

act /ækt/ **acts, acting, acted.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **act**, you do something for a particular purpose. 采取行动. ❖ *...when police acted to stop widespread looting.* 当警方采取行动制止普遍的抢劫现象时. *The bank acted properly in the best interests of the depositors.* 银行为了维护储户的最大利益采取了恰当的行动. VB V V adv/prep

2 An **act** is a single thing that someone does. 行动，行为，举动. ❖ *...the act of reading.* 阅读行为. *My insurance excludes acts of sabotage.* 我的保险不包括人为破坏活动. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 If you **act on** advice or information, you do what has been advised or suggested. 按照(某种建议或信息)行动. ❖ *A patient will usually listen to the physician's advice and act on it.* 病人通常会听从医生的建议并照此去做. VB V on/upon n

4 If someone **acts** in a particular way, they behave in that way. 做出(某种行为或举止). ❖ *...a gang of youths who were acting suspiciously.* 一帮形迹可疑的青年. *He acted as if he hadn't heard.* 他表现得像没有听到一样. VB V adv V as if Also V like n

5 If someone or something **acts as** a particular thing, they have that role or function. 起...的作用，担当，担任. ❖ *He acted both as the ship's surgeon and as chaplain for the men.* 他同时担任随船医生和全体船员的牧师. VB V as/like n

6 If someone **acts** in a particular way, they pretend to be something that they are not. 假装，佯装，装作. ❖ *Chris acted astonished as he examined the note.* 克里斯察看便条时装出诧异的样子. *Kenworthy had tried not to act the policeman.* 肯沃西极力不显示出他是名警察. VB V adj V n

7 If you say that someone's behaviour is an **act**, you mean that it does not express their real feelings. 虚假的行为，装模作样. ❖ *Did she do this on purpose, was it all just a game, an act?* 她是不是故意这么做的？是不是只是一个游戏、一场表演？ N-SING

8 When professionals such as lawyers or estate agents **act for** you, or **act on** your **behalf**, they are employed by you to deal with a particular matter. (律师或地产商等)代理，代表. ❖ *Daniel Webster acted for Boston traders.* 丹尼尔·韦伯斯特代表波士顿商人. *Sam and I asked a broker to act on our behalf.* 萨姆和我请了一位经纪人代表我们. VB V for n V prep

9 An **Act** is a law passed by the government. 法案，条例. ❖ *Until 1857 a woman could not sue for divorce except by an Act of Parliament.* 直到1857年为止，除非国会通过法案批准，妇女不得提出离婚. N-COUNT

10 If a force or substance **acts on** someone or something, it has a certain effect on them. 对...起作用，影响. ❖ *He's taking a dangerous drug: it acts very fast on the central nervous system.* 他正在服用一种危险的药物，这种药物对中枢神经系统很快就产生作用. VB V on/upon n Also V

11 If you **act**, or **act** a part in a play or film, you have a part in it. 扮演(角色). ❖ *...Helen, whose husband was acting in Roberto's films.* 海伦，她的丈夫当时正在罗伯托的电影中饰演角色. VB V V in n Also V n

12 An **act** in a play, opera, or ballet is one of the main parts into which it is divided. (话剧、歌剧或芭蕾舞中)一幕. ❖ *Act II contained one of the funniest scenes I have ever witnessed.* 第二幕包含我看过的最滑稽的一场戏. N-COUNT

13 An **act** in a show is a short performance which is one of several in the show. (节目中的)一段演出. ❖ *...the best new comedy acts.* 最精彩的新喜剧段子. N-COUNT

14 If you **catch** someone **in the act**, you discover them doing something wrong or committing a crime. 当场抓住. ❖ *The men were caught in the act of digging up buried explosives.* 那些人在挖出埋藏的爆炸物时被当场抓获. PHR

15 You say that someone was **in the act of** doing something to indicate what they were doing when they were seen or interrupted. 在做...的过程中. ❖ *Ken was in the act of paying his bill when Neil came up behind him.* 当尼尔从后面走过来时，肯正在付款. PHR

A

16 If someone who has been behaving badly **cleans up** their **act**, they start to behave in a more acceptable or responsible way. 端正行为,从恶劣行为中改变过来. ❖ *Advertisers need to clean up their act.* 广告公司需要端正自己的行为. PHR INFORMAL

17 If you **get** your **act together**, you organize your life or your affairs so that you are able to achieve what you want or to deal with something effectively. 有条有理筹划,有计划地办事. ❖ *We have to get our act together—we have to organize ourselves.* 我们必须行动一致,那就是说,大家必须组织起来. PHR INFORMAL

18 If you **get in on the act**, you take part in or take advantage of something that was started by someone else. (为了利害关系)介入,参与,插一手. ❖ *Kodak, anxious to get in on the act, launched its own instant camera.* 柯达公司急于要插进来,推出了自己的一次成像照相机. PHR INFORMAL

19 ➡ **act the fool**: 见 **fool**.

▸act out.

If you **act out** an event which has happened, you copy the actions which took place and make them into a play. 表演(某事件). ❖ *The group acts out the stories in such a way that the members experience really being there.* 这个组把这些故事演绎得非常好,演员们表演得真实到位. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸act up.

1 If something **is acting up**, it is not working properly. 出毛病,不正常. ❖ *She was messing with the coffee pot, which was acting up again.* 她在摆弄咖啡壶,那壶又出了毛病. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

2 If a child **is acting up**, he or she is behaving badly. (小孩等)不听话,淘气,调皮. ❖ *I could hear Jonathan acting up downstairs.* 我能听到乔纳森在楼下捣蛋. PHR-V V P

act·ing /ˈæktɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Acting** is the activity or profession of performing in plays or films. 演出,表演,演戏. ❖ *...her acting career.* 她的演员生涯. N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **acting** before the title of a job to indicate that someone is doing that job temporarily. (职位等)代理的,临时的. ❖ *...the new acting President.* 新的代总统. ADJ ADJ n

ac·tion /ˈækʃən/ actions. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Action** is doing something for a particular purpose, or on a particular occasion. (有某种目的或在某种场合采取的)行动. ❖ *She was anxious to avoid any action which might harm him.* 她急切想避免任何可能伤害他的行动. *The government is taking emergency action to deal with a housing crisis.* 政府正在采取紧急行动处理住房危机. *Peter had a reason for his action.* 彼得有理由采取行动. N-VAR

2 A legal **action** is an attempt to get a court order to stop someone doing something or to pay compensation for damage they have caused. (法律的)诉讼. N-COUNT LEGAL

3 The **action** of a chemical is the way in which it works, or the effects that it has. (化学)作用,效果,影响. ❖ *...the nature and action of poisons.* 毒药的性质与效果. N-UNCOUNT

4 **The action** is all the important and exciting things that are happening in a situation. (某种境况下发生的)一切主要活动,所有令人兴奋的活动. ❖ *Hollywood is where the action is now.* 好莱坞是充满刺激活动的地方. N-SING the N

5 If someone wants to have **a piece of the action** or **a slice of the action**, they want to be involved in an exciting activity or situation, for example in order to make money. 参与,分享. PHR

6 The fighting which takes place in a war can be referred to as **action**. 战斗,作战. ❖ *He'd been listed as missing in action.* 他被列入战斗中失踪名单. N-UNCOUNT

7 If someone or something is **out of action**, they are injured or damaged and cannot work or be used. 不(再)活动,不(再)工作,不(再)起作用. ❖ *He's been out of action for 16 months with a serious knee injury.* 他由于膝盖严重受伤已经16个月不能工作了. *...the lifts went out of action.* 电梯坏了. PHR

8 If you **put** an idea or policy **into action**, you begin to use it or cause it to operate. 把(主张或政策等)付诸实行. ❖ *We are ready to put some of these recommendations into action.* 我们准备把这些建议付诸实施. PHR

ˌaction ˈreplay, action replays.

An **action replay** is a repeated showing, usually in slow motion, of an event that has just been on television. The usual American term is **instant replay**. (电视以慢动作)即时重放. [美] 一般作instant replay. N-COUNT BRITISH

ac·ti·vate /ˈæktɪveɪt/ activates, activating, activated. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a device or process **is activated**, something causes it to start working. (装置或程序等)(被)启动,(被)发动. ❖ *Video cameras with night vision can be activated by movement.* 有夜视功能的摄录机一动就可开机. VB usu passive be V-ed

ac·tive /ˈæktɪv/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Someone who is **active** moves around a lot or does a lot of things. 活跃的,积极的,忙碌的. ❖ *How physically active are you?* 你的身体能达到怎样的活动状态? *Having an active youngster about the house can be quite wearing.* 家中有一个好动的少年会令家长很累. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you have an **active** mind or imagination, you are always thinking of new things. (头脑或想象等)活跃的,敏捷的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone is **active** in an organization, cause, or campaign, they do things for it rather than just give it their support. 积极的,主动的,活跃的. ❖ *...an active member of the Conservative Party.* 保守党的一个活跃党员. *He is active on Tyler's behalf.* 他积极地为泰勒奔走. ADJ-GRADED ◢**ac·tive·ly** ❖ *They actively campaigned for the vote.* 他们积极参加竞选拉票. ADV

4 **Active** is used to emphasize that someone is taking action in order to achieve something, rather than just waiting for it to happen. 主动的,积极的. ❖ *The engineers were prepared to take active steps to further their cause.* 工程师们准备采取积极措施促进他们的事业. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS ◢**actively** ❖ *They have never been actively encouraged to take such risks.* 从来没有人主动鼓励他们冒这样的险. ADV

5 If a person or animal is **active** in a particular place or at a particular time, they are performing their usual activities or performing a particular activity. (人或动物在某时某地)活动的. ❖ *Guerrilla groups are active in the province.* 游击队小组在这个省里活动. *...animals which are active at night.* 夜间活动的动物. ADJ

6 An **active** volcano has erupted recently or is expected to erupt quite soon. (火山)活跃的. ADJ

7 An **active** substance has a chemical or biological effect on things. 起作用的,有效的(如有化学或生物作用). ❖ *The active ingredient in some of the mouthwashes was simply detergent.* 有些嗽口水中的有效成分只是去垢剂而已. ADJ

8 In grammar, **the active** or **the active voice** means the forms of a verb which are used when the subject refers to a person or thing that does something. For example, in 'I saw her yesterday', the verb is in the active. (语法)主动语态(如在 I saw her yesterday句子中,动词就是主动语态). 比较 **passive**. N-SING the N

ˌactive ˈduty.

Active duty means the same as **active service**. 义同active service. N-UNCOUNT

ˌactive ˈservice.

Someone who is on **active service** is taking part in a war as a member of the armed forces. 服现役,战时服役. ❖ *He was killed on active service.* 他在战时服役中阵亡. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ac·tiv·ism /ˈæktɪvɪzm/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Activism is the process of campaigning in public or working for an organization in order to bring about political or social change. 积极活动、激进活动(尤指要求政治或社会改变). ❖ *He believed in political activism to achieve justice.* 他相信通过政治激进活动可实现正义. N-UNCOUNT ◢**ac·tiv·ist** /ˈæktɪvɪst/ **activists** ❖ *...animal rights activists.* 保护动物权利的积极分子. N-COUNT

ac·tiv·ity /ækˈtɪvɪti/ activities. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Activity** is a situation in which a lot of things are happening or being done. 活动,活跃,活力. ❖ *We will see an extraordinary level of activity in the market for UK government bonds.* 我们将看到市场上出现踊跃购买英国 N-UNCOUNT

政府债券的情况.

2 An **activity** is something that you spend time doing. 活动. N-COUNT
❖ *Activities range from canoeing to bird watching.* 活动包括划独木舟和观鸟等项内容.

3 The **activities** of a group are the things that they do in order to achieve their aims. (为实现目标)所做的事情, 活动. N-PLURAL with supp
❖ *...a jail term for terrorist activities.* 针对恐怖活动的一款刑期.

,act of 'God, acts of God.
An **act of God** is an event that is beyond human control, especially one in which something is damaged or someone is hurt. (人不能控制的)上帝的行为, 天灾. ❖ *The President described the disaster as an act of God.* 总统形容那次灾难是场天灾. N-COUNT

ac·tor /'æktə/ **actors.** ◆◆◆◇◇
An **actor** is someone whose job is acting in plays or films. 演员. N-COUNT

ac·tress /'æktrəs/ **actresses.** ◆◆◆◇◇
An **actress** is a woman whose job is acting in plays or films. 女演员. N-COUNT

ac·tual /'æktʃuəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **actual** to emphasize that you are referring to something real or genuine. 真的, 真实的, 实际的. ❖ *The segments are filmed using either local actors or the actual people involved.* 那些片段被拍成了电影, 用本地演员或用真实的当事人演出. *The actual number of AIDS victims is much higher than statistics reflect.* 艾滋病患者的实际人数比统计数字反映出的要高得多. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

2 You use **actual** to contrast the important aspect of something with a less important aspect. 真的, 最重要的(与次要部分对比). ❖ *She had compiled pages of notes, but she had not yet gotten down to doing the actual writing.* 她已编好了很多页的摘要, 但还没有真正开始写. *The exercises in this chapter can guide you, but it will be up to you to do the actual work.* 本章的练习可以指导你怎么做, 但真正做还得靠你自己. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

➡ **in actual fact**: 见 **fact**.

ac·tu·al·ity /,æktʃu'ælɪti/ **actualities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **in actuality** to emphasize that what you are saying is true, when it contrasts with what you have previously said. 事实上, 实际上, 其实(与先前所说的对比). ❖ *The woman he had seen shining onstage with such beauty and gracefulness was in actuality older than she had seemed.* 他在舞台上看到的那位面貌姣美、举止优雅的女子的实际年龄比看上去的要大. PHR PRAGMATICS

2 **Actuality** is the state of really existing rather than being imagined. 现实. ❖ *It exists in dreams rather than actuality.* 那是做梦, 不是现实. N-UNCOUNT

3 An **actuality** is a fact or condition that really exists. (存在的)事实、现状. ❖ *To stop the fighting there requires the threat and probably the actuality of military force.* 要制止在该处战斗, 就需要威慑, 大概还需要军事力量的存在. N-COUNT FORMAL

ac·tu·al·ly /'æktʃuəli/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **actually** to indicate that a situation exists or happened, or to emphasize that it is true, especially when this is surprising. 事实上, 实际上(尤其在谈到某件他人未想到的事实时用). ❖ *I grew bored and actually fell asleep for a few minutes.* 我越来越感到无聊, 实际上打了几分钟盹. *Interest is only payable on the amount actually borrowed.* 只按实际借贷额付利息. ADV PRAGMATICS

2 You use **actually** when you are correcting or contradicting someone. 实际上, 其实(在纠正或提出不同意见时用). ❖ *No, I'm not a student. I'm a doctor, actually.* 不, 我不是学生. 其实我是医生. *'So it's not a family show then?'—'Well, actually, I think that's exactly what it is.'* '这么说, 这不是一次家庭表演吧?' — '噢, 实际上我觉得这恰恰就是一次家庭表演.' ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

3 You can use **actually** when you are politely expressing an opinion that other people might not have expected from you. 事实上, 实际上, 说真的(客气地表达别人没有想到的观点). ❖ *'Do you think it's a good idea to socialize with one's patients?'—'Actually, I do.'* '你认为与自己的病人进行社交来往这个主意好吗?' — '说真的, 我觉得好.' *I would be surprised, actually, if he left Birmingham.* 事实上, 如果他离开伯明翰, 我倒真觉得吃惊. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

4 You use **actually** to introduce a new topic into a conversation. 其实(用于引进一个新的话题). ❖ *Well actually, John, I rang you for some advice.* 噢, 约翰, 其实我打电话是向你求教. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

ac·tu·ary /'æktʃuəri, AM -tʃueri/ **actuaries.**
An **actuary** is a person who is employed by insurance companies to calculate how much they should charge their clients for insurance. 精算师, 保险计算员. N-COUNT
◢ **ac·tu·ari·al** /,æktʃu'eəriəl/ ❖ *...actuarial work.* 精算师的工作. ADJ: ADJ n

ac·tu·ate /'æktʃueɪt/ **actuates, actuating, actuated.**
If a person is **actuated** by an emotion, that emotion makes them act in a certain way. (被)激励, (被)驱使. If something **actuates** a device, the device starts working. 开动(机器等). ❖ *They were actuated by desire.* 他们受到欲望的驱使. *The engines overheated, actuating the fire extinguishers.* 引擎过热, 就启动了灭火器. VB FORMAL be V-ed V n

acu·ity /æ'kju:ɪti/.
Acuity is sharpness or quickness of vision, hearing, or thought. (视力、听力或思维)敏锐. ❖ *Caffeine gives a boost of energy and temporarily sharpens mental acuity.* 咖啡会使人精力骤增, 并暂时使思维敏锐起来. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

acu·men /'ækjumen, AM ə'kju:mən/.
Acumen is the ability to make good judgements and quick decisions. 敏锐, 精明, 聪明. ❖ *His sharp business acumen meant he quickly rose to the top.* 他做生意精明干练, 使他很快升到了高位. N-UNCOUNT

acu·pres·sure /'ækjupreʃə/.
Acupressure is the treatment of pain by a type of massage. 针压(疗法), 指压(疗法). N-UNCOUNT

acu·punc·ture /'ækjupʌŋktʃə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Acupuncture is the treatment of a person's illness or pain by sticking small needles into their body. 针灸(疗法). N-UNCOUNT
◢ **acu·punc·tur·ist** /'ækjupʌŋktʃərɪst/ **acupuncturists** ❖ *...a trained acupuncturist.* 一位受过训练的针灸医师. N-COUNT

acute /ə'kju:t/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **acute** situation or feeling is very intense or unpleasant. 剧烈的, 严重的. ❖ *...acute embarrassment.* 极大的窘境. *The labour shortage is becoming acute.* 劳动力短缺越来越严重. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **acute·ly** ❖ *It was an acutely uncomfortable journey.* 那是一次极不舒服的旅程. ADV-GRADED

2 An **acute** illness becomes severe very quickly but does not last very long. (疾病)急性的. 比较 **chronic**. ❖ *...an acute case of dysentery.* 一个急性痢疾的病例. ADJ: ADJ n MEDICAL

3 If a person's or animal's senses are **acute**, they are sensitive and powerful. (感觉)敏感的, 敏锐的. ❖ *In the dark my sense of smell and hearing become so acute.* 我的嗅觉与听觉在黑暗中变得非常敏锐. ADJ-GRADED

4 If someone is **acute**, they are quick to notice things and understand them. (观察力)敏锐的. ❖ *Into her nineties, her thinking remained acute and her character forceful.* 她到九十多岁时还是思维敏捷, 个性很强. ADJ-GRADED

5 An **acute** angle is less than 90°. (角度)小于90度的, 锐角的. ADJ-GRADED

6 An **acute** accent is a symbol that is placed over vowels in some languages in order to indicate how that vowel is pronounced or to show that the vowel is stressed. (有些语言的元音上)标有尖音符的(表示该元音的发音方法, 尤其表示重音). ADJ: ADJ n, n ADJ

acute·ly /ə'kju:tli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you feel or notice something **acutely**, you feel or notice it very strongly. 强烈地, 剧烈地. ❖ *He was acutely aware of the odour of cooking oil.* 他强烈感到有一股烹调油的味道. *Those tensions have been felt most acutely by women.* 女性尤其强烈地感觉到那些紧张不安的状态. ADV-GRADED

ad /æd/ **ads.** ◆◆◆◇◇
An **ad** is an advertisement. 广告. ❖ *...a full-page magazine ad.* 一份登在杂志上的全版广告. N-COUNT INFORMAL

A

AD /ˌeɪ ˈdiː/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You use **AD** in dates to indicate the number of years or centuries that have passed since the year in which Jesus Christ is believed to have been born. 公元、纪元(通常认为从耶稣诞生之年算起)。❖ *...the Great Fire of 1136 AD.* 公元1136年的大火。

ad·age /ˈædɪdʒ/ **adages.**
An **adage** is something which people often say and which expresses a general truth. 格言，谚语。❖ *The old adage, 'Every baby brings its own love' usually turns out to be true.* 那古老的格言'小孩生下来总会有人疼'大抵不错。 N-COUNT DATED

ada·mant /ˈædəmənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone is **adamant** about something, they are determined not to change their mind about it. (在态度或意见上)坚决的，不动摇的。❖ *The prime minister is adamant that he will not resign.* 首相坚决不辞职。 ◢ **ada·mant·ly** ❖ *She was adamantly opposed to her husband travelling to Brussels.* 她坚决反对丈夫去布鲁塞尔旅行。 ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

Adam's apple /ˌædəmz ˈæpəl/ **Adam's apples.**
A man's **Adam's apple** is the lump that sticks out of the front of his neck below his throat. (男人的)喉结。 N-COUNT

a·dapt /əˈdæpt/ **adapts, adapting, adapted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **adapt** to a new situation, you change your ideas or behaviour in order to deal with it successfully. 使适应(新环境等)。❖ *We will have to be prepared to adapt to the change.* 我们必须作好准备以适应变化。 *MPs have quickly adapted themselves to the cameras.* 国会议员们很快适应了摄像机。 VB V *to* n V pron-refl *to* n Also V
2 If you **adapt** something, you change it to make it suitable for a new purpose or situation. 使…适合，改造。❖ *Shelves were built to adapt the library for use as an office.* 建了一些架子，把图书馆改作办公室用。 VB V n Also V n *to* n
3 If you **adapt** a book or play, you change it so that it can be made into a film or a television programme. 改编，改写(书或剧本等)。❖ *The scriptwriter helped him to adapt his novel for the screen.* 编剧帮助他把他的小说改编成电影剧本。 VB V n
4 ➡ 又见 **adapted.**

adapt·able /əˈdæptəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a person or animal as **adaptable**, you mean that they are able to change their ideas or behaviour in order to deal with new situations. (人或动物)能适应的，适应性强的。❖ *Humans are infinitely adaptable.* 人类有无限的适应能力。 ◢ **adapt·abil·ity** /əˌdæptəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *...this adaptability which many animals do indeed show.* 许多动物实际表现出的这种适应能力。 ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ad·ap·ta·tion /ˌædæpˈteɪʃən/ **adaptations.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **adaptation** of a novel or play is a play or film that is based on it. (小说或戏剧的)改编。❖ *...his screen adaptation of Shakespeare's 'Henry the Fifth'.* 他改编自莎士比亚《亨利五世》的电影剧本。 N-COUNT
2 **Adaptation** is the act of changing something or changing your behaviour to make it suitable for a new purpose or situation. 适应。❖ *Most living creatures are capable of adaptation.* 大多数生物都有适应能力。 N-UNCOUNT

a·dapt·ed /əˈdæptɪd/.
If something is **adapted** to a particular situation or purpose, it is especially suitable for it. (对某种情况)适应的，适合的。❖ *The camel's feet, well adapted for dry sand, are useless on mud.* 骆驼的蹄子很适合干燥的沙子，但在泥浆中却没有用处。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ *to/for* n
➡ 又见 **adapt.**

adap·tion /əˈdæpʃən/ **adaptions.**
Adaption means the same as **adaptation**. 义同adaptation。 N-VAR

adap·tive /əˈdæptɪv/.
Adaptive means having the ability to adapt to different situations. 适应的，能适应的。❖ *Societies need to develop highly adaptive behavioural rules for survival.* 各种社会需要为了生存而发展具有高度适应能力的行为规则。 ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

adap·tor /əˈdæptə/ **adaptors;** 又拼作 **adapter.**
An **adaptor** is a device for connecting two or more electrical plugs to the same socket or for connecting a device with a plug that does not fit into the socket. (电器插头的)转接器，适配器。 N-COUNT

add /æd/ **adds, adding, added.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you **add** numbers or amounts together, you calculate their total. (数字)加，相加，合计。❖ *Banks add all the interest and other charges together.* 银行合计所有利息与其他费用。 *Two and three added together are five.* 二加三得五。 VB V pl-n with *together*
➪ **Add up** means the same as **add**. 义同 add。❖ *More than a quarter of seven-year-olds cannot add up properly.* 超过四分之一的七岁儿童不能正确进行加法运算。 *We just added all the numbers up.* 我们只是把所有数字加了起来。 PHR-V V P V n P Also V P noun
2 If you **add** one thing to another, you put it in or on the other thing, to complete or improve it. 增添，添加。❖ *Add the grated cheese to the sauce.* 把磨碎的干酪添加到酱料中。 *He wants to add a huge sports complex to Binfield Manor.* 他想给宾菲尔德庄园添一座巨大的综合体育馆。 VB V n *to* n Also V n
3 If one thing **adds** to another, it increases it. 增加。❖ *Cheerful faces added to the general gaiety.* 一张张兴高采烈的脸增加了总体的欢乐气氛。 VB V *to* n
4 To **add** a particular quality to something means to cause it to have that quality. 使…增添(某种品质)。❖ *A delicious blend of cider and delicate fruit juices adds a little sparkle to any occasion.* 由苹果酒与果汁调制成的美味混合饮料，会为任何场合增添一些光彩。 VB V n *to* n Also V n
5 You use **added to this** or **added to that** to introduce a fact that supports or expands what you are saying. 此外还有，另外还有。❖ *More than 750 commercial airliners were involved in fatal accidents last year. Added to that were the 1,550 smaller aircraft.* 去年750多架商用班机涉及死亡事故，除此以外，还有1,550架较小的飞机出现同样情况。 PHR PRAGMATICS
➡ **add insult to injury**: 见 **insult.**
6 If you **add** something when you are speaking, you say something more. 又说，接着说。❖ *'You can tell that he is extremely embarrassed,' Mr Brigden added.* '你知道他窘得无地自容。'布里格登先生又说。 *The Italian central bank added that the aim was to provide stability.* 意大利中央银行又说此举目的在于保证稳定。 *Hunt added his congratulations.* 亨特又表示了他的祝贺。 VB V with quote V that V n

▸**add in.**
If you **add in** something, you include it as a part of something else. 加进，包括，算在内。❖ *Once the vegetables start to cook add in a couple of tablespoons of water.* 蔬菜开始煮时，加入几汤匙水。 PHR-V V P noun

▸**add on.**
1 If something **is added on**, it is attached to or made part of something else. (某物)(被)加入了别的成分。❖ *The colour is either drab or garish and is obviously added on.* 那颜色不是单调就是俗气，显然是后来才添上去的。 PHR-V usu passive be V-ed P
2 If you **add on** an extra amount or item to a list or total, you include it in the list or total. 包含，包括。❖ *Many loan application forms automatically add on insurance.* 许多贷款申请表自动包含保险在内。 PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
3 If you **add on** to something, especially a building, you make it larger. 扩大(尤指建筑物)。❖ *That's only a two bedroom home, so you might want to add on.* 那只是一个有两间卧室的住家，因此你可能需要扩大一些。 PHR-V V P Also V P *to* n

▸**add up.**
1 ➡ 见 **add 1.**
2 If facts or events do not **add up**, they make you confused about a situation because they do not seem reasonable and sensible. 合乎情理，前后一致。❖ *This charge of burglary just doesn't add up.* 这项入室盗窃的指控真是不合情理。 PHR-V V P
3 If small amounts of something **add up**, they gradually increase. 逐渐增加，一点一点积累。❖ *It's the little minor problems that add up.* 那是些越积越多的鸡毛蒜皮的问题。 PHR-V V P

▸**add up to.**
If amounts **add up to** a particular total, they result in that total when they are put together. 加起来合计。❖ *Profits can add up to millions of dollars.* 利润加起来可达数百万元。 PHR-V V P P n

A

add·ed /ˈædɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You use **added** to say that something has more of a particular thing or quality than is usual. 额外的,外加的,增加的. ❖ *For added protection choose moisturising lipsticks with a sun screen.* 若要增加保护,请选择防晒润唇膏. *...new services which were sophisticated and had added value.* 高雅和增值的崭新服务. ADJ ADJ n

ad·den·dum /əˈdendəm/ **addenda** /əˈdendə/.
An **addendum** is an additional section at the end of a book or document. (书或文件末尾的)补遗、附录. N-COUNT

ad·der /ˈædə/ **adders.**
An **adder** is a small poisonous snake that has a black zigzag pattern on its back. 蝰蛇(一种背上有黑色曲折花纹的小毒蛇). N-COUNT

ad·dict /ˈædɪkt/ **addicts.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **addict** is someone who cannot stop taking harmful drugs. 有毒瘾的人,瘾君子. ❖ *...a drug addict.* 吸毒上瘾的人. ◢ **ad·dict·ed** /əˈdɪktɪd/ ❖ *Many of the women are addicted to heroin.* 许多妇女有海洛因瘾. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED
2 If you say that someone is an **addict**, you mean that they like a particular activity very much and spend as much time doing it as they can. 沉迷于...的人,...迷. ❖ *She is a TV addict.* 她是个电视迷. ◢ **addicted** ❖ *She had become addicted to golf.* 她迷上了高尔夫球. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

ad·dic·tion /əˈdɪkʃən/ **addictions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Addiction** is the condition of taking harmful drugs and being unable to stop taking them. (对有害药物)成瘾. ❖ *...drug addiction.* 吸毒成瘾. N-VAR
2 An **addiction** to something is a very strong desire or need for it. 瘾,沉迷,沉溺,沉湎. ❖ *He needed money to feed his addiction to gambling.* 他需要金钱满足赌瘾. N-VAR

ad·dic·tive /əˈdɪktɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a drug is **addictive**, people who take it cannot stop taking it. (药物等)使成瘾的. ❖ *Cigarettes are highly addictive.* 香烟极容易使人上瘾. ADJ-GRADED
2 Something that is **addictive** is so enjoyable that it makes you want to do it or have it a lot. 使人沉迷的. ❖ *Video movie-making can quickly become addictive.* 摄制录像电影很快能使人着迷. ADJ-GRADED
3 If someone has an **addictive** personality, they easily become addicted to something. (个性)易上瘾的、容易沉迷的. ADJ-GRADED

ad·di·tion /əˈdɪʃən/ **additions.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You use **in addition** or **with the addition of** when you want to mention another item connected with the subject you are discussing. 外加,还有. ❖ *There's a postage and packing fee in addition to the repair charge.* 除修理费以外,还有邮寄费和打包费. *It was completely refurbished in 1987, with the addition of a picnic site.* 那地方在1987年进行了翻修,另外增加了一处野餐场地. PHR PRAGMATICS
2 An **addition** to something is a thing which is added to it. 增添物,增加的东西. ❖ *This is a fine book; a worthy addition to the Cambridge Encyclopedia series.* 这是一本好书,是剑桥百科系列中一种有价值的新增书目. ◢ **ad·di·tion·al** ❖ *The US is sending additional troops to the region.* 美国正给这个地区增派军队. N-COUNT ADJ
3 **Addition** is the process of calculating the total of two or more numbers. 加起来,加法. ❖ *...simple addition and subtraction problems.* 简单的加减题目. N-UNCOUNT

ad·di·tion·al·ly /əˈdɪʃənəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You sometimes use **additionally** to introduce something extra such as an extra fact or reason. 加之,另外,又. ❖ *All teachers are qualified to teach their native language. Additionally, we select our teachers for their engaging personalities.* 所有教师都胜任教授各自的母语,此外,我们挑选教师还要看他们的个性能否吸引学生的注意力. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS FORMAL
2 **Additionally** is used to say that something happens to a greater extent than before. 更大程度地,特别地,额外地. ❖ *He will sign a personal guarantee to additionally secure the loan.* 他将签署一份个人保证书,更好地为借贷担保. ADV ADV with v

ad·di·tive /ˈædɪtɪv/ **additives.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **additive** is a substance which is added in small amounts to foods or other things in order to make them look better, taste stronger, or last longer. (食品或其他东西的)添加剂. ❖ *Strict safety tests are carried out on food additives.* 对食品添加剂进行严格的安全检测. *...additive-free baby foods.* 没有添加剂的婴儿食品. N-COUNT

ad·dled /ˈædəld/.
If you describe someone as **addled**, you mean that they are confused or unable to think properly. 糊涂的、迷糊的. ❖ *She wore a sweet and slightly addled expression.* 她脸上有一种可爱的、稍微迷惑的神情. ADJ-GRADED

ˈadd-on, add-ons.
An **add-on** is an extra piece of equipment that can be added to a larger one which you already own in order to improve it. (设备的)附件,插件. ❖ *Nintendo hopes to price the add-on modem at less than $200.* 任天堂公司希望把外挂调制解调器价格定到低于200元以下. N-COUNT

ad·dress /əˈdres, AM ˈædres/ **addresses, addressing, addressed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Your **address** is the number of the house, and the name of the street and the town where you live or work. 地址. ❖ *The address is 2025 Main Street, Northwest, Washington, DC, 20036.* 地址是:哥伦比亚特区,华盛顿,西北区,主街2025号,邮编20036. *...your name and address.* 您的名字与地址. N-COUNT
2 If a letter, envelope, or parcel **is addressed to** you, your name and address has been written on it. (信件或包裹)(被)寄给. ❖ *Applications should be addressed to the business affairs editor.* 申请书应当寄给商务部编辑. VB usu passive be V-ed to n
3 If you **address** a group of people, you give a speech to them. 向...致辞,对...演说. ❖ *Nelson Mandela is due to address a gathering of supporters here shortly.* 纳尔逊·曼德拉不久将在此对集会的支持者演说. VB V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an address to the American people.* 对美国人民的演说. N-COUNT
4 If you **address** someone or **address** a remark to someone, you say something to them. 对...说话;跟...说(某事情). ❖ *The two foreign ministers did not address each other directly.* 那两位外交部长没有直接对话. *I will address this complaint to the bank concerned.* 我将向有关银行提出这一投诉. VB V n V n to n
5 If you **address** someone by a name or a title such as 'sir', you call them that name or title. 称呼. ❖ *I heard him address her as darling.* 我听到他称她为亲爱的. VB V n as n
6 If you **address** a problem or task or if you **address** yourself to it, you try to understand it or deal with it. 从事,处理(问题或任务). ❖ *Mr King sought to address those fears when he spoke at the meeting.* 金先生想在会议发言时解释这些令人担心的问题. *Throughout the book we have addressed ourselves to the problem of ethics.* 我们在这本书中从头至尾谈的就是伦理问题. VB V n V pron-refl to n

adˈdress book, address books.
An **address book** is a book in which you write people's names and addresses. 地址簿. N-COUNT

ad·dressee /ˌædreˈsiː/ **addressees.**
The **addressee** of a letter or parcel is the person or company that it is addressed to. 收信人,收件人. N-COUNT FORMAL

ad·duce /əˈdjuːs, AM -ˈduːs/ **adduces, adducing, adduced.**
If you **adduce** a fact or reason, you mention it in order to support an argument. 引证,举出(事实或原因). ❖ *...the evidence she adduces to back up her arguments.* 她提出的支持论点的证据. VB FORMAL V n

ad·enoids /ˈædɪnɔɪdz/.
Adenoids are soft lumps of flesh at the back and top of a person's throat. 腺样增殖体. N-PLURAL

adept, adepts. The adjective is pronounced /əˈdept/. The noun is pronounced /ˈædept/. 形容词发音为 /əˈdept/; 名词发音为 /ˈædept/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **adept** at something can do it skilfully. 老练的,擅长的,拿手的. ❖ *He's usually very adept at keeping his private life out of the media.* 他通常善于隐藏自己的私人生活,不给媒体报道. ADJ-GRADED

A

↻ An **adept** is someone who is adept at something. 老手，擅长某事的人. N-COUNT

ad·equate /ædɪkwət/. ♦♦♦◇◇

If something is **adequate**, there is enough of it or it is good enough to be used or accepted. 适当的，足够的. ❖ *...an amount adequate to purchase another house.* 足够用来购置另一座房子的钱. *The western diet should be perfectly adequate for most people.* 西方人的饮食方式应该很适合大多数人. ◢ **ad·equa·cy** ❖ *...concern over the adequacy of the diet.* 关心饮食的适当. ◢ **ad·equate·ly** ❖ *I speak the language adequately.* 我能用那种语言充分表达. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ad·here /ædˈhɪə/ **adheres, adhering, adhered.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **adhere** to a rule, you act in the way that it says you should. 遵守，遵循. ❖ *All members of the association adhere to a strict code of practice.* 协会的全体成员遵守严格的行事规范. ◢ **ad·her·ence** /ædˈhɪərəns/ ❖ *...strict adherence to the constitution.* 严格遵守宪法. VB V to n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **adhere** to an opinion or belief, you support or hold it. 支持(观点或信仰等). ❖ *This newspaper does not adhere to the view that justice is all about punishment.* 这份报纸没有坚持司法的责任就是惩罚的观点. ◢ **ad·her·ent** /ædˈhɪərənt/ **adherents.** ❖ *Communism was gaining adherents in Latin America.* 共产主义正在拉丁美洲获得拥护者. VB V to n N-COUNT

3 If something **adheres** to something else, it sticks firmly to it. 黏附，黏着. ❖ *Small particles adhere to the seed.* 小微粒黏附在种子上. *This sticky compound adheres well on this surface.* 这种黏性化合物在这平面上粘得很牢. VB V to n V

ad·he·sion /ædˈhiːʒən/.

Adhesion is the ability of one thing to stick firmly to another. 黏附力，黏着力. ❖ *Better driving equipment will improve track adhesion in slippery conditions.* 更好的驾驶设备会改善车道在湿滑状况下的黏着力. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ad·he·sive /ædˈhiːsɪv/ **adhesives.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **adhesive** is a substance which is used to make things stick firmly together. 黏合剂，胶合剂. ❖ *Glue the mirror in with a strong adhesive.* 用一种强力胶合剂把镜子粘上. N-VAR

↻ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...adhesive tape.* 胶布，胶带. ADJ-GRADED

ad hoc /ˌæd ˈhɒk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **ad hoc** activity or organization is done or formed only because a situation has made it necessary and is not planned in advance. 特别的，临时的(活动或组织，指没有事先准备). ❖ *I would accept opportunities in TV on an ad hoc basis.* 我会接受做电视台临时工的机会. *...ad hoc committees.* 特别委员会. ADJ

adieu /əˈdjuː/.

Adieu is a literary word which means the same as **goodbye**. 文学用语，义同goodbye. CONVENTION LITERARY

ad in·fi·ni·tum /ˌæd ɪnfɪˈnaɪtəm/.

If something happens **ad infinitum**, it is repeated again and again in the same way. 无限地，无穷地. ❖ *This cycle repeats itself ad infinitum.* 这种周期不断重复. ADV ADV after v

adj.

Adj is a written abbreviation for **adjective**. adjective的缩写形式.

ad·ja·cent /əˈdʒeɪsənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If one thing is **adjacent** to another, the two things are next to each other. 邻近的，邻接的. ❖ *He sat in an adjacent room.* 他坐在隔壁的房间里. *...offices adjacent to the museum.* 与博物馆邻接的办公室. ADJ

ad·jec·tive /ˈædʒɪktɪv/ **adjectives.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **adjective** is a word such as 'big', 'dead', or 'financial' that describes a person or thing, or gives extra information about them. Adjectives usually come before nouns or after link verbs. 形容词(用来描写人或事物，通常用在名词之前或系动词之后). ◢ **ad·jec·ti·val** /ˌædʒɪkˈtaɪvəl/ ❖ *...an adjectival phrase.* 形容词短语. N-COUNT ADJ

ˈadjective group, adjective groups.

An **adjective group** or **adjectival group** is a group of words based on an adjective, such as 'very nice' or 'interested in football'. An adjective group can also consist simply of an adjective. 形容词词组(如very nice或 interested in football等短语；一个形容词也可称为形容词词组). N-COUNT

ad·join /əˈdʒɔɪn/ **adjoins, adjoining, adjoined.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If one place or object **adjoins** another, they are next to each other. 邻接，毗连. ❖ *Fields adjoined the garden.* 田地紧连着花园. *We waited in an adjoining office.* 我们在隔壁的办公室里等候. VB FORMAL V n V-ing

ad·journ /əˈdʒɜːn/ **adjourns, adjourning, adjourned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If a meeting or trial **is adjourned** or if it **adjourns**, it is stopped for a short time. (使)休会，(使)延期，(使)推迟. ❖ *The proceedings have now been adjourned until next week.* 会议已延期到下星期举行. *The court may not adjourn until three.* 法庭要到3点钟才可休庭. ◢ **ad·journ·ment** /əˈdʒɜːnmənt/ **adjournments** ❖ *The court ordered a four month adjournment.* 法庭决定休庭4个月. V-ERG be V-ed V N-COUNT

ad·judge /əˈdʒʌdʒ/ **adjudges, adjudging, adjudged.**

If someone **is adjudged** to be something, they are judged or considered to be that thing. (被)判决为...，(被)宣判为...(被)认为是... ❖ *He was adjudged to be guilty.* 他被判有罪. *At college he was adjudged the Best Speaker.* 他在大学里被认为是最佳演讲者. VB FORMAL be V-ed to-inf be V-ed n

ad·ju·di·cate /əˈdʒuːdɪkeɪt/ **adjudicates, adjudicating, adjudicated.**

If you **adjudicate** on a dispute or problem, you make an official judgement about it. 裁定，裁决(争执或问题等). ❖ *...a commissioner to adjudicate on legal rights.* 一个裁决合法权利的专员. *...a suitable place to adjudicate claims.* 一个裁定索赔是否合法的场所. ◢ **ad·ju·di·ca·tion** /əˌdʒuːdɪˈkeɪʃən/ **adjudications** ❖ *...unbiased adjudication of cases of unfair dismissal.* 对不公平的解雇案件的公正裁决. ◢ **ad·ju·di·ca·tor** /əˈdʒuːdɪkeɪtə/ **adjudicators.** VB V prep V n Also V N-VAR N-COUNT

ad·junct /ˈædʒʌŋkt/ **adjuncts.**

1 An **adjunct** is something that is connected with a larger or more important thing. 附件，附属物. ❖ *Physical therapy is an important adjunct to drug treatments.* 物理治疗是药物治疗的重要辅助方法. N-COUNT

2 In grammar, an **adjunct** is a word or group of words which indicates the circumstances of an action, event, or situation. An adjunct is usually a prepositional phrase or an adverb group. 修饰语(如说明行为、事件或境况的介词短语或副词词组等). N-COUNT

ad·just /əˈdʒʌst/ **adjusts, adjusting, adjusted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When you **adjust** to a new situation, you get used to it by changing your behaviour or your ideas. (改变行为或思想)适合，适应，调整. ❖ *We have been preparing our fighters to adjust themselves to civil society.* 我们正在对战士进行训练，使他们适应平民社会的生活. *I felt I had adjusted to the idea of being a mother very well.* 我感到我已经完全适应了做母亲的念头. VB V n to n V to n Also V

➡ 又见 **well-adjusted**.

◢ **ad·just·ment** /əˈdʒʌstmənt/ **adjustments.** ❖ *He will have to make major adjustments to his thinking.* 他将不得不对自己的思想作重大的调整. N-COUNT

2 If you **adjust** something, you change it so that it is more effective or appropriate. 调整，调节. ❖ *Panama has adjusted its tax and labour laws.* 巴拿马已经调整了税项和劳工法. ◢ **adjustment** ❖ *Investment is up by 5.7% after adjustment for inflation.* 对通货膨胀作出调整以后，投资上升了5.7%. VB V n N-COUNT

3 If you **adjust** something such as your clothing or a machine, you correct or alter its position or setting. 整理(衣服)，校正(机器). ❖ *She adjusted her head scarf fussily.* 她紧张地整理一下围巾. ◢ **adjustment.** VB V n N-COUNT

4 If you **adjust** your vision or if your vision **adjusts**, the muscles of your eye alter to cope with changes in light or distance. (视力)调正(以便适应光线或距离等). ❖ *He stopped to try to adjust his vision to the faint starlight.* 他停下来试着让眼睛适应微弱的星光. *We stood in the doorway until our eyes adjusted.* 我们站在门口，让眼睛适应一下. V-ERG V n V

ad·just·able /ə'dʒʌstəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something is **adjustable**, it can be changed to different positions or sizes. 可调整的, 可调节的, 可调校的. ❖ *The bags have adjustable shoulder straps.* 那些包有可调节的肩带. ADJ

ad·just·er /ə'dʒʌstə/ **adjusters.**
An **adjuster** is someone who is employed by an insurance company to investigate claims. (保险公司的)评定员, 理赔员. N-COUNT

ad·ju·tant /'ædʒʊtənt/ **adjutants.**
An **adjutant** is an officer in the army who deals with administrative work. (军事)副官. N-COUNT

,ad-'lib, ad-libs, ad-libbing, ad-libbed; 又拼作 **ad lib.**
If you **ad-lib** something in a play or a speech, you say something which has not been planned or written beforehand. 即席, 即兴(表演或讲演等). ❖ *He began comically ad-libbing a script.* 他开始滑稽地即兴演绎一个剧本. *He is rather disjointed when he ad-libs.* 他即席讲话时有点慌乱. VB V n V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a brilliant ad-lib.* 一次精彩的即兴讲话. N-COUNT

ad·man /'ædmæn/ **admen.**
An **adman** is someone who works in advertising. 广告人, 从事广告业的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ad·min /'ædmɪn/.
Admin is the activity or process of organizing an institution or organization. (机构或组织的)管理, 经营. ❖ *...the prison's admin staff.* 监狱的管理人员. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

ad·min·is·ter /æd'mɪnɪstə/ **administers, administering, administered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone **administers** something such as a country, the law, or a test, they take responsibility for organizing and supervising it. 管理, 掌管(国家), 实施(法律或考试等). ❖ *The plan calls for the UN to administer the country until elections can be held.* 那项计划要求联合国管理那个国家, 直到举行选举为止. VB V n Also V n to n
2 If a doctor or a nurse **administers** a drug, they give it to a patient. 给予(药). ❖ *Sister came to watch the staff nurse administer the drugs.* 护士长过来看着护士发放药物. VB FORMAL V n Also V n to n
3 If someone **administers** a punch or a kick, they punch or kick someone. 给予(一拳或一脚). VB V n FORMAL

ad·min·is·tra·tion /æd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃən/ **administrations.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Administration is the range of activities connected with organizing and supervising the way that an organization functions. 管理, 经营, 行政. ❖ *Too much time is spent on administration.* 在管理上花的时间太多了. *...business administration.* 工商管理. N-UNCOUNT
2 The **administration** of something is the process of organizing and supervising it. 实施, 施行. ❖ *...the administration of justice.* 执法, 惩处, 进行审判. *The cost of administration is around £500.* 管理费约为500镑. N-UNCOUNT
3 The administration of a company or institution is the group of people who organize and supervise it. (公司或机构的)管理人员. ❖ *They would like the college administration to exert more control.* 他们希望学院管理人员实施更多的控制. N-SING the N
4 You can refer to a country's government as the **administration.** 政府, 政府行政部门. ❖ *...the administration's handling of the post-Gulf War situation.* 政府对海湾战争战后局势的处理. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ad·min·is·tra·tive /æd'mɪnɪstrətɪv, AM -streɪt-/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Administrative work involves organizing and supervising an organization. 管理的, 行政的. ❖ *...administrative costs.* 行政开支. ◢ **ad·min·is·tra·tive·ly** ❖ *Cuba is politically and administratively divided into 14 provinces.* 古巴在政治和行政上划分为14个省. ADJ ADV

ad·min·is·tra·tor /æd'mɪnɪstreɪtə/ **administrators.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **administrator** is a person whose job involves helping to organize and supervise the way that an organization functions. 管理人, 行政官员. N-COUNT

ad·mi·rable /'ædmɪrəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
An **admirable** quality or action is one that deserves to be praised and admired. 令人敬佩的, 令人赞美的, 值得称道的. ❖ *Beyton is an admirable character.* 培顿是位令人敬佩的人物. ◢ **ad·mi·rably** /'ædmɪrəbli/ ❖ *Peter had dealt admirably with the sudden questions.* 彼得对突如其来的问题回答得非常好. *Johnstone's research is admirably wide-ranging.* 约翰斯通的研究范围极度广泛. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

A

ad·mi·ral /'ædmərəl/ **admirals.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **admiral** is a very senior officer in the Navy. 海军上将; 海军将领; 舰队司令.

Ad·mi·ral·ty /'ædmərəlti/.
In Britain, the government department that is in charge of the navy used to be called **the Admiralty.** (从前英国的)海军部. N-PROPER the N

ad·mire /əd'maɪə/ **admires, admiring, admired.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **admire** someone or something, you like and respect them very much. 敬佩, 钦佩, 赞美. ❖ *I admired her when I first met her.* 我初次与她相遇时就敬佩她. *All those who knew him will admire him for his work.* 所有认识他的人都称赞他所做的工作. ◢ **ad·mi·ra·tion** /,ædmə'reɪʃən/ ❖ *I have always had the greatest admiration for him.* 我对他总是怀着深深的敬佩之情. *Meg's eyes widened in admiration.* 梅格睁大着眼睛, 流露出敬慕的眼神. ◢ **ad·mir·er, admirers.** ❖ *He was an admirer of her grandfather's paintings.* 他是她的祖父绘画作品的景慕者. VB V n V n for n/-ing N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT
2 If you **admire** someone or something, you look at them with pleasure. 欣赏. ❖ *We took time to stop and admire the view.* 我们特地停下来欣赏风景. VB V n
3 ➞ 又见 **admiring.**

ad·mir·er /əd'maɪərə/ **admirers.**
A woman's **admirers** are the men who are attracted to her. (女人的)仰慕者, 爱慕者. N-COUNT
➞ 又见 **admire.**

ad·mir·ing /əd'maɪərɪŋ/.
An **admiring** expression indicates a person's liking and respect for someone or something. An **admiring** person is someone who likes or respects another person or thing. 赞赏的, 钦佩的(话语等); 表示敬慕的(人). ❖ *He cast her admiring glances all the way down the stairs.* 他下楼梯时不断向她投以敬慕的眼光. ◢ **ad·mir·ing·ly** ❖ *He glanced admiringly at the design.* 他钦佩地看了看那个设计. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v
➞ 又见 **admire.**

ad·mis·sible /æd'mɪsɪbəl/.
If evidence is **admissible**, it is allowed in a court of law. (证据等)接受的, 容许的. ADJ

ad·mis·sion /æd'mɪʃən/ **admissions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you gain **admission** to a place or organisation, you are given permission to enter it or join it. 允许进入, 接纳. ❖ *Students apply for admission to a particular college.* 学生申请进入一所特别的学院. *There have been substantial increases in hospital admissions.* 医院接收病人的数量已有相当大的增加. N-VAR
2 Admission or an **admission fee** at a park, museum, or other place is the amount of money that you pay to enter it. (公园、博物馆等)入场费. N-UNCOUNT
3 An **admission** is a statement that something bad or embarrassing is true. 承认(做错事等). ❖ *By his own admission, he is not playing well.* 他自己承认目前的竞技状态不好. *She wanted some admission of guilt from her father.* 她要父亲承认有内疚之心. N-VAR

ad·mit /æd'mɪt/ **admits, admitting, admitted.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **admit** that something bad or embarrassing is true, you agree, often reluctantly, that it is true. 承认(做错事等). ❖ *Up to two thirds of 14- to 16-year-olds admit to buying drink illegally.* 14岁至16岁的孩子中多达三分之二的人承认非法买过酒精饮料. *I'd be ashamed to admit feeling jealous.* 要承认嫉妒之情, 我会感到羞愧. *None of these people will admit responsibility.* 这些人都不会承认其责任. *'Most of my tennis is at club level,' he admitted.* '我网球打的最多只到俱乐部水平.' 他承认说. VB V that V to n/-ing V -ing V n V with quote
2 If someone **is admitted** to hospital, they are taken into hospital for treatment. (被)接纳入院治疗. ❖ *She was* VB usu passive be V-ed to n

A

admitted to hospital with a soaring temperature. 她发高烧入院. *He was admitted yesterday for treatment.* 他昨天被接纳治疗. be V-ed

3 If someone **is admitted** to a place or organization, they are allowed to enter or join it. (被)接纳, (被)允许进入. ❖ *He was admitted to university after the war.* 战后他被大学录取. *Embassy security personnel refused to admit him.* 大使馆的保安人员拒绝让他进去. *Journalists are rarely admitted to the region.* 记者很少得到允许进入那个地区. VB; be V-ed to n; V n; V n to n

ad·mit·tance /ædˈmɪtəns/.
Admittance is the act of entering a place or institution or the right to enter it. 进入, 进入的权利. ❖ *Dr Patel had a similar experience trying to gain admittance into medical school.* 帕特尔医生曾有过努力投考医学院的相似经历. N-UNCOUNT

ad·mit·ted·ly /ædˈmɪtɪdli/. ♦◇◇◇◇
You use **admittedly** when you are saying something which weakens the force of your statement. 当然, 诚然, 应当承认(起到减缓语气的作用). ❖ *It's only a theory, admittedly, but the pieces fit together.* 诚然, 那只是一个推测出来的理论, 但一条条线索都很符合. ADV ADV with cl/group; PRAGMATICS

ad·mon·ish /ædˈmɒnɪʃ/ **admonishes, admonishing, admonished.**
If you **admonish** someone, you tell them sternly that they have done something wrong. 劝告, 训诫, 忠告. ❖ *They told me I was a fool and admonished me for taking risks.* 他们说我是个傻瓜, 劝我别冒险. *She admonished him gently, 'You should rest, not talk.'* 她温柔地忠告他: '你应该休息, 不要讲话.' VB FORMAL; V n for n/-ing; V n with quote; Also V n; V n to-inf
▲ **ad·mon·ish·ment, admonishments** ❖ *The admonishment in his normally mild voice surprised his wife.* 他用平常的温和声音对妻子作出告诫, 使她感到惊讶. N-COUNT

ad·moni·tion /ˌædməˈnɪʃən/ **admonitions.**
An **admonition** is a warning or criticism about someone's behaviour. 劝告, 忠告, 警告. ❖ *She is full of admonitions about smoking, now that she has given it up.* 由于她已经戒了烟, 所以能就抽烟问题提出许多忠告. N-VAR FORMAL

ad nau·seam /ˌæd ˈnɔːziæm, AM -ziəm/.
If someone does something **ad nauseam**, they do it repeatedly and over a long period of time so that it becomes annoying or boring. (因重复和冗长)令人厌烦地. PHR

ado /əˈduː/.
If you do something **without further ado**, you do it immediately. 立刻, 马上. ❖ *'And now, without further ado, let me introduce our benefactor.'* '现在, 让我马上介绍我们的赞助人.' PHR DATED

ado·be /əˈdəubi/.
Adobe is a mixture of mud and straw that is dried into bricks in the sun and used for building in hot countries. (在阳光下晒干的)土砖, 土坯. N-UNCOUNT

ado·les·cence /ˌædəˈlesəns/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Adolescence is the period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult. 青春期. N-UNCOUNT

ado·les·cent /ˌædəˈlesənt/ **adolescents.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Adolescent is used to describe young people who are no longer children but who have not yet become adults. It also refers to their behaviour. 青春期的, 接近成熟的(用于描写未成年的青少年及其行为). ❖ *An adolescent boy should have an adult in whom he can confide.* 青春期的男孩应有个成年人可让他倾诉心里话. *...adolescent rebellion.* 青春期叛逆. ADJ
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Young adolescents are happiest with small groups of close friends.* 少年们在亲密朋友的小群体中感到最快乐. N-COUNT

adopt /əˈdɒpt/ **adopts, adopting, adopted.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **adopt** someone else's child, you take it into your own family and make it legally your child. 收养, 过继 (比较**foster**). VB V n, V
▲ **adopt·er, adopters** ❖ *A social worker is appointed to interview the prospective adopters.* 指定了一个社工与可能收养孩子的人谈话. N-COUNT
▲ **adop·tion, adoptions** ❖ *They gave their babies up for adoption.* 他们抛弃了自己的孩子, 让别人收养了. N-VAR

2 If you **adopt** a new attitude, plan, or way of behaving, you begin to have it. 采用, 选用, 采取, 采纳. ❖ *Pupils should be helped to adopt a positive approach to the environment.* 应该帮助学生对所处环境采取积极的态度. VB; V n; Also V n as n
▲ **adop·tion** /əˈdɒpʃən/ ❖ *...the adoption of Japanese management practices.* 采纳日本人的管理方法. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **adopt** an accent or a tone of voice, you speak differently from normal, especially to create a particular effect. 采用, 接受(某种口音). ❖ *He has adopted the accent of a Second World War newscaster.* 他已经采用了第二次世界大战时一个新闻广播员的口音. VB; V n

4 If you **adopt** a physical position, you move yourself into it. 采取(某个体位或姿势). ❖ *I tried to adopt a foetal position.* 我试图做出胎儿的姿态. VB FORMAL; V n

5 If you **adopt** a country, you choose it as a place to live. 选择(一个居留的国家), 接受(国籍). ❖ *Podulski had joined the U.S. Navy as an aviator, adopting a new country and a new profession.* 保杜尔斯基参加了美国海军, 成为一名飞行员, 他因此接受了新的国籍和新的职业. VB; V n

ador·able /əˈdɔːrəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone or something is **adorable**, you are emphasizing that they are very attractive and that you feel great affection for them. 十分可爱的. ❖ *We had three adorable children.* 我们有三个十分可爱的孩子. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

adore /əˈdɔː/ **adores, adoring, adored.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **adore** someone, you feel great love and admiration for them. 崇敬, 敬爱, 爱慕. ❖ *She adored her parents.* 她敬爱父母. VB no cont; V n
▲ **ado·ra·tion** /ˌædɔːˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *He had been used to female adoration.* 他已经习惯了女性的爱慕. N-UNCOUNT
▲ **ador·ing** ❖ *...adoring audiences.* 表示崇拜的观众. ADJ-GRADED
▲ **ador·ing·ly** ❖ *She gazes adoringly at her husband.* 她以深爱的眼光凝视着丈夫. ADV-GRADED

2 If you **adore** something, you like it very much. 极为喜爱. ❖ *My mother adores bananas.* 我的母亲极爱吃香蕉. VB no cont INFORMAL; V n

adorn /əˈdɔːn/ **adorns, adorning, adorned.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something **adorns** a place or an object, it makes it look more beautiful. 装饰, 美化. ❖ *Several magnificent oil paintings adorn the walls.* 几幅华丽的油画装饰着墙壁. VB; V n
▲ **adorn·ment** /əˈdɔːnmənt/ **adornments** ❖ *...a building without any adornment or decoration.* 一座没有任何装潢或摆设的建筑物. *Cosmetics are used for adornment.* 化妆品是装饰打扮用的. N-VAR

adrena·lin /əˈdrenəlɪn/; 又拼作 **adrenaline.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Adrenalin is a substance which your body produces when you are angry, scared, or excited. It makes your heart beat faster and gives you more energy. 肾上腺素(愤怒、惊吓或兴奋时体内产生的一种物质, 使人心跳加速, 突然有力). N-UNCOUNT

adrift /əˈdrɪft/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a boat is **adrift**, it is floating on the water and is not tied to anything or controlled by anyone. (船只等)漂浮的. ❖ *They were spotted after three hours adrift in a dinghy.* 他们在小舢板上漂浮了三个小时后被发现. ADJ v-link ADJ, v n ADJ

2 If something or someone has gone **adrift**, they no longer seem to have any purpose or direction. 游移不定的, 漂泊的. ❖ *...a policy that has gone adrift.* 变得游移不定的政策. *...the growing sense that she was adrift and isolated.* 她那种越来越强烈的漂泊与孤独感. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ

3 In sport, if a team or a player is **adrift** of their rivals, they are behind them. (体育比赛中)落后的. ❖ *Aberdeen are nine points adrift of Rangers.* 阿伯丁队比流浪者队落后九分. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ; BRITISH

adroit /əˈdrɔɪt/.
Someone who is **adroit** is quick and skilful in their thoughts or actions. 熟练的; 机敏的. ❖ *...a remarkably adroit and determined politician.* 一个机敏而坚定的政治家. ADJ-GRADED
▲ **adroit·ly** ❖ *He drove adroitly.* 他驾驶熟练. ADV-GRADED

adu·la·tion /ˌædʒʊˈleɪʃən/.
Adulation is uncritical admiration and praise. 阿谀奉承, 恭维. ❖ *The book was received with adulation by critics.* 那本书得到评论人的吹捧. N-UNCOUNT

adult /ˈædʌlt, AM əˈdʌlt/ **adults.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 An **adult** is a mature, fully developed person. 成人,成年人. N-COUNT ❖ *Children under 14 must be accompanied by an adult.* 14岁以下的儿童必须有成年人陪同. ◢ **adult·hood** N-UNCOUNT /ˈædʌlthʊd, AM əˈdʌlt-/. **Adulthood** is the state of being an adult. 成人期, 成年期. ❖ *Few people nowadays are able to maintain friendships into adulthood.* 现在能把友谊维持到成年的人为数寥寥.

2 An **adult** is a fully developed animal. 成年动物; 成虫. N-COUNT ❖ *...a pair of adult birds.* 一对成年鸟.

3 **Adult** means relating to the time when you are an adult, or typical of adult people. 成年的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *I've lived most of my adult life in London.* 我成年后大部分时间在伦敦生活.

4 If you say that someone is **adult** about something, you think that they act in a mature, intelligent way. 成熟的; 聪明的; 有成年人特征的. ADJ-GRADED

5 You can describe things such as films or books as **adult** when they contain sexually explicit material. 成人的, 有色情内容的. ADJ ❖ *...an adult movie.* 一部成人电影.

,adult edu'cation.

Adult education is education for adults, for example at evening classes. 成人教育. N-UNCOUNT

adul·ter·ate /əˈdʌltəreɪt/ **adulterates, adulterating, adulterated.**

If something such as food or drink **is adulterated**, it has had water or cheaper products added to it. (食品或饮料)(被)掺水; (被)掺入廉价杂质. VB: usu passive, be V-ed ❖ *The food had been adulterated to increase its weight.* 那食品被掺了假来增加分量.

adul·ter·er /əˈdʌltərə/ **adulterers.**

An **adulterer** is someone who commits adultery. 通奸者; 奸夫; 奸妇. N-COUNT

adul·ter·ous /əˈdʌltərəs/.

An **adulterous** relationship is a sexual relationship between a married person and someone they are not married to. 通奸的, 不贞的. ADJ

adul·tery /əˈdʌltəri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If a married person commits **adultery**, they have sex with someone that they are not married to. 通奸, 婚外性关系. N-UNCOUNT

adult·hood.

➡ 见 **adult.**

adv.

Adv is a written abbreviation for **adverb**. adverb的缩写形式.

ad·vance /ædˈvɑːns, -ˈvæns/ **advances, advancing, advanced.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 To **advance** means to move forward, often in order to attack someone. 前进, 向前移动. VB: V prep/adv ❖ *Rebel forces are advancing on the capital.* 叛军正在向首都推进. V *The water is advancing at a rate of between 5cm and 7cm a day.* 水位正以每天5至7厘米的速度上涨.

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. N-VAR ❖ *The defences are intended to obstruct any advance by tanks and other vehicles.* 打算用这些防御工事阻挡坦克与其他车辆的前进.

2 To **advance** means to make progress, especially in your knowledge of something. 取得进步, 进展, 发展. VB: V ❖ *Japan has advanced from a rural, feudal society to an urban, industrial power.* 日本已从农村封建社会发展成为城市工业强国.

3 An **advance** in a particular subject or activity is progress in understanding it or in doing it well. 进步, 进展, 提高. N-VAR ❖ *Air safety has not improved since the dramatic advances of the 1970s.* 航空安全从1970年代取得了突飞猛进的进步后至今还没有进一步的改善.

4 If something is an **advance** on what was previously available or done, it is better in some way. 改善, 改进, 进步. N-SING ❖ *This could be an advance on the present situation.* 对目前的形势而言, 那将是一种进步.

➡ 又见 **advanced.**

5 If you make **advances** to someone, you try to start a sexual relationship with them. 调情, 挑逗. N-PLURAL, LITERARY ❖ *She rejected his advances.* 她拒绝了他的调情.

6 If you **advance** someone a sum of money, you lend it to them, or pay it to them earlier than arranged. 预付(金钱). VB: V n n ❖ *The bank advanced $1.2 billion to help Mexico with debt repayments.* V n 银行预先垫付12亿元, 以帮助墨西哥偿还债务.

7 An **advance** is money which is lent or paid to someone before they have earned it. 预付款. N-COUNT ❖ *She was paid a £100,000 advance for her next two novels.* 她从其将要写的两本小说中得到预支稿费10万镑.

8 To **advance** an event, or its time or date, means to bring it forward to an earlier time or date. 提前. VB: V n ❖ *Too much protein in the diet may advance the ageing process.* 日常食物中含过多的蛋白质会使衰老过程提早发生.

9 If you **advance** a cause, interest, or claim, you support it and help to make it successful. 提倡, 推进, 促进(事业、利益或主张等). VB: V n ❖ *When not producing art of his own, Oliver was busy advancing the work of others.* 奥利佛自己不从事艺术创作时, 就忙着给别人推介作品. ◢ **ad·vance·ment** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...her work for the advancement of the status of women.* 她为妇女地位的提高所做的工作.

10 When a theory or argument **is advanced**, it is put forward for discussion. (理论、论点等)(被)提出. VB: usu passive, be V-ed ❖ *Many theories have been advanced as to why some women suffer from depression.* 许多理论被提出, 以解释为什么一些妇女患上抑郁症.

11 **Advance** booking, notice, or warning is done or given before an event happens. 提前的, 预先的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *The event received little advance publicity.* 这项活动几乎没有作事先宣传.

12 An **advance** party or group is a small group of people who go on ahead of the main group. 在前面的, 先头的(人员等). ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *The United Nations has sent an advance party to Cambodia.* 联合国已经向柬埔寨派出了先遣队.

13 If one thing happens or is done **in advance of** another, it happens or is done before the other thing. 先于, 在...之前. PHR-PREP

14 If you do something **in advance**, you do it before a particular date or event. 事先地, 预先地. PHR ❖ *The subject of the talk is announced a week in advance.* 会谈的主题提前一个星期宣布.

ad·vanced /ædˈvɑːnst, -ˈvænst/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 An **advanced** system, method, or design is modern and has been developed from an earlier version of the same thing. 先进的, 比以前的形式取得进展的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...the most advanced optical telescope in the world.* 世界上最先进的光学望远镜.

2 An **advanced** country has reached a high level of industrial or technological development. 先进的, 发展水平高的(国家等). ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...the educational levels reached in other advanced countries.* 其他先进国家已经达到的教育水准.

3 An **advanced** student has already learned the basic facts of a subject and is doing more difficult work. An **advanced** course of study is designed for such students. 高年级的(学生或教材等). ADJ-GRADED

4 Something that is at an **advanced** stage or level is at a late stage of development. 进一步发展的, 后期的, 晚期的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...victims of advanced kidney disease.* 晚期肾病患者. *His ideas should be more advanced by the time the Committee meets.* 他的想法到委员会开会时会有进一步的发展.

5 If you say that someone is of **advanced** years or is **advanced** in age, you are saying in a polite way that they are old. (客气用语)年长的, 年老的. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS, FORMAL

ad·vance·ment /ædˈvɑːnsmənt, -ˈvæns-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Advancement is promotion in your job or to a higher social class. (工作或地位等)提拔, 提升, 升级. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *He cared little for social advancement.* 他不太关心社会地位的提高.

➡ 又见 **advance.**

ad·van·tage /ædˈvɑːntɪdʒ, -ˈvæn-/ **advantages.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 An **advantage** is something that puts you in a better N-COUNT

A

A

position than other people. 有利条件. ❖ *A good crowd will be a definite advantage to me and the rest of the team.* 大批观众对我和其他队员肯定是个有利条件.

2 **Advantage** is the state of being in a better position than others who are competing against you. (竞争中的)优势. ❖ *Men have created a social and physical position of advantage for themselves.* 人类为自己创造了社会与物质的优势. N-UNCOUNT

3 An **advantage** is a way in which one thing is better than another. 优势、优点. ❖ *The great advantage of home-grown oranges is their magnificent flavour.* 家产柑橘的最大优点是它们非常美味. N-COUNT

4 If you **take advantage of** something, you make good use of it while you can. 利用. ❖ *I intend to take full advantage of this trip to buy the things we need.* 我打算充分利用这次旅行购买我们需要的东西. PHR

5 If someone **takes advantage of** you, they treat you unfairly for their own benefit. 利用(某人以达到某种目的). PHR

6 If you use or turn something **to your advantage**, you exploit it in order to benefit from it. 为(某人)的利益服务. PHR

ad·van·taged /æd'vɑːntɪdʒd, -'væn-/.
A person or place that is **advantaged** is in a better social or financial position than other people or places. (在社会地位或经济条件上)有优势的, 占有利位置的, 得天独厚的. ❖ *Some cities are always going to be more advantaged.* 一些城市总是占有更多的有利条件. ADJ-GRADED

ad·van·ta·geous /,ædvən'teɪdʒəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is **advantageous** to you, it is likely to benefit you. 有利的. ❖ *...very advantageous prices.* 很有利的价格. *Free exchange of goods was advantageous to all.* 商品的自由交换对大家都有利. ADJ-GRADED

ad·vent /'ædvent/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **advent** of an important event or invention is the fact of it starting or coming into existence. (重要事件或发明的)出现, 到来. ❖ *The advent of war led to a greater austerity.* 战争的到来使生活条件更为艰苦. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 The **advent** of a person at a place is their arrival there. (某个人物)出现, 到达. ❖ *Deptford had come alive with the advent of the new priest at St Paul's.* 由于圣保罗教堂来了一位新牧师, 德特福德活跃起来了. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

ad·ven·ture /æd'ventʃə/ **adventures.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If someone has an **adventure**, they become involved in an unusual, exciting, and rather dangerous journey or series of events. 冒险的经历, 奇遇. ❖ *I set off for a new adventure in the United States.* 我在美国开始了一次新的冒险之旅. N-COUNT

2 **Adventure** is excitement and willingness to do new, unusual, or rather dangerous things. 对冒险的爱好, 冒险的刺激. ❖ *...a feeling of adventure and excitement.* 冒险与刺激的感受. N-UNCOUNT

ad,venture 'playground, adventure playgrounds.
An **adventure playground** is an area of land with equipment for children to play on, usually in cities or in a park. (供儿童玩的)冒险游乐场, 冒险乐园. N-COUNT BRITISH

ad·ven·tur·er /æd'ventʃərə/ **adventurers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An **adventurer** is a person who enjoys going to new and exciting places. 冒险家. ❖ *...a true adventurer's paradise.* 一个真正的冒险家的乐园. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as an **adventurer**, you disapprove of them because they are using dishonest or immoral methods to gain money or power. 投机分子, 用不诚实(或不道德)的手段获取财富(或权势)的人. ❖ *...ambitious political adventurers.* 具有野心的政治冒险家. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ad·ven·tur·ism /æd'ventʃərɪzəm/.
If you refer to someone's actions, especially in politics, as **adventurism**, you disapprove of them because that person takes risks and acts unfairly to achieve what they want. 冒险主义(尤指政治方面). ❖ *Lenin dismissed guerrilla warfare as 'left adventurism'.* 列宁斥责游击战为'左倾冒险主义'. ◢ **ad·ven·tur·ist** /æd'ventʃərɪst/ **adventurists** ❖ *...political adventurists.* 政治冒险主义者. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS N-COUNT

ad·ven·tur·ous /æd'ventʃərəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **adventurous** is willing to take risks and to try new methods. 喜欢冒险的, 勇于尝试新方法的. Something that is **adventurous** involves new things or ideas. 具有新鲜事物或新意的. ❖ *...an adventurous businessman.* 敢于冒险的商人. *The menu seemed more adventurous before.* 那份菜单在以前更具新意. ADJ-GRADED

2 Someone who is **adventurous** is eager to visit new places and have new experiences. 爱冒险的, 渴望新鲜经历的. ❖ *He had always wanted an adventurous life in the tropics.* 他总想在热带地区过一种冒险的生活. ADJ-GRADED

ad·verb /'ædvɜːb/ **adverbs.**
An **adverb** is a word such as 'slowly', 'fortunately', 'very', or 'now' which adds information about the action or situation mentioned in a clause. 副词(用于增加行为或境况的信息). N-COUNT

'adverb group, adverb groups.
An **adverb group** or **adverbial group** is a group of words based on an adverb, such as 'very slowly' or 'fortunately for us'. An adverb group can also consist simply of an adverb. 副词短语, 状语短语(可以只含一个副词). N-COUNT

ad·ver·bial /æd'vɜːbiəl/.
In grammar, **adverbial** means relating to adverbs or like an adverb. 副词的, 状语的. ❖ *...an adverbial expression.* 一个状语表达式. ADJ

ad·ver·sar·ial /,ædvə'seəriəl/.
If you describe something as **adversarial**, you mean that it involves two or more people or organizations who are opposing each other. (两个或多个人或组织)对手的, 作对的, 对抗的. ❖ *In our country there is an adversarial relationship between government and business.* 在我国, 政府与商界之间有一种对手关系. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ad·ver·sary /'ædvəsəri, AM -seri/ **adversaries.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **adversary** is someone you are competing with or fighting against. 敌手, 对手. ❖ *...political adversaries.* 政敌. N-COUNT

ad·verse /'ædvɜːs, AM æd'vɜːrs/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Adverse conditions or effects are unfavourable to you. (条件或影响等)不利的. ❖ *The police said Mr Hadfield's decision would have no adverse effect on the progress of the investigation.* 警方说, 哈德菲尔德先生的决定对调查的进展没有不利影响. ◢ **ad·verse·ly** ❖ *Price changes must not adversely affect the living standards of the people.* 价格变动绝不能对人民的生活水平产生不利影响. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ad·ver·sity /æd'vɜːsɪti/ **adversities.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Adversity is a very difficult or unfavourable situation. 不幸, 逆境. ❖ *He has not yet shown himself to be a really strong character in the face of adversity.* 他在面对逆境时还没有表现出自己是个真正的强者. N-VAR

ad·vert /'ædvɜːt/ **adverts.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **advert** is an announcement in a newspaper, on television, or on a poster about something such as a product, event, or job vacancy. 广告. ❖ *I saw an advert for a transport job with a large steel and engineering company.* 我看见一家大型钢铁工程公司招聘运输工的广告. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If you say that an example of something is an **advert** for that thing in general, you mean that it shows how good that thing is. 广告, 宣传(指用一个事例说明该事物的普遍优点). ❖ *This courtroom battle has been a poor advert for English justice.* 这场法庭斗争是英国司法制度的蹩脚广告. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 **The adverts** can refer to the interval in a commercial television programme, or between programmes, during which advertisements are shown. (电视节目中的)广告时间. N-PLURAL the N BRITISH, INFORMAL

ad·ver·tise /'ædvətaɪz/ **advertises, advertising, advertised.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **advertise** something such as a product, event, or job, you tell people about it in newspapers, on television, or on posters in order to encourage them to buy the product, go to the event, or apply for the job. 做广告(宣传), 登广告(宣传). ❖ *Tourist offices displays advertise holidays in Greece.* 旅行社为到希腊度假做广告. *Religious groups are currently not allowed to advertise on television.* 宗教团体目前不允许在电视上做广告. ◢ **ad·ver·tis·er, advertisers** ❖ *To reach the* VB V n V N-COUNT

millions of people who watch television, advertisers are willing to pay big money. 为了接触成千上万的电视观众,广告客户愿意付出高昂的费用. ◢ **ad·ver·tis·ing** ❖ *The zoo launched an advertising campaign to attract more people.* 动物园为了吸引更多人,推出一项广告宣传活动. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **advertise** for someone to do something for you, you announce it in a newspaper, on television, or on a notice board. (在报刊、电视或布告板上)刊登招聘广告. ❖ *We advertised for staff in a local newspaper.* 我们在一家当地报纸上登广告招聘职员. VB; V for n

3 If someone or something **advertises** a particular quality, they show it in their appearance or behaviour. (外观或行为中)突出表明(某一特征). ❖ *His hard sinewy body advertised his ruthlessness of purpose.* 他强壮有力的体格突出表现了他勇往直前、坚韧不拔的一面. VB; LITERARY; V n

4 If you do not **advertise** the fact that something is the case, you try not to let other people know about it. (与否定词连用)公布,宣布,张扬. ❖ *I didn't want to advertise the fact that he hadn't driven me to the airport.* 我不想让大家知道,他并没有开车送我到机场. VB; V n

ad·ver·tise·ment /ædˈvɜːtɪsmənt, AM ˌædvərˈtaɪz-/ **advertisements.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **advertisement** is an announcement in a newspaper, on television, or on a poster about something such as a product, event, or job vacancy. 广告. ❖ *Miss Parrish recently placed an advertisement in the local newspaper.* 帕里什小姐最近在当地报纸上登了一则广告. N-COUNT; WRITTEN

2 If you say that an example of something is an **advertisement** for that thing in general, you mean that it shows how good that thing is. (用一个事例说明该事物普遍优点的)广告,宣传. ❖ *The Treviso team were an effective advertisement for the improving state of Italian club rugby.* 特维索队是意大利俱乐部橄榄球水平得到改善的有效宣传事例. N-COUNT

Ad·ver·tis·er /ˈædvətaɪzə/.
Advertiser is used in the name of some local newspapers. (本地报纸名)广告报. ❖ *Taylor became editor of the 'Croydon Advertiser' in 1950.* 泰勒在1950年成为《克罗伊登广告报》的编辑.

ad·vert·orial /ˌædvɜːˈtɔːriəl/ **advertorials.**
An **advertorial** is an advertisement that uses the style of newspaper or magazine articles or television documentary programmes. 社论式广告(指使用报纸杂志文章风格的广告或以电视纪录片形式出现的广告). N-VAR

ad·vice /ædˈvaɪs/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you give someone **advice**, you tell them what you think they should do in a particular situation. 忠告,建议. ❖ *...advice on how to prevent crime in your area.* 怎样在你们地区预防犯罪的建议. *Take my advice and stay away from him!* 请接受我的忠告避开他! N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **take legal advice**, you ask a lawyer for his or her professional opinion on a situation. 征询律师的意见,接受法律咨询. ❖ *If you are prosecuted by the police, then it is essential that you take specialist legal advice.* 如果你被警方起诉,那么,征得专家的法律意见是很重要的. PHR; FORMAL

ad·vis·able /ædˈvaɪzəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you tell someone that it is **advisable** to do something, you are suggesting that they should do it, because it is likely to achieve the result they want. 可取的,明智的. ❖ *Because of the popularity of the region, it is advisable to book hotels or camp sites in advance.* 由于这个地区受人欢迎,最好提前预订旅馆房间或野营场地. ◢ **ad·vis·abil·ity** /ædˌvaɪzəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *Everything he said pointed to the advisability of her returning.* 他说的一切都指明她回来是明智的. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL; N-UNCOUNT; the N of n

ad·vise /ædˈvaɪz/ **advises, advising, advised.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **advise** someone to do something, you tell them what you think they should do. 劝告,忠告,建议,告诉. ❖ *The minister advised him to leave as soon as possible.* 部长劝他尽快辞职. *Herbert would surely advise her how to approach the bank.* 赫伯特一定会告诉她怎样与银行接洽. *I would strongly advise against it.* 我会极力建议不要那样做. *Doctors advised that he should be transferred.* 医生们建议他转院. VB; V n to-inf; V n wh; V against n; V that

2 If an expert **advises** people on a particular subject, he or she gives them help and information on that subject. (专家)向...提供意见,向...提供咨询. ❖ *...an officer who advises undergraduates from London's City University on money matters.* 向伦敦城市大学的本科生提供资金咨询的一位政府官员. *A family doctor will be able to advise on suitable birth control.* 家庭医生能够提供节育的适当意见. VB; V n on n; V on n

3 If you **advise** someone of a fact or situation, you tell them the fact or explain what the situation is. 告诉,通知,向...解释. ❖ *I think it best that I advise you of my decision to retire.* 我想最好告诉你我退休的决定. VB; FORMAL; V n of n

4 If an official document states that you **are advised** to do something, it is telling you the correct or appropriate thing to do. (被)正式通知,(被)正式告知. ❖ *Residents are advised not to put their rubbish bags on the pavement outside their houses.* 住户得到通知,不要把垃圾袋放在房子外面的人行道上. V-PASSIVE; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL; be V-ed to-inf

5 ➛ 又见 **ill-advised, well advised**.

ad·vis·ed·ly /ædˈvaɪzɪdli/.
If you say that you are using a word or expression **advisedly**, you are indicating that you have deliberately chosen to use it, even though it may sound unusual, wrong, or offensive. 深思熟虑地,故意地. ❖ *We have to see him again (I say 'him' advisedly since most doctors are still men).* 我们必须再见一见他(我有意使用'他'这个字眼,因为医生还是男性居多). ADV; ADV after v; PRAGMATICS

ad·vis·er /ædˈvaɪzə/ **advisers;** 又拼作 **advisor.** ◆◆◆◇◇
An **adviser** is an expert whose job is to give advice to other people. 顾问,咨询专家. ❖ *He became an adviser to the government on American affairs.* 他成为政府美国事务的顾问. *...a careers adviser.* 选择职业指导老师. N-COUNT

ad·vi·so·ry /ædˈvaɪzəri/ **advisories.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **advisory** group, or a group or person with an **advisory** role, regularly gives suggestions and help to people or organizations. 顾问的,咨询的. ❖ *...the advisory committee on the safety of nuclear installations.* 核设施安全问题咨询委员会. ADJ; FORMAL

2 An **advisory** is an official announcement or report that warns people about bad weather, diseases, or other dangers or problems. (关于恶劣天气、疫情等问题的)官方公布,公告,报告. ❖ *Both the Missouri and Kansas Highway Patrols have issued travel advisories for tonight.* 密苏里州和堪萨斯州的公路巡逻队都发布了今晚的交通状况公告. *...health advisories.* 关于健康的公告. N-COUNT; AMERICAN

ad·vo·ca·cy /ˈædvəkəsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone's **advocacy** of a particular action or plan is their act of recommending it publicly. 拥护,鼓吹,提倡,主张. ❖ *...the president's advocacy of higher taxes.* 总统关于增加税收的主张. N-SING; FORMAL

2 **Advocacy** is the way in which lawyers deal with cases in court. 律师辩护,律师工作. ❖ *...to seek to improve the quality of advocacy in the criminal courts.* 致力于提高刑事法庭中律师辩护的质量. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

3 An **advocacy** group or organization is one that tries to influence the decisions of a government or other authority. (影响政府等权力机构决策的)游说(集团或组织). ❖ *...the consumer advocacy group Public Voice for Food & Health Policy.* 一个名叫食品与健康政策公众之声的消费者游说集团. N-UNCOUNT; AMERICAN

ad·vo·cate, advocates, advocating, advocated. The verb is pronounced /ˈædvəkeɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈædvəkət/. 动词发音为 /ˈædvəkeɪt/; 名词发音为 /ˈædvəkət/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **advocate** a particular action or plan, you recommend it publicly. 拥护,提倡,鼓吹. ❖ *Mr Williams is a conservative who advocates fewer government controls on business.* 威廉斯先生是个提倡政府减少控制商业的守旧派人士. VB; FORMAL; V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He is a strong advocate of economic aid for developing countries.* 他是对发展中国 N-COUNT

A

家提供经济援助的坚决支持者.

A

2 An **advocate** is a lawyer who speaks in favour of someone or defends them in a court of law. 辩护律师. N-COUNT LEGAL

3 An **advocate** for a particular group is a person who works for the interests of that group. (某一团体利益的)支持者, 提倡者. ❖ *...advocates for the homeless.* 为无家者的利益呐喊的人. *...consumer advocates.* 消费者利益的维护人. N-COUNT with supp

➡ 又见 **devil's advocate**.

aegis /ˈiːdʒɪs/.

Something that is done **under the aegis of** a person or organization is done with their official support and backing. 在...的保护和支持下, 在...的庇护下. ❖ *The military space programme will continue under the aegis of the joint strategic armed forces.* 军事太空计划在联合战略部队的支持下将会继续下去. PHR-PREP FORMAL

aeon /ˈiːɒn/ aeons; [美]又拼作 **eon**.

An **aeon** is an extremely long period of time. 极漫长的时间, 永世, 万古. ❖ *Aeons ago, there were deserts where there is now fertile land.* 亿万年以前曾是沙漠的地方, 现在是一片沃土. N-COUNT

aer·ate /ˈeəreɪt/ **aerates, aerating, aerated.**

To **aerate** a substance means to cause air or gas to pass through it. 使空气等气体通过某种物质, 使通气. ❖ *Aerate the soil by spiking with a fork.* 用耙子翻松土壤, 使之透气. VB V n

aer·ial /ˈeəriəl/ **aerials.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You talk about **aerial** attacks and **aerial** photographs to indicate that people or things on the ground are attacked or photographed by people in aeroplanes. 空中的, 由飞机进行的. ❖ *Weeks of aerial bombardment had destroyed factories and highways.* 几个星期的空袭已摧毁了多家工厂和多条公路. *...an aerial view of the Great Basin of Nevada.* 从空中看到的内华达大盆地的景色. ADJ ADJ n

2 You can use **aerial** to describe things that exist or happen above the ground or in the air. 存在(或发生)于空中的. ❖ *The seagulls swirled in aerial combat.* 海鸥在空中翻腾争斗着. ADJ ADJ n

3 An **aerial** is a device or a piece of wire that receives television or radio signals and is usually attached to a radio, television, car, or building. The usual American word is **antenna**. (电视或无线电的)天线. [美]一般作antenna. 见插图条 **car and bicycle** 和 **house and flat**. N-COUNT BRITISH

aero- /ˈeərəʊ-/.

1 **aero-** is used at the beginning of words, especially nouns, that refer to things or activities connected with air or movement through the air. 用作词首, 尤其是名词的词首, 意义与空气或空气中的运动有关. ❖ *...aerodynamics.* 空气动力学. PREFIX

2 **aero-** combines with nouns to form nouns relating to aeroplanes. 与名词结合构成名词, 意义与飞机有关. ❖ *...the British aero-engine maker, Rolls-Royce.* 英国飞机发动机制造商劳斯莱斯公司. COMB

aero·bat·ics /ˌeərəˈbætɪks/. The form **aerobatic** is used as a modifier. aerobatic 作前置修饰语.

Aerobatics are skilful and spectacular movements made by aeroplanes, usually to entertain people watching from the ground. 特技飞行, 特技飞行表演. ❖ *...one of the greatest aerobatic display pilots.* 最伟大的特技飞行表演飞行员之一. N-PLURAL

aero·bics /eəˈrəʊbɪks/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Aerobics is a form of exercise which increases the amount of oxygen in your blood, and strengthens your heart and lungs. The verb that follows **aerobics** may be either singular or plural. 健美操, 健身操, 有氧健身法(后面用的动词可以是单数或复数). ❖ *...an aerobics class.* 有氧健身法训练班. N-PLURAL

◢ **aero·bic** /eəˈrəʊbɪk/ ❖ *Aerobic exercise gets the heart pumping.* 有氧运动提高心脏的泵血功能. ADJ-GRADED

aero·drome /ˈeərədrəʊm/ **aerodromes.**

An **aerodrome** is an enclosed area where small aeroplanes can land and take off. 小飞机场. N-COUNT BRITISH

aero·dy·nam·ic /ˌeərəʊdaɪˈnæmɪk/.

If something such as a car has an **aerodynamic** shape or design, it goes faster and uses less fuel than other cars because the air passes over it more easily. (车的形状与设计)符合空气动力学的(由于空气阻力小, 可提高车速, 耗油较少). ADJ-GRADED

aero·dy·nam·ics /ˌeərəʊdaɪˈnæmɪks/: the form **aerodynamic** is used as a modifier. aerodynamic 作前置修饰语.

Aerodynamics is the study of the way in which objects move through the air. The verb that follows **aerodynamics** may be either singular or plural. 空气动力学, 气体动力学(后面用的动词可以是单数或复数). ❖ *The laws of aerodynamics.* 空气动力学的法则. *...sound aerodynamic principles.* 声音空气动力学原则. N-PLURAL

aero·naut·ics /ˌeərəˈnɔːtɪks/.

Aeronautics is the science of designing and constructing aeroplanes. 航空学, 航空技术. ◢ **aero·nau·ti·cal** /ˌeərəˈnɔːtɪkəl/ ❖ *...the biggest aeronautical research laboratory in Europe.* 欧洲最大的航空研究实验室. N-UNCOUNT ADJ ADJ n

aero·plane /ˈeərəpleɪn/ **aeroplanes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **aeroplane** is a vehicle with wings and one or more engines that enable it to fly through the air. The usual American word is **airplane**. 飞机. [美]一般作airplane. N-COUNT BRITISH

aero·sol /ˈeərəsɒl, AM -sɔːl/ **aerosols.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **aerosol** is a small container in which a liquid such as paint or deodorant is kept under pressure. When you press a button, the liquid is forced out as a fine spray or foam. (油漆或除臭剂等液体的)喷雾器, 雾化器. N-COUNT

aero·space /ˈeərəʊspeɪs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Aerospace companies are involved in developing and making aircraft, missiles, and space vehicles. 航空航天(公司)(从事飞机、导弹和宇航飞行器的开发和制造). N-UNCOUNT

aes·thete /ˈiːsθiːt, AM ˈes-/ **aesthetes.**

An **aesthete** is someone who loves and appreciates works of art and beautiful things. 审美家, 唯美主义者. N-COUNT

aes·thet·ic /iːsˈθetɪk, AM es-/; 又拼作 **esthetic**. ◆◆◇◇◇

Aesthetic involves beauty or art, and people's appreciation of beautiful things. 美学的, 有审美感的. ❖ *...products chosen for their aesthetic appeal.* 因具有审美吸引力而被选中的产品. ◢ **aes·theti·cal·ly** /iːsˈθetɪkli, AM es-/ ❖ *A statue which is aesthetically pleasing to one person, however, may be repulsive to another.* 令一个人感到赏心悦目的雕像, 可能令另一个人感到很讨厌. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

aes·thet·ics /iːsˈθetɪks, AM es-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy concerned with the study of the concept of beauty. 美学, 审美理论. N-UNCOUNT

aeti·ol·ogy /ˌiːtiˈɒlədʒi/.

➡ 见 **etiology**.

afar /əˈfɑː/.

Afar means a long way away. 遥远的. ❖ *Seen from afar, its towering buildings beckon the visitor in.* 从远处看, 它的高楼大厦在向访问者招手. ADV LITERARY

af·fable /ˈæfəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **affable** is pleasant and friendly. 和蔼可亲的. ❖ *Mr Brooke is an extremely affable and approachable man.* 布鲁克先生极其和蔼可亲、平易近人. ◢ **af·fably** ❖ *'Good morning,' said Thorne affably.* '早上好.' 索恩先生和蔼地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

af·fair /əˈfeə/ **affairs.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If an event or a series of events has been mentioned and you want to talk about it again, you can refer to it as **the affair**. (已经提到过并再要谈及的)事, 事件, 事情. ❖ *The government has mishandled the whole affair.* 整件事政府都处理错了. N-SING the N

2 Journalists often refer to an important or interesting event or situation as '**the ... affair**'. (在新闻报道中常与某个重要或有趣的事态连用, 组成新词组)...事件. ❖ *...the Watergate affair.* 水门事件. N-SING the supp N

3 You can describe the main quality of an event by saying that it is a particular kind of **affair**. (用表示事件主要性质的形容词修饰)...事, ...事情. ❖ *Michael said that his planned 10-day visit would be a purely private affair.* 迈克尔说他计划的10天访问纯属私事. N-SING

4 You can describe an object as a particular kind of **affair** when you want to draw attention to a particular feature, or indicate that it is unusual. (某种性质的)东西、物件(用于强调特色或不寻常). ❖ *All their beds were distinctive; Mac's was an iron affair with brass knobs.* 他们的床都有自己的特色：麦克的床是张装有黄铜把手的铁床. N-SING supp N DATED

5 In politics and journalism, **affairs** is used to refer to a particular type of activity or to the activities in a particular place. (政治和新闻报道中与某个类型或某个地区有关的)事件. ❖ *He does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of another country.* 他不想干涉别国内政. *With more details, here's our foreign affairs correspondent.* 想知道更多详情，请听外交事务记者的报道. N-PLURAL

➸ 又见 **current affairs, state of affairs.**

6 Your **affairs** are all the matters connected with your life which you consider to be private and normally deal with yourself. (个人的)事务、业务. ❖ *The unexpectedness of my father's death meant that his affairs were not entirely in order.* 我父亲的突然去世意味着他的个人事务并未完全安排好. N-PLURAL

7 If two people who are not married to each other have an **affair**, they have a sexual relationship. 私通；婚外情；风流韵事. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **love affair.**

8 If you say that a decision or situation is someone's **affair**, you mean that it is their responsibility, and other people should not interfere. (某人负责的)事、事务、事情. ❖ *If you wish to make a fool of yourself and damage your career here, that is your affair.* 如果你想出洋相、破坏你在这里的事业，那是你自己的事. N-SING poss N BRITISH DATED

af·fect /ə'fekt/ **affects, affecting, affected.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **affects** someone or something else, it influences them or causes them to change in some way. 影响. ❖ *More than seven million people have been affected by drought.* 已有七百多万人受到干旱的影响. VB V n

2 If a disease **affects** someone, it causes them to become ill. (疾病等)侵袭、感染. ❖ *AIDS seems to affect men and women in equal numbers.* 艾滋病感染男女性的人数似乎相等. VB V n

3 If something or someone **affects** you, they make you feel a strong emotion, especially sadness or pity. 影响，感动(激起强烈情感). ❖ *If Jim had been more independent, the divorce would not have affected him as deeply.* 如果吉姆能更独立些，离婚对他的影响不会这么深. ◢ **af·fect·ing** ❖ *One of the most affecting pieces of film shows soldiers standing round a mass grave.* 电影中最动人的片段之一是拍摄一群士兵围着一个万人坑. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

4 If you **affect** a particular characteristic or way of behaving, you pretend that it is genuine, or natural for you. 假装，做样子. ❖ *He listened to them, affecting an amused interest.* 他倾听他们讲话，装出很感兴趣的样子. VB LITERARY V n Also V to-inf

af·fec·ta·tion /ˌæfek'teɪʃən/ **affectations.**

If you say that someone's attitude or behaviour is an **affectation**, you disapprove of the fact that it is not genuine or natural, but is intended to impress other people. 假装，造作，虚饰，卖弄. ❖ *Lawson writes so well: in plain English, without fuss or affectation.* 劳森写得非常好：英语朴素平实，毫无矫揉造作. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

af·fect·ed /ə'fektɪd/.

If you describe someone's behaviour as **affected**, you disapprove of the fact that they behave in an unnatural way that is intended to impress other people. 假装的，做作的，卖弄的. ❖ *She passed along with an affected air and a disdainful look.* 她扬长而去，显得举止做作，神情倨傲. ADJ PRAGMATICS

af·fec·tion /ə'fekʃən/ **affections.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you regard someone or something with **affection**, you like them and are fond of them. 友爱，爱意. ❖ *She thought of him with affection.* 她情意绵绵地想着他. *She had developed quite an affection for the place.* 她对这个地方产生了相当的感情. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 Your **affections** are your feelings of love or fondness for someone. 爱情，爱意. ❖ *The distant object of his affections is Caroline.* 他遥不可及的爱情对象是卡罗琳. N-PLURAL with poss

af·fec·tion·ate /ə'fekʃənət/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **affectionate**, you show your love or fondness for another person in the way that you behave towards them. 亲爱的，表示爱意的，挚爱的. ❖ *...an affectionate hug.* 充满爱意的拥抱. ◢ **af·fec·tion·ate·ly** ❖ *He looked affectionately at his niece.* 他亲切地看着侄女. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

af·fi·da·vit /ˌæfɪ'deɪvɪt/ **affidavits.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **affidavit** is a written statement which you swear is true and which may be used as evidence in a court of law. (宣誓属实可以用作法庭证据的)书面证词，宣誓书. N-COUNT

af·fili·ate, affiliates, affiliating, affiliated. The noun is pronounced /ə'fɪliət/. The verb is pronounced /əˌfɪli'eɪt/. 名词发音为 /ə'fɪliət/; 动词发音为 /əˌfɪli'eɪt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **affiliate** is an organization which is officially connected with another, larger organization or is a member of it. 分支机构，分会，子公司. ❖ *...twelve companies, including three affiliates of a Texas oil firm.* 十二家公司，包括一家得克萨斯州石油公司的三个子公司在内. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 If an organization **affiliates to** or **with** another larger organization, it forms a close connection with the larger organization or becomes a member of it. 隶属于(另一个较大组织或机构)，附属于，成为(另一个较大组织的)成员. ❖ *The Government will not allow the staff association to affiliate with outside unions.* 政府不允许它的雇员协会隶属于外界的工会. ◢ **af·fili·at·ed** ❖ *Their country is not affiliated to the Organisation of African Unity.* 他们的国家不是非洲统一组织的成员国. *...the United Nations and its affiliated organisations.* 联合国及其附属机构. VB FORMAL V to/with n Also V ADJ

◢ **-affiliated. -affiliated** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe which organization something or someone is affiliated to. (与名词构成形容词)隶属于...的，附属于...的. ❖ *...church-affiliated schools.* 附属于教会的学校. ◢ **af·filia·tion** /əˌfɪli'eɪʃən/ **affiliations** ❖ *The group has no affiliation to any political party.* 这个集团与任何政党都无隶属关系. COMB N-VAR

3 If a professional person, such as a lawyer or doctor, **affiliates** with an organization, they become officially connected with that organization or do some official work for it. (律师或医生等专业人员)加入某个组织，成为会员，加盟. ❖ *He wanted to affiliate with a U.S. firm.* 他想要加盟一家美国公司. ◢ **af·fili·at·ed** ❖ *He will remain affiliated with the 480-lawyer firm as a special associate director.* 他将继续以副董事的身份加盟这家雇用了480名律师的公司. VB AMERICAN, FORMAL V with n ADJ

af·fin·ity /ə'fɪnɪti/ **affinities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you have an **affinity** with someone or something, you feel that you are similar to them or understand them very well. 密切关系；相似；相近；十分理解. ❖ *He has a close affinity with the landscape he knew when he was growing up.* 他与小时候成长过程中熟悉的景色有一种密切的关系. N-SING also no det, with supp

2 If people or things have an **affinity** with each other, they are similar in some ways. (人或事物之间)相似、相近. ❖ *The festival has affinities with the Roman festival of Cybele.* 这个节日与罗马的西布莉女神节相似. N-COUNT FORMAL

af·firm /ə'fɜːm/ **affirms, affirming, affirmed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **affirm** that something is true, you state firmly and publicly that it is true. 断言，确认，肯定(某事物属实). ❖ *The European Community has repeatedly affirmed that it's in agreement with the Americans.* 欧洲共同体反复地申明它与美国人是一致的. *...a speech in which he affirmed a commitment to lower taxes.* 他确认降低税款的承诺的一次演讲. ◢ **af·fir·ma·tion** /ˌæfə'meɪʃən/ **affirmations** ❖ *The ministers issued a robust affirmation of their faith in the European Monetary System.* 部长们发布了一份有力的陈词，确认对欧洲货币制度的信心. VB FORMAL V that Also V with quote V n to-inf N-VAR

2 If an event **affirms** something, it shows that it is true or exists. 肯定(某事物属实). ❖ *Everything I had accomplished seemed to affirm that opinion.* 我成就的一切都似乎肯定了那个观点. ◢ **affirmation** ❖ *...the youngsters' expression of* VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

A

violence, which he saw as the affirmation of their rebellion. 青少年表现暴力，他认为那是他们明确表示反抗。 also a N

A

af·firma·tive /əˈfɜːmətɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **affirmative** word or gesture indicates that you agree with what someone has said or that the answer to a question is 'yes'. (对问题的回答)肯定的，是的。 ◆ *Haig was desperately eager for an affirmative answer.* 黑格急切想要得到一个肯定的答案。 ◢ **af·firma·tive·ly** ◆ *'Is that clear?' Bob nodded his head affirmatively.* '清楚了吗？'鲍勃肯定地点点头。 ADJ FORMAL ADV ADV with v

2 If you reply to a question **in the affirmative**, you say 'yes' or make a gesture that means 'yes'. (回答问题)做肯定的回答，表示同意。 PHR FORMAL

3 In grammar, an **affirmative** clause is positive and does not contain a negative word. (语法)肯定的。 ADJ

af,firmative 'action. ◆◇◇◇◇

Affirmative action means making sure that members of disadvantaged groups, such as racial minorities or women, get an appropriate share of the opportunities available. The British term is **positive discrimination**. (确保处于不利地位的少数民族或妇女等得到平等机会的)反歧视行动。[英]作positive discrimination. ◆ *A growing number of whites are challenging affirmative action policies.* 越来越多的白人向反歧视行动政策提出挑战。 N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

af·fix, affixes, affixing, affixed. The verb is pronounced /əˈfɪks/. The noun is pronounced /ˈæfɪks/. 动词发音为/əˈfɪks/；名词发音为/ˈæfɪks/.

1 If you **affix** one thing to another, you stick it or attach it to the other thing. 粘贴，系上，附上。 ◆ *Complete the form and affix four tokens to its back.* 填好表格，在它的背面贴四个礼券。 *I covered the scroll in sealing wax, and affixed a red ribbon.* 我用火漆把卷轴封好，然后系上一根红带子。 *...storage racks affixed to the sides of buses.* 固定在公共汽车两壁上的行李架。 VB FORMAL V n to n V n V-ed

2 An **affix** is a letter or group of letters, for example 'un-' or '-y' which is added to either the beginning or the end of a word to form a different word with a different meaning. For example, 'un-' is added to 'kind' to form 'unkind'. 词缀(加在词首或词尾的字母，以形成具有不同词义的另一个词)。比较 **prefix** 和 **suffix**. N-COUNT

af·flict /əˈflɪkt/ **afflicts, afflicting, afflicted.**

If you **are afflicted** by pain, illness, or disaster, it affects you badly and makes you suffer. (使)深受(疼痛、疾病或灾难的)痛苦。 ◆ *Italy has been afflicted by political corruption for decades.* 意大利几十年以来深受政治腐败之苦。 *There are two main problems which afflict people with hearing impairments.* 令人们听力受损的两大主要问题。 ◢ **af·flic·tion** /əˈflɪkʃən/ **afflictions.** An **affliction** is something which afflicts someone. 造成痛苦的事物，病痛。 ◆ *Hay fever is an affliction which arrives at an early age.* 花粉热是一种小时候就会患上的病症。 VB FORMAL be V-ed by/with n V n N-VAR

af·flu·ent /ˈæfluənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **affluent**, you have a lot of money or a high standard of living. 富裕的。 ◆ *Cigarette smoking used to be commoner among affluent people.* 吸烟曾在富人中更为常见。 ◢ **af·flu·ence** /ˈæfluəns/ ◆ *The postwar era was one of new affluence for the working class.* 战后时期对于工人阶级而言是一段新的富裕时光。 ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

af·ford /əˈfɔːd/ **affords, affording, afforded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **cannot afford** something, you do not have enough money to pay for it. 买不起。 ◆ *My parents can't even afford a new refrigerator.* 我的父母甚至买不起新的电冰箱。 *We couldn't afford to buy a new rug.* 我们没有钱买新的地毯。 VB V n V to-inf

2 If you say that you cannot **afford** to do something or allow it to happen, you mean that you must not do it or must prevent it from happening because it would be harmful or embarrassing to you. (与否定词连用)负担得起(损失或后果去做某事)。 ◆ *We can't afford to wait.* 我们不宜等待。 *The country could not afford the luxury of an election.* 该国负担不起一次选举的高昂费用。 VB V to-inf V n

3 If someone or something **affords** you an opportunity or advantage, they give it to you. 提供，给予(机会或好处)。 ◆ *This affords us the opportunity to ask questions about how the systems might change.* 这给我们提供了一个机会，可以问问体制会怎样变化。 *It was a cold room, but it afforded a fine view of the Old City.* 那房间很冷，但从那里可以清楚看到老城的全景。 VB FORMAL V n n V n

af·ford·able /əˈfɔːdəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **affordable**, people have enough money to buy it. 买得起的。 ◆ *...affordable housing.* 买得起的住宅。 ◢ **af·forda·bil·ity** /əˌfɔːdəˈbɪlɪti/ ◆ *...the affordability of highly sophisticated weapons.* 购买高度精良武器的能力。 ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

af·fray /əˈfreɪ/.

An **affray** is a noisy and violent fight, especially in a public place. (尤指在公共场所)打架；吵架；扰乱治安。 ◆ *Barnstaple crown court was told he caused an affray.* 巴恩斯特珀尔市刑事法庭被告知，他扰乱治安。 *They were convicted of affray.* 他们被判扰乱治安罪。 N-SING also no det FORMAL

af·front /əˈfrʌnt/ **affronts, affronting, affronted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **affronts** you, you feel insulted and hurt because of it. 侮辱，冒犯。 ◆ *...results which would affront the good sense of right-thinking persons.* 会冒犯头脑正常的人的判断力的那种结果。 ◢ **af·front·ed** ◆ *He pretended to be affronted, but inwardly he was pleased.* 他装出受到冒犯的样子，但暗暗高兴。 VB FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is an **affront** to you, it is an obvious insult to you. 侮辱，冒犯。 ◆ *The prisons were overcrowded, a disgrace, an affront to civilised society.* 监狱里人满为患，那是耻辱，是对文明社会的一种侮辱。 *She has taken my enquiry as a personal affront.* 她把我的询问当做一种人身侮辱。 N-COUNT

afi·cio·na·do /əˌfɪʃiəˈnɑːdəʊ/ **aficionados.**

If someone is an **aficionado** of something, they like it and know a lot about it. 狂热爱好者，…迷。 ◆ *I happen to be an aficionado of the opera and symphony.* 我碰巧是个歌剧迷和交响乐迷。 N-COUNT

afield /əˈfiːld/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Far afield, **further afield**, or **farther afield** mean in places or areas other than the nearest or most obvious one. 到远方，在远处，在更遥远的地方。 ◆ *...courses and seminars for wine growers in the Rhône as well as from further afield.* 给罗讷河及更远地区的葡萄种植者开办的课程和研讨会。 PHR

afire /əˈfaɪə/.

If something is **afire** or is set **afire**, it is on fire or looks as if it is on fire. 起火的，燃烧的；像燃烧着的。 ◆ *The houses were set afire but there were only minor injuries to seven personnel.* 房屋起火，但只有七人受轻伤。 ADJ v-link ADJ, v n ADJ

aflame /əˈfleɪm/.

If something is on fire, you can say it is **aflame**. 燃烧的。 ◆ *Hundreds of tightly rolled newspapers were set aflame among the 50,000 crowd.* 在五万人的人群中，几百张卷紧的报纸被付之一炬。 ADJ v-link ADJ, v n ADJ LITERARY

afloat /əˈfləʊt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When someone or something is **afloat**, they remain partly above the surface of water and do not sink. (在水上)漂浮着。 ◆ *...their valiant efforts to keep the tanker afloat.* 他们使油轮浮在水面上的果敢努力。 ADV ADV after v, v-link ADV

2 If a person, business, or country stays **afloat** or is kept **afloat**, they have just enough money to pay their debts and not become bankrupt. (人、企业或国家还清债务，免于破产)维持下去，渡过难关。 ◆ *A number of efforts were being made to keep the company afloat.* 正在进行很多努力，使公司能维持下去。 ADV ADV after v, v-link ADV

afoot /əˈfʊt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that a plan is **afoot**, it is already happening or being planned, but you do not know much about it. (指并不十分了解的某事)在进行中的，正在发生的。 ◆ *Everybody knew that something awful was afoot.* 每个人都知道某种可怕的事情正在发生。 ADJ v-link ADJ

afore·men·tioned /əˈfɔːmenʃənd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

When you refer to **the aforementioned** person or subject, you ADJ det ADJ

mean the person or subject that has already been mentioned. FORMAL 上述的, 前述的. ◆ *The aforementioned Mr Boylett had been based on a real-life member of the staff at Radley.* 上述鲍埃列特先生的原型是拉德利的工作人员中真实的一员.

afore·said /əˈfɔːsed/.

Aforesaid means the same as **aforementioned**. 义同 aforementioned. ADJ det ADJ FORMAL ◆ *...the aforesaid organizations and institutions.* 上述组织与机构.

afoul /əˈfaʊl/.

If you **run afoul of** someone or something, you do something which gets you into trouble with them. PHR AMERICAN 与...冲突, 与...纠缠. ◆ *...an otherwise law-abiding citizen who, if left to his own devices, would never have run afoul of the law.* 一个在其他方面都守法的公民, 如果任其自便的话, 绝不会触犯法律.

afraid /əˈfreɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **afraid**, you are frightened because you think that something very unpleasant is going to happen to you. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ 害怕的, 担心的, 恐惧的. ◆ *I was afraid of the other boys.* 我怕其他的男孩. *I refuse to accept a local situation that makes women afraid to walk downtown.* 我不能接受当地那种使妇女害怕在市内行走的境况.

2 If you are **afraid** for someone else, you are worried that something horrible is going to happen to them. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ 为...担忧的, 为...担心的. ◆ *She's afraid for her family in Somalia.* 她为生活在索马里的家人担心.

3 If you are **afraid** that something unpleasant will happen, you are worried that it may happen and you want to avoid it. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ 害怕的, 担心(某事会发生)的. ◆ *I was afraid that nobody would believe me.* 我怕没有人会相信我. *The Government is afraid of losing the election.* 政府担心在选举中失败.

4 When you want to apologize to someone or to disagree with them in a polite way, you can say **I'm afraid**. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN (在表示歉意或礼貌地表示不同意时说)很抱歉, 对不起, 恐怕. ◆ *We don't have anything like that, I'm afraid.* 抱歉, 我们没有那样的东西. *'Bad news?' – 'I'm afraid so.'* '是坏消息吗?' — '恐怕是的.'

afresh /əˈfreʃ/.

If you do something **afresh**, you do it again in a different way. ADV ADV after v 重新, 再度. ◆ *Only one expert source seemed prepared to analyse the problem afresh.* 只有一个专家似乎准备重新分析那个问题.

Afro /ˈæfrəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Afro hair is very tightly curled and sticks out all around your head. ADJ 非洲式发型的, 埃弗罗式的(一种类似非洲黑人的满头浓密鬈发的发型). ◆ *She looks great in her Afro wig.* 她戴着埃弗罗式假发, 显得很漂亮.

Afro- /ˈæfrəʊ-/.

Afro- is used to form adjectives and nouns that describe something that is connected with Africa. COMB 用来构成形容词和名词, 意为 '非洲'. ◆ *...very well known Afro-American family.* 很有名气的非裔美国人家庭. *...an Afro-centric fashion show.* 一次以非洲风格为主题的时装表演.

ˌAfro-Caribˈbean, Afro-Caribbeans. ◆◇◇◇◇

Afro-Caribbean refers to people of African descent who come from the Caribbean. ADJ 非裔加勒比人的. ◆ *...Britain's Afro-Caribbean community.* 英国的非裔加勒比人社区.

➭ An **Afro-Caribbean** is someone who is Afro-Caribbean. N-COUNT 非裔加勒比人.

aft /ɑːft, æft/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you go **aft** in a boat or plane, you go to the back of it. If you are **aft**, you are in the back. ADV ADV after v (船只或飞机)向着尾部, 在尾部. ◆ *Clark shook hands with the pilot and walked aft.* 克拉克与飞行员握手, 然后走向机尾.

➭ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...the aft cabin.* 后舱. ADJ ADJ n

af·ter /ˈɑːftə, ˈæftə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something happens **after** a particular date or event, it happens during the period of time that follows it. PREP (某一日期或事件)以后. ◆ *After 19 May, strikes were occurring on a daily basis.* 5月19日以后, 每天都有罢工. *It wasn't until after Christmas that I met Paul.* 我是在圣诞节后才与保罗相遇的.

➭ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ◆ *After Don told me this, he spoke of his mother.* 唐告诉我这件事以后, 就谈起他的母亲. *Marina cared for him after he seriously injured his eye.* 他眼睛严重受伤以后, 玛丽娜照顾了他. CONJ

2 If you do something **after** doing something else, you do it during the period of time that follows it. PREP (做了某事)以后(接着做另一件事). ◆ *After completing and signing it, please return the form to us.* 在填好表格并签字以后, 请把它交回给我们. *...women who have changed their mind after deciding not to have children.* 在决定不生孩子以后又改变主意的妇女.

3 You use **after** when you are talking about time. For example, if something will happen during **the day after** or **the weekend after** a particular date or event, it will happen during the next day or during the next weekend. PREP (在某一日期或事件)以后的(时间内), (例如, 在某一日期或事件以后的那一天, 以后的那一个周末). ◆ *She's leaving the day after tomorrow.* 她准备后天出发.

➭ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *Tomorrow. Or the next day. Or the day after.* 明天, 或后天, 或大后天. ADV ADV after v

4 In American English, **after** is used when telling the time. PREP (美国英语)以后(用于表示钟点). If it is, for example, **ten after six**, the time is ten minutes past six. 例如, 6点(过)10分.

5 If you do several things **one after the other** or **one after another**, you do one thing, then the next, and so on, with no break between your actions. PHR 相继地, 一个接一个地. ◆ *Sybil ate three ginger biscuits, one after the other, greedily.* 西比尔贪婪地一块接着一块地吃了三块姜味饼干.

6 If you go **after** someone, you follow or chase them. PREP 跟随, 追赶. ◆ *Why don't you go after him, he's your son.* 你为什么不跟着他, 他是你儿子呀.

7 If you call, shout, or stare **after** someone, you call, shout, or stare at them as they move away from you. PREP (在某人)后面(叫喊或凝视). ◆ *'Come back!' he called after me.* '回来!' 他在我身后大喊.

8 If you are **after** something, you are trying to get it. PREP 追求, 想得到. ◆ *I did eventually find what I was after.* 我最后终于找到了我追求的东西.

9 If you tell someone that one place is a particular distance **after** another, you mean that it is situated beyond the other place and further away from you. PREP (某一距离)以后. ◆ *Turn south, and after 4 kilometres take the road to Collazzone.* 向南转弯, 往前走4公里以后再走去科拉佐内的道路.

10 If something is written **after** something else on a page, it is written following it or underneath it. PREP (在纸上)接着(另外的字写), 在...的下方(写).

11 You use **after** in order to give the most important aspect of something when comparing it with another aspect. PREP (在作比较时)继...以后, 接着. ◆ *After Germany, America is Britain's second-biggest customer.* 继德国以后, 美国就是英国的第二大消费客户.

12 If you do something **after** someone, you do it for them, because they cannot or will not do it for themselves. PREP 跟着(某人后面做某事, 因为该人不能或不愿做这件事). ◆ *She used to mess up the floor and I had to clean up after her.* 她常弄脏地板, 我只得跟在她后面打扫.

13 To be named **after** someone means to be given the same name as them. PREP 以(某人的名字)命名. ◆ *Phillimore Island is named after Sir Robert Phillimore.* 菲利莫尔岛是用罗伯特·菲利莫尔爵士的名字命名的.

14 If you say **after you** to someone, you are being polite and allowing them to go in front of you or through a doorway before you do. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS 您请先走(在门口的礼貌用语).

15 ➠ **day after day**: 见 **day**.

16 ➠ **year after year**: 见 **year**.

17 ➠ **after all**: 见 **all**.

A

after- /ɑːftə-, ˈæftə-/.

After- is added to nouns to form adjectives which indicate that something takes place or exists after an event or process. 与名词结合构成形容词，义为'某一事件或过程以后的'. COMB
❖ *...an after-dinner speech.* 正餐后的演讲. *After-tax profit fell by 28 percent.* 纳税后的利润下降了28%.

ˈafter-care.

After-care is the nursing and care of people who have been treated in hospital, and who are now recovering. (对病人)出院后的护理. ❖ *As part of the treatment, he attended 15 weeks of after-care.* 作为治疗的一部分，他接受了15个星期的出院后护理. N-UNCOUNT

ˈafter-effect, after-effects.

The after-effects of an event, experience, or substance are the conditions which result from it. 后效，事后影响，副作用. N-COUNT
❖ *...the after-effects of the world's worst nuclear accident.* 世界最严重的核事故的事后效应.

after·glow /ɑːftəgləu, ˈæf-/.

You can refer to the good feeling or effects that remain after an event as the **afterglow**. (事件后的)良好感觉，良好效果. ❖ *...the afterglow of victory in war.* 战争胜利后的欢庆气氛. N-UNCOUNT

ˌafter-ˈhours. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **after-hours** to describe activities which happen after the end of the usual time at which people do them. (活动)在正规时间以后的，不在正常时间内进行的. ❖ *...an after-hours drink.* 在酒吧供应酒的时间已过后喝酒. *...after-hours trading.* 在营业时间已过后做生意. ADJ ADJ n

after·life /ɑːftəlaɪf, ˈæf-/ afterlives; 又拼作 **after-life.**

The **afterlife** is a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven. 死后(灵魂)的生活，来生，来世. N-COUNT

after·math /ɑːftəmɑθ, ˈæftəmæθ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **aftermath** of an important event, especially a harmful one, is the situation that results from it. (尤指不幸事件的)余波，结果，后果. ❖ *In the aftermath of the coup, the troops opened fire on the demonstrators.* 在政变后的余波中，军队向示威者开枪. *...the aftermath of the disaster.* 灾难的后果. N-SING with supp

after·noon /ˌɑːftəˈnuːn, ˌæf-/ afternoons. ◆◆◆◆◇

The **afternoon** is the part of each day which begins at lunchtime and ends at about six o'clock. 午后，下午(从午餐时开始到大约6点钟止). ❖ *He's arriving in the afternoon.* 他将在下午到达. *He had stayed in his room all afternoon.* 他已在房间里待了一整个下午. *...an afternoon news conference.* 一次午后记者招待会. N-VAR

ˌafternoon ˈtea, afternoon teas.

In Britain, **afternoon tea** is a light meal or snack that some people have in the afternoon. (英国人的)下午茶. N-VAR

ˌafter-ˈschool. ◆◇◇◇◇

After-school activities are those that are organized for children in the afternoon or evening after they have finished school. (活动)课后的，课外的. ADJ ADJ n

after·shave /ɑːftəʃeɪv, ˈæf-/ aftershaves; 又拼作 **after-shave.**

Aftershave is a liquid with a pleasant smell that men sometimes put on their faces after shaving. (剃须后用的)须后蜜，润肤液. N-VAR

after·shock /ɑːftəʃɒk, ˈæf-/ aftershocks.

Aftershocks are smaller earthquakes which occur after a large earthquake. (大地震后的)余震. ❖ *Early this morning, a second strong aftershock struck Northern California.* 今天清晨，第二次强烈余震打击了加利福尼亚北部. N-COUNT

after·taste /ɑːftəteɪst, ˈæf-/; 又拼作 **after-taste.**

An **aftertaste** is a taste that remains in your mouth after you have finished eating or drinking something. 口中余味. ❖ *It is very thick and creamy with no bitter aftertaste.* 那饮料很浓稠，含有乳脂，喝后嘴里不留苦味. N-SING

after·thought /ɑːftəθɔːt, ˈæf-/ afterthoughts.

If you do or say something as an **afterthought**, you do or say it after something else as an addition, perhaps without careful thought. 事后想法(或做法)(可能不是深思熟虑的). ❖ *Almost as an afterthought he added that he missed her.* 几乎像是附带想起似的，他加了一句话，说他想念她. N-COUNT

after·wards /ɑːftəwədz, ˈæf-/. The form **afterward** is also used, mainly in American English. afterward 主要用于美国英语. ◆◆◆◇◇

If you do something or if something happens **afterwards**, you do it or it happens after a particular event or time that has already been mentioned. 以后，后来，然后. ❖ *Shortly afterwards, police arrested four suspects.* 之后不久，警察逮捕了四个嫌疑犯. *James was taken to hospital but died soon afterwards.* 詹姆斯被送进医院治疗，但之后不久就去世了. ADV ADV with c

again /əˈgen, əˈgeɪn/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **again** to indicate that something happens a second time, or after it has already happened before. 又，再次. ❖ *He kissed her again.* 他又吻了她. *I don't ever want to go through anything like that again.* 我决不愿意再有任何像那样的经历. ADV

2 You can use **again and again** or **time and again** to emphasize that something happens many times. 再三地，反复地. ❖ *He would go over his work again and again until he felt he had it right.* 他总是反复检查他所做的工作，直至感到没有差错时为止. *Time and again political parties have failed to tackle this issue.* 各政党一次又一次都未能解决这个问题. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 You use **again** to indicate that something is now in a particular state or place that it used to be in. 如前，恢复原状. ❖ *He opened his attaché-case, removed a folder, then closed it again.* 他打开公文箱，拿出一个文件夹，随即按原状关上. *I started to feel good about myself again.* 我开始又像以前一样感到自信. ADV ADV after v

4 You can use **again** when you want to point out that there is a similarity between the subject that you are talking about now and a previous subject. 此外，而且，再者(指出正在说的事与以前的事有相似之处). ❖ *Again the pregnancy was very similar to my previous two.* 而且，这次怀孕与我前两次怀孕非常相似. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

5 You can use **again** in expressions such as **but again, then again**, and **there again** when you want to introduce a remark which contrasts with or weakens something that you have just said. 另一方面，然而(用于提出相反的说法或减弱刚才说过的话). ❖ *You may be happy to buy imitation leather, and then again, you may wonder what you're getting for your money.* 你买了仿制皮革制品可能很高兴，然而，你可能又在琢磨是否买得物有所值. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

6 You use **again** in expressions such as **half as much again** when you are indicating how much greater one amount is than another amount that you have just mentioned or are about to mention. 表示数量或程度的增加(如half as much again增加了一半). ❖ *Sherry is half as strong again as table wine.* 雪利酒比佐餐葡萄酒的度数高一半. ADV amount ADV PRAGMATICS

7 ➽ **now and again**: 见 **now**.
➽ **once again**: 见 **once**.

against /əˈgenst, əˈgeɪnst/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is leaning or pressing **against** something else, it is touching it. 靠着，倚着，触着，碰着. ❖ *She leaned against him.* 她斜着依在他身上. *...a table pushed against a wall.* 紧贴墙边的一张桌子. *...the rain beating against the window panes.* 打在窗格玻璃上的雨点. PREP

2 If you are **against** something such as a plan, policy, or system, you think it is wrong, bad, or stupid. 反对. ❖ *Joan was very much against commencing drug treatment.* 琼十分反对开始进行药物治疗. *...a march to protest against job losses.* 抗议失业的一次游行. PREP

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The vote for the suspension of the party was 283 in favour with 29 against.* 暂停这次聚会的表决是：283票赞成，29票反对. ADV ADV after v

3 If you **have** something **against** someone, you dislike them. 不喜欢，讨厌. PHR

4 If you take action **against** someone or something, you try to harm them. (采取行动)危害, 对付. ❖ *Security forces are still using violence against opponents of the government.* 治安部队仍然使用暴力对付反政府分子. PREP

5 If you take action **against** a possible future event, you try to prevent it. (采取行动)防止, 防备, 预防. ❖ *...the fight against crime.* 防止犯罪的斗争. *They are arguing against hospital closures.* 他们主张医院不该关闭. PREP

6 If you do something **against** someone's wishes, advice, or orders, you do not do what they want you to do or tell you to do. 不顾, 违反(某人的意愿、建议或命令等). ❖ *He didn't want to go against the wishes of the German government.* 他不想违背德国政府的意愿. *He discharged himself from hospital against the advice of doctors.* 他不顾医生的忠告自行出院. PREP

7 If you compete **against** someone in a game, you try to beat them. 与...(比赛), 对抗. ❖ *The tour will include games against the Australian Barbarians.* 巡回比赛包括与澳大利亚野人队的比赛. PREP

8 If you do something in order to protect yourself **against** something unpleasant or harmful, you do something which will make its effects on you less serious if it happens. 防备(有害事物). ❖ *...insurance against ordinary risks such as fire, flood, and breakage.* 防备火灾、水灾和破损等一般风险的保险. *It has been claimed that wine helps protect against heart disease.* 据说葡萄酒对预防心脏病有帮助. PREP

9 If something is **against** the law or **against** the rules, there is a law or a rule which says that you must not do it. 违犯(法律或规章). ❖ *It is against the law to detain you against your will for any length of time.* 违反你的意愿拘留你任何一段时间都是违法的. PREP

10 If you are moving **against** a current, tide, or wind, you are moving in the opposite direction to it. 逆, 反着, 迎着(水流、潮水或风等行动). ❖ *They were going to sail around the little island, against the tide.* 他们将迎着潮水的流向绕小岛扬帆航行. PREP

11 If something happens or is considered **against** a particular background of events, it is considered in relation to those events, because those events are relevant to it. 以...为背景. ❖ *The profits rise was achieved against a backdrop of falling metal prices.* 利润增长是因为金属价格下降. PREP

12 If something is measured or valued **against** something else, it is measured or valued by comparing it with the other thing. 与...对照, 与...对比, 在...的衬托下. ❖ *Our policies have to be judged against a clear test: will it improve the standard of education?* 评估我们的政策必须以一项明确的检验结果为准则, 那就是, 它能否提高教育水平? *The US dollar is down against most foreign currencies today.* 与大多数外币相比, 美元今天下跌了. PREP

13 If you discuss a particular set of facts or figures **as against** another set, you are comparing or contrasting the two sets of facts or figures. 比较, 对比. ❖ *Only about 60% of voters were firm in their intention at the start of the campaign, as against 80% before.* 与以前的80%比较, 这次竞选活动开始时只有大约60%的选民意向是明确的. PHR

14 The chances **against** something happening are the chances that it will not happen. 不(发生某事), 防止, 抵消(某事的可能性). ❖ *One's chances against cancer depend on smoking, obesity, and poor diet.* 一个人能不能免患癌症, 取决于他吸烟与否、肥胖与否和饮食是否健康. PREP ADV n ADV

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *What were the odds against?* 要预防哪些不利情况才有成功的可能呢?

15 ➻ **up against**: 见 **up**.

➻ **against the clock**: 见 **clock**.

agape /əˈgeɪp/.

If someone has their mouth **agape**, their mouth is open very wide, often because they are very surprised. (常因非常吃惊)(嘴巴)大张着的. ADJ v-link ADJ WRITTEN

ag·ate /ˈægɪt/ **agates.**

Agate is a very hard, usually striped stone which is used to make jewellery. 玛瑙. N-VAR

age /eɪdʒ/ **ages, ageing** or **aging, aged.** ◆◆◆◆◆

A

1 Your **age** is the number of years that you have lived. 年龄, 年纪. ❖ *She has a nephew who is just ten years of age.* 她有一个年仅10岁的外甥. *At the age of sixteen he qualified for a place at the University.* 他在16岁时就获得了上这所大学的资格. *I admired him for being so confident at his age.* 我羡慕他这般年纪就如此自信. N-VAR

2 The **age** of a thing is the number of years since it was made. (某事物的)年龄, 年代. ❖ *...the age of the building.* 这座建筑物的年龄. N-VAR

3 **Age** is the state of being old or the process of becoming older. 年数的增加, 陈年, 老年. ❖ *This cologne, like wine, improves with age.* 这种科隆香水像葡萄酒一样年代越久越好. *At 67, he is showing signs of age.* 他在67岁时已开始呈现衰老症状. N-UNCOUNT

4 When someone **ages**, they seem much older and weaker or less alert. 老化, 变老. ❖ *He seemed to have aged in the last few months.* 他在过去几个月中似乎变老了. *Worry had aged him.* 忧虑使他变得衰老. *...his ageing mother.* 他日见衰老的母亲. ◢ **age·ing** ❖ *Inadequate fluid intake and poor diet all contribute to ageing.* 液体摄入不足与饮食质量差都会导致人的老化. V-ERG V V n V-ing N-UNCOUNT

5 An **age** is a period in history. (历史上的)时代, 时期. ❖ *...the age of steam and steel.* 蒸气与钢铁的时代. *...Bronze Age pottery.* 青铜器时代的陶器. N-COUNT

6 You can say **an age** or **ages** to mean a very long time. 很长(一段)时间. ❖ *He waited what seemed an age.* 他等待了很长时间. *The bus took absolutely ages to arrive.* 公共汽车用了很长很长的时间才到. N-COUNT INFORMAL

7 If something **comes of age**, it reaches an important stage of development and is accepted by a large number of people. 成熟(进入重要的发展期并为大众所接受). ❖ *...an issue that has come of age in Britain in the last decade.* 在英国近十年中被大众接受的一种刊物. PHR

8 When someone **comes of age**, they legally become an adult. 到达法定成年年龄, 成年. PHR

9 Someone who is **under age** is not legally old enough to do something, for example to buy an alcoholic drink. 不到法定年龄(不允许做某些事情, 如买含酒精的饮料). ❖ *Because she was under age, her parents were still responsible for her.* 因她还未到法定年龄, 她父母仍必须为她负责. *...under age smoking.* 不到法定年龄的少年吸烟. PHR

10 ➻ 又见 **aged, coming of age, dark age, golden age, ice age, Iron Age, middle age, Stone Age.**

aged. Pronounced /eɪdʒd/ for meaning 1, and /ˈeɪdʒɪd/ for meaning 2. 在第1项释义发音为 /eɪdʒd/; 在第2项释义发音为 /ˈeɪdʒɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **aged** followed by a number to say how old someone is. (与数字连用)...岁的. ❖ *Alan has two children, aged eleven and nine.* 艾伦有两个孩子, 一个11岁, 一个9岁. ADJ

2 **Aged** means very old. 年老的. ❖ *She has an aged parent.* 她有一个年迈的父亲(母亲). ADJ ADJ n

➲ You can refer to people who are very old as **the aged.** 年纪大的人, 老人. N-PLURAL the N

3 ➻ 又见 **middle-aged.**

ˈage group, age groups. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **age group** is the people in a place or organization who were born during a particular period of time, for example all the people aged between 18 and 25. 年龄组, 年龄相仿的一群人. ❖ *...a style that would appeal to all age groups.* 对所有年龄组的人都有吸引力的一种时尚. N-COUNT

age·ist /ˈeɪdʒɪst/.

Ageist behaviour is based on the belief that older people are of less value than younger people; used showing disapproval. 年龄歧视的, 对老年人歧视的. ❖ *...ageist bias from employers.* 雇主对年龄的偏见. ◢ **age·ism** /ˈeɪdʒɪzəm/. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

age·less /ˈeɪdʒləs/.

1 If you describe someone as **ageless**, you mean that they never seem to look any older. (指人)不变老的, 永远显得年 ADJ LITERARY

轻的.

A

2 If you describe something as **ageless**, you mean that it is impossible to tell how old it is, or that it seems to have existed for ever. (指事物)无法确定年代的, 永恒的. ❖ *...the ageless oceans.* 永恒的海洋. ADJ LITERARY

'age limit, age limits.

An **age limit** is the oldest or youngest age at which particular rules allow you to do something. 年龄限制, 年龄界限. ❖ *There is a minimum age limit.* 有最低的年龄限制. N-COUNT

agen·cy /'eɪdʒənsi/ **agencies.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **agency** is a business which provides a service on behalf of other businesses. 代理处, 中介社, 介绍所, 服务机构. ❖ *We had to hire maids through an agency.* 我们必须通过介绍所雇用女佣. *...a successful advertising agency.* 一家成功的广告代理公司. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **employment agency, press agency, travel agency.**

2 An **agency** is a government organization responsible for a certain area of administration. (政府的)行政部门, 厅, 局. ❖ *...the Central Intelligence Agency.* 中央情报局. N-COUNT

agen·da /ə'dʒendə/ **agendas.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You can refer to the political issues which are important at a particular time as an **agenda**. (特定时期中重要的)政治问题, 议程. ❖ *Does television set the agenda on foreign policy?* 外交政策的走向是由电视决定的吗? *Many of the coalition members could have their own political agendas.* 联合体的许多成员可能各有自己的政治议程. N-COUNT with supp

➡ 又见 **hidden agenda.**

2 An **agenda** is a list of the items that have to be discussed at a meeting. (会议的)议程, 议事日程. ❖ *This is sure to be an item on the agenda next week.* 这肯定会成为下星期议事日程的一个项目. *High on the agenda is economic integration.* 议事日程中优先讨论的是经济整合. N-COUNT

agent /'eɪdʒənt/ **agents.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **agent** is a person who looks after someone else's business affairs or does business on their behalf. 代理人, 代理商. ❖ *You are buying direct, rather than through an agent.* 你要直接购物, 而不要通过代理商. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **estate agent, press agent, travel agent.**

2 An **agent** in the arts world is a person who gets work for an actor or musician, or who sells the work of a writer to publishers. (艺术界)代理人, 经理人. N-COUNT

3 An **agent** is a person who works for a country's secret service. 特务, 特工, 间谍. N-COUNT

4 If you refer to someone or something as the **agent** of a particular effect, you mean that they cause this effect. 引起特殊效果的人(或物); 导因, 原因. ❖ *He identifies Gorbachev as the key agent of change.* 他认定戈尔巴乔夫是引起改变的主要原因. N-COUNT N of n

5 A chemical that has a particular effect or is used for a particular purpose can be referred to as a particular kind of **agent**. (产生特殊化学效果的)作用剂, 药剂. ❖ *...the bleaching agent in white flour.* 白面粉中的漂白剂. N-COUNT supp N

agent pro·vo·ca·teur /ˌæʒɒn prɒvɒkə'tɜː/ **agents provocateurs.**

An **agent provocateur** is a person who is employed by a government or the police to encourage certain groups of people to break the law, because the government or police want to arrest them or want them to lose public support. (受政府或警方雇用, 诱使某些人犯法, 借此将其逮捕或使其失去公众支持的)密探, 卧底. N-COUNT

ˌage of con'sent. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **age of consent** is the age at which a person can legally marry or agree to have a sexual relationship. 同意年龄(法律上允许结婚或发生性关系的最低年龄). N-SING the N

ˌage-'old. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **age-old** story, tradition, or problem has existed for many generations or centuries. 古老的. ❖ *...this age-old struggle for control.* 由来已久的争夺控制权的斗争. ADJ WRITTEN

ag·glom·era·tion /əˌglɒmə'reɪʃən/ **agglomerations.**

An **agglomeration** of things is a lot of different things gathered together, often in no particular order or arrangement. (常为无秩序的)聚集, 成团, 成堆. ❖ *The album is a bizarre agglomeration of styles.* 这部专辑是各种风格的奇异拼合. N-VAR FORMAL

ag·gran·dize /ə'grændaɪz/ **aggrandizes, aggrandizing, aggrandized;** [英]又拼作 **aggrandise.**

To **aggrandize** someone means to make them seem richer, more powerful, and more important than they really are. 增加(财富, 力量, 重要性等). ❖ *My father would go on and on, showing off, aggrandising himself.* 我父亲将不断努力, 展示自己, 扩大影响. VB V n PRAGMATICS V pron-refl

◢ **ag·gran·dize·ment** /ə'grændɪzmənt/ ❖ *...those who are using the banking system for their own personal aggrandizement.* 正在利用银行系统扩大自己的权力和财富的人. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **self-aggrandizement.**

ag·gra·vate /'ægrəveɪt/ **aggravates, aggravating, aggravated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **aggravates** a situation, they make it worse. 使恶化, 加重. ❖ *Stress and lack of sleep can aggravate the situation.* 压力与缺乏睡眠能使情况恶化. VB V n

2 If someone or something **aggravates** you, they make you annoyed. 使恼火, 激怒. ❖ *What aggravates you most about this country?* 这个国家中哪些事情最令你气愤? VB INFORMAL V n

◢ **ag·gra·vat·ing** ❖ *You don't realise how aggravating you can be.* 你察觉不到自己会多么令人恼火. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ag·gra·va·tion** /ˌægrə'veɪʃən/ **aggravations** ❖ *I just couldn't take the aggravation.* 我真是受不了这种烦恼了. N-VAR

ag·gra·vat·ed /'ægrəveɪtɪd/.

Aggravated is used to describe a serious crime which involves violence. (指暴力罪案)严重的. ❖ *Both were charged with aggravated burglary.* 两人都因严重入室行窃罪被控告. ADJ ADJ n LEGAL

ag·gre·gate, aggregates, aggregating, aggregated. The adjective and noun are pronounced /'ægrɪgət/. The verb is pronounced /'ægrɪgeɪt/. 形容词及名词发音为 /'ægrɪgət/; 动词发音为 /'ægrɪgeɪt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **aggregate** amount or score is made up of several smaller amounts or scores added together. 合计的, 累计的, 聚集的, 集合的. ❖ *...the rate of growth of aggregate demand.* 总需求的增长率. *The aggregate score of 707 runs was a world record for a one-day match.* 棒球比赛累计得707分是单日比赛的世界纪录. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The highest aggregate came in the third round where Leeds and Middlesbrough drew 4-4.* 第三轮比赛进球总数最多, 利兹队与米德尔斯堡队打了个4:4平. N-COUNT

2 An **aggregate** is a number of people or things that are being considered as a single thing. (人或事物的)整体, 集合体. ❖ *...society viewed as an aggregate of individuals.* 被看做是个体的人集合而成的社会. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 If amounts or things **are aggregated**, they are added together and considered as a single amount or thing. (被)聚集, (被)合计, (被)归纳为. ❖ *The results were to be aggregated into national league tables.* 成绩将合计到国家联赛表中. *We should never aggregate votes to predict results under another system.* 我们不应该把票数加起来预测另一种方法的选举结果. VB FORMAL be V-ed into n V pl-n

◢ **ag·gre·ga·tion** /ˌægrɪ'geɪʃən/ ❖ *...aggregation of the results invites distortion.* 合计的结果引起曲解. N-UNCOUNT

4 If a number of different things or amounts are considered **in aggregate**, they are considered as a single thing or total. 总计, 合计, 归纳起来. ❖ *In aggregate, such policies could reduce carbon dioxide emissions by about 25 per cent.* 总之, 这些政策会减少二氧化碳25%的释放量. PHR FORMAL

5 If one team beats another **on aggregate**, it wins because it has a higher total score than the other team after a series of games. (一系列比赛)总分, 累计得分. PHR BRITISH

ag·gres·sion /ə'greʃən/ **aggressions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Aggression** is a quality of anger and determination that makes you ready to attack other people. 敌对情绪, 进攻性. ❖ *Aggression is by no means a male-only trait.* 进攻性并非只是男人的特点. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Aggression** is violent and attacking behaviour. 攻击行动，侵略. ❖ *The raid was an unjustifiable act of aggression.* 该次袭击是毫无理由的侵略行为. N-VAR

ag·gres·sive /ə'gresɪv/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **aggressive** person or animal has a quality of anger and determination that makes them ready to attack. 好斗的，好寻衅的. ❖ *Some children are much more aggressive than others.* 有些小孩比别的小孩更爱攻击他人. *Aggressive behaviour is a sign of emotional distress.* 寻衅行为是情感悲痛的一个迹象. ◢ **ag·gres·sive·ly** ❖ *They'll react aggressively.* 他们会以好斗的姿态作出反应. ◢ **ag·gres·sive·ness** ❖ *Her aggressiveness made it difficult for him to explain his own feelings.* 她暴躁好斗的性格使他难以解释自己的感受. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 People who are **aggressive** in their activities behave in a forceful way because they are very eager to succeed. 积极的，进取的、有冲劲的，强有力的. ❖ *...a very aggressive and competitive executive.* 很有冲劲和喜欢竞争的行政人员. *The Zambian game is much more aggressive than European soccer.* 赞比亚赛事比欧洲足球赛竞争性强得多. ◢ **ag·gres·sive·ly** ❖ *...countries noted for aggressively pursuing energy efficiency.* 以积极推行能源效益而著名的国家. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ag·gres·sor /ə'gresə/ **aggressors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **aggressor** in a fight or battle is the person, group, or country that starts it. 侵略者. N-COUNT

ag·grieved /ə'griːvd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you feel **aggrieved**, you feel upset and angry because of the way in which you have been treated. 愤慨的，抱不平的、受委屈的. ADJ-GRADED

ag·gro /'ægrəʊ/.

1 **Aggro** is the difficulties and problems that are involved in something. (某事涉及的)困难，难题. ❖ *Simply phone the ticket hot-line and all that aggro will be a thing of the past.* 只要给订票热线打个电话就行了，所有的困难都会成为过去. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

2 **Aggro** is aggressive or violent behaviour. 暴力行为，闹事，寻衅. ❖ *...hooliganism and racist aggro.* 流氓滋事和种族主义暴力行为. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

aghast /ə'gɑːst, ə'gæst/.

If you are **aghast**, you are filled with horror and surprise. 惊骇的，吓呆的. ❖ *While she watched, aghast, his eyes glazed over.* 当她惊恐地注视他时，他的眼睛露出了凶光. *His colleagues were aghast at the sackings.* 他的同事被多人遭解雇吓坏了. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ag·ile /'ædʒaɪl, AM -dʒəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **agile** can move with great ease and speed. 敏捷的，灵活的，轻快的. ❖ *He is very agile for a big man.* 就一个身体高大的人来说，他很是灵活. ◢ **agil·ity** /ə'dʒɪlɪti/ ❖ *The strength and agility of youth...* 青少年时期的力气和敏捷. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you have an **agile** mind, you think quickly and intelligently. (头脑)灵敏、聪明. ◢ **agility** ❖ *They are not mere exercises in mental agility.* 它们不只是对思维敏捷的锻炼. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ag·ing /'eɪdʒɪŋ/.

➥ 见 **age**.

agi·tate /'ædʒɪteɪt/ **agitates, agitating, agitated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If people **agitate** for something, they protest or take part in political activity in order to get it. 鼓动，鼓吹，煽动. ❖ *The women who worked in these mills had begun to agitate for better conditions.* 在这些工厂做工的女工开始鼓动要改善工作条件. ◢ **agi·ta·tion** /ˌædʒɪ'teɪʃən/ ❖ *At least seventy students were injured in the continuing agitation against the decision.* 在持续发生的反对那个决议的骚动中，至少有70个学生受伤. VB V for n Also V, V for n to-inf N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **agitate** something, you shake it so that it moves about. 搅动，摇动. ❖ *Agitate the water with a finger.* 用手指搅动水. ◢ **agitation** ❖ *Temperature is a measure of the agitation of the molecules of matter.* 温度是对物质分子运动的一种度量. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

agi·tat·ed /'ædʒɪteɪtɪd/.

If someone is **agitated**, they are very worried or upset, and show this in their behaviour or voice. 烦燥的，不安的. ❖ *Susan seemed agitated about something.* 苏珊似乎为了什么事情而烦燥不安. ◢ **agi·ta·tion** ❖ *Danny returned to Father's house in a state of intense agitation.* 丹尼回到父亲的房子，觉得极度心慌意乱. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

➥ 又见 **agitate**.

agi·ta·tor /'ædʒɪteɪtə/ **agitators.**

If you describe someone involved in politics as an **agitator**, you disapprove of them because of the trouble they cause in organizing campaigns and protests. (政治方面的)煽动者，鼓动者. ❖ *...a famous actress who was accused of being a monarchist agitator.* 一个被指控为君主制主义煽动者的著名女演员. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

agit·prop /'ædʒɪtprɒp/.

Agitprop is the use of artistic forms such as drama or posters to further political aims. (用戏剧或广告等艺术形式进行的)宣传鼓动. N-UNCOUNT

aglow /ə'gləʊ/.

1 If something is **aglow**, it is shining and bright with a soft, warm light. 发红光的，发亮的，发光彩的. ❖ *The night skies will be aglow with fireworks.* 夜空将被烟花照得通明. ADJ v-link ADJ LITERARY

2 If someone is **aglow** or if their face is **aglow**, they look excited. (人)兴奋的；(面色)发红光的. ❖ *'It was incredible,' Kurt says, suddenly aglow.* '真是难以置信.' 库尔特说话时突然兴奋起来. ADJ v-link ADJ LITERARY

AGM /ˌeɪ dʒiː 'em/ **AGMs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **AGM** of a company or organization is a meeting which it holds once a year in order to discuss the previous year's activities and accounts. **AGM** is an abbreviation for 'Annual General Meeting'. (公司或组织检讨过去一年的活动和账目的)年会. 是 Annual General Meeting的缩写形式. N-COUNT BRITISH

ag·nos·tic /æg'nɒstɪk/ **agnostics.**

An **agnostic** believes that it is not possible to know whether God exists or not. 不可知论者(相信不可能知道上帝是否存在). ❖ *You grew up in an agnostic household.* 你在一个不可知论者的家庭长大. ◢ **ag·nos·ti·cism** /æg'nɒstɪsɪzəm/ ❖ *...scientific versions of scepticism and agnosticism.* 怀疑论与不可知论的科学形式. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

ago /ə'gəʊ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

You use **ago** when you are referring to past time. For example, if something happened one year **ago** or a long time **ago**, it is one year or a long time since it happened. 以前. ❖ *He was killed a few days ago.* 他在几天前被杀. *She died long ago.* 她很久以前就去世了. ADV n ADV, long ADV

agog /ə'gɒg/.

If you are **agog**, you are excited about something, and eager to know more about it. 渴望的，急切的，兴奋的，激动的. ❖ *The city was agog with rumours.* 那城市因谣言而躁动不已. ADJ

ago·nize /'ægənaɪz/ **agonizes, agonizing, agonized;** [英] 又拼作 **agonise.**

If you **agonize** over something, you feel very anxious about it and spend a long time thinking about it. (对某事物)感到极度痛苦，感到焦虑和苦苦思索. ❖ *He was agonizing over the moral issues involved.* 他正为自己牵涉在内的道德问题而极度担心. VB V over/about n Also V

ago·nized /'ægənaɪzd/; 又拼作 **agonised.**

Agonized describes something that you say or do when you are in great physical or mental pain. 极痛苦的，折磨人的，恼人的. ❖ *He heard agonized sobs.* 他听见痛苦的哭泣声. ADJ-GRADED

ago·niz·ing /'ægənaɪzɪŋ/; 又拼作 **agonising.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **agonizing** causes you to feel great physical or mental pain. 使人痛苦的，折磨人的. ❖ *The wait was agonizing.* 等待很折磨人. ◢ **ago·niz·ing·ly** ❖ *Progress was agonizingly slow.* 发展慢得很，令人担心. ADJ-GRADED ADV

2 **Agonizing** decisions and choices are very difficult to make. (决定或选择)使人痛苦的. ADJ-GRADED

ago·ny /'ægəni/ **agonies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Agony is great physical or mental pain. (肉体或精神的)苦 N-UNCOUNT

A

恼，极大的痛苦. ❖ *She called out in agony.* 她痛得叫喊起来. *He suffered agonies of religious doubt.* 他对宗教产生怀疑，心中非常痛苦. also N in pl

'agony aunt, **agony aunts.**

An **agony aunt** is a person who writes a column in a newspaper or magazine in which they answer readers' letters about their personal problems. The usual American term is **advice columnist.** (报刊杂志上专门)读者来信专栏作家，解决个人苦恼的专栏作家，读者咨询专栏作家. [美]一般作advice columnist. N-COUNT BRITISH

'agony column, **agony columns.**

In some newspapers and magazines, the **agony column** is the part where readers' letters about their personal problems are printed and answered. The usual American term is **advice column.** 读者来信专栏. [美]一般作advice column. N-COUNT BRITISH

ago·ra·pho·bia /ˌægərəˈfəʊbiə/.

Agoraphobia is the fear of open or public places. 广场恐怖，旷野恐怖症，公共场所恐怖症. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL ◢ **ago·ra·pho·bic** /ˌægərəˈfəʊbɪk/. Someone who is **agoraphobic** suffers from agoraphobia. 患广场恐怖症的，患旷野恐怖症的. ADJ-GRADED

agrar·ian /əˈgreəriən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

In the social sciences, **agrarian** means relating to farming, the countryside, and the use of land. (社会科学中)有关农村农业的，有关耕地的. ❖ *...a highly developed agrarian economy.* 一种高度发展的农耕经济. ADJ

agree /əˈgriː/ **agrees, agreeing, agreed.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If people **agree** with each other about something, they have the same opinion about it or say that they have the same opinion. 同意，赞成，与...意见一致. ❖ *If we agreed all the time it would be a bit boring.* 如果我们什么时候都意见一致，那就有点枯燥乏味. *I'm not sure I agree with you.* 我的意见不一定跟你的一致. *'It's appalling.' – 'It is. I agree.'* '真可怕.' — '是的，我有同感.' *I agree that the demise of London Zoo would be terrible.* 我认为伦敦动物园倒闭是很糟糕的事. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n V V that Also V with quote

2 If you **agree** to do something or **agree** to a proposal, you say that you will do what someone wants, or that you will let something be done. 答应，同意(某事物或做某事). ❖ *He agreed to pay me for the drawings.* 他答应给我这些画付报酬. *Donna agreed to both requests.* 唐娜一下子答应了两个请求. VB V to-inf V to n Also V

3 If people **agree** on something or **agree** something, they all decide to have or do something. 商定，约定，决定(某事或做某事). ❖ *The warring sides have agreed on an unconditional ceasefire.* 交战各方已商定无条件停火. *We never agreed a date.* 我们从未定准一个日期. *The court had given the unions until September 11 to agree terms with a buyer.* 法庭已要求工会在9月11日前与买主商定条款. If two people who are arguing about something **agree to disagree** or **agree to differ,** they decide to stop arguing because neither of them is going to change their opinion. 承认有分歧，保留不同意见(以避免争论). V-RECIP pl-n V on n pl-n V n V n with n Also pl-n V to-inf PHR

4 If you **agree** with an action or suggestion, you approve of it. 赞成，同意(某种行动或意见). ❖ *He knew they'd agree with his stand.* 他知道他们会赞成他的立场. VB V with n

5 If one account of an event or one set of figures **agrees** with another, the two accounts or sets of figures are the same or are consistent with each other. 与(某种说法或数据等)一致，相符合，相吻合. ❖ *His second statement agrees with facts as stated by the other witnesses.* 他的第二次陈述与其他证人所陈述的事实吻合. ◢ **agree·ment** ❖ *Other surveys have produced results essentially in agreement with these figures.* 其他调查得出了与这些数据基本一致的结果. V-RECIP V with n Also pl-n V N-UNCOUNT

6 If some food that you eat **does not agree with** you, it makes you feel ill. (食物等)对(某人)不合适. ❖ *I don't think the food here agrees with me.* 我觉得这里的食物不适合我. VB with neg V with n

7 In grammar, if a word **agrees** with a noun or pronoun, it has a form appropriate to the number or gender of the noun or pronoun. For example, in 'He hates it', the singular verb agrees with the singular pronoun 'he'. You can also say that two words **agree.** (语法中指一个词与名词或代词在数和性等方面)呼应，一致. ◢ **agreement, agreements.** V-RECIP V with n, pl-n V N-VAR

8 ➠ 又见 **agreed, agreement.**

agree·able /əˈgriːəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something or someone is **agreeable,** they are pleasant and people like them. 使人愉快的，令人喜悦的，惬意的，随和的. ❖ *...an agreeable surprise.* 一个惬意的惊喜. *I've gone out of my way to be agreeable to his friends.* 我特意对他的朋友显得很随和. ◢ **agree·ably** ❖ *At first we chatted agreeably.* 我们最初谈得很投机. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you are **agreeable** to something or if it is **agreeable** to you, you are willing to do it or to allow it to happen. 能接受的，欣然同意的. ❖ *...a solution that would be agreeable to all.* 一个大家都能接受的解决办法. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ FORMAL

agreed /əˈgriːd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If people are **agreed** on something, they have reached a joint decision on it or have the same opinion about it. 达成协议的，意见一致的. ❖ *Okay, so are we agreed on going north?* 好吧，那么我们都同意向北走吗? *All twelve member states are agreed that something needs to be done.* 12个成员国一致同意必须采取一些行动. ADJ v-link ADJ

2 When you are discussing something formally, you can say **'Agreed?'** to check whether the other people agree with what you have just said. (讨论中了解别人是否同意自己所讲的话)同意吗? You can say **'Agreed'** if you agree with what someone has just said. (如果同意，就说Agreed.)同意. ❖ *'That means we move out today. Agreed?' – 'Agreed.'* '这意味着我们今天搬出去，同意吗?' — '同意.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

3 ➠ 又见 **agree.**

agree·ment /əˈgriːmənt/ **agreements.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Agreement** or an **agreement** is a joint decision that a particular course of action should be taken. 协定，协议. ❖ *...a new defence agreement between Greece and the United States.* 希腊与美国之间的新防卫协定. *The two men had not reached agreement on the issues discussed.* 两人仍未在讨论的问题上达成协议. N-VAR

2 **Agreement** with someone means having the same opinion as they have. (与别人的意见)协调，一致. ❖ *There was general agreement.* 意见普遍一致. If you are **in agreement** with someone, you have the same opinion as they have. 意见一致. ❖ *The judges were not all in agreement.* 法官们的意见不一致. N-UNCOUNT PHR

3 **Agreement** to a course of action means allowing it to happen or giving it your approval. 同意，允许，批准. ❖ *The clinic doctor will then write to your GP to get his agreement.* 门诊医生将要给你的全科医生写信以取得他的同意. If you are **in agreement** with a plan or proposal, you approve of it. 同意，允许，批准. ❖ *The president was in full agreement with the proposal.* 总统完全同意那个提案. N-UNCOUNT PHR

4 ➠ 又见 **agree.**

ag·ri·busi·ness /ˈægribɪznɪs/.

Agribusiness consists of the various businesses that produce, sell, and distribute farm products on a large scale. 农业综合企业. N-UNCOUNT

ag·ri·cul·tur·al /ˌægrɪˈkʌltʃərəl/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Agricultural** means involving or relating to agriculture. 农业的，农耕的. ❖ *...corn and other agricultural products.* 玉米和其他农产品. ADJ

2 An **agricultural** place or society is one in which agriculture is important or highly developed. 农业的(地区或社会). ADJ

ag·ri·cul·tur·al·ist /ˌægrɪˈkʌltʃərəlɪst/ **agriculturalists.**

An **agriculturalist** is an expert on agriculture who advises farmers. 农学专家，农艺师. N-COUNT

ag·ri·cul·ture /ˈægrɪkʌltʃə/. ♦♦♦◇◇

Agriculture is farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals. 农业，农艺，农耕. N-UNCOUNT

agro- /ˈægrəʊ-/.

Agro- is used to form nouns and adjectives which refer to things relating to agriculture, or to agriculture combined with another activity. 构成名词或形容词，表示有关农业或 PREFIX

与农业结合的活动. ❖ ...*agro-chemical residues.* 农用化学制品的残余物.

agrono·mist /əˈgrɒnəmɪst/ **agronomists.**
An **agronomist** is someone who studies the cultivation of land in order to produce crops. 农艺学家、农学专家、农艺师. N-COUNT

aground /əˈgraʊnd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a ship runs **aground**, it touches the ground at the bottom of an area of water and gets stuck. (船只)搁浅地. ADV

ah /ɑː/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Ah is used in writing to represent a noise that people make in conversation, for example to acknowledge or draw attention to something, or to express surprise or disappointment. (用于表示认识、引起注意、惊奇或失望等)啊, 呀, 哟. ❖ *Ah, this seems to be the train now.* 啊, 火车好像到了. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

aha /ɑːˈhɑː/.
Aha is used in writing to represent a noise that people make in conversation, for example to acknowledge something, or to express satisfaction, triumph, or surprise. (用于表示认识、满意、成功或惊奇等)啊哈. ❖ *'That's more than a half year away.' – 'Aha, very true.'* '还有半年多时间呢.' — '啊哈, 说得对.' *Aha! Here at last, the answer to the question that has baffled scholars.* 啊哈! 终于找到了这个使学者们困惑不解的问题的答案. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

ahead 1 adverb uses 副词用法
ahead /əˈhed/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **ahead** is in front of you. If you look **ahead**, you look directly in front of you. 在前, 向前, 朝前. ❖ *Brett looked straight ahead.* 布雷特向前直看. *The road ahead was now blocked solid.* 前面的道路现在被堵死了. *Ahead, he saw the side railings of First Bridge.* 他看到前面一号桥的桥边护栏. ADV

2 You use **ahead** with verbs such as 'push', 'move', and 'forge' to indicate that a plan, scheme, or organization is making fast progress. (与push, move和forge等动词连用表示)进展快, 前进快. ❖ *Now BBC World Television is forging ahead on its own.* 现在, 英国广播公司世界电视台正在独立自主地迅速发展. ADV ADV after v

3 If you are **ahead** in your work or achievements, you have made more progress than you expected and are performing well. 领先地, 处于领先地位. ❖ *Troops are withdrawing from the country ahead of schedule.* 部队正提前从那个国家撤退. *Children in small classes were 1.5 months ahead in reading.* 小班上课的孩子在阅读方面领先了一个半月. ADV

4 If a person or a team is **ahead** in a competition, they are winning. (比赛等)领先, 占优势. ❖ *A goal would have put Dublin 6-1 ahead.* 再进一个球会使都柏林队以6:1领先. *Clinton was ahead in the polls.* 克林顿在民意测验中领先. ADV

5 **Ahead** means in the future. 在前面, 在未来. ❖ *A much bigger battle is ahead for the president.* 一场更大的战斗正在前面等着总统. *Now I can remember without mourning, and begin to look ahead.* 现在, 我已不再悲伤, 开始放眼未来. *...the days ahead.* 未来的日子. ADV

6 If you prepare or plan something **ahead**, you do it some time before a future event so that everything is ready for that event to take place. 提前地. ❖ *Book ahead as the restaurant is very popular.* 那餐馆很受人欢迎, 必须提前订位. ADV ADV after v

7 If you go **ahead**, or if you go on **ahead**, you go in front of someone who is going to the same place so that you arrive there some time before they do. 更前, 更早, 先于(某人到达). ❖ *I'd have to send Tina on ahead with Rachael.* 我必须在雷切尔到达前把蒂娜送走. ADV ADV after v

ahead 2 preposition uses 介词用法
a'head of. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone or something is **ahead of** you, they are in front of you and often fairly distant from you. 在...的前面(中间相隔一定距离). ❖ *I saw a man in a blue jacket thirty metres ahead of me.* 在我前面30米处有一个穿蓝夹克衫的男人. *She walked ahead of Helene up the steps.* 她走在海伦妮的前头并上了台阶. PHR-PREP

2 If an event or period of time lies **ahead of** you, it is going to happen or come soon or in the future. (在某人的)前头, 前方, 面前. ❖ *I tried to think about all the problems that were ahead of me.* 我努力考虑我面前的所有问题. *We have a very busy day ahead of us.* 我们将要忙碌一整天. PHR-PREP

3 If something happens **ahead of** an event or time, it happens before that event or time. (在某一事件或时间)以前. ❖ *The Prime Minister was speaking ahead of today's meeting.* 首相准备在今天开会以前讲话. PHR-PREP

4 If something happens **ahead of** schedule or **ahead of** time, it happens earlier than was planned. 提前, 提早. ❖ *The election was held six months ahead of schedule.* 比原定安排提前6个月举行了选举. PHR-PREP

5 In a competition, if a person or team does something **ahead of** someone else, they do it before the second person or team. 比(其他人或队伍)早, 先于. ❖ *Robert Millar finished 1 minute and 35 seconds ahead of the Frenchman.* 罗伯特·米勒比那个法国运动员快1分35秒完成比赛. PHR-PREP

6 If someone is **ahead of** someone else, they have made more progress and are more advanced in what they are doing. 比(某人)先进, 走在(某人)前头, 处于领先. ❖ *Henry generally stayed ahead of the others in the academic subjects.* 亨利在学科方面通常领先别人. PHR-PREP

7 ➡ **one step ahead**: 见 **step**.
➡ **ahead of** one's **time**: 见 **time**.

ahem /əˈhəm/. usually pronounced as two short coughs. 常表达为两次清嗓子的声音.
Writers put **ahem** to show that a speaker is about to say something difficult, embarrassing, or amusing, or something that is not exactly true or accurate. 啊哼(清嗓子的声音, 表示所说的事情有难度、使人难堪、有趣或不肯定等). ❖ *It is not unknown for valuable display items to go, ahem, missing.* 贵重的展览品, 啊哈, 丢失了是时有所闻的. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

ahold /əˈhəʊld/.
If you **get ahold of** someone or something, you manage to contact, find, or get them. 联系上, 找到, 得到. ❖ *I tried again to get ahold of my cousin Joan, and I got her on the phone.* 我再次试着与表妹琼联系, 结果打电话找到了她. PHR AMERICAN

ahoy /əˈhɔɪ/.
Ahoy is a call used to attract attention by people in boats. 啊, 啊呵, 喂呵(船员们用以引人注意的叫喊声). EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

AI /ˌeɪ ˈaɪ/.
AI is an abbreviation for **artificial intelligence**, or **artificial insemination**. artificial intelligence或artificial insemination的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

aid /eɪd/ **aids, aiding, aided.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Aid** is money, equipment, or services that are provided for people or countries who need them. (对人或国家的)资助, 援助. ❖ *...regular flights carrying humanitarian aid to Cambodia.* 向柬埔寨运送人道主义援助的定期班机. *They have already pledged billions of dollars in aid.* 他们已经保证提供几十亿元的援助. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **aid** a country, organization, or person means to provide them with money, equipment, or services that they need. 援助, 帮助(某一国家、组织或个人) ❖ *...US efforts to aid Kurdish refugees.* 美国援助库尔德难民的努力. ▲**-aided** ❖ *...grant-aided factories.* 受公费补助的工厂. *...state-aided schools.* 国家资助的学校. VB V n COMB

3 To **aid** someone means to help or assist them. 帮助(某人). ❖ *...a software system to aid managers in advanced decision-making.* 一个帮助经理作高级决策的软件系统. VB WRITTEN V n Also V n to-inf
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was forced to turn for aid to his former enemy.* 他被迫向以前的敌人寻求帮助. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you perform a task with the **aid** of something, you use it to perform that task. (在...的)帮助(下), 使用. ❖ *He succeeded with the aid of a completely new method.* 他用一种全新的方法取得了成功. *Gently raise your upper body to a sitting position, without the aid of your hands.* 不用你的双手, 慢慢把上半身抬高到坐的姿势. N-UNCOUNT

A

5 An **aid** is an object, device, or technique that makes something easier to do. 有帮助的物件、设置或技术. ❖ *The book is an invaluable aid to teachers of literature.* 这本书对文学老师极有参考价值. *The company specialises in computer aids for disabled people.* 这家公司专营便利残疾人使用的电脑装置. N-COUNT

6 If something **aids** a process, it makes it easier or more likely to happen. 帮助, 有助于, 促进(某一过程). ❖ *The export sector will continue to aid the economic recovery.* 出口部门将继续对经济复苏有帮助. *Calcium may aid in the prevention of colon cancer.* 钙可能有助预防结肠癌. VB V n V in n/-ing

7 An activity or event **in aid of** a particular cause or charity is intended to raise money for that cause or charity. (指筹款活动)为帮助(事业或慈善团体而设的). ❖ *...a charity performance in aid of Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital.* 为帮助大奥蒙德街儿童医院筹款而进行的慈善义演. PHR BRITISH

8 If you **come** or **go to** someone's **aid**, you try to help them when they are in danger or difficulty. (在别人有危险或困难时)救援, 帮助. ❖ *Horrified neighbours rushed to his aid as he fell.* 邻居们看见他跌倒, 都吓了一跳, 马上赶来帮忙. PHR

9 ➝ 又见 **Band-aid, first aid, hearing aid, legal aid.**

aide /eɪd/ **aides.** ♦♦◇◇◇

An **aide** is an assistant to someone who has an important job. (要人的)助手、副官. ❖ *...a close aide to the Prime Minister.* 首相的一个亲密助手. N-COUNT

aide-de-camp /ˌeɪd də ˈkɒm/ **aides-de-camp.**

An **aide-de-camp** is an officer in the armed forces who helps an officer of higher rank. (高级军官的)副官. N-COUNT

aide-memoire /ˌeɪd ˈmemwɑː/ **aide-memoires.**

An **aide-memoire** is something such as a list that you use to remind you of something. 备忘录. N-COUNT

AIDS /eɪdz/. ♦♦♦♦◇

AIDS is a disease which destroys the natural system of protection that the body has against other diseases. **AIDS** is an abbreviation for **acquired immune deficiency syndrome**. 艾滋病, 获得性免疫缺陷综合征. acquired immune deficiency syndrome 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

ailer·on /ˈeɪlərɒn/ **ailerons.**

An **aileron** is a flap on the back edge of the wing of an aeroplane that can be raised or lowered in order to control the plane's movement. 副翼(飞机机翼后部用于控制飞机运动的可上下活动的辅助翼). N-COUNT

ail·ing /ˈeɪlɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **ailing** organization is in difficulty and is becoming weaker. 境况不佳的(机构等). ❖ *...the ailing American economy.* 境况不佳的美国经济状况. ADJ

2 If someone is **ailing**, they are ill and are not getting better. 生病的, 不舒服的. ADJ

ail·ment /ˈeɪlmənt/ **ailments.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **ailment** is an illness or disease. 病, 疾病. N-COUNT

aim /eɪm/ **aims, aiming, aimed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **aim** for something or **aim** to do something, you plan or hope to achieve it. 目的在于, 打算, 意欲, 试图. ❖ *He said he would aim for the 100 metres world record.* 他说以100米的世界纪录为目标. *...an appeal which aims to raise funds for children with special needs.* 打算为有特殊需要的儿童筹款的呼吁. VB V for/at n/-ing V to-inf

2 The **aim** of something that you do is the purpose for which you do it or the result that it is intended to achieve. 目的, 目标. ❖ *The aim of the festival is to increase awareness of Hindu culture.* 这个节日的目的是为了增加人们对印度文化的了解. *...a research programme that has largely failed to achieve its principal aims.* 一项没有达到其主要目标的研究计划. N-COUNT

3 If an action or plan **is aimed** at achieving something, it is intended or planned to achieve it. (使)目的在于, (使)目标在于. ❖ *The new measures are aimed at tightening existing sanctions.* 新措施目的在于加强现有的制裁. V-PASSIVE be V-ed at n/-ing

4 If your actions or remarks **are aimed** at a particular person or group, you intend that the person or group should notice them and be influenced by them. (使)针对, (使)对准(某人或某集团). ❖ *His message was aimed at the undecided middle ground of Israeli politics.* 他的信息是针对以色列政治的犹豫不决的中间立场而发出的. *...advertising aimed at children.* 以儿童为目标的广告. VB be V-ed at n V-ed Also V n

5 If you **aim** a weapon or object **at** something or someone, you point it towards them before firing or throwing it. (用武器)瞄准. ❖ *He was aiming the rifle at Wade.* 他正在用步枪瞄准韦德. *I was supposed to aim at the same spot all the time.* 我应该在任何时候都瞄准同一点. VB V n at n V at n Also V

6 Your **aim** is your skill or action in pointing a weapon or other object at its target. 瞄准(技巧或动作), 对准. ❖ *The jerk of the rope altered his aim and the bullet missed.* 绳子突然一动, 影响了他的瞄准, 子弹打飞了. N-SING

7 When you **take aim**, you point a weapon or object at someone or something, before firing or throwing it. 瞄准. PHR

8 If you **take aim at** someone or something, you criticize them strongly. 激烈批评, 抨击. ❖ *Holden took particular aim at the Green Party candidate.* 霍尔登特别批评了绿党的候选人. PHR AMERICAN

aim·less /ˈeɪmləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A person or activity that is **aimless** has no clear purpose or plan. 无目标的, 无目的的. ❖ *...several hours of aimless searching.* 几小时毫无目标的搜索. ◢ **aim·less·ly** ❖ *I wandered around aimlessly.* 我漫无目的地到处逛. ◢ **aim·less·ness** ❖ *His sense of aimlessness increased.* 他越来越感到缺乏目标. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v N-UNCOUNT

ain't /eɪnt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Ain't is used in some dialects of English instead of 'am not', 'aren't', 'isn't', 'haven't', and 'hasn't'. 某些方言中am not, aren't, isn't, haven't 和 hasn't 的缩写形式. ❖ *'It's obvious, ain't it?'* '那是显而易见的, 是不是?' *I ain't got kids.* 我没有小孩. SPOKEN

air /eə/ **airs, airing, aired.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Air** is the mixture of gases which forms the earth's atmosphere and which we breathe. 空气, 大气. ❖ *Draughts help to circulate air.* 气流有助于空气对流. *Keith opened the window and leaned out into the cold air.* 基思打开窗子, 探身到寒气中. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone or something disappears **into thin air**, they disappear completely. (消失得)无影无踪. If someone or something appears **out of thin air**, they appear suddenly and mysteriously. 突然(出现), 神秘(出现). PHR

3 If you say that you are **walking on air**, you mean that you feel extremely happy about something. 极其快乐, 感到飘飘然. PHR

4 The **air** is the space around things or above the ground. 空中, 空气. ❖ *Government troops broke up the protest by firing their guns in the air.* 政府军队向空中开枪驱散抗议示威者. N-SING the N

5 If you do something to **clear the air**, you do it in order to get rid of any misunderstandings that there might be. 消除误会, 澄清事实. ❖ *...an inquiry just to clear the air and settle the facts of the case.* 只是为了消除误会, 澄清事实所进行的一次调查. PHR

6 If something is **in the air** it is felt to be present, but it is not talked about. 流传的, 存在而未讲明的. ❖ *There was great excitement in the air.* 四处充满了兴奋的感觉. PHR

7 If you say that a decision or a situation is **up in the air**, you mean that it has not yet been completely settled or planned. 未确定的, 悬而未决的. ❖ *The president's trip to Moscow is up in the air.* 总统到莫斯科的访问行程还未完全确定下来. PHR

8 **Air** is used to refer to travel in aircraft. 航空. ❖ *...air travel.* 乘飞机旅行. *...a mysterious letter addressed to me and sent by air.* 一封写着我名字的神秘航空信件. N-UNCOUNT

9 An **air** is a simple or traditional tune. (简单或传统的)旋律, 曲调. N-COUNT

10 If someone or something has a particular **air**, they give this general impression. 给人的印象, 气氛, 神气, 外貌, 态度. ❖ *...regarding him with an air of faint amusement.* 用 N-SING with supp

有点愉快的神气打量着他. *The meal gave the occasion an almost festive air.* 这一餐给那场合增添了一种像过节一样的气氛.

11 If a broadcasting company **airs** a television or radio programme, they show it on television or broadcast it on the radio. 广播(电视或电台节目). ❖ *TV station KCCO aired a story recently on teenage drinking.* KCCO电视台最近播放了一个关于少年酗酒的故事. ▲ **air·ing** ❖ *...his university could not tolerate the airing of this material.* 他所在的大学不能容忍广播这样的材料. VB AMERICAN V n N-SING

12 If you **air** your opinions, you make them known to people. 发表、表达、讲出(意见或观点). ❖ *Both sides agreed they had aired all their differences.* 双方承认他们已经讲出了彼此分歧的观点. ▲**airing** ❖ *Their views would at long last get an airing.* 他们的观点终于能有表达的机会了. VB V n N-SING a N

13 If someone is **on the air**, they are broadcasting on radio or television. (某人)进行广播. If a programme is **on the air**, it is being broadcast on radio or television. (某个节目)正在广播. If it is **off the air**, it is not being broadcast. (某个节目)不在广播中. ❖ *The programme went off the air.* 那个节目不广播了. PHR

14 If you **air** a room or building, you let fresh air into it. 使(房间等)通气, 换气. ❖ *Her mother systematically cleaned and aired each room.* 她的母亲有条理地打扫了每个房间, 并给房间通了气. VB V n

15 If you **air** clothing, you put it somewhere warm to make sure that it is completely dry. 晒干、晾干. VB V n

16 If you refer to someone's **airs and graces**, you mean that they behave in a way that shows that they think they are more important than other people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)装腔作势, 矫揉造作. ❖ *She lacks the airs and graces many successful actresses have.* 她没有许多成功女演员的那种矫揉造作. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

air·bag /ˈeəbæg/ **airbags**; 又拼作 **air bag**.
An **airbag** is a safety device in a car which inflates automatically if the car crashes, to protect people who are thrown forward. (在紧急情况下汽车座位前自动充气的)安全气囊. N-COUNT

ˈair base, air bases; 又拼作 **airbase**. ♦◇◇◇◇
An **air base** is a centre where military aircraft take off or land, and where many of the centre's staff live. 空军基地. N-COUNT

air·borne /ˈeəbɔːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If an aircraft is **airborne**, it is flying in the air. 起飞的, 飞在空中的. ❖ *The pilot did manage to get airborne.* 飞行员起飞成功. ADJ v-link ADJ
2 **Airborne** troops use parachutes to get into enemy territory. (部队)空降的. ADJ ADJ n
3 **Airborne** means in the air or carried in the air. 在空中的, 在空中传播的. ❖ *...airborne pollutants such as pollen.* 空气传播的污染物质, 如花粉. ADJ

air·brush /ˈeəbrʌʃ/ **airbrushes, airbrushing, airbrushed.**
1 An **airbrush** is an artist's tool which sprays paint onto a surface. (喷颜料的)气笔, 喷枪. N-COUNT
2 To **airbrush** a photograph or other image means to make improvements to it using an airbrush. 用气笔给(照片或图画)润色. VB V n

Air·bus /ˈeəbʌs/ **Airbuses.**
An **Airbus** is an aeroplane which is designed to carry a large number of passengers for fairly short distances. **Airbus** is a trademark. 空中巴士, 空中客车(一种短程大型客机. Airbus为商标名). N-COUNT

ˌair-conˈditioned. ♦◇◇◇◇
If a room or vehicle is **air-conditioned**, the air in it is kept cool and dry by means of a special machine. 装上空气调节设备的, 空气调节的. ADJ

ˌair-conˈditioner, air-conditioners; 又拼作 **air conditioner.**
An **air-conditioner** is a machine which keeps the air in a building cool and dry. 空气调节器, 冷气机. N-COUNT

ˌair-conˈditioning; 又拼作 **air conditioning.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Air-conditioning is a method of providing buildings and vehicles with cool dry air. 空气调节. N-UNCOUNT

air·craft /ˈeəkrɑːft, -kræft/; **aircraft** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ♦♦♦♦◇
An **aircraft** is a vehicle which can fly, for example an aeroplane or a helicopter. 飞机; 直升机. ❖ *Three military aircraft were destroyed.* 三架军用飞机被毁. N-COUNT

ˈaircraft carrier, aircraft carriers. ♦◇◇◇◇
An **aircraft carrier** is a warship with a long, flat deck where aircraft can take off and land. 航空母舰. N-COUNT

air·crew /ˈeəkruː/ **aircrews**; 又拼作 **air crew.**
The **aircrew** on a plane are the pilot and other people who are responsible for flying it and for looking after any passengers who are on it. (飞机上的)全体机组成员, 空勤组, 空勤人员. N-COLL-COUNT

ˈair-drop, air-drops, air-dropping, air-dropped; 又拼作 **air drop.**
When a country or organization **air-drops** supplies to an area that is hard to get to, it delivers supplies there by dropping them from aircraft. 空投(物资等). ❖ *...plans to start air dropping food to rural villages.* 开始给农村空投食品的计划. VB V n to/into n Also V n
➢ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an air drop of relief supplies into Bosnia.* 给波斯尼亚空投救援物资. N-COUNT

air·fare /ˈeəfeə/ **airfares.**
The **airfare** to a place is the amount it costs to fly there. 飞机票价. N-COUNT

air·field /ˈeəfiːld/ **airfields.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **airfield** is an area of ground where aircraft take off and land. It is smaller than an airport. (较小的)飞机场. N-COUNT

ˈair force, air forces; 又拼作 **airforce.** ♦♦♦◇◇
An **air force** is the part of a country's armed forces that is concerned with fighting in the air. 空军. ❖ *...the United States Air Force.* 美国空军. N-COUNT

air·frame /ˈeəfreɪm/ **airframes.**
The **airframe** of an aircraft is its body excluding the engines. 飞机机身(不包括引擎). N-COUNT

ˈair freshener, air fresheners.
An **air freshener** is a product which makes rooms smell pleasant. 空气清新剂, 空气清洁剂. N-VAR

air·gun /ˈeəgʌn/ **airguns**; 又拼作 **air gun.**
An **airgun** is a gun which fires using air pressure. 气枪. N-COUNT

air·head /ˈeəhed/ **airheads.**
If you call someone an **airhead**, you are criticizing them because you think they are stupid and interested in unimportant things. 笨蛋, 蠢货. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ˈair hostess, air hostesses.
An **air hostess** is a woman who looks after passengers in an aircraft. 空中小姐, 飞机女服务员. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈairing cupboard, airing cupboards.
An **airing cupboard** is a warm cupboard where you put clothes or towels, to make sure they are completely dry. (可以使存放的衣服保持干燥的)晾干橱, 暖柜. N-COUNT BRITISH

air·less /ˈeələs/.
If a place is **airless**, there is no fresh air in it. 不通风的, 没有新鲜空气的. ❖ *...a dark, airless room.* 一间黑乎乎不通风的房间. ADJ-GRADED

air·lift /ˈeəlɪft/ **airlifts, airlifting, airlifted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **airlift** is an operation to move people, troops, or goods by air, especially in a war or when land routes are closed. (尤其在战时或陆路不通时)空运(人、军队或物资). ❖ *...an airlift of food, medicines and blankets.* 食品、药物和毛毯的空运. N-COUNT
2 If people, troops, or goods **are airlifted** somewhere, they are carried by air, especially in a war or when land routes are closed. (战时或陆路不通时)(被)空运. ❖ *The injured were airlifted to hospital in Prestwick.* 伤者被空运到普雷斯蒂克医院. VB be V-ed adv/prep Also V n

air·line /ˈeəlaɪn/ **airlines.** ♦♦♦♦◇
An **airline** is a company which provides regular services carrying people or goods in aeroplanes. (提供定期航班的)航空公司. N-COUNT

air·lin·er /ˈeəlaɪnə/ **airliners.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **airliner** is a large aeroplane that is used for carrying N-COUNT

passengers. 客机.

A

air·lock /ˈeəlɒk/ **airlocks**; 又拼作 **air lock**.

An **airlock** is a compartment between places which do not have the same air pressure, for example in a spacecraft or submarine. 压差隔离室, 密封舱(如在宇宙飞船或潜水艇上). N-COUNT

air·mail /ˈeəmeɪl/.

Airmail is the system of sending letters, parcels, and goods by air. 空邮, 航空邮递. ❖ *...an airmail letter.* 一封航空信. *Goods are generally shipped by airmail.* 货物通常用空运邮递. N-UNCOUNT

air·man /ˈeəmæn/ **airmen**. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **airman** is a man who serves in his country's air force. (空军) 飞行员. N-COUNT

air·plane /ˈeəpleɪn/ **airplanes**. ♦♦◇◇◇

An **airplane** is a vehicle with wings and one or more engines that enable it to fly through the air. The usual British word is **aeroplane**. 飞机. [英] 一般作aeroplane. N-COUNT AMERICAN

air·play /ˈeəpleɪ/.

The **airplay** which a piece of popular music receives is the number of times it is played on the radio. (无线电台的)流行音乐的播放. N-UNCOUNT

air·port /ˈeəpɔːt/ **airports**. ♦♦♦♦◇

An **airport** is a place where aircraft land and take off, which has buildings and facilities for passengers. 飞机场(有飞机起飞降落及为旅客服务的设施). N-COUNT

ˈair power; 又拼作 **airpower**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A nation's **air power** is the strength of its air force. (国家的)空中力量. ❖ *The U.S. says it will use air power to protect the peacekeepers.* 美国说将利用空中力量保护维和人员. N-UNCOUNT

ˈair raid, air raids. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **air raid** is an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped. 空袭. ❖ *The war began with overnight air raids on Baghdad and Kuwait.* 战争以对巴格达和科威特进行的通宵空袭开始. *...an underground air raid shelter.* 地下防空掩蔽所. N-COUNT

ˈair rifle, air rifles.

An **air rifle** is a rifle which fires using air pressure. 气枪. N-COUNT

air·ship /ˈeəʃɪp/ **airships**. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **airship** is an aircraft that consists of a large balloon filled with gas with a compartment underneath for passengers. (由巨大的气球带着乘客座舱的)飞船, 飞艇. N-COUNT

air·show /ˈeəʃəʊ/ **airshows**; 又拼作 **air show**.

An **airshow** is an event at which aeroplane pilots entertain spectators by performing skilful manoeuvres in the sky. 空中特技表演, 特技飞行表演. N-COUNT

air·space /ˈeəspeɪs/; 又拼作 **air space**.

A country's **airspace** is the part of the sky that is over that country and is considered to belong to it. (国家的)领空, 空域. ❖ *They left Colombian airspace.* 他们飞离了哥伦比亚的领空. N-UNCOUNT

air·speed /ˈeəspiːd/ **airspeeds**; 又拼作 **air speed**.

An aircraft's **airspeed** is the speed at which it travels through the air. (飞机的)空速. N-COUNT

ˈair strike, air strikes. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **air strike** is an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped. 空中打击, 空袭. ❖ *A senior defence official said last night that they would continue the air strikes.* 一个高级国防部官员昨天晚上说, 他们将继续空袭. N-COUNT

air·strip /ˈeəstrɪp/ **airstrips**. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **airstrip** is a stretch of land which has been cleared so that aircraft can take off and land. (为飞机起落开辟的)飞机跑道. ❖ *We landed on a grass airstrip.* 我们在一条草地跑道上降落. N-COUNT

air·tight /ˈeətaɪt/.

If a container is **airtight**, its lid fits so tightly that no air can get in or out. (容器等)密封的, 气密的. ADJ

ˈair time; 又拼作 **airtime**.

The **airtime** that something gets is the amount of television or radio time that is spent on it. (某事物得到的)广播时间. ❖ *Even the best women's teams get little air time.* 即使是最好的女子球队, 她们得到的广播时间也很少. *They devoted their entire airtime to covering the storm.* 他们把所有的广播时间都用来报道那场风暴. N-UNCOUNT

ˌair-to-ˈair.

Air-to-air combat is a battle between military aeroplanes where rockets or bullets are fired at one aeroplane from another. 空对空的(指飞机之间以导弹或子弹射击的战斗). ❖ *...air-to-air missiles.* 空对空导弹. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌair traffic conˈtrol.

1 **Air traffic control** is the activity of controlling aircraft by radio from the ground in order to avoid collisions, especially when the aircraft are landing or taking off. 空中交通管制, 航空调度. ❖ *...the nation's overburdened air-traffic-control system.* 该国家负荷过重的空中交通管制系统. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Air traffic control** is the group of people on the ground who control aircraft by radio in order to avoid collisions. (地面上的)空中交通管制人员, 航空调度组. N-COLL-UNCOUNT

ˌair traffic conˈtroller, air traffic controllers. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **air traffic controller** is someone whose job is to control aircraft by radio from the ground in order to avoid collisions. (地面上的)空中交通管制员, 航空调度员. N-COUNT

air·waves /ˈeəweɪvz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone says something over the **airwaves** or on the **airwaves**, they say it on the radio or television. 无线电波; (无线电或电视)广播. N-PLURAL JOURNALISM

air·way /ˈeəweɪ/ **airways**. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Airways** is used in the name of some airlines. 航空公司. ❖ *...British Airways.* 英国航空公司.

2 A person's **airways** are the passages from their nose and mouth down to their lungs, through which air enters and leaves their body. (人体的)呼吸通道, 气道. N-COUNT MEDICAL

air·woman /ˈeəwʊmən/ **airwomen**.

An **airwoman** is a woman who serves in her country's air force. (空军中的)女飞行员. N-COUNT

air·worthy /ˈeəwɜːði/.

If an aircraft is **airworthy**, it is safe to fly. (飞机等)适航的, 适合飞行的. ❖ *The mechanics try to keep the helicopters airworthy.* 技师尽力保持直升机适合飞行. ADJ-GRADED

airy /ˈeəri/ **airier, airiest**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a building or room is **airy**, it has plenty of fresh air inside. 通气的, 通风的, 空气流通的. ❖ *The bathroom has a light and airy feel.* 浴室有一种明亮通风的感觉. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can use **airy** to describe someone's behaviour when they are light-hearted and casual about things which some people take seriously. 轻松的, 漫不经心的, 无忧无虑的. ❖ *...an airy wave of his hand.* 他轻松的招手. ▲**airi·ly** /ˈeərɪli/ ❖ *'I'll be all right,' he said airily.* '我不会有事.' 他漫不经心地说. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ˌairy-ˈfairy.

If you describe someone's ideas as **airy-fairy**, you are criticizing them because you think they are vague, impractical, and unrealistic. (想法等)不着边际的, 不实际的, 不现实的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH

aisle /aɪl/ **aisles**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **aisle** is a long narrow gap that people can walk along between rows of seats in a public building such as a church, or between rows of shelves in a supermarket. (教堂、超级市场等的)过道, 走道, 通道. ❖ *...the frozen food aisle.* 冷冻食品部通道. N-COUNT

2 **The aisle** is used in expressions such as **walking down the aisle** to refer to the act of getting married. (走上教堂的过道)结婚. ❖ *He was in no hurry to walk down the aisle.* 他还不急于结婚. N-SING: the N

ajar /əˈdʒɑː/.

If a door is **ajar**, it is slightly open. (门窗)微开的. ❖ *He left the door ajar.* 他让门开着一条缝. ADJ: v-link ADJ

aka. ♦◇◇◇◇

aka is an abbreviation for 'also known as'; it is used especially when referring to a nickname or stage name. 绰号为, 又称. also known as的缩写形式. ❖ *...Stuart Leslie Goddard, aka Adam Ant.* 斯图尔特·莱斯利·戈达德, 绰号

亚当·蚂蚁.

akim·bo /ə'kɪmbəʊ/.
If you stand **arms akimbo**, you stand with your hands on your hips and your elbows pointing outwards. 两手叉腰(站着). PHR DATED

akin /ə'kɪn/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If one thing is **akin** to another, it is similar to it in some way. 同样的,类似的,近似的. ❖ *The journey will be more akin to air travel than to a conventional train.* 这次旅行更似坐飞机,而不是坐传统的火车. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n FORMAL

à la /'ɑː lɑː/. PHR-PREP
If you do something **à la** a particular person, you do it in the style or in the way that they would do it. 依照,按...的方式. ❖ *Choose a crisp, tailored dress à la Audrey Hepburn.* 挑选一套奥黛丽·赫本款式简单清爽、剪裁一流的时装.

ala·bas·ter /'æləbɑːstə, -bæs-/.
Alabaster is a white stone that is used for making statues, vases, and ornaments. (制作雕像、花瓶或装饰品的)雪花石膏. ❖ *...alabaster figures of maidens.* 雪花石膏少女雕像. N-UNCOUNT

à la carte /ˌɑː lɑː 'kɑːt/.
An **à la carte** menu in a restaurant offers you a selection of individually priced dishes for each course. (餐厅的菜单)每道菜分别定价的. ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *When eating à la carte, expect to pay £60 for two.* 若按每道菜分别定价的菜单点菜,两个人要花费60镑. ADV ADV after v

alac·rity /ə'lækrɪti/.
If you do something with **alacrity**, you do it quickly and eagerly. 敏捷,活泼,爽快. ❖ *I accepted with alacrity.* 我爽快地接受了. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

alarm /ə'lɑːm/ **alarms, alarming, alarmed.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Alarm** is a feeling of fear or anxiety that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen. 惊慌,惊恐,惊惧. ❖ *She sat up in alarm.* 她惊恐地坐了起来. *The moves reflect growing alarm over recent events.* 这些行动反映了人们对近来事态的惊惧正在增加. N-UNCOUNT
2 If something **alarms** you, it makes you afraid or anxious that something unpleasant or dangerous might happen. 使惊恐. VB V n ◢ **alarmed** ❖ *They should not be too alarmed by the press reports.* 他们不应对新闻报道太惊恐. *The Americans are alarmed at this prospect.* 美国人对这种前景感到很恐惧. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **alarm·ing** ❖ *...the alarming increase in crime.* 犯罪数字惊人的增加. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **alarm·ing·ly** ❖ *...the alarmingly high rate of heart disease.* 令人又惊又惧的心脏病高发病率. ADV-GRADED
3 An **alarm** is an automatic device that warns you of danger, for example by ringing a bell. 警报器,警钟. ❖ *He heard the alarm go off.* 他听见警报器响了. *...an extremely sophisticated alarm system.* 一种极复杂的警报系统. N-COUNT
4 An **alarm** is the same as an **alarm clock**. 同alarm clock. N-COUNT
5 ➛ 又见 **burglar alarm, false alarm, fire alarm.**
6 If you say that something sets **alarm bells** ringing, you mean that it makes people feel worried or concerned about something. 警报,危险信号. ❖ *Alarm bells are beginning to sound at Westminster.* 英国议会已开始有了警觉. PHR
7 If you **raise the alarm** or **sound the alarm**, you warn people of danger. 发出警报,报警,敲响警钟. ❖ *A neighbour raised the alarm after hearing the shots.* 一个邻居听到枪声后就报了警. PHR

a'larm clock, alarm clocks.
An **alarm clock** is a clock that you can set to make a noise so that it wakes you up at a particular time. 闹钟. ❖ *I set my alarm clock for 4.30.* 我把闹钟调校在4点半. N-COUNT

alarm·ist /ə'lɑːmɪst/.
You use **alarmist** to describe someone or something that causes unnecessary fear or anxiety. 大惊小怪的、杞人忧天的. ❖ *The change is not as dramatic as some of the more alarmist reports would have us believe.* 变化没有像一些令人更忧心的报告所表述的那样剧烈. ADJ-GRADED

alas /ə'læs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
You use **alas** to say that you think that the facts you are talking about are sad, unfortunate, or regrettable. (表示悲伤、不幸或可惜的叹息声)唉,哎呀. ❖ *Alas, it's not that simple.* 哎呀,这可没有那么简单. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

al·ba·tross /'ælbətrɒs, AM -trɔːs/ **albatrosses.**
1 An **albatross** is a very large black and white seabird. 信天翁(一种黑白色的大海鸟). N-COUNT
2 If you describe something or someone as an **albatross** around your neck, you mean that they cause you great problems from which you cannot escape. (不可摆脱的)沉重负担,(压在身上的)大问题. ❖ *Privatization could become a political albatross for the ruling Tories.* 私有化会成为执政的保守党的一大政治负担. N-COUNT

al·be·it /ɔːl'biːɪt/. ♦♦◇◇◇
You use **albeit** to introduce a fact or comment which reduces the force or significance of what you have just said. 虽然,即使. ❖ *Charles's letter was indeed published, albeit in a somewhat abbreviated form.* 查尔斯的信确实被发表了,不过被删掉了一些内容. ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS FORMAL

al·bi·no /æl'biːnəʊ, AM -'baɪn-/ **albinos.**
An **albino** is a person or animal with very white skin, white hair, and pink eyes. (人或动物)白化病患者. N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...albino deer.* 得白化病的鹿. ADJ ADJ n

al·bum /'ælbəm/ **albums.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 An **album** is a CD, record, or cassette with about an hour's worth of music on it, usually in several different tracks. 音乐专集(光碟、唱片或卡式磁带). ❖ *...Terence Trent D, Arby's new album 'Symphony Or Damn'.* 特雷西·特伦德·阿贝的音乐新专集《要交响乐或什么都不要》. N-COUNT
2 An **album** is a book in which you keep things such as photographs or stamps that you have collected. 集邮本;相册;纪念册. ❖ *Theresa showed me her photo album.* 特雷莎给我看她的相册. N-COUNT

al·bu·min /'ælbjumɪn, AM æl'bjuːmɪn/.
Albumin is a protein that is found in blood plasma, egg white, and some other substances. (血清中的)清蛋白,白蛋白. N-UNCOUNT

al·che·my /'ælkəmi/.
1 **Alchemy** was a form of chemistry studied in the Middle Ages, which was concerned with trying to discover ways to change ordinary metals into gold. (中世纪的)炼金术. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **al·chemi·cal** /æl'kemɪkəl/ ❖ *...alchemical experiments.* 炼金术试验. ADJ ADJ n ◢ **al·che·mist** /'ælkəmɪst/, **alchemists.** An **alchemist** was a person who practised alchemy. 炼金术士. N-COUNT
2 **Alchemy** is the power to change or create things in a way which seems mysterious or magical. (改变或创造事物的)魔力. ❖ *By some mysterious alchemy it was hoped to fulfil all three objectives.* 依靠一些神秘的魔力希望全部达到这三个目标. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

al·co·hol /'ælkəhɒl, AM -hɔːl/ **alcohols.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 Drinks that can make people drunk, such as beer, wine, and whisky, can be referred to as **alcohol**. (啤酒、葡萄酒和威士忌等)酒精饮料,酒. ❖ *Do either of you smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol?* 你们两位中哪一个吸烟或饮酒? N-UNCOUNT
2 **Alcohol** is a colourless liquid that is found in drinks such as beer, wine, and whisky. It is also used in products such as perfumes and cleaning fluids. 酒精. N-VAR

al·co·hol·ic /ˌælkə'hɒlɪk, AM -'hɔːl-/ **alcoholics.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **alcoholic** is someone who cannot stop drinking large amounts of alcohol, even when this is making them ill. 酗酒者,贪杯者,酒鬼. N-COUNT ◢ **al·co·hol·ism** /'ælkəhɒlɪzəm/ ❖ *His sister died two years ago as a result of alcoholism.* 他的姐姐两年前因酒精中毒去世. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Alcoholic** drinks contain alcohol. 含酒精的. ADJ-GRADED

al·cove /'ælkəʊv/ **alcoves.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **alcove** is a small area of a room which is formed by one part of a wall being built further back than the rest of the wall. 壁橱,凹室. N-COUNT

al den·te /æl 'denteɪ/.
If you cook pasta or a vegetable until it is **al dente**, you cook ADJ

A

A

it just long enough so that it is neither hard nor soft but is firm and slightly chewy. (意大利面食或蔬菜等)经得起咀嚼的,煮得不软不硬的.

al·der /ɔːldə/ **alders.**

An **alder** is a tree or shrub that grows in Northern temperate areas, often in damp places. It has cones, and its leaves have small points along the edges. (北温带区的)桤木. N-VAR

al·der·man /ɔːldəmən/ **aldermen.**

1 In the United States and Canada, an **alderman** is a member of the governing body of a city. (美国与加拿大的)市政参议员,市议员. N-COUNT; N-TITLE

2 In England and Wales, an **alderman** is a senior or honoured member of a local council. (英格兰与威尔士的)地方议会的资深议员或荣誉成员. N-COUNT; N-TITLE

ale /eɪl/ **ales.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Ale is the same as **beer**. 同beer. ◆ *...our selection of ales and spirits.* 我们精选的啤酒和烈性酒. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **ginger ale, real ale.**

alec /ælɪk/ **alecs.**

➡ 见 **smart alec.**

aleck /ælɪk/ **alecks.**

➡ 见 **smart alec.**

alert /əlɜːt/ **alerts, alerting, alerted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **alert**, you are paying full attention to things around you and are able to deal with anything that might happen. 提防的,警惕的. ◆ *We all have to stay alert.* 我们都必须保持警惕. *He had been spotted by an alert neighbour.* 他被一个警觉的邻居发现. ◢**alert·ness** ◆ *The drug improved mental alertness.* 这种药物改善思维的灵敏程度. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are **alert** to something, you are fully aware of it. 留神的,注意的. ◆ *The bank is alert to the danger.* 银行留意到这种危险了. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ to n

3 If you **alert** someone to a dangerous or unpleasant situation, you tell them about it. 使警觉,使注意(危险或令人不快的状况等). ◆ *He wanted to alert people to the activities of the group.* 他要人们警惕这个团体的活动. *I was hoping he'd alert the police.* 我正希望他会报警. VB; V n to n; V n

4 An **alert** is a situation in which people prepare themselves for something dangerous that might happen soon. 警戒,戒备,警报. ◆ *Due to a security alert, this train will not be stopping at Oxford Circus.* 由于安全警报,这列火车不在牛津广场站停. N-COUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **red alert.**

6 If soldiers or police are **on alert**, they are ready to deal with anything that may happen. (军人或警察)处于戒备状态,随时准备地. ◆ *Police have been put on alert.* 警察处于戒备状态. PHR

7 If you are **on the alert** for something, you are ready to deal with it if it happens. 随时准备的(地),随时注意的(地). ◆ *They want to be on the alert for similar buying opportunities.* 他们想随时注意类似的购物机会. PHR

A lev·el /eɪ levəl/ **A levels.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A levels are British educational qualifications which schoolchildren take when they are seventeen or eighteen years old. (英国中学生17或18岁时参加的)高级程度考试. ◆ *He left school with four A levels.* 他以高级程度考试四科及格的成绩完成中学教育. N-VAR

al·fal·fa /ælfælfə/.

Alfalfa is a plant that is used for feeding farm animals. The shoots that develop from its seeds are sometimes eaten as a vegetable. 紫花苜蓿(可用作牲畜饲料或蔬菜). N-UNCOUNT

al·fres·co /ælfreskəʊ/; 又拼作 **al fresco.**

An **alfresco** activity, especially a meal, takes place in the open air. (尤指用餐)在户外的,露天的. ◆ *...a wonderful al fresco breakfast.* 一顿令人愉快的户外早餐. ADJ; ADJ n

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *He came across the man shaving alfresco.* 他遇到了那个在户外刮胡须的人. ADV; ADV after v

al·gae /ældʒi, ælgaɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Algae is a type of plant with no stems or leaves that grows in water or on damp surfaces. 藻类,海藻. N-COLL-UNCOUNT

al·gal /ælgəl/.

Algal means relating to algae. 海藻的,藻类的. ◆ *...algal growth in the harbour.* 港口里生长的藻类. ADJ; ADJ n

al·ge·bra /ældʒɪbrə/.

Algebra is a type of mathematics in which letters are used to represent quantities. 代数. ◢**al·ge·bra·ic** /ˌældʒɪˈbreɪɪk/ ◆ *...algebraic equations.* 代数方程(式). N-UNCOUNT; ADJ; ADJ n

al·go·rithm /ælgərɪðəm/ **algorithms.**

An **algorithm** is a series of mathematical steps, especially in a computer programme, which will give you the answer to a particular kind of problem or question. (数学,尤指电脑程序的)算法;计算程序. N-COUNT

alia /eɪliə/.

➡ 见 **inter alia.**

ali·as /eɪliəs/ **aliases.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **alias** is a false name, especially one used by a criminal. 假名,化名(尤指罪犯用的). N-COUNT

2 You use **alias** when you are mentioning another name that someone, especially a criminal or an actor, is known by. 别名为...;(罪犯或演员)以...别名为人所知. ◆ *...Richard Thorp, alias Alan Turner.* 理查德·索普,别名艾伦·特纳. PREP

ali·bi /ælɪbaɪ/ **alibis.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you have an **alibi**, you can prove that you were somewhere else when a crime was committed. 不在犯罪现场. ◆ *The police had a suspect but he later proved to have an alibi.* 警方有一个犯罪嫌疑人,但后来他有不在现场的证据. N-COUNT

al·ien /eɪliən/ **aliens.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Alien** is used to describe someone or something that belongs to a different country, race, group, or culture. This use usually indicates disapproval, and is considered offensive by some people. (国籍、种族或文化)外国的,相异的(常有贬义,有人认为是冒犯). ◆ *They were opposed to what he described as the presence of alien forces in the region.* 他们反对他所说的外国势力存在于该区的情况. *...alone in an alien culture.* 单独处于异国文化中. ADJ; PRAGMATICS

2 An **alien** is someone who is not a legal citizen of the country in which they live. 外国人,侨民. ◆ *When war broke out, he was interned as an enemy alien.* 战争爆发时,他以敌国侨民身份被拘留. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS; LEGAL

3 If something is **alien** to you or to your normal feelings or behaviour, it is not the way you would normally feel or behave. (感情或行为等)不同的,不相容的,异己的. ◆ *Such an attitude is alien to most businessmen.* 这种态度与大多数生意人格格不入. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ to n

4 In science fiction, an **alien** is a creature from outer space. (科幻小说中)外星人. N-COUNT

al·ien·ate /eɪliəneɪt/ **alienates, alienating, alienated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **alienate** someone such as a friend or ally, you cause them to lose their friendly relationship or contact with you. 疏远,离间. ◆ *The government cannot afford to alienate either group.* 政府不能疏远两个集团中的任何一个. *Gambling was alienating me from anyone who'd ever loved me.* 赌博正使我疏远了曾经爱我的所有人. ◢**al·ien·at·ed** ◆ *He felt alienated from his peers.* 他感到与同辈的人疏远了. ◢**al·iena·tion** /ˌeɪliəˈneɪʃən/ ◆ *...her sense of alienation from the world.* 她被孤立于世界之外的感觉. VB; V n; V n from n; ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

alight /əlaɪt/ **alights, alighting, alighted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **alight**, it is burning. 燃烧的,点着的. ◆ *Several buildings were set alight.* 几幢建筑物着火了. ADJ; v n ADJ; v-link ADJ

2 If someone's eyes are **alight** or if their face is **alight**, the expression in their eyes or on their face shows that they are feeling a strong emotion such as excitement or happiness. (眼睛或面孔因兴奋或幸福等强烈感情)发亮的,闪着光的. ◆ *Her eyes were alight with a girlish enjoyment of life.* 她的眼里闪烁着少女对生活充满憧憬的光彩. ADJ; v-link ADJ

3 If a bird or insect **alights** somewhere, it lands there. (鸟或昆虫)降落,飞落,落在. ◆ *A thrush alighted on a branch of the pine tree.* 一只画眉飞落在松枝上. VB; LITERARY; V prep/adv

4 When you **alight** from a train, bus, or other vehicle, you get out of it after a journey. (从火车或汽车等交通工具 VB; FORMAL

上)下来. ❖ *Two men alighted from the vehicle.* 两个男子从车上下来. V prep/adv

5 If someone **alights** on something, they suddenly see it, think of it, or take an interest in it. 偶然遇到(或注意到), 偶然想到. ❖ *He would then suddenly alight on the tune he really wanted to play.* 他有时突然想起他要演奏的曲子. VB LITERARY V on/upon n

align /əˈlaɪn/ **aligns, aligning, aligned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **align** yourself with a particular group, you support them because you have the same political aim. 使结盟, 使与密切合作. ❖ *There have been signs that the prime minister is aligning himself with the liberals.* 有迹象表明, 首相正与自由主义者合作. ◢ **align·ment, alignments** ❖ *He refused to compromise the church by a particular political alignment.* 他拒绝用特殊的政治结盟危及教会利益. VB V pron-refl prep N-VAR

2 If you **align** something, you place it in a precise position in relation to something else. 对齐, (与...)排成一列, (与...)排成一直线. ❖ *Keep the rough edge of the fabric aligned with the raw edge of the piping.* 使织物的毛边与滚边的未加工边缘对齐. VB V-ed Also V n prep

align·ment /əˈlaɪnmənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **alignment** of something is its position in relation to something else or to its correct position. 对齐, 列队, 排成一列. ❖ *...the belief that there is a link between the alignment of the planets and events on the Earth.* 相信行星的排列与地球上发生的事件有关联. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **align**.

alike /əˈlaɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If two or more things are **alike**, they are similar in some way. 相似的, 类似的. ❖ *We looked very alike.* 我们的样子很相似. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...their assumption that all men and women think alike.* 他们对所有男人与女人思维方式相似的假设. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 You use **alike** after mentioning two or more people, groups, or things in order to emphasize that you are referring to both or all of them. (用于所提到的几样事物之后表示)相似地, 一样地, 以同样的程度. ❖ *The techniques are being applied almost everywhere by big and small firms alike.* 这种技术几乎到处都被大公司与小公司一样地应用. ADV n and n ADV PRAGMATICS

3 ➡ 又见 **look-alike**.

ali·mo·ny /ˈælɪməni, AM -məʊni/.

Alimony is money that a court of law orders someone to pay to their former wife or husband after they have got divorced. This money is sometimes paid in regular amounts and sometimes as a single large amount. (离婚后一方给另一方的)赡养费. N-UNCOUNT

alive /əˈlaɪv/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If people or animals are **alive**, they are living. 活着的, 存在的, 在世的. ❖ *They kept her alive on a life support machine.* 他们用生命维持机使她一直活着. ADJ v-link ADJ, keep n ADJ

2 If an activity, organization, or situation is **alive**, it continues to exist or function. (某种活动、机构或情况)继续存在的, 继续进行的. ❖ *The big factories are trying to stay alive by cutting costs.* 大工厂正采取降低成本的办法继续存活下去. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

3 If you say that someone or something is **alive and well**, you are emphasizing that they continue to survive. 还活着, 幸存的. ❖ *A Yorkshire farmer who went missing yesterday during a blizzard has been found alive and well.* 昨天在暴风雪中失踪的一个约克郡农民被发现还活着, 状况良好. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that someone or something is **alive and kicking**, you are emphasizing not only that they continue to survive, but also that they are very active. 还很活跃. ❖ *There are growing worries that the secret police may still be alive and kicking.* 人们越来越担心, 秘密警察可能还很活跃. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you say that someone seems **alive**, you mean that they seem to be very lively and to enjoy everything that they do. 有活力的, 有生气的. ❖ *I never expected to feel so alive in my life again.* 我从来没有指望我的生活又这么有活力. ADJ-GRADED

6 If a place is **alive** with something, there are a lot of people or things there and it seems busy or exciting. 热闹的, 活跃的, 有生气的. ❖ *The street was alive with the sounds of the soldiers.* 街道热闹起来, 到处是军人的声音. ADJ

7 If people, places, or events **come alive**, or something **brings** them **alive**, they start to be active or lively again after a quiet or dull period. (安静一阵以后)变得活跃、充满了生气. ❖ *... the songs of birds that bring the garden alive.* 使花园变得生机盎然的鸟鸣声. PHR

8 If a story or description **comes alive**, it becomes interesting, lively, or realistic. (故事或描写等)变得有趣, 变得生动, 变得写实. If someone or something **brings** it **alive**, they cause it to come alive. 使有趣, 使生动. PHR

9 If you are **alive** to a situation or problem, you are aware of it and realize how important it is. 注意到的, 意识到的. ❖ *He was fully alive to the danger represented by the movement.* 他完全意识到那个运动所代表的危险. ADJ v-link ADJ to n/wh

10 If you say that someone **will be eaten alive**, you mean that they will find it very difficult to deal with a group of people because they lack experience or confidence. (因缺少经验或信心等)难以应付局面, 被欺侮. ❖ *Sid would be eaten alive by the hardened criminals in the jail.* 锡德在狱中会被心狠手辣的囚犯们欺负. PHR INFORMAL

al·ka·li /ˈælkəlaɪ/ **alkalis.**

An **alkali** is a substance with a pH value of more than 7. Alkalis form chemical salts when they are combined with acids. 碱. ◢ **al·ka·line** ❖ *Many shrubs prefer a neutral or alkaline soil.* 许多灌木喜欢中性或碱性土壤. N-VAR ADJ-GRADED

all /ɔːl/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **all** to indicate that you are referring to the whole of a particular group or thing or to everyone or everything of a particular kind. 整个, 全部. ❖ *This anger twisted all his later relationships.* 这种愤怒扭曲了他以后所有的人际关系. *President Bush will need all his skill in the coming weeks to carry American public opinion with him.* 布什总统在未来的几个星期中需要使出他的全部招数使美国舆论对他有利. PREDET

➲ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *There is built-in storage space in all bedrooms.* 所有的卧室都有内置的储物隔间. DET

➲ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *He was told to pack up all of his letters and personal belongings.* 他被要求打点好全部个人信件和杂物. *He was talking to all of us.* 他正在跟我们全体人员讲话. QUANT

➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *I'd spent all I had, every last penny.* 我已用光了所有的钱, 一个便士也不剩. *Milk, oily fish and egg all contain vitamin D.* 牛奶、含油脂多的鱼与蛋全都含有维生素D. *We all admire professionalism and dedication.* 我们全都钦佩专业水准与献身精神. PRON

2 You use **all** to refer to the whole of a period of time. (一段时间)自始至终, 全部, 整个. ❖ *George had to cut grass all afternoon.* 乔治必须割整整一个下午的草. DET

➲ Also a predeterminer. 又作前位限定词. ❖ *She's worked all her life.* 她已工作了整整一辈子. *He was looking at me all the time.* 他一直在看着我. PREDET

3 You use **all** to refer to a situation or to life in general. (总称)一切, 整个情况. ❖ *All is silent on the island now.* 岛上现在一片安静. *All has not been well of late.* 近来不是所有情况都好. PRON

4 You use **all** to emphasize that something is completely true, or happens everywhere or always. 完全地, 整个地. ❖ *I got scared and I ran and left her all alone.* 我吓得跑了, 留下她独自一人. *...universities all round the world.* 全世界所有的大学. ADV ADV prep/adv PRAGMATICS

5 You use **all** at the beginning of a clause when you are emphasizing that something is the only thing that is important. (用于句首)一切...只是, 所有...只是. ❖ *All you ever want to do is go shopping!* 所有你想做的只是上街买东西! *All I could say was, 'I'm sorry'.* 所有我能讲的只是'对不起'. PRON PRAGMATICS

6 You use **all** in expressions such as **in all sincerity** and **in all probability** when you are emphasizing that you are DET PRAGMATICS

A

being sincere or that something is very probable. 极度的, 尽可能的(如in all sincerity极诚挚地, in all probability极可能地). ❖ *In all fairness he had to admit that she was neither dishonest nor lazy.* 公正地说, 他应当承认她并非不诚实, 也不懒惰.

7 **All** is used in structures such as **all the more** or **all the better** to mean even more or even better than before. 更其, 更加(如all the more更加多, all the better更加好). ❖ *The living room is decorated in pale colours that make it all the more airy.* 起居室被装修成淡淡的颜色, 更给人一种空气流通的感觉. ADV ADV the adv/adj-compar

8 You use **all** in expressions such as **seen it all** and **done it all** to emphasize that someone has had a lot of experience of something. (强调)全部, 完全(如seen it all完全见识到了, 都经历过了, done it all 都做过了, 全都会做). ❖ *Here's a man who has seen it all.* 终于有了一个什么都经历过的人. PRON PRAGMATICS

9 You use **all** in front of an adjective when you want to emphasize a quality that affects someone or something temporarily. (用在形容词前面, 强调当时的情况)极其, 很, 真是, 全然. ❖ *You've gone all chatty.* 你讲话真是饶舌. *He came over all dizzy when he stood up.* 他站起来时感到一阵头晕. ADV v-link ADV adj-graded PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

10 You say **above all** to indicate that the thing you are mentioning is the most important point. 最重要, 首先, 尤其是. ❖ *Above all, chairs should be comfortable.* 首先, 椅子应当舒适. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You use **after all** when introducing a statement which supports or helps explain something you have just said. (用于解释已讲的话)毕竟, 究竟. ❖ *I thought you might know somebody. After all, you're the man with connections.* 我想你可能认识什么要人, 你毕竟是个有各种关系的人. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 You use **after all** when you are saying that something you thought might not be true is in fact true. (表示原来认为是假的事情实际上是真的)终于, 终究. ❖ *The Social Democrats say they are ready after all to begin talks on joining a coalition government.* 社会民主党人说, 他们归根结底要就参加联合政府一事开始会谈. PHR

13 You use **and all** when you want to emphasize that what you are talking about includes the thing mentioned, especially when this is surprising or unusual. 连同, 包括(尤其是不寻常的事物). ❖ *He dropped his sausage on the pavement and someone's dog ate it, mustard and all.* 他把香肠掉在人行道上, 某人的狗把香肠连同芥末一起吃掉了. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 You use **at all** at the end of a clause to give emphasis in negative statements, conditional clauses, and questions. (在从句末尾,用以强调否定陈述、条件从句和问句)根本, 到底, 一点也. ❖ *Robin never really liked him at all.* 罗宾根本没有真正喜欢过他. *Surely if the woman had any decency at all, she'd have withdrawn at once.* 当然, 那女人如果有一点自爱的话, 本该立即离开的. *Are you dizzy at all?* 你到底是不是觉得眩晕? PHR PRAGMATICS

15 You use **of all** to emphasize the words 'first' or 'last', or a superlative adjective or adverb. 与first, last或最高级形容词或副词连用, 表示强调. ❖ *First of all, answer these questions.* 首先, 回答这些问题. *Now she faces her toughest task of all.* 她目前面对她最难办的任务. PHR PRAGMATICS

16 You use **of all** in expressions such as **of all people** or **of all things** when you want to emphasize someone or something surprising. (用于人或事物, 表示惊讶)竟然是. ❖ *One group of women, sitting on the ground, was singing, of all things, 'Greensleeves'.* 一组妇女坐在地上唱着, 唱的竟是《绿袖子》. PHR PRAGMATICS

17 You use **all** in expressions like **of all the cheek** or **of all the luck** to emphasize how angry or surprised you are at what someone else has done or said. (表示惊讶)竟有这样的(如of all the cheek竟这样不要脸, of all the luck竟然运气这么好). ❖ *Of all the lazy, indifferent, unbusinesslike attitudes to have!* 竟然会有这么懒惰、漠然、不认真的态度! PHR PRAGMATICS

18 You use **all of** before a number to emphasize how small or large an amount is. (用在数量前)实足, 不少于. ❖ *It took him all of 41 minutes to score his first goal.* 他进第一个球足足用了41分钟. PHR PRAGMATICS

19 You can say **that's all** at the end of a sentence when you are explaining something and want to emphasize how simple or brief your explanation is. (用在句末)只不过...罢了, 没有别的. ❖ *'Why do you want to know that?' he demanded.—'Just curious, that's all.'* '你为什么要知道这件事?' 他问道.—'只不过好奇罢了.' PHR PRAGMATICS

20 **In all** means in total. 总数, 合计, 总共. ❖ *In all some 15 million people live in the selected areas.* 总共约有1,500万人住在富人区. *Thirteen people in all had taken part in planning the murder.* 总共有13人参与策划了那次谋杀. PHR

21 You use **all in all** to introduce a summary or generalization. 总而言之, 一般说来. ❖ *All in all, it appeared that a pretty depressing summer awaited Jones.* 总之, 看来一个相当令人忧愁的夏天等待着琼斯. PHR PRAGMATICS

22 **All but** a particular person or thing means everyone or everything except that person or thing. 除了...都. ❖ *The general was an unattractive man to all but his most ardent admirers.* 除了最热心的仰慕者以外, 那位将军对所有的其他人来说, 都是一个毫无吸引力的人. *The plant will stand all but the worst winters out of doors.* 除了最冷的冬天以外这种植物都可以在户外越冬. PHR

23 You use **all but** to say that something is almost the case. 几乎, 差不多. ❖ *The concrete wall that used to divide this city has now all but gone.* 曾经分隔这个城市的混凝土墙如今几乎都被拆掉了. PHR

24 You use **for all** to indicate that the thing mentioned does not affect or contradict the truth of what you are saying. 尽管, 虽然. ❖ *For all its beauty, Prague could soon lose some of the individuality that the communist years helped to preserve.* 尽管布拉格十分美丽, 但她不久就可能丧失共产党年代里帮助保存下来的一些独特风貌. PHR PRAGMATICS

25 You use **for all** in phrases such as **for all I know**, and **for all he cares**, to emphasize that you don't know something or that something does not really matter to someone. (用在短语中for all I know和for all he cares中)不知道, 说不定, 全然不相干, 亦未可知. ❖ *They chose to decide that Margaret was lying, and for all I know or care, they were right.* 他们选择认定玛格丽特在撒谎, 说不定他们是正确的呢. PHR PRAGMATICS

26 If you **give** your **all**, you make the maximum effort possible. 尽最大的努力. PHR

27 If something such as an activity is a particular price **all in**, that price includes everything that is offered. (某项活动的花费)一切包括在内, 全包. ❖ *Dinner is about £25 all in.* 正餐所有费用包括在内大约25镑. PHR BRITISH

28 You use **all that** in statements with negative meaning when you want to weaken the force of what you are saying. (用于否定的陈述中减弱语气)那么, 如此. ❖ *It doesn't work out to all that much per hour.* 没有算出每个小时有那么多. *He said it would not be all that difficult to reach a peaceful conclusion to the conflict.* 他说要使冲突和平结束不会那么困难. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

29 You use **all very well** in structures where you are suggesting that you do not really approve of it or think that it is unreasonable. (表示不以为然)那倒是好, 固然是好. ❖ *It is all very well to urge people to give more to charity when they have less, but is it really fair?* 力劝收入很少的人给慈善事业更多的捐献, 固然是好, 但这样做真的很公平吗? PHR PRAGMATICS

30 **One and all** means everyone present or everyone in a particular group; an old-fashioned use. (旧式用法)每个人. ❖ *Being in charge of the National Health Service reforms did not endear you to one and all.* 负责国民保健制度改革的你不会受到每个人的欢迎. PHR DATED

31 You use **all** when you are talking about an equal score in a game. For example, if the score is three **all**, both players or teams have three points. (比赛得分)平(如three all 3平). ADV amount ADV

all- /ɔːl-/.

1 **All-** is used to form adjectives which describe something as consisting only of the thing mentioned or as having only COMB

the quality indicated. (构成形容词)全由…组成的, 完全是…的. ❖ *...an all-star cast.* 一个全明星的演员阵容. *It is often very hard to compare all-male and all-female jobs.* 比较全是男性从事的工作与全是女性从事的工作常常有很大困难.

2 **All-** is used to form adjectives which describe something as including or affecting everything or everyone. (构成形容词)包括一切的, 影响一切的. ❖ *Nursing a demented person is an all-consuming task.* 护理一个精神错乱的人是一项极其辛苦的任务. *There are no all-embracing EC directives on race equality.* 在种族平等的问题上, 没有无所不包的欧洲共同体的指示. COMB

3 **All-** is used to form adjectives which describe something as being suitable for or including all types of a particular thing. (构成形容词)适合或包括各种形式的. ❖ *...an all-party government.* 一个由所有政党组成的政府. *...jeans, the all-purpose denim trousers.* 牛仔裤, 这种所有场合都可以穿的粗斜纹棉布裤. COMB

Allah /ˈælə, ˈælɑː/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Allah is the name of God in Islam. (伊斯兰教真主的名称)安拉, 阿拉. N-PROPER

ˌall-Aˈmerican. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as an **all-American** boy or girl, you mean that they seem to have all the typical qualities that are valued by ordinary Americans, such as good looks and patriotism. 具有典型美国特征的. ❖ *A wholesome all-American family.* 循规蹈矩的典型美国家庭. ADJ: ADJ n

al·lay /əˈleɪ/ **allays, allaying, allayed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **allay** someone's fears or doubts, you stop them feeling afraid or doubtful. (使恐惧、怀疑)减轻, 减少. VB: V n FORMAL

ˌall ˈclear.
1 **The all clear** is a signal that a dangerous situation, for example an air raid, has ended. 解除警报信号. ❖ *The all clear was sounded about 10 minutes after the alert was given.* 警报发出大约10分钟后响起了解除警报的信号. N-SING the N
➩ Someone can say **'all clear'** as a signal that a dangerous situation has ended. 解除警报. CONVENTION
2 If someone in authority gives you **the all clear**, they give you permission to continue with a plan or activity, usually after a problem has been sorted out. (尤指困难解决后)允许继续(某项计划或活动). ❖ *I hope to be given the all clear to resume playing when I see the specialist in three weeks.* 我希望过三个星期见了专家以后会被允许继续打球. N-SING the N

ˈall-comers.
➠ 见 **comers.**

al·le·ga·tion /ˌælɪˈgeɪʃən/ **allegations.** ♦♦♦◇◇
An **allegation** is a statement saying that someone has done something wrong. (关于某人做了坏事的)断言, 指证, 宣称, 陈述, 说法. ❖ *The company has denied the allegations.* 公司已经否认了这种说法. *...allegations of brutality and theft.* 关于暴行与盗窃的指证. N-COUNT

al·lege /əˈledʒ/ **alleges, alleging, alleged.** ♦♦♦♦◇
If you **allege** that someone has done something wrong, you say it but do not prove it. (在不提出证明的情况下)声称, 指证, 断言. ❖ *She alleged that there was rampant drug use among the male members of the group.* 她声称该团体的男性成员中使用毒品的情况十分猖獗. *The accused is alleged to have killed a man.* 被告被指证杀了一个男人. *It was alleged that the restaurant discriminated against black customers.* 据称这家饭店歧视黑人顾客. VB FORMAL V that be V-ed to-inf it be V-ed that Also V with quote
◢ **al·leged** ❖ *They have begun a hunger strike in protest at the alleged beating.* 他们开始绝食, 抗议所说的拷打事件. ADJ: ADJ n
◢ **al·leg·ed·ly** /əˈledʒɪdli/ ❖ *His van allegedly struck the two as they were crossing a street.* 据称, 他的货车撞了这两个正在横穿过大街的人. ADV

al·le·giance /əˈliːdʒəns/ **allegiances.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **allegiance** is your support for and loyalty to a particular group, person, or belief. (向某一集团、个人或信仰)忠诚, 效忠. ❖ *My allegiance to Kendall and his company ran deep.* 我对肯德尔及他的公司忠心耿耿. N-VAR

al·le·go·ry /ˈælɪgəri, AM -gɔːri/ **allegories.**
An **allegory** is a story, poem, or painting in which the characters and events are symbols of something else. Allegories are often moral, religious, or political. (以故事、诗歌或绘画为形式、以道德、宗教或政治为内容的)寓言. ❖ *The book is a kind of allegory of Latin American history.* 这部书是关于拉丁美洲历史的一种寓言故事. N-COUNT
◢ **al·le·gori·cal** /ˌælɪˈgɒrɪkəl, AM -ˈgɔːr-/ ❖ *...the allegorical interpretation of scripture.* 对《圣经》经文寓言式的诠述. ADJ-GRADED

ˌall-emˈbracing.
Something that is **all-embracing** includes or affects everyone or everything. 包罗万象的, 总括的, 兼容的. ❖ *His hospitality was instantaneous and all-embracing.* 他的盛情即时显露, 无微不至. ADJ-GRADED

al·ler·gen /ˈælədʒen/ **allergens.**
An **allergen** is a substance that causes an allergic reaction. 变应原, 变态反应原, 致敏原. N-COUNT

al·ler·gic /əˈlɜːdʒɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **allergic** to something, or have an **allergic** reaction to something, you become ill or get a rash when you eat it, smell it, or touch it. 过敏的, 患过敏症的. ADJ

al·ler·gy /ˈælədʒi/ **allergies.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If you have a particular **allergy**, you become ill or get a rash when you eat, smell, or touch something that does not normally make people ill. (在吃、闻或接触某些东西后感到不舒服或出皮疹的)过敏. ❖ *Allergy to cats is one of the commonest causes of asthma.* 对猫过敏是哮喘最普通的诱因. *...food allergies.* 食物过敏. N-VAR

al·le·vi·ate /əˈliːvieɪt/ **alleviates, alleviating, alleviated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **alleviate** pain, suffering, or an unpleasant condition, you make it less intense or severe. 使(痛苦或不舒服)减轻、缓和. ❖ *...the problem of alleviating mass poverty.* 减轻群众贫困的问题. VB FORMAL V n
◢ **al·le·via·tion** /əˌliːviˈeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the alleviation of the refugees' misery.* 减轻难民的苦难. N-UNCOUNT

al·ley /ˈæli/ **alleys.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **alley** is a narrow passage or street with buildings or walls on both sides. (两边有墙的)小路, 巷. N-COUNT
➠ 又见 **blind alley, bowling alley.**

alley·way /ˈæliweɪ/ **alleyways.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **alleyway** is the same as an **alley**. 同alley. N-COUNT

al·li·ance /əˈlaɪəns/ **alliances.** ♦♦♦♦◇
An **alliance** is a relationship in which different countries, political parties, or organizations work together for some purpose. (国家、政党或组织的)结盟, 联盟. You can also refer to the group that is formed in this way as an **alliance**. 同盟, 联盟. ❖ *The two parties were still too much apart to form an alliance.* 这两个党分歧还是太大, 不能组成联盟. *...a movement of professionals in alliance with progressive businessmen and politicians.* 专业人士与改革派商人和政客结盟的动向. N-VAR

al·lied /ˈælaɪd, AM əˈlaɪd/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Allied** forces or troops are armies from different countries who are fighting on the same side in a war. (战争中的军队)同盟的, 联合的. ❖ *They're backed by allied warplanes and tanks.* 他们得到盟军战机和坦克的支援. ADJ: ADJ n
2 **Allied** countries, political parties, or groups are united by a formal agreement. (国家、政党或团体)协约的, 同盟的, 联合的. ❖ *...forces from three allied nations.* 三个同盟国的军队. *...a think-tank allied to the right wing of the Democratic Party.* 与民主党右翼结盟的一个智囊团. ADJ: ADJ n, v-link ADJ to n
3 If one thing or group is **allied** to another, it is related to it because the two things have particular qualities or characteristics in common. (由于共同的特征与特性)联结在一起的, 关联的, 有亲缘关系的. ❖ *...lectures on subjects allied to health, beauty and fitness.* 演讲的题目与健康、美容和健美有关. *...doctors, and allied medical professionals.* 医生及其有关的医疗专门人员. ADJ: v-link ADJ to/with n, ADJ n
4 Something that is **allied** to another thing occurs with the other thing. (一个事物与另一个事物)连带在一起发生的. ❖ *...a disastrous rise in interest rates allied with a stock market slump.* 与股票市场暴跌连带发生的灾难性利 ADJ: v-link ADJ to/with n

率上涨.

A 5 ➡ 又见 ally.

al·li·ga·tor /ˈælɪgeɪtə/ **alligators.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **alligator** is a large reptile with short legs, a long tail and very powerful jaws. (短腿、长尾和嘴巴有力的)短吻鳄. N-COUNT

2 **Alligator** boots and bags are made from the skin of an alligator. (靴子和提包等)鳄鱼皮的. ADJ

ˌall-inˈclusive.

All-inclusive is used to indicate that a price, especially the price of a holiday, includes all the charges and all the services offered. (价格, 尤指假日旅游价格)全包的, 费用全算在内的. ❖ *...an all-inclusive two-week holiday.* 包括一切费用的两星期假日旅游. ADJ

al·lit·era·tion /əˌlɪtəˈreɪʃən/ **alliterations.**

Alliteration is the use in speech or writing of several words close together which all begin with the same letter or sound. 头韵, 头韵法(指讲话或文章中相近的几个词用相同的字母或读音开头). N-VAR TECHNICAL

al·lo·cate /ˈæləkeɪt/ **allocates, allocating, allocated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If one item or share of something **is allocated** to a particular person or for a particular purpose, it is given to that person or used for that purpose. (被)分配, (被)分派. ❖ *Tickets are limited and will be allocated to those who apply first.* 入场券数量有限, 谁先申请就分配给谁. *The 1985 federal budget allocated $7.3 billion for development programmes.* 在1985年, 联邦预算给开发计划分配了73亿美元. *Our plan is to allocate one member of staff to handle appointments.* 我们计划分派一名工作人员处理约谈事宜. ◢ **al·lo·ca·tion** /ˌæləˈkeɪʃən/ **allocations** ❖ *His sons quarrelled bitterly over the allocation of family resources.* 他的几个儿子为家庭财产的分配问题争吵得很厉害. *The aid allocation for Pakistan was still under review.* 对巴基斯坦的援款份额还在审议之中. VB; be V-ed to n; V n for/to n; V n to-inf; Also V n n, V n; N-VAR

al·lot /əˈlɒt/ **allots, allotting, allotted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **is allotted** to someone, it is given to them as their share. (作为份额)(被)分配(给某人). ❖ *The seats are allotted to the candidates who have won the most votes.* 这些席位被分给得到最多选票的候选人. *We were allotted half an hour to address the committee.* 我们分到半个小时在委员会上发言. ◢ **al·lot·ment, allotments** ❖ *His meager allotment of gas had to be saved for emergencies.* 他分配到的极少量汽油只能省下来以备不时之需. VB usu passive; be V-ed to n; be V-ed n; N-COUNT

al·lot·ment /əˈlɒtmənt/ **allotments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In Britain, an **allotment** is a small area of land which a person rents to grow vegetables on. (英国租给个人种的)菜园子, 小块园地. N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 allot.

ˌall-ˈout. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **all-out** to describe actions that are carried out in a very energetic and determined way, using all the resources available. 竭力的, 极度的, 全力的. ❖ *...an all-out effort to bring the fire under control.* 全力以赴控制火势. ADJ ADJ n

➢ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *We will be going all out to ensure it doesn't happen again.* 我们将尽全力保证这样的事不再发生. ADV ADV after v

al·low /əˈlaʊ/ **allows, allowing, allowed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone **is allowed** to do something, it is all right for them to do it and they will not get into trouble. (被)允许, (被)准许, (被)容许. ❖ *The children are not allowed to watch violent TV programmes.* 不允许小孩子看暴力电视节目. *They will be allowed home.* 他们将被准许回家. *Smoking will not be allowed.* 不准吸烟. VB; be V-ed to-inf; be V-ed adv/prep; be V-ed

2 If you **are allowed** something, you are given permission to have it or are given it. (被)准许(接受或保有某物). ❖ *Gifts like chocolates or flowers are allowed.* 允许接受巧克力或鲜花之类的礼物. *He should be allowed the occasional treat.* 应该允许他参加偶尔的宴请. VB; be V-ed; be V-ed n; Also V n n

3 If you **allow** something to happen, you do not prevent it. 允许, 许可, 不阻止(某事发生). ❖ *He won't allow himself to fail.* 他不会眼看着自己失败. *If the soil is allowed to dry out the tree could die.* 如果任凭土壤干下去, 树就会死亡. VB; V n to-inf

4 If something **allows** something to happen, it gives the opportunity for it to happen. 允许, 给...提供机会. ❖ *The compromise will allow him to continue his free market reforms.* 这种妥协将使他有机会继续自由市场的改革. *This would allow more effective planning.* 这将给更有效的规划提供良机. VB; V n to-inf; V n; Also V n n

5 If you **allow** a particular length of time or a particular amount of something for a particular purpose, you include it in your planning. 容许给予, 酌留, 酌加, 酌减(时间等). ❖ *Please allow 28 days for delivery.* 请留出28天运货时间. *Allow about 75ml (3fl oz) per six servings.* 每用6次, 酌减75毫升(合3液盎司). VB; V n for/per n; Also V n

6 Some people say **'Allow me'** as a polite way of offering to do something for someone. (口语中自告奋勇做某事)让我来. ❖ *Allow me, Frau Bruckner.* 让我做吧, 勃鲁克纳夫人. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

7 Some people use **Allow me to...** as a way of introducing something that they want to say. 允许我(介绍某人或某事). ❖ *Allow me to introduce Dr Amberg.* 允许我介绍安伯格博士. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

➤ **allow for.**

If you **allow for** certain problems or expenses, you include some extra time or money in your planning so that you can deal with them if they occur. 考虑到, 顾及, 为...留有余地. ❖ *The Agency's budget simply did not allow for such a massive increase.* 这位代理商的预算完全没有考虑到这么大的增长. PHR-V; V P n

al·low·able /əˈlaʊəbəl/.

1 If people decide that something is **allowable**, they let it happen without trying to stop it. 可允许的, 正当的, 可承认的. ADJ

2 **Allowable** deductions or expenses are sums of money that are subtracted from your earnings before the amount of income tax that you have to pay is calculated. 合法的(税款减免额). ADJ TECHNICAL

al·low·ance /əˈlaʊəns/ **allowances.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **allowance** is money that is given to someone, usually on a regular basis, in order to help them pay for the things that they need. 津贴费, 补贴. ❖ *...the severe disablement allowance of £26.20 per week.* 严重残疾津贴每星期有26.20镑. N-COUNT

2 A child's **allowance** is money that is given to him or her every week or every month by his or her parents. The usual British term is **pocket money**. (孩子的)零用钱. [英]一般作pocket money. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 In Britain, your tax **allowance** is the amount of money that you are allowed to earn before you have to start paying income tax. (在英国)不需交所得税的收入, 免税额. N-COUNT

4 A particular type of **allowance** is an amount of something that you are allowed in particular circumstances. (容许的)限额, 定量. ❖ *Most of our flights have a baggage allowance of 44lbs per passenger.* 我们大多数航班容许的随身行李限额为每位旅客44磅. N-COUNT with supp

5 If you **make allowances** for something, you take it into account in your decisions, plans, or actions. 考虑到, 为...留有余地. ❖ *The raw exam results make no allowance for social background.* 考试的原始成绩不考虑考生的社会背景. PHR

6 If you **make allowances** for someone, you accept behaviour which you would not normally accept or deal with them less severely than you would normally, because of a problem that they have. 谅解, 体谅. PHR

al·loy /ˈælɔɪ/ **alloys.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **alloy** is a metal that is made by mixing two or more types of metal together. 合金. ❖ *Bronze is an alloy of copper and tin.* 青铜是铜与锡的合金. N-VAR

ˌall-ˈpowerful.

An **all-powerful** person or organization has the power to do anything they want. 权力极大的. ❖ *...the all-powerful labour unions.* 权力极大的工会组织. ADJ

ˌall-ˈpurpose.

You use **all-purpose** to refer to things that have lots of different ADJ ADJ n

A

uses or can be used in lots of different situations. 通用的，多用途的. ❖ *You can substitute all-purpose flour if you cannot find pastry flour.* 如果你找不到做糕点的面粉，可以用普通面粉代替.

,all 'right; 又拼作 **alright**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you say that someone or something is **all right**, you mean that you find them satisfactory or acceptable. 令人满意的，可以接受的. ❖ *I consider you a good friend, and if it's all right with you, I'd like to keep it that way.* 我把你当做好朋友，如果你觉得这样可以，我愿意保持下去. *'How was this school you attended?' – 'It was all right.'* '你上过的这所学校怎么样?' — '不错.' ADJ v-link ADJ

2 If you say that something happens or goes **all right**, you mean that it happens in a satisfactory or acceptable manner. 令人满意地，可以接受地. ❖ *Things have thankfully worked out all right.* 谢天谢地，情况结果不错. *'Can you walk all right?' the nurse asked him.* '你走路还行吗?' 护士问他. ADV ADV after v

3 If someone or something is **all right**, they are well or safe. 健康的；安全的. ❖ *All she's worried about is whether he is all right.* 她担心的就是他身体是否健康. *Are you feeling all right now?* 你现在感觉好了吗? ADJ v-link ADJ

4 You say **'all right'** when you are agreeing to something. (表示同意)是的，好吧. ❖ *'I think you should go now.' – 'All right.'* '我想你现在该走了.' — '好吧.' *'I'll explain later.' – 'All right then.'* '我以后再解释吧.' — '那好吧.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

5 You say **'all right?'** after you have given an instruction or explanation to someone to check that they have understood what you have just said, or that they agree with or accept it. (用于了解对方对自己刚说的话的反应)对不对? 行不行? 是不是? ❖ *Peter, you get half the fees. All right?* 彼得，你拿一半费用，行吗? *I'll see you tomorrow, all right?* 我明天见你，好不好? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

6 You say **'all right'** during a discussion to show that you understand something that someone has just said, and to introduce a statement that relates to it. (表示理解对方的话，并引进有关的话语)是这样，没关系. ❖ *I said there was no room in my mother's house, and he said, 'All right, come to my studio and paint.'* 我说我母亲的房子很挤，他就说：'没关系，到我画室来画吧.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

7 If someone in a position of authority says **'all right'**, and suggests talking about or doing something else, they are indicating that they want you to end one activity and start another. (表示结束一项活动，开始谈或做另一件事)好吧，就这样. ❖ *All right, boys and girls, let's meet again next week.* 好吧，小伙子们姑娘们，我们下星期再见. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

8 If you say that something is true **all right** or something will happen **all right**, you are emphasizing that there is no doubt that it is true or that it will happen. 肯定地，当然，无疑. ❖ *It's an isolated spot all right.* 那的确是一个与外界隔绝的场所. *I remember him all right.* 我当然记得他. PHR PRAGMATICS

,all-'rounder, all-rounders. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is an **all-rounder** is good at a lot of different skills, academic subjects, or sports. (在不同技术、学科或运动方面的)多面手，多才多艺的人，全能运动员. ❖ *I class myself as an all-rounder and a team man at heart.* 我在心里把自己归类为多面手和有团队精神的人. N-COUNT BRITISH

,all-'seater.

An **all-seater** stadium has enough seats for all the spectators who are in it, rather than having some areas where spectators stand to watch the match. (体育馆或运动场)全座位看台的. ADJ BRITISH

all-,singing, all-'dancing.

If you describe something new as **all-singing, all-dancing**, you mean that it is very modern and advanced. 非常现代的，非常先进的. ❖ *...an all-singing, all-dancing computer system.* 一个非常先进的电脑系统. ADJ ADJ n

all·spice /ˈɔːlspaɪs/.

Allspice is a powder used as a spice in cooking. (烹饪中用的)多香果粉. N-UNCOUNT

'all-star. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **all-star** cast, performance, or game is one which contains only famous or extremely good performers or players. (演员表、表演或比赛等)全明星的，全由名角组成的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

,all-'time. ◆◇◇◇◇

All-time is used when you are comparing all the things of a particular type that there have ever been. For example, if you say that something is the **all-time** best, you mean that it is the best thing of its type that there has ever been. 空前的，创纪录的，前所未有的. ❖ *The president's popularity nationally is at an all-time low.* 总统在全国的声望空前的低. ADJ ADJ n

al·lude /əˈluːd/ **alludes, alluding, alluded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **allude** to something, you mention it in an indirect way. 暗指，影射，间接提到. ❖ *She sometimes alluded to a feeling that she herself was to blame.* 她有时间接流露出她本人应该受到责备的情绪. VB FORMAL V to n

al·lure /əˈljʊə, AM əˈlʊr/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **allure** of something or someone is the pleasing or exciting quality that they have. 吸引力，诱惑力，魅力. ❖ *It's a game that has really lost its allure.* 这项比赛其实已经失去了吸引力. *...the captivating allure of Isabelle Adjani.* 伊莎贝尔·阿佳妮的迷人魅力. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **al·lur·ing** ❖ *...the most alluring city in South-East Asia.* 东南亚最令人向往的城市. ADJ-GRADED

al·lu·sion /əˈluːʒən/ **allusions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **allusion** is an indirect reference to someone or something. 提及，暗示. ❖ *This last point was understood to be an allusion to the long-standing hostility between the two leaders.* 最后一点被理解为暗示了这两位领袖之间长期存在的不合. N-VAR

al·lu·sive /əˈluːsɪv/.

Allusive speech, writing, or art is full of indirect references to people or things. (讲话、文章或艺术作品)暗示的，影射的，间接提到的. ADJ-GRADED

al·lu·vial /əˈluːviəl/.

Alluvial soils are left behind on land which has been flooded or where a river once flowed. (土壤等)冲积的，淤积的. ADJ TECHNICAL

ally, allies, allying, allied. The noun is pronounced /ˈælaɪ/. The verb is pronounced /əˈlaɪ/. 名词发音为 /ˈælaɪ/；动词发音为 /əˈlaɪ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A country's **ally** is another country that has an agreement to support it, especially in war. 盟国. ❖ *Washington would not take such a step without its allies' approval.* 华盛顿在没有盟国赞成的情况下不会采取这样的步骤. *Cuba has traditionally been a staunch ally of the Soviet Union.* 古巴历来是苏联坚定的盟国. N-COUNT with supp

2 **The Allies** were the armed forces that fought against Germany and Japan in the Second World War. (第二次世界大战中对德国和日本作战的)同盟国. N-PLURAL

3 If you describe someone as your **ally**, you mean that they help and support you, especially when other people are opposing you. 盟友，伙伴，助手. ❖ *She will regret losing a close political ally.* 她会为失去了一个密切的政治盟友而后悔. N-COUNT supp

4 If you **ally** yourself with someone or something, you give them your support. 联合，结合，支持. ❖ *He will have no choice but to ally himself with the new movement.* 他没有选择，只有支持这项新活动. VB V pron-refl with n

5 ➡ 又见 **allied**.

alma ma·ter /ˌælmə ˈmɑːtə, -ˈmeɪtə/ **alma maters.**

Your **alma mater** is the school or university which you went to. 母校. N-COUNT FORMAL

al·ma·nac /ˈɔːlmənæk/ **almanacs;** 又拼作 **almanack.**

An **almanac** is a book published every year which contains information about a variety of subjects, such as the dates of important events, or astronomical and astrological data. 年鉴，历书，天文历. N-COUNT

al·ma·nack /ˈɔːlmənæk/ **almanacks.**

➡ 见 **almanac.**

al·mighty /ɔːlˈmaɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **The Almighty** is another name for God. You can also refer to **Almighty God**. 上帝(亦作Almighty God). N-PROPER

A

2 People sometimes say **God Almighty** or **Christ Almighty** to express their surprise, anger, or horror. Some people are offended by this use. (表示惊奇、愤怒或恐怖)上帝啊, 天哪(有人认为有冒犯义). EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

3 **Almighty** means very serious or great in extent. 非常的, 极大的, 严重的. ❖ *I had the most almighty row with the waitress.* 我与女服务生大吵了一场. *I heard an almighty bang.* 我听见一声巨响. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n INFORMAL

al·mond /ˈɑːmənd/ **almonds.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Almonds are pale oval nuts. They are often used in cooking. 杏仁. N-VAR

al·most /ˈɔːlməʊst/. ♦♦♦♦♦

You use **almost** to indicate that something is not completely the case but is nearly the case. 几乎, 差不多. ❖ *The couple had been dating for almost three years.* 这对男女已经约会了差不多三年. *He was almost as tall as Pete.* 他几乎跟皮特一样高. *He contracted Spanish flu, which almost killed him.* 他被传染上西班牙流感, 差点就送了命. ADV ADV group ADV before v

alms /ɑːmz/.

Alms are gifts of money, clothes, or food to poor people. (钱、衣服或食品等)施舍, 救济物. N-PLURAL DATED

alms·house /ˈɑːmzhaʊs/ **almshouses.**

Almshouses are houses which were built and run by charities to provide accommodation for poor or old people who could not afford to pay rent. (慈善机构的)济贫院, 救济院, 老人收容院. N-COUNT

aloe vera /ˌæləʊ ˈvɪərə/.

Aloe vera is a substance that contains a lot of vitamins and minerals and is often used in lotions, creams, and ointments. (常用于药液、面霜和药膏中的)芦荟汁, 芦荟素. **Aloe vera** is also the name of the plant from which this substance is extracted. 芦荟植物. N-UNCOUNT

aloft /əˈlɒft, AM əˈlɔːft/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **aloft** is in the air or off the ground. 在空中, 离开地面, 在上. ❖ *They held their arms aloft before crowds of cheering well-wishers.* 对着向他们欢呼祝福的人群, 他们把手举在空中. ADV ADV after v LITERARY

alone /əˈləʊn/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you are **alone**, you are not with any other people. 单独的, 独自的. ❖ *He was all alone in the middle of the hall.* 他独自一人在大厅的中间待着. ADJ v-link ADJ

➭ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *She has lived alone in this house for almost five years now.* 她在这所房子里已单独住了差不多五年. ADV ADV after v

2 If one person is **alone** with another person, or if two or more people are **alone**, they are together, without anyone else present. 与(某人)独处的, 别无其他人的. ❖ *I couldn't imagine why he would want to be alone with me.* 我想不出为什么他要跟我单独在一起. *My brother and I were alone with Vincent.* 我的弟弟和我单独与文森特在一起. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If you say that you are **alone** or feel **alone**, you mean that nobody who is with you, or nobody at all cares about you. (感到)孤独的, 孤寂的. ❖ *Never in her life had she felt so alone, so abandoned.* 她一生中从没感到这么孤单和寂寞. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

4 You say that one person or thing **alone** does something when you are emphasizing that only one person or thing is involved. 只涉及一个人或一件事物. ❖ *You alone should determine what is right for you.* 只有你自己才能决定什么适合你. ADV n ADV PRAGMATICS

5 If you say that one person or thing **alone** is responsible for part of an amount, you are emphasizing the size of that part and the size of the total amount. 以自己独立的力量, 独自负责地. ❖ *The BBC alone is sending 300 technicians, directors and commentators.* 英国广播公司一家就派出了技师、导演和评论员共300名. ADV n ADV PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that someone or something is **alone** in doing something, you mean that they are the only person or thing that does it, and so are different from other people or things. 只有一个的, 唯一的, 独一无二的. ❖ *Am I alone in recognising that these two statistics have quite different implications?* 难道只有我一个人看出了这两种统计含义很不一样吗? ADJ v-link ADJ

➭ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Alone among the major candidates, Gaviria expressed a determination to continue the campaign.* 主要的候选人中只有格维利亚表示决心继续竞选. ADV ADV prep, n ADV

7 When someone does something **alone**, they do it without help from other people. 独自地, 靠自己的力量地, 在没有帮助的情况下. ❖ *Bringing up a child alone should give you a sense of achievement.* 独自把孩子抚养长大会给你一种成就感. ADV ADV after v

8 If you **go it alone**, you do something without any help from other people. 单独干. ❖ *I missed the stimulation of working with others when I tried to go it alone.* 当我试图单独干时, 我怀念那种与别人共事的兴奋感. PHR INFORMAL

➠ **leave** someone or something **alone**: 见 **leave**.

➠ **let alone**: 见 **let**.

along /əˈlɒŋ, AM əˈlɔːŋ/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you move or look **along** something such as a road, you move or look towards one end of it. 顺着, 循着. ❖ *Newman walked along the street alone.* 纽曼独自一人沿着街道走. *The young man led Mark Ryle along a corridor.* 那年轻人领着马克 · 赖尔在走廊里走. *I looked along the length of the building.* 我的目光从大楼的这边移到那边. PREP

2 If something is situated **along** a road, river, or corridor, it is situated in it or beside it. 沿着, 顺着...的边沿. ❖ *...houses built on piles along the river.* 沿河建在木桩上的房屋. *Along each wall stretched green metal filing cabinets.* 靠着每侧的墙都有一排绿色的金属档案柜. PREP

3 When someone or something moves **along**, they keep moving in a particular direction. 从一处到另一处, 向某一方向(移动). ❖ *He raised his voice a little, talking into the wind as they walked along.* 他稍稍提高了嗓门, 边走边顶着风讲话. *...traffic that moved along sluggishly.* 慢吞吞地向前移动的车流. ADV ADV after v

4 If you say that something is going **along** in a particular way, you mean that it is progressing in that way. (以某种方式)前进, 进展. ❖ *...the negotiations which have been dragging along interminably.* 无限地拖延着的谈判. *My life is going along nicely.* 我日子过得不错. ADV ADV after v

5 If you take someone or something **along** when you go somewhere, you take them with you. 随身一起, 带着. ❖ *This is open to women of all ages, so bring along your friends and colleagues.* 这项活动对所有年龄段的女性开放, 所以带上您的朋友和同事. *Wives will have to bring along their marriage certificate.* 太太们必须带上结婚证书. ADV ADV after v

6 If someone or something is coming **along** or is sent **along**, they are coming or being sent to a particular place. (与come或send等连用表示)到某一地方. ❖ *She invited everyone she knew to come along.* 她邀请所有她认识的人光临. *He had the material tested and sent along the results.* 他对材料进行了检查并送来了结果. ADV ADV after v

7 You use **along with** to mention someone or something else that is also involved in an action or situation. 一起, 一道. ❖ *The baby's mother escaped from the fire along with two other children.* 婴儿的母亲与另外两个儿童从火场中逃出来了. PHR-PREP

8 If something has been true or been present **all along**, it has been true or been present throughout a period of time. 一直, 始终. ❖ *I've been fooling myself all along.* 我始终在骗我自己. *She had been planning all along to leave Hungary.* 她一直在计划着离开匈牙利. PHR

9 ➠ **along the way**: 见 **way**.

along·side /əˌlɒŋˈsaɪd, AM -ˌlɔːŋ-/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If something is **alongside** something else, it is next to it. 在...旁边, 沿着...的边. ❖ *He crossed the street and walked alongside Central Park.* 他穿过街道, 沿着中央公园的边上走. *Much of the industry was located alongside rivers.* 许多工业都位于河流沿岸. PREP

➭ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He waited several minutes for* ADV ADV after v

a car to pull up alongside. 他等了几分钟，一辆汽车开过来停下了。

2 If you work **alongside** other people, you work in the same place and co-operate with them. 和...在一起(工作)。 PREP

3 If one thing exists or develops **alongside** another, the two things exist or develop together at the same time. 与...一起(存在、发展)。 ❖ *Her personal self-confidence will develop alongside her technique.* 随着技能的提高她的自信也会增进。 PREP

aloof /əˈluːf/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone is **aloof**, you are criticizing them because they do not like to socialize and are not very friendly towards other people. 冷漠的、冷淡的。 ❖ *He seemed aloof and detached.* 他似乎很冷漠,不闻不问。 ◢ **aloof·ness** ❖ *He had an air of aloofness about him.* 他带着一种冷漠的神情。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone stays **aloof** from something, they do not become involved with it. 不介入的, 抽离的, 超然的。 ❖ *The Government is keeping aloof from the controversy.* 政府保持中立,不介入争论。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ from n FORMAL

aloud /əˈlaud/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you say something, read, or laugh **aloud**, you speak or laugh so that other people can hear you. 大声地、出声地(使人能听得见)。 ❖ *Our father read aloud to us.* 父亲为我们高声朗读。 ADV ADV after v

2 If you **think aloud**, you express your thoughts as they occur to you, rather than thinking first and then speaking. 自言自语, 边想边说。 PHR

al·paca /ælˈpækə/.

Alpaca is a type of soft wool. 羊驼毛, 羊驼呢绒。 N-UNCOUNT

al·pha·bet /ˈælfəbet/ **alphabets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **alphabet** is a set of letters, usually presented in a fixed order, which is used for writing the words of a particular language or group of languages. (语言的)字母表, 全部字母。 ❖ *The modern Russian alphabet has 31 letters.* 现代俄语字母表有31个字母。 N-COUNT

al·pha·beti·cal /ˌælfəˈbetɪkəl/.

Alphabetical means arranged according to the normal order of the letters in the alphabet. 依字母顺序的。 ❖ *Their herbs and spices are arranged in alphabetical order.* 他们的草药和香料按字母顺序摆放。 ◢ **al·pha·beti·cal·ly** /ˌælfəˈbetɪkli/. ADJ ADJ n ADV

al·pine /ˈælpaɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Alpine means existing in or relating to mountains, especially the Alps. 高山的; (尤指)阿尔卑斯山的。 ❖ *...grassy, alpine meadows.* 长满草的高山牧场。 ADJ

al·pines /ˈælpaɪnz/.

Alpines are small flowering plants that grow high up on mountains and are sometimes grown in gardens. 高山植物(开小花)。 N-PLURAL

al·ready /ˌɔːlˈredi/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **already** to focus on the fact that something has happened, or that something had happened before the moment you are referring to. Speakers of British English use **already** with a perfect tense. Some speakers of American English use **already** with the simple past tense. 已经, 早已(英国英语中与动词完成时连用,美国英语中有时与动词一般过去时连用)。 ❖ *They had already voted for him at the first ballot.* 他们在第一轮投票时已投了他的票。 *They've spent nearly a billion dollars on it already.* 他们在这一项目上早已花费了接近十亿元。 *She says she already told the neighbors not to come over.* 她说已经告诉邻居不要过来。 ADV ADV before v, cl ADV

2 You use **already** to focus on the fact that a situation exists at this present moment or that it exists at an earlier time than expected. You use **already** after the verb 'be' or an auxiliary verb, or before a verb if there is no auxiliary. (用在系动词 be 或助动词的后面,没有助动词时用在动词的前面)已经。 ❖ *The authorities believe those security measures are already paying off.* 权威人士认为安全措施已经取得成效。 *He was already late for his appointment.* 他约会已经迟到了。 *She also tried to make a mockery of our already tarnished justice system.* 她还试图嘲笑我们那早已失去光彩的司法制度。 *Already, he has a luxurious, secluded villa.* 他已经拥有了一幢豪华而幽静的别墅。 ADV ADV before v, ADV with group

al·right /ˌɔːlˈraɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

➡ 见 **all right.**

Al·sa·tian /ælˈseɪʃən/ **Alsatians.**

An **Alsatian** is a large dog that is often used to guard buildings or by the police. 阿尔萨斯狼狗, 德国牧羊犬。 N-COUNT BRITISH

also /ˈɔːlsəʊ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You can use **also** to give more information about a person or thing, or to add another relevant fact. 而且, 也, 另外。 ❖ *... Patricia Becker, an author who also teaches macrobiotic cooking classes.* 帕特里夏·贝克尔是一个还从事长寿饮食法烹饪班教学的作者。 *He is an asthmatic who was also anaemic three months ago.* 他是个哮喘病人，三个月前还患了贫血症。 *She has a reputation for brilliance. Also, she is gorgeous.* 她因才华而出名,同时也明艳照人。 ADV ADV before v, ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

2 You can use **also** to indicate that something you have just said or implied about one person or thing is true of someone or something else. 同样, 而且, 也。 ❖ *Two adults were also killed and at least ten more people were wounded.* 两个成年人也被杀害,至少还有十多人受了伤。 *Not only cancer, but also heart and lung disease are influenced by smoking.* 不仅是癌症,心脏病和肺病都会受吸烟影响。 ADV ADV before v, ADV with group PRAGMATICS

'also-ran, also-rans.

If you describe someone as an **also-ran**, you mean that they have been or are likely to be unsuccessful in a contest; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(比赛、竞争中的)失败者, 落选者。 N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

al·tar /ˈɔːltə/ **altars.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **altar** is a holy table in a church or temple. (教堂或修道院内的)祭坛。 N-COUNT

al·ter /ˈɔːltə/ **alters, altering, altered.** ◆◆◆◇◇

If something **alters** or if you **alter** it, it changes. 改变, 变化。 ❖ *Little had altered in the village.* 村庄的变化很小。 *...genetically altered human reproductive cells.* 在遗传基因上已改变的人类生殖细胞。 ◢ **al·tera·tion** /ˌɔːltəˈreɪʃən/ **alterations** ❖ *...the structural alterations made to the house.* 对房子所作的结构上的变动。 V-ERG V V-ed Also V n N-VAR

al·ter·ca·tion /ˌɔːltəˈkeɪʃən/ **altercations.**

An **altercation** is a noisy argument or disagreement. 争论, 口角。 ❖ *A doorman at the club was involved in an altercation with a man.* 俱乐部的门卫与一个男子发生了争执。 N-COUNT FORMAL

ˌalter ˈego, alter egos.

1 Your **alter ego** is the other side of your personality from the one which people normally see. (人们通常看不见的)个性的另一面。 N-COUNT

2 You can describe the character that an actor usually plays on television or in films as his or her **alter ego**. (一个演员在电视或电影中常扮演的)角色。 N-COUNT

3 Your **alter ego** is a very close and intimate friend whose character is often the opposite of your own. (性格与自己常常相反的)好友, 密友, 知己。 N-COUNT

al·ter·nate, alternates, alternating, alternated. The verb is pronounced /ˈɔːltəneɪt/. The adjective is pronounced /ɔːlˈtɜːnət/. 动词发音为 /ˈɔːltəneɪt/; 形容词发音为 /ɔːlˈtɜːnət/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **alternate** two things, you keep using one then the other. 轮流做, 交替安排。 When one thing **alternates** with another, the first regularly occurs after the other. 轮流, 交替。 ❖ *I alternated between feeling freezing cold and boiling hot.* 我时而感到冰冷, 时而感到滚烫。 *Alternate layers of that mixture and eggplant.* 那种混合物与茄子一层隔一层地叠在一起。 *He went to the gym six days a week, alternating weight training with aerobics.* 他每星期有六天要去健身室, 交替进行负荷训练和有氧健身。 V-RECIP-ERG V between/with n V pl-n V n with n Also pl-n V

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词。 ❖ *They were streaked with alternate bands of colour.* 它们带有颜色相间的条纹。 ADJ ADJ n

◢ **al·ter·nate·ly** ❖ *He could alternately bully and charm people.* 他能够对人时而威吓, 时而甜言蜜语。 ◢ **al·ter·na·tion** /ˌɔːltəˈneɪʃən/ **alternations** ❖ *The alternation of sun and snow continued for the rest of our holiday.* 在我们假期的剩余时间里, 天气继续时晴时雪。 ADV N-VAR

A

2 If something happens on, for example, **alternate** days, it happens every two days, and does not happen on the days in between. (事件发生的日期)间隔的. ❖ *Lesley had agreed to Jim going skiing in alternate years.* 莱斯利答应吉姆每隔一年去滑雪一次. ADJ ADJ n

3 You use **alternate** to describe a different plan, idea, or system that can be used instead of the one in operation. 供选择的, 供替换的, 预备的. ❖ *His group was forced to turn back and take an alternate route.* 他的小组被迫折返, 沿另一条备选路线走. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN

,alternating 'current, alternating currents.
An **alternating current** is an electric current that continually changes direction as it flows. The abbreviation 'AC' is also used. 交流电. (缩略为AC). N-VAR

al·ter·na·tive /ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪv/ **alternatives.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If one thing is an **alternative** to another, the first can be found, used, or done instead of the second. 供替代的抉择, 选择的东西, 首选的事物. ❖ *New ways to treat arthritis may provide an alternative to painkillers.* 治疗关节炎的新方法可代替止痛药. N-COUNT
▷ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *There were alternative methods of travel available.* 还有其他可供选择的旅行方式. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Alternative** is used to describe something that is very different from the usual things of its kind, especially when it contrasts with traditional things. 非传统的, 另类的. ❖ *...alternative health care.* 非传统的保健方法. *...alternative medicine.* 非传统医学. ADJ ADJ n

al·ter·na·tive·ly /ɔːlˈtɜːnətɪvli/. ♦♦◇◇◇
You use **alternatively** to introduce a suggestion or to mention something different from what has just been stated. 要不, 如其不然(用于引入一个不同的话题). ❖ *Allow about eight hours for the drive from Calais. Alternatively, you can fly to Brive.* 从加来出发开车大约用八个小时. 要不, 您可以乘飞机去勃赖沃. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

al·ter·na·tor /ˈɔːltəneɪtə/ **alternators.**
An **alternator** is a device that creates an electrical current that changes direction as it flows. 交流发电机. N-COUNT

al·though /ɔːlˈðəʊ/. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 You use **although** to introduce a statement which contrasts with the statement in the main clause. 虽然, 尽管(用以引导对比从句). ❖ *Although he is known to only a few, his reputation among them is very great.* 虽然只有少数人认识他, 但他在这些人中名气很大. *Although the shooting has stopped for now, the destruction left behind is enormous.* 交火虽然已经停止, 但造成了巨大的破坏. CONJ PRAGMATICS
2 You use **although** to introduce a statement which makes the main clause of the sentence seem surprising or unexpected. 虽然, 尽管(用来引导从句, 使主句有使人惊奇和意想不到的意思). ❖ *Although I was only six, I can remember seeing it on TV.* 尽管我当时只有六岁, 我记得在电视上见过它. CONJ PRAGMATICS
3 You use **although** to introduce a clause which gives some information that is relevant to the main clause but modifies the strength of that statement. 然而, 虽然, 当然(在主句后引出从句, 修正主句的意思). ❖ *He was in love with her, although a man seldom puts that name to what he feels.* 他爱上了她, 尽管一个男人很少用'爱'这个字形容他这种感觉. CONJ PRAGMATICS
4 You use **although** when admitting a fact about something which you regard as less important than a contrasting fact. 虽然, 尽管(承认某一事实, 从而与更重要的一个事实对照). ❖ *Although they're expensive, they last forever.* 它们虽然昂贵, 但可长久使用. CONJ PRAGMATICS

al·time·ter /ˈæltɪmiːtə, AM ælˈtɪmɪtə/ **altimeters.**
An **altimeter** is an instrument in an aircraft that shows the height of the aircraft above the ground. 高度表(飞机的一种仪表). N-COUNT

al·ti·tude /ˈæltɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **altitudes.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is at a particular **altitude**, it is at that height above sea level. (海拔)高度. ❖ *The aircraft had reached its cruising altitude of about 39,000 feet.* 飞机已经到达了大约3.9万英尺的巡航高度. N-VAR

alto /ˈæltəʊ/ **altos.**
1 In choral singing, an **alto** is a male or female singer whose voice is between the soprano and tenor ranges. 男声最高音(歌手); 女低音(歌手). N-COUNT
2 An **alto** musical instrument has a range of notes of medium pitch. (乐器)中音部的. ADJ ADJ n

al·to·geth·er /ˌɔːltəˈgeðə/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 You use **altogether** to emphasize that something has stopped, been done, or finished completely. 完全地, 全然地. ❖ *Mr Kanemaru announced he was leaving politics altogether.* 凯恩马洛先生宣布完全退出政坛. ADV ADV after v PRAGMATICS
2 You use **altogether** to emphasize that someone or something has more of a quality than other people or things. 完全地, 全然地(用于强调某种品质的不同). ❖ *The choice of language is altogether different.* 选择的语言是完全不同的. *These people live, it seems, in an altogether more physically intense world than the rest of us.* 看来, 这些人与我们其余的人相比, 完全生活在一个身体感觉强烈得多的世界中. ADV ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS
3 You use **altogether** to modify a negative statement and make it less forceful. (用在否定陈述中, 以缓和语气)完全, 全然. ❖ *We were not altogether sure that the comet would miss the Earth.* 我们并不完全肯定那颗彗星不会撞击地球. ADV with neg, ADV group PRAGMATICS
4 You can use **altogether** to introduce a summary or evaluation of what you have been saying. (用于总结或评估)总的说来, 总之. ❖ *Altogether, it was a delightful town garden.* 总的说来, 那是一座令人愉快的城市花园. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS
5 If several amounts add up to a particular amount **altogether**, that amount is their total. 总共, 总计. ❖ *Britain has a dozen warships in the area, with a total of five thousand military personnel altogether.* 英国在那区域中共有十二艘军舰, 五千名军事人员. ADV ADV with amount

al·tru·ism /ˈæltruːɪzəm/.
Altruism is unselfish concern for other people's happiness and welfare. 利他主义; 利他, 无私. ◢ **al·tru·is·tic** /ˌæltruˈɪstɪk/ ❖ *...motives and ambitions that are not entirely altruistic.* 并不完全是无私的动机和雄心. N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED

alu·min·ium /ˌæluˈmɪniəm/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Aluminium is a lightweight metal used, for example, for making cooking equipment and aircraft parts. The usual American word is **aluminum** /əˈluːmɪnəm/. 铝. [美]一般作 aluminum /əˈluːmɪnəm/. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

alum·nus /əˈlʌmnəs/ **alumni** /əˈlʌmnaɪ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **alumni** of a school, college, or university are the people who used to be students there. 校友, 毕业生. N-COUNT AMERICAN

al·ways /ˈɔːlweɪz/. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you **always** do something, you do it whenever a particular situation arises. (在一定的境况下)总是, 每次都是. ❖ *Whenever I get into a relationship, I always fall madly in love.* 每当我堕入情网时, 我总是爱得疯狂. *She's always late for everything.* 她做任何事情总是拖后. ADV
2 If something is **always** the case, it is the case all the time, continuously. 永远, 始终, 一直. ❖ *We will always remember his generous hospitality.* 我们会永远记住他的慷慨好客. *He was always cheerful.* 他总是兴高采烈. ADV
3 If you say that something is **always** happening, especially something which annoys you, you mean that it happens repeatedly. 一再, 老是. ❖ *She was always moving things around.* 她老是把东西搬来搬去的. ADV ADV before v-cont
4 You use **always** in expressions such as **can always** or **could always** when you are making suggestions. (在建议时与can连用)不论怎样总还可以. ❖ *If you can't find any decent apples, you can always try growing them yourself.* 你如果买不到像样的苹果, 总还可以自己种吧. ADV can/could ADV inf PRAGMATICS
5 You can say that someone **always** was, for example, awkward or lucky to indicate that you are not surprised about what they are doing or have just done. 总是, 永远是(表示对某人的言行不感到意外). ❖ *You always were a good friend.* 你总是够朋友. ADV PRAGMATICS

Alzheimer's Dis·ease /'æltshaımaz dısi:z/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Alzheimer's Disease is a disorder of the brain resulting in a gradual decline in mental abilities. 阿耳茨海默氏病, 早老性痴呆病. N-UNCOUNT

am /əm, 重读 æm/.
Am is the first person singular of the present tense of **be**. **Am** is often contracted to **'m**. The negative of am is **am not**, which in questions and tags is usually abbreviated to **aren't**. 英语动词 be 的第一人称单数现在时形式(常缩写为'm; 否定形式为am not, 在疑问句和附加疑问句中常缩写为aren't).

Am.
Am. is a written abbreviation for **American**. American 的缩写形式.

a.m. /,eı 'em/. ◆◆◇◇◇
a.m. is used after a number to indicate a particular time between midnight and noon. (用于数字后面表示)上午. ❖ *The program starts at 9 a.m.* 节目在上午9时开始.

amalgam /ə'mælgəm/ **amalgams.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is an **amalgam** of two or more things is a mixture of them. 混合物. ❖ *Marlene Dietrich was a complex amalgam of a great number of women.* 玛琳·黛德丽是许多女性的复杂混合体. N-COUNT
2 **Amalgam** is a mixture of mercury and another metal, usually silver, that is used in dentistry to make fillings. 汞齐, 汞合金(用作牙科填料). N-UNCOUNT

amal·gam·ate /ə'mælgəmeıt/ **amalgamates, amalgamating, amalgamated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When two or more things, especially organizations, **amalgamate** or **are amalgamated**, they become one large thing. (使)合并, 混合. ❖ *The firm has amalgamated with an American company.* 那家公司与一家美国公司合并了. *The Visitors' Centre amalgamates the traditions of the Old World with the technology of the New.* 来宾中心糅合了旧世界的传统与新世界的技术. V-RECIP-ERG V with/into n V n with/into n Also pl-n V, V pl-n
◢ **amal·gama·tion** /ə,mælgə'meıʃən/ **amalgamations** ❖ *Athletics South Africa was formed by an amalgamation of two organisations.* 南非体育运动组织是由两个组织合并形成的. N-VAR

amass /ə'mæs/ **amasses, amassing, amassed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **amass** something such as money or information, you gradually get a lot of it. 收集, 积聚(钱财或信息等). ❖ *It was better not to enquire into how he had amassed his fortune.* 最好不要问他是怎样积聚财富的. VB V n

ama·teur /'æmətə, AM -tʃɜːr/ **amateurs.** ◆◆◆◇◇
An **amateur** is someone who does something as a hobby and not as a job. 业余爱好者. ❖ *Paul Weller's father boxed as an amateur.* 保罗·韦勒的父亲以业余选手的身份打拳. N-COUNT ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the local amateur dramatics society.* 当地的业余戏剧社.

ama·teur·ish /'æmətərıʃ, AM -tʃɜrıʃ/.
If you describe something as **amateurish**, you think that it is not skilfully made or done. 非职业的, 不熟练的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ama·teur·ism /'æmətərızəm, AM -tʃɜːr-/.
Amateurism is the belief that people should take part in sports and other activities as a hobby, for pleasure, rather than as a job, for money. 业余主义(认为体育运动等活动应该是非牟利性的业余活动). N-UNCOUNT

amaze /ə'meız/ **amazes, amazing, amazed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If something **amazes** you, it surprises you very much. 使吃惊, 使惊讶. ❖ *He amazed us by his knowledge of Welsh history.* 他对威尔士历史的了解使我们惊讶. VB V n Also V, V n
◢ **amazed** ❖ *She is amazed that people still risk travelling without insurance.* 她对人们仍旧不购买保险而冒险去旅行感到吃惊. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **amaze·ment** /ə'meızmənt/ ❖ *I stared at her in amazement.* 我惊异地凝视她. N-UNCOUNT

amaz·ing /ə'meızıŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇
You say that something is **amazing** when it is very surprising and makes you feel pleasure, approval, or wonder. 令人惊异的, 惊人的. ❖ *It's amazing what we can remember.* 我们还能记得那些东西真让我们惊叹. *...the most amazing stunts you're ever likely to see.* 也许是你见得到的最惊人的特技表演. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **amaz·ing·ly** ❖ *She was an amazingly good cook.* 她是一位手艺惊人的好厨师. ADV-GRADED

Ama·zon /'æməzən/ **Amazons.**
1 In Greek mythology, the **Amazons** were a tribe of women warriors. (希腊神话中)亚马孙族女战士. N-COUNT
2 A tall, strong, assertive woman is sometimes referred to as an **Amazon**. 魁梧强悍的女子. N-COUNT

am·bas·sa·dor /æm'bæsədə/ **ambassadors.** ◆◆◆◇◇
An **ambassador** is an important official who lives in a foreign country and represents his or her own country's interests there. 大使, 使节, 特使. ❖ *...the German ambassador to Poland.* 德国驻波兰大使. N-COUNT
◢ **am·bas·sa·dor·ial** /æm,bæsə'dɔːriəl/ ❖ *His three ambassadorial posts were in Djakarta, Reykjavik and Dublin.* 他曾在雅加达、雷克雅未克和都柏林当过三任大使. ADJ ADJ n

am·ber /'æmbə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Amber** is a hard yellowish-brown substance used for making jewellery. 琥珀. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Amber** is used to describe things that are yellowish-brown in colour. 琥珀色(的), 黄褐色(的). ❖ *A burst of sunshine sent a beam of amber light through the window.* 突然出现的阳光向窗子里投入一束琥珀色的光线. COLOUR

am·bi·ance /'æmbiəns/.
➜ 见 **ambience**.

am·bi·dex·trous /,æmbi'dekstrəs/.
Someone who is **ambidextrous** can use both their right hand and their left hand equally skilfully. 双手并用的, 两手都善用的. ADJ

am·bi·ence /'æmbiəns/; 又拼作 **ambiance**. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **ambience** of a place is the character and atmosphere that it seems to have. 周围环境, 气氛. ❖ *The overall ambience of the room is cosy.* 房间的整体气氛很舒适. N-SING also no det LITERARY

am·bi·ent /'æmbiənt/.
1 The **ambient** temperature is the temperature of the air in a particular place. 周围环境的(温度). ADJ ADJ n
2 **Ambient** sound or light is the sound or light which is all around you. 环境的, 氛围的(声音或光线等). ❖ *...ambient sounds of children in the background.* 背景氛围中儿童的声音. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

am·bigu·ous /æm'bıgjuəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you describe something as **ambiguous**, you mean that it is unclear or confusing because it can be understood in more than one way. 含糊不清的, 不明确的, 引起歧义的, 可作多种解释的. ❖ *This agreement is very ambiguous and open to various interpretations.* 协议很含糊, 可作不同的解释. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **am·bi·gu·ity** /,æmbı'gjuːıti/ **ambiguities** ❖ *...the ambiguities of language.* 语言中歧义的词句. N-VAR
◢ **am·bigu·ous·ly** ❖ *Zaire's national conference on democracy ended ambiguously.* 扎伊尔有关民主的全国会议含糊不清地闭幕了. ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe something as **ambiguous**, you mean that it contains several different ideas or attitudes that do not fit well together. 暧昧的, 难以确定的, 不明确的. ❖ *Students have ambiguous feelings about their role in the world.* 学生对自己在世界上所扮演的角色感到迷茫. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **am·bi·gu·ity** ❖ *The author's style suggests a certain ambiguity in his moral view.* 这位作家的风格暗示了他的道德观有点模糊. N-VAR

am·bit /'æmbıt/.
The **ambit** of something is its range or extent. 范围, 界线; 领域, 涉及面. ❖ *Her case falls within the ambit of moral law.* 她的案例属道德法的领域. N-SING FORMAL

am·bi·tion /æm'bıʃən/ **ambitions.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you have an **ambition** to do or achieve something, you want very much to do it or achieve it. 追求的目标, 抱负, 志向. ❖ *His ambition is to sail round the world.* 他的抱负是环球航行. N-COUNT
2 **Ambition** is the desire to be successful, rich, or powerful. 野心; 雄心. ❖ *Even when I was young I never had any ambition.* 就算在年轻时我从来都没有过什么雄心壮志. N-UNCOUNT

am·bi·tious /æm'bıʃəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **ambitious** has a strong desire to be ADJ-GRADED

A

successful, rich, or powerful. 有雄心的, 有强烈欲望的, 野心勃勃的. ❖ *He's a very ambitious lad and he wants to play at the highest level.* 他是个很有抱负的小伙子, 一心想参加最高水平的比赛.

2 An **ambitious** idea or plan is on a large scale and needs a lot of work to be carried out successfully. (主意或计划等)宏大的, 有雄心的, 有野心的. ❖ *The ambitious project was completed in only nine months.* 那项宏大的工程只用九个月就完成了. ◢ **am·bi·tious·ly** ❖ *Trade and industrial policies should be used more ambitiously.* 贸易和工业政策应被执行得更有魄力. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

am·biva·lent /æm'bɪvələnt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **ambivalent** about something, they seem to be uncertain whether they really want it, or whether they really approve of it. 含糊不定的, 模棱两可的; 矛盾的. ❖ *She remained ambivalent about her marriage.* 她对自己的婚姻持矛盾的态度. *...an ambivalent attitude to the Church.* 对教会持模棱两可的态度. ◢ **am·biva·lence** /æm'bɪvələns/ **ambivalences** ❖ *...my ambivalence about getting married again.* 我对再婚的矛盾心理. ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

am·ble /'æmbəl/ **ambles, ambling, ambled.**

When you **amble**, you walk slowly and in a relaxed manner. 从容漫步、缓行. ❖ *We ambled along in front of the houses.* 我们在房屋前面从容漫步. VB V adv/prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an afternoon's amble around the oldest parts of Paris.* 整个下午在巴黎最古老城区的漫步. N-SING

am·bu·lance /'æmbjʊləns/ **ambulances.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **ambulance** is a vehicle for taking people to and from hospital. 救护车. ❖ *His wife called for an ambulance.* 他的妻子叫来了救护车. N-COUNT also by N

am·bu·lance·man /'æmbjʊlənsmæn/ **ambulancemen.**

An **ambulanceman** is a person who drives an ambulance or takes care of sick people in an ambulance on the way to hospital. (救护车的)救护人员. N-COUNT BRITISH

am·bush /'æmbʊʃ/ **ambushes, ambushing, ambushed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a group of people **ambush** their enemies, they attack them after hiding and waiting for them. 埋伏, 伏击. ❖ *Rebels ambushed and killed 10 patrolmen.* 叛乱者埋伏并杀死了十个巡警. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Guerrillas also killed a Japanese policeman in an ambush.* 游击队员在伏击中还杀死了一个日本警察. N-VAR

2 If someone is lying **in ambush**, they are hiding and waiting for someone, usually to attack them. 埋伏, 设伏. PHR

ame·lio·rate /ə'mi:liəreɪt/ **ameliorates, ameliorating, ameliorated.**

If someone or something **ameliorates** a situation, they make it better or easier in some way. 改善, 改进. ❖ *He expected me to do something to ameliorate his depression.* 他指望我帮他改善消沉情绪. ◢ **ame·lio·ra·tion** /əˌmi:liə'reɪʃən/ ❖ *...a demand for amelioration of conditions.* 改善条件的要求. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

amen /ˌɑ:'men, ˌeɪ-/.

Amen is said by Christians at the end of a prayer. 阿门(基督徒祈祷的结束语). CONVENTION

ame·nable /ə'mi:nəbəl/.

If you are **amenable** to something, you are willing to do it or accept it. 愿意服从的, 愿意接受的. ❖ *The Jordanian leader seemed amenable to attending a conference.* 约旦领导人似乎愿意出席会议. ADJ-GRADED

amend /ə'mend/ **amends, amending, amended.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **amend** something that has been written such as a law, you change it in order to improve it or make it more accurate. 修正, 修订, 修改. ❖ *Kaunda agreed to amend the constitution and allow multi-party elections.* 卡翁达同意修改宪法并允许多党选举. VB V n Also V with quote

2 If you **make amends** when you have harmed someone, you show that you are sorry by doing something to please them. 赔罪; 补偿. ❖ *He wanted to make amends for causing their marriage to fail.* 他想为导致他们婚姻失败作出补偿. PHR

amend·ment /ə'mendmənt/ **amendments.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **amendment** is a section that is added to a law or rule in order to change it. (法律或规则的)修正案, 修正条款. ❖ *...an amendment to the defense bill.* 国防法案的修正条款. N-VAR

2 An **amendment** is a change or correction to a piece of writing. (作文的)修改, 改正. ❖ *I showed him the script and he made loads of amendments and corrections.* 我把手稿给他看, 他作了大量的修改. N-COUNT

amen·ity /ə'mi:nɪti, AM -'men-/ **amenities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Amenities are things such as shopping centres or sports facilities that are provided for people's convenience, enjoyment, or comfort. (商店或运动场所的)便利设施, 娱乐设施. ❖ *The hotel amenities include health clubs, and conference facilities.* 该旅馆的便利设施包括健身俱乐部和会议设施. N-COUNT

Ameri·ca·na /əˌmerɪ'kɑ:nə/.

Objects that come from or relate to America are referred to as **Americana**. 来自美国(或美洲)的事物, 与美国(或美洲)有关的事物. ❖ *...1950s Americana.* 1950年代的美国风. N-UNCOUNT

AˌmericanˈfootbalI, American footballs. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **American football** is a game similar to rugby that is played between two teams of eleven players. 美式足球(运动), 美式橄榄球(运动). N-UNCOUNT

2 An **American football** is an oval shaped ball used for playing American football. 美式足球, 美式橄榄球. N-COUNT BRITISH

AˌmericanˈIndian, American Indians.

American Indian people or things belong to or come from one of the native peoples of America. 美洲印第安人的. ADJ

➪ An **American Indian** is someone who belongs to or comes from one of the native peoples of America. 美洲印第安人. N-COUNT

Ameri·can·ism /ə'merɪkənɪzəm/ **Americanisms.**

1 An **Americanism** is an expression that is typical of people living in the United States of America. 美国用语, 美国英语的用法. ❖ *He was, to adopt an Americanism 'an empty suit'.* 用美国英语表达方式来说, 他是个没有什么特长的人. N-COUNT

2 **Americanism** is the quality or state of being American. 美国风尚, 美国精神, 美国方式. ❖ *I liked the film's Americanism.* 我喜欢那部电影的美国风格. N-UNCOUNT

Ameri·can·ize /ə'merɪkənaɪz/ **Americanizes, Americanizing, Americanized;** [英]又拼作 **Americanise.**

If someone **Americanizes** someone or something, they make them follow American customs and practice. 使美国化, 使带有美国特点, 使归化美国. ❖ *He hated the climate, the food, and the people, especially those who tried to Americanize him.* 他讨厌那里的气候、食物和人, 尤其是那些想使他美国化的人. ◢ **ameri·cani·za·tion** /əˌmerɪkənaɪ'zeɪʃən/ **americanizations** ❖ *...the americanization of French culture.* 法国文化的美国化. VB V n

Am·er·in·dian /ˌæmə'rɪndiən/ **Amerindians.**

Amerindian means the same as **American Indian**. 义同American Indian.

am·ethyst /'æməθɪst/ **amethysts.**

1 **Amethysts** are clear purple stones, sometimes used to make jewellery. 紫水晶, 紫蓝色宝石(有时用来制作首饰). N-VAR

2 **Amethyst** is used to describe things that are pale purple in colour. 淡紫色(的), 紫晶色(的). ❖ *...amethyst glass.* 紫晶色玻璃. COLOUR

ami·able /'eɪmiəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **amiable** is friendly and pleasant to be with. 亲切的, 和蔼可亲的. ❖ *She had been surprised at how amiable and polite he had seemed.* 她因他显得十分亲切有礼而大吃一惊. ◢ **ami·ably** ❖ *We chatted amiably about old friends.* 我们亲切地谈起了老朋友. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ADV-GRADED

ami·cable /'æmɪkəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

When people have an **amicable** relationship, they are pleasant to each other and solve their problems without quarrelling. 友善的, 温和的, 平心静气的. ❖ *The meeting ended on reasonably amicable terms.* 会议在相当友善的气氛下结 ADJ-GRADED

束. ▲**ami·cably** /ˈæmɪkəbli/ ❖ *He hoped the dispute could be settled amicably.* 他希望能心平气和地解决争议. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

amid /əˈmɪd/. The form **amidst** is also used, but is more literary. 也使用 amidst, 但较文雅. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something happens **amid** noises or events of some kind, it happens while the other things are happening. 在...中间, 在...之中. ❖ *Children were changing classrooms amid laughter and shouts.* 孩子们在欢闹声中调换教室. PREP

2 If something is **amid** other things, it is surrounded by them. 在...环境中、在...围绕下. ❖ *...a tiny bungalow amid clusters of trees.* 在树丛中的一小间房子. PREP LITERARY

amid·ships /əˈmɪdʃɪps/.

Amidships means halfway along the length of a ship. 在船中部, 在船腹. ❖ *We'd hit a fishing boat amidships, cutting it in half.* 我们拦腰撞上了一艘渔船, 把它撞成两段. ADV ADV after v

amidst /əˈmɪdst/.

Amidst means the same as **amid**. 义同amid. PREP

ami·no acid /əˌmiːnəʊ ˈæsɪd/ **amino acids**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Amino acids are substances containing nitrogen and hydrogen which are needed by the body to make protein. Some amino acids are produced naturally in the body and others are obtained from food. 氨基酸, 胺酸(身体制造蛋白质的材料, 一部分由身体自然产生, 一部分由食物摄入). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

amiss /əˈmɪs/.

1 If you say that something is **amiss**, you mean there is something wrong. 有毛病的, 出差错的, 不对头的. ❖ *Something is radically amiss in our health care system.* 我们保健制度中的一些做法根本不对头. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

2 If you say that something **would not go amiss** or **would not come amiss**, you mean that it would be pleasant and useful. 会有用的, 会令人愉快的, 是恰到好处的. ❖ *The cracks are showing in the walls and a lick of paint would not come amiss.* 墙上正出现裂缝, 抹点漆正好. PHR

am·ity /ˈæmɪti/.

Amity is peaceful, friendly relations between people or countries. 友好, 亲善关系. ❖ *The two countries have always lived in amity with each other.* 那两个国家关系一直友好. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ammo /ˈæməʊ/.

Ammo is ammunition for guns and other weapons. 弹药, 军火. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

am·mo·nia /əˈməʊniə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ammonia is a colourless liquid or gas with a strong, sharp smell. It is used in making household cleaning substances. 氨, 阿摩尼亚; 氨水(家用洗洁剂的原料). N-UNCOUNT

am·mu·ni·tion /ˌæmjʊˈnɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Ammunition** is bullets and rockets that are made to be fired from guns. (枪炮的)子弹, 弹药, 军火. ❖ *He had only seven rounds of ammunition for the revolver.* 他的左轮手枪只剩下七发子弹. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can describe information that you can use against someone in an argument or discussion as **ammunition**. (指可以在争论中用以攻击对方的材料)炮弹. ❖ *The improved trade figures have given the government fresh ammunition.* 贸易数字的改善给政府提供了进行反击的新材料. N-UNCOUNT

am·ne·sia /æmˈniːziə, -ʒə/.

If someone is suffering from **amnesia**, they have lost their memory. 健忘症, 失忆症, 记忆缺失. N-UNCOUNT

am·ne·si·ac /æmˈniːziæk/ **amnesiacs**.

Someone who is **amnesiac** has lost their memory. 患健忘症的, 失忆的. ❖ *Pat had been found, wandering, apparently amnesiac and shocked.* 帕特已被找到, 他神志恍惚, 显然失去了记忆, 又受到了惊吓. ADJ

➪ An **amnesiac** is someone who is amnesiac. 健忘症患者. N-COUNT

am·nes·ty /ˈæmnɪsti/ **amnesties**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **amnesty** is an official pardon granted to a group of prisoners by the state. (对囚犯的)特赦, 赦免. ❖ *Activists who were involved in crimes of violence will not automatically be granted amnesty.* 涉嫌暴力犯罪的激进分子不会自动地获得特赦. N-VAR

2 An **amnesty** is a period of time during which people can confess to a crime or give up weapons without being punished. 特赦期, 大赦期(在此期间人们可以坦白承认自己的罪行或交出武器而不受惩罚). ❖ *The government has announced an immediate amnesty for rebel fighters.* 政府已宣布对叛乱战士的直接大赦期. N-COUNT

am·nio·cen·tesis /ˌæmniəʊsenˈtiːsɪs/.

If a pregnant woman has an **amniocentesis**, fluid is removed from her womb in order to check that her unborn baby is healthy. 羊水诊断(用以检查胎儿是否健康). N-UNCOUNT

amoe·ba /əˈmiːbə/ **amoebae** /əˈmiːbi/ or **amoebas**.

An **amoeba** is the smallest kind of living creature, consisting of only one cell. 阿米巴, 变形虫(单细胞原生动物). N-COUNT

amok /əˈmʌk, əˈmɒk/.

If a person, animal, or machine **runs amok**, they behave in a violent and uncontrolled way. 横行, 横冲直撞. ❖ *A soldier was arrested after running amok with a vehicle through Berlin.* 一名士兵在柏林驾车横冲直撞之后被捕. PHR

among /əˈmʌŋ/. The form **amongst** is also used, but is more literary. 也用 amongst, 但较文雅. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Someone or something that is situated or moving **among** a group of things or people is surrounded by them. 在...之中, 与...在一起, 在...围绕下. ❖ *They walked among the crowds in Red Square.* 他们走在红场的人群中. ❖ *...a garden of semi-tropical vegetation set among pools and waterfalls.* 位于水塘和瀑布之间的一座半热带植被的花园. PREP

2 If you are **among** people of a particular kind, you are with them. 与(某一类人)在一起, 在...的集体中. ❖ *I was brought up among people who read and wrote a lot.* 我是与那些爱好读写, 很有学问的人的接触中生活长大的. PREP

3 If someone or something is **among** a group, they are a member of that group. (是)...之一, 在...一类中. ❖ *Also among the speakers was the new American ambassador to Moscow.* 另外, 演讲者中还有一位美国驻莫斯科新任大使. PREP

4 If you want to focus on something that is happening within a particular group of people, you can say that it is happening **among** that group. (突出)于...(类型)中, (发生)于(某一类人群)中. ❖ *Homicide is the leading cause of death among black men.* 凶杀是黑人致死的主要原因. PREP

5 If something happens **among** a group of people, it happens within the whole of that group or between the members of that group. 在...(团体)中, 在...(团体的成员)中. ❖ *Intense debate continues among the leadership.* 领导阶层内的激烈争论仍在继续. ❖ *Much of the talk of political disaster had been among intellectuals.* 关于政治灾难的许多谈论已在知识分子圈中流传. PREP

6 If something such as a feeling, opinion, or situation exists **among** a group of people, most of them have it or experience it. 在...(团体)中(指共有或共同经历). ❖ *There was some concern among book and magazine retailers.* 图书和期刊零售商共同关心的一些事情. PREP

7 You use **among** before a noun to mention a group when talking about a smaller group within it. 在...之中(谈及其中的一个组成部分). ❖ *Among those 18 and over, 510,000 benefit claimants were not unemployed.* 在18岁及以上的人中, 51万名要求领补贴的人并未失业. PREP

8 If something applies to a particular person or thing **among** others, it also applies to other people or things. 除了...以外, 还, 在其他(人或事物)中也一样. ❖ *She had worked, among others, with George Bernard Shaw.* 她和许多人一样, 曾经和萧伯纳一起工作过. PREP

9 If something is shared **among** a number of people, some of it is given to all of them. 在...之间(共有或分享). ❖ *Her affection was equally shared among all three children.* 她把爱不偏不倚地给予了三个孩子. PREP

10 If people talk, fight, or agree **among** themselves, they do it together. 在一起(做某事). ❖ *The directors have been arguing among themselves.* 董事之间一直在争论. PREP

amongst /əˈmʌŋst/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Amongst means the same as **among**. 义同among. PREP

A

amor·al /ˌeɪˈmɒrəl, AM -ˈmɔːr-/.
An **amoral** person does not care whether people consider that what they do is right or wrong; used showing disapproval. (贬义)不考虑道德的,不分好歹的. ❖ *...a society threatened by amoral and often random violence.* 是非不分、充满肆意暴力的社会. ◢**amo·ral·ity** /ˌeɪməˈrælɪti/. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

amo·rous /ˈæmərəs/.
If you describe someone's feelings or actions as **amorous**, you mean that they involve sexual desire. 多情的,恋爱的;性爱的,色情的. ❖ *The object of his amorous intentions is Martina.* 他钟情的目标是马丁娜. ADJ-GRADED

amor·phous /əˈmɔːfəs/.
Something that is **amorphous** has no clear shape or structure. 无定型的,无结构的. ❖ *A dark, strangely amorphous shadow filled the room.* 一个奇怪的、形状不定的黑影子充满了房间. ADJ-GRADED

amor·tize /əˈmɔːtaɪz, AM ˈæmər-/ **amortizes, amortizing, amortized;** [英]又拼作 **amortise.**
If you **amortize** a debt, you pay it back in regular payments. 分期清偿(债务等). ❖ *He may elect to amortize the premium over the life of the bond.* 他可以选择分期支付人寿保险金. VB V n TECHNICAL V n over n

amount /əˈmaʊnt/ **amounts, amounting, amounted.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **amount** of something is how much there is, or how much you have, need, or get. 量,数量,数额. ❖ *He needs that amount of money to survive.* 为了生存他需要那笔钱. *I still do a certain amount of work.* 我还要做一定数量的工作. N-VAR
2 If something **amounts** to a particular total, all the parts of it add up to that total. 合计,共计. ❖ *Spending on sports-related items amounted to £9.75 billion.* 与运动有关的项目花费了共计97.5亿镑. VB V to amount
3 If you say that there are **any amount of** things or people, you mean that there are a lot of them. 极大量的,许多,大批. ❖ *There are any amount of clubs you could join.* 有许多俱乐部你可以参加. PHR

➤amount to.
If you say that one thing **amounts to** something else, you consider the first thing to be the same as the second thing. 等同,相当于,与...差不多. ❖ *The banks have what amounts to a monopoly.* 这些银行相当于一个垄断集团. PHR-V-LINK PRAGMATICS V P n

amp /æmp/ **amps.**
1 An **amp** is the same as an **ampère**. 同ampère. ❖ *Use a 3 amp fuse for equipment up to 720 watts.* 720瓦特以下的设备用3安培的保险丝. N-COUNT
2 An **amp** is the same as an **amplifier**. 同amplifier. ❖ *I got my furniture and my guitar and amp from thrift stores.* 我从旧货店买了家具、吉他和扩音器. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ampère /ˈæmpeə, AM -pɪər/ **ampères;** 又拼作 **ampere.**
An **ampère** is a unit which is used for measuring electric current. The abbreviation **amp** is also used. 安(培)(电流单位). 又作amp. N-COUNT

am·pheta·mine /æmˈfetəmiːn/ **amphetamines.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Amphetamine is a drug which increases people's energy and reduces their appetite. (药物)安非他明,苯丙胺,苯齐巨林. N-VAR

am·phib·ian /æmˈfɪbiən/ **amphibians.**
Amphibians are animals such as frogs and toads that can live both on land and in water. (青蛙等)两栖动物. N-COUNT

am·phibi·ous /æmˈfɪbiəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In an **amphibious** military operation, army and navy forces attack a place from the sea. 两栖作战的. ADJ ADJ n
2 An **amphibious** vehicle is able to move on both land and water. (交通工具等)水陆两用的. ADJ
3 **Amphibious** animals are animals such as frogs and toads that can live both on land and in water. (青蛙等动物)水陆两栖的. ADJ

am·phi·thea·tre /ˈæmfɪθɪətə/ **amphitheatres;** [美]又拼作 **amphitheater.**
1 An **amphitheatre** is a large open area surrounded by rows of seats sloping upwards. 露天圆形剧场. N-COUNT
2 You can describe land which partly or completely surrounds an open area as an **amphitheatre**. 圆形凹地. ❖ *...a natural amphitheatre of mountains.* 群山环绕的自然圆形盆地. N-COUNT

am·ple /ˈæmpəl/ **ampler, amplest.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If there is an **ample** amount of something, there is enough of it and usually some extra. 大量的,充裕的,丰富的,足够的. ❖ *There'll be ample opportunity to relax.* 有充分的机会可以休息. *...ample space for a good-sized kitchen.* 能用作大厨房的充足空间. ◢**am·ply** ❖ *His essays and journalism amply demonstrates his commitment to democracy.* 他的文章和新闻工作充分证明他致力于民主事业. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe someone's figure as **ample**, you mean that they are large in a pleasant or attractive way. (体形等)丰满的,富态的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

am·pli·fi·er /ˈæmplɪfaɪə/ **amplifiers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **amplifier** is an electronic device in a radio or stereo system which causes sounds or signals to get louder. (电器)扩音器;放大器. N-COUNT

am·pli·fy /ˈæmplɪfaɪ/ **amplifies, amplifying, amplified.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **amplify** a sound, you make it louder, usually by using electronic equipment. (用电子仪器)放大(声音等). ❖ *The music was amplified with microphones.* 用了扩音器把那首音乐的声音放大. ◢**am·pli·fi·ca·tion** /ˌæmplɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *...a voice that needed no amplification.* 一个无需扩音器放大的嗓门. VB V n be V-ed N-UNCOUNT
2 To **amplify** something means to increase its strength or intensity. 扩大,增强. ❖ *Her anxiety about the world was amplifying her personal fears.* 对世界的担忧,正加深她个人的恐惧. VB V n

am·pli·tude /ˈæmplɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **amplitudes.**
1 In physics, the **amplitude** of a sound wave or electrical signal is its strength. (声波或电子信号的)振幅. N-VAR TECHNICAL
2 **Amplitude** is the quality of being large in size or quantity. (大小或数量等)广大,广阔,丰富. ❖ *...the time it takes a sound to reach full amplitude.* 声音调到最大音量所需的时间. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

am·poule /ˈæmpuːl/ **ampoules;** [美]又拼作 **ampule.**
An **ampoule** is a small container, usually made of glass, that contains a drug or medicine which will be injected into someone. 安瓿. N-COUNT

am·pu·tate /ˈæmpjʊteɪt/ **amputates, amputating, amputated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a surgeon **amputates** someone's arm or leg, he or she cuts all or part of it off in an operation because it is diseased or badly damaged. (外科手术中)截(肢),切断. ❖ *He had to have one leg amputated.* 他只得让一条腿做截肢手术. ◢**am·pu·ta·tion** /ˌæmpjʊˈteɪʃən/ **amputations.** VB V n have n V-ed Also V N-VAR

am·pu·tee /ˌæmpjʊˈtiː/ **amputees.**
An **amputee** is someone who has had all or part of an arm or a leg amputated. 做截肢手术的人. N-COUNT

amu·let /ˈæmjʊlət/ **amulets.**
An **amulet** is a small object that you wear or carry because you think it will bring you good luck and protect you from evil or injury. 护身符. N-COUNT

amuse /əˈmjuːz/ **amuses, amusing, amused.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something **amuses** you, it makes you want to laugh or smile. 使发笑,逗笑,逗乐. ❖ *The thought seemed to amuse him.* 那想法似乎使他觉得好笑. VB V n
2 If you **amuse** yourself, you do something in order to pass the time and not become bored. 以找乐打发时间,自得其乐消磨时光,做点事情自娱. ❖ *I need to amuse myself so I won't keep thinking about things.* 我需要找点乐子,这样就不会一直东想西想的. VB V pron-refl Also V n
3 ➤➤ 又见 **amused, amusing.**

amused /əˈmjuːzd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **amused** by something, it makes you want to laugh or smile. 被逗乐的,愉快的,开心的. ❖ *Sara was not amused by Franklin's teasing.* 萨拉没有被富兰克林开的玩笑逗乐. *He was amused to learn that he and O'Brien had similar ideas.* 他听说奥布赖恩有同样想法时感到愉快. ADJ-GRADED

A

2 If you **keep** someone **amused**, you find things to do which stop them getting bored. 使(某人)不感到厌腻, 使(某人)有兴趣. ❖ *Having pictures to colour will keep children amused for hours.* 给图画着色会使孩子几个小时都不厌腻. PHR

amuse·ment /əˈmjuːzmənt/ **amusements.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Amusement** is the feeling that you have when you think that something is funny. 兴趣. ❖ *He stopped and watched with amusement.* 他停下脚步, 饶有趣味地观看. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Amusement** is the pleasure that you get from being entertained or from doing something interesting. 乐趣, 娱乐. ❖ *She excelled at impersonations, which provided great amusement for him and his friends.* 她擅长模仿, 这给他和他的朋友带来极大的乐趣. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Amusements** are ways of passing the time pleasantly. 娱乐活动, 消遣方式. ❖ *People had very few amusements to choose from. There was no radio, or television.* 人们几乎没什么娱乐活动可选择, 没有收音机可听, 也没有电视可看. N-COUNT

4 **Amusements** are games, rides on roundabouts, and other things that you can enjoy at a fairground or holiday resort. (游乐场或度假地的)娱乐项目, 游艺项目. N-PLURAL

a'musement arcade, amusement arcades.

In Britain, an **amusement arcade** is a large room in which you can play games on machines which work when you put money in them. (在英国, 内有投币游戏机的)娱乐场. N-COUNT

a'musement park, amusement parks.

An **amusement park** is the same as a **funfair**. 同funfair. N-COUNT AMERICAN

amus·ing /əˈmjuːzɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **amusing** makes you laugh or smile. 有趣的, 逗乐的, 逗人发笑的. ❖ *He had a terrific sense of humour and could be very amusing.* 他的幽默感极强, 很会逗人发笑. ◢ **amus·ing·ly** ❖ *Recline & Sprawl is an amusingly named furniture shop in London.* Recline & Sprawl是伦敦的一家名称有趣的家具店. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

an /ən, 重读 æn/.

An is used instead of 'a', the indefinite article, in front of words that begin with vowel sounds. 不定冠词 a 的变体形式(用在元音开始的词前面). 见 **a**. DET

-an /-ən/ **-ans.**

1 **-an** is added to the names of some places in order to form adjectives or nouns that describe or refer to someone or something that comes from that place. (加在某些地名后面构成形容词或名词)...地方的, ...来自某地方的人或物. ❖ *The Australian foreign minister.* 澳大利亚外交部长. *Glaswegians smoke more than people in Edinburgh.* 格拉斯哥人比爱丁堡人抽烟抽得多. SUFFIX

2 **-an** is added to the names of famous people in order to form adjectives or nouns that describe or refer to something or someone that is connected with or typical of that person's work or the time at which they lived. (加在名人的名字后面构成形容词或名词) ...的, 具有...特征的, 与...有关的. ❖ *...a great Shakespearean actor.* 一个演出莎士比亚作品的伟大演员. *...a tradition perfected by the Elizabethans.* 一个被伊丽莎白时代的人发展完善的传统. SUFFIX

ana·bol·ic ster·oid /ˌænəbɒlɪk ˈsterɔɪd, ˈstɪər-/ **anabolic steroids.**

Anabolic steroids are illegal drugs which people, especially athletes, take to make their muscles bigger and to give them more strength. 促蛋白合成类固醇(运动员非法使用的药物). N-COUNT

anach·ro·nism /əˈnækrənɪzəm/ **anachronisms.**

1 You say that something is an **anachronism** when you think that it is out of date or old-fashioned. 不合时代的事物; 过时现象. ❖ *The dowry with all its attendant cruelties is an anachronism.* 嫁妆及由嫁妆而产生的种种不公是不合时代的现象. ◢ **anach·ro·nis·tic** /əˌnækrəˈnɪstɪk/ ❖ *My children regard handwriting as some lost, anachronistic art.* 我的孩子把书法看做是一种失传的过时艺术. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

2 An **anachronism** is something in a book, play, or film that is wrong because it did not exist at the time the book, play, or film is set. 时代错误, 年代误植(指书籍、戏剧或电影中的描述与时代不符的错误). ❖ *We had to stick to the period; any anachronisms, particularly in the dance, would be wrong.* 我们必须把握这一时期的特征; 任何与时代不符的做法, 尤其在舞蹈中, 都是错误的. N-COUNT

anaemia /əˈniːmiə/ [美]又拼作 **anemia.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Anaemia is a medical condition in which there are too few red cells in your blood, so that you feel tired and look pale. 贫血, 贫血症. N-UNCOUNT

anaemic /əˈniːmɪk/; [美]又拼作 **anemic.**

1 Someone who is **anaemic** suffers from anaemia. 贫血的, 患贫血症的. ❖ *Losing a lot of blood makes you tired and anaemic.* 失血过多使人容易疲劳和贫血. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **anaemic**, you mean that it is not as strong or effective as you think it should be. 无力的, 无生气的, 萎靡的. ❖ *We will see some economic recovery, but it will be very anaemic.* 我们会看到一点经济复苏, 但不会很有生气. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

an·ae·robic /ˌænəˈrəʊbɪk/.

1 **Anaerobic** activity is physical activity such as sprinting which can only be carried on for a short period of time, because it makes you out of breath. 在缺氧情况下进行的(活动等). ❖ *Lactic acid can build up in the muscles with anaerobic exercise and makes them feel stiff.* 在缺氧情况下锻炼, 乳酸会在肌肉中堆积, 从而使肌肉僵硬. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

2 An **anaerobic** creature is one which does not need oxygen in order to live. 没有空气而能生活的, 厌氧性的(生物等). ❖ *...anaerobic bacteria.* 厌氧细菌. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

an·aes·the·sia /ˌænɪsˈθiːziə, -ʒə/; 又拼作 **anesthesia.**

Anaesthesia is the use of anaesthetics in medicine and surgery. (医疗的)麻醉, 麻醉法. ❖ *The operation can be done under local anaesthesia.* 手术可在局部麻醉下进行. N-UNCOUNT

an·aes·thet·ic /ˌænɪsˈθetɪk/ **anaesthetics;** 又拼作 **anesthetic.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Anaesthetic is a substance that doctors use to stop you feeling pain during an operation. 麻醉剂, 麻醉药. N-VAR

anaes·the·tist /əˈniːsθətɪst/ **anaesthetists;** 又拼作 **anesthetist.**

1 An **anaesthetist** is a doctor who specializes in giving anaesthetics to patients. The usual American word is **anesthesiologist**. 麻醉师. [美]一般作anesthesiologist. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 An **anesthetist** is a nurse or other person who gives an anaesthetic to a patient. 使用麻醉药的护士. N-COUNT AMERICAN

anaes·the·tize /əˈniːsθətaɪz/ **anaesthetizes, anaesthetizing, anaesthetized;** [英]又拼作 **anaesthetise,** [美]又拼作 **anesthetize.**

1 When a doctor or other trained person **anaesthetizes** a patient, they make the patient unconscious or unable to feel pain by giving them an anaesthetic. 使麻醉, 对...施麻醉术. VB: V n

2 If something such as a drug **anaesthetizes** part or all of your body, it makes you unable to feel anything in that part of your body. 使麻木, 使麻痹. ❖ *...a potent drug that anaesthetizes the brain.* 一种能麻痹大脑的有效药物. VB V n

ana·gram /ˈænəɡræm/ **anagrams.**

An **anagram** is a word or phrase formed by changing the order of the letters in another word or phrase. For example, 'tops' is an anagram of 'stop'. 由变换字母顺序而构成的词或短语, 回文词, 换音字(如由stop变成的 tops). N-COUNT

anal /ˈeɪnəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Anal means relating to the anus of a person or animal. 肛门的, 与肛门有关的. ADJ

an·alge·sic /ˌænəlˈdʒiːzɪk/ **analgesics.**

An **analgesic** drug lessens the effect of pain. 止痛的, 镇痛的. ❖ *Aloe may have an analgesic effect on inflammation.* 芦荟对炎症可能有镇痛作用. ADJ-GRADED MEDICAL

➪ An **analgesic** is an analgesic drug. 止痛剂, 镇痛剂. N-COUNT

analo·gous /əˈnæləɡəs/.

If one thing is **analogous** to another, the two things are similar in some way. 类似的, 相似的, 可比拟的. ❖ *Hiring a new employee, at whatever level, is analogous to choosing a business partner.* 无论聘用哪个级别的新雇员都与选择商业合伙人相似. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

A

ana·logue /ˈænəlɒg, AM -lɔːg/ **analogues**; [美]又拼作 **analog**. [英]第3项释义又拼作 **analog**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing is an **analogue** of another, it is similar in some way. 相似物、类似情况; 模拟物. ❖ *No model can ever be a perfect analogue of nature itself.* 任何模型都不能完美地模拟大自然本身. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 An **analogue** watch or clock shows what it is measuring with a pointer on a dial rather than with a number display. (钟表)指针式的(即非数字显示的). 比较 **digital**. ADJ

3 **Analogue** technology involves measuring, storing, or recording an infinitely variable amount of information by using physical quantities such as voltage. (技术上)模拟的(指用物理数量测定、储存与记录无限变量的信息). 比较 **digital**. ❖ *The analogue signals from the video tape are converted into digital code.* 录像带的模拟信号被转换为数字代码. ADJ

anal·ogy /əˈnælədʒi/ **analogies**. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you make or draw an **analogy** between two things, you show that they are alike in some way. 比拟, 类比, 类推. ❖ *...an analogy between teaching and industry.* 教学与工业之间的类比. N-COUNT

ana·lyse /ˈænəlaɪz/ **analyses, analysing, analysed**; [美]又拼作 **analyze**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **analyse** something, you consider it carefully or use statistical methods in order to fully understand it. 分析. ❖ *McCarthy was asked to analyse the data.* 要求麦卡锡分析那些资料. *Analyse what is causing the stress in your life.* 分析是什么造成了你生活中的压力. VB V n V wh

2 If you **analyse** something, you examine it using scientific methods in order to find out what it consists of. 分析(成分), 分解. ❖ *They had their tablets analysed.* 他们请人分析了药片的成分. VB V n have n V-ed

ana·lys·er /ˈænəlaɪzə/ **analysers**; [美]又拼作 **analyzer**.

An **analyser** is a piece of equipment which is used to analyse the substances that are present in something such as a gas. (气体等的)分析器. N-COUNT

analy·sis /əˈnælɪsɪs/ **analyses** /əˈnælɪsiːz/ ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **analysis** is the process or result of considering something carefully or using statistical methods in order to understand or explain it. 分析. ❖ *We did an analysis of the way that government money has been spent.* 我们对政府资金的运用方式进行了分析. N-VAR

2 **Analysis** is the scientific process of examining something in order to find out what it consists of. (成分)分析. ❖ *They collect blood samples for analysis.* 他们采集血样进行分析. N-VAR

3 You use the expression **in the final analysis** or **in the last analysis** to indicate that the statement you are making is the most important or basic aspect of an issue. 归根结底, 总之. ❖ *They say that violence in the last analysis produces more violence.* 他们说, 暴力归根结底会制造更多的暴力. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ana·lyst /ˈænəlɪst/ **analysts**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **analyst** is a person whose job is to analyse a subject and give opinions about it. 分析员, 分析家. ❖ *...a political analyst.* 一个政治分析家. N-COUNT

2 An **analyst** is someone, usually a doctor, who examines and treats people who are emotionally disturbed. 心理医生, 精神分析学家. N-COUNT

ana·lyt·ic /ˌænəˈlɪtɪk/.

Analytic means the same as **analytical**. 义同analytical. ADJ-GRADED

ana·lyti·cal /ˌænəˈlɪtɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **analytical** way of doing something involves the use of logical reasoning. (做事的方式)逻辑分析的. ❖ *I have an analytical approach to every survey.* 我在每项调查中都用逻辑分析的方法. ◢ **ana·lyti·cal·ly** /ˌænəˈlɪtɪkli/ ❖ *A teacher can encourage children to think analytically.* 教师会鼓励儿童进行逻辑分析性的思考. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Analytical** research involves using chemical analysis. 化学分析的. ADJ ADJ n

ana·lyze /ˈænəlaɪz/.

➡ 见 **analyse**.

an·ar·chic /æˈnɑːkɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or something as **anarchic**, you disapprove of them because they do not recognize or obey any rules or laws. 无政府主义的; 无法无天的. ❖ *...anarchic attitudes and complete disrespect for authority.* 无政府主义的态度与完全不尊重权威. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

an·ar·chism /ˈænəkɪzəm/.

Anarchism is the belief that the laws and power of governments should be replaced by people working together freely. 无政府主义. N-UNCOUNT

an·ar·chist /ˈænəkɪst/ **anarchists**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **anarchist** is a person who believes in anarchism. In the past, anarchists often thought that governments should be overthrown using violence. 无政府主义者. ❖ *West Berlin always had a large anarchist community.* 西柏林过去一直有一个无政府主义者的团体. ◢ **an·ar·chis·tic** /ˌænəˈkɪstɪk/ ❖ *Their political beliefs led them to anarchistic revolt.* 他们的政治信念导致他们做无政府主义的反抗. N-COUNT ADJ

2 If you say that someone is an **anarchist**, you disapprove of them because they seem to pay no attention to the rules or laws that everyone else obeys. 无法无天的人, 无视法律的人. ❖ *He was a true misanthrope, a social anarchist.* 他是个真正厌恶人类、无视社会法规的人. ◢ **anarchistic** ❖ *The Hells Angels were once the most notorious and anarchistic of bike gangs.* 地狱天使党曾是单车党之中名声最坏、最无法无天的帮派. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ADJ-GRADED

an·ar·chy /ˈænəki/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a situation as **anarchy**, you mean that nobody seems to be paying any attention to rules or laws. 无政府状态. ❖ *The school's liberal, individualistic traditions were in danger of slipping into anarchy.* 学校的自由主义与个人主义传统有堕入无政府主义的危险. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

anath·ema /əˈnæθəmə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **anathema** to you, you strongly dislike it. 令人厌恶的事物, 极讨厌的事物. ❖ *Violence was anathema to them.* 暴力是他们所深恶痛绝的. N-UNCOUNT

ana·tomi·cal /ˌænəˈtɒmɪkəl/.

Anatomical means relating to the structure of the bodies of people and animals. 解剖的, 解剖学的. ❖ *...minute anatomical differences between insects.* 昆虫之间解剖学上细微的差异. ◢ **ana·tomi·cal·ly** /ˌænəˈtɒmɪkli/ ❖ *I need my pictures to be anatomically correct.* 我需要我的画像像解剖一样的准确. ADJ ADV

anato·my /əˈnætəmi/ **anatomies**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Anatomy** is the study of the structure of the bodies of people or animals. 解剖学. ◢ **anato·mist** /əˈnætəmɪst/ **anatomists**. An **anatomist** is an expert in anatomy. 解剖学家. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 You can refer to your body as your **anatomy**. 人体, 身体. ❖ *The ball hit him in the most sensitive part of his anatomy.* 球击中了他身体最敏感的部位. N-COUNT

3 The **anatomy** of a subject or an idea is an examination or investigation of it. 剖析. ❖ *This was a troubling essay on the anatomy of nationhood.* 这是一篇因剖析国家地位而惹出麻烦的论文. N-SING

an·ces·tor /ˈænsestə/ **ancestors**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **ancestors** are the people from whom you are descended. 祖先, 祖宗. ❖ *...our daily lives, so different from those of our ancestors.* 我们的日常生活, 与祖先的生活相比大不一样. N-COUNT

2 An **ancestor** of something modern is an earlier thing from which it developed. 原型, 先驱. ❖ *The direct ancestor of the modern cat was the Kaffir cat.* 现代猫的直系始祖是卡菲尔猫. N-COUNT

an·ces·tral /ænˈsestrəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **ancestral** to refer to a person's family in former times. 祖先的, 祖上的. ❖ *...the family's ancestral home.* 家族的祖籍. ADJ

an·ces·try /ˈænsestri/ **ancestries**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **ancestry** is the fact that you are descended from certain people. 祖先, 世系, 血统. ❖ *...a family who could trace* N-COUNT

their ancestry back to the sixteenth century. 一个能够把世系追溯到16世纪的家族.

an·chor /ˈæŋkə/ **anchors, anchoring, anchored.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **anchor** is a heavy hooked object that is dropped from a boat into the water at the end of a chain in order to make the boat stay in one place. 锚. N-COUNT

2 When a boat **anchors** or when you **anchor** it, its anchor is dropped into the water in order to make it stay in one place. 抛锚泊(船), 停泊. ❖ *We could anchor off the pier.* 我们可以在码头外抛锚停泊. V-ERG V Also V n

3 If a boat is **at anchor**, it is floating in a particular place and is prevented from moving by its anchor. (船只)抛着锚, 停泊着. PHR

4 When the people on a boat **drop anchor**, they drop the boat's anchor into the water in order to prevent the boat from moving. 抛锚, 下锚. PHR

5 If you **anchor** an object somewhere, you fix it to something to prevent it moving from that place. 把...系住, 使固定. ❖ *The roots anchor the plant in the earth.* 根把植物固定在土壤中. VB V n prep Also V n

6 If one thing is the **anchor** for something else, it makes that thing stable and secure. 给人安全感的事物, 精神支柱, 靠山. ❖ *He provided an emotional anchor for her.* 他是她感情上的依靠. *The king remains the anchor of the kingdom's fragile political balance.* 国王还是该王国的脆弱政治平衡的支柱. N-COUNT

7 If something **is anchored in** something or **to** something, it has strong links with it. (使)固定于, (使)紧紧连在, (使)扎根于, (使)立足于. ❖ *A united Germany must be firmly anchored in NATO.* 统一后的德国必须与北约组织紧紧地连在一起. VB usu passive be V-ed in/to n

8 The person who **anchors** a television or radio programme presents it and acts as a link between interviews and reports which come from other places or studios. 主持(电视或电台节目). VB V n

9 The **anchor** on a television or radio programme, such as a news programme, is the person who presents it. (电视或电台新闻节目等的)主持人. N-COUNT

an·chor·age /ˈæŋkərɪdʒ/ **anchorages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **anchorage** is a place where a boat can anchor safely. 抛锚地点, 停泊地点. ❖ *The nearest safe anchorage was in Halifax.* 最近的安全停泊地点是哈利法克斯港. N-VAR

anchor·man /ˈæŋkəmæn/ **anchormen;** 又拼作 **anchor man.**

The **anchorman** on a television or radio programme is the person who presents it. (电视或电台)节目主持人. N-COUNT

anchor·woman /ˈæŋkəwʊmən/ **anchorwomen.**

The **anchorwoman** on a television or radio programme is the woman who presents it. (电视或电台)节目女主持人. N-COUNT

an·cho·vy /ˈæntʃəvi, AM -tʃəʊvi/ **anchovies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Anchovies are very small fish with a strong salty taste. 凤尾鱼, 鳀. ❖ *...a tin of anchovies.* 一听凤尾鱼. *...anchovy fillets.* 凤尾鱼片. N-VAR

an·cien re·gime /ˌɑnsjæn reɪˈʒiːm/.

The **ancien regime** was the political and social system in France before the revolution of 1789. (法国1789年大革命前的)旧政治和社会制度. N-SING

an·cient /ˈeɪnʃənt/ **ancients.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Ancient** means belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire. (尤指罗马帝国灭亡以前)古代的, 属于古代的. ❖ *...ancient Greece and Rome.* 古代希腊与罗马. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 **Ancient** means very old, or having existed for a long time. 古老的, 年代久远的. ❖ *...ancient Jewish traditions.* 古老的犹太人传统. *...a few acres of ancient woodland.* 几英亩古老的林地. ADJ-GRADED

3 **The ancients** are the people of an old civilization, especially classical Greece or Rome. (尤指古希腊与古罗马时代的)古代文明民族. N-PLURAL the N

ˌancient ˈhistory.

1 **Ancient history** is the history of ancient civilizations, especially Greece and Rome. (尤指希腊与罗马的)古代史. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe something as **ancient history**, you mean that it happened in the past and is no longer relevant to the present. (与现实不相干的)往事, 过时的旧闻. ❖ *It does not bother me now at all. It is all ancient history.* 那事现在不再使我心烦, 那已是陈年旧事了. N-UNCOUNT

A

an·cil·lary /ænˈsɪləri, AM ˈænsəleri/.

1 The **ancillary** workers in an institution are the people such as cleaners and cooks whose work supports the main work of the institution. (机构中的人员)从属的, 附属的(如清洁工、厨师等). ADJ ADJ n

2 **Ancillary** means additional to something else. 辅助的, 补充的, 附加的. ❖ *Ancillary charges are at least $30 per day.* 附加费每天至少30元. *...professions ancillary to medicine.* 附属于医学的职业. ADJ

and /ənd, 重读 ænd/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **and** to link two or more words, groups, or clauses. (表示同类事物联结)和, 与, 及, 同, 又, 并, 也. ❖ *When he returned, she and Simon had already gone.* 当他回来时, 她和西蒙已经走了. *I'm going to write good jokes and become a good comedian.* 我要写有趣的笑话, 并成为一个出色的喜剧演员. *I'm 53 and I'm very happy.* 我53岁了, 我很快乐. CONJ

2 You use **and** to link two identical words or phrases in order to emphasize the degree of something or to suggest that something continues or increases over a period of time. (用于联结重复的词以强调程度或连续不断等)又, 再; 更有. ❖ *Learning becomes more and more difficult as we get older.* 我们年纪越大, 学新东西就越困难. *We talked for hours and hours.* 我们谈了好长好长时间. CONJ PRAGMATICS

3 You use **and** to link two statements about events when one of the events follows the other. (表示两个事件相随)然后, 随后. ❖ *I waved goodbye and went down the stone harbour steps.* 我挥手道别, 随后走下港口的石阶. CONJ

4 You use **and** to link two statements when the second statement continues the point that has been made in the first statement. (用于连接两句话, 第二句话继续第一句话的意思)再者, 而且. ❖ *You could only really tell the effects of the disease in the long term, and five years wasn't long enough.* 只有经过一长段时间才能真正知道这种疾病的影响, 而且五年也不够长. CONJ

5 You use **and** to link two clauses when the second clause is a result of the first clause. (连接两个从句, 表示结果)结果是, 那么, 则. ❖ *All through yesterday crowds have been arriving and by midnight thousands of people packed the square.* 昨天一整天人群一直不断到来, 结果到午夜时几千人把广场挤得水泄不通. CONJ

6 You use **and** at the beginning of a sentence to introduce something else that you want to add to what to have just said. Some people think that starting a sentence with **and** is incorrect. (用于句首引出补充说明, 有人认为用and 开始句子不合规范)另外, 接着, 于是. ❖ *Commuter airlines fly to out-of-the-way places. And business travelers are the ones who go to those locations.* 往返的客机航班飞往偏远的地方, 而商务旅客就是前往这些地方的人. CONJ PRAGMATICS

7 You use **and** to introduce a question which follows logically from what someone has just said. (引出一个与前述逻辑上关联的问题)那么. ❖ *'He used to be so handsome.' —'And now?'* '他过去很英俊.' — '那么, 现在呢?' CONJ PRAGMATICS

8 **And** is used by broadcasters and people making announcements to change a topic or to start talking about a topic they have just mentioned. (广播员等用来开始一个话题)然后, 再说, 话说. ❖ *And now the drought in Sudan.* 再说苏丹大旱灾. *Football, and Aston Villa will reclaim their lead at the top of the English First Division.* 足球方面, 说到阿斯顿维拉会在英格兰甲级联赛中再度领先. CONJ PRAGMATICS

9 You use **and** to indicate that two numbers are to be added together. (两个数字)相加, 加. ❖ *What does two and two make?* 2加2等于多少? CONJ

10 **And** is used before a fraction that comes after a whole number. (表示带分数时用于整数与分数之间)又. ❖ *McCain* CONJ

A

spent five and a half years in a prisoner of war camp. 麦凯恩在战俘营中度过了五年半的时间.

11 You use **and** in numbers larger than one hundred, after the words 'hundred' or 'thousand' and before other numbers. (用在大于一百的数字,在百位或千位之后,十位及个位之前). ❖ *We printed two hundred and fifty invitations.* 我们印了250份请柬. CONJ

an·drog·y·nous /æn'drɒdʒɪnəs/.

1 An **androgynous** person, animal, or plant has both male and female sexual characteristics. (人、动物)雌雄同体的; (植物)雌雄同株的. ADJ TECHNICAL

2 If you describe someone or something as **androgynous**, you mean that they are not distinctly masculine or feminine in appearance or in behaviour. (外貌或行为)性别不明的, 男女不分的. ❖ *Belinda was always attracted to men with an androgynous quality to them.* 贝琳达总对那种不男不女的男性感兴趣. ADJ-GRADED

an·drogy·ny /æn'drɒdʒɪni/.

Androgyny is the state of being neither distinctly masculine nor distinctly feminine. (动物)雌雄同体; (植物)雌雄同株. N-UNCOUNT

an·droid /'ændrɔɪd/ **androids.**

In science fiction, an **android** is a robot that looks like a human being. (科幻小说中形状似人的)机器人. N-COUNT

an·ec·do·tal /ˌænɪk'dəʊtəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Anecdotal evidence is based on individual accounts, rather than on reliable research or statistics. 轶事的, 趣闻的(指没有可靠的研究或统计为根据的). ❖ *Anecdotal evidence suggests that sales in Europe have slipped.* 传闻的证据暗示欧洲的销售额已经下降. ADJ-GRADED

an·ec·dote /'ænɪkdəʊt/ **anecdotes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **anecdote** is a short, amusing account of something that has happened. 轶事, 趣闻. ❖ *Pete was telling them an anecdote about their mother.* 皮特正在给他们讲一则关于他们母亲的趣闻. N-VAR

anemia /ə'niːmiə/.

➽ 见 **anaemia.**

anemic /ə'niːmɪk/.

➽ 见 **anaemic.**

anemo·ne /ə'neməni/ **anemones.**

An **anemone** is a garden plant with red, purple, or white flowers. 银莲花(园栽花卉,开红、紫或白色花). N-COUNT

an·es·the·sia /ˌænɪs'θiːziə, -ʒə/.

➽ 见 **anaesthesia.**

an·es·thesi·olo·gist /ˌænɪsθiːzi'ɒlədʒɪst/ **anesthesiologists.**

An **anesthesiologist** is a doctor who specializes in giving anaesthetics to patients. The usual British word is **anaesthetist.** 麻醉师. [英]一般作 anaesthetist. N-COUNT AMERICAN

an·es·thet·ic /ˌænɪs'θetɪk/.

➽ 见 **anaesthetic.**

anes·the·tist /ə'niːsθətɪst/.

➽ 见 **anaesthetist.**

anes·the·tize /ə'niːsθətaɪz/.

➽ 见 **anaesthetize.**

anew /ə'njuː, AM ə'nuː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you do something **anew**, you do it again, often in a different way from before. 重新, 再一次, 再. ❖ *She's ready to start anew.* 她准备重新开始. *He began his work anew.* 他重新开始他的工作. ADV ADV after v WRITTEN

an·gel /'eɪndʒəl/ **angels.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Angels** are spiritual beings that some people believe are God's messengers and servants in heaven. 天使, 神的使者. N-COUNT

2 You can call someone you like very much an **angel** in order to show affection, especially when they have been kind to you. 可爱的人, 安琪儿. ❖ *Thank you a thousand times, you're an angel.* 多谢你, 你真是个安琪儿. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

3 If you describe someone as an **angel**, you mean that they seem to be very kind and considerate. 大好人, 大善人. ❖ *He was such an angel to put up with it.* 他忍受了这一切, 真是个大好人. N-COUNT

an·gel·ic /æn'dʒelɪk/.

1 If you say that someone looks **angelic**, you mean that they appear to be very good, kind, and gentle. 天使般的, 可爱的, 善良的, 纯洁的. ❖ *...an angelic face.* 天使般的面容. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Angelic** means like angels or relating to angels. 天使的. ADJ ADJ n

an·gel·ica /æn'dʒelɪkə/.

Angelica is the candied stems of the angelica plant which can be used in making cakes or sweets. 当归属植物(其蜜饯的茎可用于制作糕点或糖果). N-UNCOUNT

an·ger /'æŋgə/ **angers, angering, angered.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Anger** is the strong emotion that you feel when you think that someone has behaved in an unfair, cruel, or unacceptable way. 恼怒, 愤怒. ❖ *He cried with anger and frustration.* 他怀着愤怒和失意哭了一场. *Ellen felt both despair and anger.* 埃伦感到绝望和愤怒. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **angers** you, it makes you feel angry. 使愤怒, 使恼火, 激怒. ❖ *The decision to allow more offshore oil drilling angered some Californians.* 允许进行更多沿海石油钻探的决定激怒了一些加利福尼亚人. VB V n

an·gi·na /æn'dʒaɪnə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Angina is severe pain in the chest and left arm, caused by heart disease. (心脏病引起的)绞痛. N-UNCOUNT

an·gle /'æŋgəl/ **angles, angling, angled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **angle** is the difference in direction between two lines or surfaces. (数学的)角, 角度. ❖ *The boat is now leaning at a 30 degree angle.* 那条船现倾斜成30度. N-COUNT

➽ 又见 **right angle.**

2 An **angle** is the shape that is created where two lines or surfaces join together. (两条线或两个平面相交形成的)角, 角的形状. ❖ *...the angle of the blade.* 刀刃的角度. N-COUNT

3 If you **angle** something or if it **angles** in a particular direction, it faces or points in that direction. (使)转成一个角度, (使)置于一定的角度; (使)弯曲成一定角度. ❖ *Open the slats for a bright light or angle them for more shade.* 打开遮光帘使光线明亮, 或者把它们转成一定角度使阴影多一些. *The path angled downhill.* 小路向山下弯曲. V-ERG V n V adv/prep

4 An **angle** is the direction from which you look at something. 视角, 观察的有利角度. ❖ *Thanks to the angle at which he stood, he could just see the sunset.* 由于他站的地方视角有利, 刚好能看见日落. N-COUNT

5 If something is **at an angle**, it is leaning in a particular direction so that it is not straight, horizontal, or vertical. 成角度的(指不是水平或垂直的). ❖ *An iron bar stuck out at an angle.* 铁棒成一定角度戳出来. PHR

6 You can refer to a way of presenting something or thinking about it as a particular **angle**. 角度, 观点, 立场, 方面. ❖ *He was considering the idea from all angles.* 他正从各个角度考虑这个意见. N-COUNT supp N

7 If someone **is angling for** something, they are trying to make someone offer it to them without asking for it openly and directly. (用暗示等手段)谋取, 猎取、博得. ❖ *It sounds as if he's just angling for sympathy.* 听起来他只是在博取同情. VB V for n

8 ➽ 又见 **angling.**

an·gler /'æŋglə/ **anglers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **angler** is someone who fishes with a fishing rod as a hobby. 垂钓者, 钓鱼者. N-COUNT

An·gli·can /'æŋglɪkən/ **Anglicans.**

An **Anglican** is a member of the Church of England. 英国国教教徒, 英国圣公会教徒. ❖ *...an Anglican priest.* 一个英国圣公会牧师. N-COUNT

An·gli·can·ism /'æŋglɪkənɪzəm/.

Anglicanism refers to the beliefs and practices of the Church of England. 英国国教教义, 英国圣公会教义. N-UNCOUNT

an·gli·cize /'æŋglɪsaɪz/ **anglicizes, anglicizing, anglicized;** [英]又拼作 **anglicise.**

If you **anglicize** something, you change it so that it resembles or becomes part of the English language or English culture. 使英国化, 使英语化. ❖ *He had anglicized his surname.* 他已经把他的姓英语化. *When Dutch colonial rule ended in the 19th century the civil service was anglicised.* 当荷 VB V n

兰殖民统治在19世纪结束时，公务员制度被英国化了.

◢ **an·gli·cized** ❖ *...an anglicised version of the continental street-side cafe.* 欧洲大陆街边咖啡馆的一种英国化形式. ADJ-GRADED

an·gling /ˈæŋglɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Angling is the activity or sport of fishing with a fishing rod. 钓鱼，钓鱼运动. N-UNCOUNT

Anglo- /ˈæŋgləʊ-/.

1 **Anglo-** combines with nationality adjectives to form adjectives which describe something connected with relations between Britain and another country. (与国籍形容词结合构成形容词)英国和...的. ❖ *...Anglo-American relations.* 英美关系. *...the Anglo-Irish Agreement.* 英国与爱尔兰的协议. COMB

2 **Anglo-** combines with adjectives and nouns indicating nationality to form adjectives or nouns which describe a person who has one British parent and one non-British parent, who has non-British parents but lives in Britain, or who has British parents but lives in another country. (与表示国籍的形容词或名词结合构成形容词或名词)父母中一方是英国的；在英国居住的；父母为英国籍但在外国居住的. ❖ *...born of Anglo-American parentage.* 父母是英美籍的. *...the Anglo-Asian community.* 在英国居住的亚洲人社团. COMB

An·glo·phile /ˈæŋgləʊfaɪl/ **Anglophiles.**

If you describe a non-British person as **Anglophile**, you mean that they are very interested in Britain and British culture. 亲英者，崇英者. ❖ *...the most Anglophile President ever to enter the Oval Office.* 入主美国总统办公室的最亲英的总统. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He became a fanatical Anglophile.* 他成为狂热的英国崇拜者. N-COUNT

An·glo·phone /ˈæŋgləfəʊn/ **Anglophones.**

1 **Anglophone** communities are English-speaking communities in areas where more than one language is commonly spoken. (尤指使用两种或多种语言的地区)讲英语的，操英语的. ❖ *...anglophone Africa.* 讲英语的非洲地区. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Anglophones** are people whose native language is English or who speak English because they live in a country where English is one of the official languages. (在使用两种或多种语言的国家)母语是英语的人；(因身处官方语言为英语的地方而)讲英语的人. N-COUNT

ˌAnglo-ˈSaxon, Anglo-Saxons.

1 The **Anglo-Saxon** period is the period of English history from the fifth century A.D. to the Norman Conquest in 1066. 盎格鲁-撒克逊的(指英国从公元5世纪至1066年诺曼人征服的这段历史时期). ❖ *...Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains.* 罗马与盎格鲁-撒克逊时代的遗迹. *...an early Anglo-Saxon king.* 一个早期的盎格鲁-撒克逊王. ADJ

➪ An **Anglo-Saxon** was someone who was Anglo-Saxon. 盎格鲁-撒克逊人. N-COUNT

2 **Anglo-Saxon** is the language that was spoken in England between the fifth century A.D. and the Norman Conquest in 1066. 盎格鲁-撒克逊语言，古英语(指英国从公元5世纪至1066年诺曼人征服的这段历史时期中使用的语言). N-UNCOUNT

3 **Anglo-Saxon** people are members of or are descended from the English race. 盎格鲁-撒克逊人后裔的，英国人的. ❖ *...white Anglo-Saxon Protestant men.* 信仰新教的盎格鲁-撒克逊裔白种男子. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *You are Anglo-Saxons, we are Latins.* 你们是盎格鲁-撒克逊人的后代，我们是拉丁人的后代. N-COUNT

an·go·ra /æŋˈgɔːrə/.

1 An **angora** goat, rabbit, or cat has long silky hair. (羊、兔、猫)安哥拉种的(有柔软的长毛). ADJ ADJ n

2 **Angora** cloth or clothing is made from the hair of the angora goat or rabbit. (布料等)用安哥拉羊毛或兔毛制的. N-UNCOUNT

an·gry /ˈæŋgri/ **angrier, angriest.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you are **angry**, you feel strong dislike or impatience about something. 生气的，愤怒的. ❖ *She had been very angry at the person who stole her new bike.* 她对偷了她新自行车的人非常气愤. *...an angry mob.* 愤怒的暴民. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **an·gri·ly** /ˈæŋgrɪli/ ❖ *Officials reacted angrily to those charges.* 这些指控引起官员们的愤慨. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 An **angry** wound or rash is inflamed and painful. (伤口或皮疹等患处)肿痛发炎的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe the sky or sea as **angry**, you mean that it is dark and stormy. (天空或海洋)黑压压的，暴风雨的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

angst /æŋst/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Angst is a feeling of anxiety and worry. 焦虑，担心. ❖ *Many kids suffer from acne and angst.* 许多青少年受到痤疮和焦虑的折磨. N-UNCOUNT

an·guish /ˈæŋgwɪʃ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Anguish is great mental suffering or physical pain. 痛苦，苦恼. ❖ *Mark looked at him in anguish.* 马克痛苦地看着他. N-UNCOUNT

an·guished /ˈæŋgwɪʃt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Anguished means showing or feeling great mental suffering or physical pain. 痛苦的，苦恼的. ❖ *She let out an anguished cry.* 她发出了一声痛苦的叫喊. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

an·gu·lar /ˈæŋgjʊlə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Angular things have shapes that contain a lot of straight lines and sharp points. 有棱的，有角的. ❖ *...an angular face with prominent cheekbones.* 一张颧骨分明的有棱角的面孔. ADJ-GRADED

ani·mal /ˈænɪməl/ **animals.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Any living creature other than a human being can be referred to as an **animal**. (除人类以外的)动物(如野兽、牲畜). ❖ *He was attacked by wild animals.* 他受到野生动物的袭击. N-COUNT

2 Any living creature, including a human being, can be referred to as an **animal**. (包括人类在内的)动物. ❖ *Watch any young human being, or any other young animal.* 注意年轻人，或幼小动物. N-COUNT

3 **Animal** products come from animals rather than from plants. (与植物产品相对的)动物的. ❖ *...animal fats found in red meat, hard cheeses and so on.* 在红色肉类和硬干酪等食物中发现的动物脂肪. ADJ

4 If you say that someone is an **animal**, you find their behaviour disgusting or very unpleasant. (指行为讨厌)畜生般的人，残暴(或野蛮)的人；禽兽. ❖ *This man is an animal, a beast.* 这人是个畜牲，是个野兽. N-COUNT

5 **Animal** qualities, feelings, or abilities relate to someone's physical nature and instincts rather than to their mind. (指气质、感情或能力方面非理性的)动物的，肉体的，感官的，肉欲的. ❖ *...an animal panic to run and hide.* 逃跑和躲藏的动物式恐慌. ADJ

6 You can refer to someone as a particular type of **animal** in order to say what their interests are or what their typical behaviour is. 与众不同的人，某种特殊类型的人. ❖ *You're quite a party animal, aren't you?* 你真是个组织晚会的能手，是不是? N-COUNT supp N

ˌanimal ˈrights. ♦◇◇◇◇

People who are concerned with **animal rights** believe very firmly that animals should not be exploited or abused by humans. 动物权利(认为人不能剥削或虐待动物). N-UNCOUNT

ani·mate, animates, animating, animated. The adjective is pronounced /ˈænɪmət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈænɪmeɪt/. 形容词发音为 /ˈænɪmət/；动词发音为 /ˈænɪmeɪt/.

1 Something that is **animate** has life, in contrast to things like stones and machines which do not. (与石头或机器等物体相对)有生命的. ❖ *...all aspects of the material world, animate and inanimate.* 物质世界的各方面，不论是有生命的，还是无生命的. ADJ

2 To **animate** something means to make it lively or more cheerful. 使有活力，使活泼，使生气勃勃. ❖ *The girls watched, little teasing smiles animating their faces.* 女孩子们在一边看着，戏谑的微笑使她们脸上充满了生气. VB V n

ani·mat·ed /ˈænɪmeɪtɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **animated** or who is having an **animated** conversation is lively and expressive. 活跃的，生气勃勃的，起劲的. ❖ *She was seen in animated conversation with the singer.* 看见她时她正在跟那歌手起劲地交谈. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ani·mat·ed·ly** ❖ *Sammy was standing close to Ned, talking animatedly with him.* 萨米站在内德的身旁，正跟 ADV-GRADED ADV with v

A

他兴致勃勃地交谈着. ◢ani·ma·tion /ˌænɪˈmeɪʃən/ ❖ *They both spoke with animation.* 他们讲话都很起劲. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **animated** film is one in which puppets or drawings appear to move. (用木偶或图画等拍摄的电影)动画的,能活动的,模拟有生命物体的. ❖ *...Disney's animated film 'Lady and the Tramp'.* 迪斯尼动画电影《小姐与流氓》. ◢ani·ma·tion, animations ❖ *...traditional cartoon animation.* 传统的卡通动画片. *...documentaries, animations, old classics.* 纪录片、动画片、经典老电影. ADJ: ADJ n N-VAR

ani·ma·tion.

➡ 见 **animated**; 又见 **suspended animation**.

ani·ma·tor /ˈænɪmeɪtə/ **animators.**

An **animator** is a person who makes films using animation. 动画片制作人、动画片绘制者. N-COUNT

ani·mos·ity /ˌænɪˈmɒsɪti/ **animosities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Animosity is a strong feeling of dislike and anger. 仇恨、憎恶. ❖ *He had no personal animosity towards the Prime Minister.* 他对首相没有个人的憎恶. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ani·mus /ˈænɪməs/.

If a person has an **animus** against someone, they have a strong feeling of dislike for them, even when there is no reason for it. (常常是没来由的)敌意、憎恶. N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN

ani·seed /ˈænɪsiːd/.

Aniseed is a substance made from the seeds of the anise plant. It is used as a flavouring in sweets, drinks, and medicines. (作调味用的)大茴香、洋茴香. ❖ *Fennel and pernod add a sutble aniseed flavour.* 茴香和佩诺茴香酒增加了少许的大茴香味道. N-UNCOUNT

an·kle /ˈæŋkəl/ **ankles.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Your **ankle** is the joint where your foot joins your leg. 踝、踝关节. 见插图条 **human body.** ❖ *John twisted his ankle badly.* 约翰严重地扭伤了脚踝. N-COUNT

an·nals /ˈænəlz/.

1 If something is in the **annals** of a nation or field of activity, it is recorded as part of its history. 编年史、历史. ❖ *...the annals of military history.* 军事编年史. N-PLURAL

2 You can refer to the journal of a particular field of academic research as its **annals.** (特定学术研究领域的)活动年报 ❖ *...the 'Annals of Internal Medicine'.* 《内科医学年报》. N-PLURAL with supp

an·nex, annexes, annexing, annexed. 又拼作 **annexe.** The verb is pronounced /æˈneks/. The noun is pronounced /ˈæneks/. 动词发音为 /æˈneks/; 名词发音为 /ˈæneks/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a country **annexes** another country or an area of land, it seizes it and takes control of it. 并吞、强行占领、把...并入管辖范围. ❖ *...the plan to invade and annex Kuwait.* 入侵和并吞科威特的计划. *...the idea of annexing Abkhaziza to Russia.* 把阿布哈兹并入俄罗斯的主张. ◢an·nexa·tion /ˌænekˈseɪʃən/ **annexations** ❖ *...Indonesia's annexation of East Timor.* 印度尼西亚对东帝汶的吞并. VB V n V n to n N-COUNT

2 ➡ 见 **annexe.**

an·nexe /ˈæneks/ **annexes;** 又拼作 **annex.**

1 An **annexe** is a building which is joined to or is next to a larger main building. 附加建筑、增建部分. ❖ *...setting up a museum in an annexe to the theatre.* 在剧院的附属建筑物中增建了一座博物馆. N-COUNT

2 An **annexe** to a document is a section added to it at the end. (文件的)附录、附件. ❖ *The Annex lists and discusses eight titles.* 附录列出并讨论了八本书. N-COUNT

an·ni·hi·late /əˈnaɪəleɪt/ **annihilates, annihilating, annihilated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **annihilate** something means to destroy it completely. 消灭、歼灭、毁灭. ❖ *Laser weapons may not yet be powerful enough to annihilate enemy targets.* 激光武器可能还没有足够大的威力消灭敌人目标. ◢an·ni·hi·la·tion /əˌnaɪəˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *Leaders fear the annihilation of their people.* 领袖们害怕平民百姓被消灭. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **annihilate** someone in a contest or argument, you totally defeat them. 彻底击败. ❖ *Coetzer annihilated 12th seed Nathalie Tauziat 6-0, 6-0.* 库切以两个6:0彻底击败了12号种子选手纳塔莉 · 托齐亚. VB V n

an·ni·ver·sa·ry /ˌænɪˈvɜːsəri/ **anniversaries.** ◆◆◆◇◇

An **anniversary** is a date which is remembered or celebrated because a special event happened on that date in a previous year. 周年纪念. ❖ *...the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ho Chi Minh.* 胡志明诞辰一百周年纪念. N-COUNT

an·no·tate /ˈænəʊteɪt/ **annotates, annotating, annotated.**

If you **annotate** written work or a diagram, you add notes to it. 注释、评注. ❖ *...an annotated bibliography.* 加评注的参考书目. ◢an·no·ta·tion ❖ *She retained a number of copies for further annotation.* 她留下了一些副本做进一步的注释. VB V n V-ed N-UNCOUNT

an·no·ta·tion /ˌænəʊˈteɪʃən/ **annotations.**

An **annotation** is a note that is added to a text or diagram. 注解、注释、评注. N-COUNT

an·nounce /əˈnaʊns/ **announces, announcing, announced.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **announce** something, you tell people about it publicly or officially. 宣布,公布,通告. ❖ *He will announce tonight that he is resigning.* 他今晚将宣布准备退休. *She was planning to announce her engagement.* 她正计划宣布她订婚的消息. *It was announced that the groups have agreed to a cease-fire.* 有消息称,各方已同意停火. ◢announcement /əˈnaʊnsmənt/ ❖ *...the announcement of the engagement.* 订婚的宣布. *There has been no official announcement of the arrests.* 没有正式公布那些逮捕的消息. VB V that V n it be V-ed that N-SING

2 If you **announce** a piece of news or an intention, you say it loudly and clearly, so that everyone you are with can hear it. 大声说(以便使别人都听见); 声明. ❖ *Peter announced that he had no intention of wasting his time at any university.* 彼得声明他无意上大学浪费时间. *'I'm having a bath and going to bed,' she announced.* '我在洗澡,准备要上床睡觉.' 她大声说. VB V that V with quote

3 If an airport or railway employee **announces** something, they tell the public about it by means of a loudspeaker system. (通过扩音器)宣布,通知. ❖ *They announced his plane was delayed.* 他们宣布他坐的航班延迟了. ◢an·nounc·er, announcers ❖ *The announcer apologised for the delay.* 广播员为误点表示了歉意. VB V n V that N-COUNT

4 If a letter, sound, or sign **announces** something, it informs people about it. (信件、声音或信号等)报告、通知. ❖ *The next letter announced the birth of another boy.* 下一封信告知又生了一个男孩. VB V n

an·nounce·ment /əˈnaʊnsmənt/ **announcements.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **announcement** is a statement made to the public or to the media which gives information about something that has happened or that will happen. 宣布,宣告. ❖ *Mr Shevardnadze made the announcement that he was to step down.* 谢瓦尔德纳泽先生宣布他将辞职. N-COUNT

2 An **announcement** in a public place is a short piece of writing telling people about something or asking for something. 通告,布告,通知,公布. ❖ *He will place an announcement in the personal column of The Daily Telegraph.* 他将在《每日电讯报》个人专栏中登一条告示. N-COUNT

an·nounc·er /əˈnaʊnsə/ **announcers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **announcer** is someone who introduces programmes on radio or television or who reads the text of a radio or television advertisement. (电台或电视节目的)播音员,报告员. ❖ *The radio announcer said it was nine o'clock.* 电台广播员说那时是9点. N-COUNT

an·noy /əˈnɔɪ/ **annoys, annoying, annoyed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone or something **annoys** you, it makes you fairly angry and impatient. 使烦恼,使苦恼、使恼怒、使生气. ❖ *Try making a note of the things which annoy you.* 试着记录一下使你心烦的事情. *It annoyed me that I didn't have time to do more ironing.* 真气人,我没有时间多熨一些衣服. *It just annoyed me to hear him going on.* 听他喋喋不休地讲话使我心烦. VB V n it V n that it V n to-inf Also V

➡ 又见 **annoyed, annoying.**

an·noy·ance /əˈnɔɪəns/ **annoyances.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Annoyance** is the feeling that you get when someone makes you feel fairly angry or impatient. 烦恼、恼火,恼怒. ❖ *To her* N-UNCOUNT

annoyance the stranger did not go away. 使她恼火的是，那个陌生人不走开. *He denied there was any annoyance with the British.* 他否认同英国人有任何嫌隙.

2 An **annoyance** is something that makes you feel angry or impatient. 烦恼的事情，讨厌的事物. ❖ *Snoring can be more than an annoyance.* 打鼻鼾更使人烦. N-COUNT

an·noyed /əˈnɔɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are **annoyed**, you are fairly angry about something. 苦恼的，恼怒的，生气的. ❖ *She tapped her forehead and looked annoyed with herself.* 她拍拍额头，显得在生自己的气. *Syria is annoyed that the PLO called last month's Arab summit in Baghdad.* 叙利亚对巴勒斯坦解放组织在巴格达召集上月的阿拉伯高峰会议感到恼怒. ADJ-GRADED

➞ 又见 **annoy**.

an·noy·ing /əˈnɔɪɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **annoying** makes you feel fairly angry and impatient. 恼人的，令人讨厌的. ❖ *The annoying thing about the scheme is that it's confusing.* 这个方案使人恼火之处是其含混不清. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **an·noy·ing·ly** ❖ *Alex looked annoyingly cheerful.* 亚历克斯表现出的高兴样子让人心烦. ADV-GRADED

➞ 又见 **annoy**.

an·nual /ˈænjuəl/ **annuals.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Annual** events happen once every year. 一年一次的，每年的，年度的. ❖ *...the annual conference of Britain's trade union movement.* 英国工会运动年会. *...its annual report.* 它的年度报告. ADJ: ADJ n ◢ **an·nual·ly** ❖ *Companies report to their shareholders annually.* 公司向股东作年度报告. ADV: ADV with v

2 **Annual** quantities or rates relate to a period of one year. 一年中进行的，全年的. ❖ *...annual sales of about $80 million.* 全年销售额约8千万元. ADJ: ADJ n ◢ **annually** ❖ *El Salvador produces 100,000 tons of refined copper annually.* 萨尔瓦多每年生产10万吨精铜. ADV

3 An **annual** is a book or magazine that is published once a year. 年刊，年报，年鉴. ❖ *I looked for Wyman's picture in my high-school annual.* 我在自己的中学年刊中找怀曼的照片. N-COUNT

4 An **annual** is a plant that grows and dies within one year. 一年生植物. N-COUNT

an·nu·ity /əˈnjuːɪti, AM əˈnuːɪti/ **annuities.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **annuity** is an investment or insurance policy that pays someone a fixed sum of money each year. (通过投资或保险而领取的)年金，养老年金. N-COUNT

an·nul /əˈnʌl/ **annuls, annulling, annulled.**

If an election or a contract **is annulled**, it is declared invalid, so that legally it is considered never to have existed. (被)宣布无效，(被)取消，(被)废除. ❖ *The marriage was annulled last month.* 那段婚姻在上月被宣布无效. VB: usu passive, be V-ed ◢ **an·nul·ment** /əˈnʌlmənt/ **annulments** ❖ *...the annulment of the elections.* 选举被宣布无效. N-VAR

an·num /ˈænəm/.

➞ 见 **per annum**.

An·nun·cia·tion /əˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃən/.

In Christian belief, **the Annunciation** was the announcement by the Archangel Gabriel to Mary that she was going to give birth to the son of God. 圣母领报，天使传报(即大天使长加百列向玛利亚传报她将受胎而生育上帝之子). N-PROPER: the N

an·ode /ˈænəʊd/ **anodes.**

An **anode** is the positive electrode in a cell such as a battery. (电池)阳极，正极. N-COUNT

➞ 又见 **cathode**.

ano·dyne /ˈænədaɪn/.

Something that is **anodyne** is neutral and not dangerous or distressing. 无刺激性的，平淡无味的，不痛不痒的. ❖ *Their quarterly meetings were anodyne affairs.* 他们一年四次的会议开得枯燥无味. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

anoint /əˈnɔɪnt/ **anoints, anointing, anointed.**

1 If someone **anoints** a person, they put oil or another liquid on a part of that person's body, usually for religious or ceremonial reasons. (常见于宗教仪式)涂以油膏(或液体)，施以涂油礼. ❖ *He anointed my forehead.* 他在我的额头施涂油礼. *The Pope has anointed him as Archbishop.* 教皇给他施涂油礼，任命他为大主教. VB: V n, V n as n

2 If someone in a position of authority **anoints** someone as something, they choose that person to do a particular important job. 选定，指定，委任. ❖ *...anointing Mr Wasmosy as the Colorado candidate.* 选定瓦斯莫西先生为科罗拉多州的候选人. *Mr. Olsen has always avoided anointing any successor.* 奥尔森先生一直回避指定继承人. VB: V n as n, V n, Also V n n

anoma·ly /əˈnɒməli/ **anomalies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is an **anomaly**, it is different from what is usual or expected. 异常，反常，不按常规. ❖ *The British public's wariness of opera is an anomaly in Europe.* 在欧洲，英国公众对歌剧的戒心是一种反常现象. N-COUNT FORMAL ◢ **anoma·lous** /əˈnɒmələs/ ❖ *This anomalous behaviour has baffled scientists.* 这种异常的行为使科学家无法解释. ADJ-GRADED

anon /əˈnɒn/.

Anon means quite soon. 不久以后，立刻，未几. ❖ *You shall see him anon.* 你不久就可见到他. ADV LITERARY

anon. /əˈnɒn/.

Anon. is often written after poems or other writing to indicate that the author is not known. **Anon.** is an abbreviation for 'anonymous'. 佚名，无名氏. anonymous 的缩写形式.

anony·mous /əˈnɒnɪməs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you remain **anonymous** when you do something, you do not let people know that you were the person who did it. Something that is **anonymous** does not reveal who you are. 匿名的，无名的，不具名的. ❖ *You can remain anonymous if you wish.* 如果你愿意的话，可以不披露姓名. *...anonymous phone calls.* 匿名电话. ADJ ◢ **ano·nym·ity** /ˌænɒˈnɪmɪti/ ❖ *Both mother and daughter, who have requested anonymity, are doing fine.* 母女俩要求不披露姓名，她们目前情况很好. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **anony·mous·ly** ❖ *The latest photographs were sent anonymously to the magazine's Paris headquarters.* 最新的照片不署姓名，都送到杂志的巴黎总部. ADV

2 If you describe a place as **anonymous** you dislike it because it has no unusual or interesting features. 名不见经传的，无特色的，无个性特征的. ❖ *...an anonymous holiday villa.* 一座没有特色的度假别墅. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ano·rak /ˈænəræk/ **anoraks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **anorak** is a warm waterproof jacket, usually with a hood. (通常带防风帽的)防水厚上衣. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as an **anorak**, you are making fun of them because they are very enthusiastic about a particular activity, sport, or way of life, and you think that this makes them very boring. (戏谑语)...迷，狂热者. ❖ *Most computer manuals appear to have been written by anoraks from hell.* 电脑使用手册似乎大多都是对电脑极度狂热的人所写. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

ano·rexia /ˌænəˈreksiə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Anorexia or **anorexia nervosa** is an illness in which a person has an overwhelming fear of becoming fat, and so refuses to eat enough and becomes thinner and thinner. 食欲减退症，厌食症. N-UNCOUNT

ano·rex·ic /ˌænəˈreksɪk/ **anorexics.**

If someone is **anorexic**, they are suffering from anorexia and so are very thin. 厌食的，食欲减退的. ❖ *...an anorexic teenager.* 一个患厌食症的少年. ADJ

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Not eating makes an anorexic feel in control.* 禁食使厌食者感到是种控制. N-COUNT

an·oth·er /əˈnʌðə/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Another** thing or person means one more in addition to those that already exist or are known about. 另一个，又一个，再一个. ❖ *Another change that Sue made was to install central heating.* 休做的另一个改变是安装了中央供暖系统. *We're going to have another baby.* 我们准备再生一个孩子. DET

➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *The demand generated by one factory required the construction of another.* 一座工厂生产的需求将引发建设另一座工厂的需要. PRON

2 You use **another** when you want to emphasize that an DET

A

additional thing or person is different from one that already exists. 另一个的, 别的, 不同的. ❖ *The counsellor referred her to another therapist.* 律师把他介绍给另一位治疗专家.
➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *He said one thing and has done quite another.* 他说一套, 做一套. PRON

3 You use **another** before a word referring to a distance, length of time, or other amount, to indicate an additional amount. (用在距离或时间度量之前)另外的, 再有的, 另加的. ❖ *Continue down the same road for another 2 kilometres.* 沿原路走下去, 再走两公里. DET

4 You use **another** in front of the name of a well-known person, place, or event to indicate that you think they are just like that person, place, or event. (用在著名的人物、地点或事件之前)又一个, 另一个. ❖ *There is another Maradona in this year's World Cup: Romania's 25-year-old star midfielder Georghe Hagi.* 今年世界杯足球赛中又出了一个马拉多纳: 罗马尼亚25岁的中场球星格奥尔基 · 哈吉. DET

5 You use **one another** to indicate that each member of a group does something to or for the other members. 彼此, 相互. ❖ *...women learning to help themselves and one another.* 学着自助与彼此互助的妇女. PRON

6 If you talk about **one thing after another**, you are referring to a series of repeated or continuous events. 重复地; 一个接一个地. ❖ *They kept going, destroying one store after another.* 他们继续行动, 捣毁了一家又一家商店. PHR

7 You use **or another** in expressions such as **one kind or another** when you do not want to be precise about which of several alternatives or possibilities you are referring to. (几种选择或可能中)某一的. ❖ *All of these industries have at one time or another been linked to cancer.* 所有这些工业在某段时间都与癌症有过关系. PHR

an·swer /ˈɑːnsə, ˈæn-/ **answers, answering, answered.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **answer** someone who has asked you something, you say something back to them. 回答, 答复. ❖ *Just answer the question.* 只回答这个问题. *'When?' asked Alba, calmly. 'Tonight', answered Hunter.* '什么时候?' 阿尔巴冷静地问. '今晚.' 亨特回答. *Williams answered that he had no specific proposals yet.* 威廉斯回答说他还没有明确的提议. VB V n V with quote V that Also V

2 An **answer** is something that you say when you answer someone. 回答, 答复. ❖ *Without waiting for an answer, he turned and went in through the door.* 不等答复, 他就转身进了门. *I don't quite know what to say in answer to your question.* 我不太知道该说些什么来回答你的问题. N-COUNT also *in* N *to* n

3 If you say that someone will not **take no for an answer**, you mean that they go on trying to make you agree to something even after you have refused. (与否定词连用)得到否定的回答. ❖ *She is tough, unwilling to take no for an answer.* 她很顽强, 被拒绝后还不罢休. PHR

4 If you **answer** a letter or advertisement, you write to the person who wrote it. 回复(信件); 写信回应(广告). ❖ *She answered an advert for a job as a cook.* 她应征一则招聘厨师的广告. VB V n Also V

5 An **answer** is a letter that you write to someone who has written to you. 回信, 答复. ❖ *I wrote to him but I never had an answer back.* 我给他写了信, 但从未收到回信. *She wrote to Roosevelt's secretary in answer to his letter.* 她给罗斯福的秘书写回信. N-COUNT also *in* N *to* n

6 When you **answer** the telephone, you pick it up when it rings. When you **answer** the door, you open it when you hear a knock or the bell. 回(电话); 开(门), 回应. ❖ *She answered her phone on the first ring.* 电话铃一响, 她就接听. VB V n Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I knocked at the front door and there was no answer.* 我敲了前门, 但没有人回应. N-COUNT

7 Someone's **answer** to a question in a test or quiz is what they write or say in an attempt to give the facts that are asked for. The **answer** to a question is the fact that was asked for. 答案, 解答. ❖ *Simply marking an answer wrong will not help the pupil.* 简单指出答案错误对学生没有帮助. *...the answers to the Brain of Soccer 1993 quiz.* 1993年英式足球智力竞赛的答案. N-COUNT

8 When you **answer** a question in a test or quiz, you write or say something in an attempt to give the facts that are asked for. 回答, 解答. ❖ *She answered 81 questions.* 她回答了81个问题. PRAGMATICS VB V n

9 An **answer** to a problem is a solution to it. 答案, 解决办法. ❖ *There are no easy answers to the problems facing the economy.* 这种经济问题是不易解决的. *Legislation is only part of the answer.* 立法只是解决方案中的一部分. N-COUNT

10 If something **answers** a need or purpose, it satisfies it, because it has the right qualities. 适应, 适合(需要, 目的等). ❖ *Would communism answer their needs?* 共产主义能满足他们的需要吗? VB V n

11 Your **answer** to something that someone has said or done is what you say or do in response to it. 答复, 反应, 反击. ❖ *In answer to speculation that she wouldn't finish the race, she boldly declared her intention of winning it.* 为了反驳人们对她不能跑完赛程的猜测, 她勇敢地宣布要在比赛中取胜. N-COUNT also *in* N *to* n

12 If you **answer** something that someone has said or done, you respond to it. 对...作出反应, 回报. ❖ *He answered her smile with one of his own.* 他也以微笑回报她. *That statement seemed designed to answer criticism of allied bombing missions.* 那份声明看来是准备回应联合轰炸任务所受到的批评. VB V n with n V n

13 If you say that something is a place's **answer** to a famous thing, you mean that the first thing is the equivalent of the second in that place. 相当的事物, 对应物. ❖ *Cachaca is Brazil's answer to tequila.* 巴西甜酒在巴西相当于龙舌兰酒. N-SING poss N *to* n

14 If someone or something **answers** a particular description or **answers to** it, they have the characteristics described. 与(描述)相等, 符合. ❖ *...two men answering the description.* 符合那些描述的两个男子. VB V n Also V *to* n

➤answer back.
If someone **answers back**, they speak rudely to you when you speak to them. 回嘴, 顶嘴. ❖ *She was beaten by teachers for answering back.* 她因顶嘴挨了老师打. PHR-V V P Also V n P

➤answer for.
1 If you have to **answer for** something bad or wrong you have done, you are punished for it. (因做坏事)受到惩罚. ❖ *He must be made to answer for his terrible crimes.* 他必须为他所犯的可怕罪行受到惩罚. PHR-V V P n

2 If you say that someone **has a lot to answer for**, you are saying that their actions have led to problems which you think they are responsible for. (对问题)负很大责任. PHR

an·swer·able /ˈɑːnsərəbəl, ˈæn-/.

1 If you are **answerable** to someone, you have to report to them and explain your actions. 应对...负责的, 须对...作出交代的. ❖ *Councils should be answerable to the people who elect them.* 理事会应对推选他们的人负责. ADJ v-link ADJ *to* n

2 If you are **answerable** for your actions or for someone else's actions, you are considered to be responsible for them and must be punished if it is justified. 对...承担责任的. ❖ *He must be made answerable for these terrible crimes.* 他必须为这些可怕的罪行负责. ADJ v-link ADJ

ˈ**answering machine, answering machines.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **answering machine** is a device which you connect to your telephone and which records telephone messages while you are out. 电话录音机. N-COUNT

an·swer·phone /ˈɑːnsəfəun, ˈæn-/ **answerphones.**
An **answerphone** is the same as an answering machine. 同answering machine. N-COUNT BRITISH

ant /ænt/ **ants.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Ants are small crawling insects that live in large groups. 蚂蚁. 见插图条 **insects.** N-COUNT

ant·acid /æntˈæsɪd/ **antacids.**
Antacid is a substance that reduces the level of acid in the stomach. 解酸剂, 胃酸中和药. N-VAR

an·tago·nism /ænˈtægənɪzəm/ **antagonisms.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Antagonism between people is hatred or hostility between them. 对抗, 敌意, 仇恨. ❖ *There is still much antagonism between trades unions and the oil companies.* 工会与石 N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

油公司之间还存在许多敌意.

an·tago·nist /æn'tægənɪst/ **antagonists.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **antagonist** is your opponent or enemy. 敌手, 对手. N-COUNT
❖ *Spassky had never previously lost to his antagonist.* 斯帕斯基以往从来没有输给对手.

an·tago·nis·tic /æn,tægə'nɪstɪk/.
If a person is **antagonistic** to someone or something, they show hatred or hostility towards them. 敌对的, 反对的, 对抗的. ❖ *The women I interviewed were aggressively antagonistic to the idea.* 我会见的那些女士们咄咄逼人地反对那个观点. ADJ-GRADED

an·tago·nize /æn'tægənaɪz/ **antagonizes, antagonizing, antagonized;** [英]又拼作 **antagonise.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **antagonize** someone, you make them feel angry or hostile towards you. 使敌对, 使对抗. VB V n

Ant·arc·tic /æn'tɑːktɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The Antarctic is the area around the South Pole. 南极地区. N-PROPER

ante /'ænti/ **antes, anted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **up the ante**, you increase your demands when you are in dispute or fighting for something. (在争议或斗争中)提高要价, 提高价码. PHR JOURNALISM

›ante up.
If you **ante up** an amount of money, you pay it, sometimes reluctantly. The usual British term is **cough up.** (不情愿地)付出, 拿出. [英]一般作cough up. ❖ *Paul Reichmann offered to ante up $2 million.* 保罗·赖克曼提出支付200万元. PHR-V no cont AMERICAN V P n

ant·eater /'æntiːtə/ **anteaters.**
An **anteater** is an animal with a long snout that eats termites or ants. 食蚁兽. 见插图条 **animals.** N-COUNT

ante·ced·ent /,æntɪ'siːdənt/ **antecedents.**
1 An **antecedent** of something happened or existed before it and was similar to it in some way. (相似的)前事, 前情, 前例. ❖ *...the historical antecedents of this theory.* 这一理论在历史上的先例. N-COUNT FORMAL
➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...antecedent legislation.* 前项立法. ADJ
2 Your **antecedents** are your ancestors. 先辈, 祖先. ❖ *Princess Grace, born Grace Kelly in Philadelphia, had Irish antecedents.* 格雷丝公主在费城出生时叫格雷丝·凯莉, 祖先是爱尔兰人. N-COUNT FORMAL

ante·cham·ber /'æntɪtʃeɪmbə/ **antechambers.**
An **antechamber** is a small room leading into a larger room. (连接正厅的)前厅, 小室. ❖ *Her office was an antechamber to UNACO headquarters.* 她的办公室是连接欧洲安全组织总部的一个前厅. N-COUNT

ante·di·lu·vian /,æntɪdɪ'luːviən/.
People sometimes describe old or old-fashioned things as **antediluvian.** 陈旧的, 老式的, 过时的, 古风的. ❖ *...those antediluvian days before telephone answering machines.* 电话录音机问世前的古老时期. ADJ PRAGMATICS LITERARY

ante·lope /'æntɪləʊp/ **antelopes.**
An **antelope** is an animal similar to a deer that lives in Africa or Asia. The plural is either 'antelope' or 'antelopes'. 羚羊(复数作antelope或 antelopes). N-COUNT

ante·na·tal /,æntɪ'neɪtəl/; 又拼作 **ante-natal.**
Antenatal means relating to the medical care of women when they are expecting a baby. The American word is **prenatal.** 胎儿期的, 出生前的, 产前的, 怀孕期的. [美]一般作 prenatal. ❖ *...antenatal classes.* 产前知识课. *...antenatal care.* 产前保健(或护理). ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

an·ten·na /æn'tenə/ **antennae** /æn'teniː/ or **antennas.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Antennas is the usual plural form for meaning 2. 第2项释义通常复数形式为 antennas.
1 The **antennae** of an insect are the two long thin parts attached to its head that it uses to feel things. (昆虫的)触须, 触角. 见插图条 **insects.** N-COUNT
2 An **antenna** is a device that sends and receives television or radio signals. (电视或无线电的)天线. 见插图条 **car and bicycle** 与 **house and flat.** ❖ *...radio antennas for satellite communication.* 人造通讯卫星用的无线电天线. N-COUNT

ante·ri·or /æn'tɪəriə/.
Anterior describes a part of the body that is situated at or towards the front of another part. (身体中)位于前部的, 前面的, 在前的. ❖ *...the left anterior descending artery.* 左前部的下行动脉. ADJ MEDICAL

ante·room /'æntiruːm/ **anterooms;** 又拼作 **ante-room.**
An **anteroom** is a small room leading into a larger room. 接待室, 前厅. ❖ *I was waiting in the anteroom of a BBC radio studio.* 我在英国广播公司一个电台演播室的接待室等着. N-COUNT

an·them /'ænθəm/ **anthems.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **anthem** is a song which is used to represent a particular nation, society, or group and which is sung on special occasions. 国歌; (机构或社团的)专用歌曲. ❖ *...the Czech anthem.* 捷克国歌. *...the Olympic anthem.* 奥林匹克运动会会歌. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **national anthem.**

ant·hill /'ænthɪl/ **anthills.**
An **anthill** is a mound of earth formed by ants when they are making a nest. 蚁丘. N-COUNT

an·thol·ogy /æn'θɒlədʒi/ **anthologies.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **anthology** is a collection of writings by different writers published in one book. (不同作家代表作品的)选集. ❖ *...an anthology of poetry.* 一本诗选. N-COUNT

an·thra·cite /'ænθrəsaɪt/.
Anthracite is a type of very hard coal which burns slowly, producing a lot of heat and very little smoke. 无烟煤. N-UNCOUNT

an·thrax /'ænθræks/.
Anthrax is a disease of cattle and sheep, in which they get painful sores and a fever. (牛羊的)炭疽热. N-UNCOUNT

an·thro·pol·ogy /,ænθrə'pɒlədʒi/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Anthropology is the scientific study of people, society, and culture. 人类学(研究人类、社会和文化的学科). N-UNCOUNT
◢ **an·thro·polo·gist** /,ænθrə'pɒlədʒɪst/ **anthropologists** ❖ *...an anthropologist who had been in China.* 一个访问过中国的人类学家. N-COUNT ◢ **an·thro·po·logi·cal** /,ænθrəpə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...anthropological research.* 人类学研究. ADJ ADJ n

an·thro·po·mor·phic /,ænθrəpə'mɔːfɪk/.
Anthropomorphic means relating to the idea that an animal, a god, or an object has feelings or characteristics like those of a human being. (认为动物、神和物体都有人的特征的)拟人论的, 人格化的. ❖ *...the anthropomorphic attitude to animals.* 对动物的拟人论态度. ADJ

anti /'ænti/ **antis.**
1 You can refer to people who are opposed to a particular activity or idea as the **antis.** 反对者, 反对论者, 反对派. ❖ *These 'antis' are nothing more than paid troublemakers.* 这些反对派只不过是被雇的麻烦制造者. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 If someone is opposed to something you can say that they are **anti** it. 反对的. ❖ *That's why you're so anti other people smoking.* 这就是你那么反对别人抽烟的原因. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

anti- /'ænti-/.
Anti- is used in front of nouns and adjectives to form other nouns and adjectives that describe someone or something that acts against or is opposed to someone or something. (加在名词或形容词前构成名词或形容词表示)反、对抗. ❖ *...anti-government demonstrations.* 反政府的示威游行. *...anti-discrimination legislation.* 反歧视的立法. *...anti-inflammatory drugs.* 消炎药物. PREFIX

,anti-a'bortionist, anti-abortionists.
An **anti-abortionist** is someone who wants to limit or prevent the legal availability of abortions. 反堕胎人士. N-COUNT

anti·bi·ot·ic /,æntibaɪ'ɒtɪk/ **antibiotics.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Antibiotics are drugs that are used in medicine to kill bacteria and infections. 抗生素. N-COUNT

anti·body /'æntibɒdi/ **antibodies.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Antibodies are substances which a person's or an animal's body produces in their blood in order to destroy substances which carry disease. 抗体. N-COUNT

an·tici·pate /æn'tɪsɪpeɪt/ **anticipates, anticipating, anticipated.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **anticipate** an event, you realize in advance that it VB

A

A

may happen and you are prepared for it. 预期、期望、预料. ❖ *We couldn't have anticipated the result of our campaigning.* 我们不能预料竞选的结果. *It is anticipated that the equivalent of 192 full-time jobs will be lost.* 据测,将失去相当于192份全日制的工作. [V n; it be V-ed that; Also V, V that]

2 If you **anticipate** a question, request, or need, you do what is necessary or required before the question, request, or need occurs. (在问题、要求或需要被提出之前)预先考虑并采取必要的措施. ❖ *Do you expect your partner to anticipate your needs?* 你认为你的合伙人会预先考虑到你的需要吗? [VB; V n]

3 If you **anticipate** something, you do it, think it, or say it before someone else does. 早于别人(做成、认为或说出),先于...(行动、考虑或说). ❖ *Rauschenberg anticipated the conceptual art movement of the 80s.* 劳申伯格在1980年代以前就提出了概念艺术运动. [VB; V n]

an·tici·pat·ed /æn'tɪsɪpeɪtɪd/.

If an event is eagerly **anticipated**, people expect that it will be very good, exciting, or interesting. 预料之中的,期望发生的. ❖ *...one of the conference's most keenly anticipated debates.* 会议中已预料到的一场激烈的辩论. [ADJ-GRADED]

an·tici·pa·tion /æn,tɪsɪ'peɪʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Anticipation** is a feeling of excitement about something pleasant or exciting that you know is going to happen. 预期、期望、预料. ❖ *We await the next volume of this superb edition with keen anticipation.* 我们殷切期待这种豪华版的下一卷面世. [N-UNCOUNT]

2 If something is done **in anticipation of** an event, it is done because people believe that event is going to happen. 预料到、期待着. ❖ *Troops in the Philippines have been put on full alert in anticipation of trouble.* 因预计到会有动乱,菲律宾的军队已进入全面戒备状态. [PHR]

an·tici·pa·tory /æn,tɪsɪ'peɪtəri, AM æn'tɪsɪpətɔːri/.

An **anticipatory** feeling or action is one that you have or do because you are expecting something to happen soon. 期望着的、预期的、预先的. ❖ *...anticipatory excitement at the prospect of cooking and eating such delights.* 因期望烹调和享用这么好吃的东西而兴奋. [ADJ; FORMAL]

anti·cli·max /,ænti'klaɪmæks/ **anticlimaxes.**

You can describe something as an **anticlimax** if it disappoints you because it happens after something that was very exciting, or because it is not as exciting as you expected. (精彩高潮以后令人失望的)突降、扫兴、虎头蛇尾. ❖ *It was sad that his international career should end in such anticlimax.* 以这种虎头蛇尾的方式结束他的国际生涯真是遗憾. [N-VAR]

anti·clock·wise /,ænti'klɒkwaɪz/; 又拼作 **anti-clockwise.**

If something is moving **anticlockwise**, it is moving in the opposite direction to the direction in which the hands of a clock move. The usual American word is **counterclockwise**. 逆时针地. [美]一般作counterclockwise. ❖ *...turning the knob anticlockwise.* 逆时针转动那个球形把手. [ADV; ADV after v; BRITISH]

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...an anticlockwise route around the coast.* 一条逆时针方向环海岸公路. [ADJ; ADJ n]

an·tics /'æntɪks/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Antics are funny, silly, or unusual ways of behaving. 滑稽的动作、古怪的姿态. ❖ *Elizabeth tolerated Sarah's antics.* 伊丽莎白容忍了莎拉的古怪举止. [N-PLURAL]

anti·cy·clone /,ænti'saɪkləʊn/ **anticyclones.**

An **anticyclone** is an area of high atmospheric pressure which causes settled weather conditions. 反气旋,高气压. [N-COUNT]

anti·dote /'æntidəʊt/ **antidotes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **antidote** is a chemical substance that stops or controls the effect of a poison. 解毒剂,解毒药. [N-COUNT]

2 Something that is an **antidote** to a difficult or unpleasant situation helps you to overcome the situation. 矫正方法、对抗(不良事物的)手段. ❖ *Massage is a wonderful antidote to stress.* 按摩是减轻压力的有效方法. [N-COUNT]

anti·freeze /'æntifriːz/.

Antifreeze is a liquid which is added to water to stop it freezing. 防冻液. [N-UNCOUNT; also a N]

'anti-hero, anti-heroes.

An **anti-hero** is the main character in a novel, play, or film who behaves completely differently to the way that people expect a hero to behave. (小说、戏剧或电影中)举止完全与传统风格不同的主角、反英雄. ❖ *...a tough, belligerent anti-hero.* 一个凶猛好斗的反英雄. [N-COUNT]

anti·his·ta·mine /,ænti'hɪstəmɪn/ **antihistamines;** 又拼作 **anti-histamine.**

An **antihistamine** is a drug that is used to treat illnesses that are caused by allergies. (治疗过敏症的)抗组(织)胺药. [N-COUNT]

anti·mat·ter /'æntimætə/.

Antimatter is a form of matter whose particles have characteristics and properties opposite to those of ordinary matter. 反物质. [N-UNCOUNT; TECHNICAL]

an·tipa·thy /æn'tɪpəθi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Antipathy is a strong feeling of dislike or hostility. 憎恶,反感. ❖ *...their patent antipathy to my smoking.* 他们对我吸烟的明显反感. [N-UNCOUNT]

An·tipo·dean /æn,tɪpə'diːən/.

Antipodean describes people or things that come from or relate to Australia and New Zealand. 澳大利亚和新西兰的. ❖ *...Antipodean wines.* 澳大利亚和新西兰的葡萄酒. [ADJ; BRITISH]

Anti·podes /æn'tɪpədiːz/.

People sometimes refer to Australia and New Zealand as **the Antipodes**. 澳大利亚和新西兰. [N-PROPER; BRITISH]

anti·quar·ian /,ænti'kweəriən/ **antiquarians.**

1 **Antiquarian** means concerned with old and rare objects. 古文物的、古文物收藏(或研究)的. ❖ *...antiquarian and second-hand books.* 作为珍本收藏的二手旧书. [ADJ; ADJ n]

2 An **antiquarian** is the same as an **antiquary**. 同antiquary. [N-COUNT]

anti·quary /'æntɪkwəri, AM -kweri/ **antiquaries.**

An **antiquary** is a person who studies the past, or who collects or buys and sells old and valuable objects. 古文物研究者;古文物收藏者,古董商,古籍商. [N-COUNT]

anti·quat·ed /'æntɪkweɪtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **antiquated**, you disapprove of it because it is very old or old-fashioned. 陈旧的、老式的、过时的. ❖ *Many factories are so antiquated they are not worth saving.* 许多工厂已陈旧得不值得保留. [ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS]

an·tique /æn'tiːk/ **antiques.** ♦♦♦◇◇

An **antique** is an old object such as a piece of china or furniture which is valuable because of its beauty or rarity. 古董、古玩. ❖ *...a genuine antique.* 一件真古董. *...antique silver jewellery.* 古董银首饰. [N-COUNT]

an'tique shop, antique shops.

An **antique shop** is a shop where antiques are sold. 古玩店,古董商店. [N-COUNT]

an·tiq·uity /æn'tɪkwɪti/ **antiquities.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Antiquity** is the distant past, especially the time of the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. (尤指古埃及、古希腊和古罗马时代)古代,古时候. ❖ *The town was famous in antiquity for its white bulls.* 那个镇子古时候以白色公牛闻名. [N-UNCOUNT]

2 **Antiquities** are things such as buildings, statues, or coins that were made in ancient times and have survived to the present day. (建筑物、雕像或钱币等)古代遗物,遗迹. [N-COUNT]

anti-Semite /,ænti'siːmaɪt, AM -'sem-/ **anti-Semites.**

An **anti-Semite** is someone who strongly dislikes and is prejudiced against Jewish people. 反对犹太人的人,排犹的人,仇犹的人. ◢ **anti-Semitic** /,ænti sə'mɪtɪk/ ❖ *...anti-Semitic beliefs.* 排犹信条. [N-COUNT; ADJ-GRADED]

anti-Semitism /,ænti'semɪtɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Anti-Semitism is hostility to and prejudice against Jewish people. 反犹(主义),排犹(主义),仇犹(主义). [N-UNCOUNT]

anti·sep·tic /,ænti'septɪk/ **antiseptics.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Antiseptic** is a substance that kills germs and harmful bacteria. 防腐剂,杀菌剂. [N-VAR]

2 Something that is **antiseptic** kills germs and harmful bacteria. 防腐的,杀菌的,消毒的. ❖ *These vegetables and* [ADJ]

herbs have strong antiseptic qualities. 这些蔬菜和药草具有很强的杀菌性能.

ˌanti-'social; 又拼作 **antisocial**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Anti-social** people are unwilling to meet and be friendly with other people. 不爱交际的, 厌恶社交的, 离群索居的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Anti-social** behaviour is annoying or upsetting to other people. 反社会的, 损害公众利益的, 令人讨厌的. ADJ-GRADED

an·tith·esis /æn'tɪθəsɪs/ **antitheses** /æn'tɪθəsiːz/.

1 The **antithesis** of something is its exact opposite. 对立面, 刚好相反的事物. ❖ *He is the antithesis of the American superhero.* 他与美国超级英雄刚好相反. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 If there is an **antithesis** between two things, there is a contrast between them. 对照, 对立. ❖ *...the antithesis between instinct and reason.* 本能与理智之间的对照. N-COUNT FORMAL

anti·theti·cal /ˌæntɪ'θetɪkəl/.

Something that is **antithetical** to something else is the opposite of it and is unable to exist with it. 正相反的, 对立的. ❖ *The oppressive use of power is antithetical to our democratic ideals.* 滥用权力和我们的民主理念是对立的. ADJ

anti·trust /ˌænti'trʌst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

In the United States, **antitrust** laws are intended to stop large firms dominating the market. (法律)反托拉斯的, 反垄断的. ADJ: ADJ n

ant·ler /'æntlə/ **antlers**.

A male deer's **antlers** are the branched horns on its head. 鹿角, 茸角. N-COUNT

an·to·nym /'æntənɪm/ **antonyms**.

The **antonym** of a word is a word which means the opposite. 反义词. N-COUNT FORMAL

anus /'eɪnəs/ **anuses**.

A person's **anus** is the hole between their buttocks, from which faeces leave their body. 肛门. N-COUNT

an·vil /'ænvɪl/ **anvils**.

An **anvil** is a heavy iron block on which hot metals are beaten into shape. 铁砧. N-COUNT

anxi·ety /æŋ'zaɪɪti/ **anxieties**. ◆◆◆◇◇

Anxiety is a feeling of nervousness or worry. 忧虑, 焦急. ❖ *Her voice was full of anxiety.* 她的声音充满了焦虑. *...anxieties about the economic chaos in the country.* 对国内经济混乱的忧虑. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

anx·ious /'æŋkʃəs/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **anxious** to do something or **anxious** that something should happen, you very much want to do it or very much want it to happen. 渴望的, 急切的, 盼望的. ❖ *The Americans are anxious to avoid conflict in South Asia.* 美国人渴望避免南亚的冲突. *He is anxious that there should be no delay.* 他期盼不要出现延误. *Those anxious for reform say that the present system is too narrow.* 急切希望改革的人认为目前的体制太刻板. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

2 If you are feeling **anxious**, you are nervous or worried about something. 焦虑的, 发愁的, 担心的. You can also use **anxious** to describe a time when someone feels anxious. 令人忧虑的, 使人焦急不安的. ❖ *When did you start to feel anxious about looking older?* 你什么时候开始对样子变老感到焦虑? *The Prime Minister faces anxious hours before the votes are counted.* 首相在选票点算前要面对几小时紧张焦虑的等待. ◢ **anx·ious·ly** ❖ *They waited anxiously for news of John's health.* 他们焦急地等待约翰健康的消息. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

any /'eni/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **any** in statements with negative meaning to indicate that no thing or person of a particular type exists, is present, or is involved in a situation. (用于有否定意义的陈述句中)任何的, 一点的, 丝毫的. ❖ *I never make any big decisions.* 我从来不做任何重大的决定. *We are doing this all without any support from the hospital.* 我们在完全没有医院支持的情况下做这件工作. *Earlier reports were unable to confirm that there were any survivors.* 早些时候的报道不能确认是否有任何幸存者. *It is too early to say what effect, if any, there will be on the workforce.* 要说对劳动力究竟会产生什么影响, 还言之过早. DET

➲ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *You don't know any of my friends.* 我的任何一个朋友你都不认识. *There was nothing any of us could do.* 我们当中任何一人都无计可施. QUANT

➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *The children needed new school clothes and Kim couldn't afford any.* 孩子们需要新的校服, 但金一件也买不起. PRON

2 You use **any** to emphasize a comparative adjective or adverb in a negative statement. (在否定的陈述句中强调比较级形容词或副词)任何, 略, 稍, 丝毫. ❖ *I can't see things getting any easier.* 我看不出情况有丝毫的好转. ADV ADV compar PRAGMATICS

3 You use **any** in questions and conditional clauses to ask whether there is some of a particular thing or some of a particular group of people, or to suggest that there might be. (用在问句和条件句中)若干, 一些, 一点. ❖ *Do you speak any foreign languages?* 你会讲外语吗? *Are there any ladies in the audience?* 听众当中有女士吗? *Have you got any cheese?* 你有干酪吗? DET

➲ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *Introduce foods one at a time and notice if you feel uncomfortable with any of them.* 一次添加一种食物, 注意看哪样食物不适合你. *Have you ever used a homeopathic remedy for any of the following reasons?* 你是否因为下列原因曾使用过顺势疗法? QUANT

➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *The plants are inspected for insects and if I find any, they are squashed.* 我检查了植物, 如果发现害虫就捏死它们. PRON

4 You use **any** in positive statements when you are referring to someone or something of a particular kind that might exist, occur, or be involved in a situation, when their exact identity or nature is irrelevant. 任何的, 任何一种的, 无论哪一个的. ❖ *Any actor will tell you that it is easier to perform than to be themselves.* 任何一个演员都会告诉你, 演戏比保持真我容易. *I'm prepared to take any advice.* 我准备接受任何建议. DET

➲ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *Nealy disappeared two days ago, several miles away from any of the fighting.* 尼利两天前在离战场几英里远的地方失踪了. *...the biggest mistake any of them could remember.* 他们当中任何人都还记得的最大的错误. QUANT

➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Clean the mussels and discard any that do not close.* 把贻贝洗干净, 凡是不能合上的都要扔掉. PRON

5 If you say that someone or something is **not just any** person or thing, you mean that they are special in some way. 不是普通的, 有点特殊的. ❖ *Finzer is not just any East Coast businessman.* 芬泽不是一个普通的东海岸商人. PHR

6 If something does not happen or is not true **any more** or **any longer**, it has stopped happening or is no longer true. 还, 再. ❖ *I don't want to see her any more.* 我不想再见到她. *I couldn't keep the tears hidden any longer.* 我再也忍不住眼泪了. PHR

7 ➻ **in any case**: 见 **case**.
➻ **by any chance**: 见 **chance**.
➻ **in any event**: 见 **event**.
➻ **by any means**: 见 **means**.
➻ **any old**: 见 **old**.
➻ **at any rate**: 见 **rate**.

any·body /'enibɒdi/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Anybody means the same as **anyone**. 义同anyone. PRON-INDEF

any·how /'enihaʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Anyhow means the same as **anyway**. 义同anyway. ADV

any·more /ˌeni'mɔː/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If something does not happen or is not true **anymore**, it has stopped happening or is no longer true. Some people think this spelling is incorrect and prefer to use **any more**. 到现在再也(不)(有些人认为这个拼写形式不正确, 应是any more). ❖ *People are not interested in movies anymore.* 人们不再对电影感兴趣. ADV ADV after v

any·one /'eniwʌn/. The form **anybody** is also used. 又用 anybody. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **anyone** or **anybody** in statements with negative meaning to indicate in a general way that nobody is present or PRON-INDEF

A

involved in an action. (用于否定陈述中)任何人. ❖ *You needn't talk to anyone if you don't want to.* 如果你不愿意就不用跟任何人说话. *He was far too scared to tell anybody.* 他吓得不敢对任何人讲. *Presidents are not any different from anybody else.* 总统跟任何人没有什么不同.

2 You use **anyone** or **anybody** in questions and conditional clauses to ask or talk about someone who might be involved in a particular situation or action. (用于疑问句与条件从句中)任何人,有谁. ❖ *Did you tell anyone where I was?* 你有没有把我的行踪告诉任何人? *If anybody wants me, I'll be at the police station.* 如果有人找我,我在警察局. PRON-INDEF

3 You also use **anyone** and **anybody** before words which indicate the kind of person you are talking about. (下文所指的)那一类人,...的人. ❖ *It's not a job for anyone who is slow with numbers.* 那不是计算慢的人适合做的工作. *Anybody interested in pop culture at all should buy 'Pure Cult'.* 对流行文化感兴趣的人都应买《纯时尚》. PRON-INDEF

4 You use **anyone** or **anybody** to say that a particular thing would be true of any person out of a very large number of people. 随便哪个人. ❖ *Anyone could be doing what I'm doing.* 随便什么人都会做我现在做的事情. *Al Smith could make anybody laugh.* 阿尔·史密斯能逗笑任何人. PRON-INDEF

any·place /ˈenipleɪs/.

Anyplace means the same as **anywhere**. 义同anywhere. ❖ *She didn't have anyplace to go.* 她没有任何地方可去. ADV AMERICAN

any·thing /ˈeniθɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **anything** in statements with negative meaning to indicate in a general way that nothing is present or that an action or event does not or cannot happen. (在否定句中)任何事物,任何事情. ❖ *She couldn't see or hear anything.* 她什么都看不见,什么都听不见. *I couldn't manage anything.* 我做不成任何事情. PRON-INDEF

2 You use **anything** in questions and conditional clauses to ask or talk about whether something is present or happening. (在疑问句与条件句中)任何事物,任何东西,任何事情,什么. ❖ *Did you find anything?* 你有任何发现吗? *If there's anything I could do for him.* 如果我能为他做点什么事的话. PRON-INDEF

3 You use **anything** before words which indicate the kind of thing you are talking about. (下文所指的)任何...的东西,任何...的事物. ❖ *She collects anything that has charm.* 她收集任何有吸引力的东西. *...anything that's cheap.* 任何廉价的东西. PRON-INDEF

4 You use **anything** to say that a particular thing could be true about any one of a very large number of things. 无论什么东西,随便什么事物. ❖ *Anything could happen.* 什么事情都可能发生. *He just has to say 'please' and he can have anything.* 他只要说个'请'字就什么都能得到. PRON-INDEF PRAGMATICS

5 When you do not want to be exact, you use **anything** to talk about a particular range of things or quantities. (某一范围内)大约. ❖ *...anything from 25 to 40 litres of milk per day.* 每天大约25至40升牛奶. *Fights with his father lasted anything between fifteen minutes and an hour.* 他跟父亲的争吵都要持续大约15分钟至1个小时. PRON-INDEF

6 You use **anything** in expressions such as **anything near**, **anything close to**, and **anything like** to emphasize a statement that you are making. 多少有点像...的事物,大致近似...的东西. ❖ *The only way he can live anything near a normal life is to give him an operation.* 他能多少过点正常人生活的唯一方法是给他动手术. *Plainer examples of the early period do not fetch anything like these sums.* 早期较简单的型号根本不能销售到这些数量. PRON-INDEF PRAGMATICS

7 You use **anything but** to emphasize that something is not the case. 单单除...以外,唯独不是;决不,远非. ❖ *I will be anything but quiet on Saturday night!* 星期六晚上我根本不能静下心! *What existed in central and eastern Europe was anything but democratic socialism.* 中欧与东欧存在的制度绝不是民主社会主义. *He was not always so insulated from politicians; anything but.* 他过去并不总是与政客这么格格不入,绝不是这样. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 You use **as anything** after an adjective to emphasize a quality that someone has. (用于形容词后)非常,十分,极其,像什么似的. ❖ *He used to be as smart as anything.* 他过去极其聪明伶俐. *She opened the door and jumped out, quick as anything.* 她开门跳了出去,快得像什么似的. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, SPOKEN

9 If you say that you **would not** do something or be something **for anything**, you mean that you definitely would not want to do or be that thing. 决不想做(某事),决不想成为. ❖ *I wouldn't take that job for anything.* 我决不愿意接受那份工作. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 You use **if anything**, especially after a negative statement, to introduce a statement that adds to what you have just said. (尤其用在否定陈述句以后)要说有什么区别的话;正相反,甚至还不如说. ❖ *I never had to clean up after him. If anything, he did most of the cleaning.* 我不必跟在他后面打扫卫生.正好相反,大部分打扫工作是他做的. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You can add **or anything** to the end of a clause or sentence in order to refer vaguely to other things that are or may be similar to what has just been mentioned. (加在句子末尾)等等,或其他什么的,诸如此类. ❖ *He didn't cry or scream or anything.* 他没有大哭大闹或其他什么表示. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, SPOKEN

any·time /ˌeniˈtaɪm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **anytime** to mean at an unspecified point in time. 任何时候. ❖ *The college admits students anytime during the year.* 大学一年中任何时候都招收学生. *He can leave anytime he wants.* 他在何时离开都可以. ADV

any·way /ˈeniweɪ/. The form **anyhow** is also used. 又用anyhow形式. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **anyway** to indicate that a statement explains or supports a previous point. 无论如何. ❖ *I'm certain David's told you his business troubles. Anyway, it's no secret that he owes money.* 我肯定大卫已把他生意上的麻烦事跟你说了.无论如何,他欠债不是个秘密. *Mother certainly won't let him stay with her and anyhow he wouldn't.* 母亲当然不会让他同她住在一起;无论如何,他也不愿意同她住. ADV ADV with cl

2 You use **anyway** to suggest that a statement is true or relevant in spite of other things that have been said. 反正,无论怎么说. ❖ *I don't know why I settled on Aberdeen, but anyway I did.* 我不知道为什么要在阿伯丁住下来,但反正我这么做了. *I wasn't qualified to apply for the job really but I got it anyhow.* 实际上我没有资格申请那份工作,但无论怎么说我得到了那份工作. ADV ADV with cl

3 You use **anyway** to correct or modify a statement. (用于修正一个说法)总之,无论怎么说. ❖ *Mary Ann doesn't want to have children. Not right now, anyway.* 玛丽·安不想要孩子.总之在目前不要孩子. ADV cl/group ADV PRAGMATICS

4 You use **anyway** to indicate that you are asking what the real situation is. 说实在的,到底. ❖ *What do you want from me, anyway?* 你到底要我做什么? ADV cl ADV

5 You use **anyway** to indicate that you are missing out some details in a story and are passing on to the next main point or event. (表示不细谈某事,而转入另一话题)再说,不管怎么说. ❖ *I was told to go to Reading for this interview. It was a very amusing affair. Anyway, I got the job.* 我接到通知去雷丁面试.那次面试真有趣.不管怎样,我得到了这份工作. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

6 You use **anyway** to change the topic or return to a previous topic. (改变话题或回到上一个话题)那么. ❖ *'I've got a terrible cold.'—'Have you? Oh dear. Anyway, so you're not going to go away this weekend?'* '我得了重感冒.'—'是吗?哎呀,那么你这个周末不外出吧?' ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

7 You use **anyway** to indicate that you want to end the conversation. (表示结束谈话)就这样,就说到这里,好吧,那么. ❖ *'Anyway, give our love to Francis. Bye.'* '就这样,向弗朗西斯问好.再见.' ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

any·ways /ˈeniweɪz/.

Some people use **anyways** instead of **anyway**. 有些人用anyways代替anyway. ADV AMERICAN

any·where /ˈeniweə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **anywhere** in statements with negative meaning to indicate that a place of a particular kind does not exist, or ADV

that a thing or person does not exist. (用于否定陈述中)在什么地方、在任何地方. ❖ *I haven't got anywhere to live.* 我没有容身之所. *There had never been such a beautiful woman anywhere in the world.* 在世界的任何地方从没出现过这么美丽的女人.

2 You use **anywhere** in questions and conditional clauses to ask or talk about a place without saying exactly where you mean. (用于问句与条件句中)在什么地方, 在任何地方, 哪里. ❖ *Did you try to get help from anywhere?* 你从哪里寻求过帮助吗? ADV

3 You use **anywhere** to refer to a place when you are emphasizing that it could be any of a large number of places. 随便什么地方. ❖ *...jokes that are so funny they always work anywhere.* 这么滑稽的随便在什么地方都会逗人发笑的笑话. ADV PRAGMATICS

4 You use **anywhere** before words that indicate the kind of place you are talking about. (指谈到的)任何一地、某一个地点. ❖ *He'll meet you anywhere you want.* 他会在你指定的任何地点与你见面. *...if you come across anywhere that has something special to offer.* 如果你偶然发现哪个地方提供什么特别的东西的话. ADV

5 When you do not want to be exact, you use **anywhere** to refer to a particular range of things. (在一定范围内)大约. ❖ *His shoes cost anywhere from $200 up.* 他的鞋价钱约二百元以上. *My visits lasted anywhere from three weeks to two months.* 我的访问大约要用三个星期到两个月的时间. ADV

6 You use **anywhere** in expressions such as **anywhere near** and **anywhere close to** to emphasize a statement that you are making. 在任何程度上, 全然, 根本; 几乎, 差不多. ❖ *There weren't anywhere near enough empty boxes.* 空箱子根本不够. *The only one who's anywhere close to the truth is my mother.* 唯一最有可能了解真相的几乎就是我的母亲. ADV PRAGMATICS

7 If you say that someone or something **is not getting anywhere** or **is not going anywhere**, you mean that they are not making progress. 无进展, 不成功. ❖ *The conversation did not seem to be getting anywhere.* 会谈似乎进行不下去了. *I didn't see that my career as a film-maker was going anywhere.* 我觉得作为电影制片人我的事业并不成功. PHR

aor·ta /eɪ'ɔːtə/ aortas.

Your **aorta** is the main artery through which blood leaves your heart before it flows through the rest of your body. (血管的)主动脉. N-COUNT

apace /ə'peɪs/.

If something develops or continues **apace**, it is developing or continuing quickly. 快速地, 急速地. ❖ *Land reclamation continues apace.* 土地垦荒进展得很快. *Their plan is proceeding apace.* 他们的计划正在快速实施. ADV ADV after v FORMAL

apart 1 positions and states 位置和状态

apart /ə'pɑːt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

In addition to the uses shown below, **apart** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'grow apart', 'take apart', 'set apart', and 'tell apart'. 除下列用法外, 还用在grow apart 等动词短语中.

1 When someone or something is positioned **apart** from someone or something else, they are some distance from that person or thing. 离...有一段距离, 与...有间隔. ❖ *He was standing a bit apart from the rest of us.* 他站在离我们其他人有一段距离的地方. *...standing some distance apart.* 站在一定距离外. ADV

2 If two people or things are positioned **apart**, there is a space or a distance between them. 在...之间有距离. ❖ *Ray and sister Renee lived just 25 miles apart from each other.* 雷与妲妲勒妮的住所相距只有25英里. *...regions that were too far apart.* 相隔距离太远的地区. *He was standing, feet apart.* 他两脚分开地站着. ADV

3 If two people are **apart**, they are no longer living together or spending time together, either permanently or just for a short time. 分隔着, 分开着. ❖ *It was the first time Jane and I had been apart.* 那是第一次简与我分开. *Mum and Dad live apart.* 妈妈与爸爸不住在一起. ADV

4 If two people or things move **apart** or are pulled **apart**, they move away from each other. 分隔开. ❖ *He tried in vain to keep the two dogs apart.* 他试图分开那两只狗, 但没有成功. ADV ADV after v

5 If something comes **apart**, its parts separate from each other. 成零碎. ❖ *The handles of two of Ivanisevic's new rackets came apart.* 伊万尼舍维奇的新球拍中有两个球拍的柄散了架. ADV ADV after v

6 If people or groups are a long way **apart**, they have completely different views about something and disagree about it. 意见不一的, 分歧的. ❖ *They're so far apart on such a wide range of issues.* 他们在一系列的问题上有巨大的分歧. ADJ

apart 2 indicating exceptions and focusing 表示例外和重点

apart /ə'pɑːt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **apart from** when you are making an exception to a general statement. 除...以外, 若无, 要不是. ❖ *The room was empty apart from one man seated beside the fire.* 要不是炉火边坐着一个男人, 房间就是空的. *She was the only British competitor apart from Richard Meade.* 除了理查德·米德以外, 她就是唯一的英国参赛选手了. PHR-PREP

2 You use **apart** when you are making an exception to a general statement. 除...以外, 如果不算. ❖ *This was, New York apart, the first American city I had ever been in.* 如果不算纽约的话, 这就是我到过的第一个美国城市了. ADV n ADV

3 You use **apart from** to indicate that you are aware of one aspect of a situation, but that you are going to focus on another aspect. 除...以外(尚须注意). ❖ *Illiteracy threatens Britain's industrial performance. But, quite apart from that, the individual who can't read or write is unlikely to get a job.* 文盲现象威胁英国的工业成就. 但尚须注意的另外一方面是, 不能读写的人未必能找到工作. PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS

4 You use **apart** to indicate that you are aware of one aspect of a situation, but that you are going to focus on another aspect. (撇开或排除)在一旁, 且不谈. ❖ *That argument apart, it is for the Germans themselves to work out how their forces should come together.* 撇开那场辩论不谈, 德国人应自己找出把各种力量团结起来的办法. ADV n ADV PRAGMATICS

apart·heid /ə'pɑːthaɪt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Apartheid was a political system in South Africa in which people were divided into racial groups and kept apart by law. (南非以前实行的)种族隔离制度. N-UNCOUNT

apart·ment /ə'pɑːtmənt/ apartments. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **apartment** is a set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a large building. The usual British word is **flat**. 公寓房间, 单元房. [英]一般作flat. 见插图条 house and flat. N-COUNT

2 The **apartments** of an important person such as a king, queen, or president are a set of large rooms which are used by them. (国王、总统等要人的)套房. N-PLURAL

a'partment house, apartment houses.

An **apartment house** is a tall building which contains different apartments on different floors. The British expression is **block of flats**. 公寓大楼. [英]一般作block of flats. N-COUNT AMERICAN

apa·thet·ic /,æpə'θetɪk/.

If someone is **apathetic**, they are not interested in doing something or not interested in something that is happening; used showing disapproval. (贬义)缺乏兴趣的, 缺乏感情的, 无动于衷的. ❖ *Even the most apathetic students are beginning to sit up and listen.* 甚至最缺乏兴趣的学生也开始坐直身子注意听. *Others feel apathetic about the candidates.* 其他人对候选人反应冷淡. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

apa·thy /'æpəθi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Apathy is a state of mind in which someone is not interested in anything; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)缺乏感情; 无兴趣, 冷漠. ❖ *...the political apathy and emotional uncertainty of young Americans.* 美国年轻人政治上的冷漠和情绪上的不稳定. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

ape /eɪp/ apes, aping, aped. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Apes** are chimpanzees, gorillas, and other animals in the same family. (黑猩猩、大猩猩等)类人猿, 猿类动物. N-COUNT

2 If you **ape** someone's speech or behaviour, you imitate it. VB

模仿、学…的样. ❖ ...*French films which merely aped Hollywood.* 不过是模仿好莱坞的法国电影. V n

A

ape·ri·tif /æˌperɪˈtiːf/ **aperitifs.**

An **aperitif** is an alcoholic drink that you have before a meal. (饭前用的)开胃酒. N-COUNT

ap·er·ture /ˈæpətʃə/ **apertures.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **aperture** is a narrow hole or gap. 孔, 穴, 缝隙. ❖ *Through the aperture he could see daylight.* 通过缝隙他能够看见日光. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 In photography, the **aperture** of a camera is the size of the hole through which light passes to reach the film. (照相机等的)光圈. N-COUNT

apex /ˈeɪpeks/ **apexes.**

1 The **apex** of an organization or system is the highest and most important position in it. (组织或机构的)最高层. ❖ *At the apex of the party was its central committee.* 该党的最高层是中央委员会. N-SING

2 The **apex** of something such as a pyramid is its pointed top or end. (金字塔等物体的)顶, 顶点, 顶峰. N-COUNT

Apex; 又拼作 **APEX.**

In Britain, an **Apex** or an **Apex ticket** is a ticket for a journey by air or rail which costs less than the standard ticket, but which you have to book in advance. (英国)优惠价预订的机票(火车票). N-SING

aphid /ˈeɪfɪd/ **aphids.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Aphids are very small insects which live on plants and suck their juices. 蚜虫. N-COUNT

apho·rism /ˈæfərɪzəm/ **aphorisms.**

An **aphorism** is a short witty sentence which expresses a general truth or observation. 格言, 警语, 谚语. N-COUNT FORMAL

aph·ro·disi·ac /ˌæfrəˈdɪziæk/ **aphrodisiacs.**

An **aphrodisiac** is a food, drink, or drug which is said to make people want to have sex. 催欲剂, 春药. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ ...*plants with narcotic or aphrodisiac qualities.* 具有麻醉或催欲功能的植物. ADJ-GRADED

apiece /əˈpiːs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If people have a particular number of things **apiece**, they have that number each. 每样, 各样, 每人, 就每个而论. ❖ *He and I had two fish apiece.* 他和我各吃了两条鱼. *The World Series between the Atlanta Braves and Toronto Blue Jays is tied at one game apiece.* 亚特兰大勇士队与多伦多蓝鸟队在世界职业棒球锦标赛上各胜一场打平. ADV amount ADV

2 If a number of similar things are for sale at a certain price **apiece**, that is the price for each one of them. (售价)每个. ❖ ...*shells at a yard sale priced at 35 cents apiece.* 庭院拍卖会上售价35分的贝壳. ADV amount ADV

aplen·ty /əˈplenti/.

If you have something **aplenty**, you have plenty of it. 大量, 许多. ❖ *There were chances aplenty to win the game.* 有许多机会可赢得那场比赛. ADV, n ADV LITERARY

aplomb /əˈplɒm/.

If you do something with **aplomb**, you do it with confidence in a relaxed way. 沉着, 坦然; 自信, 自持. ❖ *The whole cast executed the production with truly professional aplomb.* 全体演员以真正的专业般的沉着镇定完成了那项制作. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

apoca·lypse /əˈpɒkəlɪps/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **apocalypse** is the total destruction and end of the world. 世界末日, 大动乱, 大灾难. ❖ *We live in the shadow of the apocalypse.* 我们生活在世界末日的阴影之中. N-SING

apoca·lyp·tic /əˌpɒkəˈlɪptɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Apocalyptic means relating to very great events or disasters in the future. 启示录的, 预示大动乱的, 预示大灾难的. ❖ ...*an apocalyptic vision about the second coming of Christ.* 关于基督再来的启示录式的异象. ADJ-GRADED

apoc·ry·phal /əˈpɒkrɪfəl/.

An **apocryphal** story is one which is often told as if it were true, although it is probably not true. 真实性可疑的. ADJ

apo·gee /ˈæpədʒiː/.

The **apogee** of something such as a culture or a business is its highest or its greatest point. (文化或商业等)最高点, 极点, 顶峰. ❖ *The Alliance for Progress reached its apogee during the first half of the decade.* 在这十年的前五年中进步联盟的发展到了顶峰. N-SING with supp FORMAL

apo·liti·cal /ˌeɪpəˈlɪtɪkəl/.

1 Someone who is **apolitical** is not interested in politics. 不关心政治的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe an organization or an activity as **apolitical**, you mean that it is not linked to a particular political party. 与政党无关的, 无政治意义的, 非政治的. ❖ ...*the normally apolitical European Commission.* 通常超越政党的欧洲经济共同体委员会. ...*an apolitical campaign.* 非政治性的运动. ADJ

apolo·get·ic /əˌpɒləˈdʒetɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are **apologetic**, you show or say that you are sorry for causing trouble for someone, for hurting them, or for disappointing them. 道歉的, 认错的. ❖ *The hospital staff were very apologetic but that couldn't really compensate.* 医院工作人员表示了歉意, 但那不能真正弥补损失. ◢ **apolo·geti·cal·ly** /əˌpɒləˈdʒetɪkli/ ❖ *'It's of no great literary merit,' he said, almost apologetically.* '那没有太大的文学价值.' 他说, 几乎像是表示歉意. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

apo·lo·gia /ˌæpəˈləʊdʒiə/ **apologias.**

An **apologia** is a statement in which you defend something that you strongly believe in, for example a way of life, a person's behaviour, or a philosophy. 辩解文, 辩护书. ❖ *The left have seen the work as an apologia for privilege.* 左派把那作品看做是为特权辩护. N-COUNT FORMAL

apolo·gise /əˈpɒlədʒaɪz/.

➡ 见 **apologize.**

apolo·gist /əˈpɒlədʒɪst/ **apologists.**

An **apologist** is a person who writes or speaks in defence of a belief, a cause, or a person's life. 辩护者, 辩证者; 护教者. ❖ *I am no apologist for Hitler.* 我不是希特勒的辩护者. N-COUNT FORMAL

apolo·gize /əˈpɒlədʒaɪz/ **apologizes, apologizing, apologized;** [英]又拼作 **apologise.** ♦♦◇◇◇

When you **apologize** to someone, you say that you are sorry that you have hurt them or caused trouble for them. 道歉, 认错, 谢罪. You can say **'I apologize'** as a formal way of saying sorry. (I apologize是表示道歉的正式用语). ❖ *I apologize for being late.* 我为迟到表示歉意. *He apologized to the people who had been affected.* 他向受到影响的人道歉. VB PRAGMATICS V for n/-ing V to n Also V

apol·ogy /əˈpɒlədʒi/ **apologies.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An **apology** is something that you say or write in order to tell someone that you are sorry that you have hurt them or caused trouble for them. 道歉, 认错, 谢罪. ❖ ...*a letter of apology.* 道歉信. *He made a public apology for the team's performance.* 他为球队的表现作了公开道歉. N-VAR

2 If you offer or make your **apologies**, you apologize. 道歉, 歉意. N-PLURAL FORMAL

3 If you say that you **make no apologies** for what you have done, you are emphasizing that you feel that you have done nothing wrong. 不认错, 不感到抱歉. ❖ *I make no apologies for the way we played.* 比赛中我们的打法没有错, 我无需道歉. PHR

apo·plexy /ˈæpəpleksi/.

1 **Apoplexy** is extreme anger. 极大愤慨, 极大愤怒. ❖ *He has already caused apoplexy with his books on class and on war.* 他写的关于阶级和战争的书籍已经引起极大的愤怒. ◢ **apo·plec·tic** /ˌæpəˈplektɪk/ ❖ *My father was apoplectic when he discovered the truth.* 我父亲发现事实真相后勃然大怒. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ADJ

2 **Apoplexy** is a stroke. 中风. ❖ *His father died of apoplexy.* 他父亲死于中风. N-UNCOUNT DATED

apos·ta·sy /əˈpɒstəsi/.

If someone is accused of **apostasy**, they are accused of abandoning their religious faith, political loyalties, or principles. 变节; 叛教; 脱党. ◢ **apos·tate** /əˈpɒsteɪt/ **apostates.** An **apostate** is someone who has abandoned their religious faith, political loyalties, or principles. 变节者; 叛教者; 脱党者. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL N-COUNT

apos·tle /əˈpɒsəl/ **apostles.**

1 The **apostles** were the followers of Jesus Christ who went from place to place telling people about him and trying to persuade them to become Christians. 使徒(耶稣的最早追随者). N-COUNT

2 An **apostle** of a particular idea or cause is someone who strongly believes in it and works hard to promote it. (某种事业或主张的)鼓吹者,倡导者,热心支持者. ❖ *...even though we present ourselves as the apostles of free trade.* 即使我们充当自由贸易倡导者的角色. N-COUNT

Ap·os·tol·ic /ˌæpɒˈstɒlɪk/.

1 **Apostolic** means belonging or relating to a Christian religious leader, especially the Pope, who is considered to inherit authority from Christ's early followers. (尤指关于)罗马教皇的. ADJ

2 **Apostolic** means belonging or relating to the early followers of Christ and to their teaching. (耶稣的)十二门徒的,使徒的;使徒教义的,使徒传统的. ADJ

apos·tro·phe /əˈpɒstrəfi/ **apostrophes.**

An **apostrophe** is the mark ', written to indicate that one or more letters have been omitted from a word, as in 'isn't'. 撇号(即',表示字母省略,如isn't). It is also added to nouns to form possessives, as in 'Mike's car'. 也可加在名词上表示所有关系,如Mike's car. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **'s.**

apoth·ecary /əˈpɒθɪkri, AM -keri/ **apothecaries.**

An **apothecary** was a person who prepared medicines for people. 药剂师,药师. N-COUNT DATED

apoth·eo·sis /əˌpɒθiˈəʊsɪs/.

1 If something is the **apotheosis** of something else, it is the ideal or best possible example of it. 典范,完美的榜样,极品. ❖ *The Oriental in Bangkok is the apotheosis of the grand hotel.* 曼谷的东方饭店是豪华饭店的典范. N-SING FORMAL

2 If you describe an event or a time as someone's **apotheosis**, you mean that it was the greatest point in their career or their life. (事业或生活的)顶峰,极顶. N-SING with poss FORMAL

ap·pal /əˈpɔːl/ **appals, appalling, appalled;** [美]拼作 **appall.** ◆◆◆◇◇

If something **appals** you, it shocks or disgusts you because it seems so bad or unpleasant. 使惊骇,使厌恶. ❖ *My wife now looks like her mother, which appals me.* 如今我太太的样子像她母亲,真是骇人. VB V n ◢ **ap·palled** ❖ *The Americans are appalled at the statements made at the conference.* 美国人很厌恶那次会上发表的声明. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ap·pal·ling** ❖ *They have been living under the most appalling conditions.* 他们一直生活在最可怕的境况中. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ap·pal·ling·ly** ❖ *The detection rate for racial crimes is appallingly low.* 种族犯罪案的侦破率低得不像话. ADV-GRADED

ap·pal·ling /əˈpɔːlɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **appalling** to emphasize that something is very great or severe. 非常大的,极严重的,可怕的. ❖ *I developed an appalling headache.* 我患了严重的头痛. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **ap·pal·ling·ly** ❖ *It's been an appallingly busy morning.* 这是个忙得不可开交的早晨. ADV-GRADED

2 ➡ 又见 **appal.**

ap·pa·rat·chik /ˌæpəˈrætʃɪk/ **apparatchiks.**

An **apparatchik** is an active long-term member of a political party; used showing disapproval. (贬义)政党的长期活跃党员,老党员. ❖ *Political party apparatchiks are appointed to every office of social authority.* 长期搞党政工作的人被指派到各社会权力的机构任职. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ap·pa·rat·us /ˌæpəˈreɪtəs, -ˈræt-/ **apparatuses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **apparatus** of an organization or system is its structure and method of operation. 机构,运作机制. ❖ *...a massive bureaucratic apparatus.* 一个庞大的官僚机构. N-VAR with supp

2 **Apparatus** is the equipment, such as tools and machines, which is used to do a particular job or activity. 器械,设备,仪器. ❖ *...firemen wearing breathing apparatus.* 戴着呼吸装置的消防员. N-VAR

ap·par·el /əˈpærəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Apparel is clothes, especially formal clothes worn on an important occasion. (尤指重要场合穿的)服装,衣服. ❖ *Women's apparel is offered in petite, regular, and tall models.* 女装有娇小型、正常型和高身材型可供销售. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL AMERICAN

ap·par·ent /əˈpærənt/ ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **apparent** situation, quality, or feeling seems to exist, although you cannot be certain that it does exist. 外观上的,表面上的,貌似的. ❖ *There is at last an apparent end to the destructive price war.* 破坏性很大的价格战终于在表面上结束了. ADJ: ADJ n

2 If you say that something happens **for no apparent reason**, you cannot understand why it happens. 不知什么原因,没有明显原因. PHR

3 If something is **apparent** to you, it is clear and obvious to you. 显然的,明明白白的. ❖ *It has been apparent that in other areas standards have held up well.* 显然,在其他地区标准坚持得很好. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

ap·par·ent·ly /əˈpærəntli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **apparently** to indicate that the information you are giving is something that you have heard, but you are not certain that it is true. 看样子,听说. ❖ *Apparently the girls are not at all amused by the whole business.* 看样子,女孩们对整件事情根本就不觉得好笑. ADV PRAGMATICS

2 You use **apparently** to refer to something that the facts which are currently available suggest is the case. 明显地,明白地. ❖ *...an apparently endless recession.* 一次显然无休止的经济衰退. ADV

ap·pa·ri·tion /ˌæpəˈrɪʃən/ **apparitions.**

An **apparition** is someone you see or think you see but who is not really there as a physical being. 离奇出现的东西,幻影,鬼怪,幽灵. ❖ *...these apparitions of the Virgin.* 圣母显现. N-COUNT FORMAL

ap·peal /əˈpiːl/ **appeals, appealing, appealed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **appeal** to someone to do something, you make a serious and urgent request to them. 求助,诉请,恳求,呼吁. ❖ *Deng Xiaoping recently appealed for students to return to China.* 邓小平最近呼吁学生返回中国. *He will appeal to the state for an extension of unemployment benefits.* 他将诉请国家增加失业补贴. *The UN has appealed for help from the international community.* 联合国已呼吁国际社会给予援助. VB V for n to-inf V to n for n V for n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He has a message from King Fahd, believed to be an appeal for Arab unity.* 他带来了法赫德国王的口信,据说是呼吁阿拉伯人要团结. *...a last-minute appeal to him to call off his trip.* 最后一刻要他取消旅行的恳求. N-COUNT

2 An **appeal** is an attempt to raise money for a charity or for a good cause. (为慈善等公益事业所作的)呼吁,吁请,恳求. ❖ *...an appeal to save a library containing priceless manuscripts.* 为了保存拥有贵重手稿的图书馆而作的呼吁. N-COUNT

3 If you **appeal** against a decision, you formally ask someone in authority to change it. In American English, you **appeal** a decision. 不服...而上诉(美国英语中不与against连用). ❖ *They would appeal against the decision.* 他们将不服裁决而上诉. *Maguire has appealed to the Supreme Court to stop her extradition.* 马圭尔已上诉高等法院,请求不引渡她. *We intend to appeal the verdict.* 我们不服判决,打算上诉. VB BRITISH V against n V to n to-inf V n

4 An **appeal** is a formal request for a decision to be changed. 上诉,申诉. ❖ *Heath's appeal against the sentence was later successful.* 希思不服判决所作的上诉后来成功了. *She lost the case on appeal.* 她上诉时败诉. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **court of appeal.**

5 If something **appeals** to you, you find it attractive or interesting. 吸引,引起...兴趣. ❖ *The idea appealed to him.* 那想法很吸引他. *The range has long appealed to all tastes.* 这个系列长期以来吸引了各种口味的人. VB V to n Also V

6 The **appeal** of something is a quality that it has which people find attractive or interesting. 吸引力,感染力. ❖ *Its new title was meant to give the party greater public appeal.* 起个新名称是为了使党对公众有更大的吸引力. *Johnson's appeal is to people in all walks of life.* 约翰逊对社会各阶层的人都 N-UNCOUNT with supp

有吸引力.

➡ 又见 sex appeal.

A

ap·peal·ing /ə'pi:lɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **appealing** is pleasing and attractive. 令人愉快的,吸引人的,动人的. ❖ *There was a sense of humour to what he did that I found very appealing.* 他的行为有种幽默感,我觉得这很有感染力. *That's a very appealing idea.* 那是一个很有吸引力的想法. ◢ **ap·peal·ing·ly** ❖ *Irish whiskeys, rather like the Irish themselves, have an appealingly direct charm.* 爱尔兰威士忌酒就像爱尔兰人一样,具有动人的、让人直接感受得到的魅力. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 An **appealing** expression or tone of voice indicates to someone that you want help, advice, or approval. 恳求似的,哀诉似的. ❖ *She gave him a soft appealing look.* 她给了他一个温柔的、恳求似的眼色. ◢ **appealingly** ❖ *Dena looked appealingly at Blair, hoping to hear a contrary opinion.* 德娜用恳求的眼神看着布莱尔,希望听到一个相反的意见. ADJ ADV ADV after v

3 ➡ 又见 appeal.

ap·pear /ə'pɪə/ **appears, appearing, appeared.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you say that something **appears** to be the way you describe it, you are reporting what you believe or what you have been told, though you cannot be sure it is true. 看来,似乎. ❖ *There appears to be increasing support for the leadership.* 对领导的支持看来正在增加. *The aircraft appears to have crashed.* 飞机看来已经坠毁. *It appears that some missiles have been moved.* 一些导弹似乎已经被移走了. *It appears unlikely that the UN would consider making such a move.* 看来联合国不太可能考虑采取这样的步骤. *Those talks appear as distant as ever.* 那些谈话似乎像往常一样冷漠. V-LINK no cont PRAGMATICS there V to-inf V to-inf it V that it V adj that/to-inf V adj/n

2 If someone or something **appears** to have a particular quality or characteristic, they give the impression of having that quality or characteristic. 出现,显得. ❖ *She did her best to appear more self-assured than she felt.* 她尽力显得比她实际感觉的更有自信. *He is anxious to appear a gentleman.* 他渴望看上去像个正人君子. *Under stress these people will appear to be superficial, over-eager and manipulative.* 这些人在精神压力下会显得缺乏深度、过分热切和喜欢操纵别人. V-LINK no cont V adj V n V to-inf

3 When someone or something **appears**, they move into a position where you can see them, for example when they arrive somewhere. 出现,露面,来到. ❖ *A woman appeared at the far end of the street.* 一个女人出现在街道的尽头. VB V Also there V n

4 When something new **appears**, it begins to exist or reaches a stage of development where its existence can be noticed. (新事物)出现,开始存在,产生. ❖ *...white flowers which appear in early summer.* 在初夏出现的白花. VB V Also there V n

5 When something such as a book **appears**, it is published or becomes available for people to buy. 出版,发表,问世. VB V

6 When someone **appears** in a play, a show, or a television programme, they take part in it. 演出,露面. ❖ *Jill Bennett became John Osborne's fourth wife, and appeared in several of his plays.* 吉尔·贝内特成为约翰·奥斯本的第四任妻子,并在他写的几部戏中扮演角色. *Student leaders appeared on television to ask for calm.* 学生领袖在电视上露面,要求大家冷静下来. VB V in n V on/at n

7 When someone **appears** before a court of law or before an official committee, they go there in order to answer charges or to give information as a witness. 出庭,到案. ❖ *Two other executives appeared at Worthing Magistrates' Court.* 另外两个行政人员在沃辛地方法院出庭. VB V in/at n Also V before n

ap·pear·ance /ə'pɪərəns/ **appearances.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When someone makes an **appearance** at a public event or in a broadcast, they take part in it. (在公众场合)露面,出场,出现. ❖ *...the president's second public appearance.* 总统第二次公开露面. *Keegan made 68 appearances in two seasons for Southampton.* 基冈在南安普敦的两个赛季中出场68次. N-COUNT

2 If you **put in an appearance** at an event, you go to it for a short time, but do not stay. 露面,到场一会儿. PHR

3 The **appearance** of someone or something in a place is their arrival there, especially when it is unexpected. (突然)到达,来到,来临. ❖ *The sudden appearance of a few bags of rice could start a riot.* 突然出现几袋米会引起骚乱. N-SING with supp

4 The **appearance** of something new is its coming into existence or use. (新事物)出现,显露. ❖ *Flowering plants were making their first appearance.* 开花植物初次露面. *Fears are growing of a cholera outbreak following the appearance of a number of cases.* 自一些病例出现后,对霍乱暴发的担心正在增加. N-SING with supp

5 Someone's or something's **appearance** is what they look like or how they present themselves. 外貌,外表,外观. ❖ *She used to be so fussy about her appearance.* 她过去对自己的外貌非常在意. *A flat-roofed extension will add nothing to the value or appearance of the house.* 平顶的扩建部分不会增加那幢房子的价值或外观. N-SING with supp

6 If something has the **appearance** of a quality, it seems to have that quality. 样子,迹象. ❖ *We tried to meet both children's needs without the appearance of favoritism.* 我们努力同时满足两个孩子的需要,不显现出偏爱哪一个. *The US president risked giving the appearance that the US was taking sides.* 美国总统冒着使人以为美国正采取偏袒立场的风险. N-SING with supp

7 If something is true **to all appearances**, **from all appearances**, or **by all appearances**, it seems from what you observe or know about it that it is true. 就外表看来. ❖ *He was to all appearances an unassuming man.* 从外表看来,他是一个谦谦君子. PHR

8 If you **keep up appearances**, you try to behave and dress in a way that people expect of you, even if you can no longer afford it. (在负担不起的情况下)保持体面,维持门面. PHR

ap'pearance money.

Appearance money is money paid to a famous person such as a sports star or film star for taking part in a public event. (付给名人、明星的)出场费,演出费. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ap·pease /ə'pi:z/ **appeases, appeasing, appeased.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you try to **appease** someone, you try to stop them being angry by giving them what they want; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)平息,安抚,缓和,使满足;绥靖,姑息. ❖ *Gandhi was accused by some of trying to appease both factions of the electorate.* 有些人谴责甘地想同时安抚两个派系的选民. ◢ **ap·peas·er, appeasers** ❖ *Not many such appeasers were left in 1941.* 1941年时没有几个这样的绥靖主义者还幸存. ◢ **ap·pease·ment** ❖ *They have already been accused of appeasement by more militant organisations.* 他们早已被更好战的组织谴责为实行姑息政策. VB PRAGMATICS V n N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

ap·pel·lant /ə'pelənt/ **appellants.**

An **appellant** is someone who is appealing against a court's decision after they have been judged guilty of a crime. 上诉人. N-COUNT LEGAL

ap·pel·late court /ə,pelɪt 'kɔ:t/ **appellate courts.**

In the United States, an **appellate court** is a special court where people who have been convicted of a crime can appeal against their conviction. The usual British term is **court of appeal**. (美国的)上诉法院. [英]一般作court of appeal. N-COUNT

ap·pel·la·tion /,æpə'leɪʃən/ **appellations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **appellation** is a name or title that a person, place, or thing is given. 名称,称呼. ❖ *His critics called him 'the King of Pork'. Burdick never minded the appellation.* 批评他的人称他为"猪肉大王",伯迪克从不计较这个称呼. N-COUNT FORMAL

ap·pend /ə'pend/ **appends, appending, appended.**

When you **append** something to something else, especially a piece of writing, you attach it or add it to the end of it. (在书或文章末尾)附加,增补. ❖ *Violet appended a note at the end of the letter.* 维奥莉特在信末附了一个便条. *His real name hadn't been appended to the manuscript.* 他的真名还没有加进手稿中. VB FORMAL V n be V-ed to n

ap·pend·age /ə'pendɪdʒ/ **appendages.**

An **appendage** is something that is joined to or connected with something larger or more important. 附加物,附属品. N-COUNT FORMAL

A

❖ *Upon marriage she automatically lost most of her legal rights and became an appendage of her husband.* 她在结婚以后自然失去了她大部分的合法权益,成了丈夫的附属品.

ap·pen·di·ces /əˈpendɪsiːz/.
Appendices is a plural of **appendix**. appendix 的复数形式.

ap·pen·di·ci·tis /əˌpendɪˈsaɪtɪs/.
Appendicitis is an illness in which a person's appendix is infected and painful. 阑尾炎. N-UNCOUNT

ap·pen·dix /əˈpendɪks/ **appendices** /əˈpendɪsiːz/ or **appendixes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Your **appendix** is a small closed tube inside your body which is attached to your digestive system. It has no particular function. 阑尾. N-COUNT
2 An **appendix** to a book is extra information that is placed after the end of the main text. (书或文章的)附录、附件. ❖ *These data are elaborated upon in the Appendix.* 这些资料在附录中有详细的解释. N-COUNT

ap·pe·tite /ˈæpɪtaɪt/ **appetites.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Your **appetite** is your desire to eat. 食欲, 胃口. ❖ *He has a healthy appetite.* 他的胃口很好. *Symptoms are a slight fever, headache and loss of appetite.* 病症是低烧、头痛和食欲不振. N-VAR
2 Someone's **appetite** for something is their strong desire for it. 欲望, 爱好, 趣味. ❖ *...his appetite for success.* 他对成功的热望. *...just enough information to whet his appetite.* 一点足以吊他的胃口的信息. N-COUNT

ap·pe·tiz·er /ˈæpɪtaɪzə/ **appetizers;** [英]又拼作 **appetiser.**
An **appetizer** is the first course of a meal. It consists of a small amount of food. (第一道菜)开胃小吃. N-COUNT

ap·pe·tiz·ing /ˈæpɪtaɪzɪŋ/; [英]又拼作 **appetising.**
Appetizing food looks and smells good, so that you want to eat it. 开胃的, 美味可口的, 促进食欲的. ❖ *...the appetising smell of freshly baked bread.* 刚出炉的面包令人垂涎的香味. ◢ **ap·pe·tiz·ing·ly** ❖ *It is simply and appetisingly laid out.* 布置得很简朴, 令人增进食欲. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj-ed

ap·plaud /əˈplɔːd/ **applauds, applauding, applauded.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When a group of people **applaud**, they clap their hands in order to show approval, for example when they have enjoyed a play or concert. 向...拍手表示赞赏, 向...喝彩, 给...捧场. ❖ *The audience laughed and applauded.* 观众又笑又鼓掌. *Every person stood to applaud his unforgettable act of courage.* 每个人都站起来, 为他令人难忘的勇敢行为鼓掌. VB V V n
2 When an attitude or action **is applauded**, people praise it. (被)称赞, (被)赞许. ❖ *He should be applauded for his courage.* 因为他的勇敢他应该受到赞扬. *This last move can only be applauded.* 最后这一步只能受到称赞. VB be V-ed for n be V-ed Also V n

ap·plause /əˈplɔːz/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Applause is the noise made by a group of people clapping their hands to show approval. 鼓掌欢迎, 喝彩, 叫好. ❖ *They greeted him with thunderous applause.* 他们向他致以雷鸣般的掌声. *...a round of applause.* 一阵掌声. N-UNCOUNT

ap·ple /ˈæpəl/ **apples.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 An **apple** is a round fruit with smooth green, yellow, or red skin and firm white flesh. 苹果. 见插图条 **fruit**. N-VAR
➡ 又见 **Adam's apple, Big Apple, crab apple.**
2 If you say that someone is **the apple of** your **eye**, you mean that they are very important to you and you are extremely fond of them. 掌上明珠; 宝贝, 心肝儿. PHR

apple·cart /ˈæpəlkɑːt/.
If you **upset the applecart**, you do something which causes a plan, system, or arrangement to go wrong. 破坏(某人的)计划, 打乱安排, 扰乱某制度. PHR JOURNALISM

ap·pli·ance /əˈplaɪəns/ **appliances.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **appliance** is a device or machine in your home that you use to do a job such as cleaning or cooking. Appliances are often electrical. (常指电器的)用具, 器具、器械, 装置. ❖ *...the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine and other household appliances.* 真空吸尘器、洗衣机和其他家用电器. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 The **appliance** of a skill or of knowledge is its use for a particular purpose. (技术或知识的)应用. ❖ *They were the result of the intellectual appliance of science.* 它们是科学智能应用的成果. N-SING

ap·pli·cable /ˈæplɪkəbəl, əˈplɪkə-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **applicable** to a particular situation is relevant to it or can be applied to it. 可应用的, 合用的; 适用的, 适当的. ❖ *What is a reasonable standard for one family is not applicable for another.* 对一个家庭合理的标准并不适合另一个家庭. *...a review of energy usage and, where applicable, the production and disposal of waste.* 一次对能源使用情况的检查, 同样也是对废物产生和处理情况的一次检查. ◢ **ap·plic·abil·ity** /əˌplɪkəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *...the applicability of his theories to education.* 他的理论对教育的适用. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ap·pli·cant /ˈæplɪkənt/ **applicants.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **applicant** for something such as a job or a place at a college is someone who makes a formal written request to be given it. 申请者, 求职者. ❖ *He is one of thirty applicants for the manager's job.* 他是三十个申请经理职位的求职者中的一个. N-COUNT

ap·pli·ca·tion /ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃən/ **applications.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Someone's **application** for something such as a job or membership of an organization is a formal written request to be allowed to have it. (书面形式的)请求, 申请; 申请表. ❖ *His application for membership of the organisation was rejected.* 他要求加入那个组织的申请被拒绝了. *...Turkey's application to join the European Community.* 土耳其请求加入欧洲共同体的申请. *Tickets are available on application.* 门票可以申请索取. N-COUNT also on N
2 The **application** of a rule or piece of knowledge is the use of it in a particular situation. 应用, 使用, 实施. ❖ *...the practical application of the theory.* 那个理论的实际应用. *...artificial intelligence and its application to robotics.* 人工智能及其在机器人中的应用. N-VAR
3 **Application** is hard work and concentration on what you are doing over a period of time. 勤奋; 专注. ❖ *...his immense talent, boundless energy and unremitting application.* 他极好的才干、无穷的精力和不懈的勤奋. N-UNCOUNT
4 The **application** of something to a surface is the act or process of putting it on or rubbing it into the surface. 敷用, 涂抹; 施用. ❖ *With repeated applications of weedkiller, the weeds were overcome.* 反复施用除草剂以后杂草被除尽了. N-VAR

ap·pli·ca·tor /ˈæplɪkeɪtə/ **applicators.**
1 An **applicator** is something such as a brush or sponge which is used to apply make-up to the face, or powder or liquid to a surface. (小刷子、棉球等)敷抹器, 粉扑, 涂抹器. N-COUNT
2 An **applicator** is a tube or other device which is used to insert tampons or pessaries into the vagina. (用于把止血棉或子宫帽等放入阴道的)插管, 植入器. N-COUNT

ap·plied /əˈplaɪd/.
An **applied** subject of study has a practical use, rather than being concerned only with theory. 应用的, 实用的. ❖ *...Applied Physics.* 应用物理学. *...applied research.* 应用研究. ADJ ADJ n

ap·pli·que /əˈpliːkeɪ, AM ˌæplɪˈkeɪ/ 又拼作 **appliqué.**
Applique is the craft of sewing fabric shapes onto larger pieces of cloth. You can also use applique to refer to things you make using this craft. 贴花, 嵌花, 加缝刺绣. N-UNCOUNT

ap·pli·qued /əˈpliːkeɪd, AM ˌæplɪˈkeɪd/; 又拼作 **appliquéd.**
Appliqued shapes or fabric are formed from pieces of fabric which are sewn on to clothes or larger pieces of cloth. 嵌花的, 贴花的. ❖ *...a magnificent appliqued bedspread.* 一条华丽的贴花床单. ADJ

ap·ply /əˈplaɪ/ **applies, applying, applied.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **apply** for something such as a job or membership of an organization, you write a letter or fill in a form in order to ask formally for it. (尤指以书面形式)申请, 请求. ❖ *I am continuing to apply for jobs.* 我正在继续申请就业. *They may apply to join the organization.* 他们可以 VB V for n V to-inf

申请加入那个组织.

2 If you **apply** yourself to something or **apply** your mind to something, you concentrate hard on doing it or on thinking about it. 使(自己)致力于, 使(自己)专注于. ❖ *Faulks has applied himself to this task with considerable energy.* 福克斯已在这项任务上倾注了相当多的精力. *He applied his mind to how rockets could be used to make money.* 他专心致志研究如何用火箭来挣钱. VB V pron-refl to n/-ing V n to n/wh Also V pron-refl

3 If something such as a rule or a remark **applies** to a person or in a situation, it is relevant to the person or the situation. 有关系, 适用. ❖ *The convention does not apply to us.* 这项惯例不适用于我们. *The rule applies where a person owns stock in a corporation.* 当有人拥有公司的股票时适用这条规则. VB no cont V to n V

4 If you **apply** something such as a rule, system, or skill, you use it in a situation or activity. 使用, 应用, 实施, 实行. ❖ *The Government appears to be applying the same principle.* 看来政府在运用同样的原则. *...applying the technology to practical business problems.* 应用技术解决实际的商业问题. VB V n V n to n

5 A name that **is applied** to someone or something is used to refer to them. (人或物)(被)用上(某个名称或字眼来称呼). ❖ *...a biological term which cannot be applied to a whole culture.* 不能用于整体文化的一个生物学术语. VB be V-ed to n

6 If you **apply** something to a surface, you put it on or rub it into the surface. 涂抹, 涂敷, 把...施于. ❖ *Apply direct pressure to the wound.* 直接压住伤口. *Applying the dye can be messy.* 涂抹染料会很脏. VB V n to n V n

7 When the driver of a vehicle **applies** the brakes, he or she uses them to slow the vehicle down or to stop it from moving. (车辆驾驶员)拉, 踩(制动器刹车). VB V n FORMAL

8 ➤ 又见 **applied**.

ap·point /ə'pɔɪnt/ appoints, appointing, appointed. ♦♦♦◇◇

If you **appoint** someone to a job or official position, you formally choose them for it. 任命, 委任. ❖ *It made sense to appoint a banker to this job.* 任命一位银行家担任此职是明智的. *The Prime Minister has appointed a civilian as defence minister.* 首相已经委任一名文官担任国防大臣. *She was appointed a US delegate to the United Nations.* 她被任命为美国驻联合国代表. VB V n to n V n as n be V-ed n Also V n n

ap·point·ed /ə'pɔɪntɪd/.

If something happens at the **appointed** time, it happens at the time that was decided in advance. 指定的, 约定的. ❖ *The appointed hour of the ceremony was drawing nearer.* 既定的典礼时间越来越近. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

-appointed /-ə'pɔɪntɪd/.

-appointed combines with adverbs to form adjectives such as **well-appointed** that describe a building or room that is equipped or furnished in the way that is mentioned. (与副词结合构成形容词)...装饰的, ...布置陈设的. ❖ *...the well-appointed kitchen.* 设施良好的厨房. *...a tastefully appointed sitting room.* 陈设雅致的起居室. COMB WRITTEN

➤ 又见 **self-appointed**.

ap·poin·tee /ə,pɔɪn'tiː/ appointees. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **appointee** is someone who has been chosen for a particular job or position of responsibility. 被任命者, 被委派者. ❖ *...a recent appointee to the Supreme Court.* 一个最近被任命到高等法院就职的人. N-COUNT FORMAL

ap·point·ment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ appointments. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **appointment** of a person to a particular job is the choice of that person to do it. 任命, 委任, 委派. ❖ *...his appointment as foreign minister.* 他当外交部长的委任. N-VAR with poss

2 An **appointment** is a job or position of responsibility. 委任的职位. ❖ *...an appointment as a researcher.* 一个研究员的职位. N-COUNT

3 If you have an **appointment** with someone, you have arranged to see them at a particular time, usually in connection with their work. (通常与工作有关的)约会, 约见. ❖ *She has an appointment with her accountant.* 她约见她的会计师. *...a dental appointment.* 看牙医的预约. N-COUNT

4 If something can be done **by appointment**, people can arrange in advance to do it at a particular time. 根据(预先)约定. ❖ *Viewing is by appointment only.* 观看须经预约. PHR

ap·por·tion /ə'pɔːʃən/ apportions, apportioning, apportioned.

When you **apportion** something such as blame, you decide how much of it different people deserve or should be given. 分配, 分摊, 分派. ❖ *The experts are even-handed in apportioning blame.* 专家们公平地分摊了过失的责任. VB FORMAL V n prep Also V n

ap·po·site /'æpəzɪt/.

Something that is **apposite** is suitable for or appropriate to what is happening or being discussed. 适当的, 合适的, 贴切的. ❖ *The events of recent days have made his central theme even more apposite.* 近日发生的事情使他的中心主题更加贴切了. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ap·po·si·tion /,æpə'zɪʃən/.

If two noun groups referring to the same thing are in **apposition**, one is placed immediately after the other, with no conjunction joining them, as in '...her father, Nigel'. 同位(关系), 同位语(即一个名词直接置于另一名词后面, 如...her father, Nigel). N-UNCOUNT

ap·prais·al /ə'preɪzəl/ appraisals. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you make an **appraisal** of something, you consider it carefully and form an opinion about it. 评价, 评估. ❖ *...a calm appraisal of the situation.* 对形势的冷静的评估. *Self-appraisal is never easy.* 自我评价决不是容易的事. N-VAR

2 **Appraisal** is an official or formal evaluation of the strengths and weaknesses of someone or something. (对优缺点的)正式评估, 鉴定. ❖ *Appraisal is now a tool of management.* 鉴定如今是管理的一种手段. *...an appraisal of your financial standing.* 对你财政状况的一种评估. N-VAR

ap·praise /ə'preɪz/ appraises, appraising, appraised. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **appraise** something or someone, you consider them carefully and form an opinion about them. 评价, 评估. ❖ *This prompted many employers to appraise their selection and recruitment policies.* 这促使许多雇主评估他们甄选与招聘雇员的政策. VB FORMAL V n

ap·prais·er /ə'preɪzə/ appraisers.

An **appraiser** is someone whose job is to estimate the cost or value of something such as property. The usual British word is **valuer**. 评价人, 鉴定人; (财产的)估价员. [英]一般作valuer. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ap·pre·ci·able /ə'priːʃəbəl/.

An **appreciable** amount or effect is large enough to be important or clearly noticed. (大得)可以看到(或觉察到)的, 相当可观的. ❖ *This has not had an appreciable effect on production.* 这对生产没有产生可以觉察到的影响. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

◢ **ap·pre·ci·ably** /ə'priːʃəbli/ ❖ *Summer temperatures are appreciably more comfortable there.* 那里的夏天气温更加舒适. ADV

ap·pre·ci·ate /ə'priːʃieɪt/ appreciates, appreciating, appreciated. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **appreciate** something, for example a piece of music or good food, you like it because you recognize its good qualities. 赏识, 欣赏. ❖ *Anyone can appreciate our music.* 任何人都能欣赏我们的音乐. VB V n ◢ **ap·pre·cia·tion** /ə,priːʃi'eɪʃən/ ❖ *...children's understanding and appreciation of art.* 儿童对艺术的理解与欣赏. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **appreciate** a situation or problem, you understand it and know what it involves. 理解, 认识, 体会, 领会, 觉察. ❖ *She never really appreciated the depth and bitterness of the Irish conflict.* 她从未真正理解爱尔兰冲突的深刻原因与巨大苦难. *He appreciates that co-operation with the media is part of his professional duties.* 他认识到与传媒合作是他职责的一部分. VB V n V that ◢ **appreciation** ❖ *They have a stronger appreciation of the importance of economic incentives.* 他们对经济刺激的重要性有更深的理解. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that you **appreciate** something that someone does for you, you mean that you are grateful to them for it. 感激的. ❖ *Peter stood by me when I most needed it. I'll always appreciate that.* 在我最需要帮助时彼得支持了我. 我会永远感激的. *I'd appreciate it if you wouldn't mention* VB PRAGMATICS V n V it if

it. 如果你不提及这个，我会很感激. ◢**appreciation** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...his appreciation for what he called Saudi Arabia's moderate and realistic oil policies.* 他对他所称的沙特阿拉伯的温和而又实际的石油政策表示的感激. *...the gifts presented to them in appreciation of their work.* 为了感谢他们的工作而赠送给他们的礼物.

4 If something that you own **appreciates** over a period of time, its value increases. 增值, 涨价. ❖ *Houses will appreciate in value.* 房产会增值. ◢**appreciation** ❖ *...capital appreciation of the property.* 财产的资本增值. VB V N-UNCOUNT

ap·pre·cia·tive /ə'priːʃətɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **appreciative** reaction shows the enjoyment that you are getting from something. 表示欣赏的, 表示赏识的. ❖ *...appreciative laughter.* 表示欣赏的笑声. ◢**ap·pre·cia·tive·ly** ❖ *She looked appreciatively at Blair's lovely pictures.* 她十分欣赏地看布莱尔那些有趣的照片. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you are **appreciative** of something, you are grateful for it. 感激的, 感谢的. ❖ *We have been very appreciative of their support.* 我们很感谢他们的支持. ADJ-GRADED

ap·pre·hend /ˌæprɪ'hend/ **apprehends, apprehending, apprehended.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If the police **apprehend** someone, they catch them and arrest them. 逮捕, 捕获, 拘押. ◢**ap·pre·hen·sion** /ˌæprɪ'henʃən/ ❖ *...information leading to the apprehension of the alleged killer.* 使杀人嫌疑犯被捕获的情报. VB V n FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **apprehend** something, you understand it. 领会, 领悟, 理解. ❖ *Only now can I begin to apprehend the power of these forces.* 到如今我才开始理解这些势力的权力. ◢**apprehension** ❖ *...the sudden apprehension of something familiar as something alien.* 突然领悟到熟悉的东西正是不熟悉的东西. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

ap·pre·hen·sive /ˌæprɪ'hensɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **apprehensive** is afraid that something bad may happen. 担心的, 忧虑的, 恐惧的. ❖ *People are still terribly apprehensive about the future.* 人们对未来还是忧心忡忡. ◢**ap·pre·hen·sive·ly** ❖ *I waited apprehensively.* 我担心地等待. ◢**ap·pre·hen·sion** /ˌæprɪ'henʃən/ **apprehensions** ❖ *...real anger and apprehension about the future.* 对于未来实际存在的愤怒和担忧. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-VAR

ap·pren·tice /ə'prentɪs/ **apprentices, apprenticing, apprenticed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **apprentice** is a young person who works for someone in order to learn their skill. 学徒, 徒弟, 艺徒, 徒工, 见习. ❖ *...an apprentice carpenter.* 木工学徒. N-COUNT

2 If a young person **is apprenticed** to someone, they go to work for them in order to learn their skill. (使)当...的学徒, (使)师从...学艺. ❖ *I was apprenticed to a builder when I was fourteen.* 我14岁时跟从一个建筑业者当学徒. VB usu passive be V-ed to n

ap·pren·tice·ship /ə'prentɪsʃɪp/ **apprenticeships.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who has an **apprenticeship** works for a fixed period of time for a person who has a particular skill in order to learn the skill. 学徒身份, 学徒资格, 学徒期, 见习期. **Apprenticeship** is the system of learning a skill like this. 见习制度, 学徒制. N-VAR

ap·prise /ə'praɪz/ **apprises, apprising, apprised.**

When you **are apprised** of something, someone tells you about it. (被)通知, (被)告知. ❖ *Have these customers been fully apprised of the advantages?* 是否已经把这些优点完全告知这些顾客? *I thought I needed to apprise the students of the dangers.* 我认为需要把危险告诉学生. VB FORMAL be V-ed of n V n of n

ap·proach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ **approaches, approaching, approached.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you **approach** something, you get closer to it. 接近, 靠近, 逼近. ❖ *He didn't approach the front door at once.* 他没有立即靠近前门. *When I approached, they grew silent.* 当我走近时, 他们变得沉默了. *...the approaching car.* 正在驶近的汽车. VB V n V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *At their approach the little boy ran away and hid.* 当他们走近时, 小男孩跑开并藏了起来.... *the approach of a low-flying helicopter.* 一架低飞的直升机的飞近. N-COUNT

2 An **approach** to a place is a road, path, or other route that leads to it. (通向一地的)进路, 路径, 通道. ❖ *The path serves as an approach to the boat house.* 那条小径用作走向船库的通道. N-COUNT

3 If you **approach** someone about something, you speak to them about it for the first time, often making an offer or request. 找...商量, 同...接洽, 与...联系. ❖ *Anna approached several builders and was fortunate to come across Eddie.* 安娜找了几个建筑商洽谈, 幸运地遇到了埃迪. *...when Chappel approached me about the job.* 查普尔找我商量那份工作的时候. VB no cont V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...approaches from buyers interested in the whole of the group.* 买主的接洽使整个团队都感兴趣. N-COUNT

4 When you **approach** a task, problem, or situation in a particular way, you deal with it or think about it in that way. 处理, 对待, 对付, 探讨. ❖ *The Bank has approached the issue in a practical way.* 银行以切实可行的方式处理了那个问题. VB V n prep/adv

5 Your **approach** to a task, problem, or situation is the way you deal with it or think about it. 途径, 办法, 步骤, 手段. ❖ *...different approaches to gathering information.* 收集信息的不同途径. *...the adversarial approach of the British legal system.* 英国司法制度中的抗辩方式. N-COUNT

6 As a future time or event **approaches**, or as you **approach** it, it gradually gets nearer as time passes. 即将到来; 接近, 临近. ❖ *As autumn approached, the plants and colours in the garden changed.* 当秋天临近时, 园中的植物及其色彩都变了. *...the approaching crisis.* 正在逼近的危机. *...as we approach the 21st century.* 当我们进入21世纪时. V-ERG V V-ing V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the approach of crucial elections.* 至关紧要的选举的临近. N-SING

7 If something **approaches** a particular level or state, it almost reaches that level or state. 接近, 近于, 近似于(某种状态或水平). ❖ *...speeds approaching 200mph.* 速度接近每小时200英里. VB V n

ap·proach·able /ə'prəʊtʃəbəl/.

If you describe someone as **approachable**, you think that they are friendly and easy to talk to. 可接近的, 亲切的, 平易近人的. ADJ-GRADED

ap·pro·ba·tion /ˌæprə'beɪʃən/.

Approbation is approval of something or agreement to it. 批准, 认可, 同意. ❖ *The result has not met universal approbation.* 该结果还未得到普遍的认同. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ap·pro·pri·ate, appropriates, appropriating, appropriated. ♦♦♦◇◇

The adjective is pronounced /ə'prəʊpriət/. The verb is pronounced /ə'prəʊprieɪt/. 形容词发音为 /ə'prəʊpriət/; 动词发音为 /ə'prəʊprieɪt/.

1 Something that is **appropriate** is suitable or acceptable for a particular situation. 适当的, 适合的, 相称的. ❖ *It is appropriate that Irish names dominate the list.* 爱尔兰姓名在名单上占优势是恰当的. *...an outfit appropriate to the job.* 跟工作相配的装备. *The teacher can then take appropriate action.* 教师然后能采取恰当的行动. ◢**ap·pro·pri·ate·ly** ❖ *Dress appropriately.* 衣着得体. *It's entitled, appropriately enough, 'Art for the Nation'.* 它十分恰当地被称为'国粹艺术'. ◢**ap·pro·pri·ate·ness** ❖ *He wonders about the appropriateness of each move he makes.* 他不知道他所走的每一步是否恰当. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **appropriates** something which does not belong to them, they take it, usually without the right to do so. 挪用, 盗用, 擅用, 侵吞, 私占. ❖ *Several other newspapers have appropriated the idea.* 其他几家报纸擅自把那个设想据为己有. ◢**ap·pro·pria·tion** /əˌprəʊpri'eɪʃən/ ❖ *...illegal appropriation of land.* 非法侵吞土地. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT also a N

3 If a government or organization **appropriates** an amount of money for a particular purpose, it reserves it for that purpose. 拨出(款项)供专用. ❖ *Congress will appropriate more funding for this purpose.* 国会将为这一目的专拨更多资金. ◢**ap·pro·pria·tion, appropriations.** An **appropriation** is an amount of money which is appropriated. 拨款. VB FORMAL V n N-COUNT

A

◆ ...*defence appropriations*. 国防拨款.

A

ap·prov·al /ə'pruːvəl/ **approvals**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you win someone's **approval** for something that you ask for or suggest, they agree to it. 赞成, 批准, 同意. ◆ *The chairman has also given his approval for an investigation*. 主席也同意进行调查. *Mr Clinton could not change present policy without the approval of Congress*. 克林顿先生不能未经国会同意就改变当前的政策. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Approval** is a formal or official statement that something is acceptable. 准核, 批准. ◆ ...*the testing and approval of new drugs*. 新药的检测与批准. N-VAR

3 If someone or something has your **approval**, you like and admire them. 赞成, 认同, 支持. ◆ ...*an obsessive drive to gain his father's approval*. 要得到他父亲认同的一种强烈冲动. N-UNCOUNT

4 If a person or organization gives something their **seal of approval** or their **stamp of approval**, they officially say that they admire or like it, or that they think it is acceptable. 正式表示赞成, 正式批准. ◆ *Ministers have put their seal of approval on the proposal*. 部长们已正式许可了那项提案. PHR

ap·prove /ə'pruːv/ **approves, approving, approved**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **approve of** something or someone, you like them or think they are good. 赞成, 对...满意. ◆ *Not everyone approves of the festival*. 不是人人都满意那个节日. *You've never approved of Henry*. 你从来没有称赞过亨利. VB V of n

◢ **ap·prov·ing** ◆ *Helen got the benefit of an approving nod*. 海伦得到了点头赞同的回报. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ap·prov·ing·ly** ◆ *He nodded approvingly*. 他认同地点点头. ADV-GRADED

2 If someone in authority **approves** something, they officially agree to it or state that they are satisfied with it. 赞成, 批准. ◆ *The Russian Parliament has approved a program of radical economic reforms*. 俄罗斯议会批准了激进的经济改革计划. VB V n

ap·proved /ə'pruːvd/.

An **approved** method or course of action is officially recommended or acceptable. 经核准的, 被认可的. ◆ *The approved method of cleaning is industrial sand-blasting*. 被认可的清洗方法是工业喷砂处理. ADJ-GRADED

approx. ◆◆◇◇◇

Approx. is a written abbreviation for **approximately**. approximately 的缩略形式. ◆ *Group Size: Approx. 12 to 16*. 组的大小: 约12至16个.

ap·proxi·mate, **approximates, approximating, approximated**.

The adjective is pronounced /ə'prɒksɪmət/. The verb is pronounced /ə'prɒksɪmeɪt/. 形容词发音为 /ə'prɒksɪmət/; 动词发音为 /ə'prɒksɪmeɪt/.

1 **Approximate** quantities are close to the correct quantity, but are not exact. 近似的, 大约的, 约莫的, 大概的. ◆ ...*the approximate cost of a gasoline engine*. 汽油发动机的大概成本. *The times are approximate only*. 这些次数只是个约数. *They did not have even an approximate idea what the Germans really wanted*. 他们甚至对德国人到底要什么都没有个大概的了解. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ap·proxi·mate·ly** ◆ *Approximately $150 million is to be spent on improvements*. 将花费大约1.5亿元进行改进. ADV ADV num

2 If something **approximates** to something else, it is similar to it but is not exactly the same. 近似, 接近. ◆ ...*something approximating to a just outcome*. 某事接近于公正的结局. VB V to n

ap·proxi·ma·tion /əˌprɒksɪ'meɪʃən/ **approximations**.

1 An **approximation** is a fact, object, or description which is similar to something else, but which is not exactly the same. 接近, 近似. ◆ *That is a fair approximation of the way in which the next boss is being chosen*. 这与遴选下一任老板的方法相当近似. N-COUNT

2 An **approximation** is a number, calculation, or position that is close to a correct number, time, or position, but is not exact. 近似值, 粗略估计. ◆ *Clearly that's an approximation, but my guess is there'll be a reasonable balance*. 那显然是个估计的数量, 我认为还会有些差距. N-COUNT

Apr. ◆◆◇◇◇

Apr. is a written abbreviation for **April**. April 的缩写形式. ◆ *An agreement was reached on Apr. 27*. 4月27日达成了协议.

apres-ski /'æpreɪ skiː/; 又拼作 **après-ski**.

Apres-ski consists of evening entertainment and social activities which take place in ski resorts. 滑雪后的社交活动. N-UNCOUNT

apri·cot /'eɪprɪkɒt/ **apricots**. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **apricot** is a small, soft, fruit with orange flesh and a stone inside. 杏, 杏子. N-VAR

April /'eɪprɪl/ **Aprils**. ◆◆◆◆◇

April is the fourth month of the year in the Western calendar. 四月. 见附录 **Dates**. N-VAR

ˌ**April 'Fool**, **April Fools**.

1 An **April Fool** is a trick that is played on April Fool's Day. 愚人节的恶作剧, 愚人节玩笑. N-COUNT

2 You say **'April Fool!'** to someone who has just been deceived by an April Fool's Day trick in order to tell them it was a trick and to make fun of them. 愚人节傻瓜(愚人节对别人搞了恶作剧后说的话). EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

ˌ**April 'Fool's Day**.

April Fool's Day is the 1st of April, the day on which people traditionally play tricks on each other up until midday. 愚人节(4月1日, 传统上此日中午以前可以相互恶作剧). N-UNCOUNT

a prio·ri /ˌeɪ praɪ'ɔːraɪ/.

An **a priori** argument, reason, or probability is based on an assumed principle or fact, rather than on actual observed facts. (论点、理由或可能性等)演绎的, 先验的, 未经观察分析的, 假定的. ◆ *In the absence of such evidence, there is no a priori hypothesis to work with*. 在缺乏这种证据的情况下, 没有前期的假设可以演绎. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *One assumes, a priori, that a parent would be better at dealing with problems*. 有人根据经验假设, 家长更善于处理问题. ADV

apron /'eɪprən/ **aprons**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **apron** is a piece of clothing that you put over the front of your normal clothes and tie round your waist, especially when you are cooking, in order to prevent your clothes from getting dirty. 围裙, 工作裙. If you say that someone is tied to another person's **apron strings**, you mean that they are controlled or influenced too much by the other person. (受到某人的)支配, 控制; 依赖于(某人). N-COUNT PHR

2 At an airport, the **apron** is an area of concrete or tarmac where aircraft are parked. (飞机场的)停机坪. ◆ *The Lear jet was waiting on the apron*. 李尔喷气式飞机在停机坪上待命. N-COUNT

ap·ro·pos /ˌæprə'pəʊ/.

1 Something which is **apropos**, or **apropos of**, a subject or event, is connected with it or relevant to it. 关于, 就...而言. ◆ ...*all my suggestions apropos the script*. 我就手稿提出的所有建议. *George Orwell once asked, apropos of publishers, 'Why don't they just say "We don't want your poems"?'* 在谈到出版商时, 乔治 · 奥韦尔曾经问道: '他们为什么不干脆说"我们不要你的诗"?' PREP FORMAL

2 Something that is **apropos** is very suitable in a particular situation. 适当的, 恰好的, 中肯的. ◆ *He said what he thought was apropos*. 他说出了他认为恰到好处的话. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ FORMAL

apt /æpt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **apt** remark, description, or choice is especially suitable. 适当的, 适宜的, 切题的. ◆ ...*a particularly apt logo for next year's festival*. 为来年节日准备的一条特别适当的标识. ◢ **apt·ly** ◆ ...*the beach in the aptly named town of Oceanside*. 一个名字起得十分贴切的大洋边镇的海滩. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If someone or something is **apt** to do something, they often do it and so it is likely that they will do it again. (习惯)有...倾向的, 易于...的. ◆ *She was apt to raise her voice*. 她常提高嗓门说话. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf

ap·ti·tude /'æptɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **aptitudes**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **aptitude** for a particular kind of work or activity is their ability to learn it quickly and to do it well. 才能, 天资, N-VAR

聪明, 颖悟. ❖ *Some students have more aptitude for academic work than others.* 有些学生比别人更有能力从事学术研究.

'aptitude test, aptitude tests.
An **aptitude test** is a test that is specially designed to find out how easily and how well you can do something. 能力倾向测验, 性向测验. N-COUNT

aqua /'ækwə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Aqua is the same as the colour **aquamarine**. (颜色)同 aquamarine. COLOUR

aqua·marine /,ækwəmə'ri:n/ **aquamarines.**
1 **Aquamarines** are clear greenish-blue stones, sometimes used to make jewellery. 海蓝宝石, 水蓝宝石. N-VAR
2 **Aquamarine** is used to describe things that are greenish-blue in colour. 海蓝色(的), 水绿色(的), 浅蓝色(的). ❖ *...warm aquamarine seas.* 温暖的蔚蓝色大海. COLOUR

aquar·ium /ə'kweəriəm/ **aquariums** or **aquaria** /ə'kweəriə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **aquarium** is a place where fish and underwater animals are kept and displayed. (养殖观赏鱼和水中动物的)水族池, 水族馆. N-COUNT
2 An **aquarium** is a glass tank filled with water, in which people keep fish. 玻璃鱼缸. N-COUNT

aquat·ic /ə'kwætɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **aquatic** animal or plant lives or grows on or in water. (动物或植物)水生的, 水栖的. ❖ *The pond is quite small but can support many aquatic plants.* 池塘虽小但能养活许多水生植物. ADJ
2 **Aquatic** means relating to water. 水的, 水上的, 水产的. ❖ *...our aquatic resources.* 我们的水产资源. ADJ

aque·duct /'ækwɪdʌkt/ **aqueducts.**
1 An **aqueduct** is a long bridge with many arches, which carries a water supply or a canal over a valley. 高架渠, 渡槽, 桥渠. N-COUNT
2 An **aqueduct** is a large pipe or canal which carries a water supply to a city or a farming area. 导水管; (输送用水的)水道. ❖ *...a nationwide system of aqueducts to carry water to the arid parts of this country.* 把水引向国内干旱地区的一个全国性的导水管系统. N-COUNT

aque·ous /'eɪkwiəs/.
An **aqueous** solution or cream has water as its base. (溶液或面霜等)水的, 含水的, 用水做的. ❖ *...an aqueous solution containing various sodium salts.* 含有各种钠盐的水溶液. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

aqui·fer /'ækwɪfə/ **aquifers.**
An **aquifer** is rock beneath the earth's surface which absorbs and holds water, making it a valuable source of water. (地表以下的)含水土层, 蓄水层. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

aqui·line /'ækwɪlaɪn/.
If someone has an **aquiline** profile, their nose is large, thin, and usually curved. (相貌)鹰钩鼻的, 像鹰的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

Arab /'ærəb/ **Arabs.**
Arabs are the major ethnic group in the Middle East and parts of North Africa. (居住在中东和北非部分地区的主要族群)阿拉伯人. N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Little has changed in the Arab world.* 阿拉伯世界中变化很小. ADJ

ara·besque /,ærə'besk/ **arabesques.**
In art, an **arabesque** is an elaborate design of flowing lines. 阿拉伯式图饰, 蔓藤花纹. ❖ *...a clay water jug decorated with painted arabesques.* 一个绘有蔓藤花纹图饰的陶土水壶. N-COUNT

Ara·bian /ə'reɪbiən/. ◆◆◆◆◇
Arabian means belonging or relating to Arabia, especially to Saudi Arabia. 阿拉伯的, 阿拉伯人的(尤指沙特阿拉伯的). ❖ *...the Arabian Peninsula.* 阿拉伯半岛. ADJ

Ara·bic /'ærəbɪk/.
1 **Arabic** is a language that is spoken in the Middle East and North Africa. 阿拉伯语. N-UNCOUNT
2 Something that is **Arabic** belongs or relates to the language, writing, or culture of the Arabs. 阿拉伯的, 阿拉伯语的; 阿拉伯文字的; 阿拉伯文化的. ❖ *...swirling Arabic script.* 涡状阿拉伯字体. *...modern Arabic literature.* 现代阿拉伯文学. ADJ
3 An **Arabic** numeral is one of the written figures such as 1, 2, 3, or 4. 阿拉伯的(数字). ADJ: ADJ n

ar·able /'ærəbəl/.
Arable farming involves growing crops rather than keeping animals. **Arable** land is land that is used for arable farming. 垦殖的, 可耕的, 适于耕种的. ADJ

ar·bi·ter /'ɑ:bɪtə/ **arbiters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **arbiter** is a person or institution that judges and settles a quarrel between two other people or groups. 仲裁者; 仲裁机构. ❖ *He was the ultimate arbiter on both theological and political matters.* 他在神学和政治事务中都是最终的仲裁者. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 An **arbiter** of taste or style is someone who has a lot of influence in deciding what is fashionable or socially desirable. (趣味或时尚的)裁决人, 决定者. ❖ *Sequins have often aroused the scorn of arbiters of taste.* 服饰上用的小金属片经常遭到引导时尚潮流者的嘲笑. N-COUNT FORMAL

ar·bi·trage /'ɑ:bɪtrɑ:ʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
In finance, **arbitrage** is the activity of buying shares or currency in one financial market and selling them at a profit in another. 套购; 套汇; 套利交易(即在一个金融市场买进股份或通货后又在另一个金融市场以差价卖出获利). N-UNCOUNT

ar·bi·tra·ger /,ɑ:bɪtrɑ:'ʒɜ:/ **arbitragers;** 又拼作 **arbitrageur.**
In economics, an **arbitrager** is someone who buys currencies, securities, or commodities on one country's market in order to make money by immediately selling them at a profit on another country's market. 从事套利交易的人; 套购商人; 套购掮客. N-COUNT

ar·bi·trary /'ɑ:bɪtri, AM -treri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe an action, rule, or decision as **arbitrary**, you think that it is not based on any principle, plan, or system. It often seems unfair because of this. 任意的, 武断的, 专断的. ❖ *...arbitrary arrests and detention without trial.* 不经审判任意逮捕与拘禁. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **ar·bi·trari·ly** /,ɑ:bɪ'treərɪli/ ❖ *The victims were not chosen arbitrarily.* 受害人不是任意选来的. ADV-GRADED: ADV with v
◢ **ar·bi·trari·ness** /'ɑ:bɪtrərinəs, AM -trer-/ ❖ *...the apparent arbitrariness by which she sets the prices.* 她定价显然有随意性. N-UNCOUNT

ar·bi·trate /'ɑ:bɪtreɪt/ **arbitrates, arbitrating, arbitrated.**
When someone in authority **arbitrates** between two people or groups who are in dispute, they consider all the facts and make an official decision about who is right. 作出公断, 进行仲裁. ❖ *He arbitrates between investors and members of the association.* 他为投资者和协会成员进行仲裁. VB: V between pl-n, Also V
◢ **ar·bi·tra·tor** /'ɑ:bɪtreɪtə/ **arbitrators** ❖ *He served as an arbitrator in a series of commercial disputes.* 他在一系列商业纠纷中担任仲裁员. N-COUNT

ar·bi·tra·tion /ɑ:bɪtreɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Arbitration is the judging of a dispute between people or groups by someone who is not involved. 仲裁, 公断. ❖ *...the independent arbitration service, ACAS.* 独立的仲裁服务机构—咨询调解与仲裁局. *The matter is likely to go to arbitration.* 这个问题很可能要通过仲裁决定. N-UNCOUNT

ar·bo·retum /,ɑ:bə'ri:təm/ **arboretums.**
An **arboretum** is a specially designed garden of different types of trees. 树园, 植物园. N-COUNT

ar·bour /'ɑ:bə/ **arbours;** [美]又拼作 **arbor.**
An **arbour** is a shelter in a garden which is formed by leaves and stems of plants growing close together over a light framework. (花园中的)藤架; (有枝叶覆盖的)凉亭. N-COUNT

arc /ɑ:k/ **arcs, arcing, arced.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **arc** is a smoothly curving line or movement. 弧形, 弓形. ❖ *His 71 offices are spread through the Thames Valley and in an arc around north London.* 他的71个办事处遍布在泰晤士谷呈弧形围绕着伦敦北部. N-COUNT
2 In geometry, an **arc** is a part of the line that forms the outside of a circle. (几何学)弧. N-COUNT
3 If something **arcs** in a particular direction, it makes a smoothly curving line or movement. 呈弧形, 成弧线运动. ❖ *A rainbow arced gracefully over the town.* 彩虹成弧形 VB LITERARY V prep/adv

优美地展现在小镇上空.

A

ar·cade /ɑː'keɪd/ **arcades.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **arcade** is a covered passage where there are shops or market stalls. 拱廊,有拱廊的街道. N-COUNT

2 An **arcade** is the same as an **amusement arcade**. 同 amusement arcade. N-COUNT

ar'cade game, **arcade games.**

An **arcade game** is a computer game of the type that is often played in amusement arcades. 娱乐场的电脑游戏. N-COUNT

ar·cane /ɑː'keɪn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **arcane** is secret or mysterious. 神秘的,晦涩难解的,不可思议的. ❖ *...the arcane world of contemporary music.* 当代音乐深奥难解的世界. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

arch /ɑːtʃ/ **arches, arching, arched.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An **arch** is a structure that is curved at the top and is supported on either side by a pillar, post, or wall. 拱,拱门,拱形结构. ❖ *They walked through the arch.* 他们穿过拱门. *...railway arches.* 铁路的拱形建筑. N-COUNT

2 The **arch** of your foot is the curved section of bone at the top. 足底弓. N-COUNT

3 If you **arch** a part of your body such as your back or if it **arches**, you bend it so that it forms a curve. (使)弯成弓形,(使)拱起. ❖ *Don't arch your back.* 不要把背弓起来. V-ERG V n Also V

4 If something **arches** in a particular direction, it makes a curved line or movement. 拱起,弯成弓形,成弧形运动. ❖ *...the domed ceiling arching overhead.* 在头顶上拱起的圆顶天花板. VB V adv/prep

5 If you **arch** your eyebrows, you raise them as a way of showing surprise or disapproval. 扬起(眉毛,表示惊奇或不赞成). ❖ *'Oh really?' he said, arching an eyebrow.* '噢,是吗?'说着,他扬了扬眉毛. VB V n

6 ➟ 又见 **arched**.

7 If you describe someone's behaviour as **arch**, you mean that it is rather exaggerated or artificial, often in way that is intended to be amusing or playful. (行为等)调皮的,淘气的,夸张的. ❖ *...that curious, slightly amused and even arch expression.* 那种古怪的、有点逗乐甚至调皮的表情. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **arch·ly** ❖ *'You can't fool me,' Shirley said archly.* '你骗不了我.'雪莉调皮地说. ADV-GRADED

arch- /ɑːtʃ-/.

Arch- combines with nouns that refer to people, usually people who are opposed to something or who are considered bad, to emphasize that these people are extreme representatives of something. For example, your **arch-rival** is the rival you most want to beat. (与指人的名词结合,通常是反对某事物的人或是坏人,用以强调其为极端的代表)主要的,为首的,极度的,极恶劣的(如arch-rival主要对手). ❖ *...his arch-enemy.* 他的主要敌人. COMB

ar·chae·ol·ogy /ˌɑːki'ɒlədʒi/; 又拼作 **archeology**. ♦♦◇◇◇

Archaeology is the study of societies and people of the past, by examining the remains of their buildings, tools, and other artefacts. 考古学. ◢ **ar·chaeo·logi·cal** /ˌɑːkiə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...one of England's most important archaeological sites.* 英国最重要的考古遗址之一. ◢ **ar·chae·olo·gist** /ˌɑːki'ɒlədʒɪst/ **archaeologists** ❖ *The archaeologists found a house built around 300 BC.* 考古学家发现了大约建于公元前300年的一座房子. N-UNCOUNT ADJ ADJ n N-COUNT

ar·cha·ic /ɑː'keɪɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Archaic means extremely old or extremely old-fashioned. 十分古老的,非常旧式的. ❖ *...archaic laws that are very seldom used.* 很少使用的陈旧的法律. ADJ-GRADED

arch·angel /'ɑːkeɪndʒəl/ **archangels.**

An **archangel** is a high-ranking angel. 大使长,大天使. ❖ *...the Archangels Gabriel and Michael.* 天使长加百列与米迦勒. N-COUNT, N-TITLE the N

arch·bishop /ˌɑːtʃ'bɪʃəp/ **archbishops.**

In the Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and Anglican Churches, an **archbishop** is a bishop of the highest rank. (罗马天主教、东正教和英国国教的)大主教,主教长. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

arch·dio·cese /ˌɑːtʃ'daɪəsɪs/ **archdioceses** /ˌɑːtʃ'daɪəsiːz/.

An **archdiocese** is the area over which an archbishop has control. 大主教管辖区. N-COUNT

arched /ɑːtʃt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **arched** window or doorway is curved at the top. (窗户或门道)有顶拱的,弓架结构的. ADJ

2 An **arched** bridge has arches as part of its structure. (桥梁)拱形的,弓架结构的. ADJ

3 You use **arched** to describe something that is curved like an arch. 弧状的,弓形的,弯的. ❖ *A frown formed between her arched brows.* 她两道弯眉间出现了蹙额的表情. ADJ

ar·che·ol·ogy /ˌɑːki'ɒlədʒi/.

➟ 见 **archaeology**.

ar·chery /'ɑːtʃəri/.

Archery is a sport in which people shoot arrows at a target using a bow. 箭术,射箭运动. ◢ **arch·er, archers.** An **archer** is someone who does archery. 弓箭手,射手. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

ar·che·type /'ɑːkɪtaɪp/ **archetypes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **archetype** is someone or something that is considered to be a perfect or typical example of a particular kind of person or thing, because it has all their most important characteristics. (人或事物的)典型. ❖ *He came to this country 20 years ago and is the archetype of the successful Asian businessman.* 他20年前来到这个国家,是成功亚洲商人的一个典型. ◢ **ar·che·typ·al** /ˌɑːki'taɪpəl/ ❖ *Cricket is the archetypal English game.* 板球是典型的英国运动. N-COUNT FORMAL ADJ-GRADED

ar·che·typi·cal /ˌɑːkɪ'tɪpɪkəl/.

Archetypical means the same as **archetypal**. 义同 archetypal. ❖ *...an archetypical BBC voice.* 典型的英国广播公司播音员的声音. ADJ

archi·pela·go /ˌɑːki'peləgəʊ/ **archipelagos** or **archipelagoes.**

An **archipelago** is a group of islands, especially small islands. 群岛,列岛. N-COUNT

archi·tect /'ɑːkɪtekt/ **architects.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An **architect** is a person who designs buildings. 建筑设计师. ❖ *...the American architect Michael Gabellini.* 美国建筑设计师迈克尔·加贝利尼. N-COUNT

2 A person who plans the design of large projects such as landscaping or railways can be referred to as an **architect** of a particular kind. (重大工程的)设计师. ❖ *...Paul Andreu, chief architect of French railways.* 法国铁路的总设计师保罗·安德勒. N-COUNT with supp

3 The **architect** of an idea, event, or institution is the person who invented it or made it happen. (某个观念、事件或制度的)设计师,缔造者,创造者. ❖ *...Russia's chief architect of economic reform.* 俄罗斯经济改革的总设计师. N-COUNT FORMAL

archi·tec·ture /'ɑːkɪtektʃə/ **architectures.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Architecture** is the art of planning, designing, and constructing buildings. 建筑学,建筑术. ❖ *He studied classical architecture and design in Rome.* 他在罗马学习古典建筑和设计. ◢ **archi·tec·tur·al** /ˌɑːkɪ'tektʃərəl/ ❖ *...Tibet's architectural heritage.* 西藏的建筑遗产. *...the unique architectural style of towns like Lamu.* 拉穆等城镇独特的建筑风格. ◢ **archi·tec·tur·al·ly** ❖ *...the most architecturally stunning hotels in India.* 印度建筑技术上最令人叹为观止的旅馆. N-UNCOUNT ADJ ADV

2 The **architecture** of a building is the style in which it is designed and constructed. 建筑风格,建筑式样. ❖ *...a fine example of Moroccan architecture.* 摩洛哥建筑风格的范例样式. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 The **architecture** of something is its structure. 体系结构. ❖ *...the crumbling intellectual architecture of modern society.* 现代社会处于崩溃的知识型结构. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl, N of n FORMAL

ar·chive /'ɑːkaɪv/ **archives.** ♦♦◇◇◇

The **archive** or **archives** are a collection of documents and records that contain historical information. 档案文件,文档,大宗记录. You can also use **archives** to refer to the place where archives are stored. 档案馆,档案室. ❖ *...the archives of the Imperial War Museum.* 帝国战争博物馆的档案. *...pieces of archive film.* 一张张档案底片. ◢ **ar·chiv·al** /ɑː'kaɪvəl/ ❖ *...his extensive use of archival material.* 他对档案材料的广泛使用. N-COUNT ADJ

A

archi·vist /ˈɑːkɪvɪst/ **archivists.**
An **archivist** is a person whose job is to collect, sort, and preserve historical documents and records. 档案员,档案保管员. N-COUNT

arch·way /ˈɑːtʃweɪ/ **archways.**
An **archway** is a passage or entrance with a curved roof. 拱门,拱道. N-COUNT

ˈarc light, arc lights.
Arc lights are a type of very bright electric light. 弧光灯. N-COUNT

arc·tic /ˈɑːktɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **The Arctic** is the area of the world around the North Pole. 北极,北极地区. N-PROPER the N
2 If you describe a place or the weather as **arctic**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely cold. 极寒冷的,严寒的. ❖ *The bathroom, with its spartan pre-war facilities, is positively arctic.* 那浴室装的是战前的极为简朴的设备,真是冷极了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ˌArctic ˈCircle.
The Arctic Circle is an imaginary line drawn around the northern part of the world at approximately 66° North. 北极圈(约北纬66度). N-PROPER the N

ar·dent /ˈɑːdənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Ardent is used to describe someone who has extremely strong feelings about something or someone. 热心的,热情的,激烈的. ❖ *...one of the most ardent supporters of the administration's policy.* 政府政策最热心的支持者之一. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **ar·dent·ly** ❖ *Why had Hilton defended him so ardently?* 希尔顿为什么这样热心地为他辩护? ADV GRADED

ar·dour /ˈɑːdə/; [美]拼作 **ardor**.
Ardour is an intense passionate feeling of love or enthusiasm for someone or something. 热心,热情,热忱,激情,情欲. ❖ *The sexual ardour had cooled.* 性的激情已冷却了. *...my ardour for football.* 我对足球的热情. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl LITERARY

ar·du·ous /ˈɑːdʒuəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **arduous** is difficult and tiring, and involves a lot of effort. 费劲的,艰辛的. ❖ *...a long, hot and arduous journey.* 一次又热又艰辛的长途旅行. *The task was more arduous than he had calculated.* 任务比他原来估计的要困难得多. ADJ-GRADED

are /ə, 重读 ɑː/.
Are is the plural and the second person singular of the present tense of the verb **be**. 动词be现在式的复数形式和第二人称单数形式. **Are** is often abbreviated to **'re** after pronouns. 用在代词后常缩略为're.

area /ˈeəriə/ **areas.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 An **area** is a particular part of a town, a country, a region, or the world. 地区,区域. ❖ *...the large number of community groups in the area.* 这个地区中大量的社区团体. *...if there is an election in your area.* 如果你住的地区进行选举. *Half the French population still lived in rural areas.* 一半法国人口还居住在农村. N-COUNT
2 A particular **area** is a piece of land or part of a building that is used for a particular activity. (进行某一活动的)地方,场地,区. ❖ *...a picnic area.* 野餐场地. *...the main check-in area located in Terminal 1.* 位于一号航空站的主要登记区. N-COUNT supp N
3 An **area** is a particular place on a surface or object, for example an external part of your body. (平面或物体的)部分,区(如身体表面的某一部分). ❖ *Massage may help to increase blood flow to specific areas of the body.* 按摩有助于促进身体特定部分的血液循环. N-COUNT with supp
4 The **area** of a surface such as a piece of land is the amount of flat space or ground that it covers, measured in square units. 面积. ❖ *The islands cover a total area of 625.6 square kilometers.* 这些岛屿全部面积为625.6平方公里. N-VAR
5 You can use **area** to refer to a particular subject or topic, or to a particular part of a larger, more general situation or activity. (某个情形或活动中)具体的领域,题目,方面,部分. ❖ *...the politically sensitive area of old age pensions.* 政治上很敏感的养老金问题. *...all other areas of society.* 社会的所有其他领域. *She wants to be involved in every area of your life.* 她想介入你的一切生活领域. N-COUNT
6 ➤ 又见 **catchment area, disaster area, grey area, penalty area.**

ˈarea code, area codes.
The **area code** for a particular city or region is a series of numbers that you have to dial if you are making a telephone call to that place from a different area. 电话区号. N-COUNT

arena /əˈriːnə/ **arenas.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **arena** is a place where sports, entertainments, and other public events take place. It has seats around it where people sit and watch. (四周看台上设座位的)竞技场,室内运动场,圆形舞台. ❖ *...the largest indoor sports arena in the world.* 世界上最大的室内运动场. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to a field of activity, especially one where there is a lot of conflict or action, as an **arena** of a particular kind. 竞争场所,运动场所,斗争舞台. ❖ *...the political arena.* 政治舞台. *Oil speculation proved a natural arena for his skills.* 石油投机买卖成为他发挥才干的天然舞台. N-COUNT

aren't /ɑːnt, AM ˈɑːrənt/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Are not** is usually said or written as **aren't**. are not 常读作或写作 aren't. INFORMAL
2 **Aren't** is the form that is usually used instead of **am not** in negative question tags. 在否定的疑问句附加语中常用来代替am not.

ar·gon /ˈɑːgɒn/.
Argon is an inert gas which occurs in very small amounts in the atmosphere. (化学)氩. N-UNCOUNT

ar·got /ˈɑːgəʊ/ **argots.**
An **argot** is a special vocabulary used by a particular group of people, which other people find difficult to understand. 行话,俚语,暗语. ❖ *...the argot of the university campus.* 大学校园的俚语. N-VAR FORMAL

ar·gu·able /ˈɑːgjuəbəl/.
1 If you say that it is **arguable** that something is true, you believe that it can be supported by evidence and that many people would agree with it. 可辩论的,可论证的. ❖ *It is arguable that this was not as grave a handicap as it might appear.* 这个障碍不像看上去那么严重是有道理的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 An idea, point, or comment that is **arguable** is not obviously true or correct and should be questioned. 可争辩的,可辩驳的,可商榷的. ❖ *It is arguable whether he ever had much control over the real economic power.* 他是否曾对实际经济权力有所控制,值得商榷. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ar·gu·ably /ˈɑːgjuəbli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can use **arguably** when you are stating your opinion or belief, as a way of giving more authority to it. 可论证地,正如可提出证据加以证明的那样. ❖ *They are arguably the most important band since The Rolling Stones.* 可以证明他们是自滚石乐队以来最重要的乐队. ADV PRAGMATICS

ar·gue /ˈɑːgjuː/ **argues, arguing, argued.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **argue** that something is true, you state it and give the reasons why you think it is true. 提出理由证明,主张,认为. If you **argue for** or **against** an idea or policy, you state the reasons why you support or oppose it. 提出理由支持(或反对). ❖ *His lawyers are arguing that he is unfit to stand trial.* 他的律师认为他的身体状况不宜接受审判. *It could be argued that the British are not aggressive enough.* 有理由证明英国人没有足够的冲劲. *The report argues against tax increases.* 那份报告提出理由反对增加税收. *I argued the case for an independent central bank.* 我主张设立独立的中央银行的观点. VB; V that; it be V-ed that; V for/against n; V n; Also V with quote, V
2 If you **argue** with someone about something, you discuss or debate it with them, with each of you giving your different or opposing opinions. 辩论. ❖ *He was arguing with the King about the need to maintain the army at full strength.* 他正在与国王争论军队是否有保持满员的必要. *They are arguing over foreign policy.* 他们正在辩论外交政策. *The two of them sitting in their office were arguing this point.* V-RECIP; V with n about/over n; pl-n V about/over n; pl-n V n

A

他们两人坐在办公室里,正在就这个观点进行辩论. Also V wh

3 If one person **argues** with another, they speak angrily to each other about something that they disagree about. 争论,争执,争吵. ❖ *The committee is concerned about players' behaviour, especially arguing with referees.* 委员会关注运动员的举止,特别是跟裁判发生争执的行为. *They were still arguing.* 他们还在争论. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V Also V about/over n

4 If you tell someone not to **argue** with you, you want them to do or believe what you say without protest or disagreement. 争论,争辩(用于要求别人不要争论的语句中). ❖ *Just get in and don't argue with me.* 进去吧,别跟我争论了. VB PRAGMATICS V with n Also V

5 If you say that nobody can **argue** with a particular fact or opinion, you are emphasizing that it is obviously true and so everyone must accept it. (对某个事实等)有争议,有异议. ❖ *We produced the best soccer of the tournament. Nobody would argue with that.* 我们评出了这届锦标赛的最佳足球队. 没人对此有异议. VB with brd-neg PRAGMATICS SPOKEN V with n Also V that

▸argue out.

If two or more people **argue** something **out**, they discuss it thoroughly in order to reach a conclusion or decision. 讨论清楚某个问题,辩论出结果. ❖ *If there's a dispute we argue it out.* 如果有争议,我们就把它彻底讨论清楚. *The question of divorce was discussed and argued out.* 离婚问题得以讨论,并讨论出了结果. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

ar·gu·ment /ˈɑːgjumənt/ **arguments.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 An **argument** is a statement or set of statements that you use in order to try to convince people that your opinion about something is correct. 理由,论据,论点. ❖ *There's a strong argument for lowering the price.* 降低价格有很充足的理由. *The doctors have set out their arguments against the proposals.* 医生提出了反对这些提议的论据. ➤ 又见 **counter-argument.** N-VAR

2 An **argument** is a discussion or debate in which a number of people put forward different or opposing opinions. 辩论. ❖ *...fresh arguments about the role of the extreme right in France.* 关于法国极右派的角色的最新辩论. *The issue has caused heated political argument.* 这个问题已经引起了热烈的政治辩论. N-VAR

3 An **argument** is a conversation in which people disagree with each other angrily or noisily. 争吵,争执,争论. ❖ *She got into an argument with one of the marchers.* 她与一个参加游行的人发生争执. N-COUNT

4 If you accept something without **argument**, you do not question it or disagree with it. 争议,异议. ❖ *He complied without argument.* 他毫无异议地照办了. N-UNCOUNT with brd-neg

ar·gu·men·ta·tion /ˌɑːgjumenˈteɪʃən/.

Argumentation is the process of arguing in a systematic or logical way, for example in philosophy. 推论,论证. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ar·gu·men·ta·tive /ˌɑːgjuˈmentətɪv/.

If you describe someone as **argumentative**, you disapprove of them because they are always ready to disagree or start quarrelling with other people. 好争论的、好争吵的. ❖ *You're in an argumentative mood today!* 你今天情绪不好,动不动就吵嘴. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

aria /ˈɑːriə/ **arias.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **aria** is a song for one of the leading singers in an opera or choral work. 独唱曲,咏叹调. N-COUNT

arid /ˈærɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Arid** land is so dry that very few plants can grow on it. 干旱的,贫瘠的. ❖ *...crops that can withstand arid conditions.* 能够抵抗干旱条件的农作物. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something such as a period of your life or an academic subject as **arid**, you mean that it has so little interest, excitement, or purpose that it makes you feel bored or unhappy. (生活或学术课题等)无趣的,沉闷的,无生气的. ❖ *...the politically arid years of military dictatorship in the 1960s and '70s.* 1960年代和1970年代的军事独裁下的政治枯燥年代. ADJ-GRADED

arise /əˈraɪz/ **arises, arising, arose, arisen** /əˈrɪzən/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If a situation or problem **arises**, it begins to exist or people start to become aware of it. 出现,呈现. ❖ *...when the opportunity arises.* 当机会出现时. VB V

2 If something **arises from** a particular situation, or **arises out of it**, it is created or caused by the situation. 由...产生,由...引起,起源于. ❖ *The charges arise out of a long-running fraud enquiry by Merseyside police.* 这些指控源于默西赛德郡警察对欺诈案进行的长期调查. VB V from/out of n

3 If something such as a new species, organization, or system **arises**, it begins to exist and develop. 形成,发生,出现. ❖ *New biological species arise only after the passage of millennia.* 新的生物品种经过几千年才会形成. VB V

4 When you **arise**, you get out of bed in the morning. 起身,起床. ❖ *He arose at 6:30 a.m. as usual.* 他像往常一样在6点30分起床. VB FORMAL V

5 When you **arise** from a chair or a kneeling position, you stand up. 起立. ❖ *When I arose from the chair, my father and Eleanor's father were in deep conversation.* 当我从座椅上站起来时,我父亲与埃莉诺的父亲正在深入交谈. VB FORMAL V

6 You can say that something tall such as a building or mountain **arises** from the ground around it. (建筑物或山头等)升起,耸立. ❖ *...the flat terrace, from which arises the cubic volume of the house.* 那个平台上,耸立着大厦立方体的身躯. VB LITERARY V from n

ar·is·toc·ra·cy /ˌærɪˈstɒkrəsi/ **aristocracies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **aristocracy** is a class of people in some countries who have a high social rank and special titles. 贵族. N-COLL-COUNT

aris·to·crat /ˈærɪstəkræt, əˈrɪst-/ **aristocrats.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **aristocrat** is someone whose family has a high social rank, especially someone who has a title. 贵族的成员. N-COUNT

◢ **aris·to·crat·ic** ❖ *...a wealthy, aristocratic family.* 一个富有的贵族家庭. ADJ-GRADED

arith·me·tic /əˈrɪθmɪtɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Arithmetic** is the part of mathematics that is concerned with adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing numbers. 算术. ◢ **arith·meti·cal** /ˌærɪθˈmetɪkəl/ ❖ *...arithmetical problems.* 算术问题. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

2 If you refer to the **arithmetic** of a situation, you are concerned with those aspects of it that can be expressed in numbers. 数字. ❖ *The budgetary arithmetic for 1993 suggests that government borrowing is set to surge.* 1993年的预算数字显示政府借款要大幅增长. N-UNCOUNT

ark /ɑːk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

In the Bible, the **ark** was a large boat which Noah built in order to save his family and two of every kind of animal from a flood. (《圣经》中诺亚为避洪水而建造的)方舟. N-SING

arm 1 part of your body or of something else 身体或事物的部分

arm /ɑːm/ **arms.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Your **arms** are the two long parts of your body that are attached to your shoulders and that have your hands at the end. 臂,手臂. 见插图条 **human body.** ❖ *He had a large parcel under his left arm.* 他左臂下夹着一个大包裹. N-COUNT

◢ **-armed** ❖ *...plump-armed women in cotton dresses.* 穿着棉织衣裙手臂丰满的妇女. COMB

2 If two people are walking **arm in arm**, they are walking together with their arms linked. (行走等)臂挽臂地. ❖ *He walked from the court arm in arm with his wife.* 他跟太太挽着手臂走出法庭. PHR

3 If you hold something **at arm's length**, you hold it away from your body with your arm straight. 以一臂之远,就在近旁. PHR

4 The **arm** of a piece of clothing is the part of it that covers your arm. (衣服的)袖子,臂部. N-COUNT

5 The **arm** of a chair is the part on which you rest your arm when you are sitting down. (椅子的)扶手,靠手. N-COUNT

6 An **arm** of an object is a long thin part of it that sticks out from the main part. (物体的突出的长形部分)杆状物,臂状物. ❖ *...the arms of the doctor's spectacles.* 医生眼镜的镜腿. N-COUNT

7 An **arm** of land or water is a long thin area of it that is joined to a broader area. 狭长地带(与别的区域之间狭长的联结处); 狭长河湾(或海湾). ❖ *At the end of the other arm* N-COUNT

of Cardigan Bay is Bardsey Island. 在卡迪根湾另一边的狭长部分的尽头是巴德西岛.

8 An **arm** of an organization is a section of it that operates in a particular country or that deals with a particular activity. (机构的)分部, 职能部门. ❖ *...the British arm of an American company.* 一家美国公司的英国分公司. N-COUNT

9 If you say that something costs **an arm and a leg**, you mean that it is very expensive. 过高的代价. PHR INFORMAL

10 If you **keep** someone **at arm's length**, you avoid becoming too friendly or involved with them. 与(某人)保持一定距离. ❖ *She had always kept the family at arm's length.* 她一直与家庭保持一定的距离. PHR

11 If you say that a list is **as long as your arm**, you emphasize that it is very long. (目录等)很长. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

12 If you welcome some action or change **with open arms**, you are very pleased about it. If you welcome a person **with open arms** you are very pleased about their arrival. 热烈地, 高兴地, 友好地. ❖ *They would no doubt welcome the action with open arms.* 无疑他们会热烈欢迎这行动. PHR PRAGMATICS

13 If you **twist** someone's **arm**, you persuade them to do something. 向(某人)施加压力, 劝说(某人)做某事. ❖ *She had twisted his arm to get him to invite her.* 她硬是要他邀请她. PHR INFORMAL

arm 2 weapons 武器

arm /ɑːm/ arms, arming, armed. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Arms** are weapons, especially bombs and guns. 武器, 兵器, 军火. ❖ *The IRA had extensive supplies of arms.* 爱尔兰共和军有大量的武器储备. *...arms control.* 军火管制. N-PLURAL FORMAL

2 If you **arm** someone with a weapon, you provide them with it. 以武器装备, 向...提供武器. ❖ *She had armed herself with a loaded rifle.* 她配备了一支装上了子弹的步枪. ● **-armed** ❖ *...a nuclear-armed power.* 一个配备了核武器的强国. VB V n with n Also V n COMB

3 If a country has people **under arms**, it has people trained to use weapons and to fight a war. 在备战, 保持备战状态. PHR

4 If soldiers **lay down their arms**, they stop fighting and surrender. 放下武器, 缴械投降. PHR DATED

5 If one group or country **takes up arms** against another, they prepare to attack and fight them. 拿起武器, 武装反抗, 起义. ❖ *They threatened to take up arms against the government if their demands were not met.* 他们威胁说, 如果不满足他们的要求就要武装反抗政府. PHR

6 If you **arm** someone with something that will be useful in a particular situation, you provide them with it. 以...武装(某人), 给(某人)提供(有用的事物), 给(某人)配备. ❖ *If she armed herself with all the knowledge she could gather she could handle anything.* 如果她能用得到的所有知识武装自己, 她就能处理任何问题. VB V n with n

7 The **arms** of a city or of a noble family are its coat of arms. (城市或贵族世家的)盾形纹章, 徽标, 徽章. **Arms** is often used in the names of pubs. (常用于酒馆的名称中). ❖ *...the arms of Philippe V.* 菲利普五世的纹章. *...his local pub, the Abercorn Arms.* 他常去的当地的'阿伯康之家'酒馆. N-PLURAL

8 If people are **up in arms** about something, they are very angry about it and are protesting strongly against it. 愤怒, 发火, 极力反对, 强烈抗议. ❖ *Environmental groups are up in arms about plans to sink an oil well close to Hadrian's Wall.* 环境保护团体极力反对在哈德良长城附近打一口油井的计划. PHR

9 ➻ 又见 **armed, coat of arms, comrade-in-arms, small arms.**

ar·ma·da /ˌɑːˈmɑːdə/ armadas.

An **armada** is a large fleet of warships. 舰队. ❖ *An armada of U.S. Navy ships participated in the invasion.* 美国海军舰艇组成的一支舰队参加了入侵行动. N-COUNT

ar·ma·dil·lo /ˌɑːməˈdɪləʊ/ armadillos.

An **armadillo** is a small animal whose body is covered with large bony scales. Armadillos live in South America and in southern parts of North America. 犰狳(身体由大的骨质鳞片覆盖, 生活在南美洲和北美洲南部). N-COUNT

Ar·ma·ged·don /ˌɑːməˈgedən/.

When people refer to **Armageddon**, they are referring to a terrible battle or war that will lead to the total destruction of the world or the human race. (足以毁灭世界)大决战. N-UNCOUNT

Ar·ma·gnac /ˈɑːmənjæk/ Armagnacs.

Armagnac is a type of brandy from southern France. (产于法国南部的)阿马尼亚克酒. N-VAR

ar·ma·ment /ˈɑːməmənt/ armaments. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Armaments** are weapons and military equipment belonging to an army or country. 军备, 军事力量, 武器. ❖ *...nuclear and other armaments.* 核武器及其他军备. N-PLURAL

2 **Armament** is used to refer to weapons and bombs carried by an aircraft or other military vehicle. (航空母舰或车辆等运载的)武器, 军械, 火力装备. N-VAR TECHNICAL

3 A country's increase in the number and effectiveness of its weapons is its **armament**. 战备, 军备. ❖ *...the pursuit of national security through national armament.* 通过国家战备寻求国家的安全. N-UNCOUNT

arm·band /ˈɑːmbænd/ armbands.

An **armband** is a band of fabric that you wear round your arm in order to show that you have an official position or belong to a particular group. 臂章, 袖章. N-COUNT

arm·chair /ˈɑːmtʃeə/ armchairs. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **armchair** is a big comfortable chair which has a support on each side for your arms. 扶手椅. N-COUNT

2 An **armchair** critic, fan, or traveller knows about a particular subject from what he or she has read or heard about rather than from practical experience; sometimes used showing disapproval. (贬义)(如同坐在扶手椅里做的一样)空想的, 脱离实际的, 无实际经验的, 想当然的. ❖ *This great book is ideal for both the travelling supporter and the armchair fan.* 这是一部对实际旅行拥护者或爱好神游的读者都很适合的好书. ADJ ADJ n

3 If a bank or shop provides an **armchair** service, their customers can carry out financial transactions or order goods from home, using the telephone, a computer, or the postal service, rather than having to go into the bank or shop. (银行或商店的服务)可以闲适地坐在扶手椅里享受的; 可以在家中通过电话、电脑或邮递方式进行的. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

armed /ɑːmd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Someone who is **armed** is carrying a weapon, usually a gun. You can also use **armed** to describe the actions or crimes that they carry out using their weapons. 带武器的, 武装的; 使用武器的, 用武力的. ❖ *Police believe he may be armed.* 警察认为他可能有武器. *...armed guards.* 武装守卫. *...armed robbery.* 持械抢劫. ADJ

2 ➻ 又见 **arm.**

ˌarmed ˈforces. ◆◆◆◇◇

The **armed forces** or the **armed services** of a country are its military forces, usually the army, navy, and air force. (一国的)武装力量, 海陆空三军. N-PLURAL

arm·ful /ˈɑːmfʊl/ armfuls.

An **armful** of something is the amount of it that you can carry fairly easily. 一抱之量. ❖ *He hurried out with an armful of brochures.* 他带着一抱小册子匆忙跑了出去. N-COUNT

arm·hole /ˈɑːmhəʊl/ armholes.

The **armholes** of something such as a shirt or dress are the openings through which you put your arms, or the places where the sleeves are attached. (衣服)袖孔. N-COUNT

ar·mi·stice /ˈɑːmɪstɪs/.

An **armistice** is an agreement between countries who are at war with one another to stop fighting and to discuss ways of making a peaceful settlement. 停战, 休战. N-VAR

arm·load /ˈɑːmləʊd/ armloads.

An **armload** of something is the same as an **armful** of something. 同armful. N-COUNT

ar·mor /ˈɑːmə/.

➻ 见 **armour.**

ar·mor·er /ˈɑːmərə/ armorers.

➻ 见 **armourer.**

ar·mory /ˈɑːməri/ armories.

➻ 见 **armoury.**

A

A

ar·mour /ˈɑːmə/; [美]拼作 **armor**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Armour** consists of tanks and other military vehicles used in battle. (坦克等)装甲车辆,装甲部队. ❖ *...the biggest movement of heavy British armour since the Second World War.* 第二次世界大战以来英国重型装甲部队最大的调动. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

◢ **ar·moured** ❖ *These front-line defences are backed up by armoured units in reserve.* 这些第一线防御工作得到预备队中装甲部队的支持. ADJ

2 **Armour** is a hard, usually metal, covering that protects a vehicle against attack. 装甲,装甲钢板. ❖ *...a formidable warhead that can penetrate the armour of most tanks.* 能够穿透大多数坦克装甲的威力强大的弹头. ◢ **armoured** ❖ *...armoured vehicles carrying troops.* 运送部队的装甲车辆. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

3 In former times, **armour** was special metal clothing that soldiers wore for protection in battle. 盔甲. ❖ *...a medieval suit of armour.* 一套中世纪的盔甲. N-UNCOUNT

4 ➠ 又见 **body armour**.

➠ **a chink in someone's armour**: 见 **chink**.

➠ **a knight in shining armour**: 见 **knight**.

ar·mour·er /ˈɑːmərə/ **armourers**; [美]拼作 **armorer**.

An **armourer** is someone who makes or supplies weapons. 军械士,军械师,武器制造者. N-COUNT

ˌarmour-ˈplating; [美]拼作 **armor-plating**.

The **armour-plating** on a vehicle or building is the hard metal covering which is intended to protect it from gunfire and other missiles. (车辆或建筑物的)防弹装甲板,装甲. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **armour-plated** ❖ *...an armour-plated car.* 有防弹装甲板的汽车. ADJ

ar·moury /ˈɑːməri/ **armouries**; [美]拼作 **armory**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to a large number of things which someone has available for a particular purpose as their **armoury**. (比喻为了实现某一目的而准备的大量)武库. ❖ *The strongest weapon in the government's armoury is the price cuts announced on Saturday.* 政府武库中最厉害的武器是星期六宣布的降低物价. N-COUNT

2 A country's **armoury** is all its weapons and military equipment. 军备. ❖ *...a treaty to reduce the armouries of conventional weapons in Europe.* 削减欧洲常规武器军备条约. N-COUNT

3 An **armoury** is a place where weapons, bombs, and other military equipment are stored. 军械库,武器库. N-COUNT

arm·pit /ˈɑːmpɪt/ **armpits**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **armpits** are the areas of your body under your arms where your arms join your shoulders. 腋窝. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

arm·rest /ˈɑːmrest/ **armrests**.

The **armrests** on a chair are the two pieces on either side that support your arms when you are sitting down. (椅子的)扶手,靠手. N-COUNT

ˈarms race. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **arms race** is a situation in which two countries or groups of countries are continually trying to get more and better weapons than each other. 军备竞赛. N-SING

army /ˈɑːmi/ **armies**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A country's **army** is a large organized group of its people who are armed and trained to fight on land in a war. (一个国家的)陆军. ❖ *The army is about to launch a major offensive.* 陆军准备发动一次重要攻势. *...a top-ranking army officer.* 一名高级军官. N-COLL-COUNT

2 An **army** of people, animals, or things is a large number of them, especially when they are regarded as a force of some kind. 大群,大批(人、动物或事物). ❖ *...data collected by an army of volunteers.* 大批志愿者收集的资料. *...armies of ants.* 蚂蚁群. N-COLL-COUNT N-of-n

ˈA-road, A-roads. ◆◇◇◇◇

In Britain, an **A-road** is a major road. (英国)主干道,主要道路. ❖ *Stick to the A-roads.* 循着主干道走. N-COUNT

aro·ma /əˈrəʊmə/ **aromas**. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **aroma** is a strong pleasant smell. 芳香,香气. ❖ *...the wonderful aroma of freshly baked bread.* 新出炉面包的诱人香味. N-COUNT

aroma·thera·py /əˌrəʊməˈθerəpi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Aromatherapy is a type of treatment that is used especially to relieve tension, which involves massaging the body with special fragrant oils. 芳香油按摩疗法. ◢ **aroma·thera·pist** /əˌrəʊməˈθerəpɪst/ **aromatherapists**. An **aromatherapist** is a person qualified to practise aromatherapy. 芳香油按摩师. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

aro·mat·ic /ˌærəˈmætɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **aromatic** plant or food has a strong pleasant smell of herbs or spices. 芬芳的,芳香的. ❖ *...an evergreen shrub with deep green, aromatic leaves.* 长着深绿色芳香叶子的常青灌木. *...an aromatic beef stew.* 香味四溢的炖牛肉. ADJ-GRADED

arose /əˈrəʊz/.

Arose is the past tense of **arise**. arise 的过去式.

around /əˈraʊnd/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Around is an adverb and a preposition. In British English, the word 'round' is often used instead. 用作副词和介词([英]一般作round). **Around** is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'walk' and 'drive', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'get around'. 常与walk和drive等表示移动的动词连用,也与get等构成短语动词.

1 To be positioned **around** a place or object means to surround it or be on all sides of it. 在…周围,在…四周. To move **around** a place means to go along its edge, back to your starting point. 围绕,绕…一圈. ❖ *She looked at the papers around her.* 她看看她四周的文件. *...a prosperous suburb built around a new mosque.* 在一座新的清真寺周围建设起来的繁荣郊区. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The Memorial seems almost ugly, dominating the landscape for miles around.* 那座纪念碑立在周围几英里的景色中显得突兀、几乎有点难看. ADV n ADV

2 If you move **around** a corner or obstacle, you move to the other side of it. If you look **around** a corner or obstacle, you look to see what is on the other side. 绕到…的对面,转过. ❖ *The photographer stopped clicking and hurried around the corner.* 摄影师停止按快门,急忙转到了另一边去. *I peered around the edge of the shed.* 我盯着看那棚屋边缘的那一面. PREP

3 If you turn **around**, you turn so that you are facing in the opposite direction. 向着相反方向,向着反面(转动等). ❖ *I turned around and wrote the title on the blackboard.* 我转身在黑板上写了那个标题. ADV ADV after v

4 When you are giving measurements, you can use **around** to mention the circumference of something. 外围,绕…一圈. ❖ *She was 5 foot 4 inches, 38 around the chest, 28 around the waist and 40 around the hips.* 她身高5英尺4英寸,胸围38,腰围28,臀围40. PREP

5 If you move **around** a place, you travel through it, going to most of its parts. If you look **around** a place, you look at every part of it. (在某地)到处,在所有不同的方向上,在围绕…的区域内. ❖ *I've been walking around Moscow.* 我一直在莫斯科到处徒步漫游. *He glanced discreetly around the room.* 他谨慎地在房间里四处看. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He backed away from the edge, looking all around at the flat horizon.* 他从边上退回来,向平坦的地平线望去. ADV ADV after v

6 If someone moves **around** a place, they move through various parts of that place without having any particular destination. (随意地)从…一处到另一处,到处. ❖ *Much of my time is spent weaving my way around drinks parties.* 我的许多时间都花在出入各种酒会上了. *They milled around the ballroom with video cameras.* 他们带着录像机在舞厅里到处乱转. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...a scruffy youth wandering around looking lost.* 一个到处闲逛、神情迷惘的邋遢青年. ADV ADV after v

7 If you go **around** to someone's house, you visit them. 顺访,走访. ❖ *We went around to see the other girls.* 我们顺路去看望其他女孩. ADV ADV after v

8 You use **around** in expressions such as **hang around** when you are saying that someone is spending time in a place and not doing anything very important. 无所事事地待在某地. ❖ *I'm just going to be hanging around twiddling* ADV ADV after v

my thumbs. 我只会待在附近，捻着自己的大拇指消磨时间. *They sat around for an hour discussing political affairs.* 他们闲坐了一个小时，谈着时政.

➪ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *He used to skip lessons and hang around the harbor.* 他过去常常逃课，在港口闲逛. PREP

9 If someone **has been around**, they have had a lot of experience of different people and situations. 有处世经验的，有阅历的，精明的. ❖ *He's been around a long time and has acquired a number of skills.* 他阅历丰富、学会了多种技能. PHR INFORMAL

10 If you move things **around**, you move them so that they are in different places. 从一处移到另一处. ❖ *She moved things around so the table was beneath the windows.* 她把东西搬来搬去，桌子就这样被移到了窗下. ADV ADV after v

11 If a wheel or object turns **around**, it turns on its axis. 旋转，转动. ❖ *The boat started to spin around in the water.* 船在水中开始旋转起来. ADV ADV after v

12 You use **around** to say that something happens in or relates to different parts of a place or area, or is near a place or area. 在…附近，在…区域内，在…范围内. ❖ *...scattered violence around the country.* 国内发生的零星的暴力事件. *Elephants were often to be found in swamp in eastern Kenya around the Tana River.* 肯尼亚东部地区塔纳河一带的沼泽中常常发现大象. *...pests and diseases around the garden.* 花园园区内的病虫害. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *What the hell do you think you're doing following me around?* 你到处跟着我，到底你想干什么? *...the best Parma ham for miles around.* 几英里之内最好的帕尔马火腿. ADV

13 If someone or something is **around**, they exist or are present in a place. 在周围，在附近. ❖ *...having lots of people around that you can talk to.* 周围不乏你可与之交谈的人. ADV

14 The people **around** you are the people who you come into contact with, especially your friends, colleagues, and relatives. 在…周围，在身边. ❖ *We change our behaviour by observing the behaviour of those around us.* 我们通过观察身边人们的行为改变着自己的行为. *Those around her would forgive her for weeping.* 她周围的人不会因她哭而责怪她. PREP

15 If something such as a film, a discussion, or a plan is based **around** something, that thing is its main theme. 以…为中心，以…为基础，以…为主题. ❖ *...the gentle comedy based around the Larkin family.* 以拉金一家为基础的那出温和喜剧. *The discussion centered around four subjects.* 讨论以四个题目为中心. PREP

16 You use **around** in expressions such as **this time around** or **to come around** when you are describing something that has happened before or things that happen regularly. (描述重复经历的事情或反复发生的事情)再次出现，再度发生. ❖ *Senator Bentsen has declined to get involved this time around.* 本特森参议员这一次又拒绝参与. *...when July Fourth comes around.* 当7月4日又来临时… ADV

17 **Around** means approximately. 大约，前后，左右，大概. ❖ *My salary was around £19,000.* 我的薪金大约有19,000镑. *Rolls Royce produces around 1,000 extremely desirable cars a year.* 劳斯莱斯公司每年生产大约1,000辆极抢手的汽车. ADV

➪ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *He expects the elections to be held around November.* 他希望11月前后举行选举. PREP

18 **Around about** means approximately. 近似地，大约. ❖ *He's charging you around about a hundred pounds an hour.* 他每小时大约要你付100镑. PHR-PREP SPOKEN

19 You say **all around** to indicate that something affects all parts of a situation or all members of a group. 在所有情况下，全面地. ❖ *He compared the achievements of the British and the French during 1916 and concluded that the latter were better all around.* 他比较了1916年间英国人与法国人的成就，得出的结论是法国人在各方面都做得更好. PHR

20 ➠ **the other way around**: 见 way.

➠ **get your tongue around something**: 见 tongue.

a,round-the-'clock.

➠ 见 clock.

A

arouse /ə'raʊz/ arouses, arousing, aroused. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **arouses** a particular reaction or attitude in people, it causes them to have that reaction or attitude. 激发，唤起(某种反应或态度). ❖ *His revolutionary work in linguistics has aroused intense scholarly interest.* 他在语言学方面革命性的著作已经激发起学术界的强烈兴趣. VB V n

2 If something **arouses** a particular feeling or instinct that exists in someone, it causes them to experience that feeling or instinct strongly. 引起，引发(某种感情或本能). ❖ *There is nothing quite like a crisp, dry sherry to arouse the appetite.* 没有什么比一杯爽口的干雪利酒更能引起食欲的了. ◢ **arous·al** ❖ *Thinking angry thoughts can provoke strong physiological arousal.* 老想生气的事情会引起强烈的生理亢奋. VB V n Also V n in n N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **are aroused** by something, it makes you feel sexually excited. (被)激起性欲. ❖ *Some men are aroused when their partner says erotic words to them.* 有些男人在伴侣对他们说色情的话语时就会性欲激动. ◢ **arousal** ❖ *...feelings of sexual arousal.* 性欲唤起的感觉. ◢ **aroused** ❖ *They get most sexually aroused in the morning.* 他们在早晨性欲最为强烈. ◢ **arous·ing.** VB usu passive be V-ed N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

4 If something **arouses** you, it makes you feel angry. 激怒，惹怒. ❖ *He apologized, saying this subject always aroused him.* 他道歉说这样的主题总会惹他生气. VB V n

5 If something **arouses** you from sleep, it wakes you up. 唤醒. VB V n WRITTEN

ar·raign /ə'reɪn/ arraigns, arraigning, arraigned.

If someone **is arraigned** on a particular charge, they are brought before a court of law to answer that charge. (被)提审，(被)传讯. ❖ *She was arraigned today on charges of assault and kidnapping.* 她今天以侵犯人身和绑架的罪名被提审. ◢ **ar·raign·ment, arraignments** ❖ *Keating and his associates are scheduled for arraignment October 5th.* 预定于10月5日提审基廷及其同党. VB usu passive LEGAL be V-ed N-VAR

ar·range /ə'reɪndʒ/ arranges, arranging, arranged. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **arrange** an event or meeting, you make plans for it to happen. 安排，准备. ❖ *She arranged an appointment for Friday afternoon.* 她在星期五下午安排了一次约见. *...the carefully arranged welcome.* 精心安排的欢迎. VB V n V-ed

2 If you **arrange** with someone to do something, you make plans with them to do it. 商定(做某事)，安排(做某事). ❖ *I've arranged to see him on Friday morning.* 我已经安排好在星期五上午去看他. *He had arranged for the boxes to be stored until they could be collected.* 他安排这些箱子存放到能够被提走为止. VB V to-inf V for n to-inf Also V that

3 If you **arrange** something for someone, you make it possible for them to have it or to do it. 安排(某人做某事). ❖ *I will arrange for someone to take you round.* 我会安排人领你参观. *The hotel manager will arrange for a baby-sitter.* 酒店经理会安排一个临时看管小孩的人. *I've arranged your hotels for you.* 我已给你安排了旅馆. ◢ **ar·rang·er, arrangers** ❖ *...a funeral arranger.* 一个殡葬司仪. VB V for n to-inf V for n V n N-COUNT

4 If you **arrange** things somewhere, you place them in a particular position, usually to make them look attractive or tidy. 布置，摆设. ❖ *She enjoys arranging dried flowers.* 她喜欢布置干花. *A number of seats have been arranged in front of the painting.* 在这画的前面布置了些座位. ◢ **ar·range·ment, arrangements** ❖ *...imaginative flower arrangements.* 富有想象力的插花方式. VB V n V n prep N-COUNT with supp

5 If a piece of music **is arranged** by someone, it is changed or adapted so that it is suitable for particular instruments or voices, or for a particular performance. (音乐等)(被)改写，(被)改编. ❖ *The songs were arranged by another well-known bass player, Ron Carter.* 那些歌曲被另一个有名的低音提琴演奏家罗恩·卡特改编. ◢ **ar·range·ment** ❖ *...an arrangement of a well-known piece by Mozart.* 莫扎特一首名曲的一个改编本. ◢ **ar·rang·er** ❖ *...the band's resident arranger.* 乐队的常驻音乐改编家. VB usu passive be V-ed N-COUNT N-COUNT

A

ar·ranged /əˈreɪndʒd/.

If you say how things are **arranged**, you are talking about their position in relation to each other or to something else. 被安排的, 被布置的. ❖ *The house itself is three stories high and arranged around a courtyard.* 房子本身有三层高, 坐落在一个庭院的周边. *...neatly-arranged little houses.* 布置整洁的小房子. ADJ

ar,ranged 'marriage, **arranged marriages.**

In an **arranged marriage**, the parents choose the person who their son or daughter will marry. 父母指定人选的婚姻, 包办婚姻. N-COUNT

ar·range·ment /əˈreɪndʒmənt/ **arrangements.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Arrangements** are plans and preparations which you make so that something will happen or be possible. 安排, 筹备, 准备. ❖ *...final arrangements for the summit.* 峰会最后的筹备工作. *She telephoned Ellen, but made no arrangements to see her.* 她给埃伦打了电话, 但没有约她见面. N-COUNT

2 An **arrangement** is an agreement that you make with someone to do something. 安排, 约定. ❖ *The caves can be visited only by prior arrangement.* 洞穴只有预约才能参观. *Her class teacher made a special arrangement to discuss her progress at school.* 她的班主任老师作了特别安排来讨论她在学校的进步情况. N-COUNT also by N

3 ➡ 又见 **arrange**.

ar·rant /ˈærənt/.

Arrant is used to emphasize that something or someone is very bad in some way; used showing disapproval. (贬义) 彻底的, 十足的; 极坏的. ❖ *That's the most arrant nonsense I've ever heard.* 那简直是一派胡言, 我真是闻所未闻. *... an arrant coward.* 一个彻头彻尾的胆小鬼. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ar·ray /əˈreɪ/ **arrays.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **array** of different things or people is a large number or wide range of them. (各种各样的)一大堆、一大批, 大量. ❖ *She experienced a bewildering array of emotions.* 她有各种各样使她迷茫的感情经历. *A dazzling array of celebrities are expected at the Mayfair gallery.* 梅费尔区画廊期待着令人眼花缭乱的大批名人光临. N-COU-COUNT

2 An **array** of objects is a collection of them that is displayed or arranged in a particular way. (一)排, (一)列. ❖ *...an impressive array of pill bottles stacked on top of the fridge.* 电冰箱顶上摆着令人印象深刻的一排药瓶. N-COUNT

3 An **array** of instruments such as telescopes or solar panels is a number of them that are connected together to form a single unit. (望远镜或太阳能板等仪器的)列阵, 排列. ❖ *The solar arrays are very fragile.* 太阳能电池阵很容易碎裂. N-COUNT

4 In science and mathematics, an **array** of things such as atoms or numbers is a regular pattern or structure that is formed by them. (数学、物理等学科)数组, 排列, 数列, 阵列. ❖ *...an ordered array of molecules within materials.* 物质分子有序的排列. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ar·rayed /əˈreɪd/.

1 If things are **arrayed** in a particular way, they are arranged or displayed in that way. 排列的, 布置的. ❖ *Cartons of Chinese food were arrayed on a large oak table.* 在一张橡木大桌子上摆放着一盒盒中国食品. ADJ: v-link ADJ FORMAL

2 If something such as a military force is **arrayed against** someone, it is ready and able to be used against them. 部署好用来反对(某人)的, 能用来反对的. ❖ *...his plan to defeat the two armies arrayed against him.* 他的打败准备跟他作对的两支部队的计划. ADJ v-link ADJ against n FORMAL

ar·rears /əˈrɪəz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Arrears** are amounts of money that you owe, especially regular payments that you should have made earlier. (尤指到期未付的)欠款, 欠账. ❖ *They have promised to pay the arrears over the next five years.* 他们已答应在以后五年中付清欠账. N-PLURAL

2 If someone is **in arrears** with their payments, or has got **into arrears**, they have not paid the regular amounts of money that they should have paid. 拖欠; 欠债, 欠账. PHR

❖ *...the 300,000 households who are more than six months in arrears with their mortgages.* 30万个拖欠抵押贷款超过六个月的家庭.

ar·rest /əˈrest/ **arrests, arresting, arrested.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When the police **arrest** someone, they take charge of them and take them to a police station, because they believe they may have committed a crime. 逮捕, 拘捕. ❖ *Police arrested five young men in connection with one of the attacks.* 警察逮捕了与其中一次袭击有关的五个青年. *Seven people were arrested for minor offences.* 七人因轻微违法被拘捕. VB V n be V-ed for n Also V n for n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Police chased the fleeing terrorists and later made two arrests.* 警察追赶正逃跑的恐怖分子, 后来逮捕了两人. *Murder squad detectives approached the man and placed him under arrest.* 凶案组警探靠近那个男子并逮捕了他. N-VAR

2 If something or someone **arrests** a process, they stop it continuing. 阻止, 停止, 遏止. ❖ *The sufferer may have to make major changes in his or her life to arrest the disease.* 患者可以在生活方式上作重大改变以遏止这种疾病的进展. VB FORMAL V n

3 If something **arrests** your attention, you suddenly notice it because it is striking or surprising. 吸引(注意). ❖ *The work of an architect of genius always arrests the attention.* 天才建筑师的作品总是引人注目. ◢ **ar·rest·ing** ❖ *The most arresting feature is the painted wall decoration.* 最引人注目的特色是绘制的墙头装饰画. VB FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED

4 ➡ 又见 **house arrest**.

ar·ri·val /əˈraɪvəl/ **arrivals.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When a person or vehicle arrives at a place, you can refer to their **arrival**. 到达. ❖ *...the day after his arrival in England.* 他到达英国后的第二天. *He was dead on arrival at the nearby hospital.* 他被送到附近医院时已经死亡. N-VAR

2 When someone starts a new job, you can refer to their **arrival** in that job. 到任. ❖ *...the arrival of a new president.* 新总统的到任. *The company had eight departures and 11 new arrivals on its management board in 1980-89.* 公司1980至1989年的管理委员会中有8人离职, 11人到任. N-VAR

3 When something is brought to you or becomes available, you can refer to its **arrival**. 送到, 送上; 得到. ❖ *...while awaiting the arrival of orange juice and coffee.* 在等待橙汁和咖啡端上来时... N-SING

4 When a particular time comes or a particular event happens, you can refer to its **arrival**. (某个时刻或某个事件的)来临, 到来. ❖ *...the arrival of the New Year.* 新年的来临. N-SING

5 You can refer to someone who has just arrived at a place as a new **arrival**. 到来的人. ❖ *A high proportion of the new arrivals are skilled professionals.* 新来的人中, 熟练的专业人员占很高比例. N-COUNT

6 When a baby is born, you can refer to its **arrival**. (孩子)诞生, 出生. ❖ *...the arrival of a new child.* 一个新生儿的诞生. N-SING

7 You can refer to a baby who has just been born as a new **arrival**. 新生儿. N-COUNT

ar·rive /əˈraɪv/ **arrives, arriving, arrived.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When a person or vehicle **arrives** at a place, they come to it at the end of a journey. 到达(某地). ❖ *Fresh groups of guests arrived.* 新一批客人到达了. *The Princess Royal arrived at Gatwick this morning.* 大公主于今晨抵达盖特威克机场. VB V V prep/adv

2 When you **arrive** at a place, you come to it for the first time in order to stay, live, or work there. (为了逗留、居住或工作)来到, 到. ❖ *...before the European settlers arrived in the country.* 在欧洲移民来到那个国家以前. VB V prep/adv Also V

3 When something such as letter or meal **arrives**, it is brought or delivered to you. (信件或客饭等)送到, 到达. ❖ *Breakfast arrived while he was in the bathroom.* 他在洗手间时, 早饭就送到了. VB V

4 When something such as a new product or invention **arrives**, it becomes available. (新产品或新发明)出现, 来到, VB

可得到. ◆ *Several long-awaited videos will finally arrive in the shops this month.* 几种许多人们期待已久的录像带,本月终于在店里买得到了. V

5 When a particular moment or event **arrives**, it happens or comes. (某一时刻)来到; (某一事件)发生. ◆ *The time has arrived when I need to give up smoking.* 我需要戒烟的时机已经来到. VB V

6 When you **arrive at** something such as a decision or a conclusion, you decide or conclude something, after thinking about it or discussing it. 得出(结论), 获得(结果). ◆ *...if the jury cannot arrive at a unanimous decision.* 如果陪审团不能达成一致的决定. VB V at n

7 When a baby **arrives**, it is born. 出生, 诞生. VB V

8 If you say that someone **has arrived**, you mean that they have become successful or famous. 成功, 成名. ◆ *You know you've arrived when you get your own logo at the end of your shows.* 当你在演出结束时获得你自己的标识, 你知道你已成名了. VB INFORMAL V

ar·ro·gant /ˈærəgənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone who is **arrogant** behaves in a proud unpleasant way because they believe that they are more important than others. 傲慢的, 自大的. ◆ *He was so arrogant.* 他多么傲慢. *That sounds arrogant, doesn't it?* 那听起来自高自大, 是不是? *...an air of arrogant indifference.* 一副傲慢漠不关心的态度. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ar·ro·gance** ◆ *At times the arrogance of those in power is quite blatant.* 有时, 权势者的傲慢态度相当嚣张. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **ar·ro·gant·ly** ◆ *Simpson arrogantly claimed: 'We won't lose another game.'* 辛普森自大地声称: '我们不会再输一场.' ADV-GRADED

ar·ro·gate /ˈærəgeɪt/ **arrogates, arrogating, arrogated.**

If someone **arrogates to** themselves something such as a responsibility or privilege, they claim or take it even though they have no right to do so; used showing disapproval. (贬义)冒称, 僭称, 僭取. ◆ *The assembly arrogated to itself the right to alter the relationships within the Federation.* 那次大会僭称它有权改变联邦内部的关系. VB PRAGMATICS FORMAL V to pron-refl n Also V n to pron-refl

ar·row /ˈærəʊ/ **arrows.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **arrow** is a long thin weapon which is sharp and pointed at one end and which often has feathers at the other end. An arrow is shot from a bow. 箭, 矢. ◆ *...warriors armed with bows and arrows.* 装备了弓箭的战士. N-COUNT

2 An **arrow** is a written or printed sign that consists of a straight line with another line bent at a sharp angle at one end. This is a printed arrow: → . The arrow points in a particular direction to indicate where something is. 箭号(即→). N-COUNT

3 ➠ **slings and arrows**: 见 **sling**.

arrow·head /ˈærəʊhed/ **arrowheads;** 又拼作 **arrow-head.**

An **arrowhead** is the sharp pointed part of an arrow. 箭头, 箭头状物. N-COUNT

arrow·root /ˈærəʊruːt/.

Arrowroot is a starch obtained from a West Indian plant. It is used in cooking, for example for thickening sauces. (西印度群岛植物竹芋制成的)竹芋粉. N-UNCOUNT

arse /ɑːs/ **arses.**

Your **arse** is your bottom. Some people find this word offensive. The usual American word is **ass**. 屁股(有人认为此字不雅). [美] 一般作ass. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

ar·senal /ˈɑːsənəl/ **arsenals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **arsenal** is a large collection of weapons and military equipment held by a country, group, or person. 大批储藏的武器; 军火库, 弹药库. ◆ *...their nuclear arsenals.* 他们的核武器库. N-COUNT

2 You can use **arsenal** to refer to a large number of tools, methods, or resources that someone has available to help them achieve what they want to do. (工具、方法或资源的)仓库, 宝库. ◆ *Managers use a full arsenal of motivational techniques.* 经理们施展出许多激励技巧. *He has more punches in his arsenal than other boxers.* 他比别的拳手有更多的进攻招数. N-COUNT

ar·senic /ˈɑːsənɪk/.

Arsenic is a very strong poison which can kill people. 砷, 砒霜. N-UNCOUNT

ar·son /ˈɑːsən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Arson is the crime of deliberately setting fire to a building or vehicle. 纵火, 纵火罪. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **ar·son·ist** /ˈɑːsənɪst/ **arsonists.** An **arsonist** is a person who commits arson. 纵火犯. N-COUNT

art /ɑːt/ **arts.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Art** consists of paintings, sculpture, and other pictures or objects which are created for people to look at and admire or think deeply about. (绘画、雕塑等)美术作品, 艺术作品. ◆ *...contemporary American art.* 当代美国美术作品. *...the first exhibition of such art in the West.* 这种美术作品在西方的第一次展览. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Art** is the activity or educational subject that consists of creating paintings, sculptures, and other pictures or objects for people to look at and admire or think deeply about. (绘画、雕塑等)美术. ◆ *...Farnham College of Art and Design.* 法纳姆美术与设计学院. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **arts** are activities such as music, painting, literature, cinema, and dance, which people can take part in for enjoyment, or to create works which express serious meanings or ideas of beauty. (音乐、绘画、文学、电影和舞蹈等)艺术活动, 艺术. ◆ *...a patron of the arts.* 艺术活动的赞助者. *...the Arts Council of Great Britain.* 英国艺术委员会. *...the art of cinema.* 电影艺术. N-VAR

4 **Arts** or **art** is used in the names of theatres or cinemas which show plays or films that are intended to make the audience think deeply about the content, and not simply to entertain them. (用于剧院或电影院的名称中, 表示目的不仅是娱乐的)艺术的, 为艺术的. ◆ *...the Cambridge Arts Cinema.* 剑桥艺术电影院. ADJ ADJ n

5 At a university or college, **arts** are subjects such as history, literature, or languages, in contrast to scientific subjects. (大学中历史、文学或语言等课程)人文科学, 文科. N-PLURAL

6 If you describe an activity as an **art**, you mean that it requires skill and that people learn to do it by instinct or experience, rather than by learning facts or rules. (人们通过本能或经验, 而不是通过学习事实或规则得到的)技术, 技艺. ◆ *...pioneers who transformed clinical medicine from an art to a science.* 把临床医学从技艺改造成科学的先驱者们. N-COUNT

7 ➠ 又见 **fine art, martial art, state-of-the-art, work of art**.

8 **Art** is an old-fashioned form of the second person singular of the present tense of the verb **be**. 动词 be 的第二人称单数现在式的旧形式. ◆ *Father, I know thou art aware of me at all times.* 天父, 我知道您一直在眷顾我.

Art Deco /ˌɑːt ˈdekəʊ/; 又拼作 **art deco**.

Art Deco is a style of decoration and architecture that was common in the 1920s and 30s. It is characterized by simple, bold, geometric designs and the use of plastic and glass. 装饰派艺术(流行于1920至1930年代的装饰和建筑风格, 以简单、粗犷的几何图案和使用玻璃等材料为特征). N-UNCOUNT

ar·te·fact /ˈɑːtɪfækt/ **artefacts;** [美]又拼作 **artifact**. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **artefact** is an ornament, tool, or other object that is made by a human being, especially one that has archaeological or cultural interest. (饰物、工具等物件)手工制品, (尤指有考古或文化趣味的)手工艺品. N-COUNT

ar·te·rio·sclero·sis /ɑːˌtɪəriəʊskləˈrəʊsɪs/.

Arteriosclerosis is a medical condition in which the walls of your arteries become hard and thick, so your blood cannot flow through them properly. 动脉硬化. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

ar·tery /ˈɑːtəri/ **arteries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **arteries** are the tubes in your body that carry blood from your heart to the rest of your body. 动脉. N-COUNT

◢ **ar·te·rial** /ɑːˈtɪəriəl/ ◆ *...arterial disease.* 动脉疾病. ADJ ADJ n

2 An **artery** is an important main route within a complex road, railway, or river system. (道路、铁路或河流的)主干道, 要道, 干线. N-COUNT

◢ **arterial** ◆ *...a major arterial road.* 主要的干道. ADJ ADJ n

A

'art form, art forms. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe an activity as an **art form**, you mean that it is concerned with creating things that are beautiful or have a serious meaning. (创造具有严肃意义的美感事物的)艺术形式. ❖ *Graffiti is now an art form.* 墙壁涂鸦如今是一种艺术形式. *...Indian dance and related art forms.* 印第安舞蹈以及相关的艺术形式. N-COUNT

art·ful /ˈɑːtfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **artful**, you mean that they are clever and skilful at achieving what they want, especially by deceiving people. 有技巧的,(尤指)狡猾的,欺诈的. ◢ **art·ful·ly** ❖ *...products that were well-made and artfully designed.* 制作精良,设计巧妙的产品. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If you use **artful** to describe the way someone has done or arranged something, you approve of it because it is clever or elegant. 巧妙的;机灵的;雅致的. ❖ *...an artful contrast of shapes.* 各种形状的巧妙对照. *Despite some artful editing, the anthology is a weak one.* 尽管进行了一些巧妙的编辑,这本文选还是力度不足. ◢ **artfully** ❖ *...artfully arranged flowers.* 雅致的插花. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL ADV-GRADED ADV with v

'art-house.
An **art-house** film is an unusual experimental film that is intended to be a serious artistic work rather than popular entertainment. 艺术剧院的(电影)(指严肃艺术的实验电影,而不是大众娱乐电影). ADJ: ADJ n

ar·thri·tis /ɑːˈθraɪtɪs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Arthritis is a medical condition in which the joints in someone's body are swollen and painful. 关节炎. 见 **rheumatoid arthritis**. ◢ **ar·thrit·ic** /ɑːˈθrɪtɪk/ ❖ *...an elderly lady who suffered with arthritic hands.* 一位双手患关节炎的年长女士. *...arthritic symptoms.* 关节炎症状. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

ar·ti·choke /ˈɑːtɪtʃəʊk/ **artichokes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Artichokes** or **globe artichokes** are round green vegetables that have fleshy leaves arranged like the petals of a flower. 洋蓟,球蓟(圆形的绿色蔬菜,肉质的叶子状似花瓣). N-VAR
2 **Artichokes** or **Jerusalem artichokes** are small yellowish-white vegetables that grow underground and look like knobbly potatoes. 菊芋,洋姜(生于土中的黄白色块根). N-VAR

ar·ti·cle /ˈɑːtɪkəl/ **articles.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 An **article** is a piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine. 文章,论文. ❖ *...Canning's article about the Buxton Festival.* 坎宁介绍巴克斯顿节日的文章. N-COUNT
2 An **article** of a formal agreement or document is a section of it which deals with a particular point. (协议或文件的)条款,条目,项目. ❖ *...Article 50 of the UN charter.* 联合国宪章第50条. N-COUNT
3 You can refer to objects as **articles** of some kind. 物品,物件,东西. ❖ *...articles of clothing.* 一件件衣服. *He had stripped the house of all articles of value.* 他把房子中值钱的东西洗劫一空. N-COUNT FORMAL
4 If you describe something as **the genuine article**, you are emphasizing that it is genuine, and often that it is very good. 真货,货真价实的东西. ❖ *The vodka was the genuine article.* 那伏特加酒是真货. PHR PRAGMATICS
5 In grammar, an **article** is a kind of determiner. In English, 'a' and 'an' are called **the indefinite article**, and 'the' is called **the definite article**. 冠词(英语中,a和an称为不定冠词,the称为定冠词). N-COUNT

ar·ti·cled /ˈɑːtɪkəld/.
In Britain, someone who is **articled** to a firm of lawyers is employed by the firm and is training to become qualified. (英国律师事务所中)当实习生的,接受业务培养的. ❖ *...an articled clerk.* 见习生. ADJ v-link ADJ to n ADJ n

,article of 'faith, articles of faith.
If something is an **article of faith** for a person or group, they believe in it totally. 信条. ❖ *It used to be an article of faith that a man's career was more important than the convenience of his family.* 男人的事业比家庭更重要曾是一个信条. N-COUNT

ar·ticu·late, articulates, articulating, articulated. ◆◆◇◇◇ The adjective is pronounced /ɑːˈtɪkjʊlət/. The verb is pronounced /ɑːˈtɪkjʊleɪt/. 形容词读作 /ɑːˈtɪkjʊlət/; 动词读作 /ɑːˈtɪkjʊleɪt/.
1 If you describe someone as **articulate**, you mean that they are able to express their thoughts and ideas easily and well. 表达力强的,能流利使用语言表达的. ❖ *She is an articulate young woman.* 她是个口齿伶俐的年轻女子. *The child was unable to offer an articulate description of what she had witnessed.* 那孩子不能描述清楚她曾目击的事. ◢ **ar·ticu·la·cy** /ɑːˈtɪkjʊləsi/ ❖ *To start a revolution, you need discipline, incisiveness and articulacy.* 发动革命需要纪律、机敏和好的口才. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 When you **articulate** your ideas or feelings, you express them clearly in words. 清晰明白地表达(思想或感情). ❖ *The president has been accused of failing to articulate an overall vision in foreign affairs.* 总统因未能清楚表明他在外交事务方面的全面看法而受到指责. ◢ **ar·ticu·la·tion** ❖ *This was seen as a way of restricting women's articulation of grievances.* 这被看做是限制妇女诉说委屈的一种方法. VB FORMAL V n/wh N-UNCOUNT

ar·ticu·lat·ed /ɑːˈtɪkjʊleɪtɪd/.
An **articulated** vehicle, especially a lorry, is made in two or more sections which are joined together by metal bars, so that the vehicle can turn more easily. (卡车等车辆)分节连接的,铰接式的. ADJ BRITISH

ar·ticu·la·tion /ɑːˌtɪkjʊˈleɪʃən/.
Articulation is the action of producing a sound or word clearly in speech or music. (说话或唱歌)发音,表达. ❖ *...a singer able to sustain a full tone and clear articulation.* 一位能保持字正腔圆、吐字清楚的歌手. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
➡ 又见 **articulate**.

ar·ti·fact /ˈɑːtɪfækt/.
➡ 见 **artefact**.

ar·ti·fice /ˈɑːtɪfɪs/ **artifices.**
Artifice is the clever use of tricks and devices. 计谋,巧计,策略. N-VAR FORMAL

ar·ti·fi·cial /ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Artificial** objects, materials, or processes do not occur naturally and are created by human beings, for example using science or technology. 人造的,人工的,人为的;非自然的. ❖ *The city is dotted with small lakes, natural and artificial.* 那城市中小型自然湖泊与人工湖星罗棋布. *He did not want his life to be prolonged by artificial means.* 他不想让自己的生命靠人工方法延长. ◢ **ar·ti·fi·cial·ly** ❖ *... artificially sweetened lemonade.* 人工加甜的柠檬汁. ADJ ADV
2 An **artificial** state or situation exists only because someone has created it, and therefore often seems unnatural or unnecessary. 人为的,不自然的,不需要的. ❖ *He foresaw an open society without artificial barriers of background, religion or race.* 他预见到一个在背景、宗教或种族方面不存在人为障碍的开放社会. ◢ **ar·ti·fi·ci·al·ity** /ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃiælɪti/ ❖ *...the capriciousness and artificiality of our adversarial system of justice.* 我们司法审判中对抗辩论制的随意性与人为性. ◢ **ar·ti·fi·cial·ly** ❖ *...state subsidies that have kept retail prices artificially low.* 人为地把零售价格压低的国家补贴. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED
3 If you describe someone or their behaviour as **artificial**, you disapprove of them because they pretend to have attitudes and feelings which they do not really have. 人为的,假的,伪装的. ◢ **ar·ti·fi·ci·al·ity** ❖ *...the artificiality of the current agonising about the relative merits of higher taxes and bigger spending cuts.* 当前对于提高税率与继续紧缩开支后出现的相对好处的假担忧. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT
4 If you say that food tastes or looks **artificial**, you do not like it because its taste or appearance does not seem genuine, and seems to be created by added substances. (食物)人工制造的,由添加物质合成的. ❖ *...complaints that their tinned peas were an artificial shade of green.* 关于他们的罐装豌豆有人造绿色素的投诉. ADJ-GRADED

,artificial insemi'nation.
Artificial insemination is a medical technique for making a N-UNCOUNT

woman or female animal pregnant by injecting previously stored sperm into her womb. 人工授精、人工受孕.

ˌartificial inˈtelligence. ♦◇◇◇◇

Artificial intelligence is a type of computer technology concerned with making machines work in an intelligent way, similar to the way that the human mind works. (电脑)人工智能(技术). N-UNCOUNT

ˌartificial respiˈration.

Artificial respiration is the forcing of air into the lungs of someone who has stopped breathing, usually by blowing through their mouth or nose, in order to keep them alive and to help them to start breathing again. 人工呼吸. N-UNCOUNT

ar·til·lery /ɑːˈtɪləri/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Artillery** consists of large powerful guns which are transported on wheels and used by an army. 大炮、火炮. N-UNCOUNT

2 **The artillery** is the section of an army which is trained to use large powerful guns. 炮兵. ❖ *He left the Artillery to command a radar unit.* 他调离炮兵去指挥一支雷达部队. N-COLL-SING the N

ar·ti·san /ˌɑːtɪˈzæn/ **artisans.** ♦◇◇◇◇

People who had jobs that required skill with their hands used to be referred to as **artisans**. 工匠、技工. N-COUNT

art·ist /ˈɑːtɪst/ **artists.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 An **artist** is someone who draws or paints pictures or creates sculptures as a job or a hobby. 艺术家、美术家(尤指画家和雕塑家). N-COUNT

2 An **artist** is a person who creates novels, poems, films, or other things which can be considered as works of art. 文艺家(尤指小说家、诗人或电影专家). ❖ *His books are enormously easy to read, yet he is a serious artist.* 他写的书极易阅读,尽管他是个严肃的文艺家. N-COUNT

3 An **artist** is a performer such as a musician, actor, or dancer. 表演艺术家(指音乐家、演员或舞蹈家). ❖ *...a popular artist who has sold millions of records.* 已经销了几百万张唱片的流行音乐家. N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone is an **artist** at a particular activity, you mean they are very skilled at it. (某方面活动的)能手. ❖ *Jack is an outstanding barber, an artist with shears.* 杰克是个出色的理发师,一位使用理发剪的能手. N-COUNT

ar·tiste /ɑːˈtiːst/ **artistes.**

An **artiste** is a professional entertainer, for example a singer or a dancer. (歌手或舞蹈演员等)专业艺员, 艺人. ❖ *...a Parisian cabaret artiste.* 一个巴黎卡巴莱艺人. N-COUNT BRITISH

ar·tis·tic /ɑːˈtɪstɪk/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **artistic** is good at drawing or painting, or arranging things in a beautiful way. 精于绘画的, 有艺术才能的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Artistic** means relating to art or artists. 艺术的, 艺术家的. ❖ *...the campaign for artistic freedom.* 争取艺术自由的运动. ◢ **ar·tis·ti·cal·ly** /ɑːˈtɪstɪkli/ ❖ *...artistically gifted children.* 有艺术天赋的儿童. *Artistically, the photographs are stunning.* 就艺术性而言,这些照片令人震惊. ADJ ADV

3 An **artistic** design or arrangement is beautiful. (设计等)有美感的, 有艺术性的. ❖ *...an artistic arrangement of stone paving.* 石板路面图案的艺术性布局. ◢ **artistically** ❖ *...artistically carved vessels.* 富有艺术性的镂刻器皿. *...vegetarian dishes which can be presented artistically.* 造型可以布置得很有美感的素菜菜肴. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

art·ist·ry /ˈɑːtɪstri/.

1 **Artistry** is the creative skill of an artist, writer, actor, or musician. 艺术性、艺术技巧、艺术效果. ❖ *...his artistry as a cellist.* 他作为大提琴演奏家所具有的艺术技巧. *...portrait sculptors of considerable skill and artistry.* 具有相当技巧和艺术造诣的人像雕塑师. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **artistry** to refer to a high level of skill in a profession or sport. (在某一专业或运动项目中的)娴熟技巧、卓越技能. ❖ *...his dazzling contribution of pace and artistry which inspired the team.* 他激励了全队的速度和技巧方面的辉煌贡献. N-UNCOUNT

art·less /ˈɑːtləs/.

An **artless** person is simple and honest, and does not think of deceiving others. 朴实的, 单纯的, 诚实的. ADJ-GRADED

Art Nou·veau /ˌɑːt nuːˈvəʊ/; 又拼作 **art nouveau.**

Art Nouveau is a style of decoration and architecture that was common in the 1890s. It is characterized by flowing lines and patterns of flowers and leaves. 新艺术(流行于1890年代的一种装饰与建筑风格, 以流畅线条和花叶图案为特点). ❖ *...the Art Nouveau posters of Alphonse Mucha.* 阿方斯·穆哈的新艺术招贴画. N-UNCOUNT

arts·y /ˈɑːtsi/.

Artsy means the same as **arty**. 义同arty. ❖ *...all the middle-class artsy gang.* 一群全是中产阶级出身的自命的艺术家. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

art·work /ˈɑːtwɜːk/ **artworks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Artwork** is drawings and photographs that are prepared in order to be included in something such as a book or advertisement. (书籍或广告用的)图片, 照片, 插图. ❖ *...the artwork for the LP.* 密纹唱片用的图片. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Artworks** are paintings or sculptures which are of high quality. (高质量的)绘画, 雕塑; 艺术品, 美术品. ❖ *...6,000 contemporary and modern artworks.* 6,000件当代与现代艺术品. *...a magnificent collection of artwork.* 一项绝好的艺术品收藏. N-VAR

arty /ˈɑːti/.

Someone who is **arty** seems very interested in the arts. You can describe a person or work of art as **arty** when you want to suggest that they are pretentious. 似乎对艺术有兴趣的, 自命有艺术趣味的; 假装爱好艺术的; 冒充有艺术性的. ❖ *...an arty French film.* 一部附庸风雅的法国电影. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

as 1 conjunction and preposition uses 连词和介词用法

as /əz, 重读 æz/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something happens **as** something else happens, it happens at the same time. 同时, 正值, 当. ❖ *Another policeman has been killed as fighting continued.* 当战斗继续进行时, 又有一名警察被杀害. *All the jury's eyes were on him as he continued.* 当他继续讲时, 所有陪审团成员的眼睛都盯着他. CONJ

2 If you do something **as** a child or **as** a teenager, for example, you do it when you are a child or a teenager. 在...的时候. ❖ *She loved singing as a child.* 她在儿时喜爱唱歌. PREP

3 You use **as** when you are indicating what someone or something is or is thought to be, or what function they have. 像...一样, 以...的身份. ❖ *The news apparently came as a complete surprise.* 显然消息是非常突然地到来的. *He has worked as a diplomat.* 他做过外交官的工作. PREP

4 You use **as** when you are mentioning the way that something happens or is done, or to indicate that something happens or is done in the same way as something else. 就像...一样, 如同. ❖ *I'll behave toward them as I would like to be treated.* 我对待他们就像我愿意人家待我的那样. *The book was banned in the US, as were two subsequent books.* 那本书在美国被禁,后来的两本书也是一样. CONJ

5 You use the structure **as...as** when you are comparing things. (用于比较)同...相似的, 同...相等的, 跟...一样的. ❖ *I never went through a final exam that was as difficult as that one.* 我从来没有经历过一次这样困难的期末考试. *There was no obvious reason why this could not be as good a film as the original.* 没有明显的理由说明为什么这部电影就不能跟原来那部一样好. PHR-CONJ

➲ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *I've learned that being a mother isn't as bad as I thought at first!* 我现在领悟到了, 当母亲并不像起初我想的那么糟糕! PHR-CONJ

6 You use **as...as** to emphasize how large or small something is. (表示数量)多达, 少至, 就像...大小的数目. ❖ *You can look forward to a significant cash return by saving from as little as £10 a month.* 每月只要储蓄区区10镑, 你就能指望得到相当的现金收益. *...as many as eight thousand letters.* 多达八千封信. PHR-CONJ

7 You can use **as** to mean 'because'. 因为, 由于. ❖ *This is important as it sets the mood for the rest of the day.* 这很重要, 因为它决定了那天后来的情绪. CONJ

8 You use **as** in expressions like **as a result** and **as a consequence** to indicate how two situations or events are related to each other. 用作表示两事物之间的关系, 如as a PREP

A

result和as a consequence指因此，由于。❖ *As a result of the growing fears about home security, more people are arranging for someone to stay in their home when they're away.* 由于对家庭安全越来越担心，更多的人出远门时要家中留人。 *Different demands are being placed on employees. As a consequence, the education system needs to change.* 对雇员正在提出不同的要求，结果是，教育制度需要变革。

9 You use **as** to introduce short clauses which show why you believe something to be true, or why someone else might believe something to be true. (引导简短从句说明为什么所作的陈述是正确的)正如…那样。❖ *We were sitting, as I remember, in a riverside restaurant.* 我记得，我们坐在一家河滨餐馆中。 *As you can see, we're still working.* 你可以看得到，我们还在工作。 CONJ

10 You say **as it were** in order to make what you are saying sound less definite. (减少话语的肯定性)在某方面，可谓。 *I didn't, as it were, understand the question.* 我真可谓没有弄懂那问题。 PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You use expressions such as **as it is** and **as it turns out** when you are making a contrast between a possible situation and what actually happened or is the case. (对比可能的情况与实际的情况)实际上，其实。❖ *I want to work at home on a Tuesday but as it turns out sometimes it's a Wednesday or a Thursday.* 我想星期二在家工作，但实际上却有时是星期三，有时是星期四。 PHR PRAGMATICS

12 As is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **as against** is explained at **against**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中，本词典将这些放在其他词条下，如as against，见against一条)。

as 2 used with other prepositions and conjunctions. 与其他介词和连词连用

as /əz，重读 æz/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **as for** and **as to** at the beginning of a sentence in order to introduce a slightly different subject that is still connected to the previous one. (引出一个与前面话题相关而稍不同的话题)关于，至于。❖ *I feel that there's a lot of pressure put on policemen. And as for putting guns in their hands, I don't think that's a very good idea at all.* 我觉得警察承受的压力很大。至于说让他们手中有枪，我不认为是一个好主意。 PHR-PREP

2 You use **as to** to indicate what something refers to. 关于。❖ *They should make decisions as to whether the student needs more help.* 他们应该决定学生是否需要更多的帮助。 PHR-PREP

3 If you say that something will happen **as of** or **as from** a particular date or time, you mean that it will happen from that time onwards. 从…时候以后，从…时起。❖ *She is to retire as from 1 October.* 她从10月1日起退休。 PHR-PREP

4 You use **as if** and **as though** when you are giving a possible explanation for something or saying that something appears to be true although it is not. 恰像，好像，仿佛。❖ *He burst into a high-pitched laugh, as though he'd said something funny.* 他突然高声大笑，好像他说了什么滑稽的事情一样。 PHR-CONJ

asap /ˌeɪ es eɪ ˈpiː/ or **ASAP**.

asap is an abbreviation for 'as soon as possible'. as soon as possible 的缩写形式，越快越好，尽早。❖ *I want two good engines down here asap.* 我这里需要两台好的引擎，越快越好。 ADV ADV after v

as·bes·tos /ˌæsˈbestɒs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Asbestos is a grey material which does not burn and which is used as a protection against fire or heat. 石棉(灰色不燃烧的材料，用于隔热防火)。❖ *...asbestos gloves.* 石棉手套。 N-UNCOUNT

as·cend /əˈsend/ **ascends, ascending, ascended.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **ascend** a hill or staircase, you go up it. 登上，攀登。❖ *Mrs Clayton had to hold Lizzie's hand as they ascended the steps.* 克莱登太太在登上台阶时必须扶住莉齐的手。 *Then we ascend steeply through forests of rhododendron.* 然后，我们在开满杜鹃花的森林中攀登陡直的路。 VB WRITTEN V n V prep/adv

2 If a staircase or path **ascends**, it leads upwards to a higher place. (楼梯、小径)向上升高，倾斜上升。❖ *A number of staircases ascend from the cobbled streets onto the ramparts.* 一些楼梯从铺着圆石的街道斜着升向城墙。 VB WRITTEN V prep/adv Also V n

3 If something **ascends**, it moves upwards, usually vertically or into the air. (垂直地)上升。❖ *They ascended 55,900 feet in their balloon.* 他们乘气球升到55,900英尺。 VB V WRITTEN V amount

4 If someone **ascends** to an important position, they achieve it or are appointed to it. 升到(重要位置)。When someone **ascends** a throne, they become king, queen, or pope. 登上，获得(王位等)。❖ *...the year he ascended to power.* 他掌权的那一年。 *Sixtus V ascended the papal throne.* 西克斯图斯五世登上教皇宝座。 VB FORMAL V to n V n

5 If you **ascend** in your career or in society, you gradually achieve success or a higher status. (在事业或社会上)获得成功，地位提高。❖ *Mobutu ascended through the ranks, eventually becoming commander of the army.* 蒙博托的军阶一步步提高，终于成为陆军司令。 VB WRITTEN V prep/adv Also V n

6 When religious people say a divine being or a person's soul **ascends** to heaven, they mean it goes to heaven. (灵魂等)升天。 VB V to/into n

7 ➞ 又见 **ascending**.

as·cend·ancy /əˈsendənsi/; 又拼作 **ascendency**.

If one group has **ascendancy** over another group, it has more power or influence than the other group. 优势，支配地位。❖ *The two provinces have long fought for political ascendancy.* 那两个省份长期以来互相争夺政治支配权。 *The extremists are gaining ascendancy.* 极端分子正在取得控制权。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

as·cend·ant /əˈsendənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If a person or thing is **in the ascendant**, they have more power, influence, or popularity than other people or things, or their power, influence, or popularity is increasing. 权势日隆，日益兴旺，处于优势。❖ *Radical reformers are once more in the ascendant.* 激进改革者再次处于优势地位。 PHR FORMAL

as·cend·ency /əˈsendənsi/.

➞ 见 **ascendancy**.

as·cend·ing /əˈsendɪŋ/.

If a group of things is arranged in **ascending** order, each thing is bigger, greater, or more important than the thing before it. (次序)上升的，递进的。 ADJ ADJ n

➞ 又见 **ascend**.

as·cen·sion /əˈsenʃən/.

1 In some religions, when someone is believed to go to heaven, people refer to this as their **ascension** to heaven. (宗教)升天。❖ *...the crucifixion, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ.* 耶稣基督的受难、复活和升天。 N-SING with poss

2 When someone reaches a high rank or important position, you can call this their **ascension** to this rank or position. (地位)高升。❖ *...50 years after his ascension to the Cambodian throne.* 在他继承柬埔寨王位以后50年。 N-SING with poss WRITTEN

as·cent /əˈsent/ **ascents.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **ascent** is an upward journey or slope, especially when you are walking or climbing. 攀登，上坡。❖ *He led the first ascent of Kangchenjunga, the world's third highest mountain.* 他带领登山队首次登上世界第三高峰干城章嘉峰。 *It was a tough course over a gradual ascent.* 那是一段逐渐上升的艰苦路程。 N-COUNT

2 An **ascent** is an upward vertical movement. 垂直上升。❖ *The elevator began its slow ascent.* 电梯开始慢慢上升。 N-COUNT

3 The **ascent** of a person to a more important or successful position is the process of reaching this position. (地位)上升，晋升。❖ *...their ascent to power.* 他们升到拥有权力。 *His own career continues its inexorable ascent.* 他自己的事业继续不可阻挡地向上发展。 N-SING WRITTEN

4 In some religions, when someone is believed to go to heaven, people refer to this as their **ascent** to heaven. (宗教)升天。 N-COUNT

as·cer·tain /ˌæsəˈteɪn/ **ascertains, ascertaining, ascertained.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **ascertain** the truth about something, you find out what it is, especially by making a deliberate effort. 确定，查明，弄清。❖ *The teacher will be able to ascertain the extent to which the child understands what he is reading.* VB FORMAL V n

老师将能够弄明白那孩子阅读理解的程度. *...once they had ascertained that he was not a spy.* 一旦他们查明他不是个间谍时... V that / Also V wh

as·cet·ic /ə'setɪk/ **ascetics.**

An **ascetic** person has a way of life that is simple and strict, usually because of their religious beliefs. (常因宗教信仰)禁欲的, 苦行修道的. ❖ *...priests practising an ascetic life.* 实行禁欲修行的传教士. ADJ-GRADED

➪ An **ascetic** is someone who is ascetic. 禁欲者, 苦行修道者. N-COUNT

◢ **as·ceti·cism** /ə'setɪsɪzəm/. **Asceticism** is an ascetic way of life. 禁欲主义, 苦行修炼. N-UNCOUNT

ascor·bic acid /æˌskɔːbɪk 'æsɪd/.

Ascorbic acid is another name for vitamin C. 抗坏血酸(即维生素C). N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

as·cribe /ə'skraɪb/ **ascribes, ascribing, ascribed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **ascribe** an event or condition **to** a particular cause, you say or consider that it was caused by that thing. 归因于, 归咎于. ❖ *An autopsy eventually ascribed the baby's death to sudden infant death syndrome.* 尸体解剖最后把婴儿的死亡归因于新生儿猝死综合征. VB FORMAL V n to n

2 If you **ascribe** a quality **to** someone, you consider that they possess it. 认为(某种品质或特征)属于, 把...归属于. ❖ *We do not ascribe a superior wisdom to government or the state.* 我们并不认为政府或国家有高度的智慧. VB FORMAL V n to n

3 If you **ascribe** something such as a quotation or a work of art **to** someone, you say that they said it or created it. 认为...来源于. ❖ *He mistakenly ascribes the expression 'survival of the fittest' to Charles Darwin.* 他错误地认为'适者生存'这个说法是查尔斯·达尔文提出的. VB FORMAL V n to n

4 If you **ascribe to** a particular belief or opinion, you hold that belief or opinion. 皈依, 信仰, 相信. ❖ *He ascribes to a philosophy that permeates every part of his life.* 他相信一种渗透到他生活每一个部分的哲学. VB FORMAL V to n

asexu·al /eɪ'sekʃuəl/.

1 Something that is **asexual** involves no sexual activity. 无性的, 与性生活无关的. ❖ *Their relationship was totally asexual.* 他们的关系完全与性无关. *...asexual reproduction.* 无性生殖. ADJ

2 Someone who is **asexual** is not sexually attracted to other people. 没有性吸引力的. ADJ

ash /æʃ/ **ashes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Ash** is the grey or black powdery substance that is left after something is burnt. You can also refer to this substance as **ashes**. 灰, 灰烬(也用复数形式ashes). ❖ *...volcanic ash.* 火山灰. *...cigarette ash.* 香烟灰. *He ordered their villages burned to ashes.* 他命令把他们的村庄烧成灰烬. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 A dead person's **ashes** are their remains after their body has been cremated. 骨灰. N-PLURAL

3 An **ash** is a tree that has a smooth grey bark and winged seeds. 梣, 白蜡树(有光滑的灰白色树皮、种子带翼). N-VAR

ashamed /ə'ʃeɪmd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone is **ashamed**, they feel embarrassed or guilty because of something they do or have done, or because of their appearance. 惭愧的, 羞愧的, 害羞的. ❖ *I felt incredibly ashamed of myself for getting so angry.* 我为自己发脾气而深感惭愧. *She was ashamed that she looked so shabby.* 她为自己衣着破旧而感到羞愧. *I'm a lesbian and I'm not ashamed about it.* 我是一个女同性恋者, 我并不为此感到羞愧. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

2 If you are **ashamed of** someone, you feel embarrassed to be connected with them, often because of their appearance or because you disapprove of something they have done. 为...感到惭愧、为...感到尴尬. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n

3 If someone is **ashamed** to do something, they do not want to do it because they feel embarrassed about it. 耻于(做某事)的, 不好意思(做某事)的. ❖ *Women are often ashamed to admit they are being abused.* 妇女常常耻于承认被人虐待. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf

ash·en /'æʃən/.

If someone has an **ashen** face, they look very pale, especially because they are ill, shocked, or frightened. (因生病或惊吓等原因)脸色特别苍白的. ❖ *He was ashen and trembling.* 他脸色苍白, 浑身发抖. *'We've got to make sure this doesn't happen again,' said an ashen-faced spokesman.* '我们必须确保这种事情不再发生,' 脸色苍白的发言人说. ADJ

ashore /ə'ʃɔː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone or something that comes **ashore** comes from the sea onto the shore. 向岸边, 靠岸, 到岸, 上岸. ❖ *Oil has come ashore on a ten mile stretch to the east of Plymouth.* 油污已经到达岸边, 延绵十英里, 直到普利茅斯港以东. *Once ashore, the vessel was thoroughly inspected.* 那船靠岸以后就作了彻底的检查. ADV ADV after v be ADV

ash·tray /'æʃtreɪ/ **ashtrays.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **ashtray** is a small dish in which smokers can put the ash from their cigarettes and cigars. 烟灰缸. N-COUNT

Asian /'eɪʒən/ **Asians.** ◆◆◆◆◇

Someone or something that is **Asian** comes from or is associated with Asia. British people use this term especially when they are referring to people or things that come from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Americans use this term especially when they are referring to people or things that come from China, Korea, Thailand, Japan, or Vietnam. 亚洲的(英国人用这个词常指印度、巴基斯坦和孟加拉国的人或事, 美国人用这个词常指中国、朝鲜、韩国、泰国、日本和越南的人或事). ❖ *...Asian music.* 亚洲音乐. *...the Asian community in San Francisco.* 圣弗朗西斯科的亚洲社团. ADJ

➪ An **Asian** is a person of Asian origin. 亚洲人. ❖ *Many of the shops were run by Asians.* 大多数商店是亚洲人经营的. N-COUNT

Asi·at·ic /ˌeɪʒi'ætɪk/.

Asiatic means belonging or relating to Asia or its people. 亚洲的, 亚洲人的. ADJ DATED

aside /ə'saɪd/ **asides.** ◆◆◆◇◇

In addition to the uses shown below, **aside** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'cast aside' and 'stand aside'. 除了下列用法外, aside 常用于短语动词中(如cast aside和stand aside).

1 If you move something **aside**, you move it to one side of you. (移动)向一边, 向旁边. ❖ *Sarah closed the book and laid it aside.* 萨拉合上书, 把它放在一旁. ADV ADV after v

2 If you move **aside**, you get out of someone's way. 靠在一边(给人让路). ❖ *She stepped aside to let them pass.* 她闪在一边, 让他们过去. ADV ADV after v

3 If you take or draw someone **aside**, you take them a little way away from a group of people in order to talk to them in private. (为了讲话把某人拉到)一边, 旁边. ADV ADV after v

4 If you set something such as time, money, or space **aside** for a particular purpose, you save it and do not use it for anything else. 储存起来, 暂时不用, 留作...之用. ❖ *She wants to put her pocket-money aside for holidays.* 她想把零用钱攒起来留到假期中使用. *...the ground set aside for the new cathedral.* 为新的大教堂预留的场地. ADV ADV after v

5 If you brush or sweep **aside** a feeling or suggestion, you reject it. (把某种感觉或提议等推到)一旁. ❖ *Mr Major yesterday swept aside any doubts about a Tory victory.* 梅杰先生昨天扫除了人们对保守党取胜的任何怀疑. ADV ADV after v

6 You use **aside** to indicate that you are excluding something from what you are saying, and not taking it into account. 撇开, 除了, 不考虑. ❖ *Leaving aside the tiny minority who are clinically depressed, most people who have bad moods also have very good moods.* 撇开一小部分患有临床忧郁症的人不谈, 大多数情绪不好的人也有情绪很好的时候. *Emotional arguments aside, here are the facts.* 如果不考虑有情绪的论点, 那么事实就是这样. *Sunderland haven't made a particularly good start to the season, aside from their win over Charlton.* 桑德兰队除了打赢了查尔顿队以外, 在本赛季一开始打得并不特别好. ADV ADV after v n ADV ADV from n PRAGMATICS

7 An **aside** is a comment that a character in a play makes to the audience, which the other characters are supposed not to be able to hear. (戏剧)旁白(演员对观众说出而以为其他角色听不到的话语). N-COUNT

8 An **aside** is something that you say that is not directly connected with what you are talking about. 暂时离题, 插入的 N-COUNT

A

题外话. ❖ *He'll begin one thought, inject several fascinating asides, then pick up his original idea minutes later.* 他会开始说出一种想法,插入几句引人入胜的题外话,而几分钟后又接着谈他原来的想法.

asi·nine /ˈæsɪnaɪn/.

If you describe something or someone as **asinine**, you mean that they are very foolish. 笨的, 愚蠢的. ❖ *I have never heard such an asinine discussion.* 我从未听说过这样愚蠢的讨论. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ask /ɑːsk, æsk/ **asks, asking, asked.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **ask** someone something, you say something to them in the form of a question because you want to know the answer. 问, 询问. ❖ *'How is Frank?' he asked.* '弗兰克怎么啦?' 他问. *I asked him his name.* 我询问他的名字. *I wasn't the only one asking questions.* 不只是我一个人提出了问题. *She asked me if I'd enjoyed my dinner.* 她问我晚餐是否吃得满意. *If Daniel asks what happened in court we will tell him.* 如果丹尼尔问起庭审情况, 我们将告诉他. *You will have to ask David about that.* 那件事你得问戴维. VB V with quote V n n V n V n wh V wh V n about n Also V, V about n

2 You can say **'may I ask'** as a way of asking a question, which shows you are annoyed or suspicious about something. (表示生气或怀疑)请问, 我能问一问吗. ❖ *May I ask where you're going, sir?* 我能问一问你去哪里吗, 先生? PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

3 If you **ask** someone to do something, you tell them that you want them to do it. 要求, 让...做某事. ❖ *She said she had been asked to take two suitcases to Africa by a man called Sean.* 她说一个名叫肖恩的人要她把两个手提箱带到非洲. VB, V n to-inf be V-ed to-inf

4 If you **ask** to do something, you tell someone that you want to do it. 请求. ❖ *I asked to see the Director.* 我请求见董事长. VB V to-inf

5 If you **ask for** something, you say that you would like it. 恳求得到, 要求. If you **ask for** someone, you say that you want to see them or speak to them. 请求见到, 要求与(某人)讲话. ❖ *I decided to go to the next house and ask for food.* 我决定去下一户要食物. *There's a man at the gate asking for you.* 门口有一个男子要见你. VB V for n

6 If something is yours **for the asking**, you could get it very easily if you wanted it. 想要就可要到, 唾手可得. ❖ *He knew the nomination was his for the asking.* 他知道那项任命他只开口要就可得到. PHR

7 If you **ask** someone's permission, opinion, or forgiveness, you try to obtain it by putting a question to them. 请求, 征求(允许、意见或宽恕). ❖ *Please ask permission from whoever pays the phone bill before making your call.* 请你在打电话以前征求付电话费的人许可. VB V n

8 If you say that someone **is asking for trouble** or **is asking for it**, you mean that they are behaving in a way that makes it very likely that they will get into trouble. 自找麻烦. PHR

9 If you **ask** someone to an event or place, you invite them there. 邀请, 请. ❖ *Couldn't you ask Jon to the party?* 你能邀请乔恩参加晚会吗? *She asked me back to her house.* 她请我回到她的房子里. VB V n prep/adv

10 If someone **is asking** a particular price for something, they are selling it for that price. 要价, 出价. ❖ *Mr Pantelaras was asking £6,000 for his collection.* 彭特勒拉斯先生为他的收藏品要价6,000镑. VB V n for n Also V n

11 You reply **'don't ask me'** when you do not know the answer to a question, usually when you are annoyed or surprised that you have been asked. (表示对问题恼火或惊讶)别问我, 不问为好. ❖ *'She's got other things on her mind, wouldn't you think?' 'Don't ask me,' murmured Chris. 'I've never met her.'* '她的脑子里有别的事情, 你觉得是不是?' '别问我,' 克里斯嘀咕道, '我根本没有跟她见过面.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

12 If you say **'I ask you'**, you are emphasizing how much you disapprove of someone or something. (表示厌恶)倒要问一问, 真是的. ❖ *That silly old bat. I ask you, who'd she think she was?* 愚蠢的老家伙. 真是的, 她把自己当成什么人了? EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

13 You can say **'if you ask me'** to emphasize that you are stating your personal opinion. 我认为, 我觉得, 依我看. ❖ *He was nuts, if you ask me.* 我觉得他是个疯子. PHR PRAGMATICS

▸ask after.

If someone **asks after** you, they ask someone how you are. 向...问好, 问候. ❖ *I had a letter from Jane. She asks after you.* 我收到简一封信. 她向你问好. PHR-V V P n

▸ask around or **ask round.**

If you **ask around**, you ask several people the same question. 向几个人问同样的问题, 向多人询问. ❖ *Ask around to see what others living in your area think about their doctors.* 询问几个人了解一下你那地区的居民对他们的医生有什么看法. PHR-V V P

askance /əˈskæns/.

1 If you **look askance** at someone or something, you have a doubtful or suspicious attitude towards them. 怀疑地看待, 抱不赞成态度. ❖ *They have always looked askance at the western notion of democracy.* 他们一直对西方的民主观念抱怀疑态度. PHR

2 If you **look askance** at someone, you look at them in a doubtful or suspicious way. (怀疑地)斜着眼看, 瞟. PHR

askew /əˈskjuː/.

Something that is **askew** is not straight, or not level with what it should be level with. 歪斜的, 扭曲的. ❖ *Some of the doors hung askew.* 有些门歪歪斜斜地在门框上挂着. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

'asking price, asking prices. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **asking price** of something is the price which the person selling it says that they want for it, although they may accept less. 索价, 要价, 讨价. ❖ *...offers 15% below the asking price.* 出价比要价低15%. N-COUNT

asleep /əˈsliːp/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **asleep** is sleeping. 睡着的, 睡熟的. ❖ *My four year-old daughter was asleep on the sofa.* 我四岁的女儿在沙发上睡着了. ADJ v-link ADJ

2 When you **fall asleep**, you start sleeping. 入睡, 睡着. PHR

3 Someone who is **fast asleep** or **sound asleep** is sleeping deeply. 熟睡, 酣睡. PHR

as·para·gus /əˈspærəgəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Asparagus is a long, green vegetable with small shoots at one end. It is cooked and served whole. 芦笋. N-UNCOUNT

as·pect /ˈæspekt/ **aspects.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **aspect** of something is one of the parts of its character or nature. (事物特征或性质其中一个的)方面. ❖ *Climate and weather affect every aspect of our lives.* 气候与天气影响我们生活的各个方面. *Monroe described the financial aspect as crucial.* 门罗把金融方面描述成至关重要的. N-COUNT

2 If something begins to have a new **aspect**, it begins to have a new appearance or quality. 面貌, 样子, 外表, 特征. ❖ *Our journey had taken on a new aspect. The countryside was no longer familiar.* 我们的旅程出现了新面貌. 农村景物不再是熟悉的了. N-SING with supp

3 The **aspect** of a building or window is the direction in which it faces. (建筑物或窗户)朝向, 方向, 面向. ❖ *The house had a south-west aspect.* 房子面向西南方. N-COUNT FORMAL

4 In grammar, **aspect** is the way that a verb group shows whether an activity is continuing, is repeated, or is completed. (语法中表示继续、重复或完成状态的动词形式屈折变化)体. 比较 **tense**. N-UNCOUNT

as·pen /ˈæspən/ **aspens.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **aspen** is a tall kind of poplar tree. 白杨. N-VAR

as·per·ity /æˈsperɪti/.

Asperity is impatience and severity that you express in your tone of voice. (讲话声音的)急躁, 严酷, 粗暴, 刻薄. ❖ *'I told you Preskel had no idea,' remarked Kemp with some asperity.* '我曾告诉你普雷斯克尔并不知道,' 肯普有点不耐烦地说. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

as·per·sions /əˈspɜːʃənz, AM -ʒənz/.

If you **cast aspersions** on someone or something, you suggest that they are not very good in some way. 中伤, 说坏话. PHR FORMAL

as·phalt /ˈæsfælt, -fɔːlt/.

Asphalt is a black substance used to make the surfaces of N-UNCOUNT

things such as roads and playgrounds. (铺路面或运动场的)沥青.

as·phyx·ia /æs'fɪksiə/.
Asphyxia is death or loss of consciousness caused by being unable to breathe properly. 窒息(因不能呼吸而死亡或昏迷). ❖ *...asphyxia through smoke inhalation.* 由于吸入烟而窒息. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

as·phyxi·ate /æs'fɪksieɪt/ **asphyxiates, asphyxiating, asphyxiated.**
If someone **is asphyxiated**, they die or lose consciousness because they are unable to breathe properly. (使)窒息, (使)闷死. ❖ *Three people were asphyxiated in the crush for last week's train.* 在上星期的火车撞车事故中三个人窒息而死. ◢ **as·phyxia·tion** /æs,fɪksi'eɪʃən/ ❖ *She died from asphyxiation.* 她窒息而死. VB usu passive be V-ed N-UNCOUNT

as·pic /'æspɪk/.
Aspic is a clear shiny jelly made from meat juices. It is used in making cold savoury meat dishes. 肉冻. N-UNCOUNT

as·pir·ant /ə'spaɪrənt, 'æspɪrənt/ **aspirants.**
1 Someone who is an **aspirant** to political power or to an important job has a strong desire to achieve it. (对政治权力或重要职务)有抱负者, 有野心者. ❖ *Any aspirant to the presidency here must be seriously rich.* 在这里争取当选总统的人必须极为富有. N-COUNT
2 **Aspirant** means the same as **aspiring**. 义同aspiring. ❖ *...aspirant politicians.* 有野心的政客. ADJ: ADJ n

as·pi·ra·tion·al /,æspɪ'reɪʃənəl/.
If you describe someone as **aspirational**, you mean that they have strong hopes of moving to a higher social status. 有强烈愿望的、胸有大志的, 极力想提高社会地位的. If you describe a product as **aspirational**, you mean that it is bought or enjoyed by people who have strong hopes of moving to a higher social class. (物品等)极力想提高社会地位的人购买(或使用)的. ❖ *...the typical tensions of an aspirational household.* 一个极力想提高社会地位的家庭存在的典型的紧张状态. *Fine music, particularly opera, has become aspirational, like fine wine or foreign travel.* 高雅音乐, 尤其是歌剧, 就像美酒与境外旅行一样, 成为力图提高社会地位的人喜欢的事情. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM

as·pire /ə'spaɪə/ **aspires, aspiring, aspired.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you **aspire to** something such as an important job, you have an ambition to achieve it. 热望得到, 渴望得到. ❖ *...people who aspire to public office.* 渴望担任公职的人. *They aspired to be gentlemen.* 他们渴望成为绅士. VB V to n/-ing V to-inf
◢ **as·pi·ra·tion, aspirations.** ❖ *...the republic's aspiration to statehood.* 该共和国谋求独立国家地位的强烈愿望. *...the needs and aspirations of our pupils.* 学生的需要和理想. N-VAR

as·pi·rin /'æsprɪn/ **aspirins; aspirin** can also be used for the plural. 也用作复数. ◆◇◇◇◇
Aspirin is a mild drug which reduces pain and fever. 阿斯匹林(一种温和的解热镇痛药). ❖ *She took some aspirins.* 她服用了一些阿斯匹林. N-VAR

as·pir·ing /ə'spaɪərɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you use **aspiring** to describe someone who is starting a particular career, you mean that they are trying to become successful in it. 渴望成功的, 积极的, 有抱负的. ❖ *...aspiring young artists.* 渴望成功的年轻艺术家. ADJ: ADJ n
➤ 又见 **aspire**.

ass /æs/ **asses.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **ass** is the same as a **donkey**. 同donkey. ❖ *...the Messiah-King, riding on an ass.* 弥赛亚王骑着毛驴. N-COUNT DATED
2 If you call someone an **ass**, you mean that they are behaving in a silly way or saying silly things. 蠢人, 笨蛋. ❖ *The two commanders made asses of themselves by absurd, panicky statements.* 那两个指挥官的声明既荒谬又显得惊慌失措, 使他们大出洋相. N-COUNT INFORMAL
3 Your **ass** is the part of your body that you sit down on. The equivalent informal British word is **arse**. 屁股, 臀部. [英] [非正式]作arse. N-COUNT INFORMAL, AMERICAN
4 To **kick ass** or to **kick** someone's **ass** means to let them know either by telling them or by using physical force that you are not pleased with them. (告诉对方或使用暴力) 表示不满. ❖ *They've really been kicking ass lately—busting places up, harassing everybody.* 他们最近表现得很不满, 到处摔摔打打, 骚扰每个人. PHR INFORMAL, AMERICAN

A

as·sail /ə'seɪl/ **assails, assailing, assailed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **assails** you, they criticize you strongly. 猛烈批评, 抨击. ❖ *The opposition's newspapers assail the government each day.* 反对党的报纸每天都抨击政府. VB WRITTEN V n
2 If someone **assails** you, they attack you violently. 猛烈攻击, 袭击. ❖ *Dividing his command, Morgan assailed both strongholds at the same time.* 摩根分兵同时袭击了两个据点. VB WRITTEN V n
3 If you **are assailed** by something unpleasant such as fears or problems, you are greatly troubled by a large number of them. (被)冲击, (被)困扰. ❖ *She is assailed by self-doubt and emotional insecurity.* 她受到自我怀疑和情绪不安的困扰. VB usu passive WRITTEN be V-ed

as·sail·ant /ə'seɪlənt/ **assailants.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone's **assailant** is a person who has physically attacked them. 攻击者, 袭击者. ❖ *Other party-goers rescued the injured man from his assailant.* 其他参加晚会的人从袭击者手中救了那个受伤的男子. N-COUNT FORMAL

as·sas·sin /ə'sæsɪn/ **assassins.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **assassin** is a person who assassinates someone. 暗杀者, 刺客, 杀手. N-COUNT

as·sas·si·nate /ə'sæsɪneɪt/ **assassinates, assassinating, assassinated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If someone important **is assassinated**, they are murdered as a political act. (被)暗杀, (被)行刺. ❖ *Would the USA be radically different today if Kennedy had not been assassinated?* 假设肯尼迪总统没有遇刺的话, 美国现在会不会有很大不同? ◢ **as·sas·si·na·tion** /ə,sæsɪ'neɪʃən/ **assassinations** ❖ *She would like an investigation into the assassination of her husband.* 她希望对她丈夫遇刺一案展开调查. VB be V-ed Also V n N-VAR

as·sault /ə'sɔːlt/ **assaults, assaulting, assaulted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 An **assault** by an army is a strong attack made on an area held by the enemy. 攻击, 袭击. ❖ *The rebels are poised for a new assault on the government garrisons.* 造反者已准备好对政府驻军发动一次新的袭击. N-COUNT
2 **Assault** weapons such as rifles are intended for soldiers to use in battle rather than for purposes such as hunting. (武器)攻击用的. ❖ *...AK-47 assault rifles.* AK-47型攻击用步枪. ADJ: ADJ n
3 An **assault** on a person is a physical attack on them. 殴打(罪), 侵犯他人身体(罪). ❖ *...one of a series of savage sexual assaults on women.* 一系列对妇女野蛮性骚扰中的一次. *At the police station, I was charged with assault.* 在警察局, 我被控犯侵犯他人身体罪. N-VAR
4 To **assault** someone means to physically attack them. 袭击, 殴打. ❖ *The gang assaulted him with iron bars.* 流氓团伙用铁棍殴打他. VB V n
5 An **assault** on someone's beliefs is a strong criticism of them. 严厉批评, 强烈抨击. ❖ *He leveled a verbal assault against his Democratic opponents.* 他措辞严厉, 抨击他的民主党对手. N-COUNT

as'sault course, assault courses.
An **assault course** is an area of land covered with obstacles such as walls or ditches, which people, especially soldiers, run over as an exercise to improve their skills and strength. The usual American term is **obstacle course**. 障碍训练场(设有墙栏和壕沟等障碍, 供士兵等人训练用). [美] 一般作obstacle course. N-COUNT BRITISH

as·say /æ'seɪ/ **assays.**
An **assay** is a test to see how much metal there is in an ore, or to see to what extent a precious metal consists of impurities. (对矿物中金属含量的)化验, 分析. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

as·sem·blage /ə'semblɪdʒ/ **assemblages.**
An **assemblage** of people or things is a collection of them. 集合, 集会, 聚集. ❖ *There is a rich assemblage of flora and fauna.* 那里聚集了多种多样的动植物, 品种丰富. N-COUNT FORMAL

A

as·sem·ble /əˈsembəl/ **assembles, assembling, assembled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When people **assemble** or when someone **assembles** them, they come together in a group. 集合，聚集；召集. ❖ *...a convenient place for students to assemble between classes.* 学生在课间聚集的一个方便之处. *The assembled multitude cheered and whistled.* 集合的群众欢呼，吹口哨. V-ERG V V-ed

2 To **assemble** something means to fit the different parts of it together. 装配，组装. ❖ *She had been trying to assemble the bomb when it went off.* 在她装配炸弹时，炸弹突然爆炸. ◢ **as·sem·bler, assemblers** ❖ *The firm is an assembler of computers, not a manufacturer.* 这家公司是电脑组装公司，不是电脑制造商. VB V n N-COUNT

as·sem·bly /əˈsembli/ **assemblies.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 An **assembly** is a large group of people who meet regularly to make decisions or laws for a particular region or country. (国家或地区的)立法机构，议会. ❖ *...the National Assembly.* 国民议会. *...an assembly of party members from the Russian Federation.* 俄罗斯联邦的党员代表大会. N-COUNT

2 An **assembly** is a group of people gathered together for a particular purpose. (为特定目的)集会，大会. ❖ *...an assembly of women Olympic gold-medal winners.* 女子奥林匹克金牌得主的集会. N-COUNT

3 When you refer to rights of **assembly** or restrictions on **assembly**, you are referring to the legal right that people have to gather together. 集会(权利). ❖ *They were accused of unlawful assembly.* 他们以非法集会罪被控告. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

4 In a school, **assembly** is a gathering of all the teachers and pupils at the beginning of the school day. (全校师生的)晨会，朝会. ❖ *By 9, the juniors are in the hall for assembly.* 三年级学生9点钟在礼堂集合. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

5 The **assembly** of a machine, device, or object is the process of fitting its different parts together. 装配. ❖ *...car assembly plants.* 汽车装配厂. N-UNCOUNT

as'sembly line, assembly lines. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **assembly line** is an arrangement of workers and machines in a factory where each worker makes only one part of a product. The product passes from one worker to another until it is finished. 装配线，组装线. N-COUNT

as·sembly·man /əˈsemblimən/ **assemblymen.**

An **assemblyman** is an elected member of an assembly of people who make decisions and laws. 立法会议成员，议会议员. ❖ *...a California state assemblyman from Los Angeles.* 加利福尼亚州议会中洛杉矶选区的议员. N-COUNT, N-TITLE AMERICAN

as·sembly·woman /əˈsembliwumən/ **assemblywomen.**

An **assemblywoman** is a female elected member of an assembly of people who make decisions and laws. 立法会议女性成员，议会女议员. ❖ *...state Assemblywoman Marguerite Hudson.* 州议会女议员玛格丽特·赫德森. N-COUNT, N-TITLE AMERICAN

as·sent /əˈsent/ **assents, assenting, assented.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone gives their **assent** to something that has been suggested, they formally agree to it. (正式)赞成，同意. ❖ *Both Denmark and Britain will give their final assent to the Maastricht treaty this summer.* 丹麦与英国都将在今年夏天最终同意马斯特里赫特条约. *Mr Yeltsin will be unable to pass a new constitution without the assent of parliament.* 叶利钦先生没有联邦会议的同意就不能通过新宪法. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **assent** to something, you agree to it or agree with it. 赞成，同意. ❖ *I assented to the request of the American publishers to write this book.* 我同意美国出版商的要求写这本书. VB V to n Also V

as·sert /əˈsɜːt/ **asserts, asserting, asserted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone **asserts** a fact or belief, they state it firmly. 坚决主张，极力声称. ❖ *Mr. Helm plans to assert that the bill violates the First Amendment.* 赫尔姆先生坚决主张那项议案违反宪法第一条修正案. *...the defendants, who continue to assert their innocence.* 被告继续极力声称无罪. *Altman asserted, 'We were making a political statement.'* 奥尔特曼极力声称，'我们在作一个政治声明.' ◢ **as·ser·tion** /əˈsɜːʃən/ **assertions** ❖ *There is no concrete evidence to support assertions that the recession is truly over.* 没有具体的证据支持经济衰退真已过去的主张. VB FORMAL V that V n V with quote N-VAR

2 If you **assert** your authority, you make it clear by your behaviour that you have authority. 维护(权利，权威等). ❖ *The army made an attempt to assert its authority in the south of the country.* 军队采取行动在这个国家的南部维护其权威. ◢ **assertion** ❖ *The decision is seen as an assertion of his authority within the company.* 这项决定被看做是在公司内维护他的权威. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **assert** your right or claim to something, you insist that you have the right to it. 坚持主张，声称有(权利或要求等). ❖ *The republics began asserting their right to govern themselves.* 加盟共和国开始声称有权自治. ◢ **assertion** ❖ *These institutions have made the assertion of ethnic identity possible.* 这些制度使少数民族有可能维护其特征. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **assert** yourself, you speak and act in a forceful way, so that people take notice of you. 表现出自信(而引起注意). VB V pron-refl

as·ser·tive /əˈsɜːtɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **assertive** states their needs and opinions clearly, so that people take notice. 清楚说明自己的需要和主张的，自信的，肯定的. ❖ *Women have become more assertive in the past decade.* 妇女在过去的十年中已变得更加自信. ◢ **as·ser·tive·ly** ❖ *'You don't need to do that,' said Pearl assertively.* '你无需那么做，'珀尔肯定地说. ◢ **as·ser·tive·ness** ❖ *Clare's assertiveness stirred up his deep-seated sense of inadequacy.* 克莱尔的敢作敢为使他深感自惭形秽. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

as·sess /əˈses/ **assesses, assessing, assessed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **assess** a person, thing, or situation, you consider them in order to make a judgement about them. 估定，评定，评估，鉴定. ❖ *Our correspondent has been assessing the impact of the sanctions.* 我们的记者正在评估制裁的效果. *It would be a matter of assessing whether she was well enough to travel.* 那就是鉴定她是否已康复到可以旅行的问题. ◢ **as·sess·ment** /əˈsesmənt/ **assessments** ❖ *There is little assessment of the damage to the natural environment.* 对自然环境的破坏很少有评估. *Heggie was remanded to a mental hospital for assessment by doctors.* 赫吉被送到精神病院接受医生的鉴定. VB V n V wh N-VAR

2 If you **assess** the amount of money that something is worth or should be paid, you calculate or estimate it. 估价，评估，审核. ❖ *...how to assess the value of your belongings.* 怎样给你的财产估价. *What's the property's assessed value?* 这些财产的估值有多少? ◢ **assessment** ❖ *...income assessment.* 收入审查. VB V n V-ed Also V wh N-VAR

as·ses·sor /əˈsesə/ **assessors.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **assessor** is a person who is employed to calculate the value of something, for example the amount of taxes that should be paid by someone. (财产的)估价员；估税员；(收入金额)审核员. N-COUNT

2 An **assessor** is a person who officially judges someone's performance, for example in an exam, at an interview or at a sporting event. (考试、面试或运动成绩的)评估者，考核者. N-COUNT BRITISH

as·set /ˈæset/ **assets.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Something or someone that is an **asset** is considered useful or helps a person or organization to be successful. 资产，有用的东西. ❖ *Her leadership qualities were the greatest asset of the Conservative Party.* 她的领导素质是保守党的最大资产. N-COUNT

2 The **assets** of a company or a person are all the things that they own. (公司或人的)资产，财产. ❖ *The group had assets of 3.5 billion francs.* 集团有35亿法郎的资产. N-PLURAL

'asset-stripping.

If you say that a person or company is involved in **asset-stripping**, you are criticizing them because they buy companies cheaply, sell off their assets to make a profit and then close the companies down. 资产倒卖(廉价收购经济上有困难的公司，然后出卖其资产获利). N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

as·sidu·ous /əˈsɪdʒuəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **assiduous** works hard or does things with care ADJ-GRADED

and dedication. 勤勉的，勤奋的，刻苦的. ❖ *...an assiduous student.* 一个勤勉的学生. ◢ **as·sidu·ous·ly** ❖ *They planned their careers and worked assiduously to see them achieved.* 他们规划了自己的事业，然后勤奋工作使之实现. ADV-GRADED

as·sign /ə'saɪn/ **assigns, assigning, assigned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **assign** a piece of work to someone, you give them the work to do. 指定，指派. ❖ *I would assign a topic to children which they would write about.* 我将给孩子指定一个题目，让他们围绕这个题目写写. *Later in the year, she'll assign them research papers.* 今年晚些时候，她将给他们指定研究论文. *...when teachers assign homework.* 当教师布置家庭作业的时候... VB V n to n V n n V n Also V n to-inf

2 If you **assign** something to someone, you say that it is for their use. 给予. ❖ *The selling broker is then required to assign a portion of the commission to the buyer broker.* 销售经纪人必须把一部分佣金分给采购经纪人. *He assigned her all his land.* 他把所有土地让予她. VB LEGAL V n to n V n n

3 If someone **is assigned** to a particular place, group, or person, they are sent there, usually in order to work at that place or for that person. (被)指派，(被)选派. ❖ *I was assigned to Troop A of the 10th Cavalry.* 我被派到第10骑兵团A连. *Did you choose Russia or were you simply assigned there?* 是你选的去俄罗斯，还是只不过是被派去那里的? *Each of us was assigned a minder.* 给我们每人指派了一个照顾人. VB usu passive be V-ed to n be V-ed adv be V-ed n

4 If you **assign** a particular function or value to something, you give it to them or decide that they have it. 确定(价值，功能). ❖ *Assign the letters of the alphabet their numerical values — A equals 1, B equals 2, etc.* 给字母表的字母赋予数值: A等于1，B等于2，等等. VB V n to n V n n

as·sig·na·tion /ˌæsɪg'neɪʃən/ **assignations.**

An **assignation** is a secret meeting with a lover. (与情人的)秘密约会，幽会. N COUNT FORMAL

as·sign·ment /ə'saɪnmənt/ **assignments.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **assignment** is a task or piece of work that you are given to do, especially as part of your job or studies. 分派的任务，分派的工作. ❖ *The assessment for the course involves written assignments and practical tests.* 课程的评估包括手写作业和实际测试. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to someone being given a particular task or job as their **assignment** to the task or job. 任命的岗位，委派工作. ❖ *...an Australian division scheduled for assignment to Greece.* 一支预定派往希腊值勤的澳大利亚舰队. *I hardly ever take photographs except on assignment.* 除了完成指派的任务以外，我几乎不搞摄影了. N UNCOUNT

as·simi·late /ə'sɪmɪleɪt/ **assimilates, assimilating, assimilated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When people such as immigrants **assimilate** into a community or when that community **assimilates** them, they become an accepted part of it. (被)吸收，(被)同化. ❖ *Asian-Americans are just as willing to assimilate.* 亚裔美国人同样愿意被同化. *His family tried to assimilate into the white and Hispanic communities.* 他的家庭努力要融入白色人种的和西班牙人的社团. *The Vietnamese are trying to assimilate themselves and become Americans.* 越南裔的人正在努力融入，使自己成为美国人. ◢ **as·simi·la·tion** /əˌsɪmɪ'leɪʃən/ ❖ *They promote social integration and assimilation of minority ethnic groups.* 他们促进社会一体化和少数民族团体的融合. V-ERG V V into/with n V pron-refl Also V n, V n into n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **assimilate** new ideas, customs, or techniques, you learn them or adopt them. 吸收，接受，学会(新思想、新习惯或新技术). ❖ *My mind could only assimilate one impossibility at a time.* 我的头脑一次只能接纳一个原来认为不可能接受的事物. ◢ **assimilation** ❖ *This technique brings life to instruction and eases assimilation of knowledge.* 这种方法使教学生动活泼，使知识易于吸收. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

as·sist /ə'sɪst/ **assists, assisting, assisted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **assist** someone, you help them to do a job or task by doing part of the work for them. 帮助，协助. ❖ *Julia was assisting him to prepare his speech.* 朱莉亚正在帮助他准备讲稿. *The family decided to assist me with my chores.* 全家决定帮助我做家务. VB V n to-inf V n with n

2 If you **assist** someone, you give them information, advice, or money. (以信息、建议或金钱等)援助，帮助. ❖ *The public is urgently requested to assist police in tracing this man.* 紧急要求公众帮助警方追踪此人. *Foreign Office officials assisted with transport and finance problems.* 外交部官员帮助解决运输和经费问题. *The Authority will provide a welfare worker to assist you.* 官方将给你提供一个福利工作者帮助你. VB V n in -ing V with n V n Also V n to-inf

3 If something **assists** in doing a task, it makes the task easier to do. 有助于，促进. ❖ *...a chemical that assists in the manufacture of proteins.* 一种促进蛋白质制造的化学药品. *...some good sources of information to assist you in making the best selection.* 有助于你作出最佳选择的一些有用的信息来源. VB V in/with n/-ing V n in/with n/-ing V n to-inf

as·sis·tance /ə'sɪstəns/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you give someone **assistance**, you help them do a job or task by doing part of the work for them or by giving them information, advice, or money. 帮助，援助，协助. ❖ *Any assistance you could give the police will be greatly appreciated.* 深深感谢你给警方提供的任何帮助. *She can still come downstairs with assistance.* 她还能靠别人的帮助下楼. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something is done with the **assistance** of a particular thing, that thing is helpful or necessary for doing it. 支持，帮助. ❖ *The translations were carried out with the assistance of a medical dictionary.* 借助一本医学词典进行了翻译. N-UNCOUNT

3 Someone or something that **is of assistance** to you is helpful or useful to you. 对...有帮助，对...有用. ❖ *He was of great assistance to me in researches for my books.* 在我为写书而进行研究的过程中，他对我的帮助很大. *Can I be of any assistance?* 我可以帮忙做些什么? PHR

4 If you **come to** someone's **assistance**, you take action to help them. 采取措施帮助. ❖ *They are appealing to the world community to come to Jordan's assistance.* 他们正在呼吁国际社会援助约旦. PHR

as·sis·tant /ə'sɪstənt/ **assistants.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Assistant** is used in front of titles or jobs to indicate a slightly lower rank. (用于头衔或职位前面)助理的，副的. ❖ *...the assistant secretary of defense.* 助理国防部长. ADJ ADJ n

2 Someone's **assistant** is a person who helps them in their work. 帮手，助手. ❖ *The salesman had been accompanied to the meeting by an assistant.* 那个推销员在助手的陪同下参加了会议. N COUNT

3 An **assistant** is a person who works in a shop selling things to customers. 店员，售货员. ❖ *The assistant took the book and checked the price on the back cover.* 售货员拿起书查看了封底的定价. *...a sales assistant.* 售货员. N COUNT

as·so·ci·ate, associates, associating, associated. The verb is pronounced /ə'səʊsieɪt/. The noun and adjective are pronounced /ə'səʊsiət/. 动词发音为 /ə'səʊsieɪt/; 名词和形容词发音为 /ə'səʊsiət/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **associate** someone or something with another thing, the two are connected in your mind. 联想，联系. ❖ *People always associate that sort of blues music with sadness.* 人们总把那种布鲁斯音乐与悲伤联系在一起. VB V n with n

2 If you **are associated with** a particular organization, cause, or point of view, you support it publicly. (使)公开支持(某个组织、事业或观点)，(使)有关系. ❖ *I haven't been associated with the project over the last year.* 过去一年来，我已与那项工程没有关系. *The press feels the need to associate itself with the green movement.* 新闻界感到有必要支持绿色运动. VB be V-ed with n V pron-refl with n

3 If you say that someone **is associating** with another person or group of people, you mean they are spending a lot of time in the company of people you do not approve of. (表示说话人的不认同态度)与...结交，与...过往甚密. ❖ *What would they think if they knew that they were associating with a murderer?* 如果他们知道正在与一个杀人犯结交，会作何感想? VB V with n

A

4 Your **associates** are the people you are closely connected with, especially at work. 合伙人, 合作人, 同事. ❖ *...the restaurant owner's business associates.* 餐馆老板的生意合伙人. N-COUNT

5 **Associate** is used before a rank or title to indicate a slightly different or lower status. (等级或头衔)副的, 准的. ❖ *Mr Lin is associate director of the Institute.* 林先生是学会的副会长. ADJ ADJ n

as·so·ci·at·ed /əˈsəʊsieɪtɪd/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If one thing is **associated** with another, the two things are connected with each other. (有)关联的, 有联系的. ❖ *These symptoms are particularly associated with migraine headaches.* 这些症状尤其与偏头痛有关. ADJ

2 **Associated** is used in the names of some companies that are made up of a number of smaller companies which have joined together. (用于公司名称中)联合的, 合作的. ❖ *...the Associated Press.* 美联社. ADJ ADJ n

as·so·cia·tion /əˌsəʊsiˈeɪʃən/ **associations.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 An **association** is an official group of people who have the same occupation, aim, or interest. (同样职业、目标或兴趣的人组织的)会, 协会, 团体. ❖ *...the British Olympic Association.* 英国奥林匹克委员会. *...research associations.* 研究团体. N-COUNT

➛ 又见 **housing association.**

2 Your **association** with a person or a thing such as an organization is the connection that you have with them. (与某人或某组织)联合, 结合, 合作. If someone does something **in association with** someone else, they do it together. 在联合…的情况下, 在与...合作的情况下. ❖ *...the company's six-year association with retailer J. C. Penney Co.* 该公司与零售商J. C. 彭尼公司六年的合作. *The book is published by Headmain LTD in association with the Hardy Plant Society.* 那本书是黑德曼有限公司与耐寒植物学会合作出版的. N-COUNT

3 If something has particular **associations** for you, it is connected in your mind with a particular memory, idea, or feeling. (记忆、思想或感情方面的)联想, 联系, 暗示. ❖ *Black was considered inappropriate because of its associations with death.* 黑色由于使人联想到死亡, 因此被认为不适当. N-COUNT

4 If one thing is found **in association with** another, they are found together. 与...结合在一起. ❖ *Bioflavonoids are found in association with vitamin C.* 生物类黄酮被发现与维生素C一起存在. PHR

as·so·cia·tive /əˈsəʊʃətɪv, AM -ʃieɪtɪv/.

Associative thoughts are things that you think of because you see, hear, or think of something that reminds you of those things or which you associate with those things. 联想的. ❖ *The associative guilt was ingrained in his soul.* 联想到的罪深深刻在他的心灵深处. ADJ FORMAL

as·sort·ed /əˈsɔːtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A group of **assorted** things is a group of similar things that are of different sizes or colours or have different qualities. 多样混合的, 各色俱全的, 什锦的. ❖ *...swimsuits, sizes 12-18, in assorted colours.* 12至18号的泳衣, 各色俱全. ADJ

as·sort·ment /əˈsɔːtmənt/ **assortments.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **assortment** is a group of similar things that are of different sizes or colours or have different qualities. (大小不同、颜色不同、质量不同的相似东西的)聚合, 混合物, 杂锦. ❖ *...an assortment of cheese.* 各种干酪什锦. N-COUNT

as·suage /əˈsweɪdʒ/ **assuages, assuaging, assuaged.**

1 If you **assuage** an unpleasant feeling that someone has, you make them feel it less strongly. 缓和, 减轻. ❖ *To assuage his wife's grief, he took her on a tour of Europe.* 为减轻妻子的悲痛, 他带她去欧洲旅游了一次. VB LITERARY V n

2 If you **assuage** a need or desire for something, you satisfy it. 满足(需要或愿望). ❖ *The meat they'd managed to procure assuaged their hunger.* 他们把设法弄到手的肉用来解除了饥饿. VB LITERARY V n

as·sume /əˈsjuːm, AM əˈsuːm/ **assumes, assuming, assumed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **assume** that something is true, you imagine that it is true, sometimes wrongly. 假定, 设想, 假设. ❖ *If the package is wrapped well, we assume the contents are also wonderful.* 如果包裹包装得好, 我们就会认为里边包的东西也很好. *If mistakes occurred, they were assumed to be the fault of the commander.* 如果发生失误, 它们被当做是指挥官的错误. *'Today?'—'I'd assume so, yeah.'* '是今天吗?' '我想是今天, 是的.' VB V that be V-ed to-inf V so

2 You can use **let us assume** when you are considering a possible situation or event, so that you can think about the consequences. 如果, 倘若, 设想. ❖ *Let us assume those clubs actually win something. Then players will receive large bonuses.* 倘若这些俱乐部真的赢了点什么, 那么球员们就会获得大笔奖金. PHR PRAGMATICS

➛ 又见 **assuming.**

3 If someone **assumes** power or responsibility, they take power or responsibility. 就任, 担任; 承担(责任). ❖ *Mr Cross will assume the role of Chief Executive.* 克罗斯先生将就任总裁一职. VB V n

4 If something **assumes** a particular quality, it begins to have that quality. 呈现, 具有(某种特征). ❖ *In his dreams, the mountains assumed enormous importance.* 在他的梦中, 山具有极大的重要性. VB V n

5 If you **assume** a particular expression or way of behaving, you start to look or behave in this way. 采取(某种表达方式), 做出(某种样子). ❖ *Prue assumed a placatory tone of voice.* 普吕采用了一种抚慰的声调. VB V n

as,sumed 'name, **assumed names.**

If you do something under an **assumed name**, you do it using a name that is not your real name. 假名, 化名. ❖ *The articles were published in San Francisco newspapers under the assumed name of Dorothy Dodge.* 那些文章以多萝西·道奇的化名在圣弗朗西斯科的报纸上发表. N-COUNT

as·sum·ing /əˈsjuːmɪŋ, AM -ˈsuːm-/. ♦♦◇◇◇

You use **assuming** or **assuming that** when you are considering a possible situation or event, so that you can think about the consequences. 假如, 倘若, 设想. ❖ *Assuming you are a stone above your youthful weight, you probably do want to lose a few pounds.* 假如你的体重比年轻时的体重超出了一英石, 你大概就要减轻几磅了. *But assuming that the talks make progress, won't they do too little, too late?* 但是, 假设会谈取得进展的话, 会不会成果甚微, 而且为时已晚? CONJ PRAGMATICS

as·sump·tion /əˈsʌmpʃən/ **assumptions.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you make an **assumption** that something is true or will happen, you accept that it is true or will happen, often without any real proof. 假定, 假设, 设想. ❖ *...their assumption that all men and women think alike.* 他们关于所有男女的思维都相似的假设. *Economists are working on the assumption of an interest rate cut.* 经济学家以削减利率为假设并在此基础上进行推论. N-COUNT

2 Someone's **assumption of** power or responsibility is their taking of it. 取得(权力); 承担(责任). ❖ *The government have retained the support which greeted their assumption of power last March.* 政府维持了去年3月开始执政时所得到的支持. N-UNCOUNT N of n

as·sur·ance /əˈʃʊərəns/ **assurances.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you give someone an **assurance** that something is true or will happen, you say that it is definitely true or will definitely happen, in order to make them feel less worried. 保证, 担保. ❖ *He would like an assurance that other forces will not move into the territory that his forces vacate.* 他要得到在他的军队撤离后其他军队不会进占该地域的保证. N-VAR

2 If you do something with **assurance**, you do it with a feeling of confidence and certainty. 自信; 镇定; 勇气. ❖ *Masur led the orchestra with assurance.* 马苏尔自信地指挥了那个交响乐团. *The EC is now acquiring greater assurance and authority.* 现在欧洲共同体正获得更多的自信与权威. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Assurance** is insurance that provides cover in the event of the death. 人寿保险. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

➛ 又见 **life assurance.**

as·sure /əʃuə/ **assures, assuring, assured.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **assure** someone that something is true or will happen, you tell them that it is definitely true or will definitely happen, often in order to make them less worried. 向...保证、使确信、使放心. ❖ *He hastened to assure me that there was nothing traumatic to report.* 他赶紧向我保证没有什么伤痛的事情可以报告. *'Couldn't be safer,' Max assured her confidently.* '那再安全不过了,' 马克斯自信地使她相信. *Government officials recently assured Hindus of protection.* 政府官员最近保证给印度教教徒提供保护. VB / V n that / V n with quote / V n of n

➡ 又见 **assured.**

2 To **assure** someone of something means to make certain that they will get it. 确保, 确定, 保障. ❖ *Mr Mandela must assure himself of broad-based black support.* 曼德拉先生必须确保得到黑人广泛的支持. *Ways must be found to assure our children a decent start in life.* 必须想办法保障我们孩子的生活有个像样的起点. VB / V n of n / V n n

3 You use **I can assure you**, **I assure you** or **let me assure you** when you want to emphasize the truth of what you are saying, especially when expressing your confidence or determination about something. 我敢担保, 我保证. ❖ *I can assure you that the animals are well cared for.* 我保证动物都被照顾得很好. PHR / PRAGMATICS

as·sured /əʃuəd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone who is **assured** is very confident and feels at ease. 自信的, 从容的. ❖ *He was infinitely more assured than in his recent parliamentary appearances.* 他比最近在国会中几次露面时表现得更有自信. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is **assured**, it is certain to happen. 确实的, 保证的, 肯定会发生的. ❖ *Our victory is assured; nothing can stop us.* 我们必胜; 我们锐不可当. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If you **are assured of** something, you are certain to get it or achieve it. 肯定会得到的, 确信能达到的. ❖ *Laura Davies is assured of a place in Europe's team.* 劳拉·戴维斯确信能在欧洲队中得到一个位置. ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ of n

4 If you say that someone **can rest assured** that something is true, you mean that it is definitely true, so they do not need to worry about it. (对于某事的真实性)可以放心, 感到有把握. ❖ *Their parents can rest assured that their children's safety will be of paramount importance.* 父母们可以尽管放心, 他们孩子的安全将放在首位. PHR / PRAGMATICS

5 You use **rest assured** when you want to emphasize your determination to do something. 毫无疑问, 一定要(做某事). ❖ *Rest assured I will tell them of your rudeness.* 毫无疑问, 我会把你的蛮横无礼告诉他们. PHR / PRAGMATICS

as·sur·ed·ly /əʃuərɪdli/.

If something is **assuredly** true, it is definitely true. 确实地, 无疑地, 一定. ❖ *Competitiveness is, assuredly, not going to happen by leaving events to market forces alone.* 竞争在问题只留给市场力量去解决的情况下一定不会出现. ADV-GRADED

as·ter·isk /æstərɪsk/ **asterisks.**

An **asterisk** is the sign *. It is used especially to indicate important information in a text. 星号(即*、尤其用于标记文本中的重要信息). N-COUNT

astern /əstɜːn/.

1 Something that is **astern** is at the back of a ship or behind the back part of a ship. 在船尾. ❖ *The captain was astern, pretending he was sleeping.* 船长正在船尾, 假装睡着了. ADV be ADV / TECHNICAL

2 A ship that is moving **astern** is moving backwards. 向船尾(方向). ❖ *Steering gear comes under most severe test with the yacht going astern.* 当游艇向后倒着行驶时, 操纵传动装置就经受最严峻的考验. ADV ADV after v / TECHNICAL

as·ter·oid /æstərɔɪd/ **asteroids.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **asteroid** is one of the very small planets that move around the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. (火星与木星之间的)小行星. N-COUNT

asth·ma /æsmə, AM æz-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Asthma is a lung condition often caused by allergies. Sufferers have sudden attacks when they have difficulty breathing. 哮喘. N-UNCOUNT

asth·mat·ic /æsmætɪk, AM æz-/ **asthmatics.**

People who suffer from asthma are sometimes referred to as **asthmatics.** 哮喘症患者. ❖ *I have been an asthmatic from childhood and was never able to play any sports.* 我从小是个哮喘症患者, 从来不能进行任何体育运动. N-COUNT

➡ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *One child in ten is asthmatic.* 每十个孩子中就有一个是哮喘症患者. ... *asthmatic breathing.* 哮喘病人的喘息. ADJ-GRADED

astig·ma·tism /əstɪgmətɪzəm/.

If someone has **astigmatism**, the front of their eye has a slightly irregular shape, so they cannot see properly. (眼睛)散光. N-UNCOUNT

aston·ish /əstɒnɪʃ/ **astonishes, astonishing, astonished.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something or someone **astonishes** you, they surprise you very much. 使惊讶. ❖ *Her dedication constantly astonishes me.* 她的奉献精神常使我惊讶. VB / V n

aston·ished /əstɒnɪʃt/.

If you are **astonished** by something, you are very surprised about it. 感到惊讶的. ❖ *I was astonished by his stupidity.* 我对他的愚笨感到惊讶. *They were astonished to find the driver was a six-year-old boy.* 他们惊讶地发现司机是个六岁的男孩. ◆◇◇◇◇ ADJ-GRADED

aston·ish·ing /əstɒnɪʃɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **astonishing** is very surprising. 令人惊异的, 令人惊讶的. ❖ *...an astonishing display of physical strength.* 体力的惊人展现. ◢ **aston·ish·ing·ly** ❖ *Isabella was an astonishingly beautiful young woman.* 伊莎贝拉是个美丽得惊人的年轻女子. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

aston·ish·ment /əstɒnɪʃmənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Astonishment is a feeling of great surprise. 惊讶、惊愕. ❖ *I spotted a shooting star which, to my astonishment, was bright green in colour.* 我看见一颗流星, 使我惊讶的是那颗流星呈现出明亮的绿色. *'What?' Meg asked in astonishment.* '什么?' 梅格惊讶地问. N-UNCOUNT

astound /əstaund/ **astounds, astounding, astounded.**

If something **astounds** you, you are surprised by it. 使惊骇, 使大吃一惊. ❖ *He used to astound his friends with feats of physical endurance.* 过去, 他非凡的身体耐力表现常会让他的朋友们震惊. VB / V n / Also V

astound·ed /əstaundɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **astounded** by something, you are shocked or amazed that it could exist or happen. 感到震惊的, 大吃一惊的. ❖ *I was astounded by its beauty.* 我被它的美丽吓了一跳. *I am astounded at the comments made by the Chief.* 我对首长讲的一番话感到震惊. ADJ-GRADED

astound·ing /əstaundɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **astounding**, you are shocked or amazed that it could exist or happen. 令人惊骇的, 使人震惊的. ❖ *The results are quite astounding.* 结果很使人吃惊. ◢ **astound·ing·ly** ❖ *Astoundingly, an American had won the Tour de France.* 令人惊讶的是, 一个美国人居然在环法自行车赛中取胜. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

as·tral /æstrəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Astral means relating to the stars. 星的, 星状的, 与星有关的. ❖ *...a huge astral black hole.* 一个巨大的星状黑洞. ADJ

astray /əstreɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **are led astray** by someone or something, they make you behave badly or foolishly. 被引入歧途, 学坏. ❖ *The judge thought he'd been led astray by older children.* 法官认为他已被较大的孩子引入歧途. PHR

2 If someone or something **leads** you **astray**, they make you believe something which is not accurate or true, causing you to make a wrong decision. 使弄错, 使不正确. ❖ *The testimony would inflame the jurors, and lead them astray from the facts of the case.* 那法庭证词会激怒陪审员, 使他们弄错案情. PHR

3 If something **goes astray**, it gets lost while it is being taken or sent somewhere. 迷路, 弄错, 丢失. ❖ *Many items of mail being sent to her have gone astray.* 许多寄给她的信件已经丢失. PHR

A

astride /ə'straɪd/.
If you sit or stand **astride** something, you sit or stand with one leg on each side of it. 两腿分开着(坐或站),跨在...两侧. ❖ *...three youths who stood astride their bicycles.* 跨在自行车上站着的三个青年. ADV

as·trin·gent /ə'strɪndʒənt/ **astringents.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An **astringent** is a liquid that you put on your skin to make it less greasy or to make cuts stop bleeding. 收敛剂;止血剂;涩剂(化妆用). ❖ *Using an astringent may be too drying for some skins.* 使用涩剂对一些皮肤可能太干燥. N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...an astringent lotion.* 涩剂洗液. ADJ ADJ n
2 If something has an **astringent** taste, it is sharp or bitter. 味涩的,辛辣的. ❖ *The fruit has a tart and astringent flavour.* 那果子的味道又酸又涩. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

astro- /'æstrəʊ-/.
Astro- is used to form words which refer to things relating to the stars or to outer space. (构成有关星或外层空间的词语)星的;天体的;外太空的. ❖ *...astro-navigation.* 天体导航. PREFIX

as·trolo·ger /ə'strɒlədʒə/ **astrologers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **astrologer** is a person who uses astrology in order to try to tell you things about your character and your future. 占星家. N-COUNT

as·trol·ogy /ə'strɒlədʒi/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Astrology is the study of the movements of the planets, sun, moon, and stars in the belief that these movements can influence people's lives. 占星术,占星学. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **as·tro·logi·cal** /,æstrə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *He has had a lifelong interest in astrological research.* 他对占星术研究有一种毕生的兴趣. ADJ ADJ n

as·tro·naut /'æstrənɔ:t/ **astronauts.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **astronaut** is a person who travels in or pilots a spacecraft. 宇航员,航天员. N-COUNT

as·trono·mer /ə'strɒnəmə/ **astronomers.** ♦♦◇◇◇
An **astronomer** is a scientist who studies the stars, planets, and other natural objects in space. 天文学家. N-COUNT

as·tro·nomi·cal /,æstrə'nɒmɪkəl/.
If you describe an amount, especially the cost of something as **astronomical**, you are emphasizing that it is very large indeed. (数目)天文数字的,极巨大的. ❖ *The cost will be astronomical.* 成本极其巨大. ADJ PRAGMATICS ◢ **as·tro·nomi·cal·ly** /,æstrə'nɒmɪkli/ ❖ *House prices had risen astronomically.* 房屋价格飞涨. ADV

as·trono·my /ə'strɒnəmi/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Astronomy is the scientific study of the stars, planets, and other natural objects in space. 天文学. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **as·tro·nomi·cal** ❖ *...the British Astronomical Association.* 英国天文学会. ADJ

as·tro·phys·ics /,æstrəʊ'fɪzɪks/.
Astrophysics is the study of the physical and chemical structure of the stars, planets, and other natural objects in space. 天体物理学. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **as·tro·physi·cist** /,æstrəʊ'fɪzɪsɪst/ **astrophysicists** ❖ *...the astrophysicists who study gamma-ray bursts.* 研究伽马射线爆的天体物理学家. N-COUNT

as·tute /ə'stju:t, AM ə'stu:t/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as **astute**, you think they show an understanding of behaviour and situations, and are skilful at using this knowledge to their own advantage. 机敏的,精明的;狡猾的. ❖ *She was politically astute.* 她在政治上很精明. *...astute business decisions.* 机敏的商业决策. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **as·tute·ly** ❖ *Oxford, as Evelyn Waugh astutely observed, is a city best seen in early summer.* 正如伊夫林·沃敏锐地评述的那样,牛津这个城市在初夏最中看. ADV-GRADED ◢ **as·tute·ness** ❖ *...her political astuteness.* 她精明的政治头脑. N-UNCOUNT

asun·der /ə'sʌndə/.
If something is torn **asunder**, it is violently separated into two or more parts or pieces. 成几部分,成数块. ❖ *The debate is tearing Wall Street asunder.* 这场辩论正把华尔街分裂成几个部分. ADV ADV after v LITERARY

asy·lum /ə'saɪləm/ **asylums.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **asylum** is a mental hospital. 精神病院. N-COUNT
2 If a government gives a person from another country **asylum**, they allow them to stay, usually because they are unable to return home safely for political reasons. 避难,政治庇护. ❖ *He applied for asylum in 1987 after fleeing the police back home.* 1987年他在老家逃脱了警察的追捕以后就申请政治庇护. *...asylum seekers.* 要求避难的人. N-UNCOUNT

asym·met·ric /,eɪsɪ'metrɪk/.
Asymmetric means the same as **asymmetrical**. 义同asymmetrical. ADJ-GRADED

asym·met·ri·cal /,eɪsɪ'metrɪkəl/.
Something that is **asymmetrical** has two sides or halves that are different in shape, size, or style. 不均匀的,不对称的. ADJ-GRADED

asym·me·try /,eɪ'sɪmətri/ **asymmetries.**
Asymmetry is the appearance that something has when its two sides or halves are different in shape, size, or style. 不对称,不均匀. ❖ *...the asymmetry of Van de Velde's designs.* 范费尔德设计中的不对称性. N-VAR

at /ət, 重读 æt/. ♦♦♦♦♦
As well as the uses shown below, **at** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives to introduce extra information. 除了下列用法外,还用在一些动词、名词或形容词的后面,引入另外的信息. **At** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'keep on at' and 'play at'. 也用在keep on at和play at等动词短语中.

1 You use **at** to indicate the place or event where something happens or is situated. (指地点)在...,在...里,在...上. ❖ *We had dinner at a restaurant.* 我们在一间餐馆用餐. *...muscles at the back of the thigh.* 大腿后部的肌肉. *Mr Hurd was speaking at a news conference in Jordan.* 赫德先生在约旦的一个记者招待会上讲话. PREP
2 If someone is **at** school or college, or **at** a particular school or college, they go there regularly to study. 上(学校或大学)时. ❖ *It was at university that he first encountered Hopkins.* 他是在上大学时偶然遇到霍普金斯的. *I majored in psychology at Hunter College.* 我在上亨特大学时主修心理学. PREP
3 If you are **at** something such as a desk, a window, or someone's side, you are next to it or them. 在...附近,在...那儿,靠近. ❖ *An assistant sat typing away at a table beside him.* 一个助手坐在他身旁的桌子那儿不停地打字. *Graham was already at the door.* 格雷厄姆早已到了门旁. *At his side was a beautiful young woman.* 在他身边有一个美丽的年轻女人. PREP
4 When you are describing where someone or something is, you can say that they are **at** a certain distance, or that they are **at** an angle in relation to something else. 从,从相隔(一段距离的)地方. ❖ *The two journalists followed at a discreet distance.* 那两个记者小心地拉开一段距离在后面跟着. *The tree was leaning at a low angle from the ground.* 那树与地面成低角度倾斜着. PREP
5 You use **at** to indicate what someone or something is repeatedly doing something to. 通过一次一次做...的动作. ❖ *...the handkerchief which she had kept dabbing at her eyes.* 那块她不停地用来拂眼睛的手帕. *Miss Melville took a cookie and nibbled at it.* 梅尔维尔小姐拿了一块曲奇,一点一点地咬着. PREP
6 If something happens **at** a particular time, that is the time when it happens or begins to happen. (指时间)在...时,在...时刻. ❖ *The funeral will be carried out this afternoon at 3.00.* 葬礼将在今天下午3点钟举行. *He only sees her at Christmas and Easter.* 他只在圣诞节和复活节时见她. PREP
7 If you do something **at** a particular age, you do it when you are that age. (指年龄)在...岁时. ❖ *Mary Martin has died at her home in California at the age of seventy-six.* 玛丽·马丁在加利福尼亚州的家中逝世,享年76岁. PREP
8 You use **at** to express a rate, frequency, level, or price. (指比率、频率、水平或价格等)在,以,每,达. ❖ *I drove back down the highway at normal speed.* 我以正常速度驾车返回公路. *Check the oil at regular intervals.* 每隔一定时间检查汽油一次. *The submarine lies at a depth of 6,000 feet in the Barents Sea.* 那潜水艇躺在巴伦支海6,000英尺的深处. PREP
9 You use **at** before a number or amount to indicate a PREP

measurement. (衡量数量)在, 以, 达. ❖ *Weighing in at eighty tons, the B-19 was easily the largest and most sophisticated warplane.* B-19飞机重达80吨, 无疑是最大最先进的战机. *...as unemployment stays pegged at three million.* 失业人数居高不下, 已达300万人.

10 If you look **at** someone or something, you look towards them. If you direct something such as an object or a comment **at** someone, you direct it towards them. 向, 朝, 以...为目标. ❖ *He looked at Michael and laughed.* 他看看迈克尔, 笑了起来. *The crowds became violent and threw petrol bombs at the police.* 人群变得凶暴, 并向警察投掷汽油弹. *A couple of people started shouting abuse at them.* 几个人开始对他们大声辱骂. PREP

11 You can use **at** after verbs such as smile or wave and before nouns referring to people to indicate that you have put on an expression or made a gesture which someone is meant to see or understand. 向(某人微笑或致意等), 朝(某人做手势等). ❖ *She opened the door and stood there, frowning at me.* 她开了门站在那里, 朝我皱着眉头. *We waved at the staff.* 我们向工作人员招手. PREP

12 If you point or gesture **at** something, you move your arm or head in its direction so that it will be noticed by someone you are with. (用手势或头部动作)指示(某事物). ❖ *He pointed at the empty bottle.* 他指向那个空瓶子. *He gestured at the shelves. 'I've bought many books from him.'* 他指着书架说, '我从他那里买了不少书.' PREP

13 If you are working **at** something, you are dealing with it. If you are aiming **at** something, you are trying to achieve it. (表示工作或目的)在于. ❖ *She has worked hard at her marriage.* 她努力维系她的婚姻. *...a $1.04m grant aimed at improving student performance.* 一笔104万元、目的在于改进学生成绩的补助金. PREP

14 You use **at** to indicate how well someone does an activity or task. 在...方面(有专长等). ❖ *I'm good at my work.* 我擅长工作. *Robin is an expert at cheesemaking.* 罗宾在制作干酪方面是专家. *She excels at sport.* 她擅长体育运动. PREP

15 If something is done **at** someone's invitation or request, it is done as a result of it. (表示结果)按照, 根据, 应. ❖ *She left the light on in the bathroom at his request.* 她按照他的要求把浴室的灯开着. *I visited Japan in 1987 at the invitation of the Foreign Minister.* 我在1987年应日本外相之邀访问该国. PREP

16 You use **at** to indicate what someone is reacting to. 对...(作出反应), 因...(而...). ❖ *Eleanor was annoyed at having had to wait so long.* 埃莉诺因必须等这么长的时间而感到恼火. *The British team did not disguise their delight at their success.* 英国队毫不掩饰他们成功的喜悦. *Six months ago she would have laughed at the idea.* 要是在六个月前, 她会嘲笑这个主意的. PREP

17 You use **at** to say that someone or something is in a particular state or condition. 处于(...状态). ❖ *We are not at liberty to disclose that information.* 我们不能擅自透露那消息. *Their countries had been at war for nearly six weeks.* 他们的国家之间已经开战差不多六个星期. PREP

18 You use **at** before a possessive pronoun and a superlative adjective to say that someone or something has more of a particular quality than at any other time. (用在代词所有格和形容词最高级之前)最为, 尤其. ❖ *He was at his happiest whilst playing cricket.* 他在打板球时最为高兴. PREP

19 You use **at** to say how something is being done. 以(...的方式). ❖ *...shots fired at random from a minibus.* 从一辆小型公共汽车里用枪胡乱扫射. *Mr Martin was taken out of his car at gunpoint.* 马丁先生在枪口下被推出了车子. PREP

20 ➡ **at all**: 见 **all**.

ata·vis·tic /ˌætəˈvɪstɪk/.
If you describe someone's feelings or behaviour as **atavistic**, you think they are like the feelings or behaviour of their primitive ancestors. (感情或行为)返祖的, 隔代遗传的. ❖ *...an atavistic fear of thunder and lightning.* 一种返祖性的雷电恐惧症. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ate /et, eɪt/.
Ate is the past tense of **eat**. eat 的过去式.

at·el·ier /əˈtelieɪ, AM ˌætəlˈjeɪ/ **ateliers**.
An **atelier** is an artist's studio or workshop. (艺术家的)工作室; 画室. N-COUNT

athe·ist /ˈeɪθiɪst/ **atheists**. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **atheist** is a person who believes that there is no God. 无神论者. 比较 **agnostic**. N-COUNT ◢ **athe·ism** /ˈeɪθiɪzəm/ ❖ *...his inclination toward atheism.* 他倾向于无神论. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **athe·is·tic** /ˌeɪθiˈɪstɪk/ ❖ *...atheistic philosophers.* 无神论哲学家. ADJ

ath·lete /ˈæθliːt/ **athletes**. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 An **athlete** is a person who takes part in athletics. 运动员, 运动选手. ❖ *...American athlete and gold medallist Jesse Owens.* 美国运动员和金牌得主杰西·欧文斯. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to someone who is fit and athletic as an **athlete**. 身强力壮的人, 运动员型的人. ❖ *I was no athlete.* 我不是个运动型的人. N-COUNT

ˌathlete's ˈfoot.
Athlete's foot is an infection in which the skin between the toes peels off. 足癣. N-UNCOUNT

ath·let·ic /æθˈletɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Athletic** means relating to athletes and athletics. 运动的, 体育的; 运动员的. ❖ *...athletic ability.* 体育运动的能力. *...athletic activities.* 体育活动. ADJ: ADJ n ◢ **ath·leti·cal·ly** /æθˈletɪkli/ ❖ *...academically able and athletically outstanding.* 学术上有能力、体育上很突出. ADV
2 An **athletic** person is fit, and able to perform energetic movements easily. 强壮的、健壮的, 行动敏捷的. ❖ *Xandra is an athletic 36-year-old with a 21-year-old's body.* 赞德拉已36岁, 体格强壮得像21岁. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **athletically** ❖ *When Newman put in a header from 10 yards, the goalkeeper athletically tipped it over.* 当纽曼在10码处头球射门时, 守门员敏捷地把球挡了出去. ADV

ath·leti·cism /æθˈletɪsɪzəm/.
A person's **athleticism** is their fitness and ability to perform well at sports or other physical activities. 适合运动, 从事体育运动的能力. N-UNCOUNT

ath·let·ics /æθˈletɪks/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Athletics refers to track and field sports such as running, the high jump, and the javelin. 田径运动(赛跑、跳高或标枪等). ❖ *As the modern Olympics grew in stature, so too did athletics.* 随着现代奥林匹克运动的发展, 田径运动也发展了. N-UNCOUNT

-ation /-ˈeɪʃən/ **-ations.**
-ation and **-tion** are added to some verbs in order to form nouns. Nouns formed in this way often refer to a state or process. 加在一些动词后面, 构成表示状态或过程的名词. SUFFIX

at·las /ˈætləs/ **atlases.**
An **atlas** is a book of maps of all the areas in the world. 地图集. ◆◇◇◇◇ N-COUNT

ATM /ˌeɪ tiː ˈem/ **ATMs.**
An **ATM** is a machine built into the wall of a bank or other building, which allows people to take out money from their bank account by using a special card. ATM is an abbreviation for 'automated teller machine'. The usual British expression is **cash dispenser**. 自动柜员机, 自动提款(出纳)机. automated teller machine的缩略形式. [英] 一般作cash dispenser. N-COUNT AMERICAN

at·mos·phere /ˈætməsfɪə/ **atmospheres.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A planet's **atmosphere** is the layer of air or other gases around it. 大气(层). ❖ *The shuttle Columbia will re-enter Earth's atmosphere tomorrow morning.* 哥伦比亚号航天飞机将在明天早上重返地球大气层. N-COUNT
2 The **atmosphere** of a place is the air that you breathe there. (呼吸的)空气. ❖ *These gases pollute the atmosphere of towns and cities.* 这些气体污染城镇的空气. N-COUNT
3 The **atmosphere** of a place is the general impression that you get of it. 气氛, 氛围. ❖ *Pale wooden floors and plenty of natural light add to the relaxed atmosphere.* 淡色调的木地板和充足的自然光线平添了令人放松的气氛. N-SING
4 If a place or an event has **atmosphere**, it is interesting. 情 N-UNCOUNT

A

趣，情调，趣味. ❖ *The old harbour is still full of atmosphere.* 古老的海港还是充满了情趣.

A

at·mos·pher·ic /ˌætməsˈferɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Atmospheric** is used to describe something which relates to the Earth's atmosphere. (地球)大气的. ❖ *...atmospheric pressure.* 大气压. ADJ

2 If you describe a place or a piece of music as **atmospheric**, you like it because it has a particular quality which is interesting or exciting and makes you feel a particular emotion. 有情趣的，有趣味的，有情调的. ❖ *One of the most atmospheric corners of Prague is the old Jewish ghetto.* 布拉格最有情趣的角落之一是旧犹太人区. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

at·mos·pher·ics /ˌætməsˈferɪks/.

Atmospherics are elements in something such as a piece of music or a story which create a certain atmosphere. (音乐或故事等可以用来创造某种气氛的)气氛因素，情调. ❖ *...Dickensian atmospherics.* 狄更斯小说的情调. N-PLURAL

at·oll /ˈætɒl, AM -tɔːl/ **atolls.**

An **atoll** is a crescent-shaped coral island surrounding a lagoon. 环状珊瑚岛，环礁. N-COUNT

atom /ˈætəm/ **atoms.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **atom** is the smallest possible amount of a chemical element. 原子. ❖ *A methane molecule is composed of one carbon atom attached to four hydrogens.* 甲烷分子由一个碳原子加四个氢原子构成. N-COUNT

ˈatom bomb, atom bombs.

An **atom bomb** or an **atomic bomb** is a bomb that causes an explosion by a sudden release of energy that results from splitting atoms. 原子弹. N-COUNT

atom·ic /əˈtɒmɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Atomic** means relating to power that is produced from the energy released by splitting atoms. (由原子裂变而产生的)原子能的. ❖ *...atomic energy.* 原子能. *...atomic weapons.* 原子武器. ADJ

2 **Atomic** means relating to atoms. 原子的，与原子有关的. ADJ: ADJ n

aton·al /ˌeɪˈtəʊnəl/.

Atonal music is not written or played in any key or system of scales. (音乐)无调的，无调性的. ADJ

atone /əˈtəʊn/ **atones, atoning, atoned.**

If you **atone** for something that you have done, you do something to show that you are sorry you did it. (为过错等)进行弥补，进行补偿. ❖ *He felt he had atoned for what he had done to his son.* 他觉得已经弥补了过去对不起儿子的行为. *He atoned by apologizing.* 他通过道歉来认错. VB FORMAL V for n V by -ing Also V

▲**atone·ment** ❖ *True guilt is characterized by a readiness to make atonement for having done wrong.* 真正的内疚表现是乐意弥补已经做错的事情. N-UNCOUNT

atop /əˈtɒp/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **atop** something else, it is on top of it. 在…的顶上. ❖ *Under the newspaper, atop a sheet of paper, lay an envelope.* 在报纸底下的一张纸上面放着一个信封. PREP LITERARY

A to Z /ˌeɪ tə ˈzed, AM -ˈziː/ **A to Zs.**

1 In Britain, an **A to Z** is a book of maps showing all the streets in a particular city or area. **A to Z** is a trademark. (英国)城市街道图. A to Z为商标名. N-COUNT

2 An **A to Z** of a particular subject is a book or programme which gives information on all aspects of it, arranged in alphabetical order. (按字母顺序排列的)名册，手册，大全，一览表. N-SING

atrium /ˈeɪtriəm/ **atriums.**

An **atrium** is part of a building such as a hotel or shopping centre, which extends up through several storeys of the building and often has a glass roof. (建筑物中高达几层楼，常有玻璃顶的)门廊，天井. N-COUNT

atro·cious /əˈtrəʊʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **atrocious**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely bad or unpleasant. 糟透的，恶劣的. ❖ *The food here is atrocious.* 这里的食物糟透了. *...atrocious weather: snow in the mountains, torrential rain elsewhere.* 恶劣的天气：山中下雪，其他地方暴雨. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe someone's behaviour or their actions as **atrocious**, you mean that they are extremely violent, cruel, or shocking. 残暴的，凶恶的. ❖ *The judge said he had committed atrocious crimes against women.* 法官说他对妇女犯下了残暴的罪行. ADJ-GRADED

atroc·ity /əˈtrɒsɪti/ **atrocities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **atrocity** is a very cruel, shocking action, usually involving violence or killing. 残暴的行为，暴行. ❖ *Those who committed this atrocity should be tried and punished.* 犯了这种暴行的人应该受到审判和处罚. N-VAR

at·ro·phy /ˈætrəfi/ **atrophies, atrophying, atrophied.**

1 If a muscle or other part of the body **atrophies**, it decreases in size or strength, often as a result of an illness. (身体、肌肉等)萎缩，萎缩症. VB: V FORMAL

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...exercises to avoid jelling and atrophy of cartilage.* 做运动来避免软骨硬化和萎缩. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **atrophies**, its size, degree, or effectiveness decreases because it is not used or protected. 萎缩，衰退. ❖ *If you allow your mind to stagnate, this particular talent will atrophy.* 如果你让思维停滞不前，那么这一特别的能力就会衰退. VB V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *After 1904 the industry sank into stagnation and atrophy.* 1904年以后，工业陷入了停滞和衰退. N-UNCOUNT

at·tach /əˈtætʃ/ **attaches, attaching, attached.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **attach** something to an object, you join it or fasten it to the object. 缚上，贴上；安装. ❖ *We attach labels to things before we file them away.* 我们在物品上贴了标签，然后把它们存档. *The astronauts will attach a motor that will boost the satellite into its proper orbit.* 宇航员将安上一台能把卫星推入正确轨道的发动机. VB V n to n V n

2 If someone **attaches** himself or herself to you, they join you and stay with you, often without being invited to do so. (常指未经邀请)加入，成为一分子. ❖ *Natasha attached herself to the film crew filming at her orphanage.* 娜塔莎成了在她生活的孤儿院中拍摄电影的摄制组的一分子. VB V pron-refl to n

3 If people **attach** a quality to someone or something, they consider that the person or thing has that quality. 认为(某人或某物)有(某种品质等). ❖ *The Chinese authorities have attached much significance to Mr Maude's visit.* 中国官方认为莫德先生的访问十分重要. V-ERG V n to n

4 If you **attach** conditions to something such as an agreement, you state that specific things must be done before the agreement is valid. 附加(条件等). ❖ *The President has attached impossible conditions to his offer.* 总统在他的提议上附加了难以接受的条件. VB V n to n Also V n

5 ➠ 又见 **attached.**

➠ **no strings attached**: 见 **string.**

at·ta·ché /æˈtæʃeɪ, AM ˌætæˈʃeɪ/ **attaché.**

An **attaché** is a member of staff in an embassy, usually with a special responsibility for something. (外交使团的)专员；随员. ❖ *He was working as a cultural attaché in Warsaw.* 他那时是驻华沙的文化参赞. N-COUNT

atˈtaché case, attaché cases.

An **attaché case** is a flat, hinged, briefcase. (扁平并有铰链的)公事包，手提公文箱. N-COUNT

at·tached /əˈtætʃt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **attached to** someone or something, you are very fond of them. 喜爱的，依恋的. ❖ *She is very attached to her family and friends.* 她很依恋她的家庭和朋友. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

2 If someone is **attached to** an organization or group of people, they are working with them, often only for a short time. (通常短时间地)派到…的，隶属于…的. ❖ *Ford was attached to the battalion's first line of transport.* 福特被派到了该营的第一线运输连. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

3 If one organization or institution is **attached to** a larger organization, it is part of that organization and is controlled and administered by it. (组织或机构)隶属于…的，附属于…的. ❖ *The schools were mainly attached to the church.* 这些学校主要隶属于教会. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

at·tach·ment /əˈtætʃmənt/ **attachments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you have an **attachment** to someone or something, you N-VAR

are fond of them or loyal to them. 情感, 爱慕, 忠诚. ❖ *Mother and child form a close attachment.* 母子形成亲密的感情. ...*a feeling of attachment to the land where their ancestors have lived.* 对于祖先生活过的土地的一种依恋之情.

2 An **attachment** is a device that can be fixed onto a machine in order to enable it to do different jobs. (机器的)附件, 附加装置. ❖ *Some models come with attachments for dusting.* 一些型号带有除尘的附件. N-COUNT

3 If someone is on **attachment** to another company, department, or place, they are working there temporarily. (临时)隶属, 委派. ❖ *During her course she worked on attachment for six months at Kew Gardens.* 在她进修课程期间, 她被临时委派到基尤植物园工作六个月. N-VAR BRITISH

at·tack /əˈtæk/ **attacks, attacking, attacked.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 To **attack** a person or place means to try to hurt or damage them using physical violence. 进攻, 攻击, 袭击. ❖ *He bundled the old lady into her hallway and brutally attacked her.* 他把那个老妇推进走廊, 残暴地袭击了她. ...*attacking forces.* 进攻部队. VB V n V-ing Also V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Refugees had come under attack from federal troops.* 难民遭到联邦军队的攻击. N-VAR

2 If something such as a disease, chemical, or insect **attacks** something, it harms or spoils it. (疾病、化学药品或害虫等)侵袭, 侵害, 侵蚀. ❖ *Several key crops failed when they were attacked by pests.* 几种主要作物遭受了虫害, 都歉收了. VB: V n be V-ed

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*leaving the body wide open to attack from other infections.* 使身体易受其他传染病的感染. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 An **attack** of an illness is a short period in which you suffer badly from it. (疾病)发作. ❖ ...*an attack of asthma.* 哮喘病发作. N-COUNT with supp

➡ 又见 **heart attack**.

4 If you **attack** a person, their ideas, or their actions, you criticize them strongly. 抨击, 批评. ❖ *He publicly attacked the people who've been calling for secret ballot nominations.* 他公开批评那些主张用不记名投票方式进行任命的人. *A newspaper ran an editorial attacking him for being a showman.* 一家报纸登了一篇社论, 抨击他是个喜欢作秀的人. VB V n V n for -ing Also V n as n/adj

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The role of the state as a prime mover in planning social change has been under attack.* 国家作为规划社会变革的主要原动力的那种主张已经受到批评. N-VAR

5 If you **attack** a job or a problem, you start to deal with it in an energetic way. (干劲十足地)着手解决, 动手处理(工作或问题等). ❖ *Any attempt to attack the budget problem is going to have to in some way deal with those issues.* 想解决预算问题的任何尝试必须多多少少处理好这些问题. VB V n

6 In games such as football, when one team **attacks**, they try to score a goal. (足球等)进攻. ❖ *Now the US is controlling the ball and attacking the opponent's goal.* 现在, 美国队正控制着球, 进攻对方的球门. VB: V V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*some incisive attacks in the second half.* 在下半场的一些激烈的进攻. N-COUNT

◢ **at·tack·ing** ❖ ...*a more attacking style of football.* 一种更加进攻型的足球风格. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

7 ➡ 又见 **counter-attack**.

at·tack·er /əˈtækə/ **attackers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

You can refer to a person who attacks someone as their **attacker**. 袭击者, 进攻者, 攻击者. ❖ *She struggled with her attacker.* 她与袭击她的人搏斗. N-COUNT

at·tain /əˈteɪn/ **attains, attaining, attained.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **attain** something, you gain or achieve it, often after a lot of effort or difficulty. (通常经过不断努力或遇到不少困难后)获得, 达到. ❖ *Jim is halfway to attaining his pilot's licence.* 杰姆拿飞行员执照的事已有所进展. ...*attaining a state of calmness and confidence.* 达到沉着镇静、信心十足的状态. VB FORMAL V n

at·tain·able /əˈteɪnəbəl/.

Something that is **attainable** can be achieved. 可到达的, 可获得的. ❖ *It is unrealistic to believe perfection is an attainable goal.* 相信尽善尽美是一个可以达到的目标, 那是不现实的. ADJ-GRADED

at·tain·ment /əˈteɪnmənt/ **attainments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **attainment** of an aim is the achieving of it. 达到, 完成, 获得. ❖ ...*the attainment of independence.* 实现独立. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 An **attainment** is a skill you have learnt or something you have achieved. 成就, 造诣, 才能. ❖ ...*their educational attainments.* 他们的教育成就. N-COUNT FORMAL

at·tempt /əˈtempt/ **attempts, attempting, attempted.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **attempt** to do something, especially something difficult, you try to do it, often without success. 尝试, 企图, 努力(做某事). ❖ *They are accused of attempting to murder British soldiers.* 他们被指控企图杀害英国士兵. *Before I could attempt a reply he added over his shoulder: 'Wait there.'* 在我正想要回答时, 他回头又说: "在这儿等一下." VB V to-inf V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*a deliberate attempt to mislead people.* 为了误导人们而有意进行的尝试. N-COUNT

2 An **attempt on** someone's life is an attempt to kill them. (杀死某人的)企图, 图谋. ❖ ...*an attempt on the life of the country's former Prime Minister.* 杀害该国前任首相的图谋. N-COUNT N on n

3 If a sportsman or sportswoman makes an **attempt on** a record, they try to beat it. (运动员创造纪录的)尝试, 冲击. N-COUNT N on n

at·tempt·ed /əˈtemptɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

An **attempted** crime or unlawful action is an unsuccessful effort to commit the crime or action. (犯罪等非法行为)未遂的, 试图做的. ❖ ...*a case of attempted murder.* 一宗谋杀未遂案. ADJ: ADJ n

at·tend /əˈtend/ **attends, attending, attended.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **attend** a meeting or other event, you are present at it. 出席, 参加(会议等). ❖ *Thousands of people attended the funeral.* 几千人参加了葬礼. VB V n Also V

2 If you **attend** an institution such as a school, college, or church, you go there regularly. 上(学); 读(大学); 上(教堂). ❖ *They attended college together at the University of Pennsylvania.* 他们一起在宾夕法尼亚大学读书. ◢ **at·tend·er, attenders** ❖ *He was a regular attender at the opera.* 他经常看歌剧. VB V n Also V N-COUNT

3 If you **attend** to something, you deal with it. 处理, 关照(某事). If you **attend** to someone who is hurt or injured, you care for them. 照顾, 照料, 护理(某人). ❖ *The staff will helpfully attend to your needs.* 工作人员会帮忙关照你的需要. VB V to n

at·tend·ance /əˈtendəns/ **attendances.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone's **attendance** at an event or an institution is the fact that they are present at the event or go regularly to the institution. 出席, 参加; 出席率. ❖ *Her attendance at school was sporadic.* 她不经常上学. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **attendance** at an event is the number of people who are present at it. 出席人数, 参加人数. ❖ *Average weekly cinema attendance in February was 2.41 million.* 2月份电影院观众每周平均人数为241万人. N-VAR

3 If someone is **in attendance** at a place or an event, they are there. 在场的, 出席的. ❖ *Police with riot gear and several fire engines are in attendance.* 带着防暴装备和几台消防车的警察在场戒备. PHR

4 If someone is **in attendance** on an important person, they are accompanying that person as a servant or assistant. 侍候, 侍从, 跟随(某个要人). ❖ *He lived in considerable style, travelling widely, usually with a cook, valet, butler and chauffeur in attendance.* 他过得很风光, 常常随身带着厨师、贴身男仆、管家和车夫, 到处旅行. PHR FORMAL

at·tend·ant /əˈtendənt/ **attendants.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **attendant** is someone whose job is to serve or help people in a place such as a petrol station, a car park, or a cloakroom. 服务员, 侍者. ❖ ...*a car-park attendant.* 停车场服务员. N-COUNT

2 You use **attendant** to describe something that results from a thing already mentioned or that is connected with it. 伴随的, 随之而产生的. ❖ *Mr Branson's victory, and all* ADJ

A

the attendant publicity, were well deserved. 布兰森先生的胜利以及一切随之而来的名声都是他应得的. *...the risks attendant on the exploration of the unknown.* 与探索未知世界相伴的风险.

at·tend·ee /ə,ten'diː/ **attendees.**
The **attendees** at something such as a conference are the people who are attending it. 出席者, 在场者. N-COUNT AMERICAN

at·ten·tion /ə'tenʃən/ **attentions.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you give something your **attention**, you look at it, listen to it, or think about it carefully. 注意(力), 留心, 倾听. ❖ *You have my undivided attention.* 我全神贯注地听着你说话. *Later he turned his attention to the desperate state of housing in the province.* 后来他把注意力转向那个省严重的住房状况. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl
2 **Attention** is great interest that is shown in someone or something, particularly by the general public. 注意力, (尤指公众的)兴趣. ❖ *Volume Two, sub-titled 'The Lawyers', will also attract considerable attention.* 副标题为"律师们"的第二卷也将引起公众相当大的兴趣. N-UNCOUNT
3 If someone or something is getting **attention**, they are being dealt with or cared for. 照料, 关心, 处理, 考虑. ❖ *Each year more than two million household injuries need medical attention.* 每年有二百多万宗家中受伤事件需要医治. N-UNCOUNT
4 You can refer to someone's efforts to help you, or the interest they show in you, as their **attentions**; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)特别的关照, 殷勤. ❖ *The only way to escape the unwanted attentions of the local men was not to go out.* 躲开当地男人讨厌地献殷勤的唯一办法是不要外出. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS
5 If you bring something to someone's **attention** or draw their **attention** to it, you tell them about it or make them notice it. (引起某人的)注意. ❖ *If we don't keep bringing this to the attention of the people, nothing will be done.* 如果我们不是经常提醒人们注意此事, 就什么也做不成. N-UNCOUNT
6 If someone or something **attracts your attention** or **catches your attention**, you suddenly notice them. 引起注意. ❖ *A faint aroma of coffee attracted his attention.* 一阵淡淡的咖啡香味吸引了他的注意. PHR
7 If you **pay attention** to someone or something, you watch them, listen to them, or take notice of them. 注意. ❖ *More than ever before, the food industry is paying attention to young consumers.* 食品工业正比以往任何时候都更注意年轻的消费者. *Both Alistair and Rose were far too busy to pay any attention to her.* 阿利斯泰尔和罗丝都太忙, 没有注意到她. PHR
8 When people such as soldiers **stand to attention** or **stand at attention**, they stand straight with their feet together and their arms at their sides. (士兵等)立正. PHR

at·ten·tive /ə'tentɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **attentive**, you are paying close attention what is being said or done. 注意的, 专注的, 留意的. ◢**at·ten·tive·ly** ❖ *He questioned Chrissie, and listened attentively to what she told him.* 他询问了克丽茜, 十分留心地听了她对他讲的话. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 Someone who is **attentive** is helpful and polite. 礼貌的, 客气的, 殷勤的, 周到的. ❖ *At society parties he is attentive to his wife.* 在社交会上, 他对太太很是殷勤. *...courteous and attentive service to each and every guest.* 对每个客人提供礼貌周到的服务. ◢**at·ten·tive·ness** ❖ *Anne was both flattered and surprised by Danny's attentiveness to her.* 安妮对于丹尼的殷勤周到感到既飘飘然又诧诧然. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

at·tenu·ate /ə'tenjueɪt/ **attenuates, attenuating, attenuated.**
To **attenuate** something means to reduce it or weaken it. 削弱, 减少, 降低. ❖ *You could never eliminate risk, but preparation and training could attenuate it.* 你不能完全消除风险, 但预先准备和训练可以减少风险. VB FORMAL V n

at·test /ə'test/ **attests, attesting, attested.** ♦◇◇◇◇
To **attest** something or **attest to** something means to show or prove that it is true. 证明, 表明(真实性). ❖ *Police records attest to his long history of violence.* 警察的记录证明他有长期暴力行为的历史. *I can personally attest that the cold and flu season is here.* 我可以亲自作证: 伤风和流感的季节已到来. VB FORMAL V to n V that Also V n

at·tic /'ætɪk/ **attics.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **attic** is a room at the top of a house just below the roof. 阁楼, 顶楼. N-COUNT

at·tire /ə'taɪə/.
Your **attire** is the clothes you are wearing. 服装, 衣裳. ❖ *...seven women dressed in their finest attire.* 穿着她们最漂亮服装的七个女人. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

at·tired /ə'taɪəd/.
If you describe how someone is **attired**, you are describing how they are dressed. 穿戴的, 穿着...服装的. ❖ *He was faultlessly attired in black coat and striped trousers.* 他一丝不苟地穿着黑外套和条纹裤. ADJ v-link ADJ in n, adv ADJ

at·ti·tude /'ætɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **attitudes.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 Your **attitude** to something is the way that you think and feel about it, especially when this shows in the way you behave. 态度, 看法. ❖ *...the general change in attitude towards handicapped people.* 对残疾人态度的全面改变. *...negative attitudes to work.* 对工作的消极态度. *...a critical attitude of mind.* 思想上的批判态度. N-VAR
2 If you refer to a person with **attitude**, you mean someone who has a very individual or aggressive style of behaviour. 个人风格; 咄咄逼人的态度. ❖ *...women with attitude.* 气势逼人的女子. N-UNCOUNT JOURNALISM

at·ti·tu·di·nal /,ætɪ'tjuːdɪnəl, AM -'tuːd-/.
Attitudinal means related to people's attitudes and the way they look at their life. 态度的, 根据(个人)态度的. ❖ *...an attitudinal change.* 一种态度的变化. ADJ FORMAL

at·tor·ney /ə'tɜːni/ **attorneys.** ♦♦♦◇◇
In the United States, an **attorney** is a lawyer. (美国)律师. ❖ *...a prosecuting attorney.* 检察官, 控方律师. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **District Attorney.**

At,torney 'General, Attorneys General. ♦◇◇◇◇
A country's **Attorney General** is its chief law officer who advises its king, queen, or government. 检察总长, 首席检察官, 司法部长. N-COUNT

at·tract /ə'trækt/ **attracts, attracting, attracted.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If something **attracts** people or animals, it has features that cause them to come to it. 吸引. ❖ *The Cardiff Bay project is attracting many visitors.* 加的夫海湾旅游计划正在吸引许多来访者. *Warm weather has attracted the flat fish close to shore.* 温暖气候已把比目鱼吸引到海岸附近. VB V n V n adv/prep
2 If something **attracts** support, publicity, or money, it receives support, publicity, or money. 吸引, 得到(支持、公众注意或经费). ❖ *His country would also like to attract investment from private companies.* 他的国家也愿意从私营公司那里吸引投资. VB V n
3 If one object **attracts** another, it causes the second object to move towards it. (物体)吸引(另一物体). ❖ *Anything with strong gravity attracts other things to it.* 具有很大重力的任何东西都吸引其他东西. VB V n to n Also V n
4 If someone or something **attracts** you, they have particular qualities which cause you to like or admire them. 吸引(某人的注意, 喜欢或赞赏等). If a particular quality **attracts** you to a person or thing, it is the reason why you like them. 吸引(某人). ❖ *The theory attracted him by its logic.* 那理论以其逻辑性吸引了他. *What first attracted me to her was her incredible experience of life.* 最初吸引我注意她的因素是她的极其丰富的生活经验. VB V n V n to n
5 If someone **attracts** you, you are interested in them sexually. (性)吸引, 诱惑. ❖ *I was married to a man who had ceased to attract me.* 我嫁了一个对我不再有吸引力的男人. ◢**at·tract·ed** ❖ *He was nice looking, but I wasn't deeply attracted to him.* 他长相不错, 但我没有被他深深吸引. ◢**at·trac·tion** ❖ *...our level of attraction to the opposite sex.* 我们对异性的吸引水平. VB V n Also be V-ed to n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
6 ➡ **to attract someone's attention**: 见 **attention.**

at·trac·tion /ə'trækʃən/ **attractions.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **attraction** is a feature which makes something N-COUNT

interesting or desirable. 吸引力. ❖ *...the attractions of living on the waterfront.* 在滨水地区生活的吸引力.

2 An **attraction** is something that people can go to for interest or enjoyment, for example a famous building. 具有吸引力的事物. ❖ *The walled city is an important tourist attraction.* 那座有城墙的城市是个重要的旅游景点. N-COUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **attract**.

at·trac·tive /əˈtræktɪv/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you find someone **attractive**, especially someone of the opposite sex, you think that they are pleasant to look at or sexually desirable. (尤指异性)有吸引力的, 有魅力的. ❖ *He was immensely attractive to women.* 他对女人极有吸引力. ◢ **at·trac·tive·ness** ❖ *...physical attractiveness.* 身体上的魅力. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **attractive** has a pleasant appearance or sound. (事物)有吸引力的, 令人向往的. ❖ *The flat was small but attractive.* 那公寓虽小, 但有吸引力. ◢ **at·trac·tive·ly** ❖ *...an attractively illustrated, detailed guide.* 一本插图动人、内容详尽的指南. ◢ **at·trac·tive·ness** ❖ *The forest will enhance the attractiveness of the region.* 森林会提高那个地区的吸引力. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 You can describe something as **attractive** when it seems worth having or doing. 有吸引力的、值得做的、值得有的. ❖ *Smoking is still attractive to many young people who see it as glamorous.* 吸烟对很多年轻人仍有吸引力, 他们觉得吸烟有魅力. ◢ **at·trac·tive·ly** ❖ *The services are attractively priced.* 那些服务项目的价格很有吸引力. ◢ **at·trac·tive·ness** ❖ *The attractiveness of the schemes depends almost entirely on tax relief.* 这些方案的吸引力几乎完全依靠税款减免. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

at·trib·ut·able /əˈtrɪbjʊtəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **is attributable to** something or someone, it is likely that it was caused by them. 可归因于...的. ❖ *10,000 deaths a year from chronic lung disease are attributable to smoking.* 每年由慢性肺病导致的1万宗死亡案例可以归因于吸烟. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

at·trib·ute, attributes, attributing, attributed. The verb is pronounced /əˈtrɪbjuːt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈætrɪbjuːt/. 动词发音为 /əˈtrɪbjuːt/; 名词发音为 /ˈætrɪbjuːt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **attribute** one thing to another, you think that it was caused by that other thing. 把...归因于, 把...归于. ❖ *Women tend to attribute their success to external causes such as luck.* 女人往往把她们的成功归因于运气等外部原因. VB V n to n

2 If you **attribute** a particular quality or feature to someone or something, you think that they have got it. 认为...属于, 把(某种品质或特征)加在. ❖ *People were beginning to attribute superhuman qualities to him.* 人们开始把超人的品质加在他的身上. ◢ **at·tri·bu·tion** /ˌætrɪˈbjuːʃən/ ❖ *...attribution of evil intent to those who have different views.* 认为持不同意见的人具有恶意. VB V n to n N-UNCOUNT

3 If a piece of writing, a work of art, or a remark **is attributed** to someone, people say that they wrote it, created it, or said it. (著作、艺术品或话语等)(被)归属为...所写(或作、说). ❖ *This, and the remaining frescoes, are not attributed to Giotto.* 这件作品以及其他的壁画不被认为是乔托的作品. VB usu passive be V-ed to n

4 An **attribute** is a quality or feature that someone or something has. 特征、特性、属性. ❖ *Cruelty is a normal attribute of human behaviour.* 残忍是人类行为的一种正常特征. N-COUNT

at·tri·tion /əˈtrɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Attrition** is a process in which you steadily reduce the strength of an enemy by continually attacking them. (军事上)削弱、消耗、磨损. ❖ *The rebels have declared a cease-fire in their war of attrition against the government.* 叛变者宣布在对政府的消耗战中停火. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 At a university or place of work, **attrition** is the decrease in the number of students or employees caused by people leaving and not being replaced. (大学或工作单位)减员, 人员缩减. ❖ *The company plans to cut a quarter of its workforce over six years through natural attrition.* 公司计划在六年内通过自然流失使职工总数削减四分之一. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

at·tuned /əˈtjuːnd, AM əˈtuːnd/.

1 If you **are attuned to** something, you can understand and appreciate it. 理解(某事物), 与...协调, 与...合拍. ❖ *He seemed unusually attuned to people's feelings.* 他似乎异乎寻常地理解人民的感情. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

2 If your ears **are attuned to** a sound, you can hear it and recognize it quickly. 习惯于(某种声音), 能听到. ❖ *Their ears were still attuned to the sounds of the London suburb.* 他们的耳朵仍习惯于伦敦郊区的声音. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

atypi·cal /ˌeɪˈtɪpɪkəl/.

Someone or something that is **atypical** is not typical of their kind. 非典型的. ❖ *He was an atypical English schoolboy.* 他不是个典型的英国男学生. ADJ-GRADED

auber·gine /ˈəʊbəʒiːn/ **aubergines.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **aubergine** is a vegetable with a smooth, dark purple skin. The usual American word is **eggplant**. 茄子. [美]一般作eggplant. N-VAR BRITISH

auburn /ˈɔːbən/.

Auburn hair is reddish brown. 赤褐色(的), 赭色(的). COLOUR

auc·tion /ˈɔːkʃən/ **auctions, auctioning, auctioned.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **auction** is a public sale where goods are sold to the person who offers the highest price. 拍卖. ❖ *Lord Salisbury bought the picture at auction.* 索尔兹伯里勋爵在拍卖会上把那幅画买下来. *...Britain's two main auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's.* 英国两家主要的拍卖行, 苏富比拍卖行与克里斯蒂拍卖行. N-VAR

2 If something **is auctioned**, it is sold in an auction. (被)拍卖. ❖ *Eight drawings by French artist Jean Cocteau will be auctioned next week.* 法国画家让·科克托的八幅素描将在下星期拍卖. VB be V-ed Also V n

➲ **Auction off** means the same as **auction**. 义同 auction. ❖ *Any fool could auction off a factory full of engineering machinery.* 任何一个傻瓜都可以把一座满是工程机械的工厂拍卖掉. PHR-V V P noun

auc·tion·eer /ˌɔːkʃəˈnɪə/ **auctioneers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **auctioneer** is a person who is in charge of an auction and who calls out the amounts people offer to pay for the goods being sold. 拍卖人, 拍卖商. N-COUNT

auda·cious /ɔːˈdeɪʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something or someone that is **audacious** takes risks in order to achieve something. 大胆的, 敢于冒险的; 鲁莽的, 放肆的. ❖ *...an audacious plan to win the presidency.* 一个取得总统竞选胜利的大胆计划. ◢ **audac·ity** /ɔːˈdæsɪti/ ❖ *I was shocked at the audacity and brazenness of the gangsters.* 我对歹徒的放肆和无耻感到震惊. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

audible /ˈɔːdɪbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A sound that is **audible** is loud enough to be heard. 听得见的. ❖ *The Colonel's voice was barely audible.* 那上校的声音刚刚能听得见. ◢ **audibly** /ˈɔːdɪbli/ ❖ *Hugh sighed audibly.* 休发出听得见的叹息声. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

audi·ence /ˈɔːdiəns/ **audiences.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **audience** at a play, concert, film, or public meeting is the group of people watching or listening to it. 观众; 听众. ❖ *The entire audience broke into loud applause.* 全体观众爆发出热烈掌声. *He was speaking to an audience of students.* 他向与会学生讲话. N-COLL-COUNT

2 The **audience** for a television or radio programme consists of all the people who watch or listen to it. (电视或无线电节目的)观众, 听众. ❖ *...a worldwide television audience estimated at one thousand million.* 全世界估计有十亿电视观众. N-COLL-COUNT

➡ 又见 **studio audience**.

3 If you have an **audience** with someone important, you have a formal meeting with them. 拜见, 进见, 觐见. ❖ *The Prime Minister will seek an audience with the Queen later this morning.* 首相今天上午晚些时候将设法觐见女王. N-COUNT

audio /ˈɔːdiəʊ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Audio equipment is used for recording and reproducing sound. (设备等)音频的, 声频的, 音响的. ❖ *...audio tapes of books for blind people.* 盲人用书籍的录音带. ADJ ADJ n

,audio-'visual; 又拼作 **audiovisual**.

A

Audio-visual equipment and materials involve recorded sound and things such as TV, pictures, charts, or models. 视听的(指利用录制的声音和电视、电影、图表或模型等视觉材料进行教学). ADJ: ADJ n

audit /ɔ.dɪt/ **audits, auditing, audited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

When an accountant **audits** an organization's accounts, he or she examines the accounts officially in order to make sure that they have been done correctly. 审计, 稽核, 查账. VB: V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The bank first learned of the problem when it carried out an internal audit.* 银行在进行内部查账时首先得知那个问题. N-COUNT

audi·tion /ɔ.ˈdɪʃən/ **auditions, auditioning, auditioned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an actor, dancer, or musician does an **audition**, they give a short performance so that a director or conductor can decide if they are good enough to be in a play, film, or orchestra. (演员等的)面试; 试演; 试跳舞; 试演奏. N-COUNT

2 If you **audition** or if someone **auditions** you, you do an audition. 进行面试; 试演; 让...试演; 让...面试. ❖ *They're auditioning for new members of the cast for 'Miss Saigon' today.* 今天他们正在为《西贡小姐》演员组的新成员进行面试. V-ERG: V for n, Also V, V n, V n for n

audi·tor /ˈɔ:dɪtə/ **auditors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **auditor** is an accountant who officially examines the accounts of organizations. 审计员, 查账员. N-COUNT

audi·to·rium /ˌɔ:dɪˈtɔ:riəm/ **auditoriums** or **auditoria** /ˌɔ.dɪˈtɔ:riə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **auditorium** is the part of a theatre or concert hall where the audience sits. (剧院或音乐厅的)观众席. N-COUNT

2 An **auditorium** is a large room, hall, or building which is used for events such as meetings and concerts. 会堂, 礼堂. N-COUNT AMERICAN

audi·tory /ˈɔ.dɪtri, AM -tɔ:ri/.

Auditory means related to hearing. 耳的, 听觉的, 与听觉有关的. ❖ *...music, which is organized auditory information.* 音乐, 即有组织的听觉信息. ADJ TECHNICAL

au fait /ˌəʊ ˈfeɪ, AM ˌɔ:-/.

If you are **au fait with** something, you are familiar with it and know about it. 熟悉...的, 熟知...的. ❖ *I am au fait with fashion.* 我熟悉时装. ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ with n

Aug. ◆◆◇◇◇

Aug. is a written abbreviation for **August**. August的缩写形式.

aug·ment /ɔ.gˈment/ **augments, augmenting, augmented.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **augment** something means to make it larger, stronger, or more effective by adding something to it. 增加, 增大, 扩大, 加强. ❖ *...searching for a way to augment the family income.* 寻找增加家庭收入的办法. VB FORMAL: V n

augur /ˈɔ:gə/ **augurs, auguring, augured.**

If something **augurs** well or badly for a person or a future situation or event, it is a sign that things will go well or badly. 预示, 是...的预兆. ❖ *The renewed violence this week in Azerbaijan hardly augurs well for smooth or peaceful change.* 本星期在阿塞拜疆发生的新的暴力事件不是进行平稳与和平变革的好兆头. VB FORMAL: V adv for n, Also V adv

augu·ry /ˈɔ:gjʊri/ **auguries.**

An **augury** is a sign of what will happen in the future. 预兆, 征兆. ❖ *The auguries of death are fast gathering round his head.* 死亡的征兆正很快地在他的脑海出现. N-COUNT LITERARY

august /ɔ:ˈgʌst/.

Someone or something that is **august** is dignified and impressive. 令人敬畏的, 威严的, 尊严的. ❖ *The magazine held its party in the august surroundings of the Liberal Club.* 那家杂志在自由俱乐部尊贵的环境中举行了晚会. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

August /ˈɔ:gəst/ **Augusts.** ◆◆◆◆◇

August is the eighth month of the year in the Western calendar. 八月. 见附录 **Dates**. N-VAR

auk /ɔ:k/ **auks.**

Auks are a group of birds with heavy bodies and short tails that dive into the sea for their food. Puffins are a type of auk. 海雀(体肥、短尾的海鸟, 角嘴海雀是其中一种). N-COUNT

aunt /ɑ:nt, ænt/ **aunts.** ◆◆◆◆◇

Someone's **aunt** is the sister of their mother or father, or the wife of their uncle. 姑母; 姨母; 伯母; 婶母; 舅母. ❖ *...Aunt Vera.* 薇拉姑母. N-FAMILY, N-TITLE

➠ 又见 **agony aunt**.

auntie /ˈɑ:nti, ˈænti/ **aunties;** 又拼作 **aunty**.

Someone's **auntie** is their aunt. 姑母; 姨母; 伯母; 婶母; 舅母. ❖ *...my Auntie Elsie.* 我的舅母埃尔西. N-FAMILY, N-TITLE INFORMAL

au pair /ˌəʊ ˈpeə, AM ˌɔ: -/ **au pairs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **au pair** is a young person from a foreign country, usually a woman, who lives with a family in order to learn the language. An au pair usually helps with the children and housework in return for a small wage. 外籍帮佣学生(常是年轻女性, 住在所在国家庭中学习外语, 以协助家务和照顾孩子换取膳宿和少量零用钱). N-COUNT

aura /ˈɔ:rə/ **auras.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **aura** is a quality or feeling that seems to surround a person or place or to come from them. (人或地点的)气氛, 氛围; 气质; 气息; 气味. ❖ *She had an aura of authority.* 她有一种权威的气质. N-COUNT

aural /ˈɔ.rəl, ˈaʊrəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Aural means related to the sense of hearing. 听觉的, 听力的. 比较 **oral**. ❖ *...astonishing visual and aural effects.* 令人惊异的视听效果. ADJ

aus·pi·ces /ˈɔ:spɪsɪz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is done **under the auspices of** a particular person or organization, it is done with their support and approval. 在...的支持下, 在...的赞助下. ❖ *...a walk in support of Forests of the World, under the auspices of the World Wildlife Fund.* 在世界野生动物基金会的赞助下, 进行的一次支持世界森林活动的步行. PHR FORMAL

aus·pi·cious /ɔ.ˈspɪʃəs/.

Something that is **auspicious** indicates that success is likely. 吉兆的, 幸运的. ❖ *His career as a playwright had an auspicious start.* 他的剧作家生涯有一个很好的开始. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

Aus·sie /ˈɒzi, AM ˈɔ.-/ **Aussies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Aussie means Australian. 澳洲(人)的, 澳大利亚(人)的. ❖ *...Aussie comedy actor Paul Hogan.* 澳大利亚的喜剧演员保罗·霍根. ADJ INFORMAL

➪ An **Aussie** is a person from Australia. 澳洲人, 澳大利亚人. N-COUNT

aus·tere /ɔ:ˈstɪə/.

1 If you describe something as **austere**, you approve of its plain and simple appearance. 简朴的, 朴素的, 无装饰的. ❖ *...a cream linen suit and austere black blouse.* 一件米色的亚麻布套装和朴素的黑色宽松上衣. ◢ **aus·ter·ity** /ɔ:ˈsterɪti/ ❖ *...many abandoned buildings, some of which have a compact classical austerity and dignity.* 许多已经没人住的房屋, 其中一些房子具有古典的朴素简洁和尊严的气派. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe someone as **austere**, you disapprove of them because they are strict and serious. (贬义)严峻的, 严厉的, 严酷的. ❖ *I found her a rather austere, distant, somewhat cold person.* 我发现她为人严厉疏远, 有点冷冰冰的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 An **austere** way of life is simple and without luxuries. (生活)十分简朴的, 清苦的. ❖ *The life of the troops was still comparatively austere.* 相对而言, 军队的生活还是十分清苦. ADJ-GRADED

4 An **austere** economic policy reduces people's living standards sharply. (经济政策)紧缩的, 缩减的, 节制消费的. ❖ *...a set of very austere economic measures to control inflation.* 一套控制通货膨胀的、十分紧缩的经济措施. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **austerity** ❖ *...the years of austerity which followed the war.* 战后节衣缩食的几年. N-UNCOUNT

authen·tic /ɔ:ˈθentɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **authentic**, it is genuine rather than an imitation or a forgery. 真的, 真正的, 正宗的(指不是仿制的). ❖ *...authentic Italian food.* 正宗意大利食品. ADJ

◢ **au·then·tic·ity** /ˌɔ:θenˈtɪsɪti/ ❖ *There are factors that have cast doubt on the statue's authenticity.* 有些因素使雕像是否是真品产生疑问. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **authen·ti·cal·ly** /ɔ.ˈθentɪkli/ ❖ *Highland Park is not some grisly tourist trap but something authentically Scottish.* 高地公园不是什么可怕 ADV-GRADED

的旅游陷阱，而是真正的苏格兰特色.

2 You can describe something as **authentic** when it is such a good imitation that it is practically the same as the original; used showing approval. (褒义)逼真的、仿真的. ❖ *...patterns for making authentic frontier-style clothing.* 用于缝制逼真的边远地区风格的衣服的纸样. ◢ **authentically** ❖ *The team decided to try and replicate the missing curtains as authentically as possible.* 这个小组决定尽可能逼真地试着复制丢失了的帷幕. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

3 An **authentic** account or piece of information is reliable and accurate. 可信的、可靠的. ◢ **authentically** ❖ *The book authentically and intimately describes the small details of her daily life.* 那本书真实而详细地记述了她日常生活中的细节. ADJ ADV-GRADED

authen·ti·cate /ɔːˈθentɪkeɪt/ **authenticates, authenticating, authenticated.**

1 If you **authenticate** something such as a painting, you state officially that it is genuine after examining it. 鉴别是真的、鉴定为真的. ❖ *All the antiques have been authenticated and recorded.* 所有古董已鉴定是真的，并记录在案. ◢ **authen·ti·ca·tion** /ɔːˌθentɪˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *He had purchased a painting in reliance upon the authentication of a well-regarded expert.* 他依靠一个有名望专家的鉴定购买了一张画. VB V n Also V n as n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **authenticate** something such as a report, you prove or confirm that it is true. 证明是确实的、证明是可信的. ❖ *...well authenticated reports that the use of this drug is very occasionally responsible for heart attacks.* 得到证实的使用这种药物偶尔会导致心脏病的几个报告. VB V n V-ed

author /ˈɔːθə/ **authors, authoring, authored.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **author** of a piece of writing is the person who wrote it. 作者，著作人. ❖ *...Jill Phillips, author of the book 'Give Your Child Music'.* 吉尔・菲利普斯，《把音乐交给你的孩子》一书的作者. N-COUNT

2 An **author** is a person whose occupation is writing books. 作家，(专业写作的)作者. ❖ *Haruki Murakami is Japan's best-selling author.* 村上春树是日本畅销书作家. N-COUNT

3 The **author of** a plan or proposal is the person who thinks of it and works out the details. 发起人，创造者，设计者. N-COUNT N of n

4 To **author** something means to be the author of it. 著，作，发起. ❖ *Then he opened a restaurant, authored a book, and landed his own radio show.* 后来，他开了一家餐馆，写了一本书，搞成了自己的电台节目. *...a UN peace plan authored by Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen.* 由塞勒斯・万斯和欧文勋爵发起的一项联合国和平计划. VB V n V-ed

autho·rial /ɔːˈθɔːriəl/.

Authorial means relating to the author of something such as a book or play. 著作的；作者的；著作权的. ❖ *The book suffers from excessive authorial control.* 这本书受到过分的著作权控制. ADJ ADJ n

author·ise /ˈɔːθəraɪz/.

➡ 见 **authorize.**

authori·tar·ian /ɔːˌθɒrɪˈteəriən, AM -ˈtɔːr-/ **authoritarians.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe a person or an organization as **authoritarian**, you are criticizing them for controlling everything rather than letting people decide things for themselves. 独裁的、专制的、独裁主义的. ◢ **authori·tari·an·ism** /ɔːˌθɒrɪˈteəriənɪzəm, AM -ˈtɔːr-/ ❖ *...the long revolt against authoritarianism.* 对独裁的长期反抗. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

authori·ta·tive /ɔːˈθɒrɪtətɪv, AM əˈθɔːrɪteɪtɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **authoritative** person gives an impression of power and importance and is likely to be obeyed. 权威的，威严的，应服从的. ❖ *He has a commanding presence and deep, authoritative voice.* 他威风凛凛，声音低沉而有威严. ◢ **authori·ta·tive·ly** ❖ *The man pushed his way authoritatively through the crowd.* 那个男子威风地从人群中挤了过去. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Authoritative** means showing a lot of knowledge of a subject. (知识等)权威性的，有学识的. ❖ *The first authoritative study of polio was published in 1840.* 对小儿麻痹症的首次权威性研究发表于1840年. ◢ **authoritatively** ❖ *My own life is the only thing I can speak authoritatively about.* 只有自己的生平我能够权威地谈一谈. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

author·ity /ɔːˈθɒrɪti, AM -ˈθɔːr-/ **authorities.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **authorities** are the people or organizations who have the power to make decisions, especially the government. 当局，官方，政府. ❖ *This provided a pretext for the authorities to cancel the elections.* 这给当局取消选举提供了借口. N-PLURAL

2 An **authority** is an official organization or government department that has the power to make decisions. 行政管理机构，政府部门. ❖ *...the Health Education Authority.* 卫生教育当局. N-COUNT

➡ 见 **local authority.**

3 **Authority** is the right to command and control other people. 权力，权限，职权. ❖ *The judge had no authority to order a second trial.* 法官无权命令重新审判. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Authority** is official permission to do something. 官方许可，授权. ❖ *The prison governor has refused to let him go, saying he must first be given authority from his own superiors.* 典狱长拒绝释放他，说他必须先得到自己上司的授权. N-UNCOUNT

5 If someone has **authority**, they have a quality which makes other people take notice of what they say. 说服力. ❖ *He had no natural authority and no capacity for imposing his will on others.* 他没有天生的说服力，没有把自己的意志加在别人身上的能力. N-UNCOUNT

6 Someone who is an **authority on** a subject knows a lot about it. (某学科的)权威，专家. ❖ *He's universally recognized as an authority on Russian affairs.* 他被公认是个俄罗斯问题专家. N-COUNT N on n

author·ize /ˈɔːθəraɪz/ **authorizes, authorizing, authorized;** [英]又拼作 **authorise.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If someone in a position of authority **authorizes** something, they give their official permission for it to happen. (正式)批准，准许，认可. ❖ *It would certainly be within his power to authorize a police raid.* 批准一次警察搜查行动当然是他职权内的事. ◢ **authori·za·tion** /ˌɔːθəraɪˈzeɪʃən/ **authorizations** ❖ *The United Nations will approve his request for authorization to use military force to deliver aid.* 联合国将通过他提出的使用军队递送救济物资的要求. VB V n Also V n to-inf N-VAR

author·ship /ˈɔːθəʃɪp/.

The **authorship** of a piece of writing is the identity of the person who wrote it. 作者的身份，著作的作者. ❖ *Its authorship has been disputed.* 它的作者是谁有争议. N-UNCOUNT

autism /ˈɔːtɪzəm/.

Autism is a severe mental disorder that begins in early childhood. People who suffer from autism are unable to respond to other people. 自闭症、孤独症、孤僻症. ◢ **autis·tic** /ɔːˈtɪstɪk/ ❖ *...autistic children.* 患自闭症的儿童. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

auto /ˈɔːtəʊ/ **autos.** ♦♦♦◇◇

An **auto** is a car. 汽车. ❖ *...the auto industry.* 汽车工业. N-COUNT AMERICAN

auto·bio·graphi·cal /ˌɔːtəʊbaɪəˈɡræfɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **autobiographical** piece of writing relates to events in the life of the person who has written it. 自传的、自传性的、自传体的. ❖ *...a highly autobiographical novel.* 一部高度自传体的小说. ADJ-GRADED

auto·bi·og·ra·phy /ˌɔːtəbaɪˈɒɡrəfi/ **autobiographies.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Your **autobiography** is an account of your life, which you write yourself. 自传. N-COUNT

autoc·ra·cy /ɔːˈtɒkrəsi/ **autocracies.**

1 **Autocracy** is government or management by one person who has complete power. 独裁统治，独裁政体，专制. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **autocracy** is a country or organization that is ruled by one person who has complete power. 独裁统治的国家或团体. N-COUNT

auto·crat /ˈɔːtəkræt/ **autocrats.**

An **autocrat** is a person in authority who has complete power. 独裁者. N-COUNT

auto·crat·ic /ˌɔːtəˈkrætɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **autocratic** person or organization has complete power and makes decisions without asking anyone else's advice. 独 ADJ-GRADED

裁的、专制的.

A

auto·cue /ˈɔːtəʊkjuː/ autocues.

An **autocue** is a device used by people speaking on television or at a public event, which displays words for them to read. 自动提词机(为电视或公共场合的讲话人逐行打出语句的装置). N-COUNT BRITISH

auto·graph /ˈɔːtəgrɑːf, -græf/ autographs, autographing, autographed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **autograph** of a famous person is their signature, which they have specially written for a fan to keep. (名人的)亲笔签名. ❖ *He went backstage and asked for her autograph.* 他走到后台,请她亲笔签名. *...autograph hunters.* 热衷于收集名人签名的人. N-COUNT

2 If someone famous **autographs** something, they put their signature on it. (名人)亲笔签名于. ❖ *...an autographed photo of Clark Gable.* 一张克拉克·盖博亲笔签名的照片. VB V n V-ed

ˌauto-imˈmune; 又拼作 **autoimmune**.

Auto-immune describes medical conditions in which normal cells are attacked by the body's immune system. 自身免疫的. ADJ

auto·mate /ˈɔːtəmeɪt/ automates, automating, automated. ♦◇◇◇◇

To **automate** a factory, office, or industrial process means to install machines which can do the work instead of people. 使(工厂、办公室或工业过程)自动化. ❖ *...our new automated factory.* 我们新的自动化工厂. VB V n V-ed ◢ **auto·ma·tion** /ˌɔːtəˈmeɪʃən/ ❖ *Automation has reduced the work force here by half.* 自动化已把这里的工作人员减少了一半. N-UNCOUNT

auto·mat·ic /ˌɔːtəˈmætɪk/ automatics. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 An **automatic** machine or device has controls that enable it to perform a task without needing to be constantly operated by a person. (机器或装置等)自动的. **Automatic** methods and processes involve the use of such machines. (方法和过程等)使用自动装置的. ❖ *Modern trains have automatic doors.* 现代火车装有自动门. ADJ

2 An **automatic** is a gun that keeps firing shots until you stop pulling the trigger. 自动手枪; 自动步枪; 自动武器. ❖ *He drew his automatic.* 他拔出自动手枪. *The gunmen opened fire with automatic weapons.* 枪手们用自动武器开火. N-COUNT

3 An **automatic** is a car in which the gears change automatically as the car's speed increases or decreases. 有自动变速挡的汽车. N-COUNT

4 An **automatic** action is one that you do without thinking about it. (动作)自动的, 不经思索的、习惯性的. ❖ *All of the automatic body functions, even breathing, are affected.* 所有自动的身体功能,甚至呼吸,都受到了影响. ADJ ◢ **auto·mati·cal·ly** /ˌɔːtəˈmætɪkli/ ❖ *You will automatically wake up after this length of time.* 你睡了这么长时间以后会自动醒来. ADV-GRADED

5 If something such as an action or a punishment is **automatic**, it is carried out without people needing to think about it, because it is the result of a fixed rule or method. 必然的, 当然的、自然的. ❖ *Those drivers should face an automatic charge of manslaughter.* 那些司机当然应该受到过失杀人罪的指控. ◢ **automatically** ❖ *Anyone giving in excess of £100 automatically becomes a member of the Trust.* 随便哪个人只要支付超过100镑就自然成为信托公司的成员. ADJ ADV

ˌautomatic ˈpilot; the form **autopilot** is also used. 又作 autopilot.

1 If you are **on automatic pilot** or **on autopilot**, you are acting without thinking about what you are doing, usually because you have done it many times before. (不假思索地)自动进行, 自动操作. PHR

2 An **automatic pilot** or an **autopilot** is a device in an aircraft that automatically keeps it on a particular course. (飞机)自动驾驶仪, 自动操舵装置. N-SING

ˌautomatic transˈmission.

A car that is fitted with **automatic transmission** has a gear system in which the gears change automatically. (汽车的)自动传动装置, 自动变速挡. N-UNCOUNT

automa·ton /ɔːˈtɒmətən/ automatons or automata /ɔːˈtɒmətə/.

You say that someone is an **automaton** when they behave as if they are so tired or bored that they do things without thinking; used showing disapproval. 机器人(指人不动脑子,机械呆板). ❖ *I get sick of being thought of as a political automaton.* 我讨厌被看成是一个政治机器人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

auto·mo·bile /ˈɔːtəməbiːl, AM -moʊˌbiːl/ automobiles. ♦♦◇◇◇

An **automobile** is a car. 汽车. N-COUNT AMERICAN

auto·mo·tive /ˌɔːtəˈməʊtɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Automotive is used to refer to things relating to cars. 汽车的, 与汽车有关的. ❖ *...a chain of stores selling automotive parts.* 销售汽车零部件的连锁商店. ADJ ADJ n

autono·mous /ɔːˈtɒnəməs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

An **autonomous** country, organization, or group governs or controls itself rather than being controlled by anyone else. (国家、组织或团体)自治的, 独立自主的. ◢ **autono·mous·ly** ❖ *...a highly decentralised company, with each of its subsidiaries operating autonomously.* 一家高度分散的公司,它的每个下属公司都独立经营. ◢ **autono·my** /ɔːˈtɒnəmi/ ❖ *Activists stepped up their demands for local autonomy.* 活跃分子加紧了他们地方自治的要求. ADJ-GRADED ADV N-UNCOUNT

auto·pi·lot /ˈɔːtəʊpaɪlət/.

➡ 见 **automatic pilot**.

autop·sy /ˈɔːtɒpsi/ autopsies. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **autopsy** is an examination of a dead body by a doctor who cuts it open in order to try to discover the cause of death. (为查明死因而做的)尸体解剖, 验尸. N-COUNT

autumn /ˈɔːtəm/ autumns. ♦♦♦◇◇

Autumn is the season between summer and winter when the weather becomes cooler and the leaves fall off the trees. The usual American word is **fall**. 秋季, 秋天. [美] 一般作 fall. N-VAR

autum·nal /ɔːˈtʌmnəl/.

Autumnal means relating to autumn or characteristic of autumn. 秋季的、秋天的. ❖ *...the autumnal equinox.* 秋分. *...the autumnal colours of the trees.* 树木的秋色. ADJ

aux·ilia·ry /ɔːgˈzɪljəri, AM -ləri/ auxiliaries. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **auxiliary** is a person who is employed to assist other people in their work. Auxiliaries are often medical workers or members of the armed forces. 辅助者, 助手, 副手(常指医疗或军队中的辅助人员). ❖ *...nursing auxiliaries.* 看护辅助工, 卫生员. N-COUNT

2 **Auxiliary** staff and troops assist other staff and troops. (军队人员)辅助的, 援助的. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Auxiliary** equipment is extra equipment that is available for use when necessary. (设备等)辅助的, 备用的, 附属的、副的. ❖ *...auxiliary fuel tanks.* 备用燃料箱. ADJ ADJ n

4 In grammar, an **auxiliary** or **auxiliary verb** is a verb which is used with a main verb, for example to form different tenses or to make the verb passive. (语法)助动词. In English, the basic auxiliary verbs are 'be', 'have', and 'do'. Modal verbs such as 'can' and 'will' are also sometimes called auxiliaries. 英语中基本的助动词是be, have和do、有时 can和will 等情态动词也称为助动词. N-COUNT

avail /əˈveɪl/ avails, availing, availed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you do something **to no avail** or **to little avail**, what you do fails to achieve what you want. 完全无用、几乎无用. ❖ *His efforts were to no avail.* 他的努力毫无用处. PHR

2 If you **avail** yourself of an offer or opportunity, you accept it or make use of it. 利用(某个提议或机会等). ❖ *Guests should feel at liberty to avail themselves of your facilities.* 客人应该自由自在地使用你的各种方便设施. VB FORMAL V pron-refl of n

avail·able /əˈveɪləbəl/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something you want or need is **available**, you can obtain it. 可用到的, 可利用的, 可获得的. ❖ *Since 1978, the amount of money available to buy books has fallen by 17%.* 从1978年以来, 可以用来采购书籍的经费已经减少了17%. *There are three small boats available for hire.* 有三只小船可以租用. *According to the best available information, the facts are these.* 根据现有的最可靠消息, 事实是这样的. ADJ

◢ **avail·abil·ity** /ə,veɪlə'bɪlɪti/ ◆ *...the easy availability of guns.* 枪支的易于获得. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **available** is not busy and is therefore free to talk to you or to do a particular task. 有空的, 可取得联系的, 可接见的. ◆ *Mr Leach is on holiday and was not available for comment.* 利奇先生正在休假, 不能来发表评论. ADJ v-link ADJ

ava·lanche /'ævəlɑːntʃ, -læntʃ/ **avalanches.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **avalanche** is a large mass of snow that falls down the side of a mountain. 雪崩. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a very large quantity of things that all arrive or happen at the same time as an **avalanche** of them. 大量; 一起到来的大批东西. ◆ *The newcomer was greeted with an avalanche of publicity.* 新来者得到大量的媒体曝光. N-SING

avant-garde /,ævɒŋ 'gɑːd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Avant-garde** art, music, and literature is very modern and experimental. (艺术、音乐和文学等)先锋派的, 前卫的, 激进的. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can refer to the artists, writers, and musicians who introduce new and very modern ideas as **the avant-garde**. 先锋派(艺术家、作家或音乐家). ◆ *In Paris he made friends among the avant-garde.* 在巴黎时他结交了一些先锋派的朋友. N-SING: the N

ava·ri·cious /,ævə'rɪʃəs/.

An **avaricious** person is very greedy for money or possessions. 贪财的, 贪婪的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ava·rice** /'ævərɪs/ ◆ *He paid a month's rent in advance, just enough to satisfy the landlord's avarice.* 他提前付了一个月的房租, 刚够满足房主的贪婪. LITERARY N-UNCOUNT

Ave.

Ave. is a written abbreviation for **avenue** in the names of some streets. avenue 的缩写形式, ...街, ...道. ◆ *...90 Dayton Ave.* 戴顿街90号.

avenge /ə'vendʒ/ **avenges, avenging, avenged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **avenge** a wrong or harmful act, you hurt or punish the person who is responsible for it. 为(受害或冤屈等)报复; 替(受害者)报仇. ◆ *He has devoted the past five years to avenging his daughter's death.* 他已用过去的五年时间为他女儿之死复仇. *She had decided to avenge herself and all the other women he had abused.* 她决心为自己以及所有被他糟蹋的其他妇女报仇. VB V n ◢ **aveng·er, avengers** N-COUNT

av·enue /'ævɪnjuː, AM -nuː/ **avenues.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Avenue** is used in the names of some streets. ...街, ...道. ◆ *...the most expensive stores on Park Avenue.* 公园街上最昂贵的商店.

2 An **avenue** is a wide straight road, often with trees on either side. 林荫道, 大街, 大道. N-COUNT

3 An **avenue** is a way of getting something done. 方法, 途径, 路. ◆ *Talbot was presented with 80 potential avenues of investigation.* 给塔尔博特提出了80种进行调查的可能途径. *There is another avenue to pursue—it involves further negotiations.* 有另外一条途径可循, 那涉及进一步的谈判. N-COUNT with supp

aver /ə'vɜː/ **avers, averring, averred.**

If you **aver** that something is the case, you say very firmly that it is the case. 断言, 坚称, 主张. ◆ *Her girlfriends aver that men find her fascinating and alluring.* 她的女伴坚称男人们觉得她迷人和具有诱惑力. *'Entertaining is something that everyone in the country can enjoy,' she averred.* 她自信地说: '娱乐是乡村中人人都能享受的事.' VB FORMAL V that V with quote

av·er·age /'ævərɪdʒ/ **averages, averaging, averaged.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **average** is the result that you get when you add two or more numbers together and divide the total by the number of numbers you added together. 平均数, 平均. N-COUNT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *The average price of goods rose by just 2.2%.* 商品的平均价格只涨了2.2%. ADJ: ADJ n

2 You say **on average** or **on an average** to indicate that a number is the average of several numbers. 平均为, 平均值为. ◆ *Every tonne of coal contains, on average, 30 kilograms of nitrogen.* 每吨煤平均含氮30千克. PHR

3 To **average** a particular amount means to do, get, or produce that amount as an average over a period of time. (在一定时间内)平均做, 平均得到, 平均生产. ◆ *We averaged 42 miles per hour.* 我们每小时平均前进42英里. VB V n

4 You use **average** to refer to a number or size that varies but is always approximately the same. 平均. ◆ *It takes an average of ten weeks for a house sale to be completed.* 完成售出一幢住宅的交易平均需要十个星期. N-SING a N of amount

5 An amount or quality that is **the average** is the normal amount or quality for a particular group of things or people. 正常量, 一般水平. ◆ *35% of staff time was being spent on repeating work, about the average for a service industry.* 职员工作时间的35%花在重复性的工作上, 这是服务行业的大概水准. N-SING: the N

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *£1.50 for a beer is average.* 一杯啤酒花1.50镑是平均价格. *...a woman of average height.* 一个中等身高的女人. ADJ

6 An **average** person or thing is typical or normal. (人或事物)平常的, 普通的, 典型的. ◆ *Packaging is about a third of what is found in an average British dustbin.* 在普通的英国垃圾箱里发现的东西中, 包装材料约占三分之一. ADJ: ADJ n

7 If something is **average**, it is neither very good nor very bad. 一般的, 中等的, 不好不坏的. ◆ *I was only average academically.* 我在学习上只是不好不坏. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **av·er·age·ly** ◆ *Most children are not geniuses or stars. They just do averagely well.* 大多数儿童并非天才或明星, 他们的表现只是平平而已. ADV

8 ➠ **law of averages**: 见 **law**.

▸average out.

If a set of numbers **average out** to a particular figure or if you **average** them **out** to that figure, their average is calculated to be that figure. 算出平均数, 平均为. ◆ *There are six glasses of wine in one bottle, which averages out to 50p a glass.* 一瓶可倒出六杯酒, 平均每杯50便士. *Averaging it out between us there's less than £10 a month each to live on.* 把我们的生活费平均一下, 每人每月不到10镑. PHR-V-ERG V P to/at n V n P Also V P noun

averse /ə'vɜːs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that you are not **averse** to something, you mean that you quite like it or quite want to do it. 不愿意的, 反对的. ◆ *He's not averse to publicity.* 他不反对媒体宣传. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

aver·sion /ə'vɜːʃən, AM -ʒən/ **aversions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you have an **aversion** to someone or something, you dislike them very much. 厌恶, 反感. ◆ *Many people have a natural and emotional aversion to insects.* 许多人对昆虫有一种自然的厌恶之情. N-VAR FORMAL

avert /ə'vɜːt/ **averts, averting, averted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **avert** something unpleasant, you prevent it from happening. 防止, 挡开, 避免, 消除. ◆ *Talks with the teachers' union have averted a strike.* 与教师协会的会谈防止了一次罢工. *A fresh tragedy was narrowly averted yesterday.* 昨天勉强避免了一场新的灾难. VB V n

2 If you **avert** your eyes or gaze from someone or something, you look away from them. 转移(目光或注意力等), 把(目光)转移到另一边. ◆ *He avoids any eye contact, quickly averting his gaze when anyone approaches.* 他避免与任何人有目光接触, 有人走近时就很快转移视线. VB V n Also V n from n

aviary /'eɪvjəri/ **aviaries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **aviary** is a large cage or covered area in which birds are kept. 大型鸟舍, 鸟类饲养场. N-COUNT

avia·tion /,eɪvi'eɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Aviation is the operation and production of aircraft. 航空; 飞机制造. N-UNCOUNT

avia·tor /'eɪvieɪtə/ **aviators.**

An **aviator** is a pilot of a plane, especially in the early times of aviation. (尤指早期的)飞行员, 飞机驾驶员. N-COUNT DATED

avid /'ævɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **avid** to describe someone who is very enthusiastic about something that they do. 热心的, 劲头十足的, 着迷的. ◆ *...an avid collector of art.* 一个艺术品收藏迷. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **av·id·ly** ◆ *...a most entertaining magazine, which I read avidly each month.* 一本极有趣的杂志, 每月我都如饥似渴地阅读. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If someone is **avid** for something, they are very eager to ADJ-GRADED

A

A

get it. 渴望的，急切的. ❖ *He was intensely eager, indeed avid, for wealth.* 他急切地想发财，简直是急不可耐了. V-link ADJ

◢**avidly** ❖ *Western suppliers too are competing avidly for business abroad.* 西方国家的供应商也在为发展国外商务而起劲地竞争. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

avi·on·ics /ˌeɪviˈɒnɪks/.

Avionics is the science of electronics used in aviation. 航空电子学，航空电子技术. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

avo·ca·do /ˌævəˈkɑːdəʊ/ **avocados.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Avocados or **avocado pears** are green pear-shaped tropical fruit. They have hard skins and contain large stones. 鳄梨，牛油果(皮坚硬，核大). N-VAR

avoid /əˈvɔɪd/ **avoids, avoiding, avoided.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **avoid** something unpleasant that might happen, you take action in order to prevent it from happening. 避免，防止. VB ❖ *The pilots had to take emergency action to avoid a disaster.* 飞行员只得采取紧急措施以避免一场灾难. V n *Women have to dress modestly, to avoid being harassed by the locals.* 妇女只得穿戴得很朴素，以防遭到本地居民的骚扰. V -ing

2 If you **avoid** something you do not want or like, you behave in such a way that you do not have to do it or get involved with it. 避开，避免(某件事情). VB ❖ *By borrowing from dozens of banks, he managed to avoid giving any of them an overall picture of what he was up to.* 他通过向几十家银行借贷，不让任何一家银行知道他的全部详情. V -ing *The officials said the management was trying to avoid dialogue with the union.* 官员们说，资方企图避开与劳方对话. V n

3 If you **avoid** someone, you try to not to see them, speak to them, or have any contact with them. 避开(某人). VB V n

4 If a person or vehicle **avoids** someone or something, they change the direction they are moving in, so that they do not hit them. (为了避免碰撞)躲避，回避，避开. VB

5 ➻ **avoid** someone or something **like the plague**: 见 **plague**.

avoid·able /əˈvɔɪdəbəl/.

Something that is **avoidable** can be prevented from happening. 可避免的，可防止的. ❖ *The tragedy was entirely avoidable.* 那场灾难完全是可以避免的. ADJ-GRADED

avoid·ance /əˈvɔɪdəns/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Avoidance of someone or something is the act of avoiding them. 避免，避开；回避. ❖ *Anyone can improve his or her own health by the avoidance of stress.* 每个人可以用避免承受过大压力的办法来改善自己的健康. N-UNCOUNT

avow /əˈvaʊ/ **avows, avowing, avowed.**

If you **avow** something, you admit it or declare it. 坦率承认，公开表示. VB FORMAL ❖ *...a public statement avowing neutrality.* 一份宣布中立的公开声明. *The Prime Minister avowed that he saw no need to change his country's policies.* 首相公开表示，他认为没有必要改变国家的政策. V n Also V with quote

avowed /əˈvaʊd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are an **avowed** supporter or opponent of something, you have declared that you support it or oppose it. 公开宣布的，坦率承认的. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL ❖ *She is an avowed vegetarian.* 她自称是个素食主义者. ◢**avow·ed·ly** /əˈvaʊɪdli/ ❖ *He remained for some years avowedly radical in his political outlook.* 他好几年都公开承认持有激进的政治观点. ADV

2 An **avowed** belief or aim is one that you have declared formally or publicly. (信仰或目的)公开宣布的，正式宣布的. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL ❖ *...the council's avowed intention to stamp on racism.* 那个委员会公开宣布的打击种族歧视的意图.

avun·cu·lar /əˈvʌŋkjʊlə/.

An **avuncular** man is friendly and helpful to younger people. (对年轻人)慈爱的，慈祥的；乐于帮助的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

await /əˈweɪt/ **awaits, awaiting, awaited.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **await** someone or something, you wait for them. 等待，等候. VB FORMAL ❖ *...as we awaited the arrival of the chairman.* 在我们等候主席到达时. V n

2 Something that **awaits** you is going to happen or come to you in the future. 将降临到…身上，等着. VB FORMAL ❖ *A nasty surprise awaited them in Rosemary Lane.* 在罗斯玛丽巷，一件突如其来的坏事将降临到他们身上. V n

awake /əˈweɪk/ **awakes, awaking, awoke, awoken.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **awake** is not sleeping. 醒着的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ, ADJ after v ❖ *...a large dog, which kept neighbours awake by howling every night.* 每天夜里吠叫得四邻睡不着觉的一只大狗.

2 Someone who is **wide awake** is fully awake. 完全醒着的. PHR

3 When you **awake** or when something **awakes** you, you wake up. 醒来；唤醒. V-ERG V LITERARY ❖ *The sound of many voices awoke her with a start.* 许多人的嘈杂声惊醒了她. V n Also V prep

awak·en /əˈweɪkən/ **awakens, awakening, awakened.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 To **awaken** a feeling in a person means to cause them to start having that feeling. 唤起，激起(某种感情). VB LITERARY ❖ *The aim of the cruise was to awaken an interest in and an understanding of foreign cultures.* 那次巡游的目的是唤起人们对外国文化的兴趣和理解. V n ◢**awakening, awakenings** ❖ *...the awakening of national consciousness in people.* 人民当中民族意识的觉醒. *...a young woman's sexual awakening.* 一个年轻女子的性觉醒. N-COUNT

2 When you **awaken** to a fact or when someone **awakens** you to it, you become aware of it. (使)意识到，(使)认识到. V-ERG LITERARY ❖ *The British never awaken to peril until it is almost too late.* 英国人意识到忧患时几乎总是太晚了. V to n Also V n to n

3 When you **awaken**, or when something or someone **awakens** you, you wake up. (使)醒来. V-ERG V LITERARY

awak·en·ing /əˈweɪkənɪŋ/ **awakenings.**

If you have a **rude awakening**, you are suddenly made aware of an unpleasant fact. 突然意识到情况不妙. PHR

➻ 又见 **awaken**.

award /əˈwɔːd/ **awards, awarding, awarded.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 An **award** is a prize or certificate that a person is given for doing something well. 奖，奖品，奖状. N-COUNT ❖ *...the Booker Prize, Britain's top award for fiction.* 布克奖，英国授予小说的最高奖项.

2 If someone **is awarded** something such as a prize or an examination mark, it is given to them. (被)授予，(被)给予. VB ❖ *She was awarded the prize for both films.* 她的两部电影双双获奖. be V-ed n *The Mayor awarded him a medal of merit.* 市长授予他功勋奖章. V n n Also V n to n

3 In law, an **award** is a sum of money that a court decides should be given to someone. (法律)赔偿金. N-COUNT ❖ *...workmen's compensation awards.* 工人赔偿金.

4 If someone such as a judge or referee **awards** something to someone, they decide that it will be given to that person. (法官或裁判)判定，判给. VB ❖ *A High Court judge had awarded him 6 million pounds of damages.* 一个高等法院法官判给他600万英镑的赔偿金. V n n Also V n

5 A pay **award** is an increase in pay for a group of workers. (工资)增加额，加薪. N-COUNT BRITISH ❖ *...this year's average pay award for teachers of just under 8%.* 今年教师刚刚不到8%的平均加薪幅度.

aware /əˈweə/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you are **aware** of something, you know about it. 意识到的，知道的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ❖ *Smokers are well aware of the dangers to their own health.* 吸烟者很清楚吸烟对自己身体的危害. *He must have been aware that my parents' marriage was breaking up.* 他一定意识到我父母的婚姻要破裂了. ◢**aware·ness** ❖ *The 1980s brought a growing awareness of green issues.* 1980年代绿色环保意识越来越受到关注. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are **aware** of something, you realize that it is present or is happening because you hear it, see it, smell it, or feel it. 感觉...的，了解...的，意识到...的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ, ADJ of n, ADJ that ❖ *She was acutely aware of the noise of the city.* 她强烈地感觉到城市的噪音.

3 Someone who is **aware** notices events that are happening around them, or events that are happening generally in the world. (在某个方面)有觉悟的，有知识的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ❖ *They are politically very aware.* 他们很有政治智慧.

awash /əˈwɒʃ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If the ground or a floor is **awash**, there is a lot of water on it. (地面等)被水淹的，被水覆盖的. ADJ v-link ADJ

2 If a place is **awash** with something, it contains a large ADJ v-link ADJ

amount of it. 充沛的, 充斥的, 泛滥的. ❖ ...*a company which is awash with cash.* 一家现金充足的公司.

away /əˈweɪ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Away is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'go' and 'drive', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'do away with' and 'fade away'. 常与go或drive等表示移动的动词连用, 也用在do away with或fade away等短语动词中.

1 If someone or something moves or is moved **away** from a place, they move or are moved so that they are no longer there. 向远处, 离开地. If you are **away** from a place, you are not in the place where people expect you to be. 在别处, 不在. ❖ *He walked away from his car.* 他从他的汽车那儿走开. *The waitress whipped the plate away.* 女招待急匆匆地把盘子移走了. *Jason was away on a business trip.* 贾森出差去了. ADV / ADV after v / be ADV

2 If you put or tidy something **away**, you put it in its proper place. If you hide someone or something **away**, you put them in a place where nobody can see them or find them. 在别处, 在适当的地方. ❖ *All her letters were carefully filed away in folders.* 她所有的信件都被仔细地归档, 放在不同的文件夹中. *I have $100m hidden away where no one will ever find it.* 我已把一亿元藏在一个谁也找不到的地方. ADV ADV after v

3 If something is **away from** a person or place, it is at a distance from that person or place. 与...有一段距离的. ❖ *The two women were sitting as far away from each other as possible.* 那两个女人彼此坐得尽可能远一些. *I was anxious to get him here, away from family and friends.* 我急切地想把他弄到这儿来, 离开他的亲人和朋友. PHR-PREP

4 When a sports team plays **away**, it plays on its opponents' ground. (运动队比赛)在对方场地进行地, 在客场场地上地. ADV ADV after v

↻ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Carlton are about to play an important away match.* 卡尔顿就要在客场进行一场重要比赛. ADJ ADJ n

5 If you look or turn **away** from something, you move your head so that you are no longer looking at it. 向另一方向, 向一边(看或转头等). ADV ADV after v

6 You can use **away** to say that something slowly disappears or becomes less significant. 逐渐消失, 慢慢变得不重要. ❖ *So much snow has already melted away.* 这么多的雪已经融化了. *The Liberal Democrats' support fell away at the last minute.* 自由民主党人的支持在最后时刻消失了. ADV ADV after v

7 You use **away** to talk about future events. For example, if an event is a week **away**, it will happen after a week. (讲到将来的事件)离开(某一特定时间)有一段距离的. ❖ ...*the Washington summit, now only just over two weeks away.* 华盛顿的峰会, 离召开只有两个多星期了. ADV / be amount ADV

8 You use **away** to show that there has been a change or development from one state or situation to another. 从一种情况向另一种情况的变化. ❖ *There's been a dramatic shift away from traditional careers towards business and commerce.* 脱离传统的职业, 改为经商做生意, 这是戏剧性的转变. ADV

9 You can use **away** after a verb to emphasize a continuous or repeated action. (用在动词后面表示)继续进行, 重复动作. ❖ *He would often be working away on his word processor late into the night.* 他常常使用文字处理器连续工作到深夜. *She sighed, her heart banging away against her ribs as she opened the door.* 她叹了口气. 她打开门时她的心在扑通扑通地跳着, 撞击着心口. ADV ADV after v

10 ➡ **right away**: 见 **right**.

➡ **far and away**: 见 **far**.

awe /ɔː/ **awes, awed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Awe** is the feeling of respect and amazement that you have when you are faced with something wonderful and often rather frightening. (壮观引起的)敬畏, 惊奇, 惊叹. ❖ *She gazed in awe at the great stones.* 她惊奇地凝视着那些巨大的石头. *The higher we climbed, the more awe-inspiring the scenery became.* 我们越往上攀登, 景色变得越是壮丽, 气势磅礴. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **are awed** by someone or something, they make you feel respectful and amazed, often rather frightened. (使)感到敬畏, (使)感到惊叹. ❖ *I am still awed by David's courage.* 我仍旧叹服戴维的勇气. *The crowd listened in awed silence.* 人群在一片敬畏的寂静中倾听着. VB: usu passive, no cont / be V-ed / V-ed

3 If you are **in awe of** someone, you have a lot of respect for them and are slightly afraid of them. 对...敬畏. PHR

awe·some /ˈɔːsəm/ ◆◇◇◇◇

You say something is **awesome** when it is frightening because of its great size, strength, or importance. (体积、力量或重要性)令人敬畏的, 可怕的. ❖ ...*the awesome power of the Zulu soldiers.* 祖鲁族战士令人敬畏的力量. ...*the awesome responsibility of sending men into combat.* 把人员投入战斗的那种可怕的责任. ◢ **awe·some·ly** ❖ *It was quiet in the streets, awesomely quiet.* 街道上很安静, 是一种可怕的安静. ADJ-GRADED / ADV

awe·struck /ˈɔːstrʌk/.

If someone is **awestruck**, they are very impressed and amazed by someone or something. 敬畏的, 肃然起敬的; 充满惊奇的. ❖ *I stood and gazed at him, awestruck that anyone could be so beautiful.* 我站在那里, 凝视着他, 惊叹一个人居然能这么美. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

aw·ful /ˈɔːful/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you say that someone or something is **awful**, you dislike them or you think that they are not very good. 坏的, 令人讨厌的. ❖ *I couldn't stand London! Bloody awful place.* 我不能忍受伦敦! 惹人讨厌的鬼地方. *The weather's awful.* 天气很坏. ◢ **aw·ful·ness** ❖ *The programme's awfulness has ensured it is talked about.* 这个节目之差劲倒使它肯定能为人谈论. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS] / N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that something is **awful**, you mean that it is extremely unpleasant, shocking, or bad. 使人极不愉快的, 非常讨厌的, 极坏的. ❖ *Her injuries were massive. It was awful.* 她受伤范围很大, 很是吓人. *Some of their offences are so awful they would chill the blood.* 他们犯下的一些罪行很可怕, 使人毛骨悚然. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you look or feel **awful**, you look or feel ill. (样子)难看的, (感觉)难受的, 不舒服的. ❖ *I hardly slept at all and felt pretty awful.* 我几乎没有睡, 感到很不舒服. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

4 You can use **awful** with noun groups that refer to an amount in order to emphasize how large that amount is. 极大的, 极多的. ❖ *I've got an awful lot of work to do.* 我有许多事情要做. ADJ: ADJ n [PRAGMATICS]

5 You can use **awful** with adjectives that describe a quality in order to emphasize that quality. 十分, 极度地. ❖ *Gosh, you're awful pretty.* 嗳, 你漂亮极了. *You know, 10 years sounds like an awful long time.* 你知道, 10年听上去时间长极了. ADV ADV adj [PRAGMATICS] AMERICAN

aw·ful·ly /ˈɔːfuli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **awfully** with adjectives or adverbs that describe a quality in order to emphasize that quality. 非常, 十分, 极其, 很. ❖ *The caramel looks awfully good.* 黄油奶糖样子极好看. *I'm awfully sorry.* 我非常抱歉. ADV ADV adj/adv

awhile /əˈwaɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Awhile means for a short time. In British English, it is usually written 'a while'. 短时间, 片刻, 一会儿. [英]一般作a while. 见 **while**. ❖ *My mother went over to my aunt's house to stay for awhile.* 我的母亲去到姑母家中待一会儿. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

↻ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He worked awhile as a pharmacist.* 他当了一阵药剂师. ADV

awk·ward /ˈɔːkwəd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **awkward** situation is embarrassing and difficult to deal with. 令人困窘的, 难处理的, 棘手的, 难对付的. ❖ ...*awkward questions.* 难回答的问题. *There was an awkward moment as couples decided whether to stand next to their partners.* 当那一对一对的夫妇决定是否站在各自性伴侣的身边时, 那时刻很使人尴尬. ◢ **awk·ward·ly** ❖ *There was an awkwardly long silence.* 有很长一阵令人局促不安的寂静. ...*an awkwardly timed meeting.* 一次时间定得很不合适的会议. ADJ-GRADED / ADV

B

2 Something that is **awkward** to use or carry is difficult to use or carry because of its design. A job that is **awkward** is difficult to do. 使用不便的, 难操纵的; 难做的. ◆ *Full-size tripods can be awkward, especially if you're shooting a low-level subject.* 标准尺寸的三脚架使用不便, 尤其当你拍摄低位的物体时更是如此. ◢ **awkwardly** ◆ *The autoexposure button is awkwardly placed under the lens release button.* 自拍按钮位于镜头装卸按钮的下面, 操作不便. ADJ-GRADED / ADV

3 An **awkward** movement or position is uncomfortable or clumsy. 笨拙的, 不舒服的, 不雅观的. ◆ *Amy made an awkward gesture with her hands.* 埃米用她的手做了一个笨拙的手势. ◢ **awkwardly** ◆ *He fell awkwardly and went down in agony clutching his right knee.* 他笨拙地跌倒, 抱着右膝盖痛苦地倒在地上. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

4 Someone who feels **awkward** behaves in a shy or embarrassed way. 难为情的, 尴尬的, 局促不安的. ◆ *They feel awkward taking the initiative in sex.* 他们觉得在性事上采取主动, 是难为情的. ◢ **awkwardly** ◆ *'This is Malcolm,' the girl said awkwardly, to fill the silence.* '这是马尔科姆.' 那女孩打破冷场, 尴尬地说. ◢ **awk·ward·ness** ◆ *He displayed all the awkwardness of adolescence.* 他表现出青春期少年所具有的那种局促不安的特征. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

5 If you say that someone is **awkward**, you are criticizing them because you find them unreasonable and difficult to live with or deal with. 刚愎的, 难相处的, 难打交道的. ADJ-GRADED / PRAGMATICS / BRITISH

awn·ing /'ɔːnɪŋ/ **awnings.** N-COUNT

An **awning** is a piece of material attached to a caravan or building which provides shelter from the rain or sun. 遮阳篷, 雨篷.

awoke /ə'wəuk/.

Awoke is the past tense of **awake**. awake 的过去式.

awok·en /ə'wəukən/.

Awoken is the past participle of **awake**. awake 的过去分词.

AWOL /'eɪwɒl/.

1 If someone in the armed forces goes **AWOL**, they leave their post without the permission of a superior officer. **AWOL** is an abbreviation for 'absent without leave'. 擅离职守. absent without leave的缩写形式. ADJ

2 If you say that someone has gone **AWOL**, you mean that they have disappeared without telling anyone where they were going. 不辞而别. ◆ *His real father had gone AWOL about 17 years earlier, and after that his mother had remarried.* 他的亲生父亲大约在17年前不辞而别, 后来他的母亲再婚了. ADJ / INFORMAL

awry /ə'raɪ/.

1 If something goes **awry**, it does not happen in the way that it was planned. 不合预期的方式的, 出错的. ◆ *She was in a fury over a plan that had gone awry.* 她对计划未按预期进行感到非常愤怒. ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ

2 If something is **awry**, it is not in its normal or proper position. 歪的, 斜的, 曲的. ◆ *His dark hair was all awry.* 他的黑头发都乱了. ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ / WRITTEN

axe /æks/ **axes, axing, axed;** [美]又拼作 **ax**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **axe** is a tool for cutting wood. It consists of a heavy metal blade sharpened at one edge and attached by its other edge to the end of a long handle. 斧. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

2 If someone's job or something such as a public service or a television programme **is axed**, it is ended suddenly and without discussion. (突然)(被)裁掉(工作职位), (被)取消(服务项目), (被)砍掉(电视节目). VB usu passive / be V-ed

3 If a person or institution is facing **the axe**, that person is likely to lose their job or that institution is likely to be closed. 解雇, 撤销. ◆ *St Bartholomew's is one of four London hospitals facing the axe.* 圣巴塞洛缪医院是面临撤销的四家伦敦医院之一. N-SING the N / JOURNALISM

4 If you say that someone has **an axe to grind**, you mean their reason for doing something in a particular situation is motivated by selfishness. 自私企图, 个人打算. PHR / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL

axe·man /'æksmæn/ **axemen.**

Someone who makes changes in an organization by sacking people can be referred to as an **axeman**. (比喻用裁员的方法来改革机构的人)刀斧手, 刽子手. N-COUNT / JOURNALISM

axes.

1 **Axes**, pronounced /'æksɪz/, is the plural of **axe**. axe的复数形式.

2 **Axes**, pronounced /'æksiːz/, is the plural of **axis**. axis 的复数形式.

axi·om /'æksiəm/ **axioms.**

An **axiom** is a statement or idea which people accept as being true. 公理, 原理, 原则. ◆ *...the long-held axiom that education leads to higher income.* 受教育可使收入提高这个长期以来被人公认的道理. N-COUNT / FORMAL

axio·mat·ic /ˌæksiə'mætɪk/.

If something is **axiomatic**, it seems to be obviously true. 不言而喻的, 自明的. ◆ *It is axiomatic that as people grow older they generally become less agile.* 人年龄越大通常灵活性就越差, 这是不言而喻的. ADJ / FORMAL

axis /'æksɪs/ **axes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **axis** is an imaginary line through the middle of something. 轴, 轴线, 中心线. N-COUNT

2 An **axis** of a graph is one of the two lines on which the scales of measurement are marked. 坐标图上的基准线, 曲线图的轴线. N-COUNT

axle /'æksəl/ **axles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **axle** is a rod connecting a pair of wheels on a car or other vehicle. 轮轴, 车轴. N-COUNT

aya·tol·lah /ˌaɪə'tɒlə/ **ayatollahs.**

An **ayatollah** is one of a class of Shiite Muslim religious leaders. 阿亚图拉(什叶派穆斯林的宗教领袖之一). N-COUNT, N-TITLE

aye /aɪ/ **ayes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Aye** means yes in some dialects of British English. (英国英语的一些方言中)是的. CONVENTION

2 **The ayes** are the people who vote in favour of something. 赞成票, 投赞成票的人. ◆ *The Ayes to the right, 437. The Noes to the left, 35. So the Ayes have it.* 赞成的人在右边, 437票. 反对的人在左边, 35票. 这样赞成票通过. N-PLURAL / the N

az·ure /'æʒuə/.

Azure is used to describe things that are bright blue. 蔚蓝色, 天蓝色. ◆ *...warm azure seas.* 温暖的蔚蓝色的大海. COLOUR / LITERARY

B, b

B, b /biː/ **B's, b's.**

1 **B** is the second letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第二个字母. N-VAR

2 In music, **B** is the seventh note in the scale of C major. 音乐中C大调音阶中的第七音或第七音符; B音. N-VAR

3 If you get a **B** as a mark for a piece of work or in an exam, your work is fairly good. 良, 表示工作或考试获得良好成绩. N-VAR

4 **B** or **b** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with b, for example 'born'. 以b为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如born.

BA /ˌbiː 'eɪ/ **BAs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **BA** is a first degree in an arts subject. **BA** is an abbreviation for 'Bachelor of Arts'. 文科的学士学位, 文学 N-COUNT

士、Bachelor of Arts 的缩写形式.

2 BA is written after someone's name to indicate that they have a BA. 用于人名后, 表示文学士. ❖ *...Helen Rich, BA (Hons).* 海伦・里奇(荣誉)文学士.

bab·ble /ˈbæbəl/ **babbles, babbling, babbled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **babbles**, they talk in a confused or excited way. 唠叨; 嘟囔; 含糊不清地说话. ❖ *Momma babbled on and on about how he was ruining me.* 妈妈唠叨个没完, 说他如何在毁我. *They all babbled simultaneously.* 他们一起嚷嚷起来. VB V on/away V

2 You can refer to people's voices as a **babble** of sound when they are excited and confused, preventing you from understanding what they are saying. 模糊不清的话; 嘈杂的说话声. ❖ *...the high babble of voices.* 高声的喧嚷. N-SING

babe /beɪb/ **babes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Some people use **babe** as an affectionate way of addressing someone with whom they have an intimate relationship. (亲昵称呼)宝贝; 乖乖. ❖ *I'm sorry, babe. I didn't mean it.* 对不起, 宝贝, 我不是故意的. N-VOC PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

2 Some men refer to an attractive young woman as a **babe**. (有些男人用于称呼迷人的年轻女郎)心肝儿; 宝贝. N-COUNT

3 A **babe** is the same as a baby. 同 baby. ❖ *...as innocent as a newborn babe.* 单纯得像个新生婴儿. N-COUNT DATED

ba·boon /bæˈbuːn/ **baboons.**

A **baboon** is a type of monkey that lives in Africa. 狒狒(生活在非洲的一种猴类). N-COUNT

baby /ˈbeɪbi/ **babies.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **baby** is a very young child, especially one that cannot yet walk or talk. 婴儿, 婴孩. ❖ *My wife has just had a baby.* 我太太刚生了孩子. N-COUNT

2 If you **are left holding the baby**, you are put in a situation where you are responsible for something, often in an unfair way because other people fail or refuse to take responsibility for it. 拣别人的烂摊子, 替别人担责任. PHR INFORMAL

3 A **baby** animal is a very young animal. 幼兽, 幼小的动物. N-COUNT

4 **Baby** vegetables are vegetables picked when they are very small. 幼嫩的蔬菜. ADJ ADJ n

5 Some people use **baby** as an affectionate way of addressing someone or referring to someone. (昵称)家伙. ❖ *He was confused, poor baby.* 他给弄糊涂了, 可怜的家伙. N-VOC, N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈbaby boom, baby booms.

A **baby boom** is a period of time when a lot of babies are born in a particular place or country. (某国或地区的)婴儿出生高峰期. N-COUNT INFORMAL

baby boom·er /ˈbeɪbi buːmə/ **baby boomers;** 又拼作 **baby-boomer.**

A **baby boomer** is someone who was born in Great Britain or the United States during the years 1945-1949, when there was a baby boom. (英美1945-1949年婴儿)出生高峰期时出生的人. ❖ *...a now middle-aged baby boomer.* 已届中年的生育高峰期出生的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL, JOURNALISM

ˈbaby buggy, baby buggies.

1 A **baby buggy** is a small seat with wheels, which a young child can sit in and which can be pushed around. 婴儿车, 童车. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **baby buggy** is the same as a **pram**. 同pram. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈbaby carriage, baby carriages.

A **baby carriage** is the same as a **pram**. 同pram. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ba·by·hood /ˈbeɪbihud/.

Your **babyhood** is the period of your life when you were a baby. 婴儿期. N-UNCOUNT

ba·by·ish /ˈbeɪbiɪʃ/.

Babyish actions, feelings, or looks are like a baby's. 婴儿般的; 孩子似的; 幼稚的. ❖ *...a fat, babyish face.* 胖胖的娃娃脸. ADJ-GRADED

baby·sit /ˈbeɪbisɪt/ **babysits, babysitting, babysat.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **babysit** for someone or **babysit** their children, you look after their children while they are out. 替人照料孩子. ❖ *I promised to babysit for Mrs Plunkett.* 我答应替普伦基特太太照料孩子. *You can take it in turns to babysit.* 你们可以轮流照顾孩子. ◢ **baby·sitter, babysitters** ❖ *...a good babysitter.* 一位好的看孩子的人. ◢ **baby·sitting** ❖ *Would you like me to do any babysitting?* 你愿意让我来照料孩子吗? VB V for n V Also V n N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

ˈbaby talk.

Baby talk is the language used by babies when they are just learning to speak, or the way in which some adults speak when they are talking to babies. 儿语; 模仿幼儿的话. N-UNCOUNT

B

bac·ca·lau·re·ate /bækəˈlɔːriət/.

The **international baccalaureate** is an internationally recognized course of study which can be taken in certain schools throughout the world. 国际公认的(中学毕业)课程. N-SING

bach·elor /ˈbætʃələ/ **bachelors.**

1 A **bachelor** is a man who has never married. 单身男人. N-COUNT

2 **Bachelor** is used in titles such as 'Bachelor of Arts' or 'Bachelor of Science' to indicate that a person has a first degree in the arts or the sciences. 学士(指具有文或理学士学位, 如'文学士'或'理学士'). N-COUNT

ˈbachelor's degree, bachelor's degrees.

A **bachelor's degree** is a first degree awarded by universities. 学士学位. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **BA, BSc.**

back 1 adverb uses 副词用法

back /bæk/. ♦♦♦♦♦

In addition to the uses shown below, **back** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'date back' and 'fall back on'. 除以下用法, 该词还用于date back, fall back on等动词短语中.

1 If you move **back**, you move in the opposite direction to the one in which you are facing. 向后. ❖ *The photographers drew back.* 摄影师往后退. *She stepped back from the door.* 她从门处往后退. *She pushes back her chair and stands.* 她把椅子往后一推, 站了起来. ADV

2 If someone moves **back and forth**, they repeatedly move in one direction and then in the opposite direction. 来回, 往返. ❖ *He paced back and forth.* 他来回踱步. *...tossing a baseball back and forth.* 来回掷棒球. PHR

3 If someone or something goes **back** somewhere, they return to the place where they were before. 回到, 返回. ❖ *I went back to bed.* 我又回到床上. *Smith changed his mind and moved back home.* 史密斯改变了主意, 搬回家了. *I'll be back as soon as I can.* 我会尽快回来. ADV

4 If someone or something is **back** in a particular state, they were in that state before and are now in it again. 还原; 回到原状. ❖ *Denise hopes to be back at work by the time her daughter is one.* 丹尼丝希望等女儿一岁时再回去上班. ADV

5 If you give or put something **back**, you return it to the person who had it or to the place where it was before you took it. If you get or take something **back**, you then have it again after not having it for a while. 交还; 送还; 找回; 收回. ❖ *She handed the knife back.* 她递回刀子. *Put it back in the freezer.* 把它放回冰箱. *You'll get your money back.* 你会拿回钱的. ADV

6 You can say that you go or come **back** to a particular point in a conversation to show that you are mentioning it again. (指谈话)回到; 重提. ❖ *Going back to the school, how many staff are there?* 回到学校的话题, 你们有多少教职员? ADV PRAGMATICS

7 You use **back** in expressions like **back in London** or **back at the house** when you are giving an account, to show that you are going to start talking about what happened or was happening in the place you mention. 用于back in London或back at the house等表达式中, 表示回到所说的地方. ❖ *Meanwhile, back in New York, Sid was back to his old tricks.* 同时, 在纽约, 锡德又耍起了老把戏. ADV PRAGMATICS

8 If something is or comes **back**, it is fashionable again after it has been unfashionable for some time. 重新流行. ❖ *Consensus politics could easily come back.* 协商政治很容易再度流行起来. ADV

B

9 If you put a clock or watch **back**, you change the time shown on it so that it shows an earlier time. 回拨时钟; 调回时间. ADV / ADV after v

10 If you talk about something that happened **back** in the past or several years **back**, you are emphasizing that it happened quite a long time ago. (强调很久以前)回溯到; 远至. ❖ *The story starts back in 1950, when I was five.* 事情要追溯到1950年, 当时我5岁. *...that terrorist attack a few years back.* 几年前的那次恐怖袭击. ADV / PRAGMATICS

11 If you think **back** to something that happened in the past, you remember it or try to remember it. 回忆; 追忆. ❖ *I thought back to the time in 1975 when my son was desperately ill.* 我回想起1975年我儿子得重病的时候. ADV

➡ to **cast your mind back**: 见 **mind**.

12 If you write or call **back**, you write to or telephone someone after they have written to or telephoned you. If you look **back** at someone, you look at them after they have started looking at you. 回电; 回信; 回视, 回看. ❖ *If the phone rings say you'll call back.* 如果有人来电话, 就说你会回电. *Lee looked at Theodora. She stared back.* 李注视着西奥多拉, 她则向他回视. ADV

13 If someone or something is kept or situated **back** from a place, they are at a distance away from it. 距离, 远离. ❖ *Keep back from the edge of the platform.* 离月台边远一点. ADV

14 If something is held or tied **back**, it is held or tied so that it does not hang loosely over something. 扎紧; 拴起来. ❖ *Her hair was tied back.* 她的头发束了起来. ADV / ADV after v

15 If you lie or sit **back**, you move your body backwards into a relaxed sloping or flat position. 靠; 躺靠. ❖ *She leaned back in her chair and smiled.* 她靠回到椅子里, 微笑起来. ADV / ADV after v

16 If you look or shout **back** at someone or something, you turn to look or shout at them when they are behind you. 回头(看, 喊). ❖ *Nick looked back over his shoulder.* 尼克回头看. *He called back to her.* 他转身叫她. ADV

back 2 opposite of front; noun and adjective uses 背面: 名词和形容词用法

back /bæk/ backs. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A person's or animal's **back** is the part of their body between their head and their legs that is on the opposite side to their chest. (人或动物的)背, 背部. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *She turned her back to the audience.* 她背向观众. *...the victims were shot in the back.* 死者背部中弹. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something was done **behind** someone's **back**, you disapprove of it because it was done without them knowing about it, in an unfair or dishonest way. (不公平或不诚实地)在某人背后; 背着某人. ❖ *You eat her food, enjoy her hospitality and then criticize her behind her back.* 你吃她的, 受她热情招待, 可却在背后批评她. PHR / PRAGMATICS

3 If you tell someone to **get off** your **back**, you are telling them angrily to stop criticizing you or putting pressure on you. 别再烦扰; 停止缠扰. PHR / INFORMAL

4 If you say that you will be glad **to see the back of** someone, you mean that you want them to leave. 摆脱. PHR / INFORMAL

5 If you **turn** your **back on** someone or something, you ignore them, leave them, or reject them. 不理睬; 背离; 拒绝. ❖ *Stacey Lattisaw has turned her back on her singing career.* 斯泰茜·拉蒂斯娃放弃了她的演唱事业. PHR

6 If someone or something **puts** your **back up** or **gets** your **back up**, they annoy you. 使...生气; 惹恼. PHR / INFORMAL

7 If you **break the back of** a task or problem, you do the most difficult part of what is necessary to complete the task or solve the problem. 攻...的难关; 完成...的最难部分. ❖ *We've broken the back of inflation in this country.* 我们解决了该国通货膨胀的主要问题. PHR

8 The **back** of something is the side or part of it that is towards the rear or farthest from the front. 背面; 后面. ❖ *...a room at the back of the shop.* 商店后面的房间. *...the back of her neck.* 她的脖子后部. *Her room was on the third floor, at the back.* 她的房间在三楼的后部. N-COUNT

9 **Back** is used to refer to the side or part of something that is towards the rear or farthest from the front. 背面的; 后部的. ❖ *...the back door.* 后门. *...the back seat of their car.* 他们车的后座. *...the back garden.* 后花园. ADJ ADJ n

10 You can use **back** in expressions such as **round the back** and **out the back** to refer generally to the area behind a house or other building. 后院; 屋后. ❖ *He had chickens and things round the back.* 他在后院养鸡什么的. N-SING / prep the N / SPOKEN, BRITISH

11 You use **back** in expressions such as **in the back** and **out back** to refer to the area behind a house or other building. You also use **in back** to refer to the rear part of something, especially a car or building. 屋后; (尤指车或建筑物的)后部. ❖ *He would be out back on the patio cleaning his shoes.* 他会到屋后的平台上擦鞋. *I sat in back.* 我坐在后座. N-UNCOUNT / prep N / AMERICAN

12 If you are wearing something **back to front**, you are wearing it incorrectly, with the back of it at the front of your body. If you do or write something **back to front**, you do or write it the wrong way around. 穿反, 颠倒, 反过来. ❖ *He wears his baseball cap back to front.* 他反戴着棒球帽. *The picture was printed back to front.* 这画给印反了. PHR

13 The **back** of a chair or settee is the part that you lean against when you sit on it. (椅子或长沙发的)靠背. N-COUNT

14 The **back** of a piece of paper or an envelope is the side which is less important. (纸张或信封的)背面, 反面. ❖ *...the back of a postcard.* 明信片的反面. N-COUNT / the N

15 The **back** of a book is the part nearest the end. (书的)末尾. ❖ *...the index at the back of the book.* 书末索引. N-COUNT / the N

16 In team games such as football and hockey, a **back** is a player who is concerned mainly with preventing the other team from scoring goals. (足球或曲棍球等团体运动的)后卫. N-COUNT

17 ➡ **off the back of a lorry**: 见 **lorry**.

➡ to **have your back to the wall**: 见 **wall**.

back 3 verb uses 动词用法

back /bæk/ backs, backing, backed. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If a building **backs** onto something, the back of it faces in the direction of that thing or touches the edge of that thing. (建筑物)背对, 背向. ❖ *...a ground floor flat which backs onto a busy street.* 背向繁忙街道的一套一楼公寓. VB / V onto n

2 When you **back** a car or other vehicle somewhere or when it **backs** somewhere, it moves backwards. 倒车. ❖ *He backed his car out of the drive.* 他将车倒出车道. *The train backed out of Adelaide Yard.* 火车倒驶出阿德莱德车场. V-ERG / V n / V

3 If you **back** a person or a course of action, you support them, for example by voting for them. 投...的票; 支持. ❖ *...a new witness to back his claim that he is a victim of mistaken identity.* 一个能证明他是被误认了的新证人. VB / V n

▲**-backed** ❖ *...government-backed loans to Egypt.* 由政府担保给予埃及的贷款. COMB

4 If you **back** someone in a competition, you predict that they will win, and usually you bet money that they will win. (竞赛中)倒向; 下注于. ❖ *It is upsetting to discover that you have backed a loser.* 知道你已下注在输家身上, 真让人丧气. VB / V n

5 If a singer **is backed** by a band or by other singers, they provide the musical accompaniment for the singer. 伴奏; 伴唱. VB be V-ed

6 ➡ 又见 **backing**.

▸back away.

1 If you **back away** from a commitment that you made or something that you were involved with in the past, you try to show that you are no longer committed to it or involved with it. 背离; 脱离. ❖ *He's backing away from the policies and style of his predecessor.* 他背离了他前任的政策和风格. PHR-V / V P from n / Also V P

2 If you **back away**, you walk backwards away from someone or something, often because you are frightened of them. (因害怕而)退避. PHR-V V P

▸back down.

If you **back down**, you withdraw a claim, demand, or commitment that you made earlier, because other people are PHR-V

strongly opposed to it. (因遭反对而)撤回; 放弃. ❖ *The Clinton Administration has backed down on its proposal to provide free vaccines to all children.* 克林顿政府撤回了向所有儿童提供免费疫苗的提议. VP

➤back off.

1 If you **back off**, you move away in order to avoid problems or a fight. 退避; 跑掉. ❖ *They backed off in horror.* 他们吓跑了. PHR-V VP

2 If you **back off** from a claim, demand, or commitment that you made earlier, or if you **back off** it, you withdraw it. 放弃; 取消; 打退堂鼓. ❖ *The Conservatives were backing off from green policies.* 保守党人在放弃绿色政策. PHR-V VP Also V P n

➤back out.

If you **back out**, you decide not to do something that you previously agreed to do. 退出. ❖ *The Hungarians backed out of the project in 1989.* 匈牙利人1989年退出了该计划. PHR-V VP V P of n

➤back up.

1 If someone or something **backs up** a statement, they supply evidence to suggest that it is true. 证实. ❖ *Radio signals received from the galaxy's centre back up the black hole theory.* 收到的来自星系中心的电波信号证实了黑洞理论. PHR-V V P noun

2 If an idea or intention **is backed up** by action, action is taken to support or confirm it. (用行动)支持; 表明; 证实. ❖ *The declaration must now be backed up by concrete and effective actions.* 该宣言现在必须要用有效的具体行动来支持. *It is time the Government backed up its advert campaigns.* 现在该是政府兑现其竞选承诺的时候了. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **back** someone **up**, you show your support for them. 支持. ❖ *His employers, Norfolk social services, backed him up.* 他的老板诺福克的社会服务事业支持他. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

4 If you **back** someone **up**, you help them by confirming that what they are saying is true, even if you know it is not true. 作伪证. ❖ *The girl denied being there, and the man backed her up.* 那女孩否认在现场, 而那个男人替她作伪证. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

5 If you **back up**, the car or other vehicle that you are driving moves back a short distance. 倒车. ❖ *Back up, Hans.* 往后倒, 汉斯. *He backed up a few feet and rolled the window down.* 他后退了几英尺, 摇下车窗. PHR-V V P V P amount

6 If you **back up**, you move backwards a short distance. 倒行; 退着走. PHR-V V P

7 ➡ 又见 **backup**.

back·ache /ˈbækeɪk/ backaches.

Backache is a dull pain in your back. 腰背疼痛. N-VAR

back·bencher /ˌbækˈbentʃə/ backbenchers. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **backbencher** is an MP who is not a minister and who does not hold an official position in any party. 后座议员, 普通议员. N-COUNT BRITISH

back·benches /ˌbækˈbentʃɪz/;

the form **backbench** is used as a modifier. backbench用作前置修饰语.

The **backbenches** are the seats in the House of Commons where backbenchers sit. The Members of Parliament who sit on the backbenches are also referred to as the **backbenches**. (英国议会下议院的)后座议员席位; 后座议员. ❖ *...the Conservative Party's backbench committee on Northern Ireland.* 保守党处理北爱尔兰问题的后座议员委员会. N-PLURAL BRITISH

back·bit·ing /ˈbækbaɪtɪŋ/.

If you accuse someone of **backbiting**, you mean that they say unpleasant or unkind things about someone who is not present. 背后说...的坏话; 背后诽谤. N-UNCOUNT

back·bone /ˈbækbəʊn/ backbones. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **backbone** is the column of small linked bones down the middle of your back. 脊梁骨, 脊柱. N-COUNT

2 The **backbone** of an organization is the part of it that gives it its main strength. 支柱; 骨干. ❖ *The small business people of Britain are the economic backbone of the nation.* 英国的小商人是该国经济的支柱. N-SING

3 If you say that someone has no **backbone**, you think they do not have the courage to do things which need to be done. 骨气; 勇气. ❖ *You might be taking drastic measures and you've got to have the backbone to do that.* 你也许要采取严厉的措施, 你得要有勇气去完成它. N-UNCOUNT

ˈback-breaking.

Back-breaking work involves a lot of hard physical effort. 累断腰的; 繁重的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈback burner.

If you put an issue on the **back burner**, you leave it in order to deal with it later. 次要地位; 从属地位. ❖ *She has looked after her three children with her career very much on the back burner.* 她照料着三个孩子, 把自己的事业放到相当次要的位置. N-SING

B

ˌback ˈcatalogue, back catalogues.

A musical performer's **back catalogue** is the music which they recorded and released in the past. 旧(音乐)作品. N-COUNT

back·cloth /ˈbækklɒθ, AM -klɔːθ/ backcloths.

A **backcloth** is the same as a **backdrop**. 同backdrop. N-COUNT BRITISH

back·comb /ˌbækˈkəʊm/ backcombs, backcombing, backcombed.

If you **backcomb** your hair, you move a comb through your hair towards your scalp instead of away from it, so that your hair looks thicker. 反梳头发(使之蓬起). VB V n

ˌback ˈcopy, back copies.

A **back copy** of a magazine or newspaper is the same as a **back issue**. 同back issue. N-COUNT

ˈback country.

The **back country** is an area that is a long way from any city and has very few people living in it. 边远地区; 穷乡僻壤. N-SING the N AMERICAN

back·date /ˌbækˈdeɪt/ backdates, backdating, backdated; 又拼作 back-date.

If a document or an arrangement **is backdated**, it is valid from a date before the date when it is completed or signed. 倒填日期(使文件或安排实际生效日期先于其完成或签署的日期); 追溯至...起计算. ❖ *The contract that was signed on Thursday morning was backdated to March 11.* 星期四早上签的合同追溯至3月11日起有效. VB be V-ed to n Also V n

back·door /ˌbækˈdɔː/; 又拼作 back door.

If you say that someone is doing something through or by the **backdoor**, you disapprove of them because they are doing it in a secret, indirect, or dishonest way. (走)后门; (徇)不正当的秘密途径. N-SING the N PRAGMATICS

➜ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...talk of greedy MPs voting themselves a backdoor pay rise.* 对贪婪的国会议员们投票为自己悄悄加薪的议论. ADJ ADJ n

back·drop /ˈbækdrɒp/ backdrops. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **backdrop** is a large piece of cloth, often with scenery painted on it, that is hung at the back of a stage while a play is being performed. 背景幕; (舞台后部的)彩画幕布. N-COUNT

2 The **backdrop** to an event is the general situation in which it happens. (事件的)背景. ❖ *The election will take place against a backdrop of increasing instability.* 选举将在越来越不稳定的背景下举行. N-COUNT

back·er /ˈbækə/ backers. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **backer** is someone who helps or supports a project, organization, or person, often by giving or lending money. 赞助人; 支持者. N-COUNT

back·fire /ˌbækˈfaɪə, AM -ˈfaɪr/ backfires, backfiring, backfired. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a plan or project **backfires**, it has the opposite result to the one that was intended. 产生事与愿违的结果. ❖ *The President's tactics could backfire.* 总统的策略可能适得其反. VB V

2 When a motor vehicle or its engine **backfires**, it produces an explosion in the exhaust pipe. (机动车或引擎)回火, 逆火. VB V

back·gam·mon /ˈbækgæmən/.

Backgammon is a game for two people in which the players throw dice and move discs around a board. 十五子棋戏(一种两人玩, 通过掷骰子决定其行棋格数的游戏). N-UNCOUNT

back·ground /ˈbækgraʊnd/ backgrounds. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **background** is the kind of family you come from and the kind of education or career you have had. 个人背景. ❖ *She came from a working-class Yorkshire background.* 她生于约克郡的一个工人家庭. N-COUNT

2 The **background** to an event or situation consists of the facts that explain what caused it. 背景资料. ❖ *...a background of continuing political violence.* 持续政治暴力的背景. N-COUNT

3 The **background** is sounds which you can hear but which you are not listening to with your full attention. 背景声响. ❖ *...the sound of applause in the background.* 背景声响中的掌声. N-SING: the N

B

4 You can use **background** to refer to the things in a picture or scene that are less noticeable or important than the main things or people in it. (画或情景中的)背景. ❖ *...roses patterned on a blue background.* 蓝色背景上的玫瑰图案. N-COUNT

Someone who stays **in the background** avoids being noticed, although the things that they do are important. 幕后; 不引人注目的位置. PHR

back·hand /ˈbækhænd/ **backhands.**

A **backhand** is a shot in tennis or squash, which you make with your arm across your body. (乒乓球或壁球的)反手击球. N-VAR

back·hand·ed /ˌbækˈhændɪd/.

1 A **backhanded** compliment is a remark which appears to be an insult but could also be interpreted as a compliment. A **backhanded** compliment is also a remark which appears to be a compliment but could also be interpreted as an insult. 表里含意相反的; 似赞扬实挖苦的. ❖ *Even my good reviews have tended to be back-handed compliments.* 即使我的褒奖也多是笑里藏刀的恭维. ADJ: ADJ n

2 If you say that someone is doing something in a **backhanded** way, you disapprove of their action because they are doing it in an indirect way. 拐弯抹角的; 间接的. ❖ *In a backhanded way, Milton Friedman raises yet another objection to high taxes.* 米尔顿 · 弗里德曼又间接地提出反对高税率. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS

back·hand·er /ˈbækhændə/ **backhanders.**

A **backhander** is an amount of money that is secretly paid to someone in order to get them to do something illegal. The American word is **kickback**. 贿赂. [美] 作 kickback. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

back·ing /ˈbækɪŋ/ **backings.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone or something has the **backing** of an organization or an important person, they receive support or money from that organization or person in order to do something. 支持; 资助, 赞助. ❖ *The president had the full backing of his government to negotiate a deal.* 总统在谈判交易时, 得到了政府的全力支持. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **backing** is a layer of something such as cloth that is put onto the back of something in order to strengthen it. 背衬. N-VAR

3 The **backing** of a popular song is the music which is sung or played to accompany the main tune. 伴音; 伴乐. ❖ *Sharon also sang backing vocals for Barry Manilow.* 莎伦同时也为巴里 · 马尼罗伴唱. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌback ˈissue, back issues.

A **back issue** of a magazine or newspaper is an edition of it that was published some time ago. (杂志或报纸的) 过期版本. N-COUNT

back·lash /ˈbæklæʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **backlash** against a tendency or recent development in society or politics is a sudden strong reaction against it. (对社会或政治事态发展)强烈反对; 强烈反应. ❖ *...the male backlash against feminism.* 男性对女权主义的强烈反对. N-SING

back·less /ˈbækləs/.

A **backless** dress leaves most of a woman's back uncovered. 露背的; 裸背的. ADJ

back·log /ˈbæklɒg, AM -lɔːg/ **backlogs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **backlog** is a number of things which have not yet been done but which need to be done. 积压之事; 该做而未做的事情. ❖ *...a backlog of repairs and maintenance in schools.* 学校里积压下来的维修工作. N-COUNT

ˌback ˈnumber, back numbers.

A **back number** of a magazine or newspaper is the same as a **back issue**. 同back issue. N-COUNT

back·pack /ˈbækpæk/ **backpacks.**

A **backpack** is a bag with straps that go over your shoulders, so that you can carry things on your back. 背包. N-COUNT

back·pack·ing /ˈbækpækɪŋ/.

If you go **backpacking**, you go travelling or hiking with a backpack. 背包徒步旅行. ◢ **back·pack·er, backpackers** ❖ *I'm an experienced backpacker and I'm familiar with the trail.* 我是个有经验的背包旅行者, 并且熟悉那条路. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

ˌback ˈpassage, back passages.

People sometimes refer to their rectum as their **back passage**. 直肠. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈback pay.

Back pay is money which an employer owes an employee for work he or she did in the past. (雇主对雇员的)欠薪. N-UNCOUNT

ˌback-ˈpedal, back-pedals, back-pedalling, back-pedalled; [美]拼作 **back-pedaling, back-pedaled.** 又拼作 **backpedal.**

1 If you **back-pedal**, you express a different or less forceful opinion about something from the one you had previously expressed. 改变曾表达的主意, 收回(意见). ❖ *Last week he appeared to back-pedal on that statement.* 上周他似乎收回了那项声明. VB V

2 If you say that someone **back-pedals**, you mean that you disapprove of their behaviour because they are not doing what they promised. 出尔反尔; 背弃. ❖ *The Federal Republic will backpedal on its earlier commitments.* 联邦共和国将背弃其过去的承诺. ◢ **back-pedalling** ❖ *...Britain's back-pedalling on reforms.* 英国对改革的背离. VB PRAGMATICS V on/from n N-UNCOUNT

back·rest /ˈbækrest/ **backrests.**

The **backrest** of a seat is the part which you rest your back on. 靠背. N-COUNT

ˈback road, back roads.

A **back road** is a small country road with very little traffic. (尤指乡间的)小道, 僻径. N-COUNT

ˈback room, back rooms; 又拼作 **back-room** 或 **backroom.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **back room** is a room that is situated at the back of a building, especially a private room. 后室; (尤指)密室. ❖ *...the backroom of the officers' club.* 军官俱乐部的后室. N-COUNT

2 You can use **back room** to refer to people in an organization who do important work but are not seen or known about by the public. (组织机构中的)幕僚; 幕后的人. ❖ *...Mr Smith's backroom staff.* 史密斯先生的幕僚. N-COUNT

3 If you refer to a deal made by someone such as a politician as a **back room** deal, you disapprove of it because it has been made in a secret dishonest way. 秘密的; 在幕后进行的. ❖ *They have been calling the Presidency decision a backroom deal.* 他们一直认为决定总统人选是个幕后交易. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

back·side /ˌbækˈsaɪd/ **backsides.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **backside** is the part of your body that you sit on. 臀部; 屁股. ❖ *He fell flat on his backside.* 他屁股落地, 摔倒在地上. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈback-slapping; 又拼作 **backslapping.**

Back-slapping is noisy cheerful behaviour which people, especially men, use in order to show affection or congratulate each other. (尤指男人)拍...的肩背(表示亲热或祝贺). ❖ *...his hearty back-slapping and hand-shaking.* 他热情的拍肩和握手. N-UNCOUNT

➭ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a clutch of back-slapping admirers.* 热情的崇拜者的拥抱. ADJ: ADJ n

back·slid·ing /ˈbækslaɪdɪŋ/.

If you accuse someone of **backsliding** on something that they have agreed to do, you disapprove of them because they have failed to do it. 退缩; 撤回. ❖ *...the government's backsliding on free market reforms.* 政府对自由贸易改革的取消. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

back·stage /ˌbækˈsteɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

In a theatre, **backstage** refers to the areas behind the stage. (剧院的) 后台. ❖ *He went backstage and asked for her autograph.* 他走到后台, 请她签名. ADV ADV after v

➭ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a backstage pass.* 后台通行证. ADJ: ADJ n

ˈback street, back streets; 又拼作 **back-street, backstreet.**

1 A **back street** in a town or city is a small narrow street with N-COUNT

very little traffic. 后街；陋巷；偏僻街道。❖ *...a narrow back street of Port-au-Prince.* 太子港的陋巷。 *...backstreet garages.* 后街车房。

2 The **back streets** of a town or city are the areas of small, old streets rather than the richer or newer areas. 旧街区，贫民区。❖ *...the back streets of Berlin.* 柏林的旧街区。 N-PLURAL

3 **Back street** activities are carried out unofficially, secretly, and often illegally. 背地里的；非正式的；偷偷摸摸的；非法的。❖ *...back street abortions.* 私下非法堕胎。 ADJ: ADJ n

back·stroke /'bækstrəuk/.
Backstroke is a swimming stroke that you do lying on your back. 仰泳。 N-UNCOUNT; also the N

back·track /'bæktræk/ **backtracks, backtracking, backtracked;** 又拼作 **back-track.**

1 If you **backtrack** on a statement or decision you have made, you do or say something that shows that you no longer agree with it or support it. 退缩回去；出尔反尔。❖ *The finance minister backtracked on his decision.* 财长对自己的决定出尔反尔。 ◢**back·track·ing** ❖ *Some backtracking is probably inevitable.* 可能免不了会有些出尔反尔。 VB; V on/from n; Also V; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **backtrack**, you go back along a path or route you have just used. 原路返回。❖ *We had to backtrack to the corner and cross the street.* 我们得原路回到街角，横过马路。 VB: V; V prep

3 If you **backtrack** in an account or explanation, you talk about things which happened before the ones you were previously talking about. 改说先前谈论的事之前的事。 ❖ *Can we just backtrack a little bit and look at your primary and secondary education?* 我们能否稍稍返回之前，看看你小学和中学的教育情况？ VB; V

back·up /'bækʌp/ **backups;** 又拼作 **back-up.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Backup** consists of extra equipment, resources, or people that you can get help or support from if necessary. (装备、资源、人员的)补给；备用品。❖ *Alternative treatments can provide a useful back-up to conventional treatment.* 选择性疗法可以作为传统疗法的有用的补充。 N-VAR

2 If you have something as **backup**, you have arranged for it to be available in case something you are doing does not work. 备份。❖ *Computer users should make regular back-up copies of their work.* 电脑用户应该定期为其工作做备份。 N-VAR

back·ward /'bækwəd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

In American English, **backward** is usually used as an adverb instead of **backwards**. **Backward** is also sometimes used in this way in formal British English. See **backwards** for these uses. 美国英语中，backward常替代backwards 用作副词。在正规英国英语中，该词有时也这样使用。用法见 backwards.

1 A **backward** movement or look is in the direction that your back is facing. Some people use **backwards** for this meaning. 向后的。❖ *...a backward glance.* 后瞥。 *He did a backward flip.* 他做了一个后空翻。 ADJ: ADJ n

2 If someone takes a **backward** step, they do something that does not improve their situation, but causes them to go back a stage. 倒退；倒行。❖ *Many dentists will no longer treat National Health Service patients, which is a big backward step.* 许多牙医不再治疗享受国家医疗服务的病人，这真是个大倒退。 ADJ: ADJ n

3 A **backward** country or society does not have modern industries and machines. 落后的。❖ *We need to accelerate the pace of change in our backward country.* 我们需要加快我们这个落后国家的变革步伐。 ◢**back·ward·ness** ❖ *I was astonished at the backwardness of our country.* 我对我国的落后感到震惊。 ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

4 A **backward** child has difficulty in learning. 迟钝的；有学习困难的。 ◢**backwardness** ❖ *...her backwardness in practical and physical activities.* 她在动手能力和运动能力上的笨拙。 ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

'backward-looking.
If you describe someone or something as **backward-looking**, you disapprove of their attitudes, ideas, or actions because they are based on old-fashioned opinions or methods. 落后的；倒退的；保守的。❖ *...a stagnant, backward-looking culture.* 陈腐的落后文化。 ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

back·wards /'bækwədz/; [美]拼作 **backward.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you move or look **backwards**, you move or look in the direction that your back is facing. 向后。❖ *The diver flipped over backwards into the water.* 潜水员向后翻腾跳进水中。 *He took two steps backward.* 他向后退了两步。 ADV; ADV after v
◦ Also an adjective. 又作形容词。❖ *Without so much as a backwards glance, he steered her towards the car.* 甚至都没向后看，他便带着她走向小轿车。 ADJ: ADJ n

2 If someone or something moves **backwards and forwards**, they move repeatedly first in one direction and then in the opposite direction. 往返；来来往往。❖ *...people travelling backwards and forwards.* 来来往往的人。 PHR

3 ➤ to **bend over backwards**: 见 **bend.**

4 If you do something **backwards**, you do it in the opposite way to the usual way. 反着；反常规地。❖ *He works backwards, building a house from the top downwards.* 他反其道而行，由上往下建房子。 ADV; ADV after v

5 If you say that someone **knows** something **backwards**, you are emphasizing that they know it very well. 完全地(知道)；彻底地(了解)。 PHR; PRAGMATICS

6 You use **backwards** to indicate that something changes or develops in a way that is not an improvement, but is a return to old ideas or methods. 倒退地；恢复旧的(思想、方法)。❖ *...unshakable traditions that look backwards.* 不可动摇的看上去是落后的传统。 ADV; ADV after v; Also n ADV

7 ➤ 又见 **backward.**

back·wash /'bækwɒʃ/.
The **backwash** of an event or situation is an unpleasant situation that exists after it and as a result of it. 余波；遗害。 ❖ *...the backwash of the events of 1989.* 1989年事件的余波。 N-SING

back·water /'bækwɔ:tə/ **backwaters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **backwater** is a place that is isolated. 隔绝的地方。 ❖ *...a quiet rural backwater.* 幽静的乡村角落。 N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a place or institution as a **backwater**, you think it is not developing properly because it is isolated from ideas and events in other places and institutions: used showing disapproval. 停滞或落后的地方。❖ *...a political backwater with no serious influence.* 没多大影响的政治落后的地区。 N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS

back·woods /'bækwudz/.
If you refer to an area as the **backwoods**, you mean that it is a long way from large towns and is isolated from modern life. 穷乡僻壤；边远地区。 N-PLURAL

back·yard /,bæk'jɑ:d/ **backyards;** 又拼作 **back yard.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **backyard** is an area of land at the back of a house. 后院。 N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a country's own **backyard**, you are referring to its own territory. 被视作自己后院的地方。 ❖ *...Cuba, an area that the United States has long regarded as its own backyard.* 古巴，一个长久以来被美国视作后院的地区。 N-COUNT; with poss

ba·con /'beikən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Bacon** is salted meat which comes from the back or sides of a pig. 火腿；咸猪肉。 N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone or something **saves** your **bacon**, they get you out of a dangerous or difficult situation. 逃脱危险；摆脱困境。 PHR; INFORMAL

bac·te·ria /bæk'tɪərɪə/ ◆◆◇◇◇
Bacteria are very small organisms. Some bacteria can cause disease. 细菌。❖ *Chlorine is added to kill bacteria.* 加氯杀菌。 ◢**bac·te·rial** /bæk'tɪərɪəl/ ❖ *Cholera is a bacterial infection.* 霍乱是一种细菌感染。 N-PLURAL; ADJ: ADJ n

bac·te·ri·ol·ogy /bæk,tɪəri'ɒlədʒi/.
Bacteriology is the science and study of bacteria. 细菌学。 ◢**bac·te·rio·logi·cal** /bæk,tɪərɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...the national bacteriological laboratory.* 国家细菌实验室。 N-UNCOUNT; ADJ: ADJ n

B

bac·te·rium /bæk'tɪərɪəm/.
Bacterium is the singular of **bacteria**. bacteria的单数形式.

bad /bæd/ **worse, worst.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 Something that is **bad** is unpleasant, harmful, or of poor quality. 坏的, 不好的; 劣质的. ❖ *...bad weather conditions.* 坏的天气条件. *...a bad day at work.* 工作中难过的一天. *The pain is often so bad she wants to scream.* 她经常疼痛难忍, 真想叫起来. *The floods are described as the worst in nearly fifty years.* 这场洪水被描述成差不多50年来最严重的一次. *Jeffrey Faux says a tax cut is a bad idea.* 杰弗里·福克斯说, 减税是个坏主意. *Teachers' pay is so bad.* 教师的工资太低了. ADJ-GRADED
2 You can say that something is **not bad** to mean that it is quite good or acceptable. 不错; 挺好; 还行. ❖ *'How much is he paying you?'–'Oh, five thousand.'–'Not bad.'* '他付你多少钱?'—'哦, 五千元.'—'不错.' *'How are you, mate?'–'Not bad, mate.'* '怎么样, 老兄?'—'还行, 老兄.' ADJ-GRADED with neg
3 Someone who is **bad** at doing something is not skilful or successful at it. 拙劣的; 差劲的; 不称职的. ❖ *He was a bad driver.* 他是名差劲的司机. ADJ-GRADED
4 A **bad** person has morally unacceptable attitudes and behaviour. 道德败坏的; 邪恶的. ❖ *I was selling drugs, but I didn't think I was a bad person.* 我虽卖毒品, 但我不认为我是个坏人. *You are a bad boy for repeating what I told you.* 重复我对你说的话, 你真是个坏小子. ADJ-GRADED ◢**bad·ness** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *They only recognise badness when they perceive it in others.* 他们看到别人身上的缺点时, 才认识到什么是缺点.
5 **Bad** language is language that contains offensive words such as swear words. (指语言)污秽的; 骂人的. ADJ-GRADED
6 If you are in a **bad** mood, you are cross and behave unpleasantly to people. 坏脾气的; 易怒的; 坏心情的. ADJ-GRADED
7 If you feel **bad** about something, you feel rather sorry or guilty about it. 遗憾的; 抱歉的; 内疚的. ❖ *I feel bad that he's doing most of the work.* 我因他做了大部分的工作感到不好意思. ADJ-GRADED feel ADJ
8 If you have a **bad** back, heart, leg, or eye, it is injured, diseased, or weak. 受伤的; 有病的; 虚弱的; 疼痛的. ❖ *Alastair has a bad back so we have a hard bed.* 阿拉斯泰尔的背部有毛病, 所以我们睡硬床. ADJ
9 Food that has gone **bad** is not suitable to eat because it has started to decay. 变坏的. ADJ
10 If you say that it is **too bad** that something is the case, you mean you are sorry or sad that it is the case. 不幸的; 可惜的. ❖ *It is too bad that Eleanor had to leave.* 不幸的是埃莉诺不得不离去. PHR PRAGMATICS
11 If you say **'too bad'**, you are indicating that nothing can be done to change the situation, and that you do not feel sorry or sympathetic about this. 可惜; 不幸. ❖ *Too bad if you missed the bus.* 要是你错过了车才糟糕呢. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
12 If nobody has **a bad word to say about** you, you are liked or admired by everyone. 说...的坏话. PHR
13 ➽ 又见 **worse, worst.**
➽ to **make the best of a bad job**: 见 **best**.
➽ **bad blood**: 见 **blood**.
➽ to **be in someone's bad books**: 见 **book**.
➽ **bad luck**: 见 **luck**.
➽ **in a bad way**: 见 **way**.
➽ to **go from bad to worse**: 见 **worse**.

,bad 'cheque, bad cheques; [美]拼作 **bad check**.
A **bad cheque** is a bank cheque that will not be paid because there is a mistake on it, or because there is not enough money in the account of the person who wrote it. (支票的) 废票, 错票, 退票; 空头支票. N-COUNT

,bad 'debt, bad debts. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bad debt** is a sum of money that has been lent but is not likely to be repaid. 呆账, 坏账. ❖ *...£1.1 billion to cover bad debts from business failures.* 填补破产呆账的11亿镑. N-COUNT

bad·dy /'bædi/ **baddies;** 又拼作 **baddie**.
Children use **baddy** to refer to a person in a story or film who is considered to be evil or wicked. (儿语)(故事或影片中的) 反面人物; 坏蛋. N-COUNT INFORMAL

bade /bæd, beɪd/.
Bade is a past tense of **bid**. bid的过去式.

badge /bædʒ/ **badges.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **badge** is a small piece of metal or cloth which you wear on your clothes to show, for example, that you belong to a particular organisation. 徽章; 证章. N-COUNT
2 Any feature which is regarded as a sign of a particular quality can be referred to as a **badge**. 标记; 标号; 徽号. ❖ *Being a Communist was a badge of honour for thousands of trade union activists.* 对于成千上万的工会积极分子来说, 成为共产党员是荣誉的象征. N-SING

badg·er /'bædʒə/ **badgers, badgering, badgered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **badger** is a wild animal which has a white head with two wide black stripes on it. Badgers live underground and usually come up to feed at night. 獾 (一种头为白色, 头上有两条宽黑带纹, 洞居地下, 经常夜出觅食的野生动物). N-COUNT
2 If you **badger** someone, you repeatedly tell them to do something or repeatedly ask them questions. 纠缠不休; 问个没完. ❖ *They kept phoning and writing, badgering me to go back.* 他们不停地打电话, 写信, 缠着叫我回去. VB V n, V n to-inf

badi·nage /'bædɪnɑːʒ,,bædɪ'nɑːʒ/.
Badinage is humorous or light-hearted conversation that often involves teasing someone. 戏谑; 打趣; 开玩笑. ❖ *Gregory tried to respond to the Bishop's light-hearted badinage.* 格雷戈里试图对主教轻松的玩笑作出回应. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

bad·ly /'bædli/ **worse, worst.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something is done **badly** or goes **badly**, it is not very successful or effective. 不佳; 不行; 差. ❖ *I was angry because I played so badly.* 我恼火, 因为我表演得太差了. *The whole project was badly managed.* 整个工程管理得太差. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 If someone or something is **badly** hurt or **badly** affected, they are severely hurt or affected. 严重地; 厉害地. ❖ *The bomb destroyed a police station and badly damaged a church.* 炸弹摧毁了一所警察局, 重创了一座教堂. *...badly injured.* 受重伤. ADV-GRADED
3 If a person or their job is **badly** paid, they are not paid very much for what they do. 低薪地; 支付不足地. ADV-GRADED
4 If you want or need something **badly**, you want or need it very much. 急需地; 非常, 很. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
5 If someone behaves **badly** or treats other people **badly**, they act in an unkind, unpleasant, or unacceptable way. 不好地; 恶劣地. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
6 If something reflects **badly** on someone or makes others think **badly** of them, it harms their reputation. 有损名声地; 有害地, 不利地. ❖ *Low exam results will reflect badly on them.* 考试成绩差会有损他们的形象. *Few people think badly of him.* 很少有人认为他不好. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
➽ 又见 **worse, worst**.

,badly 'off, worse off, worst off. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **badly off**, you are in a bad situation. 景况不佳的, 状况不济的. ❖ *The average working week in Japan is 42.3 hours, compared with 41.6 in the UK, so they are not too badly off.* 日本的平均每周工作时间为42.3小时, 与英国的41.6小时相比, 他们也不算太差. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **badly off**, you do not have much money. 贫困的; 缺钱的. ADJ-GRADED

bad·min·ton /'bædmɪntən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Badminton is a game played on a rectangular court by two or four players. They hit a feathered object called a shuttlecock across a high net. 羽毛球. N-UNCOUNT

bad-mouth /'bædmaʊð/ **bad-mouths, bad-mouthing, bad-mouthed.**
If someone **bad-mouths** you, they say unpleasant things about you. 说...坏话; 诋毁. VB V n

,bad-'tempered.
Someone who is **bad-tempered** is not very cheerful and gets angry easily. 坏脾气的; 易怒的. ADJ-GRADED

baf·fle /'bæfəl/ **baffles, baffling, baffled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **baffles** you, you cannot understand it or explain it. 使...困惑; 难住. ❖ *The disappearance of Nicholas Newall and his wife Elizabeth has baffled* VB V n

detectives. 尼古拉斯・纽厄尔和他妻子伊丽莎白的失踪令探员们一筹莫展. ◢**baf·fling** ❖ *I was constantly ill, with a baffling array of symptoms.* 我一直生病,且有一系列令人费解的病症. ADJ-GRADED ◢**baf·fled** ❖ *Police are baffled by the murder.* 警察们被这宗谋杀案弄得糊涂了. ADJ-GRADED

baf·fle·ment /bæfəlmənt/.
Bafflement is the state of being baffled. 困惑. ❖ *The general response was one of understandable bafflement.* 公众的反应是那种可以理解的困惑. N-UNCOUNT

bag /bæg/ **bags, bagging, bagged.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **bag** is a container made of paper or plastic to put things in. 袋子. N-COUNT
➢ A **bag** of things is the amount of things contained in a bag. 一袋的量. N-COUNT
2 A **bag** is the same as a **handbag**. 同handbag. N-COUNT
3 If you **pack your bags**, you leave a place where you have been staying or living. 打点行装; 整装待发. PHR
4 If you say there is **bags of** something, you mean that there is a large amount of it. If you say that there are **bags** of things, you mean that there are a large number of them. 大量的, 许多的; 为数众多的. ❖ *...a hotel with bags of character.* 有许多特点的酒店. QUANT BRITISH, INFORMAL
5 If you have **bags** under your eyes, you have folds of skin there, usually because you have not had enough sleep. 眼下囊状浮肿, 眼袋. N-PLURAL
6 If someone calls a woman an old **bag** or a stupid **bag**, they are insulting her. 老娘们; 丑老太婆. N-COUNT RUDE
7 If you **bag** something that a lot of people want, you get it for yourself before anyone else can get it. 获得; 抢先得到. ❖ *The smart ones will have already bagged their seats.* 机灵的人会已经占到了位子. VB BRITISH, INFORMAL V n
8 If you say that something is **in the bag**, you mean that you are certain that you will get it or achieve it. 十拿九稳的, 稳能得到的. ❖ *'I'll get the Republican nomination,' he assured me. 'It's in the bag.'* '我会得到共和党提名的,' 他向我保证, '那是十拿九稳的事.' PHR INFORMAL
9 ➡ to **let the cat out of the bag** : 见 **cat**.
➡ 又见 **bum bag, carrier bag, mixed bag, shoulder-bag, sleeping bag, tea bag**.

➤**bag up.**
If you **bag up** a quantity of something, you put it into bags. 把...装进袋子. PHR-V V P noun

ba·gel /beɪgəl/ **bagels.**
A **bagel** is a ring-shaped bread roll. 面包圈. N-COUNT

bag·gage /ˈbægɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Your **baggage** consists of the suitcases and bags that you take with you when you travel. 行李. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can use **baggage** to refer to someone's emotional problems, fixed ideas, or prejudices. (思想, 感情)负担. ❖ *How much emotional baggage is he bringing with him?* 他带着多大的感情包袱? N-UNCOUNT

bag·gy /bægi/ **baggier, baggiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a piece of clothing is **baggy**, it hangs loosely on your body. (指衣服)宽松下垂的. ADJ-GRADED

'bag lady, bag ladies.
A **bag lady** is a homeless woman who carries all her possessions in shopping bags. 无家可归的妇女; 携带所有行装露宿街头的女人. N-COUNT

bag·pipes /bægpaɪps/. The form **bagpipe** is used as a modifier, and sometimes as a singular. bagpipe作前置修饰语, 有时作单数.
A **bagpipe** or **bagpipes** are a musical instrument consisting of a leather bag and several pipes. 风笛. N-COUNT

ba·guette /bæˈget/ **baguettes.**
A **baguette** is a long narrow loaf of white bread which is traditionally made in France. 法式细长白面包. N-COUNT

bah /bɑː, bæ/.
'**Bah**' is used to represent a noise that people make in order to express annoyance or contempt. (表示恼火或蔑视)呸! ❖ *Bah! Did he imagine I would accept that?* 呸! 他难道在想我会接受那个吗? EXCLAM DATED, WRITTEN

bail /beɪl/ **bails, bailing, bailed;** 用于第5项释义时也拼作 **bale**. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 In Britain, if someone who is awaiting trial in a court of law is released on **bail**, they are set free until they are due to appear in court, provided someone agrees to pay a sum of money if they fail to appear. 保释. ❖ *He was freed on bail.* 他获保释出狱. *The high court set bail at $8,000.* 高等法庭将保释金定为8,000元. N-UNCOUNT
2 If a prisoner **jumps bail**, he or she does not come back for his or her trial after being released on bail. 弃保潜逃. PHR
3 If someone who is awaiting trial **is bailed**, they are set free until they are due to appear in court, provided someone agrees to pay a sum of money if they fail to appear. 保释(某人). ❖ *He was bailed to appear before local magistrates on 5 November.* 他获保释, 将在11月5日在地方法庭出庭. VB be V-ed be V-ed to-inf
4 In the sport of cricket, the **bails** are the two small pieces of wood that are laid across the top of the stumps to form the wicket. (板球)三柱门上的两横木. N-COUNT
5 If you **bail**, you use a container to remove water from a boat or from a place which is flooded. (从船或受淹处)往外舀水. ❖ *We kept her afloat for a couple of hours by bailing frantically.* 我们拼命舀水, 使她不沉持续了好几个小时. VB V Also V n
➢ **Bail out** means the same as **bail**. 义同bail. ❖ *A crew was sent down the shaft to close it off and bail out all the water.* 一组人员被派下井坑去将它关闭, 然后把所有的水舀出. PHR-V V P noun Also V P

➤**bail out.**
1 If you **bail** someone **out**, you help them out of a difficult situation, often by giving them money. 帮...摆脱困境(常指以钱相助). ❖ *They will discuss how to bail the economy out of its slump.* 他们将讨论如何使经济摆脱下滑. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun
2 If you **bail** someone **out**, you pay bail on their behalf. 保释某人. PHR-V V n P
3 If a pilot **bails out** of an aircraft that is crashing, he or she jumps from it, using a parachute to land safely. (飞行员)跳伞. ❖ *The pilot bailed out safely.* 飞行员安全地跳伞了. PHR-V V P
4 ➡ 见 **bail 5**.

bail·iff /beɪlɪf/ **bailiffs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **bailiff** is a law officer who makes sure that the decisions of a court are obeyed. 法警. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **bailiff** is a minor official in a court of law who carries messages or looks after prisoners. 庭吏, 法庭上负责传唤或看管犯人的小吏. N-COUNT AMERICAN
3 A **bailiff** is a person who is employed to look after land or property for the owner. 管家; 土地或财产的看守人. N-COUNT BRITISH

bairn /beən/ **bairns.**
A **bairn** is a child; used mainly in Scotland and the north of England. (苏格兰或英格兰北部的)小孩. ❖ *He's such a lovely bairn.* 他是个如此讨人喜爱的孩子. N-COUNT DIALECT

bait /beɪt/ **baits, baiting, baited.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Bait** is food which you put on a hook or in a trap in order to catch fish or animals. 饵; 诱饵. N-VAR
2 When you **bait** a hook or trap, you put bait on it or in it. 投诱饵. ❖ *He baited his hook with pie.* 他在钩上挂馅饼作诱饵. VB V n
3 If someone or something is being used as **bait**, they are being used to tempt or encourage someone to do something. 诱惑(物). ❖ *As a bait, he offered a free holiday in Turkey.* 作为诱惑, 他提供免费到土耳其休假. N-UNCOUNT also a N
4 If you **bait** someone, you deliberately try to make them angry by teasing them. 侮弄; 惹人生气. ❖ *He delighted in baiting his mother.* 他以惹他母亲生气为乐. VB V n
5 If you **take the bait** or **rise to the bait**, you react to something that someone has said or done exactly as they intended you to do. 吞饵; 上当; 中圈套. ❖ *When she attempts to make you feel guilty, don't take the bait.* 当她试图使你感到内疚时, 不要上当. PHR

-baiting /-beɪtɪŋ/.
1 You use **-baiting** after nouns to refer to the activity of persecuting a particular group of people or the activity of ridiculing someone's beliefs. 用于名词后, 指迫害某类人或嘲弄他人信仰的行为. ❖ *...the witch-hunts and* COMB

B

redbaiting of Senator McCarthy's Committee. 麦卡锡参议员委员会的迫害异己和扣赤色分子的帽子.

2 Badger-**baiting**, bear-**baiting**, and bull-**baiting** involve letting dogs attack these animals as a sport, while ensuring that they are unable to defend themselves. 纵犬斗兽(如獾、熊、牛). COMB

baize /beɪz/.

B

Baize is a thick woollen material which is used for covering things such as snooker tables and card tables. (台球桌和牌桌的)厚毛呢, 厚台垫. N-UNCOUNT

bake /beɪk/ **bakes, baking, baked.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **bake**, you prepare and mix together ingredients to make cakes, biscuits, or bread. You then put them in the oven to cook. 烤. ❖ *How did you learn to bake cakes?* 你是如何学会烤蛋糕的? ◢ **bak·ing** ❖ *On a Thursday she used to do all the baking.* 过去她常在星期四烘烤食物. VB no passive, V, V n, N-UNCOUNT

2 When a cake or bread **bakes** or when you **bake** it, it cooks in the oven without any extra liquid or fat. 焙; 烘. ❖ *Bake the cake for 35 to 50 minutes.* 将蛋糕烘上35至50分钟. V-ERG V, V n

3 If places or people become extremely hot, you can say that they **bake**. 被烘熟; 热死. ❖ *If you closed the windows you baked.* 如果关上窗子, 你会热死的. VB, V

➡ 又见 **baking**.

,baked 'beans.

Baked beans are haricot beans cooked in tomato sauce and are usually sold in cans. (加番茄酱制成的)烘豆. N-PLURAL

Ba·ke·lite /ˈbeɪkəlaɪt/.

Bakelite is a type of hard plastic that was used for making things such as telephones and radios. **Bakelite** is a trademark. (制作电话机和收音机的)硬塑料; 酚醛塑料. Bakelite是商标名称. N-UNCOUNT

bak·er /ˈbeɪkə/ **bakers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **baker** is a person whose job is to bake and sell bread, pastries, and cakes. 面包(糕点)师傅; 面包店店主. N-COUNT

2 A **baker** or a **baker's** is a shop where bread and cakes are sold. 面包店; 糕饼店. N-COUNT

bak·ery /ˈbeɪkəri/ **bakeries.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **bakery** is a building where bread, pastries, and cakes are baked, or the shop where they are sold. 面包(糕饼)烘房; 面包(糕饼)店. N-COUNT

bak·ing /ˈbeɪkɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You can use **baking** to describe weather or a place that is very hot indeed. 炎热的; 灼热的. ❖ *...a baking July day.* 一个炎热的7月天. *...the baking Jordanian desert.* 约旦灼热的沙漠. ADJ

↪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...the baking hot summer of 1969.* 1969年炎热的夏天. ADV ADV adj

➡ 又见 **bake**.

'baking powder, baking powders.

Baking powder is an ingredient used in cake making. It causes cakes to rise when they are in the oven. 焙粉; 发酵粉. N-VAR

'baking soda.

Baking soda is **bicarbonate of soda**. 小苏打, 碳酸氢钠. N-UNCOUNT

bala·cla·va /ˌbæləˈklɑːvə/ **balaclavas.**

A **balaclava** is a close-fitting woollen hood that covers every part of your head except your face. (一种只露面部, 把整个头都罩起来的)绒帽. N-COUNT

bal·ance /ˈbæləns/ **balances, balancing, balanced.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If something or someone **balances** somewhere or if you **balance** them there, they remain steady and do not fall over. 使平衡; 使平稳. ❖ *I balanced on the ledge.* 我在岩礁上站稳. *She had balanced a glass on her chest.* 她把一只杯子平稳地放在胸上. V-ERG, V prep/adv, V n prep/adv

2 **Balance** is the ability to remain steady when you are standing up. 平衡; 平稳. ❖ *The medicines you are currently taking could be affecting your balance.* 你现在吃的药也许会影响你的平衡. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **keep** your **balance**, you remain steady and do not fall over. 保持平衡. If you **lose** your **balance**, you become unsteady and fall over. 失去平衡(跌倒了). PHR

4 If you are **off balance**, you are in an unsteady position and about to fall. 失去平衡(有跌倒的危险). PHR

5 If you **balance** one thing with something different or if one thing **balances** with another, each of the things has the same strength or importance. 使协调; 使对称. ❖ *The state has got to find some way to balance these two needs.* 国家必须找到某种办法协调这两种需要. *Supply and demand on the currency market will generally balance.* 货币市场上的供求关系一般是协调的. ◢ **bal·anced** ❖ *This book is a well balanced biography.* 这书是一本各方面都恰到好处的传记. V-RECIP-ERG, V n with n, V pl-n, pl-n V, Also V with n, ADJ

6 A **balance** is a situation or combination of things in which all the different parts are equal or correct in strength or importance. 平衡; 均势. ❖ *...the ecological balance of the forest.* 森林的生态平衡. N-SING with supp

7 If you say that the **balance** tips in your favour, you start winning or succeeding, especially in a conflict or contest. (在冲突或竞赛中)占上风, 占优势. N-SING the N

8 If you **balance** one thing against another, you consider its importance in relation to the other one. 权衡; 对比; 衡量. ❖ *She carefully tried to balance religious sensitivities against democratic freedom.* 她设法小心地权衡宗教敏感和民主自由的轻重. VB, V n against n

9 If someone **balances** their budget or if a government **balances** the economy of a country, they make sure that the amount of money that is spent is not greater than the amount that is received. 平衡(收支预算、经济). VB V n

10 If you **balance** your books or make them **balance**, you prove by calculation that the amount of money you have received is equal to the amount that you have spent. 结算(账目); 使(账目)的借方和贷方平衡. ❖ *...teaching them to balance the books.* 教他们平衡账目. V-ERG, V n, Also V

11 The **balance** in your bank account is the amount of money you have in it. (银行账户)结存. N-COUNT

12 The **balance** of an amount of money is what remains to be paid for something or what remains when part of the amount has been spent. 余款; 余额. ❖ *They were due to pay the balance on delivery.* 他们将在交货时付清余款. N-SING the N

➡ 又见 **bank balance**.

13 If something hangs **in the balance**, it is uncertain whether it will happen or continue. 悬而未决; 犹豫不定. PHR

14 If you are thrown **off balance** by something, you are surprised or confused by it. 惊慌失措; 迷惑不解. PHR

15 You can say **on balance** to indicate that you are stating an opinion after considering all the relevant facts or arguments. 总之; 权衡一切后; 全面考虑后. ❖ *On balance he agreed with Christine.* 总之, 他赞同克里斯蒂娜. PHR PRAGMATICS

▸balance out.

If two or more opposite things **balance out** or if you **balance** them **out**, they become equal in amount, value, or effect. 抵消; 和...相抵. ❖ *The exercise undergone could balance out the increased calories.* 所做的运动可以消耗掉增加的热量. PHR-V-ERG, V P, V P noun, Also V n P

bal·anced /ˈbælənst/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **balanced** piece of writing takes into account all the different opinions on something and presents information in a fair and reasonable way; used showing approval. 考虑全面的; 表述公平的. ❖ *...a fair, balanced, comprehensive report.* 一份公正、得当、全面的报告. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 Something that is **balanced** is pleasing or beneficial because its different parts are in the correct proportions; used showing approval. 均衡的; 均匀的. ❖ *...a balanced diet.* 均衡的膳食. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 Someone who is **balanced** remains calm and thinks clearly, even in a difficult situation; used showing approval. 镇定自若的; 头脑清醒的. ❖ *I have to prove myself as a respectable, balanced person.* 我得表明自己是正派、稳重的人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

4 ➡ 又见 **balance**.

,balance of 'payments, balances of payments. ♦◇◇◇◇

A country's **balance of payments** is the difference between N-COUNT

the payments it makes to other countries for imports and the payments it receives from other countries for exports. 国际收支差额.

,balance of 'power. ♦◇◇◇◇

N-SING **1** The **balance of power** is a situation in which power is distributed between rival groups or countries in such a way that no single group or country can dominate the others. (国际间的)势力均衡. ❖ *...the balance of power between the United States and the former Soviet Union.* 美国和前苏联的均势.

N-SING **2** If a small political party holds the **balance of power** in a parliament, it is able to give a larger party a majority by supporting this larger party. (小政党在国会中的)举足轻重的地位.

,balance of 'trade, balances of trade.

N-COUNT A country's **balance of trade** is the difference in value between the goods it imports and the goods it exports. 贸易差额.

'balance sheet, balance sheets. ♦◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT A **balance sheet** is a written statement of the amount of money and property a company has, including amounts of money that it owes or is owed. You can use **balance sheet** to refer to the general financial state of a company. 资产负债表. ❖ *Rolls-Royce needed a strong balance sheet.* 劳斯莱斯公司需做出健全的资产负债表.

'balancing act, balancing acts.

N-COUNT If you perform a **balancing act**, you try to please two or more people or groups who are in opposition to each other. 取悦对立双(几)方的行为.

bal·co·ny /'bælkəni/ **balconies.** ♦♦◇◇◇

N-COUNT **1** A **balcony** is a platform on the outside of a building, above ground level, with a wall or railing around it. 阳台.

N-SING **2** The **balcony** in a theatre or cinema is an area of seats upstairs, above the main seating area. (影院、剧院的)楼厅包厢; 楼座.

bald /bɔ:ld/ **balder, baldest.** ♦♦◇◇◇

ADJ-GRADED **1** Someone who is **bald** has little or no hair on the top of their head. 秃顶的; 秃头的. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **bald·ness** ❖ *He wears a cap to cover a spot of baldness.* 他戴帽遮盖斑秃.

ADJ-GRADED **2** If a tyre is **bald**, its tread has worn down and it is no longer safe to use. (指轮胎) 磨平的.

ADJ: ADJ n **3** A **bald** statement is made plainly and often bluntly, containing no unnecessary words. (指言论)直截了当的; 不加掩饰的. ❖ *...a bald statement from the official news agency.* 官方通讯社发出的直截了当的声明. ADV-GRADED ◢ **bald·ly** ADV with v ❖ *'The leaders are outdated,' he stated baldly.* '领导们都落伍了.' 他直言不讳地说.

bald·ing /'bɔ:ldɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

ADJ Someone who is **balding** is beginning to lose the hair on the top of their head. 正脱发的, 变秃的.

bale /beɪl/ **bales, baling, baled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT **1** A **bale** is a large quantity of something such as hay, cloth, or paper, tied into a tight bundle. (干草, 布, 纸扎成的)大包; 大捆. ❖ *...large round bales of hay.* 大捆大捆的干草.

VB: be V-ed **2** If something such as hay, cloth, or paper **is baled**, it is tied together in a tight bundle. 把…打成大包; 把…扎成捆.

3 ➼ 又见 **bail**.

bale·ful /'beɪlfʊl/.

ADJ-GRADED LITERARY **Baleful** means harmful, or expressing harmful intentions. 有害的; 邪恶的; 阴毒的. ❖ *He had a baleful look.* 他长了副恶人相. ADV ◢ **bale·ful·ly** ADV with v ❖ *He watched balefully as Cassandra walked towards him.* 当卡桑德拉朝他走来时, 他用邪恶的目光盯着她.

balk /bɔ:lk, AM bɔ:k/ **balks, balking, balked;** 又拼作 **baulk.** ♦◇◇◇◇

VB If you **balk** at something, you are very reluctant to do it or to let it happen. 不愿做; 不想…发生. V at n ❖ *Even biology undergraduates may balk at animal experiments.* V 甚至生物学专业的大学生也会不愿意做动物试验.

Bal·kani·za·tion /,bɔ:lkənaɪ'zeɪʃən/; 又拼作 **balkanization.**

N-UNCOUNT If you refer to the division of a country into separate independent states as the **Balkanization** of that country, you are expressing your disapproval of such a division. PRAGMATICS (贬义)巴尔干化(指一国家分裂成若干独立小国).

ball 1 circular objects 圆形物体

ball /bɔ:l/ **balls, balling, balled.** ♦♦♦♦◇

N-COUNT **1** A **ball** is a round object that is used in games such as tennis, cricket, and football. (体育运动用的)球. ❖ *I bounced a ball against the house.* 我对着房子扔球. *...a golf ball.* 高尔夫球.

N-COUNT **2** A **ball** is something or an amount of something that has a round shape. 球状物; 圆团. ❖ *Thomas screwed the letter up into a ball.* 托马斯把信揉成一团.

V-ERG **3** When you **ball** something or when it **balls**, it becomes round and takes up less space. 把…捏成球状; 缩成一团. V n adv/prep ❖ *He picked up the sheets of paper, and balled them tightly in his fists.* 他拿起那几张纸, 捏成一团, 紧攥在拳头里. V adv/prep *His hands balled into fists.* 他的手握成拳头.

PHR-V-ERG ➭ **Ball up** means the same as **ball**. 义同ball. V n P ❖ *She balled the handkerchief up and threw it at his feet.* 她把手帕揉成一团, 扔到他脚下.

N-COUNT **4** The **ball** of your foot or the **ball** of your thumb is the rounded part where your toes join your foot or where your thumb joins your hand. (脚趾、拇指的)球形部位.

N-COUNT INFORMAL **5** A man's **balls** are his testicles; some people find this use offensive. (有人认为冒犯)睾丸.

➼ 又见 **balls**.

PHR **6** If you say that **the ball is in** a particular person's **court**, you mean that it is his or her responsibility to take the next action or decision in a particular situation. 轮到(某人)采取行动(或做出决定).

PHR **7** If you **get the ball rolling, set the ball rolling**, or **start the ball rolling**, you start something happening. 开始某种活动.

PHR **8** If you **keep** several **balls in the air**, you try to do several different things at once. 同时做几件事情. ❖ *...unhappy mothers trying to juggle ten balls in the air.* 不快活的忙乱不堪的母亲们.

PHR **9** If someone is **on the ball**, they are very alert and aware of what is happening. 机警; 警觉.

PHR INFORMAL **10** If someone refuses to **play ball**, they are unwilling to do what someone wants them to do. 开始; 干起来.

▸ball up.

➼ 见 **ball 3**.

ball 2 social event 社交

ball /bɔ:l/ **balls.**

N-COUNT **1** A **ball** is a large formal social event at which people dance. 舞会.

PHR INFORMAL **2** If you **are having a ball**, you are having a very enjoyable time. 过得非常愉快. ❖ *Going by the gales of laughter, they were having a ball.* 从他们的阵阵笑声得知, 他们非常愉快.

bal·lad /'bæləd/ **ballads.** ♦◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT **1** A **ballad** is a long song or poem which tells a story in simple language. 叙事诗歌; 歌谣. ❖ *...an eighteenth century ballad about some lost children.* 一篇18世纪有关一些失踪儿童的歌谣.

N-COUNT **2** A **ballad** is a slow, romantic, popular song. 节奏缓慢、浪漫、通俗的歌曲.

bal·last /'bæləst/. ♦◇◇◇◇

N-UNCOUNT **Ballast** is any substance that is used in ships or hot-air balloons to make them heavier and more stable. 压舱物; 镇重物.

,ball 'bearing, ball bearings; 又拼作 **ball-bearing.**

N-COUNT **Ball bearings** are small metal balls placed between the moving parts of a machine to make the parts move smoothly. 滚珠轴承, 球轴承.

'ball boy, ball boys.

N-COUNT In a tennis match, the **ball boys** are the boys whose job is to pick up any balls that go into the net or off the court and to throw them back to the players. (给打网球的人拾球的)球童.

bal·le·ri·na /,bælə'ri:nə/ **ballerinas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT A **ballerina** is a female ballet dancer. 芭蕾舞女演员.

bal·let /ˈbæleɪ, AM bæˈleɪ/ **ballets.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Ballet** is a type of very skilled and artistic dancing with carefully planned movements. 芭蕾舞. ❖ *I trained as a ballet dancer.* 我受过芭蕾舞训练. *She is also keen on the ballet.* 她也热衷于芭蕾舞. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **ballet** is an artistic work that is performed by ballet dancers. 芭蕾舞剧. N-COUNT

B

bal·let·ic /bæˈletɪk/.

If you describe someone's movements as **balletic**, you mean that they have some of the graceful qualities of ballet. 芭蕾舞的; 芭蕾舞风格的. ❖ *The subject seems to dance with balletic grace.* 这东西跳起来似乎有种芭蕾舞的优美. ADJ-GRADED

ˈball game, ball games; 又拼作 **ballgame.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Ball games** are games that are played with a ball such as football and tennis. 球赛. N-COUNT

2 A **ball game** is a baseball match. 棒球比赛. ❖ *I'd still like to go to a ball game.* 我仍然想去看棒球赛. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 You can use **ball game** to describe any situation or activity, especially one that involves competition. 一场竞赛. ❖ *Two of his biggest competitors are out of the ball-game.* 他最大的两个竞争对手被淘汰出局了. N-SING If you say that a situation is a **new ball game**, you mean that it is completely different from, or much more difficult than other situations that you have experienced before. 新形势; 新问题. ❖ *He finds himself faced with a whole new ball game.* 他发现自己面对的是一个全新的形势. PHR

ˈball girl, ball girls.

In a tennis match, the **ball girls** are the girls whose job is to pick up any balls that go into the net or off the court and to throw them back to the players. (给打网球的人拾球的)女球童. N-COUNT

ball·gown /ˈbɔːlgaʊn/ **ballgowns.**

A **ballgown** is a long dress that women wear to formal dances. 舞会长裙. N-COUNT

bal·lis·tic /bəˈlɪstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ballistic means relating to ballistics. 弹道的. ❖ *Ballistic tests have matched the weapons with bullets taken from the bodies of victims.* 弹道测试表明从受害的死者身上取出的子弹同凶器相吻合. ADJ: ADJ n

bal·lis·tics /bəˈlɪstɪks/.

Ballistics is the study of the movement of objects that are shot or thrown through the air, such as bullets fired from a gun. 弹道学. N-UNCOUNT

bal·loon /bəˈluːn/ **balloons, ballooning, ballooned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **balloon** is a small, thin, rubber bag that you blow air into so that it becomes larger and rounder or longer. (吹气)气球. N-COUNT

2 A **balloon** is a large, strong bag filled with gas or hot air, which can carry passengers in a basket or compartment underneath it. 载人热气球; 飞行气球. ❖ *...the first to circle the Earth non-stop by balloon.* 首次乘气球环绕地球不间断飞行. N-COUNT

3 When something **balloons**, it increases rapidly in amount. 激增; 膨胀. ❖ *In London, the use of the Tube has ballooned.* 在伦敦, 乘坐地铁的人激增. *The budget deficit has ballooned to $25 billion.* 预算赤字激增到250亿元. VB V V to n

4 When something **balloons**, it quickly becomes bigger in size and rounder in shape. 扩大; 变肥. ❖ *Paula's plaid jacket ballooned in the deep water.* 保拉的毛呢夹克在深水里胀起来. VB V

bal·loon·ing /bəˈluːnɪŋ/.

Ballooning is the sport or activity of travelling through the air by balloon. 热气球运动; 乘热气球旅行. ❖ *...Jacques Montgolfier, pioneer of ballooning.* 雅克·蒙戈尔费埃, 乘热气球旅行的先驱. N-UNCOUNT

bal·loon·ist /bəˈluːnɪst/ **balloonists.**

A **balloonist** is a person who flies a hot-air balloon. 乘气球升空者. N-COUNT

bal·lot /ˈbælət/ **ballots, balloting, balloted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **ballot** is a secret vote in which people select a candidate in an election, or express their opinion about something. 不记名投票; 选举. ❖ *Fifty of its members will be elected by direct ballot.* 其50名成员将由直接投票选出. N-COUNT

2 A **ballot** is a piece of paper on which you indicate your choice or opinion in a ballot. 不记名选票. ❖ *Election boards will count the ballots by hand.* 选举委员会将进行手工计票. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 If you **ballot** a group of people, you find out what they think about a subject by organizing a secret vote. 不记名投票表决. ❖ *The union said they will ballot members on whether to strike.* 工会说, 是否罢工他们将请会员投票表决. VB V n ◢ **bal·lot·ing** ❖ *International observers say the balloting was fair.* 国际观察员说, 投票是公正的. N-UNCOUNT

ˈballot box, ballot boxes. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **ballot box** is the box into which ballot papers are put after people have voted. 投票箱. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to the system of democratic elections as the **ballot box.** 民主选举制. ❖ *Martinez expressed confidence of victory at the ballot box.* 马丁内斯对选举获胜表现出信心. N-SING the N

ˈballot paper, ballot papers.

A **ballot paper** is a piece of paper on which you indicate your choice or opinion in a ballot. 选票. N-COUNT

ˈballot rigging; 又拼作 **ballot-rigging.**

Ballot rigging is the act of illegally changing the result of an election by producing a false record of the number of votes. 操纵选票; 选举舞弊. ❖ *...allegations of ballot rigging.* 有关选举舞弊的指控. N-UNCOUNT

ball·park /ˈbɔːlpɑːk/ **ballparks;** 又拼作 **ball park.**

A **ballpark** is a park or stadium where baseball is played. 棒球场. N-COUNT

ball·player /ˈbɔːlpleɪə/ **ballplayers;** 又拼作 **ball player.**

A **ballplayer** is a baseball player. 棒球运动员. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ball·point /ˈbɔːlpɔɪnt/ **ballpoints.**

A **ballpoint** or a **ballpoint pen** is a pen with a very small metal ball at the end which transfers the ink from the pen onto a surface. 圆珠笔. N-COUNT

ball·room /ˈbɔːlruːm/ **ballrooms.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **ballroom** is a very large room that is used for dancing. 舞厅. N-COUNT

ˌballroom ˈdancing.

Ballroom dancing is a type of dancing in which a man and a woman dance together using fixed sequences of movements. 交际舞、交谊舞. N-UNCOUNT

balls /bɔːlz/.

1 If you say that someone has **balls**, you mean that they have courage. Some people find this use offensive. (有人认为冒犯)有勇气, 胆大. ❖ *To work on this show you've got to have balls.* 忙这部戏, 你得有勇气. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

2 If you say **'balls'** or say that what someone says is **balls** you think that it is stupid, wrong, or nonsense. Some people find this use offensive. (有人认为冒犯)胡说八道, 一派胡言. ❖ *What complete and utter balls!* 简直是胡扯! EXCLAM, N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

ˈballs-up, balls-ups.

If you make a **balls-up** of something, you do it very badly and make a lot of mistakes. Some people find this use offensive. (有人认为冒犯) 混乱, 一团糟. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

balm /bɑːm/ **balms.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Balm** is a sweet-smelling oil that is obtained from some tropical trees and is used to make ointments that heal wounds or lessen pain. 香树油; 镇痛膏. N-VAR

2 You can refer to something as a **balm** when it comforts or soothes someone. 安慰(物), 慰藉(物). ❖ *Venice was a balm that made Catherine forget the terrible nightmares and horrors of the past.* 威尼斯给凯瑟琳慰藉, 让她忘记了过去可怕的噩梦和惊恐. N-UNCOUNT also a N PRAGMATICS

balmy /ˈbɑːmi/.

Balmy weather is pleasantly warm. 怡人的; 舒适的; 温暖的. ❖ *...a balmy summer's evening.* 温暖的夏夜. ADJ-GRADED

ba·lo·ney /bəˈləʊni/.

If you say that an idea or statement is **baloney**, you disapprove of it and think that it is foolish or wrong. 胡扯; 废话. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

bal·sa /ˈbɔːlsə/.
Balsa or **balsa wood** is a very light wood from a South American tree. 南美轻木. N-UNCOUNT

bal·sam /ˈbɔːlsəm/.
Balsam is a sweet-smelling oil that is obtained from certain trees or bushes and is used to make medicines and perfumes. (用于制药和香水的) 香树油. N-UNCOUNT

bal·sam·ic vin·egar /bɔːlˌsæmɪk ˈvɪnɪgə/.
Balsamic vinegar is a sweet-tasting type of vinegar which is made from grape juice. (用葡萄汁制的) 甜脂醋. N-UNCOUNT

bal·us·trade /ˌbæləˈstreɪd/ **balustrades.**
A **balustrade** is a railing or wall on a balcony or staircase. (阳台或楼梯的)栏杆或挡墙. N-COUNT

bam·boo /bæmˈbuː/ **bamboos.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Bamboo is a tall tropical plant with hard hollow stems. The young shoots of the plant can be eaten, and the stems are used to make furniture. 竹; 竹竿. N-VAR

bam·boo·zle /bæmˈbuːzəl/ **bamboozles, bamboozling, bamboozled.**
To **bamboozle** someone means to confuse them greatly and often trick them. 哄骗; 愚弄; 蒙蔽. ❖ *He bamboozled Mercer into defeat.* 他蒙骗了默瑟, 使他一败涂地. *He was bamboozled by con men.* 他上了骗子的当. VB V n into n be V-ed

ban /bæn/ **bans, banning, banned.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 To **ban** something means to state officially that it must not be done, shown, or used. 禁止; 取缔; 查禁. ❖ *Canada will ban smoking in all offices later this year.* 今年晚些时候加拿大将在所有办公室禁烟. ◢**ban·ning, bannings** ❖ *No reason was given for the banning of the magazine.* 查禁该杂志没有说明任何理由. VB V n N-VAR
2 A **ban** is an official ruling that something must not be done, shown, or used. 禁令. ❖ *The General also lifted a ban on political parties.* 将军同时也取消了对政党的禁令. N-COUNT
3 If you **are banned** from doing something, you are officially prevented from doing it. 禁止; 查禁. ❖ *He was banned from driving for three years.* 他被吊销了三年驾驶执照. VB be V-ed from n Also V n

ba·nal /bəˈnɑːl, -ˈnæl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **banal**, you do not like it because you think that it is so ordinary that it is not at all effective or interesting. 平庸的; 枯燥的; 乏味的. ❖ *The text is banal.* 文章索然无味. *Bland, banal music tinkled discreetly from hidden loudspeakers.* 从隐藏的喇叭中隐隐地发出平淡无味的音乐. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
➪ You can refer to banal things as **the banal**. 乏味的东西, 枯燥的事情. ❖ *The allegations ranged from the banal to the bizarre.* 种种说法有的平淡, 有的离奇. N-SING the N
◢**ba·nal·ity** /bəˈnælɪti/ **banalities** ❖ *...the banality of life.* 生活的枯燥. *Neil's ability to utter banalities never ceased to amaze me.* 尼尔说陈腔滥调的能力总让我感到惊讶. N-VAR

ba·na·na /bəˈnɑːnə, -ˈnæn-/ **bananas.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Bananas** are long curved fruit with yellow skins. 香蕉. 见插图条 **fruit**. ❖ *...a spoonful of cooked sliced banana.* 一匙煮过的香蕉片. N-VAR
2 If someone is behaving in a silly or mad way, you can say that they are going **bananas**. 愚蠢的; 疯狂的. ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL
3 If someone becomes extremely angry and shouts a lot, you can say that they go **bananas**. 发疯的. ❖ *Adamson's going to go bananas on this one.* 亚当森对这件事会气得要发疯. ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL

baˌnana reˈpublic, banana republics.
Poor, unimportant, politically unstable countries are sometimes referred to as **banana republics**; some people find this expression offensive. (有人认为)贫穷、无足轻重、政局不稳的国家. N-COUNT

baˈnana skin, banana skins.
If an important or famous person slips on a **banana skin**, they say or do something that makes them look stupid. 出洋相; 出丑. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

band /bænd/ **bands, banding, banded.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **band** is a small group of musicians who play popular music such as jazz, rock, or pop. (流行乐)乐队. N-COLL-COUNT
2 A **band** is a group of musicians who play brass and percussion instruments and sometimes also woodwind instruments. 乐队(由演奏铜管乐器、打击乐器或木管乐器的音乐家组成). N-COLL-COUNT
3 A **band** of people is a group of people who have joined together because they share an interest or belief. 群; 伙, 帮; 队. ❖ *...bands of government soldiers.* 几队政府士兵. N-COLL-COUNT with supp
4 A **band** is a flat narrow strip of cloth which you wear round your head or wrists, or which forms part of a piece of clothing. 腕带; 头箍. ❖ *Almost all hospitals use a wrist-band of some kind with your name and details on it.* 几乎所有的医院都使用某种腕带, 上面写有病人的姓名和详细资料. N-COUNT
5 A **band** is a strip of something such as colour, light, land, or cloth which contrasts with the areas on either side of it. 带状物. ❖ *...bands of natural vegetation between strips of crops.* 条条野生植物带夹在行行的农作物之间. N-COUNT with supp
➞ 又见 **banded**.
6 A **band** is a strip or loop of metal or other strong material which strengthens something, or which holds several things together. (金属或结实材料制成的)环, 圈, 箍. N-COUNT
7 A **band** is a range of numbers or values within a system of measurement. (度量衡中的) 幅度; 范围; 数值段. ❖ *...a new tax band of 20p in the pound.* 一项新的每镑20便士的征税组别. N-COUNT
8 If something such as a tax **is banded**, it is divided into bands according to the value of the thing being taxed. 划分...成组(档). ❖ *...banding the tax so higher earners would pay more.* 把税率分档, 使高收入者缴付更多. *...a banding system based on property values.* 基于财产价值的税制. VB BRITISH V n V-ing
9 ➞ 又见 **armband, brass band, elastic band, hat band, one-man band, rubber band, waistband, waveband, wedding band**.

➤band together.
If people **band together**, they meet and act as a group in order to try and achieve something. 联合; 结合. PHR-V

band·age /ˈbændɪdʒ/ **bandages, bandaging, bandaged.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **bandage** is a long strip of cloth which is wrapped around a wounded part of someone's body to protect or support it. 绷带. N-COUNT
2 If you **bandage** a wound or part of someone's body, you tie a bandage around it. 扎绷带, 用绷带包扎伤口. ❖ *...a bandaged hand.* 扎着绷带的手. VB V n V-ed
➪ **Bandage up** means the same as **bandage**. 义同bandage. ❖ *I bandaged the leg up and gave her aspirin for the pain.* 我把她的腿包扎起来, 并给她服阿司匹林止痛. PHR-V V n P

ˈBand-Aid, Band-Aids; 又拼作 **band-aid.**
1 A **Band-Aid** is a type of sticking plaster that you use to cover small cuts on your body. **Band-Aid** is a trademark. 创可贴, 伤口胶布. Band-Aid是商标名. N-VAR
2 If you refer to a **Band-Aid** solution to a problem, you disapprove of it because you think that it will only be effective for a short period. 权宜之计的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

ban·dan·na /bænˈdænə/ **bandannas;** 又拼作 **bandana.**
A **bandanna** is a large, brightly-coloured handkerchief which is worn around a person's neck or head. 艳丽的大围巾(或头巾). N-COUNT

B&B /ˌbiː ən ˈbiː/ **B&Bs;** 又拼作 **b&b.**
1 **B&B** is the same as **bed and breakfast**. 同bed and breakfast. ❖ *...three nights b&b.* 三晚的床位加早餐. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **B&B** is the same as a **bed and breakfast**. 同 bed and breakfast. ❖ *There are B&Bs all over the islands.* 全岛都有住宿和早餐服务. N-COUNT

band·ed /ˈbændɪd/.
If something is **banded**, it has one or more bands on it, often of a different colour which contrasts with the main colour. 有条纹的; 纹道的. ❖ *...banded stripes of dyed wool.* 印染毛织品上的带纹. ◢**-banded** ❖ *Tables are set with white china and gold-banded silver cutlery.* 桌上摆好了白瓷器和镶金银餐具. ADJ COMB

ban·dit /ˈbændɪt/ **bandits.** ♦◇◇◇◇
People sometimes refer to armed robbers as **bandits**, especially N-COUNT

B

if they operate in areas where the rule of law has broken down. 土匪; 强盗.

ban·dit·ry /ˈbænditri/.

Banditry is acts of robbery and violence by bandits. 土匪行为; 打家劫舍. N-UNCOUNT

band·leader /ˈbændliːdə/ **bandleaders.**

A **bandleader** is a person who conducts a band, especially a dance band or a large jazz band. (伴舞乐队或大型爵士乐队的)指挥. N-COUNT

B

bands·man /ˈbændzmən/ **bandsmen.**

A **bandsman** is a musician in a military or brass band. 军乐队或铜管乐队队员. N-COUNT

band·stand /ˈbændstænd/ **bandstands.**

A **bandstand** is a platform with a roof where a band can play in the open air. (室外有盖的)奏乐台. N-COUNT

band·wagon /ˈbændwægən/ **bandwagons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to an activity or movement that has suddenly become fashionable or is attracting increasing interest or support as a **bandwagon**. 时尚; 浪潮. ❖ *...the environmental bandwagon.* 环保潮流. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone, especially a politician, has jumped or climbed on the **bandwagon**, you disapprove of their involvement in an activity because you think they are not sincerely interested in it and are only involved in it because it is likely to give them success. 赶潮流; 顺应潮流. ❖ *...many conservative politicians have jumped on the anti-immigrant bandwagon.* 许多保守政客追随反移民的潮流. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ban·dy /ˈbændi/ **bandies, bandying, bandied.**

If you **bandy** words with someone, you argue with them. 与...争辩; 辩论. ❖ *The prosecution and defense were bandying accusations back and forth.* 控方和辩方来回指控对方. VB V n with n, V n adv

›**bandy about** or **bandy around.**

If someone's name or something such as an idea **is bandied about** or **is bandied around**, that person or thing is discussed by many people in a casual way; used showing disapproval. 随便传开; 瞎议论. ❖ *He whispered my name to newspapermen, knowing that it would be bandied about.* 他把我的名字小声说给新闻记者,心里知道我的名字会随便传开的. PHR-V usu passive PRAGMATICS be V-ed P

bane /beɪn/ **banes.**

If you say that someone or something is the **bane** of someone's life, you mean that they cause unhappiness or distress to that person. 灾星; 祸根. ❖ *Spots can be the bane of a teenager's life.* 污点可能会酿成一个青少年一生的灾祸. N-COUNT

bang /bæŋ/ **bangs, banging, banged.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **bang** is a sudden loud noise such as the noise of an explosion. 砰的一声; 爆炸声. ❖ *...slamming the door with a loud bang.* 砰地一声关上了门. N-COUNT, SOUND

2 If something **bangs**, it makes a sudden loud noise, once or several times. 突发巨响. ❖ *The engine spat and banged.* 引擎轰地响了起来. VB V

3 If you **bang** a door or if it **bangs**, it closes suddenly with a loud noise. 使劲关上; 砰地关上. ❖ *...the sound of doors banging.* 砰砰的关门声. *All up and down the street the windows bang shut.* 整条街上的窗子都砰砰关上. V-ERG V n, V, V adj

4 If you **bang** on something or if you **bang** it, you hit it hard, making a loud noise. (砰的)猛击, 猛撞. ❖ *There is no point in shouting or banging the table.* 叫喊或拍桌子无任何意义. VB V on n, V n

5 If you **bang** something on something else or if you **bang** it down, you quickly and violently put it on a surface, because you are angry. (气愤地)扔下; (砰地)搁在...上. ❖ *He banged down the telephone.* 他砰地挂上了电话. VB V n prep, V n with adv

6 If you **bang** a part of your body, you accidentally knock it against something and hurt yourself. 撞伤; 猛地碰撞. ❖ *He hurried into the hall, banging his shin against a chair in the darkness.* 他匆忙走进大厅,在黑暗中胫部猛力碰到了椅子上. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a nasty bang on the head.* 严重的头部撞伤. N-COUNT

7 If you **bang** into something or someone, you bump or knock them hard, usually because you are not looking where you are going. 猛力撞到. VB V into n

8 A person's **bangs** are the part of their hair that comes down over their forehead and that is cut straight across. The usual British word is **fringe**. 刘海. [英]一般作fringe. N-PLURAL AMERICAN

9 You can use **bang** to emphasize expressions that indicate an exact position or an exact time. 用于加强语气, 强调具体的地点或时间. ❖ *For once you leave bang on time for work.* 你只有这一次是准时离家去上班的. ADV ADV prep PRAGMATICS

10 If something begins or ends **with a bang**, it begins or ends very successfully, attracting a lot of attention. 一炮打响; 轰动地. ❖ *Her career began with a bang in 1986.* 1986年她一下子红起来了. PHR

11 ➸ 又见 **big bang theory**.

➸ to **bang** your **head against a brick wall**: 见 **brick**.

➸ to **bang two people's heads together**: 见 **head**.

›**bang on about.**

If someone **bangs on about** something, they keep talking about it in a boring or annoying way. 喋喋不休; 老生常谈. ❖ *He has been banging on about education reform for years.* 多年来, 他一直在唠叨教育改革的事. PHR-V no passive INFORMAL V P P n

›**bang out.**

1 If a company **bangs out** a poor quality product, they produce large quantities of it in order to make money; used showing disapproval. (表示贬意)粗制滥造; 炮制. ❖ *...factories that banged out the same product year after year.* 年复一年滥造同样产品的工厂. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P noun

2 If someone **bangs out** a tune on a musical instrument such as a piano, they play it loudly and not very well. 响亮而粗劣地奏出(音乐等). PHR-V V P noun

›**bang up.**

When someone is locked in a prison cell for a period of time, you can say they are **banged up** there. 囚禁; 身陷囹圄. PHR-V be V-ed P INFORMAL

bang·er /ˈbæŋə/ **bangers.**

Banger is an informal British word. 非正式的英国英语词.

1 **Bangers** are sausages. 香肠; 腊肠. N-COUNT

2 You can describe a car as an old **banger** if it is old and in very bad condition. 破旧汽车. N-COUNT

ban·gle /ˈbæŋgəl/ **bangles.**

A **bangle** is a decorated metal or wooden ring that you can wear round your wrist or ankle. (金属或木制)手镯; 脚镯. N-COUNT

ˌbang-ˈon; 又拼作 **bang on.**

If someone is **bang-on** with something, they are exactly right in their opinions or actions. 完全正确; 一点不错. ❖ *If we are not bang-on with our preparations then we could have problems.* 如果我们的准备工作不是毫无差错, 我们可能会有麻烦的. ADJ v-link ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL

ban·ish /ˈbænɪʃ/ **banishes, banishing, banished.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **is banished** from a place or area of activity, they are sent away from it and prevented from entering it. 放逐, 把...流放; 把...驱逐出境. ❖ *They tried to banish him from politics.* 他们尽力把他逐出政界. VB be V-ed, V n from/to n

◢**ban·ish·ment** /ˈbænɪʃmənt/. ❖ *...banishment from political and industrial life.* 逐出政治和实业生涯. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **banish** something unpleasant, you get rid of it. 消除; 取缔. ❖ *...diseases like malaria that have been banished for centuries.* 像疟疾类已灭绝了好几个世纪的疾病. VB V n

3 If you **banish** the thought of something, you stop thinking about it. 不再去想, 停止思考. ❖ *The past few days had been banished from his mind.* 他把过去几天的经历全都忘了. VB V n, be V-ed

ban·is·ter /ˈbænɪstə/ **banisters;** 又拼作 **bannister.**

A **banister** is a rail supported by posts and fixed along the side of a staircase. The plural **banisters** can be used to refer to one of these rails. (楼梯上的一条)栏杆, 扶手. 复数banisters指一整排. ❖ *I still remember sliding down the banisters.* 我仍记得滑下栏杆. N-COUNT

ban·jo /ˈbændʒəʊ/ **banjos.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **banjo** is a musical instrument that looks like a guitar with a N-VAR

circular body, a long neck, and four or more strings. 班卓琴（一种圆身、长颈、多弦、形似吉他的乐器）。见插图条 **musical instruments**.

bank 1 finance and storage 金融与储存

bank /bæŋk/ **banks, banking, banked.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **bank** is an institution where people or businesses can keep their money. 银行. N-COUNT

2 A **bank** is a building where a bank provides its services. 银行大厦. N-COUNT

3 If you **bank** with a particular bank, you have an account with that bank. 在…银行开户. ❖ *My husband has banked with the Co-op since before the war.* 我丈夫从战前起就在合作银行开户. VB V with n

4 If you **bank** money, you pay it into a bank. 把钱存入银行. VB V n

5 If you say that the cost of something will not **break the bank**, you mean that it will not cost a large sum of money. 花大笔钱；使…倾家荡产. PHR

6 You use **bank** to refer to a store of something. For example, a blood **bank** is a store of blood that is kept ready for use. 储备处；库. N-COUNT with supp

bank 2 areas and masses 地区与物堆

bank /bæŋk/ **banks.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **banks** of a river, canal, or lake are the raised areas of ground along its edge. (江、运河、湖的)岸. N-COUNT

2 A **bank** of ground is a raised area of it with a flat top and one or two sloping sides. 土堆. ❖ *...a grassy bank.* 长满草的土堆. N-COUNT

3 A **bank** of something is a long high mass of it. 堆；团. ❖ *...a bank of fog.* 雾团. N-COUNT N of n

4 A **bank** of things, especially machines, switches, or dials, is a row of them, or a series of rows. (尤指机器、开关、表盘等)一排；一组. N-COUNT

5 ➤ 又见 **banked**.

bank 3 other verb uses 其他动词用法

bank /bæŋk/ **banks, banking, banked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When an aircraft **banks**, one of its wings rises higher than the other, usually when it is changing direction. (飞机在转弯时)侧飞. VB V

›bank on.

If you **bank on** something happening, you expect it to happen and rely on it happening. 指望；依赖. ❖ *The Berlin government is banking on the Olympics to save the city money.* 柏林政府指望靠奥运会来为城市赚钱. PHR-V V P n

bank·able /ˈbæŋkəbəl/.

In the entertainment industry, someone or something that is described as **bankable** is very popular and therefore likely to be very profitable. (娱乐业)红得可挣大钱的；富有号召力的. ❖ *Madonna had become the world's most bankable star.* 麦当娜成了世界上最红的明星. ADJ-GRADED

ˈbank account, bank accounts. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **bank account** is an arrangement with a bank which allows you to keep your money in the bank and to take some out when you need it. 银行账户. N-COUNT

ˈbank balance, bank balances.

Your **bank balance** is the amount of money that you have in your bank account at a particular time. 存款额；存款结余. N-COUNT

ˈbank card, bank cards; 又拼作 **bankcard**.

A **bank card** is a rectangular piece of plastic which the bank gives you and which you have to show when you pay for something by cheque. 银行卡. N-COUNT

banked /bæŋkt/.

1 A **banked** stretch of road is higher on one side than the other. (路段)一边高出的. ADJ

2 If a place is **banked** with something, it is piled high with that thing. If something is **banked up**, it is piled high. 堆起；堆高. ❖ *The snow was banked up along the roadside.* 雪沿路边堆起. ADJ: v-link ADJ

bank·er /ˈbæŋkə/ **bankers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **banker** is someone who works in banking at a senior level. 银行高级职员；银行家. N-COUNT

ˌbank ˈholiday, bank holidays. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **bank holiday** is a public holiday. The usual American expression is **national holiday**. 公众假期. [美]一般作national holiday. N-COUNT BRITISH

bank·ing /ˈbæŋkɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Banking is the business activity of banks and similar institutions. 银行(或类似机构)的业务. N-UNCOUNT

B

bank·note /ˈbæŋknəʊt/ **banknotes;** 又拼作 **bank note**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Banknotes are pieces of paper money. 钞票，纸币. N-COUNT

ˈbank rate, bank rates.

The **bank rate** is the rate of interest at which a bank lends money. In Britain, the bank rate is now called the **base rate**. 银行利率. 英国称为base rate. N-COUNT

bank·roll /ˈbæŋkrəʊl/ **bankrolls, bankrolling, bankrolled.**

1 To **bankroll** a person, organization, or project means to provide the financial resources that they need. 为…提供资金，资助. ❖ *The company has bankrolled a couple of local movies.* 该公司资助了当地好几出电影. VB AMERICAN INFORMAL V n

2 A **bankroll** is the financial resources used to back a person, project, or institution. (用于资助的)资金. ❖ *We have a guaranteed minimum bankroll of £1.7m over the five LPs.* 对于五项LP，我们有最低170万镑的保证资金. N-SING AMERICAN

bank·rupt /ˈbæŋkrʌpt/ **bankrupts, bankrupting, bankrupted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 People or organizations that go **bankrupt** do not have enough money to pay their debts. 破产的；关于破产的. ❖ *He was declared bankrupt after failing to pay a £114m loan guarantee.* 他在偿付不了1.14亿镑的贷款担保后宣布破产了. ADJ

2 To **bankrupt** a person or organization means to make them go bankrupt. 使…破产. ❖ *The move to the market nearly bankrupted the firm and its director.* 进入该市场几乎使公司和董事长破产. VB V n

3 A **bankrupt** is a person who has been declared bankrupt by a court of law. (经法院宣布的)破产者. N-COUNT

4 You use **bankrupt** to say that someone or something is completely without a particular quality. (某种特质)完全没有的. ❖ *He thinks that European civilisation is morally bankrupt.* 他认为欧洲文明无道德可言. ADJ PRAGMATICS

bank·rupt·cy /ˈbæŋkrʌptsi/ **bankruptcies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Bankruptcy** is the state of being bankrupt. 破产. ❖ *Many established firms were facing bankruptcy.* 许多有地位的公司正面临破产. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **bankruptcy** is an instance of an organization or person going bankrupt. 破产事件. ❖ *The number of corporate bankruptcies climbed in August.* 8月份，公司破产宗数上升了. N-COUNT

3 If you refer to someone's or something's **bankruptcy**, you are emphasizing that it is completely without a particular quality. 完全丧失. ❖ *The massacre laid bare the moral bankruptcy of the regime.* 这场大屠杀彻底表明该政权完全丧尽天良. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

ˈbank statement, bank statements.

A **bank statement** is a printed document showing all the money paid into and taken out of a bank account. 银行结算单. N-COUNT

ban·ner /ˈbænə/ **banners.** ◆◆◇

1 A **banner** is a long strip of cloth with a message or slogan on it. 横幅标语. N-COUNT

2 If someone does something **under the banner of** a particular cause, idea, or belief, they do it saying that they support that cause, idea, or belief. 在…旗帜下；拥护…的事业(思想或信仰). ❖ *...the first country to forge a new economic system under the banner of Marxism.* 第一个在马克思主义旗帜下推行新经济制度的国家. PHR

ˌbanner ˈheadline, banner headlines.

A **banner headline** is a large headline in a newspaper that stretches across the front page. (报纸的)通栏大字标题. N-COUNT

bannister /ˈbænɪstə/.

➤ 见 **banister**.

ban·quet /ˈbæŋkwɪt/ **banquets.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **banquet** is a grand formal dinner. 宴会. N-COUNT

ban·quet·ing /ˈbæŋkwɪtɪŋ/.
A **banqueting** hall or room is a large room where banquets are held. 宴会的. ADJ: ADJ n

ban·quette /bæŋˈket/ **banquettes.**
A **banquette** is a long low cushioned seat, long enough for more than one person to sit on at a time. 长条形软座. N-COUNT

B

ban·shee /bænˈʃiː, AM ˈbænʃi/ **banshees.**
In Irish folklore, a **banshee** is a female spirit who warns you by her long sad cry that someone in your family is going to die. (爱尔兰传说中号哭以预报凶讯的)报丧女妖. N-COUNT

ban·tam /ˈbæntəm/ **bantams.**
A **bantam** is a breed of small chicken. 矮脚鸡. N-COUNT

bantam·weight /ˈbæntəmweɪt/ **bantamweights.**
A **bantamweight** is a boxer who weighs between 51 and 53.5 kilograms, or a wrestler who weighs between 52 and 57 kilograms. 最轻量级拳手; 次轻量级摔跤手. N-COUNT

ban·ter /ˈbæntə/ **banters, bantering, bantered.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Banter** is teasing or joking talk that is amusing and friendly. (善意的)戏谑; 取笑; 谈笑. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **banter** with someone, you tease them or joke with them in an amusing friendly way. 开玩笑; 逗弄. ❖ *He and Cosell shared a cocktail and bantered easily.* 他和科塞尔喝着一份鸡尾酒, 谈笑风生. *All this was said in a bantering tone.* 所有这些都以开玩笑的口气说出. V-RECIP, V with n, pl-n V, V-ing

bap /bæp/ **baps.**
In some British dialects, a **bap** is a soft flat bread roll. (英国方言)松软扁平的面包. N-COUNT

bap·tise /bæpˈtaɪz/.
➠ 见 **baptize.**

bap·tism /ˈbæptɪzəm/ **baptisms.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **baptism** is a Christian ceremony in which a person is baptized. (基督教的)浸礼, 洗礼. ◢ **bap·tis·mal** /bæpˈtɪzməl/ ❖ *...a biblical scholar who studied the origins of the baptismal ceremony.* 一名研究洗礼仪式起源的圣经学者. N-VAR, ADJ: ADJ n

,baptism of 'fire, baptisms of fire.
If someone who has just begun a new job has a **baptism of fire**, they immediately have to cope with many severe difficulties. 严峻的考验. N-COUNT

bap·tize /bæpˈtaɪz/ **baptizes, baptizing, baptized;** [英]又拼作 **baptise.**
When someone **is baptized**, water is sprinkled on them or they are immersed in water as a sign that their sins are forgiven and that they have become a member of the Christian Church. 给...施浸礼(或洗礼). 比较 **christen.** VB: usu passive, be V-ed

bar /bɑː/ **bars, barring, barred.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **bar** is a place where you can buy and drink alcoholic drinks. 酒吧. N-COUNT
2 A **bar** is a room in a place such as a pub or a hotel where alcoholic drinks are served. 酒吧间. N-COUNT, BRITISH
3 A **bar** is a counter on which alcoholic drinks are served. 售酒的柜台. ❖ *He leaned forward across the bar.* 他将身子探过吧台. N-COUNT
➠ 又见 **coffee bar, public bar, singles bar, snack bar, wine bar.**
4 A **bar** is a long, straight, rigid piece of metal. (金属)条, 长块. ❖ *...a brick building with bars across the ground floor windows.* 一楼窗上装有铁条的砖建筑. N-COUNT
5 If you say that someone is **behind bars**, you mean that they are in prison. 在狱中, 在牢笼里. PHR
6 If you **bar** a door, you place something in front of it or a piece of wood or metal across it, in order to prevent it from being opened. (门、窗等)闩. ◢ **barred** ❖ *The windows were closed and shuttered, the door was barred.* 窗子给关上和上了板, 门给闩上. VB: V n, ADJ
7 If you **bar** someone's way, you prevent them from going somewhere or entering a place, by blocking their path. 阻止; 挡住. VB: V n
8 If someone **is barred** from a place or from doing something, they are officially forbidden to go there or to do it. 禁止; 不准. ❖ *Many jobs were barred to them.* 许多工作禁止他们做. VB: be V-ed, be V-ed to n
9 If something is a **bar** to doing a particular thing, it prevents someone from doing it. 障碍; 限制. ❖ *One of the fundamental bars to communication is the lack of a universally spoken, common language.* 交流的一个基本障碍就是缺少一种大家都说的通用语. N-COUNT
➠ 又见 **colour bar.**
10 If you say that there are **no holds barred** when people are fighting or competing for something, you mean that they are no longer following any rules in their efforts to win. (为求胜而)不择手段. PHR
11 You can use **bar** when you mean 'except'. For example, all the work **bar** the washing means all the work except the washing. 除...外. PREP
➠ 又见 **barring.**
You use **bar none** to add emphasis to a statement that someone or something is the best of their kind. 没有例外地. ❖ *He is simply the best goalscorer we have ever had, bar none.* 他真就是我们绝无仅有的优秀射手. PHR
12 A **bar** of an electric fire is a piece of metal with wire coiled round it that glows and provides heat when the fire is switched on. 电炉丝. N-COUNT
13 A **bar** of something such as soap or chocolate is a piece of it which is roughly rectangular. (肥皂、巧克力等的)块; 条. N-COUNT, with supp
14 The **Bar** is used to refer to the profession of a barrister in England, or of any kind of lawyer in the United States. [英格兰]大律师职业; [美]律师职业. ❖ *Robert was planning to read for the Bar.* 罗伯特打算读法律. N-PROPER, the N
15 In music, a **bar** is one of the several parts of the same length into which a piece of music is divided. (音乐作品的)小节. N-COUNT

barb /bɑːb/ **barbs.**
1 A **barb** is a sharp curved point near the end of an arrow or fish-hook which makes the arrow or fish-hook difficult to pull out. 倒刺, 回钩. N-COUNT
2 A **barb** is an unkind remark meant as a criticism of someone or something. 带刺的话, 刻薄的言辞, 讥讽. ❖ *The barb stung her exactly the way he hoped it would.* 正如他希望的, 那些带刺的话刺伤了她. N-COUNT

bar·bar·ian /bɑːˈbeəriən/ **barbarians.** ♦◇◇◇◇
In former times, **barbarians** were uncivilized and violent European peoples. 未开化的人; 野蛮的人; 粗鲁的人. N-COUNT

bar·bar·ic /bɑːˈbærɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone's behaviour as **barbaric**, you strongly disapprove of it because you think that it is extremely cruel or uncivilized. 不文明的; 残暴的. ❖ *...this barbaric treatment of animals.* 对动物的这种残忍对待. ◢ **bar·bar·ity** /bɑːˈbærɪti/ **barbarities** ❖ *Rebellions were put down with appalling barbarity.* 起义被残酷地镇压了下去. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS, N-VAR

bar·ba·rism /ˈbɑːbərɪzəm/.
If you refer to someone's behaviour as **barbarism**, you strongly disapprove of it because you think that it is extremely cruel or uncivilized. 未开化状态; 野蛮状态; 残暴行为. N-UNCOUNT

bar·ba·rous /ˈbɑːbərəs/.
1 If you describe something as **barbarous**, you strongly dislike it because you think that it is rough and uncivilized. 粗野的; 不文明的; 没有文化教养的. ❖ *He thought the poetry of Whitman barbarous.* 他认为惠特曼的诗粗俗. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS
2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **barbarous**, you strongly disapprove of it because you think that it is extremely cruel. 凶残的, 野蛮的. ❖ *It was a barbarous attack on a purely civilian train.* 袭击纯民用列车真是野蛮. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS

bar·becue /ˈbɑːbɪkjuː/ **barbecues, barbecuing, barbecued.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **barbecue** is a piece of equipment on which you can cook food such as sausages and burgers. You use barbecues out of doors. (在户外用的)烤架. N-COUNT
2 If someone has a **barbecue**, they cook food on a barbecue and invite friends to eat it with them. 烧烤餐会. N-COUNT

3 If you **barbecue** food, you cook it on a barbecue. 烤、炙(食物). ❖ *Tuna can be grilled, fried or barbecued.* 金枪鱼可烧、炸或烤着吃. ❖ *...barbecued chicken.* 烧鸡. VB V n / be V ed / V-ed

,barbecue 'sauce.

Barbecue sauce is a spicy sauce used to flavour food, especially meat cooked on a barbecue. (尤指烤肉)调味汁;酱汁. N-UNCOUNT

barbed /bɑ:bd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **barbed** remark or joke seems polite or humorous, but contains a cleverly hidden criticism. 带刺的、挖苦的、尖刻讥讽的. ❖ *...barbed comments.* 尖刻的评论. ADJ-GRADED

,barbed 'wire. ♦◇◇◇◇

Barbed wire is strong wire with sharp points sticking out of it, which is used to make fences. (做铁丝网用)有刺铁丝. ❖ *...a barbed-wire fence.* 带刺铁丝栅栏. N-UNCOUNT

bar·ber /'bɑ:bə/ **barbers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **barber** is a man whose job is cutting men's hair. 理发师. N-COUNT

2 A **barber's** is a shop where a barber works. 理发店. [美]作 **barber shop.** N-SING BRITISH

'barber shop, barber shops; 又拼作 **barbershop.**

A **barber shop** is a shop where a barber works. 理发店. [英]作 **barber's.** N-COUNT AMERICAN

bar·bie /'bɑ:bi/ **barbies.**

1 In Britain and Australia, a **barbie** is a piece of equipment you use out of doors and on which you can cook food such as sausages and burgers. It is an abbreviation for **barbecue.** [英、澳]烤架. barbecue的缩写形式. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If someone has a **barbie**, they cook food such as sausages and burgers on a barbecue out of doors. **Barbie** is an abbreviation for **barbecue.** (户外)烧烤活动. barbecue的缩写形式. N-COUNT INFORMAL

bar·bi·tu·rate /bɑ:'bɪtʃʊrɪt/ **barbiturates.**

A **barbiturate** is a drug which people take to make them calm or to help them to sleep. (一种镇静、催眠药物)巴比妥酸盐. N-COUNT

'bar code, bar codes.

A **bar code** is a set of numbers and parallel lines printed on goods sold in shops. It can be electronically scanned at a checkout to register the price of the goods. 条形码(一组印在商品上的平行竖线,对其进行电子扫描可以识别该商品的价格). N-COUNT

bard /bɑ:d/ **bards.**

A **bard** is a poet. 诗人. ❖ *...a bard of national significance.* 全国知名诗人. N-COUNT LITERARY

Bard.

People sometimes refer to William Shakespeare as **the Bard.** 人们有时称莎士比亚为the Bard. N-PROPER the N

bare /beə/ **barer, barest; bares, baring, bared.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If a part of your body is **bare**, it is not covered by any clothing. 赤裸的,不穿衣服的. ❖ *Her feet were bare.* 她光着双脚. ADJ

2 A **bare** surface is not covered or decorated with anything. 光秃秃的;无遮盖的. ❖ *...bare wooden floors.* 没有铺地毯的木地板. ADJ-GRADED

3 If a tree or a branch is **bare**, it has no leaves on it. 秃枝的;无叶的. ADJ-GRADED

4 If a room, cupboard, or shelf is **bare**, it is empty. 空的、空荡的. ❖ *His fridge was bare apart from three very withered tomatoes.* 他的冰箱里除了三个蔫得不像样的番茄外别无他物. ADJ-GRADED

5 An area of ground that is **bare** has no plants growing on it. 荒漠的;寸草不生的. ADJ-GRADED

6 If someone gives you the **bare** facts or the **barest** details of something, they tell you only the most basic and important things. 最基本简单的;最直接重要的. ADJ-GRADED det ADJ

7 If you talk about the **bare** minimum or the **bare** essentials, you mean the very least that is necessary. 最低限度的;最基本必需的;勉强够的. ❖ *The army would try to hold the western desert with a bare minimum of forces.* 军方会试图用尽可能少的兵力把守西部荒漠. ADJ-GRADED det ADJ

8 **Bare** is used in front of an amount to emphasize how small it is. 仅仅;只不过. ❖ *Sales are growing for premium wines, but at a bare 2 percent a year.* 虽然优质葡萄酒的销售量在增加,但一年只涨百分之二. ADJ a ADJ amount PRAGMATICS

9 If you **bare** something, you uncover it and show it. 使…露出;暴露. ❖ *He bared his muscular, hairy chest for a women's magazine.* 他为一份妇女杂志拍了露出自己强健的毛茸茸的胸部的照片. VB WRITTEN V n

10 If someone does something **with** their **bare hands**, they do it without using any weapons or tools. 赤手空拳、徒手. ❖ *...using their bare hands to reach the trapped miners.* 仅凭双手去救援受困的矿工. PHR

11 If you **lay** something **bare**, you uncover it completely so that it can then be seen. 出示;展示. ❖ *Without the shirt, the man's shoulder wound was laid bare.* 没有衬衣,那人的肩伤暴露着. PHR

12 If you **lay bare** something or someone, you reveal or expose them. 揭露;透露;暴露. ❖ *No one wants to expose themselves, lay their feelings bare.* 没人想暴露自己、把自己的感情公开. PHR

13 If you **bare** your **soul**, you tell someone your most secret thoughts and feelings. 吐露隐私、展示内心. PHR

14 ➜ **the bare bones**: 见 **bone.**

bare·back /'beəbæk/.

If you ride **bareback**, you ride a horse without a saddle. (骑马)不用马鞍地. ADV ADV after v

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a bareback rider in a circus.* 马戏团里的不用马鞍的骑手. ADJ ADJ n

,bare-'faced; 又拼作 **barefaced.**

You use **bare-faced** to describe someone's behaviour when you want to emphasize that they do not care that they are behaving wrongly; used showing disapproval. 厚颜无耻的,不要脸的. ❖ *Mr Perry made a mental note of this bare-faced lie.* 佩里先生在心里记下了这个厚颜无耻的谎言. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

bare·foot /'beəfʊt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **barefoot** or **barefooted** is not wearing anything on their feet. 赤脚的、不穿鞋的. ADJ

bare·headed /,beə'hedɪd/.

Someone who is **bareheaded** is not wearing a hat or any other covering on their head. 光着头的;不戴帽子的. ADJ

bare·ly /'beəli/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You use **barely** to say that something is only just true or only just the case. 仅仅;只不过. ❖ *Anastasia could barely remember the ride to the hospital.* 阿纳斯塔西娅差不多忘记了去往医院的一程. ADV

2 If you say that one thing had **barely** happened when something else happened, you mean that the first event was followed immediately by the second. 刚要;几乎未. ❖ *The water had barely come to a simmer when she cracked four eggs into it.* 水刚滚,她便把四只蛋打入水中. ADV ADV before v

barf /bɑ:f/ **barfs, barfing, barfed.**

If someone **barfs**, they vomit. The usual British word is **puke.** 呕吐. [英]一般作 puke. VB V INFORMAL AMERICAN

bar·fly /'bɑ:flaɪ/ **barflies.**

A **barfly** is a person who spends a lot of time drinking in bars. 常泡酒吧的人. ❖ *...a barfly who likes nothing more than staying up late playing pool.* 一个喜欢打普尔球打到深夜的酒吧常客. N-COUNT INFORMAL

bar·gain /'bɑ:gɪn/ **bargains, bargaining, bargained.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Something that is a **bargain** is good value for money, usually because it has been sold at a lower price than normal. 减价品;特价品. ❖ *At this price the wine is a bargain.* 以这个价格来说这酒真便宜. N-COUNT

2 A **bargain** is an agreement, especially a formal business agreement, in which two people or groups agree what each of them will do, pay, or receive. (尤指买卖双方的)协定;协议. ❖ *The treaty was based on a bargain between the French and German governments.* 条约是根据法德两国政府的协议制定的. N-COUNT

3 When people **bargain** with each other, they discuss what each of them will do, pay, or receive. 讨价还价. ❖ *Shop in* VB V with n V

B

small local markets and don't be afraid to bargain. 在当地小市场买东西，不要害怕砍价. ◢**bar·gain·er, bargainers** ❖ N-COUNT *A union bargainer said that those jobs have been saved.* 位工会谈判者说，这些工作保住了. ◢**bar·gain·ing** ❖ N-UNCOUNT *The government has called for sensible pay bargaining.* 政府已呼吁对工资进行合理议价.

4 If people **drive a hard bargain**, they argue with determination in order to achieve a deal which is favourable to themselves. 杀价，迫使对方接受苛刻的条件. ❖ *Ukraine was always going to drive a hard bargain before signing the treaty.* 乌克兰在签署条约前总会提出苛刻条件. PHR

5 If you **keep your side of the bargain**, you do what you have promised or arranged to do. 遵守协议，信守诺言. ❖ *Dealing with this dictator wasn't an option. He wouldn't have kept his side of the bargain.* 不该跟这个独裁者打交道. 他不会遵守协定的. PHR

6 You use **into the bargain** when mentioning an additional quantity, feature, fact, or action, to emphasize the fact that it is also involved. 另外还；而且. ❖ *She is rich. Now you say she is a beauty into the bargain.* 她富有. 现在你又说，她还是个美人儿. PHR PRAGMATICS

▸**bargain for.**

If someone gets something they had not **bargained for** or gets more than they **bargained for**, something happens that they did not expect or something happens to a greater degree than they had expected. (没有或超乎)预料所得. ❖ *...expenses I hadn't bargained for.* 我没料到的开支. PHR-V V P n

ˌbargain ˈbasement; 又拼作 **bargain-basement.**

Bargain basement is used to describe things that are cheap and not very good quality. 低廉的；劣质的；低档的. ❖ *...a bargain-basement rock musical.* 一场低档次的摇滚音乐会. ADJ ADJ n

ˈbargain hunter, bargain hunters; 又拼作 **bargain-hunter.** N-COUNT

A **bargain hunter** is someone who looks for goods that are value for money, usually because they are on sale at a lower price than normal. 搜购便宜货的人.

ˈbargaining chip, bargaining chips.

In negotiations with other people, a **bargaining chip** is something that you are prepared to give up in order to obtain what you want. (谈判中)讨价还价的筹码；有利条件. ❖ *Rubio suggests that oil be used as a bargaining chip in any trade talks.* 鲁维奥建议把石油当做所有贸易谈判的筹码. N-COUNT

ˈbargaining counter, bargaining counters.

A **bargaining counter** is the same as a **bargaining chip**. 同 bargaining chip. N-COUNT BRITISH

barge /bɑːdʒ/ **barges, barging, barged.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **barge** is a long narrow boat that is used for carrying heavy loads, especially on canals. (尤指运河上的)驳船；大型平底船. N-COUNT also by N

2 If you **barge through** a place, you rush into it in a rough and rude way. (鲁莽地)冲；闯. ❖ *Students tried to barge into the secretariat buildings.* 学生们试图闯进书记处的办公楼. VB INFORMAL V into/through n

3 If you **barge into** someone or **barge past** them, you bump against them roughly and rudely. (粗鲁地)猛撞；碰撞. ❖ *He barged past her and sprang at Gillian.* 他把她撞到一边，向吉利恩扑去. VB INFORMAL V into/past n

▸**barge in.**

If you **barge in** or **barge in on** someone, you rudely interrupt what they are doing or saying. (粗鲁地)打断；插嘴. ❖ *I'm sorry to barge in like this, but I have a problem I hope you can solve.* 对不起我这样插进来，但我有个问题希望你能解决. PHR-V V P on n INFORMAL V P

ˈbarge pole; 又拼作 **bargepole.**

If you say that you **wouldn't touch** something **with a barge pole**, you mean that you would not want to have anything to do with it, either because you do not trust it, or because you do not like it. 不与...拉上关系；不与...有半点接触. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

bari·tone /ˈbærɪtəʊn/ **baritones.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In music, a **baritone** is a man with a fairly deep singing voice that is lower than that of a tenor but higher than that of a bass. 男中音歌手. N-COUNT

2 If a man has a **baritone** speaking voice, his voice is low and pleasant to listen to. 男中音. N-SING

bar·ium /ˈbeəriəm/.

Barium is a soft silvery-white metal. 钡. N-UNCOUNT

bark /bɑːk/ **barks, barking, barked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When a dog **barks**, it makes a short loud noise, once or several times. (狗)叫，吠. ❖ *A small dog barked at a seagull.* 一只小狗对着海鸥吠叫. VB V V at n

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The Doberman let out a string of roaring barks.* 那只多伯曼氏短尾狗狂吠不停. N-COUNT

2 If you **bark** at someone, you shout at them aggressively in a loud rough voice. 喝斥；厉声地说. ❖ *A policeman held his gun in both hands and barked an order.* 一名警员双手握枪，厉声下达命令. VB V at n V n

3 If you say that someone's **bark is worse than** their **bite**, you mean that they seem much more unpleasant or hostile than they really are. 外强中干，表面上凶狠(实际不及表现得那般坏，有虚张声势之意). PHR INFORMAL

➽ **be barking up the wrong tree**: 见 **tree.**

4 **Bark** is the tough material that covers the outside of a tree. 树皮. N-UNCOUNT

ˌbarking ˈmad.

If you say that someone is **barking mad**, you mean that they are insane or are acting very foolishly. 发疯. ❖ *The builder looked at me as though I was barking mad.* 那个建筑工人看着我，好像觉得我在发疯. ADJ v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

bar·ley /ˈbɑːli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Barley is a crop which has seeds that are used in the production of food, beer, and whisky. 大麦. N-UNCOUNT

bar·maid /ˈbɑːmeɪd/ **barmaids.**

A **barmaid** is a woman who serves drinks behind a bar. 酒吧女招待，酒吧女服务员. N-COUNT

bar·man /ˈbɑːmən/ **barmen.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **barman** is a man who serves drinks behind a bar. 酒吧男招待，酒吧男服务员. N-COUNT

bar mitz·vah /ˌbɑː ˈmɪtsvə/ **bar mitzvahs.**

A **bar mitzvah** is a ceremony and celebration that takes place on or close to the thirteenth birthday of a Jewish boy, after which he has the status, religious duties, and responsibilities of an adult man. 受戒礼(13岁生日前后举行的犹太男孩成人仪式). N-COUNT

bar·my /ˈbɑːmi/ **barmier, barmiest.**

If you say that someone or something is **barmy**, you mean that they are slightly mad or very foolish. 疯癫的；傻的. ❖ *This policy is absolutely barmy.* 该政策绝对是有点疯了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

barn /bɑːn/ **barns.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **barn** is a building on a farm in which crops or animal food can be kept. 谷仓，粮仓. N-COUNT

bar·na·cle /ˈbɑːnɪkəl/ **barnacles.**

Barnacles are small shellfish that fix themselves tightly to rocks and the bottoms of boats. (岩石、船底等处附着的)甲壳动物；藤壶. N-COUNT

ˈbarn dance, barn dances.

A **barn dance** is a social event people go to for country dancing. 谷仓舞会；乡村舞会. N-COUNT

barn·storm /ˈbɑːnstɔːm/ **barnstorms, barnstorming, barnstormed.**

When people such as politicians, actors, or sports players **barnstorm**, they travel around rural areas making political speeches, putting on shows, or playing matches. (在乡间)做巡回演说(表演或比赛等). ❖ *He would ignore the Senate and barnstorm across the nation, rallying the people to the cause.* 他会不理睬参议院，到全国各地去游说，召集民众支持该事业. VB V AMERICAN V prep/adv Also V n

barn·storm·ing /ˈbɑːnstɔːmɪŋ/.

If you describe the performance of an actor, a sports player, or a musician as **barnstorming**, you are emphasizing that it is full of energy and very exciting to watch. 充满动感的；精彩的. ❖ *...a fabulous version of the classic play, with a* ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS BRITISH

barnstorming performance from Gerard Depardieu. 一场绝妙的经典剧,有热拉尔·德帕迪约的精彩表演.

barn·yard /'bɑːnjɑːd/ **barnyards.**
On a farm, the **barnyard** is the area in front of or next to a barn. 谷仓前(或旁边)的场地. N-COUNT

ba·rom·eter /bə'rɒmɪtə/ **barometers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **barometer** is an instrument that measures air pressure and shows when the weather is changing. 气压表,气压计;晴雨表. N-COUNT
2 If you describe something as a **barometer** of a particular situation, you mean that it indicates how things are changing or how things are likely to develop. (比喻)晴雨表;变化的标志. ❖ *In past presidential elections, Missouri has been a barometer of the rest of the country.* 在过去的总统选举中,密苏里州是美国其他各州的晴雨表. N-COUNT with supp

bar·on /'bærən/ **barons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **baron** is a man who is a member of the lowest rank of the nobility. 男爵. N-COUNT
2 You can use **baron** to refer to someone who controls a large amount of a particular industry and who is therefore extremely powerful. 巨头;大亨. ❖ *...the drug barons.* 药品大王. N-COUNT with supp

bar·on·ess /'bærənes/ **baronesses.**
A **baroness** is a woman who is a member of the lowest rank of the nobility, or who is the wife or widow of a baron. 男爵夫人;女男爵. N-COUNT; N-TITLE

bar·on·et /'bærənɪt/ **baronets.**
In Britain, a **baronet** is a man who has been given a special title as an honour, or has inherited this title from his father. Baronets rank below barons but above knights. (英国)准男爵(级别在骑士之上,男爵之下,称号世袭). N-COUNT

ba·ro·nial /bə'rəuniəl/.
1 If you describe a house or room as **baronial**, you mean that it is large, impressive, and old-fashioned in appearance, and looks as if it belongs to someone from the upper classes. 上流气派的;古典豪华的. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Baronial** means relating to a baron or barons. 男爵的;与男爵有关的. ❖ *...the baronial feuding of the Middle Ages.* 中世纪男爵间的世仇. ADJ ADJ n

baro·ny /'bærəni/ **baronies.**
A **barony** is the rank or position of a baron. 男爵爵位(或称号、身份). N-COUNT

ba·roque /bə'rɒk, AM -'rəuk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Baroque** architecture and art is an elaborate style of architecture and art that was popular in Europe in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. (17、18世纪欧洲建筑和艺术上过分雕琢的)巴罗克风格的. ❖ *...the baroque church of San Leonardo.* 圣列奥纳多的巴罗克式教堂. ADJ ADJ n
➪ The baroque style and period in art and architecture are sometimes referred to as **the baroque**. (艺术和建筑的)巴罗克风格;巴罗克时期. N-SING the N
2 **Baroque** music is a style of European music that was written in the 18th century. (18世纪欧洲)巴罗克音乐风格的. ADJ ADJ n
➪ The baroque style and period in music are sometimes referred to as **the baroque**. 巴罗克音乐风格或时期. N-SING the N
3 **Baroque** things are complicated and elaborate. 绮靡的;雕琢的. ❖ *...a baroque figure dressed in theatrical, but elegant, clothes.* 身穿雅致戏装的华丽人物. ADJ-GRADED

bar·rack /'bærək/ **barracks, barracking, barracked.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **barracks** is a building or group of buildings where soldiers or other members of the armed forces live and work. **Barracks** is the singular and plural form. 兵营;营房. 单复数同形. N-COUNT
2 If an audience **barracks** public speakers or performers, they interrupt them, for example by making rude remarks. 喝倒彩;大声鼓噪. ❖ *Fans gained more enjoyment barracking him than cheering on the team.* 球迷们给他喝倒彩比为球队加油还要快活. ◢ **bar·rack·ing** ❖ *...the barracking that he got from the crowd.* 他被人群的嘘喝. VB BRITISH; V n; N-UNCOUNT

bar·ra·cu·da /ˌbærə'kjuːdə, AM -'kuː-/ **barracudas;** **barracuda** can also be used as the plural form. 又可作复数形式.
A **barracuda** is a large tropical sea fish with a protruding lower jaw and sharp teeth. 梭鱼(一种下腭突出,牙齿锋利的热带大海鱼). ❖ *Mosley caught twelve barracuda.* 莫斯利捕获了十二条梭鱼. N-COUNT

bar·rage /'bærɑːʒ, AM bə'rɑːʒ/ **barrages, barraging, barraged.** Pronounced /'bɑːrɪdʒ/ for meaning 4 in American English. 在第4项释义美国英语发音为 /'bɑːrɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **barrage** is continuous firing on an area with a large number of artillery weapons such as heavy guns and tanks. 火力网,弹幕;连珠炮火. ❖ *...a barrage of anti-aircraft fire.* 防空火力网. N-COUNT
2 A **barrage** of something such as criticism or complaints is a large number of them directed at someone, often in an aggressive way. 连珠炮似的批评;扫射似的抨击. ❖ *He was faced with a barrage of angry questions.* 他受到了一连串愤怒的质询. N-COUNT
3 If you **are barraged** by people or things, you have to deal with a great number of people or things you would rather avoid. 接二连三地碰到;不断地遭到. ❖ *Hughes was barraged with phone calls from friends who were furious at the indiscreet disclosures.* 休斯不断接到朋友们的电话,对他不谨慎的披露表示愤怒. VB usu passive; be V-ed by n; be V-ed with n
4 A **barrage** is a construction that is built across a river to control the level of the water. 堰,水坝. ❖ *...a hydroelectric tidal barrage.* 潮汐水力发电坝. N-COUNT

bar·rel /'bærəl/ **barrels, barrelling, barrelled;** [美]拼作 **barreling, barreled.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 In the oil industry, a **barrel** is a unit of measurement equal to 159 litres. 桶(原油的计量单位,1桶等于159升). ❖ *Kuwait was exporting 1.5 million barrels of oil a day.* 科威特每天出口原油150万桶. N-COUNT
2 A **barrel** is a large round container for liquids or food. (容器)桶,圆桶. ❖ *...red wines which habitually spend time ageing in oak barrels.* 通常装在橡木桶里陈酿的红葡萄酒. N-COUNT
3 The **barrel** of a gun is the tube through which the bullet moves when the gun is fired. 枪管. ◢ **-barelled** ❖ *...a short-barreled rifle.* 一支短筒步枪. N-COUNT; COMB
➽ 又见 **double-barrelled**.
4 If a vehicle or person **is barreling** in a particular direction, they are moving very quickly in that direction. 高速行驶;飞奔. ❖ *The car was barreling down the street.* 轿车在街上疾驶. VB; V prep/adv
5 If you say that someone moves or buys something **lock, stock, and barrel**, you are emphasizing that they move or buy every part or item of it. 全部. ❖ *They dug up their New Jersey garden and moved it lock, stock, and barrel back home.* 他们把在新泽西的花园翻了个底朝天,将所有的东西都搬了回家. PHR PRAGMATICS
6 If someone **has you over a barrel**, they have put you in a difficult situation where you have little choice but to do what they want you to do. 受制于人;处于困境. PHR INFORMAL
7 If you say that someone is **scraping the barrel**, or **scraping the bottom of the barrel**, you disapprove of the fact that they are using or doing something of extremely poor quality. 只得将就;已山穷水尽. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
8 ➽ 又见 **pork barrel**.

bar·ren /'bærən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Barren** land has very few plants and no trees, especially because the soil is poor and dry. 荒芜的;贫瘠的. ❖ *...barren desert land.* 荒漠. ◢ **bar·ren·ness.** 荒芜. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe something such as an activity or a period of your life as **barren**, you mean that you achieve no success during it or that it has no useful results. 无效果的;荒废的,虚度的. ❖ *...an empty exercise barren of utility.* 毫无用处的空洞练习. ◢ **barrenness** ❖ *...the barrenness of contemporary life.* 当代生活的贫乏. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN; N-UNCOUNT
3 If you describe a room or a place as **barren**, you do not like it because it has almost no furniture or other objects in it. 空荡荡的;虚无的. ❖ *The room was austere, nearly barren of furniture.* 房间简朴到几乎没有家具. ADJ PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

B

B

4 A **barren** woman or female animal is unable to have babies. 不育的. ◢ **barrenness** ❖ *...a ceremony designed to cure women of barrenness.* 医治妇女不育症的仪式. ADJ DATED N-UNCOUNT

bar·ri·cade /bærɪkeɪd/ **barricades, barricading, barricaded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **barricade** is a line of vehicles or other objects placed across a road or open space to stop people getting past. (用汽车等设置的)路障. ❖ *Large areas of the city have been closed off by barricades set up by the demonstrators.* 城市的大片地区被示威者设置的路障封锁了. N-COUNT

2 If you **barricade** something such as a road or an entrance, you place a barricade across it, usually to stop someone getting in. 设置障碍; 阻挡, 堵塞. ❖ *The rioters barricaded streets with piles of blazing tyres.* 骚乱者用一堆堆燃烧的轮胎堵塞街道. VB V n

3 If you **barricade** yourself inside a room or building, you place barriers across the door or entrance so that other people cannot get in. 躲到…里. ❖ *The students have barricaded themselves into their dormitory building.* 学生们躲在宿舍楼里. VB V pron-refl prep/adv

bar·ri·er /ˈbæriə/ **barriers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **barrier** is something such as a rule, law, or policy that makes it difficult or impossible for something to happen or be achieved. 障碍、阻隔. ❖ *Duties and taxes are the most obvious barrier to free trade.* 关税和税收是自由贸易的最明显的障碍. N-COUNT

2 A **barrier** is a problem that prevents two people or groups from agreeing or communicating with each other. 隔阂; 矛盾. ❖ *There is no reason why love shouldn't cross the age barrier.* 爱没有理由不能够跨越年龄的隔阂. N-COUNT

3 A **barrier** is something such as a fence or wall that is put in place to prevent people from moving easily from one area to another. 障碍物; 设防. ❖ *The demonstrators broke through heavy police barriers.* 示威者冲破了警察的重重设防. N-COUNT

4 A **barrier** is an object or layer that physically prevents something from moving from one place to another. 屏障. ❖ *...a natural barrier between the house and the lake.* 房屋和湖之间的天然屏障. N-COUNT

5 You can refer to a particular number or amount as a **barrier** when you think it is a significant level, because it is not exceeded very often or easily. 界线; 界限. ❖ *Unemployment will soon break the barrier of three million.* 失业人数很快就要突破三百万大关. N-SING the N with supp

6 ➡ 又见 **crash barrier, sound barrier.**

'barrier method, barrier methods.

Barrier methods of contraception involve the use of condoms, diaphragms, or other devices that physically prevent the sperm from reaching the egg. 隔离避孕法, 屏障避孕法. N-COUNT

bar·ring /ˈbɑːrɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **barring** to indicate that the person, thing, or event that you are mentioning is an exception to your statement. 除...之外; 除非. ❖ *Barring accidents, I believe they will succeed.* 我相信他们会成功的, 除非出事故. PREP

bar·rio /ˈbɑːriəʊ/ **barrios.**

1 A **barrio** is a mainly Spanish-speaking neighbourhood in an American city. (美国城市中)说西班牙语居民的聚居区. ❖ *...the barrios of Santa Cruz.* 圣克鲁斯西班牙语区. N-COUNT

2 A **barrio** is an urban district in a Spanish-speaking country. (西班牙语国家的)市区. ❖ *...the barrios of Mexico City.* 墨西哥城各区. N-COUNT

bar·ris·ter /ˈbærɪstə/ **barristers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **barrister** is a lawyer who represents clients in the higher courts of law. (高级法院出庭的)律师、讼务律师. 比较 **solicitor.** N-COUNT BRITISH

bar·room /ˈbɑːruːm/ **barrooms;** 又拼作 **bar-room.**

A **barroom** is a room or building in which alcoholic drinks are served over a counter. 酒吧间. ❖ *...a barroom brawl.* 一场酒吧殴斗. N-COUNT AMERICAN

bar·row /ˈbærəʊ/ **barrows.**

1 A **barrow** is the same as a **wheelbarrow**. 同wheelbarrow. N-COUNT

2 A **barrow** is a cart from which fruit or other goods are sold in the street. 手推售货车. ❖ *The stolen goods were then sold off barrows in street-markets.* 然后赃物在街市里从手推车上售出. N-COUNT BRITISH

bar·tender /ˈbɑːtendə/ **bartenders.**

A **bartender** is a person who serves drinks behind a bar. The British word is **barman** or **barmaid**. 酒吧服务员, 酒吧掌柜. [英]作barman 或 barmaid. N-COUNT AMERICAN

bar·ter /ˈbɑːtə/ **barters, bartering, bartered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **barter** goods, you exchange them for other goods, rather than selling them for money. 以货易货, 以物换物, 以...作易货交易. ❖ *They have been bartering wheat for cotton and timber.* 他们用小麦换棉花和木材. VB V n V n for n Also V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Overall, barter is a very inefficient means of organizing transactions.* 总之, 易货贸易是一种效率很低的交易方式. N-UNCOUNT

ba·sal /ˈbeɪsəl/.

1 **Basal** means relating to or forming the base of something. 基础的、基本的、根本的. ❖ *Side shoots should be cut back to one leaf above the basal cluster.* 将旁枝剪至离主串一叶高处. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

2 Your **basal** metabolic rate is the rate at which your body uses energy when it is at rest. 机体维持基本生命活动所必须的. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

bas·alt /ˈbæsɔːlt, AM bəˈsɔːlt/ **basalts.**

Basalt is a type of black rock that is produced by volcanoes. 玄武岩. N-VAR

base 1 lowest or most basic part of something 基, 底

base /beɪs/ **bases, basing, based; baser, basest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **base** of something is its lowest edge or part. 底部. ❖ *There was a cycle path running along this side of the wall, right at its base.* 墙的这边, 紧挨着墙脚有条自行车道. *...the base of the head.* 脑根部. N-COUNT

2 The **base** of an object such as a box or vase is the lower surface of it that touches the surface it rests on. 底部, 底面. ❖ *...plunge the base of the pan into a bowl of very cold water.* 把锅底浸入一碗很冷的水里. N-COUNT

3 The **base** of an object that has several sections and that rests on a surface is the lower section of it. 基部, 底部. ❖ *...a solid bed base.* 稳固的床基. N-COUNT

4 A **base** is a layer of something which will have another layer added to it. 底层, 基层. ❖ *Spoon the mixture on to the biscuit base.* 将拌好的东西用勺子舀到饼干上. N-COUNT

5 A position or thing that is a **base** for something is one from which that thing can be developed or achieved. 基础; 根基. ❖ *The family base was crucial to my development.* 家庭背景对我的发展至关重要. N-COUNT

6 If you **base** one thing on another thing, the first thing develops from the second thing. 建立在...的基础上. ❖ *He based his conclusions on the evidence given by the captured prisoners.* 他的结论是根据俘虏提供的证据. ◢ **based** ❖ *Three of the new products are based on traditional herbal medicines.* 新产品中的三种是根据传统的草药研制的. VB V n on/upon n ADJ v-link ADJ on n

7 The **base** of a substance such as paint or food is the main ingredient of it, to which other substances can be added. 任何事物的基本成分, 基料. N-COUNT

8 A **base** is a system of counting and expressing numbers. The decimal system uses base 10, and the binary system uses base 2. 基数(十进制用基数10; 二进制用基数2). N-COUNT also N num

9 **Base** behaviour is behaviour that is immoral or dishonourable. 卑劣的; 可鄙的. ❖ *...the baser emotions.* 卑下的情感. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

base 2 place you do something from 基地

base /beɪs/ **bases.**

1 A military **base** is a place which part of an army, navy, or air force works from. 基地; 据点; 总部. N-COUNT

2 Your **base** is the main place where you work, stay, or live. 根据地; (工作、居住、生活的)主要地方. ❖ *Her base was her home in Scotland.* 她主要居住在她的苏格兰老家. N-COUNT

3 If a place is a **base** for a certain activity, the activity can be N-COUNT

carried out at that place or from that place. 活动据点; ❖ *Hong Kong and Taiwan increasingly depend upon Chinese mainland as a base for their exports.* 香港和台湾越来越依靠中国大陆作出口基地.

4 A **base** in rounders or baseball is one of the places at each corner of the square on the pitch. (棒球的)垒. N-COUNT

base·ball /ˈbeɪsbɔːl/ **baseballs.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Baseball** is a game played by two teams of nine players. Each player from one team hits a ball with a bat and then tries to run round four bases before the other team can get the ball back. 棒球运动. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **baseball** is a small hard ball which is used in the game of baseball. 棒球. N-COUNT

based /beɪst/. ♦♦♦♦♦

If you are **based** in a particular place, that is the place where you live or do most of your work. 以...为基地的; 把基地设在...的. ❖ *Both firms are based in Kent.* 两家公司都以肯特为基地. ADJ v-link ADJ

➲ Also after adjectives and nouns referring to places. (用在形容词和名词后)基地在...的、设在...的. ❖ *...American-based companies.* 总部设在美国的公司. COMB

➥ 又见 **base** 2.

-based /-beɪst/.

1 **-based** combines with nouns to mean that the thing mentioned is a central part or feature. (与名词连用)以...为主要手段的; 以...为基本成分的. ❖ *...computer-based jobs.* 靠电脑处理的工作. *...oil-based sauces.* 以油为主的酱汁. COMB

2 **-based** combines with adverbs to mean having a particular kind of basis. (与副词连用)有...基础的; 有...根据的. ❖ *There are growing signs of more broadly-based popular unrest.* 越来越多的迹象表明、公众不稳定的范围更广了. COMB

base·less /ˈbeɪsləs/.

If you describe an accusation, rumour, or report as **baseless**, you mean that it is not true and is not based on facts. 无根据的. ❖ *Baseless allegations have been made.* 有人作出了毫无根据的指控. ADJ

base·line /ˈbeɪslaɪn/ **baselines;** 又拼作 **base-line.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **baseline** of a tennis or badminton court is one of the lines at each end of the court that mark the limits of play. (网球或羽毛球场的)底线. N-COUNT

2 A **baseline** is a value or starting point on a scale with which other values can be compared. 起点; 基点. ❖ *...a baseline for measuring progress.* 测量进展的起点. N-COUNT

base·ment /ˈbeɪsmənt/ **basements.** ♦♦◇◇◇

The **basement** of a building is a floor built partly or wholly below ground level. 地下室. N-COUNT

ˌbase ˈmetal, base metals.

A **base metal** is a metal such as copper, zinc, tin, or lead that is not a precious metal. (铜、锌、锡、铅等)贱金属. N-COUNT

ˈbase rate, base rates.

In Britain, the **base rate** is the rate of interest that banks use as a basis when they are calculating the rates that they charge on loans. 基准利率(银行用于计算贷款利率的基础). ♦◇◇◇◇ N-COUNT

bases.

1 **Bases**, pronounced /ˈbeɪsɪz/, is the plural of **base**. base 的复数形式, 读作/ˈbeɪsɪz/.

2 **Bases**, pronounced /ˈbeɪsiːz/, is the plural of **basis**. basis 的复数形式, 读作 /ˈbeɪsiːz/.

bash /bæʃ/ **bashes, bashing, bashed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **bash** is a party or celebration. 舞会; 欢庆会. ❖ *...one of the biggest showbiz bashes of the year.* 今年娱乐行业最大盛会之一. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If someone **bashes** you, they attack you by hitting or punching you hard. 猛打; 重击. ❖ *I bashed him on the head.* 我使劲打他的头. *The chef was bashed over the head with a bottle.* 厨师被一个瓶子重击头部. ▲**-bash·er, -bashers** ❖ *...gay-bashers who go around looking for homosexuals to beat up.* 到处寻找并殴打同性恋者的人. ▲**-bash·ing** ❖ *He offered to make a public service announcement on television condemning gay-bashing.* 他愿意公开发表电视公益声明, 谴责殴打同性恋的行为. VB INFORMAL V n prep/adv COMB COMB

3 If you **bash** something, you hit it hard in a rough or careless way. 猛击; 乱打. ❖ *Too many golfers try to bash the ball out of sand.* 许多高尔夫球手试图将球大力击出沙地. VB V n, V n prep/adv, Also V prep/adv

4 To **bash** someone means to criticize them severely, usually in a public way. (公开)严厉批评; 抨击. ❖ *The President could continue to bash Democrats as being soft on crime.* 总统也许会继续批评民主党人, 说他们对待犯罪手软. ▲**-bashing** ❖ *Tory-bashing or Labour-bashing will not be enough to shift bored, suspicious voters.* 抨击保守党或工党都将无力转变厌倦、怀疑的选民态度. VB JOURNALISM V n COMB

▸**bash in.**

If someone **bashes** a person's or animal's head **in**, they hit it very hard and cause severe injuries to it. 对准...猛打; 重击. ❖ *The butt of a rifle had been used to bash in his skull.* 有人用枪托猛砸他的脑袋. PHR-V V n P, V P noun

▸**bash out.**

If you say that someone **bashes** something **out**, you mean that they produce it quickly or in large quantities, but without much care or thought. 粗制滥造. ❖ *Up to then, they'd merrily bashed out albums in between tours.* 到那时, 他们在多次旅行中已愉快地乱拍了许多照片. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V P noun

bash·ful /ˈbæʃfʊl/.

Someone who is **bashful** is shy and easily embarrassed. 羞怯的; 腼腆的; 局促不安的. ❖ *We tend to be bashful about our talent and skills.* 对于我们的天赋和技能, 我们往往会觉得难为情. ▲**bash·ful·ly** /ˈbæʃfʊli/ ❖ *'No,' Wang Fu said bashfully.* '不.' 王福羞怯地说. ▲**bash·ful·ness** ❖ *Suddenly overcome with bashfulness, he lowered his voice.* 突然, 他感到十分难为情, 放低了嗓音. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

ba·sic /ˈbeɪsɪk/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **basic** to describe things, activities, and principles that are very important or necessary, and on which others depend. 重要的, 根本的, 必要的. ❖ *...the basic skills of reading, writing and communicating.* 读、写、沟通的必要技能. *...access to justice is a basic right.* 得到公正是基本的权利. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Basic** goods and services are very simple ones which every human being needs. You can also refer to people's **basic** needs for such goods and services. 基本的; 最一般需要的. ❖ *...shortages of even the most basic foodstuffs.* 甚至缺少最基本的食物. *...the basic needs of food and water.* 食物和水的基本需求. ADJ-GRADED

3 If one thing is **basic** to another, it is absolutely necessary to it, and the second thing cannot exist, succeed, or be imagined without it. 必需的; 必不可少的; 基础的. ❖ *There are certain ethical principles that are basic to all the great religions.* 某些道德原则对所有重要宗教都是必不可少的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

4 You can use **basic** to emphasize that you are referring to what you consider to be the most important aspect of a situation, and that you are not concerned with less important details. 主要的; 首要的. ❖ *There are three basic types of tea.* 茶叶有三个主要品种. *The basic design changed little.* 主体设计没怎么变. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

5 You can use **basic** to describe something that is very simple in style and has only the most necessary features, without any luxuries. 简单的; 单纯的; 最基本的. ❖ *...basic cooking and camping equipment.* 简单的炊事和露营装备. ADJ-GRADED

6 **Basic** research into a subject is concerned with gaining knowledge about the subject itself, rather than with its practical applications. (研究)基础的; 纯理论的. ADJ ADJ n

7 **Basic** is used to describe a price or someone's income when this does not include any additional amounts such as special charges or bonuses. (价格、入息)基本的. ❖ *...the basic pay of a typical coalface worker.* 一个典型前线采煤工人的基本收入. *The basic price for a 10-minute call is only £2.49.* 十分钟的基本通话费只有2.49镑. ADJ ADJ n

8 The **basic** rate of income tax is the lowest or most common rate, which applies to people who earn average ADJ ADJ n

incomes. (税率)基本的、一般的. ❖ *...the basic level of taxation.* 税收的一般水平. *...a basic-rate taxpayer.* 普通税率纳税人.

ba·si·cal·ly /ˈbeɪsɪkli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **basically** for emphasis when you are stating an opinion, or when you are making an important statement about something. 主要地, 首要地. ❖ *This gun is designed for one purpose — it's basically to kill people.* 这种枪的设计为了一个目的—主要是用来杀人. *Basically I think he would be someone who complemented me.* 我主要是想, 他会是那种与我互补的人. ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

B

2 You use **basically** to show that you are describing a situation in a simple general way, and that you are not concerned with less important details. 大致上; 根本上. ❖ *It's basically a vegan diet.* 这大体上是纯素食主义者的膳食. *Battery charging systems remain basically the same as those in use half a century ago.* 电池充电系统跟半个世纪前用的基本一样. ADV PRAGMATICS

ba·sics /ˈbeɪsɪks/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **basics** of something are its simplest most important elements, ideas, or principles, in contrast to more complicated or detailed ones. 基本原理; 基本原则; 基本因素. ❖ *...teaching the basics of reading, writing and arithmetic.* 教阅读、写作和算术的基本原理. *A strong community cannot be built until the basics are in place.* 基本的东西不到位, 就不能建起强有力的社团. *Let's get down to basics.* 让我们来关注基本因素. N-PLURAL

2 **Basics** are things such as simple foods, clothes, or equipment that people need in order to live or to deal with a particular situation. 生活之必需. ❖ *...basics such as bread and milk.* 诸如面包、牛奶等生活必需品. *...items that are the basics of a stylish wardrobe.* 时髦衣橱所必备的东西. N-PLURAL

3 If you talk about getting **back to basics**, you are suggesting that people have become too concerned with complicated details or new theories, and that they should concentrate on simple important ideas or activities. 回到根本; 注重基础; 返璞归真. ❖ *...a new 'back-to-basics' drive to raise standards of literacy in Britain's schools.* 一场新的提高英国学校识字率标准的'返回基础'的运动. PHR

bas·il /ˈbæzəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Basil is a sweet-scented herb that is used in cooking. (一种调味香草)罗勒. N-UNCOUNT

ba·sili·ca /bəˈzɪlɪkə/ **basilicas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **basilica** is a church which is rectangular in shape and has a rounded end, a central nave, and two or four side aisles. 巴西利卡(一端呈圆形, 有一中廊、两个或四个侧廊的长方形的教堂). N-COUNT

ba·sin /ˈbeɪsən/ **basins.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **basin** is a large or deep bowl that you use for holding liquids, or for mixing or storing food. 盆; 大碗. N-COUNT

➢ A **basin** of something such as water is an amount of it that is contained in a basin. 一盆之量; 一盆. N-COUNT N of n

2 A **basin** is the same as a **washbasin**. 同washbasin. N-COUNT

3 The **basin** of a large river is the area of land around it from which streams run down into it. 流域; 低洼地. ❖ *...the Amazon basin.* 亚马孙流域. N-COUNT with supp

4 A **basin** is a particular region of the world where the earth's surface is lower than elsewhere. 盆地; 低地. ❖ *...countries around the Pacific Basin.* 太平洋低地周围的国家. N-COUNT with supp TECHNICAL

5 A **basin** is a partially enclosed area of deep water where boats or ships are kept. 内港, 内湾. ❖ *The sheltered yacht basin is right in the centre of town.* 游艇的避风港正好位于镇中心. N-COUNT

ba·sis /ˈbeɪsɪs/ **bases** /ˈbeɪsiːz/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something is done on a particular **basis**, it is done according to that method, system, or principle. 基本方式; 基本系统; 基本原则. ❖ *We're going to be meeting there on a regular basis.* 我们将定期在那里碰头. *I've always worked on the basis that if I don't know anything technical I shan't be any worse off.* 我总是基于这样的原则做事: 假如我对技术一窍不通, 我的境遇也丝毫不差. N-SING with supp

2 If you say that you are acting **on the basis** of something, you are giving that as the reason for your action. 根据; 理由. ❖ *McGregor must remain confined, on the basis of the medical reports we have received.* 根据我们得到的医疗报告, 麦格雷戈必须仍然留院休养. N-SING on N PRAGMATICS

3 The **basis** of something is its starting point or an important part of it from which it can be further developed. 基础; 出发点. ❖ *...the plan as a basis for settling the conflict.* 这项作为解决冲突基础的计划. N-COUNT

4 The **basis** for something is a fact or argument that you can use to prove or justify it. 事由; 根据. ❖ *...a common fallacy which has no basis in fact.* 没有事实根据的常见谬误. N-COUNT

ˈbasis point, basis points. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **basis point** is one hundredth of a per cent (0.01%). 基点(一个基点等于0.01%). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

bask /bɑːsk, bæsk/ **basks, basking, basked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **bask** in the sunshine, you lie somewhere sunny and enjoy the warmth. 晒太阳. VB V in n

2 If you **bask** in someone's approval, favour, or admiration, you thoroughly enjoy it. 充分享受; 感到舒适. ❖ *He has spent a month basking in the adulation of the fans back in Jamaica.* 回到牙买加后, 他在球迷们的吹捧中得意扬扬地度过一个月. VB V in n

bas·ket /ˈbɑːskɪt, ˈbæs-/ **baskets.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **basket** is a container made from strips of wood, wicker, plastic, or metal woven together. 篮; 篓; 筐. N-COUNT

➢ A **basket** of things is a number of things contained in a basket. 一篮(筐, 篓)之量. ❖ *...a small basket of fruit and snacks.* 一小筐水果和小吃. N-COUNT N of n

2 If you talk about a **basket** of currencies or goods, you are referring to the average or total value of a number of different currencies or goods. 一组(货币或货品的平均值或总值). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

3 In basketball, the **basket** is a net hanging from a ring through which players try to throw the ball in order to score points. (篮球运动的)篮. N-COUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **hanging basket, wastepaper basket.**

➡ **put all your eggs in one basket**: 见 **egg.**

basket·ball /ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl, ˈbæs-/ **basketballs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Basketball** is a game in which two teams of five players each try to score goals by throwing a large ball through a circular net fixed to a metal ring at each end of the court. 篮球运动. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **basketball** is the large ball which is used in the game of basketball. 篮球. N-COUNT

ˈbasket case, basket cases.

1 If you describe a country or organization as a **basket case**, you mean that its economy or finances are in a very bad state. (经济或金融)困境. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If you describe someone as a **basket case**, you mean that they are mad or insane. 疯子; 精神病人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

bas-relief /ˌbɑːrɪˈliːf, ˌbæs-/ **bas-reliefs.**

1 **Bas-relief** is a technique of sculpture in which shapes are carved so that they stand out from the background. 浮雕. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **bas-relief** is a sculpture carved on a surface so that it stands out from the background. 浮雕作品. N-COUNT

bass, basses. Pronounced /beɪs/ for meanings 1 to 4, and /bæs/ for meaning 5. The plural of the noun in meaning 5 is **bass.** 释义1-4读作 /beɪs/, 释义5读作 /bæs/. 释义5的名词复数形式为bass. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bass** is a man with a very deep singing voice. 男低音. N-COUNT

2 A **bass** drum, guitar, or other musical instrument produces a very deep sound. 低音乐器(如低音鼓、低音吉他等). ADJ ADJ n

3 In popular music, a **bass** is a bass guitar or a **double bass.** (流行音乐中)低音吉他; 低音提琴. N-VAR

◢ **bass·ist, bassists.** A **bassist** is someone who plays the bass guitar or the double bass. 低音吉他手; 低音提琴手. N-COUNT

4 On a hi-fi or radio, the **bass** is the extent to which the N-UNCOUNT

lower musical notes can be heard. The **bass** is also the knob which controls this. (高保真音响设备或收音机的)低音；低音键.

5 **Bass** are edible fish that are found in rivers and the sea. 鲈鱼. N-VAR

➲ **Bass** is a piece of this fish eaten as food. 鲈鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

bas·soon /bəˈsuːn/ **bassoons.**

A **bassoon** is a large wooden orchestral instrument that is shaped like a tube. You play it by blowing into a curved metal mouthpiece and pressing the keys with your fingers. 低音管，巴松管. N-VAR

bas·tard /ˈbɑːstəd, ˈbæs-/ **bastards.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone calls a person, usually a man, a **bastard**, they are insulting him, for example because he has behaved very unpleasantly. This is an offensive use which you should avoid using. (冒犯义，忌用)杂种. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE

2 If someone refers to a person, usually a man, as, for example, a lucky **bastard** or a poor **bastard**, they are expressing strong feelings about him, such as envy or sympathy. Some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)好家伙；可怜虫. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

3 A **bastard** is a person whose parents were not married to each other at the time that he or she was born. This is an offensive use which you should avoid using. (冒犯义)私生子，非婚生子. ◆ *...King Arthur's bastard son, Mordred.* 亚瑟王的私生子，谟德雷德. N-COUNT DATED

4 If someone describes a problem or a situation as a **bastard**, they mean that it is extremely annoying or difficult to deal with. Some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)极讨厌的事；极麻烦的事. ◆ *Life can be a real bastard at times.* 有时生活也真会是件烦恼的事. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

bas·tard·ized /ˈbɑːstədaɪzd, ˈbæs-/; 又拼作 **bastardised.**

If you refer to something as a **bastardized** form of something else, you mean that the first thing is similar to or copied from the second thing, but is of much poorer quality. 更为低劣的，更糟糕的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

baste /beɪst/ **bastes, basting, basted.**

If you **baste** meat, you pour hot fat and the juices from the meat itself over it while it is cooking. (烧烤时)浇上热油及肉汁. VB V n

◆ *Bake for 15-20 minutes, basting occasionally.* 烤15-20分钟，不时淋些油. V

bas·ti·on /ˈbæstiən, AM -tʃən/ **bastions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If a system or organization is described as a **bastion** of a particular way of life, it is seen as being important and effective in defending that way of life. 堡垒；捍卫者. ◆ *...a town which had been a bastion of white prejudice.* 曾经是白人偏见堡垒的小镇. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

bat /bæt/ **bats, batting, batted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **bat** is a specially shaped piece of wood that is used for hitting the ball in cricket, baseball, rounders, or tabletennis. 球板；球棒；球拍. ◆ *...a baseball bat.* 棒球球棒. N-COUNT

2 When you **bat**, you have a turn at hitting the ball with a bat in cricket, baseball, or rounders. 轮到击球. ◆ *Australia, put in to bat, made a cautious start.* 澳大利亚队上阵击球，做了个谨慎的发球. VB V

◢ **bat·ting** ◆ *He's likely to open the batting.* 可能由他击发球. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **go to bat for** someone or **go in to bat for** them, you give them your support. 支持. ◆ *The old judge doesn't like the thought of no one going in to bat for the accused.* 这位老法官不愿意看到没有人支持被告. PHR

4 A **bat** is a small flying animal that looks like a mouse with leathery wings. Bats fly at night. 蝙蝠. N-COUNT

5 If you say that someone **doesn't bat an eyelid** when something surprising happens or when they do something unpleasant, you are surprised or shocked because they remain calm and unemotional. The usual American expression is **doesn't bat an eye.** 连眼皮都不眨；泰然自若；不动声色. [美]一般作doesn't bat an eye. ◆ *The conspirators would have killed thousands of people without batting an eyelid.* 谋反者会连眼皮都不眨地杀死成千上万的人. PHR BRITISH

6 If someone does something **off** their **own bat**, they do it without anyone else suggesting it. 全凭自己；主动地. PHR BRITISH

7 ➠ 又见 **old bat.**

batch /bætʃ/ **batches.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **batch** of things or people is a group of them of the same kind, especially a group that is dealt with at the same time or is sent to a particular place at the same time. 一批；一组. ◆ *...the current batch of trainee priests.* 当前这批见习教士. N-COUNT

bat·ed /ˈbeɪtɪd/.

If you wait for something **with bated breath**, you wait anxiously to find out what will happen. 屏息(以待)；焦虑地(等待). PHR FORMAL

bath /bɑːθ, bæθ/ **baths, bathing, bathed.** When the form **baths** is the plural of the noun it is pronounced /bɑːðz/ or /bæθs/ in British English, and /bæðz/ in American English. When it is used in the present tense of the verb, it is pronounced /bɑːθs/ or /bæθs/. baths作复数名词时，英国英语发音为/bɑːðz/或/bæθs/，美国英语读作/bæðz/. 作现在式动词时发音为/bɑːθs/或/bæθs/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **bath** is a container, usually a long rectangular one, which you fill with water and sit in while you wash your body. The American word is **bathtub**. 浴缸，浴盆. [美]作bathtub. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 When you have or take a **bath**, you sit or lie in a bath filled with water in order to wash your body. 洗澡. N-COUNT

3 If you **bath** someone, especially a child, you wash them in a bath. 给...洗澡. ◆ *Don't feel you have to bath your child every day.* 不要认为每天都得给孩子洗澡. VB BRITISH V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The midwife gave him a warm bath.* 助产士给他洗了个热水澡. N-COUNT

4 When you **bath**, you have a bath. 洗澡. ◆ *The three children all bath in the same bath water.* 三个孩子同洗一盆水. VB BRITISH V prep/adv

5 ➠ 又见 **bubble bath.**

6 A **bath** or a **baths** is a public building containing a swimming pool, and sometimes other facilities that people can use to have a wash or a bath. The plural **baths** can be used to refer either to one or to more than one of these places. 浴室；澡堂. 其复数形式可指某一间或几间浴室. N-COUNT

7 A **bath** is a container filled with a liquid, such as a dye or an acid, in which objects are placed, usually as part of a manufacturing or chemical process. (化工生产用)浴；浴器，浴锅. ◆ *...a developing photograph placed in a bath of fixer.* 放入定影池中显影的照片. N-COUNT

8 ➠ 又见 **bloodbath, Turkish bath.**

bathe /beɪð/ **bathes, bathing, bathed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **bathe** in a sea, river, or lake, you swim, play, or wash yourself in it. 游泳. ◆ *The police have warned the city's inhabitants not to bathe in the polluted river.* 警方告诫市民们不要在污染的河里游泳. VB FORMAL BRITISH V prep/adv

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Fifty soldiers were taking an early morning bathe in a nearby lake.* 50名士兵一大早就在附近的湖里游泳. N-SING

◢ **bath·ing** ◆ *...Britain's 440 designated bathing beaches.* 英国440处指定的海滨浴场. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **bath·er, bathers** ◆ *The beach was crowded with weekend bathers.* 海滨挤满了前来度周末的游泳者. N-COUNT

2 When you **bathe**, you have a bath. 洗澡；沐浴. ◆ *At least 60% of us now bathe or shower once a day.* 我们至少有60%的人每天洗澡或淋浴一次. VB V

3 If you **bathe** someone, especially a child, you wash them in a bath. 给...洗澡. ◆ *Shirley plays with, feeds and bathes the baby.* 雪利逗孩子玩，给他喂饭和洗澡. VB AMERICAN

4 If you **bathe** a part of your body or a wound, you wash it gently or soak it in a liquid. 浸洗(身体某部位或伤口). ◆ *Bathe the infected area in a salt solution.* 在盐水里洗涤感染部位. VB V n

5 If a place **is bathed** in warmth or a gentle light, it is covered with it. 沐浴；淹浸. ◆ *I was led to a small room bathed in soft red light.* 我被领到一个亮着柔和红光的小房间里. VB be V-ed in n Also V n in n, V n

6 ➠ 又见 **sunbathe.**

B

bathed /beɪðd/.
1 If someone is **bathed** in sweat or perspiration, they are sweating or perspiring a great deal. 大汗淋漓; 湿漉漉. ADJ v-link ADJ in n
2 If someone is **bathed** in an emotion such as love, they feel it constantly in a pleasant way. 沉浸在...之中; 处身于. ADJ v-link ADJ in n LITERARY

bath·ing suit /ˈbeɪðɪŋ suːt/ **bathing suits.**
A **bathing suit** is a piece of clothing which people wear for swimming. 游泳衣, 泳装. N-COUNT AMERICAN

B

bath·ing trunks /ˈbeɪðɪŋ trʌŋks/.
Bathing trunks are shorts that a man wears for swimming. 游泳裤. N-PLURAL BRITISH

bath·mat /ˈbɑːθmæt, ˈbæθ-/ **bathmats;** 又拼作 **bath mat.**
A **bathmat** is a mat which you stand on while you dry yourself after getting out of the bath. (放在浴缸旁的)脚垫; 地巾. N-COUNT

ba·thos /ˈbeɪθɒs/.
Bathos is a sudden change in speech or writing from a serious or important subject to a ridiculous or very ordinary one. 突降法(指由严肃、重要突然变得滑稽、平淡的修辞手法). N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

bath·robe /ˈbɑːθrəub/ **bathrobes.**
A **bathrobe** is a loose piece of clothing made of towelling which you wear before or after you have a bath or as a dressing gown. 浴衣(一种浴前或浴后或休憩时穿的宽松袍子). N-COUNT

bath·room /ˈbɑːθruːm, ˈbæθ-/ **bathrooms.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **bathroom** is a room in a house that contains a bath or shower, a washbasin, and sometimes a toilet. The British word is **bath**. 浴室, 盥洗室. [英]作bath.见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT
2 A **bathroom** is a room in a house or public building that contains a toilet. The usual British word is **toilet**. 厕所. [英]一般作 toilet. N-SING AMERICAN
3 When people say that they **are going to the bathroom**, they mean that they are going to use the toilet. The British expression is **go to the toilet**.上厕所. [英]作go to the toilet. PHR AMERICAN

ˈbath towel, bath towels.
A **bath towel** is a very large towel used for drying your body after you have had a bath. 浴巾. N-COUNT

bath·tub /ˈbɑːθtʌb, ˈbæθ-/ **bathtubs.**
A **bathtub** is a long, usually rectangular, container which you fill with water and sit in to wash your body. The British word is **bath**. 浴缸. [英]作 bath. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈbath water; 又拼作 **bathwater.**
Your **bath water** is the water in which you sit or lie when you have a bath. 洗澡水. N-UNCOUNT

ba·tik /bəˈtiːk, ˈbætɪk/ **batiks.**
1 **Batik** is a process for printing designs on cloth. Wax is put on those areas of the cloth that you do not want to be coloured by dye. 蜡防印花法; 蜡染法. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **batik** is a cloth which has been printed with a batik design. 蜡防印花布. N-VAR

bat·man /ˈbætmæn/ **batmen.**
In former times, a British army officer's **batman** was his personal servant. (旧英军的)勤务兵. N-COUNT

ba·ton /ˈbætɒn, AM bəˈtɑːn/ **batons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **baton** is a short heavy stick which is sometimes used as a weapon by the police. 短棍; 警棍. N-COUNT
2 A **baton** is a light thin stick which a conductor uses to conduct an orchestra or a choir. (乐队、合唱团指挥用的)指挥棒. N-COUNT
3 A **baton** is a long stick with a knob on one end that is sometimes carried by a person marching in a parade. (游行队伍中领队用的)指挥杖. N-COUNT
4 In athletics, the **baton** is a short stick that is passed from one runner to another in a relay race. (接力赛跑用的)接力棒. N-COUNT
5 If someone **passes the baton** to someone else, they pass responsibility for something to that person. If someone **picks up the baton**, they take over responsibility for something. 传递(或接收)接力棒; 移交或承担责任. PHR

ˈbaton charge, baton charges.
A **baton charge** is an attacking forward movement made by a large group of policemen carrying batons. 挥舞警棍的冲锋. N-COUNT BRITISH

bats·man /ˈbætsmən/ **batsmen.** ◆◆◇◇◇
The **batsman** in a game of cricket is the player who is batting. (板球运动的)击球手. N-COUNT

bat·tal·ion /bəˈtæljən/ **battalions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **battalion** is a large group of soldiers that consists of three or more companies. (军队编制的)营. N-COUNT
2 A **battalion** of people is a large group of them, especially a well-organized efficient group that has a particular task to do. (组织严密、共同负责特定工作的)队伍. ❖ *...battalions of highly paid publicists.* 一队队高薪推广宣传人员. N-COUNT N of n

bat·ten /ˈbætən/ **battens, battening, battened.**
1 A **batten** is a long strip of wood that is fixed to something to strengthen it or to hold it firm. (用作固定的)木条. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 If something **is battened** in place, it is made secure by having battens fixed across it or being closed firmly. 用木条固定. ❖ *The roof was never securely battened down.* 屋顶从未用木条牢牢地固定过. VB usu passive be V-ed adv prep
3 ➡ **batten down the hatches**: 见 **hatch.**

bat·ter /ˈbætə/ **batters, battering, battered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If a child or a woman is **battered**, they are regularly hit and badly hurt by a member of their own family. 毒打; 折磨. ❖ *...boys who witness fathers battering their mothers.* 那些目击过父亲毒打母亲的男孩. *...battered wives.* 遭受过毒打的妻子们. ◢ **bat·ter·ing** ❖ *Leaving the relationship does not mean that the battering will stop.* 断绝关系并不意味着虐待会停止. ◢ **bat·ter·er** /ˈbætərə/ **batterers** ❖ *...treatment programs for batterers.* 施虐者的治疗计划. VB be V-ed; V n; V-ed; N-UNCOUNT; N-COUNT
2 To **batter** someone or something means to hit them many times, using fists or a heavy object. (用拳头或重物)不断地击打; 猛打. ❖ *He battered her around the head.* 他朝她头部猛打. *He was battered unconscious.* 他被打得不省人事. ◢ **bat·tered** ❖ *Her battered body was discovered in a field.* 她遍体鳞伤的尸体在一块田里被发现. VB V n; V n prep/adv; be V-ed adj; ADJ-GRADED
3 If a place is **battered** by wind, rain, or storms, it has very bad weather for a period of time. 受坏天气袭击. ❖ *The country has been battered by winds of between fifty and seventy miles an hour.* 该国受到了时速50-70英里大风的袭击. VB usu passive be V-ed
4 ➡ 又见 **battered, battering.**
5 **Batter** is a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk. You use batter to make things such as pancakes. (用面粉、蛋、奶调制成的)面糊. N-VAR
6 In sports such as baseball, a **batter** is a person who hits the ball with a wooden bat. (棒球等运动的)击球手. N-COUNT

➤batter down.
If you **batter** a door **down**, you hit it so hard that it falls to pieces. 击毁; 撞倒. ❖ *They used lorries to batter down embassy gates.* 他们用卡车把大使馆的大门撞倒. PHR-V V n P; V P n

bat·tered /ˈbætəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **battered** is old and in poor condition because it has been used a lot. 破旧不堪的; 残破的. ❖ *...a battered leather suitcase.* 一个破皮箱. ADJ-GRADED

bat·ter·ing /ˈbætərɪŋ/ **batterings.**
If something takes a **battering**, it suffers very badly as a result of a particular event or action. (受到)重创; 打击. ❖ *Sterling took a battering yesterday as worries grew about the state of Britain's economy.* 由于人们越来越担心英国的经济状况, 昨天英镑受到了重创. N-COUNT

ˈbattering ram, battering rams; 又拼作 **battering-ram.**
A **battering ram** is a long heavy piece of wood that is used to knock down the locked doors of buildings. (撞破门用的)大木槌. N-COUNT

bat·tery /ˈbætəri/ **batteries.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Batteries** are the devices that you put in electrical items to provide the power that make these devices work. 电池, 蓄电池. N-COUNT
2 A car **battery** is a rectangular box containing acid that is found in a car engine. It provides the electricity needed to start the car. 汽车电池. N-COUNT

3 ➞ to **recharge** your **batteries**: 见 recharge.

4 A **battery** of equipment such as guns, lights, or computers is a large set of them kept together in one place. (设备)一套; 一组. ❖ *...batteries of spotlights set up on rooftops.* 房顶上装的几组聚光灯. N-COUNT

5 A **battery** of people or things is a very large number of them. 大群; 大批. ❖ *...a battery of journalists and television cameras.* 大群记者和电视摄像机. N-COUNT N of n

6 **Battery** hens are large numbers of hens kept on farms in very small cages. The eggs they produce are called **battery** eggs. (鸡或蛋产于)层架式鸡笼的. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

bat·tle /ˈbætəl/ battles, battling, battled. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **battle** is a violent fight between groups of people, especially one between military forces during a war. (战争中的)战斗. ❖ *...a gun battle.* 枪战. *...men who die in battle.* 战斗中死亡的人. N-VAR

2 A **battle** is a conflict, quarrel, or contest in which different people or groups compete for power or advantage, or try to achieve opposite things. 交战; 争斗; 冲突; 口角; 竞争. ❖ *...a renewed political battle over Britain's attitude to Europe.* 在英国对欧洲态度问题上的新一轮政治斗争. N-COUNT

3 To **battle** with an opposing group or person means to take part in a fight or contest against them. In American English, you can also say that one group or person **is battling** another. 斗争; 较量. ❖ *The sides must battle again for a quarter-final place.* 各方必须再为争夺四分之一决赛的席位而战. *They're also battling the government to win compensation.* 他们还在同政府斗争以获得补偿. V-RECIP V with/against n; pl-n V; V n; Also pl-n V to-inf

4 If one person or group **does battle** with another, they take part in a battle or contest against them. 作战; 进行斗争. ❖ *A British and an American company will do battle in the High Court over the right to press compact discs.* 英美两家公司为光盘的出版权问题将在高院打官司. PHR

5 If one group or person **battles it out** with another, they take part in a fight or contest against each other until one of them wins or a definite result is reached. 战至胜利; 较量至见分晓. ❖ *Leeds battled it out with the old enemy, Manchester United.* 利兹队与老对手曼联队决一死战. PHR

6 ➞ 又见 **pitched battle, running battle.**

7 If you say that someone may have **lost the battle** but **won the war**, you mean that, although they have been defeated in a minor conflict, they have won a larger more important one of which it was a part. 失小仗, 赢大局. If you say that someone has **won the battle** but **lost the war**, you mean that they have won the small conflict but lost the larger one. 赢小仗, 失大局. PHR

8 If you refer to a situation as a **battle of wills**, you mean that it involves people who try to defeat each other by refusing to change their opposing aims or demands and hoping that their opponents will weaken first. 意志的较量. PHR

9 If you refer to a situation as a **battle of wits**, you mean that it involves people with opposing aims who compete with each other using their intelligence, rather than force. 智力的较量, 斗智. PHR

10 You can use **battle** to refer to someone's efforts to achieve something in spite of very difficult circumstances. 努力抗争; 奋斗. ❖ *...his brave battle against cancer.* 他对癌症的英勇斗争. N-COUNT

11 To **battle** means to try hard to be successful in spite of very difficult circumstances. In British English, you **battle** against something or with something. In American English, you **battle** something. (排除困难)争取胜利. [英]作battle against / with something; [美]作battle something. ❖ *Doctors battled throughout the night to save her life.* 医生为拯救她的生命奋战了一整夜. *...a lone yachtsman returning from his months of battling with the elements.* 一位独自与风雨奋战了数月返航的帆船驾驶员. *Firefighters are still battling the two blazes.* 消防队员仍在扑灭两处大火. VB V to-inf; V with/against/through n; V n

12 If you say that something is **half the battle**, you mean that it is the most important step towards achieving something. 成功路上最重要一步. PHR

13 If you are **fighting a losing battle**, you are trying to achieve something but are not going to be successful. 徒劳无功. PHR

'battle-axe, battle-axes; 又拼作 battleaxe.

1 If you call a middle-aged or older woman a **battle-axe**, you mean you think she is very difficult and unpleasant because of her fierce and determined attitude. (尤指中老年妇女)悍妇. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 A **battle-axe** is a large axe that was used as a weapon. 战斧. N-COUNT

B

'battle cruiser, battle cruisers; 又拼作 battlecruiser.

A **battle cruiser** is a large fast warship. 战列巡洋舰. N-COUNT

'battle cry, battle cries; 又拼作 battle-cry.

1 A **battle cry** is a phrase that is used to urge people to take part in activities connected with a cause or campaign. 战斗口号, 口号. ❖ *Their battle-cry will be: 'Sign this petition before they sign away your country.'* 他们的口号是, '在他们卖掉国家前, 请您先签名支持这项请愿.' N-COUNT

2 In the past, a **battle cry** was a shout that soldiers uttered as they went into battle. (古代开战时)呐喊; 喊杀声. N-COUNT

battle·field /ˈbætəlfi:ld/ battlefields. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **battlefield** is a place where a battle is fought. 战场. ❖ *...the battlefields of World War I.* 第一次世界大战战场. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to an issue or field of activity over which people disagree or compete as a **battlefield**. 争执或斗争的问题或范围. ❖ *Sexuality remains a battlefield for solo female performers.* 性仍是女独舞演员们表演的有争议的主题. N-COUNT

battle·ground /ˈbætəlgraʊnd/ battlegrounds. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **battleground** is the same as a **battlefield**. 同battlefield. ❖ *...the bloody battleground of Yugoslavia.* 南斯拉夫血腥的战场. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to an issue or field of activity over which people disagree or compete as a **battleground**. 争执或斗争的问题或范围. ❖ *...the battleground of education.* 有关教育的争执. N-COUNT

bat·tle·ments /ˈbætəlmənts/.

The **battlements** of a castle consist of a wall built round the top, with gaps through which guns or arrows can be fired. 雉堞; 城垛; 有枪眼的防御墙. N-PLURAL

battle·ship /ˈbætəlʃɪp/ battleships. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **battleship** is a very large heavily armoured warship. 战舰. N-COUNT

bat·ty /ˈbæti/ battier, battiest.

If you say that someone is **batty**, you mean that they are rather eccentric or slightly mad. 乖张的; 有点疯的. ❖ *...some batty uncle of theirs.* 他们某位古怪的叔叔. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL BRITISH

bau·ble /ˈbɔ:bəl/ baubles.

A **bauble** is a small cheap ornament or piece of jewellery. 廉价的小饰物. N-COUNT

baulk /bɔ:lk, AM bɔ:k/.

➞ 见 **balk**.

baux·ite /ˈbɔ:ksaɪt/.

Bauxite is an ore from which aluminium is obtained. 铝矾土, 铝土矿. N-UNCOUNT

bawdy /ˈbɔ:di/ bawdier, bawdiest.

A **bawdy** story, joke, or song contains humorous references to sex. 淫秽的; 下流的; 荤的. ADJ-GRADED DATED

bawl /bɔ:l/ bawls, bawling, bawled. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **bawl**, you shout or sing in a very loud voice, for example because you are angry. 叫嚷; (愤怒地)大喊. ❖ *Laura and Peter were shouting and bawling at each other.* 劳拉和彼得两人大吵起来. *He tried to direct the video like a fashion show, bawling instructions to the girls.* 他试图把录像当做时装表演来导演, 对女孩子们大声发号施令. VB V at n; V n; Also V with quote

➲ **Bawl out** means the same as **bawl**. 义同 bawl. ❖ *Someone in the audience bawled out, 'Not him again!'* 观众里有人高喊, '换下他!' PHR-V V P

2 If you say that a child **is bawling**, you mean it is crying loudly and you find this annoying. (婴儿)大声啼哭. ❖ *...a bawling baby.* 啼哭的婴儿. VB V PRAGMATICS V-ing

▸bawl out.
If someone **bawls** you **out**, they shout at you angrily because you have done something wrong. 对...大嚷; 把...痛骂一顿, 痛斥. ❖ *Do you think I'm just going to bawl you out and that'll be an end of it?* 你难道认为我只是痛骂你一顿, 然后就了事了吗? PHR-V V n P Also V P noun
➼ 又见 **bawl** **3**.

B

bay /beɪ/ **bays, baying, bayed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **bay** is a part of a coastline where the land curves inwards. 湾. ❖ *...San Francisco Bay.* 圣弗朗西斯科湾. N-COUNT
2 A **bay** is a partly enclosed area, inside or outside a building, that is used for a particular purpose. (建筑物内或外的) 分隔处. ❖ *The car reversed into the loading bay.* 汽车倒驶进装货区. N-COUNT
3 A **bay** is an area of a room which extends beyond the main walls of a house, especially an area with a large window at the front of a house. (装窗的)房间突出部分; 侧厅. N-COUNT
4 On an aircraft or ship, a **bay** is a compartment that is used for carrying cargo or equipment. (飞机或船的)货舱. ❖ *...in the cargo bays of aircraft.* 在飞机的货舱里. N-COUNT
5 ➼ 又见 **sick bay**.
6 A **bay** horse is reddish-brown in colour. (马)栗色的. ADJ
7 If a dog or wolf **bays**, it makes loud long cries, often because it is angry or in pain. (狗或狼的)连续吠叫. VB V
8 If you say that a number of people **are baying** for something, you mean that they are shouting for something or demanding it angrily, usually that someone should be hurt or punished. 大声呼吁. ❖ *The referee ignored voices baying for a penalty.* 裁判员没有理睬要求处罚的呼声. VB V for n
9 If you **keep** something or someone **at bay**, or **hold** them **at bay**, you prevent them from reaching, attacking, or affecting you. 使...无法接近. ❖ *Eating oranges keeps colds at bay.* 吃橙可以防感冒. PHR

'bay leaf, bay leaves. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bay leaf** is a leaf of a small evergreen tree that can be dried and used as a herb in cooking. 月桂叶(一种制干后可以当做调料的常青小树的叶子). N-COUNT

bayo·net /beɪənət/ **bayonets, bayoneting, bayoneted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **bayonet** is a long sharp blade that can be fixed to the end of a rifle and used as a weapon. (枪上的)刺刀. N-COUNT
2 To **bayonet** someone means to stab them with a bayonet. 用刺刀刺. ❖ *The soldiers were ordered to bayonet every man they could find.* 士兵们接到命令, 刺死所有能发现的人. VB V n

bayou /baɪuː/ **bayous.**
A **bayou** is a slow-moving, marshy tributary of a lake or river. (湖或河流速慢的)支流. N-COUNT

,bay 'window, bay windows.
A **bay window** is a window that sticks out from the outside wall of a house. (向房墙外凸出的)凸窗. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

ba·zaar /bəzɑː/ **bazaars.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In areas such as the Middle East and India, a **bazaar** is a place where there are many small shops and stalls. (中东、印度等地的)街市, 市场, 集市. N-COUNT
2 A **bazaar** is a sale to raise money for charity. (为慈善筹款举行的)义卖. ❖ *...a church bazaar.* 一次教会义卖. N-COUNT

ba·zoo·ka /bəzuːkə/ **bazookas.**
A **bazooka** is a long tube-shaped gun that is held on the shoulder and fires rockets. 巴祖卡火箭筒. N-COUNT

BBC /,biː biː 'siː/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **The BBC** is a British organization which broadcasts programmes on radio and television. **BBC** is an abbreviation for 'British Broadcasting Corporation'. 英国广播公司, British Broadcasting Corporation的缩写形式. N-PROPER the N
2 **BBC** is used to refer to television channels and radio stations that are run by the BBC. 英国广播公司所经营的电视频道和广播电台. ❖ *...his new series on BBC 2.* 他在英国广播公司第二频道中播出的新的系列节目.

BC /,biː 'siː/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You use **BC** in dates to indicate a number of years or centuries before the year in which Jesus Christ is believed to have been born. 公元前. ❖ *...the fourth century BC.* 公元前4世纪.

be 1 auxiliary verb uses 助动词用法
be /bi, 重读 biː/ **am, are, is, being, was, were, been.** ◆◆◆◆◆
In spoken English forms of **be** are often contracted, for example 'I am' is contracted to 'I'm' and 'was not' is contracted to 'wasn't'. be的英语口语形式通常作缩略, 例如I am 缩成 I'm, 而was not则缩为wasn't.
1 You use **be** with a present participle to form the continuous tenses of verbs. 同现在分词连用构成动词的进行时. ❖ *This is happening in every school.* 所有学校都正在发生这种事情. *He had only been trying to help.* 他只是试图想帮忙. *He's doing better than I am.* 他比我做得好. AUX AUX -ing
➼ **be going to**: 见 **going**.
2 You use **be** with a past participle to form the passive voice. 同过去分词连用构成被动语态. ❖ *Forensic experts were called in.* 法医专家被叫来. *The cost of electricity from coal-fired stations is expected to fall.* 燃煤电站的电力成本可望降下来. *Similar action is being taken by the US government.* 美国政府正采取类似的行动. AUX AUX -ed
3 You can say that something is **to be** seen, heard, or found in a particular place to mean that people can see, hear, or find it in that place. to be可用于表示可以, 能够. ❖ *Little traffic was to be seen.* 见不到什么车辆. *They are to be found all over the world.* 它们在世界各地都能找到. AUX AUX -ed
4 You use **be** with an infinitive to indicate that something is planned to happen, that it will definitely happen, or that it must happen. 与动词不定式连用, 表示根据安排肯定(或注定)会... ❖ *The talks are to begin tomorrow.* 会谈定在明天开始. *It was to be Johnson's first meeting.* 那将是约翰逊的第一次会议. *You are to answer to Brian.* 你得给布雷恩回复. AUX AUX to-inf
➼ **be about to**: 见 **about**.
5 You use **be** with an infinitive to say or ask what should happen or be done in a particular situation, how it should happen, or who should do it. 与动词不定式连用, 表示'应该如何'. ❖ *What am I to do?* 我该做什么? *Who is to say which of them had more power?* 他们之中谁更有权, 该怎么说呢? *What is to be done?* 该怎么办呢? AUX AUX to-inf
6 You use **was** and **were** with an infinitive to talk about something that happened later than the time you are discussing, and was not planned or certain at that time. was和were与动词不定式连用, 表达虚拟语气. ❖ *...something that was to change the face of China.* 将会改变中国面貌的事情. *A few hours later he was to prove it.* 几小时后他会证明它的. AUX AUX to-inf

be 2 other verb uses 其他动词用法
be /bi, 重读 biː/ **am, are, is, being, was, were, been.** ◆◆◆◆◆
In spoken English forms of **be** are often contracted, for example 'I am' is contracted to 'I'm' and 'was not' is contracted to 'wasn't'. be的英语口语形式通常作缩略, 例如 I am 缩成 I'm 而 was not 则缩成 wasn't.
1 You use **be** to introduce more information about the subject, such as its identity, nature, qualities, or position. 是, 就是. ❖ *She's my mother.* 她是我母亲. *He is a very attractive man.* 他是个很有魅力的人. *My grandfather was a butcher.* 我爷爷过去是个屠夫. *The sky was black.* 天空一片漆黑. *Cheney was in Madrid.* 切尼当时在马德里. *Their last major film project was in 1964.* 他们最后一部大片拍摄是在1964年. *'Is it safe?' — 'Well of course it is.'* '安全吗?'—'嗯, 当然.' *He's still alive, isn't he?* 他仍活着, 对吗? *I was home and the children weren't.* 我在家而孩子们不在. V-LINK V n V adj V prep/adv V
2 You use **be**, with 'it' as the subject, in clauses where you are describing something or giving your judgement of a situation. 用于it作主语的句子中, 表示对某情况作描述或判断. ❖ *It was too chilly for swimming.* 这天气游泳太冷. *Sometimes it is necessary to say no.* 有时, 说'不'也是必要的. *It is likely that investors will face losses.* 投资者可能会面临损失. *It's nice having friends to chat to.* 有朋 V-LINK it V adj it V adj to-inf it V adj that it V adj -ing

友可聊天真不错. *It's a good thing I brought lots of handkerchiefs.* 携带了这么多手帕真好. *It's no good just having meetings.* 光开会可不好. *It's a good idea to avoid refined food.* 不吃精制食品是个好主意. *It's up to us to prove it.* 得由我们来证明它. it V n that / it V n -ing / it V n to-inf / it V prep to-inf

3 You use **be** with the impersonal pronoun 'there' in expressions like **there is** and **there are** to say that something exists or happens. 用于there be句型中, 表示有; 存在; 发生. ❖ *Clearly there is a problem here.* 显然, 这儿有问题. *There are very few cars on this street.* 这条街很少有车. *There were always things to think about.* 总有事情要考虑. V-LINK there V n

4 You use **be** as a link between a subject and a clause and in certain other clause structures, as exemplified below. 用作主语和从句的连接; 又用在其他一些句型结构中, 如下所示. ❖ *It was me she didn't like.* 她不喜欢的是我. *What the media should not do is to exploit people's natural fears.* 媒体不应该做的就是利用人们天生的恐惧感. *Our greatest problem is convincing them.* 我们最大的问题就是说服他们. *The question was whether protection could be improved.* 问题是能否能增强保护. *All she knew was that I'd had a broken marriage.* 她所知道的就是我有过一段破裂的婚姻. *It was as if there had been a nuclear explosion.* 就像发生过一次核爆炸一样. V-LINK V n / V to-inf / V -ing / V wh / V that / V as if

5 You use **be** in expressions like **the thing is** and **the point is** to introduce a clause in which you make a statement or give your opinion. 用于连接主语和表语从句, 表达一项陈述或意见. ❖ *The fact is, the players gave everything they had.* 事实是, 运动员们已竭尽全力了. *The plan is good; the problem is it doesn't go far enough.* 计划不错; 问题是进行得不够深入. V-LINK PRAGMATICS SPOKEN V cl

6 You use **be** in expressions like **to be fair**, **to be frank**, or **to be serious** to introduce an additional statement, and to indicate that you are trying to be fair, frank, or serious. 用于插入成分中, 作为引出附带表述, 表示要说公道话, 要坦率或"说正经的". ❖ *I like living here and to be honest I'm not looking to move.* 我喜欢住在这里. 老实说, 我并不想搬走. *It enabled students to devote more time to their studies, or to be more accurate, more time to relaxation.* 这可以使得学生们把更多的时间放在学习上, 或更准确地说, 放在休息上. V-LINK V adj

7 The form '**be**' is used occasionally instead of the normal forms of the present tense, especially after 'whether'. 偶尔也用来代替普通的现在时形式, 特别是在whether之后. ❖ *...the appropriate type of practitioner, whether it be your GP, dentist, or optician.* 适当类型的开业医师, 不论是全科医生、牙医还是验光师. V-LINK FORMAL be n

8 If something **is**, it exists. 存在. ❖ *It hurt so badly he wished to cease to be.* 他痛得很厉害, 都不想活了. *...to be or not to be.* ...活着或死去. VB LITERARY V

9 To **be yourself** means to behave in the way that is right and natural for you and your personality. be yourself表示态度要正常; 自然一点, 显常态. ❖ *She'd learnt to be herself and to stand up for her convictions.* 她学会了按自己惯常方式处事、懂得维护自己的信念. V-LINK V pron-refl

10 If someone or something is, for example, **as** happy **as can be** or as quiet **as could be**, they are extremely happy or extremely quiet. 用在as...as can/could...结构中, 表示最, 极. PHR

11 If you talk about what would happen **if it wasn't for** someone or something, you mean that they are the only thing that is preventing it from happening. 用于条件句, 表示假如不, 要不是. ❖ *If it hadn't been for her your father would be alive today.* 要不是因为她, 你父亲可能今天还活着. PHR

12 You say **'Be that as it may'** when you want to move onto another subject or go further with the discussion, without deciding whether what has just been said is right or wrong. 即使如此; 尽管那样. ❖ *'Is he still just as fat?' — 'I wouldn't know,' continued her mother, ignoring the interruption, 'and be that as it may, he has made a fortune.'* '他还那么胖吗?'—'我才不知道,' 她母亲没理睬打岔, 继续说, '尽管如此, 他发了财.' PHR PRAGMATICS

13 If you say that you **are not yourself**, you mean you are not feeling well. 不舒服, 难受. ❖ *She is not herself. She came near to a breakdown.* 她很难受, 差不多要崩溃了. PHR

be- /bɪ-/.

Be- can be added to a noun followed by an '-ed' suffix to form an adjective that indicates that a person is covered with or wearing the specified thing. 用在 be+名词+ed 结构中, 构成形容词, 表示'饰以', '配上'. ❖ *...a bespectacled librarian.* 一个戴眼镜的图书馆管理员. PREFIX

beach /biːtʃ/ **beaches, beaching, beached.** ♦♦♦◇◇

B

1 A **beach** is an area of sand or pebbles beside the sea. 海滩; 卵石海滨. N-COUNT

2 If you **beach** something such as a boat, or if it **is beached**, it is pulled or forced out of the water and onto land. 拖...上岸; 在...搁浅. ❖ *The boat beached on a mud flat.* 小船搁浅在泥滩上. V-ERG V n / Also V pron-refl

'beach ball, beach balls.

A **beach ball** is a large light ball filled with air, which people play with, especially at the seaside. (海滩处玩的)浮水气球. N-COUNT

'beach bum, beach bums.

If you refer to someone as a **beach bum**, you mean that they spend a lot of time enjoying themselves on the beach or in the sea. 海滨消闲者. N-COUNT INFORMAL

beach·comber /ˈbiːtʃkəʊmə/ **beachcombers.**

A **beachcomber** is someone who spends their time wandering along beaches looking for usable things, especially objects of value. 海滨拾荒者. N-COUNT

beach·front /ˈbiːtʃfrʌnt/.

A **beachfront** house, cafe, shop, or hotel is situated on or by a beach. 海滩上的, 海滩边的. ADJ ADJ n

beach·head /ˈbiːtʃhed/ **beachheads;** 又拼作 **beach-head.**

A **beachhead** is an area of land next to the sea or a river where an attacking army has taken control and can prepare to advance further inland. 滩头阵地, 滩头堡. N-COUNT

bea·con /ˈbiːkən/ **beacons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **beacon** is a light or a fire, usually on a hill or tower, which acts as a signal or a warning. 信号灯; 灯塔; 烽火. N-COUNT

2 If someone or something acts as a **beacon** to other people, they inspire or encourage people because they are better than anyone else in some way. 引路人; 楷模, 榜样. ❖ *General Rudnicki was a moral beacon for many exiled Poles.* 对许多遭到流放的波兰人来说, 鲁德尼茨基将军是他们道德上的楷模. N-COUNT

bead /biːd/ **beads.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Beads** are small pieces of coloured glass, wood, or plastic which are often put together on a piece of string or wire to make necklaces or sewn onto clothes for decoration. (制作项链或缀饰衣物的)珠子, 彩珠. N-COUNT

2 A **bead** of liquid or moisture is a small drop of it. 水珠, 水滴. ❖ *...the beads of sweat on his forehead.* 他额头上的汗珠. N-COUNT

bead·ed /ˈbiːdɪd/.

1 A **beaded** dress, cushion, or other object is decorated with beads. 饰以小珠的, 带有珠子的. ❖ *Some costumes, like elaborately beaded evening dresses, cost more than $2,000 each.* 一些服装, 如那些精致的镶珠晚装, 每套价值超过2,000元. ADJ

2 If something is **beaded** with a liquid, it is covered in small drops of that liquid. 带水珠的. ❖ *Although the night was cool, Curtis noted that his brow was beaded with perspiration.* 虽然晚上很凉, 柯蒂斯注意到他额上缀满了汗珠. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

bead·ing /ˈbiːdɪŋ/.

1 **Beading** is a narrow strip of wood that is used for decorating or edging furniture and doors. (家具、门上的)装饰木条; 镶边木条. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Beading** is an arrangement of beads used for decorating clothes. (衣物上的)小珠饰. N-UNCOUNT

beady /ˈbiːdi/.

1 **Beady** eyes are small, round, and bright. (眼睛)小珠子般的; 圆而亮的. ❖ *Meg felt the old woman's beady eyes on* ADJ

her. 玛格感到那位老妇人的小圆眼正盯着她.

2 If someone keeps a **beady** eye on a person or organization, they watch them carefully and suspiciously. 瞪圆了眼的; 眼光机警的. ❖ *A woman concierge sat at a desk and kept a beady eye on people's comings and goings.* 女看门人坐在桌前仔细打量着来来往往的人. ADJ ADJ n

B

bea·gle /ˈbiːgəl/ **beagles.**

A **beagle** is a short-haired black and brown dog with long ears and short legs. 小猎兔犬. N-COUNT

beak /biːk/ **beaks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A bird's **beak** is the hard curved or pointed part of its mouth. (鸟类的)嘴, 喙. N-COUNT

beak·er /ˈbiːkə/ **beakers.**

1 A **beaker** is a plastic cup used for drinking, usually one with no handle. (无柄)塑料杯. N-COUNT

2 A **beaker** is a glass or plastic jar which is used in chemistry. (化学用)烧杯. N-COUNT

ˌbe-all and ˈend-all.

If something is **the be-all and end-all** to you, it is the only important thing in your life, or the only important feature of a particular activity. 首要的事情; (某事)唯一重要的方面. ❖ *For some people, competing is the be-all and end-all of their running.* 对有些人来说, 竞争是他们跑步的唯一目的. PHR PRAGMATICS

beam /biːm/ **beams, beaming, beamed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **is beaming**, you mean that they have a big smile on their face because they are happy, pleased, or proud about something. 眉开眼笑, 绽开笑脸. ❖ *Frances beamed at her friend.* 弗朗西丝向她朋友露出了笑脸. *'Welcome back,' she beamed.* '欢迎归来.' 她笑逐颜开道. VB WRITTEN V at/with n V with quote

2 A **beam** is a line of energy, radiation, or particles sent in a particular direction. (能量、光)一道, 一束. ❖ *...high-energy laser beams.* 高能激光束. N-COUNT

3 If something such as radio signals or television pictures **are beamed** somewhere, or **beam** somewhere, they are sent there by means of electronic equipment. (电台、电视)电子发射; 传播. ❖ *Soon, CMTV will be beaming into British homes.* 很快, 在线(网络)电视就会进入英国家庭. *...a ship which is due to begin beaming radio broadcasts to China.* 一艘将向中国开始广播的船. V-ERG be V-ed prep/adv V prep/adv V n prep/adv

4 A **beam** of light is a line of light that shines from an object such as a torch or the sun. (手电筒或太阳的)光束. N-COUNT

5 If something such as the sun or a lamp **beams** down, it sends light to a place and shines on it. (太阳或灯)照射. ❖ *A sharp white spot-light beamed down on a small stage.* 聚光灯的强烈白光照在小舞台上. VB V adv/prep

6 A **beam** is a long thick bar of wood, metal, or concrete, especially one used to support the roof of a building. 梁, 桁. N-COUNT

7 The **beam** is a piece of gymnastic apparatus that consists of a horizontal wooden bar on which the gymnasts balance and perform movements. (体操的)平衡木. N-SING

8 ➠ 又见 **off-beam.**

bean /biːn/ **beans.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Beans such as green **beans**, french **beans**, or broad **beans** are the seeds of a tall climbing plant or the long thin cases which contain those seeds. 豆角; 豇豆; 蚕豆. N-COUNT

2 Beans such as soya **beans** and kidney **beans** are the dried seeds of a bean plant. 黄豆; 菜豆. N-COUNT

3 Beans such as coffee **beans** or cocoa **beans** are the seeds of a plant that is used in the production of coffee and chocolate. 咖啡豆, 可可豆. N-COUNT

4 **Beans** are **baked beans**. 烘豆. N-COUNT

5 If someone hasn't got a **bean**, they have no money at all. (一文)钱. ❖ *It doesn't cost a bean.* 这一个子儿也不花. N-SING INFORMAL

6 If someone is **full of beans**, they are very lively and have a lot of energy and enthusiasm. 精力充沛; 朝气蓬勃. PHR

7 If you **spill the beans**, you tell someone something that people have been trying to keep secret. 泄露秘密; 和盘托出. PHR

ˈbean bag, bean bags; 又拼作 **beanbag.**

A **bean bag** is a large round cushion which squashes into a comfortable shape when you sit on it. 豆袋垫. N-COUNT

ˈbean counter, bean counters; 又拼作 **bean-counter.**

If you disapprove of an accountant or business manager because you think they are only interested in how much money a business makes and spends, you can describe them as **bean counters**. (贬义)精打细算的会计、生意人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

bean·pole /ˈbiːnpəʊl/ **beanpoles.**

If you call someone a **beanpole**, you mean that they are extremely tall and thin. 高瘦的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ˈbean sprout, bean sprouts; 又拼作 **beansprout.**

Bean sprouts are small, long, thin shoots grown from beans that are used in Chinese cookery. 豆芽. N-COUNT

bear 1 verb uses 动词用法

bear /beə/ **bears, bearing, bore, borne.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **bear** something somewhere, you carry it there or take it there. 负载, 扛, 抬. ❖ *They bore the oblong hardwood box into the kitchen.* 他们把长方形硬木箱子抬进厨房. ◢-bearing ❖ *...food-bearing lorries.* 运食品的卡车. VB LITERARY V n adv/prep COMB

2 If you **bear** something such as a weapon, you hold it or carry it with you. 携带; 佩带. ❖ *...the constitutional right to bear arms.* 宪法赋予的携带武器的权利. ◢-bearing ❖ *...hundreds of flag-bearing marchers.* 成百上千的举旗游行者. VB FORMAL V n COMB

3 If something **bears** the weight of something else, it supports the weight of that thing. 承受; 支撑. ❖ *The ice was not thick enough to bear the weight of marching men.* 冰没有厚到可以承受游行者的重量. ◢-bearing ❖ *...the load-bearing joints of the body.* 人体负重关节. VB V n COMB

4 If something **bears** a particular mark or characteristic, it has that mark or characteristic. 带有; 具有. ❖ *The houses bear the marks of bullet holes.* 这些房屋上有弹孔. VB V n

5 If you **bear** an unpleasant experience, you accept it because you are unable to do anything about it. 忍受. ❖ *They will have to bear the misery of living in constant fear.* 他们将要忍受时刻生活在恐惧中的痛苦. VB V n

6 If you can't **bear** someone or something, you dislike them very much. 受, 忍受. ❖ *I can't bear people who make judgements.* 我受不了那些评判别人的人. *He can't bear to talk about it.* 他不愿意谈论它. VB with neg V n/-ing V to-inf

7 If someone **bears** the cost of something, they pay for it. 承担; 支付. ❖ *Patients should not have to bear the costs of their own treatment.* 病人们不应非得承担自己的医疗费. VB V n

8 If you **bear** the responsibility for something, you accept responsibility for it. 承担(责任). ❖ *If a woman makes a decision to have a child alone, she should bear that responsibility alone.* 如果一个女人决意独自要生孩子, 她也应独自承担这责任. VB V n

9 If something **bears** no resemblance or no relationship to something else, they are not at all like the second thing. (没)有(任何相同或关系). ❖ *Their daily menus bore no resemblance whatsoever to what they were actually fed.* 他们的日常菜单跟他们实际吃的完全不同. VB V n

10 When a plant or tree **bears** flowers, fruit, or leaves, it produces them. (植物)长出(花、果、叶). ◢-bearing ❖ *... a strong, fruit-bearing apple tree.* 一棵粗壮的结果实的苹果树. VB V n COMB

11 If something such as a bank account or an investment **bears** interest, interest is paid on it. 带(利息). ❖ *The eight-year bond will bear annual interest of 10.5%.* 八年期债券年息为10.5%. ◢-bearing ❖ *...interest-bearing current accounts.* 带息活期存款. VB V n COMB

12 When a woman **bears** a child, she gives birth to it. 生(孩子). ❖ *She bore him a daughter.* 她给他生了一个女儿. VB V n DATED V n n

13 If you **bear** someone a feeling such as love or hate, you feel that emotion towards them. 怀有(感情). ❖ *She bore no ill will. If people didn't like her, too bad.* 她没有恶意. 假如人们不喜欢她, 那就太遗憾了. VB V n n LITERARY V n

14 If you **bear** yourself in a particular way, you move or behave in that way. 表现. ❖ *There was elegance and simple dignity in the way he bore himself.* 他的举止具有一种文雅、平易、高贵的气质. VB LITERARY V pron-refl adv/prep

15 If you **bear** left or **bear** right when you are driving or VB V adv

walking, you turn and continue left or right. (驾车或行路)朝(左或右).

16 If you **bring** something **to bear** on a situation, you use it to deal with that situation. 用...以解决, 处理, 对付. ❖ *British scientists have brought computer science to bear on this problem.* 英国科学家已经用计算机科学来处理这个问题了. PHR

17 If you **bring** pressure or influence **to bear on** someone, you use it to try and persuade them to do something. 对...施加(压力或影响). PHR

18 ➼ **bear the brunt of**: 见 **brunt**.

➼ **bear comparison**: 见 **comparison**.

➼ **bear fruit**: 见 **fruit**.

➼ **grin and bear it**: 见 **grin**.

➼ **bear in mind**: 见 **mind**.

➼ **bear witness**: 见 **witness**.

➼ 又见 **bore**, **borne**.

›bear down.

1 If someone or something **bears down** on you, they move quickly towards you in a threatening way. 向...逼近; (气势汹汹地)冲向. ❖ *A group of half a dozen men entered the pub and bore down on the bar.* 一群六个人冲进酒馆, 逼向吧台. PHR-V V P on n Also V P

2 To **bear down** on something means to push or press downwards with steady pressure. 往下压; 压在...上. ❖ *The entire weight was bearing down on Adam's plasterwork.* 全部重量正压在亚当的石膏饰品上. PHR-V V P on n Also V P

›bear out.

If someone or something **bears** a person **out** or **bears out** what that person is saying, they support what that person is saying. 证实(某人的话). ❖ *Recent studies have borne out claims that certain perfumes can bring about profound psychological changes.* 最近的研究证实了人们的说法, 某些香水可以带来强烈的心理变化. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›bear up.

If you **bear up** when experiencing problems, you remain cheerful and show courage in spite of them. 保持振作; 支撑下去. ❖ *She was frightened that she would be unable to bear up under the pain of childbirth.* 她害怕生孩子时会痛得无法支撑下去. PHR-V V P V P under n

›bear with.

If you ask someone to **bear with** you, you are asking them to be patient. 忍受, 容忍. PHR-V V P n

bear 2 noun uses 名词用法

bear /beə/ bears. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **bear** is a large strong wild animal with thick fur and sharp claws. 熊. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **polar bear**, **teddy bear**.

2 On the stock market, **bears** are people who sell shares in expectation of a drop in price, in order to make a profit by buying them back again after a short time. (股市)做空头的人; 卖空的人(抛售股票期待股价下跌、然后再买进牟利者). 比较 **bull**. N-COUNT

bear·able /ˈbeərəbəl/.

If something is **bearable**, you feel that you can accept it or deal with it. 可忍受的; 可容忍的. ❖ *A cool breeze made the heat pleasantly bearable.* 一阵凉风使炎热变得惬意, 尚可忍受. ADJ-GRADED

beard /bɪəd/ beards. ◆◆◇◇◇

A man's **beard** is the hair that grows on his chin and cheeks. 胡须, 腮须. N-COUNT ◢ **beard·ed** ❖ *...a bearded 40-year-old sociology professor.* 一位40岁大胡子社会学教授. ADJ

bear·er /ˈbeərə/ bearers. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **bearer** of something such as a message is the person who brings it to you. 携带人; 持信人. ❖ *I hate to be the bearer of bad news.* 我真不愿给你带来坏消息. N-COUNT

2 A **bearer** of a particular thing is a person who carries it, especially in a ceremony. (尤指仪式上的)持物者, 携带者. ❖ *...Britain's flag bearer at the Olympic Games opening ceremony.* 奥运会开幕仪式上英国的旗手. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 The **bearer** of something such as a document, a right, or an official position is the person who possesses it or holds it. 拥有人; 持有人. ❖ *Spanish identity documents state the bearer's profession.* 西班牙的身份文件上有持有人的职业. N-COUNT FORMAL

4 The **bearer** of a tradition, idea, or characteristic is someone or something that is particularly associated with it and passes it on to other people or situations. (传统、思想、特点的)承受者, 承继者. ❖ *The lower classes are considered to be the bearers of tradition.* 下层社会被认为是承继着传统的人. N-COUNT N of n FORMAL

5 In former times, especially in India, a **bearer** was a native servant of a European. (旧时,尤其在印度,欧洲人的)当地仆人. N-COUNT

6 ➼ 又见 **pallbearer**, **standard bearer**.

'bear hug, bear hugs.

A **bear hug** is a rather rough, tight, affectionate hug. 粗鲁的拥抱; 紧紧的拥抱; 深情的拥抱. N-COUNT

bear·ing /ˈbeərɪŋ/ bearings. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **has a bearing on** a situation or event, it is relevant to it. 关系; 关联. ❖ *Diet has an important bearing on your general health.* 饮食对你的整体健康关系重大. PHR

2 Someone's **bearing** is the way in which they move or stand. 举止, 风度. ❖ *She later wrote warmly of his bearing and behaviour.* 她后来热情地描写了他的举止行为. N-SING LITERARY

3 If you take a **bearing** with a compass, you use it to work out the direction in which a particular place lies or in which something is moving. 方位, 方位角. N-COUNT

4 If you **get** your **bearings** or **find** your **bearings**, you find out where you are or what you should do next. If you **lose** your **bearings**, you do not know where you are or what you should do next. (找到或失去)方向; 目标. PHR

5 **Bearings** are small metal balls that are placed between moving parts of a machine in order to make them move smoothly and easily over each other. 轴承. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **ball bearing**.

-bearing /-beərɪŋ/.

-bearing combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe things that hold the specified substance inside them. 与名词构成形容词, 表示含有或具有某成分. ❖ *...malaria-bearing mosquitos.* 带有疟疾病毒的蚊子. COMB

bear·ish /ˈbeərɪʃ/.

On the stock market, if there is a **bearish** sentiment, prices are expected to fall. (股市)行情看跌的. 比较 **bullish**. ❖ *Dealers said investors remain bearish.* 证券经纪人说投资者对行情仍然看跌. ADJ-GRADED

'bear market, bear markets.

A **bear market** is a situation on the stock market when people are selling a lot of shares because they expect that the shares will decrease in value and that they will be able to make a profit by buying them again after a short time. 熊市(指股市上人们大量抛售股票, 让股票贬值, 然后购进牟利). 比较 **bull market**. N-COUNT

bear·skin /ˈbeəskɪn/ bearskins.

1 A **bearskin** is a tall fur hat that is worn by some British soldiers on ceremonial occasions. (英国士兵在仪式上戴的)熊皮高帽. N-COUNT

2 A **bearskin** is the skin and fur of a bear, used for example as a rug or a cover. 熊皮; 熊皮制品. N-COUNT

beast /biːst/ beasts. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can refer to an animal as a **beast**, especially if it is large, dangerous, or unusual. 动物; 野兽; 牲畜. ❖ *...the threats our ancestors faced from wild beasts.* 我们祖先面对的来自野兽的威胁. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 If you refer to a man as a **beast**, you mean that his behaviour, especially his sexual behaviour, is very violent and uncontrolled. 畜生; 行为(尤指性行为)粗野、无度的人. ❖ *...a sex beast who subjected two sisters to a terrifying ordeal.* 一个使两姐妹遭受恐怖性摧残的畜生. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

3 If you call someone a **beast**, you strongly disapprove of them because you think that they are behaving in a selfish, cruel, or unpleasant way. 自私、残酷、令人厌恶的人. ❖ *Bully! Hooligan! Beast! Let me go, let go!* 坏蛋! N-COUNT N-VOC PRAGMATICS DATED

B

流氓! 畜生! 让我走, 放开我!

4 You can use **beast** to refer to something or someone in a light-hearted way, and to mention that they have a particular quality. (打趣口语)有特点的人或事. ◆ *...that rare beast, a sports movie that isn't boring.* 真是难得, 一出毫不枯燥的体育影片. N-COUNT

beast·ly /biːstli/.

B

1 If you describe something as **beastly**, you mean that it is very unpleasant. (指事物)可恶的, 讨厌的. ◆ *The weather was beastly.* 这天气真讨厌. ADJ-GRADED DATED

2 If you describe someone as **beastly**, you mean that they are unkind, mean, and spiteful. (指人)刻薄的; 恶意的. ◆ *He must be wondering why everyone is being so beastly to him.* 他一定纳闷为什么大家都对他这么刻薄. ADJ-GRADED DATED

beat 1 striking something or moving in a regular rhythm 敲打或有规律地移动

beat /biːt/ **beats, beating, beaten.** The form **beat** is used in the present tense and is also the past tense. 现在式和过去式同形. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **beat** someone or something, you hit them very hard. 打, 击. ◆ *They were beaten to death with baseball bats.* 他们被人用棒球球棒打死. ▲**beat·ing, beatings** ◆ *...prisoners showing signs of severe beatings.* 带有遭毒打伤痕的犯人. VB V n; V n to n; N-COUNT

2 If someone or something **beats** against something, they hit it hard, usually several times or continuously. 拍打. ◆ *Nina managed to free herself and began beating at the flames with a pillow.* 尼娜设法脱身, 开始用枕头扑打火焰. *The rain was beating on the windowpanes.* 雨敲打着窗子. VB, V against n; V at n; V on n; Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the rhythmic beat of the surf.* 有节奏的拍浪声. N-SING

▲**beating** ◆ *...the beating of the rain.* 雨的拍打声. N-SING

3 When your heart or pulse **beats**, it continually makes regular rhythmic movements. (心、脉搏)跳动. ◆ *I felt my heart beating faster.* 我感到心跳加快. VB; V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Most people's pulse rate is more than 70 beats per minute.* 大多数人的脉跳每分钟70多下. N-COUNT

▲**beat·ing** ◆ *I could hear the beating of my heart.* 我可以听见自己的心跳声. N-SING

4 If you **beat** a drum or similar instrument, you hit it in order to make a sound. When a drum **beats**, it makes a sound. 敲(鼓、锣等). ◆ *...drums beating and pipes playing.* 敲鼓吹笛. V-ERG, V n; V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the rhythmical beat of the drum.* 有节奏的鼓声. N-SING

5 The **beat** of a piece of music is the main rhythm that it has. 拍子; 节拍. ◆ *...the thumping beat of rock music.* 摇滚乐的重节拍. N-COUNT

6 In music, a **beat** is a unit of measurement. The number of beats in a bar of a piece of music is indicated by two numbers at the beginning of the piece. (一)拍. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **upbeat, downbeat.**

7 If you **beat** eggs, cream, or butter, you mix them thoroughly using a fork or whisk. 搅拌(鸡蛋、奶油、黄油等). VB, V n

8 When a bird or insect **beats** its wings or when its wings **beat**, its wings move up and down. 拍打, 扑动(翅膀). ◆ *Its wings beat slowly.* 它慢慢地扑动着翅膀. V-ERG V n; V

9 A police officer's **beat** is the area for which he or she is responsible. (警察的)巡逻范围(或线路). N-COUNT

10 A police officer **on the beat** is on duty, walking around the area for which he or she is responsible. (当值)巡逻. PHR

11 ➻ 又见 **beaten, beaten-up, beat-up.**

12 **Beat** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **beat** someone **black and blue** is explained at **black**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如beat someone black and blue见black一条.

beat 2 defeating 击败

beat /biːt/ **beats, beating, beaten.** The form **beat** is used in the present tense and is also the past tense. 现在式和过去式同形.

1 If you **beat** someone in a competition or election, you defeat them. 击败; 战胜. ◆ *She was easily beaten into third place.* 她被轻易地击败, 跌到了第三位. ▲**beat·ing** ◆ *The candidates the government liked took a beating.* 政府欣赏的候选人遭到了失败. VB, V n; V n into n; N-SING a N

2 If someone **beats** a record or achievement, they do better than it. 破纪录. ◆ *He was as eager as his captain to beat the record.* 他跟队长一样, 渴望破纪录. VB; V n

3 If you **beat** something that you are fighting against, for example an organization, a problem, or a disease, you defeat it. 战胜; 克服. ◆ *The Union was not going to beat the government.* 工会斗不过政府. VB; V n

4 If an attack **is beaten** off or **is beaten** back, it is stopped, often temporarily. (暂时)击退. ◆ *South Africa's ruling National Party has beaten off a right-wing challenge.* 南非执政的国民党击退了右翼的挑战. VB; be V-ed adv; V adv n

5 If you say that one thing **beats** another, you mean that it is better than it. 胜过; 优于. ◆ *Being boss of a software firm beats selling insurance.* 在软件公司当老板比卖保险好. VB no cont; INFORMAL; V n

6 If you say you can't **beat** a particular thing you mean that it is the best thing of its kind. 无可比拟; 最佳. ◆ *You can't beat soap and water for cleansing.* 什么也比不上用肥皂和水洗涤. VB no cont; V n

7 To **beat** a time limit or an event means to achieve something before that time or event. 赶在...之前完成. ◆ *They were trying to beat the midnight deadline.* 他们试图赶在午夜最后期限之前完成. VB; V n

8 You use **beat** in expressions such as 'It beats me' or 'What beats me is' to indicate that you cannot understand or explain something. 用于It beats me或What beats me is表达式中, 指无法理解或解释. ◆ *'What am I doing wrong, anyway?'—'Beats me, Lewis.'* '不管怎样, 我到底做错了什么?'—'说不清, 刘易斯.' PHR; INFORMAL

9 If you tell someone to **beat it**, you are telling them to go away. 滚开. PHR; INFORMAL

10 ➻ 又见 **beaten, beaten-up, beat-up.**

11 If you intend to do something but someone **beats** you **to it**, they do it before you do. 赶在...前. PHR

12 **If you can't beat them, join them** means that, if someone is too strong for you to defeat, it is better to be on the same side as them. 求胜不能求其和; 不能胜过对手就要和对方立场相同. PHR; INFORMAL

13 If you say that something will **take some beating**, you mean that it is very good and it is unlikely that anything better will be done or made. 难以胜过. PHR; INFORMAL

14 ➻ to **beat the clock**: 见 **clock.**

➻ to **beat** someone **at their own game**: 见 **game.**

beat 3 phrasal verbs 短语动词

beat /biːt/ **beats, beating, beaten.**

▸**beat down.**

1 When the sun **beats down**, it is very hot and bright. (太阳)强烈照射. ◆ *I left the school with the sun beating down on my head.* 我离开学校时正值烈日当空. PHR-V V P

2 When the rain **beats down**, it rains very hard. 下倾盆大雨. PHR-V V P

3 If you **beat down** a person who is selling you something, you force them to accept a lower price for it than they wanted to get. 压低...的索价. ◆ *Beat down the seller to the price that suits you.* 把价格压低到合适你的程度. PHR-V; V P n; Also V n P

▸**beat out.**

1 If you **beat out** sounds on a drum or similar instrument, you make the sounds by hitting the instrument. 敲奏(鼓等). ◆ *Drums and cymbals beat out a solemn rhythm.* 鼓和钹奏出了庄严的节奏. PHR-V; V P n

2 If you **beat out** a fire, you cause it to go out by hitting it, usually with an object such as a blanket. 扑灭(火). ◆ *His brother beat out the flames with a blanket.* 他的兄弟用毯子把火扑灭. PHR-V; V P n; Also V n P

3 If you **beat out** someone in a competition, you defeat them. (竞技中)战胜, 打败. ◆ *Indianapolis has beat out nearly 100 other cities as the site for a huge United* PHR-V; AMERICAN; V P n

Airlines maintenance center. 印第安纳波利斯战胜差不多100个城市，成为联合航空公司大型维修中心的所在地。 Also V n P

▸beat up.
If someone **beats** a person **up**, they hit or kick the person many times. 痛打，拳打脚踢。❖ *The government supporters are beating up anyone they suspect of favouring the demonstrators.* 政府的支持者痛殴被他们怀疑是同情示威者的人。 ◢**beat·ing-up, beatings-up** ❖ *There had been no violence, no beatings-up until then.* 到那时为止尚没有发生暴力和毒打。 PHR-V V n P / V P noun / N-COUNT

▸beat up on.
If someone **beats up on** a person or **beats on** them, they hit or kick the person many times. 痛打；揍。❖ *He beat up on my brother's kid one time.* 有一次，他狠狠地打了我兄弟的孩子。 PHR-V AMERICAN V P P n Also V P n

beat·en /ˈbiːtən/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Beaten** earth has been pressed down, often by people's feet, until it is hard. (松土被)踩实的；(路被)踏出来的。❖ *...a well-worn path of beaten earth.* 一条踩出来的陈年小道。 ADJ ADJ n
2 A place that is **off the beaten track** is in an area where not many people live or go. 人迹罕至的；偏远的。 PHR

ˌbeaten-ˈup. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **beaten-up** car or other object is old and in bad condition. 破旧的；景况差的。❖ *...his old, beaten-up black leather jacket.* 他的黑色破旧皮夹克。 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

beat·er /ˈbiːtə/ **beaters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **beater** is a tool or part of a machine which is used for beating things like eggs and cream. 搅拌器；打蛋器。 N-COUNT
2 A **beater** is a person who helps hunters by driving animals and birds into the open so that they can be shot. (狩猎中把动物或鸟赶向开阔地便于射击的)猎人助手。 N-COUNT
3 ➞ 又见 **world beater.**

bea·tif·ic /ˌbiːəˈtɪfɪk/.
A **beatific** expression shows or expresses great happiness and calmness. 幸福的；安祥的；❖ *...an almost beatific smile.* 颇为安祥的笑容。 ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

beat·nik /ˈbiːtnɪk/ **beatniks.**
Beatniks were young people in the late 1950's who rejected traditional ways of living, dressing, and behaving. People sometimes use the word beatnik to refer to anyone who lives in an unconventional way. 垮掉的一代的人 (1950年代后期出现的一群反对传统生活、衣着、行为方式的年轻人)；(有时指)反传统的人。 N-COUNT

ˌbeat-ˈup. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **beat-up** car or other object is old and in bad condition. 破旧的、破烂的。❖ *...a beat-up old Fiat 131.* 一辆破旧的菲亚特131型车。 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n INFORMAL

beau /bəʊ/ **beaux** or **beaus.**
A woman's **beau** is her boyfriend or admirer. 男友，情郎。 N-COUNT DATED

beaut /bjuːt/ **beauts.**
If an Australian or a New Zealander describes something as a **beaut**, they mean that they think it is very good. (澳大利亚或新西兰俚语)好东西；精彩的事物。 N-COUNT INFORMAL

beau·ti·cian /bjuːˈtɪʃən/ **beauticians.**
A **beautician** is a person whose job is giving people beauty treatments. 美容师，美容专家。 N-COUNT

beau·ti·ful /ˈbjuːtɪfʊl/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **beautiful** person or place is very attractive to look at. 美丽的，漂亮的。❖ *...the most beautiful child on earth.* 世上最美丽的孩子。 *New England is beautiful.* 新英格兰很美。 ◢**beau·ti·ful·ly** /ˈbjuːtɪfli/ ❖ *The children behaved beautifully.* 孩子们举止优雅。 *...a beautifully clear, sunny day.* 晴朗、明媚的一天。 ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 You can describe something that someone does as **beautiful** when they do it very skilfully. 出色的；完美的。❖ *That's a beautiful shot!* 打得漂亮！ ◢**beautifully** ❖ *Arsenal played beautifully.* 阿森纳队表现出色。 ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

beau·ti·fy /ˈbjuːtɪfaɪ/ **beautifies, beautifying, beautified.**
If you **beautify** something, you make it look more beautiful. 美化，使美起来。❖ *Claire worked to beautify the garden.* 克莱尔努力美化花园。 VB V n

beau·ty /ˈbjuːti/ **beauties.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Beauty** is the state or quality of being beautiful. 美，美丽；优美；美貌。❖ *...an area of outstanding natural beauty.* 一个自然风光美不胜收的地方。 N-UNCOUNT
2 A beautiful woman is sometimes described as a **beauty**. 美人，美女。 N-COUNT
3 You can say that something is a **beauty** when you think it is very good. 美好的事物。❖ *The pass was a real beauty.* 这次传球漂亮极了。 N-COUNT INFORMAL
4 The **beauties** of something are its attractive qualities or features. 迷人处；美妙的地方。❖ *...the beauties of nature.* 大自然的美景。 N-COUNT LITERARY
5 If you say that a particular feature is the **beauty** of something, you mean that this feature is what makes the thing so good. 妙处。❖ *There would be no effect on animals – that's the beauty of such water-based materials.* 对动物不会产生影响—这就是这些水基材料的妙处。 N-COUNT

ˈbeauty contest, beauty contests.
A **beauty contest** is a competition in which young women parade in front of judges who decide which one is the most beautiful. 选美比赛。 N-COUNT

ˈbeauty queen, beauty queens.
A **beauty queen** is a woman who has won a beauty contest. 选美皇后；第一美女。 N-COUNT

ˈbeauty salon, beauty salons.
A **beauty salon** is a place where women can go to have treatment to make them look more beautiful. 美容院。 N-COUNT

ˈbeauty sleep.
If someone goes to bed early saying that they need their **beauty sleep**, they are joking that they need a lot of sleep to help them stay looking young and beautiful. 美容睡眠 (指早上床，以便有更多的睡眠来保持年轻、美丽)。 N-UNCOUNT

ˈbeauty spot, beauty spots.
1 A **beauty spot** is a place in the country that is popular because of its beautiful scenery. 风景点；名胜。 N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **beauty spot** is a small dark spot on a woman's skin which is supposed to add to her beauty. 美人痣，美人斑。 N-COUNT

bea·ver /ˈbiːvə/ **beavers, beavering, beavered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **beaver** is a furry animal with a big flat tail. 河狸；海狸。 N-COUNT
➪ **Beaver** is the fur of a beaver, when it is used for making coats, hats, and other clothes. (制作衣物用的)狸裘皮。 N-UNCOUNT

▸beaver away.
If you **are beavering away** at something, you are working very hard at it. 努力工作。❖ *...architects beavering away at a scheme for the rehabilitation of District 6.* 埋头忙于第6区修复计划的建筑师。 PHR-V BRITISH V P at/on n Also V P

be·bop /ˈbiːbɒp/.
Bebop is a form of jazz music with complex harmonies and rhythms. The abbreviation 'bop' is also used. 比博普爵士乐。又缩写作bop。 N-UNCOUNT

be·calmed /bɪˈkɑːmd/.
1 If a sailing ship is **becalmed**, it is unable to move because there is no wind. (帆船因无风)不能前进的。 ADJ
2 If the economy, a company, or a series of talks is **becalmed**, it is not progressing at all. 停滞的。 ADJ

be·came /bɪˈkeɪm/.
Became is the past tense of **become**. become的过去式。

be·cause /bɪˈkʌz, bɪˈkɒz, AM bɪˈkɔːz/. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You use **because** when stating the reason for something. (用作说明理由)因为，原因是。❖ *He is called Mitch, because his name is Mitchell.* 人们叫他米奇，因为他的名字是米切尔。 *Because his carvings are fragile, Dan prefers clients to pick them up at his studio.* 因为他的雕塑易碎，丹更愿意顾客们到他的工作室来取。 CONJ
2 You use **because** when stating the explanation for a statement you have just made. (用来解释原因)因为。❖ *Maybe they just didn't want to ask too many questions, because they rented us a room without even asking to see our papers.* 也许他们只是不想问太多的问题，因为他们甚至不提出看我们的证件就把房间租给我们了。 CONJ PRAGMATICS
3 If an event or situation occurs **because of** something, that PHR-PREP

thing is the reason or cause. 由于、因为. ❖ *Many families break up because of a lack of money.* 许多家庭由于没钱而破裂.

4 You use **just because** when you want to say that a particular situation should not necessarily make you come to a particular conclusion. (用来表示某情况不一定得出该结论)仅因为. ❖ *Just because it has a good tune does not mean it is great music.* 光因为曲调好并不能说明它是一首了不起的音乐作品. PHR-CONJ INFORMAL, SPOKEN

B

beck /bek/.

If one person is **at** another's **beck and call**, they have to be ready to do whatever they ask, and this seems unfair or undesirable. 听命于某人, 唯命是从. PHR

beck·on /ˈbekən/ **beckons, beckoning, beckoned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **beckon** to someone, you signal to them to come to you. 示意; 召唤. ❖ *I beckoned her over.* 我示意她过来. *Fielding beckoned his cousin to join them.* 菲尔丁示意他堂兄加入进来. VB V to n, V n adv/prep, V n to-inf

2 If something **beckons**, it is so attractive to someone that they feel they must become involved in it. 吸引; 引诱. ❖ *The bright lights of Hollywood beckon many.* 好莱坞耀眼的光芒吸引着许多人. VB V, V n, Also V to n

3 If something **beckons** for someone, it is very likely to happen to them. 很可能出现或发生. ❖ *Old age beckons.* 开始衰老. VB V

be·come /bɪˈkʌm/ **becomes, becoming, became.** The form **become** is used in the present tense and is the past participle. 现在式和过去分词同形. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone or something **becomes** a particular thing, they start to change and develop into that thing, or start to develop the characteristics mentioned. 变成, 成为. ❖ *The wind became stronger.* 风变得更大了. *He became a professional footballer.* 他成了职业足球运动员. V-LINK V adj, V n

2 If you wonder **what has become of** someone or something, you wonder where they are and what has happened to them. 发生什么; 遇到什么. PHR

3 If something **becomes** someone, it makes them look attractive or it seems right for them. 使好看; 使合适; 与...相称. ❖ *Don't be crude, Bernard, it doesn't become you.* 别粗鲁, 伯纳德, 这与你的为人不相称. VB no passive, no cont, V n

be·com·ing /bɪˈkʌmɪŋ/.

1 If you say a piece of clothing, a colour, or a hairstyle is **becoming**, you mean it makes the person who is wearing it look attractive. (衣着、颜色、发型等)好看的. ◢**be·com·ing·ly** ❖ *Her dress was of blue silk and becomingly open at the neck.* 她的衣服是蓝丝绸的, 领口开得很漂亮. ADJ-GRADED DATED, ADV

2 Behaviour that is **becoming** is appropriate and proper in the circumstances. (行为)适合的; 得体的. ADJ-GRADED

bed /bed/ **beds, bedding, bedded.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **bed** is a piece of furniture that you lie on when you sleep. 床, 床铺. ❖ *We finally went to bed at about 4 am.* 我们最后大约凌晨4点上床睡了. *Sam and Robina put the children to bed.* 萨姆和罗比娜把孩子们安顿上床. ◢**-bedded** ❖ *...a four-bedded room.* 四人房间. *...twin-bedded cabins.* 双床位客舱. N-COUNT also prep N, COMB

2 When you **make the bed**, you neatly arrange the sheets and covers of a bed. 整理床铺. PHR

3 ➻ 又见 **bedding**.

4 To **go to bed** with someone means to have sex with them. 性交. PHR

5 If someone **gets** someone else **into bed**, they persuade them to have sex with them. 诱使...发生性关系. PHR

6 You can use **in bed** to refer to sexual activity. For example, if you say that someone is good **in bed**, you mean that they are a skilful lover. 交媾. PHR

7 If you say that someone **has made** their **bed**, and now they must **lie in it** or **on it**, you mean that since they have chosen to do a particular thing, they must now accept the unpleasant results of their action. 自作自受. PHR

8 A **bed** in a garden or park is an area that has been specially prepared so that plants can be grown in it. (苗)床; (花)坛. ❖ *...the flower bed.* 花坛. N-COUNT

9 A **bed** of shellfish or vegetation is an area in the sea or in a lake where a particular type of shellfish or vegetation is found in large quantities. (大量生长某种生物的)垫铺; 底层. ❖ *The whole lake was rimmed with thick beds of reeds.* 整个湖的周围长着厚厚的芦苇. N-COUNT

10 ➻ **bed of roses**: 见 **rose**.

11 If something is served on a **bed** of a food such as rice or vegetables, it is served on a layer of that food. (盖饭等的)底层(如米饭或菜). N-COUNT

12 The sea **bed** or a river **bed** is the ground at the bottom of the sea or of a river. 海底; 河床. N-COUNT

13 A **bed** of rock is a layer of rock that is found within a larger area of rock. (岩)层. N-COUNT

➤**bed down.**

If you **bed down** somewhere, you sleep there for the night, instead of in bed. (不在床上)睡; 卧. ❖ *They bedded down in the fields.* 他们露宿田野. PHR-V V P prep/adv

BEd /ˌbiː ˈed/ **BEds.**

In Britain, a **BEd** is a degree which qualifies someone to teach in a state school. **BEd** is an abbreviation for 'Bachelor of Education.' (英)教育学士. Bachelor of Education的缩写形式. 比较 **PGCE**. N-COUNT

ˌbed and ˈbreakfast, bed and breakfasts; 又拼作 **bed-and-breakfast.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Bed and breakfast** is a system of accommodation in a hotel or guest house in which you pay for a room for the night and for breakfast the following morning. The abbreviation **B&B** is also used. (旅店提供的)住宿和(次日)早餐服务. 又缩写作B&B. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **bed and breakfast** is a guest house that provides bed and breakfast accommodation. The abbreviation **B&B** is also used. 提供住宿和早餐的旅馆. 又缩写作 B&B. N-COUNT

be·daz·zled /bɪˈdæzəld/.

If you are **bedazzled**, you are so amazed and impressed by someone or something that you feel confused. 感到眼花缭乱的; 觉得困惑的. ADJ-GRADED

bed·chamber /ˈbedtʃeɪmbə/ **bedchambers.**

A **bedchamber** is a bedroom in a palace or large house. 卧室, 寝室. N-COUNT FORMAL

bed·clothes /ˈbedkləʊðz/.

Bedclothes are the sheets and covers which you put over yourself when you get into bed. 被子; 毯子. N-PLURAL

bed·ding /ˈbedɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Bedding consists of sheets, blankets, and covers that are used on beds. 床上用品(指被单、毯子、床罩等). N-UNCOUNT

ˈbedding plant, bedding plants.

A **bedding plant** is an outdoor plant which lasts for one year. 花坛植物, 一年生户外植物. N-COUNT

be·deck /bɪˈdek/ **bedecks, bedecking, bedecked.**

If flags or other ornaments **bedeck** a place, a lot of them are decorating it. 装饰, 点缀. ◢**be·decked** ❖ *The hall was bedecked with Christmas holly.* 大厅用圣诞冬青装饰. ◢**-be·decked** ❖ *...a flower-bedecked stage.* 用鲜花布置的舞台. VB V n LITERARY, ADJ v-link ADJ with/in n, COMB

be·dev·il /bɪˈdevəl/ **bedevils, bedevilling, bedevilled;** [美]拼作 **bedeviling, bedeviled.**

If you **are bedevilled** by something unpleasant, it causes you a lot of problems over a period of time. 使困扰; 被纠缠. ❖ *...a problem that has bedevilled service industries for decades.* 一个困扰服务行业几十年的问题. VB be V-ed FORMAL, V n

bed·fellow /ˈbedfeləʊ/ **bedfellows.**

You refer to two things or people as **bedfellows** when they have become associated or related in some way. 同事; 相伴之物. ❖ *Sex and death are strange bedfellows.* 性和死亡是很奇怪的一对. N-COUNT

bed·head /ˈbedhed/ **bedheads;** 又拼作 **bed-head.**

A **bedhead** is a board which is fixed to the end of a bed behind your head. 床头板. N-COUNT BRITISH

bed·lam /ˈbedləm/.

Bedlam means a great deal of noise and disorder. 嘈杂混乱 N-UNCOUNT

的场面. ❖ *He is causing bedlam at the hotel.* 他在宾馆里吵闹.

ˈbed linen.
Bed linen consists of sheets and pillowcases. 被单和枕套. N-UNCOUNT

Bedou·in /ˈbeduɪn/ **Bedouins.** **Bedouin** can also be used as the plural form. 又可用作复数形式.
The members of some nomadic Arab tribes are called **Bedouins**. 贝都因人(阿拉伯游牧民族的一支). ❖ *...Bedouin settlements.* 贝都因人的定居地. N-COUNT

bed·pan /ˈbedpæn/ **bedpans.**
A **bedpan** is a shallow bowl shaped like a toilet seat, which is used instead of a toilet by people who are too ill to get out of bed. (卧病在床的人用的)便盆. N-COUNT

bed·post /ˈbedpəust/ **bedposts.**
A **bedpost** is one of the four vertical supports at the corners of a bed which has an old-fashioned wooden or iron frame. (旧式床的)床柱. N-COUNT

be·drag·gled /bɪˈdrægəld/.
Someone or something that is **bedraggled** looks untidy because they have got wet or dirty. 又湿又脏的, 邋遢的. ADJ-GRADED

bed·rid·den /ˈbedrɪdən/.
Someone who is **bedridden** is too ill or disabled to get out of bed. 卧床不起的, 卧病在床的. ADJ

bed·rock /ˈbedrɒk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **bedrock** of something consists of the principles, ideas, or facts on which it is based. (原则、思想、事实的)根基, 基础. ❖ *Mutual trust is the bedrock of a relationship.* 相互信任是建立关系的基础. N-SING
2 **Bedrock** is the solid rock in the ground which supports all the soil above it. 基岩, 底岩. N-UNCOUNT

bed·room /ˈbedru:m/ **bedrooms.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **bedroom** is a room for sleeping in. 卧室, 寝室. 见插图条 **house and flat**. ❖ *She wandered back into her bedroom.* 她溜达回到睡房. ◢ **-bedroomed** ❖ *...a two-bedroomed flat.* 一套两卧室公寓. N-COUNT COMB

bed·side /ˈbedsaɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Your **bedside** is the area beside your bed. 床边, 床旁. ❖ *...the bedside table.* 床头小儿. *He drew a chair up to the bedside and sat down.* 他把椅子拽到床前坐下. N-SING
2 If you talk about being at someone's **bedside**, you are talking about being near them when they are ill in bed. 病床边. ❖ *She was called to her brother's bedside.* 她被叫到她兄弟的病床前. N-SING

ˌbedside ˈmanner.
A doctor's **bedside manner** is the way in which he or she talks to a patient, and the extent to which this is friendly and reassuring. 医生探视病人的态度. N-SING

bed·sit /ˈbedsɪt/ **bedsits.**
A **bedsit** is a rented room that you use for both living and sleeping in. 卧室兼起居室租间. N-COUNT BRITISH

bed·sitter /ˌbedˈsɪtə/ **bedsitters;** 又拼作 **bed-sitter**.
A **bedsitter** is the same as a **bedsit**. 同bedsit. N-COUNT BRITISH

bed·sores /ˈbedsɔ:z/.
Bedsores are sore places on a person's skin, caused by having to lie in bed for a long time without changing position. (长期卧床引起的)褥疮. N-PLURAL

bed·spread /ˈbedspred/ **bedspreads.**
A **bedspread** is a decorative cover which is put over a bed, on top of the sheets and blankets. 床罩. N-COUNT

bed·stead /ˈbedsted/ **bedsteads.**
A **bedstead** is the metal or wooden frame of an old-fashioned bed. (旧式床的)床架. N-COUNT

bed·time /ˈbedtaɪm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **bedtime** is the time when you usually go to bed. 上床时间, 就寝时间. N-UNCOUNT

bed·wet·ting /ˈbedwetɪŋ/; 又拼作 **bed-wetting**.
Bedwetting means urinating in bed, usually by small children. 尿床; 遗尿. N-UNCOUNT

bee /bi:/ **bees.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **bee** is an insect with a yellow-and-black striped body that makes a buzzing noise as it flies. 蜂, 蜜蜂. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT
2 If you **have a bee in** your **bonnet** about something, you are so enthusiastic or worried about it that you keep mentioning it or thinking about it. 想得入迷; 老担心某事. PHR

Beeb /bi:b/.
The **Beeb** is the same as the **BBC**. 同BBC. ❖ *He joined the Beeb at 19.* 他19岁时加入了英国广播公司. N-PROPER: the N INFORMAL

B

beech /bi:tʃ/ **beeches.**
A **beech** or a **beech tree** is a type of tree with a smooth grey trunk. 山毛榉. N-VAR
➲ **Beech** is the wood of this tree. 山毛榉木材. N-UNCOUNT

beef /bi:f/ **beefs, beefing, beefed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Beef is the meat of a cow, bull, or ox. 牛肉. N-UNCOUNT
➻ 又见 **corned beef**.

›beef up.
If you **beef** something **up**, you increase, strengthen, or improve it. 增加; 加强. ❖ *...a campaign to beef up security.* 一场加强保安的运动. PHR-V: V n P, V P noun

beef·bur·ger /ˈbi:fbɜ:gə/ **beefburgers.**
Beefburgers are flat round pieces of minced beef mixed with flour and flavourings that you grill or fry. 碎牛肉饼, 汉堡牛排; 汉堡包. N-COUNT BRITISH

beef·cake /ˈbi:fkeɪk/ **beefcakes.**
Attractive men with large muscles can be referred to as **beefcake**. 肌肉发达的健美男子. ❖ *...the sort of beefcake bodies usually associated with male strippers.* 通常与男脱衣舞蹈员相关的健美体态. N-VAR

Beef·eater /ˈbi:fi:tə/ **Beefeaters.**
Beefeaters are guards at the Tower of London. They wear a uniform made in the style of the sixteenth century. (身穿16世纪服装的)伦敦塔守卫. N-COUNT

beef·steak /ˈbi:fsteɪk/ **beefsteaks;** 又拼作 **beef steak**.
Beefsteak is steak. 牛排. N-VAR

beefy /ˈbi:fi/ **beefier, beefiest.**
Someone, especially a man, who is **beefy** has a big body and large muscles. 膀大腰圆的, 身材魁梧且肌肉发达的. ADJ-GRADED

bee·hive /ˈbi:haɪv/ **beehives.**
1 A **beehive** is a structure in which bees are kept. 蜂箱; 蜂窝, 蜂巢. N-COUNT
2 A **beehive** is a woman's hairstyle in which the hair is piled up onto the top of the head into a dome shape. 蜂窝式发型(一种女子圆锥形发型). N-COUNT

bee·keeping /ˈbi:ki:pɪŋ/.
Beekeeping is the practice of owning and taking care of bees. 养蜂. ◢ **bee·keeper, beekeepers** ❖ *...a commercial beekeeper.* 职业养蜂人. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

bee·line /ˈbi:laɪn/.
If you **make a beeline for** a place, you go to it as quickly and directly as possible. 取捷径; 走直路. PHR INFORMAL

been /bɪn, bi:n/.
1 **Been** is the past participle of **be**. be的过去分词.
2 If you have **been** to a place, you have gone to it or visited it. 到过. ❖ *Mr Li has already been to Egypt.* 李先生已去过埃及. VB: V prep/adv

beep /bi:p/ **beeps, beeping, beeped.**
If something such as a horn **beeps**, or you **beep it**, it makes a short harsh sound. 发出短而尖的声音. V-ERG
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He hailed her with a beep of the horn.* 他按响喇叭招呼她. N-COUNT SOUND

beep·er /ˈbi:pə/ **beepers.**
A **beeper** is a portable device that makes a beeping noise, for example to tell you to phone someone. 传呼机, BP机. N-COUNT

beer /bɪə/ **beers.** ◆◆◆◇◇
Beer is a bitter alcoholic drink made from grain. 啤酒. N-VAR
➲ A glass of beer can be referred to as a **beer**. 一杯啤酒. ❖ *Would you like a beer?* 你要杯啤酒吗? N-COUNT

ˈbeer belly, beer bellies.
If a man has a **beer belly**, he has a fat stomach because of drinking too much beer. 啤酒肚(被认为是喝啤酒过多造成的大肚子). N-COUNT

B

beer·mat /bɪəmæt/ **beermats;** 又拼作 **beer mat.**

A **beermat** is a cardboard mat for resting your glass of beer on in a bar or pub. The usual American word is **coaster.** (酒吧桌上用的)啤酒杯垫. [美] 一般作coaster. N-COUNT BRITISH

beery /ˈbɪəri/.

If you describe a person, especially a man, as **beery**, you mean they have drunk a lot of beer. 灌饱啤酒的; 醉醺醺的. ❖ *...jolly beery farmers.* 愉快、饱醉的农夫. ADJ-GRADED

bees·wax /ˈbiːzwæks/.

Beeswax is wax that is made by bees. It is often used for making candles and furniture polish. 蜂蜡(常用来制造蜡烛或给家具上光蜡). N-UNCOUNT

beet /biːt/ **beets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Beet** is a crop with a thick round root. It is often used to feed cattle. (常用来喂牛的)甜菜. N-UNCOUNT

➤ 又见 **sugar beet.**

2 **Beets** are dark purple vegetables that are the roots of a crop. They are often pickled in vinegar. The British word is **beetroot.** (深紫色、醋腌食用)甜菜根. [英]作beetroot. N-VAR AMERICAN

bee·tle /ˈbiːtəl/ **beetles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **beetle** is an insect with a hard covering to its body. 甲虫. 见插图条 **insects.** . N-COUNT

beet·root /ˈbiːtruːt/ **beetroots.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Beetroot is a dark purple vegetable that is the root of a crop. It is often pickled in vinegar. The American word is **beet.** (深紫色、醋腌食用)甜菜根. [美]作beet. N-VAR BRITISH

be·fall /bɪˈfɔːl/ **befalls, befalling, befell, befallen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something bad or unlucky **befalls** you, it happens to you. (不幸)降临于; 发生在. ❖ *...the disaster that befell the island of Flores.* 降临到弗洛雷斯岛的灾难. VB LITERARY V n

be·fit /bɪˈfɪt/ **befits, befitting, befitted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **befits** a person or thing, it is suitable or appropriate for them. 适合于; 对...适当; 与...相称. ❖ *He writes beautifully, as befits a poet.* 他文章写得漂亮, 不愧为一个诗人. VB V n

be·fore /bɪˈfɔː/. ◆◆◆◆◆

In addition to the uses shown below, **before** is used in the phrasal verbs 'go before' and 'lay before'. 除以下所示用法, before还用于go before 和lay before短语动词中.

1 If something happens **before** a particular date, time, or event, it happens earlier than that date, time, or event. (指日期, 时间或事件)在...之前. ❖ *...a few weeks before Christmas.* 圣诞节前几周. *Before World War II, women were not recruited as intelligence officers.* 第二次世界大战之前, 人们不招收女人当情报官. *My husband rarely comes to bed before 2 or 3 am.* 我丈夫很少在凌晨两三点钟前上床. PREP

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *Stock prices have climbed close to the peak they'd registered before the stock market crashed in 1987.* 1987年在股市暴跌之前, 股票价格差不多升到了记录的最高点. CONJ

2 If you do something **before** doing something else, you do it earlier than the other thing. (指做事顺序)在...之前, 先于. ❖ *He spent his early life in Sri Lanka before moving to England.* 在移居英格兰之前, 他是在斯里兰卡度过他的早年的. ➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *He took a cold shower and then towelled off before he put on fresh clothes.* 他冲了个冷水澡, 在换上干净衣服前用毛巾擦干身子. PREP CONJ

3 If you do something **before** someone else can do something, you do it when they have not yet done it. (指事情发生的顺序)在...之前, 先于. ❖ *Before he could rise, she kicked him again.* 没等他站起来她又踢了他一脚. CONJ

4 If there is a period of time or if several things are done **before** something happens, it takes that amount of time or effort for this thing to happen. (指时间延迟)之后才... ❖ *It was some time before the door opened in response to his ring.* 他按了门铃, 过了一会儿门才开. CONJ

5 If a particular situation has to happen **before** something else happens, this situation must happen or exist in order for the other thing to happen. (必须...)才. ❖ *There was additional work to be done before all the troops would be ready.* 所有部队布署好之前尚有些另外的工作要做. CONJ

6 ➤ **before long**: 见 **long.**

7 If something happened, for example, the day **before** or the weekend **before** a particular date or event, it happened during the previous day or during the previous weekend. 之前某时间; 以前. ADV n ADV

8 You use **before** when you are saying how much earlier one event was than another. 早在...之前. ❖ *The war had ended only a month or so before.* 战争是在一个来月前才结束的. ADV n ADV

➪ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *He sent me the book twenty days before the deadline for my book.* 他在最后期限前二十天将书送交给我. PREP

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *He was at Boeing for more than a decade before he joined the union.* 他在加入工会前已在波音公司工作了十多年. CONJ

9 If you have done something **before**, you have done it on a previous occasion. If you have not done something **before**, you are doing it for the first time. 在肯定句中表示过去从事过; 在否定句中表示第一次做. ADV ADV after v

10 If you tell someone that one place is a certain distance **before** another, you mean that they will come to the first place first. (位置)在...之前. ❖ *The turn is about two kilometres before the roundabout.* 弯角在环岛前两公里处. PREP

11 If you are **before** something, you are in front of it. (位置)在...前面; 在...面前. ❖ *They stopped before a large white villa.* 他们在一栋白色大别墅前停下来. PREP FORMAL

12 If someone or something appears or comes **before** a person or group, they are there to be heard or considered officially by that person or group. 在...面前出现, 出席. ❖ *The Governor will appear before the committee next Tuesday.* 州长下周二出席委员会会议. PREP

13 If something happens **before** a particular person or group, it is seen by or happens while that person or group is present. 面对着...; 在...眼前. ❖ *He beat their champion on points before a crowd of 50,000.* 他在5万名观众面前以点数胜了他们的冠军. PREP

14 If you have something such as a journey or a task **before** you, you must do it or go through it in the future. 有待...(去面对, 完成). ❖ *It was the single hardest task before them.* 这是他们面对的唯一最艰巨的任务了. PREP

15 When you want to say that one person or thing is more important than another, you can say that they come **before** the other person or thing. (重要性)优先于, 在...之前. ❖ *Her husband, her children, and the Church came before her needs.* 她丈夫、孩子和教会比她个人的需要重要. PREP

before·hand /bɪˈfɔːhænd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you do something **beforehand**, you do it earlier than a particular event. 预先, 事先. ❖ *How could she tell beforehand that I was going to go out?* 她事先怎么会知道我要出去? *Saunas can be hazardous if misused. Avoid a big meal beforehand.* 桑拿浴使用不当会有危险的. 浴前不要吃得太多. ADV

be·friend /bɪˈfrend/ **befriends, befriending, befriended.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **befriend** someone, especially someone who is lonely, you make friends with them. 以朋友相待; 与...交朋友. VB V n

be·fud·dle /bɪˈfʌdəl/ **befuddles, befuddling, befuddled.**

If something **befuddles** you, it confuses your mind or thoughts. 使糊涂; 使迷惑不解. ◢ **be·fud·dled** ❖ *...his befuddled manner.* 他困惑的样子. *I was usually befuddled with drink.* 我通常醉得糊里糊涂. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

beg /beg/ **begs, begging, begged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **beg** someone to do something, you ask them very anxiously or eagerly to do it. 恳求, 请求. ❖ *I begged to be allowed to leave.* 我请求让我离开. *We are not going to beg for help.* 我们不准备乞求援助. *They dropped to their knees and begged forgiveness.* 他们跪下请求原谅. VB V n to-inf V to-inf-passive V for n V n

2 If someone who is poor **is begging**, they are asking people to give them food or money. 讨饭; 讨钱. ❖ *I was surrounded by people begging for food.* 我被一群讨饭的围住了. *She was living alone, begging food from* VB V for n V n

neighbors. 她孤身一人,靠向邻居讨吃的生活.

3 If you say that something **is going begging**, you mean that it is available but no one is using it or accepting it. 没人要; 没人接受. ❖ *There is other housing going begging in town.* 城里还有其他无人问津的房子. PHR

4 If you say that something **begs** a particular **question**, you mean that it makes people want to ask that question. Some people consider that this use is incorrect. 引起疑问. (有人认为该用法不正确.) ❖ *Hopewell's success begs the question: why aren't more companies doing the same?* 旺运的成功令人们不禁要问: 为什么没有更多的公司这么做呢? PHR

5 If you say that something **begs** a particular **question**, you mean that it assumes that the question has already been answered and so does not deal with it. (假定问题已得到解决, 从而)回避正题. ❖ *The research begs a number of questions.* 该研究回避了一些问题. PHR LITERARY

6 You say '**I beg to differ**' when you are politely telling someone that you disagree with them. 恕我不敢苟同. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 ➡ **I beg your pardon**: 见 **pardon**.

be·gan /bɪˈgæn/.

Began is the past tense of **begin**. begin的过去式.

be·get /bɪˈget/ begets, begetting, begot, begotten.

1 To **beget** something means to cause it to happen or be created. 产生; 引起; 招致. ❖ *Violence begets further violence.* 暴力导致更进一步的暴力. VB FORMAL V n

2 When a man **begets** a child, the child is born and he is its father. (通常指父亲)生(子女), 为...之父. VB V n DATED

beg·gar /ˈbegə/ beggars. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **beggar** is someone who lives by asking people for money or food. 乞丐, 叫花子. ❖ *The number of beggars grew almost daily.* 乞丐人数几乎每天增加. N-COUNT

ˈbegging bowl, begging bowls.

If a country or organization approaches other countries or organizations with a **begging bowl**, it asks them for money. 讨饭的碗. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌbegging ˈletter, begging letters.

A **begging letter** is a letter from a person or organization in which they ask you to send some money for a particular purpose; used showing disapproval. (贬义)恳求资助信. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

be·gin /bɪˈgɪn/ begins, beginning, began, begun. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 When someone or something **begins** to do something, they start doing it. 开始. ❖ *He stood up and began to move around the room.* 他站起来, 开始在房间里走动. *Snow began falling again.* 雪又开始下了. VB V to-inf V -ing

2 When something **begins** or when you **begin** it, it takes place from a particular time onwards. 开始存在; 开始出现. ❖ *The problems began last November.* 问题是去年11月出现的. *He has just begun his fourth year in hiding.* 他开始了第四个东躲西藏的年头. V-ERG V V n

3 If someone **begins** with something, or **begins** by doing something, this is the first thing they do. If a person **began** their career as something, this was the first job they had. 以...开始; 以...为起点. ❖ *Could I begin with a few formalities?* 我能否首先完成一些例行公事? *...a businessman who began by selling golf shirts.* 靠销售高尔夫球衣起家的商人. *He began his career as a sound editor.* 他开始事业时是当语音编辑的. VB V with n V by -ing Also V n prep

4 You use **begin** to mention the first thing that someone says. 开始讲话. ❖ *'Professor Theron,' he began, 'I'm very pleased to see you.'* '西伦教授,' 他开始说, '见到你很高兴.' VB no cont V with quote Also V

5 If something **began as** a particular thing, it first existed as that thing. 开始以...而存在. ❖ *What began as a local festival has blossomed into an international event.* 起初的地方节日已经发展成了国际性活动. VB no cont V as n

6 If you say that a thing or place **begins** somewhere, you are talking about one of its limits or edges. 起源于、始于. ❖ *The fate line begins close to the wrist.* 命运线从手腕附近开始. VB no cont V prep/adv

7 If a word **begins with** a particular letter, that is the first letter of that word. 以(...字母)开首. VB no cont V with n

8 If you say that you cannot **begin** to imagine, understand, or explain something, you are emphasizing that it is almost impossible to imagine, understand, or explain it. 几乎不能(想象、理解或解释). VB no cont with brd-neg V to-inf PRAGMATICS

9 You use the phrase **to begin with** when you are talking about the first stage of a situation, event, or process. 初期, 起初. ❖ *It was great to begin with but now it's difficult.* 开始时很好, 可现在就难了. PHR

10 You use the phrase **to begin with** to introduce the first of several things that you want to say. 首先; 第一. ❖ *'What do scientists you've spoken with think about that?'—'Well, to begin with, they doubt it's going to work.'* '你所交谈过的科学家怎么考虑这个问题?'—'嗯, 首先, 他们怀疑那是否行得通.' PHR PRAGMATICS

11 ➡ **charity begins at home**: 见 **charity**.
➡ **begin life**: 见 **life**.

be·gin·ner /bɪˈgɪnə/ beginners. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **beginner** is someone who has just started learning to do something and cannot do it very well yet. 初学者; 新手; 生手. ❖ *The course is suitable for beginners.* 这课程适合初学者. N-COUNT

be·gin·ning /bɪˈgɪnɪŋ/ beginnings. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **beginning** of an event, process, or period of time is the first part of it. 开始时期, 初期. ❖ *This was the beginning of her recording career.* 这是她录制唱片生涯的开始. N-COUNT

2 The **beginnings** of something are the signs or events which form the first part of it. 起点. ❖ *The discussions were the beginnings of a dialogue with Moscow.* 这些讨论是同莫斯科进行对话的起点. N-PLURAL

3 The **beginning** of a piece of written material is the first words or sentences of it. (文章的)开头部分. N-COUNT

4 If you talk about the **beginnings** of a person, company, or group, you are referring to their backgrounds or origins. 出身; 起源. ❖ *His views come from his own humble beginnings.* 他的观点源于他卑微的出身. N-PLURAL

5 You use **beginning** to describe someone who is in the early stages of learning to do something. 初学的; 学徒的. ❖ *The people that she had in her classroom were beginning learners.* 她班上的学生都是初学者. ADJ ADJ n

be·got /bɪˈgɒt/.

Begot is the past tense of **beget**. beget的过去式.

be·got·ten /bɪˈgɒtən/.

Begotten is the past participle of **beget**. beget的过去分词.

be·grudge /bɪˈgrʌdʒ/ begrudges, begrudging, begrudged.

1 If you say that you do not **begrudge** someone something, you mean that you do not feel angry or jealous that they have it. 嫉妒; 羡慕. ❖ *I certainly don't begrudge him the Nobel Prize.* 我当然不妒忌他获得诺贝尔奖. VB V n n

2 If you do not **begrudge** something such as time or money, you do not mind giving it up. 吝啬; 舍不得. ❖ *I do not begrudge the money.* 我不吝啬金钱. VB V n

be·grudg·ing·ly /bɪˈgrʌdʒɪŋli/.

If you do something **begrudgingly**, you do it unwillingly. 不情愿地; 有怨言地. ❖ *He agreed to her suggestion begrudgingly.* 他不情愿地同意了她的建议. ADV ADV with v

be·guile /bɪˈgaɪl/ beguiles, beguiling, beguiled.

1 If something **beguiles** you, you are charmed and attracted by it. 使着迷, 使陶醉. VB V n

2 If someone or something **beguiles** you **into** doing something, they try to trick you into doing it. 诱骗, 欺骗. ❖ *He used his newspapers to beguile the readers into buying shares.* 他利用自己的报纸诱骗读者们买股票. VB V n into -ing

be·guil·ing /bɪˈgaɪlɪŋ/.

Something that is **beguiling** is charming and attractive. 迷人的. ❖ *Mombasa is a town with a beguiling Arabic flavour.* 蒙巴萨是一座具有迷人的阿拉伯风格的城市. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

● **be·guil·ing·ly** ❖ *He was beguilingly boyish and attractive.* 他有迷人的孩子气和魅力. ADV-GRADED

be·gun /bɪˈgʌn/.

Begun is the past participle of **begin**. begin的过去分词.

be·half /bɪˈhɑːf, -ˈhæf/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you do something **on** someone's **behalf**, or **on behalf of** PHR

B

someone, you do it as that person's representative. 代表; 为...的代表. ❖ *She made an emotional public appeal on her son's behalf.* 她代表儿子公开作出感人的呼吁.

2 If you feel, for example, embarrassed or angry **on** someone's **behalf**, or **on behalf of** someone, you feel embarrassed or angry for them. 为了; 替. ❖ *'What do you mean?' I asked, offended on Liddie's behalf.* '你什么意思?' 我问, 为利迪感到气愤. PHR

B

be·have /bɪˈheɪv/ **behaves, behaving, behaved.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The way that you **behave** is the way that you do and say things, and the things that you do and say. (行为、举止)表现. ❖ *He'd behaved badly.* 他表现得差. ◢ **-behaved** ❖ *The children were extremely well-behaved.* 孩子们表现得十分乖. VB V prep/adv COMB

2 If you **behave**, you act in the way that people think is correct and proper. 举止端正; 表现得体. ❖ *They were expected to behave themselves.* 人们指望他们检点些. VB V pron-refl Also V

3 In science, the way that something **behaves** is the things that it does. (科学上)表现; 运作; 反应. ❖ *Under certain conditions, electrons can behave like waves.* 在一定条件下, 电子可以作波状运动. VB V prep/adv

be·hav·iour /bɪˈheɪvjə/ **behaviours;** [美]拼作 **behavior.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 People's or animals' **behaviour** is the way that they behave. 行为; 举止. ❖ *...human sexual behaviour.* 人类的性行为. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 If someone is **on** their **best behaviour**, they are making a big effort to behave nicely. (尽力)表现得体, 端正. PHR

3 Psychologists refer to a particular way of behaving as a particular **behaviour**. (心理学)行为模式. ❖ *Was she merely reverting to a learned behavior from force of habit?* 难道她纯粹因为习惯驱使而回复到习得行为? N-COUNT with supp

4 In science, the **behaviour** of something is the way that it behaves. (事物的)反应; 变化. ❖ *It will be many years before anyone can predict a hurricane's behavior.* 人们尚需许多年才能预报飓风的变化. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl with poss

be·hav·iour·al /bɪˈheɪvjərəl/; [美]拼作 **behavioral.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Behavioural means relating to the behaviour of a person or animal, or to the study of their behaviour. (关于)行为的; 行为科学的. ❖ *...behavioral scientists.* 行为科学家. ADJ ADJ n

be·hav·iour·ism /bɪˈheɪvjərɪzəm/; [美]拼作 **behaviorism.**

Behaviourism is the belief held by some psychologists that the only valid method of studying the psychology of people or animals is to observe how they behave. 行为主义(某些心理学家认为研究人或动物的心理的唯一有效方法就是观察其行为表现). ◢ **be·hav·iour·ist, behaviourists** ❖ *Even the behaviourists are beginning to question their own theory.* 甚至行为主义者也开始对他们自己的理论提出质疑. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

be·head /bɪˈhed/ **beheads, beheading, beheaded.**

If someone **is beheaded**, someone cuts their head off, usually because they have been found guilty of a crime. 被斩首. ❖ *Charles I was beheaded by the Cromwellians.* 查理一世被克伦威尔派砍了头. VB usu passive be V-ed

be·held /bɪˈheld/.

Beheld is the past tense of **behold**. behold的过去式.

be·he·moth /bɪˈhiːmɒθ, AM -məθ/ **behemoths.**

If you call something such as an organization a **behemoth**, you mean that it is extremely large and perhaps unpleasant, inefficient, or difficult to manage. 庞大而散乱. ❖ *The city is a sprawling behemoth with no heart.* 该城是个向四面八方扩展的庞然大物, 没有中心. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS JOURNALISM

be·hest /bɪˈhest/ **behests.**

If something is done **at** someone's **behest**, or **at the behest of** someone, it is done because they have ordered or requested it. 按照某人的命令; 应某人的请求. PHR FORMAL

behind 1 preposition and adverb uses 介词和副词用法

be·hind /bɪˈhaɪnd/. In addition to the uses shown below, **behind** is also used in a few phrasal verbs, such as 'fall behind' and 'lie behind'. 除下示用法, behind还用在fall behind, lie behind等动词短语中. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something is **behind** a thing or person, it is on the other side of them from you, or nearer their back rather than their front. 在...的背后. ❖ *I put one of the cushions behind his head.* 我把一个靠垫枕在他头后. *They were parked behind the truck.* 他们在卡车后停下. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He attacked the Aston Villa supporter from behind.* 他从后面袭击了阿斯顿维拉队的支持者. ADV

2 If you are walking or travelling **behind** someone or something, you are following them. 跟在...的后面. ❖ *Keith wandered along behind him.* 基斯跟在他后面溜达. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The troopers followed behind.* 骑兵跟在后面. ADV ADV after v

3 If someone is **behind** a desk, counter, or bar, they are on the other side of it from where you are. 在(桌子、柜台、吧台的)另一面. ❖ *The colonel was sitting behind a cheap wooden desk.* 上校坐在廉价的木桌后面. PREP

4 When you shut a door or gate **behind** you, you shut it after you have gone through it. 随后, 随手. ❖ *He slammed the gate shut behind him.* 他随后大力关上了大门. PREP

5 The people or events **behind** a situation are the causes of it or the things that are responsible for it. 隐藏在...后面; 背后(的原因). ❖ *It is still not clear who was behind the killing.* 现在仍不清楚谁在幕后主使凶杀. PREP

6 If something or someone is **behind** you, they support you and help you. 作为...的后盾; 支持. ❖ *He had the state's judicial power behind him.* 他有国家司法力量作后盾. PREP

7 If you refer to what is **behind** someone's outside appearance, you are referring to a characteristic which is not immediately obvious, but which you think is there. 内在的; 背后的. ❖ *What lay behind his anger was really the hurt he felt.* 他愤怒的内在原因确实是因为他感到受到了伤害. PREP

8 If you are **behind** someone, you are less successful than them, or have advanced less. 落后于; 不如. ❖ *Food production has already fallen behind the population growth.* 粮食生产已经落后于人口的增长. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *She is now far behind, and will need retraining.* 她现在太落伍了, 需要重新受训. ADV-GRADED

9 If something is **behind** schedule, it is not as far advanced as people had planned. If someone is **behind** schedule, they are not progressing as quickly at something as they had planned. 迟于; 没按时. PREP

10 If an experience is **behind** you, it happened in your past and no longer affects you. 对...已成过去. ❖ *Maureen put the nightmare behind her.* 莫琳已将噩梦抛诸脑后. PREP

11 If you have a particular achievement **behind** you, you have achieved something and other people consider it to be important or valuable. 有...的底子; 有...成就. ❖ *...a popular actress with half a decade of filmmaking behind her.* 一位当红的、有五年拍电影经验的女演员. PREP

12 If you stay **behind**, you remain in a place after other people have gone. 原地不动; 留在后面. ADV ADV after v

13 If you leave something or someone **behind**, you do not take them with you when you go. (遗留)在后. ADV ADV after v

14 ➻ **do something behind someone's back**: 见 **back**.

➻ **behind bars**: 见 **bar**.

➻ **behind the scenes**: 见 **scene**.

behind 2 noun use 名词用法

be·hind /bɪˈhaɪnd/ **behinds.**

Your **behind** is the part of your body that you sit on. 臀部, 屁股. N-COUNT INFORMAL

beˌhind-the-ˈscenes. ♦◇◇◇◇

➻ 见 scene.

be·hold /bɪˈhəʊld/ **beholds, beholding, beheld.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **behold** someone or something, you see them. 看, 看见. ❖ *She looked into his eyes and beheld madness.* 她直视着他的眼睛, 看出了其中的疯狂. VB LITERARY V n

2 People used to say or write '**Behold**' to draw people's attention to something. 看, 瞧(说话或写作时用于唤起人们的注意). ❖ *Fear Not. Behold The Saviour.* 不要惧怕, 仰望救世主. CONVENTION DATED, LITERARY

➻ **lo and behold**: 见 **lo**.

be·hold·en /bɪˈhəʊldən/.
If you are **beholden to** someone, you feel that you have a duty to them because they have helped you. 负有义务的; 感恩的. ❖ *He was made beholden to the Mafia.* 他被迫为黑手党效力. — ADJ v-link ADJ to n

be·hold·er /bɪˈhəʊldə/ **beholders.**
1 If you say that something such as beauty or art is **in the eye of the beholder**, you mean that it is a matter of personal opinion. 按个人的看法, 以个人的意见. — PHR
2 The **beholder** of something is the person who is looking at it. 观看者; 旁观者. — N-COUNT DATED

be·hove /bɪˈhəʊv/ **behoves, behoving, behoved;** [美]拼作 **behoove.**
If **it behoves** you to do something, it is necessary or advantageous for you to do it. ...是必要的; ...是有益的. ❖ *I think it behoves us, sir, to get out of here.* 先生, 我认为我们应当离开这儿. — VB FORMAL it V n to-inf

beige /beɪʒ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **beige** is pale brown in colour. 淡棕色的; 米黄色的. — COLOUR

be·ing /biːɪŋ/ **beings.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Being** is the present participle of **be**. be的现在分词.
2 **Being** is used in non-finite clauses where you are giving the reason for something. 用于非限定性从句, 说明原因. ❖ *It being a Sunday, the old men from the square had the day off.* 因为是星期天, 广场上的老人们都休息了. *Being young, I did not worry.* 因为年轻, 所以我不愁. — V-LINK V n V adj Also V prep
3 You can refer to any real or imaginary creature as a **being**. 生物. ❖ *...beings from outer space.* 来自外太空的生物. — N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **human being**.
4 **Being** is existence. Something that is **in being** or comes **into being** exists. 存在; 生存. ❖ *The Kingdom of Italy formally came into being on 17 March 1861.* 意大利王国于1861年3月17日正式成立. — N-UNCOUNT
5 ➻ 又见 **well-being**.
➻ **other things being equal**: 见 **equal**.
➻ **for the time being**: 见 **time**.

be·jew·elled /bɪˈdʒuːəld/; [美]拼作 **bejeweled**.
A **bejewelled** person or object is wearing a lot of jewellery or is decorated with jewels. 饰以珠宝的, 珠光宝气的. ❖ *...a bejewelled golden tiara.* 镶有珠宝的冕状金头饰. — ADJ

be·lat·ed /bɪˈleɪtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **belated** action happens later than it should have done. 延误的; 来晚的. ❖ *...the government's belated attempts to alleviate the plight of the poor.* 政府为时已晚的帮助穷人脱贫的努力. — ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
◢ **be·lat·ed·ly** ❖ *People have belatedly become aware of how fragile the planet is.* 人们迟迟才认识到地球是多么脆弱. — ADV-GRADED ADV with v

belch /beltʃ/ **belches, belching, belched.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **belches**, they make a sudden noise in their throat because air has risen up from their stomach. 打嗝. ❖ *He belched with satisfaction.* 他满足地打着嗝. — VB V
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He drank and stifled a belch.* 他喝水压住嗝. — N-COUNT
2 If something **belches** something such as smoke, or if smoke **belches** from something, large amounts of smoke come from it. 吐出、喷出. ❖ *Clouds of steam started to belch from the engine.* 团团蒸汽开始从引擎喷出. — V-ERG V n V from/out of n
➩ **Belch out** means the same as **belch**. 义同belch. ❖ *The power-generation plant belched out five tonnes of ash an hour.* 发电厂每小时排出五吨煤灰. — PHR-V-ERG V P noun

be·lea·guered /bɪˈliːgəd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **beleaguered** person or organization is experiencing a lot of difficulties or criticism. 身陷困境的; 遭到围攻的. ❖ *...the beleaguered government of Mrs Aquino.* 阿基诺夫人处境困难的政府. — ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 A **beleaguered** place or army is surrounded by its enemies. 受到围困的. ❖ *The rebels continue their push towards the beleaguered capital.* 叛军继续向被围困的首都推进. — ADJ FORMAL

bel·fry /ˈbelfri/ **belfries.**
The **belfry** of a church is the top part of its tower or steeple, where the bells are. (教堂的)钟楼、钟塔. — N-COUNT

be·lie /bɪˈlaɪ/ **belies, belying, belied.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If one thing **belies** another, it hides the true situation and so creates a false idea or image. 掩饰; 使对...产生误解. ❖ *Her looks belie her 50 years.* 她的长相不像有50岁. — VB V n
2 If one thing **belies** another, it proves that the other thing is not true or genuine. 证明...为虚假. ❖ *The facts of the situation belie his testimony.* 当时的事实证明他做的是伪证. — VB V n

B

be·lief /bɪˈliːf/ **beliefs.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Belief** is a feeling of certainty that something exists, is true, or is good. 相信, 确信. ❖ *...a belief in personal liberty.* 对个人自由的信仰. — N-UNCOUNT
2 Your religious or political **beliefs** are your views on religious or political matters. (宗教或政治的)信仰. ❖ *They may not share the same religious beliefs.* 他们也许没有共同的宗教信仰. — N-PLURAL
3 If it is your **belief** that something is the case, it is your strong opinion that it is the case. 信念; 看法. ❖ *It is my belief that sterling will fall sharply.* 我的看法是英镑会暴跌. — N-SING
4 You use **beyond belief** to emphasize that something is true or happened to a very great degree. (用作强调)难以置信. ❖ *We are devastated, shocked beyond belief.* 我们吓坏了, 震惊得令人难以置信. — PHR PRAGMATICS
5 You use the expression **contrary to popular belief** to introduce a statement that is the opposite to what most people think is true. 有悖众人的看法. — PHR PRAGMATICS
6 If you do something **in the belief that** something is true or will happen, you do it because you think, usually wrongly, that it is true or will happen. 以为; (往往是)误认为. ❖ *Civilians had broken into the building, apparently in the belief that it contained food.* 平民冲进了大楼, 显然他们以为里面有粮食. — PHR

be·liev·able /bɪˈliːvəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **believable** makes you think that it could be true or real. 可信的. ❖ *This book is full of believable, interesting characters.* 书里尽是可信而有趣的人物. — ADJ-GRADED

be·lieve /bɪˈliːv/ **believes, believing, believed.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you **believe** that something is true, you think that it is true. You can say '**I believe**' to indicate that you are not completely sure about something or to make a statement sound more factual and less emotional. 相信. ❖ *We believe them to be hidden here.* 我们相信他们躲在这里. *'You've never heard of him?' — 'I don't believe so.'* '你从没听说过他的消息吗?' — '我认为是这样.' — VB V that FORMAL V n to-inf V so/not Also V n adj
2 If you **believe** someone or if you **believe** what they say, you accept that they are telling the truth. 相信...的话. ❖ *He did not sound as if he believed her.* 他听上去不像相信她. — VB V n
3 If you **believe** in fairies, ghosts, or miracles, you are sure that they exist or happen. If you **believe** in a god, you are sure of the existence of that god. 相信...的真实性(或存在). — VB V in n
4 If you **believe in** a way of life or an idea, you think it is good or right. 相信...是好的或是对的. ❖ *He believed in marital fidelity.* 他认为婚姻上应该忠诚. — VB V in n
5 If you **believe in** someone or what they are doing, you have confidence in them and think that they will be successful. 对...有信心; 认为...会成功. ❖ *If you believe in yourself you can succeed.* 如果对自己有信心的话, 你会成功的. — VB V in n
6 **Believe** is used in expressions such as **I can't believe how** or **it's hard to believe that** in order to express surprise. 用于I can't believe how, it's hard to believe that等短语中, 表示惊讶. ❖ *Many officers I spoke to found it hard to believe what was happening.* 我跟许多军官说到所发生的事, 他们都认为难以相信. — VB with brd-neg PRAGMATICS V wh Also V that
7 If you say that you cannot **believe your eyes** or cannot **believe your ears**, you are emphasizing that you are very surprised about something you have seen or heard. 表示对所见所闻深感惊讶. — PHR PRAGMATICS

B

8 You can use **believe it or not** to emphasize that what you have just said is surprising. 信不信由你. ❖ *That's normal, believe it or not.* 不管你信不信,这是正常的. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 If you say **would you believe it**, you are emphasizing your surprise about something. 强调对...感到惊讶. ❖ *And would you believe it, he's younger than me!* 你信吗? 他比我年轻! PHR PRAGMATICS

10 You can use **believe you me** to emphasize that what you are saying is true. (强调所言正确)相信我的话. ❖ *It's absolutely amazing, believe you me.* 说真的,那绝对让人吃惊. PHR PRAGMATICS

be·liev·er /bɪˈliːvə/ **believers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are a great **believer in** something, you think that it is good, right, or beneficial. 相信...的人. ❖ *Mum was a great believer in herbal medicines.* 妈妈特别信任草药. N-COUNT N *in* n

2 A **believer** is someone who is sure that God exists or that their religion is true. 信徒, 教徒. N-COUNT

be·lit·tle /bɪˈlɪtəl/ **belittles, belittling, belittled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **belittle** someone or something, you say or imply that they are unimportant or not very good. 贬低; 小看, 轻视. ❖ *We mustn't belittle her outstanding achievement.* 我们绝不能轻视她杰出的成就. VB V n

bell /bel/ **bells.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **bell** is a device that makes a ringing sound and is used to give a signal or to attract people's attention. 铃. ❖ *I've been ringing the door bell.* 我一直在按门铃. N-COUNT

2 A **bell** is a hollow metal object shaped like a cup which has a piece hanging inside it that hits the sides and makes a sound. 钟. ❖ *The church bells were ringing.* 教堂的钟敲响了. N-COUNT

3 If you say that something **rings a bell**, you mean that it reminds you of something else, but you cannot remember exactly what. 令人模糊地记起. PHR INFORMAL

'bell-bottoms; the form **bell-bottom** is used as a modifier. 用作前置修饰词.

Bell-bottoms are trousers that are very wide at the bottom of the leg. 喇叭裤. N-PLURAL

bell·boy /ˈbelbɔɪ/ **bellboys.**

A **bellboy** is a man or boy who works in a hotel, carrying bags or bringing things to the guests' rooms. (宾馆里搬运行李或跑差的)男侍从, 行李员. N-COUNT

belle /bel/ **belles.**

A **belle** is a beautiful woman, especially the most beautiful woman at a party or in a group. 美女(尤指一群人中最美的人). ❖ *She was the belle of her Sunday School class.* 她是主日学班上的大美人. N-COUNT DATED

bel·li·cose /ˈbelɪkəʊs, -koʊz/.

You use **bellicose** to refer to aggressive behaviour that is likely to start an argument or a fight. 好斗的; 好争吵的. ❖ *The statement is the most bellicose yet from Baghdad.* 这是巴格达迄今发出的最为挑衅的声明. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

bel·lig·er·ent /bɪˈlɪdʒərənt/ **belligerents.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **belligerent** person is hostile and aggressive. (指人)好斗的, 好战的. ❖ *He was almost back to his belligerent mood of twelve months ago.* 他的情绪几乎又跟十二个月前一样好斗. ▲**bel·lig·er·ent·ly** ❖ *'Why not?' he asked belligerently.* '为什么不?' 他好斗地问. ▲**bel·lig·er·ence** ❖ *He could be accused of passion, but never belligerence.* 人们可以指责他情绪激动, 但绝对谈不上好斗. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 The **belligerents** in a war are the countries or groups that are fighting each other. 交战国; 交战双方. N-COUNT FORMAL

bel·low /ˈbeləʊ/ **bellows, bellowing, bellowed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **bellows**, they shout angrily in a loud deep voice. 怒吼, 咆哮. ❖ *'I didn't ask to be born!' she bellowed.* '我没求你生我!' 她咆哮道. *She prayed she wouldn't come in and find them there, bellowing at each other.* 她但求自己进来不会看到他们在那里相互大吵大嚷. *He bellowed information into the mouthpiece of his portable telephone.* 他对着手机的话筒大声报告消息. VB V with quote V adv V n prep Also V

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a bellow of tearful rage.* 含泪怒号. N-COUNT

2 When a large animal such as a bull or an elephant **bellows**, it roars loudly and deeply. (公牛或大象等)吼叫. VB V

3 A **bellows** is or **bellows** are a device used for blowing air into a fire in order to make it burn more fiercely. 风箱; 鼓风器. N-COUNT also a pair of N

bell·wether /ˈbelweðə/ **bellwethers.**

If you describe something as a **bellwether**, you mean that it is an indication of how a situation is changing. 显示形势转变的事物; 指标. ❖ *IBM is considered the bellwether stock on Wall Street.* IBM在华尔街被认为是领头股票. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

bel·ly /ˈbeli/ **bellies.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **belly** of a person or animal is their stomach or abdomen. 腹部, 肚子. N-COUNT with poss

➡ 又见 **beer belly, pot belly.**

▲**-bellied** /-belid/ ❖ *The fat-bellied officer stood near the door.* 那位大肚子军官站在门附近. COMB

2 If a company **goes belly up**, it does not have enough money to pay its debts. 破产; 无钱还债. ❖ *I can't afford to see this company go belly up.* 这家公司破产, 我可承受不了. PHR INFORMAL

'belly button, belly buttons.

Some people, especially children, use **belly button** to refer to their navel. 肚脐. N-COUNT

'belly dancer, belly dancers.

A **belly dancer** is a woman who performs a Middle Eastern dance in which she moves her hips and abdomen vigorously. (中东地区)肚皮舞舞娘. N-COUNT

'belly laugh, belly laughs.

A **belly laugh** is a very loud deep laugh. 捧腹大笑. N-COUNT

be·long /bɪˈlɒŋ, AM -lɔːŋ/ **belongs, belonging, belonged.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If something **belongs to** you, you own it. 属于. ❖ *At one time the jeep had belonged to the army.* 该吉普车曾经属于军队. VB no cont V to n

2 You say that something **belongs to** a particular person when you are guessing or explaining that it was produced by or is part of that person. 是...的; 属于. ❖ *The handwriting belongs to a male.* 笔迹是一个男人的. VB no cont V to n

3 If a baby or child **belongs to** a particular adult, that adult is its parent or the person who is looking after it. 属...所生; 属...所有. ❖ *He deduced that the two children belonged to the couple.* 他推断这两个孩子是这对夫妇所生. VB no cont V to n

4 If you say that something **belongs to** someone, you mean that person has the right to it. 拥有对...权利. ❖ *...but the last word belonged to Rosanne.* 然而最终要由罗珊说的才算. VB no cont V to n

5 If you say that a time **belongs to** a particular system or way of doing something, you mean that that time is or will be characterized by it. 具有...的特点. ❖ *The future belongs to democracy.* 未来属于民主. VB no cont V to n

6 If someone **belongs to** a particular group, they are a member of that group. 为...的成员. ❖ *I used to belong to a youth club.* 我过去是某个青年会的成员. VB no cont V to n

7 If something or someone **belongs in** or **to** a particular category group, they are of that category or group. 属...类别. ❖ *The judges could not decide which category it belonged in.* 法官们无法断定它是哪一类的. VB no cont V in/to n

8 If something **belongs to** a particular time, it comes from that time. 是...时代的. ❖ *The theater belongs to another era.* 剧院是另一个时代的. VB no cont V to n

9 When lovers say that they **belong** together, they are expressing their closeness or commitment to each other. (情人间)亲近; 合得来. ❖ *He belongs with me.* 他跟我亲密无间. V-RECIP V together no cont V with n

10 If a person or thing **belongs** in a particular place or situation, that is where they should be. 适合于. ❖ *This piece really belongs in the concert hall.* 这曲子确实适合在音乐厅演奏. *They need to feel they belong.* 他们需要有归属的感觉. ▲**be·long·ing** ❖ *...a man utterly without a sense of belonging.* 一个完全没有归属感的男人. VB no cont V adv/prep V N-UNCOUNT

be·long·ings /bɪˈlɒŋɪŋz, AM -lɔːŋ-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **belongings** are the things that you own. 拥有物, 财产. ❖ *I collected my belongings and left.* 我收拾好我的物品就离开了. N-PLURAL

be·lov·ed /bɪˈlʌvɪd/. When the adjective is not followed by a noun it is pronounced /bɪˈlʌvd/. 作形容词时，如无名词在其后，读作 /bɪˈlʌvd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **beloved** person or thing is one that you feel great affection for. 所钟爱的. ❖ *He lost his beloved wife last year.* 他去年失去了爱妻. ADJ-GRADED

2 Your **beloved** is the person that you love. 心爱的人. N-SING DATED

be·low /bɪˈləʊ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something is **below** something else, it is in a lower position. 在...之下. ❖ *...the apartment directly below Leonard's.* 伦纳德家正下方的那套公寓. *The path runs below a long brick wall.* 那条小路就在长砖墙的下面. PREP

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Spread out below was a great crowd.* 下面布满了人群. ADV

2 If something is **below ground**, it is in the ground. 在地下. ❖ *...a system which pumps up water from 70m below ground.* 一套从地下70米深处抽水的系统. PHR

3 You use **below** in a piece of writing to refer to something that is mentioned later. 在下文中. ❖ *Please write to me at the address below.* 请按下面地址给我写信. ADV

4 If something is **below** a particular amount or level, it is less than it. 低于；少于. ❖ *Night temperatures can drop below 15 degrees Celsius.* 夜间温度会降到摄氏15度以下. *Rainfall has been below average.* 降雨低于平均水平. PREP

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...temperatures at zero or below.* 零度或零度以下的气温. ADV

5 If someone is **below** you in an organization, they are lower in rank. (级别)低于. ❖ *...pay rises awarded to all white-collar staff below chief officer level.* 所有主管级以下白领职员给以增薪. PREP

6 ➠ **below par**: 见 **par**.

be,low-the-'belt.

➠ 见 **belt**.

belt /belt/ **belts, belting, belted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **belt** is a strip of leather or cloth that you fasten round your waist. 皮带；腰带. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **safety belt, seat belt**.

2 If someone is or has a **belt** of a particular colour in judo or karate, they have reached the standard which that colour represents. (柔道或空手道的)段级标识带. ❖ *He is a black belt in karate.* 他是黑带级空手道手. N-COUNT

3 A **belt** in a machine is a circular strip of rubber that is used to drive moving parts or to move objects along. 传送带，传动带. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **conveyor belt, fan belt**.

4 A **belt** of land or sea is a long narrow area of it that has some special feature. 地带；(具有特殊特征的狭长形)地区. ❖ *...miners in Zambia's northern copper belt.* 赞比亚北部铜矿带的矿工. N-COUNT with supp

➠ 又见 **Bible Belt, commuter belt, green belt**.

5 If someone **belts** you, they hit you very hard. 猛击. VB V n INFORMAL

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Father would give you a belt over the head.* 父亲会痛打你的头. N-COUNT

6 If you **belt** somewhere, you move or travel there very fast. 飞驶；飞奔. ❖ *We belted down Iveagh Parade.* 我们快速经过埃维阁兵场. VB INFORMAL V prep/adv

7 If you do or say something that is **below the belt** or hit someone **below the belt**, you do or say something that is rather cruel and unfair. 不公正的. ❖ *...this kind of below-the-belt discrimination.* 这种不公正的歧视. PHR

8 If you have to **tighten** your **belt**, you must manage without things because you have less money than you used to have. 勒紧腰带；省吃俭用. PHR

9 If you have something **under** your **belt**, you have already achieved it or done it. 已获得；已掌握. ❖ *Colvin already has two albums under her belt.* 科尔文已经出了两个专辑. PHR

10 ➠ 又见 **belted**.

▸belt out.

If you **belt out** a song, you sing or play it very loudly. 大声地唱或高声弹奏. ❖ *The band belted out 'Rock Around The Clock'.* 乐队高声演奏《夜以继日地摇摆》. PHR-V INFORMAL V P n Also V n P

▸belt up.

If someone tells you to **belt up**, they are telling you in a very impolite way to stop talking. (无礼地喝令)住嘴；别做声. ❖ *'Belt up!' he snapped.* '住嘴!' 他厉声说. PHR V INFORMAL BRITISH V P

belt·ed /ˈbeltɪd/.

If someone's jacket or coat, for example, is **belted**, it has a belt fastened round it. 束着腰带的. ❖ *She wore a brown suede jacket, belted at the waist.* 她穿了一件棕色软绒革束腰夹克. ADJ

belt·er /ˈbeltə/ **belters.**

If you describe someone or something as a **belter**, you are emphasizing that they are very good, powerful, or impressive. 特棒的人或事物. ❖ *Shirley's a real belter.* 雪莉真是不错. N COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH

'belt-tightening.

If you need to do some **belt-tightening**, you must manage without things because you have less money than you used to have. 紧缩开支. N-UNCOUNT

be·moan /bɪˈməʊn/ **bemoans, bemoaning, bemoaned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **bemoan** something, you express sorrow or dissatisfaction about it. 哀悼；悲叹. ❖ *Universities and other research establishments bemoan their lack of funds.* 大学和其他的研究机构慨叹经费不足. VB FORMAL V n

be·muse /bɪˈmjuːz/ **bemuses, bemusing, bemused.**

If something **bemuses** you, it puzzles or confuses you. 使茫然；使困惑. ❖ *The depiction puzzled and bemused her.* 这种描述令她迷惑不解. VB V n

be·mused /bɪˈmjuːzd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **bemused**, you are puzzled or confused. 困惑不解的；茫然的. ❖ *He was rather bemused by children.* 他被孩子们弄得不知所措. ◢ **be·mus·ed·ly** ❖ *He was staring bemusedly at the picture.* 他困惑不解地盯着图画. ADJ GRADED ADV GRADED ADV after v

bench /bentʃ/ **benches.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bench** is a long seat of wood or metal that two or more people can sit on. 长凳. N-COUNT

2 In parliament, different groups sit on different **benches**. For example, the government sits on the government **benches**. (英国国会的)议员席位. ❖ *Mr Shekhar has spent most of his life on the opposition benches.* 谢卡尔先生当了大半辈子的反对派议员. N-PLURAL BRITISH

➠ 又见 **backbencher, backbenches, front bench**.

3 If a player is on **the bench** for a particular match, he is a substitute for that match. 替补队员. N-SING the N JOURNALISM

4 A **bench** is a long, narrow table in a factory or laboratory. (工厂或实验室的)工作台. N-COUNT

5 In a court of law, **the bench** consists of the judge or magistrates. (法庭上的)法官席. ❖ *The chairman of the bench adjourned the case.* 首席法官宣布该案休庭. N-COLL-SING the N

6 If someone serves on **the bench**, they work as a judge or magistrate. 当法官. ❖ *Allgood served on the bench for more than 50 years.* 奥尔古德当了50多年的法官. N-SING

bench·mark /ˈbentʃmɑːk/ **benchmarks;** 又拼作 **bench mark.** ◆

A **benchmark** is something whose quality, quantity, or capability is known and which can therefore be used as a standard with which other things can be compared. 基准；标准. ❖ *The truck industry is a benchmark for the economy.* 卡车工业是衡量经济的标准. N-COUNT

bend /bend/ **bends, bending, bent.** ◆◆◆

1 When you **bend**, you move the top part of your body downwards and forwards. Other tall upright things also **bend**. 弯腰，俯身；屈曲. ❖ *I bent over and kissed her cheek.* 我俯身吻她的脸庞. *She was bent over the sink.* 她俯身池边. VB V adv/prep V-ed

2 When you **bend** your head, you move your head forwards and downwards. 低头. ❖ *Rick appeared, bending his head a little to clear the top of the door.* 里克出现了，他微低着头避开门梁. VB V n

3 When you **bend** a part of your body such as your arm or leg, or when it **bends**, you change its position so that it is no longer straight. 弯，屈曲(胳膊或腿). ❖ *As you walk faster, you will find the arms bend naturally.* 当你加快行 V-ERG V n V

B

B

走，你就会发现手臂会自然弯曲. **◢bent** ❖ *Keep your knees slightly bent.* 保持膝部稍微弯曲. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you **bend** something that is flat or straight, you use force to make it curved or to put an angle in it. 折弯; 使弯曲. ❖ *Bend the bar into a horseshoe.* 将铁条扭成马蹄状. **◢bent** ❖ *...a length of bent wire.* 一段弯电线. VB V n / V n prep / ADJ-GRADED

5 When a road or other long thin thing **bends** or when something **bends** it, it changes direction to form a curve or angle. 拐弯; 变向. ❖ *Glass bends light of different colours by different amounts.* 玻璃不同程度地折射各种不同颜色的光. V-ERG V / V n

6 A **bend** in a road, pipe, or other long thin object is a curve or angle in it. 弯道; 弯管; 弯曲处. ❖ *The crash occurred on a sharp bend.* 撞车发生在一个急转弯处. N-COUNT

7 If someone **bends** to your opinion, or if they **bend** their opinions, they believe or do something different, usually reluctantly. 改变; 扭转(态度或观点). ❖ *Do you think she's likely to bend on her attitude to Europe?* 你认为她会改变对欧洲的态度吗? *He would not bend his principles.* 他不愿改变自己的原则. VB V to n / V / V n

8 If you **bend** rules or laws, you interpret them in a way that allows you to do something they would not normally allow you to do. 扭转; 篡改(规则或法律). ❖ *A minority of officers were prepared to bend the rules.* 一小撮军官准备改变规定. VB / V n

9 If you **bend** the truth or **bend** the facts, you say something that is not exactly true. 歪曲(真理或事实). VB V n

10 If you say that someone **is bending over backwards** to be helpful or kind, you are emphasizing that they are trying very hard to be helpful or kind. 竭尽全力. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 If you say that someone or something **drives you round the bend**, you mean that they annoy or upset you very much. 逼得某人发狂. ❖ *Your fidgeting drives me completely round the bend.* 你的烦躁不安真让我心烦意乱. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH

12 If you say that someone is **round the bend**, you mean that they do foolish or silly things. 做蠢事. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

13 ➡ 又见 **bent, hairpin bend.**

bend·er /ˈbendə/ benders.

If someone goes on a **bender**, they drink a very large amount of alcohol. 酗酒; 豪饮. N-COUNT INFORMAL

bendy /ˈbendi/ bendier, bendiest.

A **bendy** object bends easily. 易弯的; 柔韧的. ❖ *...a bendy toy whose limbs bend in every direction.* 一件四肢可向各个方向弯曲的柔软玩具. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

be·neath /bɪˈniːθ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **beneath** another thing is under it. 在...下面. ❖ *She could see the muscles of his shoulders beneath his T-shirt.* 她可以看见他T恤衫下的肩部肌肉. *She found pleasure in sitting beneath the trees.* 她坐在树下觉得很快活. PREP

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *On a shelf beneath he spotted a photo album.* 在下面的书架上他看见了一本相簿. ADV

2 If you talk about what is **beneath** the surface of something, you are talking about the aspects of it which are hidden or not obvious. 在...掩盖下. ❖ *Somewhere deep beneath the surface lay a caring character.* 外表下深藏着一种关心他人的性格. PREP

3 If you say that someone or something is **beneath** you, you feel that they are not good enough for you. 低于; 次于. ❖ *They decided she was marrying beneath her.* 他们断定她要嫁给地位不如她的人. PREP

ben·edic·tion /ˌbenɪˈdɪkʃən/ benedictions.

A **benediction** is a prayer or gesture blessing someone. 祝福. ❖ *...as the minister pronounced the benediction.* 当牧师祈福时... N-VAR FORMAL

ben·efac·tor /ˈbenɪfæktə/ benefactors. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **benefactor** is a person who helps a person or organization by giving them money. 捐助人, 赞助人. N-COUNT

be·nefi·cent /bɪˈnefɪsənt/.

A **beneficent** person or thing helps people or results in something good. 行善的; 慈善的. ❖ *In 1909 nuns were running more than 1,000 beneficent institutions.* 1909年, 修女们开办了1,000多家慈善机构. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ben·efi·cial /ˌbenɪˈfɪʃəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **beneficial** helps people or improves their lives. 有益的; 有利的; 有助的. ❖ *...vitamins which are beneficial to our health.* 有益于我们健康的维生素. ADJ-GRADED

bene·fi·ciary /ˌbenɪˈfɪʃəri, AM -ʃieri/ beneficiaries. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is a **beneficiary** of something is helped by it. 受益人, 受惠者. ❖ *The main beneficiaries of pension equality so far have been men.* 到目前为止, 退休金平等的主要受益人还是男人. N-COUNT

2 The **beneficiaries** of a will legally receive money or property from someone when they die. (指遗嘱的法定财产继承人)受益人. N-COUNT

ben·efit /ˈbenɪfɪt/ benefits, benefiting, benefited; 又拼作 benefitting, benefitted. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **benefit** of something is the help that you get from it or the advantage that results from it. 益处, 好处. ❖ *I'm a great believer in the benefits of this form of therapy.* 我坚信这种治疗方法的好处. N-VAR

2 If something is to your **benefit** or is of **benefit** to you, it helps you or improves your life. 恩惠; 利益. ❖ *I hope what I have written will be of benefit to someone else.* 我希望我所写的东西会对他人有所裨益. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that someone is doing something **for the benefit of** a particular person, you mean that they are doing it for that person. 为...的利益. ❖ *...people working for the benefit of the community.* 为社区利益工作的人. PHR

4 If you **benefit** from something or if it **benefits** you, it helps you or improves your life. 受益于, 得益于. ❖ *...a variety of government programs benefiting children.* 政府各种有益于儿童的计划. V-ERG V from n / V n

5 If you have the **benefit of** some information or equipment, you are able to use it so that you can achieve something. 好处; 便宜. ❖ *Steve didn't have the benefit of a formal college education.* 史蒂夫没能受惠于正规大学教育. N-UNCOUNT N of n

6 If you give someone **the benefit of the doubt**, you treat them as if they are telling the truth or as if they have behaved properly, even though you are not sure that this is the case. 在不确定的情况下先给予的肯定判断. PHR

7 **Benefit** is money that the government gives to people who are poor, ill, or unemployed. 救济金; 补助费. ❖ *...the removal of benefit from school-leavers.* 对辍学者补助金的取消. N-VAR BRITISH

8 A **benefit**, or a **benefit** concert or dinner, is an event that is held in order to raise money for a particular charity or person. 义演; 募捐宴会. N-COUNT

9 ➡ 又见 **fringe benefit, supplementary benefit, unemployment benefit.**

be·nevo·lent /bɪˈnevələnt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **benevolent**, you mean that they are kind and tolerant. 仁慈的; 善心的. ❖ *...a benevolent dictator.* 一位仁慈的独裁者. **◢be·nevo·lent·ly** ❖ *Thorne nodded his understanding, smiling benevolently.* 索恩带着仁慈的微笑点点头表示理解. **◢be·nevo·lence** ❖ *He chuckles often and radiates benevolence.* 他常咯咯地笑, 流露出仁慈的神情. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED ADV with v / N-UNCOUNT

2 **Benevolent** is used in the names of some organizations that give money and help to people who need it. 用于某些慈善组织的名称中. ❖ *...the Army Benevolent Fund.* 军方慈善基金会. ADJ ADJ n

be·night·ed /bɪˈnaɪtɪd/.

If you describe people or the place where they live as **benighted**, you mean that you consider them to be unfortunate or ignorant. 不幸的; 愚昧的. ❖ *Moorish Spain displayed none of the bigotry of benighted fundamentalism.* 摩尔人统治下的西班牙丝毫没有表现出愚昧的原教旨主义的偏执. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS LITERARY

be·nign /bɪˈnaɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **benign** to describe someone who is kind, gentle, and harmless. 慈祥的; 和蔼的, 亲切的. ❖ *Critics* ADJ-GRADED

of the scheme take a less benign view. 该计划的批评者采取了一种不太客气的态度。 ◢**be·nign·ly** ❖ *I just smiled benignly.* 我只是和蔼地笑着。 ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe someone's approach to a problem as one of **benign neglect**, you disapprove of the fact that they are doing nothing and hoping that the problem will solve itself. 善意的疏忽(指故意不作为,期望问题自行消失)。 PHR PRAGMATICS

3 A **benign** substance or process does not have any harmful effects. 无害的。 ADJ-GRADED

4 A **benign** tumour will not cause death or serious harm. (肿瘤等)良性的。 ADJ MEDICAL

5 **Benign** conditions are pleasant or make it easy for something to happen. 有利的; 宜人的。 ❖ *They enjoyed an especially benign climate.* 他们享受尤为宜人的气候。 ADJ-GRADED

bent /bent/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Bent** is the past tense and past participle of **bend**. bend的过去式和过去分词。

2 If an object is **bent**, it is damaged and no longer has its correct shape. 被弄弯的; 扭曲的。 ADJ-GRADED

3 If a person is **bent**, their body has become curved because of old age or disease. (因年龄或疾病)驼背的。 ❖ *...a bent, frail, old man.* 一位驼背、虚弱的老人。 ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

4 If someone is **bent double**, the top part of their body is leaning forward towards their legs, usually because they are in great pain or because they are laughing so much. (疼或笑得)弯了腰。 PHR

5 If someone is **bent on** doing something, especially something destructive, they are determined to do it. 决意的; 一意孤行的。 ❖ *He's bent on suicide.* 他执意要自杀。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ on/upon n/-ing

6 If you have a **bent** for something, you have a natural ability to do it or a natural interest in it. 特长; 爱好。 ❖ *His bent for natural history directed him towards his first job.* 他是根据自己对博物学的爱好找到第一份工作的。 N-SING with supp

7 If someone is of a particular **bent**, they hold a particular set of beliefs. 倾向; 信仰。 ❖ *...economists of a socialist bent.* 具有社会主义倾向的经济学家。 N-SING adj N

8 If you say that someone in a position of responsibility is **bent**, you mean that they are dishonest or do illegal things. 不诚实的; 贪赃枉法的; 不正派的。 ❖ *...bent policemen.* 贪赃枉法的警员。 ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

9 Gay people are sometimes described as **bent**; an offensive word. (冒犯义)同性恋的。 ADJ BRITISH

ben·zene /ˈbenziːn/.

Benzene is a clear colourless liquid which is used to make plastics and dyes, and also as an insecticide. Benzene is poisonous and catches fire very easily. 苯(用于制作塑料、染料或杀虫剂的透明无色有毒易燃液体)。 N-UNCOUNT

be·queath /bɪˈkwiːð/ bequeaths, bequeathing, bequeathed. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **bequeath** someone your money or property, you legally state that they should have it when you die. 把…遗留给。 ❖ *He bequeathed all his silver to his children.* 他把所有的银子留给了孩子们。 VB V n n FORMAL V n to n

2 If someone **bequeaths** an idea or system, they leave it for other people to use or develop. (思想或体系)传给, 留给。 ❖ *He bequeaths his successor an economy that is doing quite well.* 他把一个运作良好的经济留给了继任人。 VB FORMAL V n n Also V n to n, V n

be·quest /bɪˈkwest/ bequests.

A **bequest** is money or property which you legally leave to someone when you die. 遗产; 遗赠。 N-COUNT

be·rate /bɪˈreɪt/ berates, berating, berated. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **berate** someone, you scold them angrily. 怒斥; 严责。 ❖ *Marion berated Joe for the noise he made.* 玛丽昂严厉指责乔制造噪音。 VB V n FORMAL V n for n

be·reaved /bɪˈriːvd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **bereaved** person has a relative or close friend who has recently died. (最近)失去亲人(或密友)的。 ADJ

➪ A group of people who have been bereaved can be called the **bereaved**. 刚失去亲人(或密友)的人。 N-PLURAL

be·reave·ment /bɪˈriːvmənt/ bereavements. ◆◇◇◇◇

Bereavement is the grief you feel or the state you are in when a relative or close friend has just died. 丧亲(或丧友)之痛。 N-VAR

be·reft /bɪˈreft/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a person or thing is **bereft** of something, they no longer have it. 失去…的; 缺少…的。 ❖ *The place seemed to be utterly bereft of human life.* 此地似乎完全没有人烟。 ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

be·ret /ˈbereɪ, AM bəˈreɪ/ berets. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **beret** is a circular flat hat that is made of soft material and has no brim. 贝雷帽(一种扁圆的无沿软帽)。见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

ber·ry /ˈberi/ berries. ◆◆◇◇◇

Berries are small round fruit that grow on a bush or a tree. Some berries are edible, for example blackberries and raspberries. 浆果。 N-COUNT

ber·serk /bəˈzɜːk, -ˈsɜːk/.

1 **Berserk** means crazy and out of control. 疯狂的。 ❖ *...a howl of berserk laughter.* 一阵狂笑。 ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone **goes berserk**, they lose control of themselves and become very angry or violent. 怒不可遏; 狂怒。 PHR

berth /bɜːθ/ berths, berthing, berthed. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **give** someone or something **a wide berth**, you avoid them. 避开某人(或某事); 对…敬而远之。 ❖ *She gives showbiz parties a wide berth.* 她远远地回避娱乐界的聚会。 PHR

2 A **berth** is a bed on a boat, train, or caravan. (船、火车、大篷车上的)卧铺。 N-COUNT

3 A **berth** is a space in a harbour where a ship stays for a period of time. (船)泊位。 N-COUNT

4 When a ship **berths**, it sails into harbour and stops at the quay. (船)靠码头, 停泊。 ◢**berthed** ❖ *There the Gripsholm was berthed next to another ship.* 格里普斯霍姆号停靠在另一艘船旁。 VB V ADJ

be·seech /bɪˈsiːtʃ/ beseeches, beseeching, beseeched.

If you **beseech** someone to do something, you ask them very insistently and desperately. 恳求, 哀求。 ❖ *She beseeched him to cut his drinking.* 她恳求他少喝酒。 VB LITERARY V n to-inf Also V with quote

be·seech·ing /bɪˈsiːtʃɪŋ/.

A **beseeching** expression or tone of voice suggests that the person who has it or makes it very much wants someone to do something. 恳求的, 央求的。 ❖ *She clung to him and looked up into his face with beseeching eyes.* 她依偎在他的身上, 用恳求的目光抬头看着他的脸。 ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

be·set /bɪˈset/ besets, besetting. ◆◇◇◇◇

The form **beset** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形。

If someone or something **is beset** by problems or fears, they have many problems or fears which affect them severely. 困扰, 使苦恼。 ❖ *...the problems now besetting the country.* 现在正困扰着该国的问题。 VB be V-ed by/with n V n

be·side /bɪˈsaɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **beside** something else is at the side of it or next to it. 在…旁边。 ❖ *Beside his plate was a pile of books.* 他的盘子旁是一摞书。 *I moved from behind my desk to sit beside her.* 我从桌子后过来坐到她身旁。 PREP

➻ 又见 **besides**.

2 If you are **beside yourself** with anger or excitement, you are extremely angry or excited. (因愤怒或兴奋)失去自制; 忘形。 PHR

➻ **beside the point**: 见 **point**.

be·sides /bɪˈsaɪdz/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Besides** something or **beside** something means in addition to it. 除…以外, 此外。 ❖ *I think she has many good qualities besides being very beautiful.* 我认为她除了很漂亮外还有许多好品质。 PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词。 ❖ *My daughter was in poor health and heartbroken besides.* 我女儿身体不好, 另外心情也很哀伤。 ADV cl ADV

2 You say **besides** when you are making an additional point. 而且, 并且; 再说。 ❖ *Common sense can also limit risk. Besides, if investing is risky, what isn't?* 常识还可以减少风险。再说, 如果投资具有风险, 那什么没有呢? ADV ADV with cl, not last in cl PRAGMATICS

be·siege /bɪˈsiːdʒ/ besieges, besieging, besieged. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **are besieged** by people, many people want VB usu passive

something from you and continually bother you. 缠磨. ❖ *She was besieged by the press.* 她受到了记者的纠缠. be V-ed
2 If soldiers **besiege** a place, they surround it and wait for the people in it to surrender. 包围, 围困. ❖ *The Afghan air force was using helicopters to supply the besieged town.* 阿富汗空军用直升飞机向被围城镇提供补给. VB: V n / V-ed

be·smirch /bɪ'smɜːtʃ/ **besmirches, besmirching, besmirched.**
If someone **besmirches** you or your reputation, they say that you are a bad person or that you have done something wrong, usually when this is not true. 玷污; 污损. ❖ *Lawyers can besmirch reputations and disrupt social harmony.* 律师可以损人名誉, 破坏社会和谐. VB LITERARY V n

B

be·sot·ted /bɪ'sɒtɪd/.
If you are **besotted** with someone, you are so much in love with them that you behave in a foolish way. 沉醉的; 痴迷的. ADJ-GRADED

be·speak /bɪ'spiːk/ **bespeaks, bespeaking, bespoke, bespoken.**
If someone's action or behaviour **bespeaks** a particular quality or feeling, it indicates that they have that quality or feeling. 表示, 显示. ❖ *The tone of his text bespeaks a certain tiredness.* 他文章的调子显出某种倦意. VB DATED or LITERARY V n

be·spec·ta·cled /bɪ'spektəkəld/.
A **bespectacled** person is wearing spectacles. 戴眼镜的. ADJ WRITTEN

be·spoke /bɪ'spəʊk/.
1 A **bespoke** craftsman such as a tailor makes or sells things that are specially made for the customer who orders them. 专做(或专售)定货的. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL, BRITISH
2 **Bespoke** things such as clothes are specially made for the customer who orders them. 定做的. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL, BRITISH

best /best/.
1 **Best** is the superlative of **good**. good的最高级.
2 **Best** is the superlative of **well**. well的最高级.
3 **Best** is used to form the superlative of compound adjectives beginning with 'good' and 'well'. For example, the superlative of 'well-known' is 'best-known'. 用于构成以 good 或 well 为首组成的复合形容词的最高级形式.
4 If you like something **best** or like it **the best**, you prefer it to other things. 最. ❖ *What was the role you loved the best?* 你最喜欢什么角色? ADV: SUPERL
5 You use **best of all** to indicate that what you are about to mention is the thing that you prefer or that has most advantages out of all the things you are mentioning. 最为; 最佳; ...之最. ❖ *It was comfortable and cheap: best of all, most of the rent was being paid by two American friends.* 那里舒服、便宜: 最棒的是, 大部分的房租是由两位美国朋友支付的. PHR PRAGMATICS
6 Someone's **best** is the greatest effort or highest achievement or standard that they are capable of. 最大的努力; 最杰出的成就; 最高标准. ❖ *Miss Blockey was at her best when she played the piano.* 布洛基小姐在弹钢琴时状态最好. N-SING
7 If you **look your best**, you are looking as smart and attractive as you can. 最好看; 最迷人. PHR
8 If you **do** your **best** or **try** your **best** to do something, you try as hard as you can to do it, or do it as well as you can. 尽最大的努力. ❖ *She was trying her best to help.* 她尽力帮忙. PHR
9 If someone does something **as best** they **can**, they do it as well as they can, although it is very difficult. 尽全力; 竭力. PHR
10 ➡ **to the best of your ability**: 见 **ability**.
11 **The best** is used to refer to things of the highest quality or standard. 最好的, 最佳的. ❖ *He'll have the best of care.* 他会得到最好的照顾. N-SING: the N
12 ➡ **the best of the bunch**: 见 **bunch**.
13 ➡ 又见 **second best**, **Sunday best**.
14 If two people are **the best of friends**, they are close friends, especially when they have had a disagreement or fight in the past. 最要好的朋友(尤指过去不和或发生过争执的朋友). PHR
15 If you say that something is **for the best**, you mean it is the most desirable or helpful thing that could have happened or could be done, considering all the circumstances. (在考虑过所有情况, 所能发生或做到的)已是最好的. PHR
16 You use **at best** to indicate that even if you consider something as favourably as possible, it is still not very good. 至多, 充其量. ❖ *This policy, they say, is at best confused and at worst non-existent.* 他们说, 该政策往好里说是令人困惑不解, 往坏里说是根本不存在. PHR
17 If you **make the best of** something or **make the best of a bad job**, you try to manage as well as you can in an unsatisfactory situation. 尽力而为, 勉为其难. PHR
18 If you say that something is **the best** that can be done or hoped for, you think it is the most successful or beneficial thing that can be done or hoped for. 至多; 最佳. ❖ *A draw seems the best they can hope for.* 他们似乎最多也就能得个平局. N-SING: the N
19 ➡ **to hope for the best**: 见 **hope**.
20 If you say that a particular person **knows best**, you mean that they have a lot of experience and should therefore be trusted to make decisions for other people. 阅历丰富. PHR
21 If you say that someone **had best** do something, you mean they ought to do it. Some people consider this use to be non-standard. 应当; 最好. (这用法有时被认为非标准). ❖ *You'd best take a look.* 你最好看一看. PHR-MODAL
22 You use **the best thing** when you are advising someone about the best course of action to take. 上策; 最佳途径. ❖ *If you want further information, the best thing to do is have a word with the driver.* 如果你想要更多信息, 最好的办法是跟司机谈谈. PHR
23 You can say **'All the best'** when you are saying goodbye to someone, or at the end of a letter. (道别或写信结尾用)祝一切顺利. ❖ *Wish him all the best, and tell him we miss him.* 祝他一切顺利, 告诉他我们想念他. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
24 ➡ **to the best of your knowledge**: 见 **knowledge**.
➡ **best of luck**: 见 **luck**.
➡ **the best part**: 见 **part**.
➡ **at the best of times**: 见 **time**.
➡ **the best of both worlds**: 见 **world**.

bes·tial /'bestiəl, AM -stʃəl/.
If you describe behaviour or a situation as **bestial**, you mean that it is very unpleasant or disgusting. 恶心的; 卑鄙的. ❖ *... bestial aggression.* 卑鄙的侵略. ADJ-GRADED

bes·ti·al·ity /ˌbesti'ælɪti, AM -'tʃæl-/.
1 **Bestiality** is revolting or disgusting behaviour. 兽行; 兽性. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
2 **Bestiality** is sexual activity in which a person has sex with an animal. 兽奸. N-UNCOUNT

ˌbest 'man. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **best man** at a wedding is the man who acts as an attendant to the bridegroom. (婚礼上的)男傧相. N-SING

be·stow /bɪ'stəʊ/ **bestows, bestowing, bestowed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
To **bestow** something **on** someone means to give or present it to them. 把...赠与; 把...给予. ❖ *The Queen personally visited his quarters at Windsor to bestow on him his knighthood.* 女王亲临他在温莎的府邸, 赐予他爵士封号. VB FORMAL V on/upon n n Also V n on/upon n

ˌbest 'seller, best sellers; 又拼作 **bestseller.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **best seller** is a book of which a great number of copies has been sold. 畅销书. N-COUNT

ˌbest-'selling; 又拼作 **bestselling.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **best-selling** product is very popular and a large quantity of it has been sold. 畅销的. ADJ: ADJ n
2 A **best-selling** author is an author who has sold a very large number of copies of his or her book. 畅销作品的. ADJ: ADJ n

bet /bet/ **bets, betting.** The form **bet** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **bet** on the result of a horse race, football match, or other event, you give someone a sum of money which they give you back with extra money if the result is what you predicted, or which they keep if it is not. 下赌注; 以钱物打赌. ❖ *I bet 10 pounds on a horse called Premonition.* 我把10英镑赌注下在一匹名叫'征兆'的马匹上. *He bet* VB: V on n / V n on n / V n n that

them 500 pounds they would lose. 他跟他们赌500镑,赌他们输.

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Do you always have a bet on the Grand National?* 你总是在国家大马赛中下赌注吗? N-COUNT

◢ **bet·ting** ❖ *...off-course betting shops.* (赛马场)场外投注站. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **bet** is a sum of money which you give to someone when you bet. 赌金,赌注. ❖ *You can put a bet on almost anything these days.* 时至今日,几乎所有东西都可用来下赌注. N-COUNT

3 If someone **is betting** that something will happen, they are hoping or expecting that it will happen. 期望,指望. ❖ *...people who were betting on a further easing of credit conditions.* 期待信贷条件进一步宽松的人们. VB V that, only cont V on n

4 If you use a phrase such as **'I bet'**, **'I'll bet'**, or **'you can bet'**, you mean that you are sure something is true. (用于 I bet, I'll bet 或 you can bet 短语中)肯定; 敢说. ❖ *I bet you were good at games when you were at school.* 我敢说你上学时体育很出色. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 If you say that it is **a good bet** or **a safe bet** that something is true or will happen, you are saying that is extremely likely to be true or to happen. 确定无疑,毫无疑问. ❖ *It is a safe bet that the current owners will not sell.* 毫无疑问,现在的业主不会出售. PHR

6 You can use **my bet is** or **it's my bet** to give your own personal opinion about something. (肯定的)意见; 必然的事. ❖ *It's my bet that he's the guy behind this killing.* 我认定他是凶案的幕后人. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

7 If you say **don't bet on** something or **I wouldn't bet on** something, you mean that you do not think that something is true or will happen. 不敢说; 不确信. ❖ *'We'll never get a table in there.'—'Don't bet on it.'* '我们绝不会在那里找到一张空桌子的.'—'不见得吧.' PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

8 If you tell someone that something is a **good bet**, you are suggesting that it is the thing or course of action that they should choose. 正确的选择; 该做的事. ❖ *Your best bet is to choose a guest house.* 你要做的是选定一家宾馆. PHR

9 If you **hedge your bets**, you follow two courses of action, because you cannot decide which one is right. 两边下注; 双管齐下; 脚踩两只船. PHR

10 You use **I bet** or **I'll bet** in reply to a statement to show that you agree with it or that you expected it to be true, usually when you are annoyed or amused by it. (恼火或开心时所用)我肯定; 我敢说. ❖ *'I'd like to ask you something,' I said. 'I bet you would,' she grinned.* '我想问你点事.' 我说. '我肯定你会的.' 她笑道. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

11 You use **'You bet'** or **'You bet your life'** to say yes in an emphatic way or to emphasize a reply or statement. (用于强调)当然,的确,一定. ❖ *'It's settled, then?'—'You bet.'* '那么,就这么定了?'—'当然.' PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

12 If you reply **'Do you want to bet?'** or **'Want a bet?'** to someone, you mean you are certain that what they have said is wrong. (肯定别人说错话)打赌吗? 敢打赌? ❖ *'Money can't buy happiness.'—'Want to bet?'* '金钱买不来快乐.'—'打赌吗?' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

beta block·er /ˈbiːtə ˈblɒkə, AM ˌbeɪtə -/ **beta blockers.**
A **beta blocker** is a drug which is used to treat people who have high blood pressure or heart problems. (治疗高血压或心脏疾病)β阻滞药. N-COUNT

bete noire /beɪt ˈnwɑː/.
If you refer to someone or something as your **bete noire**, you mean that you have a particular dislike for them or that they annoy you a great deal. 令人厌恶的人(或物). N-SING FORMAL

be·tide /bɪˈtaɪd/.
If you say **woe betide** anyone who does a particular thing, you mean that something unpleasant will happen to them if they do it. 不好的事情降临于. ❖ *Woe betide anyone who got in his way.* 谁妨碍他,谁就倒霉. PHR PRAGMATICS

be·to·ken /bɪˈtəʊkən/ **betokens, betokening, betokened.**
If something **betokens** something else, it is a sign of that thing. 表示; 证明; 预示. ❖ *His demeanour betokened embarrassment at his prosperity.* 他的行为表示出他对发迹感到的尴尬. VB FORMAL V n

be·tray /bɪˈtreɪ/ **betrays, betraying, betrayed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **betray** someone who loves or trusts you, your actions hurt and disappoint them. 失信于; 辜负. ❖ *When I tell someone I will not betray his confidence I keep my word.* 当我说了不会辜负谁的信任,我就会信守诺言. ◢ **be·tray·er, betrayers** ❖ *She was her friend and now calls her a betrayer.* 她曾是她的朋友,现在却称她为叛徒. VB V n N-COUNT

2 If someone **betrays** their country or their comrades, they give information to an enemy, putting their country's security or their comrades' safety at risk. 背叛, 出卖. ❖ *They betrayed the plan to the Spanish.* 他们把计划透露给了西班牙人. ◢ **be·tray·er.** 叛徒. VB V n V n to n N-COUNT

3 If you **betray** an ideal or your principles, you say or do something which goes against those beliefs. 背弃(理想或原则). ❖ *We betray the ideals of our country when we support capital punishment.* 支持死刑就是背叛我们国家的理想. VB V n

4 If you **betray** a feeling or quality, you show it without intending to. (无意地)显露, 表现; 暴露. ❖ *Jeremy's voice betrayed little emotion.* 杰里米的声音没有流露出什么情绪. VB V n

be·tray·al /bɪˈtreɪəl/ **betrayals.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **betrayal** is an action which betrays someone or something, or the fact of being betrayed. 背叛,出卖. ❖ *She felt that what she had done was a betrayal of Patrick.* 她感到自己的所作所为出卖了帕特里克. N-VAR

be·troth·al /bɪˈtrəʊðəl/ **betrothals.**
A **betrothal** is an engagement to be married. 订婚,许婚; 婚约. N-VAR DATED

be·trothed /bɪˈtrəʊðd/.
If a couple are **betrothed**, they are engaged to be married. 已订婚的. ADJ DATED

➲ Your **betrothed** is the person you are betrothed to. 已订婚者; 未婚夫(或妻). N-SING

bet·ter /ˈbetə/ **betters, bettering, bettered.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Better** is the comparative of **good**. good的比较级.

2 **Better** is the comparative of **well**. well的比较级.

3 **Better** is used to form the comparative of compound adjectives beginning with 'good' and 'well'. For example, the comparative of 'well-off' is 'better-off'. 用于以 good 和 well 为首构成的复合形容词的比较级. 例如, well-off的比较级为 better-off.

4 If you like one thing **better** than another, you like it more. 更,更为. ❖ *They liked it better when it rained.* 要是下雨,他们就更喜欢了. ADV-COMPAR ADV after v

5 If you are **better** after an illness or injury, you have recovered. If you feel **better**, you no longer feel so ill. 康复, 痊愈. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

6 If something changes **for the better**, it improves. 改进,改善. PHR

7 You can tell someone that they **are better** doing one thing than another or **it is better** doing one thing than another when you are advising them about what they should do. (用作建议)最好是. ❖ *You are better eating just a small snack than hurrying a main meal.* 你最好只是稍吃些点心,而不要仓促吃顿主餐. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 People sometimes say **better not** when they are advising someone not to do something. (用作建议)最好不. ❖ *Better not say too much aloud.* 最好不要嚷嚷出太多的东西. CONVENTION SPOKEN

9 You use **had better** when you are advising or warning someone, or expressing an opinion about what should happen. 应该; 还是...好. ❖ *I think we had better go home.* 我认为我们还是回家的好. PHR-MODAL PRAGMATICS

10 If you say that someone would **be better off** doing something, you are advising them to do it or expressing the opinion that it would benefit them to do it. (劝告某人做某事)是有益的; 最好是. ❖ *Their stance seems to be that a baby or child is better off in its country of birth.* 他们的立场似乎是,婴儿或小孩最好是留在他的出生国. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 If you **better** someone's situation, you improve the VB

B

B

quality of their life. If you **better** yourself, you improve your social status. 改善, 改进; 提高. ❖ *He had dedicated his life to bettering the lot of the oppressed people of South Africa.* 他献身于改善南非被压迫的人民的命运. V n Also V pron-refl

12 If someone **betters** a high achievement, they achieve something of a higher standard. 超过, 胜过. ❖ *As an account of adolescence it could hardly be bettered.* 作为描写青春期的书, 它几乎是无与伦比的. VB V n be V-ed

13 If you **go one better**, you do something better than it has been done before, or you obtain something better than you had before or than someone else has. 超过过去所做的; 更胜一筹. ❖ *Now General Electric have gone one better than nature and made a diamond purer than the best quality natural diamonds.* 现在通用电器公司造出的钻石更胜天然钻石, 比最优质的天然钻石还要纯正. PHR

14 If you say that you expect or deserve **better**, you mean that you expect or deserve a higher standard of behaviour or treatment from people than they have shown you. (指望或该得到)更佳(待遇). PRON

15 Your **betters** are people who have a higher status or rank than you. 前辈; 上司. ❖ *Be quiet in front of your elders and betters.* 在长者和上司面前别吵闹. N-PLURAL poss N DATED or HUMOROUS

16 If you **get the better of** someone, you defeat them. 战胜, 击败. PHR

17 If a feeling such as jealousy or curiosity **gets the better of** you, it becomes too strong for you to conceal or control. 占上风; 控制不住. PHR

18 If you think a statement or belief is wrong, you can say you **know better**. 知道得更清楚, 更明白. ❖ *My sister still claims she cheated on us at cards, but I know better.* 我妹妹仍然坚称, 她玩牌时耍了我们, 其实我心知肚明的. PHR

19 If you say someone **knows better** or should **know better** than to do something, you mean they have, or ought to have the experience and maturity to know it is the wrong thing to do. 很懂得; 明事理. ❖ *She knew better than to argue with Adeline.* 她不至于糊涂到跟阿德琳争辩. PHR

20 You can say **'so much the better'** or **'all the better'** to indicate that, if something is true, it improves the thing you are talking about. 那才更好. ❖ *If there's good skiing, breathtaking scenery and you don't need to catch a plane, all the better!* 如果能好好滑雪, 有壮丽景色, 而又不必赶飞机, 那就更好! PHR

21 You can use expressions like **'The** bigger **the better'** or **'The** sooner **the better'** to mean that it will be more beneficial or satisfactory if something is big or happens soon. 越...越好. ❖ *The Irish love a party, the bigger the better.* 爱尔兰人喜欢搞派对, 搞得越大越欢喜. PHR

22 If you say that something has happened **for better or worse**, you mean that you are not sure whether the consequences will be good or bad, but they will have to be accepted because the action cannot be changed. 不管好歹; 不论结果如何. PHR

23 If someone does something **the better** to do something else, they do the first thing in order to be able to do the second thing more effectively. 为了更好地做. ❖ *She came on every ride herself, the better to instruct her eager pupils.* 她每次都亲自开车, 以便更好地指导学习心切的学生. PHR LITERARY

24 If you intend to do something and then **think better of it**, you decide not to do it because you realize it would not be sensible. 经考虑对...改变主意. PHR

25 ➻ **better the devil you know**: 见 **devil**.
➻ **discretion is the better part of valour**: 见 **discretion**.
➻ **your better half**: 见 **half**.
➻ **against your better judgment**: 见 **judgment**.
➻ **be better than nothing**: 见 **nothing**.
➻ **the better part**: 见 **part**.

bet·ter·ment /'betəmənt/.

The **betterment** of something is the act or process of improving its standard or status. 改善, 改进; 提高. ❖ *His research is for the betterment of mankind.* 他的研究是为了人类的进步. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

'betting shop, betting shops. ◆◇◇◇◇

In Britain, a **betting shop** is a place where people can go to bet on something such as a horse race. (英国) (赛马等的)投注站; 彩票经营点. N-COUNT

be·tween /bɪ'twiːn/. ◆◆◆◆◆

In addition to the uses shown below, **between** is used in a few phrasal verbs, such as 'come between'. 除了以下用法, between 还用在 come between 等动词短语中.

1 If something is **between** two things or is **in between** them, it has one of the things on one side of it and the other thing on the other side. (指事物)在...之间; 在...中间. PREP

2 If people or things travel **between** two places, they travel regularly from one place to the other and back again. (指空间)在...之间. ❖ *I often travel between Britain, France and Germany.* 我经常奔走于英国、法国及德国三地. PREP

3 A relationship, discussion, or difference **between** two people, groups, or things is one that involves them both or relates to them both. (指人或事物的关系、讨论、差别等)涉及双方的; 牵扯双方的. ❖ *I think the relationship between patients and doctors has got a lot less personal.* 我认为病人和医生之间的关系已经变得太没有人情味了. PREP

4 If something stands **between** you and what you want, it prevents you from having it. 分隔着...; 横亘于. ❖ *His sense of duty often stood between him and the enjoyment of life.* 他的责任感经常阻碍他尽情地享受生活. PREP

5 If something is **between** or in **between** two amounts or ages, it is greater or older than the first one and smaller or younger than the second one. (指数字或年龄)介于...之间. ❖ *A third of its population is aged between 18 and 30.* 该地三分之一人口介乎18至30岁之间. PREP

6 If something happens **between** or **in between** two times or events, it happens after the first event and before the second one. (指时间或事件)在...期间. ❖ *The canal was built between 1793 and 1797.* 运河建于1793年至1797年间. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The cravings come in peaks lasting a few minutes, with periods of calm in between.* 渴望达到了高潮后, 持续了几分钟, 高潮之间是平静的时刻. ADV ADV with cl/group

7 If you must choose **between** two or more things, you must choose just one of them. 两者(或多者)之中. ❖ *Students will be able to choose between English, French and Russian.* 学生们可以在英语、法语及俄语中任选一门. PREP

8 If people or places have a particular amount of something **between** them, this is the total amount that they have. 总共; 总计. ❖ *The three sites employ 12,500 people between them.* 三个地方共雇用了12,500人. PREP

9 When something is divided or shared **between** people, they each have a share of it. 由...所共用; 为...所分享. ❖ *There is only one bathroom shared between eight bedrooms.* 八间寝室共用一个浴室. PREP

10 When you introduce a statement by saying **'between you and me'** or **'between ourselves'**, you are indicating that you do not want anyone else to know what you are saying. 你我私下说说, 不让其他人知道; 私下里. PHR

bev·elled /'bevəld/; [美]拼作 **beveled**.

If a piece of wood or glass has **bevelled** edges, its edges are cut sloping. 被切成斜面的. ADJ

bev·er·age /'bevərɪdʒ/ beverages. ◆◇◇◇◇

Beverages are drinks. 饮料. ❖ *Alcoholic beverages are served in the hotel lounge.* 酒店休息厅供应含酒精饮料. N-COUNT FORMAL

bevy /'bevi/ bevies.

A **bevy of** people is a group of them all together in one place. 一群. ❖ *...a bevy of little girls.* 一群小姑娘. N-COUNT

be·wail /bɪ'weɪl/ bewails, bewailing, bewailed.

If you **bewail** something, you express great sorrow about it. 为...而痛哭、为...而悲伤. ❖ *'The Report' bewailed the declining standards of the press.* 《报告》深为新闻界日趋降低的标准而痛惜. VB V n

be·ware /bɪ'weə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you tell someone to **beware** of a person or thing, you are warning them that the person or thing may harm them or may be dangerous. 慎防, 小心, 注意. ❖ *Beware of being too* VB only imper and inf

impatient with others. 当心，别对他人太不耐烦. V of n/-ing

be·wil·der /bɪˈwɪldə/ **bewilders, bewildering, bewildered.**
If something **bewilders** you, it is so confusing or difficult that you cannot understand it. 使迷惑，使糊涂. ❖ *The silence from Alex had hurt and bewildered her.* 亚历克斯的沉默伤害了她，令她迷惑不解. VB V n

be·wil·dered /bɪˈwɪldəd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **bewildered**, you are very confused and cannot understand something or decide what you should do. 困惑的；昏乱的；不知所措的. ❖ *Some shoppers looked bewildered by the sheer variety.* 有些顾客被繁多的品种弄得眼花缭乱. ADJ-GRADED
◢**be·wil·der·ing** ❖ *The choice of excursions was bewildering.* 短途旅行的选择令人迷惑不解. ADJ-GRADED

be·wil·der·ment /bɪˈwɪldəmənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Bewilderment is the feeling of being bewildered. 困惑；昏乱. ❖ *He shook his head in bewilderment.* 他困惑地摇摇头. N-UNCOUNT

be·witch /bɪˈwɪtʃ/ **bewitches, bewitching, bewitched.**
If someone or something **bewitches** you, you are so attracted to them that you cannot think about anything else. 施魔力于；迷住. ❖ *The doctor is bewitched by Maya's beauty.* 医生被马娅的美貌迷住了. VB V n
◢**be·witch·ing** ❖ *...bewitching brown eyes.* 迷人的棕色眼睛. ADJ-GRADED

be·yond /bɪˈjɒnd/. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If something is **beyond** a place or barrier, it is on the other side of it. (指空间)在...的那一边. ❖ *They heard footsteps in the main room, beyond a door.* 他们听到门那边的主客房里有脚步声. PREP
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The house had a fabulous view out to the Strait of Georgia and the Rockies beyond.* 这所房子面向一派绝妙的景色，近处是乔治亚海峡，远处是落基山脉. ADV
2 If something extends **beyond** a particular thing, it affects or includes other things. 涉及到；深入到. ❖ *His interests extended beyond the fine arts to international politics and philosophy.* 他的兴趣深入到各方面，从美术，以至国际政治及哲学. PREP
3 If something happens **beyond** a particular time or date, it continues after that time or date has passed. 延长至...之后. ❖ *Few jockeys continue race-riding beyond the age of 40.* 骑师们40岁后很少再参加赛马. PREP
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The financing of home ownership will continue through the 1990s and beyond.* 为置业提供资金的情况将持续1990年代并及以后. ADV and ADV
4 If something goes **beyond** a particular point or stage, it progresses or increases so that it passes that point or stage. (指范围或阶段)超出；越过. ❖ *It seems to me he's beyond caring about what anybody does.* 在我看来，他似乎已对任何人的所作所为不在意了. PREP
5 If something is, for example, **beyond** understanding or **beyond** belief, it is so extreme in some way that it cannot be understood or believed. (指理解、信任)非...可及. ❖ *By the year 2000, business computing will have changed beyond recognition.* 到了2000年，商业信息处理技术将会变得面目全非. PREP
6 If you say that something is **beyond** someone, you mean that they are incapable of dealing with it. 非...力所能及. ❖ *Any practical help would almost certainly be beyond him.* 他几乎肯定得不到任何实际的帮助. PREP
7 You use **beyond** to introduce an exception to what you are saying. 除...之外. ❖ *I knew nothing beyond a few random facts.* 除了几件杂乱的事，我什么也不清楚. PREP
8 ➼ **beyond the pale**: 见 **pale**.
➼ **beyond someone's means**: 见 **means**.
➼ **beyond your wildest dreams**: 见 **dream**.
➼ **beyond a joke**: 见 **joke**.

bi- /baɪ-/.
1 **Bi-** is used at the beginning of nouns and adjectives that have 'two' as part of their meaning. (用于名词和形容词前)双；两(或二). ❖ *...a bi-cultural society.* 二元文化的社会. PREFIX
2 **Bi-** is used to form adjectives and adverbs indicating that something happens twice in a period of time or that happens once in two consecutive periods of time. (用于构成形容词和副词)每...两次；两...一次. ❖ *...a bimonthly magazine.* 一本双月刊杂志. PREFIX

bias /baɪəs/ **biases, biasing, biased.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Bias** is prejudice against one group and favouritism towards another, which may badly affect someone's judgment. 偏见；偏心. ❖ *Bias against women permeates every level of the judicial system.* 对妇女的偏见渗透到司法系统的每个层面. N-VAR
2 **Bias** is a concern with or interest in one thing more than others. 倾向；趋势；爱好. ❖ *The Department has a strong bias towards neuroscience.* 该部门倾向偏好神经系统学. N-VAR with supp
3 If something or someone **biases** you or your decision or opinion, they influence your decision or opinion in favour of a particular choice. 使有偏见；影响...以致产生偏见. ❖ *We mustn't allow it to bias our teaching.* 我们决不让它使我们的教学中产生偏见. VB V n

biased /baɪəst/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone or something as **biased**, you believe they show prejudice against one group and favouritism towards another, or are influenced so much by something that any judgment they make is likely to be unfair. 偏袒一方的；有偏见的. ❖ *She claimed that judges were biased against women victims.* 她声称，法官们对女受害人有偏见. ADJ-GRADED
2 If something is **biased towards** one thing, it is more concerned with it than with other things. 偏向，倒向. ❖ *University funding was tremendously biased towards scientists.* 大学的经费资助特别倾向拨给科学家们. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ towards n

bib /bɪb/ **bibs.**
A **bib** is a piece of cloth or plastic which is worn by very young children to protect their clothes while they are eating. (小孩进餐用)围兜，围嘴. N-COUNT

Bi·ble /ˈbaɪbəl/ **Bibles.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **Bible** is the sacred book of the Christian religion. The first part, the 'Old Testament', is also a sacred book for Jews. 基督教圣经；犹太教圣经(指《旧约》部分). N-PROPER the N
2 A **Bible** is a copy of the 'Bible'. 《圣经》. N-COUNT
3 If someone describes a book or magazine about their job or interest as their **bible**, they mean that it is the best and most useful book about it. 经典；权威著作. ❖ *...the photographer's bible — 'Amateur Photographer'.* 摄影权威著作—《业余摄影师》. N-COUNT poss N

'Bible Belt; 又拼作 **bible belt.**
Parts of the southern United States are referred to as **the Bible Belt** because Protestants with strong beliefs have a lot of influence there. 圣经地带(美国南部新教徒影响深刻的地区). N-PROPER the N

bib·li·cal /ˈbɪblɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Biblical means contained in or relating to the Bible. 圣经的；有关圣经的. ❖ *...the biblical story of Noah.* 关于诺亚的圣经故事. ADJ

bib·li·og·ra·phy /ˌbɪbliˈɒɡrəfi/ **bibliographies.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **bibliography** is a list of books on a particular subject. (某一专题的)相关书目. N-COUNT
2 A **bibliography** is a list of the books and articles that are referred to in a particular book. (某本书中的)参考书目. N-COUNT

bi·car·bo·nate of soda /baɪˌkɑːbənɪt əv ˈsəʊdə/.
Bicarbonate of soda is a white powder which is used in baking to make cakes rise, and also as a medicine to relieve indigestion. (做饼的发酵粉或用作减轻消化不良)小苏打，碳酸氢钠. N-UNCOUNT

bi·cen·tenary /ˌbaɪsenˈtiːnəri, AM -ˈten-/ **bicentenaries.**
A **bicentenary** is the year in which people celebrate something important that happened exactly two hundred years earlier. 200周年纪念或庆典. N-COUNT

bi·cen·ten·nial /ˌbaɪsenˈteniəl/ **bicentennials.**
Bicentennial celebrations are held to celebrate a bicentenary. 200年的；200周年纪念的. ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the American bicentennial in 1976.* 1976年美国200周年庆典. N-COUNT

B

B

bi·ceps /ˈbaɪseps/; **biceps** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

Your **biceps** are the large muscles at the front of the upper part of your arms. Some people use 'bicep' as the singular form of 'biceps'. 二头肌. 也有用bicep作单数形式. N-COUNT

bick·er /ˈbɪkə/ **bickers, bickering, bickered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When people **bicker**, they argue or quarrel about unimportant things. 争吵; 口角. ❖ *I went into medicine to care for patients, not to waste time bickering over budgets.* 我从医是为了给病人看病, 不是为争论预算浪费时间. *...as states bicker over territory.* 当国家为领土而争执... *He is still bickering with the control tower over admissible approach routes.* 他仍在跟控制塔就容许着陆的路线而争吵. V-RECIP pl-n V; V over/about n (non recip); pl-n V over/about n; V with n

◢ **bick·er·ing** ❖ *The election will end months of political bickering.* 大选将结束数月来的政治纷争. N-UNCOUNT

bi·cy·cle /ˈbaɪsɪkəl/ **bicycles, bicycling, bicycled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bicycle** is a vehicle with two wheels which you ride by sitting on it and pushing two pedals with your feet. You steer it by turning a bar that is connected to the front wheel. 自行车, 脚踏车. N-COUNT

2 If you **bicycle** somewhere, you cycle there. 骑自行车. ❖ *I bicycled on towards the sea.* 我骑着车, 继续朝大海驶去. VB; DATED; V adv/prep

bi·cy·clist /ˈbaɪsɪklɪst/ **bicyclists.**

A **bicyclist** is someone who rides a bicycle. 骑自行车的人; 自行车骑手. N-COUNT; DATED

bid 1 attempting or offering 企图或出价

bid /bɪd/ **bids, bidding.** The form **bid** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式及过去分词同形. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **bid** for something or a **bid** to do something is an attempt to obtain it or do it. 企图; 努力; 争取. ❖ *...Bill Clinton's successful bid for the US presidency.* 比尔·克林顿成功竞选美国总统. *He may have changed his appearance in a bid to evade capture.* 他也许改变了装容, 企图逃脱被抓. N-COUNT; N for n; JOURNALISM; N to-inf

2 A **bid** is an offer to pay a particular amount of money for something. 出价; 投标. ❖ *Hanson made an agreed takeover bid of 351million pounds.* 汉森提了一个双方都认可的接收价3.51亿英镑. N-COUNT

3 If you **bid** for something or **bid** to do something, you try to obtain it or do it. 企图获得; 设法办成. ❖ *My company was bidding for work in Somalia.* 我公司试图赢得在索马里的工程. VB; V for n; Also V to-inf

◢ **bid·der, bidders** ❖ *...bidders for two licences to develop cellular telephone systems.* 投标者竞投两个开发蜂窝式电话系统的许可. N-COUNT

4 If you **bid** for something, you offer to pay a particular amount of money for it. 出价; 投标. ❖ *He certainly wasn't going to bid $18 billion for this company.* 他当然不准备出180亿元购买该公司. VB V for n; V n; Also V

◢ **bid·der** ❖ *The sale will be made to the highest bidder.* 这宗买卖价高者得. N-COUNT

◢ **bid·ding** ❖ *The bidding starts at 2 million pounds.* 投标底价为200万镑. N-UNCOUNT

bid 2 saying something 说出

bid /bɪd/ **bids, bidding, bade, bidden.** American English sometimes uses the form **bid** for the past tense. 美国英语有时用 bid 作过去式.

1 If you **bid** someone farewell, you say goodbye to them. If you **bid** them goodnight, you say goodnight to them. 向...致(告别或晚安). ❖ *She bade farewell to her son.* 她跟儿子道别. VB V n n; FORMAL; V n to n

2 If you **bid** someone do something, you ask or invite them to do it. 请求; 邀请. VB V n inf; LITERARY

bid·den /ˈbɪdən/.

Bidden is a past participle of **bid**. bid的过去分词.

bid·ding /ˈbɪdɪŋ/.

1 If you do something **at** someone's **bidding**, you do it because they have asked you to. 按...的吩咐; 应...的邀请. PHR; FORMAL

2 If you say that someone **does** another person's **bidding**, you disapprove of the fact that they do exactly what the other person asks them to do, even when they do not want to. (贬义)服从; 唯命是从. PHR; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL

3 ➡ 又见 **bid**.

bid·dy /ˈbɪdi/ **biddies.**

If someone calls an elderly woman an old **biddy**, they are saying in an unkind way that they think she is silly or unpleasant. (愚蠢、讨厌的)婆娘. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS

bide /baɪd/ **bides, biding, bided.**

If you **bide** your **time**, you wait for a good opportunity before doing something. 等待时机; 耐心等待. PHR

bi·det /ˈbiːdeɪ, AM biːˈdeɪ/ **bidets.**

A **bidet** is a low basin in a bathroom which you can use to wash your bottom. 坐浴盆, 洗肛器. N-COUNT

bi·en·nial /baɪˈeniəl/ **biennials.**

1 A **biennial** event happens or is done once every two years. 两年一次的. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **biennial** is a plant that lives for two years. 两年生植物. N-COUNT

biff /bɪf/ **biffs, biffing, biffed.**

If you **biff** someone, you hit them with your fist. (用拳)击, 打. VB V n; DATED, INFORMAL

bi·fo·cals /ˌbaɪˈfəʊkəlz/; the form **bifocal** is used as a modifier. bifocal用作修饰语.

Bifocals are glasses with lenses made in two halves. The top part is for looking at things some distance away, and the bottom part is for reading and looking at things nearby. 远近两用的眼镜, 双光眼镜. ❖ *...thick bifocal lenses.* 厚双焦镜片. N-PLURAL

big /bɪg/ **bigger, biggest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **big** person or thing is large in physical size. (体积、面积)大的, 巨大的. ❖ *China's a big country.* 中国是个大国. *Her husband was a big man.* 她丈夫是个大个子. ADJ-GRADED

2 Children often refer to their older brother or sister as their **big** brother or sister. 年龄较大的, 年长的. ADJ ADJ n; PRAGMATICS

3 Something that is **big** consists of many people or things. (人或物)数量众多的. ❖ *...the big backlog of applications.* 积压的大量申请. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **big** organization employs many people and has many customers. (公司、机构等)庞大的. ❖ *...one of Japan's biggest companies.* 一家日本大公司. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you describe something such as a problem or change as a **big** one, you mean it is great in degree, extent, or importance. (程度、范围或重要性等)重大的, 主要的. ❖ *Her problem was just too big for her to tackle on her own.* 她的问题太大, 她自己处理不了. *There could soon be a big increase in unemployment.* 失业人数很快会大大增加. ADJ-GRADED

6 If you say that someone is **big** in a particular organization or activity, you mean that they have a lot of influence or authority in it. 名气大的; 权威的; 影响大的. ❖ *Their father was very big in the army.* 他们的父亲在军队里很有影响力. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL

7 If you **make it big**, you become successful or famous. 飞黄腾达. PHR; INFORMAL

8 If you call someone a **big** bully or a **big** coward, you are emphasizing your disapproval of them. (贬义)尤为, 特别. ADJ ADJ n; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

9 **Big** words are long or rare words which have meanings that are difficult to understand. (词汇)生僻的, 晦涩的. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL

10 If you **think big**, you make plans on a large scale, often using a lot of time, effort, or money. 立大志, 有抱负. PHR

11 ➡ **in a big way**: 见 **way**.

biga·my /ˈbɪgəmi/.

Bigamy is the crime of marrying a person when you are already legally married to someone else. 重婚(罪). ❖ *He'd committed bigamy.* 他犯了重婚罪. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **biga·mist** /ˈbɪgəmɪst/ **bigamists** ❖ *He later discovered his father was a bigamist.* 他后来才发现父亲是个重婚者. N-COUNT

ˌBig ˈApple.

People sometimes refer to New York as **the Big Apple**. '大苹果城' (美国纽约市的绰号). N-PROPER the N; INFORMAL

ˌbig ˈbang theory.

The big bang theory is a theory that suggests that the universe was created as a result of a massive explosion. '大爆炸'理论(指宇宙产生于一次大爆炸之说). N-SING the N

,Big 'Brother.
If you refer to a government, ruler, or person in authority as **Big Brother**, you are criticizing them because you think that they have too much control over people's lives. (操控别人的)老大哥, 老大. ❖ *His talk of 'appropriate access' may sound reasonable, but what he wants is to keep us all regimented on footpaths, where Big Brother can keep an eye on us.* 他所说的'适当接触'听起来也许合情理, 但他需要的是对我们严加控制、不越雷池, 这样'老大哥'就能监视我们了. N-PROPER PRAGMATICS

,big 'business. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Big business** is business or commerce which involves very large companies and very large sums of money. 大生意, 大买卖. N-UNCOUNT
2 Something that is **big business** is something which people spend a lot of money on, and which has become an important commercial activity. 大产业, 大行业. ❖ *Sport has become big business.* 体育已成了巨大的产业. N-UNCOUNT

'big cat, big cats.
Big cats are lions, tigers, and other large wild animals in the cat family. 大型猫科动物. N-COUNT

,big 'city. ♦◇◇◇◇
The big city is used to refer to a large city which seems attractive to someone because they think there are many exciting things to do there, and many opportunities to earn a lot of money. 大城市. ❖ *...a country girl who dreams of the big city.* 一个对大都市充满幻想的乡下姑娘. N-SING: the N

,big 'deal. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that something is a **big deal**, you mean that it is important or significant in some way. 重大的事情; 了不起的事. ❖ *Winning was such a big deal for the whole family.* 获胜对整个家庭来说是件大事. N-SING INFORMAL
2 If someone **makes a big deal** out of something, they treat it as if it were very important. 小题大做. ❖ *The Joneses make a big deal out of being 'different'.* 琼斯一家很看重'与众不同'. PHR INFORMAL
3 If you say '**big deal**' to someone, you mean that you are not impressed by something or someone that they consider important or impressive. 有什么了不起. ❖ *'You'll miss "The Brady Bunch".' 'Big deal.'* '你会错过《布雷迪·邦奇》的(又译《脱线家族》).' '有什么了不起.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

,big 'fish; big fish is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as a **big fish**, you believe that they are powerful or important in some way. 有权有势的人; 要人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

,big 'game.
Large wild animals such as lions and elephants that are hunted for sport are often referred to as **big game**. (指狮、象等)大猎物. N-UNCOUNT

big·gie /'bɪgi/ **biggies.**
People sometimes refer to something or someone successful, well-known, or big as a **biggie**. (成功的、有名气的或重大的)事物或人; 大事件; 大人物. ❖ *...the first of this summer's Hollywood box-office biggies.* 今年夏天好莱坞的首部票房大片. N-COUNT INFORMAL

big·gish /'bɪgɪʃ/.
Something that is **biggish** is fairly big. 较大的; 很大的. ADJ INFORMAL

'big head, big heads.
If you describe someone as a **big head**, you disapprove of them because they think they know everything. 傲慢自负的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
◢ **,big-'headed** ❖ *What an arrogant, big-headed man.* 多么高傲自大的人. ADJ-GRADED

,big-'hearted.
If you describe someone as **big-hearted**, you think they are kind and generous to other people. 仁慈的; 宽宏大量的; 慷慨的. ❖ *...the bluff big-hearted Irishman.* 这位直率、慷慨的爱尔兰人. ADJ-GRADED

,big 'money. ♦◇◇◇◇
Big money is an amount of money that seems very large to you, especially money which you get easily. 大钱, 大笔的钱; 挣得快的钱. ❖ *They began to make big money during the war.* 战争期间他们开始挣大钱. N-UNCOUNT

'big mouth, big mouths.
If you say that someone is a **big mouth** or has a **big mouth**, you mean that they tell other people things that they should keep secret. 多嘴的人, 嘴不严的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

,big 'name, big names. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **big name** is a person who is successful and famous because of their work. 知名人士. ❖ *...all the big names in rock and pop.* 摇滚和流行音乐界的所有名人. N-COUNT

'big noise, big noises.
Someone who is a **big noise** has an important position in a group or organization. 要人; 有影响力的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

big·ot /'bɪgət/ **bigots.**
If you describe someone as a **bigot**, you disapprove of them because they have strong, unreasonable prejudices or opinions and will not change them, even when they are proved to be wrong. 偏执的人, 固执己见者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
◢ **big·ot·ed** /'bɪgətɪd/ ❖ *He was bigoted and racist.* 他既偏执又带种族偏见. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **big·ot·ry.** **Bigotry** is the fact of having or expressing bigoted attitudes. 偏执, 固执. ❖ *He deplored religious bigotry.* 他谴责宗教偏执. N-UNCOUNT

,big 'screen.
You can use **the big screen** to refer to films that are made for cinema rather than for television. 大银幕(指电影). N-UNCOUNT: the N

'big shot, big shots.
A **big shot** is an important and powerful person in a group or organization. 要人, 大人物. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'big-ticket.
If you describe something as a **big-ticket** item, you mean that it costs a lot of money. 高价的, 昂贵的. ADJ: ADJ n AMERICAN

'big time; 又拼作 **big-time.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 You can use **big time** to refer to the highest level of an activity or sport, or a person who is successful at that level. 第一流的; 最高级的. ❖ *...big-time football.* 最棒的足球赛. ADJ INFORMAL
2 **The big time** is used to refer to fame or success in a particular area of activity. 功名; 成就. ❖ *He hit the big time with films such as 'Ghost'.* 他以《人鬼情未了》之类的影片获得巨大成就. N-SING: the N INFORMAL
3 You can use **big time** to emphasize the importance or extent of something that has happened. 非常; 尤为. ❖ *They screwed things up big time.* 他们把事情弄得一团糟. ADV: ADV after v AMERICAN INFORMAL

'big top.
The large round tent that a circus uses for its performances is called the **big top**. (马戏团用的)大帐篷; 马戏场. N-SING

big·wig /'bɪgwɪg/ **bigwigs.**
If you refer to an important person as a **bigwig**, you are being rather disrespectful. (贬义)要人, 头目. ❖ *He scandalised most of the local bigwigs.* 他令当地大多数的头目感到生气. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

bi·jou /'biːʒuː/.
Small houses are sometimes described as **bijou** in order to make them sound attractive or fashionable. (房屋)小巧的, 精致的. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

bike /baɪk/ **bikes, biking, biked.** ♦♦♦
1 A **bike** is a bicycle or a motorcycle. 自行车, 脚踏车; 摩托车. N-COUNT
2 To **bike** somewhere means to go there on a bicycle. 骑自行车(或摩托车). ❖ *I biked home from the beach.* 我从海滩骑车回家. VB V prep/adv

bik·er /'baɪkə/ **bikers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Bikers are people who ride around on motorbikes, usually in groups. 骑摩托车的人(尤指团伙). N-COUNT

bi·ki·ni /bɪ'kiːni/ **bikinis.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **bikini** is a two-piece swimming costume worn by women. 比基尼式游泳衣, 三点式泳装. N-COUNT

bi·lat·er·al /,baɪ'lætərəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Bilateral meetings or agreements involve only the two groups or countries that are directly concerned. 双边的, 双方的, 两国间的. ❖ *...bilateral talks between Britain and America.* 英美双边会谈. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL
◢ **bi·lat·er·al·ly** ❖ *The two countries agreed to solve their disagreements bilaterally.* 两国同意双方共同解决分歧. ADV

B

bile /baɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Bile** is a liquid produced by your liver which helps you to digest fat. 胆汁. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Bile** is anger or bitterness towards someone or something. 怒气, 愤恨. ❖ *He aims his bile at religion, drugs, and politics.* 他向宗教、毒品及政治发泄愤怒. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

bilge /bɪldʒ/ **bilges.**

1 The **bilge** or the **bilges** are the flat bottom part of a ship or boat. (船的)舱底. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something written or spoken is **bilge**, you think it is untrue or silly. 假话; 蠢话. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

bil·in·gual /ˌbaɪˈlɪŋgwəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Bilingual** means involving or using two languages. 双语的, 两种语言的. ❖ *...bilingual education.* 双语教育. ADJ: ADJ n

2 Someone who is **bilingual** can speak two languages fluently, usually because they learnt both languages as a child. 熟悉两种语言的, 能说两种语言的. ◢**bi·lin·gual·ism.** 使用两种语言的能力; 双语的使用; 双语制度. ADJ: v-link ADJ N-UNCOUNT

bili·ous /ˈbɪliəs/.

1 If you describe a colour as **bilious**, you dislike it and find it rather disgusting. (颜色)使人厌恶的. ❖ *...the bilious green overstuffed sofas.* 令人感觉不好的填料过多的绿沙发. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

2 If you feel **bilious**, you feel sick and have a headache. 生病头疼的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

3 **Bilious** remarks or criticisms are very bad-tempered and unpleasant. 脾气坏的; 易怒的. ❖ *...a bilious, rancorous attack on much of the music.* 对大多数音乐粗暴、恶毒的攻击. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

bill /bɪl/ **bills, billing, billed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **bill** is a written statement of money that you owe for goods or services. 账单. ❖ *He paid his bill for the newspapers promptly.* 他立刻支付了报纸账单. *...phone bills.* 电话费单. If you have to **foot the bill** for something, you have to pay for it. 付账单. N-COUNT PHR

2 If you **bill** someone **for** goods or services you have provided them with, you give or send them a bill stating how much money they owe you. 给...开账单, 给...送账单. ❖ *Are you going to bill me for this?* 你打算为此给我开账单吗? VB: no cont V n for n Also V n

3 **The bill** in a restaurant is a piece of paper on which the price of the meal you have just eaten is written and which you are given before you pay. The American word is **check**. (用餐)账单. [美]作 check. N-SING: the N BRITISH

4 A **bill** is a piece of paper money. The British word is **note**. 钞票. [英]作 note. ❖ *...a large quantity of US dollar bills.* 大量的美元钞票. N-COUNT AMERICAN

5 In parliament, a **bill** is a formal statement of a proposed new law that is discussed and then voted on. 议案, 法案. ❖ *This is the toughest crime bill that Congress has passed in a decade.* 这是十年来国会通过的最严厉的犯罪法案. ➡ 又见 **Private Member's Bill.** N-COUNT

6 The **bill** of a show or concert is a list of the entertainers who will take part in it. 节目单, 节目表. N-SING

7 If someone **is billed** to appear in a particular show, it has been advertised that they are going to be in it. 已以海报宣传演出. ❖ *She was billed to play the Queen in 'Snow White'.* 据海报载, 她在《白雪公主》中扮演皇后. ◢**bill·ing** ❖ *...their quarrels over star billing.* 他们为演员表引发的争吵. VB: usu passive be V-ed to-inf N-UNCOUNT

8 If you **bill** a person or event as having particular qualities, you advertise them in a way that makes people think they have those qualities. 为...做宣传. ❖ *They bill it as Britain's most exciting museum.* 他们做广告, 说它是英国最精彩的博物馆. VB V n as n

9 A bird's **bill** is its beak. 鸟嘴, 喙. ◢**-billed** ❖ *...yellow-billed ducks.* 黄喙鸭. N-COUNT COMB

10 If you say that someone or something **fits the bill** or **fills the bill**, you mean that they are suitable for a particular job or purpose. 符合要求, 适合需要. ❖ *Almost any farmhouse blue cheese will fit the bill.* 差不多任何农家蓝纹奶酪都符合要求. PHR

11 If a doctor gives you **a clean bill of health**, they tell you that you are fit and healthy. 健康证书. PHR

bill·board /ˈbɪlbɔːd/ **billboards.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **billboard** is a very large board on which posters are displayed. 广告牌; 招贴板. N-COUNT

bil·let /ˈbɪlɪt/ **billets, billeting, billeted.**

1 If members of the armed forces **are billeted** in a particular place, that place is provided for them to stay in for a period of time. (部队)设营. VB: be V-ed adv/prep

2 A **billet** is a house or lodging where a member of the armed forces has been billeted. (部队的)宿营地. N-COUNT

bill·fold /ˈbɪlfəuld/ **billfolds.**

A **billfold** is the same as a **wallet**. 同wallet. 皮夹子, 钱包. N-COUNT AMERICAN

bil·liards /ˈbɪliədz/; the form **billiard** is used as a modifier. billiard用作修饰语.

Billiards is a game played on a large table, in which you use a long stick called a cue to hit small heavy balls into pockets around the sides of the table. 台球(戏), 弹子球(戏), 桌球(戏). N-UNCOUNT

bil·lion /ˈbɪljən/ **billions.** The plural form is **billion** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 用在数字或表数词, 如 several 或 few 后, 单复数同形. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **billion** is a thousand million. 十亿. 见附录 **Numbers.** ❖ *...3 billion dollars.* 30亿元. NUMBER

2 If you talk about **billions of** people or things, you mean that there is a very large number of them but you do not know or do not want to say exactly how many. 大量的; 无数的. ❖ *Biological systems have been doing this for billions of years.* 生物系统数十亿年来一直进行着这件事. QUANT

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *He thought that it must be worth billions.* 他认为那肯定值几十亿. PRON

bil·lion·aire /ˌbɪljəˈneə/ **billionaires.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **billionaire** is an extremely rich person who has money or property worth at least a thousand million pounds or dollars. 亿万富翁. N-COUNT

bil·lionth /ˈbɪljənθ/ **billionths.**

1 The **billionth** item in a series is the one you count as number one billion. 第十亿(个). 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL

2 A **billionth** is one of a billion equal parts of something. 十亿分之一. FRACTION

ˌbill of ˈfare, bills of fare.

The **bill of fare** at a restaurant is the menu. (餐馆的)菜单. N-COUNT DATED

ˌBill of ˈRights.

A **Bill of Rights** is a written list of citizens' rights which is usually part of the constitution of a country. 人权法案. N-SING

bil·low /ˈbɪləu/ **billows, billowing, billowed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When something made of cloth **billows**, it swells out and flaps slowly in the wind. 鼓起; 飘摇. ❖ *Her pink dress billowed out around her.* 她身上那条粉红色的裙子被吹得鼓鼓的. VB: V V out

2 When smoke or cloud **billows**, it moves slowly upwards or across the sky. (烟或云)滚滚而起. ❖ *...billowing clouds of cigarette smoke.* 抽烟造成的烟雾弥漫. VB: V V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...billows of almost solid black smoke.* 滚滚的黑压压的浓烟. N-COUNT

bil·ly goat /ˈbɪli gəut/ **billy goats.**

A **billy goat** is a male goat. 公山羊. N-COUNT

bim·bo /ˈbɪmbəu/ **bimbos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone calls a young woman a **bimbo**, they think that although she is pretty she is rather stupid. 漂亮而愚蠢的女人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

bi·month·ly /ˌbaɪˈmʌnθli/.

A **bimonthly** event or publication happens or appears either twice a month or every two months. 一月两次的; 两月一次的. ❖ *...bimonthly newsletters.* 双月刊通讯. ADJ

bin /bɪn/ **bins, binning, binned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bin** is a container that you put rubbish in. The usual American word is **can**. 垃圾桶. [美]一般作 can. ❖ *He screwed the paper small and chucked it in the bin.* 他把纸捏成小团, 扔到垃圾桶里. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **bin** is a container that you keep or store things in. 容器, 储存器. ❖ *...a bread bin.* 面包箱. N-COUNT

3 If you **bin** something, you throw it away or reject it. 扔掉, 丢掉. ❖ *He advised others to bin the letters.* 他建议其他人扔掉信件. *We had to bin that idea.* 我们不得不放弃那个观点. VB INFORMAL V n

bi·na·ry /ˈbaɪnəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **binary** system expresses numbers using only the two digits 0 and 1. It is used especially in computing. (尤指计算方法)二进制的. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The machine does the calculations in binary.* 这台机器用二进制运算. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Binary** describes something that has two different parts. 二重的; 双的. ❖ *...binary star.* (天文学)双星. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

bind /baɪnd/ **binds, binding, bound.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **binds** people together, it makes them feel as if they are all part of the same group or have something in common. 联系; 团结. ❖ *...the social and political ties that bind the USA to Britain.* 把美英两国连在一起的社会和政治关系. VB V pl-n together V n prep/adv Also V n

2 If you **are bound** by something such as a rule, agreement, or restriction, you are forced or required to act in a certain way. 使负有责任; 受(规定、协议、限制的)约束. ❖ *The authorities will be legally bound to arrest any suspects.* 当局在法律上有责任逮捕任何嫌疑犯. *The treaty binds them to respect their neighbour's independence.* 协议规定他们得尊重邻国的独立. ◢ **bound** ❖ *Few of them feel bound by any enduring loyalties.* 他们没有几个人认为自己要受持久忠诚的约束. VB be V-ed be V-ed to-inf V n to-inf ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ by n

3 If you **bind** something or someone, you tie rope, string, or tape around them so that they are held firmly. 捆, 绑. ❖ *Bind the ends of the cord together with thread.* 用线把绳头绑在一起. VB V n adv/prep Also V n

4 When a book **is bound**, the pages are joined together and the cover is put on. 装订(书籍). ◢ **-bound** ❖ *...leather-bound stamp albums.* 皮革面集邮册. VB be V-ed COMB

5 If one chemical or particle **is bound** to another, it becomes attached to it or reacts with it to form a single particle or substance. 结合; 凝结. ❖ *These compounds bind with genetic material in the liver.* 这些化合物在肝脏里跟遗传物质结合起来. V-ERG be V-ed adv/prep V prep

6 In cookery, if you **bind** a mixture of food, you form it into a mass by mixing it with a sticky substance. (烹饪上)黏合(食物). VB V n

7 If you are in **a bind**, you are in a difficult situation, usually because you have to make a decision or a choice and whatever decision or choice you make will have unpleasant consequences. 陷入困境. N-SING a N INFORMAL

8 ➞ 见 **binding, bound.**

▸bind over.

If someone **is bound over** by a court or a judge, they are given an order and are legally obliged to do as the order says for a particular period of time. (法律)令某人具结保证. ❖ *Demonstrators were bound over to keep the peace.* 命令示威者具结遵守秩序. *...a duty on courts to bind over parents when they have no control over their children.* 当父母不管教他们的子女时, 法庭有责任勒令他们具结保证. PHR-V be V-ed P to-inf V P noun Also V n P

bind·er /ˈbaɪndə/ **binders.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **binder** is a hard cover with metal rings inside, which is used to hold loose pieces of paper. 活页封面, 活页夹. N-COUNT

bind·ing /ˈbaɪndɪŋ/ **bindings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **binding** agreement or decision must be obeyed or carried out. 有约束力的; 应履行的. ❖ *...proposals for a legally binding commitment.* 建议制定有法律约束力的承诺. ADJ-GRADED

2 The **binding** of a book is its cover. (书籍的)封面. ❖ *Its books are noted for the quality of their paper and bindings.* 该公司图书的纸张和帧装的质量是有名的. N-VAR

3 **Binding** is a piece of rope, cloth, or other material that you wrap around something so that it can be gripped firmly or held in place. 绑带; 捆条. N-VAR

4 ➞ 又见 **bind.**

binge /bɪndʒ/ **binges, bingeing, binged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **binge**, you do too much of something, such as drinking alcohol, eating, or spending money. (指行为)无节制地狂热. ❖ *I binged on pizzas.* 我狂吃一顿比萨饼. VB V INFORMAL V on n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She went on occasional drinking binges.* 她偶尔狂饮一顿. N-COUNT

bin·go /ˈbɪŋgəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Bingo** is a game in which players aim to match the numbers that someone calls out with the numbers on a card that they have been given. 宾戈游戏. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can say '**bingo!**' when giving an account of something to indicate that something pleasant happened, especially in an unexpected or sudden way. (对突然发生的高兴事情发出的叫声)好! 对! 嘿! ❖ *I was in a market in Tangier and bingo! I found this.* 我在丹吉尔的一个市场上发现了它. 太好了! EXCLAM

ˈbin liner, bin liners.

A **bin liner** is a plastic bag that you put inside a waste bin or dustbin. (放于垃圾桶内的)塑料垃圾袋. N-COUNT BRITISH

bin·ocu·lars /bɪˈnɒkjʊləz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Binoculars consist of two small telescopes joined together side by side, which you look through in order to look at things that are a long way away. 双筒望远镜. N-PLURAL

bio- /ˈbaɪəʊ-, baɪˈɒ-/.

Bio- is used at the beginning of nouns and adjectives that refer to life or to the study of living things. (用于名词和形容词前)表示'生命的'、'生物学的'. ❖ *...bioengineering.* 生物工程. PREFIX

bio·chemi·cal /ˌbaɪəʊˈkemɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Biochemical changes, reactions, and mechanisms relate to the chemical processes that happen in living things. 生物化学的. ADJ ADJ n

bio·chem·is·try /ˌbaɪəʊˈkemɪstri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Biochemistry** is the study of the chemical processes that happen in living things. 生物化学. ◢ **bio·chem·ist** /ˌbaɪəʊˈkemɪst/ **biochemists.** N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 The **biochemistry** of a living thing or of a process involving living things is the chemical reactions that happen in it. (生物体内或生命过程的)化学反应. ❖ *...understanding the biochemistry of cell division.* 理解细胞分裂的生物化学. N-UNCOUNT

bio·degrad·able /ˌbaɪəʊdɪˈgreɪdəbəl/.

Something that is **biodegradable** breaks down or decomposes naturally without any special scientific treatment, and can therefore be thrown away without causing pollution. (可免污染)能进行生物降解的. ❖ *...biodegradable plastic.* 可降解塑料. ADJ-GRADED

bio·di·ver·sity /ˌbaɪəʊdaɪˈvɜːsɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Biodiversity is the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment. 生物多样性. N-UNCOUNT

bi·og·raph·er /baɪˈɒgrəfə/ **biographers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **biographer** is a person who writes an account of their life. 传记作家. N-COUNT

bio·graphi·cal /ˌbaɪəˈgræfɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Biographical facts, notes, or details are concerned with the events in someone's life. 关于某人生平的. ❖ *...a 14-minute biographical film which emphasised his love of family.* 强调他热爱家庭的14分钟个人生平短片. ADJ

bi·og·ra·phy /baɪˈɒgrəfi/ **biographies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **biography** of someone is an account of their life, written by someone else. 传记. N-COUNT

2 **Biography** is the branch of literature which deals with accounts of people's lives. 传记; 介绍生平的文学作品. N-UNCOUNT

biol.

Biol. is a written abbreviation for 'biology' or 'biological'. biology 或 biological 的缩写形式.

bio·logi·cal /ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Biological** is used to describe processes and states that occur in the bodies and cells of living things. 生物的; 与生命过程有关的. ◢ **bio·logi·cal·ly** /ˌbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkli/ ❖ *Much of our behaviour is biologically determined.* 我们的很多行为是 ADJ ADV

B

由生理决定的.

2 **Biological** is used to describe activities concerned with the study of living things. 生物学的. ❖ ...*biological sciences.* 生命科学. ADJ: ADJ n

3 **Biological** describes military or agricultural processes which involve the use of bacteria or other living organisms. (军事或农业上)利用生物的. ❖ ...*experts on biological warfare.* 生物战专家. ...*biological pest control.* 运用天敌的病虫害防治. ADJ

B

4 A **biological** washing powder contains enzymes which dissolve dirt. 加酶的. ADJ BRITISH

5 A child's **biological** parents are the man and woman who caused him or her to be born, who may not be the adults who look after him or her. 生身的. ADJ: ADJ n

bio,logical 'clock, **biological clocks.**

Your **biological clock** is your body's way of registering time. 生物钟. ❖ *Whenever we change sleep cycles, our biological clock has to adjust to the new schedule.* 每当我们改变睡眠周期,我们的生物钟就得做出新的调整. N-COUNT

bio,logical di'versity.

Biological diversity is the same as **biodiversity**. 同biodiversity. N-UNCOUNT

bi·ol·ogy /baɪˈɒlədʒi/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Biology** is the science which is concerned with the study of living things. 生物学. ◢ **bi·olo·gist** /baɪˈɒlədʒɪst/ **biologists.** N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 The **biology** of a living thing is the way in which its body or cells behave. 生理;身体(或细胞)表现形式. ❖ *The biology of these diseases is terribly complicated.* 这些疾病的生态形式相当复杂. ...*human biology.* 人体生物学. N-UNCOUNT: the N of n, supp N

3 ➡ 见 **molecular biology.**

bi·on·ic /baɪˈɒnɪk/.

In science fiction, a **bionic** person is someone who has superhuman powers, because parts of their body have been replaced by electronic machinery. 有超人力量的;超群的. ADJ

bio·pic /ˈbaɪəupɪk/ **biopics.**

A **biopic** is a film that tells the story of someone's life. 传记片. N-COUNT BRITISH

bi·op·sy /ˈbaɪɒpsi/ **biopsies.**

A **biopsy** is the removal and examination of fluids or tissue from a patient's body in order to discover why they are ill. 活组织检查. N-VAR

bio·sphere /ˈbaɪəsfɪə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **biosphere** is the part of the earth's surface and atmosphere which is inhabited by living things. 生物圈(指地球表面生物生活的空间). N-SING TECHNICAL

biotech /ˈbaɪəutek/.

Biotech means the same as **biotechnology**. 义同biotechnology. N-UNCOUNT

bio·tech·nol·ogy /ˌbaɪəutekˈnɒlədʒi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Biotechnology is the use of living parts such as cells or bacteria in industry and medicine. 生物科技. ◢ **bio·tech·nolo·gist** /ˌbaɪəutekˈnɒlədʒɪst/ **biotechnologists.** N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL N-COUNT

bi·par·ti·san /ˌbaɪpɑːtɪˈzæn, AM baɪˈpɑːrtɪzən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Bipartisan means concerning or involving two different political parties or groups. 两党(或派)的. ❖ ...*a bipartisan approach to educational reform.* 由两党共同探讨教育改革. ADJ

bi·ped /ˈbaɪped/ **bipeds.**

A **biped** is a creature with two feet. 两足动物. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

bi·plane /ˈbaɪpleɪn/ **biplanes.**

A **biplane** is an old-fashioned type of aeroplane with two pairs of wings, one above the other. (旧式)双翼飞机. N-COUNT

bi·po·lar /baɪˈpəulə/.

Bipolar systems or situations are dominated by two strong and opposing elements. 两极的,完全对立的. ❖ ...*the bipolar world of the Cold War years.* 冷战时期完全对立的两极世界. ADJ FORMAL

birch /bɜːtʃ/ **birches.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **birch** is a tall tree with thin branches. 桦树,白桦. N-VAR

bird /bɜːd/ **birds.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **bird** is a creature with feathers and wings. Female birds lay eggs. Most birds can fly. 鸟,禽. N-COUNT

➡ 见 **game bird.**

2 Some men refer to young women as **birds**. Most women find this offensive. (俚语)(冒犯义),妞,少女. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

3 If someone says that as a child they were told about **the birds and the bees**, they are referring humorously to being told about sex and sexual reproduction. (可对孩子们讲的)生殖(或性)的基本知识. PHR

4 If you say that **the early bird catches the worm** or **gets the worm**, you mean that the person who arrives first in a place is the one who gets what they want. 捷足者先登. PHR

5 If you refer to two people as **birds of a feather**, you mean that they have the same interests or are very similar. 志趣相投的人,同类的人. PHR

6 If you say that doing something will **kill two birds with one stone**, you mean that it will enable you to achieve two things at the same time. 一箭双雕,一举两得. PHR

7 If someone is an **early bird**, they usually get up early in the morning. 早起者. PHR

8 If you say that a **little bird** told you about something, you mean that someone has told you about it, but you do not want to say who it was. 线人;暗中提供消息的人. PHR

bird·cage /ˈbɜːdkeɪdʒ/ **birdcages;** 又拼作 **bird cage.**

A **birdcage** is a cage in which birds are kept. 鸟笼. N-COUNT

birdie /ˈbɜːdi/ **birdies, birdying, birdied.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 In golf, if you get a **birdie**, you get the golf ball into a hole in one stroke fewer than the number of strokes which has been set as the standard for a good player. (高尔夫球)小鸟球(比规定击球数少一击的入穴). N-COUNT

2 If a golfer **birdies** a hole, he or she gets a birdie at that hole. 打出小鸟球(比规定击球数少一击的成绩打入穴). VB: V n

bird·life /ˈbɜːdlaɪf/; 又拼作 **bird life.**

The **birdlife** in a place is all the birds that live there. 鸟类. N-UNCOUNT

bird·like /ˈbɜːdlaɪk/; 又拼作 **bird-like.**

If someone has a **birdlike** manner, they move or look like a bird. 像鸟一样的. ADJ

,bird of 'paradise, birds of paradise.

A **bird of paradise** is a brightly coloured singing bird which is found mainly in New Guinea. 天堂鸟. N-COUNT

,bird of 'prey, birds of prey.

A **bird of prey** is a bird such as an eagle or a hawk that kills and eats other birds and animals. 猛禽. N-COUNT

,bird's eye 'view, bird's eye views.

You say that you have a **bird's eye view** of a place when you are looking down at it from a great height, so that you can see a long way but everything looks very small. 鸟瞰,俯视. N-COUNT

bird·song /ˈbɜːdsɒŋ, AM -sɔːŋ/ **birdsongs;** 又拼作 **bird song.**

Birdsong is the sound of birds calling in a way which sounds musical. 鸟鸣. N-UNCOUNT: also N in pl

'bird table, bird tables.

A **bird table** is a small wooden platform which some people put in their garden in order to put food for birds on it. 鸟食台(花园里放鸟食的小木平台). N-COUNT BRITISH

'bird-watching; 又拼作 **birdwatching.**

Bird-watching is the activity of watching and studying wild birds in their natural surroundings. (在大自然中)观察研究野鸟. ◢ **bird-watcher, bird-watchers.** N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

Biro /ˈbaɪərəu/ **Biros.**

A **Biro** is a pen with a small metal ball at its tip which transfers the ink onto the paper. **Biro** is a trademark. 伯罗圆珠笔. N-COUNT BRITISH

birth /bɜːθ/ **births.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When a baby is born, you refer to this event as its **birth**. 出生. ❖ ...*the birth of his grandchildren.* 他的孙儿的诞生. N-VAR

2 When a woman **gives birth**, she produces a baby from her body. 分娩. PHR

➡ 又见 **date of birth.**

3 If, for example, you are French **by birth**, you are French because your parents are French, or because you were born in PHR

France. 在血统上;出生地在.

4 Some people talk about a person's **birth** when they are referring to the social position of the person's family. 血统; 出身. ❖ *...men of low birth.* 出身寒微的人. N-UNCOUNT

5 You can refer to the beginning or origin of something as its **birth**. 起源; 根源. ❖ *...the birth of popular democracy.* 大众民主的起源. N-UNCOUNT with poss

6 If something **gives birth to** an idea, situation, or institution, that idea, situation, or institution develops as a result of that thing. 产生、导致. ❖ *Strikes at the Lenin shipyards gave birth to the Solidarity trade union.* 列宁造船厂的罢工导致了团结工会的产生. PHR

'birth certificate, birth certificates.

Your **birth certificate** is an official document which gives details of the date and place of your birth, and the names of your parents. 出生证明(书). N-COUNT

'birth control. ♦◇◇◇◇

Birth control means planning whether to have children using methods of contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancy. 节育; 避孕. N-UNCOUNT

birth·date /'bɜːθdeɪt/ **birthdates.**

Your **birthdate** is the same as your **date of birth**. 同 date of birth. N-COUNT

birth·day /'bɜːθdeɪ, -di/ **birthdays.** ♦♦♦◇◇

Your **birthday** is the anniversary of the date on which you were born. 生日. N-COUNT

'birthday suit, birthday suits.

If you are in your **birthday suit**, you are not wearing any clothes. 裸身. N-COUNT INFORMAL

birth·ing /'bɜːθɪŋ/.

Birthing means relating to or used during childbirth. 生孩子的; 与生孩子有关的. ❖ *Some hospitals provide special birthing stools.* 有些医院提供特殊的分娩凳. ADJ ADJ n

birth·mark /'bɜːθmɑːk/ **birthmarks.**

A **birthmark** is a mark on someone's skin that has been there since they were born. 胎记, 胎痣. N-COUNT

birth·place /'bɜːθpleɪs/ **birthplaces.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Your **birthplace** is the place where you were born. 出生地, 故乡. N-COUNT

2 The **birthplace** of something is the place where it began or originated. 发生地, 起源地. ❖ *...Athens, the birthplace of the ancient Olympics.* 雅典, 古代奥运会的发源地. N-COUNT

'birth rate, birth rates. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **birth rate** in a place is the number of babies born there for every 1000 people during a particular period of time. 出生率. N-COUNT

birth·right /'bɜːθraɪt/ **birthrights.**

Something that is your **birthright** is something that you feel you have a basic right to have, simply because you are a human being. 与生俱来的权利. ❖ *Freedom is the natural birthright of every human.* 自由是每个人与生俱来的权利. N-COUNT

bis·cuit /'bɪskɪt/ **biscuits.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **biscuit** is a small flat cake that is crisp and usually sweet. The usual American word is **cookie**. 饼干. [美] 一般作 cookie. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **biscuit** is a small dry cake that sometimes has dried fruit in it. It can be eaten with butter and jam. 小甜饼. N-COUNT AMERICAN

bi·sect /ˌbaɪ'sekt/ **bisects, bisecting, bisected.**

If something long and thin **bisects** an area or line, it divides the area or line in half. 把...分为两部分. ❖ *The main street bisects the town from end to end.* 这条大街把该镇从头到尾分为两个部分. VB V n

bi·sex·ual /ˌbaɪ'sekʃuəl/ **bisexuals.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **bisexual** is sexually attracted to both men and women. 性欲错乱的; 性欲上受两性吸引的. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was an active bisexual.* 他在性欲上对男女两性都很有兴趣. N-COUNT

▴**bi·sexu·al·ity** /ˌbaɪsekʃu'ælɪti/. N-UNCOUNT

bish·op /'bɪʃəp/ **bishops.**

1 A **bishop** is a clergyman of high rank in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Orthodox churches. (罗马天主教、圣公会和东正教的)主教. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

2 In chess a **bishop** is a piece that can be moved diagonally across the board on squares that are the same colour. (国际象棋中的)象. N-COUNT

bish·op·ric /'bɪʃəprɪk/ **bishoprics.**

A **bishopric** is the area for which a bishop is responsible, or the rank or office of being a bishop. 主教管辖区, 主教地位(职权). N-COUNT

B

bi·son /'baɪsən/; **bison** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **bison** is a large hairy animal that is a member of the cattle family. 野牛. N-COUNT

bis·tro /'biːstrəu/ **bistros.**

A **bistro** is a small, informal restaurant or a bar where food is served. 小酒吧; 小餐馆. N-COUNT

bit /bɪt/ **bits.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **A bit** of something is a small amount of it. 一点, 小量, 少许. ❖ *All it required was a bit of work.* 它所需要的就是加加工. *I got paid a little bit of money.* 我只被给付了一点钱. QUANT

2 You use **a bit** before 'more' or 'less' to mean a small amount more or a small amount less. 用于 more 或 less 前, 指'多一点'或'少一点'. ❖ *I still think I have a bit more to offer.* 我仍然认为我还能提供更多一点. PHR

3 **A bit** means to a small extent or degree. (表程度或分量的)多一点或少一点. ❖ *This girl was a bit strange.* 这女孩有点奇怪. *She looks a bit like his cousin Maureen.* 她看上去有点像他的表妹莫琳. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 You can use **a bit of** to make a statement less extreme. For example, the statement 'It's a bit of a nuisance' is less extreme than 'It's a nuisance'. 有点儿, 稍微. ❖ *It's all a bit of a mess.* 就是有点儿混乱. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you say that something is **a bit much**, you are annoyed because you think someone has behaved in an unreasonable way. 过分; 太多了些. ❖ *It's a bit much expecting young people to carry the can for lenders' past mistakes.* 想要年青人替放贷者以往的错误背黑锅, 这未免太过分了. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

6 **Quite a bit** means quite a lot. 相当多. ❖ *They're worth quite a bit of money.* 它们相当值钱. *He's quite a bit older than me.* 他比我大得多. PHR

7 If something happens **bit by bit**, it happens in stages. 一点一点地, 逐渐地. ❖ *Bit by bit I began to understand.* 我逐渐开始明白了. PHR

8 If you do something **for a bit**, you do it for a short period of time. 一会儿; 一些时间. ❖ *That should keep you busy for a bit.* 那得让你忙一阵子. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

9 If you **do** your **bit**, you do something that, to a small or limited extent, helps to achieve something. 做分内的工作; 尽本分. PHR

10 You say that one thing is **every bit as** good, interesting, or important as another to emphasize that the first thing is just as good, interesting, or important as the second. 每一点都; 一模一样地. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You use **not a bit** when you want to make a strong negative statement. 根本不; 一点不. ❖ *'Are you disappointed?' 'Not a bit.'* '你失望吗?' '一点儿也不.' PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

12 You say **not a bit of it** to emphasize that something that you might expect to be the case is not the case. 一点也不, 丝毫不. ❖ *Did he give up? Not a bit of it!* 他放弃了吗? 一点儿也没有! PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

13 A **bit** of something is a small piece of it. 少量的; 小小的. ❖ *...a bit of string.* 一小段线. N-COUNT

14 A **bit** of something is a small part of it. 少部分. ❖ *That's the bit of the meeting that I missed.* 这就是会议中我漏掉的那部分. *Now comes the really important bit.* 现在是真正重要的部分了. N-COUNT with supp

15 You can use **bit** to refer to a particular item or to one of a group or set of things. (具体的)某项; 某组; 某类. ❖ *Not one single bit of work has been started.* 没有任何具体的工作得到了开展. N-COUNT

16 You can use **bits and pieces** to refer to a collection of PHR

different things. In British English, the expression **bits and bobs** is also used. 零星的东西. [英]又作bits and bobs. INFORMAL

17 If something is smashed or blown **to bits** it is broken into a number of pieces. If something falls **to bits** it comes apart so that it is in a number of pieces. 成碎片, 至瓦解. PHR

➳ **thrilled to bits**: 见 **thrilled**.

18 In computing, a **bit** is the smallest unit of information that is held in a computer's memory. 比特,位(电脑信息的最小单位). N-COUNT

B

19 A **bit** is a piece of metal that is held in a horse's mouth by the reins and is used to control the horse when you are riding. 马嚼子、衔铁. N-COUNT

20 If someone **is champing at the bit** or **is chomping at the bit**, they are very impatient to do something, but circumstances prevent them from starting it. 急不可待; 烦躁不安地急欲挣脱. PHR

21 If you **get the bit between** your **teeth**, or **take the bit between** your **teeth**, you become very enthusiastic about a job you have to do. 全力以赴; 干劲十足. PHR

22 **Bit** is the past tense of **bite**. bite的过去式.

bitch /bɪtʃ/ bitches, bitching, bitched. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone calls a woman a **bitch**, they are saying in a very rude way that they think she is unpleasant. 坏女人, 泼妇, 婊子. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE

➳ 又见 **son of a bitch**.

2 If you describe a situation as a **bitch**, you mean that it is very unpleasant or difficult to deal with; some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)非常难办的事; 令人极不愉快的事. N SING PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

3 If you say that someone **is bitching** about something or someone, you disapprove of the fact that they are complaining or saying nasty things about them. 大发牢骚; 用脏话骂. VB V PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 A **bitch** is a female dog. 母狗. N-COUNT

bitchy /ˈbɪtʃi/ bitchier, bitchiest.

If you say that someone is being **bitchy**, you disapprove of the fact that they are saying nasty things about someone else. 恶毒的; 恶意的. ◢**bitchi·ness.** 恶意. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL N-UNCOUNT

bite /baɪt/ bites, biting, bit, bitten. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **bite** something, you use your teeth to cut into it, for example in order to eat it or break it. If an animal or person **bites** you, they use their teeth to hurt you. 咬; 咬住; 咬伤. ❖ *He bit into his sandwich.* 他咬了一口三明治. *He had bitten the cigarette in two.* 他把香烟咬成两截. VB V n V into n V n adv/prep Also V

2 If a snake or a small insect **bites** you, it makes a mark or hole in your skin, and often causes the surrounding area of your skin to become painful or itchy. (蛇或昆虫等)叮咬, 蛰. ❖ *Male mosquitoes don't bite.* 雄蚊不叮人. VB V n V

➩ A **bite** is an injury or a mark on your body where an animal, snake, or small insect has bitten you. 咬(或叮)的伤痕; 咬伤. N-COUNT

3 If an object **bites** into a surface, it presses hard against it or cuts into it. (物体)咬住; 切入; 穿入. ❖ *The nylon rope bit into his wrists.* 尼龙绳勒进他的手腕. VB V prep/adv Also V

4 A **bite** of something, especially food, is the action of biting it. 咬(尤指食物). ❖ *You cannot eat a bun in one bite.* 你不能一口吃下整个面包. N-COUNT

➩ A **bite** is also the amount of food you take into your mouth when you bite it. 咬下的食物. N-COUNT

5 If you have **a bite** to eat, you have a small meal or a snack. 一口食物; 少量食物. ❖ *It was time to go home for a little rest and a bite to eat.* 该回家休息一会儿, 吃点东西了. N-SING a N INFORMAL

6 A **bite** of something is a small part or amount of it. 丁点儿, 少许, 少量. ❖ *...bites of conversation.* 零星的谈话. N-COUNT

7 If you say that a food or drink has **bite**, you like it because it has a strong or sharp taste. (食物或饮料)浓味; 重味. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

8 If the air or the wind has **a bite**, it feels very cold. (寒风引起的)针扎似的感觉; 刺激. ❖ *There was a bite in the air.* 寒气袭人. N-SING a N

9 When an action or policy begins to **bite**, it begins to have a serious or harmful effect. (行为或政策等)产生严重或坏影响. ❖ *The recession started biting deeply into British industry.* 经济衰退开始严重地影响英国的产业. VB V V prep/adv

10 If a fish **bites** when you are fishing, it takes the hook or bait at the end of your fishing line in its mouth. 吞饵, 咬钩. VB V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...if I don't get a bite in a few minutes.* 再过几分钟, 如果(鱼)还不咬我的饵的话... N-COUNT

11 If you **bite the hand that feeds** you, you behave badly or ungratefully towards someone who you depend on to give you money or other things that you need. 恩将仇报; 以怨报德. ❖ *She may be cynical about the film industry, but ultimately she has no intention of biting the hand that feeds her.* 她也许对电影业冷嘲热讽, 但到底也无意恩将仇报. PHR

12 If you **bite** your **lip** or your **tongue**, you stop yourself from saying something that you want to say, because it would be wrong in the circumstances. 强忍住不说. PHR

13 ➳ 又见 **nail-biting**.

➳ **someone's bark is worse than their bite**: 见 **bark**.

➳ **bite the bullet**: 见 **bullet**.

➳ **bite off more than you can chew**: 见 **chew**.

➳ **bite the dust**: 见 **dust**.

▸bite back.

1 If you **bite back** a feeling or something that you were going to say, you stop yourself from expressing it. 把(话)咽下去. ❖ *Susan bit back the words she would like to have said.* 苏珊把想说的话咽了下去. PHR-V LITERARY V P noun

2 If a person or a group of people who have been defeated, criticized, or insulted **bite back**, they respond strongly or angrily. 反驳; 回击. PHR-V V P JOURNALISM

'bite-sized; 又拼作 bite-size.

1 **Bite-sized** pieces of food are small enough to fit easily in your mouth. 很小的, 小块的. ❖ *Cut the pumpkin into bite-sized pieces.* 把南瓜切成小块. ADJ

2 If you describe something as **bite-sized**, you like it because it is small enough to be considered or dealt with easily. 适合规格的, 大小适合的. ❖ *...bite-size newspaper items.* 长短适中的报纸内容. ADJ PRAGMATICS

bit·ing /ˈbaɪtɪŋ/.

1 **Biting** wind or cold is extremely cold. 刺骨的; 刺痛的. ❖ *...a raw, biting northerly wind.* 凛冽刺骨的北风. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Biting** criticism or wit is very harsh or unkind. 辛辣的; 尖刻的. ❖ *This was the most biting criticism made against her.* 这是对她最尖刻的批评. ADJ-GRADED

'bit part, bit parts; 又拼作 bit-part.

A **bit part** is a small unimportant role in a film or play. (电影或戏剧中的)小角色. N-COUNT

bit·ten /ˈbɪtən/.

Bitten is the past participle of **bite**. bite的过去分词.

bit·ter /ˈbɪtə/ bitterest; bitters. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 In a **bitter** argument or conflict, people argue very angrily or fight very fiercely. (争吵或斗争等)激烈的. ❖ *...the scene of bitter fighting during the Second World War.* 第二次世界大战的激烈战斗场面. *...a bitter attack on the Government.* 对政府的猛烈攻击. ◢**bit·ter·ly** ❖ *...a bitterly fought football match.* 一场激烈拼搏的足球比赛. ◢**bit·ter·ness** ❖ *...the growing bitterness of the dispute.* 越来越激烈的争论. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone is **bitter** after a disappointing experience or after being treated unfairly, they continue to feel angry about it. 令人愤怒的; 使人悲痛的. ❖ *His long life was marked by bitter personal and political memories.* 他的漫长人生留下的是个人的和政治上的痛苦回忆. ◢**bitterly** ❖ *...bureaucrats who bitterly resented their loss of power.* 对失去权力愤恨不已的官僚们. ◢**bitterness** ❖ *She still feels bitterness towards him.* 她对他仍感到愤恨. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 You can use **bitter** to emphasize feelings of disappointment. 悔恨的; 失望的. ❖ *The statement was greeted with bitter disappointment.* 该声明一出, 使人大失所望. ◢**bitterly** ❖ *I was bitterly disappointed to have lost.* 面对失败, 我沮丧不已. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 **Bitter** weather, or a **bitter** wind, is extremely cold. 严寒的; 寒冷刺骨的. ◢**bit·ter·ly** ❖ *It's bitterly cold here in* ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV adj

Moscow. 莫斯科这个地方冷得要命.

5 A **bitter** taste is sharp, not sweet, and often slightly unpleasant. 有苦味的; 苦的. ADJ-GRADED

6 In Britain, **bitter** is a kind of beer that is light brown in colour. (英国) 苦啤酒. N-VAR

7 If you say that you will continue doing something **to the bitter end**, especially something difficult or unpleasant, you are emphasizing that you will continue doing it until it is completely finished. 坚持到底; 拼到底. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 ➼ **a bitter pill**: 见 **pill**.

ˌbitter-ˈsweet.

1 If you describe an experience as **bitter-sweet**, you mean that it has some happy aspects and some sad ones. 苦乐参半的. ❖ *He's got bitter-sweet memories of his first appearance for the team*. 他第一次代表球队出场时的记忆真是苦乐参半. ADJ

2 A **bitter-sweet** taste seems bitter and sweet at the same time. 又苦又甜的. ❖ *...wine with a bitter-sweet flavour*. 甜中带苦的酒. ADJ

bit·ty /ˈbɪti/.

If you say that something is **bitty**, you mean that is formed from a lot of different parts which you think do not fit together well. 东拼西凑的; 七零八落的. ❖ *The programme was bitty and absolutely meaningless*. 该计划东拼西凑、毫无意义. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL BRITISH

bi·tu·men /ˈbɪtʃʊmɪn, AM bɪˈtuːmən/.

Bitumen is a black sticky substance which is obtained from petrol and is used in making roads. 沥青、柏油. N-UNCOUNT

bivou·ac /ˈbɪvuæk/ bivouacs, bivouacking, bivouacked.

1 A **bivouac** is a temporary camp made by soldiers or mountaineers. 临时露营(地); 露天营地. N-COUNT

2 If you **bivouac** somewhere, you stop and stay in a bivouac there. 露宿. VB V

bi·week·ly /baɪˈwiːkli/.

A **biweekly** event or publication happens or appears once every two weeks. The usual British word is **fortnightly**. 每两周一次的;双周的. [英]一般作 fortnightly. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The group meets on a regular basis, usually weekly or biweekly*. 该小组定期开会, 一般每周或每两周开会一次. ADV ADV with v

biz /bɪz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Biz is sometimes used by journalists to refer to the entertainment business, especially pop music or films. (尤指流行乐或电影)娱乐业. ❖ *...a girl in the music biz*. 音乐界的一位女孩. N-SING INFORMAL

bi·zarre /bɪˈzɑː/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Something that is **bizarre** is very strange. 奇形怪状的; 古怪的. ❖ *...the bizarre behaviour of the team's manager*. 球队主教练的古怪行为. ◢ **bi·zarre·ly** ❖ *She dressed bizarrely*. 她穿得怪模怪样的. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

blab /blæb/ blabs, blabbing, blabbed.

If someone **blabs** about something secret, they tell people about it. 泄漏(秘密). ❖ *He's going to blab the whole thing to Sis*. 他准备向西丝吐露一切. *No blabbing to your mates!* 不能向你们的伴侣泄漏任何情况. VB V about n INFORMAL V n V

black /blæk/ blacker, blackest; blacks, blacking, blacked. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Something that is **black** is of the darkest colour that there is, the colour of the sky at night when there is no light at all. 黑(的); 黑色(的). ❖ *He was dressed all in black*. 他穿一身黑色服装. COLOUR

2 A **black** person belongs to a race of people with dark skins, especially a race from Africa. 黑人的; 黑种人的; 黑人血统的. ADJ

➪ Black people are sometimes referred to as **blacks**; some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)黑人. N-COUNT

3 **Black** coffee or tea has no milk or cream added to it. (咖啡或茶)不加牛奶(或奶油)的. ❖ *I drink coffee black*. 我喝不加牛奶的咖啡. ADJ ADJ n, v n ADJ

4 If you describe a situation as **black**, you are emphasizing that it is very bad indeed. 暗淡的; 糟糕的; 险恶的. ❖ *It was, he said later, one of the blackest days of his political career*. 他后来说, 那是他政治生涯中一段最暗淡的日子. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

5 If someone is in a **black** mood, they feel very miserable and depressed. 阴郁的, 忧闷的, 沮丧的. ❖ *In late 1975, she fell into a black depression*. 1975年后期, 她变得郁郁寡欢. ADJ-GRADED

6 If someone gives you a **black look**, they look at you in a way that shows that they are very angry about something. 怒气冲冲的; 愤怒的. PHR

7 You use **black** to describe things that you consider to be very cruel or wicked. 凶恶的; 可恶的; 邪恶的. ❖ *...the blackest laws in the country's history*. 该国历史上最糟糕的法律. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

8 **Black** humour involves jokes about sad or tragic situations. 忧伤的; 悲惨的. ADJ-GRADED

9 People who believe in **black** magic believe that it is possible to communicate with evil spirits. 妖术的. ADJ ADJ n

10 If a group **blacks** particular goods or people, it refuses to handle the goods or to have dealings with the people. 对(货物或人)进行抵制; 禁止. ❖ *The Union had blacked containerised goods at the London Docks*. 工会抵制伦敦码头的集装箱货物. VB BRITISH, INFORMAL V n

11 If someone **blacks** another person's eye, they punch or hit that person in the eye, causing it to bruise and look black. 把(眼睛)打成青肿. VB V n

➼ 又见 **black eye**.

12 If you say that someone is **black and blue**, you mean that they are badly bruised. 青一块紫一块. ❖ *Whenever she refused, he'd beat her black and blue*. 每当她拒绝时, 他都会打得她青一块紫一块的. PHR

13 If a person or an organization is **in the black**, they do not owe anybody any money. (账面上出现黑字, 表示)有盈余, 赚钱. PHR

›black out.

1 If you **black out**, you lose consciousness for a short time. 失去知觉, 昏过去. PHR-V V P

2 If a place **is blacked out**, it is in darkness, usually because it has no electricity supply. 变黑暗, 使一片漆黑. ❖ *Large parts of the rest of the country were temporarily blacked out*. 该国其余大部分地区暂时停电. PHR-V be V-ed P

3 If a film or a piece of writing **is blacked out**, it is prevented from being broadcast or published, usually because it contains information which is secret or offensive. (影片)不准上映;(作品)不准出版. PHR-V be V-ed P

4 If you **black out** a piece of writing, you colour over it in black so that it cannot be seen. 用黑色涂掉. ❖ *Welsh activists have started blacking out English language road signs*. 威尔士的激进分子开始用黑色涂掉英文路标. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

5 If you **black out** the memory of something, you try not to remember it because it upsets you. 抹去(不快的)记忆. ❖ *I blacked it out. It was the easiest way of coping*. 我试图忘记它.那是最容易的处理办法. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

6 ➼ 又见 **blackout**.

ˌBlack ˈAfrica.

Black Africa is the part of Africa to the south of the Sahara Desert. 黑非洲(指撒哈拉沙漠以南地区). N-PROPER

ˌblack and ˈwhite; 又拼作 black-and-white. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 In a **black and white** photograph or film, everything is shown in black, white, and grey. 黑白两色(的). ❖ *The pictures were in black and white*. 图片是黑白的. COLOUR

2 A **black-and-white** television set shows only black-and-white pictures. (电视)黑白的. ADJ

3 A **black-and-white** issue or situation is one which involves issues which seem straightforward and simple and therefore easy to make decisions about. 黑白分明的. ❖ *This isn't a simple black and white affair*. 这不是简单的黑白分明的事. ADJ

4 You say that something is **in black and white** when it has been written or printed, and not just said. 白纸黑字. ❖ *He'd seen the proof in black and white*. 他看到了白纸黑字写的证据. PHR

black·ball /ˈblækbɔːl/ blackballs, blackballing, blackballed.

If the members of a club **blackball** someone, they vote against that person being allowed to join their club. 投反对 VB V n

票阻止...参加.

,black 'belt, black belts.
A **black belt** is worn by someone who has reached a very high standard in judo or karate. You can also refer a person who has a black belt as a **black belt**. (柔道、空手道的)黑腰带级(选手), 最高等级(选手). N-COUNT

B

black·berry /'blækbəri, AM -beri/ **blackberries.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **blackberry** is a small, soft black or dark purple fruit. 黑莓. N-COUNT

black·bird /'blækbɜːd/ **blackbirds.**
A **blackbird** is a common European bird. The male has black feathers and a yellow beak, and the female has brown feathers. 黑鹂, 乌鸫. N-COUNT

black·board /'blækbɔːd/ **blackboards.** ♦◇◇◇◇
In a classroom, the **blackboard** is a dark-coloured board which teachers write on with chalk. 黑板. N-COUNT

,black 'box, black boxes.
A **black box** is an electronic device in an aircraft which records information about its flights and is designed not to be destroyed in a crash. 黑匣子(飞机上的一种电子装置, 用于记录飞行信息). N-COUNT

black·cur·rant /,blæk'kʌrənt, AM -'kɜːrənt/ **blackcurrants.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Blackcurrants are a type of very small, dark purple fruits that grow in bunches. 黑加仑子. N-COUNT

,black e'conomy.
The **black economy** of a country consists of the buying, selling, and producing of goods or services that goes on without the government knowing and without tax being paid. 地下经济, 黑市经营. N-SING

black·en /'blækən/ **blackens, blackening, blackened.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 To **blacken** something means to make it black or very dark in colour. 使变黑; 使变黑暗. ♦ *The married women of Shitamachi maintained the custom of blackening their teeth.* 已婚的下町妇女保持着染黑牙齿的习俗. V-ERG V n Also V
2 If someone **blackens** your character, they make other people believe that you are a bad person. 败坏(名誉等); 诋毁. ♦ *...knowingly spreading falsehoods in an effort to blacken my character.* 为诋毁我的人格而故意散播的谎言. VB V n

,black 'eye, black eyes.
If someone has a **black eye**, they have a dark-coloured bruise around their eye. 青肿眼眶. ♦ *Smith gave him a black eye.* 史密斯揍肿了他的一只眼. N-COUNT

black·head /'blækhed/ **blackheads.**
Blackheads are small, dark spots on someone's skin caused by blocked pores. 黑头粉刺. N-COUNT

,black 'hole, black holes. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Black holes** are areas in space, where gravity is so strong that nothing, not even light, can escape from them. 黑洞(宇宙中的区域, 其引力非常强, 能吸入连光在内的一切). N-COUNT
2 If you say that something, especially money, has gone into a **black hole**, you mean that it has disappeared and cannot be recovered. (经济上的)黑洞. N-COUNT

black·list /'blæklɪst/ **blacklists, blacklisting, blacklisted.**
1 If someone is on a **blacklist**, they are considered by a government or other organization to be one of a number of people who cannot be trusted or who have done something wrong. 黑名单. ♦ *...a 15-year blacklist effectively barring bankrupts from receiving credit.* 一份为期15年, 有效阻止破产企业得到贷款的黑名单. N-COUNT
2 If someone is **blacklisted** by a government or organization, they are put on a blacklist. 被列入黑名单. ♦ *He has been blacklisted since being convicted of possessing marijuana in 1969.* 自1969年他被判藏有大麻以来, 便被列在黑名单上了. VB usu passive be V-ed

black·mail /'blækmeɪl/ **blackmails, blackmailing, blackmailed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Blackmail** is the action of threatening to do something unpleasant to someone, such as to reveal a secret about them or to harm them, unless they do something for you or give you something. 敲诈; 勒索; 讹诈. ♦ *It looks like the pictures were being used for blackmail.* 看来这些照片像是在被用来勒索. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe an action as emotional or moral **blackmail**, you disapprove of it because someone is using a person's emotions or moral values to persuade them to do something against their will. 胁迫, 威逼. ♦ *The tactics employed can range from overt bullying to subtle emotional blackmail.* 所使用的手段从公然的欺侮到微妙的感情威逼都有. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS
3 If one person **blackmails** another person, they use blackmail against them. 对...进行敲诈. ♦ *He was trying to blackmail me into saying whatever he wanted.* 他试图敲诈我, 要我说出他想知道的事情. VB V n, V n into -ing/n
◢ **black·mail·er, blackmailers.** 勒索者. N-COUNT

,black 'mark, black marks.
A **black mark** against someone is something bad that they have done or a bad quality that they have which affects the way people think about them. 污点; 不足之处. ♦ *The Commission's verdict was an indelible black mark against me.* 委员会的判决对我来说是一个难以抹去的污点. N-COUNT

,black 'market, black markets. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is bought or sold on the **black market**, it is bought or sold illegally. 黑市, 非法交易(市场). ♦ *There is a plentiful supply of guns on the black market.* 黑市上有大量的枪支供应. N-COUNT
◢ **,black marke'teer, black marketeers** ♦ *...the black marketeers who are making a profit out of shortages.* 靠短缺供应牟利的黑市商人. N-COUNT

black·ness /'blæknəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Blackness is the state of being very dark. 黑; 黑色; 黑暗. ♦ *The twilight had turned to a deep blackness.* 黄昏变成了漆黑的夜晚. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

black·out /'blækaʊt/ **blackouts;** 又拼作 **black-out.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **blackout** is a period of time during a war in which towns and buildings are made dark so that they cannot be seen by enemy planes. (战时)灯火管制. ♦ *The last show had to be over before the blackout began.* 最后的一场演出必须在灯火管制实施前结束. N-COUNT
2 If a **blackout** is imposed on a particular piece of news, journalists are prevented from broadcasting or publishing it. (新闻等)封锁, 不准广播(或发表). ♦ *There was a virtual news blackout about the rally.* 群众集会的消息实际上受到了新闻封锁. N-COUNT
3 If there is a power **blackout**, the electricity supply to a place is temporarily cut off. 断电, 停电. N-COUNT
4 If someone has a **blackout**, they temporarily lose consciousness. 暂时性失去知觉. N-COUNT

,black 'pepper. ♦◇◇◇◇
Black pepper is pepper which has been made from the dried berries of the pepper plant, including their black outer cases. 黑胡椒(粉). N-UNCOUNT

,black 'pudding, black puddings.
Black pudding is a thick sausage which has a black skin and is made from pork fat and pig's blood. The usual American expression is **blood sausage**. (用猪血和猪油制成的)黑香肠. [美]一般作 blood sausage. N-VAR BRITISH

,black 'sheep.
If you describe someone as the **black sheep** of their family or of a group, you mean that they are considered bad or worthless by other people in that family or group. 害群之马; 败类. N-COUNT

black·smith /'blæksmɪθ/ **blacksmiths.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **blacksmith** is a person whose job is making things out of metal that has been heated to a high temperature. 铁匠; 锻工. N-COUNT

'black spot, black spots; 又拼作 **blackspot.**
1 If you describe a place, time, or part of a situation as a **black spot**, you mean that it is particularly bad or likely to cause problems. (危机等的)焦点; 易出乱子地区. ♦ *There are recognised black spots in marriages which can lead to trouble.* 婚姻中有些危机焦点被认为会导致问题出现. *Gainsborough is known as an unemployment blackspot.* 盖恩斯伯勒是广为人知的失业率高的地区. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **black spot** is a place on a road where accidents often happen. (交通)事故黑点,事故多发区. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌblack 'tie; 又拼作 **black-tie.**

A **black tie** event is a formal social event such as a party at which the men wear dinner jackets and bow ties and the women wear evening dresses. 带黑领结的(在这种社交场合男士要穿无尾晚礼服,佩戴黑领结; 女士穿晚礼服). ◆ *Tonight the college is hosting a black-tie dinner.* 今晚学院将举办要求穿晚礼服,戴黑领结的宴会. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Everyone was dressed in black tie.* 每个人都结黑领结、穿晚礼服. N-UNCOUNT

black·top /'blæktɒp/.

Blacktop is a hard black substance which is used as a surface for roads. The usual British word is **tarmac.** (筑路)沥青. [英]一般作 tarmac. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

blad·der /'blædə/ **bladders.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **bladder** is the part of your body where urine is stored until it leaves your body. 膀胱. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **gall bladder.**

blade /bleɪd/ **blades.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **blade** of a knife, axe, or saw is the edge, which is used for cutting. 刀片; 斧面; 锯条. ◆ *Many of them will have sharp blades.* 它们大多数会有利刃. N-COUNT

2 The **blades** of a propeller are the long, flat parts that turn round. (螺旋)桨叶; 叶片状物. N-COUNT

3 The **blade** of an oar is the thin flat part that you put into the water. 桨,桨片. N-COUNT

4 A **blade** of grass is a single piece of grass. 草叶片. N-COUNT

5 ➸ 又见 **razor blade, shoulder blade.**

blag /blæg/ **blags, blagging, blagged.**

If someone **blags** something, they get it free, usually by persuading someone to give it to them. 无代价地得到,免费得到. ◆ *She'd blagged a tape off a friend of his.* 她说服他的朋友免费给她一盒磁带. *...next time you find yourself unable to blag your way onto the guest list.* 下次你将发现你不会白白地被列入客人的名单中. VB BRITISH, INFORMAL V n V way prep/adv

blah /blɑː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **blah, blah, blah** to refer to something that is said or written without giving the actual words, because you think that they are boring or unimportant. (不愿重复别人说的话时)诸如,等等. ◆ *...the different challenges of their career, their need to change, to evolve, blah blah blah.* 他们事业的种种挑战,他们的变化、发展的需要等等诸如此类的话. CONVENTION INFORMAL

blame /bleɪm/ **blames, blaming, blamed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **blame** a person or thing for something bad, you believe or say that they are responsible for it or that they caused it. 指责,责怪. ◆ *The commission is expected to blame the army for many of the atrocities.* 委员会被认为会因种种暴行指责军队. *The police blamed the explosion on terrorists.* 警方把爆炸事件归咎于恐怖分子. *If it wasn't Sam's fault, why was I blaming him?* 假如不是森姆的错,我为什么还在责怪他呢? VB V n for n V n on n V n

2 The **blame** for something bad that has happened is the responsibility for causing it or letting it happen. (过错、事故的)责任. ◆ *Some of the blame for the miscarriage of justice must be borne by the solicitors.* 司法的误判中,有些责任要由律师们承担. *He typically shifted the blame to other parties.* 他通常是把责任推到其他人身上. N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone or something is **to blame** for something bad that has happened, they are responsible for causing it. 对...承担责任. ◆ *The policy is partly to blame for causing the worst unemployment in Europe.* 该政策要对引起欧洲最严重的失业问题负部分责任. PHR

4 If you say that you do not **blame** someone for doing something, you mean that you consider it was a reasonable thing to do in the circumstances. 责怪; 见怪. ◆ *I do not blame them for trying to make some money.* 他们想赚点儿钱,我不责怪他们. *He slammed the door and stormed off. I could hardly blame him.* 他猛地关上门,怒气冲冲地走了. 我难以责怪他. VB V n for -ing V n

5 If you say that someone **has only themselves to blame** or **has no-one but themselves to blame**, you are emphasizing that they are responsible for something bad that has happened to them and showing that you have no sympathy for them. 只能怪自己. ◆ *My life is ruined and I suppose I only have myself to blame.* 我的生活完蛋了,我想这只能怪我自己. PHR PRAGMATICS

blame·less /'bleɪmləs/.

Someone who is **blameless** has not done anything wrong. 无罪过的,无可责怪的. ◆ *The US itself, of course, is not entirely blameless in trading matters.* 在贸易问题上,美国本身当然不是毫无过错的. *...a blameless life.* 无过错的一生. ADJ-GRADED

blanch /blɑːntʃ, blæntʃ/ **blanches, blanching, blanched.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **blanch**, you suddenly become very pale. 变得苍白. ◆ *She felt herself blanch at the unpleasant memories.* 一想起不快的事情,她便一脸苍白. VB V V at n

2 If you say that someone **blanches** at something, you mean that they find it unpleasant or shocking and do not want to be involved with it. 畏缩,退缩. ◆ *Ministers are likely to blanch at the cost implications of some of the plans.* 有些计划的成本让部长们很可能打退堂鼓. VB V at n

3 If you **blanch** vegetables, fruit, or nuts, you put them into boiling water for a short time, usually in order to remove their skins, or to prepare them for freezing. (为了去皮或冷冻) 用开水速煮(蔬菜、水果、坚果). VB V n

blanc·mange /blə'mɒndʒ/ **blancmanges.**

Blancmange is a cold jelly-like dessert that is made from milk, sugar, corn flour, and flavouring. 果味牛奶冻(由牛奶、白糖、玉米粉和调味料制成的甜食). N-VAR BRITISH

bland /blænd/ **blander, blandest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone or something as **bland**, you mean that they are dull and unexceptional. 平淡无味的. ◢**bland·ness** ◆ *...the blandness of television.* 乏味的电视节目. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Food that is **bland** has very little flavour. (食物)无味的,没有味道的. ADJ-GRADED

blan·dish·ments /'blændɪʃmənts/.

Someone's **blandishments** are pleasant things that they say to someone in order to persuade them to do something. 讨好; 甜言蜜语. ◆ *At first Lewis resisted their blandishments.* 起初,刘易斯抵挡住他们的甜言蜜言. N-PLURAL FORMAL

bland·ly /'blændli/.

If you do something **blandly**, you do it in a calm, quiet, and unexcited way. 平静的; 不动感情的; 无动于衷的. ◆ *The nurse smiled blandly.* 护士淡淡一笑. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

blank /blæŋk/ **blanks, blanking, blanked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **blank** has nothing on it. 空的,空白的. ◆ *He tore a blank page from his notebook.* 他从笔记本上撕下一页白纸. *...blank cassettes.* 空白磁带. ADJ

2 A **blank** is a space which is left in a piece of writing or on a printed form for you to fill in particular information. (留待填写的)空白处. N-COUNT

3 If you look **blank**, your face shows no feeling, understanding, or interest. 茫然的; 无表情的. ◢**blank·ly** ◆ *She stared at him blankly.* 她茫然地瞪着他. ◢**blank·ness** ◆ *His eyes have the blankness of someone half-asleep.* 他眼里有种似梦似醒的茫然神情. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

4 If your mind or memory is **a blank**, you cannot think of anything or remember anything. 空的,无思想的; 已遗忘的. N-SING a N

5 If your mind **goes blank**, you are suddenly unable to think of anything appropriate to say, for example in reply to a question. 想不起要说什么. PHR

6 **Blanks** are gun cartridges which contain explosive but do not contain a bullet, so that they cause no harm when the gun is fired. (指没有弹头的子弹)空弹. N-COUNT

7 If you **draw a blank** when you are looking for someone or something, you do not succeed in finding them. 认不出. PHR INFORMAL

8 ➸ 又见 **point-blank.**

▸**blank out.**

If you **blank out** a particular feeling or thought, you do not allow yourself to experience that feeling or to have that thought. 消除; 去掉; 删除. ◆ *I learned to blank those feelings out.* PHR-V V P noun V n P

B

我学会了消除这些感觉.

,blank 'cheque, blank cheques; [美]拼作 **blank check.**

1 If someone is given a **blank cheque**, they are given the authority to spend as much money as they need or want. 空白支票(由使用者根据需要填写金额的已签名支票). ❖ *We are not prepared to write a blank cheque for companies that have run into trouble.* 我们不打算给有问题的公司开出空白的签名支票. N-COUNT

2 If someone is given a **blank cheque**, they are given the authority to do what they think is best in a particular situation. 自行处理权、全权. ❖ *He has, in a sense, been given a blank cheque to negotiate the new South Africa.* 从某种程度上,他得到了谈判新南非的全权. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

B

blan·ket /'blæŋkɪt/ **blankets, blanketing, blanketed.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 A **blanket** is a large square or rectangular piece of thick cloth, especially one which you put on a bed to keep you warm. 床毯、毛毯, 毯子. N-COUNT

2 A **blanket** of something such as snow is a continuous layer of it which hides what is below or beyond it. 覆盖物, 覆盖层; 似毯子的东西. ❖ *...a blanket of fog.* 一片雾. N-COUNT

3 If something such as snow **blankets** an area, it covers it. 覆在...上面. VB V n

4 You use **blanket** to describe something when you want to emphasize that it affects or refers to every person or thing in a group, without any exceptions. 总括的、综合的; 包括所有的. ❖ *There's already a blanket ban on foreign unskilled labour.* 已经有一项全面禁止输入外国非技术劳工的禁令. ADJ-GRADED

5 ➡ 又见 **electric blanket, security blanket, wet blanket.**

,blank 'verse.

Blank verse is poetry that does not rhyme. In English literature it usually consists of lines with five stressed syllables. 无韵诗(尤指英语文学中抑扬格的五音步诗). N-UNCOUNT

blare /bleə/ **blares, blaring, blared.** ♦◊◊◊◊

If something such as a siren or radio **blares**, it makes a loud, unpleasant noise. 发出刺耳的高音. ❖ *Music blared from the flat behind me.* 我身后的屋子发出了刺耳的音乐声. *I blared my horn.* 我吹起喇叭. V-ERG V V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the blare of a radio through a thin wall.* 透过薄墙传来的刺耳的收音机声音. N-SING N of n

➪ **Blare out** means the same as **blare**. 义同 blare. ❖ *In the market, music blares out of cheap cassette recorders.* 市场上响起了廉价录音机播出的音乐. *...giant loudspeakers which blare out patriotic music.* 播放爱国乐曲的大喇叭. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P

blar·ney /'blɑːni/.

Blarney is a lot of flattering and amusing things that someone says in order to please someone else or to persuade them to do something. 奉承话; 花言巧语. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

bla·sé /'blɑːzeɪ, AM blɑː'zeɪ/: 又拼作 **blase.**

If you describe someone as **blasé**, you mean that they are not easily impressed or worried by things, usually because they have seen or experienced them before. (因司空见惯而)无动于衷的, 习以为常的. ❖ *Once people were shocked every time there was a killing but they have become blase about it.* 过去每当有凶杀案,人们都会震惊,但现在他们已习以为常了. ADJ-GRADED

blas·pheme /blæs'fiːm/ **blasphemes, blaspheming, blasphemed.**

If someone **blasphemes**, they say rude or disrespectful things about God or religion, or they use God's name as a swear word. 亵渎(神灵或宗教). ◢**blas·phem·er, blasphemers.** 亵渎神灵的人. VB V N-COUNT

blas·phe·my /'blæsfəmi/ **blasphemies.** ♦◊◊◊◊

You can describe something that shows disrespect for God or a religion as **blasphemy**. 对神灵(或宗教)的亵渎. N-VAR

◢**blas·phe·mous** /'blæsfəməs/ ❖ *...works which they describe as blasphemous or obscene.* 被他们说成是渎神或猥亵的作品. ADJ

blast /blɑːst, blæst/ **blasts, blasting, blasted.** ♦♦♦◊◊

1 A **blast** is a big explosion, especially one caused by a bomb. (尤指炸弹引起的)爆炸. ❖ *250 people were killed in the blast.* 250人在爆炸中丧生. N-COUNT

2 If something **is blasted** into a particular place or state, an explosion causes it to be in that place or state. If something such as a hole **is blasted** in something, it is created by an explosion. 爆破. ❖ *They're using dynamite to blast away rocks to put a road in.* 他们正用炸药炸掉岩石,修出一条路来. *...blasting rock with gelignite.* 用硝铵炸药炸掉岩石. ◢**blast·ing** ❖ *There was a salvo of blasting in the quarry.* 采石场里爆破声齐鸣. VB be V-ed prep/adv V n with adv V n N-UNCOUNT

3 To **blast** someone means to shoot them with a gun. (开枪)射击. ❖ *Suddenly all the men pull out pistols and begin blasting away.* 突然,所有的人都拔出手枪,开始射击. VB V n JOURNALISM V away

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the man who killed Nigel Davies with a shotgun blast.* 用手枪击毙奈杰尔 · 戴维斯的人. N-COUNT

4 If someone **blasts** their way somewhere, they get there by shooting at people or causing an explosion. 杀出一条血路. ❖ *One armoured column attempted to blast a path through a barricade of buses and trucks.* 一队装甲纵队企图冲破巴士和卡车路障,开出一条路来. VB V way prep/adv V n prep/adv

5 If something **blasts** water or air somewhere, it sends out a sudden, powerful stream of it. 吹出, 喷发出. VB V n prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Blasts of cold air swept down from the mountains.* 一股冷风从山上吹下来. N-COUNT

6 If you **blast** something such as a car horn, it makes a sudden, loud sound. If something **blasts** music, the music is very loud. 鸣响; 吹奏. ❖ *Jubilant drivers blasted their car horns.* 喜气洋洋的司机们按响了他们车上的喇叭. *The sound of western music blasted as she entered.* 她进来时,正震天响地播放着西洋音乐. V-ERG V n V Also V away

➪ **Blast out** means the same as **blast**. 义同blast. ❖ *A lunchtime band was blasting out salsa music.* 午餐时段乐队奏起了萨尔萨音乐. *Music blasted out from loudspeakers around the square.* 广场的喇叭播出了音乐. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the loud blast of a horn.* 喇叭发出响亮的声音. N-COUNT

7 If something such as a radio or a heater is on **full blast**, or on **at full blast**, it is producing as a lot of sound or power, perhaps as much as it is able to. 极响(或大)的; 极限的; 最大量的. ❖ *The television is on full blast 24 hours a day.* 电视整整24小时全力播放着. PHR

8 To **blast** someone or something means to criticize them strongly. 严厉批评; 谴责. ❖ *He blasted the decision to dismiss Marsh.* 他严厉谴责解雇马什的决定. VB JOURNALISM V n

9 Some people say '**blast**' to show that they are annoyed at something or someone. (表示恼火、愤恨) 该死! ❖ *Blast! I can't do anything with this.* 该死! 用这我什么也做不成. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS BRITISH

10 You can use **a blast from the past** as a light-hearted way of referring to something such as an old record or fashion that you hear or notice again, and which reminds you of an earlier time. (指唱片、时装等)旧物. PHR INFORMAL

➤blast off.

When a space rocket **blasts off**, it leaves the ground at the start of its journey. (太空火箭的)发射. PHR-V V P

➡ 又见 **blast-off.**

blast·ed /'blɑːstɪd, 'blæstɪd/.

Some people use **blasted** to express anger or annoyance at something or someone. 该死的. ❖ *I couldn't get that blasted door open.* 我打不开那扇该死的门. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

'blast furnace, blast furnaces.

A **blast furnace** is a furnace in which pure iron metal is obtained from iron ore. (提炼铁用的)高炉, 鼓风炉. N-COUNT

'blast-off.

Blast-off is the moment when a rocket leaves the ground and rises into the air to begin a journey into space. (太空火箭的)发射. ❖ *The original planned launch was called off four minutes before blast-off.* 原定的发射在发射前四分钟取消了. N-UNCOUNT

bla·tant /'bleɪtənt/. ♦◊◊◊◊

You use **blatant** to describe something bad in order to ADJ-GRADED

emphasize your shock or surprise at it, usually your shock and surprise that it is done in such an open and obvious way. 明目张胆的, 公然的. ❖ *Outsiders will continue to suffer the most blatant discrimination.* 外来者将继续受到最公然的歧视. ◢**bla·tant·ly** ❖ *...a blatantly sexist question.* 一个明显的性别歧视问题. *Blatantly false assertions have gone unchallenged.* 显然错误的主张竟没受到质疑. PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

blath·er /ˈblæðə/ **blathers, blathering, blathered.**
If you say that someone **is blathering** on about something, you mean that they are talking for a long time about something that you consider boring or irrelevant. 喋喋不休地说, 滔滔不绝地讲. ❖ *Stop blathering.* 不要唠叨了. VB V on V Also V about n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Anyone knows that all this is blather.* 谁都知道这些全是废话. N-UNCOUNT

blaze /bleɪz/ **blazes, blazing, blazed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When a fire **blazes**, it burns strongly and brightly. 熊熊燃烧; 冒着火焰. ❖ *...a blazing fire.* 熊熊大火. VB V V-ing
2 A **blaze** is a large fire which is difficult to control and which destroys a lot of things. 火焰; 烈火. ❖ *...a blaze which swept through a tower block.* 席卷整座大楼的烈火. N-COUNT JOURNALISM
3 If something **blazes** with light or colour, it is extremely bright. 发出灿烂光芒(或色彩). VB V with n LITERARY
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I wanted the front garden to be a blaze of colour.* 我想把前花园变得色彩缤纷. N-COUNT
4 If someone's eyes **are blazing** with an emotion such as anger, their eyes look very bright because they are feeling that emotion so strongly. 迸发, 爆发. ❖ *Indignation blazed in her eyes.* 她眼里燃烧着怒火. VB V with n LITERARY V
5 **A blaze of** publicity or attention is a great amount of it. (引人注目的)展现, 显示. ❖ *He was arrested in a blaze of publicity.* 他在众目睽睽下被拘捕. N-SING a N of n
6 If guns **blaze**, they fire continuously, making a lot of noise. (枪)扫射; (炮声)大作. VB V
➸ **with guns blazing**: 见 **gun**.
7 If someone **blazes a trail**, they discover or explore something new. 开拓创新. ❖ *These surgeons have blazed the trail in the treatment of bomb victims.* 这些外科医生在治疗炸伤受害者方面开拓了新的方向. PHR

blaz·er /ˈbleɪzə/ **blazers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **blazer** is a kind of jacket which is often worn by members of a particular group, especially schoolchildren or members of a sports team. (尤指学生、运动员穿的)运动外衣. N-COUNT

blaz·ing /ˈbleɪzɪŋ/.
1 You use **blazing** or **blazing hot** to describe the weather when it is very hot and sunny. 炽热的; 炎热的. ADJ ADJ n
2 When people have a **blazing** row, they quarrel in a very noisy and excited way. 激烈的; 吵闹的. ADJ ADJ n

bldg, bldgs.
Bldg is a written abbreviation for **building**, which is used especially in the names of buildings. building 的缩写形式(尤用于建筑物的名称中). ❖ *...Old National Bank Bldg.* 旧国家银行大楼.

bleach /bliːtʃ/ **bleaches, bleaching, bleached.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **bleach** something, you use a chemical to make it white or pale in colour. 漂白. ❖ *...peroxide or ammonia, which bleach the hair.* 漂白毛发用的过氧化氢或氨. VB V n
2 If the sun **bleaches** something, its natural colour fades until it is almost white. 晒白. ❖ *The tree's roots are stripped and hung to season and bleach.* 树根被剥下来, 然后挂起来风干晒白. V-ERG V n V
3 **Bleach** is a chemical that is used to make cloth white, or to clean things thoroughly and kill germs. 漂白剂. N-VAR

bleach·ers /ˈbliːtʃəz/.
The **bleachers** is an area of uncovered seating at an outdoor sports stadium, where it is cheap to sit. (露天运动场的)廉价座位. N-PLURAL AMERICAN

bleak /bliːk/ **bleaker, bleakest.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If a situation is **bleak**, it is bad, and seems unlikely to improve. 无望改进的; 形势暗淡的. ❖ *The immediate outlook remains bleak.* 眼下的景况仍然暗淡. ◢**bleak·ness** ❖ *...the continued bleakness of the American job market.* 美国劳工市场的持续暗淡. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe a place as **bleak**, you mean that it looks cold, bare, and unattractive. 冷清的; 荒凉的; 索然无味的. ❖ *...bleak inner-city streets.* 荒凉的旧城区街道. ADJ-GRADED
3 When the weather is **bleak**, it is cold, dull, and unpleasant. 阴冷的; 阴沉的; 萧瑟的. ADJ-GRADED
4 If someone looks or sounds **bleak**, they look or sound depressed, as if they have no hope or energy. 没有希望的; 郁郁寡欢的; 沮丧的. ◢**bleak·ly** ❖ *'There is nothing left,' she says bleakly.* '什么也没剩下.' 她沮丧地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

B

bleary /ˈblɪəri/.
If your eyes are **bleary**, they look dull or tired, as if you have not had enough sleep or have drunk too much alcohol. 视线模糊的; 睡眼惺忪的. ❖ *I arrived bleary-eyed and rumpled.* 我到达时睡眼惺忪, 衣冠不整. ADJ

bleat /bliːt/ **bleats, bleating, bleated.**
1 When a sheep or goat **bleats**, it makes the sound that sheep and goats typically make. (羊)叫喊; 咩咩叫. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the faint bleat of a distressed animal.* 痛苦野兽微弱的呻吟声. N-COUNT
2 If someone **bleats**, they speak in a weak, high voice. 以颤抖的声音说. ❖ *'I don't want it,' Eric bleated.* "我不想要它." 埃里克用颤抖的声音说. VB WRITTEN V with quote
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She wanted to scream, but all that would come out was this faint bleat.* 她想大声叫喊, 但最终只能以微弱的颤音说出来. N-COUNT
3 If you say that someone **bleats** about something, you mean that they complain about it in a way which makes them sound weak and irritating. 哀怨; 哀诉. ❖ *Don't come bleating to me every time something goes wrong.* 不要每次有麻烦都来向我诉苦. VB V about n PRAGMATICS V prep/adv Also V that

bled /bled/.
Bled is the past tense and past participle of **bleed**. bleed 的过去式和过去分词.

bleed /bliːd/ **bleeds, bleeding, bled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When you **bleed**, you lose blood from your body as a result of injury or illness. 流血, 出血. ❖ *His head had struck the sink and was bleeding.* 他的头撞到了洗涤槽, 在流着血. *She's going to bleed to death!* 她会流血而死的! VB V V to n
➸ 又见 **nosebleed**.
◢**bleed·ing** ❖ *This results in internal bleeding.* 这导致了内出血. N-UNCOUNT
2 If the colour of a substance **bleeds**, it accidentally runs onto another substance. 褪色; 渗色. VB V
3 If you say that someone **is being bled dry** or **is being bled white**, you disapprove of the fact that someone or something is gradually taking all of their money or resources away. 被榨干; 被耗尽. ❖ *The war has bled the once-strong Armenian economy dry.* 这场战争耗尽了一度强大的亚美尼亚经济. PHR PRAGMATICS

bleed·ing /ˈbliːdɪŋ/.
Bleeding is a swear word which some people use to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they are angry. Some people find this offensive. (用于加强语气, 尤表非常讨厌)该死的, 该诅咒的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS BRITISH

ˌbleeding ˈheart, bleeding hearts; 又拼作 **bleeding-heart.**
If you refer to someone as a **bleeding heart**, you are criticizing them for being too sympathetic towards people who claim to be poor or suffering, either because you think the people do not deserve sympathy, or because you think that the person you are criticizing is not sincere. 心肠太软的人, 过于善良的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a sort of 'soft' option that the bleeding heart liberals will push for.* 软心肠自由主义者们推举的一种'温和'方案. ADJ ADJ n

bleep /bliːp/ **bleeps, bleeping, bleeped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **bleep** is a short high-pitched sound that is made by an electrical device. (电器发出的)哔哔声. N-COUNT
2 If something electronic **bleeps**, it makes a bleep sound. 发出哔哔声. VB V

bleep·er /ˈbliːpə/ **bleepers.** N-COUNT INFORMAL
A **bleeper** is the same as a **beeper**. 同 beeper.

blem·ish /ˈblemɪʃ/ **blemishes, blemishing, blemished.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **blemish** is a small mark on something that spoils its appearance. 瑕疵; 污点. ◆ *If there is the slightest blemish it is rejected.* 只要它有丁点儿瑕疵就会被拒收. ▲**blem·ished** /ˈblemɪʃt/ ◆ *...oily, blemished complexions.* 长满黑头粉刺的油脸. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED
2 A **blemish** on something is a small fault in it. 缺陷, 不足. ◆ *...the one blemish on an otherwise resounding success.* 圆满成功中的唯一一点美中不足. N-COUNT
3 If something **blemishes** someone's reputation, it spoils it or makes it seem less good than it was. 损害, 诋毁(某人的名誉). ◆ *He wasn't about to blemish that pristine record.* 他不打算破坏那项还未受损的纪录. VB V n

B

blend /blend/ **blends, blending, blended.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **blend** substances together, you mix them together so that they become one substance. 使混在一起, 使混合. ◆ *Blend the butter with the sugar.* 把糖调入黄油中. *Put the soap and water in a pan and leave to stand until they have blended.* 把肥皂和水放在平底锅里, 一直等到它们混合起来. V-RECIP-ERG V pl-n V n with n pl-n V
2 A **blend** of things is a mixture or combination of them that is useful or pleasant. 混合, 融合. ◆ *The public areas offer a subtle blend of traditional charm with modern amenities.* 这些公共场地巧妙地融合了传统的美和现代的舒适. N-COUNT
3 When colours, sounds, or styles **blend**, they come together or are combined in a pleasing way. (颜色、声音、风格等)融合, 混合, 交融. ◆ *...the picture, furniture and porcelain collections that blend so well with the house itself.* 与屋子本身十分协调的图画、家具及瓷器收藏品. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n
4 If you **blend** ideas, policies, or styles, you use them together in order to achieve something. (思想、政策、风格等)结合, 融为一体. ◆ *...a band that blended jazz, folk and classical music.* 把爵士乐、民间音乐及古典音乐融为一体的乐队. VB V n Also V n with n

▸**blend in.**
1 If something **blends into** the background or **blends in**, it looks or sounds similar to the background, so it is difficult to see or hear it separately. 融为一体; 融合为. ◆ *The toad had changed its colour to blend in with its new environment.* 蟾蜍改变其身体的颜色, 与新环境融为一体. *...a continuous pale neutral grey, almost blending into the sky.* 绵延不绝的淡浅灰色, 几乎与天空融为一体. PHR-V V P with n V P n Also V P
2 If someone **blends into** a particular group or situation, or if they **blend in**, they seem to belong there or are not noticeable, because their appearance or behaviour is similar to that of the other people involved. 与...打成一片. ◆ *She felt she would blend in nicely.* 她感到她会很好地适应下来的. *He blended in with the crowd at the art sale.* 在艺术品售卖会上, 他和大家打成一片. PHR-V V P n V P V P with n

blend·er /ˈblendə/ **blenders.**
A **blender** is an electrical kitchen appliance used for mixing liquids and soft foods or turning soft foods into liquid. (食物)搅拌器. N-COUNT

bless /bles/ **blesses, blessing, blessed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When someone such as a priest **blesses** people or things, he asks for God's favour and protection for them. 祝福; 为...祈神保佑. VB V n
2 **Bless** is used in expressions such as 'God bless' or 'bless you' to express affection, thanks, or good wishes. 用于 God bless 或 bless you 等表达方式中, 表示爱意、感激、良好祝愿. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
3 You can say **bless you** to someone who has just sneezed. (当人打喷嚏时说)上帝保佑. CONVENTION
4 ➡ 又见 **blessed, blessing**.

blessed. Pronounced /blest/ for meaning 1, and /ˈblesɪd/ for meanings 2 and 3. 第1项释义发音为 /blest/, 第2和第3项释义发音为 /ˈblesɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone is **blessed with** a particular good quality or skill, they have it. 具有某种(良好)品德(或技能). ◆ *Both are blessed with uncommon ability to fix things.* 两人都具有修理东西的非凡才能. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n
2 You use **blessed** to describe something that you are thankful for or relieved about. 让人感激的; 令人宽慰的. ◆ *Rainy weather brings blessed relief to hay fever victims.* 雨天给花粉病病人带来了宽慰的缓解. ▲**bless·ed·ly** ◆ *Most British election campaigns are blessedly brief.* 英国大多数竞选活动都精简得令人叫好. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS ADV
3 Some people use **blessed** to emphasize that they are annoyed about something. (用于加强语气, 表示对某事很恼怒). ◆ *No-one knows a blessed thing.* 竟没有人知道一点情况. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL
4 ➡ 又见 **bless**.

bless·ing /ˈblesɪŋ/ **blessings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **blessing** is something good that you are thankful for. 恩惠; 喜事; 幸事. ◆ *Rivers are a blessing for an agricultural country.* 河流对于农业国家来说是种恩赐. *...the blessings of prosperity.* 繁荣的恩赐. N-COUNT
2 If you tell someone to **count** their **blessings**, you mean they should think about how lucky they are instead of complaining. (抱怨时)想想多么幸运. PHR
3 If you say that something is **a blessing in disguise**, you mean that it causes problems and difficulties at first but later you realize that it was a good thing that it happened. 因祸得福. PHR
4 If you say that a situation is **a mixed blessing**, you mean that it has disadvantages as well as advantages. 福祸参半的事. PHR
5 If something is done with someone's **blessing**, it is done with their approval and support. (得到某人的)赞同(支持). ◆ *Thai and Indonesian leaders gave their formal blessing to the idea.* 泰国和印尼的领导人对这个观点已给予正式的支持. N-COUNT
6 A **blessing** is a prayer asking God to look kindly upon a group of people or an event. (对上帝的)祈求, 祷告. N-COUNT

blew /bluː/.
Blew is the past tense of **blow**. blow 的过去式.

blight /blaɪt/ **blights, blighting, blighted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can refer to something as a **blight** when it causes great difficulties or damage to something. 困境; 灾祸; 危害. ◆ *This discriminatory policy has really been a blight on America.* 这项歧视政策确实给美国带来了危害. *...urban blight and unacceptable poverty.* 城市的困境和令人无法接受的贫穷. N-VAR
2 If something **blights** something else, it damages or spoils it. 毁坏; 摧残; 折磨. ◆ *An embarrassing blunder nearly blighted his career.* 一个使人难堪的错误几乎毁了他的事业. *...a strategy to redevelop blighted inner-city areas.* 一项重新开发旧城区内破旧地区的策略. VB V n V-ed
3 **Blight** is a disease which makes plants wither. (植物的)枯萎病. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

blight·er /ˈblaɪtə/ **blighters.**
Some people use **blighter** to refer to another person when they want to emphasize the way they feel about them or to express mild criticism of them. 人, 家伙. ◆ *Lucky blighter, thought King.* 幸运的家伙, 国王在想. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

Blighty /ˈblaɪti/.
Blighty is a slightly humorous way of referring to England. 英格兰(幽默说法). ◆ *See you back in Blighty!* 回英格兰后见! N-PROPER BRITISH, DATED

bli·mey /ˈblaɪmi/.
You can say **blimey** when you are surprised by something or feel strongly about it. (表示惊愕或强烈的感情)呀! 天哪! EXCLAM INFORMAL, BRITISH

blimp /blɪmp/ **blimps.**
A **blimp** is the same as an **airship**. 同 airship. N-COUNT

blind /blaɪnd/ **blinds, blinding, blinded.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Someone who is **blind** is unable to see because their eyes are damaged. 瞎的, 盲的, 失明的. ◆ *He went blind.* 他瞎了. *How would you explain colour to a blind person?* 你如何向盲人说明颜色呢? ADJ
➡ 又见 **colour blind**.
➪ **The blind** are people who are blind. 盲人, 瞎子. N-PLURAL the N

▲**blind·ness** ◆ *Early diagnosis and treatment can usually prevent blindness.* 早期诊断和治疗一般可以防止失明. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **blinds** you, it makes you unable to see, either for a short time or permanently. 使失明, 使看不见. VB V n

3 If you are **blind** with something such as tears or a bright light, you are unable to see for a short time because of the tears or light. 目眩的; 泪水模糊的. ADJ v-link ADJ ▲**blind·ly** ◆ *Lettie groped blindly for the glass.* 莱蒂盲目地摸索着杯子. ADV ADV with v

4 A **blind** corner is one that you cannot see round. 死角, 盲区. ADJ ADJ n

5 If you say that someone is **blind to** a fact or a situation, you are criticizing them because they take no notice of it or are unaware of it. 没注意; 不知道; 忽视. ◆ *All the time I was blind to your suffering.* 我一直对你的受苦一无所知. ▲**blind·ness** ◆ *...blindness in government policy to the very existence of the unemployed.* 政府政策对失业者基本生存问题的忽视. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

6 If something **blinds** you to the real situation, it prevents you from realizing that it exists or from understanding it properly. 使失去判断力; 使无法正确理解. ◆ *He never allowed his love of Australia to blind him to his countrymen's faults.* 他从不容许自己因对澳洲这片国土的热爱, 而不正视自己国民的缺点. VB V n to n

7 If you describe someone's beliefs or actions as **blind**, you disapprove of them because you think that they do not question or think about what they are doing. 盲目的; 不加思考的. ◆ *...her blind faith in the wisdom of the Church.* 她对教会训诲的盲目信仰. ▲**blind·ly** ◆ *Don't just blindly follow what the banker says.* 不要盲目听信银行家的话. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

8 If you say that someone **is turning a blind eye** to something bad or illegal, you mean that they are pretending not to notice that it is happening so that they will not have to do anything about it. 对...视而不见; 不理睬. ◆ *I can't turn a blind eye when someone is being robbed.* 当有人遭劫时, 我不能视而不见. PHR

9 A **blind** is a roll of cloth or paper which you can pull down over a window in order to keep out the light. 遮光物; 遮帘; 百叶窗. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **Venetian blind**.

ˌblind ˈalley, blind alleys.

If you describe a situation as a **blind alley**, you mean that progress is not possible or that there can be no useful results. 死胡同; 绝路; 僵局. N-COUNT

ˌblind ˈdate, blind dates.

A **blind date** is an arrangement for you to spend a romantic evening with someone you have never met before. (由他人安排的)男女间的初次见面. N-COUNT

blind·er /ˈblaɪndə/ blinders.

1 If you say that someone such as a sports player or musician has played a **blinder**, you are emphasizing that they have played very well. (指体育或音乐等方面的)出色表演. N-COUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

2 **Blinders** are the same as **blinkers**. 同 blinkers. N-PLURAL AMERICAN

blind·fold /ˈblaɪndfəʊld/ blindfolds, blindfolding, blindfolded. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **blindfold** is a strip of cloth that is tied over someone's eyes so that they cannot see. 蒙眼布, 眼罩. N-COUNT

2 If you **blindfold** someone, you tie a blindfold over their eyes. 蒙住...的眼睛. VB V n

3 If someone does something **blindfold**, they do it while wearing a blindfold. 被蒙住眼睛的; 盲目的. ADJ ADJ after v

4 If you say that you **can** do something **blindfold**, you are emphasizing that you can do it easily, for example because you have done it many times before. 蒙着眼就能做(指很熟练); 轻车熟路. PHR PRAGMATICS

blind·ing /ˈblaɪndɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **blinding** light or pain is extremely intense. (光或疼痛)极强的. ADJ

2 You use **blinding** to emphasize that something is very obvious. 显著的, 显然的, 明显的. ◆ *With blinding clarity, I realized that mundane things are of enormous importance.* 我清楚地意识到, 平凡的事情具有极为重要的意义. ▲**blind·ing·ly** ◆ *It is blindingly obvious that there is not enough money.* 很显然, 钱不够了. ADJ ADJ n ADV-GRADED ADV adj/adv

ˈblind spot, blind spots.

1 If you say that someone has a **blind spot** about something, you mean that they seem to be unable to understand it or to see how important it is. (对某事的)无知; 迟钝; 盲点. ◆ *There seems to be a blind spot among financial directors about their bank charges.* 财务主管们似乎对他们的银行应付款项不大了解. N-COUNT

2 A **blind spot** is an area in your range of vision that you cannot see properly. For example, when you are driving a car, the area just behind your shoulders is often a blind spot. (视线范围)盲区. N-COUNT

blink /blɪŋk/ blinks, blinking, blinked. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **blink** or when you **blink** your eyes, you shut your eyes and very quickly open them again. 眨眼. ◆ *Kathryn blinked and forced a smile.* 凯瑟琳眨眨眼, 勉强笑了一下. *She was blinking her eyes rapidly.* 她迅速地眨眨眼. VB V V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He kept giving quick blinks.* 他不断眨着眼睛. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something happens in **the blink of an eye**, you mean that it happens very quickly. 刹那间, 眨眼间. ◆ *It was all over in the blink of an eye.* 眨眼间这一切就结束了. PHR

3 When a light **blinks**, it flashes on and off. 闪亮, 闪烁. ◆ *A warning light blinked on.* 警示灯闪了起来. VB V V on/out/off

4 If a machine goes **on the blink**, it stops working properly. 失灵, 出毛病. PHR INFORMAL

blink·ered /ˈblɪŋkəd/.

A **blinkered** view, attitude, or approach considers only a narrow point of view and does not take into account other people's opinions; used showing disapproval. 狭隘的; 有偏见的; 片面的. ◆ *He seems to be so blinkered that he cannot see what is happening around him.* 他似乎太狭隘, 无法看清自己身边发生的一切. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH

blink·ers /ˈblɪŋkəz/.

1 If you describe someone as wearing **blinkers**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are considering only a narrow point of view and are not taking into account other people's opinions. The usual American word is **blinders**. (使目光狭隘的)碍眼物. [美]一般作blinders. ◆ *At least you have removed your blinkers and can now see the relationship in its true colours.* 至少你去掉了挡在眼前的东西, 能够看清楚这层关系的真正面目了. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS BRITISH

2 **Blinkers** are pieces of leather which are placed at the side of a horse's eyes so that it can only see straight ahead. The usual American word is **blinders**. (拴在马眼两侧使之只能向前看的)马眼罩. [美]一般作 blinders. N-PLURAL BRITISH

blip /blɪp/ blips. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **blip** is a small spot of light, sometimes occurring with a short, high-pitched sound, which flashes on and off regularly on a piece of equipment such as a radar screen. (雷达等仪器上闪烁的)光点. N-COUNT

2 A **blip** in a straight line, such as the line on a graph, is a point at which the line suddenly makes a sharp change of direction before returning to its original direction. (直线上的)急转弯点. N-COUNT

3 A **blip** in a situation is a sudden but temporary change in it. (局势的)急剧变化. ◆ *Interest rates generally have been declining since last spring, despite a few upward blips in recent weeks.* 尽管近几周利率有几次突然短暂的攀升, 但自从上个春季以来, 利率总体上一直在下降. N-COUNT

bliss /blɪs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Bliss is a state of complete happiness. 极乐, 无上幸福. ◆ *It was a scene of such domestic bliss.* 这是一个充满如此天伦之乐的情景. N-UNCOUNT

bliss·ful /ˈblɪsful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **blissful** situation or period of time is one in which you are extremely happy. 极乐的. ◆ *We spent a blissful week together.* 我们一起度过了一个极为愉快的星期. ▲**bliss·ful·ly** /ˈblɪsfuli/ ◆ *We're blissfully happy.* 我们高兴极了. *The summer passed blissfully.* 夏天过得极为愉快. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If someone is in **blissful** ignorance of something unpleasant or serious, they are totally unaware of it. (指幸好不知)完全的. ADJ: ADJ n ◢**blissfully** ❖ *He was blissfully unaware of the conspiracy against him.* 他幸而完全不知道有阴谋在针对着他. ADV

blis·ter /ˈblɪstə/ **blisters, blistering, blistered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

B

1 A **blister** is a painful swelling on the surface of your skin which contains a clear liquid. Blisters are usually caused by heat or by something rubbing your skin. (皮肤上因烫伤或摩擦而起的)水疱. N-COUNT

2 When your skin **blisters** or when something **blisters** it, blisters appear on it. 起疱. ❖ *The affected skin turns red and may blister.* 受感染的皮肤变红,也许会起疱. *The sap of this plant blisters the skin.* 这种植物的液汁会令皮肤起疱. V-ERG V V n

blis·ter·ing /ˈblɪstərɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Blistering** heat is very great heat. 极热的. ❖ *...a blistering summer day.* 极为炎热的夏日. ADJ

2 A **blistering** remark expresses great anger or sarcasm. 愤怒的; 猛烈的. ❖ *The president responded to this with a blistering attack on his critics.* 总统对此的反应是: 猛烈地抨击那些批评他的人. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Blistering** is used to describe actions in sport to emphasize that they are done with great speed or force. 极快的、非常迅速的. ❖ *Sharon Wild set a blistering pace to take the lead.* 沙龙·怀尔德猛然加速,跑在前面. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS JOURNALISM

blithe /blaɪð/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **blithe** to indicate that something is done casually, without serious or careful thought; used showing disapproval. (贬义)漫不经心的; 毫不考虑的. ❖ *...blithe disregard for best scientific practice.* 毫不考虑最佳的科学方法. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢**blithe·ly** ❖ *Your editorial blithely ignores the hard facts.* 你们的社论完全无视铁一般的事实. ADV

2 Someone who is **blithe** is carefree and cheerful. 无忧无虑的; 轻松愉快的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

blitz /blɪts/ **blitzes, blitzing, blitzed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a city or building **is blitzed** during a war, it is attacked by bombs dropped by enemy aircraft. (受敌机)轰炸; (受)袭击, (受)闪击. ❖ *They blitzed the capital with tanks.* 他们用坦克袭击首都. VB: be V-ed V n

2 The heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as **the Blitz**. 指1940年到1941年德军飞机对英国城市的空袭. N-PROPER: the N

3 If you have a **blitz** on something, you make a big effort to deal with it or to improve it. 大动作, 大手笔. ❖ *There is to be a blitz on incorrect grammar.* 将花大力气克服语法错误. N-COUNT: with supp INFORMAL

4 An advertising or publicity **blitz** is a major effort to publicize something. 大肆宣传. ❖ *On December 8 the media blitz began in earnest.* 12月8日, 媒体的大肆宣传紧锣密鼓地开始了. N-COUNT: with supp

blitz·krieg /ˈblɪtskriːg/ **blitzkriegs.**

1 A **blitzkrieg** is a fast and intensive military attack that takes the enemy by surprise and is intended to achieve a very quick victory. 闪电战; 空袭. N-COUNT

2 A rapid and powerful attack or campaign in sport, politics, or advertising is sometimes referred to as a **blitzkrieg**. 突然袭击, 猛攻. ❖ *...a blitzkrieg of media hype.* 媒体的夸张宣传攻势. N-COUNT INFORMAL JOURNALISM

bliz·zard /ˈblɪzəd/ **blizzards.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **blizzard** is a very bad snowstorm with strong winds. 暴风雪; 大风雪. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a large number of things that you do not like or which you think are a nuisance as a **blizzard** of those things. 暴风雪似的一阵; 猛烈的攻击. ❖ *...the annual blizzard of bills and amendments.* 每年如暴风雪般的法案和修正案. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

bloat·ed /ˈbləʊtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a part of someone's body is **bloated**, it is much larger than normal, usually because it has a lot of liquid or gas inside it. 肿胀的; 膨胀的. ADJ-GRADED ◢**bloat·ing** ❖ *A great deal of gas is formed, causing abdominal bloating.* 大量的气体形成, 引起腹部鼓胀. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you feel **bloated** after eating a large meal, you feel very full and uncomfortable. 胀肚的. ❖ *Diners do not want to leave the table feeling bloated.* 食客们不想胀着肚子离开饭桌. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

blob /blɒb/ **blobs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **blob** of thick or sticky liquid is a small, often round, amount of it. 一滴; 一小圆团. ❖ *...a blob of chocolate mousse.* 一小团巧克力奶冻. N-COUNT

2 You can use **blob** to refer to something that you cannot see very clearly, for example because it is in the distance. 模糊一团. ❖ *You could just see vague blobs of faces.* 你只能看见模模糊糊的脸. N-COUNT INFORMAL

bloc /blɒk/ **blocs.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **bloc** is a group of countries which have similar political aims and interests and that act together over some issues. (某些国家为共同的政治目标和利益而组成的)集团, 阵营. ❖ *...the former Soviet bloc.* 前苏联集团. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **en bloc**.

block /blɒk/ **blocks, blocking, blocked.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **block** of flats or offices is a large building containing them. 公寓大楼; 办公大楼. 见插图条 **house and flat**. ❖ *...a white-painted apartment block.* 一栋漆成白色的公寓大楼. N-COUNT

2 A **block** in a town is an area of land with streets on all its sides. 街区. ❖ *She walked four blocks down High Street.* 她顺着商业大街走了四个街区. N-COUNT

3 A **block** of a substance is a large rectangular piece of it. 一大块、一长块. ❖ *...a block of ice.* 一大块冰. N-COUNT

4 A **block** of something such as tickets or shares is a large quantity of them, especially when they are all sold at the same time and are in a particular sequence or order. 大量, 大宗. ❖ *Those booking a block of seats get them at reduced rates.* 大量订座的人可以享有折扣. N-COUNT

5 To **block** a road, channel, or pipe means to put an object across it or in it so that nothing can pass through it or along it. 堵塞, 阻塞; 封锁. ❖ *Some students today blocked a highway that cuts through the center of the city.* 一些学生今天堵住了横贯市中心的一条公路. VB V n

6 If something **blocks** your view, it prevents you from seeing something because it is between you and that thing. 挡住...视线. ❖ *...a row of spruce trees that blocked his view.* 一排挡住他视线的云杉树. VB V n

7 If you **block** someone's way, you prevent them from going somewhere or entering a place by standing in front of them. 挡住...的去路. ❖ *Mr Calder tried to leave the shop but the police officer blocked his path.* 卡尔德先生试图离开商店, 但警察挡住了他的去路. VB V n

8 If you **block** something that is being arranged, you prevent it from being done. 阻止; 妨碍, 阻碍. ❖ *The country has tried to block imports of various cheap foreign products.* 该国尽量阻止各种外国廉价产品进口. VB V n

9 If you have a **mental block** or a **block**, you are temporarily unable to do something that you can normally do which involves using, thinking about, or remembering something. 记忆阻隔; 思维阻隔. N-COUNT

10 If someone **lays** their **head on the block**, or **puts** their **head on the block**, they are risking their reputation or position by taking a particular course of action. 拿名誉(或地位)来冒险. PHR

11 ➡ 又见 **breeze-block**, **building block**, **roadblock**, **stumbling block**, **tower block**.

➡ **a chip off the old block**: 见 **chip**.

▸**block in.**

If you **are blocked in**, someone has parked their car in such a way that you cannot drive yours away. 堵车; 被堵在...内. ❖ *Oh, is that your car outside? I may have blocked you in.* 哦, 你的车在外面吗? 我也许把你堵在里面了. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

▸**block off.**

When you **block off** a door, window, or passage, you put something across it so that nothing can pass through it. 封锁; 封闭. ❖ *They had blocked off the fireplaces.* 他们把壁炉封堵了. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›block out.

1 If someone **blocks out** a thought, they try not to think about it. 排除在脑外; 不去想. ❖ *She accuses me of having blocked out the past.* 她指责我忘记了过去. *I had to block the thought out of my mind.* 我得打消我的念头. PHR-V V P noun V n P of n

2 Something that **blocks out** light prevents it from reaching a place. 遮光, 挡光. ❖ *Thick chipboard across the window frames blocked out the daylight.* 窗框上的厚刨花板挡住了日光. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›block up.

If you **block** something **up** or if it **blocks up**, it is blocked completely so that nothing can get through it. 堵死; 封住. ❖ *'Any holes in the kitchen where the mice are getting through?' – 'I've blocked them up.'* '厨房里还有没有洞可以让老鼠进来?' — '我把洞都堵上了.' *Powdering a sweaty nose will only block up the pores.* 在出汗的鼻子上搽粉, 只会堵住毛孔. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P noun Also V P

block·ade /blɒˈkeɪd/ **blockades, blockading, blockaded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **blockade** of a place is an action that is taken to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving it. 封锁. ❖ *Striking lorry drivers agreed to lift their blockades of main roads.* 参加罢工的货车司机同意解除对主要道路的封锁. N-COUNT

2 If a group of people **blockade** a place, they take action to prevent goods or people from reaching it or using it for access. 封锁; 禁运. ❖ *Warships are blockading the port.* 军舰封锁了港口. VB V n

block·age /ˈblɒkɪdʒ/ **blockages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **blockage** in a pipe, tube, or tunnel is an object which blocks it, or the fact that it is blocked. (管道)阻塞, 堵住. ❖ *...a total blockage in one of the coronary arteries.* 其中一条冠状动脉的完全阻塞. N-COUNT

block·bust·er /ˈblɒkbʌstə/ **blockbusters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **blockbuster** is a very popular and successful film or book. 轰动一时的东西(如电影、图书等). ◢**block·bust·ing** ❖ *...the blockbusting sci-fi movie 'Suburban Commando'.* 轰动一时的科幻影片《城郊突击队》. N-COUNT INFORMAL ADJ: ADJ n

ˌblock ˈcapitals.

Block capitals are simple capital letters that are not decorated in any way. 印刷体大写字母. N-PLURAL

ˌblock ˈletters.

Block letters are the same as **block capitals**. 同 block capitals. N-PLURAL

ˌblock ˈvote, block votes.

A **block vote** is a large number of votes that are all cast in the same way by one person on behalf of a group of people. 集体投票(由一人代表一群人投的票). N-COUNT

bloke /bləʊk/ **blokes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **bloke** is a man. 男人; 家伙. ❖ *You don't know what the blokes in the betting shop are like.* 你不知道彩票经营点的那些家伙是什么样子的. *I met this bloke and just completely fell in love with him.* 我遇见了这个男人, 然后就完全爱上了他. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

blonde /blɒnd/ **blondes; blonder.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The form **blonde** is usually used to refer to women, and **blond** to refer to men. blonde 常用于指女人, blond 则指男人.

1 Someone who has **blonde** hair has very light brown or light yellow hair. 浅棕色(的), 浅黄色(的). COLOUR

2 Someone who is **blonde** has blonde hair. 金发的. ❖ *She was tall, blonde, and attractive.* 她个子高高, 一头金发, 很迷人. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **blonde** is a woman who has blonde hair. 金发女郎. N-COUNT

blood /blʌd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Blood** is the red liquid that flows inside your body, which you can see if you cut yourself. 血, 血液. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone has a person's **blood on** their **hands**, you mean that they are responsible for that person's death. 对...的死负有责任. PHR

3 If you say that doing something such as getting information or persuading someone to talk to you is like **getting blood out of a stone** or **getting blood from a stone**, you are emphasizing that it is very difficult and that you do not think people are being very helpful. 想从石头里榨出血来(形容非常困难, 指望不上他人帮忙). PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that something **makes** your **blood boil**, you are emphasizing that it makes you very angry. 使...怒火中烧. ❖ *It makes my blood boil to think two thugs decided to pick on an innocent young girl.* 一想到两个恶棍打算欺负一名无辜少女, 我便怒火满腔. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you say that something **makes** your **blood run cold** or **makes** your **blood freeze**, you mean that it makes you feel very frightened. 使...不寒而栗. ❖ *The rage in his eyes made her blood run cold.* 他眼睛里的愤怒令她不寒而栗. PHR

6 If you say that someone **sweats blood** trying to do something, you are emphasizing that they try very hard to do it. 竭尽全力; 想尽办法. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you refer to something as involving **blood, sweat, and tears**, you mean that it is a very hard thing to do and requires a lot of effort. 心血、汗水和眼泪(形容历尽艰辛). ❖ *...the blood, sweat, tears and heartache involved in getting a PhD.* 为获得博士学位所经历的种种艰辛和痛苦. PHR

8 You can use **blood** to refer to the race or social class of someone's parents or ancestors. 血统; 家族; 门第. ❖ *There was Greek blood in his veins.* 他血脉里有希腊血统. *He was of noble blood.* 他出身贵族. N-UNCOUNT

9 If you say that someone has **blue blood**, you mean that they are from a family that has a high social rank. 贵族出身; 名门出身. PHR

➡ 又见 **blue-blooded**.

10 If a quality or talent is **in** your **blood**, it is part of your nature, and other members of your family have it too. 遗传下来的; 天生就有的. ❖ *Diplomacy was in his blood.* 他天生懂得交际手段. PHR

11 If you say that there is **bad blood** between people, you mean that they have argued about something and dislike each other. 恶感; 敌对情绪; 仇恨. PHR

12 If something violent and cruel is done **in cold blood**, it is done deliberately and in an unemotional way. 蓄意地; 残忍地; 无感情的. PHR

➡ 又见 **cold-blooded**.

13 You can use the expressions **new blood**, **fresh blood**, or **young blood** to refer to people who are brought into an organization to improve it by thinking of new ideas or new ways of doing things. 新鲜血液; 新生力量. ❖ *There's been a major reshuffle of the cabinet to bring in new blood.* 内阁进行了重大改组, 引进了新鲜血液. PHR

14 ➡ **flesh and blood**: 见 **flesh**.

➡ **own flesh and blood**: 见 **flesh**.

ˈblood bank, blood banks.

A **blood bank** is a place where blood taken from blood donors is stored until it is needed for blood transfusions. 血库. N-COUNT

blood·bath /ˈblʌdbɑːθ, -bæθ/ **bloodbaths.**

If you describe an event as a **bloodbath**, you are emphasizing that a lot of people were killed very violently. 血洗, 大屠杀. ❖ *...a bloodbath of tribal killings.* 部落之间的大屠杀. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˈblood count, blood counts.

Your **blood count** is the number of blood cells in your bloodstream. 血细胞计数, 血球计数. ❖ *Her blood count was normal.* 她的血球数正常. N-COUNT

ˈblood-curdling; 又拼作 **bloodcurdling**.

A **blood-curdling** sound or story is very frightening and horrible. 令人毛骨悚然的. ❖ *... a bloodcurdling battle cry.* 令人毛骨悚然的战斗喊杀声. ADJ-GRADED

ˈblood donor, blood donors.

A **blood donor** is someone who gives some of their blood so that it can be used for transfusions or operations. 献血者. N-COUNT

ˈblood group, blood groups.

Someone's **blood group** is the type of blood that they have in their body. 血型. N-COUNT

blood·hound /ˈblʌdhaʊnd/ **bloodhounds.**

A **bloodhound** is a large dog with a very good sense of smell. N-COUNT

B

大猎犬；大警犬.

blood·less /ˈblʌdləs/.

1 A **bloodless** coup or victory is one in which nobody is killed. 不流血的；兵不血刃的. ◢**blood·less·ly** ❖ *This war had to be fought fast and relatively bloodlessly.* 这场战争应速战，尽可能不流血. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you describe someone's face or skin as **bloodless**, you mean that it is very pale. 无血色的，苍白的. ADJ

B

'blood-letting.

1 **Blood-letting** is violence or killing between groups of people, especially between rival armies. 血腥暴力；杀戮. ❖ *There's been ferocious blood-letting in the township.* 镇里发生了凶残的流血事件. N-UNCOUNT

2 Journalists sometimes refer to a bitter quarrel between two groups of people, usually people from within the same organization, as **blood-letting**. (新闻记者有时用来指某一组织内部的)两派相争，同室操戈. N-UNCOUNT

blood·line /ˈblʌdlaɪn/ **bloodlines.**

A person's **bloodline** is their ancestors over many generations, and the characteristics they are believed to have inherited from these ancestors. 世系；血统. N-COUNT

'blood lust; 又拼作 **blood-lust.**

If you say that someone is driven by **blood lust**, you mean that their emotions are aroused by extreme violence. 杀戮欲，嗜杀. N-UNCOUNT also a N

'blood poisoning.

Blood poisoning is a serious illness resulting from an infection in your blood. 血中毒，血毒症. N-UNCOUNT

'blood pressure. ♦♦◇◇◇

Your **blood pressure** is a measure of the force with which blood is pumped around your body. 血压. ❖ *...high blood pressure.* 高血压. N-UNCOUNT

'blood-red; 又拼作 **blood red.**

Something that is **blood-red** is bright red in colour. 血红色(的). COLOUR

,blood re'lation, blood relations.

A **blood relation** is someone who is related to you by birth rather than by marriage. 有血缘关系的亲属，血亲. N-COUNT

,blood 'relative, blood relatives.

A **blood relative** is the same as a **blood relation**. 同 blood relation. N-COUNT

blood·shed /ˈblʌdʃed/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Bloodshed is violence in which people are killed or wounded. 流血事件. ❖ *The government must increase the pace of reforms to avoid further bloodshed.* 政府必须加快改革的步伐，避免发生更多的流血事件. N-UNCOUNT

blood·shot /ˈblʌdʃɒt/.

If your eyes are **bloodshot**, the parts that are usually white are red or pink. (眼睛)充血的、布满血丝的. ADJ-GRADED

'blood sport, blood sports; 又拼作 **bloodsport.**

Blood sports are sports such as hunting in which animals are killed. 猎杀兽类(或飞禽)运动. N-COUNT

blood·stain /ˈblʌdsteɪn/ **bloodstains.**

A **bloodstain** is a mark on a surface caused by blood. 血迹，血斑. ◢**blood·stained** /ˈblʌdsteɪnd/. ❖ *Bloodstained clothing had been found.* 染血的衣服已经找到. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

blood·stock /ˈblʌdstɒk/.

Horses that are bred for racing are referred to as **bloodstock**. (指用于赛马的)纯种马. N-UNCOUNT

blood·stream /ˈblʌdstriːm/ **bloodstreams.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **bloodstream** is the blood that flows around your body. (循环于体内的)血液，血流. ❖ *The disease releases toxins into the bloodstream.* 该病在患者血液中排放毒素. N-COUNT

blood·sucker /ˈblʌdsʌkə/ **bloodsuckers.**

1 A **bloodsucker** is any creature that sucks blood from a wound that it has made in an animal or person. 吸血动物. N-COUNT

2 If you call someone a **bloodsucker**, you disapprove of them because you think that they do not make any worthwhile contribution to society but live by other people's efforts. 吸血鬼；剥削者. ❖ *He was at last free from the financial bloodsuckers.* 他最终摆脱了放高利贷的吸血鬼. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

'blood test, blood tests. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **blood test** is a medical examination of a sample of your blood. 验血. N-COUNT

blood·thirsty /ˈblʌdθɜːsti/.

Bloodthirsty people are eager to use violence or display a strong interest in violent things. 嗜血的，好杀戮的. ❖ *...this bloodthirsty war.* 这场血腥的战争. ADJ-GRADED

'blood transfusion, blood transfusions.

A **blood transfusion** is a process in which blood is injected into the body of a person who is badly injured or ill. 输血. N-VAR

'blood type, blood types.

Someone's **blood type** is the same as their **blood group**. 同 blood group. N-COUNT

'blood vessel, blood vessels. ♦◇◇◇◇

Blood vessels are the narrow tubes through which your blood flows. 血管. N-COUNT

bloody /ˈblʌdi/ **bloodier, bloodiest; bloodies, bloodying, bloodied.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Bloody** is a swear word. Some people use 'bloody' to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they are angry about something someone has said or done. (尤用于强调某人很气愤时说的脏话)真他妈的，多么糟糕的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, RUDE

2 If you describe a situation or event as **bloody**, you mean that it is very violent and a lot of people are killed. 血腥的；流血的. ❖ *Forty-three demonstrators were killed in bloody clashes.* 43名示威者在流血冲突中被杀害. ◢**bloodi·ly** ❖ *Rebellions in the area were bloodily repressed.* 该地区的叛乱遭到血腥镇压. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

3 You can describe someone or something as **bloody** if they are covered in a lot of blood. 血污的，染上血的. ❖ *...a bloody knife.* 血淋淋的刀子. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you have **bloodied** part of your body, there is blood on it because you have been injured. 使流血. ❖ *One of our children fell and bloodied his knee.* 我们的一个孩子摔倒了，膝盖流血了. VB V n

Bloody Mary /ˌblʌdi ˈmeəri/ **Bloody Marys;** 又拼作 **bloody mary.**

A **Bloody Mary** is a drink made from vodka and tomato juice. 血玛莉混合酒(由伏特加酒加番茄汁调和而成). N-COUNT

,bloody-'minded.

If someone is being **bloody-minded**, they are being deliberately difficult instead of being helpful; used showing disapproval. 故意作对的；有意不合作的. ❖ *He was just being bloody-minded. He could easily have let the car pass.* 他是故意作对的，他本可轻松让车通过的. ◢**bloody-minded·ness** ❖ *The relationship was one of bloody-mindedness.* 这种关系很难相处. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH N-UNCOUNT

bloom /bluːm/ **blooms, blooming, bloomed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **bloom** is the flower on a plant. 花；花朵. ❖ *...the sweet fragrance of the white blooms.* 白花的芬芳. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 A plant or tree that is **in bloom** has flowers on it. 盛开着花. PHR

3 When a plant or tree **blooms**, it produces flowers. When a flower **blooms**, the flower bud opens. 开花. ❖ *This plant blooms between May and June.* 这种植物在五六月间开花. ◢**-blooming** ❖ *...the scent of night-blooming flowers.* 夜间开的花的芳香. VB V COMB

4 If someone or something **blooms**, they develop good, attractive, or successful qualities. 变得优秀(迷人、成功等)欣欣向荣. ❖ *She bloomed into an utterly beautiful creature.* 她出落成一个大美人. VB V V into n

5 If something such as someone's skin has a **bloom**, it has a fresh and healthy appearance. (肤色等的)滋润，健康. N-UNCOUNT also a N

6 ➡ 又见 **blooming**.

bloom·ers /ˈbluːməz/.

Bloomers are an old-fashioned kind of women's underwear which consists of wide, loose trousers gathered at the knees. (旧式长至膝部的)女装灯笼裤. N-PLURAL

bloom·ing /ˈbluːmɪŋ/.

1 **Blooming** is a mild swear word used to emphasize what ADJ ADJ n

you are saying, especially when you are annoyed. (用于加强语气)十足的; 该死的. ❖ *It's a blooming nuisance.* 真是讨厌. PRAGMATICS BRITISH

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *She was blooming marvellous.* 她简直是了不起. ADV ADV adj

2 Someone who is **blooming** looks attractively healthy and full of energy. 精神焕发的; 精力充沛的. ADJ

bloop·er /ˈbluːpə/ **bloopers.**

A **blooper** is a silly mistake. 愚蠢的错误. ❖ *...television bloopers.* 电视上出的洋相. N-COUNT INFORMAL AMERICAN

blos·som /ˈblɒsəm/ **blossoms, blossoming, blossomed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Blossom** consists of the flowers that appear on trees. (尤指树上开的)花. N-VAR

2 When a tree **blossoms**, it produces blossom. (树)开花. VB V

3 If someone or something **blossoms**, they develop good, attractive, or successful qualities. 变得优秀(迷人、成功等); 欣欣向荣. ❖ *What began as a local festival has blossomed into an international event.* 初时的地方节日发展成了一大国际盛会. VB V V *into* n

◢**blos·som·ing** ❖ *...the blossoming of British art, pop and fashion.* 英国艺术、流行乐及时装的繁荣发展. N-UNCOUNT N *of* n

blot /blɒt/ **blots, blotting, blotted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something is a **blot on** a person's or thing's reputation, it spoils their reputation. (名誉)污损, 污点. ❖ *This drugs scandal is another blot on the Olympics.* 这次兴奋剂丑闻再次损害了奥林匹克运动会的声誉. N-COUNT N *on* n

2 If you describe something such as a building as a **blot on the landscape**, you mean that you think it is very ugly and spoils an otherwise attractive place. 破坏风景的建筑物(或东西). PHR

3 A **blot** is a drop of liquid that has been spilled on a surface and has dried. 水渍; 污渍. ❖ *...an ink blot.* 一处墨水污渍. N-COUNT

4 If you **blot** a surface, you remove liquid from it by pressing a piece of soft paper or cloth onto it. (用纸或布)擦掉; 吸去(水分). ❖ *Blot the face with a tissue.* 用棉纸擦脸. VB V n Also V n adj

›blot out.

1 If one thing **blots out** another thing, it is in front of the other thing and prevents it from being seen. 挡住; 遮蔽. ❖ *Clouds blotted out the sun.* 云层遮住了太阳. *...with mist blotting everything out.* 被薄雾笼罩了的一切. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If you try to **blot out** a memory, you try to forget it. If one thought or memory **blots out** other thoughts or memories, it becomes the only one that you can think about. 抹去(记忆); 忘却. ❖ *She's trying to blot out all memory of the incident.* 她想要尽力忘记这件事. *He is blotting certain things out.* 他正尽量淡忘一些事情. PHR-V V P noun V n P

blotch /blɒtʃ/ **blotches.**

A **blotch** is a small unpleasant-looking area of colour, for example on someone's skin. (皮肤上的)红斑, 疹块. ❖ *His face was covered in red blotches.* 他的脸上尽是红斑. N-COUNT

blotched /blɒtʃt/.

Something that is **blotched** has blotches on it. 长疹块的, 有红斑的. ❖ *Her narrow face is blotched.* 她瘦长的脸上长有疹块. ADJ

blotchy /ˈblɒtʃi/.

Something that is **blotchy** has blotches on it. 有污斑的; 有污渍的. ADJ-GRADED

blot·ter /ˈblɒtə/ **blotters.**

A **blotter** is a large sheet of blotting paper kept in a special holder on a desk. 吸墨用具. N-COUNT

ˈblotting paper.

Blotting paper is thick soft paper that you use for soaking up and drying ink on a piece of paper. 吸墨纸. N-UNCOUNT

blouse /blaʊz, AM blaʊs/ **blouses.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **blouse** is a kind of shirt worn by a girl or woman. 女衬衣. 见插图条 **clothes.** N-COUNT

blow 1 verb uses 动词用法

blow /bləʊ/ **blows, blowing, blew, blown.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When a wind or breeze **blows**, the air moves. 吹, 刮. ❖ *A chill wind blew at the top of the hill.* 一股寒风从山顶吹过. VB V

2 If the wind **blows** something somewhere or if it **blows** there, the wind moves it there. 吹动, 吹走. ❖ *The wind blew her hair back from her forehead.* 风把她的头发从额前吹得往后飘. *Sand blew in our eyes.* 沙子吹进我们眼里. V-ERG V n with adv V adv/prep Also V, V n prep

3 If you **blow**, you send out a stream of air from your mouth. 吹气; 哈气. ❖ *Danny rubbed his arms and blew on his fingers to warm them.* 丹尼搓着胳膊, 哈气暖手指. VB V prep/adv Also V

4 If you **blow** something somewhere, you move it by sending out a stream of air from your mouth. (用嘴)吹走, 吹动. ❖ *He picked up his mug and blew off the steam.* 他拿起水杯, 吹走蒸汽. VB V n with adv Also V n prep

5 If you **blow** bubbles or smoke rings, you make them by blowing air out of your mouth through liquid or smoke. 吹泡泡; 吐烟圈. VB V n

6 When a whistle or horn **blows** or someone **blows** it, they make a sound by blowing into it. 吹响; 吹奏. ❖ *A guard was blowing his whistle.* 一个卫兵吹响了他的哨子. V-ERG V V n

7 When you **blow** your nose, you force air out of it through your nostrils in order to clear it. 擤鼻涕. VB V n

8 If someone or something **blows** something out, off, or away, they violently remove or destroy it with an explosion. 摧毁; 炸毁. ❖ *The can exploded, wrecking the kitchen and bathroom and blowing out windows.* 罐子爆炸了, 弄毁了厨房和浴室, 炸掉了窗户. *Rival gunmen blew the city to bits.* 敌对的持枪歹徒把城市炸得七零八落. VB V n with adv V n prep

9 If you **blow** a large amount of money, you spend it quickly on luxuries. 挥霍, 大肆花钱. ❖ *My brother lent me some money and I went and blew the lot.* 我兄弟借给我一些钱, 我出去大肆挥霍一番. VB INFORMAL V n

10 If you **blow** a chance or attempt to do something, you make a mistake which wastes the chance or causes the attempt to fail. 浪费掉; 放过(机会). ❖ *He has almost certainly blown his chance of touring India.* 几乎可以肯定他错过了去印度旅行的机会. *Oh you fool! You've blown it!* 哦, 你这笨蛋! 你搞砸了! VB INFORMAL V n V it

11 If a fuse **blows** or if something **blows** it, the fuse melts because too much electricity has been sent through it, and the electrical current is cut off. (保险丝等)烧断. ❖ *The fuse blew as he pressed the button.* 当他按下按钮时, 保险丝烧了. V-ERG V Also V n

12 If you **blow** a tyre or if it **blows**, a hole suddenly appears in it and all the air comes out of it. (轮胎等)爆裂. ❖ *A lorry blew a tyre and careered into them.* 货车轮胎爆了, 撞向他们. V-ERG V n Also V

➪ **Blow out** means the same as **blow**. 义同 blow. ❖ *A tyre blew out when the coach was on its way.* 长途公共汽车在行驶中爆了轮胎. PHR-V V P

13 **Blow** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **to blow away the cobwebs** is explained at **cobweb**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如 to blow away the cobwebs 见 cobweb 一条.

›blow out.

1 If you **blow out** a flame or a candle, you blow at it so that it stops burning. 吹灭, 吹熄(火焰、蜡烛等). ❖ *I blew out the candle.* 我把蜡烛吹熄了. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 ➥ 又见 **blow 12**, **blow-out.**

›blow over.

If something such as trouble or an argument **blows over**, it ends without any serious consequences. 逝去; 平淡地结束. ❖ *Wait, and it'll all blow over.* 等着, 所有的一切都会没事的. PHR-V V P

›blow up.

1 If someone **blows** something **up** or if it **blows up**, it is destroyed by an explosion. 炸掉; 炸毁. ❖ *...trying to blow up a plane.* 试图炸毁飞机. *Their boat blew up.* 他们的小船给炸毁了. PHR-V V-ERG V P noun V P

2 If you **blow up** something such as a balloon or a tyre, you fill it with air. (给气球或轮胎)充气, 打气. ❖ *Other than blowing up a tyre I hadn't done any car maintenance.* 除 PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

B

了给轮胎充气,我没做过任何汽车保养.

3 If a wind or a storm **blows up**, the weather becomes very windy or stormy. 刮风;起风暴. PHR-V V P

4 If you **blow up** at someone, you lose your temper and shout at them. 对...发脾气;大发雷霆. ❖ *I'm sorry I blew up at you.* 我对你发了火,真对不起. PHR-V INFORMAL V P at n, Also V P

5 If someone **blows** an incident **up** or if it **blows up**, it is made to seem more serious or important than it really is. 夸大;对...言过其实. ❖ *Newspapers blew up the story.* 报纸大肆渲染了此事. *The media may be blowing it up out of proportion.* 媒体也许把它吹嘘得走了样. PHR-V-ERG V P noun, V n P, Also V P

B

6 If a photographic image **is blown up**, a large copy is made of it. (照片)被放大. ❖ *The image is blown up on a large screen.* 图像被放大到一个大屏幕上. PHR-V be V-ed P, Also V P noun, V n P

7 ➽ 又见 blow-up.

blow 2 noun uses 名词用法

blow /bləu/ blows. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone receives a **blow**, they are hit with a fist or weapon. (拳头或武器的)一击;打击. ❖ *He went off to hospital after a blow to the face.* 他脸上挨了一拳后,便去了医院. N-COUNT

2 If two people or groups **come to blows**, they start fighting. 动手打起来,开始斗殴. PHR

3 If you say that something that happened was a **blow** to someone or something, you mean that it was very upsetting, disappointing, or damaging to them. 打击;重挫. ❖ *When the marriage finally broke up it was obviously a terrible blow to Soames.* 当婚姻最终破裂时,对索姆斯来说显然是个沉重的打击. N-COUNT

4 Something that **softens the blow** or **cushions the blow** makes an unpleasant change or piece of news easier to accept. 减轻打击;使...易于接受. PHR

5 If you **strike a blow for** a particular cause or principle, you do something that supports it or makes it more likely to succeed. 努力争取;为...而奋斗. ❖ *The team struck a blow for women's rights by winning the match.* 该队赢得了比赛,为争取妇女权利付出了努力. PHR

ˌblow-by-ˈblow.

A **blow-by-blow** account of an event describes every stage of it in great detail. 极为详细的;包括每一个细节的. ❖ *She always demanded a blow-by-blow account of what had happened.* 她对发生的事情总是要求做详细的说明. ADJ INFORMAL

ˈblow-dry, blow-dries, blow-drying, blow-dried.

If you **blow-dry** your hair, you dry it with a hairdryer, often to give it a particular style. (用吹风器)把(头发)吹干(通常要吹出发型). ❖ *Blow-dry it forwards.* 把它朝前吹干. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a cut and blow dry.* 剪发及吹发. N-SING

blow·lamp /ˈbləulæmp/ **blowlamps;** 又拼作 **blow lamp.**

A **blowlamp** is a device which produces a hot flame and is used to heat metal or remove old paint. The American word is **blowtorch**. 喷灯. [美]作 blowtorch. N-COUNT BRITISH

blown /bləun/.

Blown is the past participle of **blow**. blow 的过去分词.

ˈblow-out, blow-outs; 又拼作 **blow out.**

1 A **blow-out** is a large meal at which people may eat too much. 盛宴. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If you have a **blow-out** while you are driving a car, one of the tyres suddenly bursts. (车胎)爆裂. ❖ *A lorry travelling south had a blow-out and crashed.* 一辆南向行驶的货车车胎爆裂了,发生了撞车. N-COUNT

blow·torch /ˈbləutɔːtʃ/ **blowtorches.**

A **blowtorch** is the same as a **blowlamp**. 同 blowlamp. N-COUNT

ˈblow-up, blow-ups; 又拼作 **blowup.**

A **blow-up** is an enlargement of a photograph or picture. 放大了的照片(或画像). ❖ *...yellowing blow-ups of James Dean.* 发黄的詹姆斯·迪恩放大图片. N-COUNT

blub /blʌb/ **blubs, blubbing, blubbed.**

If someone **blubs**, they cry because they are unhappy or frightened. (因不高兴或害怕而)哭. ❖ *I felt very weak and wanted to blub.* 我感到很弱小,想哭出来. VB INFORMAL, BRITISH V

blub·ber /ˈblʌbə/ **blubbers, blubbering, blubbered.**

1 **Blubber** is the fat of whales, seals, and similar sea animals. 鲸脂;海兽脂. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **blubbers**, they cry noisily and in an unattractive way. 号啕大哭. ❖ *Their mother started to blubber like a child.* 他们的妈妈开始像孩子般大声哭起来. VB INFORMAL V

bludg·eon /ˈblʌdʒən/ **bludgeons, bludgeoning, bludgeoned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **bludgeon** someone means to hit them several times with a heavy object. 用重物接连击打;重击. VB V n

2 If someone **bludgeons** you into doing something, they make you do it by bullying or threatening you. 恫吓;胁迫. ❖ *Their approach simply bludgeons you into submission.* 他们的逼近迫使你屈服. VB V n into n/-ing

blue /bluː/ **bluer, bluest; blues.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **blue** is the colour of the sky on a sunny day. 蓝色(的);天蓝色(的),蔚蓝(的). ❖ *...her pale blue eyes.* 她浅蓝色的眼睛. COLOUR

2 **The blues** is a type of music which was developed by black American musicians in the southern United States. It is characterized by a slow tempo and a strong rhythm. 布鲁斯音乐(一种节奏慢、节律强的非洲裔美国人音乐). N-PLURAL the N

3 If you have got **the blues**, you feel sad and depressed. 沮丧,忧郁. ❖ *Interfering in-laws are the prime sources of the blues.* 姻亲的干涉是令人沮丧的主要根源. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

4 If you are feeling **blue**, you are feeling sad or depressed, often for no particular reason. 忧郁的;沮丧的;悲伤的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

5 **Blue** films, stories, or jokes are about sex. (电影、故事或笑话等)色情的,下流的. ❖ *...a blue movie.* 一部色情电影. ADJ ADJ n

6 ➽ **bolt from the blue**: 见 **bolt**.

➽ **once in a blue moon**: 见 **moon**.

➽ **to scream blue murder**: 见 **murder**.

blue·bell /ˈbluːbel/ **bluebells.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Bluebells are plants that have blue bell-shaped flowers. (开蓝色铃状花的)风铃草. N-COUNT

blue·berry /ˈbluːbəri, AM -beri/ **blueberries.**

A **blueberry** is a small dark blue fruit that is found in North America. (北美产的)蓝莓. N-COUNT

ˌblue-ˈblack.

Something that is **blue-black** is very dark blue in colour. 蓝黑色(的),深蓝色(的). COLOUR

ˌblue-ˈblooded.

A **blue-blooded** person is from a royal or noble family. **Blue-blooded** can also describe something that is associated with royalty. 皇族(或贵族)血统的,名门出身的. ❖ *While not blue-blooded herself, the Duchess married into the most aristocratic family in Britain.* 虽然公爵夫人自己并非出身名门,但嫁入了英国最显赫的贵族家庭. ADJ

ˈblue book, blue books; 又作 **Blue Book.**

A **blue book** is an official government report or register of statistics. 蓝皮书(官方报告或统计). ❖ *...the office's 1989 Blue Book.* 1989年官方蓝皮书. N-COUNT

blue·bottle /ˈbluːbɒtəl/ **bluebottles.**

A **bluebottle** is a large fly with a shiny dark-blue body. 青蝇,绿头蝇. N-COUNT

ˌblue ˈchip, blue chips. ◆◇◇◇◇

Blue chip stocks and shares are investments which are considered relatively safe while also being profitable. 热门股票,蓝筹股. N-COUNT

ˌblue-ˈcollar.

Blue-collar workers work in industry, doing physical work, rather than in offices. 蓝领阶级(的),体力劳动(的). ADJ ADJ n

blue·grass /ˈbluːgrɑːs, -græs/.

Bluegrass is a style of folk music that originated in the Southern United States. Bluegrass music is characterized by a rapid tempo and strong harmonies. 蓝草音乐(源于美国南部的民间音乐,以快节奏、强和声为特点). N-UNCOUNT

blue·ish /ˈbluːɪʃ/.

➽ 见 **bluish**.

blue·print /ˈbluːprɪnt/ **blueprints.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **blueprint** for something is a plan or set of proposals N-COUNT

that shows how it is expected to work. 蓝图; 行动计划. ❖ ...*his blueprint for the country's future*. 他为国家的未来制定的蓝图.

2 A **blueprint** of an architect's building plans or a designer's pattern is a photographic print consisting of white lines on a blue background. Blueprints contain all of the information that is needed to build or make something. 建筑工程蓝图; 设计蓝图. N-COUNT

3 A genetic **blueprint** is a pattern which is contained within all living cells. This pattern determines the hereditary characteristics of the organism. 基因蓝图. ❖ ...*the genetic blueprint of each parent*. 父或母的基因蓝图. N-COUNT

blue rib·and /ˌbluː ˈrɪbənd/ **blue ribands.**
If someone or something wins the **blue riband** in a competition, they win first prize. The trophy that they win is sometimes the shape of a blue ribbon. The American expression is **blue ribbon**. (竞赛第一名所得的)蓝绶带. [美]作 blue ribbon. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌblue ˈribbon, blue ribbons.
A **blue ribbon** is the same as a **blue riband**. 同 blue riband. N-COUNT AMERICAN

blue·stocking /ˈbluːstɒkɪŋ/ **bluestockings;** 又拼作 **blue-stocking**.
If you refer to a woman as a **bluestocking**, you mean that she is more concerned with intellectual ideas than behaving in a traditionally feminine way; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)女才子, 卖弄才学的女子. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

bluesy /ˈbluːzi/.
If you describe a song or the way it is performed as **bluesy**, you mean that it is performed in a way that is characteristic of the blues. 布鲁斯歌曲的. ❖ ...*bluesy sax-and-strings theme music*. 布鲁斯萨克斯管和弦乐主题音乐. ADJ

ˈblue tit, blue tits.
A **blue tit** is a small blue and yellow European bird. 蓝山雀. N-COUNT

bluff /blʌf/ **bluffs, bluffing, bluffed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **bluff** is an attempt to make someone believe that you will do something when you do not really intend to do it. 虚张声势; 吓唬. ❖ *The letter was a bluff*. 这封信是用来吓唬人的. ... *a game of bluff*. 一场虚张声势的游戏. N-VAR
➡ 又见 **double bluff**.

2 If you **call** someone's **bluff**, you tell them to do what they have been threatening to do, because you are sure that they will not really do it. 激某人做他威胁要做的事(明知他不敢做). PHR

3 If you **bluff** or if you **bluff** someone, you make them believe that you will do something when you do not really intend to do it, or that you know something when you do not really know it. 虚张声势地吓唬人; 吹牛. ❖ *Either side, or both, could be bluffing*. 一方, 或双方, 有可能是在虚张声势. *The hijackers bluffed the crew using fake grenades*. 劫机者用假手榴弹吓唬机组人员. *He tried to bluff his way through another test*. 他试图再次蒙混过关通过考试. VB V V n V way prep

4 A **bluff** is a steep cliff or bank, especially by a river or the sea. 悬崖, 峭壁; 陡岸. ❖ ...*a high bluff over the Congaree River*. 康加里河高高的陡岸. N-COUNT

5 If you describe someone, usually a man, as **bluff**, you mean that they have a very direct way of speaking and behaving. 直率的, 坦率的; 粗率的. ❖ ...*a man with a bluff exterior*. 一个外表直率的男人. ...*bluff, vivid humour*. 直爽、生动的幽默. ADJ-GRADED

blu·ish /ˈbluːɪʃ/; 又拼作 **blueish**.
Something that is **bluish** is slightly blue in colour. 带蓝色(的), 有点蓝(的). ❖ ...*bluish-grey eyes*. 蓝灰色的眼睛. COLOUR

blun·der /ˈblʌndə/ **blunders, blundering, blundered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **blunder** is a stupid or careless mistake. (由于愚蠢或大意造成的)错误. ❖ *He made a tactical blunder by announcing it so far ahead of time*. 他犯了一个策略性错误, 就是把这事提前公布得太早. N-COUNT

2 If you **blunder**, you make a stupid or careless mistake. 犯错; 因傻犯错. VB V

3 If you **blunder** into a dangerous or difficult situation, you get involved in it by mistake. 错误地陷入(危险或困境). ❖ *They had blundered into war*. 他们错误地陷入战争中. VB V into n

4 If you **blunder** somewhere, you move there in a clumsy and careless way. 踉踉跄跄地走, 跌跌撞撞地走. ❖ *He had blundered into the table, upsetting the flowers*. 他跌撞在桌子上, 打翻了鲜花. VB V prep/adv

blunt /blʌnt/ **blunter, bluntest; blunts, blunting, blunted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

B

1 If you are **blunt**, you say exactly what you think without trying to be polite. 直率的, 直言不讳的, 耿直的. ❖ *She is blunt about her personal life*. 她直言不讳地谈起个人生活. ADJ-GRADED
◢**blunt·ly** ❖ *'I don't believe you!' Jeanne said bluntly*. '我不相信你!' 珍妮直率地说. ADV-GRADED ◢**blunt·ness** ❖ *His bluntness got him into trouble*. 他的耿直给他惹来麻烦. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **blunt** object has a rounded or flat end rather than a sharp one. (物件)钝的, 扁圆的. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **blunt** knife or blade is no longer sharp and does not cut well. (刀或刀片)不锋利的, 不尖的. ADJ-GRADED

4 If something **blunts** an emotion, it weakens it. 削弱(情感); 使变冷淡. ❖ *The constant repetition of violence has blunted the human response to it*. 不断重复的暴力事件令人们对此的反应变得冷淡了. VB V n

blur /blɜː/ **blurs, blurring, blurred.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **blur** is a shape or area which you cannot see clearly because it has no distinct outline or because it is moving very fast. 模糊; 模糊的东西. ❖ *Her face is a blur*. 她面孔很模糊. ◢**blur·ry** /ˈblɜːri/ ❖ ...*blurry pictures of Elton John on the screen*. 埃尔顿·约翰在屏幕上的模糊影像. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

2 When something **blurs** an image, you cannot see it clearly because its edges are no longer distinct. 变模糊. ❖ *If you move your eyes and your head, the picture will blur*. 如果你转动眼睛和摇头, 图像就会变得模糊. ◢**blurred** ❖ ...*blurred black and white photographs*. 一些模糊的黑白照片. V-ERG V n V ADJ-GRADED

3 If your vision **blurs**, you cannot see things clearly. (视线)模糊; 使(视线)模糊. ❖ *Sweat ran from his forehead into his eyes, blurring his vision*. 汗水从他的额头流进了眼里, 模糊了他的视线. ◢**blurred** ❖ ...*visual disturbances like eye-strain and blurred vision*. 像眼睛紧张和视线模糊之类的视觉干扰. V-ERG V V n ADJ-GRADED

4 If something **blurs** a distinction between things, it no longer seems clear. 使(界限)不清. ◢**blurred** ❖ *The line between fact and fiction is becoming blurred*. 事实和虚构两者的界限正变得模糊. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

blurb /blɜːb/ **blurbs.**
The **blurb** about a new book, film, or exhibition is information about it that is written in order to attract people's interest. 推荐广告; 宣传文字. ❖ ...*the blurb on the cover of the paperback*. 平装本封面上的文字简介. N-COUNT INFORMAL

blurt /blɜːt/ **blurts, blurting, blurted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone **blurts** something, they say it suddenly, after trying hard to keep quiet or to keep it secret. 脱口而出, 冲口说出. ❖ *'I was looking for Sally,' he blurted*. '我在找萨莉.' 他脱口而出. VB V with quote Also V that
➲ **Blurt out** means the same as **blurt**. 同 blurt. ❖ *'You're mad,' the driver blurted out*. '你疯了.' 司机忍不住说. *Richard blurted out what was on his mind*. 理查德突然说出了自己的想法. PHR-V V P with quote V P noun Also V n P

blush /blʌʃ/ **blushes, blushing, blushed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When you **blush**, your face becomes redder than usual because you are ashamed or embarrassed. (因羞愧或尴尬而)脸红. ❖ *I blushed scarlet at my stupidity*. 我因自己的愚蠢而脸红. VB V V colour
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A blush spread over Brenda's cheeks*. 布伦达整个脸都红了起来. N-COUNT

2 If you **spare** someone's **blushes** or **save** someone's **blushes**, you avoid doing something that will embarrass them. 避免某人尴尬. ❖ *We don't want to name the man, to spare his blushes*. 为了不让他难堪, 我们不想点出那个人的名字. PHR BRITISH

blush·er /ˈblʌʃə/ **blushers.**
Blusher is a coloured substance that women put on their cheeks. (妇女用的)胭脂腮红. N-VAR BRITISH

blus·ter /ˈblʌstə/ **blusters, blustering, blustered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **blustering**, you mean that they are speaking aggressively or proudly but without authority. 咆哮；气势汹汹地说. ❖ *'That's lunacy,' he blustered.* '简直疯了,' 他叱喝道. VB V / V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the bluster of the Conservatives' campaign.* 保守党竞选的虚张声势. N-UNCOUNT

B

blus·tery /ˈblʌstəri/.

Blustery weather is rough, windy, and often rainy. (天气)悲劣的、狂风暴雨的. ADJ-GRADED

Blvd.

Blvd is a written abbreviation for **Boulevard**. It is used in addresses and on maps or signs. Boulevard 的缩写形式，用于地址、地图或标志中. ❖ *...1515 Wilson Blvd.* 威尔逊大街1515号.

'B-movie, B-movies.

A **B-movie** is a film which is produced quickly and cheaply and is often considered to have little artistic value. (速成的、廉价的、质量不高的)二流影片. N-COUNT

bn.

bn is a written abbreviation for **billion**. billion 的缩写形式. BRITISH

B.O. /ˌbiː ˈəʊ/.

B.O. is an abbreviation for **body odour**. body odour 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

boa /ˈbəʊə/ **boas.**

1 A **boa** is a long soft scarf made of feathers or of short pieces of very light fabric. (用羽毛或轻质短纤维制成的)长围巾(或披肩). N-COUNT

2 A **boa** is the same as a **boa constrictor**. 同boa constrictor. N-COUNT

,boa con'strictor, boa constrictors.

A **boa constrictor** is a large snake that kills animals by wrapping itself round their bodies and squeezing them to death. Boa constrictors are found mainly in South and Central America and the West Indies. 巨蚺，大蟒蛇. N-COUNT

boar /bɔː/ **boars.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **boar** or a **wild boar** is a wild pig. The plural can be 'boar' or 'boars'. 野猪. 复数形式为 boar 或 boars. N-COUNT

2 A **boar** is a male pig. 公猪. N-COUNT

board /bɔːd/ **boards, boarding, boarded.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **board** is a flat, thin, rectangular piece of wood or plastic which is used for a particular purpose. (长形木头或塑料)薄板. ❖ *...a chopping board.* 一块砧板. N-COUNT

2 A **board** is a square piece of wood or stiff cardboard that you use for playing games such as chess. (国际象棋等)棋盘. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to a blackboard or a noticeboard as a **board**. 黑板；布告牌. ❖ *He wrote a few more notes on the board.* 他在黑板上又写了几句. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **bulletin board**.

4 **Boards** are long flat pieces of wood which are used, for example, to make floors or walls. 地板；墙板. N-COUNT

5 The **board** of a company or organization is the group of people who control it. 委员会；董事会. ❖ *...the September 12 board meeting.* 9月12日董事会会议. N-COUNT

6 **Board** is used in the names of various organizations involved in the promotion or distribution of something. (用于各机构名称中)部；局；所. ❖ *...the Scottish Tourist Board.* 苏格兰旅游局. N-COUNT

7 When you **board** a train, ship, or aircraft, you get on it in order to travel somewhere. 登上(火车、轮船、飞机等). ❖ *I boarded the plane bound for England.* 我登上了前往英格兰的飞机. VB / V n / Also V

8 When you are **on board** a train, ship, or aircraft, you are on it or in it. 在(火车、轮船或飞机)上. PHR

9 **Board** is the food which is provided when you stay somewhere, for example in a hotel. 伙食；膳食. ❖ *Free room and board are provided for all hotel staff.* 向酒店所有员工免费提供食宿. N-UNCOUNT

10 An arrangement or deal that is **above board** is legal and is being carried out honestly and openly. 公开；开诚布公；光明正大. PHR

11 If a policy or a situation applies **across the board**, it affects everything or everyone in a particular group. 全体，整体；全面. ❖ *...to increase salaries across the board.* 公司全体加薪. PHR

12 If someone **sweeps the board** in a competition or election, they win nearly everything that it is possible to win. (竞赛或选举中)获全胜；获得压倒性胜利. ❖ *Spain swept the board in boys' team competitions.* 在男子少年团体比赛中，西班牙队大获全胜. PHR

13 If you **take on board** an idea or a problem, you begin to accept it or understand it. 开始接受；开始明白. PHR

➤**board up.**

If you **board up** a door or window, you fix pieces of wood over it so that it is covered up. 用木板钉上. ❖ *Shopkeepers have boarded up their windows.* 商店老板在窗子上钉了木板. *Half the shops are boarded up.* 半数的商店用木板封了起来. PHR-V / V P noun / V-ed P / Also V n P

,board and 'lodging.

If you are provided with **board and lodging**, you are provided with food and a place to sleep. 膳宿，食宿. N-UNCOUNT

board·er /ˈbɔːdə/ **boarders.**

A **boarder** is a pupil who lives at school during the term. 寄宿生. N-COUNT / BRITISH

'board game, board games.

A **board game** is a game such as chess, which people play by moving small objects around on a board. (国际象棋等棋盘)棋类游戏. N-COUNT

board·ing /ˈbɔːdɪŋ/.

1 **Boarding** is an arrangement by which children live at school during the school term. 寄宿. ❖ *Annual boarding fees are 10,350 pounds.* 每年的膳宿费为10,350镑. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Boarding** is long, flat pieces of wood which can be used to make walls, doors, and fences. 木板. N-UNCOUNT

'boarding card, boarding cards.

A **boarding card** is the same as a **boarding pass**. 同boarding pass. N-COUNT / BRITISH

'boarding house, boarding houses; 又拼作 **boarding-house.**

A **boarding house** is a house which people pay to stay in for a short time. (住短时间的)寄宿舍. N-COUNT

'boarding pass, boarding passes.

A **boarding pass** is a card which a passenger must have when boarding a plane or a boat. 登机卡；登船卡. N-COUNT

'boarding school, boarding schools. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **boarding school** is a school which some or all of the pupils live in during the school term. 寄宿学校. N-VAR

board·room /ˈbɔːdruːm/ **boardrooms;** 又拼作 **board room.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **boardroom** is a room where the board of a company meets. (董事会等的)会议室. N-COUNT

board·walk /ˈbɔːdwɔːk/ **boardwalks.**

In the United States, a **boardwalk** is a footpath made of wooden boards. 木板人行道. N-COUNT

boast /bəʊst/ **boasts, boasting, boasted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **boasts** about something that they have done or that they own, they talk about it too proudly in a way that other people may find irritating or offensive. 吹嘘；夸耀. ❖ *Carol boasted about her costume.* 卡罗尔夸耀自己的服饰. *Furci boasted that he took part in killing them.* 弗西吹嘘说，他有份参与杀害他们. VB / PRAGMATICS / V about/of n/-ing / V that / Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...her boast of being a great lover.* 她自吹是一个了不起的恋爱能手. N-COUNT

◢**boast·ful** ❖ *I am not afraid of seeming boastful.* 我不担心让人觉得我是在吹嘘. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone or something can **boast** a particular achievement or possession, they have achieved or possess that thing. 拥有；达到. ❖ *The houses will boast the latest energy-saving technology.* 这些房子将采用最新的节省能源技术. VB / V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It is the charity's proud boast that it has never yet turned anyone away.* 该慈善会引以自豪的是它还从未拒绝过任何人. N-COUNT

boat /bəʊt/ **boats.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **boat** is something in which people can travel across water. 船; 小船. ❖ *The island may be reached by boat.* 那个岛能乘小船到达. N-COUNT also by N

2 You can refer to a passenger ship as a **boat**. 客船. N-COUNT

3 ➝ 又见 **gravy boat, rowing boat**.

4 If you say that someone has **missed the boat**, you mean that they have missed an opportunity and may not get another. 错过机会, 失去良机. PHR

5 If you **push the boat out**, you spend a lot of money on something, especially in order to celebrate. 铺张庆祝. PHR BRITISH

6 If you say that someone is **rocking the boat**, you mean that they are upsetting a calm situation and causing trouble. 兴风作浪; 捣乱. PHR

7 If two or more people are **in the same boat**, they are in the same unpleasant situation. 处境相同; 面临同样的危险. PHR

boat·building /ˈbəʊtbɪldɪŋ/; 又拼作 **boat-building**.

Boatbuilding is the craft or industry of making boats. 造船工艺; 造船业. ◢ **boat·builder, boatbuilders.** 造船商. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

boat·er /ˈbəʊtə/ **boaters.**

A **boater** is a hard straw hat with a flat top and brim which is often worn for certain social occasions in the summer. 平顶硬草帽. N-COUNT

boat·house /ˈbəʊthaʊs/ **boathouses;** 又拼作 **boat house.**

A **boathouse** is a building at the edge of a lake, in which boats are kept. (建在湖边的)船库、停船处. N-COUNT

boat·ing /ˈbəʊtɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Boating is travelling on a lake or river in a small boat for pleasure. (以娱乐为目的的)划船, 驾艇. ❖ *They were killed in a boating accident.* 他们死于一次划船事故. N-UNCOUNT

boat·load /ˈbəʊtləʊd/ **boatloads;** 又拼作 **boat load**.

A **boatload** of people or things is a lot of people or things in a boat. 一船(人或货物). ❖ *...the latest boatload of refugees.* 最新到的一船难民. N-COUNT

boat·man /ˈbəʊtmən/ **boatmen.**

A **boatman** is a man who is paid by people to take them across an area of water in a small boat, or a man who hires boats out to them for a short time. 摆渡船工; (出租船只的)船主. N-COUNT

ˈboat people. ◆◆◇◇◇

Boat people are refugees who left their country in a boat to travel to another country in the hope that they will be able to live there. 乘船出逃的难民; 船民. N-PLURAL

ˈboat train, boat trains.

A **boat train** is a train that takes you to or from a port. 往(返)港口接送旅客的)联运火车. N-COUNT

boat·yard /ˈbəʊtjɑːd/ **boatyards.**

A **boatyard** is a place where boats are built and repaired or kept. 船只修造厂; 船坞. N-COUNT

bob /bɒb/ **bobs, bobbing, bobbed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **bobs**, it moves up and down, like something does when it is floating on water. (像浮在水中)上下移动. ❖ *The raft bobbed along.* 筏子上下颠簸着顺流而下. VB V prep/adv Also V

2 If you **bob** somewhere, you move there quickly so that you disappear from view or come into view. 突然出现(或消失). ❖ *She handed over a form, then bobbed down again behind a typewriter.* 她递过一张表格后, 就埋头打起字来. VB BRITISH V adv/prep

3 When you **bob** your head, you move it quickly up and down once. 快速点头. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The young man smiled with a bob of his head.* 这个年轻人点一下头, 微笑着. N-COUNT

4 In Britain, people used to refer to a shilling as a **bob**. The plural form was also **bob**. (英国旧时货币单位)先令, 单复数同形. N-COUNT INFORMAL

5 A **bob** is a hair style in which a woman's hair, except for the fringe, is cut to the level of her chin. 女式短发. N-COUNT

6 ➝ **bits and bobs**: 见 **bit**.

bob·bin /ˈbɒbɪn/ **bobbins.**

A **bobbin** is a small round object on which thread or wool is wound. 线轴, 绕线管. N-COUNT

bob·ble /ˈbɒbəl/ **bobbles.**

A **bobble** is a small ball of material, usually made of wool, which is used for decorating clothes and soft furnishings. The usual American word is **tassel**. (用于装饰的)小羊毛球. [美]一般作 tassel. N-COUNT BRITISH

bob·by /ˈbɒbi/ **bobbies.**

A **bobby** is a British policeman, usually of the lowest rank. (常指最低职位的)英国警察. N-COUNT INFORMAL

B

bob·cat /ˈbɒbkæt/ **bobcats.**

A **bobcat** is a North American animal of the cat family which has reddish-brown fur with dark spots or stripes and a short tail. 红猫, 短尾猫(一种北美棕红色野猫, 身上有黑斑或黑条纹, 短尾). N-COUNT

bob·sled /ˈbɒbsled/ **bobsleds.**

A **bobsled** is the same as a **bobsleigh**. 同 bobsleigh. N-COUNT AMERICAN

bob·sleigh /ˈbɒbsleɪ/ **bobsleighs.**

A **bobsleigh** is a vehicle with long thin strips of metal fixed to the bottom, which is used for racing downhill on ice. The American word is **bobsled**. 长雪橇. [美]作 bobsled. N-COUNT BRITISH

bod /bɒd/ **bods.**

1 A **bod** is a person. 人, 家伙. ❖ *...an ex-Army colonel, a weird old bod called Pryce-Sampson.* 一位前陆军上校, 名叫普赖斯-桑普森的古怪老人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 Someone's **bod** is their body. 人体; 身躯. ❖ *They've had free use of the gym for three months to develop their bods.* 他们已免费使用了健身房三个月, 以锻炼身体. N-COUNT INFORMAL

bode /bəʊd/ **bodes, boding, boded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **bodes** ill, it makes you think that something bad will happen in the future. If something **bodes** well, it makes you think that something good will happen. 预示; 为...的兆头. ❖ *She says the way the bill was passed bodes ill for democracy.* 她说该法案通过的方式将于民主不利. VB V adv FORMAL V adv for n

bodge /bɒdʒ/ **bodges, bodging, bodged.**

If you **bodge** something, you make it or mend it in a way that is not as good as it should be. 拙劣地制作(或修补). VB V n BRITISH, INFORMAL

bod·ice /ˈbɒdɪs/ **bodices.**

The **bodice** of a dress is the part above the waist. 连衣裙上半身(腰以上部分). N-COUNT

bodi·ly /ˈbɒdɪli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **bodily** needs and functions are the needs and functions of your body. 人体的, 身体的. ADJ ADJ n

➝ 又见 **grievous bodily harm**.

2 You use **bodily** to indicate that an action involves the whole of someone's body. 全身地. ❖ *I was hurled bodily to the deck.* 我整个身体被推在甲板上. ADV ADV with v

body /ˈbɒdi/ **bodies.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Your **body** is all your physical parts, including your head, arms, and legs. 身体, 躯体. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to the main part of your body, excluding your arms, head, and legs, as your **body**. 躯干. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to a person's dead body as a **body**. 遗体, 尸体. N-COUNT

4 If someone mentions a possible event and you say **'over my dead body'**, you are emphasizing that you feel very strongly that it should not happen, and that you will do everything you can to prevent it. 绝不让(某事)发生. ❖ *'We'll have her over for dinner.' — 'Over my dead body!'* '我们将请她过来吃饭.' —'我绝不容许的!' PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 You use **body and soul** to mean every part of you, including your mind and your emotions. 全心全意地; 整个儿地. ❖ *He dedicated himself body and soul to the education of young men.* 他全心全意献身于教育年轻人. PHR

6 A **body** is an organized group of people who deal with something officially. 组织; 社团; 团体. ❖ *...the policemen's representative body, the Police Federation.* 警察的代表机构, '警察联合会'. N-COUNT

7 A **body of** people is a group of people who are together or who are connected in some way. 一群; 一批; 一组. ❖ *...that large body of people which teaches other people how to teach.* 教别人如何教书的那一大群人. N-COUNT N of n

8 The **body** of something such as a building or a document N-SING

is the main part of it or the largest part of it. 主要部分; 主体. the N of n
❖ ...*the main body of the church.* 教堂的中殿. ...*the body of the material.* 该材料的主体.

9 The **body** of a car or aeroplane is the main part of it, not including its engine, wheels, or wings. 车身; 机身. N-COUNT

10 A **body of** water is a large area of water, such as a lake or a sea. 水体; 水域. N-COUNT

11 A large **body of** information is a large amount of it. (消息、信息的)大量; 许多. ❖ ...*an increasing body of evidence.* 越来越多的证据. N-COUNT

12 If you say that an alcoholic drink has **body**, you mean that it has a full and strong flavour. (酒的)强度, 醇度. N-UNCOUNT

13 A **body** is the same as a **bodysuit**. 同 bodysuit. N-COUNT

14 ➠ 又见 **heavenly body**.

'body armour; [美]作 **body armor**.
Body armour is special protective clothing which people such as soldiers and police officers sometimes wear when they are in danger of being attacked with guns or other weapons. 防弹衣. N-UNCOUNT

'body blow, body blows; 又拼作 **body-blow**.
If you describe something as a **body blow**, you mean that it causes great disappointment and difficulty to someone in what they are trying to achieve. 重挫; 沉重的打击. ❖ *His resignation will be another body blow to the ruling National Liberation Front.* 他的辞职对于执政的全国解放阵线来说将是又一个重挫. N-COUNT

body·building /ˈbɒdibɪldɪŋ/; 又拼作 **body building**.
Bodybuilding is the activity of doing special exercises regularly in order to make your muscles grow bigger. 增强体质; 健美运动. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **body·builder, bodybuilders.** N-COUNT

'body clock, body clocks.
Your **body clock** is the internal biological mechanism which causes your body to automatically behave in particular ways at particular times of the day. The American expression is **biological clock**. 人体钟, 生物钟. [美]作 biological clock. N-COUNT BRITISH

'body double, body doubles.
A **body double** is someone who takes the place of an actor when the actor does not want to be filmed without any clothes on. (尤指裸体)替身演员. ❖ *I use my face and my body as I wish and if an actress doesn't want to, she can use a body double.* 我可以随意运用自己的脸和身体, 如果一个女演员不愿意, 她可以找替身. N-COUNT

body·guard /ˈbɒdigɑːd/ **bodyguards.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **bodyguard** is a person or a group of people employed to protect someone. 保镖, 保卫人员, 警卫. N-COUNT

'body language. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **body language** is the way in which you show your feelings or thoughts by means of the position or movements of your body. 身体语言(指表达感情或思想的姿势或动作). N-UNCOUNT

'body odour; [美]拼作 **body odor**.
Body odour is an unpleasant smell caused by stale sweat on a person's body. 体臭; 汗臭. N-UNCOUNT

,body 'politic.
The **body politic** is all the people of a nation when they are considered as a complete political group. (被认作一个完整政治群体的)人民, 民族. N-SING FORMAL

'body search, body searches, body searching, body searched; 又拼作 **body-search**.
If a person is **body searched**, someone such as a police officer searches them while they remain clothed. (穿着衣服)被搜身. 比较 **strip-search**. ❖ *Foreign journalists were body-searched by airport police.* 外国记者遭到了机场警察搜身. VB be V-ed Also V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*body searches by security guards.* 被保安人员搜身. N-COUNT

'body stocking, body stockings.
A **body stocking** is a piece of clothing that covers the whole of someone's body and fits tightly. Body stockings are often worn by dancers. 连裤紧身衣. N-COUNT

body·suit /ˈbɒdisuːt/ **bodysuits.**
A **bodysuit** is a piece of clothing that fits tightly over the main part of your body, with holes for your legs. 紧身衣. N-COUNT

body·work /ˈbɒdiwɜːk/.
The **bodywork** of a motor vehicle is the outside part of it. (车辆的)外壳, 车身. N-UNCOUNT

Boer /ˈbəʊə, bɔː/ **Boers.**
The **Boers** are the descendants of the Dutch people who went to live in South Africa. 布尔人(南非荷兰移民的后裔). N-COUNT

bof·fin /ˈbɒfɪn/ **boffins.**
A **boffin** is a scientist, especially one who is doing research. (尤指从事研究工作的)科学家. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

bog /bɒg/ **bogs, bogging, bogged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **bog** is an area of land which is very wet and muddy. 沼泽地区. ❖ *The meadow in Dolores Park had become a bog.* 多洛雷斯公园的草坪成了泥潭. N-COUNT
2 The **bog** is another name for the toilet. 厕所. N-COUNT BRITISH INFORMAL

›bog down.
If a plan or process **is bogged down**, it is delayed and no progress is made. 陷入泥潭; 止步不前. ❖ *The talks have bogged down over the issue of military reform.* 谈判在军队改革的问题上陷入了僵局. PHR-V-ERG be V-ed P V P
➠ 又见 **bogged down**.

bo·gey /ˈbəʊgi/ **bogeys.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **bogey** is something or someone that people are worried about, perhaps without much cause or reason. 使人烦恼的人(或东西). ❖ *The universal bogey is AIDS.* 普遍担忧的问题是艾滋病. N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ ...*scare stories about bogey policewomen.* 恼人女警的吓人故事. ADJ: ADJ n
2 A **bogey** is a piece of dried mucus that comes from inside your nose. The American word is **booger**. 干鼻垢. [美]作 booger. N-COUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

bogey·man /ˈbəʊgimæn/ **bogeymen;** 又拼作 **bogey man**.
1 A **bogeyman** is someone whose ideas or actions are disapproved of by some people, and who is described by them as evil or unpleasant in order to make other people afraid. 可怕的人, 骇人的人. ❖ *How could he be the left-wing bogeyman that the capitalist media depict him as?* 他怎么可能是资本主义媒体描述的那种左派妖孽? N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
2 A **bogeyman** is an imaginary evil spirit. 妖怪, 鬼怪. N-COUNT

,bogged 'down. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you get **bogged down** in something, it prevents you from making progress or getting something done. 受阻的; 陷入泥潭的. ❖ *Why get bogged down in legal details?* 为什么要被法律细节问题弄得一筹莫展呢? ADJ-GRADED

bog·gle /ˈbɒgəl/ **boggles, boggling, boggled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that the mind **boggles** at something, you mean that it is so strange or amazing that it is difficult to imagine or understand. (使)惊奇; (使)困惑. ❖ *The management group's decision still boggled his mind.* 管理层的决定仍令他困惑. V-ERG V at n V n Also V
➠ 又见 **mind-boggling**.

bog·gy /ˈbɒgi/.
Boggy land is very wet and muddy. 沼泽的; 似沼泽的. ADJ-GRADED

,bog-'standard.
If you describe something as **bog-standard** you mean that is an ordinary example of its kind. 普通的, 无特色的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH INFORMAL

bo·gus /ˈbəʊgəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **bogus**, you mean that it is not genuine. 假的; 假冒的, 伪造的. ❖ ...*their bogus insurance claim.* 他们伪造的保险索赔. ADJ-GRADED

bo·he·mian /bəʊˈhiːmiən/ **bohemians.** ◆◇◇◇◇
You can use **bohemian** to describe artistic people who live in an unconventional way. (指文艺界)放荡不羁的; 反世俗陈规的. ADJ-GRADED
➪ A **bohemian** is someone who lives in a bohemian way. 放荡不羁的文艺界人士. N-COUNT

boil /bɔɪl/ **boils, boiling, boiled.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 When a hot liquid **boils**, bubbles appear in it and it starts to change into steam or vapour. 沸腾; 达到沸点. V-ERG V

❖ *Boil the water in the saucepan and add the sage.* 在煮锅里把水烧开,然后加鼠尾草. *...a saucepan of boiling water.* 一锅沸水. V n / V-ing

➪ **Boil up** means the same as **boil**. 同 boil. ❖ *Boil up some coffee.* 煮些咖啡. *Boil it up in half a pint of weak tea.* 把它放入半品脱淡茶中烧开. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P

2 When you **bring** a liquid **to the boil**, you heat it until it boils. When **it comes to the boil**, it begins to boil. (使)(液体)烧开,煮沸. PHR

3 When you **boil** a kettle, or put it on to **boil**, you heat the water inside it until it boils. (用水壶)烧开水. ❖ *He had nothing to do but boil the kettle and make the tea.* 他除了烧水沏茶,没有其他事要做. V-ERG / V n / Also V

4 When you **boil** food, it is cooked in boiling water. (在沸水中)煮,烹煮. ❖ *I'd peel potatoes and put them on to boil.* 我削马铃薯,然后把它们放上去煮. V-ERG V n / V

➪ **Boil up** means the same as **boil**. 同 boil. ❖ *They would boil up the potatoes and they'd boil bacon.* 他们会煮马铃薯,又煮熏肉. PHR-V / V P noun

5 If you **are boiling** with anger, you are very angry. 发怒,发火. VB V *with n*

6 A **boil** is a red, painful swelling on your skin, which contains a thick yellow liquid called pus. 疖,脓. N-COUNT

7 ➠ 又见 **boiling**.

➠ to **make someone's blood boil**: 见 **blood**.

›boil away.

When you **boil away** a liquid, it is boiled until all of it changes into steam or vapour. (液体)蒸发,煮干. ❖ *Check every 20 minutes that the water has not boiled away.* 每20分钟检查一次,不要烧干了水. PHR-V-ERG / V P noun / V P

›boil down.

When you **boil down** a liquid or food, it is boiled until there is less of it because some of the water in it has changed into steam or vapour. (液体或食物)熬稠,煮浓. ❖ *This may seem a large quantity of mushrooms, but they do boil down.* 这看起来似乎蘑菇很多,但煮后它们会缩水的. PHR-V-ERG / V P noun / V P

›boil down to.

If you say that a situation or problem **boils down to** a particular thing, you mean that this is the most important or the most basic aspect of it. 归结为.... ❖ *For Malcolm work could always be boiled down to one idea: being good in business.* 对马尔科姆来说,工作总是可以用一个观点来概括:诚恳办事. PHR-V-ERG / V P P n / be V-ed P P n

›boil over.

1 When a liquid that is being heated **boils over**, it rises and flows over the edge of the container. 煮溢,潽出. PHR-V V P

2 When someone's feelings **boil over**, they lose their temper or become violent. 发脾气,发怒. ❖ *Frustration and anger can boil over into direct and violent action.* 挫折和愤怒会变成直接的暴力行为. PHR-V / V P

›boil up.

➠ 见 boil **1**, **4**.

,boiled 'sweet, boiled sweets.

Boiled sweets are hard sweets that are made from boiled sugar. 硬糖. N-COUNT / BRITISH

boil·er /'bɔɪlə/ boilers. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **boiler** is a device which burns fuel in order to provide hot water. 锅炉. N-COUNT

'boiler suit, boiler suits.

A **boiler suit** consists of a single piece of clothing that combines trousers and a shirt. You wear it over your clothes in order to protect them while you are working. The American word is **overalls**. (衣裤相连的)工作服. [美]作 overalls. N-COUNT / BRITISH

boil·ing /'bɔɪlɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Something that is **boiling** or **boiling hot** is very hot. 极热的,炎热的. ❖ *It's boiling in here.* 这里热得要命. ADJ

'boiling point.

1 The **boiling point** of a liquid is the temperature at which it starts to change into steam or vapour. 沸点. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a situation reaches **boiling point**, the people involved have become so angry that they can no longer remain calm. 爆发点. N-UNCOUNT

bois·ter·ous /'bɔɪstərəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **boisterous** is noisy, lively, and full of energy. 热闹的;活跃的;精力充沛的. ◢**bois·ter·ous·ly** ❖ *Her friends laughed boisterously.* 她的朋友们狂笑起来. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

bold /bəʊld/ bolder, boldest. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **bold** is not afraid to do things which involve risk or danger. 敢于冒险的,勇敢无畏的. ❖ *Poland was already making bold economic reforms.* 波兰正开始进行果敢的经济改革. ◢**bold·ly** ❖ *You can and must act boldly and confidently.* 你能够而且必须表现得勇敢、自信. ◢**bold·ness** ❖ *...the boldness of his economic programme.* 他经济计划的果敢. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

B

2 Someone who is **bold** is not shy or embarrassed in the company of other people. 大胆的;不害羞的. ❖ *He was bold enough to ask her a question.* 他大胆地向她提了一个问题. ◢**boldly** ❖ *'You should do it,' the girl said, boldly.* '你应该去做.' 女孩果敢地说. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

3 A **bold** colour or pattern is very bright and noticeable. (颜色或图案)明亮的;突出的,明显的. ◢**bold·ly** ❖ *The design is pretty startling and very boldly coloured.* 该设计相当惊人,色彩非常明亮. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

4 **Bold** lines or designs are drawn in a clear, strong way. (线条或图案)醒目的,显著的. ADJ-GRADED

5 In printing, **bold** print is thicker and looks blacker than ordinary printed letters. 黑体;粗体. N-UNCOUNT / TECHNICAL

bo·lero, boleros.

Pronounced /'bɒlərəʊ, AM bə'lerəʊ/ for meaning 1, and /bə'leərəʊ/ for meaning 2. 释义1读作/'bɒlərəʊ, AM bə'lerəʊ/,释义2读作 /bə'leərəʊ/.

1 A **bolero** is a very short jacket, sometimes without sleeves. Boleros are worn mainly by women. 女式无袖短衣. N-COUNT

2 The **bolero** is a traditional Spanish dance. 波列罗舞(一种传统的西班牙舞). N-COUNT

bol·lard /'bɒlɑːd/ bollards.

1 **Bollards** are short thick concrete posts that are used to prevent cars from going on to someone's land or on to part of a road. (挡汽车的)矮石柱. N-COUNT / BRITISH

2 A **bollard** is a strong wooden or metal post on the side of a river or harbour. **Bollards** are used for mooring boats to. (河边或码头上的)系船柱,带缆桩. N-COUNT

bol·locks /'bɒləks/.

1 Bollocks is a swear word which is used to express disagreement or irritation; an offensive use. (骂人话,冒犯语)胡说,胡言. EXCLAM / PRAGMATICS / BRITISH

2 In very informal British English, a man's **bollocks** are his testicles. [英](非正式)睾丸. N-PLURAL

Bol·she·vik /'bɒlʃɪvɪk/ Bolsheviks.

1 **Bolshevik** is used to describe the political system and ideas that Lenin and his supporters introduced in Russia after the Russian Revolution of 1917. (1917年俄国革命后由列宁领导的政权)布尔什维克的. ADJ

2 A **Bolshevik** was a person who supported Lenin and his political ideas. 布尔什维克党员. N-COUNT

Bol·she·vism /'bɒlʃɪvɪzəm/.

Bolshevism is the political system and ideas that Lenin and his supporters introduced in Russia after the Russian Revolution of 1917. 布尔什维克主义. N-UNCOUNT

bol·shy /'bɒlʃi/; 又拼作 bolshie.

If you say that someone is **bolshy**, you mean that they behave in an argumentative and unhelpful way. 爱找茬的;不给人方便的. ADJ-GRADED / BRITISH, INFORMAL

bol·ster /'bəʊlstə/ bolsters, bolstering, bolstered. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **bolster** something such as someone's confidence or courage, you increase it. 提高;增进. ❖ *An early cut in interest rates bolstered confidence.* 早早削减利率提高了人们的信心. *...measures intended to bolster morale.* 旨在提高士气的措施. VB / V n

2 If someone tries to **bolster** their position in a situation, they try to strengthen it. 巩固(地位);增强. ❖ *Britain is free to adopt policies to bolster its economy.* 英国可以采取多种政策来增强其经济. VB / V n

⊃ **Bolster up** means the same as **bolster**. 义同 bolster. PHR-V ❖ *...an aid programme to bolster up their troubled economy.* 改善他们经济困局的援助计划. V P noun Also V n P

3 A **bolster** is a firm pillow shaped like a long tube which is sometimes put across a bed under the ordinary pillows. 长枕; 垫枕. N-COUNT

›bolster up.
➡ 见 bolster **2**. PHR-V

B

bolt /bəult/ **bolts, bolting, bolted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **bolt** is a long metal object which screws into a nut and is used to fasten things together. 螺栓. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

2 When you **bolt** one thing to another, you fasten them firmly together, using a bolt. 上紧螺栓; 用螺栓固定. ❖ *The safety belt is easy to fit as there's no need to bolt it to seat belt anchorage points.* 安全带使用方便, 因为它不需要用螺栓将其固定在座位安全带的扣牢点上. *Bolt the components together.* 把组件用螺丝拧上. *...a wooden bench which was bolted to the floor.* 用螺丝固定在地板上的木长凳. VB V n to n V n with together/on V-ed

3 A **bolt** on a door or window is a metal bar that you can slide across in order to fasten the door or window. (门、窗上的)插销, 闩. N-COUNT

4 When you **bolt** a door or window, you slide the bolt across to fasten it. 闩上, 插上(门、窗等). ❖ *He would have to lock and bolt the kitchen door after her.* 他得在她走后锁上厨房门. *...bolted doors.* 闩上的门. VB V n V-ed

5 If a person or animal **bolts**, they suddenly start to run very fast, often because something has frightened them. 惊跑; 吓跑. ❖ *The pig rose squealing and bolted.* 猪尖叫着站起来跑掉了. *I made some excuse and bolted for the exit.* 我找了个借口, 急忙向出口跑去. VB V V prep/adv

6 If you **bolt** your food, you eat it so quickly that you hardly chew it or taste it. 狼吞虎咽. ❖ *Being under stress can cause you to miss meals, eat on the move, or bolt your food.* 人们在压力之下会错过时间吃饭、边走边吃或胡乱咽食. VB V n

⊃ **Bolt down** means the same as **bolt**. 义同bolt. ❖ *I like to think back to high school, when I could bolt down three or four burgers and a pile of french fries.* 我喜欢回忆高中时代, 那时我可以吃下三四个汉堡包和一大堆炸薯条. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

7 A **bolt of** lightning is a flash of lightning that is seen as a white line in the sky. 闪电; 霹雳. N-COUNT N of n

8 A **bolt** of cloth is a long wide piece of it that is wound into a roll round a piece of cardboard. 一匹(布料). N-COUNT

9 When vegetables such as lettuces or onions **bolt**, they grow too quickly and produce flowers and seeds, and therefore become less good to eat. (蔬菜等)速生. VB V

10 If a piece of news comes like **a bolt from the blue**, it is completely unexpected and very surprising. 大出意料的事; 晴天霹雳. ❖ *The decision came as a bolt from the blue.* 这项决定大出人们意料. PHR

11 If someone is sitting or standing **bolt upright**, they are sitting or standing very straight. 笔直地. PHR

12 ➡ **nuts and bolts**: 见 **nut**.

›bolt down.
➡ 见 bolt **6**. PHR-V

'bolt-hole, bolt-holes; 又拼作 **bolthole**.
If you say that someone has a **bolt-hole** to go to, you mean that there is somewhere that they can go when they want to get away from people that they know. 避难所、藏身处. ❖ *The hotel is less than an hour from town and is an ideal bolt-hole for Londoners.* 这家旅店离城里不到一小时的路程, 是伦敦人理想的休闲处. N-COUNT BRITISH

bomb /bɒm/ **bombs, bombing, bombed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **bomb** is a device which explodes and damages or destroys a large area. 炸弹; 爆炸装置. ❖ *Bombs went off at two London train stations.* 伦敦的两个火车站发生了炸弹爆炸. N-COUNT

2 Nuclear weapons are sometimes referred to as **the bomb**. (有时指)核武器. ❖ *They are generally thought to have the bomb.* 人们普遍认为他们有核武器. N-SING the N

3 When people **bomb** a place, they attack it with bombs. 轰炸; 轰击. ❖ *Airforce jets bombed the airport.* 空军飞机轰炸了机场. ◢**bomb·ing, bombings** ❖ *...aerial bombing of rebel positions.* 对叛军阵地的空袭. VB V n N-VAR

4 ➡ 又见 **petrol bomb**.

›bomb out.
If a building or area **is bombed out**, it is destroyed by bombs. If people **are bombed out**, their houses are destroyed by bombs. 把…炸毁; 把…炸得无家可归. ❖ *London had been bombed out.* 伦敦曾被炸得面目全非. ➡ 见 **bombed-out**. PHR-V PASSIVE be V-ed P

bom·bard /ˌbɒmˈbɑːd/ **bombards, bombarding, bombarded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **bombard** someone with something, you make them face a great deal of it. 猛轰; 向…连续提出问题. ❖ *I've been bombarded by the press and television since Norway.* 从挪威开始, 我就不断受到报刊、杂志和电视的围堵. ◢**bom·bard·ment, bombardments** /ˌbɒmˈbɑːdmənt/ ❖ *...the constant bombardment of images urging that work was important.* 不断地播出这些画面以强调工作的重要性. VB V n with n be V-ed by n N-VAR

2 When soldiers **bombard** a place, they attack it with continuous heavy gunfire or bombs. 炮击; 轰炸. ◢**bom·bard·ment** ❖ *...heavy artillery bombardments.* 重炮轰击. VB N-VAR

bom·bast /ˈbɒmbæst/.
Bombast is the use of long, important-sounding words with little meaning in an attempt to impress people; used showing disapproval. 华而不实的言辞; 大话. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

bom·bas·tic /ˌbɒmˈbæstɪk/.
If you describe someone as **bombastic**, you are criticizing them because they use long, important-sounding words with little meaning in an attempt to impress other people. 唱高调的; 夸大其词的. ❖ *...the bombastic style adopted by his predecessor.* 他的前任者采用的夸夸其谈的风格. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

'bomb disposal.
Bomb disposal is the job of dealing with unexploded bombs by taking out the fuse or by blowing them up in a controlled explosion. 未爆弹处理; 拆弹. ❖ *Bomb disposal experts defused the devices.* 拆弹专家去掉了装置的引信. N-UNCOUNT

ˌbombed-ˈout.
A **bombed-out** building has been damaged or destroyed by a bomb. 被炸弹炸毁的. ADJ ADJ n

bomb·er /ˈbɒmə/ **bombers.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **bomber** is a military aircraft which drops bombs. 轰炸机. N-COUNT

2 **Bombers** are people who plant bombs in public places. 放置炸弹的人. ❖ *...Detectives hunting the London bombers.* 寻找在伦敦安放炸弹者的探员们. N-COUNT

'bomber jacket, bomber jackets.
A **bomber jacket** is a short jacket which is gathered into a band at the waist or hips. (袖口或下摆有松紧带的)短夹克. N-COUNT

bomb·shell /ˈbɒmʃel/ **bombshells.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **bombshell** is a sudden piece of bad or unexpected news. 令人震惊的(坏)消息. ❖ *His resignation after thirteen years is a political bombshell.* 当政了13年, 他的辞职成了政界的令人震惊事件. If someone **drops a bombshell**, they give you a sudden piece of bad or unexpected news. 宣布引起轰动的事件. N-COUNT PHR

'bomb site, bomb sites; 又拼作 **bombsite**.
A **bomb site** is an empty area where a bomb has destroyed all the buildings. 轰炸后的废墟. N-COUNT

bona fide /ˌbəunə ˈfaɪdi/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something or someone is **bona fide**, they are genuine or real. 真正的; 真诚的. ❖ *We are happy to donate to bona fide charitable causes.* 我们很高兴为真正的慈善事业捐赠. ADJ FORMAL

bona fides /ˌbəunə ˈfaɪdiz/.
Someone's **bona fides** are their good or sincere intentions. 诚意; 善意. ❖ *...establishing the bona fides of the persons you are dealing with.* 要确知与你相处的人是善意的. N-PLURAL FORMAL or LEGAL

bo·nan·za /bəˈnænzə/ **bonanzas.** ♦◇◇◇◇
You can refer to a sudden great increase in wealth, profitability, success, or luck as a **bonanza**. 走红运; 突然暴富; 一炮打响. N-COUNT

❖ *The expected sales bonanza hadn't materialised.* 预计的销售热并没有发生。

bond /bɒnd/ **bonds, bonding, bonded.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **bond** between people is a strong feeling of friendship, love, or shared experiences that unites them. (因深厚的友谊、爱或共同的经历而使人联系起来的)纽带; 联系; 关系. N-COUNT ❖ *The experience created a very special bond between us.* 这种经历使我们之间产生了一种十分特殊的关系.

2 When people **bond** with each other, they form a relationship based on love or shared experiences. You can also say that people **bond** or that something **bonds** them. (因爱或共同的经历)建立关系; 使结合. V-RECIP-ERG V with n ❖ *They all bonded while writing graffiti together.* 他们涂鸦结党. pl-n V *What had bonded them instantly and so completely was their similar background.* 是他们相似的背景使他们立刻如此紧密地成为好友. V pl-n Also V-ed, V n with n ◢**bond·ing** ❖ *They expect bonding to occur naturally.* 他们希望自然而然地成为好友. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **bond** between people or groups is a close connection that they have with each other, for example because they have a special agreement. (人或组织间因特殊协议等所构成的)紧密联系. N-COUNT with supp ❖ *The republic is successfully breaking its bonds with Moscow.* 该共和国成功地断绝了与莫斯科的联系.

4 **Bonds** are feelings, duties, or customs that force you to behave in a particular way. (感情、义务或习俗的)约束. N-PLURAL LITERARY ❖ *...a way to loosen the bonds of tradition.* 一种放松传统约束的方法.

5 A **bond** between two things is the way in which they stick to one another or are joined in some way. 黏合, 黏接. N-COUNT ❖ *...carbon atoms arranged in a ring with a triple bond between two of them.* 碳原子互相连结而呈环状, 其中两个组成三键.

6 When one thing **bonds** with another, it sticks to it or becomes joined to it in some way. You can also say that two things **bond** together, or that something **bonds** them together. (使)黏结; (使)结合. V-RECIP-ERG V with n ❖ *In graphite sheets, carbon atoms bond together in rings.* 在石墨片上, 碳原子呈环状结合. pl-n V together *Strips of wood are bonded together and moulded by machine.* 木条被黏结在一起, 然后用机器成型. be V-ed together Also V n with n

7 When a government or company issues a **bond**, it borrows money from investors. The certificate which is issued to investors who lend money is also called a **bond**. 公债, 债券. N-COUNT ❖ *Most of it will be financed by government bonds.* 其大部分将靠政府债券资助.

➡ 见 **junk bond**, **premium bond**.

bond·age /ˈbɒndɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Bondage** is the condition of being someone's property and having to work for them. 奴役; 束缚. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY ❖ *Masters sometimes allowed slaves to buy their way out of bondage.* 奴隶主有时容许奴隶买得自由.

2 **Bondage** is the condition of not being free because you are strongly influenced by something or someone. 束缚; 约束. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ❖ *All people, she said, lived their lives in bondage to hunger.* 她说所有人在生活中都受制于饥饿.

3 **Bondage** is the practice of being tied up, or of tying someone else up, in order to gain sexual pleasure. (为获得性快感所做的)束缚, 捆绑; 性虐待. N-UNCOUNT

bond·holder /ˈbɒndhəʊldə/ **bondholders;** 又拼作 **bond holder**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **bondholder** is a person who owns one or more investment bonds. 债券持有人. N-COUNT

bone /bəʊn/ **bones, boning, boned.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **bones** are the hard parts inside your body which together form your skeleton. 骨, 骨头. N-VAR ❖ *Stephen fractured a thigh bone.* 斯蒂芬大腿骨骨折. *The body is made up primarily of bone, muscle, and fat.* 人体主要是由骨骼、肌肉和脂肪构成.

2 **-boned** combines with adjectives such as 'big' and 'fine' to form adjectives which describe a person as having a particular type of bone structure or build. (跟形容词构成复合词, 形容某人的骨架或体型)有...样的骨头的. COMB ❖ *He was about seven years old, small and fine-boned like his mother.* 他大约七岁, 像他母亲一样小巧、细瘦.

3 If you say someone is just **skin and bone**, you mean they have become very thin, as a result of illness or lack of food. 皮包骨的, 骨瘦如柴的. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If you **bone** a piece of meat or fish, you remove the bones from it before cooking it. 剔去...的骨头. VB: V n ❖ *The boned fish is so easy to serve.* 剔了刺的鱼吃起来很方便. V-ed

5 A **bone** tool or ornament is made of bone. 骨制成的. ADJ ❖ *...a pocketknife with a bone handle.* 骨柄小折刀.

6 If you say that you feel or know something **in your bones**, you mean you are certain about it, although you cannot explain why. 有...直觉; 心里知道. PHR

7 The **bare bones** of something are the most basic parts or details. 基本点; 梗概. PHR ❖ *There are not even the bare bones of a garden here.* 这里甚至连花园的雏形都没有.

8 If something such as costs are cut **to the bone**, they are reduced to an absolute minimum. 到极点; (减)到最小. PHR

9 If you **make no bones** about your feelings, opinions, or intentions, you talk openly about them, rather than trying to keep them a secret. 对...毫不隐瞒; 直言不讳. PHR

10 ➡ 又见 **T-bone steak**.

B

ˌbone ˈchina.

Bone china is very fine porcelain that contains powdered bone. 骨瓷(含有骨灰的细瓷器). N-UNCOUNT

ˌbone ˈdry; 又拼作 **bone-dry**.

If you say that something is **bone dry**, you mean that it is very dry indeed. 干透的; 十分干燥的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

ˈbone marrow. ◆◇◇◇◇

Bone marrow is the soft fatty substance inside human or animal bones. 骨髓. N-UNCOUNT

ˈbone meal; 又拼作 **bonemeal**.

Bone meal is a substance made from animal bones which is used as a fertilizer. 骨粉(由动物骨头制成的肥料). N-UNCOUNT

ˌbone of conˈtention, bones of contention.

If a particular matter or issue is a **bone of contention**, it is the subject of a disagreement or argument. 争端的起因; 争议点. N-COUNT

bon·fire /ˈbɒnfaɪə/ **bonfires.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **bonfire** is a fire that is made outdoors, usually to burn rubbish. 篝火, 营火. N-COUNT

bong /bɒŋ/ **bongs.**

A **bong** is a long deep sound such as the sound made by a big bell. 洪亮的钟声. N-COUNT, SOUND

bon·go /ˈbɒŋgəʊ/ **bongos.**

A **bongo** is a small drum that you play with your hands. 小手鼓. N-COUNT

bon·ho·mie /ˈbɒnəmi/.

Bonhomie is happy jolly friendliness. 欢乐的气氛; 友好; 祥和. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ❖ *...his soft-spoken bonhomie.* 他轻声细语的友好态度.

bonk /bɒŋk/ **bonks, bonking, bonked.**

In informal British English, if two people **bonk**, they have sexual intercourse. [英] (非正式) 交媾. V-RECIP ❖ *He is bonking most of the female staff.* 他跟大多数的女职员有过性关系. V n ◢**bonk·ing** ❖ *Basically, bonking in public is illegal.* 基本上说, 公开性交是不合法的. N-UNCOUNT

bonk·ers /ˈbɒŋkəz/.

If you say that someone is **bonkers**, you mean that they are silly or mad. 愚蠢的; 疯狂的. ADJ: v-link ADJ INFORMAL

bon·net /ˈbɒnɪt/ **bonnets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **bonnet** of a car is the metal cover over the engine at the front. The American word is **hood**. (汽车的)引擎罩. [美] 作 hood. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **bonnet** is a hat worn by babies that has ribbons that are tied under the chin. (有带子的)童帽. N-COUNT

3 ➡ to **have a bee in** your **bonnet**: 见 **bee**.

bon·ny /ˈbɒni/ **bonnier, bonniest.**

Someone or something that is **bonny** is attractive and nice to look at; used in Scotland and parts of Northern England. (用于苏格兰和英格兰北方部分地区)漂亮的, 好看的; 美好 ADJ-GRADED

的. ❖ *Jemima was a bonny Highland lassie of 15.* 杰迈玛15岁,是个漂亮的苏格兰高地少女.

bon·sai /'bɒnsaɪ/; **bonsai** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

1 A **bonsai** is a tree or shrub that has been kept very small by growing it in a little pot and trimming it in a special way. 盆景植物. N-COUNT

B

2 **Bonsai** is the art of growing miniature shrubs and trees. 盆景艺术. N-UNCOUNT

bo·nus /'bəʊnəs/ **bonuses.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bonus** is an extra amount of money that is added to someone's pay, usually because they have worked very hard. 奖金. N-COUNT

2 A **bonus** is something good that you get in addition to something else, and which you would not usually expect. 额外得到的东西. ❖ *It's made from natural ingredients, but with the added bonus of containing 30 per cent less fat.* 它由天然原料制成,而且还有一个优点:脂肪含量低30%. N-COUNT

bon vo·yage /ˌbɒn vɔɪ'ɑːʒ/.

You say '**bon voyage**' to someone who is going on a journey, as a way of saying goodbye and wishing them good luck. 一路平安. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

bony /'bəʊni/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who has a **bony** face or **bony** hands, for example, has an unattractively thin face or thin hands. 瘦的,瘦削的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 The **bony** parts of a person's or animal's body are the parts made of bone. 骨的. ❖ *...the bony ridge of the eye socket.* 眼窝的骨脊. ADJ

3 If you describe fish that you are eating as **bony**, you mean that it has a lot of bones in it. (鱼等)多刺的,多骨的. ADJ-GRADED

boo /buː/ **boos, booing, booed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **boo** a speaker or performer, you shout 'boo' or make other loud sounds to indicate that you do not like them, their opinions, or their performance. 嘘(表示讨厌某人的观点或行为所发出的声音). ❖ *Demonstrators booed and jeered him.* 示威者向他喝倒彩,讥笑他. *He was booed off the stage.* 他被喝倒彩哄下了台. VB V n Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She was greeted with boos and hisses.* 迎接她的是一片嘘声. N-COUNT

◢ **boo·ing** ❖ *The fans are entitled to their opinion but booing doesn't help anyone.* 球迷们有权表达他们的观点,但嘘闹是帮不上任何人的忙的. N-UNCOUNT

2 You say '**Boo!**' loudly and suddenly when you want to surprise someone who does not know that you are there. '嘿!'(用于吓唬人的突然大叫声). EXCLAM

boob /buːb/ **boobs, boobing, boobed.**

1 A woman's **boobs** are her breasts. Some people find this use offensive. (冒犯语)乳房. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If you **boob**, you make a mistake. 犯错. VB V INFORMAL, BRITISH

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The government once again has made a big boob.* 政府又犯了一次大错. N-COUNT

boo·by prize /'buːbi praɪz/ **booby prizes.**

The **booby prize** is a prize given as a joke to the person who comes last in a competition. (发给竞赛最后一名、带有玩笑性质的)末名奖,尾奖. N-COUNT

booby-trap /'buːbi træp/ **booby-traps, booby-trapping, booby-trapped;** 又拼作 **booby trap**.

1 A **booby-trap** is something such as a bomb which is hidden or disguised and which causes death or injury when it is touched. 饵雷. N-COUNT

2 If something **is booby-trapped**, a booby-trap is placed in it or on it. 设置饵雷. ❖ *His booby-trapped car exploded.* 他的汽车被装置了饵雷,爆炸了. VB *be* V-ed V-ed

boo·ger /'buːgə/ **boogers.**

A **booger** is a piece of dried mucus that comes from inside your nose. The British word is **bogey**. 干鼻垢. [英]作bogey. N-COUNT INFORMAL AMERICAN

boo·gie /'buːgi/ **boogies, boogying** or **boogieing, boogied.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When you **boogie**, you dance to fast pop music. 随快节奏流行音乐跳舞;跳霹雳舞. VB V INFORMAL

book /bʊk/ **books, booking, booked.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **book** is a number of pieces of paper, usually with words printed on them, which are fastened together and fixed inside a cover of stronger paper or cardboard. 书,书本,书籍. N-COUNT

2 In a very long written work such as the Bible, a **book** is one of the sections into which it is divided. (大型著作的)卷,篇,部. N-COUNT

3 A **book** of something such as stamps, matches, or tickets is a small number of them fastened together between thin cardboard covers. (邮票、火柴、票据等的)册,本. N-COUNT

4 ➸ 又见 **cheque book, phone book**.

5 A company's or organization's **books** are its records of money that has been spent and earned, or of the names of people who belong to it. (公司或机构的)账目;花名册. ❖ *12 per cent of the people on our books are in the computing industry.* 我们名册上12%的人从事信息产业. N-PLURAL

6 When you **book** something such as a hotel room or a ticket, you arrange to have it or use it at a particular time. 预订. ❖ *Laurie revealed she had booked herself a flight home.* 劳丽透露,她给自己订了一张回家的机票. *...three-star restaurants that are normally booked for months in advance.* 一般需提前几个月预订的三星级餐馆. VB V n V n n V-ed

7 If a hotel, restaurant, theatre, or transport service is **fully booked** or **booked solid**, it has no rooms, tables, tickets left for a particular time or date. 预售(或订购)一空. PHR

8 ➸ 又见 **booking**.

9 When a football referee **books** a player who has seriously broken the rules of the game, he or she officially records the player's name. (足球裁判)记名警告. VB V n BRITISH

10 When a police officer **books** someone, he or she officially records their name and the offence that they may be charged with. (警察用作检控)记名,记录在案. VB V n INFORMAL

11 If someone **is brought to book**, they are punished for an offence or are made to explain their behaviour officially. (被)处罚;(被)要求...作出解释. PHR

12 If someone in authority **throws the book at** someone else who has committed an offence, they give them the greatest punishment that they are allowed to. 严厉处罚;加以重罚. PHR

13 If you are **in** someone's **bad books**, they are annoyed with you. If you are **in** their **good books**, they are pleased with you. 招某人讨厌;招某人喜欢. PHR

14 If you say that someone or something is a **closed book** to you, you mean that you do not know anything about them. 无法理解的人(或事);谜. ❖ *Economics was a closed book to him.* 他对经济一窍不通. PHR

15 **In my book** means 'in my opinion' or 'according to my beliefs'. 依我看;据我认为. ❖ *The greatest manager there has ever been, or ever will be in my book, is retiring.* 这位空前伟大的,依我看,也是绝后地伟大的经理,快要退休了. PHR

16 ➸ to **take a leaf out of someone's book**: 见 **leaf**.

➤**book in** or **book into.**

When you **book into** a hotel or when you **book in**, you officially state that you have arrived to stay there, usually by signing your name in a register. The American term is **check in**. 登记入住(酒店). [美]作check in. ❖ *Today Mahoney booked himself into one of the best hotels in Sydney.* 今天马奥尼住进了悉尼一家最好的酒店. *The three men stayed at two hotels in Nottingham, booking in at one the day before the crime.* 三个人住在诺丁汉郡的两家旅店里,犯罪的前一天,他们住进了其中一家旅店. PHR-V V P n BRITISH V n P n V P Also V n P

book·able /'bʊkəbəl/.

1 If something such as a theatre seat or plane ticket is **bookable**, it can be booked in advance. 可预订的. ADJ BRITISH

2 In sports such as football, a **bookable** offence is a foul for which a player can be officially warned by the referee. (指犯规)受到裁判警告的. ADJ

book·bind·ing /'bʊkbaɪndɪŋ/; 又拼作 **book-binding**.

Bookbinding is the work of fastening books together and putting covers on them. (图书的)装订. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **book·binder** N-COUNT

/'bʊkbaɪndə/ **bookbinders** ❖ *His father was a bookbinder.* 他父亲曾是个装订工人.

book·case /'bʊkkeɪs/ **bookcases.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bookcase** is a piece of furniture with shelves for books. 书柜, 书橱. N-COUNT

'book club, book clubs.
A **book club** is an organization that offers books at reduced prices to its members. 读书俱乐部(购书会员可享受折扣). N-COUNT

,booked 'up.
1 If a hotel, restaurant, theatre, or transport service is **booked up**, it has no rooms, tables, or tickets left for a particular time or date. 预订一空, 订完了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ BRITISH
2 If someone is **booked up**, they have made so many arrangements that they have no more time free for any other engagements. (时间)安排得满满的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ BRITISH

book·end /'bʊkend/ **bookends**; 又拼作 **book-end**.
Bookends are a pair of supports used to hold a row of books in an upright position. You place one bookend at each end of the row. 书挡, 书靠. N-COUNT

bookie /'bʊki/ **bookies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bookie** is the same as a **bookmaker**. 同 bookmaker. N-COUNT INFORMAL

book·ing /'bʊkɪŋ/ **bookings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **booking** is the arrangement that you make when you book something such as a hotel room or a table at a restaurant. 预订. ❖ *There was a mistake over his late booking.* 他最近的预订出了一个差错. N-COUNT

'booking office, booking offices.
A **booking office** is a room where tickets are sold and booked, especially in a theatre or station. The American expression is **ticket office**. 订票处, 售票处. [美]作ticket office. N-COUNT BRITISH

book·ish /'bʊkɪʃ/.
If you describe someone as **bookish**, you mean they spend a lot of their time reading serious books. 书呆子气的; 学究式的. ADJ-GRADED

book·keeping /'bʊkki:pɪŋ/; 又拼作 **book-keeping**.
Bookkeeping is the job or activity of keeping an accurate record of the money that is spent and received by a business or other organization. 簿记, 登记账目. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **book·keeper** /'bʊkki:pə/ **bookkeepers** ❖ *His wife served as billing clerk and bookkeeper.* 他太太既当开票员又当记账员. N-COUNT

book·let /'bʊklət/ **booklets.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **booklet** is a small book that has a paper cover and that gives you information about something. 小册子. N-COUNT

book·maker /'bʊkmeɪkə/ **bookmakers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bookmaker** is a person whose job is to take your money when you bet and to pay you money if you win. (赛马等的)赌注登记员. N-COUNT

book·making /'bʊkmeɪkɪŋ/.
Bookmaking is the activity of taking people's money when they bet and paying them money if they win. 赌注登记. N-UNCOUNT

book·mark /'bʊkmɑ:k/ **bookmarks.**
A **bookmark** is a narrow piece of card or leather that you put between the pages of a book so that you can find a particular page easily. 书签. N-COUNT

book·sell·er /'bʊkselə/ **booksellers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bookseller** is a person who sells books, or a company that owns bookshops. 书商, 书店老板; 图书公司. N-COUNT

book·shelf /'bʊkʃelf/ **bookshelves.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bookshelf** is a shelf on which you keep books. 书架. N-COUNT

book·shop /'bʊkʃɒp/ **bookshops.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bookshop** is a shop where books are sold. The American word is **bookstore**. 书店. [美]作bookstore. N-COUNT BRITISH

book·stall /'bʊkstɔ:l/ **bookstalls.**
1 A **bookstall** is a long table from which books and magazines are sold, for example in a street market. (街市上的)书摊. N-COUNT
2 A **bookstall** is a small shop with an open front where books and magazines are sold. Bookstalls are usually found in railway stations and airports. The usual American word is **newsstand**. 书亭; 报刊亭. [美]一般作newsstand. N-COUNT BRITISH

book·store /'bʊkstɔ:/ **bookstores.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bookstore** is a shop where books are sold. The usual British word is **bookshop**. 书店. [英]作bookshop. N-COUNT AMERICAN

book·worm /'bʊkwɜ:m/ **bookworms.**
If you describe someone as a **bookworm**, you mean they are very fond of reading. 极爱读书的人; 书虫 N-COUNT INFORMAL

boom /bu:m/ **booms, booming, boomed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If there is a **boom** in the economy, there is an increase in economic activity. (经济)繁荣. N-COUNT
2 A **boom** in something is an increase in its amount, frequency, or success. 迅速增长. ❖ *The boom in the sport's popularity has meant more calls for stricter safety regulations.* 该项运动迅速受到欢迎意味着人们要求有更严格的安全规定. N-COUNT
3 If the economy or a business **is booming**, the amount of things being bought or sold is increasing. 购销两旺. ❖ *Sales are booming.* 销售激增. VB V
4 On a boat, the **boom** is the long pole which is attached to the bottom of the sail and to the mast and which you move when you want to change direction. 帆桁, 帆杆. N-COUNT
5 A **boom** is a large floating barrier that is used for stopping an oil spillage from spreading. (用于防止水上泄油扩散的)浮标水栅, 拦障. N-COUNT
6 When something such as someone's voice, a cannon, or a big drum **booms**, it makes a loud, deep, echoing sound. 轰鸣, 轰响. ❖ *'Ladies,' boomed Helena, 'we all know why we're here tonight.'* '女士们,' 海伦娜用低沉有力的声音说, '我们都知道今晚我们为什么上这儿来.' *Thunder boomed like battlefield cannons over Crooked Mountain.* 雷声像战地的炮声在克鲁克山上轰鸣. VB V with quote V prep/adv Also V
➩ **Boom out** means the same as **boom**. 同 boom. ❖ *Music boomed out from loudspeakers.* 喇叭播放出音乐. *He boomed out a greeting.* 他大声打招呼. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The stillness of night was broken by the boom of a cannon.* 夜里的宁静被巨大的炮声打破. N-COUNT, SOUND
7 ➻ 又见 **baby boom**.

➤**boom out.**
➻ 见 **boom** 6. PHR-V

boom·er·ang /'bu:məræŋ/ **boomerangs, boomeranging, boomeranged.**
1 A **boomerang** is a curved piece of wood which comes back to you if you throw it in the correct way. 回飞镖. N-COUNT
2 If a plan **boomerangs**, its result is not the one that was intended and is harmful to the person who made the plan. 自食其果, 自作自受. ❖ *He risks defeat in the referendum which he called, but which threatens to boomerang against him.* 他下令举行公民公决, 可这又让他冒失败的风险, 会令他自食其果的. VB V V on/against n

'boom town, boom towns; 又拼作 **boom-town**.
A **boom town** is a town which has become very rich and full of people, usually because industry or business has developed rapidly there. 新兴的城市. N-COUNT

boon /bu:n/ **boons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
You can describe something as a **boon** when it makes life better or easier for someone. 恩惠; 非常有用的东西. ❖ *This battery booster is a boon for photographers.* 对于摄影师来说, 这个电池调压器是个极有用的东西. N-COUNT

boor·ish /'bʊərɪʃ/.
Boorish behaviour is rough, uneducated, and rude. 粗野的, 粗鲁的. ADJ-GRADED

boost /bu:st/ **boosts, boosting, boosted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If one thing **boosts** another, it causes it to increase, improve, or be more successful. 推动; 增进, 促进. ❖ *The move is designed to boost sales during the peak booking months.* 这一举措旨在在高峰订购月期间拉动销售. VB V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It would get the economy going and give us the boost that we need.* 它将使经济发展, 给我们带来所需的增长. N-COUNT
2 If something **boosts** your confidence or morale, it improves it. (信心或士气)提高, 增强. VB V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It did give me a boost to win such a big event.* 我能在这样大的赛事上获胜, 这的确让我信心大增. N-COUNT

B

boost·er /ˈbuːstə/ **boosters.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **booster** is something that increases a positive or desirable quality. 令人提升增进的事物. ❖ *Praise is a great confidence booster.* 表扬能极大地提高信心. N-COUNT

2 A **booster** is an extra engine in a machine such as a space rocket, which provides an extra amount of power at certain times. 推进器; 助推器. N-COUNT

3 A **booster** is a small injection of a drug that you have some time after a larger injection, in order to make sure that the first injection will remain effective. (尤指增强药效的)附加剂量, 加强剂. N-COUNT

boot /buːt/ **boots, booting, booted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Boots** are shoes that cover your whole foot and the lower part of your leg. 靴子. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **wellington**.

2 **Boots** are also strong heavy shoes which cover your ankle and which have thick soles. 长统靴子, 高腰鞋. N-COUNT

3 If you **boot** something such as a ball, you kick it hard. 猛踢. ❖ *He booted the ball 40 yards back up field.* 他将球踢回后场40码. VB INFORMAL V n adv/prep

4 If you **get the boot** or **are given the boot**, you are told that you are not wanted any more, either in your job or by someone you are having a relationship with. 被解雇; 被甩开. PHR INFORMAL

5 If someone **puts the boot in**, they attack someone by saying something cruel, often when the person is already feeling weak or upset. 落井下石. PHR INFORMAL BRITISH

6 The **boot** of a car is a covered space at the back or front, in which you carry things such as luggage or shopping. The American word is **trunk**. (汽车的)行李箱. [美]作trunk. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT BRITISH

7 You can say **to boot** when you are mentioning an additional thing. 此外, 而且, 加之. ❖ *He is making money and receiving free advertising to boot!* 他赚了钱, 而且还得到了免费广告. PHR PRAGMATICS

▸**boot out.**

If you are **booted out** of a job, organization, or place, you are forced to leave. (被)赶走; (被)开除. ❖ *Schools are booting out record numbers of unruly pupils.* 学校正在开除很多不守规矩的学生. PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun

ˈ**boot camp, boot camps.**

In the United States, a **boot camp** is a camp where army, navy, or marine recruits are trained. (美国陆军、海军、海军陆战队的)新兵训练营. N-VAR

booth /buːð/ **booths.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **booth** is a small area separated from a larger public area by screens or thin walls where, for example, people can make a telephone call or vote in secret. 电话亭; 投票亭; 小隔间. N-COUNT

2 In some restaurants, **booths** are small areas that are separated from the rest of the room by low screens so that people can have a meal in private. (餐馆里的)小隔间. N-COUNT

3 A **booth** is a small tent or stall, usually at a fair, in which you can buy goods or watch some form of entertainment. 售货亭; 摊位. N-COUNT

boot·leg /ˈbuːtleg/ **bootlegs, bootlegging, bootlegged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Bootleg** is used to describe something that is made secretly and sold illegally. 非法制造的; 非法售卖的. ❖ *...a bootleg recording of the band's 1977 tour of Scandinavia.* 非法录制的该乐队1977年斯堪的纳维亚巡演. ADJ ADJ n

2 To **bootleg** something such as a recording means to make and sell it illegally. 非法制作和贩卖(音像制品等). ❖ *Avid Bob Dylan fans treasure bootlegged recordings.* 艾维德 · 鲍勃 · 迪伦的歌迷们珍藏盗版的录音资料. VB V n V-ed
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The record was a bootleg.* 该唱片是盗版的. N-COUNT

◢**boot·leg·ger, bootleggers** ❖ *Bootleggers sold 75 million dollars-worth of copies.* 盗版者销售了价值7,500万元的盗版制品. N-COUNT

boot·straps /ˈbuːtstræps/.

If you have **pulled** yourself **up** by your **bootstraps**, you have achieved success by your own efforts, starting from very difficult circumstances and without help from anyone else. 靠自己的努力改善境遇. PHR

boo·ty /ˈbuːti/.

Booty is a collection of valuable things stolen from a place, especially by soldiers after a battle. 战利品; 掠夺物; 赃物. N-UNCOUNT

booze /buːz/ **boozes, boozing, boozed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Booze** is alcoholic drink. 酒. ❖ *There was even a black market in booze.* 酒业甚至有黑市. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

2 If people **booze**, they drink alcohol. 饮酒; 狂饮. ❖ *...a load of drunken businessmen who had been boozing all afternoon.* 整个下午一直喝得酩酊大醉的一帮商人. VB V INFORMAL
◢**booz·ing** ❖ *...the boozing and girl-chasing of her husband.* 她丈夫的酗酒和追逐妇女的行为. N-UNCOUNT

booz·er /ˈbuːzə/ **boozers.**

1 A **boozer** is a pub. 小酒馆. ❖ *She once caught him in a boozer with another woman.* 她曾在酒馆里碰上他和另一个女人在一起. N-COUNT BRITISH INFORMAL

2 A **boozer** is a person who drinks a lot of alcohol. 狂饮者, 酗酒者. ❖ *We thought he was a bit of a boozer.* 我们认为他有点儿酗酒. N-COUNT INFORMAL

boozy /ˈbuːzi/.

A **boozy** person is someone who drinks a lot of alcohol. 嗜酒的; 豪饮的. ADJ INFORMAL

bop /bɒp/ **bops, bopping, bopped.**

1 A **bop** is a dance. 舞, 舞蹈. ❖ *People just want a good tune and a good bop.* 人们只想有段好曲子, 好好跳上一阵舞. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If you **bop**, you dance. 跳舞. ❖ *He was bopping around, snapping his fingers.* 他一边跳着舞、一边打着响指. VB INFORMAL V

3 ➡ 又见 **bebop**.

bop·per /ˈbɒpə/.

➡ 见 **teenybopper**.

bo·rax /ˈbɔːræks/.

Borax is a white powder used, for example, in the making of glass or as a cleaning chemical. 硼砂, 月石(一种用于制玻璃或清洗剂的白色粉末). N-UNCOUNT

bor·del·lo /bɔːˈdeləu/ **bordellos.**

A **bordello** is a brothel. 妓院. N-COUNT LITERARY

bor·der /ˈbɔːdə/ **borders, bordering, bordered.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **border** between two countries or regions is the dividing line between them. Sometimes **the border** also refers to the land close to this line. 边界; 边界地区. ❖ *They fled across the border.* 他们逃过了边界. *...the Mexican border town of Tijuana.* 墨西哥边镇蒂华纳. N-COUNT

2 A country that **borders** another country, a sea, or a river is next to it. 邻接, 毗连. ❖ *He spent his time in the countries bordering Iran.* 他的时光是在毗连伊朗的那些国家度过的. VB V n
➪ **Border on** means the same as **border**. 义同 border. ❖ *Both republics border on the Black Sea.* 两个共和国都邻接黑海. PHR-V V P n

3 If something **is bordered** by another thing, the other thing is situated along the edge of it. 沿...的边缘排列. ❖ *...the mile of white sand beach bordered by palm trees and tropical flowers.* 那长达一英里的、旁边长着棕榈树和热带花卉的白色沙滩. VB V-ed Also V n

4 A **border** is a strip or band around the edge of something. 边; 边饰. ❖ *...pillowcases trimmed with a hand-crocheted border.* 饰以手工钩边的枕套. N-COUNT

5 In a garden, a **border** is a strip of ground planted with flowers along the edge of a lawn. (花园草坪边上的)狭长花坛. N-COUNT

▸**border on.**

If you talk about a characteristic or situation **bordering on** something, usually something that you consider bad, you mean that it is almost that thing. 接近; 濒于; 近乎. ❖ *...the self-confidence, bordering on arrogance, of his predecessor.* 他的前任者那副近乎傲慢的自信样子. PHR-V V P n
➡ 又见 **border 2**.

border·land /ˈbɔːdəlænd/ **borderlands.**

1 The **borderland** between two things is an area which N-SING

contains features from both things so that it is not possible to say that it belongs to one or the other. (介于两者间的) 边缘领域. ❖ *...rather like being on the borderland between sleep and waking.* 颇像处于半梦半醒之间.

2 The area of land close to the border between two countries or major areas can be called the **borderlands**. 边境; 边疆. ❖ *...Lebanon's southern borderlands.* 黎巴嫩南部边境地区. N-COUNT

border·line /ˈbɔːdəlaɪn/ **borderlines.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **borderline** between two different or opposite things is the division between them. 分界线; 区分线. ❖ *...exploring the borderline between painting and photography.* 探讨绘画和摄影的区别. N-COUNT

2 Something that is **borderline** is only just acceptable as a member of a class or group. 临界的; 两可之间的; 勉强可以的. ❖ *Some were obviously unsuitable and could be ruled out at once. Others were borderline cases.* 有些显然不合适, 可以立刻排除掉. 其他的情况则很勉强. ADJ-GRADED

bore /bɔː/ **bores, boring, bored.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If someone or something **bores** you, you find them dull and uninteresting. 使厌烦; 使厌倦. ❖ *Dickie bored him all through the meal with stories of the Navy.* 迪基吃饭时始终都在讲海军的故事, 烦得他要命. VB V n; V n

2 If you say that someone or something **bores** you **to tears**, **bores** you **to death**, or **bores** you **stiff**, you mean that they bore you very much indeed. 使...烦得要死. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

3 You describe someone as a **bore** when you think that they talk in a very uninteresting way. 令人厌烦的人. N-COUNT

4 You can describe a situation as **a bore** when you find it annoying or a nuisance. 令人讨厌的事. ❖ *It's a bore to be sick, and the novelty of lying in bed all day wears off quickly.* 生病真让人烦, 整天躺在床上很快就会无聊. N-SING a N

5 ➸ 又见 **bored, boring.**

6 If you **bore** a hole in something, you make a deep round hole in it using a special tool. 钻(孔); 凿(洞). VB V n

7 If someone's eyes **bore** into you, they stare intensely at you. 凝视; 盯着看. ❖ *Her eyes seemed to bore a hole in mine.* 她的眼睛似乎都把我的眼给盯穿了. VB V into n WRITTEN V n in n

8 A **bore** is a very large wave that moves quickly up certain river estuaries from the sea at particular times of the year as a result of unusual tides. 激潮, 涌潮. N-COUNT

9 **Bore** is the past tense of **bear**. bear 的过去式.

-bore /-bɔː/.

-bore combines with numbers to form adjectives which indicate the diameter of the barrel of a gun. (与数词构成形容词)(枪炮的)孔径, 口径. ❖ *...a 12-bore shotgun.* 12毫米口径散弹枪. COMB

bored /bɔːd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If you are **bored**, you feel tired and impatient because you have lost interest in something or because you have nothing to do. 感到厌倦的; 觉得厌烦的. ❖ *I am getting very bored with this entire business.* 我对这整件事情非常厌烦. ADJ-GRADED

bore·dom /ˈbɔːdəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Boredom** is the state of being bored. 厌烦, 厌倦. ❖ *He had given up attending lectures out of sheer boredom.* 他纯粹是由于厌倦而不再去听课了. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **boredom** of a state or situation is the quality that it has which makes it boring. 乏味; 无聊. ❖ *They often find they begin to chat to relieve the boredom of the flight.* 他们经常会不知不觉地开始聊起天来, 以解除在飞机上的无聊. N-UNCOUNT

bore·hole /ˈbɔːhəʊl/ **boreholes.**

A **borehole** is a deep round hole made by a special tool or machine, especially one that is made in the ground when searching for oil or water. 钻孔, 探孔; 井眼. N-COUNT

bor·ing /ˈbɔːrɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **boring** is so dull and uninteresting that they make people tired and impatient. 枯燥乏味的; 无聊的. ❖ *...boring work.* 枯燥乏味的工作. *...boring television programmes.* 乏味的电视节目. ADJ-GRADED

◢**bor·ing·ly** ❖ *Italian frascati can be boringly tasteless.* 意大利的弗拉斯卡蒂葡萄酒有时也会索然无味. ADV-GRADED

born /bɔːn/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When a baby **is born**, it comes out of its mother's body at the beginning of its life. 出生. ❖ *My mother was 40 when I was born.* 我母亲生我时40岁. V-PASSIVE be V-ed

2 If you say that someone **is born** of someone or to someone, you mean that person is their parent. 出生于, 生在(某个家庭). ❖ *He was born of German parents and lived most of his life abroad.* 他出生在德裔家庭, 而一生大部分时间都生活在国外. V-PASSIVE FORMAL be V-ed of/to n

3 If someone **is born** with a particular disease, handicap, or characteristic, they have it from the time they are born. 天生, 与生俱来. ❖ *Some people are born brainy.* 有些人天生聪明. *We are all born leaders; we just need the right circumstances in which to flourish.* 我们都天生具备领袖才干; 只是需要合适的环境发展它. V-PASSIVE no cont. be V-ed with n; be V-ed adj; be V-ed n

4 You can use **be born** in front of a particular name to show that a person was given this name at birth, although they may be better known by another name. (用于特定的人名前)出生时的姓名为... ❖ *She was born Jenny Harvey on June 11, 1946.* 她于1946年6月11日出生, 名叫珍妮·哈维. V-PASSIVE no cont FORMAL be V-ed n

5 You use **born** to describe someone who has a natural ability to do a particular activity or job. For example, if you are a **born** cook, you have a natural ability to cook well. 天生的, 有天才的. ADJ ADJ n

6 When an idea or organization **is born**, it comes into existence. If something **is born** of a particular emotion or activity, it exists as a result of that emotion or activity. (思想、机构等)产生, 形成. ❖ *The idea for the show was born in his hospital room.* 这部戏的想法是在他的病房里产生的. *Energy conservation as a philosophy was born out of the 1973 oil crisis.* 节约能源作为一种意识产生于1973年的石油危机. V-PASSIVE FORMAL be V-ed; be V-ed out of/of n

7 ➸ 又见 **-born; first born, newborn.**

➸ to **be born and bred**: 见 **breed.**

➸ to **be born with a silver spoon in** your **mouth**: 见 **spoon.**

-born /-bɔːn/.

-born combines with adjectives that relate to countries or with the names of towns and areas to form adjectives that indicate where someone was born. (与国名或地名连用, 构成形容词)...出生的; ...产生的. ❖ *The German-born photographer was admired by writers such as Oscar Wilde.* 这位德国出生的摄影师受到了奥斯卡·王尔德之类的作家的崇拜. COMB JOURNALISM

borne /bɔːn/.

Borne is the past participle of **bear**. bear的过去分词.

-borne /-bɔːn/.

-borne combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe the method or means by which something is carried or moved. (与名词构成形容词)由...携带的; 由...传播的. ❖ *...water-borne diseases.* 由水传染的疾病. COMB

bor·ough /ˈbʌrə, AM ˈbɜːrəʊ/ **boroughs.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **borough** is a town, or a district within a large town, which has its own council. (有自治权的)城镇(或城区). N-COUNT

bor·row /ˈbɒrəʊ/ **borrows, borrowing, borrowed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **borrow** something that belongs to someone else, you take it or use it for a period of time, usually with their permission. 借, 借入. ❖ *Can I borrow a pen please?* 请问我能借支笔吗? VB V n

2 If you **borrow** money from someone or from a bank, they give it to you and you agree to pay it back at some time in the future. 借款, 借贷. ❖ *Kuwait borrowed $5.5 billion from foreign banks last year.* 科威特去年从国外银行借贷了55亿美元. *It's so expensive to borrow from finance companies.* 向金融公司借贷利息太高. VB V n from n; V from n; Also V n, V

◢**bor·row·er, borrowers** ❖ *...borrowers with fixed-rate mortgages.* 固定利率抵押的借贷人. N-COUNT

◢**bor·row·ing** ❖ *We have allowed spending and borrowing to rise in this recession.* 在目前经济衰退时期, 我们容许消费和借贷增长. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 If you **borrow** a book from a library, you take it away for a fixed period of time. 借书, 借阅. ❖ *I couldn't afford to buy* VB V n from n

any, so I borrowed them from the library. 我一本书都买不起，所以我从图书馆里借.

4 If you **borrow** something such as a word or an idea from another language or from another person's work, you use it in your own language or work. 借用，借鉴(词语、思想观点等). ❖ *I borrowed his words for my book's title.* 我借用他的话作为我书的标题. ▲**bor·row·ing, borrowings.** A **borrowing** is something such as a word or idea which has been borrowed. 借用的词语(或思想观点). VB V n N-COUNT

B

5 Someone who **is living on borrowed time** or who **is on borrowed time** has continued to live or to do something for longer than was expected, and is likely to die or be stopped from doing it soon. (尤指生命)比预期活得长，活过寿限. PHR

bor·stal /ˈbɔːstəl/ **borstals.**

A **borstal** was a kind of prison for young criminals, who were not old enough to be sent to ordinary prisons. 少年管教所. N-VAR BRITAIN

bos·om /ˈbuzəm/ **bosoms.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A woman's breasts are sometimes referred to as her **bosom** or her **bosoms**. 乳房. N-COUNT DATED

2 If you are in **the bosom** of your family or of a community, you are among people who love, accept, and protect you. 在(家庭、社区等关爱的)怀抱中. ❖ *Joan was delighted to welcome her boyfriend into the bosom of her large, close-knit family.* 琼愉快地欢迎她的男朋友加入她亲密无间的大家庭. N-SING the N of n LITERARY

3 A **bosom** friend is a friend who you know very well and like very much indeed. 知心的; 亲密的. ❖ *Sakota was her cousin and bosom pal.* 萨科塔是她的表妹和知己. ADJ ADJ n

4 If you take someone or something **to your bosom**, you accept them and treat or regard them with great affection. 与…推心置腹. PHR LITERARY

boss /bɒs/ **bosses, bossing, bossed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Your **boss** is the person in charge of the organization or department where you work. 老板; 上司. ❖ *He cannot stand his boss.* 他无法忍受他的老板. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **bosses** you, you mean that they keep telling you what to do in a way that is irritating. 指使; 把…差来使去. ❖ *We cannot boss them into doing more.* 我们不能指使他们做得更多. VB V n, V n prep/adv

➪ **Boss around**, or in British English **boss about**, means the same as **boss**. [英]作boss about. 义同 boss. ❖ *He started bossing people around and I didn't like what was happening.* 他开始到处指使人，而我不喜欢这种事. PHR-V V n P, Also V P noun

3 If you **are** your **own boss**, you work for yourself or make your own decisions and do not have anyone telling you what to do. 自己听自己的. PHR

▸**boss around** or **boss about.**

➡ 见 **boss 2**. PHR V

bossy /ˈbɒsi/.

If you describe someone as **bossy**, you mean that they enjoy telling people what to do; used showing disapproval. 爱指挥人的; 专横的. ❖ *...a rather bossy little girl.* 一个颇有点专横的小姑娘. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

bo·sun /ˈbəusən/ **bosuns.**

The **bosun** on a ship is the officer whose job it is to look after the maintenance of the ship and its equipment. 水手长. N-COUNT

bo·tan·ic /bəˈtænɪk/.

Botanic means the same as **botanical**. 义同 botanical. ADJ ADJ n

bo·tani·cal /bəˈtænɪkəl/ **botanicals.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Botanical** books, research, and activities relate to the scientific study of plants. 植物学的. ❖ *The area is of great botanical interest.* 该地区具有重大的植物学意义. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Botanicals** are drugs which are made from plants. 植物性药物. N-COUNT

bota·ny /ˈbɒtəni/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Botany is the scientific study of plants. 植物学. ❖ *...a professor of botany.* 植物学教授. ▲**bota·nist** /ˈbɒtənɪst/ **botanists.** N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

botch /bɒtʃ/ **botches, botching, botched.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **botch** something that you are doing, you do it badly or clumsily. 拙劣地做; 笨手笨脚地弄坏. ❖ *It is a silly idea and he has botched it.* 这是个愚蠢的想法，他把事情弄糟了. VB INFORMAL V n

➪ **Botch up** means the same as **botch**. 义同 botch. ❖ *I hate having builders botch up repairs on my house.* 我讨厌建筑工人把我家房子修得一塌糊涂. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P

2 If you make a **botch** of something that you are doing, you botch it. 粗制滥造的工作. ❖ *I rather made a botch of that whole thing.* 我把那件事整个儿搞砸了. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'botch-up, botch-ups.

A **botch-up** is the same as a **botch**. 同 botch. ❖ *Tony Ward described the case as a 'sad botch-up'.* 托尼·沃德把情况描述成'被搞得一塌糊涂'. N-COUNT INFORMAL

both /bəuθ/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **both** when you are referring to two people or things and saying that something is true about each of them. 两个都; 两者. ❖ *He gripped her suddenly by both arms.* 他突然紧抓她的双臂. *Put both vegetables into a bowl.* 把两种蔬菜放进一个碗里. DET

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *Both of us had tears in our eyes.* 我俩眼里都满是泪水. QUANT

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Miss Brown and her friend, both from Stoke, were arrested.* 布朗小姐和她的朋友被捕了，他俩都来自斯托克. *Well, I'll leave you both then.* 好的，那我把你俩全留下. PRON

2 You use the structure **both...and** when you are giving two facts or alternatives and emphasizing that each of them is true or possible. 不仅…而且…，既…又… . ❖ *Now women work both before and after having their children.* 现在，妇女在生孩子前和有了孩子后都去工作. CONJ

both·er /ˈbɒðə/ **bothers, bothering, bothered.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you do not **bother** to do something or if you do not **bother** with it, you do not do it, consider it, or use it because you think it is unnecessary or because you are too lazy. 费事; 嫌麻烦. ❖ *Lots of people don't bother to go through a marriage ceremony.* 许多人不会费事去举行结婚仪式. *Most of the papers didn't even bother reporting it.* 大多数报纸甚至懒得去报道它. *He does not bother with a helmet.* 他懒得戴头盔. VB with brd-neg, V to-inf, V -ing, V with/about n, Also V

2 If you say that you **can't be bothered** to do something, you mean that you are not going to do it because you think it is unnecessary or because you are too lazy. 不愿找麻烦; 不想出力. ❖ *I just can't be bothered to look after the house.* 我就是不乐意去看管房子. PHR INFORMAL

3 **Bother** means trouble, complication, or difficulty. You can also use **bother** to refer to an activity which causes this, especially when you would prefer not to do it or get involved with it. 麻烦; 烦恼; 纷扰. ❖ *I usually buy sliced bread – it's less bother.* 我经常买切片面包—那要少一些麻烦. *We did have a bit of bother with the mortgage people.* 我们确实跟抵押人有点麻烦. *Going to the police is a bother.* 去找警察是很麻烦的. N-UNCOUNT also a N

4 If you say **'it's no bother'** after offering to do something for someone, you are emphasizing that you really want to do it and that it will take very little effort. 那不麻烦; 没什么麻烦的. ❖ *I'll drive you back to your hotel later. It's no bother.* 之后我开车送你回旅店，那不麻烦. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

5 If something **bothers** you, or if you **bother** about it, it worries, annoys, or upsets you. 烦扰，麻烦; 使恼火. ❖ *It bothered me that boys weren't interested in me.* 让我烦恼的是，男孩子们对我没兴趣. *Never bother about people's opinions.* 别管他人的看法. ▲**both·ered** ❖ *I was bothered about the blister on my hand.* 我手上长的水泡令我心烦. V-ERG V n, it V n that/when, V about n, ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

6 If someone **bothers** you, they talk to you when you want to be left alone or interrupt you when you are busy. 打扰，烦扰. ❖ *I don't know why he bothers me with this kind of rubbish.* 我不知道他为什么用这种废话来烦我. VB V n, V n with/about n

both·er·some /ˈbɒðəsəm/.

Someone or something that is **bothersome** is annoying or irritating. 麻烦的; 讨厌的; 令人烦恼的. ADJ-GRADED DATED

bot·tle /ˈbɒtəl/ **bottles, bottling, bottled.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **bottle** is a glass or plastic container in which drinks and N-COUNT

other liquids are kept. Bottles are usually round with straight sides and a narrow top. 瓶子. ❖ *...two empty beer bottles.* 两个空啤酒瓶. *...a bottle of wine.* 一瓶葡萄酒.

➪ A **bottle** of something is an amount of it contained in a bottle. 一瓶的容量. ❖ *He had drunk half a bottle of whisky.* 他喝了半瓶威士忌酒. N-COUNT

2 A **bottle** is a drinking container for babies, with a special rubber part at the top through which they can suck their drink. 奶瓶. N-COUNT

➪ A **bottle** is also the amount of drink contained in a baby's bottle. 一奶瓶容量. N-COUNT with supp

3 To **bottle** a drink or other liquid means to put it into bottles after it has been made. 把...装入瓶中. ❖ *...equipment to automatically bottle the wine.* 葡萄酒自动装瓶设备. VB V n

◢**bot·tler, bottlers** ❖ *...the nation's largest Coca-Cola bottler.* 全国最大的可口可乐装瓶厂. N-COUNT

4 **Bottle** is used to refer to courage or boldness. 勇气; 胆量. ❖ *Will anyone have the bottle to go through with it?* 谁有胆量来做做看? N-UNCOUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

5 ➻ 又见 **bottled; hot-water bottle, water bottle.**

▸bottle out.

If you **bottle out**, you lose your courage at the last moment and do not do something you intended to do. (因胆怯而)放弃原计划; 退缩. ❖ *I haven't come all this way to bottle out.* 我这一路拼搏过来不是为了最终放弃. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V P

▸bottle up.

If you **bottle up** strong feelings, you do not express them or show them, especially when this makes you tense or angry; used showing disapproval. 压制, 抑制; 隐藏. ❖ *Tension in the home increases if you bottle things up.* 假如把事情藏在心里,家庭里的紧张就会增加. *Be assertive rather than bottle up anger.* 要果敢自信, 而不是把愤怒藏在心里. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V n P V P noun

'bottle bank, bottle banks.

A **bottle bank** is a large container into which people can put empty bottles so that they can be recycled and used again. 空瓶回收箱. N-COUNT BRITISH

bot·tled /'bɒtəld/.

Bottled gas is kept under pressure in special metal cylinders which can be moved from one place to another. 瓶装的. ADJ

➻ 又见 **bottle.**

'bottle-feed, bottle-feeds, bottle-feeding, bottle-fed.

If you **bottle-feed** a baby, you give it milk in a bottle rather than the baby sucking milk from its mother's breasts. 用奶瓶喂(婴儿); 奶瓶哺乳. VB V n

,bottle-'green; 又拼作 bottle green.

Something that is **bottle-green** is dark green. 深绿色(的). COLOUR

bottle·neck /'bɒtəlnek/ bottlenecks.

1 A **bottleneck** is a place where traffic slows down or stops, for example because the road narrows or because there is a junction. (道路交通的)瓶颈, 堵塞点. N-COUNT

2 A **bottleneck** is a situation that stops something from progressing. 阻碍进展的事物; 障碍. ❖ *He pushed everyone full speed ahead until production hit a bottleneck.* 他催逼每个人全力以赴, 直至生产碰到障碍. N-COUNT

'bottle-opener, bottle-openers.

A **bottle-opener** is a metal device for removing the tops from bottles. 开瓶器. N-COUNT

bot·tom /'bɒtəm/ bottoms, bottoming, bottomed. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **bottom** of something is the lowest or deepest part of it. 底; 底部; 底层. ❖ *He sat at the bottom of the stairs.* 他坐在楼梯的最下端. *Answers can be found at the bottom of page 8.* 答案可以在第8页的地脚处找到. N-COUNT

2 The **bottom** of something such as a sea, lake, valley or ditch is the ground underneath it or at its floor. (海、湖、谷或沟的)底. ❖ *...the damp sand of the canyon bottom.* 峡谷底的湿沙. N-COUNT

3 The **bottom** thing or layer in a series of things or layers is the lowest one. 最底的; 最下面的. ❖ *...the bottom drawer of the cupboard.* 橱柜的最下层抽屉. ADJ ADJ n

4 The **bottom** of a hollow object is the flat surface at its lowest point. You can also refer to the inside or outside of this surface as the **bottom**. (中空物件的)底, 底部. ❖ *Spread the onion slices on the bottom of the dish.* 把洋葱丝铺在盘底. *...the bottom of their shoes.* 他们的鞋底. N-COUNT

◢**-bottomed** /-'bɒtəmd/ ❖ *...a loose-bottomed cake tin.* 活底饼罐. *...a glass-bottomed boat.* 底部用玻璃造的船. COMB

5 ➻ to **scrape the bottom of the barrel**: 见 **barrel.**

6 If you say that **the bottom** has dropped out of a market, you mean that people have stopped buying a particular product. (市场的)暴跌; 产品滞销. ❖ *The bottom had fallen out of the city's property market.* 该市的房地产市场出现了暴跌. N-SING the N JOURNALISM

7 The lower part of a bikini, tracksuit, or pair of pyjamas can be referred to as the **bottoms** or the **bottom**. (两件套衣服的)裤子. ❖ *...blue tracksuit bottoms.* 蓝色田径服的裤子. N-COUNT

8 **The bottom** of a street, garden, bed, or table is the end of it that is farthest away from where you usually enter it, or from where you are. (街道、物件等的)尽头最末位置. ❖ *...the Cathedral at the bottom of the street.* 位于街道尽头的大教堂. N-SING the N

9 **The bottom** of an organization or career structure is the lowest level in it, where new employees often start. (机构、职业等的)基层, 底层. ❖ *He had worked in the theatre for many years, starting at the bottom.* 他在剧院里工作了许多年, 从基层干起. N-SING the N

10 If someone is **bottom** or at **the bottom** in a survey, test, or league, their performance is worse than that of all the other people involved. (民意调查、测试或排名表中的)末名次, 末尾. ❖ *He was always bottom of the class.* 他在班上总是垫底. N-SING the N, also no det

11 Your **bottom** is the part of your body that you sit on. 屁股, 臀部. 见插图条 **human body.** N-COUNT

12 You use **at bottom** to emphasize that you are stating what you think is the real nature of something or the real truth about a situation. 实质上, 基本上. ❖ *The two systems are, at bottom, conceptual models.* 这两种体系实质上是两种概念模式. PHR

13 If something is **at the bottom of** a problem or unpleasant situation, it is the real cause of it. 是...的真正起因. ❖ *Anger and resentment are at the bottom of the problem.* 愤怒和不满是问题的真正根源. PHR

14 If you want to **get to the bottom of** a problem, you want to solve it by finding out its real cause. 找到...的实质(或真正起因). PHR

15 ➻ 又见 **rock bottom.**

▸bottom out.

If a trend such as a fall in prices **bottoms out**, it stops getting worse or decreasing, and remains at a particular level or amount. (价格等)达到最低点. ❖ *He expects the recession to bottom out.* 他预计经济衰退会达到最低点. PHR-V JOURNALISM V P

bot·tom·less /'bɒtəmləs/.

1 If you describe a supply of something as **bottomless**, you mean that it seems so large that it will never run out. 无限的; 无穷无尽的. ❖ *Princess Anne does not have a bottomless purse.* 安妮公主钱袋里的钱并非无穷无尽的. *The problem is we don't have a bottomless pit of resources.* 问题是我们并没有用之不竭的煤矿资源. ADJ

2 If you describe something as **bottomless**, you mean that it is so deep that it seems to have no bottom. 无底的; 深不可测的. ❖ *His eyes were like bottomless brown pools.* 他的眼睛像个棕色的池潭, 深不可测. ADJ

,bottom 'line, bottom lines. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **bottom line** in a decision or situation is the most important factor that you have to consider. 最重要的因素. ❖ *The bottom line is that it's not profitable.* 最关键的问题是, 它无利可图. N-COUNT

2 The **bottom line** in a business deal is the least a person is willing to accept. 底线; (商业中的)保本线. ❖ *£95,000 is her bottom line.* 9.5万镑是她的保本线. N-COUNT

3 The **bottom line** is the total amount that a company has made or lost over a particular period of time. (公司一段时 N-COUNT

期的)盈亏总额. ❖ *These small promotions were costly and they did nothing to increase his bottom line.* 这些小规模的促销代价昂贵, 对提高他的总营业额没有任何作用.

botu·lism /ˈbɒtʃʊlɪzəm/.

Botulism is a serious form of food poisoning. 肉毒中毒. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

bou·doir /ˈbuːdwɑː/ **boudoirs.**

A **boudoir** is a woman's bedroom or private sitting room. 闺房, 女人的卧室(或起居室). N-COUNT DATED

B

bouf·fant /ˈbuːfɒn, AM buːˈfɑːnt/ **bouffants.**

A **bouffant** is a hairstyle in which your hair is combed backwards and upwards so that it is high and full. (指向后向上梳的)蓬松式发型. N-COUNT

bou·gain·vil·laea /ˌbuːgənˈvɪliə/ **bougainvillaeas;** 又拼作 **bougainvillea.**

Bougainvillaea is a climbing plant that has bright red or purple flowers and grows mainly in hot countries. 叶子花, 三角花(一种开红、紫花的热带攀藤植物). N-VAR

bough /baʊ/ **boughs.**

A **bough** is a large branch of a tree. 大树枝. N-COUNT LITERARY

bought /bɔːt/.

Bought is the past tense and past participle of **buy**. buy 的过去式和过去分词.

boul·der /ˈbəʊldə/ **boulders.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **boulder** is a large rounded rock. 巨石, 巨砾. N-COUNT

boules /buːl/.

Boules is a game in which a small ball is thrown and then the players try to throw balls as close to the first ball as possible. (法式)滚球游戏. N-UNCOUNT

boule·vard /ˈbuːləvɑːd, AM ˈbʊl-/ **boulevards.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **boulevard** is a wide street in a city, usually with trees along each side. 林荫大道. ❖ *...Lenton Boulevard.* 伦顿大道. N-COUNT

bounce /baʊns/ **bounces, bouncing, bounced.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When an object such as a ball **bounces**, it moves upwards or away from a surface immediately after hitting it. (使)弹起, 反弹. ❖ *I bounced a ball against the house.* 我对着房子弹球. *My father would burst into the kitchen bouncing a football.* 我爸爸会盘着足球冲进厨房. *...a falling pebble, bouncing down the eroded cliff.* 掉落的鹅卵石顺着受侵蚀的悬崖反弹而下. V-ERG V n prep V n V prep/adv Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...two bounces of the ball.* 皮球的两次反弹. N-COUNT

2 The **bounce** of a sports pitch is the condition of it, which determines how high a ball will go when it bounces on it. 弹性, 反弹力. N-SING BRITISH

3 If you **bounce** on a soft surface, you jump up and down on it repeatedly. 弹跳; 蹦跳; 跳上跳下. ❖ *She lets us do anything, even bounce on our beds.* 我们做什么她都不管, 甚至我们在床上蹦跳她也不理. VB V prep/adv Also V

4 If you **bounce** a child on your knee, you lift him or her up and down quickly and repeatedly for fun. 使颠跳; 使上下晃动. VB V n prep/adv

5 If sound or light **bounces** or **is bounced off** a surface, it reaches the surface and is reflected back. (声音或光线)反射. ❖ *...light bouncing off glass.* 玻璃上反射的光线. V-ERG V off n Also V n off n

6 If something **bounces** or if something **bounces** it, it swings or moves up and down. (使)反弹; (使)上下摆动. ❖ *Her long black hair bounced as she walked.* 她走路时, 长长的黑发上下摆动. V-ERG V Also V adv, V n

7 If someone **bounces** somewhere, they move there in an energetic way, because they are feeling happy. 蹦蹦跳跳. ❖ *Moira bounced into the office.* 莫伊拉蹦蹦跳跳地走进办公室. VB V prep/adv

8 If you **bounce** your ideas off someone, you tell them to that person, in order to find out what they think about them. 向...吐露想法(以获得反馈). ❖ *It was good to bounce ideas off another mind.* 对另外一个人谈谈想法挺好. *Let's bounce a few ideas around.* 我们一块儿来交流交流一些想法. VB V n off n V n around

9 If a cheque **bounces** or if a bank **bounces** it, the bank refuses to accept it and pay out the money, because the person who wrote it does not have enough money in their account. 拒付, 退回(支票). ❖ *Our only complaint would be if the cheque bounced.* 我们惟一的抱怨就是假如支票被退回. V-ERG V Also V n

›bounce back.

If you **bounce back** after a bad experience, you quickly return to your previous level of success, enthusiasm, or activity. 恢复; 重新振作. ❖ *We lost two or three early games in the World Cup, but we bounced back.* 我们在世界杯赛开始时有两三场失利, 可后来又扳了回来. *He is young enough to bounce back from this disappointment.* 他还年轻, 能从这样的失望中恢复过来. PHR-V V P V P prep/adv

bounc·er /ˈbaʊnsə/ **bouncers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **bouncer** is a man who stands at the door of a club, prevents unwanted people from coming in, and makes people leave if they cause trouble. (俱乐部门口驱赶擅闯者的)壮汉, 门卫. N-COUNT

bounc·ing /ˈbaʊnsɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **bouncing** with health, you mean that they are very healthy. You can also refer to a **bouncing** baby. 健壮的. ❖ *Derek is now the proud father of a bouncing baby girl.* 德里克现在是位自豪的父亲, 他有个健壮的女宝宝. ADJ v-link ADJ with n ADJ n

➜ 又见 **bounce.**

bouncy /ˈbaʊnsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **bouncy** is very lively. 朝气蓬勃的, 精神饱满的. ❖ *...good, bouncy pop songs.* 优秀、富有朝气的流行歌曲. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **bouncy** thing can bounce very well or makes other things bounce well. 弹力十足的; 有弹性的. ❖ *...a children's paradise filled with bouncy toys.* 有着许多弹跳玩具的儿童乐园. ADJ-GRADED

ˈbouncy castle, bouncy castles.

A **bouncy castle** is a large object filled with air, often in the shape of a castle, which children play on at a funfair or other outdoor event. (露天摆放的)充气城堡. N-COUNT BRITISH

bound 1 connected 相连的

bound /baʊnd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Bound** is the past tense and past participle of **bind**. bind 的过去式和过去分词.

2 If one person, thing, or situation is **bound to** another, they are closely associated with each other, and it is difficult for them to be separated. 紧密相连的. ❖ *We are as tightly bound to the people we dislike as to the people we love.* 不论我们讨厌的人还是喜欢的人, 同我们的关系都很紧密. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

3 If something is **bound up in** a particular form or place, it is fixed in that form or contained in that place. 以...形式固定; 放置在...地方. ❖ *The manager of a company does not like having a large chunk of his wealth bound up in its shares.* 公司经理不希望其大宗财产为公司股票. PHR

4 If one thing is **bound up with** or **in** another, they are closely connected with each other, and it is difficult to consider the two things separately. 与...密切相关. ❖ *My fate was bound up with hers.* 我的命运跟她的紧密相连. PHR

5 If you say that something **is bound to** happen, you mean that you are sure it will happen, because it is a natural consequence of something that is already known or exists. 一定会; 必然会. ❖ *There are bound to be price increases next year.* 明年物价肯定会涨. PHR-MODAL

6 If you say that something **is bound to** happen or be true, you feel confident and certain of it, although you have no definite knowledge or evidence. 肯定会; 确信会. ❖ *I'll show it to Benjamin. He's bound to know.* 我会把它给本杰明看的, 他定会知道. PHR-MODAL PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

7 If a vehicle or person is **bound for** a particular place, they are travelling towards it. 前往, 开往(某地). ❖ *The ship was bound for Italy.* 这艘船驶向意大利. ADJ v-link ADJ for n

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a Texas-bound oil freighter.* 一艘驶向得克萨斯的油轮. COMB

bound 2 limits 限制

bound /baʊnd/ **bounds, bounding, bounded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Bounds** are limits which normally restrict what can N-PLURAL

happen or what people can do. 限制; 限制范围. ❖ *Changes in temperature occur slowly and are constrained within relatively tight bounds.* 温度变化得很慢, 而且限制在相对严格的范围内.

2 If someone's life or situation **is bounded** by certain things, those are its most important aspects and it is limited or restricted by them. 被…限制. ❖ *Our lives are bounded by work, family and television.* 我们的生活受到工作、家庭和电视的限制. V-PASSIVE be V-ed by n

3 If you say that a feeling or quality **knows no bounds**, you are emphasizing that it is very strong or intense. (心情或品质) 没有限制, 无限. ❖ *The passion of Argentinian football fans knows no bounds.* 阿根廷足球迷的激情比天高. PHR

4 If an area of land **is bounded by** something, that thing is situated around its edge. 被…环绕; 以…为疆界. ❖ *Kirgizia is bounded by Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.* 吉尔吉斯斯坦周边有乌兹别克斯坦、哈萨克斯坦和塔吉克斯坦. VB be V-ed by n Also V n

5 If a place is **out of bounds**, people are not allowed to go there. 禁止入内. ❖ *The area has been out of bounds to foreign journalists.* 外国记者禁止入内. PHR

6 If something is **out of bounds**, people are not allowed to do it, use it, see it, or know about it. 不容许(做, 用, 看或知道等). ❖ *What questions are considered out of bounds?* 什么问题被认为是不容许提出的? PHR

bound 3 leap 跳跃

bound /baʊnd/ **bounds, bounding, bounded.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If a person or animal **bounds** in a particular direction, they move quickly with large steps or jumps. 跳跃; 跳动; 跳跃前进. ❖ *He bounded up the steps.* 他跃上台阶. VB V prep/adv

➪ A **bound** is a long or high jump. (往远处或高处)跳跃. ❖ *She leaps in one bound onto her pony's back.* 她一下子跃上小马马背. N-COUNT

2 If the quantity or performance of something **bounds** ahead, it increases or improves quickly and suddenly. (数量或业绩)飞快地增长(改进). ❖ *The Hong Kong Stock Market bounded ahead.* 香港股票市场突飞猛进. VB V adv

3 ➻ **leaps and bounds**: 见 **leap**.

-bound /-baʊnd/.

-bound is used to form adjectives which describe someone or something as being greatly affected by a particular thing, especially a thing which prevents them from moving or progressing freely. (用于构成形容词)受…影响; 为…束缚. ❖ *Andrew has been left wheelchair-bound after the accident.* 安德鲁在事故后只能坐轮椅了. *...a 12-car pile up on a fog-bound motorway.* 在大雾笼罩的高速公路上发生的12辆车连环相撞. *...the somewhat tradition-bound officers of the navy.* 颇受传统影响的海军军官. COMB

bounda·ry /ˈbaʊndəri/ **boundaries.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **boundary** of an area of land is an imaginary line that separates it from other areas. 分界线; 边界. ❖ *Drug traffickers operate across national boundaries.* 贩毒分子跨国活动. N-COUNT

2 The **boundaries** of something such as a subject or activity are the limits that people think that it has. 界限. ❖ *...the boundaries between history and storytelling.* 历史和口述故事的分界. N-COUNT

bound·er /ˈbaʊndə/ **bounders.**

If you call someone a **bounder**, you mean they behave in an unkind, selfish, or improper way. 鲁莽的人; 自私的人; 粗俗的人. N-COUNT BRITISH, DATED

bound·less /ˈbaʊndləs/.

If you describe something as **boundless**, you mean that there seems to be no end or limit to it. 无限的; 无边无际的. ❖ *The work demanded boundless energy.* 该工作需要无限的精力. ADJ

boun·ti·ful /ˈbaʊntɪfʊl/.

1 A **bountiful** supply or amount of something pleasant is a large one. 大量的; 许多的. ❖ *...a bountiful harvest of fruits and vegetables.* 水果和蔬菜的大丰收. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **bountiful** area or period of time produces or provides large amounts of something, especially food. 富饶的; 充足的; 丰富的. ❖ *The land is bountiful and no one starves.* 这片土地富饶, 没人挨饿. ADJ-GRADED

boun·ty /ˈbaʊnti/ **bounties.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to something that is provided in large amounts as **bounty**. 慷慨赠与的东西; 大量提供的东西. ❖ *...autumn's bounty of fruits, seeds and berries.* 秋天丰富的水果、籽果及浆果. N-VAR with supp LITERARY

2 A **bounty** is money that is offered as a reward for doing something, especially for finding or killing a particular person. (尤指为寻人或杀人而发出的)奖金; 赏金. N-COUNT

ˈbounty hunter, bounty hunters.

A **bounty hunter** is someone who tries to find or kill someone in order to get the reward that has been offered. 为获得赏金而抓人或杀人的人. N-COUNT

bou·quet /bəʊˈkeɪ, buː-/ **bouquets.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **bouquet** is a bunch of flowers which is attractively arranged. 花束. ❖ *...a bouquet of dried violets.* 一束干紫罗兰. N-COUNT

2 The **bouquet** of something, especially wine, is the pleasant smell that it has. (尤指酒散发的)香味, 芬芳. N-VAR

bou·quet gar·ni /ˌbəʊkeɪ gɑːˈniː, buː-/.

A **bouquet garni** is a bunch of herbs that are tied together and used in cooking to add flavour to the food. (烹饪调味用的)香料束, 香料袋. N-SING also no det

bour·bon /ˈbɜːbən/ **bourbons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Bourbon is a type of whisky that is made mainly in America. (美国产的)波旁威士忌酒. N-VAR

➪ A **bourbon** is a glass of bourbon. 一杯波旁威士忌. N-COUNT

bour·geois /ˈbʊəʒwɑː/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe people, their lifestyles, or their attitudes as **bourgeois**, you disapprove of them because you consider them typical of conventional middle-class people. 中产阶级的. ❖ *He's accusing them of having a bourgeois and limited vision.* 他指责他们带有中产阶级的和狭隘的眼光. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 Marxists use **bourgeois** when referring to the capitalist system and to the social class that owns most of the wealth in that system. 资产阶级的. ADJ

3 ➻ 又见 **petit bourgeois**.

bour·geoi·sie /ˌbʊəʒwɑːˈziː/. ♦◇◇◇◇

In Marxist theory, **the bourgeoisie** are the middle-class people who own most of the wealth in a capitalist system. (马克思主义理论所称的)资产阶级. N-COLL-SING the N

bout /baʊt/ **bouts.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you have a **bout** of an illness or of an unpleasant feeling, you have it for a short period. 一阵; 一次; 一场. ❖ *...a severe bout of flu.* 一次严重流感. N-COUNT

2 A **bout** of something that is unpleasant is a short time during which it occurs a great deal. 发作; 发作期. ❖ *The latest bout of violence has claimed twenty four lives.* 最近发生的暴力造成了24人死亡. N-COUNT

3 A **bout** is a boxing or wrestling match. 拳击(或摔跤)较量, 比赛. N-COUNT

4 Some writers use **'bout** or **bout** to represent **about** when the first syllable is not pronounced. 当about的第一个音节不发音时, 'bout或bout用作替代 about. ❖ *How 'bout some coffee?* 来点咖啡吗?

bou·tique /buːˈtiːk/ **boutiques.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **boutique** is a small shop that sells fashionable clothes, shoes, or jewellery. 时装小商店; 精品店. N-COUNT

bo·vine /ˈbəʊvaɪn/.

1 **Bovine** means relating to cattle. 牛的; 与牛有关的. ADJ TECHNICAL

2 If you describe someone's behaviour or appearance as **bovine**, you think that they are stupid or slow-moving. 笨的; 迟钝的; 呆头呆脑的. ❖ *I'm depressed by the bovine enthusiasm of the crowd's response.* 我对人群木讷的反应感到沮丧. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

bow 1 bending or submitting 鞠躬; 降服

bow /baʊ/ **bows, bowing, bowed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When you **bow** to someone, you briefly bend your body towards them as a formal way of greeting them or showing respect. 鞠躬; 弯身行礼. ❖ *They bowed low to Louis and* VB V to n

B

hastened out of his way. 他们向路易斯深鞠躬,并赶忙给他让道。 Also V

⇨ Also a noun. 又作名词。 ❖ *I gave a theatrical bow.* 我作了个夸张的鞠躬。 N-COUNT

2 If you **bow** your head, you bend it towards the ground, for example because you want to show respect or because you are thinking deeply. 低头。 ❖ *The Colonel bowed his head and whispered a prayer of thanksgiving.* 上校低头致意,轻声念着感恩祷文。 VB V n

B

3 If you **bow to** pressure or to someone's wishes, you agree to do what they want you to do. 屈从,服从;让步。 ❖ *Some shops are bowing to consumer pressure and stocking organically grown vegetables.* 有些商店屈从顾客的压力,购进一些有机蔬菜。 VB V to n

4 If you **are bowed** by something, you are made unhappy and anxious by it, and lose hope. 被弄得沮丧;被弄得不安。 ❖ *George Bush refused to be bowed by the bad poll news.* 乔治·布什不让民意测验的坏消息弄得自己愁眉不展。 V-PASSIVE be V-ed

⇨ To **be bowed down** means the same as to **be bowed**. 义同 be bowed。 ❖ *I am bowed down by my sins.* 我为自己的罪孽感到难过。 PHR-V-PASSIVE be V-ed P

›bow down.

1 If you refuse to **bow down** to another person, you refuse to show them respect or to behave in a way which you think would make you seem weaker or less important than them. 拜倒在…的脚下。 ❖ *We should not have to bow down to anyone.* 我们不应该拜倒在任何人的脚下。 PHR-V V P to n

2 ➜ 又见 **bow 1**.

›bow out.

If you **bow out** of something, you stop taking part in it. 撤出;退出。 ❖ *Dr Owen indicated that he would bow out of politics after the next election.* 欧文博士暗示,他将在下次选举后退出政坛。 PHR-V WRITTEN V P of n Also V P

bow 2 part of a ship 船的一部分

bow /baʊ/ **bows.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The front part of a ship is called the **bow** or the **bows**. The plural **bows** can be used to refer either to one or to more than one of these parts. 船头(复数形式 bows可指船的两头)。 ❖ *...spray from the ship's bows.* 船两头的浪花。 N-COUNT

bow 3 objects 物件

bow /bəʊ/ **bows.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **bow** is a knot with two loops and two loose ends that is used in tying shoelaces and ribbons. (鞋带或带子系成的)蝴蝶结。 ❖ *...a length of ribbon tied in a bow.* 一段系成蝴蝶结的丝带。 N-COUNT

2 A **bow** is a weapon for shooting arrows which consists of a long piece of curved wood with a string attached to both its ends. (射箭用的)弓。 N-COUNT

3 The **bow** of a violin or other stringed instrument is a long thin piece of wood with fibres stretched along it, which you move across the instrument's strings in order to play it. (提琴等弦乐器的)弓,琴弓。 N-COUNT

4 ➜ another **string to** your **bow**: 见 **string**.

bowd·ler·ize /ˈbaʊdləraɪz, AM ˈbəʊd-/ **bowdlerizes, bowdlerizing, bowdlerized;** [英]又拼作 **bowdlerise**.

To **bowdlerize** a book or film means to cut parts of it out before publishing it or showing it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)删节,删改。 VB V n PRAGMATICS

bowed. Pronounced /bəʊd/ for meaning 1, and /baʊd/ for meaning 2. 释义 1 读作 /bəʊd/, 释义 2 读作 /baʊd/.

1 Something that is **bowed** is curved. 成弓形的。 ❖ *...an old lady with bowed legs.* 罗圈腿的老太太。 ADJ-GRADED

2 If a person's body is **bowed**, it is bent forward. 弯腰驼背的。 ❖ *Head bowed, she was listening or praying.* 她低头聆听、祈祷。 ADJ-GRADED

3 ➜ 又见 **bow**.

bow·el /baʊəl/ **bowels.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **bowels** are the tubes in your body through which digested food passes from your stomach to your anus. 肠。 N-COUNT

2 You can refer in a polite way to someone defecating by saying that they move, open, or empty their **bowels**. 大便。 N-PLURAL

3 You can refer to the parts deep inside something as **the bowels of** that thing. 内部;深处。 ❖ *...deep in the bowels of the earth.* 在地球深处。 N-PLURAL the N of n

bow·er /baʊə/ **bowers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **bower** is a shady leafy shelter in a garden or wood. 树荫处;凉棚。 N-COUNT LITERARY

bowl /bəʊl/ **bowls, bowling, bowled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **bowl** is a round container with a wide uncovered top, used for mixing and serving food, and also for eating from. 碗。见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. N-COUNT

⇨ The contents of a bowl can be referred to as a **bowl** of something. 一碗容量。 ❖ *Lili sat beside us eating a bowl of muesli.* 莉莉坐在我们旁边吃着一碗牛奶什锦早餐。 N-COUNT

◢**bowl·ful, bowlfuls.** ❖ *They ate a large bowlful of cereal.* 他们吃了一大碗麦片粥。 N-COUNT

2 A washing-up **bowl** is a large plastic container that you wash dishes in. (洗碗的)槽,盆。 N-COUNT

3 You can refer to the hollow rounded part of an object as its **bowl**. 碗状物。 ❖ *...the bowl of his pipe.* 烟斗的斗。 *...the toilet bowl.* 马桶。 N-COUNT

4 **Bowls** is a game in which players try to roll large wooden balls as near as possible to a small wooden ball. Bowls is usually played outdoors on grass. 草地滚球游戏。 N-UNCOUNT

5 A set of **bowls** is a set of round wooden balls that you play bowls with. (草地滚球游戏用的)木球。 N-COUNT

6 If you **bowl**, you play the game of bowls or the game of bowling. 玩草地滚球(或保龄球)。 VB V

7 In cricket, to **bowl** a ball means to throw it down the pitch towards a batsman. (板球运动中)投球给击球员。 ❖ *He was injured and unable to bowl.* 他受了伤,无法投球了。 VB V n V

◢**bow·ler, bowlers.** 投球手。 ◢**bowl·ing** ❖ *...excellent fielding and bowling from Birmingham.* 伯明翰队出色的接球和投球。 N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

8 In cricket, when a batsman **is bowled**, he has to leave the pitch because the bowler has hit the wicket with the ball. (板球击球员)被迫退场,被杀出局。 VB be V-ed

⇨ If a batsman **is bowled out**, he is bowled. (击球员)被杀出局。 ❖ *He was bowled out first ball.* 他第一个球便被杀出局。 PHR-V be V-ed P Also V n P

9 If you **bowl** along in a car or on a boat, you move along very quickly, especially when you are enjoying yourself. (愉快地)快速行驶。 ❖ *Veronica looked at him, smiling, as they bowled along.* 当他们快速行驶时,维罗妮卡微笑地看着他。 VB V prep/adv

10 A large stadium where sports or concerts take place is sometimes called a **Bowl**. (大型)体育场;圆形露天剧场。 ❖ *...the Crystal Palace Bowl.* 水晶宫体育场。

11 A competition in which American football teams compete can be referred to as a **bowl**. 橄榄球比赛,美式足球赛。 N-COUNT

12 ➜ 又见 **bowling**; **begging bowl**, **mixing bowl**, **sugar bowl**.

›bowl out.

In cricket, if a team **is bowled out**, they have to stop batting because all the batsman are out. (板球球队)被杀出局。 ❖ *Middlesex defeated Derbyshire by bowling out the opposition.* 米德尔塞克斯队击败了对手德比郡队,把它淘汰出局。 PHR-V be V-ed P V P n Also V n P

➜ 又见 **bowl 8**.

›bowl over.

1 To **bowl** someone **over** means to push into them and make them fall to the ground. 推倒;打翻。 ❖ *Some people had to cling to trees as the flash flood bowled them over.* 有些人不得不抱紧树干,因为突发洪水会冲倒他们。 PHR-V be V-ed P V n P Also V P noun

2 If you **are bowled over** by something, you are very impressed or surprised by it. 给…留下深刻印象;使吃惊。 ❖ *...a man who bowled her over with his humour and charm.* 一个以幽默和魅力令她印象深刻的男人。 PHR-V be V-ed P V n P Also V P noun

bow·ler /ˈbəʊlə/ **bowlers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bowler** is the same as a **bowler hat**. 同 bowler hat. N-COUNT

2 ➜ 又见 **bowl**.

ˌbowler ˈhat, bowler hats.

A **bowler hat** is a round, hard, black hat with a narrow N-COUNT

curved brim which used to be worn by British businessmen. (旧时英国商人戴的常礼圆顶、卷边、黑色)帽.

bowl·ing /ˈbəʊlɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Bowling** is a game in which you roll a heavy ball down a narrow track towards a group of wooden objects and try to knock down as many of them as possible. 保龄球游戏. N-UNCOUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **bowl**.

ˈbowling alley, bowling alleys.

A **bowling alley** is a building which contains several tracks for ten-pin bowling. 保龄球馆. N-COUNT

ˈbowling green, bowling greens.

A **bowling green** is an area of very smooth, short grass on which the game of bowls is played. 草地滚球场. N-COUNT

bow tie /ˌbəʊ ˈtaɪ/ **bow ties;** 又拼作 **bow-tie**.

A **bow tie** is a tie in the form of a bow. Bow ties are worn by men, especially for formal occasions. 蝶形领结. N-COUNT

box /bɒks/ **boxes, boxing, boxed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **box** is a square or rectangular container with hard or stiff sides. 箱子; 盒子; 匣. ❖ *They sat on wooden boxes.* 他们坐在木箱上. *...the box of tissues on her desk.* 她办公桌上的纸巾盒. N-COUNT

➪ A **box** of something is an amount of it contained in a box. 一盒的容量. N-COUNT

◢**boxed** /bɒkst/. A **boxed** set or collection of things is sold in a box. 盒装的. ADJ ADJ n

2 You can use **box** to refer to something such as a letter-box or telephone box, when the thing has already been mentioned. 信箱; 电话亭. ❖ *I begged Tom's telephone number, and called him from the box down the road.* 我搞到了汤姆的电话号码, 并在街那头的电话亭给他打了电话. N-COUNT

3 A **box** is a square or rectangle marked by lines, that is printed or drawn on a piece of paper, road, or other surface. (用线条画出的)方格, 方框. ❖ *Simply tick the appropriate box.* 只要在正确的方框上打个钩. N-COUNT

4 On a soccer pitch, **the box** is the same as the **penalty area**. (足球)罚球区; 禁区. 同 penalty area. N-SING

5 In a theatre or at a sports ground, a **box** is a small area of seats or room where a small number of people can sit to watch the performance or game. (剧院或球场的)包厢. N-COUNT

6 Television is sometimes referred to as **the box**. (有时指)电视机. ❖ *Prince Michael of Kent appeared on the box the other day.* 肯特郡的迈克尔亲王那天在电视上露面了. N-SING BRITISH, INFORMAL

7 **Box** is used before a number as a postal address by organizations that receive a lot of mail. 邮政信箱, 信箱. ❖ *...Country Crafts, Box 111, Landisville.* 兰蒂斯韦尔111号信箱乡村工艺店. N-COUNT

8 **Box** is a small evergreen tree with dark leaves which is often used to form hedges. (常用作树篱的)黄杨. N-UNCOUNT

9 To **box** means to fight someone according to the rules of boxing. 打拳. ❖ *At school I boxed and played rugby.* 在学校我既打拳又玩橄榄球. ◢**box·er, boxers.** 拳师. VB V Also V n; N-COUNT

10 ➡ 又见 **boxing**; **black box**, **chocolate box**, **lunch box**, **phone box**, **post office box**, **post box**, **signal box**.

box in.

1 If you **are boxed in**, you are unable to move from a particular place because you are surrounded by other people or cars. 被堵在…中间. ❖ *The black cabs cut in front of them, trying to box them in.* 那些黑色出租车拦截在他们前面, 企图把他们堵住. PHR-V be V-ed P; V n P; Also V P noun

2 If something **boxes** you **in**, it puts you in a situation where you have very little choice about what you can do. 使困住. ❖ *The Government had appeared to have boxed itself in.* 政府似乎将自己陷入了困局. *President Clinton is boxed in – he must choose among a host of unappetizing choices.* 克林顿总统举步维艰 — 他必须在许多索然无味的选择中做出决定. PHR-V V n P; V-ed P; Also V P noun

box·er /ˈbɒksə/ **boxers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **boxer** is a dog with short hair and a rather flat face. 斗拳狗. N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **box 9**.

ˈboxer shorts.

Boxer shorts are loose-fitting men's underpants that are shaped like the shorts worn by boxers. 男式平角内裤. N-PLURAL

box·ing /ˈbɒksɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Boxing is a sport in which two people wearing large padded gloves fight on a square platform, according to special rules. 拳击(运动). N-UNCOUNT

ˈBoxing Day.

In Britain, **Boxing Day** is the 26th of December, the day after Christmas Day. 节礼日(在英国为圣诞节次日, 即12月26日). N-UNCOUNT

ˈboxing ring, boxing rings.

A **boxing ring** is a raised square platform with ropes around it in which boxers fight. 拳击台. N-COUNT

ˈbox number, box numbers.

A **box number** is a number used as an address, especially one given by a newspaper for replies to a private advertisement. 信箱号码. N-COUNT

ˈbox office, box offices; 又拼作 **box-office**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **box office** in a theatre, cinema, or concert hall is the place where the tickets are sold. (剧院、电影院或音乐厅的)票房, 售票处. N-COUNT

2 When people talk about the **box office**, they are referring to the success of a film or play in terms of the number of people who go to see it. 票房(根据观众的数目而确定的电影或戏剧的卖座情况). ❖ *It took £20 million at the box office.* 票房收入达2千万镑. *The film was a huge box-office success.* 这部电影获得了巨大的票房成功. N-SING

box·wood /ˈbɒkswʊd/.

Boxwood is a type of wood which is obtained from a box tree. 黄杨木. N-UNCOUNT

boxy /ˈbɒksi/.

If something is **boxy**, it is square in shape, like a box. 盒形的; 四四方方的. ❖ *Boxy new skyscrapers dominate the skyline.* 方形的新摩天大楼成为空中轮廓线的主体. ADJ-GRADED

boy /bɔɪ/ **boys.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **boy** is a male child. 男孩, 男童. ❖ *I knew him when he was a little boy.* 我认识他时, 他还是个小男孩. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a young man as a **boy**, especially when talking about relationships between boys and girls. 小伙子, 男青年. ❖ *...the age when girls get interested in boys.* 姑娘对小伙子感兴趣的年龄. N-COUNT

3 Someone's **boy** is their son. 儿子. ❖ *Eric was my cousin Edward's boy.* 埃里克是我表亲爱德华的儿子. N-COUNT

4 You can refer to a man as a **boy**, especially when you are talking about him in an affectionate way. (亲昵的称呼)男子, 男人. ❖ *...the local boy who became President.* 那个成为总统的本地男人. N-COUNT with supp PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 If you describe someone as **one of the boys**, you mean they are accepted by a group of male friends who do things that are thought of as typically masculine. 男人中的一员. PHR

6 The police are sometimes referred to as **the boys in blue**. 警察, 警员. PHR INFORMAL

7 You can use **boy** when giving instructions to a horse or dog. (使唤马或狗的用语)小东西. ❖ *Down, boy, down!* 趴下, 小东西, 趴下! N-VOC

8 Some people say **boy** or **oh boy** in order to express strong feelings of excitement or admiration. (表示激动、佩服等)好家伙! ❖ *Oh boy! Just think what I could tell him.* 呵, 好家伙! 想想看我能告诉他什么. EXCLAM INFORMAL, AMERICAN

9 ➡ 又见 **bully boy**, **head boy**, **office boy**, **old boy**, **stable boy**, **teddy boy**.

boy·cott /ˈbɔɪkɒt/ **boycotts, boycotting, boycotted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If a country, group, or person **boycotts** a country, organization, or activity, they refuse to be involved with it because they disapprove of it. 抵制; 拒绝参与. ❖ *The main opposition parties are boycotting the elections.* 主要反对党派抵制选举. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the lifting of the economic boycott against Israel.* 取消对以色列的经济抵制. N-COUNT

boy·friend /ˈbɔɪfrend/ **boyfriends.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone's **boyfriend** is a man or boy with whom they are N-COUNT

B

having a romantic or sexual relationship. 男朋友, 男性情人. ❖ *...Brenda and her boyfriend Anthony.* 布伦达和她的男朋友安东尼.

boy·hood /ˈbɔɪhʊd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Boyhood is the period of a male person's life during which he is a boy. (男子的)童年, 幼年; 青少年时代. ❖ *He has been a Derby County supporter since boyhood.* 他从童年起就是德比郡队的支持者. N-UNCOUNT

B

boy·ish /ˈbɔɪɪʃ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe a man as **boyish**, you mean that he is like a boy in his appearance or behaviour, and you find this characteristic quite attractive. (形象或行为)男孩子气的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢**boy·ish·ly** ❖ *John grinned boyishly.* 约翰笑得像个孩子似的. ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe a girl or woman as **boyish**, you mean that she looks like a boy, for example because she has short hair or small breasts. (指女人)男孩似的. ADJ-GRADED

,boy 'racer, boy racers.
Young men who drive very fast are sometimes referred to as **boy racers**; used showing disapproval. (贬义)男飙车手. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

,Boy 'Scout, Boy Scouts; 又作 **boy scout.**
1 **The Boy Scouts** is an organization for boys which teaches them to become disciplined, practical, and self-sufficient. 童子军. N-COLL-PROPER *the* N
2 A **Boy Scout** is a boy who is a member of the Boy Scouts. 童子军队员. N-COUNT

bozo /ˈbəʊzəʊ/ **bozos.**
If you say that someone is a **bozo**, you mean they are stupid. 笨蛋, 傻瓜. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

Br. ♦♦◇◇◇
Br. is a written abbreviation for **British**. British 的缩写形式.

bra /brɑː/ **bras.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **bra** is an item of underwear that women wear to support their breasts. 胸罩, 奶罩. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

brace /breɪs/ **braces, bracing, braced.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **brace** yourself for something unpleasant or difficult, you prepare yourself for it. 准备迎接(困难等). ❖ *He braced himself for the icy plunge into the black water.* 他做好准备, 要跳进冰冷漆黑的水里. VB V pron-refl for n
2 If you **brace** yourself **against** something, you press against it in order to steady your body or to avoid falling. (为了支撑)紧贴在...上; 抵住, 顶住. ❖ *He braced his back against one wall of the pit.* 他将背靠在坑壁上. VB V n against n
3 If you **brace** part of your body, you keep it stiffly in a particular position. 保持特定姿势. VB V n
4 To **brace** something such as a roof means to strengthen or support it. 支撑; 加固. VB V n
5 A **brace** is a device attached to a part of a person's body in order to strengthen or support it. 支架; 护架. ❖ *...a neck brace.* 护颈架. N-COUNT
6 A **brace** is a metal device that can be fastened to a child's teeth in order to help them grow straight. (儿童)牙箍. N-COUNT
7 You can refer to two things of the same kind as a **brace** of that thing. The plural form is also **brace**. 一对, 一双. 单复数同形. ❖ *...a few brace of grouse.* 几对松鸡. N-COUNT
8 **Braces** are a pair of straps that pass over your shoulders and fasten to your trousers at the front and back in order to keep them in place. The usual American word is **suspenders**. (裤子的)背带, 吊带. [美]一般作 suspenders. N-PLURAL BRITISH

brace·let /ˈbreɪslɪt/ **bracelets.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **bracelet** is a chain or band, usually made of metal, which you wear around your wrist as jewellery. 手镯. N-COUNT

brac·ing /ˈbreɪsɪŋ/.
If you describe something, especially a place, climate, or activity as **bracing**, you mean that it refreshes you and makes you feel full of energy. (尤指某地方、气候、活动等)宜人的; 心旷神怡的. ❖ *...a bracing walk.* 一次惬意的散步. ADJ-GRADED

brack·en /ˈbrækən/.
Bracken is a plant like a large fern that grows on hills and in woods. 欧洲蕨. N-UNCOUNT

brack·et /ˈbrækɪt/ **brackets, bracketing, bracketed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone or something is in a particular **bracket**, you mean that they come within a particular range. 范围; 等级; 阶层. ❖ *Do you fall outside that age bracket?* 难道你已经超出了那个年龄阶段吗? *They're in a low income bracket.* 他们属于低收入阶层. N-COUNT
2 If two or more people or things **are bracketed** together, they are considered to be similar or related. 将...等同考虑; 把...相提并论. ❖ *Austrian wine styles are often bracketed with those of northern Germany.* 奥地利的葡萄酒风格经常被认为与德国北部的为同一类型. VB pl-n be V-ed together, be V-ed with n
3 **Brackets** are pieces of metal, wood, or plastic that are fastened to a wall in order to support something such as a shelf. (固定在墙上的)支架, 托架. N-COUNT
4 **Brackets** are a pair of written marks such as ( ) that you place round a word, expression, or sentence in order to indicate that you are giving extra information. 括号. ❖ *The prices in brackets are special rates for the under 18s.* 括号里的价格是为18岁以下的人特意划定的. N-COUNT
5 **Brackets** are pair of marks that are placed around a series of symbols in a mathematical expression to indicate that those symbols function as one item within the expression. (数学上的)括号; 方括号. N-COUNT

brack·ish /ˈbrækɪʃ/.
Brackish water is slightly salty and unpleasant. (水)略咸的; 味道不好的. ADJ

brag /bræg/ **brags, bragging, bragged.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone **brags**, they talk very proudly about what they have done or what they have; used showing disapproval. 自夸; 吹嘘. ❖ *He's always bragging about his prowess as a cricketer.* 他总是吹嘘自己玩板球的超凡技术. *He'll probably go around bragging to his friends.* 他也许会到处跟他的朋友们吹嘘. *The chairman never tires of bragging that he and Mr. Bush are old friends.* 主席乐此不疲地到处宣扬他跟布什先生是老朋友. VB V, V about n, V to n, V that

Brah·man /ˈbrɑːmən/ **Brahmans.**
A **Brahman** is the same as a **Brahmin**. 同 Brahmin.

Brah·min /ˈbrɑːmɪn/ **Brahmins.**
A **Brahmin** is a Hindu of the highest caste. 婆罗门(印度种姓制度中最高阶层成员). N-COUNT

braid /breɪd/ **braids, braiding, braided.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Braid** is a narrow piece of decorated cloth or twisted threads, used to decorate clothes or curtains. (装饰用的)带子, 穗带. N-UNCOUNT ◢**braid·ed.** A piece of clothing that is **braided** is decorated with braid. 用饰带镶缀的. ADJ
2 If you **braid** hair or a group of threads, you twist three or more lengths of them over and under each other to make one thick length. The usual British word is **plait**. 把(头发或线绳)编成辫子状. [英]一般作 plait. VB V n AMERICAN
➪ A **braid** is a length of hair which has been braided. The usual British word is **plait**. 辫子. [英]一般作 plait. N-COUNT

Braille /breɪl/.
Braille is a system of printing for blind people. The letters are printed as groups of raised dots that you can feel with your fingers. 布拉耶盲字, 盲文. N-UNCOUNT

brain /breɪn/ **brains.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 Your **brain** is the organ inside your head that controls your body's activities and enables you to think and to feel things. 脑; 大脑. N-COUNT
2 Your **brain** is your mind and the way that you think. 脑力, 智力. ❖ *Once you stop using your brain you soon go stale.* 一旦你不用脑子, 你很快就会变得迟钝. N-COUNT
3 If you say that someone has **brains** or a good **brain**, you mean they have the ability to learn and understand things quickly, to solve problems, and to make good decisions. 智慧, 智力. N-COUNT
4 If you refer to someone as the **brains** behind an idea or an organization, you mean that he or she conceived that idea or that they make the important decisions about how that organization is managed. 有智慧的人; 智囊; 出谋划策者. ❖ *Some investigators regarded her as the brains of the gang.* 有些 N-COUNT INFORMAL

调查员认为她是该帮派的出谋划策者.

5 If you **pick** someone's **brains**, you ask them to help you with a problem because they know more about the subject than you. 寻求某人的智力帮助. PHR INFORMAL

6 To **blow** someone's **brains out** means to shoot them in the head, killing them. 把...的脑袋打开花, 向着头部射击. PHR INFORMAL

7 ➟ 又见 **hare-brained**.

➟ to **rack** your **brains**: 见 **rack**.

brain·child /ˈbreɪntʃaɪld/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone's **brainchild** is an idea or invention that they have thought up or created. 脑力劳动的成果; 思想结晶. ❖ *The record was the brainchild of rock star Bob Geldof.* 这张唱片是摇滚歌星鲍博 · 格尔多夫的智慧产物. N-SING with poss

ˌbrain ˈdead.

1 If someone is declared **brain dead**, they have suffered **brain death**. 脑死亡的. ADJ

2 If you say that someone is **brain dead**, you are saying in a cruel way that you think they are very stupid. 死脑筋的; 愚蠢的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˈbrain death.

Brain death occurs when someone's brain stops functioning, even though their heart may be kept beating using a machine. 脑死亡. N-UNCOUNT

ˈbrain drain.

When people talk about a **brain drain**, they are referring to large numbers of scientists or academics leaving their own country for other countries where conditions and salaries are better. 人才流失, 人才外流. N-SING

brain·less /ˈbreɪnləs/.

If you describe someone or something as **brainless**, you think they are stupid. 没头脑的; 愚蠢的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

brain·power /ˈbreɪnpaʊə/.

A person's **brainpower** is their intelligence. A country's **brainpower** is its intelligent people, for example its scientists. 脑力, 智力; 智囊人才. N-UNCOUNT JOURNALISM

brain·storm /ˈbreɪnstɔːm/ **brainstorms, brainstorming, brainstormed.**

1 If you have a **brainstorm**, you suddenly have a clever idea, often a rather unusual one. The usual British word is **brainwave**. 灵感; 妙计. [英]一般作brainwave. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 If a group of people **brainstorm**, they have a meeting in which they all put forward as many ideas and suggestions as they can think of. 集思广益; 集体献计. ❖ *The women meet twice a month to brainstorm.* 妇女们一个月开两次会、献计献策. ◢**brain·storming.** 集思会. VB V Also V n N-UNCOUNT

ˈbrain teaser, brain teasers; 又拼作 **brain-teaser**.

A **brain teaser** is a question, problem, or puzzle that is difficult to answer or solve, but is not serious or important. 难以回答的问题; 迷惑不解的事情. N-COUNT

brain·wash /ˈbreɪnwɒʃ/ **brainwashes, brainwashing, brainwashed.**

If you **brainwash** someone, you force them to believe something by continually telling them that it is true, and preventing them from thinking about it properly. 给(某人)洗脑; 强制说服; 灌输. ❖ *They brainwash people into giving up all their money.* 他们给人们灌输思想, 让他们交出所有的金钱. *We were brainwashed to believe we were all equal.* 我们被洗脑了, 竟然相信大家都是平等的. VB V n V n into -ing be V-ed to-inf

brain·wave /ˈbreɪnweɪv/ **brainwaves.**

1 If you have a **brainwave**, you suddenly have a clever idea, often a rather unusual one. The usual American word is **brainstorm**. 灵感; 妙计. [美] 一般作brainstorm. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 **Brainwaves** are electrical signals produced by the brain which can be recorded and measured. 脑电波. N-PLURAL

brainy /ˈbreɪni/ **brainier, brainiest.**

Someone who is **brainy** is clever and good at learning. 聪明的; 多智的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

braise /breɪz/ **braises, braising, braised.**

When you **braise** meat or a vegetable, you fry it quickly and then cook it slowly in a covered dish with a small amount of liquid. 炖, 焖. VB V n

brake /breɪk/ **brakes, braking, braked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Brakes** are devices in a vehicle that make it go slower or stop. 制动器, 刹车器. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. ❖ *The bus crashed when the brakes failed.* 刹车失灵, 客车撞了. N-COUNT

2 When a vehicle or its driver **brakes**, the driver makes it slow down or stop by using the brakes. 用刹车减速; 刹住车. ❖ *She braked sharply to avoid another car.* 她为躲避另一辆车而猛力刹车. *She braked to a halt.* 她刹住车, 停了下来. VB V V to n Also V n

3 You can use **brake** in a number of expressions to indicate that something has slowed down or stopped. (使某事减缓或停止下来的)阻力, 障碍. ❖ *Illness had put a brake on his progress.* 疾病使他的进展减缓. *You can take the financial brakes off in June.* 你们在6月份可以清除掉财政上的障碍. N-COUNT

bram·ble /ˈbræmbəl/ **brambles.**

Brambles are wild, thorny bushes that produce blackberries. 黑莓灌木. N-COUNT

bran /bræn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The small brown flakes that are left when grain has been used to make white flour are known as **bran**. 谷糠, 麸皮. ❖ *...oat bran.* 燕麦麸皮. N-UNCOUNT

branch /brɑːntʃ, bræntʃ/ **branches, branching, branched.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **branches** of a tree are the parts that grow out from its trunk and have leaves, flowers, or fruit growing on them. 枝, 树枝. N-COUNT

2 A **branch** of a business or other organization is one of the offices, shops, or groups which belong to it and which are located in different places. (公司或机构的)分部, 分支机构. ❖ *The local branch of Bank of America is handling the accounts.* 美国银行在当地的分行正在处理那些账目. N-COUNT

3 A **branch** of an organization such as the government or the police force is a department that has a particular function. (政府机构或警察局的)部门. ❖ *...the Metropolitan Police Special Branch.* 都市警察特别部. N-COUNT with supp

4 A **branch of** a subject is a part or type of it. (学科的)分科, 分支. N-COUNT

5 A **branch** of your family is a group of its members who are descended from one particular person. (家族的)分支, 旁系. N-COUNT

›branch off.

A road or path that **branches off** from another one starts from it and goes in a slightly different direction. If you **branch off** somewhere, you change the direction in which you are going. 分叉, 分岔. ❖ *After a few miles, a small road branched off to the right.* 几英里后, 一条小路向右分岔出去. PHR-V V P prep/adv Also V P

›branch out.

If a person or an organization **branches out**, they do something different from their normal activities or work. 拓展(范围). ❖ *I continued studying moths, and branched out to other insects.* 我继续研究飞蛾, 并拓展到其他的昆虫. PHR-V V P V P prep/adv

ˈbranch line, branch lines.

A **branch line** is a railway line that goes to small towns rather than between large cities. (铁路)支线. N-COUNT

brand /brænd/ **brands, branding, branded.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **brand** of a product is the version of it that is made by one particular manufacturer. 品牌, 牌子. ❖ *Winston is a brand of cigarette.* 云丝顿是一种香烟品牌. *...a supermarket's own brand.* 一家超市自己的品牌. N-COUNT

2 A **brand of** something such as a way of thinking or behaving is a particular kind of it. (思维或行为方式的)类型. ❖ *The British brand of socialism was more interested in reform than revolution.* 英国式的社会主义更注重的是改革, 而不是革命. N-COUNT N of n

3 If someone **is branded** as something bad, people think they are that thing. (被)冠恶名. ❖ *The company has been branded racist by some of its own staff.* 该公司被某些员工诬蔑为种族主义者. *The US administration recently branded him a war criminal.* 美国当局最近称他为战犯. VB be V-ed as n be V-ed adj V n n

4 When someone **brands** an animal, they put a permanent mark on its skin, usually by burning it, in order to show VB V n

B

who it belongs to. (在动物身上)打烙印; 用烙铁打印记.
➪ A **brand** is a permanent mark made like this. 烙印; 印记. N-COUNT

brand·ed /ˈbrændɪd/.
A **branded** product is one which is made by a well-known manufacturer and has the manufacturer's label on it. 有品牌的; 名牌的. ADJ: ADJ n

B

bran·dish /ˈbrændɪʃ/ **brandishes, brandishing, brandished.** ♦◊◊◊◊
If you **brandish** something such as a weapon, you hold it in a threatening way. 威胁地挥舞(武器等). ❖ *He appeared in the lounge brandishing a knife.* 他挥舞着一把刀在休息室里出现. VB V n

ˈbrand name, brand names. ♦◊◊◊◊
The **brand name** of a product is the name the manufacturer gives it and under which it is sold. 品牌名称; 商标. ❖ *Drugs can be sold under different brand names.* 药品可以以不同的品牌名称出售. N-COUNT

ˌbrand-ˈnew. ♦♦◊◊◊
A **brand-new** object is completely new. 崭新的, 全新的. ❖ *He went off to buy himself a brand new car.* 他去给自己买了一辆崭新的车. ADJ

bran·dy /ˈbrændi/ **brandies.** ♦◊◊◊◊
Brandy is a strong alcoholic drink. It is often drunk after a meal. 白兰地酒. N-VAR
➪ A **brandy** is a glass of brandy. 一杯白兰地. N-COUNT

brash /bræʃ/ **brasher, brashest.** ♦◊◊◊◊
If you describe someone as **brash**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are excessively confident and aggressive. 自以为是的; 盛气凌人的. ◢**brash·ly** ❖ *I brashly announced to the group that NATO needed to be turned around.* 我自以为是地对那群人说, 北大西洋公约组织需要转变方向. ◢**brash·ness** ❖ *He has shown all the brashness of youth.* 他把年轻人的轻率无礼表露无遗. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV N-UNCOUNT

brass /brɑːs, bræs/ **brasses.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 **Brass** is a yellow-coloured metal made from copper and zinc, used especially for making ornaments and musical instruments. (由铜锌合金制成的)黄铜. N-UNCOUNT
2 **The brass** or **the brass section** is the part of an orchestra which consists of brass wind instruments such as trumpets and horns. (交响乐队的)铜管乐声部. N-COUNT
3 **Brasses** are flat pieces of brass with writing or a picture cut into them, which are often found in churches. (常见于教堂的)黄铜纪念牌. N-COUNT
➟ 又见 **brass rubbing**.

ˌbrass ˈband, brass bands.
A **brass band** is a band made up of brass and percussion instruments. (由铜管乐器和打击乐器组成的)铜管乐队. N-COUNT

bras·se·rie /ˈbræsəri, AM ˌbræsəˈriː/ **brasseries.** ♦◊◊◊◊
A **brasserie** is a small, usually cheap restaurant, or a bar in which food is served as well as drinks. (供应酒类的)小食店. N-COUNT

bras·si·ca /ˈbræsɪkə/ **brassicas.**
Brassicas are vegetables, such as cabbages and broccoli, which grow above or just under the soil and which carry their seeds in a seed case that has two sections. 芸苔属植物. N-COUNT

bras·siere /ˈbræziə, AM brəˈzɪr/ **brassieres.**
A **brassiere** is the same as a **bra**. 同 bra. N-COUNT DATED

ˈbrass rubbing, brass rubbings.
A **brass rubbing** is a picture made by placing a piece of paper over a brass plate that has writing or a picture on it, and rubbing it with a wax crayon. (在黄铜牌上拓取的)拓片, 拓印图. N-COUNT

brassy /ˈbrɑːsi, ˈbræsi/ **brassier, brassiest.**
1 If you describe a person's appearance or their behaviour as **brassy**, you mean they dress or behave in a way that is too bright, daring, and lively, and not at all tasteful. 花里胡哨的; 没有品味的; 庸俗的. ❖ *...Alec and his brassy blonde wife.* 亚历克和他俗不可耐的金发太太. ADJ-GRADED
2 Something that is **brassy** has a yellow metallic colour and sometimes looks cheap. 黄铜的; 黄铜色的; 似黄铜的. ❖ *...a woman with big brassy ear-rings.* 一位戴着黄铜色大耳环的女人. ADJ-GRADED

brat /bræt/ **brats.** ♦◊◊◊◊
If you call a child a **brat**, you mean that he or she behaves badly or annoys you. 顽童, 小坏蛋, 调皮鬼. ❖ *He's a spoilt brat.* 他是个被宠坏了的调皮鬼. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈbrat pack, brat packs.
A **brat pack** is a group of young people, especially actors or writers, who are popular or successful at the moment. (指演艺界或写作界的)走红者, 流行人物. ❖ *...the Hollywood Brat Pack.* 好莱坞的当红影星. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

bra·va·do /brəˈvɑːdəʊ/. ♦◊◊◊◊
Bravado is an appearance of courage or confidence that someone shows in order to impress other people. 故作勇敢; 虚张声势. N-UNCOUNT

brave /breɪv/ **braver, bravest; braves, braving, braved.** ♦♦♦◊◊
1 Someone who is **brave** is willing to do things which are dangerous, and does not show fear in difficult or dangerous situations. 勇敢的; 无畏的. ❖ *He was not brave enough to report the loss of the documents.* 他没有勇气报告丢失了文件. ◢**brave·ly** ❖ *The enemy fought bravely.* 敌人顽强作战. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If you say that someone **is putting on a brave face** or that they **are putting a brave face on a** difficult situation, you mean they are pretending that they are happy when they are not, or that they can deal with the situation easily when they cannot. 装作高兴; 强装自信; 逞强. PHR
3 If you **brave** unpleasant or dangerous conditions, you deliberately expose yourself to them, usually in order to achieve something. 勇敢面对. ❖ *Thousands have braved icy rain to demonstrate their support.* 数千人冒着冰冷的雨游行以示支持. VB WRITTEN V n

brav·ery /ˈbreɪvəri/. ♦◊◊◊◊
Bravery is brave behaviour or the quality of being brave. 勇敢; 无畏精神. N-UNCOUNT

bra·vo /ˌbrɑːˈvəʊ/.
Some people say '**bravo**' to express appreciation when someone has done something well. (用于表示佩服的喝彩)好啊! 很棒啊! EXCLAM

bra·vu·ra /brəˈvjʊərə, AM -ˈvʊrə/.
If you say that someone does something with **bravura**, you mean that they do it in an elaborate and confident way that emphasizes their skill or importance. 精湛技艺, 出色技巧. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY
➪ A **bravura** performance is done with bravura. (指表演)精彩的. ADJ

brawl /brɔːl/ **brawls, brawling, brawled.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 A **brawl** is a rough disorganized fight. 喧闹; 斗殴. ❖ *He had been in a drunken street brawl.* 他卷入了一场醉酒后的街头斗殴. N-COUNT
2 If people **brawl**, they fight in a rough disorganized way. 打斗; 闹事. ❖ *He was suspended for a year from University after brawling with police.* 他跟警察撕打后, 被大学勒令停学一年. ◢**brawl·ing** ❖ *...brawling between the England fans and locals.* 英格兰球迷和当地人的斗殴. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n N-UNCOUNT

brawn /brɔːn/.
1 If someone has **brawn**, they look physically strong because they have large muscles. 发达的肌肉. ❖ *He's got plenty of brains as well as brawn.* 他头脑聪明, 肌肉发达. ◢**brawny** /ˈbrɔːni/. ❖ *Oscar turned out to be a brawny young man.* 奥斯卡原来是一个肌肉发达的小伙子. N-UNCOUNT ADJ
2 In Britain, **brawn** is a kind of food made from pieces of pork and jelly pressed together so that it can be sliced. (英国一种经过压缩处理的)猪肉冻. N-UNCOUNT

bray /breɪ/ **brays, braying, brayed.**
1 When a donkey **brays**, it makes the loud harsh sound that donkeys typically make. (驴)叫. VB V
2 If someone **brays**, they make a loud harsh sound or talk in a loud harsh way. 刺耳地高声发出. ❖ *Neil brayed with angry laughter.* 尼尔愤怒地狂笑. VB V WRITTEN V with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a wild bray of laughter.* 狂笑. N-COUNT

bra·zen /ˈbreɪzən/ **brazens, brazening, brazened.** ♦◊◊◊◊
If you describe a person as **brazen**, you mean that they are ADJ-GRADED

very bold and do not care what other people think about them. 毫不顾及的；厚颜无耻的. ❖ *They're quite brazen about their bisexuality.* 他们毫不掩饰自己是双性恋.
bra·zen·ly ❖ *He was brazenly running a $400,000-a-month drug operation.* 他不顾一切地经营每月40万元的毒品生意. ADV-GRADED

brazen out.
If you have done something wrong and you **brazen** it **out**, you behave confidently in order not to appear ashamed, even though you may feel ashamed. 厚着脸皮. ❖ *Mr Mellor is as determined as ever to brazen out the scandals.* 梅勒先生决心硬着头皮应付这些丑闻. PHR-V V it P; V P noun; Also V n P

bra·zi·er /'breɪziə, AM -ʒə/ **braziers.**
A **brazier** is a large metal container in which coal or charcoal is burned to keep people warm when they are outside in cold weather, for example because of their work. (取暖用的)火盆. N-COUNT

breach /bri:tʃ/ **breaches, breaching, breached.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **breach** an agreement, a law, or a promise, you break it. 违反，违背(协议、法律等). VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His employer sued him for breach of contract.* 他的雇主控告他违反合同. N-VAR
2 A **breach** in a relationship is a serious disagreement which often results in the relationship ending. (关系的)破裂；裂痕. ❖ *...a serious breach in relations between the two countries.* 两国关系出现的严重裂痕. N-COUNT FORMAL
3 If someone or something **breaches** a barrier, they make an opening in it, usually leaving it weakened or destroyed. 在…上打开缺口. VB V n FORMAL
4 If someone **breaches** security or defences, they manage to get through and attack an area that is heavily guarded and protected. 攻破(防线)；突破(防卫). VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...widespread breaches of security at Ministry of Defence bases.* 国防部基地普遍存在的破坏安全的情况. N-COUNT
5 If you **step into the breach**, you do a job or task which someone else was supposed to do or has done in the past, because they are suddenly unable to do it. (在别人有急难时)挺身相助. PHR

,breach of the 'peace, breaches of the peace.
A **breach of the peace** is noisy or violent behaviour in a public place which is illegal because it disturbs other people. 扰乱治安. N-VAR LEGAL

bread /bred/ **breads, breading, breaded.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Bread** is a very common food made from flour, water, and often yeast, mixed into a soft dough and baked in an oven. 面包. ❖ *...a loaf of bread.* 一条面包. N-VAR
2 If you earn your **bread** doing a particular job or activity, you earn your money doing it. (干活所挣的)钱. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL
3 If food such as fish or meat **is breaded**, it is covered in breadcrumbs. It can then be fried or grilled. 裹上面包屑. ❖ *...a breaded chicken fillet.* 一块裹着面包屑的鸡柳. VB be V-ed; V-ed

,bread and 'butter; 又拼作 **bread-and-butter.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is the **bread and butter** of a person or organization is the activity or work that provides the main part of their income. 生计，谋生之道；主要收入来源. ❖ *The mobile phone business was actually his bread and butter.* 他实际上靠做移动电话生意过活. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Bread and butter** issues or matters are ones which are important to most people, because they affect them personally. (问题或事情)关乎大众的，很重要的. ADJ ADJ n

bread·crumb /'bredkrʌm/ **breadcrumbs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Breadcrumbs are tiny pieces of dry bread. 面包碎屑. N-COUNT

bread·line /'bredlaɪn/.
Someone who is on the **breadline** is very poor. (处于)贫困线；贫困生活. ❖ *We lived on the breadline to get our son through college.* 我们为了供儿子读完大学，生活得很清贫. N-SING

breadth /bretθ, AM bredθ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **breadth** of something is the distance between its two sides. 宽度；幅宽. ❖ *The breadth of the whole camp was 400 paces.* 整个营地宽度为400步幅. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Breadth** is the quality of including or involving many different things. 广度；宽度. ❖ *Older people have a tremendous breadth of experience.* 年纪大些的人阅历相当丰富. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you say that something happens throughout or across **the length and breadth of** a place, you are emphasizing that it happens everywhere in that place. 到处；各地. PHR PRAGMATICS
➠ 又见 **hair's breadth.**

bread·winner /'bredwɪnə/ **breadwinners.**
The **breadwinner** in a family is the person in it who earns the money that the family needs for essential things. 养家糊口的人. N-COUNT

break /breɪk/ **breaks, breaking, broke, broken.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 When an object **breaks**, it suddenly separates into two or more pieces, often because it has been hit or dropped. 打破；破裂. ❖ *He fell through the window, breaking the glass.* 他从玻璃窗掉了下去，把窗子撞得粉碎. *Break the cauliflower into florets.* 把花椰菜破成小花块. *The plane broke into three pieces.* 飞机断成了三截. V-ERG V; V n; V n into pl-n; V into pl-n
2 If you **break** a part of your body such as your leg or your nose, or if a bone **breaks**, you are injured because a bone cracks or splits. (使)骨折. ❖ *Old bones break easily.* 老骨头容易折断. V-ERG V n; V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It has caused a bad break to Gabriella's leg.* 这给加布里埃拉的腿造成了严重的骨折. N-COUNT
3 If a surface, cover, or seal **breaks**, a hole or tear is made in it, so that a substance can pass through. (指表层、盖子、密封垫等)破裂. ❖ *Once you've broken the seal of a bottle there's no way you can put it back together again.* 一旦你把瓶子的密封垫弄坏，你就无法将它复原. *...broken skin.* 破损的皮肤. V-ERG V; V n; V-ed
4 When a tool or piece of machinery **breaks**, it is damaged and no longer works. (指工具、机器等)损坏，弄坏. ❖ *He accused her of breaking the stereo.* 他指责她弄坏了立体音响. *...broken washing machines.* 损坏了的洗衣机. V-ERG V; V n; V-ed
5 If you **break** a rule, promise, or agreement, you do something that you should not do according to it. 破坏；违反. ❖ *We didn't know we were breaking the law.* 我们并不知道我们在犯法. *...broken promises.* 没有遵守的承诺. VB; V n; V-ed
6 If you **break** free or loose, you free yourself from something or escape from it. 从…中挣脱开来；解脱. ❖ *She broke free by thrusting her elbow into his chest.* 她用肘猛击他的胸部，挣脱开来. VB; V adj
7 If someone **breaks** something, especially a difficult or unpleasant situation that has existed for some time, they end it or change it. 结束(困境)；打破(僵局). ❖ *...to break the vicious circle between disadvantage and crime.* 结束不利环境与犯罪之间的恶性循环. VB; V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a break in the deadlock.* 僵局的打破. N-COUNT
8 If someone **breaks** a silence, they make a noise after a long period of silence, or they talk about something that they have not talked about for a long time. 打破(沉默). ❖ *The unearthly silence was broken by a shrill screaming.* 一声尖叫打破了可怕的沉寂. VB V n; be V-ed
9 If you **break** with a group of people or a traditional way of doing things, or you **break** your connection with them, you stop being involved with that group or stop doing things in that way. 终止与…的关系；断绝；摈弃. ❖ *These countries were beginning to break their links with their former ideology.* 这些国家开始放弃旧有的思想体系. VB; V with/from n; V n with n; Also V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the need for a break with the past.* 与过去决裂的必要性. N-COUNT
10 If you **break** a habit or if someone **breaks** you of it, you no longer have that habit. 摈弃(习惯). ❖ *The professor hoped to break the students of the habit of looking for easy answers.* 教授希望学生们摈弃找简单答案的习惯. VB V n; V n of n
11 To **break** someone means to destroy their determination and courage, their success, or their career. 瓦解…的决心 VB

B

B

(或勇气); 毁掉...的前程. ❖ *He never let his jailers break him.* 他决不会让监狱看守毁掉他的决心. V n

12 If there is a **break** in the cloud or weather, it changes and there is a short period of sunshine or fine weather. (天气)放晴; (云)短暂露出阳光. N-COUNT

13 If the weather **breaks** or a storm **breaks**, it suddenly becomes rainy or stormy after a period of sunshine. (天气)突变; (风暴)乍起. ❖ *She hoped she'd be able to reach the hotel before the storm broke.* 她希望能够在风暴来临前到达酒店. VB V

14 If someone **breaks** for a short period of time, they rest or change from what they are doing for a short period. 歇息; 中断(工作). ❖ *They broke for lunch.* 他们歇息下来吃午饭. VB V

15 A **break** is a short period of time when you have a rest or a change from what you are doing, especially if you are working. 间歇; 中途小憩. ❖ *Do you want to have a little break?* 你想要休息一会儿吗? N-COUNT

➦ 又见 **coffee break**, **lunch break**, **tea break**.

16 A **break** is a short holiday. 短假; 短暂休息. ❖ *They are currently taking a short break in Spain.* 他们目前正在西班牙休短假. N-COUNT

17 You can say **'give me a break'** to show that you are annoyed by what someone has said or done. 别烦我了; 得了吧! ❖ *'I'm a real intellectual-type guy, Tracy,' James joked. 'Oh, give me a break,' Tracy moaned.* '特蕾西, 我确实是个知识型人才.' 詹姆斯开玩笑道. '哦, 别胡说了,' 特蕾西抱怨地说. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

18 To **break** the force of something such as a blow or fall means to weaken its effect, for example by getting in the way of it. 减弱(势头); 减轻(力度). ❖ *He sustained serious neck injuries after he broke someone's fall.* 有人跌落下来, 砸在他的身上, 致使他的脖子受了重伤. VB V n

19 When a piece of news **breaks**, people hear about it from the newspapers, television, or radio. (消息在报纸、电视、电台上)发布, 报道. ❖ *The news broke that the Prime Minister had resigned.* 该消息称, 首相辞职了. VB V

20 When you **break** a piece of bad news to someone, you tell it to them as kindly as you can. 吐露, 说出(不好的消息). ❖ *Then Louise broke the news that she was leaving me.* 然后露易丝透露, 她要离开我. VB V n to n V n

21 A **break** is also a lucky opportunity that someone gets to achieve something. 机会, 机遇; 好运. ❖ *He went into TV and got his first break playing opposite Sid James in the series 'Citizen James'.* 他涉足电视领域, 得到的第一个机会便是在连续剧《公民詹姆斯》中跟锡德·詹姆斯演对手戏. N-COUNT INFORMAL

22 If you **break** a record, you beat the previous record for a particular achievement. 打破(纪录). VB V n

23 When day or dawn **breaks**, it starts to grow light after the night has ended. (天)破晓; (晨光)初露. VB V

➦ 又见 **daybreak**.

24 **The break of day** or **the break of dawn** is the time when it begins to grow light after the night. 破晓, 拂晓. PHR LITERARY

25 When a wave **breaks**, it passes its highest point and turns downwards, for example when it reaches the shore. (波浪)减弱, 降低. VB V

26 If you **break** a secret code, you work out how to understand it. 破解, 破译 (密码). VB V n

27 If someone's voice **breaks** when they are speaking, it changes its sound or becomes hesitant, for example because they are sad or afraid. (因悲伤或恐惧而声音)变调. ❖ *Godfrey's voice broke, and halted.* 戈弗雷的声音都变了, 便停住了. VB V

28 When an adolescent boy's voice **breaks**, it becomes deeper and sounds more like a man's voice. (青春期男孩的嗓音)变粗. VB

29 In tennis, if you **break** your opponent's serve, you win a game in which your opponent is serving. (网球中)接发球得分. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A single break of serve settled the first two sets.* 前两局仅靠破发球就拿下了. N-COUNT

30 If you **make a break** or **make a break for it**, you run to escape from something. 逃离; 向某处逃窜. ❖ *Dan made a break for his car only to find the driver's door locked.* 丹朝他的车子跑去, 却发现驾驶室的门锁住了. PHR

31 ➦ 又见 **broke**, **broken**; **heartbreak**, **heartbreaking**, **heartbroken**, **outbreak**.

➦ to **break the bank**: 见 **bank**.

➦ to **break cover**: 见 **cover**.

➦ to **break even**: 见 **even**.

➦ to **break new ground**: 见 **ground**.

➦ to **break someone's heart**: 见 **heart**.

➦ **all hell breaks loose**: 见 **hell**.

➦ to **break the ice**: 见 **ice**.

➦ to **break ranks**: 见 **rank**.

›break away.

1 If you **break away** from someone who is trying to hold you or catch you, you free yourself and run away. 挣脱; 逃离. ❖ *I broke away from him and rushed out into the hall.* 我挣脱了他, 一下子冲进了大厅. PHR-V V P from n Also V P

2 If you **break away** from something or someone that restricts you or controls you, you succeed in freeing yourself from them. 摆脱(某人或某事的束缚或控制). ❖ *Talabani was once a member of the KDP, but broke away in the 1970s to form his own party.* 塔拉巴尼曾是库尔德民主党(KDP) 成员, 可他在1970年代脱党后便组建了自己的政党. PHR-V V P Also V P from n/-ing

›break down.

1 If a machine or a vehicle **breaks down**, it stops working. (机器或车辆)坏了, 出毛病, 出故障. PHR-V V P

2 If a discussion, relationship, or system **breaks down**, it fails because of a problem or disagreement. (讨论、关系、体系等)破裂, 崩溃. ❖ *Talks with business leaders broke down last night.* 跟商界领导人的谈判昨晚破裂了. PHR-V V P

3 If someone **breaks down**, they lose control of themselves and start crying. (指人感情)失去控制, 无法控制自己. PHR-V V P

4 To **break down** something such as an idea or statement means to separate it into smaller parts in order to make it easier to understand or deal with. 把...分解; 细分. ❖ *These rules tell us how a sentence is broken down into phrases.* 这些规则告诉我们, 一个句子是如何分解成短语的. PHR-V V P noun be V-ed P into n

5 When a substance **breaks down**, a biological or chemical process causes it to separate into the substances which make it up. (通过生物或化学作用)使(物质)分解. ❖ *The oil is attacked by naturally occurring microbes which break it down.* 原油受到了自然产生的分解油品的微生物的侵蚀. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P Also V P noun

6 If you **break down** a door or barrier, you hit it so hard that it falls to the ground. 捣毁; 拆除. ❖ *His father failed to break the door down.* 他父亲未能把门砸开. PHR-V V P noun V n P

7 To **break down** barriers or prejudices that separate people or restrict their freedom means to change people's attitudes so that the barriers or prejudices no longer exist. 消除; 去掉. ❖ *His early experience enabled him to break down barriers between Scottish Catholics and Protestants.* 他早年的经历使他能够消除苏格兰天主教徒与新教徒之间的隔阂. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

8 ➦ 又见 **breakdown**, **broken-down**.

›break in.

1 If someone, usually a thief, **breaks in**, they get into a building by force. 破门而入; 非法闯入. ❖ *Masked robbers broke in and made off with $8,000.* 蒙面劫匪突然闯入, 抢走8,000元. PHR-V V P

➦ 又见 **break-in**.

2 If you **break in** on someone's conversation or activity, you interrupt them. 打断; 插嘴. ❖ *'She told you to stay here,' Mike broke in.* '她叫你留在这里.' 迈克插嘴说. PHR-V V P on n V P with quote Also V P

3 If you **break** someone **in**, you get them used to a new job or situation. 使逐渐适应; 使逐渐习惯. ❖ *The band are breaking in a new backing vocalist.* 乐队逐渐在为新的伴唱歌手所适应. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 If you **break in** something new, you gradually use or wear it more and more until it is ready to be used or worn PHR-V

all the time. 使(新物品)逐渐磨合. ❖ *When breaking in an engine, you probably should refrain from high speed for the first thousand miles.* 在发动机磨合期间, 在头1,000英里内你可能不应该高速行驶. V P noun Also V n P

▸break into.

1 If someone **breaks into** a building, they get into it by force. 强行进入; 闯入. ❖ *There was no one nearby who might see him trying to break into the house.* 附近没人看见他试图闯入屋里. PHR-V V P n

2 If someone **breaks into** something, they suddenly start doing it. For example if someone **breaks** into a run, they suddenly start running, and if they **break into** song, they suddenly start singing. 突然做起某事来. PHR-V V P n

3 If you **break into** a profession or area of business, especially one that is difficult to succeed in, you manage to have some success in it. 打入, 涉足(某一行业或商业领域). ❖ *She finally broke into films after an acclaimed stage career.* 她在舞台事业上走红后, 最终拍起了电影来. PHR-V V P n

▸break off.

1 If part of something **breaks off**, it comes off or is removed by force. 折断; (使)断开. ❖ *Grace broke off a large piece of the clay.* 格雷斯掰开了一大块泥巴. *They've torn down wooden fences and broken branches off trees.* 他们拆掉了木栅栏, 砍掉了树枝. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun V n P n Also V n P

2 If you **break off** when you are doing or saying something, you suddenly stop doing it or saying it. (做事或说话时)突然停住. ❖ *The company broke off the talks.* 该公司突然停止了会谈. PHR-V V P V P noun Also V n P

3 If someone **breaks off** a relationship, they end it. 结束(关系). ❖ *The two West African states had broken off relations two years ago.* 那两个西非国家两年前就断绝了邦交. *He doesn't seem to have the courage to break it off with her.* 他似乎没有勇气跟她断绝关系. *His family broke off with him when he married my mother.* 当他娶了我母亲后, 他的家庭便断绝了与他的关系. PHR-V V P noun V it P with n V P with n

▸break out.

1 If something such as war, fighting, or disease **breaks out**, it begins suddenly. (指战争、战斗、疾病等)爆发, 发生. ❖ *He was 29 when war broke out.* 战争爆发时, 他29岁. PHR-V V P

2 If a prisoner **breaks out** of a prison, they escape from it. 越狱; 逃跑; 逃脱. ❖ *The two men broke out of their cells.* 那两个家伙越狱逃走了. PHR-V V P of n Also V P

➺ 又见 **breakout**.

3 If you **break out** of a dull situation or routine, you manage to change it or escape from it. 摆脱; 改变. ❖ *If her marriage becomes too restrictive, she will break out and seek new horizons.* 假如她的婚姻有太多约束, 她会摆脱这一切, 寻找新的天地. PHR-V V P of n V P

4 If you **break out** in a rash or a sweat or if it **breaks out** on your body, it appears on your skin. (皮疹、汗水)出现在表皮上. ❖ *A person who is allergic to cashews may break out in a rash when he consumes these nuts.* 对腰果过敏的人吃过这种坚果后可能会出现皮疹. PHR-V V P in n Also V P

▸break through.

1 If you **break through** a barrier, you succeed in forcing your way through it. 冲破; 突破; 突围. ❖ *About fifteen inmates broke through onto the roof.* 大约15名狱犯冲到房顶上. PHR-V V P n V P

2 If you **break through**, you achieve success despite difficulties and obstacles. 克服; 获得突破. ❖ *I broke through the poverty barrier and it was education that did it.* 我摆脱了贫穷这道坎, 这要归功于教育. PHR-V V P V P n

3 When something that was previously hidden or unseen **breaks through**, it appears. 显现. ❖ *Elizabeth's human side keeps breaking through.* 伊丽莎白作为普通人的一面不断显现出来. PHR-V V P Also V P n

4 ➺ 又见 **breakthrough**.

▸break up.

1 When something **breaks up** or when you **break** it **up**, it separates or is divided into several smaller parts. (使)打碎; (使)破碎. ❖ *Break up the chocolate and melt it.* 弄碎巧克力, 让它溶化. *He broke the bread up into chunks.* 他把面包分成大块. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun V n P

2 If you **break up** with your boyfriend, girlfriend, husband, or wife or your relationship with them **breaks up**, the relationship ends. 与…结束关系. ❖ *My girlfriend had broken up with me.* 我女朋友跟我分手了. *Fred has given me no good reason for wanting to break up our marriage.* 弗雷德并没讲出充分的理由想要结束我们的婚姻. *She had a child but the marriage broke up.* 她有一个孩子, 但婚姻破裂了. PHR-V-RECIP-ERG V P with n V P noun V P Also pl-n V P

B

3 When a meeting or gathering **breaks up**, it is brought to an end and the people involved in it leave. 散会; 解散. ❖ *Police used tear gas to break up a demonstration.* 警察用催泪瓦斯驱散了示威游行. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P

4 When a school or the pupils in it **break up**, the school term ends and the pupils start their holidays. (指学校或学生)开始放假. ❖ *...the last week before they break up.* 他们放假前的最后一个星期. PHR-V BRITISH V P

5 ➺ 又见 **break-up**.

break·able /ˈbreɪkəbəl/ **breakables.**

Breakable objects are easy to break by accident. 会破的; 易碎的. ADJ-GRADED

➭ **Breakables** are breakable objects. 易碎物品. ❖ *Keep any breakables out of reach of very young children.* 不要让小孩子拿得到任何易碎物品. N-PLURAL

break·age /ˈbreɪkɪdʒ/ **breakages.**

1 **Breakage** is the act of breaking something. 破损, 损毁. ❖ *Check that your insurance policy covers breakages and damage during removals.* 查看你的保险单, 看是否保搬迁过程中的破损和毁坏赔偿. N-VAR

2 A **breakage** is something that has been broken. 破损物. ❖ *You have to replace breakages.* 你得更换破损件. N-COUNT

break·away /ˈbreɪkəweɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **breakaway** group is a group of people who have separated from a larger group, for example because of a disagreement. 分裂出来的; 脱离组织的. ADJ ADJ n

break·down /ˈbreɪkdaʊn/ **breakdowns.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **breakdown** of something such as a relationship, plan, or discussion is its failure or ending. (关系、计划、讨论等的)破裂, 失败. ❖ *...the breakdown of trade talks between the US and EC officials.* 美国与欧共体官员间的贸易谈判破裂. N-COUNT

2 If you have a **breakdown**, you become very depressed, so that you are unable to cope with your life. (精神的)崩溃. ❖ *They often seem depressed and close to emotional breakdown.* 他们经常显得沮丧, 好像要精神崩溃. N-COUNT

➺ 见 **nervous breakdown**.

3 If a car or a piece of machinery has a **breakdown**, it stops working. (汽车或机器的)抛锚, 故障. ❖ *Her old car was unreliable, so the trip was plagued by breakdowns.* 她的旧车靠不住, 一路上总是坏车. N-COUNT

4 A **breakdown** of something is a list of its separate parts. (清单的)分类, 细目. ❖ *The organisers were given a breakdown of the costs.* 筹办者获得各项开支的细目. N-COUNT

break·er /ˈbreɪkə/ **breakers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Breakers are big sea waves, especially at the point when they just reach the shore. (尤指拍岸的)大浪. N-COUNT

➺ 又见 **law-breaker, record-breaker, strike-breaker**.

break·fast /ˈbrekfəst/ **breakfasts, breakfasting, breakfasted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Breakfast** is the first meal of the day. It is usually eaten in the early part of the morning. 早餐, 早饭. N-VAR

➺ 又见 **bed and breakfast, continental breakfast, English breakfast**.

2 When you **breakfast**, you have breakfast. 用早餐, 吃早饭. ❖ *All the ladies breakfasted in their rooms.* 所有女士在她们自己的房间里用早餐. VB FORMAL V

ˈbreakfast table, breakfast tables.

You refer to a table as **the breakfast table** when it is being used for breakfast. 早餐桌. ❖ *...reading the morning papers* N-COUNT

at the breakfast table. 在早餐桌旁读早报.

,breakfast 'television.

Breakfast television refers to television programmes which are broadcast in the early morning. (电视的)早晨节目. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

'breakfast time; 又拼作 **breakfast-time.**

Breakfast time is the period of the morning when most people have their breakfast. 早饭时间. ❖ *By breakfast time he was already at his desk.* 早饭时间他已经坐到了办公桌旁. N-UNCOUNT

B

'break-in, break-ins. ◆◆◇◇◇

If there has been a **break-in**, someone has got into a building by force. 闯入; 破门而入. ❖ *The break-in had occurred just before midnight.* 门被撬刚好发生在午夜前. N-COUNT

'breaking point.

If something or someone has reached **breaking point**, they have so many problems or difficulties that they may soon collapse or be unable to continue. 崩溃点; 极点. ❖ *My nerves are almost at breaking point.* 我的神经都快崩溃了. N-UNCOUNT also a N

break·neck /'breɪknek/.

If you say that something happens or travels at **breakneck** speed, you mean that it happens or travels very fast. 极快的; 高速的. ADJ ADJ n

break·out /'breɪkaʊt/ **breakouts;** 又拼作 **break-out.**

If there has been a **break-out**, someone has escaped from prison. 越狱; 逃亡. ❖ *High Point prison had the highest number of breakouts of any jail in Britain.* 高点监狱在英国的越狱率最高. N-COUNT

break·through /'breɪkθruː/ **breakthroughs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **breakthrough** is an important development or achievement. 重大突破; 突破性进展. ❖ *The company looks poised to make a significant breakthrough in China.* 该公司有在中国取得重大进展的势头. N-COUNT

'break-up, break-ups. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **break-up** of a marriage, relationship, or association is the act of it finishing or coming to an end. (指婚姻、关系、交往等的)破裂, 终结, 结束. ❖ *Since the break-up of his marriage he had not formed any new relationships.* 自从他的婚姻破裂后, 他没再建立任何新的恋爱关系. N-COUNT

2 The **break-up** of an organization or a country is the act of it separating or dividing into several parts. (指组织机构或国家的)分裂, 瓦解. ❖ *...the break-up of British Rail for privatisation.* 为私有化而对英国铁路公司进行的拆分. N-COUNT

break·water /'breɪkwɔːtə/ **breakwaters.**

A **breakwater** is a wooden or stone wall that extends from the shore into the sea and protects a harbour or beach from the force of the waves. (港口或海岸处的)防波堤, 防浪墙. N-COUNT

breast /brest/ **breasts.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A woman's **breasts** are the two soft round pieces of flesh on her chest that can produce milk to feed a baby. (妇女的)乳房. N-COUNT ◢**-breasted** ❖ *She was slim and muscular and full-breasted.* 她苗条、结实、胸部丰满. COMB

2 A person's **breast** is the upper part of his or her chest. 胸, 胸部, 胸膛. ❖ *He struck his breast.* 他击中他的胸部. N-COUNT poss N LITERARY

3 If you say that someone **beats** their **breast**, you are emphasizing that they are very angry or upset about something, or that they are pretending to be very angry or upset about it. 捶胸(表示气愤或苦恼). ❖ *The president beat his breast and called that deal a mistake.* 总统悔恨得直捶胸, 称那是个错误的协定. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 The **breast** is often considered to be the part of your body where your emotions are. 心窝; 情感; 胸怀; 内心. ❖ *The verse rose up to fire his breast with inspiration.* 这首诗激发了他心中的灵感. N-COUNT LITERARY

5 The **breast** of a shirt, jacket, or coat is the part which covers the top part of the chest. (衣服的)胸部. ❖ *...reaching for something inside the breast of his overcoat.* 伸手进大衣的上部抓某种东西. N-SING the N

➡ 又见 **double-breasted, single-breasted.**

6 A bird's **breast** is the front part of its body. (鸟类的)胸脯. ❖ *...a wild robin with a red breast.* 红胸野生知更鸟. N-COUNT ◢**-breasted** ❖ *...flocks of red-breasted parrots.* 成群的红胸鹦鹉. COMB

7 A piece of **breast** is a piece of meat that is cut from the front of a bird or lamb. (禽类或羊的)胸脯肉. N-VAR

breast·bone /'brestbəʊn/ **breastbones;** 又拼作 **breast bone.**

Your **breastbone** is the long flat bone which goes from your throat to the bottom of your ribs and to which your ribs are attached. 胸骨. N-COUNT

'breast-feed, breast-feeds, breast-feeding, breast-fed; 又拼作 **breastfeed** 或 **breast feed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When a woman **breast-feeds** her baby, she feeds it with milk from her breasts, rather than from a bottle. 用母乳哺育. ❖ *... breast-fed babies.* 母乳哺育的孩子. VB V n V-ed ◢**breast-feeding** ❖ *There are many advantages to breast feeding.* 母乳哺育有许多好处. Also V N-UNCOUNT

'breast milk.

Breast milk is the white liquid produced by women to breast-feed their babies. 母乳. N-UNCOUNT

breast·plate /'brestpleɪt/ **breastplates.**

A **breastplate** is a piece of armour that covers and protects the chest. 胸铠; 护胸甲. N-COUNT

,breast 'pocket, breast pockets.

The **breast pocket** of a man's coat or jacket is a pocket, usually on the inside, next to his chest. (衣服的)上内兜, 上口袋. N-COUNT with poss

breast·stroke /'breststrəʊk/.

Breaststroke is a swimming stroke which you do lying on your front, moving your arms and legs horizontally in a circular motion. 蛙泳. N-UNCOUNT

breath /breθ/ **breaths.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **breath** is the air that you let out through your mouth when you breathe. If someone has bad **breath** their breath smells unpleasant. 嘴里呼出的气. ❖ *I could smell the whisky on his breath.* 我可以闻到他呼出的威士忌味. N-VAR

2 When you take a **breath**, you breathe in once. 一次吸入的空气. ❖ *He took a deep breath.* 他深深地吸了一口气. *He spoke for one and a half hours and barely paused for breath.* 他差不多一口气没停地讲了一个半小时. N-VAR

3 If you do not have time to **draw breath**, you do not have time to have a break from what you are doing. 歇口气. PHR

4 If you go outside **for a breath of fresh air** or **for a breath of air**, you go outside because it is stuffy indoors. 吸一口新鲜空气. PHR

5 When you **get** your **breath back** after doing something energetic, you start breathing normally again. 恢复正常呼吸; 喘过气来. PHR BRITISH

6 When you **catch** your **breath** while you are doing something energetic, you stop for a short time so that you can start breathing normally again. 喘喘气; 歇口气. PHR

7 If something makes you **catch** your **breath**, it makes you take a short breath of air, usually because it shocks you. (因吃惊而)倒吸了口气. ❖ *Kenny caught his breath as Nikko nearly dropped the bottle.* 尼科差点摔了瓶子, 肯尼倒吸了口气. PHR

8 If you **hold** your **breath**, you make yourself stop breathing for a few moments, for example because you are under water. 屏息, 止住呼吸. PHR

9 If you are **out of breath**, you are breathing very quickly and with difficulty because you have been doing something energetic. 喘不过气来, 上气不接下气. PHR

10 If you are **short of breath**, you find it difficult to breathe properly, for example because you are ill. You can also say that someone suffers from **shortness of breath**. 呼吸困难. PHR

11 If you say that there is not a **breath** of wind or air, you are emphasizing that there is no wind and the air is very still. (指风或气流)一丝, 丝毫. ❖ *There's hardly a breath of air even in here with the fans going.* 即使开着风扇, 这里面几乎也没有一丝风. N-SING PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

12 A **breath of** something, is a small amount of it. 微量; 少许. ❖ *It was left to Martina to add a breath of common* N-SING N of n

sense to the proceedings. 这事留给了马蒂娜,由她给整个事情添点人情事理. WRITTEN

13 If you describe something new or different as **a breath of fresh air**, you mean that it makes a situation or subject more interesting or exciting; used showing approval. 使人耳目一新的事; 新鲜刺激的东西. ❖ *Her brisk treatment of an almost taboo subject was a breath of fresh air.* 她轻松地处理了一个近乎忌讳的问题,令人耳目一新. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 If you say that someone **is holding** their **breath**, you mean that they are waiting anxiously or excitedly for something to happen. 屏息,屏住呼吸(指焦虑或激动地等待). ❖ *The whole world holds its breath for this speech.* 全世界都在屏息等待这一演讲. PHR WRITTEN

15 If you say that you **won't hold** your **breath**, you mean that you do not expect something to happen even though someone has suggested that it might. 不指望某事情会发生. ❖ *'Next thing you know, I'll be dancing at your wedding', he cried. 'Don't hold your breath', my father replied.* '你瞧,另一件事是,我会在你的婚礼上跳舞的.' 他嚷道.'我才不指望你呢!' 我父亲答道. PHR INFORMAL

16 If you say that something **takes** your **breath away**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely beautiful or surprising. (因漂亮或惊讶)使…目瞪口呆,使…透不过气来. ❖ *I heard this song on the radio and it just took my breath away.* 我从收音机听到了这首歌,它让我惊叹不已. PHR PRAGMATICS

17 You can use **in the same breath** or **in the next breath** to indicate that someone says two very different or contradictory things, especially when you are criticizing them. 同时; 转而又. ❖ *He hailed this week's arms agreement but in the same breath expressed suspicion about the motivations of the United States.* 他为这周的武器协议而欢呼,但同时又对美国的动机表示怀疑. PHR PRAGMATICS

18 If you say something **under** your **breath**, you say it in a very quiet voice, often because you do not want other people to hear what you are saying. 压低嗓子; 轻声地. PHR

19 ➻ **with bated breath**: 见 **bated**.
➻ to **fight for breath**: 见 **fight**.

breath·able /'briːðəbəl/.
A **breathable** fabric allows air to pass through it easily, so that it is cool and comfortable to wear. 通气的; 透气的. ADJ

breatha·lyze /'breθəlaɪz/ **breathalyzes, breathalyzing, breathalyzed;** 又拼作 **breathalyse**.
If the driver of a car is **breathalyzed** by the police, they ask him or her to breathe into a special device in order to test whether he or she has drunk too much alcohol. (对司机)做呼气测醉检查. VB usu passive BRITISH
◢**breatha·lyz·er** /'breθəlaɪzə/ **breathalyzers.** A **breathalyzer** is a bag or electronic device used to breathalyze someone. 呼气测醉仪. N-COUNT

breathe /briːð/ **breathes, breathing, breathed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 When people or animals **breathe**, they take air into their lungs and let it out again. When they **breathe** smoke or a particular kind of air, they take it into their lungs and let it out again as they breathe. 呼吸; 呼; 吸. ❖ *No American should have to drive out of town to breathe clean air.* 应该让美国人不必开车出城外就能呼吸清洁的空气. *A thirteen year old girl is being treated after breathing in smoke.* 一个13岁的女孩在吸入浓烟后正在接受治疗. ◢**breath·ing** ❖ *Her breathing became slow and heavy.* 她的呼吸变得缓慢而沉重. VB V; V n; V n with in/out; N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **breathes** something, they say it very quietly. 轻声说出. ❖ *'You don't understand,' he breathed.* '你不明白.' 他低声说. VB V n; LITERARY; V with quote

3 If you do not **breathe** a word about something, you say nothing about it, because it is a secret. 吐露; 说出. ❖ *He never breathed a word about our conversation.* 他对我们的谈话只字未提. VB with brd-neg, no cont; V n

4 If someone **breathes** life, confidence, or excitement **into** something, they improve it by adding this quality. 将…注入; 给予. ❖ *It is the readers who breathe life into a newspaper with their letters.* 正是读者的来信给报纸注入了活力. VB WRITTEN; V n into n

5 If you let wine **breathe**, you open the bottle to allow the air to get in and improve its flavour before you drink it. (酒)通气透香. VB V

6 ➻ to **be breathing down someone's neck**: 见 **neck**.
➻ to breathe **a sigh of relief**: 见 **sigh**.

▸**breathe in.**
When you **breathe in**, you take some air into your lungs. 吸进. PHR-V V P

▸**breathe out.**
When you **breathe out**, you send air out of your lungs through your nose or mouth. 呼出. PHR-V V P

B

breath·er /'briːðə/ **breathers.**
If you take a **breather**, you stop what you are doing for a short time and have a rest. 喘气; 短暂的休息. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'breathing space, breathing spaces. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **breathing space** is a short period of time between two activities in which you can recover from the first activity and prepare for the second one. 短暂的休息; 喘息机会 ❖ *We hope that it will give us some breathing space.* 我们希望它会给我们一点喘息的机会. N-VAR

breath·less /'breθləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **breathless**, you have difficulty in breathing properly, for example because you have been running or because you are afraid or excited. (因跑步、害怕、激动等)上气不接下气. ◢**breath·less·ly** ❖ *'I'll go in,' he said breathlessly.* '我进去.' 他上气不接下气地说. ◢ **breath·less·ness** ❖ *Asthma causes wheezing and breathlessness.* 哮喘会引起喘息和呼吸困难. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **breathless** for emphasis when you are describing feelings of excitement or exciting situations. 令人喘不过气的. ❖ *Technology has advanced at a breathless pace.* 科技进展之快令人喘不过气来. ◢**breath·less·ly** ❖ *Nancy waited breathlessly for him to go on.* 南希屏息着等他说下去. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS; ADV

breath·taking /'breθteɪkɪŋ/; 又拼作 **breath-taking.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that something **is breathtaking**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely beautiful or amazing. 令人兴奋的; 扣人心弦的; 壮观的. ❖ *The house has breathtaking views from every room.* 这幢房子从每个房间都能看到壮丽的景色. ◢**breath·taking·ly** ❖ *...a breathtakingly simple gadget.* 一个简单得令人惊叹的小装置. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; ADV-GRADED

'breath test, breath tests.
A **breath test** is a test carried out by police in which a motorist blows into a special device to show how much alcohol he or she has drunk. 呼气测醉检查. N-COUNT

breathy /'breθi/.
If someone has a **breathy** voice, you can hear their breath when they speak or sing. (嗓子)伴有呼吸声的. ADJ

bred /bred/.
1 **Bred** is the past tense and past participle of **breed**. breed 的过去式和过去分词.
2 ➻ 又见 **pure-bred**, **well-bred**.

breeches /'brɪtʃɪz/.
Breeches are trousers which reach as far as your knees. 马裤(裤管长及膝部的裤子). N-PLURAL DATED

breed /briːd/ **breeds, breeding, bred.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **breed** of a pet or farm animal is a particular type of it. For example, terriers are a breed of dog. (宠物或牲口的)品种,种. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to someone or something as one of a particular **breed** of person or thing when you want to talk about what they are like. 种类; 类型. ❖ *Sue is one of the new breed of British women squash players.* 休是新一代的英国女子壁球选手. N-COUNT

3 If you **breed** animals or plants, you keep them for the purpose of producing more animals or plants with particular qualities, in a controlled way. 繁殖,繁育(动物或植物). ❖ *He used to breed dogs for the police.* 他过去曾为警察育种狗. *These dogs are bred to fight.* 这些狗是育出来做斗狗用的. VB V n; V n prep; be V-ed to-inf
➻ 又见 **cross-breed**.
◢**breed·er, breeders** ❖ *Her father was a racehorse breeder.* 她父亲是赛马匹育种员. ◢**breed·ing** ❖ *...selective breeding for better yields.* 为达更高产量而选种繁殖. N-COUNT; N-UNCOUNT

B

4 When animals **breed**, they mate and produce offspring. 交配; 繁殖. VB V ▸**breeding** ❖ *During the breeding season the birds come ashore.* 到了繁殖季节, 鸟都来到岸边. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you say that something **breeds** bad feeling or bad behaviour, you mean that it causes it to develop. 酿成; 惹起; 产生. ❖ *If they are unemployed it's bound to breed resentment.* 如果他们失业, 那定会让他们产生怨恨. VB V n

6 If you say that someone **has been bred** for a particular lifestyle or **has been bred** to behave in a particular way, you mean that they have been prepared for that lifestyle or behaviour ever since childhood. (为了...而)被养育, 被培养. ❖ *They have been bred to compete and succeed.* 他们受到培养就是为了竞争和取得成功. V-PASSIVE be V-ed to-inf

7 Someone who was **born and bred** in a place was born there and spent their childhood there. 出生和生长(在某地); 土生土长. ❖ *I'm a Londoner born and bred.* 我是个土生土长的伦敦人. PHR

8 ➸ 又见 **breeding**; **pure-bred**, **well-bred**.

breed·ing /ˈbriːdɪŋ/.

If someone says that a person has **breeding**, they mean that they think the person is from a good social background and has good manners. 教养(指有良好的社会背景和行为举止). ❖ *It's a sign of good breeding to know the names of all your staff.* 知道所有员工的名字, 这是良好教养的体现. N-UNCOUNT

➸ 又见 **breed**.

ˈbreeding ground, breeding grounds.

1 If you refer to a situation or place as a **breeding ground** for something bad such as crime, you mean that this thing easily develops there. (犯罪等的)滋生地, 温床. ❖ *Flaws in the system have created a breeding ground for financial scandals.* 体制的缺陷成了金融丑闻的根源. N-COUNT

2 The **breeding ground** for a particular type of creature is the place where this creature breeds. (生物的)滋生地、繁殖地. ❖ *Warm milk is the ideal breeding ground for bacteria.* 温牛奶是细菌理想的滋生地. N-COUNT with supp

breeze /briːz/ **breezes, breezing, breezed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **breeze** is a gentle wind. 微风, 轻风. N-COUNT

2 If you **breeze** into a place or a position, you enter it in a very casual and carefree way. 飘然出现; 漫不经心地行走. ❖ *He was late, but eventually he breezed in.* 他迟到了, 可最终还是从容地走进来. VB V prep/adv

3 If you **breeze through** something such as a game or test, you cope with or win it easily. 轻松取胜, 从容赢得. ❖ *Jennifer Capriati breezed through her opening match.* 詹尼弗·卡普里阿蒂轻松地赢了首场比赛. VB V through n Also V through

4 If you say that something is **a breeze**, you mean that it is very easy to do or to achieve. 不费吹灰之力的事; 容易办的事. ❖ *Making the pastry is a breeze if you have a food processor.* 只要有食品加工器, 做酥饼是件很容易的事情. N-SING a N INFORMAL

ˈbreeze-block, breeze-blocks; 又拼作 **breeze block.**

A **breeze-block** is a large, grey-coloured brick made from ashes and cement. 煤渣混凝土砖. N-COUNT BRITISH

breezy /ˈbriːzi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **breezy**, you mean that they behave in a casual, cheerful, and confident manner. 随和的; 轻松愉快的; 自信的. ❖ *...his bright and breezy personality.* 他开朗、随和的个性. ADJ-GRADED ▸**breezi·ly** /ˈbriːzɪli/ ❖ *'Oh, yeah,' he replied as breezily as possible.* '哦, 是的.' 他尽可能轻松地回答. ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **breezy**, you mean that it is bright, lively, and cheerful. 明快的; 生动的; 活泼的. ❖ *This album is bright, breezy and playful.* 这张专辑明快、生动、有趣. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM

3 When the weather is **breezy**, there is a fairly strong but pleasant wind. 有微风的, 有和风的. ADJ-GRADED

breth·ren /ˈbreðrɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can refer to the members of an organization or group, especially a religious group, as **brethren**. 教友; 兄弟. ❖ *Sri Lankans share a common ancestry with their Indian brethren.* 斯里兰卡人同其印度兄弟有着共同的祖先. N-PLURAL DATED

brev·ity /ˈbrevɪti/.

1 The **brevity** of something is the fact that it lasts for only a short time. 短暂, 短促. ❖ *The bonus of this homely soup is the brevity of its cooking time.* 这种家常汤的额外好处是烹饪时间短. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 **Brevity** is the use of only a few words to say or write something. 简洁、简练; 简短. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

brew /bruː/ **brews, brewing, brewed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **brew** tea or coffee, you make it by pouring hot water over tea leaves or ground coffee. 沏(茶); 冲(咖啡). VB V n

2 A **brew** is a pot of tea or coffee. It can also be a particular kind of tea or coffee. 一壶茶(或咖啡); 某种茶(或咖啡). ❖ *...a mild herbal brew.* 一种清淡草茶. N-COUNT

3 If someone **brews** beer, they make it. 酿制(啤酒). ❖ *Beer has been brewed on this spot for the last 300 years.* 啤酒在这里酿造已有三百年的历史. VB V n ▸**brew·ing** ❖ *...the brewing of home-made alcohol.* 自家酿酒. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **brew** is a particular kind of beer. 某种啤酒. ❖ *...low-alcohol brews.* 低酒精啤酒. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **home-brew**.

5 If a storm **is brewing**, large, dark clouds are beginning to form because there is going to be a storm. (风暴)酝酿. VB V

6 If an unpleasant or difficult situation **is brewing**, it is starting to develop. (不幸或困难)正在形成. ❖ *A crisis was brewing.* 一场危机正在酝酿之中. VB V

7 A **brew** of several things is a mixture of them. 混合物. ❖ *...a complex brew of pollutants.* 混合污染物. N-COUNT

▸**brew up.**

1 If someone **brews up** or if they **brew up** some tea, they make tea. 沏(茶), 泡(茶). ❖ *Brew up, Curly. We could all do with a cup of tea.* 克利, 泡茶去, 我们每人都可以来一杯. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V P

2 If someone is **brewing up** an unpleasant situation or if an unpleasant situation is **brewing up**, it is starting to develop. 图谋; 酝酿; 形成. ❖ *I realized the extent of the trouble that Mary Morse was brewing up.* 我意识到了玛丽·莫尔斯正在制造多大的麻烦. *There's another security scandal brewing up.* 另一个安全工作丑闻正在酝酿中. PHR V-ERG V P noun V P

brew·er /ˈbruːə/ **brewers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Brewers are people or companies who make beer. 啤酒酿造者. N-COUNT

brew·ery /ˈbruːəri/ **breweries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **brewery** is a place where beer is made. 啤酒厂; 酿造厂. N-COUNT

bri·ar /braɪə/ **briars.**

A **briar** is a wild rose with long thorny stems. 野蔷薇. N-COUNT

bribe /braɪb/ **bribes, bribing, bribed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bribe** is a sum of money or something valuable that one person offers or gives to another in order to persuade him or her to do something. 贿赂; 用来买通他人的钱财. ❖ *He was being investigated for receiving bribes.* 他正因受贿而遭调查. N-COUNT

2 If someone **bribes** another person, they give him or her a bribe. 行贿; 收买、买通. ❖ *The government bribed the workers to be quiet.* 政府用钱堵住工人们的嘴. VB V n V n to-inf

brib·ery /ˈbraɪbəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Bribery is the act of offering someone a bribe. 行贿, 贿赂. N-UNCOUNT

bric-a-brac /ˈbrɪkəbræk/.

Bric-a-brac is an assortment of small ornamental objects of no great value. 小装饰品; 小摆设. N-UNCOUNT

brick /brɪk/ **bricks, bricking, bricked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Bricks** are rectangular blocks of baked clay used for building walls. **Brick** is the material made up of these blocks. 砖; 制砖原料. 见插图条 **house and flat**. ❖ *...high brick walls.* 高高的砖墙. N-VAR

2 You can use **bricks and mortar** to refer to houses and other buildings, especially when they are considered as an investment. 房屋; 房产. ❖ *It's far better to put your money into bricks and mortar.* 把你的钱投入房产要好得多. PHR BRITISH

3 If someone or something **hits a brick wall** or **comes up against a brick wall**, they are unable to make progress because something stops them. 进展受阻; 碰壁. ❖ *The discussions in Brussels hit a brick wall.* 布鲁塞尔的磋商 PHR INFORMAL

进展受阻。

4 If you say that someone **is banging their head against a brick wall**, you mean that what they are saying or doing is not having any effect although they keep saying or doing it. 枉费心机；白费力气；徒劳。 PHR INFORMAL

›brick up.

If you **brick up** a hole, you close it with a wall of bricks. 用砖砌起来；用砖堵起来。❖ *We bricked up our windows.* 我们砌砖把窗子堵起来。 PHR-V V P noun

brick·bat /ˈbrɪkbæt/ **brickbats.**

Brickbats are very critical or insulting remarks which are made in public about someone or something. 公开的抨击；当众的侮辱。❖ *...endless brickbats from the Scottish media.* 苏格兰媒体没完没了的公开抨击。 N-COUNT

brickie /ˈbrɪki/ **brickies.** N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

A **brickie** is the same as a **bricklayer**. 同 bricklayer.

brick·layer /ˈbrɪkleɪə/ **bricklayers.**

A **bricklayer** is a person whose job is to build walls using bricks. 砌砖工人；泥瓦匠。 N-COUNT

brick·work /ˈbrɪkwɜːk/.

You can refer to the bricks in the walls of a building as the **brickwork**. (建筑物的)砖结构。 N-UNCOUNT

brid·al /ˈbraɪdəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Bridal is used to describe something that belongs or relates to a bride, or to both a bride and her bridegroom. 新娘的；婚礼的。❖ *...a floor length bridal gown.* 拖地长婚纱。 ADJ ADJ n

bride /braɪd/ **brides.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **bride** is a woman who is getting married or who has just got married. 新娘。 N-COUNT

bride·groom /ˈbraɪdgruːm/ **bridegrooms.**

A **bridegroom** is a man who is getting married. 新郎。 N-COUNT

brides·maid /ˈbraɪdzmeɪd/ **bridesmaids.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A bridesmaid is a woman or a girl who helps and accompanies a bride on her wedding day. 女傧相，伴娘。 N-COUNT

ˌbride-to-ˈbe, brides-to-be.

A **bride-to-be** is a woman who is soon going to be married. 快要当新娘的女子，准新娘。 N-COUNT

bridge /brɪdʒ/ **bridges, bridging, bridged.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **bridge** is a structure that is built over a railway, river, or road so that people or vehicles can cross from one side to the other. 桥，桥梁。 N-COUNT

2 ➛ 又见 **suspension bridge**.

3 To **bridge** the gap between two people or things means to make it easier for the differences or disagreements between them to be reduced or overcome. 把...连接起来；填补(间隙)；弥合(分歧)。❖ *It is unlikely that the two sides will be able to bridge their differences.* 双方不大可能弥合他们的分歧。 VB PRAGMATICS V n

➪ Also a noun. 也作名词。❖ *We hope this book will act as a bridge between doctor and patient.* 我们希望这本书能成为医生和病人之间沟通的桥梁。 N-COUNT

4 Something that **bridges** the gap between two very different things has some of the qualities of each of these things. 介于...之间；兼具；融合。❖ *...the singer who bridged the gap between pop music and opera.* 把流行乐和歌剧结合起来的歌手。 VB V n

5 The **bridge** is a structure or cabin on a ship from which it is steered. (船的)驾驶台；船桥。 N-COUNT

6 The **bridge** of your nose is the thin top part of it, between your eyes. 鼻梁。 N-COUNT

7 The **bridge** of a pair of glasses is the part that rests on your nose. (眼镜的)鼻梁架。 N-COUNT

8 The **bridge** of a violin, guitar, or other stringed instrument is the small piece of wood under the strings that holds them up. (提琴、吉他等弦乐器的)弦柱，琴马。 N-COUNT

9 **Bridge** is a card game for four players. 桥牌。 N-UNCOUNT

10 If you **burn** your **bridges**, you do something which forces you to continue with a particular course of action, and makes it impossible for you to return to an earlier situation or relationship. 自绝后路；破釜沉舟。 PHR

➛ **water under the bridge**: 见 **water**.

bridge·head /ˈbrɪdʒhed/ **bridgeheads.**

A **bridgehead** is a good position which an army has taken in the enemy's territory and from which it can advance or attack. 桥头堡，桥头阵地。❖ *A bridgehead was established.* 桥头阵地建了起来。 N-COUNT

ˈbridging loan, bridging loans.

A **bridging loan** is money that a bank or other company lends you for a short time to cover the period until you get money from somewhere else, for example so that you can buy another house before you have sold the one you already own. 过渡性贷款(在卖掉旧房前用来买新房的贷款)。 N-COUNT BRITISH

bri·dle /ˈbraɪdəl/ **bridles, bridling, bridled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **bridle** is a set of straps that is put around a horse's head and mouth so that the person riding or driving the horse can control it. 马勒，马笼头。 N-COUNT

2 If someone **bridles** at something, they are angry about it or take offence. 动怒，生气。❖ *Alex bridled at the shortness of Pamela's tone.* 亚历克斯对帕梅拉的无礼语气很生气。 VB LITERARY V at n Also V

ˈbridle path, bridle paths; 又拼作 **bridlepath.**

A **bridle path** is the same as a **bridleway**. 同 bridleway. N-COUNT

bridle·way /ˈbraɪdəlweɪ/ **bridleways.**

A **bridleway** is a path intended for people riding horses. 骑马专用道。 N-COUNT BRITISH

Brie /briː/; 又拼作 **brie.**

Brie is a type of cheese that comes from France. It is soft and creamy with a hard greyish-white skin. (法国)布里干酪。 N-UNCOUNT

brief /briːf/ **briefer, briefest; briefs, briefing, briefed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Something that is **brief** lasts for only a short time. 短暂的。❖ *...a brief appearance on television.* 在电视上的短暂露面。 ADJ-GRADED

2 A **brief** speech or piece of writing does not contain too many words or details. 简短的；简洁的。❖ *...a brief statement.* 一份简短声明。 ADJ-GRADED

3 If you are **brief**, you say what you want to say in as few words as possible. 简明扼要的。❖ *I hope to be brief and to the point.* 我希望言简意赅。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

4 You can describe a period of time as **brief** if you want to emphasize that it is very short. 短暂的。❖ *For a few brief minutes we forgot the anxiety.* 短暂的几分钟里我们忘记了焦虑。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

5 If you refer to something **in brief**, you are referring to a shortened version of it with few details. 简要，摘要。❖ *...and now sport in brief.* 现在是体育摘要。 PHR

6 You can say **in brief** to indicate that you are about to say something in as few words as possible or to summarize what you have just said. 简言之；一言以蔽之。❖ *In brief, take no risks.* 简言之，不要冒险。 PHR

7 Men's or women's underpants can be referred to as **briefs**. 内裤。 N-PLURAL also a pair of N

8 If someone **briefs** you, especially about a piece of work or a serious matter, they give you information that you need before you do it or consider it. (事前)给...指示；简要通报。 VB V n

◢**brief·er** /ˈbriːfə/ **briefers** ❖ *...military briefers.* 军情通报员。 N-COUNT

9 ➛ 又见 **briefing**.

10 If someone gives you a **brief**, they officially give you the responsibility for dealing with a particular thing. 指示；任务简介。❖ *...customs officials with a brief to stop foreign porn coming into Britain.* 受指派阻止国外色情物品流入英国的海关官员。 N-COUNT FORMAL

brief·case /ˈbriːfkeɪs/ **briefcases.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **briefcase** is a case used for carrying documents in. 公文包；公文箱。 N-COUNT

brief·er /ˈbriːfə/.

➛ 见 **brief** **8**.

brief·ing /ˈbriːfɪŋ/ **briefings.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **briefing** is a meeting at which information or instructions are given to people, especially before they do something. 情况介绍会；吹风会。 N-VAR

➛ 又见 **brief**.

B

B

brief·ly /'bri:fli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something that happens or is done **briefly** happens or is done for a very short period of time. 短暂地, 暂时地. ❖ *He smiled briefly.* 他只是笑了笑. *Guerillas captured and briefly held an important provincial capital.* 游击队攻下了一个重要省府, 并占据了一阵子. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you say or write something **briefly**, you use very few words or give very few details. 简要地; 大概地. ❖ *There are four basic alternatives; they are described briefly below.* 有四项基本的选择, 将在下面简述. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 You can say **briefly** to indicate that you are about to say something in as few words as possible. 简单地说. ❖ *Briefly, no less than nine of our agents have passed information to us.* 简单地说, 我们至少有九名特工把情报送给了我们. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl

brig /brɪg/ **brigs**.
A **brig** is a type of ship with two masts and square sails. 双桅方帆船. N-COUNT

Brig. /,brɪgə'dɪə/.
Brig. is a written abbreviation for **brigadier**. brigadier的缩写形式. ❖ *...Brig. Douglas Erskin Crum.* 道格拉斯·厄斯金·克拉姆准将.

bri·gade /brɪ'geɪd/ **brigades**. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **brigade** is one of the groups which an army is divided into. 旅(陆军的编制单位). N-COLL-COUNT
➡ 又见 **fire brigade**.

2 You can use **brigade** humorously to refer to a group of people who believe strongly in a particular thing or who share a particular characteristic. (信奉某事或具有共同特点的)群体, 帮派. ❖ *...the healthy eating brigade.* 健康饮食族. N-SING n N

briga·dier /,brɪgə'dɪə/ **brigadiers**. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **brigadier** is a senior officer in the armed forces. (军队的)准将, 旅长. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

,brigadier 'general, brigadier generals; 又拼作 **brigadier-general**.
In the United States, a **brigadier general** is a senior officer in the armed forces. (美国军队的)准将. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

brig·and /'brɪgənd/ **brigands**.
A **brigand** is someone who attacks people and steals their property, especially in mountainous areas or forests. 劫匪, 强盗. N-COUNT LITERARY

bright /braɪt/ **brighter, brightest**. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **bright** colour is strong and noticeable, and not dark. (颜色)明亮的, 鲜艳的. ❖ *...a bright red dress.* 鲜红的衣服. *...the bright uniforms of the guards.* 卫兵鲜亮的军装. ADJ-GRADED
◢**bright·ly** ❖ *...brightly coloured wallpaper trimmed in pink and blue.* 饰有粉红和蓝边的鲜艳彩色墙纸. ADV-GRADED
◢**bright·ness** ❖ *...the brightness and the beauty of the colors.* 色彩的明亮和美丽. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **bright** light, object, or place is shining strongly or is full of light. (光线)明亮的, 发亮的. ❖ *...a bright October day.* 一个十月晴朗天. *She leaned forward, her eyes bright with excitement.* 她身体向前倾, 眼里闪着兴奋的光芒. ADJ-GRADED
◢**bright·ly** ❖ *...a warm, brightly lit room.* 一间温暖、明亮的房间. *The sun shone brightly.* 阳光灿烂. ADV-GRADED
◢**bright·ness** ❖ *...the brightness of each star.* 每颗星的光亮. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe someone as **bright**, you mean that they are quick at learning things. 聪敏的; 机灵的. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **bright** idea is clever and original. 绝妙的; 聪明的. ADJ-GRADED

5 If someone looks or sounds **bright**, they look or sound cheerful and lively. 高兴的; 活泼的. ❖ *'May I help you?' said a bright American voice over the telephone.* '我能帮你吗?' 电话里传出一个愉快的美国口音. ADJ-GRADED
◢**bright·ly** ❖ *He smiled brightly as Ben approached.* 当本走过来时, 他开朗地笑了. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

6 If you say the future looks **bright**, you mean it is likely to be pleasant or successful. (指未来)光明的, 有希望的. ADJ-GRADED

7 If you **look on the bright side**, you try to be cheerful about a bad situation by thinking of some advantages that could result from it, or thinking that it is not as bad as it could have been. 看事情光明的一面; 抱乐观态度. PHR

bright·en /'braɪtən/ **brightens, brightening, brightened**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **brightens** or their face **brightens**, they suddenly look happier. 快活起来; 开朗起来. VB V
➲ **Brighten up** means the same as **brighten**. 义同 brighten. ❖ *He brightened up a bit.* 他高兴了一些. PHR-V V P

2 If your eyes **brighten**, you suddenly look interested or excited. (因感兴趣或激动而)眼睛一亮. ❖ *Her tearful eyes brightened with interest.* 她泪汪汪的眼睛充满兴趣地亮了起来. VB V, V with n

3 If someone or something **brightens** a place, they make it more colourful and attractive. 增辉, 添彩, 生色. ❖ *Tubs planted with wallflowers brightened the area outside the door.* 种有桂竹香的盆子让门口外面生色起来. VB V n
➲ **Brighten up** means the same as **brighten**. 义同 brighten. ❖ *David spotted the pink silk lampshade in a shop and thought it would brighten up the room.* 戴维在商店里见到了这个粉红色丝灯罩, 认为它会使房间亮丽生色. *Why don't you start to brighten the apartment up?* 你为什么不开始给公寓增辉添彩? PHR-V V P noun, V n P

4 If someone or something **brightens** a situation or the situation **brightens**, it becomes more pleasant, enjoyable, or favourable. (使)变得乐观; (使)更加明朗. ❖ *It is undeniable that the economic picture is brightening.* 无可否认的是, 经济景象正在好转. V-ERG V n, V
➲ **Brighten up** means the same as **brighten**. 义同 brighten. ❖ *His cheerful face brightens up the dullest of days.* 他愉快的表情让最乏味的日子变得有趣. PHR-V-ERG V P noun

5 When a light **brightens** a place or when a place **brightens**, it becomes brighter or lighter. 照亮; 发亮. ❖ *The late afternoon sun brightened the interior of the church.* 傍晚的太阳照亮了教堂的内部. V-ERG V, V n

6 If the weather **brightens**, it becomes less cloudy or rainy, and the sun starts to shine. (天气)放晴, 出太阳. VB V
➲ **Brighten up** means the same as **brighten**. 义同brighten. ❖ *Hopefully it will brighten up.* 天气有希望晴朗起来. PHR-V it V P

,bright 'lights.
If someone talks about the **bright lights**, they are referring to life in a big city, where you can do a lot of enjoyable and exciting things. (都市里的)多彩多姿生活, 声色犬马生活. ❖ *The bright lights of Hollywood.* 好莱坞的花花世界. N-PLURAL the N

'bright spark, bright sparks.
If you say that some **bright spark** had a particular idea or did something, you mean that their idea or action was clever, or that it seemed clever but was silly in some way. 聪明伶俐的人; 聪明但有点荒唐的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

brill /brɪl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that something is **brill**, you are very pleased about it or think that it is very good. 非常好的, 很棒的. ❖ *What a brill idea!* 多么好的主意啊! ADJ-GRADED BRITISH INFORMAL

bril·liant /'brɪliənt/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **brilliant** person, idea, or performance is extremely clever or skilful. 聪颖的; 才华横溢的. ❖ *She had a brilliant mind.* 她头脑聪颖. ADJ-GRADED
◢**bril·liant·ly** ❖ *...a very high quality production, brilliantly written and acted.* 非常高水准的制作, 写得演得都很卓越. ADV-GRADED
◢**bril·liance** ❖ *He was a deeply serious musician who had shown his brilliance very early.* 他是个相当严肃的音乐家, 很小就显露出才华. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can say that something is **brilliant** when you are very pleased about it or think that it is very good. 卓越的, 杰出的; 很好的, 非常棒的. ❖ *My sister's given me this brilliant book.* 我姐姐给了我这本好书. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL BRITISH

3 You can also say something is **brilliant** when it is very successful. 辉煌的; 成功的. ❖ *...his brilliant career.* 他辉煌的事业. ADJ-GRADED
◢**brilliantly** ❖ *The strategy worked brilliantly.* 该策略实施得非常好. ADV-GRADED

4 A **brilliant** colour is extremely bright. (颜色)绚丽的, 明亮的. ❖ *The woman had brilliant green eyes.* 这个女人有双明亮、碧绿的眼睛. *...a brilliant white open-necked shirt.* 亮丽的开领白衬衣. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
◢**bril·liant·ly** ❖ *Brilliantly coloured flowers burst from the rich earth.* 富饶的土地上怒放出色彩鲜艳的花朵. ADV-GRADED ADV adj-ed
◢**bril·liance** ❖ *...an iridescent blue butterfly* N-UNCOUNT

in all its brilliance. 一只色彩斑斓的蓝彩蝴蝶.

5 You describe light, or something that reflects light, as **brilliant** when it shines very brightly. (光)夺目的, 明亮的, 灿烂的. ❖ *...brilliant sunshine.* 灿烂的阳光. ADJ-GRADED

▲**bril·liant·ly** ❖ *...a brilliantly sunny morning.* 一个阳光明媚的早晨. ADV-GRADED

▲**bril·liance** ❖ *...the brilliance of the sun outside.* 外面太阳的光辉. N-UNCOUNT

brim /brɪm/ **brims, brimming, brimmed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **brim** of a hat is the wide part that sticks outwards round the bottom. (帽)边, 边沿. N-COUNT

▲**-brimmed** ❖ *...a wide-brimmed straw-hat.* 一顶宽边草帽. COMB

2 If you say that someone or something **is brimming with** something, especially a particular quality, you mean that they are full of that thing. 充满, 充溢. ❖ *England are brimming with confidence after two straight wins in the tournament.* 英格兰队在锦标赛中连赢两场后充满了信心. VB; V with n

➲ **Brim over** means the same as **brim.** 义同 brim. ❖ *I noticed Dorabella was brimming over with excitement.* 我注意到多罗贝拉兴奋不已. PHR-V; V P with n; Also V P

3 If your eyes **are brimming with** tears, they are full of fluid because you are upset, although you are not actually crying. 泪水盈眶. VB; V with n

➲ **Brim over** means the same as **brim.** 义同 brim. ❖ *When she saw me, her eyes brimmed over with tears.* 当她见到我时, 她眼里充满了泪水. PHR-V; V P with n

4 If something **brims** with particular things, it is packed full of them. 装满, 注满. ❖ *The flowerbeds brim with a mixture of lilies and roses.* 花坛里长满了百合和玫瑰. VB; V with n

5 If something, especially a container, **is filled to the brim** or **full to the brim** with something, it is filled right up to the top. 满至边沿. PHR

brim·stone /'brɪmstəʊn/. N-UNCOUNT

1 **Brimstone** is the same as **sulphur.** 同 sulphur. DATED

2 If someone threatens you with **fire and brimstone**, they are referring to hell and emphasizing how people are punished there after death. 地狱里的磨难. PHR

brine /braɪn/ **brines.**

Brine is salty water, especially salty water that is used for preserving food. (尤用于腌制食物的)盐水, 卤水. N-VAR

bring /brɪŋ/ **brings, bringing, brought.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **bring** someone or something with you when you come to a place, they come with you or you have them with you. (随身)带来. ❖ *Remember to bring an apron or an old shirt to protect your clothes.* 记住带一件围裙或旧衬衣来保护衣服. *Someone went upstairs and brought down a huge kettle.* 有人上楼取下来一把大水壶. VB; V n; V n with adv

2 If you **bring** something somewhere, you move it there. 拿到; 取来. ❖ *Reaching into her pocket, she brought out a cigarette.* 她伸进口袋, 取出一支香烟. VB; V n with adv

3 If you **bring** something that someone wants or needs, you fetch it for them or carry it to them. 带给(某人东西). ❖ *He poured a brandy for Dena and brought it to her.* 他为德娜倒了一杯白兰地, 端到她跟前. *The stewardess kindly brought me a blanket.* 女乘务员体贴地给我拿来了一张毯子. VB; V n to/for n; V n n; Also V n

4 To **bring** something or someone to a place or position means to cause them to come to the place or move into that position. 带...到某地; 把...引到. ❖ *I told you about what brought me here.* 我已告诉你是什么把我带到这儿来的. *...a gas blast which brought her home crashing down.* 一次导致她家坍塌的煤气爆炸. VB; V n prep/adv; V n -ing

5 If you **bring** something new to a place or group of people, you introduce it to that place or to those people. 带给; 引进; 介绍. ❖ *...a brave reporter who had risked death to bring the story to the world.* 一名冒着死亡危险把此事公布于世的勇敢记者. VB; V n to n

6 To **bring** someone or something into a particular state or condition means to cause them to be in that state or condition. 使...处于(某种状态). ❖ *He brought the car to a stop.* 他把车停了下来. *They have brought down income taxes.* 他们降低了所得税. VB; V n prep; V n with adv

7 If something **brings** a particular feeling, situation, or quality, it makes people experience it or have it. 导致, 招致; 带来; 产生. ❖ *I hope that the election will bring peace to Cambodians.* 我希望这次选举将会给柬埔寨人带来和平. *He brought to the job not just considerable experience but passionate enthusiasm.* 他不仅给工作带来了可贵的经验而且还有极大的热情. *Her three children brought her joy.* 她的三个孩子给她带来了欢乐. VB; V n to/on/from n; V to n n; V n n

8 If a period of time **brings** a particular thing, it happens during that time. (在某一时间)发生. ❖ *For Sandra, the new year brought disaster.* 对桑德拉来说, 新的一年带来的是灾难. VB; V n

9 If you **bring** a legal action against someone or **bring** them to trial, you officially accuse them of doing something unlawful. 诉诸(法律); 把...送上(法庭). ❖ *The ship's captain and crew may be brought to trial.* 船长和船员也许会被送上法庭. VB; be V-ed to n; Also V n against n

10 If a television or radio programme **is brought** to you by an organization, they make it, broadcast it, or pay for it to be made or broadcast. 由...提供(电视或电台节目). ❖ *You're listening to 'Science in Action', brought to you by the BBC World Service.* 您正在收听的是《科学在行动》, 本节目由英国广播公司世界广播提供. VB; be V-ed to n by n; Also V n n

11 When you are talking, you can say that something **brings** you to a particular point in order to indicate that you have now reached that point and are going to talk about a new subject. 带到(某个话题). ❖ *Which brings me to a delicate matter I should like to raise.* 那就令我想提及一个微妙问题. VB; PRAGMATICS; V n to n

12 If you cannot **bring** yourself to do something, you cannot do it because you find it too painful, embarrassing, or disgusting. 让自己勉强去做(不能做的事). ❖ *I just cannot bring myself to talk about it.* 我就是无法去谈论这事. VB with brd-neg; V pron-refl to-inf

13 ➠ to **bring something alive**: 见 **alive.**

➠ to **bring something to bear**: 见 **bear.**

➠ to **bring the house down**: 见 **house.**

➠ to **bring up the rear**: 见 **rear.**

▸**bring about.**

To **bring** something **about** means to cause it to happen. 导致, 引起; 使发生. ❖ *The only way to bring about political change is by putting pressure on the country.* 导致政治变革的惟一途径就是给该国施压. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

▸**bring along.**

If you **bring** someone or something **along**, you bring them with you when you come to a place. 把...随身带来. ❖ *They brought along Laura Jane in a pram.* 他们把劳拉·简放在婴儿车里一起给带来了. *Dad brought a notebook along.* 爸爸随身带来了一个笔记本. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P

▸**bring around.**

➠ 见 **bring round.** PHR-V

▸**bring back.**

1 If something **brings back** a memory, it makes you think about it. 使回想起. ❖ *Your article brought back sad memories for me.* 你的文章给我带来了伤心的回忆. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 When people **bring back** a practice or fashion that existed at an earlier time, they introduce it again. 使恢复; 把...带回来. ❖ *...to debate once again whether to bring back the death penalty.* 再次辩论是否恢复死刑. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

▸**bring down.**

1 When people or events **bring down** a government or ruler, they cause the government or ruler to lose power. 使倒台. ❖ *They were threatening to bring down the government.* 他们威胁要使政府垮台. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If someone or something **brings down** a person or aeroplane, they cause them to fall, usually by shooting them. 射落, 击落. ❖ *Military historians may never know what brought down the jet.* 军事史学家们可能永远也不会知道是什么击落了这架飞机. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

▸**bring forward.**

1 If you **bring forward** a meeting or event, you arrange for it to take place at an earlier date or time than had been PHR-V; BRITISH

B

planned. 提前；使提前发生. ❖ *He had to bring forward an 11 o'clock meeting so that he could get to the funeral on time.* 他必须把11点的会议提前，这样他才可以准时赶去参加葬礼. V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **bring forward** an argument or proposal, you state it so that people can consider it. 提出，提议(供讨论). ❖ *The Government will bring forward proposals for legislation.* 政府将提出立法提案. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

B

›bring in.

1 When a government or organization **brings in** a new law or system, they introduce it. 引入，实行(新法律或体制). ❖ *The government brought in a controversial law under which it could take any land it wanted.* 政府实行了一项有争议的法律，根据该法律政府可以征用它所需要的任何土地. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 Someone or something that **brings in** money makes it or earns it. 挣得. ❖ *I have three part-time jobs, which bring in about £6,000 a year.* 我有三份兼职工作，一年可挣6,000镑. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **bring in** someone from outside a team or organization, you invite them to do a job or participate in an activity or discussion. 请...做；让...参与. ❖ *The firm decided to bring in a new management team.* 公司决定让一个新的管理班子来做. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 When a jury or inquest **brings in** a verdict, the verdict is officially decided. 作出(裁决). ❖ *The jury took 23 hours to bring in its verdict.* 陪审团用了23个小时才作出判决. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›bring off.

If you **bring off** something difficult, you do it successfully. 使实现；做成. ❖ *They were about to bring off an even bigger coup.* 他们即将成功发动一次更大的政变. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›bring on.

If something **brings on** an illness, pain, or feeling, especially one that you often suffer from, it causes you to have it. 使发生；使出现；引起. ❖ *Severe shock can bring on an attack of acne.* 严重的惊扰会造成痤疮的突发. PHR-V V P noun Also V-ed P, V n P

›bring out.

1 When a person or company **brings out** a new product, especially a new book or record, they produce it and put it on sale. 推出；出版. ❖ *A journalist all his life, he's now brought out a book.* 他当了一辈子的记者，现在已出了一本书. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 Something that **brings out** a particular kind of behaviour or feeling in you causes you to show it, especially when it is something you do not normally show. 使显现；使表现出. ❖ *Sea air seems to bring out the lover in some people.* 海的气息似乎能勾起某些人对恋人的思念. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›bring round or **bring around.**

The form **bring round** is mainly used in British English. bring round主要用于英国英语中.

1 If you **bring** someone **round** when they are unconscious, you make them conscious again. 使恢复知觉. PHR-V V n P

2 If you **bring** someone **round**, you cause them to change their opinion about something so that they agree with you. 说服；使改变观点. ❖ *We will do everything we can to bring parliament round to our point of view.* 我们将尽一切努力说服国会同意我们的观点. PHR-V V n P to n Also V n P

›bring to.

If you **bring** someone **to** when they are unconscious, you make them conscious again. 使恢复知觉. PHR-V V n P

›bring up.

1 When someone **brings up** a child, they look after it until it is grown up. 抚养，养育. ❖ *She brought up four children.* 她养大了四个孩子. *He was brought up in North Yorkshire.* 他是在北约克郡长大的. *I bring my children up to be trusting, honest and helpful.* 我从小培养孩子要信任别人、诚实和乐于助人. PHR-V V P noun V n P to-inf

2 If you **bring up** a particular subject, you introduce it into a discussion or conversation. 提出. ❖ *He brought up a subject rarely raised during the course of this campaign.* 他提出了这次竞选中很少有人提到的一个问题. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If someone **brings up** food or wind, food or air is forced up from their stomach through their mouth. 呕吐；打嗝；咳出. ❖ *It's hard for the baby to bring up wind.* 婴儿不容易打出嗝来. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

bring·er /ˈbrɪŋə/ **bringers.**

A **bringer** of something is someone who brings or provides it. 提供者；带来某物的人. ❖ *He was the bringer of great glad tidings.* 他是大喜讯的使者. N-COUNT with supp LITERARY

brink /brɪŋk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you are on the **brink** of something important, terrible, or exciting, you are just about to do it or experience it. 边缘. ❖ *...a nation on the brink of war.* 处于战争边缘的国家. N-SING

brink·man·ship /ˈbrɪŋkmənʃɪp/.

Brinkmanship is a method of behaviour, especially in politics, in which you deliberately get into dangerous situations which could result in disaster but which could also bring success. (尤指政治上的)边缘政策、冒险政策. N-UNCOUNT

bri·oche /briˈɒʃ/ **brioches.**

Brioche is a kind of sweet bread that is often made into small buns. 甜味小圆面包. N-VAR

brisk /brɪsk/ **brisker, briskest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **brisk** action is done quickly and in an energetic way. 轻松的；活泼的；生气勃勃的. ❖ *...a brisk walk.* 轻快的步行. ADJ-GRADED

◢**brisk·ly** ❖ *Eve walked briskly down the corridor.* 伊芙轻快地沿着走廊走. ADV-GRADED ◢**brisk·ness** ❖ *He sat up with surprising briskness.* 他令人吃惊地一下子坐了起来. N-UNCOUNT

2 If trade or business is **brisk**, things are being sold very quickly and a lot of money is being made. (生意)兴隆的. ❖ *...a brisk trade in souvenirs.* 兴隆的纪念品生意. ADJ-GRADED

3 If the weather is **brisk**, it is cold and refreshing. (天气)凉爽的，清新的. ❖ *...a brisk winter's day.* 一个清新的冬日. ADJ-GRADED

4 If someone's behaviour is **brisk**, they behave in a busy confident way which shows that they want to get things done quickly. 爽快自信的；麻利的. ❖ *Her voice was brisk and professional.* 她的声音显得轻松自信而专业. ADJ-GRADED ◢**brisk·ly** ❖ *'Anyhow,' she added briskly, 'it's none of my business.'* '不管怎样'，她轻松地补充说，'这不关我的事'. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢**brisk·ness** ❖ *...her familiar briskness.* 她一贯爽快的样子. N-UNCOUNT

bris·ket /ˈbrɪskɪt/.

Brisket is a cut of beef that comes from the breast of the cow. 牛胸脯肉. N-UNCOUNT

bris·tle /ˈbrɪsəl/ **bristles, bristling, bristled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Bristles** are the short hairs that grow on a man's chin after he has shaved. (男子的)须根，粗硬短须. N-COUNT

2 The **bristles** of a brush are the thick hairs or hair-like pieces of plastic which are attached to it. 刷子毛. N-COUNT

3 An animal's **bristles** are thick strong hairs on its body that feel hard and rough. (动物身上)粗硬的毛，刚毛. N-COUNT

4 If the hair on a person's or animal's body **bristles**, it rises away from their skin because they are cold, frightened, or angry. (因寒冷、恐惧或愤怒而)毛发直立. VB V

5 If you **bristle** at something, you react to it angrily, and show this in your expression or the way you move. 对...表示愤怒，大为恼怒. ❖ *Ellis bristles at accusations that Berkeley's experiment is ill-conceived.* 埃利斯对有人指控伯克利的实验构思很差表示愤慨. VB V at n Also V

6 If you say that a place or thing **bristles with** people or with other things, you are emphasizing that it contains a great number of them. 装满；充斥着. ❖ *The country bristles with armed groups.* 该国到处都是武装团体. VB V with n PRAGMATICS

bris·tling /ˈbrɪslɪŋ/.

1 **Bristling** means thick, hairy, and rough. It is used to describe things such as moustaches, beards, or eyebrows. (胡须、眉毛等)浓密(的)，粗硬(的). ❖ *...a bristling white moustache.* 浓密的白胡子. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you describe someone's attitude as **bristling**, you are emphasizing that it is full of energy and enthusiasm. 朝气蓬勃(的)；精神焕发(的). ❖ *...his bristling determination.* 他旺盛的决心. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

bris·tly /ˈbrɪsli/.

1 **Bristly** hair is rough, coarse, and thick. (毛)粗硬的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If a man's chin is **bristly**, it is covered with bristles because he has not shaved recently. 胡子拉碴的. ADJ-GRADED

Brit /brɪt/ **Brits.** ♦♦◇◇◇

N-COUNT INFORMAL British people are sometimes referred to as **Brits.** 英国人 ♦ *Holiday mad Brits.* 酷爱假日的英国人.

Brit·ish /ˈbrɪtɪʃ/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 ADJ **British** means belonging or relating to the United Kingdom, or to its people or culture. 不列颠的; 英国的. ♦ *...the British government.* 英国政府.

2 N-PLURAL The **British** are the people of the United Kingdom. 英国人.

ˌBritish ˈAsian, British Asians.

ADJ A **British Asian** person is someone of Indian, Pakistani, or Bangladeshi origin who has grown up in Britain. 亚裔英国人的(指印度、巴基斯坦或孟加拉国血统, 在英国长大的人的).

↗ N-COUNT A **British Asian** is someone who is British Asian. 亚裔英国人.

Brit·on /ˈbrɪtən/ **Britons.** ♦♦◇◇◇

N-COUNT JOURNALISM A **Briton** is a British citizen, or a person of British origin. 不列颠人; 英国人. ♦ *...seventeen-year-old Briton Jane March.* 17岁的英国人简·马奇.

brit·tle /ˈbrɪtəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 ADJ-GRADED A **brittle** object or substance is hard but easily broken. 易碎的, 脆的.

2 ADJ-GRADED If you describe a situation, relationship, or someone's mood as **brittle**, you mean that it is unstable, and may easily change. 脆弱的; 易动摇的. ♦ *The brittle structure of power collapsed quickly in this region.* 脆弱的权力架构在这个地区迅速崩溃了.

3 ADJ-GRADED Someone who is **brittle** seems rather sharp and insensitive and says things which are likely to hurt other people's feelings. 尖刻的; 冷漠的.

4 ADJ-GRADED A **brittle** sound is short, loud, and sharp. (声音)尖厉的, 刺耳的. ♦ *Myrtle gave a brittle laugh.* 默特尔发出了刺耳的笑声.

broach /brəʊtʃ/ **broaches, broaching, broached.**

VB V n When you **broach** a subject, especially a sensitive one, you mention it in order to start a discussion on it. 开始提及, 开始讨论 (敏感的话题).

broad /brɔːd/ **broader, broadest; broads.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 ADJ-GRADED Something that is **broad** is wide. 宽广的, 宽阔的. ♦ *His shoulders were broad.* 他的肩挺宽. *...the broad river.* 宽阔的河.

2 ADJ-GRADED A **broad** smile is one in which your mouth is stretched very wide because you are very pleased or amused. 满脸笑容的, 开心笑的. ↗ ADV-GRADED **broad·ly** ♦ *Charles grinned broadly.* 查尔斯咧嘴大笑.

3 ADJ-GRADED You use **broad** to describe something that includes a large number of different things or people. 广泛的; 概括的. ♦ *A broad range of issues was discussed.* 大家讨论了广泛的议题.

4 ADJ-GRADED You use **broad** to describe a word or meaning which covers or refers to a wide range of different things. (词或词义)广泛的, 概括的. ♦ *The term Wissenschaft has a much broader meaning than the English word 'science'.* Wissenschaft的词义比英语单词science广得多. ↗ ADV-GRADED **broadly** ♦ *The new EC code defines sexual harassment very broadly.* 新的欧共体法典对性骚扰的定义非常宽泛.

5 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n You use **broad** to describe a feeling or opinion that is shared by many people, or by people of many different kinds. (情感或观点)普遍的, 广泛的. ♦ *The agreement won broad support in the US Congress.* 该协议在美国国会赢得了广泛的支持. ↗ ADV-GRADED ADV with v **broadly** ♦ *The new law has been broadly welcomed.* 新法律受到了普遍的欢迎.

6 ADJ-GRADED A **broad** description or idea is general rather than detailed. 一般性的; 概括的; 不具体的. ♦ *...a broad outline of the Society's development.* 该协会发展的大致轮廓. ↗ ADV-GRADED **broadly** ♦ *There are, broadly speaking, three ways in which this is done.* 笼统地说, 做这件事有三条途径.

7 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n A **broad** hint is a very obvious one. 清楚明白的; 显然的. ♦ *They've been giving broad hints about what to expect.* 他们对所预期的事作了明白的暗示. ↗ ADV **broadly** ♦ *He hinted broadly that he would like to come.* 他明白地暗示他愿意来.

8 ADJ-GRADED A **broad** accent is strong and noticeable. (口音)有显著特点的, 浓厚的. ♦ *...a broad Yorkshire accent.* 浓厚的约克郡口音.

9 N-COUNT AMERICAN Some men refer to women as **broads.** This is an offensive use. (冒犯义)婆娘, 娘们.

10 ➡ 又见 **broadly.**

11 ➡ **in broad daylight**: 见 **daylight.**

ˌbroad ˈbean, broad beans.

N-COUNT BRITISH **Broad beans** are flat light green beans that are eaten as a vegetable. 蚕豆.

ˌbroad-ˈbrush; 又拼作 **broad brush.**

ADJ A **broad-brush** approach, strategy, or solution deals with a problem in a general way rather than concentrating on details. 粗线条的; 泛泛的. ♦ *...Perot's broad-brush approach on the economy.* 佩罗特对经济的泛论.

broad·cast /ˈbrɔːdkɑːst, -kæst/ **broadcasts, broadcasting.** ♦♦♦◇◇

The form **broadcast** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. broadcast的现在式、过去式和过去分词.

1 N-COUNT A **broadcast** is a programme, performance, or speech on the radio or on television. 广播节目; 电视节目.

2 VB be V-ed adv/prep Also V, V n To **broadcast** a programme means to send it out by radio waves, so that it can be heard on the radio or seen on television. 广播, 播放. ♦ *The concert will be broadcast live on television and radio.* 音乐会将作电视和电台直播.

broad·cast·er /ˈbrɔːdkɑːstə, -kæst-/ **broadcasters.** ♦♦◇◇◇

N-COUNT A **broadcaster** is someone who gives talks or takes part in interviews and discussions on radio or television programmes. (电台或电视的)广播员, 节目主持人.

broad·cast·ing /ˈbrɔːdkɑːstɪŋ, -kæst-/. ♦♦♦◇◇

N-UNCOUNT **Broadcasting** is the making and sending out of television and radio programmes. (电视和电台的)广播, 播放.

broad·en /ˈbrɔːdən/ **broadens, broadening, broadened.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 VB V, V into/to n When something **broadens**, it becomes wider. 变宽; 扩大. ♦ *The smile broadened to a grin.* 那笑容绽开, 变成咧嘴而笑.

2 V-ERG If you **broaden** something such as your experience or popularity or if it **broadens**, the number of things or people that it includes or affects becomes greater. (指经验或知名度)扩大, 变广. ♦ V n *We must broaden our appeal.* 我们必须扩大我们的吸引力. V *The political spectrum has broadened.* 政治范围得到了扩大.

3 PHR If an experience **broadens** your **mind**, it makes you more willing to accept other people's beliefs and customs. 开阔眼界; 拓宽思路.

➤broaden out.

1 PHR-V-ERG V P, V n P, Also V P noun If something such as a discussion **broadens out** or if someone **broadens** it **out**, the number of things or people that it includes or affects becomes greater. 推广; 扩大. ♦ *We'll broaden the discussion out in a minute.* 我们马上要扩大讨论.

2 PHR-V V P When something such as a river or road **broadens out**, it becomes wider. (河流或道路)变宽, 变阔.

broad·ly /ˈbrɔːdli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

ADV-GRADED ADV with cl You can use **broadly** to indicate that something is generally true. 大体上; 一般来说. ♦ *The idea that software is capable of any task is broadly true in theory.* 软件能胜任任何工作, 这种观点在理论上一般是正确的.

➡ 又见 **broad.**

ˌbroadly-ˈbased.

ADJ-GRADED Something that is **broadly-based** involves many different kinds of things or people. 基础广泛的. ♦ *...a more broadly-based education.* 一种更为普及的教育.

broad·minded /ˌbrɔːdˈmaɪndɪd/.

ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS If you describe someone as **broadminded**, you mean they are willing to accept types of behaviour which other people consider immoral; used showing approval. 心胸开阔的; 宽宏大量的.

broad·sheet /ˈbrɔːdʃiːt/ **broadsheets.**

N-COUNT A **broadsheet** is a newspaper that is printed on large sheets

of paper measuring approximately 38 cm by 61 cm. Broadsheets are generally considered to be more serious than other newspapers. 大幅报纸(一般认为较其他报纸严肃). 比较 **tabloid**.

broad·side /ˈbrɔːdsaɪd/ **broadsides.**

1 A **broadside** is a strong written or spoken attack on a person or institution. (书面或口头的)猛烈抨击. N-COUNT

B

2 If a ship is **broadside** to something, it has its longest side facing in the direction of that thing. 以一侧对着. ❖ *The ship was moored broadside to the pier.* 该船横泊在码头旁. ADV TECHNICAL

bro·cade /brəˈkeɪd/ **brocades.**

Brocade is a thick, expensive fabric with a silky pattern woven into it. 织锦, 锦缎. ❖ *...a cream brocade waistcoat.* 一件乳白色锦缎背心. N-VAR

broc·co·li /ˈbrɒkəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Broccoli is a vegetable with green stalks and green or purple flower buds. 椰菜, 西兰花菜. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-UNCOUNT

bro·chure /ˈbrəʊʃə, AM brəʊˈʃʊr/ **brochures.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **brochure** is a magazine or booklet with pictures that gives you information about a product or service. (介绍产品或服务的)小册子. ❖ *...travel brochures.* 旅行手册. N-COUNT

brogue /brəʊg/ **brogues.**

1 If someone has a **brogue**, they speak English with a strong accent, especially Irish or Scots. (尤指带有浓厚爱尔兰或苏格兰口音的)土腔; 方言口音. ❖ *Gill speaks in a quiet Irish brogue.* 吉尔说话轻声细语, 带有一种爱尔兰腔调. N-SING

2 **Brogues** are thick leather shoes which have an elaborate pattern punched into the leather. (粗革)拷花皮鞋. N-COUNT

broil /brɔɪl/ **broils, broiling, broiled.**

When you **broil** food, you grill it. 烤, 焙(食物). ❖ *...broiled chicken.* 烤鸡. VB V n AMERICAN V-ed

broke /brəʊk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Broke** is the past tense of **break**. break 的过去式.

2 If you are **broke**, you have no money. 破了产的; 不名一文的. ❖ *He was all but broke when I married him.* 我跟他结婚时, 他差不多是身无分文. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

3 If a company or person **goes broke**, they lose money and are unable to continue in business or to pay their debts. 不名一文; 破产. PHR INFORMAL

4 If you **go for broke**, you take the most extreme or risky of the possible courses of action in order to try and achieve success. 孤注一掷. PHR INFORMAL

bro·ken /ˈbrəʊkən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Broken** is the past participle of **break**. break 的过去分词.

2 A **broken** line is not continuous but has gaps or spaces in it. (线条)不连贯的, 断断续续的. ADJ ADJ n

3 You can use **broken** to describe a marriage that has ended in divorce, or a home in which the parents of the family are divorced, when you think this is a sad or bad thing. (婚姻)破裂的. ❖ *...children from broken homes.* 来自破碎家庭的孩子. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

4 If someone talks in **broken** English, for example, or in **broken** French, they speak slowly and make a lot of mistakes because they do not know the language very well. (语言)说得结结巴巴的, 不流利的. ADJ ADJ n

,broken-'down. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **broken-down** vehicle or machine no longer works because it has something wrong with it. 坏掉的, 出故障的. ADJ

,broken-'hearted.

Someone who is **broken-hearted** is very sad and upset because they have had a serious disappointment. 心碎的; 极其伤心的. ADJ

bro·ker /ˈbrəʊkə/ **brokers, brokering, brokered.** ◆◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **broker** is a person whose job is to buy and sell shares, foreign money, or goods for other people. (股票、外币或商品的)经纪人, 掮客. N-COUNT

2 If a country or government **brokers** an agreement, they try to negotiate or arrange it. (国家或政府)协商, 安排 (协议). ❖ *The United Nations brokered a peace in Mogadishu.* 联合国在摩加迪沙协商出一个和平协议. VB V n

bro·ker·age /ˈbrəʊkərɪdʒ/ **brokerages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **brokerage** or a **brokerage** firm is a company of brokers. 经纪业; 经纪公司. N-COUNT

2 A **brokerage** fee or commission is the money charged by a broker for his services. 经纪人佣金 (或回扣). N-UNCOUNT

brol·ly /ˈbrɒli/ **brollies.**

A **brolly** is the same as an **umbrella**. 同 umbrella. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

bro·mide /ˈbrəʊmaɪd/ **bromides.**

Bromide is a drug which used to be given to people to calm their nerves when they were worried or upset. 溴化物(用作镇静剂). N-VAR

bron·chial /ˈbrɒŋkiəl/.

Bronchial means affecting or concerned with the bronchial tubes. 支气管的. ❖ *...bronchial asthma.* 支气管哮喘. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

,bronchial 'tube, bronchial tubes.

Your **bronchial tubes** are the tubes which connect your windpipe to your lungs. 支气管. N-COUNT MEDICAL

bron·chi·tis /brɒŋˈkaɪtɪs/.

Bronchitis is an illness like a very bad cough, in which your bronchial tubes become sore and infected. 支气管炎. N-UNCOUNT

bron·co /ˈbrɒŋkəʊ/ **broncos.**

A **bronco** is a wild horse that cowboys ride in order to try to tame it. 布朗科马(一种未驯化的野马). N-COUNT

bronze /brɒnz/ **bronzes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Bronze** is a yellowish-brown metal which is a mixture of copper and tin. 青铜(铜锡合金). N-UNCOUNT

2 A **bronze** is a statue or sculpture made of bronze. 青铜像; 青铜雕塑. ❖ *...a bronze of Napoleon on horseback.* 一尊拿破伦骑马青铜像. N-COUNT

3 A **bronze** is a **bronze medal**. 铜质奖章. N-COUNT

4 Something that is **bronze** is yellowish-brown in colour. 青铜色(的); 黄褐色(的). ❖ *Her hair shone bronze and gold.* 她的头发泛着黄褐色和金色. COLOUR

'Bronze Age.

The **Bronze Age** was a period of time in pre-history which began when people started making things from bronze about 4,000-6,000 years ago. 青铜时代(史前时期, 约4,000-6,000年前). N-PROPER the N

bronzed /brɒnzd/.

Someone who is **bronzed** is attractively sun-tanned. (皮肤)古铜色的. ADJ-GRADED

,bronze 'medal, bronze medals. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you win a **bronze medal**, you come third in a competition, especially a sports contest, and are often given a medal made of bronze as a prize. 铜牌(尤指体育比赛中第三名的奖牌). N-COUNT

bronz·ing /ˈbrɒnzɪŋ/.

A **bronzing** powder or gel is used to give your skin a healthy, bronze, sun-tanned appearance. 变成古铜色的. ADJ ADJ n

brooch /brəʊtʃ/ **brooches.**

A **brooch** is a small piece of jewellery which has a pin at the back so it can be fastened on a dress, blouse, or coat. 胸针, 领针, 饰针. N-COUNT

brood /bruːd/ **broods, brooding, brooded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **brood** is a group of baby birds that were born at the same time to the same mother. 一窝(孵出的)雏鸟. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to someone's young children as their **brood** when you want to emphasize that there are a lot of them. 一大堆孩子(指有很多小孩子). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

3 If someone **broods** over something, they think about it a lot, seriously and often unhappily. 忧思; 焦虑; 苦思冥想. ❖ *She constantly broods about her family.* 她总是焦虑着她的家人. VB V over/on/about n Also V

brood·ing /ˈbruːdɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Brooding** is used to describe an atmosphere or feeling that causes you to feel disturbed or slightly afraid. (指气氛或感情)压抑的; 阴森的. ❖ *The same heavy, brooding silence descended on them.* 他们陷入了同样沉重、压抑的沉默中. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

2 If you describe someone's expression or appearance as **brooding**, you mean that they look as if they are thinking ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

deeply and seriously about something. 沉思的; 忧思的. ❖ *...his dark, brooding eyes.* 他那乌黑、忧思的眼睛.

broody /ˈbruːdi/.

1 You say that someone is **broody** when they are thinking a lot about something in an unhappy way. 好郁郁沉思的. ❖ *He became very withdrawn and broody.* 他变得非常内向和深沉. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **broody** hen is ready to lay or sit on eggs. (要)抱窝的. ADJ

3 If you describe a young woman as **broody**, you mean that she wants to have a baby and she keeps thinking about it. (年轻女子)想生孩子的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

brook /bruk/ **brooks, brooked, brooking.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **brook** is a small stream. 小溪、小川. N-COUNT

2 If someone in a position of authority is reported as saying that they will **brook** no interference or opposition, they mean that they will not accept any interference or opposition from others. 容许; 忍受. ❖ *The Chinese leadership has said it will brook no interference in China's internal affairs.* 中国的领导人说过, 他们不会容许干涉中国的内政. VB V n

broom /bruːm/ **brooms.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **broom** is a kind of brush with a long handle. You use a broom for sweeping the floor. 扫帚. N-COUNT

2 **Broom** is a wild bush with a lot of tiny yellow flowers which grows on waste ground or sandy ground. 金雀花. N-UNCOUNT

broom·stick /ˈbruːmstɪk/ **broomsticks.**

1 A **broomstick** is a broom which has a bundle of twigs at the end instead of bristles. 长柄扫帚. N-COUNT

2 A **broomstick** is the handle of a broom. 扫帚柄. N-COUNT

Bros.

Bros. is an abbreviation for **brothers**. It is usually used as part of the name of a company. brothers 的缩写, 常用于公司的名称中. ❖ *...Lazard Bros. of New York.* 纽约拉扎德兄弟公司.

broth /brɒθ, AM brɔːθ/ **broths.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Broth is a kind of soup. It usually has vegetables or rice in it. (有蔬菜或米饭的)清汤. N-VAR

broth·el /ˈbrɒθəl/ **brothels.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **brothel** is a building where men pay to have sex with prostitutes. 妓院. N-COUNT

broth·er /ˈbrʌðə/ **brothers.** The old-fashioned form **brethren** /ˈbreðrən/ is still sometimes used as the plural for meanings 2 and 3. brethren 是旧体形式、有时用作释义 2 和 3 的复数. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Your **brother** is a boy or a man who has the same parents as you. (同胞)兄弟; 哥; 弟. ❖ *Oh, so you're Peter's younger brother.* 哦, 那么你是彼得的弟弟. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **half-brother, stepbrother.**

2 You might describe as your **brother** a man who belongs to the same race, religion, country, profession, or trade union as you, or who has ideas that are similar to yours. 同胞; 教友; 国人; 同行. ❖ *...the Cardinal and his brother bishops.* 红衣主教和其主教兄弟. N-COUNT

3 **Brother** is a title given to a man who belongs to a religious community such as a monastery. 教友, 会友. ❖ *...Brother Otto.* 奥托教友. N-TITLE, N-COUNT, N-VOC

brother·hood /ˈbrʌðəhud/ **brotherhoods.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Brotherhood** is the affection and loyalty that you feel for people who you have something in common with. 兄弟关系; 手足之情. ❖ *He believed in socialism and the brotherhood of man.* 他信仰社会主义,相信大家都是兄弟. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **brotherhood** is an organization whose members all have the same political aims and beliefs or the same job or profession. (会员有共同政见或职业的)兄弟会. ❖ *...the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.* 机车工程师兄弟会. N-COUNT

ˈbrother-in-law, brothers-in-law. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone's **brother-in-law** is the brother of their husband or wife, or the man who is married to their sister. 内兄, 内弟; 大伯, 小叔; 姐夫, 妹夫. N-COUNT

broth·er·ly /ˈbrʌðəli/.

A man's **brotherly** feelings are feelings of love and loyalty which you expect a brother to show. 兄弟般的; 友爱的. ❖ *...family loyalty and brotherly love.* 家庭忠诚和兄弟情义. ADJ-GRADED

brought /brɔːt/.

Brought is the past tense and past participle of **bring.** bring 的过去式和过去分词.

brou·ha·ha /ˈbruːhɑːhɑː/.

A **brouhaha** is an excited and critical fuss or reaction to something; used showing disapproval. 喧闹、嘈杂. ❖ *...the recent brouhaha over a congressional pay raise.* 最近因国会涨工资案引起的轩然大波. N-SING also no det PRAGMATICS JOURNALISM

brow /brau/ **brows.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Your **brow** is your forehead. 额头. ❖ *He wiped his brow with the back of his hand.* 他用手背擦前额. N-COUNT

➡ to **knit** your **brow**: 见 **knit.**

2 Your **brows** are your eyebrows. 眉, 眉毛. N-COUNT

3 The **brow** of a hill is the top part of it. 山脊; 坡顶. N-COUNT

brow·beat /ˈbraubiːt/ **browbeats, browbeating, browbeaten.**

The form **browbeat** is used in the present tense and is also the past tense. 现在式和过去式同形. If someone tries to **browbeat** you, they try to bully you and force you to do what they want. 威逼; 恫吓. ❖ *An older kid tried to browbeat me into it.* 一个年纪大些的孩子试图吓唬我就范. VB V n, V n into n

◢ **brow·beat·en** ❖ *...the browbeaten employees.* 被吓怕的雇员. ADJ-GRADED

brown /braun/ **browner, brownest; browns, browning, browned.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Something that is **brown** is the colour of earth or of wood. 棕色(的); 褐色(的). ❖ *...her deep brown eyes.* 她的深褐色眼睛. COLOUR

2 You can describe a white-skinned person as **brown** when they have been sitting in the sun until their skin is darker than usual. 肤色深的; 皮肤晒黑的. ❖ *I don't want to be really brown, just have a nice light golden colour.* 我不想被晒得黑黑的, 只想要好看的淡金黄色. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone **browns** in the sun or if the sun **browns** them, they become brown in colour. (使)晒黑. ❖ *...gorgeous females busy browning themselves.* 正忙着要把自己晒黑的漂亮女人们. V-ERG V, V n

4 A **brown** person is someone who belongs to a race of people who have brown-coloured skins. 棕种人的. ❖ *...a slim brown man with a speckled turban.* 一个修长的戴着斑点头巾的棕种男人. ADJ

5 When food **browns** or when you **brown** food, you cook it, usually for a short time on a high flame. (使)(食物)变成焦黄色. ❖ *Cook for ten minutes until the sugar browns.* 熬煮十分钟, 直到糖变成褐色. V-ERG V, Also V n

brownie /ˈbrauni/ **brownies;**用于第2、3和4项释义时又拼作 **brownie.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Brownies** are small flat biscuits or cakes. They are usually chocolate flavoured and have nuts in them. 果仁巧克力饼干;小方块蛋糕. ❖ *...chocolate brownies.* 巧克力小蛋糕. N-COUNT

2 The **Brownies** is a junior version of the Girl Guides for girls between the ages of seven and ten. Members of the Brownies attend a weekly meeting where they play games, sing songs, and learn practical skills. 幼年女童子军. N-COLL-PROPER the N

3 A **brownie** is a girl who is a member of the Brownies. 幼年女童子军成员. N-COUNT

4 **Brownies** is one of the weekly meetings of the Brownies. 幼年女童子军的周会. ❖ *He had to leave at 5pm to pick his daughter up from Brownies.* 他得在下午5点离开, 去接他参加幼年女童子军周会的女儿. N-UNCOUNT

ˈbrownie point, brownie points.

If someone does something to score **brownie points**, they do it because they think they will be recognized or congratulated for it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)嘉奖; 表彰. ❖ *They're just trying to score brownie points with politicians.* 他们只是在力图赢得政客们的嘉许. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

brown·ish /ˈbraunɪʃ/.

Something that is **brownish** is slightly brown in colour. 略带棕色(的); 近棕色(的). COLOUR

B

ˌbrown ˈrice.
Brown rice is rice that has not had its outer covering removed. It is cooked and eaten with savoury food. 糙米. N-UNCOUNT

brown·stone /ˈbraunstəun/ **brownstones.**
In the United States, a **brownstone** is a type of house which was built during the 19th century. Brownstones have a front that is made from a reddish-brown sandstone. 褐砂石房屋. N-COUNT

B

browse /brauz/ **browses, browsing, browsed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **browse** in a shop, you look at things in a fairly casual way, in the hope that you might find something you like. 浏览、随意看. ❖ *I stopped in several bookstores to browse.* 我在几家书店前停下浏览图书. *I'm just browsing around.* 我只是随便看看. VB V V prep/adv
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a browse around the shops.* 在商店里随便看看. N-COUNT
◢**brows·er, browsers** ❖ *...a casual browser.* 闲逛的人. N-COUNT
2 If you **browse** through a book or magazine, you look through it in a fairly casual way. 浏览, 翻阅. ❖ *...sitting on the sofa browsing through the TV pages of the paper.* 坐在沙发上浏览报纸的电视节目版. VB V prep
3 When animals **browse**, they feed on plants. (牲畜)吃草. ❖ *...deer stags browsing 50 yards from my lodge.* 在离我小屋50码处吃草的公鹿. VB V Also V n

bruise /bruːz/ **bruises, bruising, bruised.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **bruise** is an injury which appears as a purple mark on your body, although the skin is not broken. 青肿, 淤伤. ❖ *How did you get that bruise?* 那块淤伤你是怎么造成的? N-COUNT
2 If you **bruise** a part of your body, a bruise appears on it, for example because something hits you. If you **bruise** easily, bruises appear when something hits you only slightly. (使)受淤伤; 碰伤. ❖ *I had only bruised my knee.* 我只是把膝盖给碰淤伤/青了. ◢**bruised** ❖ *...severely bruised legs.* 有严重淤伤的腿. V-ERG V n Also V adv/prep ADJ-GRADED
3 If you **bruise** a fruit, vegetable, or plant, or if it **bruises**, you damage it by handling it roughly, so that there is a mark on the skin and the taste of the fruit is spoilt. (使)(水果、蔬菜等)擦伤, 碰伤. ❖ *Be sure to store them carefully as they bruise easily.* 注意小心存放, 因为它们容易碰伤. V-ERG V n V adv Also V
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...bruises on the fruit's skin.* 水果表面的伤痕. N-COUNT
4 If you **are bruised** by an unpleasant experience, it makes you feel unhappy or emotionally weakened. (感觉或情感等)受到挫伤. ❖ *The government will be severely bruised by yesterday's events.* 政府因昨天的事件将受到严重挫折. VB usu passive be V-ed
◢**bruis·ing** ❖ *...the bruising experience of near-bankruptcy.* 差点破产的挫败经历. ADJ-GRADED

bruis·er /ˈbruːzə/ **bruisers.**
A **bruiser** is someone who is strong and aggressive, and enjoys a fight or an argument; used showing disapproval. 彪形大汉; 好勇斗狠的人. ❖ *Dad was a docker and a bit of a bruiser in his day.* 爸爸过去是个码头工人, 那时他还有点争强好斗. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

bruis·ing /ˈbruːzɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone has **bruising** on their body, they have bruises on it. 淤伤; 青肿. ❖ *...severe bruising and a cut lip.* 严重的淤伤和一片划了口子的嘴唇. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
2 In a **bruising** battle or encounter, people fight or compete with each other in a very aggressive or determined way. (争斗或交锋)激烈的. ❖ *...another bruising battle over civil rights.* 民权问题的又一次激烈较量. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM

brunch /brʌntʃ/ **brunches.**
Brunch is a meal that is eaten in the late morning. It is a combination of breakfast and lunch. 早午餐. N-VAR

bru·nette /bruːˈnet/ **brunettes.**
A **brunette** is a white-skinned woman or girl with dark brown hair. 皮肤白皙、头发深棕色的女人. N-COUNT

brunt /brʌnt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something **bears the brunt** or **takes the brunt** of something unpleasant, they suffer the main part or force of it. 承受主要的冲力(或压力); 首当其冲. ❖ *Young people are bearing the brunt of unemployment.* 年轻人承受着失业的主要压力. PHR

brush /brʌʃ/ **brushes, brushing, brushed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **brush** is an object which has a large number of bristles fixed to it. You use brushes for painting, for cleaning things, and for tidying your hair. 刷子; 梳子. ❖ *...paint and brushes.* 油漆和刷子. *...a hair brush.* 一把发梳. N-COUNT
2 If you **brush** something or **brush** something such as dirt off it, you clean it or tidy it using a brush. (用刷子)刷. ❖ *Using a small brush, he brushed away the fine sawdust.* 他用一把小刷子刷掉细碎的锯木屑. VB V n V n with adv Also V n prep
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I gave it a quick brush with my hairbrush.* 我用我的发梳把它迅速梳了一下. N-SING a N
3 If you **brush** something with a liquid, you apply a layer of that liquid using a brush. 刷上, 涂上(液体). ❖ *Take a sheet of filo pastry and brush it with melted butter.* 拿起一张酥饼薄皮, 把溶化的黄油刷在上面. VB V n with n
4 If you **brush** something somewhere, you remove it with quick light movements of your hands. 拭去; 除去. ❖ *He brushed his hair back with both hands.* 他用双手把头发往后捋. *He brushed the snow off the windshield.* 他把挡风玻璃上的雪擦掉. VB V n with adv V n prep
5 If one thing **brushes** against another or if you **brush** one thing against another, the first thing touches the second thing lightly while passing it. 擦过; 掠过. ❖ *I felt her dark brown hair brushing the back of my shoulder.* 我感到她深褐色的头发掠过我的后肩. *She knelt and brushed her lips softly across Michael's cheek.* 她跪下, 用唇轻吻迈克尔的脸颊. V-ERG V prep V n V n prep
6 If you **brush** past someone or **brush** by them, you almost touch them as you go past them. (从...旁)擦肩而过. ❖ *My father would burst into the kitchen, brushing past my mother.* 我父亲常会从母亲身边擦过, 闯进厨房. VB WRITTEN V prep/adv
7 If you have a **brush** with someone, you have an argument or disagreement with them. You use **brush** when you want to make an argument or disagreement sound less serious than it really is. 小冲突, 小争吵; 小摩擦. ❖ *It is his third brush with the law in less than a year.* 这是他在不到一年时间里第三次触犯法律. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
8 If you have a **brush** with a particular situation, usually an unpleasant one, you almost experience it. 接触; 触及; 碰到. ❖ *The corporation is fighting to survive its second brush with bankruptcy.* 公司正在为挺过面临的第二次破产而奋战. N-COUNT N with n
9 **Brush** is an area of rough open land covered with small bushes and trees. You also use **brush** to refer to the bushes and trees on this land. 灌木丛(地带); 小树丛. ❖ *...a meadow of low brush and grass.* 一片长着矮灌木和草的牧场. N-UNCOUNT
10 ➻ 又见 **broad-brush**.
➻ **tarred with the same brush**: 见 **tar**.

➤**brush aside** or **brush away.**
If you **brush aside** or **brush away** an idea, remark, or feeling, you refuse to consider it because you think it is not important or useful, even though it may be. 不理会; 不顾; 漠视. ❖ *Perhaps you shouldn't brush the idea aside too hastily.* 也许你不应该这么仓促地把这个想法抛诸脑后. PHR-V V P noun V n P

➤**brush off.**
If someone **brushes** you **off** when you speak to them, they refuse to talk to you or be nice to you. 冷淡地拒绝; 不理睬. ❖ *When I tried to talk to her about it, she just brushed me off.* 当我试图跟她谈论此事时, 她根本不理睬我. PHR V V n P Also V P noun
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *One of his most regretted remarks was the tetchy brush-off he once gave.* 他说过的最后悔的话就是他有一次很暴躁地让人碰了钉子. N-SING

➤**brush up** or **brush up on.**
If you **brush up** something or **brush up on** it, you practise it or improve your knowledge of it. 重温, 温习; 改进. ❖ *Eleanor spent much of the summer brushing up on her driving.* 埃莉诺花了大半个夏天提高她的驾驶技术. PHR V V P noun V P P n

brush·stroke /ˈbrʌʃstrəuk/ **brushstrokes.**
Brushstrokes are the marks made on a surface by a painter with a paintbrush. (画笔的)笔划, 笔触. N-COUNT

brusque /brʌsk/.
If you describe a person as **brusque**, you mean that they deal with things, or say things, quickly and abruptly and do not show much consideration for other people. 粗鲁的; 唐突的; 生硬无礼的. ❖ *The doctors are brusque and busy.* 医生们态度生硬而且忙碌. ◢**brusque·ly** ❖ *'It's only a sprain,' Paula said brusquely.* '只是扭伤了筋.' 保拉生硬地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

brus·sels sprout /ˌbrʌsəlz 'spraut/ **brussels sprouts;** 又拼作 **Brussels sprout.**
Brussels sprouts are vegetables that look like tiny cabbages. (像微型卷心菜的)球芽甘蓝. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-COUNT

bru·tal /'bruːtəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **brutal** act or person is cruel and violent. 野蛮的; 残酷的; 粗暴的. ❖ *...the brutal suppression of anti-government protests.* 对反政府抗议活动的残酷镇压. ◢**bru·tal·ly** ❖ *Her real parents had been brutally murdered.* 她的亲生父母已遭残杀. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If someone expresses something unpleasant with **brutal** honesty or frankness, they express it in a clear and accurate way, without attempting to disguise its unpleasantness. 直率的, 直言不讳的. ❖ *It was refreshing to talk about themselves and their feelings with brutal honesty.* 让人感到新鲜的是他们如实地谈论自己和自己的感受. ◢**brutally.** ❖ *The talks had been brutally frank.* 谈判非常坦率. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
3 **Brutal** is used to describe things that have an unpleasant effect on people, especially when there is no attempt by anyone to reduce their effect. 残酷无情的; 难以忍受的. ❖ *...a brutal adjustment from feudalism to capitalism.* 从封建主义到资本主义的痛苦调整. ◢**brutally** ❖ *The Maastricht referendum has brutally exposed the flaws in France's constitution.* 马斯特里赫特公民表决无情地暴露出法国宪法的缺陷. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

bru·tal·ise /'bruːtəlaɪz/.
➡ 见 **brutalize**.

bru·tal·ity /bruː'tælɪti/ **brutalities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Brutality is cruel and violent treatment or behaviour. A **brutality** is an instance of cruel and violent treatment or behaviour. 野蛮行为; 残暴行为. ❖ *...police brutality.* 警察的残暴行为. *...the atrocities and brutalities committed by a former regime.* 前政权犯下的罪行和暴行. N-VAR

bru·tal·ize /'bruːtəlaɪz/ **brutalizes, brutalizing, brutalized;** [英]又拼作 **brutalise**.
1 If an unpleasant experience **brutalizes** someone, it makes them cruel, violent, or uncaring. 使…变残忍; 使…变粗暴. ❖ *The occupation brutalized many French men and women.* 该职业使得许多法国男女变得粗暴. VB V n
2 If one person **brutalizes** another, they treat them in a cruel or violent way. (残忍或粗暴)对待; 虐待. ❖ *The policemen brutalized him.* 警察虐待了他. VB V n

brute /bruːt/ **brutes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you call someone, usually a man, a **brute**, you mean that they are rough and insensitive. 粗野的人. ❖ *Custer was an idiot and a brute and he deserved his fate.* 卡斯特是个笨蛋、粗人, 他命该如此. N-COUNT
2 When you refer to **brute** strength or force, you are contrasting it with gentler methods or qualities. 暴力的; 蛮劲的. ❖ *He used brute force to take control.* 他用暴力得到了控制权. ADJ ADJ n
3 **Brute** emotions or facts are basic, unthinking feelings or responses to a situation, or the basic, fundamental facts of this situation. 本身的; 基本的. ❖ *...the brute ugliness of nationalism.* 民族主义自身的丑恶. ADJ ADJ n

brut·ish /'bruːtɪʃ/.
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **brutish**, you think that they are brutal and uncivilized. 野蛮的; 粗鲁的; 未开化的. ❖ *...brutish bullying.* 野蛮的欺凌. ADJ-GRADED

BS /ˌbiː 'es/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **BS** is an abbreviation for 'British Standard', a standard that something sold in Britain must reach in a test to prove that it is satisfactory or safe. Each standard has a number for reference. British Standard的缩写形式, 指英国产品的检定标准. ❖ *Does your electric blanket conform to BS 3456?* 你的电热毯符合英国3456标准吗?
2 A **BS** is the same as a **BSc**. 同BSc. AMERICAN

BSc /ˌbiː es 'siː/ **BScs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **BSc** is a first degree in a science subject. **BSc** is an abbreviation for 'Bachelor of Science'. Bachelor of Science (理学士)的缩写形式. ❖ *He completed his BSc in chemistry in 1934.* 他于1934年获得化学理学士学位. N-COUNT
2 **BSc** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have a BSc. 用于人名后, 表示某某理学士. ❖ *...J. Hodgkinson BSc.* J.霍奇金森理学士.

BSE /ˌbiː es 'iː/.
BSE is a fatal disease which affects the nervous system of cattle. It is an abbreviation for 'bovine spongiform encephalopathy'. bovine spongiform encephalopathy (疯牛症)的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

bub·ble /'bʌbəl/ **bubbles, bubbling, bubbled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Bubbles** are small balls of air or gas in a liquid. 泡, 泡沫. ❖ *...a bubble of gas.* 气泡. N-COUNT
2 A **bubble** is a hollow, delicate ball of soapy liquid that is floating in the air or standing on a surface. 肥皂泡. ❖ *...soap bubbles.* 肥皂泡. N-COUNT
3 When a liquid **bubbles**, bubbles move in it, for example because it is boiling or moving quickly. 冒泡; 沸腾. ❖ *The fermenting wine has bubbled up and over the top.* 发酵的葡萄酒冒着泡溢出了. VB V V adv/prep
4 In a comic or cartoon, a speech **bubble** is the shape which surrounds the words which a character is thinking or saying. (连环画或漫画中用来圈框表示角色所说或所想文字的)圆圈. N-COUNT
5 If something **bubbles**, it is very active. 变得活跃; 生气勃勃. ❖ *The press bubbles with stories of the sale of Russian arms to Serbia.* 报纸上登满了俄罗斯出售武器给塞尔维亚的消息. VB V WRITTEN V with n
6 A feeling, influence, or activity that **is bubbling** away continues to occur. 滔滔不绝; 接连不断地出现. ❖ *...political tensions that have been bubbling away for years.* 持续了多年的政治紧张. VB V adv/prep
7 Someone who **is bubbling with** a good feeling is so full of it that they keep expressing the way they feel to everyone around them. 滔滔不绝地说. ❖ *She came to the phone bubbling with excitement.* 她走到电话旁兴奋得说个没完. VB V with n
➪ **Bubble over** means the same as **bubble**. 义同 bubble. ❖ *He was quite tireless, bubbling over with vitality.* 他没有丝毫的疲倦, 精力充沛地说个没完. PHR-V V P with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a bubble of optimism.* 乐观主义的激情. N-COUNT
8 If you say that **the bubble has burst**, or that **the bubble has been pricked**, you mean that a situation or idea which seemed wonderful has ended or has stopped seeming wonderful. 泡沫破灭; 成为泡影. ❖ *It was only a matter of time before this bubble burst.* 泡沫的破灭只是时间问题. PHR

▸**bubble over.**
➡ 见 **bubble 7**. PHR-V

▸**bubble up.**
A feeling that **is bubbling up** inside you is growing stronger and stronger. 往上冒泡; 变得越来越强. ❖ *She could feel the anger growing, bubbling up inside her.* 她可以感到怒火在她心里越燃越旺. PHR-V V P

'bubble bath, bubble baths.
1 **Bubble bath** is a liquid that smells nice and makes a lot of foam when you add it to your bath water. (加入洗澡水中的)泡沫剂. N-UNCOUNT
2 When you have a **bubble bath**, you lie in a bath of water with bubble bath in it. 泡沫浴, 泡泡浴. N-COUNT

'bubble gum; 又拼作 **bubblegum.**
Bubble gum is a sweet substance similar to chewing gum. You can blow it out of your mouth so it makes the shape of a bubble. 泡泡糖. N-UNCOUNT

bub·bly /'bʌbli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **bubbly** is very lively and cheerful ADJ-GRADED

B

and talks a lot; used showing approval. 活泼的, 活跃的; 爱说话的. ❖ *...a bubbly girl who loves to laugh.* 一个爱笑的活泼女孩. PRAGMATICS

2 Champagne is sometimes called **bubbly**. 香槟酒. ❖ *Guests were presented with glasses of bubbly.* 给客人们端来了很多杯香槟酒. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

3 If something is **bubbly**, it has a lot of bubbles in it. 多泡沫的. ❖ *...a nice hot bubbly bath.* 舒服的热水泡沫浴. ADJ-GRADED

B

bu·bon·ic plague /bju:ˌbɒnɪk ˈpleɪɡ, AM bu:-/.
Bubonic plague is an infectious disease spread to people from rats. It causes swellings in the armpit and groin, delirium, and sometimes death. 鼠疫; 腺鼠疫, 腹股沟淋巴结鼠疫. N-UNCOUNT

buc·ca·neer /ˌbʌkəˈnɪə/ **buccaneers.**
1 A **buccaneer** was a pirate, especially one who attacked and stole from Spanish ships in the 17th and 18th centuries. (尤指17及18世纪掠夺西班牙船只的)海盗. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **buccaneer**, you mean they are clever and successful, especially in business, but you do not completely trust them. (尤指商业上的)投机家. N-COUNT

buc·ca·neer·ing /ˌbʌkəˈnɪərɪŋ/.
If you describe someone as **buccaneering**, you mean they enjoy being involved in risky or even dishonest activities, especially in order to make money. 喜欢投机倒把的. ❖ *...a buccaneering British businessman.* 一个喜欢投机的英国商人. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

buck /bʌk/ **bucks, bucking, bucked.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **buck** is a US or Australian dollar. (一)美元; (一)澳元. ❖ *That would probably cost you about fifty bucks.* 那也许要花费你约五十美元. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 When someone makes **a fast buck** or makes **a quick buck**, they earn a lot of money quickly and easily, often by doing something which is considered to be dishonest. 一笔来得容易的钱; 不义之财. PHR INFORMAL

3 If you are trying to **make a buck**, you are trying to earn some money. 挣钱. ❖ *The owners don't want to overlook any opportunity to make a buck.* 业主们不想漏掉任何挣钱的机会. PHR INFORMAL

4 A **buck** is the male of various animals, including the deer and rabbit. (雄鹿、公兔等)雄性动物. N-COUNT

5 A **buck** is a young man. 小伙子, 年轻男子. ❖ *He'd been a real hell-raiser as a young buck.* 他年轻时真是个捣蛋鬼. N-COUNT AMERICAN INFORMAL

6 If someone has **buck** teeth, their upper front teeth stick forward out of their mouth. 龅牙的. ADJ ADJ n

7 If a horse **bucks**, it kicks both of its back legs wildly into the air, or jumps into the air wildly with all four feet off the ground. (马等)弓背猛跳. VB V

8 If someone or something **bucks** against something, they move very suddenly against it. 猛顶, 冲撞. ❖ *Fiona bucked against her captor and fought for breath.* 菲奥纳抵撞那个抓她的人, 挣扎着喘口气. VB AMERICAN V prep/adv Also V

9 If someone or something **bucks** the trend or **bucks** the system, they do something to resist it. 抵抗; 反对. ❖ *While other newspapers are losing circulation, we are bucking the trend.* 正当其他的报纸发行量越来越小时, 我们却逆流而上. VB V n

10 If you **pass the buck**, you refuse to accept responsibility for something, and say that someone else is responsible. 推诿责任(给某人); 归罪(于某人). ❖ *David says the responsibility is Mr Smith's and it's no good trying to pass the buck.* 戴维说那是史密斯先生的责任, 想要把责任推给别人是没用的. PHR INFORMAL

11 If you say '**The buck stops here**' or '**The buck stops with me**', you mean that you have to take responsibility for something and will not try to pass the responsibility on to someone else. 责任到此为止; 责任落到...身上. PHR INFORMAL

›buck up.
1 If you **buck** someone **up** or **buck up** their spirits, you say or do something to make them more cheerful. (使)振奋; (使)抖擞精神. ❖ *The aim, it seemed, was to buck up their spirits in the face of the recession.* 其目的似乎是在经济衰退当前给他们打气. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V P noun

2 If you tell someone to **buck up** or to **buck up** their ideas, you are telling them to start behaving in a more positive and efficient manner. 赶快做; 积极行动起来. ❖ *If we don't buck up we'll be in trouble.* 如果我们再耽搁, 我们就会有麻烦. PHR-V INFORMAL V P Also V P noun

buck·et /ˈbʌkɪt/ **buckets, bucketing, bucketed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **bucket** is a round metal or plastic container with a handle attached to its sides. Buckets are often used for holding and carrying water. 水桶, 吊桶, 提桶. N-COUNT
➪ A **bucket** of water is the amount of water contained in a bucket. 一桶的量. N-COUNT

2 **Buckets** or **bucket-loads** of something means a large amount of it. 大量. ❖ *They didn't exactly sell bucket-loads of records the first time around.* 他们首轮卖掉的唱片其实并不多. QUANT INFORMAL

3 If someone cries **buckets**, they cry a great deal because they are very upset. If it rains **buckets**, it rains a great deal. 泪流如注; 倾盆大雨. ❖ *The rain was still coming down in buckets.* 滂沱大雨仍下个没完. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

buck·et·ful /ˈbʌkɪtfʊl/ **bucketfuls.**
A **bucketful** of something is the amount contained in a bucket. 一桶量. N-COUNT

buck·le /ˈbʌkəl/ **buckles, buckling, buckled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **buckle** is a piece of metal or plastic attached to one end of a belt or strap, which is used to fasten it. (皮带等的)扣, 搭钩. N-COUNT

2 When you **buckle** a belt or strap, you fasten it. 扣上(皮带); 扣紧. VB V n

3 If an object **buckles** or if something **buckles** it, it becomes bent as a result of very great heat or force. (因受热或受力而)弯曲, 变形. ❖ *A freak wave had buckled the deck.* 突然掀起的巨浪打弯了甲板. V-ERG V V n

4 If your legs or knees **buckle**, they bend because they have become very weak or tired. (因虚弱或疲劳而)弯膝, 弯腿. VB V

›buckle down.
If you **buckle down** to something, you start working seriously at it. 倾全力(于), 开始认真从事. ❖ *I just buckled down and got on with playing.* 我只是安下心来继续演奏. PHR-V V P to n INFORMAL V P

›buckle under.
If you **buckle under** to a person or a situation, you do what they want you to do, even though you do not want to do it. 屈服; 让步. ❖ *Protesters accused Wilson of buckling under to right-wing religious groups.* 抗议者指控威尔逊屈服于右翼宗教团体. PHR-V V P to n Also V P

buck·led /ˈbʌkəld/.
Buckled shoes have buckles on them, either to fasten them or as decoration. (鞋子等)带扣的, 带扣形饰物的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌBucks ˈFizz; 又拼作 **Buck's Fizz.**
Bucks Fizz is a drink made by mixing champagne or another sparkling white wine with orange juice. 充气饮料(一种用香槟酒或其他发泡的白葡萄酒和橙汁掺和而成的饮料). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

buck·shot /ˈbʌkʃɒt/.
Buckshot consists of large pellets of lead shot used for hunting animals. (打猎用)大号铅弹. N-UNCOUNT

buck·skin /ˈbʌkskɪn/.
Buckskin is soft, strong leather made from the skin of a deer or a goat. 鹿皮; 山羊皮. N-UNCOUNT

buck·wheat /ˈbʌkwi:t/.
Buckwheat is a type of small black grain used for feeding animals and making flour. **Buckwheat** also refers to the flour itself. 荞麦; 荞麦粉. N-UNCOUNT

bu·col·ic /bju:ˈkɒlɪk/.
Bucolic means relating to the countryside. 田园的; 乡村的. ❖ *...the bucolic surroundings of Chantilly.* 尚蒂伊的田园环境. ADJ LITERARY

bud /bʌd/ **buds, budding, budded.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **bud** is a small pointed lump that appears on a tree or plant and develops into a leaf or flower. 芽; 叶芽; 花蕾. N-COUNT

❖ *...early summer, just before the buds open.* 初夏，花蕾绽放前.

2 When a tree or plant **is budding**, buds are appearing on it or are beginning to open. 发芽，萌芽. VB V

3 When a tree or plant is **in bud** or has come **into bud**, it has buds on it. 在发芽；含苞待放. ❖ *...trees that should come into bud soon.* 很快就会发芽的树. PHR

4 Some men use **bud** as a way of addressing other men. 老兄，老友. ❖ *You heard what the boss said, bud.* 老兄，你听见老板说的啦. N-VOC AMERICAN, INFORMAL

5 If you **nip** something such as bad behaviour **in the bud**, you stop it before it can develop very far. 把...消灭于萌芽状态；防患于未然. ❖ *It is important to recognize jealousy and to nip it in the bud before it gets out of hand.* 重要的是要认识到嫉妒，并且及早地把它消灭于萌芽状态. PHR INFORMAL

6 ➸ 又见 **budding**; **cotton bud**, **taste bud**.

Buddha /ˈbʊdə/ Buddhas. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Buddha** is the title given to Gautama Siddhartha, who was a religious teacher and the founder of Buddhism. 佛陀(对佛教创始人乔答摩 · 悉达多的尊称). N-PROPER

2 A **Buddha** is a statue or picture of the Buddha. 佛像. N-COUNT

Bud·dhism /ˈbʊdɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Buddhism is a religion which teaches that the way to end suffering is by overcoming your desires. 佛教. N-UNCOUNT

Bud·dhist /ˈbʊdɪst/ Buddhists. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **Buddhist** is a person whose religion is Buddhism. 佛教徒. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...Buddhist monks.* 和尚. *...Buddhist philosophy.* 佛教哲学. ADJ

bud·ding /ˈbʌdɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as, for example, a **budding** businessman or a **budding** artist, you mean that they are starting to succeed or become interested in business or art. 崭露头角的. ❖ *...budding entrepreneurs.* 初显身手的企业家. ADJ: ADJ n

2 You use **budding** to describe a situation that is just beginning. 萌芽状态的；刚出现的. ❖ *...our budding romance.* 我们刚萌发的爱情. ADJ: ADJ n

bud·dy /ˈbʌdi/ buddies. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **buddy** is a close friend, usually a male friend of a man. (尤指男人的男友)好朋友、哥们. ❖ *We became great buddies.* 我们成了要好哥们. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 Men sometimes address other men as **buddy**. 老兄、老弟. ❖ *Hey, no way, buddy.* 嘿，不行，老弟. N-VOC INFORMAL

budge /bʌdʒ/ budges, budging, budged. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone will not **budge** on a matter, or if nothing **budges** them, they refuse to change their mind or to compromise. (常作否定用)改变意见；让步. ❖ *The Americans are adamant that they will not budge on this point.* 美国人很强硬，他们在这点上是不会让步的. *No amount of prodding will budge him.* 不管怎么督促都不会改变他. V-ERG: with brd-neg V V n

2 If someone or something will not **budge**, they will not move. If you cannot **budge** them, you cannot make them move. 推动，移动. ❖ *Her mother refused to budge from London.* 她母亲拒绝离开伦敦. *I got a grip on the boat and pulled but I couldn't budge it.* 我抓住了船使劲拽，可就是拖不动. V-ERG: with brd-neg V V n

budg·eri·gar /ˈbʌdʒərigɑː/ budgerigars. ♦◇◇◇◇

Budgerigars are small, brightly-coloured birds from Australia that people often keep as pets. 虎皮鹦鹉(澳洲产颜色鲜艳的小鹦鹉). N-COUNT

budg·et /ˈbʌdʒɪt/ budgets, budgeting, budgeted. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Your **budget** is the amount of money that you have available to spend. The **budget** for something is the amount of money that a person, organization, or country has available to spend on it. 可用资金. ❖ *Someone had furnished the place on a tight budget.* 有人用很少的钱布置好此地. N-COUNT: with supp

2 The **budget** of an organization or country is its financial situation, considered as the difference between the money it receives and the money it spends. 财政收支状况，财务状况. ❖ *The hospital obviously needs to balance the budget each year.* 显然，医院每年都需要平衡其收支. N-COUNT

3 In Britain, the **Budget** is the financial plan announced by the government which states how much money they intend to raise through taxation and how they intend to spend it. The **Budget** is also used to refer to the speech in which this plan is announced. 预算；预算案. N-PROPER

4 If you **budget** certain amounts of money for particular things, you decide that you can afford to spend those amounts on those things. 编预算；为...做预算. ❖ *The movie is only budgeted at $10 million.* 这部影片的预算只有1000万美元. *I'm learning how to budget.* 我在学习计划着花钱. *The authorities had budgeted for some non-payment.* 当局为某些未付资金做了预算. ◢ **budg·et·ing** ❖ *...our budgeting for the current year.* 我们为本年度做的预算. VB: V amount for n be V-ed at amount V V for n N-UNCOUNT

5 **Budget** is used in advertising to suggest that something is being sold cheaply. 低廉的. ❖ *Cheap flights are available from budget travel agents.* 廉价旅行社可提供便宜的机票. ADJ: ADJ n

-budget /-bʌdʒɪt/.

-budget combines with adjectives such as 'low' and 'big' to form adjectives which indicate how much money has been allocated to something, especially the making of a film. 与low和big等形容词连用，表明耗用资金量. ❖ *...a big-budget adventure movie.* 一部耗资巨大的探险片. COMB

budg·et·ary /ˈbʌdʒɪtəri, AM -teri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **budgetary** matter or policy is concerned with the amount of money that is available to a country or organization, and how it is to be spent. 预算的. ❖ *There are huge budgetary pressures on all governments in Europe to reduce their armed forces.* 欧洲各国政府都承受着巨大的裁军预算压力. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

budgie /ˈbʌdʒi/ budgies.

A **budgie** is the same as a **budgerigar**. 同 budgerigar. N-COUNT INFORMAL

buff /bʌf/ buffs, buffing, buffed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **buff** is pale brown in colour. 浅棕色(的)；米色(的). ❖ *...a largish buff envelope.* 一个颇大的浅棕色信封. COLOUR

2 You use **buff** to describe someone who knows a lot about a particular subject. 爱好者；行家. ❖ *...an avid film buff.* 一位狂热的电影迷. N-COUNT: supp N INFORMAL

3 If you **buff** the surface of something, for example your car or your shoes, you rub it with a piece of soft material in order to make it shine. 擦亮，擦净. ◢ **buff·ing** ❖ *Regular buffing helps prevent nails from splitting.* 经常擦指甲可以防止指甲裂开. VB: V n N-UNCOUNT

buf·fa·lo /ˈbʌfələʊ/ buffaloes. ♦◇◇◇◇

The plural can be either **buffaloes** or **buffalo**. 复数为buffaloes或 buffalo.

1 A **buffalo** is a wild animal like a large cow with horns that curve upwards. Buffalo are usually found in southern and eastern Africa. 水牛；野牛. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

2 A **buffalo** is the same as a **bison**. 同 bison. N-COUNT

buff·er /ˈbʌfə/ buffers, buffering, buffered. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **buffer** is something that prevents something else from being harmed or that prevents two things from harming each other. 缓冲(物). ❖ *Keep savings as a buffer against unexpected cash needs.* 保留积蓄以应付意外现金需求. N-COUNT

2 If something **is buffered**, it is protected from harm. 起缓冲作用；保护. ❖ *The company is buffered by long-term contracts with growers.* 该公司通过与种植户的长期合同得到了保障. VB: be V-ed Also V n

3 The **buffers** on a train or at the end of a railway line are two metal discs on springs that reduce the shock when a train hits them. (火车的)缓冲器. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 If you say an elderly man is an old **buffer**, you think he is rather foolish. 老糊涂；老笨蛋. N-COUNT BRITISH

'buffer zone, buffer zones.

A **buffer zone** is a neutral area created to separate opposing forces or groups. 缓冲地带；中立地区. N-COUNT

B

buf·fet, buffets, buffeting, buffeted. Pronounced /ˈbʌfeɪ, AM bʊˈfeɪ/ for meanings 1 to 3, and /ˈbʌfɪt/ for meanings 4 and 5. 释义1至3发音为/ˈbʌfeɪ, AM bʊˈfeɪ/，释义4和5发音为/ˈbʌfɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **buffet** is a meal of cold food that is displayed on a long table at a party or public occasion. Guests usually serve themselves. 自助餐. N-COUNT

B

2 A **buffet** is a café, usually in a hotel or station. (旅店、车站等处的)小餐馆. ❖ *...the station buffet.* 车站快餐部. N-COUNT

3 On a train, the **buffet** or the **buffet car** is the carriage where meals and snacks are sold. (火车上的)餐车. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 If something **is buffeted** by strong winds or by stormy seas, it is repeatedly struck or blown around by them. 反复敲打; 连续猛击. ❖ *Their plane had been severely buffeted by storms.* 他们的飞机受到了风暴的严重袭击. ◢ **buf·fet·ing, buffetings** ❖ *...the buffetings of the winds.* 风的袭击. VB be V-ed Also V n N-COUNT

5 If an economy or government **is buffeted** by difficult or unpleasant situations, it experiences many of them. (指经济或政府)多次陷入困境. ❖ *The whole of Africa had been buffeted by social and political upheavals.* 整个非洲常常遭受社会和政治的动荡冲击. VB be V-ed

buf·foon /bʌˈfuːn/ **buffoons.**

If you call someone a **buffoon**, you think they are foolish and you do not really respect them. 愚蠢的人; 小丑. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS DATED

buf·foon·ery /bʌˈfuːnəri/.

Buffoonery is foolish behaviour that makes you laugh. 滑稽行为. N-UNCOUNT DATED

bug /bʌg/ **bugs, bugging, bugged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bug** is an insect or similar small creature. 小虫. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 A **bug** is an illness which is caused by small organisms such as bacteria. 病菌, 病毒; 小毛病. ❖ *...a stomach bug.* 胃病. *There was a bug going around.* 一种疾病在流传. N-COUNT INFORMAL

3 If there is a **bug** in a computer programme, there is an error in it. (电脑程序中的)毛病, 故障, 小错误. N-COUNT

4 A **bug** is a tiny hidden microphone which transmits what people are saying. 窃听器. N-COUNT

5 If someone **bugs** a place, they hide tiny microphones in it which transmit what people are saying. 装上窃听器. ◢ **bug·ging** ❖ *...an electronic bugging device.* 电子窃听装置. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

6 You can say that someone has been bitten by a particular **bug** when they suddenly become very enthusiastic about something. 引起强烈兴趣的东西; 使人着迷的东西. ❖ *I've definitely been bitten by the gardening bug.* 我绝对给园艺迷住了. N-SING INFORMAL

7 If someone or something **bugs** you, they worry or annoy you. 打扰; 激怒; 使厌烦. ❖ *I only did it to bug my parents.* 我这么做只是为了惹恼我父母. VB INFORMAL V n

bug·bear /ˈbʌgbeə/ **bugbears.**

Something or someone that is your **bugbear** worries or upsets you. 令人烦恼的事(或人). ❖ *Money is my biggest bugbear.* 金钱是我最大的烦恼. N-COUNT

ˈbug-eyed.

A **bug-eyed** person or animal has eyes that bulge out. 眼球突出的. ADJ

bug·gy /ˈbʌgi/ **buggies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **buggy** is a lightweight folding pram. 轻便折叠婴儿车. N-COUNT

2 A **buggy** is a small lightweight carriage pulled by one horse. 轻便马车. N-COUNT

bu·gle /ˈbjuːgəl/ **bugles.**

A **bugle** is a simple brass musical instrument that looks like a small trumpet. 军号; 号角. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-COUNT

build /bɪld/ **builds, building, built** /bɪlt/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **build** something, you make it by joining things together. 建筑, 建造; 营造. ❖ *Developers are now proposing to build a hotel on the site.* 开发商现在正提议在该址建一座旅馆. *Workers at the plant build the F-16 jet fighter.* 该厂的工人制造F-16喷气式战斗机. ◢ **build·ing** ❖ *The building of Kansai airport continues.* 关西机场的修建在继续. ◢ **built** ❖ *Even newly built houses can need repairs.* 即使新建的房子也会需要修缮. *It's a product built for safety.* 这是安全产品. VB V n N-UNCOUNT ADJ

2 If you **build** something into a wall or object, you make it in such a way that it is in the wall or object, or is part of it. 建在...里面; 镶在...内. ❖ *The TV was built into the ceiling.* 电视安装在天花板里. VB be V-ed into n

3 If people **build** an organization, a society, or a relationship, they gradually form it. 建立, 创建; 形成. ❖ *Their purpose is to build a fair society and a strong economy.* 他们的目的是建立一个公平的社会和一个强大的经济. ◢ **building** ❖ *...the building of the great civilisations of the ancient world.* 古代社会伟大文明的建立. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **build** an organization, system, or product on something, you base it on it. 建基于. ❖ *...a firmer foundation of fact on which to build theories.* 一个更为稳固的可供建立理论的事实基础. VB V n prep

5 If you **build** something into a policy, system, or product, you make it part of it. 使成为...的一部分. ❖ *We have to build computers into the school curriculum.* 我们得把计算机纳入学校的课程. VB V n into n

6 If someone or something **builds** someone's confidence or trust, that person gradually becomes more confident or trusting. 建立(信心或信任). ❖ *Usually when we're six months or so into a recovery, confidence begins to build.* 通常我们在康复大约六个月后, 信心便开始建立起来. V-ERG V n V

➪ **Build up** means the same as **build**. 义同 build. ❖ *The delegations had begun to build up some trust in one another.* 各代表团开始建立起相互之间的信任. *We will start to see the confidence in the housing market building up again.* 我们会看到, 人们对房产市场的信心又开始确立. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P

7 If pressure, speed, sound, or excitement **builds**, it gradually becomes greater. (指压力、速度、声音、兴奋等)增加, 变大. ❖ *The last chords of the suite build to a crescendo.* 组曲的最后和音逐渐升到顶点. VB V V to/into n

➪ **Build up** means the same as **build**. 义同 build. ❖ *We can build up the speed gradually and safely.* 我们可以逐渐地、安全地加速. *Economists warn that enormous pressures could build up.* 经济学家们警告说, 巨大的压力会增强. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P

8 If you **build** on the success of something, you take advantage of this success in order to make further progress. 建基于; 把...寄托于. ❖ *Build on the qualities you are satisfied with and work to change those you are unhappy with.* 以自己满意的优点为发展基础, 致力于改变自己不满意的地方. VB V on/upon n

9 Someone's **build** is the shape that their bones and muscles give to their body. 体形, 体格, 体态. ❖ *He is of medium build.* 他是个中等身材的人. N-VAR

10 ➳ 又见 **building, built**.

➤**build up.**

1 If you **build up** something, it gradually becomes bigger, for example because more is added to it. 逐渐建立; 慢慢增加. ❖ *The regime built up the largest army in Africa.* 该政权建立了非洲最强大的军队. *Slowly a thick layer of fat builds up on the pan's surface.* 慢慢地平锅的表面积聚了厚厚的一层油脂. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P Also V n P, V P to n

2 If you **build** someone **up**, you help them to feel stronger or more confident, especially when they have had a bad experience or have been ill. 使(某人)建立信心, 增强信心. PHR-V V n P

3 If you **build** someone or something **up**, you make them seem important or exciting, for example by talking about them a lot. 吹捧, 抬举. ❖ *The media will report on it and the tabloids will build it up.* 媒体会报道它, 小报会吹捧它. *I'd built him up in my head as being the love of my life.* 我已在脑海里把他想得很高, 当做我生命中的爱人. PHR-V V n P V n P as n/-ing

4 ➳ 又见 **build** **6**、**7**, **build-up, built-up**.

➤**build up to.**

If you **build up to** something you want to do or say, you try to prepare people for it by starting to do it or introducing the subject gradually. 引导至(某个主题或话题). PHR-V V P P n

build·er /ˈbɪldə/ **builders.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **builder** is a person whose job is to build or repair N-COUNT

buildings. 建筑工人; 建筑商.

build·ing /ˈbɪldɪŋ/ **buildings.** ◆◆◆◆◆
A **building** is a structure that has a roof and walls, for example a house or a factory. 建筑物; 房屋. ❖ *...the upper floor of the building.* 该建筑物的上一层楼. *...the Parliament building.* 议会大厦. N-COUNT

ˈbuilding block, building blocks. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as a **building block** of something, you mean it is one of the separate parts that combine to make that thing. 构成材料; 组件. ❖ *...molecules that are the building blocks of all life on earth.* 构成地球上所有生命的分子. N-COUNT

ˈbuilding site, building sites. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **building site** is an area of land on which a building or group of buildings is in the process of being built or altered. 建筑工地. N-COUNT

ˈbuilding society, building societies. ◆◆◇◇◇
In Britain, a **building society** is a business in which you can invest money and which will lend you money when you want to buy a house. (英国)购房互助协会. N-COUNT

ˈbuild-up, build-ups; 又拼作 **buildup** 或 **build up.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **build-up** is a gradual increase in something. 集结; 积聚. ❖ *There has been a build-up of troops on both sides of the border.* 双方的边界上都已集结大军. N-COUNT
2 The **build-up** to an event is the way that journalists, advertisers, or other people talk about it a lot in the period of time immediately before it, and try to make it seem important and exciting. (对某事件的)大造声势, 舆论宣传. ❖ *...the build-up to Christmas.* 对圣诞节的大造声势. N-COUNT

built /bɪlt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Built** is the past tense and past participle of **build**. build 的过去式和过去分词.
2 If you say that someone is **built** in a particular way, you are describing the kind of body they have. 有...体形的. ❖ *All the Trollope boys were heavily built.* 特罗洛普家的所有男孩子都长得很粗壮. *He was a huge man, built like an oak tree.* 他是个大块头, 长得像棵橡树. ADJ adv ADJ, ADJ like n, ADJ for n/-ing
➡ 又见 **well-built.**

ˌbuilt-ˈin. ◆◇◇◇◇
Built-in devices or features are included in something as a part of it, rather than being separate. 嵌入的; 内置的. ❖ *...modern cameras with built-in flash units.* 具有内置闪光灯的现代相机. *...built-in cupboards in the bedrooms.* 卧室里的嵌入式壁柜. ADJ: ADJ n

ˈbuilt-up.
A **built-up** area is an area such as a town, where there are a lot of buildings. (地区)布满建筑物的. ADJ-GRADED

bulb /bʌlb/ **bulbs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **bulb** is the glass part of an electric lamp, which gives out light when electricity passes through it. 电灯泡. N-COUNT
2 A **bulb** is a root shaped like an onion that grows into a flower or plant. 球茎, 鳞茎. ❖ *...tulip bulbs.* 郁金香的球茎. N-COUNT

bulb·ous /ˈbʌlbəs/.
Something that is **bulbous** is round and fat in an ugly way. 球茎状的. ❖ *...his bulbous purple nose.* 他那紫红的蒜头鼻子. ADJ-GRADED

bulge /bʌldʒ/ **bulges, bulging, bulged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something such as a person's stomach **bulges**, it sticks out. 膨胀; 凸出. ❖ *He bulges out of his black T-shirt.* 他鼓胀的肚子把黑短袖汗衫顶得鼓鼓的. *His eyes were bulging.* 他双眼凸出. VB, V adv/prep, V
2 **Bulges** are lumps that stick out from a surface which is otherwise flat or smooth. 肿块; 疙瘩. ❖ *...those bulges on your hips and thighs.* 你臀部和大腿上的那些肿块. N-COUNT
3 If you say that something **is bulging** with things, you are emphasizing that it is full of them. (因装满东西)鼓胀. ❖ *Wolchak was coming out of the office carrying a bulging briefcase.* 沃尔查克拿着鼓胀的公文包, 从办公室里出来. VB: V with n, PRAGMATICS, V-ing, Also V
4 If there is a **bulge** in something, there is a sudden large increase in it. 骤增; 暴涨. ❖ *...a bulge in aircraft sales.* 飞机销量的陡增. N-COUNT

bu·limia /buˈlɪmiə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Bulimia or **bulimia nervosa** is a mental illness in which a person eats very large amounts and then makes themselves vomit. (精神病)食欲过盛; 暴食症. N-UNCOUNT
▲**bu·limic** /buˈlɪmɪk/ ❖ *Nobody knew I was bulimic.* 谁都不知道我患有暴食症. ADJ
▲**bulimic, bulimics** ❖ *...a former bulimic.* 一个患过食欲过盛症的人. N-COUNT

B

bulk /bʌlk/ **bulks, bulking, bulked.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You can refer to the **bulk** of a person or thing when you want to indicate that they are very large and heavy. (巨大的)体积, 尺寸, 块头. ❖ *Despite his bulk he moved lightly on his feet.* 他尽管体型庞大, 但走起路来很轻松. N-SING
2 The **bulk** of something is most of it. 主体; 绝大部分; 大多数. ❖ *The bulk of the text is essentially a review.* 课文的主要部分基本上是复习. QUANT
➡ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *They come from all over the world, though the bulk is from the Indian subcontinent.* 虽然他们大多数来自印度次大陆, 但世界各地的人都有. PRON
3 If you buy or sell something in **bulk**, you buy or sell it in large quantities. 大宗; 大批; 大量. ❖ *...bulk purchasing.* 大宗采购. N-UNCOUNT, in N, N n

➤**bulk up** or **bulk out.**
To **bulk up** or **bulk out** something or someone means to make them bigger or heavier. 加大; 使...变大. ❖ *Use extra vegetables to bulk up the omelette.* 多加蔬菜使炒蛋增量. *Holyfield has bulked up to 15 st using weights.* 经常举重, 霍利费尔德体重增至15英石. PHR-V ERG, V P noun, V P, Also V n P

bulk·head /ˈbʌlkhed/ **bulkheads.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bulkhead** is a wall which divides the inside of a ship or aeroplane into separate sections. (船的)舱壁; (飞机的)隔板. N-COUNT, TECHNICAL

bulky /ˈbʌlki/ **bulkier, bulkiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Something or someone that is **bulky** is large and heavy. 体积大的, 笨重的. ❖ *...bulky items like lawn mowers.* 像刈草机之类的大件东西. ADJ-GRADED

bull /bʊl/ **bulls.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **bull** is a male animal of the cow family. Some other male animals, including elephants and whales are also called **bulls.** 公牛; (象、鲸等的)雄兽. 见插图条 **animals.** N-COUNT
2 If you **take the bull by the horns,** you do something that you feel you ought to do even though it is difficult or dangerous. 大胆地面对危险; 不畏艰险. ❖ *Now is the time for the Chancellor to take the bull by the horns and announce a two per cent cut in interest rates.* 现在正是财政大臣勇敢地宣布降低利率2%的时候. PHR
3 On the stock market, **bulls** are people who buy shares in expectation of a price rise, in order to make a profit by selling the shares again after a short time. (股市)买进股票期待价格上涨以图利者; 看涨股价的人. 比较 **bear.** N-COUNT
4 If you say that something is **bull,** you mean that it is complete nonsense or absolutely untrue. 胡说八道, 废话; 吹牛. N-UNCOUNT, INFORMAL
5 ➡ 又见 **cock-and-bull story, pit bull terrier.**

bull·dog /ˈbʊldɒg, AM -dɔːg/ **bulldogs.**
A **bulldog** is a fairly small dog with a large square head and powerful jaws. 斗牛犬. N-COUNT

bull·doze /ˈbʊldəʊz/ **bulldozes, bulldozing, bulldozed.**
1 If people **bulldoze** something such as a house or other building, they knock it down using a bulldozer. (用推土机)拆除; 推倒. VB: V n
2 If people **bulldoze** earth, stone, or other heavy material, they move it using a bulldozer. (用推土机)推平; 清除. VB: V n
3 If you say that someone **bulldozes** something through, you disapprove of them because they get what they want in an unpleasantly forceful way. 强行; 强迫执行. ❖ *The government planned to bulldoze through an infant mortality reduction programme.* 该政府打算强制执行降低婴儿死亡率的计划. *My parents bulldozed me into going to college.* 我父母硬要我念了大学. VB, PRAGMATICS, V n with through, V n into n/-ing, Also V n

bull·doz·er /ˈbʊldəʊzə/ **bulldozers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **bulldozer** is a large tractor with a broad metal blade at N-COUNT

the front, which is used for knocking down buildings or moving large amounts of earth. 推土机.

bul·let /'bʊlɪt/ **bullets.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bullet** is a small piece of metal, which is fired out of a gun. 枪弹, 子弹. ❖ *...bullet holes in the windscreen.* 挡风玻璃上的弹孔. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **plastic bullet, rubber bullet.**

B

2 If someone **bites the bullet**, they accept that they have to do something unpleasant but necessary. 硬着头皮受苦; 咬紧牙关应对. ❖ *Tour operators may be forced to bite the bullet and cut prices.* 旅行社可能得被迫忍痛削价. PHR

bul·letin /'bʊlɪtɪn/ **bulletins.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bulletin** is a short news report on the radio or television. (电台、电视的)简明新闻, 简短消息. ❖ *...the early morning news bulletin.* 早间新闻报道. N-COUNT

2 A **bulletin** is a short official announcement made publicly to inform people about an important matter. 公告, 公报. ❖ *A bulletin was released announcing that the president was out of immediate danger.* 公告称, 总统暂时脱离了危险. N-COUNT

3 A **bulletin** is a regular newspaper or leaflet that is produced by an organization or group such as a school or church. 学报; 期刊. N-COUNT

'bulletin board, bulletin boards.

1 A **bulletin board** is a board attached to a wall in order to display notices giving information about something. The usual British word is **noticeboard**. 布告板, 公告牌. [英]一般作 noticeboard. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 In computing, a **bulletin board** is a system that enables users to send and receive messages of general interest. (计算机系统)广告栏, 通告栏. N-COUNT

'bullet-proof; 又拼作 **bulletproof.**

Something that is **bullet-proof** is made of a strong material that bullets cannot pass through. 防弹的, 子弹打不穿的. ❖ *...bullet-proof glass.* 防弹玻璃. ADJ

bull·fight /'bʊlfaɪt/ **bullfights.**

A **bullfight** is a traditional entertainment in Spain, Portugal, and Latin America in which people tease, and usually kill, a fierce bull. (盛行于西班牙、葡萄牙和拉丁美洲地区的)斗牛. N-COUNT

◢ **bull·fighter, bullfighters** ❖ *...a Spanish bullfighter.* 一名西班牙斗牛士. N-COUNT ◢ **bull·fighting** ❖ *Bullfighting is part of Spain's heritage.* 斗牛运动是西班牙传统的一部分. N-UNCOUNT

bull·horn /'bʊlhɔːn/ **bullhorns.**

A **bullhorn** is a device shaped like a hollow cone for making your voice sound louder in the open air. The usual British word is **loudhailer** or **megaphone**. 扩音器, 传声筒. [英]一般作 loudhailer 或 megaphone. N-COUNT AMERICAN

bul·lion /'bʊliən/.

Bullion is gold or silver in the form of lumps or bars. 金块, 金条; 银块, 银条. N-UNCOUNT

bull·ish /'bʊlɪʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 On the stock market, if there is a **bullish** sentiment, prices are expected to rise. (股市行情)看涨的, 牛市的. 比较 **bearish**. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone is **bullish** about something, they are optimistic about it. 乐观的. ❖ *Faldo was bullish about his chances of winning.* 法尔多对自己获胜的机会表示乐观. ADJ-GRADED

'bull market, bull markets.

A **bull market** is a situation on the stock market when people are buying a lot of shares because they expect that the shares will increase in value and that they will be able to make a profit by selling them again after a short time. 牛市 (指股市上人们大量购入股票, 待涨价时抛售图利). 比较 **bear market.** N-COUNT

bull·ock /'bʊlək/ **bullocks.**

A **bullock** is a young bull that has been castrated. 阉牛; 小公牛. N-COUNT

bull·ring /'bʊlrɪŋ/ **bullrings.**

A **bullring** is a circular area of ground surrounded by rows of seats where bullfights take place. 斗牛场. N-COUNT

'bull's-eye, bull's-eyes.

1 The **bull's-eye** is the small circular area at the centre of a target. 靶子的中心, 靶心. ❖ *Five of his bullets had hit the bull's-eye.* 他有五发子弹击中了靶心. N-COUNT

2 A **bull's-eye** is a shot or throw of a dart that hits the bull's-eye. (飞镖击中靶心的)一击, 一投. N-COUNT

3 If something that you do or say hits the **bull's-eye**, it has exactly the effect that you intended it to have. 击中要害的话(或行动). N-COUNT INFORMAL

bull·shit /'bʊlʃɪt/ **bullshits, bullshitting, bullshitted.**

1 If you say that something is **bullshit**, you are saying that it is nonsense or completely untrue. Some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)废话; 胡说. N-UNCOUNT, also EXCLAM INFORMAL

2 If you say that someone **is bullshitting** you or **is bullshitting**, you mean that what they are telling you is nonsense or completely untrue. Some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)胡说八道. VB V n, V INFORMAL

,bull 'terrier, bull terriers.

A **bull terrier** is a breed of strong dog with a short whitish-coloured coat and a thick neck. 斗牛㹴狗. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **pit bull terrier.**

bul·ly /'bʊli/ **bullies, bullying, bullied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as a **bully**, you mean that they use their strength or power to hurt or frighten other people. 恃强凌弱者; 恶霸. N-COUNT

2 If someone **bullies** you, they use their strength or power to hurt or frighten you. 欺侮, 欺负. VB V n ◢ **bul·ly·ing** ❖ *...schoolchildren who were victims of bullying.* 饱受欺负的小学生们. N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone **bullies** you into something, they make you do it by using force or threats. 威迫; 威胁. ❖ *The government says it will not be bullied by the press.* 政府说它不会屈从报界. VB, V n into N-ing, be V-ed, Also V n

'bully boy, bully boys; 又拼作 **bully-boy.**

If you describe a man as a **bully boy**, you disapprove of him because he is rough and aggressive. 流氓; 恶棍. ❖ *He accuses me of bully-boy tactics.* 他指控我使用流氓手段. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

bul·wark /'bʊlwək/ **bulwarks.**

Something that is a **bulwark** against something protects you against it. Something that is a **bulwark** of something protects it. 防护物; 堡垒. ❖ *The House of Lords is the only bulwark of democracy in this country.* 在这个国家, 贵族院是唯一的民主堡垒. N-COUNT

bum /bʌm/ **bums, bumming, bummed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **bum** is a person who has no permanent home or job and who gets money by doing occasional work or by begging. 流浪汉; 乞丐. N-COUNT AMERICAN

➸ 又见 **beach bum.**

2 If you **bum** something off someone, you ask them for it and they give it to you. 乞讨; 讨得. ❖ *Mind if I bum a cigarette?* 你介意给我一支烟抽抽吗? VB INFORMAL V n

3 Someone's **bum** is the part of their body which they sit on. 屁股, 臀部. ❖ *I almost injured my bum sitting on a cassette.* 我坐到磁带盒上, 差点伤着屁股. N-COUNT INFORMAL

4 If you say that the organizers of an event such as a concert want to put **bums on seats**, you disapprove of them because they want a lot of people to attend it but do not care about the quality of the entertainment. (活动的组织者)只知招揽观众, 不管娱乐质量. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

5 Some people use **bum** to describe a situation that they find unpleasant or annoying. 糟糕的; 讨厌的. ❖ *You're getting a bum deal.* 你在做一笔糟糕的买卖. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

'bum bag, bum bags.

A **bum bag** consists of a pouch attached to a belt which you wear round your waist. You use it to carry money and keys. The American expression is **fanny pack**. (系在腰带上的)腰包. [美]作 fanny pack. N-COUNT BRITISH

bumble·bee /'bʌmbəlbiː/ **bumblebees;** 又拼作 **bumble bee.**

A **bumblebee** is a large hairy bee. 大黄蜂, 熊蜂. N-COUNT

bum·bling /ˈbʌmblɪŋ/.
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **bumbling**, you are critical of them because you think they are confused and disorganized, and make a lot of mistakes. 笨手笨脚的; 胡乱的; 常出错的. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

bumf /bʌmf/; 又拼作 **bumph**.
Bumf consists of documents written for your information which you may not need or find interesting. (令人乏味或无用的)文件、公文. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

bum·mer /ˈbʌmə/ **bummers**.
If you say that something is a **bummer**, you mean that it is unpleasant or annoying. 令人不愉快或讨厌的事. N-COUNT INFORMAL

bump /bʌmp/ **bumps, bumping, bumped**. ♦♦◊◊◊
1 If you **bump** into something or someone, you accidentally hit them while you are moving. (无意地)碰, 撞. ❖ *The boat bumped against something.* 小船碰到了什么东西. *He bumped his head.* 他撞了自己的头. VB V into/against n V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Small children often cry after a minor bump.* 小孩子往往轻碰一下就哭. N-COUNT
2 If you have a **bump** while you are driving a car, you have a minor accident in which you hit something. (汽车)轻微碰撞事故. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH
3 A **bump** is the action or the dull sound of two heavy objects hitting each other. (两重物)的碰撞; 沉闷的碰撞声. ❖ *The child took five steps, and then sat down with a bump.* 这孩子走了五步, 然后砰地坐了下去. N-COUNT
4 You use **with a bump** to emphasize that someone suddenly gets into an unpleasant situation or becomes aware of it. For example, if someone comes down to earth **with a bump**, they suddenly start recognizing unpleasant facts after a period of time when they have not been doing this. 突然、意外地(例如掉进困境中或突然觉醒). PHR PRAGMATICS
5 A **bump** is a minor swelling that you get if you bump into something or if something hits you. (因碰撞而造成的)肿块. ❖ *She fell against our coffee table and got a large bump on her forehead.* 她跌撞到了我们的咖啡桌上, 额头上起了个大包. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **goose bumps**.
6 A **bump** on a road is a raised uneven part. (路面)隆起之处. ❖ *The truck hit a bump and bounced.* 货车驶到隆起处, 颠了一下. N-COUNT
7 If a vehicle **bumps** over a surface, it travels in a rough bouncing way because the surface is very uneven. 颠簸, 摇晃. ❖ *The aircraft bumped along erratically.* 飞机不稳定地一路摇晃着. VB V prep/adv Also V way adv/prep

▸**bump into**.
If you **bump into** someone you know, you meet them unexpectedly. 偶然遇到, 碰见. ❖ *I happened to bump into Mervyn Johns in the hallway.* 我碰巧在走廊里遇上默文·约翰斯. PHR-V INFORMAL V P n

▸**bump off**.
To **bump** someone **off** means to kill them. 杀死、干掉. ❖ *They will probably bump you off anyway.* 不管怎样, 他们都可能杀了你. ...*the hit man he's hired to bump off his wife.* 他雇来杀害他妻子的职业杀手. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P V P noun

▸**bump up**.
If you **bump up** an amount, you increase it suddenly, usually by a lot. 突增; 使...猛升. ❖ *The extra cost will bump up the price.* 额外的开支会使价格大增. PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun Also V n P

bump·er /ˈbʌmpə/ **bumpers**. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 **Bumpers** are bars at the front and back of a vehicle which protect it if it bumps into something. (汽车前后的)保险杠. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. If traffic is **bumper to bumper**, the vehicles are very close to one another and are moving very slowly. (指缓行的汽车)一辆接一辆. N-COUNT PHR
2 A **bumper** crop or harvest is one that is larger than usual. 丰产的; 丰盛的. ❖ *It's been a bumper year for corn.* 今年是玉米的大丰收年. ADJ: ADJ n
3 If you say that something is **bumper** size, you mean that it is very large. 特大的. ❖ ...*bumper profits.* 巨额利润. ...*a bumper pack of matches.* 大盒火柴. ADJ: ADJ n

ˈ**bumper sticker**, **bumper stickers**.
A **bumper sticker** is a sticker, usually with a political, religious, or humorous message, that is designed for sticking onto the back of your car. 贴在汽车后保险杠上的小标语(通常为政治性、宗教性或幽默的词句). N-COUNT

bumph /bʌmf/.
➻ 见 **bumf**.

bump·kin /ˈbʌmpkɪn/ **bumpkins**.
If you refer to someone as a **bumpkin**, you think they are uneducated and stupid because they come from the countryside. 乡巴佬、土包子. ❖ ...*unsophisticated country bumpkins.* 不懂世故的乡巴佬. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

bump·tious /ˈbʌmpʃəs/.
If you say that someone is **bumptious**, you disapprove of them because they continually express their own opinions and ideas in a self-important way. 傲慢的、自以为是的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

bumpy /ˈbʌmpi/ **bumpier, bumpiest**. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 A **bumpy** road or path has a lot of bumps on it. 高低不平的; 隆起的. ❖ ...*a long bumpy track lined with bilberry shrubs.* 一条长长的崎岖小道, 路边长有欧洲越橘灌木. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **bumpy** journey is uncomfortable and rough. 困难重重的; 崎岖的; 颠簸的. ❖ ...*a hot and bumpy ride across the desert.* 一次又炎热又颠簸的穿越沙漠旅行. ADJ-GRADED

bun /bʌn/ **buns**. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 **Buns** are small bread rolls. They can be sweet and contain currants or spices, or they can be savoury and eaten with hamburgers or hot dogs. (甜的或咸的)小圆面包. N-COUNT
2 **Buns** are small sweet cakes. They often have icing on the top. 小圆甜糕点. N-COUNT
3 If a woman has her hair in a **bun**, she has fastened it tightly on top of her head or at the back of her head in the shape of a ball. (妇女盘在脑后的)圆发髻. N-COUNT

bunch /bʌntʃ/ **bunches, bunching, bunched**. ♦♦♦◊◊
1 A **bunch** of people is a group of people who share one or more characteristics or who are doing something together. 一群、一伙. ❖ *My neighbours are a bunch of busybodies.* 我的邻居是一伙爱管闲事的人. *The players were a great bunch.* 球员一大帮. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 If you say someone or something is **the best of the bunch** or **the pick of the bunch**, you mean they are the best of a group of people or things. 佼佼者, 最优秀的人. PHR INFORMAL
3 A **bunch** of flowers is a number of flowers with their stalks held or tied together. 一束, 一扎, 一捆; 一串. N-COUNT
4 A **bunch** of bananas or grapes is a group of them growing on the same stem. (香蕉、葡萄等的)一串. N-COUNT
5 A **bunch** of keys is a set of keys kept together on a metal ring. (钥匙等的)一串. N-COUNT
6 A **bunch** of things is a number of things, especially a large number. 许多, 大量. ❖ *We did a bunch of songs together.* 我们一起唱了许多歌. QUANT AMERICAN
➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *I'd like to adopt a multi-racial child. In fact, I'd love a whole bunch.* 我想领养一个混血孩子. 实际上, 我喜欢领养一群. PRON
7 If a girl has her hair in **bunches**, it is parted down the middle and tied on each side of her head with something such as a ribbon. (扎在头两侧的)发束. N-PLURAL BRITISH
8 If clothing **bunches** around a part of your body, it forms a set of creases around it. (衣服)打褶. ❖ *She clutches the sides of her skirt until it bunches around her waist.* 她捏着裙子的侧边, 裙腰打起了褶. VB V around n

▸**bunch up** or **bunch together**.
If people or things **bunch up** or **bunch together**, they move close to each other so that they form a small tight group. (人或物)结成群, 集成堆. ❖ *They need to bunch aircraft more closely together to bring in one that is short of fuel.* 他们需要将飞机更加集中, 以便带回那架缺油的飞机. PHR-V ERG V P V n P

bun·dle /ˈbʌndəl/ **bundles, bundling, bundled**. ♦♦◊◊◊
1 A **bundle** of things is a number of them that are tied together or wrapped in a cloth or bag so that they can be carried or stored. (一)捆; (一)束; (一)包. ❖ ...*a bundle of five pound notes.* 一捆五镑钞票. ...*bundles of clothing.* N-COUNT

B

一捆捆的衣服.

2 If you describe someone as, for example, a **bundle** of fun, you are emphasizing that they are full of fun. 一个...的人(比如充满快乐的人). ❖ *He confessed to having been a bundle of nerves.* 他承认曾是个神经极度紧张的人. N-SING a N of n PRAGMATICS

3 If you refer to a **bundle** of things, you are emphasizing that there is a wide range of them. (东西的)一大堆, 大量. ❖ *The profession offers a bundle of benefits.* 该职业提供大量的福利. N-COUNT N of n PRAGMATICS

B

4 If someone or something **is bundled** somewhere, someone pushes them there in a rough and hurried way. (被)塞入; (被)挤进. ❖ *He was bundled into a car.* 他被塞进车里. VB be V-ed prep/adv

›bundle off.

If someone **is bundled off** somewhere, they are sent there or taken there in a hurry. (被)匆忙送走; (被)撵走. ❖ *We want to bundle them off to bed quickly.* 我们想立刻打发他们上床睡觉. PHR-V be V-ed P V n P to n Also V n P

›bundle up.

1 If you **bundle up** a mass of things, you make them into a bundle by gathering or tying them together. 把...捆成一扎. ❖ *Francis bundled up her clothes again into their small sack.* 弗朗西斯又把她的衣服塞进了他们的小袋子. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **bundle** someone **up**, you dress them in a lot of warm clothes. (使)穿着一大堆衣服(为了保暖). ❖ *Eleanor bundled up the baby and carried him to New York.* 埃莉诺把孩子裹实,带着他去了纽约. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P, V P

bung /bʌŋ/ **bungs, bunging, bunged.**

1 A **bung** is a round piece of wood, cork, or rubber which you use to close the hole in a container such as a barrel or flask. 塞子, 瓶塞. N-COUNT

2 If you **bung** something somewhere, you put it there in a quick careless way. (随意地)丢放. ❖ *Pour a whole lot of cold water over the rice, and bung it in the oven.* 往米上倒上大量冷水,然后放入烤箱里. VB BRITISH, INFORMAL V n prep/adv

3 If something is **bunged up** it is blocked. 被塞住的, 被堵住的. ❖ *The sink's bunged up again.* 水槽又堵了. *My nose is all bunged up.* 我鼻子堵得很厉害. ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL

bun·ga·low /ˈbʌŋɡələʊ/ **bungalows.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **bungalow** is a house which has only one storey. 平房; 小屋. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

bungee jumping /ˈbʌndʒi dʒʌmpɪŋ/.

Bungee jumping is an activity in which someone jumps from a high place such as a bridge or crane with a long piece of strong elastic cord tied around their ankle connecting them to the bridge or crane. 蹦极跳. N-UNCOUNT

bun·gle /ˈbʌŋɡəl/ **bungles, bungling, bungled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **bungle** something, you fail to do it properly, because you make mistakes or are clumsy. 笨手笨脚地做; 弄糟. ❖ *Two prisoners bungled an escape bid.* 两名囚犯把越狱计划弄糟了. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 也作名词. ❖ *...an appalling administrative bungle.* 一次可怕的行政失误. N-COUNT

◢**bun·gling** ❖ *...a bungling burglar.* 笨拙的窃贼. ADJ-GRADED

◢**bun·gler, bunglers** ❖ *The stupid bungler!* 那个笨蛋! N-COUNT

bun·ion /ˈbʌnjən/ **bunions.**

A **bunion** is a large painful lump on the place where a person's big toe joins their foot. 拇趾囊肿. N-COUNT

bunk /bʌŋk/ **bunks, bunking, bunked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **bunk** is a bed that is fixed to a wall, especially in a ship or caravan. (尤指船上或车上的)靠壁床铺, 卧铺. N-COUNT

2 If you **do a bunk**, you suddenly leave a place without telling anyone. 突然不辞而别. ❖ *James's live-in lover has done a bunk because he won't marry her.* 与詹姆斯同居的情人离他而去,因为他不想娶她. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

›bunk off.

If you **bunk off** from school or work, you leave without permission and do something else. 逃学, 逃课; 旷工. ❖ *We thought nothing of bunking off school and travelling 100 miles to find this or that record.* 我们认为逃学跑上100英里去买到某一张唱片根本算不了什么. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V P n Also V P

ˈbunk bed, bunk beds.

Bunk beds are two beds, one above the other, held in a frame. (指上下铺的)双层床. N-COUNT

bun·ker /ˈbʌŋkə/ **bunkers, bunkering, bunkered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bunker** is a place, usually underground, that has been built with strong walls to protect it against heavy gunfire and bombing. 掩体, 地堡. N-COUNT

2 A **bunker** is a container for coal or other fuel. 煤仓; 油箱. N-COUNT

3 On a golf course, a **bunker** is a large hollow filled with sand that golfers must try and avoid. (高尔夫球场上的)沙坑. N-COUNT

4 In golf, if you **bunker** a shot, you hit your ball into the bunker. (高尔夫球赛中的)击球进沙坑. VB V n

bun·kum /ˈbʌŋkəm/.

If you say that something that has been said or written is **bunkum**, you mean that you think it is completely untrue or very stupid. 废话, 胡说八道. ❖ *It's a load of bunkum.* 那真是一派胡言. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS DATED, INFORMAL

bun·ny /ˈbʌni/ **bunnies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Children sometimes use **bunny** or **bunny rabbit** to refer to a rabbit. (儿语)兔子. N-COUNT

bunt·ing /ˈbʌntɪŋ/.

Bunting consists of rows of small coloured flags that are used to decorate streets and buildings on special occasions. (节庆日用绳子串起来装饰街道和建筑物的)小彩旗. N-UNCOUNT

buoy /bɔɪ, AM ˈbuːi/ **buoys, buoying, buoyed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **buoy** is a floating object that is used to show ships and boats where they can go and to warn them of danger. 浮标, 航标. N-COUNT

2 If someone in a difficult situation **is buoyed** by something, it makes them feel more cheerful and optimistic. (受)振奋; (受)鼓舞. ❖ *Party leaders are buoyed by Clinton's recent rise in the polls.* 政党领袖们因最近克林顿在民意测验中得票升高而受到鼓舞. VB be V-ed by n Also V n

➪ **Buoy up** means the same as **buoy**. 义同 buoy. ❖ *They are buoyed up by a sense of hope.* 他们感觉到了希望,因而受到鼓舞. PHR-V be V-ed P Also V n P

buoy·ant /ˈbɔɪənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are in a **buoyant** mood, you feel cheerful and behave in a lively way. 轻松愉快的; 朝气蓬勃的. ❖ *She was in a buoyant mood and they were looking forward to their new life.* 她心情愉快,所以他们盼望着新的生活. ADJ-GRADED

◢**buoy·an·cy** ❖ *...a mood of buoyancy and optimism.* 愉快和乐观的情绪. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **buoyant** economy is a successful one in which there is a lot of trade and economic activity. (经济)欣欣向荣的. ADJ-GRADED

◢**buoyancy** ❖ *The slump will be followed by a period of buoyancy.* 经济衰落过后会出现一段时期的繁荣. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **buoyant** object floats on a liquid. 能浮起的, 有浮力的. ADJ-GRADED

◢**buoyancy** ❖ *Air can be pumped into the diving suit to increase buoyancy.* 潜水衣充气后能增加浮力. N-UNCOUNT

bur·ble /ˈbɜːbəl/ **burbles, burbling, burbled.**

1 If something **burbles**, it makes a low continuous bubbling sound. 发出汩汩声. ❖ *The water burbled over gravel.* 水流过砂砾,发出汩汩声. VB V

2 If someone **is burbling**, they are talking in a confused way. 说话含混, 前言不搭后语. ❖ *He burbled something incomprehensible.* 他嘀咕了一些难以理解的话. VB V n Also V that, V on about n

bur·den /ˈbɜːdən/ **burdens, burdening, burdened.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you describe a problem or a responsibility as a **burden**, you mean that it causes someone a lot of difficulty, worry, or hard work. 重担; 负担; 负累. ❖ *Her death will be an impossible burden on Paul.* 她的死对保罗将是个难以忍受的重担. N-COUNT

2 If someone **burdens** you with something that is likely to worry you, they tell you about it. 使负重压; 使烦扰. ❖ *We decided not to burden him with the news.* 我们决定不拿这个消息烦扰他. VB V n with n Also V n

◢**bur·dened** ❖ *Nicaragua was burdened with a foreign debt of $11 billion.* 尼加拉瓜背负110亿美元外债的压力. ADJ-GRADED ADJ with/by n

3 The **burden of proof** is the task of proving that you are correct, for example when you have accused someone of a PHR

crime. 提供证据的责任. ❖ *The burden of proof is on the prosecution.* 举证责任在控方.

4 A **burden** is a heavy load that is difficult to carry. 重负, 负荷. ◢**burdened** ❖ *Anna and Marie arrived burdened by bags and food baskets.* 安娜和玛丽来时带了一大堆袋子和食物篮子. N-COUNT FORMAL ADJ-GRADED ADJ with/by n

bur·den·some /ˈbɜːdənsəm/.
If you describe something as **burdensome**, you mean it is worrying or hard to deal with. 累赘的; 繁重的. ❖ *...a large and burdensome debt.* 沉重而巨额的债务. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

bu·reau /ˈbjʊərəʊ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
The usual plural in British English is **bureaux**. The usual plural in American English is **bureaus**. [英]复数一般作 bureaux. [美]复数一般作 bureaus.

1 A **bureau** is an office, organization, or government department that collects and distributes information. 所; 处; 局; 署. ❖ *...The National Bureau of Economic Research.* 国家经济研究所. N-COUNT

2 A **bureau** is an office of a company or organization which has its headquarters in another town or country. 办事处; 联络处; 社; 所. ❖ *...the Wall Street Journal's Washington bureau.* 《华尔街日报》华盛顿分社. N-COUNT

3 A **bureau** is a writing desk with shelves and drawers and a lid that opens to form the writing surface. 书桌, 写字台. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 A **bureau** is the same as a **chest of drawers**. 同 chest of drawers. N-COUNT AMERICAN

bu·reau·cra·cy /bjʊˈrɒkrəsi/ **bureaucracies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **bureaucracy** is an administrative system operated by a large number of officials. 官僚制度, 官僚架构. ❖ *State bureaucracies can tend to stifle enterprise.* 国家的官僚制度往往会窒碍企业. N-COUNT

2 **Bureaucracy** refers to all the rules and procedures followed by government departments and similar organizations. 官样文章; 规章制度. ❖ *People usually complain about too much bureaucracy.* 人们经常抱怨条条框框太多. ◢**bu·reau·crat·ic** /ˌbjʊərəˈkrætɪk/ ❖ *The department has become a bureaucratic nightmare.* 该部门成了令人生畏的衙门. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ADJ-GRADED

bu·reau·crat /ˈbjʊərəkræt/ **bureaucrats.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Bureaucrats are officials who work in a large administrative system. You can refer to officials as bureaucrats especially if you disapprove of them because they seem to follow rules and procedures too strictly. 官员; 官僚; (贬义)官僚主义者. ❖ *The economy is still controlled by bureaucrats.* 经济仍由官僚控制着. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

bu·reaux /ˈbjʊərəʊz/.
Bureaux is a plural form of **bureau**. bureau 的复数形式.

bur·geon /ˈbɜːdʒən/ **burgeons, burgeoning, burgeoned.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **burgeons**, it grows or develops rapidly. 迅速生长; 快速发展. ❖ *...Japan's burgeoning satellite-TV industry.* 日本迅速发展的卫星电视产业. VB V LITERARY V-ing

burg·er /ˈbɜːgə/ **burgers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **burger** is a flat round mass of minced meat or vegetables, which is fried and often eaten in a bread roll. 肉饼; 汉堡包. ❖ *...burger and chips.* 汉堡包和炸薯条. N-COUNT

burgh·er /ˈbɜːgə/ **burghers.**
The **burghers** of a town or city are the people who live there, especially the richer or more respectable people. 市民(尤指较富有或受尊重的人). N-COUNT DATED

bur·glar /ˈbɜːglə/ **burglars.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **burglar** is a thief who enters a house or other building by force. 破门盗窃者; 入室窃贼. N-COUNT

ˈburglar alarm, burglar alarms.
A **burglar alarm** is an electric device that makes a bell ring loudly if someone tries to enter a building by force. 防盗报警器. N-COUNT

bur·glar·ize /ˈbɜːgləraɪz/ **burglarizes, burglarizing, burglarized.**
If a building **is burglarized**, a thief enters it by force and steals things. The usual British word is **burgle**. 遭入室盗窃. [英]一般作 burgle. VB be V-ed AMERICAN

bur·gla·ry /ˈbɜːgləri/ **burglaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone commits a **burglary**, they enter a building by force and steal things. **Burglary** is the act of doing this. 破门盗窃; 入屋行窃. ❖ *He's been arrested for burglary.* 他因入室盗窃被捕. N-VAR

bur·gle /ˈbɜːgəl/ **burgles, burgling, burgled.**
If a building **is burgled**, a thief enters it by force and steals things. The American word is **burglarize**. 遭入室盗窃; 被撬门盗窃. [美]作 burglarize. VB be V-ed BRITISH

bur·gun·dy /ˈbɜːgəndi/ **burgundies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Burgundy** is used to describe things that are purplish-red in colour. 紫红色(的). COLOUR

2 **Burgundy** is a type of wine which comes from the region of France called Burgundy. (法国产的)勃艮第葡萄酒. N-VAR

bur·ial /ˈberiəl/ **burials.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **burial** is the act or ceremony of putting a dead body into a grave in the ground. 安葬, 埋葬. ❖ *The priest prepared the body for burial.* 牧师为遗体做好了安葬的准备. N-VAR

ˈburial ground, burial grounds.
A **burial ground** is a place where bodies are buried, especially an ancient site. 墓地, 坟地(尤指古代墓地). N-COUNT

bur·lap /ˈbɜːlæp/.
Burlap is a thick rough fabric that is used for making sacks. The usual British word is **hessian**. (做麻袋用的)粗麻布. [英]一般作 hessian. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

bur·lesque /bɜːˈlesk/ **burlesques.**
A **burlesque** is a performance or a piece of writing that makes fun of something by copying it in an exaggerated way. You can also use **burlesque** to refer to a real-life situation that shows this kind of exaggeration. (夸张的、诙谐的)滑稽表演; 滑稽作品; 滑稽情景. N-VAR

bur·ly /ˈbɜːli/ **burlier, burliest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **burly** man has a broad body and strong muscles. 高大结实的; 魁梧的. ❖ *A burly officer stepped forward.* 一名魁梧的军官走上前来. ADJ-GRADED

burn /bɜːn/ **burns, burning, burned, burnt.** ◆◆◆◆◇
The past tense and past participle is **burned** in American English, and **burned** or **burnt** in British English. [美]过去式和过去分词为 burned; [英]过去式和过去分词为 burned 或 burnt.

1 If there is a fire or a flame somewhere, you say that there is a fire or flame **burning** there. 着火; 燃烧. ❖ *Fires were burning out of control.* 火烧得控制不住了. VB V

2 If something **is burning**, it is on fire. 燃烧, 烧着. ❖ *When I arrived one of the vehicles was still burning.* 当我到达时, 一辆车还在燃烧. ◢**burn·ing** ❖ *...a terrible smell of burning.* 难闻的烧焦味. VB V N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **burn** something, you destroy or damage it with fire. 烧掉, 烧毁. ❖ *Protesters set cars on fire and burned a building.* 抗议者点燃了汽车, 烧毁了一座建筑物. ◢**burning** ❖ *...the burning of a US flag.* 焚烧一面美国国旗. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **burn** a fuel or if it **burns**, it is used to produce heat, light, or energy. (燃料)燃烧. ❖ *The power stations burn coal from the Ruhr region.* 发电站烧的是鲁尔地区的煤. V-ERG V n Also V

5 If you **burn** something that you are cooking or if it **burns**, you spoil it by using too great a heat. 烧焦, 烤煳. ❖ *I burnt the toast.* 我把面包烤焦了. ◢**burnt** ❖ *...the smell of burnt toast.* 面包的焦煳味. V-ERG V V n ADJ-GRADED

6 If you **burn** part of your body, **burn** yourself, or **are burnt**, you are injured by fire or by something very hot. 烧伤, 灼伤. ❖ *Take care not to burn your fingers.* 当心别烧伤了手指. *If you are badly burnt, seek medical attention.* 如果你烧伤得厉害, 就得去看医生. VB V n Also V pron-refl
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She suffered appalling burns to her back.* 她的背部烧伤得吓人. N-COUNT

7 If you **burn** or get **burned** in the sun, the sun makes your skin become red and sore. (被太阳)晒黑、灼伤. ❖ *Build up your tan slowly and don't allow your skin to burn.* 皮肤要慢慢晒成古铜色, 不要让太阳晒伤了. V-ERG V Also V n

B

B

8 If a part of your body **burns** or if something **burns** it, it has a painful, hot or stinging feeling. 有火辣辣的疼痛感. V-ERG V
❖ *...delicious Indian recipes which won't burn your throat.* 不辣嗓子的印度美味烹饪法. V n
9 If someone **is burnt** or **burnt** to death, they are killed by fire. (被)烧死. ❖ *At least 80 people were burnt to death when their bus caught fire.* 客车失火时, 至少有80人被烧死. VB be V-ed be V-ed to n
10 If a light **is burning**, it is shining. (灯)发光, 照亮. VB V
11 If your face **is burning**, it is red because you are embarrassed or upset. (因尴尬或心烦而)脸红. VB
12 If you **are burning** with an emotion or **are burning** to do something, you feel that emotion or the desire to do that thing very strongly. 充满…渴望. ❖ *The young boy was burning with a fierce ambition.* 这个小伙子满腹野心. VB V with n Also V to-inf
13 If you are **burned** or get **burned**, you lose something as a result of taking a risk, usually in a business deal. (生意上因冒险而)遭受损失. ❖ *They always took chances and got burned very badly in past years.* 他们总是爱冒险, 在过去的几年里损失惨重. VB usu passive be/get V-ed
14 ➻ 又见 **burning**.
15 ➻ to **burn the candle at both ends**: 见 **candle**.
➻ to **get your fingers burned**: 见 **finger**.
➻ to **be burnt to the ground**: 见 **ground**.
➻ to **burn the midnight oil**: 见 **midnight**.

▸burn down.
If a building **burns down** or if someone **burns** it **down**, it is completely destroyed by fire. 烧毁; 烧成废墟. ❖ *Six months after Bud died, the house burned down.* 巴德死后六个月, 房子烧毁了. *Anarchists burnt down a restaurant.* 无政府主义者烧毁了一家餐馆. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P

▸burn off.
1 If someone **burns off** energy, they use it. 消耗(能量). ❖ *This will improve your performance and help you burn off calories.* 这将会改进你的表现, 帮你消耗热能. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
2 To **burn off** something unwanted means to get rid of it by burning it. 烧掉; 烧光. ❖ *The bushfire actually helped to burn off a lot of dead undergrowth.* 林区大火实际上有助于烧掉枯死的矮灌木. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸burn out.
1 If a fire **burns** itself **out**, it stops burning because there is nothing left to burn. (因燃料烧尽而)熄灭. ❖ *Fire officials let the fire burn itself out.* 消防队员们让火自己烧至熄灭. PHR-V V pron-refl P
2 If you **burn** yourself **out**, you make yourself exhausted or ill by working too hard. (使)筋疲力尽; (使)耗尽. PHR-V V pron-refl P
3 ➻ 又见 **burn-out**, **burnt-out**.

▸burn up.
1 If something **burns up** or if a fire **burns** it **up**, it is completely destroyed by a fire or by strong heat. 烧掉, 烧光. ❖ *Fires have burned up 180,000 acres of timber.* 大火烧光了18万英亩的树木. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P
2 If something **burns up** fuel or energy, it uses it. 消耗(能量或燃料). ❖ *Brisk walking can burn up more calories than slow jogging.* 快步行走会比慢跑消耗更多热能. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

ˌburned-ˈout.
➻ 见 **burnt-out**.

burn·er /ˈbɜːnə/ burners. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **burner** is a device which produces heat or a flame. 燃烧器; 炉膛. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **back burner**, **front burner**.

burn·ing /ˈbɜːnɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You use **burning** to describe something that is extremely hot. 灼热的; 火热的; 酷热的. ❖ *...the burning desert of Central Asia.* 酷热的中亚沙漠. ADJ
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He touched the boy's forehead. It was burning hot.* 他摸摸男孩的额头, 热得烫手. ADV ADV adj
2 If you have a **burning** interest in something or a **burning** desire to do something, you are extremely interested in it or want to do it very much. 热烈的; 强烈的. ❖ *I had a burning ambition to become a journalist.* 我有想当记者的强烈抱负. ADJ ADJ n
3 A **burning** issue or question is a very important or urgent one that people feel very strongly about. 极重要的; 紧急的, 急迫的. ❖ *The burning question in this year's debate over the federal budget is: whose taxes should be raised?* 今年联邦预算辩论的急迫问题是: 哪些人的税款应该提高? ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

bur·nish /ˈbɜːnɪʃ/ burnishes, burnishing, burnished.
To **burnish** the image of someone or something means to improve their image. 改善(形象). ❖ *The European Parliament badly needs a president who can burnish its image.* 欧洲议会急需一位能改善其形象的主席. VB JOURNALISM V n

bur·nished /ˈbɜːnɪʃt/.
You can describe something as **burnished** when it is bright or smooth. 擦亮的; 光亮的. ❖ *The clouds glowed like burnished gold.* 云彩亮得如同擦亮的金子. ADJ LITERARY

ˌburn-ˈout.
If someone suffers **burn-out**, they exhaust themselves early in their life or career because they have achieved too much too quickly. 过度劳累; 早衰. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

burnt /bɜːnt/.
Burnt is a past tense and past participle of **burn**. burn 的过去式和过去分词.

ˌburnt-ˈout; 又拼作 burned-out. ◆◇◇◇◇
Burnt-out vehicles or buildings have been very badly damaged by fire. 烧毁的; 烧坏的. ADJ

burp /bɜːp/ burps, burping, burped.
When someone **burps**, they make a noise because air from their stomach has been forced up through their throat. 打嗝. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a barely audible burp.* 几乎听不见的打嗝声. N-COUNT

burr /bɜː/ burrs; 用于第1项释义时又拼作 bur.
1 A **burr** is the part of some plants which contains seeds and which has little hooks on the outside so that it sticks to clothes or fur. (某些植物)带芒刺的种子壳; 刺果. N-COUNT
2 If someone has a **burr**, they speak English with a regional accent in which 'r' sounds are more noticeably pronounced. (发英语r音时小舌颤动的)粗喉音. N-COUNT

bur·row /ˈbʌrəʊ, AM ˈbɜː-/ burrows, burrowing, burrowed. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **burrow** is a tunnel or hole in the ground that is dug by an animal such as a rabbit. (兔子等动物掘的)地洞, 洞穴. N-COUNT
2 If an animal **burrows** into the ground or into a surface, it moves through it by making a tunnel or hole. 掘洞; 钻进洞里. ❖ *The larvae burrow into cracks in the floor.* 幼虫钻进了地板的缝隙里. VB V prep/adv
3 If you **burrow in** a container or pile of things, you search there for something using your hands. (用手)寻找. ❖ *He burrowed through old records.* 他在旧档案中查找. VB V prep/adv
4 If you **burrow** into something, you move underneath it or press against it, usually in order to feel warmer or safer. 依偎. ❖ *She turned her face away from him, burrowing into her heap of covers.* 她转过脸去,不对着他,钻进自己那堆被褥里. VB V prep/adv

bur·sar /ˈbɜːsə/ bursars.
The **bursar** of a school or college is the person who is in charge of its finance or general administration. (学校)财务主管. N-COUNT

bur·sa·ry /ˈbɜːsəri/ bursaries.
A **bursary** is a sum of money which is given to someone to allow them to study in a college or university. 大学助学金. N-COUNT

burst /bɜːst/ bursts, bursting. ◆◆◆◇◇
The form **burst** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形.
1 When something **bursts** or when you **burst** it, it suddenly breaks open or splits open and the air or other substance inside it comes out. (使)爆裂; (使)破裂. ❖ *A tyre burst.* 车胎爆了. *It is not a good idea to burst a blister.* 把水泡刺破, 这可不是个好主意. V-ERG V V n
2 If a dam **bursts**, or if something **bursts** it, it breaks apart because the force of the river is too great. (水坝)破裂, 被冲破. ❖ *A dam burst and flooded their villages.* 堤坝决口了, 他们的村庄被淹. V-ERG V Also V n

3 If a river **bursts** its banks, the banks break apart and water overflows. (河堤)决口. VB V n

4 If you say that someone is about to **burst** with pride, anger, or another emotion, you are emphasizing the intensity of their emotion. 充满...的情绪. ❖ *He almost burst with pride when his son John began to excel at football.* 当他的儿子约翰在足球方面崭露头角时, 他心里真是充满了自豪. VB PRAGMATICS WRITTEN V with n

5 When a door or lid **bursts** open, it opens very suddenly and violently because someone pushes it or there is great pressure behind it. 突然打开; 绽开. ❖ *The door burst open and an angry young nurse appeared.* 门突然被推开, 一名怒气冲冲的年轻护士出现在门口. VB V open/apart

6 If someone or something **bursts** into or out of a place, they suddenly enter or leave it with a lot of energy or force. 突然闯进(或跑出). ❖ *Gunmen burst into his home and opened fire.* 持枪歹徒突然闯进他的家, 开始打射. VB V prep/adv

7 If you say that something **bursts** onto the scene, you mean that it suddenly starts or becomes active, usually after developing quietly for some time. 突然出现. ❖ *Chinese companies have burst upon the scene with millions of dollars in their pockets.* 中国公司腰缠万贯突然登场. VB WRITTEN V onto/upon n

8 When a firework or bomb **bursts** in the air, it explodes. (烟花)燃放; (炸弹)爆炸. VB V

9 A **burst** of something is a sudden short period of it. 突然一阵. ❖ *...a burst of machine-gun fire.* 突然一阵机枪扫射. N-COUNT

10 ➼ to **burst into flames**: 见 **flame**.

›burst into.

1 If you **burst into** tears, laughter, or song, you suddenly begin to cry, laugh, or sing. 突然发作; 突然发生. ❖ *She burst into tears and ran from the kitchen.* 她突然哭了, 然后跑出了厨房. PHR-V V P n

2 When plants **burst into** leaf or flower, their leaves or flowers suddenly open. (植物的花、叶)绽放. ❖ *...rows of wallflowers promising to burst into bloom.* 排排桂竹香含苞待放. PHR-V WRITTEN V P n

3 If you say that something **bursts into** a particular situation or state, you mean that it suddenly changes into that situation or state. 突然变成. ❖ *This weekend's fighting is threatening to burst into full-scale war.* 这次周末的战斗有变成全面战争的危险. PHR-V V P n

›burst out.

1 If someone **bursts out** laughing, crying, or making another noise, they suddenly start making that noise. 突然...起来. ❖ *The class burst out laughing.* 全班突然笑起来. *Everyone burst out into conversation.* 大家立刻交头接耳起来. PHR-V-ERG V P -ing V P into/in n Also V P

2 If someone **bursts out** something, they say it suddenly and loudly. 大声喊出; 突然说出. ❖ *'I want to be just like you', she bursts out.* '我想跟你一样.' 她叫喊道. PHR-V WRITTEN V P with quote

3 If a situation or problem **bursts out**, it suddenly appears. (情况或问题)突然出现. ❖ *Malaria is bursting out again all over the world.* 疟疾突然又在全世界流行起来. PHR-V V P prep/adv Also V P

burst·ing /'bɜːstɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a place is **bursting** with people or things, it is full of them. 挤满; 充满. ❖ *The place appears to be bursting with women directors.* 这里似乎满是女董事. ADJ v-link ADJ

2 If you say that a place is **bursting at the seams** or **full to bursting**, you are emphasizing that it is very full. 满得几乎要爆裂. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that someone is **bursting with** a feeling or quality, you mean that they have a great deal of it. 充满(感情或特质). ❖ *I was bursting with curiosity.* 我充满好奇. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

4 If you are **bursting** to do something, you are very eager to do it. 渴望; 想要. ❖ *She was bursting to tell everyone.* 她急着想告诉每个人. ADJ v-link ADJ to-inf INFORMAL

5 ➼ 又见 **burst**.

bury /'beri/ buries, burying, buried. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 To **bury** something means to put it into a hole in the ground and cover it up with earth. 掩埋, 埋藏. ❖ *...squirrels who bury nuts and seeds.* 埋藏坚果和种子的松鼠. VB V n

2 To **bury** a dead person means to put their body into a grave and cover it with earth. 埋葬. VB V n

3 If you say you **have buried** one of your relatives, you mean that one of your relatives has died and has been buried or cremated. 已经安葬. VB V n

4 If you **bury** something under a large quantity of things, you put it there, often in order to hide it. 藏于...之中. ❖ *...my handbag, which was buried under a pile of old newspapers.* 我的藏在一堆旧报纸里的提包. VB V n prep/adv

5 If something **buries** a place or person, it falls on top of them so that it completely covers them and often harms them in some way. 覆盖; 掩埋; 淹没. ❖ *Mud slides buried entire villages.* 泥石流淹没了整座整座的村庄. VB V n

6 If you **bury** your head or face in something, you press your head or face against it, often because you are unhappy. (因不高兴而将头或脸)埋起来. ❖ *She buried her face in the pillows.* 她将脸埋进枕头里. VB V n prep/adv

7 If something **buries** itself somewhere, or if you **bury** it there, it is pushed very deeply in there. 深藏于; 深埋. ❖ *The missile buried itself deep in the grassy hillside.* 导弹深藏于野草丛生的山坡里. VB V pron-refl prep/adv Also V n prep/adv

8 If you **bury** a feeling, you try not to show it. If you **bury** a memory, you try to forget it. 掩饰(感情); 抛开(记忆). ❖ *When we feel anger, we bury the emotion and feel guilty instead.* 当我们感到愤怒的时候, 我们压抑这种情绪, 反而感到内疚. VB V n WRITTEN

9 If you **bury** yourself **in** a place or in an activity such as your work, you spend all your time in that place or doing that activity, usually because you want to forget about things. 隐退(某地); 埋头于(工作等). VB V pron-refl in n

10 If you **bury** your head in something such as a book or newspaper, or **bury** yourself in it, you look at it closely and concentrate very hard on it. 沉浸于, 埋头于, 专心于. ❖ *My father buried his head in his newspaper.* 我父亲埋头看报纸. VB V n in n Also V pron-refl in n

11 ➼ to **bury the hatchet**: 见 **hatchet**.

bus /bʌs/ buses, busses, bussing, bussed. ♦♦♦◇◇

Buses is the plural of the noun. **Busses** is the third person singular of the verb. American English uses the spellings **buses, busing, bused** for the verb. buses 为名词的复数. busses 为动词的第三人称单数. [美]动词变体拼作 buses, busing, bused.

1 A **bus** is a large motor vehicle which carries passengers from one place to another. 公共汽车; 大客车. ❖ *They had to travel everywhere by bus.* 他们得乘大客车到处旅游. N-COUNT also by N

2 When someone **is bussed** to a particular place or when they **bus** there, they travel there on a bus. 乘坐公共汽车. ❖ *On May Day hundreds of thousands used to be bussed in to parade through East Berlin.* 以前劳动节这天, 数十万人乘坐公共汽车到东柏林参加游行. V-ERG be V-ed adv/prep Also V adv/prep

bush /bʊʃ/ bushes. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **bush** is a large plant which is smaller than a tree and has a lot of branches. 灌木; 灌木丛. N-COUNT

2 The wild uncultivated parts of some hot countries are referred to as the **bush**. (热带未开发的)灌木地带. ❖ *...the dense Mozambican bush.* 莫桑比克茂密的灌木丛. N-SING

3 If you tell someone not to **beat about the bush**, you mean that you want them to tell you something immediately and quickly. 拐弯抹角, 旁敲侧击. ❖ *Stop beating about the bush. What's he done?* 别拐弯抹角了. 他做了什么? PHR PRAGMATICS

bush·el /'bʊʃəl/ bushels. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **bushel** is a unit of volume that is used for measuring agricultural produce such as corn or beans. A bushel is equivalent in volume to eight gallons. 蒲式耳(玉米、豆类等农作物的容量单位, 等于8加仑). N-COUNT

Bush·man /'bʊʃmæn/ Bushmen.

A **Bushman** is an aboriginal person from the southwestern part of Africa, especially the Kalahari desert region. 布须曼人(西南非洲, 尤指卡拉哈里沙漠地区的土著民族). N-COUNT

bushy /'bʊʃi/ bushier, bushiest. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Bushy** hair or fur is very thick. 浓密的. ❖ *...bushy* ADJ-GRADED

B

eyebrows. 浓眉. *...bushy-tailed possums*. 粗尾负鼠.

2 A **bushy** plant has a lot of leaves very close together. (植物)密叶的. ADJ-GRADED

busi·ly /'bɪzɪli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you do something **busily**, you do it in a very active way. 忙碌地; 活跃地; 起劲地. ❖ *The two saleswomen were busily trying to keep up with the demand*. 那两名女推销员正忙着满足顾客的需要. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

B

busi·ness /'bɪznɪs/ **businesses**. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Business** is work relating to the production, buying, and selling of goods or services. 商业. ❖ *...young people seeking a career in business*. 想涉足商界的年轻人. *...Harvard Business School*. 哈佛商学院. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Business** is used when talking about how many products or services a company is able to sell. 交易, 生意, 买卖. ❖ *German companies would lose business*. 德国公司会失去一些生意. *Business is booming*. 生意正旺. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **business** is an organization which produces and sells goods or which provides a service. 工商企业; 商店, 商行. ❖ *The majority of small businesses go broke within the first twenty-four months*. 大部分小企业在开始的二十四个月里便破产. N-COUNT

4 **Business** is an activity that you do as part of your job and not for pleasure. 任务; 职责. ❖ *I'm here on business*. 我到这儿来办公事. *...business trips*. 出差. N-UNCOUNT

5 You can use **business** to refer to a particular area of work or activity in which the aim is to make a profit. 职业; 工作. ❖ *May I ask you what business you're in?* 我可否问问你是干哪行的? N-SING

➡ 又见 **show business, big business**.

6 If two people or companies **do business** with each other, one sells goods or services to the other. 做买卖. ❖ *I was fascinated by the different people who did business with me*. 那些与我做生意的各种各样的人使我极感兴趣. PHR

7 A company that is **in business** is currently operating and trading. 正在营业. PHR

8 If a shop or company goes **out of business**, it has to stop trading because it is not making enough money. 歇业, 停业. PHR

9 You can use **business** to refer to something that you are doing or concerning yourself with. 事情. ❖ *...recording Ben as he goes about his business*. 录下本在忙时的镜头. N-SING with supp

10 In a difficult situation, if you say it is **business as usual**, you mean that people will continue doing what they normally do. (在困境中)事情仍然正常, 一切如常. ❖ *The Queen was determined to show it was business as usual*. 女王决心表现得一切如常. PHR

11 You can use **business** to refer to important matters that you have to deal with. 要事, 事务. ❖ *I've got some unfinished business to attend to*. 我有些没做完的事要料理. N-UNCOUNT

12 If you say that something is your **business**, you mean that it concerns you personally and that other people have no right to ask questions about it or disagree with it. 个人的事, 私事. ❖ *If she doesn't want the police involved, that's her business*. 如果她不想警方卷进来, 那是她自己的事. N-UNCOUNT with poss

13 If you say that someone **has no business** to be in a place or to do something, you mean that they have no right to be there or to do it. 无权; 没有理由. ❖ *I had no business to be there at all*. 我根本没有理由在那儿. PHR

14 If you say to someone '**mind** your **own business**' or '**it's none of** your **business**', you are rudely telling them not to ask about something that does not concern them. 少管闲事; 不关你的事. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

15 You can use **business** to refer in a general way to an event, situation, or activity. For example, you can say something is 'a wretched business'. (笼统地指)事情; 情况; 活动. ❖ *This whole business is very puzzling*. 这整件事非常令人费解. N-SING supp N

16 If you say you **are in business**, you mean you have everything you need to start something immediately. 万事俱备. ❖ *All you need is a microphone, and you're in business*. 你所需要的就是一个麦克风, 你就万事俱备了. PHR SPOKEN

17 If you say that someone **means business**, you mean they are serious and determined about what they are doing. 当真, 严肃, 认真. ❖ *Now people are starting to realise that he means business*. 人们现在开始明白, 他是认真的. PHR INFORMAL

18 If you **make it your business** to do something, you decide to do it, because you are interested in it or because you want to find out something. 决定做某事; 由...来办理. PHR

19 If you say that you **are not in the business of** doing something, you mean that you do not do it, usually when you are annoyed or surprised that someone thinks you do. 根本无意(做...); 才不会(做). ❖ *We are not in the business of subsidising scroungers*. 我们才不会去资助那些懒汉. PHR PRAGMATICS

'business card, business cards.

A person's **business card** or their **card** is a small card which they give to other people, and which has their name and details of their job and company printed on it. (业务)名片. N-COUNT

'business class.

On aeroplanes, **business class** accommodation costs less than first-class but more than economy accommodation. (飞机上的)商务舱. N-UNCOUNT

'business end.

The **business end** of a tool or weapon is the end of it which does the work or causes damage rather than the end that you hold. (工具或武器)被使用的一头, 发挥作用的一端. N-SING INFORMAL

'business hours.

Business hours are the hours of the day in which a shop or a company is open for business. 营业时间; 办公时间. N-PLURAL

business·like /'bɪznəslaɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **businesslike**, you mean that they deal with things in an efficient way without wasting time. 效率高的; 井然有序的. ADJ-GRADED

business·man /'bɪznɪsmæn/ **businessmen**. ♦♦♦◇◇

A **businessman** is a man who works in business. 商人. N-COUNT

'business person, business people.

Business people are people who work in business. 商界人士, 商人. N-COUNT

business·woman /'bɪznɪswʊmən/ **businesswomen**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **businesswoman** is a woman who works in business. 女商人. N-COUNT

busk /bʌsk/ **busks, busking, busked**.

People who **busk** play music or sing for money in the streets or other public places. 街头卖艺(尤指音乐方面). VB V BRITISH

◢**busk·ing** ❖ *Passers-by in the area have been treated to some high-quality busking*. 该地区的行人听到了一些高质量的街头演唱. N-UNCOUNT ◢**busk·er** /'bʌskə/ **buskers**. 街头卖艺者. N-COUNT

bus·load /'bʌsləʊd/ **busloads**.

A **busload** of people is a large number of them who have arrived somewhere in a bus. 一辆公共汽车的装载量. ❖ *...a busload of Japanese tourists*. 一满车日本游客. N-COUNT

'bus-shelter, bus-shelters.

A **bus-shelter** is a small covered structure where you can wait for a bus. 公共汽车候车亭. N-COUNT

'bus stop, bus stops. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **bus stop** is a place on a road where buses stop to let passengers on and off. 公共汽车站. N-COUNT

bust /bʌst/ **busts, busting, busted**. ♦♦◇◇◇

The form **bust** is used as the present tense of the verb, and can also be used as the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形.

1 If you **bust** something, you break it or damage it so badly that it cannot be used. 打碎; 破坏. ❖ *They will have to bust the door to get him out*. 他们将不得不破门把他弄出来. VB INFORMAL V n

2 If someone **is busted**, the police arrest them. 被逮捕. ❖ *They were busted for possession of cannabis*. 他们因持有大麻而遭逮捕. VB V n

3 If police **bust** a place, they raid it in order to arrest people who are doing something illegal. (警察)突击搜捕. VB, V n INFORMAL

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...6 tons of cocaine seized last* N-COUNT

week in Panama's biggest drug bust. 上周在巴拿马最大规模的一次毒品搜查中没收的六吨可卡因.

4 If a company **goes bust**, it loses so much money that it is forced to close down. 破产, 倒闭. PHR INFORMAL

5 A **bust** is a statue of the head and shoulders of a person. 半身塑像(包括头、肩部位). ❖ *...a bronze bust of the Queen.* 女王半身青铜像. N-COUNT

6 You can refer to a woman's breasts as her **bust**, especially when you are talking about their size. (女人的)胸部, 胸围. ❖ *Good posture also helps your bust look bigger.* 良好的姿势同样会使你的胸部显得更大. N-COUNT

-buster /-bʌstə/ -busters.

1 **-buster** is used to form nouns which refer to someone who breaks a particular law. (用于构成名词)违反或破坏...的人. ❖ *The Security Council will consider taking future actions against sanction-busters.* 安理会将考虑采取进一步措施对付破坏制裁的人. COMB

2 **-buster** is used to form nouns which refer to someone or something that stops an undesirable activity or situation. (用于构成名词)挫败或阻挠...的人. ❖ *Hoover was building his reputation as a crime-buster.* 胡佛作为罪案克星的名气越来越大了. COMB

bust·ier /ˈbʌstiə/ bustiers.

A **bustier** is a type of close-fitting strapless top worn by women. (女子无肩带的)紧身上衣. N-COUNT BRITISH

bus·tle /ˈbʌsəl/ bustles, bustling, bustled. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **bustles** somewhere, they move there in a hurried and determined way, often because they are very busy. 繁忙活动; 忙忙碌碌. ❖ *My mother bustled around the kitchen.* 我母亲在厨房里忙得团团转. VB V prep/adv

2 A place that **is bustling** with people or activity is full of people who are very busy or lively. 繁忙; 熙攘. ❖ *...the bustling market.* 熙攘的市场. VB V with n V-ing

3 **Bustle** is busy noisy activity. 繁忙; 喧闹. ❖ *There was a good deal of cheerful bustle.* 好一阵欢闹. N-UNCOUNT

ˈbust-up, bust-ups.

A **bust-up** with someone is a serious quarrel, often resulting in the end of a relationship or partnership. (尤指导致关系或合作破裂的)激烈争吵. N COUNT INFORMAL

busty /ˈbʌsti/.

If you describe a woman as **busty**, you mean that she has very large breasts. Some people find this word offensive. (冒犯义) 胸部丰满的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

busy /ˈbɪzi/ busier, busiest; busies, busying, busied. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you are **busy**, you are working hard or concentrating on a task, so that you are not free to do anything else. 忙碌的; 无暇的. ❖ *They are busy preparing for a hectic day's activity.* 他们正忙于为安排得很满的一天做准备. *She would be too busy to come.* 她会太忙来不了. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **busy** time is a period of time during which you have a lot of things to do. 繁忙的, 忙碌的. ❖ *...her busy schedule.* 她忙碌的日程安排. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you say that someone is **busy** thinking or worrying about something, you mean that it is taking all their attention, often so that they are unable to think about anything else. 忙于, 埋头于(做某事). ❖ *Companies are so busy analysing the financial implications that they overlook the effect on workers.* 各公司都在埋头分析对财务可能产生的影响而忽视了对工人产生的影响. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

4 If you **busy** yourself with something, you occupy yourself by dealing with it. (使自己)忙于. ❖ *She busied herself getting towels ready.* 她忙着把毛巾准备好. VB V pron-refl with n/-ing

5 A **busy** street or place is full of traffic and people moving about. (指街道、地方)熙攘的、繁忙的. ADJ-GRADED

6 When a telephone line is **busy**, you cannot make your call because the line is already being used by someone else. (电话线)忙音的, 占线的. ADJ AMERICAN

7 ➻ 又见 **busily**.

busy·body /ˈbɪzibɒdi/ busybodies.

A **busybody** is someone who interferes in other people's affairs in a way which you do not approve of. 爱管闲事的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

but /bət, 重读 bʌt/ buts. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **but** to introduce something which contrasts with what you have just said, or to introduce something which adds to what you have just said. 但是, 可是, 然而. ❖ *'You said you'd stay till tomorrow.' — 'I know, Bel, but I think I would rather go back.'* '你说过你会待到明天.'—'我知道, 贝尔, 但我想我还是回去.' *...until the cider is very hot but not boiling.* 直到苹果酒变得非常烫但还未沸腾. *I still can't figure out why he did what he did — but anyway, he succeeded.* 我仍然捉摸不透他为什么要那么干 — 但不管怎样, 他干成了. CONJ

B

2 You use **but then** or **but then again** before a remark which slightly contradicts what you have just said. 但另一方面. ❖ *Perhaps he was wishing they'd divorced, but then again, he did not believe in divorce.* 也许他正希望他们已离婚, 但另一方面, 他并不认为离婚对. PHR

3 You use **but then** before a remark which suggests that what you have just said should not be regarded as surprising. (表示前述事情不奇怪)不过, 但是. ❖ *Sonia might not speak the English language well, but then who did?* 索尼娅也许英语说得不怎么好, 不过谁行呢? PHR

4 You use **but** when you have made an excuse or apology for what you are just about to say. (用于表示道歉的句子中)但是. ❖ *I'm sorry, but it's nothing to do with you.* 对不起, 但这与你无关. CONJ

5 You use **but** to introduce a reply to someone when you want to indicate surprise, disbelief, refusal, or protest. (用于回答句中, 表示惊讶、不相信、拒绝或抗议)但是. ❖ *'I don't think I should stay in this house.' — 'But why?'* '我想我不应该留在这房子里.'—'可为什么?' CONJ

6 **But** is used to mean 'except'. 除了; 除去. ❖ *Europe will be represented in all but two of the seven races.* 欧洲在七项赛事中, 除了两项都将有代表参与. *He didn't speak anything but Greek.* 他只说希腊语. PREP

7 You use **but for** to introduce the only factor that causes a particular thing not to happen or not to be completely true. 倘若没有, 要不是. ❖ *...the small square below, empty but for a delivery van.* 除了有辆送货车, 其他什么也没有的下面的小广场. PHR

8 **But** is used to mean 'only'. 只, 才, 仅仅. ❖ *This is but one of the methods used.* 这只是用过的一种方法. *..Napoleon and Marie Antoinette, to name but two who had stayed in the great state rooms.* 拿破仑和玛丽·安托瓦妮特, 只提两位在贵宾房住过的人. ADV ADV n ADV num FORMAL

9 You use **buts** in expressions like **'no buts'** and **'ifs and buts'** to refer to reasons someone gives for not doing something, especially when you do not think that they are good reasons. no buts指不要用'但是'作借口. ifs and buts解作'诸多借口'. ❖ *There's no ifs or buts. He has to leave Kuwait.* 没什么借口, 他得离开科威特. N-PLURAL

10 You use **cannot but**, **could not but**, and **cannot help but** when you want to emphasize that you believe something must be true and that there is no possibility of anything else being the case. 不得不; 非要...不可. ❖ *The pistol was positioned where I couldn't help but see it.* 手枪架在我一抬眼便能看到的地方. PHR FORMAL

11 ➻ **all but**: 见 **all**.

➻ **anything but**: 见 **anything**.

bu·tane /ˈbjuːteɪn/.

Butane is a gas that is obtained from petroleum and is used as a fuel. 丁烷. N-UNCOUNT

butch /bʊtʃ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a woman as **butch**, you mean that she behaves or dresses in a masculine way; an offensive use. (冒犯义, 指女人)男性化的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a man as **butch**, you mean that he behaves in an exaggeratedly masculine way. (男人)过分男性化的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

butch·er /ˈbʊtʃə/ butchers, butchering, butchered. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **butcher** is a shopkeeper who sells meat. You can refer to a shop where meat is sold as a **butcher** or a N-COUNT

butcher's. 肉商,肉贩;肉店. ◢**butch·ery. Butchery** is the work of cutting up meat and preparing it for sale. 屠宰业. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **butcher** an animal means to kill it and cut it up for meat. 屠宰(牲口). VB V n

3 You refer to someone as a **butcher** when they have killed a lot of people in a very cruel way, and you want to express your horror and disgust. 屠夫; 杀人狂. ◢**butch·ery** ❖ *In her view, war is simply a legalised form of butchery.* 在她看来,战争只不过是一种合法化的屠杀. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

4 You say that someone **has butchered** people when they have killed a lot of them in a very cruel way, and you want to express your horror and disgust. 屠杀、残杀. ❖ *Guards butchered 1,350 prisoners.* 卫兵们屠杀了1,350名犯人. VB PRAGMATICS V n

B

but·ler /ˈbʌtlə/ butlers. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **butler** is the most important male servant in a wealthy house. 男管家; 仆役长. N-COUNT

butt /bʌt/ butts, butting, butted. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone's **butt** is their bottom. Some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)屁股. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

2 The **butt** or the **butt end** of a weapon or tool is the thick end of its handle. (武器或工具等的)粗大的一端. N-COUNT

3 The **butt** of a cigarette or cigar is the small part that is left when you have finished smoking it. (香烟或雪茄的)烟蒂. N-COUNT

4 A **butt** is a large barrel used for collecting or storing liquid. (收集或储存液体用的)大桶. N-COUNT

5 ➻ 又见 **water butt**.

6 If someone or something is the **butt** of jokes or criticism, people often make fun of them or criticize them. (嘲笑或批评的)对象,笑柄. N-SING

7 If a person or animal **butts** you, they hit you with the top of their head. (以头或角)顶撞. VB V n

8 ➻ 又见 **head-butt**.

›butt in.

If you say that someone **is butting in**, you mean they are joining in a conversation or activity without being asked to, and you find this annoying. 插嘴; 干预,插手. ❖ *'I should think not,' Sarah butted in.* '我看不.' 萨拉插嘴说. PHR-V V P PRAGMATICS V P with quote Also V P on n

›butt out.

If someone tells you to **butt out**, they are telling you rudely to go away or not to interfere with what they are doing. 别插嘴; 少管. ❖ *The time has come for parents to butt out of the adolescent's daily life.* 现在是父母别再干预青少年的日常生活的时代了. PHR-V V P INFORMAL, AMERICAN V P of n

butt·er /ˈbʌtə/ butters, buttering, buttered. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Butter** is a soft yellow substance made from cream. You spread it on bread or use it in cooking. 黄油. N-VAR

2 When you **butter** bread, you spread butter on it. 涂上黄油. VB V n

3 ➻ 又见 **bread and butter, peanut butter**.

›butter up.

If someone **butters** you **up**, they try to please you because they want you to help or support them. 奉承,巴结(某人). ❖ *He accused Mr Delors of buttering up farmers to boost his chances of becoming French president.* 他指责德洛尔先生巴结农民以提高自己当选法国总统的机会. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL, BRITISH V P noun

'butter bean, butter beans.

Butter beans are the yellowish flat round seeds of a kind of bean plant. 利马豆; 棉豆; 菜豆. N-COUNT

butter·cup /ˈbʌtəkʌp/ buttercups.

A **buttercup** is a small plant with bright yellow flowers. 毛茛属植物(开鲜艳的小黄花). N-COUNT

butter·fly /ˈbʌtəflaɪ/ butterflies. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **butterfly** is an insect with large colourful wings and a thin body. 蝴蝶. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

2 **Butterfly** is a swimming stroke which you do lying on your front, kicking your legs and bringing your arms over your head together. 蝶泳. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you have **butterflies in** your **stomach**, you are very nervous or excited about something. 情绪紧张,心里发慌. PHR INFORMAL

butter·milk /ˈbʌtəmɪlk/.

Buttermilk is the liquid that remains when fat has been removed from cream when butter is being made. You can drink it or use it in cooking. 脱脂乳. N-UNCOUNT

butter·scotch /ˈbʌtəskɒtʃ/.

1 **Butterscotch** is a hard yellowish-brown sweet made from butter and sugar boiled together. 奶油硬糖. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **butterscotch** flavoured or coloured thing has the flavour or colour of butterscotch. 有奶油硬糖味的东西. ❖ *...butterscotch sauce.* 奶油硬糖汁. N-UNCOUNT

but·tery /ˈbʌtəri/.

Buttery food contains butter or is covered with butter. 含黄油的; 涂有黄油的. ❖ *...buttery new potatoes.* 抹有黄油的新马铃薯. ADJ-GRADED

but·tock /ˈbʌtək/ buttocks. ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **buttocks** are the two rounded fleshy parts of your body you sit on. 臀部. N-COUNT

but·ton /ˈbʌtən/ buttons, buttoning, buttoned. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Buttons** are small, hard objects sewn on to pieces of clothing, which you use to fasten the clothing. 纽扣. N-COUNT

2 If you **button** a shirt, coat, or other piece of clothing, you fasten it by pushing its buttons through the buttonholes. 扣上…纽扣. VB V n

➪ **Button up** means the same as **button**. 义同 button. ❖ *I buttoned up my mink coat.* 我扣上我的貂皮大衣. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 A **button** is a small object on a machine or electrical device that you press in order to operate the machine or device. 按钮开关. ❖ *He reached for the remote control and pressed the 'play' button.* 他伸手去拿遥控器,按'播放'键. N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone **presses the right button** or **pushes the right button**, you mean that they get what they want from a person or situation in a clever way. (巧妙地从别人或某处境)得到了想得到的东西. PHR INFORMAL

5 A **button** is a small piece of metal or plastic which you pin onto your clothes in order to show that you support a particular movement, organization, or person. The British word is **badge**. 小徽章. [英]作 badge. N-COUNT AMERICAN

›button up.

➻ 见 **button** **2**. PHR-V

'button-down.

A **button-down** shirt or a shirt with a **button-down** collar has a button under each end of the collar which you can fasten. 领尖钉有纽扣的. ADJ ADJ n

,buttoned 'up; 又拼作 buttoned-up.

If you describe someone as **buttoned up**, you mean they do not talk about their thoughts and feelings. 沉默寡言的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

button·hole /ˈbʌtənhəʊl/ buttonholes, buttonholing, buttonholed.

1 A **buttonhole** is a hole that you push a button through in order to fasten a piece of clothing. 扣眼,纽孔. N-COUNT

2 A **buttonhole** is a flower that you wear on the lapel of your jacket. 别在衣服翻领上的花. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 If you **buttonhole** someone, you stop them and make them listen to you. 强留(某人)聆听. VB V n

but·tress /ˈbʌtrəs/ buttresses, buttressing, buttressed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Buttresses** are supports, usually made of stone or brick, that support a wall. (支撑墙的)扶壁. N-COUNT

2 To **buttress** an argument, system, or person means to give them support and strength. 支持,支撑. ❖ *He sought to buttress some of his arguments with quotations from 'Mein Kampf'.* 他引证了《我的奋斗》以寻求对自己观点的支持. VB V n V n with n

but·ty /ˈbʌti/ butties.

A **butty** is a sandwich. 三明治. ❖ *...a bacon butty.* 一份火腿三明治. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

bux·om /ˈbʌksəm/.

If you describe a woman as **buxom**, you mean that she looks healthy and attractive and has a rounded body and big breasts. (女子)丰满漂亮的. ADJ-GRADED

buy /baɪ/ buys, buying, bought. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **buy** something, you obtain it by paying money for it. 买,购. ❖ *He could not afford to buy a house.* 他买不起一 VB V n

套房子. *Lizzie bought herself a mountain bike.* 莉齐给自己买了辆山地自行车. *I'd like to buy him lunch.* 我想给他买午餐. V n n

▸**buy·er, buyers** ❖ *Car buyers are more interested in safety.* 购车的人对安全更为关注. *I was a buyer for the women's clothing department.* 我曾是女装部的采购人. N-COUNT

2 If you talk about what an amount of money **buys**, you are referring to the quantity or standard of goods you can buy with that amount. (某一笔钱)可以买到. ❖ *About £25,000 buys a habitable house.* 大约2.5万镑可以买到一座像样的房子. *$244 will buy you a return flight to Gerona.* 244元可以买一张往返赫罗纳的机票. VB V n V n n

3 If something is a good **buy**, it is of good quality and not very expensive. 买得划算的东西. N-COUNT supp N

4 If you say that a person can be **bought**, you mean they can be bribed to give their help or loyalty to someone. (受)贿赂, (被)收买. VB usu passive be V-ed

5 If you **buy** something like time, freedom, or victory, you obtain it but only by offering or giving up something in return. (付出一定代价)获得, 换得. ❖ *It was a risky operation, but might buy more time.* 这是一次冒险的行动, 但也许能获得更多的时间. VB V n

6 If you **buy** an idea or a theory, you believe it and accept it. 相信; 接受; 同意. ❖ *And this talk about police protection. We are not buying it.* 说什么警察保护, 我们不相信这一套. VB INFORMAL V n

➭ **Buy into** means the same as **buy**. 义同 buy. ❖ *I bought into the popular myth that when I got the new car or the next house, I'd finally be happy.* 我相信流行的说法, 当我买了新车或又一座房子后, 我就会最终满意了. PHR-V V P n

▸**buy into.**

If someone **buys into** a company or an organization, they buy part of it, often in order to gain some control of it. 收购(公司或机构的股份). PHR-V V P n

➽ 又见 **buy 6**.

▸**buy off.**

If one person **buys off** another person, the first person bribes the second person not to act against them; used showing disapproval. 向...行贿; 收买. ❖ *...policies designed to buy off the working-class vote.* 旨在收买工人阶级选票的政策. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P noun Also V n P

▸**buy out.**

1 If you **buy** someone **out**, you buy their share of something such as a company or piece of property that you previously owned together. 买下...的产权(或股权). ❖ *The bank had to pay to buy out most of the 200 former partners.* 银行得掏钱买下过去200名合伙人中大部分人的股权. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➽ 又见 **buyout**.

2 If you **buy** someone **out** of the armed forces or another organization, you pay a sum of money so that they can leave before the end of the period they agreed to stay for. 出钱免除(兵役等). ❖ *Carling eventually bought himself out of the army.* 卡林最终出了钱, 免服兵役. PHR-V V n P

▸**buy up.**

If you **buy up** land, property, or a commodity, you buy large amounts of it, or all that is available. 全部买下; 大量买进. ❖ *The mention of price rises sent citizens out to their shops to buy up as much as they could.* 涨价的说法使得老百姓都上商店尽量多买东西. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

ˌbuyer's ˈmarket, buyer's markets.

When there is a **buyer's market** for a type of product, there are more products of that type for sale than there are people who want to buy them, so buyers have a lot of choice and can make prices come down. 买方市场(指市场上某种商品供过于求, 有利买方选择及压价). N-COUNT

buy·out /ˈbaɪaʊt/ **buyouts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **buyout** is the buying of a company, especially by its managers or employees. (尤指对公司的)收购. ❖ *...a management buyout.* 管理层的收购. N-COUNT

buzz /bʌz/ **buzzes, buzzing, buzzed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **buzzes**, it makes a long continuous sound, like a bee. 发出嗡嗡声. ❖ *Helicopters buzzed across the city.* 直升机嗡嗡地飞掠过城市. VB V

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the irritating buzz of an insect.* 一只昆虫令人讨厌的嗡嗡声. N-COUNT

▸**buzz·ing** ❖ *He switched off the transformer and the buzzing stopped.* 他关闭了变压器, 嗡嗡声停止了. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **buzz** to refer to a long continuous sound, especially one caused by a lot of people talking at once. 乱哄哄的说话声. ❖ *...the excited buzz of conversation.* 兴奋嘈杂的交谈声. N-SING

3 If you **buzz** someone, you call them, usually using an internal telephone line or a buzzer. 用蜂鸣器对...发出信号; 给...打电话. VB V n INFORMAL

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We'll give him a buzz when we get to Maybury Street.* 我们到达梅百利街时, 就会给他打电话. N-SING a N

4 If an aircraft **buzzes** a place, it flies low over it. (飞机)低空掠过. VB V n

5 If people **are buzzing** around, they are moving around quickly and busily. (忙得)团团转. ❖ *A few tourists were buzzing about.* 几个游客匆匆游览一圈. VB WRITTEN V adv/prep

6 If a place **is buzzing** with activity or conversation, there is a lot of activity or conversation there, especially because something important or exciting is about to happen. 充满嘈杂(谈话、活动)声. ❖ *...Hong Kong's buzzing, pulsating atmosphere.* 香港嘈杂、充满动感的气氛. VB V with n V-ing Also V, V prep

7 If something gives you a **buzz**, it makes you feel very happy or excited for a short time. (短暂的)兴奋. N-SING INFORMAL

8 You can use **buzz** to describe a word, idea, or activity which has recently become extremely popular. 时兴的. ❖ *Sex education in schools was the buzz topic.* 在学校里, 性教育是个时兴的话题. ADJ ADJ n

▸**buzz off.**

If someone **buzzes off**, they go away. People sometimes say **buzz off** as a rude way of telling someone to go away. 走开; (有时用于不礼貌地叫人)离开. ❖ *He buzzed off downstairs.* 他下楼去了. PHR-V INFORMAL, BRITISH V P

buz·zard /ˈbʌzəd/ **buzzards.**

1 A **buzzard** is a large bird of prey. 鵟(一种大型猛禽). N-COUNT

2 Some people refer to a person as a **buzzard** when they think that person is unpleasant or very mean. 贪婪自私的小人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

buzz·er /ˈbʌzə/ **buzzers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **buzzer** is an electrical device that is used to make a buzzing sound, for example to attract someone's attention. 蜂鸣器. N-COUNT

buzz·word /ˈbʌzwɜːd/ **buzzwords;** 又拼作 **buzz word.**

A **buzzword** is a word or expression that has become fashionable in a particular field and is being used a lot by the media. 时髦话语; 专门术语. ❖ *Biodiversity was the buzzword of the Rio Earth Summit.* 生物多样性是里约全球峰会上的时髦词. N-COUNT

by /baɪ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

In addition to the uses shown below, **by** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'abide by', 'put by', and 'stand by'. 除下列用法, 该词还用于abide by, put by, stand by等短语动词中.

1 If something is done **by** a person or is done **by** a thing, that person or thing does it. 由, 被. ❖ *The feast was served by his mother.* 筵席是由他母亲操办的. *The town has been under attack by rebel groups.* 该镇受到了叛军的袭击. PREP

2 If you say that something such as a book, a piece of music, or a painting is **by** a particular person, you mean that this person wrote it or created it. (指书、音乐作品或绘画)由...创作. ❖ *...a painting by Van Gogh.* 一幅梵高的画. PREP

3 If you do something **by** a particular thing, you do it using that thing. 凭借, 靠, 用, 以. ❖ *...if you're travelling by car...* 如果你乘车旅行. *...dinners by candlelight.* 烛光晚餐. PREP

4 If you achieve one thing **by** doing another thing, your action enables you to achieve the first thing. 通过...来实现. ❖ *Make the sauce by boiling the cream.* 做汁要将奶油煮滚. *By allowing the body to digest food properly, you will get the maximum benefit.* 通过让身体充分消化食物来获得最大的益处. PREP

B

5 You use **by** in phrases such as 'by chance' or 'by accident' to indicate whether or not an event was planned. (用于by chance或by accident等短语中). ❖ *He opened Ingrid's letter by mistake.* 他误拆了英格丽德的信. PREP

6 If someone is a particular type of person **by** nature, **by** profession, or **by** birth, they are that type of person because of their nature, their profession, or the family they were born into. 就(本性、职业、出生)来说. ❖ *Her parents were in fact American by birth.* 就出生而言,他父母实际上是美国人. PREP

B

7 If something must be done **by** law, the law requires that it should be done. If something is the case **by** particular standards, it is the case according to those standards. 根据, 依照. ❖ *...evening wear that was discreet by his standards.* 按他的标准有些拘谨的晚礼服. PREP

8 If you say what someone means **by** a particular word or expression, you are saying what they intend the word or expression to refer to. 通过, 用(某词或话语的意图). ❖ *Stella knew what he meant by 'start again'.* 斯特拉知道他说'重新开始'是什么意思. PREP

9 If you hold someone or something **by** a particular part of them, you hold that part. 握, 抓, 拿住(身体等的某部). ❖ *He caught her by the shoulder.* 他抓住她的肩. *He picked up the photocopy by one corner.* 他拈着复印件的一角拿了起来. PREP

10 Someone or something that is **by** something else is beside it and close to it. 在...旁边, 靠近. ❖ *...a rocking-chair by the window.* 窗边的摇椅. *Felicity Maxwell stood by the bar.* 费莉西蒂·马克斯韦尔站在吧台旁. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Large numbers of security police stood by.* 大群的保安警察站在一旁. ADV ADV after v

11 When a person or vehicle goes **by** you, they move past you without stopping. 从...旁边经过; 经由; 通过. ❖ *A few cars passed close by me.* 几辆车贴着我身旁驶过. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The bomb went off as a police patrol went by.* 当巡警经过时, 炸弹爆炸了. ADV ADV after v

12 If you stop **by** a place, you visit it for a short time. (短暂)停歇(某处). ❖ *We had made arrangements to stop by her house.* 我们已安排到她家坐坐. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I'll stop by after dinner and we'll have that talk.* 吃过饭我会来待一会儿, 然后咱们再谈. ADV ADV after v

13 If something happens **by** a particular time, it happens at or before that time. 到(某时)之前; 不迟于. ❖ *By eight o'clock he had arrived.* 到八点时, 他已经到了. *We all knew by then that the affair was practically over.* 到那时, 我们都知道事情差不多已经结束了. PREP

14 If you do something **by** day, you do it during the day. If you do it **by** night, you do it during the night. 在...期间. PREP

15 In maths, you use **by** before the second number in a multiplication or division sum. (数学上表示)乘或除. ❖ *230cm divided by 22 is 10.45cm.* 230厘米除以22等于10.45厘米. PREP

16 You use **by** to talk about measurements of area. For example, if a room is 6 metres **by** 4 metres, it measures 6 metres in one direction and 4 metres in the other direction. (用于表示长乘宽得出的面积)乘. PREP

17 You use **by** when you are mentioning the amount of an increase or a decrease. (表示增减量). ❖ *Violent crime has increased by 10 percent since last year.* 去年以来, 暴力犯罪增加了10%. PREP

18 Things that are made or sold **by** the million or **by** the dozen are made or sold in those quantities. (表示数量、程度等)按...计. ❖ *Parcels arrived by the dozen from America.* 从美国来的包裹按打来计. *House wines are sold by the litre.* 家酿葡萄酒是按升出售的. PREP

19 You use **by** in expressions such as 'minute by minute' and 'drop by drop' to talk about things that happen gradually, rather than all at once. (表示逐渐地或慢慢地变化). ❖ *His father began to lose his memory bit by bit.* 他父亲开始慢慢失去记忆. PREP

20 If you are **by yourself**, you are alone. 单独; 独自. PHR

21 If you do something **by yourself**, you succeed in doing it without anyone helping you. 独立(完成). ❖ *I didn't know if I could raise a child by myself.* 我不知道是否能独自养大一个孩子. PHR

bye /baɪ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Bye and **bye-bye** are informal ways of saying goodbye. (非正式)再见. CONVENTION

'bye-law.

➼ 见 **bylaw**.

'by-election, by-elections. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **by-election** is an election that is held to choose a new member of parliament when a member has resigned or died. 补缺选举. N-COUNT

by·gone /'baɪgɒn, AM -gɔːn/ **bygones.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Bygone** means happening or existing a very long time ago. 过去的, 以往的. ❖ *...memories of a bygone age.* 对过去的年代的记忆. *...bygone generations.* 过去的几代人. ADJ ADJ n

2 If two people **let bygones be bygones**, they decide to forget about unpleasant things that have happened between them in the past. 过去的事让它过去吧(表示谅解); 冰释前嫌. PHR

by·law /'baɪlɔː/ **bylaws;** 又拼作 **bye-law, by-law.**

A **bylaw** is a law which is made by a local authority and which applies only in their area. 地方法规. N-COUNT

'by-line, by-lines; 又拼作 **byline.**

A **by-line** is a line at the top of an article in a newspaper or magazine giving the author's name. (报刊、文章开头标明作者姓名的)作者署名行. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

by·pass /'baɪpɑːs, -pæs/ **bypasses, bypassing, bypassed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **bypass** someone or something that you would normally have to get involved with, you ignore them or do not get involved with them, often because you want to achieve something more quickly. 越过; 忽视; 避过. ❖ *Regulators worry that controls could easily be bypassed.* 管理者担心、人们能容易地摆脱控制. VB V n

2 A **bypass** is a surgical operation performed on or near the heart, in which the flow of blood is redirected so that it does not flow through a part of the heart which is diseased or blocked. (心脏)搭桥术, 分流术. ❖ *...heart bypass surgery.* 心脏分流手术. N-COUNT

3 A **bypass** is a main road which takes traffic around the edge of a town rather than through its centre. (指绕过市镇中心的)旁道, 间道. ❖ *...the Hereford bypass.* 赫里福德旁道. N-COUNT

4 If a person or route **bypasses** a place, they go around it rather than through it. 绕过(某地). VB V n

'by-product, by-products. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **by-product** is something which is produced during the manufacture or processing of another product. 副产品. ❖ *The raw material for the tyre is a by-product of petrol refining.* 轮胎的原材料是提炼原油的副产品. N-COUNT

2 Something that is a **by-product** of an event or situation happens as a result of it, although it is usually not expected or planned. 附带产生的结果. ❖ *A by-product of their meeting was the release of these fourteen men.* 他们会晤的附带结果是释放了这十四个人. N-COUNT

byre /baɪə/ **byres.**

A cowshed is sometimes called a **byre**. 牛棚. N-COUNT BRITISH

by·stander /'baɪstændə/ **bystanders.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **bystander** is a person who is present when something happens but does not take part in it. 旁观者. N-COUNT

byte /baɪt/ **bytes.**

In computing, a **byte** is a unit of storage approximately equivalent to one printed character. (电脑中的储量单位, 约等于一个印刷符号)字节. N-COUNT

by·way /'baɪweɪ/ **byways.**

1 A **byway** is a small road which is not used by many cars or people. 旁道; 偏僻小路. N-COUNT

2 The **byways** of a subject are the less important or less well known areas of it. 次要领域; 冷门. ❖ *...the byways of children's literature.* 儿童文学领域中的冷门. N-COUNT

by·word /ˈbaɪwɜːd/ **bywords.**

1 Someone or something that is a **byword** for a particular quality is well known for having that quality. (指体现某种特点的词语)别名, 绰号; 代词. ❖ *...a region that had become a byword for violence.* 成为暴力代词的地区. *...the Rolls-Royce brand name, a byword for quality.* 劳斯莱斯品牌, 高品质的象征. N-COUNT N for n

2 A **byword** is a word or phrase which people often use. 口头禅. ❖ *Loyalty, support, and secrecy became the bywords of the day.* 忠诚、支持、保密成为当今的口头禅. N-COUNT

byz·an·tine /bɪˈzæntaɪn, AM ˈbɪzəntiːn/; 又拼作 **Byzantine.**

1 **Byzantine** means related to or connected with the Byzantine Empire. 拜占庭帝国的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you describe a system or process as **byzantine**, you disapprove of it because it is complicated or secretive. (贬义)错综复杂的; 诡秘的. ❖ *...a byzantine system of rules and trading arrangements.* 一种错综复杂的规则和贸易安排体系. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

C

C, c

C, c /siː/ **C's, c's.**

1 C is the third letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第三个字母. N-VAR

2 In music, C is the first note in the scale of C major. C音(音乐中C大调音阶中的第一音或第一音符). N-VAR

3 If you get a C as a mark for a piece of work or in an exam, your work is average. (作业或考试的评分) C级, 第三等. N-VAR

4 **c.** is written in front of a date or number to indicate that it is approximate. **c.** is an abbreviation for **circa**. (用于日期或数字前)大约, 左右. circa 的缩写形式. ❖ *...the museum's recreation of a New York dining-room (c.1825-35).* 该博物馆对纽约一饭厅(约1825—1835年)的再现.

5 C or c is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with c, such as 'copyright' or 'Celsius'. 以 c 为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 copyright 或 Celsius. ❖ *Heat the oven to 180°C.* 把炉子加热至摄氏180度.

6 ➽ 又见 **C-in-C, c/o.**

cab /kæb/ **cabs.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **cab** is a taxi. 出租车, 计程车, 的士. ❖ *...the red London buses and black cabs moving along Piccadilly.* 沿皮卡迪利大街行驶的伦敦红色公共汽车和黑色出租车. N-COUNT

2 The **cab** of a lorry is the front part in which the driver sits. (货车)驾驶室, 司机室. N-COUNT

ca·bal /kəˈbæl/ **cabals.**

If you refer to a group of politicians or other people as a **cabal**, you disapprove of them because they meet and decide things secretly. (政治)阴谋集团, 秘密小集团. ❖ *Harding had been chosen by a cabal of fellow senators.* 哈丁由一个议员同伙阴谋集团选出. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

caba·ret /ˈkæbəreɪ, AM ˌkæbəˈreɪ/ **cabarets.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Cabaret is live entertainment consisting of dancing, singing, or comedy acts that are performed in the evening in restaurants or nightclubs. 卡巴莱(指夜晚在餐馆或夜总会进行的现场歌舞或喜剧表演). ❖ *Peter and I also did a cabaret at the Corn Exchange.* 我和彼得也在谷物交易所场地进行了一场卡巴莱表演. N-VAR

cab·bage /ˈkæbɪdʒ/ **cabbages.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **cabbage** is a round vegetable with green leaves that you usually chop up and boil in water before eating. 卷心菜, 洋白菜, 甘蓝. 见插图条 **vegetables.** N-VAR

cab·bie /ˈkæbi/ **cabbies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **cabbie** is a person who drives a taxi. 出租车司机. ❖ *On the way to the airport, the cabbie asked us why we were going.* 去机场的路上, 出租车司机问我们为什么去那里. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ca·ber /ˈkeɪbə/ **cabers.**

In traditional Scottish sports, a **caber** is a long, heavy, wooden pole that is tossed into the air as a test of strength. (苏格兰传统体育项目中测试膂力的供投掷的)粗重长木柱. N-COUNT

cab·in /ˈkæbɪn/ **cabins.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **cabin** is a small room in a ship or boat. (船上的)客舱. N-COUNT

2 A **cabin** is one of the areas inside a plane. (飞机的)座舱. ❖ *...the First Class cabin.* 一等舱, 头等舱. N-COUNT

3 A **cabin** is a small wooden house, especially one in an area of forests or mountains. (尤指森林或山区的)小木屋, 棚屋. ❖ *...a log cabin.* 一间木屋. N-COUNT

'cabin crew, cabin crews.

The **cabin crew** on an aircraft are the people whose job is to look after the passengers. 机组乘务员, 机舱服务员. N-COLL-COUNT

'cabin cruiser, cabin cruisers.

A **cabin cruiser** is a motor boat which has a cabin for people to live or sleep in. (设有房舱的)游艇. N-COUNT

cabi·net /ˈkæbɪnɪt/ **cabinets.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **cabinet** is a cupboard used for storing things such as medicine or alcoholic drinks or for displaying decorative things in. 橱; 贮藏柜. ❖ *...a medicine cabinet.* 药柜. N-COUNT

➽ 又见 **filing cabinet.**

2 The **Cabinet** is a group of the most senior ministers in a government, who meet regularly to discuss policies. 内阁. ❖ *...a three-hour Cabinet meeting in Downing Street.* 在唐宁街举行的三小时的内阁会议. N-COUNT

'cabinet maker, cabinet makers; 又拼作 **cabinetmaker.**

A **cabinet maker** is a person who makes high-quality wooden furniture. 制造优质木家具的木工. N-COUNT

ca·ble /ˈkeɪbəl/ **cables, cabling, cabled.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Cable** is used to refer to television systems in which the signals are sent along underground wires rather than by radio waves. 有线电视. ❖ *In addition to being broadcast on cable television, the movie also is being distributed on video-cassettes.* 除通过有线电视播放外, 该片还以录像带形式发行. *They ran commercials on cable systems across the country.* 他们通过有线系统在全国播放商业广告. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a country, a city, or someone's home **is cabled**, cables and other equipment are put in place so that the people there can receive cable television. (被)安装有线电视. VB usu passive

3 A **cable** is a thick wire, or a bundle of wires inside a rubber or plastic covering, which is used to carry electricity or electronic signals. 电缆. ❖ *...overhead power cables.* 高架电缆. ◢ **ca·bling.** **Cabling** is used to refer to electrical or electronic cables. (电或电子的)电缆. ❖ *...offices equipped with computer cabling.* 安装电脑接线的办公室. N-VAR N-UNCOUNT

4 A **cable** is a kind of very strong, thick rope, made of wires twisted together. 缆绳; 钢缆, 钢索. N-VAR

5 A **cable** is a message that is sent by means of electricity along a wire over a long distance. 电报. ❖ *She sent a cable to her mother.* 她给母亲发了个电报. N-COUNT

6 If you **cable** someone, you send them a message in the form of a cable. 拍发电报. ❖ *'Don't do it again,' Franklin cabled her when he got her letter.* '别再干了.' 收到她的信后, 富兰克林给她拍电报说. *She had to decide whether or not to cable the news to Louis.* 她必须决定是否把这个消息电告路易斯. VB V n; V n with quote; V n prep/adv; Also V n n, V

'cable car, cable cars.

A **cable car** is a vehicle for taking people up mountains or steep hills. It is pulled by a moving cable. 缆车. N-COUNT

cache /kæʃ/ **caches.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cache** is a quantity of things such as weapons that have been hidden. 隐藏物(如武器). ❖ *A huge arms cache was discovered by police.* 警方发现了大批隐藏的武器. N-COUNT with supp

ca·chet /ˈkæʃeɪ, AM kæˈʃeɪ/.
If someone or something has a certain **cachet**, they have a quality which makes people admire them or approve of them. 声望, 威望; 荣誉感. ❖ *A Mercedes carries a certain cachet.* 拥有奔驰汽车给人一种尊贵的感觉. N-SING WRITTEN

cack·le /ˈkækəl/ **cackles, cackling, cackled.**
If someone **cackles**, they laugh in a loud unpleasant way, often at someone else's misfortune. (幸灾乐祸)咯咯地笑. ❖ *Newington threw his head back and cackled with laughter.* 纽因顿仰面咯咯大笑. VB V; V with n; Also V with quote
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He let out a brief cackle.* 他咯咯一笑. N-COUNT

C

ca·copho·ny /kəˈkɒfəni/ **cacophonies.**
You can describe a loud, unpleasant mixture of sounds as a **cacophony**. 响亮而刺耳的声音. ❖ *All around was bubbling a cacophony of voices.* 周围发出一阵阵刺耳的嘈杂声. ◢ **ca·copho·nous** /kəˈkɒfənəs/ ❖ *...'60s-sounding guitars and cacophonous vocals.* 60年代的典型吉他声及不和谐的歌声. N-COUNT; ADJ-GRADED

cac·tus /ˈkæktəs/ **cactuses** or **cacti** /ˈkæktaɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cactus** is a thick fleshy plant that grows in deserts. Cacti have no leaves and many of them are covered in spikes. 仙人掌. N-COUNT

cad /kæd/ **cads.**
If you call a man a **cad**, you mean that he treats other people badly or unfairly. 无赖; 卑贱的人. ❖ *He's a scoundrel! A cad!* 他是一个恶棍! 一个无赖! N-COUNT DATED

ca·dav·er /kəˈdævə/ **cadavers.**
A **cadaver** is a dead body. 死尸, 尸体. N-COUNT FORMAL

ca·dav·er·ous /kəˈdævərəs/.
If you describe someone as **cadaverous**, you mean they are extremely thin and pale. 尸体般的; 苍白的; 枯槁的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

cad·die /ˈkædi/ **caddies, caddying, caddied;** 又拼作 **caddy.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In golf, a **caddie** is a person who carries golf clubs and other equipment for a player. (为高尔夫球手背球棒或捡球的)球童. N-COUNT
2 If you **caddie** for a golfer, you act as their caddie. (为高尔夫球手)当球童. ❖ *Lil caddied for her son.* 莉尔为儿子当球童. VB; V for n

ca·dence /ˈkeɪdəns/ **cadences.**
1 The **cadence** of someone's voice is the way their voice gets higher and lower as they speak. 韵律节奏; (声音的)抑扬顿挫. ❖ *He recognized the Polish cadences in her voice.* 从她的口音里他听出波兰腔. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 A **cadence** is a series of chords that ends a section of music or a complete piece of music. 乐章的结尾. N-COUNT

ca·den·za /kəˈdenzə/ **cadenzas.**
In classical music, a **cadenza** is a long and technically difficult solo passage in a piece for soloist and orchestra. (在古典乐曲协奏曲中独奏者演奏的)华彩乐段. N-COUNT

ca·det /kəˈdet/ **cadets.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cadet** is a young person who is being trained in the armed forces or the police. 军校学员; 警校学员. N-COUNT

cadge /kædʒ/ **cadges, cadging, cadged.**
If someone **cadges** food, money, or help from you, they ask you for it and succeed in getting it. 行乞, 乞讨. ❖ *Can I cadge a cigarette?* 能给我一支烟吗? VB INFORMAL BRITISH; V n

cad·mium /ˈkædmiəm/.
Cadmium is a soft white metal used in industry and electronics. (金属元素)镉. N-UNCOUNT

ca·dre /ˈkɑːdə, AM -dreɪ/ **cadres.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **cadre** is a small group of people who have been specially chosen and trained for a particular purpose. 骨干队伍; 干部. ❖ *...an elite cadre of Euro-managers.* 由欧洲管理者组成的精英队伍. N-COUNT
2 In some political parties, a **cadre** is a party worker or official. 党务工作者, 党政官员. N-COUNT

Cae·sar·ean /sɪˈzeəriən/ **Caesareans.**
A **Caesarean** or a **Caesarean section** is an operation in which a baby is lifted out of a woman's womb through an opening cut in her abdomen. 剖腹产. N-COUNT also by N

café /ˈkæfeɪ, AM kæˈfeɪ/ **cafés;** 又拼作 **cafe.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **café** is a place where you can buy drinks, simple meals, and snacks. In Britain cafés do not serve alcoholic drinks. 咖啡馆; 小餐馆 (在英国不供应酒). N-COUNT
2 A street **café** or a pavement **café** is a café which has tables and chairs on the pavement outside it where people can eat and drink. These cafés are common in European cities. (欧洲城市常见的把桌椅摆放在行人道上的)小餐馆. ❖ *...an Italian street café.* 一家意大利街边小餐馆. N-COUNT; n N

caf·eteria /ˌkæfɪˈtɪəriə/ **cafeterias.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cafeteria** is a restaurant where you choose your food from a counter and carry it to your table yourself after paying for it. Cafeterias are usually found in hospitals, colleges, and hotels. 自助餐厅. N-COUNT

caff /kæf/ **caffs.**
A **caff** is a cafe which serves simple British food such as fried eggs, bacon, and sausages. 小餐馆. ❖ *...a transport caff.* 流动小餐馆. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

caf·feine /ˈkæfiːn, AM kæˈfiːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Caffeine is a chemical substance found in coffee, tea, and cocoa, which makes your brain and body more active. 咖啡因; 茶精(兴奋剂). N-UNCOUNT

caf·tan /ˈkæftæn/ **caftans;** 又拼作 **kaftan.**
A **caftan** is a long loose garment with long sleeves. (长袖)宽松长袍. N-COUNT

cage /keɪdʒ/ **cages.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **cage** is a structure of wire or metal bars in which birds or animals are kept. (用来关鸟或野兽的)笼子. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **rib cage.**

caged /keɪdʒd/.
A **caged** bird or animal is inside a cage. 关在笼子里的. ADJ

cag·ey /ˈkeɪdʒi/.
If you say that someone is being **cagey** about something, you think that they are deliberately not giving you much information about it. 守口如瓶的; 秘而不宣的. ❖ *He is cagey about what he was paid.* 他对自己的酬劳守口如瓶. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ca·hoots /kəˈhuːts/.
If you say that one person is **in cahoots** with another, you do not trust the first person because you think that they are planning something secretly with the other; used showing disapproval. (贬义)与...勾结; 与...串通. ❖ *They were all in cahoots with the police.* 他们都与警方串通一气. PHR PRAGMATICS

cairn /keən/ **cairns.**
A **cairn** is a pile of stones which marks a boundary, a route across rough ground, or the top of a mountain. A cairn is sometimes also built in memory of someone. 石堆纪念碑; 堆石界标; 石冢. N-COUNT

ca·jole /kəˈdʒəʊl/ **cajoles, cajoling, cajoled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **cajole** someone, you get them to do something after persuading them for some time. (以甜言蜜语)哄骗; 诱劝. ❖ *It was he who had cajoled Garland into doing the film.* 就是他诱劝加兰去拍电影的. *He cajoled Mr Izetbegovic to accept the peace plan.* 他哄着埃兹贝戈维奇先生接受和平计划. VB V n; V n into -ing; V n to-inf; Also V n, V

cake /keɪk/ **cakes.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **cake** is a sweet food made by baking a mixture of flour, eggs, sugar, and fat in an oven. 蛋糕. ❖ *...a piece of cake.* 一块蛋糕. N-VAR
2 Food that is formed into flat round shapes before it is cooked can be referred to as **cakes**. 饼状食物. ❖ *...fish cakes.* 鱼饼. N-COUNT
3 A **cake** of soap is a small block of it. 一块(肥皂). N-COUNT
4 If you think that someone wants the benefits of doing two things when it is only reasonable to expect the benefits of doing one, you can say that they want to **have their cake and eat it**; used showing disapproval. (贬义)欲两者兼得. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If things are **selling like hot cakes**, a lot of people are buying them. 畅销,热销. PHR INFORMAL

6 If you think something is very easy to do, you can say it is **a piece of cake**. 非常容易的事情. ❖ *Getting rid of him will be a piece of cake.* 要摆脱他,那是轻而易举的事. PHR INFORMAL

7 ➠ **the icing on the cake**: 见 **icing**.

caked /keɪkt/.

If something is **caked** with mud, blood, or dirt, it is covered with a thick dry layer of it. 结块的; 粘结的; 厚厚的(覆盖某物). ❖ *Her shoes were caked with mud.* 她鞋上粘着厚厚的泥巴. ADJ

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...blood-caked bandages.* 有血块的绷带. COMB

'cake mix, cake mixes.

Cake mix is a powder-like substance that you mix with eggs and water or milk, to make a cake. 蛋糕粉. N-VAR

'cake tin, cake tins.

1 A **cake tin** is a metal container with a lid, which you put a cake into in order to keep it fresh. 盛蛋糕的金属罐. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **cake tin** is a metal container which you bake a cake in. 烤蛋糕用的金属饼模. N-COUNT BRITISH

cal /kæl/ **cals.**

Cals are units of measurement for the energy value of food. **Cal** is an abbreviation for **calorie**. 卡路里(calorie 的缩写形式). ❖ *...325 cals per serving.* 每份含325卡路里. N-COUNT

ca·lam·ity /kəˈlæmɪti/ **calamities.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **calamity** is an event that causes a great deal of damage, destruction, or personal distress. 灾难. ❖ *...the calamity of war.* 战争灾难. ◢ **ca·lami·tous** /kəˈlæmɪtəs/ ❖ *...a calamitous air crash.* 一次灾难性的坠机事件. N-VAR FORMAL ADJ-GRADED

cal·cium /ˈkælsiəm/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Calcium is a soft white element which is found in bones and teeth, and also in limestone, chalk, and marble. (化学)钙. N-UNCOUNT

cal·cu·late /ˈkælkjuleɪt/ **calculates, calculating, calculated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **calculate** a number or amount, you discover it from information that you already have, by using arithmetic, mathematics, or a special machine. 计算. ❖ *From this you can calculate the total mass in the Galaxy.* 这可以让你计算出银河系的总质量. *We calculate that the average size farm in Lancaster County is 65 acres.* 我们计算出兰开斯特郡的农场平均面积为65英亩. ◢ **cal·cu·la·tion** /ˌkælkjuˈleɪʃən/ **calculations** ❖ *Leonard made a rapid calculation: he'd never make it in time.* 伦纳德迅速地算了一下: 他根本无法按时完成. VB V n V that Also V, V wh N-VAR

2 If you **calculate** the effects of something, especially a possible course of action, you think about them in order to form an opinion or decide what to do. 估算; 考虑, 计划, 打算. ❖ *I believe I am capable of calculating the political consequences accurately.* 我觉得我可以准确地估算出政治后果. ◢ **calculation** ❖ *Mr Mitterrand has two years of power left and he is deep in his calculations.* 密特朗先生只剩下两年的政治生涯, 他在做周密的计划. VB V n Also V that N-VAR

cal·cu·lat·ed /ˈkælkjuleɪtɪd/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If something is **calculated** to have a particular effect, it is specially done or arranged in order to have that effect. 计算出的; 有计划的; 蓄意的. ❖ *Their movements through the region were calculated to terrify landowners into abandoning their holdings.* 他们在该地区的行动是蓄意谋划的, 目的是吓唬地主放弃他们的地产. ADJ: v-link ADJ to-inf

2 You can describe a clever or dishonest action as **calculated** if it is very carefully planned or arranged. 有计划的; 故意的, 存心的. ❖ *...a calculated attempt to cover up her crime.* 故意掩饰她的罪行. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you take a **calculated** risk, you do something which you think might be successful, although you have fully considered the possible bad consequences of your action. (明知可能有危险)故意冒险的. ADJ: ADJ n

cal·cu·lat·ing /ˈkælkjuleɪtɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **calculating**, you disapprove of the fact that they deliberately plan to get what they want, often by hurting or harming other people. 蓄意的, 存心的, 故意的; 狡猾的. ❖ *...a cool, calculating and clever criminal.* 一个冷静、狡猾及精明的罪犯. ◢ **calculation** ❖ *...cold, unspeakably cruel calculation.* 冷酷而令人发指的阴谋. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

calculation.

➠ 见 **calculate, calculating.**

cal·cu·la·tor /ˈkælkjuleɪtə/ **calculators.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **calculator** is a small electronic device that you use for making mathematical calculations. 计算器(用于数字计算的电子装置). N-COUNT

cal·cu·lus /ˈkælkjuləs/.

Calculus is an advanced branch of mathematics which deals with variable quantities. 微积分学. N-UNCOUNT

cal·en·dar /ˈkælɪndə/ **calendars.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **calendar** is a chart or device which displays the date and the day of the week, and often the whole of a particular year divided up into months, weeks, and days. 日历. N-COUNT

2 A **calendar** is a particular system for dividing time into periods such as years, months, and weeks, often starting from a particular point in history. 历法. ❖ *...the Julian calendar of the Romans.* 古罗马的儒略历. N-COUNT

3 You can use **calendar** to refer to a series or list of events and activities which take place on particular dates, and which are important for a particular organization, community, or person. 日程表; 记事录. ❖ *...the British sporting calendar's most prestigious events.* 英国体育日程表中最负盛名的赛事. N-COUNT

ˌcalendar ˈmonth, calendar months.

A **calendar month** is a period of approximately 30 days that is known by a particular name, such as January, May, or September. 历月(即日历上的一个月的时间). N-COUNT

ˌcalendar ˈyear, calendar years.

A **calendar year** is a period of 365 or 366 days that begins on January 1st and ends on December 31st. 历年(即自1月1日起至12月31日止). N-COUNT

calf /kɑːf, AM kæf/ **calves** /kɑːvz, AM kævz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **calf** is a young cow. 小牛. N-COUNT

2 Some other young animals, including elephants and whales, are called **calves**. (象、鲸等的)幼兽. N-COUNT

3 Your **calf** is the thick part at the back of your leg, between your ankle and your knee. 腓(俗称腿肚). 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

cali·brate /ˈkælɪbreɪt/ **calibrates, calibrating, calibrated.**

If you **calibrate** an instrument or tool, you mark or adjust it so that you can use it to measure something accurately. 校准(仪器、工具). ❖ *...instructions on how to calibrate a thermometer.* 关于如何校准温度计的说明. ◢ **cali·bra·tion, calibrations** ❖ *The main instruments are backlit, with calibrations etched on the glass.* 这些主要的仪表上的玻璃蚀有刻度, 它们是逆光照明的. VB TECHNICAL V n N-VAR

cali·bre /ˈkælɪbə/ **calibres;** [美]拼作 **caliber.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you talk about the **calibre** of someone or something, you are referring to their qualities, abilities, or high standards; often used showing approval. (东西的)水准, 质量; (人的)能力, 才干. ❖ *I was impressed by the high calibre of the researchers.* 研究人员的高水平给我留下了深刻印象. *The calibre of teaching was very high.* 教学水平很高. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 The **calibre** of a gun is the width of the inside of its barrel. (枪炮的)口径. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

cali·co /ˈkælɪkəʊ/ **calicoes.**

Calico is plain white fabric made from cotton. 白棉布. N-VAR

cali·per /ˈkælɪpə/ **calipers.**

1 **Calipers** are an instrument consisting of long, thin pieces of metal joined together, which is used to measure the size of things. 测径规. N-PLURAL

2 **Calipers** are devices consisting of metal rods held together by straps, which are used to support a person's legs when they cannot walk properly. 双脚规形夹(一种帮助走路的支架). N-COUNT

ca·liph /ˈkeɪlɪf/ **caliphs;** 又拼作 **calif.**

A **Caliph** was a Muslim ruler. 哈里发(旧时穆斯林统治者的称号). N-COUNT

cal·is·then·ics /ˌkælɪs'θenɪks/.
Calisthenics are simple exercises that you can do to keep fit and healthy. 健美操, 健身操. N-PLURAL

call /kɔːl/ **calls, calling, called.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **call** someone or something by a particular name or title, you give them that name or title. 把…叫做; 称呼; 命名. ❖ *I always wanted to call the dog Mufty.* 我总想把那条狗叫做莫夫迪. *Everybody called each other by their surnames.* 人人都互相称呼对方的姓氏. ◢**called** ❖ *There are two Labour politicians called Jim Callaghan.* 有两位都叫吉姆·卡拉汉的工党政客. VB / V n n / V n by n / ADJ v-link ADJ
➤ 又见 **so-called**.

C

2 If you **call** someone or something a particular thing, you suggest they are that thing or describe them as that thing. 认为…是; 说…是. ❖ *The speech was interrupted by members of the Conservative Party, who called him a traitor.* 演讲被保守党的成员打断了, 他们说他是个卖国贼. *She calls me lazy.* 她骂我懒惰. *He called it particularly cynical to begin the releases on Christmas Day.* 他认为在圣诞节开始发布这些东西尤为讽刺. VB / V n n / V n adj / V it adj to-inf

3 If you **call** something, you say it in a loud voice, because you are trying to attract someone's attention. 喊, 叫; 呼唤. ❖ *He could hear the others downstairs in different parts of the house calling his name.* 他听到楼下每个角落都有人在喊他的名字. VB / V n / Also V with quote

➲ **Call out** means the same as **call**. 义同 call. ❖ *The butcher's son called out a greeting.* 屠夫的儿子喊着跟人打招呼. *The train stopped and a porter called out, 'Middlesbrough!'* 火车停了, 乘务员高喊: '米德尔堡到了!' PHR-V / V P noun / V P with quote

4 If you **call** someone, you ask them to come to you by shouting to them. 召唤; 呼唤. ❖ *She called her young son: 'Here, Stephen, come and look at this!'* 她喊她的幼小的儿子: '过来, 斯蒂芬, 来瞧瞧这个东西!' VB / V n

5 If you **call** someone, you telephone them. 给…打电话. ❖ *'May I speak with Mr Coyne, please?' — 'May I ask who's calling?'* '我可以和科因先生谈谈吗?' — '请问您是谁?' VB V n / V

6 If you **call** someone such as a doctor or the police, you ask them to come to you by telephoning them. 打电话(叫医生或报警). ❖ *He screamed for his wife to call an ambulance.* 他大叫着要他太太打电话叫救护车. VB / V n

7 When you make a telephone **call**, you telephone someone. (一次)电话, 通话. ❖ *I made a phone call to the United States.* 我往美国打了个电话. N-COUNT

8 If you **call in sick**, you telephone your workplace to tell them you will not be coming to work because you are ill. 打电话请病假. PHR

9 If someone in authority **calls** something such as a meeting, rehearsal, or election, they arrange for it to take place at a particular time. 召集; 召开. ❖ *The Committee decided to call a meeting of the All India Congress.* 印度国大党中央委员会决定召开全体会议. VB / V n

10 If someone **is called** before a court or committee, they are ordered to appear there, usually to give evidence. 传召(到法庭作证). ❖ *The child waited two hours before she was called to give evidence.* 那孩子等了两个小时才被传召作证. VB usu passive / be V-ed to-inf / Also be V-ed

11 If you **call** somewhere, you make a short visit there. 访问, 拜访(某地). ❖ *A market researcher called at the house where he was living.* 一位市场调研员拜访了他的住所. VB / V prep/adv / Also V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He decided to pay a call on Tommy Cummings.* 他决定拜访一下汤米·卡明斯. N-COUNT

12 When a train, bus, or ship **calls** somewhere, it stops there for a short time to allow people to get on or off. (车、船等)停靠. ❖ *The steamer calls at several palm-fringed ports along the way.* 轮船沿途在几个有棕榈树摇曳的港口停靠. VB / V prep/adv

13 If there is a **call** for something, someone demands that it should happen. 呼吁; 号召. ❖ *There have been calls for a new kind of security arrangement.* 有人呼吁建立一套新的安全措施. N-COUNT

14 If there is little or no **call for** something, very few people want it to be done or provided. 需求; 必要. ❖ *'Have you got just plain chocolate?' — 'No, I'm afraid there's not much call for that.'* '你们有没有纯巧克力?' — '没有, 对那种巧克力恐怕没有多大需求.' N-UNCOUNT / with brd-neg / N for n

15 If you say that **there is no call for** someone to behave in a particular way, you mean that you disapprove of their behaviour, usually because you think it is rude. (对粗鲁的行为)不赞成, 反对. PHR / PRAGMATICS

16 The **call** of something such as a place is the strong attraction or fascination that it has for you. 吸引(力), 召唤(力). ❖ *You must be feeling exhilarated by the call of the new.* 那种新鲜感一定让你很兴奋. N-SING / with poss

17 The **call** of a particular bird or animal is the characteristic sound that it makes. (鸟、兽的)鸣啼, 啼叫. N-COUNT

18 If someone has **first call on** something, they will be asked before anyone else whether they want to buy it or use it. 优先. ❖ *Why should they get first call on the best property?* 他们为什么可优先买到最好的地产? PHR

19 If someone is **on call**, they are ready to go to work at any time if they are needed, especially when there is an emergency. 随召随到的; 候命的. ❖ *...a doctor on call.* 随召随到的医生. PHR

20 **Call** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **to call someone's bluff** is explained at **bluff**. call用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些词放在其他词条下, 如 to call someone's bluff 见 bluff 一条.

➤call back.
If you **call** someone **back**, you telephone them again or in return for a telephone call that they have made to you. 给(某人)回电话. ❖ *If we're not around she'll take a message and we'll call you back.* 如果我们不在, 她会记下你的口信, 然后我们会给你回电话. PHR-V / V n P / Also V P

➤call for.
1 If you **call for** someone, you go to the building where they are to meet them, so that you can go somewhere else together. 邀约(一起去). ❖ *I shall be calling for you at seven o'clock.* 我会在七点接你一起去. PHR-V / V P n

2 If you **call for** something, you demand that it should happen. 要求. ❖ *They angrily called for Robinson's resignation.* 他们气愤地要求罗宾逊辞职. PHR-V / V P n

3 If something **calls for** a particular action or quality, it needs it or requires it. 需要. ❖ *...a situation that calls for a blend of delicacy and force.* 一种需要把精致和力度相融合的情况. PHR-V / V P n

➤call in.
1 If you **call** someone **in**, you ask them to come and help you or do something for you. 求助; 求教. ❖ *Call in an architect or surveyor to oversee the work.* 请一位建筑师或测量员来监督这项工作. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

2 If you **call in** somewhere, you make a short visit there. 访问, 拜访(某地). ❖ *He just calls in occasionally.* 他只是偶尔来访. PHR-V / V P

➤call off.
If you **call off** an event that has been planned, you cancel it. 取消; 放弃. ❖ *He has called off the trip.* 他已取消了这次旅行. *There was no explanation given to me when the deal was called off.* 没有给我作任何解释就取消了那笔交易. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

➤call on or call upon.
1 If you **call on** someone to do something, you say publicly that you want them to do it. 号召; 呼吁. ❖ *One of Kenya's leading churchmen has called on the government to resign.* 肯尼亚一位牧师领袖呼吁政府下台. PHR-V / V P n to-inf

2 If you **call on** someone, you pay them a short visit. 拜访(某人). ❖ *Sofia was intending to call on Miss Kitts.* 索菲亚当时正打算去拜访基茨小姐. PHR-V / V P n

➤call out.
If you **call** someone **out**, you order or request that they come to help, especially in an emergency. 动员; 召集; 命令. ❖ *Colombia has called out the army and imposed emergency measures.* 哥伦比亚已召集军队并采取紧急措施. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

➡ 又见 call 🔳.

▸call up.

1 If you **call** someone **up**, you telephone them. 给(某人)打电话. ◆ *When I'm in Pittsburgh, I call him up.* 我到匹兹堡后给他打电话. *I called up the Ackroyd house and was told that the lady was having her hair done in town.* 我致电阿克罗伊德家,得知那位女士正在城里做头发. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If someone **is called up**, they are ordered to join the army, navy, or air force, or chosen to play in a sports team. (被)征召(服役); (被)征集. ◆ *The United States has called up some 150,000 military reservists.* 美国征召了约15万名预备役军人. *Steve Cutler has been called up for the Australian squad at the World Cup in October.* 史蒂夫·卡特勒被征召为十月份世界杯赛澳大利亚队队员. PHR-V V P noun be V-ed P Also V n P

➡ 又见 **call-up**.

▸call upon.

➡ 见 **call on**. PHR-V

'call box, call boxes; 又拼作 **call-box.**

A **call box** is a telephone box. (公用)电话亭, 电话间. N-COUNT

call·er /'kɔ:lə/ callers. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **caller** is a person who is making a telephone call. 打电话者. ◆ *An anonymous caller told police what had happened.* 一个匿名人士打电话向警方报告了所发生的事. N-COUNT

2 A **caller** is a person who comes to see you for a short visit. 访问者, 来访者. N-COUNT

cal·lig·ra·pher /kə'lɪgrəfə/ calligraphers.

A **calligrapher** is a person who is skilled in the art of calligraphy. 书法家. N-COUNT

cal·lig·ra·phy /kə'lɪgrəfi/.

Calligraphy is the art of producing beautiful handwriting using a brush or a special pen. 书法. N-UNCOUNT

call·ing /'kɔ:lɪŋ/ callings. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **calling** is a profession or career which someone is strongly attracted to, especially one which involves helping other people. (尤指受感召去从事帮助别人的)职业, 行业. ◆ *He was a consultant physician, a serious man dedicated to his calling.* 他是个咨询医生, 一个认真地献身事业的人. N-COUNT

'calling card, calling cards.

A **calling card** is a small card with personal information about you on it, such as your name and address, which you can give to people when you go to visit them. 名片. N-COUNT

cal·lous /'kæləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **callous** person or action is very cruel and shows no concern for other people or their feelings. 无情的; 冷漠的; 残酷的. ◆ *...his callous disregard for human life.* 他对人命的冷漠无情. ◢ **cal·lous·ness** ◆ *...the callousness of Raymond's murder.* 雷蒙德的被残酷谋杀. ◢ **cal·lous·ly** ◆ *...callously ill-treating his wife.* 无情地虐待他妻子. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

cal·loused /'kæləst/; 又拼作 **callused.**

A foot or hand that is **calloused** is covered in calluses. (脚或手)起老茧的. ADJ-GRADED

cal·low /'kæləʊ/.

A **callow** young person has very little experience or knowledge of the way they should behave as an adult. 年轻而没经验的, 未成熟的. ADJ-GRADED

'call sign, call signs.

A **call sign** is the letters and numbers which identify a person, vehicle, or organization that is broadcasting on the radio or sending messages by radio. (广播或电台发出的)呼叫信号, 信号. N-COUNT

'call-up, call-ups. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **call-up** is an occasion on which people are ordered to report for service in the armed forces. (服兵役的)征召令. ◆ *The Ministry of Defence served call-up papers on 390 army reservists.* 国防部送交了390名后备役军人的征召令. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If someone receives a **call-up** to a sports team, such as the national football team, they are chosen to play for that team. (运动员的)征集令. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

cal·lus /'kæləs/ calluses.

A **callus** is an area of unwanted, unnaturally thick skin, usually on the palms of your hands or the soles of your feet, which has been caused by rubbing. (皮肤的)硬结部分; 胼胝, 老茧. N-COUNT

calm /kɑ:m/ calmer, calmest; calms, calming, calmed. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **calm** person does not show or feel any worry, anger, or excitement. 沉着的; 镇静的; 心平气和的. ◆ *She is usually a calm and diplomatic woman.* 她通常是一个沉着老练的女人. *Try to keep calm and just tell me what happened.* 尽量保持镇静, 告诉我出了什么事. *...a soft, calm voice.* 一个柔和平静的声音. ADJ-GRADED

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He felt a sudden sense of calm.* 他突然感到镇定起来. N-UNCOUNT also a N

◢ **calm·ly** ◆ *Alan looked at him and said calmly, 'I don't believe you.'* 艾伦瞧着他冷静地说, '我不相信你'. ADV-GRADED

◢ **calm·ness** ◆ *...a feeling of security and calmness.* 一种安然无恙的感觉. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **calm** someone, you do something to make them feel less angry, worried, or excited. 安抚, 安慰; 使...平静; 使...镇静. ◆ *She was breathing quickly and tried to calm herself.* 她呼吸急促, 尽量想让自己镇定下来. ◢ **calm·ing** ◆ *...a very calming effect on the mind.* 对大脑有很强的镇静作用. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

3 **Calm** is used to refer to a quiet, still, or peaceful atmosphere in a place. 安静; 闲适; 平和; 静谧. ◆ *...the rural calm of Grand Rapids, Michigan.* 密歇根大急流城那种田园的宁静. N-UNCOUNT

4 If a place is **calm**, it is free from fighting or public disorder, when trouble has recently occurred there or had been expected. (某地方经过骚乱或战斗后)平息的, 平静的. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Community and church leaders have appealed for calm.* 社区和宗教领袖们呼吁平静下来. N-UNCOUNT also a N

5 If someone or something **calms** a situation, they reduce the amount of trouble, violence, or panic there is somewhere. 使平息; 使平定. ◆ *Officials hoped admitting fewer foreigners would calm the situation.* 官方希望少接收一些外国人, 可以稳定局势. VB V n

6 If the sea or a lake is **calm**, the water is not moving very much and there are no big waves. (水面)平静的. ADJ-GRADED

7 **Calm** weather is pleasant weather with little or no wind. (天气)无风的. ADJ-GRADED

8 In sailing, a flat **calm** or a dead **calm** is a condition of the sea or the weather in which there is very little wind or movement of the water. 风平浪静; 寂静; 死寂. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

9 When the sea **calms**, it becomes still because the wind stops blowing strongly. When the wind **calms**, it stops blowing strongly. 平静下来, 宁静下来. VB V

▸calm down.

1 If you **calm down** or if someone **calms** you **down**, you become less angry, upset, or excited. (使)平静下来; (使)镇定下来. ◆ *I'll try a herbal remedy to calm him down.* 我要试用一剂草药让他镇静下来. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P

2 If things **calm down**, or someone or something **calms** things **down**, the amount of activity, trouble, or panic somewhere is reduced. (使)(事态)平息下来. ◆ *Neil Howorth, director of the academy, tried to calm things down.* 研究院院长尼尔·豪沃思试图使事态平息下来. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P

calm·ly /'kɑ:mli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can use **calmly** to emphasize that someone is behaving in a very controlled or ordinary way in a frightening or unusual situation. 平静地; 冷静地. ◆ *She walked up to her lover's wife and calmly shot her in the head.* 她走近她情人的太太, 冷静地朝她头部开了一枪. ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS

➡ 又见 **calm**.

ca·lor·ic /kə'lɔ:rɪk/.

Caloric means the same as **calorific**. 义同 calorific. ◆ *...a daily caloric intake of from 400 to 1,200 calories.* 每日摄入400至1,200卡路里的热量. ADJ ADJ n

calo·rie /'kæləri/ calories. ◆◆◇◇◇

Calories are units of measurement for the energy value of food. People who are on diets try to eat food that does not contain many calories. 卡路里(食物的热量单位); 热量. ◆ *A glass of wine does have quite a lot of calories.* 一杯 N-COUNT

葡萄酒确实含有很高的卡路里.

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ ...*low-calorie margarine*. 低热量的人造黄油. COMB

calo·rif·ic /ˌkæləˈrɪfɪk/.

The **calorific** value of something, or its **calorific** content, is the number of calories it contains. 含热能的,产热量的. ❖ ...*food with a high calorific value*. 含高热能的食物. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

cal·um·ny /ˈkæləmni/ **calumnies.**

Calumny or a **calumny** is an untrue statement made about someone in order to reduce other people's respect and admiration for them. 诽谤,中伤. ❖ *He was the victim of calumny*. 他是诽谤的受害者. N-VAR FORMAL

C

calve /kɑːv, AM kæv/ **calves, calving, calved.**

1 When a cow **calves**, it gives birth to a calf. (母牛)生小牛. VB V

2 **Calves** is the plural of **calf**. calf 的复数形式.

ca·lyp·so /kəˈlɪpsəʊ/ **calypsos.**

A **calypso** is a song about something topical or interesting, sung in a style which comes from the West Indies. 卡利普索民歌(一种西印度群岛风格的、有关话题或趣事的小调). N-COUNT

ca·ma·ra·derie /ˌkæməˈrɑːdəri, AM ˌkɑːm-/.

Camaraderie is a feeling of trust and friendship among a group of people who have usually known each other for a long time or gone through some kind of experience together. 朋友间友谊;友情. ❖ ...*the cohesiveness and camaraderie of the wartime army*. 战时部队亲密无间的战友情. N-UNCOUNT

cam·ber /ˈkæmbə/ **cambers.**

A **camber** is a gradual downward slope from the centre of a road to each side of it. (道路等的)拱形,中凸形. N-COUNT

cam·cord·er /ˈkæmkɔːdə/ **camcorders.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **camcorder** is a portable video camera. 便携式摄像机,手提摄像机. N-COUNT

came /keɪm/.

Came is the past tense of **come**. come 的过去式.

cam·el /ˈkæməl/ **camels.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **camel** is a desert animal with a long neck and one or two humps on its back. 骆驼. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

Cam·em·bert /ˈkæmɒmbeə/ **Camemberts.**

Camembert is a soft, creamy, French cheese with a hard greyish-white skin. 卡芒贝尔奶酪(一种外皮硬、里面软滑的法国软干酪). N-VAR

cameo /ˈkæmiəʊ/ **cameos.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **cameo** is a short description or piece of acting which expresses cleverly and neatly the nature of a situation, event, or person's character. (文学、戏剧等的)小品,片段. ❖ ...*a succession of memorable cameos of Scottish history*. 苏格兰历史中一连串难忘的片段. N-COUNT

2 A **cameo** is a piece of jewellery, usually oval, consisting of a raised stone design fixed onto a flat stone of another colour. 多彩浮雕宝石. N-COUNT

cam·era /ˈkæmrə/ **cameras.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **camera** is a piece of equipment that is used for taking photographs, making films, or producing television pictures. 照相机;电影摄影机;电视摄像机. ❖ *Her gran lent her a camera for a school trip to Venice and Egypt*. 她奶奶借给她一架照相机去参加由学校组织的威尼斯和埃及之游. ...*a video camera*. 摄像机. N-COUNT

2 If someone or something is **on camera**, they are being filmed. 在拍摄中. ❖ *Fay was so impressive on camera that a special part was written in for her*. 因为费伊很上镜,所以特别为她编写了一个角色. PHR

3 If a trial is held **in camera**, the public and the press are not allowed to attend. (审判)禁止旁听. ❖ *This morning's appeal was held in camera*. 今天上午的上诉禁止旁听. PHR

camera·man /ˈkæmrəmæn/ **cameramen.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **cameraman** is a person who operates a camera for television or film making. 摄影师(尤指电影摄影师). N-COUNT

camera·work /ˈkæmrəwɜːk/.

The **camerawork** in a film is the technique or distinctive style used in filming it. 摄影术;摄影技巧;摄影风格. ❖ *The director employs sensuous, atmospheric camerawork*. 导演运用具有美感的、营造气氛的摄影风格. N-UNCOUNT

cami·sole /ˈkæmɪsəʊl/ **camisoles.**

A **camisole** is a piece of underwear like a vest, which women wear under a shirt or blouse. (贴身)女背心. ❖ ...*silk camisoles*. 真丝女背心. N-COUNT

camo·mile /ˈkæməmaɪl/; 又拼作 **chamomile.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Camomile is a scented plant with daisy-like flowers. It is often used to make herbal tea. 甘菊. N-UNCOUNT

camou·flage /ˈkæməflɑːʒ/ **camouflages, camouflaging, camouflaged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Camouflage** consists of things such as leaves, branches, or brown and green paint, which are used to make it difficult for an enemy to see military forces and equipment. 伪装;伪装物. ❖ ...*a camouflage jacket*. 迷彩夹克衫. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 If military buildings or vehicles **are camouflaged**, things such as leaves, branches, or brown and green paint are used to make it difficult for an enemy to see them. 被伪装的,被掩藏的. ❖ *You won't see them from the air. They'd be very well camouflaged*. 你从空中看不到它们的,它们会被精心伪装起来. VB usu passive be V-ed

3 If you **camouflage** something such as a feeling or a situation, you hide it or make it appear to be something different. 掩饰. ❖ *He has never camouflaged his desire to better himself*. 他从不掩饰自己打算更上一层楼的愿望. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The frenzied merry-making of her later years was a desperate camouflage for her grief*. 她晚年的狂欢作乐是极力想掩饰悲痛. N-UNCOUNT also a N

4 **Camouflage** is the way in which some animals are coloured and shaped to blend in with their natural surroundings. (动物随自然环境变色、变形的)伪装,天然伪装. ❖ *This gives the animal's fur a greenish tinge, which acts as a camouflage among the leaves*. 这使动物的皮毛呈现绿色,在树叶丛中形成一种掩护作用. N-UNCOUNT also a N

camp /kæmp/ **camps, camping, camped.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **camp** is a collection of huts and other buildings that is provided for a particular group of people, such as refugees, prisoners, or soldiers, as a place to live or stay. (难民、战俘或士兵等的)营地. ❖ ...*refugee camps*. 难民营. N-COUNT

2 A **camp** is an outdoor area with buildings, tents, or caravans where people stay on holiday. (度假的)宿营地. ❖ *They have a 200- or 300-acre summer camp nearby*. 他们在附近有一个面积约 200 或 300 英亩的夏令营. N-VAR

3 A **camp** is a collection of tents or caravans where people are living or staying, usually temporarily while they are travelling. (旅游者临时的)野营地,宿营地. ❖ *We'll make camp on that hill ahead*. 我们会在前面的那座小山上建宿营地. N-VAR

4 If you **camp** somewhere, you stay or live there for a short time in a tent or caravan, or in the open air. 野营,扎营. ❖ *We camped near the beach*. 我们在海滩附近扎营. VB V

➪ **Camp out** means the same as **camp**. 义同 camp. ❖ *For six months they camped out in a caravan in a meadow at the back of the house*. 他们在屋后草地上的篷车里住了六个月. PHR-V V P

◢ **camp·er, campers** ❖ *There were at least 100 tents for campers*. 至少有100个帐篷供应给野营者. N-COUNT ◢ **camp·ing** ❖ *They went camping in the wilds*. 他们到人烟稀少的边远地方野营. N-UNCOUNT

5 You can refer to a group of people who all support a particular person, policy, or idea as a particular **camp**. 阵营;立场. ❖ *The press release provoked furious protests from the Clinton camp*. 这次新闻发布引起了克林顿阵营的强烈抗议. N-COUNT

6 If you describe someone's behaviour, performance, or style of dress as **camp**, you mean that it is exaggerated and often amusing in a sexually suggestive way. **Camp** behaviour is sometimes associated with gay people. (言行或衣着)忸怩作态的,故带女孩子气的(该词通常与同性恋者有关). ❖ *James Barron turns in a delightfully camp performance as the lovely Lisa's wicked husband*. 詹姆斯·巴伦充任可爱的莉萨的邪恶丈夫,竟作出一副讨人喜欢的忸怩样. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The days of platform-soled high camp are long over*. 穿木屐式坡形底鞋忸怩作态的时代 N-UNCOUNT

早就过去了.

7 ➠ 又见 **concentration camp**, **holiday camp**, **labour camp**, **prison camp**, **training camp**.

▸camp out.

If people **camp out** somewhere in the open air, they stay there for a long time, because they are waiting for something to happen. (为等待某事发生而)露营. ❖ *...reporters who had camped out in anticipation of her arrival.* 在外扎营、等待她到来的记者们. PHR-V V P

➠ 又见 **camp** 1.

cam·paign /kæm'peɪn/ **campaigns, campaigning, campaigned.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **campaign** is a planned set of activities that people carry out over a period of time in order to achieve something such as social or political change. (社会或政治)运动, 竞选活动. ❖ *During his election campaign Clinton promised to put the economy back on its feet.* 竞选活动期间、克林顿承诺要使经济复苏. N-COUNT

2 If someone **campaigns** for something, they carry out a planned set of activities over a period of time in order to achieve their aim. 发起…运动. ❖ *They have been campaigning to improve the legal status of women.* 他们一直在发起运动、要求提高妇女的法律地位. VB V for/against n, V to-inf, Also V

▴**cam·paign·er, campaigners** ❖ *...campaigners for multi-party democracy.* 支持多党民主制运动的人. N-COUNT

3 In a war, a **campaign** is a series of planned movements carried out by armed forces. 战役. ❖ *...a bombing campaign.* 一场轰炸战役. N-COUNT

'camp bed, camp beds.

A **camp bed** is a small bed that you can fold up. 行军床, 折叠床. N-COUNT BRITISH

camped /kæmpt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If people are **camped** or **camped out** somewhere in the open air, they are living, staying, or waiting there, often in tents. 露营的, 野营的. ❖ *You will wake to find film crews camped in your backyard.* 你醒来后会发现电影摄制组在你家后院扎营. ADJ v-link ADJ

➠ 又见 **camp**.

camp·er /'kæmpə/ **campers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **camper** is a van which is equipped with beds and cooking equipment so that you can live, cook, and sleep in it. 野营车(内有炉子、床铺等设备). N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **camp**.

,camp 'fire, camp fires.

A **camp fire** is a fire that you light out of doors when you are camping. 营火, 篝火. N-COUNT

camp·ground /'kæmpgraʊnd/ **campgrounds.**

A **campground** is the same as a **campsite**. 同 campsite. N-COUNT AMERICAN

cam·phor /'kæmfə/.

Camphor is a strong-smelling white substance used in various medicines, in mothballs and in making plastics. 樟脑(用于医药、樟脑丸、塑胶等). N-UNCOUNT

camp·site /'kæmpsaɪt/ **campsites.**

A **campsite** or a **camping site** is a place where people who are on holiday can stay in tents. 野营地, 宿营地. N-COUNT BRITISH

cam·pus /'kæmpəs/ **campuses.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **campus** is the area of land that contains the main buildings of a university. (大学)校园. ❖ *Automobiles are not allowed on campus.* 汽车不得进入校园. N-COUNT also prep N

cam·shaft /'kæmʃɑːft, -ʃæft/ **camshafts.**

A **camshaft** is a rod in an engine which works to change circular motion into motion up and down or side to side. (机械)凸轮轴. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

can 1 modal uses 情态动词用法

can /kən, 重读 kæn/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Can is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. The form **cannot** is used in negative statements. The usual spoken form of **cannot** is **can't**, pronounced /kɑːnt/. 情态动词, 用于动词原形前. cannot用于否定句中, 口语一般作can't, 发音为/kɑːnt/.

1 You use **can** when you are mentioning a quality or fact about something which people may make use of if they want to. (表示功能)能够、可以. ❖ *Iron can be reworked and mistakes don't have to be thrown away.* 铁可以重铸, 那么铸坏的铁无须丢弃. *A central reservation number operated by the resort can direct you to accommodations that best suit your needs.* 由度假点安排的中心预订号码能助你找到最切合你需要的住处. *...the statue which can still be seen in the British Museum.* 那尊仍然能在大英博物馆看到的雕像. MODAL

2 You use **can** to indicate that someone has the ability or opportunity to do something. (表示有能力)能够, 可以. ❖ *Don't worry yourself about me, I can take care of myself.* 别为我担心, 我能够照顾自己. *I can't give you details.* 具体情况我不能告诉你. *How can I ever thank you for being so kind?* 你对我这么友善, 我该怎样感谢你呢? *See if you can find Karlov.* 看你是否能找到卡洛夫. *The United States will do whatever it can to help Greece.* 美国会尽全力援助希腊. *I cannot describe it, I can't find the words.* 我无法形容它, 我找不到合适的词语. *You can't be with your baby all the time.* 你不能总是和你的小宝宝呆在一起. MODAL

3 You use **cannot** to indicate that someone is not able to do something because circumstances make it impossible for them to do it. (表示情况不许可)不能够, 无法. ❖ *...people who can't afford to go to the theatre.* 负担不起到剧院看戏的人. *We cannot buy food, clothes and pay for rent and utilities on $20 a week.* 靠每星期的20元钱, 我们买不起食物和衣服, 负担不起房租水电费. *She cannot sleep.* 她睡不着. MODAL

4 You use **can** to indicate that someone is allowed to do something. (表示允许)可以. You use **cannot** or **can't** to indicate that someone is not allowed to do something. (表示不允许)不可以. ❖ *You must buy the credit life insurance before you can buy the disability insurance.* 你必须先买信贷人寿保险, 然后才能买残疾保险. *Can I really have your jeans when you go?* 你走后, 我真的可以穿你的牛仔裤吗? *I can't tell you what he said.* 我不能告诉你他说了些什么. MODAL

5 You use **cannot** or **can't** to emphasize that you think that it is very important or necessary that something should not happen or that someone should not do something. 绝不能. ❖ *It is an intolerable situation and it can't be allowed to go on.* 这种情况是无法容忍的, 决不能允许其继续下去. MODAL PRAGMATICS

6 You use **can** to indicate that something is true sometimes or is true in some circumstances. 有可能, 有时会. ❖ *...long-term therapy that can last five years or more.* 有可能持续五年或更长时间的长期疗法. *A vacant lot or a bombsite can, to the amateur naturalist, produce an extraordinary variety of flora and fauna.* 对业余博物学者来说, 一块空地或一个被炸后的废墟, 有时会产生出不同寻常的动植物物种. *Exercising alone can be boring.* 独自体育锻炼有时会很沉闷. MODAL PRAGMATICS

7 You use **cannot** and **can't** to state that you are certain that something is not true or will not happen. 不可能(发生); 不会(是). ❖ *She feels sure that that person can't have been Douglas.* 她肯定那人不可能是道格拉斯. *You can't be serious, Mrs Lorimer?* 你不会是认真的吧, 洛里莫太太? MODAL PRAGMATICS

8 You use **can** in questions with 'how' to indicate that you feel strongly about something. (与 how 连用表示惊讶、迷惑、不耐烦) (怎么)能, 居然, 竟然. ❖ *How can millions of dollars go astray?* 数百万元怎么可能不翼而飞了? *How can you say such a thing?* 你怎能说出这样的话? *How can he put up with that awful woman?* 他怎么能忍受那可怕的女人? MODAL PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

9 You use **can**, usually in questions, in order to make suggestions or to offer to do something. (表示征询、疑问或建议)可以...(吗)? 能...(吗)? ❖ *What can I do around here?* 在这儿我能做些什么? *Can I help you?* 有什么要帮忙吗? *You can always try the beer.* 这种啤酒你总可以试一下. MODAL PRAGMATICS

10 You use **can** in questions in order to make polite requests. (在疑问句中表示客气地询问)可以...(吗)? 能...(吗)? You use **can't** in questions in order to request strongly MODAL PRAGMATICS

C

that somebody does something. (在疑问句中表示强烈要求) 不能...(吗)? 不可以...(吗)? ❖ *Can I have a look at that?* 那能让我看看吗? *Can you please help?* 能请您帮个忙吗? *Why can't you leave me alone?* 你能不打扰我吗?

11 You use **can** as a polite way of interrupting someone or of introducing what you are going to say next. (礼貌地打断某人谈话或介绍你下一步准备说什么)可以. ❖ *Can I just ask something?* 我提个问题行吗? *But if I can interrupt, Joe, I don't think anybody here is personally blaming you.* 乔, 我打断一下你的话行吗? 我想, 这儿没有人要专门责备你. MODAL PRAGMATICS FORMAL, SPOKEN

12 You use **can** with verbs such as 'imagine', 'think', and 'believe' in order to emphasize how you feel about a particular situation. (与 imagine, think, believe 等连用, 强调对某一情形的感觉)能(想象), 能(相信). ❖ *You can imagine he was terribly upset.* 你可以想象他非常心烦意乱. *You can't think how glad I was to see them all go.* 你想象不出我多庆幸看到他们全都走了. *I can't understand why folks complain about false teeth.* 我不明白人们为什么抱怨假牙不好用. MODAL PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

C

can 2 container 容器

can /kæn/ **cans, canning, canned.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **can** is a metal container in which something such as food, drink, or paint is put. The container is usually sealed to keep the contents fresh. (盛食品、饮料或油漆的)金属罐. ❖ *...empty beer can.* 空啤酒罐. N-COUNT

2 When food or drink **is canned**, it is put into a metal container and sealed so that it will remain fresh. 罐装的; 密封的. ❖ *...fruits and vegetables that will be canned, skinned, diced or otherwise processed.* 将被装罐、去皮、切块或用其他方式加工的水果和蔬菜. VB usu passive be V-ed

➡ 又见 **canned**.

3 If you have to **carry the can**, you have to take all the blame for something. 承担全部责任. ❖ *We are a luxury restaurant and if people have a bad experience, we have to carry the can.* 我们是豪华餐馆, 如果客人得不到好的服务, 我们就得承担全部责任. PHR INFORMAL BRITISH

4 If you say that something such as a job that you are doing is **in the can**, you mean that it is completely finished. 彻底完成. PHR INFORMAL

ca·nal /kəˈnæl/ **canals.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **canal** is a long narrow stretch of water that has been made for boats to travel along. 运河. N-COUNT

2 A **canal** is a narrow tube inside your body for carrying food, air, or other substances. (体内的)气管; 食道. ❖ *...the alimentary canal.* 消化道. N-COUNT

caˈnal boat, canal boats.

A **canal boat** is a long narrow boat used for travelling on canals. 运河平底船. N-COUNT

cana·pé /ˈkænəpeɪ/ **canapés.**

Canapés are small pieces of biscuit or toast with food such as meat, cheese, or pâté on top. They are often served with drinks at parties. 小饼干, 面包片, 开胃饼(加有奶酪、肉、肉酱等, 通常在聚会时与饮料一起提供). N-COUNT

ca·nard /ˈkænɑːd, AM kəˈnɑːrd/ **canards.**

A **canard** is an idea or piece of information that is false, although it is believed by many people. 谣言, 误传. ❖ *The charge that Harding was a political stooge may be a canard.* 指控哈丁是个政治小丑可能是谣传. N-COUNT

ca·nary /kəˈneəri/ **canaries.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Canaries are small yellow singing birds which are often kept as pets. 金丝雀. N-COUNT

ˈcan-can, can-cans.

The **can-can** is a dance in which women kick their legs in the air to fast music. 康康舞(一种快节奏的舞蹈, 以女表演者高踢腿为特征). ❖ *...the can-can girls in Paris's Moulin Rouge cabaret.* 巴黎红磨坊夜总会里的康康舞女郎. N-COUNT

can·cel /ˈkænsəl/ **cancels, cancelling, cancelled;** [美]拼作 **canceling, canceled.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **cancel** something that has been arranged, you stop it from happening. If you **cancel** an order for goods or services, you tell the person or organization supplying them that you no longer wish to receive them. 取消; 撤销. ❖ *There is normally no refund should a client choose to cancel.* 如果顾客选择取消, 一般都不退款. VB V n, V

◢ **can·cel·la·tion** /ˌkænsəˈleɪʃən/ **cancellations** ❖ *Outbursts of violence forced the cancellation of Haiti's first free elections in 1987.* 暴力事件爆发导致海地在1987年举行的首届自由选举被迫取消. N-VAR

2 If someone in authority **cancels** a document, an insurance policy, or a debt, they officially declare that it is no longer valid or no longer legally exists. 废除; 终止. ❖ *...a government order cancelling his passport.* 一道取消他护照的政府指令. VB V n

◢ **cancellation** ❖ *...a march by groups calling for cancellation of Third World debt.* 一些团体呼吁取消第三世界债务的一次游行. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 To **cancel** a stamp or a cheque means to mark it to show that it has already been used and cannot be used again. 注销, 盖销(邮票或支票以防再用). ❖ *The new device can also cancel the check after the transaction is complete.* 这个新装置同样可以在交易完成后注销支票. VB V n

›cancel out.

If one thing **cancels out** another thing, the two things have opposite effects, so that when they are combined no real effect is produced. (相互)抵消. ❖ *He wonders if the different influences might not cancel each other out.* 他想知道不同的影响是否会相互抵消. *The goal was cancelled out just before half-time by Craig McLurg.* 在半场即将结束时, 比分被克雷格·麦克鲁扳平. PHR-V V n P, Also V P noun

can·cer /ˈkænsə/ **cancers.** ♦♦♦♦◇

Cancer is a serious disease in which cells in a person's body increase rapidly in an uncontrolled way, producing abnormal growths. 癌症; 癌瘤. ❖ *Ninety per cent of lung cancers are caused by smoking.* 百分之九十的肺癌由抽烟引起. N-VAR

can·cer·ous /ˈkænsərəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Cancerous cells or growths are cells or growths that are the result of cancer. 癌的; 癌症的. ❖ *Nine out of ten lumps are not cancerous.* 肿块十之八九不是癌肿. ADJ

can·de·la·bra /ˌkændəˈlɑːbrə/ **candelabras.**

A **candelabra** is an ornamental holder for two or more candles. 装饰性蜡烛台. N-COUNT

can·did /ˈkændɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **candid** about something or with someone, you speak honestly. 诚实的; 率直的. ❖ *I haven't been completely candid with him.* 我没完全跟他坦诚相待过. *...a candid interview.* 一次坦诚的面谈. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **can·did·ly** ❖ *He has stopped taking heroin now, but admits candidly that he will always be a drug addict.* 虽然他现在已不再吸食海洛因, 但他直言自己永远都是个瘾君子. ADV-GRADED

2 A **candid** photograph of someone is one that was taken when the person did not know they were being photographed. (照片)乘人不备时拍的, 偷拍的. ADJ: ADJ n

can·di·da·cy /ˈkændɪdəsi/ **candidacies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone's **candidacy** is their position of being a candidate in an election. 候选人的地位; 候选资格. ❖ *Today he is formally announcing his candidacy for President.* 今天他正式宣布了为总统选举的候选人. N-VAR

can·di·date /ˈkændɪdeɪt/ **candidates.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **candidate** is someone who is being considered for a position, for example someone standing in an election or applying for a job. (职位等的)候选人. ❖ *...the Democratic candidate.* 民主党候选人. *He is a candidate for the office of Governor.* 他是州长候选人. N-COUNT

2 A **candidate** is someone who is taking an examination. 投考者, 报考者, 考生. ❖ *The papers were taken by more than 150,000 candidates this summer.* 今夏答考这些试卷的考生达15万名之多. N-COUNT

3 A **candidate** is a person or thing that is regarded as being suitable for a particular purpose or as being likely to do or be a particular thing. 适合...者; 易于...者. ❖ *Those who are overweight or indulge in high-salt diets are candidates for hypertension.* 那些体重过重或嗜高盐食物的人容易得高血压. N-COUNT

can·di·da·ture /'kændɪdətʃə/ **candidatures.**
Someone's **candidature** is their candidacy. 候选人地位; 候选人资格. ❖ *There have been calls for him to withdraw his candidature for the presidency.* 一直有人呼吁他撤销自己总统候选人的资格. N-VAR BRITISH, FORMAL

can·died /'kændid/.
Candied fruit has been covered with sugar or has been cooked in sugar syrup. (水果)蜜饯的. ADJ

can·dle /'kændəl/ **candles.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **candle** is a stick of hard wax with a piece of string called a wick through the middle which you light so the candle produces light. 蜡烛. N-COUNT
2 If one person or thing **can't hold a candle to** another, the first person or thing is not nearly as good as the second. 不能与...媲美. ❖ *Girls today can't hold a candle to the beauties of the Fifties.* 今天的女孩子无法与五十年代的美女媲美. PHR
3 If you **burn the candle at both ends**, you try to do too many things in too short a period of time so that you have to stay up very late at night and get up very early in the morning to get them done. 过分耗费精力. PHR

candle·light /'kændəllaɪt/.
Candlelight is the light that a candle produces. 烛光. ❖ *They dined by candlelight.* 他们在烛光下用餐. N-UNCOUNT

candle·lit /'kændəllɪt/.
A **candlelit** room or table is lit by the light of candles. 烛光照耀的. ❖ *...a candlelit dinner.* 烛光晚餐. ADJ

candle·stick /'kændəlstɪk/ **candlesticks.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **candlestick** is a narrow object with a hole at the top which holds a candle. 烛台, 蜡烛架. N-COUNT

ˌcan-'do.
If you say that someone has a **can-do** attitude, you approve of them because they are confident and willing to deal with problems or new tasks. 有能力的; 自信的. ❖ *America is once again being seen as a strong, can-do nation.* 美国再次被视为强大的、有能力的国家. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

can·dour /'kændə/; [美]拼作 **candor.**
Candour is the quality of speaking honestly and openly about things. 直率, 坦率. ❖ *...a brash, forceful man, noted both for his candour and his quick temper.* 一个以直率和性情急躁著称的盛气凌人的男人. N-UNCOUNT

can·dy /'kændi/ **candies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Sweet foods such as toffees, chocolates, and mints are referred to as **candy**. The British word is **sweets**. 糖果. [英]作 sweets. N-VAR AMERICAN

candy·floss /'kændiflɒs, AM -flɔːs/.
1 **Candyfloss** is a large pink or white mass of sugar threads that is eaten from a stick. The American term is **cotton candy**. 棉花糖. [美]作 cotton candy. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH
2 If you think something such as a record or film has no real value, you can say that it is **candyfloss**. 无价值的东西, 无用的东西. ❖ *She took to writing candyfloss romances.* 她喜欢写没有价值的浪漫故事. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

cane /keɪn/ **canes, caning, caned.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Cane** is used to refer to the long, hollow, hard stems of plants such as bamboo. Strips of cane are often used to make furniture, and some types of cane can be crushed and processed to make sugar. (某些植物细长有节的)茎, 秆(如竹子、甘蔗); 藤条. ❖ *Bamboo produces an annual crop of cane.* 竹子每年产出竹竿. *...cane furniture.* 藤条家具. N-VAR
➡ 又见 **sugar cane.**
2 A **cane** is a specially-shaped stick which you can carry to support yourself when you are walking, or which some people used to carry as a fashion. 手杖. ❖ *He wore a grey suit and leaned heavily on his cane.* 他穿一身灰色衣服, 吃力地拄着手杖. N-COUNT
3 In Britain, a **cane** is a long, thin, flexible stick which is sometimes used to hit schoolchildren as a punishment. (英国某些学校用于惩罚学生的)藤条. N-COUNT
➪ **The cane** is used to refer to the punishment of being hit with a cane. 笞刑(用藤条责打的惩罚). ❖ *In school, you knew if you misbehaved you would get the cane.* 在学校若行为不端, 你知道是会挨藤条的. N-SING the N
4 If a child **is caned**, he or she is hit with a cane as a punishment. (作为惩罚)被藤条责打. ❖ *Boys were caned for speaking Welsh in the playground.* 男孩子们因为在运动场上说威尔士语而遭藤条责打. *I have caned my son when necessary.* 必要时我曾用藤条责打儿子. VB be/get V-ed for -ing/n; V n
5 A **cane** is a tall, narrow stick, usually made of bamboo, which is used for supporting plants in gardens. (通常为竹制的, 用于支撑植物的)竿. N-COUNT BRITISH

ca·nine /'keɪnaɪn/ **canines.**
1 **Canine** means relating to dogs. 犬的, 似犬的, 犬科的, 犬齿的. ❖ *...research into canine diseases.* 犬科疾病的研究. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Canine teeth** or **canines** are pointed teeth near the front of the mouth of humans and some animals. (人或某些动物的)犬齿. N-COUNT

can·is·ter /'kænɪstə/ **canisters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **canister** is a strong metal container used to hold gases or chemical substances. (装气体或化学物质的)铁罐, 铁筒. ❖ *Riot police hurled tear gas canisters and smoke bombs into the crowd.* 防暴警察向人群投掷催泪气体罐和烟幕弹. N-COUNT
2 A **canister** is a metal, plastic, or china container with a lid. It is used for storing food such as sugar and flour. (贮存食物如糖、面粉等的)小罐, 小筒. N-COUNT
3 A **canister** is a flat round container. It is usually made of metal and is used to store photographic film. (存放胶卷的)铁盒. N-COUNT

can·ker /'kæŋkə/ **cankers.**
1 A **canker** is something evil that spreads and affects things or people. (蔓延并腐蚀人或事物的)祸害, 祸患, 祸根. ❖ *The canker of anti-Semitism is growing again in America.* 反犹太主义的祸患再次在美国滋长. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 **Canker** is a disease which affects the wood of shrubs and trees. (树的)枝枯病, 根瘤病. N-VAR

can·na·bis /'kænəbɪs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Cannabis is the leaves and flowers of the hemp plant when they are used as a drug. Cannabis is illegal in many countries. 大麻制品. N-UNCOUNT

canned /kænd/.
Canned music, laughter, or applause on the television or radio has been recorded beforehand and is added to the programme to make it sound as if there is a live audience. (音乐、笑声、掌声等)预先录制的. ADJ
➡ 又见 **can.**

can·nery /'kænəri/ **canneries.**
A **cannery** is a factory where food is canned. 罐头食品厂. N-COUNT

can·ni·bal /'kænɪbəl/ **cannibals.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Cannibals are people who eat the flesh of other human beings. 食人者; 食同类者. N-COUNT
◢ **can·ni·bal·ism** /'kænɪbəlɪzəm/ ❖ *They were forced to practise cannibalism in order to survive.* 他们被迫自相残杀, 吃人肉以活命. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **can·ni·bal·is·tic** /ˌkænɪbə'lɪstɪk/ ❖ *...lurid cannibalistic feasts.* 骇人听闻的食人宴. ADJ

can·ni·bal·ize /'kænɪbəlaɪz/ **cannibalizes, cannibalizing, cannibalized;** [英]又拼作 **cannibalise.**
1 If you **cannibalize** something, you take it to pieces and use it to make something else. 拆用(以作他用). ❖ *They cannibalized damaged planes for the parts.* 他们拆卸损坏的飞机, 用作配件. VB V n
2 If one of a company's products **cannibalizes** the company's sales, people buy it instead of any of the company's other products. 自相损害. ❖ *Coke then believed that selling a diet soda under the Coke label would cannibalize Coke's sales.* 可口可乐公司其后认为, 出售带可乐标签的低卡路里苏打水会影响可乐的销售. VB V n

can·non /'kænən/ **cannons, cannoning, cannoned.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **cannon** is a large gun, usually on wheels, which was formerly used in battles. 大炮; 加农炮. N-COUNT
2 A **cannon** is a heavy automatic gun, especially one that is fired from an aircraft. (尤指飞机上的)机关炮. N-COUNT

C

3 If one person or thing **cannons** into another, they bump into them with great force. 相撞, 碰撞. ❖ *The ball cannoned off the back of a Spartak defender and into the net.* 球撞到了斯巴塔克队防守队员的后背, 入了球网. VB BRITISH V prep

4 If you say that someone is a **loose cannon**, you mean that they behave in an independent headstrong way and nobody can predict what they are going to do. 我行我素的人. PHR

➜ 又见 **water cannon**.

'cannon-ball, cannon balls.

A **cannon-ball** is a heavy metal ball that is fired from a cannon. 炮弹. N-COUNT

'cannon fodder.

C

If someone in authority regards people they are in charge of as **cannon fodder**, they do not care if these people are harmed or lost in the course of their work. 炮灰; 牺牲品. ❖ *Many cynical managers see employees as cannon fodder.* 许多见利忘义的企业经理漠视雇员的利益, 对待他们像炮灰一样. N-UNCOUNT

can·not /'kænɒt, kə'nɒt/.

Cannot is the negative form of **can**. can 的否定形式.

can·ny /'kæni/ cannier, canniest. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **canny** person is clever and able to think quickly. 精明的; 头脑灵活的. ❖ *...a canny political manoeuvre.* 精明的政治策略. ◢ **can·ni·ly** /'kænɪli/ ❖ *She built up her fortune by cannily playing the stock market.* 她在股市上玩得很精明, 积聚了大量财富. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ca·noe /kə'nuː/ canoes. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **canoe** is a small, narrow boat that you row using a paddle. 独木舟. N-COUNT

ca·noe·ing /kə'nuːɪŋ/.

Canoeing is the sport of paddling and racing a canoe. 划独木舟运动. ◢ **ca·noe·ist** /kə'nuːɪst/ **canoeists.** A **canoeist** is a person who goes canoeing. 划独木舟的人. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

can·on /'kænən/ canons. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **canon** is a member of the clergy who is on the staff of a cathedral.(天主教堂的)教士会成员. N-COUNT

2 A **canon** is a general rule or principle. 准则; 原则. ❖ *The very first canon of nursing is to keep the air inside as fresh as the air outside.* 做护理工作的首要原则是保持室内空气像室外一样清新. N-COUNT FORMAL

ca·noni·cal /kə'nɒnɪkəl/.

If something has **canonical** status, it is accepted as having all the qualities that a thing of its kind should have. 权威性的; 公认的; 标准的. ❖ *Without these experts, the words 'Sotheby's' and 'Christie's' could never have assumed the canonical quality they hold in the minds of the public.* 没有这些专家, '索斯比拍卖行' 和 '克里斯蒂拍卖行' 这些名字就不会在公众心目中具有权威性. ADJ ADJ n

can·on·ize /'kænənaɪz/ **canonizes, canonizing, canonized;** [英]又拼作 **canonise**.

In the Catholic church, if a dead person **is canonized**, it is officially announced that he or she is a saint. (天主教)把...封为圣徒. ❖ *Joan of Arc was finally canonized by Pope Benedict XV in 1920.* 1920年, 圣女贞德最终被罗马教皇本尼狄克特十五世封为圣徒. ◢ **can·oni·za·tion** /ˌkænənaɪ'zeɪʃən, AM -nənɪ-/ ❖ *...a celebration of the saint's canonization.* 追封圣徒的庆典. VB usu passive be V-ed N-UNCOUNT

ˌcanon 'law.

Canon law is a set of rules for running the affairs of a Christian church, for example the Roman Catholic Church or the Anglican Church. 教会法规. N-UNCOUNT

ca·noo·dle /kə'nuːdəl/ **canoodles, canoodling, canoodled.**

If two people **are canoodling**, they are kissing and cuddling each other a lot. 亲吻爱抚. ❖ *Inside, freckled girls are canoodling with their boyfriends in dark corners.* 在屋子的黑暗角落里, 那些长着雀斑的姑娘们正和她们的男朋友亲热. V-RECIP pl-n V BRITISH, INFORMAL V with n

'can opener, can openers.

A **can opener** is the same as a **tin opener**. 开罐器, 罐头刀. 同 tin opener. N-COUNT

cano·pied /'kænəpid/.

A **canopied** building or piece of furniture has a roof or cover supported by poles. 遮有天篷的; 有盖罩的. ❖ *...a canopied Elizabethan bed.* 有篷盖的伊丽莎白一世时代的床. ADJ

cano·py /'kænəpi/ **canopies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **canopy** is a decorated cover, often made of cloth, which is placed above something such as a bed or a throne. 天篷, 遮篷, 华盖. N-COUNT

2 A **canopy** is a layer of something that spreads out and covers an area, for example the branches and leaves that spread out at the top of trees in a forest. 顶篷; (顶篷似的)树荫, 树冠层. ❖ *The trees formed such a dense canopy that all beneath was a deep carpet of pine-needles.* 这些树木聚拢成一个浓密的遮篷, 它的下面完全被一层厚厚的松针覆盖. N-COUNT

cant /kænt/.

If you refer to moral or religious statements as **cant**, you disapprove of them because you think the person making them does not really believe what they are saying. (有关道德或宗教问题的)伪善之言, 虚假的话. ❖ *...politicians holding forth with their usual hypocritical cant.* 用他们一贯的伪善之言夸夸其谈的政客们. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

can't /kɑːnt, AM kænt/.

Can't is the usual spoken form of **cannot**. cannot 的一般口语形式.

can·tan·ker·ous /kæn'tæŋkərəs/.

A **cantankerous** person is always finding things to argue or complain about. 脾气坏的; 爱吵架的; 刚愎的. ADJ-GRADED

can·ta·ta /kæn'tɑːtə/ **cantatas.**

A **cantata** is a fairly short musical work for singers and instruments. 康塔塔(为歌手和乐器所作的短小音乐作品). N-COUNT

can·teen /kæn'tiːn/ **canteens.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **canteen** is a place in a factory, shop, or college where meals are served to the people who work or study there. (工厂、学校等的)小卖部; (自助)食堂. N-COUNT

2 A **canteen** is a small plastic bottle for carrying water and other drinks. Canteens are used by soldiers. (军用)水壶. N-COUNT

3 A **canteen** of cutlery is a set of knives, forks, and spoons in a specially designed box. 餐具盒. N-COUNT

cant·er /'kæntə/ **canters, cantering, cantered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When a horse **canters**, it moves at a speed that is slower than a gallop but faster than a trot. (马)慢跑. ❖ *The competitors cantered into the arena.* 参赛者们慢慢跑进了圆形运动场. VB V prep/adv Also V

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Carnac set off at a canter.* 卡纳克小跑着出发. N-COUNT

can·ti·lever /'kæntɪliːvə/ **cantilevers.**

A **cantilever** is a long piece of metal or wood used in a structure such as a bridge. One end is fastened to something and the other end is used to support part of the structure. (建筑)伸臂, 悬臂. ❖ *...the old steel cantilever bridge.* 古旧悬臂铁桥. ◢ **can·ti·levered** /'kæntɪliːvəd/. A **cantilevered** structure is constructed using cantilevers. 利用悬臂原理建造的; 采用伸臂(或悬臂)建成的. N-COUNT ADJ

can·ton /'kæntɒn/ **cantons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **canton** is a political or administrative region in some countries, for example Switzerland. (瑞士等国的)行政区, 州. N-COUNT

can·ton·ment /kæn'tuːnmənt, AM -'təʊn-/ **cantonments.**

A **cantonment** is a group of buildings or a camp where soldiers live. (军队的)驻地, 营房. N-COUNT

can·vas /'kænvəs/ **canvases.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Canvas** is a strong heavy cloth, usually made of cotton or linen, that is used for making things such as tents, sails, and bags. 帆布. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are living and sleeping **under canvas**, you are living and sleeping in a tent. 在帐篷里. ❖ *...thousands decided to spend the holiday under canvas.* 数千人选择在帐篷里度假. PHR

3 A **canvas** is a piece of canvas or similar material on which an oil painting can be done. (一块)帆布画布. N-VAR

4 A **canvas** is a painting that has been done on canvas. 帆布油画. ❖ *...canvases by masters like Carpaccio, Canaletto* N-COUNT

and Guardi. 例如卡尔帕乔、卡纳莱托以及瓜尔迪大师的帆布油画.

can·vass /'kænvəs/ **canvasses, canvassing, canvassed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **canvass** for a particular person, political party, or project, you go round an area trying to persuade people to vote for them or support them. 游说; 拉选票. ❖ *She works her way around the room canvassing support for the project.* 她在屋子里转来转去, 试图说服人们支持那个项目. VB V for n; V n

◢ **can·vass·er, canvassers** ❖ *...a Conservative canvasser.* 一位保守党说客. N-COUNT

2 If you **canvass** public opinion, you find out how people feel about a particular subject. 向...征求意见; 征询. ❖ *The poll canvassed the views of almost eighty economists.* 民意测验征询了接近八十位经济学家的观点. VB V n

can·yon /'kænjən/ **canyons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **canyon** is a long narrow valley with very steep sides. 峡谷; 溪谷. ❖ *...the Grand Canyon.* 大峡谷. N-COUNT

cap /kæp/ **caps, capping, capped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **cap** is a soft flat hat with a curved part at the front which is called a peak. (带帽檐的)软帽, 便帽. ❖ *...a dark blue baseball cap.* 一顶深蓝色棒球帽. N-COUNT

2 If you go **cap in hand** to someone, you go to them very humbly, because you are asking them to give you something. The usual American expression is **hat in hand**. 卑躬屈膝地乞讨, 恭敬地要. [美] 一般作 hat in hand. PHR BRITISH

3 If a sports player represents their country in a team game such as football or cricket, you can say that they have won a **cap**. (足球或板球等国家运动队的)队员帽; 被授予队员帽的运动员. ❖ *Mark Davis will win his first cap for Wales in Sunday's Test match.* 马克·戴维斯将在周日试赛中赢得他进入威尔士队的首顶队员帽. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 If a sports player **is capped**, they are chosen to represent their country in a team game such as football or cricket. 被授予队员帽. ❖ *...Underwood, England's most capped rugby union player.* 英格兰入选国家队次数最多的橄榄球协会队员安德伍德. VB be V-ed BRITISH; V-ed

5 The **cap** of a bottle is its lid. (瓶)盖. N-COUNT

6 If you **cap** one thing with another, you put the second thing on top. 覆盖. ❖ *...homemade scones capped with cream.* 覆盖着奶油的自制烤饼. VB V n with n; V-ed

➡ 又见 **snow-capped**.

7 If someone's teeth **are capped**, coverings are fixed over them so that they look better. (牙齿)被包着. ❖ *I had my teeth capped.* 我把牙齿包住了. VB be V-ed; have n V-ed

8 If the government **caps** a local authority or council, it limits the amount of money that the authority is allowed to spend. 给...定限额; (在开支上)封顶. VB V n

◢ **cap·ping** ❖ *80 councils face significant spending cuts or capping.* 80个委员会面临大幅度缩减开支或经费受限额规定. N-UNCOUNT

9 You can say that the last event in a series of good or bad events **caps** the others. 完结; 使...结束. ❖ *The unrest capped a weekend of right-wing attacks on foreigners.* 这场骚乱结束了右翼分子在周末对外国人的攻击. VB V n

10 A **cap** is a round rubber device that a woman can use as a contraceptive. (妇女避孕用的)子宫帽. N-COUNT BRITISH

11 A **cap** is a small amount of explosive that is wrapped in paper. Caps are often used in toy guns. (玩具枪的)火药帽, 火药纸. N-COUNT

12 ➡ 又见 **ice cap**.

ca·pa·bil·ity /ˌkeɪpə'bɪlɪti/ **capabilities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A country's military **capability** is its ability to fight in a war. (一国的军事)力量. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **capable**.

ca·pable /'keɪpəbəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If a person or thing **is capable of** doing something, they have the ability, capacity, or potential to do it. 有...能力的; 有...本领的; 有...可能的. ❖ *He appeared hardly capable of conducting a coherent conversation.* 他似乎没有能力进行连贯的谈话. *I realised he was capable of murder.* 我发觉他有可能会杀人. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of -ing/n

◢ **capability** /ˌkeɪpə'bɪlɪti/ **capabilities** ❖ *The standards set four years ago will be far below the athletes' capabilities now.* 四年前制定的标准远远低于运动员现在的能力. N-VAR

2 A **capable** person is competent, efficient, or practical. 能干的; 卓有成效的; 实用的. ❖ *She's a very capable speaker.* 她是演讲能手. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ca·pably** /'keɪpəbli/ ❖ *It was all dealt with very capably by the police.* 警察高效率地解决了一切问题. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ca·pa·cious /kə'peɪʃəs/.

Something that is **capacious** has a lot of space to put things in. 容积大的; 宽敞的. ❖ *...her capacious handbag.* 她容积大的手提包. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ca·paci·tor /kə'pæsɪtə/ **capacitors.**

A **capacitor** is a device for accumulating electric charge. 电容器. N-COUNT

C

ca·pac·ity /kə'pæsɪti/ **capacities.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **capacity** for something is your ability to do it, or the amount of it that you are able to do. 能力, 才能. ❖ *Our capacity for giving care, love and attention is limited.* 我们给予照顾、爱心及关注的能力是有限的. N-VAR

2 The **capacity** of something such as a factory, industry, or region is the quantity of things that it can produce or deliver. 生产量; 生产力. ❖ *Bread factories are working at full capacity.* 面包厂正开足马力生产. *Britain must still keep the nuclear and conventional capacity to deal with all conceivable threats.* 英国仍必须保持核武器和常规武器的产量, 以应付所有可能的威胁. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **capacity** of a piece of equipment is its size, power, or volume, often measured in particular units. 容量, 容积; 可容性; 吸收力. ❖ *...an aircraft with a bomb-carrying capacity of 454 kg.* 一架可携带454公斤炸弹的飞机. *...a feature which gave the vehicles a much greater fuel capacity.* 能让汽车有更高载油量的一大特点. N-COUNT

4 The **capacity** of a building, place, or vehicle is the number of people or things that it can hold. If a place is filled **to capacity**, it is as full as it can possibly be. 最大容量; 最大限度. ❖ *Each stadium had a seating capacity of about 50,000.* 每个露天运动场都能容纳大约5万名观众. N-SING

➲ A **capacity** crowd or audience completely fills a place. 挤满(人)的. ADJ ADJ n

5 If you do something **in** a particular **capacity**, you do it as part of a particular job or duty, or because you are representing a particular organization or person. 以…的身份(或职位). ❖ *Mr Haughey is touring European capitals in his capacity as President of the European Community.* 豪伊先生正以欧共体主席的身份周游欧洲各国首都. *Since 1928, Major Thomas has served the club in many capacities.* 1928年以来托马斯少校一直以多种身份服务该俱乐部. N-COUNT in N with supp WRITTEN

cape /keɪp/ **capes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **cape** is a large piece of land that sticks out into the sea from the coast. 海角, 岬. N-COUNT

2 A **cape** is a short cloak. 斗篷; 披肩. ❖ *...a woollen cape.* 羊毛披肩. N-COUNT

ca·per /'keɪpə/ **capers, capering, capered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Capers** are the small green buds of caper plants. They are usually sold pickled in vinegar. (腌制后用作调味料的)刺山果花蕾(或嫩芽). N-COUNT

2 If you **caper** about, you run and jump around because you are happy or excited. 蹦蹦跳跳; 雀跃. VB V adv/prep

3 A dishonest or illegal activity can be referred to as a **caper**. (诈骗等)违法行为. ❖ *She served six months in prison for the helicopter caper.* 因为直升机诈骗案, 她在监狱服刑六个月. N-COUNT INFORMAL

4 Books, films, or activities that are not at all serious can be referred to as **capers**. 玩笑, 恶作剧; 怪诞动作. ❖ *...his latest film, a light-hearted caper through the canals of Venice.* 他最近这部表现畅游威尼斯运河的轻松喜剧电影. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ca·pil·lary /kə'pɪləri, AM 'kæpəleri/ **capillaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Capillaries are tiny blood vessels in your body. 毛细血管. N-COUNT

capi·tal /'kæpɪtəl/ **capitals.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Capital** is a large sum of money which you use to start N-UNCOUNT

or expand a business, or which you invest in order to make more money. 资金,本钱. ❖ *Companies are having difficulty in raising capital.* 公司正面临着融资困难.

2 You can use **capital** to refer to buildings or machinery which are necessary to produce goods or to make companies more efficient, but which do not make money directly. (建筑物、机器等)资产. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **working capital**.

4 **Capital** is the part of an amount of money borrowed or invested which does not include interest. 资本、本钱、本金. N-UNCOUNT

5 The **capital** of a country is the city or town where its government or parliament meets. 首都, 国都, 首府. ❖ *...Katmandu, the capital of Nepal.* 尼泊尔的首都加德满都. N-COUNT

C

6 If you say that a place is the **capital** of a particular industry or activity, you mean that it is famous for it, because it happens in that place more than anywhere else. (某工业或活动等集中或出名的)重要都市. ❖ *...New York, the fashion capital of the world.* 世界时尚之都纽约. N-SING with supp

7 **Capitals** or **capital letters** are written or printed letters in the form which is used at the beginning of sentences or names. 'T', 'B', and 'F' are capitals. (句首或姓名之首的)大写字母; 大写字体. ❖ *The name and address are written in capitals.* 姓名和地址用大写字母写成. N-COUNT

8 You can use phrases such as 'Life **with a capital** L', to emphasize that a word has a particular significance in the situation you are talking about. (用于说话中特别强调某些字眼时)真正地, 名副其实地. ❖ *She's not feminist with a capital F but she's fairly controversial.* 她不是个名副其实的女权主义者, 而是个颇具争议性的人. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

9 A **capital** offence can be punished by death. (罪行)可处死刑的. ❖ *...Americans wrongly convicted of capital crimes.* 被错判死罪的美国人. ADJ ADJ n

10 If you say that someone **is making capital out of** an unfortunate situation, you are criticizing them for gaining an advantage from it. (贬义)从...中获利. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ˌcapital ˈgains. ◆◆◇◇◇
Capital gains are the profits that you make when you buy something and then sell it at a higher price. 资本收益. N-PLURAL

ˈcapital goods.
Capital goods are used to make other products. (用作生产其他物品的)资本货物. 比较 **consumer goods**. N-PLURAL

capi·tal·ise /ˈkæpɪtəlaɪz/.
➡ 见 **capitalize**.

capi·tal·ism /ˈkæpɪtəlɪzəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Capitalism is an economic and political system in which property, business, and industry are owned by private individuals and not by the state. 资本主义(制度). N-UNCOUNT

capi·tal·ist /ˈkæpɪtəlɪst/ **capitalists.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **capitalist** country or system supports or is based on the principles of capitalism. 资本主义的. ◢ **capi·tal·ist·ic** /ˌkæpɪtəlˈɪstɪk/ ❖ *...capitalistic economic growth.* 资本主义制度下的经济增长. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **capitalist** is someone such as a politician or businessman who supports or applies the principles of capitalism. 资本家; 资本主义的拥护者. N-COUNT

capi·tal·ize /ˈkæpɪtəlaɪz/ **capitalizes, capitalizing, capitalized;** [英]又拼作 **capitalise**. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **capitalize** on a situation, you use it to gain some advantage for yourself. 利用...; 从...中牟利. ❖ *The rebels seem to be trying to capitalize on the public's discontent with the government.* 那些叛乱分子似乎在设法利用公众对政府的不满. VB V on n

2 To **capitalize** something such as a business means to provide money for it. 为...提供资本. ◢ **capi·tali·za·tion** /ˌkæpɪtəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...a massive capitalization programme.* 一个大规模的融资方案. VB V n TECHNICAL N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **capitalize** something that belongs to you, you sell it in order to make money. 变卖资产; 变现. VB V n TECHNICAL

ˌcapital ˈletter, capital letters.
Capital letters are the same as **capitals**. 同 capitals. N-COUNT

ˌcapital ˈpunishment. ◆◇◇◇◇
Capital punishment is the legal killing of a criminal. 极刑, 死刑. N-UNCOUNT

ca·pitu·late /kəˈpɪtʃʊleɪt/ **capitulates, capitulating, capitulated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **capitulate**, you stop resisting and do what someone else wants you to do. 屈服; 屈从; 让步. ❖ *Cohen capitulated to virtually every demand.* 科恩实际上对每一项要求都作出了让步. ◢ **ca·pitu·la·tion** /kəˌpɪtʃʊˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *They criticised the government decision as a capitulation to terrorist organisations.* 他们批评政府的决定是向恐怖组织低头. VB V V to n N-UNCOUNT also a N

ca·pon /ˈkeɪpən/ **capons.**
A **capon** is a male chicken that has had its sex organs removed and has been specially fattened up to be eaten. 阉鸡(育肥以供食用). N-COUNT

cap·puc·ci·no /ˌkæpəˈtʃiːnəʊ/ **cappuccinos.**
Cappuccino is coffee which has hot frothy milk and sometimes powdered chocolate on top. 卡布奇诺咖啡(一种有热牛奶泡沫或巧克力粉的咖啡). N-VAR

ca·price /kæˈpriːs/ **caprices.**
A **caprice** is an unexpected action or decision which has no strong reason or purpose. 反复无常; 善变; 异想天开. N-VAR FORMAL

ca·pri·cious /kæˈprɪʃəs/.
1 Someone who is **capricious** often changes their mind unexpectedly and for no good reason. (人)突发奇想的; 任性的. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something that is **capricious** often changes unexpectedly. (事情)反复无常的, 变幻莫测的. ◢ **ca·pri·cious·ness** ❖ *...the capriciousness and inhospitality of the English weather.* 英国气候的变化无常和不讨人喜欢. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY N-UNCOUNT

cap·si·cum /ˈkæpsɪkəm/ **capsicums.**
A **capsicum** is a mild-tasting, hollow vegetable with seeds. It can be red, yellow, or green. The usual American expression is **bell pepper** or **sweet pepper**. 辣椒; 青椒. [美]一般作 bell pepper 或 sweet pepper. N-VAR BRITISH

cap·size /kæpˈsaɪz, AM ˈkæpsaɪz/ **capsizes, capsizing, capsized.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a boat **capsizes**, it turns upside down in the water. (船)倾覆. ❖ *I didn't count on his capsizing the raft.* 我没料到他会弄翻筏子. V-ERG V V n

cap·stan /ˈkæpstən/ **capstans.**
A **capstan** is a machine consisting of a drum that turns round and pulls in a heavy rope or something attached to a rope, for example an anchor. 绞盘; 起锚机. N-COUNT

cap·sule /ˈkæpsjuːl, AM ˈkæpsəl/ **capsules.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **capsule** is a very small tube containing powdered or liquid medicine, which you swallow. (内装药粉或药剂以便吞服的)胶囊. ❖ *...cod liver oil capsules.* 鳕鱼肝油胶囊. N-COUNT

2 In some plants, a **capsule** is a part which forms a case or container for seeds, fruit, or spores. (植物的)荚膜, 孢蒴, 蒴果. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

3 A space **capsule** is the part of a spacecraft in which people travel, and which often separates from the main rocket. 太空舱, 密闭舱(通常与火箭主体分离). N-COUNT

Capt. ◆◆◇◇◇
Capt. is a written abbreviation for '**captain**'. captain的缩写形式.

cap·tain /ˈkæptɪn/ **captains, captaining, captained.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **captain** is a military officer of middle rank. (英国空军)上校; (美国空军)上尉; (海军)上校; (陆军)上尉. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

2 In the United States and some other countries, a **captain** is a police officer of fairly senior rank. (美国警察局)副巡官. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

3 The **captain** of a sports team is the player in charge of it. (运动队)队长. N-COUNT

4 The **captain** of a ship or aeroplane is the sailor or pilot in charge of it. 舰长; 船长; 机长. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

5 The **captain** of an aeroplane is the pilot in charge of it. (飞机的)机长. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

6 If you **captain** a team or a ship, you are the captain of it. 指挥; 领航. VB V n

cap·tain·cy /ˈkæptɪnsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **captaincy** of a team is the position of being captain. N-UNCOUNT

队长。◆ *His captaincy of the team was ended by mild eye trouble.* 他患上轻度的眼疾，不能再当队长了。

,captain of 'industry, captains of industry.
You can refer to the owners or senior managers of industrial companies as **captains of industry**. 业界巨头。 N-COUNT

cap·tion /'kæpʃən/ captions, captioning, captioned. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **caption** is the words printed underneath a picture or cartoon which explain what it is about. (图片的)说明文字。 N-COUNT

2 When someone **captions** a picture or cartoon, they put a caption under it. 给…加上说明文字。◆ *'The Sun' had captioned a picture of Princess Diana 'Princess of Veils'.* 《太阳报》给戴安娜王妃的照片加上'披着面纱的王妃'的说明文字。 VB; V n quote

cap·ti·vate /'kæptɪveɪt/ captivates, captivating, captivated. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **are captivated** by someone or something, you find them fascinating and attractive. 被…吸引；使着迷。◆ *For 40 years she has captivated the world with her radiant looks.* 40年来，她那明艳照人的容貌令世人为之倾倒。 VB: be V-ed; V n
● **cap·ti·vat·ing** ◆ *...her captivating smile.* 她迷人的微笑。 ADJ-GRADED

cap·tive /'kæptɪv/ captives. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **captive** animal or person is being kept in a particular place and is not allowed to escape. 被俘虏(或猎获)的；受控制的。 ADJ

2 If someone **takes** or **holds** you **captive**, they take or keep you as a prisoner. (使某人)被监禁，被关押。 PHR

3 A **captive** is someone who is being held captive. 俘虏，囚徒。 N-COUNT

4 You can refer to a group of people as a **captive** audience or market when they have no choice but to watch or listen to someone, or to buy a particular product from someone. (听众)被动的；(市场)被垄断的。◆ *We all performed action songs, sketches and dances before a captive audience of parents.* 在被迫观看的父母面前，我们表演了情节歌曲、短剧及舞蹈。 ADJ: ADJ n

cap·tiv·ity /kæp'tɪvɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Captivity is the state of being kept imprisoned or enclosed. 囚禁，监禁；羁绊。◆ *The great majority of barn owls are reared in captivity.* 大多数仓鸮都是被关起来饲养的。 N-UNCOUNT

cap·tor /'kæptə/ captors. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can refer to the person who has captured someone as their **captor**. 捕捉者，捉拿者。 N-COUNT

cap·ture /'kæptʃə/ captures, capturing, captured. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **capture** someone or something, you catch them or take possession of them, especially in a war, or after a struggle or chase. 俘获，捕获；攻占。◆ *The guerrillas shot down one aeroplane and captured the pilot.* 游击队击落了一架飞机，俘获了飞行员。 *...the murders of fifteen thousand captured Polish soldiers.* 对一万五千名被捕波兰士兵的屠杀。 VB; V n; V-ed
● Also a noun. 又作名词。◆ *...the final battles which led to the army's capture of the town.* 部队攻占该镇的最后几场战斗。 *The man was trying to evade capture by the security forces.* 那人试图逃避治安部队的拘捕。 N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **capture** something that you are trying to obtain in competition with other people, you succeed in obtaining it. 夺取；赢得；获得。◆ *In 1987, McDonald's captured 19 percent of all fast-food sales.* 在1987年麦当劳赢得整个快餐业销售份额的19%。 VB; V n

3 If something **captures** your attention or imagination, you begin to be interested in it or excited by it. If someone or something **captures** your heart, you begin to love them or like them very much. 引起(注意)；迷住。 VB: V n

4 If something or someone **captures** a particular quality, feeling, or atmosphere, they represent or express it successfully. 领悟到；觉察到。◆ *Their mood was captured by one who said, 'Students don't know or care about campus issues.'* 一位觉察到他们情绪的人说：'学生对校园里的事不了解，也不关心'。 VB: V n

5 If an event **is captured** in a photograph or on film, it is photographed or filmed. (用照片、电影等)留存，捕捉。◆ *The images were captured by TV crews filming outside the base.* 在外景场地拍片的电视摄制组捕捉到了这些画面。 *...photographers who captured the traumatic scene.* 捕捉那个痛苦场面的摄影师们。 VB: be V-ed on/in n; be V-ed; V n

car /kɑː/ cars. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **car** is a motor vehicle with room for a small number of passengers. 轿车，小汽车。◆ *They arrived by car.* 他们乘小汽车到达。 N-COUNT; also by N

2 In America, the separate sections of a passenger train or a freight train are called **cars**. (美国)火车车厢。 N-COUNT

3 In Britain, railway carriages can be called **cars** when they are used for a particular purpose. (英国用于特殊用途的)火车车厢。◆ *...the dining car.* 餐车。 N-COUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **cable car**.

ca·rafe /kə'ræf/ carafes.
A **carafe** is a glass container in which you serve water or wine. (盛酒或水的)玻璃瓶。 N-COUNT
● A **carafe** of water or wine is the amount of it contained in a carafe. 一瓶的量。 N-COUNT

cara·mel /'kærəmel/ caramels. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **caramel** is a chewy sweet made from sugar, butter, and milk. (用糖、黄油和牛奶制做的)糖块；太妃糖。 N-VAR

2 **Caramel** is burnt sugar used for colouring and flavouring food. (用于着色和调味的)焦糖。 N-UNCOUNT

cara·mel·ize /'kærəməlaɪz/ caramelizes, caramelizing, caramelized; [英]又拼作 **caramelise**.

1 If sugar **caramelizes**, it turns to caramel. (糖)熔化变成焦糖。 VB: V

2 If you **caramelize** something such as fruit, you cook it with sugar so that it is coated with caramel. 熬制(水果等)使表面裹有糖。◆ *...caramelised apples and pears.* 带焦糖面的苹果和梨。 VB: V n; V-ed

cara·pace /'kærəpeɪs/ carapaces.

1 A **carapace** is the protective shell on the back of some animals such as tortoises or crabs. (龟或蟹的)壳，甲壳。 N-COUNT; TECHNICAL

2 You can refer to an attitude that someone has in order to protect themselves as their **carapace**. (用于自我保护的)外表。◆ *This arrogance became his protective carapace.* 这种傲慢性格成为他自我保护的外表。 N-COUNT; LITERARY

car·at /'kærət/ carats. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **carat** is a unit for measuring the weight of diamonds and other precious stones. It is equal to 0.2 grams. 克拉(宝石的重量单位，相当于 0.2 克)。◆ *...a huge eight-carat diamond.* 一颗巨大的、重八克拉的钻石。 N-COUNT

2 **Carat** is used after a number to indicate the purity of gold. The purest gold is 24-carat gold. 开(黄金的纯度单位，纯金为 24 开)。◆ *...a 14-carat gold fountain pen.* 一支14开金钢笔。 COMB

cara·van /'kærəvæn/ caravans. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **caravan** is a vehicle with beds and other equipment inside, in which people live or spend their holidays. Caravans are usually pulled by a car. The usual American word is **trailer**. (带有食宿设备的)旅行拖车；(拖车式)活动房屋；大篷车。[美]一般作 trailer. N-COUNT
● **cara·van·ning** /'kærəvænɪŋ/ ◆ *He was on a caravanning holiday.* 他开着旅行拖车度假。 N-UNCOUNT

2 A **caravan** is a group of people and animals or vehicles who travel together for safety in places like the desert. (游客、动物或车辆经沙漠等危险地带时为安全起见结队同行的)旅行队。 N-COUNT

cara·way /'kærəweɪ/.
Caraway is a plant with strong-tasting seeds that are often used to flavour bread and cakes. 葛缕子，香旱芹(其籽有特殊香味，用以面包、糕点、饼干等的调味)。 N-UNCOUNT

car·bine /'kɑːbaɪn, AM -biːn/ carbines.
A **carbine** is a lightweight automatic rifle. 卡宾枪。 N-COUNT

car·bo·hy·drate /,kɑːbəʊ'haɪdreɪt/ carbohydrates. ◆◆◇◇◇
Carbohydrates are substances, found in certain kinds of food, that provide you with energy. The foods that contain these substances, for example bread and potatoes, can also be referred to as **carbohydrates**. 碳水化合物；含碳水化合物的食物(如面包、马铃薯等)。 N-VAR

car·bol·ic acid /kɑːˌbɒlɪk ˈæsɪd/.
Carbolic acid or **carbolic** is a liquid that is used as a disinfectant and antiseptic. 石炭酸, (苯)酚(用于消毒和防腐制剂). N-UNCOUNT

car·bon /ˈkɑːbən/ **carbons.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Carbon** is the common chemical element that diamonds and coal are made up of. 碳. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **carbon** is a sheet of carbon paper. 复写纸. N-COUNT

car·bon·ate /ˈkɑːbəneɪt/ **carbonates.**
Carbonate is used in the names of some compounds that are formed with carbon dioxide and water. 碳酸盐. N-VAR TECHNICAL

car·bon·at·ed /ˈkɑːbəneɪtɪd/.
Carbonated drinks contain small bubbles of carbon dioxide. (饮料)含二氧化碳的. ADJ

C

ˈcarbon copy, carbon copies.
1 If you say that one person or thing is a **carbon copy** of another, you mean that they look or behave exactly like them. 一模一样的人(或物). N-COUNT
2 A **carbon copy** is a copy of a piece of writing that is made using carbon paper. 复写本, 副本. N-COUNT

ˌcarbon diˈoxide. ◆◆◇◇◇
Carbon dioxide is a gas produced by animals and people breathing out, and by chemical reactions. 二氧化碳. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcarbon monˈoxide. ◆◇◇◇◇
Carbon monoxide is a poisonous gas that is produced especially by the engines of vehicles. 一氧化碳. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcarbon paper.
Carbon paper is thin paper with a dark substance on one side which you use to make copies of documents. 复写纸. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcar ˈboot sale, car boot sales.
A **car boot sale** is a sale where people sell things they own and do not want from a little stall or from the back of their car. The American expression is **yard sale.** 旧货出售(把不要的物品置于汽车行李箱中或小摊上出售). [美]作 yard sale. N-COUNT BRITISH

car·bun·cle /ˈkɑːbʌŋkəl/ **carbuncles.**
A **carbuncle** is a large swelling under the skin. 痈(生于皮下组织的化脓性炎症). N-COUNT

car·bu·ret·tor /ˌkɑːbəˈretə, AM ˈkɑːbəreɪtə/ **carburettors;** [美]拼作 **carburetor**.
A **carburettor** is the part of an engine in which air and petrol are mixed together. (引擎内的)汽化器, 化油器. N-COUNT

car·cass /ˈkɑːkəs/ **carcasses;** 又拼作 **carcase.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **carcass** is the body of a dead animal. (动物的)尸体. ❖ *...a mound of sheep carcasses.* 一堆绵羊的尸体. N-COUNT
2 The **carcass** of a vehicle or building is its remains after most of it has decayed or been destroyed. (废弃或毁坏了的车辆、房屋等的)残骸, 骨架. ❖ *...the carcass of a rusted tractor.* 生锈的拖拉机残骸. N-COUNT

car·cino·gen /kɑːˈsɪnədʒən, ˈkɑːsɪnədʒen/ **carcinogens.**
A **carcinogen** is a substance which can cause cancer. 致癌物质. ◢ **car·cino·gen·ic** ❖ *We were worried the dye could be carcinogenic.* 我们担心这种染料可能会致癌. N-COUNT MEDICAL ADJ-GRADED

car·ci·no·ma /ˌkɑːsɪˈnəʊmə/ **carcinomas.**
1 **Carcinoma** is the same as **cancer**. 癌, 癌肿. 同 cancer. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL
2 A **carcinoma** is a malignant tumour. 恶性肿瘤. N-COUNT

card /kɑːd/ **cards.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **card** is a piece of stiff paper or thin cardboard on which something is written or printed. (写或印有图文的)卡片. N-COUNT
2 **Card** is strong stiff paper or thin cardboard. 卡; 卡片; 薄纸板. N-UNCOUNT
3 A **card** is a folded piece of stiff paper with a picture and sometimes a message printed on it, which you send to someone on a special occasion. 贺卡; 请柬. ❖ *She sends me a card on my birthday.* 她在我的生日时寄来一张贺卡. N-COUNT
4 A **card** is the same as a **postcard**. 同 postcard. N-COUNT
5 A **card** is a piece of cardboard or plastic, or a small document, which shows information about you and which you carry, for example to prove your identity. (证明身份等用的)证件卡. ❖ *...her membership card.* 她的会员卡. N-COUNT
6 A **card** is a piece of thin cardboard which business people give to other people, usually showing their name, business address and telephone number. 名片. N-COUNT
7 A **card** is a rectangular piece of plastic, issued by a bank, company, or shop, which you can use to buy things or obtain money. 信用卡. ❖ *...an American Express card.* 一张美国运通卡. N-COUNT
8 **Cards** are thin pieces of cardboard with numbers or pictures printed on them which are used to play various games. 纸牌, 扑克牌. ❖ *...a pack of cards.* 一副扑克牌. N-COUNT
9 If you are playing **cards**, you are playing a game using cards. 纸牌(游戏); 扑克牌(游戏). N-UNCOUNT
10 You can use **card** to refer to something that gives you an advantage in a particular situation. If you play a particular **card**, you use that advantage. 王牌; 绝招; 妙计. ❖ *This permitted Western manufacturers to play their strong cards: capital and technology.* 这让西方厂商得以打出他们的王牌: 资金和技术. N-COUNT
11 If you say that someone will achieve success if they **play** their **cards right**, you mean that they will achieve success if they act skillfully and use the advantages that they have. 做事精明; 处理得当. PHR
12 If you **put** or **lay your cards on the table**, you deal with a situation by speaking openly about your feelings, ideas, or plans. 摊牌; (把自己的打算)和盘托出. PHR
13 If something is **on the cards**, it is likely to happen. The American expression is **in the cards**. 很可能的, 可能发生的. [美]作 in the cards. ❖ *A New Year marriage was on the cards.* 一桩婚事很可能在新年举行. PHR BRITISH
14 ➡ 又见 **bank card, business card, calling card, cash card, cheque card, Christmas card, identity card, index card, playing card, report card, smart card, wild card.**

car·da·mom /ˈkɑːdəməm/ **cardamoms;** 又拼作 **cardamon.**
Cardamom is a spice. It comes from the seeds of a plant grown in Asia. 小豆蔻(生长于亚洲的一种植物的籽, 用以调味). N-VAR

card·board /ˈkɑːdbɔːd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Cardboard is thick stiff paper that is used, for example, to make boxes and models. (用以制盒子、模型等的)硬纸板. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcard-carrying.
A **card-carrying** member of an organization, especially a political party, is an official, fully committed member. 持有正式成员证的; (尤指政党)正式成员的. ADJ

ˈcard game, card games.
A **card game** is a game that is played using a set of playing cards. 纸牌游戏; 扑克牌游戏. N-COUNT

card·holder /ˈkɑːdhəʊldə/ **cardholders.**
A **cardholder** is someone who has a bank card or credit card. 信用卡持有人. N-COUNT

car·di·ac /ˈkɑːdiæk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Cardiac means relating to the heart. 心脏的; 心脏病的. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

ˌcardiac arˈrest, cardiac arrests.
A **cardiac arrest** is a heart attack. 心跳停止. N-VAR MEDICAL

cardie /ˈkɑːdi/ **cardies.**
In Britain, a **cardie** is the same as a **cardigan**. 在英国, cardie 与 cardigan 相同. N-COUNT INFORMAL

car·di·gan /ˈkɑːdɪgən/ **cardigans.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cardigan** is a knitted woollen jumper that fastens at the front with buttons or a zip. 开襟毛衣. 见插图条 **clothes.** N-COUNT

car·di·nal /ˈkɑːdnəl/ **cardinals.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **cardinal** is a high-ranking priest in the Catholic church. (天主教会的)红衣主教, 枢机主教. N-TITLE
2 A **cardinal** rule or quality is the one that is considered to be especially important. 主要的; 最重要的; 基本的. ❖ *Your cardinal rule is to bend over backwards to satisfy a customer.* 你们的基本准则是竭尽全力使消费者满意. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

ˌcardinal ˈnumber, cardinal numbers.
A **cardinal number** is a number such as 1, 3, or 10, that tells you how many things there are in a group but not what order they are in. (代表数量的)基数(如 1, 3, 10 等). 比较 **ordinal number.** N-COUNT

,cardinal 'sin, cardinal sins.
If you describe an action as a **cardinal sin**, you are indicating in a humorous way that some people strongly disapprove of it. 重罪、主罪. ❖ *I committed the physician's cardinal sin: I got involved with my patients.* 我犯了做医生的大忌: 跟病人交往过密. N-COUNT

'card index, card indexes.
A **card index** is a number of cards with information written on them which are arranged, usually in alphabetical order, so that you can find the information you want easily. 卡片索引. N-COUNT

car·di·ol·ogy /ˌkɑːdiˈɒlədʒi/.
Cardiology is the study of the heart and its diseases. 心脏病学. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **car·di·olo·gist, cardiologists.** N-COUNT

car·dio·vas·cu·lar /ˌkɑːdiəʊˈvæskjʊlə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Cardiovascular means relating to the heart and blood vessels. 心血管的. ❖ *...cardiovascular fitness.* 心血管健康. ADJ: ADJ n MEDICAL

'card table, card tables; 又拼作 **card-table.**
A **card table** is a light folding table which is sometimes used for playing games of cards on. (打纸牌用的)牌桌. N-COUNT

care /keə/ **cares, caring, cared.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **care** about something, you feel that it is important and are concerned about it. 关心; 注重; 在乎. ❖ *...a company that cares about the environment.* 一家注重环境的公司. *...young men who did not care whether they lived or died.* 把生死置之度外的年青人. *Does anybody know we're here, does anybody care?* 有谁知道我们在这儿? 有谁关心我们? VB: no cont / V about n / V wh / V

2 If you **care** for someone, you feel a lot of affection for them. 关怀, 关心. ❖ *He still cared for me.* 他仍然关心我. *...people who are your friends, who care about you.* 那些身为你的朋友、对你很关心的人. ◢ **car·ing** ❖ *...the 'feminine' traits of caring and compassion.* 关爱与同情这些'女性'特点. VB: no cont / V for/about n / Also V / N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that you do not **care** for something or someone, you mean that you do not like them. 喜欢; 愿意; 想望. ❖ *She had met both sons and did not care for either.* 她见到了两个儿子, 却一个也不喜欢. VB: no cont, with brd-neg / DATED / V for n

4 If you say that you **couldn't care less** about someone or something, you are emphasizing that you are not interested in them or not worried about them. 没兴趣; 不在乎; 不注意. ❖ *I couldn't care less about the bloody woman.* 对那该死的女人, 我根本就不在乎. PHR / PRAGMATICS

5 You can say **for all I care** to emphasize that it does not matter at all to you what someone does. 与...不相干; 不关...的事. ❖ *You can go right now for all I care.* 你走吧, 我才不在乎呢! PHR / PRAGMATICS

6 You can say **'Who cares?'** to emphasize that something does not matter to you at all. (表示不在乎)管它呢? ❖ *Who cares about some stupid vacation?* 谁在乎一个无聊的假期? *'But we might ruin the stove.' – 'Who cares?'* '不过我们可能会毁了那个炉子.' — '管它呢?' PHR / PRAGMATICS

7 If someone asks you if you would **care** for something, or if you would **care** to do something, they are asking you politely if you would like to have it or do it. 愿意; 喜欢; 想要. ❖ *Would you care for some orange juice?* 你想喝点橙汁吗? *He said he was off to the beach and would we care to join him.* 他说他要去海滩, 问我们愿不愿意跟他一块儿去. VB: no cont / PRAGMATICS / V for n / V to-inf

8 If you say that someone does something when they **care** to do it, you mean that they do it, although they should do it more willingly or more often. 愿意; 感兴趣. ❖ *Experts reveal only as much as they care to.* 专家们愿意透露多少就透露多少. VB: no cont / V to-inf

9 If you **care** for someone or something, you look after them and keep them in a good state or condition. 照顾, 照料. ❖ *They hired a nurse to care for her.* 他们请了个护士照顾她. *...well-cared-for homes.* 料理得很好的家. VB / V for n / V-ed
◇ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Most of the staff specialise in the care of children.* 大部分职员的专业是照料儿童. *...sensitive teeth which need special care.* 需要特别护理的敏感型牙齿. N-UNCOUNT

10 Children who are in **care** are looked after by the state because their parents are dead or unable to look after them properly. (政府对孤儿等的)收养, 监护. ❖ *She was taken into care as a baby.* 她婴儿时就被收养. N-UNCOUNT / BRITISH

11 If you **take care of** someone or something, you look after them and prevent them from being harmed or damaged. 保管; 照顾, 照料. ❖ *There was no one else to take care of their children.* 没有其他人照顾他们的孩子. *You have to learn to take care of your possessions.* 你必须学会打理自己的财产. PHR

12 If you **take care of** a problem, task, or situation, you deal with it. 负责处理(问题、任务或情况). ❖ *They leave it to the system to try and take care of the problem.* 他们把这个问题留给制度去解决. *'Do you need clean sheets?' 'No. Mrs. May took care of that.'* '你要清洁的床单吗?' '不用了, 梅太太已处理了.' PHR

13 ➸ 又见 **caring; after-care, day care, intensive care.**

14 If you do something with **care**, you do it in a detailed or attentive way because you do not want to make any mistakes or cause any damage. 小心; 用心; 谨慎; 注意. ❖ *Condoms are an effective method of birth control if used with care.* 小心使用避孕套是控制生育的有效方法. *We'd taken enormous care in choosing the location.* 我们选择场地时很费了一番心机. N-UNCOUNT

15 If you **take care** to do something, you make sure that you do it. 务必; 当心, 注意. ❖ *Take care to keep the baby warm.* 务必让婴儿保暖. PHR

16 You can say **'Take care'** when saying goodbye to someone. 多保重(道别时用语). CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS

17 Your **cares** are your worries, anxieties, or fears. 烦恼; 忧虑; 担心. ❖ *Lean back in a hot bath and forget all the cares of the day.* 舒舒服服地躺在浴缸的热水里, 忘却一天所有的烦恼. *Johnson seemed without a care in the world.* 约翰逊似乎毫不为世事所烦恼. N-COUNT

18 If someone sends you a letter or parcel **care of** a particular person or place, they send it to that person or place, and it is then passed on to you. 由...转交. ❖ *Please write to me care of the publishers.* 写给我的信请交出版社转给我. PHR

ca·reen /kəˈriːn/ **careens, careening, careened.**
If someone or something **careens** somewhere, they rush forward in an uncontrollable way. 横冲直撞; 歪歪斜斜地冲. ❖ *He stood to one side as they careened past him.* 他们从他身旁冲过来时, 他闪到一边. VB / V prep/adv

ca·reer /kəˈrɪə/ **careers, careering, careered.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **career** is the job or profession that someone does for a long period of their life. 职业; 生涯; 事业. ❖ *She is now concentrating on a career as a fashion designer.* 她现在全心投入时装设计师的事业中. *...a career in journalism.* 记者生涯. *...a political career.* 政治生涯. N-COUNT

2 Your **career** is the part of your life that you spend working. (一段)工作经历; (一生的)事业, 履历. ❖ *During his career, he wrote more than fifty plays.* 在他一生的事业中, 他写过五十多个剧本. N-COUNT

3 **Careers** advice or guidance consists of information about different jobs and help with deciding what kind of job you want to do. 职业性的, 专业的. ADJ: ADJ n / BRITISH

4 If a person or vehicle **careers** somewhere, they move fast and in an uncontrolled way. (失去控制地)疾驶, 猛冲. ❖ *His car careered into a river.* 他的车猛地冲入河里. VB / V prep/adv

ca·reer·ist /kəˈrɪərɪst/ **careerists.**
Careerist people are ambitious and think that their career is more important than anything else. 有野心的; 一心追求名利的. ❖ *...careerist politicians.* 一心向上爬的政客. ADJ
◇ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a singleminded careerist with few friends.* 一个没有多少朋友、一门心思向上爬的人. N-COUNT

ca'reer woman, career women.
A **career woman** is a woman who is interested in working and progressing in her career, rather than staying at home doing housework and looking after children. 职业妇女. N-COUNT

C

care·free /'keəfri:/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **carefree** person or period of time doesn't have or involve any problems or responsibilities. 无忧无虑的, 无牵挂的. ◆ *...carefree past summers at the beach.* 以往夏天在海滨无忧无虑的岁月. ADJ-GRADED

care·ful /'keəful/. ◆◆◆◆◇

■1 If you are **careful**, you give serious attention to what you are doing, in order to avoid damage or mistakes. If you are **careful** to do something, you make sure that you do it. 小心谨慎的, 仔细的. ◆ *Be very careful with this stuff, it can be dangerous.* 处理这东西得加倍小心, 它具有危险性. *We had to be very careful not to be seen.* 我们得小心点, 别让人看见. ◢ **care·ful·ly** ◆ *Drive carefully.* 小心驾驶. *He had chosen his words carefully.* 他说话时斟字酌句. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

■2 If you tell someone to be **careful about** doing something, you mean that they should think seriously before they do it, because you think it is probably wrong. 对...小心谨慎的. ◆ *I think you should be careful about talking of the rebels as heroes.* 我觉得你说话时得小心点, 别把叛乱分子当成英雄来谈论. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS v-link ADJ about -ing

■3 You can say **'You can't be too careful'** as a way of advising someone to take precautions, even when these seem unnecessary. 倍加小心; 越小心越好. ◆ *You can't be too careful when a young child is near water.* 小孩子在水边时你得加倍小心. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

■4 **Careful** work, thought, or examination is thorough and shows a concern for details. 仔细的, 周密的, 缜密的. ◆ *What we now know about the disease was learned by careful study of diseased organs.* 我们目前对这种病情的了解, 是通过对病变器官的仔细研究得来的. ◢ **carefully** ◆ *...carefully planned thefts.* 精心策划的盗窃. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

■5 If you are **careful** with something such as money or resources, you use or spend only what is necessary. 小心的; 审慎的; 节约的. ◆ *It would force industries to be more careful with natural resources.* 这会迫使各行业更节约地使用天然资源. ADJ-GRADED

'care giver, care givers; 又拼作 **caregiver**.

A **care giver** is someone who is responsible for looking after another person, for example, a person who is ill, or very young. 照料者, 照顾者. ◆ *She is the primary care giver of the family.* 这个家主要靠她照料. N-COUNT

care·less /'keələs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

■1 If you are **careless**, you do not pay enough attention to what you are doing, and so you make mistakes, or cause damage. 粗心的, 疏忽的; 不关心的. ◆ *I'm sorry. How careless of me!* 对不起, 我真是太粗心大意了! *Some parents are accused of being careless with their children's health.* 一些父母因对自己孩子的健康不关心而受到指责. *...careless driving.* 鲁莽驾驶. ◢ **care·less·ly** ◆ *...a carelessly discarded cigarette.* 随地乱扔的烟蒂. ◢ **care·less·ness** ◆ *This is simple carelessness.* 这纯粹出于粗心大意. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

■2 If someone is **careless** about something such as their health or appearance, they do not seem to be concerned about it. 漠不关心的, 不在乎的. ◆ *He had shown himself careless of personal safety.* 他对个人安全显得毫不在乎. ADJ-GRADED

■3 If you describe someone's movements as **careless**, you mean that they are relaxed or confident, and do not seem to require much effort or thought. 随意的, 漫不经心的. ◆ *With a careless flip of his wrists, he sent the ball quickly on its way.* 他手腕那么随意一甩, 就把球飞快地扔了出去. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

care·less·ly /'keələsli/.

If someone does something **carelessly**, they do it without much thought or effort. 随便地, 漫不经心地. ◆ *Houston carelessly tossed the notebooks on the bed.* 休斯敦把笔记本随便往床上一扔. ADV-GRADED ADV with v WRITTEN

➡ 又见 **careless**.

car·er /'keərə/ **carers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **carer** is someone who looks after another person, especially a child or an old or disabled person. The American word is **caretaker**. 照料者; 保姆. [美]作 caretaker. ◆ *We are looking for foster carers who can care for a child for a few days.* 我们正在找一个可以照料孩子几天的人. N-COUNT BRITISH

ca·ress /kə'res/ **caresses, caressing, caressed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **caress** someone, you stroke them gently and affectionately. 抚摸, 爱抚. ◆ *He was gently caressing her golden hair.* 他温柔地抚摸她的金发. VB WRITTEN V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Margaret took me to one side, holding my arm in a gentle caress.* 玛格丽特把我拉到一边, 抱住我的胳膊轻轻抚摸. N-COUNT

care·taker /'keəteɪkə/ **caretakers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

■1 A **caretaker** is a person whose job is to look after a large building such as a school and deal with small repairs. The American word is **janitor**. (学校等地楼房的)看管者, 管理员. [美]作 janitor. N-COUNT BRITISH

■2 A **caretaker** government or leader is in charge temporarily until a new one is appointed. (政府或领导人)临时代理的, 暂时主管的. ADJ ADJ n

■3 A **caretaker** is someone who is responsible for looking after another person, for example, a disabled person or a child. 照料者, 照顾者; 护理员. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'care worker, care workers.

A **care worker** is a person whose work involves looking after people who cannot look after themselves, for example in an old people's home. 照料者; 护理员. N-COUNT

care·worn /'keəwɔ:n/.

A person who looks **careworn** looks worried, tired, and unhappy. 忧心忡忡的, 担忧的. ADJ-GRADED

car·go /'kɑ:gəu/ **cargoes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **cargo** of a ship or plane is the goods that it is carrying. (轮船、飞机等装载的)货物. ◆ *...a cargo of bananas.* 一批运载的香蕉. *...cargo planes.* 货运飞机. N-VAR

Car·ib·bean /,kærə'bi:ən, AM kə'rɪbiən/ **Caribbeans.** ◆◆◆◇◇

■1 The **Caribbean** is the sea which is between the West Indies, Central America and the north coast of South America. 加勒比海. N-PROPER the N

■2 **Caribbean** means belonging or relating to the Caribbean Sea and its islands, or to its people. 加勒比海的; 加勒比群岛的; 加勒比人的. ◆ *...the Caribbean island of St Thomas.* 加勒比海的圣托马斯岛. ADJ

➩ A **Caribbean** is a person from a Caribbean island. 加勒比人. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **Afro-Caribbean**.

cari·bou /'kærɪbu:/; **caribou** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **caribou** is a large north American deer. 北美驯鹿. N-COUNT

cari·ca·ture /'kærɪkətʃuə, AM -tʃər/ **caricatures, caricaturing, caricatured.** ◆◇◇◇◇

■1 A **caricature** of someone is a drawing or description of them that exaggerates their appearance or behaviour in a humorous or satirical way. (人物)漫画, 讽刺画. ◆ *...a caricature of Hitler with a devil's horns.* 一幅希特勒长着魔鬼角的讽刺漫画. N-COUNT

■2 If you **caricature** someone, you draw or describe them in an exaggerated way in order to be humorous or satirical. 将...画成漫画; 用漫画表现. ◆ *He was caricatured as a turnip.* 他被画得像一个萝卜. VB V n be V-ed as n Also V n as n

■3 If you refer to something as a **caricature** of an event or situation, you mean that it is a very exaggerated account of it. 夸张性模仿, 拙劣的模仿. ◆ *Hall is angry at what he sees as a caricature of the training offered to social workers.* 社会工作者的培训受到滑稽模仿, 霍尔对此感到很气愤. N-COUNT

car·ies /'keəri:z/.

Caries is decay in teeth. 龋齿, 蛀牙. ◆ *Fluoride appears to prevent dental caries.* 氟化物似乎可以防止蛀牙. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

car·ing /'keərɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

■1 If someone is **caring**, they are affectionate, helpful, and sympathetic. 体贴的, 关心的. ◆ *...a loving, caring husband.* 温柔体贴的丈夫. ADJ-GRADED

■2 The **caring** professions are those such as nursing and ADJ ADJ n

social work that are involved with looking after people who are ill or need help. 护理工作的.

car·jack·ing /ˈkɑːdʒækɪŋ/ **carjackings.**
A **carjacking** is an attack on a person in their own car during which they may be robbed or harmed physically. 劫持汽车. N-VAR JOURNALISM

car·load /ˈkɑːləʊd/ **carloads.**
A **carload** of people or things is as many people or things as a car can carry. 车辆荷载, 一车的载客(或货)量. ❖ *...a carload of soldiers.* 一车的士兵. N-COUNT

car·mine /ˈkɑːmaɪn, -mɪn/.
Carmine is a deep bright red colour. 深红色(的), 鲜红色(的). ❖ *...a tulip with carmine petals.* 深红色花瓣的郁金香. COLOUR LITERARY

car·nage /ˈkɑːnɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Carnage is the violent killing of large numbers of people, especially in a war. (尤指在战场上的)残杀, 大屠杀. ❖ *...his strategy for stopping the carnage in Bosnia.* 他阻止波斯尼亚大屠杀的那套策略. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

car·nal /ˈkɑːnəl/.
Carnal desires and feelings are purely sexual and physical. 肉体的; 肉欲的; 性欲的. ❖ *...carnal love.* 性爱. ADJ FORMAL

car·na·tion /kɑːˈneɪʃən/ **carnations.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **carnation** is a plant with white, pink, or red flowers. 石竹(花), 康乃馨(花). N-COUNT

car·ni·val /ˈkɑːnɪvəl/ **carnivals.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **carnival** is a public festival during which people play music and dance in the streets. 狂欢节; 嘉年华会. N-COUNT

car·ni·vore /ˈkɑːnɪvɔː/ **carnivores.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **carnivore** is an animal that eats meat. 食肉动物. N-COUNT
◢ **car·nivo·rous** /kɑːˈnɪvərəs/ ❖ *Snakes are carnivorous, mainly eating small animals such as rats and frogs.* 蛇属食肉类, 主要捕食小动物, 如老鼠与青蛙. ADJ
2 If you say someone is a **carnivore**, you mean that they are not a vegetarian. 吃肉食的人. ❖ *This is a vegetarian dish that carnivores love.* 这是一道吃肉食的人会喜欢的素菜. N-COUNT
◢ **carnivorous** ❖ *Meat is also served for carnivorous guests.* 也给吃肉的宾客上了肉食. ADJ

car·ob /ˈkærəb/.
Carob is a fairly sweet food that is sometimes substituted for chocolate. 角豆树; 角豆荚. N-UNCOUNT

car·ol /ˈkærəl/ **carols.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Carols are Christian religious songs that are sung at Christmas. (圣诞)颂歌. N-COUNT

ca·rouse /kəˈraʊz/ **carouses, carousing, caroused.**
If people **are carousing**, they are enjoying themselves noisily and drinking a lot of alcohol. 狂欢作乐、饮酒狂欢. VB V
◢ **ca·rous·ing** ❖ *The singing and carousing did not end until after midnight.* 唱歌狂欢一直到午夜后才结束. N-UNCOUNT

carou·sel /ˌkærəˈsel/ **carousels.**
1 A **carousel** at a funfair is a large round mechanical device with seats, often in the shape of animals or cars, on which children sit and go round and round. The British word is **merry-go-round** or **roundabout**. 旋转木马. [英]作 merry-go-round 或 roundabout. N-COUNT
2 At an airport, a **carousel** is a moving belt from which passengers can collect their luggage. (机场的)行李输送带. N-COUNT

carp /kɑːp/ **carps, carping, carped.** ◆◆◇◇◇ **Carp** can also be used as the plural form for meaning 1. carp 在第 1 项释义也可作复数形式.
1 A **carp** is a kind of freshwater fish. 鲤鱼. N-VAR
2 If you **carp**, you keep criticizing or complaining about someone or something. 吹毛求疵; 抱怨; 挑剔. ❖ *She's constantly carping at him.* 她老在挑剔他. VB V at/about n Also V
◢ **carp·ing** ❖ *She was in no mood to put up with Blanche's carping.* 她可不想忍受布兰奇喋喋不休的抱怨. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcar park, car parks; 又拼作 **carpark.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **car park** is an area or building where people can leave their cars. The usual American term is **parking lot**. 停车场; 停车大楼. [美]一般作 parking lot. N-COUNT BRITISH

car·pen·ter /ˈkɑːpɪntə/ **carpenters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **carpenter** is a person whose job is making and repairing wooden things. 木匠, 木工. N-COUNT

car·pen·try /ˈkɑːpɪntri/.
Carpentry is the activity of making and repairing wooden things. 木工活, 木工工艺. N-UNCOUNT

car·pet /ˈkɑːpɪt/ **carpets, carpeting, carpeted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **carpet** is a thick covering of soft material which is laid over a floor or a staircase. 地毯. ❖ *They put down wooden boards, and laid new carpets on top.* 他们先铺上木地板, 然后在上面铺上新地毯. N-VAR
2 If a floor or room **is carpeted**, a carpet is laid on the floor. 铺上了地毯. ❖ *The main gaming room was thickly carpeted.* 大赌室里铺上了一层厚厚的地毯. VB usu passive V-ed
3 If the ground **is carpeted** with something such as leaves or plants, it is completely covered by them. 用…铺上. ❖ *The ground was thickly carpeted with pine needles.* 地面上铺满了一层厚厚的松针. VB LITERARY be V-ed with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the carpet of leaves in my yard.* 我家院子地上铺上的一层树叶. N-COUNT
4 ➥ 又见 **carpeting; red carpet.**
➥ to **sweep** something **under the carpet**: 见 **sweep.**

carpet·bag·ger /ˈkɑːpɪtbægə/ **carpetbaggers.**
If you call someone a **carpetbagger**, you disapprove of them because they are trying to become a politician in an area which is not their home, because they think they are more likely to succeed there. (外来的)投机政客; 冒险家. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS AMERICAN

ˈcarpet bombing.
Carpet bombing is heavy bombing from aircraft, with the intention of hitting as many places as possible in a particular area. 地毯式轰炸. N-UNCOUNT

car·pet·ing /ˈkɑːpɪtɪŋ/.
You use **carpeting** to refer to a carpet, or to the type of material that is used to make carpets. 地毯; 地毯织料. ❖ *...wall-to-wall carpeting.* 铺满整个地板的地毯. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcar pool, car pools.
A **car pool** is a number of cars that are owned by an organization for the use of its employees. 一机构为雇员备的公用车队. N-COUNT

ˈcar port, car ports; 又拼作 **carport.**
A **car port** is a shelter for one or two cars next to a house. It consists of a flat roof supported on pillars. (房屋旁的)停车棚. N-COUNT

car·riage /ˈkærɪdʒ/ **carriages.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **carriage** is an old-fashioned vehicle which is pulled by horses. (旧时的)马车. ❖ *He kept a carriage and horses.* 他保留了一辆马车和几匹马. N-COUNT
2 A **carriage** is one of the separate sections of a train that carries passengers. The usual American word is **car**. (火车)客车厢. [美]一般作 car. N-COUNT BRITISH
3 A **carriage** is the same as a **baby carriage**. 同 baby carriage. N-COUNT AMERICAN
4 **Carriage** is the cost or action of transporting or delivering goods. 运输; 运费. ❖ *It costs £10.86 for one litre including carriage.* 每升10.86镑, 包括运费在内. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

carriage·way /ˈkærɪdʒweɪ/ **carriageways.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **carriageway** is one of the two sides of a motorway or major road. Each carriageway may have two or more lanes. 行车道. ❖ *Following a serious accident both carriageways are blocked.* 一场严重的交通事故之后, 两条车道都被封了. N-COUNT BRITISH

car·ri·er /ˈkæriə/ **carriers.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **carrier** is a vehicle that is used for carrying people, especially soldiers, or things. 运输工具; (尤指)军车. ❖ *...armoured personnel carriers and tanks.* 装甲运兵车和坦克. N-COUNT
➥ 又见 **aircraft carrier.**
2 A **carrier** is a passenger airline. 航空公司, 空运公司. ❖ *...Switzerland's national carrier, Swissair.* 瑞士的国家航空公司: 瑞士航空公司. N-COUNT

ˈcarrier bag, carrier bags.
A **carrier bag** is a paper or plastic bag which you carry shopping in. (用纸或塑料制作的)购物手提袋. N-COUNT BRITISH

car·ri·on /ˈkæriən/.
Carrion is the decaying flesh of dead animals. (死动物的)腐肉. N-UNCOUNT

C

❖ *Crows circled, looking for carrion.* 乌鸦盘旋着寻找腐肉.

car·rot /ˈkærət/ **carrots.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Carrots** are long, thin, orange-coloured vegetables that grow mainly underground. 胡萝卜. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-VAR

2 Something that is offered to people in order to persuade them to do something can be referred to as a **carrot**. (为使某人做某事而给予的)好处, 报酬. ❖ *They will be set targets, with a carrot of extra cash and pay if they achieve them.* 将给他们订立目标, 如果达到就可获得一笔额外的现金和报酬. N-COUNT

ˌcarrot and ˈstick.

If an organization has a **carrot and stick** approach or policy, it offers people things in order to persuade them to do something and punishes them if they refuse to do it. 胡萝卜加大棒(策略); 软硬兼施; 又拉又打(的方式). ADJ ADJ n

car·ry /ˈkæri/ **carries, carrying, carried.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **carry** something, you take it with you, holding it so that it does not touch the ground. 提; 拿; 抱; 扛; 背. ❖ *He was carrying a briefcase.* 他提着公文包. *She carried her son to the car.* 她抱着儿子上车. VB V n V n prep/adv

2 If you **carry** something, you have it with you wherever you go. (随身)携带. ❖ *You have to carry a bleeper.* 你得带上传呼机. VB V n

3 To **carry** someone or something means to transport them or take them somewhere. 传递; 运送; 输送; 搬运. ❖ *The delegation was carrying a message of thanks to President Mubarak.* 代表团向穆巴拉克总统传递了谢意. *The ship could carry seventy passengers.* 那艘船能运载七十名乘客. VB V n adv/prep V n

4 If a person or animal **is carrying** a disease, they are infected with it and can pass it on to other people or animals. 携带(传染病毒). ❖ *...people carrying the AIDS virus.* 艾滋病病毒携带者. ◢ **car·ri·er, carriers** ❖ *...an typhoid carrier.* 伤寒病菌携带者. VB V n N-COUNT

5 If an action or situation has a particular quality or consequence, you can say that it **carries** it. 具有(某一特性或结果). ❖ *Check that any medication you're taking carries no risk for your developing baby.* 你服用什么药物都要检查一下, 以免危害你腹中的胎儿. VB no passive, no cont V n

6 If a crime **carries** a particular punishment, a person who is found guilty of that crime will receive that punishment. 带来(惩罚); 招致(后果). ❖ *Treason carries the death sentence in Kenya.* 在肯尼亚, 叛国行为将招致死刑. VB no cont V n

7 If a quality or advantage **carries** someone into a particular position or through a difficult situation, it helps them to achieve that position or deal with that situation. 帮助(某人赢得地位或渡过难关). ❖ *The warmth and strength of their relationship carried them through difficult times.* 友谊的热情和力量帮助他们渡过了难关. VB V n prep/adv

8 If you **carry** an idea or method further, you develop it, use it more, or apply it in new circumstances. 发挥. ❖ *It's not such a new idea, but I carried it to extremes.* 这不是什么新观点, 只不过我把它发挥得淋漓尽致罢了. VB V n prep/adv

9 If a newspaper or poster **carries** a picture or a piece of writing, it publishes or displays it. 刊登; 展示. VB V n

10 In a debate, if a proposal or motion **is carried**, a majority of people vote in favour of it. (议案等)获得通过. ❖ *A motion backing its economic policy was carried by 322 votes to 296.* 一项支持其经济政策的动议以 322 票对 296 票得到通过. VB usu passive be V-ed

11 If a candidate or party **carries** a state or area, they win the election there. The usual British word is **take**. (选举中候选人在某地)获胜. [英]一般作 take. ❖ *George Bush carried the state with 56 percent of the vote.* 乔治·布什以百分之五十六的选票在该州获胜. VB, no passive AMERICAN V n

12 If a sound **carries**, it can be heard a long way away. (声音)传得很远. ❖ *Leaphorn doubted if the sound would carry far.* 里芬怀疑这声音到底能传到多远. VB V adv Also V

13 If you **carry** yourself in a particular way, you walk and move in that way. 表现某种姿势; 保持某种姿态. ❖ *They carried themselves with great pride.* 他们一副趾高气扬的样子. VB V pron-refl prep/adv

14 If you **get carried away**, you are so eager or excited about something that you do something hasty or foolish. (因激动而)失去自制力. ❖ *I got completely carried away and almost cried.* 我激动不已, 差点哭出来. PHR

15 ➻ to **carry the can**: 见 **can**.

➻ to **carry conviction**: 见 **conviction**.

➻ to **carry the day**: 见 **day**.

➻ to **carry weight**: 见 **weight**.

›carry off.

1 If you **carry** something **off**, you do it successfully. 成功地做. ❖ *He's got the experience and the authority to carry it off.* 他有经验、有权威, 完全能够顺利完成此事. PHR-V V n P

2 If you **carry off** a prize, you win it. 赢得, 摘走(奖项). ❖ *It carried off the 'Evening Standard' drama award for best play.* 该剧赢得了《标准晚报》戏剧奖的最佳戏剧奖. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›carry on.

1 If you **carry on** doing something, you continue to do it. 继续做; 坚持干. ❖ *The assistant carried on talking.* 这位助手说个没完. *Her bravery has given him the will to carry on with his life.* 她的勇气给了他继续生存下去的意志. PHR-V V P -ing V P with n Also V P n

2 If you **carry on** an activity, you do it or take part in it for a period of time. 参加(某事); 进行(某事). ❖ *The consulate will carry on a political dialogue with Japan.* 领事馆将会跟日本进行政治对话. PHR-V V P noun

3 If you say that someone **is carrying on**, you are irritated with them because they are talking very excitedly and saying a lot of silly things. 吵闹; 胡扯; 说傻话. ❖ *He was carrying on about some stupid television series.* 他就某些内容荒唐的电视连续剧不停地在胡说八道. PHR-V V P PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V P about n

4 If a person **is carrying on** with someone they are not married to, they are having a sexual relationship; used showing disapproval. 与...有暧昧关系. ❖ *If his wife found him carrying on with anybody else she would leave him.* 他太太要是发现他和什么人有暧昧关系就会离他而去. PHR-V PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V P with n Also V P

›carry out.

If you **carry out** a threat or instruction, you do it or act according to it. 执行; 贯彻. ❖ *Commitments have been made with very little intention of carrying them out.* 承诺已作了不少, 但没有履行的意思. PHR-V V P noun V n P

›carry over.

If something **carries over** or **is carried over** from one situation to another, it continues to exist or apply in the new situation. (使)转移并继续下去. ❖ *Priestley's rational outlook in science carried over to religion.* 普里斯特利的理性科学世界观转移到了宗教方面. *...a custom which was carried over into Christian times.* 至基督教时代仍继续存在的风俗. PHR-V-ERG V P into/to n be V-ed P into/to n

›carry through.

If you **carry** something **through**, you do it or complete it, often in spite of difficulties. (常常通过克服困难)实现, 完成. ❖ *The state announced a clear-cut policy and set out to carry it through.* 该州宣布了一项明确无误的政策, 并开始付诸执行. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

carry·cot /ˈkærikɒt/ **carrycots.**

A **carrycot** is a cot designed for small babies which has handles so it can be carried. (可手提的)婴儿床. N-COUNT BRITISH

cart /kɑːt/ **carts, carting, carted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **cart** is an old-fashioned wooden vehicle used for transporting goods or people. Some carts are pulled by animals. (旧时运货或载人的)木头车; 手推车. ❖ *...horse-drawn carts.* 马车. N-COUNT

2 A **cart** is a small motor vehicle. 小型机动车. ❖ *Transportation is by electric cart or by horse and buggy.* 用电动车或轻便马车运送. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 A **cart** or a **shopping cart** is a large metal basket on wheels which is provided by supermarkets for customers to use while they are in the shop. (商场用)手推车, 购物车. N-COUNT AMERICAN

4 If you **cart** things or people somewhere, you carry them or transport them there, often with difficulty. (很吃力地)搬 VB INFORMAL

运，运送. ❖ *He carted off the entire contents of the house.* 他把房子里的全部东西都搬走了. *Removal men had begun carting boxes from the official residence.* 搬运工人开始从官邸处搬出箱子. V n with adv / V n prep

carte blanche /ˌkɑːt ˈblɒnʃ/.
If someone gives you **carte blanche**, they give you the authority to do whatever you think is right. 全权; 自由支配权. ❖ *The decorators were given carte blanche.* 装修师获授全权进行设计. N-UNCOUNT

car·tel /kɑːˈtel/ **cartels.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **cartel** is an association of companies or countries involved in the same industry who act together to control competition and prices. 卡特尔，企业同业联盟(共同行动以控制竞争及价格). ❖ *The company runs the world's diamond cartel.* 该公司经营全球钻石卡特尔. N-COUNT

cart·horse /ˈkɑːthɔːs/ **carthorses.**
A **carthorse** is a large, powerful horse that is used to pull carts or farm machinery. 硕大强健的役马. N-COUNT BRITISH

car·ti·lage /ˈkɑːtɪlɪdʒ/ **cartilages.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Cartilage is a strong, flexible substance in your body, especially around your joints. 软骨(组织). ❖ *He had injured knee ligaments and cartilage in competition.* 他比赛时弄伤了膝部韧带和软骨组织. N-VAR

car·tog·ra·phy /kɑːˈtɒgrəfi/.
Cartography is the activity or profession of making maps. 地图制作法; 制图学. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **car·tog·ra·pher, cartographers** N-COUNT ❖ *...working as a cartographer for the U.S. government.* 在美国政府当绘图员.

car·ton /ˈkɑːtən/ **cartons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **carton** is a plastic or cardboard container in which food or drink is sold. 塑料盒; 硬纸盒. ❖ *...a two-pint carton of milk.* 一盒两品脱的牛奶. N-COUNT
2 A **carton** is a large, strong cardboard box. 大而结实的纸箱. N-COUNT

car·toon /kɑːˈtuːn/ **cartoons.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **cartoon** is a humorous drawing or series of drawings in a newspaper or magazine. 卡通; 动画; 漫画; 幽默画. ❖ *...one of Britain's best-loved cartoon characters, Rupert the Bear.* 英国人最喜爱的卡通人物之一 — 鲁珀特熊. N-COUNT
2 A **cartoon** is a film in which all the characters and scenes are drawn rather than being real people or objects. 卡通片，动画片. N-COUNT

car·toon·ist /kɑːˈtuːnɪst/ **cartoonists.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cartoonist** is a person whose job is to draw cartoons for newspapers and magazines. 卡通片画家; 漫画家. N-COUNT

car·tridge /ˈkɑːtrɪdʒ/ **cartridges.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In a gun, a **cartridge** is a tube containing a bullet and an explosive substance. 弹壳; 弹药筒. N-COUNT
2 A **cartridge** is a part of a machine that can be easily removed and replaced when it is worn out or empty. 套筒; (易拆除更换的)部件. ❖ *Change the filter cartridge as often as instructed by the manufacturer.* 按制造商的指示，过滤管要经常更换. N-COUNT

cart·wheel /ˈkɑːtwiːl/ **cartwheels, cartwheeling, cartwheeled.**
1 If you do a **cartwheel**, you do a fast, circular movement with your body. You fall sideways, put your hands on the ground, swing your legs over, and return to a standing position. 侧手翻，侧身筋斗. N-COUNT
2 If a person or vehicle **cartwheels** down or across something, they turn over and over in an uncontrollable way. 翻滚; 横滚. ❖ *Suddenly I was cartwheeling down the slope.* 我突然滚下山坡. VB V prep/adv Also V

carve /kɑːv/ **carves, carving, carved.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **carve** an object, you make it by cutting it out of a substance such as wood or stone. You **carve** wood or stone in order to make the object. 雕刻. ❖ *One of the prisoners has carved a beautiful wooden chess set.* 一个囚犯雕刻了一副精巧的木制国际象棋. VB V n Also V, V n prep ◢ **carv·er, carvers** N-COUNT ❖ *...Charlie Easterfield, the Scottish sculptor and wood carver.* 苏格兰雕塑家和木刻家查利·伊斯特菲尔德.
2 If you **carve** writing or a design on an object, you cut it into the surface of the object. 雕，刻(木，石). ❖ *He carved his name on his desk.* 他把自己的名字刻在桌上. VB V n in/on n
3 If you **carve** a piece of meat such as chicken or beef, you cut slices from it. 把(肉)切成小块. VB V n
4 If you **carve** a career or a niche for yourself, you succeed in getting the career or the position that you want by your own efforts. 努力获得; 开创. ❖ *She has carved a niche for herself as a comic actor.* 她为自己开创了一个喜剧演员的地位. VB no passive V n for pron-refl
➪ **Carve out** means the same as **carve**. 义同 carve. ❖ *He is hoping to carve out a much greater role for himself.* 他希望为自己获得一个更有分量的角色. *William has not had much luck in carving out a career.* 威廉在开创事业方面一直运气不佳. PHR-V no passive V P n for pron-refl V P n
5 If a road **is carved** through a place, it is built so that it goes through that place. (道路)贯通，通过. ❖ *Two three-lane roads will be carved through countryside.* 两条三车道的路将贯通乡野. VB usu passive be V-ed prep
6 ➻ 又见 **carving**.

›carve out
➻ 见 carve **4**. PHR-V

›carve up.
1 If you say that someone **carves** something **up**, you disapprove of the way they have divided it into small parts. (贬义)划分; 瓜分. ❖ *He has set about carving up the company which Hammer created from almost nothing.* 他已开始瓜分赫默近乎白手起家创办的的公司. *They have begun carving the country up like a pie.* 他们已开始像分割馅饼似地分割这个国家. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P noun V n P
2 To **carve** someone **up** means to hurt them badly using a knife. 用刀刺至重伤. ❖ *He wanted to go into the street and carve someone's face up.* 他想跑到街上用刀把别人的脸割开花. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P Also V P n

carv·ing /ˈkɑːvɪŋ/ **carvings.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **carving** is an object or design that has been cut out of a material such as stone or wood. 雕刻品，雕刻物. ❖ *...a wood carving of a human hand.* 一件人手木雕作品. N-COUNT
2 **Carving** is the art of carving objects or designs. 雕刻艺术，雕刻技巧. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcarving knife, carving knives.
A **carving knife** is a long sharp knife that is used to cut cooked meat. 切(熟)肉刀. N-COUNT

cas·cade /kæsˈkeɪd/ **cascades, cascading, cascaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to a **cascade** of something, you mean that there is a large amount of it. 大量; 大堆. ❖ *...lustrous cascades of black hair.* 闪闪发亮的、瀑布般的黑发. N-COUNT LITERARY
2 When water **cascades** somewhere, it pours or flows downwards very fast and in large quantities. 瀑布似地倾泻; 大量落下. ❖ *The freezing, rushing water cascaded past her.* 冰冷湍急的水从她身边一泻而过. VB V V adv/prep V
3 If one thing **cascades** over another, it falls or hangs over it. 悬挂，垂落. ❖ *Pink geraniums cascade over my balcony.* 粉红色的天竺葵垂落在我家阳台上. VB V LITERARY V prep

case 1 instances and other abstract meanings 事例和其他抽象意义

case /keɪs/ **cases.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A particular **case** is a particular situation or incident, especially one that you are using as an example of something more general. 情形，情况. ❖ *Surgical training takes at least nine years, or 11 in the case of obstetrics.* 外科培训至少要花九年的时间，而在产科学来说，则要花十一年. *Suffering can have beneficial results and certainly I know that was true in my case.* 吃苦可以产生有益的结果，就我的情况来说，我当然明白这是真的. *In extreme cases, insurance companies can prosecute.* 在极端的情况下，保险公司可以起诉. N-COUNT
2 A **case** is a person or their particular problem that a doctor, social worker, or other professional is dealing with. 病人; 病案，病例. ❖ *Some cases of arthritis respond to a gluten-free diet.* 有些关节炎病人对无黏性饮食产生反应. *Child protection workers were meeting to discuss* N-COUNT

C

C

her case. 儿童保护工作者将开会讨论她的病案.

3 If you say that someone is a sad **case** or a hopeless **case**, you mean that they are in a sad or hopeless situation. (悲惨或无望的)情形. ❖ *I knew I was going to make it – that I wasn't a hopeless case*. 我知道我会成功的; 我并不是没有希望的. N-COUNT adj N

➵ 又见 **basket case**.

4 A **case** is a crime or mystery that the police are investigating. (警方调查的)案件; 案例. ❖ *They haven't discounted her connection with the kidnapping case*. 他们尚未相信她与该绑架案没有关连. N-COUNT

5 In law, a **case** is a trial or other legal inquiry. 诉讼案件; 官司. ❖ *It can be difficult for public figures to win a libel case*. 公众人物要打赢一场诽谤官司会很困难. N-COUNT

➵ 又见 **test case**.

6 In an argument or debate, the **case** for or against a plan or idea consists of the facts and reasons used to support it or oppose it. 论据; 理由; 事实. ❖ *He sat there while I made the case for his dismissal*. 当我在陈述他被辞退的理由时, 他坐在那里. *These facts strengthen the case against hanging*. 这些事实加强了反对绞刑的论据. N-COUNT

7 You say **in any case** when you are adding something which is more important than what you have just said, but which supports or corrects it. 无论如何; 不管怎样. ❖ *The concert was booked out, and in any case, most of the people gathered in the square could not afford the price of a ticket*. 音乐会的票已预订一空. 不管怎样, 大多数聚集在广场上的人都买不起票. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 You say **in any case** after talking about things that you are not sure about, to emphasize that your next statement is the most important thing or the thing that you are sure about. 不管怎样;无论如何(以强调下面说的话很肯定). ❖ *Either he escaped, or he came to grief. In any case, he was never seen again*. 他也许逃脱了, 也许完蛋了. 但不管怎样, 再也没人见过他. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 If you do something or have something **in case** or **just in case** a particular thing happens, you do it or have it because that thing might happen. 以防万一; 以免. ❖ *In case anyone was following me, I made an elaborate detour*. 我拐弯绕了一大圈, 以防有人跟踪我. *Extra boiling water should be kept at hand just in case*. 要多准备一些开水放在一旁, 以防万一. PHR-CONJ

10 If you do something or have something **in case of** a particular thing, you do it or have it because that thing might happen. 以防(发生某事). ❖ *Many shops along the route have been boarded up in case of trouble*. 沿路许多商店的窗子都钉上了木板, 以防发生麻烦事. PHR-PREP

11 You say **in that case** or **in which case** to indicate that what you are going to say is true if the possible situation that has just been mentioned actually exists. 既然如此; 如果那样的话. ❖ *Perhaps you've some doubts about the attack. In that case it may interest you to know that Miss Woods witnessed it*. 也许你对那次袭击还心存怀疑. 要是那样的话, 你也许有兴趣知道伍兹小姐亲眼目睹了一切. PHR

12 You can say that you are doing something **just in case** to refer vaguely to the possibility that a thing might happen or be true, without saying exactly what it is. 万一. ❖ *I guess we've already talked about this but I'll ask you again just in case*. 我想这点我们已经谈过了, 不过万一有需要, 我还会问你的. PHR

13 You use **in case** in expressions like 'in case you didn't know' or 'in case you've forgotten' in a rather irritated way, when you are telling someone something that you think is either obvious or none of their business. (用作表示不悦)如果; 假使. ❖ *'I'm waiting for Mary Ann,' she said, 'in case you're wondering.'* '我正在等玛丽·安,' 她说, '你要是想知道的话.' PHR PRAGMATICS

14 You say **as the case may be** or **whatever the case may be** to indicate that the statement you are making applies equally to the two or more alternatives that you have mentioned. 视具体情况而定. ❖ *They know how everything works – or doesn't work, as the case may be*. 他们知道一切如何运作或不运作, 要看具体情况而定. PHR

15 If you say that a task or situation is **a case of** a particular thing, you mean that it consists of that thing or can be described as that thing. 事例; 实例; 事情. ❖ *It's a case of relaxing, then playing*. 事情就是让身心放松, 然后去玩. PHR

16 If you say that something is **a case in point**, you mean that it is a good example of something you have just mentioned. 明证; 典型例子. ❖ *In many cases religious persecution is at the root of mass flights. A case in point is colonial India*. 在许多情况下, 宗教迫害都是人们大批逃亡的根源. 殖民时期的印度就是个典型例子. PHR

17 If you say that something **is the case**, you mean that it is true or correct. 是真实的; 是正确的. ❖ *You'll probably notice her having difficulty swallowing. If this is the case, give her plenty of liquids*. 你也许会注意到她吞咽困难. 如果真的是这样, 就让她多吃流质食物. PHR

case 2 containers 容器

case /keɪs/ **cases**. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **case** is a container that is specially designed to hold or protect something. 盒子; 箱子. ❖ *...a black case for his spectacles*. 他的黑色眼镜盒. *...a 10-foot-long stuffed alligator in a glass case*. 玻璃箱中一条10英尺长的短吻鳄标本. N-COUNT

➵ 又见 **attaché case**, **bookcase**, **briefcase**, **packing case**, **pillowcase**, **showcase**, **suitcase**.

2 A **case** is the same as a **suitcase**. 手提箱. 同 suitcase. N-COUNT

3 A **case** of wine or other alcoholic drink is a box containing several bottles, usually twelve. (通常装多瓶酒或饮料的)大箱子. N-COUNT

case 3 grammar term 文法用语

case /keɪs/ **cases**.

1 In the grammar of many languages, the **case** of a noun, pronoun, or adjective is the form it has which shows its function in the sentence. (语法中的)格. N-COUNT

➵ 见 **accusative**, **nominative**.

2 ➵ 又见 **lower case**, **upper case**.

case·book /ˈkeɪsbʊk/ **casebooks**.

A **casebook** is a written record of the cases dealt with by someone such as a doctor or social worker. (医生写的)病历; (社会工作者写的)个案记录. N-COUNT

ˌcase ˈhistory, **case histories**.

A person's **case history** is the record of past events or problems that have affected them, especially their medical history. 病历; 个案史. N-COUNT

ˈcase law.

Case law is law that has been established by following decisions made by judges in earlier cases. 判例法(以过去判例为根据的法律). N-UNCOUNT LEGAL

case·load /ˈkeɪsləʊd/ **caseloads**.

The **caseload** of someone such as a doctor or lawyer is the number of cases that they have to deal with. (医生或律师的客户)总人数. ❖ *The court's caseload has doubled in the last two years*. 过去两年中, 法庭审理的总人数增加了一倍. N-COUNT

case·ment /ˈkeɪsmənt/ **casements**.

A **casement** or a **casement window** is a window that opens by means of hinges, usually at the side. 竖铰链窗; 门式窗. N-COUNT WRITTEN

ˈcase study, **case studies**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **case study** is a written account that gives detailed information about a person, group, or thing and their development over a period of time. (对个人、人群或事物在一段时期内的发展所做的)个案研究, 个案调查. ❖ *...a large case study of malaria in West African children*. 对西非儿童的疟疾情况进行的大规模个案研究. N-COUNT

case·work /ˈkeɪswɜːk/.

Casework is social work that involves actually dealing or working with the people who need help. (对需要帮助的人进行的)社会工作. ◢ **case·worker**, **caseworkers** ❖ *...a child support caseworker*. 一位帮助儿童的社会工作者. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

cash /kæʃ/ **cashes**, **cashing**, **cashed**. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Cash** is money in the form of notes and coins. 现金, 现 N-UNCOUNT

钞. ❖ *...two thousand pounds in cash.* 两千英镑现金.
→ 又见 **hard cash**, **petty cash**.
2 **Cash** means the same as money, especially money which is immediately available. 现金. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL
3 If you **cash** a cheque, you exchange it at a bank for the amount of money that it is worth. (将支票)兑换现金. VB: V n

›cash in.
1 If you say that someone **cashes in** on a situation, you mean that they use it to gain an advantage, often in an unfair or dishonest way. (利用某个情况, 不公正、不正当地)获取利益, 得到好处. ❖ *Gang leaders had cashed in on the violence to seize valuable land.* 匪帮头目利用暴力夺取有价值的土地. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P on n
2 If you **cash in** something such as an insurance policy, you exchange it for money. (将某种物品, 如保单等)兑换成现金. ❖ *Avoid cashing in a policy early as you could lose out heavily.* 不要过早将保单兑换成现金, 否则你会损失惨重. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

ˌcash-and-ˈcarry, cash-and-carries.
A **cash-and-carry** is a large store where shopkeepers, and sometimes the public, can buy goods very cheaply, but must pay for them in cash and take them away themselves. 付现自运商店, 现购自运商店. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈcash card, cash cards; 又拼作 **cashcard**.
A **cash card** is a card that banks give to their customers so that they can get money out of a cashpoint. 柜员机提款卡. N-COUNT

ˈcash cow, cash cows.
In business, a product or investment can be described as a **cash cow** when it steadily continues to be profitable. 现金牛, 摇钱树(喻某种不断获利的产品或投资). N-COUNT

ˈcash crop, cash crops.
A **cash crop** is a crop that is grown in order to be sold, rather than to feed the farmer and his family. (以出售为目的的)商品农作物. N-COUNT

ˈcash desk, cash desks.
A **cash desk** is a place in a large shop where you pay for the things you want to buy. 收款台, 收款处. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈcash dispenser, cash dispensers.
A **cash dispenser** is a machine built into the wall of a bank or other building, which allows people to take money out of their bank account by using a cash card. (装在银行或其他大楼的)自动提款机. N-COUNT BRITISH

cash·ew /ˈkæʃuː, kæˈʃuː/ cashews.
A **cashew** or a **cashew nut** is a curved nut that you can eat. 腰果. N-COUNT

ˈcash flow; 又拼作 **cashflow**. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **cash flow** of a business is the amount of money it has available to pay its expenses so that it can continue to operate. 现金流转(量). ❖ *The company ran into cash-flow problems.* 该公司遇上现金周转的问题. N-UNCOUNT

cash·ier /kæˈʃɪə/ cashiers, cashiering, cashiered. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **cashier** is a person that customers pay money to or get money from in a shop or a bank. 出纳员; 收款员. N-COUNT
2 If a person in the armed forces **is cashiered**, he or she is forced to leave because they have done something seriously wrong. (军队中)被开除, 被革职. VB: be V-ed

cash·mere /ˌkæʃˈmɪə, AM ˈkæʒmɪr/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Cashmere is a kind of very fine, soft wool. 开司米; 山羊绒. N-UNCOUNT

cash·point /ˈkæʃpɔɪnt/ cashpoints.
A **cashpoint** is the same as a **cash dispenser**. **Cashpoint** is a trademark. The usual American word is **ATM**. 同 cash dispenser. Cashpoint 为商标名. [美] 一般作 ATM. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈcash register, cash registers.
A **cash register** is a machine in a shop, pub, or restaurant that is used to add up and record how much money people pay, and in which the money is kept. 现金收入记录机; 收银机. N-COUNT

ˈcash-starved.
A **cash-starved** company or organization does not have enough money to operate properly, usually because another organization, such as the government, is not giving them the money that they need. 缺乏资金的(指公司或团体缺乏足够资金运作, 尤其当政府未给予其所需资金). ADJ JOURNALISM

ˈcash-strapped.
If someone describe a person or organization as **cash-strapped**, they mean that they do not have enough money to pay for the things they need. 缺乏资金的; 无力支付的. ADJ BRITISH, JOURNALISM

cas·ing /ˈkeɪsɪŋ/ casings.
A **casing** is a substance or object that covers something and protects it. (包在物体外起保护作用的)罩; 壳; 套. ❖ *...the outer casings of missiles.* 导弹的外壳. N-COUNT

ca·si·no /kəˈsiːnəʊ/ casinos. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **casino** is a building or room where people play gambling games such as roulette. 赌场. N-COUNT

cask /kɑːsk, kæsk/ casks.
A **cask** is a wooden barrel that is used for storing things, especially alcoholic drink. (装酒用的)木桶. N-COUNT

cas·ket /ˈkɑːskɪt, ˈkæsk-/ caskets.
1 A **casket** is a small box in which you keep valuable things. (装贵重物品的)小盒子. N-COUNT
2 A **casket** is a coffin. 棺材. N-COUNT AMERICAN

cas·sa·va /kəˈsɑːvə/.
Cassava is a South American plant with thick roots. It is grown for food. You can also refer to the substance that comes from the roots of this plant as **cassava**. 木薯; 木薯淀粉. N-UNCOUNT

cas·se·role /ˈkæsərəʊl/ casseroles, casseroling, casseroled. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **casserole** is a dish made of meat and vegetables that have been cooked slowly in a liquid. 砂锅炖菜. N-COUNT
2 If you **casserole** meat and vegetables, you cook them slowly in a liquid. (用文火)炖煮. VB: V n
3 A **casserole** or a **casserole dish** is a large heavy container with a lid used for cooking casseroles. 砂锅; 炖锅. N-COUNT

cas·sette /kəˈset/ cassettes. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **cassette** is a small, flat, rectangular plastic container with magnetic tape inside which is used for recording and playing back sounds. 盒式磁带; 卡式磁带. N-COUNT also on N

casˈsette player, cassette players.
A **cassette player** is a machine that is used for playing cassettes and sometimes also for recording them. 盒式磁带播放机(有时也可用作录音). N-COUNT

casˈsette recorder, cassette recorders.
A **cassette recorder** is a machine that is used for recording and listening to cassettes. 盒式磁带录音机. N-COUNT

cas·sock /ˈkæsək/ cassocks.
A **cassock** is a long robe, often black, that is worn by some members of the clergy. (某些教士穿的多为黑色的)长袍; 法衣. N-COUNT

cast /kɑːst, kæst/ casts, casting. The form **cast** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式及过去分词同形. ◆◆◆◆
1 The **cast** of a play or film is all the people who act in it. (戏剧、电影的)全体演员. N-COLL-COUNT
2 To **cast** an actor in a play or film means to choose them to act a particular role in it. (为戏剧或电影)挑选演员, 分派角色. ❖ *He was cast as a college professor.* 他被分配扮演一位大学教授. ● **cast·ing** ❖ *...the casting of the director's daughter in a central role.* 分配导演的女儿担任一个主要角色. VB: V n, V n as n, N-UNCOUNT
3 To **cast** someone in a particular way or as a particular thing means to describe them in that way or to suggest that they are that thing. 描述形容; 暗示. ❖ *Democrats have been worried about being cast as the party of the poor.* 民主党人一直担心自己被形容为穷人的党. VB V n as/in n
4 If you **cast** something somewhere, you throw it there. 扔掉; 抛弃. ❖ *He cast the stone away in a disparaging fashion.* 他以一副轻蔑的派头将石头扔掉. VB LITERARY V n prep/adv
5 When someone **casts** a fishing line or **casts**, they throw one end of the fishing line into the water. 抛, 掷(钓鱼线). VB: V n
6 If you **cast** your eyes or **cast** a look in a particular direction, you look quickly in that direction. (朝某方向)扫一眼, 瞥一眼. ❖ *He cast a stern glance at the two men.* 他 VB WRITTEN V n prep/adv

朝那两个人严厉地扫了一眼.

7 If something **casts** a light or shadow somewhere, it causes it to appear there. 投下(亮光或阴影). ❖ *The moon cast a bright light over the yard.* 月亮在院子里投下了明亮的光. VB WRITTEN V n prep

8 If you **cast** doubt on something, you cause people to be unsure about it. 对…产生(怀疑). ❖ *New tests have cast doubt on the cause of the blast.* 新的试验使人们对爆炸的原因产生了怀疑. VB V n on n

9 When you **cast** your vote in an election, you vote. (选举中)投票. VB V n

10 To **cast** an object means to make it by pouring a liquid such as hot metal into a specially shaped container and leaving it there until it becomes hard. 浇铸; 铸造. ❖ *The stair grips, cast in either brass or bronze, resemble exotic sea shells.* 用黄铜或青铜浇铸的楼梯把手, 看上去像是异国的海洋贝壳. VB V n V-ed in n Also V n in n

C

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He suggested that the museum make casts of the skeletons.* 他暗示该博物馆浇铸骨骼模型. N-COUNT

11 A **cast** is the same as a **plaster cast**. 同 plaster cast. N-COUNT

12 ➸ 又见 **casting**.

➸ to **cast aspersions**: 见 **aspersions**.

➸ **the die is cast**: 见 **die**.

➸ to **cast your mind back**: 见 **mind**.

›cast around for.

If you **cast around for** something or **cast about for** it, you try to find it or think of it. 寻找; 搜寻. ❖ *She had been casting around for a good excuse.* 她一直在寻找一个有力的借口. PHR-V V P P n

›cast aside.

If you **cast aside** someone or something, you get rid of them because they are no longer necessary or useful to you. 扔掉; 放弃; 抛弃. ❖ *Sweden needs to cast aside outdated policies and thinking.* 瑞典需要摒弃过时的政策和思维方式. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›cast down.

If someone **is cast down** by something, they are sad or worried because of it. (因某事)沮丧, 担忧, 不愉快. PHR-V-PASSIVE LITERARY

›cast off.

1 If you **cast off** something, you get rid of it because it is no longer necessary, or because it is harmful to you. 摆脱; 扔掉; 抛弃. ❖ *The essay exhorts women to cast off their servitude to husbands.* 该篇论文忠告妇女们摆脱对丈夫的顺从. PHR-V LITERARY V P noun Also V n P

➸ 又见 **cast-off**.

2 If you are on a boat and you **cast off**, you untie the rope that is keeping the boat in a fixed position. (船只)解开缆绳. PHR-V V P

›cast out.

To **cast out** something or someone means to get rid of them because you do not like or need them. 摆脱; 抛弃; 扔掉; 放弃. ❖ *One of the roles which science plays is that of casting out superstition.* 科学扮演的一个角色就是摆脱迷信. PHR-V LITERARY V P noun Also V n P

cas·ta·nets /ˌkæstəˈnets/.

Castanets are a Spanish musical instrument consisting of two small round pieces of wood or plastic held together by a cord. 响板(一种西班牙乐器, 由两块用绳相连的圆木片或塑料片组成). 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

cast·away /ˈkɑːstəweɪ, ˈkæst-/ **castaways.**

A **castaway** is a person who has managed to swim or float to a lonely island or shore after their boat has been wrecked. (沉船后)游到或漂流到孤岛或岸边的人. N-COUNT

caste /kɑːst, kæst/ **castes.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **caste** is one of the traditional social classes into which people are divided in a Hindu society. (印度社会的)种姓制度. N-COUNT

2 **Caste** is the system of dividing people in a society into different social classes. 社会等级制. N-UNCOUNT

cas·tel·lat·ed /ˈkæstəleɪtɪd/.

A **castellated** wall or building has turrets and battlements like a castle. 像城堡的; 有城垛的. ADJ TECHNICAL

cast·er /ˈkɑːstə, ˈkæstə/.

➸ 见 **castor**.

ˈcaster sugar; 又拼作 **castor sugar**. ♦◇◇◇◇

In Britain, **caster sugar** is white sugar that has been very finely ground. 细白糖, 绵白糖. N-UNCOUNT

cas·ti·gate /ˈkæstɪgeɪt/ **castigates, castigating, castigated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **castigate** someone or something, you scold them or criticize them severely. 严厉斥责; 批评. ❖ *She castigated him for having no intellectual interests.* 她严厉斥责他对知识不感兴趣. ◢ **cas·ti·ga·tion** /ˌkæstɪˈgeɪʃən/ ❖ *...Helen's merciless castigation of Michelle.* 海伦对米歇尔的无情批评. VB V n FORMAL V n for n/-ing N-UNCOUNT

cast·ing /ˈkɑːstɪŋ, ˈkæst-/ **castings.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **casting** is an object which has been made by pouring a liquid such as hot metal into a container, so that when it hardens it has the required shape. 铸件; 铸造品. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **cast**.

ˌcasting ˈvote, casting votes.

When a committee has given an equal number of votes for and against a proposal, the chairperson can give a **casting vote**. This vote decides whether or not the proposal will be passed. (在反对票或赞成票数相等时主席投的)决定性一票, 关键性一票. N-COUNT

ˌcast ˈiron. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Cast iron** is iron which contains a small amount of carbon. It is hard and cannot be bent so it has to be made into objects by casting. 铸铁. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **cast-iron** guarantee or alibi is one that is absolutely certain to be effective. 铸铁般的; 不容推翻的. ❖ *...cast-iron guarantees to invest in long-term projects.* 坚决保证投资长期项目. ADJ

cas·tle /ˈkɑːsəl, ˈkæsəl/ **castles.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **castle** is a large building with thick high walls. Castles were built by important people, such as kings, in former times, often for protection during wars and battles. 城堡. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **sand castle**.

2 In chess, a **castle** is a piece that can be moved forwards, backwards, or sideways. (国际象棋中的)车. N-COUNT

ˈcast-off, cast-offs; 又拼作 **castoff**. ♦◇◇◇◇

Cast-off things, especially clothes, which you give to someone else or throw away because you no longer use them. 丢弃的; 不用的(尤指不再穿的衣服). ❖ *...cast-off clothing.* 丢弃的衣物. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a cousin's cast-offs.* 表兄丢弃的衣物. N-COUNT

cas·tor /ˈkɑːstə, ˈkæst-/ **castors;** 又拼作 **caster**.

Castors are small wheels fitted to a piece of furniture so that it can be moved more easily. (家具)脚轮. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈcastor oil.

Castor oil is a thick yellow oil that is obtained from the seeds of the castor oil plant. 蓖麻油. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcastor sugar.

➸ 见 **caster sugar**.

cas·trate /kæˈstreɪt, AM ˈkæstreɪt/ **castrates, castrating, castrated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **castrate** a male animal means to remove its testicles so that it cannot reproduce. 阉割; 骟. ◢ **cas·tra·tion** /kæˈstreɪʃən/ **castrations** ❖ *...the castration of male farm animals.* 阉割雄性家畜. VB V n N-VAR

cas·ual /ˈkæʒuəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you are **casual**, you are, or you pretend to be, relaxed and not very concerned about what is happening. 漫不经心的; 随意的; 随便的. ❖ *...a young man with a casual sort of attitude towards money.* 一位对钱财满不在乎的年轻人. ◢ **casu·al·ly** ❖ *'No need to hurry,' Ben said casually.* '不用忙,' 本漫不经心地说. ◢ **casu·al·ness** ❖ *Baydon asked the question with studied casualness.* 贝尔顿用一种故作随便的态度提出这问题. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 **Casual** is used to describe things which people do by chance or without planning. 漫无目的的; 随意的; 随随便便的. ❖ *A casual remark could be misinterpreted.* 随意说的一句话可能会引起误解. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Casual** clothes are ones that you normally wear at home or on holiday, and not on formal occasions. (衣服)随便的; ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

便装的; 休闲的; 非正式场合穿着的. ◢ **casu·al·ly** ❖ *They were smartly but casually dressed.* 他们着装时髦而休闲. ADV-GRADED

4 **Casual** work is done for short periods and not on a permanent or regular basis. (工作)临时的; 短期的. ❖ *...establishments which employ people on a casual basis.* 雇用短期工的公司. ADJ: ADJ n

casu·al·ty /ˈkæʒuəlti/ **casualties.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **casualty** is a person who is injured or killed in a war or in an accident. (事故或战争中)伤者; 死者. ❖ *The casualties on our side were frightful.* 我们这方的伤亡人数多得惊人. N-COUNT

2 A **casualty** of an event or situation is someone or something that has suffered badly as a result of it. (某一事件或情况中)损失惨重者; 损失惨重的事情. ❖ *Fiat has been one of the greatest casualties of the recession.* 经济衰退时期、菲亚特公司是遭受损失最大的公司之一. N-COUNT

3 In Britain, **casualty** is an informal name for the department of a hospital where people are taken for emergency treatment. The usual American expression is **emergency room**. 急症室. [美] 一般作 emergency room. N-UNCOUNT

casu·ist·ry /ˈkæzjuɪstri, AM ˈkæʒu-/.

Casuistry is reasoning that is extremely subtle and designed to mislead other people. 诡辩; 曲辩. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

cat /kæt/ **cats.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **cat** is a small furry animal with a tail, whiskers, and sharp claws. Cats are often kept as pets. 猫. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

2 **Cats** are a group of animals which includes lions, tigers, and domestic cats. 猫科动物. N-COUNT

3 In a fight or contest, if the stronger person or group plays **cat and mouse** with the other, they choose to defeat their opponent slowly, using skill and deceit, rather than force or violence. 强方以玩弄手段慢慢打败弱方; 对...玩猫捉老鼠的游戏. ❖ *It's a cat-and-mouse game to him, and I'm the bloody mouse.* 对他来说这是个猫捉老鼠的游戏, 而我就是那只遍体鳞伤的老鼠. PHR

4 If you **let the cat out of the bag**, you tell people about something that was being kept secret, often by mistake. (常指无意中)泄露秘密. PHR

5 ➡ 又见 **Cheshire cat, fat cat, wildcat.**

cata·clysm /ˈkætəklɪzəm/ **cataclysms.**

A **cataclysm** is an event that causes great change or harm. 大动乱; 大变动. ◢ **cata·clys·mic** ❖ *Few had expected that change to be as cataclysmic as it turned out.* 没人料到那个变化最后竟演变成一场灾难. N-COUNT FORMAL; ADJ-GRADED

cata·comb /ˈkætəkuːm, AM -koʊm/ **catacombs.**

Catacombs are a series of ancient underground passages and rooms, which used to be used for burial. 古代地下墓穴; 地下墓室. N-COUNT

cata·logue /ˈkætəlɒg/ **catalogues, cataloguing, catalogued;** [美]拼作 **catalog**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **catalogue** is a list of things, such as the goods you can buy from a particular company or the objects in a museum. (货品、展品等)目录; 一览表. N-COUNT

2 To **catalogue** things means to make a list of them. 把...编目. VB: V n

3 If you **catalogue** a series of similar events or qualities, especially bad ones, you list them. 把...(一系列类似的, 尤指不好的事件或品质)列入目录; 做成清单. ❖ *Speaker after speaker lined up to catalogue a series of failures under his leadership.* 发言者一个接一个列举他担任领导期间的失误. VB; V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a catalogue of nuclear disasters.* 一连串的核灾难. N-COUNT; N of n

cata·lyse /ˈkætəlaɪz/ **catalyses, catalysing, catalysed;** [美]拼作 **catalyze**.

1 If something **catalyses** a thing or a situation, it makes it active. 催化; 使活跃. ❖ *Any unexpected circumstance that arises may catalyze a sudden escalation of violence.* 任何始料不及的事件的发生, 都会突然加剧暴力的程度. VB; V n

2 In science, if something **catalyses** a reaction or event, it makes it happen. 催化; 促成. VB: V n TECHNICAL

ca·taly·sis /kəˈtælɪsɪs/.

Catalysis is the speeding up of a chemical reaction by adding a catalyst to it. 催化作用; 刺激作用. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

cata·lyst /ˈkætəlɪst/ **catalysts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can describe a person or thing as a **catalyst** when they cause a change or event to happen. 有推进作用的人; 促进因素. ❖ *He said he saw the bank's role as a catalyst to encourage foreign direct investment.* 他认为银行要发挥促进者的作用, 以鼓励外国直接投资. N-COUNT

2 A **catalyst** is a substance that causes a chemical reaction to take place more quickly. 催化剂. N-COUNT

cata·lyt·ic /ˌkætəˈlɪtɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **catalytic** substance is one which increases the speed of a chemical reaction. 催化的. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

2 If you describe a person or thing as having a **catalytic** effect, you mean that they cause things to happen or they increase the speed at which things happen. 起催化作用的; 起促进作用的. ❖ *Governments do, however, have a vital catalytic role in orchestrating rescue operations.* 然而在安排救援行动方面, 政府的确起到了一个重要的促进作用. ADJ-GRADED

ˌcatalytic conˈverter, catalytic converters.

A **catalytic converter** is a device which is fitted to a car's exhaust to reduce the amount of pollutants coming from the exhaust. (净化车辆排气的)催化转化器; 催化式排气净化器. N-COUNT

cata·ma·ran /ˌkætəməˈræn/ **catamarans.**

A **catamaran** is a sailing boat with two parallel hulls that are held in place by a single deck. 双体船. N-COUNT

cata·pult /ˈkætəpʌlt/ **catapults, catapulting, catapulted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **catapult** is a device for shooting small stones. It consists of a Y-shaped stick with a piece of elastic tied between the two top parts. The usual American word is **slingshot**. 弹弓. [美] 一般作 slingshot. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **catapult** is a device that is used to launch aircraft from an aircraft carrier. (航空母舰的)飞机弹射架(器). N-COUNT

3 If someone or something **catapults** or **is catapulted** through the air, they move or are thrown very suddenly and violently through it. (被)猛地弹出. ❖ *The car catapulted out of the pits.* 这辆车猛地冲出维修站. *He was catapulted into the side of the van.* 他被猛地抛到货车的一边. V-ERG; V prep; be V-ed prep/adv; Also V n prep/adv

4 If something **catapults** you into a new state or situation, you are suddenly and unexpectedly caused to be in that state or situation. 把...突然投入; 把...突然置身于(某种新状态、新情况). ❖ *It was 'Psycho' that catapulted him to stardom.* 《触目惊心》这部影片令他登上了明星宝座. VB; V n prep/adv

cata·ract /ˈkætərækt/ **cataracts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Cataracts** are layers which develop over a person's eyes that prevent them from seeing properly. (眼疾)白内障. N-COUNT

2 A **cataract** is a large waterfall. 大瀑布. N-COUNT LITERARY

ca·tarrh /kəˈtɑː/.

Catarrh is a medical condition in which a lot of mucus is produced in your nose and throat. (鼻、喉部)黏膜炎. N-UNCOUNT

ca·tas·tro·phe /kəˈtæstrəfi/ **catastrophes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **catastrophe** is an unexpected event that causes great suffering or damage. 灾难; 灾祸. ❖ *From all points of view, war would be a catastrophe.* 无论从哪方面来说, 战争都是一场灾难. N-COUNT

cata·stroph·ic /ˌkætəˈstrɒfɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **catastrophic** involves or causes a sudden terrible disaster. 灾难的; 灾难性的; 惨重的. ❖ *The church suffered catastrophic damage by bombing.* 炮火轰炸使教堂遭到严重破坏. ◢ **cata·strophi·cal·ly** /ˌkætəˈstrɒfɪkli/ ❖ *The faulty left-hand engine failed catastrophically.* 有毛病的左座驾驶的汽车严重损坏. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **catastrophic**, you mean that it is very bad or unsuccessful. 灾难性的; 严重的; 极不幸的. ❖ *His mother's untimely death had a catastrophic effect on him.* 他母亲的早逝对他的影响是灾难性的. ◢ **catastrophically** ❖ *Prices had fallen catastrophically.* 价格急剧下跌. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

C

cata·ton·ic /ˌkætəˈtɒnɪk/.
If you describe someone as being in a **catatonic** state, you mean that they are not moving or responding at all, usually as a result of illness or drug abuse. 紧张性精神分裂的. ADJ-GRADED

cat·call /ˈkætkɔːl/ **catcalls.**
Catcalls are loud noises that people make to show that they disapprove of something they are watching or listening to. (喝倒彩的)嘘声; 尖叫声. ❖ *My speeches were accompanied by catcalls.* 我的发言引来了一片嘘声. N-COUNT

catch /kætʃ/ **catches, catching, caught.** ♦♦♦♦◇

C

1 If you **catch** a person or animal, you capture them after pursuing them, or by using a trap or net. 抓住, 逮住, 捉住; 捕获. ❖ *Police say they are confident of catching the gunman.* 警方说他们有信心抓住那个枪手. *...an animal caught in a trap.* 陷入圈套的动物. VB V n V-ed

2 When people have been fishing, their **catch** is the total number of fish that they have caught. (捕鱼的)捕获总数; 捕获量. N-COUNT

3 If you **catch** an object that is moving through the air, you seize it with your hands. 抓住, 接住. VB V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He missed the catch and the match was lost.* 他未能接住球因而输掉了比赛. N-COUNT

4 If you **catch** a part of someone's body, you take or seize it with your hand, often in order to stop them going somewhere. 抓住; 握住; 拽住(不让走). ❖ *Liz caught his arm.* 莉兹一把抓住他的手臂. *Garrido caught her by the wrist.* 加里多握住她的手腕. VB V n V n prep

5 If the wind or water **catches** something, it carries or pushes it along. (风、水等)吹动; 推动. VB V n

6 If something which is moving **catches** something else, it hits it. 击中; 打中. ❖ *The stinging slap almost caught his face.* 那一记重重的耳光差点击中他的脸. *He caught her on the side of her head with his other fist.* 他另一拳击中了她头部侧面. VB V n V n on n

7 If something **catches** on or in an object or **is caught** on or in it, it accidentally becomes attached to the object or becomes trapped. 绊住; 被缠住; 被钩住. ❖ *Her heel caught on a rusty bedspring.* 她的鞋跟绊住一个生锈的弹簧床的弹簧. *A man caught his foot in the lawnmower.* 一个男人的脚缠到了除草机里. V-ERG V prep V n prep

8 When you **catch** a bus, train, or plane, you get on it in order to travel somewhere. 及时赶上(公共汽车、火车、飞机等). VB V n

9 If you **catch** someone doing something wrong, you see or find them doing it. 撞见; 当场发现; 当场逮住. ❖ *He caught a youth breaking into a car.* 他正好碰见一个年轻人在撬车. *They caught him with $30,000 cash in a briefcase.* 他们当场发现他公事包里藏有现金3万元. VB V n -ing V n prep

10 If you **catch** yourself doing something, you suddenly become aware that you are doing it. 突然觉察; 突然意识到(自己在干的事). ❖ *I caught myself feeling almost sorry for poor Mr Laurence.* 我突然意识到自己几乎是在为可怜的劳伦斯先生难过. VB V pron-refl -ing

11 You can say things such as **'You wouldn't catch me doing that'** to emphasize that you would never do something. (强调)那事情我是绝对不干的. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

12 If someone **is caught with their trousers down** or **caught with their pants down**, something happens that they are unprepared for and that reveals something embarrassing or shocking about them, for example that they are having an affair. 使处于尴尬境地(例如被捉奸); 出其不意. PHR

13 If you **are caught** in a storm or other unpleasant situation, it happens when you cannot avoid its effects. 无可奈何地陷入(境地). ❖ *Visitors to the area were caught between police and the rioters.* 参观该地区的游客无可奈何地陷入了警方与骚乱者的冲突之中. V-PASSIVE be/get V-ed prep

14 If you **are caught between** two alternatives or two people, you do not know which one to choose or follow. (面对两种选择或两种人)不知如何是好; 两难境地. ❖ *She was caught between envy and admiration.* 她又妒忌又羡慕, 不知如何是好. V-PASSIVE be V-ed between pl-n

15 If you **catch** something or **catch** a glimpse of it, you notice it or manage to see it briefly. (短暂地)注意到、瞥见. ❖ *He caught a glimpse of the man's face in a shop window.* 他从商店橱窗瞥见了那人的脸. VB V n

16 If something **catches** your attention or your eye, you notice it or become interested in it. 吸引; 引起...的注意. ❖ *A quick movement across the aisle caught his eye.* 通道里一个迅速的动作引起了他的注意. VB V n

17 If you **catch** something that someone says, you manage to hear it. 听清楚; 听明白. ❖ *I do not believe I caught your name.* 我想我没有听清楚你的名字. *The men out in the corridor were trying to catch what they said.* 走廊里那些人试图听清楚他们说了什么. VB V n V wh

18 If you **catch** a TV or radio programme or an event, you manage to see it or listen to it. 设法(从电视、电台)听到, 看到. ❖ *Bill turns on the radio to catch the local news.* 比尔打开收音机收听当地新闻. VB V n

19 If you **catch** someone, you manage to contact or meet them, especially when they are just about to go somewhere else. 设法联系(某人), 设法会见(某人)(尤其是他们马上要去其他地方); 抓住; 赶上. ❖ *I dialled Elizabeth's number thinking I might catch her before she left for work.* 我致电伊丽莎白, 心想也许可以在她离家上班前找到她. VB V n

20 If something or someone **catches** you by surprise or at a bad time, you were not expecting them or do not feel ready or able to deal with them. 冷不防; 让人毫无准备. ❖ *She looked as if the photographer had caught her by surprise.* 她看上去好像是被摄影师冷不防地拍了照. VB V n prep

21 If someone or something **catches** a mood or an atmosphere, they successfully represent it or reflect it. 成功地再现; 成功地反映(某种情绪、气氛). ❖ *There's no doubt Mr Yeltsin's speech caught the mood of most deputies.* 毫无疑问, 叶利钦先生的演说成功地反映了大多数代表的情绪. VB V n

22 If you **catch** a cold or a disease, you become ill with it. 患病, 得病. VB V n

23 ➼ 又见 **catching**.

24 To **catch** liquids or small pieces that fall from somewhere means to collect them in a container. (用容器)接住; 收集. ❖ *...a specially designed breadboard with a tray to catch the crumbs.* 一块特地设计的带接屑盘的切面包板. VB V n

25 If something **catches** the light or if the light **catches** it, it reflects the light and looks bright or shiny. 在光线下发亮; 照射于. ❖ *They saw the ship's guns, catching the light of the moon.* 他们看见了船上的大炮, 在月光下闪闪发亮. VB V n

26 A **catch** on a window, door, or container is a device that fastens it. 扣; 门闩; 挂钩. N-COUNT

27 A **catch** is a hidden problem or difficulty in a plan or in an offer that seems surprisingly good. 花招; 圈套; 机关; 诡计. ❖ *'It's your money. You deserve it.' – 'What's the catch?'* '这是你的钱, 你该得的.' — '在耍什么花招?' N-COUNT

28 If you describe someone as a good **catch**, you mean that they have lots of good qualities and you think their partner or employer is very lucky to have found them. (指人)好料子, 难得人才. ❖ *All my friends said what a good catch he was.* 我所有的朋友都说他是块好材料. N-SING INFORMAL

29 ➼ to **catch your breath**: 见 **breath**.
➼ to **catch fire**: 见 **fire**.
➼ to **catch hold of something**: 见 **hold**.
➼ to **be caught between a rock and a hard place**: 见 **rock**.
➼ to **catch sight of** someone or something: 见 **sight**.

▸**catch on.**

1 When you **catch on** to something, you understand it, or realize that it is happening. 明白, 理解; 领悟, 意识到. ❖ *He got what he could out of me before I caught on to the kind of person he'd turned into.* 在我明白他变成了一个什么样的人之前, 他已从我这儿得到了他想要的一切. PHR-V V P to n Also V P

2 If something **catches on**, it becomes popular. 流行, 风行; 受欢迎. ❖ *The idea has been around for ages without catching on.* 这个想法已经存在很久, 却没有流行起来. PHR-V V P

▸catch out.
To **catch** someone **out** means to cause them to make a mistake that reveals that they are lying about something. (通过让人出错)识破, 看破; 抓住把柄. ◆ *Detectives followed him for months hoping to catch him out in some deception.* 侦探们跟踪了他好几个月, 希望在某宗欺诈案中抓住他的把柄. PHR-V BRITISH V n P prep Also V n P, V P noun

▸catch up.
1 If you **catch up** with someone who is in front of you, you reach them by walking faster than they are walking. 赶上, 追上. ◆ *I stopped and waited for her to catch up.* 我停下脚步, 等她赶上来. PHR-V V P with n V P

2 To **catch up** with someone means to reach the same standard, stage, or level that they have reached. 达到; 赶上, 追上(同一水平、同一层次等). ◆ *During the evenings, the school is used by kids who want to catch up on English and mathematics.* 到了晚上, 有意补习英语与数学的孩子们, 利用学校教室来学习. PHR-V V P with n V P on/in n Also V P

3 If you **catch up** on an activity that you have not had much time to do, you spend time doing it. 赶做; 补做. ◆ *I was catching up on a bit of reading.* 我赶着读点书. PHR-V V P on/with n

4 If you **catch up** on friends who you have not seen for some time, you talk to them and find out what has happened in their lives since you last talked together. 了解(长久未见的朋友的)情况. ◆ *The ladies spent some time catching up on each other's health and families.* 女士们花了些时间来互相了解各人的健康与家庭状况. PHR-V V P on/with n

5 If you **are caught up** in something, you are involved in it, usually unwillingly. 被牵扯, 受牵连. ◆ *The people themselves weren't part of the conflict; they were just caught up in it.* 这些人本身并非冲突一方, 只是被牵连进去而已. PHR-V-PASSIVE be/get V-ed P in n

▸catch up with.
1 When people **catch up with** someone who has done something wrong, they succeed in finding them in order to arrest or punish them. (发现某人的错误行为而)逮捕; 惩罚. ◆ *The law caught up with him yesterday.* 昨天他终于受到了法律的制裁. PHR-V V P P n

2 If something **catches up with** you, you are forced to deal with something unpleasant that happened in the past, which you have been able to avoid until now. (往事)给(某人)带来恶果. ◆ *His criminal past caught up with him.* 他过去的犯罪经历给他带来了坏的影响. PHR-V V P P n

Catch 22 /ˌkætʃ twenti ˈtuː/.
If you describe something as a **Catch 22** or a **Catch 22** situation, you mean it is an impossible situation because you cannot do one thing until you do another thing, but you cannot do the second thing until you do the first thing. 叫人左右为难的规定; 进退维谷. ◆ *It's a Catch 22 situation here. Nobody wants to support you until you're successful, but without the support how can you ever be successful?* 这是个让人左右为难的情况.你不成功谁也不会支持你, 但没有人支持, 你又怎么能够成功? N-SING

ˈcatch-all, catch-alls.
A **catch-all** is a term or category which includes many different things. 包罗万象; 统称. ◆ *Cancer is a catch-all name for a series of different diseases.* 癌症是对一系列不同疾病的统称. N-COUNT

catch·er /ˈkætʃə/ **catchers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 In baseball, the **catcher** is the player who stands behind the batter. The catcher has a special glove for catching the ball. (棒球)接球手. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to someone who catches something as a **catcher**. 捕捉者, 抓取者. ◆ *...the catcher of the largest fish.* 逮住那条最大鱼的人. N-COUNT

catch·ing /ˈkætʃɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If an illness or a disease is **catching**, it is easily passed on or given to someone else. 传染的. ◆ *There are those who think eczema is catching.* 有人认为湿疹是会传染的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

2 If a feeling or emotion is **catching**, it has a strong influence on other people and spreads quickly. 富有感染力的. ◆ *Enthusiasm is very catching.* 热情是很有感染力的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

catch·ment /ˈkætʃmənt/ **catchments.**
The **catchment** of a river is the area of land from which water flows into the river. 汇水区; 汇水面积. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ˈcatchment area, catchment areas.
The **catchment area** of a school, hospital, or other service is the area that it serves. (学校、医院或其他服务设施的)服务范围. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈcatch-phrase, catch-phrases; 又拼作 **catch phrase.**
A **catch-phrase** is a sentence or phrase which becomes popular or well-known, often because it is frequently used by a famous person. 时髦话; 引人注意的话; 名言. ◆ *Mr Bresslaw, whose catch phrase was 'I only asked', died in hospital last night.* 总爱讲'我问问而已'那句名言的布莱斯劳先生昨晚在医院去世了. N-COUNT

C

catchy /ˈkætʃi/ **catchier, catchiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe a tune, name, or phrase as **catchy**, you mean that it is attractive and easy to remember. (话, 词语等)吸引人的; 易记住的. ◆ *The songs were both catchy and cutting.* 这些歌曲既上口又尖刻. ADJ-GRADED

cat·echism /ˈkætɪkɪzəm/ **catechisms.**
In some Christian churches, the **catechism** is a series of questions and answers about religious beliefs, which has to be studied by people before they can become full members of their Church. (某些基督教的)教义问答. N-COUNT

cat·egori·cal /ˌkætɪˈgɒrɪkəl, AM -ˈgɔːr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **categorical** about something, you state your views with certainty and firmness. 明确的, 直截了当的. ◆ *...his categorical denial of the charges of sexual harassment.* 他断然否认了性骚扰的指控. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **cat·egori·cal·ly** /ˌkætɪˈgɒrɪkli, AM -ˈgɔːr-/ ◆ *He stated categorically that this would be his last season in Formula One.* 他明确指出这将是他参加一级方程式赛车的最后一个赛季. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

cat·ego·rize /ˈkætɪgəraɪz/ **categorizes, categorizing, categorized;** [英]又拼作 **categorise.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **categorize** people or things, you divide them into sets or you say which set they belong to. 分类, 归类. ◆ *Make a list of your child's toys and then categorize them as sociable or antisocial.* 把你孩子的玩具列张清单, 然后把它们分为群体玩具和离群玩具两大类. VB V n V n as n Also V-ing

◢ **cat·ego·ri·za·tion** /ˌkætɪgəraɪˈzeɪʃən/ **categorizations** ◆ *Her first novel, defies easy categorization.* 她的第一部小说无法简单归类. N-VAR

cat·ego·ry /ˈkætɪgri, AM -gɔːri/ **categories.** ♦♦♦◇◇
If people or things are divided into **categories**, they are divided into groups in such a way that the members of each group are similar to each other in some way. 类型, 类别, 种类; 范畴. ◆ *This book clearly falls into the category of fictionalized autobiography.* 这本书显然属于小说化的自传类别. N-COUNT

ca·ter /ˈkeɪtə/ **caters, catering, catered.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 To **cater for** a group of people means to provide all the things that they need or want. In American English, you **cater to** a person or group of people. 提供人们需要的东西. [美]作 cater to. ◆ *We cater to an exclusive clientele.* 我们为特定的客户服务. VB V for n BRITISH V to n

2 To **cater for** something means to take it into account. In American English, you **cater to** something. 满足需要; 迎合. [美]作 cater to. ◆ *Exercise classes cater to all levels of fitness.* 体育课满足不同体质的需要. VB V for n BRITISH V to n

3 If a person or company **caters** for an occasion such as a wedding or a party, they provide food and drink for all the people there. (婚礼、宴会等)提供餐饮. ◆ *The chef is pleased to cater for vegetarian diets.* 该厨师很乐意提供素菜. *Does he cater parties too?* 他也为聚会承办餐饮吗? VB V for n V n

◢ **ca·ter·er** /ˈkeɪtərə/ **caterers** ◆ *The caterers were already laying out the tables for lunch.* 提供餐饮服务者已经在准备午餐. N-COUNT

◢ **ca·ter·ing** ◆ *He recently did the catering for a presidential reception.* 他最近为总统招待会承办餐饮服务. N-UNCOUNT also the N

➡ 又见 **self-catering.**

C

cat·er·pil·lar /ˈkætəpɪlə/ **caterpillars.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **caterpillar** is a small, worm-like creature that feeds on plants and eventually develops into a butterfly or moth. 毛虫(蝴蝶、蛾等幼虫). N-COUNT

cat·fish /ˈkætfɪʃ/; **catfish** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形.

Catfish are fish with long thin spines that look like whiskers around their mouth. 鲇鱼. N-VAR

ca·thar·sis /kəˈθɑːsɪs/.

Catharsis is the getting rid of unhappy memories or strong emotions such as anger or sadness by expressing them in some way. (感情的)宣泄, (情感)净化. ❖ *He wrote out his rage and bewilderment, which gradually became a form of catharsis leading to understanding.* 他把自己的愤怒与困惑写成文字, 这慢慢变成了一种促使理解的宣泄形式. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ca·thar·tic /kəˈθɑːtɪk/.

Something that is **cathartic** has the effect of catharsis. 宣泄感情的, 净化感情的. ❖ *...a cathartic experience.* 一种宣泄的体验. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ca·thedral /kəˈθiːdrəl/ **cathedrals.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **cathedral** is a very large and important church which has a bishop in charge of it. 大教堂. ❖ *...St. Paul's Cathedral.* 圣保罗大教堂. N-COUNT

cath·eter /ˈkæθɪtə/ **catheters.**

A **catheter** is a tube which is used in medicine to introduce liquids into a human body or to withdraw liquids from it. (医疗用)导管. N-COUNT

cath·ode /ˈkæθəʊd/ **cathodes.**

A **cathode** is the negative electrode in a cell such as a battery. 阴极, 负极. N-COUNT

➜ 又见 **anode.**

ˈcathode-ray tube, cathode-ray tubes.

A **cathode-ray tube** is a device used in televisions and computer terminals. It sends an image onto the screen. 阴极射线管, 电子射线管. N-COUNT

Catho·lic /ˈkæθlɪk/ **Catholics.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **Catholic** Church is the branch of the Christian Church that accepts the Pope as its leader and that is based in the Vatican in Rome. 天主教的. ❖ *...Catholic priests.* 天主教神父. *...the Catholic faith.* 天主教信仰. ADJ

2 A **Catholic** is a member of the Catholic Church. 天主教教徒. N-COUNT

3 If you describe a collection of things or people as **catholic**, you are emphasizing that they are very varied. 各式各样的; 广泛的. ❖ *He was a man of catholic tastes, a lover of grand opera, history and the fine arts.* 他这人趣味广泛, 喜爱大歌剧、历史和美术. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

Ca·tholi·cism /kəˈθɒlɪsɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Catholicism is the beliefs, traditions, and religious practices of Catholics. 天主教, 天主教教义. ❖ *...her conversion to Catholicism.* 她对天主教的皈依. N-UNCOUNT

cat·suit /ˈkætsuːt/ **catsuits.**

A **catsuit** is a piece of women's clothing that is made in one piece and fits tightly over the body and legs. (妇女的)紧身连衣裤. N-COUNT BRITISH

cat·tery /ˈkætəri/ **catteries.**

A **cattery** is a place where you leave your cat when you go on holiday. (度假时)猫的临时托养场. N-COUNT BRITISH

cat·tle /ˈkætəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Cattle are cows and bulls. (总称)牛. ❖ *...the finest herd of beef cattle for two hundred miles.* 二百英里内最优良的肉用牛群. N-PLURAL

cattle·man /ˈkætəlmæn/ **cattlemen.**

A **cattleman** is a man who looks after or owns cattle, especially in North America or Australia. 放牛人, 牧牛人. N-COUNT

ˈcattle market, cattle markets.

1 A **cattle market** is a market where live cattle are bought and sold. 买卖活牛的市场. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to an event such as a disco or a beauty contest as a **cattle market**, you disapprove of it because it involves women being considered only in terms of their sexual attractiveness or availability. (贬义)牛市场(指迪斯科比赛或选美比赛中, 仅根据'性吸引力'及'是否可以受约'这两个标准来给女性评分). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

ˈcattle prod, cattle prods.

A **cattle prod** is an object shaped like a long stick. Farmers make cattle move in a particular direction by pushing the cattle prod against the bodies of the animals. 放牛棒. N-COUNT

cat·ty /ˈkæti/ **cattier, cattiest.**

If you say that someone, especially a woman or girl, is being **catty**, you mean that they are being unpleasant and spiteful. (尤指妇女或女孩)恶毒的, 阴险的. ❖ *...catty remarks.* 恶毒的言语. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

cat·walk /ˈkætwɔːk/ **catwalks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 At a fashion show, the **catwalk** is a narrow platform that models walk along to display clothes. (供时装表演的狭窄通道)表演台, T形台. N-COUNT

2 A **catwalk** is a narrow bridge high in the air between two parts of a tall building or on the outside of a large structure. (连接高楼或大型建筑外的两个部分的)空中步行通道. N-COUNT

Cau·ca·sian /kɔːˈkeɪʒən/ **Caucasians.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **Caucasian** person is a white person. 白种人的. ❖ *...a 25-year-old Caucasian male.* 一位25岁的白人男性. ADJ FORMAL

➪ A **Caucasian** is someone who is Caucasian. 具有白人特征的人, 白种人. N-COUNT

2 Anthropologists use **Caucasian** to refer to someone from a racial grouping coming from Europe, North Africa and western Asia. (人类学家专指欧洲、北非和西亚的人群)高加索人. ❖ *...blue eyes and Caucasian features.* 蓝眼睛和高加索人特征. ADJ TECHNICAL

➪ A **Caucasian** is someone who is Caucasian. 具有高加索特征的人. N-COUNT

cau·cus /ˈkɔːkəs/ **caucuses.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **caucus** is a group of people within an organization who share similar aims and interests or who have a lot of influence. (一个机构内具有相同目标与兴趣, 或具有相当影响的)派别, 小组; 人群. ❖ *...the Black Caucus of minority congressmen.* 少数党国会议员中的黑人群体. N-COUNT FORMAL

caught /kɔːt/.

Caught is the past tense and past participle of **catch**. catch 的过去式和过去分词.

caul·dron /ˈkɔːldrən/ **cauldrons;** 又拼作 **caldron.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **cauldron** is a very large, round metal pot used for cooking over a fire. 大锅. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 If you describe a situation as a **cauldron**, you mean that it is unstable or dangerous. 不稳定(或危险)的局势. ❖ *Azerbaijan is a cauldron of ethnic unrest.* 阿塞拜疆是一个民族冲突的危险地域. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

cau·li·flow·er /ˈkɒliflaʊə, AM ˈkɔː-/ **cauliflowers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Cauliflower is a hard roundish white vegetable that is surrounded by green leaves. 花椰菜, 菜花. 见插图条 **vegetables.** N-VAR

caus·al /ˈkɔːzəl/.

If there is a **causal** relationship between two things, one thing is responsible for causing the other thing. 有因果关系的. ❖ *It is impossible to prove a causal link between the drug and the deaths.* 要证明毒品与死亡间的因果关系是不可能的. ADJ FORMAL

cau·sal·ity /kɔːˈzælɪti/.

Causality is the relationship of cause and effect. 因果关系. ❖ *An explanation of an earthquake is a description of the chain of causality that produces it.* 解释地震是对产生地震的因果链进行描述. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

cau·sa·tion /kɔːˈzeɪʃən/.

1 The **causation** of something, usually something bad, is the factors that have caused it. (通常为坏事的)起因, 原因. ❖ *Therefore it is clear that the gene is only part of the causation of illness.* 因此很明显基因只是引起疾病的部分原因. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 **Causation** is a study of the factors involved in causing something. 对因果律的研究. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

causa·tive /ˈkɔːzətɪv/.
Causative factors are ones which are responsible for causing something. 起因的, 成为...原因的. ❖ *...the prime causative agent of AIDS.* 导致艾滋病的主要原因. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

cause /kɔːz/ **causes, causing, caused.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 The **cause** of an event is the thing that makes it happen. (事情的)起因, 原因. ❖ *Smoking is the biggest preventable cause of death and disease.* 吸烟作为致死和致病的原因是最有可能避免的. N-COUNT
2 To **cause** something means to make it happen. 引起, 导致. ❖ *This was a genuine mistake, but it did cause me some worry.* 这无疑是个错误, 但的确让我感到有些担忧. *It attacks other proteins, causing disease to spread.* 它破坏其他蛋白质, 导致疾病的扩散. *...the damage to Romanian democracy caused by events of the past few days.* 过去几天发生的事件导致了对罗马尼亚民主制度的破坏. VB: V n, V n n, V n to-inf, V-ed
3 If you have **cause** for a particular feeling or action, you have good reasons for feeling it or doing it. 理由, 原因; 动机. ❖ *Both had much cause to be grateful for the secretiveness of government in Britain.* 他们俩都有很多理由对英国政府的守口如瓶表示感激. N-UNCOUNT: N for n, N to-inf
4 A **cause** is an aim or principle which a group of people supports or is fighting for. 事业; 目标; 原则. ❖ *Refusing to have one leader has not helped the cause either.* 拒绝接受一个领导人对这个事业仍然于事无补. N-COUNT
➠ 又见 **lost cause**.
5 If one group of people **makes common cause with** another, they act together in order to achieve a particular aim, even though their aims and beliefs are normally very different. (为某一目标放弃分歧而)齐心合力, 与...共同努力. PHR
6 If you say that something is **in a good cause** or **for a good cause**, you mean that it is worth doing or contributing to because it will help other people, for example by raising money for charity. (为帮助他人, 如为慈善事业募捐等)值得做, 为高尚目的. PHR

cause célèbre /ˌkɔʊz seɪˈlebrə/ **causes célèbres;** 又拼作 **cause celebre**.
A **cause célèbre** is a controversial issue, person, or criminal trial that has attracted a lot of public attention. 有争议的事情; 有争议的人; 引起轰动的刑事审判. ❖ *The Kravchenko trial became a cause celebre.* 对克拉夫琴科的审判已成为一宗轰动的事件. N-COUNT FORMAL

cause·way /ˈkɔːzweɪ/ **causeways.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **causeway** is a raised path or road that crosses water or marshes. (为穿越水面或沼泽而)垫高的小路, 堤道. N-COUNT

caus·tic /ˈkɔːstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Caustic** chemical substances are very powerful and can dissolve other substances. 腐蚀性的. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **caustic** remark is extremely critical, cruel, or bitter. (语言)尖酸刻薄的. ❖ *He was often caustic and mocking.* 他常常说话尖刻, 带着嘲弄的语气. ◢ **caus·ti·cal·ly** /ˈkɔːstɪkli/ ❖ *His new book is caustically funny about western history and culture.* 他的新作对西方历史与文化的描述尖刻而滑稽. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

cau·tion /ˈkɔːʃən/ **cautions, cautioning, cautioned.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Caution** is great care which you take in order to avoid possible danger. 谨慎, 小心, 慎重. ❖ *Extreme caution should be exercised when buying part-worn tyres.* 买半新不旧的轮胎时一定要加倍小心. N-UNCOUNT
➠ to **err on the side of caution**: 见 **err**.
If you **throw caution to the wind**, you do something without worrying about the risks and dangers involved. 不顾一切, 鲁莽行事. PHR
2 If someone **cautions** you about something, they warn you about problems or danger connected with it. 提醒, 警告, 告诫. ❖ *Tony cautioned against misrepresenting the situation.* 托尼提醒说, 不要故意错误地报道形势. *He cautioned that opposition attacks on the Communist Party would not further political co-operation.* 他提醒说, 反对党对共产党的攻击并不能推进政治合作. VB: V n against/about n/-ing, V against n/-ing, V that, Also V n that
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a note of caution for the Treasury in the figures.* 这些数字给财政部发出警告. N-UNCOUNT
3 If someone who has broken the law **is cautioned** by the police, they are warned that if they break the law again official action will be taken against them. (初犯法律者)(被警方)警告, (被警方)告诫. VB: be V-ed BRITISH
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Paula escaped with a caution.* 葆拉在接受警告后免了受罚. N-COUNT
4 If someone who has been arrested **is cautioned**, the police warn them that anything that they say may be used as evidence in a trial. (某人被捕时)被警告(即被捕者说的任何话都将成为呈堂证据). VB: be V-ed

cau·tion·ary /ˈkɔːʃənri, AM -neri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cautionary** story is one that is intended to give a warning to people. 告诫的, 警告的, 提醒注意的. ❖ *...a cautionary tale of the pitfalls of international mergers.* 一个关于国际合并的陷阱的警惕性故事. ADJ-GRADED

C

cau·tious /ˈkɔːʃəs/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Someone who is **cautious** acts very carefully in order to avoid possible danger. 小心的, 谨慎的, 慎重的. ❖ *The scientists are cautious about using enzyme therapy on humans.* 在对人类进行酶疗法时, 科学家们十分谨慎. ◢ **cau·tious·ly** ❖ *David moved cautiously forward and looked over the edge.* 戴维小心地往前移动身子, 望了望边缘下方. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe someone's attitude or reaction as **cautious**, you mean that it is limited or careful. (态度上)小心的, 谨慎的. ❖ *...a more cautious approach to economic reform.* 一个更为慎重的经济改革方案. ◢ **cautiously** ❖ *Rebel sources have so far reacted cautiously to the threat.* 到目前为止, 叛军方面对该威胁反应谨慎. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

cav·al·cade /ˌkævəlˈkeɪd/ **cavalcades.**
A **cavalcade** is a procession of people on horses or in vehicles. (骑马或乘车的)游行队伍. N-COUNT

cava·lier /ˌkævəˈlɪə/.
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **cavalier**, you disapprove of them because you think that they do not consider other people's feelings or take account of the seriousness of a situation. 满不在乎的; 随随便便的. ❖ *The Editor takes a cavalier attitude to the concept of fact checking.* 对于事实核查的概念, 这位主编持一种满不在乎的态度. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

cav·al·ry /ˈkævəlri/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 The **cavalry** is the part of an army that uses fast armoured vehicles for fighting. 装甲兵部队. N-SING
2 In the past, the **cavalry** was the group of soldiers in an army who rode horses. (昔日的)骑兵部队. N-SING

cav·al·ry·man /ˈkævəlrimæn/ **cavalrymen.**
In the past, a **cavalryman** was a soldier who was in the cavalry and rode a horse. (昔日的)骑兵. N-COUNT

cave /keɪv/ **caves, caving, caved.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **cave** is a large hole in the side of a cliff or hill, or one that is under the ground. 岩洞, 山洞; 洞穴; 地洞. N-COUNT

▸**cave in.**
1 If something such as a roof or a ceiling **caves in**, it collapses inwards. 塌陷; 塌落, 倒塌. ❖ *Part of the roof has caved in.* 屋顶一部分已塌落. PHR-V: V P
➠ 又见 **cave-in**.
2 If you **cave in**, you suddenly stop arguing or resisting as a result of pressure from other people. (迫于他人的压力而)屈服; 停止、放弃(争辩、抵抗等). ❖ *The Prime Minister has caved in to backbench pressure.* 在后座议员的压力下首相屈服了. *He's caved in on capital punishment.* 他放弃了对死刑的抗辩. PHR-V: V P, V P to n, V P on n

ca·veat /ˈkæviæt, AM ˈkeɪv-/ **caveats.**
A **caveat** is a warning of a specific limitation on something such as an agreement. (要求对某事、如协议进行限制的)预先警告; (为防止误解而作的)解释. ❖ *There was one caveat: he was not to enter into a merger.* 有约在先: 他不得参与合并. N-COUNT FORMAL

ca·veat emp·tor /ˌkæviæt ˈemptɔː, AM ˌkeɪv-/.
Caveat emptor means 'buyer beware', and is a warning for someone buying something that it is their responsibility CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

to identify any faults in it. (货物售出概不退换的)购买者注意(的告示). ◆ *If you buy at auction it is caveat emptor.* 如果你通过拍卖买东西, 自己需负一切后果. FORMAL

'cave-in, cave-ins. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **cave-in** is the sudden collapse of the roof of a cave or mine. (岩洞或矿井顶部的)突然塌落. N-COUNT

cave·man /'keɪvmæn/ **cavemen.**

Cavemen were people in prehistoric times who lived mainly in caves. (史前的)山洞人; 穴居人. N-COUNT

cav·er /'keɪvə/ **cavers.**

A **caver** is someone who explores caves as a pastime. (业余爱好)喜欢探查洞穴的人. N-COUNT

C

cav·ern /'kævən/ **caverns.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **cavern** is a large deep cave. 大而深的山洞, 大洞穴. N-COUNT

2 If you describe the inside of a building or a room as a **cavern**, you mean that it is very large and, usually, dark or without much furniture. (昏暗而缺少家具的)大房间, 大楼. N-COUNT

cav·ern·ous /'kævənəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **cavernous** room or building is so large inside that it reminds you of a cave. (房间或楼)大而空的; 似洞穴的. ADJ-GRADED

cavi·ar /'kævia:/ **caviars;** 又拼作 **caviare.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Caviar is the salted eggs of a fish called a sturgeon. Caviar is a very expensive, luxury food. (鲟鱼子制成的)鱼子酱. N-VAR

cav·il /'kævəl/ **cavils, cavilling, cavilled;** [美]拼作 **caviling, caviled.**

If someone **cavils** at something, they object to it. 反对. ◆ *Since the government has insisted that cash will be shifted into this area, the opposition can hardly cavil.* 既然政府已经坚持将现金转入该地区, 反对党就再没什么可反对的了. VB V at n FORMAL V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *These cavils aside, most of the essays are very good indeed.* 抛开反对意见不谈, 这些文章多数都写得相当出色. N-COUNT

cav·ity /'kævɪti/ **cavities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **cavity** is a space or hole in something such as a solid object or a person's body. 洞, 穴; 腔. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 In dentistry, a **cavity** is a hole in a tooth, caused by decay. (牙)龋洞. N-COUNT

,cavity 'wall, cavity walls.

A **cavity wall** is a wall that consists of two separate walls with a space between them. 夹层墙, 空心墙. N-COUNT

ca·vort /kə'vɔ:t/ **cavorts, cavorting, cavorted.**

1 When people **cavort**, they leap about in an excited way. 欢腾, 欢跳, 雀跃. ◆ *You can enjoy a quick snack while your children cavort in the sand.* 你的孩子们在沙地上玩乐时, 你可以来点儿小吃. VB V

2 When people **cavort**, they take part in light-hearted sexual activities. (性方面)寻欢作乐. ◆ *It was claimed she cavorted with a police sergeant in a jacuzzi.* 据称她和一个警长在按摩浴缸里寻欢作乐. VB JOURNALISM V with n

cay·enne pep·per /kaɪ,en 'pepə/.

Cayenne pepper or **cayenne** is a very hot-tasting red powder made from dried chillies. It is used to flavour and add colour to food. 红辣椒面. N-UNCOUNT

CB /,si: 'bi:/.

CB, an abbreviation for '**Citizens' Band**', is a range of radio waves which the general public is allowed to use to transmit messages. Citizens' Band 的缩写形式. (指公众被允许用来收发信息的无线电波段)民用波段. N-UNCOUNT

cc /,si: 'si:/.

1 **cc** is an abbreviation for '**cubic centimetres**'. You use 'cc' when referring to the volume or capacity of something such as the size of a car engine. cubic centimetres 的缩写形式. (汽车引擎等的容积单位)立方厘米. ◆ *...1,500 cc sports cars.* 容积为1,500立方厘米的跑车.

2 **cc** is used at the end of a business letter to indicate that a copy is being sent to another person. 用于商业信件最后, 表示该信件副本抄送他人. ◆ *...cc J. Chater, S. Cooper.* 副本抄送J.察特和S.库珀.

CD /,si: 'di:/ **CDs.** ◆◆◆◇◇

CD is an abbreviation for '**compact disc**'. CDs are small shiny discs on which sound, especially music, is recorded. compact disc 的缩写形式. 压缩磁盘, 光盘, 光碟. N-COUNT

'CD player, CD players. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **CD player** is a machine on which you can play the music or other sounds recorded on a CD. 光盘播放机. N-COUNT

Cdr.

Cdr is the written abbreviation for '**Commander**' when it is used as a title. (用作头衔时, Cdr 为 Commander 的缩写形式)司令官, 指挥官. ◆ *...Cdr A.C. Moore.* A.C.穆尔司令官. N-TITLE BRITISH

CD-ROM /,si: di: 'rɒm/ **CD-ROMs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **CD-ROM** is a shiny disc which can be read by a computer, and on which a very large amount of data, such as text, images, and sound, is stored. CD-ROM is an abbreviation for '**compact disc read-only memory**'. 大容量光盘只读存储器, 只读光盘. compact disc read-only memory 的缩写形式. ◆ *The collected Austen novels on CD-ROM will cost £35.* 只读光盘版奥斯汀小说全集售价35镑. N-COUNT

CD-ROM drive /,si: di: 'rɒm draɪv/ **CD-ROM drives.**

A **CD-ROM drive** is the machine, or part of the machine, that you use with a computer to access CD-ROMs. 光盘驱动器. N-COUNT

cease /si:s/ **ceases, ceasing, ceased.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **ceases**, it stops happening or existing. 停止, 终止, 结束. ◆ *At one o'clock the rain had ceased.* 1点钟时, 雨停了. VB V FORMAL

2 If someone or something **ceases** to do something, they stop doing it. 停止(干某事). ◆ *A small number of firms have ceased trading.* 有几家公司已停止了交易. *The 'London Evening News' ceased publication.* 《伦敦晚报》已停刊. VB V to-inf FORMAL V -ing V n

cease·fire /'si:sfaɪə/ **ceasefires;** 又拼作 **cease-fire.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **ceasefire** is an arrangement in which countries or groups of people that are fighting each other agree to stop fighting. 停火协定, 停战协定. ◆ *The fragile ceasefire appears to be holding.* 这条脆弱的停战协定似乎仍然有效. N-COUNT

cease·less /'si:sləs/.

If you describe something, especially something unpleasant, as **ceaseless**, you mean that it continues for a long time without stopping or changing. 不停的, 不间断的. ◆ *There is a ceaseless struggle from noon to night.* 这场斗争从中午到晚上不停地进行着. ◢ **cease·less·ly** ◆ *They complain ceaselessly about food queues.* 他们不停地抱怨购买食物还要排队. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV

ce·dar /'si:də/ **cedars.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **cedar** is a large evergreen tree with wide branches and small leaves shaped like needles. 雪松. N-COUNT

➪ **Cedar** is the wood of this tree. 雪松木. N-UNCOUNT

cede /si:d/ **cedes, ceding, ceded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone in a position of authority **cedes** land or power to someone else, they let them have it, often as a result of military or political pressure. (常指迫于军事与政治压力而将土地、权力等)让给, 割让给. ◆ *The General had promised to cede power by January.* 将军答应一月份交出权力. VB: V n to n FORMAL V n

cei·lidh /'keɪli/ **ceilidhs.**

A **ceilidh** is an informal entertainment, especially in Scotland or Ireland, at which there is folk music, singing, and dancing. (苏格兰或爱尔兰)同乐会. N-COUNT

ceil·ing /'si:lɪŋ/ **ceilings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **ceiling** is the horizontal surface that forms the top part or roof inside a room. 天花板, 顶棚. ◆ *The study was lined from floor to ceiling with bookcases.* 书房从地板到天花板都排列着书柜. N-COUNT

2 A **ceiling** on something such as prices or wages is an official upper limit that cannot be exceeded. (价格、工资等)最高限度, 最大限额, 上限. ◆ *The agreement sets the ceiling of 22.5 million barrels a day on OPEC production.* 该协议规定石油输出国组织的最高日产量为2,250万桶. N-COUNT

ce·leb /sɪ'leb/ **celebs.**

A **celeb** is the same as a **celebrity**. 同 celebrity. ◆ *In fact, celeb-spotters were rather thicker on the ground than* N-COUNT INFORMAL

celebs. 事实上，名人探子遍地都是，比名人还多. JOURNALISM

cel·ebrant /ˈselɪbrənt/ **celebrants.**

A **celebrant** is a person who performs or takes part in a religious ceremony. 参加宗教仪式的人. N-COUNT FORMAL

cel·ebrate /ˈselɪbreɪt/ **celebrates, celebrating, celebrated.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **celebrate** something, you do something enjoyable because of a special occasion or to honour someone's success. 庆祝. ❖ *I was in a mood to celebrate.* 我很想庆祝一番. *The England football team have been celebrating their victory.* 英格兰足球队已在庆祝胜利. VB V V n

2 If a person or organization **celebrates** a birthday or anniversary, they reach it. 庆祝(周年), 庆贺(生日). ❖ *Tom celebrated his 24th birthday two days ago.* 两天前汤姆庆贺了他24岁的生日. *The Forth Rail Bridge celebrates its centenary today.* 福思铁路桥今天庆祝其建成一百周年. VB V n V n

3 When priests **celebrate** Holy Communion or Mass, they officially perform the actions and ceremonies that are involved in it. 主持圣餐; 举行宗教仪式. VB V n

cel·ebrat·ed /ˈselɪbreɪtɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **celebrated** person or thing is famous and much admired. 知名的，著名的，大名鼎鼎的. ❖ *...'Rebel Without Cause', his most celebrated film.* 他最有名的电影:《无因的反叛》. ADJ-GRADED

cel·ebra·tion /ˌselɪˈbreɪʃən/ **celebrations.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **celebration** is a special enjoyable event that people organize because something pleasant has happened or because it is someone's birthday or anniversary. (生日、周年等)庆祝会，庆典. ❖ *...his eightieth birthday celebrations.* 他80大寿的庆典. N-COUNT

2 If you describe an event or piece of writing as a **celebration** of a particular thing, you mean it expresses praise and appreciation of that thing. 歌颂，赞扬. ❖ *He sees the poem as a celebration of human love.* 他把这首诗看成是对人类爱情的颂扬. N-SING

cel·ebra·tory /ˌseləˈbreɪtəri, AM ˈselɪbrətɔːri/.

A **celebratory** meal or other activity takes place to celebrate something such as a victory or birthday. 庆祝的，庆贺的. ❖ *That night she, Nicholson and the crew had a celebratory dinner.* 那天晚上，她、尼科尔森及工作人员举行了庆祝晚餐. ADJ

ce·leb·rity /sɪˈlebrɪti/ **celebrities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **celebrity** is someone who is famous, especially in areas of entertainment such as films, music, or sport. (尤指演艺界、体育界的)名人，名流. ❖ *At the age of 30, Hersey suddenly became a celebrity.* 30 岁那年，赫西突然成了名人. N-COUNT

2 **Celebrity** is the same as **fame**. 同 fame. ❖ *Nobody reading this book could fail to identify the reason for her celebrity.* 任何看过这本书的人都不会不明白她能够成名的原因. N-UNCOUNT

cel·ery /ˈseləri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Celery is a vegetable with long pale green stalks. It is eaten raw in salads. 芹菜. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-UNCOUNT

ce·les·tial /sɪˈlestiəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Celestial is used to describe things relating to heaven or to the sky.天庭的，天堂的，天国的; 天的、天空的，天上的. ❖ *...celestial bodies.* 天体. ADJ LITERARY

celi·bate /ˈselɪbət/ **celibates.**

1 Someone who is **celibate** does not marry or have sex, because of their religious beliefs. (因宗教信仰)独身的，禁欲的. ADJ

➩ A **celibate** is someone who is celibate. 独身者; 禁欲者. N-COUNT

◢ **celi·ba·cy** /ˈselɪbəsi/ ❖ *...a monk who took the vow of celibacy.* 立誓独身的修士. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **celibate** does not have sex during a particular period of their life. (在一生中某个时期)禁欲的. ADJ

◢ **celibacy** ❖ *She went through an extended period of celibacy when she was 29.* 她29岁那年过了一段很长时间的禁欲期. N-UNCOUNT

cell /sel/ **cells.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **cell** is the smallest part of an animal or plant that is able to function independently. Every animal and plant is made up of millions of cells. 细胞. N-COUNT

2 A **cell** is a small room in which a prisoner is locked. A **cell** is also a small room in which a monk or nun lives. 单人牢房，小牢房; (修士、修女住的)单人小室. N-COUNT

3 A **cell** is a small group of people specially trained to work together as part of a larger organization. 经特别训练的活动小组; 基层组织. ❖ *...Communist Party cells.* 共产党的基层组织. N-COUNT

cel·lar /ˈselə/ **cellars.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **cellar** is a room underneath a building, which is often used for storing things. 地下室，地窖. N-COUNT

2 A person's or restaurant's **cellar** is their collection of different wines. 窖藏的酒. N-COUNT

C

cel·lo /ˈtʃeləʊ/ **cellos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **cello** is a large musical instrument in the violin family. You play it while sitting down and holding the instrument upright between your legs. 大提琴. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-VAR

◢ **cel·list** /ˈtʃelɪst/ **cellists.** A **cellist** is someone who plays the cello. 大提琴手，大提琴演奏员. N-COUNT

cel·lo·phane /ˈseləfeɪn/.

Cellophane is a thin transparent material that is used to wrap things such as cigarette packets or boxes of chocolates. 赛璐玢玻璃纸. N-UNCOUNT

cell·phone /ˈselfəʊn/ **cellphones;** 又拼作 **cell-phone.**

A **cellphone** is the same as a **cellular phone.** 同 cellular phone. N-COUNT INFORMAL

cel·lu·lar /ˈseljʊlə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Cellular means relating to animal or plant cells. 细胞的. ❖ *...molecular and cellular mechanisms.* 分子与细胞结构. ADJ

ˌcellular ˈphone, cellular phones.

A **cellular phone** or **cellular telephone** is a type of telephone which does not need wires to connect it to a telephone system. 移动电话. N-COUNT

cel·lu·lite /ˈseljʊlaɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Cellulite is lumpy fat which people may get under their skin, especially on their thighs. (尤指大腿皮下的)脂肪团. N-UNCOUNT

cel·lu·loid /ˈseljʊlɔɪd/.

Celluloid is sometimes used to refer to films and the cinema. (有时指)电影，电影业. ❖ *King's works seem to lack something on celluloid.* 金的作品在电影上似乎缺了点什么. N-UNCOUNT

cel·lu·lose /ˈseljʊləʊs/.

Cellulose is a substance that exists in the cell walls of plants. It is used to make paper, plastic, and various textiles and fibres. (用于造纸、塑料等的)纤维素. N-UNCOUNT

Celsius /ˈselsiəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Celsius is a scale for measuring temperature, in which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees. It is represented by the symbol °C. 摄氏的(用°C表示). ❖ *Highest temperatures 11° Celsius, that's 52° Fahrenheit.* 最高温度11摄氏度，相当于52华氏度. ADJ n/num ADJ

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The thermometer shows the temperature in Celsius.* 这个温度计以摄氏显示温度. N-UNCOUNT

Celt /kelt, selt/ **Celts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as a **Celt**, you mean that they are part of the racial group which comes from Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and some other areas such as Brittany. (苏格兰、威尔士、爱尔兰以及布列塔尼等地的)凯尔特人. N-COUNT

◢ **Celt·ic** ❖ *...important figures in Celtic tradition.* 凯尔特人传统中的重要人物. ADJ

ce·ment /sɪˈment/ **cements, cementing, cemented.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Cement** is a grey powder which is mixed with sand and water in order to make concrete. 水泥. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Cement** is the same as **concrete**. 同 concrete. ❖ *...the hard cold cement floor.* 坚硬、冰冷的水泥地面. N-UNCOUNT

3 Some types of glue are called **cement**. 胶合材料，胶接剂. ❖ *Stick the pieces on with tile cement.* 用瓷砖胶把这几块碎片粘上. N-UNCOUNT

4 If things **are cemented** together, they are stuck or fastened together using a type of cement. 用胶粘，胶合. VB be V-ed prep/adv

5 Something that **cements** a relationship or agreement VB

makes it stronger. 巩固、加强(关系、协定等). ❖ *Nothing cements a friendship between countries so much as trade.* 国与国之间没有什么能像贸易那样加强友谊的. V n

6 Anything which makes a relationship or agreement stronger and more long-lasting can be referred to as a **cement**. (起巩固或团结作用的黏合剂), 凝固力量. ❖ *In the old days, television was the cement of society.* 过去, 电视是巩固社会的黏合剂. N-UNCOUNT

cem·etery /ˈsemətri, AM -teri/ **cemeteries.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **cemetery** is a place where dead people's bodies or their ashes are buried. 墓地, 坟地, 公墓. N-COUNT

ceno·taph /ˈsenətɑːf, -tæf/ **cenotaphs.**

C

A **cenotaph** is a monument that is built in honour of soldiers who died in a war. 阵亡将士纪念碑. N-COUNT

cen·sor /ˈsensə/ **censors, censoring, censored.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone in authority **censors** letters, the media, or works of art, they officially examine them and cut out any information that is regarded as secret, immoral, or inappropriate. (对信件、媒体、艺术品等)审查, 检查. VB V n

➪ A censor is a person who has been officially appointed to censor letters, the media, or works of art. (信件、媒体、艺术品等)审查员, 检查员. N-COUNT

◢ **cen·sor·ship.** **Censorship** is the fact or activity of censoring letters, the media, or works of art. (信件、媒体、艺术品等)审查制度, 检查. ❖ *The government today announced that press censorship was being lifted.* 今天政府宣布取消新闻审查. *I am totally against censorship.* 我完全反对审查制度. N-UNCOUNT

cen·so·ri·ous /senˈsɔːriəs/.

If you describe someone as **censorious**, you disapprove of them because they are too critical of other people's behaviour. 吹毛求疵的, 爱挑剔的, 苛评的. ❖ *Despite strong principles he was never censorious.* 尽管他具有很强的原则, 但他从不吹毛求疵. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

cen·sure /ˈsenʃə/ **censures, censuring, censured.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **censure** someone for something that they have done, you criticize them strongly. 谴责, 责备. ❖ *I would not presume to censure Osborne for hating his mother.* 我不会冒昧地谴责奥斯本憎恨他妈妈. VB FORMAL V n for ing/n Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a controversial policy which has attracted international censure.* 一个引起国际谴责的争议性政策. N-UNCOUNT

cen·sus /ˈsensəs/ **censuses.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **census** is an official survey of the population of a country that is carried out in order to find out how many people live there and to obtain details of such things as people's ages and occupations. 人口普查, 人口调查. N-COUNT

cent /sent/ **cents.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **cent** is a small unit of money worth one hundredth of the main unit of money in many countries, for example the dollar in the US and Australia. 分 (辅币单位, 为许多国家主要货币单位, 如美元及澳元等). N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **per cent.**

cen·taur /ˈsentɔː/ **centaurs.**

In classical mythology, a **centaur** is a creature with the head, arms, and upper body of a man, and the body and legs of a horse. (古希腊神话中)半人半马的怪物. N-COUNT

cen·te·nary /senˈtiːnəri, AM -ˈten-/ **centenaries.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **centenary** is the 100th anniversary of an event. 第100(周)年纪念(或庆祝). ❖ *Today is the centenary of the death of Lord Tennyson.* 今天是丁尼生爵士逝世一百周年纪念日. N-COUNT BRITISH

cen·ten·nial /senˈteniəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **centennial** is the same as a **centenary**. 同 centenary. N-SING AMERICAN

cen·ter /ˈsentə/.

➸ 见 **centre.**

cen·ti·grade /ˈsentɪgreɪd/.

Centigrade is the same as **Celsius**. 同 Celsius. ❖ *...daytime temperatures of up to forty degrees centigrade.* 日间温度高达40摄氏度. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The number at the bottom is the recommended water temperature in Centigrade.* 底部的数字是建议的摄氏水温. N-UNCOUNT

cen·ti·li·tre /ˈsentɪliːtə/ **centilitres;** [美]拼作 **centiliter.**

A **centilitre** is a unit of volume in the metric system equal to ten millilitres or one-hundredth of a litre. 厘升(等于10毫升或1/100升). N-COUNT

cen·ti·me·tre /ˈsentɪmiːtə/ **centimetres;** [美]拼作 **centimeter.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **centimetre** is a unit of length in the metric system equal to ten millimetres or one-hundredth of a metre. 厘米(等于10毫米或1/100米). N-COUNT

cen·ti·pede /ˈsentɪpiːd/ **centipedes.**

A **centipede** is a small, long, thin creature with a lot of legs. 蜈蚣. N-COUNT

cen·tral /ˈsentrəl/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **central** group or organization makes all the important decisions that are followed throughout a larger organization or a country. 中央的, 为首的, 总的. ❖ *...the central committee of the Cuban communist party.* 古巴共产党的中央委员会. ◢ **cen·tral·ly** ❖ *...a centrally planned economy.* 中央计划的经济. ADJ ADJ n ADV

2 Something that is **central** is in the middle of a place or area. 中间的, 中央的. ❖ *...a rich woman living in central London.* 住在伦敦市中心的富婆. ◢ **centrally** ❖ *...a full-sized double bed centrally placed.* 放在中间的大双人床. ADJ ADV

3 A place that is **central** is easy to reach because it is in the centre of a city. 中央的, 中心的. ❖ *...a central location in the capital.* 首都的中心地带. ◢ **centrally** ❖ *...this centrally located hotel.* 这家位于市中心的酒店. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 The **central** people or things in a situation are the most important ones. 中心的, 最重要的, 最主要的. ❖ *Black dance music has been central to mainstream pop since the early '60s.* 60年代初以来, 黑人的舞蹈音乐就一直是主流流行音乐的中心. ◢ **cen·tral·ity** ❖ *...the centrality of the German economy to the welfare of Europe.* 德国经济对欧洲福利的重要性. ◢ **centrally** ❖ *We must be positively and centrally involved in this debate.* 我们必须积极参与这场辩论成为最重要的角色. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

,central ˈgovernment, **central governments.** ♦♦◇◇◇

The **central government** in a country is the government of the whole country, in contrast to smaller authorities which govern local areas. 中央政府. N-VAR

,central ˈheating. ♦◇◇◇◇

Central heating is a heating system in which air or water is heated and passed round a building through pipes and radiators. 中央供暖系统. N-UNCOUNT

cen·tral·ise /ˈsentrəlaɪz/.

➸ 见 **centralize.**

cen·tral·ism /ˈsentrəlɪzəm/.

Centralism is a way of governing a country, or organizing something such as industry or education, which involves having one central authority giving instructions to regional groups. 中央集权制. ◢ **cen·tral·ist** /ˈsentrəlɪst/ ❖ *...a strong centralist state.* 一个强大的中央集权国家. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

cen·tral·ize /ˈsentrəlaɪz/ **centralizes, centralizing, centralized;** [英]又拼作 **centralise.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **centralize** a country or organization means to create a system in which one central authority gives instructions to regional groups. 使…集权, 将…置于中央集权制下. ❖ *Multinational firms tended to centralize their operations.* 跨国公司倾向于集中管理其运作. ◢ **cen·trali·za·tion** /ˌsentrəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...bureaucratic centralization.* 官僚主义的中央集权. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

,centrally ˈheated.

A **centrally heated** building or room has central heating. 设有中央供暖系统的. ADJ

,central ˈnervous system, **central nervous systems.**

Your **central nervous system** is the part of your nervous system that consists of the brain and spinal cord. 中枢神经系统. N-COUNT

,central resérˈvation, **central reservations.**

The **central reservation** is the strip of ground that separates N-COUNT

the two sides of a motorway or dual carriageway. (高速公路或双向车道的)中央隔离带. BRITISH

cen·tre /ˈsentə/ **centres, centring, centred;** [美]拼作 **center**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **centre** is a building or group of buildings where people go to take part in a particular activity or get help of some kind. (举行某活动的建筑物)中心. ❖ *They were taken to the medical centre.* 他们被送往医疗中心. *...the National Exhibition Centre.* 国家展览中心. N-COUNT

2 If an area or town is a **centre** for an industry or activity, that industry or activity is very important there. (工业、活动等)中心(点), 中枢. ❖ *London is also the major international insurance centre.* 伦敦也是主要的国际保险中心. N-COUNT with supp

3 If an industry or event **is centred** in a place, it takes place to the greatest extent there. 以...为中心. ❖ *...the silk industry, which was centred in Valencia.* 以巴伦西亚市为中心的丝绸工业. *The disturbances have centred round the two main university areas.* 这场骚乱主要发生在两个主要大学区. V-ERG be V-ed prep V prep

4 The **centre** of something is the middle of it. 中间, 中央, 中心. ❖ *A large wooden table dominates the centre of the room.* 一张大木桌占据了屋子中央. N-COUNT

5 **-centred** can be added to adjectives and nouns to indicate what kind of a centre something has. (用在形容词及名词后, 表示)中间是..., 以...为中心. ❖ *...lemon-centred white chocolates.* 柠檬味夹心白巧克力. COMB

6 If you **centre** something, you move it so that it is at the centre of something else. 置于中心, 放在中间位置. ❖ *Centre the design on the cloth.* 把图案放到这块布的中间位置. VB V n

7 The **centre** of a town or city is the part where there are the most shops and businesses and where a lot of people come from other areas to work or shop. (城市人口密集的)商业中心区. ❖ *...the city centre.* 市中心. N-COUNT

8 If something or someone is at the **centre** of a situation or someone's work, they are the most important thing or person involved. 中心事件; 中心人物; 最重要事件(或人物). ❖ *...the man at the centre of the controversy.* 这场争论的中心人物. N-COUNT

9 If someone or something is the **centre** of attention or interest, people are giving them a lot of attention. 引人注目的人(或事物); 焦点事物; 焦点人物. ❖ *The centre of attraction was Pierre Auguste Renoir's oil painting.* 引人注目的是皮埃尔·奥古斯特·雷诺阿的油画. N-COUNT

10 If something **centres** or **is centred** on a particular thing or person, that thing or person is the main feature or subject of attention. 以...为中心, 以...为焦点. ❖ *...talks which centred on the Cambodia problem.* 以柬埔寨问题为中心的会谈. *All his concerns were centred around himself rather than Rachel.* 他关心的所有问题都围绕他自身, 而不是雷切尔. V-ERG V on/around n be V-ed on/around n
▲ **-centred** ❖ *...a child-centred approach to teaching.* 以儿童为中心的教学法. COMB
➼ 又见 **self-centred**.

11 In politics, **the centre** consists of groups, such as liberals and social democrats, that are considered to be neither left-wing nor right-wing. (政治)中间派. N-SING the N
➼ 又见 **left-of-centre, right-of-centre**.

12 **Centre** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **community centre** is explained at **community**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如 community centre 见 community 一条.

centre·fold /ˈsentəfəʊld/ **centrefolds;** [美]拼作 **centerfold**.

A **centrefold** is a picture that covers the two central pages of a magazine, especially a photograph of a naked or semi-naked woman in a pornographic magazine. 杂志跨页版面图片(尤指色情杂志上的全裸或半裸女人像). N-COUNT

ˌcentre-ˈforward, centre-forwards. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **centre-forward** in a team sport such as football or hockey is the player or position in the middle of the front row of attackers. (足球或曲棍球)中锋. N-COUNT

ˌcentre of ˈgravity, centres of gravity.

The **centre of gravity** of an object is the point on the object at which it balances perfectly. 重心. N-COUNT

centre·piece /ˈsentəpiːs/ **centrepieces;** [美]拼作 **centerpiece**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **centrepiece** of a number of things is something that is shown as the best one among them or as the biggest attraction. 最好(或最引人注目)的东西. ❖ *This year the centrepiece of the Festival will be its presentation of two rarely performed operas.* 今年节日的中心节目是两出很少上演的歌剧. N-COUNT

2 A **centrepiece** is an ornament which you put in the middle of something, especially a dinner table. (放在中间, 尤其是餐桌上的)中心装饰品. N-COUNT

C

ˌcentre ˈstage; 又拼作 **centre-stage**. [美]又拼作 **center stage**. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something or someone takes **centre stage**, they become very prominent or noticeable. 引人注目的人(或物). ❖ *Unilateralism is returning to centre-stage in American trade policy.* 单边主义又成为美国贸易政策的重要方面. N-UNCOUNT

cen·trifu·gal force /sentrɪˌfjuːgəl ˈfɔːs/.

Centrifugal force is the force that makes objects move outwards when they are spinning around something or travelling in a curve. 离心力. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

cen·tri·fuge /ˈsentrɪfjuːdʒ/ **centrifuges.**

A **centrifuge** is a machine that spins mixtures of different substances around very quickly so that they separate by centrifugal force. 离心机. N-COUNT

cen·trist /ˈsentrɪst/ **centrists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Centrist policies and parties are moderate rather than extreme. 温和主义的; 中间路线的. ADJ-GRADED
➲ A **centrist** is someone with centrist views. 温和主义者, 中间路线者. N-COUNT

cen·tu·ri·on /senˈtjʊəriən, AM -ˈtʊr-/ **centurions.**

A **centurion** was an officer in the Roman army. 百人队队长(罗马军队的军官). N-COUNT

cen·tu·ry /ˈsentʃəri/ **centuries.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **century** is a period of 100 years that is used when stating a date. For example, the 19th century was the period from 1801 to 1900. (表示日期的)世纪, 百年(例如, 19世纪即 1801 年至 1900 年这段时间). N-COUNT

2 A **century** is any period of 100 years. 世纪, 百年. ❖ *The drought there is the worst in a century.* 那儿的干旱是一个世纪以来最严重的一次. N-COUNT

3 In cricket, a **century** is a total of 100 runs scored by a batsman in one innings. (板球运动员在一局比赛中的所有得分)100分. N-COUNT

ce·ram·ic /sɪˈræmɪk/ **ceramics.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Ceramic** is clay that has been heated to a very high temperature so that it becomes hard. 陶瓷的. N-VAR

2 **Ceramics** are ceramic ornaments or objects. **Ceramics** is also the art of making ceramic objects. 陶瓷器; 陶瓷艺术; 制陶术. N-COUNT

ce·real /ˈsɪəriəl/ **cereals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Cereal** is a food made from grain. In Britain, it is mixed with milk and eaten for breakfast. 谷类食品; 麦片(在英国, 与牛奶混合作早餐). N-VAR

2 **Cereals** are plants such as wheat, maize, or rice that produce grain. 谷类植物. ❖ *...4 million hectares of cereal crops.* 400万公顷的谷类作物. N-COUNT

cere·bral /ˈserɪbrəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone or something as **cerebral**, you mean that they are intellectual and rational rather than emotional. 理智的, 理性的. ❖ *Some think him too cerebral to win the support of voters.* 有人认为他太理智了, 难以赢得选民的支持. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 **Cerebral** means relating to the brain. 脑的, 大脑的. ❖ *...a cerebral haemorrhage.* 脑出血. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

ˌcerebral ˈpalsy.

Cerebral palsy is an illness caused by damage to a baby's brain before it is born, which makes its limbs and muscles N-UNCOUNT

permanently uncontrollable or weak. 大脑性瘫痪, 脑中风.

cer·emo·nial /ˌserɪˈməʊniəl/ **ceremonials.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **ceremonial** relates to a ceremony or is used in a ceremony. 礼仪的, 仪式的, 郑重的. ❖ *He represented the nation on ceremonial occasions.* 在郑重场合他代表着国家. ◢ **cer·emo·ni·al·ly** ❖ *Corporal Andrew Satchell ceremonially rolled up the flag.* 安德鲁·萨切尔下士郑重地卷起旗帜. ADJ ADJ n; ADV ADV with v

2 A position, function, or event that is **ceremonial** is considered to be representative of an institution, but has very little authority or influence. (无实权的)礼仪性的; 礼节性的. ❖ *Up to now the post of president has been largely ceremonial.* 迄今为止, 总统的职务主要还是礼仪性的. ADJ

C

3 A **ceremonial** is a formal ceremony. All the impressive things that are associated with it can also be called **ceremonial** or **ceremonials**. 礼仪, 全套礼仪. ❖ *...the ceremonials leading up to the young Emperor's wedding.* 年轻皇帝婚礼的全套礼仪. N-VAR

cer·emo·ni·ous·ly /ˌserɪˈməʊniəsli/.

If someone does something **ceremoniously**, they do it in an extremely formal way. 讲究礼节的; 郑重其事的; 庄重的. ❖ *The waiter ceremoniously lifted rolls from a basket with a pair of silver tongs.* 男服务员用一把银钳郑重其事地将小圆面包从篮子里夹起来. ADV ADV with v; WRITTEN

cer·emo·ny /ˈserɪməni, AM -məʊni/ **ceremonies.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **ceremony** is a formal event such as a wedding or a coronation. (婚礼、加冕等正规事件的)仪式. ❖ *Today's award ceremony took place at the British Embassy.* 今天的颁奖仪式在英国大使馆举行. N-COUNT

2 **Ceremony** consists of the special things that are said and done on very formal occasions. (极其庄重场合下进行的)特别礼仪, 礼节. ❖ *...the pomp and ceremony of the Pope's visit.* 教皇来访时的盛况与礼仪. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you do something **without ceremony**, you do it quickly and casually. 不讲究礼节(或仪式)的, 快速随便的. ❖ *'Is Hilton here?' she asked without ceremony.* '希尔顿酒店在这里吗?' 她匆忙地随便问道. N-UNCOUNT; without N

4 ➜ 又见 **master of ceremonies**.

ce·rise /səˈriːs/.

Something that is **cerise** is a bright pinkish red. 樱桃色的鲜红色(的). COLOUR

cert /sɜːt/ **certs.**

If you say that someone or something is a **cert**, you mean you are certain they will succeed. 必定成功的人或事. ❖ *He was a cert for the Premiership.* 他肯定能当总理. N-COUNT; INFORMAL, BRITISH

cert., certs. ♦◇◇◇◇

Cert. is a written abbreviation for **certificate**. certificate 的缩写形式.

certain 1 being sure 肯定

cer·tain /ˈsɜːtən/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you are **certain** about something or if it is **certain**, you firmly believe it is true and have no doubt about it. If you are not **certain** about something, you do not have definite knowledge or views about it. 确信的, 有把握的, 肯定的. ❖ *She's absolutely certain she's going to make it.* 她完全有把握能成功. *It wasn't a balloon – I'm certain of that.* 这不是气球 — 我敢肯定. *It is certain that Rodney arrived the previous day.* 罗德尼肯定前一天就到了. *The scheme is certain to meet opposition.* 该计划肯定要遭到反对. *The Prime Minister is heading for certain defeat.* 首相肯定要失败. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you know something **for certain**, you have no doubt about it. 毫无疑问, 确凿. ❖ *She couldn't know what time he'd go, or even for certain that he'd go at all.* 她无法知道他何时走, 甚至连他到底会不会走都不敢肯定. PHR

3 If you have **certain** knowledge that something is true, you know that it is definitely true. 肯定的, 确信的, 无疑的. ❖ *He had been there four times to my certain knowledge.* 我肯定他到过那里四次. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n

4 If you **make certain** that something is the way you want or expect it to be, you take action to ensure that it is. 确保, 保证. ❖ *He had made certain he hadn't shown his face.* 他确保他不再露面. PHR

certain 2 referring to and indicating amount 提及并表明数量

cer·tain /ˈsɜːtən/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **certain** to indicate that you are referring to one particular thing, person, or group, although you are not saying exactly which it is. 某(事)、某(人). ❖ *There will be certain people who'll say 'I told you so!'* 某些人会说 '我已告诉过你' 之类的话. *You owe a certain person a sum of money.* 你欠某人一笔钱. ADJ; det ADJ, ADJ n

2 When you refer to **certain of** a group of people or things, you are referring to some particular members of that group. 某些; 某种. ❖ *They'll have to give up completely on certain of their studies.* 他们将不得不完全放弃自己学业中的某一部分. QUANT; FORMAL

3 You can use **a certain** before the name of a person in order to indicate that you do not know the person or anything else about them. 某某, 某一位 (表示对所指的人或事不了解). ❖ *She managed to arrange for them to be hidden in the house of a certain Father Boduen.* 她设法安排他们躲在一位名叫波杜安神父的家里. ADJ; a ADJ n-proper

4 You use **a certain** to indicate that something such as a quality or condition exists, and often to suggest that it is not great in amount or degree. 一些, 一点. ❖ *I received a certain amount of sympathy.* 我得到了一点同情. ADJ; a ADJ sing-n/n-uncount

cer·tain·ly /ˈsɜːtənli/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You can use **certainly** to emphasize what you are saying. (表示强调)肯定地, 毫无疑问地. ❖ *The public is certainly getting tired of hearing about it.* 公众对这事肯定快听厌了. *Certainly, pets can help children develop friendship skills.* 毫无疑问, 宠物能够帮助儿童提高他们发展友谊的能力. ADV-GRADED; ADV with cl/group; PRAGMATICS

2 You use **certainly** when you are agreeing strongly with what someone has said. (表示赞同)完全地, 确实地. ❖ *'You keep out of their way, don't you?' – 'I certainly do.'* '你没去惹他们,对吧?' — '我当然有.' ADV; PRAGMATICS

3 You say **certainly not** when you want to say 'no' in a strong way. (表示强调)当然不. ❖ *'Perhaps it would be better if I withdrew altogether.' – 'Certainly not!'* '也许我全面退出的话会更好一点.' — '当然不.' ADV; PRAGMATICS

cer·tain·ty /ˈsɜːtənti/ **certainties.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Certainty** is the state of having no doubts at all about something. 确切性; 确信, 肯定, 无疑. ❖ *I have told them with absolute certainty there'll be no change of policy.* 我已经明确告诉过他们政策绝不会有任何改变. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Certainty** is the fact that something is certain to happen. 确定无疑的事; 必然的事. ❖ *A general election became a certainty three weeks ago.* 大选三周前就已成了确切无疑的事. N-UNCOUNT; also a N

3 **Certainties** are things that nobody has any doubts about. 确切无疑的事. ❖ *In politics there are never any certainties.* 政治上从来没有什么一成不变的事情. N-COUNT

cer·ti·fi·able /ˌsɜːtɪˈfaɪəbəl/.

1 If you describe someone as **certifiable**, you mean their behaviour is extremely unreasonable or foolish. 毫无理性的; 愚蠢的. ❖ *By the time we left he must have considered that all film crews were certifiable.* 我们离开时他肯定认为摄制队的所有人都愚不可及. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

2 Someone who is **certifiable** is mentally ill and can be declared insane. 精神失常的, 有精神病的. ADJ

cer·tifi·cate /səˈtɪfɪkət/ **certificates.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **certificate** is an official document stating that particular things are true. 证书, 证明. ❖ *...birth certificates.* 出生证明. N-COUNT

2 A **certificate** is an official document that you receive when you have completed a course of study or training. The qualification that this document represents can also be called a **certificate**. 文凭, 结业证书; 合格. ❖ *...the Post-Graduate Certificate of Education.* 教育学的研究生文凭. N-COUNT; with supp

◢ **cer·tifi·cat·ed** /səˈtɪfɪkeɪtɪd/ ❖ *...a certificated teacher.* 持有合格证书的教师. ADJ

cer·ti·fy /ˈsɜːtɪfaɪ/ **certifies, certifying, certified.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone in an official position **certifies** something, they officially state that it is true or genuine. (官方正式)证明. ❖ *The president certified that the project would receive at least $650m.* 总统证明, 该计划将至少得到6.5亿元. *The National Election Council is supposed to certify the results.* 全国竞选委员会理应证实选举结果. *It has been certified as genuine.* 这证明是真的. VB V that V n be V-ed as adj ◢ **cer·ti·fi·ca·tion** /ˌsɜːtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **certifications** ❖ *...written certification that the relative is really ill.* 表明那位亲戚的确生病的书面证明. N-VAR
2 If someone **is certified** as a particular kind of worker, they are given a certificate stating that they have successfully completed a course of training in their profession. (被)证明合格, 持有合格证书. ❖ *They wanted to get certified as divers.* 他们想得到潜水员的合格证明. *Mary hopes to qualify as a certified accountant.* 玛丽想获得执业会计师的资格. VB usu passive get V-ed as n V-ed ◢ **certification** ❖ *...training leading to the certification of their skill.* 旨在让他们得到技能合格证书的培训. N-UNCOUNT

cer·ti·tude /ˈsɜːtɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **certitudes.**
Certitude is the same as **certainty**. 同 certainty. ❖ *We have this definite certitude that Cicippio will be freed.* 我们确信西西皮奥将获释. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl FORMAL

cer·vi·cal /ˈsɜːvɪkəl, səˈvaɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Cervical** means relating to the cervix. 子宫颈的. ❖ *...cervical cancer.* 宫颈癌. ADJ: ADJ n MEDICAL
2 **Cervical** means relating to the neck. 颈的, 脖子的. ❖ *...the cervical spine.* 颈椎. ADJ: ADJ n MEDICAL

cer·vix /ˈsɜːvɪks/ **cervixes** or **cervices** /səˈvaɪsiːz/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **cervix** is the entrance to the womb. 子宫颈. N-COUNT MEDICAL

ces·sa·tion /seˈseɪʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **cessation** of something is the stopping of it. 停止, 休止, 中断. ❖ *He would not agree to a cessation of hostilities.* 他不会同意终止敌对状态. N-UNCOUNT also a N FORMAL

cess·pit /ˈsespɪt/ **cesspits.**
A **cesspit** is a hole or tank in the ground into which waste water and sewage flow. 污水坑; 粪坑. N-COUNT BRITISH

cess·pool /ˈsespuːl/ **cesspools.**
A **cesspool** is the same as a **cesspit**. 同 cesspit. N-COUNT

ce·ta·cean /sɪˈteɪʃən/ **cetaceans.**
Whales, dolphins, and porpoises belong to the family of creatures known as **cetaceans**. 鲸目动物(如鲸、海豚等). N-COUNT

cetera.
➻ 见 **etcetera**.

cf. ♦◇◇◇◇
Cf. is used in writing to introduce something that should be considered in connection with the subject you are discussing. 试比较, 参照. ❖ *For the more salient remarks on the matter, cf. 'Isis Unveiled', Vol. I.* 要想多些了解对这件事的重要评论, 试参照《揭去伊希斯的面纱》的第一卷.

CFC /ˌsiː ef ˈsiː/ **CFCs.** ♦◇◇◇◇
CFCs are chemicals that are used in aerosols, refrigerators, and cooling systems, and in the manufacture of various plastics. **CFC** is an abbreviation for '**chlorofluorocarbon**'. (用于喷雾剂、冰箱、冷却系统等中的化学品)含氯氟烃. chlorofluorocarbon 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

ch., chs.
Ch. is a written abbreviation for **chapter**. chapter 的缩写形式.

cha-cha-cha /ˌtʃɑː tʃɑː ˈtʃɑː/ **cha-cha-chas.**
The **cha-cha-cha** is a Latin American dance with small fast steps. 恰恰舞(一种拉丁舞). N-COUNT

chafe /tʃeɪf/ **chafes, chafing, chafed.**
1 If something **chafes** your skin, it rubs against it and makes it sore. 擦伤, 擦破, 擦痛. ❖ *The shorts were chafing my thighs.* 短裤擦痛了我的大腿. *His wrists began to chafe against the cloth strips binding them.* 绑他手腕的布条开始磨伤他的手腕. V-ERG V n V against n Also V
2 If you **chafe** at a restriction, you feel annoyed about it. 惹怒, 使生气. ❖ *He had chafed at having to take orders from another.* 要他听命于人使他恼火. VB: no passive FORMAL V at/under/against n/-ing

chaff /tʃɑːf, tʃæf/.
Chaff is the outer part of grain such as wheat. 谷壳, 糠, 麸皮. N-UNCOUNT

chaf·finch /ˈtʃæfɪntʃ/ **chaffinches.**
A **chaffinch** is a small European songbird. Male chaffinches have reddish-brown fronts and grey heads. 苍头燕雀(欧洲一种小型鸣禽). N-COUNT

cha·grin /ˈʃægrɪn, AM ʃəˈgrɪn/.
Chagrin is a feeling of annoyance or disappointment. 恼怒, 懊恼; 失望. ❖ *To the chagrin of fans, tournaments are being won by nonentities.* 让球迷失望的是, 一帮无名小辈赢得了锦标赛. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ◢ **cha·grined** /ˈʃægrɪnd, AM ʃəˈgrɪnd/ ❖ *The committee did not appear chagrined by the compromises.* 委员会似乎并没有因为妥协而感到恼怒. ADJ-GRADED

chain /tʃeɪn/ **chains, chaining, chained.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **chain** consists of metal rings connected together in a line. 链条. N-COUNT
2 If a person or thing **is chained** to something, they are fastened to it with a chain. 用链条拴住. ❖ *The dog was chained to the leg of the garden seat.* 这条狗被链条拴在花园的凳子上. *She chained her bike to the railings.* 她把自行车用链条拴在栏杆上. VB be V-ed prep/adv V n prep/adv
⇨ **Chain up** means the same as **chain**. 义同 chain. ❖ *I'll lock the doors and chain you up.* 我要锁上门, 把你用链条拴起来. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun
3 If prisoners are **in chains**, they have chains round their wrists or ankles to prevent them from escaping. 戴镣铐的. N-PLURAL in N
4 If you say that someone **is chained to** a person or a situation, you are emphasizing that there are reasons why they cannot leave that person or situation, even though they might like to. 束缚在..., 绑在... ❖ *Women used to be chained to unhappy marriages for financial or social reasons.* 过去妇女往往由于经济或社会的原因被不幸的婚姻束缚. V-PASSIVE PRAGMATICS be V-ed to n
5 You can refer to feelings and duties which prevent you from doing what you want to do as **chains**. 束缚, 羁绊, 枷锁. ❖ *...the chains of habit that bound him to the present.* 把他绑定在目前状态上的习惯枷锁. N-PLURAL LITERARY
6 A **chain of** things is a group of them existing or arranged in a line. 一连串的. ❖ *...a chain of islands known as the Windward Islands.* 称为向风群岛的一群岛屿. N-COUNT N of n
7 A **chain** of shops, hotels, or other businesses is a number of them owned by the same person or company. 连锁. ❖ *...a large supermarket chain.* 一家大型的超市连锁店. N-COUNT with supp
8 A **chain of** events is a series of them happening one after another. 一连串发生的(事件). N-SING: N of n
9 ➻ 又见 **food chain**.

›chain up.
➻ 见 **chain 2**. PHR-V

ˈchain gang, chain gangs.
In the United States, a **chain gang** was a group of prisoners who were chained together to do work outside their prison. (美国)用链条拴起在监狱外干活的一群囚犯. N-COUNT

ˈchain letter, chain letters.
A **chain letter** is a letter, often with a promise of money, that is sent to several people who send copies on to several more people. Chain letters are illegal in some countries. 连锁信(分发给若干人, 要求他们将邮件再分发给更多的人, 往往承诺有金钱回报, 在某些国家属于违法). N-COUNT

ˌchain ˈmail.
Chain mail is armour made from small metal rings joined together so that they are like a piece of cloth. 锁子甲. N-UNCOUNT

ˌchain reˈaction, chain reactions. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **chain reaction** is a series of chemical changes, each of which causes the next. (化学)链式反应. N-COUNT
2 A **chain reaction** is a series of events, each of which causes the next. 连锁反应. ❖ *The powder immediately ignited and set off a chain reaction of explosions.* 该炸药立即点燃, 引起了一场连锁爆炸. N-COUNT

ˈchain saw, chain saws; 又拼作 **chainsaw**.
A **chain saw** is a big saw with teeth fixed in a chain that is driven round by a motor. 链锯. N-COUNT

'chain-smoke, chain-smokes, chain-smoking, chain-smoked.
Someone who **chain-smokes** smokes cigarettes or cigars continuously, one after another. 一支接一支地抽(烟). VB V
▲**chain-smoker, chain-smokers.** N-COUNT

'chain store, chain stores; 又拼作 **chain-store.**
A **chain store** is one of several similar shops that are owned by the same person or company. 连锁店. N-COUNT

chair /tʃeə/ **chairs, chairing, chaired.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **chair** is a piece of furniture for one person to sit on, with a back and four legs. 椅子. N-COUNT
2 At British universities, a **chair** is the post of professor. (英国大学的)教授的职位. N-COUNT
3 The person in charge of a committee or meeting is sometimes called the **chair**. (委员会或会议的)主席. N-COUNT
4 If you **chair** a meeting or a committee, you are the person in charge of it. 担任(会议、委员会的)主席. VB V n
5 If you **are in the chair** or **take the chair** at a meeting, you are the person in charge of it. 担任(会议的)主席. PHR

C

'chair lift, chair lifts; 又拼作 **chairlift.**
A **chair lift** is a line of chairs that hang from a moving cable and carry people up and down a mountain or ski slope. (挂在缆绳上运送乘客或滑雪者上下山的)升降椅, 空中缆椅. N-COUNT

chair·man /'tʃeəmən/ **chairmen.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **chairman** of a committee or organization is the head of it. (委员会或机构的)主席(议长). ❖ *Glyn Ford is chairman of the Committee which produced the report.* 格林·福特是提交这份报告的委员会主席. ▲**chair·man·ship, chairmanships.** The **chairmanship** of a committee or organization is the position of being its chairman, or the period when a particular person is chairman. 主席(议长)职位; 主席任期. ❖ *...a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Roy Goode.* 由罗伊·古德教授担任主席的委员会. N-COUNT N-VAR
2 The **chairman** of a meeting or debate is the person in charge, who decides when each person is allowed to speak. (会议、辩论会的)主持人. N-COUNT

chair·person /'tʃeəpɜːsən/ **chairpersons.**
The **chairperson** of a meeting, committee, or organization is the person in charge of it. (会议、委员会或机构的)主席, 委员长. N-COUNT

chair·woman /'tʃeəwumən/ **chairwomen.**
The **chairwoman** of a meeting, committee, or organization is the woman in charge of it. (会议、委员会或机构的)女主席; 女委员长. N-COUNT

chaise longue /ˌʃeɪz 'lɒŋ/ **chaises longues;** the singular and the plural are both pronounced in the same way. 单复数发音相同.
A **chaise longue** is a couch with only one arm and usually a back along half its length. (通常仅在一半处有靠背, 并只有一只扶手的)躺椅, 睡椅. N-COUNT

cha·let /'ʃæleɪ, AM ʃæ'leɪ/ **chalets.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **chalet** is a small wooden house, especially in a mountain area or a holiday camp. (尤指山区或度假营地的)小木屋. N-COUNT

chal·ice /'tʃælɪs/ **chalices.**
1 A **chalice** is a large gold or silver cup with a stem. Chalices are used to hold wine in the Christian service of Holy Communion. (金或银)高脚酒杯; 圣餐酒杯. N-COUNT
2 If you refer to something that someone offers you as a **poisoned chalice**, you mean it seems very attractive, but you believe that accepting it would bring you trouble or failure. (看上去很吸引人但一旦接受则会带来麻烦的)毒酒杯. PHR

chalk /tʃɔːk/ **chalks, chalking, chalked.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Chalk** is a type of soft white rock. 白垩岩. ❖ *...the highest chalk cliffs in Britain.* 英国最高的白垩岩悬崖. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Chalk** is small sticks of chalk, or a substance similar to chalk, used for writing or drawing with. 粉笔. ❖ *...drawing a small picture with coloured chalks.* 用彩色粉笔画一幅小画. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl
3 If you **chalk** something, you draw or write it using a piece of chalk. 用粉笔画(或写). ❖ *He chalked the message on the blackboard.* 他用粉笔在黑板上留了个信. VB V n
4 If you say that two people or things are as different as **chalk and cheese**, you are emphasizing that they are completely different. 完全不同, 截然不同. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

▸**chalk up.**
If you **chalk up** a success or a number of points in a game, you achieve it. 赢得(比分), 取得(成功). ❖ *The team chalked up another victory.* 这支球队又获得一场胜利. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

chalk·board /'tʃɔːkbɔːd/ **chalkboards.**
In a classroom, the **chalkboard** is a board which teachers write on with chalk. 黑板. N-COUNT

chalky /'tʃɔːki/.
1 Something that is **chalky** contains chalk or is covered with chalk. 含白垩的; 含粉笔的. ❖ *...the chalky soil around Saumur.* 索米尔周围的白垩土壤. ADJ-GRADED
2 Something that is **chalky** is a pale dull colour or has a powdery texture. 似粉笔的, 似白垩的. ❖ *Her face became a chalky white.* 她的脸变得像粉笔一样白. ADJ-GRADED

chal·lenge /'tʃælɪndʒ/ **challenges, challenging, challenged.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **challenge** is something new and difficult which requires great effort and determination. 挑战. ❖ *The new government's first challenge is the economy.* 新政府的第一个挑战就是整顿经济. N-VAR
2 If someone **rises to the challenge**, they successfully act in response to a difficult situation. (成功地)应付挑战. ❖ *They rose to the challenge of entertaining 80 schoolchildren.* 他们成功地应付了招待80名小学生的挑战. PHR
3 A **challenge** to something is a questioning of its truth or value. A **challenge** to someone is a questioning of their authority. (对...真实性或价值的)质询, 质疑; (对...权威的)质疑. ❖ *The demonstrators have now made a direct challenge to the authority of the government.* 示威者现已对政府的权威发出了直接质疑. N-VAR
4 If you **challenge** an idea, you question its truth or value. 对...提出质疑, 对...表示怀疑. ❖ *The move was immediately challenged by two of the republics.* 这一措施立即受到了两位共和党人的质疑. VB V n
5 If you **challenge** someone to do something, you ask them to defend their actions or to prove their authority. 向...发出挑战; 要求…(为自己的行为或权威)进行辩护. ❖ *Rose challenged him to come on stage and explain his opinions.* 罗斯问他敢不敢上台阐述自己的观点. *I challenged him on the hypocrisy of his political attitudes.* 我对他政治态度的虚伪提出挑战. VB V n to-inf V n on/about n Also V with quote
6 If you **challenge** someone, you invite them to fight or compete with you in some way. 邀请某人比赛, 向...挑战. ❖ *Corineus, who was a famous wrestler, challenged him to a bout.* 摔跤名手考里纳斯向他提出来一场比赛. *He left a note at the scene of the crime, challenging detectives to catch him.* 他在犯罪现场留下便条, 挑战警探们来抓他. VB V n to n V n to-inf Also V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A third presidential candidate emerged to mount a serious challenge.* 第三位总统候选人的出现提出了一个严峻的挑战. N-COUNT
▲**chal·leng·er, challengers** ❖ *Mr Portillo is emerging as a right wing challenger to the leadership.* 波蒂略先生是打算向鼎领导地位的右翼派挑战者. N-COUNT
7 If someone **is challenged** by a guard, they are ordered to stop and say who they are or why they are there. 被截查; 被查问身份. VB be V-ed
8 ➸ 又见 **challenged, challenging.**

chal·lenged /'tʃælɪndʒd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you say that someone is **challenged** in a particular way, you mean that they have a disability in that area. **Challenged** is often used for humorous effect. (幽默义)在...方面有缺陷; 在...方面有残疾. ❖ *She ran off with an intellectually challenged ski instructor.* 她跟一位脑子有病的滑雪教练私奔了. ADJ adv ADJ

chal·leng·ing /'tʃælɪndʒɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **challenging** task or job requires great effort and determination. 富有挑战性的; 考验的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you do something in a **challenging** way, you seem to ADJ-GRADED

be inviting people to argue with you or compete against you in some way. 挑战的; 不赞同的. ❖ *Mona gave him a challenging look.* 莫娜用不赞成的目光看了他一眼.

cham·ber /ˈtʃeɪmbə/ **chambers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **chamber** is a large room, especially one that is used for formal meetings. (通常开正式会议用的)大房间; 会议厅. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a country's parliament or to one section of it as a **chamber**. 议会, 议院. ❖ *More than 80 parties are contesting seats in the two-chamber parliament.* 有80多个党派在争夺议会两院的席位. N-COUNT

3 A **chamber** is a room designed and equipped for a particular purpose. (为特殊用途设计和装备的)房间. ❖ *For many, the dentist's surgery remains a torture chamber.* 对许多人来说, 牙医的手术室是一个酷刑室. N-COUNT with supp

➜ 又见 **gas chamber**.

4 The offices used by judges and barristers are referred to as **chambers**. (法官与律师的)办公室. N-PLURAL

cham·ber·lain /ˈtʃeɪmbəlɪn/ **chamberlains.**

A **chamberlain** is the person in charge of the household affairs of a monarch or high-ranking person. (君主的)宫廷内臣; 宫廷大臣. N-COUNT

chamber·maid /ˈtʃeɪmbəmeɪd/ **chambermaids.**

A **chambermaid** is a woman who cleans and tidies the bedrooms in a hotel. (清扫酒店客房的)女服务员. N-COUNT

ˈchamber music.

Chamber music is classical music written for a small number of instruments. 室内乐(由小乐队演奏的乐曲). N-UNCOUNT

ˌchamber of ˈcommerce, chambers of commerce. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **chamber of commerce** is a business organization that promotes local commercial interests. (当地)商会. N-COUNT

ˈchamber orchestra, chamber orchestras.

A **chamber orchestra** is a small orchestra which plays classical music. (演奏古典音乐的)室内乐队. N-COUNT

ˈchamber pot, chamber pots.

A **chamber pot** is a round container shaped like a very large cup. Chamber pots used to be kept in bedrooms for people to urinate in. 夜壶, 尿壶. N-COUNT

cha·me·le·on /kəˈmiːliən/ **chameleons.**

A **chameleon** is a lizard whose skin changes colour to match the colour of its surroundings. 避役, 变色蜥蜴. N-COUNT

cham·ois. **Chamois** is both the singular and the plural form; it is pronounced /ˈʃæmwɑː/ for meaning 1 in British English, and /ˈʃæmi/ for both meanings in American English, and for meaning 2 in British English. 单复数同形. 第1项释义在英国英语中发音为/ˈʃæmwɑː/. 两项释义在美国英语中的发音都是 /ˈʃæmi/, 而第2项释义在英国英语中的发音也作 /ˈʃæmi/.

1 **Chamois** are small goat-like antelope that live in the mountains of Europe and South West Asia. 岩羚羊(产于欧洲和西南亚山区的小羚羊). N-COUNT

2 A **chamois** or a **chamois leather** is a soft leather cloth used for cleaning and polishing. 麂皮; 擦拭用的软皮. N-COUNT

chamo·mile /ˈkæməmaɪl/.

➜ 见 **camomile**.

champ /tʃæmp/ **champs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **champ** is the same as a **champion**. 同 champion. ❖ *...boxing champ Mike Tyson.* 拳击冠军迈克·泰森. N-COUNT INFORMAL

cham·pagne /ˌʃæmˈpeɪn/ **champagnes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Champagne is an expensive French sparkling white wine. It is often drunk to celebrate something. 香槟酒. N-VAR

champ·ers /ˈʃæmpəz/.

Champers is champagne. 香槟酒. ❖ *We were slurping champers by the glassful.* 我们咕嘟咕嘟大杯大杯地喝着香槟酒. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

cham·pi·on /ˈtʃæmpiən/ **champions, championing, championed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **champion** is someone who has won the first prize in a competition, contest, or fight. 冠军, 优胜者. ❖ *...a former Olympic champion.* 前奥林匹克冠军. *...champion boxer Lennox Lewis.* 拳击冠军伦诺克斯·刘易斯. N-COUNT

2 If you are a **champion** of a person, a cause, or a principle, you support or defend them. (某人、某项事业或原则的)支持者; 捍卫者. ❖ *He was once known as a champion of social reform.* 他曾以支持社会改革著称. N-COUNT with supp

3 If you **champion** a person, a cause, or a principle, you support or defend them. 支持; 捍卫(某人、某项事业或原则). ❖ *He passionately championed the poor.* 他激烈地捍卫穷人的利益. VB V n

cham·pi·on·ship /ˈtʃæmpiənʃɪp/ **championships.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **championship** is a competition to find the best player or team in a particular sport. 锦标赛, 冠军赛. ❖ *...the world chess championship.* 世界国际象棋锦标赛. N-COUNT

2 **The championship** refers to the title or status of being a sports champion. (体育)冠军的称号(或地位). ❖ *He went on to take the championship.* 他继而夺取冠军宝座. N-SING the N

chance /tʃɑːns, tʃæns/ **chances, chancing, chanced.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If there is a **chance** of something happening, it is possible that it will happen. 可能性, 机会, 把握. ❖ *Tim's chances of survival were still slim.* 蒂姆存活下来的机会仍然非常小. *There was really very little chance that Ben would ever have led a normal life.* 本这一辈子能过正常生活的机会真是非常小. N-VAR

2 If you have a **chance** to do something, you have the opportunity to do it. 机会, 机遇. ❖ *All eligible people would get a chance to vote.* 所有符合条件的人都有投票的机会. *I felt I had to give him a chance.* 我觉得我得给他个机会. N-SING

3 If you say that someone **stands a chance** of achieving something, you mean that they are likely to achieve it. If you say that they do not **stand a chance**, you mean that they cannot possibly achieve it. 有...的可能性, 有...的机会. PHR

4 A **chance** meeting or event is one that is not planned or expected. 意外的, 偶然性的. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a victim of chance and circumstance.* 一个意外和环境的牺牲品. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **chance** to do something or **chance** on something, you do it or find it although you had not planned or tried to. 碰巧, 偶然. ❖ *It was just then that I chanced to look round.* 正在这时我碰巧看了一下四周. *...Christopher Columbus, who chanced upon the Dominican Republic nearly 500 years ago.* 近 500 年前, 克里斯托弗·哥伦布偶然发现了现多米尼加共和国. VB FORMAL V to-inf V upon/on/across n

6 Something that happens **by chance** was not planned by anyone. 偶然地, 碰巧地. ❖ *He had met Mr Heseltine by chance.* 他偶然见到了赫塞尔廷先生. PHR

7 If you **chance** something, you do it even though there is a risk that you may not succeed or that something bad may happen. 碰运气, 冒风险. ❖ *No assassin would chance a shot from amongst that crowd.* 没有哪个暗杀者会冒险在那群人中开枪. VB V n

8 When you **take a chance**, you try to do something although there is a large risk of danger or failure. 碰运气, 试试看. ❖ *You take a chance on the weather if you holiday in the UK.* 在英国度假时你在天气方面得碰运气. PHR

9 You can use **by any chance** when you are asking questions in order to find out whether something that you think might be true is actually true. 万一; 也许; 万一有可能. ❖ *Are they by any chance related?* 他们有可能是亲戚吗? PHR PRAGMATICS

10 ➜ 又见 **off-chance**.

chan·cel /ˈtʃɑːnsəl, ˈtʃænsəl/ **chancels.**

The **chancel** is the part of a church containing the altar, where the clergy and the choir usually sit. (牧师与唱诗班坐的)高坛, 圣坛. N-COUNT

chan·cel·lery /ˈtʃɑːnsələri, ˈtʃæns-/ **chancelleries.**

1 A **chancellery** is the building where a chancellor has his offices. 大臣的办公楼. N-COUNT

2 The **chancellery** refers to the officials who work in a chancellor's office. 大臣官署的官员. N-SING

Chan·cel·lor /ˈtʃɑːnslə, ˈtʃæns-/ **Chancellors.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Chancellor** is the title of the head of government in Germany and Austria. 总理(德国与奥地利政府首脑的头衔). N-TITLE

2 In Britain, the **Chancellor** is the Chancellor of the N-COUNT

Exchequer. (英国的)财政大臣.

3 The **Chancellor** of a British university is the official, honorary head of the university. (英国大学的)名誉校长. N-COUNT

4 The head of some American universities is called the **Chancellor**. (美国某些大学的)校长. N-COUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **vice-chancellor**.

,Chancellor of the Ex'chequer, Chancellors of the Exchequer. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **Chancellor of the Exchequer** is the minister in the British government who makes decisions about finance and taxes. (英国)财政大臣. N-COUNT

C

chan·cel·lor·ship /ˈtʃɑːnsləʃɪp, ˈtʃæns-/.

The **chancellorship** is the position of chancellor. Someone's **chancellorship** is the period of time when they are chancellor. 大臣职位; 大臣任职期. N-SING

chanc·er /ˈtʃɑːnsə, ˈtʃænsə/ **chancers.**

If you refer to someone as a **chancer**, you mean that they exploit situations to their own advantage, often dishonestly. (常常通过不正当手段)碰运气的人, 冒险的人. ❖ *...some silver-tongued chancer trying to pull a fast one on a gullible British company.* 试图欺骗一家容易上当的英国公司的一些能言善道的冒险家. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH

Chan·cery /ˈtʃɑːnsəri, ˈtʃæns-/.

In Britain, the **Chancery** or **Chancery Division** is the Lord Chancellor's court, which is a division of the High Court. (英国)高等法院的大法官法庭. N-SING also in N

chancy /ˈtʃɑːnsi, ˈtʃænsi/.

Something that is **chancy** involves a lot of risk or uncertainty. 冒险的; 不可靠的. ❖ *Investment is becoming a chancy business.* 投资正成为一种风险业务. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

chan·de·lier /ˌʃændəˈlɪə/ **chandeliers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **chandelier** is a large decorative frame which holds light bulbs or candles and hangs from the ceiling. 枝形大吊灯. N-COUNT

change /tʃeɪndʒ/ **changes, changing, changed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If there is a **change** in something, it becomes different. 变化, 变更, 改变. ❖ *What is needed is a change of attitude on the part of architects.* 需要的是改变建筑师们的态度. *Political change is on its way.* 政治变革很快将发生. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **sea change**.

2 If you say that something is a **change** or makes a **change**, you mean that it is enjoyable because it is different from what you are used to. (让人高兴的)变换, 变化. ❖ *It is a complex system, but it certainly makes a change.* 这是个复杂的系统, 但无疑也是个变化. N-SING PRAGMATICS

3 When something **changes**, it becomes different. 改变、变化, 变更. ❖ *The mood gradually changed from resignation to rage.* 情绪从无奈逐渐变为愤怒. *She has now changed into a happy, self-confident woman.* 她现在变成了一个愉快、自信的女人. *They should change the law to make it illegal to own replica weapons.* 他们应该修改法律, 使持有仿真武器成为非法. V-ERG V / V from n to n / V into n / V n / Also V n into n

4 If you **change** from one thing to another, you stop doing or using the first thing and start doing or using the second one. 交换; 变换, 变更. ❖ *He would gladly have changed to a different job but it would have meant a drop in income.* 要不是因为工资会下降, 他倒很乐意换一份工作. VB / V to n

5 If you say that something is happening **for a change**, you mean that you are glad that it is happening because usually it does not. (高兴地)变换一下, 变化. ❖ *Now let me ask you a question, for a change.* 现在让我问你一个问题吧. PHR

6 To **change** something means to replace it with something new or different. 更换. ❖ *All they did was change a fuse.* 他们只是换了根保险丝. VB / V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A change of leadership alone will not be enough.* 仅是变换一下领导人是不够的. N-COUNT

7 When you **change** your clothes, you take some or all of them off and put on different ones. 换衣服. ❖ *They had allowed her to shower and change.* 他们允许她洗澡更衣. *I changed into a tracksuit.* 我换了套运动服. *I've got to get changed first.* 我得先换衣服. VB V n / V / V into/out of n / get V-ed

➪ A **change of** clothes is an extra set of clothes that you take with you somewhere. 替换的衣服. N-COUNT

8 When you **change** a baby or **change** its nappy, you take off its dirty nappy and put on a clean one. 给婴儿换尿布. VB V n

9 When you **change** a bed or **change** the sheets, you take off the dirty sheets and put on clean ones. 换床单. VB V n

10 When you **change** buses, trains, or planes, you get off one bus, train, or plane and get on to another in order to continue your journey. 换车, 转车; 转机. ❖ *We were turned off the train at Hanover, where we had to change.* 我们在汉诺威下了火车, 因为要在那里换车. VB V n / V

11 When you **change** gear or **change** into another gear, you move the gear lever on a car, bicycle, or other vehicle in order to use a different gear. In American English, you **shift** gears. 换挡, 变速. [美]作 shift gears. ❖ *He looked up into the mirror as he changed through his gears.* 变速时他抬头看了看反光镜. VB V n / BRITISH / V prep

12 Your **change** is the money that you receive when you pay for something with too much money because you do not have exactly the right amount. (买东西时)找的钱, 找头. N-UNCOUNT

13 **Change** refers to coins, rather than notes. 硬币; 零钱. ❖ *...a sack of loose change.* 一袋零钱. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **small change**.

14 If you have **change** for a note or a large coin, you have the same amount of money in smaller notes or coins. 零钱. N-UNCOUNT

15 When you **change** money, you exchange it for the same amount of money in a different currency, or in smaller coins or notes. 兑换. ❖ *...an agency that will change one foreign currency directly into another.* 一家可以将一种外币直接兑换成另一种外币的代理公司. VB V n / V n into n

16 **Change** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **to change hands** is explained at **hand**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如 to change hands 见 hand 一条.

➤change down.

When you **change down**, you move the gear lever in the vehicle you are driving in order to use a lower gear. In American English, you **shift down**. (车速)换低挡位. [美]作 shift down. ❖ *I braked at the second corner and changed down to third.* 我在第二个街角踩了刹车, 并换低到三挡. PHR-V V P / BRITISH / V P to n

➤change over.

If you **change over** from one thing to another, you stop doing one thing and start doing the other. 转向; 改变; 换做(其他事). ❖ *We are gradually changing over to a completely metric system.* 我们逐渐转向全面采用公制. PHR-V / V P from/to n / Also V P

➡ 又见 **changeover**.

➤change up.

When you **change up**, you move the gear lever in the vehicle you are driving in order to use a higher gear. In American English, you **shift up**. (车速)换高挡位. [美]作 shift up. PHR-V V P / BRITISH

change·able /ˈtʃeɪndʒəbəl/.

Someone or something that is **changeable** is likely to change many times. 易变的, 无常的. ❖ *The forecast is for changeable weather.* 天气预报报告了天气多变的情况. ADJ-GRADED

,change of 'life.

The change of life is the menopause. 绝经(期); 更年期. N-SING the N

change·over /ˈtʃeɪndʒəʊvə/ **changeovers.**

A **changeover** is a change from one activity or system to another. 转变, 变更; 转移. ❖ *He again called for a faster changeover to a market economy.* 他再次呼吁加快向市场经济转变. N-COUNT

'changing room, changing rooms.

A **changing room** is a room where you can change your clothes and usually have a shower, for example at a sports centre. The American expression is **locker room**. 更衣室. [美]作 locker room. N-COUNT BRITISH

chan·nel /ˈtʃænəl/ **channels, channelling, channelled;** [美]拼作 **channeling, channeled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **channel** is a wavelength on which television N-COUNT

programmes or radio messages are broadcast. (电视、广播节目的)频道. ❖ *...the only serious current affairs programme on either channel.* 这两个频道中仅有的严肃时事节目.

2 If you do something through a particular **channel**, that is the system or organization that you use to achieve your aims or to communicate. 渠道; 途径; 手段. ❖ *The government will surely use the diplomatic channels available.* 政府肯定会使用现有的外交渠道. N-COUNT

3 If you **channel** money or resources into something, you arrange for them to be used for that thing, rather than for a wider range of things. 把...引导到; 导向. ❖ *...a system set up to channel funds to the poor countries.* 一个旨在将资金投向穷国的体系. VB; V n prep

4 If you **channel** your energies or emotions into something, you concentrate on or do that one thing, rather than a range of things. 集中(精力、情感等). ❖ *Stephen is channelling his energies into a novel.* 斯蒂芬正把精力投入到写小说中. VB; V n into n; Also V n adv

5 A **channel** is a passage along which water flows. 水渠, 水沟, 水槽. N-COUNT

6 A **channel** is a route used by boats. 航道. N-COUNT

7 **The Channel** or **the English Channel** is the narrow area of water between England and France. 英吉利海峡. N-PROPER; the N

chant /tʃɑːnt, tʃænt/ **chants, chanting, chanted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **chant** is a word or group of words that is repeated over and over again. 一再重复的词或词组. ❖ *He was greeted by the chant of 'Judas! Judas!'.* 他首先听到"犹大! 犹大!"的不断叫喊声. N-COUNT

2 If you **chant** something, you repeat the same words over and over again. 一再重复同一句话. ❖ *Demonstrators chanted slogans.* 示威者反复高呼口号. *The crowd chanted 'We are with you.'* 人群反复喊道"我们支持你." *...thousands of chanting demonstrators.* 成千上万呼喊着的示威者. ◢ **chant·ing** ❖ *A lot of the chanting was in support of the deputy Prime Minister.* 许多反复呼喊的话是支持副首相的. VB; V n; V with quote; V-ing; Also V; N-UNCOUNT

3 A **chant** is a religious song or prayer that is sung on only a few notes. (宗教祈祷时的)吟唱. ❖ *...a Gregorian chant.* 格列高利圣咏. N-COUNT

4 If you **chant**, you sing a religious song or prayer. 吟唱圣歌或祷文. ❖ *Muslims chanted and prayed.* 穆斯林教徒吟唱着、祈祷着. ◢ **chanting** ❖ *The chanting inside the temple stopped.* 庙堂中的吟唱停了下来. VB; V; Also V n; N-UNCOUNT

Cha·nu·kah /ˈhɑːnəkə/.

Chanukah is the same as **Hanukkah**. 同 Hanukkah. N-UNCOUNT

cha·os /ˈkeɪɒs/. ♦♦♦◇◇

Chaos is a state of complete disorder and confusion. 混乱, 杂乱, 无序. ❖ *The world's first transatlantic balloon race ended in chaos.* 世界首次越洋气球赛最后在混乱中告终. N-UNCOUNT

cha·ot·ic /keɪˈɒtɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **chaotic** is in a state of complete disorder and confusion. 混乱的, 杂乱的, 无序的. ◢ **cha·oti·cal·ly** ❖ *His words poured out chaotically.* 他杂乱无章地把话一股脑儿地说了出来. ADJ-GRADED; ADV

chap /tʃæp/ **chaps.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 In British English, a **chap** is a man or boy. (英国英语中指)男人或男孩. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

2 ➞ 又见 **chapped**.

chap., chaps.

Chap. is a written abbreviation for **chapter**. chapter 的缩写形式.

chap·el /ˈtʃæpəl/ **chapels.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **chapel** is a part of a church which has its own altar and which is used for private prayer. 小教堂, 小礼拜堂, (教堂内的)私人祈祷室. N-COUNT

2 A **chapel** is a small church attached to a hospital, school, or prison. (附属于医院、学校、监狱的)小教堂. N-COUNT

3 A **chapel** is a building used for worship by members of some Christian churches. **Chapel** refers to the religious services that take place there. (某些基督教教派的教徒敬拜上帝的)教堂、场所; (亦指那里举行的)宗教仪式. ❖ *On Sundays, the family went three times to chapel.* 每到礼拜天, 他们一家总要到教堂去三次. N-VAR

chap·er·one /ˈʃæpərəʊn/ **chaperones, chaperoning, chaperoned;** 又拼作 **chaperon**.

1 A **chaperone** is someone who accompanies another person somewhere in order to make sure that they do not come to any harm. 监护人; 保护人; 陪伴人. N-COUNT

2 If you **are chaperoned** by someone, they act as your chaperone. (受)监护; (受)保护; (被)陪伴. VB: be V-ed

chap·lain /ˈtʃæplɪn/ **chaplains.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **chaplain** is a member of the Christian clergy who does religious work in a place such as a hospital, school, prison, or in the army. (医院、学校、监狱)牧师; 随军牧师. N-COUNT

chap·lain·cy /ˈtʃæplɪnsi/ **chaplaincies.**

1 A **chaplaincy** is the building or office in which a chaplain works. 牧师办公楼或办公室. N-COUNT

2 A **chaplaincy** is the position or work of a chaplain. 牧师的职位. N-COUNT

chapped /tʃæpt/.

If your skin is **chapped**, it is dry, cracked, and sore. (皮肤)粗糙的, 干燥的. ADJ-GRADED

chap·py /ˈtʃæpi/ **chappies.** N-COUNT; INFORMAL, BRITISH

A **chappy** is the same as a **chap**. 同 chap.

chap·ter /ˈtʃæptə/ **chapters.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **chapter** is one of the parts that a book is divided into. (书的)章. ❖ *Turn to Chapter 1.* 翻到第一章. N-COUNT

2 A **chapter** in someone's life or in history is a period of time during which a major event or series of related events takes place. (人生或历史中的)重要章节; 重要时期. ❖ *This had been a particularly difficult chapter in Lebanon's recent history.* 这是黎巴嫩近代史上尤其困难的一个重要时期. N-COUNT; supp N; WRITTEN

3 If you say that someone gives you **chapter and verse** on a particular subject, you are emphasizing that they tell you every detail about it. 确切细节. PHR; PRAGMATICS

4 A **chapter** consists of a group of Christian clergy who work in or who are connected with a cathedral. (天主教的)教士会. N-COLL-COUNT

5 A **chapter** is a branch of a society, club, or union. (团体、俱乐部、工会等)分部, 支部, 分支机构. N-COUNT

'chapter house, chapter houses.

A **chapter house** is the building or set of rooms in the grounds of a cathedral where the members of the clergy hold their meetings. 牧师礼堂, 教士会堂. N-COUNT

char /tʃɑː/ **chars, charring, charred.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If food **chars**, it burns slightly and turns black as it is cooking. 烧焦. ❖ *Halve the peppers and char the skins under a hot grill.* 把青椒对切, 然后放在灼热的烧烤架下把皮烤焦. V-ERG; V; V n

2 ➞ 又见 **charred**.

chara·banc /ˈʃærəbæŋ/ **charabancs.**

A **charabanc** is a large old-fashioned coach with several rows of seats. (有几排座位的大型老式)马车. N-COUNT; BRITISH

char·ac·ter /ˈkærɪktə/ **characters.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **character** of a person or place consists of all the qualities they have that make them distinct from other people or places. (人的)性格; (地域的)特点. ❖ *There is a negative side to his character.* 他性格上有消极的一面. *The character of this country has been formed by immigration.* 这个国家的特征是由移民形成的. N-COUNT

2 You can use the word **character** to refer to the qualities that people from a particular place are believed to have. 气质, 品质; 特征, 特色. ❖ *Individuality is a valued and inherent part of the British character.* 讲究个性是英国人性格中很被看重和固有的一部分. N-SING; supp N

3 Someone's **character** is their reputation. If someone is of good **character**, they are believed to be reliable and honest. 名誉, 名声. ❖ *He's begun a series of personal attacks on my character.* 他开始对我的个人名誉进行攻击. N-VAR

4 If you say that someone's actions are **in character**, PHR

C

you mean they are what you would expect them to do, knowing what kind of person they are. 符合...的个性; 符合...的性格. If their actions are **out of character**, they are not what you would expect them to do. 不符合...的个性; 不符合...的性格.

5 If something has a particular **character**, it has a particular quality. 气质; 品性, 品格. ❖ *Measures of a revolutionary character are necessary.* 一些革命性的措施是必需的. N-SING also in N

6 You use **character** to say what kind of person someone is. For example, if you say that someone is a strange **character**, you mean they are strange. 表示某人的类型(如怪人). N-COUNT

C

7 If you say that someone is a **character**, you mean that they are interesting, unusual, or amusing. (有趣、与众不同、逗人的)人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

8 If you say that someone has **character**, you mean that they have the ability to deal effectively with difficult, unpleasant, or dangerous situations; used showing approval. (褒义)人格, 品格. ❖ *I didn't know Ron had that much strength of character.* 我不知道罗恩有那么大的人格力量. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

9 If you say that a place has **character**, you mean that it has an interesting or unusual quality which makes you notice it and like it; used showing approval. (地方)特点, 特色. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

◢ **char·ac·ter·ful** /ˈkærɪktəfʊl/ ❖ *One of the most characterful places to eat early evening is Mon Plaisir.* 蒙皮莱斯亚是傍晚时分去吃饭的最有特点的地方. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **char·ac·ter·less** /ˈkærɪktələs/ ❖ *...characterless, modern hotels.* 毫无特色的现代酒店. ADJ-GRADED

10 The **characters** in a film, book, or play are the people that it is about. (电影、书本或戏剧中的)人物; 角色. N-COUNT

11 A **character** is a letter, number, or other symbol that is written or printed. (书写或印刷的)字母,数字,符号. N-COUNT

ˈcharacter actor, character actors.

A **character actor** is an actor who specializes in playing unusual or eccentric people. (专演独特或古怪人物的)性格演员. N-COUNT

ˈcharacter assassination, character assassinations.

Character assassination is a deliberate attempt to destroy someone's reputation, especially by criticizing them unfairly or dishonestly when they are not present. 破坏名誉, 诽谤. N-VAR

char·ac·ter·is·tic /ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪk/ characteristics. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **characteristics** of a person or thing are the qualities or features that belong to them and make them recognizable. 特点, 特征, 特色, 特性. ❖ *Genes determine the characteristics of every living thing.* 基因决定每一个生物的特性. N-COUNT

2 A quality or feature that is **characteristic** of someone or something is one which is often seen in them and seems typical of them. 典型的; 独特的. ❖ *Refusal to admit defeat was characteristic of Davis.* 戴维斯的特点就是不承认失败. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **char·ac·ter·is·ti·cal·ly** /ˌkærɪktəˈrɪstɪkli/ ❖ *He replied in characteristically robust style.* 他用那种独有的坚定风格作出了回答. ADV-GRADED

char·ac·teri·za·tion /ˌkærɪktəraɪˈzeɪʃən/ characterizations; [英]又拼作 characterisation. ◆◇◇◇◇

Characterization is the way an author or an actor portrays a character. 人物塑造, 人物刻画, 性格描述. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **characterize**.

char·ac·ter·ize /ˈkærɪktəraɪz/ characterizes, characterizing, characterized; [英]又拼作 characterise. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **is characterized** by a particular feature or quality, that feature or quality is very evident in it. 有...特征. ❖ *This election campaign has been characterized by violence.* 暴力成为这次竞选的特征. VB FORMAL be V-ed Also V n

2 If you **characterize** someone or something **as** a particular thing, you describe them as that thing. 描述...的特性为...; 描绘(为). ❖ *Both companies have characterized the relationship as friendly.* 这两家公司都把这种关系说成很友好. VB FORMAL V n as adj/n

◢ **char·ac·teri·za·tion, characterizations** ❖ *I don't fully agree with that characterization of the welfare system.* 我并不完全赞同对福利制度的那种描述. N-VAR

cha·rade /ʃəˈrɑːd, AM -ˈreɪd/ charades. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone's actions as a **charade**, you mean that their actions are very obviously a pretence; used showing disapproval. 虚伪的借口. ❖ *I wondered why he had gone through the elaborate charade.* 我想知道他为何要弄出这么复杂的借口. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 **Charades** is a game for teams of players in which one team mimes a word or phrase, syllable by syllable, until other players guess the whole word or phrase. 手势字谜游戏(即一组人用手势把一个词或短语按字母逐一比划出来, 另一组人要猜出该词或短语的意思). N-UNCOUNT

char·coal /ˈtʃɑːkəʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Charcoal is a black substance obtained by burning wood without much air. It can be burned as a fuel or used for drawing. 木炭; 炭笔. N-UNCOUNT

chard /tʃɑːd/.

Chard is a plant with a round root, large leaves, and a thick stalk. 莙荙菜, 牛皮菜. N-UNCOUNT

charge /tʃɑːdʒ/ charges, charging, charged. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **charge** someone an amount of money, you ask them to pay that amount for something that you have sold to them or done for them. 向...收费, 索取; 要价. ❖ *Local nurseries charge £100 a week.* 当地托儿所每周收取100镑. *...the architect who charged us a fee of seven hundred pounds.* 那位建筑师向我们收取700镑的费用. VB V n V n n Also V

2 If you **charge** something **to** a person or organization, you tell the people providing it to send the bill to them. If you **charge** something **to** someone's account, you add it to their account so they do not have to pay for it immediately. 给(个人或机构)寄账单; 记在某人账上. ❖ *Go out and buy a pair of glasses, and charge it to us.* 去买两个杯子, 记在我们的账上. VB V n to n

3 A **charge** is an amount of money that you have to pay for a service. 服务费. ❖ *We can arrange this for a small charge.* 我们可以安排此事收很少钱. N-COUNT

4 If something is **free of charge**, it does not cost anything. 免费(的). PHR

5 A **charge** is a formal accusation that someone has committed a crime. 控告, 指控. ❖ *He may still face criminal charges.* 他仍然可能受到刑事控告. N-COUNT

6 When the police **charge** someone, they formally accuse them of having done something illegal. 控告, 指控; ❖ *Police have charged Mr Bell with murder.* 警方控告贝尔先生犯有谋杀罪. VB V n V n with n

7 If you **charge** someone **with** doing something wrong or unpleasant, you publicly say that they have done it. 指控, 指摘, 指责. ❖ *He charged the minister with lying about the economy.* 他指责部长在经济问题上撒了谎. VB WRITTEN V n with -ing/n

8 If you take **charge** of someone or something, you make yourself responsible for them and take control over them. If someone or something is in your **charge**, you are responsible for them. 负责管理(某人、某事); 在...管理下. ❖ *A few years ago Bacryl took charge of the company.* 几年前, 巴克里尔接管了公司. N-UNCOUNT

9 If you are **in charge** in a particular situation, you are the most senior person and have control over something or someone. 负责, 主管, 掌管. ❖ *...the Swiss governess in charge of the smaller children.* 这位负责照顾更小孩子的瑞士家庭女教师. PHR

10 If someone is your **charge**, you have been asked to look after them and you are responsible for them. 被照看者, 受照料者. N-COUNT

11 If you **charge** towards someone or something, you move quickly and aggressively towards them. 冲向; 向...发起冲锋; 向...发起攻击. ❖ *He charged through the door to my mother's office.* 他冲出门朝我母亲的办公室奔去. VB V prep/adv Also V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a bayonet charge.* 刺刀冲锋. N-COUNT

12 To **charge** a battery means to pass an electrical current through it in order to make it more powerful or to make it last longer. (给电池)充电. VB V n

⇨ **Charge up** means the same as **charge**. 义同 charge. PHR-V
❖ *You have to drive it every day to charge up the battery.* 你每天都得开上一阵车来把电池充好电. V P noun, Also V n P
◢ **charg·er, chargers** ❖ *...a new battery charger.* 一个新的电池充电器. N-COUNT

13 An electrical **charge** is an amount of electricity that is held in or carried by something. 电荷, 负荷. N-COUNT

14 The **charge** in a cartridge or shell is the explosive inside it. You can also refer to the cartridge or shell itself as a **charge**. 炸药(也可指炸药的外壳本身). N-COUNT

15 ➡ 又见 **charged**; **baton charge**, **cover charge**, **depth charge**, **service charge**.

▸charge up

➡ 见 **charge 12**. PHR-V

charge·able /ˈtʃɑːdʒəbəl/.

1 If something is **chargeable**, you have to pay a sum of money for it. 收费的; 需付费的. ❖ *Carriage is chargeable as an extra cost.* 马车要另外收费. ADJ, BRITISH

2 If something is **chargeable**, you have to pay tax on it. 需付税的. ❖ *...the taxpayer's chargeable gain.* 纳税人需纳税的所得. ADJ, BRITISH

'charge card, charge cards.

1 A **charge card** is a plastic card that you use to buy goods on credit from a particular store or group of stores. (在特定商店使用的)记账卡. 比较 **credit card**. N-COUNT, BRITISH

2 A **charge card** is the same as a **credit card**. 同 credit card. N-COUNT, AMERICAN

charged /tʃɑːdʒd/. ♦○○○○

1 If a situation is **charged**, it is filled with emotion and very tense or exciting. 充满感情的; 紧张的; 刺激的. ❖ *There was a highly charged atmosphere.* 一触即发的紧张气氛. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Charged** particles carry an electrical charge. 充电的; 带电的. ❖ *...negatively charged ions.* 负离子. ADJ

chargé d'af·faires /ˌʃɑːʒeɪ dæˈfeə/ chargés d'affaires.

1 A **chargé d'affaires** is a person appointed to act as head of a diplomatic mission in a foreign country while the ambassador is away. (大使外出时的)临时代办. N-COUNT

2 A **chargé d'affaires** is the head of a minor diplomatic mission in a foreign country. 代办. N-COUNT

'charge nurse, charge nurses.

A **charge nurse** is a male nurse who is in charge of a hospital ward. 男护士长. N-COUNT, BRITISH

charg·er /ˈtʃɑːdʒə/ chargers. ♦○○○○

1 A **charger** was a strong horse that a knight in the Middle Ages used to ride in battle. (中世纪骑士的)坐骑, 战马. N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **charge**.

'charge sheet, charge sheets; 又拼作 charge-sheet.

A **charge sheet** is the official form which is used by the police when they write down legal charges against a person. (警方的)犯人记录; 案情记录. N-COUNT, BRITISH

'char-grilled; 又拼作 chargrilled.

Char-grilled meat or fish has been cooked so that it burns slightly and turns black. 略烤焦的. ADJ

chari·ot /ˈtʃæriət/ chariots. ♦○○○○

In ancient times, **chariots** were fast-moving vehicles with two wheels that were pulled by horses. (古代的)两轮轻便马车. N-COUNT

chari·ot·eer /ˌtʃæriəˈtɪə/ charioteers.

In ancient times, a **charioteer** was a chariot driver. 两轮轻便马车车夫. N-COUNT

cha·ris·ma /kəˈrɪzmə/. ♦○○○○

Someone who has **charisma** can attract and influence people by their personal qualities. 个人魅力. N-UNCOUNT

char·is·mat·ic /ˌkærɪzˈmætɪk/. ♦○○○○

1 A **charismatic** person attracts and influences people by their personal qualities. 有个人魅力的, 吸引人的. ADJ-GRADED

2 The **charismatic** church is the part of the Christian Church that believes that people can obtain supernatural gifts from God, for example prophecy and healing. (基督教的一个教派, 相信能从上帝那里得到超凡能力, 如预言、治病等)有神授超凡能力的. ADJ

chari·table /ˈtʃærɪtəbəl/. ♦♦○○○

1 A **charitable** organization or activity helps and supports people who are ill, handicapped, or very poor. 慈善的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you are **charitable** to someone, you are kind and tolerant, and try to interpret their actions in the best possible way. 仁慈的; 宽容的; 厚道的. ❖ *The record of most intelligence services is, to be charitable, mixed.* 多数情报机构的记录, 说好听点, 是混杂的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **chari·tably** /ˈtʃærɪtəbli/ ❖ *Still, he reflected charitably, it was hardly her fault.* 他厚道地想, 这仍然不能算是她的过错. ADV-GRADED, ADV with v

char·ity /ˈtʃærɪti/ charities. ♦♦♦○○

1 A **charity** is an organization which raises money in order to help people who are ill, handicapped, or very poor. 慈善机构; 慈善团体. N-COUNT

2 If you give money to **charity**, you give it to one or more charitable organizations. If you do something for **charity**, you do it in order to raise money for one or more charitable organizations. 施舍行为; 善举. N-UNCOUNT

3 People who live on **charity** live on money or goods which other people give them because they are poor. (靠)施舍(来生活). N-UNCOUNT

4 **Charity** is kindness and tolerance towards other people. 仁慈心, 慈爱. N-UNCOUNT, FORMAL

5 If you say **charity begins at home**, you mean that people should deal with the needs of people close to them before they think about helping others. 博爱始于亲友, 恩惠先施予家人. PHR

'charity shop, charity shops.

A **charity shop** is a shop that sells second-hand goods cheaply and gives its profits to a charity. The usual American expression is **thrift shop**. 慈善商店(廉价出售旧货, 赢利所得捐给慈善事业的商店). [美]一般作 thrift shop. N-COUNT, BRITISH

char·la·tan /ˈʃɑːlətən/ charlatans.

If you describe someone as a **charlatan**, you mean that they pretend to have skills or knowledge that they do not really possess. 假充内行的人; 骗子. N-COUNT, FORMAL

charm /tʃɑːm/ charms, charming, charmed. ♦♦○○○

1 **Charm** is the quality of being pleasant or attractive. 魅力, 吸引力. ❖ *The 1937 Disney classic has lost none of its original charm.* 1937年的迪斯尼经典片仍没有失去其原有的魅力. N-VAR

2 Someone who has **charm** behaves in a friendly, pleasant way that makes people like them. 魅力. ❖ *...a man of great charm and distinction.* 一个极具魅力的杰出男人. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that someone **turned on the charm**, you mean that they behaved in a way that seemed very friendly but which you think was insincere. 故作友善. PHR, PRAGMATICS, BRITISH

4 If you **charm** someone, you please them using your charm. If you **charm** them into doing something, you persuade them to do it by pleasing them like this. 迷住, 让...着迷; 甜言蜜语哄骗(某人干某事), 诱使. ❖ *She can charm you into believing her.* 她能把你迷惑住, 让你相信她. *He charmed his way out of trouble.* 他靠施展魅力摆脱了困境. *He is good at charming money out of companies.* 他擅长利用甜言蜜语从各公司骗取金钱. VB V n, V n into -ing, V way prep, V n from/out of n

5 A **charm** is a small ornament that is fixed to a bracelet or necklace. (装在手镯或项链上的)小饰物. N-COUNT

6 A **charm** is an act, saying, or object that is believed to have magic powers. 魔法; 咒语; 符咒. ❖ *...a good luck charm.* 一道好运符. N-COUNT

7 If you say that something **worked like a charm**, you mean that it was very effective or successful. 非常有效; 极其成功. PHR

charmed /tʃɑːmd/. ♦○○○○

1 A **charmed** place, time, or situation is one that is very beautiful or pleasant, and seems slightly separate from the everyday life. (地方、时间或情形)令人陶醉的, 迷人的. ❖ *...the charmed atmosphere of Oxford in the Twenties.* 20年代牛津那令人陶醉的气氛. ADJ ADJ n, LITERARY

2 If you say that someone **leads** or **has a charmed life**, you mean that they always seem to be lucky, as if they are PHR, BRITISH

C

protected or helped by magic. 幸运的生活，似有魔法保护的生活.

ˌcharmed ˈcircle.
If you refer to a group of people as a **charmed circle**, you disapprove of the fact that they have unfair power or influence and rarely allow anyone else to join their group. (贬义)具有不公平力量(或影响)的小集团;不轻易接收新成员的小集团. N-SING PRAGMATICS

charm·er /ˈtʃɑːmə/ **charmers.**
If you refer to someone, especially a man, as a **charmer**, you think that they behave in a very charming but rather insincere way; used showing disapproval. (贬义，尤指男人)有迷惑力的人，会迷惑人的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
➡ 又见 **snake charmer**.

C

charm·ing /ˈtʃɑːmɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you say that something is **charming**, you mean that it is very pleasant or attractive. 迷人的，可爱的，有魅力的. ◆ *...a charming little fishing village.* 一个迷人的小渔村. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **charm·ing·ly** ◆ *There's something charmingly old-fashioned about his brand of entertainment.* 他那种娱乐方式有一种迷人的旧情调. ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe someone as **charming**, you mean they behave in a friendly, pleasant way that makes people like them. 友善的，令人愉快的. ◢ **charmingly** ◆ *Calder smiled charmingly.* 考尔德迷人地笑了笑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v
3 You can say **'Charming!'** to indicate your disapproval when someone has just been rude to you or told you about someone's bad behaviour. (对某人的粗鲁或说别人坏话的行为表示不满时说的反话)真不错; 太好了. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

charm·less /ˈtʃɑːmləs/.
If you say that something or someone is **charmless**, you mean that they are unattractive or uninteresting. 无魅力的，无吸引力的. ◆ *...flat, charmless countryside.* 枯燥而乏味的乡村. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

charred /tʃɑːd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Charred plants, buildings, or vehicles are black as a result of being badly burnt. 烧焦的，烧煳的. ◆ *...the charred remains of a tank.* 一辆烧焦的坦克残骸. ADJ-GRADED

chart /tʃɑːt/ **charts, charting, charted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **chart** is a diagram, picture, or graph which displays information. 图表; 地图; 航图. ◆ *Male unemployment was 14.2%, compared with 5.8% for women.* 与女性5.8%的失业率相比，男性为14.2%. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **flow chart, pie chart**.
2 A **chart** is a map of the sea or stars. 海图; 星图. N-COUNT
3 If you **chart** an area of land, sea, or sky, or a feature in that area, you make a map of the area or show the feature in it. 绘地图(海图，航图等). ◆ *Portuguese explorers had charted the west coast of Africa.* 葡萄牙探险者绘出了非洲西部海岸的图. VB V n
4 If you **chart** the development or progress of something, you observe and record it carefully. You can also say that a report or graph **charts** the development or progress of something. 用图表标明(发展，进展等); 表明，显示. ◆ *One GP has charted a dramatic rise in local childhood asthma.* 一位全科医生用图表显示了当地儿童哮喘发病率大幅上升的情况. VB V n
5 If a person or plan **charts** a course of action, they describe what should be done in order to achieve something. 制订计划. ◆ *We've charted a possible way forward.* 我们制订了一个可能的前进路线. VB FORMAL V n
6 The **charts** are the official lists that show which pop records have sold the most copies each week. 每周最畅销唱片的排行榜. ◆ *...Number One in the charts.* 畅销榜中排名第一. N-COUNT
7 If a musical performer or one of their records **charts**, their record sells enough copies to be in the list of best-selling records for a particular week. 进入某一周最畅销唱片的排行榜上. VB V JOURNALISM

char·ter /ˈtʃɑːtə/ **charters, chartering, chartered.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **charter** is a formal document describing the rights, aims, or principles of an organization or group of people. (描述机构或人群的权力、目标或原则的)正式文件; 宪章. ◆ *...the United Nations Charter.* 联合国宪章. *They described the Home Office scheme as a 'charter for cheats'.* 他们把内政部的计划形容为'欺骗宪章'. N-COUNT with supp
2 A **charter** plane or boat is hired for use by a particular group or company and is not part of a regular service. 包租的(飞机或船). ◆ *...charter flights to Spain.* 到西班牙的包机. ADJ: ADJ n
3 If a person or organization **charters** a plane, boat, or other vehicle, they hire it for their own use. 包租. ◆ *He chartered a jet to fly her home.* 他包了架喷气式飞机送她回家. VB V n

char·tered /ˈtʃɑːtəd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **chartered** accountant or **chartered** surveyor has formally qualified in their profession. 特许的，持有特许状的. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

chary /ˈtʃeəri/.
If you are **chary** of doing something, you are fairly cautious about doing it. 谨慎的，小心的，不愿冒险的. ◆ *She is chary of labelling herself a feminist.* 她小心翼翼以免给自己贴上女权主义者的标签. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

chase /tʃeɪs/ **chases, chasing, chased.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **chase** someone, or **chase** after them, you run after them or follow them quickly in order to catch or reach them. 追赶; 追逐. ◆ *She chased the thief for 100 yards.* 她追那小偷，追了100码远. *...waiting journalists, who chased after him as he left.* 等待着的在他离去时纷纷追上去的记者们. VB V n V after n
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He was reluctant to give up the chase.* 他不愿放弃追赶. N-COUNT
2 If you **give chase**, you run after someone or follow them quickly in order to catch them. 追赶; 追逐. PHR
3 If someone **chases** you from a place, they force you to leave by using threats or violence. 驱赶，驱逐，赶走. ◆ *Many farmers will then chase you off their land.* 那时很多农民都会把你赶出他们的农场. *Angry demonstrators chased him away.* 愤怒的示威者把他赶了出去. VB V n from/out of/off n V n away/off/out
4 If you **chase** somewhere, you run or rush there. 奔跑; 匆忙地走. ◆ *They chased down the stairs into the narrow, dirty street.* 他们跑下楼梯，来到狭窄肮脏的街道上. VB V prep/adv
5 If you **are chasing** something you want, such as work or money, you are trying hard to get it. 追逐，追求. ◆ *14 people are chasing every job.* 每一份工作有14个人在竞逐. *...publishers and booksellers chasing after profits.* 追求利润的出版社和书商. VB V n V after n
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *They took an invincible lead in the chase for the championship.* 在夺取冠军宝座方面，他们遥遥领先于其他人. N-SING: N for n
6 If someone **chases** someone that they are attracted to, or **chases** after them, they try hard to persuade them to have a sexual relationship with them. 追求(异性). ◆ *I was always chasing after men who just couldn't handle intimacy.* 我总是在追求那些不会处理亲密关系的男人. VB V after n Also V n
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The chase is always much more exciting than the conquest.* 追求总是比征服更激动人心. N-SING: the N
7 If you talk about **the thrill of the chase**, you are referring to the excitement that people feel when they are trying hard to get something. 追求的刺激. PHR
8 **The chase** is the activity of hunting animals. (对猎物的)追捕，追猎. ◆ *...lion hides, and other trophies of the chase.* 狮子皮以及其他追猎的战利品. N-SING: the N DATED
9 ➡ 又见 **wild goose chase**.

▸**chase away.**
If someone or something **chases away** worries, fears, or other bad feelings, they cause those feelings to change and become happier. 消除，驱散(担忧等). ◆ *Ellery's return will help to chase away some of the gloom.* 埃勒里的回来有助于驱散一些阴沉的气氛. PHR-V V P noun

▸**chase down.**
If you **chase** someone or something **down**, you manage to catch them or find them. 穷追不舍; 努力找出，寻找. ◆ *Ness chased the thief down and held him until police arrived.* 内 PHR-V V n P

斯追上小偷，把他抓住，直至警察赶来. *Bank officials argued that it is not their job to chase down every asset of every bank debtor.* 银行官员争辩说，追找每一个银行债物人的资产并不是他们的工作. V P noun

▸chase up.

If you **chase up** something or someone that you need to deal with, you try to find them or find out about them, in order to deal with them as soon as possible. (为对付某事或某人而)努力找到，努力寻找. ❖ *When I didn't hear from the suppliers or receive a refund, I chased the matter up.* 我既没有得到供货商的消息，也没有得到退款，我就催办起这件事了. *...a man who comes to Hollywood to chase up a client.* 一个来好莱坞寻找客户的人. PHR-V BRITISH V n P V P noun

chas·er /ˈtʃeɪsə/ **chasers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **chaser** is a strong alcoholic drink that you have to accompany a weaker one. (饮用完淡酒后接着饮用的)烈性酒. N-COUNT

chasm /ˈkæzəm/ **chasms.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **chasm** is a very deep crack in rock, earth, or ice. (岩石、地面、冰面的)大裂缝，深沟. N-COUNT

2 If you say that there is a **chasm** between two things or two groups of people, you mean that there is a very big difference between them. (两种人或事情之间的)巨大差别；巨大分歧；鸿沟. ❖ *...the chasm that divides the worlds of university and industry.* 将大学界和工业界截然分开的鸿沟. N-COUNT

3 A **chasm** is a problem or negative emotion that is so large or intense it seems impossible to overcome it. (问题或消极情感等)难以克服的分歧；无法逾越的鸿沟. ❖ *The two sides are now divided by a chasm of hatred and mistrust.* 双方现在因仇恨与不信任而出现了一道鸿沟. N-COUNT

chas·sis /ˈʃæsi/; **chassis** /ˈʃæsiz/ is the plural form. 单复数同形，复数发音为 /ˈʃæsiz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **chassis** is the framework that a vehicle is built on. (车辆等)底盘，底座. N-COUNT

chaste /tʃeɪst/.

1 If you describe a person or their behaviour as **chaste**, you mean that they do not have sex with anyone, or they only have sex with their husband or wife. 贞洁的. ❖ *Abramov did not live a chaste life.* 阿布拉莫夫过的并不是什么贞洁的生活. ADJ-GRADED DATED

2 Something that is **chaste** is very simple in style, without very much decoration. (风格上)朴实的，简洁的，俭朴的，淡泊的. ❖ *...chaste clothes.* 俭朴的衣服. ADJ ADJ n

chas·ten /ˈtʃeɪsən/ **chastens, chastening, chastened.**

If you **are chastened** by something, it makes you feel sorry that you have behaved badly or foolishly. 使内疚，使感到悔恨. ❖ *He has clearly not been chastened by his thirteen days in detention.* 监禁了十三天也没让他得到明显的惩戒. ◢ **chas·tened** ❖ *He now seems a more chastened and less confident politician.* 现在他似乎成为一个受到更多打击且不那么自信的政治家. ◢ **chas·ten·ing** ❖ *From this chastening experience he learnt some useful lessons.* 从这一惩戒性经验他汲取了一些有用的教训. VB usu passive FORMAL be V-ed by n ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

chas·tise /tʃæsˈtaɪz/ **chastises, chastising, chastised.**

If you **chastise** someone, you scold or punish them for something wrong that they have done. 斥责，责骂；惩罚. ❖ *Thomas Rane chastised Peters for his cruelty.* 托马斯·雷恩斥责彼得斯太残忍. ◢ **chas·tise·ment** ❖ *...unnecessary or cruel chastisement of an animal.* 对动物不必要的残忍惩罚. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT also a N

chas·tity /ˈtʃæstɪti/.

Chastity is the state of not having sex with anyone, or of only having sex with your husband or wife. 贞节；贞操. ❖ *He took a vow of chastity.* 他发誓忠贞. N-UNCOUNT DATED

chat /tʃæt/ **chats, chatting, chatted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

When people **chat**, they talk to each other in an informal and friendly way. 闲聊，聊天. ❖ *I was chatting to him the other day.* 那天我在跟他聊天. *We chatted about old times.* 我们聊起了往事. V-RECIP V to/with n pl-n V about n Also pl-n V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I had a chat with John.* 我和约翰聊了聊. N-COUNT

▸chat up.

If you **chat** someone **up**, usually someone you do not know very well, you talk to them in a friendly way because you are sexually attracted to them. (跟不太熟的人尤其异性)亲切交谈. ❖ *He'd spent most of that evening chatting up one of my friends.* 他当晚花了大部分时间跟我的一个朋友亲切地交谈. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V P noun Also V n P

châ·teau /ˈʃætəʊ/ **châteaux** /ˈʃætəʊz/; 又拼作 **chateau.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **château** is a large country house or castle in France. (法国的)城堡，乡间别墅. N-COUNT

chat·line /ˈtʃætlaɪn/ **chatlines.**

People phone in to **chatlines** to have conversations with other people who have also phoned in. (不同的人打电话参加聊天的)聊天热线. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈchat show, chat shows. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **chat show** is a television or radio show in which an interviewer and his or her guests talk in a friendly informal way about different topics. The usual American expression is **talk show**. (电视或电台的)谈话节目. [美]一般作 talk show. N-COUNT BRITISH

chat·tel /ˈtʃætəl/ **chattels.**

Chattels are things that belong to you. 动产；有形财产. ❖ *They were slaves, to be bought and sold as chattels.* 他们是奴隶，像财产一样被买来卖去. N-VAR DATED

chat·ter /ˈtʃætə/ **chatters, chattering, chattered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **chatter**, you talk quickly and continuously, usually about unimportant things. 喋喋不休，唠唠叨叨，说个没完. ❖ *Everyone's chattering away in different languages.* 人人都在用不同的语言说个没完. *Erica was friendly and chattered about Andrew's children.* 埃丽卡很友善，喋喋不休地说着安德鲁孩子的事. VB V V adv/prep V about n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...idle chatter.* 无聊的唠叨. N-UNCOUNT

2 If your teeth **chatter**, they click together repeatedly because you are very cold or very nervous. (牙齿)打颤. ❖ *She was so cold that her teeth chattered.* 她冷得牙齿打颤. VB V

3 If objects **chatter**, they make repeated rattling sounds. (物体)发出咯咯声. ❖ *The telex chattered all day and night.* 电传机从早到晚咯咯响个不停. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the chatter of the chairlift cable over the pulley wheel.* 升降椅的缆绳在滑轮上的咯咯声. N-UNCOUNT

4 When birds or animals **chatter**, they make high-pitched noises. (鸟、兽)吱吱叫；鸣叫. ❖ *Birds were chattering somewhere.* 鸟儿在某处鸣啼. VB LITERARY V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the chatter of crickets.* 蟋蟀的鸣叫. N-UNCOUNT

chatter·box /ˈtʃætəbɒks/ **chatterboxes.**

A **chatterbox** is someone who talks a lot. 喋喋不休的人，话匣子. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈchattering classes.

The **chattering classes** is a term used to describe fashionable or middle-class people who regularly discuss current affairs, and who are thought to have an excessive influence on politics and in the media; used showing disapproval. (贬义，指喜欢讨论时事并被认为能对政治和媒体产生重大影响的时髦人士或中产阶级人士)闲聊阶层. ❖ *Radical feminism is currently the fashionable topic among the chattering classes.* 在闲聊阶层中，激进女权主义是一个时髦的话题. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS BRITISH

chat·ty /ˈtʃæti/.

1 Someone who is **chatty** talks a lot in a friendly informal way. 爱聊天的；健谈的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **chatty** style of writing or talking is friendly and informal. 非正式的；闲聊式的. ❖ *He wrote a chatty letter to his wife.* 他给太太写了封闲话家常的信. ADJ-GRADED

ˈchat-up line, chat-up lines.

A **chat-up line** is a remark that someone makes in order to start a conversation with a person who they do not know but who they find sexually attractive. (为了跟某个不认识但有性吸引力的人交谈而说的)搭讪话. N-COUNT BRITISH

chauf·feur /ˈʃəʊfə, ʃəʊˈfɜː/ **chauffeurs, chauffeuring, chauffeured.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **chauffeur** of someone rich or important is the person who is employed to look after their car and drive them around in it. (受雇于要人、富人的)专职司机. N-COUNT

2 If you **chauffeur** someone somewhere, you drive them there in a car, often as part of your job. (作为工作)为...开车. ◆ *It was certainly useful to have her there to chauffeur him around.* 由她当司机,带他四处逛逛,肯定是有用的. VB V n adv/prep Also V n

chau·vin·ism /ˈʃəʊvɪnɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you accuse a man of **chauvinism**, you are criticizing him because he believes that men are naturally better and more important than women. 大男人主义,男性至上主义. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

◢ **chau·vin·ist, chauvinists** ◆ *It is ironic that a feminist who values independence should marry a chauvinist.* 真是讽刺,一个看重独立的女权主义者竟要嫁给一个大男人主义者. N-COUNT ◢ **chau·vin·is·tic** ◆ *...a chauvinistic culture which emphasized caricatured sexual relations.* 强调滑稽性关系的大男人主义文化. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Chauvinism** is a strong unreasonable belief that your own country is more important and better than other people's. 大国沙文主义; 本国至上主义. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ◢ **chau·vin·ist** ◆ *He has been vilified in the media as a demagogue and a chauvinist.* 他在媒体上被诽谤为一个蛊惑人心的政客和大国沙文主义者. N-COUNT ◢ **chau·vin·is·tic** ◆ *...national narrow-mindedness and chauvinistic arrogance.* 民族的狭隘思想和大国沙文主义的傲慢. ADJ-GRADED

cheap /tʃiːp/ **cheaper, cheapest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Goods or services that are **cheap** cost less money than usual or than you expected. 便宜的,廉价的. ◆ *Smoke detectors are cheap and easy to put up.* 烟雾探测器很便宜且容易安装. *Running costs are coming down because of cheaper fuel.* 由于燃油价格更便宜,所以经营费用也随之下降. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **cheap·ly** ◆ *It will produce electricity more cheaply than a nuclear plant.* 这里生产的电力比核电厂的要便宜. ADV-GRADED ADV after v ◢ **cheap·ness** ◆ *...the cheapness and simplicity of the design.* 这种设计既便宜又简单. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe goods as **cheap**, you mean they cost less money than similar products but their quality is poor. 价廉质劣的,不值钱的. ◆ *...some cheap material.* 一些不值钱的材料. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you describe the cost of someone's work as **cheap**, you disapprove of the way people are taking advantage of a situation to pay someone less than they should for the work that they do. (贬义,指付给比应得少的报酬)廉价的,不值钱的. ◆ *...unscrupulous employers who treat children as a cheap source of labour.* 那些毫无道义的雇主们把儿童当成廉价的劳动力资源. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that someone does or buys something **on the cheap**, you mean they spend less money on it than is required because they are more concerned with what it costs than its quality. (关注价钱不顾质量)便宜,廉价. PHR INFORMAL BRITISH

5 If you describe someone's remarks or actions as **cheap**, you mean that they are unkindly or insincerely using a situation to benefit themselves or to harm someone else. 卑鄙的;粗鄙的. ◆ *These tests will inevitably be used by politicians to make cheap political points.* 这些试验肯定会被政客们用来阐述卑鄙的政治观点. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that **life is cheap**, you mean that a situation such as a war has made it normal for large numbers of people to die unnecessarily and often violently without anyone caring. (尤指战争时期人们非正常死亡)生命如草芥. PHR

cheap·en /ˈtʃiːpən/ **cheapens, cheapening, cheapened.**

If something **cheapens** a person or thing, it lowers their reputation or dignity. 降低名声; 降低尊严. ◆ *When America boycotted the Moscow Olympics it cheapened the medals won.* 美国对莫斯科奥运会的抵制,使金牌的含金量降低了. VB V n

cheapo /ˈtʃiːpəʊ/.

Cheapo things are very inexpensive and usually of poor quality. 价廉质次的. ◆ *...my cheapo rental car.* 我那辆租来的廉价破车. ADJ: ADJ n INFORMAL

ˌcheap ˈshot, cheap shots.

A **cheap shot** is a comment which you consider unfair or unkind. 奚落话,挖苦话. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

cheap·skate /ˈtʃiːpskeɪt/ **cheapskates.**

If you say that someone is a **cheapskate**, you think that they are mean and very reluctant to spend money. 吝啬鬼. ◆ *Tell your husband not to be a cheapskate.* 告诉你丈夫不要当吝啬鬼. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

cheat /tʃiːt/ **cheats, cheating, cheated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **cheats**, they do not obey a set of rules which they should be obeying, for example in a game or exam. 作弊;欺骗. ◆ *Students may be tempted to cheat.* 学生很容易想作弊. VB V ◢ **cheat·ing** ◆ *He was accused of cheating.* 他被控有欺诈行为. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **cheat** is someone who does not obey a set of rules which they should be obeying. 作弊者; 欺诈者. ◆ *Cheats will be disqualified.* 作弊者将被取消资格. N-COUNT

3 If someone **cheats** you out of something, they get it from you by behaving dishonestly. 骗取. ◆ *...a deliberate effort to cheat them out of their pensions.* 对他们退休金的故意骗取. *Many brokers were charged with cheating customers.* 许多经纪人都被指控欺骗顾客. VB V n out of/of n V n

4 If you **feel cheated**, you feel that you have been let down or treated unfairly. 感到上当,觉得受骗. ◆ *The storyline is fatally compromised by an ending that leaves you feeling horribly cheated.* 故事情节受结局严重影响,使你感到上了大当. PHR

5 If you say that someone **cheats death**, you mean they narrowly avoid being killed. 幸免于难,死里逃生. PHR JOURNALISM

›cheat on.

1 If someone **cheats on** their husband, wife, or partner, they have a sexual relationship with another person. (男女关系上)对...不忠实. PHR-V V P n INFORMAL

2 If someone **cheats on** something such as an agreement or their taxes, they do not do what they should do under a set of rules. 不履约,欺骗. ◆ *Their job is to check that none of the signatory countries is cheating on the agreement.* 他们的工作就是检查签约国没有不履约的行为. PHR-V AMERICAN V P n

cheat·er /ˈtʃiːtə/ **cheaters.**

A **cheater** is someone who cheats. 欺骗者; 作弊者. N-COUNT

check /tʃek/ **checks, checking, checked.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **check** something such as a piece of information or a document, you make sure that it is correct or satisfactory. 检查,核查,核对. ◆ *I think there is an age limit, but I'd have to check.* 我想有一个年龄限制,但我得查一查. *She hadn't checked whether she had a clean ironed shirt.* 她没有查看一下自己是否有一件熨过的干净衬衣. *I shall need to check with the duty officer.* 我得跟值日官核对一下. VB V n V V wh/that V with n

➠ 又见 **cross-check.**

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...regular checks on his blood pressure.* 对他的血压的常规检查. N-COUNT

◢ **check·er, checkers.** A checker is a person or machine that checks something. 检验员;审核员;检验器. ◆ *Janie worked as a checker at the A&P.* 贾妮在 A&P (大西洋与太平洋茶叶公司)当检验员. *Modern word processors usually have spelling checkers.* 现代文字处理器通常都带拼写检查器. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **checker.**

2 If you **check on** someone or something, you make sure they are in a safe or satisfactory condition. 检查; 察看. ◆ *Stephen checked on her several times during the night.* 斯蒂芬晚上察看了她好几次. VB V on n

3 To **check** something, usually something bad, means to stop it from spreading or continuing. 制止,抑制. ◆ *Sex education is also expected to help check the spread of AIDS.* 性教育也应该有助于抑制艾滋病的传播. VB V n

4 If you **check** yourself or if something **checks** you, you suddenly stop what you are doing or saying. 控制; 克制; 阻止. ◆ *He was about to lose his temper but checked himself in time.* 他刚要发火但及时克制住了. VB V pron-refl Also V n

5 If something or someone **is held** or **kept in check**, they are prevented from becoming too great or powerful. 被抑制, 被控制(以防发展得太大). ❖ *Life on Earth will become unsustainable unless population growth is held in check.* 除非人口增长得到控制, 否则地球上的生命将无法维持下去. PHR

6 At an airport, when you **check** your luggage, you give it to an official so that it can be taken aboard the plane you will be travelling on. (上飞机前)托运(行李). ❖ *You can check your baggage right through to its final destination.* 你可以把行李一直托运到最终目的地. VB V n / V n prep/adv

⇨ **Check in** means the same as **check**. 义同 check. ❖ *They checked in their luggage and found seats in the departure lounge.* 他们托运了行李, 然后在候机室找了个座位. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

7 The **check** in a restaurant is a piece of paper on which the cost of your meal is written and which you are given before you pay. (餐馆)账单. N-COUNT AMERICAN

8 A **check** or **check mark** is a written mark like a ✓ with the right side extended. It is used to show that something is correct or has been selected or dealt with. The usual British word is **tick**. 用钩形符号标出(表示已核对正确). [英]一般作 tick. ❖ *Put a check under the circle.* 在圆圈下画个钩. N-COUNT AMERICAN

9 In a game of chess, you say **check** when you are attacking your opponent's king. (下国际象棋时说出, 表示威胁对方的帅)将, 将军. CONVENTION

10 A pattern of squares, usually of two colours, can be referred to as **checks** or a **check**. (通常为两色的)方格图案. 见插图条 **patterns**. ❖ *...a red and white check dress.* 一件红白相间的格子衣服. N-COUNT ◢ **checked** ❖ *He was wearing blue jeans and checked shirt.* 他穿的是牛仔裤和格子衬衣. ADJ

11 ➥ 又见 **cheque, double-check, rain check, spot check.**

›check in.

1 When you **check in** or **check into** a hotel or clinic, you arrive and go through the necessary procedures before you stay there. (在酒店)登记办理住宿手续; (诊所)登记手续. ❖ *I'll tell them we'll check in tomorrow.* 我会告诉他们我们将在明天登记住宿. *He has checked into an alcohol treatment centre.* 他已经登记住进了一家戒酒中心. PHR-V V P / V P n

2 When you **check in** at an airport, you arrive and show your ticket before going on a flight. (机场)办理登机手续. PHR-V V P

➥ 又见 **check-in, check 6**.

›check off.

When you **check** things **off**, you check or count them while referring to a list of them, to make sure you have considered all of them. 在...上作记号, 打上钩号(表示已核对过). ❖ *...once you've checked off the items you ordered.* 一旦你核对过订购的东西后... PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›check out.

1 When you **check out** of a hotel or clinic where you have been staying, you pay the bill and leave. (酒店)办理退房手续; (向酒店)结账. ❖ *They packed and checked out of the hotel.* 他们收拾好行李, 退了酒店房间. *I was disappointed to miss Bryan, who had just checked out.* 布赖恩刚退了房, 见不到他我很失望. PHR-V V P of n / V P

2 If you **check out** something or someone, you find out information about them to make sure that everything is correct or satisfactory. 查证, 核对. ❖ *We ought to check him out on the computer.* 我们应该通过电脑查一下他. *The police had to check out the call.* 警方得核查一下打来的电话. PHR-V V n P / V P n

3 ➥ 又见 **checkout**.

›check up on.

If you **check up on** something or someone, you find out information about them. 检查, 核实. ❖ *It is certainly worth checking up on your benefit entitlements.* 当然值得去核查一下你应得的利益. PHR-V V P P n

check·book /'tʃekbuk/.

➥ 见 **cheque book**.

check·er /'tʃekə/.

Checkers is a game for two people, played with 24 round pieces on a board. The British word is **draughts**. 西洋跳棋. [英]作 draughts. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

➥ 又见 **check**.

checker·board /'tʃekəbɔːd/ **checkerboards**; [英]又拼作 **chequerboard**.

1 A **checkerboard** is a board used to play chess or draughts on. The usual British word is **chessboard**. 西洋跳棋棋盘. [英]一般作 chessboard. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 A **checkerboard** pattern is made up of equal-sized squares of two different colours. (图案)棋盘式的; 方格的. ADJ ADJ n

check·ered /'tʃekəd/.

➥ 见 **chequered**.

'check-in, check-ins. ♦◇◇◇◇

At an airport, the **check-in** is the counter or desk where you check in. (机场)办理登机手续的柜台. N-COUNT

'checking account, checking accounts.

A **checking account** is a personal bank account which you can take money out of at any time using your cheque book or cash card. The usual British expression is **current account**. 支票存款账户; 活期存款账户. [英]一般作 current account. N-COUNT AMERICAN

check·list /'tʃeklɪst/ **checklists.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **checklist** is a list of all the things that you need to do, information that you want to find out, or things that you need to take somewhere, which you make in order to ensure that you do not forget anything. 一览表; 清单. ❖ *...a checklist of the tools and materials you will need.* 一张你会需要的工具和材料的清单. N-COUNT

check·mate /'tʃekmeɪt/.

In chess, **checkmate** is a situation in which you cannot stop your king being captured and so you lose the game. (国际象棋中)输棋, 将死. N-UNCOUNT

check·out /'tʃekaut/ **checkouts;** 又拼作 **check-out.** ♦◇◇◇◇

In a supermarket, a **checkout** is a counter where you pay for things you are buying. (超市中的)付款台. N-COUNT

check·point /'tʃekpɔɪnt/ **checkpoints.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **checkpoint** is a place where traffic is stopped so that it can be checked. (交通)检查站. N-COUNT

'check-up, check-ups. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **check-up** is an examination by your doctor or dentist to make sure that there is nothing wrong with your health or teeth. 体检, 健康检查. N-COUNT

ched·dar /'tʃedə/ **cheddars.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Cheddar is a type of hard yellow cheese. 切德干酪. N-VAR

cheek /tʃiːk/ **cheeks.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Your **cheeks** are the sides of your face below your eyes. 脸颊, 面颊. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *She kissed him lightly on both cheeks.* 她轻轻地吻了吻他的双颊. N-COUNT ◢ **-cheeked** ❖ *...rosy-cheeked children.* 双颊红润的儿童. COMB

2 If you **turn the other cheek** when someone harms or insults you, you do not harm them in return. 不加报复. PHR

3 ➥ **cheek by jowl**: 见 **jowl**.

4 You say that someone has a **cheek** when you are annoyed or shocked at something unacceptable they have done. 厚脸皮. ❖ *I'm amazed they had the cheek to ask.* 他们还有脸来问, 真让我吃惊. N-SING also no det INFORMAL, BRITISH

cheek·bone /'tʃiːkbəun/ **cheekbones.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **cheekbones** are the two bones in your face just below your eyes. 颧骨. ❖ *She was very beautiful, with high cheekbones.* 她很美, 颧骨很高. N-COUNT

cheeky /'tʃiːki/ **cheekier, cheekiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **cheeky**, you think that they are slightly rude or disrespectful but in a charming or amusing way. (可爱、逗人地)冒失的; 无礼的. ❖ *The boy was cheeky and casual.* 这男孩无礼而莽撞. *...a cheeky grin.* 放肆的一笑. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **cheeki·ly** /'tʃiːkɪli/ ❖ *He strolled cheekily past the commissionaires for a free wash in the gentlemen's cloakroom.* 他大模大样地经过守卫, 到男更衣室去洗个免费澡. ADV-GRADED

cheer /tʃɪə/ **cheers, cheering, cheered.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When people **cheer**, they shout loudly to show approval or encouragement of someone, for example at a sports event. 欢呼; 喝彩. ❖ *Swiss fans cheered Jakob Hlasek* VB V / V n

C

during yesterday's match. 昨天的比赛中,瑞士球迷们一直在为雅各布·赫拉塞克喝彩.
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The colonel was rewarded with a resounding cheer.* 上校得到了响亮的欢呼. N-COUNT
2 If you **are cheered** by something, it makes you happier or less worried. 振奋; 振作. ❖ *The people around him looked cheered by his presence.* 他周围的人因他在场而感到振奋. *The thought did nothing to cheer him.* 这种想法一点儿没让他振作起来. ◢ **cheer·ing** ❖ *...very cheering news.* 非常令人振奋的消息. VB V-ed V n ADJ-GRADED
3 Cheer is a feeling of cheerfulness and well-being. 高兴, 快活, 欢欣; 振奋. ❖ *They were impressed by his steadfast good cheer.* 他那种一直欢愉的心情让他们印象深刻. N-UNCOUNT
4 People sometimes say **'Cheers'** to each other just before they drink an alcoholic drink. (祝酒时用语)干杯. CONVENTION
5 Some people say **'Cheers'** as an informal way of saying 'thank you'. (非正式) 谢谢. CONVENTION BRITISH

➤cheer on.
When you **cheer** someone **on**, you shout loudly in order to encourage them, for example when they are taking part in a game. 打气, 加油. ❖ *A thousand supporters packed into the stadium to cheer them on.* 一千个支持者挤在体育馆里为他们加油. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

➤cheer up.
When you **cheer up** or when something **cheers** you **up**, you stop feeling depressed and become more cheerful. 振作起来, 振奋起来. ❖ *I was standing next to his hospital bed singing in a vain effort to cheer him up.* 我站在他的病床边唱歌, 徒劳地想让他振奋起来. *Cheer up, better times may be ahead.* 振作起来, 好日子就在前面. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P Also V P noun

cheer·ful /'tʃɪəfʊl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **cheerful** is happy and shows this in their behaviour. 高兴的, 欢快的, 兴高采烈的. ❖ *They are both very cheerful in spite of their colds.* 尽管得了感冒, 他们还是兴高采烈. ◢ **cheer·ful·ly** ❖ *'We've come with good news,' Pat said cheerfully.* '我们带来了好消息.' 帕特高兴地说. ◢ **cheer·ful·ness** ❖ *...his unfailing cheerfulness.* 他那种一如既往的愉快. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT
2 Something that is **cheerful** is pleasant and makes you feel happy. (事物)令人振奋的; 令人高兴的; 欢快的. ❖ *The nursery is bright and cheerful, with plenty of toys.* 托儿所生机勃勃, 气氛愉快, 玩具很多. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you describe someone's attitude as **cheerful**, you mean they are not worried about something, and you think that they should be. 乐观的. ❖ *There is little evidence to support many of Mr Will's cheerful assumptions.* 威尔先生的许多乐观假设都没有可支持的证据. ◢ **cheer·ful·ly** ❖ *...cheerfully ignoring medical advice.* 乐观地忽视医生的忠告. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV before v

cheerio /,tʃɪəri'əʊ/.
People sometimes say **'Cheerio'** as a way of saying goodbye. (非正式)再见. ❖ *Say cheerio to Shona for me.* 代我跟肖纳说声再见. CONVENTION BRITISH, INFORMAL

cheer·leader /'tʃɪəli:də/ **cheerleaders.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **cheerleader** is one of the people who leads the crowd in cheering at a large public event, especially a sports event. 拉拉队队长. N-COUNT
2 If you say that someone is a **cheerleader** for a particular cause or politician, you mean that they are one of the chief supporters of this cause or politician and work hard to raise support for them. (某事业或政客的)领头的支持者. ❖ *Chancellor Helmut Kohl was the leading cheerleader for German unification.* 海赫尔穆特·科尔总理是德国统一的主要支持者. N-COUNT

cheer·less /'tʃɪələs/.
A place that is **cheerless** is gloomy and depressing. 沉闷的, 无乐趣的. ❖ *The kitchen was dank and cheerless.* 厨房里阴湿沉闷. ADJ-GRADED

cheery /'tʃɪəri/ **cheerier, cheeriest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone is **cheery**, they are cheerful and happy. 高兴的, 欢快的. ❖ *...her father's cheery voice.* 她父亲那欢快的声音. ◢ **cheeri·ly** ❖ *'Come in,' she said cheerily.* '进来吧.' 她高兴地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

cheese /tʃi:z/ **cheeses.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Cheese is a solid food made from milk. It is usually white or yellow. 乳酪, 干酪. N-VAR
2 ➼ 又见 **cottage cheese, cream cheese, goat cheese.**
➼ **as different as chalk and cheese:** 见 **chalk.**

cheese·board /'tʃi:zbɔ:d/ **cheeseboards.**
A **cheeseboard** is a wooden or plastic board from which a selection of cheeses are served at a meal. (放置乳酪以供人吃饭时挑选的)乳酪板. N-COUNT

cheese·burg·er /'tʃi:zbɜ:gə/ **cheeseburgers.**
A **cheeseburger** is a flat piece of cooked meat with a layer of cheese, served in a bread bun. 乳酪汉堡包. N-COUNT

cheese·cake /'tʃi:zkeɪk/ **cheesecakes.**
Cheesecake is a dessert consisting of a base made from crumbled biscuits covered with a soft mixture containing cream cheese. 乳酪蛋糕. N-VAR

cheese·cloth /'tʃi:zklɒθ, AM -klɔ:θ/.
Cheesecloth is cotton cloth that is very thin and light. 轻薄棉布. N-UNCOUNT

cheesed off /,tʃi:zd 'ɒf/.
If you are **cheesed off**, you are annoyed, bored, or disappointed. 恼怒的; 厌烦的; 失望的. ❖ *Jean was thoroughly cheesed off by the whole affair.* 琼被整件事烦透了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL

cheesy /'tʃi:zi/.
1 Cheesy food tastes or smells of cheese. 有乳酪味的. ❖ *The sauce was too runny and not cheesy enough.* 这酱汁太稀, 乳酪味儿不够. ADJ-GRADED
2 Something that is **cheesy** is considered to be cheap, unpleasant, or insincere. 廉价的; 低级的; 下等的. ❖ *...a cheesy Baghdad hotel.* 巴格达一家低档旅馆. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN, INFORMAL

chee·tah /'tʃi:tə/ **cheetahs.**
A **cheetah** is a wild animal like a large cat which can run very fast. 猎豹. 见插图条 **animals.** N-COUNT

chef /ʃef/ **chefs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **chef** is a cook in a restaurant or hotel. (餐馆或旅馆的)厨师. N-COUNT

chemi·cal /'kemɪkəl/ **chemicals.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Chemical means involving or resulting from a reaction between two or more substances, or relating to the substances that something consists of. 化学的. ❖ *...chemical reactions.* 化学反应. *...the chemical composition of the ocean.* 海洋的化学成分. ◢ **chemi·cal·ly** /'kemɪkli/ ❖ *...chemically treated foods.* 经过化学处理的食物. ADJ ADJ n ADV
2 Chemicals are substances that are used in a chemical process or made by a chemical process. 化学(制)品. ❖ *...the over-use of chemicals in agriculture.* 化学制品在农业中的过多使用. *...a chemicals company.* 化学制品公司. N-COUNT

,chemical engi'neering.
Chemical engineering is the designing and constructing of machines that are needed for industrial chemical processes. 化学工程. ◢ **chemi·cal en·gi·neer, chemical engineers.** 化学工程师. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

chem·ist /'kemɪst/ **chemists.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **chemist** or a **chemist's** is a shop where medicines are sold or given out. You can also refer to the specially qualified person who prepares and sells the medicines in this shop as a **chemist**. 药店; 药剂师. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **chemist** is a person who studies chemistry. 化学家. ❖ *...a research chemist.* 研究化学家. N-COUNT

chem·is·try /'kemɪstri/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Chemistry is the scientific study of the characteristics and composition of substances and of the way that they react with other substances. (学科)化学. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you talk about the **chemistry** of something, you are referring to the chemical substances that make it up and the chemical reactions that go on inside it. (物质的)化学组成(特性). ❖ *...the chemistry of our planet's atmosphere.* N-UNCOUNT

我们地球大气的化学组成.

3 If you say that there is **chemistry** between two people, you mean that is obvious they are attracted to each other or like each other very much. (两人间的)相互吸引. ❖ *...the extraordinary chemistry between Ingrid and Bogart.* 英格丽德和博加特之间那种不可思议的相互吸引. N-UNCOUNT

chemo·thera·py /ˌkiːməʊˈθerəpi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Chemotherapy is the treatment of disease using chemicals. It is often used in treating cancer. (治癌的)化学疗法, 化疗. N-UNCOUNT

che·nille /ʃəˈniːl/.

Chenille is cloth or clothing made from a thick furry yarn. 绳绒织物. N-UNCOUNT

cheque /tʃek/ **cheques**; [美]拼作 **check**. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **cheque** is a printed form on which you write an amount of money and who it is to be paid to. Your bank then pays the money to that person from your account. 支票. ❖ *He wrote them a cheque for £10,000.* 他给他们开了张1万镑的支票. *I'd like to pay by cheque.* 我喜欢用支票付款. N-COUNT also by N

➠ 又见 **blank cheque**, **traveller's cheque**.

'cheque book, cheque books; 又拼作 **chequebook**. [美]拼作 **checkbook**.

A **cheque book** is a book of blank cheques. 支票簿, 支票本. N-COUNT

'cheque card, cheque cards.

In Britain, a **cheque card** is a small plastic card which you have to show when you are paying for something by cheque or when you are cashing a cheque. 支票保付卡, 银行支票证. N-COUNT

chequer·board /ˈtʃekəbɔːd/.

➠ 见 **checkerboard**.

cheq·uered /ˈtʃekəd/; [美]拼作 **checkered**.

1 If a person or organization has had a **chequered** career or history, they have had a varied past with both good and bad periods. (人生或团体)盛衰无常的; 多变的; 浮沉的. ❖ *He had a chequered political career spanning nearly forty years.* 他那浮沉不定的政治生涯长达近四十年. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **chequered** pattern consists of squares of two or more different colours. 方格图案的. ❖ *...red chequered tablecloths.* 红色方格桌布. ADJ: ADJ n

cher·ish /ˈtʃerɪʃ/ **cherishes, cherishing, cherished.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **cherish** something such as a hope or a pleasant memory, you keep it in your mind for a long period of time. 怀有(想法,感情); 珍藏(记忆); 珍惜. ❖ *The president will cherish the memory of this visit to Ohio.* 总统会怀念这次在俄亥俄州的访问. ◢ **cher·ished** ❖ *...the cherished dream of a world without wars.* 心底对无战争世界的梦想. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **cherish** someone or something, you take good care of them because you love them. 疼爱, 珍爱, 钟爱. ◢ **cherished** ❖ *...his most cherished possession.* 他最珍爱的财产. VB: V n ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

3 If you **cherish** a right, a privilege, or a principle, you regard it as important and try hard to keep it. 爱护; 珍视. ❖ *Chinese people cherish their independence.* 中国人民珍视自主. ◢ **cherished** ❖ *...some deeply cherished beliefs.* 某些深受珍视的信念. VB V n ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

che·root /ʃəˈruːt/ **cheroots.**

A **cheroot** is a cigar with both ends cut flat. 方头雪茄. N-COUNT

cher·ry /ˈtʃeri/ **cherries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Cherries** are small round fruit with red skins. 樱桃. 见插图条 **fruit**. N-COUNT

2 A **cherry** or a **cherry tree** is a tree that cherries grow on. 樱桃树. N-COUNT

cher·ub /ˈtʃerəb/ **cherubs.**

A **cherub** is an angel that is represented in art as a plump naked child with wings. 天使(艺术品中描绘为带翼裸体的小胖男孩). N-COUNT

che·ru·bic /tʃəˈruːbɪk/.

If you say that someone looks **cherubic**, you mean that they look plump, sweet, and innocent like a cherub. 胖乎乎的; 可爱的; 天真无邪的. ADJ LITERARY

cher·vil /ˈtʃɜːvɪl/.

Chervil is a herb that tastes of aniseed. 有嗪欧芹, 细叶芹. N-UNCOUNT

Chesh·ire cat /ˌtʃeʃə ˈkæt/.

If you say that someone is grinning **like a Cheshire cat**, you mean that they are smiling very widely. 咧嘴大笑. PHR

chess /tʃes/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Chess is a game for two people, played on a chessboard. Each player has 16 pieces, including a king. Your aim is to move your pieces so your opponent's king cannot escape being taken. 国际象棋. N-UNCOUNT

chess·board /ˈtʃesbɔːd/ **chessboards.**

A **chessboard** is a board used to play chess or draughts on. The usual American word is **checkerboard**. 国际象棋棋盘. [美]一般作 checkerboard. N-COUNT BRITISH

chest /tʃest/ **chests.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **chest** is the top part of the front of your body where your ribs, lungs, and heart are. 胸, 胸口. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *He was shot in the chest.* 他胸口中枪. *He complained of chest pain.* 他抱怨说胸口疼痛. ◢ **-chested** ❖ *He was bare-chested.* 他敞着胸. N-COUNT COMB

2 If you **get** something **off** your **chest**, you talk about something that has been worrying you. (把烦恼事)倾吐出来. PHR

3 A **chest** is a large heavy box used for storing things. 柜子, 橱. N-COUNT

chest·nut /ˈtʃesnʌt/ **chestnuts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **chestnut** or **chestnut tree** is a tall tree with broad leaves. 栗子树. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **horse chestnut**.

2 **Chestnuts** are the nuts that grow on chestnut trees. 栗子. N-COUNT

3 If you refer to a statement, a story, or a joke as an **old chestnut**, you mean that it has been repeated so often that it is no longer interesting. 陈词滥调; 老掉牙的故事(笑话等). PHR

4 Something that is **chestnut** is dark reddish-brown. 栗色(的), 红棕色(的). ❖ *...a woman with chestnut hair.* 红棕色头发的女子. COLOUR

ˌchest of 'drawers, chests of drawers.

A **chest of drawers** is a low flat piece of furniture with drawers in which you keep clothes and other things. 五斗橱. N-COUNT

chesty /ˈtʃesti/.

If you have a **chesty** cough, you have a lot of catarrh in your lungs. (咳嗽)有痰的; 肺部受感染的. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

chev·ron /ˈʃevrɒn/ **chevrons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **chevron** is a V shape, for example one that is worn on the sleeve of someone in the armed forces or police force. (军人或警察的) V 型(臂章). N-COUNT

chew /tʃuː/ **chews, chewing, chewed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **chew** food, you use your teeth to break it up in your mouth so that it becomes easier to swallow. 嚼, 咀嚼. ❖ *Daniel leaned back on the sofa, still chewing on his apple.* 丹尼尔背靠在沙发上, 嘴里还嚼着苹果. VB V n V at/on n Also V

2 If you **chew** an object, you keep biting it. 咬. ❖ *He chewed his lower lip nervously.* 他紧张地咬着下唇. *The animal chewed through electric cables.* 这头动物咬断了电缆. VB V n V prep

3 A **chew** is a sweet that you have to chew very hard before it becomes soft. 口香糖. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 If you say that someone **has bitten off more than** they **can chew**, you mean that they are trying to do something which is too difficult for them. 做力不从心的事, 硬撑着做…事. PHR

5 ➠ **to chew the cud**: 见 **cud**.

➤chew over.

If you **chew** something **over**, you keep thinking about it. 深思, 考虑. ❖ *He tends to chew things over too much in his mind.* 他常常对什么事都考虑得太多. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

➤chew up.

1 If you **chew** food **up**, you chew it until it is completely crushed or softened. 嚼烂, 嚼碎. ❖ *I took one of the pills and chewed it up.* 我取了一片药放到嘴里嚼碎. PHR-V V n P

2 If something **is chewed up**, it is destroyed or badly damaged in some way. (被)毁坏, (被)损坏. ❖ *...rebels who are now chewing up Croatian territory.* 正在毁坏克 PHR-V be V-ed P INFORMAL V P noun

罗地亚领土的叛军.

'chewing gum.

Chewing gum is a kind of sweet that you can chew for a long time. 口香糖. N-UNCOUNT

chewy /ˈtʃuːi/ **chewier, chewiest.**

If food is **chewy**, it needs to be chewed a lot before it becomes soft enough to swallow. 需多嚼的, 难嚼的. ADJ-GRADED

chic /ʃiːk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something or someone that is **chic** is fashionable and sophisticated. 时髦的, 时尚的. ❖ *...very chic bars and restaurants.* 很时髦的酒吧和餐馆. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Chic** is used to refer to a particular style or to the quality of being chic. 时尚, 时髦. ❖ *...French designer chic.* 法国设计师的时尚. N-UNCOUNT

C

chi·can·ery /ʃɪˈkeɪnəri/ **chicaneries.**

Chicanery is trickery and deliberately deceitful behaviour. 欺骗, 诈骗. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl FORMAL

chi·ca·no /tʃɪˈkeɪnəʊ/ **chicanos.**

A **chicano** is citizen of the United States whose family originally came from Mexico. 墨西哥裔美国人. N-COUNT

chick /tʃɪk/ **chicks.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **chick** is a baby bird. 小鸟. ❖ *...a newly-hatched chick.* 刚孵出来的小鸟. N-COUNT

2 Some men refer to women as **chicks**. Some women find this use offensive. (冒犯义)小娘们, 小妞儿. N-COUNT INFORMAL

chick·en /ˈtʃɪkɪn/ **chickens, chickening, chickened.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Chickens** are birds which are kept on a farm for their eggs and for their meat. 鸡. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

➪ **Chicken** is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 鸡肉. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone calls you a **chicken**, they mean that you are afraid to do something. 胆小鬼, 懦夫. ❖ *...accusing him of being a chicken.* 指责他是个胆小鬼. N-COUNT INFORMAL

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Why are you so chicken, Gregory?* 你干嘛那么胆小, 格雷戈里? ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe a situation as a **chicken and egg** situation, you mean that it is impossible to decide which of two things caused the other one. 鸡与蛋孰先难分; 因果难分; 先后难定. PHR

4 If you say that someone is **running round like a headless chicken**, you mean they are doing unnecessary tasks very quickly when they should be thinking more carefully about what needs to be done. (因缺乏深思熟虑而)草率地做(没有必要的事情). PHR PRAGMATICS

5 ➠ **chickens come home to roost**: 见 **roost**.

➤**chicken out.**

If someone **chickens out** of something, they do not do it because they are afraid. 畏缩不前. ❖ *I had never ridden on a motor-cycle before. But it was too late to chicken out.* 我以前从没骑过摩托车, 不过现在要退出也为时已晚. PHR-V VP of n INFORMAL VP

'chicken feed; 又拼作 **chickenfeed.**

If you refer to an amount of money as **chicken feed**, you mean it is so small it is hardly worth having. 很少的钱; 不值一提的钱. N-UNCOUNT

chicken·pox /ˈtʃɪkɪnpɒks/; 又拼作 **chicken pox.**

Chickenpox is a disease which gives you a high temperature and red spots that itch. 水痘. N-UNCOUNT

'chicken wire.

Chicken wire is a type of thin wire netting. (用细铁丝编的)网眼铁丝网. N-UNCOUNT

'chick pea, chick peas; 又拼作 **chickpea.**

Chick peas are hard round seeds that look like pale brown peas. They can be cooked and eaten. 鹰嘴豆. N-COUNT

chick·weed /ˈtʃɪkwiːd/.

Chickweed is a plant with small leaves and white flowers which grows close to the ground. 繁缕(一种植物). N-UNCOUNT

chico·ry /ˈtʃɪkəri/.

Chicory is a plant with crunchy bitter-tasting leaves. It is eaten in salads. 菊苣(一种植物, 用于拌沙拉). N-UNCOUNT

chide /tʃaɪd/ **chides, chiding, chided.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **chide** someone, you scold them because they have done something wicked or foolish. 责骂, 呵斥, 斥责. ❖ *Cross chided himself for worrying.* 克罗斯责骂自己瞎操心. VB: V n DATED V n for/about -ing/n Also V n P

chief /tʃiːf/ **chiefs.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **chief** of something such as an organization or department is the person in charge of it or who is its leader. 领导; 主管; 头目; 上司. ❖ *...the police chief.* 警察局长. *...the chief test pilot.* 首席试飞员. N-COUNT with supp

2 The **chief** cause, part, or member of something is the most important one. 主要的, 首要的. ❖ *The job went to one of his chief rivals.* 这份工作被他的主要对手夺走. ADJ: ADJ n

,Chief 'Constable, Chief Constables. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **Chief Constable** is the officer in charge of the police force in a particular county or area in Britain. (英国一郡或一地区的)警察局长. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

,Chief 'Justice, Chief Justices. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **Chief Justice** is the most important judge of a court of law, especially a supreme court. (尤指最高法院的)大法官, 首席法官. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

chief·ly /ˈtʃiːfli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **chiefly** to indicate that a particular reason, emotion, method, or feature is the main or most important one. 主要地, 首要地, 最重要地. ❖ *He joined the consular service in China, chiefly because this was one of the few job vacancies.* 他到驻华领事馆工作, 主要是因为这是为数不多的空缺职位. *His response to attacks on his work was chiefly bewilderment.* 人们对他工作的攻击, 他的反应主要是困惑. ADV

,Chief of 'Staff, Chiefs of Staff. ♦♦◇◇◇

The **Chiefs of Staff** are the highest-ranking officers of each service of the armed forces. 参谋长. N-COUNT

chief·tain /ˈtʃiːftən/ **chieftains.**

A **chieftain** is the leader of a tribe. 酋长. N-COUNT

chif·fon /ˈʃɪfɒn, AM ʃɪˈfɑːn/ **chiffons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Chiffon is a kind of very thin silk or nylon cloth. 雪纺绸, 薄绸. N-VAR

chi·gnon /ˈʃiːnjɒn, AM ʃiːˈnjɑːn/ **chignons.**

A **chignon** is a knot of hair worn at the back of a woman's head. (女人的)发髻. N-COUNT

chi·hua·hua /tʃɪˈwɑːwɑː/ **chihuahuas.**

A **chihuahua** is a very small short-haired dog. 奇瓦瓦狗(一种很小的短毛狗). N-COUNT

chil·blain /ˈtʃɪlbleɪn/ **chilblains.**

Chilblains are painful red swellings which people sometimes get on their fingers or toes in cold weather. (手指或脚趾的)冻疮. N-COUNT

child /tʃaɪld/ **children** /ˈtʃɪldrən/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **child** is a human being who is not yet an adult. 孩子, 儿童. ❖ *...when I was a child.* 在我还是个孩子的时候. *It was only suitable for children.* 这只适合儿童. N-COUNT

2 Someone's **children** are their sons and daughters of any age. 儿女, 子女. ❖ *His children have left home.* 他的子女已离开了家. N-COUNT

child·bearing /ˈtʃaɪldbeərɪŋ/.

1 **Childbearing** is the process of giving birth to babies. 生孩子. N-UNCOUNT

2 A woman of **childbearing** age is of an age when women are normally able to give birth to children. 生育的(年龄). ADJ: ADJ n

,child 'benefit. ♦◇◇◇◇

In Britain, **child benefit** is an allowance paid weekly by the state to families for each of their children. (英国政府为家庭中每一个子女支付的)儿童津贴. N-UNCOUNT

child·birth /ˈtʃaɪldbɜːθ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Childbirth is the act of giving birth to a child. 分娩, 生孩子. ❖ *She died in childbirth.* 她分娩的时候死了. N-UNCOUNT

child·care /ˈtʃaɪldkeə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Childcare refers to looking after children, and to the facilities which help parents to do so. 儿童保育; 儿童照顾. ❖ *Both partners shared childcare.* 两位合伙人分担对儿童的照顾. *...state-run pre-school childcare.* 国立学龄前儿童的保育. N-UNCOUNT

child·hood /ˈtʃaɪldhʊd/ **childhoods.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A person's **childhood** is the period of their life when they are a child. 儿童时代, 童年, 孩提时代. ❖ *She had a happy* N-VAR

childhood. 她有一个幸福的童年. *...a story heard in childhood.* 一个孩提时代听过的故事.

child·ish /'tʃaɪldɪʃ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Childish** means relating to or typical of a child. 孩子的; 孩子般的. ❖ *...childish enthusiasm.* 孩子般的热情. ADJ

2 If you describe someone, especially an adult, as **childish**, you mean their behaviour is silly and more like that of a child than an adult. (指成人)孩子气的, 幼稚的, 不成熟的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

◢ **child·ish·ly** ❖ *Such remarks were childishly simplistic.* 这种话太幼稚. ADV-GRADED ◢ **child·ish·ness** ❖ *...regressing into childishness.* 回归孩子气. N-UNCOUNT

child·less /'tʃaɪldləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **childless** has no children. 无子女的, 无后代的. ADJ

child·like /'tʃaɪldlaɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You describe someone as **childlike** when they seem like a child in their character, appearance, or behaviour. 像孩子的, 孩子般的. ADJ-GRADED

child·minder /'tʃaɪldmaɪndə/ **childminders.**

A **childminder** is someone whose job is to look after children, usually work in their own homes. (通常在自己家)看孩子者. N-COUNT BRITISH ◢ **child·minding** ❖ *The extra cash could come in handy to pay for childminding.* 这笔外快正好可用来支付照顾孩子的费用. N-UNCOUNT

,child 'prodigy, **child prodigies.**

A **child prodigy** is a child with a very great talent. 神童. N-COUNT

child·proof /'tʃaɪldpru:f/; 又拼作 **child proof.**

Something that is **childproof** is designed in a way which ensures that children cannot harm it or be harmed by it. 防止儿童损坏的; 保护儿童不受其伤害的. ❖ *A medicine chest should be secure and childproof.* 药品箱必须够安全, 不能让儿童擅自打开. ADJ

chil·dren /'tʃɪldrən/.

Children is the plural of **child**. child 的复数形式.

chili /'tʃɪli/.

➡ 见 **chilli.**

chill /tʃɪl/ **chills, chilling, chilled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When you **chill** something, you lower its temperature so that it becomes colder but does not freeze. 降低温度; 冷却(在冰点以上). ❖ *Wait for the pastry to chill.* 待油酥面团凉下来. *...a glass of chilled champagne.* 一杯冰镇香槟. V-ERG V n, V, V-ed

2 When something cold **chills** a person or a place, it makes that person or that place feel very cold. 使感到冷. ❖ *...his chilled hands.* 他冰冷的双手. *...the chilling wind.* 寒冷的风. VB V n, V-ed, V-ing

3 **Chill** weather is cold and unpleasant. 寒冷的(天气). ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the cold chill of the night.* 夜间的寒气. N-SING

4 If something that you see, hear, or feel **chills** you, it frightens you. 令人害怕. ❖ *Some films chill you to the marrow of your bones.* 某些电影让你从骨子里感到害怕. VB V n WRITTEN V n to n

5 If something sends a **chill** through you, it gives you a sudden feeling of fear or anxiety. (突然感到的)害怕, 焦虑. N-COUNT

6 A **chill** is a mild illness which can give you a slight fever and headache. 着凉. ❖ *He caught a chill.* 他着了凉. N-COUNT

➤**chill out.**

If you **chill out**, you relax after doing something tiring or stressful. 冷静, 放松. ❖ *After raves, we used to chill out in each others' bedrooms.* 大吵大闹后, 我们常常在各自的卧室里冷静一下. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

chill·er /'tʃɪlə/ **chillers.**

A **chiller** is a very frightening film or novel. 恐怖片; 恐怖小说. N-COUNT

chil·li /'tʃɪli/ **chillies;** 又拼作 **chili.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Chillies** are small red or green seed pods. They have a hot spicy taste and are used in cooking. 红辣椒. N-VAR

2 **Chilli** or **chilli con carne** is a dish made from minced meat, beans, and powdered or fresh chillies. 辣味肉末豆. N-UNCOUNT

chill·ing /'tʃɪlɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **chilling**, you mean it frightens and upsets you, because it deals with horrific events. 令人恐惧的; 令人焦虑的. ◢ **chill·ing·ly** ❖ *...the murder of a London teenager in chillingly similar circumstances.* 在骇人的类似环境中的一宗伦敦少年被杀案. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

'chilli powder; 又拼作 **chili powder.**

Chilli powder is a very strong-tasting spice made from dried chillies. 辣椒粉. N-UNCOUNT

chil·ly /'tʃɪli/ **chillier, chilliest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **chilly** is uncomfortably cold. 寒冷的. ❖ *It was a chilly afternoon.* 这是个寒冷的下午. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you feel **chilly**, you feel rather cold. (身体感到)寒冷的. ❖ *I'm a bit chilly. I'm going up to my room to get a cardigan.* 我有点儿冷, 我得上楼到房间里拿一件羊毛衫. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

3 You say that relations between people are **chilly** or that a person's response is **chilly** when they are not at all friendly or enthusiastic. (人际关系)冷淡的. ADJ-GRADED

C

chime /tʃaɪm/ **chimes, chiming, chimed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When a bell or a clock **chimes**, it makes ringing sounds. 响铃; 敲钟. ❖ *The Guildhall clock chimed three o'clock.* 市政厅的钟敲响3点钟. VB V, V n

2 A **chime** is a ringing sound made by a bell, especially when it is part of a clock. 铃声; 钟声. ❖ *The chimes of midnight struck.* 夜半的钟声敲响了. N-COUNT

3 **Chimes** are a set of small objects which make a ringing sound when they are blown by the wind. 风铃; 编钟, 排钟. N-PLURAL

➤**chime in.**

If someone **chimes in**, they say something just after someone else has spoken. 插话说. ❖ *'Why?' Pete asked impatiently. — 'Yes, why?' Bob chimed in.* '为什么?'皮特不耐烦地问. —'是啊, 为什么?'鲍勃插话道. PHR-V V P with quote Also V P

➤**chime in with** or **chime with.**

If one thing **chimes in with** another thing or **chimes with** it, the two things are similar or consistent with each other. 一致; 协调. ❖ *...a response to each new political development that chimes in with most Germans' instinct.* 对每一个政治新发展都和大多数德国人的本性相一致的反应. PHR-V BRITISH V P P n Also V P n

chi·mera /kaɪ'mɪərə/ **chimeras.**

1 If you describe an idea as a **chimera**, you mean it is unrealistic. 幻想, 幻梦. ❖ *Religious unity remained as much a chimera as ever.* 宗教统一永远将是一个幻想. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 In Greek mythology, a **chimera** is a monster with a lion's head, a goat's body, and a snake's tail. 喀迈拉(古希腊神话中狮头、羊身、蛇尾的怪物). N-COUNT

chim·ney /'tʃɪmni/ **chimneys.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **chimney** is a pipe through which smoke goes up into the air, usually through the roof of a building. 烟囱. 见插图条 **house and flat.** N-COUNT

'chimney breast, **chimney breasts.**

A **chimney breast** is the part of a wall in a room which is built out round a chimney. 壁炉腔. N-COUNT BRITISH

chimney·piece /'tʃɪmnipi:s/ **chimneypieces.**

A **chimneypiece** is the same as a **mantlepiece**. 同 mantlepiece. N-COUNT BRITISH

'chimney pot, **chimney pots.**

A **chimney pot** is a short pipe which is fixed on top of a chimney. (烟囱顶的短管)烟囱管帽. N-COUNT

'chimney stack, **chimney stacks.**

A **chimney stack** is the brick or stone part of a chimney that is above the roof of a building. (房顶砖砌的部分烟囱)烟囱体. N-COUNT BRITISH

'chimney sweep, **chimney sweeps.**

A **chimney sweep** is a person whose job is to clean the soot out of chimneys. 烟囱清扫工人. N-COUNT

chimp /tʃɪmp/ **chimps.**

A **chimp** is the same as a **chimpanzee**. 同 chimpanzee. N-COUNT INFORMAL

chim·pan·zee /,tʃɪmpæn'zi:/ **chimpanzees.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **chimpanzee** is a kind of small African ape. (非洲)黑猩猩. 见插图条 **animals.** N-COUNT

chin /tʃɪn/ **chins.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Your **chin** is the part of your face that is below your mouth and above your neck. 颏, 下巴. 见插图条 **human body.** N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **took** something **on the chin**, you mean that they accepted an unpleasant situation bravely and without making a lot of fuss. 勇敢地承受痛苦. PHR INFORMAL

chi·na /ˈtʃaɪnə/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **China** is a kind of very thin clay from which cups, saucers, plates, and ornaments are made. 瓷土. N-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **bone china**.

2 Cups, saucers, plates, and ornaments made of china are referred to as **china**. 瓷具(瓷餐具、茶具及装饰品等). ❖ *Judy collects blue and white china.* 朱迪收集青花瓷器. N-UNCOUNT

ˌChina ˈtea.

China tea is tea made from large dark green or reddish-brown tea leaves. 中国茶. N-UNCOUNT

C

China·town /ˈtʃaɪnətaʊn/.

Chinatown is the name given to an area in a city where there are many Chinese shops and restaurants, and which is a social centre for the Chinese community. 中国城, 唐人街. N-UNCOUNT

chink /tʃɪŋk/ **chinks, chinking, chinked.**

1 A **chink** in a surface is a very narrow crack or opening in it. 裂缝, 裂口, 裂隙. ❖ *...a chink in the curtains.* 窗帘上的一道裂缝. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone has a **chink in** their **armour**, you mean that they have a small weakness in their character or in their ideas which makes it easy to harm them. 弱点, 薄弱环节. PHR

3 A **chink of** light is a small patch of light that shines through a small opening in something. (通过小孔射出的)一小道光线. N-COUNT N of n

4 When objects **chink**, they touch each other, making a light ringing sound. 叮当作响. ❖ *...cutlery chinking in the silence.* 在寂静中叮当作响的刀具. VB V BRITISH

chi·nos /ˈtʃiːnəʊz/.

Chinos are casual loose trousers made from cotton. 丝光黄斜纹布裤子(一种宽松便裤). N-PLURAL

chintz /tʃɪnts/ **chintzes.**

Chintz is a patterned cotton fabric. 印花棉布. N-VAR

chintzy /ˈtʃɪntsi/.

Something that is **chintzy** is decorated or covered with chintz. 用印花棉布装饰或罩住的. ❖ *...chintzy armchairs.* 罩着印花棉布的扶手椅. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

chip /tʃɪp/ **chips, chipping, chipped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Chips** are long thin pieces of potato fried in oil or fat and eaten hot. The American expression is **French fries**. 炸薯条. [美]作 French fries. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 Potato **chips** are very thin slices of potato fried until they are hard and crunchy and eaten cold as a snack. The British word is **crisps**. 炸薯片. [英]作 crisps. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 A silicon **chip** is a very small piece of silicon with electronic circuits on it which is part of a computer or other piece of machinery. 微型集成电路片, 芯片, 硅片. N-COUNT

4 If you **chip** something, a small piece is broken off it. 弄缺, 破损, 切掉. ❖ *A singer chipped a tooth on his microphone.* 一位歌手在麦克风上磕掉了一颗牙. *Steel baths are lighter but chip easily.* 钢质浴缸轻一点, 但容易破损. ◢ **chipped** ❖ *They drank out of chipped mugs.* 他们用磕碰过的大杯喝酒. V-ERG V n V ADJ-GRADED

5 A **chip** is a small piece of something, especially a piece which has been broken off something. 碎片. ❖ *...chocolate chips.* 巧克力碎片. *...wood chips.* 木屑; 碎木片. N-COUNT

6 A **chip** in a piece of crockery or furniture is a mark where a small piece has been broken off it. (陶器、家具等磕碰后留下的)缺口, 缺损处. N-COUNT

7 If you describe someone as **a chip off the old block**, you mean that they are just like one of their parents in character or behaviour. (性格、行为等方面)酷似父亲或母亲的人. PHR

8 **Chips** are plastic counters used in gambling to represent money. (赌钱用的)筹码. N-COUNT

9 In discussions between people or governments, a **chip** or a **bargaining chip** is something of value which one side holds, which can be exchanged for something they want from the other side. (讨价还价时的)筹码. ❖ *He was not expected to be released because he was considered a valuable chip in this game.* 他不会被释放的, 因为他被认为是这场游戏中一个有价值的筹码. N-COUNT

10 ➡ 又见 **blue chip**.

11 If you say that something happens **when the chips are down**, you mean it happens when a situation gets very difficult. 在关键时刻; 在危机时刻. PHR INFORMAL

12 If you say that someone has **a chip on** their **shoulder**, you mean that they behave rudely and aggressively, because they believe they have been treated unfairly. (因受到不公对待而)行为恶劣, 举止粗鲁. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

➤chip away at.

If you **chip away at** something such as an idea or amount, you gradually reduce its power or size by repeated efforts. (不断)削弱. ❖ *The rebels want to chip away at her authority.* 叛乱分子想逐渐削弱她的权力. PHR-V V P P n

➤chip in.

1 When a number of people **chip in**, each person gives some money so that they can pay for something together. 共同出钱, 凑钱. ❖ *The brothers chip in a certain amount of money each month.* 兄弟们每月都凑出一部分钱. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P noun

2 If someone **chips in** during a conversation, they interrupt it in order to say something. 插嘴, 插话制作❖ *'That's true,' chipped in Quaver.* '没错.' 奎弗插嘴道. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P with quote

chip·board /ˈtʃɪpbɔːd/.

Chipboard is a hard material made out of wood chips, often used for making doors and furniture. 刨花板; 木屑板. N-UNCOUNT

chip·munk /ˈtʃɪpmʌŋk/ **chipmunks.**

A **chipmunk** is a small North American animal which looks like a squirrel but which has a striped back. 花鼠, 金花鼠(产于北美, 形似松鼠). N-COUNT

chip·per /ˈtʃɪpə/.

Chipper means cheerful and lively. 兴高采烈的, 愉快的. ❖ *He looked so chipper and well rested.* 他看上去如此高兴, 像是彻底休息过来了. ADJ-GRADED DATED

chip·pings /ˈtʃɪpɪŋz/.

Wood or stone **chippings** are small pieces of wood or stone which are used, for example, to cover paths or roads. (用于铺路的)木屑片; 碎石片. N-PLURAL

chip·py /ˈtʃɪpi/ **chippies;** 又拼作 **chippie.**

In Britain, a **chippy** is the same as a **chip shop**. 在英国, chippy 与 chip shop 相同. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈchip shop, chip shops.

In Britain, a **chip shop** is a shop where fish and chips are cooked and sold for people to take away. (烹制并外卖鱼和炸薯条的)炸食外卖商店. N-COUNT

chi·ropo·dy /kɪˈrɒpədi/.

Chiropody is the professional treatment and care of people's feet. The usual American word is **podiatry**. 足病医术. [美]一般作 podiatry. ◢ **chi·ropo·dist, chiropodists.** A **chiropodist** is a person whose job is chiropody. 足病医生. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH N-COUNT

chi·ro·prac·tic /ˈkaɪərəpræktɪk/.

Chiropractic is the treatment of injuries and other medical conditions by the manipulation of people's joints, especially the backbone. (脊椎)按摩疗法. ◢ **chi·ro·prac·tor, chiropractors.** A **chiropractor** is a person who treats diseases by chiropractic. 按摩治疗师. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

chirp /tʃɜːp/ **chirps, chirping, chirped.**

1 When a bird or an insect **chirps**, it makes short high-pitched sounds. (鸟)啁啾, 鸣叫. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the chirps of the small garden birds.* 花园小鸟的啁啾. N-COUNT
◢ **chirp·ing** ❖ *...the chirping of birds.* 鸟儿的啁啾. N-UNCOUNT

2 You say that a person **chirps** when they say something in a cheerful high-pitched voice. 兴奋地尖声说; 吱吱喳喳地说. ❖ *'See you soon, I hope!' chirped my mother.* '希望很快再见到你!' 我母亲高兴地尖声说道. VB WRITTEN V with quote

chirpy /ˈtʃɜːpi/ **chirpier, chirpiest.**

If you describe a person or their behaviour as **chirpy**, you mean they are very cheerful and lively. 兴高采烈的, 快活的, ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

兴奋的.

chir·rup /'tʃɪrəp, AM 'tʃɜːrəp/ **chirrups, chirruping, chirruped.**
If a person or bird **chirrups**, they make short high-pitched sounds. (人或鸟)尖声尖气地讲话; 发出唧唧声. ❖ *'My gosh,' she chirruped.* '我的天啊!' 她尖声叫道. VB V / V with quote / Also V n

chis·el /'tʃɪzəl/ **chisels, chiselling, chiselled;** [美]拼作 **chiseling, chiseled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **chisel** is a tool that is used for cutting and shaping wood and stone. 凿子, 錾子. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT
2 If you **chisel** wood or stone, you cut and shape it using a chisel. 凿; 刻; 雕. VB V n

chis·elled /'tʃɪzəld/; [美]拼作 **chiseled.**
If you say that someone, usually a man, has **chiselled** features, you mean that their face has a strong well-defined bone structure. (通常指男性脸部)轮廓鲜明的. ADJ

chit /tʃɪt/ **chits.**
A **chit** is a short official note, such as a receipt, usually signed by someone in authority. (通常由某权威人士签署的)便函, 短信; 收据. N-COUNT

'chit-chat; 又拼作 **chitchat.**
Chit-chat is informal talk about things that are not very important. 闲聊, 聊天. N-UNCOUNT

chiv·al·ry /'ʃɪvəlri/.
1 **Chivalry** is polite, kind, and unselfish behaviour, especially by men towards women. 骑士风度; (对女人)彬彬有礼. ◢ **chiv·al·rous** /'ʃɪvəlrəs/ ❖ *I was taught to be chivalrous, to pull a chair out for ladies.* 我从小就学会骑士风度, 给女士们端椅子. N-UNCOUNT / ADJ-GRADED
2 In the Middle Ages, **chivalry** was the set of rules and conventions which knights had to follow. (中世纪的)骑士准则. ◢ **chiv·al·ric** ❖ *...chivalric ideals.* 骑士的理想. N-UNCOUNT / ADJ

chives /tʃaɪvz/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Chives are long thin leaves of a herb with a flavour similar to onions. 细香葱. N-PLURAL

chiv·vy /'tʃɪvi/ **chivvies, chivvying, chivvied.**
If you **chivvy** someone, you keep urging them to do something that they do not want to do. 不断催促. ❖ *The health care authority chivvies doctors into doing more preventive medicine.* 保健当局一再要求医生在预防医学方面做更多的工作. *...sending their representatives to the front to chivvy army commanders along.* 派他们的代表到前线去催促部队指挥官行动. VB V n / BRITISH / V n into -ing/n / V n with adv / Also V n to-inf

chlo·ride /'klɔːraɪd/ **chlorides.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Chlorides are chemical compounds of chlorine and another substance. For example, sodium chloride is a compound of chlorine and sodium. 氯化物(如氯化钠). N-VAR

chlo·rin·at·ed /'klɔːrɪneɪtɪd/.
Chlorinated water has been disinfected by adding chlorine to it. 用氯消过毒的. ADJ

chlo·rine /'klɔːriːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Chlorine is a strong-smelling gas that is used to disinfect water and to make cleaning products. 氯气. N-UNCOUNT

chloro·fluoro·car·bon /ˌklɔːrəʊ'flʊərəʊkɑːbən/ **chlorofluorocarbons.**
Chlorofluorocarbons are the same as **CFCs**. 同 CFCs. N-COUNT

chlo·ro·form /'klɒrəfɔːm, AM 'klɔːr-/.
Chloroform is a colourless liquid with a strong sweet smell, which makes you unconscious if you breathe its vapour. 氯仿(能使人失去知觉). N-UNCOUNT

chlo·ro·phyll /'klɒrəfɪl, AM 'klɔːr-/.
Chlorophyll is a green substance in plants which enables them to use the energy from sunlight in order to grow. 叶绿素. N-UNCOUNT

chock-a-block /ˌtʃɒk ə 'blɒk/.
A place that is **chock-a-block** with people or things is very full of them. 塞满的, 挤满的, 充满的. ADJ / INFORMAL, BRITISH

chock-full /ˌtʃɒk 'fʊl/.
Something that is **chock-full** of things is completely full of them. 塞满了的, 放满了的. ADJ / INFORMAL

choco·ho·lic /ˌtʃɒkə'hɒlɪk, AM ˌtʃɔːkə'hɔːlɪk/ **chocoholics.**
A **chocoholic** is someone who eats a great deal of chocolate. 嗜吃巧克力的人. N-COUNT

choco·late /'tʃɒklɪt, AM 'tʃɔːk-/ **chocolates.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Chocolate** is a sweet hard food made from cocoa beans. It is usually brown and is eaten as a sweet. 巧克力. ❖ *...a bar of chocolate.* 一块巧克力. *...chocolate cake.* 巧克力蛋糕. N-VAR
➟ 又见 **milk chocolate, plain chocolate.**
2 **Chocolate** or **hot chocolate** is a hot drink made from a powder containing chocolate. 巧克力热饮. N-UNCOUNT
➲ A cup of chocolate can be referred to as a **chocolate.** 又指一杯巧克力热饮. N-COUNT
3 **Chocolates** are small sweets or nuts covered with a layer of chocolate. 巧克力糖. ❖ *...a box of chocolates.* 一盒巧克力糖. N-COUNT
4 **Chocolate** can be used to describe things that are dark brown. 深褐色(的), 巧克力色(的). COLOUR

'chocolate box.
When people talk about **chocolate-box** places, they mean that the places are very pretty but in a boring or conventional way; used showing disapproval. (贬义)漂亮但俗气的, 花里胡哨的. ❖ *...a village of chocolate-box timbered houses.* 由一片艳俗的木屋组成的村庄. ADJ-GRADED / PRAGMATICS / BRITISH

choice /tʃɔɪs/ **choices; choicer, choicest.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If there is a **choice** of things, there are several of them and you can choose the one you want. 选择, 抉择. ❖ *It's available in a choice of colours.* 有几种颜色可供选择. *At lunchtime, there's a choice between the buffet or the set menu.* 午饭时可选择自助餐或套餐. N-COUNT
2 Your **choice** is someone or something that you choose from a range of things. 选择, 挑选. ❖ *His choice of words made Rodney angry.* 他用的字眼令罗德尼发怒. N-COUNT
3 The thing or person **of** your **choice** is the one that you choose. 所选择的(事物或人). ❖ *...tickets to see the football team of your choice.* 观看你想看的球队的入场券. PHR
4 If you **have no choice** but to do something or **have little choice** but to do it, you cannot avoid doing it. 无选择余地; 不得不. PHR
5 **Choice** means of very high quality. 精华的; 优质的. ❖ *...Fortnum and Mason's choicest chocolates.* 福特南、梅森百货商店中最好的巧克力. ADJ-GRADED / ADJ n / FORMAL

choir /kwaɪə/ **choirs.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **choir** is a group of people who sing together, for example in a church or school. 合唱队; 唱诗班. N-COUNT
2 In a church building, the **choir** is the area in front of the altar where the choir sits. (教堂内唱诗班坐的位置)高坛. N-COUNT

choir·boy /'kwaɪəbɔɪ/ **choirboys.**
A **choirboy** is a boy who sings in a church choir. (教堂唱诗班的)男童歌手. N-COUNT

choir·master /'kwaɪəmɑːstə, -mæst-/ **choirmasters.**
A **choirmaster** is a person whose job is to train a choir. 唱诗班的指挥. N-COUNT

choke /tʃəʊk/ **chokes, choking, choked.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **choke** on something, it prevents you from breathing properly. 呛; 感到窒息. ❖ *Dense smoke swirled and billowed, its rank fumes choking her.* 浓烟旋转翻滚, 浓烈的烟味使她感到窒息. *The girl choked to death after breathing in smoke.* 这女孩在吸入浓烟后窒息死亡. V-ERG V on n / V n / V to n
2 To **choke** someone means to squeeze their neck until they are dead. (掐脖子)使窒息, 掐死. VB V n
3 If a place **is choked** with things or people, it is full of them and they prevent movement in it. (被)挤满; (被)堵满. ❖ *The village's roads are choked with traffic.* 村庄的路被车辆塞得水泄不通. VB / be V-ed with n / Also be V-ed
4 A vehicle's **choke** is a device that reduces the amount of air going into the engine and makes it easier to start. (汽车中减少空气进入内燃机的)阻气门. N-COUNT

▸choke back.
If you **choke back** tears or a strong emotion, you force yourself not to show your emotion. 忍住(眼泪), 抑制住(情感). PHR-V / V P n

▸choke off.
If something **chokes off** financial growth, it restricts or PHR-V

C

controls the rate at which a country's economy can grow. 阻碍, 抑制(经济发展等). ❖ *Raising taxes in the Budget could choke off the recovery.* 财政预算中增加赋税将会抑制复苏. V P noun

choked /tʃəukt/.

1 If you say something in a **choked** voice, your voice does not have its full sound, because you are upset or frightened. (因心烦或害怕而声音)压抑的, 哽咽的. ADJ

2 If you feel **choked** about something, you are very upset about it. 心烦意乱的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

chok·er /'tʃəukə/ **chokers.**

A **choker** is a necklace that fits very closely round a woman's neck. (贴颈的)短项链. N-COUNT

C

chol·era /'kɒlərə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Cholera is a serious disease that affects people's digestive organs. It is caused by drinking infected water or by eating infected food. 霍乱. N-UNCOUNT

chol·er·ic /'kɒlərɪk/.

A **choleric** person gets angry very easily. You can also use **choleric** to describe a person who is very angry. 易怒的, 暴躁的; 怒气冲冲的. ❖ *...his choleric disposition.* 他那暴烈的脾气. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

cho·les·ter·ol /kə'lestərɒl, AM -rɔ:l/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Cholesterol is a substance that exists in the fat, tissues, and blood of all animals. Too much cholesterol in a person's blood can cause heart disease. 胆固醇. N-UNCOUNT

chomp /tʃɒmp/ **chomps, chomping, chomped.** VB

If a person or animal **chomps** on food, they chew it noisily. (人或动物)大声咀嚼. ❖ *I chomped hungrily through the large steak.* 我饥肠辘辘, 嘎嘣嘎嘣地嚼着这一大块牛排. INFORMAL V prep/adv Also V n

➡ to **chomp at the bit**: 见 **bit**.

choose /tʃu:z/ **chooses, choosing, chose, chosen.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **choose** someone or something from several people or things that are available, you decide which person or thing you want to have. 选择, 挑选. ❖ *They will be able to choose their own leaders.* 他们能够挑选自己的领导人. *He has chosen Clarence Thomas to replace Thurgood Marshall.* 他已选择克拉伦斯·托马斯来替换瑟古德·马歇尔. VB V n V n to-inf Also V, V from/between n

2 If you **choose** to do something, you do it because you want to or because you feel that it is right. 情愿; 决定(做某事). ❖ *The NRDC chose to inform the public about the risks.* 自然资源保护委员会决定把风险向公众通报. VB V to-inf Also V

3 If there is **little to choose between** people or things or **nothing to choose between** them, it is difficult to decide which is better or more suitable. 难以选择; 不相上下. PHR

4 If you refer to a group of people as the **chosen few**, you mean they are a small group who are treated differently from other people or who are more privileged than other people. 特权阶层. ❖ *Learning should no longer be an elitist pastime for the chosen few.* 学习不应再是特权阶层的高级消遣. PHR

5 ➡ to **pick and choose**: 见 **pick**.

choosy /'tʃu:zi/.

Someone who is choosy is difficult to please because they will only accept something if it is exactly what they want. 挑剔的; 过于讲究的; 难侍候的. ❖ *Skiers should be particularly choosy about the insurance policy they buy.* 滑雪者应对买什么保险格外挑剔. ADJ-GRADED

chop /tʃɒp/ **chops, chopping, chopped.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **chop** something, you cut it into pieces with strong downward movements of a knife or an axe. 劈; 斩; 剁; 切. ❖ *Chop the butter into small pieces.* 把黄油切成小块. VB V n V n into n

2 A **chop** is a small piece of meat cut from the ribs of a sheep or pig. 羊排; 猪排. ❖ *...grilled lamb chops.* 烤羊排. N-COUNT

3 When people **chop and change**, they keep changing their minds about what to do or how to act. (想法、计划)变化无常. PHR INFORMAL

4 If something is **for the chop** or is going to **get the chop**, it is going to be stopped or closed. If someone is **for the chop**, they are going to lose their job or position. (某事)受到阻止; (某人)将失去工作(或职位). ❖ *He won't say which programmes are for the chop.* 他不肯说哪些节目要停下来. PHR INFORMAL BRITISH

▸**chop down.**

If you **chop down** a tree, you cut through its trunk with an axe so that it falls to the ground. 砍伐. ❖ *Sometimes they have to chop down a tree for firewood.* 有时他们得砍伐树木当柴火. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸**chop off.**

To **chop off** something such as a part of someone's body means to cut it off. 剪掉. ❖ *She chopped off her golden, waist-length hair.* 她剪去了她那头长到腰际的金发. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸**chop up.**

If you **chop** something **up**, you chop it into small pieces. 切成小块; 切碎. ❖ *Chop up three firm tomatoes.* 把三个硬番茄切碎. PHR-V V n P V P noun

chop·per /'tʃɒpə/ **choppers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **chopper** is a helicopter. 直升机. ❖ *Overhead, the chopper roared and the big blades churned the air.* 直升机在头顶呼啸着, 巨大的螺旋桨叶搅动着空气. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'chopping board, chopping boards.

A **chopping board** is a wooden or plastic board that you chop meat and vegetables on. 砧板. N-COUNT

chop·py /'tʃɒpi/ **choppier, choppiest.**

When water is **choppy**, there are a lot of small waves on it because there is a wind blowing. 波浪起伏的. ADJ-GRADED

chop·stick /'tʃɒpstɪk/ **chopsticks.**

Chopsticks are a pair of thin sticks which people in China and the Far East use to eat their food with. 筷子. N-COUNT

chop suey /ˌtʃɒp 'su:i/.

Chop suey is a Chinese-style dish that consists of meat and vegetables that have been stewed together. 杂烩(由肉和蔬菜一起炖的中国菜). N-UNCOUNT

cho·ral /'kɔ:rəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Choral music is sung by a choir. 合唱的. ❖ *...choral works by Mozart.* 莫扎特的合唱作品. ADJ

cho·rale /kɔ:'rɑ:l, -'ræl/ **chorales.**

A **chorale** is a piece of music sung as part of a church service. (教堂礼拜时唱的)赞美诗, 圣咏. N-COUNT

chord /kɔ:d/ **chords.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **chord** is a number of musical notes played or sung at the same time with a pleasing effect. 和弦, 和音. ❖ *...the opening chords of 'Stairway to Heaven'.* 《天堂之梯》的开放和弦. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **vocal cords**.

2 If something **strikes a chord** with you, it makes you feel sympathy or enthusiasm. 产生共鸣. ❖ *Mr Jenkins' arguments for stability struck a chord with Europe's two most powerful politicians.* 詹金斯先生要求稳定的论点引起了欧洲两个最强的政治家的共鸣. PHR

chore /tʃɔ:/ **chores.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **chore** is a task that you must do but that you find unpleasant or boring. (单调乏味的)家务杂事. ❖ *Making pasta by hand with a rolling pin can be a real chore.* 拿着擀面棍来回擀面, 真是一件单调乏味的工作. N-COUNT

2 **Chores** are tasks such as cleaning, washing, and ironing that have to be done regularly at home. 家庭日常杂活(如清扫、洗涤、熨衣等). N-COUNT

cho·reo·graph /'kɒriəgrɑ:f, AM 'kɔ:riəgræf/ **choreographs, choreographing, choreographed.**

When someone **choreographs** a ballet or other dance, they invent the steps and movements and tell the dancers how to perform them. 设计舞蹈动作, 编舞. ❖ *Achim had choreographed the dance in Act II himself.* 阿希姆自己设计了第二幕的舞蹈动作. ◢ **cho·reog·ra·pher** /ˌkɒri'ɒgrəfə, AM ˌkɔ:-/ **choreographers** ❖ *...dancer and choreographer Rudolph Nureyev.* 舞蹈家、编舞家鲁道夫·努里耶夫. VB V n Also V N-COUNT

cho·reo·graphed /'kɒriəgrɑ:ft, AM 'kɔ:riəgræft/.

You describe an activity involving several people as **choreographed** when it is arranged but is intended to appear natural. 不自然的; 人为安排的. ❖ *Political* ADJ-GRADED

conventions are more choreographed and less spontaneous than they used to be. 政治协议不像过去那样,较少自发产生,而更多是刻意安排的结果.

cho·reog·ra·phy /ˌkɒriˈɒgrəfi, AM ˌkɔː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Choreography is the inventing of steps and movements for ballets and other dances. 编舞,舞蹈设计. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **cho·reo·graph·ic** /ˌkɒriəˈgræfɪk, AM ˌkɔː-/ ❖ *...his choreographic work for The Birmingham Royal Ballet.* 他为伯明翰皇家芭蕾舞剧团编的舞蹈作品. ADJ

chor·is·ter /ˈkɒrɪstə, AM ˈkɔː-/ **choristers.**
A **chorister** is a singer in a church choir. 唱诗班的歌手. N-COUNT

chor·tle /ˈtʃɔːtəl/ **chortles, chortling, chortled.**
When you **chortle**, you laugh loudly, producing a sound that is halfway between a laugh and a snort. 高声地笑; 咯咯地笑. VB
❖ *Larry began chortling like an idiot.* 拉里像个白痴似的咯咯地笑了. V; Also V with quote
➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He gave a chortle.* 他咯咯地笑起来. N-COUNT

cho·rus /ˈkɔːrəs/ **choruses, chorusing, chorused.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **chorus** is a part of a song which is repeated after each verse. 副歌,叠句. N-COUNT
2 A **chorus** is a piece of classical music written to be sung by a large group of people. 合唱曲. N-COUNT
3 A **chorus** is a large group of people who sing together. 合唱队. N-COUNT
4 A **chorus** is a group of singers or dancers who perform together in a show, in contrast to the soloists. 歌舞队. N-COUNT
❖ *Students played the lesser parts and sang in the chorus.* 学生们扮演一些次要角色并参加歌舞队的演唱.
5 ➠ 又见 **dawn chorus**.
6 When there is a **chorus** of criticism, disapproval, or praise, that attitude is expressed by a lot of people at the same time. 异口同声,众口一词. N-COUNT
7 When people **chorus** something, they say it or sing it together. 异口同声地说; 异口同声地唱. ❖ *'Hi,' they chorused.* '嗨,'他们异口同声地说. VB; V with quote
➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was greeted with a rousing chorus of Happy Birthday.* 他得到一阵振奋的、异口同声的'生日快乐'祝贺. N-COUNT; also in N

ˈchorus girl, chorus girls.
A **chorus girl** is a young woman who sings or dances in the chorus of a show or film. (表演或电影中)歌舞队的年轻女演员. N-COUNT

chose /tʃəʊz/.
Chose is the past tense of **choose**. choose 的过去式.

cho·sen /ˈtʃəʊzən/.
Chosen is the past participle of **choose**. choose 的过去分词.

chow /tʃaʊ/ **chows.**
1 Food can be referred to as **chow**. 食物. ❖ *He'd made a point of standing next to me in the chow line.* 他在排队买饭时一定要跟我站在一起. N-UNCOUNT; INFORMAL, AMERICAN
2 A **chow** is a kind of dog that has a thick coat and a curled tail. (长毛卷尾的)雄狮狗. N-COUNT

chow·der /ˈtʃaʊdə/ **chowders.**
Chowder is a thick soup containing pieces of fish. 鱼段浓汤. N-VAR

chow mein /ˌtʃaʊ ˈmeɪn, -ˈmiːn/.
Chow mein is a Chinese-style dish that consists of fried noodles, cooked meat, and vegetables. 炒面. N-UNCOUNT

Christ /kraɪst/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Christ** is Jesus, whom Christians believe to be the son of God and whose teachings are the basis of Christianity. (耶稣)基督. N-PROPER
2 Some people say **'Christ!'** when they are surprised, shocked, or annoyed, or in order to emphasize what they are saying. Some people find this use offensive. (有人认为冒犯)(表示吃惊、恼怒等)天哪! EXCLAM; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

chris·ten /ˈkrɪsən/ **christens, christening, christened.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When a baby **is christened**, he or she is given a name during the Christian ceremony of baptism. (施洗礼时)被命名. ❖ *She was christened Susan.* 她受了洗并被命名为苏珊. VB be V-ed ◢ **chris·ten·ing** /ˈkrɪsənɪŋ/ **christenings** ❖ *...my granddaughter's christening.* 我孙女的洗礼和命名. N-COUNT
2 You say that you **christen** a person, place, or object a particular name if you choose a name for them and start calling them by that name. (为人、地方或事物)命名. ❖ *The English newspapers christened him 'Le Brat'.* 英国报纸给他取了'勒布拉'这个名字. VB; INFORMAL; V n n
3 You say that you **christen** something new when you use it for the first time, especially if you do something special to mark the occasion. 首次使用. ❖ *To christen the new hall, a number of great orchestras have been invited to play.* 为新大厅的首次使用,邀请了几支一流的管弦乐队来演奏. VB; INFORMAL; V n

Chris·ten·dom /ˈkrɪsəndəm/.
All the Christian people and countries in the world can be referred to as **Christendom**. 基督教世界(基督教教徒与国家的总称). N-PROPER; DATED

Chris·tian /ˈkrɪstʃən/ **Christians.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **Christian** is someone who follows the teachings of Jesus Christ. 基督徒. N-COUNT
➭ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the Christian Church.* 基督教教堂. ADJ

Chris·ti·an·ity /ˌkrɪstiˈænɪti/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Christianity is a religion that is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ. 基督教. N-UNCOUNT

ˈChristian name, Christian names.
Some people refer to their first names as their **Christian names**. 教名,洗礼名. N-COUNT

Christ·mas /ˈkrɪsməs/ **Christmases.** ◆◆◆◆◇
Christmas is the period around the 25th of December when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. **Christmas day** is the 25th of December. 圣诞节(圣诞日为12月25日). N-VAR
❖ *Merry Christmas.* 圣诞快乐. *He'll be in the hospital over Christmas.* 他将在医院过圣诞节.

ˈChristmas cake, Christmas cakes.
A **Christmas cake** is a rich, dark, heavy cake which is usually eaten at Christmas. (圣诞节吃的)圣诞蛋糕. N-VAR

ˈChristmas card, Christmas cards. ◆◇◇◇◇
Christmas cards are greetings cards which people send to friends and family at Christmas. 圣诞卡. N-COUNT

ˌChristmas ˈEve. ◆◇◇◇◇
Christmas Eve is the 24th of December, the day before Christmas Day. 圣诞前夜,圣诞前夕. N-UNCOUNT

ˌChristmas ˈpudding, Christmas puddings.
Christmas pudding is a rich, dark, heavy pudding which is eaten at Christmas. 圣诞布丁. N-VAR

ˈChristmas tree, Christmas trees. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **Christmas tree** is a fir tree, or an artificial tree, which people put in their houses at Christmas. 圣诞树. N-COUNT

chrome /krəʊm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Chrome is metal plated with chromium. 铬镀物; 铬合金. N-UNCOUNT
❖ *...old-fashioned chrome taps.* 老式的镀铬水龙头.

chro·mium /ˈkrəʊmiəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Chromium is a hard shiny metallic element, used to make steel alloys and to coat other metals. 铬. N-UNCOUNT

chro·mo·some /ˈkrəʊməsəʊm/ **chromosomes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **chromosome** is a part of a cell in an animal or plant. It contains genes which determine what characteristics the animal or plant will have. 染色体. N-COUNT ◢ **chro·mo·so·mal** /ˌkrəʊməˈsəʊməl/ ❖ *...chromosomal abnormalities.* 染色体异常. ADJ: ADJ n

chron·ic /ˈkrɒnɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **chronic** illness or disability lasts for a very long time. 慢性的. 比较 **acute**. ❖ *...chronic back pain.* 慢性背痛病. ADJ ◢ **chroni·cal·ly** /ˈkrɒnɪkli/ ❖ *Most of them were chronically ill.* 他们多数患有慢性病. ADV
2 You can describe someone's bad habits or behaviour as **chronic** when they have behaved like that for a long time and do not seem to be able to stop themselves. (坏习惯、坏行为等)长期的. ❖ *...a chronic worrier.* 长期忧心忡忡的人. ADJ: ADJ n
3 A **chronic** situation or problem is very severe and ADJ

C

unpleasant. 恶劣的，坏透的，遭透的. ❖ *One cause of the artist's suicide seems to have been chronic poverty.* 那艺术家自杀的一个原因似乎一直是极度贫困. ◢ **chronically** ADV ❖ *Research and technology are said to be chronically underfunded.* 据说科研与技术的资金长期严重不足. ADV adj-ed

chroni·cle /ˈkrɒnɪkəl/ **chronicles, chronicling, chronicled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **chronicle** a series of events means to write about them or show them in broadcasts in the order in which they happened. 编入编年史. ◢ **chroni·cler, chroniclers** ❖ *...the chronicler of the English civil war.* 英国内战的编年史家. VB V n N-COUNT

2 A **chronicle** is an account or record of a series of events. 编年史. ❖ *...this vast chronicle of Napoleonic times.* 这部记载了拿破仑时代的庞大的编年史. N-COUNT

3 The word **Chronicle** is sometimes used as part of the name of a newspaper. 某些报纸的名字. ❖ *...the 'San Francisco Chronicle'.* 《旧金山编年史报》.

C

chrono·logi·cal /ˌkrɒnəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If things are described or shown in **chronological** order, they are described or shown in the order in which they happened. 按年代顺序排列的；按时间先后排列的. ❖ *I have arranged these stories in chronological order.* 我以时间先后排列这些故事. ◢ **chrono·logi·cal·ly** ❖ *The exhibition is organised chronologically.* 该展览以年代先后安排. ADJ ADV

2 Someone's **chronological** age, is the number of years they have lived, in contrast to their mental age or the stage they have reached in their physical or emotional development. 实足年龄，实龄. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

chro·nol·ogy /krəˈnɒlədʒi/ **chronologies.**

1 The **chronology** of a series of past events is the times at which they happened in the order in which they happened. 年代表，年表. ❖ *...the chronology of her brief liaison.* 她短暂的联系年表. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **chronology** is an account or record of the times and the order in which a series of past events took place. 按事件发生的时代为顺序的记录. ❖ *Duffy's book is a detailed chronology of the Reformation.* 达菲的书是对宗教改革运动时代的详细记录. N-COUNT

chro·nom·eter /krɒˈnɒmɪtə/ **chronometers.**

A **chronometer** is an extremely accurate clock that is used especially by sailors at sea. (航海用)记时计，天文钟. N-COUNT

chrysa·lis /ˈkrɪsəlɪs/ **chrysalises.**

1 A **chrysalis** is a butterfly or moth in the stage between being a larva and an adult. (蝴蝶或蛾的)蛹. N-COUNT

2 A **chrysalis** is the hard protective covering that a chrysalis has. 茧，蛹壳. N-COUNT

chry·san·themum /krɪˈzænθəməm/ **chrysanthemums.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **chrysanthemum** is a large garden flower with many long thin petals. 菊花. N-COUNT

chub·by /ˈtʃʌbi/ **chubbier, chubbiest.**

A **chubby** person is rather fat. 丰满的，圆胖的. ❖ *Do you think I'm too chubby?* 你是不是觉得我太胖了点？ ADJ-GRADED

chuck /tʃʌk/ **chucks, chucking, chucked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **chuck** something somewhere, you throw it there in a casual or careless way. 随意丢弃，抛弃. ❖ *I chucked it in the dustbin.* 我随手把它扔进了垃圾箱. *This is as far as she's ever chucked a javelin.* 这是她掷标枪最远的一次. VB INFORMAL V n prep/adv V n Also V n n

2 If you **chuck** your job or some other activity, you stop doing it. 放弃；辞掉(工作等). ❖ *He chucked his 10-year career as a London stockbroker.* 他辞掉干了10年的伦敦股票经纪人工作. VB INFORMAL V n

➪ **Chuck in** and **chuck up** mean the same as **chuck**. 义同 chuck. ❖ *Almost half the British public think about chucking in their jobs and doing their own thing.* 几乎半数以上的英国公众考虑放弃他们目前的工作，去干自己的事情. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

If someone **chucks it all, chucks it all up,** or **chucks it all in,** they stop doing their job, and usually move somewhere else, before starting to do something less well-paid or less secure. 放弃不干；辞职不干. PHR

3 If your girlfriend or boyfriend **chucks** you, they end the relationship. (男女之间)断绝关系. VB V n INFORMAL

4 A **chuck** is a device for holding a tool in a machine such as a drill. (机床上夹部件的)夹盘，卡盘. N-COUNT

▸**chuck away.**

If you **chuck** something **away**, you throw it away or waste it. 扔掉，浪费掉. ❖ *You cannot chuck money away on little luxuries like that.* 你不能在那种小奢侈品上浪费金钱. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P

▸**chuck in.**

➡ 见 **chuck 2**. PHR-V

▸**chuck out.**

1 If you **chuck** something **out**, you throw it away, because you do not need it or cannot use it. 抛弃，扔掉(废物). ❖ *Many companies have struggled valiantly to use less energy and chuck out less rubbish.* 许多公司勇于尝试节省能源、少扔垃圾. PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun Also V n P

2 If someone **is chucked out** of a place, they are forced by other people to leave. (被)撵走，(被)赶走. ❖ *Any head teacher who made errors like this would be chucked out.* 任何犯此类错误的校长都会被撵出校门. PHR-V INFORMAL, BRITISH be V-ed P Also V n P

▸**chuck up.**

➡ 见 **chuck 2**. PHR-V

chuck·le /ˈtʃʌkəl/ **chuckles, chuckling, chuckled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When you **chuckle**, you laugh quietly. 咯咯地笑；轻声地笑. ❖ *The banker chuckled and said, 'Of course not.'* 那位银行家轻声一笑说：'当然不.' VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He gave a little chuckle.* 他咯咯一笑. N-COUNT

chuffed /tʃʌft/.

If you are **chuffed** about something, you are very pleased about it. 高兴的，开心的. ❖ *She had just moved into a new house and was pretty chuffed about that.* 她刚搬进新家，为此感到十分高兴. ADJ GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL, BRITISH

chug /tʃʌg/ **chugs, chugging, chugged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When a vehicle **chugs** somewhere, it goes there slowly with its engine making short thudding sounds. 嘎嚓地慢行. ❖ *The train chugs down the track.* 火车沿轨道嘎嚓嚓地开去. VB V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the chug of farm machinery.* 农机的突突声. N-SING

chum /tʃʌm/ **chums.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **chums** are your friends. 朋友，老友. ❖ *...his old chum Anthony.* 他的老朋友安东尼. *Her chums were all waiting at the station for her.* 她的朋友都在车站等她. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

chum·my /ˈtʃʌmi/ **chummier, chummiest.**

If people or social events are **chummy**, they are pleasant and friendly. 亲密的，友好的. ❖ *...chummy gatherings in the drawing room.* 客厅中友好的聚会. ◢ **chum·mi·ness** /ˈtʃʌminəs/ ❖ *...his wife's escalating chumminess with the Halcyon-Wilsons.* 他妻子跟哈尔西恩－威尔逊一家越来越亲密的关系. ADJ GRADED INFORMAL N-UNCOUNT

chump /tʃʌmp/ **chumps.**

If you call someone who you like a **chump**, you are telling them that they have done something rather stupid or foolish. 笨蛋，傻瓜. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

chunk /tʃʌŋk/ **chunks.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Chunks** of something are thick solid pieces of it. 厚块；大块. ❖ *...floating chunks of ice.* 大块大块的浮冰. N-COUNT

2 A **chunk** of something is a large amount or large part of it. 一大块；一大部分. ❖ *...a chunk of farmland near Gatwick Airport.* 盖特威克机场附近的一大块农田. N-COUNT INFORMAL

chunky /ˈtʃʌŋki/ **chunkier, chunkiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **chunky** person is broad and heavy. 宽大结实的；壮实的. ❖ *...a chunky girl from California.* 来自加利福尼亚的一位壮实女孩. ADJ GRADED

2 A **chunky** object is large and thick. 又大又厚的. ❖ *...a chunky sweater.* 一件又大又厚的毛衣. ADJ-GRADED

church /tʃɜːtʃ/ **churches.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **church** is a building in which Christians worship. You usually refer to this place as **church** when you are talking about the time that people spend there. 教堂，礼拜堂. ❖ *I didn't see you in church on Sunday.* 星期天在教堂我没见到你. N-VAR

2 A **Church** is one of the groups of people within the N-COUNT

Christian religion that have their own beliefs, clergy, and forms of worship. 基督教教会; 基督教教派. ❖ *...the Catholic Church.* 天主教教会.

3 You can refer to an organization, group, or area of activity as a **broad church** when it includes a wide range of opinions, beliefs, or styles. (指团体、组织或活动范围)兼容并蓄. ❖ *Rock'n'roll was a very broad church indeed.* 摇滚乐的确是一个很具包容性的流派. PHR BRITISH

church·goer /ˈtʃɜːtʃɡəʊə/ **churchgoers;** 又拼作 **church-goer.**
A **churchgoer** is a person who goes to church regularly. 定期去教堂做礼拜的人. N-COUNT

church·man /ˈtʃɜːtʃmən/ **churchmen.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **churchman** is the same as a **clergyman**. 同 clergyman. ❖ *...one of Kenya's leading churchmen.* 肯尼亚的主要牧师. N-COUNT FORMAL

ˈchurch school, church schools.
A **church school** is a school which has a special relationship with a particular branch of the Christian church, and where there is strong emphasis on worship and the teaching of religion. 教会学校. N-COUNT

church·warden /ˌtʃɜːtʃˈwɔːdən/ **churchwardens.**
In some churches, a **churchwarden** is a person who has been chosen by a congregation to help the vicar of a parish with administration and other duties. (某些教堂的)堂区执事. N-COUNT

church·yard /ˈtʃɜːtʃjɑːd/ **churchyards.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **churchyard** is an area of land around a church where dead people are buried. 教堂庭院; 教堂墓地. N-COUNT

churl·ish /ˈtʃɜːlɪʃ/.
Someone who is **churlish** is unfriendly, bad-tempered, or impolite. 不友好的, 脾气坏的, 无礼的. ❖ *It seemed churlish to argue.* 争论似乎显得很无礼. ADJ-GRADED

churn /tʃɜːn/ **churns, churning, churned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **churn** is a container which is used for making butter. 搅乳器. N-COUNT

2 If something **churns** water, mud, or dust, it moves it about violently. 搅拌, 搅动. ❖ *Ferries churn the waters of Howe Sound.* 渡船搅乱了豪湾的水面. VB V n

➪ **Churn up** means the same as **churn**. 义同 churn. ❖ *The recent rain had churned up the waterfall into a muddy whirlpool.* 最近一场雨把瀑布搅成了一个泥浆漩涡. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you say that your stomach **is churning**, you mean that you feel sick. You can also say that something **churns** your stomach. (胃)翻滚难受. ❖ *My stomach churned as I stood up.* 我站起来时胃里翻江倒海似地难受. V-ERG V Also V n

›churn out.
To **churn out** something means to produce large quantities of it very quickly. 迅速大量地制造, 粗制滥造. ❖ *He began to churn out literary compositions in English.* 他开始用英语粗制滥造文学作品. PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun Also V n P

›churn up.
➸ 见 **churn 2**. PHR-V

churn·ing /ˈtʃɜːnɪŋ/.
Churning water is moving about violently. 汹涌的; 湍急的. ❖ *...the brown, churning water below.* 下面褐色汹涌的水. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

chute /ʃuːt/ **chutes.**

1 A **chute** is a steep narrow slope down which people or things can slide. (人或物可下滑的狭窄的)斜道. ❖ *...sliding down emergency chutes.* 从紧急斜道滑下的. N-COUNT

2 A **chute** is a parachute. 降落伞. ❖ *You can release the chute with either hand.* 你可用任何一只手拉开降落伞. N-COUNT INFORMAL

chut·ney /ˈtʃʌtni/ **chutneys.**
Chutney is a cold sauce made from fruit, vinegar, sugar, and spices. (一种用水果、醋、糖、香料等制成的)酸辣酱. N-VAR

chutz·pah /ˈhʊtspə/.
If you say that someone has **chutzpah**, you mean that you admire the fact that they are not afraid or embarrassed to do or say things that shock, surprise, or annoy other people. 敢作敢为. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

CIA /ˌsiː aɪ ˈeɪ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
The **CIA** is the United States agency that tries to obtain secret information about the political and military activities of other countries. **CIA** is an abbreviation for 'Central Intelligence Agency'. (美国)中央情报局. Central Intelligence Agency 的缩写形式. N-PROPER the N

ciabatta /tʃəˈbætə/.
Ciabatta or **ciabatta bread** is a type of flattish white bread that is made with olive oil and that has a crisp crust. (一种用橄榄油做成的)脆皮白面包. N-UNCOUNT

ciao /tʃaʊ/.
Some people say **'Ciao'** as a way of saying goodbye to someone who they expect to see again soon. 一会儿见. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ci·ca·da /sɪˈkɑːdə, AM -ˈkeɪdə/ **cicadas.**
A **cicada** is a large insect that lives in hot countries and makes a loud high-pitched noise. 蝉. N-COUNT

CID /ˌsiː aɪ ˈdiː/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **CID** is the branch of the police force in Britain concerned with finding out who has committed crimes. **CID** is an abbreviation for 'Criminal Investigation Department'. (英国)刑事调查部. Criminal Investigation Department 的缩写形式. N-PROPER

ci·der /ˈsaɪdə/ **ciders.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Cider is a drink made from apples. In Britain, cider is alcoholic. In the United States, cider is usually non-alcoholic. (英国)苹果酒; (美国)苹果汁. N-VAR

➪ A glass of cider can be referred to as a **cider**. 一杯苹果汁(酒). N-COUNT

ci·gar /sɪˈɡɑː/ **cigars.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Cigars are rolls of dried tobacco leaves which people smoke. 雪茄烟. N-COUNT

ciga·rette /ˌsɪɡəˈret/ **cigarettes.** ♦♦♦◇◇
Cigarettes are small tubes of paper containing tobacco which people smoke. 香烟, 卷烟, 烟卷. N-COUNT

cigaˈrette end, cigarette ends.
A **cigarette end** is the part of a cigarette that you throw away when you have finished smoking. 烟头, 烟蒂. N-COUNT

cigaˈrette holder, cigarette holders.
A **cigarette holder** is a narrow tube that you can put a cigarette into in order to hold it while you smoke it. 烟嘴. N-COUNT

cigaˈrette lighter, cigarette lighters.
A **cigarette lighter** is a device which you use to light a cigarette or cigar. 打火机. N-COUNT

cig·gy /ˈsɪɡi/ **ciggies;** 又拼作 **ciggie.**
A **ciggy** is a cigarette. 香烟. ❖ *Nip outside if you want a ciggie.* 想要吸香烟的话就得快出去. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌC-in-ˈC.
A **C-in-C** is the same as a **commander-in-chief**. 同 commander-in-chief. N-SING

cinch /sɪntʃ/.
If you say that something **is a cinch**, you mean that you think it is very easy to do. 容易的事, 易事. ❖ *Compared to full-time work it was a cinch.* 跟全日制工作比较, 这是件易事. N-SING INFORMAL

cin·der block /ˈsɪndə blɒk/ **cinder blocks.**
A **cinder block** is a large grey-coloured brick made from coal cinders and cement which is used for building. The British word is **breeze-block**. 煤渣砖. [英]作 breeze-block. N-COUNT AMERICAN

cin·ders /ˈsɪndəz/.
Cinders are the pieces of blackened material that are left after something such as wood or coal has burned. 煤渣. N-PLURAL

cine /ˈsɪni/.
Cine is used to refer to things that are used in or connected with the making or showing of films. 电影的; 电影放映的; 电影摄制的. ❖ *...cine film.* 电影胶卷. ADJ ADJ n

cin·ema /ˈsɪnɪmɑː/ **cinemas.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **cinema** is a place where people go to watch films for entertainment. The American term is **movie theater** or **movie house**. 电影院. [美]作 movie theater 或 movie house. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 You can talk about **the cinema** when you are talking about seeing a film in a cinema. The American term is **the movies**. 电影. [美]作 the movies. ❖ *...the last time we went to the cinema.* 我们最后一次去看电影. N-SING the N BRITISH

3 **Cinema** is the business and art of making films. 电影业; N-UNCOUNT

C

电影艺术. ◢ **cin·emat·ic** /ˌsɪnɪˈmætɪk/ ❖ *...a genuine cinematic masterpiece.* 一部真正的电影杰作. ADJ

cin·ema·tog·ra·phy /ˌsɪnɪməˈtɒgrəfi/.

Cinematography is the technique of making films for the cinema. 电影制片术; 电影摄影术. ◢ **cin·ema·tog·ra·pher** /ˌsɪnɪməˈtɒgrəfə/ **cinematographers.** 电影摄制师. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

cin·na·mon /ˈsɪnəmən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Cinnamon is a sweet spice used for flavouring food. 肉桂皮、桂皮香料. N-UNCOUNT

ci·pher /ˈsaɪfə/ **ciphers;** 又拼作 **cypher.**

1 A **cipher** is a secret system of writing that you use to send messages.密码. ❖ *They cracked the cipher.* 他们破解了密码. N-COUNT

C

2 If you describe someone as a **cipher**, you mean that they have no power and are used by other people to achieve a particular purpose. 无足轻重的人. ❖ *...a cipher who faithfully carried out the Fuehrer's commands.* 一个忠实执行元首命令的小人物. N-COUNT

cir·ca /ˈsɜːkə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Circa is used in front of a particular year to say that this is the approximate date when something happened or was made. (用于年代前)大约. ❖ *...circa 1850.* 大约 1850 年. PREP FORMAL

cir·cle /ˈsɜːkəl/ **circles, circling, circled.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **circle** is a shape consisting of a curved line completely surrounding an area. Every part of the line is the same distance from the centre of the area. 圆形、圆圈、环. 见插图条 **shapes.** ❖ *The flag was red, with a large white circle in the center.* 那面旗是红色的, 中间有一个白色大圆环. N-COUNT

2 A **circle** of something is a round flat piece or area of it. 圆形物; 环状物. ❖ *Cut out 4 circles of pastry.* 切下四个饼圈. N-COUNT

3 A **circle** of objects or people is a group of them arranged in the shape of a circle. 围成圈的东西; 围成圈的人. ❖ *The monument consists of a circle of gigantic stones.* 纪念碑由一圈巨大的石头组成. N-COUNT

4 If something **circles** an object or place, or **circles** around it, it forms a circle around it. 围绕. ❖ *...the long curving driveway that circled around the vast clipped lawn.* 围绕着修剪过的大草坪的一圈长而弯曲的车道. VB V n V around/round n

5 If you **circle** something on a piece of paper, you draw a circle around it. (在纸上)画圈; 圈出. VB V n

6 If an aircraft or a bird **circles** or **circles** something, it moves round in a circle in the air. 盘旋. ❖ *There were two helicopters circling around.* 有两架直升机在空中盘旋. VB V V adv/prep Also V n

7 To **circle** around someone or something, or to **circle** them, means to move around them. 围绕…走动; 绕圈子. ❖ *Emily kept circling around her mother.* 埃米莉不停地围着她母亲转. VB V around/round n Also V n

8 You can refer to a group of people as a **circle** when they meet each other regularly because they are friends or share the same interests. (定期会面并具有共同兴趣的一组人)圈子; 界; 阶层. ❖ *He has a small circle of friends.* 他有一个小小的朋友圈子. N-COUNT with supp

9 In a theatre or cinema, **the circle** is an area of seats on the upper floor. (剧场、电影院)楼厅座位区. N-SING the N

10 ➡ 又见 **Arctic Circle, dress circle, inner circle, vicious circle, virtuous circle.**

11 If you say that you **have come full circle** or **have turned full circle**, you mean that after a long series of events or changes the same situation that you started with still exists. (事情或变化)兜了圈子仍回到原处. PHR

12 If you say that someone **is going round in circles**, you mean that they are not achieving anything because they keep coming back to the same point or problem. 在原地兜圈子(无丝毫进展). PHR BRITISH

cir·cuit /ˈsɜːkɪt/ **circuits.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 An electrical **circuit** is a complete route which an electric current can flow around. 电路. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **closed circuit, short-circuit.**

2 A **circuit** is a series of places that are visited regularly by someone, especially as a part of their job. (因工作)一系列常去的地方. ❖ *He joined the professional circuit.* 他加入了专业的巡回演出. N-COUNT

3 A racing **circuit** is a track on which cars, motorbikes, or cycles race. (汽车、摩托、自行车等)赛车道. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 A **circuit** of a place or area is a journey all the way round it. 环行; 巡回. ❖ *She made a slow circuit of the room.* 她缓缓地绕屋子转圈. N-COUNT FORMAL

ˈcircuit breaker, circuit breakers.

A **circuit breaker** is a device which can stop the flow of electricity around a circuit by switching itself off if anything goes wrong. (电流的)断路器、断路开关. N-COUNT

cir·cui·tous /səˈkjuːɪtəs/.

A **circuitous** route is long and complicated rather than simple and direct. 迂回的, 曲折的; 复杂的. ❖ *...a circuitous route, from mainland China through Hong Kong to Europe.* 从中国大陆途经中国香港到欧洲的曲折路线. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

cir·cuit·ry /ˈsɜːkɪtri/.

Circuitry is a system of electric circuits. 电路系统. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcircuit training.

Circuit training is a type of fitness training in which you do a series of different exercises, each for a few minutes. 循环训练(由不同项目组成, 每项训练数分钟). N-UNCOUNT

cir·cu·lar /ˈsɜːkjʊlə/ **circulars.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something that is **circular** is shaped like a circle. 圆形的, 环形的; 圆圈的. ❖ *...a circular hole twelve feet wide.* 一个直径12英尺的圆洞. *...a circular motion.* 环形运动. ADJ

➡ 又见 **semi-circular.**

2 A **circular** journey or route is one in which you go to a place and return by a different route. 巡回的; 循环的. ❖ *...this circular walk.* 转圈的散步. ADJ

3 A **circular** argument or theory is not valid because it uses a statement to prove something which is then used to prove the statement. 循环论证的. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **circular** is an official letter or advertisement that is sent to a large number of people at the same time. 同时发送给很多人的文件(传单). N-COUNT

ˌcircular ˈsaw, circular saws.

A **circular saw** is a rotating metal disk with a sharp serrated edge. It is powered by an electric motor and is used for cutting wood and other materials. 圆锯. N-COUNT

cir·cu·late /ˈsɜːkjʊleɪt/ **circulates, circulating, circulated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If a piece of writing **circulates** or **is circulated**, copies of it are passed round among a group of people. 流传、传播. ❖ *The document was previously circulated in New York.* 该文件先前在纽约流传. *Public employees, teachers and liberals are circulating a petition for his recall.* 公务员、教师和自由主义者在扩散着召回他的请愿. ◢ **cir·cu·la·tion** /ˌsɜːkjʊˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *...the circulation of 'unacceptable literature'.* '不良文学作品' 的流通. V-ERG be V-ed V n Also V N-UNCOUNT

2 If something such as a rumour **circulates** or **is circulated**, the people in a place tell it to each other. (谣言等)流传、散播、传播. ❖ *I deeply resented those sort of rumours being circulated.* 对于这些谣言四处传播我感到很气愤. V-ERG V be V-ed

3 When something **circulates**, it moves easily and freely within a closed place or system. (在封闭的地方或系统中)循环; 环行. ❖ *...a virus which circulates via the bloodstream.* 通过血液循环的病毒. ◢ **circulation** ❖ *...free circulation of goods.* 商品的自由流通. VB V Also V prep N-UNCOUNT

cir·cu·la·tion /ˌsɜːkjʊˈleɪʃən/ **circulations.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **circulation** of a newspaper or magazine is the number of copies that are sold each time it is produced. (报刊杂志)发行量; 流通量. ❖ *The Daily News once had the highest circulation of any daily in the country.* 《每日新闻》曾达到过该国日报的最高发行量. N-COUNT with supp

2 Your **circulation** is the movement of blood through your body. 血液循环. ❖ *...cold spots in the fingers caused by poor circulation.* 血液循环不良造成的手指冻疮. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **cir·cu·la·tory** /ˌsɜːkjʊˈleɪtəri, AM ˈsɜːkjʊlətɔːri/ ❖ *...the human circulatory system.* 人体的循环系统. ADJ ADJ n

3 If something such as money is **in circulation**, it is being used by the public. (货币等)在流通; 在使用. If something is **out of circulation** or has been **withdrawn from circulation**, it PHR

is no longer available for use by the public. 不再流通; 不再使用. ❖ ...*America, with perhaps 180 million guns in circulation.* 美国大约有1.8亿支枪流散在民间.

4 If someone is **out of circulation**, they do not appear in public or at social gatherings for a period of time. (某人)不再从事公共或社交活动. ❖ *Political trials were being used to keep prominent activists out of circulation.* 政治审判被用来阻止著名活跃分子在公共场合露面. PHR

5 ➞ 又见 **circulate**.

cir·cum·cise /ˈsɜːkəmsaɪz/ **circumcises, circumcising, circumcised.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a boy or man **is circumcised**, the loose skin at the end of his penis is cut off. 割包皮. ◢ **cir·cum·ci·sion** /ˌsɜːkəmˈsɪʒən/ ❖ *Jews and Moslems practise circumcision for religious reasons.* 犹太人和穆斯林因宗教原因而行割礼. VB usu passive / N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 In some cultures, if a girl or woman is **circumcised**, parts of her genitals are slit or cut out. 割阴蒂. ◢ **circumcision.** VB usu passive / N-UNCOUNT

cir·cum·fer·ence /səˈkʌmfrəns/.

1 The **circumference** of a circle, place, or round object is the distance around its edge. 圆周; 周长. ❖ *The island is 3.5 km in circumference.* 该岛周长3.5公里. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **circumference** of a circle, place, or round object is its edge. 周缘, 圆周. ❖ *Cut the salmon into long strips and wrap it round the circumference of the bread.* 把三文鱼切成长条, 包在面包周围. N-UNCOUNT

cir·cum·flex /ˈsɜːkəmfleks/ **circumflexes.**

A **circumflex** or a **circumflex accent** is a symbol written over a vowel in French and other languages, usually to indicate that it should be pronounced longer than usual. It is used for example in the word 'rôle'. (法文等的)发音符号(写在元音上表示稍长音的符号). N-COUNT

cir·cum·lo·cu·tion /ˌsɜːkəmləʊˈkjuːʃən/ **circumlocutions.**

A **circumlocution** is a way of saying or writing something using more words than are necessary instead of being clear and direct. 迂回的说法; 累赘的说法. N-VAR FORMAL

cir·cum·navi·gate /ˌsɜːkəmˈnævɪgeɪt/ **circumnavigates, circumnavigating, circumnavigated.**

If someone **circumnavigates** the world or an island, they sail all the way around it. 环航. ◢ **cir·cum·navi·ga·tion** /ˌsɜːkəmnævɪˈgeɪʃən/ **circumnavigations** ❖ ...*a two-year circumnavigation of the globe in his yacht.* 乘坐他那艘小艇环行世界两年. VB V n FORMAL / N-VAR

cir·cum·scribe /ˈsɜːkəmskraɪb/ **circumscribes, circumscribing, circumscribed.**

If someone's power or freedom is **circumscribed**, it is limited or restricted. 限制, 约束. ❖ *The army evidently fears that, under him, its activities would be severely circumscribed.* 军方显然担心在他领导下, 军队的活动将受到严厉限制. VB FORMAL be V-ed Also V n

cir·cum·spect /ˈsɜːkəmspekt/.

If you are **circumspect**, you are cautious in what you do and say. 仔细的; 慎重的. ❖ *The banks should have been more circumspect in their dealings.* 银行在交易中本应更为谨慎. ◢ **cir·cum·spec·tion** /ˌsɜːkəmˈspekʃən/ ❖ *The angry man would have to be handled with circumspection.* 这个愤怒的男人必须小心对付. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL / N-UNCOUNT

cir·cum·stance /ˈsɜːkəmstæns/ **circumstances.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **circumstances** of a particular situation are the conditions which affect what happens. 情况, 条件, 环境; 形势. ❖ *60 percent favor abortion under certain circumstances.* 在某些情况下, 有60%的人赞成堕胎. *I wish we could have met under happier circumstances.* 但愿我们那时能在更愉快的气氛下见面. N-COUNT

2 You can use **in the circumstances** or **under the circumstances** before or after a statement to indicate that you have considered the conditions affecting the situation before making the statement. 在...情况下. ❖ *In the circumstances, Paisley's plans looked highly appropriate.* 在这种情况下, 佩斯利的计划看上去非常合适. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 You can emphasize that something must not or will not happen by saying that it must not or will not happen **under no circumstances**. (表示否定)在任何情况下(都不); 决不. ❖ *Under no circumstances would she cancel the trip.* 在任何情况下她都不会取消这次旅行. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 The **circumstances** of an event are the way it happened or the causes of it. 情形, 情况, 背景. ❖ ...*the circumstances of Mary Dean's murder.* 玛丽・迪安被谋杀的情形. N-PLURAL with supp

5 Your **circumstances** are the conditions of your life, especially the amount of money that you have. 机缘, 机遇; 命运. ❖ ...*help and support for the single mother, whatever her circumstances.* 对单身母亲不设条件的支援. N-PLURAL

6 Events and situations which cannot be controlled can be referred to as **circumstance**. (无法控制的)情况; 环境; 境遇. ❖ *There are those, you know, who, by circumstance, end up homeless.* 你知道, 有些人由于环境所迫, 最终流落街头. N-UNCOUNT

C

cir·cum·stan·tial /ˌsɜːkəmˈstænʃəl/.

1 **Circumstantial** evidence is evidence that makes it seem likely that something happened, but does not prove it. 依照情况的; 依照环境的. ADJ FORMAL

2 Something that is **circumstantial** is related to a particular circumstance. 与(某特定)环境有关的. ❖ *The reasons for the project collapsing were circumstantial.* 该项目失败的原因与环境有关. ADJ FORMAL

cir·cum·vent /ˌsɜːkəmˈvent/ **circumvents, circumventing, circumvented.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **circumvents** a rule or restriction, they avoid having to obey the rule or restriction, in a clever and perhaps dishonest way. 绕开, 绕过. ❖ *Military planners tried to circumvent the treaty.* 军事策划者们试图绕过该协议. VB FORMAL V n

◢ **cir·cum·ven·tion** /ˌsɜːkəmˈvenʃən/ ❖ *America won't countenance any such circumvention of the sanctions.* 美国不会支持任何这样绕过制裁的做法. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **circumvent** someone, you cleverly prevent them from achieving something, especially when they are trying to harm you. 防止; 阻遏...的发生. VB V n FORMAL

cir·cus /ˈsɜːkəs/ **circuses.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **circus** is a group that consists of clowns, acrobats, and animals which travels around to different places and performs shows. You can also refer to their show as a **circus**. 马戏团; 杂技团; 马戏; 杂技. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a group of people or an event as a **circus**, you disapprove of them because they attract a lot of attention but do not achieve anything useful. 招摇的人; 徒有虚名的事. ❖ ...*the travelling circus of political journalists.* 一伙到处周游、引人注目的政治记者们. N-SING PRAGMATICS

3 In Britain, **Circus** is sometimes used as part of the name of a street which goes in a circle. 英国有时用于表示某环形路名. ❖ ...*Piccadilly Circus.* 皮卡迪利广场.

cir·rho·sis /sɪˈrəʊsɪs/.

Cirrhosis or **cirrhosis of the liver** is a disease which destroys a person's liver and which can kill them. 硬化; 肝硬化. N-UNCOUNT

cis·sy /ˈsɪsi/.

➞ 见 **sissy**.

cis·tern /ˈsɪstən/ **cisterns.**

A **cistern** is a container which holds water, for example to flush a toilet or to store the water supply for a building. (冲厕)水箱; 水塔, 蓄水池. N-COUNT

cita·del /ˈsɪtədəl/ **citadels.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In the past, a **citadel** was a strongly fortified building in or near a city. (昔日建于城内或城外的)城堡; 堡垒, 要塞. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a system or organization as a **citadel** of a particular way of life, usually one you disapprove of, you mean that it is powerful and effective in defending that way of life. (通常贬义, 指某体系或机构)安全的地方; 防御堡垒. ❖ *He sees Hollywood as the citadel of a politically correct elite.* 在他看来, 好莱坞是政治端正的上流人士的一个堡垒. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ci·ta·tion /saɪˈteɪʃən/ **citations.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **citation** is an official document or speech which praises a person for something brave or special that they have done. N-COUNT

嘉奖令.

2 A **citation** from a book or other piece of writing is a passage or phrase from it. 引文, 引言. N-COUNT

3 A **citation** is an official order to appear in a court of law. The usual British word is **summons**. 传票; 传讯. [英]一般作 summons. N-COUNT AMERICAN

cite /saɪt/ **cites, citing, cited.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **cite** something, you quote it or mention it, especially as an example or proof of what you are saying. 引用; 援引; 引证. ❖ *She cites a favourite poem by George Herbert.* 她引用了她喜欢的乔治·赫伯特的一首诗. *I am merely citing his reaction as typical of British industry.* 我只是引用他的反应作为英国工业的典型反应. VB FORMAL V n V n as adj/n

C

2 In a legal case, to **cite** a person means to officially name them. To **cite** a reason or cause means to state it as the official justification for your case. (法庭正式)传唤(某人); 举证; 引证. ❖ *They cited Alex's refusal to return to the marital home.* 他们引证了亚历克斯拒绝回到婚姻家庭的证言. VB LEGAL V n

citi·zen /ˈsɪtɪzən/ **citizens.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Someone who is a **citizen** of a particular country is legally accepted as belonging to that country. 公民. ❖ *...American citizens.* 美国公民. N-COUNT

2 The **citizens** of a town or city are the people who live there. 市民. N-COUNT

3 ➼ 又见 **senior citizen.**

citi·zen·ry /ˈsɪtɪzənri/.

The people living in a country, state, or city can be referred to as the **citizenry**. (总称)公民; 市民; 百姓. N-COLL-SING

citi·zen·ship /ˈsɪtɪzənʃɪp/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you have **citizenship** of a country, you are legally accepted as belonging to it. 公民(市民)权; 公民(市民)身份. ❖ *He has finally decided to apply for American citizenship.* 他终于决定申请美国公民身份. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Citizenship** is the fact of belonging to a community, and the duties and responsibilities that this brings. 公民义务; 公民责任. ❖ *Their German peers had a more developed sense of citizenship.* 他们的德国同伴具有更为成熟的公民责任感. N-UNCOUNT

cit·ric acid /ˌsɪtrɪk ˈæsɪd/.

Citric acid is a weak acid found in many kinds of fruit, especially citrus fruit such as oranges and lemons. 柠檬酸. N-UNCOUNT

cit·rus /ˈsɪtrəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **citrus** fruit is a juicy, sharp-tasting fruit such as an orange, lemon, or grapefruit. 柑橘类的(水果). ADJ ADJ n

city /ˈsɪti/ **cities.** ◆◆◆◆◆

A **city** is a large town. 城市. ❖ *...a busy city centre.* 繁忙的城市中心. N-COUNT

City /ˈsɪti/. ◆◆◆◆◇

The City is the part of London where many important financial institutions have their main offices. People often refer to these financial institutions as **the City**. 伦敦城(伦敦市中心的商业、金融区). ❖ *The City fears that profits could fall.* 伦敦城担心利润会下跌. N-PROPER the N

ˌcity ˈfathers; 又作 **City Fathers.**

You can refer to the members of a city council as the **city fathers**. 城市元老(市政官员). N-PLURAL

ˌcity ˈhall, city halls; 又作 **City Hall.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **city hall** is the building which a city council uses as its main offices. 市政厅; 市政府. N-COUNT, N-PROPER

ˌcity ˈslicker, city slickers.

If you refer to people as **city slickers**, you mean that they have well-paid jobs in a town or city, and that they appear to be clever and sophisticated, although you do not approve of them. (老于世故、收入不菲的)城市老滑头. ❖ *The city slicker has always considered himself a cut above his country cousin.* 这个城市老油子总以为自己比那些农村表亲们高出一头. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

civ·ic /ˈsɪvɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **civic** to describe people or things that have an official status in a town or city. 城市的; 市镇的. ❖ *...the businessmen and civic leaders of Manchester.* 曼彻斯特的商人和市政领导人. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **civic** to describe the duties or feelings that people have because they belong to a particular community. 公民的. ❖ *...a sense of civic pride.* 一种市民自豪感. ADJ ADJ n

civ·ics /ˈsɪvɪks/.

Civics is the study of the rights and duties of the citizens of a society. 公民学; 市政学. N-UNCOUNT

civ·il /ˈsɪvəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **civil** to describe events that happen within a country and that involve the different groups of people in it. 国内的; 民间的. ❖ *...civil unrest.* 国内动荡. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **civil** to describe people or things in a country that are not connected with its armed forces. 非军事的; 平民的; 文职的. ❖ *...the US civil aviation industry.* 美国民用航空工业. ADJ

3 You use **civil** to describe things that are connected with the state rather than with a religion. 国家的; 世俗的; 非教会的; 非宗教的. ❖ *They were married on August 9 in a civil ceremony.* 他们8月9日登记结婚了. ADJ ADJ n

4 You use **civil** to describe the rights that people have within a society.公民的; 市民的 (权力). ❖ *...a United Nations covenant on civil and political rights.* 联合国有关公民权与政治权利的协定. ADJ ADJ n

5 Someone who is **civil** is polite in a formal way, but not particularly friendly. 文明的, 有教养的, 有礼貌的. ◢ **civ·il·ly** ❖ *The man nodded civilly to Sharpe.* 那人礼貌地朝夏普点了点头. ◢ **ci·vil·ity** /sɪˈvɪlɪti/, **civilities** ❖ *She treats the press with civility.* 她对新闻界很有礼貌. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED N-VAR

ˌcivil deˈfence; [美]拼作 **civil defense.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Civil defence is the organization and training of ordinary people in a country so that they can help the armed forces or medical services in a national emergency. 民防; 民防组织(指在国家紧急状态下协助军队与医疗机构的组织). N-UNCOUNT

ˌcivil disoˈbedience.

Civil disobedience is the refusal by ordinary people in a country to obey laws or pay taxes, usually as a protest. (拒绝执行法律、赋税政策等的)非暴力反抗; 公民抗命. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcivil engiˈneering.

Civil engineering is the planning, design, and construction of roads, bridges, harbours, and public buildings. 土木工程. ◢ **civ·il en·gi·neer, civil engineers.** 土木工程师. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

ci·vil·ian /sɪˈvɪliən/ **civilians.** ◆◆◆◇◇

In a military situation, a **civilian** is anyone who is not a member of the armed forces. 平民, 百姓, 非军事人员. ❖ *...deliberate targeting of the civilian population.* 故意针对平民. N-COUNT

civi·li·sa·tion /ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/.

➼ 见 **civilization.**

civi·lise /ˈsɪvɪlaɪz/.

➼ 见 **civilize.**

ci·vil·ity /sɪˈvɪlɪti/.

➼ 见 **civil.**

civi·li·za·tion /ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **civilizations;** [英]又拼作 **civilisation.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **civilization** is a human society with its own social organization and culture. 社会文明. ❖ *...the ancient civilizations of Central and Latin America.* 中美洲和拉丁美洲的古代社会文明. N-VAR

2 **Civilization** is the state of having an advanced level of social organization and a comfortable way of life. 文明; 文明阶段. ❖ *...our advanced state of civilisation.* 我们的高度文明. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can refer to a place where you can enjoy the comforts that you consider to be necessary as **civilization**. 文明的生活(方式). ❖ *I am anxious to return to civilization.* 我渴望回到文明的生活. N-UNCOUNT

civi·lize /ˈsɪvɪlaɪz/ **civilizes, civilizing, civilized;** [英]又拼作 **civilise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **civilize** a person or society means to educate them and improve their way of life. 使文明. VB V n

civi·lized /ˈsɪvɪlaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **civilised**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a society as **civilized**, you mean that it is advanced and has sensible laws and customs. 文明的. ❖ *I believed that in civilized countries, torture had ended long ago.* 我曾相信在文明国家中,折磨拷打早已不复存在. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a person or their behaviour as **civilized**, you mean that they are polite and reasonable. 有教养的、有礼貌的; 讲道理的. ADJ-GRADED

,civil 'law.

Civil law consists of laws concerned with the private affairs of citizens, for example marriage and property ownership, rather than with crime. 民法 (区别于刑法等法). N-UNCOUNT

,civil 'liberties; the form **civil liberty** is used as a modifier. civil liberty 用作修饰语. ♦◇◇◇◇

A person's **civil liberties** are the rights they have to say, think, and do what they want as long as they respect other people's rights. 公民自由(在尊重他人权利情况下的权利,如言论自由等). ❖ *...civil liberty campaigners.* 公民自由运动者. N-PLURAL

'Civil List.

In Britain, **the Civil List** is money paid by the state every year to members of the Royal Family to cover their living expenses. (英国国家支给王室的)王室费. N-PROPER the N

,civil 'rights. ♦♦◇◇◇

Civil rights are the rights that people have in a society to equal treatment and equal opportunities, whatever their race, sex, or religion. 公民权, 民权. ❖ *...the civil rights movement.* 民权运动. N-PLURAL

,civil 'servant, civil servants. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **civil servant** is a person who works in the Civil Service in Britain and some other countries, or for the local, state, or federal government in the United States. (英美等一些国家的)文职官员, 公务员. N-COUNT

,Civil 'Service. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **Civil Service** of a country consists of all the government departments and all the people who work in them. (包括政府所有部门及人员的)政府文职部门, 政府文职机构. N-SING

,civil 'war, civil wars. ♦♦♦◇◇

A **civil war** is a war which is fought between different groups of people who live in the same country. 国内战争, 内战. N-COUNT

civ·vies /ˈsɪviz/.

People in the armed forces use **civvies** to refer to ordinary clothes that are not part of a uniform. (与军服相对的)便服. ❖ *They might have been soldiers in civvies.* 他们可能是身着便衣的军人. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

cl.

cl is a written abbreviation for **centilitre**. centilitre 的缩写形式.

clack /klæk/ clacks, clacking, clacked.

If things **clack**, they make a short loud noise, especially when they hit each other. (尤指碰撞时)发出短促响亮声音; 发出咯哒声. ❖ *He clacked one ski hard against the other.* 他用力把一只雪橇朝另一只咯哒一碰. V-ERG V, V n

clad /klæd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **clad** in particular clothes, you are wearing them. 穿着衣服的. ❖ *...posters of scantily clad women.* 穿很少衣服的女人的海报. ADJ v-link ADJ in n, adv ADJ

➭ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...the leather-clad biker.* 穿皮衣的骑摩托车人. COMB

2 A building, part of a building, or mountain that is **clad** with something is covered by that thing. 被...覆盖的. ❖ *The walls and floors are clad with ceramic tiles.* 墙面和地面全部贴着瓷砖. ADJ v-link ADJ in/with n

➭ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...the distant shapes of snow-clad mountains.* 隐隐约约、白雪皑皑的远山. COMB

clad·ding /ˈklædɪŋ/.

Cladding is a covering of tiles, wooden boards, or other material that is fixed to the outside of a building to protect or decorate it. 覆盖层. N-UNCOUNT

claim /kleɪm/ claims, claiming, claimed. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If someone **claims** that something is true, they say that it is true but they have not proved it and it may be false. 宣称, 声称; 声称有. ❖ *He claimed that it was all a conspiracy against him.* 他宣称这一切都是针对他的阴谋. *...a man claiming to be a journalist.* 一个自称是记者的人. *He claims a 70 to 80 per cent success rate.* 他声称有70%至80%的成功率. VB V that, V to-inf, V n, Also V with quote

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He repeated his claim that the people of Trinidad and Tobago backed his action.* 他再次声称特立尼达和多巴哥的人民支持他的行动. N-COUNT

2 If someone **claims** responsibility or credit for something, they say that they are responsible for it, but they have not proved that they are. 声称对...负责. ❖ *An underground organization has claimed responsibility for the bomb explosion.* 一个地下组织已声称对这次炸弹爆炸负责. VB V n

3 If you **claim** something, you try to get it because you think you have a right to it. 提出要求, 要求得到. ❖ *Now they are returning to claim what was theirs.* 现在他们回来要求得到本应是他们的东西. VB V n

4 A **claim** is a demand for something that you think you have a right to. 要求. ❖ *Rival claims to Macedonian territory caused conflict in the Balkans.* 对马其顿领土的对立要求引起了巴尔干的冲突. N-COUNT

5 If you have a **claim on** someone or their attention, you have the right to demand things from them or to demand their attention. 对...有权力; 有要求权. ❖ *He was surrounded by people, all with claims on his attention.* 他被人群包围着、所有人都要他注意自己. N-COUNT N on n

6 If you **lay claim to** something you do not have, you say that it belongs to you. 对...提出所有权; 对...提出权利要求. PHR FORMAL

7 Someone's **claim to fame** is something quite important or interesting that they have done or that is connected with them. 出名的事. ❖ *Barbara Follett's greatest claim to fame is that she taught Labour MPs how to look good on television.* 让芭芭拉·福莱特一举成名的是她教会了工党议员们如何在电视上显得形象好. PHR

8 If someone **claims** a record, title, or prize, they gain or win it. 赢得(纪录、头衔、奖项等). VB V n JOURNALISM

9 If you say that a war, disease, or accident **claims** someone's life, you mean that they are killed in it or by it. (战争、疾病等)要了...的命, 夺走了...的性命. VB V n FORMAL

10 If you **claim** money from the government, an insurance company, or another organization, you officially apply to them for it, because you think you are entitled to it according to their rules. 要求索取; 要求认领. ❖ *25 per cent of the people who are entitled to claim State benefits do not do so.* 有权领取国家救济金的人有25%没有这样做. VB V n, Also V, V for n

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the office which has been dealing with their claim for benefit.* 处理他们要求领取救济金的机构. N-COUNT

11 If you **claim** money or other benefits from your employers, you demand them because you think you deserve or need them. (向雇主)索取, 要求得到 (金钱或其他好处). ❖ *The National Union of Teachers claimed a pay rise worth four times the rate of inflation.* 全国教师工会要求按通货膨胀率的四倍加薪. VB V n

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They are making substantial claims for improved working conditions.* 他们对改善工作条件提出了很多要求. N-COUNT

12 ➠ 又见 **no claims**.

➠ to **stake a claim**: 见 **stake**.

claim·ant /ˈkleɪmənt/ claimants. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **claimant** is someone who is receiving money from the state because they are unemployed or unable to work because of sickness. (因病而不能去工作或失业而)领取政府津贴者. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **claimant** is someone who demands something such as compensation or an insurance payment which they think they are entitled to. (有权利)提出索偿者. N-COUNT

clair·voy·ant /,kleəˈvɔɪənt/ clairvoyants.

Someone who is believed to be **clairvoyant** is believed to know ADJ

C

about future events or to be able to communicate with dead people. 能预见未来的; 能与死者交流的.
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I'm not a clairvoyant, I'm just an expert.* 我不是什么预言家, 我只是个专家. N-COUNT
◢ **clair·voy·ance** ❖ *...powers of telepathy and clairvoyance.* 心灵感应和预知未来的力量. N-UNCOUNT

clam /klæm/ **clams, clamming, clammed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Clams are a kind of shellfish which can be eaten. 蛤. N-COUNT

➤clam up.
If you **clam up**, you stop talking, often because you are shy or to avoid revealing a secret. (因害羞或怕泄密等原因)停止讲话; 沉默不语. PHR-V V P INFORMAL

C

clam·ber /ˈklæmbə/ **clambers, clambering, clambered.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **clamber** somewhere, you climb there with difficulty, usually using your hands as well as your feet. (徒手)攀登. VB
❖ *They clambered up the stone walls.* 他们攀上了石墙. V prep/adv

clam·my /ˈklæmi/.
Something that is **clammy** is unpleasantly damp or sticky. 黏湿的. ADJ-GRADED

clam·or·ous /ˈklæmərəs/.
If people or their voices are **clamorous**, they are talking loudly or shouting. 喧闹的, 大喊大叫的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

clam·our /ˈklæmə/ **clamours, clamouring, clamoured;** [美]拼作 **clamor.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If people **are clamouring** for something, they are demanding it in a desperate, noisy, or angry way. (吵闹着)要求. ❖ *My two grandsons were clamouring to go swimming.* 我两个孙子吵着闹着要去游泳. VB V for n JOURNALISM V to-inf
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the clamour for his resignation.* 要求他辞职的呼声. N-SING
2 **Clamour** is used to describe the loud noise of a large group of people talking or shouting together. 喧闹, 喧嚷. ❖ *She could hear a clamour in the road outside.* 她可以听到外面路上的喧闹声. N-SING

clamp /klæmp/ **clamps, clamping, clamped.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **clamp** is a device that holds two things firmly together. 夹子, 夹具, 钳子. N-COUNT
2 When you **clamp** one thing **to** another, you fasten the two things together with a clamp. 夹住, 钳住. VB V n to n
3 To **clamp** something in a particular place means to put it or hold it there firmly and tightly. 夹紧; 抓紧. ❖ *Simon finished dialing and clamped the phone to his ear.* 西蒙拨完号码, 然后把听筒紧紧捂在耳朵上. *He clamped his lips together.* 他紧闭双唇. VB V n prep V n together Also V n adj
4 A **clamp** is a large metal device which is fitted to the wheel of an illegally parked vehicle in order to prevent it from being driven away. (插在违章停靠的车辆轮胎下以防其开走的)车轮锁, 锁车器. N-COUNT
5 To **clamp** a car means to fit a clamp to one of its wheels so that it cannot be driven away. 用楔块卡住车(以防其开走). ◢ **clamp·ing** ❖ *...laws to regulate clamping firms.* 监管公司的法律. ◢ **clamp·er, clampers** ❖ *Private clampers demanded £57 to release her van.* 她的客货两用车在私人车位被人锁住了, 要交57镑才肯放行. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

➤clamp down.
To **clamp down** on people or activities means to take strong official action to stop or control them. 取缔; 严禁; 严格限制. ❖ *The authorities are now determined to clamp down on the media.* 当局现在决心对媒体实行严格控制. PHR-V JOURNALISM V P on n Also V P

clamp·down /ˈklæmpdaʊn/ **clampdowns;** 又拼作 **clamp-down.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **clampdown** is a sudden restriction on a particular activity by a government or other authority. (政府或其他当局对某一活动突然下达的)限制; 取缔; 禁令. ❖ *...a clampdown on the employment of illegal immigrants.* 严禁雇用非法移民. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

clan /klæn/ **clans.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **clan** is a group which consists of families that are related to each other. 氏族, 宗族, 家族. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to a group of people with the same interests as a **clan**. 宗派; 帮派; 集团. ❖ *...a powerful clan of industrialists.* 由工业家组成的强大帮派. N-COUNT INFORMAL

clan·des·tine /klænˈdestɪn/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **clandestine** is hidden or kept secret, often because it is illegal. (常因非法而)秘密的, 隐蔽的. ADJ FORMAL
◢ **clan·des·tine·ly** ❖ *He left the country clandestinely.* 他秘密地离开了这个国家. ADV ADV with v

clang /klæŋ/ **clangs, clanging, clanged.**
When a large metal object **clangs**, it makes a loud noise. 发铿锵声, 当当作响. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He pulled the gates with a clang.* 他砰一声把大门关上. N-VAR
◢ **clang·ing** ❖ *...the clanging of the cell doors.* 地下室当当作响的门. N-UNCOUNT

clang·er /ˈklæŋə/ **clangers.**
You can refer to something stupid or embarrassing that someone does or says as a **clanger**. 失言; 蠢话. If you say that you have **dropped a clanger**, you mean that you have done or said something stupid or embarrassing. 做蠢事; 说蠢话. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL PHR

clank /klæŋk/ **clanks, clanking, clanked.**
When metal objects **clank**, they make a noise because they are banging together or banging against something hard. 发出叮当声. ❖ *The train clanked into a tiny station.* 火车叮叮当当地驶入了一个小站. VB V V prep
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I could hear the clank and scrape of bulldozers.* 我可以听到推土机的当当声与刮蹭声. N-VAR

clans·man /ˈklænzmən/ **clansmen.**
Clansmen are people who are members of the same clan. 宗族(氏族、集团等)成员. N-COUNT

clap /klæp/ **claps, clapping, clapped.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 When you **clap**, you hit your hands together to express appreciation or attract attention. 拍手, 鼓掌(以引起注意). ❖ *Midge clapped her hands, calling them back to order.* 米积拍了拍手让大家安静下来. VB V V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *As long as the crowd give them a clap, they're quite happy.* 只要人群向他们拍拍手, 他们就很高兴了. N-SING a N
2 If you **clap** your hand or an object onto something, you put it there quickly and firmly. (迅速有力地)放置. ❖ *I clapped a hand over her mouth.* 我一只手迅速捂住她的嘴. VB V n prep
3 If you **clap** someone **on** the back or on the shoulder, you hit their back or shoulder with your hand in a friendly way. (友好地)拍(肩膀); 拍(背). VB V n on n
4 A **clap of thunder** is a sudden loud noise of thunder. 霹雳声, 打雷声. N-COUNT N of n
5 ➻ to **clap eyes on** someone: 见 **eye.**

clap·board /ˈklæpbɔːd, ˈklæbəd/.
A **clapboard** building has walls which are covered with long narrow pieces of wood, usually painted white. 镶上护墙板的; 装有风雨板的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌclapped-ˈout; 又拼作 **clapped out.**
If you describe a person or a machine as **clapped-out**, you mean that they are old and no longer able to work properly. (人或机器)破旧无用的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

clapper·board /ˈklæpəbɔːd/ **clapperboards.**
A **clapperboard** consists of two pieces of wood that are connected by a hinge and banged together before each scene when making a film. (拍摄电影时的)拍板, 场记板. N-COUNT BRITISH

clap·trap /ˈklæptræp/.
If you describe something that someone says as **claptrap**, you mean that it is stupid or meaningless. 蠢话; 空话. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

clar·et /ˈklærət/ **clarets.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Claret** is a type of French red wine. (一种法国)红葡萄酒. N-VAR
2 Something that is **claret** is purplish-red in colour. 深红色(的). COLOUR

clari·fy /ˈklærɪfaɪ/ **clarifies, clarifying, clarified.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 To **clarify** something means to make it easier to understand, usually by explaining it in more detail. 澄清, 弄清, 阐明. ◢ **clari·fi·ca·tion** /ˌklærɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **clarifications** ❖ *The union has written to Zurich asking for clarification of the situation.* 该工会已写信给苏黎世, 要求澄清情况. VB V n FORMAL N-VAR

2 To **clarify** a substance means to make it clearer, usually by removing impurities from it. 净化. ❖ *...clarified butter.* 纯净的黄油. VB V n, V-ed

clari·net /ˌklærɪˈnet/ **clarinets.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **clarinet** is a musical instrument of the woodwind family in the shape of a pipe with a single reed. 单簧管, 黑管. 见插图条 **musical instruments.** N-VAR
◢ **clari·net·tist, clarinettists;** 又拼作 **clarinetist.** ❖ *...the brilliant young French clarinettist, Louis Sclavis.* 路易·斯克莱维斯, 法国杰出的青年单簧管演奏家. N-COUNT

ˈclarion call, clarion calls.
A **clarion call** is a strong and emotional appeal to people to do something. 呼唤; 号召. ❖ *This is a clarion call for our country to face the challenges of the end of the Cold War.* 这是向我们国家发出的响亮号召, 要面对冷战结束的挑战. N-COUNT, LITERARY

clar·ity /ˈklærɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **clarity** of something such as a book or argument is its quality of being well explained and easy to understand. 清晰, 明了. ❖ *...the ease and clarity with which the author explains difficult technical and scientific subjects.* 作者对深奥的技术与科学主题流畅明了的讲解. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Clarity** is the ability to think clearly. (思维的)清晰, 明了. ❖ *...clarity of thought.* 思维的清晰. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Clarity** is the quality of being clear in outline or sound. (轮廓)清晰; (声音)清脆. ❖ *This remarkable technology provides far greater clarity than conventional x-rays.* 这项了不起的技术比常规的X光更为清晰. N-UNCOUNT
4 The **clarity** of a liquid, of glass, or of the air is the degree to which it is clear and free from impurities. (液体、玻璃、空气等)清澈, 透明. N-UNCOUNT

clash /klæʃ/ **clashes, clashing, clashed.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 When people **clash**, they fight, argue, or disagree with each other. 冲突. ❖ *The Unitd States and Israel clashed over demands for a UN investigation into the killings.* 美国和以色列在联合国就要求调查屠杀事件发生了冲突. V-RECIP, JOURNALISM, pl-n V, Also V with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...clashes between police in riot gear and demonstrators.* 防暴警察与示威者之间的冲突. N-COUNT
2 Sports journalists sometimes say that two individuals or teams who compete against each other **clash**. (体育记者有时称竞赛双方)一争高低; 一决雌雄. ❖ *Lewis has recently recovered his fitness and will clash with Christie in the 4×100m relay.* 刘易斯最近恢复了健康, 将在4×100米的接力赛中跟克里斯蒂一决高下. V-RECIP pl-n V, JOURNALISM, V with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...Australia's rugby union team for the return clash with New Zealand.* 澳大利亚的橄榄球联队和新西兰队在二度交锋中的一决雌雄. N-COUNT
3 Beliefs, ideas, or qualities that **clash** are very different from each other and therefore are opposed. (信仰、意见、素质等)相冲突, 相抵触, 相矛盾. ❖ *Don't make any policy decisions which clash with official company thinking.* 不要作出任何与公司正规理念相冲突的决策. V-RECIP pl-n V, V with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a clash of views.* 观点的冲突. N-COUNT N of n
4 If one event **clashes** with another, the two events happen at the same time so that you cannot attend both of them. (两件事情在时间上的)冲突, 碰在一起. ❖ *We'll go to both of them if the times don't clash.* 如果时间上无冲突, 这两个地方我们都要去. V-RECIP, V with n, pl-n V
5 If one colour or style **clashes** with another, the colours or styles look ugly together. (色彩、风格等)不协调; 不一致. ❖ *So what if the colours clashed?* 要是颜色不协调怎么办? V-RECIP, V with n, pl-n V
6 When metal objects **clash**, they make a lot of noise by being hit together. (金属)砰地相撞. ❖ *The golden bangles on her arms clashed and jingled.* 她两臂上的金手镯碰在一起, 叮当作响. VB, LITERARY, pl-n V

clasp /klɑːsp, klæsp/ **clasps, clasping, clasped.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **clasp** someone or something, you hold them tightly in your hands or arms. 抱紧, 拥抱; 紧握. ❖ *He paced the corridor, hands clasped behind his back.* 他在走廊里踱着步, 两手在背后紧紧地握着. VB V n, V-ed
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *With one last clasp of his hand, she left him.* 她最后紧紧握了一下他的手, 然后便离开了. N-COUNT
2 A **clasp** is a small device that fastens something. 扣子; 钩子; 夹子. ❖ *...the clasp of her handbag.* 她手提包的扣子. N-COUNT

class /klɑːs, klæs/ **classes, classing, classed.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **class** is a group of pupils or students who are taught together. (学校的)班, 班级. N-COUNT
2 A **class** is a course of teaching in a particular subject. 课. ❖ *He acquired a law degree by taking classes at night.* 他通过上夜校取得了一个法学学位. N-COUNT
3 If you do something **in class**, you do it during a lesson in school. 在课堂内. N-UNCOUNT, in N
4 The students in a school or university who finish their course in a particular year can be referred to as the **class of** that year. 毕业年份; 年级. ❖ *...two members of Yale's Class of '57.* 耶鲁大学1957年毕业班的两位学员. N-SING, N of date, AMERICAN
5 A **class** of things is a group of them with similar characteristics. 种类; 等级. ❖ *...the division of the stars into six classes of brightness.* 把星体按亮度划分的六个等级. N-COUNT
6 If someone or something **is classed as** a particular thing, they are regarded as belonging to that group of things. 将...分类; (被)分等级. ❖ *I class myself as an ordinary working person.* 我把自己归类为一个普通劳动者. VB be V-ed as n/adj, V n as n/adj
7 If you say that someone or something is **in a class of** their **own**, you mean that they have more of a particular skill or quality than anyone else or any similar thing. 无可比拟; 独一无二. PHR
8 **Class** refers to the division of people in a society into groups according to their social status. 阶级; 社会阶层. ❖ *...the British class structure.* 英国的阶级结构. N-VAR
9 If you say that someone or something has **class**, you mean that they are elegant and sophisticated. 优雅; 有风度. N-UNCOUNT
10 If you describe someone or something as a **class** person or thing, you mean that they are very good. 优秀的, 极好的. ❖ *Kite is undoubtedly a class player.* 凯特无疑是一个优秀球员. ADJ ADJ n, INFORMAL
A **class act** is someone who is very good at what they do. 出类拔萃的人; 出色的事. PHR
11 ➡ 又见 **business class, chattering classes, first-class, middle class, second-class, third-class, top-class, upper class, working class, world-class.**

clas·sic /ˈklæsɪk/ **classics.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **classic** example of a thing or situation has all the features which you expect such a thing or situation to have. 典型的. ❖ *His first two goals were classic cases of being in the right place at the right time.* 他的头两粒进球是把握时机的典范. ADJ
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It was a classic of interrogation: first the bully, then the kind one.* 这是一个典型的审问: 先是恐吓, 然后甜言蜜语. N-COUNT
◢ **clas·si·cal·ly** /ˈklæsɪkli/ ❖ *Classically, overweight people underestimate the volume of food that they consume.* 一般来说, 超重的人都会认为自己吃的东西没那么多. ADV
2 A **classic** film, piece of writing, or piece of music is of very high quality and has become a standard against which similar things are judged. 优质的; 经典的; 典范的. ❖ *...the classic children's film 'Huckleberry Finn'.* 儿童经典片《哈克贝里·费恩历险记》. *...a classic study of the American penal system.* 对美国刑罚体系的经典研究. ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a film classic.* 电影经典. N-COUNT
3 A **classic** is a book which is well-known and considered to be of a very high literary standard. (著名及优质的)经典作品. N-COUNT
4 **Classic** style is simple and traditional and is not affected by changes in fashion. (不受时尚影响的风格)传统的. ❖ *Wear classic clothes which feel good and look good.* 穿传统衣着感觉很好, 看上去也很好. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **classically** ❖ *Older women look best in classically elegant styles.* 老年妇女穿传统、优雅风格的服装最好看. ADV, ADV adj-ed
5 **Classics** is the study of the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations, especially their languages, literature, and philosophy. 古典文明研究(尤指语言、文学、哲学等方面). N-UNCOUNT

C

clas·si·cal /ˈklæsɪkəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **classical** to describe something that is traditional in form, style, or content. (形式、风格或内容等)传统的; 古典的. ❖ *...the steps of classical ballet.* 古典芭蕾的舞步. ADJ
◢ **clas·si·cal·ly** ❖ *...a classically trained musician.* 受过传统训练的音乐家. ADV ADV -ed

2 **Classical** is used to describe things which relate to or remind people of the ancient Greek or Roman civilizations. 古典的; 古希腊罗马的. ❖ *...the healers of ancient Egypt and classical Greece.* 古埃及和古希腊的治病者. ADJ ◢ **classically** ❖ *...the classically inspired church of S. Francesco.* 受古典风格影响的圣弗朗西斯科教堂. ADV ADV adj/-ed ADJ ADJ n

C

3 A **classical** language is a form of a language that was used in ancient times and is now no longer used, or only used in formal writing. 古文的, 文言的. ❖ *...a line of classical Arabic poetry.* 一行用古阿拉伯文写成的诗.

clas·si·cism /ˈklæsɪsɪzəm/.

Classicism is a style of art practised especially in the 18th century in Europe. It has simple regular forms and the artist does not attempt to express strong emotions. 古典主义(18世纪的欧洲艺术). N-UNCOUNT ◢ **clas·si·cist, classicists** ❖ *The romantic does not, as does the classicist, regard himself as a craftsman.* 浪漫主义者并不像古典主义者那样把自己看成是一个工匠. N-COUNT

clas·si·cist /ˈklæsɪsɪst/ **classicists.**

1 A **classicist** is someone who studies the ancient Greek and Roman civilizations, especially their languages, literature, and philosophy. 研究古希腊罗马文明的人(尤其是语言、文学和哲学等方面). N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **classicism.**

clas·si·fi·ca·tion /ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **classifications.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **classification** is a division or category in a classifying system. 分类, 类别. ❖ *...engineering companies, a classification that includes the car companies.* 工程公司, 按分类包括汽车公司. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **classify.**

clas·si·fied /ˈklæsɪfaɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Classified information or documents are officially secret. 秘密的; 机密的. ❖ *The document was highly classified.* 这个文件高度机密. ADJ

ˌclassified ˈad, classified ads.

Classified ads or **classified advertisements** are small advertisements in a newspaper or magazine which are placed in categories according to their subject. 分类广告. N-COUNT

clas·si·fieds /ˈklæsɪfaɪdz/.

The **classifieds** are the same as **classified ads.** 同 classified ads. N-PLURAL

clas·si·fy /ˈklæsɪfaɪ/ **classifies, classifying, classified.** ◆◆◇◇◇

To **classify** things means to divide them into groups or types so that things with similar characteristics are in the same group. 把...分类; 分级. ❖ *The coroner immediately classified his death as a suicide.* 验尸官立即定出他的死亡属于自杀. VB V n V n as n ◢ **clas·si·fi·ca·tion** /ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **classifications** ❖ *...the arbitrary classification of knowledge into fields of study.* 任意地将知识分为不同的研究领域. N-VAR

class·less /ˈklɑːsləs, ˈklæs-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

When politicians talk about a **classless** society, they mean a society in which people are not affected by differences in social status; used showing approval. (社会)无阶级的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **class·less·ness** ❖ *...the myth of classlessness.* 无阶级这个神话. N-UNCOUNT

class·mate /ˈklɑːsmeɪt, ˈklæs-/ **classmates.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **classmates** are students who are in the same class as you at school or college. 同班同学. N-COUNT

class·room /ˈklɑːsruːm, ˈklæs-/ **classrooms.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **classroom** is a room in a school where lessons take place. 教室, 课堂. N-COUNT

classy /ˈklɑːsi, ˈklæsi/ **classier, classiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or something as **classy**, you mean they are stylish and sophisticated. 时髦的; 有气派的. ❖ *They need classier brand names to sell upmarket cars.* 他们需要更时髦的品牌才能把高档车卖出. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

clat·ter /ˈklætə/ **clatters, clattering, clattered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that people or things **clatter** somewhere, you mean that they move there noisily. 劈里啪啦地走. ❖ *He turned and clattered down the stairs.* 他转过身来, 劈里啪啦地沿街走去. VB V prep/adv

2 If something hard **clatters**, it makes repeated short noises as it hits against another hard thing. 发出连续短促的碰撞声. ❖ *She set her cup down, and it clattered against the saucer.* 她放下杯子, 杯子和碟子发出碰撞声. VB LITERARY V prep
↻ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the clatter of a typewriter.* 打字机的嗒嗒声. N-SING

clause /klɔːz/ **clauses.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **clause** is a section of a legal document. (法律文件的)条款, 项目. ❖ *He has a clause in his contract which entitles him to a percentage of the profits.* 他在合同中定了一个条款, 可以让他拥有一定比例的利润. N-COUNT

2 In grammar, a **clause** is a group of words containing a verb. Sentences contain one or more clauses. (语法)从句、分句、子句. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **main clause, relative clause, subordinate clause.**

claus·tro·pho·bia /ˌklɔːstrəˈfəubiə/.

1 Someone who suffers from **claustrophobia** feels very uncomfortable or anxious when they are in small or enclosed places. 幽闭恐惧(症). N-UNCOUNT ◢ **claus·tro·pho·bic** /ˌklɔːstrəˈfəubɪk/ ❖ *The churning, pressing crowds made her feel claustrophobic.* 骚动拥挤的人群让她感到有种幽闭的恐怖. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you talk about the **claustrophobia** of a place or situation, you mean it makes you feel uncomfortable or unhappy because you are enclosed or restricted. 让人感到幽闭恐怖的地方(状况). ❖ *Work provided an escape from the inevitable claustrophobia of family life.* 工作是逃避家庭生活中不可避免的幽闭恐怖的方法. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **claus·tro·pho·bic** ❖ *The house felt too claustrophobic.* 这所房子太让人感到幽闭恐怖了. ADJ-GRADED

claw /klɔː/ **claws, clawing, clawed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **claws** of a bird or animal are the thin, hard, curved nails at the end of its feet. (鸟类、动物的)爪子. N-COUNT

2 The **claws** of a lobster, crab, or scorpion are the two pointed parts at the end of its legs which are used for grasping things. (龙虾、螃蟹、蝎子等)螯, 钳子. N-COUNT

3 If an animal **claws** something, it scratches or damages it with its claws. 挠, 抓; 挠破, 抓破. ❖ *The wolf clawed the tree and howled.* 那只狼一边挠着树, 一边号叫. VB V n

4 When people or animals **claw** at something, they try to get hold of it or damage it by using their nails or claws. 抓住; 抓破. ❖ *His fingers clawed at Blake's wrist.* 他的手指抓住布莱克的手腕. VB V at n Also V n

5 If you **claw your way** somewhere, you move there with great difficulty, trying desperately to find things to hold on to. 艰难地移动. ❖ *Some did manage to claw their way up iron ladders to the safety of the upper deck.* 一些人的确设法艰难地爬上铁梯, 以便上到安全的上层甲板. VB V way prep/adv

6 If someone **claws** their **way** to a successful position, they achieve it with great determination in spite of many difficulties. 顽强地达到; 奋力获得成功. ❖ *Gino clawed his way out of underworld obscurity to become a millionaire hotelier.* 吉诺奋力摆脱黑社会的阴影, 成为一个拥有百万家财的旅馆主人. VB V way prep/adv

▸claw back.

1 If someone **claws back** some of the money or power which they had lost, they get some of it again. 得到弥补; 捞回. ❖ *They will eventually be able to claw back all or most of the debt.* 他们终于能够捞回所有或大部分的欠款. PHR-V BRITISH V P noun Also V n P

2 When a government **claws back** money, it finds a way of taking money back from people that it gave money to in another way. (政府通过其他手段)收回(给予民众的钱). PHR-V V P noun TECHNICAL

clay /kleɪ/ **clays.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Clay** is a kind of earth that is soft when it is wet and hard when it is dry. Clay is shaped and baked to make things such as pots and bricks. (可用以制陶、制砖的)黏土. N-VAR

2 In tennis, matches played on **clay** are played on courts whose surface is covered with finely crushed stones or brick. 碎石铺的网球场. ❖ *...Frana, a clay court specialist.* 弗拉纳, 一位碎石网球场专家. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that a person who is respected or admired has **feet of clay** or has **clay feet**, you mean that they have serious faults which you or other people did not know about before. 泥足伟人(即有严重缺点的辉煌人物). PHR FORMAL

ˌclay ˈpigeon, clay pigeons.

Clay pigeons are discs of baked clay which are thrown into the air by a machine as targets for gun shooting practice. 泥鸽(练习射击用的泥制盘形飞靶). ❖ *...clay-pigeon shooting.* 泥鸽射击. N-COUNT

clean /kliːn/ cleaner, cleanest; cleans, cleaning, cleaned. ♦♦♦♦◊

1 Something that is **clean** is free from dirt or unwanted marks. 干净的. ❖ *He wore his cleanest slacks, a clean shirt and a navy blazer.* 他穿上那件最干净的便裤、一件干净衬衣及海军上衣. *Tiled kitchen floors are easy to keep clean.* 厨房的瓷砖地面容易保持干净. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **clean** something or **clean** dirt off it, you make it free from dirt and unwanted marks, for example by washing or wiping it. 打扫干净; 擦干净. ❖ *It took half an hour to clean the orange powder off the bath.* 花了半小时才把浴缸上的橙色粉末擦干净. *Wood flooring not only cleans easily, but it's environmentally friendly.* 木地板不仅容易擦净, 而且有利于环保. V-ERG V n; V n prep/adv; V adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Give the cooker a good clean.* 把这炉具好好地擦净. N-SING

3 You say that people or animals are **clean** when they keep themselves or their surroundings clean. (人或动物)干净的, 清洁的. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **clean** fuel or chemical process does not create many harmful or polluting substances. (燃料)无污染的. ❖ *Fans of electric cars say they are clean, quiet and economical.* 电动汽车迷说它们无废气、安静、经济. ◢ **clean·ly** ❖ *Manufacturers are working with new fuels to find one that burns more cleanly than petrol.* 制造商正在试验新燃料, 以便找到一种燃烧起来比汽油清洁的燃料. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV after v

5 If you **clean** a room or house, you make the inside of it and the furniture in it free from dirt and dust. 打扫卫生; 清扫; 整理. ❖ *With them also lived Mary Burinda, who cooked and cleaned.* 跟他们一起住的还有玛丽·布林达, 她负责做饭和打扫房间. ◢ **clean·ing** ❖ *I do the cleaning myself.* 我自己打扫卫生. VB V n; V; N-UNCOUNT

6 If you describe something such as a book, joke, or lifestyle as **clean**, you think that they are not sexually immoral or offensive; used showing approval. 洁净健康的, 无色情的. ❖ *They're trying to show clean, wholesome, decent movies.* 他们努力上演无色情内容的健康正派的电影. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

7 If someone has a **clean** reputation or record, they have never done anything illegal or wrong. 干净的; 无过失记录的. ❖ *...a clean driving licence.* 一张无违章记录的驾驶执照. ADJ-GRADED

8 A **clean** game or fight is carried out fairly, according to the rules. (比赛)公正的; 遵守规则的. ❖ *It was a clean match, well refereed.* 这是场公正的比赛, 裁判得当. ◢ **cleanly** ❖ *The game had been cleanly fought.* 这场比赛赛得公平. ADJ-GRADED; ADV

9 If you describe a flavour, smell, or colour as **clean**, you like it because it is light and fresh. (味道、气味、颜色等)清淡的; 新鲜的. ❖ *Soft tones of blue and grey create a clean, bright look.* 柔和的蓝灰色调打造出一种清新、明亮的外表. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

10 A **clean** sheet of paper has no writing or drawing on it. 空白的(纸). ADJ

11 If you make a **clean** break or start, you end a situation completely and start again in a different way. 完全的, 彻底的. ❖ *Voters have chosen to make a clean break with the party's past.* 选民们决定跟该党的过去彻底决裂. ADJ ADJ n

12 **Clean** is used to emphasize that something was done completely. 完全地, 彻底地. ❖ *The thief got clean away with the money.* 那个贼把钱全部偷跑了. ADV PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

13 You can describe an action as **clean** to indicate that it is carried out simply and quickly without mistakes. 正确无误的; 干净利落的. ❖ *Paul had arrested countless men like this one before and was expecting a clean, quick job.* 保罗先前已抓捕过无数像他这样的人, 这次也一定准确、迅速. ◢ **cleanly** ❖ *I struck the ball cleanly and my shot was on target.* 我干净利落地打了个球, 击中目标. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

14 A **clean** shape is simple and regular, with definite, smooth edges. 简洁的; 匀称的; 流线形的. ❖ *The drill should be slowly rotated to ensure a clean hole.* 钻应慢慢地转动, 以确保钻的洞光滑匀称. ◢ **clean·ly** ❖ *Cut horizontally and cleanly through the stem.* 均匀地横切入树茎. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV with v

15 If you **come clean** about something that you have been keeping secret, you admit it or tell people about it. 和盘托出; 全盘招供. ❖ *It would be better if you come clean about it and let her know what kind of man she is seeing.* 你最好还是全部说出来, 好让她知道她在会见一个什么样的人. PHR INFORMAL

16 ➠ to **clean up** your **act**: 见 **act**.
➠ **a clean bill of health**: 见 **bill**.
➠ **a clean slate**: 见 **slate**.
➠ **to wipe the slate clean**: 见 **slate**.
➠ **a clean sweep**: 见 **sweep**.
➠ **clean as a whistle**: 见 **whistle**.

▸clean out.

1 If you **clean out** something such as a cupboard, room, or container, you take everything out of it and clean the inside of it thoroughly. 彻底打扫; 彻底清理. ❖ *Mr. Wall asked if I would help him clean out the bins.* 沃尔先生问我是否可以帮他彻底清理一下那些箱子. PHR-V V P noun; Also V n P

2 If someone **cleans** you **out**, they take all the money and valuables you have. If they **clean out** a place, they take everything of value that is in it. 耗尽钱财; 把…盗空. ❖ *I'm sure the burglars waited until my insurance claim was through and came back to clean me out again.* 我肯定那些盗贼一直等到我的保险索偿完成, 然后再回来盗窃一空. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P; Also V P noun

▸clean up.

1 If you **clean up** a mess or **clean up** a place where there is a mess, you make things tidy and free of dirt again. 清理干净; 打扫干净. ❖ *Nina and Mary were in the kitchen, cleaning up after dinner.* 尼娜和玛丽在厨房里做晚饭后的清洗. PHR-V V P noun; V P; Also V n P

2 To **clean up** something such as the environment or an industry means to reduce the pollution that affects it or is caused by it. 清理(以减少污染的影响). ❖ *Many regional governments cleaned up their beaches.* 许多地方政府都清理了他们那里的海滩. PHR-V V P noun; Also V n P

3 If the police or authorities **clean up** a place or area of activity, they make it free from crime, corruption, and other unacceptable forms of behaviour. 清除(犯罪); 整顿. ❖ *After years of neglect and decline the city was cleaning itself up.* 在被忽略和破落多年后, 这个城市终于开始清理整顿自己了. PHR-V V P noun; V n P

▸clean up after.

If you **clean up after** someone, you clean or tidy a place after they have made it dirty or untidy. 追着打扫, 追着清理. PHR-V V P P n

ˌclean-ˈcut.

Someone, especially a boy or man, who is **clean-cut** has a neat, tidy appearance. 匀称的, 轮廓鲜明的. ❖ *...his clean-cut good looks.* 他那轮廓鲜明的好模样. ADJ-GRADED

clean·er /ˈkliːnə/ cleaners. ♦♦◊◊◊

1 A **cleaner** is someone who is employed to clean the rooms and furniture inside a building. (房间、家具的)清洁工. N-COUNT

2 A **cleaner** is someone whose job is to clean a particular type of thing. (专门清洁某种东西的)清洁工. ❖ *He was a window cleaner.* 他专门负责擦窗子. N-COUNT n N

3 A **cleaner** is a substance or device used for cleaning things. 清洁剂; 除垢器. ❖ *...oven cleaner.* 烤箱清洁器. *...an air cleaner.* 空气清新剂. N-VAR

➠ 又见 **pipe cleaner, vacuum cleaner.**

4 A **cleaner** or a **cleaner's** is a shop where things such as clothes are dry-cleaned. 干洗店. N-COUNT

5 If someone **takes** you **to the cleaners**, they unfairly take a PHR

C

lot of your money, for example in a business deal or in gambling. (生意或赌博中)骗走...大量钱财. INFORMAL

'cleaning lady, cleaning ladies.

A **cleaning lady** is a woman who is employed to clean the rooms and furniture inside a building. 清洁女工. N-COUNT

clean·li·ness /klenlinəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Cleanliness is the degree to which people keep themselves and their surroundings clean. 清洁度, 洁净度. ❖ *Many of Britain's beaches fail to meet minimum standards of cleanliness.* 英国许多沙滩都不符合最低洁净标准. N-UNCOUNT

cleanse /klenz/ **cleanses, cleansing, cleansed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **cleanse** a place, person, or organization of something dirty, unpleasant, or evil means to make them free from it. 使清洁, 使干净; 使纯洁; 清洗. ❖ *It urged the party to cleanse its own ranks of those found guilty of human rights violations.* 这促使该党清洗掉党内那些践踏人权的人. VB V n of n Also V n

2 If you **cleanse** your skin or a wound, you clean it. 清洁, 洗涤(皮肤、伤口等). ◢ **cleans·er, cleansers** ❖ *...a facial cleanser suitable for dry complexions.* 一种适合干性皮肤的洁面液. VB V n N-VAR

3 If a person or their soul **is cleansed**, they are made pure or free from sin. 使净化, 使纯洁; 使清白. ❖ *Confession cleanses the soul.* 忏悔净化灵魂. VB be V-ed V n

4 ➜ 又见 **ethnic cleansing**.

,clean-'shaven.

If a man is **clean-shaven**, he does not have a beard or a moustache. 脸刮得光光的, 胡子刮净的. ADJ

'clean-up, clean-ups; [美]拼作 **cleanup.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **clean-up** is the removing of dirt, pollution, crime, or corruption from somewhere. 打扫, 清扫; 清除 (腐败). ❖ *The Governor has now called in the National Guard to assist the cleanup operation.* 州长调来了国民警卫队来帮助开展清理行动. N-COUNT

clear /klɪə/ **clearer, clearest; clears, clearing, cleared.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **clear** is easy to understand, see, or hear. 明了的, 容易理解的; 清晰的, 清楚的. ❖ *The book is clear, readable and adequately illustrated.* 这本书易明白、好读, 还有丰富的插图. *The space telescope has taken the clearest pictures ever of Pluto.* 太空望远镜拍下了冥王星迄今为止最清楚的照片. ◢ **clear·ly** ❖ *It was important for children to learn to express themselves clearly.* 儿童学会清楚表达自己的意思是重要的. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 Something that is **clear** is obvious and impossible to be mistaken about. 明确的; 不容置疑的. ❖ *It was a clear case of homicide.* 这无疑是一宗杀人案. *It became clear that I hadn't been able to convince Mike.* 事情很明确, 我没能说服迈克. ◢ **clearly** ❖ *Clearly, the police cannot break the law in order to enforce it.* 显然, 警方不能用违法的手段来贯彻法律. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group

3 If you **make** something **clear**, you say something in a way that makes it impossible for there to be any doubt about your meaning, wishes, or intentions. 表达得明白(明确、清楚). PHR

4 If you are **clear** about something, you understand it completely. 清楚, 明白, 完全理解. ❖ *It is important to be clear about what Chomsky is doing here.* 弄明白乔姆斯基在做什么很重要. ADJ-GRADED

5 You can say **'Is that clear?'** or **'Do I make myself clear?'** after you have told someone your wishes or instructions, to make sure that they have understood you, and to emphasize your authority. 听明白了吗? 我讲明白了吗? ❖ *You're not going to buy anything. Is that clear?* 你什么都不许买. 听清楚了没有? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

6 If your mind or your way of thinking is **clear**, you are able to think sensibly, reasonably, and logically, and you are not affected by confusion or by a drug such as alcohol. (思路)清晰的, 合理的, 清醒的. ❖ *She needed a clear head to carry out her instructions.* 她需要有一个清醒的头脑来执行她的指示. ◢ **clearly** ❖ *The only time I can think clearly is when I'm alone.* 我只有一个人时才能清醒地思考问题. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED: ADV after v

7 To **clear** your mind or your head means to free it from confused thoughts or from the effects of a drug such as alcohol. (从混乱思想中或酒醉后等)清醒(头脑). ❖ *Our therapists will show you how to clear your mind of worries.* 我们的临床医学家会告诉你如何去除心中的烦恼. VB V n V n of n

8 A **clear** substance is one which you can see through and which has no colour, like clean water. 清澈的; 明净的; 透明的. ❖ *...a clear glass panel.* 一块明净的玻璃板. *...a clear gel.* 透明的凝胶体. ADJ

9 A **clear** colour is bright and strong. 明亮的; 鲜艳的. ❖ *Ladybird pupae vary in colour from brown to clear orange.* 瓢虫蛹的颜色从棕色到鲜橙色不等. ADJ-GRADED

10 **Clear** eyes look healthy, attractive, and shining. (眼睛)清澈的, 明亮的. ADJ-GRADED

11 If your skin is **clear**, it is healthy and free from spots. (皮肤)无斑点的; 干净的. ADJ-GRADED

12 If it is a **clear** day or if the sky is **clear**, there is no mist, rain, or cloud. 晴朗的. ADJ-GRADED

13 When fog or mist **clears**, it gradually disappears. (雾气等)逐渐消失. VB V

14 If a surface, place, or view is **clear**, it is free of obstructions or unwanted objects. 无障碍的; 畅通的. ❖ *The runway is clear — go ahead and land.* 跑道已经畅通 — 可以降落了. ADJ

15 When you **clear** an area or place or **clear** something from it, you remove things from it that you do not want to be there. 清除, 搬空. ❖ *Workers could not clear the tunnels of smoke.* 工人们无法消除隧道里的烟. *Firemen were still clearing rubble from apartments.* 消防员还在清除公寓里的碎瓦烂砖. VB V n V n of n V n from/off n Also V n with adv

16 If something or someone **clears** the way or the path **for** something to happen, they make it possible. 为...清除(路途上的)障碍. ❖ *The Prime Minister resigned today, clearing the way for the formation of a new government.* 首相今天辞去了职务, 为新政府的建立让路. VB V n for n/to-inf V n for n

17 If you say that your conscience is **clear**, you mean you do not think you have done anything wrong. 清白的, 无罪的. ❖ *I can look back on things with a clear conscience.* 我可以问心无愧地回顾过去. ADJ

18 If something or someone is **clear** of something else, it is not touching it or is a safe distance away from it. 离开. ❖ *He lifted him clear of the deck with one arm.* 他用一只胳膊夹起他离开了甲板. ADJ v-link ADJ of n, v n ADJ

19 If something or someone is a certain amount **clear of** a competitor, they are that amount ahead of them in a competition or race. 以...领先. ❖ *He crossed the line three seconds clear of Tom Snape.* 他领先汤姆·斯内普三秒钟冲过终点线. PHR-PREP BRITISH

20 If an animal or person **clears** an object or **clears** a certain height, they jump over the object, or over something that height, without touching it. 跳过(而不碰到某物), 跳越. ❖ *Sotomayor, the Cuban holder of the world high jump record, cleared 2.36 metres.* 索托马约尔, 古巴的世界跳高记录保持者, 跳过了 2.36 米的高度. VB V n

21 When a bank **clears** a cheque, it agrees to pay the sum of money mentioned on it. (银行)结清; 支付; 兑现. ❖ *Allow time for the cheque to clear.* 给支票兑现的时间. V-ERG V n V

22 If a course of action **is cleared**, people in authority give permission for it to happen. 被批准, 获同意. ❖ *Within an hour, the helicopter was cleared for take-off.* 不到一个小时, 这架直升机即被允许起飞. VB be V-ed be V-ed for n

23 If someone **is cleared**, they are proved to be not guilty of a crime or mistake. 使清白; 被证明无罪 (过失). ❖ *She was cleared of murder and jailed for just five years for manslaughter.* 她的谋杀罪名不成立, 只因过失杀人而监禁五年. *...a final effort to clear her name.* 洗清她名声的最后努力. VB be V-ed of n/V-ing V n

24 If someone is **in the clear**, they are free from blame, suspicion, or danger. 不受指责的; 没有嫌疑的; 脱离危险的. ❖ *The Audit Commission said that the ministry was in the clear.* 审计委员会说该部已没有问题. PHR

25 If you **steer clear** or **stay clear** of someone or something, you avoid them. 避开. ❖ *The rabbis try to steer clear of political questions.* 拉比们试图避开政治问题. PHR
26 ➡ 又见 **clearing; crystal clear**.
➡ to **clear the air**: 见 **air**.
➡ **the coast is clear**: 见 **coast**.
➡ to **clear the decks**: 见 **deck**.
➡ **loud and clear**: 见 **loud**.
➡ to **clear** your **throat**: 见 **throat**.

›clear away.
When you **clear** things **away** or **clear away**, you put away the things that you have been using, especially for eating or cooking. 收走,清理(不用的东西,尤指桌上的餐具等). ❖ *The waitress had cleared away the plates and brought coffee.* 女服务员收走了盘子,端来了咖啡. *Tania cooked, served, and cleared away.* 塔妮娅做饭、上菜和收拾碗碟. PHR-V V P noun V P Also V n P

›clear off.
If you tell someone to **clear off**, you are telling them rather rudely to go away. (粗鲁地叫人)走开;滚. ❖ *They looked at me as if I was nuts and told me to clear off.* 他们看着我,就好像我是个疯子,然后叫我走开. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

›clear out.
1 If you tell someone to **clear out** of a place or to **clear out**, you are telling them rather rudely to leave the place. (粗鲁地叫人)走开,离开;滚开. ❖ *'Clear out!' he bawled. 'Private property!'* '快滚!' 他咆哮道,'这是私人的地方!' PHR-V V P of n INFORMAL V P
2 If you **clear out** a container, room, or house, you tidy it and throw away the things in it that you no longer want. 清理;整理. ❖ *I took the precaution of clearing out my desk before I left.* 我离开前小心地清理好我的桌子. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
➡ 又见 **clear-out**.

›clear up.
1 When you **clear up** or **clear** a place **up**, you tidy things and put them away. 整理,清理. ❖ *I cleared up my room.* 我清理了我的房间. PHR-V V P V P noun Also V n P
2 To **clear up** a problem, misunderstanding, or mystery means to settle it or find a satisfactory explanation for it. 澄清;解释;解决. ❖ *There should be someone to whom you can turn for any advice or to clear up any problems.* 你该有个人出主意或解决任何问题. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
➡ 又见 **clear-up**.
3 To **clear up** a medical problem, infection, or disease means to cure it or get rid of it. If a medical problem **clears up**, it goes away. 治愈,医好;痊愈. ❖ *Acne often clears up after the first three months of pregnancy.* 痤疮常常在怀孕第三个月后消除. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P Also V n P
4 When the weather **clears up**, it stops raining or being cloudy. 转晴,放晴. PHR-V V P

clear·ance /ˈklɪərəns/ **clearances.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Clearance** is the removal of old buildings, trees, or other things that are not wanted from an area. 清除;清理. ❖ *The UN pledged to help supervise the clearance of mines.* 联合国保证帮助指导清除地雷. N-VAR
2 If you get **clearance** to do or have something, you get official approval or permission to do or have it. 批准,许可. ❖ *Thai Airways said the plane had been given clearance to land.* 泰国航空公司说该机已得到着陆许可. N-VAR
3 The **clearance** of a bridge is the distance between the lowest point of the bridge and the road or the water under the bridge. (两物体之间的上下空间,如桥的)净空. ❖ *The lowest fixed bridge has 12.8m clearance.* 最低的固定桥净空为12.8米. N-VAR

ˌclear-ˈcut. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **clear-cut** is easy to recognize and quite distinct. 鲜明的,清晰的,明确的. ❖ *This was a clear-cut case of the original land owner being in the right.* 这块土地的原主人是对的,这是很清楚的事情. ADJ-GRADED

ˌclear-ˈheaded.
If you describe someone as **clear-headed**, you mean that they are sensible and think clearly, especially in difficult situations. 头脑清醒的,明白事理的. ADJ-GRADED

clear·ing /ˈklɪərɪŋ/ **clearings.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **clearing** is a small area in a forest where there are no trees or bushes. (林中)空地. ❖ *A helicopter landed in a clearing in the dense jungle.* 直升机降落在密林中的一块空地上. N-COUNT

ˈclearing bank, clearing banks.
The **clearing banks** are the major banking organizations in Britain. Clearing banks use the central clearing house in London to deal with their transactions. (英国的)票据交换银行;清算银行. N-COUNT

ˈclearing house, clearing houses; 又拼作 **clearing-house**.
1 If an organization acts as a **clearing house**, it collects, sorts, and distributes specialized information. (情报等)交换所;交流中心. ❖ *The centre will act as a clearing house for research projects for former nuclear scientists.* 该中心将成为前核能科学家研究项目的交流中心. N-COUNT
2 A **clearing house** is a central bank which deals with all the transactions between the banks that use its services. (银行)票据交换银行;清算银行. N-COUNT

ˈclear-out, clear-outs.
When you have a **clear-out**, you collect together all the things that you do not want and throw them away. 清除. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

ˈclear-up. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **clear-up** rate for a crime or in an area is the percentage of criminals caught by the police, compared to the total number of crimes reported. (指某地罪犯)实际捕获的. ❖ *The Metropolitan Police say clear-up figures were improved.* 都市警察局声称实际捕获数字已有提高. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

cleat /kliːt/ **cleats.**
A **cleat** is a kind of double hook which is used for securing rope, especially on sailing boats. (尤指帆船上)羊角,系绳铁栓. N-COUNT

cleav·age /ˈkliːvɪdʒ/ **cleavages.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A woman's **cleavage** is the space between her breasts, especially the top part which you see if she is wearing a low-cut dress. 乳沟. N-COUNT
2 A **cleavage** between two people or things is a division or disagreement between them. 分歧;差别. ❖ *...the economic cleavages between the two regions.* 两地的经济差距. N-COUNT FORMAL

cleave /kliːv/ **cleaves, cleaving.** The past tense can be either **cleaved** or **clove**; the past participle can be **cleaved, cloven**, or **cleft** for meaning 1, and is **cleaved** for meaning 2. 过去式为 cleaved 或 clove; 第1项释义的过去分词为 cleaved, cloven 或 cleft; 第2项释义的过去分词为 cleaved.
1 When you **cleave** something, you split or divide it into two separate parts, often violently. 劈,劈开. VB V n LITERARY
2 If someone **cleaves to** something or someone, they have a strong attachment and loyalty to them. 忠于;黏合. ❖ *As Morisot and Manet cleaved to each other, previous bonds weakened.* 随着莫里佐和马奈黏到了一起,原先的关系削弱了. VB FORMAL V to n

cleav·er /ˈkliːvə/ **cleavers.**
A **cleaver** is a knife with a large square blade, used for chopping meat or vegetables. 砍肉刀;剁菜刀. N-COUNT

cleft /kleft/ **clefts.**
1 A **cleft** in a rock or in the ground is a narrow opening in it. 裂缝,隙口,缝隙. N-COUNT
2 If someone has a **cleft** in their chin, their chin has a shallow vertical indentation in the middle. 颊裂. N-COUNT
3 **Cleft** is a past participle of **cleave**. cleave 的过去分词.

clema·tis /ˈklemətɪs, kləˈmeɪtɪs/ **clematises;** the plural form can be **clematis** or **clematises**. 复数形式可作 clematis 或 clematises. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **clematis** is a type of climbing flowering shrub. 铁线莲(一种攀缘植物). N-VAR

clem·en·cy /ˈklemənsi/.
If someone is granted **clemency**, they receive merciful treatment from a person who has the authority to punish them. 仁慈;宽大. ❖ *Their pleas for clemency were turned down.* 他们恳求宽大处理的上诉被驳回. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

C

clem·ent /ˈklemənt/.
Clement weather is pleasantly mild and dry. (天气)温和的;干爽的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

clench /klentʃ/ **clenches, clenching, clenched.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 When you **clench** your fist, you curl your fingers up tightly, usually because you are very angry. (气愤时)紧握(拳头). ❖ *He turned on her, fists clenching.* 他握紧双拳突然袭击了她. *...angry protestors with clenched fists.* 紧握双拳的愤怒抗议者. V-ERG V n; V; V-ed
2 When you **clench** your teeth, you squeeze your teeth together firmly, usually because you are angry or upset. 咬紧(牙关). ❖ *Slowly, he released his breath through clenched teeth.* 慢慢地,他从咬紧的牙关中透了口气. VB V n; V-ed; Also V
3 If you **clench** something in your hand or in your teeth, you hold it tightly with your hand or your teeth. 紧握;紧抓;紧咬. ❖ *I clenched the arms of my chair.* 我紧紧抓住椅子的扶手. VB; V n

cler·gy /ˈklɜːdʒi/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **clergy** are the religious leaders of a particular group of believers. 牧师;教士;神职人员. ❖ *Stalin deported Catholic clergy to Siberia.* 斯大林把天主教神职人员放逐到西伯利亚. N-PLURAL

clergy·man /ˈklɜːdʒimən/ **clergymen.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **clergyman** is a male member of the clergy. (男)教士;(男)牧师. N-COUNT

cler·ic /ˈklerɪk/ **clerics.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **cleric** is a member of the clergy. 牧师;教士. N-COUNT

cleri·cal /ˈklerɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Clerical** jobs, skills, and workers are concerned with work that is done in an office. 文书工作的;办事员的. ❖ *...a clerical error.* 一个抄写错误. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Clerical** means relating to the clergy. 牧师的;教士的. ❖ *...Iran's clerical leadership.* 伊朗的教士领导. ADJ ADJ n

clerk /klɑːk, AM klɜːrk/ **clerks, clerking, clerked.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **clerk** is a person who works in an office, bank, or law court and whose job is to look after the records or accounts. 文职员、办事员;书记员. ❖ *She was offered a job as an accounts clerk with a travel firm.* 她在一家旅游公司得到一份会计的工作. N-COUNT
2 A **clerk** is a receptionist. 接待员;传达员. ❖ *...a hotel clerk.* 酒店接待员. N-COUNT
3 To **clerk** means to work as a clerk. 当文员,当办事员;当书记员. ❖ *He clerked for the chief justice of the Supreme Court.* 他在最高法院当首席法官的书记员. VB V; V for n

clev·er /ˈklevə/ **cleverer, cleverest.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 Someone who is **clever** is intelligent and able to understand things easily or plan things well. 聪明的;机灵的. ❖ *My sister was always a lot cleverer than I was.* 我妹妹总是比我聪明得多. *Her mother was clever at many things.* 她母亲在许多事情上都很聪明. ◢ **clev·er·ly** ❖ *She would cleverly pick up on what I said.* 她总是很机灵地接上我的话. ◢ **clev·er·ness** ❖ *Her cleverness seems to get in the way of her emotions.* 她的聪明似乎影响了她的情感. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT
2 A **clever** idea, book, or invention is extremely effective and shows the skill of the people involved. 机敏的;巧妙的;很有效用的. ❖ *It is a clever and gripping novel.* 这是一部构思巧妙,引人入胜的小说. *...this clever new gadget.* 这个巧妙的新玩意儿. ◢ **clev·er·ly** ❖ *...a cleverly designed swimsuit.* 一件设计巧妙的泳装. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

cli·ché /ˈkliːʃeɪ, AM kliːˈʃeɪ/ **clichés;** 又拼作 **cliche.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **cliché** is an idea or phrase which has been used so much that it is no longer interesting or effective or no longer has much meaning; used showing disapproval. 陈词滥调;用滥的套话;陈腐的思想. ❖ *It has become a cliché to describe Asia-Pacific as the world's most dynamic economic area.* 形容亚太地区为世界最具经济活力的地区已成为一种陈词滥调. ◢ **cli·chéd** /ˈkliːʃeɪd, AM kliːˈʃeɪd/ ❖ *It's very easy to fall back on clichéd images in travel writing.* 写游记时很容易落入俗套. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS; ADJ-GRADED

click /klɪk/ **clicks, clicking, clicked.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If something **clicks** or if you **click** it, it makes a short, sharp sound. 发滴答声;(使)发咔嗒声. ❖ *He clicked off the radio.* 他咔嗒一下关了收音机. *Blake clicked his fingers at a passing waiter.* 布莱克朝经过的服务员啪地打了个响指. V-ERG V; V n with off/on; V n
➢ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a click of a button.* 按钮的咔嗒一声. N-COUNT
2 When you suddenly understand something, you can say that it **clicks**. 顿悟,恍然大悟,豁然开朗. ❖ *It suddenly clicked that this was fantastic fun.* 我顿悟这真奇妙之极. VB V; INFORMAL; it V that
3 If you **click** with someone, you like each other and become friendly as soon as you meet. 与…一见如故,一见相投. ❖ *They clicked immediately.* 他们一见如故. V-RECIP; V with n; INFORMAL; pl-n V
4 ➡ to **click** your **heels**: 见 **heel**.
➡ to **click into place**: 见 **place**.

cli·ent /ˈklaɪənt/ **clients.** ♦♦♦◇◇
A **client** of a professional person or organization is a person or company that receives a service from them in return for payment. 委托人,客户,主顾. ❖ *The company required clients to pay substantial fees in advance.* 该公司要求客户提前支付一大笔费用. N-COUNT

cli·en·tele /ˌkliːɒnˈtel, ˌklaɪən-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **clientele** of a place or organization are its customers or clients. 客户,顾客,主顾. ❖ *This pub had a mixed clientele.* 这家酒吧的客人很杂. N-COLL-SING

ˌclient ˈstate, client states.
A **client state** is a country which is controlled or influenced by another larger and more powerful state, or which is dependent on this state for support and protection. (依靠某一大国支持和保护的)附属国. N-COUNT

cliff /klɪf/ **cliffs.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **cliff** is a high area of land with a very steep side, especially one next to the sea. 悬崖. ❖ *The car rolled over the edge of a cliff.* 那辆车从悬崖滚落. N-COUNT

ˈcliff-hanger, cliff-hangers.
A **cliff-hanger** is a part of a play, film, or situation that is very exciting or frightening because you are left for a long time not knowing what will happen next. (戏剧、电影或情形的)惊心动魄的部分;扣人心弦的部分. ❖ *The series always had a cliff-hanger ending.* 这部连续剧的结尾总是扣人心弦. N-COUNT

cliff·top /ˈklɪftɒp/ **clifftops.**
A **clifftop** is the area of land around the top of a cliff. 悬崖顶部. ❖ *I have this beautiful house on a clifftop.* 我这所漂亮的房子在悬崖顶部. N-COUNT

cli·mac·tic /klaɪˈmæktɪk/.
A **climactic** moment in a story or situation is one in which a very exciting or important event occurs. 高潮的;扣人心弦的. ❖ *...the film's climactic scene.* 电影高潮的一幕. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n; FORMAL

cli·mate /ˈklaɪmət/ **climates.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 The **climate** of a place is the general weather conditions that are typical of it. 气候. ❖ *...the hot and humid climate of Cyprus.* 塞浦路斯炎热和潮湿的气候. N-VAR
2 You can use **climate** to refer to the general atmosphere or situation somewhere. (指社会等)气候,风气,潮流,环境. ❖ *...the existing climate of violence and intimidation.* 现存的暴力与恐吓的社会风气. N-COUNT

cli·mat·ic /klaɪˈmætɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Climatic conditions, changes, and effects relate to the general weather conditions of a place. 气候的;受气候影响的. ADJ ADJ n

cli·ma·tolo·gist /ˌklaɪməˈtɒlədʒɪst/ **climatologists.**
A **climatologist** is a person who studies climates. 气候学家. N-COUNT

cli·max /ˈklaɪmæks/ **climaxes, climaxing, climaxed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **climax** of something is the most exciting or important moment in it, usually near the end. 最令人兴奋的部分,高潮;顶峰. ❖ *For Pritchard, reaching an Olympics was the climax of her career.* 对普里查德来说,获奥运奖牌是她事业的顶峰. N-COUNT
2 The event that **climaxes** a sequence of events is an exciting or important event that comes at the end. You can also say that a sequence of events **climaxes** with a particular event. 达到顶点,达到高潮. ❖ *...a sell-out UK tour that climaxed with a* V-ERG V n; JOURNALISM; V with n

three-night stint at Brixton Academy. 一个满员的英国旅游团的活动高峰—在布里克斯顿学院住宿三个夜晚. Also V

3 A **climax** is an orgasm. 性高潮. N-VAR

4 When someone **climaxes**, they have an orgasm. 达到性高潮. VB V

climb /klaɪm/ **climbs, climbing, climbed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **climb** something such as a tree, mountain, or ladder, or **climb** up it, you move towards the top of it. If you **climb** down it, you move towards the bottom of it. 攀登; 爬(上或下). ❖ *Climb up the steps on to the bridge.* 登着台阶上桥. *Children love to climb.* 孩子们喜欢攀爬. VB V n; V up/down n; V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an hour's leisurely climb through olive groves.* 在橄榄树丛间悠闲地向上走了一小时. N-COUNT

2 If you **climb** somewhere, you move there carefully, and sometimes awkwardly, for example because you are moving into a small space or trying to avoid falling. 爬动. ❖ *The girls hurried outside, climbed into the car, and drove off.* 女孩子们快步走到外面, 爬进汽车开走了. VB; V prep/adv

3 When something such as an aeroplane **climbs**, it moves upwards to a higher position. When the sun **climbs**, it moves higher in the sky. (飞机、太阳等)爬高, 爬升. ❖ *The plane climbed to 370 feet.* 飞机爬升到370英尺的高度. VB; V; Also V prep

4 When something **climbs**, it increases in value or amount. 上涨; 增长. ❖ *Prices have climbed by 21%.* 价格上涨了21%. *The FA Cup Final's audience climbed to 12.3 million.* 足总杯决赛的观众人数已增加到1,230万. VB V; V by amount; V to/from amount; Also V amount

5 ➡ 又见 **climbing**.

›climb down.

If you **climb down** in an argument or dispute, you admit that you are wrong, or change your intentions or demands. (辩论、争论中)认错; 退让. ❖ *He has climbed down on pledges to reduce capital gains tax.* 他对削减资产增值税的承诺让了步. PHR-V V P; BRITISH; V P on/over n

➪ **Climb-down** is also a noun. Climb-down 又作名词. ❖ *However, the government has made its first climb-down.* 不过, 政府作了首次让步. N-COUNT

climb·er /ˈklaɪmə/ **climbers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **climber** is someone who climbs rocks or mountains as a sport or a hobby. 攀登者; 攀岩者; 登山者. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **rock climber**.

2 A **climber** is a plant that grows upwards by attaching itself to other plants or objects. 攀缘植物. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **social climber**.

climb·ing /ˈklaɪmɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Climbing is the activity of climbing rocks or mountains. 攀登, 攀爬. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **climb**.

ˈclimbing frame, climbing frames.

A **climbing frame** is a structure made of joined metal or wooden bars, for children to climb and play on. (儿童玩的)攀缘架. N-COUNT; BRITISH

clime /klaɪm/ **climes.**

You use **clime** in expressions such as **warmer climes** and **foreign climes** to refer to a place that has a particular kind of climate. (指某地特别的气候)地带; 气候区. ❖ *He left Britain for the sunnier climes of Southern France.* 他离开英国到法国南部阳光充足的地区. N-COUNT

clinch /klɪntʃ/ **clinches, clinching, clinched.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **clinch** something you are trying to achieve, such as a business deal or victory in a contest, you succeed in obtaining it. 获得; 赢得. ❖ *He is about to clinch a deal with an American engine manufacturer.* 他即将赢得跟美国发动机制造商的一笔买卖. VB V n; V n with n

2 The thing that **clinches** an uncertain matter settles it or provides a definite answer. 确定; 最终解决. ❖ *Evidently this information clinched the matter.* 显然这条消息确定了此事. VB; V n

3 A **clinch** is a romantic embrace. (浪漫的)拥抱. ❖ *They were caught in a clinch when their parents returned home unexpectedly.* 父母突然回家时看到他俩拥抱在一起. N-COUNT; JOURNALISM

clinch·er /ˈklɪntʃə/ **clinchers.**

A **clincher** is something that finally proves something, settles an argument or decision, or helps someone achieve a victory. 最终证明(解决、决定)问题的要点(关键). ❖ *DNA fingerprinting has proved the clincher in many criminal and other forensic identifications.* DNA指纹签定是解决许多刑事与其他法庭辨认的关键. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

cling /klɪŋ/ **clings, clinging, clung.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **cling** to someone or something, you hold onto them tightly. 紧紧抓住; 抱住. ❖ *Another man was rescued as he clung to the riverbank.* 另一个人因抓住河岸而获救. *We walked along clinging together like lovers.* 我们依偎着散步, 像一对情侣. VB; V to/onto n; V together

2 Something that **is clinging to** something else is stuck on it or just attached to it. 粘住; 缠着. ❖ *Her glass had bits of orange clinging to the rim.* 她的杯边贴着几片橙子. VB; V to n

3 Clothes that **cling to** you stay pressed against your body when you move. (衣服)紧贴, 紧身. ◢ **cling·ing** ❖ *...clinging black garments.* 贴身黑衣. VB V to n; ADJ-GRADED

4 If someone **clings** to a position or a possession they have, they do everything they can to keep it even though this may be very difficult. (对地位、财产等)抓住不放. ❖ *He appears determined to cling to power.* 他似乎决心要抓紧权力不放. VB; V to/onto n; V on/on to n

5 If you **cling to** an idea or way of behaving, you continue to believe in its value or importance, even though it may no longer be valid or useful. 坚持; 墨守; 抓住. ❖ *They're clinging to the past.* 他们眷恋着过去. VB; to n

6 If someone **clings to** someone they are fond of, they do not allow that person to have enough freedom or independence; used showing disapproval. (常贬义)(害怕失去某人而)抓住不放. ❖ *I was terrified he would leave me, so I was clinging to him.* 我很害怕他会离开我, 所以我要紧紧抓住他不放. ◢ **clinging** ❖ *She was anxious not to appear clinging.* 她小心翼翼不让人觉察到自己的依赖性. VB; PRAGMATICS; V to n; ADJ-GRADED

cling·film /ˈklɪŋfɪlm/; 又拼作 **cling film.**

Clingfilm is a thin, clear, stretchy plastic which you use to cover food to keep it fresh. The American term is **plastic wrap**. 塑料保鲜薄膜. [美]作 plastic wrap. N-UNCOUNT; BRITISH

clingy /ˈklɪŋi/.

1 If you describe someone as **clingy**, you mean that they become very attached to people and too dependent on them; used showing disapproval. (人)依赖的, 依附的. ❖ *...a very clingy child.* 依赖性很强的孩子. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

2 **Clingy** clothes fit tightly round your body. (衣服)贴身的, 紧身的. ADJ-GRADED

clin·ic /ˈklɪnɪk/ **clinics.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **clinic** is a building where people go to receive medical advice or treatment. 诊所; 门诊部. ❖ *...a family planning clinic.* 计划生育诊所. N-COUNT

clini·cal /ˈklɪnɪkəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Clinical** means involving or relating to the medical treatment or testing of patients. 诊所的; 门诊的; 临床的. ❖ *...a clinical psychologist.* 临床心理学家. ◢ **clini·cal·ly** /ˈklɪnɪkli/ ❖ *...clinically depressed.* 临床确诊为抑郁症的. ADJ ADJ n; MEDICAL; ADV

2 You use **clinical** to describe thought or behaviour which is very logical and detached and does not involve any emotion; used showing disapproval. (贬义)客观的; 冷静的; 无感情的. ❖ *All this questioning is so analytical and clinical.* 所有提问都那么具分析性和冷静客观. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

cli·ni·cian /klɪˈnɪʃən/ **clinicians.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **clinician** is a doctor who specializes in clinical work. 临床医生. N-COUNT

clink /klɪŋk/ **clinks, clinking, clinked.**

When objects made of glass, pottery, or metal **clink**, they touch each other and make a short, light sound. (玻璃杯、陶器、金属等)发出碰撞声; 叮当作响. ❖ *She clinked her glass against his.* 她跟他碰杯. *They clinked glasses.* 他们互相碰杯. *The fork handle clinked against her plate.* 叉子柄碰在她的盘子上发出叮当声. V-RECIP-ERG; pl-n V; V n against/with n; V pl-n; V against n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the clink of a spoon in a cup.* N-COUNT

C

茶匙碰到杯子发出的叮当声. SOUND

clip /klɪp/ **clips, clipping, clipped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **clip** is a small device, usually made of metal or plastic, that is specially shaped for holding things together. 夹子; 回形针; 别针. ◆ *She took the clip out of her hair.* 她从头发上摘下夹子. N-COUNT

2 When you **clip** something to something else, you fasten it to that thing by means of one or more clips. You can also say that something **clips** to something else. 夹住; 扣住. ◆ *He clipped his safety belt to a fitting on the deck.* 他把安全带扣在甲板的一个装置上. *He clipped his cufflinks neatly in place.* 他把袖口链扣整齐地扣好. V-ERG V n to/on n V n prep/adv Also V to n

C

3 A **clip** from a film or a radio or television programme is a short piece of it that is broadcast separately. (电影、广播、电视等分别上演或播出的)片段. ◆ *...an historical film clip of Lenin speaking.* 一个有列宁讲话的历史电影片段. N-COUNT

4 If you **clip** something, you cut small pieces from it, especially in order to shape it. 修剪; 剪短. ◆ *I saw an old man out clipping his hedge.* 我看见一个老人在外面修剪树篱. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Give hedges a last clip.* 把树篱最后修剪一下. N-SING

5 If you **clip** something out of a newspaper or magazine, you cut it out. (从报刊上)剪下; 剪报. VB V n from/out of n

6 If you **clip** a small amount off the time taken to do something, you reduce it by that amount. 缩短; 削减. ◆ *Boardman finished in 1hr 43mins, clipping 49 seconds from his own course record.* 博德曼以1小时43分跑完全程, 把他自己的跑道纪录缩短了49秒. VB V amount off/from n

7 If something **clips** something else, it hits it accidentally at an angle before moving off in a different direction. 斜撞. ◆ *The lorry clipped the rear of a tanker.* 那辆货车斜撞到了运油车后部. VB V n

8 If something moves or happens **at a fast clip**, it moves or happens quickly. 迅速, 快速, 飞快. PHR INFORMAL

9 ➦ 又见 **clipping, clipped; paper clip**.

➦ to **clip** someone's **wings**: 见 **wing**.

clip·board /ˈklɪpbɔːd/ **clipboards.**

A **clipboard** is a board with a clip at the top. It is used to hold together pieces of paper that you need to carry around, and provides a firm base for writing. 带夹子的写字板. N-COUNT

ˈclip-on.

A **clip-on** object is designed to be fastened to something by means of a clip. 用夹子夹紧的. ◆ *...a clip-on tie.* 一夹得领带. ADJ ADJ n

clipped /klɪpt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Clipped** means neatly trimmed. 修剪整齐的. ◆ *...a quiet street of clipped hedges.* 一条树篱修剪整齐的僻静街道. ADJ

2 If you say that someone has a **clipped** way of speaking, you mean they speak with quick, short sounds. (说话)急促的; 短促的. ◆ *...the Chief Constable's clipped tones.* 警察局长急促的语气. ADJ

clip·per /ˈklɪpə/ **clippers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Clippers** are a tool used for cutting small amounts from something, especially from someone's hair or nails, or from a hedge. 理发剪; 指甲剪; 修枝剪. N-PLURAL

2 In the past, a **clipper** was a fast sailing ship. (昔日的)快速帆船. N-COUNT

clip·ping /ˈklɪpɪŋ/ **clippings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **clipping** is an article, picture, or advertisement that has been cut from a newspaper or magazine. (从报刊、杂志等)剪下的资料(如文章、照片、广告等). ◆ *...bulletin boards crowded with newspaper clippings.* 公告牌上贴满了剪报. N-COUNT

2 **Clippings** are small pieces of something that have been cut from something larger. 剪下的东西. ◆ *...grass clippings.* 剪下来的草. N-COUNT

clique /kliːk/ **cliques.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a group of people as a **clique**, you mean that they spend a lot of time together and seem unfriendly towards people who are not in the group; used showing disapproval. (贬义)派系; 小集团. ◆ *...the male clique which she believes holds back women in television.* 她认为这个男性派系阻碍女性在电视上露面. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

◢ **cli·quey** /ˈkliːki/ ◆ *...cliquey gossip.* 党派的流言飞语. ADJ-GRADED

clito·ral /ˈklɪtərəl/.

Clitoral means concerned with or relating to the clitoris. 阴核的, 阴蒂的. ADJ ADJ n

clito·ris /ˈklɪtərɪs/ **clitorises.**

A woman's **clitoris** is the small sensitive lump above her vagina. 阴核, 阴蒂. N-COUNT

Cllr.

Cllr is a written abbreviation for **Councillor**. Councillor 的缩写形式. ◆ *...Cllr Ned Dewitt.* 内德 · 德威特政务委员.

cloak /kləʊk/ **cloaks, cloaking, cloaked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **cloak** is a loose, sleeveless piece of clothing which someone wears over their other clothes when they go out. 斗篷; 宽松无袖外衣. N-COUNT

2 A **cloak of** something such as mist or snow completely covers and hides something. (雾、雪等)覆盖物. ◆ *Today most of England will be under a cloak of thick mist.* 今天英国大部分地方都会被浓雾遮盖. N-SING N of n

3 If you refer to something as a **cloak**, you mean that it is intended to hide the truth about something. 掩饰物; 幌子. ◆ *Preparations for the wedding were made under a cloak of secrecy.* 婚礼的各项准备工作在秘密的气氛下进行. N-SING N of/for n

4 To **cloak** something means to cover it or hide it. 掩盖; 掩饰. ◆ *...the decision to cloak major tourist attractions in unsightly hoardings.* 用难看的大广告牌把主要旅游景观遮蔽起来的决定. VB V n WRITTEN V n in n

ˌcloak-and-ˈdagger; 又拼作 **cloak and dagger**.

A **cloak-and-dagger** activity is one which involves mystery and secrecy. 神秘的; 秘密的. ◆ *She was released from prison in a cloak and dagger operation yesterday.* 昨天她在一个神秘的行动中从监狱获释. ADJ

cloak·room /ˈkləʊkruːm/ **cloakrooms.**

1 In a public building, the **cloakroom** is the place where people can leave their coats, umbrellas, and so on. 衣帽间; 行李寄放处. N-COUNT

2 A **cloakroom** is a room in a public building containing toilets and washbasins, or a downstairs room in someone's house containing a toilet. (公共的)盥洗室, 厕所. N-COUNT BRITISH

clob·ber /ˈklɒbə/ **clobbers, clobbering, clobbered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Clobber is an informal word. clobber 为非正式用词.

1 You can refer to someone's belongings, especially their clothes, as their **clobber**. 拥有物(尤指衣服). ◆ *He nipped down to Mr Byrite on Oxford Street for some new clobber.* 他在牛津街上快步跑到伯莱特先生店买了几件新衣服. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

2 If you **clobber** someone, you hit them. 打; 击. ◆ *Hillary clobbered him with a vase.* 希拉里用花瓶朝他打去. VB V n

3 If a person or company **is clobbered** by something, they are very badly affected by it. (受)严重打击. ◆ *The construction industry was clobbered by recession.* 建筑业因经济不景气而受重挫. VB be V-ed Also V n

cloche /klɒʃ/ **cloches.**

1 A **cloche** is a long, low cover made of glass or clear plastic that is put over young plants to protect them from the cold. (保护幼苗不被冻的)玻璃罩, (透明)塑料罩. N-COUNT

2 A **cloche** or a **cloche hat** is a tight-fitting woman's hat shaped like a bell. Cloche hats were popular in the 1920s. (流行于1920年代的)钟形女帽. N-COUNT

clock /klɒk/ **clocks, clocking, clocked.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **clock** is an instrument, for example in a room or on the outside of a building, that shows what time of day it is. 钟, 时钟. ◆ *He also repairs clocks and watches.* 他也修理钟表. *...a digital clock.* 数字时钟. N-COUNT

2 A time **clock** in a factory or office is a device that is used to record the hours that people work. (记录雇员工作时间的)计时器. N-COUNT

3 In a car, the **clock** is an instrument that shows the speed of the car or the distance it has travelled. (车辆的)时速表; 里程表. ◆ *The car had 160,000 miles on the clock.* 这辆车的里程表显示已行驶了16万英里. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 To **clock** a particular time or speed in a race means to reach that time or speed. (比赛中)达到...(时间或速度). VB V n

5 If something or someone **is clocked** at a particular time or speed, their time or speed is measured at that level. (被)计时; (被)测出速度. ❖ *He has been clocked at 11 seconds for 100 metres.* 他100米跑的计时是11秒. VB usu passive; be V-ed at amount; Also be V-ed

6 If you are doing something **against the clock**, you are doing it in a great hurry, because there is very little time. 争分夺秒. ❖ *The emergency services were working against the clock as the tide began to rise.* 开始涨潮了,紧急救援队在争分夺秒地工作着. PHR

7 If someone **beats the clock**, they finish doing something or succeed in doing something before the time allowed for doing it has ended. 提前完成. PHR

8 If something is done **round the clock** or **around the clock**, it is done all day and all night without stopping. 日以继夜; 整日不停. PHR

9 If you want to **turn the clock back** or **put the clock back**, you want to return to a situation that used to exist, for example because you would like to have avoided certain things that have happened since then. 把时光倒流; 退回到先前的情形; 复古. PHR

10 If you **are watching the clock**, you keep looking to see what time it is, usually because you are bored by something and want it to end as soon as possible. (因不耐烦而)老在看钟; 巴望着结束. PHR INFORMAL

11 ➠ 又见 **alarm clock**, **biological clock**, **body clock**, **cuckoo clock**, **grandfather clock**, **o'clock**.

›clock in.

When you **clock in** at work, you arrive there or put a special card into a device to show what time you arrived. 打卡上班(在自动计时器上记录上班时间). ❖ *I have to clock in by eight.* 我得在8点钟打卡上班. PHR-V; V P

›clock in at.

If something such as a record or film **clocks in at** a particular amount of time, it is that amount of time long. 定时间为... ❖ *There are four more songs, each clocking in at around 12 minutes.* 还有4首歌,每首定为12分钟左右. PHR-V; V P P amount

›clock off.

When you **clock off** at work, you leave work or put a special card into a device to show what time you left. 打卡下班(在自动计时器上记录下班时间). PHR-V V P BRITISH

›clock on.

To **Clock on** means the same as to **clock in**. 义同 clock in. PHR-V BRITISH

›clock out.

Clock out means the same as **clock off**. 义同 clock off. PHR-V

›clock up.

If you **clock up** a large number or total of things, you reach that number or total. 达到(数量、总量). ❖ *Rude taxi drivers clocked up a total of 239 offences in 1990.* 1990年,粗鲁的出租车司机总共有 239 次违法. PHR-V BRITISH; V P noun

'clock tower, clock towers.

A **clock tower** is a tall, narrow building with a clock at the top. 钟楼, 钟塔. N-COUNT

clock·wise /ˈklɒkwaɪz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

When something is moving **clockwise**, it is moving in a circle in the same direction as the hands on a clock. 顺时针方向地. ADV; ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a clockwise direction.* 顺时针方向. ADJ ADJ n

clock·work /ˈklɒkwɜːk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **clockwork** toy or device has machinery inside it which makes it move or operate when it is wound up with a key. 机械的; 装有发条的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you say that something happens **like clockwork**, you mean that it happens without any problems or delays, or happens regularly. 正常地; 顺利地; 有规律地. ❖ *The Queen's holiday is arranged to go like clockwork.* 女王的度假安排得十分顺利. PHR

clod /klɒd/ **clods.**

A **clod** of earth is a large lump of earth. 土块, 泥巴块. N-COUNT

clog /klɒg/ **clogs, clogging, clogged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When something **clogs** a hole or place, it blocks it so that nothing can pass through. 阻塞,阻碍. ❖ *The traffic clogged the Thames bridges.* 车流阻塞了泰晤士桥. VB; V n

◢ **clogged** ❖ *The streets were clogged with people.* 街上挤满了人. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Clogs** are heavy leather or wooden shoes with thick wooden soles. (厚重的)木底鞋. N-COUNT

›clog up.

When something **clogs up** a hole or a place, the hole or place becomes blocked so that nothing can pass through. 阻塞, 阻碍. ❖ *...with 22,000 tourists clogging up the pavements.* 22,000名游客挤满了人行道. *The lungs clog up with a thick mucus.* 肺部充满了黏液. ◢ **clogged up** ❖ *The drains are badly clogged up.* 下水道严重堵塞. PHR-V-ERG; V P noun; V P; ADJ-GRADED

clois·ter /ˈklɔɪstə/ **cloisters.**

A **cloister** is a paved and covered area round a square in a monastery or a cathedral. (修道院或天主教教堂的)回廊. N-COUNT

clois·tered /ˈklɔɪstəd/.

If you have a **cloistered** way of life, you live quietly and are not involved in the normal busy life of the world around you. 隐居的; 幽居的. ❖ *...the cloistered world of royalty.* 皇室的幽居生活. ADJ-GRADED

clone /kləʊn/ **clones, cloning, cloned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone is a **clone** of someone else, you disapprove of them because they try to copy this person and have no individuality of their own. 复制品, 克隆物. ❖ *They believe we all want to be supermodel clones.* 他们认为我们都想成为超级模特儿的复制品. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 A **clone** is an animal or plant that has been produced, either naturally or artificially, from the cells of another animal or plant. The clone is identical to the original animal or plant. 无性繁殖动物(植物), 复制物, 克隆物. N-COUNT

3 To **clone** an animal or plant means to produce it as a clone. 无性繁殖, 复制(动、植物). VB V n

4 A **clone** of a computer is a cheaper close copy of it. (电脑)廉价拷贝, 复制品. N-COUNT

close 1 shutting or completing 关闭或完成

close /kləʊz/ **closes, closing, closed.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 When you **close** something such as a door or lid, it moves so that a hole, gap, or opening is covered. 关, 关上. ❖ *If you are cold, close the window.* 你觉得冷的话就关上窗户. *Zacharias heard the door close.* 扎卡赖亚斯听到门被关上了. V-ERG; V n; V

2 When you **close** something such as an open book or umbrella, you move the different parts of it together. 合上; 收拢. ❖ *Slowly he closed the book.* 他慢慢地合上了书. VB; V n

3 When you **close** your eyes, your eyelids move downwards, so that you can no longer see. 闭, 闭上(眼睛). ❖ *Bess closed her eyes and fell asleep.* 贝丝闭上眼睛, 睡着了. *Let your eyes close gently.* 让你眼睛慢慢合上. V-ERG; V n; V

4 To **close** a road or border means to block it in order to prevent people from using it. 封闭; 封锁; 关闭(道路边境等). VB V n

5 When a shop or other public place **closes** or **is closed**, work or activity stops there for a short period, for example during the night or at lunchtime. (商店)打烊; 关门. ❖ *Shops close only on Christmas Day and New Year's Day.* 商店只在圣诞日和元旦才关门. V-ERG; V; Also V n

6 If a place such as a factory, shop, or school **closes**, or if it **is closed**, all work or activity stops there permanently. (工厂、商店、学校等)停产; 停办; 关门. ❖ *If they do close the local college I'll have to go to Worester.* 如果当地学院停办了,我就去伍莱斯特. V-ERG V; V n

➪ **Close down** means the same as **close**. 义同 close. ❖ *Minford closed down the business and went into politics.* 明福德关闭了企业, 进入了政界. *Many of the smaller stores have closed down.* 许多小型商店已经关门停业. *If there is any rowdiness I will not hesitate to close the bars down.* 要是出现打架闹事的情况, 我会毫不犹豫地关掉那些酒吧. PHR-V-ERG; V P noun; V P; V n P

◢ **clos·ing** ❖ *...since the closing of the steelworks.* 自从钢 N-SING

门停业以来...

7 VB V n If you **close** a bank account, you take all your money out of it and inform the bank that you will no longer be using the account. (银行账户等)结清; 注销.

8 VB V n V-ing To **close** a conversation, event, or matter means to bring it to an end or to complete it. 结束(谈话、事件等). ❖ *He needs another $30,000 to close the deal.* 他再需要3万元才能完成这笔交易. *...the closing ceremony of the National Political Conference.* 全国政治会议的闭幕仪式.

9 N SING The **close** of a period of time or an activity is the end of it. To bring or draw something to a **close** means to end it. 结束; 结尾. ❖ *By the close of business last night, most of the big firms were hailing yesterday's actions as a success.* 昨晚生意结束时, 多数大公司都在庆祝昨天行动的成功.

10 VB V prep/adv On the stock market or the currency markets, if a share price or a currency **closes** at a particular value, that is its value at the end of the day's business. (证券或货币市场)收盘. ❖ *Dawson shares closed at 219p, up 5p.* 道森股票价格收盘时达到219便士, 上升5便士.

11 ➠ 又见 **closed**, **closing**.

➠ to **close the door on** something: 见 **door**.

➠ to **close your eyes to** something: 见 **eye**.

➠ to **close ranks**: 见 **rank**.

›close down.

➠ 见 close **6**.

›close off. PHR-V

PHR-V V P noun Also V n P To **close** something **off** means to separate it from other things or people so that they do not have access to it. 隔离; 封锁. ❖ *Police closed off about 12 blocks of a major San Francisco thoroughfare.* 警方在圣弗朗西斯科主要大街上封锁了12个街区.

›close up.

1 PHR-V V P noun If someone **closes up** a building, they shut it completely and securely, often because they are going away. 关闭. ❖ *Just close up the shop.* 只是把这家商店关了.

2 PHR-V-ERG V P Also V n P If an opening, gap, or something hollow **closes up**, it becomes closed or covered. 关住; 盖上. ❖ *Don't use cold water as it shocks the blood vessels into closing up.* 不要用凉水, 那样会刺激血管闭合.

close 2 nearness; adjective uses 靠近; 形容词用法

close /kləus/ **closer, closest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ, ADJ after v If one thing or person is **close** to another, there is only a very small distance between them. 近的; 接近的. ❖ *The man moved closer, lowering his voice.* 那人靠得越近, 声音压得越低. *The tables were pushed close together.* 桌子被堆在一起. ◢ **close·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *Wherever they went they were closely followed by security men.* 他们无论到哪里, 都有保安人员紧随其后.

2 ADJ-GRADED You say that people are **close** to each other when they like each other very much and know each other very well. 密切的, 亲密的, 亲近的. ❖ *She and Linda became very close.* 她和琳达变得很亲密. *...a close friend from school.* 在学校结识的密友. ◢ **close·ness** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *I asked whether her closeness to her mother ever posed any problems.* 我问过她跟她母亲这么亲近有没有产生过什么问题.

3 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n Your **close** relatives are the members of your family who are most directly related to you, for example your parents and your brothers or sisters. (父母兄弟姐妹等)直系的, 亲属的.

4 ADJ-GRADED A **close** ally or partner of someone knows them well and is very involved in their work. (伙伴)密切的; 紧密的. ❖ *A senior source close to Mr Major told us: 'Our position has not changed.'* 一位梅杰先生身边的可靠消息人士透露说: '我们的立场并未改变.'

5 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n **Close** contact or co-operation involves seeing or communicating with someone often. (联系)密切的. ❖ *He lived alone, keeping close contact with his three grown-up sons.* 他独自生活, 跟他三个成年儿子保持密切联系. ◢ **closely** ADV-GRADED ADV after v ❖ *We work closely with the careers officers in schools.* 我们跟学校的择业指导人员密切配合工作.

6 ADJ-GRADED If there is a **close** connection or resemblance between two things, they are strongly connected or are very similar. (关系)紧密的、密切的; (相貌)极相似的. ❖ *There is a close connection between pain and tension.* 疼痛与紧张有密切关系. *...Clare's close resemblance to his elder sister.* 克莱尔跟他姐姐长得极像. ◢ **closely** ADV-GRADED ❖ *...a pattern closely resembling a cross.* 一个极像十字架的图案.

7 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ If something is **close** or **comes close** to something else, it almost is, does, or experiences that thing. 几乎要; 差不多会的; 接近的. ❖ *An airliner came close to disaster.* 一架班机差点发生空难. *Her desire was closer to passion than love.* 她的欲望接近于激情而多于爱.

8 ADJ-GRADED A **close** competition or election is won or seems likely to be won by only a small amount. (比赛、竞选)差不多的; 很接近的. ❖ *It is still a close contest between two leading opposition parties.* 两个主要对立党间的竞争仍难分上下. ◢ **closely** ADV-GRADED ❖ *...a closely fought race.* 一场得分很接近的比赛.

9 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n **Close** inspection or observation of something is careful and thorough. (检查、观察)仔细的; 严密的. ❖ *Let's have a closer look.* 让我们再仔细看看. ◢ **closely** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *...if you look closely at many of the problems in society.* 如果你们认真观察社会上的许多问题的话.

10 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ If you are **close** to something or if it is **close**, it is likely to happen or come soon. If you are **close** to doing something, you are likely to do it soon. 马上就要, 即将. ❖ *She sounded close to tears.* 她看来快要哭了. *A senior White House official said the agreement is close.* 一位白宫高级官员说协议快要签署了. *He's close to signing a contract.* 他即将签署一份合约.

11 ADJ-GRADED If the atmosphere somewhere is **close**, it is uncomfortably warm with not enough air. (气候)闷热的.

12 PHR Something that is **close by** or **close at hand** is near to you. 就在附近, 就在旁边. ❖ *His wife remains behind in Germany, but Jason, his 18-year-old son, is closer at hand.* 他妻子留在德国, 但他那18岁的儿子贾逊则留在他身边.

13 PHR If you describe an event as a **close shave**, a **close thing**, or a **close call**, you mean that an accident or a disaster very nearly happened. 侥幸避免的灾难; 死里逃生. ❖ *You had a close shave, but you knew when you accepted this job that there would be risks.* 你这是死里逃生, 但你在接受这份工作时就知道会有风险.

14 PHR If you **keep a close eye** on someone or something or **keep a close watch** on them, you observe them carefully to make sure they are progressing as you want them to. 密切注意; 密切监视.

15 PHR-PREP **Close to** or **close on** a particular amount or distance means slightly less than that amount or distance. 将近, 接近. ❖ *Sisulu spent close to 30 years in prison.* 西苏鲁在狱中度过了将近30年.

16 PHR If you look at something **close up** or **close to**, you look at it when you are very near to it. 挨近, 靠得极近. ❖ *They always look smaller close up.* 他们靠近看时总显得小一些.

➠ 又见 **close-up**.

17 ➠ **at close quarters**: 见 **quarter**.

➠ **at close range**: 见 **range**.

close 3 nearness; verb uses 靠近; 动词用法

close /kləuz/ **closes, closing, closed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

VB V on n Also V If you **are closing** on someone or something that you are following, you are getting nearer and nearer to them. 靠近, 接近. ❖ *I was within 15 seconds of the guy in second place and closing on him.* 我和第二名那个家伙只差15秒, 正在赶上他.

›close in.

1 PHR-V V P on n Also V P If a group of people **close in** on a person or place, they come nearer and nearer to them and gradually surround them. 渐渐赶上; 渐渐包围. ❖ *Soviet forces were closing in on Berlin.* 苏联军队正在包围柏林.

2 PHR-V V P When winter or darkness **closes in**, it arrives. 来到; 降临. ❖ *The dark nights and cold weather are closing in.* 黑夜和寒冷的天气降临了.

C

close 4 used as a road name 用作道路名称

Close /kləus/.

Close is used in the names of some streets in Britain. 用于英国某些道路名. ◆ *...116 Dendridge Close.* 丹德力奇克罗丝大街116号.

close-cropped /ˌkləus ˈkrɒpt/.

Close-cropped hair or grass is cut very short. (头发或草地)剪得极短的. ADJ-GRADED

closed /kləuzd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **closed** group of people does not welcome new people or ideas from outside. 封闭的, 小集团的. ◆ *It is a closed society in the sense that they've not been exposed to many things.* 许多事情他们都没有接触过, 从这个意义上说, 这是个封闭的社会. ADJ-GRADED

2 ➡ 又见 **close**.

➡ **a closed book**: 见 **book**.

➡ **behind closed doors**: 见 **door**.

ˌclosed ˈcircuit.

A **closed circuit** television or video system is one that operates within a limited area such as a building. 闭路(电视)的. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌclosed ˈshop, closed shops.

If a factory, shop, or other business is a **closed shop**, the employees must be members of a particular trade union. 只雇用特定工会会员的工厂(或商店或企业). N-COUNT

close-fitting /ˌkləus ˈfɪtɪŋ/.

Close-fitting clothes fit tightly and show the shape of your body. 贴身的, 紧身的. ADJ-GRADED

close-knit /ˌkləus ˈnɪt/.

A **close-knit** group of people do a lot of things together, know a lot about each other, and take a strong interest in each other. (因共同的兴趣等)紧密联系在一起的. ADJ-GRADED

close-run /ˌkləus ˈrʌn/.

If you describe something such as a race or contest as a **close-run** thing, you mean that it is only won by a very small margin. 以微弱优势得胜的; 险胜的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

close sea·son /ˈkləus siːzən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

In football and some other sports, the **close season** is the period of the year when the sport is not played professionally. (足球等运动)停赛期. N-SING BRITISH

clos·et /ˈklɒzɪt/ **closets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **closet** is a piece of furniture with doors at the front and shelves inside, which is used for storing things. The usual British word is **cupboard**. 柜橱. [英]一般作 cupboard. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 A **closet** is a very small storage room, especially one without windows. (尤指无窗户的)储藏室. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 **Closet** is used to describe a person who has beliefs, habits, or feelings which they keep secret, often because they are embarrassed about them. 暗地里的, 隐蔽的. ◆ *He is a closet Fascist.* 他是个隐藏的法西斯分子. ADJ: ADJ n

4 If someone **comes out of the closet**, they reveal a belief or habit they have which they had previously kept secret, often because they were embarrassed about it. You can also say that an issue **comes out of the closet** when it starts to be publicly discussed. 将秘密公开; 进入解密期. PHR

5 ➡ 又见 **closeted**.

➡ **a skeleton in the closet**: 见 **skeleton**.

clos·et·ed /ˈklɒzɪtɪd/.

If you are **closeted** with someone, you are talking privately to them. 与...密谈的. ◆ *The prime minister has been closeted with his finance ministers for the past 12 hours.* 在过去的12小时里首相一直在跟财政大臣密谈. ADJ: v-link ADJ

close-up /ˈkləus ʌp/ **close-ups.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **close-up** is a photograph or a picture in a film that shows a lot of detail because it is taken very near to the subject. (照片、电影中的)特写, 特写镜头. If you see something **in close-up**, you see it in great detail in a photographic or film close-up. (照片、电影等用特写表现)详尽地、详细地. N-COUNT PHR

clos·ing /ˈkləuzɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **closing** part of an activity or period of time is the final part of it. 最后的, 结束的. ◆ *He entered RAF service in the closing stages of the war.* 他在战争的最后阶段才加入皇家空军. *...closing remarks.* 结语. ADJ: ADJ n

➡ 又见 **close**.

ˈclosing price, closing prices.

On the Stock Exchange, the **closing price** of a share is its price at the end of a day's business. 收盘价格, 收市价. N-COUNT

ˈclosing time, closing times.

Closing time is the time when something such as a shop, library, or pub closes and people have to leave. 打烊时间; 关门时间. N-VAR

clo·sure /ˈkləuʒə/ **closures.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **closure** of a place such as a business or factory is the permanent ending of the work or activity there. (永久性地)关闭; 倒闭; 停业. ◆ *Almost three in four clinics say they face closure.* 几乎有四分之三的诊所都说自己面临倒闭. N-VAR

2 The **closure** of a road or border is the blocking of it in order to prevent people from using it. (路、边境)关闭; 封锁. N-COUNT

clot /klɒt/ **clots, clotting, clotted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **clot** is a sticky lump that forms when blood dries up or thickens. (血液等)凝块, 血块. ◆ *He needed emergency surgery to remove a blood clot from his brain.* 他需要紧急手术以去除大脑中的血块. N-COUNT

2 When blood **clots**, it thickens and forms a lump. 凝成(血)块. VB: V

cloth /klɒθ, AM klɔːθ/ **cloths.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Cloth** is fabric which is made by weaving or knitting a substance such as cotton, wool, silk, or nylon. 布, 布料, 织物. N-VAR

2 A **cloth** is a piece of cloth which you use for a particular purpose, such as cleaning something or covering something. (作特别用途的)布. ◆ *Clean the surface with a damp cloth.* 用湿布擦拭表面. N-COUNT

3 **The cloth** is sometimes used to refer to Christian priests and ministers. 牧师; 教士; 神职人员. ◆ *...a man of the cloth.* 一位神职人员. N-SING: the N

ˌcloth ˈcap, cloth caps.

A **cloth cap** is a soft flat cap, usually worn by a man, with a stiff, curved part at the front called a peak. 鸭舌帽; 布帽; 便帽. N-COUNT

clothe /kləuð/ **clothes, clothing, clothed.**

To **clothe** someone means to provide them with clothes to wear. 给...穿衣; 为...提供衣服. VB: V n

➡ 又见 **clothed, clothes, clothing.**

clothed /kləuðd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **clothed** in a certain way, you are dressed in that way. 穿着的; 穿...衣服的. ◆ *He lay down on the bed fully clothed.* 他穿着衣服躺在床上. *She was clothed in a flowered dress.* 她穿了件有花图案的裙子. ADJ: adv ADJ, v-link ADJ in n

2 If a place or thing is **clothed in** something, it is covered in that thing. 用...覆盖的. ◆ *The south side of the gorge is now clothed in trees.* 峡谷的南边现在被树木覆盖着. ADJ: v-link ADJ in n LITERARY

clothes /kləuðz/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Clothes are the things that people wear, such as shirts, coats, trousers, and dresses. 衣服, 服装. ◆ *He dressed quickly in casual clothes.* 他很快穿上便服. N-PLURAL

➡ **plain-clothes**: 见 **plain**.

ˈclothes horse, clothes horses.

A **clothes horse** is a folding frame used inside someone's house to hang washing on while it dries. 晾衣架, 晒衣架. N-COUNT

clothes·line /ˈkləuðzlaɪn/ **clotheslines;** 又拼作 **clothes line.**

A **clothesline** is a thin rope on which you hang washing so that it can dry. 晾衣绳. N-COUNT

ˈclothes peg, clothes pegs.

A **clothes peg** is a small device which you use to fasten clothes to a washing line. The American word is **clothespin**. 晾衣夹. [美]作 clothespin. N-COUNT BRITISH

clothes·pin /ˈkləuðzpɪn/ **clothespins.**

A **clothespin** is the same as a **clothes peg**. 同 clothes peg. N-COUNT AMERICAN

cloth·ing /ˈkləuðɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Clothing is the things that people wear. (总称)衣服, 服装. ◆ *...the clothing industry.* 制衣业、成衣业. N-UNCOUNT

C

ˌclotted 'cream.
Clotted cream is very thick cream made by heating milk gently and taking the cream off the top. (通过用文火加热牛奶,然后揭起其表面奶油而制成的)浓缩奶油,凝脂奶油. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

cloud /klaʊd/ **clouds, clouding, clouded.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **cloud** is a mass of water vapour that floats in the sky. Clouds are usually white or grey. 云,云朵. ❖ *The sky was almost entirely obscured by cloud.* 天空几乎全被云遮住了. N-VAR
2 A **cloud** of something such as smoke or dust is a mass of it floating in the air. 雾;云雾;烟雾;雾气. ❖ *...a cloud of dust.* 一团灰尘. N-COUNT
3 If glass **clouds**, tiny drops of water cover it, making it difficult to see through. (因玻璃上的水珠而)(使)模糊. ❖ *I ran the water very hot, clouding the mirror.* 我把水开得很热,镜子因水蒸气模糊了起来. V-ERG V / V n
4 If you say that something **clouds** your view of a situation, you mean that it makes you unable to understand the situation or judge it properly. 使模糊,使迷糊,使困惑. ❖ *In his latter years religious mania clouded his mind.* 在他后来的岁月中,宗教狂热把他的头脑弄糊涂了. VB / V n
5 If you say that something **clouds** a situation, you mean that it makes it unpleasant. 使暗淡;破坏(前景、兴致等). ❖ *Poor job prospects have clouded the outlook for the economy.* 工作前景渺茫使得经济也显得暗淡起来. VB / V n
6 If your eyes or face **cloud** or if sadness or anger **clouds** them, your eyes or your face suddenly show sadness or anger. 变得忧郁;变得阴沉. ❖ *Trish's face clouded with disappointment.* 特里希的脸上布上了一层失望的阴云. V-ERG LITERARY V with n Also V n
➲ **Cloud over** means the same as **cloud**. 义同 cloud. ❖ *I saw Sean's face cloud over at this blatant lie.* 我看见肖恩因这个无耻的谎言而变得脸色阴沉. PHR-V V P
7 If you say that someone is **on cloud nine**, you are emphasizing that they are very happy. 非常幸福;极其开心. ❖ *When Michael was born I was on cloud nine.* 麦克尔出生时我真是美极了. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
8 If someone is **under a cloud**, people have a poor opinion of them because of something they have done. 名誉扫地. ❖ *The military are under a cloud for killing civilians while breaking up a demonstration.* 军方因在驱散游行示威中杀了平民而名誉扫地. PHR
9 ➸ **every cloud has a silver lining**: 见 **silver lining**.

➤cloud over.
If the sky **clouds over**, it becomes covered with clouds. 阴云密布. ❖ *The sky had clouded over and suddenly rain lashed against the windows.* 天空阴云密布,突然雨点就打落在窗户上. PHR-V V P
➸ 又见 **cloud 6**.

cloud·burst /'klaʊdbɜːst/ **cloudbursts.**
A **cloudburst** is a sudden, very heavy fall of rain. 倾盆大雨. N-COUNT

ˌcloud-'cuckoo-land.
If you say that someone is living in **cloud-cuckoo-land**, you are criticizing them because they think that things will happen exactly as they want them to without any problems, when this is obviously not the case. 幻境;乌托邦. N-UNCOUNT also a N PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

cloud·less /'klaʊdləs/.
If the sky is **cloudless**, there are no clouds in it. 无云的,晴朗的. ADJ

cloudy /'klaʊdi/ **cloudier, cloudiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If it is **cloudy**, there are a lot of clouds in the sky. 多云的;阴天的. ❖ *...a windy, cloudy day.* 大风多云的日子. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **cloudy** liquid is less clear than it should be. 浑浊的;不清的. ADJ-GRADED
3 Ideas or opinions that are **cloudy** are confused or uncertain. (思想、观点等)模糊的,不清晰的. ❖ *...an absurdly cloudy political debate.* 一场完全模糊的政治辩论. ADJ-GRADED

clout /klaʊt/ **clouts, clouting, clouted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **clout** someone, you hit them. 敲打,打击. ❖ *The officer clouted her on the head.* 那个军官打了她的头. VB: V n INFORMAL V n on n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I was half tempted to give one of them a clout.* 我很想打他们其中一人. N-COUNT
2 A person or institution that has **clout** has influence and power. 影响力. ❖ *The two firms wield enormous clout in financial markets.* 这两家公司在金融市场中发挥着巨大的影响力. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

clove /kləʊv/ **cloves.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Cloves** are small dried flower buds which are used as a spice. 丁香. N-VAR
2 A **clove** of garlic is one of the sections of a garlic bulb. 蒜瓣;一瓣(蒜). N-COUNT
3 **Clove** is a past tense of **cleave**. cleave 的过去式.

clo·ven hoof /ˌkləʊvən 'huːf/ **cloven hooves** or **cloven hoofs.**
Animals that have **cloven hooves** have feet that are divided into two parts. 偶蹄,分趾蹄. N-COUNT

clo·ver /'kləʊvə/ **clovers.**
1 **Clover** is a small plant with pink or white ball-shaped flowers. 三叶草. N-VAR
2 If you say that someone is **in clover**, you mean that they are living a luxurious and comfortable life. 富裕的日子,安逸的生活. PHR

clown /klaʊn/ **clowns, clowning, clowned.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **clown** is a performer in a circus who wears funny clothes and bright make-up, and does silly things in order to make people laugh. (马戏团、杂技团的)丑角,小丑. N-COUNT
2 If you **clown**, you do silly things in order to make people laugh. 扮小丑;逗乐. VB: V
➲ **Clown around** and **clown about** mean the same as **clown**. 义同 clown. ❖ *Bev made her laugh, the way she was always clowning around.* 贝夫像往常做小丑那样逗得她直笑. PHR-V V P
◢ **clown·ing** ❖ *Behind the clowning there is a terrible sense of anguish.* 在这种逗乐背后有一种可怕的痛苦感. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you say that someone is a **clown**, you mean that they say or do silly things to amuse people. 诙谐的人,爱逗乐的人. N-COUNT
4 If you describe someone as a **clown**, you disapprove of them and have no respect for them. 笨蛋,蠢;小丑. ❖ *I still think I could do a better job than those clowns.* 我仍然认为我比那些笨蛋做得要好. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

cloy·ing /'klɔɪɪŋ/.
You use **cloying** to describe something that you find unpleasant because it is excessively sweet and sickly, or too sentimental. 让人腻烦的;倒胃口的. ❖ *Her cheap, cloying scent enveloped him.* 她那种低俗、倒胃口的香水味围绕着他. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **cloy·ing·ly** ❖ *The film is too cloyingly sentimental.* 这部电影伤感得腻人. ADV-GRADED ADV adj/adv

club /klʌb/ **clubs, clubbing, clubbed.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **club** is an organization of people interested in a particular activity or subject who usually meet on a regular basis. 会社,俱乐部. ❖ *...the Chorlton Conservative Club.* 乔尔顿保守俱乐部. *...a youth club.* 青年人俱乐部. N-COUNT
2 A **club** is a team which competes in professional or amateur sporting competitions. (体育)职业俱乐部 N-COUNT
3 A **club** is a place where the members of a club meet. 俱乐部(场地),会所. N-COUNT
4 A **club** is the same as a **nightclub**. 同 nightclub. N-COUNT
5 A **club** is a long, thin, metal stick with a piece of wood or metal at one end that you use to hit the ball in golf. 高尔夫球杆. N-COUNT
6 A **club** is a thick heavy stick that can be used as a weapon. 棒子,棍子,棍棒. N-COUNT
7 To **club** a person or animal means to hit them hard with a thick heavy stick or a similar weapon. 用棍棒猛击. ❖ *Riot police clubbed a student to death.* 防暴警察用棍子打死了一个学生. VB: V n / V n to n
8 **Clubs** is one of the four suits in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more black symbols. (扑克牌)梅花. ❖ *...the ace of clubs.* 梅花A牌. N-COLL-UNCOUNT
➲ A **club** is a playing card of this suit. 一张梅花牌. N-COUNT

club together.
If people **club together** to do something, they all give money towards the cost of it. 分担(费用). ❖ *My friends clubbed* PHR-V BRITISH

together and bought me a watch. 我的朋友们一起凑钱给我买了只手表. V P

club·bing /ˈklʌbɪŋ/.

Clubbing is the activity of going to night clubs. 到夜总会消遣. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **club·ber, clubbers.** A **clubber** is someone who often goes to night clubs. 夜总会常客. N-COUNT

club·by /ˈklʌbi/.

If you describe an institution or a group of people as **clubby**, you mean that all the people in it are friendly with each other and do not welcome other people in. 排外的, 不欢迎外人的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

ˌclub ˈfoot, club feet.

If someone is born with a **club foot**, their foot is twisted and deformed. (先天)畸形足. N-COUNT

club·house /ˈklʌbhaus/ **clubhouses;** 又拼作 **club house.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **clubhouse** is the place where the members of a sports club meet. 会所. N-COUNT

club·land /ˈklʌblænd/.

A city's **clubland** is the area that contains most of the nightclubs. (城市中夜总会云集的)夜总会区. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

cluck /klʌk/ **clucks, clucking, clucked.**

1 When a hen **clucks**, it makes short, abrupt noises. (母鸡)咯咯叫. VB V

2 If you say that someone **clucks** over someone or something, you are showing your disapproval of the fact that they behave in a fussy or protective way. (像母鸡保护小鸡似的)对…大惊小怪. ❖ *I've never been one to cluck over babies.* 我这个人从来不对婴儿百般宠爱. VB PRAGMATICS V over/around n

3 If someone **clucks** at someone or something, they make disapproving noises or say things in a disapproving way. 发出斥责声. ❖ *He clucks in disapproval.* 他表示不赞成. *Teddy clucked his tongue like a disapproving English matron.* 特迪像个英国保姆一样不以为然地发出啧啧声. VB V at n; V; V n

clue /kluː/ **clues.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **clue** to a puzzle or mystery is something that helps you to find the answer to it. 提示; 迹象. ❖ *How a man shaves may be a telling clue to his age.* 男人如何刮脸也许是其年龄的一个提示. *It's a clue in a crossword Donald is trying to solve.* 这是唐纳德正在试图解开的字谜的提示. N-COUNT

2 A **clue** is an object or piece of information that helps the police or a detective to solve a crime. 线索. ❖ *...the vital clue to the killer's identity.* 有关杀手身份的关键线索. N-COUNT

3 If you **haven't a clue** about something, you do not know anything about it or you have no idea what to do about it. 不知道, 无头绪. ❖ *I haven't a clue what I'll give Carl for his birthday.* 我真不知道卡尔生日时我该送些什么. PHR INFORMAL

ˌclued-ˈup; 又拼作 **clued up.**

If you say that someone is **clued-up** on a particular subject, you are showing your approval of the fact that they have a great deal of detailed knowledge and information about it. 熟悉…情况的; 了解的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

clue·less /ˈkluːləs/.

If you describe someone as **clueless**, you disapprove of them because they do not know anything about a particular subject, or because they are incapable of doing a particular thing properly. 毫无线索的; 束手无策的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

clump /klʌmp/ **clumps, clumping, clumped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **clump** of things is a small group of them growing together or collected together in one place. 丛; 簇; 蓬. ❖ *...a clump of trees bordering a side road.* 辅路边的一丛树. *I was combing my hair and it was just falling out in clumps.* 我梳着头, 头发一绺一绺地往下掉. N-COUNT

2 If things **clump together**, they gather together and form small groups or lumps. 密集成为一丛(簇、蓬). VB V together

3 If someone **clumps** somewhere, they walk there with heavy clumsy footsteps. 迈着沉重的步子走路. ❖ *They went clumping up the stairs.* 他们拖着沉重的脚步走上楼. VB V prep/adv

clumpy /ˈklʌmpi/ **clumpier, clumpiest.**

Clumpy means big and clumsy. 笨重的; 不灵活的. ❖ *...clumpy shoes.* 笨重的鞋. ADJ-GRADED

clum·sy /ˈklʌmzi/ **clumsier, clumsiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **clumsy** person moves or handles things in a careless awkward way, often so that things are knocked over or broken. 笨手笨脚的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **clum·si·ly** /ˈklʌmzɪli/ ❖ *She moved up the small slope clumsily.* 她笨拙地爬上小山坡. ADV-GRADED ◢ **clum·si·ness** ❖ *...his clumsiness and ineptitude with the wooden sticks.* 他拿着棍子的那种笨拙与束手无策. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **clumsy** action or statement is not skilful or is tactless and likely to upset people. (行为、说话等)笨拙的. ❖ *...a clumsy attempt to topple the Janata Dal government.* 一个企图推翻人民党政府的笨拙行为. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **clum·si·ly** ❖ *If the matter were handled clumsily, it could cost Miriam her life.* 如果这事情处理不好, 会要了米丽娅姆的命. ADV-GRADED ◢ **clum·si·ness** ❖ *I was ashamed at my clumsiness and insensitivity.* 我对自己的笨拙和反应迟钝感到惭愧. N-UNCOUNT

3 An object that is **clumsy** is not neat in design or appearance, and is often awkward to use. 粗糙的; 难看的. ❖ *The keyboard is a large and clumsy instrument.* 这个键盘是个又大又粗笨的东西. ADJ-GRADED

clung /klʌŋ/.

Clung is the past tense and past participle of **cling**. cling 的过去式和过去分词.

clunk /klʌŋk/ **clunks, clunking, clunked.**

1 A **clunk** is a sound made by a heavy object hitting something hard. (重物的)碰撞声. ❖ *Something fell to the floor with a clunk.* 什么东西砰地一声摔到地上. N-COUNT

2 If a heavy object **clunks** on or against something, it hits it and makes a dull sound. 发出碰撞声; 砰的一声. ❖ *His feet clunked on the wooden steps.* 他的双脚砰地踩在木台阶上. VB V prep

clunky /ˈklʌŋki/.

If you describe something as **clunky**, you mean that it is solid, heavy, and rather awkward. 又硬又重的; 笨重的; 粗笨的. ❖ *...a clunky piece of architecture.* 一个笨重的建筑物. ADJ-GRADED

clus·ter /ˈklʌstə/ **clusters, clustering, clustered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **cluster** of people or things is a small group of them close together. 一群; 一簇; 一丛. N-COUNT

2 If people **cluster** together, they gather together in a small group. 群集; 聚集; 丛生. ❖ *The children clustered around me.* 孩子们聚集在我周围. *Officials were clustered at every open office door.* 官员们聚集在每一个开着门的办公室门前. VB V together; V around/round n; V-ed

ˈcluster bomb, cluster bombs.

A **cluster bomb** is a type of bomb which is dropped from an aircraft. It contains a large number of smaller bombs that spread out before they hit the ground. 子母弹, 榴霰弹. N-COUNT

clutch /klʌtʃ/ **clutches, clutching, clutched.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **clutch** something, you hold it tightly, usually because you are afraid or anxious. 紧抓; 紧握. ❖ *I staggered and had to clutch at a chair for support.* 我蹒跚着, 需要紧紧抓住椅子站稳. VB V n; V at n

2 If someone is in another person's **clutches**, that person has captured them or has power over them. (在…)掌握中; 控制. N-PLURAL

3 ➡ to **clutch at straws**: 见 **straw**.

4 In a vehicle, the **clutch** is the mechanism which enables power from the engine to be disconnected from the drive shaft in order to allow you to change gear. You can also refer to the pedal that you press before you change gear as the **clutch**. 离合器. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

5 A **clutch** of eggs is a number of eggs laid by a bird at one time. (同一次下的)一窝蛋. N-COUNT

6 A **clutch** of people or things is a small group of them. 一群; 一簇; 一丛. ❖ *...a clutch of young southern liberals.* 一群年轻的南方自由主义者. N-COUNT N of n WRITTEN

clut·ter /ˈklʌtə/ **clutters, cluttering, cluttered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Clutter** is a lot of things in an untidy state, especially things that are not useful or necessary. 混乱, 凌乱, 杂乱. ❖ *Caroline prefers her worktops to be clear of clutter.* 卡罗琳喜欢自己的工作台面没有杂乱的东西. N-UNCOUNT

C

2 If things or people **clutter** a place, they fill it untidily. 弄乱,使杂乱. ❖ *The roads were cluttered with cars.* 路上乱七八糟地停着车. VB V n / be V-ed with n

➪ **Clutter up** means the same as **clutter**. 义同 clutter. PHR-V
❖ *Vehicles cluttered up the car park.* 车辆胡乱地停放在停车场上. V P noun / Also V n P

◢ **clut·tered** ❖ *...a sad, dirty, cluttered room.* 一间令人伤心、又肮脏、又杂乱的房间. ADJ-GRADED

cm. ◆◆◇◇◇

cm is the written abbreviation for **centimetre**. centimetre 的缩写形式. ❖ *His height had increased by 2.5 cm.* 他长高了2.5厘米.

C

Cmdr.

Cmdr is a written abbreviation for **Commander**. Commander 的缩写形式.

c/o. ◆◇◇◇◇

You write **c/o** before an address on an envelope when the address does not belong to the person you are sending it to, but they are staying or working there temporarily. **c/o** is an abbreviation for 'care of'. (在信封上写在地址前)由...转交. care of 的缩写形式.

co- /kəʊ-/.

1 **co-** is used to form verbs or nouns that refer to people sharing things or doing things together. 用作构成动词或名词,表示共同做某事. ❖ *He co-produced the album with Bowie.* 他和鲍伊共同制作了这张专辑. PREFIX

2 **co-** is used to form nouns that refer to people who share a job or task with someone else. 用作构成名词,表示合作或伙伴. ❖ *His co-workers hated him.* 和他一起工作的人都讨厌他. PREFIX

Co. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Co.** is used as an abbreviation for **company** when it is part of the name of an organization. 用作机构名称的一部分时表示公司. company 的缩写形式.

2 **Co.** is used as a written abbreviation for **county** before the names of some counties, especially in Ireland. county的缩写形式,尤其在爱尔兰,表示县名前. ❖ *...Co. Waterford.* 沃特福德县.

3 You use **and co.** after someone's name to mean the group of people associated with that person. (用在人名后表示与此人关联的人)伙伴;同伙. ❖ *Wayne Hussey and co. will be playing two live sets each evening.* 韦恩·赫西及其伙伴每晚要进行两次现场乐曲演奏. PHR / INFORMAL

C.O. /ˌsiː ˈəʊ/ **C.O.s.**

A soldier's **C.O.** is his or her **commanding officer**. 指挥官. N-COUNT

coach /kəʊtʃ/ **coaches, coaching, coached.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When someone **coaches** a person or a team, he or she trains them in a particular sport. 指导;训练;当...教练. ❖ *Beckenbauer coached the Germans to success in the World Cup final.* 贝肯鲍尔指导德国队员,使其在世界杯决赛中赢得了胜利. VB V n / V n to n

➪ A **coach** is someone who trains a person or team like this. 教练,指导. ❖ *...the former football coach at Columbia University.* 哥伦比亚大学的前足球教练. N-COUNT

2 If you **coach** someone, you give them special teaching in a particular subject, especially in order to prepare them for an examination. 辅导. ❖ *He gently coached me in French.* 他温和地辅导我学习法语. VB / V n

➪ A **coach** is someone who gives people this kind of teaching. 辅导者,教练. ❖ *What you need is a drama coach.* 你需要有个戏剧教练. N-COUNT

3 A **coach** is a large comfortable bus that carries passengers on long journeys. 长途大客车,大巴. ❖ *I hate travelling by coach.* 我讨厌乘大巴旅行. N-COUNT

4 A **coach** is one of the separate sections of a train that carries passengers. 列车车厢. N-COUNT / BRITISH

5 A **coach** is an enclosed four-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses, in which people used to travel. (载客的)四轮马车. N-COUNT

coach·load /ˈkəʊtʃləʊd/ **coachloads.**

A **coachload** of people is a group of people who are travelling somewhere in a coach. 一车(的人). ❖ *...coachloads of tourists.* 一车一车的游客. N-COUNT / BRITISH

coach·man /ˈkəʊtʃmən/ **coachmen.**

A **coachman** was a man who drove a horse-drawn coach. 马车夫. N-COUNT / DATED

ˈ**coach station, coach stations.**

A **coach station** is an area or building which coaches leave from or arrive at on regular journeys. 长途客车站. N-COUNT / BRITISH

co·agu·late /kəʊˈæɡjʊleɪt/ **coagulates, coagulating, coagulated.**

When a liquid **coagulates**, it becomes very thick. 凝结;变稠. VB V

◢ **co·agu·la·tion** /kəʊˌæɡjʊˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *Blood becomes stickier to help coagulation in case of a cut.* 皮肤割破后血会越来越稠以利于凝结. N-UNCOUNT

coal /kəʊl/ **coals.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Coal** is a hard black substance that is extracted from the ground and burned as fuel. 煤. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Coals** are burning pieces of coal. 煤块. ❖ *It is important to get the coals white-hot.* 把煤烧得白热十分重要. N-PLURAL

3 If a person in authority **hauls** someone **over the coals**, they speak to them severely about something foolish or wrong that they have done. 严厉斥责,严厉呵斥. PHR

coa·lesce /ˌkəʊəˈles/ **coalesces, coalescing, coalesced.**

If two or more things **coalesce**, they come together and form a larger group or system. 联合,合并. VB V / FORMAL

coal·field /ˈkəʊlfiːld/ **coalfields.**

A **coalfield** is a region where there is coal under the ground. 煤田. N-COUNT

coa·li·tion /ˌkəʊəˈlɪʃən/ **coalitions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **coalition** is a government consisting of people from two or more political parties. 联合,结合. ❖ *...a coalition government.* 一个联合政府. N-COUNT

2 A **coalition** is a group consisting of people from different political or social groups who are co-operating to achieve a particular aim. 同盟. N-COUNT

ˈ**coal mine, coal mines.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **coal mine** is a place where coal is dug out of the ground. 煤矿. N-COUNT

ˈ**coal miner, coal miners;** 又拼作 **coalminer.**

A **coal miner** is a person whose job is mining coal. 煤矿工人. N-COUNT

ˈ**coal tar.**

Coal tar is a thick black liquid made from coal which is used for making drugs and chemical products. 煤焦油. N-UNCOUNT

coarse /kɔːs/ **coarser, coarsest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Coarse** things have a rough texture because they consist of thick strands or large pieces. 粗的;粗糙的. ❖ *...a beach of coarse sand.* 粗沙子的沙滩. ◢ **coarse·ly** ❖ *...coarsely ground black pepper.* 磨得很粗的黑胡椒. ADJ-GRADED / ADV

2 If you describe someone as **coarse**, you mean that they talk or behave in a rude and offensive way. 粗俗的,粗鲁的. ◢ **coarsely** ❖ *The women laughed coarsely at some vulgar joke.* 听了一个下流笑话后,女人们放肆地笑了起来. ◢ **coarse·ness** ❖ *...the coarseness of her cursing amazed the workmen.* 她让工人们十分吃惊的粗俗的骂人样子. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

coars·en /ˈkɔːsən/ **coarsens, coarsening, coarsened.**

If something **coarsens**, it becomes thicker or rougher. 变粗;变得粗糙;变得粗俗. ❖ *He had coarsened his voice.* 他的声音变粗了. V-ERG V / V n

coast /kəʊst/ **coasts, coasting, coasted.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **coast** is an area of land that is next to the sea. 海岸. ◢ **coast·al** /ˈkəʊstəl/ ❖ *...local radio stations serving coastal areas.* 服务于沿岸地区的本地广播站. N-COUNT / ADJ ADJ n

2 If a vehicle **coasts**, it moves with the motor switched off, or without being pushed or pedalled. (车辆)滑行. ❖ *My gearbox broke with a crunch and I coasted into the pits to retire.* 我的变速箱嘎地一声坏了,我把车滑行到修车厂去报废. VB V / V prep/adv

3 If a person or a team **is coasting**, they are doing something easily and without effort. 毫不费力地做. ❖ *Charles was coasting at school.* 查尔斯在学校里做很多事情都游刃有余. *Ivan Lendl coasted to a 6-3, 6-2, 6-3 victory.* 伊万·兰度以6:3, 6:2, 6:3轻松取胜. VB / V / V to n

➪ **Coast along** means the same as **coast**. 义同 coast. PHR-V
❖ *Matthew had no drive. He coasted along on his good looks.* 马修没有干劲.他这么悠闲靠的是他那张好看的脸. V P
4 If you say that **the coast is clear**, you mean it is safe to do something, often something wrong, because there is nobody around to see you. 可以安全地做(常指坏事); 无人阻碍. PHR

coast·er /ˈkəʊstə/ **coasters.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **coaster** is a small mat that you put underneath a glass or mug to protect the surface of a table. 杯垫. N-COUNT
2 ➻ 又见 **roller-coaster.**

coast·guard /ˈkəʊstgɑːd/ **coastguards.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **coastguard** is an official who watches the sea near a coast in order to get help for sailors when they need it and to prevent smuggling. (担任救生与缉私工作的)海岸警卫队员. N-COUNT
➪ **The coastguard** is the organization to which coastguards belong. 海岸警卫队. N-SING *the N*

coast·line /ˈkəʊstlaɪn/ **coastlines.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A country's **coastline** is the outline of its coast. 海岸线. N-VAR

coat /kəʊt/ **coats, coating, coated.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **coat** is a long-sleeved garment which you wear over your other clothes when you go outside. 外衣, 外套. 见插图条 **clothes.** N-COUNT ◢ **-coated** ❖ *...white-coated doctors.* 穿白大褂的医生. COMB
2 An animal's **coat** is the fur or hair on its body. (动物)皮毛. N-COUNT
3 If you **coat** something in a substance, you cover it with a thin layer of the substance. 在...上覆盖, 在...上涂. VB V n *with/in* n ❖ *TV pictures showed a dying bird coated with oil.* 电视画面出现一只垂死的鸟, 全身沾满原油. V-ed ◢ **-coated** ❖ *...chocolate-coated sweets.* 裹巧克力的糖果. COMB
4 A **coat** of paint or varnish is a thin layer of it on a surface. 覆盖物; 一层(颜料、油漆等). N-COUNT

ˈcoat hanger, coat hangers.
A **coat hanger** is a curved piece of wood, metal, or plastic that you hang a piece of clothing on. 衣服架, 挂衣架. N-COUNT

coat·ing /ˈkəʊtɪŋ/ **coatings.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **coating** of a substance is a thin layer of it spread over a surface. 覆盖物; 涂层; 外层. N-COUNT

ˌcoat of ˈarms, coats of arms.
The **coat of arms** of a family, town, or organization is a design in the form of a shield that they use as an emblem. 盾形徽章, 纹章. N-COUNT

ˈcoat-tails; 又拼作 **coattails.**
1 A man's **coat-tails** are the two long pieces at the back of a formal coat. (礼服的)燕尾. N-PLURAL
2 If someone does something **on the coat-tails of** someone else, they are able to do it because of the other person's success, and not because of their own efforts. 靠...提携(而成功). PHR

ˌco-ˈauthor, co-authors, co-authoring, co-authored. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **co-authors** of a book, play, or report are the people who have written it together. (书本)合著者. N-COUNT
2 If two or more people **co-author** a book, play, or report, they write it together. 合著(书本). VB V n

coax /kəʊks/ **coaxes, coaxing, coaxed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **coax** someone into doing something, you gently persuade them to do it. If you **coax** something out of someone, you gently persuade them to give it to you. 哄, 劝诱. VB V n *into* -ing ❖ *The government coaxed them to give up their strike.* 政府劝说他们放弃罢工. V n *to-inf* *...her role in trying to coax vital information from the young victim.* 她从这位年轻受害者口中套出关键资料时她的作用. V n *out of/from* n

cob /kɒb/ **cobs.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **cob** is a heavily-built type of horse or pony. 壮实的矮脚马. N-COUNT
2 ➻ 又见 **corn on the cob.**

co·balt /ˈkəʊbɔːlt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Cobalt** is a hard silvery-white metal which is used in hardening steel and for producing a blue dye. 钴. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Cobalt** or **cobalt blue** is used to describe things that are deep blue. 钴蓝色(的), 深蓝色(的). COLOUR

cob·ble /ˈkɒbəl/ **cobbles, cobbling, cobbled.**
Cobbles are the same as **cobblestones**. 同 cobblestones. N-COUNT
◢ **cob·bled** /ˈkɒbəld/. A **cobbled** street has a surface made of cobblestones. 铺卵石的(路). ADJ

cobble together.
If you say that someone has **cobbled** something **together**, you mean that they have made or produced it roughly or quickly; used showing disapproval. 草草地拼凑. PHR-V V n P [PRAGMATICS] ❖ *The group had cobbled together a few decent songs.* 该小组草草地拼凑了几首像样的歌曲. V P noun

cob·bler /ˈkɒblə/ **cobblers.**
1 A **cobbler** is a person whose job is to make or mend shoes. 修鞋匠, 补鞋匠. N-COUNT DATED
2 If you describe something that someone has just said as **cobblers**, you mean that you think it is nonsense. 胡言乱语. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

cobble·stone /ˈkɒbəlstəʊn/ **cobblestones.**
Cobblestones are stones with a rounded upper surface which were once used for making streets. 大卵石, 圆石. N-COUNT
❖ *...narrow, cobblestone streets.* 狭窄、铺着鹅卵石的街道.

co·bra /ˈkəʊbrə/ **cobras.**
A **cobra** is a kind of poisonous snake. 眼镜蛇. N-COUNT

cob·web /ˈkɒbweb/ **cobwebs.**
1 A **cobweb** is the net which a spider makes for catching insects, especially a dusty one indoors. 蜘蛛网. N-COUNT
◢ **cob·webbed** /ˈkɒbwebd/. A **cobwebbed** surface is covered with cobwebs. 布满蜘蛛网的. ADJ
2 If something **blows** or **clears away the cobwebs**, it makes you feel more alert and lively when you had been feeling tired. 使精神恢复. PHR

co·caine /kəʊˈkeɪn/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Cocaine is a powerful drug which some people take for pleasure, but which they can become addicted to. 可卡因. N-UNCOUNT

coc·cyx /ˈkɒksɪks/ **coccyxes.**
The **coccyx** is the small triangular bone at the lower end of the spine in human beings and some apes. 尾骨. N-COUNT

cochi·neal /ˌkɒtʃɪˈniːl/.
Cochineal is a red substance that is used for colouring food. 胭脂虫红染料(用于食品). N-UNCOUNT

coch·lea /ˈkɒkliə/ **cochleae.**
The **cochlea** is the spiral shaped part of the inner ear. 耳蜗. N-COUNT

cock /kɒk/ **cocks, cocking, cocked.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **cock** is an adult male chicken. The usual American word is **rooster**. 公鸡, 雄鸡. [美]一般作 rooster. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 You can refer to a male bird, especially a male game bird, as a **cock**. 雄鸟、公鸟. ❖ *...a cock pheasant.* 雄野鸡. N-COUNT
3 If you **cock** a part of your body in a particular direction, you lift it or point it in that direction. 翘起; 竖起. VB ❖ *He paused and cocked his head.* 他停下并把头抬了起来. V n
4 If someone **cocks** their ear, they try very hard to hear something from a particular direction. 竖起耳朵听, 注意地听. VB ❖ *He suddenly cocked an ear and listened.* 他突然竖起耳朵听. V n
5 When someone **cocks** a gun, they set a small device in the gun so that it is ready to fire. 扳起(枪的)扳机. VB V n
6 ➻ 又见 **stopcock.**
7 ➻ to **cock a snook at** someone: 见 **snook.**

➤**cock up.**
If you **cock** something **up**, you ruin it by doing something wrong. 把...搞坏, 弄糟. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL ❖ *'Seems like I've cocked it up,' Egan said.* '似乎我把事情搞糟了.' 伊根说. V n P *They've cocked up the address.* 他们把地址弄错了. V P noun
➻ 又见 **cock-up.**

ˌcock-a-ˈhoop.
If you are **cock-a-hoop**, you are extremely pleased about something. 扬扬得意的, 自负的. ADJ DATED, BRITISH

ˌcock-and-ˈbull story, cock-and-bull stories.
If you describe something that someone tells you as a **cock-and-bull story**, you mean that you do not believe it is true. 荒 N-COUNT INFORMAL

C

诞; 编造.

cocka·too /ˈkɒkəˈtuː/ **cockatoos.**
A **cockatoo** is a kind of parrot which has a crest on its head. 大冠鹦鹉. N-COUNT

ˌcocked ˈhat, cocked hats.
A **cocked hat** is a hat with three corners that used to be worn with some uniforms. (与制服合穿的)三角帽. N-COUNT

cock·er·el /ˈkɒkərəl/ **cockerels.**
A **cockerel** is a young male chicken. 小公鸡. N-COUNT

cock·er span·iel /ˌkɒkə ˈspænjəl/ **cocker spaniels.**
A **cocker spaniel** is a breed of small dog. 猎用小猎犬, 猎猎犬(一种矮脚长耳小狗). N-COUNT

C

cock·eyed /ˈkɒkˈaɪd/; 又拼作 **cock-eyed.**
1 If you say that an idea or scheme is **cockeyed**, you mean that you think it is not sensible. 荒谬的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If something is **cockeyed**, it is not level or straight. 歪斜的、不正的. ❖ *A life-size portrait hangs cockeyed on the stairs.* 一幅真人大小的肖像斜挂在楼梯上. ADJ-GRADED

cock·le /ˈkɒkəl/ **cockles.**
Cockles are small edible shellfish. 鸟蛤, 海扇. N-COUNT

cock·ney /ˈkɒkni/ **cockneys.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **cockney** is a person who was born in the East End of London. 伦敦东区人, 伦敦人. ❖ *...a Cockney cab driver.* 一个伦敦东区的出租车司机. N-COUNT
2 **Cockney** is the dialect and accent of the East End of London. 伦敦东区的方言及口音. N-UNCOUNT

cock·pit /ˈkɒkpɪt/ **cockpits.** ◆◆◇◇◇
In an aeroplane or racing car, the **cockpit** is the part where the pilot sits. (飞机、赛车等)驾驶舱; 驾驶座. N-COUNT

cock·roach /ˈkɒkrəʊtʃ/ **cockroaches.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cockroach** is a large brown insect that is sometimes found in warm places or where food is kept. 蟑螂. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

cock·sure /ˌkɒkˈʃʊə/.
Someone who is **cocksure** is very self-confident and rather cheeky. 过分自信的; 狂妄自负的. ADJ-GRADED DATED

cock·tail /ˈkɒkteɪl/ **cocktails.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **cocktail** is an alcoholic drink which contains several ingredients. 鸡尾酒(一种由几种酒混合的酒精饮料). ❖ *...a champagne cocktail.* 香槟鸡尾酒. *...a cocktail party.* 鸡尾酒会. N-COUNT
2 A **cocktail** is a mixture of a number of different things, especially ones that do not go together well. (不同东西合在一起的)合成物, 什锦. ❖ *Children and guns are a potentially lethal cocktail.* 儿童与枪支是一个潜在的致命混合. N-COUNT
3 ➸ 又见 **fruit cocktail, prawn cocktail, Molotov cocktail.**

ˈcocktail dress, cocktail dresses.
A **cocktail dress** is a short dress that is suitable for formal social occasions. 燕尾服. N-COUNT

ˈcock-up, cock-ups.
If you make a **cock-up** of something, you ruin it by doing something wrong. 一团糟, 混乱. ❖ *This was just an administrative cock-up.* 这只是管理上的一个混乱. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

cocky /ˈkɒki/ **cockier, cockiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **cocky** is very self-confident and rather cheeky; used showing disapproval. 过分自信的; 自负的, 自大的. ❖ *He had a confident, even cocky, air.* 他摆出一副自信, 甚至自负的派头. ◢ **cocki·ness** ❖ *The pair of them were both blinded by their own cockiness.* 这两人都被他们的自负所蒙蔽. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL N-UNCOUNT

co·coa /ˈkəʊkəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Cocoa** is a brown powder that is used in making chocolate. 可可粉. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Cocoa** is a hot drink made from cocoa powder and milk or water. 可可饮料. N-UNCOUNT

coco·nut /ˈkəʊkənʌt/ **coconuts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **coconut** is a very large nut with a hairy shell, which has white flesh and milky juice inside it. 椰子. N-COUNT
2 **Coconut** is the white flesh of a coconut. 椰肉. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcoconut milk.
Coconut milk is the milky juice inside coconuts. 椰汁. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcoconut palm, coconut palms.
A **coconut palm** is a tall tree on which coconuts grow. 椰子树. N-COUNT

co·coon /kəˈkuːn/ **cocoons, cocooning, cocooned.**
1 A **cocoon** is a covering of silky threads that the larvae of moths and other insects make for themselves before they grow into adults. 茧. N-COUNT
2 If you are in a **cocoon** of something, you are wrapped up in it or surrounded by it. 茧状物; 包层. ❖ *One eye was visible through a cocoon of dressings.* 全身包裹着纱布, 只露出一只眼. *He stood there in a cocoon of golden light.* 他站在一层金色的光线中. N-COUNT
3 If you are living in a **cocoon**, you are in an environment in which you feel protected and safe. 保护层. ❖ *...her innocent desire to envelop her beloved in a cocoon of love.* 她想把所爱的人包裹在爱中的天真愿望. N-COUNT
4 If something **cocoons** you from something, it protects you or isolates you from it. 保护; 隔离. ❖ *The playwright cocooned himself in a world of pretence.* 那位剧作家将自己置身于一个伪装的世界里. ◢ **co·cooned** ❖ *They have been cocooned from the experience of illness.* 他们从未体验过生病的痛苦. VB V n from/in n V pron-refl in n ADJ-GRADED

co·cooned /kəˈkuːnd/.
If someone is **cocooned** in blankets or clothes, they are completely wrapped in them. 用...紧紧包住的. ❖ *She is comfortably cocooned in pillows.* 她把自己舒服地埋在枕头堆里. ADJ

cod /kɒd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Cod** are a type of large edible fish. The form 'cod' is also used as the plural. 鳕鱼. cod又可作复数形式. N-VAR
➪ **Cod** is this fish eaten as food. 鳕鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT
2 You use **cod** to describe something which is not genuine and which is intended to deceive or amuse people by looking or sounding like the real thing. (为取乐)假装的、骗人的. ❖ *The product is a cod documentary on what animals think of living in a zoo.* 该产品是一部故意编造的纪录片, 表现了生活在动物园的动物的感受. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL, BRITISH

coda /ˈkəʊdə/ **codas.**
1 A **coda** is a passage at the end of something such as a book or a speech that finishes it off. (书、演讲等)尾声, 结尾. N-COUNT
2 In music, a **coda** is the final part of a fairly long piece of music which is added in order to finish it off in a pleasing way. (音乐)尾段. N-COUNT

cod·dle /ˈkɒdəl/ **coddles, coddling, coddled.**
If you say that someone **coddles** another person, you are showing your disapproval of the fact that they treat the person too kindly or protect them too much. 溺爱. ❖ *She coddled her youngest son madly.* 她发疯似地溺爱自己的小儿子. VB PRAGMATICS V n

code /kəʊd/ **codes.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **code** is a set of rules about how people should behave or about how something must be done. 准则; 规范. ❖ *...Article 159 of the Turkish penal code.* 土耳其刑法第159条. N-COUNT
2 ➸ 又见 **Highway Code.**
3 A **code** is a system of replacing the words in a message with other words or symbols, so that nobody can understand it unless they know the system. 密码. ❖ *If you can't remember your number, write it in code in a diary.* 如果你记不住你的编号的话, 用密码写在日记里. N-COUNT also in N
4 A **code** is a group of numbers or letters which is used to identify something such as a postal address or part of a telephone system. 代码; 电码. ❖ *Callers dialing the wrong area code will not get through.* 打电话时拨错区号就会打不通. N-COUNT
5 A **code** is any system of signs or symbols that has a meaning. 符号; 标记. ❖ *It will need other chips to reconvert the digital code.* 需要使用其他晶片才能重新转换数字编码. N-COUNT
6 ➸ 又见 **bar code, machine code, morse code, postcode, zip code.**

cod·ed /ˈkəʊdɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Coded** messages have words or symbols which represent other words, so that the message is secret unless you know the system behind the code. 暗码的，密码的. ❖ *In a coded telephone warning, Scotland Yard were told four bombs had been planted in the area.* 通过密码电话的警告，伦敦警察厅得知该地区放置了四枚炸弹. ADJ

2 If you say that someone is using **coded** language, you mean that they are expressing their opinion in an indirect or obscure way, usually because that opinion is likely to offend people. 隐讳的；暗语的. ❖ *...coded references to homosexuality.* 暗指同性恋. ADJ

3 **Coded** electronic signals use a binary system of digits which can be decoded by an appropriate machine. (以二进制的电子信号)编码的. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

co·deine /ˈkəʊdiːn/.

Codeine is a drug which is used to relieve pain. 可待因(止痛药物). N-UNCOUNT

ˈcode name, code names, code naming, code named; 又拼作 **codename, code-name.**

1 A **code name** is a name used for someone or something in order to keep their identity secret. (秘密的)代号. ❖ *His Secret Service code name is 'Eagle'.* 他在特工部门的代号是"鹰". N-COUNT

2 If a military or police operation **is code-named** something, it is given a name which only the people involved in it know. 代号为... ❖ *The operation was code-named Moonlight Sonata.* 这次行动的代号为月光奏鸣曲. VB usu passive be V-ed n

ˌcode of ˈconduct, codes of conduct. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **code of conduct** for a group or organization is a voluntary agreement on rules of behaviour for its members. 行为准则. N-COUNT

ˌcode of ˈpractice, codes of practice. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **code of practice** is a set of written rules which explains how people working in a particular profession should behave. 工作守则. N-COUNT

ˈcode word, code words; 又拼作 **codeword** 或 **code-word.**

1 A **code word** is a word or phrase that has a special meaning, different from its normal meaning, for the people who have agreed to use it in this way. 代号. ❖ *Their instructions were to volunteer for a special mission when we gave them a code-word.* 他们得到的指令是，我们给他们一个代号，他们就主动去执行一项特别任务. N-COUNT

2 A **code word** is a word or phrase that someone, especially a public figure, uses in order to avoid saying something else. (起委婉作用的)代用词. ❖ *'Tired and emotional' is a code word for being drunk.* "疲乏、情绪激动"是醉酒的代用词. N-COUNT

codg·er /ˈkɒdʒə/ codgers.

Old men are sometimes referred to in a disrespectful way as old **codgers.** 老家伙，老头儿. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

codi·fy /ˈkəʊdɪfaɪ, AM ˈkɑːd-/ codifies, codifying, codified.

If you **codify** a set of rules, you define them or present them in a clear and ordered way. 编纂；整理. ❖ *The latest draft of the agreement codifies the panel's decision.* 协议的最后草案整理成专题小组的决定. ◢ **codi·fi·ca·tion** /ˌkəʊdɪfɪˈkeɪʃən, AM ˌkɑːd-/ ❖ *The codification of the laws began in the 1840s.* 该法典的编纂始于1840年代. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

cod·ing /ˈkəʊdɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Coding is a method of making types of things distinguishable from each other, for example by marking them in different colours. 区别方法，区分方法(如用颜色等). ❖ *This colour coding makes it easily identifiable.* 颜色的区分方法使它很容易辨认. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcod-liver ˈoil; 又拼作 **cod liver oil.**

Cod liver oil is a thick yellow oil which is often given to children, because it is full of vitamins A and D. 鱼肝油. N-UNCOUNT

ˈco-ed, co-eds; 又拼作 **coed.**

1 A **co-ed** school or college is the same as a co-educational school or college. 男女同校的. 同 co-educational. ADJ

2 In America, a **co-ed** is a female student at a co-educational college or university. (在美国，男女同校学生中的)女生. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌco-eduˈcational.

A **co-educational** school, college, or university is attended by both boys and girls. 男女同校的. ADJ

co·ef·fi·cient /ˌkəʊɪˈfɪʃənt/ coefficients.

A **coefficient** is a number that expresses a measurement of a particular quality of a substance or object under specified conditions. 系数. ❖ *A coefficient of one means the markets move perfectly in step.* 系数1表明市场运作完全正常. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

co·erce /kəʊˈɜːs/ coerces, coercing, coerced. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **coerce** someone into doing something, you make them do it against their will. 迫使，强迫. ❖ *Potter had argued that the government coerced him into pleading guilty.* 波特争辩说政府强迫他承认自己有罪. ◢ **co·er·cion** /kəʊˈɜːʃən/ ❖ *It was vital that the elections should be free of coercion or intimidation.* 竞选不应有强迫或恐吓，这是至关重要的. VB FORMAL V n into -ing/n Also V n to-inf N-UNCOUNT

co·er·cive /kəʊˈɜːsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Coercive measures are intended to force people to do something that they do not want to do. 强制的，强迫的. ❖ *...increasingly coercive measures on the part of the state.* 国家方面日见增多的强制性的措施. ADJ-GRADED

co·ex·ist /ˌkəʊɪgˈzɪst/ coexists, coexisting, coexisted; 又拼作 **co-exist.**

If one thing **coexists** with another, they exist together at the same time or in the same place. You can also say that two things **coexist.** 并存；共存；和平共处. ❖ *Bankers and clockmakers have coexisted in the City for hundreds of years.* 伦敦城内银行家和钟表匠已经并存了数百年. ◢ **co·ex·ist·ence** /ˌkəʊɪgˈzɪstəns/ ❖ *He also believed in coexistence with the West.* 他也相信与西方国家共存的理念. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V N-UNCOUNT

cof·fee /ˈkɒfi, AM ˈkɔːfi/ coffees. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Coffee** is a hot brown drink that you make by pouring boiling water onto ground roasted coffee beans, or onto instant coffee powder. 咖啡. N-UNCOUNT

➲ A **coffee** is a cup of coffee. 一杯咖啡. ❖ *I made a coffee.* 我煮了一杯咖啡. N-COUNT

2 **Coffee** is the roasted seeds or powder from which the drink is made. 咖啡豆；咖啡粉. ❖ *...superior quality coffee.* 优质咖啡粉. N-VAR

ˈcoffee bar, coffee bars.

A **coffee bar** is a small café where non-alcoholic drinks and snacks are sold. (兼售无酒精饮料和点心的)咖啡馆. N-COUNT

ˈcoffee bean, coffee beans.

Coffee beans are small dark brown beans that are roasted and ground to make coffee. They are the seeds of the coffee plant. 咖啡豆. N-COUNT

ˈcoffee break, coffee breaks.

A **coffee break** is a short period of time when you stop working and have a cup of coffee. (喝咖啡的)休息时间. N-COUNT

ˈcoffee cup, coffee cups; 又拼作 **coffee-cup.**

A **coffee** cup is a cup from which coffee is drunk. Coffee cups are usually smaller than tea cups. 咖啡杯. N-COUNT

ˈcoffee house, coffee houses; 又拼作 **coffee-house.**

A **coffee house** is a kind of bar where people sit to drink coffee and talk. Coffee houses were especially popular in the 18th century. 咖啡馆(盛行于18世纪，人们喝咖啡聊天的地方). N-COUNT

ˈcoffee morning, coffee mornings.

In Britain, a **coffee morning** is a social event that takes place in the morning in someone's house, and is usually intended to raise money for charity. 咖啡早茶会(通常为慈善捐款而举办). N-COUNT

ˈcoffee pot, coffee pots; 又拼作 **coffeepot.**

A **coffee pot** is a tall narrow pot with a spout and a lid, in which coffee is made or served. 咖啡壶. N-COUNT

ˈcoffee shop, coffee shops; 又拼作 **coffee-shop.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **coffee shop** is a kind of restaurant that sells coffee, tea, cakes, and sometimes sandwiches and light meals. (出售咖啡、茶、蛋糕、三明治等小吃的)咖啡馆，小吃店. N-COUNT

ˈcoffee table, coffee tables; 又拼作 **coffee-table.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **coffee table** is a small low table in a living-room. 咖啡桌， N-COUNT

C

茶几.

'coffee-table book, coffee-table books.

A **coffee-table book** is a large expensive book with a lot of pictures, which is designed to be looked at rather than to be read properly, and is usually placed where people can see it easily. (通常放在显眼处、昂贵、大页面、附许多图片让人浏览而非阅读的)大型精装画册. N-COUNT

cof·fer /'kɒfə/ **coffers.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 In the past, a **coffer** was a large strong chest used for storing valuables such as money or gold. (昔日的)保险箱. N-COUNT

2 The **coffers** of an organization consist of the money that it has to spend. 资金; 金库. ❖ *Other smaller sell-offs are likely to swell the Treasury's coffers.* 其他小的抛售有可能会令国库收入大增. N-PLURAL with supp

C

cof·fin /'kɒfɪn, AM 'kɔːfɪn/ **coffins.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 A **coffin** is a box in which a dead body is buried or cremated. 棺材. N-COUNT

2 If you say that one thing is **a nail in the coffin** of another thing, you mean that it will help bring about its end or failure. 促使某事更早失败的东西. ❖ *A fine would be the final nail in the coffin of the airline.* 罚款将最终会摧毁这家航空公司. PHR

cog /kɒg/ **cogs.**

1 A **cog** is a wheel with square or triangular teeth around the edge, which is used in a machine to turn another wheel or part. 轮齿; 嵌齿. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as **a cog in a machine** or **wheel**, you mean that they are a small part of a large organization or group. 一小分子; 一小部分. ❖ *Mr Lake was an important cog in the Republican campaign machine.* 莱克先生是共和党竞选班子中一个重要的人物. PHR

co·gent /'kəʊdʒənt/.

A **cogent** reason, argument, or example is strong and convincing. 强而有力的; 令人信服的. ❖ *There were perfectly cogent reasons why Julian Cavendish should be told.* 有十分充足的理由要把事情告知朱利亚・卡文迪什. ◢ **co·gent·ly** ❖ *He tried to convey the information as cogently as he could.* 他试图尽量令人信服地传达这消息. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED ADV with v

cog·nac /'kɒnjæk, AM 'kəʊn-/ **cognacs;** 又拼作 **Cognac.** ♦◊◊◊◊

Cognac is a type of brandy made in the south west of France. 科尼亚克白兰地. ❖ *...one of the world's finest cognacs.* 世界上最好的科尼亚克白兰地之一. N-VAR

▷ A **cognac** is a glass of cognac. 一杯白兰地. N-COUNT

cog·nate /'kɒgneɪt/.

Cognate things are related to each other. 同类的; 同词源的. ❖ *...cognate words.* 同源词. ADJ FORMAL

cog·ni·sant /'kɒgnɪzənt/.

➡ 见 **cognizant.**

cog·ni·tion /kɒg'nɪʃən/.

Cognition is the mental process involved in knowing, learning, and understanding things. 认知; 认识过程. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

cog·ni·tive /'kɒgnɪtɪv/. ♦◊◊◊◊

Cognitive means relating to the mental process involved in knowing, learning, and understanding things. 认知的; 认识过程的. ❖ *As children grow older, their cognitive processes become sharper.* 随着孩子们的成长, 他们的认知过程也就越来越敏锐. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

cog·ni·zant /'kɒgnɪzənt/; 又拼作 **cognisant.**

If someone is **cognizant** of something, they are aware of it or understand it. 认识到的, 觉察到的. ❖ *Walter was cognizant of the limitations of his argument.* 沃尔特觉察到他的观点的局限性. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ FORMAL

co·gno·scen·ti /ˌkɒnjə'ʃenti/.

The people who know a lot about a particular subject are sometimes called the **cognoscenti**. 行家; 鉴赏家. ❖ *She has an international reputation among film cognoscenti.* 她在电影圈内具有国际声誉. N-PLURAL FORMAL

co·hab·it /kəʊ'hæbɪt/ **cohabits, cohabiting, cohabited.** ♦◊◊◊◊

If two people **are cohabiting**, they are living together and have a sexual relationship, but are not married. 同居. ❖ *The dentist left his wife of 15 years and openly cohabited with his receptionist.* 那个牙医离开了他共处 15 年的妻子, 公开与他的诊所接待员同居. *The proportion of single women cohabiting soared.* 单身女性同居的比例大大上升. V-RECIP pl-n V FORMAL V with n V (non-recip)

◢ **co·habi·ta·tion** /kəʊˌhæbɪ'teɪʃən/ ❖ *The decline in marriage has been offset by a rise in cohabitation.* 同居的增多, 填补了结婚人数的下降. N-UNCOUNT

co·here /kəʊ'hɪə/ **coheres, cohering, cohered.**

If the different elements of a piece of writing, a piece of music, or a set of ideas **cohere**, they fit together well so that they form a united whole. 连贯、有条理, 前后一致. ❖ *We make sense of particular beliefs only as they cohere with other beliefs.* 当某些信念同另一些相一致时, 我们才能理解它们. *It failed to cohere as a single work.* 这个作品的内容前后矛盾. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n V (non-recip)

◢ **co·her·ence** /kəʊ'hɪərəns/ ❖ *The anthology has a surprising sense of coherence.* 这本选集有一种令人吃惊的连贯性. N-UNCOUNT

co·her·ent /kəʊ'hɪərənt/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 If something is **coherent**, it is well planned, so that it is clear and sensible and all its parts go well with each other. 连贯的, 前后一致的. ❖ *He has failed to work out a coherent strategy for modernising the service.* 他未能拿出一个连贯的策略来使服务现代化. ◢ **co·her·ence** ❖ *The campaign was widely criticised for making tactical mistakes and for a lack of coherence.* 这次竞选活动因战术错误和缺乏连贯性而受到广泛批评. ◢ **co·her·ent·ly** ❖ *The government has to convince voters it is proceeding coherently toward its goals.* 政府必须使选民相信它正朝着目标顺利前进. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV

2 If someone is **coherent**, they express their thoughts in a clear and calm way, so that other people can understand what they are saying. 有条理的、思路清晰的. ❖ *He's so calm when he answers questions in interviews. I wish I could be that coherent.* 他面试时回答问题十分冷静,但愿我也能那么有条理. ◢ **co·her·ence** ❖ *This was debated eagerly at first, but with diminishing coherence as the champagne took hold.* 开始时大家对此辩论激烈,但当香槟酒劲上来后,辩论就变得越来越没有条理了. ◢ **co·her·ent·ly** ❖ *He talked coherently.* 他说得有条有理. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

co·he·sion /kəʊ'hiːʒən/. ♦◊◊◊◊

If there is **cohesion** within a society, organization, or group, the different members fit together well and form a united whole. 团结, 凝聚、结合. ❖ *By 1990, it was clear that the cohesion of the armed forces was rapidly breaking down.* 到1990年, 显然武装力量的凝聚力正在迅速瓦解. N-UNCOUNT

co·he·sive /kəʊ'hiːsɪv/. ♦◊◊◊◊

Something that is **cohesive** consists of parts that fit together well and form a united whole. 团结的; 有凝聚性的; 连贯的. ❖ *'Daring Adventures from '86' is a far more cohesive and successful album.* 《86年大胆冒险》是一个非常有衔接性并且取得了成功的专辑. ◢ **co·he·sive·ness** ❖ *They had no group cohesiveness. They were in competition with each other all the time.* 他们没有团队的凝聚力, 总是在相互争斗. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

co·hort /'kəʊhɔːt/ **cohorts.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 A person's **cohorts** are their companions, supporters, or associates; used showing disapproval. (贬义)伙伴; 支持者; 同伙. ❖ *Drake and his cohorts were not pleased with my appointment.* 德雷克及其同伙对我的任命非常不悦. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 A **cohort** of people is a group who have something in common. **Cohort** is used especially when a group is being looked at as a whole for statistical purposes. 一伙(人), 一帮(人), 一群(人). ❖ *She speaks for a whole cohort of young Japanese writers.* 她代表一整批日本年轻作家讲话. N-COUNT

coiffed /kwɑːft/.

If you say someone's hair is neatly **coiffed**, you mean it is very carefully arranged. (头发)梳理整齐的. ADJ FORMAL

coif·fure /kwɑː'fjʊə/ **coiffures.**

A person's **coiffure** is their hairstyle. 发式. N-COUNT FORMAL

coil /kɔɪl/ **coils, coiling, coiled.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 A **coil** of rope or wire is a length of it that has been wound into a series of loops. (一)卷; (一)盘(绳子、铁丝等). ❖ *He slung the coil of rope over his shoulder.* 他把那卷绳子挂 N-COUNT

在肩上.

2 A **coil** is one loop in a series of loops. (多个圈或环中的)一圈. ❖ *Pythons kill by tightening their coils so that their victim cannot breathe.* 大蟒蛇用身体把猎物一圈圈盘住令其窒息而死. N-COUNT

3 If you **coil** something, you wind it into a series of loops or into the shape of a ring. If it **coils** around something, it forms loops or a ring. 卷, 盘绕. ❖ *Louisa was dancing, spinning by herself, her skirt flying out and coiling around her feet.* 路易莎正在跳舞, 她旋转着身体, 裙子飞了起来, 缠绕在脚上. *A huge rattlesnake lay coiled on the blanket.* 一条巨大的响尾蛇盘绕在毯子上. V-ERG V n, V prep/adv, V-ed

➩ **Coil up** means the same as **coil**. 义同 coil. ❖ *Once we have the wire, we can coil it up into the shape of a spring.* 只要有铁丝, 我们就可以把它绕成弹簧的形状. *Her hair was coiled up on top of her head.* 她的头发盘在头顶. PHR-V V n P, V-ed P, Also V P noun

4 A **coil** is a thick spiral of wire through which an electrical current passes. 线圈. N-COUNT

5 In a vehicle, the **coil** is the part on a petrol engine that sends electricity to the spark plugs. (汽车的)高压线圈. N-COUNT

6 The **coil** is a contraceptive device used by women. It is fitted inside a woman's womb, for up to five years. 宫内节育环, 避孕帽. N-COUNT

coin /kɔɪn/ **coins, coining, coined.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **coin** is a small piece of metal which is used as money. 硬币. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **is coining it** or **is coining** money, you are emphasizing that they are making a lot of money very quickly, often without really earning it. 迅速致富, 暴发. ❖ *One wine shop is coining money selling Wembley-label champagne.* 一家葡萄酒店因出售文布利牌的香槟而发了起来. VB V it, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL, BRITISH, V n

➩ **Coining in** means the same as **coining**. 义同 coining. ❖ *She's coining it in with a $10 million contract with Revlon.* 她因同露华浓签了一份1,000万元的合约而发了财. PHR-V V it P

3 If you talk about **the other side of the coin**, you are talking about a different, often contrasting, aspect of a situation. 另一方面. ❖ *It's short, but the other side of the coin is that it's very light.* 它很短, 但另一方面它很轻盈. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that two things are **two sides of the same coin**, you mean that they are different ways of looking at or dealing with the same situation. 同一事物的两个方面. ❖ *The minister reportedly stressed that economic and political reforms were two sides of the same coin.* 据报道部长强调经济和政治改革是同一事物的两个方面. PHR

5 If you **coin** a word or a phrase, you are the first person to say it. 创造(新词). ❖ *Jaron Lanier coined the term 'virtual reality'.* 雅龙·拉尼尔发明出'虚拟现实'这个词. VB V n

6 You say **'to coin a phrase'** to show that you realize you are making a pun or using a cliché. 套用一种老说法. ❖ *Fifty local musicians have, to coin a phrase, banded together to form the Jazz Umbrella.* 用句老话来说, 是五十位当地音乐家合伙组成了这个雨伞爵士乐队. PHR PRAGMATICS

coin·age /ˈkɔɪnɪdʒ/.

1 **Coinage** is the coins which are used in a country. (总称)硬币. ❖ *The city produced its own coinage from 1325 to 1864.* 该城市从 1325 年至 1864 年一直在制造自己的硬币. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Coinage** is the system of money used in a country. 硬币币制. ❖ *It took four years for Britain just to decimalise its own coinage.* 英国光是对本国的硬币实行十进制就用了四年时间. N-UNCOUNT

co·in·cide /ˌkəʊɪnˈsaɪd/ **coincides, coinciding, coincided.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If one event **coincides** with another, they happen at the same time. 同时发生. ❖ *The beginning of the solar and lunar years coincided every 13 years.* 每隔13年, 阳历和阴历年就会重合一次. V-RECIP V with n, pl-n V

2 If the ideas or interests of two or more people **coincide**, they are the same. 相一致, 相符. ❖ *Japan's long-term interests clearly coincide with those of the United States.* 日本的长期利益显然同美国的是一致的. V-RECIP pl-n V, V with n

co·in·ci·dence /kəʊˈɪnsɪdəns/ **coincidences.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **coincidence** is a situation in which two or more similar or related events occur at the same time by chance and without any planning. 巧合, 碰巧. ❖ *It is probably no coincidence that the attacks have come at the start of the electoral campaign.* 在竞选开始时发动这场攻击绝不是一种巧合. *...inexplicable coincidences that link our lives.* 把我们生活连在一起的种种不能解释的巧合. N-VAR

co·in·ci·dent /kəʊˈɪnsɪdənt/.

1 **Coincident** events happen at the same time. 同时发生的. ❖ *Coincident with her marriage to Ambassador Davies and his posting to Moscow, she began buying Russian art.* 她和戴维斯大使结婚, 与此同时大使被派往莫斯科, 她开始购买俄国艺术品. ADJ FORMAL

2 **Coincident** opinions, ideas, or policies are the same or are very similar to each other. (意见、看法、政策等)相符合的, 相一致的. ❖ *The purposes and goals of the US are coincident with the purposes and goals of the UN Security Council.* 美国的目的与目标跟联合国安理会的目的与目标是一致的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

co·in·ci·dent·al /ˌkəʊɪnsɪˈdentəl/.

Something that is **coincidental** is the result of a coincidence and has not been deliberately arranged. 碰巧的; 巧合的. ❖ *Any resemblance to actual persons, places or events is purely coincidental.* 任何与真人、实际地点或事件的雷同都纯属巧合. ADJ

co·in·ci·dent·al·ly /ˌkəʊɪnsɪˈdentəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You say **coincidentally** when you want to draw attention to a coincidence. 碰巧地. ❖ *Coincidentally, I had once found myself in a similar situation.* 碰巧我发现自己曾有过相同的情形. ADV also ADV before v

coir /ˈkɔɪə/.

Coir is a rough material made from coconut shells which is used to make ropes and mats. 椰子壳纤维. N-UNCOUNT

coi·tal /ˈkəʊɪtəl/.

Coital means connected with or relating to sexual intercourse. 性交的. ❖ *...coital techniques.* 性交技巧. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

coi·tus /ˈkəʊɪtəs/.

Coitus is sexual intercourse. 性交. ❖ *Coitus became associated with childbirth.* 性交与生孩子相关. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

coke /kəʊk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Coke** is a solid black substance that is produced from coal and is burned as a fuel. 焦炭, 焦煤. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Coke** is the same as **cocaine**. 同 cocaine. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

col., cols.

col. is a written abbreviation for 'column' or 'colour'. column 或 colour 的缩写形式.

Col. ◆◇◇◇◇

Col. is a written abbreviation for 'Colonel'. 'Colonel' 的缩写形式. ❖ *...Col. Frank Weldon.* 弗兰克·韦尔登上校. N-TITLE

cola /ˈkəʊlə/ **colas.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Cola is a sweet brown non-alcoholic fizzy drink. 可乐饮料. N-VAR

col·an·der /ˈkɒləndə, ˈkʌl-/ **colanders.**

A **colander** is a bowl-shaped container with holes in it which you wash or drain food in. 滤器; 漏盆. N-COUNT

cold /kəʊld/ **colder, coldest; colds.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **cold** has a very low temperature or a lower temperature than is normal or acceptable. (温度)冷的, 寒冷的, 凉的. ❖ *Rinse the vegetables under cold running water.* 在流动的冷水下冲洗蔬菜. *Your dinner's getting cold.* 你的晚饭凉了. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **cold·ness** ❖ *She complained about the coldness of his hands.* 她抱怨他的手太凉. N-UNCOUNT

2 If it is **cold**, or if a place is **cold**, the temperature of the air is very low. (气温)冷的, 寒冷的. ❖ *The house is cold because I can't afford to turn the heat on.* 房子里很冷, 因为我支付不起取暖费. *This is the coldest winter I can remember.* 这是我记忆中最冷的一个冬天. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **coldness** ❖ *The coldness of the night had gone.* 晚上的寒气散去了. N-UNCOUNT

3 Cold weather or low temperatures can be referred to as the **cold**. 冷天气; 低气温. ❖ *He must have come inside to get out of the cold.* 他准是进里面避寒去了. N-UNCOUNT also the N

C

4 If you are **cold**, your body is at an unpleasantly low temperature. 感到冷的. ADJ-GRADED

5 **Cold** food, such as salad or meat that has been cooked and cooled, is not intended to be eaten hot. (食物)凉(吃)的, 冷(吃)的. ❖ *...cold meats.* 冷吃的肉. ADJ

6 **Cold** colours or **cold** light give an impression of coldness. (色或光)冷的. ❖ *...the cold blue light from a streetlamp.* 街灯发出的冷冷蓝光. ADJ-GRADED

7 If you say that someone is **cold**, you mean that they do not show much emotion, especially affection, and therefore seem unfriendly and unsympathetic. If you say that someone's voice is **cold**, you mean that they speak in an unfriendly unsympathetic way. 冷淡的, 冷冰冰的, 冷漠的. ❖ *What a cold, unfeeling woman she was.* 她真是个冷漠无情的女人. ◢ **cold·ly** ❖ *'I'll see you in the morning,' Hugh said coldly.* '早上见.' 休冷淡地说. ◢ **cold·ness** ❖ *His coldness angered her.* 他那种冷冰冰的态度激怒了她. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

C

8 If you say that someone is **cold** when they are trying to guess the answer to a question or puzzle, you mean that they are thinking about it in the wrong way and are going to give a wrong answer. 猜不中的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

9 If you have a **cold**, you have a mild, very common illness which makes you sneeze a lot and gives you a sore throat or a cough. 感冒, 着凉. N-COUNT

10 ➡ 又见 **common cold**.

11 If you **catch cold**, or **catch a cold**, you become ill with a cold. 得感冒, 着凉. PHR

12 If something **leaves** you **cold**, it fails to excite or interest you. 让人觉得索然无味, 未能提起...兴趣. ❖ *Things that you find funny, leave him cold.* 你认为好笑的事情, 对他来说一点意思都没有. PHR

13 If someone is **out cold**, they are unconscious or sleeping very heavily. 不省人事; 沉睡, 呼呼大睡. PHR

14 If you say that a person, group, or country has been left **out in the cold**, you mean that they have been ignored by others rather than being invited to take part in some activity with them. 不受理睬, 被人忽视. PHR

15 ➡ **in cold blood**: 见 **blood**.

➡ to **get cold feet**: 见 **foot**.

➡ to **pour cold water on** something: 见 **water**.

ˌcold-ˈblooded.

1 Someone who is **cold-blooded** does not show any pity or emotion; used showing disapproval. 冷血的; 残酷无情的. ❖ *This was a brutal and cold-blooded killing.* 这是一宗野蛮冷血的谋杀. ◢ **cold-bloodedly** ❖ *He cold-bloodedly stalked his victim for 24 hours.* 他对受害者冷酷无情地追捕了24小时. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

2 **Cold-blooded** animals such as reptiles have a body temperature that changes according to the surrounding temperature. 冷血的(如爬行动物). ADJ TECHNICAL

ˌcold ˈcomfort.

If you say that a slightly encouraging fact or event is **cold comfort** to someone, you mean that it gives them little or no comfort because their situation is so difficult or unpleasant. 不起作用的安慰. ❖ *These figures may look good on paper but are cold comfort to the islanders themselves.* 这些数字在纸上看上去可能还不错, 但对岛民自身来说则一点安慰都没有. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcold ˈcream.

Cold cream is a cream that people use for softening and cleaning their skin, especially skin on their face. 冷霜; 润肤膏. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcold ˈfish.

If you say that someone is a **cold fish**, you mean that they are unfriendly and unemotional. 不友好的人; 冷冰冰的人. N-SING PRAGMATICS

ˈcold frame, cold frames.

A **cold frame** is a wooden frame with a glass top in which you grow small plants to protect them from cold weather. (保护植物抗寒的)冷床. N-COUNT

ˌcold-ˈhearted.

A **cold-hearted** person does not feel any affection or compassion for other people; used showing disapproval. 冷酷无情的, 铁石心肠的. ❖ *That Harriet is a cold-hearted bitch.* 那个哈丽雅特简直是个冷酷无情的泼妇. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌcold-ˈshoulder, cold-shoulders, cold-shouldering, cold-shouldered.

1 If one person gives another the **cold-shoulder**, they behave towards them in an unfriendly way, to show them that they do not care about them. 冷淡; 轻视. N-SING

2 If one person **cold-shoulders** another, they give them the cold-shoulder. 对...表示冷淡; 轻视. VB V n

ˈcold snap, cold snaps.

A **cold snap** is a short period of cold and frosty weather. (气象的)寒流, 寒潮. N-COUNT

ˈcold sore, cold sores.

Cold sores are small sore spots that sometimes appear on or near someone's lips and nose when they have a cold. 唇疱疹. N-COUNT

ˌcold ˈstorage.

If something such as food is put **in cold storage**, it is kept in an artificially cooled place in order to preserve it. 冷藏. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcold ˈsweat, cold sweats.

If you are in a **cold sweat**, you are sweating and feel cold, for example because you are afraid. 冷汗. N-COUNT

ˌcold ˈturkey.

Cold turkey is the unpleasant physical reaction that people have when they suddenly stop taking a drug that they are addicted to. 突然停用上瘾药物而产生的难受感. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

ˌCold ˈWar; 又拼作 cold war.

◆◆◇◇◇

When people refer to **the Cold War**, they are referring to the situation of extreme political hostility and tension which existed between the Soviet and the United States together with its allies in the period after the Second World War and before Perestroika. (第二次世界大战后至苏联改革前, 苏联和美国及其盟友之间的)冷战. N-PROPER the N

cole·slaw /ˈkəʊlslɔː/.

Coleslaw is a salad of chopped cabbage, carrots, onions, and other vegetables, mixed together in mayonnaise. 凉拌卷心菜. N-UNCOUNT

col·ic /ˈkɒlɪk/.

Colic is an illness in which you get severe pains in your stomach and bowels. Babies especially suffer from colic. 腹痛; 绞痛. N-UNCOUNT

co·li·tis /kəˈlaɪtɪs/.

Colitis is an illness in which your colon becomes inflamed. 结肠炎. N-UNCOUNT

col·labo·rate /kəˈlæbəreɪt/ collaborates, collaborating, collaborated.

◆◇◇◇◇

1 When one person or group **collaborates** with another, they work together, especially on a book or on some research. (尤指著书、研究等方面)合作. ❖ *Much later he collaborated with his son Michael on the English translation.* 很久以后他和儿子迈克尔合作英文翻译. *Students collaborate in group exercises and projects.* 学生在集体练习和课题中合作. *The two men met and agreed to collaborate.* 那两人见了面, 同意合作. ◢ **col·labo·ra·tor, collaborators** ❖ *The Irvine group and their collaborators are testing whether lasers do the job better.* 欧文小组和他们的合作者正在试验激光的效果是否更好. V-RECIP V with n; V with n on/in n/-ing; pl-n V on/in n/-ing; pl-n V to-inf, V with n to-inf; N-COUNT

2 If someone **collaborates** with an enemy which has occupied their country during a war, he or she helps them; used showing disapproval. (与外敌)勾结. ❖ *He was accused of having collaborated with the secret police.* 他被指控与秘密警察有勾结. ◢ **col·labo·ra·tor** 通敌者. VB PRAGMATICS V with n Also V N-COUNT

col·labo·ra·tion /kəˌlæbəˈreɪʃən/ collaborations.

◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Collaboration** is the act of working together to produce a piece of work, especially a book or some research. (尤指著书、研究等方面的)合作. ❖ *Drummond was working on a book in collaboration with Zodiac Mindwarp.* 德拉蒙德正与佐迪亚克 · 明德沃普合作写一本书. N-VAR

2 A **collaboration** is a piece of work that has been produced N-COUNT

as the result of people or groups working together. 合作(协作)的产物. ❖ *He is known for his collaborations with the late John Cage.* 他以同已故的约翰·凯奇合作的作品出名.

3 **Collaboration** is the act of helping an enemy which has occupied your country; used showing disapproval. (与外敌的)勾结. ❖ *...rumors of his collaboration with the occupying forces during the war.* 战争期间他曾与占领军有过勾结的谣传. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

col·labo·ra·tion·ist /kəˌlæbəˈreɪʃənɪst/.

A **collaborationist** government or individual is one that helps or gives support to an enemy that has occupied their country; used showing disapproval. 通敌的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

col·labo·ra·tive /kəˈlæbərətɪv, AM -reɪt-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **collaborative** piece of work is done by two or more people or groups working together. 合作的, 协作的. ❖ *...a collaborative research project.* 一项合作研究项目. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

◢ **col·labo·ra·tive·ly** ❖ *He was not the kind of artist who worked collaboratively.* 他不是那种能与别人合作的艺术家. ADV ADV with v

col·labo·ra·tor /kəˈlæbəreɪtə/ **collaborators.** ♦◇◇◇◇

➻ 见 **collaborate.**

col·lage /ˈkɒlɑːʒ, AM kəˈlɑːʒ/ **collages.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **collage** is a picture that has been made by sticking things such as photographs or pieces of coloured paper or cloth onto paper. (把照片、彩纸、彩布等拼贴到纸上的)拼贴画. ❖ *... a vast collage.* 一幅巨大拼贴画. N-COUNT

2 **Collage** is the method of making pictures by sticking things such as photographs or pieces of coloured paper or cloth onto paper. 拼贴. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can refer to something that has been made by combining a number of very different things as a **collage** of a particular kind. (若干不相关事物混在一起的)大杂烩. ❖ *Rego's work is a rich collage of 20th-century painting styles.* 雷戈的作品是 20 世纪绘画风格的十足的大杂烩. N-COUNT

col·la·gen /ˈkɒlədʒən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Collagen is a protein that is found in the bodies of people and animals. It is often used in cosmetics or cosmetic surgery, in order to make the skin look younger. (用于美容的)胶原蛋白. N-UNCOUNT

col·lapse /kəˈlæps/ **collapses, collapsing, collapsed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If a building or other structure **collapses**, it falls down very suddenly. 倒塌, 坍塌; 坍陷. ❖ *Most of the deaths were caused by landslides and collapsing buildings.* 多数人死于山体滑坡和房屋倒塌. VB V V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Governor Deukmejian called for an inquiry into the freeway's collapse.* 德克梅吉恩州长已要求对高速公路的塌陷进行调查. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something with air inside **collapses**, it falls inwards and becomes smaller or flatter. (内里有空气的物件)萎缩. ❖ *Vicki suffered a collapsed lung.* 维基得了肺萎缩. VB V V-ed

3 If something, for example a system or institution, **collapses**, it fails or comes to an end completely and suddenly. 崩溃, 瓦解. ❖ *The rural people have been impoverished by a collapsing economy.* 经济崩溃使农村人口变得十分贫困. VB V V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Their economy is teetering on the brink of collapse.* 他们的经济摇摇欲坠, 濒临崩溃. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **collapse**, you suddenly faint or fall down because you are very ill or weak. (因病或虚弱)突然晕倒; 突然倒下. VB

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A few days after his collapse he was sitting up in bed.* 晕倒的几天后他已能坐在床上. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **collapse** onto something, you sit or lie down suddenly because you are very tired. (因精疲力尽而)猛地倒下(在某物上). ❖ *I'd just collapse into bed, exhausted.* 我累极了, 便一下倒在了床上. VB V prep Also V

col·laps·ible /kəˈlæpsɪbəl/.

A **collapsible** object is designed to be folded flat when it is not being used. 可折叠的. ❖ *...a collapsible chair.* 折叠椅. ADJ

col·lar /ˈkɒlə/ **collars, collaring, collared.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **collar** of a shirt or coat is the part which fits round the neck and is usually folded over. 领子, 领口. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **blue-collar, dog-collar, white-collar.**

2 A **collar** is a band of leather or plastic which is put round the neck of a dog or cat. (套在狗或猫脖子上的)项圈. N-COUNT

3 If you **collar** someone who has done something wrong or who is running away, you catch them and hold them so that they cannot escape. 抓住, 逮住. ❖ *As Kerr fled towards the exit, Boycott collared him at the ticket barrier.* 克尔朝出口处逃去时博伊科特在检票口逮住了他. VB INFORMAL V n

4 If you **collar** someone, you stop them and make them listen to you. 强留(某人)谈话. ❖ *Bernard was once collared by an aggressive stranger in Soho.* 伯纳德有一次在索霍区被一个咄咄逼人的陌生人强行拦住听他说话. VB V n INFORMAL be V-ed

5 If someone **gets hot under the collar** about something, they get very annoyed, angry, or excited about it. 恼怒的, 气愤的; 激动的. PHR INFORMAL

'collar bone, collar bones; 又拼作 **collarbone.**

Your **collar bones** are the two long bones which run from the base of your neck to your shoulders. 锁骨. N-COUNT

col·late /kəˈleɪt/ **collates, collating, collated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When you **collate** pieces of information, you gather them all together and examine them. 核对; 校勘. ❖ *They have begun to collate their own statistics.* 他们开始核对自己的统计数字. VB V n

◢ **col·la·tion** /kəˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *...laws governing the collation of personal information.* 监管核对个人信息的法律. N-UNCOUNT

col·lat·er·al /kəˈlætərəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Collateral is money or property which is used as a guarantee that someone will repay a loan. 担保金(物). ❖ *Many people use personal assets as collateral for small business loans.* 许多人用个人资产来为小额商业贷款做担保金. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

colˌlateral 'damage.

Collateral damage is unintentional injury to civilians or damage to civilian buildings which occurs during a military operation. (军事行动中对平民造成的)意外伤害, 意外损坏. N-UNCOUNT

col·league /ˈkɒliːg/ **colleagues.** ♦♦♦♦◇

Your **colleagues** are the people you work with, especially in a professional job. 同事; 同僚. ❖ *Without consulting his colleagues he flew from Lisbon to Split.* 他没跟同事们商量一下, 就从里斯本飞到了斯普利特. *A colleague urged him to see a psychiatrist.* 一个同事催促他去看精神科医生. N-COUNT

col·lect /kəˈlekt/ **collects, collecting, collected.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **collect** a number of things, you bring them together from several places or from several people. 收集, 采集; 聚集. ❖ *Two young girls were collecting firewood.* 两个小女孩在收集生火用的柴. *1.5 million signatures have been collected.* 已收集到 150 万个签名. VB V n

2 If you **collect** things, such as stamps or books, as a hobby, you get a large number of them over a period of time because they interest you. 收集; 收藏. ❖ *I used to collect stamps.* 我曾收藏过邮票. VB V n

◢ **col·lect·ing** ❖ *...hobbies like stamp collecting and fishing.* 诸如集邮和钓鱼的兴趣. N-UNCOUNT with supp

◢ **col·lec·tor, collectors** ❖ *...a respected collector of Indian art.* 令人尊敬的印第安艺术收藏者. N-COUNT

3 When you **collect** someone or something, you go and get them from a place where they are waiting for you or have been left for you. 接; 取. ❖ *David always collects Alistair from school.* 戴维总是到学校去接阿利斯泰尔. *After collecting the cash, the kidnapper made his escape.* 拿到现金后, 绑架者便逃之夭夭了. VB V n from n V n

◢ **col·lec·tion** /kəˈlekʃən/ ❖ *...public services including mail delivery and garbage collection.* 包括送邮件和垃圾清运等项公共服务. N-UNCOUNT

4 If a substance **collects** somewhere, or something **collects** it, it keeps arriving over a period of time and is held in that place or thing. 积聚; 收集. ❖ *Methane gas does collect in the mines.* 矿井中的确积聚着沼气. *...water tanks which collect rainwater.* 收集雨水的水箱. V-ERG V prep/adv V n Also V

5 If something **collects** light, energy, or heat, it attracts it. 积聚(光线、能源、热量等) ❖ *Like a telescope it has a curved mirror to collect the sunlight.* 它像一架望远镜那样有个可以积聚阳光的凹镜. VB V n

C

6 If you **collect** for a charity or for a present for someone, you ask people to give you money for it. (为慈善事业)募集捐款. ❖ *They collected donations for a fund to help military families.* 他们用来帮助军人家庭的一项基金募捐. ◢ **col·lec·tion, collections** ❖ *Friends held a collection for him.* 朋友们为他举行募捐. VB V for n / V n for n / Also V n / N-COUNT

7 If you **collect** yourself or **collect** your thoughts, you make an effort to calm yourself or prepare yourself mentally. 镇定下来; 整理(思绪). ❖ *She paused for a moment to collect herself.* 她停了一会儿, 让自己镇定下来. *...a chance to relax and collect his thoughts.* 一个让他放松心情和整理思绪的机会. VB / V pron-refl / V n

8 If you **call collect** when you make a telephone call, the person who you are phoning pays the cost of the call and not you. The usual British term is to **reverse the charges**. 打对方付费电话. [英]一般作 reverse the charges. ❖ *Should you lose your ticket call collect on STA's helpline.* 要是票丢了的话, 请拨STA公司付款的求助热线. PHR / AMERICAN

C

▸**collect up.**

If you **collect up** things, you bring them all together, usually when you have finished using them. (完事后)收拾, 整理. ❖ *Would you go and collect up the dishes?* 你能去收拾一下碗碟吗? PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

col·lect·able /kə'lektəbəl/ **collectables;** 又拼作 **collectible**.

A **collectable** object is valued highly by collectors because it is rare or beautiful. 具有收藏价值的, 值得收藏的. ❖ *Many of these cushions have survived and are very collectible.* 这些坐垫大部分被保存了下来, 很值得收藏. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Pollock Antiques deals in silver and small collectables.* 波洛克古董店经营银器和小收藏品. N-COUNT

col·lect·ed /kə'lektɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An author's **collected** works or letters are all their works or letters published in one book or in a set of books. 全集的. ❖ *...the collected works of Rudyard Kipling.* 吉卜林全集. ADJ: ADJ n

2 If you say that someone is **collected** in a difficult situation, you mean that they are very calm and self-controlled. 镇定自若的, 沉着冷静的. ❖ *She was cool and collected during her interrogation.* 她在受审时表现得沉着冷静. ADJ-GRADED

3 ➟ 又见 **collect**.

col·lect·ible /kə'lektɪbəl/ **collectibles.**

➟ 见 **collectable**.

col·lect·ing /kə'lektɪŋ/.

A **collecting** tin or box is used to collect money for charity. 募捐用的. ADJ: ADJ n

➟ 又见 **collect** 5.

col·lec·tion /kə'lekʃən/ **collections.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **collection** of things is a group of similar things that you have deliberately acquired, usually over a period of time. 收藏; 收集. ❖ *...the world's largest collection of sculptures by Henry Moore.* 世界上最丰富的亨利·穆尔雕塑收藏品. N-COUNT

2 A **collection** of stories, poems, or articles is a number of them published in one book. (故事、诗歌、文章的)集. ❖ *...a collection of essays from foreign affairs experts.* 外交事务专家撰写的文集. N-COUNT

3 A **collection** of things is a group of things. 聚集; 大量. ❖ *Spon Street is a collection of restored buildings.* 斯潘街有许多恢复了原貌的建筑物. N-COUNT

4 A fashion designer's new **collection** consists of the new clothes they have designed for the next season. (为下一季节新设计的)时装产品. N-COUNT

5 A **collection** is money that is given by people in church during some Christian services. (作礼拜时的)募捐. N-COUNT

6 ➟ 又见 **collect**.

col·lec·tive /kə'lektɪv/ **collectives.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Collective** actions, situations, or feelings involve or are shared by every member of a group of people. 集体的. ❖ *It was a collective decision.* 这是个集体决定. *The country's politicians are already heaving a collective sigh of relief.* 这个国家的政客们均松了一口气. ◢ **col·lec·tive·ly** ❖ *They collectively decided to recognize the changed situation.* 他们集体决定承认已改变了的局势. ADJ: ADJ n / ADV

2 A **collective** amount is the total obtained by adding together the amounts that each person or thing in a group has. 总的; 总量的. ◢ **collectively** ❖ *In 1968 the states collectively spent $2 billion on it.* 1968年, 各州在这方面总共花费了20亿美元. ADJ: ADJ n / ADV / ADV with v

3 The **collective** term for two or more types of thing is a general word or expression which refers to all of them. (名称)集体的, 集合的. ❖ *Social science is a collective name, covering a series of individual sciences.* 社会科学是一个集合名词, 包括一系列单独的学科. ◢ **collectively** ❖ *...other sorts of cells (known collectively as white corpuscles).* 其他种类的细胞(总称白血球). ADJ: ADJ n / ADV / ADV with v

4 A **collective** is a business or farm whose employees share the decision-making and the profits. 集体企业; 集体经营的事业; 合作社. N-COUNT

col,lective 'bargaining.

When a trade union engages in **collective bargaining**, it has talks with an employer about its members' pay and working conditions. (劳资双方就工资等问题的)集体谈判. N-UNCOUNT

col,lective 'noun, collective nouns.

A **collective noun** is a noun such as 'family' or 'team' that refers to a group of people or things. When it is used in the singular, the noun can take a singular or plural verb. Many collective nouns are followed by 'of', as in 'a swarm of bees' or 'a flock of sheep'. 集体名词, 例如 a swarm of bees 及 a flock of sheep. N-COUNT

col,lective un'conscious.

The **collective unconscious** is the basic ideas and images that some psychologists believe that people share because they have inherited them. 集体无意识(有些精神病家认为, 人们共同拥有的基本意念及意象). N-SING

col·lec·tiv·ism /kə'lektɪvɪzəm/.

Collectivism is the political belief that a country's industries and services should be owned and controlled by the state or by all the people in a country. 集体主义. ◢ **col·lec·tiv·ist** /kə'lektɪvɪst/ ❖ *...collectivist ideals.* 集体主义的理想. N-UNCOUNT / ADJ

col·lec·ti·vize /kə'lektɪvaɪz/ **collectivizes, collectivizing, collectivized;** [英]又拼作 **collectivise**.

If farms or factories **are collectivized**, they are brought under state ownership and control, usually by combining a number of small farms or factories into one large one. 使集体化, 使集团化. ◢ **col·lec·tivi·za·tion** /kə,lektɪvaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the forced collectivization of agriculture.* 强制性的农业集体化. VB V n / N-UNCOUNT

col·lec·tor /kə'lektə/ **collectors.** ♦◇◇◇◇

You can use **collector** to refer to someone whose job is to take something such as money, tickets, or rubbish from people. (货币、票证、垃圾等)收集者. ❖ *...a tax collector.* 税收员. *...a garbage collector.* 垃圾收集工. N-COUNT with supp

➟ 又见 **collect**.

col'lector's item, collector's items.

A **collector's item** is an object which is highly valued by collectors because it is rare or beautiful. 值得收藏的物品, 珍品. N-COUNT

col·lege /'kɒlɪdʒ/ **colleges.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **college** is a place where students study after they have left school. 学院; 大学; 高等专科学校. ❖ *Joanna is doing business studies at a local college.* 乔安娜正在一所本地大学念商科. *I was in art college for three years.* 我在艺术学院研习了三年. *...Western New England College in Springfield, Massachusetts.* 马萨诸塞州斯普林菲尔德的西部新英格兰学院. N-VAR

2 A **college** is one of the institutions which some British universities are divided into. (英国大学的)学院. ❖ *He was educated at Balliol College, Oxford.* 他曾就读牛津大学贝利奥尔学院. N-COUNT

3 **College** is used in Britain in the names of some secondary schools. (英国的一些)中学. ❖ *...Cheltenham Ladies' College.* 切尔滕纳姆女子中学.

4 A **college** of a particular kind is an organized group of N-COUNT

people who have special duties and powers. (由拥有某种特殊责任及权力的人员组成的特种)学会，社团. ❖ *He is a member of the Royal College of Physicians.* 他是皇家内科医师学会的成员. with supp FORMAL

col·legi·ate /kəˈliːdʒiət/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Collegiate means belonging or relating to a college or to college students. 学院的；大学的；大学生的. ❖ *...the 1933 national collegiate football championship.* 1933年全国大学生足球锦标赛. ADJ ADJ n

col·lide /kəˈlaɪd/ **collides, colliding, collided.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If two or more moving people or objects **collide**, they crash into one another. If a moving person or object **collides** with a stationary person or object, they crash into them. 碰撞，相撞. ❖ *Two trains collided head-on.* 两列火车迎头相撞. *Racing up the stairs, he almost collided with Daisy.* 他往楼上飞奔，差一点和黛西撞在一起. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n Also V with n (non-recip)

2 If the aims, opinions, or interests of one person or group **collide** with those of another person or group, they are very different from each other and are therefore opposed. (目标、意见或兴趣等发生)冲突，不一致. ❖ *Nasser regularly collided with the different Western powers, who refused to arm him.* 纳赛尔经常与那些拒绝为他提供武器的西方列强发生冲突. *...what happens when the two interests collide.* 两种利益冲突时会发生什么事. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V

col·lie /ˈkɒli/ **collies.**

A **collie** or a **collie dog** is a dog with long hair and a long, narrow muzzle. 柯利犬，(尖嘴长毛)牧羊狗. N-COUNT

col·liery /ˈkɒljəri/ **collieries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **colliery** is a coal mine and all the buildings and equipment connected with it. 煤矿(及附属设施). N-COUNT BRITISH

col·li·sion /kəˈlɪʒən/ **collisions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **collision** occurs when a moving object crashes into something. 碰撞，相撞. ❖ *Their van was involved in a collision with a car.* 他们的货车与一辆小汽车相撞. *...a head-on collision between two aeroplanes.* 两架飞机正面相撞. N-VAR

2 A **collision** of cultures or ideas occurs when two or more very different people or groups meet and conflict. (文化、观念等的)冲突，抵触. ❖ *The play represents the collision of three generations.* 这部剧表现了三代人之间的冲突. N-COUNT

colˈlision course

If two or more people or things are on a **collision course**, there is likely to be a sudden and violent disagreement between them. 导致冲突的走向(或行动). ❖ *Britain's universities are set on a collision course with the government.* 英国大学正走在与政府冲突的路途上. N-SING

col·lo·cate, collocates, collocating, collocated. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒləkət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈkɒləkeɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈkɒləkət/，动词发音为 /ˈkɒləkeɪt/.

1 In linguistics, a **collocate** of a particular word is another word which often occurs with it. 搭配词，组合词. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

2 In linguistics, if one word **collocates** with another, they often occur together. (语言学)与…组合，搭配，连用. ❖ *'Detached' collocates with 'house'.* Detached一词与house一词搭配. ◢ **col·lo·ca·tion** /ˌkɒləˈkeɪʃən/ **collocations** ❖ *...the basic notion of collocation.* 搭配的基本概念. V-RECIP TECHNICAL V with n Also pl-n V N-VAR

col·lo·quial /kəˈləʊkwiəl/.

Colloquial words and phrases are informal and are used mainly in conversation. 口语的，会话的. ❖ *...colloquial Russian.* 口语化的俄语. ◢ **col·lo·qui·al·ly** ❖ *Bribes are known colloquially as 'key money'.* 贿赂俗称"小费". ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

col·lo·qui·al·ism /kəˈləʊkwiəlɪzəm/ **colloquialisms.**

A **colloquialism** is a colloquial word or phrase. 口语；俗话；白话. N-COUNT

col·lo·quium /kəˈləʊkwiəm/ **colloquiums** or **colloquia** /kəˈləʊkwiə/.

A **colloquium** is a large academic seminar. 大型学术讨论会. N-COUNT FORMAL

col·lude /kəˈluːd/ **colludes, colluding, colluded.**

If one person **colludes** with another, they co-operate secretly or illegally. 勾结，串通，共谋. ❖ *Several local officials are in jail on charges of colluding with the Mafia.* 一些地方官员因被指控与黑手党勾结而入狱. *The store's 'no refunds' policy makes it harder for dishonest cashiers and customers to collude.* 商店的"概不退款"政策使不诚实的收银员难以跟顾客串通. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V to-inf Also V in n/-ing

col·lu·sion /kəˈluːʒən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Collusion is secret or illegal co-operation, especially between countries or organizations. 勾结，共谋，串通. ❖ *...collusion between record companies and retailers.* 唱片公司与零售商之间的勾结. *Some stockbrokers, in collusion with bank officials, obtained large sums of money for speculation.* 一些股票经纪人与银行官员串通，获取大笔钱来做投机买卖. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

C

co·logne /kəˈləʊn/ **colognes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Cologne is a kind of weak perfume or aftershave. 科隆香水，古龙水. N-VAR

co·lon /ˈkəʊlən/ **colons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **colon** is a punctuation mark (:), which you can use in several ways. For example, you can put it before a list of things or before reported speech. (标点)冒号. N-COUNT

2 Your **colon** is the part of your intestine above your rectum. 结肠. N-COUNT

colo·nel /ˈkɜːnəl/ **colonels.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **colonel** is a senior military officer. 上校.

co·lo·nial /kəˈləʊniəl/ **colonials.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Colonial** means relating to countries that are colonies, or to colonialism. 殖民的；殖民地的. ❖ *...independence from British colonial rule.* 从英国殖民统治下独立出来. *...the colonial civil service.* 殖民地行政部门. ADJ ADJ n

2 People who have lived for a long time in a colony but who belong to the colonizing country are sometimes referred to as **colonials**. (殖民国在)殖民地的(非土著)居民. ❖ *...a group of ex-colonials.* 一群前殖民地居民. N-COUNT

3 **Colonial** buildings or furniture were built or made in a style that was popular in America in the 17th and 18th centuries. (美国17及18世纪的建筑物或家具等)殖民地时期流行的. ❖ *...white colonial houses.* 殖民地风格的白色房屋. ADJ

co·lo·ni·al·ism /kəˈləʊniəlɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Colonialism is a political system in which a powerful country directly controls other parts of the world and the people who live there. 殖民主义；殖民政策；殖民统治. ❖ *...the bitter oppression of slavery and colonialism.* 奴隶制与殖民统治的残酷压迫. N-UNCOUNT

co·lo·ni·al·ist /kəˈləʊniəlɪst/ **colonialists.**

1 **Colonialist** means relating to colonialism. 殖民主义的；殖民政策的；殖民统治的. ❖ *...the British colonialist connection with India.* 英国与印度的殖民关系. ADJ

2 A **colonialist** is a person who supports colonialism. 殖民者，殖民主义者. N-COUNT

colo·nist /ˈkɒlənɪst/ **colonists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Colonists are people who start a colony or who are among the first settlers to live in a colony. 殖民地开拓者(定居者). ❖ *...the early American colonists.* 早期的美洲殖民者. N-COUNT

colo·nize /ˈkɒlənaɪz/ **colonizes, colonizing, colonized;** [英]又拼作 **colonise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If people **colonize** a foreign country, they go to live there and take control of it. 在…开拓殖民地；移民与殖民于. ❖ *The first British attempt to colonize Ireland was in the twelfth century.* 英国最早企图在爱尔兰建立殖民地是在12世纪. ◢ **colo·niz·er, colonizers** ❖ *To the former Belgian colonizers, Rwanda was a paradise.* 对早期比利时殖民者来说，卢旺达是天堂乐土. ◢ **colo·ni·za·tion** /ˌkɒlənaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the European colonization of America.* 欧洲对美洲的殖民化. VB V n N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

2 When large numbers of animals or plants **colonize** a place, the animals go to live there or the plants start to grow there. (动、植物)迁居；占领(某地). ❖ *Toads are colonizing the whole place.* 蟾蜍正在占据整个地方. *The area was then colonized by scrub.* 这块空地当时被灌木丛遮蔽. VB V n

col·on·nade /ˌkɒlə'neɪd/ **colonnades.**
A **colonnade** is a row of evenly spaced columns. 柱廊. N-COUNT

col·on·nad·ed /ˌkɒlə'neɪdɪd/.
A **colonnaded** building has evenly spaced columns. (建筑)柱廊的. ADJ ADJ n

colo·ny /'kɒləni/ **colonies.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 A **colony** is an area of the world controlled by a more powerful country. 殖民地. ❖ *...France's former North African colonies.* 法国从前占领的北非殖民地. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to a place where a particular group of people lives as a particular kind of **colony**. (特殊人群的)聚居区. ❖ *...an artists' colony in Stone City, Iowa.* 衣阿华州斯通城的艺术家聚居区. N-COUNT
3 A **colony** of birds, insects, or animals is a group of them that live together. (鸟类、昆虫、动物等的)群体, 集群. ❖ *The Shetlands are famed for their colonies of sea birds.* 设得兰群岛以海鸟群体聚居而闻名. N-COUNT

C

col·or /'kʌlə/.
➞ 见 **colour.**

col·ora·tion /ˌkʌlə'reɪʃən/.
The **coloration** of an animal or a plant is the colours and patterns on it. (动、植物的天然)色彩(颜色、图案). ❖ *...plants with yellow or red coloration.* 黄或红色的植物. N-UNCOUNT

'color line.
If a black person breaks the **color line**, they take part in an activity or go to a place which is usually only for white people. 肤色障碍, 种族障碍, 种族限制. ❖ *...the man who broke the color line in baseball.* 在棒球比赛中打破种族界限的人. N-SING AMERICAN

co·los·sal /kə'lɒsəl/. ♦◊◊◊◊
If you describe something as **colossal**, you are emphasizing that it is very large. 巨大的, 庞大的. ❖ *There has been a colossal waste of public money.* 公款的巨大浪费. *The task they face is colossal.* 他们面临的任务是巨大的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

co·los·sus /kə'lɒsəs/ **colossi** /kə'lɒsaɪ/.
If you refer to someone or something as a **colossus**, you think that their abilities, influence, or achievements are extremely great. 伟人, 巨擘; 巨物. ❖ *He became a colossus of the labour movement.* 他成为工人运动的领袖. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS JOURNALISM

co·los·to·my /kə'lɒstəmi/ **colostomies.**
A **colostomy** is a surgical operation in which a permanent opening from the colon is made. 结肠造口术. N-COUNT MEDICAL

col·our /'kʌlə/ **colours, colouring, coloured;** [美]拼作 **color.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 The **colour** of something is the appearance that it has as a result of the way in which it reflects light. Red, blue, and green are colours. 颜色, 彩色. ❖ *'What colour is the car?' — 'Red.'* '那辆车是什么颜色的?' — '红色.' *Her silk dress was sky-blue, the colour of her eyes.* 她那条丝裙是天蓝色的, 跟她眼睛的颜色一样. N-COUNT
2 A **colour** is a substance you use to give something a particular colour. Dyes and make-up are sometimes referred to as **colours**. 颜料; 染料. ❖ *...The Body Shop Herbal Hair Colour.* 美体店的草本染发剂. *It is better to avoid all food colours.* 最好别用任何食品色素. N-VAR
3 If you **colour** something, you use dyes, paint, or crayons to change its colour. (用染料、油漆、蜡笔等)改变...颜色; 涂上颜色. ❖ *Many women begin colouring their hair in their mid-30s.* 许多女人 35 岁左右开始染发. *The petals can be cooked with rice to colour it yellow.* 这种花瓣可以跟米一块儿煮, 使米变成黄色. VB V n V n colour
4 Someone's **colour** is the colour of their skin. People often use **colour** in this way to refer to a person's race. (人种的)肤色. ❖ *I don't care what colour she is.* 我不在乎她是什么肤色. *Mr Taylor's colour and ethnic origins were utterly irrelevant.* 泰勒先生的肤色和种族根本不相干. N-COUNT
5 People **of colour** are people who belong to a race with dark skins. 有色(人种). ❖ *Black communities spoke up to defend the rights of all people of color.* 黑人团体声明要捍卫全体有色人种的权利. PHR
6 A **colour** television, photograph, or picture shows things in all their colours, and not just in black, white, and grey. 彩色的. ADJ
7 If a film or television programme is **in colour**, it has been made so that you see the picture in all its colours, and not just in black, white, or grey. 彩色. PHR
8 **Colour** is a quality that makes something especially interesting or exciting. 生动; 有趣. ❖ *She had resumed the travel necessary to add depth and colour to her novels.* 她重新开始以增加她小说的深度与生动性的必要为由而去旅游. N-UNCOUNT
➞ 又见 **local colour.**
9 If something **colours** your opinion, it affects the way that you think about something. 影响. ❖ *The attitude of the parents toward the usefulness of what is learned must colour the way children approach school.* 家长对所学科目是否有用的态度必然会影响孩子对学校的态度. VB V n
10 A country's national **colours** are the colours that are particularly associated with it, such as those on its national flag. You can also use **colours** to refer to the flag itself. 国色; 国旗. ❖ *...the Hungarian national colours: green, red and white.* 匈牙利的国旗是绿、红、白三色. *Kuwaiti troops raised the country's colors in a special ceremony.* 科威特军队在特殊仪式上升起了国旗. N-PLURAL
11 A sports team's **colours** are the colours of the clothes they wear when they play. (代表运动队的运动服)颜色; 队服. ❖ *I was wearing the team's colours.* 我穿着运动队队服. N-PLURAL
12 If you pass a test **with flying colours**, you have done very well in the test. 非常成功地. PHR
13 If someone **nails** their **colours to the mast**, they say what they really think about something. 发表真实看法. PHR
14 If you **nail your colours to** a particular **mast**, you show that you support that particular person or issue. 表明对某人或观点的支持. ❖ *Mr Major had at last nailed his colours to the European mast.* 梅杰先生最终表明支持欧洲的立场. PHR
15 If you see someone **in their true colours** or if they **show** their **true colours**, you realize what they are really like. 露出真相(本色、本性). ❖ *The organization has had time to show its true colours, to show its inefficiency and its bungling.* 这个机构总有一天会暴露出它的真相, 暴露它的无能与拙劣. PHR
16 ➞ 又见 **coloured, colouring.**

›colour in.
If you **colour in** a drawing, you give it different colours using crayons or paints. 给...着色; 给...染色. ❖ *Someone had coloured in all the black and white pictures.* 有人给所有的黑白图片都涂上了颜色. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

col·our·ant /'kʌlərənt/ **colourants;** [美]拼作 **colorant.**
A **colourant** is a substance that is used to give something a particular colour. 颜料; 染料; 色素. ❖ *...a new range of hair colourants.* 一系列新出品的染发剂. N-COUNT

'colour bar.
In some societies, a **colour bar** is a law or rule which does not allow black people to take part in the same activities or go to the same places as white people. (阻止黑人参与白人活动的法规)种族障碍, 肤色障碍. N-SING

'colour blind; [美]拼作 **color-blind.**
1 Someone who is **colour blind** cannot see the difference between colours, especially between red and green. 色盲的. ◢ **col·our-blind·ness.** ADJ N-UNCOUNT
2 A **colour blind** system or organization does not discriminate against people because of their race or nationality. (制度、机构)无种族歧视的. ADJ

ˌcolour-'coded.
Things that are **colour-coded** use colours to represent different features or functions. 以颜色为标记的. ❖ *The map is colour-coded and easy to follow.* 这幅地图以不同颜色为标记, 容易辨认. ADJ

col·oured /'kʌləd/ **coloureds;** [美]拼作 **colored.** ♦♦♦◊◊
1 Something that is **coloured** a particular colour is that colour. 上色的; 染色的. ❖ *...a cluster of five roses coloured apricot orange.* 由五朵染成杏黄色的玫瑰花组成的花束. *...a cheap gold-coloured bracelet.* 一只镀金的廉价手镯. ADJ

2 Something that is **coloured** is a particular colour or combination of colours, rather than being just white, black, or the colour that it is naturally. 彩色的; 有色的; 上色的. ❖ *You can often choose between plain white or coloured and patterned scarves.* 你经常可以在纯白或彩色并有图案的围巾之间进行选择. *...brightly coloured silks.* 色彩鲜艳的丝绸. ADJ

3 A **coloured** person belongs to a race of people with dark skins; many people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)有色(人种)的. ADJ DATED

4 Coloured people are sometimes referred to as **coloureds**; many people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)有色人种. N-COUNT DATED

'colour fast.

A **colour fast** fabric has a colour that will not fade when the fabric is washed or worn. 不退色的. ADJ

col·our·ful /ˈkʌləful/; [美]拼作 **colorful.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something that is **colourful** has bright colours or a lot of different colours. 颜色丰富的; 艳丽的; 鲜艳的. ❖ *The flowers were colourful and the scenery magnificent.* 花朵鲜艳, 景色壮丽. *...colorful clothes.* 色彩缤纷的衣服. ADJ-GRADED

▲ **col·our·ful·ly** ❖ *...colourfully dressed people.* 衣着鲜艳的人. ADV-GRADED

2 A **colourful** story is full of exciting details. 生动的. ❖ *...the country's colourful and often violent history.* 这个国家多姿多彩并常发生暴力的历史. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **colourful** character is a person who behaves in an interesting and amusing way. (性格)有趣的; 活跃生动的; 多彩的. ❖ *Stengel was probably the most colorful character in baseball.* 斯滕格尔大概是棒球界最活跃有趣的人物. ADJ-GRADED

4 If someone has had a **colourful** past or a **colourful** career, they have been involved in exciting but often slightly shocking things. (历史岁月、生涯等)多彩的, 刺激的. ADJ-GRADED

5 **Colourful** language is rude or offensive. (语言)粗野无礼的. ❖ *Bryant is alleged to have used colourful language.* 据说布赖恩特使用了粗野的语言. ADJ-GRADED

col·our·ing /ˈkʌlərɪŋ/; 又拼作 **coloring.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **colouring** of something is the colour or colours that it is. 颜色, 色彩; 色调. ❖ *Other countries vary the coloring of their bank notes.* 其他国家更改了他们钞票的颜色. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone's **colouring** is the colour of their hair, skin, and eyes. (头发、皮肤、眼睛等的)颜色. ❖ *None of them had their father's dark colouring.* 他们没有一人像父亲那样皮肤黝黑. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Colouring** is a substance that is used to give colour to food. (食品)染料, 色素. N-UNCOUNT

4 ➻ 又见 **colour.**

'colouring book, colouring books.

A **colouring book** is a book of simple drawings which children can colour in. (儿童用)涂色绘画册. N-COUNT

col·our·ist /ˈkʌlərɪst/ colourists; [美]拼作 **colorist.**

1 A **colourist** is someone such as an artist or a fashion designer who uses colours in an interesting and original way. 善于运用色彩的画家(或服装设计师等). N-COUNT

2 A **colourist** is a hairdresser who specializes in colouring people's hair. 染发师. N-COUNT

col·our·less /ˈkʌlələs/; [美]拼作 **colorless.**

1 A **colourless** substance is clear or invisible. 无色的. ❖ *...a colourless, almost odourless liquid.* 无色且近乎无味的液体. ADJ

2 If someone's face is **colourless**, it is very pale, often because they are frightened or ill. 苍白的, 无血色的. ADJ

3 **Colourless** people or places are dull and uninteresting. 不精彩的; 无趣味的; 无特色的; 单调的. ❖ *We hurried through the colourless little town.* 我们很快经过了那座单调的小镇. ADJ-GRADED

'colour scheme, colour schemes. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **colour scheme** in a room is the combination of colours that have been used to decorate it. (房间)色彩设计, 色彩装饰. ❖ *I was so pleased with the yellow colour scheme.* 我很满意黄色的色彩设计. N-COUNT

,colour 'supplement, colour supplements.

A **colour supplement** is a colour magazine which is one of the sections of a newspaper. (报纸等的)彩色增刊. N-COUNT BRITISH

colt /kəʊlt/ colts. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **colt** is a young male horse. 小公马. ❖ *...a rangy chestnut colt.* 一匹四肢细长的栗色小公马. N-COUNT

col·umn /ˈkɒləm/ columns. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **column** is a tall, often decorated cylinder of stone. (带装饰的)圆石柱. ❖ *...a London landmark, Nelson's Column.* 伦敦地标建筑物纳尔逊圆柱. *...fluted Corinthian columns.* 有凹槽的科林西恩式圆柱. N-COUNT

2 A column is something that has a tall narrow shape. 高而修长的柱状物. ❖ *...a column of smoke.* 柱状的烟雾. N-COUNT

3 A **column** is a group of people, animals, or vehicles moving in a long line. (人或物排成的)纵队, 一队, 一列. ❖ *...columns of military vehicles.* 排成纵队的军车. N-COUNT

4 On a printed page, in something such as a dictionary or newspaper, a **column** is one of several vertical sections which are read separately. (字典、报纸等的)栏, 竖栏. ❖ *In 'The Dictionary of Quotations', there are no fewer than one and a half columns devoted to 'kiss'.* 在《引用语词典》中, kiss 一词所占的篇幅不少于一栏半. N-COUNT

5 In a newspaper or magazine, a **column** is a section that is always written by the same person or is always about the same topic. (报刊等的)专栏. ❖ *She also writes a regular column for the 'Times Educational Supplement'.* 她也为《泰晤士报教育增刊》定期撰写一个专栏. N-COUNT

6 ➻ 又见 **agony column, gossip column, spinal column, steering column.**

col·umn·ist /ˈkɒləmɪst/ columnists. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **columnist** is a journalist who regularly writes a particular kind of article in a newspaper or magazine. (报刊的)专栏作家. ❖ *Clarence Page is a columnist for the 'Chicago Tribune'.* 克拉伦斯 · 佩奇是《芝加哥论坛报》的专栏作家. N-COUNT

C

coma /ˈkəʊmə/ comas. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is in a **coma** is in a state of deep unconsciousness. 昏迷(状态). ❖ *She had slipped into a coma.* 她不知不觉地进入了昏迷状态. N-COUNT MEDICAL

co·ma·tose /ˈkəʊmətəʊs/.

1 A person who is **comatose** is in a coma. 昏迷的. ❖ *He lived but remained in a comatose state.* 他活着, 却处于昏迷状态. ADJ MEDICAL

2 A person who is **comatose** is in a deep sleep, for example because they have drunk too much alcohol. (因饮酒过多等)昏睡的. ❖ *Grandpa lies comatose on the sofa.* 爷爷躺在沙发上沉睡. ADJ INFORMAL

comb /kəʊm/ combs, combing, combed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **comb** is a flat piece of plastic or metal with narrow pointed teeth along one side, which you use to tidy your hair. 梳子. N-COUNT

2 When you **comb** your hair, you tidy it using a comb. 梳头. ❖ *Her reddish hair was cut short and neatly combed.* 她的淡红色头发剪得很短, 梳得很整齐. VB V n; V-ed

3 If you **comb** a place, you search everywhere in it in order to find someone or something. 四处搜索. ❖ *Officers combed the woods for the murder weapon.* 警官在林中四处搜寻杀人凶器. VB V n for n; Also V n

4 If you **comb** through information, you look at it very carefully in order to find something. 仔细查找. ❖ *It will take months to comb through all the material.* 彻底查找所有的资料大概要花上好几个月. VB V through n

com·bat, combats, combating or combatting, combated or combatted. ♦♦♦◇◇ The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒmbæt/. The verb is pronounced /kəmˈbæt/. 名词发音为 /ˈkɒmbæt/. 动词发音为 /kəmˈbæt/.

1 **Combat** is fighting that takes place in a war. 战斗. ❖ *Over 16 million men had died in combat.* 1600多万人死于战斗. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **combat** is a battle, or a fight between two people. (两人之间的)格斗, 搏斗. N-COUNT

3 If people in authority **combat** something, they try to stop VB

it happening. 阻止. ❖ *...new government measures to combat crime.* 政府打击犯罪的新措施. V n

com·bat·ant /ˈkɒmbətənt, AM kəmˈbæt-/ **combatants.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **combatant** is a person, group, or country that takes part in the fighting in a war. 战士; 参战者; 格斗者. ❖ *The two combatants fell upon one another.* 两个格斗者扭打在一起. N-COUNT

com·bat·ive /ˈkɒmbətɪv, AM kəmˈbætɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **combative** person is aggressive and eager to fight or argue. 好战的; 好斗的; 好事的. ❖ *He conducted the meeting in his usual combative style.* 他以自己一贯好斗的风格主持会议. ADJ-GRADED

com·bi·na·tion /ˌkɒmbɪˈneɪʃən/ **combinations.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **combination** of things is a mixture of them. 组合(物); 结合(体). ❖ *...a fantastic combination of colours.* 一种奇妙的色彩组合. *...the combination of science and art.* 科学与艺术的结合. N-COUNT

C

combiˈnation lock, combination locks.

A **combination lock** is a lock which can be opened only by turning a dial or a number of dials according to a particular series of letters or numbers. 组合密码锁. N-COUNT

com·bine, combines, combining, combined. The verb is pronounced /kəmˈbaɪn/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒmbaɪn/. 动词发音为 /kəmˈbaɪn/, 名词发音为 /ˈkɒmbaɪn/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **combine** two or more things or if they **combine**, they exist together. (使)联合; (使)结合; (使)组合. ❖ *The Church has something to say on how to combine freedom with responsibility.* 在如何把责任和自由相结合方面, 教会有话要说. *Disease and starvation combine to kill thousands.* 疾病与饥饿一起夺走数千条生命. *...gradual industrial reform combined with fast economic growth.* 结合快速经济增长的渐进式工业改革. V-RECIP-ERG V n with n pl-n V V-ed Also V with n V pl-n

2 If you **combine** two or more things or if they **combine**, they join together to make a single thing. (使)合并; (使)结合. ❖ *David Jacobs was given the job of combining the data from these 19 studies.* 戴维·雅各布斯的工作是把这19项研究的数据合并在一起. *Combine the flour with 3 tablespoons of water.* 把面粉跟三汤匙的水混合. *Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen combine chemically to form carbohydrates and fats.* 碳、氢、氧通过化学反应结合, 形成碳水化合物和脂肪. V-RECIP-ERG V pl-n V n with n pl-n V Also V with n

3 If someone or something **combines** two qualities or features, they have both those qualities or features at the same time. 兼有, 兼备. ❖ *Their system seems to combine the two ideals.* 他们的系统似乎兼备了两种完美的标准. *He combines legal expertise with social concern.* 他兼备法律专业知识和对社会的关注. VB V pl-n V n with n

4 If someone **combines** two activities, they do them both at the same time. 同时做(两件事). ❖ *It is possible to combine a career with being a mother.* 既要干事业又要当母亲是可能的. *He will combine the two jobs.* 他会同时做两份工作. VB V n with n/-ing V pl-n

5 If two or more groups or organizations **combine** or if someone **combines** them, they join to form a single group or organization. 联合; 组合. ❖ *...a joint venture that would combine their brick, tile and concrete operations.* 一个将砖、瓦和混凝土作业组合起来的合资企业. *Different states or groups can combine to enlarge their markets.* 不同的国家或团体可以联合起来以扩大市场. V-RECIP-ERG V pl-n pl-n V Also V with n, V n with n

6 A **combine** is a group of people or organizations that are working or acting together. 集团; 联合企业. ❖ *...Veba, an energy-and-chemicals combine.* 费巴是一家生产能源与化工品的联合企业. N-COUNT

com·bined /kəmˈbaɪnd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **combined** effort or attack is made by two or more groups of people at the same time. 联合的; 结合的; 协力的. ❖ *...the combined efforts of the host countries.* 各主办国的协同努力. ADJ: ADJ n

2 The **combined** size or quantity of two or more things is the total of their sizes or quantities added together. 加起来的. ❖ *The five have combined assets of 9.3 billion pounds.* 这五家的资产加起来达93亿英镑. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌcombine ˈharvester, combine harvesters.

A **combine harvester** is a large machine used on farms to cut, sort, and clean grain. 联合收割机. N-COUNT

comˈbining form, combining forms.

A **combining form** is a word that is used, only when joined to another word. For example, '-legged' as in 'four-legged' and '-fold' as in 'fivefold' are combining forms. 合成形式, 构词成分(能与另一词或另一构词成分构成新词者, 如 four-legged 中的 legged及fivefold中的fold). N-COUNT

com·bo /ˈkɒmbəʊ/ **combos.**

A **combo** is a small group of musicians who play jazz, dance, or popular music. 小型爵士乐队; 小型伴舞乐队. ❖ *...a new-wave rock combo.* 一支新潮小型摇滚乐队. N-COUNT INFORMAL

com·bus·tible /kəmˈbʌstɪbəl/.

1 A **combustible** material or gas catches fire and burns easily. 易燃的. ❖ *...a build-up of combustible vapours.* 易燃气体的积聚. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 A **combustible** situation is likely to result in conflict or trouble. 易发生冲突的. ❖ *We moved to less combustible talk.* 我们转向了一个不易产生冲突的话题. ADJ-GRADED

com·bus·tion /kəmˈbʌstʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Combustion is the act of burning something or the process of burning. 燃烧; 燃烧过程. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

come /kʌm/ **comes, coming, came.** The form **come** is used both in the present tense and as the past participle. 现在式与过去分词同形. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If a person or thing **comes** to a particular place, especially to a place where you are, they move there. 来, 来到. ❖ *Two police officers came into the hall.* 两位警官来到大厅里. *We want you to come to lunch.* 我们想请你来吃午饭. *We heard the train coming.* 我们听到火车开过来了. *Can I come too?* 我也能来吗? *The sea came rushing in.* 海水涌了进来. VB V prep/adv V V -ing

2 If someone **comes** to do something, they move to the place where you are in order to do it. When they do that thing, you can say, especially in British English, that they **come and** do it, or in American English, that they **come** do it. 来做某事. [英]作 come and do it, [美]作 come do it. ❖ *Eleanor had come to visit her.* 埃莉诺来探望过她. *Come and meet Roger.* 过来见见罗杰. *I want you to come visit me.* 我要你来探望我. VB V to-inf V and v V inf

3 If you **come to** a place, you reach it. 到达, 达到. ❖ *He came to a door that led into a passageway.* 他来到一个通往过道的门口. VB V to n

4 If something **comes up** or **down** to a particular point, it is tall enough, deep enough, or long enough to reach that point. 及至, 到. ❖ *I wore a large shirt of Jamie's which came down over my hips.* 我穿了杰米的一件长及臀部的大衬衣. VB V up/down prep

5 If something **comes apart** or **comes to pieces**, it breaks into pieces. 破碎; 崩溃. If something **comes off** or **comes away**, it becomes detached from something else. 脱开, 脱落. ❖ *The pistol had to be dismantleable. It had to come to pieces, easily and quickly.* 这支手枪必须是可以拆卸的, 必须可以容易、迅速地拆成散件. *The door knobs came off in our hands.* 门把手在我们手里脱落下来. VB V adv/prep

6 You use **come** in expressions such as **come to an end** or **come into operation** to indicate that someone or something enters or reaches a particular state or situation. 进入...状态; 变为. ❖ *The Communists came to power in 1944.* 共产党人1944年开始执政. *I came into contact with very bright Harvard and Yale students.* 我与哈佛和耶鲁杰出的学生取得了联系. *Their worst fears may be coming true.* 他们最害怕的事情也许真的会发生. VB V to n V into n V adj

7 If someone **comes** to do something, they do it at the end of a long process or period of time. (终于)开始. ❖ *She said it so many times that she came to believe it.* 她说得多了, 自己也开始相信此事了. VB V to-inf

8 You can ask how something **came** to happen when you want to know what caused it to happen or made it possible. 碰巧. ❖ *How did you come to meet him?* 你怎么会碰巧遇上 VB V to-inf

他的？

9 When a particular event or time **comes**, it arrives or happens. (事件)发生；(时间)到来. ❖ *The announcement came after a meeting at the Home Office.* 内政部开会后发表了一个声明. *The time has come for us to move on.* 时间到了，我们该继续走了. *There will come a time when the crisis will occur.* 危机终将有一天会发生的. ▲**com·ing** ❖ *...the coming of summer.* 夏日的来临. VB / V prep/adv / V / there V n / N-SING

10 You can use **come** before a date, time, or event to mean when that date, time, or event arrives. For example, you can say **come the spring** to mean 'when the spring arrives'. (用在日期或事件前表示该日期或事件)到来之前. ❖ *Come the election on the 20th of May, we will have to decide.* 在5月20日的选举到来前我们得做出决定. PREP

11 If a thought, idea, or memory **comes to** you, you suddenly think of it or remember it. 突然想起. ❖ *He was about to shut the door when an idea came to him.* 他正要关门时突然想到一个主意. VB / V to n

12 If money or property is going to **come to** you, you are going to inherit or receive it. (金钱、财产等)被继承；降临，来到. ❖ *He did have pension money coming to him when the factory shut down.* 工厂倒闭时他的确拿到了退休金. VB / V to n

13 If a case **comes before** a court or tribunal or **comes to** court, it is presented there so that the court or tribunal can examine it. 呈交，递交(到法庭). ❖ *The membership application came before the Council of Ministers in September.* 成员资格的申请已在9月呈交内阁. VB / V before n / Also V to n

14 If something **comes to** a particular number or amount, it adds up to it. 总数为；达到. ❖ *Lunch came to $80.* 午饭费用总计80元. VB / V to amount

15 If someone or something **comes from** a particular place or thing, that place or thing is their origin, source, or starting point. 来自；产生于. ❖ *Nearly half the students come from abroad.* 几乎有一半以上的学生来自国外. *Chocolate comes from the cacao tree.* 巧克力来自可可树. VB / V from n

16 Something that **comes from** something else or **comes of** it is the result of it. 源自，出自. ❖ *There is a feeling of power that comes from driving fast.* 开快车给人一种力量的感觉. VB / V from/of n/-ing

17 If someone or something **comes** first, next, or last, they are first, next, or last in a series, list, or competition. (在一系列事物中)排序为(第一、第二等). ❖ *The two countries have been unable to agree which step should come next.* 这两个国家无法就下一步该怎样做取得一致. VB / V ord

18 If a type of thing **comes** in a particular range of colours, forms, styles, or sizes, it can have any of those colours, forms, styles, or sizes. 有，具有(一定范围的颜色、形式、风格或尺寸). ❖ *The wallpaper comes in black and white only.* 这种墙纸只有黑、白两种颜色. VB / V in n

19 You use **come** in expressions such as **it came as a surprise** when indicating a person's reaction to something that happens. (表示对某事的反应)带来；造成，引起(惊讶). ❖ *The arrest has come as a terrible shock.* 这次的逮捕行动引起了巨大的震惊. VB / V as n

20 The next subject in a discussion that you **come to** is the one that you talk about next. 涉及；转向(另一话题等). ❖ *Finally in the programme, we come to the news.* 在节目的最后，我们转入新闻. VB / V to n

21 If you say that someone is, for example, **as** good or **as** stupid **as they come**, you are emphasizing that they are extremely good or extremely stupid. 极其(好)；非常(蠢). ❖ *The new finance minister was educated at Oxford and is as financially orthodox as they come.* 这位新财长在牛津受的教育，在财经方面极其正统. PHR / PRAGMATICS

22 You can use the expression **when it comes down to it** or **when you come down to it** for emphasis, when you are giving a general statement or conclusion. 说到底. ❖ *When you come down to it, however, the basic problems of life have not changed.* 然而说到底，生活的基本问题还是没有改变. PHR / PRAGMATICS

23 If you say that someone **has it coming to** them, you mean that they deserve everything bad that is going to happen to them, because they have done something wrong or are a bad person. 活该；应得…的下场. PHR / INFORMAL

24 You use the expression **come to think of it** to indicate that you have suddenly realized something, often something obvious. (指突然发现某事时)想起来. ❖ *He was his distant relative, as was everyone else on the island, come to think of it.* 想起来，他是他的远亲，就像这个岛上的所有人一样. PHR / PRAGMATICS

25 When you refer to a time or an event **to come** or one that is still **to come**, you are referring to a future time or event. 将要；将会. ❖ *The War will remain a heated topic of debate for some time to come.* 在将来的一段时间里，这场战争将仍然是辩论的热门话题. PHR

26 You can use the expression **when it comes to** or **when it comes down to** in order to introduce a new topic or a new aspect of a topic that you are talking about. (引出新话题)说起…来，谈到. ❖ *Knowing such things isn't much help when it comes to shopping and eating.* 说到购物和吃喝，知道这些事情就没什么用处了. PHR / PRAGMATICS

27 ➡ 又见 **coming, comings and goings.**

28 **Come** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **to come to terms with something** is explained at **term**. 亦可用在大量的表达方式中，本词典将这些放在其他词条下，如 to come to terms with something 见 term 条.

C

▸come about.

When you say how or when something **came about**, you say how or when it happened. 发生；产生. ❖ *Any possible solution to the Irish question can only come about through dialogue.* 任何关于解决爱尔兰问题的方案都只能通过对话产生. *That came about when we went to Glastonbury last year.* 那是我们去年到格拉斯顿伯里时发生的. PHR-V / V P through n / V P / Also it V P that

▸come across.

1 If you **come across** something or someone, you find them or meet them by chance. 碰上，巧遇. ❖ *We like to identify and celebrate women's success whenever we come across it.* 每当我们发现妇女取得的成就时就要予以肯定并为她们祝贺. PHR-V / V P n

2 If someone or what they are saying **comes across** in a particular way, they make that impression on people who meet them or are listening to them. 给…印象，看上去似乎. ❖ *When sober he can come across as an extremely pleasant and charming young man.* 他清醒时似乎是一个惹人喜爱、富有魅力的年轻人. PHR-V / V P as n / Also V P adv

▸come along.

1 If you ask someone to **come along** to a place or event where you are going to be, you are inviting them to come with you or go there. 一起来；跟着来. ❖ *You're most welcome to come along.* 非常欢迎你一起来. PHR-V / PRAGMATICS / V P

2 You say '**come along**' to someone to encourage them to hurry up, usually when you are rather annoyed with them. (通常表示不高兴地催促)快点，赶快. ❖ *Come along, Osmond. No sense in your standing around.* 快点吧，奥斯蒙得，你那样站着是没用的. CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS

3 When something or someone **comes along**, they occur or arrive by chance. 偶然发生；偶尔来到. ❖ *It was lucky you came along.* 真幸运你碰巧来了. PHR-V / V P

4 If something **is coming along**, it is developing or making progress. 进展，发展. ❖ *Pentagon spokesman Williams says those talks are coming along quite well.* 五角大楼发言人威廉斯说那些会谈进展得颇顺利. PHR-V / V P adv / Also V P

▸come around or come round.

1 If someone **comes round** to your house, they call there to see you. 登门拜访. ❖ *Beryl came round this morning to apologize.* 贝丽尔今天早晨登门道歉. PHR-V / V P

2 If you **come around** to an idea, you eventually change your mind and accept it or agree with it. 开始接受(某一思想). ❖ *It looks like they're coming around to our way of thinking.* 看来他们正开始接受我们的思维方式了. PHR-V / V P to n

3 When something **comes around**, it happens as a regular PHR-V

or predictable event. (正常)发生. ❖ *I hope still to be in the side when the World Cup comes around next year.* 明年的世界杯赛开始时我希望自己还在参赛队里. V P

4 When someone who is unconscious **comes round**, they recover consciousness. 苏醒; 恢复知觉. PHR-V V P

›come at.

If a person or animal **comes at** you, they move towards you in a threatening way and try to attack you. 冲向; 攻击. ❖ *He was protecting himself from Mr Cox, who came at him with an axe.* 他在保护自己不被手持斧头冲过来的考克斯先生砍伤. PHR-V V P n with n Also V P n

›come back.

C

1 If something that you had forgotten **comes back** to you, you remember it. 回想起, 记起. ❖ *I'll think of his name in a moment when it comes back to me.* 过一会儿我就能想起他的名字了. PHR-V V P to n Also V P

2 When something **comes back**, it becomes fashionable again. 重新流行; 复兴. ❖ *I'm glad hats are coming back.* 我很高兴帽子又流行起来了. PHR-V V P

3 ➸ 又见 **comeback**.

›come back to.

If you **come back to** a topic or point, you talk about it again later. 回到...(话题) ❖ *'What does that mean please?'–'I'm coming back to that.'* '请问那是什么意思?' — '我还要回到这个话题.' PHR-V V P P n

›come between.

If someone or something **comes between** two people, or **comes between** a person and a thing, they make the relationship or connection between them less close or happy. 离间; 妨碍. ❖ *He's coming between you and your work.* 他妨碍了你的工作. PHR-V V P p/n

›come by.

To **come by** something means to obtain it or find it. 得到; 找到. ❖ *In rural France, English language magazines are rather hard to come by.* 在法国农村, 英语杂志很难找得到. PHR-V V P n

›come down.

1 If the cost, level, or amount of something **comes down**, it becomes less than it was before. 降低, 下跌. ❖ *If you buy three bottles, the bottle price comes down to £2.42.* 你要是买3瓶, 每瓶的价格就降到2.42镑. *The price of petrol is coming down by four pence a gallon.* 汽油价格每加仑降了4便士. PHR-V V P V P to/from n V P by n

2 If something **comes down**, it falls to the ground. 落下; 落地. PHR-V V P

3 ➸ 又见 **come-down**.

›come down on.

1 If you **come down on** one side of an argument, you declare that you support that side. 公开支持; 站到...一边. ❖ *He clearly and decisively came down on the side of President Rafsanjani.* 他明确、坚定地站在了拉夫桑贾尼总统的一边. PHR-V V P P n

2 If you **come down on** someone, you criticize them severely or treat them strictly. 严厉批评; 斥责. ❖ *If Douglas came down hard enough on him, Dale would rebel.* 如果道格拉斯对戴尔过于严厉, 他是会反抗的. PHR-V V P P n

›come down to.

If a problem or decision **comes down to** a particular thing, that thing is the most important factor involved. 归根结底. ❖ *Walter Crowley says the problem comes down to money.* 沃尔特·克劳利说这个问题归根结底是钱的问题. PHR-V V P P n

›come down with.

If you **come down with** an illness, you get it. 患上(某种病). PHR-V V P P n

›come for.

If people such as soldiers or police **come for** you, they come to find you, usually in order to harm you or take you away, for example to prison. 找上门(威胁、伤害). ❖ *Lotte was getting ready to fight if they came for her.* 如果他们找上门来的话, 洛特就准备跟他们斗一场. PHR-V V P n

›come forward.

If someone **comes forward**, they offer to do something or to give some information in response to a request for help. 主动站出来; 自告奋勇. ❖ *A vital witness came forward to say that she saw Tanner wearing the boots.* 一个关键证人主动站出来说她看见坦纳穿着那双靴子. PHR-V V P

›come in.

1 If information, a report, or a telephone call **comes in**, it is received. (信息、报告、电话)接到, 收到. ❖ *Reports are now coming in of trouble at yet another jail.* 有报告说另一个监狱又发生了骚乱. PHR-V V P

2 If you have some money **coming in**, you receive it regularly as your income. (定期金钱)收入, 入账. ❖ *She had no money coming in and no funds.* 她没有固定收入, 也没有银行存款. PHR-V V P

3 If someone **comes in** on a discussion, arrangement, or task, they join it. 加入, 参加(讨论、安排、任务等). ❖ *Can I come in here too, on both points?* 关于这两点我可以在这里加入讨论吗? PHR-V V P on n Also V P

4 If you ask where something or someone **comes in**, you are asking what their role is in a particular matter. (承接过去、前述)起作用; 派用场. ❖ *Finally, he could do no more, which is where Jacques came in.* 最后他无能为力了, 这时雅克接了上去. PHR-V V P

5 When a new idea, fashion, or product **comes in**, it becomes popular or available. 流行; 被采用. PHR-V V P

6 When the tide **comes in**, the water in the sea gradually moves so that it covers more of the land. 涨潮. PHR-V V P

›come in for.

If someone or something **comes in for** criticism or blame, they receive it. 受到(指责), 遭到(批评). ❖ *The plans have already come in for fierce criticism.* 这些计划已经受到了严厉的批评. PHR-V V P P n

›come into.

1 If someone **comes into** some money or property, they inherit it. 继承. ❖ *My father has just come into a fortune in diamonds.* 我父亲刚刚继承了一笔钻石财产. PHR-V V P n

2 If someone or something **comes into** a situation, they have a role in it. 在...中起作用. ❖ *We don't really know where Hortense comes into all this, Inspector.* 我们真不知道霍腾斯在这里面有什么作用, 警官. PHR-V V P n

›come off.

1 If something **comes off**, it is successful or effective. 成功; 奏效. ❖ *It was a good try but it didn't quite come off.* 这是个好的尝试, 但并不怎么成功. PHR-V V P

2 If someone **comes off** worst in a contest or conflict, they are in the worst position after it. If they **come off** best, they are in the best position. 处于...结局. ❖ *Against all odds, they came off worst during the Iran-contra inquiry.* 在所有的不利因素下, 他们最终在伊朗反调查中败北. PHR-V V P adv

3 If you **come off** a drug, you stop taking it. 停止(服药等). ❖ *...people trying to come off tranquillizers.* 设法停用镇静剂的人们. PHR-V V P n

›come on.

1 You say **'Come on'** to someone to encourage them to do something. (表示鼓励)来吧. ❖ *Come on Doreen, let's dance.* 来吧, 多琳, 我们跳舞吧. PHR-V CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

2 You say **'Come on'** to someone to encourage them to hurry up. (催促)快点. PHR-V CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

3 When something such as a machine or system **comes on**, it starts working or functioning. (机器、系统等)开动. PHR-V V P

4 If you have an illness or a headache **coming on**, you can feel it starting. (疾病)发作. PHR-V V P

5 If a new season or type of weather **is coming on**, it is starting to arrive. (季节、天气等)开始, 到来. ❖ *Winter was coming on again.* 冬天又快来了. PHR-V V P

6 If you say that something or someone **is coming on** well, you mean that they are developing well or making good progress. 进展, 发展(良好). ❖ *The knee's coming on fine, I'm walking comfortably already.* 膝盖快好了, 我已经可以轻松地走路了. PHR-V V P adv

›come on to.

When you **come on to** a particular topic, you start discussing it. 开始谈(某话题). ❖ *We're now looking at a smaller* PHR-V BRITISH

system but I'll come on to that later. 我们现在正在看一个较小型的系统，但我可以稍后再谈. V P P n

›come out.

1 When a new product such as a book or record **comes out**, it becomes available to the public. 出版；发表. ❖ *Christian Slater has a new movie coming out.* 克利斯丁・史莱特将推出一部新影片. PHR-V V P

2 If a fact or the truth **comes out**, it becomes known to people. 透露，显露. ❖ *The truth is beginning to come out about what happened.* 事情的真相开始显露出来. PHR-V V P

3 If a gay person **comes out**, they let people know that they are gay. (同性恋者)公开自己. PHR-V V P

4 To **come out** in a particular way means to be in the position or state described at the end of a process or event. 结果是...；最后显示. ❖ *In this grim little episode of recent American history, few people come out well.* 在美国近代史上这个可怕的事件中，很少有人有好的结果. *So what makes a good marriage? Faithfulness comes out top of the list.* 那么，好的婚姻是由什么构成的呢？首要的是忠实. PHR-V V P adv/prep V P adj

5 If you **come out** for or against something, you declare that you support it or that you do not support it. 宣布(赞成或反对). ❖ *Helmut Kohl and Francois Mitterrand have come out in favour of direct financial aid.* 赫尔穆特・科尔和弗朗索瓦・密特朗已宣布支持给予直接的财务援助. PHR-V V P prep/adv

6 If a group of workers **comes out** on strike, they go on strike. 举行(罢工). PHR-V V P prep BRITISH

7 If a photograph does not **come out**, it is blank or unclear when it is developed and printed. (冲印照片时)影像出现(空白或模糊). PHR-V V P

8 When the sun, moon, or stars **come out**, they appear in the sky. (太阳、月亮等)出来；露出. PHR-V V P

›come out in.

If you **come out in** spots, you become covered with them. (斑点)长出；遍布. ❖ *When I changed to a new soap I came out in a terrible rash.* 换了一种新肥皂后，我身上长满了可怕的红疹. PHR-V BRITISH V P P n

›come out with.

If you **come out with** something surprising or funny, you say it. 说出，提出. ❖ *Everyone who heard it just burst out laughing when he came out with it.* 他说出这话后，每个听到的人都哄笑起来. PHR-V V P n

›come over.

1 If a feeling or urge **comes over** you, especially a strange or surprising one, it affects you strongly. (尤指奇怪、突然的感觉)袭来；抓住. ❖ *As I entered the corridor which led to my room that eerie feeling came over me.* 走进通往我房间的走廊时，一种神秘的恐怖感觉突然袭来. PHR-V V P n

2 If someone or what they are saying **comes over** in a particular way, they make that impression on people who meet them or are listening to them. 给人...的印象. ❖ *You come over as a capable and amusing companion.* 你给人的印象是一个能干又风趣的伙伴. PHR-V V P as n Also V P adv

›come round.

➡ 见 **come around**. PHR-V

›come through.

1 To **come through** a dangerous or difficult situation means to survive it and recover from it. 成功渡过(危险困苦). ❖ *The city had faced racial crisis and come through it.* 这个城市经历并渡过了一场种族危机. PHR-V V P n

2 If a feeling or message **comes through**, it is clearly shown in what is said or done. 表现，体现，显露. ❖ *I hope my love for the material came through.* 我希望我对这种材料的喜爱能表现出来. PHR-V V P

3 If something **comes through**, it arrives, especially after some procedure has been carried out. 到达；传来. ❖ *The news came through at about five o'clock on election day.* 消息在选举日那天5点左右传来了. PHR-V V P

4 If you **come through** with what is expected or needed from you, you succeed in doing or providing it. 成功. ❖ *He puts his administration at risk if he doesn't come through on these promises for reform.* 如果不能兑现他对改革所作的承诺，他就会把自己的政府推到险境. PHR-V V P on/with n Also V P for n

›come to.

When someone who is unconscious **comes to**, they recover consciousness. 苏醒；恢复知觉. PHR-V V P

›come under.

1 If you **come under** attack or pressure, for example, people attack you or put pressure on you. 遭受(攻击、压力等). ❖ *The police came under attack from angry crowds.* 警察受到愤怒人群的攻击. PHR-V V P n

2 If something **comes under** a particular authority, it is managed or controlled by that authority. 在...控制下；受...管辖. ❖ *They were neglected before because they did not come under the Ministry of Defence.* 他们以前受到冷落是因为他们不受国防部领导. PHR-V V P n

3 If something **comes under** a particular heading, it is in the category mentioned. 在...范畴内；在...条目下. ❖ *There was more news about Britain, but it came under the heading of human interest.* 还有一些关于英国的新闻，但都归在个性化的栏目下. PHR-V V P n

›come up.

1 If someone **comes up** or **comes up** to you, they approach you until they are standing close to you. 来到...面前. ❖ *He came up to me and said: 'Come on, John.'* 他走到我面前说：'加油，约翰.' PHR-V V P V P to n

2 If something **is coming up**, it is about to happen or take place. 将要发生. ❖ *We do have elections coming up.* 我们的确很快要进行选举. PHR-V V P

3 If something **comes up**, it happens unexpectedly. 意外发生. ❖ *I was delayed—something came up at home.* 我被耽搁了，家里出了点事. PHR-V V P

4 If something **comes up** in a conversation or meeting, it is mentioned or discussed. (谈话、会议中)被提及，涉及. PHR-V V P

5 If a job **comes up** or if something **comes up** for sale, it becomes available. 出现；可有. ❖ *A research fellowship came up at Girton and I applied for it.* 格顿大学有一项研究奖学金，我已经申请了. *The house came up for sale.* 这座房子是出售的. PHR-V V P V P for n

6 In law, when a case **comes up**, it is heard in a court of law. 上法庭；听证. PHR-V V P

7 When the sun or moon **comes up**, it rises. (太阳、月亮等)升起. PHR-V V P

›come up against.

If you **come up against** a problem or difficulty, you are faced with it and have to deal with it. 面对，遇上(问题、困难). ❖ *We came up against a great deal of resistance in dealing with the case.* 在处理这个案件时，我们遇上了巨大的阻力. PHR-V V P P n

›come up for.

If something **comes up** for consideration or action of some kind, the time arrives when it has to be considered or dealt with. 出现；提出(考虑). ❖ *The TV rights contract came up for renegotiation in 1988.* 电视播映权合同于1988年被提出重新商谈. PHR-V V P for n

›come upon.

1 If you **come upon** someone or something, you meet them or find them by chance. 偶然碰到；偶然发现. ❖ *I came upon a irresistible item at a yard sale.* 在一次屋前摆卖中我偶然发现了一件难以抗拒的物品. PHR-V V P n

2 If an attitude or feeling **comes upon** you, it begins to affect you. 降临到；影响到. ❖ *A sense of impending doom came upon all of us.* 一种马上就要完蛋的感觉笼罩着我们所有人. PHR-V LITERARY V P n

›come up to.

To **be coming up to** a time or state means to be getting near to it. 接近(某时间、状态). ❖ *It's just coming up to ten minutes past eleven now.* 现在就要到11点10分了. PHR-V V P P n

›come up with.

If you **come up with** something, you are able to produce it or provide it. 提供；拿出. ❖ *Several of the members have come up with suggestions of their own.* 几位成员都提出了各自的建议. *If Warren can come up with the $15* PHR-V V P P n

C

million, we'll go to London. 如果沃伦能拿出1,500万元的话,我们就去伦敦.

come·back /'kʌmbæk/ **comebacks.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone such as an entertainer or sports personality makes a **comeback**, they return to their profession or sport after a period of absence. 卷土重来,东山再起. N-COUNT

2 If something makes a **comeback**, it becomes fashionable again. 重新流行. ❖ *Tight fitting T-shirts are making a comeback.* 紧身T恤衫正在重新流行起来. N-COUNT

3 If you have no **comeback** when someone has done something wrong to you, there is nothing you can do to have them punished or held responsible, for example because the law or a rule prevents it. (与否定词连用)报复. N-UNCOUNT with brd-neg

C

co·median /kə'mi:diən/ **comedians.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **comedian** is an entertainer whose job is to make people laugh, by telling jokes or funny stories. 喜剧演员; 丑角. N-COUNT

co·medic /kə'mi.dɪk/.

Comedic means relating to comedy. 喜剧的. ❖ *She brings an unsuspected comedic touch to her role.* 她为自己的角色加上了一种意想不到的喜剧效果. ADJ FORMAL

co·medi·enne /kə,mi.di'en/ **comediennes.**

A **comedienne** is a female comedian. 女喜剧演员. N-COUNT

'come-down; 又拼作 **comedown.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you say that something is **a come-down**, you think that it is not as good as something else that you have just done or had. 失望,沮丧. ❖ *After getting your degree and being on a high, it's quite a comedown to experience constant rejection.* 拿到学位和取得优异成绩后却一再遭到拒绝,真是一种沮丧的经历. N-SING a N

com·edy /'kɒmədi/ **comedies.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Comedy** consists of types of entertainment, such as plays and films, or particular scenes in them, that are intended to make people laugh. 喜剧. ❖ *...his career in comedy.* 他的喜剧生涯. *...a TV comedy series.* 电视喜剧集. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **comedy** is a play, film, or television programme that is intended to make people laugh. 一出喜剧; 喜剧电影; 电视喜剧节目. N-COUNT

3 The **comedy** of a situation are those aspects of it that make you laugh. 喜剧色彩; 喜剧性. ❖ *Jackie sees the comedy in her millionaire husband's thrifty habits.* 她那位百万富翁的丈夫的节俭习惯让杰姬觉得很有喜剧色彩. N-UNCOUNT

4 ➼ 又见 **situation comedy**.

come·ly /'kʌmli/ **comelier, comeliest.**

A **comely** woman is attractive. 好看的,有吸引力的. ❖ *...a comely young woman with high cheekbones.* 一个高颧骨、漂亮的年轻女子. ADJ-GRADED DATED

'come-on, come-ons.

A **come-on** is a gesture or remark which someone makes in order to encourage another person to make sexual advances to them. (姿势或语言的)挑逗,引诱. N-COUNT INFORMAL

com·ers /'kʌməz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If a contest or sporting event is open to **all comers**, anyone is allowed to take part in it or challenge the champion. 来者; 来参与的人. PHR

com·et /'kɒmɪt/ **comets.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **comet** is an object that travels around the sun leaving a bright trail behind it. 彗星. ❖ *Halley's Comet is going to come back in 2061.* 哈雷彗星将在2061年回归. N-COUNT

come·up·pance /,kʌm'ʌpəns/.

If you say that someone has got their **comeuppance**, you approve of the fact that they have been punished or have suffered for something wrong that they have done. 应得的惩罚; 因果报应. ❖ *...a bad man who shoots people and gets his comeuppance.* 一个枪杀人并得到应有惩罚的坏蛋. N-SING PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

com·fort /'kʌmfət/ **comforts, comforting, comforted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you are doing something in **comfort**, you are physically relaxed and contented, and are not feeling any pain or other unpleasant sensations. 舒服的状态(或感受). ❖ *The shoe has padding around the collar, heel and tongue for added comfort.* 这种鞋在鞋帮、鞋跟和鞋舌等处有衬垫,因此穿起来格外舒服. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Comfort** is a style of life in which you have enough money to have everything you need. (生活方式)舒适、安逸. ❖ *...ordering our busy lives so that we can live in comfort.* 安排好我们繁忙的生活以便可以过得很舒适. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Comforts** are things which make your life easier and more pleasant, such as electrical devices you have in your home. 使生活舒适的物品. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **creature comforts**.

4 **Comfort** is a feeling of relief from worries or unhappiness. 安慰,慰藉. ❖ *He found comfort in Eva's blind faith in him.* 他从伊娃对自己的盲目信赖中找到了安慰. N-UNCOUNT

➼ 又见 **cold comfort**.

5 If you refer to a person, thing, or idea as a **comfort**, you mean that they help you to stop worrying or they make you feel less unhappy. 令人安慰的人(或物、想法). ❖ *It's a comfort talking to you.* 跟你聊聊我好受多了. N-COUNT

6 If you **comfort** someone, you make them feel less worried, unhappy, or upset, for example by saying kind things to them. 安慰. ❖ *Ned put his arm around her, trying to comfort her.* 内德用胳膊搂住她,试图安慰她. VB V n

◢ **com·fort·er, comforters** ❖ *He became Vivien Leigh's devoted friend and comforter.* 他成为费雯丽忠实的朋友和安慰者. N-COUNT

7 If you say that something is, for example, **too** close **for comfort**, you mean you are worried because it is closer than you would like it to be. 近得使人不安. ❖ *The bombs fell in the sea, many too close for comfort.* 炸弹落入海里,其中不少距离近得使人不安. PHR

com·fort·able /'kʌmftəbəl/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If something such as furniture or clothing is **comfortable**, it makes you feel physically relaxed when you use it, for example because it is soft or warm. 舒适的. ❖ *...a comfortable fireside chair.* 一把舒适的壁炉椅. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **comfortably** ❖ *...the comfortably furnished living-room.* 布置得很舒适的起居室. ADV-GRADED

2 If you are **comfortable**, you are physically relaxed and at ease because of the place or position you are sitting or lying in. 舒服的. ❖ *Lie down on your bed and make yourself comfortable.* 躺到床上去,让你自己舒服些. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **comfortably** ❖ *Are you sitting comfortably?* 你坐着舒服吗? ADV-GRADED

3 If you say that someone is **comfortable**, you mean that they have enough money to be able to live without financial problems. (生活)宽裕的,小康的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **comfortably** ❖ *Cayton describes himself as comfortably well-off.* 凯顿描述说自己过得很宽裕. ADV-GRADED

4 A **comfortable** life, job, or situation does not cause you any problems or worries. 轻松的; 舒适的. ADJ-GRADED

5 In a race, competition, or election, if you are in a **comfortable** position, you are likely to win it easily. If you gain a **comfortable** victory, you win it easily. (比赛、竞选)轻松获胜的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ◢ **comfortably** ❖ *...the Los Angeles Raiders, who comfortably beat the Bears earlier in the season.* 在本赛季早些时候轻松击败了黑熊队的洛杉矶突击者队. ADV-GRADED

6 If you feel **comfortable** with a particular situation or person, you feel confident and relaxed with them. 有把握的; 有信心的; 自在的. ❖ *I'll talk to them, but I won't feel comfortable about it.* 我会跟他们谈的,不过这种谈话让我感到不自在. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

7 If a sick or injured person is said to be **comfortable**, they are in a stable physical condition. (病人状况)稳定的. ❖ *He was described as comfortable in hospital last night.* 昨晚医院方描述说他病情稳定. ADJ

com·fort·ably /'kʌmftəbli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone does something **comfortably**, they do it easily. 轻松地; 容易地. ❖ *Only take upon yourself those things that you know you can manage comfortably.* 只有做自己熟悉的事才可以做得轻松自在. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If someone is **comfortably off**, they have enough money to be able to live without financial problems. (经济)宽裕的,小康的. PHR

3 ➼ 又见 **comfortable**.

com·fort·er /ˈkʌmfətə/ **comforters.**
A **comforter** is a large cover filled with feathers or similar material which you put over yourself in bed instead of a sheet and blankets. The usual British word is **duvet**. 羽绒被. [英]一般作 duvet. N-COUNT AMERICAN
➡ 又见 **comfort**.

com·fort·ing /ˈkʌmfətɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something is **comforting**, it makes you feel less worried or unhappy. 给人安慰的. ❖ *My mother had just died and I found the book very comforting.* 我母亲刚去世, 我发现这本书能给我安慰. ◢ **com·fort·ing·ly** ❖ *'Everything's under control here,' her mother said comfortingly.* '这儿一切都在控制之中.' 母亲安慰说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

com·frey /ˈkʌmfri/.
Comfrey is a herb that is used to make drinks and medicines. 聚合草. N-UNCOUNT

com·fy /ˈkʌmfi/ **comfier, comfiest.**
Comfy means the same as **comfortable**. 义同 comfortable. ❖ *Loose-fitting shirts are comfy.* 宽松的衬衣穿着很舒服. *...a comfy chair.* 一把舒适的椅子. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

com·ic /ˈkɒmɪk/ **comics.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something is **comic**, it makes you laugh, or is intended to make you laugh. 滑稽的, 令人发笑的. ❖ *The novel is comic and tragic.* 这本小说又好笑又很悲. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Comic** is used to describe comedy as a form of entertainment, and the people who perform it. 喜剧的. ❖ *Grodin is a fine comic actor.* 格罗丁是一个优秀的喜剧演员. ADJ ADJ n
3 A **comic** is an entertainer who tells jokes in order to make people laugh. 以说笑话娱乐别人的人; 喜剧演员. N-COUNT
4 A **comic** is a magazine that contains stories told in pictures. The usual American term is **comic book**. 漫画杂志. [美]一般作 comic book. N-COUNT BRITISH

comi·cal /ˈkɒmɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something is **comical**, it makes you want to laugh because it seems funny or silly. 滑稽的, 惹笑的. ❖ *Her expression is almost comical.* 她的表情近乎滑稽. ◢ **comi·cal·ly** /ˈkɒmɪkli/ ❖ *She raised her eyebrows comically.* 她滑稽地抬起眉头. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ˈcomic book, comic books. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **comic book** is a magazine that contains stories told in pictures. The usual British word is **comic**. 漫画书. [英]一般作 comic. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈcomic strip, comic strips.
A **comic strip** is a series of drawings that tell a story. 连环漫画. N-COUNT

com·ing /ˈkʌmɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◆
A **coming** event or time will happen soon. 即将发生的; 即将来临的. ❖ *This obviously depends on the weather in the coming months.* 这显然取决于未来几个月的天气. ADJ ADJ n
➡ 又见 **come**.

ˌcoming of ˈage.
1 When something reaches an important stage of development and is accepted by a large number of people, you can refer to this as its **coming of age**. (重要)时代的到来. ❖ *...postwar Germany's final coming-of-age as an independent sovereign state.* 战后德国最终迎来了成为独立主权国家的时代. N-SING with supp
2 Someone's **coming of age** is the time when they legally become an adult. 到成年期, 长大成人. N-SING with poss

ˌcomings and ˈgoings.
The **comings and goings** of people are their arrivals and departures at a particular place. 来来往往. ❖ *Crowds of Somalis gather to watch the comings and goings of the journalists.* 成群的索马里人聚在一起观看记者们来来往往. N-PLURAL with poss

com·ma /ˈkɒmə/ **commas.**
A **comma** is the punctuation mark (,) which is used to separate parts of a sentence or items in a list. 逗号. N-COUNT

com·mand /kəˈmɑːnd, -ˈmænd/ **commands, commanding, commanded.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If someone in authority **commands** you to do something, they tell you to do it. 命令. ❖ *'Get in your car and follow me,' he commanded.* '上车跟我来.' 他命令道. *He commanded that roads be built to link castles across the land.* 他下令修筑公路, 以便把这一带的城堡连接起来. VB V n to-inf V with quote V that Also V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The tanker failed to respond to a command to stop.* 这艘油轮未能按照命令停下来. N-VAR
2 A **command** is an instruction that you give to a computer. (电脑)指令. N-COUNT
3 If you **command** something such as respect or obedience, you obtain it because you are popular, famous, or important. 博得; 拥有. ❖ *...an excellent physician who commanded the respect of all his colleagues.* 博得了所有同事尊敬的一位优秀的内科医生. VB no cont V n
4 If someone has **command** of a situation, they have control of it because they have, or seem to have, power or authority. 指挥(权); 控制. ❖ *Mr Baker would take command of the campaign.* 贝克先生将指挥这场运动. N-UNCOUNT
5 Your **command** of something such as a foreign language is your knowledge of it and your ability to use this knowledge. 对...的掌握. ❖ *...a singer with a natural command of melody.* 一个对旋律掌握自如的歌手. N-UNCOUNT N of n
6 If you have a particular skill or particular resources **at your command**, you have them and can use them fully. 掌握之中. ❖ *The country should have the right to defend itself with all legal means at its command.* 这个国家应该有权运用已掌握的所有法律手段来保卫自己. PHR FORMAL
7 If an army or country **commands** a place, they have total control over it. 控制; 掌握. ❖ *Yemen commands the strait at the southern end of the Red Sea.* 也门控制着红海南端的海峡. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the struggle for command of the air.* 制空权的争夺. N-UNCOUNT
8 An officer who **commands** part of an army, navy, or air force is responsible for controlling and organizing it. 指挥; 管辖. ❖ *...the French general who commands the UN troops in Bosnia.* 指挥驻波斯尼亚联合国部队的法国将军. *...Lieutenant Tom Dinsdale, the commanding officer at this checkpoint.* 汤姆·丁斯代尔中尉, 这个检查站的指挥官. VB V n Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *In 1942 he took command of 108 Squadron.* 1942年他担任了108中队的指挥官. N-UNCOUNT
9 In the armed forces, a **command** is a part of an army or air force in charge of a particular function. 司令部; 指挥部. ❖ *...the Strategic Air Command.* 战略空军司令部. N-COLL-COUNT
10 ➡ 又见 **high command, second-in-command**.
11 If a place **commands** a view, especially an impressive one, you can see the view clearly from that place. 一览(景色); 俯瞰. ❖ *The house commanded some splendid views of Delaware Bay.* 这所房子俯瞰着特拉华海湾一些壮观的景色. VB no cont PRAGMATICS FORMAL V n

com·man·dant /ˈkɒməndænt/ **commandants.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **commandant** is an army officer in charge of a particular place or group of people. 指挥官, 司令官. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

comˌmand eˈconomy, command economies.
In a **command economy**, business activities and the allocation of resources are determined by the government, not by market forces. 指令性经济, 非市场主导的经济. N-COUNT

com·man·deer /ˌkɒmənˈdɪə/ **commandeers, commandeering, commandeered.**
1 If the armed forces **commandeer** a vehicle or building owned by someone else, they officially take charge of it so that they can use it. (军队)征用(车辆、建筑物等). VB V n
2 If someone **commandeers** something owned by someone else, they take charge of it so that they can use it. 强占, 强取. ❖ *The hijacker commandeered the plane on a domestic flight.* 劫机者劫持了一架国内客机. VB V n

com·mand·er /kəˈmɑːndə, -ˈmænd-/ **commanders.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 The **commander** of a military operation or organization is the officer in charge. 指挥官, 司令官. N-COUNT
2 A **commander** is an officer in the navy. 海军中校. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

comˌmander-in-ˈchief, commanders-in-chief. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **commander-in-chief** is an officer in charge of all the forces N-COUNT,

C

in a particular area. 总司令; 最高统帅. N-TITLE

com·mand·ing /kəˈmɑːndɪŋ, -ˈmænd-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are in a **commanding** position or situation, you are in a strong or powerful position or situation. 权力大的; 支配的. ❖ *The French vessel has a commanding lead.* 这艘法国船处于领先地位. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **commanding**, you mean that they are powerful and confident; used showing approval. 威严的; 权威的. ❖ *The voice at the other end of the line was serious and commanding.* 线路另一头的声音听起来既认真又威严. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS

3 If a building has a **commanding** position, it is high up and has good views of the surrounding area. 居高临下的; 视野开阔的. ❖ *What other home offers such a commanding view of the capital?* 有什么其他房子能提供如此一览无余的首都景色? ADJ-GRADED

C

4 ➻ 又见 **command**.

com·mand·ment /kəˈmɑːndmənt, -ˈmænd-/ **commandments.**

The Ten **Commandments** are the ten rules of behaviour which, according to the Old Testament of the Bible, people should obey. (基督教)十诫. N-COUNT

com·man·do /kəˈmɑːndəʊ, -ˈmænd-/ **commandos** or **commandoes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **commando** is soldier who is a member of a group who have been specially trained to carry out raids. 突击队员. N-COUNT

2 A **commando** is a group of commandoes. 突击队. ❖ *...a small commando of marines.* 海军陆战突击小分队. N-COUNT

comˈmand post, command posts.

A **command post** is a place from which a commander in the army controls and organizes his forces. 指挥部, 指挥所. N-COUNT

com·memo·rate /kəˈmeməreɪt/ **commemorates, commemorating, commemorated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

To **commemorate** an important event or person means to remember them by means of a special action or ceremony, or a specially created object. 纪念. ❖ *The 200th anniversary of Mozart's death is being commemorated with concerts featuring his work.* 现正以作品演奏会的方式纪念莫扎特逝世200周年. VB V n; be V-ed

◢ **com·memo·ra·tion** /kəˌmeməˈreɪʃən/ **commemorations** ❖ *...the 50th Anniversary Commemoration of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising.* 华沙犹太人聚居区起义50周年纪念. N-VAR

com·memo·ra·tive /kəˈmemərətɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **commemorative** object or event is intended to make people remember an event or person. 纪念的. ❖ *...a commemorative plaque.* 一块纪念牌匾. ADJ ADJ n

com·mence /kəˈmens/ **commences, commencing, commenced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When something **commences** or you **commence** it, it begins. 开始; 使...开始. ❖ *They commenced a systematic search.* 他们开始进行有系统的搜索. V-ERG V; FORMAL; V n/-ing

com·mence·ment /kəˈmensmənt/.

1 The **commencement** of something is its beginning. 开始, 开端. ❖ *All applicants should be at least 16 years of age at the commencement of this course.* 所有申请者在这课程开始之前都必须年满16岁. N-UNCOUNT, FORMAL

2 In the United States, **commencement** is a ceremony at a university in which graduates formally receive their degrees. (美国)学位颁授典礼; 毕业典礼. N-SING

com·mend /kəˈmend/ **commends, commending, commended.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **commend** someone or something, you praise them formally. 正式表扬, 称赞. ❖ *I commended her for that action.* 我对她的那次行动提出表扬. VB; V n for/on n/-ing; Also V n

◢ **com·men·da·tion** /ˌkɒmenˈdeɪʃən/ **commendations** ❖ *The Company received a commendation from the Royal Society of Arts.* 该公司受到皇家艺术学会的表彰. N-COUNT

2 If someone **commends** something or someone **to you**, they tell you that you will find them good or useful. 推荐. ❖ *I can commend it to him as a realistic course of action.* 我可以向他推荐这是一种务实的行动方式. VB; V n to n

3 If something **commends** itself **to** you, you approve of it. 给...好印象; 被接受. ❖ *The Rousseau model commended itself to a lot of early socialists.* 卢梭的模式被早期一批社会主义者所接受. VB; V pron-refl to n

com·mend·able /kəˈmendəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone's behaviour as **commendable**, you approve of it or are praising it. 值得表扬的, 值得称赞的. ❖ *Mr Sparrow has acted with commendable speed.* 斯帕罗先生行动迅速, 值得表扬. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS, FORMAL

◢ **com·mend·ably** ❖ *Her manner was commendably restrained.* 她的态度很有节制, 值得称赞. ADV-GRADED

com·men·su·rate /kəˈmensərət/.

If the level of one thing is **commensurate** with another, the first level is in proportion to the second. 相称的; 相当的. ❖ *Employees are paid salaries commensurate with those of teachers.* 雇员拿的薪水和教师的相当. ADJ, FORMAL

com·ment /ˈkɒment/ **comments, commenting, commented.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **comment** on something, you give your opinion about it or you make a statement about it. 评论. ❖ *Stuart commented that this was very true.* 斯图尔特评论说这的确很真实. VB V on n/wh; V that; Also V, V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He made his comments at a news conference.* 他在一次记者招待会上发表了自己的评论. *Lady Thatcher, who is abroad, was not available for comment.* 撒切尔夫人在国外, 不能发表评论. N-VAR

2 People say '**no comment**' as a way of refusing to answer a question, usually when it is asked by a journalist. 无可奉告. CONVENTION

3 If you say that an event or situation is a **comment** on something, you mean that it reveals something, usually something bad, about that thing. (通常指坏的)反映. ❖ *He argues that family problems are typically a comment on some unresolved issues in the family.* 他争论说, 家庭问题典型地反映了家庭中一些未解决的事情. N-SING

com·men·tary /ˈkɒməntri, AM -teri/ **commentaries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **commentary** is a description of an event while the event is taking place, for example a description on radio or television. 实况报道; 解说. ❖ *He gave the listening crowd a running commentary.* 他向听众群作了连续的实况报道. N-VAR

2 A **commentary** is an article, book, or other piece of writing which explains or discusses something. 注释; 评论. ❖ *Mr Rich will be writing a twice-weekly commentary on American society and culture.* 里奇先生将每周撰写两篇关于美国社会和文化的评论. N-COUNT

com·men·tate /ˈkɒmənteɪt/ **commentates, commentating, commentated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **commentate** means to give a radio or television commentary on an event. 作(电台、电视)评论; 解说. ❖ *They are in Sweden to commentate on the European Championships.* 他们在瑞典对欧洲锦标赛作解说评论. VB; V on n; Also V

com·men·ta·tor /ˈkɒmənteɪtə/ **commentators.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **commentator** is a broadcaster who gives a radio or television commentary on an event. (电台、电视的)解说员, 评述员. N-COUNT

2 A **commentator** is someone who often writes or broadcasts about a particular subject. (专题)评论员. ❖ *...Hugo Young, the political commentator of the 'Guardian'.* 雨果·扬,《卫报》的政治评论员. N-COUNT

com·merce /ˈkɒmɜːs/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Commerce is the activities and procedures involved in buying and selling things. 商业. ❖ *They have made their fortunes from industry and commerce.* 他们从工业和商业中获得了财富. N-UNCOUNT

➻ 又见 **chamber of commerce**.

com·mer·cial /kəˈmɜːʃəl/ **commercials.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Commercial** means involving or relating to the buying and selling of goods. 商业的, 贸易的. ❖ *...industrial and commercial activity.* 工商业活动. ADJ

2 **Commercial** organizations, activities, and products are concerned with making money or profits, rather than, for example, with scientific research or providing a public service. 商业化的. ❖ *British Rail has indeed become more commercial over the past decade.* 英国铁路公司在过去十 ADJ-GRADED

年中变得越来越商业化. ...*the commercial exploitation of forests*. 对森林的商业性开发. ◢ **com·mer·cial·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *Designers are becoming more commercially minded*. 设计者的头脑正在变得更加商业化. *It was the first commercially available machine to employ artificial intelligence*. 这是利用人工智能的第一部可作商业用途的机器.

3 A **commercial** vehicle is used for carrying goods or for taking passengers who pay to travel in it. (车辆)商用的, 营运的. ADJ

4 **Commercial** television and radio are paid for by the broadcasting of advertisements, rather than by the government. (电视台、广播电台)商业运作的. ADJ

5 A **commercial** is an advertisement that is broadcast on television or radio. (电视台或广播电台播出的)商业广告. N-COUNT

6 If you use **commercial** to describe something such as a film or a type of music, you mean that it is intended to be popular, and does not have much originality or artistic merit. (电影、音乐等)商业化的; 无创意的; 无艺术的. ❖ *There's a feeling among a lot of people that music has become too commercial*. 许多人都有这么一种感觉, 就是音乐变得过于商业化了. ADJ-GRADED

com,mercial 'bank, commercial banks. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **commercial bank** is a large bank with many branches. Commercial banks operate current and deposit accounts and make short-term loans. 商业银行. N-COUNT

com·mer·cial·ism /kəˈmɜːʃəlɪzəm/.
Commercialism is the practice of making a lot of money from things without caring about their quality; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(指唯利是图的)商业主义. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

com·mer·cial·ize /kəˈmɜːʃəlaɪz/ commercializes, commercializing, commercialized; [英]拼作 **commercialise**.
If something **is commercialized**, it is used or changed in such a way that it makes money or profits, often in a way that people disapprove of. (贬义)(被)商业化. ❖ *It seems such a pity that a distinguished and honored name should be commercialized in such a manner*. 显贵的、无尚荣光的名字竟然被如此商业化, 真是可惜. ◢ **com·mer·ciali·za·tion** /kə,mɜːʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ ...*the commercialization of Christmas*. 圣诞节的商业化. ◢ **com·mer·cial·ized** ❖ *Rock'n'roll has become so commercialised and safe since punk*. 朋克音乐之后, 摇滚乐已变得十分商业化, 并站稳了脚. VB be V ed Also V n N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED

com·mie /ˈkɒmɪ/ commies.
A **commie** is someone who believes in communism; an offensive word. (冒犯义)共党分子. N-COUNT AMERICAN

com·mis·er·ate /kəˈmɪzəreɪt/ commiserates, commiserating, commiserated.
If you **commiserate with** someone, you show them pity or sympathy when something unpleasant has happened to them. 怜悯, 同情. ❖ *When I lost, he commiserated with me*. 我失败时, 他向我表示了同情. ◢ **com·mis·era·tion** /kə,mɪzəˈreɪʃən/ commiserations ❖ *Our congratulations go to the winner, and commiserations to all those who came close*. 我们祝贺胜利者, 同情所有功亏一篑者. VB V with n N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

com·mis·sary /ˈkɒmɪsəri, AM -seri/ commissaries.
A **commissary** is a shop that provides food and equipment in a place such as a military camp or a prison. (为军营、监狱等供应食品和装备的)杂货商店. N-COUNT AMERICAN

com·mis·sion /kəˈmɪʃən/ commissions, commissioning, commissioned. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **commission** something or **commission** someone to do something, you formally arrange for someone to do a piece of work for you, which you usually pay them for. 委托, 委任. ❖ *You can commission them to paint something especially for you*. 你可以委托他们特别为你画些什么. ...*specially commissioned reports*. 特别委托的报告. VB V n V n to-inf V-ed
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He approached John Wexley with a commission to write the screenplay of the film*. 他联系约翰·韦克斯利, 委托他编写该影片的剧本. ◢ **-commissioned** ❖ ...*Government-commissioned research*. 政府委托的研究. N-COUNT COMB

2 **Commission** is a sum of money paid to a salesperson for every sale that he or she makes. If a salesperson is paid **on commission**, the amount they are paid depends on the amount they sell. 回扣; 佣金. N-VAR

3 If a bank or other company charges **commission**, they charge a fee for providing a service, for example for exchanging money or for issuing an insurance policy. 手续费. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **commission** is a group of people who have been appointed to find out about something or to control something. (调查、监察)委员会. ❖ ...*the Press Complaints Commission*. 新闻投诉委员会. N-COLL-COUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **High Commission**.

6 The **commission** of a crime is the act of committing it. 干坏事, 犯罪. ❖ ...*an organisation which is actively engaged in the commission of criminal terrorist acts*. 一个频繁从事犯罪及恐怖活动的组织. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

7 If a member of the armed forces receives a **commission**, he or she becomes an officer. 委任状, 任职令. N-COUNT

8 If a member of the armed forces is **commissioned**, he or she is made an officer. (被)任命, (被)委任. ❖ *He was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Air Force*. 他被任命为空军少尉. *Only commissioned officers qualify for the Military Cross*. 只有持委任状的军官才有资格获得军勇十字勋章. VB usu passive be V-ed as n V-ed Also be V-ed

9 If something such as a ship or machine is **out of commission**, it is broken and cannot be used until it is repaired. (指船只、机械)不能使用的; 退出现役的. ❖ *The operator expects the ship to be out of commission until the end of September*. 操作员认为这艘船9月底前都不能使用. PHR

C

com·mis·sion·er /kəˈmɪʃənə/ commissioners. ◆◆◆◇◇
A **commissioner** is an important official in a government department or other organization. (政府部门或其他机构的)首长, 长官. ❖ ...*the European Commissioner for External Affairs*. 欧洲外事部部长. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **High Commissioner**.

com·mit /kəˈmɪt/ commits, committing, committed. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone **commits** a crime or a sin, they do something illegal or bad. 干(坏事), 犯(罪). ❖ *This is a man who has committed murder*. 这人犯了谋杀罪. VB V n

2 If someone **commits** suicide, they deliberately kill themselves. 自杀. VB V n

3 If you **commit** money or resources to something, you decide to use the money or resources for a particular purpose. 拨出(资金); 派发(资源). ❖ *He should not commit American troops without the full consent of Congress*. 没有国会的完全同意, 他不应派出美国部队. VB V n to/for n V n

4 If you **commit** yourself to a decision or way of life, you accept it fully or definitely decide to act in that way. If you **commit** yourself to a person, you definitely decide that your relationship will be a long-term one. (使)投入; (使)承担义务. ❖ *I'd like a friendship that might lead to something deeper, but I wouldn't want to commit myself too soon*. 我想要有发展得更深的友谊, 但不想过早投入. ◢ **com·mit·ted** ❖ ...*a committed socialist*. 一个坚定的社会主义者. ◢ **commitment**, **commitments** ❖ ...*commitment to the ideals of Bolshevism*. 献身于布尔什维克的理想. *They made a commitment to peace*. 他们致力于和平. VB V pron-refl to -ing/n V pron-refl Also V to n, V n to n ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

5 If you do not want to **commit** yourself on something, you do not want to say what you really think about it or what you are going to do. 作承诺, 作保证. ❖ *She didn't want to commit herself one way or the other*. 无论怎样她都不想作出什么承诺. VB with brd-neg V pron-refl Also V pron-refl on n

6 If you **commit** something **to** paper or to writing, you record it by writing it down. If you **commit** something **to** memory, you memorize it. 写下来; 背下来. VB V n to n

7 If someone **is committed** to a hospital, prison, or other institution, they are officially sent there for a period of time. 被送往, 被关进(医院, 监狱等). VB be V-ed to n

8 In the British legal system, if someone **is committed for trial**, they are sent by magistrates to stand trial in a crown court. (英国)被送交刑事法庭; 被送审. ◢ **com·mit·tal** VB be V-ed for n N-VAR

/kəˈmɪtəl/ **committals** ❖ *...committal proceedings.* 送交程序.

com·mit·ment /kəˈmɪtmənt/ **commitments.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **commitment** is something which regularly takes up some of your time because of an agreement you have made or because of responsibilities that you have. 承诺; 承诺的任务. ❖ *I've got a lot of commitments.* 我有很多承诺. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **commit.**

com·mit·tee /kəˈmɪti/ **committees.** ◆◆◆◆◆

A **committee** is a group of people who meet to make decisions or plans for a larger group or organization that they represent. 委员会. ❖ *...the Committee for Safety in Medicine.* 药物安全委员会. N-COLL-COUNT

C

com·mode /kəˈməʊd/ **commodes.**

A **commode** is a movable piece of furniture shaped like a chair or a stool, which has a large pot below or inside it. It is used as a toilet, especially by people who are too ill to be able to walk to the toilet easily. (尤指为方便病人而设计的)座椅式便桶. N-COUNT

com·mod·ity /kəˈmɒdɪti/ **commodities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Anything which is sold on a large scale can be referred to as a **commodity**. 商品; 货物. ❖ *The government increased prices on several basic commodities like bread and meat.* 政府提高了几种基本商品如面包和肉类等的价格. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

com·mo·dore /ˈkɒmədɔː/ **commodores.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **commodore** is a senior officer in the navy. 海军准将. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

com·mon /ˈkɒmən/ **commoner, commonest; commons.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is **common**, it is found in large numbers or it happens often. 普通的, 平凡的, 平常的. ❖ *His name was Hansen, a common name in Norway.* 他的名字叫汉森, 这在挪威是个普通名字. *Oil pollution is the commonest cause of death for seabirds.* 石油污染是海鸟致死的最常见原因. ◢ **com·mon·ly** ❖ *Parsley is probably the most commonly used of all herbs.* 西芹也许是所有草本植物中最普通的一种. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Common** is used to indicate that someone or something is of the ordinary kind and not special in any way. 一般的, 无特殊的. ❖ *...common salt.* 普通食盐. ADJ: ADJ n

3 When there are more animals or plants of a particular species than there are of related species, then the first species is often called **common**. (动、植物品种)普通的. ❖ *...the common house fly.* 普通家蝇. ADJ: ADJ n

4 If you talk about **common** decency or **common** courtesy, you are referring to the decency or courtesy which most people have. You usually say this when someone has not shown these characteristics in their behaviour. 共通的; 通常的. ❖ *...if he'd had the common courtesy to ask permission.* 如果他懂得惯常礼节先问一声的话... ADJ PRAGMATICS

5 If something is **common** to two or more people or groups, it is done, possessed, or used by them all. 共有的, 共同的. ❖ *Moldavians and Romanians share a common language.* 摩尔多瓦人和罗马尼亚人有共同的语言. ADJ

6 If two or more things have something **in common**, they have the same characteristic or feature. 共同; 相同. ❖ *In common with most Italian lakes, access to the shores of Orta is restricted.* 和多数意大利湖泊一样, 奥尔塔湖岸也是限制进入的. PHR

7 If two or more people have something **in common**, they share the same interests or experiences. 相同; 共有. PHR

8 You can use the word **common** to describe knowledge, an opinion, or a feeling that is shared by people in general. 普通的; 常识的. ❖ *It is common knowledge that swimming is one of the best forms of exercise.* 游泳是最好的运动之一这是常识. ◢ **commonly** ❖ *A little adolescent rebellion is commonly believed to be healthy.* 青少年有点反叛性一般都认为是健康的. ADJ: ADJ n ADV: ADV -ed

9 ➡ 又见 **lowest common denominator.**

10 If you describe someone as **common**, you mean that there is some aspect of them, such as their speech, clothing, or manners, which shows bad qualities that are thought to be characteristic of the lower social classes. Used showing disapproval. (贬义)粗俗的; 低下的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

11 A **common** is an area of grassy land, usually in or near a village or small town, where the public is allowed to go. 公地; 公共活动场所. N-COUNT

12 **The Commons** is used to refer to the House of Commons or its members. 众议院; 下议院. ❖ *The Prime Minister is to make a statement in the Commons this afternoon.* 首相今天下午将在众议院发表一份声明. N-COLL-PROPER

13 ➡ to **make common cause with** someone: 见 **cause.**

➡ **common ground:** 见 **ground.**

com·mon·al·ity /kɒməˈnælɪti/ **commonalities.**

Commonality is used to refer to a feature or purpose that is shared by two or more people or things. 共性; 共同特征. ❖ *We don't have the same commonality of interest.* 我们没有共同的兴趣. N-VAR FORMAL

,common 'cold, common colds.

The **common cold** is a mild illness. If you have it, your nose is blocked, you sneeze a lot, and you have a sore throat or a cough. 普通感冒. N-COUNT

,common 'currency.

If an idea or belief has become **common currency**, it is widely used and accepted. 通行货币(比喻流行的思想、信仰等). ❖ *The story that she was trapped in a loveless marriage became common currency.* 她陷入了一场没有爱的婚姻已成为众所周知的事. N-UNCOUNT

,common de'nominator, common denominators.

1 A **common denominator** of a group of fractions is a number which all the denominators of the fractions can be divided into. 公分母. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

2 A **common denominator** is a characteristic or attitude that is shared by all members of a group. 共同点, 共通点. ❖ *Narcissism is the common denominator for our customers.* 自我陶醉是我们顾客的共同特点. N-COUNT

com·mon·er /ˈkɒmənə/ **commoners.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In countries which have a nobility, **commoners** are the people who are not members of the nobility. (非贵族的)平民. N-COUNT

,common 'land, common lands.

Common land is land which everyone is allowed to go on. 公地; 公共用地. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

,common 'law; 又拼作 **common-law.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Common law** is the system of law which is based on judges' decisions and on custom rather than on written laws. 普通法, 习惯法, 判例法. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **common law** relationship is regarded as a marriage because it has lasted a long time, although no official marriage contract has been signed. (虽无正式的婚姻注册, 但是普通法认可的)事实婚姻的. ❖ *...his common law wife.* 他事实婚姻的妻子. ADJ: ADJ n

,common 'market, common markets. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **common market** is an organization of countries who have agreed to trade freely with each other and make common decisions about industry and agriculture. 共同市场(签约国之间自由贸易, 共同决定工农业问题等). ❖ *...the Central American Common Market.* 中美洲共同市场. N-COUNT

2 **The Common Market** is the former name of the **European Union**. Some people still refer to the European Union as the **Common Market**. 共同市场(欧盟的旧称). N-PROPER the N

,common 'noun, common nouns.

A **common noun** is a noun such as 'tree', 'water', or 'beauty' that is not the name of one particular person or thing. 普通名词. 比较 **proper noun.** N-COUNT

,common-or-'garden.

You can use **common-or-garden** to describe something you think is ordinary and not special in any way. 普通的, 一般的, 常见的. ❖ *These crumbs were grated on a common-or-garden cheese grater.* 这些碎屑是用普通奶酪磨碎器磨的. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

common·place /ˈkɒmənpleɪs/ **commonplaces.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **commonplace**, it happens often or is often found, and is therefore not surprising. 寻常的, 普通的, 常见的. ❖ *Foreign vacations have become commonplace.* ADJ-GRADED

到外国度假已是很平常的事.

2 A **commonplace** is something that happens often or is often found. 常见的事, 寻常的事. ❖ *It's become a commonplace to see people collapsing from hunger in the streets.* 人在大街上饿得晕倒的情况已变得很常见. N-COUNT

3 A **commonplace** is a remark or opinion that is often expressed and is therefore not original or interesting. (语言、观点等)无新意的; 平庸的; 陈词滥调的. ❖ *It is a commonplace to say that Northern Ireland is a backwater in the modern Europe.* 说北爱尔兰是现代欧洲的偏远落后之地已毫无新意. N-COUNT

'common room, common rooms.

A **common room** is a room in a university or school where people can sit, talk, and relax. (学校里的)公共休息室. N-COUNT

,common 'sense; 又拼作 **commonsense**. ◆◆◇◇◇

Your **common sense** is your natural ability to make good judgements and to behave in a practical and sensible way. 常识; 常理. ❖ *Use your common sense.* 运用你的常识. *...a common-sense approach.* 一个符合常理的方法. N-UNCOUNT

common·wealth /ˈkɒmənwelθ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **The Commonwealth** is a voluntary association of independent countries, consisting of the United Kingdom and most of the countries that were formerly under its rule. 英联邦. ❖ *...Commonwealth countries.* 英联邦国家. N-PROPER the N

2 **Commonwealth** is used in the official names of some countries, groups of countries, or parts of countries. 联合体, 共同体(用于某些国家或联邦名称). ❖ *...the Commonwealth of Independent States.* 独立国家联合体. N-SING the N of n

3 If you refer to a **commonwealth** of nations, you are referring to a group of countries who are friendly towards each other and have something in common. 联邦国家. N-SING FORMAL

com·mo·tion /kəˈməʊʃən/ **commotions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **commotion** is a lot of noise, confusion, and excitement. 喧闹; 混乱; 骚动. ❖ *Sounds of voices and commotion could be heard downstairs.* 可以听到楼下传来的喧闹声. N-VAR

com·mu·nal /ˈkɒmjʊnəl, AM kəˈmjuːnəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Communal** means relating to particular groups in a country or society. 集体的; 社群的; 群体之间的. ❖ *Communal violence broke out in different parts of the country.* 社群之间的暴力在这个国家的多个地方爆发. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **communal** to describe something that is shared by a group of people. 共有的, 公有的. ❖ *...communal ownership.* 共同拥有. ◢ **com·mu·nal·ly** ❖ *Meals are taken communally in the dining room.* 在饭厅集体用餐. ADJ ADV ADV after v

com·mune, communes, communing, communed. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒmjuːn/. The verb is pronounced /kəˈmjuːn/. 名词发音为 /ˈkɒmjuːn/; 动词发音为 /kəˈmjuːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **commune** is a group or community of people who live together and share everything. 公社; 村社. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **is communing with** an animal or spirit, or **with** nature, you mean that they appear to be communicating with it. 与(动物、灵魂、大自然)沟通, 交流. ❖ *He was so happy communing with the dolphin in Dingle Bay.* 他在丁格尔湾和那海豚愉快地沟通. VB LITERARY V with n

com·mu·ni·cable /kəˈmjuːnɪkəbəl/.

A **communicable** disease can be passed on from one person to another. (疾病)传染性的, 会传染的. ADJ MEDICAL

com·mu·ni·cant /kəˈmjuːnɪkənt/ **communicants.**

A **communicant** is a person in the Christian church who receives communion. (教会)领受圣餐者. N-COUNT FORMAL

com·mu·ni·cate /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪt/ **communicates, communicating, communicated.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **communicate** with someone, you share or exchange information with them, for example by speaking, writing, or using equipment. You can also say that two people **communicate**. 交流; 沟通. ❖ *Officials of the CIA depend heavily on electronic mail to communicate with each other.* 中央情报局的官员十分依赖电子邮件来相互沟通. *They communicated in sign language.* 他们用手语进行交流. ◢ **communication** ❖ *Lithuania hasn't had any direct communication with Moscow.* 立陶宛与莫斯科没有任何直接的沟通. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V N-UNCOUNT

2 If one person **communicates** with another, they successfully make each other aware of their feelings and ideas. You can also say that two people **communicate**. 交流(情感和思想). ❖ *Family therapy showed us how to communicate with each other.* 家庭疗法向我们展示如何互相交流情感. ◢ **communication** ❖ *...communication skills.* 沟通技巧. ◢ **com·mu·ni·ca·tor, communicators** ❖ *She's a good communicator.* 她善于沟通. V-RECIP V with n V with n Also pl-n V N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

3 If you **communicate** information, a feeling, or an idea to someone, you let them know about it. 传达, 传递. ❖ *People must communicate their feelings.* 人必须传达他们的情感. VB V n to n V n

com·mu·ni·ca·tion /kəˌmjuːnɪˈkeɪʃən/ **communications.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Communications** are the systems and processes that are used to communicate or broadcast information, especially by means of electricity or radio waves. 通讯, 通信. ❖ *...a communications satellite.* 通讯卫星. N-PLURAL

2 A **communication** is a message that is sent to someone by, for example, making a telephone call, or sending a letter or fax. (通过电话、书信、传真等发送的)信息, 消息. ❖ *The ambassador has brought with him a communication from the President.* 大使带来了总统的信息. N-COUNT FORMAL

com·mu·ni·ca·tive /kəˈmjuːnɪkətɪv/.

A **communicative** person talks willingly or easily to other people, for example about his or her feelings. 健谈的; 爱交谈的. ❖ *She has become a lot more tolerant and communicative.* 她变得更宽容更健谈了. ADJ-GRADED

com·mun·ion /kəˈmjuːnjən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Communion** with nature or some other power or spirit, or **communion** with a person is the feeling that you are sharing thoughts or feelings with them. (思想感情与自然或神灵的)交流, 交融. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 **Communion** is the Christian ceremony in which people eat bread and drink wine in memory of Christ's death. (基督教)领圣餐. ❖ *...the Communion service.* 圣餐仪式. N-UNCOUNT

com·mu·ni·qué /kəˈmjuːnɪkeɪ, AM -ˈkeɪ/ **communiqués;** 又拼作 **communique**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **communiqué** is an official statement or announcement. 公报. ❖ *Representatives of Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon issued a joint communiqué today after a two-day meeting in Amman.* 在阿曼举行的两天会议后, 约旦、叙利亚和黎巴嫩的代表今天发表了一份联合公报. N-COUNT FORMAL

com·mun·ist /ˈkɒmjʊnɪst/ **communists.** ◆◆◆◆◇

A **communist** is someone who supports a political system in which everybody is equal and in which workers control industry and business. Some people think such a system existed in the Soviet Union between 1917 and 1991. 共产主义者. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the Communist Party.* 共产党. ADJ

◢ **com·mun·ism** /ˈkɒmjʊnɪzəm/. **Communism** means communist political systems or beliefs. 共产主义. ❖ *...the development of Communism in this century.* 共产主义在本世纪的发展. N-UNCOUNT

com·mu·nity /kəˈmjuːnɪti/ **communities.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **community** is all the people who live in a particular area or place. 社区. ❖ *The growth of such vigilante gangs has worried community leaders.* 这些治安会会员的增多使社区领导们大伤脑筋. N-COLL-SING

2 A particular **community** is a group of people who are alike in some way. 团体; ...界. ❖ *...the business community.* 商界. N-COLL-COUNT

3 **Community** is friendship between different people or groups, and a sense of having something in common. 社群友好; 社区共同性. ❖ *...a neighbourhood which has no sense of community.* 一个没有邻里共同感的社群. N-UNCOUNT

com'munity centre, community centres. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **community centre** is a place that is specially provided for the people, groups, and organizations in a particular area, where they can go in order to meet one another and do N-COUNT

things. 社区活动中心.

com,munity po'licing.

N-UNCOUNT **Community policing** is a system in which police officers work only in one particular area of the community, so that everyone knows them. 社区警察制(只在社区一处工作并为该社区所有人认识的警察).

com,munity 'service. ♦◇◇◇◇

N-UNCOUNT **Community service** is unpaid work that criminals sometimes do as a punishment instead of being sent to prison. 社区服务(使罪犯在社区义务劳动作为惩罚以代替坐牢). ❖ *He was sentenced to 140 hours community service.* 他被判在社区服务140个小时.

C

com·mute /kə'mjuːt/ **commutes, commuting, commuted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

■1 VB V If you **commute**, you travel a long distance every day between your home and your place of work. (每日长途)往返上下班; 经常往返(两地). ❖ V to/from n *Mike commutes to London every day.* 迈克每天都要去伦敦上班. V between n and n *McLaren began commuting between Paris and London.* 麦克拉伦开始往来于巴黎和伦敦之间. ◢ N-COUNT **com·mut·er, commuters** ❖ *The number of commuters to London has dropped by 100,000.* 每日往返伦敦的人减少了10万.

■2 N-COUNT AMERICAN A **commute** is the journey that you make when you commute. 上下班交通(行程). ❖ *The average Los Angeles commute is over 60 miles a day.* 洛杉矶每日上下班的行程平均长达60英里.

■3 VB usu passive If a death sentence or prison sentence **is commuted** to a less serious punishment, it is changed to that punishment. 获减刑. ❖ be V-ed to n *His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.* 他的死刑被减为终身监禁. Also be V-ed

com'muter belt, commuter belts.

N-COUNT A **commuter belt** is the area surrounding a large city, where many people who work in the city live. 上班族居住带(指在城里工作的人在大城市周围居住的地带).

com·pact, compacts, compacting, compacted. ♦♦◇◇◇ The adjective and verb are pronounced /kəm'pækt/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒmpækt/. 形容词和动词发音为 /kəm'pækt/; 名词发音为 /'kɒmpækt/.

■1 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS If you describe something as **compact**, you approve of it because it is small or takes up very little space. 紧凑的; 小巧的. ❖ *...my compact office in Washington.* 我在华盛顿的小办公室. ◢ N-UNCOUNT **com·pact·ness** ❖ *The very compactness of the cottage made it all the more snug.* 小巧的村舍更显得温馨.

■2 ADJ ADJ n A **compact** cassette, camera, or car is a small type of cassette, camera, or car. (卡式磁带、相机、汽车)小型的, 袖珍的, 小巧的.

■3 VB FORMAL To **compact** something means to press it so that it becomes more dense. 使…紧密结合; 把…压实. ❖ V n *The Smith boy was compacting the trash.* 那个叫史密斯的男孩正在把垃圾压实. ◢ ADJ-GRADED **com·pact·ed** ❖ *...a pile of compacted earth.* 一堆压实的泥土.

■4 N-COUNT A **compact** is a small, flat case that contains face-powder and a mirror. 小粉盒.

,compact 'disc, compact discs. ♦◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT also on N **Compact discs** are small shiny records which are played on special machines which use lasers to read their signals and convert the signals into sound of a very high quality. 激光唱片; 光盘, 光碟. The abbreviation 'CD' is also used. 又缩写作CD.

com·pan·ion /kəm'pænjən/ **companions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

N-COUNT A **companion** is someone who you spend time with or who you are travelling with. 伴侣; 伙伴; 旅伴. ❖ *Fred had been her constant companion for the last six years of her life.* 在她生命的最后六年中, 弗雷德一直是她忠实的伴侣.

com·pan·ion·able /kəm'pænjənəbəl/.

ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN If you describe a person as **companionable**, you mean they are friendly and pleasant to be with. 友善的; 好交际的.

com·pan·ion·ship /kəm'pænjənʃɪp/. ♦◇◇◇◇

N-UNCOUNT **Companionship** is having someone you know and like with you, rather than being on your own. 相伴; 伴侣关系; 友谊. ❖ *I depended on his companionship and on his judgement.* 我依靠他的相伴和他的判断.

com·pan·ion·way /kəm'pænjənweɪ/ **companionways.**

N-COUNT A **companionway** is a stairway or ladder that leads from one deck to another on a ship. (船上的)升降口扶梯.

com·pa·ny /'kʌmpəni/ **companies.** ♦♦♦♦♦

■1 N-COLL-COUNT A **company** is a business organization that makes money by selling goods or services. 公司; 商号. ❖ *Sheila found some work as a secretary in an insurance company.* 希拉在一家保险公司找到一份秘书工作.

➡ 又见 **joint-stock company, public company**.

■2 N-COLL-COUNT A **company** is a group of opera singers, dancers, actors, or other performers who work together. 剧团; 表演团. ❖ *...the Phoenix Dance Company.* 菲尼克斯舞蹈团.

■3 N-COUNT A **company** is a group of soldiers that is usually part of a battalion or regiment, and that is divided into two or more platoons. (士兵)连, 连队.

■4 N-UNCOUNT **Company** is the state of having another person or other people with you, usually when this is pleasant or stops you feeling lonely. 陪伴. ❖ *'I won't stay long.' – 'No, please. I need the company'.* '我不会待很久的.' — '请别走, 我需要个伴儿.'

■5 PHR If you **keep** someone **company**, you spend time with them and stop them feeling lonely or bored. 和…做伴. ❖ *Why don't you stay here and keep Emma company?* 你干吗不留在这里跟埃玛做个伴?

■6 PHR When you are **in company**, you are with a person or group of people. (跟别人)在一起. ❖ *When they were in company she always seemed to dominate the conversation.* 他们在一起时, 她似乎总是要左右话题.

■7 PHR If you **have company**, you have a visitor or friend with you. 有客人. ❖ *He didn't say he had had company.* 他没说他有客人.

■8 PHR INFORMAL You can say **and company** after mentioning a person's name, to refer also to the people who are associated with that person. 及其一行(人)、及其一伙(人). ❖ *Keegan and company approached the game with understandable caution.* 基根等一伙人小心翼翼地对待这场游戏, 这是可以理解的.

■9 PHR If you say that someone **is in good company**, you mean that they should not be ashamed of a mistake or opinion, because some important or respected people have made the same mistake or have the same opinion. 做错了也不为过(因为比你更重要的人也犯同样错误). ❖ *Mr Koo is in good company. The prime minister made a similar slip a couple of years back.* 库先生不用担心, 首相几年前也有过类似的失误.

■10 PHR-PREP FORMAL If you feel, believe, or know something **in company with** someone else, you both feel, believe, or know it. 与…一起(感觉、相信、知道某事). ❖ *Saudi Arabia, in company with some other Gulf oil states, is concerned to avoid any repetition of the two oil price shocks of the 1970s.* 和其他一些海湾石油国家一样, 沙特阿拉伯也小心翼翼地避免重蹈1970年代两次石油价格冲击的覆辙.

■11 PHR WRITTEN If two or more people **part company**, they go in different directions after going in the same direction together. 分离; 分手. ❖ *The three of them parted company at the bus stop.* 他们三个在公共汽车站分手.

■12 PHR FORMAL If you **part company** with someone, you end your association with them, often because of a disagreement. 跟…断绝关系. ❖ *Boris Becker has parted company with his Austrian trainer.* 鲍里斯·贝克尔跟他的奥地利教练断绝了关系.

,company 'car, company cars. ♦◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT A **company car** is a car which is owned or leased by a company but which is given to an employee to use as their own, usually as a benefit of having a particular job. (公司通常作为福利给雇员用的)公司车辆.

,company 'secretary, company secretaries.

N-COUNT In Britain, a **company secretary** is a high-ranking official within a company who is responsible for keeping the legal affairs, accounts, and administration in order. 公司秘书(在英

国,指公司负责法律事务、账目、行政管理等工作的高级职员).

com·pa·rable /'kɒmpərəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **comparable** to something else is roughly similar, for example in amount or importance. 比得上的. ❖ *Farmers were meant to get an income comparable to that of townspeople.* 农民的收入应该能比得上城里人的收入. ◢ **com·pa·rably** /'kɒmpərəbli/ ❖ *...comparably qualified students.* 资格不相上下的学生. ADJ ADV

2 If two or more things are **comparable**, they are of the same kind or are in the same situation, and so they can reasonably be compared. 相等的; 类似的; 可比较的. ❖ *In other comparable countries real wages increased much more rapidly.* 在其他类似国家, 实际工资增长快得多. ◢ **com·pa·rabil·ity** /,kɒmpərə'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *...a lack of comparability between the accounts of similar companies.* 类似公司之间的账目缺少可比性. *...a comparability study.* 可比性研究. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

com·para·tive /kəm'pærətɪv/ **comparatives.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **comparative** to indicate that you are judging something against a previous situation, or judging it against something else. For example, **comparative** calm is a situation which is calmer than before or calmer than the situation in other places. 相对的; 相比较而言的. ❖ *The task was accomplished with comparative ease.* 相对来说, 这项任务完成得比较容易. ◢ **com·para·tive·ly** ❖ *...a comparatively small nation.* 一个相对较小的国家. *...children who find it comparatively easy to make and keep friends.* 觉得交朋友和维持友谊比较容易的孩子们. ADJ: ADJ n ADV ADV adj/adv

2 A **comparative** study involves the comparison of two or more things of the same kind. 比较的; 用比较方法的. ADJ: ADJ n

3 In grammar, the **comparative** form of an adjective or adverb is the form that indicates that something has more of a quality than it used to have or than something else has. For example, 'bigger' is the comparative form of 'big'. (语法)比较级的, 例如 bigger 是 big 的比较级. 比较 **superlative**. ADJ: ADJ n

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The comparative of 'pretty' is 'prettier'.* pretty 的比较级是 prettier. N-COUNT

com·pare /kəm'peə/ **compares, comparing, compared.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **compare** things, you consider them and discover the differences or similarities between them. 比较, 对照. ❖ *Compare the two illustrations in Fig 60.* 比较图表60的两幅图解. *Was it fair to compare independent schools with state schools?* 把私立学校和公立学校放在一起比较是否公平? VB V pl-n V n with n

➤ to **compare notes**: 见 **note**.

2 If you **compare** one person or thing to another, you say that they are like the other person or thing. 比作, 视为相似. ❖ *Some commentators compared his work to that of James Joyce.* 一些评论家把他的作品比作詹姆斯·乔伊斯的. VB V n to/with n/-ing

3 If one thing **compares** favourably or unfavourably with another, it is better or worse than the other thing. 与...相比. ❖ *Our road safety record compares favourably with that of other European countries.* 我们的公路安全记录和欧洲其他国家的相比要好. VB V adv with n Also V adv

4 If you say that something does not **compare with** something else, you mean that it is much worse. (无法)与...相比(指较差). ❖ *The flowers here do not compare with those at home.* 这里的花无法和家里的相比. VB V with n

5 ➤ 又见 **compared**.

com·pared /kəm'peəd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

You can use **compared with** and **compared to** when you want to contrast two things or situations. For example, if you say that one thing is large **compared with** another or **compared to** another, you mean that it is larger than the other thing. 与...相比; 对比. ❖ *The room was light and lofty compared with our Tudor ones.* 跟我们那些都铎式房间相比, 这房间显得明亮、有气派. *Women are smoking two extra cigarettes a week, compared with four years ago.* 跟四年前相比, 妇女现在每周要多抽两支烟. PHR-PREP

com·pari·son /kəm'pærɪsən/ **comparisons.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When you make a **comparison**, you consider two or more things and discover the differences between them. 比较. ❖ *...a comparison of the British and German economies.* 英国与德国经济的比较. *...detailed comparisons between the public and private sectors.* 公共与私人行业之间的详尽比较. N-VAR

2 When you make a **comparison**, you say that one thing is like another in some way. 对比, 相比. ❖ *The comparison of her life to a sea voyage simplifies her experience.* 把她的人生比作一次航海会使她的经历简单化. N-COUNT

3 If you say, for example, that something is large or small **in comparison with, in comparison to**, or **by comparison with** something else, you mean that it is larger or smaller than the other thing. 与...相比较. ❖ *Is the human heart weak in comparison with the other organs?* 与其他器官相比, 人类的心脏要弱一些吗? PHR

4 If you say **there is no comparison** between one thing and another, you think that the first thing is much better than the second, or very different from it. 无法相比, 不能相提并论(指两者之间, 后者不及前者). ❖ *There is no comparison between the knowledge and skill of such a player and the ordinary casual participant.* 一个普通、非正式的参与者在知识与技巧方面与这样一位运动员是无法相提并论的. PHR

5 If you say that someone or something **stands** or **bears comparison with** someone or something else, you mean that they are as good, or almost as good. 比得上; 可与...相比. PHR FORMAL

com·part·ment /kəm'pɑːtmənt/ **compartments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **compartment** is one of the separate spaces into which a railway carriage is divided. (火车)包厢, 隔间. N-COUNT

2 A **compartment** is one of the separate parts of an object that is used for keeping things in. (存放东西的)隔间. ❖ *I put a bottle of Sainsbury's champagne in the freezer compartment.* 我把一瓶塞恩斯伯里的香槟放到了冰箱的冷冻室里. N-COUNT

➤ 又见 **glove compartment**.

com·part·men·tal·ize /,kɒmpɑːt'mentəlaɪz/ **compartmentalizes, compartmentalizing, compartmentalized;** [英]又拼作 **compartmentalise**.

To **compartmentalize** something means to divide it into separate sections. 分隔; 划分. ❖ *Traditionally men have compartmentalized their lives, never letting their personal lives encroach upon their professional lives.* 人们传统的做法是将自己的生活划分成若干部分, 绝不让私生活影响职业生涯. ◢ **com·part·men·tal·ized** ❖ *...the compartmentalised world of Japanese finance.* 被分割的日本金融世界. VB V n Also V n into n ADJ-GRADED

com·pass /'kʌmpəs/ **compasses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **compass** is an instrument that you use for finding directions. It has a dial and a magnetic needle that always points to the north. 指南针; 罗盘; 罗盘仪. N-COUNT

2 **Compasses** are a hinged V-shaped instrument that you use for drawing circles. 圆规. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

3 Something that is within the **compass** of something or someone is within their limits or their possible range of action or operation. 范围; 界限. ❖ *Within the compass of a normal sized book such a comprehensive survey was not practicable.* 在一本书的正常篇幅内要作这样全面的概述是不实际的. N-COUNT FORMAL

com·pas·sion /kəm'pæʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Compassion is a feeling of pity, sympathy, and understanding for someone who is suffering. 同情; 怜悯. ❖ *Elderly people need time and compassion from their physicians.* 老人需要医生为他们花时间并同情他们. N-UNCOUNT

com·pas·sion·ate /kəm'pæʃənət/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or something as **compassionate**, you mean that they feel or show pity, sympathy, and understanding for people who are suffering. 有同情心的. ❖ *My father was a deeply compassionate man.* 我父亲是个很有同情心的人. ◢ **com·pas·sion·ate·ly** ❖ *He smiled compassionately at her.* 他同情地对她笑了笑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

com,passionate 'leave.

Compassionate leave is time away from your work that your employer allows you for personal reasons, especially N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

C

when a member of your family dies or is seriously ill. (尤指奔丧的)私事假期.

'compass point, compass points.

A **compass point** is one of the 32 marks on the dial of a compass that show direction, for example north, south, east, and west. 罗盘点(即罗盘指针所指向的32个刻度中的一个). N-COUNT

com·pat·ible /kəm'pætɪbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If things, systems, or ideas are **compatible**, they work well together or can exist together successfully. 与...相容的; 与...一致. ❖ *Free enterprise, he argued, was compatible with Russian values and traditions.* 他争辩说, 自由企业与俄罗斯的价值观和传统是相容的. ◢ **com·pat·ibil·ity** /kəm,pætɪ'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *An act of Parliament could be suspended until its compatibility with EC law has been tested.* 一项议会法案可能暂缓实施, 直到验明与欧盟法律一致为止. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

C

2 If you are **compatible** with someone, you have a good relationship with them because you have similar opinions and interests. 和睦相处的, 能合得来的. ◢ **compatibility** ❖ *As a result of their compatibility, Haig and Fraser were able to bring about wide-ranging reforms.* 由于他们的友好合作, 黑格和弗雷泽得以推行大范围的改革. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If one brand of computer or computer equipment is **compatible** with another, they can be used together and can use the same software. (电脑)相匹配的, 兼容的. ADJ

com·pat·ri·ot /kəm'pætriət, AM -pert-/ **compatriots.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **compatriots** are people from your own country. 同胞, 国人. N-COUNT

com·pel /kəm'pel/ **compels, compelling, compelled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If a situation, a rule, or a person **compels** you to do something, they force you to do it. 强迫, 迫使. ❖ *...the introduction of legislation to compel cyclists to wear a helmet.* 实行立法以强制骑自行车的人戴上头盔. VB V n to-inf Also V n

com·pel·ling /kəm'pelɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **compelling** argument or reason convinces you that something is true or that something should be done. 有说服力的, 令人信服的. ❖ *My second and more compelling reason for going to Dearborn was to see the Henry Ford Museum.* 我的第二个, 也是要去迪尔伯恩更有说服力的理由, 是要参观亨利·福特博物馆. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something such as a film or book as **compelling**, you mean you want to keep watching it or reading it because you find it so interesting. 引人入胜的, 吸引人的. ❖ *...a frighteningly violent yet compelling film.* 一部充满可怕的暴力但却十分吸引人的电影. ◢ **com·pel·ling·ly** ❖ *She wrote compellingly, with great zest.* 她写得很动人, 充满了热情. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

com·pen·dium /kəm'pendiəm/ **compendiums.**

A **compendium** is a short but detailed collection of information, usually in a book. 概要, 纲要, 概略. ❖ *The Roman Catholic Church has issued a compendium of its teachings.* 罗马天主教教会颁发了一部教义纲要. N-COUNT

com·pen·sate /'kɒmpənseɪt/ **compensates, compensating, compensated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **compensate** someone for money or things that they have lost means to pay them money or give them something to replace that money or those things. 补偿, 赔偿. ❖ *...the official promise to compensate people for the price rise.* 因价格上涨而给人们以补偿的官方承诺. VB V n for n Also V n

2 To **compensate** for something, especially something harmful or unwanted, means to do something which balances it or makes it ineffective. 弥补; 抵消. ❖ *The company agreed to keep up high levels of output in order to compensate for supplies lost.* 该公司答应保持高产量以弥补流失了的供应品. *MPs say it is crucial that a mechanism is found to compensate for inflation.* 议员们说关键是要找出一个能抵消通货膨胀的机制. VB V for n Also V

3 If you try to **compensate** for something that is wrong or missing in your life, you try to do something that removes or reduces the harmful effects. 补偿; 弥补. ❖ *People who sense that they are inferior have to compensate.* 那些感到己不如人者需要予以弥补. VB V Also V for n

com·pen·sa·tion /,kɒmpən'seɪʃən/ **compensations.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Compensation** is money that someone who has undergone loss or suffering claims from the person or organization responsible, or from a state fund. 补偿(金), 赔偿(金). ❖ *He received one year's salary as compensation.* 作为补偿, 他拿到了一年的工资. *The Court ordered Dr Williams to pay £300 compensation.* 法庭命令威廉斯先生支付300镑的赔偿金. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something is some **compensation** for something bad that has happened, it makes you feel better. 补偿; 弥补. ❖ *Helen gained some compensation for her earlier defeat by winning the final open class.* 海伦赢得了最后一场公开赛, 部分弥补了她先前的失败. N-VAR

com·pen·sa·tory /,kɒmpən'seɪtəri, AM kəm'pensətɔːri/.

1 **Compensatory** payments involve money paid as compensation. 补偿的, 赔偿的. ❖ *The jury awarded $11.2 million in compensatory damages.* 陪审团判决支付1,120万元的损害赔款. ADJ FORMAL

2 **Compensatory** measures are designed to help people who have special problems or disabilities. 补偿的; 弥补的. ❖ *...compensatory programmes for deprived pre-school and infant-school children.* 为不能享有学前班和幼儿学校教育的儿童提供的弥补项目. ADJ FORMAL

com·pere /'kɒmpeə/ **comperes, compering, compered.**

1 A **compere** is the person who introduces the performers or contestants on a radio or television show or at a live show. The usual American word is **emcee**. 主持人; 报幕员. [美]一般作 emcee. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 The person who **comperes** a show is the compere of it. 主持. ❖ *Sarita Sagharwal from TV Asia compered the programme.* 亚洲电视的撒立塔·撒加沃尔主持该节目. VB BRITISH V n Also V

com·pete /kəm'piːt/ **competes, competing, competed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If one person, group, or company **competes** with another for something, they try to get that thing for themselves and stop the other getting it. You can also say that two people, groups, or companies **compete**. 竞争; 对抗. ❖ *...host-country workers, who have to compete with foreigners for jobs.* 得和外国人争工作的东道主国家工人. *The banks have long competed with American Express's charge cards.* 这些银行长期以来一直在跟美国运通信用卡竞争. *Schools should not compete with each other or attempt to poach pupils.* 学校不应相互竞争或是企图挖走学生. V-RECIP V with n for n V with n Also V, pl-n V, pl-n V for n

2 If you **compete** in a contest or a game, you take part in it. 竞争; 比赛, 竞赛. ❖ *Dubbed foreign language films will not be allowed to compete for best film.* 外国译制片不得参与竞争最佳电影奖. VB V V prep

3 ➡ 又见 **competing**.

com·pe·tence /'kɒmpɪtəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Competence is the ability to do something well or effectively. 能力; 称职, 胜任. ❖ *His competence as an economist had been reinforced by his successful fight against inflation.* 他作为经济学家的能力已经由于其成功控制通胀而得到了加强. N-UNCOUNT

com·pe·ten·cy /'kɒmpɪtənsi/.

Competency means the same as **competence**. 义同 competence. ❖ *...managerial competency.* 管理能力. N-UNCOUNT

com·pe·tent /'kɒmpɪtənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone who is **competent** is efficient and effective. 有能力的, 能干的, 能胜任的. ❖ *He was a loyal, distinguished and very competent civil servant.* 他是一位忠诚的、出众的、十分干练的公务员. *Most adults do not feel competent to deal with a medical emergency.* 多数成人在紧急救治情况下感到无能为力. ◢ **com·pe·tent·ly** ❖ *The government performed competently.* 政府表现出很有能力. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

com·pet·ing /kəm'piːtɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Competing ideas, requirements, or interests cannot all be right or satisfied at the same time. 难以兼顾的, 一时难以满足的. ❖ *...the competing demands of work and family.* 工作与家庭难以兼顾的各种要求. ADJ ADJ n

➟ 又见 compete.

com·pe·ti·tion /ˌkɒmpɪˈtɪʃən/ **competitions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Competition** is a situation in which two or more people, groups, or companies are trying to get something which not everyone can have. 竞争; 角逐. ◆ *There's been some fierce competition for the title.* 一直存在着夺冠的激烈角逐. *Clothing stores also face heavy competition from factory outlets.* 服装店也面临着厂家专卖店的激烈竞争. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **competition** is the person or people you are competing with. 竞争对象, 竞争对手. ◆ *I have to change my approach, the competition is too good now.* 我得改变方式, 现在的竞争对手太厉害了. N-SING

3 A **competition** is an event in which many people take part in order to find out who is best at a particular activity. 竞赛, 比赛. ◆ *...a surfing competition.* 冲浪比赛. *He will be banned from international competition for four years.* 他将四年不得参加国际比赛. N-VAR

com·peti·tive /kəmˈpetɪtɪv/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Competitive** is used to describe situations or activities in which people or firms compete with each other. 竞争的; 角逐的. ◆ *Universities are very competitive for the best students.* 大学竞相争夺最好的学生. ◢ **com·peti·tive·ly** ◆ *...skiing competitively in events for the disabled.* 残疾人项目中激烈竞争的滑雪项目. ADJ-GRADED ADV

2 A **competitive** person is eager to be more successful than other people. 好竞争的; 好胜的. ◆ *He has always been ambitious and fiercely competitive.* 他一直都雄心勃勃, 争强好胜. ◢ **competitively** ◆ *They worked hard together, competitively and under pressure.* 他们在竞争和压力下一起努力工作. ◢ **com·peti·tive·ness** ◆ *I can't stand the pace, I suppose, and the competitiveness.* 我想这种进度和竞争我都跟不上. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 Goods or services that are at a **competitive** price or rate are likely to be bought, because they are less expensive than other goods of the same kind. (价格)有竞争力的. ◆ *...a travel company specialising in amazingly competitive rates for flights.* 一家在专门提供航班价格方面具有极大竞争力的旅游公司. ◢ **competitively** ◆ *...guitars which were competitively priced.* 在定价上具有竞争力的吉他. ◢ **competitiveness** ◆ *...the competitiveness and quality of our goods.* 我们货品所具有的竞争力和质量. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

com·peti·tor /kəmˈpetɪtə/ **competitors.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A company's **competitors** are other companies who are trying to sell similar goods or services in the same market. 竞争者, 竞争对手. ◆ *The bank isn't performing as well as some of its competitors.* 该银行不像其某些竞争对手那样经营良好. N-COUNT

2 A **competitor** is a person who takes part in a competition or contest. 参赛者, 比赛者. N-COUNT

com·pi·la·tion /ˌkɒmpɪˈleɪʃən/ **compilations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **compilation** is a book, record, or broadcast that contains many different items that have been gathered together, usually ones which have already appeared elsewhere. 汇编; 汇集. ◆ *...a compilation of his jazz works over the past decade.* 他过去十年的爵士乐作品的汇编. N-COUNT

➟ 又见 compile.

com·pile /kəmˈpaɪl/ **compiles, compiling, compiled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **compile** something such as a report, book, or TV programme, you produce it by collecting and putting together many pieces of information. 汇编; 编纂. ◆ *Councils were required to compile a register of all adults living in their areas.* 要求各委员会编一本各居住地所有成年人的登记册. ◢ **compilation** ◆ *...the compilation of data on suspected terrorists.* 对被怀疑的恐怖分子的资料汇编. ◢ **compiler, compilers** ◆ *...an 18th century dictionary compiler.* 一位18世纪的词典编纂家. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

com·pil·er /kəmˈpaɪlə/ **compilers.**

A **compiler** is a computer program which converts language that people can use into a code that the computer can understand. (电脑)汇编程序. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

➟ 又见 compile.

com·pla·cent /kəmˈpleɪsənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **complacent**, you are criticizing them because they feel that they do not need to worry or do anything about a situation, even though the situation may be uncertain or dangerous. 自满的, 得意的. ◆ *We cannot afford to be complacent about our health.* 我们不能自鸣得意地觉得自己的健康还不错. ◢ **com·pla·cen·cy** /kəmˈpleɪsənsi/ ◆ *...a worrying level of complacency about the risks of infection from AIDS.* 对于艾滋病感染的危险在认识程度上令人堪忧的自满. ◢ **com·pla·cent·ly** ◆ *He sat back, smiling complacently at his own cleverness.* 他仰后而坐, 对自己的小聪明露出得意的微笑. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

com·plain /kəmˈpleɪn/ **complains, complaining, complained.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **complain** about a situation, you say that you are not satisfied with it. 抱怨, 诉苦; 发牢骚; 投诉. ◆ *Miners have complained bitterly that the government did not fulfill their promises.* 矿工们愤怒地抱怨政府没有兑现承诺. *The American couple complained about the high cost of visiting Europe.* 这对美国夫妻抱怨前往欧洲的费用太高. *They are liable to face more mistreatment if they complain to the police.* 如果他们向警方投诉就可能受到更多虐待. VB V that V about/of n V to n Also V, V with quote

2 If you **complain of** pain or illness, you say that you are feeling pain or feeling ill. 诉说(病痛). ◆ *He complained of a headache.* 他诉说头疼. VB V of n

com·plain·ant /kəmˈpleɪnənt/ **complainants.**

A **complainant** is a person who makes an official complaint about something. 控诉人; 原告. N-COUNT FORMAL

com·plain·er /kəmˈpleɪnə/ **complainers.**

If you call someone a **complainer**, you are criticizing them because they complain a lot. 爱发牢骚的人, 爱诉苦的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

com·plaint /kəmˈpleɪnt/ **complaints.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **complaint** is a statement in which you express your dissatisfaction with a particular situation. 抱怨, 牢骚; 投诉. ◆ *There's been a record number of complaints about the standard of service on Britain's railways.* 对英国铁路服务标准的投诉数量已创下了纪录. N-VAR

2 A **complaint** is a reason for complaining. 抱怨理由. ◆ *I've got no complaints about them.* 对他们我没有抱怨的理由. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to an illness as a **complaint**, especially if it is not very serious. (尤指不太重的)疾病; 小毛病. ◆ *Eczema is a common skin complaint.* 湿疹是一种常见的皮肤小毛病. N-COUNT

com·ple·ment, complements, complementing, complemented. ◆◆◇◇◇ The verb is pronounced /ˈkɒmplɪment/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒmplɪmənt/. 动词发音为 /ˈkɒmplɪment/; 名词发音为 /ˈkɒmplɪmənt/.

1 If one thing **complements** another, it goes well with the other thing and makes its good qualities more noticeable. 补充, 补足; 使完美. ◆ *Nutmeg, parsley and cider all complement the flavour of these beans well.* 肉豆蔻、西芹、苹果酒都会使这些豆子的味道更好. VB V n

2 If people or things **complement** each other, they are different or do something different, which makes them a good combination. 取长补短; 相配. ◆ *There will be a written examination to complement the practical test.* 跟实际测试相配合的还有笔试. VB V n

3 Something that is a **complement** to something else complements it. 相配的东西. ◆ *The green wallpaper is the perfect complement to the old pine.* 绿色墙纸跟这些老松木十分相配. N-COUNT

4 The **complement** of things or people that something has is the number of them that it normally has, which enable it to function properly. 足额; 足数. ◆ *Each ship had a complement of around a dozen officers and 250 men.* 每艘舰船的全部人员约有12名军官和250名水兵. N-COUNT FORMAL

5 In grammar, the **complement** of a link verb is an adjective group or noun group which comes after the verb and describes or identifies the subject. For example, in the sentence 'They felt very tired', 'very tired' is the complement. (语法)补足语(如在They felt very tired中, very tired是补足语). N-COUNT

C

com·ple·men·tary /ˌkɒmplɪˈmentri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Complementary** things are different from each other but make a good combination. 互补的，补充的. ❖ *...two complementary strategies are necessary.* 有两个互补策略是必要的. ◢ **com·ple·men·ta·rity** /ˌkɒmplɪmenˈtærɪti/ ❖ *...the complementarity between public and private authorities.* 公共与私人权威部门之间的互补. ADJ / N-UNCOUNT

2 **Complementary** medicine consists of treatments which are different from the ones used by most Western doctors. Examples are acupuncture and homoeopathy. (医疗)辅助性的(指西医以外的疗法，如针灸、顺势疗法等). ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

com·plete /kəmˈpliːt/ **completes, completing, completed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

C

1 You use **complete** to emphasize that something is as great in extent, degree, or amount as it possibly can be. 完全的，彻底的. ❖ *...a complete lack of understanding by management.* 管理部门完全缺乏理解. *The resignation came as a complete surprise.* 这份辞呈完全出乎意料. ◢ **com·plete·ly** ❖ *Dozens of flats had been completely destroyed.* 几十套公寓都遭到彻底毁坏. ADJ PRAGMATICS / ADV

2 You can use **complete** to emphasize that you are referring to the whole of something and not just part of it. 整个的，全部的. ❖ *A complete tenement block was burnt to the ground.* 整个公寓大楼都被烧成平地. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

3 If something is **complete**, it contains all the parts that it should contain. 完整的. ❖ *No garden is complete without a bed of rose bushes.* 没有一个玫瑰花床，花园就谈不上完整. ◢ **com·plete·ness** ❖ *...the accuracy and completeness of the information obtained.* 所获情报的精确性与完整性. ADJ / N-UNCOUNT

4 If something is **complete**, it has been finished. 完成的，结束的. ❖ *The work of restoring the farmhouse is complete.* 修复农舍的工作已经完成. ADJ: v-link ADJ

5 The **complete** works of an author are all their books or writings published together in one book or as a set of books. (作家的作品)全集的，全部的. ADJ: ADJ n

6 If one thing comes **complete with** another, it has that thing as an extra or additional part. 包含，含有(额外部分). ❖ *The diary comes complete with a gold-coloured ballpoint pen.* 这个日记本配有一支金色的圆珠笔. PHR-PREP

7 To **complete** a set or group means to provide the last item that is needed to make it a full set or group. 使完全，使完整. ❖ *Children don't complete their set of 20 baby teeth until they are two to three years old.* 儿童直到两三岁才能长齐全部的20颗乳牙. VB: no cont / V n

8 If you **complete** something, you finish doing, making, or producing it. 完成，结束. ❖ *Peter Mayle has just completed his first novel.* 彼得·梅尔刚完成他的第一部小说. ◢ **com·ple·tion** /kəmˈpliːʃən/ **completions** ❖ *The project is nearing completion.* 该项目即将完成. VB / V n / Also get n V-ed / N-VAR

9 If you **complete** something, you do all of it. 全部完成. ❖ *She completed her degree in two years.* 她用两年时间完成了她的学位课程. *We ask candidates to complete a psychometric questionnaire.* 我们让候选人完成一张心理测验问卷. VB: no cont / V n

com·plex /ˈkɒmpleks/ **complexes.** The adjective is pronounced /kəmˈpleks/ in American English. [美]形容词发音为 /kəmˈpleks/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **complex** has many different parts, and is therefore often difficult to understand. 复杂的；难懂的. ❖ *...in-depth coverage of today's complex issues.* 对当今复杂问题的深入报道. *...a complex system of voting.* 复杂的选举制度. *...her complex personality.* 她复杂的个性. *...complex machines.* 复杂的机器. ADJ-GRADED

2 In grammar, a **complex** sentence contains one or more subordinate clauses as well as a main clause. (语法)复合的. 比较**compound**. ADJ: ADJ n

3 A **complex** is a group of buildings designed for a particular purpose, or one large building divided into several smaller areas. (某一特定用途的)建筑群；(被分隔成若干小区域的)庞大建筑物. ❖ *...a new stadium and leisure complex.* 一座新的体育馆及休闲中心. *...a complex of offices and flats.* 一栋由办公室和公寓房组成的综合楼. N-COUNT

4 A **complex** of things is a group or system of things that are connected with each other in a complicated way. 相关联的一组事物；复合体. ❖ *...the complex of clans which occupied the land.* 占领这块土地的相互关联的各个氏族. *...the military-industrial complex.* 军事与工业综合体. N-COUNT: with supp

5 If someone has a **complex** about something, they have a mental or emotional problem relating to it, often because of an unpleasant experience in the past. (常由过去的不愉快体验造成的)心理问题，情感问题；情结. ❖ *I have never had a complex about my height.* 我对自己的身高从来就没有担心过什么. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **inferiority complex**.

com·plex·ion /kəmˈplekʃən/ **complexions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you refer to someone's **complexion**, you mean the natural colour or condition of the skin on their face. 肤色；面色. ❖ *She had short brown hair and a pale complexion.* 她留着棕色的短发，皮肤白皙. *...oily complexions.* 油性皮肤. N-COUNT

2 The **complexion** of something is its general nature or character. 性质；特点. ❖ *The political complexion of the government changed.* 该政府的政治性质已经改变. *This puts a different complexion on things.* 这使事情产生了不同的性质. N-COUNT: with supp FORMAL

com·plex·ity /kəmˈpleksɪti/ **complexities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Complexity is the state of having many different parts which are connected or related to each other in a complicated way. 复杂性，错综性. ❖ *...the increasing complexity of modern weapon systems.* 现代武器系统的日益复杂性. *The issue is surrounded by legal complexities.* 这个问题牵涉许多法律上的复杂问题. N-UNCOUNT: also N in pl

com·pli·ance /kəmˈplaɪəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Compliance with something, for example a law, treaty, or agreement means doing what you are required or expected to do. 顺从，遵从，依从. ❖ *Inspectors were sent to visit nuclear sites and verify compliance with the treaty.* 观察员被派去视察核武地点，并查实条约的遵守情况. *The company says it is in full compliance with US labor laws.* 该公司说自己完全遵守美国的劳工法. N-UNCOUNT

com·pli·ant /kəmˈplaɪənt/.

If you say that someone is **compliant**, you mean they willingly do what they are asked to do. 顺从的，遵守的. ❖ *She was much naughtier than her compliant brother.* 她比听话的弟弟顽皮得多了. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

com·pli·cate /ˈkɒmplɪkeɪt/ **complicates, complicating, complicated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **complicate** something means to make it more difficult to understand or deal with. 使难以理解；使难以处理；使变得复杂. ❖ *Bad weather continues to complicate efforts to deal with oil spilling from the tanker.* 恶劣的天气仍然使油船漏油的问题变得更难处理. VB / V n

com·pli·cat·ed /ˈkɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

If something is **complicated**, it has so many parts or aspects that it is difficult to understand or deal with. 复杂的；难以理解(处理)的. ❖ *...the complicated voting system.* 复杂的选举制度. ADJ-GRADED

com·pli·ca·tion /ˌkɒmplɪˈkeɪʃən/ **complications.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **complication** is a problem or difficulty that makes a situation harder to deal with. 难题，困难. ❖ *The age difference was a complication to the relationship.* 年龄差异给这种关系增加了困难. N-COUNT

2 A **complication** is a medical problem that occurs as a result of another illness or disease. 并发症. ❖ *He died of complications from a heart attack.* 他死于心脏病的并发症. N-COUNT

com·plic·it /kəmˈplɪsɪt/.

If you accuse someone of being **complicit** in an illegal activity or plan, you are accusing them of being involved in it with other people. 同谋的，串通的，有牵连的. ❖ *He is complicit in the death of innocent civilians.* 他涉嫌造成无辜平民的死亡. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

com·plic·ity /kəmˈplɪsɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Complicity is involvement with other people in an illegal N-UNCOUNT

activity or plan. 同谋，串通，牵连。❖ *Recently a number of policemen were sentenced to death for their complicity in the murder.* 最近有几名警察因为共谋杀人被判处死刑。 FORMAL

com·pli·ment, compliments, complimenting, complimented. ♦♦◇◇◇
The verb is pronounced /ˈkɒmplɪment/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒmplɪmənt/. 动词发音为 /ˈkɒmplɪment/; 名词发音为 /ˈkɒmplɪmənt/.

1 If you **compliment** someone, you make a polite remark to show that you like their appearance, appreciate their qualities, or approve of what they have done. 称赞，赞美；恭维。❖ *They complimented me on the way I looked.* 他们恭维我的相貌。 VB V n; V n on n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *You can do no harm by paying a woman compliments.* 对女人说恭维话不会有什么错。 N-COUNT

2 If you consider something that a person says or does as a **compliment**, it convinces you of your own good qualities, or that the person appreciates you. 恭维话；赞美之词。❖ *We consider it a compliment to be called 'conservative'.* 我们认为被称作"保守"是一种恭维。 N-COUNT

3 You can refer to your **compliments** when you want to formally express thanks, good wishes, or respect to someone. 致意；问候。❖ *My compliments to the chef.* 我向厨师致意。 N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that someone **returns the compliment**, you mean that they do the same thing to someone else as that person has done to them. 回敬他人的问候。❖ *The actors have entertained us so splendidly during this weekend, I think it's time we returned the compliment.* 这些演员周末带给我们精彩的娱乐，我想现在该我们回敬他们了。 PHR

com·pli·men·tary /ˌkɒmplɪˈmentəri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **complimentary** about something, you express admiration for it. 赞美的；恭维的。 ADJ-GRADED

2 A **complimentary** seat, ticket, or book is given to you free. 赠送的，免费的。 ADJ

com·ply /kəmˈplaɪ/ **complies, complying, complied.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If you **comply** with an order or set of rules, you do what you are required or expected to do. 遵守，顺从。❖ *There are calls for his resignation, but there is no sign yet that he will comply.* 有人呼吁他辞职，但没有迹象表明他会按照那些人的意思做。 VB V with n; V

com·po·nent /kəmˈpəʊnənt/ **components.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **components** of something are the parts that it is made of. 组成部分。❖ *The management plan has four main components.* 这项管理计划有四个主要部分。 N-COUNT

2 The **component** parts of something are the parts that make it up. (零件)组成的。❖ *Polish workers will now be making component parts for Boeing 757s.* 波兰工人现在将为波音757制造零部件。 ADJ ADJ n

com·port /kəmˈpɔːt/ **comports, comporting, comported.**
If you **comport** yourself in a particular way, you behave in that way. 举止，行为表现。❖ *He comports himself with modesty.* 他举止谦恭。 VB FORMAL V pron-refl prep/adv

com·pose /kəmˈpəʊz/ **composes, composing, composed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The things that something **is composed of** are its parts or members. The separate things that **compose** something are the parts or members that form it. 由…组成；组成。❖ *The force would be composed of troops from NATO countries.* 这支部队将由北约各成员国的军队组成。❖ *Protein molecules compose all the complex working parts of living cells.* 蛋白分子组成了活细胞中所有复杂的活性成分。 VB be V-ed of n; V n; Also V-ed

◢ **composition** /ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃən/. If you refer to the **composition** of something, you mean the things that compose it. 成分；构成部分。❖ *Forests vary greatly in composition.* 各个森林的构成成分大不一样。 N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **composes** a piece of music, they write it. 创作(乐曲)；作曲。❖ *Vivaldi composed a large number of very fine concertos.* 维瓦尔第创作了大量十分优秀的协奏曲。 VB V n; Also V

◢ **composition, compositions** ❖ *Most of his compositions are for one or two cellos.* 他多数的乐曲都是为一把或两把大提琴创作的。❖ *I was studying composition at Boston's Berklee School of Music.* 我在波士顿伯克利音乐学校学习作曲。 N-VAR

3 If you **compose** something such as a letter or speech, you write it, often using a lot of concentration or skill. 写(信件、演说词等)。 VB V n FORMAL

4 If you **compose** yourself or you **compose** your features, you succeed in becoming calm after you have been angry, excited, or upset. 镇定下来，平静下来。❖ *She quickly composed herself as the car started off.* 车一开动，她就马上镇定下来了。 VB V pron-refl Also V n

com·posed /kəmˈpəʊzd/.
If someone is **composed**, they are calm and able to control their feelings. 镇定的，冷静的，沉着的。 ADJ-GRADED

com·pos·er /kəmˈpəʊzə/ **composers.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **composer** is a person who writes music, especially classical music. (尤指古典音乐的)作曲家。 N-COUNT

C

com·po·site /ˈkɒmpəzɪt, AM kəmˈpɑːzɪt/ **composites.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **composite** object or item is made up of several different things, parts, or substances. 混合的，复合的，综合的。 ADJ

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *Spain is a composite of diverse traditions and people.* 西班牙是一个由各种传统与各类人组成的混合体。 N-COUNT

com·po·si·tion /ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃən/ **compositions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **composition** is a piece of written work, such as a story or essay, that children do at school. (学生的)作文。 N-COUNT

2 The **composition** of a painting or other work of art is the way its different parts are arranged, and the skill involved in doing this. 组合方式；构图；布局。 N-UNCOUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **compose**.

com·po·si·tion·al /ˌkɒmpəˈzɪʃənəl/.
Compositional refers to the way composers and artists use their skills or techniques in their work. 创作的；合成的，组合的。❖ *...a study of Olivier Messiaen's compositional style.* 对奥利维耶·梅西昂创作风格的研究。 ADJ ADJ n

com·posi·tor /kəmˈpɒzɪtə/ **compositors.**
A **compositor** is a person who arranges the text and illustrations of a book, magazine, or newspaper before it is printed. 排字工人。 N-COUNT

com·post /ˈkɒmpɒst, AM -pəʊst/ **composts, composting, composted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Compost** is a mixture of decaying plants and manure, which is added to the soil to help plants grow. 堆肥。❖ *...a small compost heap.* 一小堆堆肥。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Compost** is a specially treated soil or peat mixed with fertilizer that you buy and use to grow seeds and plants in pots. 混合肥料。 N-VAR

3 To **compost** unwanted plants or food means to make them into compost. 把…制成堆肥。 VB V n

◢ **com·post·ing** ❖ *Composting is the ideal way of getting rid of vegetable, garden and organic waste.* 制成堆肥是处理烂蔬菜、园林垃圾以及有机垃圾的理想方法。 N-UNCOUNT

com·po·sure /kəmˈpəʊʒə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone's **composure** is their appearance or feeling of calmness and their control of their feelings, often in a difficult situation. 沉着；镇定；镇静；克制。❖ *Stopping only briefly to regain her composure, she described her agonising ordeal.* 她短暂地停顿了一下，以恢复镇静，然后描述了她痛苦的经历。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

com·pote /ˈkɒmpəʊt/ **compotes.**
Compote is fruit stewed with sugar or in syrup. 蜜饯；糖渍水果。 N-VAR

com·pound, compounds, compounding, compounded. ♦♦◇◇◇
The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒmpaʊnd/. The verb is pronounced /kəmˈpaʊnd/. 名词发音为 /ˈkɒmpaʊnd/; 动词发音为 /kəmˈpaʊnd/.

1 A **compound** is an enclosed area of land used for a particular purpose. (圈起来用作特殊用途的)大院，场地。❖ *...a military compound.* 军事场地。 N-COUNT

2 In chemistry, a **compound** is a substance that consists of two or more elements. (化学)化合物。 N-COUNT

3 If something is a **compound** of different things, it consists of those things. 复合物，混合物。 N-COUNT FORMAL

4 **Compound** is used to indicate that something consists of two or more parts or things. 复合的,混合的. ❖ *...a tall shrub with shiny compound leaves.* 一株高高的、长有闪闪发光的复叶的灌木. ADJ: ADJ n

5 In grammar, a **compound** noun, adjective, or verb is made up of two or more words, for example 'fire engine', 'bottle-green', and 'force-feed'. (语法)复合词的. ADJ: ADJ n

6 In grammar, a **compound** sentence is made up of two or more main clauses. (语法)复合句的. 比较 **complex**. ADJ: ADJ n

7 To **compound** a problem or mistake means to make it worse by adding to it. 加重; 使复杂化. ❖ *Additional bloodshed and loss of life will only compound the tragedy.* 更多的流血和死亡事件只会加重这场悲剧. VB FORMAL V n

C

,compound 'interest.

Compound interest is interest that is calculated both on an original sum of money and on interest which has previously been added to the sum. 复利. N-UNCOUNT

com·pre·hend /ˌkɒmprɪˈhend/ **comprehends, comprehending, comprehended.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you cannot **comprehend** something, you cannot understand it. 理解,领会,懂. ❖ *Whenever she failed to comprehend she invariably laughed.* 每逢碰到不理解的时候她都一笑了之. VB: with brd-neg FORMAL V Also V n

com·pre·hen·sible /ˌkɒmprɪˈhensɪbəl/.

Something that is **comprehensible** can be understood. 可理解的; 可以领会的. ❖ *He spoke abruptly, in barely comprehensible Arabic.* 他突然开口说话,说的是难以听懂的阿拉伯语. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

com·pre·hen·sion /ˌkɒmprɪˈhenʃən/ **comprehensions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Comprehension** is the process of understanding something, or the ability to understand something. 理解,领会. ❖ *This was utterly beyond her comprehension.* 这完全超越了她的理解范围. *They turned to one another with the same expression of dawning comprehension, surprise, and relief.* 他们互相看了看,脸上均流露出开始理解、吃惊和放心的表情. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 When pupils do **comprehension**, they do an exercise to find out how well they understand a piece of spoken or written language. (学生做的)理解题. N-VAR

com·pre·hen·sive /ˌkɒmprɪˈhensɪv/ **comprehensives.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Something that is **comprehensive** includes everything that is needed or relevant. 全面的,综合的; 广泛的. ❖ *'The Rough Guide to Nepal' is a comprehensive guide to the region.* 《尼泊尔指南纲要》是对该地区的全面介绍. ADJ-GRADED

2 In Britain, a **comprehensive** is a state school in which children of all abilities are taught together. (英国不分资质招收学生的)综合学校. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He left comprehensive school at the age of 16.* 他16岁离开综合学校. ADJ: ADJ n

com·pre·hen·sive·ly /ˌkɒmprɪˈhensɪvli/.

Something that is done **comprehensively** is done very thoroughly. 全面地,综合地. ADV-GRADED

com·press, compresses, compressing, compressed. The verb is pronounced /kəmˈpres/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒmpres/. 动词发音为 /kəmˈpres/; 名词发音为 /ˈkɒmpres/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **compress** something or if it **compresses**, it is pressed or squeezed so that it takes up less space. 压紧,压缩. ❖ *Poor posture, sitting or walking slouched over, compresses the body's organs.* 不良姿势、坐着或走路时弯腰曲背均会压迫身体器官. *...vessels filled with compressed air at very high pressure.* 充满极高压产生的压缩空气的器皿. ◢ **com·pres·sion** /kəmˈpreʃən/ ❖ *The compression of the wood is easily achieved.* 这木材很容易被压缩. V-ERG V V n V-ed N-UNCOUNT

2 A **compress** is a pad of wet or dry cloth pressed on part of a patient's body to reduce fever. (退烧用的)敷布. N-COUNT

com·pres·sor /kəmˈpresə/ **compressors.**

A **compressor** is a machine or part of a machine that squeezes gas or air and makes it take up less space. 压缩机. N-COUNT

com·prise /kəmˈpraɪz/ **comprises, comprising, comprised.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that something **comprises** or **is comprised** of a number of things or people, you mean it has them as its parts or members. 包含,包括. ❖ *The exhibition comprises 50 oils and watercolours.* 该展览包括50幅油画和水彩画. VB: be V-ed of n FORMAL V n

2 The things or people that **comprise** something are the parts or members that form it. 构成,组成. ❖ *...the multitude of ideas, ambitions and regrets that comprises the culture of Russia today.* 构成今日俄罗斯之文化的各种思想、抱负和遗憾. VB FORMAL V n

com·pro·mise /ˈkɒmprəmaɪz/ **compromises, compromising, compromised.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **compromise** is a situation in which people accept something slightly different from what they really want, because of circumstances or because they are considering the wishes of other people. 妥协. ❖ *The government's policy of compromise is not universally popular.* 政府的妥协政策并未受到普遍欢迎. N-VAR

2 If you **compromise** with someone, you reach an agreement with them in which you both give up something that you originally wanted. You can also say that two people or groups **compromise**. 与...达成妥协. ❖ *The government has compromised with its critics over monetary policies.* 政府在货币政策方面已与其批评者和解. *'Nine,' said I. 'Nine thirty,' tried he. We compromised on 9.15.* '9元.' 我说. '9.30元.' 他试探说. 结果我们以9.15元成交. *Israel had originally wanted $1 billion in aid, but compromised on the $650 million.* 以色列本想要 10 亿元的援助,但最后妥协到了6.5 亿元的数额. V-RECIP V with n over n V on n Also pl-n V

3 If someone **compromises** themselves or their beliefs, they do something which causes people to doubt their honesty, loyalty, or moral principles. 放弃(自己的立场、信仰). ❖ *...members of the government who have compromised themselves by co-operating with the emergency committee.* 那些放弃自己的立场跟应急委员会合作的政府官员. VB: V n V pron-refl

com·pro·mis·ing /ˈkɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe information or a situation as **compromising**, you mean that it reveals an embarrassing or guilty secret about someone. (资料、处境)泄露秘密的. ❖ *How had this compromising picture come into the possession of the press?* 这张泄密的照片是如何被媒体弄到手的? ADJ-GRADED

comp·trol·ler /kənˈtrəʊlə/ **comptrollers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **comptroller** is someone who is in charge of the accounts of a business or a government department. 账目审计员. N-COUNT

com·pul·sion /kəmˈpʌlʃən/ **compulsions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **compulsion** is a strong desire to do something, which you find difficult to control. 难以抗拒的冲动; 强迫作用. N-COUNT

2 If someone uses **compulsion** in order to get you to do something, they force you to do it, for example by threatening to punish you if you do not do it. 强迫,强制. N-UNCOUNT

com·pul·sive /kəmˈpʌlsɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **compulsive** to describe people or their behaviour when they cannot stop doing something wrong, harmful, or unnecessary. 无法控制行为的; 有瘾成癖的. ❖ *...a compulsive liar.* 一个动不动就撒谎的人. ◢ **com·pul·sive·ly** ❖ *John is compulsively neat and clean.* 约翰对穿戴整齐、干净似有癖好. ADJ: ADJ n ADV

2 If a book or television programme is **compulsive**, it is so interesting that you do not want to stop reading or watching it. (书或电视节目)引人入胜的, 非读(或看)不可的. ❖ *After a shaky start, the series became compulsive viewing with its fast plots and terrific acting performances.* 这部连续剧开头很一般,但后来由于情节发展快,演技超群而让人看得欲罢不能. ◢ **compulsively** ❖ *...a series of compulsively readable novels.* 一系列让人非读下去不可的小说. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH ADV GRADED

com·pul·so·ry /kəmˈpʌlsəri/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If something is **compulsory**, you must do it or accept it, because of the law or because someone in a position of authority says you must. 必须做的; 强制性的. ADJ

◢ **com·pul·so·ri·ly** /kəmˈpʌlsərɪli/ ❖ *Senior managers have been made compulsorily redundant.* 高级管理人员被迫成 ADV

为冗员.

com·punc·tion /kəm'pʌŋkʃən/.

If you say that someone has no **compunction** about doing something, you mean that they do it without feeling ashamed or guilty; used showing disapproval. 着愧; 内疚、良心谴责. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

com·pu·ta·tion /ˌkɒmpjʊ'teɪʃən/ **computations.**

Computation is mathematical calculation. 数学运算. ❖ *He took a few notes and made computations.* 他做了几项笔记,然后做了些计算. N-VAR

com·pu·ta·tion·al /ˌkɒmpjʊ'teɪʃənəl/.

Computational means using computers or numerical calculations. 使用计算机的; 运算的. ❖ *...computational linguistics.* 计算机语言学. ADJ

com·pute /kəm'pjuːt/ **computes, computing, computed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **compute** a quantity or number means to calculate it. 计算. VB V n

com·put·er /kəm'pjuːtə/ **computers.** ◆◆◆◆◇

A **computer** is an electronic machine that can quickly make calculations, store, rearrange, and retrieve information, or control another machine. 计算机, 电脑. ❖ *...a $650,000 computer system.* 一台价值65万元的电脑系统. N-COUNT also by/on N

➡ 又见 **personal computer**.

com'puter game, **computer games.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **computer game** is a game that you play on a computer or on a small portable electronic device. 电脑游戏. N-COUNT

com·put·er·ize /kəm'pjuːtəraɪz/ **computerizes, computerizing, computerized;** [英]又拼 **computerise**. ◆◆◇◇◇

To **computerize** a system or type of work means to introduce computers into it, and so change the way that it is arranged or done. 用电脑操作; 使电脑化. ❖ *...computerized records of all companies.* 对所有公司的电脑化记录. *Many hospitals simply can't afford to computerize.* 许多医院根本就支付不起电脑化的费用. VB V n; V-ed; V

◢ **com·put·eri·za·tion** /kəmˌpjuːtəraɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the computerization of the company's records.* 公司记录的电脑化. N-UNCOUNT

com,puter-'literate.

If someone is **computer-literate**, they have enough skill and knowledge to be able to use a computer. 懂电脑的, 会用电脑的. ADJ-GRADED

com·put·ing /kəm'pjuːtɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Computing is the activity of using a computer and writing programs for it. 电脑运用. ❖ *Courses range from cookery to computing.* 课程包括烹饪到使用电脑等. N-UNCOUNT

com·rade /'kɒmreɪd, AM -ræd/ **comrades.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone's **comrades** are their friends or companions. 朋友, 同伴. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 Socialists or communists sometimes call each other **comrade**, especially in meetings. 同志(社会主义者和共产主义者互称语). N-TITLE, N-VOC PRAGMATICS

ˌcomrade-in-'arms, **comrades-in-arms;** 又作 **comrade in arms**.

A **comrade-in-arms** is someone who works for the same cause or purpose as you and shares the same difficulties and dangers. (为共同目标工作、同甘共苦的)战友. N-COUNT

com·rade·ly /'kɒmreɪdli, AM -ræd-/.

If you do something in a **comradely** way, you are being pleasant and friendly to other people. 同志情谊的; 友善的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

com·rade·ship /'kɒmreɪdʃɪp, AM -ræd-/.

Comradeship is friendship between people who are doing the same work or who share the same difficulties. 同志情谊; 友谊. N-UNCOUNT

con /kɒn/ **cons, conning, conned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **cons** you, they persuade you to do something or believe something by telling you things that are not true. 欺骗, 哄骗. ❖ *The businessman had conned him of £10,000.* 那个商人骗了他1万镑. *White conned his way into a job as a warehouseman.* 怀特骗得了一份仓库管理员的工作. VB V n INFORMAL; V n of/out of/ into n/-ing; V way into n

2 A **con** is a trick in which someone deceives you by telling you something that is not true. 骗局; 诡计. N-COUNT INFORMAL

3 A **con** is the same as a **convict**. 同 convict. N-COUNT INFORMAL

4 ➡ 又见 **mod cons**.

➡ **pros and cons**: 见 **pro**.

Con. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In Britain, **Con.** is the written abbreviation for 'constable'. [英] constable的缩写形式.

2 In Britain, **Con.** is the written abbreviation for 'Conservative'. [英] Conservative 的缩写形式.

conc.

Conc. is used to indicate a concessionary fare or price that is charged to pensioners, students, and the unemployed. (给领取养老金者、学生、失业者等的)优惠收费; 优惠价. BRITISH

con·cave /'kɒnkeɪv, kɒn'keɪv/.

A surface that is **concave** curves inwards in the middle. 凹的, 凹入的. ADJ-GRADED

con·ceal /kən'siːl/ **conceals, concealing, concealed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **conceal** something, you cover it or hide it carefully. 隐藏; 隐蔽. VB V n

◢ **con·ceal·ment** ❖ *...the concealment of weapons.* 武器的隐藏. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **conceal** a piece of information or a feeling, you do not let other people know about it. 隐瞒. ❖ *He was concealing something from her.* 他有些事情瞒着她. VB V n; V n from n

◢ **concealment** ❖ *I think there was deliberate concealment of relevant documents.* 我认为有关文件被故意藏起来了. N-UNCOUNT

3 If something **conceals** something else, it covers it and prevents it from being seen. 掩盖. VB V n

con·cede /kən'siːd/ **concedes, conceding, conceded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **concede** something, you admit, often unwillingly, that it is true or correct. (常指不情愿地)承认(某事属实). ❖ *Bess finally conceded that Nancy was right.* 贝丝最后不得不承认南希是对的. *'Well,' he conceded, 'I do sometimes mumble a bit.'* '没错,' 他承认说, '有时我的确咕哝几句.' VB V n; V that; V with quote; Also V n n

2 If you **concede** something to someone, you allow them to have it as a right or privilege. 允许; 授予. ❖ *Poland's Communist government conceded the right to establish independent trade unions.* 波兰共产党政府允许有建立独立工会的权利. VB V n to n; V n; Also V n n

3 If you **concede** something, you give it to the person who has been trying to get it from you. 让与, 让步. ❖ *The government conceded some of their demands.* 政府对他们的一些要求作出了让步. VB V n

4 In sport, if you **concede** goals or points, you are unable to prevent your opponent from scoring them. (体育中)无法阻止(对方得分); 输(球). ❖ *They conceded four goals to Leeds United.* 他们输给了利兹联队4个球. VB V n; V n to n

5 If you **concede** a game, contest, or argument, you end it by admitting that you can no longer win. (游戏、比赛、辩论中)承认失败. ❖ *Reiner, 56, has all but conceded the race to his rival.* 赖纳,56岁,在赛跑中不得不承认输给对手. VB V n to n; Also V n

6 If you **concede** defeat, you accept that you have lost a struggle. 承认(失败). VB V n

con·ceit /kən'siːt/ **conceits.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Conceit** is very great pride in your abilities or achievements that other people feel is undeserved. 自负, 自高自大. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 A **conceit** is a clever or unusual metaphor or comparison. 奇特的比喻. N-COUNT LITERARY

con·ceit·ed /kən'siːtɪd/.

If you say that someone is **conceited**, you disapprove of them for being too proud of their abilities or achievements. 自负的, 自大的, 骄傲的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

con·ceiv·able /kən'siːvəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **conceivable**, you can imagine it or believe it. 可想象到的; 可信的. ❖ *It is just conceivable that a single survivor might be found.* 完全可以想象到也许能找到一个生还者. ADJ

◢ **con·ceiv·ably** /kən'siːvəbli/ ❖ *The mission could conceivably be accomplished within a week.* 可以相信, 这个任务能在一周内完成. ADV

con·ceive /kən'siːv/ **conceives, conceiving, conceived.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you cannot **conceive** of something, you cannot imagine it or believe it. 想出; 想象. ❖ *He was immensely ambitious* VB V of n/-ing

C

but unable to conceive of winning power for himself. 他这个人雄心勃勃,但却想不出如何为自己赢得权力.

2 If you **conceive** something as a particular thing, you consider it to be that thing. 设想. ❖ *We conceive of the family as being in a constant state of change.* 我们设想这家人正处在不断的变化之中. VB V n as n/-ing V of n as n/-ing

3 If you **conceive** a plan or idea, you think of it and work out how it can be done. 构想; 想出. ❖ *He conceived of the first truly portable computer in 1968.* 他在1968年构想出第一台真正的手提式电脑. VB V n V of n

4 When a woman **conceives**, she becomes pregnant. 怀胎, 怀孕. ❖ *A mother who already has non-identical twins is more likely to conceive another set of twins.* 已经生过双卵双胞胎的母亲更有可能再怀上一对双胞胎. VB V V n

C

con·cen·trate /ˈkɒnsəntreɪt/ **concentrates, concentrating, concentrated.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **concentrate** on something, or **concentrate** your mind on it, you give all your attention to it. 集中(思想、注意力). ❖ *At work you need to be able to concentrate.* 工作时你要集中精力. *This helps you to be aware of time and concentrates your mind on the immediate task.* 这有助于你注意时间,并集中精力完成手头的任务. VB V on n/-ing V V n on n

2 If you say that an unpleasant fact or situation **concentrates** someone's **mind**, you mean that it makes them think clearly, because they are aware of the serious consequences if they do not. 使头脑清醒. ❖ *A term in prison will concentrate his mind wonderfully.* 在监狱里服刑一段时间会让他头脑清醒些. PHR BRITISH

3 If something **is concentrated** in an area, it is all there rather than being spread around. 集中于, 聚集于. ❖ *Italy's industrial districts are concentrated in its north-central and north-eastern regions.* 意大利的工业区都集中在中北和东北地区. VB usu passive be V-ed prep/adv

4 **Concentrate** is a liquid or substance from which unnecessary substances such as water have been removed in order to increase its strength or to decrease its bulk. 浓缩液; 浓缩物. ❖ *...orange juice made from concentrate.* 以浓缩果汁制作的橙汁. N-VAR

con·cen·trat·ed /ˈkɒnsəntreɪtɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **concentrated** liquid has been increased in strength by having water removed from it. (抽出水分)浓缩的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **concentrated** activity is directed with great intensity in one place. 全力以赴的; 全神贯注的. ❖ *...a more concentrated effort to reach out to troubled kids.* 更加全力以赴地向遇到麻烦的孩子们伸出援助之手. ADJ-GRADED

con·cen·tra·tion /ˌkɒnsənˈtreɪʃən/ **concentrations.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Concentration** on something involves giving all your attention to it. 专心, 专注. ❖ *We lacked concentration and it cost us the goal.* 我们不够专心,结果输了球. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **concentration** of something is a large amount of it or large numbers of it in a small area. 集中, 聚集. ❖ *...one of the world's greatest concentrations of wildlife.* 世界上最大的野生动物聚集地之一. N-VAR

3 The **concentration** of a substance is the proportion of essential ingredients or substances in it. 浓度. ❖ *pH is a measure of the concentration of free hydrogen atoms in a solution.* pH值是溶液中自由氢原子浓度的计量单位. N-VAR with supp

ˌconcenˈtration camp, concentration camps. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **concentration camp** is a prison in which large numbers of non-military prisoners are kept in very bad conditions, usually in wartime. (通常指战时的)集中营. N-COUNT

con·cen·tric /kənˈsentrɪk/.

Concentric circles or rings have the same centre point. (圆环形)同中心的, 同心圆的. ADJ ADJ n

con·cept /ˈkɒnsept/ **concepts.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **concept** is an idea or abstract principle. 观念; 概念. ❖ *The concept of arranged marriages is misunderstood in the west.* 包办婚姻的概念在西方被误解. N-COUNT

con·cep·tion /kənˈsepʃən/ **conceptions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **conception** of something is an idea that you have of it in your mind. 思想, 意念, 观念. ❖ *...someone with not the slightest conception of teamwork.* 没有一点儿团队协作观念的人. N-VAR

2 **Conception** is the forming of an idea for something in your mind. 构思, 构想, 设想. ❖ *The symphony is admirable in conception.* 这部交响乐在构思方面令人赞叹. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Conception** is the process in which the egg in a woman is fertilized and she becomes pregnant. 怀孕过程. N-VAR

con·cep·tual /kənˈseptʃuəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Conceptual means related to ideas and concepts formed in the mind. 观念的; 概念的. ❖ *NATO requires a better intellectual and conceptual framework to guide its thinking.* 北约需要一个更理智的与更概念化的框架来指导其思维. ◢ **con·cep·tu·al·ly** ❖ *The method is conceptually simple.* 这个方法在概念上很简单. ADJ ADJ n ADV

con·cep·tu·al·ize /kənˈseptʃuəlaɪz/ **conceptualizes, conceptualizing, conceptualized;** [英]又拼作 **conceptualise.**

If you **conceptualize** something, you form an idea of it in your mind. 看成一个概念; 使概念化. ❖ *It is nowadays better to conceptualize religion as a cultural resource.* 现在最好把宗教看成一种文化资源. ◢ **con·cep·tu·ali·za·tion** /kənˌseptʃuəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **conceptualizations** ❖ *...the existing conceptualization of women's liberation.* 现行的妇女解放运动的概念化. VB V n V n as n N-VAR

con·cern /kənˈsɜːn/ **concerns, concerning, concerned.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Concern** is worry about a situation. 担心, 担忧. ❖ *There is no cause for concern.* 没有理由担心. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **concerns** you, it worries you. 使担心, 使担忧. ❖ *It concerned her that Bess was developing a crush on Max.* 贝丝正在疯狂地迷恋马克斯,这让她很担心. ◢ **con·cerned** ❖ *I've been concerned about you lately.* 最近我很为你担忧. VB no cont, V n it V n that ADJ-GRADED

3 A **concern** is a fact or situation that worries you. 担心的事. ❖ *Unemployment was the electorate's main concern.* 失业问题是选民们主要关心的事. N-COUNT

4 If something is **of concern** to someone, they find it worrying. 对...有利害关系的; 令人担忧的. ❖ *The survey's findings are a matter of great concern.* 这次的调查结果让人十分担忧. PHR

5 Someone's **concern** with something is their feeling that it is important. 关注, 重视. ❖ *...a story that illustrates how dangerous excessive concern with safety can be.* 这个故事说明过于重视安全会有多么危险. N-VAR

6 Someone's **concerns** are the things that they consider to be important. 关注的事, 重视的事. ❖ *...the concerns of middle-class whites.* 中产阶级白人所关注的事. N-COUNT

7 If you **concern** yourself with something, you give it attention because you think that it is important. 对...表示关注. ◢ **concerned** ❖ *The agency is more concerned with making arty ads than understanding its clients' businesses.* 该代理商更为重视的是制作更有艺术性的广告,而不是领会其客户生意上的需要. VB V pron-refl with n ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n

8 If something is **of concern** to you, it is important to you. 对...重要, 有重要意义. PHR

9 Your **concern** for someone is a feeling that you want them to be happy and safe. If you do something out of **concern** for someone, you do it because you want them to be happy and safe. 关心; 挂念. ❖ *Without her care and concern, he had no chance at all.* 没有她的照顾和关心,他根本不会有任何机会. *He had only gone along out of concern for his two grandsons.* 他那么生活下去仅仅是出于对他两个孙子的关心. N-VAR

10 If something such as a book or a piece of information **concerns** a particular subject, it is about that subject. 关于, 有关, 涉及. ❖ *Chapter 2 concerns itself with the methodological difficulties.* 第二章涉及方法学上的困难. ◢ **concerned** ❖ *Randolph's work was exclusively concerned with the effects of pollution on health.* 伦道夫的工作只关注污染对人体健康的影响. VB no cont, V n V pron-refl with n ADJ v-link ADJ with n

11 You can say **as far as** something **is concerned** to indicate the subject that you are talking about. 就...而言. ❖ *As far as starting a family is concerned, the trend is for* PHR PRAGMATICS

women having their children later in life. 就成家立室来说，目前的趋势是女性晚些才要孩子.

12 If a situation, event, or activity **concerns** you, it affects or involves you. 影响；有关. VB no cont V n ◢ **concerned** ADJ ❖ *It's a very stressful situation for everyone concerned.* 对每个有关人员来说，这都是一个紧张的局面.

13 If a situation or problem is your **concern**, it is something that you have a duty or responsibility to be involved with. 与…有关的事；是…的责任. N-SING with poss ❖ *The technical aspects were the concern of the Army.* 技术方面是军队的事.

14 You can say **'as far as I'm concerned'** to indicate that you are giving your own opinion. (表示己见)就我而言. PHR PRAGMATICS ❖ *As far as I'm concerned the officials incited the fight.* 在我看来，是这些官员煽动起这场争斗的.

15 You can refer to a company or business as a **concern**. 公司；企业. N-COUNT FORMAL ❖ *If not a large concern, Queensbury Nursery was at least a successful one.* 即使算不上大企业，昆斯伯里托儿所也至少是成功的.

16 If a company is a **going concern**, it is actually doing business, rather than having stopped trading or not yet having started trading. 经营中的公司. PHR

concerned /kən'sɜːnd/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 ➤ 又见 **concern**.

2 If you are **concerned** to do something, you want to do it because you think it is important. 关心的；感兴趣的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf ❖ *We were very concerned to keep the staff informed.* 我们很关心如何使全体职员消息灵通.

con·cern·ing /kən'sɜːnɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

You use **concerning** to indicate what a question or piece of information is about. 有关，关于. PREP ❖ *...various questions concerning pollution and the environment.* 关于污染和环境的各种各样的问题.

con·cert /'kɒnsət/ **concerts.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **concert** is a performance of music. 音乐会. N-COUNT ❖ *...a short concert of piano music.* 一场时间不长的钢琴音乐会. *...live rock concerts.* 现场摇滚音乐会.

2 If a musician or group of musicians appears **in concert**, they are giving a live performance. 现场演出(音乐). PHR

3 If a number of people do something **in concert**, they do it together. 一齐；一致. PHR FORMAL ❖ *He wants to act in concert with other nations.* 他想跟其他国家一齐行动.

con·cert·ed /kən'sɜːtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **concerted** action is done by several people or groups working together. 一致的；联合的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 If you make a **concerted** effort to do something, you try very hard to do it. 尽全力的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

con·cer·ti·na /ˌkɒnsə'tiːnə/ **concertinas, concertinaing concertinaed.**

1 A **concertina** is a musical instrument consisting of two end-pieces, with stiff paper or cloth that folds up between them. 六角手风琴. N-VAR

2 If something **concertinas**, it becomes more compressed. 使压缩；使折叠. V-ERG V be V-ed ❖ *...a widescreen film that has been concertinaed for television.* 一部被压缩成电视片的宽银幕电影.

con·cer·to /kən'tʃeətəʊ/ **concertos.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **concerto** is a piece of music written for one or more solo instruments and an orchestra. 协奏曲. N-COUNT

con·ces·sion /kən'seʃən/ **concessions.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you make a **concession** to someone, you agree to let them do or have something, especially in order to end an argument or conflict. 让步. N-COUNT

2 A **concession** is a special right or privilege that is given to someone. 特权；特许. N-COUNT ❖ *...tax concessions for mothers who chose to stay at home with their children.* 对选择留在家里照顾孩子的母亲的税费优惠.

3 A **concession** is a special low fare or price for a particular group such pensioners or students. (给予领取退休金的人和学生的)优惠价. N-COUNT

con·ces·sion·aire /kənˌseʃə'neə/ **concessionaires.**

A **concessionaire** is a person or company that has been given particular rights or privileges, for example to sell a particular product or to run a business in a public place. 特许权获得者(例如在公共场地经营). N-COUNT

con·ces·sion·ary /kən'seʃənri/.

A **concessionary** fare or price is a special low one for a particular group such as pensioners or students. (对领取退休金的人和学生收费或价格)优惠的. ADJ ADJ n

conch /kɒntʃ, kɒŋk/ **conches.**

A **conch** is a shellfish with a large shell rather like a snail's. 海螺. A **conch** or a **conch shell** is the shell of this creature. 海螺壳；贝壳. N-COUNT

con·ci·erge /ˌkɒnsɪ'eəʒ/ **concierges.**

A **concierge** is a person who looks after a block of flats and checks people entering and leaving the building. (大厦)看门人，门卫. N-COUNT

con·cili·ate /kən'sɪlieɪt/ **conciliates, conciliating, conciliated.**

If you do something to **conciliate** someone, you do it to try to end a disagreement with them. If you **conciliate**, you try to end a disagreement between other people. 和解，调解. VB V n FORMAL ❖ *The President has a strong political urge to conciliate.* V 总统有一个希望和解的强烈政治意愿. ◢ **con·cili·ator, conciliators** N-COUNT ❖ *Douglas Hurd is widely seen as a conciliator.* 道格拉斯·赫德被普遍认为是一个调解人. ◢ **con·cili·ation** /kənˌsɪli'eɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...a mood of conciliation.* 一种谅解的气氛.

con·cilia·tory /kən'sɪliətri, AM -tɔːri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

When you are **conciliatory** in your actions or behaviour, you show you are willing to end a disagreement with someone. 和解的；安抚的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *The next time he spoke he used a more conciliatory tone.* 他再次讲话时语气就温和多了. *...a conciliatory gesture.* 和解的姿态.

con·cise /kən'saɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **concise** says everything that is necessary without using any unnecessary words. 简洁的，简明的，扼要的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **con·cise·ly** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *He'd delivered his report clearly and concisely.* 他清楚简要地作了一下报告.

2 A **concise** edition of a book, especially a dictionary, is shorter than the original edition. 简明的(尤指词典类书籍的版本). ADJ ADJ n

con·clave /'kɒŋkleɪv/ **conclaves.**

A **conclave** is a secret or confidential meeting. 秘密会议. N-COUNT

con·clude /kən'kluːd/ **concludes, concluding, concluded.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **conclude** that something is true, you decide that it is true using the facts you know. 得出结论；推论. VB V that ❖ *Larry had concluded that he had no choice but to accept Paul's words.* 拉里得出的结论是，除了接受保罗的话以外没有其他选择. *'The situation in the inner cities is bad and getting worse,' she concluded.* V with quote '各个旧城区的情况很糟，而且越来越糟.' 她断言说.

2 When you **conclude**, you say the last thing that you are going to say. 结束时说. VB V with quote ❖ *'It's a waste of time,' he concluded.* '这是在浪费时间.' 他结束时说. *I would like to conclude by saying that I do enjoy your magazine.* V 最后我想说，我非常喜欢看你们的杂志.

3 When someone **concludes** something, they end it. 结束. V-ERG V n FORMAL ❖ *The evening concluded with dinner and speeches.* V adv/prep 晚会以晚宴和演讲结束.

4 If people or groups **conclude** an agreement, such as a treaty or business deal, they arrange it or agree it. 缔结；议定. V-RECIP pl-n V n ❖ *Mexico and the Philippines have both concluded agreements with their commercial bank creditors.* V n with n 墨西哥和菲律宾都已和他们商业银行的债权人达成了协议.

con·clu·sion /kən'kluːʒən/ **conclusions.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When you come to a **conclusion** you decide that something is true after you have thought about it carefully. 结论；推论. N-COUNT ❖ *I've come to the conclusion that she's a very great musician.* 我得出一个结论，即她是一个非常伟大的音乐家. *Other people will no doubt draw their own conclusions.* 其他人也无疑会得出自己的结论.

2 If you say that someone **jumps to a conclusion**, you are critical of them because they decide too quickly that PHR PRAGMATICS

C

something is true, when they do not know all the facts. 草率断言; 匆忙下结论. ❖ *I didn't want her to jump to the conclusion that the divorce was in any way her fault.* 我不想让她匆忙下结论认为这场离婚不管怎样都是她的错.

3 You can refer to something that seems certain to happen as **a foregone conclusion**. 很可能发生的事; 预料的结果. ❖ *It was a foregone conclusion that I would end up in the same business as him.* 我最后要跟他做同样的事, 这是很可能的结果. PHR

4 The **conclusion** of something is its ending. 结尾; 结束. ❖ *At the conclusion of the programme, I asked the children if they had any questions.* 在节目结束时, 我问孩子们有没有问题. N-SING

C

5 You say **'in conclusion'** to introduce the last thing that you want to say. 总之; 综上所述. ❖ *In conclusion, walking is a cheap, safe, enjoyable and readily available form of exercise.* 综上所述, 散步是一种便宜、安全、快乐而且随时可行的运动. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 The **conclusion** of a treaty or a business deal is the act of arranging it or agreeing it. (条约等的)缔结, 议定. N-SING

con·clu·sive /kən'klu:sɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Conclusive evidence shows with certainty that something is true. 确切的, 有明确结论的; 使人信服的. ❖ *Research on the matter is far from conclusive.* 对此事的研究还远不能有确定结论. ◢ **con·clu·sive·ly** ❖ *A new study proved conclusively that smokers die younger than non-smokers.* 一项新的研究确切表明, 抽烟者的寿命比不抽烟者要短. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

con·coct /kən'kɒkt/ concocts, concocting, concocted. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **concoct** an excuse or explanation, you invent one that is not true. 编造, 捏造. VB: V n

2 If you **concoct** something, especially something unusual, you make it by mixing several things together. 调合, 调制. ❖ *Eugene was concocting Rossini Cocktails.* 尤金正在调制罗西尼鸡尾酒. ◢ **con·coc·tion** /kən'kɒkʃən/, **concoctions** ❖ *...a concoction of honey, yogurt, oats, and apples.* 蜂蜜、酸奶、燕麦跟苹果的调合物. VB V n N-COUNT

con·comi·tant /kən'kɒmɪtənt/.

Something that is **concomitant** with another thing happens at the same time and is connected with it. 伴随的, 相伴的, 并存的. ❖ *New methods had to be learnt, with concomitant delays in successful production.* 新方法要学习, 即便同时会耽搁成功的制作. ADJ FORMAL

con·cord /'kɒŋkɔ:d/.

Concord is a state of peaceful agreement. 和谐, 一致. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

con·cord·ance /kən'kɔ:dəns/ concordances.

1 If there is **concordance** between two things, they are similar to each other or consistent with each other. 和谐, 协调, 一致. N-VAR FORMAL

2 A **concordance** is a list of the words in a text, with information about where in the text each word occurs and how often it occurs. 词语索引. N-COUNT

con·course /'kɒŋkɔ:s/ concourses.

A **concourse** is a wide hall in a public building, for example a hotel, airport, or station. (旅馆、机场、车站等公共建筑的)大厅, 大堂. N-COUNT

con·crete /'kɒŋkri:t/ concretes, concreting, concreted. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Concrete** is a substance used for building which is made by mixing cement, sand, small stones, and water. 混凝土. N-UNCOUNT

2 When you **concrete** something such as a path, you cover it with concrete. 给...铺上混凝土. VB V n

3 You use **concrete** to refer to something that is definite and specific. 确实的; 具体的. ❖ *He had no concrete evidence.* 他没有确切的证据. ◢ **con·crete·ly** ❖ *...making their point more concretely.* 把他们的观点讲得更具体些. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 A **concrete** object is a real, physical object. 真实的; 有形的. ADJ

5 A **concrete** noun is a noun that refers to a physical object rather than to a quality or idea. (名词)具体的. ADJ ADJ n

6 If a plan or idea is **set in concrete** or **embedded in concrete**, it is fixed and cannot be changed. 固定不变. PHR

,concrete 'jungle, concrete jungles.

If you refer to a city or area as a **concrete jungle**, you mean that it has a lot of modern buildings and you think it is ugly or unpleasant to live in. 钢筋混凝土丛林, 水泥丛林(喻指城市丑陋的水泥建筑). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

con·cu·bine /'kɒŋkjʊbaɪn/ concubines.

In former times, a man's **concubine** was a woman who was not his wife, with whom he had a sexual relationship and whom he supported financially. 妾, 小老婆, 姨太太. N-COUNT

con·cur /kən'kɜ:/ concurs, concurring, concurred. ♦◇◇◇◇

If two or more people **concur**, they agree. 意见一致; 同意, 赞同. ❖ *Local feeling does not necessarily concur with the press.* 当地人的感觉与报界的并不一定相同. V-RECIP pl-n V FORMAL V with/in n

con·cur·rence /kən'kʌrəns, AM -'kɜ:r-/ concurrences.

1 Someone's **concurrence** is their agreement to something. 意见一致; 同意, 赞同. N-VAR FORMAL

2 又见 **concurrent**.

con·cur·rent /kən'kʌrənt, AM -'kɜ:r-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Concurrent events or situations happen at the same time. 同时发生的, 并存的. ◢ **con·cur·rence** ❖ *The concurrence of their disappearances had to be more than coincidental.* 他们同时消失绝非巧合. ◢ **con·cur·rent·ly** ❖ *He was jailed for 33 months to run concurrently with a sentence he is already serving.* 他被判入狱33个月, 与他正在服的刑同时执行. ADJ N-UNCOUNT ADV ADV with v

con·cussed /kən'kʌst/.

If someone is **concussed**, they are unconscious or are in a sick or confused state, because they have been hit hard on the head. (因受撞击)脑震荡的; 昏晕的. ADJ-GRADED

con·cus·sion /kən'kʌʃən/ concussions.

If you suffer **concussion** after a blow to your head, you lose consciousness or feel sick or confused. 脑震荡. N-VAR

con·demn /kən'dem/ condemns, condemning, condemned. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **condemn** something, you say that it is very bad and unacceptable. 谴责; 指责. ❖ *Graham was right to condemn his players for lack of ability.* 格雷厄姆指责他的队员无能是有理由的. ◢ **con·dem·na·tion** /,kɒndem'neɪʃən/, **condemnations** ❖ *There was widespread condemnation of Saturday's killings.* 周六的杀戮遭到了广泛的谴责. VB V n V n for/as n N-VAR

2 If someone **is condemned** to a punishment, they are given this punishment. (被)判处. ❖ *He was condemned to life imprisonment.* 他被判处无期徒刑. VB usu passive be V-ed to n

3 If circumstances **condemn** you to an unpleasant situation, they make it certain that you will suffer in that way. 迫使; 注定(受苦). ❖ *Mark was condemned to do most of the work.* 马克被迫去做大多数的工作. VB V n to n/-ing be V-ed to-inf

4 If authorities **condemn** a building, they officially decide that it is not safe and must be pulled down. 宣告(某建筑)不安全. VB V n

5 ➞ 又见 **condemned**.

con·demned /kən'demd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **condemned** man or woman is going to be executed. 被判死罪的. ❖ *...a condemned man's last request.* 一个死囚的最后请求. ADJ

con·den·sa·tion /,kɒnden'seɪʃən/.

Condensation consists of small drops of water which form when warm water vapour or steam touches a cold surface such as a window. 冷凝的水滴. N-UNCOUNT

con·dense /kən'dens/ condenses, condensing, condensed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **condense** something, especially a piece of writing or speech, you make it shorter, usually by including only the most important parts. 缩短; 缩写; 使简洁. ❖ *We have learnt how to condense serious messages into short, self-contained sentences.* 我们学会如何将重要的信息缩写为简短、自成一体的句子. ◢ **con·densed** ❖ *...a condensed version of what had already been disclosed.* 对已透露事情的精简说法. VB V n V n into n ADJ-GRADED

2 When a gas or vapour **condenses**, it changes into a liquid. 液化; 冷凝. ❖ *The compressed gas is cooled and condenses into a liquid.* 压缩气体冷凝成液体. V-ERG V V into/out of n V n

con·densed /kən'denst/.
1 **Condensed** liquids have been thickened by removing some of the water in them. 浓缩的. ❖ *...condensed mushroom soup.* 浓蘑菇汤. ADJ-GRADED
2 ➜ 又见 **condense**.

con,densed 'milk.
Condensed milk is very thick sweetened milk. 炼乳. N-UNCOUNT

con·den·ser /kən'densə/ **condensers.**
1 A **condenser** is a device that cools gases into liquids. 冷凝器. N-COUNT
2 A **condenser** is a device for accumulating electric charge. 电容器. N-COUNT

con·de·scend /,kɒndɪ'send/ **condescends, condescending, condescended.**
1 If you say that someone **condescends** to do something, you disapprove of them because they agree to do it in a way which shows that they think they are superior to other people and should not have to do it. (贬义)(因优越感而对某事)屈尊,俯就. VB V to-inf PRAGMATICS
2 If you say that someone **condescends** to other people, you disapprove of them because they behave in a way which shows that they think they are superior to other people. (贬义)(因优越感而对某人)屈尊,俯就. VB V to n PRAGMATICS ◢ **con·de·scend·ing** ❖ *I'm fed up with your money and your whole condescending attitude.* 我厌倦了你的钱和你那种高人一等的态度. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **con·de·scend·ing·ly** ❖ *James Sinclair smiled condescendingly.* 詹姆斯·辛克莱笑时带有优越感. ADV-GRADED ◢ **con·de·scen·sion** /,kɒndɪ'senʃən/ ❖ *There was a tinge of condescension in the way the girl received me.* 这女孩接待我时有一种高人一等的味道. N-UNCOUNT

con·di·ment /'kɒndɪmənt/ **condiments.**
A **condiment** is a flavouring such as salt, pepper, or mustard that you add to food when you eat it. 调味品. N-COUNT

con·di·tion /kən'dɪʃən/ **conditions, conditioning, conditioned.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 The **condition** of a person or thing is the state that they are in, especially their physical state. (尤指身体)状况. ❖ *He remains in a critical condition in a California hospital.* 他在加州一家医院处于病危的状况. *The two-bedroom chalet is in good condition.* 这家两居室的瑞士农舍状况良好. N-SING also no det, with supp
2 The **conditions** under which something is done or happens are all the factors or circumstances which directly affect it. 环境; 条件. ❖ *This change has been timed under laboratory conditions.* 这一变化所需的时间是在试验室环境下测定的. N-PLURAL
3 The **conditions** in which people live or work are the factors which affect their comfort, safety, or health. 状况; 条件. ❖ *He could not work in these conditions any longer.* 他不能再在这样的条件下工作了. N-PLURAL
4 The **condition** of a group of people is their situation in life, especially the difficulties or hardship they have. (生活)条件; 状况. ❖ *The government has encouraged its people to better their condition.* 政府已鼓励人民改善自己的生活条件. N-SING with supp FORMAL
5 To **condition** something such as your hair or skin means to put something on it which will keep it soft and in good condition. 使(头发、皮肤)处于良好状态; 护理. VB V n ◢ **con·di·tion·er, conditioners** ❖ *Massage the conditioner evenly through the hair.* 将护发剂均匀地按摩在头发中. *...fabric conditioner.* 织物护理剂. N-COUNT
➜ 又见 **air-conditioner**.
6 If you say that someone is **in no condition** to do something, you mean that they are too ill, upset, or drunk to do it. (因病、心里难受、醉酒等)没有适当状态的. PHR
7 If someone is **out of condition**, they are unhealthy and unfit, because they have stopped exercising regularly. (因停止运动而)不健康的, 身体状态不好的. PHR
8 ➜ **in mint condition**: 见 **mint**.
9 A **condition** is something which must happen or be done in order for something else to be possible, especially when this is written into a contract or law. 条件; 前提. ❖ *...terms and conditions of employment.* 雇佣条款与条件. N-COUNT with supp
10 When you agree to do something **on condition that** something else happens, you mean that you will only do it if this other thing also happens. 在...条件下; 如果. ❖ *He spoke to reporters on condition that he was not identified.* 他跟记者谈话的条件是不能公开他的身份. PHR-CONJ
11 If someone has a particular **condition**, they have an illness or other medical problem. 病; (健康)状况. ❖ *Doctors suspect he may have a heart condition.* 医生怀疑他可能有心脏病. N-COUNT
12 If someone **is conditioned** by their upbringing or environment, they are influenced by it over a period of time so that they do certain things or think in a particular way. 使习惯于...; (被)熏陶(或训练)成习惯. ❖ *You have been conditioned to believe that it is weak to be scared.* 你已经习惯于相信害怕是软弱的表现. VB be V-ed; be V-ed to-inf; Also be V-ed into -ing/n ◢ **con·di·tion·ing** ❖ *...social conditioning.* 社会熏陶. N-UNCOUNT

con·di·tion·al /kən'dɪʃənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a situation or agreement is **conditional** on something, it will only happen or continue if this thing happens. 有(先决)条件的, 有前提的; 视乎条件的. ❖ *Their support is conditional on his proposals meeting their approval.* 他们的支持取决于他的建议得到他们的认可. ADJ ◢ **con·di·tion·al·ly** /kən'dɪʃənəli/ ❖ *Mr Smith has conditionally agreed.* 史密斯先生有条件地同意了. ADV; ADV with v
2 In grammar, a **conditional** clause is a subordinate clause which refers to a situation which may exist or whose possible consequences you are considering. Most conditional clauses begin with 'if' or 'unless'. (语法)条件的. 多数条件从句以 if 或 unless 开始. ADJ ADJ n

con,ditional 'discharge, conditional discharges.
In Britain, if someone who is convicted of an offence is given a **conditional discharge** by a court, they are not punished unless they later commit a further offence. (英国)有条件释放(即除非再犯否则不予处罚). N-COUNT

con·do /'kɒndəʊ/ **condos.**
Condo is an abbreviation for **condominium**. condominium 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

con·do·lence /kən'dəʊləns/ **condolences.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A message of **condolence** is a message in which you express your sympathy for someone because one of their friends or relatives has died recently. 哀悼(辞). N-UNCOUNT
2 When you offer or express your **condolences** to someone, you express your sympathy for them because one of their friends or relatives has died recently. 哀悼; 吊唁. N-PLURAL

con·dom /'kɒndɒm/ **condoms.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **condom** is a covering made of rubber which a man can wear on his penis as a contraceptive or as protection against disease during sexual intercourse. 避孕套. N-COUNT

con·do·min·ium /,kɒndə'mɪniəm/ **condominiums.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **condominium** is a block of flats in which each flat is owned by the person who lives there. (分层居住单位的)公寓大楼. N-COUNT AMERICAN
2 A **condominium** is one of the privately owned flats in a condominium. 公寓套间. N-COUNT AMERICAN

con·done /kən'dəʊn/ **condones, condoning, condoned.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone **condones** behaviour that is wrong, they accept it and allow it to happen. 纵容, 姑息. ❖ *I have never encouraged nor condoned violence.* 我从不鼓励更不纵容暴力. VB V n

con·dor /'kɒndɔː/ **condors.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **condor** is a large South American bird that eats dead animals. (南美食腐肉的)秃鹰, 秃鹫. N-COUNT

con·du·cive /kən'djuːsɪv, AM -'duːs-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If one thing is **conducive** to another thing, it makes the other thing likely to happen. 有助于...的, 有利于...的. ❖ *Make your bedroom as conducive to sleep as possible.* 把你的卧室布置得尽可能有利于睡觉. ADJ-GRADED

con·duct, conducts, conducting, conducted. The verb is pronounced /kən'dʌkt/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒndʌkt/. 动词发音为 /kən'dʌkt/. 名词发音为 /'kɒndʌkt/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 When you **conduct** an activity or task, you organize it and VB

C

carry it out. 进行; 处理. ❖ *I decided to conduct an experiment.* 我决定做一个实验. V n

2 The **conduct** of a task or activity is the way in which it is organized and carried out. 处理(方式); 实施(方式), 进行(方式). ❖ *...the conduct of free and fair elections.* 自由公正选举的推行. N-SING with supp

3 If you **conduct** yourself in a particular way, you behave in that way. (行为)表现. ❖ *The way he conducts himself reflects on the party.* 他的行为方式给该党造成了影响. *They conduct their private and public lives in accordance with Christian morality.* 他们根据基督教的道义来安排自己的私人和公开生活. VB V pron-refl V n

4 Someone's **conduct** is the way they behave. 举止; 行为. ❖ *...basic principles of civilised conduct.* 文明举止的基本准则. N-UNCOUNT with supp

C

5 When someone **conducts** an orchestra or choir, they stand in front of it and direct its performance. 指挥(乐队). ❖ *Solti will continue to conduct here and abroad.* 佐尔蒂将继续在这里以及在国外指挥乐队. VB V n V

6 If something **conducts** heat, electricity, or sound, it allows heat, electricity, or sound to pass through it or along it. 传导(热、电、声音等). ◢ **con·duc·tion** /kən'dʌkʃən/. **Conduction** is the process by which heat, electricity, or sound passes through or along something. 传导; 传导过程. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

7 If you **conduct** someone to a place, you take them there. 引领; 给...作向导. VB V n prep/adv FORMAL

➼ 又见 **safe conduct**.

con,ducted 'tour, conducted tours.

A **conducted tour** is a visit to a place during which someone explains everything to you. 有人陪同的旅游. N-COUNT BRITISH

con·duc·tive /kən'dʌktɪv/.

A **conductive** substance can conduct things such as heat and electricity. 传导(热或电)的; 有传导性的. ◢ **con·duc·tiv·ity** /ˌkɒndʌk'tɪvɪti/ ❖ *...a device which monitors the electrical conductivity of the skin.* 一种监测皮肤导电的装置. ADJ-GRADED TECHNICAL N-UNCOUNT

con·duc·tor /kən'dʌktə/ **conductors.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 A **conductor** is a person who stands in front of an orchestra or choir and directs its performance. (乐队)指挥. N-COUNT

2 On a bus or train, the **conductor** is a person who sells tickets for a journey. (公共汽车、火车等)售票员. N-COUNT

3 A **conductor** is a substance that heat or electricity can pass through or along. (热或电)导体. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **lightning conductor**, **semiconductor**.

con·duit /'kɒndjuɪt, AM -duɪt/ **conduits.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 A **conduit** is a small tunnel or pipe through which water or electrical wires go. 水管; 水道; 电线管道. N-COUNT

2 A **conduit** is a person or country that carries information or goods between two or more people or countries. (人或国家之间传送情报、商品等的)渠道. ❖ *Mr Gorbachev could still act as a conduit for aid from the West.* 戈尔巴乔夫仍然可以充当从西方获取援助的渠道. N-COUNT

cone /kəʊn/ **cones.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 A **cone** is a shape with a circular base and smooth curved sides ending in a point at the top. 圆锥体. 见插图条 **shapes**. ❖ *...a twisted cone of paper.* 扭曲的锥形纸筒. N-COUNT

2 A **cone** is the fruit of a tree such as a pine or fir. It consists of a cluster of woody scales containing seeds. 松果. N-COUNT

3 A **cone** is a cone-shaped wafer that is used for holding ice cream. You can also refer to an ice cream that you eat in this way as a **cone**. (装冰激凌的)锥形脆饼筒; 冰激凌筒. ❖ *...a chocolate cone.* 一个巧克力冰激凌筒. N-COUNT

4 ➼ 又见 **pine cone**, **traffic cone**.

con·fec·tion /kən'fekʃən/ **confections.**

1 A **confection** is an elaborately decorated cake or some other sweet food. 甜食; 糖果糕点. N-COUNT WRITTEN

2 A **confection** is something that is elaborately made or built. 精工制作的东西; 精品. ❖ *...an extraordinary architectural confection of old and new.* 一个新旧结合, 非同一般的建筑精品. N-COUNT WRITTEN

con·fec·tion·er /kən'fekʃənə/ **confectioners.**

A **confectioner** is a person whose job is making or selling sweets and chocolates. 制作甜食者; 糖果商. N-COUNT

con,fectioners' 'sugar.

Confectioners' sugar is very fine white sugar that is used for making icing and sweets. The British term is **icing sugar**. (制甜食用的)糖粉. [英]作 icing sugar. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

con·fec·tion·ery /kən'fekʃənri, AM -neri/.

Confectionery is sweets, chocolates, and fancy cakes. (总称)甜食. ❖ *...hand-made confectionery.* 手工制作的糖果糕点. N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN

con·fed·era·cy /kən'fedərəsi/ **confederacies.**

A **confederacy** is a union of states or people who are trying to achieve the same thing. (国家或个人的)同盟、联盟. N-COUNT

con·fed·er·ate /kən'fedərət/ **confederates.** ♦◊◊◊◊

Someone's **confederates** are the people they are working with in a secret activity. (秘密活动的)共谋, 同党. N-COUNT

con·fed·era·tion /kən,fedə'reɪʃən/ **confederations.** ♦♦◊◊◊

A **confederation** is an organization or alliance of smaller groups or states, especially one that exists for business or political purposes. 联合会; 联盟; 邦联. ❖ *...the Confederation of Indian Industry.* 印度工业联合会. *...a confederation of mini-states.* 小国联盟. N-COUNT

con·fer /kən'fɜː/ **confers, conferring, conferred.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 When you **confer** with someone, you discuss something with them in order to make a decision. You can also say that two people **confer**. 商量, 商讨, 商谈. ❖ *He conferred with Hill.* 他和希尔商谈. *His doctors conferred by telephone.* 他的几位医生通过电话会商. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V

2 If someone or something **confers** something such as power or an honour on you, they give it to you. 授予, 赐与(权力、荣誉等). ❖ *The constitution also confers large powers on Brazil's 25 constituent states.* 宪法还赋予巴西25个组成州巨大的权力. *Never imagine that rank confers genuine authority.* 不要以为等级就会给人真正的权威. VB FORMAL V n on n V n

con·fer·ence /'kɒnfərəns/ **conferences.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **conference** is a meeting, often lasting a few days, which is organized on a particular subject or to bring together people who have a common interest. 会议. ❖ *...a conference on education.* 关于教育的会议. *...the Conservative Party conference.* 保守党会议. N-COUNT

2 A **conference** is a meeting at which formal discussions take place. (正式)会谈. ❖ *They sat down at the dinner table, as they always did, before the meal, for a conference.* 一如惯常, 他们在饭前坐在餐桌前开会. *Her employer was in conference with two lawyers.* 她的雇主正在和两位律师商谈. N-COUNT also in N

3 ➼ 又见 **press conference**.

con·fess /kən'fes/ **confesses, confessing, confessed.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 If someone **confesses** to doing something wrong or something that they are ashamed of, they admit that they did it. 坦白承认, 供认. ❖ *He had confessed to seventeen murders.* 他供认了17宗谋杀案. *I had expected her to confess that she only wrote these books for the money.* 我原以为她会承认她写这些书仅仅是为了赚钱. *Most rape victims confess a feeling of helplessness.* 多数遭强奸者承认有一种无助的感觉. *He had been forced into confessing.* 他被迫招供. VB V to n/-ing V that V n V

2 If someone **confesses** or **confesses** their sins, they tell God or a priest about their sins so that they can be forgiven. 忏悔. ❖ *You just go to the church and confess your sins.* 你只要去教堂忏悔自己的罪过就可以了. *We have confessed our failures and mistakes to God.* 我们已经向上帝忏悔了自己的失败和错误. VB V n V n to n

3 You use expressions like **'I confess'**, **'I must confess'**, or **'I have to confess'** to apologize for admitting something you are slightly ashamed of or that you think might offend or annoy someone. (表示歉意)我得承认; 我得说. ❖ *I confess it's got me baffled.* 我得承认这弄得我很困惑. *I must confess I'm not a great enthusiast for long political programmes.* 我得承认, 对于冗长的政治纲领我并没有很大兴趣. PHR PRAGMATICS

con·fessed /kən'fest/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **confessed** to describe someone who openly admits that they have a particular fault or have done something wrong. 公开承认(错误)的. ❖ *...the confessed killer of Martin Luther King.* 公开承认刺杀马丁·路德·金的凶手. ADJ: ADJ n

con·fes·sion /kən'feʃən/ **confessions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **confession** is a signed statement by someone in which they admit that they have committed a particular crime. 供词、招供状. ❖ *They forced him to sign a confession.* 他们强迫他在招供书上签名. N-COUNT

2 **Confession** is the act of admitting that you have done something that you are ashamed of or embarrassed about. 认错; 坦白交代. ❖ *The diaries are a mixture of confession and observation.* 这些日记混杂着认错和评论. *I have a confession to make.* 我要坦白交代. N-VAR

3 If you make a **confession** of your beliefs or feelings, you publicly tell people that this is what you believe or feel. (对信念、感受的)公开承认. ❖ *...Tatyana's confession of love.* 塔季扬娜对爱的公开承认. N-VAR

4 In the Catholic church and in some other churches, if you go to **confession**, you privately tell a priest about your sins and ask for forgiveness. (天主教)忏悔, 告解. N-VAR

con·fes·sion·al /kən'feʃənəl/ **confessionals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **confessional** is the small room in a church where Christians, especially Roman Catholics, go to confess their sins. (尤指罗马天主教教徒忏悔罪过的)忏悔室, 告解室. N-COUNT

2 A **confessional** speech or letter is one in which you confess something. 忏悔的、告罪的; 自白的; 公开承认的. ❖ *The convictions rest solely on disputed witness and confessional statements.* 如何定罪完全取决于有争议的证人和招供声明. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **confessional** is a statement or meeting in which a person or people confess things. 忏悔书; 忏悔会. N-COUNT

con·fes·sor /kən'fesə/ **confessors.**

1 A **confessor** is a priest who hears a person's confession. 听忏悔的神父、告解神父. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as your **confessor**, you mean that they are the person you can talk to about your secrets or problems. 可以告知内心秘密与困惑的人; 倾诉对象. ❖ *He had listened in his role of father confessor.* 他一直以一个告解神父的角色聆听. N-COUNT

con·fet·ti /kən'feti/.

Confetti is small pieces of coloured paper that people throw over the bride and groom at a wedding. (婚礼中撒向新郎新娘的)五彩纸屑. N-UNCOUNT

con·fi·dant /'kɒnfɪdænt, ˌkɒnfɪ'dænt/ **confidants.**

Someone's **confidant** is a man who they are able to discuss their private problems with. (男性)知己, 密友. ❖ *...a close confidant of the president.* 总统的密友. N-COUNT

con·fi·dante /'kɒnfɪdænt, ˌkɒnfɪ'dænt/ **confidantes.**

Someone's **confidante** is a woman who they are able to discuss their private problems with. (女性)知己, 密友. ❖ *You are her closest friend and confidante.* 你是她最亲密的朋友和知己. N-COUNT

con·fide /kən'faɪd/ **confides, confiding, confided.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **confide** in someone, you tell them a secret. 吐露(秘密). ❖ *She had confided in me a year earlier.* 她一年前向我吐露了秘密. *He confided to me that he felt like he was being punished.* 他向我吐露他感觉像是在受惩罚. VB; V in n; V to n that

▲**con·fid·ing** ❖ *Ford's letters to her are fond and confiding.* 福特给她的信既温柔多情又推心置腹. ADJ-GRADED

con·fi·dence /'kɒnfɪdəns/ **confidences.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you have **confidence** in someone, you feel that you can trust them. 信任. ❖ *I have every confidence in you.* 我对你完全信任. *...the lack of confidence in the police.* 对警方不信任. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you have **confidence**, you feel sure about your abilities, qualities, or ideas. 信心. ❖ *The band is on excellent form and brimming with confidence.* 该乐队状态极佳, 且充满信心. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you can say something with **confidence**, you feel certain it is correct. 信心; 把握. ❖ *I can say with confidence that such rumors were totally groundless.* 我可以有把握地说这种谣传完全站不住脚. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you tell someone something in **confidence**, you tell them a secret. 秘密, 私下. ❖ *We told you all these things in confidence.* 我们私下里告诉你所有这些事. If you **take** someone **into** your **confidence**, you tell them a secret. 向某人透露秘密. ❖ *If your daughter takes you into her confidence, don't rush off to tell your husband.* 如果你女儿向你透露她的心里话, 不要急着去告诉你丈夫. N-UNCOUNT; PHR

5 A **confidence** is a secret that you tell someone. 秘密的话, 悄悄话. ❖ *Gregory shared confidences with Carmen.* 格雷戈里跟卡门互说悄悄话. N-COUNT

6 ➡ 又见 **vote of no confidence.**

'confidence trick, confidence tricks.

A **confidence trick** is a trick in which someone deceives you by telling you something that is not true, often in order to get money from you. 骗局. N-COUNT; BRITISH

con·fi·dent /'kɒnfɪdənt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **confident** about something, you are certain that it will happen in the way you want it to. 确信的、肯定的; 有把握的. ❖ *I am confident that everything will come out right in time.* 我肯定一切都会慢慢好起来的. *Management is confident about the way business is progressing.* 管理部门对于业务进展形势很有把握. ADJ-GRADED

▲**con·fi·dent·ly** ❖ *I can confidently promise that this year is going to be very different.* 我可以非常肯定地说今年将会大不相同. ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

2 If a person or their manner is **confident**, they feel sure about their own abilities, qualities, or ideas. 有信心的, 自信的. ❖ *In time he became more confident and relaxed.* 渐渐地他变得更加自信和放松了. *She is a confident woman.* 她是个自信的女人. ADJ-GRADED

▲**confidently** ❖ *She walked confidently across the hall.* 她自信地穿过大厅. ADV-GRADED

3 If you are **confident** that something is true, you are sure that it is true. A **confident** statement is one that the speaker is sure is true. 有信心的. ❖ *She is confident that everybody is on her side.* 她确信人人都站在她这一边. *'Bet you I can,' comes the confident reply.* '向你打赌我能做到.' 回答得很有信心. ADJ-GRADED

▲**confidently** ❖ *I can confidently say that none of them were or are racist.* 我可以有信心地说, 他们中间没有一个曾经是或现在是种族主义者. ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

con·fi·den·tial /ˌkɒnfɪ'denʃəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Information that is **confidential** is meant to be kept secret or private. 秘密的; 机密的. ❖ *...confidential information about her private life.* 关于她的私生活的秘密情报. ADJ-GRADED

▲**con·fi·den·tial·ly** ❖ *Any information they give will be treated confidentially.* 他们提供的任何情报都将被视为机密. ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

▲**con·fi·den·ti·al·ity** /ˌkɒnfɪdenʃi'ælɪti/ ❖ *...the confidentiality of the client-solicitor relationship.* 客户与律师关系的保密性. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you talk to someone in a **confidential** way, you talk to them quietly because what you are saying is secret or private. 悄悄的、私下的; 私隐的. ❖ *His face suddenly turned solemn, his voice confidential.* 他的表情突然变得严肃起来, 声音变得很隐秘. ADJ-GRADED

▲**con·fi·den·tial·ly** ❖ *Nash hadn't raised his voice, still spoke rather softly, confidentially.* 纳什没有提高嗓门, 仍然温和地、悄悄地说话. ADV-GRADED; ADV after v

con·fi·den·tial·ly /ˌkɒnfɪ'denʃəli/.

Confidentially is used to say that what you are telling someone is a secret. 私下地(说). ❖ *Confidentially, I am not sure that it wasn't above their heads.* 私下里说, 我也不能肯定这事对于他们来说难不难理解. ADV; ADV with cl

➡ 又见 **confidential.**

con·figu·ra·tion /kənˌfɪgə'reɪʃən, AM -ˌfɪgjə-/ **configurations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **configuration** is an arrangement of a group of things. 构造, 结构; 形状; 布局. ❖ *...Stonehenge, in south-western England, an ancient configuration of giant stones.* 英国西南部的巨石阵, 一个年代久远的巨石构造. N-COUNT; FORMAL

con·fine, confines, confining, confined. The verb is pronounced /kən'faɪn/. The noun **confines** is pronounced ◆◆◇◇◇

C

/ˈkɒnfaɪnz/. 动词发音为 /kənˈfaɪn/; 名词 confines 发音为 /ˈkɒnfaɪnz/.

1 To **confine** something to a particular place or group means to prevent it from spreading beyond that place or group. 限制, 控制. ❖ *The US will soon be taking steps to confine the conflict.* 美国将很快采取措施来控制冲突扩散. VB V n to n; V n

2 If you **confine** yourself or your activities **to** something, you do only that thing and nothing else. 使局限于. ❖ *Yoko had largely confined her activities to the world of big business.* 洋子已把她的主要活动局限于大生意范围内. VB; V n to n

3 If someone **is confined to** a mental institution, prison, or other place, they are not allowed to leave it for a period of time. (被)禁闭于(精神病院、监狱等). ❖ *The army and police had been confined to barracks.* 军队和警察被关在营地中不得外出. VB usu passive; be V-ed to n

C

4 Something that is within the **confines** of an area or place is within the boundaries enclosing it. 界限, 范围. ❖ *The movie is set entirely within the confines of the abandoned factory.* 该电影的场景全部设在这个被废弃的工厂内. N-PLURAL; FORMAL

5 The **confines** of a situation, system, or activity are the limitations or restrictions it involves. 局限, 限制. ❖ *...the confines of the British class system.* 英国阶级体系的局限. N-PLURAL

con·fined /kənˈfaɪnd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **confined to** a particular place, it exists only in that place. If it is **confined** to a particular group, only members of that group have it. 局限于...的. ❖ *These dangers are not confined to smokers.* 这些危险并不仅限于抽烟者. ADJ; v-link ADJ to n

2 A **confined** space or area is very small. (空间)狭小的, 狭窄的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone is **confined to** a wheelchair, bed, or house, they have to stay there, because they are disabled or ill. (因残疾或有病)被束缚于...的. ADJ; v-link ADJ to n

con·fine·ment /kənˈfaɪnmənt/ **confinements.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Confinement** is the state of being forced to stay in a prison or another place which you cannot leave. 监禁; 禁闭; 幽禁. ❖ *She had been held in solitary confinement for four months.* 她被单独关禁了四个月. N-UNCOUNT

2 A woman's **confinement** is the period of time just before and during which she gives birth to a child. 分娩期. N-VAR; FORMAL

con·firm /kənˈfɜːm/ **confirms, confirming, confirmed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **confirms** what you believe, suspect, or fear, it shows that it is definitely true. 证实. ❖ *X-rays have confirmed that he has not broken any bones.* X光透视证实他的骨头并没有任何断裂. *These new statistics confirm our worst fears.* 这些新的统计数字证实了我们最大的恐惧. VB no cont; V that; V n

▲ **con·fir·ma·tion** /ˌkɒnfəˈmeɪʃən/ ❖ *They took her resignation from Bendix as confirmation of their suspicions.* 他们认为她从本迪克斯辞职证实了他们对她的怀疑. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **confirm** something that has been stated or suggested, you say that it is definitely true. 核实, 确定. ❖ *The spokesman confirmed that the area was now in rebel hands.* 发言人核实该地区现已落入叛军手中. ▲**confirmation** ❖ *She glanced over at James for confirmation.* 她瞥了詹姆斯一眼以取得确认. VB V n; V that; N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **confirm** an arrangement or appointment, you say that it is definite, usually in a letter or on the telephone. (指通过书信或电话)确定, 确认. ❖ *You make the reservation, and I'll confirm it in writing.* 你去预订, 我再书面确认一下. ▲**confirmation** ❖ *Travel arrangements are subject to confirmation.* 旅行安排得经过确认. VB; V n; N-UNCOUNT

4 If someone **is confirmed**, they are formally accepted as a member of a Christian church. (基督教)接受坚信礼. ▲ **con·fir·ma·tion, confirmations** ❖ *...when I was being prepared for Confirmation.* 在我准备接受坚信礼的过程中. VB be V-ed; N-VAR

5 If something **confirms** you **in** your decision, belief, or opinion, it makes you think that you are definitely right. 加强, 增强(决定、信念、看法等). ❖ *It has confirmed me in my decision not to become a nun.* 这更使我坚定不当修女. VB no cont; V n in n

6 If a person or organization **confirms** their position, role, or power, they do something to make their power, position, or role stronger or more definite. 巩固(地位、角色、权力等). ❖ *Edberg has confirmed his position as the world's number one tennis player.* 埃德博格已巩固了他作为世界头号网球选手的地位. VB; V n

7 If something **confirms** you **as** something, it shows that you definitely deserve a certain name, role, or position. 证明, 证实(某人的称号、作用、地位等). ❖ *His new role could confirm him as one of our leading actors.* 他的新角色可以证明他是我们的一个主要演员. VB; V n as n

con·firmed /kənˈfɜːmd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **confirmed** to describe someone who has a habit or belief that they are unlikely to change. 坚定不变的; 已成习惯的; 根深蒂固的. ❖ *...a confirmed bachelor.* 坚持独身的男人. ADJ ADJ n

con·fis·cate /ˈkɒnfɪskeɪt/ **confiscates, confiscating, confiscated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **confiscate** something from someone, you take it away from them, usually as a punishment. 没收, 充公. ❖ *There is concern that police use the law to confiscate assets from people who have committed minor offences.* 人们担心警方利用法律来没收那些只犯了轻微错误者的财产. VB; V n from n; Also V n

▲ **con·fis·ca·tion** /ˌkɒnfɪsˈkeɪʃən/, **confiscations** ❖ *...the confiscation of his passport.* 没收他的护照. N-VAR

con·fla·gra·tion /ˌkɒnfləˈgreɪʃən/ **conflagrations.**

A **conflagration** is a very large destructive fire. 大火灾. N-COUNT

con·flate /kənˈfleɪt/ **conflates, conflating, conflated.**

If you **conflate** two or more descriptions or ideas, or if they **conflate**, you combine them in order to produce a single one. 合并, 混合. ❖ *Unfortunately the public conflated fiction with reality.* 不幸的是, 公众把虚构与现实混为一谈. *The two meanings conflated.* 两种意义合在一起. ▲**con·fla·tion** /kənˈfleɪʃən/, **conflations** ❖ *The story was a conflation of Greek myths.* 这个故事是希腊神话的混合. V-RECIP-ERG; V pl-n; FORMAL; V n with n; pl-n V; N-VAR

con·flict, conflicts, conflicting, conflicted. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒnflɪkt/. The verb is pronounced /kənˈflɪkt/. 名词发音为 /ˈkɒnflɪkt/; 动词发音为 /kənˈflɪkt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Conflict** is serious disagreement and argument. If two people or groups are in **conflict**, they have had a serious disagreement and have not yet reached agreement. 冲突; 争论. ❖ *Try to keep any conflict between you and your ex-partner to a minimum.* 尽量把你和你的前合伙人之间的冲突控制在最低程度. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Conflict** is fighting between countries or groups of people. 战争; 冲突. ❖ *...a military conflict.* 一场军事冲突. N-VAR

3 **Conflict** is a state of mind in which you find it impossible to make a decision. (内心)矛盾, 冲突. ❖ *...the anguish of his own inner conflict.* 他内心冲突的痛苦. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **conflict** is a serious difference between two or more beliefs, ideas, or interests. If two beliefs, ideas, or interests are in **conflict**, they are very different. (信仰、意见、兴趣等的)分歧, 冲突. ❖ *There is a conflict between what they are doing and what you want.* 在他们做什么和你要什么之间是有分歧的. N-VAR

5 If ideas, beliefs, or accounts **conflict**, they are very different from each other and it seems impossible for them to exist together. (思想、信仰等)互相冲突, 相抵触. ❖ *He held firm opinions which usually conflicted with my own.* 他的观点很坚定, 通常都与我的观点相抵触. V-RECIP pl-n V; V with n

con·flu·ence /ˈkɒnfluəns/ **confluences.**

1 The **confluence** of two rivers is the place where they join and become one larger river. (两条河流的)汇合处. N-SING

2 If there is a **confluence** of two things, they join or combine. 汇合; 聚集. ❖ *...an unusual confluence of events.* 各种事件不寻常地聚在一起. N-COUNT; FORMAL

con·form /kənˈfɔːm/ **conforms, conforming, conformed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **conforms** to a law or regulation or to someone's wishes, it is of the type or quality that is required or desired. 符合; 与...一致. ❖ *These activities do not* VB; V to/with n

conform with diplomatic rules. 这些活动不符合外交惯例.

2 If you **conform**, you behave in the way that you are expected or supposed to behave. 遵照, 依从. ❖ *He did not feel obliged to conform to the rules.* 他并不觉得需要遵守规则. VB V / V to/with n

3 If someone or something **conforms to** a pattern or type, they are very similar to it. 与...相似; 符合. ❖ *...a young girl who can't make her body conform to the idea of feminine beauty.* 一个无法让自己的身材符合女性审美观点的少女. VB / V to n

con·form·ist /kən'fɔːmɪst/ **conformists.**

Someone who is **conformist** behaves or thinks like everyone else rather than doing things that are original. 依从习俗的; 循规蹈矩的. ❖ *Mr Gordon now feels forced into an ever more conformist way of running his practice.* 戈登先生现在感到不得不在经营过程中更加循规蹈矩. ADJ-GRADED

➪ A **conformist** is someone who is conformist. 依从习俗者; 循规蹈矩者. N-COUNT

con·form·ity /kən'fɔːmɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something happens in **conformity** with a law or regulation or with someone's wishes, it happens as the law or regulation says it should happen, or as the person wants it to happen. (对...的)遵从, 遵守, 依照. ❖ *The prime minister is, in conformity with the constitution, chosen by the president.* 根据宪法, 首相由总统选定. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Conformity** means behaving in the same way as most other people. 顺从; 循规蹈矩; 因循; 沿袭. ❖ *Excessive conformity is usually caused by fear of disapproval.* 过分因循往往是因为害怕别人反对. N-UNCOUNT

con·found /kən'faʊnd/ **confounds, confounding, confounded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone or something **confounds** you, they make you feel surprised or confused, often by showing you that your opinion of them was wrong. 使迷惑; 使困窘. ❖ *He momentarily confounded his critics by his cool handling of the Gulf crisis.* 他处理海湾危机的冷静手法让他的批评者一时感到迷惑. VB / V n

con·front /kən'frʌnt/ **confronts, confronting, confronted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **are confronted** with a problem or task, you have to deal with it. (使)面对(问题, 任务等). ❖ *Ministers underestimated the magnitude of the task confronting them.* 部长们低估了他们所面临的任务的重要性. VB be V-ed with/by n / V n

2 If you **confront** a difficult situation or issue, you accept the fact that it exists and try to deal with it. 正视; 勇敢地面对. ❖ *We are learning how to confront death.* 我们在学习如何正视死亡. VB / V n

3 If you **are confronted** by something that you find threatening or difficult to deal with, it is in front of you. (使)面对(挑战, 困难等). ❖ *I was confronted with an array of knobs, levers, and switches.* 我面对着一大堆的把手、杠杆和开关. VB usu passive / be V-ed with/by n

4 If you **confront** someone, you stand or sit in front of them, especially when you are going to fight, argue, or compete with them. (尤指打架、争论或比赛时)对抗, 对峙, 对垒. ❖ *The candidates confronted each other during a televised debate.* 候选人在一场电视辩论中相互对抗. VB / V n

5 If you **confront** someone with something, you present facts or evidence to them in order to accuse them of something. 当面对质, 当面对证. ❖ *I could not bring myself to confront him about it.* 我无法和他当面对质. VB V n with n / V n about n / Also V n

con·fron·ta·tion /ˌkɒnfrʌn'teɪʃən/ **confrontations.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **confrontation** is a dispute, fight, or battle between two groups of people. 对抗; 冲突. ❖ *...confrontation with the enemy.* 与敌人的对抗. N-VAR

con·fron·ta·tion·al /ˌkɒnfrʌn'teɪʃənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe the way that someone behaves as **confrontational**, you disapprove of the fact that they are aggressive and likely to cause a dispute. 挑衅的, 对抗的. ❖ *Riot police are on hand but have not been confrontational.* 防暴警察已在现场, 但并没有引起对抗. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

con·fuse /kən'fjuːz/ **confuses, confusing, confused.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **confuse** two things, you get them mixed up, so that you think one of them is the other one. 混淆; 使混乱. ❖ *I can't see how anyone could confuse you with another!* 我看不出别人怎么会把你和另外一个人混淆起来. ◢ **con·fu·sion** /kən'fjuːʒən/ ❖ *Use different colours of felt pen on your sketch to avoid confusion.* 用不同颜色的毡头笔来画你的草图以避免混淆. VB V pl-n / V n with n / N-UNCOUNT

2 To **confuse** someone means to make it difficult for them to know exactly what is happening or what to do. 使糊涂, 使困惑. ❖ *German politics surprised and confused him.* 德国的政治让他吃惊, 也让他感到困惑. VB / V n

3 To **confuse** a situation means to make it complicated or difficult to understand. 使(局势)混乱, 模糊不清. ❖ *In attempting to present two sides, you managed only to confuse the issue.* 在试图说明两方面时, 你反而把这个问题弄得模糊不清. VB / V n

con·fused /kən'fjuːzd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **confused**, you do not know exactly what is happening or what to do. 困惑的, 被弄糊涂的. ❖ *People are confused about what they should eat to stay healthy.* 对于到底应吃什么才能保持健康这一问题, 人们都被弄得糊涂了. ◢ **con·fus·ed·ly** /kən'fjuːzɪdli/ ❖ *He shook his head confusedly.* 他困惑地摇了摇头. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

2 Something that is **confused** does not have any order or pattern and is difficult to understand. 混乱的, 混淆的, 分不清的. ❖ *...a modern society in which values have become increasingly confused.* 价值观念变得越来越混乱的现代社会. ADJ-GRADED

con·fus·ing /kən'fjuːzɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **confusing** makes it difficult for people to know exactly what is happening or what to do. 让人困惑的, 使人糊涂的. ❖ *This situation must be confusing for you.* 这种情况一定让你感到困惑. ◢ **con·fus·ing·ly** ❖ *Confusingly, blind people also respond to the light.* 让人不解的是, 盲人对光线也有反应. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

con·fu·sion /kən'fjuːʒən/ **confusions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If there is **confusion** about something, it is not clear what the true situation is. 混乱; 混淆不清. ❖ *There's still confusion about the number of casualties.* 伤亡人数目前还未搞清. N-VAR

2 **Confusion** is a situation in which everything is in disorder, especially because there are lots of things happening at the same time. 混乱; 骚乱. ❖ *There was confusion when a man fired shots.* 当一名男子开了几枪后, 出现了混乱. N-UNCOUNT

3 If your mind is in a state of **confusion**, you do not know what to believe or what you should do. 迷惑, 困惑; 糊涂. ❖ *We always left his office in a state of confusion.* 我们离开他的办公室时总感到迷惑不解. N-VAR

4 ➜ 又见 **confuse.**

con·ga /'kɒŋgə/ **congas.**

If people dance a **conga**, they dance in a long winding line, with each person holding on to the back of the person in front. 康茄舞. N-COUNT

con·geal /kən'dʒiːl/ **congeals, congealing, congealed.**

When a liquid **congeals**, it becomes very thick and sticky. 凝结, 凝固. ❖ *The blood had started to congeal.* 血液开始凝固了. VB / V

con·gen·ial /kən'dʒiːnɪəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **congenial** person, place, or environment is pleasant. 令人愉快的; 适意的; 意气相投的. ❖ *He is back in more congenial company.* 他回到了较为意气相投的伙伴中去. ADJ-GRADED

con·geni·tal /kən'dʒenɪtəl/.

1 A **congenital** disease or medical condition is one that a person has had from birth. 天生的, 先天的. ❖ *When John was 17, he died of congenital heart disease.* 约翰17岁时死于先天性心脏病. ◢ **con·geni·tal·ly** ❖ *...congenitally handicapped children.* 先天残疾的儿童. ADJ MEDICAL / ADV / ADV adj-ed

2 A **congenital** characteristic or feature in a person is so strong that you cannot imagine it ever changing. 根深蒂固的; 不可救药的. ❖ *He was a congenital liar.* 他是个劣性不改的骗子. ◢ **congenitally** ❖ *I admit to being congenitally lazy.* 我承认自己懒得不可救药. ADJ / ADV

C

C

con·ger /ˈkɒŋgə/ **congers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **conger** or a **conger eel** is a large sea eel. (大)海鳗，康吉鳗. N-VAR

con·gest·ed /kənˈdʒestɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **congested** road or area is extremely crowded and blocked with traffic or people. 拥挤的，挤满的. ❖ *Some areas are congested with both cars and people.* 一些地区挤满了车辆和行人. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a part of the body is **congested**, it is blocked. 阻塞的. ❖ *The arteries in his neck had become fatally congested.* 他脖子上的动脉闭塞，威胁生命. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

con·ges·tion /kənˈdʒestʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If there is **congestion** in a place, the place is extremely crowded and blocked with traffic or people. (交通)挤塞，阻塞. ❖ *The problems of traffic congestion will not disappear in a hurry.* 交通阻塞的问题不会很快解决. N-UNCOUNT
2 If there is **congestion** in a part of the body, it is blocked. (身体某部位的)阻塞. ❖ *...nasal congestion.* 鼻塞. N-UNCOUNT

con·ges·tive /kənˈdʒestɪv/.
A **congestive** disease is a medical condition where a part of the body becomes blocked. 引起闭塞的；充血的. ❖ *...congestive heart failure.* 充血性心脏衰竭. ADJ: ADJ n MEDICAL

con·glom·er·ate /kənˈglɒmərət/ **conglomerates.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **conglomerate** is a large business firm consisting of several different companies. 集团企业；联合大企业. ❖ *Fiat is Italy's largest industrial conglomerate.* 菲亚特公司是意大利最大的工业联合企业. N-COUNT

con·glom·era·tion /kənˌglɒməˈreɪʃən/ **conglomerations.**
A **conglomeration** of things is a group of many different things, gathered together. 聚集体；混合物. ❖ *...a conglomeration of buildings, all tightly packed together.* 一个混合建筑群，全部都紧凑地聚在一起. N-COUNT FORMAL

con·gratu·late /kənˈgrætʃuleɪt/ **congratulates, congratulating, congratulated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **congratulate** someone, you say something to show you are pleased that something nice has happened to them. 道贺，恭喜. ❖ *She congratulated him on the birth of his son.* 她恭贺他儿子出生. ◢ **con·gratu·la·tion** /kənˌgrætʃuˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *...letters of congratulation.* 贺信. VB: V n; V n on/for n/-ing; N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **congratulate** someone, you praise them for something admirable that they have done. 祝贺. ❖ *I really must congratulate the organisers for a well run and enjoyable event.* 这次活动办得很好，令人很愉快，为此我真要向主办者祝贺. VB: V n for/on n/-ing; Also V n
3 If you **congratulate** yourself, you are pleased about something that you have done. 为自己感到高兴；自我庆幸. ❖ *Journalists have been congratulating themselves on the role the press has played in the investigations.* 记者们为新闻界在这次调查中所发挥的作用感到高兴. VB: V pron-refl; V pron-refl on/for -ing/n

con·gratu·la·tions /kənˌgrætʃuˈleɪʃənz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You say **'Congratulations'** to someone in order to congratulate them on something nice that has happened to them or something admirable that they have done. (祝贺语)恭喜. ❖ *Congratulations, you have a healthy baby boy.* 恭喜恭喜，你有了个健康的男婴. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
2 If you offer someone your **congratulations**, you congratulate them. 祝贺，道喜. N-PLURAL

con·gratu·la·tory /kənˌgrætʃuˈleɪtəri/.
A **congratulatory** message expresses congratulations. 祝贺的. ❖ *He sent Kim a congratulatory letter.* 他给金寄了封贺信. ADJ

con·gre·gate /ˈkɒŋgrɪgeɪt/ **congregates, congregating, congregated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When people **congregate**, they gather together and form a group. 聚集，集合. ❖ *Youngsters love to congregate here in the evenings.* 晚上年轻人喜欢聚集到这里. VB: V

con·gre·ga·tion /ˌkɒŋgrɪˈgeɪʃən/ **congregations.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The people who attend a church service are referred to as the **congregation.** (教堂)会众；(教区)全体教徒. N-COLL-COUNT

con·gress /ˈkɒŋgres/ **congresses.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **congress** is a large meeting that is held to discuss ideas and policies. 代表大会；大型会议. ❖ *A lot has changed after the party congress.* 党代表大会以后发生了许多变化. N-COLL-COUNT

Con·gress. ◆◆◆◆◇
Congress is the elected group of politicians that is responsible for making the law in the USA. It consists of two parts: the House of Representatives and the Senate. 美国国会(包括参议院和众议院). N-COLL-PROPER

con·gres·sion·al /kənˈgreʃənəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
A **congressional** policy, action, or person relates to the US Congress. 美国国会的. ❖ *...a congressional report published on September 5th.* 9月5日发表的国会报告. ADJ: ADJ n

congress·man /ˈkɒŋgrɪsmən/ **congressmen.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **congressman** is a male member of the US Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. (美国国会、尤指众议院的)男议员. N-COUNT; N-TITLE

congress·woman /ˈkɒŋgrɪswʊmən/ **congresswomen.**
A **congresswoman** is a female member of the US Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. (美国国会、尤指众议院的)女议员. N-COUNT; N-TITLE

con·gru·ent /ˈkɒŋgruənt/.
If one thing is **congruent** with another, there is a similarity between them. 一致的；相称的；适合的. ❖ *The interests of landowners were by no means congruent with those of industrial capitalists.* 地主的利益与工业资本家的利益根本就不一致. ADJ FORMAL

coni·cal /ˈkɒnɪkəl/.
A **conical** object is shaped like a cone. 圆锥形的. ❖ *...conical fur hats.* 圆锥形的毛皮帽子. ADJ

co·ni·fer /ˈkɒnɪfə/ **conifers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Conifers are a type of trees and shrubs that grow in cooler areas of the world. They produce cones and have needle-like leaves which they do not normally lose in winter. 针叶树. N-COUNT

co·nif·er·ous /kəˈnɪfərəs, AM kəʊ-/.
A **coniferous** forest or woodland is made up of conifers. 松类的，结球果的. ADJ

con·jec·ture /kənˈdʒektʃə/ **conjectures, conjecturing, conjectured.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **conjecture** is a guess based on incomplete or doubtful information that you do not know for certain is true. 推测；猜想；假设. ❖ *The attitudes of others were matters of conjecture.* 其他人的态度只是一种推测. N-VAR FORMAL
2 When you **conjecture**, you form an opinion or reach a conclusion on the basis of incomplete or doubtful information. 推测；猜想. ❖ *It could be conjectured that Murphy is on track to become the greatest movie comic of all time.* 可以猜想墨菲正在成为有史以来最伟大的电影喜剧演员. VB: V; FORMAL; V that; Also V wh, V n

con·join /kənˈdʒɔɪn/ **conjoins, conjoining, conjoined.**
If two or more things **conjoin** or if you **conjoin** them, they are united and joined together. (使)结合，(使)联合. ❖ *America's rise in rates was conjoined with higher rates elsewhere.* 美国利率的上调和其他地方的利率上扬结合到一起. *...if we conjoin the two responses.* 如果我们把这两种反应结合在一起... V-RECIP-ERG: pl-n V; FORMAL; be V-ed with n; V pl-n

con·ju·gal /ˈkɒndʒʊgəl/.
Conjugal means relating to marriage and the relationship between a husband and wife, especially their sexual relationship. 婚姻的；夫妇间的. ❖ *...a man deprived of his conjugal rights.* 被剥夺夫妻生活权的男人. ADJ: ADJ n

con·junc·tion /kənˈdʒʌŋkʃən/ **conjunctions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **conjunction** of two or more things is the occurrence of them at the same time or place. 同时发生；同地发生. ❖ *...a conjunction of religious and social factors.* 宗教与社会因素的并存. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 In grammar, a **conjunction** is a word or group of words that joins together words, groups, or clauses. Examples of conjunctions are 'and', 'but', 'although', 'because', and 'when'. 连词，例如and, but, although, because, when等. N-COUNT
3 If one thing is done or used **in conjunction** with another, the two things are done or used together. 与...一起；共同 ❖ *The army should have operated in conjunction with the* PHR FORMAL

fleet to raid the enemy's coast. 陆军应和舰队共同作战，去袭击敌人的海岸.

con·junc·ti·vi·tis /kən,dʒʌŋktɪˈvaɪtɪs/.

Conjunctivitis is an eye infection which causes the thin skin that covers the eyeball to become inflamed. 结膜炎. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

con·jure /ˈkʌndʒə, AM ˈkɑːn-/ **conjures, conjuring, conjured.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **conjure** something out of nothing, you produce it as if by magic. (变戏法似地)创造出; 制造出. ❖ *They managed to conjure a victory.* 他们像变魔术般造出了一场胜利. VB: V n from/out of n; V n

➪ **Conjure up** means the same as **conjure.** 义同 conjure. ❖ *Every day a different chef will be conjuring up delicious dishes in the restaurant.* 每天餐馆都会换一位厨师神奇地做出几道美味佳肴. PHR-V; V P noun

›conjure up.

1 If you **conjure up** a memory, picture, or idea, you create it in your mind. 想象; 想起. ❖ *When he closed his eyes, he could conjure up in exact colour almost every event of his life.* 他闭上眼睛就能一丝不差地想象出他生活中几乎所有的事件. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If something such as a word or sound **conjures up** particular images or ideas, it makes you think of them. 使呈现于脑海; 唤起. ❖ *Jimmy Buffett's music conjures up a warm night in the tropics.* 吉米·比费的音乐让人想起在热带的一个温暖夜晚. PHR-V; V P noun

3 ➠ 见 **conjure.**

con·jur·er /ˈkʌndʒərə, AM ˈkɑːn-/ **conjurers;** 又拼作 **conjuror.**

A **conjurer** is a person who entertains people by doing magic tricks. 魔术师, 变戏法的人. N-COUNT

con·jur·or /ˈkʌndʒərə, AM ˈkɑːn-/.

➠ 见 **conjurer.**

conk /kɒŋk/ **conks, conking, conked.**

›conk out.

If something such as a machine or a vehicle **conks out**, it stops working or breaks down. 发生故障; 停止运转; 失灵. ❖ *The dynamo which provided the electricity conked out.* 提供电力的发电机失灵. PHR-V INFORMAL; V P

conk·er /ˈkɒŋkə/ **conkers.**

1 **Conkers** are round brown nuts which come from horse chestnut trees. 七叶树果. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 In Britain, **conkers** is a children's game in which you tie a conker to a piece of string and try to break your opponent's conker by hitting it as hard as you can with your own. 康克游戏(英国的一种儿童游戏, 游戏双方各用绳子系住一个七叶树果, 然后互击, 谁的先被击破谁就输). N-UNCOUNT

ˈcon man, con men; 又拼作 **conman.**

A **con man** is a man who persuades people to give him their money or property by lying to them. (骗取钱财的)骗子. N-COUNT

con·nect /kəˈnekt/ **connects, connecting, connected.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something or someone **connects** one thing to another, or if one thing **connects** to another, the two things are joined together. 连接, 连结. ❖ *Connect the wires.* 把电线连接起来. *Two cables connect to each corner.* 每个角落连接两根电缆. V-RECIP-ERG; V n to n; V pl-n; V to n

2 If something **connects** two things or places or if they **connect**, they are joined and people or things can pass between them. 接通, 连通. ❖ *The fallopian tubes connect the ovaries with the uterus.* 输卵管连通卵巢和子宫. *His workshop connected with a small building in the garden.* 他的工作室和花园中一座小的建筑物相通. V-RECIP-ERG; V pl-n; V n with n; V with n; Also pl-n V

3 If a piece of equipment or a place **is connected** to a source of power or water, it is joined to that source so that it has power or water. (电力、水力等)接通; 连接. ❖ *Ischia was now connected to the mainland water supply.* 伊斯基亚现已接通了大陆的水源. VB: be V-ed to n; V-ed; Also V n to n

➪ **Connect up** means the same as **connect.** 义同 connect. ❖ *The shower is easy to install — it needs only to be connected up to the hot and cold water supply.* 淋浴器很容易安装, 只要把冷水和热水接通就可以了. *They turned the barricade into a potential death trap by connecting it up to the mains.* 他们把路障与煤气总管道连接, 造成一个潜在的死亡陷阱. PHR-V; be V-ed P to n; V n P to n; Also V P noun to n

4 If a telephone operator **connects** you, he or she enables you to speak to another person by telephone. (电话)接通. ❖ *He asked to be connected to the central switchboard.* 他要求接通总机. VB: V n; be V-ed to n; Also V n to n

5 If one train or plane, for example, **connects** with another, it arrives at a time which allows passengers to change to the other one in order to continue their journey. (火车、飞机等)联运; 衔接. ❖ *...a train connecting with a ferry to Ireland.* 与前往爱尔兰的渡轮衔接的火车. V-RECIP; V with/to n; Also pl-n V

6 If you **connect** a person or thing with something, you realize that there is a link or relationship between them. 关联, 联系; 结合. ❖ *I wouldn't have connected the two things.* 我才不会把这两件事联系起来. VB: V n with/to n; V pl-n

7 Something that **connects** a person or thing with something else shows or provides a link or relationship between them. 相联系, 相关联. ❖ *What connects them?* 是什么把他们联系在一起? VB: V n with/to n; V pl-n

8 If a person or their ideas **connect** with you, you feel a sense of agreement and familiarity with them because you have similar ideas. You can also say that two people **connect.** 沟通, 联系. ❖ *If you stand on stage and share your view of the world, people will connect with you.* 如果你站到台上, 把你的世界观讲出来, 人们就可以跟你沟通交流. V-RECIP; V with n; Also pl-n V

›connect up.

➠ 见 **connect 3**. PHR-V

con·nect·ed /kəˈnektɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If one thing is **connected** with another, there is a link or relationship between them. 相关联的, 相联系的. ❖ *The dispute is not directly connected to the negotiations.* 这个争论与谈判并无直接关联. ADJ

➠ 又见 **connect, well-connected.**

con·nec·tion /kəˈnekʃən/ **connections;** [英]又拼作 **connexion.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **connection** is a relationship between two things, people, or groups. 联系; 关系. ❖ *The police say he had no connection with the security forces.* 警方说他和保安部队没什么联系. N-VAR

2 A **connection** is a joint where two wires or pipes are joined together. (线路、管道等)连接处. N-COUNT

3 If a place has good road, rail, or air **connections,** many places can be directly reached from there by car, train, or plane. (公路、铁路、航空等)衔接; 联运. ❖ *Fukuoka has excellent air and rail connections.* 福冈市的航空和铁路衔接非常好. N-COUNT

4 If you get a **connection** at a station or airport, you catch a train, bus, or plane, after getting off another train, bus, or plane, in order to continue your journey. (车站、机场等)衔接, 连接. ❖ *My flight was late and I missed the connection.* 我的航班晚点了, 因此误了衔接的那一班. N-COUNT

5 Your **connections** are the people who you know or are related to, especially when they are in a position to help you. (尤指能帮上忙的)亲朋关系. ❖ *She used her connections to full advantage.* 她充分利用了各种关系. N-PLURAL

6 If you write or talk to someone **in connection with** something, you write or talk to them about that thing. 与…相关. ❖ *I am writing in connection with Michael Shower's letter.* 我写这个跟迈克尔·肖沃的信有关. PHR-PREP FORMAL

7 You say **in this connection** or **in that connection** to indicate that what you are talking about is related to what you have just mentioned. 关于这(那)一点; 在这(那)个方面. ❖ *It is the 100th anniversary of his death. We here are having very great celebrations in this connection.* 这是他逝世一百周年, 为此, 我们在这里举行隆重纪念. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

con,nective ˈtissue.

Connective tissue is the substance in the bodies of animals and people which fills in the spaces between organs and connects muscles and bones. (连接肌肉和骨头的)结缔组织. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

con·nect·or /kəˈnektə/ **connectors.**

A **connector** is a device that joins two pieces of equipment, N-COUNT

C

wire, or piping together. 连接器.

con·nex·ion /kəˈnekʃən/.
➸ 见 **connection**.

con·niv·ance /kəˈnaɪvəns/.
Connivance is a willingness to allow or assist something to happen even though you know it is wrong; used showing disapproval. 纵容; 默许. ❖ *It was stolen by Oliver, with the connivance of Helen.* 是奥利弗在海伦的默许下偷了它. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

con·nive /kəˈnaɪv/ **connives, conniving, connived.**
1 If you say that one person **connives** with another to do something, you are critical of them for secretly trying to achieve something to their common advantage. 共谋; 密谋. ❖ *Senior politicians connived to ensure that he was not released.* 资深政客们密谋以确保他不会被释放. V-RECIP V with n to-inf PRAGMATICS pl-n V to-inf Also V with n
2 If you say that someone **connives** at something or **connives** in something, you are critical of them because they allow or assist it to happen even though they know that it is wrong. 默许; 纵容. ❖ *To buy things cheaply from a poor country is to connive in its poverty.* 向穷国廉价购买就是任其贫穷. VB PRAGMATICS V at/in n/-ing

con·niv·ing /kəˈnaɪvɪŋ/.
If you describe someone as **conniving**, you dislike them because they make secret plans in order to get things for themselves or harm other people. 搞阴谋的; 共谋的. ❖ *...a conniving, greedy woman.* 一个喜欢搞阴谋的贪婪的女人. ADJ PRAGMATICS

con·nois·seur /ˌkɒnəˈsɜː/ **connoisseurs.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **connoisseur** is someone who knows a lot about a particular subject. 行家; 内行. ❖ *...connoisseurs of good food.* 美食家. N-COUNT

con·no·ta·tion /ˌkɒnəˈteɪʃən/ **connotations.** ♦◇◇◇◇
The **connotations** of a word or name are the ideas or qualities it makes you think of. 含义; 内涵. ❖ *It's just one of those words that's got so many negative connotations.* 这些词带有许多消极含义, 这个词只是其中一个. N-COUNT

con·note /kəˈnəʊt/ **connotes, connoting, connoted.**
If a word or name **connotes** something, it makes you think of a particular idea or quality. 暗示; 意味. ❖ *'Shalom' connotes a sense of peace.* '您好'暗示了一种和平感. VB FORMAL V n

con·quer /ˈkɒŋkə/ **conquers, conquering, conquered.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If one country or group of people **conquers** another, they take complete control of them. 征服; 打败. ❖ *In the eleventh century the whole of England was again conquered by the Vikings.* 11世纪时, 整个英国再次被北欧海盗征服. VB V n be V-ed
2 If you **conquer** something such as a problem, you succeed in ending it or dealing with it. 克服; 破除. ❖ *He has never conquered his addiction to smoking.* 他从没戒掉过烟瘾. VB V n

con·quer·or /ˈkɒŋkərə/ **conquerors.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **conquerors** of a country or group of people are the people who have taken complete control of it. 征服者. N-COUNT
2 The **conqueror** of a person or team is the person or team that beats them in a game or contest. 胜利者, 获胜者. N-COUNT

con·quest /ˈkɒŋkwest/ **conquests.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Conquest** is the act of conquering a country or group of people. 征服; 攻取. ❖ *He had led the conquest of southern Poland in 1939.* 1939年在他的带领下攻取了波兰南部. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl
2 **Conquests** are lands that have been conquered in war. (战争中)被征服的土地. ❖ *Britain could not have peace unless she returned at least some of her conquests.* 除非英国归还至少一部分她所征服的土地, 否则她就不得安宁. N-COUNT
3 If someone makes a **conquest**, they succeed in attracting and usually having sex with another person. (对异性的)征服. ❖ *...men who boast about their sexual conquests.* 吹嘘自己成功征服女人的男人们. N-COUNT
4 You can refer to the person that someone has succeeded in attracting as their **conquest**. 征服对象. ❖ *...a womaniser whose conquests included everyone from prostitutes to princesses.* 一个玩弄女性者, 其征服对象从妓女到公主, 什么人都有. N-COUNT
5 The **conquest** of something such as a problem is success in ending it or dealing with it. (对困难的)克服, 战胜. ❖ *The conquest of inflation has been the Government's overriding economic priority.* 制止通货膨胀一直是政府发展经济中摆在首位的问题. N-SING

con·quis·ta·dor /kɒnˈkwɪstədɔː/ **conquistadors** or **conquistadores.**
The **conquistadors** were the sixteenth century Spanish conquerors of Central and South America. (16世纪征服中美与南美等地的)西班牙征服者. N-COUNT

con·science /ˈkɒnʃəns/ **consciences.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Your **conscience** is the part of your mind that tells you whether what you are doing is right or wrong. 良心; 道德心. ❖ *I have battled with my conscience over whether I should actually send this letter.* 我的良心在激烈斗争是否应发出这封信. *...a guilty conscience.* 内疚感. N-COUNT
2 **Conscience** is doing what you believe is right even though it might be unpopular, difficult, or dangerous. 凭良心办事. ❖ *He refused for reasons of conscience to sign a new law legalising abortion.* 出于良心, 他拒绝签署一份使流产合法的新法律. N-UNCOUNT
➸ 又见 **prisoner of conscience.**
3 **Conscience** is a feeling of guilt because you know you have done something that is wrong. 内疚感. ❖ *They have shown a ruthless lack of conscience.* 他们很残忍, 一点内疚感也没有. N-UNCOUNT
4 If you have something **on** your **conscience**, you feel guilty because you know you have done something wrong. 感到内疚; 良心不安. ❖ *Now the murderer has two deaths on his conscience.* 现在这个凶手已为两条人命感到内疚. PHR
5 If you say that you cannot do something **in all conscience**, you mean that you cannot do it because you think it is wrong. The usual American expression is **in good conscience**. 凭良心. [美]一般作 in good conscience. PHR

con·sci·en·tious /ˌkɒnʃiˈenʃəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **conscientious** is very careful to do their work properly. 认真的; 勤恳的. ❖ *...a conscientious and dedicated mother.* 一位认真、专注的母亲. ◢ **con·sci·en·tious·ly** ❖ *He studied conscientiously.* 他学习认真. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ˌconscientious obˈjector, conscientious objectors.
A **conscientious objector** is a person who refuses to join the armed forces because they think that it is morally wrong to do so. (因道德理由)拒服兵役者. N-COUNT

con·scious /ˈkɒnʃəs/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you are **conscious** of something, you notice it or realize that it is happening. 意识到的; 感觉到的. ❖ *He was conscious of the faint, musky aroma of aftershave.* 他能感到剃须后搽上的润肤水那种淡淡的麝香味. *He was conscious that he was breathing quickly.* 他意识到自己的呼吸很急促. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
2 **Conscious** memories or thoughts are ones that you are aware of. (记忆、思想等)神志清醒的. ❖ *He had no conscious memory of his four-week stay in hospital.* 他对自己住院四个星期没有一点清晰的记忆. *I don't think we ever made a conscious decision to have a big family.* 我想我们不曾有意地决定要一个大家庭. ◢ **con·scious·ly** ❖ *Sophie was not consciously seeking a replacement after her father died.* 索菲在父亲去世后并没有刻意要去找一个替代的人. *Sometimes we are not consciously aware of these feelings.* 有时我们并没有意识到这些情感. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV with v ADV adj
3 If you are **conscious** of something, you think about it a lot, especially because you are unhappy about it or because you think it is important. 关注的; 时常想起的. ❖ *I'm very conscious of my weight.* 我很关注自己的体重. *Children are conscious that high standards are expected of them.* 孩子们知道别人对他们有很高的期望. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
4 Someone who is **conscious** is awake rather than asleep or unconscious. 清醒的. ❖ *She was fully conscious.* 她完全清醒. ADJ

-conscious /-ˈkɒnʃəs/.
-conscious combines with words such as 'health', COMB

'fashion', and 'politically' to form adjectives which describe someone who believes that the aspect of life indicated is important. 与其他词连用构成形容词, 表示'具有...意识的'. ❖ *Environmentally-conscious West Germans are worried about the pollution the car produces.* 具有环保意识的西德人担心汽车造成的污染.

con·scious·ness /ˈkɒnʃəsnəs/ **consciousnesses.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **consciousness** is your mind and your thoughts. 意识. ❖ *That idea has been creeping into our consciousness for some time.* 那个想法已潜入我们的意识有一段时间了. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **stream of consciousness.**

2 The **consciousness** of a group of people is their set of attitudes and beliefs. 态度; 观念; 意识. ❖ *...a necessary change in the European consciousness.* 欧洲人的观念上的必要改变. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 You use **consciousness** to refer to an interest in and knowledge of a particular subject or idea. 觉醒; 意识. ❖ *Her political consciousness sprang from her upbringing.* 她的政治意识来自她从小的教育. N-UNCOUNT supp N

4 **Consciousness** is the state of being awake rather than being asleep or unconscious. If someone **loses consciousness**, they become unconscious. When they **regain consciousness**, they become conscious after being unconscious. 知觉、感觉, 意识; (失去或恢复)知觉. N-UNCOUNT

ˈconsciousness raising.

Consciousness raising is the process of developing awareness of an unfair situation, with the aim of making people want to help in changing it. 意识提高. ❖ *...consciousness-raising groups.* 提高意识的团体. N-UNCOUNT

con·script, conscripts, conscripting, conscripted. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒnskrɪpt/. The verb is pronounced /kənˈskrɪpt/. 名词发音为 /ˈkɒnskrɪpt/; 动词发音为 /kənˈskrɪpt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **conscript** is a person who has been made to join the armed forces of a country. 被征入伍的士兵. N-COUNT

2 If someone **is conscripted**, they are officially made to join the armed forces of a country. 被征募入伍. ❖ *He was conscripted into the German army.* 他被征召到德国陆军中. VB usu passive be V-ed into n ◢ **con·scrip·tion** /kənˈskrɪpʃən/ ❖ *All adult males will be liable for conscription.* 所有成年男性都有可能被征召入伍. N-UNCOUNT

con·se·crate /ˈkɒnsɪkreɪt/ **consecrates, consecrating, consecrated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When a building, place, or object **is consecrated**, it is officially declared to be holy. When a person **is consecrated**, they are officially appointed to be a bishop. (地点)(被)神圣化; (人)(被)正式任命为主教. VB be V-ed, also V n ◢ **con·se·cra·tion** /ˌkɒnsɪˈkreɪʃən/ ❖ *...the consecration of Barbara Harris as a Bishop.* 正式任命巴巴拉·哈里斯为主教. N-UNCOUNT

con·secu·tive /kənˈsekjʊtɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Consecutive periods of time or events happen one after the other without interruption. 连续的; 连贯的. ❖ *It was his second consecutive win.* 这是他连续夺得的第二场胜利. *You can do these sessions on consecutive days if you like.* 如果愿意你也可以连续几天开这些会. ADJ ◢ **con·secu·tive·ly** ADV ❖ *...a CD player which plays six CDs consecutively.* 可连续播放六张碟的CD播放机. ADV after v

con·sen·sual /kənˈsenʃuəl/.

1 A **consensual** approach or decision is based on general agreement amongst all the members of a group. 一致同意的; 共同认可的. ❖ *...the consensual character of American leadership.* 公众一致认可的美国领导人物. ADJ-GRADED

2 In **consensual** sexual activity, both partners willingly take part. (性活动)男女双方自愿的. ADJ LEGAL

con·sen·sus /kənˈsensəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **consensus** is general agreement amongst a group of people. 一致同意; 共识. ❖ *...a strong and broadly shared political consensus.* 一项强有力的、广为接受的政治共识. *The question of when the troops should leave would be decided by consensus.* 部队何时离去的问题将由大家一致决定. N-SING also no det

con·sent /kənˈsent/ **consents, consenting, consented.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you give your **consent** to something, you give someone permission to do it. 同意; 允许. ❖ *Can my child be medically examined without my consent?* 我孩子未经我同意也可进行医疗检查吗? N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **consent** to something, you agree to do it or to allow it to be done. 同意; 批准. ❖ *He finally consented to go.* 他最终同意去. *He asked Ginny if she would consent to a small celebration after the christening.* 他问金尼她是否同意在洗礼后举行一个小小的庆祝. VB V to-inf V to n/-ing Also V

3 ➡ 又见 **age of consent.**

4 If something happens **by common consent** or **by mutual consent**, it happens as the result of an agreement between the people involved. 经双方同意. ❖ *He left the company by mutual consent.* 他经双方同意离开了公司. PHR

5 You can use **by common consent** to indicate that most people agree that something is true. 多数人认为; 多数人同意. ❖ *By common consent this election constituted a historic step on the road to democracy.* 多数人认为这次选举代表着在民主道路上迈出了具有历史意义的一步. PHR

con·sent·ing /kənˈsentɪŋ/.

A **consenting** adult is a person who is considered old enough to make their own decisions about who they have sex with. (指已成年的人)可自行决定与谁发生性关系的. ADJ ADJ n

con·se·quence /ˈkɒnsɪkwens/ **consequences.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **consequences** of something are the results or effects of it. 后果; 结果. ❖ *She understood the consequences of her actions and was prepared to go to jail.* 她清楚自己的行为的后果, 已准备好坐牢. *...a consequence of cigarette smoking.* 抽烟的后果. N-COUNT

2 If one thing happens and then another thing happens **in consequence**, the second thing happens as a result of the first. 作为...的结果; 因此. ❖ *His death was totally unexpected and, in consequence, no plans had been made for his replacement.* 他的死完全出乎意料, 因此还没有计划谁来接替他. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If you tell someone that they must **take** or **face the consequences**, you warn them that something unpleasant will happen to them if they do not stop behaving in a certain way. 承担后果. ❖ *These pilots must now face the consequences of their actions and be brought to trial.* 这些飞行员现在要为自己的行为承担后果, 接受审判. PHR

4 Something or someone **of consequence** is important or valuable. 重要的, 举足轻重的; 有价值的. If something or someone is **of no consequence**, or **of little consequence**, they are not important or valuable. 不重要的, 无足轻重的; 无价值的. ❖ *...a person of consequence.* 一个举足轻重的人物. *The religious affiliation of those they choose to marry is of no consequence.* 他们选择的结婚对象的宗教信仰并不重要. PHR

con·se·quent /ˈkɒnsɪkwənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Consequent means happening as a direct result of an event or situation. 作为结果的, 随之发生的. ❖ *...the warming of the Earth and the consequent climatic changes.* 地球变暖以及随之发生的气候变化. *...the changes in social work consequent upon reorganization.* 随着重组后社会工作的变化. ADJ

con·se·quen·tial /ˌkɒnsɪˈkwenʃəl/.

1 **Consequential** means the same as **consequent.** 义同 consequent. ❖ *...extra staff and consequential costs.* 额外的人员和随之产生的开支. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

2 Something that is **consequential** is important or significant. 重要的, 重大的. ❖ *A week is usually not a consequential delay.* 一星期通常算不上重大延误. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

con·se·quent·ly /ˈkɒnsɪkwentli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Consequently means as a result. 所以, 因此. ❖ *Dingsdale had sustained a broken back while working in the mines. Consequently, he spent the rest of his life in a wheelchair.* 丁斯戴尔在矿井下工作时弄折了腰, 因此将在轮椅上度过余生. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

con·serv·an·cy /kənˈsɜːvənsi/.

Conservancy is used in the names of organizations that work for the preservation and protection of the environment. N-UNCOUNT

C

(环境的)保护. ❖ *...the Nature Conservancy Council.* 自然保护委员会.

con·ser·va·tion /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Conservation** is the preservation and protection of wildlife and the environment. (野生动物与环境的)保护, 保存. ❖ *...elephant conservation.* 大象的保护. *...conservation projects.* 保护项目. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Conservation** is the preservation and protection of historical objects or works of art. (历史文物的)保护, 保存. ❖ *...the conservation and rebinding of the 'Book of Kells'.* 《凯尔斯书》的保存与重新装订. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **conserve**.

C

con·ser·va·tion·ist /ˌkɒnsəˈveɪʃənɪst/ **conservationists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **conservationist** is a someone who works and campaigns for the conservation and protection of wildlife and the environment. (野生环境的)保护主义者; 环保分子. N-COUNT

con·serva·tism /kənˈsɜːvətɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Conservatism** is a political philosophy which believes that if changes need to be made to society, they should be made gradually. You can also refer to the political beliefs of a conservative party in a particular country as **Conservatism**. 保守主义. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Conservatism** is unwillingness to accept changes and new ideas. (性格上的)守旧. ❖ *He began his professional life as an accountant, the very model of respectability and conservatism.* 他以做会计师开始自己的职业生涯, 而会计师是体面与守旧的最好样板. N-UNCOUNT

con·serva·tive /kənˈsɜːvətɪv/ **conservatives.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **Conservative** politician or voter is a member of or votes for the Conservative Party. 保守党的. ❖ *...Conservative MPs.* 保守党议员. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *In 1951 the Conservatives were returned to power.* 1951年保守党重新执政. N-COUNT

2 Someone who is **conservative** has right-wing views. 有右翼倾向的. ❖ *...counties whose citizens invariably support the most conservative candidate.* 公民总是支持最具右翼倾向的候选人的一些郡. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The new judge is 50-year-old David Suitor who's regarded as a conservative.* 新法官是50岁的戴维 · 休托, 他被认为是一名右翼人士. N-COUNT

3 Someone who is **conservative** or has **conservative** ideas is unwilling to accept changes and new ideas. 守旧的, 保守的. ❖ *People tend to be more aggressive when they're young and more conservative as they get older.* 人们年轻时往往比较激进, 而随着年岁增长就变得比较保守了. ADJ-GRADED

4 If someone dresses in a **conservative** way, their clothes are conventional in style. (服装)老式的, 不时新的. ❖ *The girl was well dressed, as usual, though in a more conservative style.* 这个女孩和平常一样穿得很讲究, 尽管不那么时新. ◢ **con·serva·tive·ly** ❖ *She was always very conservatively dressed.* 她总是穿得很保守. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

5 If you make a **conservative** estimate, you are cautious and estimate a low amount which is probably less than the real amount. 谨慎的; 保守的. ❖ *A conservative estimate of the bill, so far, is about £22,000.* 到目前为止, 对这份账单的保守估计约为2.2万镑. ◢ **conservatively** ❖ *The bequest is conservatively estimated at £30 million.* 这份遗产保守地估算也有3,000万镑. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

Con'servative Party. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **Conservative Party** is the main right-wing party in the United Kingdom. 保守党(英国主要右翼政党). N-PROPER

con·serva·toire /kənˈsɜːvətwɑː/ **conservatoires.**

A **conservatoire** is an institution where musicians are trained. 音乐学院. ❖ *...the Paris Conservatoire.* 巴黎音乐学院. N-COUNT

con·ser·va·tor /kənˈsɜːvətə/ **conservators.**

A **conservator** is someone whose job is to maintain and restore historical objects or works of art. (文物或艺术品)保管员; 维修员. N-COUNT

con·serva·tory /kənˈsɜːvətri, AM -tɔːri/ **conservatories.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **conservatory** is a room with glass walls and a glass roof, which is attached to a house. 温室. N-COUNT

2 A **conservatory** is an institution where musicians are trained. 音乐学院. ❖ *...the New England Conservatory of Music.* 新英格兰音乐学院. N-COUNT

con·serve, conserves, conserving, conserved. The verb is pronounced /kənˈsɜːv/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒnsɜːv/. 动词发音为 /kənˈsɜːv/; 名词发音为 /ˈkɒnsɜːv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **conserve** a supply of something, you use it carefully so that it lasts for a long time. 保存, 节省(资源). ❖ *Factories have closed for the weekend to conserve energy.* 工厂在周末停工以节省能源. ◢ **con·ser·va·tion** ❖ *...projects aimed at promoting energy conservation.* 旨在促进能源保护的计划. VB / V n / N-UNCOUNT

2 To **conserve** something means to protect it from harm, loss, or change. 保护; 保存. ❖ *...aid to help developing countries conserve their forests.* 旨在帮助发展中国家保护森林的援助. VB / V n

con·sid·er /kənˈsɪdə/ **considers, considering, considered.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **consider** a person or thing to be something, you think that this is what they are. 认为. ❖ *We consider them to be our friends.* 我们认为他们是我们的朋友. *I had always considered myself a strong, competent woman.* 我曾经总认为自己是一个坚强能干的女性. *I consider activities such as jogging and weightlifting as unnatural.* 我认为慢跑、举重等活动是不符合自然的. VB / V n to-inf / V n n/adj / V n as adj/n / Also V that

2 If you **consider** something, you think about it carefully. 考虑. ❖ *You do have to consider the feelings of those around you.* 你的确应该考虑你周围的人的感受. *Consider how much you can afford to pay.* 考虑一下你有能力支付多少. ◢ **con·sid·era·tion** ❖ *There should be careful consideration of the future role of the BBC.* 对于英国广播公司未来的角色应该好好考虑一下. VB / V n / V wh / N-UNCOUNT

3 You say **all things considered** to indicate that you are making a judgement after taking all the facts into account. 从各方面看; 从全盘考虑. ❖ *All things considered, I think you have behaved marvellously.* 从各方面看, 我认为你的表现相当出色. PHR / PRAGMATICS

4 If you **are considering** doing something, you intend to do it, but have not yet made a final decision whether to do it. 打算; 考虑. ❖ *Watersports enthusiasts should consider hiring a wetsuit.* 热衷于水上运动的人应该考虑租用一件潜水服. VB / V -ing / Also V n

5 ➡ 又见 **considered, considering.**

con·sid·er·able /kənˈsɪdərəbəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Considerable means great in amount or degree. (数量或程度)很大的, 相当大的. ❖ *Doing it properly makes considerable demands on our time.* 要把这事做好需要花费我们大量的时间. *Vets' fees can be considerable.* 兽医的出诊费是相当昂贵的. ◢ **con·sid·er·ably** ❖ *Children vary considerably in the rate at which they learn.* 儿童学习的速度差别很大. *Their dinner parties had become considerably less formal.* 他们的晚宴已远不像以前那样正规了. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v, / ADV compar

con·sid·er·ate /kənˈsɪdərət/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **considerate** pays attention to the needs, wishes, or feelings of other people. 关怀体贴的; 通情达理的; 体谅的. ❖ *He's the most charming, most considerate man I've ever known.* 他是我所知道的最有魅力、最体贴的人. *Try and be considerate of other people.* 尝试去体贴他人. ◢ **con·sid·er·ate·ly** ❖ *He treats everyone equally and considerately.* 他平等并通情达理地对待每一个人. ◢ **con·sid·era·tion** ❖ *Show consideration for other rail travellers.* 体谅其他乘坐火车的人. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v / N-UNCOUNT

con·sid·era·tion /kənˌsɪdəˈreɪʃən/ **considerations.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **take** something **into consideration**, you think about it because it is relevant to what you are doing. 把...考虑进去; 顾及到. ❖ *Safe driving is good driving because it takes into consideration the lives of other people.* 安全驾驶是良好驾驶, 因为这样顾及到了他人的生命安全. PHR

2 If something is **under consideration**, it is being discussed. 正在考虑之中. ❖ *Several proposals are under consideration.* 有几项提案正在考虑之中. N-UNCOUNT / under N

3 A **consideration** is something that should be thought about when you are planning or deciding something. 应考虑的事. ❖ *Price has become a more important consideration for shoppers in choosing which store to visit.* 购物者选择哪家商店、价格已成为一个更为重要的考虑因素. N-COUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **consider**, **considerate**.

con·sid·ered /kən'sɪdəd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **considered** opinion or act is the result of careful thought. 深思熟虑的; 反复思考的. ❖ *It was Anne's considered opinion that Mavis was a bold-faced liar.* 梅维斯是个无耻的说谎精, 这是安妮反复思考后得出的结论. *...a considered response to the unions' proposals.* 对工会建议作出的深思熟虑后的反应. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

➡ 又见 **consider**.

con·sid·er·ing /kən'sɪdərɪŋ/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You use **considering** to indicate that you are thinking about a particular fact when making a judgement or giving an opinion. 考虑到; 顾及到. ❖ *The former hostage is in remarkably good shape considering his ordeal.* 考虑到他经历的磨难, 这位前人质的身体状况相当不错. PREP

2 You use **considering that** to indicate that you are thinking about a particular fact when making a judgement or giving an opinion. 考虑到. ❖ *Considering that you are no longer involved with this man, your response is a little extreme.* 考虑到你和此人已不再有牵连, 你的反应有点极端. CONJ

con·sign /kən'saɪn/ **consigns, consigning, consigned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **consign** something or someone **to** a place where they will be forgotten about, or to an unpleasant situation means to put them there. 把...置于(某地或某境地); 打发, 发落. ❖ *For decades, many of Malevich's works were consigned to the basements of Soviet museums.* 几十年来, 马勒维奇的许多作品都被打发到了苏联博物馆的地下室里. VB V n to n

con·sign·ment /kən'saɪnmənt/ **consignments.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **consignment** of goods is a load that is being delivered to a place or person. 装运的货物. ❖ *The first consignment of food has already left Bologna.* 第一批装运的食品已经离开了博洛尼亚. N-COUNT

con·sist /kən'sɪst/ **consists, consisting, consisted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Something that **consists of** particular things or people is formed from them. 由...构成. ❖ *My diet consisted almost exclusively of chocolate-covered biscuits and glasses of milk.* 我的饮食几乎完全只由涂上巧克力的饼干和几杯牛奶组成. VB V of n/-ing

2 Something that **consists in** something else has that thing as its main or only part. 在于; 包括. ❖ *A large proportion of my task consisted in spending long hours watching and waiting.* 我任务的一大部分包括长时间的观察和等待. VB FORMAL V in n/-ing

con·sist·en·cy /kən'sɪstənsi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **consistency** of a substance is its degree of thickness or smoothness. 黏稠度; 平滑度. ❖ *Dilute the paint with water until it is the consistency of milk.* 用水稀释颜料直到它变成牛奶的黏稠度. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **consistent**.

con·sist·ent /kən'sɪstənt/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Someone who is **consistent** always has the same behaviour or attitudes, or always achieves the same level of success. 一贯的; 始终一致的; 稳定的. ❖ *Becker has never been the most consistent of players.* 在所有的队员中, 贝克尔的表现从来不是最稳定的. *...his consistent support of free trade.* 他对自由贸易的一贯支持. ◢ **con·sist·en·cy** ❖ *He scores goals with remarkable consistency.* 他进球表现非常稳定. ◢ **con·sist·ent·ly** ❖ *It's something I have consistently denied.* 这是我一直在否认的. *...a consistently high standard.* 一贯的高标准. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

2 If facts or ideas are **consistent**, there is no contradiction between them or within them. 一致的; 不矛盾的. ❖ *This result is consistent with the findings.* 这个结果和发现的情况是一致的. *A theory should be internally consistent.* 一种理论必须具有内在的一致性. ADJ

,conso'lation prize, consolation prizes.

1 A **consolation prize** is a small prize which is given to a person who fails to win a competition. 安慰奖. N-COUNT

2 A **consolation prize** is something that happens or is given to a person to cheer them up when they have failed to achieve something better. 作鼓励用的东西. ❖ *Her appointment was seen as a consolation prize.* 她的任命被看做是一种鼓励. N-COUNT

con·sole, consoles, consoling, consoled. The verb is pronounced /kən'səʊl/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒnsəʊl/. 动词发音为 /kən'səʊl/; 名词发音为 /'kɒnsəʊl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **console** someone who is unhappy about something, you try to make them feel more cheerful. 安慰, 抚慰. ❖ *Often they cry, and I have to play the role of a mother, consoling them.* 经常在他们哭的时候, 我就得扮演母亲的角色来安慰他们. *He will have to console himself by reading about the success of his compatriots.* 他只好靠阅读他同胞的成功来安慰自己. ◢ **con·sol·ing** ❖ *It is not a consoling thought to Germans to see that Americans have the same kind of problem, too.* 对德国人来说, 看到美国人也有同样的问题并非是一种安慰. ◢ **con·so·la·tion** /ˌkɒnsə'leɪʃən/, **consolations** ❖ *He knew then he was right, but it was no consolation.* 当时他知道自己是对的, 但这并没有带来安慰. VB V n V pron-refl ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

2 A **console** is a panel with a number of switches or knobs that is used to operate a machine. 控制台, 操控台. N-COUNT

con·soli·date /kən'sɒlɪdeɪt/ **consolidates, consolidating, consolidated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **consolidate** something such as your power or your success, you strengthen it so that it becomes more effective or secure. 巩固, 加强. ❖ *The question is: will the junta consolidate its power by force?* 问题是: 这个军人集团会动用武力来巩固自己的权力吗? ◢ **con·soli·da·tion** /kənˌsɒlɪ'deɪʃən/ ❖ *...the growth and consolidation of the working class.* 工人阶级的成长与壮大. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 To **consolidate** a number of small groups or firms means to make them into one large organization. 使合并, 使联合. ❖ *Judge Charles Schwartz is giving the state 60 days to disband and consolidate Louisiana's four higher education boards.* 查尔斯·施瓦茨法官给该州60天的时间来解散和合并路易斯安那的四个高等教育委员会. ◢ **con·soli·da·tion, consolidations** ❖ *Further consolidations in the industry could follow.* 更多的合并随后可能出现在该行业. VB V n N-VAR

con·som·mé /kɒn'sɒmeɪ, AM ˌkɒnsə'meɪ/ **consommés.**

Consommé is thin, clear soup, usually made from meat juices. 清炖肉汤. N-VAR

con·so·nant /'kɒnsənənt/ **consonants.**

1 A **consonant** is a sound such as 'p', 'v', or 'n' which you pronounce by stopping the air flowing freely through your mouth. 辅音. 比较 **vowel**. N-COUNT

2 Something that is **consonant with** something else fits or agrees with it. 与...一致的, 协调的, 相符合的. ❖ *I found their work very much consonant with this way of thinking.* 我发现他们的工作与这种思维方式非常协调. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n FORMAL

con·sort, consorts, consorting, consorted. The verb is pronounced /kən'sɔːt/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒnsɔːt/. 动词发音为 /kən'sɔːt/; 名词发音为 /'kɒnsɔːt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **consorts with** a particular person or group, you mean that they spend a lot of time with them, and usually that you do not think this is a good thing. (贬义)厮混; 鬼混. ❖ *He regularly consorted with known drug-dealers.* 他常常和众所周知的毒品贩子厮混. VB PRAGMATICS FORMAL V with n

2 The ruling monarch's wife or husband is called their **consort**. 君主的配偶. ❖ *...her Consort, Prince Albert.* 她的配偶、艾伯特亲王. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

3 A **consort** of musicians or instruments is a group of them. (乐师或乐器)(一)组; (一)群. N-COUNT

con·sor·tium /kən'sɔːtiəm/ **consortia** /kən'sɔːtiə/ or **consortiums.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **consortium** is a group of people or firms who have agreed to work in co-operation with each other. 集团; 联营企业; 财团. ❖ *The consortium includes some of the biggest building contractors in Britain.* 该联营企业包括英国几个最大的建筑承包商. N-COLL-COUNT

C

con·spicu·ous /kən'spɪkjuəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is **conspicuous**, people can see or notice them very easily. 显眼的，瞩目的，惹人注意的；突出的. ❖ *...situations where you feel conspicuous.* 那种让你感觉很显眼的场合. ◢ **con·spicu·ous·ly** ❖ *...areas where American policies have most conspicuously failed.* 美国政策明显最失败的地方. *Johnston's name was conspicuously absent from the list.* 约翰斯顿的名字明显地不在名单上. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v ADV adj

2 If you say that someone or something is **conspicuous by their absence**, you are drawing attention to the fact that they are not in a place or situation where you think they should be. 因缺席而引人注目. PHR

C

con,spicuous con'sumption.

Conspicuous consumption means spending your money in a way that shows people how wealthy you are. 炫耀性的消费；炫耀性的购买. N-UNCOUNT

con·spira·cy /kən'spɪrəsi/ **conspiracies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Conspiracy** is the secret planning by a group of people to do something illegal. 阴谋；密谋. ❖ *He believes there probably was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.* 他认为可能有一个刺杀肯尼迪总统的阴谋. N-VAR

2 A **conspiracy** is an agreement between a group of people which other people think is wrong or is likely to be harmful. 共谋. ❖ *...a conspiracy to dispense with the town centre.* 放弃镇中心的共谋. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

3 If there is a **conspiracy of silence** about something, people who know about it have agreed that they will not talk publicly about it, although it would be helpful if they did. 保持缄默的密约；秘而不宣. PHR

con'spiracy theory, conspiracy theories.

If you say that someone has a **conspiracy theory**, you mean that they think that a group of people are secretly trying to harm someone or achieve something. 阴谋论，阴谋说法. ❖ *Did you ever swallow the conspiracy theory about Kennedy?* 那个关于肯尼迪的阴谋论你相信过吗？ N-COUNT

con·spira·tor /kən'spɪrətə/ **conspirators.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **conspirator** is a person who joins a conspiracy. 阴谋家；共谋者. N-COUNT

con·spira·to·rial /kən,spɪrə'tɔːriəl/.

1 If someone does something such as speak, smile, or wink in a **conspiratorial** way, they do it in a way that suggests they are sharing a secret with someone. 心照不宣的；会意的. ❖ *...a conspiratorial whisper.* 一个心照不宣的耳语. ◢ **con·spira·to·ri·al·ly** ❖ *The officer leaned forward conspiratorially.* 那位军官心领神会地靠了上去. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 Something that is **conspiratorial** is secret and illegal, often with a political purpose. (常带有政治企图)搞阴谋的；密谋的. ❖ *...a secret and supposedly conspiratorial Labour Party meeting.* 一个秘密的、据推测搞阴谋的工党会议. ADJ

con·spire /kən'spaɪə/ **conspires, conspiring, conspired.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If two or more people or groups **conspire** to do something illegal or harmful, they make a secret agreement to do it. 密谋，阴谋(干某事). ❖ *Mr Farmer and Mrs Jones both admitted conspiring to murder her husband.* 法默先生和琼斯太太都承认密谋杀害了她的丈夫. *...a defendant convicted of conspiring with his brother to commit robberies.* 被判和他兄弟共谋抢劫的被告. *People were conspiring against me.* 人们串通来对付我. V-RECIP pl-n V to-inf V with n to-inf pl-n V against n

2 If events **conspire** to produce a particular result, they seem to work together to cause this result. 合作，协力. ❖ *History and geography have conspired to bring Greece to a moment of decision.* 历史与地理共同把希腊推向了一个决定性的时刻. VB V to-inf Also V against n

con·sta·ble /'kʌnstəbəl, 'kɒn-/ **constables.** ◆◆◇◇◇

In Britain and some other countries, a **constable** is a police officer of the lowest rank. (英国等国)警察，警员. ❖ *...Constable Stuart Clark.* 斯图亚特·克拉克警员. *Thanks for your help, Constable.* 谢谢您的帮助，警官. N-COUNT, N-TITLE, N-VOC

➡ 又见 **Chief Constable**.

con·stabu·lary /kən'stæbjʊləri, AM -leri/ **constabularies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In Britain and some other countries, a **constabulary** is the police force of a particular area. (英国等国某一地区的)警察部队. ❖ *...the Nottinghamshire Constabulary.* 诺丁汉郡的警察部队. N-COUNT

con·stan·cy /'kɒnstənsi/.

1 **Constancy** is the quality of staying the same even though other things change. 恒久，恒常. ❖ *We live in a world without constancy.* 我们生活在一个无常的世界. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Constancy** is faithfulness and loyalty to a particular person or belief even when you are in difficulty or danger. 忠诚，忠贞不渝. ❖ *Even before they were married, she had fretted over his constancy.* 甚至在他们结婚以前，她就已经担心他的忠贞了. N-UNCOUNT

con·stant /'kɒnstənt/ **constants.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **constant** to describe something that happens all the time or is always there. 不断的，连续不变的. ❖ *Women are under constant pressure to be abnormally thin.* 妇女们承受着不断的压力，要保持不正常的瘦型身材. *He has been her constant companion for four months.* 四个月来他一直是她忠实的伴侣. ◢ **con·stant·ly** ❖ *The direction of the wind is constantly changing.* 风向在不断变化. ADJ ADV-GRADED

2 If an amount or level is **constant**, it stays the same over a particular period of time. 保持不变的. ❖ *The temperature remains more or less constant.* 温度差不多保持不变. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **constant** is a thing or value that always stays the same. 不变的事物；永恒值；常数. ❖ *The only constant in my life for all those years was nursing.* 在那些年代里，我生活中唯一不变的是做护理工作. N-COUNT

con·stel·la·tion /,kɒnstə'leɪʃən/ **constellations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **constellation** is a group of stars which form a fixed pattern. 星座. ❖ *...the constellation of Cepheus.* 仙王星座. N-COUNT

con·ster·na·tion /,kɒnstə'neɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Consternation is a feeling of anxiety or fear. 不安，惊恐. ❖ *His decision caused consternation in the art photography community.* 他的决定在艺术摄影界引起了一阵惊恐. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

con·sti·pat·ed /'kɒnstɪpeɪtɪd/.

Someone who is **constipated** has difficulty in defecating. 患便秘症的. ADJ-GRADED

con·sti·pa·tion /,kɒnstɪ'peɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Constipation is a medical condition which causes people to have difficulty defecating. 便秘. N-UNCOUNT

con·stitu·en·cy /kən'stɪtʃuənsi/ **constituencies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **constituency** is an area for which someone is elected as the representative in parliament. 选区. N-COUNT

2 A particular **constituency** is a section of society that may give political support to a particular party or politician. (某政党或政客的)支持者，赞助者. ❖ *In France, farmers are a powerful political constituency.* 在法国，农民是一股强大的政治支持力量. N-COUNT

con·stitu·ent /kən'stɪtʃuənt/ **constituents.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **constituent** is someone who lives in a particular constituency. (某一选区的)选民，选举人. N-COUNT

2 A **constituent** of a mixture, substance, or system is one of the things from which it is formed. 成分；构成物. ❖ *Caffeine is the active constituent of drinks such as tea and coffee.* 咖啡因是茶和咖啡等饮料中的活性成分. N-COUNT

3 The **constituent** parts of something are the things from which it is formed. 组成的，构成的. ❖ *...a plan to split the company into its constituent parts and sell them separately.* 将公司分割为各个组成部分然后分别出售的计划. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

con,stituent as'sembly, constituent assemblies. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **constituent assembly** is a body of representatives elected to create or revise their country's constitution. 立宪会议. N-COUNT

con·sti·tute /'kɒnstɪtjuːt, AM -tuːt/ **constitutes, constituting, constituted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **constitutes** a particular thing, it can be regarded as being that thing. 组成，构成，形成. ❖ *Testing patients without their consent would constitute a professional and legal offence.* 未经病人同意而给他们做 V-LINK no cont V n

测验将构成职业与法律过失. *The vote hardly constitutes a victory.* 这次投票还不能说是取得了胜利.

2 If a number of things or people **constitute** something, they are the parts or members that form it. 组成, 构成. ❖ *China's ethnic minorities constitute less than 7 percent of its total population.* 中国的少数民族人数占总人口不到7%. V-LINK: no cont; V n

3 When something such as a committee or government **is constituted**, it is formally established and given authority to operate. (机构等)建立, 成立. ❖ *On 6 July a People's Revolutionary Government was constituted.* 7月6日人民革命政府成立了. VB: usu passive; FORMAL; be V-ed

con·sti·tu·tion /ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃən, AM -ˈtuː-/ **constitutions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **constitution** of a country or organization is the system of laws which formally states people's rights and duties. 宪法; 章程. ❖ *The king was forced to adopt a new constitution which reduced his powers.* 国王被迫采纳削弱他权力的新宪法. *...the American Constitution.* 美国宪法. N-COUNT
◢ **con·sti·tu·tion·al** /ˌkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃənəl, AM -ˈtuː-/ ❖ *...efforts to resolve the country's constitutional crisis.* 解决该国宪法危机的努力. ADJ ◢ **con·sti·tu·tion·al·ly** ❖ *...constitutionally protected rights.* 受宪法保护的权利. ADV

2 Your **constitution** is your health. 体格, 体质. ❖ *He must have an extremely strong constitution.* 他的体格一定相当强壮. N-COUNT

con·sti·tu·tion·al·ity /ˌkɒnstɪtjuːʃəˈnælɪti, AM -tuː-/. In a particular political system, the **constitutionality** of a law or action is the fact that it is allowed by the constitution. 符合宪法. ❖ *They plan to challenge the constitutionality of the law.* 他们打算挑战该法律是否符合宪法. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

con·strain /kənˈstreɪn/ **constrains, constraining, constrained.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **constrain** someone or something means to limit their development or force them to behave in a particular way. 限制, 约束. ❖ *Women are too often constrained by family commitments.* 妇女往往受家务的约束. *Universities are constrained to offer salaries that can only attract mediocre staff.* 大学因受到限制, 所提供的薪水只能吸引水平一般的教职员. ◢ **con·strained** ❖ *...constrained budgets.* 受到限制的预算. VB: V n; FORMAL; be V-ed; be V-ed to-inf; ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **feel constrained** to do something, you feel that you must do it, even though you would prefer not to. 感觉被迫. ❖ *He felt constrained to lower his voice.* 他感到被迫压低嗓门. PHR

con·straint /kənˈstreɪnt/ **constraints.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **constraint** is something that limits or controls what you can do. 限制, 约束. ❖ *...financial constraints.* 财政限制. *Water shortages in the area will be the main constraint on development.* 该地区的缺水状况将是发展的主要制约. N-COUNT

2 **Constraint** is control over the way you behave which prevents you from doing what you want to do. 克制, 抑制. ❖ *The Republics wanted democracy after years of constraint.* 在多年的克制后, 那些共和国要求民主. N-UNCOUNT

con·strict /kənˈstrɪkt/ **constricts, constricting, constricted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a part of your body, especially your throat, **is constricted**, something causes it to become narrower. (身体某部位, 尤指喉咙)(被)紧缩, 缩窄. ❖ *...a drug which constricts the blood vessels.* 一种使血管收缩的药物. *His throat began to feel swollen and constricted.* 他的喉咙开始感到肿胀和收紧. VB; V n; V-ed
◢ **con·stric·tion** /kənˈstrɪkʃən/ ❖ *...constriction of the blood vessels.* 血管的收缩. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **constricts** you, it limits your actions so that you cannot do what you want to do. 束缚; 收紧. ❖ *She objects to the tests the Government's advisers have devised because they constrict her teaching style.* 她反对政府顾问们设计的那些测验, 因为它们束缚了她的授课风格. ◢ **con·strict·ed** ❖ *Many of the women I spoke to left because they felt constricted.* 跟我谈过的许多妇女都离开了, 因为她们感到受到了约束. ◢ **con·strict·ing** ❖ *I find the office environment too rigid and constricting.* 我发现办公室环境过于死板和过多束缚. ◢ **con·stric·tion, constrictions** ❖ *...the constrictions placed upon me as a child.* 我从小受到的约束. VB; V n; ADJ-GRADED; ADJ-GRADED; N-VAR

con·struct, constructs, constructing, constructed. The verb is pronounced /kənˈstrʌkt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒnstrʌkt/. 动词发音为 /kənˈstrʌkt/; 名词发音为 /ˈkɒnstrʌkt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **construct** something, you build it or make it. 建造, 构筑. ❖ *The French constructed a series of fortresses.* 法国人建造了一系列的堡垒. *The boxes should be constructed from rough-sawn timber.* 这些箱子应该用粗锯木材制作. VB; V n; be V-ed from/ of/out of n

2 A **construct** is something that is built, made, or created. 建造物, 构造物. ❖ *The country was an artificial construct held together by force and intimidation for more than 70 years.* 该国是个人为构造的东西, 依靠武力和恐吓维持了70多年. N-COUNT; FORMAL

3 If you **construct** something such as an idea, piece of writing, or system, you create it by putting different parts together. 构思; 建立. ❖ *Construct a spending plan.* 构思出一项支出计划. *The novel is constructed from a series of on-the-spot reports.* 该小说是根据一系列现场报告构思出来的. *...carefully constructed tests.* 精心安排的测试. VB; V n; be V-ed from/ out of n; V-ed
◢ **con·struc·tion** ❖ *...the construction of a just system of criminal justice.* 建立一个公正的刑事审判体系. N-UNCOUNT: with poss

4 A **construct** is a complex idea. (复杂的)观念, 概念. ❖ *...the underlying constructs (beliefs, philosophy, etc.) which influence action and behaviour.* 影响行动和行为的根本观念(诸如信仰、哲学等). N-COUNT; FORMAL

con·struc·tion /kənˈstrʌkʃən/ **constructions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Construction** is the building of things such as houses, factories, roads, and bridges. 建筑, 建造, 施工. ❖ *...the only nuclear power station under construction in Britain.* 英国唯一正在建造的核电站. *...the construction industry.* 建筑业. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **construction** of something is the making of it. 制造, 建造. ❖ *This is the finest wood for boat construction.* 这是最好的造船用的木料. N-UNCOUNT: with supp

3 You can refer to an object that has been built or made as a **construction**. 建造物, 建筑物. ❖ *...an impressive steel and glass construction.* 一座壮观的钢铁与玻璃建筑. N-COUNT

4 You use **construction** to refer to the structure of something and the way it has been built or made. 结构. ❖ *The chairs were light in construction yet extremely strong.* 这些椅子结构轻便, 但却非常结实. N-UNCOUNT

5 The **construction** that you put on what someone says or does is your interpretation of what it means. 解释, 阐释. ❖ *He put the wrong construction on what he saw.* 他对自己看到的事情作了错误的解释. N-COUNT

6 A grammatical **construction** is a particular arrangement of words in a sentence, clause, or phrase. (语法)结构. ❖ *...complex verbal constructions.* 复杂的动词结构. N-COUNT

7 ➜ 又见 **construct**.

con·struc·tive /kənˈstrʌktɪv/. ◆◆

A **constructive** discussion, comment, or approach is useful and helpful rather than negative and unhelpful. 建设性的. ❖ *She welcomes constructive criticism.* 她欢迎建设性的批评. *At least I'm doing something constructive.* 至少我正在做一些有建设性的事. ◢ **con·struc·tive·ly** ❖ *We are prepared to sit down and talk constructively with our European partners.* 我们准备坐下来, 跟我们的欧洲合作伙伴进行建设性的谈话. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

con·strue /kənˈstruː/ **construes, construing, construed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **is construed** in a particular way, its nature or meaning is interpreted in that way. (被)解释; (被)理解为. ❖ *What may seem helpful behaviour to you can be construed as interference by others.* 在你看来是帮助的行为, 在别人看来则可能是干涉. VB; FORMAL; be V-ed as n; Also V n prep/adv

con·sul /ˈkɒnsəl/ **consuls.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **consul** is an official who is sent by their government to live in a foreign city in order to encourage trade with their own country and to help visitors from their own country who N-COUNT

are in difficulty. 领事. ❖ ...*the British Consul in Zurich*. 驻苏黎世的英国领事.

con·su·lar /'kɒnsjʊlə, AM -sə-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Consular means involving or relating to a consul or the work of a consul. 领事的. ❖ ...*British Consular officials*. 英国的领事官员. ADJ ADJ n

con·su·late /'kɒnsjʊlət, AM -sə-/ **consulates**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **consulate** is the place where a consul works. 领事馆. ❖ ...*the British consulate in Lyons*. 英国驻里昂的领事馆. N-COUNT

con·sult /kən'sʌlt/ **consults, consulting, consulted**. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **consult** an expert or someone senior to you or **consult** with them, you ask them for their opinion and advice, or you ask their permission to do something. 请教; 向...咨询. ❖ *Consult your doctor about how much exercise you should attempt*. 请教你的医生, 看看你应该尝试多大的运动量. *He needed to consult with an attorney*. 他需要向律师咨询. VB V n prep wh/wh-to-inf V with n Also V n

▲ **con·sul·ta·tion** /,kɒnsəl'teɪʃən/ **consultations** ❖ ...*a consultation with a nutritionist*. 向营养学家请教. N-VAR

2 If a person or group of people **consults** with other people or **consults** them, they talk and exchange ideas and opinions about what they might decide to do. 交换意见; 商议. ❖ *After consulting with her daughter and manager she decided to take on the part*... 在和女儿及经理交换了意见后, 她决定采纳这个部分. *The two countries will have to consult their allies*. 这两个国家将不得不与他们的盟国商议. V RECIP V with n V n Also pl-n V

3 If you **consult** a book or a map, you look in it or at it in order to find some information. 查阅, 查看. ❖ *Consult the chart on page 44 for the correct cooking times*. 正确的烹饪时间请查看第44页的图表. ▲ **consultation** ❖ ...*excellent studies available for consultation*. 可供查阅的一流研究. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **consultation**.

C

con·sul·tan·cy /kən'sʌltənsi/ **consultancies**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **consultancy** is a company that gives expert advice on a particular subject. 咨询公司. ❖ ...*a management consultancy*. 管理咨询公司. N-COUNT

2 **Consultancy** is expert advice on a particular subject which a person or group is paid to provide. 咨询服务; 顾问工作. ❖ *He is acting on a consultancy basis*. 他是在咨询的基础上采取行动的. *The project provides both consultancy and training*. 该项目提供咨询兼培训. N-UNCOUNT

con·sult·ant /kən'sʌltənt/ **consultants**. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **consultant** is an experienced doctor who specializes in one area of medicine. 会诊医生; 顾问医生. ❖ ...*a consultant heart surgeon*. 心脏外科的顾问医生. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **consultant** is a person who gives expert advice to a person or organization on a particular subject. 顾问. ❖ *He was a consultant to the Swedish government*. 他曾是瑞典政府的顾问. N-COUNT

con·sul·ta·tion /,kɒnsəl'teɪʃən/ **consultations**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Consultations** are meetings which are held to discuss something. 磋商会; 协商会. **Consultation** is discussion about something. 磋商. ❖ *Next week he'll be in Florida for consultations with President Mitterrand*. 下周他将去佛罗里达跟密特朗总统进行磋商. *The plans were drawn up in consultation with the World Health Organisation*. 这些计划是在与世界卫生组织协商后制定的. N-VAR

2 A **consultation** paper or document is an official document containing ideas for changes in something such as the law or a procedure. It is published or distributed so that people can discuss it and give their opinions. (正式文件)征求意见的. ADJ ADJ n

3 ➡ 又见 **consult**.

con·sul·ta·tive /kən'sʌltətɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **consultative** committee or document gives advice or makes proposals about a particular problem or subject. 咨询的; 顾问的; 磋商的; 协商的. ❖ ...*the consultative committee on local government finance*. 本地政府的财政顾问委员会. ADJ

con'sulting room, consulting rooms.

A doctor's **consulting room** is the room in which they see their patients. 诊疗室. N-COUNT

con·sum·able /kən'sjuːməbəl, AM -'suː-/.

Consumable goods are items which are intended to be bought, used, and then replaced. 可消耗的. ADJ FORMAL

con·sume /kən'sjuːm, AM -'suːm/ **consumes, consuming, consumed**. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **consume** something, you eat or drink it. 消耗; 用尽; 吃完; 喝光. ❖ *Martha would consume nearly a pound of cheese per day*. 玛莎每天几乎要消耗一磅奶酪. VB V n

2 To **consume** an amount of fuel, energy, or time means to use it. 消耗; 花费. ❖ *The most efficient refrigerators consume 70 percent less electricity than traditional models*. 效率最高的冰箱比传统型号的要少耗电70%. VB V n

▲ **-consuming** ❖ ...*oil-consuming countries*. 石油消费国. *It is very space-consuming*. 这占很多空间. COMB

3 If fire **consumes** a building, it totally destroys it. 烧毁. VB V n

con·sumed /kən'sjuːmd, AM -'suːmd/.

If you are **consumed** with a feeling or idea, it affects you very strongly indeed. 深受影响的; 充满(某种感受或意念)的. ❖ *They are consumed with envy*. 他们充满了妒忌. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with/by n

con·sum·er /kən'sjuːmə, AM -'suː-/ **consumers**. ♦♦♦♦◇

A **consumer** is a person who buys things or uses services. 消费者. ❖ ...*claims that tobacco companies failed to warn consumers about the dangers of smoking*. 声称烟草公司未能提醒消费者抽烟的危害. ...*consumer rights*. 消费者权益. N-COUNT

con,sumer 'durable, consumer durables.

Consumer durables are goods such as refrigerators which are expected to last a long time, and are not often replaced. 耐用消费品. N-COUNT

con'sumer goods. ♦◇◇◇◇

Consumer goods are items bought by people for their own use, rather than by businesses. 消费品. N PLURAL

con·sum·er·ism /kən'sjuːmərɪzəm, AM -'suː-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Consumerism** is the belief that it is good to buy and use a lot of goods. 消费主义. ❖ *They have embraced Western consumerism*. 他们已经接受了西方的消费主义. N-UNCOUNT

▲ **con·sum·er·ist** /kən'sjuːmərɪst, AM -'suː-/ ❖ ...*our consumerist society*. 我们消费主义的社会. ADJ

2 **Consumerism** is the protection of the rights and interests of consumers. 消费者权益保护; 消费者至上主义. N-UNCOUNT

con·sum·ing /kən'sjuːmɪŋ, AM -'suː-/. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **consuming** interest is more important to you than anything else. 使人着迷的; 让人全神贯注的. ❖ *He has developed a consuming passion for chess*. 他对下棋产生了非常浓厚的兴趣. ADJ

➡ 又见 **consume, time-consuming**.

con·sum·mate, consummates, consummating, consummated. ♦◇◇◇◇

The adjective is pronounced /'kɒnsjəmət/. The verb is pronounced /'kɒnsəmeɪt/. 形容词发音为/'kɒnsjəmət/; 动词发音为/'kɒnsəmeɪt/.

1 You use **consummate** to describe someone who is extremely skilful. 高明的; 精通的; 极有造诣的. ❖ ...*a consummate politician*. 一位精明的政客. *He acted the part with consummate skill*. 他用娴熟的技巧扮演了这个角色. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 If two people **consummate** a marriage or relationship, they make it complete by having sex. (通过同房而)完(婚). VB V n

▲ **con·sum·ma·tion** /,kɒnsə'meɪʃən/ ❖ ...*the consummation of their marriage*. 完婚. N-UNCOUNT

3 To **consummate** an agreement means to complete it. 完成; 实现. ❖ *No one has been able to consummate a deal*. 没人能够完成一项交易. VB FORMAL V n

con·sump·tion /kən'sʌmpʃən/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **consumption** of fuel or natural resources is the amount of them that is used, or the act of using them. 消耗. ❖ ...*a reduction in fuel consumption*. 减少燃料消耗. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 The **consumption** of food or drink is the act of eating or drinking something, or the amount that is eaten or drunk. 食用; 饮用; 吃(喝)量; 消耗量. ❖ *The wine was unfit for human consumption*. 这种葡萄酒不适合人类饮用. *The average daily consumption of fruit and vegetables is* N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

around 200 grams. 平均每天吃掉的水果和蔬菜约为200克.

3 **Consumption** is the act of buying and using things. 消费. ❖ *They were prepared to put people out of work and reduce consumption by strangling the whole economy.* 他们准备让人民失业,用抑制整个经济的方法来减少消费. ...*the production and consumption of goods and services.* 商品和服务的生产与消费. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

4 ➸ 又见 **conspicuous consumption.**

5 If you do or say something **for** someone's **consumption**, you intend it to be seen or heard by them. 为了让人知道; 说给某人听; 做给某人看. ❖ *The hard-line speech appears to be mostly for domestic consumption.* 这场立场强硬的演说似乎主要是为了让国内人听的. PHR

con·sump·tive /kən'sʌmptɪv/.

A **consumptive** person suffers from tuberculosis. 患了肺结核病的. ADJ DATED

cont.

Cont. is an abbreviation for 'continued'. It is used at the bottom of a page to indicate that a letter or text continues on another page. continued 的缩写. 用于书页底部, 表示'续下页'.

con·tact /'kɒntækt/ **contacts, contacting, contacted.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Contact** involves meeting or communicating with someone. 接触; 联系; 交往. ❖ *Opposition leaders are denying any contact with the government in Kabul.* 反对派领袖否认与喀布尔的政府有任何接触. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 If you are **in contact** with someone, you regularly meet them or communicate with them. 与...接触; 与...联系; 与...来往. ❖ *He was in direct contact with the kidnappers.* 他和绑架者有直接联系. PHR

3 If you come **into contact with** someone or something, you meet that person or thing in the course of your work or other activities. 接触; 联系. ❖ ...*doctors I came into contact with.* 我接触到的医生. *The college has brought me into contact with western ideas.* 学院让我接触到西方思想. N-UNCOUNT into N with n

4 If you **contact** someone, you telephone them, write to them, or go to see them in order to tell or ask them something. 与...取得联系; 与...接触; 联络. ❖ *Contact the Tourist Information Bureau for further details.* 更详细的情况请与旅游信息局联系. VB V n

5 Radio **contact** is communication by means of radio. 通讯; 信号接收. ❖ *He lost contact with the control tower.* 他失去了与控制塔的通讯联系. N-UNCOUNT

6 If you **make contact** with someone, you find out where they are and talk or write to them. 取得联系. PHR

7 If you **lose contact** with someone who you have been friendly with, you no longer see them, speak to them, or write to them. 失去联系. PHR

8 A **contact** is someone you know in an organization who helps you or gives you information. 联络人; 情报来源. ❖ *Their contact in the United States Embassy was called Phil.* 他们在美国大使馆的联络人叫菲尔. N-COUNT

9 If people or things are in **contact**, they are touching each other. 相接触. ❖ ...*where the foot and shoe are in contact.* 在脚和鞋相接触的地方. *The cry occurs when air is brought into contact with the baby's larynx.* 当空气与婴儿的喉咙相触时, 婴儿就发出了哭喊声. *There was no physical contact.* 没有身体接触. N-UNCOUNT

10 ➸ to **make eye contact**: 见 **eye.**

'contact lens, contact lenses. ◆◇◇◇◇

Contact lenses are small plastic lenses that you put on the surface of your eyes to help you see better. 隐形眼镜. N-COUNT

con·ta·gion /kən'teɪdʒən/.

1 **Contagion** is the spreading of a disease by someone touching another person who already has the disease. (疾病的)传染. ❖ *They have been reluctant to admit AIDS patients, because of unfounded fears of contagion.* 他们因为毫无根据地害怕传染, 所以不愿接受艾滋病患者. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **contagion** to refer to the spreading of ideas or feelings from one group of people to another: used showing disapproval. (贬义)(思想感情的)蔓延, 传播. ❖ ...*to continue to insulate his country from the contagion of foreign ideas.* 继续使他的国家与外国思想的传播隔离. N-SING PRAGMATICS

con·ta·gious /kən'teɪdʒəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **contagious** disease can be caught by touching people or things that are infected with it. (疾病)传染的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **contagious** feeling or attitude spreads quickly among a group of people. (情绪、态度等)传染的、感染的. ❖ *Laughing is contagious.* 笑是会传染的. ...*his contagious enthusiasm.* 他那富有感染力的热情. ADJ-GRADED

con·tain /kən'teɪn/ **contains, containing, contained.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something such as a box, bag, room, or place **contains** things, those things are inside it. 容纳; 装有; 包含. ❖ *The bag contained a Christmas card.* 这个袋里装着一张圣诞卡. *The 77,000-acre estate contains five of the highest peaks in Scotland.* 这片7.7万英亩的地产包括了苏格兰五座最高的山峰. VB no cont V n

2 If a substance **contains** something, that thing is a part of it. 含有. ❖ *Greek yogurt contains much less fat than double cream.* 希腊酸奶所含脂肪比高脂厚奶油要少得多. VB no cont V n

3 If writing, speech, or film **contains** particular information, ideas, or images, it includes them. 包括, 包含; 载有. ❖ *This sheet contained a list of problems a patient might like to raise.* 这页纸上记载着病人可能会提出的一系列问题. VB no cont V n

4 If a group or organization **contains** certain people, those people are in it. 容纳; 包括. ❖ *The committee contains 11 Democrats and nine Republicans.* 该委员会包括11名民主党人和9名共和党人. VB no cont V n

5 If you **contain** something, you control it and prevent it from spreading or increasing. 遏制; 阻止. ❖ *Firemen are still trying to contain the fire.* 消防队员仍然在努力遏制火势. ◢ **con·tain·ment.** **Containment** of something is the action of containing it. 遏制; 阻止. ❖ ...*containment of the disease.* 遏止疾病. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

6 If you cannot **contain** a feeling such as excitement or anger, or if you cannot **contain** yourself, you cannot prevent yourself from showing your feelings. 抑制, 克制. ❖ *But he was bursting with curiosity, and one day he just couldn't contain himself. 'What are you going to do?' he asked.* 但他充满了好奇, 一天他终于抑制不住自己. '你们想干什么?' 他问. *Evans could barely contain his delight.* 埃文斯难以抑制自己的喜悦. VB V pron-refl V n

7 ➸ 又见 **self-contained.**

con·tain·er /kən'teɪnə/ **containers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **container** is something such as a box or bottle that is used to hold or store things. 容器. ❖ ...*the plastic containers in which fish are stored and sold.* 存放与销售鱼的塑料容器. N-COUNT

2 A **container** is a very large metal or wooden box used for transporting goods so that they can be loaded easily onto ships and lorries. 集装箱. N-COUNT

con'tainer ship, container ships.

A **container ship** is a ship that is designed for carrying goods that are packed in large metal or wooden boxes. 集装箱船. N-COUNT

con·tain·ment /kən'teɪnmənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Containment is the policy of keeping another country's power or area of control within acceptable limits or boundaries. 遏制政策. N-UNCOUNT

➸ 又见 **contain.**

con·tami·nant /kən'tæmɪnənt/ **contaminants.**

A **contaminant** is something that contaminates a substance such as water or food. 污染物. N-COUNT FORMAL

con·tami·nate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/ **contaminates, contaminating, contaminated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If something **is contaminated** by dirt, chemicals, or radiation, it becomes polluted by them and is then impure or harmful. (被)污染. ❖ *Have any fish been contaminated?* 有没有鱼被污染了? ◢ **con·tami·nat·ed** ❖ ...*contaminated water.* 被污染的水. ◢ **con·tami·na·tion** /kən,tæmɪ'neɪʃən/ ❖ ...*the contamination of the sea around Capri.* 卡普里周围海域的污染. VB be V-ed Also V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

C

con·tem·plate /ˈkɒntəmpleɪt/ **contemplates, contemplating, contemplated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **contemplate** an action, you think about whether to do it or not. 思考, 思量. ❖ *He contemplated a career as an army medical doctor.* 他想过当军医. *She contemplates leaving for the sake of the kids.* 她考虑为了孩子而离去. VB V n V -ing

2 If you **contemplate** an idea or subject, you think about it for a long time. 长时间考虑; 沉思, 凝思; 思考. ❖ *He cried as he contemplated his future.* 他沉思自己的未来时不禁哭了起来. ◢ **con·tem·pla·tion** /ˌkɒntəmˈpleɪʃən/ ❖ *It is a place of quiet contemplation.* 这是个可以安静思考的地方. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

C

3 If you cannot **contemplate** something, you cannot accept it as a possibility. 视...为可能; 预期. ❖ *That makes it difficult to contemplate the idea that the present policy may not be sustainable.* 这使人难以预期当前的政策可能无法继续下去. VB V n

4 If you **contemplate** something or someone, you look at them for a long time. 凝视, 注视. ❖ *He contemplated his hands, still frowning.* 他凝视着自己的双手, 仍然皱着眉头. ◢ **contemplation** ❖ *He was lost in the contemplation of the landscape.* 他全神贯注凝视着风景. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

con·tem·pla·tive /kənˈtemplətɪv/.

Someone who is **contemplative** thinks deeply, or is thinking in a serious and calm way. 沉思的. ❖ *...a quiet, contemplative sort of chap.* 一个文静的、爱沉思的小伙子. *I went for long, contemplative walks.* 我走了很长一段路, 一路沉思着. ADJ-GRADED

con·tem·po·ra·neous /kənˌtempəˈreɪniəs/.

If two events or situations are **contemporaneous**, they happen or exist during the same period. 同一时期的; 同时代的. ADJ FORMAL

con·tem·po·rary /kənˈtempərəri, AM -pəreri/ **contemporaries.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Contemporary** things are modern and relate to the present time. 当代的. ❖ *...contemporary music.* 当代音乐. *...a more contemporary style.* 一个更接近于当代的风格. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Contemporary** people or things were alive or happened at the same time as something else you are talking about. 同一年代的; 同一时期的. ❖ *...drawing upon official records and the reports of contemporary witnesses.* 利用官方记录和同时代证人的报告. ADJ

3 Someone's **contemporaries** are people who are or were alive at the same time as them. 同时代的人. ❖ *Like most of my contemporaries, I grew up in a vastly different world.* 跟我多数的同代人一样, 我也是在一个完全不同的世界中长大的. *...Shakespeare and his contemporaries.* 莎士比亚和他的同代人. N-COUNT

con·tempt /kənˈtempt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you have **contempt** for someone or something, you have no respect for them, or you think they are unimportant. 轻视; 藐视. ❖ *He has contempt for those beyond his immediate family circle.* 他对不是他直系亲属圈子里的人都看不起. *I hope voters will treat his advice with the contempt it deserves.* 我希望选民们会对他的建议给予应有的蔑视. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Contempt** means the same as **contempt of court**. 义同contempt of court. ❖ *Mr. Kelly was sentenced to six months in prison for contempt.* 凯利先生因藐视法庭罪被判六个月的监禁. N-UNCOUNT

con·tempt·ible /kənˈtemptɪbəl/.

If you feel that someone or something is **contemptible**, you feel strong dislike and disrespect for them. 可鄙的, 不齿的. ADJ-GRADED

conˌtempt of ˈcourt.

Contempt of court is the criminal offence of disobeying an instruction from a judge or court of law, or misbehaving in court. 藐视法庭罪. N-UNCOUNT LEGAL

con·temp·tu·ous /kənˈtemptʃuəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are **contemptuous** of someone or something, you do not like or respect them at all. 轻蔑的; 轻视的. ❖ *She gave a contemptuous little laugh.* 她轻蔑地一笑. ◢ **con·temp·tu·ous·ly** ❖ *'A deal!' she said contemptuously, 'I hate all deals.'* '一宗交易!' 她轻蔑地说, '我讨厌一切交易.' ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

con·tend /kənˈtend/ **contends, contending, contended.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you have to **contend with** a problem or difficulty, you have to deal with it or overcome it. 拼搏; 对付. ❖ *American businesses could soon have a new kind of lawsuit to contend with.* 美国公司很快会有一个新的法律诉讼要应付. VB V with n

2 If you **contend** with someone for something, you compete with them to try to get it. (与...)争夺; (与...)竞争. ❖ *...the two main groups contending for power.* 两个争夺权力的主要集团. *...with 10 UK construction yards contending with rivals from Norway.* 10个英国的建造工场与来自挪威的对手竞争. V-RECIP pl-n V for n V with n

3 If you **contend** that something is true, you state or argue that it is true. 辩称; 争辩. ❖ *The government contends that he is fundamentalist.* 政府辩称他是个原教旨主义者. VB V that Also V with quote

con·tend·er /kənˈtendə/ **contenders.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **contender** is someone who takes part in a competition. 竞争者; 争夺者. ❖ *...a strong contender for an Olympic gold medal.* 奥林匹克金牌的有力竞争者. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

content 1 noun uses 名词用法

con·tent /ˈkɒntent/ **contents.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **contents** of a container such as a bottle, box, or room are the things inside it. (容器或房间等所容纳的)东西. ❖ *Empty the contents of the pan into the sieve.* 把平底锅里的东西倒进漏勺里. *...Sandon Hall and its contents.* 三敦堂以及里面的东西. N-PLURAL

2 If you refer to the **content** or **contents** of something such as a book, speech, or television programme, you mean the subject that it deals with, the story that it tells, or the ideas that it expresses. 内容. ❖ *Stricter controls were placed on the content of video films.* 对录像电影的内容进行更严格的控制. *...the letter's contents.* 这封信的内容. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 The **contents** of a book are its different chapters and sections, usually shown in a list at the beginning of the book. 目录. ❖ *There is no initial list of contents.* 没有初步的目录表. N-PLURAL

4 You can use **content** to refer to the amount or proportion of something that a substance contains. 含量, 成分. ❖ *Sunflower margarine has the same fat content as butter.* 向日葵人造黄油的脂肪含量和黄油的相同. N-SING n N

content 2 adjective and verb uses 形容词和动词用法

con·tent /kənˈtent/ **contents, contenting, contented.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you are **content** to do something or **content with** something, you are willing to do, have, or accept that thing, rather than wanting something more or better. 满意的; 心满意足的. ❖ *I am content to admire the mountains from below.* 我从下面欣赏这些山就心满意足了. *Not content with rescuing one theatre, Sally Green has taken on another.* 莎莉·格林不满足于拯救一个剧院, 又开始了另一个的行动. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

2 If you **content** yourself with something, you accept it and do not try to do or have other things. 满意; 满足. ❖ *He wisely contented himself with his family.* 他明智地满足于自己的家庭. *Most manufacturers content themselves with updating existing models.* 多数制造商满足于更新现有的型号. VB V pron-refl with n V pron-refl with -ing

3 If you are **content**, you are happy and satisfied with your way of life. 满意的; 满足的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

4 ➞ **to your heart's content**: 见 **heart**.

con·tent·ed /kənˈtentɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are **contented**, you are satisfied with your life or the situation you are in. 满意的; 满足的. ❖ *...a soft, contented smile.* 一个温柔、满足的微笑. ◢ **con·tent·ed·ly** ❖ *The landlady sighed contentedly.* 房东太太满足地叹了一口气. ◢ **con·tent·ment** /kənˈtentmənt/ ❖ *...a feeling of contentment.* 一种满足感. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

con·ten·tion /kənˈtenʃən/ **contentions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone's **contention** is the idea or opinion that they are expressing in an argument or discussion. (辩论或讨论中的) N-COUNT

论点. ❖ *It is my contention that death and murder always lurk as potentials in violent relationships.* 我的论点是,在充满暴力的关系中,总是潜伏着死亡与谋杀.

2 If something is a cause of **contention**, it is a cause of disagreement or argument. 争端; 争辩; 争论. ❖ *A particular source of contention are plans to privatise state-run companies.* 争论的一种起因是把国营公司私有化的计划. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **bone of contention**.

3 If you are **in contention** in a contest, you have a chance of winning it. 在争夺; 在竞争. ❖ *He was in contention for a place in the European championship squad.* 他在争夺欧洲冠军队的位置. PHR

con·ten·tious /kənˈtenʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **contentious** issue causes a lot of disagreement or arguments. 有争议的; 引起争论的. ❖ *...a country where land prices are politically contentious.* 土地价格具有政治争议的国家 ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

con·test, contests, contesting, contested. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒntest/. The verb is pronounced /kənˈtest/. 名词发音为 /ˈkɒntest/; 动词发音为 /kənˈtest/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **contest** is a competition or game in which people try to win. 比赛, 竞赛. ❖ *...a writing contest.* 写作比赛. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **beauty contest**.

2 If someone **contests** an election or competition, they take part in it and try to win. 参加比赛; 争夺. ❖ *He quickly won his party's nomination to contest the elections.* 他很快赢得了他所在党的提名去角逐竞选. *...a closely contested regional flower show.* 竞争得难分高下的地区花展. VB V n V-ed

3 A **contest** is a struggle to win power or control. (对权力等的)斗争, 争夺. ❖ *...next year's presidential contest.* 明年的总统竞选. *...the contest between capitalism and socialism.* 资本主义和社会主义之间的斗争. N-COUNT

4 If you **contest** a statement or decision, you object to it formally because you think it is wrong or unreasonable. (正式)反对, 辩驳. ❖ *Your former employer has to reply within 14 days in order to contest the case.* 你原先的雇主必须在14日内作出答复以对这个案子提出异议. *...a hotly contested issue.* 争论得十分激烈的问题. VB V n V-ed

con·test·ant /kənˈtestənt/ **contestants.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **contestant** in a competition or quiz is a person who takes part in it. 竞赛者, 比赛者. N-COUNT

con·text /ˈkɒntekst/ **contexts.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **context** of an idea or event is the general situation that relates to it, and which helps it to be understood. 环境; 有关情况; 背景; 来龙去脉. ❖ *We are doing this work in the context of reforms.* 我们是在改革的环境下做这项工作的. *It is important that we put Jesus into the context of history.* 我们把耶稣置于历史环境之中,这点很重要. ◢ **con·tex·tual** /kənˈtekstʃuəl/ ❖ *...the contextual background of events.* 事件的来龙去脉. N-VAR ADJ

2 If something is seen **in context**, it is considered together with all the factors that relate to it. 从整体环境来看. ❖ *The drugs problem has to be seen in context.* 毒品问题应该从整体环境来看. PHR

3 The **context** of a word, sentence, or text consists of the words, sentences, or text before and after it which help to make its meaning clear. 上下文; 语境. N-VAR

4 If a statement or remark is taken **out of context**, the circumstances in which it was said are not correctly reported, so that it seems to mean something different from the meaning that was intended. 脱离上下文地; 割裂地. ❖ *Quotes can be manipulated and used out of context.* 引文可以被断章取义地玩弄利用. PHR

con·tigu·ous /kənˈtɪgjuəs/.

Things that are **contiguous** are next to each other or touch each other. 接近的; 邻近的; 接壤的. ❖ *Its vineyards are virtually contiguous with those of Ausone.* 它的葡萄园实际上与奥森的葡萄园相连. ADJ FORMAL

con·ti·nent /ˈkɒntɪnənt/ **continents.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **continent** is a very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia, that consists of several countries. 洲, 大洲. N-COUNT

2 In Britain, the mainland of Europe is sometimes referred to as **the Continent**. (相对于英国)欧洲大陆. ❖ *Its shops are among the most stylish on the Continent.* 这里的商店属于欧洲大陆最时髦的商店. N-PROPER the N

con·ti·nen·tal /ˌkɒntɪˈnentəl/ **continentals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Continental** means situated on or belonging to the mainland of Europe, especially central and southern Europe. (尤指中欧和南欧)欧洲大陆的. ❖ *With the completion of the Channel Tunnel, Britain is once again linked to continental Europe.* 在海峡隧道完工后,英国再次与欧洲大陆连在一起. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

2 A **continental** is someone who comes from the mainland of Europe, especially central or southern Europe. (尤指中欧和南欧)欧洲大陆的人. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

3 **Continental** is used to refer to the main part of a country, rather than its islands or overseas territories. (国家的大陆部分)大陆的. ❖ *...the continental United States.* 美国大陆. ADJ ADJ n

ˌcontinental ˈbreakfast, continental breakfasts.

A **continental breakfast** is breakfast that consists of food such as bread, butter, jam, and a hot drink. (包括面包、黄油、果酱、热饮等)欧洲大陆式早餐. N-COUNT

ˌcontinental ˈshelf.

The **continental shelf** is the area which forms the edge of a continent, ending in a steep slope to the depths of the ocean. 大陆架. N-SING TECHNICAL

con·tin·gen·cy /kənˈtɪndʒənsi/ **contingencies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **contingency** is something that might happen in the future. 可能会发生的事. ❖ *I need to examine all possible contingencies.* 我需要研究所有可能发生的事. N-VAR

2 A **contingency** plan or measure is intended to be used if a possible future situation arises. (计划、措施)应急的. ADJ ADJ n

con·tin·gent /kənˈtɪndʒənt/ **contingents.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **contingent** of police, soldiers, or military vehicles is a group of them. (警察、士兵或军用车辆的)分遣队, 小分队. ❖ *...a large contingent of troops.* 一个大规模的分遣队. N-COUNT

2 A **contingent** is a group of people representing a country or organization at a meeting or other event. 代表团. ❖ *...the sole survivor of the five-strong British contingent at the end of the race.* 比赛结束时英国五人代表团中的唯一未出局者. N-COUNT

3 If something is **contingent** on something else, the first thing depends on the second in order to happen or exist. 依条件而定的; 取决于…的. ❖ *Growth is contingent on improved incomes.* 增长取决于收入的提高. ADJ FORMAL

con·tin·ual /kənˈtɪnjuəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **continual** process or situation happens or exists without stopping. 连续的, 不间断的, 不停的. ❖ *The school has been in continual use since 1883.* 这所学校自从1883年来就一直在使用. *...continual pain.* 不断的疼痛. ◢ **con·tinu·al·ly** ❖ *The large rotating fans whirred continually.* 旋转的大扇片不停地发出呼呼声. ADJ ADJ n ADV

2 **Continual** events happen again and again. 频频的; 多次重复的. ❖ *She suffered continual police harassment.* 她受到警方不断的骚扰. ◢ **continually** ❖ *Malcolm was continually changing his mind.* 马尔科姆总是在改变他的主意. ADJ ADJ n ADV

con·tinu·ance /kənˈtɪnjuəns/.

The **continuance** of something is its continuation. 延续, 继续. ❖ *...ensuring the continuance of the human species.* 保证人类物种的延续. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

con·tinu·ation /kənˌtɪnjuˈeɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **continuation** of something is the fact that it continues, rather than stopping. 继续; 持续. ❖ *It's the coalition forces who are to blame for the continuation of the war.* 联合部队要为战争的持续受到谴责. N-SING

2 Something that is a **continuation of** something else is closely connected with it and develops it in some way. 接续. ❖ *This chapter is a continuation of Chapter 8.* 这一章是第8章的延续. *What we'll see in the future is, in fact, a continuation of that trend.* 事实上,我们未来将看到的是 N-SING

该趋势的延续.

con·tinue /kən'tɪnjuː/ **continues, continuing, continued.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone or something **continues** to do something, they keep doing it and do not stop. 继续；保持不断. ❖ *Interest rates continue to fall.* 利率继续下跌. *Diana and Roy are determined to continue working when they reach retirement age.* 戴安娜和罗伊已决定到退休年龄后继续工作. *There is no reason why you should not continue with any sport or activity you already enjoy.* 你完全有理由应继续做任何你已经喜欢上的运动或活动. *He had hoped to continue as a full-time career officer.* 他曾经希望继续当一名正式的全职军官. VB V to-inf V -ing V with n V as n

2 If something **continues** or if you **continue** it, it does not stop happening. (使)继续; 持续. ❖ *The conflict would continue until conditions were met for a ceasefire.* 除非满足停火条件, 否则冲突还将继续下去. *Outside the building people continue their vigil.* 人们在大楼外继续守夜. *...the continued existence of a species.* 物种的持续存在. V-ERG V V n V-ed

C

3 If you **continue** with something, you start doing it again after a break or interruption. (停顿后)使...继续; 再开始. ❖ *I went up to my room to continue with my packing.* 我回到房间继续整理行装. *She looked up for a moment, then continued drawing.* 她抬头看了看, 然后继续画画. VB V with n V -ing

4 If something **continues** or if you **continue** it, it starts again after a break or interruption. (停顿后)继续, 再开始. ❖ *The trial continues today.* 审判今天继续进行. *He soon reappeared and continued his activities.* 他很快又出现了, 并继续他的行动. V-ERG V V n

5 If you **continue**, you begin speaking again after a pause or interruption. (停顿后)继续说, 接着说. ❖ *'Anyway, that was what gave us the idea,' she continued after a pause.* '不管怎样, 正是这给了我们这个主意.' 她停顿了一会儿接着说. *Please continue.* 请继续. VB V with quote V

6 If you **continue** in a particular direction, you keep walking or travelling in that direction. 继续(朝某个方向)走; 不停地走. ❖ *He continued rapidly up the path.* 他继续沿着小路飞快地走着. VB V prep/adv

7 If a road or path **continues** somewhere, it goes there after the place you have mentioned. 延伸. ❖ *The main road continues towards Viterbo.* 这条大路一直延伸到维泰博. VB V prep/adv

con,tinuing edu'cation.

Continuing education is education for adults in a variety of subjects, most of which are practical, not academic. 继续教育, 成人教育(指成人进修实用科目). N-UNCOUNT

con·ti·nu·ity /,kɒntɪ'njuːɪti, AM -'nuː-/ **continuities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You say there is **continuity** when something continues to happen or exist, with no changes or interruptions; used showing approval. 连贯性; 持续性. ❖ *...a tank designed to ensure continuity of fuel supply during aerobatics.* 一种设计用来保证特技飞行时持续供应燃料的油箱. *He stood for continuity rather than change.* 他代表的是连贯, 而不是变化. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

2 In film-making, **continuity** is the way that things filmed at different times look as if they were filmed at the same time or in the right sequence. (电影中各场景的)衔接. N-UNCOUNT

con·tinu·ous /kən'tɪnjuəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **continuous** process or event continues for a period of time without stopping. 持续的, 不断的, 不停的. ❖ *...all employees who had a record of five years' continuous employment with the firm.* 所有拥有在该公司连续工作五年记录的雇员. *There is a continuous stream of phone calls.* 电话铃声连续不断地传来. ◢ **con·tinu·ous·ly** ❖ *The civil war has raged almost continuously since 1976.* 自1976年以来, 这场内战就差不多一直不断地在肆虐. ADJ ADV

2 A **continuous** line or surface has no gaps or holes in it. 不间断的; 连绵不断的. ❖ *...a continuous line of boats.* 络绎不绝的船只. ADJ

3 In English grammar, **continuous** verb groups are formed using the auxiliary 'be' and the present participle of a verb, as in 'I'm feeling a bit tired'. Continuous verb groups are used especially when you are focusing on a particular moment. (英语语法)进行时态的. 比较 **simple** 8. ADJ

con,tinuous as'sessment.

If students undergo **continuous assessment**, they get qualifications because of work they do during the year, rather than because of exam results. (对学生所做工作的)持续评估, 连续性评定. N-UNCOUNT

con·tin·uum /kən'tɪnjuəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **continuum** is a set of things on a scale, which have a particular characteristic to different degrees. (等级标准分成各种不同程度的)整体, 整体系列. ❖ *These various complaints are part of a continuum of ill-health.* 这种种的毛病都是身体不好这一整体中的部分表现. *It is at one end of the cost continuum.* 这处在成本整体的一端. N-SING FORMAL

2 A **continuum** is a continuous series of closely-connected events. (一系列密切相关事件的)连续体, 连续性. ❖ *Development from fertilisation onwards is a continuum.* 从授精开始, 发育是一个连续的过程. N-SING FORMAL

con·tort /kən'tɔːt/ **contorts, contorting, contorted.**

If someone's face or body **contorts** or **is contorted**, it moves into an unnatural and unattractive shape or position. (被)扭曲; (被)扭歪. ❖ *His face contorts as he screams out the lyrics.* 他在尖声唱出歌词时脸部扭歪了. *Brenner was breathing hard, his face contorted with pain.* 布伦纳费劲地呼吸着, 他的脸痛苦地扭曲着. ◢ **con·tor·tion, contortions.** **Contortions** are movements of your body or face into unusual shapes or positions. (身体或脸部的)扭曲形状. ❖ *...the contortions of the gymnasts.* 体操运动员的身体扭曲. V-ERG V V-ed Also V n N-COUNT

con·tour /'kɒntʊə/ **contours.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to the general shape or outline of an object as its **contours**. 轮廓; 轮廓线. ❖ *...the contours of the body.* 身体的轮廓. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 A **contour** on a map is a line joining points of equal height and indicating hills, valleys, and the steepness of slopes. (地图上的)等高线. ❖ *There were three moderate climbs to just below the 450 feet contour.* 就在450英尺的等高线下有三个中度的斜坡. N-COUNT

con·toured /'kɒntʊəd/.

A **contoured** surface has curves and slopes on it, rather than being flat. 起伏不平的. ❖ *...the lush fairways and contoured greens of the course.* 高尔夫球场那青葱平坦的球道和起伏不平的草地. ADJ ADJ n

contra·band /'kɒntrəbænd/.

Contraband refers to goods that are taken to or from a country illegally. 走私货. N-UNCOUNT

contra·cep·tion /,kɒntrə'sepʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Contraception refers to methods of preventing pregnancy. 避孕方法. N-UNCOUNT

contra·cep·tive /,kɒntrə'septɪv/ **contraceptives.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **contraceptive** is a device or pill used to prevent pregnancy. 避孕药(或器具). ❖ *...the contraceptive pill.* 避孕药丸. N-COUNT

con·tract, contracts, contracting, contracted. The noun is pronounced /'kɒntrækt/. The verb is pronounced /kən'trækt/. 名词发音为 /'kɒntrækt/; 动词发音为 /kən'trækt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **contract** is a legal agreement, usually between two companies or between an employer and employee, which involves doing work for a stated sum of money. 合同, 契约. ❖ *...a prestigious contract for work on Europe's tallest building.* 一份建造欧洲最高大厦的令人羡慕的合同. N-COUNT

2 If you are **under contract** to someone, you have signed a contract agreeing to work for them during a fixed period of time. 已签协议(为别人工作)、有合同在身. PHR

3 If you **contract** with someone to do something, you legally agree to do it for them or for them to do it for you. 立约, 签合同. ❖ *You can contract with us to deliver your cargo.* 你要运送货物可以跟我们签合约. VB FORMAL V with n to-inf Also V to-inf

4 When something **contracts**, it becomes smaller or shorter. 收缩; 缩小; 缩短. ❖ *An excess of meat and salt can contract muscles.* 过量食肉和盐会使肌肉收缩. ◢ **con·trac·tion** /kən'trækʃən/, **contractions** ❖ *...the contraction and* V-ERG V V n N-VAR

expansion of blood vessels. 血管的收缩与扩张.

5 If you **contract** a serious illness, you become ill with it. 患上,感染上(重病). VB V n FORMAL

›contract out.

1 If a company **contracts out** work, they employ other companies to do it. (签合约把工作)外包. ❖ *Firms can contract out work to one another.* 各公司可以相互之间外包工作. *...the trend of contracting services out rather than performing them in-house.* 签约把工作承包出去而不是由自己内部来做的趋势. PHR-V V P noun; V P noun to n; V n P; Also V n P to n, V P

2 If a person or group **contracts out** of a system or scheme, they formally say that they do not want to take part in it. 声明不参加. ❖ *Employees can contract out of their employer's occupational pension scheme.* 雇员可以声明不参加雇主的职业养老金计划. PHR-V BRITISH V P of n Also V P

con·trac·tion /kən'trækʃən/ **contractions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When a woman who is about to give birth has **contractions**, she experiences a very strong painful tightening of the muscles of her uterus. (生孩子前子宫的)收缩. N-COUNT

2 A **contraction** is a shortened form of a word or words. For example, 'I'm' is a contraction of 'I am'. (字、词)缩写, 如I'm是I am的缩写. N-COUNT

3 →→ 又见 **contract.**

con·trac·tor /'kɒntræktə, kən'træk-/ **contractors.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **contractor** is a person or company that does work for other people or organizations. 承包商; 承包人. N-COUNT

con·trac·tual /kən'træktʃuəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **contractual** arrangement or relationship involves a legal agreement between people. 合同的, 契约的. ADJ FORMAL

◢ **con·trac·tu·al·ly** ❖ *Rank was contractually obliged to hand him a cheque for $30 million.* 根据合同,兰克必须向他支付一张3,000万元的支票. ADV

contra·dict /ˌkɒntrə'dɪkt/ **contradicts, contradicting, contradicted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **contradict** someone, you say that what they have just said is wrong, or suggest that it is wrong by saying something different. 否认...的正确性; 反驳. ❖ *He often talks in circles, frequently contradicting himself.* 他总是拐着弯说话,常常自相矛盾. VB V n; V pron-refl

2 If one statement or piece of evidence **contradicts** another, the first one makes the second one appear to be wrong. 与...相矛盾. ❖ *Her version contradicted the Government's claim.* 她的说法与政府的主张相矛盾. VB V n

3 If one policy or situation **contradicts** another, there appears to be a conflict between them, so that they cannot both exist or be successful. 与...相抵触; 违背. ❖ *The cut-backs contradict the Government's commitment to better educational standards.* 削减经费与政府提高教育水平的承诺相抵触. VB V n

◢ **contra·dic·tory** /ˌkɒntrə'dɪktəri, AM -tɔːri/ ❖ *...advice that sometimes is contradictory and confusing.* 有时矛盾与混乱的建议. ADJ-GRADED

contra·dic·tion /ˌkɒntrə'dɪkʃən/ **contradictions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **contradiction** is an aspect of a situation which appears to conflict with other aspects, so that they cannot all exist or be successful. 矛盾; 对立. ❖ *...the contradictions between her private life and the public persona.* 她私生活和公众形象之间的矛盾. *The militants see no contradiction in using violence to bring about a religious state.* 那些好战分子认为运用暴力来建立一个宗教国家并没有什么矛盾. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is a **contradiction in terms**, you mean that it is described as having a quality that it cannot have. 自相矛盾的词语. ❖ *A public service run for profit—a contradiction in terms if there ever was one.* 一个追逐利益的公共服务机构—如果有这样一个机构的话,那是自相矛盾的. PHR

contra·flow /'kɒntrəfləu/ **contraflows.**

When there are repairs on a major road, a **contraflow** is a situation in which vehicles travelling in one direction have to use lanes that are normally used by traffic travelling in the opposite direction. (公路在维修时利用逆行车道的)一侧双向行驶. N-COUNT BRITISH

contra·in·di·ca·tion /ˌkɒntrəɪndɪ'keɪʃən/ **contraindications;** 又拼作 **contra-indication.**

Contraindications are specific medical reasons for not using a particular treatment for a medical condition in the usual way. (医药)忌用; 禁服. N-COUNT MEDICAL

con·tral·to /kən'træltəu/ **contraltos.**

In singing, a **contralto** is a woman with a low singing voice. 女低音; 女低音歌手. N-COUNT

con·trap·tion /kən'træpʃən/ **contraptions.**

You can refer to a device or machine as a **contraption**, especially when it looks strange or you do not know what it is used for. 奇妙的装置; 机械小玩意. N-COUNT

con·trar·ian /kən'treəriən/ **contrarians.**

A **contrarian** is a person who deliberately behaves or thinks in a way that is different from the people around them. 故意与众不同者. N-COUNT FORMAL

C

con·tra·ry /'kɒntrəri, AM -treri/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Ideas, attitudes, or reactions that are **contrary** to each other are completely different from each other. 相反的; 对抗的. ❖ *This view is contrary to the aims of critical social research.* 这个观点与批判性社会研究的目的背道而驰. ADJ

2 If you say that something is true **contrary to** other people's beliefs or opinions, you are emphasizing that it is true and that they are wrong. 与(他人意见)相反(以强调自己正确). ❖ *Contrary to popular belief, moderate exercise actually decreases your appetite.* 与普遍看法相反,适度的运动实际上降低了食欲. PHR-PREP

3 When a particular idea is being considered, evidence or statements **to the contrary** suggest that this idea is not true or that the opposite is true. 意思相反. PHR

4 You use **on the contrary** or **quite the contrary** when you have just said or implied that something is not true and are going to say that the opposite is true. 相反地. ❖ *It is not an idea around which the Community can unite. On the contrary, I see it as one that will divide us.* 这个观念并不能把社区团结起来. 相反,我认为这反而会分裂我们. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 You can use **on the contrary** when you are disagreeing emphatically with something that has just been said or implied, or are making a strong negative reply. (表示不赞同)正相反. ❖ *'People just don't do things like that.'—'On the contrary, they do them all the time.'* '人们是不会那样做的.'—'恰恰相反,他们一直就这么做.' PHR PRAGMATICS

con·trast, contrasts, contrasting, contrasted. The noun is pronounced /'kɒntrɑːst, -træst/. The verb is pronounced /kən'trɑːst, -'træst/. 名词发音为 /'kɒntrɑːst, -træst/; 动词发音为 /kən'trɑːst, -'træst/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **contrast** is a great difference between two or more things which is clear when you compare them. 对比. ❖ *...the contrast between town and country.* 城镇与乡村的对比. N-VAR

2 You say **by contrast** or **in contrast**, or **in contrast to** something, to show that you are mentioning a very different situation from the one you have just mentioned. 对照来说, 对比之下. ❖ *The private sector, by contrast, has plenty of money to spend.* 对比之下,私营部门有许多钱要支出. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If one thing is a **contrast** to another or **in contrast** to it, it is very different from it. (与...的)对比, 对照. ❖ *His public statements have always been in marked contrast to those of his son.* 他的公开声明总是和他儿子的截然不同. N-VAR

4 If you **contrast** one thing with another, you point out or consider the differences between those things. 使对比, 使对照. ❖ *In this section we contrast four possible broad approaches.* 在这一节里,我们对照四种可能的大体的方法. VB V n with n; V pl-n

5 If one thing **contrasts** with another, it is very different from it. 与...截然不同. ❖ *Paint the wall in a contrasting colour.* 用完全不同的颜色刷这堵墙. V-RECIP V with n; V-ing; Also pl-n V

6 **Contrast** is the degree of difference between the darker and lighter parts of a photograph or television picture. (照片或电视画面的)对比度. N-UNCOUNT

contra·vene /ˌkɒntrə'viːn/ **contravenes, contravening, contravened.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **contravene** a law or rule means to do something VB V n

that is forbidden by it. 违反；触犯。 ◢ **contra·ven·tion** /ˌkɒntrəˈvenʃən/, **contraventions** ❖ *...towns where child labour is exploited in contravention of labour laws.* 违反劳动法剥削童工的乡镇。 FORMAL N-VAR

con·tre·temps /ˈkɒntrətɒŋ/; **contretemps** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **contretemps** is a small rather embarrassing disagreement. 令人尴尬的小分歧. N-COUNT LITERARY

con·trib·ute /kənˈtrɪbjuːt/ **contributes, contributing, contributed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **contribute** to something, you say or do things to help to make it successful. 贡献；帮助。 ❖ *He believes he has something to contribute to a discussion concerning the uprising.* 他认为对关于那次起义的讨论他可以提供一些帮助。 VB V to n, V n to n, Also V ◢ **con·tri·bu·tion** /ˌkɒntrɪˈbjuːʃən/, **contributions.** If you make a **contribution** to something, you say or do things to help make it successful. (作出)贡献. ❖ *He was awarded a prize for his contribution to world peace.* 他因对世界和平有所贡献而获奖. N-COUNT

2 If a person, organization, or country **contributes** money or resources to something, they give money or resources to help pay for it or achieve it. 捐(款)；捐献. ❖ *The US is contributing $4 billion in loans, credits and grants.* 美国通过贷款、信贷和拨款等形式捐献了40亿美元. VB V n to/towards n, V n, Also V ◢ **con·tribu·tor** /kənˈtrɪbjutə/, **contributors** ❖ *...the largest net contributors to EC funds.* 对欧洲共同体基金最大的净捐献人. N-COUNT ◢ **contribution.** A **contribution** is a sum of money that you contribute. 捐款. ❖ *...companies that make charitable contributions.* 进行慈善捐款的公司. N-COUNT

3 If you **contribute** to a magazine or book, you write things that are published in it. 为(报刊或书籍)撰稿；投稿. VB V to n ◢ **contributor** ❖ *...a regular contributor to 'Today' newspaper.* 《今日》报的定期撰稿人. N-COUNT ◢ **contribution.** A **contribution** is a sum of money that you give in order to help pay for something. (为支付某东西而捐出的)款项. N-COUNT

4 If something **contributes** to an event or situation, it is one of the causes of it. 是促成...的原因；有助于. ❖ *Stress, both human and mechanical, may also be a contributing factor.* 压力，不管是人的还是机械的，也可能是一个引发因素. VB V to n, V-ing ◢ **contributor** ❖ *Old buses are major contributors to pollution.* 旧公共汽车是污染的主要原因. N-COUNT ◢ **con·tribu·tory** ❖ *Repressing anger is a contributory factor in many physical illnesses.* 压抑愤怒是许多身体疾病产生的因素. ADJ

con·trite /kənˈtraɪt, ˈkɒntraɪt/.

If you are **contrite**, you are very sorry because you have done something wrong. 深感悔恨的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **con·tri·tion** /kənˈtrɪʃən/ ❖ *He'd be full of contrition, weeping and begging forgiveness.* 他会深感悔恨，哭着请求原谅. N-UNCOUNT

con·triv·ance /kənˈtraɪvəns/ **contrivances.**

1 If you describe something as a **contrivance**, you disapprove of it because it is unnecessary and artificial. 不必要的人工装置. N-VAR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

2 A **contrivance** is an unfair or dishonest scheme to gain an advantage for yourself. 计谋、诡计. ❖ *...some contrivance to raise prices.* 某种抬高价格的计谋. N-COUNT

con·trive /kənˈtraɪv/ **contrives, contriving, contrived.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **contrive** an event or situation, you succeed in making it happen, often by tricking someone. (带有欺骗性地)策划、策动. ❖ *The oil companies were accused of contriving a shortage of gasoline.* 这些石油公司被指控策划了汽油的短缺. VB FORMAL V n

2 If you **contrive** something such as a device or piece of equipment, you invent and construct it in a clever or unusual way. 发明；设计；制造. ❖ *We therefore had to contrive a very large black-out curtain.* 我们因此不得不设计了一种巨大不透光的幕帘. VB V n

3 If you **contrive** to do something difficult, you succeed in doing it. 设法做成(困难之事). VB V to-inf FORMAL

con·trived /kənˈtraɪvd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something someone says or does is **contrived**, you think it is false and deliberate, rather than spontaneous and natural; used showing disapproval. (贬义)雕琢的；人工的；不自然的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you say that the plot of a play, film, or novel is **contrived**, you mean that it is unlikely and unconvincing; used showing disapproval. (故事情节)胡编乱造的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

con·trol /kənˈtrəʊl/ **controls, controlling, controlled.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone has **control** of an organization, place, or system, they have the power to make all the important decisions about the way that it is run. You can also say they are **in control** of it or it is **under** their **control**. (对机构等的)控制，支配. ❖ *The restructuring involves Mr Ronson giving up control of the company.* 机构重组涉及到龙森先生放弃对公司的控制. *People feel more in control of their own lives.* 人们感到能更多地支配自己的生活. N-UNCOUNT

2 The people who **control** an organization or place have the power to take all the important decisions about the way that it is run. 管理；操控. ❖ *...its controlling interest in both firms.* 对这两家公司的控制权益. VB V n, V-ing ◢ **-controlled** ❖ *AGA Gas is Swedish-controlled.* AGA燃气公司是一家瑞典控股公司. COMB ◢ **con·trol·ler, controllers** ❖ *...the job of controller of BBC 1.* BBC 一台管理员的工作. N-COUNT ➠ 又见 **air traffic controller.**

3 If you have **control** of something or someone, you are able to make them do what you want them to do. (对人或物的)控制，支配. ❖ *He lost control of his car.* 他对自己的车失去了控制. *Some teachers have more control over pupils than their parents have.* 一些教师比学生家长更能控制学生. N-UNCOUNT

4 To **control** a piece of equipment, process, or system means to make it work in the way that you want it to work. 控制；指挥. ❖ *...the controlled production of energy from sugar.* 糖分能量的控制性生产. VB V n, V-ed ◢ **-controlled** ❖ *...computer-controlled traffic lights.* 电脑控制的交通灯. COMB

5 A **control** is a device such as a switch or lever which you use in order to operate a machine or other piece of equipment. 控制装置；控制器. ❖ *I practised operating the controls.* 我练习操作控制器. N-COUNT If someone is at **the controls** of a machine or other piece of equipment, they are operating it. 操作(机构等设备). PHR

6 If you show **control**, you prevent yourself behaving in an angry or emotional way. (情绪的)控制，抑制. ❖ *Sometimes he would completely lose control.* 有时他会完全失去控制. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

7 If you **control** yourself, or if you **control** your feelings, voice, or expression, you make yourself behave calmly even though you are feeling angry, excited, or upset. 控制，克制(情感、声音、表情等)；自制. ❖ *I couldn't control my temper.* 我克制不住自己的脾气. VB V pron-refl, V n ◢ **con·trolled** ❖ *Her manner was quiet and very controlled.* 她举止安静，非常克制. ADJ-GRADED

8 When a government **controls** prices, wages, or the activity of a particular group, it uses its power to restrict them. (政府对价格、工资、活动等)控制，限制. VB V n ➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Control of inflation remains the government's absolute priority.* 控制通货膨胀一直是政府绝对要优先考虑的问题. N-UNCOUNT with supp

9 **Controls** are the methods that a government uses to restrict something, for example price or wage increases. 控制(限制)方法. ❖ *They have very strict gun control in Sweden.* 在瑞典他们有非常严格的枪支管制措施. N-VAR

10 To **control** something dangerous means to prevent it from becoming worse or from spreading. 控制(坏事恶化或扩散). ❖ *...the need to control environmental pollution.* 控制环境污染的必要性. VB V n

11 If something harmful is **out of control**, nobody has any power over it. 失去控制. If it is **under control**, it is being dealt with successfully. 受到控制. ❖ *The fire is burning out of control.* 火势已失去了控制. PHR

12 The word **control** is used to refer to a place where your documents or luggage are officially checked when you enter a foreign country. (入境前的证件、行李)检查站. ❖ *...border controls.* 边境检查站. N-VAR n N

13 ➡ 又见 **air traffic control, birth control, quality control, remote control, stock control**.

con'trol freak, control freaks.
If you say that someone is a **control freak**, you mean that they want to be in control of every situation they find themselves in. 控制狂; 支配欲极强的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

con·trol·lable /kən'trəʊləbəl/.
If something is **controllable**, you are able to control or influence it. 可控制的. ADJ-GRADED

con'trol tower, control towers.
A **control tower** is a building at an airport from which instructions are given to aircraft when they are taking off or landing. 控制塔、指挥塔. N-COUNT
➪ You can also refer to the people who work in a control tower as the **control tower**. 控制塔工作人员. N-COLL-COUNT

con·tro·ver·sial /ˌkɒntrə'vɜːʃəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
If you describe something or someone as **controversial**, you mean that they are the subject of public argument, disagreement, or disapproval. 有争议的. ❖ *...the controversial new book.* 这本有争议的新书. ◢ **con·tro·ver·sial·ly** ❖ *More controversially, he claims that these higher profits cover the cost of finding fresh talent.* 更有争议的是, 他声称这些更高的利润内包括了寻找新人才的费用. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

con·tro·ver·sy /'kɒntrəvɜːsi, kən'trɒvəsi/ **controversies.** ◆◆◆◇◇
Controversy is a lot of discussion and argument about something, often involving strong feelings of anger or disapproval. 争论; 论战; 争吵. ❖ *The proposed cuts have caused considerable controversy.* 提议的削减计划引起了激烈的争论. N-VAR

con·tu·sion /kən'tjuːʒən, AM -'tuː-/ **contusions.**
A **contusion** is a bruise. 撞伤; 挫伤; 淤肿. N-COUNT MEDICAL

co·nun·drum /kə'nʌndrəm/ **conundrums.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **conundrum** is a problem or puzzle which is difficult or impossible to solve. 难以解决的问题; 难题. N-COUNT FORMAL

con·ur·ba·tion /ˌkɒnə'beɪʃən/ **conurbations.**
A **conurbation** consists of a large city together with the smaller towns around it. (由大城市及周边小城镇构成的)大都市. N-COUNT BRITISH, FORMAL

con·va·lesce /ˌkɒnvə'les/ **convalesces, convalescing, convalesced.**
If you **are convalescing**, you are resting and regaining your health after an illness or operation. 渐渐康复, 渐愈. ❖ *...those convalescing from illness or surgery.* 那些从患病或手术中渐渐康复过来的人. ◢ **con·va·les·cence** /ˌkɒnvə'lesəns/ ❖ *I visited him during his convalescence.* 我在他的康复期里看望过他. ◢ **con·va·les·cent** ❖ *...his convalescent wife.* 他正在康复的妻子. VB V FORMAL V from n N-UNCOUNT ADJ

con·vec·tion /kən'vekʃən/.
Convection is the process by which heat travels through air, water, and other gases and liquids. (热量在气体和液体中的)对流. N-UNCOUNT

con·vene /kən'viːn/ **convenes, convening, convened.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If someone **convenes** a meeting or conference, they arrange for it to take place. 召集(会议); 集会; 开会. ❖ *Senior officials convened in October 1991 in London.* 1991年10月高级官员在伦敦开会. V-ERG V n FORMAL V

con·ven·er /kən'viːnə/.
➡ 见 **convenor**.

con·veni·ence /kən'viːniəns/ **conveniences.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something is done for your **convenience**, it is done in a way that is useful or suitable for you. 方便. ❖ *He was happy to make a detour for her convenience.* 他乐于为了她的方便而绕道. If something is arranged to happen **at your convenience**, it happens at a time which is suitable for you. 在你方便的时候. ❖ *Delivery times are arranged at your convenience.* 送货时间安排在你方便的时候. N-UNCOUNT with poss PHR FORMAL
2 If you describe something as a **convenience**, you mean that it is useful. 有用的东西. N-COUNT
3 **Conveniences** are pieces of equipment designed to make your life easier. 便利设施; 让人省力的器具. N-COUNT
4 A public **convenience** is a building containing public toilets. (公共)厕所, 方便处. N-COUNT BRITISH, FORMAL
5 ➡ 又见 **convenient**.

con,venience 'food.
Convenience food is frozen, dried, or tinned food that can be heated and prepared very quickly and easily. 方便食品. N-UNCOUNT

con'venience store, convenience stores.
A **convenience store** is a shop in a residential area which sells mainly groceries and which is usually open until late at night. (设在住宅区营业至深夜的)便利小商店, 便利店. N-COUNT

con·veni·ent /kən'viːniənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If a way of doing something is **convenient**, it is easy, useful or suitable for a particular purpose. 方便的. ❖ *...a flexible and convenient way of paying.* 一个灵活方便的支付方式. *It was more convenient to eat in the kitchen.* 在厨房吃饭更加方便. ◢ **con·veni·ence** ❖ *...the convenience of a fast non-stop flight.* 快速直飞的便利. ◢ **con·veni·ent·ly** ❖ *The body spray slips conveniently into your sports bag.* 香体喷雾器很容易就塞进你的运动包了. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe a place as **convenient**, you are pleased because it is near to where you are, or because you can reach another place from there quickly and easily. 方便的; 就近的. ❖ *The town is well placed for easy access to London and convenient for Heathrow Airport.* 这个镇的地点非常好, 到伦敦很容易, 到希思罗机场也十分方便. ◢ **conveniently** ❖ *...conveniently close to Los Angeles.* 离洛杉矶很近, 很方便. *...two conveniently placed push-buttons.* 两个安在方便位置的按钮. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED
3 A **convenient** time to do something is a time when you are free to do it or would like to do it. (时间)方便的. ❖ *Would this evening be convenient for you?* 今晚您方便吗? ADJ-GRADED
4 If you describe someone's attitudes or actions as **convenient**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are only adopting those attitudes or performing those actions in order to avoid dealing with a difficult or serious matter. 图省事的; 为方便的. ❖ *We cannot make this minority a convenient excuse to turn our backs.* 我们不能以这个少数作为放弃的方便借口. ◢ **conveniently** ❖ *They've conveniently forgotten the risk of heart disease.* 他们图方便忘掉了心脏病的危险. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

con·ven·or /kən'viːnə/ **convenors;** 又拼作 **convener**.
1 A **convenor** is a trade union official who organizes the shop stewards at a particular factory. (组织工厂内工会理事的)召集人. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **convenor** is someone who convenes a meeting. 会议召集人. N-COUNT

con·vent /'kɒnvənt/ **convents.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **convent** is a building in which a community of nuns live. 女修道院; 修女会. N-COUNT
2 A **convent** is the same as a **convent school**. 同 convent school. N-COUNT

con·ven·tion /kən'venʃən/ **conventions.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **convention** is a way of behaving that is considered to be correct or polite by most people in a society. 习俗; 习惯; 常规; 惯例. ❖ *It's just a social convention that men don't wear skirts.* 男人不穿裙子只是个社会习俗. N-VAR
2 In art, literature, or the theatre, a **convention** is a traditional method or style. (艺术、文学中)传统手法; 惯用形式. ❖ *...the conventions of Western art.* 西方艺术的传统手法. N-COUNT
3 A **convention** is an official agreement between countries or groups of people. 公约. ❖ *...the UN convention on climate change.* 联合国有关气候变化的公约. *...the Geneva Convention.* 日内瓦公约. N-COUNT
4 A **convention** is a large meeting of an organization or political group. 会议; 大会. ❖ *...the annual convention of the Society of Professional Journalists.* 职业记者协会的年会. N-COUNT

con·ven·tion·al /kən'venʃənəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Someone who is **conventional** has behaviour or opinions that are ordinary and normal. 普通的; 常规的. ❖ *...a respectable married woman with conventional opinions.* 一位观念传 ADJ-GRADED

C

统、值得尊敬的已婚妇女。 ◢ **con·ven·tion·al·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *People still wore their hair short and dressed conventionally.* 人们仍然蓄短发，穿着很普通。

2 A **conventional** method or product is one that is usually used or that has been in use for a long time. 传统的；惯用的。 ADJ ❖ *...a conventional computer floppy disk.* 一个传统的电脑软盘。 ◢ **conventionally** ADV ❖ *...conventionally grown crops.* 传统方法种植的庄稼。 ADV with v

3 **Conventional** weapons and wars do not involve nuclear explosives. (武器)常规的。 ADJ ❖ *...nuclear, chemical and conventional arms.* 核武器、化学武器和常规武器。

con·ven·tion·eer /kənˌvenʃəˈnɪə/ **conventioneers.**
Conventioneers are people who are attending a convention. 与会者；会议代表。 N-COUNT AMERICAN

C

ˈconvent school, convent schools.
A **convent school** is a school where many of the teachers are nuns. (由修女任教的)修女学校。 N-COUNT

con·verge /kənˈvɜːdʒ/ **converges, converging, converged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If people or vehicles **converge on** a place, they move towards it from different directions. 汇集；会合。 VB ❖ *Competitors from more than a hundred countries have converged on Sheffield for the Games.* 来自一百多个国家的参赛选手汇集在设菲尔德参加比赛。 V on n

2 If roads or lines **converge**, they meet or join at a particular place. 汇合。 VB ❖ *As they flow south, the five rivers converge.* 这五条河流在流向南方的过程中汇合在一起。 FORMAL pl-n V

3 If different ideas or societies **converge**, they stop being different and become similar to each other. (思想、社会等)融合。 V-RECIP ❖ *Their views were converging.* 他们的观点开始融合在一起。 pl-n V *The views of the richest householders converged with those of the poorest.* 最有钱的户主的观念与那些最穷的融汇一起。 V with n ◢ **con·ver·gence, convergences** N-VAR ❖ *...the need to move towards greater economic convergence.* 迈向更大的经济融合的必要性。

con·ver·sant /kənˈvɜːsənt/.
If you are **conversant** with something, you are familiar with it and able to deal with it. 精通…的；熟悉…的；内行的。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ❖ *Those in business are not, on the whole, conversant with basic science.* 总的来说，那些做生意的人并不熟悉科学基本知识。 FORMAL

con·ver·sa·tion /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃən/ **conversations.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you have a **conversation** with someone, you talk with them, usually in an informal situation. 交谈；会话。 N-COUNT ❖ *I struck up a conversation with him.* 我和他攀谈起来。 *...a telephone conversation.* 一次电话交谈。 ◢ **con·ver·sa·tion·al** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...the author's easy, conversational style.* 作者那流畅、谈话式的风格。 *...conversational German.* 会话中用的德语。 ◢ **con·ver·sa·tion·al·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *Lyrics are written almost conversationally, yet sung with passion.* 歌词几乎是用会话风格写成的，但唱起来颇有激情。

2 If you say that people are **in conversation**, you mean that they are talking together. 交谈中。 PHR ❖ *I found her in conversation with Mrs Williams.* 我发现她和威廉姆斯太太在交谈。

3 If you **make conversation**, you talk to someone in order to be polite and not because you really want to. 进行礼节性交谈；寒暄。 PHR

con·ver·sa·tion·al·ist /ˌkɒnvəˈseɪʃənəlɪst/ **conversationalists.**
A good **conversationalist** is someone who talks about interesting things when they have conversations. 善于交谈者，健谈的人。 N-COUNT ❖ *Joan is a brilliant conversationalist.* 琼是个十分健谈的人。

con·verse, converses, conversing, conversed. The verb is pronounced /kənˈvɜːs/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒnvɜːs/. 动词发音为 /kənˈvɜːs/；名词发音为 /ˈkɒnvɜːs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **converse** with someone, you talk to them. 与…谈话。 V-RECIP ❖ *Luke sat directly behind the pilot and conversed with him.* 卢克坐在飞行员的正后面，跟他交谈。 FORMAL V with n *They were conversing in German.* 他们在用德语交谈。 pl-n V

2 **The converse** of a statement is its opposite or reverse. 反面说法。 N-SING the N ❖ *What you do for a living is critical to where you settle and how you live—and the converse is also true.* 你以什么为生对于你住在哪里和如何生活是非常重要的—反过来说也是一样。 FORMAL ◢ **con·verse·ly** /ˈkɒnvɜːsli, kənˈvɜːsli/ ADV ❖ *Malaysia and Indonesia rely on open markets for forest and fishery products. Conversely, some Asian countries are highly protectionist.* 马来西亚和印度尼西亚依赖开放的市场获得森林和渔业产品。而反过来，一些亚洲国家却具有高度的保护主义倾向。 ADV with cl

con·ver·sion /kənˈvɜːʃən/ **conversions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Conversion** is the act or process of changing something into a different state or form. 改变；变换。 N-VAR ❖ *...the conversion of disused rail lines into cycle routes.* 把不用的铁路线改变为自行车路线。 *...a loft conversion.* 阁楼改建。

2 If someone changes their religion or beliefs, you can refer to their **conversion**. (宗教或信仰的)皈依，转变。 N-VAR ❖ *...his conversion to Christianity.* 他向基督教的皈依。

3 In rugby, if a player makes or kicks a **conversion**, he scores points by kicking the ball over the crossbar just after a try has been scored. (橄榄球)(触地得分后再把球射中球门的)附加得分。 N-COUNT

con·vert, converts, converting, converted. The verb is pronounced /kənˈvɜːt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈkɒnvɜːt/. 动词发音为 /kənˈvɜːt/；名词发音为 /ˈkɒnvɜːt/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If one thing **is converted** or **converts** into another, it is changed into a different form. (被)转变；变换。 V-ERG ❖ *The signal will be converted into digital code.* 这个信号将会被转换成数字代码。 be V-ed into/to n *...substances which the body can convert into vitamins.* 可以被身体转换成维生素的物质。 V n into/to n *...a table that converts into an ironing board.* 改造成熨衣板的桌子。 V into/to n

2 If someone **converts** a room or building, they alter it in order to use it for a different purpose. 改建(房屋)。 VB ❖ *By converting the loft, they were able to have two extra bedrooms.* 经过改建阁楼，他们可以多出两间卧室。 V n *...to convert County Hall into an hotel.* 把县政厅改造为旅馆。 V n into n *...a converted barn.* 一个改建的谷仓。 V-ed

3 If you **convert** a vehicle or piece of equipment, you change it so that it can use a different fuel. 改装(汽车)；改变(装置)。 VB ❖ *Save money by converting your car to unleaded.* 把车改成使用无铅汽油，可以省钱。 V n to/into n *...the programme to convert every gas burner in Britain.* 将英国每一个煤气炉进行改装的计划。 V n

4 If you **convert** a quantity from one system of measurement to another, you calculate what the quantity is in the second system. 换算。 VB ❖ *Converting metric measurements to U. S. equivalents is easy.* 把公制度量衡单位换算成美制同样的单位很容易。 V n prep Also V n

5 If someone **converts** you, they persuade you to change your beliefs, especially your religious or political ones. You can also say that someone **converts** to a different set of beliefs. (使)皈依；(使)改变信仰。 V-ERG ❖ *...converting Godwin to political radicalism.* 把戈德温改变成一个政治激进分子。 V n to n *He quickly converted me to the joys of cross-country skiing.* 他很快改变了我，让我喜欢上越野滑雪运动。 V n *He converted to Catholicism in 1917.* 他于1917年皈依天主教。 V to n

6 A **convert** is someone who has changed their beliefs, especially their religious or political ones. 皈依者。 N-COUNT ❖ *She, too, was a convert to Roman Catholicism.* 她也信奉了罗马天主教。 *...recent converts to vegetarianism.* 新近改为奉行素食主义的人。

7 ➡ to **preach to the converted**: 见 **preach**.

con·vert·er /kənˈvɜːtə/ **converters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **converter** is a device that changes something into a different form. 转换器。 N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **catalytic converter**.

con·vert·ible /kənˈvɜːtɪbəl/ **convertibles.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **convertible** is a car with a soft roof that can be folded down or removed. 敞篷车。 N-COUNT ❖ *Her own car is a convertible Golf.* 她自己的是一辆敞篷的高尔夫车。

2 **Convertible** investments or money can be easily exchanged ADJ

for other forms of investments or money. (投资、货币等)可转换的, 可兑换的. ❖ ...*the introduction of a convertible currency*. 引进可兑换的货币. ◢ **con·vert·ibil·ity** /kən,vɜːtɪ'bɪlɪti/ ❖ ...*the convertibility of the rouble*. 卢布的可兑换性. TECHNICAL N-UNCOUNT

con·vex /'kɒnveks/.
Convex is used to describe something that curves outwards. 凸起的; 凸面的. ❖ ...*the large convex mirror above the fireplace*. 壁炉上那面大凸镜. ADJ-GRADED

con·vey /kən'veɪ/ **conveys, conveying, conveyed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 To **convey** information or feelings means to cause them to be known or understood by someone. 通报; 传达. ❖ *I tried to convey the wonder of this machine to my husband*. 我试图把这种机器的妙处告诉给我丈夫. *In every one of her pictures she conveys a sense of immediacy*. 她的每一幅照片都传达出一种直观性. *The Americans had conveyed their views to the Romanian government*. 美国人已经把他们的观点传达给了罗马尼亚政府. VB V n
2 To **convey** someone or something to a place means to carry or transport them there. 运送, 输送. ❖ ...*a branch line to Brightlingsea to convey fish direct to Billingsgate*. 一条通往布赖特灵西可以把鱼直接运送到比灵斯盖特的支线. VB FORMAL V n
◢ **con·vey·ance** /kən'veɪəns/ ❖ ...*the conveyance of bicycles on Regional Railways trains*. 用区域铁路火车运送自行车. N-UNCOUNT with supp

con·vey·anc·ing /kən'veɪənsɪŋ/.
Conveyancing is the process of transferring the legal ownership of property. 财产所有权转让. N-UNCOUNT LEGAL, BRITISH

con·vey·or belt /kən'veɪə belt/ **conveyor belts.**
1 A **conveyor belt** or a **conveyor** is a continuously moving strip of rubber or metal which is used in factories for moving objects along so that they can be dealt with as quickly as possible. 传送带, 输送带. N-COUNT
2 If you describe a situation as a **conveyor belt**, you dislike it because it produces things or people which are all the same or always deals with things or people in the same way. 千篇一律; 刻板的方式. ❖ ...*conveyor-belt hospital wards*. 千篇一律的医院病房. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

con·vict, convicts, convicting, convicted. The verb is pronounced /kən'vɪkt/. The noun is pronounced /'kɒnvɪkt/. 动词发音为 /kən'vɪkt/; 名词发音为 /'kɒnvɪkt/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If someone **is convicted** of a crime, they are found guilty of it in a law court. (被)定罪. ❖ *There was insufficient evidence to convict him*. 没有足够的证据将他定罪. VB be V-ed of n V n
2 A **convict** is someone who is in prison. 囚犯. N-COUNT

con·vic·tion /kən'vɪkʃən/ **convictions.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **conviction** is a strong belief or opinion. 坚定的信念; 确信. ❖ *It is our firm conviction that a step forward has been taken*. 我们确信已向前迈进了一步. N-COUNT
2 If you have **conviction**, you have great confidence in your beliefs or opinions. 坚信; 坚定. ❖ *'We shall, sir,' said Thorne, with conviction*. '我们会的, 先生.' 索恩坚定地说. N-UNCOUNT
3 If something **carries conviction**, it is likely to be true or likely to be believed. 令人信服, 有说服力. ❖ *Nor did his denial carry conviction*. 他的否认也不令人信服. PHR
4 If someone has a **conviction**, they have been found guilty of a crime in a court of law. 被判有罪; 定罪. ❖ *He will appeal against his conviction*. 他将为自己的定罪提出上诉. N-COUNT

con·vince /kən'vɪns/ **convinces, convincing, convinced.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If someone or something **convinces** you of something, they make you believe that it is true or that it exists. 使相信. ❖ *The waste disposal industry is finding it difficult to convince the public that its operations are safe*. 废品处理行业发现难以使公众相信其运作是安全的. ◢ **con·vinced** ❖ *He became convinced of the need for cheap editions of good quality writing*. 他开始相信高质量的作品也需要有便宜的版本. VB V n of n V n that Also V n ADJ
2 If someone or something **convinces** you to do something, they persuade you to do it. 说服; 使信服. ❖ *He convinced her to go ahead and marry Bud*. 他说服了她嫁给巴德. VB V n to-inf Also V n

con·vinc·ing /kən'vɪnsɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you describe someone or something as **convincing**, you mean that they make you believe that something is true, correct, or genuine. 令人信服的; 能说服人的; 有说服力的. ❖ *He sounded very convincing*. 他听起来很有说服力. ◢ **con·vinc·ing·ly** ❖ *He argued forcefully and convincingly that they were likely to bankrupt the budget*. 他令人信服地大力争辩说, 他们有可能会使预算破产. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

con·viv·ial /kən'vɪvɪəl/.
Convivial people or occasions are pleasant, friendly, and relaxed. 欢乐的; 友好的; 轻松的. ❖ *The atmosphere was quite convivial*. 这里的气氛相当欢乐友好. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

con·vo·ca·tion /,kɒnvə'keɪʃən/ **convocations.**
A **convocation** is a meeting or ceremony attended by a large number of people. 集会; 召集. ❖ ...*a convocation of the American Youth Congress*. 美国青年代表大会的召开. N-COUNT FORMAL

C

con·vo·lut·ed /'kɒnvəluːtɪd/.
If you describe a sentence, idea, or system as **convoluted**, you mean that it is complicated and difficult to understand; used showing disapproval. 复杂的; 费解的. ❖ *The policy is so convoluted even college presidents are confused*. 这项政策是如此令人费解, 连大学校长们都给弄糊涂了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

con·voy /'kɒnvɔɪ/ **convoys, convoying, convoyed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **convoy** is a group of vehicles or ships travelling to a place together. 车队; 船队. ❖ *They travel in convoy*. 他们组成车队旅行. N-COUNT also in N
2 To **convoy** goods or people somewhere means to move them there in a convoy. 护送; 护航. ❖ *He ordered the combined fleet to convoy troops to Naples*. 他命令联合舰队护送部队前往那不勒斯. VB V n prep/adv Also V n

con·vulse /kən'vʌls/ **convulses, convulsing, convulsed.**
If someone **convulses** or if they **are convulsed** by something, their body moves suddenly in an uncontrolled way. 抽搐. ❖ *He let out a cry that convulsed his bulky frame*. 他大叫一声, 硕大的身体抽搐起来. V-ERG V V n
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The opposing team were so convulsed with laughter that they almost forgot to hit the ball*. 客队队员笑得前仰后合, 几乎忘了击球了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with/by n
◢ **con·vul·sive** ❖ *Convulsive sobs racked her*. 一阵阵的抽泣折腾着她. ◢ **con·vul·sive·ly** ❖ *His arms and legs jerked convulsively*. 他的胳膊和腿抽搐着. ADJ ADV ADV with v

con·vul·sion /kən'vʌlʃən/ **convulsions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone has **convulsions**, they suffer uncontrollable movements of their muscles. 抽搐. N-COUNT
2 If there are **convulsions** in a country, system, or organization, there are major unexpected changes in it. 重大变故; 大动乱. ❖ ...*the political convulsions that led to de Gaulle's return to power in May 1958*. 导致戴高乐1958年5月重新执政的政治变故. N-COUNT

coo /kuː/ **coos, cooing, cooed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 When doves, pigeon, and certain other birds **coo**, they make soft sounds. (鸽子等)咕咕地叫. VB V
2 When someone **coos**, they speak in a very soft quiet voice. (人)温柔地说, 轻言细语地说. ❖ *She paused to coo at the baby*. 她停下来, 对婴儿轻轻地说话. VB V at/over n

cook /kʊk/ **cooks, cooking, cooked.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 When you **cook** a meal, you prepare food for eating and then heat it. 烹饪; 煮; 烧. ❖ *Chefs at the St James Court restaurant have cooked for the Queen*. 圣詹姆斯宫饭厅的厨师为女王烹饪. *We'll cook them a nice Italian meal*. 我们将为他们做一顿美味的意大利饭. ◢ **cook·ing** ❖ *Her hobbies include music, dancing, sport and cooking*. 她的爱好包括音乐、舞蹈、体育和烹饪. VB V n V V n n N-UNCOUNT
2 When you **cook** food, or when food **cooks**, it is heated until it is ready to be eaten. 烹饪; 煮; 烧. ❖ *Let the vegetables cook gently for about 10 minutes*. 把蔬菜用文火煮上约10分钟. V-ERG V n V
3 A **cook** is a person whose job is to prepare and cook food. 厨师. ❖ *They had a butler, a cook, and a maid*. 他们有一个管家、一个厨师和一个女佣. N-COUNT
4 If you say that someone is a good **cook**, you mean they are good at preparing and cooking food. 做饭做得好的人. N-COUNT adj N
5 ➡ 又见 **cooking**.

►cook up.

1 If someone **cooks up** a dishonest scheme, they plan it. 策划; 想出. ❖ *He must have cooked up his scheme on the spur of the moment.* 他准是一时冲动想出这个计划. PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun

2 If someone **cooks up** an explanation or a story, they make it up. 编造; 捏造. ❖ *I know enough about lawyers to know who cooked this up.* 我对律师很了解, 我知道这是谁编造出来的. PHR-V V P noun INFORMAL V n P

3 If you **cook up** a quantity of food, especially a large quantity, you heat it until it is ready to be eaten. (大量食物)加热备用. ❖ *Hot food is available, though the prisoners have to cook it up themselves.* 热的饭菜是有的, 不过囚犯们得自己来做. PHR-V V P noun V n P

C

cook·book /ˈkukbuk/ **cookbooks.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **cookbook** is a book that contains recipes for preparing food. 烹饪书. N-COUNT

cook·er /ˈkukə/ **cookers.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **cooker** is a device, usually consisting of a grill, an oven, and some gas or electric rings, for cooking food. The usual American word is **range**. 炊具. [美] 一般作 range. N-COUNT BRITISH

➥ 又见 **pressure cooker**.

cook·ery /ˈkukəri/. ♦◊◊◊◊

Cookery is the activity of preparing and cooking food. (总称)烹饪. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcookery book, cookery books.

A **cookery book** is the same as a **cookbook**. 同 cookbook. N-COUNT BRITISH

cookie /ˈkuki/ **cookies.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **cookie** is a sweet biscuit. 饼干; 曲奇饼. ❖ *...chocolate chip cookies.* 碎巧克力饼干. N-COUNT

cook·ing /ˈkukiŋ/. ♦♦♦◊◊

1 **Cooking** is food which has been cooked. 菜式. ❖ *The menu is based on classic French cooking.* 该菜单是根据正宗的法国菜拟定的. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Cooking** ingredients or utensils are ones which are used in cookery. 用于烹饪的. ADJ ADJ n

3 ➥ 又见 **cook**.

cook·out /ˈkukaut/ **cookouts.**

A **cookout** is the same as a **barbecue**. 同 barbecue. N-COUNT AMERICAN

cook·ware /ˈkukweə/.

Cookware is the range of pans and pots which are used in cooking. 烹饪用具、炊具. ❖ *...several lines of popular cookware and utensils.* 几排常用的烹饪用具和器皿. N-UNCOUNT

cool /ku:l/ **cooler, coolest; cools, cooling, cooled.** ♦♦♦♦◊

1 Something that is **cool** has a temperature which is low but not very low. 凉的; 冷的. ❖ *The vaccines were kept cool in refrigerators.* 疫苗被冷藏在冰箱内. ◢ **cool·ness** ❖ *His knees felt the coolness of the tiled floor.* 他的膝盖感觉到瓷砖地面的阴凉. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If it is **cool**, the temperature of the air is low but not very low. 凉快的、阴凉的. ❖ *Thank goodness it's cool in here.* 谢天谢地, 这里很凉快. *Store grains and cereals in a cool, dry place.* 把谷类放置在阴凉、干燥的地方. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She walked into the cool of the hallway.* 她步入阴凉的走廊. *They could work all night in the cool.* 他们能整夜都在阴凉的地方工作. N-SING the N

◢ **coolness** ❖ *Soon we left the coolness of the olive groves.* 很快我们就离开了阴凉的橄榄树丛. N-UNCOUNT

3 Clothing that is **cool** is made of thin material so that you do not become too hot in hot weather. (衣服)凉爽的, 凉快的. ❖ *In warm weather, you should wear clothing that is cool and comfortable.* 天热时你应该穿凉快、舒服的衣服. ADJ-GRADED

4 **Cool** colours are light colours which give an impression of coolness. (让人感觉凉快的颜色)冷色的. ❖ *...a cool colour such as cream.* 像奶油那样的冷色调. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

5 When something **cools** or when you **cool** it, it becomes lower in temperature. (使)冷却. ❖ *Huge fans will have to cool the concrete floor.* 大风扇将会使水泥地面冷却. V-ERG V V n

➩ To **cool down** means the same as to **cool**. 义同 cool. ❖ *Avoid putting your car away until the engine has cooled down.* 直到发动机冷却下来后再把车收起来. *The other main way the body cools itself down is by panting.* 让身体凉下来的另一种主要方式是喘气. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P Also V P noun

◢ **cool·ing** ❖ *Being immobile in a cold room leads to a cooling of the body temperature.* 在凉快的屋子里不动会降低体温. N-UNCOUNT

6 When a feeling or emotion **cools**, or when you **cool** it, it becomes less powerful. (使)冷静; (使)冷却; (使)失去热情. ❖ *His weird behaviour had cooled her passion.* 他那种古怪的举止使她的激情冷却下来. V-ERG V V n

7 If you tell someone to **cool it**, you want them to stop being angry and aggressive. 消消气; 放松点; 别紧张. PHR SPOKEN

8 If you say that a person or their behaviour is **cool**, you mean that they are calm and unemotional, especially in a difficult situation; used showing approval. 沉着的; 冷静的. ❖ *He was marvelously cool again, smiling as if nothing had happened.* 他又奇迹般地冷静下来, 笑了笑好像什么都没发生过一样. ◢ **cool·ly** ❖ *Everyone must think this situation through calmly and coolly.* 每个人都要冷静、沉着地考虑清楚这个形势. ◢ **cool·ness** ❖ *Detectives praised him for his coolness.* 侦探们赞扬他的冷静. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

9 If you **keep** your **cool** in a difficult situation, you manage to remain calm. 保持冷静. If you **lose** your **cool**, you get angry or upset. 失去冷静. PHR

10 If you **play it cool**, you deliberately behave in a calm unemotional way because you do not want people to know you are enthusiastic or angry about something. 故作沉着, 故作冷静. PHR INFORMAL

11 If you say that a person or their behaviour is **cool**, you mean that they are unfriendly or unenthusiastic. 不友好的; 冷淡的. ❖ *I thought he was cool, aloof, and arrogant.* 在我看来, 他这个人冷淡、高傲、无礼. ◢ **cool·ly** ❖ *'It's your choice, Nina,' David said coolly.* '这是你自己选的, 尼娜.' 戴维冷冷地说. ◢ **cool·ness** ❖ *She seemed quite unaware of the sudden coolness of her friend's manner.* 她似乎一点也没有意识到她朋友的态度一下变得冷淡起来. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

12 If you say that a person or their behaviour is **cool**, you mean that they are fashionable and attractive. 时髦的; 有吸引力的. ❖ *He was trying to be really cool and trendy.* 他试图做出一副真正很'酷'、很时髦的样子. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

13 If you say that someone is **cool** about something, you mean that they accept it and are not angry or upset about it; used showing approval. 冷静的; 从容的. ❖ *Bev was really cool about it all.* 贝夫对待此事相当冷静沉着. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

14 If you say that something is **cool**, you think it is very good. 一流的, 很棒的. ❖ *Kathleen gave me a really cool dress.* 凯瑟琳给了我一件很棒的连衣裙. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

15 You can use **cool** to emphasize that an amount or figure is very large, especially when it has been obtained easily. (用以加强语气表示很大数量)整整的, 不折不扣的. ❖ *Columbia recently re-signed the band for a cool $30 million.* 哥伦比亚唱片公司最近与该乐队重新签了一份整整3,000万美元的合约. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

16 ➥ **as cool as a cucumber**: 见 **cucumber**.
➥ **to cool your heels**: 见 **heel**.

►cool down.

1 ➥ 见 **cool 5**.

2 If someone **cools down** or if you **cool** them **down**, they become less angry than they were. (使)冷静下来. ❖ *He has had time to cool down and look at what happened more objectively.* 他有时间冷静下来, 更加客观地看一看究竟发生了什么. PHR-V-ERG V P Also V P noun

►cool off.

If someone or something **cools off**, or if you **cool** them **off**, they become cooler after having been hot. (使)凉快下来. ❖ *She made a fanning motion, pretending to cool herself off.* 她做着扇风的动作, 假装让自己凉快下来. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P

cool·ant /ˈku:lənt/ **coolants.**

Coolant is a liquid used to keep a machine or engine cool. 冷却液; 冷却剂. N-VAR

cool·er /ˈku:lə/ **coolers.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **cooler** is a container for keeping things cool, especially N-COUNT

drinks. (主要放饮料的)冰桶; 冰包; 冰箱.
➠ 又见 cool.

,cool-'headed.
If you describe someone as **cool-headed**, you mean that they stay calm in difficult situations; used showing approval. 头脑冷静的, 沉着的 ❖ *...a cool-headed, responsible statesman.* 一位头脑冷静的、负责任的政治家. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

coolie /'ku:li/ **coolies.**
In former times, unskilled workers in China or other parts of Asia were sometimes referred to as **coolies**. 苦力, 小工(尤指旧时中国及亚洲其他国家的非熟练工人). N-COUNT RUDE

,cooling-'off period, cooling-off periods.
A **cooling-off period** is an agreed period of time during which two sides with opposing views try to resolve a dispute before taking any serious action. (使争执双方冷静下来的)冷静期. ❖ *...a one-year cooling-off period before couples were granted a divorce.* 夫妻被准予离婚前的一年冷静期. N-COUNT

coop /ku:p/ **coops.**
A **coop** is a cage where you keep small animals or birds such as chickens. (装鸡、鸟等小动物的)笼子. N-COUNT

'co-op /'kəʊ ɒp/ **co-ops.**
A **co-op** is a co-operative. 合作商店; 合作社. ❖ *The co-op sells the art work at exhibitions.* 合作商店在展览会上销售艺术品. N-COUNT INFORMAL

cooped up /,ku:pt 'ʌp/.
If you say that someone is **cooped up**, you mean that they live or are kept in a place which is too small, or which does not allow them much freedom. 被关在狭小空间的. ❖ *He is cooped up in a cramped cell with 10 other inmates.* 他和另外10名犯人一同被关在一个狭小的牢房里. ADJ v-link ADJ

co-'operate /kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt/ **co-operates, co-operating, co-operated;** 又拼作 **cooperate.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **co-operate** with someone, you work with them or help them for a particular purpose. 合作. ❖ *They would co-operate in the raising of their child.* 他们将共同抚养这个孩子. ◢ **co-operation** ❖ *...economic co-operation with East Asia.* 与东亚的经济合作. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V Also V (non-recip) N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **co-operate**, you do what someone has asked or told you to do. 合作, 配合. ❖ *He agreed to co-operate with the police investigation.* 他答应配合警方的调查. ◢ **co-operation** /kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃən/ ❖ *...the importance of the public's co-operation in the hunt for the bombers.* 在搜寻放置炸弹者时公众配合的重要性. VB V V with n N-UNCOUNT

co-'operative /kəʊ'ɒpərətɪv/ **co-operatives;** 又拼作 **cooperative.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **co-operative** is a business or organization run by the people who work for it, who share its benefits and profits. 合作社; 合作企业; 合作性组织. ❖ *The restaurant is run as a co-operative.* 该餐馆以合作企业形式来经营. N-COUNT
2 A **co-operative** activity is done by people working together. 共同进行的; 协作的. ❖ *...a smooth co-operative effort between Egyptian and US authorities.* 埃及和美国当局之间顺利的协同努力. ◢ **co-operative·ly** ❖ *They agreed to work co-operatively.* 他们同意一起共同工作. ADJ ADV-GRADED ADV after v
3 If you say that someone is **co-operative**, you mean that they do what you ask them to without complaining or arguing. 合作的; 配合的. ❖ *I made every effort to be co-operative.* 我尽全力来配合. ADJ-GRADED

co-,operative so'ciety, co-operative societies.
A **co-operative society** is a commercial organization with several shops in a particular district. Customers can join this organization and get a share of its profits. (可由顾客入股分红的)商业合作社, 合作商社. N-COUNT BRITISH

co-'opt /kəʊ'ɒpt/ **co-opts, co-opting, co-opted.**
1 If you **co-opt** someone, you persuade them to help or support you. 拉拢; 招揽. ❖ *Sofia co-opted Natasha as her assistant.* 索菲娅拉拢娜塔莎做她的助手. VB V n
2 If someone **is co-opted** into a group, they are asked by that group to become a member, rather than joining or being elected in the normal way. (被)推举, (被)招揽(为成员). ❖ *He's been authorised to co-opt anyone he wants.* 他被授权招揽任何他想要的人. VB be V-ed into/onto n V n
3 If a group or political party **co-opts** a slogan or policy, they take it, often from another group or political party, and use it themselves. 吸收; 采用. VB V n

co-ordinate, co-ordinates, co-ordinating, co-ordinated; ◆◆◇◇◇
又拼作 **coordinate**. The verb is pronounced /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪt/. The noun is pronounced /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪnət/. 动词发音为 /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪneɪt/; 名词发音为 /kəʊ'ɔ:dɪnət/.
1 If you **co-ordinate** an activity, you organize the various people and things involved in it. 协调; 组织. ❖ *...an advisory committee to co-ordinate police work.* 协调警方工作的顾问委员会. ◢ **co-ordinat·ed** ❖ *...a rapid and well co-ordinated international rescue operation.* 一次快速的、充分协调的国际救援行动. ◢ **co-ordina·tor, co-ordinators** ❖ *...the party's campaign co-ordinator.* 该政党的竞选协调员. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-COUNT
2 If you **co-ordinate** clothes or furnishings that are used together, or if they **co-ordinate**, they are similar in some way and look nice together. (使)相搭配. ❖ *...fabric bows that co-ordinate with other furnishings.* 和其他服饰搭配的纺织布料领结. *Colours and looks must fit the themes of the seasons so that the shops co-ordinate well.* 颜色和外观必须符合季节的主题, 这样这些商店才显得很搭配. V-RECIP-ERG V pl-n V with n pl-n V
3 **Co-ordinates** are pieces of clothing or soft furnishings which are similar and which are intended to be worn or used together. (相搭配的)配套服装; 配套服饰. ❖ *...new lingerie co-ordinates.* 新的女内衣配套服装. N-PLURAL
4 If you **co-ordinate** the different parts of your body, you make them work together efficiently to perform particular movements. 使(身体各部位)协调. ❖ *...treatment which enables them to coordinate their limbs better.* 能够使他们更好地协调四肢的治疗法. VB V n
5 The **co-ordinates** of a point on a map or graph are the two sets of numbers or letters that you need in order to find that point. 坐标. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

co-,ordinating con'junction, co-ordinating conjunctions.
A **co-ordinating conjunction** is a word such as 'and', 'or', or 'but' which joins two or more words, groups, or clauses of equal status, for example two main clauses. 并列连词. 比较 **subordinating conjunction.** N-COUNT

,co-ordi'nation /,kəʊ,ɔ:dɪ'neɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Co-ordination** means organizing the activities of two or more groups so that they work together efficiently and know what the others are doing. 协调; 协作. ❖ *...the lack of co-ordination between the civilian and military authorities.* 文职部门和军事权力部门之间的缺乏协作. If you do something **in co-ordination with** someone else, you both organize your activities so that you work together efficiently. 与...协同工作. N-UNCOUNT PHR-PREP
2 **Co-ordination** is the ability to use the different parts of your body together efficiently. (身体各部位)协调能力. ❖ *...clumsiness and lack of co-ordination.* 笨拙与不协调. N-UNCOUNT

coot /ku:t/ **coots.**
A **coot** is a water bird with black feathers and a white patch on its forehead. 白骨顶(一种水鸟). N-COUNT

cop /kɒp/ **cops, copping, copped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **cop** is a policeman or policewoman. 警察. ❖ *Frank didn't like having the cops know where to find him.* 弗兰克不喜欢让警察知道在哪里可以找到他. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 If you **cop it**, you are punished or scolded by someone for doing something wrong. 挨罚; 挨骂. ❖ *Motel owners and restaurant managers copped it for neglecting their clients.* 汽车旅馆老板和餐馆经理因忽视客户而受罚. PHR INFORMAL BRITISH

›cop out.
If you say that someone **is copping out**, you mean they are avoiding doing something they should do; used showing disapproval. 回避; 逃避. ❖ *'Will you call the board to alert them that I feel I should resign?' — 'I'll do it. But I think you're copping out.'* '你能不能告诉董事会, 提醒他们我觉得我该辞职?' — '我会的, 不过我认为你是在逃避.' PHR-V PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V P

C

cope /kəʊp/ **copes, coping, coped.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **cope** with a problem or task, you deal with it successfully. (成功地)应付, 对付. ❖ *We managed to cope.* 我们设法应对. VB V with n/-ing V

2 If you have to **cope with** an unpleasant situation, you have to accept it or endure it. 应付(不利局面). ❖ *Never before has the industry had to cope with war and recession at the same time.* 这一行业以前从来不必同时应付战争与经济衰退. VB V with n/-ing

3 If a machine or a system can **cope** with something, it is large enough or complex enough to deal with it satisfactorily. (机器或系统)应付. ❖ *The speed of economic change has been so great that the tax-collecting system has been unable to cope.* 经济变化的速度如此之快, 税收系统已不能应付这一局面. VB V with n V

4 A **cope** is a long cloak worn by some Christian priests on special occasions. (基督教教士在特殊场合穿的)长袍; 法衣. N-COUNT

C

copi·er /ˈkɒpiə/ **copiers.**

A **copier** is a machine which makes exact copies of writing or pictures on paper, usually by a photographic process. 复印机、影印机. N-COUNT

ˈco-pilot /ˌkəʊ ˈpaɪlət/ **co-pilots.**

The **co-pilot** of an aircraft is a pilot who assists the chief pilot. (飞机)副驾驶员. N-COUNT

co·pi·ous /ˈkəʊpiəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **copious** amount of something is a large amount of it. 很多的, 大量的. ❖ *I went out for a meal last night and drank copious amounts of red wine.* 昨晚我到外面吃饭, 喝了好多红酒. ◢ **co·pi·ous·ly** ❖ *The victims were bleeding copiously.* 受害者们血流如注. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ˈcop-out, cop-outs.

If you refer to something as a **cop-out**, you think that it is a way for someone to avoid doing something that they should do; used showing disapproval. 逃避; 回避. ❖ *Wallowing in guilt about the past is a cop-out that prevents you from taking responsibility for yourself now.* 沉湎于对过去的内疚是一种逃避, 它阻碍你对自己的现在负起责任. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

cop·per /ˈkɒpə/ **coppers.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Copper** is reddish brown metal that is used to make things such as coins and electrical wires. 铜; 红铜. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Copper** is sometimes used to describe things that are reddish-brown in colour. 铜色的, 红棕色的. ❖ *His hair has reverted back to its original copper hue.* 他的头发恢复到了原先的那种红铜色. ADJ LITERARY

3 **Coppers** are brown metal coins of low value. (面值低的)铜币. ❖ *I gave him a few coppers to spend on himself.* 我给了他几个铜币, 让他花在自己身上. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 A **copper** is a policeman or a policewoman. 警察. ❖ *...your friendly, neighbourhood copper.* 你那位友好的街坊警察. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

cop·pery /ˈkɒpəri/.

A **coppery** colour is red-brown like copper. 铜色的. ❖ *...pale coppery leaves.* 淡铜色的叶子. ADJ

cop·pice /ˈkɒpɪs/ **coppices, coppicing, coppiced.**

1 **Coppice** is an area of small trees which are cut very low every few years. The trees then grow shoots which are used to make poles. 矮林, 萌生林. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

2 To **coppice** trees means to cut them very low, so that they will grow shoots which can be used to make poles. 剪成矮林; 使成长为萌生林. VB V n TECHNICAL

3 A **coppice** is the same as a **copse**. 同 copse. N-COUNT DATED

ˌcops-and-ˈrobbers.

A **cops-and-robbers** film, television programme, or book is one whose story involves the police trying to catch criminals. (电影、电视、小说)警察捉强盗的; 警匪的. ADJ: ADJ n

copse /kɒps/ **copses.**

A **copse** is a small group of trees growing very close to each other. 矮林, 萌生林. N-COUNT

cop·ter /ˈkɒptə/ **copters.**

A **copter** is a helicopter. 直升机. ❖ *Sea rescue copter pilot saves crew from death.* 海洋救援直升机驾驶员把船员从死亡中救了出来. N-COUNT INFORMAL

Cop·tic /ˈkɒptɪk/.

Coptic means belonging or relating to a part of the Christian Church which was founded in Egypt. 科普特教会的, 埃及基督会的. ❖ *...the Coptic Church.* 科普特教会. ADJ: ADJ n

copu·late /ˈkɒpjʊleɪt/ **copulates, copulating, copulated.**

If one animal or person **copulates** with another, they have sex. 交媾, 交配. ❖ *Whales take twenty-four hours to copulate.* 鲸鱼交配要24个小时. ◢ **copu·la·tion** /ˌkɒpjʊˈleɪʃən/. **copulations** ❖ *...acts of copulation.* 交配行为. V-RECIP V with n TECHNICAL pl-n V, N-VAR

copy /ˈkɒpi/ **copies, copying, copied.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you make a **copy** of something, you produce something that looks like the original thing. 抄本; 拷贝; 副本; 复制品. ❖ *The reporter apparently obtained a copy of Steve's resignation letter.* 这位记者显然得到了一份史蒂夫辞职信的副本. N-COUNT

2 If you **copy** something, you produce something that looks like the original thing. 复制; 复印; 抄袭. ❖ *He copied the chart from a book by Aesculapius.* 他从一本古希腊医师的书里复制了这张图表. VB V n V n from n

3 If you **copy** a piece of writing, you write it again exactly. 抄写, 誊写. ❖ *He copied the data into a notebook.* 他把数据抄到笔记本里. *We're copying from textbooks.* 我们在抄课本. VB V n V n into n V from n

➩ **Copy out** means the same as **copy**. 义同 copy. ❖ *He wrote the title on the blackboard, then copied out the text sentence by sentence.* 他在黑板上写下题目, 然后把课文全部逐句抄写上去. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 If you **copy** a person or what they do, you try to do what they do or try to be like them, usually because you admire them. 模仿, 仿效. ❖ *...the coquettish gestures she had copied from actresses.* 她从女演员那里模仿来的卖弄风情的姿势. ◢ **copy·ing** ❖ *Children learn by copying.* 儿童通过模仿学习. VB V n V n from n N-UNCOUNT

5 A **copy** of a book, newspaper, or record is one of the many identical ones that have been printed or produced. (书报、唱片等)(一)本; (一)张; (一)份. ❖ *...a copy of 'USA Today'.* 一份《今日美国》. N-COUNT

6 **Copy** is written material that is ready to be published or used in a broadcast. (准备出版或播音使用的)文字付印稿; 广播稿. ❖ *...advertising copy.* 广告付印稿. N-UNCOUNT

7 **Copy** is news or information that can be used in an article in a newspaper. (可在报纸上发表的)新闻原稿; 信息稿. ❖ *...journalists looking for good copy.* 在寻找好的新闻稿的记者们. N-UNCOUNT JOURNALISM

8 ➽ 又见 **back copy**, **carbon copy**, **hard copy**.

▸**copy down.**

If you **copy down** something that someone has said or written, you write it down exactly. 抄下来. ❖ *I copied it down the way my lawyer read it to me.* 我是按照我律师读给我的样子记下来的. PHR-V V P noun V n P

▸**copy out.**

➽ 见 copy **3**.

copy·book /ˈkɒpibʊk/.

A **copybook** action is done perfectly, according to established rules. (根据既定规则)干得漂亮的, 完美的. ❖ *Yuri gave a copybook display.* 尤里作了个完美的展示. ADJ BRITISH

copy·cat /ˈkɒpikæt/ **copycats;** 又拼作 **copy-cat.**

1 A **copycat** crime is committed by someone who is copying someone else. 模仿性的; 仿效的. ❖ *...a series of copycat attacks.* 一系列模仿性的攻击. ADJ: ADJ n

2 If you call someone a **copycat**, you are accusing them of copying your behaviour, dress, or ideas; used showing disapproval. (贬义)模仿他人行为的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

copy·ist /ˈkɒpiɪst/ **copyists.**

A **copyist** copies other people's music or paintings, or makes handwritten copies of documents. (音乐、绘画、书面文件等)缮写员, 抄写员, 临摹者. ❖ *She copies the true artist's signature as part of a painting, as do most copyists.* 她把那位真艺术家的签名也作为画的一部分临摹下来, 就像 N-COUNT

多数临摹者一样.

copy·right /ˈkɒpɪraɪt/ **copyrights.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If someone has **copyright** on a piece of writing or music, it is illegal to reproduce or perform it without their permission. 版权, 著作权. N-VAR ◢ **copy·right·ed** /ˈkɒpɪraɪtɪd/. **Copyrighted** material is protected by a copyright. 受版权保护的. ADJ

copy·writer /ˈkɒpɪraɪtə/ **copywriters.**
A **copywriter** is a person whose job is to write the words for advertisements. 广告文字撰稿人. N-COUNT

co·quette /kɒˈket, AM koʊ-/ **coquettes.**
A **coquette** is a woman who behaves in a playful way that is intended to make men find her attractive. 卖弄风情的女人. N-COUNT ◢ **co·quet·tish** /kɒˈketɪʃ, AM koʊ-/ ❖ *She gave him a coquettish glance.* 她向他抛了个媚眼. ADJ-GRADED

cor /kɔː/.
You can say **cor** when you are surprised or impressed. (表示惊讶、羡慕等)天啊. ❖ *Cor, look, Annie.* 天啊, 瞧, 安妮. *Cor, you look just like the Prime Minister.* 天啊, 你看上去就像首相. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

cor·al /ˈkɒrəl, AM ˈkɔː-/ **corals.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Coral** is a hard substance formed from the skeletons of very small sea animals. 珊瑚. N-VAR
2 **Corals** are very small sea animals. 珊瑚虫. N-COUNT
3 Something that is **coral** is dark orangey-pink. 珊瑚红(的), 珊瑚色(的). COLOUR

ˌcoral ˈreef, coral reefs.
A **coral reef** is a ridge of coral, the top of which is usually just above or just below the surface of the sea. 珊瑚礁. N-COUNT

cord /kɔːd/ **cords.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Cord** is strong thick string. 绳; 粗线. ❖ *...a length of nylon cord.* 一根尼龙绳. N-VAR
2 **Cord** is wire covered in rubber or plastic which connects electrical equipment to an electricity supply. 电线. ❖ *...electrical cord.* 电线. N-VAR
3 ➼ 又见 **spinal cord, umbilical cord, vocal cords.**
4 **Cords** are trousers made of corduroy. 灯芯绒裤, 条绒裤. ❖ *He had bare feet, a T-shirt and cords on.* 他光着脚, 穿了一件T恤衫和条绒裤. N-PLURAL
5 **Cord** means made of corduroy. 灯芯绒的, 条绒的. ❖ *...a pair of cord trousers.* 一条灯芯绒裤. ADJ ADJ n

cor·dial /ˈkɔːdiəl, AM -dʒəl/ **cordials.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Cordial** means friendly. 友好的; 热情的. ❖ *He had never known him to be so chatty and cordial.* 他从来不知道他竟是如此健谈和热情. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **cor·di·al·ly** ❖ *They all greeted me very cordially.* 他们都很友好地向我打招呼. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢ **cor·di·al·ity** /ˌkɔːdiˈælɪti, AM -ˈdʒæl-/ ❖ *...an atmosphere of cordiality.* 一种友好的气氛. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Cordial** is a sweet non-alcoholic drink made from fruit juice. (用果汁制成的不含酒精的)露酒, 甜饮料. ❖ *...fruit cordials.* 果汁饮料. N-VAR BRITISH

cord·ite /ˈkɔːdaɪt/.
Cordite is an explosive substance used in guns and bombs. 无烟火药. N-UNCOUNT

cord·less /ˈkɔːdləs/.
A **cordless** telephone or piece of electric equipment is operated by a battery fitted inside it and is not connected to the electricity mains. (电话或其他电器设备)无连接线的. ADJ

cor·don /ˈkɔːdən/ **cordons, cordoning, cordoned.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **cordon** is a line or ring of police, soldiers, or vehicles preventing people from entering or leaving an area. (警察、士兵、车辆等围起的)警戒线、封锁线. N-COUNT

▸cordon off.
If police or soldiers **cordon off** an area, they prevent people from entering or leaving it, usually by forming a line or ring. 以警戒线分隔; 封锁. ❖ *Police cordoned off part of the city centre.* 警方封锁了市中心的一部分. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

cor·don bleu /ˌkɔːdɒn ˈblɜː/.
Cordon bleu is used to describe cookery or cooks of the highest standard. 一流名厨的. ❖ *...a cordon bleu cookery course.* 一流名厨的烹饪课. ADJ ADJ n

cor·du·roy /ˈkɔːdərɔɪ/ **corduroys.**
1 **Corduroy** is thick cotton cloth with parallel raised lines on the outside. 灯芯绒, 条绒布. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Corduroys** are trousers made out of corduroy or needle cord. 灯芯绒裤子. N-PLURAL DATED

core /kɔː/ **cores, coring, cored.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 The **core** of a fruit is the central part of it. It contains seeds or pips. 果核. ❖ *...an apple core.* 一个苹果核. N-COUNT
2 If you **core** a fruit, you remove its core. (给水果)去核. VB V n
3 The **core** of an object, building, or city is the central part of it. 核心, 中心. ❖ *The core of the city is a series of ancient squares.* 该市的中心区域是一系列的古代广场. N-COUNT
4 **The core** of something such as a problem or an issue is the part of it that has to be understood or accepted before the whole thing can be understood or dealt with. (问题的)核心, 要点. ❖ *Get straight to the core of a problem.* 直接触及问题的核心. N-SING the N
5 A **core** team or a **core** group is a group of people who do the main part of a job or piece of work. 主要队伍; 核心组. ❖ *A core of about six staff would continue with the project.* 约六名成员组成的核心队将继续该项目. N-SING N n, N of n
6 In a school or college, **core** subjects are a group of subjects that have to be studied. (学校的)核心课程. ❖ *The core subjects are English, mathematics and science.* 核心课程是英语、数学和科学. N-SING
7 The **core** businesses or the **core** activities of an organization are their most important ones. (业务的)核心; 最重要部分. ❖ *The core activities of local authorities were reorganised.* 地方当局的核心活动得到重新组织. N-SING
8 ➼ 又见 **hard core.**
9 You can use **to the core** when you are describing someone who is a very strong supporter of someone or something and will never change their views. For example, you can say that someone is Republican **to the core.** 直至核心; 彻头彻尾; 十足. PHR
10 If someone is shaken **to the core** or shocked **to the core**, they are extremely shaken or shocked. 极度, 到极点. PHR

cor·gi /ˈkɔːgi/ **corgis.**
A **corgi** is a type of small dog. 柯吉犬(一种矮小的狗). N-COUNT

co·ri·an·der /ˌkɒriˈændə, AM ˌkɔː-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Coriander is a plant with seeds that are used as a spice and leaves that are used as a herb. 芫荽(一种香草). N-UNCOUNT

cork /kɔːk/ **corks, corking, corked.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Cork** is a soft light substance which forms the bark of a type of Mediterranean tree. 软木橡树皮(一种地中海出产的树皮). ❖ *...cork floors.* 软木地板. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **cork** is a piece of cork or plastic that is pushed into the opening of a bottle to close it. 软木瓶塞; 塑料瓶塞. N-COUNT
3 To **cork** a bottle means to seal it by putting a cork in it. 用瓶塞塞住. VB V n

cork·er /ˈkɔːkə/ **corkers.**
If you say that someone or something is a **corker**, you mean that they are very good. 杰出的人, 非凡的人; 非凡的事物. ❖ *...an absolute corker of an idea.* 一个绝妙的主意. N-COUNT DATED, INFORMAL

cork·screw /ˈkɔːkskruː/ **corkscrews.**
A **corkscrew** is a device for pulling corks out of bottles. 开瓶塞钻、开瓶器. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils.** N-COUNT

cor·mo·rant /ˈkɔːmərənt/ **cormorants.**
A **cormorant** is a dark-coloured bird which nests near coastal areas. 鸬鹚. N-COUNT

corn /kɔːn/ **corns.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Corn** is used to refer to crops such as wheat and barley. It can also be used to refer to the seeds from these plants. The American word is **grain.** 谷物(小麦、大麦等), 谷粒. [美]作 grain. ❖ *...fields of corn.* 谷物田. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH
2 **Corn** is the same as **maize.** 同 maize. ❖ *...rows of corn in an Iowa field.* 艾奥瓦一块地里成排的玉米. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN
3 **Corns** are small painful areas of hard skin which can form on your foot. 鸡眼. N-COUNT

corn·bread /ˈkɔːnbred/; 又拼作 **corn bread.**
Cornbread is bread made from ground maize. 玉米面包. N-UNCOUNT

C

C

'corn cob, corn cobs.
Corn cobs are the long rounded parts of the maize plant on which small yellow seeds grow. 玉米穗轴; 玉米棒子. N-COUNT

cor·nea /ˈkɔːniə/ corneas.
The **cornea** is the transparent skin covering the outside of your eye. 眼角膜. N-COUNT ◢ **cor·neal** /ˈkɔːniəl/ ❖ *...corneal scars.* 角膜疤痕. ADJ ADJ n

corned beef /ˌkɔːnd ˈbiːf/.
Corned beef is beef which has been cooked and preserved in salt water. 咸牛肉. N-UNCOUNT

cor·ner /ˈkɔːnə/ corners, cornering, cornered. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **corner** is a point or an area where two or more edges or sides of something join. 角落. ❖ *Write 'By Airmail' in the top left hand corner.* 在左上角写上'航空邮件'字样. N-COUNT
2 The **corner** of a room, box, or other square-shaped space is the area inside it where two or three of its edges or walls meet. (房间、箱子等)内角, 角落. ❖ *...a card table in the corner of the living room.* 起居室角落里的一张牌桌. N-COUNT
3 The **corner** of your mouth or eye is the side of it. 嘴角; 眼角. N-COUNT
4 The **corner** of a street is the place where one of its sides ends as it joins another street. 街角; 拐角处. ❖ *He waited until the man had turned a corner.* 他一直等到那人转过街角. N-COUNT
5 In football, hockey, and some other sports, a **corner** is a free kick or shot taken from the corner of the pitch. (足球、曲棍球等运动中)角球. N-COUNT
6 If you say that something is **around the corner** or **round the corner**, you mean that it is very near. 在近处. ❖ *My new place is just around the corner.* 我的新地方就在附近. PHR
7 If you say that something is **around the corner** or **round the corner**, you mean that it will happen very soon. 即将到来的; 即将发生的. ❖ *...economic recovery is just around the corner.* 经济复苏即将到来. PHR
8 A **corner** is a bend in a road. (路的)弯角. ❖ *We turned a sharp corner.* 我们转了个急弯. N-COUNT
9 If a car, or the person driving it, **corners** in a particular way, the car goes round bends in roads in this way. 转弯, 拐弯. ❖ *Peter drove jerkily, cornering too fast.* 彼得开车颠簸, 拐弯太急. VB V adv/prep
10 If you **cut corners**, you do something quickly by doing it in a less thorough way than you should; used showing disapproval. (贬义)以不按常规而图快的方式行事; 走捷径; 抄近道. PHR PRAGMATICS
11 If you talk about the **corners** of the world, a country, or some other place, you are referring to places that are far away or difficult to get to. 偏远地方; 偏僻处. ❖ *...a remote corner of the Cambodian jungle.* 柬埔寨丛林中一个偏僻角落. N-COUNT with supp WRITTEN
12 You can use expressions such as **the four corners of the world** to refer to places that are a long way from each other. (世界的)各个角落, 世界各地; 四面八方. ❖ *Young people came from the four corners of the nation.* 来自全国各地的年轻人. PHR WRITTEN
13 If you are **in a corner** or **in a tight corner**, you are in a situation which is difficult to get out of. 陷入窘境(困境). ❖ *The government is in a corner on interest rates.* 政府在利率方面陷入了困境. PHR
14 If you **corner** a person or animal, you force them into a place they cannot escape from. 把...逼入绝境. VB V n
15 If you **corner** someone, you force them to speak to you when they have been trying to avoid you. (在某人竭力回避时)逼着(某人)说话. VB V n
16 If a company or place **corners** an area of trade, they gain control over it so that no one else can have any success in it. 垄断. VB V n

'corner shop, corner shops; 又拼作 **corner-shop**.
A **corner shop** is a small shop, usually on the corner of a street, that sells food and household goods. The American term is **corner store**. 街角小商店. [美]作 corner store. N-COUNT BRITISH

corner·stone /ˈkɔːnəstəʊn/ cornerstones; 又拼作 **corner-stone**. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **cornerstone** of something is the basic part of it on which its existence, success, or truth depends. 基石; 奠基石. ❖ *Research is the cornerstone of the profession.* 科研是该专业的基石. N-COUNT FORMAL

'corner store, corner stores.
A **corner store** is a small shop, usually on the corner of a street, that sells food and household goods. The British term is **corner shop**. 街角小商店. [英]作 corner shop. N-COUNT AMERICAN

cor·net /ˈkɔːnɪt, AM kɔːˈnet/ cornets.
1 A **cornet** is a musical instrument that looks like a small trumpet. 短号. N-VAR
2 An ice cream **cornet** is a soft thin biscuit shaped like a cone with ice cream in it. 冰激凌筒, 脆筒冰激凌. N-COUNT BRITISH

'corn exchange, corn exchanges; 又拼作 **Corn Exchange**.
A **corn exchange** is a large building where corn used to be bought and sold. 玉米交易所. N-COUNT

corn·field /ˈkɔːnfiːld/ cornfields; 又拼作 **corn field**.
A **cornfield** is a field in which corn is being grown. 玉米地. N-COUNT

corn·flake /ˈkɔːnfleɪk/ cornflakes.
Cornflakes are small dry flakes made from maize that are eaten with milk as a breakfast cereal. 脆玉米片. N-COUNT

corn·flour /ˈkɔːnflaʊə/; 又拼作 **corn flour**.
Cornflour is a fine white powder made from maize which is used to thicken sauces and soup. The American word is **cornstarch**. 玉米粉; 玉米淀粉. [美]作 cornstarch. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

corn·flower /ˈkɔːnflaʊə/ cornflowers.
Cornflowers are small plants with bright flowers. The flowers are usually blue. 矢车菊. N-VAR

cor·nice /ˈkɔːnɪs/ cornices.
A **cornice** is a strip of plaster, wood, or stone which goes along the top of a wall. 檐; 飞檐. N-COUNT

corn·meal /ˈkɔːnmiːl/; 又拼作 **corn meal**.
Cornmeal is a coarse powder made from maize. It is used in cooking. (粗磨的)玉米粉. N-UNCOUNT

,corn on the 'cob, corn on the cobs; 又拼作 **corn-on-the-cob**.
Corn on the cob is the long rounded part of the maize plant on which small yellow seeds grow. 玉米棒子. N-VAR

corn·starch /ˈkɔːnstɑːtʃ/; 又拼作 **corn starch**.
Cornstarch is a fine white powder made from maize which is used to thicken sauces, gravy, and soup. The British word is **cornflour**. 玉米粉; 玉米淀粉. [英]作 cornflour. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

cor·nu·co·pia /ˌkɔːnjuˈkəʊpiə/.
A **cornucopia** of things is a large number of different things. 丰盛; 大量. ❖ *...a cornucopia of career options.* 大量的职业选择. N-SING WRITTEN

corny /ˈkɔːni/ cornier, corniest.
If you describe something as **corny**, you mean that it is obvious or sentimental and not at all original. 老套的, 陈旧的; 老生常谈的. ❖ *I know it sounds corny, but I'm really not motivated by money.* 我知道这听起来有点老套, 但我的动机并不是为了金钱. ADJ-GRADED

cor·ol·lary /kəˈrɒləri, AM ˈkɔːrəleri/ corollaries.
A **corollary** of something is an idea or fact that results directly from it. (概念、事实的)直接结果, 必然推论. ❖ *The number of prisoners increased as a corollary of the government's determination to combat violent crime.* 政府决心打击暴力犯罪带来的直接后果是囚犯人数的增长. N-COUNT FORMAL

co·ro·na /kəˈrəʊnə/.
The sun's **corona** is its outer atmosphere. 日冕. N-SING TECHNICAL

coro·nary /ˈkɒrənəri, AM ˈkɔːrəneri/ coronaries. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Coronary** means belonging or relating to the heart. 冠状的. ❖ *...the coronary arteries.* 冠状动脉. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL
2 If someone has a **coronary**, the flow of blood to their heart is blocked by a large blood clot. 冠状动脉血栓塞. N-COUNT

coro·na·tion /ˌkɒrəˈneɪʃən, AM ˌkɔːr-/ coronations. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **coronation** is the ceremony at which a king or queen is crowned. 加冕; 加冕礼. N-COUNT

coro·ner /ˈkɒrənə, AM ˈkɔːr-/ **coroners.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **coroner** is an official who is responsible for investigating the deaths of people who have died in a sudden, violent, or unusual way. 验尸官. N-COUNT

coro·net /ˈkɒrənət, AM ˌkɔːrəˈnet/ **coronets.**
A **coronet** is a small crown. 小冠冕. N-COUNT

Corp. ◆◆◆◆◇
Corp. is a written abbreviation for 'corporation'. corporation的缩写形式.

cor·po·ra /ˈkɔːpərə/.
Corpora is a plural of **corpus**. corpus的复数形式.

cor·po·ral /ˈkɔːprəl/ **corporals.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **corporal** is an non-commissioned officer in the army. (陆军)下士. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

ˌcorporal ˈpunishment.
Corporal punishment is the punishment of people by beating them. 体罚. N-UNCOUNT

cor·po·rate /ˈkɔːpərət/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Corporate means relating to business corporations or to a particular business corporation. 社团的; 公司的; 法人的. ❖ *...a corporate lawyer.* 一名公司律师. *...a strong corporate image.* 鲜明的公司形象. ADJ ADJ n

corporate ˈraider, corporate raiders.
A **corporate raider** is a person or organization that tries to take control of a company by buying a large number of its shares. (通过大量购买某公司股票达到控股的)公司恶意收购者. N-COUNT

cor·po·ra·tion /ˌkɔːpəˈreɪʃən/ **corporations.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **corporation** is a large business or company. 总公司; 大公司; 大企业. N-COUNT
2 In some large British cities, the **corporation** is the local authority that is responsible for providing public services. (某些英国城市)地方市政当局. N-COUNT

corpoˈration tax.
Corporation tax is a tax that companies have to pay on the profits they make. 公司税. N-UNCOUNT

cor·po·rat·ism /ˈkɔːpərətɪzəm/.
Corporatism is a system in which large groups such as trade unions and employers' associations co-operate closely with the government; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)社团主义(指与政府密切配合的大型团体, 如工会、雇主协会等). N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

cor·po·rat·ist /ˈkɔːpərətɪst/.
You use **corporatist** to describe organizations, ideas, or systems which follow the principles of corporatism; used showing disapproval. (贬义) 社团主义者的. ❖ *... a corporatist political system.* 一个社团主义的政治体系. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

cor·po·real /kɔːˈpɔːriəl/.
Corporeal means involving or relating to the physical world rather than the spiritual world. 肉体的; 物质的; 有形的. ❖ *...man's corporeal existence.* 人类的肉体存在. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

corps /kɔː/; **corps** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **corps** is a part of the army which has special duties. (特种)部队. ❖ *...the Army Medical Corps.* 陆军医疗团. N-COUNT
2 A **corps** is a small group of people who do a special job. (从事某一特殊工作的)队; 团. ❖ *...the diplomatic corps.* 外交使节团. N-COUNT supp N

corpse /kɔːps/ **corpses.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **corpse** is a dead body, especially the body of a human being. (尤指人的)尸体. N-COUNT

cor·pu·lent /ˈkɔːpjʊlənt/.
If you describe someone as **corpulent**, you mean they are fat. 肥胖的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

cor·pus /ˈkɔːpəs/ **corpora** /ˈkɔːpərə/ or **corpuses.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **corpus** is a large collection of written or spoken texts that is used for language research. (用于语言研究的)大批资料, 语料; 语料库. N-COUNT TECHNICAL
2 ➡ 见 **habeas corpus.**

cor·pus·cle /ˈkɔːpʌsəl, AM -pəsəl/ **corpuscles.**
Corpuscles are red or white blood cells. 血球. N-COUNT

cor·ral /kəˈrɑːl, AM -ˈræl/ **corrals.**
In the United States, a **corral** is a space surrounded by a fence where cattle or horses are kept. (美国)牲畜栏. N-COUNT

cor·rect /kəˈrekt/ **corrects, correcting, corrected.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If something is **correct**, it is accurate and has no mistakes. 正确的. ❖ *...check the label is correct.* 查一下标签, 看看是否正确. ◢ **cor·rect·ly** ❖ *Did I pronounce your name correctly?* 你的名字我念得对吗? *You have to correctly answer each question.* 每个问题你都得正确回答. ◢ **cor·rect·ness** ❖ *Ask the investor to check the correctness of what he has written.* 请投资者查看他写的是否正确. ADJ; ADV; ADV with v; N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone is **correct**, what they have said or thought is true. 正确的, 对的. ❖ *If Casey is correct, the total cost of the cleanup would come to $110 billion.* 如果凯茜是正确的话, 那么这次清理的全部费用将达到1,100亿元. ADJ v-link ADJ FORMAL
3 The **correct** thing or method is the one that is required, or the one that is most suitable in a particular situation. 恰当的, 合适的. ❖ *...the correct way to produce a crop of tomato plants.* 培育一批番茄秧的合适方法. ◢ **correctly** ❖ *The exercises, correctly performed, will stretch and tone muscles.* 这种锻炼, 进行得当的话, 可以伸展和增强肌肉. ADJ ADJ n; ADV; ADV with v
4 If you say that someone is **correct** in doing something, you approve of their action. 正确的; 恰当的. ❖ *You are perfectly correct in trying to steer your mother towards increased independence.* 你努力引导你母亲更加独立, 做得完全正确. ◢ **cor·rect·ly** ❖ *When an accident happens, quite correctly questions are asked.* 每当发生事故时, 自然就会有人提出问题. ADJ PRAGMATICS; ADV; ADV with cl
5 If you **correct** a problem or fault, you do something which puts it right. 改正, 矫正. ◢ **cor·rec·tion** /kəˈrekʃən/, **corrections** ❖ *We will then make the necessary corrections.* 那我们就会作必要的改正. VB V n; N-VAR
6 When someone **corrects** a piece of writing, they look at it and mark the mistakes in it. 修订, 改正(文章中的错误). VB V n
7 If you **correct** someone, you say something which you think is more accurate or appropriate than what they have just said. 纠正(某人的说话). ❖ *I must correct him on a minor point.* 我必须在一个次要问题上纠正他一下. VB; V n; Also V n with quote
8 You say **'correct me if I'm wrong'** to indicate that you are not entirely sure that what you are about to say is true. (表示对自己所说的事不完全有把握)我说错了请您纠正. ❖ *As I recall, but correct me if I am wrong, it was in a car park in Carmarthen.* 根据我的回忆, 不过说错了就请纠正, 那是在卡马森的一个停车场. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
9 If a person or their behaviour is **correct**, their behaviour is in accordance with social or other rules. 符合社会惯例的; 恰当的. ❖ *We were rather surprised by their sporting and correct behaviour.* 他们的言行举止公平恰当, 令我们颇为惊奇. ◢ **cor·rect·ly** ❖ *The High Court of Parliament began very correctly with a prayer for the Queen.* 议会的高等法院开会前按惯例先为女王祷告. ◢ **cor·rect·ness** ❖ *...his stiff-legged gait and formal correctness.* 他那僵直的步态和循规蹈矩. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v; N-UNCOUNT

cor·rec·tion /kəˈrekʃən/ **corrections.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Corrections** are marks or comments made on a piece of work, especially school work, which indicate where there are mistakes and what are the right answers. (尤指对学生作业的)批改. N-COUNT
2 ➡ 又见 **correct.**
3 **Correction** is the improvement, usually by punishment, of the behaviour of offenders. 惩戒, 惩治. ❖ *...the Department of Correction.* 惩戒部, 惩教处. N-UNCOUNT

cor·rec·tion·al /kəˈrekʃənəl/.
Correctional institutions, services, or staff are concerned with improving the behaviour of offenders, usually by punishing them. 惩戒的, 惩治的. ❖ *...a metropolitan correctional center.* 一个都市惩戒中心. ADJ ADJ n

cor·rec·tive /kəˈrektɪv/ **correctives.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Corrective** measures or techniques are intended to put right something that is wrong. 改正的, 纠正的; 矫正的. ADJ

C

❖ ...*corrective surgery*. 矫正外科手术.

2 If something is a **corrective** to a particular view or account, it gives a more accurate or fairer picture than there would have been without it. 纠正法; 矫正物. ❖ ...*a useful corrective to the mistaken view that all psychologists are behaviourists*. 一项纠正认为所有心理学家都是行为主义者这种错误观点的有效方法. N-COUNT FORMAL

cor·re·late /ˈkɒrəleɪt, AM ˈkɔːr-/ **correlates, correlating, correlated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing **correlates** with another, there is a close similarity or connection between them, often because one thing causes the other. You can also say that two things **correlate** or **are correlated**. 与...相互关联; 相关, 相联. ❖ *The political opinions of spouses correlate more closely than their heights*. 配偶的政治观念比他们的身高关联更大. *The loss of respect for British science is correlated to reduced funding*. 英国科学不受尊重与资金被削减相关. *Earnings and performance aren't always correlated*. 收入和绩效并不总是关联的. V-RECIP-ERG V with/to n FORMAL pl-n V be V-ed with/to n be V-ed

2 If you **correlate** things, you work out the way in which they are connected or the way they influence each other. 揭示出相互关系. ❖ ...*attempts to correlate specific language functions with particular parts of the brain*. 揭示特别语言功能和大脑特定部位之间的关系的种种尝试. VB V n FORMAL V n with n

cor·re·la·tion /ˌkɒrəˈleɪʃən, AM ˌkɔːr-/ **correlations.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **correlation** between things is a connection or link between them. 相互关联, 相关性. ❖ ...*the correlation between smoking and disease*. 抽烟与疾病的相互关系. N-COUNT FORMAL

cor·re·spond /ˌkɒrɪˈspɒnd, AM ˌkɔːr-/ **corresponds, corresponding, corresponded.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If one thing **corresponds** to another, there is a close similarity or connection between them. You can also say that two things **correspond**. 相像; 相当, 相应; 相符合. ❖ *The two maps of London correspond closely*. 这两幅伦敦地图十分相似. *Her expression is concerned but her body-language does not correspond*. 她的表情显示出忧虑, 但其身体语言并没有相应的表示. ◢ **cor·re·spond·ing** ❖ *March and April sales this year were up 8 per cent on the corresponding period in 1992*. 今年3、4月份的销售额比1992年同期的销售额要高出8个百分点. ◢ **cor·re·spond·ing·ly** ❖ *As his political stature has shrunk, he has grown correspondingly more dependent on the army*. 随着他政治地位的降低, 他相应变得越来越依赖军队. V-RECIP V to/with n pl-n V V (non-recip) ADJ ADJ n ADV

2 If you **correspond** with someone, you write letters to them. You can also say that two people **correspond**. 通信. ❖ *We corresponded regularly*. 我们定期相互通信. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V

cor·re·spond·ence /ˌkɒrɪˈspɒndəns, AM ˌkɔːr-/ **correspondences.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Correspondence** is the act of writing letters to someone. 通信; 通信联系. ❖ ...*a long correspondence with a close college friend*. 和大学一位密友的长期通信联系. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 Someone's **correspondence** is the letters that they receive or send. 书信, 信函. N-UNCOUNT

3 If there is a **correspondence** between two things, there is a close similarity or connection between them. 相似; 一致. ❖ ...*correspondences between Eastern religions and Christianity*. 东方宗教与基督教之间的相似性. N-COUNT

ˌcorreˈspondence course, correspondence courses.

A **correspondence course** is a course in which you study at home, receiving your work by post and sending it back by post. 函授课程. N-COUNT

cor·re·spond·ent /ˌkɒrɪˈspɒndənt, AM ˌkɔːr-/ **correspondents.** ♦♦♦♦◇

A **correspondent** is a newspaper or television reporter, especially one who specializes in a particular type of news. (报道特别新闻的)记者; 通讯员. ❖ ...*our Diplomatic Correspondent Mark Brayne*. 我们的外交记者马克·布雷恩. N-COUNT

cor·ri·dor /ˈkɒrɪdɔː, AM ˈkɔːrɪdər/ **corridors.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **corridor** is a long passage in a building or train, with rooms on one or both sides. 通道, 走廊. N-COUNT

2 A **corridor** is a strip of land that connects one country to another or gives it a route to the sea through another country. 通道, 走廊(喻指国与国相连的狭长地带或通过其他国家的海上路线). N-COUNT

cor·robo·rate /kəˈrɒbəreɪt/ **corroborates, corroborating, corroborated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **corroborate** something that has been said or reported means to provide evidence or information that supports it. (以证据)证实. ❖ ...*a wide range of documents which corroborated the story*. 证实了这一说法的多种文件. ◢ **cor·robo·ra·tion** /kəˌrɒbəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *He could not get a single witness to establish independent corroboration of his version of the accident*. 他无法找到任何证人来独立证实他对该事故的说法. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

cor·robo·ra·tive /kəˈrɒbərətɪv, AM -reɪtɪv/.

Corroborative evidence or information supports an idea, account, or argument. 确定的; 证实的. ❖ *The police did not have enough corroborative evidence for a probable conviction*. 警方没有足够确定证据来提出可能的控罪. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

cor·rode /kəˈrəʊd/ **corrodes, corroding, corroded.**

1 If metal or stone **corrodes**, it is gradually destroyed by a chemical or by rust. 腐蚀; 侵蚀. ❖ *The structure had been corroded by moisture*. 该结构已被湿气腐蚀. *Acid rain destroys trees and corrodes buildings*. 酸雨毁掉树木, 腐蚀建筑. ◢ **cor·rod·ed** ❖ *The underground pipes were badly corroded*. 地下管道被严重侵蚀. ◢ **cor·ro·sion** /kəˈrəʊʒən/ ❖ *Zinc is used to protect other metals from corrosion*. 锌被用来保护其他金属免受腐蚀. V-ERG V be V-ed V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 To **corrode** something means to gradually weaken, worsen, or harm it. 渐渐削弱; 渐渐损害. ❖ *He warns that corruption is corroding Russia*. 他警告说腐败正在渐渐损害俄罗斯. VB LITERARY V n

cor·ro·sive /kəˈrəʊsɪv/.

1 A **corrosive** substance is able to destroy solid materials by a chemical reaction. 腐蚀的, 腐蚀性的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that something has a **corrosive** effect, you mean that it gradually causes serious harm. 有害的; 渐渐损害的. ❖ ...*the corrosive effects of inflation*. 通货膨胀逐渐的损害作用. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

cor·ru·gat·ed /ˈkɒrəgeɪtɪd, AM ˈkɔːr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Corrugated metal or cardboard has been folded into a series of small parallel folds to make it stronger. (指金属片或硬纸板)有瓦楞的; 像波纹的. ADJ

cor·rupt /kəˈrʌpt/ **corrupts, corrupting, corrupted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **corrupt** behaves in a way that is morally wrong, especially by doing dishonest or illegal things in return for money or power. 腐败的; 贪污的. ◢ **cor·rupt·ly** ❖ ...*government officials charged with acting corruptly*. 被指控为贪污舞弊的政府官员. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If someone **is corrupted** by something, it causes them to become dishonest and unable to be trusted. (使)变得腐败; (被)腐化. VB usu passive

3 To **corrupt** someone means to cause them to stop caring about moral standards. 使腐败; 使堕落. ❖ ...*warning that television will corrupt us all*. 有关电视会使我们堕落的警告. VB V n Also V

4 If something **is corrupted**, it becomes damaged or spoiled in some way. 遭损坏; 被掺杂了不良成分. ❖ ...*corrupted data*. 混有错误的数据. VB usu passive V-ed

cor·rup·tion /kəˈrʌpʃən/ **corruptions.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Corruption** is dishonesty and illegal behaviour by people in positions of authority or power. 腐败; 堕落. ❖ *The President faces 54 charges of corruption and tax evasion*. 总统面对54项关于腐败和逃税的指控. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **corruption** is a word that is derived from an earlier word, but which has become changed in some way. (字词的)变体. ❖ *'Morris' is an English corruption of 'Moorish'*. Morris是英语Morrish的变体. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

cor·sage /kɔːˈsɑːʒ/ **corsages.**

A **corsage** is a very small bunch of flowers that is fastened to a woman's dress below the shoulder. (女服上的)小束襟花. N-COUNT

cor·set /ˈkɔːsɪt/ **corsets.**

A **corset** is a stiff piece of underwear worn by some women. N-COUNT

It fits tightly around their hips and waist and makes them appear slimmer. (妇女用以束紧腰身的)束腹; 紧身褡.

cor·tege /kɔːˈteɪʒ, AM -ˈteʒ/ **corteges.**
A **cortege** is a procession of people who are walking or riding in cars to a funeral. 送殡行列. N-COLL-COUNT

cor·tex /ˈkɔːteks/ **cortices** /ˈkɔːtɪsiːz/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **cortex** of the brain or of another organ is its outer layer. (脑或其他器官的)皮层, 皮质. N-COUNT MEDICAL

cor·ti·sone /ˈkɔːtɪzəʊn/.
Cortisone is a hormone used in the treatment of arthritis, allergies, and some skin diseases. 可的松(一种用于治疗关节炎、过敏症及皮肤病的激素). N-UNCOUNT

co·rus·cat·ing /ˈkɒrəskeɪtɪŋ, AM ˈkɔːr-/.
A **coruscating** speech or performance is lively, intelligent, and impressive. (演讲、表演等)才华横溢的; 闪烁的. ADJ LITERARY

'cos /kəz/; 又拼作 cos. ♦♦♦♦◇
'**Cos** means the same as **because**. 义同 because. CONJ INFORMAL

cosh /kɒʃ/ **coshes, coshing, coshed.**
1 A **cosh** is a heavy piece of rubber or metal which is used as a weapon. (橡胶或金属制成, 用作武器的)粗重棍棒. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 To **cosh** someone means to hit them hard on the head with a cosh or some other blunt weapon. 用棍棒猛击(某人头部). VB V n BRITISH

cos·met·ic /kɒzˈmetɪk/ **cosmetics.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Cosmetics** are substances such as lipstick or powder. 化妆品. ❖ *...beauty-enhancing cosmetics.* 美容化妆品. N-COUNT
2 If you describe measures or changes as **cosmetic**, you mean they improve the appearance of a situation or thing but do not change its basic nature, and you are usually implying that they are inadequate. 化妆的; 装饰性的; 表面的, 肤浅的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

cos,metic 'surgery.
Cosmetic surgery is surgery done to make a person look more attractive. 整容外科. N-UNCOUNT

cos·mic /ˈkɒzmɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Cosmic** means occurring in, or coming from, the part of space that lies outside Earth and its atmosphere. 大气层以外的. ❖ *...cosmic radiation.* 外层空间的辐射. ADJ
2 **Cosmic** means belonging or relating to the universe. 宇宙的. ❖ *...the cosmic laws governing our world.* 制约我们这个世界的宇宙法则. ADJ

cosmic 'rays.
Cosmic rays are rays that reach Earth from outer space and consist of atomic nuclei. 宇宙线. N-PLURAL

cos·mol·ogy /kɒzˈmɒlədʒi/ **cosmologies.**
1 A **cosmology** is a theory about the origin and nature of the universe. 宇宙论. ❖ *...Big Bang cosmology.* 大爆炸宇宙论. N-VAR
2 **Cosmology** is the study of the origin and nature of the universe. 宇宙学(对宇宙起源和性质的研究). N-UNCOUNT
◢ **cos·molo·gist, cosmologists** ❖ *...eminent cosmologists.* ...杰出的宇宙学家. N-COUNT ◢ **cos·mo·logi·cal** /ˌkɒzməˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...cosmological sciences.* 宇宙科学. ADJ ADJ n

cos·mo·naut /ˈkɒzmənɔːt/ **cosmonauts.**
A **cosmonaut** is an astronaut from the former Soviet Union. (前苏联的)宇航员. N-COUNT

cos·mo·poli·tan /ˌkɒzməˈpɒlɪtən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **cosmopolitan** place or society is full of people from many different countries and cultures; used showing approval. 世界性的; 国际性的; 全球各地的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 Someone who is **cosmopolitan** has had a lot of contact with people and things from many different countries and as a result is very open to different ideas and ways of doing things; used showing approval. 有世界视野的; 超越民族偏见的; 见识广博的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

cos·mos /ˈkɒzmɒs, AM -məs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The cosmos is the universe. 宇宙. ❖ *...the natural laws of both this planet and the cosmos.* 这个星球和宇宙的自然法则. N-SING the N LITERARY

cos·set /ˈkɒsɪt/ **cossets, cosseting, cosseted;** 又拼作 **cossetting, cossetted.**
If someone **is cosseted**, everything is done for them and they are protected from anything unpleasant. 受宠爱的; 娇生惯养的. ◢ **cos·set·ed** ❖ *...a cosseted movie queen.* 一个备受宠爱的影后. VB usu passive ADJ-GRADED

cost /kɒst, AM kɔːst/ **costs, costing.** The form **cost** is used in the present tense, and is also the past tense and participle, except for meaning 4, where the form **costed** is used. 除第 4 项释义的过去式为 costed 外, 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 The **cost** of something is the amount of money that is needed in order to buy, do, or make it. 成本; 费用, 花费. ❖ *Badges are also available at a cost of £2.50.* 徽章花2.50镑也可以买到. N-COUNT
2 If something **costs** a particular amount of money, you can buy, do, or make it for that amount. 花费. ❖ *It's going to cost me over $100,000 to buy new trucks.* 买新货车要花去我10多万元. VB V amount, V n amount
3 If you say that something **costs money**, you mean that it has to be paid for, and perhaps cannot be afforded. 要花很多钱, 价格昂贵. PHR
4 When something that you plan to do or make **is costed**, the amount of money you need is calculated in advance. (预先)(被)估计成本. ❖ *...projects costed at more than $300 million.* 估计成本超过3亿元的项目. VB usu passive BRITISH V-ed
5 Your **costs** are the total amount of money that you must spend on running your home or business. (持家或经营所需的)总花费; 总成本. N-PLURAL
6 If someone is ordered by a court of law to pay **costs**, they have to pay a sum of money towards the expenses of a court case they are involved in. 诉讼费用. N-PLURAL
7 If something is sold at **cost** or at **cost price**, it is sold without any profit, for the same price as it cost the manufacturer to produce it or the seller to buy it. 成本价. N-UNCOUNT prep N
8 The **cost** of something is the loss, damage, or injury involved in trying to achieve it. 代价; 损失; 伤亡. ❖ *...factories in the West Country are to be closed at a cost of 150 jobs.* 西区的工厂将被关闭, 将损失150份工作. N-SING
9 If an event or mistake **costs** you something, you lose that thing as the result of it. 使损失; 使丧失. ❖ *...a six-year-old boy whose life was saved by an operation that cost him his sight.* 一个通过手术挽回生命, 但却因此失去了视力的六岁男孩. VB V n n, Also V n
10 ➡ to **cost** someone **dear**: 见 **dear**.
11 If someone **counts the cost** of something that has happened or will happen, they consider how the consequences of that action or event affect them. 考虑, 计算...的后果(或影响). ❖ *Several countries in eastern Europe are counting the cost of yesterday's earthquake.* 东欧的好几个国家正在计算昨天地震造成的损失. PHR
12 If you know something **to your cost**, you know it because of an unpleasant experience that you have had. 付出了代价; 吃了苦头. ❖ *Kathryn knows to her cost the effect of having served a jail sentence.* 凯瑟琳知道服刑使她承担的痛苦代价. PHR
13 If you say that something must be avoided **at all costs**, you are emphasizing that it must not be allowed to happen under any circumstances. 不惜代价, 无论如何. PHR PRAGMATICS
14 If you say that something must be done **at any cost**, you are emphasizing that it must be done, even if this requires a lot of effort or money. 不惜代价, 无论如何(去做). PHR PRAGMATICS

'cost accounting.
Cost accounting is the recording and analysis of the costs of running a business. 成本会计. N-UNCOUNT

'co-star, co-stars, co-starring, co-starred. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An actor's or actress's **co-stars** are the other actors or actresses who also have one of the main parts in a film. (电影中)联袂主演的明星; 联合主演者. N-COUNT
2 If an actor or actress **co-stars** with another actor or actress, the two of them have the main parts in a film. 与...联袂主演. ❖ *Wright and Penn met when they co-starred in the movie 'State of Grace'.* 莱特和潘在联袂主演《魔鬼警长地狱镇》时相遇. V-RECIP V with n, pl-n V, pl-n V in n, Also V in n (non-recip)

C

3 If a film **co-stars** particular actors, they have the main parts in it. 使...联袂主演. VB V n

,cost-ef'fective. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **cost-effective** saves or makes a lot of money in comparison with the costs involved. 有成本效益的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **cost-effectively** ❖ *The management tries to produce the magazine as cost-effectively as possible.* 管理层努力使本杂志的出版尽可能具有成本效益. ADV-GRADED ADV after v ◢ **cost-effectiveness** ❖ *...doubts about the cost-effectiveness of the proposals.* 对于这些建议是否具有成本效益感到怀疑. N-UNCOUNT

cost·ing /'kɒstɪŋ, AM 'kɔːst-/ **costings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **costing** is an estimation of all the costs involved in something such as a project or a business venture. 成本会计; 成本计算. N-VAR BRITISH

C

cost·ly /'kɒstlɪ, AM 'kɔːst-/ **costlier, costliest.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you say that something is **costly**, you mean that it costs a lot of money, often more than you would want to pay. 昂贵的; 贵重的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone's action or mistake as **costly**, you mean that it results in a serious disadvantage for them. 代价高的; 后果严重的. ❖ *This sort of scandal in international banking has been politically costly.* 国际银行业的这种丑闻付出了惨重的政治代价. ADJ-GRADED

,cost of 'living. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **cost of living** is the average amount of money that people in a particular place need in order to be able to afford basic food, housing, and clothing. 生活费用. ❖ *Companies are moving jobs to towns with a lower cost of living.* 公司正在把工作岗位转移到生活费用较低的城镇. N-SING

,cost 'price.
➥ 见 **cost** **■**.

cos·tume /'kɒstjuːm, AM -tuːm/ **costumes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An actor's or performer's **costume** is the set of clothes they wear while they are performing. 戏装. N-VAR
2 The clothes worn by people at a particular time in history, or in a particular country, are referred to as a particular type of **costume**. (某一时期或某一民族的)服装. ❖ *...men and women in eighteenth-century costume.* 身着18世纪服装的男男女女. N-UNCOUNT supp N
3 A **costume** play or drama is one which is set in the past and in which the actors wear the type of clothes that were worn in that period. (戏剧)古装的. ❖ *...a lavish costume drama set in Ireland and the US in the 1890s.* 一出场景设在1890年代爱尔兰和美国的盛大古装戏. ADJ ADJ n

'costume jewellery.
Costume jewellery is jewellery which is not made from precious metals or real jewels. 假珠宝首饰; 道具首饰. N-UNCOUNT

cosy /'kəʊzi/ **cosies; cosier, cosiest;** [美]拼作 **cozy**. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **cosy** house or room is comfortable and warm. 舒适的; 温馨的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **co·si·ly** /'kəʊzɪlɪ/ ❖ *...the cosily decorated drawing room.* 装饰得十分温馨的客厅. ADV-GRADED ◢ **co·si·ness** ❖ *In the evening a log fire would provide cosiness.* 到了夜里,木柴烧的火给人一种温馨的感觉. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are **cosy**, you are comfortable and warm. 舒服的; 安逸的. ❖ *I'm cosy in bed.* 我躺在床上很舒服. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ◢ **cosily** ❖ *He was settled cosily in the corner.* 他舒舒服服地坐在角落里. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
3 You use **cosy** to describe activities that are pleasant and friendly, and involve people who know each other well. 愉快的; 友好的; 亲密的. ❖ *...a cosy chat between friends.* 朋友间亲密的交谈. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **cosiness** ❖ *...the cosiness and solidity of family life.* 家庭生活的舒适、稳固. N-UNCOUNT
4 A **cosy** is a soft cover which you put over a teapot or a boiled egg to keep it warm. (茶壶、煮鸡蛋等的)保暖罩. N-COUNT

cot /kɒt/ **cots.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **cot** is a bed for a baby, with bars or panels round it so that the baby cannot fall out. The American word is **crib**. 婴儿床. [美]作 crib. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **cot** is a narrow bed, usually made of canvas fitted over a frame which can be folded up. The British term is **camp bed**. 轻便小床; 帆布床. [英]作 camp bed. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'cot death, cot deaths.
Cot death is the sudden death of a baby while it is asleep, although the baby had not previously been ill. The usual American term is **crib death**. 婴儿猝死. [美]作 crib death. N-VAR BRITISH

co·terie /'kəʊtəri/ **coteries.**
A **coterie** of a particular kind is a small group of people who are close friends or have a common interest, and who do not want other people to join them. 小集团; 小圈子. N-COLL-COUNT FORMAL

cot·tage /'kɒtɪdʒ/ **cottages.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **cottage** is a small house, usually in the country. 村舍; 小屋. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

,cottage 'cheese.
Cottage cheese is a soft, white, lumpy cheese made from sour milk. (用酸奶制作的)农家奶酪. N-UNCOUNT

,cottage 'industry, cottage industries.
A **cottage industry** is a small business that is run from someone's home, especially one that involves a craft such as knitting or pottery. 家庭小工业(尤指编织、制陶等手工业). N-COUNT

cot·tag·er /'kɒtɪdʒə/ **cottagers.**
A **cottager** is a person who lives in a cottage. 住农舍者. N-COUNT DATED

cot·tag·ing /'kɒtɪdʒɪŋ/.
Cottaging is homosexual activity between men in public toilets. (公厕内)男同性恋的性行为. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

cot·ton /'kɒtən/ **cottons, cottoning, cottoned.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Cotton** is a type of cloth made from soft fibres from the cotton plant. 棉布. ❖ *...a cotton shirt.* 一件棉布衬衣. N-VAR
2 **Cotton** is a plant which produces the soft fibres used in making cotton cloth. 棉花. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Cotton** is thread that is used for sewing, especially thread that is made from cotton. 棉线. ❖ *...a needle and cotton.* 一根针和棉线. N-VAR BRITISH
4 **Cotton** is soft fluffy cotton, used especially for applying liquids or creams to your skin. The British term is **cotton wool**. 脱脂棉, 药棉. [英]作 cotton wool. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

➤cotton on.
If you **cotton on** to something, you understand it or realize it, especially without people telling you about it. (自行)明白, 领会. ❖ *She had already cottoned on to the fact that the nanny was not all she appeared.* 这保姆并非完全像她看上去的那样, 对此她是心知肚明. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V P to n Also V P

'cotton bud, cotton buds.
A **cotton bud** is a small stick with a ball of cotton wool at each end, which people use, for example, for cleaning their ears. The American term is **cotton swab**. (两头裹着棉球、用来挖耳朵的)棉签. [美]作 cotton swab. N-COUNT BRITISH

,cotton 'candy.
Cotton candy is a large pink or white mass of sugar threads that is eaten from a stick. The British word is **candyfloss**. (像棉絮的)棉花糖. [英]作 candyfloss. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

cotton·wood /'kɒtənwʊd/ **cottonwoods.**
A **cottonwood** or a **cottonwood tree** is a kind of poplar that grows in North America and has seeds that are covered with cotton-like hairs. 棉白杨、三角叶杨树. N-COUNT

,cotton 'wool. ◆◇◇◇◇
Cotton wool is soft fluffy cotton, used especially for applying liquids or creams to your skin. The American word is **cotton**. 脱脂棉, 药棉. [美]作 cotton. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

couch /kaʊtʃ/ **couches, couching, couched.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **couch** is a long comfortable seat for two or three people. 长沙发; 睡椅; 卧榻. N-COUNT
2 A **couch** is a bed in a doctor's or psychiatrist's consulting room, which patients lie on while they are being examined or treated. (诊所的)诊治床. N-COUNT
3 If a statement **is couched** in a particular style of language, it is expressed in that style of language. 以(某种方式)表达; 措辞. ❖ *His article at the weekend is couched in stronger language.* 他在周末发表的文章措辞较强烈. *The proposal was couched as an ultimatum.* 该建议用的是最后通牒的措辞. VB usu passive WRITTEN be V-ed in/as n

'couch potato, couch potatoes.
If you describe someone as a **couch potato**, you disapprove of them because they spend most of their time watching N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

television. 老泡在电视机前的人. INFORMAL

cou·gar /ˈkuːgə/ **cougars.**

A **cougar** is a wild animal that is a member of the cat family. 美洲狮. N-COUNT

cough /kɒf, AM kɔːf/ **coughs, coughing, coughed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When you **cough**, you force air out of your throat with a sudden harsh noise. 咳嗽. ❖ *Graham began to cough violently.* 格雷厄姆开始猛烈地咳嗽起来. VB V

➤ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Coughs and sneezes spread infections.* 咳嗽和打喷嚏传播病菌. N-COUNT

▲**cough·ing** ❖ *...a terrible fit of coughing.* 一阵猛烈的咳嗽. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **cough** is an illness in which you cough often and your chest or throat hurts. 咳嗽. ❖ *...a persistent cough.* 不断的咳嗽. N-COUNT

3 If you **cough** blood or phlegm, it comes up out of your throat or mouth when you cough. 咳出(血或痰). VB V n

➤ **Cough up** means the same as **cough**. 义同 cough. ❖ *Keats became feverish, continually coughing up blood.* 基茨开始发烧,并不断咳血. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 If an engine or other machine **coughs**, it makes a sudden harsh noise. (机器等)发出突然刺耳的声音. ❖ *The engine coughed, spluttered and died.* 马达扑哧扑哧地响着,然后劈啪一声熄了火. VB V

➤cough up.

If you **cough up** an amount of money, you pay or spend that amount, usually when you would prefer not to. (通常不情愿地)支付,花费. ❖ *I'll have to cough up $10,000 a year for tuition.* 我每年得交1万元学费. *Will this be enough to persuade Congress to cough up?* 这会足以说服国会出钱吗? PHR-V INFORMAL V P n for n V P Also V P n

➡ 又见 cough **3**.

ˈcough mixture, cough mixtures.

Cough mixture is liquid medicine that you take when you have a cough. The American term is **cough syrup**. 止咳合剂,止咳药水. [美]作 cough syrup. N-VAR BRITISH

could /kəd, 重读 kʊd/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Could is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. 情态动词,与动词原形连用. **Could** is sometimes considered to be the past form of **can**, but in this dictionary the two words are dealt with separately. 有时被视作 can 的过去时,但本词典作为两个词分别处理.

1 You use **could** to indicate that someone had the ability to do something. 能,能够;可以. You use **could not** or **couldn't** to say that someone was unable to do something. 不能;不可以. ❖ *I could see that something was terribly wrong.* 我可以看出准是出了什么大事了. *He could not resist telling her the truth.* 他忍不住把实情告诉了她. *I couldn't read or write.* 我不识字. MODAL

2 You say **'I couldn't'** as a way of refusing an offer of more food or drink. (拒绝再吃或喝)吃(喝)不下. ❖ *'More cake?' – 'Oh no, I couldn't.'* '再来一块蛋糕?'—'哦,不行了.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

3 You use **could** after 'if' when talking about something that you do not have the ability or opportunity to do, but which you are imagining in order to consider what the likely consequences might be. (用在if后,表示虚拟)如果可以,假如能够的话. ❖ *If I could afford it I'd have four television sets.* 如果有钱的话,我会买上四台电视机. MODAL

4 You use **could** to indicate that something sometimes happened. 有时会,有时能够. ❖ *He could be very pleasant when he wanted to.* 他愿意的话有时会变得非常友善. MODAL

5 You use **could have** to indicate that something was a possibility in the past, although it did not actually happen. (表示过去的虚拟)本来可以,本来可能,本来会. ❖ *He could have made a fortune as a lawyer.* 他当律师本来可以赚很多钱的. MODAL

6 You use **could** to indicate that something is possibly true, or that it may possibly happen. 可能,也许. ❖ *The disease could have been caused by years of working in smoky clubs.* 这种病也许是多年在烟雾腾腾的俱乐部工作造成的. MODAL

7 You use **could not** or **couldn't** to indicate that it is not possible that something is true. 不可能(是真的). ❖ *Anne couldn't be expected to understand.* 不要指望安妮会理解. *He couldn't have been more than fourteen years old.* 他不可能超过14岁. MODAL

8 You use **could not** or **couldn't** with comparatives to emphasize that someone or something has as much as is possible of a particular quality. For example, if you say **I couldn't be happier**, you mean that you are very happy indeed. (与比较级连用)再...不过了;极其,非常. ❖ *The news couldn't have come at a better time.* 这个消息来得再及时不过了. MODAL PRAGMATICS

9 You use **could** or **couldn't** in questions, when you are making offers and suggestions. (提出建议)可以;能否. ❖ *I could call the local doctor.* 我可以打电话叫当地的医生. *Couldn't you go for walks with your friends?* 你不能跟你的朋友一块儿去散步吗? MODAL PRAGMATICS

10 You use **could** in questions when you are making a polite request or asking for permission to do something. (用于问句中表示委婉的请求或征得同意)可以吗,能行吗. Speakers sometimes use **couldn't** instead of 'could' to show that they realize that their request may be refused. 有时也用 couldn't 表示说话者意识到可能会遭到拒绝. ❖ *Could I stay tonight?* 今晚我能住下吗? *He asked if he could have a cup of coffee.* 他问是否可以来杯咖啡. *Couldn't I watch you do it?* 我不能看你做吗? MODAL PRAGMATICS

11 Speakers sometimes use structures with **if I could** or **could I** as polite ways of interrupting someone or of introducing what they are going to say next. (委婉地插嘴)可以;可以吗. ❖ *Well, if I could just interject...* 那么,如果我可以插一句... *Could I begin with an apology for a mistake I made last week?* 我可以首先为我上周的错误道歉吗? MODAL PRAGMATICS FORMAL, SPOKEN

12 You use **could** to say emphatically that someone ought to do the thing mentioned, especially when you are annoyed because they have not done it. (强调该做某事,尤其指该做而没做)应该可以,应该能. You use **why couldn't** in questions to express your surprise or annoyance that someone has not done something. (对某人该做而没做感到不满)干吗不,为什么不. ❖ *We've come to see you, so you could at least stand and greet us properly.* 我们来这儿看你,你至少可以站起来跟我们礼貌地打个招呼. *But why couldn't he tell me straight out?* 可他干吗不直接跟我说清楚呢? MODAL PRAGMATICS

13 You use **could** when you are expressing strong feelings about something by saying that you feel as if you want to do the thing mentioned, although you do not do it. (强烈表示想做某事)真可以;真能. ❖ *I could kill you! I swear I could!* 我真可以杀了你!我发誓我可以! MODAL PRAGMATICS

14 You use **how could** in questions to emphasize that you feel strongly about something bad that has happened. (表示疑问,强调不应该做)怎么可以;怎么能够. ❖ *How could you allow him to do something like that?* 你怎么可以允许他去做那种事? MODAL PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

15 ➡ **could do with**: 见 **do**.

couldn't /ˈkʊdənt/.

Couldn't is the usual spoken form of **could not**. could not 的常用口语形式.

could've /ˈkʊdəv/.

Could've is the usual spoken form of **could have**, when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (have为助动词时) could have 的常用口语形式.

coun·cil /ˈkaʊnsəl/ **councils.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **council** is a group of people who are elected to govern a local area such as a city or a county. (市、县等)政务委员会. ❖ *...Cheshire County Council.* 柴郡政务委员会. N-COLL-COUNT

2 **Council** houses or flats are owned by the local council, and people pay rent to live in them. (住房)市镇建的. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

3 **Council** is used in the names of some advisory or administrative groups. 顾问委员会;理事会. ❖ *...the National Council for Civil Liberties.* 全国公民自由委员会. N-COLL-COUNT

4 In some organizations, the **council** is the group of people N-COLL-COUNT

C

that controls or governs it. (某些组织的)管理委员会. ❖ ...*the permanent council of the Organization of American States*. 美洲国家组织的永久委员会.

5 A council is a specially organized formal meeting that is attended by a particular group of people. (由某特定人群参加的)特别正式会议. ❖ *President Najibullah said he would call a grand council of all Afghans*. 纳吉布拉总统说他将召开由全体阿富汗人参加的特别大会. N-COUNT

coun·cil·lor /ˈkaunsələ/ **councillors**; [美]拼作 **councilor**. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **councillor** is a member of a local council. 政务会委员. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

council·man /ˈkaunsəlmən/ **councilmen**.
A **councilman** is a man who is a member of a local council. The British word is **councillor**. 政务会委员. [英]作 councillor. ❖ ...*a city councilman*. 市政会委员. N-COUNT, N-TITLE AMERICAN

C

ˌcouncil of ˈwar, **councils of war**.
A **council of war** is a meeting that is held in order to decide how a particular threat or emergency should be dealt with. (决定如何处理危急情况的)紧急会议. N-COUNT FORMAL

ˈcouncil tax. ◆◇◇◇◇
In Britain, the **council tax** is a tax that you pay to your local authority in order to pay for local services such as schools, libraries, and rubbish collection. (英国)市政税. N-UNCOUNT also the N BRITISH

coun·cil·woman /ˈkaunsəlwumən/ **councilwomen**.
A **councilwoman** is a woman who is a member of a local council. The British word is **councillor**. 政务会女委员. [英]作 councillor. ❖ ...*Councilwoman Johnson*. 政务会女委员约翰逊. N-COUNT, N-TITLE AMERICAN

coun·sel /ˈkaunsəl/ **counsels, counselling, counselled**; [美]拼作 **counseling**, **counseled**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Counsel** is careful advice. 忠告. ❖ *He had always been able to count on her wise counsel*. 他总能够依靠她明智的忠告. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If you **counsel** someone to take a course of action or if you **counsel** a course of action, you advise that course of action. 劝告; 建议. ❖ *My advisers counselled me to do nothing*. 我的顾问建议我什么都不要做. *The prime minister was right to counsel caution about military intervention*. 首相提出采取军事干预一定要谨慎从事, 这是正确的. VB FORMAL V n to-inf V n Also V with quote

3 If you **counsel** people, you give them advice about their problems. 咨询; 辅导. ❖ ...*a psychologist who counsels people with eating disorders*. 一位对饮食失调人士进行辅导的心理学家. ◢ **coun·sel·ling** /ˈkaunsəliŋ/ ❖ ...*marriage counselling*. 婚姻咨询. ◢ **coun·sel·lor** /ˈkaunsələ/ **counsellors** ❖ ...*a counsellor experienced in bereavement*. 在办理丧事方面有经验的咨询师. VB V n Also V on n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

4 Someone's **counsel** is the lawyer who gives them advice on a legal case and speaks on their behalf in court. 律师; 法律顾问. N-COUNT

5 If you **keep** your **own counsel**, you keep quiet about your opinions or intentions. 闭口不谈自己的看法(或意图). PHR

count /kaunt/ **counts, counting, counted**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **count**, you say all the numbers one after another up to a particular number. 数; 数数目. ❖ *He was counting slowly under his breath*. 他慢慢地、默默地数着. *Brian counted to twenty*. 布赖恩数到20. VB V V to num

2 You use **count** in expressions such as **a count of three** when you are measuring a length of time by counting slowly up to a certain number. (与数字连用表示)数到(某数目). ❖ *Hold your breath for a count of five*. 屏住呼吸, 数到五. N SING N of num

3 If you **count** all the things in a group, you add them up in order to find how many there are. 点算数目. ❖ *I counted the money*. 我点算那些钱. *I counted 34 wild goats grazing*. 我数出34只野山羊在吃草. VB V n V num Also V
➪ **Count up** means the same as **count**. 义同 count. ❖ *Couldn't we just count up our ballots and bring them to the courthouse?* 我们难道不可以点一下票数, 然后送到法院吗? PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
◢ **count·ing** ❖ *The counting of the votes was held in a public hall*. 清点选票的工作在一个公共大厅内举行. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **count** is the action of counting a particular set of things, or the number that you get when you have counted them. 数数; 数出的数量. ❖ *At the last count the police in the Rimini area had 247 people in custody*. 根据最后的计数, 里米尼地区的警察共拘留了247人. N-COUNT

5 If you **keep count** of a number of things, you note or keep a record of how many have occurred. 记得(数得清)...的数目. If you **lose count** of a number of things, you cannot remember how many have occurred. 记不得(数不清)...的数目. ❖ *She'd lost count of the interviews she'd been called for*. 她已记不清被叫去面试了多少次. PHR

6 You use **count** when referring to the level or amount of something that someone or something has. 数量; 读数. ❖ *A glass or two of wine will not significantly add to the calorie count*. 一两杯葡萄酒不会增加太多的卡路里数量. N-COUNT n N
➻ 又见 **blood count**, **pollen count**.

7 If something or someone **counts** for something or **counts**, they are important or valuable. 对...重要; 有价值. ❖ *It's as if your opinions, your likes and dislikes just don't count*. 似乎你的看法、你的好恶根本都不重要. *Experience counts for a lot in poker*. 打扑克时经验很重要. VB V V for amount

8 If you **count** something when you are making a calculation, you include it in that calculation. 把...算入; 把...包括在内. ❖ *Statistics don't count the people who aren't qualified*. 统计数字不包括那些不够资格的人. VB V n Also V n as n

9 If something **counts** or **is counted** as a particular thing, it is regarded as being that thing, especially in particular circumstances or under particular rules. 算得上; 被算作是. ❖ *You must remember that a conservatory counts as an extension*. 你必须记住, 一座温室算作扩建部分. *It can be counted a success*. 这可算是成功. V-ERG V as n/-ing/adj be V-ed n/adj Also V, V n as n/-ing/adj

10 You can use **count** to refer to one or more points that you are considering. For example, if someone is wrong **on two counts**, they are wrong in two ways. 事项; 问题; 方面. N-COUNT on supp N

11 In law, a **count** is one of a number of charges brought against someone in court. (法庭上被指控的)罪状. ❖ ...*two counts of murder*. 两项谋杀罪. N-COUNT

12 If you say that someone should **stand up and be counted**, you mean that they should make public their opinion about something or their involvement in something, and not hide it or be ashamed of it. 公开声明, 公开表示. PHR

13 ➻ to **count** your **blessings**: 见 **blessing**.

▸count against.
If something **counts against** you, it may cause you to be rejected or punished, or cause people to have a lower opinion of you. 对...不利; 使人产生不良看法. ❖ ...*his youth might count against him*. 他的年轻可能会对他不利. PHR-V V P n

▸count in.
If you tell someone to **count** you **in**, you mean that you want to be included in an activity. 把...算入. ❖ *'Count me in!' said a wiry Scotsman*. '算我一个!' 一位瘦长的苏格兰人说. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V n P

▸count on or **count upon**.

1 If you **count on** something or **count upon** it, you expect it to happen and include it in your plans. 指望. ❖ *The Communists thought they could count on the support of the trades unions*. 共产党人认为他们可以指望得到工会的支持. PHR-V V P n/-ing

2 If you **count on** someone or **count upon** them, you rely on them to support you or help you. 依赖, 依靠. ❖ *I can always count on you to cheer me up*. 我可以总是靠你来振奋我的精神. PHR-V V P n V P n to-inf

▸count out.

1 If you **count out** a sum of money, you count the notes or coins as you put them in a pile one by one. 逐一数清. ❖ *Mr. Rohmbauer counted out the money*. 罗姆鲍尔先生逐一数出钞票. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you tell someone to **count** you **out**, you mean that you do not want to be included in an activity. 不把...计算在内; 不包括. ❖ *If this is the standard to which I have to drop to gain membership, then count me out!* 如果要我降至这一标准才能成为会员的话, 那就不要把我算上了! PHR-V PRAGMATICS V n P

›count towards or **count toward.**
If something **counts towards** or **counts toward** an achievement or entitlement, it is included as one of the things that give you the right to it. 算作...的一部分. ❖ *Work from the second year onwards can count towards the final degree.* 从第二年起的学业被算入取得最后学位的一部分. PHR-V V P n

›count up.
➻ 见 count ■. PHR-V

›count upon.
➻ 见 **count on.** PHR-V

Count /kaʊnt/ **Counts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **Count** is a European nobleman with the same rank as a British earl. 伯爵. ❖ *...Count Otto Lambsdorff.* 奥托·兰布斯多夫伯爵. N-COUNT, N-TITLE, N-VOC

count·able noun /ˌkaʊntəbəl ˈnaʊn/ **countable nouns.**
A **countable noun** is the same as a **count noun.** 同 count noun. N-COUNT

count·down /ˈkaʊntdaʊn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **countdown** is the counting aloud of numbers in reverse order before something happens, especially before a spacecraft is launched. (尤指发射宇宙飞船时的)倒计时. ❖ *The countdown has begun for the launch later today.* 今天晚些时候的发射已经开始倒计时. N-SING also no det

coun·te·nance /ˈkaʊntɪnəns/ **countenances, countenancing, countenanced.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone will not **countenance** something, they do not agree with it and will not allow it to happen. 支持; 赞同. ❖ *Jake would not countenance Janis's marrying while still a student.* 杰克不会赞成贾尼丝还是学生时就结婚. VB FORMAL V n
2 Someone's **countenance** is their face. 脸, 面孔. ❖ *He met each inquiry with an impassive countenance.* 他对每一项查问都摆出一张无动于衷的面孔. N-COUNT LITERARY

coun·ter /ˈkaʊntə/ **counters, countering, countered.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 In a place such as a shop or café, a **counter** is a long narrow table or flat surface at which customers are served. (商店、咖啡馆等的)柜台. ❖ *...the cosmetics counter.* 化妆品柜台. N-COUNT
2 If a medicine can be bought **over the counter**, you do not need a prescription to buy it. (药品)不用处方购买(在商店柜台可以买到). PHR
3 If someone buys or sells goods **under the counter**, they buy or sell them secretly and illegally. (买卖或交易)秘密地; 私下地; 非法地. PHR
4 If you do something to **counter** a particular action or process, you do something which has an opposite effect to it or makes it less effective. 抵消. ❖ *...economic measures to counter the effects of such a blockade.* 抵消这一封锁的后果的经济手段. VB V n
5 Something that is **a counter to** something else has an opposite effect to it or makes it less effective. 对...的反抗; 反作用. ❖ *...NATO's traditional role as a counter to the military might of the Warsaw Pact.* 北大西洋公约组织作为对抗华沙条约组织军事力量的传统角色. N-SING a N to n
6 If one thing **runs counter to** another, or if one thing **is counter to** another, the first thing is the opposite of the second thing or conflicts with it. 与...相反; 与...抵触. ❖ *Much of the plan runs counter to European Community agriculture and environmental policy.* 该计划的大部分都与欧洲共同体的农业和环境政策相抵触. PHR FORMAL
7 If you **counter** something that someone has said, you say something which shows that you disagree with them or which proves that they are wrong. 反驳; 反击. ❖ *Both of them had to counter fierce criticism by the Moscow intellectuals.* 他们二人都必须反驳莫斯科知识界的猛烈批评. *The union countered with letters rebutting the company's claims.* 工会通过驳斥公司声明的信件进行反击. *The Prime Minister countered by stating that he had grave misgivings.* 首相通过声称自己有很大疑虑来予以反驳. VB V n V with n V by -ing Also V that, V with quote
8 A **counter** is a device which keeps a count of something and displays the total. 计数器; 计量器. N-COUNT
9 A **counter** is a small, flat, round object used in board games. 筹码. N-COUNT
10 ➻ 又见 **bargaining counter, bean counter, Geiger counter.**

counter- /ˈkaʊntə-/.
Counter- is used to form words which refer to actions or activities that are intended to prevent other actions or activities or that respond to them. 用于构词, 表示'反', '逆'. ❖ *...counter-revolutionary activities.* 反革命活动. PREFIX

counter·act /ˌkaʊntərˈækt/ **counteracts, counteracting, counteracted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
To **counteract** something means to reduce its effect by doing something that produces an opposite effect. 起反作用; 对抗; 抵消. ❖ *...pills to counteract high blood pressure.* 抑制高血压的药片. VB V n

C

ˈcounter-argument, counter-arguments.
A **counter-argument** is an argument that makes an opposing point to another argument. 反论; 反驳. N-COUNT FORMAL

ˈcounter-attack, counter-attacks, counter-attacking, counter-attacked; 又拼作 **counterattack.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **counter-attack**, you attack someone who has attacked you. 反击; 反攻. ❖ *The security forces counter-attacked the following day.* 第二天安全部队开始反攻. VB V Also V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The army began its counter-attack this morning.* 今早军队发起了反攻. N-COUNT

counter·bal·ance /ˈkaʊntəbæləns/ **counterbalances, counterbalancing, counterbalanced;** 又拼作 **counter-balance.**
To **counterbalance** something means to balance or correct it with something that has an equal but opposite effect. 使平衡; 抗衡; 抵消. ❖ *Add honey to counterbalance the acidity.* 加点蜂蜜去去这酸味. VB V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...organisations set up as a counterbalance to groups allied to the ANC.* 为抗衡那些加盟"非国大"的集团而成立的组织. N-COUNT

counter·clockwise /ˌkaʊntəˈklɒkwaɪz/; 又拼作 **counter-clockwise.**
If something is moving **counterclockwise**, it is moving in the opposite direction to the direction in which the hands of a clock move. The British word is **anticlockwise**. 逆时针地. [英]作 anticlockwise. ADV ADV after v AMERICAN
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The dance moves in a counter-clockwise direction.* 舞蹈以逆时针方向移动. ADJ ADJ n

ˈcounter-culture, counter-cultures; 又拼作 **counter-culture.**
Counter-culture is a set of values, ideas, and ways of behaving that are completely different from those of the rest of society. 反正统文化. ❖ *...the counterculture of the sixties.* 六十年代的反正统文化. N-VAR

ˌcounter-ˈespionage; 又拼作 **counter espionage.**
Counter-espionage consists of the measures that a country takes in order to find out whether another country is spying on it and to prevent it from doing so. 反间谍. N-UNCOUNT

counter·feit /ˈkaʊntəfɪt/ **counterfeits, counterfeiting, counterfeited.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Counterfeit** money, goods, or documents are not genuine, but have been made to look exactly like genuine ones in order to deceive people. 伪造的, 假冒的. ❖ *...counterfeit currency.* 假币. ADJ
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Levi Strauss says counterfeits of the company's jeans are flooding Europe.* 利维·史特劳斯公司说, 假冒该公司的牛仔裤充斥欧洲. N-COUNT
2 If someone **counterfeits** something, they make a version of it that is not genuine but has been made to look genuine in order to deceive people. 仿造; 伪造; 制假. ◢**counter·feit·ing** ❖ *...the business of counterfeiting.* 伪造的勾当. ◢**counter·feit·er, counterfeiters** ❖ *...a gang of counterfeiters.* 一帮制假者. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

counter·foil /ˈkaʊntəfɔɪl/ **counterfoils.**
A **counterfoil** is the part of a cheque, ticket, or other document that you keep when you give the other part to someone else. 支票存根; 票根; 存根. N-COUNT BRITISH

counter·mand /ˌkaʊntəˈmɑːnd, -ˈmænd/ **countermands, countermanding, countermanded.**

If you **countermand** an order, you cancel it, usually by giving a different order. 取消, 撤回(已发出的命令, 通常重新下令). ❖ *I can't countermand an order Winger's given.* 我无法撤回温格下达的命令. VB FORMAL V n

ˈcounter-measure, counter-measures; 又拼作 **countermeasure.**

A **counter-measure** is an action that you take in order to weaken the effect of another action or a situation, or to make it harmless. 反措施; 对策. ❖ *Because the threat never developed, we didn't need to take any real countermeasures.* 由于这种威胁从没发展开来, 因此我们没必要采取什么真正的对策. N-COUNT

C

counter·pane /ˈkaʊntəpeɪn/ **counterpanes.**

A **counterpane** is a decorative cover on a bed. 床罩. N-COUNT DATED

counter·part /ˈkaʊntəpɑːt/ **counterparts.** ♦♦♦◇◇

Someone's or something's **counterpart** is another person or thing that has a similar function in a different place. (职能或地位)相当的人; 对应的人; 对应物. ❖ *The Foreign Secretary telephoned his German and Italian counterparts.* 外交部长分别给德国和意大利的外交部长通了电话. N-COUNT with supp

counter·point /ˈkaʊntəpɔɪnt/ **counterpoints, counterpointing, counterpointed.**

1 Something that is a **counterpoint** to something else contrasts with it in a satisfying way. 对比物; 衬托物. ❖ *Paris is just a short train journey away, providing the perfect counterpoint to the peace and quiet of Reims.* 离巴黎只有一小段火车路程, 这给兰斯的安宁与平静提供了一种完美的衬托. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

2 If one thing **counterpoints** another, it contrasts with it in a satisfying way. 用对比手法衬托. ❖ *A good sharp dressing counterpointed the sweetness of the dried fruit.* 一种相当辛辣的调料反衬出这种干果的甜蜜. VB JOURNALISM V n

3 In music, **counterpoint** is a technique in which two or more different tunes are played together at the same time. (音乐)对位法; 对位. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcounter-proˈductive; 又拼作 **counterproductive.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **counter-productive** achieves the opposite result from the one that you want. 产生相反结果的. ❖ *It is counterproductive to address an interviewee in patronizing tones.* 用施予恩惠的口吻跟面试者谈话会产生相反的结果. ADJ-GRADED

ˌcounter-revoˈlution, counter-revolutions.

1 A **counter-revolution** is a revolution that is intended to reverse the effects of a previous revolution. 反革命. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to activities that are intended to reverse the effects of a previous revolution as **counter-revolution.** 反革命活动. ❖ *Such actions would be regarded as counter-revolution.* 这些行为会被认为是反革命行为. ◢ **counter-revolu·tion·ary, counter-revolutionaries.** A **counter-revolutionary** is a person who is trying to reverse the effects of a previous revolution. 反革命分子. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...counter-revolutionary propaganda.* 反革命宣传. ADJ

counter·sign /ˈkaʊntəsaɪn/ **countersigns, countersigning, countersigned.**

If you **countersign** a document, you sign it after someone else has signed it. (文件等的)副署, 连署, 会签. VB V n

counter·ten·or /ˈkaʊntətenə/ **countertenors;** 又拼作 **counter-tenor.**

A **countertenor** is a man who sings with a high voice that is similar to a low female singing voice. 高男高音. N-COUNT

counter·vail·ing /ˈkaʊntəveɪlɪŋ/.

A **countervailing** force or opinion is one which is of equal strength to another one but is its opposite. 抵消的; 对抗的. ❖ *There were two central and countervailing forces in the life of Nikola Tesla.* 尼古拉·特斯拉生活中有两股核心的、相对抗的力量. ADJ ADJ n

counter·weight /ˈkaʊntəweɪt/ **counterweights, counterweighting, counterweighted.**

1 A **counterweight** is an action or proposal that is intended to balance or counter other actions or proposals. 平衡力; 平衡物. ❖ *His no-inflation bill serves as a useful counterweight to proposals less acceptable to the Committee.* 相对委员会不那么容易接受的建议来说, 他提出的无通胀议案倒是一个能起到平衡作用的有用建议. N-COUNT

2 If one action or proposal is intended to **counterweight** another, it is intended to balance or counter the other action or proposal. 使平衡; 使抵消. ❖ *This will be used to counterweight the capital gains argument.* 这会被用来平衡资本收益的论点. VB V n

coun·tess /ˈkaʊntɪs/ **countesses.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **Countess** is a woman who has the same rank as a count or earl, or who is married to a count or earl. 伯爵夫人; 女伯爵. N-COUNT N-TITLE N-VOC

count·ing /ˈkaʊntɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Not counting** a particular thing means not including that thing. 不包括. **Counting** a particular thing means including that thing. 包括. ❖ *That's four people, right? Not counting my brother.* 那是四个人, 对吧? 不包括我兄弟. PREP

2 If you say **and counting** after a number or an amount of something, you mean that the number or amount is continuing to increase. (用于数字或数量后指该数继续增长)更多. ❖ *...sales of 25 million and counting.* 2,500万及更多的销售额. PHR

count·less /ˈkaʊntləs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Countless means very many. 无数的; 大量的. ❖ *She brought joy to countless people.* 她给无数人带来欢乐. ADJ ADJ n

ˈcount noun, count nouns.

A **count noun** is a noun such as 'bird', 'chair', or 'year' which has a singular and a plural form and is always used after a determiner in the singular. 可数名词. N-COUNT

coun·tri·fied /ˈkʌntrɪfaɪd/.

1 You use **countrified** to describe something that seems or looks like something in the country, rather than in a town. 乡村的; 乡村风味的. ❖ *...a lovely countrified garden.* 一个可爱的乡村风味的花园. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 **Countrified** is used to describe pop music that sounds similar to country and western. (流行音乐)乡村风味的; 西部风味的. ❖ *...countrified blues.* 乡村风味的布鲁斯音乐. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM

coun·try /ˈkʌntrɪ/ **countries.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **country** is one of the political units which the world is divided into, covering a particular area of land. 国家. ❖ *Indonesia is the fifth most populous country in the world.* 印度尼西亚是世界排名第五的人口大国. N-COUNT

2 The people who live in a particular country can be referred to as the **country.** (某一国之)全体国民. ❖ *The country had confounded the pundits by electing a fourth-term Tory government.* 该国人民选出第四届的保守党政府, 让那些评论家困惑不已. N-SING

3 If a head of government or a government **goes to the country,** they hold a general election. (政府领导或政府)举行全国大选. PHR BRITISH

4 **The country** consists of places such as farms, open fields, and villages which are away from towns and cities. 农村, 乡村; 田野. ❖ *...a healthy life in the country.* 乡村的健康生活. N-SING the N

5 If you travel **across country,** you travel through country areas, avoiding major roads and towns. 横越乡下地方; 越野. PHR

6 A particular kind of **country** is an area of land which has particular characteristics or is connected with a well-known person. (有特点的或与某名人有关联的)地区, 区域. ❖ *...mountainous country east of Genoa.* 热那亚东部的山区. *...this is Elgar country.* 这是艾尔加地区. N-UNCOUNT supp N

7 **Country** music is the same as country and western music. 同 country and western music. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcountry and ˈwestern.

Country and western is popular music in the style of white people's folk music of the southern United States. (美国的)乡村与西部音乐. ❖ *...a successful country and western singer.* 一名成功的乡村与西部音乐歌手. N-UNCOUNT

'country club, country clubs. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **country club** is a club in the country where members can play sports and attend social events. 乡间俱乐部. N-COUNT

,country 'cousin, country cousins.

If you refer to someone who comes from the country as a **country cousin**, you disapprove of them because they are unsophisticated and are inexperienced in city ways. (单纯的、不习惯城市生活的)乡下佬. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

,country 'dancing.

Country dancing is traditional dancing in which couples dance in lines or circles. 乡村舞蹈(一对对舞蹈者跳的传统舞蹈). N-UNCOUNT

,country 'house, country houses. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **country house** is a large attractive house in the country, usually one that is or was owned by a rich or noble family. (通常指富人或贵族的)乡间别墅. N-COUNT

country·man /'kʌntrımən/ **countrymen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **countrymen** are people from your own country. 同胞. ◆ *He beat his fellow countryman, Andre Agassi.* 他打败了自己的同胞,安德烈 · 阿加西. N-COUNT

2 A **countryman** is a person who lives in the country rather than in a city or a town. 农村人, 乡下人. N-COUNT

,country 'seat, country seats.

A **country seat** is a large house and estate in the country which is owned by someone who also owns a house in a town. 庄园; 乡间宅邸. ◆ *His family have a country seat in Oxfordshire.* 他家在牛津郡有一所乡间宅邸. N-COUNT

country·side /'kʌntrısaıd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

The **countryside** is land which is away from towns and cities. 农村地区, 乡野. ◆ *...the English countryside.* 英国农村地区. N-UNCOUNT

country·wide /,kʌntrı'waıd/.

Something that happens or exists **countrywide** happens or exists throughout the whole of a country. 全国范围地, 全国性地. ◆ *Armed robbery and abduction have been on the increase countrywide.* 武装抢劫和诱拐在全国范围呈上升趋势. ADV

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...a countrywide network of volunteers.* 全国的志愿服务者网络. ADJ ADJ n

country·woman /'kʌntrıwʊmən/ **countrywomen.**

1 A **countrywoman** is a woman who lives in the country rather than in a city or a town. 农村妇女. ◆ *She had the slow, soft voice of a countrywoman.* 她有一种农村妇女的嗓音, 缓慢、温和. N-COUNT

2 Your **countrywomen** are women from your own country. 女同胞. N-COUNT

coun·ty /'kaʊntı/ **counties.** ◆◆◆◆◇

A **county** is a region of Britain, Ireland, or the USA which has its own local government. (英国、爱尔兰的)郡; (美国的)县. ◆ *Over 50 events are planned throughout the county.* 在整个郡规划了50项活动. N-COUNT

,county 'council, county councils. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **county council** is an organization which administers local government in a county in Britain. 郡政务委员会. ◆ *... Devon County Council.* 德文郡政务委员会. N-COUNT

,county 'seat, county seats.

➠ 见 **county town**.

,county 'town, county towns.

A **county town** is the most important town in a county, from which the county is administered. The American term is **county seat**. 郡邑; 县城(所在地). [美]作 county seat. ◆ *We met in Dorchester, Dorset's bustling county town.* 我们在多切斯特见过面, 那里是多塞特热闹的郡邑. N-COUNT BRITISH

coup /ku:/ **coups.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When there is a **coup**, a group of people seize power in a country. 政变. ◆ *...a military coup.* 一场军事政变. N-COUNT

2 A **coup** is an achievement which is thought to be especially brilliant because it was very difficult. 成功之举; 漂亮的作为. ◆ *Regency Opera have scored something of a coup by persuading her to undertake the role.* 摄政歌剧院过劝说她担任这一角色而一举成功. N-COUNT

coup de grace /,ku: də 'gra:s/.

To give something the **coup de grace** is to finally destroy something, such as an institution, which has been gradually growing weaker. 致命的一击. N-SING FORMAL

coup d'état /,ku: deı'ta:/ **coups d'état.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When there is a **coup d'état**, a group of people seize power in a country. 政变. N-COUNT

cou·pé /'ku:peı, AM 'ku:p/ **coupés.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **coupé** is a car with a fixed roof, a sloping back, two doors, and seats for four people. 双门小轿车. N-COUNT

cou·ple /'kʌpəl/ **couples, coupling, coupled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you refer to **a couple of** people or things, you mean two or approximately two of them, although the exact number is not important or you are not sure of it. 两三个; 几个; 一些. ◆ *I think the trouble will clear up in a couple of days.* 我认为这个麻烦两三天内就会变得明朗起来. QUANT INFORMAL

➪ Also a determiner in spoken American English, and before 'more' and 'less'. 在[美]口语中又作限定词, 并用在 more 和 less 之前. ◆ *...a couple weeks before the election.* 大选前几星期. *I think I can play maybe for a couple more years.* 我认为我也许还能再打上几年球. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ◆ *I've got a couple that don't look too bad.* 我弄到了几个, 看上去还不错. PRON

2 A **couple** is two people who are married, living together, or having a sexual relationship. 夫妇; 同居的情侣. ◆ *The couple have no children.* 这对夫妻没有子女. N-COLL-COUNT

3 A **couple** is two people that you see together on a particular occasion or that are associated in some way. 一对, 一双. ◆ *The four couples began the opening dance.* 这四对开始了第一场舞. N-COLL-COUNT

4 If you say that one thing produces a particular effect when it **is coupled with** another, you mean that the two things combine to produce that effect. 与...结合; 加上... ◆ *Over-use of those drugs, coupled with poor diet, leads to physical degeneration.* 过量使用那些药物, 加上饮食不良, 会引起体力衰竭. VB: be V-ed with n; V-ed

5 If one piece of equipment **is coupled** to another, it is joined to it so that the two pieces of equipment work together. (机器)相连接, 结合. ◆ *The various elementary detector systems are coupled together in complex arrays.* 各种基本探测系统以复杂的排列形式连结起来. ◢ **cou·pling** ◆ *...the coupling of a particle accelerator and a mass spectrometer.* 粒子加速器和质谱仪结合在一起. VB: be V-ed to n; be V-ed together; N-SING

6 ➠ 又见 **coupling**.

cou·plet /'kʌplıt/ **couplets.**

A **couplet** is two lines of poetry which come next to each other, especially two lines that rhyme with each other and are the same length. (诗歌的)偶句, 对句. N-COUNT

cou·pling /'kʌplıŋ/ **couplings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **coupling** is a device which is used to join two vehicles or pieces of equipment together. 连接器; 车钩. N-COUNT

2 When two different things, ideas, or activities are combined, or when two people work together, you can refer to this combination as a **coupling**. 联合, 结合. ◆ *...the uneasy coupling of fascism and conservatism.* 令人不安的法西斯主义和保守主义的联合. N-COUNT WRITTEN

3 An act of sexual intercourse is sometimes referred to as a **coupling**. 交媾, 交尾. N-COUNT FORMAL

4 ➠ 又见 **couple**.

cou·pon /'ku:pɒn/ **coupons.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **coupon** is a piece of printed paper which is issued by the maker or supplier of a product and which allows you to pay less money than usual for it. 优惠券. N-COUNT

2 A **coupon** is a small form which you send off to ask for information, to order something, or to enter a competition. 查询单; 订购单; 参赛单. N-COUNT

3 A **coupon** is a piece of printed paper issued by the government that gives you the right to buy a product that is rationed. (政府发的)配给券, 购物券. N-COUNT

cour·age /'kʌrıdʒ, AM 'kɜ:r-/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Courage** is the quality shown by someone who decides to N-UNCOUNT

C

do something difficult or dangerous, even though they may be afraid. 勇气; 胆量. ❖ *They do not have the courage to apologise for their actions.* 他们没有勇气为自己的行为道歉.

➡ to **pluck up the courage**: 见 **pluck**.

2 If you have **the courage of** your **convictions**, you have the confidence to do what you believe is right, even though other people may not agree or approve. 敢于按自己的信念(做事). PHR

cou·ra·geous /kəˈreɪdʒəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **courageous** shows courage. 有勇气的; 有胆量的. ❖ *It was a courageous decision.* 这是个有勇气的决定. ◢ **cou·ra·geous·ly** ❖ *Smith fought courageously.* 史密斯勇敢作战. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

C

cour·gette /kʊəˈʒeɪ/ **courgettes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Courgettes are long thin green vegetables of the marrow family. The American word is **zucchini**. 小胡瓜, 密生西葫芦. [美]作 zucchini. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-VAR BRITISH

cou·ri·er /ˈkʊriə/ **couriers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **courier** is a person who is paid to take letters and parcels direct from one place to another. (送快信的)信差. N-COUNT

2 A **courier** is a person employed by a travel company to look after people who are on holiday. (旅行团的)陪同, 导游. N-COUNT

course /kɔːs/ **courses, coursing, coursed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Course is often used in the expression 'of course'. It is also used instead of 'of course' in informal spoken English. 用于短语 of course中. 又在口语中代替 of course.

➡ 见 **of course**.

2 The **course** of a vehicle is the route along which it is travelling. 路线; 航线, 航道. ❖ *The captain altered course a few degrees to the right.* 船长把航线往右调整了几度. N-UNCOUNT also a N

3 If a ship or aircraft is **on course**, it is travelling along the correct route. 在正确航线上. If it is **off course**, it is no longer travelling along the correct route. 偏离航线. PHR

4 A **course** of action is an action or a series of actions that you can do in a particular situation. 行为; 做法. ❖ *Vietnam is trying to decide on its course for the future.* 越南正在努力决定其未来的行动. N-COUNT

5 If you are **on course for** something, you are likely to achieve it. (表示可能成功)迈向. ❖ *England are well on course for a place at the 1998 World Cup Finals.* 英格兰队在1998年世界杯决赛上很可能夺得名次. PHR-PREP

6 You can refer to the way that events develop as, for example, **the course of history** or **the course of events**. (历史或重大事件的)进程, 过程. ❖ *...naval battles which altered the course of history.* 改变了历史进程的海战. N-SING the N of n

7 If something happens **in the course of** a period of time, it happens during that time. 在...期间; 在...过程中. ❖ *We struck up a conversation, in the course of which it emerged that he was a sailing man.* 我们聊了起来, 谈话过程中他显露出自己是个水手. PHR-PREP

8 If something happens or becomes true **in the course of time**, it happens or becomes true over a long period of time. 终于; 总有一天. PHR

9 ➡ **in due course**: 见 **due**.

10 A **course** is a series of lessons or lectures on a particular subject. 课程, 教程; 科目. ❖ *...a course in business administration.* 商业管理课程. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **access course, correspondence course, refresher course**.

11 A **course of** medical treatment is a series of treatments that a doctor gives someone. 疗程. ❖ *...a course of antibiotics.* 抗生素疗程. N-COUNT N of n

12 A **course** is one part of a meal. (菜肴)一道. ❖ *...a three-course dinner.* 一顿三道菜的晚餐. N-COUNT

13 In sport, a **course** is an area of land where races are held or golf is played. (竞赛)跑道; (高尔夫)球场. ❖ *...the Tour de France, when 200 cyclists cover a course of 2,000 miles.* 环法自行车赛中, 200名赛车手要完成2,000英里的赛程. N-COUNT

14 If you **stay the course**, you finish something that you have started, even though it has become very difficult. 不畏艰难坚持到底. PHR

15 If something **runs its course** or **takes its course**, it develops naturally and comes to a natural end. 自然发展; 自然结束. ❖ *20,000 cows would die before the epidemic had run its course.* 2万头奶牛将在传染病结束前死去. PHR

16 The **course** of a river is the channel along which it flows. 河道, 水道. N-COUNT

17 If a liquid **courses** somewhere, it flows quickly. 快速流动. ❖ *The tears coursed down his cheeks.* 眼泪淌下他的面颊. VB LITERARY V prep/adv

18 If you do something **as a matter of course**, you do it as part of your normal work or way of life. 理所当然. PHR

'course book, course books; 又拼作 **coursebook.**

A **course book** is a textbook that students and teachers use as part of a course. 教程, 教科书. N-COUNT BRITISH

'course work; 又拼作 **coursework.**

Course work is work that students do during the year, rather than in exams, especially work that counts towards a student's final grade. (学年的)课程作业. N-UNCOUNT

cours·ing /ˈkɔːsɪŋ/.

Coursing is a sport in which rabbits or hares are hunted with dogs. 猎兔(运动). N-UNCOUNT

court 1 noun uses 名词用法

court /kɔːt/ **courts.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **court** is a place where legal matters are decided by a judge and jury or by a magistrate. 法庭, 审判庭. ❖ *...the divorce courts.* 离婚法庭. *He was in court last week.* 他上周上了法庭. N-COUNT also in/at N

2 You can refer to the people in a court, especially the judge, jury, or magistrates, as a **court**. 法庭全体人员(尤指法官、陪审团、地方法官). ❖ *The court awarded the man one and a half million pounds.* 法庭判给那人150万镑. N-COUNT

3 If you **go to court** or **take** someone **to court**, you take legal action against someone. 打官司; 把...告上法庭. PHR

4 If a legal matter is decided or settled **out of court**, it is decided without legal action being taken in a court of law. 庭外(解决). ❖ *...an out of court settlement.* 一项庭外和解. PHR

5 ➡ 又见 **Crown Court, High Court, kangaroo court**.

6 A **court** is an area for playing a game such as tennis, badminton, or squash. (网球、羽毛球、壁球等)球场. N-COUNT also on/off N

7 The **court** of a king or queen is the place where he or she lives and works. Royal people and the people who work closely with them can also be referred to as the **court**. 王宫; 宫廷; 朝臣. ❖ *Their family was certainly well regarded at court.* 他们家在王宫肯定受到礼遇. N-COUNT

8 You can say someone **holds court** when they are surrounded by a lot of people who are paying them a lot of attention because they are interesting or famous. 被许多人仰慕. PHR

9 In Britain, **Court** is used in the names of large houses and blocks of flats. (英国)庭院; 公寓大楼. ❖ *...7 Ivebury Court.* 艾夫伯里大楼7号.

court 2 verb uses 动词用法

court /kɔːt/ **courts, courting, courted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **are courting** someone of the opposite sex, you are spending a lot of time with them, because you intend to get married to them. 求爱, 求婚; 恋爱. ❖ *She kept the letters he had written to her when they were courting.* 她保留着他们谈恋爱时他写给她的信. *...courting couples.* 恋爱中的情侣. V-RECIP V n DATED pl-n V V-ing

2 To **court** a person or group means to try to please them or improve your relations with them, often so that they will do something that you want them to do. 向...献殷勤. VB V n JOURNALISM

3 If you **court** something such as publicity or popularity, you try to obtain it for yourself. 追求, 企图获得(公众注意或知名度). VB V n

4 If you say that someone **is courting** disaster, you think they are acting in a way that makes it likely to happen. 招致, 引来(危难). VB

cour·teous /ˈkɜːtiəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **courteous** is polite, respectful, and ADJ-GRADED

considerate. 礼貌的; 谦恭的; 周到的. ❖ *He was always very courteous.* 他总是彬彬有礼. ◢ **cour·teous·ly** ❖ *He nodded courteously to me.* 他礼貌地向我点头. ADV-GRADED

cour·tesan /ˌkɔːtɪˈzæn/ **courtesans.**
In former times, a woman who was looked after by the rich and important men that she had sexual relationships with was referred to as a **courtesan**. (旧时达官显贵的)情妇; 交际花; 官妓. N-COUNT

cour·tesy /ˈkɜːtɪsi/ **courtesies.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Courtesy** is politeness, respect, and consideration for others. 礼貌; 谦恭; 殷勤. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Courtesies** are polite conventional things that people say in formal situations. 客气话, 礼貌的言语. ❖ *Hugh and John were exchanging courtesies.* 休和约翰互相客气地问候. N-COUNT FORMAL
3 If you refer to the **courtesy** of doing something, you are referring to a polite action. 礼貌的行为. ❖ *By extending the courtesy of a phone call to my clients, I was building a personal relationship with them.* 通过礼貌地给我的客户打电话, 我建立起我们之间的个人关系. N-SING FORMAL
4 **Courtesy** is used to describe services that are provided free of charge by an organization to its customers. (服务)免费的. ❖ *A courtesy shuttle bus operates between the hotel and the town.* 在旅馆和市区之间有免费往返班车. ADJ: ADJ n
5 A **courtesy** call or visit is a formal visit that you pay someone as a way of showing them politeness or respect. (拜访)礼节性的. ADJ: ADJ n
6 A **courtesy title** is a title that someone is allowed to use, although it has no legal or official status. (无法律地位或官方地位的)头衔, 尊称. N-UNCOUNT N n, by N
7 If you say that something is provided **courtesy of** someone or **by courtesy of** someone, you are saying that they provided it, and often thanking them for it or suggesting that it was provided as a favour. 承蒙...的好意. PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS
8 If you say that one thing happens **courtesy of** another or **by courtesy of** another, you mean that the second thing causes or is responsible for the first thing. 因为...的缘故; 作为...的结果. ❖ *The air was fresh, courtesy of three holes in the roof.* 空气很新鲜, 这是因为屋顶有三个孔的缘故. PHR-PREP

court·house /ˈkɔːthaʊs/ **courthouses.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **courthouse** is a building in which a court of law meets. The usual British word is **court**. 法院. [英]作 court. N-COUNT AMERICAN

cour·ti·er /ˈkɔːtiə/ **courtiers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
In the past, **courtiers** were noblemen and women who spent a lot of time at the court of a king or queen. 侍臣; 廷臣. N-COUNT

court·ly /ˈkɔːtli/.
You use **courtly** to describe someone whose behaviour is very polite and well-mannered, often in a rather old-fashioned way. 有礼貌的; 温文尔雅的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

ˌcourt-ˈmartial, **court-martials, court-martialling, court-martialled;** [美]拼作 **court-martialing, court-martialed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **court-martial** is a trial in a military court of a member of the armed forces who is charged with breaking a military law. 军事法庭审判. N-VAR
2 If a member of the armed forces **is court-martialled**, he or she is tried in a military court. 被军事法庭审判. VB: be V-ed

ˌcourt of apˈpeal, **courts of appeal.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **court of appeal** is a court which deals with appeals against legal judgements. 上诉法院. N-COUNT

ˌcourt of inˈquiry, **courts of inquiry.**
A **court of inquiry** is a group of people who are officially appointed to investigate a serious accident or incident. 调查法庭. The investigation is also called a **court of inquiry**. 法庭调查. N-COUNT

ˌcourt of ˈlaw, **courts of law.**
When you refer to a **court of law**, you are referring to a legal court, especially when talking about the evidence that might be given in a trial. 法院, 法庭. ❖ *We have a witness who would swear to it in a court of law.* 我们有一个证人愿意在法庭上作证. N-COUNT

court·room /ˈkɔːtruːm/ **courtrooms.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **courtroom** is a room in which a legal court meets. 审判室. N-COUNT

court·ship /ˈkɔːtʃɪp/ **courtships.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Courtship** is the activity of courting, or the time during which a man and a woman are courting. 求爱, 求婚; 求爱期. ❖ *...a short courtship.* 短短的求爱期. N-VAR DATED
2 The **courtship** of male and female animals is their behaviour before they mate. (动物的)求偶. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcourt shoe, **court shoes.**
Court shoes are ladies' shoes that are usually made of plain leather with no design. The usual American word is **pumps**. (无图案的)普通皮革女鞋. [美]一般作 pumps. N-COUNT BRITISH

court·yard /ˈkɔːtjɑːd/ **courtyards.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **courtyard** is an open area of ground, often paved, which is surrounded by buildings or walls. 庭院. N-COUNT

C

cous·cous /ˈkuːskuːs/.
Couscous is a type of grain that is traditionally eaten in North Africa, or a North African dish consisting of this grain served with a spicy stew. 粗麦粉(北非传统食品); 蒸粗麦粉(配上香料烩的菜肴). N-UNCOUNT

cous·in /ˈkʌzən/ **cousins.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Your **cousin** is the child of your uncle or aunt. 表兄弟姊妹; 堂兄弟姊妹; 表亲. ❖ *We are cousins.* 我们是表亲. N-COUNT
➥ 见 **second cousin.**
2 If you refer to two things or groups of people as **cousins**, you mean that they are equivalents or that there is a connection between them. 同类的事物; 同类人. ❖ *The average European kitchen is smaller than its American cousin.* 欧洲厨房普遍比美国厨房要小. N-COUNT
➥ 见 **country cousin.**

cou·ture /kuːˈtjʊə, AM -ˈtʊr/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Couture refers to the designing and making of high-quality fashion clothes, or to the clothes themselves. 高档时装的设计及缝制; 高档时装. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

cou·tu·ri·er /kuːˈtʊərieɪ, AM kuːtʊrɪˈeɪ/ **couturiers.**
A **couturier** is a person who designs, makes, and sells expensive, high-quality fashion clothes for women. 高档女装设计师. N-COUNT

cove /kəʊv/ **coves.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cove** is a small bay on the coast. 小海湾. N-COUNT

cov·en /ˈkʌvən/ **covens.**
A **coven** is a group of witches that meet together. 女巫集会. N-COLL-COUNT

cov·enant /ˈkʌvənənt/ **covenants.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **covenant** is a formal written agreement between two or more people or groups of people which is recognized in law. 盟约; 契约, 合同; 公约. N-COUNT
2 A **covenant** is a formal written promise to pay a sum of money each year for a fixed period, especially to a charity. (尤指向慈善机构定期捐款的)契约. N-COUNT also by N

cov·er /ˈkʌvə/ **covers, covering, covered.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you **cover** one thing with another, you place the second thing over it in order to protect it, hide it, or close it. Something that is over something else like this **covers** it. 盖上, 覆盖; 遮上. ❖ *...the black patch which covered his left eye.* 遮住他左眼的黑眼罩. *...a covered container.* 一个加盖的容器. VB: V n with n, V n, V-ed
2 A **cover** is something which is put over an object, usually in order to protect it. 覆盖物; 盖子; 罩子. ❖ *...a duvet cover.* 一张羽绒被. N-COUNT
3 If you **cover** one thing with another, you put the second thing all over the surface of the first. Something that is over something else like this **covers** it. 盖着; 铺盖; 遮掩. ❖ *Black clouds covered the sky.* 黑云遮着天空. *The desk was covered with papers.* 桌上铺满了报纸. ◢ **-covered** ❖ *...chocolate-covered biscuits.* 涂上巧克力的饼干. VB: V n with/in n, V n, be V-ed with/in n, COMB
4 The **covers** on your bed are the sheet, blankets, and bedspread that you have on top of you. 床单; 毯子; 床罩. ❖ *She slid farther under the covers.* 她更深入地钻进床单里面. N-PLURAL
5 The **cover** of a book or a magazine is the outside part of it. 封面. ❖ *...the cover of 'Time' magazine.* 《时代周刊》的封面. *I used to read every issue from cover to cover.* 我过去常常把每一期都从头到尾看个遍. N-COUNT

C

6 If you **cover** a particular distance, you travel that distance. 走过、行走(一段路程). VB V n

7 To **cover** someone or something means to protect them from attack, by pointing a gun at people who may attack them, and being ready to fire the gun. 保护,掩护. VB V n

8 **Cover** is protection from enemy attack that is provided for troops or ships carrying out an operation. 掩护,护卫. N-UNCOUNT

9 **Cover** is trees, rocks, or other places where you shelter from the weather or from an attack, or hide from someone. 掩蔽处;掩蔽物. ❖ *They ran for cover.* 他们奔向掩蔽处. N-UNCOUNT If you are **under cover**, you are under something that shelters you from the weather or from an attack. 在掩护下. PHR

10 If you **take cover**, you shelter from the weather or from an attack. 躲藏;掩蔽. If you **break cover**, you leave the place where you have been sheltering. 从隐蔽处走出来. PHR

11 Something that is a **cover** for secret or illegal activities seems respectable or normal, and is intended to hide these activities. (秘密非法活动等的)掩护;借口. N-COUNT

12 If you **cover for** someone who is doing something secret or illegal, you give false information in order to protect them. 为...作掩饰;找借口. VB V for n

13 If you do something **under cover of** a particular situation, you do it without being noticed because of that situation. 在...掩护下. ❖ *They move under cover of darkness.* 他们在黑夜的掩护下行动. PHR-PREP

14 To **blow** someone's **cover** means to cause their true identity or the true nature of their work to be revealed. 揭穿,揭露;使...暴露. ❖ *...a spy whose cover had been blown.* 一名暴露了身份的间谍. PHR

15 If you **cover for** someone who is ill or away, you do their work while they are absent. 临时代替. VB V for n

16 If a sum of money **covers** something, it is enough to pay for it. 抵偿;弥补;支付. ❖ *...£1.50 to cover postage and administration.* 1.50镑支付邮政与管理费用. VB V n

17 An insurance policy that **covers** a person or thing guarantees that money will be paid in relation to that person or thing. 给...保险. ❖ *...travel insurance covering you and your family against theft.* 保你和你全家在旅行中失窃进行保赔的旅行保险. VB V n, V n against n

18 Insurance **cover** is a guarantee from an insurance company that money will be paid by them in relation to particular people or things. 保险. N-UNCOUNT

19 If a law **covers** a particular set of people, things, or situations, it applies to them. 包括在...范围内;适用于. ❖ *Pedigree dogs are covered by the Sale of Goods Act.* 纯种狗被包括在货品售卖法令范围内. VB V n

20 If you **cover** a particular topic, you discuss it in a lecture, course, or book. 涉及,论及. ❖ *Other subjects covered included nerves and how to overcome them.* 论及的其他问题还有紧张及如何克服紧张情绪. VB V n, V-ed

21 If reporters, newspapers, or television companies **cover** an event, they report on it. 报道、采访. VB V n

22 To **cover** a song originally performed by someone else means to record a new version of it. 翻唱(歌曲). VB V n

23 A **cover** is the same as a **cover version**. 同 cover version. ❖ *...a cover of an old Rolling Stones song.* 一首滚石乐队老歌的翻唱版本. N-COUNT

24 ➡ 又见 **covered**, **covering**.

▸cover up.

1 If you **cover** something or someone **up**, you put something over them in order to protect or hide them. 遮盖、盖上. ❖ *I covered him up with a duvet.* 我给他盖上一床羽绒被. PHR-V V n P, Also V P noun

2 If you **cover up** something that you do not want people to know about, you conceal the truth about it. 掩盖;掩饰. ❖ *How do we know you're not just covering up for your friend?* 我们怎么知道你不是在为你朋友掩饰? PHR-V V P noun, V P for n, Also V n P

➡ 又见 **cover-up**.

cov·er·age /ˈkʌvərɪdʒ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

The **coverage** of something in the news is the reporting of it. (新闻中的)报道,采访. ❖ *...TV coverage of college football.* 学校足球赛的电视报道. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcover charge, cover charges.

A **cover charge** is a sum of money that you must pay in some restaurants and nightclubs in addition to the money that you pay for food and drink. (餐馆、夜总会等处的)服务费,附加费. N-COUNT

cov·ered /ˈkʌvəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **covered** area is an area that has a roof. 有遮盖的;有篷的. ❖ *...a covered mall.* 有遮篷的商业街. ADJ ADJ n

ˈcover girl, cover girls.

A **cover girl** is an attractive woman whose photograph appears on the front of a magazine. 封面女郎. N-COUNT

cov·er·ing /ˈkʌvərɪŋ/ **coverings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **covering** is a layer of something that protects or hides something else. 覆盖物;遮盖物. ❖ *Sawdust was used as a hygienic floor covering.* 木屑被用作卫生的地板覆盖物. N-COUNT

ˌcovering ˈletter, covering letters.

A **covering letter** is a letter that you send with a parcel or with another letter in order to give extra information. The American term is **cover letter**. (附在包裹或另一封信中用以额外说明的)附信. [美]作 cover letter. N-COUNT BRITISH

cov·er·let /ˈkʌvəlɪt/ **coverlets.**

A **coverlet** is the same as a **bedspread**. 同 bedspread. N-COUNT DATED

cov·ert /ˈkʌvət, ˈkəuvɜːt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Covert activities or situations are secret or hidden. 秘密的;隐蔽的. ❖ *They have been supplying covert military aid to the rebels.* 他们一直在秘密地向叛乱分子提供军事援助. *...covert negotiations.* 秘密谈判. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **cov·ert·ly** ❖ *Covertly Isabel watched him go.* 伊莎贝尔偷偷地望着他离去. ADV-GRADED

ˈcover-up, cover-ups. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **cover-up** is an attempt to hide a crime or mistake. 掩饰;掩盖. ❖ *General Schwarzkopf denied there'd been any cover-up.* 施瓦茨科普夫将军否认有任何掩饰的行为. N-COUNT

ˈcover version, cover versions. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **cover version** of a song is a version of it recorded by a singer or band who did not originally perform the song. (歌曲)翻唱版本. N-COUNT

cov·et /ˈkʌvɪt/ **covets, coveting, coveted.**

If you **covet** something, you strongly want to have it for yourself. 渴望;垂涎;觊觎. ❖ *She coveted his job so openly that conversations between them were tense.* 她如此公然觊觎他的工作,以致他们的谈话十分紧张. VB FORMAL V n

cov·et·ed /ˈkʌvɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **coveted** to describe something that very many people would like to have. 众人渴望的;令人垂涎的;梦寐以求的. ❖ *...one of sport's most coveted trophies.* 体育中最令人觊觎的奖品. ADJ-GRADED

cov·et·ous /ˈkʌvɪtəs/.

Someone who is **covetous** has a strong desire to possess something, especially something that belongs to another person; used showing disapproval. 贪婪的,贪心的. ❖ *A red Lamborghini Diablo sports car attracts covetous stares.* 一辆红色的兰博基尼鬼怪跑车引来了众人贪婪的目光. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

cow /kau/ **cows, cowing, cowed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **cow** is a large female animal that is kept on farms for its milk. People sometimes refer to male and female animals of this species as **cows**. 奶牛,母牛;牛. 见插图条 **animals**. ❖ *...a herd of cows.* 一群奶牛. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **cattle**.

2 Some female animals, including elephants and whales, are called **cows**. (象、鲸等)母兽. ❖ *...a cow elephant.* 一头母象. N-COUNT

3 If you say that someone can do something **until the cows come home**, you mean that it will have no effect even if they do it for a very long time. 长时间地,没完没了地. ❖ *You can initiate policies until the cows come home, but unless they're monitored at a senior level, you won't get results.* 你可以没完没了地颁布政策,但除非在高层得到监控,否则不会有任何结果. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 ➡ 又见 **mad cow disease**, **sacred cow**.

5 If someone describes a woman as a **cow**, they dislike her and think that she is unpleasant or stupid; an offensive use. (冒犯义)傻婆娘; 臭女人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

6 If someone **is cowed**, they are made afraid, or made to behave in a particular way because they have been frightened or oppressed. (被)恐吓, (被)威吓. ❖ *The government, far from being cowed by these threats, has vowed to continue its policy.* 该政府绝对没有被这些威胁吓倒, 而是决心继续推行其政策. *...cowing them into submission.* 通过威吓让他们屈服. ◢ **cowed** ❖ *She was so cowed by the beatings that she meekly obeyed.* 她被拷打吓坏了, 只好乖乖顺从. VB FORMAL be V-ed V n into n/-ing ADJ-GRADED

cow·ard /kauəd/ **cowards.** ◆○○○○

If you call someone a **coward**, you disapprove of them because they are easily frightened and avoid dangerous or difficult situations. 懦夫; 胆小鬼. ◢ **cow·ard·ly** ❖ *I was too cowardly to complain.* 我太懦弱, 没敢抱怨. *...a cowardly act of violence.* 懦弱的暴力行为. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ADJ-GRADED

cow·ard·ice /ˈkauədɪs/.

Cowardice is cowardly behaviour. 胆小, 怯懦. N-UNCOUNT

cow·bell /ˈkaubel/ **cowbells.**

A **cowbell** is a small bell that is hung around a cow's neck so that the ringing sound makes it possible to find the cow. (系在牛颈上的)牛铃. N-COUNT

cow·boy /ˈkaubɔɪ/ **cowboys.** ◆◆○○○

1 A **cowboy** is a man employed to look after cattle in the United States, especially in former times. (尤指美国旧时的)牧牛人, 牛仔. N-COUNT

2 A **cowboy** is a male character in a western. (西部片中的)牛仔. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to someone who runs a business as a **cowboy** if they run it dishonestly or are not experienced, skilful, or careful in their work. 做事不诚实的人; 做事莽撞的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

cow·er /kauə/ **cowers, cowering, cowered.**

If you **cower**, you bend forward and downwards because you are very frightened. 蜷缩; 畏缩. ❖ *The hostages cowered in their seats.* 人质蜷缩在他们的座位里. VB V

cow·hide /ˈkauhaɪd/.

Cowhide is leather made from the skin of a cow. 牛皮. ❖ *...cowhide boots.* 牛皮靴. N-UNCOUNT

cowl /kaul/ **cowls.**

A **cowl** is a large loose hood covering a person's head, or their head and shoulders. Cowls are worn especially by monks. 大兜帽(尤指修道士的头巾). N-COUNT

cowl·ing /ˈkaulɪŋ/ **cowlings.**

A **cowling** is a removable metal covering for an engine, especially on an aircraft. (尤指飞机的)引擎外罩. N-COUNT

cow·pat /ˈkaupæt/ **cowpats;** 又拼作 **cow pat.**

A **cowpat** is a pile of faeces from a cow. (一团)牛屎. N-COUNT

cow·shed /ˈkauʃed/ **cowsheds.**

A **cowshed** is a building where cows are kept or milked. 牛棚; 牛栏; 牛舍. N-COUNT

cow·slip /ˈkauslɪp/ **cowslips.**

A **cowslip** is a small wild plant with yellow, sweet-smelling flowers. 黄花九轮草. N-COUNT

cox /kɒks/ **coxes.**

In a rowing boat, the **cox** is the person who tells the rowers which direction to row in. 舵手; 划船掌舵人. N-COUNT

cox·swain /ˈkɒksən/ **coxswains.**

The **coxswain** of a lifeboat or other small boat is the person who steers the boat. (救生艇等的)舵手. N-COUNT

coy /kɔɪ/. ◆○○○○

1 If you describe someone as **coy**, you find them irritating because they are shy, or pretend to be shy, about matters of love and sex. 腼腆的; 忸怩的; 卖弄风情的. ❖ *Carol charmed all the men by turning coy.* 卡罗尔卖弄风情, 迷倒了所有男人. ◢ **coy·ly** ❖ *She smiled coyly at Algie as he took her hand and raised it to his lips.* 阿尔吉拿起她的手, 放到自己嘴唇上时, 她腼腆地朝他笑了笑. ◢ **coy·ness** ❖ *...her coyness and flirting.* 她的卖弄风情与挑逗. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone is being **coy**, they are unwilling to talk about something that they feel guilty or embarrassed about. (不愿提及尴尬事情)闪躲的; 含糊其辞的. ❖ *The hotel are understandably coy about the incident.* 可以理解这家旅馆不愿提及这件事. ◢ **coy·ly** ❖ *The administration coyly refused to put a firm figure on the war's costs.* 政府含糊其辞地拒绝公布这场战争花费的确切数字. ◢ **coy·ness** ❖ *... their coyness about financial aid.* 他们对于财政援助的含糊其辞. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

coy·ote /kaɪˈəuti/ **coyotes.**

A **coyote** is a wild dog which looks like a small wolf. Coyotes live in North America. (产于北美、状似小狼的)草原狼, 丛林狼. N-COUNT

cozy /ˈkəuzi/.

➡ 见 **cosy**.

Cpl.

Cpl is the written abbreviation for 'corporal' when it is used as a title. Corporal用作军衔时的缩写形式. N-TITLE

CPU /ˌsiː piː ˈjuː/ **CPUs.**

In a computer, the **CPU** is the part that processes all the data and makes the computer work. (电脑的)中央处理器. **CPU** is an abbreviation for 'central processing unit'. central processing unit的缩写形式. N-COUNT

crab /kræb/ **crabs.** ◆○○○○

A **crab** is a sea creature with a flat round body covered by a shell, and five pairs of legs with large claws on the front pair. 蟹, 螃蟹. N-COUNT

▷ **Crab** is the flesh of this creature eaten as food. 蟹肉. N-UNCOUNT

ˈcrab apple, crab apples.

A **crab apple** is a tree like an apple tree that produces small sour fruit. 酸苹果树. N-COUNT

crabbed /ˈkræbɪd/.

1 **Crabbed** means the same as **crabby**. 义同 crabby. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something, especially handwriting, as **crabbed**, you mean it does not take up as much room as it should. (尤指手写字)小而难认的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

crab·by /ˈkræbi/.

Someone who is **crabby** is bad-tempered and unpleasant to people. 易发怒的, 脾气坏的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

crab·meat /ˈkræbmiːt/; 又拼作 **crab meat.**

Crabmeat is the part of a crab that you eat. 蟹肉. N-UNCOUNT

crack 1 verb uses 动词用法

crack /kræk/ **cracks, cracking, cracked.** ◆◆◆◆○

1 If something hard **cracks** or if you **crack** it, it becomes slightly damaged, with lines appearing on its surface. (使)裂开, (使)破裂. ❖ *One of the stones cracked the glass panel in the front door.* 其中一颗石子敲裂了前门上的玻璃板. ◢ **cracked** ❖ *...a cracked mirror.* 破裂的镜子. V-ERG V V n ADJ-GRADED

2 If something **cracks** or if you **crack** it, it makes a sharp sound like the sound of a piece of wood breaking. (使)发出噼啪声; (使)发出爆裂声. ❖ *He cracked his fingers nervously.* 他紧张地把手指捻得噼啪响. V-ERG V V n

3 If you **crack** a hard part of your body, such as your knee or your head, you hurt it by accidentally hitting it hard against something. (使)破裂; (使)爆裂. ❖ *He cracked his head on the pavement.* 他在人行道上撞破了脑袋. VB V n

4 When you **crack** something such as an egg or a nut, you break its shell in order to reach the inside part. 打破; 使裂开. ❖ *Crack the eggs into a bowl.* 把鸡蛋打在碗里. VB V n

5 If you **crack** a problem or a code, you solve it, especially after a lot of thought. 破译; 侦破; 破解(难题). ❖ *He has finally cracked the system.* 他终于破解了这套系统. VB V n

6 If someone **cracks**, they lose control of their emotions or actions because they are under a lot of pressure. 崩溃, 垮掉. ❖ *She's calm and strong, and she is just not going to crack.* 她镇定, 坚强, 绝不会垮掉. VB V

7 If your voice **cracks** when you are speaking or singing, it changes in pitch because you are feeling a strong emotion. (因激动而嗓音)发哑. ◢ **cracked** ❖ *When he spoke, his voice was hoarse and cracked.* 他说话时嗓音变粗发哑. VB V ADJ-GRADED

8 If you **crack** a joke, you tell it. 说笑话, 开玩笑. ❖ *He* VB

drove a Volkswagen, cracked jokes, and talked about beer and girls. 他一边开着大众汽车、一边说笑话、谈论啤酒和女人. V n

9 ➡ 又见 **cracked, cracking.**

10 If you say that something is **not all it's cracked up to be**, you mean that it is not as good as other people have said it is. 不像别人说得那么好. PHR INFORMAL

➤crack down.

If people in authority **crack down** on a group of people, they become stricter in making the group obey rules or laws. 镇压; 制裁. ❖ *We are cracking down now. Anyone who gets caught is fired.* 现在我们正实行制裁, 不论谁被抓到都要开除. PHR-V V P on n V P

C

➡ 又见 **crackdown.**

➤crack up.

If someone **cracks up**, they are under such emotional strain that they become mentally ill. 精神崩溃. ❖ *She would have cracked up if she hadn't allowed herself some fun.* 她要不是给自己一点乐趣肯定会精神崩溃的. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

crack 2 noun and adjective uses 名词和形容词用法

crack /kræk/ **cracks.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **crack** is a very narrow gap between two things, or between two parts of a thing. 缝隙. ❖ *Kathryn had seen him through a crack in the curtains.* 凯瑟琳从幕布的缝隙中看到了他. N-COUNT

2 If you open something such as a door, window, or curtain **a crack**, you open it only a small amount. 一点点. N-SING

3 A **crack** is a line that appears on the surface of something when it is slightly damaged. 裂缝, 裂痕. ❖ *The plate had a crack in it.* 这只盘子有一道裂缝. N-COUNT

4 A **crack** is a sharp sound, like the sound of a piece of wood breaking. 噼啪声; 爆裂声. ❖ *There was a loud crack and glass flew into the car.* 噼啪一声巨响, 玻璃飞到了车内. N-COUNT SOUND

5 If you have a **crack at** something, you make an attempt to do or achieve something. 尝试, 试一下. ❖ *I should love to have a crack at the Olympia title in my last year.* 在我最后一年里, 我很想试试争取获得奥林匹克冠军. N-SING N at n/-ing INFORMAL

6 A **crack** is a slightly rude or cruel joke. 挖苦的玩笑; 挖苦话. ❖ *...the crack about the 'famous girl detective'.* 关于这位'名女侦探'的挖苦话. N-COUNT

7 You can refer to a situation where people are chatting and having a good time as **the crack**. 欢愉; 刺激. ❖ *What they most enjoyed about foreign driving was the crack.* 他们在外国驾车最喜欢的就是那种快感. N-SING the N INFORMAL

8 **Crack** is a form of the drug cocaine which has been made into crystals. (制成晶体的)强效可卡因. N-UNCOUNT

9 A **crack** soldier or sportsman is highly trained and very skilful. 训练有素的; 技艺高超的; 优秀的; 顶呱呱的. ❖ *...a crack undercover police officer.* 一个优秀的卧底警官. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

10 If you say that someone does something **at the crack of dawn**, you are emphasizing that they do it very early in the morning. 黎明, 破晓. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 If you **paper over the cracks**, you try to hide all the things that are wrong with something. 用...掩饰错误. ❖ *The two sides managed only to paper over the cracks on some issues.* 双方仅仅掩盖了一些问题. PHR

12 If you get **a fair crack of the whip**, you are allowed a reasonable opportunity to succeed at something; an informal expression in British English. (非正式英国英语)均等的机会. ❖ *None of them is expecting any favours, just a fair crack of the whip.* 他们谁都不指望得到优待, 只希望有均等的机会. PHR INFORMAL BRITISH

crack·down /krækdaun/ **crackdowns.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **crackdown** is strong official action that is taken to punish people who break laws. 镇压; 制裁. ❖ *...anti-government unrest that ended with the violent army crackdown.* 以军队的猛烈武力镇压告终的反政府骚乱. N-COUNT

cracked /krækt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **cracked**, you think that their behaviour or ideas are very strange. 古怪的; 疯狂的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

crack·er /'krækə/ **crackers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **cracker** is a thin crisp biscuit which is often eaten with cheese. (常夹奶酪一起吃的)薄脆饼干. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone or something is a **cracker**, you like and admire them very much. 出色人物; 精彩事物. ❖ *'Dude' is a cracker of an album.* '花花公子'是最精彩的一辑. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

3 A **cracker** is a hollow cardboard tube covered with coloured paper, used mainly at Christmas meals. Crackers make a bang when they are pulled apart and usually contain a small toy, a joke, and a paper hat. 彩包爆竹(圣诞节小玩意, 内装小玩具、笑话、纸帽等, 拉开时发出噼啪声). N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone is **crackers**, you think they are mad or are behaving as if they are mad. 疯狂的; 狂热的. ❖ *They looked at her as though she was crackers.* 他们看她的样子好像她疯了似的. ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL, BRITISH

'crack house, crack houses.

A **crack house** is a place where crack cocaine is available. 提供强效可卡因的地方. N-COUNT

crack·ing /'krækɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **cracking** to describe something you think is very good or exciting. 出色的; 令人兴奋的. ❖ *The way Liverpool play, and the way we play, I think it will be a cracking game.* 我想, 按照利物浦队和我们队踢球的战术, 这会是一场精彩的球赛. ADJ INFORMAL BRITISH

2 If you tell someone to **get cracking**, you are telling them to start doing something immediately. 马上开始. ❖ *You'd better get cracking, the sooner the better.* 你最好还是马上开始, 越早越好. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

3 If you say that someone or something is moving **at a cracking pace**, you mean that they are moving very quickly. 飞快地, 快速地. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

crack·le /'krækəl/ **crackles, crackling, crackled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **crackles**, it makes a rapid series of short, harsh noises. 发出短促尖利的声音; 发出噼啪声. ❖ *The fire crackled with dry wood.* 火燃烧着干木, 噼啪作响. *The radio crackled again.* 收音机又噼里啪啦地响起来. VB V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the crackle of flames and gunfire.* 火焰与炮火的噼啪声. N-COUNT

crack·ly /'krækəlɪ/.

Something that is **crackly**, especially a recording or broadcast, has or makes a lot of short harsh noises. 噼啪响的. ❖ *...a crackly phone line.* 噼啪作响的电话线. ADJ-GRADED

crack·pot /'krækpɒt/ **crackpots.**

If you describe someone or their ideas as **crackpot**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are strange and crazy. 不切实际的, 想入非非的. ❖ *...crackpot schemes.* 不切实际的计划. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

➩ A **crackpot** is a crackpot person. 疯子; 怪人; 狂想者. N-COUNT

cra·dle /'kreɪdəl/ **cradles, cradling, cradled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **cradle** is a baby's bed with high sides. Cradles often have curved bases so that they rock. 摇篮. N-COUNT

2 If something affects you **from the cradle to the grave**, it affects you throughout your life. 从生到死; 一生. PHR

3 A place that is referred to as **the cradle of** something is the place where it began. 发源地; 摇篮. ❖ *...New York, the cradle of capitalism.* 纽约, 资本主义的发源地. N-COUNT

4 If you **cradle** someone or something in your arms or hands, you hold them carefully and protectively. (小心地)抱着; 抱在怀里. ❖ *He was sitting at the big table cradling a large bowl of milky coffee.* 他坐在大桌子旁, 抱着一大碗加奶咖啡. VB V n in n V n

5 **The cradle** is the part of a telephone on which the receiver rests while it is not being used. (放电话听筒的)叉簧, 听筒架. N-COUNT

craft /krɑːft, kræft/ **crafts, crafting, crafted; craft** is both the singular and the plural form for meaning 1. 用于第1释义时单复数同形. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You can refer to a boat, a spacecraft, or an aircraft as a **craft**. (载运工具)艇; 宇宙飞船; 飞机. ❖ *The fisherman manoeuvered his small craft close to the reef.* 渔民把小船 N-COUNT

向礁石靠近.
➡ 又见 **landing craft**.
2 A **craft** is an activity such as weaving, carving, or pottery that involves making things skilfully with your hands. 工艺; 手艺. ❖ *...the arts and crafts of the North American Indians.* 北美印第安人的艺术与手工艺. N-COUNT
3 You can use **craft** to refer to any activity or job that involves doing something skilfully. (需要技术的)行业, 职业. ❖ *...the craft of writing.* 写作职业. N-COUNT
4 If something **is crafted**, it is made skilfully. (被)精心制作; (被)周密制订. ❖ *Many delegates were willing to craft a compromise.* 许多代表愿意周密制订一个妥协方案. VB be V-ed, V n

craftily /ˈkrɑːftɪli, ˈkræft-/.
➡ 见 **crafty**.

crafts·man /ˈkrɑːftsmən, ˈkræft-/ **craftsmen.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **craftsman** is a man who makes things skilfully with his hands. 工匠; 手艺人. N-COUNT

crafts·man·ship /ˈkrɑːftsmənʃɪp, ˈkræft-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Craftsmanship** is the skill that someone uses when they make beautiful things with their hands. 手工艺. ❖ *It is easy to appreciate the craftsmanship of Armani.* 阿尔马尼的手工艺欣赏起来不难. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Craftsmanship** is the quality that something has when it is beautiful and has been very carefully made. 精湛的工艺. ❖ *His canoes are known for their style, fine detail and craftsmanship.* 他的独木舟以其式样、细致与精湛的工艺著称. N-UNCOUNT

crafts·people /ˈkrɑːftspiːpəl, ˈkræft-/.
Craftspeople are people who make things skilfully with their hands. 工匠, 手艺人. N-PLURAL

crafts·woman /ˈkrɑːftswʊmən, ˈkræfts-/ **craftswomen.**
A **craftswoman** is a woman who makes things skilfully with her hands. 女工匠, 女手艺人. N-COUNT

crafty /ˈkrɑːfti, ˈkræfti/ **craftier, craftiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as **crafty**, you mean that they achieve what they want in a clever way, often by deceiving people. 狡诈的, 诡计多端的. ❖ *...a crafty, lying character who enjoys plotting against others.* 一个狡诈、谎话连篇、喜欢设计坑人的家伙. ◢ **craft·i·ly** ❖ *The government has craftily put up all the hidden taxes.* 政府巧妙地增加了所有隐蔽的税项. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

crag /kræg/ **crags.**
A **crag** is a steep rocky cliff or part of a mountain. 危岩; 悬崖; 峭壁. N-COUNT

crag·gy /ˈkrægi/.
1 A **craggy** cliff or mountain is steep and rocky. 峻峭的; 崎岖的; 嶙峋的. ❖ *...tiny villages on craggy cliffs.* 坐落在悬崖峭壁上的小村庄. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **craggy** face has large features and deep lines. 粗糙的; 布满皱纹的. ❖ *He's a very small man with a lined, craggy face.* 他个子矮小, 满脸皱纹. ADJ-GRADED

cram /kræm/ **crams, cramming, crammed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **cram** things or people into a place, you put them into it, although there is hardly enough room for them. 填满; 塞满. ❖ *I crammed my bag full of swimsuits and T-shirts.* 我在包里塞满了游泳衣和T恤衫. *She crammed her mouth with caviar.* 她嘴里塞满了鱼子酱. VB, V n prep/adv, V n full of n, V n with n
2 If people **cram** into a place or vehicle or **cram** a place or vehicle, so many of them enter it at one time that it is completely full. 挤满; 拥挤. ❖ *Friends and admirers crammed the chapel.* 小教堂里挤满了朋友和仰慕的人. VB V prep, V n
3 If you **cram** a tightly-fitting hat on, you put it on, especially in a hurry. 匆忙戴上(帽子). ❖ *I crammed on my cap again, helped the Duke up and tried to dust him off.* 我又匆忙戴上帽子, 把公爵扶起来, 掸去他身上的灰尘. VB, V n with on, Also V n on n
4 If you **are cramming for** an examination, you are learning as much as possible in a short time just before you take the examination. (为应付考试)死记硬背. VB V for n

crammed /kræmd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a place is **crammed** with things or people, it is full of them, so that there is hardly room for anything or anyone else. 塞满的. ❖ *The house is crammed with priceless furniture and works of art.* 房子里塞满了贵重的家具和艺术品. ADJ
2 If people or things are **crammed** into a place or vehicle, it is full of them. 挤满的; 拥挤的. ❖ *Between two and three thousand refugees were crammed into the church.* 约两三千名难民挤满了教堂. ADJ v-link ADJ prep/adv

cramp /kræmp/ **cramps, cramping, cramped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Cramp** is a sudden strong pain caused by a muscle suddenly contracting. 抽筋, 痉挛. ❖ *She started getting stomach cramps.* 她的胃痉挛起来. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl
2 If someone or something **cramps** your **style**, their presence or existence restricts your behaviour in some way. 约束, 束缚. ❖ *Like more and more women, she believes wedlock would cramp her style.* 像越来越多的女性一样, 她认为婚姻生活会束缚住她. PHR INFORMAL

cramped /kræmpt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cramped** room or building is not big enough for the people or things in it. 狭窄的. ❖ *...a rather cramped little flat in Bristol.* 在布里斯托尔一个相当狭小的公寓. ADJ-GRADED

cran·berry /ˈkrænbəri, AM -beri/ **cranberries.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Cranberries are red berries with a sour taste. They are often used to make a sauce or jelly. (常用来做调味酱汁或果酱的)越橘. N-COUNT

crane /kreɪn/ **cranes, craning, craned.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **crane** is a large machine that moves heavy things by lifting them in the air. 起重机. N-COUNT
2 A **crane** is a kind of large bird with a long neck and long legs. 鹤. N-COUNT
3 If you **crane** your neck or head, you stretch your neck in a particular direction in order to see or hear something better. 伸长(脖子). ❖ *Children craned to get close to him.* 孩子们伸长脖子好靠近他一些. *She craned forward to look at me.* 她向前伸过头来看我. VB V n, V to-inf, V adv/prep

cra·nium /ˈkreɪniəm/ **craniums** or **crania** /ˈkreɪniə/.
Your **cranium** is the round part of your skull that contains your brain. 颅, 头颅. ◢ **cra·nial** /ˈkreɪniəl/ ❖ *...cranial distortion.* 颅骨变形. N-COUNT TECHNICAL, ADJ ADJ n

crank /kræŋk/ **cranks, cranking, cranked.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you call someone a **crank**, you think they have peculiar ideas or behaviour. 怪人. ❖ *The Labour leader called the Prime Minister 'a crank'.* 工党领袖称首相为"怪人". N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
2 If you **crank** an engine or machine, you make it move or function, especially by turning a handle. 用曲柄启动(发动机等). ❖ *The chauffeur got out to crank the motor.* 司机下车用曲柄发动引擎. VB, V n

▸**crank up.**
1 If you **crank up** a machine or device, you make it function harder or at a greater level. 加速; 开大. ❖ *...May's warm weather, which caused Americans to crank up their air conditioners.* 五月的热天气使美国人开大他们的空调. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P
2 If you **crank up** the volume of something, you turn it up until it is very loud. 开大(音量). ❖ *They're cranking the music up loud again.* 他们又把音乐声开大了. PHR-V V P noun, V n P adj, Also V n P
3 To **crank** something **up** means to increase it or make it more intense. 增加; 使加重. ❖ *The incident that cranked up the fear was the murder of Brian Smith.* 谋杀布赖恩·史密斯这事件增加了人们的恐惧. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

▸**crank out.**
If you say that a company or person **cranks out** a quantity of similar things, you mean they produce them quickly, in the same way, and are usually implying that the things are unoriginal or of poor quality. 迅速(粗糙地)生产. ❖ *The writer must have cranked it out in his lunch-hour.* 这位作家准是在午饭时间草草凑出了这篇东西. PHR-V V P noun, PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, V n P

crank·shaft /ˈkræŋkʃɑːft, -ʃæft/ **crankshafts.**
A **crankshaft** is the main shaft of an internal combustion engine. (内燃机的)主轴, 机轴. N-COUNT

cranky /ˈkræŋki/.
1 If you describe ideas or ways of behaving as **cranky**, you ADJ-GRADED

C

disapprove of them because you think they are strange. 古怪的，怪癖的. ❖ *Vegetarianism has shed its cranky image.* 素食主义已脱掉其古怪形象. PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

2 **Cranky** means bad-tempered. 暴躁的. ❖ *It was a long trek, and Jack and I both started to get cranky after about ten minutes.* 这是一次长途跋涉，刚过了十来分钟杰克和我就发起脾气来. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN, INFORMAL

cran·ny /'kræni/ **crannies.**

Crannies are very narrow openings or spaces in something. 裂缝，裂隙. ❖ *They fled like lizards into crannies in the rocks.* 它们像蜥蜴般溜进岩石间的缝隙中. N-COUNT

➡ **every nook and cranny**: 见 **nook**.

C

crap /kræp/ **craps, crapping, crapped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **crap**, you think that it is wrong or of very poor quality; an offensive use. (冒犯义)胡扯的; 粗劣的. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a tedious, humourless load of crap.* 一堆冗长、乏味的瞎扯. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Crap** is sometimes used to refer to faeces: an offensive use. (冒犯义)屎，粪便. N-UNCOUNT

3 To **crap** means to get rid of faeces from your body; an offensive use. (冒犯义)拉屎、大便. VB V

4 **Craps** or **crap** is a gambling game, played mainly in the United States, in which you throw two dice and bet on the total score. (主要在美国)掷双骰子的赌博. N-UNCOUNT

crap·py /'kræpi/ **crappier, crappiest.**

If you describe something as **crappy**, you think it is of very poor quality. Some people find this word offensive. (冒犯义)蹩脚的; 粗劣的. ❖ *...a crappy detective novel.* 一本瞎编乱造的侦探小说. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

crash /kræʃ/ **crashes, crashing, crashed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **crash** is an accident in which a moving vehicle hits something and is damaged or destroyed. 猛撞; 撞毁; 坠落; 坠毁. ❖ *...a car crash.* 撞车. N-COUNT

2 If a moving vehicle **crashes** or if the driver **crashes** it, it hits something and is damaged or destroyed. 猛撞; 撞毁. ❖ *His car crashed into the rear of a van.* 他的车猛地撞到了一辆货车的尾部. *...his death, after crashing his motorcycle on a bridge.* 他骑摩托车在桥上碰撞后的死亡. V-ERG V V into n V n

3 If something **crashes** somewhere, it moves and hits something else violently, making a loud noise. 哗啦一声碰撞. ❖ *The walls above us crashed down.* 我们上面的墙哗啦一声塌了下来. VB V prep/adv

4 A **crash** is a sudden, loud noise. 哗啦声; 倒塌声. ❖ *Two people in the flat recalled hearing a loud crash about 1.30 a.m.* 公寓里的两个人回忆起大约在凌晨1点30分听到哗啦一声巨响. N-COUNT

5 If a business or financial system **crashes**, it fails suddenly, often with serious effects. (商业或金融系统)失败，崩溃，垮台. ❖ *When the market crashed, they assumed the deal would be cancelled.* 市场崩溃后，他们估计这笔买卖要被取消了. VB V

➩ Also a noun. 也作名词. ❖ *...a stock market crash.* 股市崩溃. N-COUNT

6 If a computer or a computer program **crashes**, it fails suddenly. (电脑或电脑程序)崩溃. VB V

▸crash out.

If someone **crashes out** somewhere, they fall asleep where they are because they are very tired or drunk. (因疲倦或醉酒)昏昏睡去. ❖ *I just want to crash out on the sofa.* 我只想在沙发上睡一觉. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

'crash barrier, crash barriers.

A **crash barrier** is a strong low fence built along the side of a road at a dangerous corner or between the two halves of a motorway in order to prevent accidents. The usual American word is **guardrail**. (公路)防撞护栏. [美] 一般作 guardrail. N-COUNT BRITISH

,crash 'course, crash courses.

A **crash course** in a subject is a short course in which you are taught basic facts or skills, for example before you start a new job. 短期基础课; 速成班. ❖ *I did a 15-week crash course in typing.* 我上了一个15周的打字速成课程. N-COUNT

'crash helmet, crash helmets.

A **crash helmet** is a helmet that motorcyclists wear in order to protect their heads if they have an accident. (摩托车手戴的)防护头盔. N-COUNT

,crash-'land, crash-lands, crash-landing, crash-landed; 又拼作 **crash land**.

If a pilot **crash-lands** an aircraft or if it **crash-lands**, the pilot lands the aircraft in an abnormal and dangerous way, for example when it has developed a fault and cannot land normally. (飞机)强行着陆，迫降. ❖ *A light aircraft crash-landed on a putting green yesterday.* 昨天一架轻型飞机在高尔夫球场的球穴区紧急着陆. V-ERG V n V

◢ **crash-landing, crash-landings** ❖ *His plane made a crash-landing during a sandstorm.* 他的飞机在沙尘暴中紧急着陆了. N-COUNT

crass /kræs/ **crasser, crassest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Crass behaviour is stupid and insensitive. 愚笨的; 生硬的; 粗俗的. ❖ *The government has behaved with crass insensitivity.* 政府的表现十分愚蠢笨拙. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **crass·ness** ❖ *...the crassness of his conversation.* 他谈话时的愚笨. N-UNCOUNT

crate /kreɪt/ **crates, crating, crated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **crate** is a large box used for transporting or storing things. 板条箱. ❖ *...a pile of wooden crates.* 一堆木板条箱. N-COUNT

2 If something **is crated**, it is packed in a crate so that it can be transported or stored somewhere safely. (被)装箱. ❖ *The much repaired plane was crated for the return journey.* 经过大修的飞机在回程时被装入板条箱. VB usu passive be V-ed

3 A **crate** is a plastic or wire tray divided into sections which is used for carrying bottles. (塑料或金属线制成的)分格箱(用于运送瓶子). ❖ *...a plastic milk crate.* 一个塑料牛奶箱. N-COUNT

➩ A **crate** of something is the amount of it that is contained in a crate. 一箱的量. ❖ *...crates of beer as prizes!* 作为奖品的一箱箱啤酒! N-COUNT

cra·ter /'kreɪtə/ **craters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **crater** is a very large hole in the ground, which has been caused by something hitting it or by an explosion. (由重击或爆炸产生的)大坑. N-COUNT

cra·vat /krə'væt/ **cravats.**

A **cravat** is a piece of cloth which a man wears wrapped around his neck and tucked inside the collar of his shirt. (男装)阔领带. N-COUNT

crave /kreɪv/ **craves, craving, craved.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **crave** something, you want to have it very much. 渴望; 渴求. ❖ *...a vulnerable, unhappy girl who craved affection.* 一个脆弱、不幸、渴望得到疼爱的女孩. *You may be craving for some fresh air.* 你也许渴望呼吸一点新鲜空气. VB V n V for n Also V to-inf

◢ **crav·ing, cravings** ❖ *...a craving for sugar.* 极想要糖. N-COUNT

cra·ven /'kreɪvən/.

If you describe someone as **craven**, you disapprove of them because they are cowardly. 怯懦的，畏缩的; 胆小的. ❖ *The craven attackers pounced on the boy.* 这些怯懦的袭击者扑向那个男孩. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

crawl /krɔːl/ **crawls, crawling, crawled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **crawl**, you move forward on your hands and knees. 爬行; 匍匐. ❖ *I began to crawl on my hands and knees towards the door.* 我开始手脚着地，爬向门口. VB V V prep/adv

2 When an insect **crawls** somewhere, it moves there quite slowly. 爬行; 缓慢前进. ❖ *I watched the moth crawl up the outside of the lampshade.* 我望着这只飞蛾慢慢地在灯罩外面爬行. VB V prep

3 If someone or something **crawls** somewhere, they move or progress slowly or with great difficulty. 缓慢费劲地前进. ❖ *Hairpin turns force the car to crawl at 10 miles an hour.* U字形急弯迫使汽车以10英里的时速慢行. VB V prep/adv V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The traffic on the approach road slowed to a crawl.* 进入公路的路段上车流慢得像爬行一样. N-SING a N

4 If you say that a place **is crawling with** people or animals, you are emphasizing that it is full of them. 挤满(缓慢移动的人或动物). ❖ *This place is crawling with police.* 这地方挤满了警察. VB only cont PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V with n

5 **The crawl** is a kind of swimming stroke which you do lying on your front, swinging one arm over your head, and then the other arm. (游泳)爬泳, 自由泳. N-SING: the N

6 If something **makes** your **skin crawl** or **makes** your **flesh crawl**, it makes you feel horrified or revolted. 使感到恐怖; 使感到厌恶. PHR

7 ➜ 又见 **kerb-crawling, pub crawl.**

cray·fish /ˈkreɪfɪʃ/: **crayfish** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **crayfish** is a small shellfish with five pairs of legs. 小龙虾. N-COUNT

cray·on /ˈkreɪɒn/ **crayons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **crayon** is a rod of coloured wax used for drawing. 蜡笔. N-COUNT

craze /kreɪz/ **crazes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If there is a **craze** for something, it is very popular for a short time. 时尚; 一时的狂热. ❖ *Walking is the latest fitness craze.* 散步是一种最新的健身时尚. N-COUNT

crazed /kreɪzd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Crazed people are wild and uncontrolled, and perhaps insane. 疯狂的, 癫狂的. ❖ *A crazed gunman slaughtered five people last night.* 昨晚一名疯狂的枪手射杀了五个人. ADJ

-crazed /-kreɪzd/.

-crazed combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe people whose behaviour is wild and uncontrolled because of the thing the noun refers to. 与名词组成复合形容词, 表示因某事而举止疯狂的. ❖ *...a drug-crazed killer.* 毒品狂杀手. COMB

cra·zi·ly /ˈkreɪzɪli/.

If something moves **crazily**, it moves in a way or in a direction that you do not expect. 疯狂地; 意外地. ❖ *The ball bounced crazily over his shoulder into the net.* 球意外地越过他的肩膀, 进了网. ADV: ADV after v, WRITTEN

➜ 又见 **crazy.**

cra·zy /ˈkreɪzi/ **crazier, craziest; crazies.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you describe someone or something as **crazy**, you think they are very foolish or strange. 愚蠢的; 荒唐的; 古怪的. ❖ *People thought they were all crazy to try to make money from manufacturing.* 人们认为他们试图通过制造业来赚钱简直太傻了. ◢ **cra·zi·ly** ❖ *Out in the yard, four tiny figures were dancing around crazily.* 在外面的院子里, 四个小小的身影古怪地绕着圈跳舞. *Our policies are crazily extravagant.* 我们的政策太挥霍, 真是疯了. ◢ **cra·zi·ness** ❖ *We had to have a sense of humour because of the craziness of it all.* 由于这种事太荒唐, 我们不得不来点儿幽默感. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL; ADV; N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **crazy** is insane. 疯狂的, 发疯的. ❖ *If I sat home and worried about all this stuff, I'd go crazy.* 如果我坐在家里整天为这种事担心, 那肯定会发疯的. ADJ-GRADED, INFORMAL

➪ A **crazy** is someone who is crazy. 疯子. N-COUNT

3 If something makes you **crazy** or drives you **crazy**, it makes you extremely annoyed or upset. 十分恼怒的; 发疯的. ❖ *This sitting around is driving me crazy.* 就这么坐着真要让我发疯了. ADJ-GRADED, v-link ADJ, INFORMAL

4 If you are **crazy about** something, you are very enthusiastic about it. If you are not **crazy** about something, you do not like it. (不)着迷的; 对...(不)神魂颠倒的. ❖ *I'm also not crazy about the initial terms of the deal.* 对于这宗买卖的最初条款我也很不以为然. ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ about n, INFORMAL

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...every football-crazy schoolboy in Europe.* 欧洲每一个对足球着迷的学童. COMB

5 If you are **crazy about** someone, you are deeply in love with them. 对...爱得发疯的. ❖ *None of that matters, because we're crazy about each other.* 那些全都没关系, 因为我们深爱着对方. ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ about n, INFORMAL

6 You use **like crazy** to emphasize that something happens to a great degree. 发疯似的; 拼命地. ❖ *Some people can diet like crazy and not lose weight.* 有些人可以拼命节食, 但也减不了肥. PHR, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL

creak /kriːk/ **creaks, creaking, creaked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **creaks**, it makes a short, high-pitched sound when it moves. 吱吱作响. ❖ *The steps creaked beneath his feet.* 楼梯在他脚下吱吱作响. VERB: V, V prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The door was pulled open with a creak.* 门嘎吱一声被拉开了. N-COUNT

creaky /ˈkriːki/.

1 A **creaky** object creaks when it moves. 吱嘎作响的. ❖ *...a creaky door.* 吱吱作响的门. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **creaky**, you think it is bad in some way because it is old or old-fashioned. 破旧的; 老朽的. ❖ *...its creaky and corrupt political system.* 那种老朽腐败的政治体系. ADJ-GRADED

cream /kriːm/ **creams, creaming, creamed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Cream** is a thick yellowish-white liquid taken from milk. You can use it in cooking or put it on fruit or puddings. 奶油. ❖ *...strawberries and cream.* 草莓和奶油. N-UNCOUNT

➜ 又见 **clotted cream, double cream, single cream, sour cream.**

2 **Cream** is used in the names of soups that contain cream or milk. (用在汤名前)奶油...汤. ❖ *...cream of mushroom soup.* 奶油蘑菇汤. N-UNCOUNT: N of n

3 **Cream** is used in expressions such as **the cream of society** to refer to the best people or things of a particular kind. 社会精英. You can refer to the best people or things of a particular kind as **the cream of the crop.** 精英; 精华. N-COLL-SING: the N of n; PHR

4 A **cream** is a substance that you rub into your skin, for example to keep it soft or to heal or protect it. (护肤)乳霜; 乳液. ❖ *...sun protection creams.* 防晒乳霜. N-VAR

➜ 又见 **face cream.**

5 Something that is **cream** is yellowish-white in colour. 奶油色(的). ❖ *...cream silk stockings.* 奶油色丝袜. COLOUR

6 ➜ 又见 **ice cream, salad cream, shaving cream.**

▸**cream off.**

1 To **cream off** part of a group of people means to take them away and treat them in a special way, because they are better than the others; used showing disapproval. (贬义)提取(精华); 挖走, 带走(最好部分). ❖ *The private schools cream off many of the best pupils.* 私立学校挖走许多最优秀的学生. PHR-VERB, PRAGMATICS, BRITISH, V P noun

2 If a person or organization **creams off** a large amount of money, they take it and use it for themselves; used showing disapproval. (贬义)提取(巨额款项为己所用). ❖ *This means smaller banks can cream off big profits during lending booms.* 这意味着小银行可以在借贷高峰期提取巨额利润. PHR-VERB, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL, BRITISH, V P noun

ˌcream ˈcheese.

Cream cheese is a very rich soft white cheese. 奶油干酪. N-UNCOUNT

cream·er /ˈkriːmə/ **creamers.**

1 **Creamer** is a white powder that is used in tea and coffee instead of milk. 咖啡伴侣. N-VAR

2 A **creamer** is a small jug used for pouring cream or milk. The British term is **milk jug.** (倒奶油或牛奶的)奶壶. [英]作 milk jug. N-COUNT, AMERICAN

cream·ery /ˈkriːməri/ **creameries.**

A **creamery** is a place where milk and cream are made into butter and cheese. 乳品厂. N-COUNT

ˌcream ˈtea, cream teas.

A **cream tea** is an afternoon meal that consists of tea to drink and scones with jam and clotted cream to eat. (英国下午茶餐)奶油茶点. N-COUNT, BRITISH

creamy /ˈkriːmi/ **creamier, creamiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Creamy** food or drink contains a lot of cream or milk. 含有大量奶油(或牛奶)的. ❖ *...rich, creamy coffee.* 浓浓的牛奶咖啡. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Creamy** food has a soft smooth texture and appearance. 像奶油般滑腻的. ❖ *...creamy mashed potato.* 奶油一样滑的马铃薯泥. ADJ-GRADED

crease /kriːs/ **creases, creasing, creased.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Creases** are lines that are made in cloth or paper when it is crushed or folded. 褶痕, 皱痕. ❖ *Papa flattened the creases of the map.* 爸爸抚平了地图上的褶痕. N-COUNT

2 If cloth or paper **creases** or if you **crease** it, lines form in it when it is crushed or folded. (弄)皱; (弄)褶. ❖ *Liz sat down on the bed, lowering herself carefully not to crease her skirt.* 莉兹坐到床上, 小心地低下身去, 以免弄皱裙子. ◢ **creased** ❖ *His clothes were creased, as if he had slept in* VERB: V, V n; ADJ-GRADED

C

them. 他的衣服起皱了，像是穿着睡过觉似的.

3 If your face **creases** or if an expression **creases** it, lines appear on it because you are frowning or smiling. (脸)起皱. ❖ *His ruddy face still routinely creases with mirth.* 他那张红润的脸还是像惯常一样愉快地皱着. V-ERG WRITTEN V Also V n

4 **Creases** in someone's skin are lines which form where their skin folds. (皮肤的)皱纹. ❖ *...the tiny creases at the corners of his eyes.* 他眼角细细的鱼尾纹. ◢ **creased** ❖ *...Jock's creased drunken face.* 乔克那张醉熏熏、皱巴巴的脸. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

5 In cricket, the **crease** is a line on the playing surface near the wicket where the batsman stands. (板球中投球手的)区域线. N-SING the N, poss N

C

➤crease up.

If someone or something makes you **crease up** or **creases** you **up**, they make you laugh a lot. 使...笑个不停. ❖ *It creases me up every time.* 每次这都让我笑个不停. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P

cre·ate /krɪ'eɪt/ **creates, creating, created.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 To **create** something means to cause it to happen or exist. 引起，产生. ❖ *She could create a fight out of anything.* 她为什么事都可以跟人争一番. ◢ **crea·tion** /krɪ'eɪʃən/ ❖ *These businesses stimulate the creation of local jobs.* 这些企业给当地创造了就业岗位. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 When someone **creates** a new product or process, they invent it or design it. 创造; 创作; 发明. ❖ *It is really great for a radio producer to create a show like this.* 电台节目制作人创作出像这样的一个节目真了不起. ◢ **crea·tor, creators** ❖ *...Ian Fleming, the creator of James Bond.* 埃恩·弗莱明，詹姆斯·邦德的创造者. VB V n N-COUNT

crea·tion /krɪ'eɪʃən/ **creations.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In many religions, **creation** is the making of the universe, earth, and creatures by God. (上帝对宇宙、地球、万物的)创造. ❖ *For the first time since creation, the survival of the Earth is entirely in our hands.* 自从上帝创世以来，地球的命运第一次完全掌握在我们手中. N-UNCOUNT also the N

2 People sometimes refer to the entire universe as **creation**. 宇宙; 世界; 大地万物. ❖ *Both gods and goddesses were seen to manifest their energies throughout the whole of creation.* 在整个宇宙创造过程中，神和女神都展示出他们的能量. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

3 You can refer to something that someone has made as a **creation**, especially if it shows skill, imagination, or artistic ability. (想象、艺术的)创造物，产物. ❖ *The bathroom is entirely my own creation.* 这间浴室完全是我的创作. N-COUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **create**.

crea·tive /krɪ'eɪtɪv/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **creative** person has the ability to invent and develop original ideas, especially in the arts. 有创造力的; 有创意的. ❖ *Like so many creative people he was never satisfied.* 如同众多富有创造力的人一样，他也是永不满足的. ◢ **crea·tiv·ity** /kriːeɪ'tɪvɪti/ ❖ *American art reached a peak of creativity in the 50s and 60s.* 美国艺术在50和60年代达到了一个创作的高峰. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 **Creative** activities involve the inventing and making of new kinds of things. 创造的; 发明的. ❖ *...creative writing.* 创意写作. ADJ

3 If you use something in a **creative** way, you use it in a new way that produces interesting and unusual results. 有创意的，具想象力的. ❖ *...his creative use of words.* 他富创意的用词. ◢ **crea·tive·ly** ❖ *Genet teaches you to think creatively.* 吉尼特教你创意性思维. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

cre,ative ac'counting.

If you say that a company or other organization practises **creative accounting**, you are saying in a humorous way that they present or organize their accounts in such a way that they gain money for themselves or give a false impression of their profits. 创造性做账(伪造账目的幽默说法). N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

crea·tor /krɪ'eɪtə/. ◆◆◇◇◇

God is sometimes referred to as **the Creator**. 造物主，上帝. ❖ *...the first object placed in the heavens by the Creator.* 造物主放在宇宙里的第一个物体. N-PROPER the N

crea·ture /'kriːtʃə/ **creatures.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can refer to any living thing that is not a plant as a **creature**, especially when it is of an unknown or unfamiliar kind. 生物; 动物. ❖ *Alaskan Eskimos believe that every living creature possesses a spirit.* 阿拉斯加的爱斯基摩人相信每一个生物都具有灵魂. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is a particular type of **creature**, you are focusing on a particular quality they have. (具有某种特性的)人. ❖ *She's charming, a sweet creature.* 她是个娇媚、可爱的人. N-COUNT with supp PRAGMATICS

3 If you describe someone as someone else's **creature**, you mean that they are controlled by or depend on that person; used showing disapproval. (贬义)受别人支配的人; 奴隶. ❖ *We are not creatures of the Conservative government.* 我们不是保守党政府的奴隶. N-COUNT with poss PRAGMATICS

,creature 'comforts.

Creature comforts are the things that you need to feel comfortable in a place, for example good food and modern equipment. 给人舒适的东西(美食、现代化设备等); 物质享受. ❖ *...all the creature comforts of home.* 家里所有的物质享受. N-PLURAL

crèche /kreʃ/ **crèches;** 又拼作 **creche.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **crèche** is a place where small children can be left and looked after while their parents are working or doing something else. 日托托儿所. N-COUNT BRITISH

cred /kred/.

Cred means the same as **street cred**. 义同 street cred. BRITISH

cre·dence /'kriːdəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something lends or gives **credence** to a theory or story, it makes it easier to believe. 可信性. ❖ *Good studies are needed to lend credence to the notion that genuine progress can be made in this important field.* 需要细致研究才能令人相信这一重要领域可以取得真正进展. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If you give **credence** to a theory or story, you believe it. 相信. ❖ *You're surely not giving any credence to this story of Hythe's?* 你当然不会相信海瑟这种说法了，对吧? N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

cre·den·tials /krɪ'denʃəlz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone's **credentials** are their previous achievements, training, and general background, which indicate that they are qualified to do something. 资格，资历(某人以前的成就、所受培训及大致背景情况). ❖ *I can testify to the credentials of the clientele.* 我可以证明该客户的资格. N-PLURAL with supp

2 Someone's **credentials** are a letter or certificate that proves their identity or qualifications. 资格证书; 证件. ❖ *Britain's new ambassador to Lebanon has presented his credentials to President Hrawi.* 英国新任驻黎巴嫩大使已向赫拉维总统递交国书. N-PLURAL

,credi'bility gap /,kredɪ'bɪlɪti gæp/.

A **credibility gap** is the difference between what a person says or promises and what they actually think or do. (言行不一的)信用差距. ❖ *British economic policy has had a credibility gap since the ERM suspension.* 自从欧洲汇率机制暂停后英国经济政策就一直存在着信用差距. N-SING

cred·ible /'kredɪbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Credible** means able to be trusted or believed. 可信的; 可靠的. ❖ *Mrs Thatcher's claims seem credible to many.* 对许多人来说，撒切尔夫人的声明似乎是靠得住的. ◢ **cred·ibil·ity** /,kredɪ'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *The police have lost their credibility.* 警方已失去了他们的可信性. ◢ **cred·ibly** /'kredɪbli/ ❖ *Ministers can equally credibly claim that the opposition is to blame.* 部长们可以同样令人信服地宣称，应该受到指责的是反对党. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

2 A **credible** candidate, policy, or system is one that appears to have a chance of being successful. 可能会获得成功的. ❖ *Mr Delors would be a credible candidate.* 戴洛斯先生可能成为候选人. ◢ **credibly** ❖ *He was the only figure who could credibly run the country.* 他是唯一可能治理该国的人物. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

cred·it /'kredɪt/ **credits, crediting, credited.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you are allowed **credit**, you are allowed to pay for goods or services several weeks or months after receiving N-UNCOUNT

them. 信用; 赊欠. ❖ *Pay cash or buy on credit.* 付现金或赊购.

2 If someone or their bank account is **in credit**, the bank account has money in it. (银行账户)有存款; 有余额. ❖ *I made sure the account stayed in credit.* 我确保账户一直有存款. N-UNCOUNT in N, N n

3 When a sum of money **is credited** to an account, the bank adds that money to the total in the account. 把...入账. ❖ *Midland decided to change the way it credited payments to accounts.* 米德兰银行决定改变付款入账的方式. *Interest is calculated daily and credited once a year.* 利息每天计算并每年入账一次. VB be V-ed to n; V n to n; be V-ed

4 A **credit** is a sum of money which is added to an account. 存入账户的金额. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

5 A **credit** is an entitlement to have a particular amount of money. (一定金额的)补贴. ❖ *...giving families $350 in tax credits per child.* 给家庭中每个孩子350元课税扣除补贴. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

6 If you get **the credit** for something good, people praise you because you are thought to be responsible for it. 赞扬; 功劳. ❖ *Some of the credit for her relaxed manner must go to Andy.* 她那种轻松自如的言行举止应部分归功于安迪. N-UNCOUNT

7 If people **credit** someone **with** an achievement or if it **is credited to** them, people say or believe that they were responsible for it. 认为(某人)有(某成就); 把(成就)归功于(某人). ❖ *The staff are crediting him with having saved Hythe's life.* 所有人员都把挽救海瑟生命的功劳归于他. *The screenplay for 'Gabriel Over the White House' is credited to Carey Wilson.* 《白宫上的加布里埃尔》的剧本是凯里·威尔逊的作品. VB V n with -ing/n; be V-ed to n

8 If you have one or more achievements **to** your **credit**, you have achieved them. 在某人名下; 属于某人. ❖ *I have countless magazine stories to my credit.* 杂志上无数的故事是我的杰作. PHR

9 If you **credit** someone **with** a quality, you believe or say that they have it. 认为(某人)有... ❖ *Credit him with the same generosity of spirit.* 承认他有同样慷慨的精神. VB V n with n

10 To **give** someone **credit for** a good quality means to believe or say that they have it. 因...赞扬某人. ❖ *Bruno had more ability than the media gives him credit for.* 布鲁诺的能力比媒体赞扬他的还要高. PHR

11 If you say that someone is, for example, **a credit to their profession**, you are praising them and saying that their qualities or achievements will make people have a better opinion of the group mentioned. 是(某行业)的荣誉. N-SING a N to n

12 If you say that something **does** someone **credit**, you mean that they should be praised or admired because of it. 为...带来荣誉. ❖ *You're a nice girl, Lettie, and your kind heart does you credit.* 莱蒂, 你是个好姑娘, 你的好心肠为你带来赞誉. PHR

13 If you say that, **to** someone's **credit**, they did something or do something, you mean that they deserve praise for it. 给(某人)荣誉; (某人)值得赞扬的是... ❖ *She had managed to pull herself together and, to her credit, continued to look upon life as a positive experience.* 她已使自己镇静下来, 而且值得赞扬的是, 她依旧把生活看成一种积极的体验. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 If you cannot **credit** something, you cannot believe that it is true. 相信. ❖ *He either did not learn of the scandal or refused to credit what he heard.* 他要么没听说这一丑闻, 要么就是不愿相信自己所听到的. VB no cont, with brd-neg; V n; Also V that

15 The list of people who helped to make a film, a record, or a television programme is called the **credits**. (电影、唱片、电视节目的)摄制人员名单. N-COUNT

16 A **credit** is the successful completion of a part of a higher education course. At some universities and colleges you need a certain number of credits to be awarded a degree. 学分. N-COUNT

cred·it·able /ˈkredɪtəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **creditable** performance or achievement is of a reasonably high standard. 高水准的. ❖ *They turned out a quite creditable performance.* 他们的表演水平相当高. ◢ **cred·it·ably** /ˈkredɪtəbli/ ❖ *British riders performed creditably.* 英国骑手们的表演很出色. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

'credit card, credit cards. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **credit card** is a plastic card that you use to buy goods on credit. 信用卡. N-COUNT

'credit note, credit notes.

A **credit note** is a piece of paper that a shop gives you when you return goods that you have bought from them. It states that you are entitled to take goods of the same value without paying for them. 退货凭证; 贷项凭单. N-COUNT BRITISH

credi·tor /ˈkredɪtə/ **creditors.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Your **creditors** are the people who you owe money to. 债权人; 债主. N-COUNT

'credit rating. ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **credit rating** is a judgement of how likely you are to pay money back if you borrow it or buy things on credit. 信用评估; 信用等级. N-SING

,credit 'transfer, credit transfers.

A **credit transfer** is a direct payment of money from one bank account to another. 银行转账. N-COUNT also by N

credit·worthy /ˈkredɪtwɜːði/; 又拼作 **credit-worthy.**

A **creditworthy** person or organization is one who can safely be lent money or allowed to have goods on credit, for example because in the past they have always paid back what they owe. 信誉可靠的. ◢ **credit·worthi·ness** ❖ *...the creditworthiness of customers.* 顾客信誉的可靠性. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

cre·do /ˈkriːdəʊ, ˈkreɪ-/ **credos.**

A **credo** is a set of beliefs, principles, or opinions that strongly influence the way a person lives or works. 信条. ❖ *Lord Clarendon's liberal credo was one of the foundations of his political conduct.* 克拉伦登勋爵的开明信条是他政治行为的一个基础. N-COUNT FORMAL

cre·du·lity /krɪˈdjuːlɪti, AM -ˈduː-/.

Credulity is a willingness to believe that something is real or true. 易信, 轻信. ❖ *The plot does stretch credulity.* 该情节确实增加了易信程度. N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN

credu·lous /ˈkredjʊləs/.

If you describe someone as **credulous**, you have a low opinion of them because they are too ready to believe what people tell them and are easily deceived. 轻信的. ❖ *It would be unrealistic for anyone today to consider the female consumer as particularly credulous.* 现在谁要是再认为女顾客特别容易轻信, 都是不切实际的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

creed /kriːd/ **creeds.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **creed** is a set of beliefs, principles, or opinions that strongly influence the way people live or work. 信条. ❖ *...their devotion to their creed of self-help.* 他们奉行自助的信条. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 A **creed** is a religion. 宗教. ❖ *The centre is open to all, no matter what race or creed.* 本中心对所有人开放, 不论他们的种族与宗教信仰. N-COUNT FORMAL

creek /kriːk/ **creeks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **creek** is a long narrow inlet where the sea comes a long way into the land. 小海湾. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **creek** is a small stream or river. 小溪; 小河. ❖ *Follow Austin Creek for a few miles.* 沿着奥斯汀溪走上几英里. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 If you say that someone is **up the creek** or **up the creek without a paddle**, you mean they are in a bad or difficult situation, or are wrong in some way. 处于困境; 有麻烦. PHR

creep /kriːp/ **creeps, creeping, crept.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When people or animals **creep** somewhere, they move quietly and slowly. 蹑手蹑脚地走, 缓慢地走. ❖ *Back I go to the hotel and creep up to my room.* 我返回酒店, 蹑手蹑脚地上楼回到我的房间. VB V adv/prep

2 If something **creeps** somewhere, it moves very slowly. 缓慢地移动. ❖ *Mist had crept in again from the sea.* 雾气又慢慢从海面进来. VB V adv/prep

3 If a rate or number **creeps** up to a higher level, it gradually reaches that level. 逐渐增长至... ❖ *The inflation rate has been creeping up to 9.5 per cent.* 通货膨胀率已逐渐上升到9.5%. VB V up to n

C

4 If something **creeps** in or **creeps** back, it begins to occur or becomes part of something without people realizing it or wanting it. 不知不觉地发生. ❖ *An increasing ratio of mistakes, perhaps induced by tiredness, crept into her game.* 也许因为疲劳，她在比赛中的失误率不知不觉地越来越高. VB V prep/adv

5 If you describe someone as a **creep**, you mean that you dislike them, because they are insincere and flatter people. 阿谀奉承的小人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

6 If someone or something **gives you the creeps**, they make you feel very uneasy or frightened. 让人起鸡皮疙瘩; 令人毛骨悚然. ❖ *I always hated that statue. It gave me the creeps.* 我一直讨厌那尊塑像. 它让我毛骨悚然. PHR INFORMAL

➡ to **make** someone's **flesh creep**: 见 **flesh**.

›creep up on.

1 If you **creep up on** someone, you move slowly closer to them without being seen by them. 蹑手蹑脚地靠近. ❖ *They'll creep up on you while you're asleep.* 他们会趁你熟睡时蹑手蹑脚地靠近你. PHR-V V P P n

2 If a feeling or state **creeps up on** you, you hardly notice that it is beginning to happen to you. 不知不觉地发生. ❖ *The desire to be a mother may creep up on you unexpectedly.* 想做母亲的愿望可能会不知不觉地袭上你的心头. PHR-V V P P n

creep·er /ˈkriːpə/ creepers.

Creepers are plants with long stems that wind themselves around objects. 蔓生植物; 攀缘植物. N-COUNT

creepy /ˈkriːpi/ creepier, creepiest. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that something or someone is **creepy**, you mean they make you feel very uneasy or frightened. 令人毛骨悚然的. ❖ *...places that were really creepy at night.* 那些到了夜里真正令人毛骨悚然的地方. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

creepy-crawly /ˌkriːpi ˈkrɔːli/ creepy-crawlies.

Some children refer to insects as **creepy-crawlies** when they give them a feeling of fear or disgust. (儿语, 表示可怖或讨厌的)小爬虫. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

cre·mate /krɪˈmeɪt, AM ˈkriːmeɪt/ cremates, cremating, cremated. ♦◇◇◇◇

When someone **is cremated**, their dead body is burned, usually as part of a funeral service. (尸体)(被)火化. VB be V-ed ◢ **cre·ma·tion** /krɪˈmeɪʃən/ **cremations** ❖ *...the arrangements for her cremation.* 对她火化的安排. N-VAR

crema·to·rium /ˌkreməˈtɔːriəm/ crematoria /ˌkreməˈtɔːriə/ or crematoriums.

A **crematorium** is a building in which the bodies of dead people are burned. 火葬场. N-COUNT

crème de la crème /ˌkrem də lɑ ˈkrem/

If you refer to someone or something as **the crème de la crème**, you mean they are the very best person or thing of their kind. 精华; 精英. ❖ *Scientists are the crème de la crème of a country's brainpower.* 科学家是国家智囊中的精英. N-SING the N JOURNALISM

cren·el·lat·ed /ˈkrenəleɪtɪd/.

A **crenellated** wall, for example in a castle, has gaps in the top or openings through which to fire at attackers. 筑有雉堞的; 雉堞状的. ADJ TECHNICAL

cre·ole /ˈkriːəʊl/ creoles; 又拼作 Creole. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **creole** is a language that has developed from a mixture of different languages and has become the main language in a particular place. 克里奥尔语(不同语言混合后成为某地主要语言). ❖ *...French Creole.* 克里奥尔法语. N-VAR

2 A **Creole** is a person of mixed African and European race, who lives in the West Indies and speaks a creole language. (欧洲与非洲血统混合的)克里奥尔人. N-COUNT

3 **Creole** means belonging to or relating to the Creole community. 克里奥尔人(语)的. ❖ *Coconut Rice Balls is a creole dish.* 椰子饭团是克里奥尔人的一种菜式. ADJ

creo·sote /ˈkriːəsəʊt/.

Creosote is a thick dark liquid made from coal tar which is used to prevent wood from rotting. 杂酚油(用来防止木材腐烂的焦油). N-UNCOUNT

crepe /kreɪp/ crepes.

1 **Crepe** is a thin fabric made of cotton, silk, or wool with an uneven, ridged surface. 绉织物; 绉布; 绉绸. ❖ *...a crepe bandage.* 一种绉布绷带. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Crepe** is a type of rubber with a rough surface. 绉胶. ❖ *...a pair of crepe-soled ankle-boots.* 一双绉胶鞋底的短靴. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **crepe** is a thin pancake. 薄煎饼. ❖ *...chicken-filled crepes.* 包鸡肉的薄煎饼. N-COUNT

ˌcrepe ˈpaper.

Crepe paper is stretchy paper with an uneven, ridged surface. Coloured crepe paper is often used for making decorations. (常作装饰用的)绉纸. N-UNCOUNT

crept /krept/.

Crept is the past tense and past participle of **creep**. creep的过去式与过去分词.

cre·pus·cu·lar /krɪˈpʌskjʊlə/.

Crepuscular means relating to twilight. 拂晓的; 黄昏的; 微光的. ❖ *They merged together in the crepuscular light.* 它们在微光中汇合到一起. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

cre·scen·do /krɪˈʃendəʊ/ crescendos.

1 A **crescendo** is a noise that gets louder and louder. Some people use **crescendo** to refer to the point when a noise is at its loudest. 声音渐强; 高潮, 顶点. ❖ *The applause rose to a crescendo.* 鼓掌声越来越响, 达到高潮. N-COUNT

2 People sometimes describe an increase in the intensity of something, or its most intense point, as a **crescendo**. 渐强; 高峰. ❖ *There was a crescendo of parliamentary and press criticism.* 来自议会和新闻界的批评变得越来越强烈. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

3 A **crescendo** is a section of a piece of music in which the music gradually gets louder and louder. (音乐)渐强的段落. N-COUNT

cres·cent /ˈkresənt, ˈkrez-/ crescents. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **crescent** is a curved shape like the shape of the moon during its first and last quarters. 新月形. 见插图条 **shapes**. N-COUNT

2 In Britain, **Crescent** is sometimes part of the name of a street or row of houses that is built in a curve. (英国用于街道名)新月形街道(或排屋). ❖ *...44 Colville Crescent.* 科尔维尔新月形大街44号.

cress /kres/.

Cress is a plant with small, strong-tasting green leaves that are used in salads or as a garnish for food. 水芹. N-UNCOUNT

crest /krest/ crests cresting crested. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **crest** of a hill or wave is its top. 顶峰; 浪尖. N-COUNT If you say that you are **on the crest of a wave**, you mean that you are feeling very happy and confident because things are going well for you. 在春风得意的时候; 在最顺利的时候. PHR

2 When someone **crests** a hill, they reach its top. 到达山顶(顶峰). VB V n WRITTEN

3 A bird's **crest** is a tuft of feathers on the top of its head. 鸟的羽冠. N-COUNT ◢ **crest·ed** ❖ *...crested hawks.* 有羽冠的鹰. ADJ ADJ n

4 A **crest** is a design that is the symbol of a noble family, a town, or an organization. (贵族或城镇、组织等的)饰章. N-COUNT ◢ **crested** ❖ *...crested writing paper.* 印有饰章的信笺. ADJ

crest·fallen /ˈkrestfɔːlən/.

If you look **crestfallen**, you look sad and disappointed about something. 垂头丧气的. ADJ-GRADED

cret·in /ˈkretɪn, AM ˈkriːtən/ cretins.

If you call someone a **cretin**, you think they are very stupid; an offensive word. 傻瓜; 白痴. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE ◢ **cret·in·ous** /ˈkretɪnəs, AM ˈkriːtənəs/. ADJ-GRADED

cre·vasse /krɪˈvæs/ crevasses.

A **crevasse** is a large, deep crack in thick ice or rock. (冰或岩石里的)深隙, 大裂缝. N-COUNT

crev·ice /ˈkrevɪs/ crevices.

A **crevice** is a narrow crack or gap, especially in a rock. (尤指岩石上的)裂口, 裂缝. N-COUNT

crew /kruː/ crews, crewing, crewed. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **crew** of a ship, an aircraft, or a spacecraft is the people who work on it and operate it. (船、飞机或太空船上的)工作人员; 全体船员. ❖ *...the crew of the space shuttle* N-COLL-COUNT

Endeavour. '奋进号'航天飞机的全体人员. *The surviving crew members were ferried ashore.* 幸存下来的船员被运送到岸上.

2 If you **crew** a boat, you work on it as part of the crew. 充当船员. ❖ *There were to be five teams of three crewing the boat.* 将有五个三人队充当该船的船员. VB V n

3 A **crew** is a group of people with special technical skills who work together on a task or project. (某任务或项目的)全体技术人员. ❖ *...a two-man film crew.* 一个二人电影摄制组. N-COUNT

4 You can use **crew** to refer to a group of people you disapprove of. 一帮人, 一伙人. ❖ *...the motley crew of failed and aspiring actors.* 失败的和有前途的演员的混杂班子. N-COLL-SING PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

'crew cut, crew cuts; 又拼作 **crewcut.**

A **crew cut** is a man's hairstyle in which his hair is cut very short. (男士发型)平头. N-COUNT

crew·man /ˈkruːmæn/ **crewmen.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **crewman** is a member of a crew. 船员; 机组人员; 工作人员. N-COUNT

'crew neck, crew necks; 又拼作 **crewneck.**

A **crew neck** or a **crew neck** sweater is a sweater with a round neck. (衣服)水手领; 圆领. N-COUNT

crib /krɪb/ **cribs, cribbing, cribbed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **crib** is a baby's cot. 婴儿床. N-COUNT

2 If you **crib**, you copy something that someone else has written and pretend that it is your own work. 抄袭. ❖ *You have been cribbing from Bennett.* 你一直在抄袭贝内特的东西. *He had been caught cribbing in an exam.* 他考试抄袭被捉. VB V from n V Also V n from n

'crib death, crib deaths.

Crib death is the sudden death of a baby while it is asleep, although the baby had not previously been ill. The usual British term is **cot death.** 婴儿猝死. [英]一般作 cot death. N-VAR AMERICAN

crick /krɪk/ **cricks.**

If you have a **crick** in your neck or in your back, you have a pain caused by muscles becoming stiff. (肌肉)痛性痉挛. N-COUNT

crick·et /ˈkrɪkɪt/ **crickets.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Cricket** is an outdoor game played between two teams. Players try to score points, called runs, by hitting a ball with a wooden bat. 板球. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone's behaviour is **not cricket**, you mean that they have not behaved in a fair or honourable way. 不光明正大; 不公正. ❖ *Their treatment of staff is definitely not cricket.* 他们对职员的处理明显不公正. PHR DATED

3 A **cricket** is a small jumping insect that produces short, loud sounds by rubbing its wings together. 蟋蟀. 见插图条 **insects.** N-COUNT

crick·et·er /ˈkrɪkɪtə/ **cricketers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **cricketer** is a person who plays cricket. 板球运动员. N-COUNT

crick·et·ing /ˈkrɪkɪtɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Cricketing means relating to cricket. 板球的. ❖ *...his brief cricketing career.* 他短暂的板球生涯. ADJ ADJ n

cri·er /kraɪə/.

➝ 见 **town crier.**

cri·key /ˈkraɪki/.

Some people say **crikey** in order to express surprise, especially at something they think is not very pleasant. (表示吃惊)哎呀. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

crime /kraɪm/ **crimes.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **crime** is an illegal action or activity for which a person can be punished by law. 犯罪, 罪行. ❖ *...the scene of the crime.* 犯罪现场. *...the growing problem of organised crime.* 日益严重的有组织犯罪问题. N-VAR

2 If you say that doing something is a **crime**, you think it is very wrong or a serious mistake. 罪过; 严重错误. ❖ *It would be a crime to travel all the way to Australia and not stop in Sydney.* 千里迢迢来到澳洲而不去悉尼, 那简直是大错. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

'crime wave; 又拼作 **crimewave.**

When more crimes than usual are committed in a place, you can say there is a **crime wave** there. 犯罪高潮; 罪案增加. N-SING

crimi·nal /ˈkrɪmɪnəl/ **criminals.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **criminal** is a person who has committed a crime, or a person who often commits crimes. 罪犯, 犯人. ❖ *A group of gunmen attacked a prison and set free nine criminals.* 一伙持枪歹徒袭击监狱, 放走了九名罪犯. N-COUNT

2 **Criminal** means connected with crime. 犯罪的; 刑事的. ❖ *He had a criminal record for petty theft.* 他有小偷小摸的犯罪记录. *...criminal assault.* 刑事袭击. ◢ **crimi·nal·ity** /ˌkrɪmɪˈnælɪti/ ❖ *...a tenfold increase of criminality.* 增加了十倍的犯罪活动. ◢ **crimi·nal·ly** ❖ *...a hospital for the criminally insane.* 罪犯精神病医院. ADJ N-UNCOUNT ADV

3 If you describe an action as **criminal**, you think it is very wrong or a serious mistake. 犯罪性的; 罪过的; 严重错误的. ❖ *A full-scale dispute involving strikes would be criminal.* 涉及罢工的全面争论将是严重错误. ◢ **criminally** ❖ *It was, he said, criminally irresponsible.* 他说, 这是一种刑事上不负责任. ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV ADV adj

crimi·nal·ize /ˈkrɪmɪnəlaɪz/ **criminalizes, criminalizing, criminalized;** [英]又拼作 **criminalise.**

If a government **criminalizes** an action or person, it officially declares that the action or the person's behaviour is illegal. 宣布...为犯法行为; 定...为非法. ❖ *...a deliberate campaign to criminalize members of the former Communist leadership.* 一场蓄意开展的、把前共产党领导成员定为罪犯的运动. VB V n

crimi·nol·ogy /ˌkrɪmɪˈnɒlədʒi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Criminology is the scientific study of crime and criminals. 犯罪学, 刑事学. ◢ **crimi·nolo·gist** /ˌkrɪmɪˈnɒlədʒɪst/ **criminologists** ❖ *...a criminologist at the University of Montreal.* 蒙特利尔大学的犯罪学家. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

crimp /krɪmp/ **crimps, crimping, crimped.**

1 If you **crimp** something such as fabric or pastry, you make small folds in it. 把(织物或面团)折叠成褶子; 使摺皱. ❖ *Crimp the edges to seal them tightly.* 把边缘折起来以便把它们封紧. VB V n

2 To **crimp** something means to restrict or reduce it. 限制, 束缚; 减少. ❖ *The dollar's recent strength is crimping overseas sales.* 最近美元的坚挺限制了海外的销售. VB AMERICAN V n

Crimp·lene /ˈkrɪmpliːn/.

Crimplene is an artificial fabric used for making clothes which does not crease easily. **Crimplene** is a trademark. 克林普纶(一种不皱的布料). Crimplene 为商标名. N-UNCOUNT

crim·son /ˈkrɪmzən/ **crimsons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **crimson** is deep red in colour. 深红色(的). COLOUR

2 If a person goes **crimson**, their face becomes red because they are angry or embarrassed. (脸色因气愤或受窘)绯红的. ADJ

cringe /krɪndʒ/ **cringes, cringing, cringed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **cringe** at something, you feel embarrassed or disgusted, and perhaps show this in your expression or by making a slight movement. 畏缩; 退缩. ❖ *Chris had cringed at the thought of using her own family for publicity.* 克丽丝一想到要用她自己的家庭来作宣传就退缩了. VB V at n

crin·kle /ˈkrɪŋkəl/ **crinkles, crinkling, crinkled.**

If something **crinkles** or if you **crinkle** it, it becomes slightly creased or folded. (使)变皱; (使)折叠. ❖ *When she laughs, she crinkles her perfectly-formed nose.* 她笑起来时, 那个完美匀称的鼻子就皱了起来. V-ERG V V n

➪ **Crinkles** are small creases or folds. 皱纹; 折痕. N-COUNT

crin·kly /ˈkrɪŋkli/.

A **crinkly** object has many small creases or folds in it. 起皱的, 多皱褶的. ❖ *...her big crinkly face.* 她那张又大又皱的脸. ADJ-GRADED

crino·line /ˈkrɪnəlɪn/ **crinolines.**

A **crinoline** was a frame of hoops worn as an undergarment by women in the 19th century to make their skirts very full. (19世纪女裙用的)裙架, 裙衬. N-COUNT

crip·ple /ˈkrɪpəl/ **cripples, crippling, crippled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A person with a physical disability or a serious permanent N-COUNT

C

injury is sometimes referred to as a **cripple**. Some people find this use offensive. (有人认为冒犯)跛子；伤残人，残疾人. ❖ *Crutches can help a cripple get around.* 拐杖可以帮助跛子四处走动.

2 If someone **is crippled** by an injury, it is so serious that they can never move their body properly again. (使)成为跛子；(使)受伤致残. ❖ *Mr Easton was seriously crippled in an accident.* 伊思顿先生在一次事故中严重致残. VB be V-ed

3 If you describe someone as an emotional **cripple**, you mean that they have a psychological or emotional problem which prevents them from living a normal life. 心理有缺陷的人. N-COUNT

C

4 If something **cripples** a person, it causes them severe psychological or emotional problems. 使产生严重心理问题. ❖ *Howard wanted to be a popular singer, but stage fright crippled him.* 霍华德想当一名流行歌手，但因怯场而产生严重的心理问题. VB V n

5 To **cripple** a machine, organization, or system means to damage it severely or prevent it from working properly. 严重损坏；使瘫痪. ❖ *A total cut-off of supplies would cripple Jordan's economy.* 完全切断供应会使约旦的经济瘫痪. VB V n

crip·pling /ˈkrɪplɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **crippling** illness or disability is one that severely damages your health or body. 严重损害健康的. ❖ *Arthritis and rheumatism are prominent crippling diseases.* 关节炎和风湿病是严重损害身体的主要疾病. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you say that an action, policy, or situation has a **crippling** effect on something, you mean it has a very harmful effect. 造成严重损害的. ❖ *The high cost of capital has a crippling effect on many small American high-tech firms.* 资金的高成本对美国的许多小型高科技公司造成了严重损害. ◢ **crip·pling·ly** ❖ *...cripplingly high interest rates.* 有严重危害的高利息率. ADJ ADV

cri·sis /ˈkraɪsɪs/ **crises** /ˈkraɪsiːz/. ◆◆◆◆◇

A **crisis** is a situation in which something or someone is affected by one or more very serious problems. 危机. ❖ *Natural disasters have obviously contributed to the continent's economic crisis.* 自然灾害显然加重了大陆国家的经济危机. *...someone to turn to in moments of crisis.* 危机关头可以依赖的人. N-VAR

crisp /krɪsp/ **crisper, crispest; crisps, crisping, crisped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Crisp** food is pleasantly hard and crunchy. 松脆的；易碎的. ❖ *Bake the potatoes for 15 minutes, till they're nice and crisp.* 把马铃薯烤上15分钟，直到烤好，变脆. *...crisp lettuce.* 爽脆的生菜. ◢ **crisp·ness** ❖ *The pizza base retains its crispness without becoming brittle.* 这种比萨饼的饼底既保持松脆，又不容易碎. ◢ **crisp·ly** ❖ *...crisply fried onion rings.* 炸脆的洋葱圈. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED ADV adj/-ed

2 If food **crisps** or if you **crisp** it, it becomes pleasantly hard, because you have heated it at a high temperature. (使)松脆. ❖ *Cook the bacon until it begins to crisp.* 把熏肉煎到发脆为止. V-ERG V

3 **Crisps** are very thin slices of potato that have been fried until they are hard, dry, and crispy. The American word is **chips** or **potato chips**. 炸马铃薯片. [美]作 chips 或 potato chips. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 **Crisp** weather is pleasantly fresh, cold, and dry. (天气)清新的；凉爽的；干燥的. ADJ-GRADED

5 **Crisp** cloth or paper is clean and has no creases in it. (衣服或纸张)平整的，挺括的. ❖ *He wore a panama hat and a crisp white suit.* 他戴一顶巴拿马帽，穿一件挺括的白色套装. ◢ **crisply** ❖ *...his crisply pressed suit.* 他熨得笔挺的套装. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

6 Leaves or snow that make a crunching noise when you walk on them can be described as **crisp**. (树叶、雪等)松脆的. ❖ *He crunched through the crisp snow.* 他嘎吱嘎吱地走过松脆的雪地. ADJ-GRADED

7 If you describe someone's writing or speech as **crisp**, you mean they write or speak very clearly, without mentioning unnecessary details. This may make them seem unfriendly. (文章或讲话)简明扼要的，干脆爽快的. ❖ *'Very well,' I said, adopting a crisp authoritative tone.* '好啊.'我说，话里有一种直截了当、权威的语气. ◢ **crisply** ❖ *'I'm not a journalist,' said Mary Ann crisply.* '我不是记者.'玛丽·安干脆地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

crisp·bread /ˈkrɪspbred/ **crispbreads.**

Crispbread is thin dry biscuits made from wheat or rye. It is often eaten instead of bread by people who want to lose weight. (大麦或黑麦做成的)薄脆饼干. N-VAR BRITISH

crispy /ˈkrɪspi/ **crispier, crispiest.**

Crispy food is pleasantly hard and crunchy. 松脆的. ❖ *...crispy bread rolls.* 松脆的面包圈. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

criss-cross /ˈkrɪs krɒs, AM - krɔːs/ **criss-crosses, criss-crossing, criss-crossed;** 又拼作 **crisscross.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a person or thing **criss-crosses** an area, they travel from one side to the other and back again many times, following different routes. If a number of things **criss-cross** an area, they cross it, and cross over each other. 往返奔波；交叉来往. ❖ *They criss-crossed the country by bus.* 他们乘汽车在乡间往返奔波. VB V n

2 If two sets of lines or things **criss-cross**, they cross over each other. 交叉. ❖ *The roads here are quite a maze, criss-crossing one another in a fashion that at times defies logic.* 这里的路简直像个迷宫，它们相互交叉，有时根本无法通过常理来推断. V-RECIP pl-n V, V pron-recip, Also V n

3 A **criss-cross** pattern or design consists of lines crossing each other. (图案)十字的. ❖ *Slash the tops of the loaves with a sharp serrated knife in a criss-cross pattern.* 用锋利的锯齿刀在长面包上面划上十字图案. ADJ ADJ n

cri·teri·on /kraɪˈtɪəriən/ **criteria** /kraɪˈtɪəriə/. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **criterion** is a factor on which you judge or decide something. 标准，准则，尺度；规范. ❖ *The most important criterion for entry is that applicants must design and make their own work.* 最重要的参赛标准是，申请者必须设计和制作自己的作品. N-COUNT

crit·ic /ˈkrɪtɪk/ **critics.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **critic** is a person who writes reviews and expresses opinions about things such as books, films, music, or art. 评论家；批评家. ❖ *Mather was film critic on the 'Daily Telegraph'.* 马瑟是《每日电讯报》的电影评论员. N-COUNT

2 Someone who is a **critic** of a person or system disapproves of them and criticizes them publicly. 批评者；爱吹毛求疵的人. ❖ *Her critics accused her of caring only about success.* 她的批评者指责她只关心成功. N-COUNT

criti·cal /ˈkrɪtɪkəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **critical** time, factor, or situation is extremely important. (时刻、因素、处境)关键的，决定性的，重大的. ❖ *The incident happened at a critical point in the campaign.* 该事故发生在运动的关键时刻. *How you finance a business is critical to the success of your venture.* 如何为你的企业筹措资金对于你投资成败具有关键意义. ◢ **criti·cal·ly** /ˈkrɪtɪkli/ ❖ *Economic prosperity depends critically on an open world trading system.* 经济繁荣关键在于一个开放的世界贸易体系. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v, ADV adj

2 A **critical** situation is very serious and dangerous. 危急的；严重的. ❖ *The German authorities are considering an airlift if the situation becomes critical.* 德国当局正在考虑在形势危急时进行空投. ◢ **critically** ❖ *Moscow is running critically low on food supplies.* 莫斯科的食物供应出现了严重短缺. ADJ ADV

3 If a person is **critical** or in a **critical** condition in hospital, they are seriously ill. 病危的. ◢ **critically** ❖ *She was critically ill.* 她已病入膏肓. ADJ ADV

4 To be **critical** of someone or something means to criticize them. 批评的；批判的. ❖ *...critical remarks.* 批评的言论. ◢ **critically** ❖ *She spoke critically of Laura.* 她言语之中批评了劳拉. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

5 A **critical** approach to something involves examining and judging it carefully. 审慎的、严谨的，一丝不苟的. ❖ *...the critical analysis of political ideas.* 对政治思想的审慎分析. ◢ **critically** ❖ *Wyman watched them critically.* ADJ ADJ n ADV-GRADED

怀曼严密地注视着他们.

6 If something or someone receives **critical** acclaim, critics say that it is very good. (评论界给予)好评的. ❖ *The show was also a resounding critical success.* 该演出也好评如潮, 大获成功. ADJ ADJ n

,critical 'mass.

1 The **critical mass** of a substance is the minimum amount of it that is needed for a nuclear chain reaction. 临界质量. N-SING TECHNICAL

2 A **critical mass** of something is an amount of it that makes it possible for something to happen or continue. (使某事发生或继续的)足够数量. ❖ *Only in this way can the critical mass of participation be reached.* 只有这样才能达到参与的足够数量. N-SING also no det

criti·cise /'krɪtɪsaɪz/.

➟ 又见 **criticize**.

criti·cism /'krɪtɪsɪzəm/ **criticisms.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Criticism** is the action of expressing disapproval of something or someone. A **criticism** is a statement that expresses disapproval. 批评; 批判; 指责. ❖ *...the criticism that the English do not truly care about their children.* 对英国人并不真正关心自己的子女的批评. N-VAR

2 **Criticism** is a serious examination and judgement of something such as a book or play. 评论、批评. ❖ *...literary criticism.* 文学批评. N-UNCOUNT

criti·cize /'krɪtɪsaɪz/ **criticizes, criticizing, criticized;** [英] 又拼作 **criticise.** ♦♦♦◇◇

If you **criticize** someone or something, you express your disapproval of them by saying what you think is wrong with them. 批评; 批判; 指责. ❖ *The regime has been harshly criticized for serious human rights violations.* 该政权被严厉指责为严重侵犯了人权. VB V n for n/-ing

cri·tique /krɪ'ti:k/ **critiques.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **critique** is a written examination and judgement of a situation or of a person's work or ideas. (书面)评论. ❖ *...a feminist critique of Victorian lady novelists.* 对维多利亚时代的妇女小说家的女权主义评论. N-COUNT FORMAL

crit·ter /'krɪtə/ **critters.**

A **critter** is a living creature. 生物. ❖ *...little furry critters.* 一些毛茸茸的小生物. *Look at the poor critter tryin' to get through that door.* 瞧这个可怜的东西想穿过那扇门. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

croak /krəʊk/ **croaks, croaking, croaked.**

1 When a frog or bird **croaks**, it makes a harsh, low sound. (蛙、鸟等)呱呱地叫. VB V

2 If someone **croaks** something, they say it in a hoarse, rough voice. (人)用沙哑的声音说. ❖ *Tiller moaned and managed to croak, 'Help me.'* 蒂勒呻吟着, 尽力地用沙哑的嗓子说, '帮帮我.' VB V n V with quote

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His voice was just a croak.* 他的嗓音沙哑. N-COUNT

cro·chet /'krəʊʃeɪ, AM krəʊ'ʃeɪ/ **crochets, crocheting, crocheted.**

1 **Crochet** is a way of making cloth out of cotton or wool by using a needle with a small hook at the end. 钩针编织品. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **crochet**, you make cloth by using a needle with a small hook at the end. 用钩针编织. ❖ *Ma and I crocheted new quilts.* 我和妈一起用钩针钩新床罩. VB V V n

crock /krɒk/ **crocks.**

1 A **crock** is an earthenware pot or jar. 瓦罐, 坛子. ❖ *...an earthenware bread crock.* 一个陶土面包罐. N-COUNT DATED

2 If you describe someone as an old **crock**, you mean that they are old and weak. 老朽体弱的人. ❖ *But you don't want some old crock like me.* 可你并不想要我这样的老朽. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

crock·ery /'krɒkəri/.

Crockery is the plates, cups, saucers, and dishes that you use at mealtimes. (总称)陶器, 瓦器. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

croco·dile /'krɒkədaɪl/ **crocodiles.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **crocodile** is a large reptile with a long body and strong jaws. Crocodiles live in rivers and eat meat. 鳄鱼. N-COUNT

,crocodile 'tears.

If you say that someone is crying **crocodile tears**, you mean that their tears and other expressions of grief are not sincere. 鳄鱼的眼泪(喻指假慈悲). N-PLURAL

cro·cus /'krəʊkəs/ **crocuses.**

Crocuses are small white, yellow, or purple flowers that are grown in parks and gardens in the early spring. 藏红花; 番红花. N-COUNT

croft /krɒft, AM krɔ:ft/ **crofts.**

In Scotland, a **croft** is a small piece of land which is owned and farmed by one family and which provides them with food. (苏格兰)小农场. N-COUNT

croft·er /'krɒftə, AM 'krɔ:ft-/ **crofters.**

In Scotland, a **crofter** is the owner or tenant of a croft or small farm. (苏格兰)小农场主; 小农场的佃农. N-COUNT

croft·ing /'krɒftɪŋ, AM 'krɔ:ft-/.

In Scotland, **crofting** is the activity of farming on small pieces of land. (苏格兰)小农场耕种. N-UNCOUNT

crois·sant /'kwæsɒn, AM kwɑ:'sɑ:n/ **croissants.**

Croissants are small crescent-shaped pieces of sweetened bread that are eaten for breakfast. (新月形)牛角面包. N-VAR

crone /krəʊn/ **crones.**

1 A **crone** is an old woman. 老太婆. ❖ *The shabby old crone took off her shoes.* 衣衫褴褛的老太婆脱掉她的鞋. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 If you refer to a woman as a **crone**, you mean that she is old and ugly; an offensive use. (冒犯义)丑老太婆. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

cro·ny /'krəʊni/ **cronies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **cronies** are the friends who you spend a lot of time with. 老朋友, 亲密的朋友. ❖ *...drinking sessions with his business cronies.* 跟他生意上的老朋友喝酒聚会. N-COUNT INFORMAL

cro·ny·ism /'krəʊniɪzəm/.

If you accuse someone in authority of **cronyism**, you mean that they try to use their power or authority to get jobs for their friends. 任用亲信, 任人唯亲. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS JOURNALISM

crook /krʊk/ **crooks, crooking, crooked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **crook** is a dishonest person or a criminal. 坏蛋; 骗子; 罪犯. ❖ *The man is a crook and a liar.* 这人是个坏蛋, 骗子. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 **The crook of** your arm or leg is the soft inside part where you bend your elbow or knee. 臂弯; 大腿内侧. N-COUNT

3 If you **crook** your arm or finger, you bend it. 使弯曲. ❖ *He crooked his finger: 'Come forward,' he said.* 他勾了勾手指: '过来.' 他说. VB V n

4 A **crook** is a long pole with a large hook at the end. A crook is carried by a bishop in religious ceremonies, or by a shepherd. (主教或牧羊人的)曲柄杖. N-COUNT

crooked /'krʊkɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **crooked**, especially something that is usually straight, you mean that it is bent or twisted. 弯曲的; 歪的. ❖ *...the crooked line of his broken nose.* 他的断了鼻梁的曲线. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **crooked** smile is uneven and bigger on one side than the other. 变形的; 大小不一的, 歪斜的. ❖ *Polly gave her a crooked grin.* 波莉朝她不自然地咧嘴笑了笑. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **crook·ed·ly** ❖ *Nick was smiling crookedly at her.* 尼克朝她歪着嘴笑. ADV

3 If you describe a person or an activity as **crooked**, you mean that they are dishonest or criminal. 不诚实的, 欺诈的. ❖ *...crooked business deals.* 不诚实的商业交易. ADJ INFORMAL

croon /kru:n/ **croons, crooning, crooned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **croon**, you sing or hum quietly and gently. 低声哼唱. ❖ *Lewis began to croon another Springsteen song.* 刘易斯开始低声哼唱另一首斯普林斯廷的歌曲. VB V V n

2 If you say someone **croons** something, you mean they say it in a soft gentle voice. 低吟; 低声说. ❖ *The man was crooning soft words of encouragement to his wife.* 那个男人正低声向自己的妻子说着鼓励的话. VB V WRITTEN V n

croon·er /'kru:nə/ **crooners.**

A **crooner** was a male singer who sings sentimental songs, especially the love songs of the 1930s and 1940s. (尤指20世纪30至40年代专唱爱情歌曲的)男歌手. N-COUNT

crop /krɒp/ **crops, cropping, cropped.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Crops** are plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food. 庄稼; 农作物. N-COUNT

C

◆ *Rice farmers here still plant and harvest their crops by hand.* 这里种稻的农民还在人工种植和收割庄稼.
➡ 又见 **cash crop**.
2 The plants or fruits that are collected at harvest time are referred to as a **crop**. (植物、水果等一季的)收获(量), 收成. ◆ *This year's corn crop should be about 8 percent more than last year.* 今年的玉米产量应该比去年高出百分之八. N-COUNT
3 When a plant **crops**, it produces fruits or parts which people want. (庄稼)产出, 有收成. VB V
4 You can refer to a group of people or things that have appeared together as a **crop of** people or things. (同时出现的)一批(人或事物). ◆ *...the present crop of books and documentaries about Marilyn Monroe.* 目前涌现出来的有关玛丽莲·梦露的一批书籍和纪录片. N-SING N of n INFORMAL
5 ➡ **the cream of the crop**: 见 **cream**.
6 When an animal such as a cow or horse **crops** leaves or plants, it eats them. (牲畜)啃吃(树叶, 植物等). VB V n
7 To **crop** someone's hair means to cut it short. 剪短(头发). ◢ **cropped** ◆ *She had cropped grey hair.* 她有一头剪短了的灰头发. VB V n ADJ
8 A **crop** is a short hairstyle. 平头(一种短发发型). ◆ *...a boyish crop.* 一个男孩子般的短发. N-COUNT
9 If you **crop** a photograph, you cut part of it off, in order to get rid of part of the picture or to be able to frame it. 剪裁. ◆ *I decided to crop the picture just above the water line.* 我决定就沿水线剪下这张照片. VB V n

▸crop up.
If something **crops up**, it appears or happens, usually unexpectedly. 突然出现. ◆ *Problems will crop up and hit you before you are ready.* 问题会突然出现, 还没等你有所准备就落到你身上. PHR-V V P

cropped /krɒpt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Cropped items of clothing are shorter than normal. 过短的. ◆ *Women athletes wear cropped tops and tight shorts.* 女运动员穿着过短的上衣和紧身短裤. ADJ
➡ 又见 **crop**.

crop·per /ˈkrɒpə/.
If you say that someone **has come a cropper**, you mean that they have had an unexpected and embarrassing failure. 令人尴尬的意外失败; 栽了跟头. ◆ *Several companies that made use of elastic accounting practices have since come a cropper.* 一些使用弹性会计方法的公司自此栽了个大跟头. PHR INFORMAL

cro·quet /ˈkrəukeɪ, AM krəuˈkeɪ/.
Croquet is a game in which the players use long-handled wooden mallets to hit balls through metal arches stuck in a lawn. 草地槌球游戏. N-UNCOUNT

cross 1 verb and noun uses 动词和名词用法
cross /krɒs, AM krɔːs/ **crosses, crossing, crossed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **cross** something such as a room, road, or area of land, you move to the other side of it. If you **cross** to a place, you move over a room, road, or area in order to reach that place. 横过; 穿过; 越过. ◆ *Nine Albanians have crossed the border into Greece.* 九名阿尔巴尼亚人穿过边境进入希腊. *Egan crossed to the drinks cabinet and poured a Scotch.* 伊根穿过去到酒柜前倒了一杯威士忌酒. VB V n V to/into n
2 A road, railway, or bridge that **crosses** an area of land or water passes over it. 横越, 跨越. ◆ *The Defford to Eckington road crosses the river.* 德福到埃金顿的公路跨越这条河. VB V n
3 When lines or roads **cross**, they meet and go across each other. (路)交叉, 相交. ◆ *...where the pilgrimage route crosses the road to Quimper.* 在朝圣者的路线与通往坎佩尔的公路相交的地方. V-RECIP pl-n V V n
4 If someone or something **crosses** a limit or boundary, for example the limit of acceptable behaviour, they go beyond it. 越过, 超出(界限). ◆ *When prep-school students buy cocaine to sell to their classmates, they have crossed the line from pranks to delinquency.* 如果预科学生买来可卡因再出售给他们同学的话, 那他们就超越了胡闹的界限, 变成犯法了. VB V n
5 If an expression **crosses** your face, it appears there briefly. (表情)短暂出现; 浮现. ◆ *A mischievous look crosses his face.* 他脸上露出一个调皮的神情. VB WRITTEN V n
6 A **cross** is a shape or object that consists of a vertical line or piece with a shorter horizontal line or piece across it. 十字形. 见插图条 **shapes**. ◆ *...a cross on a silver chain.* ...银链上的十字. N-COUNT
7 If Christians **cross** themselves, they make the sign of a cross by moving their hand across the top half of their body. (基督徒在胸前)划十字. VB V pron-refl
8 If you **cross** your arms, legs, or fingers, you put one of them on top of the other. (胳膊、腿、手指等)相互交叉. ◆ *He was sitting there in the living room with his legs crossed.* 他跷着二郎腿坐在客厅里. VB V n V-ed
9 A **cross** is a written mark in the shape of an X. You can use it, for example, to indicate that an answer to a question is wrong, to mark the position of something on a map, or to indicate your vote on a ballot paper. 叉号, 十字形记号(表示错误或作记号). N-COUNT
10 If a cheque **is crossed**, two parallel lines are drawn across it to indicate that it must be paid into a bank account and cannot be cashed. (支票上)(被)画上两条平行线(表示只能在银行转账而不能提取现金). ◆ *Postal orders should be crossed and made payable to Newmarket Promotions.* 邮政汇款单上应该画线, 使之可以汇往新市场推广公司. VB usu passive BRITISH be V-ed
11 If you describe something as a **cross** that someone has to bear, you mean it is a problem or disadvantage which they have to deal with or endure. 苦难; 磨难; 折磨. ◆ *My wife is much cleverer than me; it is a cross I have to bear.* 我太太比我聪明得多, 这种折磨我得忍受. N-COUNT
12 If you dare to **cross** someone who is likely to get angry, you dare to oppose them or refuse to do what they want. 反对; 拒绝; 与...作对. ◆ *If you ever cross him, forget it, you're finished.* 如果你胆敢顶撞他, 那就罢了, 你完了. VB V n
13 Something that is **a cross between** two things is neither one thing nor the other, but a mixture of both. 混杂; 混合物. ◆ *'Ha!' It was a cross between a laugh and a bark.* '哈!' 这是大笑和咆哮的混杂. N-SING a N between pl-n
14 In sports such as football and hockey, a **cross** is the passing of the ball from the side of the field to a player in the centre, usually in front of the goal. (足球、曲棍球等)横传. N-COUNT
15 ➡ 又见 **crossing**.
➡ to **cross** your **fingers**: 见 **finger**.
➡ **cross** my **heart**: 见 **heart**.
➡ to **cross** your **mind**: 见 **mind**.
➡ people's **paths cross**: 见 **path**.
➡ to **cross swords**: 见 **sword**.

▸cross off.
If you **cross off** a word on a list, you draw a line through it, because you have decided that it no longer belongs on the list. 划掉. ◆ *They have enough trouble finding nutritious food without crossing meat off their shopping lists.* 即使不把肉类从购物单上划掉, 他们也很难找到营养丰富的食物. PHR-V V P noun V n P n Also V n P

▸cross out.
If you **cross out** words on a page, you draw a line through them, because they are wrong or because you want to change them. 划掉. ◆ *He crossed out 'fellow subjects', and instead inserted 'fellow citizens'.* 他划掉fellow subjects, 取而代之加进了fellow citizens. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

cross 2 adjective use 形容词用法
cross /krɒs, AM krɔːs/ **crosser, crossest.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Someone who is **cross** is rather angry or irritated. 恼怒的. ◆ *I'm terribly cross with him.* 我对他很生气. ◢ **cross·ly** ◆ *'No, no, no,' Morris said crossly.* '不, 不, 不.' 莫里斯生气地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

cross·bar /ˈkrɒsbɑː, AM ˈkrɔːs-/ **crossbars.**
1 A **crossbar** is a horizontal piece of wood attached to two upright pieces, for example the top part of the goal in football. 横杠; (足球)球门横梁. N-COUNT
2 The **crossbar** of a man's or boy's bicycle is the horizontal metal bar between the handlebars and the saddle. N-COUNT

(自行车的)车架横梁. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**.

cross·bones /ˈkrɒsbəʊnz, AM ˈkrɔːs-/.
➤ 见 **skull and crossbones**.

ˌcross-ˈborder. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Cross-border** trade occurs between companies in different countries. 跨国的. ❖ *More cross-border deals will take place.* 将进行更多跨国交易. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Cross-border** attacks involve crossing a border and going a short way into another country. 跨越边境的. ❖ *...a cross-border raid.* 越境的袭击. ADJ ADJ n

cross·bow /ˈkrɒsbəʊ, AM ˈkrɔːs-/ **crossbows.**
A **crossbow** is a weapon consisting of a small bow fixed across a piece of wood, which releases an arrow with great power when you press a trigger. 十字弓; 弩. N-COUNT

ˈcross-breed, cross-breeds, cross-breeding, cross-bred; 又拼作 **crossbreed.**
1 If one species of animal or plant **is cross-bred** with another or if they **cross-breed**, they reproduce, and new or different animals or plants are produced. (使)杂交. V-RECIP-ERG V with n
❖ *...attempts to cross-breed it with other potatoes.* 将它与其他马铃薯进行杂交的尝试. *Dr Russel is creating an elite herd by cross-breeding goats from around the globe.* 拉赛尔博士正通过杂交世界各地的山羊来创造优良品种. V n with n V pl-n
◢ **cross-breeding** ❖ *...centuries of crossbreeding.* 几个世纪的杂交. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **cross-breed** is an animal that is the result of cross-breeding. 杂交动物. N-COUNT

ˌcross-ˈChannel; 又作 **cross-channel.**
Cross-Channel travel is travel across the English Channel. 穿越英伦海峡的. ❖ *...the cross-channel ferry from Ostend to Dover.* 从奥斯坦德到多佛尔的横越英伦海峡渡轮. ADJ ADJ n

ˌcross-ˈcheck, cross-checks, cross-checking, cross-checked.
If you **cross-check** information, you check that it is correct using a different method or source from the one originally used. (用不同方法)反复核对. ❖ *His version will later be cross-checked against that of the university.* 他的说法以后会根据大学的说法再次核实. *They want to ensure such claims are justified by cross-checking with other records.* 他们要确保经与其他记录反复核对后, 这些要求是合理的. VB V n be V-ed against n V with n

ˌcross-ˈcountry. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Cross-country** is the sport of running, riding, or skiing across open countryside. 越野运动项目; 越野赛. ❖ *...the world cross-country championships.* 世界越野锦标赛. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **cross-country** journey involves less important roads or railway lines, or takes you from one side of a country to the other. 横越野外的; 横越本国的. ❖ *...cross-country rail services.* 穿越全国的火车服务. ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I drove cross-country in his van.* 我乘坐他的货车穿越全国. ADV ADV after v

ˌcross-ˈcultural.
Cross-cultural means involving two or more different cultures. 跨文化的. ❖ *...cross-cultural conflict.* 跨文化冲突. ADJ ADJ n

ˈcross-current, cross-currents.
You can refer to conflicting ideas or traditions as **cross-currents**. 对立思想; 对立的传统. ❖ *...the cross-currents within the Conservative Party.* 保守党内部的对立思想. N-COUNT

ˌcross-ˈdress, cross-dresses, cross-dressing, cross-dressed.
If someone **cross-dresses**, they wear the clothes of the opposite sex, especially for sexual pleasure. 穿异性服装. VB V
◢ **cross-dressing** ❖ *Myra tolerated Clive's cross-dressing.* 迈拉容忍了克莱夫的男扮女装. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcross-exˈamine, cross-examines, cross-examining, cross-examined. ◆◇◇◇◇
When a lawyer **cross-examines** someone during a trial or hearing, he or she questions them about the evidence that they have given. 盘问, 盘诘. ❖ *You are liable to be cross-examined mercilessly about the assault.* 对于这次袭击, 你会遭到严厉的盘问. VB V n be V-ed about n
◢ **cross-examina·tion** /ˌkrɒs ɪɡzæmɪˈneɪʃən/ **cross-examinations** ❖ *...the cross-examination of a witness.* 对证人的盘问. N-VAR

ˈcross-eyed.
Someone who is **cross-eyed** has eyes that seem to look towards each other. 内斜视的, 对视眼的. ADJ

cross·fire /ˈkrɒsfaɪə, AM ˈkrɔːs-/; 又拼作 **cross-fire.**
1 **Crossfire** is gunfire that comes from two or more different directions and passes through the same area. 交叉火力. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are **caught in the crossfire**, you become involved in an unpleasant situation in which people are arguing with each other. 陷入遭两面夹击的困境; 遭池鱼之殃. PHR

cross·ing /ˈkrɒsɪŋ, AM ˈkrɔːs-/ **crossings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **crossing** is a journey by boat or ship to a place on the other side of a sea. 横渡; 渡海. ❖ *The vessel docked in Swansea after a ten-hour crossing.* 该船在十小时的渡海航行后泊在了斯旺西码头. N-COUNT
2 A **crossing** is the same as a **pedestrian crossing**. 同 pedestrian crossing. N-COUNT
➤ 又见 **pelican crossing, zebra crossing.**
3 A **crossing** is the same as a **level crossing**. 同 level crossing. N-COUNT

C

ˌcross-ˈlegged.
If someone is sitting **cross-legged**, they are sitting on the floor with their legs bent so that their knees point outwards. 盘着腿地. ADV ADV after v

cross·over /ˈkrɒsəʊvə, AM ˈkrɔːs-/ **crossovers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **crossover** of one style and another, especially in music or fashion, is a combination of the two different styles. (尤指音乐或服饰不同风格的)混合. ❖ *...the contemporary crossover of pop, jazz and funk.* 当代流行乐、爵士乐和乡土爵士乐的融合. N-VAR
2 A **crossover** is a change from one type of activity to another. 转变. ❖ *The crossover from actress to singer is easier than singer to actress.* 从演员转到歌手比从歌手转为演员要容易. N-SING

ˌcross-ˈpurposes; 又拼作 **cross purposes.**
If people are **at cross-purposes**, they are talking about or trying to achieve different things without realizing it. (指谈话内容、做事目的等未意识到的)互不相干, 互相误解. PHR

ˌcross-quˈestion, cross-questions, cross-questioning, cross-questioned.
If you **cross-question** someone, you ask them a lot of questions about something. 盘问; 追问. ❖ *The police came back and cross-questioned Des.* 警察回来问了德斯许多问题. VB V n

ˌcross-ˈreference, cross-references, cross-referencing, cross-referenced.
1 A **cross-reference** is a note in a book which tells you that there is relevant or more detailed information in another part of the book. (同一本书中的)相互参照, 互见. N-COUNT
2 If something such as a book **is cross-referenced**, cross-references are put in it. (被)加上相互参照. ❖ *Nearly 2,300 plant lists have been checked and cross-referenced.* 将近2,300个植物名单已经过检查并进行了相互参照. VB usu passive be V-ed

cross·roads /ˈkrɒsrəʊdz, AM ˈkrɔːs-/; **crossroads** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **crossroads** is a place where two roads meet and cross each other. 交叉路; 十字路口. N-COUNT
2 If you say that something is at a **crossroads**, you mean that it has reached a very important stage in its development where it could go one way or another. 转折点, 重大关头. ❖ *They had reached a crossroads in their relationship.* 他们的关系已到了一个转折点. N-SING

ˈcross-section, cross-sections. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **cross-section** of things or people is a group of them that you think is typical or representative of them all. 典型事物(或人); 具代表性的例子; 样本. ❖ *I was surprised at the cross-section of people there.* 那里的典型人物让我感到惊讶. N-COUNT
2 A **cross-section** of an object is what you would see if you could cut straight through the middle of it. 横截面, 剖面. ❖ *...a cross-section of an airplane.* 飞机的横截面. N-COUNT also in N

'cross-stitch; 又拼作 cross stitch.
Cross-stitch is a type of decorative sewing where one stitch crosses another. 十字形针法. N-UNCOUNT

cross·wind /ˈkrɒswɪnd, AM ˈkrɔːs-/ **crosswinds;** 又拼作 **cross-wind.**
A **crosswind** is a strong wind that blows across the direction that vehicles, boats, or aircraft are travelling, and makes it difficult for them to keep moving steadily forward. 横风, 侧风. N-COUNT

cross·wise /ˈkrɒswaɪz, AM ˈkrɔːs-/.
Crosswise means diagonally across something. 横斜地; 对角横向地; 成十字状地. ❖ *Rinse and slice the courgettes crosswise.* 清洗小胡瓜, 并横斜切开. ADV ADV after v

C

cross·word /ˈkrɒswɜːd, AM ˈkrɔːs-/ **crosswords.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **crossword** or **crossword puzzle** is a word game in which you work out the answers to clues, and write the answers in the white squares of a pattern of small black and white squares. 纵横字谜(一种填字游戏). N-COUNT

crotch /krɒtʃ/ **crotches.**
1 Your **crotch** is the part of your body between the tops of your legs. 胯部. ❖ *Glover kicked him hard in the crotch.* 格洛弗猛地踢中他的胯部. N-COUNT
2 The **crotch** of a pair of trousers or pants is the part that covers the area between the tops of your legs. 裤裆. N-COUNT

crouch /kraʊtʃ/ **crouches, crouching, crouched.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **are crouching**, your legs are bent under you so that you are close to the ground and leaning forward slightly. 蹲伏. ❖ *We were crouching in the bushes.* 我们蹲伏在灌木丛里. *The man was crouched behind the Mercedes.* 那人蹲伏在梅塞德斯—奔驰汽车后面. VB V prep/adv V-ed
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They walked in a crouch.* 他们蹲着走路. N-SING
➲ **Crouch down** means the same as **crouch**. 义同 crouch. ❖ *He crouched down and reached under the mattress.* 他蹲下身来, 摸索到床垫下面. *He crouched down beside him.* 他在他身边蹲下. PHR-V V P V P prep/adv
2 If you **crouch** over something, you bend over it so that you are very near to it. 弯腰; 俯身于…上. ❖ *I crouch over a cup of tea in my unheated study.* 我在没有暖气的书房里俯身在一杯茶上. VB V prep/adv

crou·pi·er /ˈkruːpiei, AM -iər/ **croupiers.**
A **croupier** is the person in charge of a gambling table in a casino. (赌场内)赌台管理员. N-COUNT

crou·ton /ˈkruːtɒn/ **croutons.**
Croutons are small pieces of toasted or fried bread that are added to soup just before you eat it. (常放在汤里吃的)烤(或炸)碎面包丁. N-COUNT

crow /krəʊ/ **crows, crowing, crowed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **crow** is a large black bird which makes a loud, harsh noise. 乌鸦. N-COUNT
2 When a cock **crows**, it utters a loud sound, often early in the morning. (公鸡)啼叫, 报晓. VB V
3 If you say that someone **is crowing** about something they have achieved, you mean that they keep talking about it proudly in a way that annoys you. (因成就而)欢叫; 自鸣得意. ❖ *We've seen them all crowing that Fascism's dead.* 我们看到他们都在欢呼法西斯主义的灭亡. VB V about/over n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V that
4 If someone **crows**, they make happy sounds or say something happily. 欢叫. ❖ *She was crowing with delight.* 她高兴得欢叫起来. *'I'm not sure I've ever driven a better lap,' crowed a delighted Mansell.* '我没有哪一圈开得比这一圈更好.' 曼塞尔兴高采烈地欢呼道. VB V with n V with quote
5 If you say that a place is a particular distance away **as the crow flies**, you mean that it is that distance away measured in a straight line. 按直线距离. ❖ *I live at Mesa, Washington, about 10 miles as the crow flies from Hanford.* 我住在华盛顿的梅萨, 离汉福德的直线距离约10英里. PHR

crow·bar /ˈkrəʊbɑː/ **crowbars.**
A **crowbar** is a heavy iron bar which is used as a lever. 撬棍; 重铁棍. N-COUNT

crowd /kraʊd/ **crowds, crowding, crowded.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **crowd** is a large group of people who have gathered together, for example to watch or listen to something. 一大群人; 人群. ❖ *Crowds of people were shopping for Mothers' Day.* 大批人在为母亲节购物. N-COLL-COUNT
2 A particular **crowd** is a group of friends, or a set of people with the same interests or occupation. (朋友或有共同利益等的)一帮人, 一伙人. ❖ *All the old crowd have come out for this occasion.* 所有老人们都为这一盛况走了出来. N-COUNT INFORMAL
3 When people **crowd** around someone or something, they gather closely together around them. 聚集. ❖ *Police blocked off the road as hotel staff and guests crowded around.* 旅店员工和客人聚集到一起时, 警方封锁了道路. VB V round/around n V round/around
4 If people **crowd** into a place or **are crowded** into it, large numbers of them enter it so that it becomes very full. 挤进; (被)塞进. ❖ *One group of journalists were crowded into a minibus.* 一群记者被塞进一辆小型公共汽车里. V-ERG V into n be V-ed into n
5 If a group of people **crowd** a place, there are so many of them there that it is full. 挤满, 塞满. ❖ *Thousands of demonstrators crowded the streets.* 街道上挤满了成千上万的示威者. VB V n
6 If people **crowd** you, they stand very closely around you trying to see or speak to you, so that you start to feel uncomfortable. 挨近, 逼近. VB V n

›crowd in.
If problems or thoughts **crowd in** on you, you have a lot of them at the same time, so that they occupy all your attention and make you feel unable to escape. (问题、思想等)涌来, 涌上. ❖ *Thoughts crowded in and images flashed into her mind.* 她脑海中涌入了各种思绪和意象. PHR-V V P on n V P

›crowd out.
If one thing **crowds out** another, it is so successful or widespread that the other thing does not have the opportunity to be successful or exist. 排挤出. ❖ *In the 1980s American exports crowded out European films.* 1980年代, 美国出口的影片排挤了欧洲电影. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

crowd·ed /ˈkraʊdɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If a place is **crowded**, it is full of people. 拥挤的; 挤满人的. ❖ *The old town square was crowded with people.* 旧城广场上挤满了人. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **crowded** area or town has a lot of people living in it. 住满人的. ❖ *...a crowded city of 2 million.* 一个住满200万人的城市. ADJ-GRADED
3 If your timetable, life, or mind is **crowded**, it is full of events, activities, or thoughts. 日程紧的; 阅历(思想)丰富的. ❖ *...a long life crowded with incident.* 经历丰富漫长的一生. ADJ-GRADED

'crowd-pleaser, crowd-pleasers; 又拼作 **crowd pleaser.**
If you describe a performer, politician, or sports player as a **crowd-pleaser**, you mean they always please their audience. You can also describe an action or event as a **crowd-pleaser**. (演员、政客、运动员等)哗众取宠者; 取悦于人的行动(或活动). N-COUNT

'crowd-puller, crowd-pullers; 又拼作 **crowd puller.**
If you describe a performer or event as a **crowd-puller**, you mean that they attract a large audience. 吸引人群的人(或事). ❖ *The exhibition is hardly a crowd-puller.* 该展览谈不上吸引了大批人. N-COUNT BRITISH

crown /kraʊn/ **crowns, crowning, crowned.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **crown** is a circular ornament, usually made of gold and jewels, which a king or queen wears on their head at official ceremonies. 王冠; 皇冠. N-COUNT
2 When a king or queen **is crowned**, a crown is placed on their head as part of a ceremony in which they are officially made king or queen. (被)加冕, (被)立为君主. ❖ *Juan Carlos was crowned king.* 胡安·卡洛斯被加冕为国王. VB be V-ed be V-ed n
3 A country's monarchy is referred to as **the Crown** when it is regarded as an institution rather than as an individual person. The prosecutor in British criminal cases is called **the Crown**. 王位; 君主国; (英国刑事案的)公诉人. ❖ *...the sovereignty of the Crown.* 王国的主权. N-PROPER the N
4 If one thing **crowns** another, it is on top of it. 居…顶 VB

部. ❖ *Another rugged castle crowns the cliffs and crags.* 另一座坚固的城堡坐落在悬崖峭壁顶上. LITERARY V n

5 Your **crown** is the top part of your head, at the back. 头顶. ❖ *He laid his hand gently on the crown of her head.* 他轻轻地把手放在她的头顶. N-COUNT

6 The **crown** of a hat is the part which covers the top of your head. (帽子的)顶部. N-COUNT

7 A **crown** is an artificial top piece fixed over a broken or decayed tooth. (人造)齿冠. N-COUNT

8 An achievement or event that **crowns** something makes it perfect, successful, or complete. 使圆满; 使成功; 使完善. ❖ *It is an important moment, crowning the efforts of the Cup organisers.* 这是一个重要时刻, 使世界杯赛组织者的努力锦上添花. VB V n

9 If you **crown** your career with a success or achievement, you have a final success or achievement which is greater than all the others you have had. (生涯、成就)达到顶峰. ❖ *He went on to crown a distinguished career in radio and television with his book 'The Price of Victory'.* 接着他又凭借《胜利的代价》一书达到了他在电台及电视广播事业的辉煌的顶峰. VB V n with n Also V n by -ing

10 In sport, a **crown** is a title or championship. 冠军. ❖ *...his dream of a fourth Wimbledon crown.* 他第四次获得温布尔登网球冠军的梦想. N-COUNT

ˌCrown ˈCourt, Crown Courts. ♦♦◇◇◇
In England and Wales, a **Crown Court** is a court in which criminal cases are tried by a judge and jury rather than by a magistrate. (英格兰和威尔士)刑事法庭. N-COUNT

ˌcrown ˈjewel, crown jewels.
1 **The Crown Jewels** consist of the crown, sceptre, and other precious objects which are used on important official occasions by a King or Queen. (包括王冠、权杖等供国王或女王在重大场合使用的)御宝. N-PLURAL the N

2 If you describe something as someone's **crown jewel**, you mean it is the most important or valuable thing they have. 最重要的东西; 最贵重的东西. ❖ *The company is also willing to sell 20% of its crown jewel, its credit-card business.* 该公司又愿意出售自己20%的珍宝, 即公司的信用卡业务. N-COUNT

ˌCrown ˈPrince, Crown Princes. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **Crown Prince** is a prince who will be king of his country when the present king or queen dies. 王储. N-COUNT

ˌCrown ˈPrincess, Crown Princesses.
A **Crown Princess** is a princess who is the wife of a Crown Prince, or will be queen of her country when the present king or queen dies. 王储妃; 女王储. N-COUNT

ˈcrow's feet.
Crow's feet are wrinkles which some older people have at the outside corners of their eyes. 眼角皱纹, 鱼尾纹. N-PLURAL

cru·cial /ˈkruːʃəl/. ♦♦♦◇◇
If you describe something as **crucial**, you mean it is extremely important. 至关紧要的、关键的、决定性的. ❖ *Improved consumer confidence is crucial to an economic recovery.* 消费者信心的提升对于经济复苏来说至关紧要. ◢ **cru·cial·ly** ❖ *Education is crucially important.* 教育至关重要. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

cru·ci·ble /ˈkruːsɪbəl/.
A situation in which something is tested or a conflict takes place, and something new is produced as a result, can be referred to as a **crucible**. 炼狱; 熔炉; 严峻的考验. ❖ *The regime served as a crucible for the forging of right-wing ideas and values.* 该政权成为右翼思想和价值观形成的炼制场所. N-SING LITERARY

cru·ci·fix /ˈkruːsɪfɪks/ **crucifixes.**
A **crucifix** is a cross with a figure of Christ on it. (耶稣被钉于十字架上的)受难像. N-COUNT

cru·ci·fix·ion /ˌkruːsɪˈfɪkʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The Crucifixion was when Christ was crucified. (耶稣)被钉死在十字架上, 十字架受难. N-PROPER the N

cru·ci·fy /ˈkruːsɪfaɪ/ **crucifies, crucifying, crucified.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **is crucified**, they are killed by being tied or nailed to a cross and left to die. (被)钉死在十字架上. ◢ **cru·ci·fix·ion** /ˌkruːsɪˈfɪkʃən/ **crucifixions** ❖ *...the crucifixion of Christians in Rome.* 在罗马把基督徒钉死在十字架上. VB be V-ed N-VAR

2 To **crucify** someone means to criticize or punish them severely. 严厉呵斥; 严厉惩处. ❖ *She'll crucify me if she finds you still here.* 她若发现你还在这里会严厉惩罚我的. VB INFORMAL V n

crude /kruːd/ **cruder, crudest; crudes.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **crude** method or measurement is not exact or detailed, but may be useful in a rough, general way. 粗略的; 大概的. ❖ *...an important but crude way of assessing the risk of heart disease.* 一个评估心脏病危险的重要但粗略的方式. ◢ **crude·ly** ❖ *The donors can be split — a little crudely — into two groups.* 大致说来, 捐献者可分为两组. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe an object that someone has made as **crude**, you mean that it has been made in a very simple way or from very simple parts. 简陋的, 粗糙的. ❖ *...crude wooden boxes.* 简陋的木箱. ◢ **crudely** ❖ *...a crudely carved wooden form.* 雕刻得很粗糙的木头造形. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If you describe someone as **crude**, you disapprove of them because they speak or behave in a rude, offensive, or unsophisticated way. 粗鲁的; 粗野的. ❖ *...crude sexual jokes.* 粗鄙的色情笑话. ◢ **crudely** ❖ *He hated it when she spoke so crudely.* 他很讨厌她说话如此粗野. ◢ **crud·ity** /ˈkruːdɪti/ ❖ *He had not expected such crudity from so sophisticated a minister.* 他没想到这么一个老练的部长竟会如此粗俗. ◢ **crude·ness.** 粗鄙. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT N-UNCOUNT

4 **Crude** substances are in a natural or unrefined state, and have not yet been used in manufacturing processes. 天然的; 未加工的; 未提炼的. ❖ *...crude steel.* 粗钢. ADJ ADJ n

5 **Crude** is the same as **crude oil.** 同 crude oil. N-VAR

ˌcrude ˈoil. ♦◇◇◇◇
Crude oil is oil in its natural state before it has been processed or refined. 原油. N-UNCOUNT

crud·ites /ˈkruːdɪteɪ, AM ˌkruːdɪˈteɪ/.
Crudites are pieces of raw vegetable, often served before a meal with a dip. (饭前蘸佐料吃的)生菜色拉. N-PLURAL

cru·el /ˈkruːəl/ **crueller, cruellest.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **cruel** deliberately causes pain or distress to people or animals. (人)残酷的, 残忍的. ❖ *Don't you think it's cruel to cage a creature up?* 把一个生物关在笼子里, 你不认为很残忍吗? ◢ **cru·el·ly** ❖ *Douglas was often cruelly tormented by jealous siblings.* 道格拉斯常常受到妒忌他的兄弟姐妹们的残酷折磨. ◢ **cru·el·ty** /ˈkruːəlti/ **cruelties** ❖ *Britain had laws against cruelty to animals but none to protect children.* 英国有禁止虐待动物的法令, 却没有保护儿童的法令. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-VAR

2 A situation or event that is **cruel** is very harsh and causes people distress. (处境)严酷的、残酷的. ❖ *...a cruel world with which they cannot cope.* 一个他们无法应付的残酷世界. ◢ **cru·el·ly** ❖ *His life has been cruelly shattered by an event not of his own making.* 由于某件非他所为的事, 他的生活被残酷地弄得支离破碎. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

cruise /kruːz/ **cruises, cruising, cruised.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **cruise** is a holiday during which you travel on a ship or boat and visit a number of places. 乘船旅游; 乘船度假. ❖ *He and his wife were planning to go on a world cruise.* 他和妻子计划一次环球海上旅行. N-COUNT

2 If you **cruise** a sea, river, or canal, you travel around it or along it on a cruise. 乘船游览(某处). ❖ *You could cruise to Australia.* 你可以乘船旅游到澳大利亚. ◢ **cruis·ing** ❖ *...a 51ft cruising yacht.* 一艘51英尺长的游艇. VB V n V prep/adv N-UNCOUNT

3 If a car, ship, or aircraft **cruises** somewhere, it moves at a constant, comfortable speed. (以恒常速度)巡驶, 巡航; 巡飞. ❖ *A black and white police car cruised past.* 一辆黑白相间的警车以一般速度驶过. VB V prep/adv

4 If a team or sports player **cruises to** victory, they win easily. (体育比赛)轻易获胜. ❖ *She cruised to an easy 6-2, 6-1 victory.* 她轻松地以6:2和6:1获胜. VB JOURNALISM V to n

5 If someone, especially a gay man, **is cruising**, they are looking in public places for a sexual partner. (在公共场合, 尤 VB V

C

指男同性恋者)猎艳,寻找性伙伴.

,cruise 'missile, cruise missiles. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **cruise missile** is a missile which carries a warhead and is guided by a computer. 巡航导弹. N-COUNT

cruis·er /ˈkruːzə/ **cruisers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **cruiser** is a motor boat which has a cabin for people to live or sleep in. 舱式游艇. ❖ *...a motor cruiser.* 一辆舱式摩托游艇. N-COUNT
2 A **cruiser** is a large fast warship. 巡洋舰. N-COUNT

cruiser·weight /ˈkruːzəweɪt/ **cruiserweights.**
A **cruiserweight** is a professional boxer who weighs between 160 and 175 pounds, or an amateur boxer who weighs between 165 and 179 pounds. 次重量级拳击手(专业拳击手为160—175磅,业余为165—179磅). N-COUNT

C

crumb /krʌm/ **crumbs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Crumbs** are tiny pieces that fall from bread, biscuits, or cake when you cut or eat them. 面包屑; 糕饼屑. N-COUNT
2 A **crumb** of something, for example information, is a very small amount of it. 少许, 少量. ❖ *The government were able to draw a few crumbs of comfort from today's unemployment figures.* 政府可以从今天的失业人数上获得一点点安慰. N-COUNT

crum·ble /ˈkrʌmbəl/ **crumbles, crumbling, crumbled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something soft or brittle **crumbles**, it breaks into a lot of small pieces. 成碎屑; 弄碎. ❖ *Roughly crumble the cheese into a bowl.* 把奶酪大致弄碎, 放进碗里. V-ERG V; V n
2 If an old building or piece of land **is crumbling**, parts of it keep breaking off. 瓦解, 崩溃. ❖ *...a big gray mountain crumbling into the sea.* 一座灰色大山崩塌到海里. VB V; V prep/adv
➡ **Crumble away** means the same as **crumble**. 同 crumble. ❖ *Its apartment blocks, badly in need of restoration, are crumbling away.* 它那急待修复的多所公寓大楼在逐渐崩塌. PHR-V; V P
3 If something such as a system, relationship, or hope **crumbles**, it comes to an end. (系统、关系、希望等)崩溃, 破碎. ❖ *Their economy crumbled under the weight of United Nations sanctions.* 在联合国制裁的重负下, 他们的经济崩溃了. VB; V
➡ **Crumble away** means the same as **crumble**. 义同 crumble. ❖ *Opposition more or less crumbled away.* 反对势力差不多瓦解了. PHR-V
4 If someone **crumbles**, they stop resisting or trying to win, or become unable to cope. 停止抵抗; 停止奋斗. ❖ *Once you stand up to bullies it's amazing how many will crumble.* 令人惊奇的是, 一旦你敢于奋起反抗, 许多恶霸就会软下来. VB; V
5 A **crumble** is a baked pudding made with fruit covered in a crumbly mixture of flour, butter, and sugar. 酥皮水果甜点. ❖ *...apple crumble.* 苹果酥饼. N-VAR; BRITISH

▸crumble away.
➡ 见 **crumble 2, 3.**

crum·bly /ˈkrʌmbli/ **crumblier, crumbliest.**
Something that is **crumbly** is easily broken into a lot of little pieces. 易碎的; 脆的. ❖ *...crumbly cheese.* 脆奶酪. ADJ-GRADED

crum·my /ˈkrʌmi/ **crummier, crummiest.**
If you describe something as **crummy**, you mean it is of very poor quality. 劣质的; 蹩脚的. ❖ *Here I am at a crummy hotel.* 我就是这么待在一间破烂的旅馆里. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL

crum·pet /ˈkrʌmpɪt/ **crumpets.**
1 **Crumpets** are round flat pieces of a substance similar to bread with small holes in it, which you toast and eat with butter. 小圆烤饼. N-COUNT; BRITISH
2 Some men refer to attractive women as **crumpet**; an offensive use. (冒犯义)性感靓女. N-UNCOUNT; BRITISH

crum·ple /ˈkrʌmpəl/ **crumples, crumpling, crumpled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **crumple** something such as paper or cloth, it is squashed and becomes full of untidy creases and folds. 弄皱; 折曲; 揉成一团. ❖ *The front and rear of the car will crumple during a collision.* 撞车时, 车的前后部位会被撞弯. V-ERG V n; V
➡ **Crumple up** means the same as **crumple**. 同 crumple. ❖ *She crumpled up her coffee cup.* 她把咖啡杯弄得变了形. *Nancy looked at the note angrily, then crumpled it up.* 南希愤怒地看了便条一眼就把它揉成一团. PHR-V-ERG; V P noun; V n P
◢ **crum·pled** ❖ *His uniform was crumpled.* 他的制服被弄皱了. ADJ-GRADED
2 If someone **crumples**, they collapse in an untidy and helpless way, for example when they have received a shock. 垮掉, 瘫倒. ❖ *He immediately crumpled to the floor.* 他立即瘫倒在地板上. VB V; V prep
3 If someone's face **crumples**, they suddenly look very disappointed or as if they want to cry. 哭丧着脸. ❖ *Then her face crumpled once more.* 这时她的脸又现出一副苦相. VB; V

▸crumple up.
➡ 见 **crumple 1.** PHR-V

crunch /krʌntʃ/ **crunches, crunching, crunched.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **crunch** something hard, you crush it noisily between your teeth. 嘎吱嘎吱地嚼; 咔嚓咔嚓地咬. ❖ *Richard crunched into the apple.* 理查德咔嚓咬了一口苹果. VB V n; V into/on n
2 If something **crunches**, it makes a breaking or crushing noise, for example when you step on it. (踩压时)发出碎裂声. ❖ *He crunched the sheets of paper in his hands.* 他用手把纸揉成一团. V-ERG V; V n
➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the crunch of tires on the gravel driveway.* 轮胎压过砾石车道时发出的嘎吱声. N-COUNT, SOUND
3 If you **crunch** across a surface made of very small stones, you move across it causing it to make a crunching noise. (在小石子路面上)嘎吱嘎吱地碾压而过. ❖ *...wheels crunching over a stony surface.* 嘎吱嘎吱地碾过石子路面的车轮. VB; V prep/adv
4 You can refer to a crucial time or event, for example when an important decision has to be made, as the **crunch**. 关键时刻; 危急关头. ❖ *...a crunch meeting.* 一个紧急关头的会议. If you say that something will happen **if** or **when it comes to the crunch**, you mean that it will happen if or when the time comes when something has to be done. 关键时刻来到时. ❖ *If it comes to the crunch, I'll resign over this.* 到关键时候, 我会因此辞职. N-SING; PHR
5 A situation in which a business or economy has very little money can be referred to as a **crunch**. 资金短缺; 财政困难. ❖ *The UN is facing a cash crunch.* 联合国正面临现金短缺困境. N-COUNT
6 To **crunch** numbers means to do a lot of calculations using a computer or calculator. (用电脑或计算器)大量运算. VB V n

crunchy /ˈkrʌntʃi/ **crunchier, crunchiest.**
Food that is **crunchy** is pleasantly hard or crisp so that it makes a noise when you eat it. 硬脆的; 松脆的. ❖ *...a crunchy salad.* 松脆的沙拉. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

cru·sade /kruːˈseɪd/ **crusades, crusading, crusaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **crusade** is a long and determined attempt to achieve something for a cause that you feel strongly about. (为某事业而作的长期正义)斗争; 奋斗. ❖ *Footballers launched an unprecedented crusade against racism on the terraces.* 足球运动员们对看台上的种族歧视发起了一场前所未有的斗争. N-COUNT
2 If you **crusade** for a particular cause, you make a long and determined effort to achieve something for it. 作长期斗争; 作长期奋斗. ❖ *...a newspaper that has crusaded against the country's cocaine traffickers.* 与该国的可卡因贩卖者作斗争的报纸. ◢ **cru·sad·er, crusaders** ❖ *He has set himself up as a crusader for higher press and broadcasting standards.* 他已经自封为争取提高报界及广播界水平的斗士. VB; V against/for n; N-COUNT with supp
3 **The Crusades** were the wars that were fought by Christians in Palestine against the Muslims in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. (11至13世纪基督徒在巴勒斯坦反穆斯林的)十字军东征. ◢ **cru·sad·er.** A **Crusader** was a knight who fought in the Crusades. 十字军战士. N-PROPER-PLURAL: the N; N-COUNT

crush /krʌʃ/ **crushes, crushing, crushed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 To **crush** something means to press it very hard so that its shape is destroyed or so that it breaks into pieces. 压碎; 压坏; 压扁. ❖ *Andrew crushed his empty can.* 安德鲁压扁了空金属罐. *...crushed ice.* 碎冰. ◢ **crush·er, crushers.** A **crusher** is a piece of equipment used for crushing things. VB; V n; V-ed; N-COUNT

碾碎机; 压榨机. ❖ *...a garlic crusher.* 压蒜器.

2 If you **are crushed** against someone or something, you are pushed or pressed against them. (被)挤压. ❖ *We were at the front, crushed against the stage.* 我们在前面被挤到了舞台边. VB usu passive be V-ed prep

3 A **crush** is a closely-packed crowd of people, in which it is difficult to move. 拥挤的人群. ❖ *His thirteen-year-old son somehow got separated in the crush.* 他十三岁的儿子不知怎么被人群挤开了. N-COUNT

4 To **crush** a protest or movement, or a group of opponents, means to defeat it completely, usually by force. 镇压; 制服. ❖ *...the first step in a plan to crush the uprising.* 镇压起义计划的第一步. VB V n ◢ **crush·ing** ❖ *...the violent crushing of anti-government demonstrations.* 对反政府示威进行的猛烈镇压. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **are crushed** by something, it upsets you or affects you very badly. (使)消沉; (使)沮丧. VB be V-ed ◢ **crushed** ❖ *He felt crushed and desperate.* 他感到十分消沉、绝望. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **crushing** ❖ *...a crushing burden of debt.* 沉重的债务负担. ADJ ADJ n

6 If you have a **crush** on someone, you feel you are in love with them but you do not have a relationship with them. 热恋, 迷恋. N-COUNT INFORMAL

crush·ing·ly /ˈkrʌʃɪŋli/.

You can use **crushingly** to emphasize the degree of a negative quality. 坏透地; 最差劲地. ❖ *...a collection of crushingly bad jokes.* 一组坏透了的玩笑. ADV-GRADED ADV adj PRAGMATICS

crust /krʌst/ **crusts.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **crust** on a loaf of bread is the outside part. 面包皮. N-COUNT

2 A pie's **crust** is the cooked pastry on top. 馅饼皮. N-COUNT

3 A **crust** is a hardened layer of something, especially on top of a softer or wetter substance. (尤指软物的)硬外皮, 外壳. ❖ *As the water evaporates, a crust of salt is left on the surface.* 水蒸发后, 表面剩下了一层盐的硬壳. N-COUNT

4 The earth's **crust** is its outer layer. (地球的)地壳. ❖ *Earthquakes leave scars in the earth's crust.* 地震在地壳上留下了斑驳的痕迹. N-COUNT with supp

5 ➸ 又见 **upper crust**.

crus·ta·cean /krʌˈsteɪʃən/ **crustaceans.**

A **crustacean** is an animal with a hard shell and several pairs of legs, which usually lives in water. 甲壳纲动物. N-COUNT

crust·ed /ˈkrʌstɪd/.

If something is **crusted** with a substance, it is covered with a hard or thick layer of that substance. 结成外壳的; 结痂的. ❖ *...flat grey stones crusted with lichen.* 长满青苔的平坦灰色的石头. ADJ LITERARY

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...his mud-crusted boots.* 他沾满泥的靴子. COMB

crusty /ˈkrʌsti/ **crustier, crustiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Crusty** bread has a hard crisp outside. 有硬皮的. ❖ *...crusty French loaves.* 有硬皮的法国面包. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone, especially an old man, as **crusty**, you mean they are impatient and easily irritated. 易怒的, 脾气暴躁的. ❖ *...a crusty old colonel.* 一个脾气暴躁的老上校. ADJ-GRADED

crutch /krʌtʃ/ **crutches.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **crutch** is a stick which someone with an injured foot or leg uses to support them when walking. 腋杖, 拐杖. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to someone or something as a **crutch**, you mean that they give you help or support. 依靠; 支撑. ❖ *He gave up the crutch of alcohol.* 他不再靠酒精来支撑自己. N-SING

3 **Crutch** is the same as **crotch**. 同 crotch. N-COUNT

crux /krʌks/.

The **crux** of a problem or argument is the most important or difficult part of it which affects everything else. 症结; 关键. ❖ *The crux of the matter was economic policy.* 这件事的关键是经济政策. N-SING the N

cry /kraɪ/ **cries, crying, cried.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you **cry**, tears come from your eyes, usually because you are unhappy or hurt. 哭, 哭泣; 流泪. ❖ *He cried with anger and frustration.* 他愤怒、失望地哭泣着. VB V V with n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A nurse patted me on the shoulder and said, 'You have a good cry, dear.'* 一名护士拍了拍我的肩膀说, '好好哭一场吧, 亲爱的.' N-SING

◢ **cry·ing** ❖ *She had been unable to sleep because of her 13-week-old son's crying.* 她13周大的儿子哭个不停, 使她无法入睡. N-UNCOUNT

2 ➸ to **cry** your **eyes out**: 见 **eye**.

➸ **a shoulder to cry on**: 见 **shoulder**.

3 If you **cry** something, you shout it or say it loudly. 喊叫, 大声地说. ❖ *'Nancy Drew,' she cried, 'you're under arrest!'* '南希·德鲁,' 她大喊道, '你被捕了!' VB V with quote Also V that

➪ **Cry out** means the same as **cry**. 义同 cry. ❖ *'You're wrong, quite wrong!' Henry cried out.* '你错了, 完全错了!' 亨利大声喊道. PHR-V V P with quote Also V P that

4 A **cry** is a loud high sound that you make when you feel a strong emotion such as fear, pain, or pleasure. 叫喊, 呼喊. ❖ *A cry of horror broke from me.* 我发出一声恐惧的呼喊. N-COUNT

5 A bird's or animal's **cry** is the loud high sound that it makes. (鸟、兽)叫声. ❖ *...the cry of a seagull.* 海鸥的叫声. N-COUNT

6 A **cry** is a shouted word or phrase, usually intended to attract someone's attention. 叫声, 喊叫声. ❖ *Passers-by heard his cries for help.* 经过的人听到了他求助的喊叫声. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **battle cry, rallying cry**.

7 You can refer to a public protest about something or appeal for something as a **cry** of some kind. (抗议或要求的)呼声. ❖ *There have been cries of outrage about this expenditure.* 对这项开支一直有愤怒抗议的呼声. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

8 When people are **in full cry**, they are expressing their views very strongly about something. 猛烈抨击. ❖ *The main opposition party is already in full cry over this mishandling of security.* 主要反对党已经猛烈抨击这次对安全问题的错误处理. PHR

9 If you say something is **a far cry from** something else, you mean it is very different from it. 与...大相径庭. ❖ *Their lives are a far cry from his own poor childhood.* 他们的生活与他自己贫困的幼年生活相去甚远. PHR

10 ➸ 又见 **crying**.

›cry off.

If you **cry off**, you tell someone that you cannot do something that you had agreed or arranged to do. The American expression is **beg off**. 取消诺言; 打退堂鼓. [美]作 beg off. PHR-V V P BRITISH

›cry out.

If you **cry out**, you call out loudly because you are frightened, unhappy, or in pain. 大声说出, 喊出. ❖ *He was crying out in pain when the ambulance arrived.* 救护车到达时他正在痛苦地喊叫. PHR-V V P V P in n

➸ 又见 **cry 3**.

›cry out for.

If you say that something **cries out for** a particular thing or action, you mean it needs that thing or action very much. 迫切需要. ❖ *This is a disgraceful state of affairs and cries out for a thorough investigation.* 这是很不光彩的事情, 非常需要进行一次彻底的调查. PHR-V V P P n

cry·ing /ˈkraɪɪŋ/.

1 If you say that there is **a crying need for** something, you mean that there is a very great need for it. 迫切需要. PHR

2 If you say that something is **a crying shame**, you are emphasizing what a great shame it is, often when you are annoyed about it. (用于强调)极其糟糕. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 ➸ 又见 **cry**.

cryo·gen·ics /ˌkraɪəʊˈdʒenɪks/; the form **cryogenic** is used as a modifier. cryogenic 用作前置修饰语.

Cryogenics is a branch of physics that studies what happens to things at extremely low temperatures. 低温学. N-PLURAL

crypt /krɪpt/ **crypts.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **crypt** is an underground room beneath a church or cathedral. (教堂的)地下室; 地穴. N-COUNT

cryp·tic /ˈkrɪptɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **cryptic** remark or message contains a hidden meaning or is difficult to understand. 隐秘的, 晦涩的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **cryp·ti·cal·ly** ADV-GRADED

C

❖ *'Not necessarily,' she says cryptically.* '不一定,' 她神秘地说. ADV with v

crypto- /ˈkrɪptəʊ-/.
Crypto- is used to form adjectives and nouns which refer to people who have hidden beliefs and principles. (用以构成修饰人的形容词及名词)隐藏的; 秘密的. ❖ *He has been accused of being a crypto-fascist.* 他被指控为一个隐藏的法西斯分子. COMB

crys·tal /ˈkrɪstəl/ **crystals.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **crystal** is a small piece of a substance that has formed naturally into a regular symmetrical shape. 结晶; 晶体. ❖ *...salt crystals.* 盐晶体. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **liquid crystal, liquid crystal display.**
2 **Crystal** is a transparent rock that is used to make jewellery and ornaments. 水晶. ❖ *...a strand of crystal beads.* 一串水晶珠子. N-VAR
3 **Crystal** is a high quality glass, usually with patterns cut into its surface. 水晶; 水晶玻璃. ❖ *...crystal glasses.* 水晶杯. N-UNCOUNT
4 Glasses and other containers made of crystal are referred to as **crystal**. 水晶玻璃制品. ❖ *Get out your best china and crystal.* 拿出你最好的瓷具和水晶制品. N-UNCOUNT

ˌcrystal ˈball, crystal balls.
If you talk about someone, especially an expert, looking into a **crystal ball**, you mean they are trying to predict the future. Crystal balls are traditionally used by fortune-tellers. (用作预言未来的)水晶球. N-COUNT

ˌcrystal ˈclear. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Water that is **crystal clear** is absolutely clear, like glass. (像玻璃般)清澈的, 明澈的. ADJ
2 If a message or statement is **crystal clear**, it is very easy to understand. 条理清晰的; 易懂的. ADJ

crys·tal·line /ˈkrɪstəlaɪn/.
1 A **crystalline** substance is in the form of crystals or contains crystals. 晶状体的; 水晶的. ADJ TECHNICAL
2 **Crystalline** means clear or bright. 清澈的, 晶莹的. ADJ LITERARY

crys·tal·lize /ˈkrɪstəlaɪz/ **crystallizes, crystallizing, crystallized;** [英]又拼作 **crystallise** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If an opinion or idea **crystallizes**, it becomes fixed and definite. 成形, 变得明确. ❖ *I hope the above points have helped to crystallize your thoughts.* 我希望上述几点有助于形成你的思想. V-ERG V, V n
◢ **crys·tal·li·za·tion** /ˌkrɪstəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the crystallization of new values.* 新价值观的形成. N-UNCOUNT
2 If a substance **crystallizes**, it turns into crystals. 结晶, 晶化. ❖ *Don't stir or the sugar will crystallise.* 不要搅动, 否则糖会结晶的. V-ERG V, Also V n
◢ **crystallization** ❖ *...the crystallisation of glass.* 玻璃的晶化. N-UNCOUNT

crys·tal·lized /ˈkrɪstəlaɪzd/.
Crystallized fruits and sweets are covered in sugar which has been melted and then allowed to go hard. (水果、糖等)裹有晶状糖霜的; 蜜饯的. ADJ

ˌCS ˈgas.
CS gas is a gas which causes you to cry and makes breathing painful. It is sometimes used to control a crowd which is rioting. 催泪瓦斯, 催泪性毒气. N-UNCOUNT

cub /kʌb/ **cubs;** 用于第2和3项释义时也拼作 **Cub.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **cub** is a young wild animal such as a lion, wolf, or bear. 幼兽. N-COUNT
2 **The Cubs** or **the Cub Scouts** is a junior version of the Scouts for boys between the ages of eight and ten. (年龄为八到十岁的)幼童军. N-COLL-PROPER, the N
3 A **cub** or a **cub scout** is a boy who is a member of the Cubs. 幼童军成员. N-COUNT

cubby-hole /ˈkʌbi həʊl/ **cubby-holes.**
A **cubby-hole** is a very small room or space for storing things. 狭小的房间; 贮物室. N-COUNT

cube /kjuːb/ **cubes, cubing, cubed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **cube** is a solid object with six square surfaces which are all the same size. 立方体. 见插图条 **shapes.** ❖ *...ice cubes.* 冰块. N-COUNT
2 When you **cube** food, you cut it into cube-shaped pieces. 切成方块. ❖ *Serve with cubed bread.* 以方块面包伴食. VB V n, V-ed
3 The **cube** of a number is another number that is produced by multiplying the first number by itself twice. For example, the cube of 2 is 8. 立方, 三次幂(如2的立方是8). N-COUNT

ˌcube ˈroot, cube roots.
The **cube root** of a number is another number that makes the first number when it is multiplied by itself twice. For example, the cube root of 8 is 2. 立方根(如8的立方根是2). N-COUNT

cu·bic /ˈkjuːbɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Cubic is used in front of units of length to form units of volume, such as **cubic metre** and **cubic foot**. 立方的(用于长度单位前, 构成体积单位, 如 cubic metre 及 cubic foot). ADJ ADJ n

cu·bi·cle /ˈkjuːbɪkəl/ **cubicles.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **cubicle** is a very small enclosed area, for example one where you can have a shower or change your clothes. 小隔间; 小室. N-COUNT

Cub·ism /ˈkjuːbɪzəm/.
Cubism is a style of art, begun in the early twentieth century, in which objects are represented as if they could be seen from several different positions at the same time, using many lines and geometrical shapes. 立体主义, 立体派(20世纪初艺术流派, 运用线条与几何图形从不同位置表现物体). N-UNCOUNT
◢ **Cub·ist, Cubists.** A **Cubist** is an artist who paints in the style of Cubism. 立体主义艺术家. ❖ *...Picasso's first Cubist masterpiece.* 毕加索的第一件立体主义杰作. N-COUNT

ˈcub scout.
➡ 见 **cub.**

cuck·old /ˈkʌkəʊld/ **cuckolds, cuckolding, cuckolded.**
1 A **cuckold** is a man whose wife is having an affair with another man. 有不贞妻子的男人, 戴绿帽子的男人. N-COUNT LITERARY
2 If a married woman is having an affair, she and her lover **are cuckolding** her husband. 给(丈夫)戴绿帽子, 使...做'乌龟'. VB V n LITERARY

cuckoo /ˈkʊkuː/ **cuckoos.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **cuckoo** is a bird that has an easily recognizable call of two quick notes, and that lays its eggs in other birds' nests. (鸟)杜鹃, 布谷. N-COUNT

ˈcuckoo clock, cuckoo clocks.
A **cuckoo clock** is a clock with a door from which a toy bird comes out and makes noises like a cuckoo every hour or half hour. 布谷鸟自鸣钟. N-COUNT

cu·cum·ber /ˈkjuːkʌmbə/ **cucumbers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **cucumber** is a long thin vegetable with a hard green skin and wet transparent flesh. It is eaten raw in salads. 黄瓜. 见插图条 **vegetables.** N-VAR
2 If you say that someone is **as cool as a cucumber**, you are emphasizing that they are very calm and relaxed, especially when you would not expect them to be. 异常冷静, 非常放松. PHR PRAGMATICS

cud /kʌd/.
When animals such as cows or sheep **chew the cud**, they slowly chew partly digested food before finally swallowing it. (动物)反刍. PHR

cud·dle /ˈkʌdəl/ **cuddles, cuddling, cuddled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **cuddle** someone, you put your arms round them and hold them close as a way of showing your affection. 搂抱. ❖ *They used to kiss and cuddle in front of everyone.* 他们常常当众搂抱亲吻. V-RECIP V n, pl-n V
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It would have been nice to give him a cuddle.* 要是能搂他一下不错. N-COUNT

➤**cuddle up.**
If you **cuddle up** to someone, you sit or lie as near to them as possible. 依偎. ❖ *Then we'd go home and cuddle up together to watch TV.* 然后我们就回家, 依偎在一起看电视. PHR-V-RECIP V P to n, pl-n V P

cud·dly /ˈkʌdəli/ **cuddlier, cuddliest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe a person or animal as **cuddly**, you find them attractive because they are plump or soft and look nice to cuddle. 可爱的; 令人想搂抱的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 **Cuddly** toys are soft stuffed toys that look like animals. (指装填充物的动物玩具)柔软而逗人爱抚的. ADJ ADJ n

cudg·el /ˈkʌdʒəl/ **cudgels.**
1 A **cudgel** is a thick short stick that is used as a weapon. (用作武器的)短棍棒. N-COUNT
2 If you **take up the cudgels** for someone or something, you speak or fight in support of them. 替...说话; 维护; 奋起保卫. PHR

cue /kjuː/ **cues, cueing, cued.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A performer's **cue** is something another performer says or does as a signal for them to begin speaking, playing, or doing something. (舞台)提示, 暗示. ❖ *I had never known him miss a cue.* 我从来没见过他错过一个提示. N-COUNT
2 If one performer **cues** another, they say or do something as a signal for the second performer to begin speaking, playing, or doing something. 向...提示. VB V n
3 If you say that something happened **on cue** or **as if on cue**, you mean that it happened just when it was expected to happen, or just at the right time. 恰好此时. ❖ *'It's almost eight o'clock.' As if on cue the bell in the chapel began to toll.* '快八点了.' 恰好这时教堂的钟敲响了. PHR
4 If you say that something that happens is a **cue** for an action, you mean that people start doing that action when it happens. 暗示; 信号. ❖ *Mr Clinton's excitement was the cue for a vigorous lobbying campaign.* 克林顿先生的兴奋表现是开始激烈的游说活动的信号. N-COUNT
5 If you **take** your **cue** from someone or something, you do something similar. 学...的样子. ❖ *Taking his cue from his companion, he apologized.* 他仿效同伴的样子道了歉. PHR
6 A **cue** is a long thin wooden stick that is used to hit the ball in games such as snooker and pool. (台球)球杆. N-COUNT

cuff /kʌf/ **cuffs, cuffing, cuffed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **cuffs** of a shirt or dress are the parts at the ends of the sleeves, which are thicker than the rest of the sleeve. 袖口. N-COUNT
2 The **cuffs** on a pair of pants or trousers are the parts at the ends of the legs, which are folded over. The British term is **turn-up**. (裤脚的)翻边. [英]作 turn-up. N-COUNT AMERICAN
3 **Cuffs** are the same as **handcuffs**. 同 handcuffs. ❖ *Get the cuffs off her, she's harmless.* 打开她的手铐, 她不会伤人的. N-PLURAL INFORMAL
4 If the police **cuff** someone, they put handcuffs on them. 给...带手铐, 把...铐起来. VB V n INFORMAL
5 If you **cuff** someone, you hit them quickly and lightly with your hand, usually on their head or ear. (尤指扇耳光)拍, 击. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He gave the dog a cuff.* 他拍了那狗一下. N-COUNT
6 An **off-the-cuff** remark is made without being prepared or thought about in advance. 临时的; 即兴的. ❖ *Mr Baker was speaking off the cuff when he made those suggestions.* 贝克先生是在临时讲话中提出这些建议的. PHR

cuff·link /ˈkʌflɪŋk/ **cufflinks.**
Cufflinks are small decorative objects used for fastening shirt cuffs. (衬衫的)袖口链扣. N-COUNT

cui·sine /kwɪˈziːn/ **cuisines.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **cuisine** of a country or district is the style of cooking that is characteristic of that place. (一国或一地区的)烹饪, 烹调风格. N-VAR
2 The **cuisine** of a restaurant is the style of food that is served in it. (一家餐馆的)烹调风格. N-VAR
3 The skill or profession of cooking unusual or interesting food can be referred to as **cuisine**. (烹饪特殊风味的)厨艺. N-UNCOUNT

cul-de-sac /ˈkʌl dɪ sæk, AM ˌkʌl-ˈsæk/ **cul-de-sacs.**
A **cul-de-sac** is a short road which is closed at one end. 死胡同. N-COUNT

culi·nary /ˈkʌlɪnəri, AM ˈkjuːləneri/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Culinary means concerned with cooking. 食物的; 烹饪的; 烹饪用的. ❖ *...culinary skills.* 厨艺. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

cull /kʌl/ **culls, culling, culled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If items or ideas **are culled from** a particular source or number of sources, they are taken and gathered together. 挑选, 选出; 收集. ❖ *Laura was passing around photographs she'd culled from the albums at home.* 劳拉把从家里影集中挑出来的照片传给大家看. *...information culled from movies he had seen.* 从他看过的电影中收集来的信息. VB: be V-ed from n; V n from n; V-ed
2 To **cull** animals means to kill the weaker ones in a group in order to reduce their numbers. (为减少数量而通常对体弱动物)选择性宰杀. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the annual seal cull off the Namibian coast.* 每年从纳米比亚海岸剔除病弱海豹的行动. N-COUNT
◢ **cull·ing** ❖ *The culling of seal cubs has led to an outcry.* 剔除小海豹引发了强烈抗议. N-UNCOUNT

cul·mi·nate /ˈkʌlmɪneɪt/ **culminates, culminating, culminated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that an activity, process, or series of events **culminates in** or **with** a particular event, you mean that event happens at the end of it. 以...告终. ❖ *They had an argument, which culminated in Tom getting drunk.* 他们发生了争执, 最后以汤姆喝醉而告终. VB V in/with n
◢ **cul·mi·na·tion** /ˌkʌlmɪˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *Their arrest was the culmination of an operation in which 120 other people were detained.* 逮捕了他们就结束了扣押另外120人的行动. N-SING

cul·pable /ˈkʌlpəbəl/.
If someone or their conduct is **culpable**, they are responsible for something bad that has happened. 应负责任的; 该受惩处的. ❖ *...manslaughter resulting from culpable negligence.* 由于该受惩罚的疏忽导致的杀人. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
◢ **cul·pabil·ity** /ˌkʌlpəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *There was clear culpability on the part of the government.* 政府方面明显要负责任. N-UNCOUNT

cul·prit /ˈkʌlprɪt/ **culprits.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The person who committed a crime or did something wrong can be referred to as the **culprit**. 罪犯; 犯错的人. ❖ *The real culprits in the fight have not been identified.* 这场殴斗中的真正罪犯还没有找出. N-COUNT
2 The cause of a problem or bad situation can be referred to as the **culprit**. 引起不良事态的事物; 罪魁祸首. ❖ *...carbon dioxide – the main culprit in the greenhouse effect.* 二氧化碳, 即产生温室效应的主要原因. N-COUNT

cult /kʌlt/ **cults.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **cult** is fairly small religious group, especially one which is considered strange. 异教; 邪教. N-COUNT
2 Someone or something that is a **cult** has become very popular or fashionable among a group of people. 被崇拜的对象; 偶像. N-SING
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...Monte Hellman, a cult figure among young filmmakers.* 蒙特·赫尔曼, 年轻电影制片人狂热崇拜的偶像. *Fruit beers are developing a cult following.* 水果啤酒正在发展出一批热爱者. ADJ
3 The **cult** of something is a situation in which people regard that thing as very important or special; used showing disapproval. 时尚; 狂热; 迷信. ❖ *...the cult of youth that recently gripped publishing.* 最近吸引出版界的青年狂热. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

cul·ti·vate /ˈkʌltɪveɪt/ **cultivates, cultivating, cultivated.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **cultivate** land or crops, you prepare land and grow crops on it. 耕种; 种植; 栽培. ❖ *...the few patches of cultivated land.* 几块耕地. VB V n; V-ed
◢ **cul·ti·va·tion** /ˌkʌltɪˈveɪʃən/ ❖ *...the cultivation of fruit and vegetables.* 水果和蔬菜种植. *...farmers with many acres under cultivation.* 有许多亩耕地的农民. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **cul·ti·va·tor, cultivators** ❖ *...sugar cane cultivators.* 甘蔗种植者. N-COUNT
2 If you **cultivate** an attitude, image, or skill, you try hard to develop it and make it stronger or better. 树立; 培养. ❖ *He has cultivated the image of an elder statesman.* 他树立了一个资深政治家的形象. VB V n
◢ **cul·ti·va·tion** ❖ *...the cultivation of a positive approach to life.* 积极生活方式的养成. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you **cultivate** someone or **cultivate** a friendship with them, you try hard to develop a friendship with them. 建立, 培养(友谊). VB V n

cul·ti·vat·ed /ˈkʌltɪveɪtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **cultivated**, you mean they are well-educated and have good manners. 有教养的; 文雅的. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Cultivated** plants have been developed for growing on ADJ ADJ n

farms or in gardens. 培植的.

cul·tur·al /ˈkʌltʃərəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Cultural** means relating to a particular society and its ideas, customs, and art. 文化的. ❖ *...a deep sense of personal honor which was part of his cultural heritage.* 属于他文化传统一部分的强烈的个人荣誉感. ADJ
◢ **cul·tur·al·ly** ❖ *Culturally, they have much in common with their neighbours just across the border.* 从文化上说, 他们和就在边境那边的邻居有许多共同之处. ADV

2 **Cultural** means involving or concerning the arts. 文化艺术的; 人文的. ❖ *...the sponsorship of sports and cultural events by tobacco companies.* 烟草公司对体育文化活动的赞助. ◢ **culturally** ❖ *...one of our better-governed, culturally active regional centres.* 我们管理得较好的、文化活动较为积极的区域中心的其中一家. ADJ ADJ n / ADV

C

cul·ture /ˈkʌltʃə/ **cultures, culturing, cultured.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Culture** consists of activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilization and of people's minds. 文化. ❖ *...France's Minister of Culture and Education.* 法国文化与教育部长. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **culture** is a particular society or civilization, especially considered in relation to its beliefs, way of life, or art. (尤指某个社会或文明的)文化. ❖ *...people from different cultures.* 来自不同文化的人. N-COUNT

3 The **culture** of a particular organization or group consists of the habits of the people in it and the way they generally behave. (某一群体共同的)文化习俗. ❖ *Social workers say that this has created a culture of dependency.* 社会工作者说这产生了一种依赖性的文化习俗. N-COUNT

4 In science, a **culture** is a group of bacteria or cells which are grown, usually as part of an experiment. (微生物、细胞等的)培植物, 培养菌. N-COUNT

5 In science, to **culture** a group of bacteria or cells means to grow them, usually as part of an experiment. 培养(微生物、细胞等). ❖ *...cultured human blood cells.* 培养出来的人体血细胞. VB V n / V-ed

cul·tured /ˈkʌltʃəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **cultured**, you mean that they are well educated and know a lot about the arts. 受过良好教育的; 有(文化艺术)修养的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌcultured ˈpearl, cultured pearls.

A **cultured pearl** is a pearl that is created by putting sand or grit into an oyster. 人工养殖珍珠. N-COUNT

ˈculture shock.

Culture shock is a feeling of anxiety and confusion that people sometimes experience when they first arrive in another country. (初次遇上陌生文化时的)文化冲击. N-UNCOUNT also a N

cul·vert /ˈkʌlvət/ **culverts.**

A **culvert** is a water pipe or sewer that crosses under a road or railway. (公路、铁路下的)排水管. N-COUNT

-cum- /-kʌm-/.

-cum- is put between two nouns to form a noun referring to something or someone that is partly one thing and partly another. (用于两个名词间, 构成复合词)兼; 兼作; 连同. ❖ *...a dining-room-cum-study.* 一个饭厅兼书房. COMB

cum·ber·some /ˈkʌmbəsəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **cumbersome** is large, heavy, and difficult to carry, wear, or handle. 笨重的; 不方便的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **cumbersome** system or process is complicated and inefficient. 复杂低效的; 累赘的. ❖ *The proposed regulations are ill-defined and cumbersome.* 提出的规则既不明确又不易操作. ADJ-GRADED

cum·in /ˈkʌmɪn/.

Cumin is a sweet-smelling spice used to flavour meat dishes. It is popular in Indian cooking. (香料)莳萝, 土茴香籽. N-UNCOUNT

cum·mer·bund /ˈkʌməbʌnd/ **cummerbunds.**

A **cummerbund** is a wide sash worn round the waist as part of a man's evening dress. (男士晚装)宽腰带. N-COUNT

cu·mu·la·tive /ˈkjuːmjulətɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a series of events have a **cumulative** effect, each event makes the effect greater. 累积的, 累进的, 渐增的. ADJ
◢ **cu·mu·la·tive·ly** ❖ *His administration was plagued by one petty scandal after another, cumulatively very damaging.* 他的政府琐碎丑闻不断, 积累起来极具破坏性. ADV

cu·mu·lus /ˈkjuːmjuləs/ **cumuli** /ˈkjuːmjulaɪ/.

Cumulus is a type of thick fluffy white cloud which is formed when hot air rises very quickly. (松厚的白云)积云. N-VAR

cun·ni·lin·gus /ˌkʌnɪˈlɪŋgəs/.

Cunnilingus is oral sex which involves someone using their mouth to stimulate a woman's genitals. (以嘴刺激女性生殖器的)舔阴; 口交. N-UNCOUNT

cun·ning /ˈkʌnɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **cunning** has the ability to achieve things in a clever way, often by deceiving other people. 狡猾的, 狡诈的. ◢ **cun·ning·ly** ❖ *They were cunningly disguised in golf clothes.* 他们狡猾地穿上高尔夫球衫作为伪装. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

2 **Cunning** is the ability to achieve things in a clever way, often by deceiving other people. 狡猾, 狡诈. N-UNCOUNT

cup /kʌp/ **cups, cupping, cupped.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **cup** is a small round container that you drink from. A cup usually has a handle and is made from china or plastic. (通常指有把的)杯子. N-COUNT

➩ A **cup** of something is the amount of it contained in a cup. 一杯的量. N-COUNT

2 A **cup** is a large two-handled metal cup on a stem that is given to the person or team that wins a competition. 奖杯. N-COUNT

3 **Cup** is used in the names of some sports competitions in which the prize is a cup. 杯赛. ❖ *Sri Lanka's cricket team will play India in the final of the Asia Cup.* 斯里兰卡板球队将在亚洲杯决赛中与印度队对垒. N-COUNT

4 Things, or parts of things, that are small, round, and hollow can be referred to as **cups**. 杯状物. ❖ *...the brass cups of the small chandelier.* 枝状吊灯的黄铜杯罩. N-COUNT

5 If you **cup** your **hands**, you make them into a curved dish-like shape. (手)窝成杯状. ❖ *He cupped his hands around his mouth and called out for Diane.* 他把手窝成杯状放在嘴上, 大声喊叫黛安娜. *She held it in her cupped hands.* 她双手合成杯状托着它. VB V n / V n prep / V-ed

6 If you **cup** something in your hands, you make your hands into a curved dish-like shape and support it or hold it gently. (手成盘状)托住. ❖ *He cupped her chin in the palm of his hand.* 他用手掌托住她的下巴. VB V n / V n prep

7 ➟ **not your cup of tea**: 见 **tea**.

cup·board /ˈkʌbəd/ **cupboards.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **cupboard** is a piece of furniture with one or two doors and usually shelves inside, which is used for storage. You also use **cupboard** to refer to a very small storage room. 橱柜; 小贮藏间. N-COUNT

➟ **a skeleton in the cupboard**: 见 **skeleton**.

cup·cake /ˈkʌpkeɪk/ **cupcakes.**

A **cupcake** is a small iced cake for one person. 冰镇小蛋糕; 纸杯蛋糕. N-COUNT

cup·ful /ˈkʌpful/ **cupfuls.**

A **cupful** of something is the amount of it a cup can contain. 一满杯(的量). ❖ *...a cupful of warm milk.* 一满杯热牛奶. N-COUNT

cu·pid /ˈkjuːpɪd/ **cupids;** 又拼作 **Cupid**.

Cupid is the Roman god of love. He is usually drawn as a baby boy with wings and a bow and arrow. People, especially journalists, refer to him when talking about people starting a romantic relationship. 丘比特(罗马神话中的爱神). ❖ *...the aristocrat who played Cupid to the Duke and Duchess of York.* 为约克公爵和公爵夫人牵线做媒充当丘比特的贵族. N-PROPER

➩ A **cupid** is a representation of Cupid. 丘比特像. ❖ *I would like my wedding cake decorated with cupids.* 我希望用丘比特像来装饰我的结婚蛋糕. N-COUNT

cu·pid·ity /kjuːˈpɪdɪti/.

Cupidity is a greedy desire for money and possessions. 贪财; 贪婪. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

cu·po·la /ˈkjuːpələ/ **cupolas.**

A **cupola** is a roof or part of a roof that is shaped like a N-COUNT

bowl turned upside-down. 穹顶；圆屋顶.

cup·pa /ˈkʌpə/ **cuppas.**
A **cuppa** is a cup of tea. 一杯茶. ❖ *Have you time for a cuppa?* 你有时间喝杯茶吗? N-COUNT BRITISH INFORMAL

ˈcup tie, cup ties; 又拼作 **cup-tie.** ♦◇◇◇◇
In sport, especially football, a **cup tie** is a match between two teams who are competing in a competition in which the prize is a cup. (尤指足球两队间的)优胜杯决赛. N-COUNT BRITISH

cur·able /ˈkjʊərəbəl/.
If a disease or illness is **curable**, it can be cured. 可治愈的. ADJ

cu·rate, curates, curating, curated. The noun is pronounced /ˈkjʊərət/. The verb is pronounced /kjʊˈreɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈkjʊərət/; 动词发音为 /kjʊˈreɪt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **curate** is a clergyman in the Church of England who helps the vicar or rector of a parish. 副牧师；助理牧师. N-COUNT

2 If an exhibition **is curated** by someone, they organize it. (展览)(被)安排. ❖ *He was asked to curate a major exhibition of landscape photographs.* 他被要求组织一次大型的风景摄影展. VB be V-ed TECHNICAL V n

cu·ra·tive /ˈkjʊərətɪv/.
Something that has **curative** properties can cure people's illnesses. 有治疗效用的. ❖ *...curative herbs.* 有疗效的草药. ADJ FORMAL

cu·ra·tor /kjʊˈreɪtə/ **curators.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **curator** is someone who is in charge of the objects or works of art in a museum or art gallery. (博物馆)馆长；(画廊)管理人. ◢ **cu·ra·to·rial** /ˌkjʊrəˈtɔːriəl/ ❖ *...the museum's curatorial team.* 博物馆的管理团队. N-COUNT ADJ

curb /kɜːb/ **curbs, curbing, curbed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **curb** something, you keep it within limits. 控制；约束. ❖ *...advertisements aimed at curbing the spread of AIDS.* 旨在控制艾滋病蔓延的宣传广告. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He called for much stricter curbs on immigration.* 他呼吁对移民加以更严格的控制. N-COUNT

2 If you **curb** an emotion or your behaviour, you keep it under control. 抑制，克制(情感、行为等). ❖ *He curbed his temper.* 他压抑住自己的脾气. VB V n

3 ➡ 见 **kerb.**

curd /kɜːd/ **curds.**
The thick white substance formed when milk turns sour is called **curds**. (牛奶变酸时产生的)凝乳. N-VAR

cur·dle /ˈkɜːdəl/ **curdles, curdling, curdled.**
If milk or eggs **curdle**, they separate into different bits. (使)凝固；(奶、蛋)分解成小块. ❖ *She curdled the mayonnaise.* 她使蛋黄酱凝固起来. V-ERG V V n

cure /kjʊə/ **cures, curing, cured.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If a doctor or a medical treatment **cures** someone or **cures** their illness, they make the person well again. 治愈；治疗. ❖ *Now doctors believe they have cured him of the disease.* 医生现在认为他们已治好了他的病. VB V n V n of n

2 A **cure** for an illness is a medicine or other treatment that cures the illness. 药；疗法. N-COUNT

3 If someone or something **cures** a problem, they bring it to an end. 解决，消除(问题). VB V n

4 A **cure** for a problem is something that will bring it to an end. (解决问题的)对策，措施. N-COUNT

5 If an action or event **cures** someone of a habit or an attitude, it makes them stop having it. 矫正(习惯). ❖ *The experience was a detestable ordeal, and it cured him of any ambitions to direct again.* 这次经历是一个使人厌恶的折磨，使他彻底放弃了再次指挥的雄心. VB V n of n Also V n

6 When food, tobacco, or animal skin **is cured**, it is dried, smoked, or salted so that it will last for a long time. (食物、烟草、兽皮等)(被)晒干；(被)烟熏；(被)腌制. ❖ *...sliced cured ham.* 切成片的熏火腿. VB be V-ed V-ed

ˈcure-all, cure-alls.
Something that is believed to be a **cure-all** is believed, usually wrongly, to be able to solve all the problems someone or something has, or to cure a wide range of illnesses. 万灵药. N-COUNT

cur·few /ˈkɜːfjuː/ **curfews.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **curfew** is a law stating that people must stay inside their houses after a particular time at night, for example during a war. 宵禁，宵禁令. ❖ *The village was placed under curfew.* 该村庄实行了宵禁. *Crowds of people defied the curfew to celebrate on the streets.* 大批人不顾宵禁令、来到街上庆祝. N-VAR

cu·rio /ˈkjʊəriəʊ/ **curios.**
A **curio** is an object such as a small ornament which is unusual or rare. 小件稀有物. N-COUNT

cu·ri·os·ity /ˌkjʊəriˈɒsɪti/ **curiosities.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Curiosity** is a desire to know about something. 好奇心. ❖ *Ryle accepted more out of curiosity than anything else.* 赖尔之所以接受是出于好奇心而非其他. *...an enthusiasm and genuine curiosity about the past.* 对过去的热衷与真正的好奇心. *To satisfy our own curiosity we traveled to Baltimore.* 我们前往巴尔的摩旅行，是为了满足好奇心. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **curiosity** is something that is unusual, interesting, and fairly rare. 奇特的事物；珍品；古玩. ❖ *There is much to see in the way of castles, curiosities, and museums.* 有很多东西可看，比如城堡、古玩、博物馆. *Reed International is a curiosity in the international world of publishing.* 里德国际出版公司是国际出版界的一个奇特现象. N-COUNT

cu·ri·ous /ˈkjʊəriəs/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you are **curious** about something, you are interested in it and want to know more about it. 好奇的. ❖ *Steve was intensely curious about the world I came from.* 史蒂夫对于我所处的世界极其好奇. *...a group of curious villagers.* 一群好奇的村民. ◢ **cu·ri·ous·ly** ❖ *The woman in the shop had looked at them curiously.* 店里那位妇女曾好奇地望着他们. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 If you describe something as **curious**, you mean that it is unusual or difficult to understand. 奇特的；离奇的. ❖ *The pageant promises to be a curious mixture of the ancient and modern.* 该游行表演肯定是古代与现代的一个奇特结合. *The naval high command's response to these developments is rather curious.* 海军高层指挥部对这些发展的反应相当离奇. ◢ **curiously** ❖ *Harry was curiously silent through all this.* 哈里在这一切中一言不发，真是奇怪. *Curiously, the struggle to survive has greatly improved her health.* 奇怪的是，顽强活下来的努力大大地改善了她的健康. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

curl /kɜːl/ **curls, curling, curled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you have **curls**, your hair is in the form of tight curves and spirals. 鬈发. ❖ *...the little girl with blonde curls.* 有金色鬈发的小女孩. *...a curl of black hair.* 一绺鬈曲的黑发. N-COUNT

2 If your hair **curls**, it is full of curls. (使)鬈曲. ❖ *Maria had curled her hair for the event.* 玛丽亚为了这个活动卷了头发. *Afro hair is short and tightly curled.* 非洲人的头发短而且紧紧地鬈曲着. V-ERG V V n V-ed

3 A **curl** of something is a piece or quantity of it that is curved or spiral in shape. 卷状物；呈螺旋状物. ❖ *A thin curl of smoke rose from a rusty stove.* 一缕青烟从生锈的火炉上袅袅升起. *...curls of lemon peel.* 一圈圈的柠檬皮. N-COUNT

4 If something **curls** somewhere, it moves there in a spiral or curve. 缭绕，盘绕. ❖ *Smoke was curling up the chimney.* 烟从烟囱里袅袅升起. *He curled the ball into the net.* 他把球盘进了球网. V-ERG V prep/adv V n prep/adv

5 If your toes, fingers, or other parts of your body **curl**, they form a curved or round shape. (身体部位)呈卷曲状. ❖ *His fingers curled gently round her wrist.* 他的手指轻柔地握住她的手腕. *Curl the toes and point the foot downwards.* 脚趾弯曲，脚向下. *She sat with her legs curled under her.* 她盘腿坐着. V-ERG V V prep/adv V n V-ed

6 If you **curl** your lip, you raise your upper lip slightly at one side, as a way of showing anger, contempt, or scorn. 撅起，撇着(嘴唇)(表示生气、鄙视等). ❖ *He curled his upper lip in a show of scepticism.* 他上唇一撇，做出一副怀疑的表情. *She had a small, mean mouth that curled disapprovingly.* 她长着一张刻薄的小嘴，不屑一顾地撇着. V-ERG V n V

7 If a person or animal **curls into** a ball, they move into a position in which their body makes a rounded shape. (身子) VB

C

蜷成一团. ❖ *He wanted to curl into a tiny ball.* 他想蜷成小小的一团. *The kitten was curled on a cushion on the sofa.* 小猫在沙发垫子上蜷缩成一团. V into n / V-ed

➩ **Curl up** means the same as **curl**. 义同 curl. ❖ *In colder weather, your cat will curl up into a tight, heat-conserving ball.* 在较冷的天气, 你的猫会紧紧地缩成一团, 以保持体温. *He was asleep there, curled up in the fetal position.* 他在那里像个胎儿那样蜷成一团睡着了. *I just love to curl up with a book.* 我很喜欢蜷起身抱着一本书看. PHR-V / V P into n / V-ed P / V P

8 When a flat object such as a leaf or page **curls**, its edges bend towards the centre. (书页等)卷边. VB: V

➩ **Curl up** means the same as **curl**. 义同 curl. ❖ *The corners of the lino were curling up.* 油布的角卷了起来. PHR-V / V P

C

➤curl up.
➻ 见 curl **7**, **8**. PHR-V

curl·er /ˈkɜːlə/ **curlers.**
Curlers are small plastic or metal tubes that women roll their hair round in order to make it curly. 卷发夹. N-COUNT

cur·lew /ˈkɜːljuː/ **curlews.**
A **curlew** is a large brown bird that lives near water, with long legs and a long beak which curves downwards. 鹬. N-COUNT

cur·li·cue /ˈkɜːlɪkjuː/ **curlicues.**
Curlicues are decorative twists and curls, usually carved or made with a pen. (通常刻或画出的)卷状花纹装饰. N-COUNT LITERARY

curly /ˈkɜːli/ **curlier, curliest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Curly** hair is full of curls. (头发)鬈的. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Curly** is used to describe things that are curved or spiral in shape. 卷曲的; 螺旋形的. ❖ *...cauliflowers with extra long curly leaves.* 叶子特别长而卷曲的花椰菜. *...dragons with curly tails.* 尾巴弯曲的龙. ADJ-GRADED

cur·mudg·eon /kəˈmʌdʒən/ **curmudgeons.**
If you call someone a **curmudgeon**, you do not like them because they are mean or bad-tempered. 坏脾气的人, 脾气暴躁的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS DATED
◢ **cur·mudg·eon·ly** /kəˈmʌdʒənli/ ❖ *...the Government's curmudgeonly attitude.* 政府恶劣的态度. ADJ-GRADED

cur·rant /ˈkʌrənt, AM ˈkɜːr-/ **currants.**
1 **Currants** are small dried black grapes, used in baking. 葡萄干. N-COUNT
2 **Currants** are bushes which produce edible red, black, or white berries. The berries are also called **currants**. 醋栗丛; 醋栗. N-COUNT

cur·ren·cy /ˈkʌrənsi, AM ˈkɜːr-/ **currencies.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 The money used in a particular country is referred to as its **currency**. 通货, 货币. ❖ *...a single European currency.* 单一的欧洲货币. *Tourism is the country's top earner of foreign currency.* 旅游是该国赚取外汇的最主要途径. N-VAR
2 If a custom, idea, or word has **currency**, it is used and accepted by a lot of people at a particular time. 通用; 流行. ❖ *His theory of the social contract had wide currency in America.* 他关于社会契约的理论在美国十分流行. *'Loop' is one of those computer words that has gained currency.* "回路"是流行起来的众多电脑用语之一. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
3 ➻ 又见 **common currency.**

cur·rent /ˈkʌrənt, AM ˈkɜːr-/ **currents.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **current** is a steady continuous flowing movement in the water of a river, lake, or sea. 水流. ❖ *The couple were swept away by the strong current.* 那对夫妇被强大的水流冲走. N-COUNT
2 An air **current** is a steady flowing movement of air. 气流. ❖ *I felt a current of cool air blowing in my face.* 我感到一阵凉风拂面. N-COUNT
3 An electric **current** is a flow of electricity through a wire or circuit. 电流. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **alternating current, direct current.**
4 A **current** is a feeling, idea, or quality that exists within a group of people. (感情、思想等的)趋向, 倾向. ❖ *Each party represents a distinct current of thought.* 每个政党都代表了一种鲜明的思想倾向. *A current of terror ran through contemporary fiction.* 当代小说有一种恐怖的趋向. N-COUNT with supp
5 **Current** means happening, being used, or being done at the present time. 目前的, 当前的, 正在进行的. ❖ *The current situation is very different.* 目前的形势大不一样. *He plans to repeal a number of current policies.* 他计划废除目前的一些政策. ADJ
◢ **cur·rent·ly** ❖ *Twelve potential AIDS vaccines are currently being tested.* 目前有十二种可能有效的艾滋病疫苗正在进行测试. ADV / ADV before v
6 Ideas and customs that are **current** are generally accepted and used by most people. 流行的; 通行的. ❖ *Current thinking suggests that toxins only have a small part to play in the build up of cellulite.* 现在流行的想法是: 毒素对于皮下脂肪团的形成并不起多大作用. *This custom was still current in the late 1960s.* 这种习俗到了1960年代后期仍在流行. ADJ

ˌcurrent acˈcount, current accounts. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **current account** is a personal bank account which you can take money out of at any time using your cheque book or cash card. The American term is **checking account.** 活期账户. [美]作 checking account. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A country's **current account** is the difference in value between its exports and imports over a period of time. (一国进出口贸易的)往来账目. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ˌcurrent afˈfairs. ♦◇◇◇◇
Current affairs are political events and problems in society which are discussed in the media. 时事. ❖ *I am ill-informed on current affairs.* 我对时事不甚了解. *...the BBC's current affairs programme 'Panorama'.* BBC的时事节目"全景". N-PLURAL

cur·ricu·lum /kəˈrɪkjʊləm/ **curriculums** or **curricula** /kəˈrɪkjʊlə/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **curriculum** is all the different courses of study that are taught in a school, college, or university. (中小学或大学的)全部课程. ❖ *Not having Shakespeare in the school curriculum is madness.* 学校课程若不包括莎士比亚的戏剧简直是疯的. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **National Curriculum.**
2 A particular **curriculum** is one course of study that is taught in a school, college, or university. (某一特定)课程. ❖ *...the history curriculum.* 历史课程. N-COUNT

cur·ricu·lum vi·tae /kəˌrɪkjʊləm ˈviːtaɪ, AM -tiː/.
Your **curriculum vitae** is the same as your **CV**. The usual American word is **résumé**. 同CV. [美]一般作 résumé. N-SING BRITISH

cur·ried /ˈkʌrɪd, AM ˈkɜːrɪd/.
Curried meat or vegetables have been flavoured with hot spices. 加了咖喱的; 用咖喱粉调制的. ADJ: ADJ n

cur·ry /ˈkʌri, AM ˈkɜːri/ **curries, currying, curried.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Curry** is an Indian dish composed of meat or vegetables in a hot spicy sauce. It can be eaten with rice or Indian bread. (印度菜)咖喱菜肴. N-VAR
2 If one person tries to **curry favour** with another, they do things in order to try to gain their support or co-operation. 讨好; 拍…马屁. ❖ *...a gesture designed to curry favour with voters.* 一种意在讨好选民的姿态. PHR

ˈcurry powder, curry powders.
Curry powder is a powder made from a mixture of spices. It is used in cooking, especially when making curry. 咖喱粉. N-VAR

curse /kɜːs/ **curses, cursing, cursed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **curse**, you use rude or offensive language, usually because you are angry about something. (表示愤怒)诅咒, 咒骂. ❖ *I cursed and hobbled to my feet.* 我一边骂、一边摇摇晃晃地站起身. VB: V WRITTEN / V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Groans and curses filled the air.* 空气中充满了呻吟与咒骂. N-COUNT
2 If you **curse** someone or something, you say insulting things to them or complain strongly about them because you are angry. (表示愤怒)臭骂一通, 强烈抱怨. ❖ *We set off again, cursing the delay.* 我们又出发了, 对这次耽误表示很不满. *He cursed himself for not making a note of it.* 他骂自己没有把那记下来. VB: V n / V pron-refl
3 If you say that there is a **curse** on someone, you mean that there seems to be a supernatural power causing unpleasant things to happen to them. (超自然带来的)诅咒. N-COUNT
4 You can refer to something that causes a great deal of N-COUNT

trouble or harm as a **curse**. 祸害; 祸根. ❖ *Apathy is the long-standing curse of British local democracy.* 冷漠是英国地方民主的长期祸害.

cursed /kɜːst/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **cursed with** something, you are very unlucky in having it. 遭受不幸的. ❖ *Bulman was cursed with a poor memory.* 布尔曼不幸记性很差. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

2 Someone or something that is **cursed** is suffering as the result of a curse. 遭受诅咒的; 遭殃的、不幸的. ❖ *The whole family seemed cursed.* 这一家似乎都很不幸. ADJ

cur·sor /ˈkɜːsə/ **cursors.**

On a computer screen, the **cursor** is a small, movable shape which indicates where anything typed by the user will appear. (电脑屏幕上的)光标. N-COUNT

cur·sory /ˈkɜːsəri/.

A **cursory** glance or examination is a brief one in which you do not pay much attention to detail. 粗略的、草草的; 匆忙的. ❖ *Burke cast a cursory glance at the menu.* 伯克草草溜了一眼菜单. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

curt /kɜːt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **curt**, you mean that they speak or reply briefly and rather rudely. 简短而粗鲁无礼的. ❖ *'The matter is closed,' was the curt reply.* '这事儿已经结束了.' 一个硬邦邦的答复. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **curt·ly** ❖ *'I'm leaving,' she said curtly.* '我要走了,' 她匆匆说道. ADV-GRADED

cur·tail /kɜːˈteɪl/ **curtails, curtailing, curtailed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **curtail** something, you reduce or limit it. 减缩; 限制. ❖ *The US plans to curtail the number of troops being sent to Somalia.* 美国计划缩减派往索马里的部队数目. *I told Louie that old age would curtail her activities.* 我告诉路易年龄大了会限制她的活动. VB FORMAL V n ◢ **cur·tail·ment** /kɜːˈteɪlmənt/ ❖ *...a considerable curtailment of military spending.* 大量削减军事开支. N-SING

cur·tain /ˈkɜːtən/ **curtains.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Curtains** are large pieces of material hanging from the top of a window, which can be pulled across it to keep light out or prevent people seeing in. The usual American word is **drapes**. 帘; 窗帘; 门帘. [美]一般作 drapes. ❖ *Her bedroom curtains were drawn.* 她卧室的窗帘拉了起来. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 **Curtains** are pieces of very thin material which you hang in front of windows in order to prevent people from seeing in. The usual British word is **net curtains**. 网眼帘, 纱帘. [英]一般作 net curtains. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 In a theatre, **the curtain** is the large piece of material that hangs in front of the stage until a performance begins. (舞台)幕布. ❖ *The curtain rises toward the end of the Prelude.* 序曲快结束时幕布拉了起来. N-SING the N

4 You can refer to something as a **curtain** when it is thick and difficult to see through or get past. 幕状物、帘状物. ❖ *...a curtain of cigarette smoke.* 一道香烟的烟幕. N-SING

➻ 又见 **Iron Curtain**.

5 If something **brings the curtain down on** an event or state of affairs, it causes or marks the end of the event or state of affairs. 使结束, 使终止. ❖ *The night was going to bring the curtain down on Mckenzie's career.* 这一晚将结束麦肯齐的职业生涯. PHR

'curtain call, curtain calls.

In a theatre, when actors or performers take a **curtain call**, they come to the front of the stage after a performance in order to receive the applause of the audience. 谢幕. N-COUNT

cur·tained /ˈkɜːtənd/.

A **curtained** window or door has a curtain hanging across it. 拉上窗帘(或门帘)的. ADJ

'curtain-raiser, curtain-raisers.

A **curtain-raiser** is an event, especially a sporting event or a performance, that takes place before a more important one, or starts off a series of events. (体育赛事或演出等的)序曲, 前奏. ❖ *Yesterday's contest was a curtain raiser to the South African tour.* 昨天的比赛是南非之行的序曲. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

curt·sy /ˈkɜːtsi/ **curtsies, curtsying, curtsied;** 又拼作 **curtsey**.

If a woman or a girl **curtsies**, she bends her knees briefly, sometimes holding her skirt with both hands, as a way of showing respect for an important person. (女士)行屈膝礼. ❖ *We were taught how to curtsy to the Queen.* 有人教我们如何向女王行屈膝礼. VB V V to n

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She gave a curtsy.* 她行了个屈膝礼. N-COUNT

cur·va·ceous /kɜːˈveɪʃəs/.

If someone describes a woman as **curvaceous**, they think she is attractive because of the curves of her body. Some women find this word offensive. (指女士体形)曲线美的, 体形优美的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

cur·va·ture /ˈkɜːvətʃə/.

The **curvature** of something is its curved shape, especially when this shape is part of the circumference of a circle. 曲率; 曲度. ❖ *...the curvature of the earth.* 地球曲度. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

curve /kɜːv/ **curves, curving, curved.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **curve** is a smooth, gradually bending line, for example part of the edge of a circle. 曲线; 弯曲. ❖ *...the curve of his lips.* 他嘴唇的曲线. *...a curve in the road.* 路的弯曲处. N-COUNT

2 If something **curves**, it has the shape of a curve. 呈弯曲状; (使)弯曲. ❖ *The track curved away below him.* 小路在他下方蜿蜒而去. *A small, unobtrusive smile curved the cook's thin lips.* 一个小小的、谦虚的微笑让厨师的薄嘴唇弯曲起来. V-ERG V V adv/prep V n

3 If something **curves**, it moves in a curve. 沿曲线移动. ❖ *The ball curved strangely in the air.* 球在空中奇怪地作曲线移动. VB V

4 You can refer to a change in something as a particular **curve**, especially when it is represented on a graph. (尤指图表上表示变化的)曲线. ❖ *Each firm will face a downward-sloping demand curve.* 每家公司都会面临一个需求的曲线下降. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **learning curve**.

curved /kɜːvd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **curved** object has the shape of a curve or has a smoothly bending surface. 弯曲的; 曲线形的. ❖ *...a small, curved staircase.* 一段窄小的、弯曲的楼梯. ADJ-GRADED

curvy /ˈkɜːvi/.

If someone describes a woman as **curvy**, they think she is attractive because of the curves of her body. Some women find this word offensive. (指女性体形)曲线美的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

cush·ion /ˈkʊʃən/ **cushions, cushioning, cushioned.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **cushion** is a fabric case filled with soft material, which you put on a seat to make it more comfortable. 垫子, 靠垫. N-COUNT

2 A **cushion** is a soft pad or barrier, especially one that protects something from impact. 减震垫; 缓冲垫. ❖ *...a styrofoam cushion to protect the tablets during shipping.* 在运输过程中用来保护牌匾的发泡胶垫. N-COUNT

3 Something that **cushions** an object when it hits something protects it by reducing the force of the impact. 缓解, 减缓(冲击力). ❖ *The suspension is designed to cushion passengers from the effects of riding over rough roads.* 设计这个悬架装置是为了缓解乘客在崎岖路面乘车的不适. VB V n V n from n

4 To **cushion** the effect of something unpleasant means to reduce it. 减少, 降低(不良效果). ❖ *The subsidies are designed to cushion farmers against unpredictable weather.* 这些补贴是为了减少农民因天气不测造成的损失. VB V n V n against n

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Housing benefit provides a cushion against hardship.* 住房津贴缓解了困苦. N-SING

cush·ion·ing /ˈkʊʃənɪŋ/.

Cushioning is something soft that protects an object when it hits something by reducing the force of the impact. 减震软垫. ❖ *Walkers need cushioning under the ball of the foot.* 步行者需在大脚趾球下面垫上减震软垫. N-UNCOUNT

cushy /ˈkʊʃi/.

If you describe someone's job or situation as **cushy**, you think it is pleasant because it does not involve much work or effort, and you envy or resent them. 轻松的, 不费力的. ❖ *...a cushy job in the civil service.* 行政部门轻松的工作. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

C

cusp /kʌsp/.
If you say that someone or something is **on the cusp**, you mean they are between two states, or are about to be in a particular state. 处于两种状态之间; 即将进入某种状态. ❖ *I am sitting on the cusp of middle age.* 我马上就要进入中年了. PHR

cuss /kʌs/ **cusses, cussing, cussed.**
If someone **cusses**, they swear at someone or use bad language. 谩骂. ❖ *He rails and cusses at those pop stars.* 他对那些流行明星嘲讽谩骂. VB V INFORMAL V at n Also V n

cus·tard /ˈkʌstəd/ **custards.** ♦◊◊◊◊
Custard is a sweet yellow sauce made from milk and eggs or from milk and a powder. It is eaten with fruit and puddings. 蛋奶沙司. N-VAR

C

ˌcustard ˈpie, custard pies.
Custard pies are creamy fake pies which clowns and comedians sometimes throw at each other. (在闹剧中互掷用的)蛋奶馅饼. N-COUNT

cus·to·dial /kʌˈstəʊdiəl/.
1 **Custodial** means relating to keeping people in prison. 拘禁的. ❖ *He will be given a custodial sentence.* 他将被判监禁. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL
2 If a child's parents are divorced or separated, the **custodial** parent is the parent who has custody of the child. (儿童父母)监护人的. ADJ ADJ n LEGAL

cus·to·dian /kʌˈstəʊdiən/ **custodians.** ♦◊◊◊◊
The **custodian** of an official building, a companies' assets, or something else valuable is the person who is officially in charge of it. 看守人; 看管者. ❖ *...the custodian of the holy shrines in Mecca and Medina.* 麦加和麦地那圣地的看守人. N-COUNT

cus·to·dy /ˈkʌstədi/. ♦♦◊◊◊
1 **Custody** is the legal right to keep and look after a child, especially the right given to a child's mother or father when they get divorced. (父母离婚后对子女的)监护权. ❖ *I'm going to go to court to get custody of the children.* 我准备上法庭去要求得到对孩子们的监护权. *Child custody is normally granted to the mother.* 孩子的监护权一般判给母亲. N-UNCOUNT
2 Someone who is **in custody** or has been taken **into custody** has been arrested, and is being kept in a prison or similar place until they can be tried in a court. 被拘留, 被拘禁. PHR

cus·tom /ˈkʌstəm/ **customs.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 A **custom** is an activity, a way of behaving, or an event which is usual or traditional in a particular society or in particular circumstances. 习俗, 风俗. ❖ *The custom of lighting the Olympic flame goes back centuries.* 点燃奥运圣火的习俗可以追溯到好几个世纪以前. *Chung has tried to adapt to local customs.* 钟试图适应当地习俗. N-VAR
2 If it is your **custom** to do something, you usually do it. 习惯. ❖ *It was his custom to approach every problem cautiously.* 他习惯谨慎处理每一个问题. N-SING
3 If a shop has your **custom**, you regularly buy things there. (经常的)光顾, 惠顾. ❖ *You have the right to withhold your custom.* 你有权不再去惠顾. *Providing discounts is not the only way to win custom.* 提供折扣并不是赢得光顾的唯一方法. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL BRITISH
4 If you use **custom** to describe something such as a vehicle or a piece of clothing, you mean that it has been designed for one particular customer. 订制的, 订做的. ❖ *...one-of-a-kind custom garments.* 独一无二的订做服装. ADJ ADJ n
5 ➡ 又见 **customs**.

cus·tom·ary /ˈkʌstəmri, AM -meri/. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 **Customary** is used to describe things that people usually do in a particular society or in particular circumstances. 习惯的; 惯例的. ❖ *It is customary to offer a drink or a snack to guests.* 按惯例要向客人提供饮料或小吃. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
◢ **cus·tom·ari·ly** /ˈkʌstəmrəli, AM -ˈerɪli/ ❖ *Marriages in medieval Europe were customarily arranged by the families.* 中世纪欧洲的婚姻习惯上由家族安排. ADV
2 **Customary** is used to describe something that a particular person usually does or has. 惯常的. ❖ *Yvonne took her customary seat.* 伊冯娜坐在她惯常的座位上. ADJ ADJ n

ˌcustom-ˈbuilt.
If something **is custom-built**, it is built according to someone's special requirements. 订做的, 按专门要求制作的. ❖ *...a custom-built kitchen.* 一个专门订制的厨房. V-PASSIVE V-ed

cus·tom·er /ˈkʌstəmə/ **customers.** ♦♦♦♦◊
1 A **customer** is someone who buys goods or services, especially from a shop. 顾客. ❖ *Our customers have very tight budgets.* 我们的顾客预算都很紧. *...a satisfied customer.* 一个满意的顾客. *...the quality of customer service.* 顾客服务的质量. N-COUNT
2 You can use **customer** in expressions such as **a cool customer** or **a tough customer** to indicate what someone's behaviour or character is like. 人, 家伙(如冷静的人或难对付的人). ❖ *...two pretty awkward customers.* 两个相当笨拙的家伙. N-COUNT adj N BRITISH, INFORMAL

cus·tom·ize /ˈkʌstəmaɪz/ **customizes, customizing, customized;** [英]拼作 **customise.** ♦◊◊◊◊
If you **customize** something, you change its appearance or features to suit your tastes or needs. (按自己爱好、要求)改装. ❖ *Kids customised their bikes.* 孩子们改装了自己的自行车. VB V n

ˌcustom-ˈmade.
If something **is custom-made**, it is made according to someone's special requirements. 按专门要求制作; (被)定制. ❖ *Furniture can also be custom-made.* 家具也可以按专门要求制作. V-PASSIVE be V-ed

cus·toms /ˈkʌstəmz/. ♦♦◊◊◊
1 **Customs** is the official organization responsible for collecting taxes on goods coming into a country and preventing illegal goods from being brought in. 海关. ❖ *Spanish customs seized 400lb of marijuana.* 西班牙海关截获了400磅的大麻. *...customs officers.* 海关官员. N-PROPER
2 **Customs** is the place where people arriving from a foreign country have to declare goods that they bring with them. 海关报关处. ❖ *He walked through customs.* 他通过报关处. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Customs** duties are taxes that people pay for importing and exporting goods. (税项)海关的. ADJ ADJ n
4 ➡ 又见 **custom**.

ˌCustoms and ˈExcise.
Customs and Excise is a British government department which is responsible for collecting taxes on imported goods and on some goods produced in Britain. (英国)海关总署. N-PROPER

cut /kʌt/ **cuts, cutting.** The form **cut** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在时、过去式与过去分词同形. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you **cut** something, you use a knife or similar tool to divide it into pieces, or to mark it or damage it. If you **cut** a shape or a hole in an object, you make the shape or hole by cutting the object. 切; 削; 割. ❖ *Cut the tomatoes in half.* 把番茄切成两半. *The thieves cut a hole in the fence.* 小偷在篱笆上割了个洞. *Mr. Long was now cutting himself a piece of the pink cake.* 朗先生正在给自己切一块粉红色的蛋糕. VB V n prep/adv V n V n n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The operation involves making several cuts in the cornea.* 手术包括在角膜上切几个口. N-COUNT
◢ **cut·ter, cutters** ❖ *...a pastry cutter.* 切糕点刀. *...wire cutters.* 钢丝剪; 铁丝剪. N-COUNT
2 If you **cut** yourself or a part of your body, you accidentally injure yourself on a sharp object so that you bleed. 割破, 割伤. ❖ *Johnson cut himself shaving.* 约翰逊在刮胡子时割伤了自己. *I started to cry because I cut my finger.* 我割破了手指, 开始喊叫起来. *...blood from his cut lip.* 从他割破的嘴唇流出的鲜血. VB V pron-refl V n V-ed
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a cut on his left eyebrow.* 他左眉毛上的一道伤口. N-COUNT
3 If you **cut** something such as grass, your hair, or your fingernails, you shorten them using scissors or another tool. VB

割(草); 修剪; 理发. ❖ *The most recent tenants hadn't even cut the grass.* 最新来的住户连草都没割过. *You've had your hair cut, it looks great.* 你理过发了, 看上去棒极了. *She had dark red hair, cut short.* 她的头发深红色, 已经剪短了. V n / have n V-ed / V-ed

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...£17 for a cut and blow-dry.* 花17镑剪吹头发. N-SING

◢ **cutter** ❖ *...electric grass cutters.* 电动剪草刀. N-COUNT

4 The way that clothes **are cut** is the way they are designed and made. (被)剪裁. ❖ *It was cut high up the thigh to make her legs look longer.* 在大腿部位剪裁高一些, 好让她的腿看上去长一些. VB usu passive / be V-ed

5 To **cut through** something means to move or pass through it easily. 穿过; 掠过. ❖ *...long canoes cutting through the waves.* 长长的独木舟穿波逐浪. VB / V through n

6 If you **cut across** or **through** a place, you go through it because it is a short route to another place. 走捷径, 抄近路. ❖ *He decided to cut across the heath.* 他决定抄近路穿过野草丛生的荒地. VB / V across/through n

➠ 又见 **short cut**.

7 If you **cut** something, you reduce it. 减少, 缩减, 削减, 降低. ❖ *The first priority is to cut costs.* 第一件优先考虑的事是要降低成本. *...an agreement to cut farm subsidies by 30 per cent.* 削减30%农场补贴的协议. *...a deal to cut 50 billion dollars from the federal deficit.* 从联邦赤字中削减500亿元的协议. VB / V n / V n by amount / V amount from/off n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The economy needs an immediate 2 per cent cut in interest rates.* 该国经济需要立即削减2%的利息率. N-COUNT

➪ **Cut down** means the same as **cut**. 义同 cut. ❖ *We'd like politicians to get together and agree ways to cut down atmospheric pollution.* 我们希望政治家坐在一起, 共商减少大气污染的办法. *We've cut it down to just five years.* 我们把这减少为五年. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P to n / Also V n P

◢ **cut·ter** ❖ *...his credibility as a budget cutter.* 他作为削减预算者的可信性. N-COUNT

8 If you **cut** a text, broadcast, or performance, you shorten it. If you **cut** a part of a text, broadcast, or performance, you do not publish, broadcast, or perform that part. 删减, 删除. ❖ *We've cut some scenes.* 我们删掉了几场戏. VB / V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It has been found necessary to make some cuts in the text.* 这个文本有必要作一些删减. N-COUNT

9 To **cut** a supply of something means to stop providing it or stop it being provided. 停止, 中断(供应). ❖ *...cutting food and water supplies.* 停止供应食物和水. VB / V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...cuts in electricity and water supplies.* 中断电和水的供应. N-COUNT

10 If you **cut** a pack of playing cards, you divide it into two. (纸牌)分成两叠. VB: V n

11 When the director of a film says **'cut'**, they want the actors and the camera crew to stop filming. (导演拍电影时喊)'停'. CONVENTION

12 When a singer or band **cuts** a record, they make a recording of their music. 灌录(唱片). ❖ *She eventually cut her own album.* 她终于灌录了一张自己的唱片. VB / V n

13 When a child **cuts** a tooth, a new tooth starts to grow through the gum. (儿童)长(新牙). VB: V n

14 If a child **cuts** classes or school, they do not go to school when they are supposed to. 旷课, 逃学. VB: V n / AMERICAN

15 If you tell someone to **cut** something, you are telling them in an irritated way to stop it. 停止; 住口. ❖ *Let's just cut the pretence.* 我们不要再这么装下去了. VB / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL / V n

16 A **cut** of meat is a piece or type of meat which is cut in a particular way from the animal, or from a particular part of it. (肉被切成的)块, 段. ❖ *Use a cheap cut such as spare rib chops.* 用一块便宜些的肉, 如瘦肋排. N-COUNT with supp

17 Someone's **cut** of the profits or winnings from something, especially ones that have been obtained dishonestly, is their share. (尤指不正当得来的)份额. ❖ *The lawyers, of course, take their cut of the little guy's winnings.* 律师们当然要从这个小伙子赢得的款项中拿走他们的那份. N-SING / INFORMAL

18 If you say that someone or something is **a cut above** other people or things of the same kind, you mean they are better than the others. 比...高出一筹; 胜过. ❖ *Joan Smith's detective stories are a cut above the rest.* 琼·史密斯的侦探故事比其他的要高出一筹. PHR / INFORMAL

19 If you say that a situation or solution is **cut and dried**, you mean that it is clear and definite. 明确的, 已成定局的. ❖ *Things cannot be as cut and dried as many people would like.* 事情不会像很多人希望的那样已成定局. PHR

20 If a person or an organization **cuts loose** or **is cut loose**, they become free from the influence or authority of other people. 摆脱(影响或权威). PHR

21 If you say that someone **cuts and runs** in a difficult situation, you disapprove of them because they try to escape from it quickly with the most advantage to themselves, rather than deal with it in a responsible way. (不顾责任)急急逃离. PHR / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL

22 If you say that something **cuts both ways**, you mean that it can have two opposite effects, or can have both good and bad effects. 好坏参半. ❖ *This publicity cuts both ways. It focuses on us as well as on them.* 这种宣传有利有弊, 既让我们也让他们成为焦点. PHR

23 ➠ 又见 **cutting**.

➠ to cut something **to the bone**: 见 **bone**.
➠ to cut **corners**: 见 **corner**.
➠ to cut a particular **figure**: 见 **figure**.
➠ to cut someone **to the quick**: 见 **quick**.
➠ to cut someone **down to size**: 见 **size**.
➠ to cut **a long story short**: 见 **story**.
➠ to cut **your teeth on** something: 见 **tooth**.

▸cut across.

If an issue or problem **cuts across** the division between two or more groups of people, it affects or matters to people in all the groups. 影响到(分离的不同群体). ❖ *This health-care issue cuts across all the generations.* 这个保健问题影响到世世代代. PHR-V / V P n

▸cut back.

If you **cut back on** spending, you reduce it. 减少, 削减. ❖ *They will be concerned to cut back expenditure on unnecessary items.* 他们将会关注到减少不必要物品的开支. *The Government has cut back on defence spending.* 政府削减了国防开支. *We have been cutting back a bit.* 我们减少了一点开支. PHR-V / V P noun / V P on n / V P / Also V n P

➠ 又见 **cutback**.

▸cut down.

1 If you **cut down** on something, you consume or do less of it. 减少, 削减. ❖ *He cut down on coffee and cigarettes, and ate a balanced diet.* 他减少了喝咖啡和抽烟, 开始平衡自己的饮食. *Car owners were asked to cut down travel.* 车主们被要求少开车出行. *I was concerned about your drinking and you promised to cut down.* 我担心你喝酒, 你答应过要少喝的. PHR-V / V P on n / V P noun / V P / Also V n P

2 If you **cut down** a tree, you cut through its trunk so that it falls to the ground. 砍下, 锯倒(树). ❖ *A vandal with a chainsaw cut down a tree.* 一个蓄意破坏公物的人用链锯锯倒了一棵树. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

3 ➠ 见 cut **7**.

▸cut in.

If you **cut in** on someone, you interrupt them when they are speaking. 打断(说话); 插嘴. ❖ *Daniel cut in on Joanne's attempts at reassurance.* 乔安妮试图再次保证时, 丹尼尔打断了她. *'Not true,' the Duchess cut in.* '不对.' 公爵夫人插嘴说. PHR-V / V P on n / V P with quote / Also V P

▸cut off.

1 If you **cut** something **off**, you remove it with a knife or a similar tool. 切掉; 割掉; 砍掉. ❖ *Mrs Kreutz cut off a generous piece of the meat.* 克罗伊茨夫人慷慨地割下很大一块肉. *He cut me off a slice.* 他给我切下一片. *He threatened to cut my hair off.* 他威胁说要剪掉我的头发. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P noun / V n P

2 To **cut** someone or something **off** means to separate them PHR-V

C

from things that they are normally connected with. 使隔离, 使隔绝. ❖ *One of the goals of the campaign is to cut off the elite Republican Guard from its supplies.* 该战役的目标之一是切断精锐共和国卫队的供给. *The storm has cut us off.* 风暴把我们隔绝了. ◢ **cut off** ❖ *Without a car we still felt very cut off.* 没有汽车我们仍然感到十分孤立. V P noun / V n P / ADJ-GRADED

3 To **cut off** a supply of something means to stop providing it or stop it being provided. 切断, 中断, 停止(供应). ❖ *The rebels have cut off electricity from the capital.* 叛乱者切断了首都的供电. *Our phone's been cut off.* 我们的电话已经被切断. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

4 If you get **cut off** when you are on the telephone, the line is suddenly disconnected and you can no longer speak to the other person. (电话)断线. ❖ *When you do get through, you've got to say your piece quickly before you get cut off.* 打通电话后, 你得尽快说完话, 免得断线. *I'm going to cut you off now because we've got lots of callers waiting.* 我得挂断线了, 因为还有很多人在等着打进来. PHR-V / get/be V-ed P / V n P / Also V P noun

C

5 If you **cut** someone **off** when they are speaking, you interrupt them and stop them from speaking. 打断(说话). ❖ *'But, sir, I'm under orders to —' Clark cut him off. 'Don't argue with me.'* '但是, 先生, 我在执行命令...' 克拉克打断他的话: '不要跟我争论.' PHR-V / V n P / Also V P noun

6 ➡ 又见 **cut-off**.

➡ to **cut off** your **nose to spite** your **face**: 见 **nose**.

›cut out.

1 If you **cut** something **out**, you remove or separate it from what surrounds it using scissors or a knife. 切除; 割掉; 剪去. ❖ *Cut out the coupon and send those cheques off today.* 把优惠券剪下来, 今天就把那些支票寄出去. *I cut it out and pinned it to my studio wall.* 我把它剪下来, 贴在我工作室的墙上. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P

2 If you **cut out** a part of a text, you do not print, publish, or broadcast that part, to shorten the text or make it more acceptable. 删减, 删除. ❖ *I listened to the programme and found they'd cut out all the interesting stuff.* 我听过这个节目, 发现他们删掉了所有有趣的东西. *Her editors wanted her to cut out the poetry from her novel.* 她的编辑要求她从小说中删去诗歌. PHR-V / V P noun / V P noun from/of n / Also V n P

3 To **cut out** something unnecessary means to remove it completely from a situation. For example, if you **cut out** a particular type of food, you stop eating it. 停用; 戒除. ❖ *I've simply cut egg yolks out entirely.* 我已经完全不再吃蛋黄. *A guilty plea cuts out the need for a long trial.* 承认有罪终止了漫长的审判. PHR-V / V n P / V P noun

4 If you tell someone to **cut** something **out**, you are telling them in an irritated way to stop it. 住口, 闭嘴. ❖ *Cut it out, Chip.* 别说了, 奇普. *He had better cut out the nonsense.* 他最好不再说那些废话. PHR-V V n P / PRAGMATICS / V it P / V P noun

5 If you **cut** someone **out** of an activity or inheritance, you do not allow them to be involved in it or to share in it. 排挤; 排除. ❖ *Environmentalists say this would cut them out of the debate over what to do with public lands.* 环境保护主义者说这会把他们排挤出有关如何利用公共土地的辩论. *Cut her out of your will.* 把她从你的遗嘱中排除出去. PHR-V / V n P of n / Also V P noun

6 If an object **cuts out** the light, it is between you and the light so that you are in the dark. 遮挡(光亮). ❖ *The curtains were half drawn to cut out the sunlight.* 窗帘拉上一半来挡住阳光. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

7 If an engine **cuts out**, it suddenly stops working. (机器运转)停止, 中断. PHR-V V P

8 ➡ 又见 **cut-out, cut out**.

➡ to **have** your **work cut out**: 见 **work**.

›cut up.

1 If you **cut** something **up**, you cut it into several pieces. 切碎; 割碎; 剪碎. ❖ *He sits in his apartment cutting up magazines.* 他坐在自己的公寓里, 把杂志剪碎. *Halve the tomatoes, then cut them up coarsely.* 把番茄切成两半, 然后再切碎. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P

➡ 又见 **cut up**.

2 If one driver **cuts** another **up**, the first driver goes too close in front of the second one, for example after overtaking them. (司机)强行并线. ❖ *They were crossing from lane to lane, cutting everyone up.* 他们不断地强行并线, 见车就想超. PHR-V / BRITISH / V n P

,cut and 'dried.

➡ 见 **cut 10**.

,cut and 'thrust.

If you refer to the **cut and thrust** of an activity or situation, you are talking about the argument or fierce competition that takes place in it. 激烈争论; 激烈竞争. ❖ *...the cut and thrust of Parliament.* 国会的激烈争论. N-SING

cut·away /ˈkʌtəweɪ/ **cutaways**; 又拼作 **cut-away**.

1 In a film, a **cutaway** or a **cutaway shot** is a picture that briefly shows something different from the main thing being shown. 切换镜头. N-COUNT

2 A **cutaway** or a **cutaway** coat or jacket is one which is cut diagonally from the front to the back, so that the back is longer. The usual British word is **tailcoat**. 男装长礼服; 燕尾服. [英] 一般作 tailcoat. N-COUNT / AMERICAN

3 A **cutaway** picture shows what something such as a machine looks like inside. (图)剖面的. ADJ: ADJ n

cut·back /ˈkʌtbæk/ **cutbacks**; 又拼作 **cut-back**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **cutback** is a reduction that is made in something. 削减. ❖ *The jobs are under threat because of cutbacks in defence spending.* 由于国防开支减少, 这些工作已经不保. N-COUNT

cute /kjuːt/ **cuter, cutest**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something or someone as **cute**, you mean that they are very pretty or attractive, or that they are intended to appear pretty or attractive. (人或物)可爱的, 伶俐的. ❖ *Oh, look at that dog! He's so cute.* 哦, 瞧那只狗!多可爱呀. *...a cute little house.* 一幢可爱的小房子. ADJ-GRADED / INFORMAL

2 If you describe someone as **cute**, you think they are sexually attractive. (人)性感的. ❖ *There was this girl, and I thought she was really cute.* 有这么个女孩, 我觉得她真的很性感. ADJ-GRADED / AMERICAN, INFORMAL

3 If you describe someone as **cute**, you mean that they deal with things cleverly. 机灵的; 聪明的. ❖ *That's a cute trick.* 这是个机灵的诀窍. ADJ-GRADED / AMERICAN

cute·sy /ˈkjuːtsi/.

If you describe someone or something as **cutesy**, you dislike them because you think they are too pretty and unpleasantly sentimental. 忸怩作态的, 矫揉造作的. ❖ *...cutesy paintings of owls.* 矫揉造作的猫头鹰画. ADJ-GRADED / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL

,cut 'glass; 又拼作 **cut-glass**.

Cut glass is glass that has patterns cut into its surface. 雕花玻璃. ❖ *...a cut-glass bowl.* 一只雕花玻璃碗. N-UNCOUNT

cu·ti·cle /ˈkjuːtɪkəl/ **cuticles**.

Your **cuticles** are the skin at the base of your fingernails and toenails. (手指甲与脚趾甲下的)表皮. N-COUNT

cut·lass /ˈkʌtləs/ **cutlasses**.

A **cutlass** is a short sword formerly used by sailors. (旧时水手用的)短弯刀; 短剑. N-COUNT

cut·lery /ˈkʌtləri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The knives, forks, and spoons that you eat with are referred to as **cutlery**. The usual American word is **flatware**. 刀叉餐具. [美] 一般作 flatware. N-UNCOUNT / BRITISH

cut·let /ˈkʌtlət/ **cutlets**.

A **cutlet** is a small piece of meat which is usually fried or grilled. (供煎、炸、烧烤用的)小片肉. N-COUNT

'cut-off, cut-offs; 又拼作 **cutoff**. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **cut-off** or a **cut-off** point is the level or limit at which you decide that something should stop happening. 截止日; 截止期. ❖ *The cut-off date for registering is yet to be announced.* 登记的截止日期还待宣布. N-COUNT

2 The **cut-off** of a supply or service is the complete stopping of it. (供应或服务的)中断, 终止. ❖ *A total cut-off of supplies would cripple the country's economy.* 完全终止供应会严重损害国家的经济. N-COUNT

,cut 'out.

If you are not **cut out** for a particular type of work, you do not have the right qualities to be able to do it well. 适合的. ❖ *He doesn't feel he is cut out to be a leader.* 他觉得自己 ADJ

不适合担任领导.

'cut-out, cut-outs.

1 A **cut-out** is a device that turns off a machine automatically in particular circumstances. 断流器; (机器)保险装置. ◆ *Use a kettle with an automatic cut-out.* 使用有自动断电装置的水壶. N-COUNT

2 A cardboard **cut-out** is a shape that has been cut from thick card. (用硬纸板剪下的)图样. N-COUNT

'cut-price. ◆◇◇◇◇

Cut-price goods or services are available at a cheaper price than usual. 削价的. ADJ ADJ n

'cut-rate.

Cut-rate means the same as **cut-price**. 义同 cut-price. ADJ ADJ n

cut·ter /'kʌtə/ **cutters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 → 见 **cut**.

2 A **cutter** is a type of boat. 小艇. N-COUNT

'cut-throat.

If you describe a situation as **cut-throat**, you mean that the people or companies involved all want success and are willing to harm each other to get it. 竞争激烈的; 残酷无情的; 拼命的. ◆ *...the cut-throat competition in personal computers.* 个人电脑领域残酷的竞争. ADJ-GRADED

cut·ting /'kʌtɪŋ/ **cuttings.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **cutting** is an article or photo which has been cut from a newspaper or magazine. The usual American word is **clipping**. 剪报; 杂志剪辑资料. [美]一般作 clipping. ◆ *...a stack of old photographs and newspaper cuttings.* 一大叠旧照片和剪报. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **cutting** from a plant is a part of it that you have cut off so that you can grow a new plant from it. (用于栽种的)插枝, 插条. N-COUNT

3 A railway **cutting** is a narrow valley cut through a hill so that a railway line can pass through. (从高地开凿出来供铁路通行的)狭窄通道, 路堑. N-COUNT

4 A **cutting** remark is unkind and hurtful. 尖刻的; 尖锐的; 严厉的. ADJ-GRADED

,cutting 'edge. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are at the **cutting edge** of a field of activity, you are involved in its most important or exciting developments. 尖端; 最前沿. ◆ *This shipyard is at the cutting edge of world shipbuilding technology.* 这家造船厂处于世界造船技术的尖端. N-SING

2 If someone or something gives you a **cutting edge**, they give you motivation and energy, and an advantage over your competitors. 有利因素; 优势. N-SING

'cutting room.

The **cutting room** in a film production company is the place where the film is edited. (电影)剪辑室. ◆ *Her scene ended up on the cutting room floor.* 她的那场戏最后被剪掉扔在剪辑室的地板上. N-SING

cuttle·fish /'kʌtəlfɪʃ/: **cuttlefish** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **cuttlefish** is a sea animal with a soft body, tentacles, and a hard internal shell. 墨鱼, 乌贼. N-COUNT

,cut 'up. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **cut up** about something that has happened, you are very upset because of it. 悲痛的, 伤心的. ◆ *Terry was very cut up about Jim's death.* 特利对于吉姆的死非常悲痛. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

CV /,siː 'viː/ **CVs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **CV** is a brief written account of your personal details, your education, and jobs you have had, which you send when you are applying for a job. 履历, 简历. **CV** is an abbreviation for 'curriculum vitae'. curriculum vitae的缩写形式. ◆ *Send them a copy of your CV.* 给他们送一份你的简历. N-COUNT

cya·nide /'saɪənaɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Cyanide is a highly poisonous substance. 氰化物. ◆ *...a lethal dose of cyanide.* 致命的氰化物剂量. N-UNCOUNT

cy·ber·net·ics /saɪbə'netɪks/.

Cybernetics is a branch of science which involves studying the way human brains work and developing electronic machines that work similarly. 控制论(对大脑运作的研究以用于发展相似运作的机器). N-UNCOUNT

cy·ber·punk /'saɪbəpʌŋk/.

Cyberpunk is a type of science fiction. The stories are set in a threatening future society dominated by computer technology. (有关电脑技术控制未来社会的)电脑科幻小说. N-UNCOUNT

cy·ber·space /'saɪbəspeɪs/.

In computer technology, **cyberspace** refers to data banks and networks, considered as a space. (电脑)网络空间. N-UNCOUNT

cy·borg /'saɪbɔːg/ **cyborgs.**

In science fiction, a **cyborg** is a being that is part human and part robot, or a robot that looks like a human being. (科幻小说中)半人半机器生物. N-COUNT

cyc·la·men /'sɪkləmən/: **cyclamen** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **cyclamen** is a plant with white, pink, or red flowers. 仙客来(一种开白、粉红或红花的植物). N-COUNT

C

cy·cle /'saɪkəl/ **cycles, cycling, cycled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **cycle**, you ride a bicycle. 骑自行车. ◆ *He cycled to Ingwold.* 他骑自行车前往英格伍德. *Over 1,000 riders cycled 100 miles around the Vale of York.* 1,000多名自行车手沿着约克谷骑了100英里. ◢ **cy·cling** ◆ *Quiet country roads are ideal for cycling.* 宁静的乡村道路是骑自行车的理想场所. VB V, V prep/adv, V n, N-UNCOUNT

2 A **cycle** is a bicycle. 自行车. N-COUNT

3 A **cycle** is a series of events or processes that is continually repeated, always in the same order. 周期; 循环. ◆ *...the life cycle of the plant.* 植物的生命周期. *They must break out of the cycle of violence.* 他们必须打破这种暴力循环. N-COUNT

4 A **cycle** is a single complete series of movements in an electrical, electronic, or mechanical process. (电流、电子、机器等的)循环一周. ◆ *...10 cycles per second.* 每秒10周. N-COUNT

5 A **cycle** is a series of songs or poems that are intended to be performed or read one after the other. 组歌; 组诗. N-COUNT

cy·cle·way /'saɪkəlweɪ/ **cycleways.**

A **cycleway** is a special route or path intended for use by cyclists. 自行车道. N-COUNT BRITISH

cy·clic /'sɪklɪk, 'saɪk-/.

Cyclic means the same as **cyclical**. 义同 cyclical. ADJ

cy·cli·cal /'sɪklɪkəl, 'saɪk-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **cyclical** process is one in which a series of events happen again and again in the same order. 循环的, 轮转的. ◆ *...the cyclical nature of the airline business.* 航空业务的循环特性. ADJ

cy·clist /'saɪklɪst/ **cyclists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **cyclist** is someone who rides a bicycle, or is riding a bicycle. 骑自行车的人. N-COUNT

cy·clone /'saɪkləʊn/ **cyclones.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **cyclone** is a violent tropical storm. (热带)旋风, 气旋. N-COUNT

cyg·net /'sɪgnɪt/ **cygnets.**

A **cygnet** is a young swan. 幼天鹅. N-COUNT

cyl·in·der /'sɪlɪndə/ **cylinders.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **cylinder** is an object with flat round ends and long straight sides. 圆柱体, 圆筒. 见插图条 **shapes**. ◆ *...a cylinder of foam.* 一个发泡胶圆筒. *It was recorded on a wax cylinder.* 这被记录在一个蜡制的圆柱体上. N-COUNT

2 A gas **cylinder** is a cylinder-shaped container in which gas is kept under pressure. 气筒; 气罐. ◆ *...oxygen cylinders.* 氧气筒. N-COUNT

3 In an engine, a **cylinder** is a cylinder-shaped part in which a piston moves. 气缸. N-COUNT

cy·lin·dri·cal /sɪ'lɪndrɪkəl/.

Something that is **cylindrical** is in the shape of a cylinder. 圆柱体的; 圆筒形的. ADJ

cym·bal /'sɪmbəl/ **cymbals.**

A **cymbal** is a flat, round, brass musical instrument. You hit it with a stick or hit two cymbals together. 钹, 铙钹. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-COUNT

cyni·cal /'sɪnɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **cynical**, you mean that they ADJ-GRADED

have a pessimistic or amoral attitude to life because they believe that people generally act selfishly or dishonourably. (态度)愤世疾俗的; 消极怀疑的; 只顾自己的. ❖ *...his cynical view of the world.* 他愤世嫉俗的世界观. *It has also made me more cynical about relationships.* 这让我对人际关系变得更加悲观消极. ◢ **cyn·ic** /'sɪnɪk/ **cynics.** N-COUNT A **cynic** is a cynical person. 愤世嫉俗者; 悲观消极者. ❖ *Cynics will say that you are just doing this to save your own skin.* 那些消极怀疑的人会说你这么做只不过是想保全自己而已. ◢ **cyni·cal·ly** /'sɪnɪkli/ ❖ *He said cynically, 'He's probably pocketed the difference!'* 他冷嘲热讽地说, "他也许把差额装进口袋." *Fears of disease can be cynically exploited.* 对疾病的恐惧可以被悲观消极地利用. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢ **cyni·cism** /'sɪnɪsɪzəm/ ❖ *This talk betrays a certain cynicism about free trade.* 这次会谈流露出对自由贸易的一些怀疑. N-UNCOUNT

cy·pher /'saɪfə/.
➡ 见 **cipher**.

D **cy·press** /'saɪprəs/ **cypresses.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **cypress** is a type of conifer. 柏树. N-COUNT

cy·ril·lic /sɪ'rɪlɪk/.
1 The **cyrillic** alphabet is the alphabet used to write some Slavonic languages, such as Russian and Bulgarian. 西里尔字母的(俄语等斯拉夫语言使用的字母). ADJ ADJ n
2 **Cyrillic** is the cyrillic alphabet. 西里尔字母, 斯拉夫语字母. N-UNCOUNT

cyst /sɪst/ **cysts.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **cyst** is a growth containing liquid that appears inside your body or under your skin. 包囊; 囊肿. N-COUNT

cyst·ic fi·bro·sis /ˌsɪstɪk faɪ'brəʊsɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Cystic fibrosis is a serious hereditary disease which affects children from birth and makes breathing difficult. (遗传病)囊性纤维变形. N-UNCOUNT

cys·ti·tis /sɪ'staɪtɪs/.
Cystitis is a bladder infection. 膀胱炎. ❖ *...an attack of cystitis.* 膀胱炎突发. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

czar /zɑː/.
➡ 见 **tsar**.

D, d

D, d /diː/ **D's, d's.**
1 **D** is the fourth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第四个字母. N-VAR
2 In music, **D** is the second note in the scale of C major. D音(音乐中C大调音阶中的第二音或第二音符). N-VAR
3 If you get a **D** as a mark for a piece of work or in an exam, your work is below average or poor. (学业成绩)低等, 第四等, 差. N-VAR
4 **d.** is an abbreviation for **died** when it is written in front of dates, for example on memorials or in reference books. 在日期前为 died(死于)的缩写形式, 如在纪念碑文或者参考书中.
5 **D** or **d** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with d, such as 'day', 'defeated', or 'district'. 以D或d为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如day, defeated或district.

'd. Pronounced /-d/ after a vowel sound and /-əd/ after a consonant sound. 在元音后发音为 /-d/, 在辅音后发音为 /-əd/.
1 **'d** is a short form of **had**, especially when it is an auxiliary verb. had的缩写形式, 尤其是用作助动词时. ❖ *She said she'd met you in England.* 她说曾在英国见过你. SPOKEN
2 **'d** is a short form of **would**. would的缩写形式. ❖ *I'd like a word with you.* 我想和你说句话. SPOKEN

d' /d-/.
➡ 见 **d'you**.

D.A. /ˌdiː 'eɪ/ **D.A.s.** ♦◇◇◇◇
In the United States, a **D. A.** is a **District Attorney**. (美国)地方检察官. N-COUNT

dab /dæb/ **dabs, dabbing, dabbed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **dab** something, you touch it several times using quick light movements. 轻擦; 轻敷. ❖ *She dabbed iodine on the cuts.* 她在伤口上轻轻地涂了些碘酒. *He dabbed at his lips with the napkin.* 他用餐巾擦了擦嘴. VB V n / V n prep/adv / V at n / Also V
2 A **dab of** something is a small amount of it that is put onto a surface. (轻敷的)少量. ❖ *...a dab of glue.* 少量胶水. N-COUNT N of n INFORMAL

dab·ble /'dæbəl/ **dabbles, dabbling, dabbled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **dabble** in something, you take part in it but not very seriously. 浅尝; 涉猎, 涉足. ❖ *Magicians do not dabble, they work hard.* 魔术师们不是浅尝辄止, 而是苦心钻研. VB V in/with/at n / V

ˌdab 'hand, dab hands.
If you are a **dab hand** at something, you are very good at doing it. 行家, 高手, 好手. ❖ *He's a dab hand in the kitchen.* 他是厨艺高手. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

da·cha /'dætʃə, AM 'dɑːtʃə/ **dachas.**
A **dacha** is a country house in Russia. (俄国的)乡间宅邸, 别墅. N-COUNT

dachs·hund /'dækshʊnd, AM 'dɑːksʊnt/ **dachshunds.**
A **dachshund** is a small dog that has very short legs and a long body. 猎獾狗, 腊肠狗(一种身长腿短的狗). N-COUNT

dad /dæd/ **dads.** ♦♦♦◇◇
Your **dad** is your father. 爸爸, 爹爹. ❖ *I talked to Dad.* 我跟爸爸谈过. *He's living with his mum and dad.* 他与爹妈住在一起. N-FAMILY INFORMAL

dad·dy /'dædi/ **daddies.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Children often call their father **daddy**. (多用于儿语)爸爸, 爹爹. ❖ *Look at me, Daddy!* 爹爹, 看我! N-FAMILY INFORMAL

daf·fo·dil /'dæfədɪl/ **daffodils.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **daffodil** is a yellow trumpet-shaped spring flower with a long stem. 水仙花, 黄水仙. N-COUNT

daffy /'dæfi/.
If you describe a person or thing as **daffy**, you mean that they are strange or foolish, but in a rather attractive way. 奇特的; 傻乎乎的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

daft /dɑːft, dæft/ **dafter, daftest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **daft**, you think that they are stupid, impractical, or rather strange. (指人)愚蠢的, 不切实际的; 古怪的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

dag·ger /'dægə/ **daggers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **dagger** is a weapon like a knife with two sharp edges. 匕首, 短剑. N-COUNT

dahl·ia /'deɪliə/ **dahlias.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **dahlia** is a garden flower with a lot of brightly coloured petals. 大丽花属. N-COUNT

dai·ly /'deɪli/ **dailies.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If something happens **daily**, it happens every day. 每日, 每天. ❖ *The Visitor Centre is open daily.* 访客中心每天开放. ADV ADV after v
➡ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *They held daily press briefings.* 他们每天举行新闻发布会. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Daily** quantities or rates relate to a period of one day. 每日的. ❖ *...a diet containing adequate daily amounts of fresh fruit.* 包含每日充足分量的新鲜水果的饮食. ADJ ADJ n
3 A **daily** is a newspaper that is published every day of the week except Sunday. 日报(除星期天以外每日出版的报纸). N-COUNT
➡ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He studied the daily* ADJ ADJ n

papers. 他仔细阅读这些日报.

4 Your **daily life** is the things that you do every day as part of your normal life. 日常生活. ❖ *All of us in our daily life react favourably to people who take our views seriously.* 在日常生活中我们都喜欢认真听取我们意见的人. PHR

dain·ty /'deɪnti/ **daintier, daintiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a movement, person, or object as **dainty**, you mean that they are small, delicate, and pretty. 小巧的; 娇美的; 雅致的. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dain·ti·ly** ❖ *She walked daintily down the steps.* 她从台阶上优雅地走了下来. ADV-GRADED

dai·qui·ri /'daɪkɪri, 'dæk-/ **daiquiris.**

A **daiquiri** is a drink made with rum, lime juice, sugar, and ice. 代基里酒(由朗姆酒、青柠汁、糖和冰块调制成的饮料). N-COUNT

dairy /'deəri/ **dairies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **dairy** is a shop or company that sells milk and food made from milk, such as butter, cream, and cheese. 乳品店(出售牛奶和乳制品如黄油、奶油和奶酪等). N-COUNT

2 On a farm, the **dairy** is the building where milk is kept or where cream, butter, and cheese are made. 牛奶场、乳品场. N-COUNT

3 **Dairy** is used to refer to foods such as butter and cheese that are made from milk. 牛奶制的、乳品的. ❖ *...vitamins found in eggs, meat and dairy products.* 在鸡蛋、肉类和乳制品中含有的维生素. ADJ ADJ n

4 **Dairy** is used to refer to the use of cattle to produce milk rather than meat. 生产乳品的. ❖ *...a small vegetable and dairy farm.* 一个种植蔬菜和生产乳制品的小型农场. ADJ ADJ n

dais /'deɪɪs/ **daises.**

A **dais** is a raised platform in a hall. 讲台; 高台. N-COUNT

dai·sy /'deɪzi/ **daisies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **daisy** is a small wild flower with a yellow centre and white petals. (花)雏菊. N-COUNT

dale /deɪl/ **dales.**

A **dale** is a valley. 山谷. ❖ *The county is renowned for the beauty of the dales.* 这个郡以山美谷秀著称. N-COUNT BRITISH

dal·li·ance /'dæliəns/ **dalliances.**

1 When two people have a brief romantic relationship, you can say that they have a **dalliance** with each other. 调情. N-VAR DATED

2 Someone's **dalliance** with something is a brief involvement with it. 短暂接触. ❖ *...my brief dalliance with higher education.* 我与高等教育的短暂接触. N-COUNT DATED

dal·ly /'dæli/ **dallies, dallying, dallied.** ◆

If you **dally**, you act or move very slowly, wasting time. 慢吞吞地做; 延误. ❖ *He did not dally over the choice of a suitable partner.* 他没有为选择合适的伙伴而浪费时间. VB V DATED V over n/-ing Also V with n

Dal·ma·tian /dæl'meɪʃən/ **Dalmatians.**

A **Dalmatian** is a large dog with short, smooth, white hair and black or dark brown spots. 达尔马提亚狗, 斑点狗(一种短毛大犬, 毛色白, 有黑色或深棕色斑点). N-COUNT

dam /dæm/ **dams, damming, dammed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **dam** is a wall that is built across a river in order to stop the water flowing and to make a lake. 坝, 拦河坝. N-COUNT

2 To **dam** a river means to build a dam across it. 筑坝. VB V n

dam·age /'dæmɪdʒ/ **damages, damaging, damaged.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 To **damage** an object means to break it, spoil it physically, or stop it from working properly. 损坏; 毁坏; 破坏. VB V n

2 **Damage** is physical harm that is caused to an object. 破坏, 损失. ❖ *Extensive damage was caused by the blast.* 爆炸造成了巨大破坏. N-UNCOUNT

3 To **damage** something means to cause it to become less good, pleasant, or successful. 损害; 使…受损伤. ❖ *Jackson doesn't want to damage his reputation as a political personality.* 杰克逊不想损害自己作为政界要人的声誉. VB V n ◢**dam·ag·ing** ❖ *...the resignation will be very damaging to the Soviet leader.* 辞职将会给这位苏联领导人带来很大损害. ADJ-GRADED

4 **Damage** consists of the unpleasant effects that something has on a person, situation, or type of activity. 不良后果, 不良影响. ❖ *The scandal stories are doing lasting damage to the Duchess and to her children.* 这些丑闻给公爵夫人和她的孩子们造成长久的伤害. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you say '**the damage is done**', you mean that it is too late now to prevent the harmful effects of something that has already happened. 损失已无法挽回; 木已成舟. PHR

6 If a court of law awards **damages** to someone, it orders money to be paid to them by a person who has damaged their reputation or property, or who has injured them. (造成损害后应支付的)赔偿金. N-PLURAL

dam·ask /'dæməsk/ **damasks.**

Damask is a type of heavy cloth with a pattern woven into it. (厚质布)花缎、锦缎、花布. N-VAR

dame /deɪm/ **dames.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **dame** is a woman. 女人、妇女. ❖ *She played the kind of dames only the insane would take home to mother.* 她扮演的是那种只有精神错乱的人才会带回家见母亲的女人. N-COUNT AMERICAN, DATED

2 **Dame** is a title given to a woman as a special honour. (头衔)夫人; 女士; 女爵士. ❖ *...Dame Joan Sutherland.* 琼·萨瑟兰夫人. N-TITLE BRITISH

dam·mit /'dæmɪt/.

➡ 见 **damn.**

damn /dæm/ **damns, damning, damned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Damn, damn it,** and **dammit** are swear words which some people use to express anger or frustration. (表示愤怒或懊丧的诅咒语)该死; 讨厌. EXCLAM

2 **Damn** is a swear word which some people use to emphasize what they are saying. (加强语气的诅咒语)非常的; 该死的. ❖ *There's not a damn thing you can do about it now.* 关于此事你现在做什么也没用. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *As it turned out, I was damn right.* 结果证明我非常正确. ADV ADV adj/adv

3 If you say that someone **does not give a damn** about something, you mean that they do not care about it at all. 毫不在乎. PHR INFORMAL

4 People use **damn near** to emphasize that what they are saying is not actually true, but is very close to being true. 差不多, 几乎. ❖ *I damn near went crazy.* 我当时几乎疯了. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 If you say that a person or a news report **damns** something such as a policy or action, you mean that they are very critical of it. 严厉批评, 谴责. VB V n

6 ➡ 又见 **damned, damning.**

dam·nable /'dæmnəbəl/.

You use **damnable** to emphasize that you dislike or disapprove of something a great deal. 可恶的, 糟透的. ❖ *What a damnable climate we have!* 我们这儿的气候真是糟透了! ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS DATED ◢**dam·nably** /'dæmnəbli/ ❖ *It was damnably unfair that he should suffer so much.* 他受这么多罪真是不公平. ADV ADV adj

dam·na·tion /dæm'neɪʃən/.

1 According to some religions, if someone suffers **damnation**, they are condemned to stay in hell for ever after their death because of their sin. (宗教)下地狱; 遭天谴. N-UNCOUNT

2 Some people say **damnation** as a swear word to express anger or frustration. (表示愤怒或懊恼的)诅咒语. EXCLAM

damned /dæmd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Damned** is a swear word that some people use, especially when they are angry or frustrated, to emphasize what they are saying. (用于加强愤怒或懊恼等语气的诅咒语)非常的、十足的, 完全的. ❖ *They're a damned nuisance most of the time.* 大多数时候他们都十分令人讨厌. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *We are making a damned good profit.* 我们的盈利真不少. ADV ADV adj/adv

2 According to some religions, **the damned** are people who have been condemned to stay in hell for ever after they have died. (宗教)被罚入地狱的人, 下地狱者. N-PLURAL the N

3 If someone says '**I'm damned if I'm** going to do it' or '**I'll be damned if I'll** do it', they are emphasizing that they do not intend to do it and think it is unreasonable for anyone to expect them to do it. 我决不会(做某事). PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 Some people say '**I'll be damned!**' when they are expressing surprise at something. 太惊奇了. PHR INFORMAL

damned·est /'dæmdɪst/.

If you say that you will **do** your **damnedest** to achieve PHR

something, you mean that you will try as hard as you can to do it. 竭尽全力. INFORMAL

,damn 'fool.

Damn fool is a mild swear word meaning 'very stupid'. (温和的诅咒语)真愚蠢. ❖ *What a damn fool thing to do!* 干了件多么蠢的事! ADJ-GRADED ADJ n DATED

damn·ing /'dæmɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe evidence or a report as **damning**, you mean that it suggests very strongly that someone is guilty of a crime or error. 导致定罪的; 非常不利的. ADJ-GRADED

Damocles /'dæməkli:z/.

If you say that someone has **the Sword of Damocles** hanging over their head, you mean that they are in a situation in which something very bad could happen to them at any time. 达摩克勒斯之剑; 临头的危险. PHR

damp /dæmp/ **damper, dampest; damps, damping, damped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **damp** is slightly wet. 潮湿的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Damp** is moisture that is found on the inside walls of a house or in the air. 潮湿, 湿气. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **damp** something, you make it slightly wet. 弄湿, 使潮湿. VB V n

›damp down.

To **damp down** something such as a strong emotion, an argument, or a crisis means to make it calmer or less intense. 抑制; 缓和(情绪、争端、危机等). ❖ *Mr Major tried to damp down the row yesterday.* 梅杰先生昨天试图平息吵闹. PHR-V V P noun

damp·en /'dæmpən/ **dampens, dampening, dampened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **dampen** something such as someone's enthusiasm or excitement means to make it less lively or intense. 减弱, 抑制(热情, 激动的情绪等). VB V n

➩ To **dampen** something **down** means the same as to **dampen** it. 义同 dampen. ❖ *Although unemployment rose last month, this is unlikely to dampen down wage demands.* 虽然上个月失业人数上升, 但这不大可能降低加薪的要求. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If you **dampen** something, you make it slightly wet. 使(某物)潮湿. VB V n

damp·er /'dæmpə/ **dampers.**

1 A **damper** is a small sheet of metal in a fire, boiler, or furnace that can be moved to alter the amount of air that enters. (火炉的)风门, 气闸. N-COUNT

2 If someone or something **puts a damper on** something, they stop it being as enjoyable or as successful as it should be. 使人扫兴的东西. ❖ *Unseasonably cool weather has put a damper on many plans for the day.* 不合季节的凉爽天气使这一天的许多安排都颇为扫兴. PHR INFORMAL

damp·ness /'dæmpnəs/.

1 **Dampness** is moisture in the air, or on the surface of something. (空气)潮湿. ❖ *The tins had to be kept away from dampness, soot and cooking fumes.* 这些罐头要避开潮湿、煤烟和烧饭的油烟. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Dampness** is the quality of being damp. 潮湿. ❖ *The dampness of the forest did not agree with him physically.* 他的身体不适应森林里的潮湿. N-UNCOUNT

dam·sel /'dæmzəl/ **damsels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **damsel** is a young unmarried woman. 少女, 姑娘. N-COUNT LITERARY

dam·son /'dæmzən/ **damsons.**

A **damson** is a small, sour, purple plum. 西洋李子. N-COUNT

dance /da:ns, dæns/ **dances, dancing, danced.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **dance**, you move your body and feet in a way which follows a rhythm, usually in time to music. 跳舞. ❖ *I like to dance to the music on the radio.* 我喜欢跟着收音机播放的音乐跳舞. ◢**danc·ing** ❖ *Let's go dancing tonight.* 今晚我们跳舞去吧. VB V V to n N-UNCOUNT

2 A **dance** is a particular series of rhythmic movements of your body and feet, which you usually do in time to music. 舞蹈; 舞步. ❖ *She describes the tango as a very sexy dance.* 她将探戈舞描述为一种非常性感的舞蹈. N-COUNT

3 When you **dance** with someone, the two of you take part in a dance together, as partners. You can also say that two people **dance**. (与某人)跳舞. ❖ *Shall we dance?* 我们可以跳个舞吗? *He asked her to dance.* 他请她跳舞. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V V (non-recip)

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Come and have a dance with me.* 来和我跳个舞吧. N-COUNT

4 **Dance** is the activity of performing dances, as a public entertainment or an art form. 舞蹈表演; 舞蹈艺术. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **dance** a particular kind of dance, you do it or perform it. 跳(某种舞). ❖ *We all danced the Tango and the Charleston.* 我们全部都跳探戈舞和查尔斯顿舞. VB V n

6 A **dance** is a social event where people dance with each other. 舞会. N-COUNT

7 If you **dance** somewhere, you move there lightly and quickly, for example because you are excited. (因激动等)跳跃; 雀跃. ❖ *He danced off down the road.* 他蹦蹦跳跳地沿着马路走了. VB V adv/prep

8 If you say that something **dances**, you mean that it moves about, or seems to move about, lightly and quickly. 跳动; (轻快地)移动. ❖ *Patterns of light, reflected by the river, dance along the base of the cliffs.* 悬崖脚下, 波光粼粼. VB V adv/prep

9 ➼ to **dance to** someone's **tune**: 见 **tune**.

➼ to **make a song and dance about** something: 见 **song and dance**.

'dance floor, dance floors; 又拼作 **dancefloor.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In a restaurant or night club, the **dance floor** is the area where people can dance. (餐厅或夜总会的)舞池. N-COUNT

'dance hall, dance halls.

Dance halls were large rooms or buildings where people paid to go and dance, usually in the evening. (收费的)舞厅. N-COUNT DATED

danc·er /'da:nsə, 'dæns-/ **dancers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **dancer** is a person who earns money by dancing, or a person who is dancing. 舞蹈演员; 跳舞的人. N-COUNT

'dance studio, dance studios.

A **dance studio** is a place where people pay to learn how to dance. (收费的)舞蹈排练房, 舞蹈教室. N-COUNT

dan·de·lion /'dændɪlaɪən/ **dandelions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dandelion** is a wild plant which has yellow flowers with lots of thin petals. When the petals drop off, they leave fluffy balls of seeds. 蒲公英. N-COUNT

dan·druff /'dændrʌf/.

Dandruff consists of small white pieces of dead skin in someone's hair, or fallen from someone's hair. 头皮屑. N-UNCOUNT

dan·dy /'dændi/ **dandies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **dandy** is a man who thinks a great deal about his appearance and always dresses in smart clothes. 爱穿着打扮的男人; 花花公子. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is **dandy**, you mean it is good or just right. 非常好的, 一流的. ❖ *There's a zoo round here? That's dandy for my kids.* 这附近有动物园? 对我的孩子们来说这真是太好了. ADJ DATED, AMERICAN

dan·ger /'deɪndʒə/ **dangers.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Danger** is the possibility that someone may be harmed or killed. 危险, 风险. ❖ *My friends endured tremendous danger in order to help me.* 为了帮助我, 我的朋友承受了巨大的风险. *Your life is in danger.* 你有生命危险. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **danger** is something or someone that can hurt or harm you. 危害; 伤害. ❖ *...the dangers of smoking.* 吸烟的危害. N-COUNT

3 If there is a **danger** of something unpleasant happening, it is possible that it will happen. 威胁. N-SING also no det, N that

4 If someone who has been seriously ill is **out of danger**, they are still ill, but they are not expected to die. 脱离(死亡的)危险. PHR

dan·ger·ous /'deɪndʒərəs/. ◆◆◆◆◇

If something is **dangerous**, it is able or likely to hurt or harm you. 危险的; 可能造成伤害的. ❖ *...dangerous drugs.* 危险药物. ◢**dan·ger·ous·ly** ❖ *He rushed downstairs dangerously fast.* 他以很危险的速度冲下了楼梯. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

dan·gle /'dæŋgəl/ **dangles, dangling, dangled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **dangles** from somewhere, it hangs or swings loosely. 垂着摆动; 悬挂. ❖ *He and I were sitting out on his jetty dangling our legs in the water.* 我和他当时正坐在他的码头上, 双腿在水里晃荡. V-ERG V prep/adv V n prep/adv Also V n

2 If you say that someone **is dangling** something attractive before you, you mean they are offering it to you in order to try and persuade you to do something or buy something. 炫耀; 引诱. VB V n before/in front of n

ˌDanish ˈpastry, Danish pastries.

Danish pastries are cakes made from sweet pastry. 丹麦酥皮点心. N-COUNT

dank /dæŋk/.

A **dank** place is unpleasantly damp and cold. 阴冷潮湿的. ADJ

dap·per /ˈdæpə/.

A man who is **dapper** is small, slim, and neatly dressed. (指人)短小精悍的, 衣着整洁的. ADJ-GRADED

dap·pled /ˈdæpəld/.

You use **dappled** to describe something that has dark or light patches on it, or that is made up of patches of light and shade. 有斑点的, 斑驳的, 花斑的 ◆ *...a dappled horse.* 花斑点的马. ADJ ADJ n, v-link ADJ, with/by/in n

dare /deə/ **dares, daring, dared.** ◆◆◆◇◇

Dare sometimes behaves like an ordinary verb, for example 'He dared to speak' and 'He doesn't dare to speak' and sometimes like a modal, for example 'He daren't speak'. 有时作一般动词, 如 He dared to speak (他敢于发言), He doesn't dare to speak (他不敢发言); 有时作情态助动词, 如 He daren't speak (他不敢发言).

1 If you do not **dare** to do something, you do not have enough courage to do it, or you do not want to do it because you fear the consequences. If you **dare** to do something, you do something which requires a lot of courage. 胆敢, 敢(于). ◆ *He has also dared to take unpopular, but principled stands at times.* 他有时也敢于坚持虽然不受欢迎却符合原则的立场. *...problems in our family that I didn't dare tell Uncle.* 家里那些我不敢告诉叔父的事情. VB, V to-inf, V inf

➪ Also a modal. 又作情态动词. ◆ *Dare she risk staying where she was?* 她敢继续冒险待在那里吗? *'Are you coming with me?'—'I can't, Alice. I daren't.'* '你和我一起去吗?'—'我不能, 艾丽丝. 我不敢.' MODAL

2 You use **'dare I say it'** when you know that what you are going to say will disappoint or annoy someone. 恕我直言. ◆ *Politicians usually attract younger women, dare I say it, because of the status they have in society.* 恕我直言, 由于他们的社会地位, 政治家往往对年轻女人有很大吸引力. PHR

3 If you say to someone **'don't you dare'** do something, you are telling someone not to do it and letting them know that you are angry. (表示愤怒)你别想. ◆ *Don't you dare go anywhere else.* 你甭想去任何别的地方. PHR

4 You say **'how dare you'** when you are very shocked and angry about something that someone has done. (表示震惊和愤怒)竟敢, 胆敢. ◆ *How dare you insult my singing!* 你竟敢侮辱我的歌喉! PHR

5 If you **dare** someone to do something, you challenge them to prove that they are not frightened of doing it. 向...挑战. VB V n to-inf

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The children said they'd run away for a dare.* 孩子说他们是受人激将才跑开的. N-COUNT

6 You can use **'I dare say'** or **'I daresay'** before or after a statement to indicate that you believe it is probably true. (用于句首或句尾)可能, 大概. ◆ *I dare say that the computer would provide a clear answer to that.* 我想电脑或许能对此提供一个明确的答案. PHR SPOKEN

dare·devil /ˈdeədevəl/ **daredevils.**

1 **Daredevil** people enjoy doing physically dangerous things. 蛮勇的, 鲁莽大胆的. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He was a daredevil when young.* 他年轻时很鲁莽. N-COUNT

2 You use **daredevil** to describe actions that are physically dangerous and require courage. (行动)鲁莽大胆的. ◆ *...daredevil feats by cowboys and Indians.* 牛仔和印第安人勇猛无畏的事迹. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

daren't /deənt/.

'Dare not' is usually said or written as **daren't**. dare not一般称作或写作daren't.

dare·say /ˌdeəˈseɪ/.

➡ 见 **dare**.

dar·ing /ˈdeərɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 People who are **daring** are willing to do or say things which are new or which might shock or anger other people. (指人)敢于创新的, 敢冒天下之大不韪的; 大胆的. ◆ *...a very daring thing to ask.* 一个非常大胆的要求. ◢ **dar·ing·ly** ◆ *...a daringly low-cut dress.* 一件领口开得出奇低的连衣裙. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

2 A **daring** person is willing to do things that might be dangerous. 勇于冒险的. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Daring** is the courage to do things which might be dangerous or which might shock or anger other people. 勇气, 胆量, 冒险精神. ◆ *His daring may have cost him his life.* 他的冒险精神或许已使他送了命. N-UNCOUNT

dark /dɑːk/ **darker, darkest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When it is **dark**, there is not enough light to see properly, for example because it is night. 黑暗的, 昏暗的. ◆ *People usually draw the curtains once it gets dark.* 天黑以后人们通常拉上窗帘. *She made her way back through the dark kitchen.* 她穿过漆黑的厨房摸索着回来了. ◢ **dark·ness** ◆ *The light went out, and the room was plunged into darkness.* 灯灭了, 房间里顿时一片漆黑. ◢ **dark·ly** ◆ *...a darkly lit, seedy dance hall.* 一间光线暗淡、污秽的舞厅. ADJ-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT, ADV

2 **The dark** is the lack of light in a place. 黑暗, 暗处. ◆ *I've always been afraid of the dark.* 我一贯怕黑. N-SING the N

3 ➡ 又见 **pitch-dark**.

4 If you do something **after dark**, you do it when night has begun. 天黑以后. PHR

5 If you do something **before dark**, you do it before the sun sets and night begins. 天黑以前. ◆ *They'll be back well before dark.* 他们完全可以在天黑前回来. PHR

6 If you describe something as **dark**, you mean that it is black in colour, or a shade that is close to black. 黑色的, 浅黑色的. ◆ *He wore a dark suit.* 他穿一套黑色衣服. ADJ-GRADED

7 When you use **dark** to describe a colour, you are referring to a shade of that colour which is close to black, or seems to have some black in it. 深色的, 发黑的. ◆ *...a dark blue dress.* 一件深蓝色连衣裙. COMB

8 If someone has **dark** hair, eyes, or skin, they have brown or black hair, eyes, or skin. (头发、肤色或眼睛等)棕色的, 黑色的. ADJ-GRADED

9 If you describe a white person as **dark**, you mean that they have brown or black hair, and often a brownish skin. (白种人的头发或肤色)浅棕色的, 褐色的. ◢ **darkly** ◆ *He was a slim, solemn, darkly handsome young man.* 他是个身材修长, 表情严肃, 皮肤棕色的英俊小伙子. ADJ-GRADED, ADV ADV adj

10 A **dark** period of time is unpleasant or frightening. 黑暗恐怖的. ◆ *This was the darkest period of the war.* 这是这场战争中最黑暗的阶段. ADJ-GRADED

11 A **dark** place or area is mysterious and not fully known about. 神秘的. ◆ *...a dark corner of the solar system.* 太阳系的一个神秘的角落. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

12 **Dark** thoughts are sad, and show that you are expecting something unpleasant to happen. 忧郁的, 悲观的. ◢ **darkly** ◆ *Her thoughts circled darkly round Bernard's strange behaviour.* 伯纳德的异常举止使她忧心忡忡. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY, ADV-GRADED

13 **Dark** looks or remarks make you think that the person giving them wants to harm you or that something horrible is going to happen. 恶意的, 阴险的; 不祥的. ◢ **darkly** ◆ *They shake their heads and mutter darkly.* 他们摇了摇头, 阴险地低声细语. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED ADV with v

14 If you describe something as **dark**, you mean that it is related to things that are serious or unpleasant, rather than light-hearted. 严肃的, 沉重的. ◆ *...their dark humor.* 他们的黑色幽默. ◢ **darkly** ◆ *The atmosphere after Wednesday's debut was as darkly comic as the film itself.* 星期三首映后的气氛与电影本身一样阴郁荒诞. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED ADV adj

15 If you are **in the dark** about something, you do not know anything about it. 全然不知. PHR

16 If you describe something someone says or does as a **shot in the dark**, you mean they are guessing that what they say is correct or that what they do will be successful. 瞎猜；瞎做。 PHR

17 → **leap in the dark**: 见 **leap**.

'dark age, dark ages; 又拼作 Dark Age.

1 If you refer to a period as a **dark age**, you think that it is characterized by ignorance and a lack of progress. 蒙昧时期。 ❖ *The Education Secretary accuses teachers of wanting to return to a dark age.* 教育部长指责教师们想重返蒙昧时期。 N-COUNT PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

2 **The Dark Ages** are the period of European history between about 500 A. D. and about 1000 A. D. 黑暗时代(指欧洲中世纪早期，大约从公元500年至公元1000年)。 N-PROPER the N

dark·en /'dɑːkən/ darkens, darkening, darkened. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **darkens** or if someone or something **darkens** it, it becomes darker. (使)变黑，(使)变暗。 ❖ *The sky darkened abruptly.* 天空突然变黑。 *She had put on her make-up and darkened her eyelashes.* 她化了妆，将眼睫毛涂黑了。 V-ERG WRITTEN V V n

2 If someone's mood **darkens**, they suddenly become rather unhappy. (情绪)阴沉，低落。 ❖ *Nothing was going to darken his mood today.* 今天任何事都不会使他情绪低落。 V-ERG V WRITTEN V n

3 If someone's face **darkens**, they suddenly look angry. (脸色)变阴沉。 VB V WRITTEN

D

dark·ened /'dɑːkənd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **darkened** building or room has no lights on inside it. 没有灯光的。 ADJ ADJ n

,dark 'glasses.

Dark glasses are glasses which have dark-coloured lenses to protect your eyes in the sunshine. 墨镜。 N-PLURAL also a pair of N

,dark 'horse, dark horses.

If you describe someone as a **dark horse**, you mean that people know very little about them. 黑马(指实力出人意料的人)。 N-COUNT

dark·room /'dɑːkruːm/ darkrooms. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **darkroom** is a room which has been sealed off from natural daylight and is lit only by red light. It is used for developing photographs. (冲洗相片用的)暗室，暗房。 N-COUNT

dar·ling /'dɑːlɪŋ/ darlings. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You call someone **darling** if you love them or like them very much. 亲爱的，宝贝(爱人之间的昵称)。 ❖ *Thank you, darling.* 谢谢你，亲爱的。 N-VOC PRAGMATICS

2 Some people call other people **darling** as a sign of friendliness. 亲爱的(表示友好的称呼)。 N-VOC PRAGMATICS

3 Some people use **darling** to describe someone or something that they love or like very much. 心爱的，可爱的。 ❖ *a darling baby boy.* 一个可爱的男婴。 ADJ ADJ n

4 If you describe someone as a **darling**, you are fond of them and think that they are nice. 可爱的人。 N-COUNT

5 The **darling** of a group of people is someone who is especially liked by that group. (在一团体中)受宠爱的人；心肝宝贝。 ❖ *Rajneesh was the darling of a prosperous family.* 拉杰尼希是一个富有家庭的心肝宝贝。 N-COUNT with poss

darn /dɑːn/ darns, darning, darned. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **darn** something knitted or made of cloth, you mend a hole in it by sewing stitches across the hole and then weaving stitches in and out of them. 缝补(衣物)。 VB V n

◢ **darn·ing** ❖ *...chores such as sewing and darning.* 缝缝补补之类的家务。 N-UNCOUNT

2 A **darn** is a part of a piece of clothing that has been darned. 织补处。 N-COUNT

3 People sometimes use **darn** or **darned** to emphasize what they are saying, often when they are annoyed. (用于强调恼怒等语气)该死的，讨厌的。 ❖ *There's not a darn thing he can do about it.* 对于此事他无能为力。 ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词。 ❖ *...the desire to be free to do just as we darn well please.* 我们想干什么就干什么的愿望。 ADV ADV adj/adv

dart /dɑːt/ darts, darting, darted. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a person or animal **darts** somewhere, they move there suddenly and quickly. 突进；急冲。 ❖ *Ingrid darted across the deserted street.* 英格丽德飞快地穿过空荡荡的街道。 VB WRITTEN V prep/adv

2 If you **dart** a glance at someone or something, or if your eyes **dart** to them, you look at them very quickly. (快速地)瞥一眼，扫一眼。 ❖ *The conductor's eyes darted to Wilfred.* 指挥的目光射向威尔弗雷德。 VB V n at n WRITTEN V prep/adv

3 A **dart** is a small narrow object with a sharp point which can be thrown or shot. 镖，飞镖。 N-COUNT

4 **Darts** is a game in which you throw darts at a round board which has numbers on it. 掷镖游戏。 N-UNCOUNT

dart·board /'dɑːtbɔːd/ dartboards.

A **dartboard** is a circular board with numbers on it which is used as the target in a game of darts. (投掷飞镖的)圆靶。 N-COUNT

dash /dæʃ/ dashes, dashing, dashed. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **dash** somewhere, you run or go there quickly and suddenly. 猛冲，突进。 ❖ *Suddenly she dashed down to the cellar.* 突然她冲下地窖。 VB V adv/prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。 ❖ *...a 160-mile dash to hospital.* 急驶160英里到医院。 N-SING

2 If you **make a dash for** a place, you run there very quickly, for example to escape from someone or something. 冲向。 PHR

3 If you say that you have to **dash**, you mean that you are in a hurry and have to leave immediately. 迅速离去。 ❖ *I'm sorry but I have to dash.* 很抱歉，不过我得赶紧走了。 VB no cont INFORMAL V

4 A **dash** of something is a small quantity of it which you add when you are preparing food or mixing a drink. (添加或掺和物)少量，少许。 N-COUNT

5 A **dash** of a quality is a small amount of it that is found in something and often makes it more interesting or distinctive. (某种特质)少量，少许。 ❖ *a story with a dash of mystery thrown in.* 一个带有些许神秘色彩的故事。 N-COUNT

6 If you **dash** something somewhere, you throw or push it violently. 猛掷，猛撞。 ❖ *She seized the doll and dashed it against the stone wall with tremendous force.* 她抓起玩具娃娃，使劲将它摔到石墙上。 VB V n against n Also V n prep

7 If an event or person **dashes** someone's hopes or expectations, it destroys them by making it impossible that the thing that is hoped for or expected will ever happen. 使(希望等)破灭。 ❖ *Investors had their hopes of making a quick profit dashed.* 投资者们想快速盈利的希望破灭了。 VB V n have n V-ed

8 A **dash** is a short fast race. 短跑，冲刺。 N-COUNT

9 A **dash** is a straight horizontal line (—) used in writing, for example to separate two main clauses whose meanings are closely connected. 破折号。 N-COUNT

10 The **dash** of a car is its dashboard. (汽车上的)仪表板。 N-COUNT

11 **Dash** is a mixture of stylishness, enthusiasm, and courage. 潇洒；干劲；胆量。 ❖ *The Prince was driving with great fire and dash.* 王子精神百倍地驱车而行。 N-UNCOUNT DATED

12 If you say that someone **cuts a dash**, you mean that they have an attractively stylish appearance. (外表)引人注目。 PHR DATED

›dash off.

1 If you **dash off** to a place, you go there very quickly. 奔向。 PHR-V V P to n

2 If you **dash off** a piece of writing, you write it very quickly, without much thought. 匆匆地写。 PHR-V V P noun

dash·board /'dæʃbɔːd/ dashboards. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **dashboard** in a car is the panel facing the driver's seat where most of the instruments and switches are. (汽车上的)仪表板。见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

dash·ing /'dæʃɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dashing** person or thing is very stylish and attractive. (人)有风度的，有魅力的。 ADJ-GRADED DATED

das·tard·ly /'dæstədli/.

1 If you describe an action as **dastardly**, you mean it is wicked and planned to hurt someone. (行动)卑鄙的，恶毒的。 ❖ *He described the killing as a dastardly act.* 他称这次刺杀是一个卑鄙的行为。 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n DATED

2 If you describe a person as **dastardly**, you mean they are wicked. (人)邪恶的，卑鄙的。 ❖ *...the heiress who is badly treated by her dastardly uncle.* 被邪恶的叔叔虐待 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n DATED

的女继承人.

DAT /dæt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

DAT is an abbreviation for **digital audio tape**. digital audio tape的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

data /'deɪtə/. The form **data** can be used as a singular or plural. Some people use the form **datum** for the singular. data 既可作单数形式也可作复数形式. 有些人将单数形式写作 datum. ♦♦♦♦◇

Data is information, usually in the form of facts or statistics that you can analyse. 资料, 数据. ❖ *The study was based on data from 2,100 women.* 这项研究以2,100名妇女的资料为依据. N-UNCOUNT

⇨ In formal and technical English, **data** is sometimes a plural noun. 正式术语中, data有时用作复数. ❖ *To cope with these data, hospitals bought large mainframe computers.* 为了处理这些资料, 医院购买了大型主电脑. N-PLURAL

'data bank, data banks; 又拼作 **databank.**

A **data bank** is the same as a **database**. 同database. N-COUNT

data·base /'deɪtəbeɪs/ **databases;** 又拼作 **data base.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **database** is a collection of data that is stored in a computer. (电脑的)数据库. ❖ *...a database of hotels that cater for businesswomen.* 以女商人为服务对象的旅馆的数据库. N-COUNT

,data 'processing; 又拼作 **data-processing.**

Data processing is the series of operations that are carried out on data, especially by computers, in order to present, interpret, or obtain information. 数据处理. N-UNCOUNT

date /deɪt/ **dates, dating, dated.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **date** is a specific time that can be named, for example a particular day or a particular year. 日期. ❖ *What's the date today?* 今天是几号? *You will need to give the dates you wish to stay.* 你需要提供你居留的具体日期. N-COUNT

2 When you **date** something, you give or discover the date when it began or when it was made. 确定...的年代(或日期). ❖ *Archaeologists have dated the fort to the reign of Emperor Antoninus Pius.* 考古学家推断这座要塞建于罗马皇帝安东尼厄斯・派厄斯统治时期. VB V n / V n to n

3 When you **date** something such as a letter or a cheque, you write that day's date on it. 在(信件、支票等上)注明日期. ❖ *Once the decision is reached, he can date and sign the sheet.* 一旦做了决定, 他就可以在这张纸上写上日期和签名. VB / V n

4 If you want to refer to an event without saying exactly when it will happen or when it happened, you can say that it will happen or happened **at** some **date** in the future or past. (将来或过去不确指的)日期, 时候. ❖ *Retain copies of all correspondence, since you may need them at a later date.* 保留所有信件以备将来之需. N-SING with supp, at N

5 **To date** means up until the present time. 迄今为止. ❖ *'Dottie' is by far his best novel to date.* 《多蒂》是他迄今为止的最佳小说. PHR

6 If something **dates**, it goes out of fashion and becomes unacceptable to modern tastes. 过时, 不流行. ◢**dat·ed** ❖ *...people in dated dinner-jackets.* 穿着过时的晚礼服的人. VB V / ADJ-GRADED

7 If your ideas, what you say, or the things that you like or can remember **date** you, they show that you are quite old or older than the people you are with. 使...显出年岁. ❖ *It's going to date me now. I attended that school in nineteen sixty nine.* 你马上就可以知道我的年纪不小了, 我1969年在这所学校上学. VB / V n

8 A **date** is an appointment to meet someone or go out with them, especially someone with whom you are having, or may soon have, a romantic relationship. (尤指异性间的)约会, 幽会. ❖ *I have a date with Bob.* 我与鲍勃有个约会. N-COUNT

9 When you have a date with someone with whom you are having, or may soon have, a romantic relationship, you can refer to that person as your **date**. (异性的)约会对象. ❖ *His date was one of the girls in the show.* 他的约会对象是这个表演中的一个女演员. N-COUNT

10 If you **are dating** someone, you go out with them regularly because you are having, or may soon have, a romantic relationship with them. You can also say that two people **are dating**. (与人)约会, 谈恋爱. ❖ *For a year I dated a woman who was a research assistant.* 我与一位女研究助理约会了一年时间. *They've been dating for three months.* 他们谈恋爱已有三个月了. V-RECIP V n / pl-n V

11 A **date** is a small, dark-brown, sticky fruit with a stone inside. 枣. N-COUNT

12 ➡ 又见 **blind date, out of date, up to date.**

›date back.

If something **dates back** to a particular time, it started or was made at that time. 始于; 制造于; 追溯到. ❖ *The treasure dates back to the sixth century BC.* 这件宝物最早出现在公元前六世纪. PHR-V V P to n / Also V P amount

›date from.

If something **dates from** a particular time, it started or was made at that time. 始于; 制造于. ❖ *All the cupboards and appliances dated from the 1950s.* 所有的橱柜和家用电器产于1950年代. PHR-V V P n

,date of 'birth, dates of birth.

Your **date of birth** is the exact date on which you were born, including the year. 出生日期. ❖ *The registration form showed his date of birth as August 2,1979.* 登记表上显示他的出生日期是1979年8月2日. N-COUNT

'date palm, date palms.

A **date palm** is a palm tree on which dates grow. 枣树, 枣椰树. N-COUNT

,date 'rape.

Date rape is when a man rapes a woman after having spent the evening socially with her. 约会强奸. N-UNCOUNT

da·tive /'deɪtɪv/.

In the grammar of some languages such as Latin, **the dative**, or the **dative** case, is the case used for a noun when it is the indirect object of a verb, or when it comes after some prepositions. (某些语言语法中名词的)与格. N-SING the N

da·tum /'deɪtəm, 'dɑːtəm/.

➡ 见 **data.**

daub /dɔːb/ **daubs, daubing, daubed.**

When you **daub** a substance such as mud or paint on something, you spread it on that thing in a rough or careless way. 涂抹, 乱画. ❖ *They sent death threats and daubed his home with slogans.* 他们对他进行死亡威胁, 在他的家中乱写标语. VB V n prep/adv / V n with n

daugh·ter /'dɔːtə/ **daughters.** ♦♦♦♦♦

Someone's **daughter** is their female child. 女儿. ❖ *...Flora and her daughter Catherine.* 弗洛拉和她的女儿凯瑟琳. N-COUNT

'daughter-in-law, daughters-in-law. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone's **daughter-in-law** is the wife of their son. 儿媳妇. N-COUNT

daunt /dɔːnt/ **daunts, daunting, daunted.**

If something **daunts** you, it makes you feel slightly afraid or worried about dealing with it. 使胆怯; 使气馁. ❖ *...a gruelling journey that would have daunted a woman half her age.* 一次能吓住比她年轻一半的女人的艰难旅行. ◢**daunt·ed** ❖ *It is hard to pick up such a book and not to feel a little daunted.* 拿起这样一本书总会使人有点胆怯. VB / V n / ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

daunt·ing /'dɔːntɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **daunting** makes you feel slightly afraid or worried about dealing with it. 令人胆怯的; 使人气馁的. ❖ *...the daunting task of restoring the gardens to their former splendour.* 使这些花园恢复昔日风采的艰巨任务. ◢**daunt·ing·ly** ❖ *She is dauntingly articulate.* 她的口才好得惊人. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

dau·phin /'dɔːfɪn, 'dəʊfæn/; 又作 **Dauphin.**

In former times, the king of France's eldest son was called **the dauphin**. (法国旧时的)王太子, 王储. N-SING the N

daw·dle /'dɔːdəl/ **dawdles, dawdling, dawdled.**

1 If you **dawdle**, you spend more time than is necessary going somewhere. 闲逛, 游荡. ❖ *Eleanor will be back any moment, if she doesn't dawdle.* 埃莉诺随时都可能会回来, 如果她不闲逛的话. VB / V

2 If you **dawdle over** something, you spend more time than is necessary doing something. 磨蹭, 在...上浪费时间. VB

D

❖ *He got fed up as bank staff dawdled over cashing him a cheque.* 银行职员在给他将支票兑成现金时磨磨蹭蹭，使他很厌烦。 V over n/-ing

dawn /dɔːn/ **dawns, dawning, dawned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Dawn** is the time of day when light first appears in the sky, before the sun rises. 黎明，拂晓。❖ *Nancy woke at dawn.* 南希天一亮就醒了。 N-VAR

➡ **at the crack of dawn**: 见 **crack**.

2 When you say that a particular day **dawned**, you mean it arrived or began, when it became light. (天)破晓。❖ *The next day dawned sombre and gloomy.* 第二天天亮时天空阴沉沉的。 VB V WRITTEN V adj

3 The **dawn** of a period of time or a situation is the beginning of it. 开端，起始。❖ *...the dawn of the radio age.* 无线电时代的开端。 N-SING LITERARY

4 If something **is dawning**, it is beginning to develop or come into existence. 开始；萌芽；出现。❖ *A new railway age, that of the high-speed train, has dawned.* 一个新的铁路时代，即高速列车的时代，已经开始。 ◢ **dawn·ing** ❖ *...the dawning of the space age.* 太空时代的开始。 VB WRITTEN V N-SING

➤dawn on or **dawn upon.**

If a fact or idea **dawns on** you, you realize it. 逐渐明白，醒悟。❖ *It gradually dawned on me that I still had talent and ought to run again.* 我逐渐意识到自己天赋依在，应当重返跑道。 PHR-V V P n It V P n that

ˌdawn ˈchorus.

The **dawn chorus** is the singing of birds at dawn. 破晓时的鸟鸣声。 N-SING BRITISH

day /deɪ/ **days.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **day** is one of the seven twenty-four hour periods of time in a week. (24小时长的)一天，一昼夜。 N-COUNT

2 **Day** is the time when it is light, or the time when you are awake and doing things. 白天，日间。❖ *He arranged for me to go down to London one day a week.* 他安排我每星期去伦敦一天。 *The snack bar is open during the day.* 小吃店白天开门营业。 N-VAR

3 If something happens **day after day**, it happens every day without stopping. 日复一日，每天。❖ *...doing the same thing day after day.* 天天做同样的事情。 PHR

4 If something happens **day and night** or **night and day**, it happens all the time without stopping. 日日夜夜，夜以继日。❖ *He would have a nurse in constant attendance day and night.* 他需要一个护士日夜陪护他。 PHR

5 If something happens **from day to day** or **day by day**, it happens each day. 每天，一天又一天。❖ *Your needs can differ from day to day.* 你的需求可能每天不一样。 PHR

6 **One day** or **some day** or **one of these days** means at some time in the future. (将来)有一天，有朝一日。❖ *I hope some day you will find the woman who will make you happy.* 我希望将来有一天你能找到使你幸福的女人。 PHR

7 If you say that something happened **the other day**, you mean that it happened a few days ago. 前几天，那天。❖ *We had lunch the other day at our favorite restaurant.* 前几天我们在我们最喜欢的那家饭馆吃过午饭。 PHR

8 If it is a month or a year **to the day** since a particular thing happened, it is exactly a month or a year since it happened. 恰好，刚好。❖ *It was January 19, a year to the day since he had arrived in Singapore.* 那天是1月19日，他到新加坡正好一年。 PHR

9 **To this day** means up until and including today. 至今。❖ *To this day young Zulu boys practise fighting.* 至今祖鲁族的小伙子仍练习搏斗。 PHR

10 You can refer to a particular period in history as a particular **day** or as particular **days**. (特定的)时代，时期。❖ *He began to talk about the Ukraine of his uncle's day.* 他开始讲述他叔叔那个时代的乌克兰。 *She is doing just fine these days.* 这段时间她表现一直很出色。 N-COUNT with supp

11 **In this day and age** means in modern times. 当今，当代。❖ *Even in this day and age the old attitudes persist.* 即使是在当今，旧的观念依然很顽固。 PHR

12 If you say that something **has seen better days**, you mean that it is old and in poor condition. 曾有过光辉的日子；现已破旧衰败。❖ *The tweed jacket she wore had seen better days.* 她穿的这件苏格兰粗呢夹克曾经很体面。 PHR

13 If you say that something **has had** its **day**, you mean that the period during which it was most successful has now passed. 已过全盛时期。❖ *Popular music may finally have had its day.* 流行音乐的黄金时期或许已经终结。 PHR

14 If you **call it a day**, you decide to stop what you are doing because you are tired with it or because it is not successful. 一天的活到此结束；收工；停止。❖ *Faced with mounting debts, the decision to call it a day was inevitable.* 面对不断增长的债务，决定终止此事是不可避免的。 PHR

15 If you **carry the day**, you are the winner in a contest such as a battle, debate, or sporting competition. 得胜，获胜。❖ *Those in favour of the liberalisation measures seem to have carried the day.* 那些支持采取自由化措施的人似乎得胜了。 PHR

16 If something **makes** your **day**, it makes you feel very happy. 使…非常高兴。❖ *Mrs Thatcher's resignation had made his day.* 撒切尔夫人的辞职使他非常高兴。 PHR INFORMAL

17 If someone or something **saves the day** in a situation which seems likely to fail, they manage to make it successful. 反败为胜；扭转局面。❖ *...this story about how he saved the day at his daughter's birthday party.* 关于他如何在女儿的生日聚会上扭转局面的故事。 PHR

18 If a particular person, group, or thing **wins the day**, they win a battle, struggle, or competition. 获胜。 If they **lose the day**, they are defeated. 失败。❖ *Few in Westminster doubt that the government will win the day.* 在英国议院，几乎没有人对政府将获胜有怀疑。 PHR

19 If you say that a task is **all in a day's work** for someone, you mean that they do not mind doing it although it may be difficult, because it is part of their job or because they often do it. (工作)习以为常，不足为奇。 PHR

20 ➡ **it's early days**: 见 **early**.

➡ **at the end of the day**: 见 **end**.

➡ **late in the day**: 见 **late**.

➡ **see the light of day**: 见 **light**.

➡ **someone's days are numbered**: 见 **number**.

➡ **the good old days**: 见 **old**.

➡ **pass the time of day**: 见 **time**.

-day /-deɪ/.

You use **-day** with a number to say how long something lasts. (与数字连用)为期…天的。❖ *...a two-day visit to Zambia.* 到赞比亚为期两天的访问。 COMB

day·break /ˈdeɪbreɪk/.

Daybreak is the time in the morning when light first appears. 黎明，拂晓。 N-UNCOUNT

ˈday care. ◆◇◇◇◇

Day care is care that is provided during the day for people who cannot look after themselves, such as small children, old people, or people who are ill. Day care is provided by paid workers. (幼儿、老人和病人的)日间护理。 N-UNCOUNT

day·dream /ˈdeɪdriːm/ **daydreams, daydreaming, daydreamed;** 又拼作 **day-dream.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When you **daydream**, you think about pleasant things for a period of time, usually about things that you would like to happen. 做白日梦；梦想；幻想。❖ *He daydreams of being a famous journalist.* 他幻想自己是一名著名记者。 VB V V of n/-ing Also V about n

↻ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *Janis emerged from her daydream.* 贾尼丝从她的白日梦中醒过来。 N-COUNT

Day-glo /ˈdeɪ gləʊ/; 又拼作 **Dayglo.**

Day-glo colours are shades of orange, pink, green, and yellow which are so bright that they seem to glow. **Day-glo** is a trademark. 日辉牌荧光色。Day-glo 为商标名。 N-UNCOUNT

day·light /ˈdeɪlaɪt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Daylight** is the natural light that there is during the day, before it gets dark. 日光，白日。❖ *It was still daylight.* 当时还是白天。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Daylight** is the time of day when it begins to get light. 天明，天亮。❖ *Quinn returned shortly after daylight.* 天亮 N-UNCOUNT

不久奎因就回来了.

3 If you say that a crime is committed **in broad daylight**, you are expressing your surprise that it is done during the day when people can see it, rather than at night. (指发生罪案)在大庭广众前; 光天化日之下. PHR PRAGMATICS

'daylight saving time.

Daylight saving time is a period of time in the summer during which the clocks are set one hour forward, so that people can have extra daylight in the evening. The British word is **summer time**. 日光节约时间; 夏令时间(即夏季将时钟拨快一小时). [英]作summer time. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

,day 'nursery, day nurseries.

A **day nursery** is a place where children who are too young to go to school can be left all day while their parents are at work. 日间托儿所. N-COUNT

,day 'off, days off. ♦◊◊◊◊

A **day off** is a day when you do not go to work, even though it is usually a working day. 不干活的一天. ❖ *It was Mrs Dearden's day off.* 那天迪尔登太太没有上班. N-COUNT

,day of 'reckoning.

If someone talks about the **day of reckoning**, they mean a day or time in the future when people will be forced to deal with an unpleasant situation which they have avoided until now. 报应到来的日子. N-SING

,day re'lease; 又拼作 **day-release.**

In Britain, **day release** is a system in which workers spend one day each week at a college in order to study a subject connected with their work. (英国)职工每周一天的给假进修. N-UNCOUNT

,day re'turn, day returns.

In Britain, a **day return** is a train or bus ticket which allows you to go somewhere and come back on the same day for a lower price than an ordinary return ticket. (英国)当日往返票. N-COUNT

'day room, day rooms.

A **day room** is a room in a hospital where patients can sit and relax during the day. (医院里的)日间休息室. N-COUNT

'day school, day schools.

A **day school** is a school where the pupils go home every evening and do not live at the school. 日校, 走读学校. 比较 **boarding school**. N-COUNT

day·time /ˈdeɪtaɪm/. ♦◊◊◊◊

The **daytime** is the part of a day between the time when it gets light and the time when it gets dark. 白天, 日间. ❖ *In the daytime he stayed up in his room.* 白天他待在自己的房间里. N-SING the N, also no det

,day-to-'day. ♦♦◊◊◊

Day-to-day things or activities exist or happen every day as part of ordinary life. 日常的、每天的. ❖ *...the day-to-day lives of students.* 学生们的日常生活. ADJ ADJ n

'day trip, day trips; 又拼作 **day-trip.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **day trip** is a journey for pleasure to a place and back again on the same day. 一日游. N-COUNT

'day-tripper, day-trippers; 又拼作 **day tripper.**

A **day-tripper** is someone who makes a day trip. 一日游游客. N-COUNT

daze /deɪz/.

If someone is in a **daze**, they are feeling confused and unable to think clearly, often because they have had a shock or surprise. (因震惊而感到的)迷乱, 茫然. ❖ *For 35 minutes I was walking around in a daze.* 我茫然地走了35分钟. N-SING

dazed /deɪzd/. ♦◊◊◊◊

If someone is **dazed**, they are confused and unable to think clearly, often because of shock or a blow to the head. 发呆的; 头昏脑胀的. ❖ *At the end of the interview I was dazed and exhausted.* 面试结束时, 我已头昏脑胀, 筋疲力尽. ADJ-GRADED

daz·zle /ˈdæzəl/ **dazzles, dazzling, dazzled.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 If someone or something **dazzles** you, you are extremely impressed by their skill, qualities, or beauty. 使赞叹不已; 使钦佩. ❖ *George dazzled her with his knowledge of the world.* 乔治对世界的了解使她赞叹不已. VB V n, V n with n, Also V

2 The **dazzle** of something is a quality it has, such as beauty or skill, which is impressive and attractive. 光彩; 令人赞叹的素质(如美貌或技巧). ❖ *The dazzle of stardom and status attracts them.* 明星的光彩和地位吸引着他们. N-SING with poss

3 ➡ 又见 **razzle-dazzle**.

4 If a bright light **dazzles** you, it makes you unable to see properly for a short time. 使目眩, 使眼花. VB V n

5 The **dazzle** of a light is its brightness, which makes it impossible for you to see properly for a short time. (光亮的)耀眼, 刺眼. N-UNCOUNT

daz·zling /ˈdæzlɪŋ/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 Something that is **dazzling** is very impressive or beautiful. 耀眼的, 艳丽的. ❖ *He gave Alberg a dazzling smile.* 他给阿尔伯格一个迷人的微笑. ◢**daz·zling·ly** ❖ *The view was dazzlingly beautiful.* 这个景色惊人地美丽. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

2 A **dazzling** light is very bright and makes you unable to see properly for a short time. (光亮)耀眼的, 刺眼的. ◢**dazzlingly** ❖ *The bay seemed dazzlingly bright.* 海湾看上去耀眼地明亮. ADJ, ADV-GRADED

DC /ˌdiː ˈsiː/. ♦◊◊◊◊

DC is used to refer to an electric current that always flows in the same direction. DC is an abbreviation for 'direct current'. 直流电. direct current的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

D

'D-day.

You can use **D-day** to refer to the day that is chosen for the beginning of an important activity. (重大事件或行动的)开始之日. ❖ *D-day for my departure was set for 29th June.* 我出发的日期定在6月29日. N-UNCOUNT

DDT /ˌdiː diː ˈtiː/.

DDT is a poisonous substance which is used for killing insects. (杀虫剂)滴滴涕. N-UNCOUNT

de- /diː-/.

1 **De-** is added to a verb in order to change the meaning of the verb to its opposite. 加在动词前, 表示反义. ❖ *The jury may have become desensitized to the video.* 陪审团对录像或许已经没有感觉了. PREFIX

2 **De-** is added to a noun in order to make it a verb referring to the removal of the thing described by the noun. (加在名词前, 转变成动词)除去, 除掉. ❖ *I've defrosted the freezer.* 我已经将冰箱除过霜了. PREFIX

dea·con /ˈdiːkən/ **deacons.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 A **deacon** is a member of the clergy who is lower in rank than a priest. 教会执事, 会吏(职位低于牧师). N-COUNT

2 A **deacon** is a person who is not ordained but who assists the minister in some Protestant churches. 执事(某些新教教会中未经任命, 但协助牧师工作的人). N-COUNT

de·ac·tiv·ate /diˈæktɪveɪt/ **deactivates, deactivating, deactivated.**

To **deactivate** an explosive device or an alarm means to make it harmless or unable to operate. 使(炸弹或警报器等)无效. VB V n

dead /ded/. ♦♦♦♦◊

1 A person, animal, or plant that is **dead** is no longer living. 死亡的, 已故的. ❖ *My husband's been dead a year now.* 我丈夫已去世一年. *...old newspapers and dead flowers.* 旧报纸和枯萎的花. ADJ

➲ **The dead** are people who are dead. 死去的人, 死者. N-PLURAL the N

2 Land or water that is **dead** contains no living things. 不含生命的. ❖ *...mountainsides of dead earth and stumps of trees.* 满是荒土和树桩的山坡. ADJ

3 If you say that a person or animal **dropped dead** or **dropped down dead**, you mean that they died very suddenly and unexpectedly. 倒毙, 猝死. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If you tell someone to **drop dead**, you are insulting them, rudely disagreeing with them or refusing to do something, or telling them to stop bothering you. (粗鲁地表示否定或拒绝)去你的. PHR PRAGMATICS

➡ 又见 **drop-dead**.

5 If you say that someone is **dead and gone**, you are emphasizing that they are dead, and thinking about what happened or will happen after their death. (强调)已死亡, 已去世. ❖ *Often a genius is recognized only after he is dead* PHR PRAGMATICS

and gone. 天才往往在死后才被认识到.

6 If you say that you **feel dead** or **are half dead**, you mean that you feel very tired or ill and very weak. 筋疲力尽的; 虚弱的. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you describe a place or a period of time as **dead**, you mean that there is very little activity taking place in it. 无生气的、死气沉沉的. ❖ *...some dead little town.* 某个死气沉沉的小镇. ADJ-GRADED

8 Something that is **dead** is no longer being used or is finished. 不再使用的, 用尽的. ❖ *The dead cigarette was still between his fingers.* 他的手指还夹着熄了的香烟. ADJ

9 If you say that an idea, plan, or subject is **dead**, you mean that people are no longer interested in it or willing to develop it any further. 不再令人感兴趣的; 过时的. ❖ *This brand of politics is dead.* 这种类型的政治已经过时. ADJ

10 A **dead** language is no longer spoken or written as a means of communication, although it may still be studied. (语言)死的. ADJ

D

11 A telephone or piece of electrical equipment that is **dead** is no longer functioning, for example because it no longer has any electrical power. 不再发挥正常功能的; 不通电的. ❖ *Duke answered the phone and the line went dead.* 杜克接电话时线断了. ADJ

12 In sport, when a ball is **dead**, it has gone outside the playing area, or a situation has occurred in which the game has to be temporarily stopped, and none of the players can score points or gain an advantage. (体育比赛中因球出界或因某一情况发生而)死球的, 比赛暂停的. ADJ

13 A **dead** sound or colour is dull rather than lively or bright. (声音)沉闷的; (颜色)暗淡的. ❖ *'That is correct, Meg,' he answered in his cold, dead voice.* '梅格, 这就对了.' 他用冰冷、阴沉的声音回答道. ADJ-GRADED

⇨ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *The blood drained from his face, leaving the skin dead white.* 他的脸失去了血色, 变成死灰色. COMB

14 **Dead** is used to mean complete or absolute, especially with the words 'centre', 'silence', and 'stop'. 完全的, 绝对的. ❖ *He adjusted each chesspiece so that it stood dead centre in its square.* 他调整每个棋子, 使它们立于格子的正中央. ADJ ADJ n

15 **Dead** means precisely or exactly. 正好, 恰好. ❖ *Mars was visible, dead in the centre of the telescope.* 可以看到火星, 它在望远镜视野的正中央. *A fishing boat came out of nowhere, dead ahead.* 不知从什么地方冒出来一只小渔船, 在正前方. ADV ADV prep/adv/adj

16 **Dead** is sometimes used to mean very. 非常, 极度. ❖ *His poems sound dead boring, actually.* 事实上, 他的诗歌听起来极其乏味. ADV ADV adj/adv/prep INFORMAL

17 If you say that you wouldn't **be seen dead** or **be caught dead** in particular clothes, places, or situations, you are expressing strong dislike or disapproval for them. (表示不愉快或不赞同)被撞见, 被逮个正着. ❖ *I wouldn't be caught dead in such an old-fashioned place.* 我可不想在这种过时的地方被人撞见. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

18 If you say that something such as an idea or situation is **dead and buried**, you are emphasizing that you think that it is completely finished or past, and cannot happen or exist again in the future. 过时的, 已被废除的. PHR PRAGMATICS

19 If you say that someone or something is **dead in the water**, you are emphasizing that they have failed, and that there is little hope of them being successful in the future. 死定了; 无翻身之日; 无成功希望. PHR PRAGMATICS

20 If something happens **in the dead of night**, **at dead of night**, or **in the dead of winter**, it happens in the middle part of the night or the winter, when it is darkest or coldest. 在深夜; 在隆冬. PHR LITERARY

21 When Christians say that Jesus Christ **rose from the dead** or **raised** someone **from the dead**, they mean that Jesus came back to life after he had died, or brought a dead person back to life. 复活; 使...复活. PHR

22 To **stop dead** means to suddenly stop happening, moving, or doing something. To **stop** someone or something **dead** means to cause them to suddenly stop happening, moving, or doing something. (使)突然停止. ❖ *We all stopped dead and looked at it.* 我们一下子都停了下来, 看着它. *Conversation stopped dead.* 谈话突然中断了. PHR

23 ➼ **a dead loss**: 见 **loss**.
➼ **a dead ringer**: 见 **ringer**.
➼ **to stop dead in** your **tracks**: 见 **track**.

dead·beat /'dedbiːt/ **deadbeats.**
If you refer to someone as a **deadbeat**, you think they are lazy and do not want to be part of ordinary society; used showing disapproval. (贬义)懒汉, 游手好闲的人. ❖ *He and a collection of fellow hustlers and deadbeats live in an abandoned hotel.* 他与一群小偷、懒汉一起住在一家废弃的旅店里. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS AMERICAN, INFORMAL

ˌdead 'duck, dead ducks.
If you describe someone or something as a **dead duck**, you mean that you think they have absolutely no chance of succeeding in something. 注定失败的人(或物); 倒霉鬼. ❖ *The government is a dead duck.* 这个政府注定要失败. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

dead·en /'dedən/ **deadens, deadening, deadened.**
If something **deadens** a feeling or a sound, it makes it less strong or loud. 使减弱, 使减轻. ❖ *He needs morphine to deaden the pain in his chest.* 他需要吗啡来减轻胸口的疼痛. VB V n

ˌdead 'end, dead ends. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a street is a **dead end**, there is no way out at one end of it. 死胡同, 死巷. N-COUNT
2 A **dead end** job or course of action does not lead to further developments or progression. 没有前途的事. ❖ *Waitressing was a dead-end job.* 当女服务员是个没有前途的工作. N-COUNT

dead·en·ing /'dedənɪŋ/.
A **deadening** situation destroys people's enthusiasm and creativity. 令人丧失激情和创造力的; 使人麻木的. ❖ *...the deadening routine of her life.* 她那令人麻木的一成不变的生活. ADJ

ˌdead 'hand.
You can refer to something which has a discouraging or depressing influence on a particular situation as a **dead hand**. 恶劣影响; 令人沮丧的事物. ❖ *...removing the dead hand of the state from economic life.* 消除政府在经济生活中的不良影响. N-SING

'dead-head, dead-heads, dead-heading, dead-headed; 又拼作 **dead head.**
To **dead-head** a plant which produces flowers means to remove all the dead flowers from it. 除去(植物的)枯花. VB V n

ˌdead 'heat, dead heats.
If a race or contest is a **dead heat**, two or more competitors are joint winners, or are both winning at a particular moment in the race or contest. In American English, you can say that a race or contest is **in a dead heat**. (两名或两名以上竞赛者)同时到达终点; 不分胜负的状态. [美]作 in a dead heat. N-COUNT

ˌdead 'letter, dead letters.
If you say that a law or agreement is a **dead letter**, you mean that it still exists but people ignore it. 一纸空文(指虽然存在但已无人遵守的法律或协议). N-COUNT

dead·line /'dedlaɪn/ **deadlines.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **deadline** is a time or date before which a particular task must be finished or a particular thing must be done. 最后期限; 截止日期. ❖ *The deadline for submissions to the competition will be Easter 1994.* 递交参赛申请的截止日期为1994年的复活节. N-COUNT

dead·lock /'dedlɒk/ **deadlocks.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a dispute or series of negotiations reaches **deadlock**, neither side is willing to give in at all and no agreement can be made. 僵局. ❖ *Peace talks between the two sides ended in deadlock last month.* 双方的和平谈判上个月陷入了僵局. N-VAR

dead·locked /'dedlɒkt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a dispute or series of negotiations is **deadlocked**, no agreement can be reached because neither side will give in ADJ v-link ADJ

at all. You can also say that the people involved are **deadlocked**. 陷入僵局的. ❖ *Talks have been deadlocked over the issue of human rights since August.* 关于人权问题的对话自8月份以来一直处于僵持状态.

dead·ly /ˈdedli/ **deadlier, deadliest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **deadly**, it is likely or able to cause someone's death, or has already caused someone's death. 致命的. ❖ *...assault with a deadly weapon.* 用一种致命的武器袭击. *...a deadly disease.* 一种致命的疾病. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a person or their behaviour as **deadly**, you mean that they will do or say anything to get what they want. 极其认真的. ❖ *His mother's voice was one he knew; ice cold and deadly.* 他母亲的声音他是知道的,冷冰冰的、极其严肃. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe someone or something as **deadly**, you mean that they are very dull and boring. 枯燥乏味的, 沉闷的. ❖ *She finds these parties deadly.* 她发现这些聚会很乏味. ADJ INFORMAL

4 You can use **deadly** to emphasize an undesirable quality. (强调一种讨厌的素质)非常地, 十足地. ❖ *Broadcast news was accurate and reliable but deadly dull.* 新闻广播精确可靠,但非常枯燥. ADV ADV adj PRAGMATICS

5 A **deadly** situation has unpleasant or dangerous consequences. 极有害的; 导致危险后果的. ❖ *...the deadly combination of low expectations and low achievement.* 低期望与低成就的不良结合. ADJ-GRADED

6 **Deadly** enemies or rivals fight or compete in a very aggressive way. (敌人或对手)不共戴天的, 充满仇恨的. ADJ-GRADED

7 In sport, **deadly** players and actions are very skilful and successful. (运动员)出色的, 技术高超的. ❖ *...the fastest and deadliest bowlers in world cricket today.* 当今世界速度最快、技艺最高超的板球投球手. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM

dead·pan /ˈdedpæn/.

Deadpan humour is when you appear to be serious and are hiding the fact that you are joking or teasing someone. (开玩笑或取笑别人时)面无表情的, 冷面的. ❖ *She put the letter on the desk in front of me, her face deadpan.* 她佯作面无表情地把信放在我面前的桌上. ADJ-GRADED

ˌdead ˈweight, dead weights.

1 A **dead weight** is a load which is surprisingly heavy and difficult to lift. 重物, 重负. ❖ *He hoisted the dead weight over his shoulder.* 他将那死沉的重物扛上了肩. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to something that makes change or progress difficult as a **dead weight**. 重担, 累赘. ❖ *The Labour Party must be free of the dead weight of union power.* 工党必须摆脱工会的累赘. N-COUNT

ˌdead ˈwood.

People or things that have been used for a very long time and that are no longer useful can be referred to as **dead wood**. 无用之人; 无用之物. ❖ *Clear away the dead wood in your life and start completely afresh.* 清除你生活中无用的东西, 一切重新开始. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

deaf /def/ **deafer, deafest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **deaf** is unable to hear anything or is unable to hear very well. 耳聋的. ADJ-GRADED

➪ **The deaf** are people who are deaf. 聋子. N-PLURAL the N

◢ **deaf·ness** ❖ *Because of her deafness she was hard to make conversation with.* 由于她耳聋,很难与她进行交谈. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone is **deaf to** people's pleas, arguments, or criticisms, you disapprove of them because they refuse to pay attention to them. (对请求、论据或批评等)不愿意听的, 充耳不闻的. ❖ *She kept her eyes down, deaf to what was happening around her.* 她低垂着眼, 对周围发生的一切充耳不闻. ADJ v-link ADJ to n PRAGMATICS

3 ➻ **to fall on deaf ears**: 见 **ear**.

➻ **to turn a deaf ear**: 见 **ear**.

deaf·en /ˈdefən/ **deafens, deafening, deafened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a noise **deafens** you, it is so loud that you cannot hear anything else at the same time. 使听不见. ❖ *The noise of the typewriters deafened her.* 打字机的声音使她什么也听不见. VB V n

2 If you **are deafened** by something, you are made deaf by it, or are unable to hear for some time. (被)震聋(或一段时间内失聪). ❖ *He was deafened by the noise from the gun.* 大炮的声音把他震聋了. VB usu passive be V-ed

3 ➻ 又见 **deafening**.

deaf·en·ing /ˈdefənɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **deafening** noise is a very loud noise. (噪音)震耳欲聋的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say there was a **deafening** silence, you are emphasizing that there was no reaction or response to something that was said or done. (沉默)无回应的(强调对言论或事件完全没有反应). ADJ PRAGMATICS

ˌdeaf-ˈmute, deaf-mutes.

A **deaf-mute** is someone who cannot hear or speak. Some people find this word offensive. (冒犯义)聋哑人. N-COUNT

deal 1 quantifier uses 量词用法

deal /diːl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **A great deal of** or **a good deal of** something is a lot of it. 大量, 很多. ❖ *I am in a position to save you a good deal of time.* 我可以节省你很多时间. QUANT

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *She had certainly known a good deal more than she'd admitted.* 她知道的比她承认的要多得多. ADV

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *He knew a good deal about Geoffrey.* 他很了解杰弗里. PRON

2 A **deal of** something is a lot of it. 许多. ❖ *He had a deal of work to do.* 他有许多工作要做. QUANT DATED

deal 2 verb and noun uses 动词和名词用法

deal /diːl/ **deals, dealing, dealt.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you make a **deal** or do a **deal**, you complete an agreement or an arrangement, especially in business. 协议; 商业交易. ❖ *Japan will have to do a deal with America on rice imports.* 日本将不得不与美国做一笔大米进口交易. *...shady business deals.* 可疑的交易. N-COUNT

2 If a person, company, or shop **deals in** a particular type of goods, their business involves buying or selling those goods. 经营, 做买卖. ❖ *They deal in antiques.* 他们做古董生意. VB V in n

3 If someone **deals** illegal drugs, they sell them. 卖, 出售. ◢ **deal·ing** ❖ *...drug dealing.* 贩毒. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 If someone has had a **bad deal**, they have been unfortunate or have been treated unfairly. 不幸的遭遇; 不公平的待遇. ❖ *The people of Liverpool have had a bad deal for many, many years.* 多年来利物浦人民一直没有得到公正的待遇. N-COUNT adj N

➻ **a raw deal**: 见 **raw**.

5 When you **deal** playing cards, you give them out to the players in a game of cards. (纸牌戏中)发(牌). ❖ *The croupier dealt each player a card, face down.* 赌台管理员给每位赌博的人发了一张牌, 面朝下. VB V n V n n Also V

➪ **Deal out** means the same as **deal**. 义同deal. ❖ *Dalton dealt out five cards to each player.* 多尔顿给每位打牌的人发了五张牌. PHR-V V P n (not pron)

6 If an event **deals a blow** to something or someone, it causes them great difficulties or makes failure more likely. 给...带来打击; 给...造成巨大困难. PHR JOURNALISM

7 ➻ 又见 **dealings**; **wheel and deal**.

▸deal out.

If someone **deals out** a punishment or harmful action, they punish or harm someone. 给予(惩罚或伤害). ❖ *It also deals out sharp criticism to the Department.* 它也向这个部门提出了尖锐的批评. PHR-V V P n (not pron) Also V n P

➻ 又见 **deal** **5**.

▸deal with.

1 When you **deal with** something or someone that needs attention, you give your attention to them, and often solve a problem or make a decision concerning them. 处理、解决. ❖ *...the way that building societies deal with complaints.* 建筑协会处理投诉的方式. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **deal with** an unpleasant emotion or an emotionally difficult situation, you recognize it, and remain calm and in PHR-V PRAGMATICS

D

control of yourself in spite of it. 应付, 对付. V P n

3 If a book, speech, or film **deals with** a particular thing, it has that thing as its subject or is concerned with it. (书、演讲等)涉及到. ❖ *...the parts of his book which deal with contemporary Paris.* 他书中涉及当代巴黎的部分. PHR-V V P n

4 If you **deal with** a particular person or organization, you have business relations with them. 与...打交道. ❖ *When I worked in Florida I dealt with British people all the time.* 我在佛罗里达工作时, 一直与英国人打交道. PHR-V V P n

deal·er /ˈdiːlə/ **dealers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **dealer** is a person whose business involves buying and selling things. 经销商. ❖ *...an antique dealer.* 一位古董商. N-COUNT

➡ **wheeler-dealer**: 见 **wheel and deal**.

deal·er·ship /ˈdiːləʃɪp/ **dealerships.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dealership** is a company that sells cars, usually for one car company. (通常指经销汽车的)经销商, 销售公司. N-COUNT

deal·ings /ˈdiːlɪŋz/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone's **dealings** with a person or organization are the relations that they have with them or the business that they do with them. 交易关系; 业务交易. ❖ *He has learnt little in his dealings with the international community.* 他在与国际社会的交往中没有学到多少东西. N-PLURAL

D

dealt /delt/.

Dealt is the past tense and past participle of **deal**. deal的过去式和过去分词.

dean /diːn/ **deans.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **dean** is an important administrator at a university or college. (大学的)学院院长; 系主任; 教务长. ❖ *...the dean of undergraduate studies.* 本科生部的教务长. N-COUNT

2 A **dean** is a priest who is the main administrator of a large church. 教长(大教堂教职最高者). ❖ *...Alan Webster, former Dean of St Paul's.* 艾伦·韦伯斯特, 圣保罗大教堂前教长. N-COUNT

dear /dɪə/ **dearer, dearest; dears.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **dear** to describe someone or something that you feel affection for. 亲爱的. ❖ *Mrs Cavendish is a dear friend of mine.* 卡文迪什太太是我的一位亲密朋友. ADJ ADJ n

2 If something is **dear to** you or **dear to** your heart, you care deeply about it. 心爱的, 宝贵的. ❖ *His family life was very dear to him.* 家庭生活对他来说非常重要. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

3 You can call someone **dear** as a sign of affection. (表示亲热的称呼)亲爱的. ❖ *You're a lot like me, dear.* 你有许多地方像我, 亲爱的. N-VOC PRAGMATICS

4 You can call someone a **dear** when you are fond of them and think that they are nice. 可爱的人. ❖ *He's such a dear.* 他是那么可爱. N-COUNT

5 You use **dear** in expressions such as **'my dear fellow'**, **'dear girl'**, or **'my dear Richard'** when you are addressing someone whom you know and are fond of. You can also use expressions like this in an arrogant way that indicates that you think you are superior to the person you are addressing. (既可表示亲热, 也可表示傲慢的语气)亲爱的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

6 **Dear** is written at the beginning of a letter, followed by the name or title of the person you are writing to. (信函中的称谓)亲爱的, 尊敬的. ❖ *'Dear sir,' she began.* '尊敬的先生.' 她开始写道. ADJ ADJ n

7 You can use **dear** in expressions such as **'oh dear'**, **'dear me'**, and **'dear, dear'** when you are sad, disappointed, or surprised about something. (表示忧伤、失望、惊讶等情绪)天哪. ❖ *Outside, Bruce glanced at his watch: 'Dear me, nearly one o'clock.'* 在外面的布鲁斯匆匆地看了一下手表: '天哪, 快一点钟了.' EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

8 If you say that something is **dear**, you mean that it costs a lot of money, usually more than you think it should cost. 昂贵的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

9 If something that someone does **costs** them **dear**, they suffer a lot as a result of it. 使(某人)吃很多苦; 使(某人)付出很大代价. PHR

dear·est /ˈdɪərɪst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can call someone **dearest** when you are very fond of them. (用于称呼非常喜爱的人)最亲爱的. ❖ *What's wrong, my dearest? You look tired.* 你怎么啦, 我最亲爱的? 你看上去累了. N-VOC DATED

2 When you are writing to someone you are very fond of, you can use **dearest** at the beginning of the letter before the person's name or before the word you are using to address them. (在书信开端称呼很喜欢的人)最亲爱的. ❖ *Dearest Maria, Aren't I terrible, not coming back like I promised?* 最亲爱的玛利亚, 我是不是太不像话了, 答应回来的, 却不回来? ADJ-SUPERL ADJ n

3 ➡ **nearest and dearest**: 见 **near**.

dearie /ˈdɪəri/.

Some people use **dearie** as a friendly or condescending way of addressing someone. (表示友好或谦卑)亲爱的. ❖ *The young lady will be with you in a minute, dearie.* 那位年轻小姐很快就会和你在一起的, 亲爱的. N-VOC PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH

dear·ly /ˈdɪəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you would **dearly** like to do or have something, you would very much like to do it or have it. 非常地. ADV-GRADED ADV before v

2 If you love someone **dearly**, you love them very much. 深情地. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 If you **pay dearly** for doing something or it **costs** you **dearly**, you suffer a lot as a result. 付出极大代价地; 昂贵地. PHR FORMAL

dearth /dɜːθ/.

If there is a **dearth** of something, there is not enough of it. 缺乏, 短缺. ❖ *...the dearth of good fiction by English authors.* 英国作家创作的优秀小说的匮乏. N-SING

death /deθ/ **deaths.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Death** is the permanent end of the life of a person or animal. 死亡, 逝世. ❖ *1.5 million people are in immediate danger of death from starvation.* 150万人直接面临饿死的危险. *...the thirtieth anniversary of her death.* 她逝世30周年纪念日. N-VAR

2 A particular kind of **death** is a particular way of dying. (某一特定的)死亡方式, 死法. ❖ *He died a horrible death.* 他死得很惨. N-COUNT with supp

3 If you say that someone is **at death's door**, you mean they are very ill indeed. 病得很重, 病危. PHR INFORMAL

4 If someone **is put to death**, they are executed. 被处决, 被处死. PHR

5 You use **to death** to indicate that a particular action or process results in someone's death. (由于...而)死去. ❖ *He was stabbed to death.* 他被捅死了. PHR

6 If you say that you will **fight to the death** for something, you mean that you will do anything to achieve or preserve it, even if you suffer as a consequence. 战斗至死; 斗争到底. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you refer to a fight or contest as **a fight to the death**, you are emphasizing that it will not stop until the death or total victory of one of the opponents. 生死决斗. ❖ *He now faces a fight to the death to reach the quarter-finals.* 他现在面临的是进入四分之一决赛前的殊死搏斗. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If you say that something is a matter of **life and death**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely important, often because someone may die if people do not act immediately. 生死攸关的. ❖ *We're dealing with a life-and-death situation here.* 我们正处在一个生死关头. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 You use **to death** after an adjective or a verb to emphasize the action, state, or feeling mentioned. For example, if you are **frightened to death** or **bored to death**, you are very frightened or bored. (用于强调)...得要命(如害怕或烦得要命). PHR PRAGMATICS

10 The **death** of something is its permanent end. 结束; 毁灭. ❖ *It meant the death of everything he had ever been or ever hoped to be.* 这意味着他所有的成就和所有希望的破灭. N-SING

death·bed /ˈdeθbed/ **deathbeds.**

If someone is on their **deathbed**, they are in a bed and about to die. 临终时卧的床; 弥留之际. ❖ *...after the man who murdered him nearly 40 years ago made a deathbed confession.* 在那名将近40年前谋杀他的那名男子临终前招供之后. N-COUNT

'death blow; 又拼作 **death-blow.**

If you say that an event or action deals a **death blow** to N-SING

something such as a plan or a hope, you mean that it puts an end to it. 致命的打击. ◆ *The deportations would be a death blow to the peace process.* 驱逐出境对于和平进程将是个致命的打击. JOURNALISM

'death certificate, death certificates.
A **death certificate** is an official certificate signed by a doctor which states the cause of a person's death. 死亡证明书. N-COUNT

'death duties.
Death duties were a tax which had to be paid on the money and property of someone who had died. This tax is now called 'inheritance tax'. The usual American term is 'death taxes'. 遗产税(现作inheritance tax). [美] 一般作death taxes. N-PLURAL BRITISH

'death knell; 又拼作 **death-knell.**
If you say that something sounds the **death knell** for something else, you mean that, because the first thing happens, the other thing will end soon. 丧钟; 事物完结的征兆. ◆ *The tax increase sounded the death knell for the business.* 税收的提高给这家企业敲响了丧钟. N-SING

death·ly /ˈdeθli/.
1 If you say that someone is **deathly** pale or **deathly** still, you are emphasizing that they are as pale or still as a dead person. 死一般地. ◆ *She lay deathly still.* 她像死人一样躺着, 一动也不动. ADV ADV adj WRITTEN
2 If you say that someone is **deathly** afraid, you are emphasizing that they are very afraid. You can also say that someone or something is **deathly** silent, dull, boring, cold, or tired. 非常, 极其. ADV-GRADED ADV adj PRAGMATICS
3 If you say there is a **deathly** silence or a **deathly** hush, you are emphasizing that it is very quiet. (寂静)死一般的. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

'death penalty. ◆0000
The **death penalty** is the punishment of death used in some countries for people who have committed very serious crimes. 死刑, 极刑. ◆ *If convicted for murder, both youngsters could face the death penalty.* 如果被判犯了谋杀罪, 两名年轻人都可能被判处死刑. N-SING

'death rate, death rates. ◆0000
The **death rate** is the number of people per thousand who die in a particular area during a particular period of time. 死亡率(以每千人为单位). ◆ *By the turn of the century, Pittsburgh had the highest death rate in the United States.* 到世纪初时, 匹兹堡的死亡率居美国之首. N-COUNT

death row /ˌdeθ ˈrəu/. ◆0000
If someone is on **death row**, they are in the part of a prison which contains the cells for criminals who have been sentenced to death. 死囚区; 死囚牢房. ◆ *...death row inmates.* 死牢囚犯. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

'death sentence, death sentences. ◆0000
A **death sentence** is a punishment of death given by a judge to someone who has been found guilty of a serious crime such as murder. 死刑. N-COUNT

'death squad, death squads. ◆0000
Death squads are groups of people who operate illegally and carry out the execution of people such as their political opponents or criminals. (非法处决政敌和罪犯的)死亡小队. N-COUNT

'death throes; 又拼作 **death-throes.**
1 The **death throes** of something are its final stages, just before it fails completely or ends. 彻底失败前的痛苦挣扎. ◆ *The dead tycoon's sons will remain in their plush offices overseeing the death throes of the family empire.* 已故大亨的儿子们将待在他们豪华的办公室里监视着这个家族帝国崩溃前的痛苦挣扎. N-PLURAL
2 If a person or animal is in their **death throes**, they are dying and making violent uncontrolled movements, usually because they are in great pain. 垂死挣扎. N-PLURAL

'death toll, death tolls; 又拼作 **death-toll.** ◆0000
The **death toll** of an accident, disaster, or war is the number of people who die in it. 死亡人数. N-COUNT

'death trap, death traps; 又拼作 **death-trap.**
If you say that a place or vehicle is a **death trap**, you mean it is in such bad condition that it might cause someone's death. 死亡陷阱(危及人命的地方或车辆). ◆ *Badly-built kit cars can be death traps.* 粗制的组装车很可能成为死亡陷阱. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'death warrant, death warrants; 又拼作 **death-warrant.**
1 A **death warrant** is an official document which orders that someone is to be executed as a punishment. 死刑执行令. N-COUNT
2 If you say that someone **is signing their own death warrant**, you mean that they are behaving in a way which will cause their ruin or death. 做出可能导致自己毁灭或丧命的事. PHR

'death wish; 又拼作 **death-wish.**
A **death wish** is a conscious or unconscious desire to die or be killed. (有意识或无意识的)死亡愿望. N-SING

deb /deb/ **debs.**
A **deb** is the same as a **debutante**. 同debutante. N-COUNT

de·ba·cle /deɪˈbɑːkəl, AM dɪˈb-/ **debacles;** 又拼作 **débâcle.** ◆0000
A **debacle** is an event or attempt that is a complete failure. 彻底的失败; 崩溃. ◆ *It will be hard for the republic to recover from this debacle.* 这个共和国将很难从这次惨败中恢复过来. N-COUNT

D

de·bar /dɪˈbɑː, ˌdiː-/ **debars, debarring, debarred.**
If you **are debarred** from doing something, you are prevented from doing it by a law or regulation. (法律或规章)(被)禁止(做某事). ◆ *If found guilty, she could be debarred from politics for seven years.* 如果被判决有罪, 她可能会被剥夺政治权利七年. VB usu passive FORMAL be V-ed from n/-ing

de·base /dɪˈbeɪs/ **debases, debasing, debased.**
To **debase** something means to reduce its value or quality. 降低(某物的价值或质量); 使贬值. ◆ *The popular debate about environmental issues has debased the meaning of the word ecology.* 关于环境问题的大众辩论已使'生态学'这个词的含义贬值了. ◢ **de·based** ◆ *Debased versions of this gypsy dance are sometimes performed for tourists.* 这种吉卜赛舞低劣的翻版有时会演给游客看. VB FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED

de·bat·able /dɪˈbeɪtəbəl/. ◆0000
If you say that something is **debatable**, you mean that it is not certain. 有争议的; 不肯定的. ◆ *Whether the Bank of England would do any better is highly debatable.* 英格兰银行能否做得更好些是个颇有争议的问题. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

de·bate /dɪˈbeɪt/ **debates, debating, debated.** ◆◆◆◆0
1 A **debate** is a discussion about a subject on which people have different views. 辩论, 讨论. ◆ *There has been a lot of debate among scholars about this.* 关于此事学者们曾有过很多辩论. N-VAR
2 If people **debate** a topic, they discuss it fairly formally, putting forward different views. You can also say that one person **debates** a topic with another person. (就某个主题)辩论, 讨论. ◆ *Scholars have debated whether or not Yagenta became a convert.* 学者讨论过亚詹塔曾否改变了信仰的问题. *He is a bulky and belligerent newspaperman who debates issues with his friends.* 他是个体格魁梧而且好斗的新闻工作者, 常与他的朋友辩论各种问题. ◢ **de·bat·ing** ◆ *...a school debating society.* 学校的辩论学会. V-RECIP pl-n V n pl-n V wh V n with n Also V with n N-UNCOUNT
3 A **debate** is a formal discussion, for example in a parliament, in which people express different opinions about a subject and then vote on it. (议会中的)辩论、讨论. ◆ *Mr Hamilton was speaking on the second day of a debate on defence spending.* 汉密尔顿先生在有关国防开支的第二天的辩论中发言. N-COUNT
4 If you **debate** whether to do something or **debate** what to do, you think or talk about possible courses of action before deciding exactly what you are going to do. 考虑、斟酌. ◆ *I debated going back inside, but weariness won out and I started the car and drove off.* 我考虑是否再进去, 不过倦意压倒了我. 我将车发动起来开走了. VB V wh V -ing
5 If you say that a matter is **open to debate**, you mean that people have different opinions about it, or it has not yet been firmly decided. 有待讨论的; 没有最后决定的. ◆ *The Government is committed to enforcing some of the recommendations, but others will be open to debate.* 政府 PHR

承诺要实施其中一些建议，但其他的将有待讨论。

de·bat·er /dɪ'beɪtə/ **debaters.**
A **debater** is someone who takes part in debates. 辩论者。 N-COUNT

de·bauched /dɪ'bɔːtʃt/.
If you describe someone as **debauched**, you mean they behave in a way that is socially unacceptable, for example because they are sexually promiscuous. 道德败坏的；淫荡的。 ADJ-GRADED DATED

de·bauch·ery /dɪ'bɔːtʃəri/.
You use **debauchery** to refer to drunkenness or sexual activity when you disapprove of it or regard it as excessive. 道德败坏；淫荡。 N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

de·ben·ture /dɪ'bentʃə/ **debentures.**
A **debenture** is a type of savings bond which offers a fixed rate of interest over a long period. Debentures are usually issued by a company or a government agency. (通常由公司或政府专门机构发行的有固定利息的)债券。 N-COUNT

de·bili·tate /dɪ'bɪlɪteɪt/ **debilitates, debilitating, debilitated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
D
1 If you **are debilitated** by something such as an illness, it causes your body or mind to become gradually weaker. (因生病等)(使)虚弱、(使)衰弱。 ❖ *Stewart took over yesterday when Russell was debilitated by a stomach virus.* 由于拉塞尔感染胃的病毒后身体虚弱，斯图尔特昨天接替了他。 ◢ **de·bili·tat·ing** ❖ *...a debilitating illness.* 使人虚弱的疾病。 ◢ **de·bili·tat·ed** ❖ *Occasionally a patient is so debilitated that he must be fed intravenously.* 偶尔某个病人会非常虚弱，以至于必须通过静脉注射维持生命。 VB usu passive FORMAL be V-ed by n ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED
2 To **debilitate** an organization, society, or government means to gradually make it weaker. 削弱…的力量；使衰弱。 ◢ **de·bili·tat·ing** ❖ *...people exhausted by years of debilitating economic crisis.* 被多年来的经济危机拖得疲惫不堪的人。 ◢ **de·bili·tat·ed** ❖ *...an engineered takeover, designed to keep a debilitated socialist party in power.* 一次精心策划的接管，旨在维护已被削弱的社会党权力。 VB V n FORMAL ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

de·bil·ity /dɪ'bɪlɪti/ **debilities.**
Debility is a weakness of a person's body or mind, especially one caused by an illness. (尤指病后的)虚弱、衰弱。 ❖ *The symptoms are severe anaemia and debility.* 症状是严重的贫血和虚弱。 N-VAR FORMAL

deb·it /'debɪt/ **debits, debiting, debited.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 When your bank **debits** your account, money is taken from it and paid to someone else. (银行把款项)记入(账户的)借方账中。 VB V n
2 A **debit** is a record of the money taken from your bank account, for example when you write a cheque. (银行账户上的)取款记录，借记。 ❖ *The total of debits must balance the total of credits.* 借记的总数必须与存款的总数平衡。 N-COUNT
3 ➤ 又见 **direct debit**.

debo·nair /ˌdebə'neə/.
A man who is **debonair** is pleasantly confident, charming, and well-dressed; used showing approval. 温文尔雅的；愉快而自信的；衣着入时的。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

de·brief /ˌdiː'briːf/ **debriefs, debriefing, debriefed.**
When someone such as a soldier, diplomat, or astronaut is **debriefed**, they are asked to give a report on a mission or task that they have just completed. (士兵、外交官等在执行任务、使命时)被询问，被盘查。 ❖ *He went to Rio after the CIA had debriefed him.* 在中央情报局询问过他执行任务的情况后，他去了里约热内卢。 ◢ **de·brief·ing, debriefings.** ❖ *A debriefing would follow this operation.* 这次行动之后要汇报任务执行情况。 VB be V-ed V n N-VAR

de·bris /'deɪbri, AM deɪ'briː/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Debris is pieces from something that has been destroyed, or pieces of rubbish which are strewn around. 碎片，瓦砾；垃圾。 ❖ *A number of people were killed by flying debris.* 有些人被飞坠的碎片砸死了。 N-UNCOUNT

debt /det/ **debts.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **debt** is a sum of money that you owe someone. 债；欠款。 ❖ *Three years later, he is still paying off his debts.* 三年之后，他还在还债。 ➤ 又见 **bad debt**. N-VAR
2 **Debt** is the state of owing money. 负债的状况。 ❖ *Stress is a main reason for debt.* 压力是负债的一个主要原因。 If you are **in debt** or **get into debt**, you owe money. 欠债。 If you are **out of debt** or **get out of debt**, you succeed in paying all the money that you owe. 还清债务。 N-UNCOUNT PHR
3 You use **debt** in expressions such as **I owe you a debt** or **I am in your debt** when you are expressing gratitude for something that someone has done for you. 受某人的恩惠；欠某人的人情。 N-COUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

debt·or /'detə/ **debtors.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **debtor** is a country, organization, or person who owes money. 债务国；欠债的机构；欠债人。 ❖ *...important improvements in the situation of debtor countries.* 债务国状况的重大改善。 N-COUNT

de·bug /ˌdiː'bʌg/ **debugs, debugging, debugged.**
When someone **debugs** a computer program, they look for the faults in it and correct them. (在电脑程序中)找错，纠错；调试。 VB V n

de·bunk /ˌdiː'bʌŋk/ **debunks, debunking, debunked.**
If you **debunk** a widely held belief, you show that it is false. If you **debunk** something that is widely admired, you show that it is not as good as people think. 揭示(真相)；揭穿…名不副实。 ❖ *Historian Michael Beschloss debunks a few myths.* 历史学家迈克尔·贝什洛斯戳穿了几个神话。 VB V n

de·but /'deɪbjuː, AM deɪ'bjuː/ **debuts.** ♦♦♦◇◇
The **debut** of a performer or sports player is their first public performance, appearance, or recording. 首次公开演出；初次登台。 ❖ *...her debut album 'Sugar Time'.* 她的首张唱片《甜蜜的时光》。 N-COUNT

debu·tante /'debjutɑːnt/ **debutantes.**
A **debutante** is a young woman from the upper classes who has started going to social events with other young people. 初次参与社交的上流社会青年女子。 N-COUNT DATED

Dec. ♦♦◇◇◇
Dec. is a written abbreviation for **December**. December的缩写形式。

dec·ade /'dekeɪd/ **decades.** ♦♦♦♦◇
A **decade** is a period of ten years, especially one that begins with a year ending in 0, for example 1980 to 1989. (尤指以整数年代开始的)十年。 ❖ *...the last decade of the nineteenth century.* 19世纪的最后十年。 N-COUNT

deca·dent /'dekədənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that a person or society is **decadent**, you mean that they have low standards, especially low moral standards. (尤指道德上)堕落的，颓废的。 ❖ *...the excesses and stresses of their decadent rock 'n' roll lifestyles.* 他们堕落的摇滚乐生活方式的无节制和紧张。 ◢ **deca·dence** ❖ *The empire had for years been falling into decadence.* 帝国的衰落已有好多年了。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

decaf /'diːkæf/ **decafs;** 又拼作 **decaff.**
Decaf is decaffeinated coffee. 去除咖啡因的咖啡。 ❖ *He only drinks decaf.* 他只喝去除咖啡因的咖啡。 N-VAR INFORMAL

de·caf·fein·at·ed /ˌdiː'kæfɪneɪtɪd/.
Decaffeinated coffee has had most of the caffeine removed from it. 去除大部分咖啡因的。 ADJ

de·camp /dɪ'kæmp/ **decamps, decamping, decamped.**
If you **decamp**, you go away from somewhere secretly or suddenly. (秘密地或突然地)离开，逃走。 ❖ *Bugsy decided to decamp to Hollywood from New York.* 巴格西突然决定离开纽约到好莱坞去。 VB V

de·cant /dɪ'kænt/ **decants, decanting, decanted.**
If you **decant** a liquid such as wine, you pour some of it carefully from one container into another, making sure any sediment is left behind. (小心地将酒等液体)从一容器倒入另一容器。 ❖ *She always used to decant the milk into a jug.* 她过去总爱把牛奶倒入壶中。 *Vintage ports must be decanted to remove natural sediments.* 佳酿葡萄酒必须从一个容器倒入另一个容器以清除自然沉淀物。 VB V n into n be V-ed Also V n

de·cant·er /dɪ'kæntə/ **decanters.**
A **decanter** is a glass bottle or jug that is used for serving wine, sherry, or port. (用于盛酒的)玻璃酒瓶、酒壶。 N-COUNT

de·capi·tate /dɪˈkæpɪteɪt/ **decapitates, decapitating, decapitated.**
If someone **is decapitated**, their head is cut off. (被)斩首、(被)砍头. ❖ *...freshly decapitated chickens.* 刚刚砍掉头的小鸡. VB: be V-ed FORMAL; V-ed; Also V n
◢ **de·capi·ta·tion** /dɪˌkæpɪˈteɪʃən/ **decapitations** N-VAR ❖ *I saw 700 executions by decapitation.* 我目睹了700个人被斩首处决.

de·cath·lon /dɪˈkæθlɒn/ **decathlons.**
The **decathlon** is a competition in which athletes compete in 10 different sporting events. 十项全能运动. N-COUNT

de·cay /dɪˈkeɪ/ **decays, decaying, decayed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When something such as a body, a dead plant, or a tooth **decays**, it becomes rotten. (物体)变坏, 腐烂. ❖ *The ground was scattered with decaying leaves.* 满地都是腐烂的树叶. VB: V; V-ing
➾ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *When not removed, plaque causes tooth decay.* 如果不去掉, 牙菌斑会导致蛀牙. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **de·cayed** ❖ *Even young children have teeth so decayed they need to be pulled.* 即使小孩子也有蛀得厉害而需要拔掉的牙. ADJ-GRADED
2 If something such as a society, system, or institution **decays**, it gradually becomes weaker or its condition gets worse. (社会、制度、机构)衰落、衰退, 衰败. ❖ *Congress has tried dozens of approaches to revitalize decaying urban and rural areas.* 国会已经尝试了几十种途径来振兴日益衰败的城乡地区. VB: V; V-ing
➾ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There are problems of urban decay and gang violence.* 存在城市衰败和团伙暴力的问题. N-UNCOUNT

de·ceased /dɪˈsiːst/; **deceased** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **The deceased** is used to refer to a person or a group of people who have recently died. (不久前)去世的人, 死者. ❖ *Do you know the last address of the deceased?* 你知道死者最后的地址吗? N-COUNT; the N; FORMAL
2 A **deceased** person is one who has recently died. (不久前)去世的, 死去的. ❖ *...his recently deceased mother.* 他最近去世的母亲. ADJ; FORMAL

de·ceit /dɪˈsiːt/ **deceits.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Deceit is behaviour that is intended to make people believe something which is not true. 欺骗行为; 欺诈手段. N-VAR

de·ceit·ful /dɪˈsiːtfʊl/.
If you say that someone is **deceitful**, you mean that they behave in a dishonest way by making other people believe something that is not true. 欺诈的; 不诚实的. ❖ *The ambassador called the report deceitful and misleading.* 大使称这篇报道具有欺骗性和误导性. ADJ-GRADED

de·ceive /dɪˈsiːv/ **deceives, deceiving, deceived.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **deceive** someone, you make them believe something that is not true, usually in order to get some advantage for yourself. 欺骗; 蒙蔽. ❖ *The alleged offences include deceiving the council into giving her son a house.* 所指控的违法行为包括欺骗理事会, 使理事会给她儿子一座房子. VB: V n; V n into -ing
2 If you **deceive** yourself, you do not admit to yourself something that you know is true. 欺骗(自己). ❖ *Alcoholics are notorious for their ability to deceive themselves.* 酒鬼欺骗他们自己的本领是臭名昭著的. VB: V pron-refl
3 If something **deceives** you, it gives you a wrong impression and makes you believe something that is not true. 使...产生错误印象. ❖ *It was later than he thought. The midwinter darkness had deceived him.* 时间比他想得要晚, 隆冬的黑暗使他产生了错觉. VB: V n

de·cel·er·ate /ˌdiːˈseləreɪt/ **decelerates, decelerating, decelerated.**
1 When a vehicle or machine **decelerates** or when the driver of a vehicle **decelerates**, the speed of the vehicle or machine is reduced. (车辆或机器)减速, 降低...的速度. VB: V
2 When the rate of something such as inflation or economic growth **decelerates**, it slows down. 减缓; 慢下来. VB: V

De·cem·ber /dɪˈsembə/ **Decembers.** ◆◆◆◆◇
December is the twelfth and last month of the year in the Western calendar. 十二月. 见附录 **Dates**. N-VAR

de·cen·cy /ˈdiːsənsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you talk about the **decency** of someone's behaviour, you mean they behave in a way which follows accepted moral standards. 符合礼仪; 正派; 得体. ❖ *His sense of decency forced him to resign.* 他的正直感迫使他辞职. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that someone did not **have the decency** to do something, you mean there was something which they did not do and you think they ought to have done it. 有气量, 懂礼节(去做某事). ❖ *No-one had the decency to tell me to my face.* 没有人有这份气量当面对我说. PHR; PRAGMATICS

de·cent /ˈdiːsənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Decent** is used to describe something which is considered to be of an acceptable standard or quality. 像样的、体面的, 正规的. ❖ *The lack of a decent education did not defeat Rey.* 没有受过正规教育也难不倒雷伊. ADJ
◢ **de·cent·ly** ❖ *The allies say they will treat their prisoners decently.* 同盟国说他们将会善待俘虏. ADV-GRADED
2 **Decent** is used to describe behaviour which is morally correct or acceptable. 正派的、得体的, 合乎礼节的. ❖ *She watched his face, as the coffin was lowered into the ground. As soon as it was decent, he plunged through the crowd towards the cars.* 在灵柩被放进坑里时, 她注视着他的脸. 一旦合适时, 他便立即奋力穿过人群走向汽车. ADJ
◢ **decently** ❖ *There were at least four hours before he could decently go to the pub.* 至少得过四小时他才能像样地去酒馆. ADV-GRADED
3 **Decent** people are honest and behave in a way that most people approve of. 正派的; 守规矩的. ❖ *The jury will see what a decent guy he is.* 陪审团将会看到他是个多么正派的人. ADJ-GRADED
4 If you say someone should **do the decent thing**, you mean they should do something which they do not want to do, but which you think they are morally obliged to do. (不情愿但迫于道德义务)做体面的事. ❖ *He should do the decent thing and resign.* 他应当体面地辞职. PHR; PRAGMATICS; DATED

de·cen·tral·ize /ˌdiːˈsentrəlaɪz/ **decentralizes, decentralizing, decentralized;** [英]又拼作 **decentralise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
To **decentralize** government or a large organization means to move some departments or branches away from the main administrative area, or to give more power to local departments or branches. 使(政府或大机构)权力分散, 权力下放. ❖ *...the need to decentralize and devolve power to regional governments.* 权力分散以及将权力移交地方政府的必要性. VB: V n; V
◢ **de·cen·trali·za·tion** /ˌdiːˌsentrəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *He seems set against the idea of increased decentralisation.* 他似乎很反对进一步权力下放这一思想. N-UNCOUNT

de·cep·tion /dɪˈsepʃən/ **deceptions.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Deception is the act of deceiving someone. 欺骗行为, 欺诈行为. ❖ *He admitted conspiring to obtain property by deception.* 他承认串通他人一起诈取财产. N-VAR

de·cep·tive /dɪˈseptɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something is **deceptive**, it encourages you to believe something which is not true. 有欺骗性的; 误导的. ❖ *First impressions proved deceptive.* 第一印象证明是靠不住的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **de·cep·tive·ly** ❖ *The storyline is deceptively simple.* 故事情节看上去似乎很简单. ADV

deci·bel /ˈdesɪbel/ **decibels.**
A **decibel** is a unit of measurement which is used to indicate how loud a sound is. 分贝(音量单位). N-COUNT

de·cide /dɪˈsaɪd/ **decides, deciding, decided.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you **decide** to do something, you choose to do it, usually after you have thought about the other possibilities. 决定. ❖ *He has decided that he doesn't want to embarrass the movement and will therefore step down.* 他已作出抉择, 他不想使运动陷入尴尬境地, 因此打算退让下来. ❖ *The house needed totally rebuilding, so we decided against buying it.* 那座房子需要全部改建, 所以我们决定不买它. VB: V to-inf; V that; V against/in favour of n/-ing; Also V, V wh
2 If a person or group of people **decides** something, they choose what something should be like or how a particular problem should be solved. 裁决; 作出抉择. ❖ *She was still young, he said, and that would be taken into account when* VB: V n

D

deciding her sentence. 他说她还年轻，因而在给她判刑时应该考虑这一点。

3 If you **decide** that something is true, you form that opinion after considering the facts. 对(某事物)作出判断。 ❖ *For a long time I couldn't decide whether the original settlers were insane or just stupid.* 在很长一段时间里我无法判断最初的殖民者到底是精神失常还是仅仅是愚蠢。 VB V that / V wh

4 If something **decides** you to do something, it is the reason that causes you to choose to do it. 使决断，使下决心。 ❖ *What decided him was a cynical question: 'If I fail, I'll be no worse off than I am now, will I?'* 使他下定决心的是一个玩世不恭的问题：'即使我失败了，我也不会比现在更差，是不是?' VB V n to-inf / V n / Also V n that

5 If an event or fact **decides** something, it makes it certain that a particular choice will be made or that there will be a particular result. 决定。 ❖ *The results will decide if he will win a place at a good university.* 这个结果将决定他是否能在一所好大学获得一个职位. *Luck is certainly not the only deciding factor.* 运气当然不是唯一的决定因素。 VB V n / V wh / V-ing

D

▸decide on.
If you **decide on** something or **decide upon** something, you choose it from two or more possibilities. 选定，决定。 ❖ *After leaving university, Therese decided on a career in publishing.* 离开大学后，特雷兹决定从事出版业。 PHR-V / V P n

de·cid·ed /dɪ'saɪdɪd/.
Decided means clear and definite. 明确的；坚定的。 ❖ *He's a man of very decided opinions.* 他是个十分有主见的人。 ADJ-GRADED / ADJ n

de·cid·ed·ly /dɪ'saɪdɪdli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Decidedly means to a great extent and in a way that is very obvious. 非常；显然地，无疑地。 ❖ *He admits there will be moments when he's decidedly uncomfortable at what he sees.* 他承认有时他所看到的使他非常不自在。 ADV-GRADED / ADV group

de·cid·er /dɪ'saɪdə/ deciders.
1 In sport, a **decider** is one game in a series of games, which establishes which player or team wins the series. (体育比赛中的)决胜局。 N-COUNT BRITISH

2 In games like football or hockey, the **decider** is the last goal to be scored in a match that is won by a margin of only one goal. (足球或曲棍球等比赛打成平局后)决定胜负的一球。 N-COUNT BRITISH

de·cidu·ous /dɪ'sɪdʒuəs/.
A **deciduous** tree or bush loses its leaves every autumn. (树或灌木每年秋天)落叶的。 ADJ

deci·mal /'desɪməl/ decimals.
1 A **decimal** system involves counting in units of ten. 十进位的。 ❖ *...the decimal system of metric weights and measures.* 十进位的公制度量衡体系。 ADJ ADJ n

2 A **decimal** is a fraction that is written in the form of a dot followed by one or more numbers which represent tenths, hundredths, and so on: for example .5, .51, .517. 小数。 N-COUNT

ˌdecimal 'point, decimal points.
A **decimal point** is the dot in front of a decimal fraction. 小数点。 N-COUNT

deci·mate /'desɪmeɪt/ decimates, decimating, decimated. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **decimate** something such as a group of people or animals means to destroy a very large number of them. 大批毁灭；大量杀死。 ❖ *The pollution could decimate the river's thriving population of kingfishers.* 环境污染可能大量杀死在这条河流旺盛生长的翠鸟。 ◢**deci·ma·tion** /ˌdesɪ'meɪʃən/ ❖ *...the decimation of the great rain forests.* 那些广阔的热带雨林的大量毁灭。 VB / V n / N-UNCOUNT

2 To **decimate** a system or organization means to reduce its size and effectiveness greatly. (大幅度地)削减，削弱。 ❖ *...a recession which decimated the nation's manufacturing industry.* 使国家的制造业大伤元气的经济衰退。 VB / V n

de·ci·pher /dɪ'saɪfə/ deciphers, deciphering, deciphered. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **decipher** a piece of writing or a message, you work out what it says, even though it is very difficult to read or understand. 破译，破解(密码等)。 VB V n

de·ci·sion /dɪ'sɪʒən/ decisions. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 When you make a **decision**, you choose what should be done or which is the best of various possible actions. 决定，选定。 ❖ *The decision to discipline Marshall was taken by the party chairman.* 处罚马歇尔的决定被党主席接受了。 N-COUNT

2 **Decision** is the act of deciding something. 决定。 ❖ *The moment of decision can't be too long delayed.* 做出决定的时刻不能拖得太久。 N-UNCOUNT

3 A person of **decision** is someone who has the ability to decide quickly and definitely what to do in any situation. 决断力，果断。 ❖ *He is very quick-thinking and very much a man of decision and action.* 他思维非常敏捷，是一个办事果断利落的人。 N-UNCOUNT

de'cision-making. ◆◆◇◇◇
Decision-making is the process of reaching decisions, especially in a large organization or in government. (大机构或政府中的)决策。 ❖ *She wants to see more women involved in decision-making.* 她希望更多的妇女参与决策。 N-UNCOUNT

de·ci·sive /dɪ'saɪsɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If a fact, action, or event is **decisive**, it makes it certain that there will be a particular result. 决定性的；果断的。 ❖ *The election campaign has now entered its final, decisive phase.* 竞选运动目前已进入最后的决定性阶段。 ◢**de·ci·sive·ly** ❖ *The plan was decisively rejected.* 该计划被断然否决了。 ADJ-GRADED / ADV

2 If someone wins a **decisive** victory, they win by a large margin. (胜利)决定性的，压倒性的。 ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone is **decisive**, they have or show an ability to make quick decisions in a difficult or complicated situation. 果断的，有决断力的。 ❖ *He should give way to a younger, more decisive leader.* 他应当让位于一位更年轻、更有决断力的领袖。 ◢**decisively** ❖ *'I'll call for you at half ten,' she said decisively.* '我十点半去接你，'她果断地说。 ◢**de·ci·sive·ness** ❖ *His supporters admire his decisiveness.* 他的支持者佩服他的果断。 ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

deck /dek/ decks, decking, decked. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **deck** on a bus, ship, or train is a downstairs or upstairs area on it. (公共汽车、船或火车的)层面；(船的)甲板。 ❖ *...sitting on the top deck of the number 13 bus.* 坐在13路公共汽车的顶层。 ➡ 又见 **flight deck**. N-COUNT

2 The **deck** of a ship is the top part that forms a floor in the open air which you can walk on. (船上露天的)甲板。 ❖ *She stood on the deck and waved.* 她站在甲板上挥手。 N-COUNT also on N

3 If someone or something is **below decks**, they are inside a ship in the part that is underneath the deck. 在甲板下面的。 PHR

4 If you **clear the decks**, you get ready to start something new by finishing any work that has to be done or by getting rid of any problems that are in the way. 清除任何障碍(准备开始新的工作)。 PHR

5 A tape **deck** or record **deck** is a piece of equipment on which you play tapes or records. (录音机放磁带的)卡座；(电唱机的)转盘支托面。 N-COUNT

6 A **deck** of cards is a complete set of playing cards. The usual British word is **pack**. 一副(纸牌)。[英]一般作pack。 N-COUNT

7 If something **is decked** with pretty things, it is decorated with them. (被)装饰。 ❖ *Villagers decked the streets with bunting.* 村民们用小彩旗装饰街道. *The house was decked with flowers.* 屋子里点缀着鲜花。 VB WRITTEN / V n with n / V-ed

▸deck out.
If someone or something **is decked out** with or in something, they are decorated with it or wearing it. (被)点缀；(使)穿戴。 ❖ *She had decked him out from head to foot in expensive clothes.* 她用昂贵的衣服将他从头到脚装扮起来。 PHR-V / be V-ed P / V n P / Also V P noun

deck·chair /'dektʃeə/ deckchairs.
A **deckchair** is a simple chair with a folding frame and a piece of canvas forming the seat and back. Deckchairs are often used at the seaside. (常用于海滩的)折叠式帆布躺椅。 N-COUNT

-decker /-'dekə/.
-decker is used after adjectives like 'double' and 'single' to indicate how many levels or layers something has. (用于double、single等形容词之后)有(几)层的。 ❖ *...a triple-decker peanut butter and jelly sandwich.* 涂有花生酱和果冻的三层三明治。 COMB

deck·hand /'dekhænd/ **deckhands.**
A **deckhand** is a person who does the cleaning and other work on the deck of a ship. (负责打扫甲板等的)水手,普通水手. N-COUNT

de·claim /dɪ'kleɪm/ **declaims, declaiming, declaimed.**
If you **declaim**, you speak dramatically, as if you were acting in a theatre. (演戏般地)慷慨陈词,演说,朗诵. ❖ *He raised his right fist and declaimed: 'Liar and cheat!'* 他举起右拳,慷慨陈词:'这个撒谎的骗子!' *I can remember the way he used to declaim French verse to us.* 我还能记得他当时给我们朗诵法语诗歌的情形. VB WRITTEN V with quote V n Also V, V that

de·clama·tory /dɪ'klæmətri, AM -tɔːri/.
A **declamatory** phrase, statement, or way of speaking is dramatic and confident. 慷慨激昂的. ❖ *Rebels like Katharine Hamnett have made a name for bold, declamatory statements.* 凯瑟琳·哈姆内特之类的反叛者以勇敢激昂的言论闻名. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

dec·la·ra·tion /ˌdeklə'reɪʃən/ **declarations.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **declaration** is an official announcement or statement. 宣言;声明. ❖ *They will sign the declaration tomorrow.* 他们将于明天签署宣言. N-COUNT
2 A **declaration** is a firm, emphatic statement which shows that you have no doubts about what you are saying. 断言;誓言. ❖ *She needed time to adjust to Clive's declaration.* 她需要时间来适应克莱夫的誓言. N-COUNT
3 A **declaration** is a written statement about something which you have signed and which can be used as evidence in a court of law. (法律)书面声明. ❖ *She had to sign a declaration never to speak about her work.* 她得签订一份决不谈论她的工作的声明. N-COUNT

de·clare /dɪ'kleə/ **declares, declaring, declared.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **declare** that something is true, you say that it is true in a firm, deliberate way. 声称,宣言. ❖ *He declared his intention to become the best golfer in the world.* 他声称他打算成为世界上最好的高尔夫球手. *Glasses of Madeira wine were brought to us. We declared it delicious.* 一杯杯马德拉葡萄酒被端了过来.我们夸它味道好极了. VB V that V n V n adj
2 If you **declare** something, you state officially and formally that it exists or is the case. (正式)宣布,宣告. ❖ *His lawyers are confident that the judges will declare Mr Ashwell innocent.* 他的律师确信法官将宣告阿什威尔先生是无罪的. *The U.N. has declared it to be a safe zone.* 联合国已宣布它为安全区. VB V n V n adj V n to-inf Also V that
3 If you **declare** goods that you have bought abroad or money that you have earned, you say how much you have bought or earned so that you can pay tax on it. 申报(纳税物品、收入等). VB V n

›declare for.
If you **declare for** something or someone, you say that you are in favour of them. 声明赞成,表示赞成. ❖ *Mr. Stenholm had declared for the tax cut.* 斯腾霍尔姆先生已声明赞成减税. PHR-V V P n

de·clas·si·fy /ˌdiː'klæsɪfaɪ/ **declassifies, declassifying, declassified.**
If secret documents or records **are declassified**, it is officially stated that they are no longer secret. (机密文件)(被)宣布不再保密,解密. VB be V-ed

de·cline /dɪ'klaɪn/ **declines, declining, declined.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If something **declines**, it becomes less in quantity, importance, or strength. 下降;减弱;衰退. ❖ *The number of staff has declined from 217,000 to 114,000.* 员工人数已从21.7万下降到11.4万. VB V V from/to/by amount Also V amount
2 If there is a **decline** in something, it becomes less in quantity, importance, or quality. (数量、质量、重要性等的)减少,下降. ❖ *There wasn't such a big decline in enrollments after all.* 入学人数毕竟没有下降那么多. N-VAR
3 If something is **in decline** or **on the decline**, it is gradually decreasing in importance, quality, or power. (逐渐)减少,下降. ❖ *Thankfully the smoking of cigarettes is on the decline.* 谢天谢地,抽烟的现象越来越少了. PHR
4 If something goes or falls **into decline**, it begins to gradually decrease in importance, quality, or power. (重要性、质量、力量等的)逐渐变弱,衰退. PHR
5 If you **decline** something or **decline** to do something, you politely refuse to accept it or do it. 婉言拒绝,谢绝. ❖ *The band declined to comment on the story.* 该乐队婉拒对这个报道作出评论. VB V n FORMAL V to-inf Also V

de·code /ˌdiː'kəʊd/ **decodes, decoding, decoded.**
1 If you **decode** a message that has been written or spoken in a code, you change it into ordinary language. 译码,解码. VB V n
2 If you **decode** something such as a play or a work of art, or someone's behaviour, you manage to understand its meaning or implications, although they are not obvious. 弄清…的含意. ❖ *The critic had been unable fully to decode the work under review.* 这位评论家未能完全弄清所评论的作品. VB V n
3 A device that **decodes** a broadcast signal changes it into a form that can be displayed on a television screen. 破译,译解(电子信号). ◢**de·cod·er** /ˌdiː'kəʊdə/ **decoders** ❖ *...the latest Delta Sigma digital decoder.* 最新的三角积分数码解码器. VB V n N-COUNT

de·colo·niza·tion /ˌdiːˌkɒlənaɪ'zeɪʃən/; 又拼作 **decolonisation.**
Decolonization means giving a country that was formerly a colony independence. 给殖民地独立地位,非殖民地化. N-UNCOUNT

de·com·mis·sion /ˌdiːkə'mɪʃən/ **decommissions, decommissioning, decommissioned.**
When something such as a nuclear reactor or a large machine **is decommissioned**, it is taken to pieces because it is no longer going to be used. (废弃的核反应堆或大型机器等)(被)拆卸. ❖ *HMS Warspite would be decommissioned as part of the defence cuts.* 作为国防开支削减的一部分,英国皇家海军战列舰"厌战"号将被拆卸. VB be V-ed Also V n

de·com·pose /ˌdiːkəm'pəʊz/ **decomposes, decomposing, decomposed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
When things such as dead plants or animals **decompose**, or something **decomposes** them, they change chemically and begin to rot. (使)腐烂;(使)分解. ❖ *The debris slowly decomposes into compost.* 垃圾慢慢地腐烂成了堆肥. ◢**de·com·posed** ❖ *Be sure to provide well decomposed leaf mould.* 一定要提供彻底分解的腐叶土. ◢**de·com·po·si·tion** /ˌdiːkɒmpə'zɪʃən/ ❖ *...the four bodies were all in advanced stages of decomposition.* 四具尸体都已严重腐烂. V-ERG V V into n Also V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

de·com·pres·sion /ˌdiːkəm'preʃən/.
1 **Decompression** is the reduction of the force on something that is caused by the weight of the air. (空气的)减压. ❖ *Decompression blew out a window in the plane.* 减压使飞机的一扇窗户爆裂了. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Decompression** is the process of bringing someone back to the normal pressure of the air after they have been deep underwater. (使潜水者恢复正常气压的)减压过程. N-UNCOUNT

de·con·gest·ant /ˌdiːkən'dʒestənt/ **decongestants.**
A **decongestant** is a medicine which helps someone who has a cold to breathe more easily. (使病人呼吸顺畅的)鼻塞药,充血缓和剂. N-VAR

de·con·struct /ˌdiːkən'strʌkt/ **deconstructs, deconstructing, deconstructed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
To **deconstruct** an idea or text means to show the contradictions in its meaning, and to show how it does not fully explain what it claims to explain. 解构(展现某思想或文本中的自相矛盾之处). ❖ *...a rigorous intellectual framework to deconstruct various categories of film.* 一个解构各类电影的严密的知识体系. ◢**de·con·struc·tion** /ˌdiːkən'strʌkʃən/ ❖ *...the deconstruction of the macho psyche.* 对男子气概的心理的解构. VB TECHNICAL V n N-UNCOUNT

de·con·tami·nate /ˌdiːkən'tæmɪneɪt/ **decontaminates, decontaminating, decontaminated.**
To **decontaminate** something means to remove all radioactivity, germs, or dangerous substances from it. 清除(放射性、细菌等危险物质的)污染;使净化. ◢**de·con·tami·na·tion** /ˌdiːkəntæmɪ'neɪʃən/ ❖ *The land will require public money for decontamination.* 这块地需要公共资金来清除污染. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

de·con·trol /ˌdiːkənˈtrəʊl/ **decontrols, decontrolling, decontrolled.**
When governments **decontrol** an activity, they remove controls from it so that companies or organizations have more freedom. 解除对...的管制. VB V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...continuing decontrol of banking institutions.* 持续的放宽对银行机构的控制. N-VAR

de·cor /ˈdeɪkɔː/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **decor** of a house or room is its style of furnishing and decoration. (房屋的)装饰、布置. ❖ *The decor is simple – black lacquer panels on white walls.* 装饰很简单 — 黑漆镶板装在白色墙壁上. N-UNCOUNT

deco·rate /ˈdekəreɪt/ **decorates, decorating, decorated.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **decorate** something, you make it more attractive by adding things to it. 装饰; 美化. ❖ *He decorated his room with pictures.* 他将自己的房间用画装饰起来. VB V n, V n with n
2 If you **decorate** a building or room, you paint it or wallpaper it. 装修(指粉刷、贴墙纸等). ❖ *...when they came to decorate the rear bedroom.* 当他们开始装修后面的卧室时... *I had the flat decorated.* 我把公寓装修了. VB V n, have n V-ed, Also V
◢**deco·rat·ing** ❖ *I did a lot of the decorating myself.* 我自己动手装修了不少. N-UNCOUNT ◢**deco·ra·tion** ❖ *The renovation process and decoration took four months.* 修复过程和装饰用了四个月的时间. N-UNCOUNT ◢**deco·ra·tor, decorators** ❖ *The decorator repainted the door in half an hour.* 装修工人半个小时便把门重新漆了一遍. N-COUNT
➸ **interior decorator**: 见 **interior decoration**.
3 If something **decorates** a place or an object, it makes it look more attractive. 使美化. ❖ *Posters decorate the walls.* 招贴画美化了墙壁. VB WRITTEN V n
4 If someone **is decorated**, they are given a medal or other honour as an official reward for something that they have done. (被)授予勋章(或其他荣誉). VB be V-ed

deco·ra·tion /ˌdekəˈreɪʃən/ **decorations.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 The **decoration** of a room is its furniture, wallpaper, and ornaments. 装饰, 装潢. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Decorations** are features that are added to something in order to make it look more attractive. 装饰品. ❖ *The only wall decorations are candles.* 墙上唯一的装饰品是蜡烛. N-VAR
3 **Decorations** are brightly coloured objects such as balloons, which you put up in a room on special occasions to make it look more attractive. (特殊场合用的色彩鲜艳的)装饰品. N-COUNT
4 A **decoration** is an official title or honour which is given to someone, usually in the form of a medal, as a reward for military bravery or public service. 勋章; 荣誉标志. N-COUNT

deco·ra·tive /ˈdekərətɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Something that is **decorative** is intended to look pretty or attractive. 装饰性的, 作装饰用的. ❖ *The curtains are for purely decorative purposes and do not open or close.* 这些窗帘纯粹是作装饰用的, 不能拉开或关上. ADJ-GRADED

deco·rous /ˈdekərəs/.
Decorous behaviour is very respectable, calm, and polite. 端庄得体的; 稳重的. ❖ *They go for decorous walks every day.* 他们每天都姿态端庄地散步. ◢**deco·rous·ly** ❖ *He sipped his drink decorously.* 他得体地小口地喝着饮料. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED

de·co·rum /dɪˈkɔːrəm/.
Decorum is behaviour that people consider to be correct, polite, and respectable. 端庄得体; 正派; 符合礼仪. ❖ *I was treated with decorum and respect.* 我受到了彬彬有礼的接待. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

de·coy /ˈdiːkɔɪ/ **decoys.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to something or someone as a **decoy**, you mean that they are intended to attract people's attention and deceive them, for example by leading them into a trap or away from a particular place. 诱饵, 圈套. ❖ *I decided that I would go out as a decoy to catch the rapist.* 我决定自己出去作为诱饵来捉拿这名强奸犯. N-COUNT
2 A **decoy** is a model of a bird that is used to attract wild birds towards it. (用于诱捕野鸟的)假鸟. N-COUNT

de·crease, decreases, decreasing, decreased. ◆◆◇◇◇
The verb is pronounced /dɪˈkriːs/. The noun is pronounced /ˈdiːkriːs/. 动词发音为/dɪˈkriːs/. 名词发音为/ˈdiːkriːs/.
1 When something **decreases** or when you **decrease** it, it becomes less in quantity, size, or intensity. (使)减少、减弱, 降低. ❖ *Population growth is decreasing by 1.4% each year.* 人口增长每年降低1.4%. *The number of independent firms decreased from 198 to 96.* 独立经营的商行从198家减少到96家. *Raw-steel production by the nation's mills decreased 2.1% last week.* 这个国家的生钢产量上星期下降了2.1%. V-ERG V by amount, V from/to amount, V amount, Also V n
2 A **decrease** is a reduction in the quantity, size, or intensity of something. 下降, 减少, 降低. ❖ *...a decrease in the number of young people out of work.* 年轻人失业数量的减少. N-COUNT

de·cree /dɪˈkriː/ **decrees, decreeing, decreed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **decree** is an official order or decision, especially one made by the ruler of a country. (尤指统治者颁布的)命令, 法令. ❖ *...reform by presidential decree.* 按照总统法令进行的改革. N-COUNT also by N
2 If someone in authority **decrees** that something must happen, they decide or state this officially. 发布(命令), 颁布(法令). ❖ *The government decreed that all who wanted to live and work in Kenya must hold Kenyan passports.* 政府颁布法令:所有打算在肯尼亚居住和工作的人都必须持有肯尼亚护照. VB V that, Also V n
3 A **decree** is a judgement made by a law court. (法院的)判决、裁定. ❖ *Men do not always get their own way, as court decrees on custody show.* 正如法院拘捕令所显示, 人们并不能总是为所欲为. N-COUNT

de,cree 'absolute, decrees absolute.
A **decree absolute** is the final order made by a court in a divorce case which ends a marriage completely. (法院作出的)离婚最终判决. N-COUNT

de·cree nisi /dɪˌkriː ˈnaɪsaɪ/ **decrees nisi.**
A **decree nisi** is an order made by a court which states that a divorce must take place at a certain time in the future unless a good reason is produced to prevent this. (除非有正当理由, 否则在指定日期后即行生效的)离婚判决令. N-COUNT

de·crep·it /dɪˈkrepɪt/.
Something that is **decrepit** is old and in bad condition. Someone who is **decrepit** is old and weak. 破旧的; 衰老的, 衰弱的. ❖ *...a decrepit old police station.* 一所破旧的年代已久的警察局. *...a decrepit old man.* 一位衰弱的老人. ◢**de·crepi·tude** /dɪˈkrepɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ ❖ *There was a general air of decrepitude and neglect.* 一股衰败、荒凉的气息弥漫着. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

de·crimi·nal·ize /ˌdiːˈkrɪmɪnəlaɪz/ **decriminalizes, decriminalizing, decriminalized;** [英]又拼作 **decriminalise.**
When a criminal offence **is decriminalized**, the law changes so that it is no longer a criminal offence. (使)(刑事罪行)非刑事化. ❖ *...whether prostitution should be decriminalized.* 卖淫是否应该非刑事化. ◢**de·crimi·nali·za·tion** /ˌdiːˌkrɪmɪnəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the decriminalisation of homosexuality.* 同性恋的非刑事化. VB be V-ed, Also V n, N-UNCOUNT

de·cry /dɪˈkraɪ/ **decries, decrying, decried.**
If someone **decries** an idea or action, they criticize it strongly; used showing disapproval. (贬义)谴责; 诋毁. ❖ *He is impatient with those who decry the scheme.* 对于诋毁这个方案的那些人他感到不耐烦. *Governments also decry the migrants as law-breakers.* 政府也谴责这些移民破坏法律. VB PRAGMATICS FORMAL V n, V n as n

dedi·cate /ˈdedɪkeɪt/ **dedicates, dedicating, dedicated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone **has dedicated** themselves to something, you approve of the fact that they have decided to give a lot of time and effort to it because they think that it is important. 献身于; 致力于. ❖ *He dedicated himself to politics.* 他致力于政治活动. *Bessie has dedicated her life to caring for others.* 贝茜毕生致力于照顾他人. VB PRAGMATICS V pron-refl to n/-ing, V n to n/-ing
◢**dedi·cat·ed** ❖ *He's quite dedicated to his students.* 他对学生一心一意. ◢**dedi·ca·tion** ❖ *...her courage, compassion and dedication to the cause of humanity.* 她的勇气、同情 ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

心和对人类事业的献身精神.

2 If someone **dedicates** something such as a book, play, or piece of music to you, they mention your name, for example in the front of a book or when a piece of music is performed, as a way of showing affection or respect for you. 把(书、音乐等艺术作品)献给(某人). ◆ *She dedicated her first album to Woody Allen.* 她将自己的第一张唱片献给了伍迪·艾伦. VB; V n to n
◢**dedication** /ˌdedɪˈkeɪʃən/ **dedications.** N-COUNT
A **dedication** is a message which is written at the beginning of a book, or a short announcement which is sometimes made before a play or piece of music is performed, as a sign of affection or respect for someone. 献辞, 题辞.

3 If a monument, building, or church **is dedicated** to someone, a formal ceremony is held to show that the building will always be associated with them. (纪念碑、教堂等建筑)(被)献给(某人)作为纪念. ◆ *A window was dedicated to the memory of the Revd. Michael Scott.* 一扇窗户被用于纪念迈克尔·斯科特牧师. VB usu passive; be V-ed to n
◢**dedication** ◆ *...the dedication of the Holocaust Museum.* 大屠杀纪念馆的落成典礼. N-UNCOUNT

dedi·cat·ed /ˈdedɪkeɪtɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **dedicated** to describe someone who enjoys a particular activity very much and spends a lot of time doing it. 献身的; 专心致志的; 热忱的. ◆ *...dedicated followers of classical music.* 古典音乐的热忱追随者. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **dedicated** to describe something that is made, built, or designed for one particular purpose or thing. 专用的, 专门的. ◆ *...the world's first museum dedicated to ecology.* 世界上第一座专门的生态学博物馆. ADJ

de·duce /dɪˈdjuːs, AM -ˈduːs/ **deduces, deducing, deduced.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **deduce** something, you reach that conclusion because of other things that you know to be true. 推断, 演绎. ◆ *Alison had got to work and cleverly deduced that I was the author.* 艾莉森开始动脑子, 她聪明地推断出我就是作者. *The date of the document can be deduced from references to the Civil War.* 这份文件多次提及那场内战, 由此可推断其日期. VB; V n; V that; be V-ed from n; Also V n from n, V with quote

de·duct /dɪˈdʌkt/ **deducts, deducting, deducted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
When you **deduct** an amount from a total, you subtract it from the total. 扣除; 减去. ◆ *The company deducted this payment from his compensation.* 公司从他的补偿费中扣除了这笔已付金额. VB; V n from n; Also V n
◢**de·duc·tion** ◆ *The profit figure was struck after the deduction of £56,000.* 盈利数目在扣除5.6万镑后算出. N-UNCOUNT

de·duc·tion /dɪˈdʌkʃən/ **deductions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **deduction** is a conclusion that you have reached about something because of other things that you know to be true. (推理得出的)结论, 推论. ◆ *...her own shrewd deductions about what was going on.* 她自己对正在发生的事情的精明推断. N-COUNT

2 **Deduction** is the process of reaching a conclusion about something because of other things that you know to be true. 推理, 演绎. ◆ *'You are clever to guess. I'm sure I don't know how you did it.'—'Deduction,' James said.* '你猜得很准.我真是不知道你是怎么猜出来的.'—'推理,'詹姆斯说. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **deduction** is an amount that has been subtracted from a total. 扣除额. ◆ *...tax and National Insurance deductions.* 税收和国民保险扣除额. N-COUNT

de·duc·tive /dɪˈdʌktɪv/.
Deductive reasoning involves deducing conclusions logically from other things that are already known. 推理的, 演绎的. ADJ; FORMAL

deed /diːd/ **deeds.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **deed** is something that is done, especially something that is very good or very bad. (尤指极好的或极坏的)行为, 行动. ◆ *...the warm feeling one gets from doing a good deed.* 因做了好事而获得的令人温馨的感觉. N-COUNT; LITERARY

2 A **deed** is a document containing the terms of an agreement, especially an agreement concerning the ownership of land or a building. (尤指有关房地产的)契约, 证书. N-COUNT; LEGAL

'deed poll.
In Britain, if you change your name **by deed poll**, you change it officially and legally. (英国)单边契据(由一方签立更改姓名). PHR

deem /diːm/ **deems, deeming, deemed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If something **is deemed** to have a particular quality or to do a particular thing, it is considered to have that quality or do that thing. (被)认为. ◆ *French and German were deemed essential.* 法语和德语被认为是必不可少的. *He says he would support the use of force if the UN deemed it necessary.* 他说如果联合国认为有必要的话, 他将支持使用武力. VB; FORMAL; be V-ed adj/n; V n adj/n; Also V n to-inf

deep /diːp/ **deeper, deepest.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If something is **deep**, it extends a long way down from the ground or from the top surface of something. 深的. ◆ *The water is very deep.* 水非常深. *...the deep cut on his left hand.* 他左手上那深深的伤口. ADJ-GRADED
▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *Gingerly, she put her hand in deeper.* 小心翼翼地, 她把手伸进去更深一些. ADV-GRADED
◢**deep·ly** ◆ *There isn't time to dig deeply and put in manure or compost.* 没有时间来挖深坑放粪肥或混合肥. ADV-GRADED

2 A **deep** container, such as a wardrobe or cupboard, extends or measures a long distance from front to back. (衣柜或橱柜等)深的. ADJ-GRADED

3 You use **deep** to talk or ask about how much something measures from the surface to the bottom, or from front to back. (从顶端至底部或从前至后)有...深的. ◆ *I found myself in water only three feet deep.* 我发现自己在仅有三英尺深的水中. *How deep did the snow get?* 雪下了多厚? ADJ-GRADED
▷ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ◆ *...an inch-deep stab wound.* 一英寸深的刺伤的伤口. COMB

4 If you say that things or people are two, three, or four **deep**, you mean that there are two, three, or four rows or layers of them there. 成(几)排; 成(几)层. ◆ *...cardboard boxes piled right to the ceiling, ten deep.* 一直摞到天花板的纸箱, 达十层. ADV; num ADV

5 **The deep** means the sea. 海洋. ◆ *...whales and creatures of the deep.* 海洋里的鲸鱼和各种生物. N-SING; the N; LITERARY

6 **Deep** in an area means a long way inside it. 在...的深处. ◆ *Oil and gas were trapped deep inside the earth when it was formed.* 石油和天然气在地球形成的时候被困在地球的深处. ADV-GRADED

7 In sports such as football and tennis, a **deep** shot is one that sends the ball a long way towards the end of the pitch or court. (足球和网球等运动中)靠近对方底线的, 打得深的. ADJ-GRADED

8 You use **deep** to emphasize the seriousness, strength, importance, or degree of something. 严重的, 极度的; 深厚的. ◆ *...a period of deep personal crisis.* 个人危机严重的一个时期. *...his deep sympathy to the family.* 他对这个家庭的深切同情. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS
◢**deeply** ◆ *Our meetings and conversations left me deeply depressed.* 我们的会面和交谈使我非常沮丧. ADV-GRADED

9 If you experience or feel something **deep** inside you or **deep** down, you feel it very strongly although you do not necessarily show it. 在内心深处; (感受)强烈地, 深切地. ◆ *Deep in my heart I knew we had no hope.* 在内心深处我知道我们没有希望了. ADV-GRADED

10 If you say that something **goes deep** or **runs deep**, you mean that it is very serious or strong and is hard to change. 强烈的; 深刻的; 根深蒂固的. ◆ *His anger and anguish clearly went deep.* 他的愤怒和痛苦显然刻骨铭心. PHR

11 If you are in a **deep** sleep, you are sleeping peacefully and it is difficult to wake you. (睡眠)深沉的, 酣睡的. ADJ-GRADED
◢**deeply** ◆ *She slept deeply but woke early.* 她睡得很熟, 不过醒得早. ADV-GRADED

12 If you are **deep in** thought or **deep in** conversation, you are concentrating very hard on what you are thinking or saying and are not aware of the things that are happening around you. 专心致志的; 深陷于...的. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ in n

13 A **deep** gaze or look seems to see right into your mind. (目光)深邃的, 似乎能看透人的. ◆ *Peter gave him a long* ADJ

D

deep look. 彼得的目光深邃地久久地看了他一眼.

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He paused, staring deep into Mary's eyes.* 他停顿了一下,用深邃的目光盯着玛丽的眼睛. ADV-GRADED

◢**deeply** ❖ *He turned to me, looked deeply into my eyes and said, 'Something's happening.'* 他转向我,目光深邃地看着我的眼睛说,'出事了.' ADV-GRADED

14 A **deep** breath or sigh uses or fills the whole of your lungs. (呼吸、叹息等)深的. ❖ *Caz took a long, deep breath.* 凯兹长长地深吸了一口气. ◢**deeply** ❖ *She sighed deeply.* 她深深地叹了口气. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV after v

15 If you say that you **took a deep breath** before doing something dangerous or frightening, you mean that you tried to make yourself feel strong and confident. (为增强自信心等)深吸一口气. ❖ *I took a deep breath and went in.* 我深吸了一口气,然后走了进去. PHR

16 You use **deep** to describe colours that are strong and fairly dark. (颜色)深的,浓的. ❖ *The sky was peach-colored in the east, deep blue and starry in the west.* 东边的天空是桃色的,西边的则是深蓝色,而且星光点点. COMB

D

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...cushions in traditional deep colours.* 传统的深色靠垫. ADJ-GRADED

17 A **deep** sound is low in pitch. (声音)深沉的,低沉的. ❖ *His voice was deep and mellow.* 他的声音低沉浑厚. ADJ-GRADED

18 If you describe someone as **deep**, you mean that they are reserved in a way that makes you think that they have good qualities such as intelligence or determination. (性格)深藏不露的,摸不透的,深沉的. ❖ *James is a very deep individual.* 詹姆斯是个城府很深的人. ADJ-GRADED

19 If you describe something such as a problem or a piece of writing as **deep**, you mean that it is important, serious, or complicated. 深奥的;严肃的;复杂的. ❖ *They're written as adventure stories. They're not intended to be deep.* 它们是作为冒险故事来写的,没打算很深奥. ADJ-GRADED

20 If you are **deep** in debt, you have a lot of debts. 深陷于(债务). ❖ *I paid my bills, knowing each cheque got me deeper into debt.* 我付了账单,心里知道每张支票都使我陷入更深的债务. ◢**deeply** ❖ *She is now penniless and deeply in debt.* 她现在一文不名,债务累累. ADV-GRADED; ADV in/into n; ADV-GRADED; ADV in/into n

21 ➻ to **go off at the deep end**: 见 **end**.
➻ to be **thrown in at the deep end**: 见 **end**.
➻ **in deep water**: 见 **water**.

deep·en /ˈdiːpən/ deepens, deepening, deepened. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a situation or emotion **deepens** or if something **deepens** it, it becomes stronger and more intense. (使)加深,深化. ❖ *My marriage was rough, but it deepened my emotions.* 我的婚姻很坎坷,但它深化了我的感情. V-ERG V; V n

2 If you **deepen** your knowledge or understanding of a subject, you learn more about it and become more interested in it. 加深(了解). ❖ *...an exciting opportunity for anyone wishing to deepen their understanding of themselves.* 令所有希望加深自我了解的人兴奋不已的机会. VB; V n

3 When light or a colour **deepens** or **is deepened**, it becomes darker. (使)(色彩)变深,(使)变浓. ❖ *Dusk was deepening as they drove back.* 当他们驱车返回时,暮色越来越浓. V-ERG; LITERARY; V; Also V n

4 When a sound **deepens** or **is deepened**, it becomes lower in tone. (使)(声音)变得低沉. ❖ *Her voice has deepened and coarsened with the years.* 随着岁月的流逝,她的嗓音变得低沉而粗哑. V-ERG; V; Also V n

5 When your breathing **deepens**, or you **deepen** it, you take more air into your lungs when you breathe. (呼吸)加深,加重. ❖ *He heard her breathing deepen.* 他听到她呼吸加重了. V-ERG; V; Also V n

6 If people **deepen** something, they increase its depth by digging out its lower surface. 使...加深;挖深. ❖ *A major project has now begun to deepen the main approach channel.* 一项加深主要引渠的大工程目前已经开始. VB; V n

7 Something such as a river or a sea **deepens** where the bottom begins to slope downwards. (河流或海洋等)变深. VB V

ˌdeep ˈfreeze, deep freezes.

A **deep freeze** is the same as a **freezer**. 同 freezer. N-COUNT

ˌdeep-ˈfry, deep-fries, deep-frying, deep-fried.

If you **deep-fry** food, you fry it in a large amount of fat or oil. 油炸(食物). ❖ *Heat the oil and deep-fry the fish.* 把油烧热用来炸鱼. VB; V n

ˌdeep-ˈrooted.

Deep-rooted means the same as **deep-seated**. 又同deep-seated. ❖ *...long-term solutions to a deep-rooted problem.* 对一个根深蒂固的问题的长远解决办法. ADJ-GRADED

ˈdeep-sea.

Deep-sea activities take place in the areas of the sea that are a long way from the coast. (远离海岸)深海的(活动). ❖ *deep-sea diving.* 深海潜水. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌdeep-ˈseated. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **deep-seated** problem, feeling, or belief is difficult to change because its causes have been there for a long time. 根深蒂固的. ❖ *...deep-seated economic problems.* 根深蒂固的经济问题. ADJ-GRADED

ˈdeep-set.

Deep-set eyes have deep sockets. (眼睛)深陷的. ❖ *He had black hair and deep-set brown eyes.* 他有黑色的头发,深陷的棕色眼睛. ADJ

deer /dɪə/; deer is both the singular and the plural form. ◆◆◇◇◇

单复数同形.

A **deer** is a large wild animal that eats grass and leaves. A male deer usually has large branching horns. 鹿. N-COUNT

de·face /dɪˈfeɪs/ defaces, defacing, defaced.

If someone **defaces** something such as a wall or a notice, they spoil it by writing or drawing things on it. 损坏...的表面;在...表面乱涂乱画. VB: V n

de fac·to /ˌdeɪ ˈfæktəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

De facto is used to indicate that something is a particular thing, although it was not specifically planned or intended to be that thing. 事实上的,实际上的. ❖ *This might be interpreted as a de facto recognition of the republic's independence.* 这可以被理解为对这个共和国独立的事实上的承认. ADJ: ADJ n; FORMAL

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *German unity has now de facto replaced the signing of such a treaty.* 德国的统一现在实际上已经替代了这样一份条约的签署. ADV; ADV with cl

de·fama·tory /dɪˈfæmətri, AM -tɔːri/.

Speech or writing that is **defamatory** is likely to damage someone's good reputation by saying something bad and untrue about them. 诽谤的,中伤的. ❖ *The article was highly defamatory.* 这篇文章具有高度的诽谤性. ADJ-GRADED; FORMAL

de·fame /dɪˈfeɪm/ defames, defaming, defamed.

If you **defame** someone or something, you say something bad and untrue about them. 诽谤,中伤. ❖ *Sgt Norwood complained that the article defamed him.* 诺伍德中士抱怨这篇文章诽谤了他. ◢**defa·ma·tion** /ˌdefəˈmeɪʃən/ ❖ *He was considering suing for defamation.* 他在考虑以诽谤罪来起诉. VB; FORMAL; V n; N-UNCOUNT

de·fault /dɪˈfɔːlt/ defaults, defaulting, defaulted. ◆◆◇◇◇

Pronounced /ˈdiːfɔːlt/ for meaning 2. 第2项释义发音为/ˈdiːfɔːlt/.

1 If a person, company, or country **defaults on** something that they have legally agreed to do, such as paying some money before a particular time, they fail to do it. 违背,不履行(契约);拖欠(债务). ❖ *More borrowers are defaulting on loans.* 更多的借款人在拖欠贷款. VB; LEGAL; V on n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The corporation may be charged with default on its contract with the government.* 这家公司可能会被指控不履行它与政府签订的合同. N-UNCOUNT

◢**de·fault·er, defaulters** ❖ *...fine defaulters.* 未付罚款者. N-COUNT

2 A **default** situation is what exists or happens unless someone or something changes it. 预设的,预置的(即除非改变它,否则按预设状态进行). ❖ *...default passwords being installed on commercial machines.* 商业机器中安装的预设密码. ADJ: ADJ n

3 If something happens **by default**, it happens only because something else which might have prevented it or changed it has not happened. 由于其他情况未发生. PHR; FORMAL

4 If something happens **in default of** something else, it happens because that other thing does not happen or proves to be impossible. 由于缺乏…, 因为没有…. PHR-PREP FORMAL

de·feat /dɪˈfiːt/ **defeats, defeating, defeated.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **defeat** someone, you win a victory over them in a battle, game, or contest. 击败, 战胜. ❖ *...the Montreal Canadiens, who defeated the Boston Bruins four games to one.* 以四比一战胜波士顿棕熊队的蒙特利尔法裔加拿大人队. VB V n

2 If a proposal or motion in a debate **is defeated**, more people vote against it than for it. (建议、提案等)(被)否决. VB be V-ed

3 To **defeat** an action or plan means to cause it to fail. 阻挠. VB V n

4 **Defeat** is the experience of being beaten in a battle, game, or contest, or of failing to achieve what you wanted to. 失败, 挫折. ❖ *The most important thing is not to admit defeat.* 最重要的是不要承认失败. N-VAR

5 If a task or a problem **defeats** you, it is so difficult that you cannot do it or solve it. 难住, 难倒. ❖ *The structural challenges of constructing such a huge novel almost defeated her.* 构思这样一本大部头小说的结构的艰巨任务几乎难倒了她. VB V n

de·feat·ist /dɪˈfiːtɪst/ **defeatists.**

A **defeatist** is someone who thinks or talks in a way that suggests that they expect to be unsuccessful. 失败主义者. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a defeatist attitude.* 失败主义的态度. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **de·feat·ism** ❖ *Loss of confidence can lead to cynicism and defeatism.* 自信心的丧失会导致玩世不恭和失败主义. N-UNCOUNT

defe·cate /ˈdefəkeɪt/ **defecates, defecating, defecated.**

When people and animals **defecate**, they get rid of waste matter from their body through their anus. 排粪, 排大便. VB V FORMAL

◢ **defe·ca·tion** /ˌdefəˈkeɪʃən/. N-UNCOUNT

de·fect, defects, defecting, defected. The noun is pronounced /ˈdiːfekt/. The verb is pronounced /dɪˈfekt/. 名词发音为 /ˈdiːfekt/, 动词发音为 /dɪˈfekt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **defect** is a fault or imperfection in a person or thing. 缺点、瑕疵; 缺陷. ❖ *He was born with a hearing defect.* 他有先天性听觉缺陷. *...a defect in the aircraft caused the crash.* …飞机的一个缺陷造成了坠机. N-COUNT

2 If you **defect**, you leave your country, political party, or other group, and join an opposing country, party, or group. 背叛, 叛变; 变节; 脱离. ❖ *He tried to defect to the West last year.* 他去年企图变节投奔到西方去. VB V V to/from n

◢ **de·fec·tion** /dɪˈfekʃən/ **defections** ❖ *...the defection of at least sixteen Parliamentary deputies.* 至少16名议会代表的变节. N-VAR ◢ **de·fec·tor** /dɪˈfektə/ **defectors.** 变节者. N-COUNT

de·fec·tive /dɪˈfektɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is **defective**, there is something wrong with it and it does not work properly. 有缺陷的, 有毛病的. ❖ *Her sight was becoming defective.* 她的视力开始下降. ADJ-GRADED

de·fence /dɪˈfens/ **defences;** [美]又拼作 **defense.** Pronounced /ˈdiːfens/ for meaning 8 in American English. 在第8项释义[美]发音为 /ˈdiːfens/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Defence** is action that is taken to protect someone or something against attack. 保卫; 防御; 维护. ❖ *The land was flat, giving no scope for defence.* 这个地区很平坦, 没有防御的余地. *...wielding a knife in defence.* 持刀自卫. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Defence** is the organization of a country's armies and weapons, and their use to protect the country or its interests. 国防. ❖ *Twenty eight percent of the federal budget is spent on defense.* 联邦预算的百分之二十八用于国防开支. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **defences** of a country or region are all its armed forces and weapons. (国家或地区的)防御力量. N-PLURAL

4 A **defence** is something that people or animals can use or do to protect themselves. 防御物; 保护手段; 屏障. ❖ *The immune system is our main defence against disease.* 免疫系统是我们防止疾病的主要屏障. N-COUNT

5 If you come **to** someone's **defence**, you help them by doing or saying something to protect them. (为某人)辩护. ❖ *Tony sprang to the defence of the 21-year-old, saying he was not to blame.* 托尼立即为那位21岁的人辩护, 说不应该责备他. PHR

6 A **defence** is something that you say or write which supports ideas or actions that have been criticized or questioned. 辩词; 辩护性的讲话(或文章). ❖ *They published a 50,000-word defence of their rule in this region.* 他们发表了一篇5万字的文章为其在这一地区的统治作辩护. N-COUNT also in N

7 In a court of law, an accused person's **defence** is the process of presenting evidence in their favour. (法庭上的)辩护. ❖ *He has insisted on conducting his own defence.* 他坚持自己作辩护. N-COUNT

8 The **defence** is the case that is presented by a lawyer in a trial for the person who has been accused of a crime. You can also refer to this person's lawyers as the **defence**. (法律)辩护、辩词; 辩护律师. ❖ *The defence was that the records of the interviews were fabricated by the police.* 辩词说会谈记录是警方捏造的. *The defence pleaded insanity.* 辩护律师提出精神失常这一理由. N-SING

9 In games such as football or hockey, the **defence** is the group of players in a team who try to stop the opposing players scoring a goal or a point. (足球或曲棍球等运动中)防守队员. N-COLL-SING also in N

D

de·fence·less /dɪˈfensləs/; [美]又拼作 **defenseless.**

If someone or something is **defenceless**, they are weak and unable to defend themselves properly. 没有自我保护能力的. ❖ *...a savage attack on a defenceless young girl.* 对一名缺乏自我保护能力的少女的野蛮攻击. ADJ-GRADED

deˈfence mechanism, defence mechanisms.

A **defence mechanism** is a way of behaving or thinking which is not conscious or deliberate and is an automatic reaction to unpleasant experiences or feelings such as anxiety or fear. (行为或思想对焦虑、恐惧等不愉快体验的)自动保护反应, 自动防卫机制. N-COUNT

de·fend /dɪˈfend/ **defends, defending, defended.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **defend** someone or something, you take action in order to protect them. 保护、保卫. ❖ *In 1991 he and his friends defended themselves against some white racist thugs.* 1991年, 面对一些白人种族主义暴徒, 他和朋友们奋起自卫. VB V n V pron-refl against n

2 If you **defend** someone or something when they have been criticized, you argue in support of them. 为…辩护. ❖ *Clarence's move was unpopular, but Matt had to defend it.* 克拉伦斯的措施不受欢迎, 但是马特还得为此辩护. *The author defends herself against charges of racism.* 针对种族歧视的指控, 作者为她自己作了辩护. VB V n V pron-refl against n Also V n against n

3 When a lawyer **defends** a person who has been accused of something, the lawyer argues on their behalf in a court of law that the charges are not true. (律师)为…辩护. ❖ *...a lawyer who defended dissidents in the former Communist State.* 一位曾为前共产党国家持不同政见者辩护的律师. VB V n Also V

4 When a sports player plays in the tournament which they won the previous time it was held, you can say that they **are defending** their title. (运动冠军)卫冕. VB V n

de·fend·ant /dɪˈfendənt/ **defendants.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **defendant** is a person who has been accused of breaking the law and is being tried in court. 被告人, 被告. N-COUNT

de·fend·er /dɪˈfendə/ **defenders.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone is a **defender** of a particular thing or person that has been criticized or attacked, they argue or act in support of that thing or person. 捍卫者, 守卫者. ❖ *...a strong defender of human rights or religious freedom.* 人权或宗教自由的坚强的捍卫者. N-COUNT

2 A **defender** in a game such as football or hockey is a player whose main task is to try and stop the other side scoring. 防守队员; 后卫. N-COUNT

de·fense /dɪˈfens/.

➸ 见 **defence.**

de·fen·sible /dɪˈfensɪbəl/.

An opinion, system, or action that is **defensible** is one that people can argue is right or good. 可辩解的; 合乎情理的. ❖ *Her reasons for acting are morally defensible.* 她的行 ADJ-GRADED

动理由从道德上说是合乎情理的.

de·fen·sive /dɪ'fensɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **defensive** to describe things that are intended to protect someone or something. 防御性的, 防卫的. ❖ *The Government hastily organized defensive measures.* 政府匆忙组织防御措施. *The union leaders were pushed into a more defensive position.* 工会领导被推到了一个更为防守性的位置. ADJ

2 Someone who is **defensive** is behaving in a way that shows they feel unsure or threatened. 自卫的; 戒备的; 防卫的. ❖ *She heard the blustering, defensive note in his voice.* 她听出了他话中气冲冲的、自卫性的口气. ◢**de·fen·sive·ly** ❖ *'Oh, I know, I know,' said Kate, defensively.* '啊, 我知道, 我知道,' 凯特有戒备地说. ◢**de·fen·sive·ness.** ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone is **on the defensive**, they are trying to protect themselves or their interests because they feel unsure or threatened. 采取守势; 防卫. ❖ *He smiled, not wanting to put the man on the defensive.* 他笑了笑, 不想让那人有戒心. PHR

D

4 In sport, **defensive** play is play that is intended to prevent your opponent from scoring goals or points against you. (体育比赛中)防守性的. ◢**de·fen·sive·ly** ❖ *...playing defensively.* 防守性地踢球. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

de·fer /dɪ'fɜː/ **defers, deferring, deferred.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **defer** an event or action, you arrange for it to happen at a later date, rather than immediately or at the previously planned time. 推迟, 延缓. ❖ *Customers often defer payment for as long as possible.* 顾客经常尽量长时间地拖延付款. ◢**de·fer·ment** /dɪ'fɜːmənt/, **deferments** ❖ *...the deferment of national service for lycée students.* 法国公立中学学生服兵役时间的推迟. ◢**de·fer·ral** /dɪ'fɜːrəl/, **deferrals** ❖ *They were granted a deferral of payments for nine weeks.* 他们被允许推迟九周付款. VB V n/-ing N-VAR N-VAR

2 If you **defer to** someone, you accept their opinion or do what they want you to do, even when you do not agree with it yourself, because you respect them or their authority. 顺从; 尊重; 听从. ❖ *Doctors are encouraged to defer to experts.* 医生们被鼓励听从专家的意见. VB V to n

def·er·ence /'defərəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Deference is a polite and respectful attitude towards someone, especially because they have an important position. 顺从, 遵从; 尊敬. ◢**def·er·en·tial** /ˌdefə'renʃəl/ ❖ *All his adult life he had been surrounded by deferential courtiers.* 他的成年生活一直是在恭顺的侍臣们的身边度过. ◢**def·er·en·tial·ly** ❖ *She liked Gertrude, whom she deferentially called Miss Stein.* 她喜欢格特鲁德, 尊敬地称她为斯泰因小姐. N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED ADV

de·fi·ance /dɪ'faɪəns/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Defiance** is behaviour or an attitude which shows that you are not willing to obey someone. 不顺从; 违抗, 反抗. ❖ *...his courageous defiance of the government.* 他对政府的大胆反抗. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you do something **in defiance of** a person, rule, or law, you do it even though you know that you are not allowed to do it. 公然违抗; 无视. ❖ *People have taken to the streets in defiance of the curfew.* 人们公然违抗宵禁令, 走上街头. PHR

de·fi·ant /dɪ'faɪənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone is **defiant**, they show that they are not willing to obey someone, or are not worried about someone's disapproval. 不顺从的; 公然违抗的; 蔑视的. ❖ *The players are in defiant mood as they prepare for tomorrow's game.* 球员们在准备明天的比赛时怀着反抗情绪. ◢**de·fi·ant·ly** ❖ *They defiantly rejected any talk of a compromise.* 他们公然拒绝任何关于妥协的会谈. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

de·fi·cien·cy /dɪ'fɪʃənsi/ **deficiencies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Deficiency** in something, especially something that your body needs, is a lack or shortage of it. 缺乏, 缺少, 不足. ❖ *They did blood tests on him for signs of vitamin deficiency.* 他们给他验血, 看看是否有缺乏维生素的迹象. N-VAR with supp FORMAL

2 A **deficiency** is a weakness or imperfection in someone or something. 缺点, 缺陷, 毛病. N-VAR with supp FORMAL

de·fi·cient /dɪ'fɪʃənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is **deficient** in a particular thing, they do not have the full amount of it that they need in order to function normally or work properly. 缺乏的; 不足的. ◇ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *Vegetarians too can become iron-deficient.* 素食者们也会有铁缺乏症. ADJ FORMAL COMB

2 Someone or something that is **deficient** is not good enough for a particular purpose. 有缺陷的; 不完美的. ❖ *...deficient landing systems.* 有缺陷的登陆系统. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

defi·cit /'defəsɪt/ **deficits.** ◆◆◆◆◇

A **deficit** is the amount by which something is less than what is required or expected, especially the amount by which the total money received is less than the total money spent. 短缺额; 亏损额; 赤字. ❖ *...the federal budget deficit.* 联邦预算赤字. If an account or organization is **in deficit**, more money has been spent than has been received. 出现亏损. N-COUNT PHR

de·file /dɪ'faɪl/ **defiles, defiling, defiled.**

If someone **defiles** something that people think is important or holy, they do something to it or say something about it which is offensive. 亵渎; 玷污. VB V n LITERARY

de·fin·able /dɪ'faɪnəbəl/.

Something that is **definable** can be described or identified in a particular way. 可定义的; 可描述的. ❖ *...groups broadly definable as conservative.* 大体上可称为保守的群体. ADJ-GRADED

de·fine /dɪ'faɪn/ **defines, defining, defined.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **define** something, you show, describe, or state clearly what it is and what its limits are, or what it is like. 给...下定义; 阐明; 规定; 限定. ❖ *The Supreme Court decision could define how far Congress can go.* 最高法院的决议可以限定国会的权力范围. ◢**de·fined** ❖ *...a party with a clearly defined programme.* 一个有明确规定的纲领的政党. VB V n V wh ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **define** a word or expression, you explain its meaning, for example in a dictionary. 解释(词语); 给...下定义. ❖ *'Collins English Dictionary' defines a workaholic as 'a person obsessively addicted to work'.* 《柯林斯英语词典》将a workaholic定义为'一个过分沉溺于工作中的人'. VB V n V n as n

de·fined /dɪ'faɪnd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is clearly **defined** or strongly **defined**, its outline is clear or strong. 轮廓分明的. ❖ *A clearly defined track leads down to the valley.* 一条清晰可辨的小道通往下面的山谷. ADJ-GRADED

defi·nite /'defɪnɪt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something such as a decision or an arrangement is **definite**, it is firm and clear, and unlikely to be changed. 明确的, 确切的. ❖ *It's too soon to give a definite answer.* 时间太短, 还不能给个明确的答复. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Definite** evidence or information is true, rather than being someone's opinion or guess. 确切的, 确凿的. ❖ *The police had nothing definite against her.* 警方没有任何确凿的对她不利的证据. ADJ

3 You use **definite** to emphasize the strength of your opinion or belief. 肯定的, 确信的. ❖ *That's a very definite possibility.* 这种可能性非常大. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS

4 Someone who is **definite** behaves or talks in a firm confident way. 坚定的; 自信的. ❖ *Mary is very definite about this.* 玛丽在这一点上非常坚定. ADJ-GRADED

5 A **definite** shape or colour is clear and noticeable. (轮廓或色彩)分明的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌdefinite 'article, definite articles.

The word 'the' is sometimes called the **definite article**. 定冠词(即the). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

defi·nite·ly /'defɪnɪtli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **definitely** to emphasize that something is the case, or to emphasize the strength of your intention or opinion. 肯定地; 一定. ❖ *I'm definitely going to get in touch with these people.* 我一定会与这些人取得联系. ADV-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If something has been **definitely** decided, the decision will not be changed. 明确地, 确切地. ❖ *He told them that no venue had yet been definitely decided.* 他告诉他们会场还没有明确定下来. ADV ADV before v

defi·ni·tion /ˌdefɪ'nɪʃən/ **definitions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **definition** is a statement giving the meaning of a word or N-COUNT

expression, for example in a dictionary. (词语的)释义. ❖ *There is no general agreement on a standard definition of intelligence.* 对 intelligence 这个词的标准释义还没有一致的看法. If you say that something has a particular quality **by definition**, you mean that it always has this quality, simply because of what it is. 按本身性质而言; 按定义. ❖ *Human perception is highly imperfect and by definition subjective.* 人类的认知能力很不完美, 而且天性主观. PHR PRAGMATICS

2 **Definition** is the quality of being clear and distinct. 明确性; 清晰度; 鲜明度. ❖ *Their foreign policy lacks definition.* 他们的外交政策不够明确. N-UNCOUNT

de·fini·tive /dɪˈfɪnɪtɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **definitive** provides a conclusion that cannot be questioned. 决定性的; 无可置疑的; 明确的. ❖ *No one has come up with a definitive answer as to why this should be so.* 对于此事为什么是这样, 还没有人想出一个明确的答案. ADJ-GRADED ◢**de·fini·tive·ly** ❖ *The Constitution did not definitively rule out divorce.* 宪法没有明确排除离婚. ADV

2 A **definitive** book or performance is thought to be the best of its kind that has ever been done. 最佳的; 权威的. ADJ-GRADED

de·flate /dɪˈfleɪt/ **deflates, deflating, deflated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **deflate** someone or **deflate** their confidence means to cause them to lose confidence. 使…泄气; 使…丧失自信. VB V n ◢**de·flat·ed** ❖ *When she refused I felt deflated.* 当她拒绝时, 我便泄气了. ADJ-GRADED

2 When something such as a tyre or balloon **deflates**, all the air comes out of it. (轮胎、气球等)放气, 瘪气. ❖ *...a deflated balloon.* 一个瘪了气的气球. V-ERG V, V-ed, Also V n

de·fla·tion /ˌdiːˈfleɪʃən, dɪˈf-/.

Deflation is a reduction in economic activity that leads to lower levels of industrial output, employment, investment, trade, profits, and prices. 通货紧缩. N-UNCOUNT ◢**de·fla·tion·ary** /ˌdiːˈfleɪʃənri, AM -neri/. A **deflationary** economic policy or measure is intended to or likely to cause deflation. 通货紧缩的. ADJ

de·flect /dɪˈflekt/ **deflects, deflecting, deflected.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **deflect** something such as criticism or attention, you act in a way that prevents it from being directed towards you or affecting you. 转移(批评或注意力). ❖ *It's a maneuver just to deflect the attention of the people from what is really happening.* 这是一种策略, 旨在转移人们对目前真正发生的事情的注意力. VB V n, V n from n

2 If something or someone **deflects** you from a course of action you have started or decided on, they make you decide not to do it or continue with it. 使…改变(行动等). ❖ *Never let a little problem deflect you.* 决不要让一点小问题改变你的计划. VB V n from n/-ing, V n

3 If you **deflect** something that is moving, you make it go in a slightly different direction, for example by hitting it or blocking it. (使)偏离; (使)转向. ❖ *He stuck out his boot and deflected the shot over the bar.* 他用脚一踢, 使射门的球飞过了球门横木. VB V n, V n prep ◢**de·flec·tion** /dɪˈflekʃən/ **deflections** ❖ *...the deflection of light as it passes through the slits in the grating.* 光在通过栅栏缝隙时发生的折射. N-VAR

de·flow·er /ˌdiːˈflaʊə/ **deflowers, deflowering, deflowered.**

When a woman **is deflowered**, she has sexual intercourse with a man for the first time. (使)(女子)失去童贞. VB V n, LITERARY

de·for·est /ˌdiːˈfɒrɪst, AM -ˈfɔːr-/ **deforests, deforesting, deforested.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If an area **is deforested**, all the trees are cut down or destroyed. (被)砍掉树林. VB be V-ed ◢**de·for·esta·tion** /ˌdiːˈfɒrɪsˈteɪʃən, AM -ˈfɔːr-/ ❖ *...the disastrous consequences of uncontrolled deforestation.* 滥伐树林所造成的灾难性后果. N-UNCOUNT

de·form /dɪˈfɔːm/ **deforms, deforming, deformed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **deforms** something, usually a person's body, it causes it to have an unnatural shape. 使变形、使成畸形. ❖ *Bad rheumatoid arthritis deforms limbs.* 严重的风湿性关节炎使四肢变形. VB, V n, Also V ◢**de·formed** ❖ *He was born with a deformed right leg.* 他生下来右腿就是畸形的. ADJ-GRADED ◢**de·for·ma·tion** /ˌdiːfɔːˈmeɪʃən/ **deformations** ❖ *Changing stresses bring about more cracking and rock deformation.* 改变压力导致更多的破裂和岩石变形. N-VAR

de·form·ity /dɪˈfɔːmɪti/ **deformities.**

1 A **deformity** is a part of someone's body which is not the normal shape because of injury or illness, or because they were born this way. (因受伤、疾病或天生的)畸形部位. N-COUNT

2 **Deformity** is the condition of having a deformity. 畸形, 变形. ❖ *The bones begin to grind against each other, leading to pain and deformity.* 骨头开始互相挤压, 造成疼痛和畸形. N-UNCOUNT

de·fraud /dɪˈfrɔːd/ **defrauds, defrauding, defrauded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **defrauds** you, they take something away from you or stop you from getting something that belongs to you by means of tricks and lies. 诈取, 骗取. ❖ *They conspired to defraud the federal government of millions of dollars in income taxes.* 他们共谋从联邦政府骗取数百万元的所得税. VB V n, V n of/out of n

de·fray /dɪˈfreɪ/ **defrays, defraying, defrayed.** VB V n

If you **defray** someone's costs or expenses, you give them money which represents the amount that they have spent, for example while they have been doing something for you or acting on your behalf. 支付(已开支的款项). FORMAL

de·frost /ˌdiːˈfrɒst, AM -ˈfrɔːst/ **defrosts, defrosting, defrosted.**

When you **defrost** frozen food or a fridge or freezer, you cause it to become unfrozen. 使(食物)解冻; 给(冰箱)除霜. ❖ *Once the turkey has defrosted, remove the giblets.* 一旦火鸡解冻后, 便除去内脏. *Defrost the fridge regularly.* 定期给冰箱除霜. V-ERG V n, V, V n

deft /deft/ **defter, deftest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **deft** action is skilful and often quick. 熟练的; 灵巧的, 敏捷的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ◢**deft·ly** ❖ *One of the waiting servants deftly caught him as he fell.* 当他摔下来时, 一个仆人敏捷地接住了他. ADV-GRADED ◢**deft·ness** ❖ *...Dr Holly's surgical deftness and experience.* 霍利医生手术的熟练和经验. N-UNCOUNT

de·funct /dɪˈfʌŋkt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **defunct**, it no longer exists, or it has stopped functioning or operating. 不存在的; 过时的; 失效的; 不再活动的. ❖ *...the now defunct Social Democratic Party.* 目前已不再活动的社会民主党. ADJ

de·fuse /ˌdiːˈfjuːz/ **defuses, defusing, defused.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **defuse** a dangerous or tense situation, you calm it. 缓和(危险或紧张局面). VB V n

2 If someone **defuses** a bomb, they remove the fuse from it so that it cannot explode. 拆除(炸弹的)信管. VB V n

defy /dɪˈfaɪ/ **defies, defying, defied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **defy** someone who is trying to stop you doing something, you disobey them and do it. 违抗, 不服从. ❖ *Nearly eleven-thousand people have been arrested for defying the ban on street trading.* 将近1.1万人由于违反街头贩卖的禁令而被捕. VB, V n

2 If you **defy** someone to do something, you challenge them to do it when you think that they will be unable to do it or are too frightened to do it. 激(某人)做(某事); 向…挑战. ❖ *He looked at me as if he was defying me to argue.* 他看着我, 仿佛在激我与他争论. VB, V n to-inf

3 If something **defies** description or understanding, it is so strange, extreme, or surprising that it is almost impossible to understand or explain it. 使(理解或解释等)成为不可能. ❖ *It's a devastating and barbaric act that defies all comprehension.* 这是个让人根本无法理解的毁灭性的野蛮行径. VB no passive, no cont, V n

de·gen·er·ate, degenerates, degenerating, degenerated. ◆◇◇◇◇

The verb is pronounced /dɪˈdʒenəreɪt/. The adjective and noun are pronounced /dɪˈdʒenərət/. 动词发音为 /dɪˈdʒenəreɪt/, 形容词和名词发音为 /dɪˈdʒenərət/.

1 If someone or something **degenerates**, they become worse in some way, for example weaker or poorer in quality. 衰退; 恶化; 蜕变. ❖ *...a very serious humanitarian crisis which could degenerate into a catastrophe.* 一场非常严重的、可能演变为大灾难的人道主义危机. VB V, V into n ◢**de·gen·era·tion** /dɪˌdʒenəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *...the degeneration of our political system.* N-UNCOUNT

D

我们的政治制度的堕落.

2 You refer to someone as a **degenerate** when you disapprove of them and are shocked by them because you think they have low standards of morality. 堕落的人; 颓废的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the degenerate attitudes he found among some of his fellow officers.* 他在某些军官同事中发现的颓废态度. ADJ-GRADED

◢**de·gen·era·cy** /dɪ'dʒenərəsi/ ❖ *...the moral degeneracy of society.* 社会道德的堕落. N-UNCOUNT

de·gen·era·tive /dɪ'dʒenərətɪv/.

A **degenerative** disease or condition gets worse as time progresses. (疾病或状况)变坏的, 恶化的. ADJ

de·grade /dɪ'greɪd/ **degrades, degrading, degraded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that **degrades** someone humiliates them and makes them feel they are not respected. 使受屈辱; 贬低(人格、尊严). ❖ *...the notion that pornography degrades women.* 色情作品贬低妇女人格的观念. VB V n

◢**de·grad·ing** ❖ *Mr Porter was subjected to a degrading strip-search.* 波特先生受到了一次屈辱的脱衣搜身检查. ADJ-GRADED

◢**deg·ra·da·tion** /ˌdegrə'deɪʃən/, **degradations** ❖ *They were sickened by the scenes of misery and degradation they found.* 目睹困苦、潦倒的景象, 他们很难受. N-VAR

2 To **degrade** something means to damage it so that it becomes worse, weaker, or poorer. 使退化, 使衰退; 使恶化. VB V n FORMAL

◢**degradation** ❖ *...the degradation of democracy.* 民主的衰退. *...the accelerating degradation of our planet's natural environment.* 地球自然环境日益加剧的恶化. N-UNCOUNT

3 If a substance **degrades**, it changes chemically and decays or separates into different substances. (化合物)降解, 分解; 衰退. ❖ *...the ability of these enzymes to degrade cellulose.* 这些酵素降解纤维素的能力. V-ERG V TECHNICAL V n

◢**degradation** ❖ *... the degradation of salicylic acid in plants.* 植物中水杨酸的降解. N-UNCOUNT

de·gree /dɪ'griː/ **degrees.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **degree** to indicate the extent to which something happens or is the case. 程度. ❖ *These barriers will ensure a very high degree of protection.* 这些栅栏将确保有高度的保护作用. N-COUNT with supp PRAGMATICS

If something has **a degree of** a particular quality, it has a small but significant amount of that quality. 一定程度的. ❖ *Their wages do, however, allow them a degree of independence.* 不过, 他们的工资确实在一定程度上给了他们独立. PHR PRAGMATICS

2 You use **degree** in expressions such as **a matter of degree** and **different in degree** to indicate that you are talking about the comparative quantity, scale, or extent of things, rather than their fundamental nature. (指数量、规模、范围等的)程度. ❖ *It may be worse for you, but it is a matter of degree.* 你的情况或许会更糟, 但只是个程度问题而已. N-UNCOUNT of/in N PRAGMATICS

3 You use expressions such as **to some degree**, **to a large degree**, or **to the degree that** in order to indicate the extent to which something is true. 在某种程度上; 在很大程度上. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 A **degree** is a unit of measurement that is used to measure temperatures. It is often written as '°', for example 100°. (温度的)度, 度数. N-COUNT

5 A **degree** is a unit of measurement that is used to measure angles, and also longitude and latitude. It is often written as '°', for example 45°. (角度、经度、纬度等的)度, 度数. N-COUNT

6 If something happens **by degrees**, it happens slowly and gradually. 逐渐地, 渐次地. PHR

7 ➻ **to the nth degree**: 见 **nth**.

➻ 又见 **third-degree**.

8 A **degree** at a university or college is a course of study that you take there, or the qualification that you get when you have passed the course. 学位. ❖ *He returned to take a master's degree in economics at Yale.* 他回到耶鲁大学攻读经济学硕士学位. N-COUNT

de·hu·man·ize /ˌdiː'hjuːmənaɪz/ **dehumanizes, dehumanizing, dehumanized;** [英]又拼作 **dehumanise.**

If you say that something **dehumanizes** people, you mean it causes them to lose good human qualities such as kindness and individuality. 使失去人性. VB V n

◢**de·hu·man·iz·ing** ❖ *...the brutal, dehumanising experience of slavery.* 残忍的丧失人性的奴隶制生活. ADJ-GRADED

de·hy·drate /ˌdiːhaɪ'dreɪt, -'haɪdreɪt/ **dehydrates, dehydrating, dehydrated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When food **is dehydrated**, all the water is removed from it, often in order to preserve it. (被)脱水(通常为了保存). VB usu passive

2 If you **dehydrate**, you lose too much water from your body so that you feel weak or ill. (人体)脱水, 失水. ❖ *Alcohol quickly dehydrates your body.* 酒精很快使身体脱水. V-ERG V V n

◢**de·hy·drat·ed** ❖ *You should drink lots of water to avoid becoming dehydrated.* 你应大量喝水, 防止脱水. ADJ-GRADED

◢**de·hy·dra·tion** /ˌdiːhaɪ'dreɪʃən/ ❖ *...a child who is suffering from dehydration.* 一位患脱水症的孩子. N-UNCOUNT

dei·fy /'deɪɪfaɪ, AM 'diː-/ **deifies, deifying, deified.**

If someone or something **is deified**, they are considered to be a god or are respected almost as highly as if they were a god. (被)奉为神明, (被)神化; (被)崇拜. VB usu passive FORMAL

◢**dei·fi·ca·tion** /ˌdeɪɪfɪ'keɪʃən, AM ˌdiː-/ ❖ *...the deification of science in the 1940s.* 20世纪40年代对科学的崇拜. N-UNCOUNT

deign /deɪn/ **deigns, deigning, deigned.**

If you say that someone **deigned** to do something, you mean they did it reluctantly, because they thought they were too important to do it; used showing disapproval. 屈尊, 俯就, 降低身份(做某事). ❖ *Weatherby didn't deign to reply.* 韦瑟比不屑于答复. VB PRAGMATICS FORMAL V to-inf

de·ity /'deɪɪti, AM 'diː-/ **deities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **deity** is a god or goddess. 神; 女神. N-COUNT FORMAL

déjà vu /ˌdeɪʒɑː 'vuː/.

Déjà vu is the feeling that you have already experienced the things that are happening to you now. 似曾经历过的感觉. N-UNCOUNT

de·ject·ed /dɪ'dʒektɪd/.

If you are **dejected**, you feel miserable or unhappy, usually because you have just been disappointed by something. 沮丧的, 忧郁的; 失望的. ADJ-GRADED

◢**de·ject·ed·ly** ❖ *Passengers queued dejectedly for the increasingly dirty toilets.* 旅客们沮丧地排队等待使用越来越脏的洗手间. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

◢**de·jec·tion** /dɪ'dʒekʃən/ ❖ *There was a slight air of dejection about her.* 她身上有一种淡淡的忧郁. N-UNCOUNT

de jure /ˌdeɪ 'dʒʊəreɪ, AM ˌdiː 'dʒʊri/.

De jure is used to indicate that something legally exists or is legally a particular thing. 法律上的; 合法的. ADJ ADJ n LEGAL

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Finland had recognised Soviet annexation de facto, but not de jure.* 芬兰实际上已承认了苏联的兼并, 但法律上还没有. ADV ADV with cl

de·lay /dɪ'leɪ/ **delays, delaying, delayed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **delay** doing something, you do not do it immediately or at the planned or expected time, but you leave it until later. 推迟; 使延期. ❖ *I wanted to delay my departure until June 1980.* 我想将我的出发时间延迟到1980年6月. *So don't delay, write in now for your chance of a free gift.* 所以不要拖延, 赶快来信, 争取机会获得一份免费礼品. VB V n/-ing V

2 If there is a **delay**, someone fails to do something or something fails to happen until later than required, planned, or expected. 延误, 耽搁; 延期. ❖ *We'll send you a quote without delay.* 我们将立即给你送一份报价. *Although the tests have caused some delay, flights should be back to normal this morning.* 虽然检测造成了一些延误, 航班今天上午将会恢复正常. N-VAR

3 To **delay** someone or something means to make them late or to slow them down. 使耽误, 使耽搁. ❖ *Various setbacks and problems delayed production.* 各种各样的挫折和问题耽误了生产. VB V n

de·lec·table /dɪ'lektəbəl/.

1 If you describe something, especially food or drink, as **delectable**, you mean it is very pleasant. 使人愉快的; (尤指食物)美味的, 可口的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **delectable**, you mean they ADJ-GRADED

are very attractive. (人)可爱的, 吸引人的. LITERARY

de·lec·ta·tion /ˌdiːlekˈteɪʃən/.

If you do something **for** someone's **delectation**, you do it to give them enjoyment or pleasure. 为了让(某人)享受. PHR FORMAL

del·egate, delegates, delegating, delegated. The noun is pronounced /ˈdelɪgət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈdelɪgeɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈdelɪgət/, 动词发音为 /ˈdelɪgeɪt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **delegate** is a person who is chosen to vote or make decisions on behalf of a group of other people, especially at a conference or a meeting. (尤指会议的)代表, 使节, 特派员. N-COUNT

2 If you **delegate** duties, responsibilities, or power to someone, you give them those duties or responsibilities or that power, so that they can act on your behalf. 授(权); 把(责任、权力等)委托给... ❖ *He talks of delegating more authority to his deputies.* 他说要给他的代理人更多的权力. *Officials have now been delegated to start work on a draft settlement.* 官员们现已获得授权开始起草协议. ◢ **del·ega·tion** /ˌdelɪˈgeɪʃən/. ❖ *...the complete delegation of responsibility.* 责任的全权委托. VB V n to n; be V-ed to-inf; Also V, V n; N-UNCOUNT

del·ega·tion /ˌdelɪˈgeɪʃən/ **delegations.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **delegation** is a group of people who have been sent somewhere to have talks with other people on behalf of a larger group of people. 代表团. ❖ *...the Russian trade delegation.* 俄罗斯贸易代表团. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **delegate.**

de·lete /dɪˈliːt/ **deletes, deleting, deleted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **delete** something that has been written down or stored in a computer, you cross it out or remove it. 删除. ◢ **de·letion** /dɪˈliːʃən/ **deletions** ❖ *...the deletion of a great deal of irrelevant material.* 大量不相关的材料的删除. VB V n; N-VAR

del·eteri·ous /ˌdelɪˈtɪəriəs/.

Something that has a **deleterious** effect on something has a harmful effect on it. 有害的. ❖ *The fear of crime is having a deleterious effect on community life.* 对犯罪的恐惧正在给社区生活产生不良影响. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

de·lib·er·ate, deliberates, deliberating, deliberated. ◆◆◆◇◇

The adjective is pronounced /dɪˈlɪbərət/. The verb is pronounced /dɪˈlɪbəreɪt/. 形容词发音为 /dɪˈlɪbərət/, 动词发音为/dɪˈlɪbəreɪt/.

1 A **deliberate** action was planned or decided beforehand, and so it happens intentionally rather than by chance. 故意的, 蓄意的. ❖ *It has a deliberate policy to introduce world art to Britain.* 它有一套蓄意要把世界艺术介绍给英国的政策. *Witnesses say the firing was deliberate.* 目击者说开枪是故意的. ◢ **de·lib·er·ate·ly** ❖ *It looks as if the blaze was started deliberately.* 看起来这场大火似乎是有人故意点着的. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 If a movement or action is **deliberate**, it is done slowly and carefully. 不慌不忙的; 小心翼翼的; 审慎的. ❖ *...stepping with deliberate slowness up the steep paths.* 小心翼翼地沿着陡峭的小路慢慢往上走. ◢ **deliberately** ❖ *The Japanese have acted calmly and deliberately.* 日本人的表现冷静而审慎. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV after v

3 If you **deliberate**, you think about something carefully, especially before making a very important decision. 仔细考虑. ❖ *She deliberated over the decision for a good few years before she finally made up her mind.* 关于这个决定她仔细考虑了好几年才最后拿定主意. *The Court of Criminal Appeals has been deliberating his case for almost two weeks.* 刑事上诉法院对他的案子已仔细考虑了将近两周. VB V; V prep; V n

de·lib·era·tion /dɪˌlɪbəˈreɪʃən/ **deliberations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Deliberation** is careful and often lengthy consideration of a subject. 深思熟虑; 研究. ❖ *After deliberation, they rejected the prosecution's arguments and found Heidi not guilty.* 经过深思熟虑后, 他们不接受控方的论点而判海迪罪名不成立. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Deliberations** are formal discussions where an issue is considered carefully. 审议; 商讨. N-PLURAL

3 If you say or do something with **deliberation**, you do it slowly and carefully. 沉着; 从容; 审慎. ❖ *Fred spoke with deliberation.* 弗雷德审慎地发言. N-UNCOUNT

deli·ca·cy /ˈdelɪkəsi/ **delicacies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **delicacy** is a rare or expensive food that is considered especially nice to eat. 珍馐; 佳肴. ❖ *...mouthwatering local delicacies.* 令人垂涎的当地佳肴. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **delicate.**

deli·cate /ˈdelɪkət/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **delicate** is small and beautifully shaped. 小巧玲珑的; 娇美的. ❖ *He had delicate hands.* 他有一双小巧的手. *...an evergreen tree with large flame-coloured leaves and delicate blossom.* 一棵有着宽大的火红色叶子和小巧玲珑的花的常绿树. ◢ **deli·cate·ly** ❖ *She was a shy, delicately pretty girl with enormous blue eyes.* 她是个腼腆娇美的姑娘, 有一双很大的蓝眼睛. ◢ **deli·ca·cy** ❖ *...the delicacy of a rose.* 玫瑰的娇嫩. *...a country where the feminine ideal is delicacy, slimness and grace.* 一个视娇美、苗条和优雅为女性美的国家. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV adj/-ed; N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **delicate** has a colour, taste, or smell which is pleasant and not strong or intense. (颜色和气味等)柔和的, 清香的, 芬芳的. ❖ *Young haricot beans have a delicate, subtle flavour.* 嫩扁豆有一种清香、淡雅的味道. ◢ **delicately** ❖ *...a soup delicately flavoured with nutmeg.* 有着肉豆蔻的清香味的汤. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV -ed/adj

3 If something is **delicate**, it is easy to harm, damage, or break, and needs to be handled or treated carefully. 脆的; 易碎的; 易受损坏的. ❖ *...a washing machine catering for every fabric—even the most delicate.* 适用于任何纺织品的洗衣机—即使是最容易受损坏的. ADJ-GRADED

4 Someone who is **delicate** is not healthy and strong, and becomes ill easily. 易生病的; 娇弱的. ADJ-GRADED

5 You use **delicate** to describe a situation, problem, matter, or discussion that needs to be dealt with carefully and tactfully in order to avoid upsetting things or offending people. 微妙的; 需要小心处理的; 谨慎的. ❖ *...the delicate issue of adoption.* 收养孩子这个微妙的问题. ◢ **deli·cate·ly** ❖ *The president has tried to reject the country proposal as delicately as possible.* 总统曾试图尽量谨慎得体地拒绝该国的建议. *...his delicately worded assessment of the course.* 他对这个进程措辞谨慎的评价. ◢ **deli·ca·cy** ❖ *There was a matter of some delicacy.* 有一件需要小心处理的事情. *Both countries are behaving with rare delicacy.* 两国均表现出少有的谨慎. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV with v; N-UNCOUNT

6 A **delicate** task, movement, action, or product needs or shows great skill and attention to detail. 精细的; 精心处理的; 精致的. ❖ *...a long and delicate operation carried out at a hospital in Florence.* 在佛罗伦萨的一家医院进行的一个长时间的精细的手术. ◢ **deli·cate·ly** ❖ *She picked her way delicately over the rocks.* 她小心翼翼地在岩石上行走. *...the delicately embroidered sheets.* 绣得很精美的被单. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV with v

7 ➡ 又见 **delicacy.**

deli·ca·tes·sen /ˌdelɪkəˈtesən/ **delicatessens.**

A **delicatessen** is a shop that sells foods such as cheeses and cold meats that have been imported from other countries. (尤指出售进口奶酪和肉类等的)熟食店. N-COUNT

de·li·cious /dɪˈlɪʃəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Food that is **delicious** has a very pleasant taste. 美味的; 芳香的. ❖ *...delicious meals.* 美味佳肴. *Pecan nuts are delicious both raw and cooked.* 山核桃仁生的和熟的都很好吃. ◢ **de·li·cious·ly** ❖ *This yoghurt has a deliciously creamy flavour.* 这酸奶有一种很香的奶油味. ADJ-GRADED; ADV

2 If you describe something as **delicious**, you mean that it is very pleasant. 宜人的; 令人开心的. ❖ *...that delicious feeling of surprise.* 那种令人愉快的惊奇感. ◢ **deliciously** ❖ *It leaves your hair smelling deliciously fresh and fragrant.* 它使你的头发有沁人心脾的清香. ADJ-GRADED; ADV ADV adj/-ed

de·light /dɪˈlaɪt/ **delights, delighting, delighted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Delight** is a feeling of very great pleasure. 高兴, 快乐, 愉快. ❖ *The views are a constant source of delight.* 这些景色总是给人带来快乐. *Andrew roared with delight.* 安德鲁高兴得大笑起来. *To my great delight, it worked.* 使我十分高兴的是, 它奏效了. N-UNCOUNT

D

2 If something **delights** you, it gives you a lot of pleasure. 使高兴; 给…带来乐趣. ❖ *...a style of music that has delighted audiences all over the world.* 全世界听众都喜欢听的一种音乐. VB V n

3 If you **delight** in something, you get a lot of pleasure from it. 以(某事)为乐; 喜好(某事物). ❖ *Generations of adults and children have delighted in the story.* 一代代的大人和孩子都喜欢这个故事. VB V in n/-ing

4 If someone **takes delight** or **takes a delight** in something, they get a lot of pleasure from it. 以(某事)为乐. ❖ *Haig took obvious delight in proving his critics wrong.* 黑格显然以证实他的批评者的错误为乐. PHR

5 You can refer to someone or something that gives you great pleasure or enjoyment as a **delight**. 给人带来快乐的人(或事). ❖ *Isn't she a delight?* 她难道不是个讨人喜欢的人? *The aircraft was a delight to fly.* 驾驶这架飞机真是件乐事. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

D

de·light·ed /dɪ'laɪtɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **delighted**, you are extremely pleased and excited about something. 喜欢的, 高兴的. ❖ *I know Frank will be delighted to see you.* 我知道弗兰克见到你将会很高兴. *He said that he was delighted with the public response.* 他说公众的反应使他很高兴. ◢**de·light·ed·ly** ❖ *'There!' Jackson exclaimed delightedly.* '你看!' 杰克逊高兴地叫道. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

2 If someone invites or asks you to do something, you can say that you would be **delighted** to do it, as a way of showing that you are very willing to do it. (做某事)乐意的, 愿意的. ❖ *'You must come to Tinsley's graduation party.'— 'I'd be delighted.'* '你一定要来参加廷斯利的毕业聚会.'—'我很乐意来.' ADJ v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS

de·light·ful /dɪ'laɪtful/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you describe something or someone as **delightful**, you mean they are very pleasant. 令人愉快的, 讨人喜欢的. ❖ *It was the most delightful garden I had ever seen.* 这是我所见过的最令人喜欢的花园. ◢**de·light·ful·ly** ❖ *...this delightfully refreshing cologne.* 这清香宜人的古龙香水. *...delightfully packaged foie gras.* 包装很可爱的鹅肝酱. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj/-ed

de·lim·it /dɪ'lɪmɪt/ **delimits, delimiting, delimited.**

If you **delimit** something, you fix or establish its limits. 确定…的界限; 限定. ❖ *This is not meant to delimit what approaches social researchers can adopt.* 这并不是要限定社会研究员可以采取哪些方法. VB FORMAL V n

de·lin·eate /dɪ'lɪnieɪt/ **delineates, delineating, delineated.**

1 If you **delineate** something such as an idea or situation, you describe it or define it, often in a lot of detail. 描绘, 描写; 详细地定义. ❖ *The relationship between Church and State was delineated in a formal agreement.* 一份正式的协议详细地说明了教会和政府之间的关系. ◢**de·lin·ea·tion** /dɪˌlɪni'eɪʃən/ ❖ *...his razor-sharp delineation of ordinary life.* 他对日常生活尖锐精确的描写. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

2 To **delineate** a border means to say exactly where it is going to be. 确定…的边界. ❖ *We needed a peace settlement in order to determine and delineate the border.* 为了明确划定边界, 我们需要订立一份和平协议. ◢**delineation** ❖ *...the delineation of the provincial borders.* 省界的划定. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

de·lin·quent /dɪ'lɪŋkwənt/ **delinquents.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You describe someone, especially a young person as **delinquent** when they repeatedly commit minor crimes. (尤指年轻人)一再触犯轻微罪行的, 有不法行为的. ❖ *...remand homes for delinquent children.* 违法儿童拘留所. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a nine-year-old delinquent.* 一名九岁的违法者. N-COUNT

➥ 又见 **juvenile delinquent.**

◢**de·lin·quen·cy, delinquencies. Delinquency** is criminal behaviour, especially by young people. (尤指青少年的)违法行为. ❖ *He had no history of delinquency.* 他没有犯罪记录. *...a whole range of crimes and delinquencies.* 一整套违法及犯罪行为. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

➥ 又见 **juvenile delinquency.**

2 A **delinquent** debtor or taxpayer is someone who has failed to pay their debts or taxes. 拖欠债务的; 欠交税款的. ◢**de·lin·quen·cy** ❖ *...increases in mortgage delinquency rates.* 抵押借款拖欠率的增长. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN, TECHNICAL N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

de·liri·ous /dɪ'lɪriəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **delirious** is unable to think or speak in a rational way, usually because they are very ill and have a fever. (通常因生病、发烧等)神志昏乱的. ◢**de·lir·ium** /dɪ'lɪriəm/. If someone is suffering from **delirium**, they are delirious. 神志昏乱; 胡言乱语. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **delirious** is extremely excited and happy. 极度兴奋的; 欣喜若狂的. ❖ *I was delirious with joy.* 我欣喜若狂. ◢**de·liri·ous·ly** ❖ *Dora returned from her honeymoon deliriously happy.* 多拉度完蜜月回来时极其高兴. ADJ-GRADED ADV

de·liv·er /dɪ'lɪvə/ **delivers, delivering, delivered.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **deliver** something somewhere, you take it there. 递送, 传送. ❖ *The Canadians plan to deliver more food to southern Somalia.* 加拿大人计划送更多的食物到索马里南部. *We were told the pizza would be delivered in 20 minutes.* 我们被告知比萨饼20分钟后送到. VB V n to n V n Also V

2 When you **deliver** something that you have promised to do or make, you do it or make it. 履行(诺言); 实现. ❖ *They have yet to show that they can really deliver working technologies.* 他们还得证明他们确实能带来切实可行的技术. *His track record so far as prime minister shows that he can't deliver.* 他当首相至今的表现记录显示他不守信用. VB V n V

3 ➥ **deliver the goods**: 见 **goods.**

4 If someone or something **is delivered** into your care, you are given responsibility for them. (被)交给; (被)付托给. ❖ *David delivered Holly gratefully into the woman's outstretched arms.* 戴维感激地将霍利送到那位妇女伸出的双臂中. *He was led in in handcuffs and delivered over to me.* 他戴着手铐被带了进来移交给我. VB FORMAL V n into/to n be V-ed over

5 If someone **delivers** you from something, they rescue or save you from it. 从…救出; 拯救. ❖ *I have given thanks to God for delivering me from that pain.* 我感谢上帝将我从那痛苦中拯救出来. ◢**de·liv·er·ance** ❖ *The opening scene shows them celebrating their sudden deliverance from war.* 开始的一幕展示他们庆祝自己突然从战争中获救. *She prayed to God for deliverance.* 她祈求上帝拯救她. VB DATED V n from n N-UNCOUNT

6 If you **deliver** a lecture or speech, you give it. 发表(演说); 授(课). VB V n

7 When someone **delivers** a baby, they help the woman who is giving birth to the baby. 助产, 接生. VB V n

8 If someone **delivers** a blow to someone else, they hit them. 给予(打击). ❖ *Those blows to the head could have been delivered by a woman.* 对头部的那几处重击可能是一名妇女所为. VB WRITTEN V n

de·liv·ery /dɪ'lɪvəri/ **deliveries.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Delivery** or a **delivery** is the bringing of letters, parcels, or other goods to a place. 递送; 运送; 传送. ❖ *Please allow 28 days for delivery.* 请给予28天的运送时间. *It is available at £108, including VAT and delivery.* 花108镑便可以买到, 已包括增值税和运费. N-VAR

2 A **delivery** of something is the goods that are delivered. 递送的东西; 交付的货物. ❖ *I got a delivery of fresh eggs this morning.* 今天上午我收到了送来的新鲜鸡蛋. N-COUNT

3 You talk about someone's **delivery** when you are describing the way in which they give a speech or lecture. 演讲的风格; 讲话的方式; 风度. ❖ *His speeches were magnificently written but his delivery was hopeless.* 他的演讲稿写得很精彩, 但他的演讲方式实在是太糟糕了. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Delivery** is the process of giving birth to a baby. 分娩. ❖ *In the end, it was an easy delivery: a fine baby boy.* 结果是顺产: 一个可爱的男婴. N-VAR

dell /del/ **dells.**

A **dell** is a small valley with trees growing in it. (有树木的)小山谷, 幽谷. ❖ *The land dipped down into a dell.* 地面逐渐下倾, 进入一个幽谷. N-COUNT LITERARY

del·phin·ium /del'fɪniəm/ **delphiniums.**
A **delphinium** is a garden plant which has a tall stem with blue flowers growing up it. (长茎蓝花的) 飞燕草. N-COUNT

del·ta /'deltə/ **deltas.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **delta** is an area of low flat land shaped like a triangle, where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea. (河流入海口的) 三角洲. ❖ *...the Mississippi delta.* 密西西比河三角洲. N-COUNT

de·lude /dɪ'lu:d/ **deludes, deluding, deluded.**
1 If you **delude** yourself, you let yourself believe that something is true, even though it is not true. 欺骗, 哄骗. ❖ *The President was deluding himself if he thought he was safe from such action.* 如果总统认为他不会受到这类行为的威胁,那他是在欺骗自己. *We delude ourselves that we are in control.* 我们哄骗自己,认为我们仍控制着一切. VB; V pron-refl; V pron-refl that; Also V pron-refl into -ing
▲**de·lud·ed** ❖ *...one man's mad dream and a deluded nation following him.* 一个人的疯狂梦想及一个被这个梦想蒙蔽而追随他的国家. ADJ-GRADED
2 If something or someone **deludes** you into thinking something, they make you believe something that is not true. 误导; 使...误以为. ❖ *Television deludes you into thinking you have experienced reality, when you haven't.* 电视使你误以为你感受到的是真实,其实你没有. VB; V n into -ing; Also V n

del·uge /'delju:dʒ/ **deluges, deluging, deluged.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **deluge** of things is a large number of them which arrive or happen at the same time. 同时涌来的大量东西. ❖ *A deluge of manuscripts began to arrive in the post.* 有大量的手稿开始邮寄过来. *...a deluge of criticism.* 洪水般涌来的批评. N-COUNT
2 If a place or person **is deluged** with things, a large number of them arrive or happen at the same time. (使)(某地)大量涌现; (使)(某人)穷于应付. ❖ *Papen's office was deluged with complaints.* 帕彭的办公室接到了不计其数的投诉. VB; usu passive; be V-ed with/by n
3 A **deluge** is a very heavy fall of rain. 大雨, 暴雨. ❖ *Pavarotti rehearsing for his open-air concert in Hyde Park under a deluge of rain.* 帕瓦洛蒂在倾盆大雨中为自己在海德公园的露天音乐会排练. N-COUNT
4 If rain **deluges** a place, it falls very heavily there, sometimes causing floods. 使泛滥; 淹没. ❖ *Two days of torrential rain deluged the capital.* 两天的倾盆大雨使首都洪水泛滥. VB; WRITTEN; V n

de·lu·sion /dɪ'lu:ʒən/ **delusions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **delusion** is a false idea. 错觉; 幻想. ❖ *I was under the delusion that he intended to marry me.* 我还以为他打算娶我. N-COUNT
2 **Delusion** is the state of believing things that are not true. 欺骗; 受骗. ❖ *...her capacity for delusion.* 她欺骗的才能. N-UNCOUNT

deluxe /dɪ'lʌks/; [英]又拼作 **de luxe**. ♦◇◇◇◇
Deluxe goods or services are better and more expensive than ordinary ones. 豪华的; 高质量的; 高级的. ❖ *...deluxe wine.* 高级葡萄酒. ADJ; ADJ n

delve /delv/ **delves, delving, delved.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **delve** into something, you try to discover new information about it. 探索; 钻研; 查考. ❖ *Jenny delved into her mother's past.* 珍妮探索她母亲的过去. VB; V into n; Also V adv
2 If you **delve** inside something such as a cupboard or a bag, you search inside it. 搜寻; 翻找. ❖ *She delved into her rucksack and pulled out a folder.* 她在自己的背包中翻寻,然后拉出来一个文件夹. VB; V prep/adv

dema·gogue /'deməgɒg, AM -gɔ:g/ **demagogues.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **demagogue** is a political leader who tries to win support by appealing to people's emotions rather than by rational arguments; used showing disapproval. (贬义)蛊惑民心的政客. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS
▲**dema·gog·ic** /,demə'gɒdʒɪk/ ❖ *...a demagogic populist.* 一名蛊惑民心的民粹主义者. ADJ-GRADED ▲**dema·gogy** /'deməgɒdʒi/. **Demagogy** refers to the speech or actions of a demagogue. 煽动民心的言行. N-UNCOUNT

de·mand /dɪ'mɑ:nd, -'mænd/ **demands, demanding, demanded.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you **demand** something such as information or action, you ask for it in a very forceful way. (强硬地)要求. ❖ *The Labour Party has demanded an explanation from the government.* 工党已要求政府作出解释. *Russia demanded that Unita send a delegation to the peace talks.* 俄罗斯要求"安哥拉彻底独立全国同盟"派一个代表团参加和平谈判. *The hijackers are demanding to speak to representatives of both governments.* 劫机犯要求与两国政府的代表进行谈话. VB; V n from n; V that; V to-inf; Also V with quote
2 A **demand** is a firm request for something. 要求, 请求. ❖ *They consistently rejected the demand to remove US troops.* 他们一直拒绝撤走美国军队的要求. N-COUNT
3 If something is available or happens **on demand**, you can have it or it happens whenever you want it or ask for it. 一经要求(便...). ❖ *...providing treatment on demand for drug abusers.* 吸毒者一经提出要求便给予治疗. PHR
4 If one thing **demands** another, the first needs the second in order to happen or be dealt with successfully. 需要; 以...为前提. ❖ *The task of reconstruction would demand much patience.* 重建工作将需要很大耐心. *He could also turn on the style when the occasion demanded.* 如果情况需要,他也能装出这种派头. VB; V n; V
5 The **demands** of something or someone, or their **demands** on you, are the things which they need or which you have to do for them. 要求,需求. ❖ *...the demands and challenges of a new job.* 一项新工作的要求和考验. *I had no right to make demands on his time.* 我没有权利占用他的时间. N-PLURAL
6 If you refer to **demand**, or to the **demand** for something, you are referring to how many people want to have it, do it, or buy it. 需求. ❖ *Demand for coal is down.* 煤的需求下降了. N-UNCOUNT
7 If someone or something is **in demand** or **in great demand**, they are very popular and a lot of people want them. 非常需要的; 受欢迎的. ❖ *He was much in demand as a lecturer.* 他讲课很受欢迎. PHR

de·mand·ing /dɪ'mɑ:ndɪŋ, -'mænd-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **demanding** job requires a lot of your time, energy, or attention. (工作)需要很多时间和精力的, 难度大的. ADJ-GRADED
2 People who are **demanding** are not easily satisfied or pleased. (指人)苛求的,很难满足(或讨好)的. ❖ *...a very demanding child.* 一个很难伺候的孩子. ADJ-GRADED

de·mar·cate /'di:mɑ:keɪt, AM dɪ'mɑ:rk-/ **demarcates, demarcating, demarcated.**
If you **demarcate** something, you establish its boundaries or limits. 确定...的界线; 给...划界. ❖ *A special UN commission was formed to demarcate the border.* 联合国组成了一个专门的委员会来划定边界. VB; FORMAL; V n ▲**de·mar·ca·tion** /,di:mɑ:'keɪʃən/ ❖ *...the demarcation line between Indian and Pakistani Kashmir.* 克什米尔的印度控制区和巴基斯坦控制区之间的分界线. N-UNCOUNT

de·mean /dɪ'mi:n/ **demeans, demeaning, demeaned.**
To **demean** someone or something means to make people have less respect for them. 贬低; 降低...的身份. ❖ *Pornography demeans women and incites rape.* 色情作品贬低妇女,煽动强奸. *I wasn't going to demean myself by acting like a suspicious wife.* 我不会降低自己的身份去表现得像个多疑的妻子. VB; V n; V pron-refl ▲**de·mean·ing** ❖ *Aid, however it is obtained, is demeaning to the recipients.* 对于接受者来说,无论以何种形式得到的帮助都是降低身份的. ADJ-GRADED

de·mean·our /dɪ'mi:nə/; [美]又拼作 **demeanor**. ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **demeanour** is the way you behave, which gives people an impression of your character and feelings. 行为; 举止; 态度. ❖ *From his general demeanour I didn't get the impression he was being ironical.* 总的来说,他的举止没有让我觉得他在故意挖苦人. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

de·ment·ed /dɪ'mentɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **demented** has a severe mental illness, especially Alzheimer's disease. 疯狂的, 精神错乱的(尤指早老性痴呆病). ADJ-GRADED; DATED
2 If you describe someone as **demented**, you think that their actions are strange, foolish, or uncontrolled. 古怪的; 愚蠢的; 没有节制的. ❖ *He had been granted his own TV* ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

D

show by some demented executive. 某个愚蠢的主管人员准许他有自己的电视节目.

de·men·tia /dɪ'menʃə/ **dementias.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Dementia is a serious illness of the mind. 痴呆. ❖ *...senile dementia.* 老年痴呆. N-VAR MEDICAL

de·merge /ˌdiː'mɜːdʒ/ **demerges, demerging, demerged.**
If a large company **is demerged** or **demerges**, it is broken down into several smaller companies. (大公司)被拆散, 分裂. ❖ *Zeneca was at last demerged from its parent firm, ICI.* 捷利康公司终于从它的母公司—帝国化学工业公司—分拆了出来. *His ultimate aim is to demerge the group.* 他的最终目的是分裂这个小组. *...why so many companies merge and so few demerge.* 为什么这么多的公司合并而这么少的分拆. ◢**de·merg·er, demergers.** A **demerger** is the separation of a large company into smaller companies. (公司的)分拆. V-ERG BRITISH be V-ed from n V n V Also V n from n N-COUNT

de·mer·it /ˌdiː'merɪt/ **demerits.**
The **demerits** of something or someone are their disadvantages. 缺点, 短处. ❖ *...the merits and demerits of the three candidates.* 三位候选人各自的优点与缺点. N-COUNT FORMAL

D

demi-god /'demigɒd/ **demi-gods.**
If you describe a famous or important person such as a politician or writer as a **demigod**, you mean that they are admired or treated by people as if they were divine. (像神一样)受人崇拜的人. N-COUNT

de·mili·ta·rize /ˌdiː'mɪlɪtəraɪz/ **demilitarizes, demilitarizing, demilitarized;** [英]又拼作 **demilitarise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
To **demilitarize** an area means to ensure that all military forces are removed from it. (从某地区)撤除所有军事力量; 使非军事化. ❖ *He said the UN had made remarkable progress in demilitarizing the region.* 他说联合国在使这一地区非军事化方面取得了显著进展. ◢**de·mili·ta·ri·za·tion** /ˌdiːˌmɪlɪtəraɪ'zeɪʃən/. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

de·mise /dɪ'maɪz/. ◆◆◇◇◇
The **demise** of something or someone is their end or death. 终止; 终结; 死亡. ❖ *...the demise of colonialism in Africa.* 殖民主义在非洲的消亡. N-SING FORMAL

demo /'deməʊ/ **demos.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **demo** is a demonstration by a group of people to show their opposition to something or their support for something. 示威游行. ❖ *...an anti-racist demo.* 反种族主义游行. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL
2 A **demo** is a record or tape with a sample of someone's music recorded on it. 试样唱片; 录音样带. ❖ *He listened to one of my demo tapes.* 他听了我的一个录音样带. N-COUNT INFORMAL

de·mob /diː'mɒb/.
Someone's **demob** is their release from the armed forces. 退伍, 退役. ❖ *I didn't get back to Brussels until after my demob.* 直到退役后我才回到布鲁塞尔. ◢**de·mobbed** ❖ *...retraining demobbed soldiers.* 对退伍军人再训练. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL ADJ

de·mo·bi·lize /ˌdiː'məʊbɪlaɪz/ **demobilizes, demobilizing, demobilized;** [英]又拼作 **demobilise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a country or armed force **demobilizes** its troops, or if its troops **demobilize**, its troops are released from service and go home. 遣散, 解散(军队). ❖ *It is highly unlikely that the rebels will agree to give up their weapons and demobilise.* 叛乱者同意放下武器并遣散军队的可能性极小. ◢**de·mo·bi·li·za·tion** /ˌdiːˌməʊbɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the demobilisation of its 100,000 strong army.* 它那多达10万人的强大部队的遣散. V-ERG V Also V n N-UNCOUNT

de·moc·ra·cy /dɪ'mɒkrəsi/ **democracies.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Democracy** is a system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections. 民主制度, 民主政体. ❖ *...the spread of democracy in Eastern Europe.* 民主制度在东欧的传播. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **democracy** is a country in which the people choose their government by voting for it. 民主国家. ❖ *The new democracies face tough challenges.* 新的民主国家面临艰巨的挑战. N-COUNT
3 **Democracy** is a system of running organizations, businesses, and groups in which each member is entitled to vote or participate in decisions. 民主管理; 民主精神. ❖ *...the union's emphasis on industrial democracy.* 工会对工业民主管理的强调. N-UNCOUNT

demo·crat /'deməkræt/ **democrats.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **Democrat** is a member or supporter of a particular political party which has the word 'democrat' or 'democratic' in its title, for example the Democratic Party in the United States. 民主党党员; 民主党支持者. ❖ *...a senior Christian Democrat.* 一位资深的基督民主党党员. N-COUNT
2 A **democrat** is a person who believes in the ideals of democracy, personal freedom, and equality. 民主主义者, 民主人士. ❖ *This is the time for democrats and not dictators.* 这是民主主义者而不是独裁者的时代. N-COUNT

demo·crat·ic /ˌdemə'krætɪk/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **democratic** country, government, or political system is governed by representatives who are elected by the people. 民主的. ❖ *Bolivia returned to democratic rule in 1982.* 玻利维亚于1982年恢复民主统治. ◢**demo·crati·cal·ly** /ˌdemə'krætɪkli/ ❖ *...Russia's first democratically elected President.* 俄罗斯第一位民主选举的总统. ADJ ADV
2 Something that is **democratic** is based on the idea that everyone should have equal rights and should be involved in making important decisions. 民主作风的; 平等的. ❖ *Education is the basis of a democratic society.* 教育是民主社会的基础. ◢**democratically** ❖ *This committee will enable decisions to be made democratically.* 这个委员会将使决议能通过民主的方式产生. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
3 **Democratic** is used in the titles of some political parties. (用于某些政党的名称中)民主的. ❖ *... the Social Democratic Party.* 社会民主党. ADJ ADJ n

de·moc·ra·tize /dɪ'mɒkrətaɪz/ **democratizes, democratizing, democratized;** [英]又拼作 **democratise.**
If a country or a system **is democratized**, it is made democratic. (使)民主化. ❖ *...a further need to democratize the life of society as a whole.* 使整个社会生活民主化的进一步需要. ◢**de·moc·ra·ti·za·tion** /dɪˌmɒkrətaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the democratisation of Eastern Europe.* 东欧的民主化. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

de·mog·ra·phy /dɪ'mɒgrəfi/.
Demography is the study of such things as the numbers of births, deaths, marriages, and cases of disease in a community over a period of time. 人口统计学; 人口学. ◢**de·mo·graph·ic** /ˌdemə'græfɪk/. ❖ *...demographic trends.* 人口统计趋势. N-UNCOUNT ADJ ADJ n

de·mol·ish /dɪ'mɒlɪʃ/ **demolishes, demolishing, demolished.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **demolish** a building means to destroy it completely. 摧毁, 拆除(建筑物). ❖ *A storm moved directly over the island, demolishing buildings.* 一场风暴径直刮过小岛, 摧毁了建筑物. ◢**demo·li·tion** /ˌdemə'lɪʃən/ **demolitions** ❖ *The project required the total demolition of the old bridge.* 这个工程要求完全拆除这座旧桥. VB V n N-VAR
2 If you **demolish** someone's ideas, you prove that they are wrong or invalid. 推翻, 驳倒(某人的思想等). ❖ *Our intention was quite the opposite—to demolish rumours.* 我们的意图正好相反—驳倒谣言. VB V n
3 If a person or team **demolishes** their opponents, they defeat them heavily or easily. 重创(对手); 轻松地战胜. ❖ *Millwall demolished Notts County 6-0 on Saturday.* 米尔沃尔队星期六以6:0重创诺士郡队. ◢**demolition** ❖ *...Lazio's impressive 3-1 demolition of Inter Milan.* 拉齐奥队给人留下深刻印象的3:1击败国际米兰队. VB JOURNALISM V n N-UNCOUNT

de·mon /'diːmən/ **demons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **demon** is an evil spirit. 恶魔, 恶鬼. ❖ *...a ceremony to rid her of two demons it was believed possessed her.* 驱除据信附在她身上的两个恶魔的仪式. ◢**de·mon·ic** /dɪ'mɒnɪk/ ❖ *...demonic forces.* 魔鬼的势力. N-COUNT ADJ
2 Sources of worry or conflict which torment a person or group of people are sometimes referred to as **demons**. 烦恼; 矛盾. ❖ *His private demons drove him to drink excessively.* 他个人的烦恼使他饮酒无度. N-COUNT
3 If you approve of someone because they are very skilled at what they do or because they do it energetically, you can N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

say that they do it like a **demon**. 精力充沛的人; 技艺出众的人. ❖ *He played like a demon.* 他球艺出众. *...a demon organizer.* 精力充沛的组织者. ◢**demonic** ❖ *...a demonic drive to succeed.* 获取成功的强烈要求. ADJ ADJ n

de·mon·ize /ˈdiːmənaɪz/ **demonizes, demonizing, demonized;** [英]又拼作 **demonise**.
If people **demonize** someone, they convince themselves that that person is evil. 认为...邪恶; 使...妖魔化. ❖ *Each side began to demonize the other.* 每一方都开始丑化对方. VB V n

de·mon·ol·ogy /ˌdiːməˈnɒlədʒi/.
Demonology is a set of beliefs which says that a particular situation or group of people is evil or unacceptable. 魔鬼信仰; 魔鬼学. N-UNCOUNT

de·mon·strable /dɪˈmɒnstrəbəl/.
A **demonstrable** fact or quality can be shown to be true or to exist. 可证实的; 可表明的. ❖ *An additive is permitted in food only where there is a genuine demonstrable need.* 食物中的添加剂只有在证明确实需要后才能使用. ADJ FORMAL
◢**de·mon·strably** /dɪˈmɒnstrəbli/. ❖ *...demonstrably false statements.* 显然错误的说法. ADV

dem·on·strate /ˈdemənstreɪt/ **demonstrates, demonstrating, demonstrated.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 To **demonstrate** a fact means to make it clear to people. 表明; 证明. ❖ *The study also demonstrated a direct link between obesity and mortality.* 这项研究还表明了肥胖和死亡率之间的直接关联. *You have to demonstrate that you are reliable.* 你得证明你是靠得住的. *They are anxious to demonstrate to the voters that they have practical policies.* 他们急于向选民证明他们有切实可行的政策. VB V n V that V to n that Also V wh
2 If you **demonstrate** a particular skill, quality, or feeling, you show by your actions that you have it. 显示; 表露. ❖ *The government's going to great lengths to demonstrate its military might.* 政府将不遗余力地显示自己的军事实力. VB V n
3 When people **demonstrate**, they march or gather somewhere to show their opposition to something or their support for something. 游行示威; 示威集会. ❖ *Angry farmers arrived in Brussels yesterday to demonstrate against possible cuts in subsidies.* 昨天, 愤怒的农民来到布鲁塞尔游行抗议可能实行的补贴削减. ◢ **de·mon·stra·tor, demonstrators** ❖ *...a crowd of demonstrators.* 一群示威者. VB V V against/for n N-COUNT
4 If you **demonstrate** something, you show people how it works or how to do it. 示范, 演示(某物如何操作或使用). ❖ *The BBC has just successfully demonstrated a new digital radio transmission system.* 英国广播公司刚刚成功地演示了一种新的数字式无线电传输系统的操作方法. ◢**de·mon·stra·tor.** 示范员. VB V n Also V how N-COUNT

dem·on·stra·tion /ˌdemənˈstreɪʃən/ **demonstrations.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **demonstration** is a march or gathering which people take part in to show their opposition to something or their support for something. 游行示威; 示威集会. ❖ *Riot police used tear gas and truncheons this afternoon to break up a demonstration.* 今天下午防暴警察用催泪瓦斯和警棍驱散游行队伍. N-COUNT
2 A **demonstration** of something is a talk by someone who shows you how to do it or how it works. (对某物如何操作的)示范, 演示. ❖ *...a cookery demonstration.* 烹饪示范. N-COUNT
3 A **demonstration** of a fact or situation is a clear proof of it. (明确的)证明, 表明. ❖ *We want a demonstration of commitment.* 我们需要明确的承诺. N-COUNT

de·mon·stra·tive /dɪˈmɒnstrətɪv/ **demonstratives.**
1 Someone who is **demonstrative** shows affection freely and openly. 感情外露的. ❖ *Richard was not normally demonstrative.* 理查德通常不是个感情外露的人. ADJ-GRADED
◢**de·mon·stra·tive·ly** ❖ *Some children respond more demonstratively than others.* 有些孩子的反应比其他孩子更明显. ADV-GRADED
2 The words 'this', 'that', 'these', and 'those' are sometimes called **demonstratives**. 指示代词(包括this, that, these, those). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

de·mor·al·ize /dɪˈmɒrəlaɪz, AM -ˈmɔːr-/ **demoralizes, demoralizing, demoralized;** [英]又拼作 **demoralise**. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **demoralizes** someone, it makes them lose so much confidence in what they are doing that they want to give up. 使丧失信心, 使泄气; 使士气低落. ◢**de·mor·al·ized** ❖ *...a demoralized police force.* 一支士气低落的警察队伍. ◢**de·mor·ali·za·tion** ❖ *...the lingering demoralization that followed defeat in World War I.* 第一次世界大战战败后萦绕不散的低落士气. ◢ **de·mor·al·iz·ing** ❖ *Persistent disapproval or criticism can be highly demoralizing.* 持久的责难和批评会严重瓦解士气. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED

de·mote /dɪˈməʊt/ **demotes, demoting, demoted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **demotes** you, they give you a lower rank or a less important position than you already have, often as a punishment. 使降级; 使降职. ❖ *It's very difficult to demote somebody who has been standing in during maternity leave.* 要把一个产假期间做替工的人降职是很困难的. VB V n
◢ **de·mo·tion** /dɪˈməʊʃən/ **demotions** ❖ *...an unfair demotion.* 一次不公平的降级. N-VAR
2 If a team in a sports league **is demoted**, that team is ordered by the sport's ruling body to play in a lower division. (球队)(被)降级. ◢**demotion** ❖ *The demotion was imposed as a punishment for infringing the rules.* 这次降级是作为对违反规则的惩罚. VB usu passive, be V-ed N-VAR

de·mot·ic /dɪˈmɒtɪk/.
1 **Demotic** language is the type of informal language used by ordinary people. 通俗的, 大众化的. ❖ *...television's demotic style of language.* 电视语言的通俗风格. ADJ FORMAL
2 **Demotic** is used to describe something or someone that is typical of ordinary people. 民众的, 大众的. ❖ *He is by instinct a populist, a demotic politician.* 他天性就是个民粹主义者, 一个民众政治家. ADJ FORMAL

de·mur /dɪˈmɜː/ **demurs, demurring, demurred.**
If you **demur**, you say that you do not agree with something or will not do something that you have been asked to do. 表示异议; 表示反对. ❖ *At first I demurred.* 开始时我表示反对. VB FORMAL V

de·mure /dɪˈmjʊə/.
1 If you describe someone, usually a young woman, as **demure**, you mean they are quiet and rather shy, and behave very correctly. 娴静的; 端庄的; 矜持的. ◢**de·mure·ly** ❖ *Chantal was sitting demurely with her parents.* 尚塔尔娴静地与父母亲坐在一起. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 **Demure** clothes do not reveal your body and they give the impression that you are shy and behave correctly. (衣服)庄重的. ❖ *...a demure high-necked white blouse.* 一件庄重的白色高领罩衫. ◢**demurely** ❖ *...demurely dressed in a black woollen suit.* 端庄地穿着一套黑色毛料衣服. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ADV-GRADED

de·mys·ti·fy /ˌdiːˈmɪstɪfaɪ/ **demystifies, demystifying, demystified.**
If you **demystify** something, you make it easier to understand by giving a clear explanation of it. 消除神秘色彩; 使容易理解. ❖ *To enter the consumer market, it was necessary to demystify the computer.* 要进入消费市场, 就必须去除电脑的神秘色彩. VB V n

den /den/ **dens.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **den** is the home of certain types of wild animals such as lions or foxes. (狮子或狐狸等野兽的)洞穴, 兽穴. N-COUNT
2 Your **den** is a quiet room in your house where you can go to study, work, or carry on a hobby without being disturbed. (家中的)私室; 书斋. N-COUNT AMERICAN
3 A **den** is a secret place where people meet, usually for a dishonest purpose. (通常指从事不正当活动的)巢穴. ❖ *...illegal drinking dens.* 非法饮酒处. *...the crack dens of urban America.* 美国城市中的强效可卡因毒窟. N-COUNT
4 If you describe a place as a **den of** a particular vice, you mean that a lot of that vice goes on there. (某种恶行)猖獗的地方; 巢穴, 匪窟. ❖ *...the one-bedroomed flat that was to become his den of savage debauchery.* 将成为他野蛮纵欲场所的那个单卧室公寓. *...a den of greed.* 贪婪之地. N-COUNT N of n

de·na·tion·al·ize /ˌdiːˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ **denationalizes, denationalizing, denationalized;** [英]又拼作 **denationalise**.
To **denationalize** an industry or business means to transfer it VB V n

D

into private ownership from state ownership. 使非国有化; 使私营化. DATED ◢de·na·tion·ali·za·tion /ˌdiːˌnæʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ ...*the denationalisation of industry*. 工业的非国有化.

de·ni·al /dɪˈnaɪəl/ **denials.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **denial** of something is a statement that it is not true, does not exist, or did not happen. 否认; 否定. N-VAR ❖ *Despite official denials, differences of opinion lay behind the Ambassador's decision to quit.* 尽管官方否认, 但是双方意见分歧是大使决定辞职的背后原因. *...denial of the Russian Mafia's existence.* 对俄罗斯存在黑手党的否认.

2 The **denial** of something to someone is the act of refusing to let them have it. 拒绝. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ❖ *...the denial of visas to international relief workers.* 拒绝给国际救济工作人员签证.

den·ier /ˈdeniə/.

Denier is used when indicating the thickness of stockings and tights. 旦, 旦尼尔(袜子和内衣等织物的密度单位). N-UNCOUNT num N ❖ *...fifteen-denier stockings.* 15旦纤度的长筒袜.

D

deni·grate /ˈdenɪgreɪt/ **denigrates, denigrating, denigrated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **denigrate** someone or something, you criticize them unfairly or insult them. 诋毁; 诬蔑; 贬低. VB V n ❖ *...pornographic images which 'denigrate women'.* '贬低妇女'的色情图像. ◢**deni·gra·tion** /ˌdenɪˈgreɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the denigration of minorities in this country.* 对这个国家少数民族的诋毁.

den·im /ˈdenɪm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Denim is a thick cotton cloth, usually blue, which is used to make clothes. Jeans are made from denim. 厚质棉布, 劳动布, 牛仔布(常为蓝色, 用来做牛仔服). N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...a light blue denim jacket.* 一件浅蓝色牛仔布夹克. *Dennis was dressed in denim.* 丹尼斯身穿牛仔服.

den·ims /ˈdenɪmz/.

Denims are casual trousers made of denim. 牛仔裤. N-PLURAL ❖ *She was dressed in blue denims.* 她穿着蓝色的牛仔裤.

deni·zen /ˈdenɪzən/ **denizens.**

A **denizen** of a particular place is a person, animal, or plant that lives or grows in this place. 长期生活在特定地方的人(或动植物); 老居民; 常客. N-COUNT FORMAL ❖ *Gannets are denizens of the open ocean.* 塘鹅是公海的常客.

de·nomi·na·tion /dɪˌnɒmɪˈneɪʃən/ **denominations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A particular **denomination** is a particular religious group which has slightly different beliefs from other groups within the same faith. 宗派; 教派. N-COUNT ❖ *He recommended another church of a similar denomination.* 他推荐了另一个相似教派的教会. ◢**de·nomi·na·tion·al** /dɪˌnɒmɪˈneɪʃənəl/ ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *...Christians from different denominational backgrounds.* 来自不同教派背景的基督徒.

2 The **denomination** of a banknote or coin is its official value. (货币)面额. N-COUNT ❖ *...a pile of banknotes, mostly in small denominations.* 一叠钞票, 大部分小面额的.

de·nomi·na·tor /dɪˈnɒmɪneɪtə/ **denominators.**

In a fraction, the **denominator** is the number which appears under the line. (分数的)分母. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **common denominator, lowest common denominator.**

de·note /dɪˈnəʊt/ **denotes, denoting, denoted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing **denotes** another, it is a sign or indication of it. 表示, 表明. VB FORMAL ❖ *Red eyes denote strain and fatigue.* 布满血丝的眼睛表示紧张和疲劳. V n *...an amber sash denoting that he was a member of the Home Guard.* 身上的黄褐色带子表明他是地方军的一员. V that

2 What a symbol **denotes** is what it represents. (符号)代表; 为...的符号. VB FORMAL ❖ *'Dt' denotes quantity demanded in the current period and 'St' denotes quantity supplied.* Dt代表当前需要的数量, St代表供应的数量. V n

3 What a word or name **denotes** is what it means or refers to. 意思是; 指的是. VB FORMAL ❖ *In the Middle Ages the term 'drab' denoted a very simple type of woollen cloth.* 中世纪时, drab指一种非常简单的呢绒. V n

de·noue·ment /deɪˈnuːmɒn/ **denouements;** 又拼作 **dénouement.**

In a book, play, or series of events, the **denouement** is the sequence of events at the end, when things come to a conclusion. 结局, 收场. N-COUNT

de·nounce /dɪˈnaʊns/ **denounces, denouncing, denounced.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **denounce** a person or an action, you criticize them severely and publicly because you feel strongly that they are wrong or evil. (公开)谴责, 指责. VB ❖ *German leaders all took the opportunity to denounce the attacks.* 德国领导人都借此机会谴责袭击事件. V n *Some 25,000 demonstrators denounced him as a traitor.* 大约2.5万名示威者谴责他是个叛徒. V n as n/adj ◢**de·nun·cia·tion** /dɪˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃən/ **denunciations** N-VAR ❖ *...his denunciation of corrupt and incompetent politicians.* 他对腐败无能的政客的谴责.

2 If you **denounce** someone who has broken a rule or law, you report them to the authorities. 告发. VB ❖ *...informers who might at any moment denounce them.* 随时可能告发他们的告密者. V n Also V n to n ◢**denunciation** N-VAR ❖ *...the denunciation of French Jews to the Nazis during the Second World War.* 在第二次世界大战期间向纳粹告发法国犹太人.

dense /dens/ **denser, densest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **dense** contains a lot of things or people in a small area. 密集的, 稠密的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...a large, dense forest.* 一片很大的密林. *Its fur is short, dense and silky.* 它的毛又短又密, 而且光滑. *...the dense crowd.* 密集的人群. ◢**dense·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *...a densely populated island.* 一个人口稠密的岛屿.

2 **Dense** fog or smoke is difficult to see through because it is very heavy and dark. (烟雾等)浓的, 不易看透的. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **dense** substance is very heavy in relation to its volume. 密度高的. ADJ-GRADED TECHNICAL ❖ *...a small dense star.* 一颗密度很高的小恒星.

4 If you describe writing or a film as **dense**, you mean that it is difficult to understand because it contains a lot of information and ideas. (文学作品或电影)因信息量大而难懂的; 复杂的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ❖ *His prose is vigorous and dense, occasionally to the point of obscurity.* 他的散文语言刚健有力, 内容庞杂, 有时近乎晦涩难懂.

5 If you say that someone is **dense**, you mean that they are stupid and that they take a long time to understand simple things. 愚笨的, 迟钝的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL ❖ *He's not a bad man, just a bit dense.* 他不是个坏人, 就是有点愚笨.

den·sity /ˈdensɪti/ **densities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Density** is the extent to which something is filled or covered with people or things. 密度; 浓度. N-VAR ❖ *...the law which restricts the density of housing.* 限制住房密度的法律. *Taiwan has a very high population density.* 台湾的人口密度非常高.

2 The **density** of a substance or object is the relation of its mass or weight to its volume. 密度(质量与体积的关系). N-VAR TECHNICAL ❖ *Jupiter's moon Io, whose density is 3.5 grams per cubic centimetre.* 木星的卫星木卫一号, 其密度为每立方厘米3.5克.

dent /dent/ **dents, denting, dented.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **dent** the surface of something, you make a hollow dip in it by hitting or pressing it. 使凹陷; 使产生凹痕. VB ❖ *Its brass feet dented the carpet's thick pile.* 它的铜脚在地毯的厚绒毛上造成了凹痕. V n

2 A **dent** is a hollow in the surface of something which has been caused by hitting or pressing it. (因碰撞或挤压而形成的)凹痕, 坑. N-COUNT ❖ *There was a dent in the bonnet.* 汽车引擎盖上有个凹痕.

3 If something **dents** your ideas or your pride, it makes you realize that your ideas are wrong, or that you are not as good or successful as you thought. 挫伤, 打击(自尊心等). VB ❖ *That sort of thing dents your confidence.* 这种事情打击人的自信心. V n

4 If one thing makes a **dent** in another, it reduces it considerably. 削减; 削弱. N-COUNT ❖ *I hated to put any dents in his enthusiasm, but I was trying to be realistic.* 我不愿意对他的热情泼冷水, 但我试图实事求是.

den·tal /ˈdentəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Dental is used to describe things that relate to teeth or to the ADJ: ADJ n

care and treatment of teeth. 牙齿的; 牙科的. ❖ *...free prescriptions and dental treatment.* 免费开处方和牙病治疗. *...the dental profession.* 牙医专业.

den·tist /ˈdentɪst/ **dentists.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **dentist** is a person who is qualified to examine and treat people's teeth. 牙科医生. ❖ *Visit your dentist twice a year for a check-up.* 每年两次去牙医处检查牙齿. N-COUNT

➭ **The dentist** or **the dentist's** is used to refer to the surgery or clinic where a dentist works.牙医手术室; 牙科诊所. N-SING the N

den·tis·try /ˈdentɪstri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Dentistry is the work done by a dentist. 牙科医术. N-UNCOUNT

den·tures /ˈdentʃəz/; the form **denture** is used as a modifier. 作前置修饰语.

Dentures are artificial teeth worn by people who no longer have all their own teeth. 假牙. N-PLURAL

de·nude /dɪˈnjuːd, AM -ˈnuːd/ **denudes, denuding, denuded.**

1 To **denude** an area means to destroy the plants in it. 毁坏(某地的植物); 使光秃; 剥光. ❖ *Many hillsides had been denuded of trees.* 很多山坡上的树都被毁掉了. VB V n FORMAL be V-ed of n

2 To **denude** something or someone of something means to take that thing away from them. 剥夺. ❖ *Mrs Thatcher had claimed that a single European currency would denude Parliament of economic powers.* 撒切尔夫人声称, 单一的欧洲货币将剥夺英国议会的经济权力. VB FORMAL V n of n

de·nun·cia·tion /dɪˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

➠ 见 **denounce**.

deny /dɪˈnaɪ/ **denies, denying, denied.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **deny** something, you state that it is not true. 否认, 否定. ❖ *She denied both accusations.* 她对两项指控都予以否认. *The government has denied that the authorities have uncovered a plot to assassinate the president.* 政府否认当局已破获一项暗杀总统的阴谋. VB PRAGMATICS V n V that Also V -ing

2 If you **deny** someone or something, you say that they have no connection with you or do not belong to you. 否认与...有关系; 拒绝承认. ❖ *I denied my father because I wanted to become someone else.* 我否认与我的父亲有任何关系, 因为我想变成另一个人. VB FORMAL V n

3 If you **deny** someone something that they need or want, you refuse to let them have it. 拒绝给予; 不准. ❖ *His ex-partner denies him access to his children.* 他的前妻不准他接近他的孩子. *You will deny yourself the important nutrients that your body requires.* 你将得不到身体所需要的重要营养物质. VB V n n V pron-refl n Also V pron-refl

de·odor·ant /diˈəʊdərənt/ **deodorants.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Deodorant is a substance that you can use to hide or prevent the smell of perspiration on your body. (去除体臭的)除臭剂, 防臭剂. N-VAR

de·part /dɪˈpɑːt/ **departs, departing, departed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When something or someone **departs** from a place, they leave it and start a journey to another place. 离开; 动身; 启程; 出发. ❖ *Our tour departs from Heathrow Airport.* 我们的旅行从希思罗机场启程. *Mr. Bush departed for Camp David.* 布什先生动身前往戴维营. *The coach departs Potsdam in the morning.* 长途汽车上午离开波茨坦. VB FORMAL V from n V for n V n

◢ **de·par·ture** /dɪˈpɑːtʃə/ **departures** ❖ *...the President's departure for Helsinki.* 总统起程前往赫尔辛基. *The airline has more than 90 scheduled departures from here every day.* 这家航空公司每天有90多架航班从这里起飞. N-VAR

2 If you **depart** from a traditional or agreed way of doing something, you do it in a different or unexpected way. 偏离, 违反(常规, 习惯等). ❖ *...a press conference which departed from the agreed text.* 偏离既定主题的新闻发布会. ◢ **departure** ❖ *Now she's written a novel which is not a mystery and is a considerable departure from her previous work.* 现在她写了一本非疑案小说, 与她以前的作品明显不同. VB V from n N-COUNT

3 If someone **departs** from a job, they resign from it or leave it. In American English, you can say that someone **departs** a job. 离开(某职业). ❖ *Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher departed from office.* 撒切尔首相辞去了职务. *A number of staff departed during his reign as rector.* 他当校长期间, 一些教职员辞了职. *He had the good fortune to depart baseball in the '60s.* 他很幸运地在60年代离开了棒球运动. ◢ **departure** ❖ *This would inevitably involve his departure from the post of Prime Minister.* 这必然会导致他辞去首相职位. VB V from n V V n N-VAR with poss

4 When somebody **departs** this life, or **departs** this earth, they die. 离开人间, 死去. VB V n FORMAL

de·part·ed /dɪˈpɑːtɪd/.

Departed friends or relatives are people who have died. 已故的, 已去世的. ADJ FORMAL

➭ **The departed** are people who have died. 已去世的人. N-PLURAL

de·part·ment /dɪˈpɑːtmənt/ **departments.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **department** is one of the sections in an organization such as a government, business, or university. A department is also one of the sections in a large shop. (政府、企业、大学或商店的)部门, 部; 司; 系. ❖ *...the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.* 美国的卫生、教育及福利部. *...the geography department of Moscow University.* 莫斯科大学的地理系. *...the jewelry department.* 珠宝部. N-COUNT

◢ **de·part·men·tal** /ˌdiːpɑːtˈmentəl/ ❖ *...a bigger departmental budget.* 一项更大的部门预算. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you say that a task or area of knowledge **is not** your **department**, you mean that you are not responsible for it or do not know much about it. 不是...的知识范围; 不是...的专长. PHR

de'partment store, department stores. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **department store** is a large shop which sells many different kinds of goods. 百货商店. N-COUNT

de·par·ture /dɪˈpɑːtʃə/.

➠ 见 **depart**.

de·pend /dɪˈpend/ **depends, depending, depended.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you say that one thing **depends** on another, you mean that the first thing will be affected or determined by the second. 取决于; 根据...而定. ❖ *The cooking time needed depends on the size of the potato.* 烹调所需的时间取决于马铃薯的大小. ◢ **de·pend·ent** /dɪˈpendənt/ ❖ *The results you get from weight training are largely dependent upon how you use those weights.* 哑铃训练的结果取决于你如何使用哑铃. ◢ **de·pend·ence** ❖ *...the dependence of circulation on production.* 流通对生产的依赖. VB V on/upon n Also V on/upon wh ADJ v-link ADJ on/upon n N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **depend** in expressions such as **it depends** to indicate that you cannot give a clear answer to a question because the answer will be affected or determined by other factors. 那得看情况. ❖ *'But how long can you stay in the house?'–'I don't know.It depends.'* '不过你能在家里待多久?'—'我不知道, 那得看情况.' *It all depends on your definition of punk.* 这得看你给朋克的定义. VB it/that V it V on n/wh

3 You use **depending on** when you are saying that something varies according to the circumstances mentioned. 根据; 取决于. ❖ *I tend to have a different answer, depending on the family.* 我会根据家庭的不同而给予不同的答复. PHR-PREP

4 If you **depend** on someone or something, you need them in order to be able to survive physically, financially, or emotionally. 依赖, 依靠. ❖ *Their survival depends on him.* 他们靠他生存. ◢ **de·pend·ent** ❖ *Britain became increasingly dependent upon American technology.* 英国变得越来越依赖美国的科技. *In his own way, he was dependent on her.* 他依赖她, 自有他自己的一套办法. VB V on/upon n/-ing ADJ-GRADED

5 If you can **depend** on a person, organization, or law, you know that they will support you or help you when you need them. 信赖. ❖ *You can depend on me.* 你可以信赖我. VB V on/upon n

de·pend·able /dɪˈpendəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone or something is **dependable**, you mean you can be sure that they will always act consistently or sensibly, or do what you need or expect them to do; used showing approval. 可信赖的; 可靠的. ❖ *He was a good friend, a dependable companion.* 他是一位好朋友, 一位可信赖的伙伴. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

de·pend·ant /dɪˈpendənt/ **dependants;** 又拼作 **dependent.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **dependants** are the people you support financially, such N-COUNT

D

as your children. 受赡养者，受抚养者. ❖ *...a single man with no dependants.* 一位不需养家的单身汉. FORMAL

de·pend·ence /dɪ'pendəns/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Your **dependence** on something or someone is your need for them in order to succeed or be able to survive. 依赖，依靠. ❖ *...Vietnam's past dependence on the Soviet Union for economic aid.* 越南过去对苏联经济援助的依赖. N-UNCOUNT

◢**de·pend·en·cy** /dɪ'pendənsi/ ❖ *Ukraine is handicapped by its near-total dependency on Russian oil.* 乌克兰受制于对俄罗斯原油近乎完全的依赖. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you talk about drug **dependence** or alcohol **dependence**, you are referring to a situation where someone is addicted to drugs or alcohol. (对毒品或烈酒的)依赖，上瘾. N-UNCOUNT

◢**de·pend·en·cy, dependencies** ❖ *He began to show signs of alcohol and drug dependency.* 他开始显露烈酒和毒品上瘾的迹象. N-VAR

de·pend·en·cy /dɪ'pendənsi/ **dependencies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **dependency** is a country which is controlled by another country. 附属国，附庸国. ❖ *...the tiny British dependency of Montserrat.* 英国极小的附属地蒙塞拉特岛. N-COUNT

D

de·per·son·al·ize /ˌdiː'pɜːsənəlaɪz/ **depersonalizes, depersonalizing, depersonalized;** [英]又拼作 **depersonalise.**

1 To **depersonalize** a system or a situation means to treat it as if it did not really involve people, or to treat it as if the people involved were not really important. 使非人化；降低人的重要性. ❖ *Modern weaponry depersonalised war.* 现代武器使战争非人化. VB; V n

2 To **depersonalize** someone means to treat them as if they do not matter because their individual feelings and thoughts are not important. 使失去个性. ❖ *She does not feel that the book depersonalises women.* 她并不觉得这本书使妇女失去了个性. VB; V n

de·pict /dɪ'pɪkt/ **depicts, depicting, depicted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

To **depict** someone or something means to show or represent them in drawing, painting, or writing. 描绘；描述，描写. ❖ *...pictures depicting Nelson's most famous battles.* 描绘纳尔逊最著名的战役的图片. VB; V n; Also V n as n

◢ **de·pic·tion** /dɪ'pɪkʃən/ **depictions.** A **depiction** of something is a picture or a written description of it. 描绘；描述，描写. ❖ *The lecture will trace the depiction of horses from earliest times to the present day.* 这堂课将追溯从古至今对马的描写. N-VAR

de·pila·tory /dɪ'pɪlətəri, AM -tɔːri/ **depilatories.**

1 **Depilatory** substances and processes remove unwanted hair from your body. 用以脱毛的，脱毛的. ❖ *...a depilatory cream.* 脱毛霜. ADJ: ADJ n

2 A **depilatory** is a depilatory substance. 脱毛剂. N-COUNT

de·plete /dɪ'pliːt/ **depletes, depleting, depleted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

To **deplete** a stock or amount of something means to reduce it. (大量)减少；耗尽. ❖ *...substances that deplete the ozone layer.* 大大消耗臭氧层的物质. VB; FORMAL; V n

◢**de·plet·ed** ❖ *...Robert E. Lee's worn and depleted army.* 罗伯特·E. 李的疲惫不堪、所剩无几的部队. ADJ-GRADED

◢**de·ple·tion** /dɪ'pliːʃən/ ❖ *...the depletion of underground water supplies.* 地下水资源的枯竭. N-UNCOUNT

de·plor·able /dɪ'plɔːrəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **deplorable**, you mean it is very bad and unacceptable, and you disapprove of it. 很差的，糟糕的；应受谴责的. ❖ *The Chief Constable said that sexual harassment was deplorable.* 警察局长说性骚扰应受谴责. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL

◢**de·plor·ably** ❖ *Reporters travelling with the President behaved deplorably.* 与总统随行的记者们表现很差劲. ADV-GRADED

de·plore /dɪ'plɔː/ **deplores, deploring, deplored.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that you **deplore** something, you mean that you think it is wrong or immoral. 强烈反对；谴责；非难. ❖ *He deplores violence.* 他谴责暴力行为. VB; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL; V n

de·ploy /dɪ'plɔɪ/ **deploys, deploying, deployed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

To **deploy** troops or military resources means to organize or position them so that they are ready to be used. 部署；调动；使进入战斗位置. ❖ *He had no intention of deploying ground troops.* 他不打算调动地面部队. VB; V n

◢**de·ploy·ment** /dɪ'plɔɪmənt/ **deployments** ❖ *...the deployment of troops.* 部队的部署. N-VAR

de·popu·late /ˌdiː'pɒpjuleɪt/ **depopulates, depopulating, depopulated.**

To **depopulate** an area means to greatly reduce the number of people living there. 使人口剧减. ❖ *...a war that would depopulate the earth.* 一场将使地球人口剧减的战争. VB; V n

◢**de·popu·lat·ed** ❖ *...a small depopulated part of the south-west.* 西南部一个人口下降了很多的小地区. ADJ-GRADED

◢**de·popu·la·tion** /ˌdiːˌpɒpju'leɪʃən/ ❖ *...rural depopulation.* 农村人口的剧减. N-UNCOUNT

de·port /dɪ'pɔːt/ **deports, deporting, deported.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If a government **deports** someone, usually someone who is not a citizen of that country, it sends them out of the country. 将(外国人)驱逐出境. ❖ *...a government decision earlier this month to deport all illegal immigrants.* 这个月早些时候政府所做的将所有非法移民驱逐出境的决定. *More than 240 England football fans are being deported from Italy.* 240多名英国足球迷正被意大利驱逐出境. VB; V n; be V-ed from/to n; Also V n from/to n

◢**de·por·ta·tion** /ˌdiːpɔː'teɪʃən/ **deportations** ❖ *...migrants facing deportation.* 面临被驱逐出境的移民. N-VAR

◢**de·por·tee** /ˌdiːpɔː'tiː/ **deportees.** A **deportee** is someone who is being deported. 被驱逐出境者. N-COUNT

de·port·ment /dɪ'pɔːtmənt/.

Your **deportment** is the way you behave, especially the way you walk and move. 行为，举止；风度，仪态. ❖ *Deportment and poise were as important as good marks for young ladies.* 对年轻女士来说，风度和仪态与好成绩同样重要. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

de·pose /dɪ'pəuz/ **deposes, deposing, deposed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If a ruler or political leader **is deposed**, they are forced to give up their position. (被)罢免；(被)废黜. VB: usu passive

◢**depo·si·tion** /ˌdepə'zɪʃən/ ❖ *It was this issue which led to the deposition of the king.* 正是这个问题导致了国王被废黜. N-UNCOUNT

de·pos·it /dɪ'pɒzɪt/ **deposits, depositing, deposited.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **deposit** is a sum of money which is part of the full price of something, and which you pay when you agree to buy it. 定金，订金. ❖ *A £50 deposit is required when ordering.* 订购时需付50镑定金. N-COUNT

2 A **deposit** is a sum of money which you pay when you start renting something. The money is returned to you if you do not damage what you have rented. 押金；保证金. ❖ *...the equivalent of a month's rent as a deposit.* 相当于一个月房租的押金. N-COUNT

3 A **deposit** is a sum of money which you have to pay if you want to be a candidate in a parliamentary or European election. The money is returned to you if you receive more than a certain percentage of the votes. (参加国会等选举交纳的)保证金. N-COUNT; BRITAIN

4 A **deposit** is a sum of money which is in a bank account or other savings account. 存款. N-COUNT

5 When you **deposit** a sum of money, you pay it into a bank account or other savings account. 将(钱)存入银行. ❖ *The customer has to deposit a minimum of £100 monthly.* 客户每月至少得存入100镑. VB; V n

◢ **de·posi·tor** /dɪ'pɒzɪtə/ **depositors.** A bank's **depositors** are the people who have accounts with that bank. (银行)存户，存款者. N-COUNT

6 A **deposit** is an amount of a substance that has been left somewhere as a result of a chemical or geological process. 沉淀物，沉积物. ❖ *...underground deposits of gold and diamonds.* 地面下沉积的金子和钻石. N-COUNT

7 If a substance **is deposited** somewhere, it is left there as a result of a chemical or geological process. (使)沉积，(使)淤积. ❖ *The phosphate was deposited by the decay of marine microorganisms.* 磷酸盐是由海洋微生物腐烂沉积而成. VB: usu passive; be V-ed

◢ **depo·si·tion** /ˌdepə'zɪʃən/ ❖ *...continued deposition of silt along the coast.* 海岸线上持续的淤泥沉积. *This leads to calcium deposition in the blood-vessels.* 这导致血管中钙的沉积. N-UNCOUNT

8 To **deposit** someone or something somewhere means to put them or leave them there. 安置；放置. ❖ *Someone was seen running from the scene after apparently depositing the* VB; V n

packet. 发现有人显然是放好包裹后从现场跑开了. *The bus driver deposited the crews in front of their planes.* 大巴司机将全体机组人员送到了飞机前. V n prep/adv

9 When you **deposit** something somewhere, you put it where it will be safe until it is needed again. 存放. ❖ *You are advised to deposit valuables in the safe.* 建议你将贵重物品存放在保险箱里. VB; V n prep/adv

de'posit account, deposit accounts.
A **deposit account** is a type of bank account in which the money earns interest. 存款账户. N-COUNT

depo·si·tion /ˌdepəˈzɪʃən/ **depositions.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **deposition** is a formal written statement which can be used in a court if the witness cannot be present. (法庭上未能到场的证人提供的)书面证词. N-COUNT

de·posi·tory /dɪˈpɒzɪtəri/ **depositories.**
A **depository** is a place where objects can be stored. 寄存处; 仓库; 储藏室. ❖ *They have 2,500 tons of paper stored in their depository.* 他们在仓库里储藏了2,500吨的纸. N-COUNT

de·pot /ˈdepəʊ, AM ˈdiː-/ **depots.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **depot** is a place where large amounts of raw materials, equipment, or other supplies are kept. 仓库. ❖ *...a government arms depot.* 政府的一个军械库. N-COUNT

2 A **depot** is a large building or yard where buses or railway engines are kept when they are not being used. (大型)车库. N-COUNT

3 A **depot** is a bus station or railway station. 公共汽车站; 火车站. ❖ *...the bus depot of Ozark, Alabama.* 亚拉巴马州欧扎克公共汽车站. N-COUNT

de·prave /dɪˈpreɪv/ **depraves, depraving, depraved.**
Something that **depraves** someone makes them morally bad or evil. 使堕落; 使道德败坏. ❖ *...material likely to deprave or corrupt those who see, hear or read it.* 可能使观众、读者和听众堕落或腐败的资料. VB; FORMAL; V n

de·praved /dɪˈpreɪvd/.
Depraved actions, things, or people are morally bad or evil. 堕落的; 道德败坏的. ❖ *...the most disturbing and depraved film of its kind.* 同类影片中最令人不安的、最堕落的一部. ADJ-GRADED

de·prav·ity /dɪˈprævɪti/.
Depravity is moral corruption. 堕落; 道德败坏. ❖ *...the absolute depravity that can exist in times of war.* 战争期间可能存在的极端堕落. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

dep·re·cate /ˈdeprɪkeɪt/ **deprecates, deprecating, deprecated.**
If you **deprecate** something, you speak critically about it. 批评, 反对. ❖ *He also deprecated the low quality of entrants to the profession.* 他还批评了行业新人素质不高. VB; FORMAL; V n

dep·re·cat·ing /ˈdeprɪkeɪtɪŋ/.
A **deprecating** attitude, gesture, or remark shows that you think that something is not very good, especially something associated with yourself. 不以为然的; 表示不赞成的. ❖ *...a little deprecating shrug.* 不以为然地耸了耸肩. ADJ-GRADED; WRITTEN

◢**dep·re·cat·ing·ly** ❖ *He speaks deprecatingly of his father.* 他用不以为然的口气谈论父亲. ADV; ADV after v

de·pre·ci·ate /dɪˈpriːʃieɪt/ **depreciates, depreciating, depreciated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something such as a currency **depreciates** or if something **depreciates** it, it loses some of its original value. (使)贬值, 跌价. ❖ *The share value is depreciating.* 股票在贬值. *The demand for foreign currency depreciates the real value of local currencies.* 对外币的需求贬低了当地货币的真正价值. *The pound depreciated by a quarter.* 英镑贬值四分之一. V-ERG; V; V n; V by amount; Also V against n

◢**de·pre·cia·tion** /dɪˌpriːʃiˈeɪʃən/ **depreciations** ❖ *...miscellaneous costs, including machinery depreciation and wages.* 包括机器折旧和工资在内的杂项费用. N-VAR

dep·re·da·tion /ˌdeprɪˈdeɪʃən/ **depredations.**
The **depredations** of a person, animal, or force are their harmful actions, which usually involve taking or damaging something. 破坏; 劫掠; 蹂躏. ❖ *Crops can be all too easily decimated by unchecked depredations by deer.* 庄稼很容易被无人管束的鹿毁坏而大幅减少. N-VAR; FORMAL

de·press /dɪˈpres/ **depresses, depressing, depressed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone or something **depresses** you, they make you feel sad and disappointed. 使沮丧, 使消沉; 使抑郁. ❖ *The state of the country depresses me.* 国家的状况令我沮丧. VB; V n

2 If something **depresses** prices, wages, or figures, it causes them to become less. 减少; 降低. ❖ *The stronger U.S. dollar depressed sales.* 更加坚挺的美元使销售减少. VB; V n

de·pressed /dɪˈprest/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you are **depressed**, you are sad and feel that you cannot enjoy anything, because your situation is so difficult and unpleasant. 抑郁的; 消沉的. ❖ *He seemed somewhat depressed.* 他看上去有点消沉. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **depressed** place or industry does not have enough business or employment to be prosperous. 不景气的, 经济萧条的. ❖ *...investment in depressed areas.* 在经济不景气地区的投资. *The construction industry is no longer as depressed as it was.* 建筑业已不像以往那么萧条了. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **depressed** point on a surface is lower than the parts around it. 凹下的. ❖ *Acupressure is manual pressure applied to a specific slightly depressed point on the body.* 指压按摩是指用手按摩身体的某个轻微凹陷的部位. ADJ-GRADED

de·press·ing /dɪˈpresɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Something that is **depressing** makes you feel sad and disappointed. 令人沮丧的, 使人忧伤的. ❖ *Yesterday's unemployment figures were as depressing as those of the previous 22 months.* 昨天的失业人数与前22个月的一样令人沮丧. ADJ-GRADED

◢**de·press·ing·ly** ❖ *It all sounded depressingly familiar.* 这一切听起来令人厌倦. ADV-GRADED

de·pres·sion /dɪˈpreʃən/ **depressions.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Depression** is a mental state in which you are sad and feel that you cannot enjoy anything, because your situation is so difficult and unpleasant. 忧郁; 消沉; 沮丧. ❖ *Mr Thomas was suffering from depression.* 托马斯先生患有忧郁症. *I slid into a depression.* 我陷入了忧愁中. N-VAR

2 A **depression** is a time when there is very little economic activity, which causes a lot of unemployment and poverty. 经济萧条期. ❖ *...the Great Depression of the 1930s.* 20世纪30年代的经济大萧条. N-COUNT

3 A **depression** in a surface is an area which is lower than the parts surrounding it. 凹陷处; 洼地. ❖ *...an area pockmarked by rainfilled depressions.* 一块坑坑洼洼积满雨水的洼地. N-COUNT

4 A **depression** is a mass of air that has a low pressure and that often causes rain. 低气压. N-COUNT; TECHNICAL

de·pres·sive /dɪˈpresɪv/ **depressives.**
1 **Depressive** means relating to depression. 忧愁的; 沮丧的; 抑郁的. ❖ *...a severe depressive disorder.* 严重的忧郁症. ADJ

2 A **depressive** is someone who suffers from depression. 忧郁症患者. ❖ *...depressives who feel they can no longer cope.* 那些觉得自己无法再应付的忧郁症患者. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **manic-depressive**.

de·prive /dɪˈpraɪv/ **deprives, depriving, deprived.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you **deprive** someone **of** something that they want or need, you take it away from them, or you prevent them from having it. 剥夺, 夺去; 使丧失; 阻止. ❖ *The disintegration of the Soviet Union deprived western intelligence agencies of their main enemies.* 苏联的解体使西方情报机构失去了他们的主要敌人. VB; V n of n

◢**de·prived** ❖ *...a deprived inner city area.* 一个贫困的市中心区. ADJ-GRADED

◢**dep·ri·va·tion** /ˌdeprɪˈveɪʃən/ **deprivations** ❖ *...long-term patients who face a life of deprivation.* 面临终生贫困的长期患病者. N-VAR

dept, depts. ◆◇◇◇◇
Dept is used as a written abbreviation for 'department', usually in the name of a department. department 的缩写形式, 一般用于名称中.

depth /depθ/ **depths.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 The **depth** of something such as a river or hole is the distance downwards from its top surface, or between its upper and lower surfaces. 深; 深度. ❖ *The smaller lake* N-VAR

ranges from five to fourteen feet in depth. 较小的那个湖的深度在5到14英尺之间。 *Pour the vegetable oil into a frying pan to a depth of about 1cm.* 在煎锅中倒入1厘米深的植物油。

2 If you are **out of** your **depth**, you are in water that is deeper than you are tall, with the result that you cannot stand up with your head above water. 在水深没顶的地方。 PHR

3 The **depth** of something such as a cupboard or drawer is the distance between its front surface and its back. 纵深(从前至后的距离)。 N-VAR

4 **The depths** are places that are a long way below the surface of the sea or earth. (海洋或地球表面下)深处; 深渊。 ❖ *Leaves, brown with long immersion, rose to the surface and vanished back into the depths.* 由于长期浸泡而成褐色的树叶升到水面上,然后又消失在深处去了。 N-PLURAL the N LITERARY

5 If you talk about **the depths of** an area, you mean the parts of it which are very remote. (遥远的)深处。 ❖ *...somewhere in the depths of the pine forest.* 在松树林深处的某个地方。 N-PLURAL the N of n

6 If you say that someone is **out of** their **depth**, you mean that they are in a situation that is much too difficult for them to be able to cope with it. 超越(某人的)应付能力。 PHR

7 If an emotion is very strongly or intensely felt, you can talk about its **depth**. (指感情)深度。 ❖ *I am well aware of the depth of feeling that exists in Londonderry.* 我很清楚伦敦德里人的感情深度。 N-VAR

8 The **depth** of a situation is its extent and seriousness. (处境)程度; 严重性。 ❖ *The country's leadership had underestimated the depth of the crisis.* 这个国家的领导阶层低估了危机的严重性。 N-UNCOUNT

9 The **depth** of someone's knowledge is the great amount that they know. (知识)渊博程度。 N-UNCOUNT

10 If you deal with a subject **in depth**, you deal with it very thoroughly and consider all the aspects of it. 深入地; 彻底地; 全面地。 ❖ *We will discuss these three areas in depth.* 我们将深入讨论这三个方面。 *He demanded an in-depth investigation from the authorities.* 他要求当局作一次深入调查。 PHR

11 If you say that someone or something has **depth**, you mean that they have serious and interesting qualities which are not immediately obvious and which you have to think about carefully before you can fully understand them. 深奥; 深度。 ❖ *His music lacks depth.* 他的音乐缺乏深度。 N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

12 If you are in **the depths of** an unpleasant emotion, you feel that emotion very strongly. (不愉快的感情)深厚, 强烈。 ❖ *I was in the depths of despair.* 我处于绝望的深渊中。 N-PLURAL the N of n

13 If something happens in **the depths of** a difficult or unpleasant period of time, it happens in the middle and most severe or intense part of it. 在正中; 最严峻时刻; 最强烈部分。 ❖ *The country is in the depths of a recession.* 国家正处于经济衰退最严重的时刻。 *...the depths of winter.* 隆冬时节。 N-PLURAL the N of n

14 The **depth** of a colour is its quality of richness and strength. (颜色的)浓度。 ❖ *White wines tend to gain depth of colour with age.* 白葡萄酒的颜色会随着时间而变深。 N-UNCOUNT

15 In photography and art, you say that a picture has **depth** or **depth of field** when you mean that it appears three-dimensional rather than flat. (摄影和美术的)景深。 N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

16 ➟ to **plumb new depths**: 见 **plumb**.
➟ to **plumb the depths**: 见 **plumb**.

'depth charge, depth charges.

A **depth charge** is a type of bomb which explodes under water. 深水炸弹。 N-COUNT

depu·ta·tion /ˌdepjʊˈteɪʃən/ deputations.

A **deputation** is a small group of people who have been asked to speak to someone on behalf of a larger group of people. 代表团。 ❖ *A deputation of elders from the village arrived headed by its chief.* 以村长为首的长者代表团已经到达。 N-COUNT

de·pute /dɪˈpjuːt/ deputes, deputing, deputed.

If you **are deputed** to do something, someone instructs or authorizes you to do it on their behalf. (被)指定为代表; (被)授权为代理人。 ❖ *A vice-minister was deputed to lead the business delegation.* 一位副部长被指定率领该商务代表团。 VB usu passive FORMAL be V-ed to-inf

depu·tize /ˈdepjʊtaɪz/ deputizes, deputizing, deputized; [英] 又拼作 deputise.

If you **deputize** for someone, you do something on their behalf, for example attend a meeting. 担任代表; 充当代理人。 ❖ *I became skilful enough to deputise for him in the kitchen.* 我的厨艺大有长进,足以替代他了。 *He cannot be here to welcome you and he has asked me to deputize.* 他无法来此欢迎您,因此让我来做代表。 VB V for n V

depu·ty /ˈdepjʊti/ deputies. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **deputy** is the second most important person in an organization. Someone's deputy often acts on their behalf when they are absent. 副手; 代表, 代理人。 ❖ *...the academy's deputy director.* 研究院副院长。 N-COUNT

2 In some parliaments, the elected members are called **deputies**. (某些议会的)议员, 代表。 N-COUNT

de·rail /diːˈreɪl/ derails, derailing, derailed. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **derails** a plan or a series of negotiations, they prevent it from continuing as planned. 使…无法按计划进行。 ❖ *...people trying to derail peace talks.* 企图干扰和平谈判的人。 VB V n

2 If a train **is derailed** or if it **derails**, it comes off the track on which it is running. (使)(火车)脱轨。 ❖ *A train was derailed in an isolated mountain region.* 一列火车在一个偏僻的山区出了轨。 *No-one knows why the train derailed.* 没人知道火车为什么出轨。 V-ERG be V-ed V Also V n
◢ **de·rail·ment** /diːˈreɪlmənt/ **derailments**. N-VAR

de·ranged /dɪˈreɪndʒd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **deranged** behaves in a wild and uncontrolled way, often as a result of mental illness. 精神失常的, 疯狂的。 ❖ *A deranged man shot and killed 14 people.* 一名精神失常的男子开枪打死了14人。 ADJ-GRADED

de·range·ment /dɪˈreɪndʒmənt/.

Derangement is the state of being mentally ill and unable to think or act in a controlled way. 精神失常, 精神错乱。 ❖ *...mental derangement.* 精神错乱。 N-UNCOUNT DATED

der·by /ˈdɑːbi, AM ˈdɜːrbi/ derbies. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **derby** is a sporting event between teams from the same area or city. 同区比赛, 同城比赛(同一地区或同一城市的体育比赛)。 ❖ *...a North London derby between Arsenal and Tottenham.* 阿森纳和托特纳姆在伦敦北区的一场同城比赛。 N-COUNT

de·regu·late /ˌdiːˈregjʊleɪt/ deregulates, deregulating, deregulated. ◆◇◇◇◇

To **deregulate** something means to remove government controls and regulations from it. 撤销管制; 解除控制。 ❖ *They all saw the need to deregulate the US airline industry.* 他们都看到了需要撤销对美国航空工业的管制。 VB V n
◢ **de·regu·la·tion** /ˌdiːˌregjʊˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *Since deregulation, banks are permitted to set their own interest rates.* 撤销管制后, 银行获准自行制定利率。 N-UNCOUNT

der·elict /ˈderɪlɪkt/ derelicts. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **derelict** place is empty and in a bad state of repair because it has not been used or lived in for a long time. 被废弃的; 破旧的。 ❖ *...a derelict warehouse.* 一个被废弃的仓库。 ADJ-GRADED
◢ **der·elic·tion** /ˌderɪˈlɪkʃən/ ❖ *The previous owners had rescued the building from dereliction.* 以前的业主们使这座建筑物免于被废弃。 N-UNCOUNT

2 A **derelict** is a person who has no home or job and who has to live on the streets. 无家可归的人; 社会弃儿。 N-COUNT FORMAL

ˌdereliction of 'duty.

Dereliction of duty is deliberate or accidental failure to do what you should do as part of your job. 玩忽职守。 ❖ *Sergeant Slater pleaded guilty to wilful dereliction of duty.* 斯莱特中士承认犯了故意玩忽职守罪。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

de·ride /dɪˈraɪd/ derides, deriding, derided. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **deride** someone or something, you say that they are stupid or have no value. 嘲笑, 嘲弄。 ❖ *Opposition MPs derided the Government's response to the crisis.* 反对派议员嘲笑政府对危机所作的反应。 VB FORMAL V n
◢ **de·ri·sion** /dɪˈrɪʒən/ ❖ *He tried to calm them, but was greeted with shouts of* N-UNCOUNT

derision. 他试图使他们平静下来，却遇到一片嘲弄的喊叫.

de ri·gueur /də rɪ'gɜː/.
If you say that a possession or habit is **de rigueur**, you mean that it is fashionable and therefore necessary for anyone who wants to avoid being considered old-fashioned or unusual. 合乎时尚的. ❖ *T-shirts now seem almost de rigueur in the West End*. 在伦敦西区，T恤衫现在似乎是时尚. ADJ v-link ADJ

de·ri·sive /dɪ'raɪsɪv/.
A **derisive** noise, expression, or remark expresses contempt. 嘲笑的，嘲弄的. ❖ *There was a short, derisive laugh*. 有一阵短暂的嘲笑声. ADJ-GRADED ◢**de·ri·sive·ly** ❖ *Phil's tormentor snorted derisively*. 折磨菲尔的人嘲讽地哼了一声. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

de·ri·sory /dɪ'raɪsəri/.
1 If you describe something such as an amount of money as **derisory**, you are emphasizing that it is so small or inadequate that it seems silly or not worth considering. (因渺小或不足等)招人嘲笑的，可笑的；不值得一提的. ❖ *She was being paid what I considered a derisory amount of money*. 给她的报酬在我看来少得可笑. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 **Derisory** means the same as **derisive**. 义同derisive. ❖ *...derisory remarks about the police*. 对警察的嘲讽评论. ADJ-GRADED

deri·va·tion /ˌderɪ'veɪʃən/ **derivations.**
The **derivation** of something is its origin or source. 起源；出处. ❖ *The derivation of its name is obscure*. 它名字的出处不清楚. N-VAR

de·riva·tive /dɪ'rɪvətɪv/ **derivatives.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **derivative** is something which has been developed or obtained from something else. 派生物；衍生物. ❖ *...a poppy-seed derivative similar to heroin*. 一种与海洛因相似的罂粟籽的提炼物. N-COUNT
2 If you say that something is **derivative**, you are criticizing it because it is not new or original but has been developed from something else. 模仿他人的；无新意的. ❖ *...their dull, derivative debut album*. 他们乏味的模仿他人的首张唱片. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

de·rive /dɪ'raɪv/ **derives, deriving, derived.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **derive** something such as pleasure or benefit **from** someone or something, you get it from them. 从…得到，获得. ❖ *...one of those happy people who derive pleasure from helping others*. 那些以助人为乐的快活人之一. VB FORMAL V n from n/-ing
2 If you say that something such as a word or feeling **derives** or **is derived from** something else, you mean that it comes from that thing. (词汇或感情)来自，起源于；(被)追溯起源. ❖ *The name Anastasia is derived from a Greek word meaning 'of the resurrection'*. 阿纳斯塔西娅这个名字源于一个希腊语单词，其含意为'复苏的'. *...defensive behaviour patterns which derive from our subconscious fears*. 起源于我们潜意识里的恐惧感的自卫行为模式. V-ERG be V-ed from n V from n

der·ma·ti·tis /ˌdɜːmə'taɪtɪs/.
Dermatitis is a condition which makes your skin red and painful. 皮炎. N-UNCOUNT

der·ma·tolo·gist /ˌdɜːmə'tɒlədʒɪst/ **dermatologists.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **dermatologist** is a doctor who specializes in the treatment of skin diseases. 皮肤病专家，皮肤学专家. N-COUNT

de·roga·tory /dɪ'rɒgətri, AM -tɔːri/.
If you make a **derogatory** remark or comment, you express your low opinion of someone or something. 贬低的；侮辱的. ❖ *He refused to withdraw derogatory remarks made about his boss*. 他拒绝收回贬低老板的话. ADJ-GRADED

der·rick /'derɪk/ **derricks.**
1 A **derrick** is a simple crane that is used to move cargo on a ship. (轮船上的)起重机，吊臂. N-COUNT
2 A **derrick** is a tower built over an oil well which is used to raise and lower the drill. 油井架，钻油塔. N-COUNT

derring-do /ˌderɪŋ 'duː/.
Derring-do is the quality of being bold and daring, often in a rather showy or foolish way. 大胆行为；蛮勇；鲁莽. N-UNCOUNT DATED

der·vish /'dɜːvɪʃ/ **dervishes.**
If you say that someone is like a **dervish**, you mean that they are turning round and round, waving their arms about, or working very quickly. 托钵僧(形容某人像托钵僧是指他旋转或飞快地工作). ❖ *...whirling like a dervish*. 像托钵僧一样旋转. N-COUNT

de·sali·na·tion /ˌdiːsælɪ'neɪʃən/.
Desalination is the process of removing salt from sea water. 从(海水中)除去盐分；海水淡化. N-UNCOUNT

des·cant /'deskænt/ **descants.**
A **descant** is a tune which is played or sung above the main tune in a piece of music. (音乐作品中)高于主音的旋律. N-COUNT

de·scend /dɪ'send/ **descends, descending, descended.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **descend** or if you **descend** a staircase, you move downwards from a higher to a lower level. 走下；下来，下降. ❖ *...as we descend to the cellar*. 当我们走下地窖时. *She walked over to the carpeted stairs at the end of the corridor and descended one flight*. 她走到走廊尽头铺着地毯的楼梯口，然后走下了一段楼梯. VB FORMAL V prep V n Also V
2 When a mood or atmosphere **descends**, it affects a place or the people there by spreading among them. (情绪或气氛)降临. ❖ *An uneasy calm descended on the area*. 一种不安的平静降临到这一地区. VB V LITERARY V on/upon/over n
3 When night, dusk, or darkness **descends**, it starts to get dark. (黑夜或黄昏等)降临. ❖ *Darkness has now descended*. 夜幕已经降临. VB LITERARY V
4 If a large group of people arrive to see you, especially unexpectedly, you can say that they **have descended** on you. (大批人)突然来访. ❖ *Reporters from around the globe are descending upon the peaceful villages*. 世界各地的记者突然来到这些宁静的村庄. VB V on/upon n
5 If you say that someone **descends to** something which you consider unacceptable or unworthy of them, you are expressing your disapproval of the fact that they do it. 降低身份到；堕落到；自贬到. ❖ *We're not going to descend to such methods*. 我们不会降低身份去采取这种手段. VB PRAGMATICS V to n/-ing
6 When you want to emphasize that the situation that someone is entering is very bad, you can say that they **are descending into** that situation. 沦落到；陷入. ❖ *The country descended into chaos*. 该国陷入了混乱. VB PRAGMATICS V into n

de·scend·ant /dɪ'sendənt/ **descendants.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone's **descendants** are the people in later generations who are related to them. 子孙，后代，后裔. ❖ *...Lord Cochrane and his descendants*. 科克伦勋爵及其后裔. N-COUNT
2 Something modern which evolved or developed from an older thing can be called a **descendant** of it. (由某一旧东西发展来的)派生物. ❖ *His design was a descendant of a 1956 device*. 他的设计源自于1956年的一个装置. N-COUNT

de·scend·ed /dɪ'sendɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A person who is **descended from** someone who lived a long time ago is directly related to them. 为…的后裔的. ❖ *She was descended from some Scottish Lord*. 她是某个苏格兰贵族的后裔. ADJ v-link ADJ from n
2 An animal that is **descended from** another sort of animal has developed from the original sort. (动物)由…进化而来的. ❖ *Domestic chickens are descended from jungle fowl of Southeast Asia*. 家鸡是由东南亚的热带丛林野禽进化而来的. ADJ v-link ADJ from n

de·scend·ing /dɪ'sendɪŋ/.
When a group of things is listed or arranged in **descending** order, each thing is smaller or less important than the thing before it. (次序)递减的，递降的. ADJ ADJ n

de·scent /dɪ'sent/ **descents.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **descent** is a movement from a higher to a lower level or position. 下降. ❖ *...the crash of an Airbus A300 on its descent into Kathmandu airport*. 一架空中客车A300客机在加德满都机场降落时的坠毁. N-VAR
2 A **descent** is a surface that slopes downwards, for example the side of a steep hill. 下坡. ❖ *...the castle overlooks a steep descent to the river*. 从城堡往下看，是一个通往河边的陡坡. N-COUNT
3 When you want to emphasize that a situation becomes very bad, you can talk about someone's or something's **descent** N-SING PRAGMATICS

D

into that situation. 沦落, 堕落; 衰落. ❖ *...his swift descent from respected academic to struggling small businessman.* 他从受人尊敬的大学教师很快沦落为挣扎谋生的小商人.

4 You use **descent** to talk about a person's family background, for example their nationality or social status. 出身; 血统; 祖先; 祖籍. ❖ *All the contributors were of African descent.* 所有的撰稿人祖籍都是非洲. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

de·scribe /dɪ'skraɪb/ **describes, describing, described.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **describe** someone or something, you say what they are like. 描述; 描写; 形容. ❖ *We asked her to describe what kind of things she did in her spare time.* 我们请她讲述她业余时间做些什么. *...a poem by Carver which describes their life together.* 卡弗的一首描写他们共同生活的诗. VB V wh V n

2 If you **describe** someone or something **as** a particular thing, you say that they are like that thing. 称作; 把...说成. ❖ *He described it as an extraordinarily tangled and complicated tale.* 他把它称作一个极其混乱而复杂的故事. *Even his closest allies describe him as forceful, aggressive and determined.* 即使是他最亲密的盟友也说他个性很强, 好挑衅, 意志坚定. VB PRAGMATICS V n as n V n as adj Also V n as -ing

3 If something **describes** a particular shape, it forms that shape or makes a movement that follows the line of that shape. 画出; 形成...的形状. ❖ *His pass described a perfect arc through the leaden sky.* 他传的球在铅灰色的空中划出一个完美的弧形. VB no passive FORMAL V n

de·scrip·tion /dɪ'skrɪpʃən/ **descriptions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **description** of someone or something is an account which explains what they are or what they look like. 描述, 描写; 形容. ❖ *Police have issued a description of the man.* 警方已发布描述这个男人容貌的通告. *...a detailed description of the movements and battle plans of Italy's fleet.* 关于意大利舰队调遣及作战计划的一份详细说明. N-VAR

2 If something is **of** a particular **description**, it belongs to the general class of items that are mentioned. 种类, 类型. ❖ *Events of this description occurred daily.* 这类事件每天都发生. N-SING of N

3 You say that something is beyond **description**, or that it defies **description** to emphasize that it is very unusual, impressive, dreadful, or extreme. (难以)形容, 描述. ❖ *His face is weary beyond description.* 他的脸疲惫得难以形容. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

de·scrip·tive /dɪ'skrɪptɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Descriptive language indicates what something is like. 描述性的; 说明性的. ❖ *...the simpler, more descriptive title of Angina Support Group.* 更为简单、更具有说明性的'心绞痛支援团'这一名称. ADJ-GRADED

des·ecrate /'desɪkreɪt/ **desecrates, desecrating, desecrated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **desecrates** something which is considered to be sacred or very special, they deliberately damage or insult it. 亵渎. ❖ *She shouldn't have desecrated the picture of a religious leader.* 她不应该亵渎一位宗教领袖的画像. VB V n

◢ **des·ecra·tion** /,desɪ'kreɪʃən/ ❖ *...the desecration of the cemetery.* 对公墓的亵渎. N-UNCOUNT

de·seed /,diː'siːd/ **deseeds, deseeding, deseeded;** 又拼作 **de-seed.**

To **deseed** a fruit or vegetable means to remove all the seeds from it. 去除...的籽. VB V n BRITISH

de·seg·re·gate /,diː'segrɪgeɪt/ **desegregates, desegregating, desegregated.**

To **desegregate** something such as a place, institution, or service means to officially stop keeping the people who use it in separate groups, especially groups defined by race. 废除(某地、机构或服务中存在的)种族隔离. ❖ *...efforts to desegregate sport.* 为废除体育运动中的种族隔离而作的努力. VB V n

◢ **de·seg·re·ga·tion** /,diː,segrə'geɪʃən/. N-UNCOUNT

de·sen·si·tize /,diː'sensɪtaɪz/ **desensitizes, desensitizing, desensitized;** [英]又拼作 **desensitise.**

To **desensitize** someone means to cause them to react less strongly to things such as pain, anxiety, or other people's suffering. 使(人对痛苦、焦虑等的反应)减少敏感性; 使感觉迟钝; 使麻木. ❖ *...the language that is used to desensitize us to the terrible reality of war.* 旨在使我们对战争的残酷现实麻木不仁的语言. VB V n V n to n

de·sert, deserts, deserting, deserted. The noun is pronounced /'dezət/. The pronunciation /dɪ'zɜːt/ is used for the verb and for meaning 8. 名词发音为 /'dezət/. 动词及第 8 项释义发音为 /dɪ'zɜːt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **desert** is a large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants. 沙漠. N-VAR

2 If you refer to a place or situation as a **desert**, you think it is bad for people because it is not interesting, exciting, or useful in any way. 不毛之地, 荒漠. ❖ *...a desert of concrete.* 一片混凝土的荒漠. *Pubs are a cultural desert.* 小酒馆是一种文化荒原. N-COUNT with supp PRAGMATICS

3 If people or animals **desert** a place, they leave it and it becomes empty. 离开; 离弃. ◢ **de·sert·ed** ❖ *...a deserted sidestreet.* 一条无人的小街. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

4 If someone **deserts** you, they leave you, and no longer help or support you. 抛弃, 遗弃(某人). ◢ **de·ser·tion** /dɪ'zɜːʃən/, **desertions** ❖ *...her father's desertion.* 他父亲的离弃家庭. VB V n N-VAR

5 If you **desert** something, you stop supporting it, using it, or being involved with it. 舍弃, 抛弃(某物). ❖ *The paper's new price rise will encourage readers to desert in even greater droves.* 这家报纸最近的价格上涨将促使更多的读者抛弃它. *...German investors deserting Spain for Eastern Europe.* 舍弃西班牙转向东欧的德国投资者. VB V n V V n for n

◢ **desertion** ❖ *...possible further desertions from the party at its conference.* 会议期间可能发生的更多的退党现象. N-VAR

6 If a quality or skill that you normally have **deserts** you, you suddenly find that you do not have it when you need it or want it. (在有需要时, 素质或技能等)丧失, 失去. ❖ *A dry sense of humour never deserted him.* 他时刻保持一种冷面幽默. VB V n

7 If someone **deserts**, they leave a job without permission, especially a job in the armed forces. (尤指部队)擅自离开工作. ❖ *He deserted from army intelligence last month.* 他上个月擅自离开了军队的情报机构. ◢ **de·sert·er, deserters** ❖ *...a campaign to hunt down draft dodgers and army deserters.* 一场搜寻逃避服兵役者和部队逃兵的运动. ◢ **de·ser·tion** ❖ *...a growing number of desertions from the federal army.* 联邦军队中越来越多逃避兵役的事件. VB V V from n Also V n N-COUNT N-VAR

8 If you say that someone has got their **just deserts**, you mean that they deserve the unpleasant things that have happened to them, because they did something bad. 应得的报应(或惩罚). PHR

des·er·ti·fi·ca·tion /dɪ,zɜːtɪfɪ'keɪʃən/.

Desertification is the process by which an area of land becomes dry and unsuitable for growing trees or crops on. (土地的)沙漠化, 贫瘠化. N-UNCOUNT

de·sert is·land /,dezət 'aɪlənd/ **desert islands.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **desert island** is a small tropical island, where nobody lives. 无人居住的(热带)小岛. N-COUNT

de·serve /dɪ'zɜːv/ **deserves, deserving, deserved.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you say that someone or something **deserves** something, you mean that they should have it or receive it because of their qualities or actions. 应受, 应得, 值得. ❖ *His children's books are classics that deserve to be much better known.* 他的儿童文学作品是些值得推广的杰作. *I felt I deserved better than that.* 我觉得我应该受到更好的待遇. VB V n V to-inf V compar

2 If you say that someone **got what they deserved**, you mean that they deserved the bad thing that happened to them, and you have no sympathy for them. 罪有应得. PHR PRAGMATICS

de·serv·ed·ly /dɪ'zɜːvɪdli/.

You use **deservedly** to indicate that someone deserved what happened to them, especially when it was something good. 理所当然地, 应得地. ❖ *He deservedly won the Player of the Year award.* 他理所当然地获得了本年度最佳球员奖. *Book well in advance for this deservedly popular hotel.* 在这家理应受欢迎的旅馆预订房间要提前很长时间. ADV

D

de·serv·ing /dɪ'zɜːvɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a person, organization, or cause as **deserving**, you think they should be helped. 应受支持的; 值得帮助的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 If someone is **deserving of** something, they have qualities or have done something which makes it right that they should receive it. 应得到...的; 有资格得到...的. ❖ *...artists deserving of public subsidy.* 应得到政府津贴的艺术家. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n

des·ic·cat·ed /'desɪkeɪtɪd/.

1 **Desiccated** things have lost all the moisture that was in them. 失去水分的, 脱水的. ❖ *...desiccated flowers and leaves.* 失去水分的鲜花和树叶. ADJ FORMAL

2 **Desiccated** food has been dried in order to preserve it. 用干燥法保存的. ❖ *...desiccated coconut used by confectioners.* 甜食师傅使用的椰子干. ADJ ADJ n

de·sign /dɪ'zaɪn/ **designs, designing, designed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When someone **designs** a garment, building, machine, or other object, they plan it and make a detailed drawing of it from which it can be built or made. 设计; 绘制...的图样. VB V n ◢ **de·sign·er, designers.** ❖ *Carolyne is a fashion designer.* 卡罗琳是位时装设计师. N-COUNT

2 When someone **designs** a survey, policy, or system, they plan and prepare it, and decide on all the details of it. 计划, 筹划. VB V n

3 **Design** is the process and art of planning and making detailed drawings of something. 设计; 设计技巧. ❖ *He was a born mechanic with a flair for design.* 他是个天生的技工, 很有设计天赋. N-UNCOUNT

4 The **design** of something is the way in which it has been planned and made. 设计方案. ❖ *...a new design of clock.* 一个新的时钟设计方案. N-UNCOUNT

5 A **design** is a drawing which someone produces to show how they would like something to be built or made. 设计图; 图样. N-COUNT

6 A **design** is a pattern of lines, flowers, or shapes which is used to decorate something. (用于装饰的)图案. ❖ *Their range of tableware is decorated with a blackberry design.* 他们的整套餐具都用黑莓作为装饰图案. N-COUNT

7 A **design** is an overall plan or intention that someone has in their mind when they are doing something. 计划, 方案; 打算, 意图. ❖ *...a grand design to assassinate the War Minister.* 暗杀国防部长的重大计划. N-COUNT

8 If something **is designed** for a purpose, it is intended for that purpose. (为某目的)(被)设计;(被)制作; 意欲; 旨在. ❖ *This project is designed to help landless people.* 这项工程旨在帮助没有土地的人. V-PASSIVE be V-ed for n be V-ed to-inf

9 If something happens or is done **by design**, someone does it deliberately, rather than by accident. 故意地, 蓄意地. ❖ *The pair met often — at first by chance but later by design.* 这两人经常见面, 开始是碰巧, 后来则是有意安排. PHR

10 If someone **has designs on** someone or something, they want them and are planning to get them, often in a dishonest way. 企图占有. ❖ *His colonel had designs on his wife.* 他的上校企图霸占他的妻子. PHR

des·ig·nate, designates, designating, designated. ◆◆◇◇◇

The verb is pronounced /'dezɪgneɪt/. The adjective is pronounced /'dezɪgnət/. 动词发音为 /'dezɪgneɪt/. 形容词发音为 /'dezɪgnət/.

1 When you **designate** someone or something as a particular thing, you formally give them a particular description or name. 把...称为. ❖ *...to designate the bridge a historic landmark.* 把这座桥称为一个具有历史意义的里程碑. VB V n as n V n n ◢ **des·ig·na·tion** /ˌdezɪg'neɪʃən/, **designations** ❖ *...the Party of Democratic Kampuchea (the formal designation for the Khmer Rouge).* 民主柬埔寨政党(红色高棉的正式名称). *...the designation of Madrid as European City of Culture 1992.* 马德里作为'1992年度欧洲文化城市'的称号. N-VAR

2 If something **is designated** for a particular purpose, it is set aside for that purpose. (被)指定; (被)选作. ❖ *Smoking is allowed in designated areas.* 只允许在指定区域吸烟. VB be V-ed as/for n V-ed

3 When you **designate** someone as something, you formally choose them to do that particular job. 任命; 选派; 指定. ❖ *Designate someone as the spokesperson.* 指定某人为发言人. VB V n as n

4 **Designate** is used to describe someone who has been formally chosen to do a particular job, but has not yet started doing it. (已被委任而)尚未就职的, 候任的. ❖ *... Japan's Prime Minister-designate.* 日本的候任首相. ADJ n ADJ

de·sign·er /dɪ'zaɪnə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Designer** clothes or **designer** labels are expensive, fashionable clothes created by a famous designer. (昂贵而时髦的服装或品牌)由著名设计师设计的. ADJ ADJ n

2 You can use **designer** to describe things that are worn or bought because they are fashionable. 时髦的; 名牌的. ❖ *...designer beers and trendy wines.* 名牌啤酒和时尚的葡萄酒. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

3 ➡ 又见 **design**.

de·sir·able /dɪ'zaɪərəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **desirable** is worth having or doing because it is useful, necessary, or popular. 可取的; 称心的, 理想的. ❖ *Prolonged negotiation was not desirable.* 拖长的谈判不可取. ◢ **de·sir·abil·ity** /dɪˌzaɪərə'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *...the debate on the desirability of banning the ivory trade.* 关于禁止象牙贸易是否可取的辩论. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **desirable** is considered to be sexually attractive. 引起性欲的; 性感的. ◢ **desirability** ❖ *He had not at all overrated Veronica's desirability.* 他一点也没有高估韦罗妮卡的性感魅力. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

de·sire /dɪ'zaɪə/ **desires, desiring, desired.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **desire** is a strong wish to do or have something. 渴望, 渴求. ❖ *I had a strong desire to help and care for people.* 我非常渴望帮助和照顾他人. N-COUNT

2 If you **desire** something, you want it. 想要. ❖ *Fred was bored and desired to go home.* 弗雷德觉得很厌倦, 想要回家. ◢ **de·sired** ❖ *His warnings have provoked the desired response.* 他的警告引起了预期的反响. VB V n FORMAL V to-inf ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

3 If you say that someone or something is your **heart's desire**, you mean that you want that person or thing very much. 心里渴望的人(或物). PHR

4 **Desire** for someone is a strong feeling of wanting to have sex with them. 性欲, 情欲. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **desire** someone, you want to have sex with them. 想与...发生性关系. VB V n

6 **If desired** is used in instructions to indicate that the course of action mentioned is optional. 如果需要的话. ❖ *Transfer this sauce to a saucepan, if desired.* 将这调味酱放入锅中, 如果需要的话. PHR WRITTEN

7 If you say that something **leaves** a lot **to be desired**, you mean that it is not as good as it should be. 尚有不足之处. PHR

de·sir·ous /dɪ'zaɪərəs/.

If you are **desirous** of something, you want it very much. 渴望...的; 想得到...的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

de·sist /dɪ'zɪst/ **desists, desisting, desisted.**

If you **desist** from doing something, you stop doing it. 停止(做), 不再(做). ❖ *She rubbed her arms, but they hurt and she desisted.* 她搓自己的手臂, 不过搓疼了, 便不再搓. VB V from -ing FORMAL V

desk /desk/ **desks.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **desk** is a table, often with drawers, which you sit at to write or work. 书桌; 办公桌. N-COUNT

2 The place in a hotel, hospital, airport, or other building where you check in or obtain information is referred to as a particular **desk**. (旅馆、机场等的)服务台, 柜台. ❖ *I told the girl on the reception desk that I was terribly sorry.* 我告诉服务台的小姐, 我非常抱歉. N-SING

3 A particular department of a broadcasting company, or a newspaper or magazine company, can be referred to as a particular **desk**. (广播公司、报社或杂志社的)部, 室, 组. ❖ *Over now to Simon Ingram at the sports desk.* 现在交给体育部的西蒙·英格拉姆. N-SING supp N

'desk clerk, desk clerks.

A **desk clerk** is a receptionist in a hotel. (旅店的)接待员. N-COUNT AMERICAN

D

desk·top /ˈdesktɒp/ **desktops;** 又拼作 **desk-top**.
1 **Desktop** computers are a convenient size for using on a desk or table, but are not designed to be portable. (电脑)放在桌面使用的, 台式的. ADJ: ADJ n
2 A **desktop** is a desktop computer. 台式电脑. N-COUNT

,desktop 'publishing; 又拼作 **desk-top publishing**.
Desktop publishing is the production of printed materials such as newspapers and magazines using a desktop computer and a laser printer, rather than using conventional printing methods. 桌面出版(使用台式电脑和激光打印机). N-UNCOUNT

deso·late /ˈdesələt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **desolate** place is empty and lacking in comfort. 荒凉的, 荒芜的. ▲**deso·la·tion** /ˌdesəˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *We looked out upon a scene of desolation and ruin.* 我们看到外面一片荒芜破败的景象. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone is **desolate**, they feel very sad, lonely, and without hope. 忧伤的; 孤独的; 凄凉的. ▲**desolation** ❖ *He felt an overwhelming sense of loneliness and desolation.* 他感到一种无法抗拒的孤独和凄凉的感觉. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

D

des·pair /dɪˈspeə/ **despairs, despairing, despaired.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **despair**, you feel that everything is wrong and that nothing will improve. 绝望. ❖ *I despair at the attitude with which their work is received.* 他们的作品受到的待遇使我绝望. VB V, V at n
➲ **Despair** is this feeling. 绝望的情绪. ❖ *I looked at my wife in despair.* 我绝望地看着我的妻子. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **despair of** something, you feel that there is no hope that it will happen or improve. If you **despair of** someone, you feel that there is no hope that they will improve. 对(某人或某事)感到绝望. ❖ *He wished to earn a living through writing but despaired of doing so.* 他希望能以写作为生, 不过他对此感到绝望. VB V of -ing/n

des·patch /dɪˈspætʃ/.
➻ 见 **dispatch**.

des·pe·ra·do /ˌdespəˈrɑːdəʊ/ **desperadoes** or **desperados.**
A **desperado** is someone who does illegal, violent things without worrying about the danger. 亡命之徒, 暴徒. N-COUNT DATED

des·per·ate /ˈdespərət/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you are **desperate**, you are in such a bad situation that you are willing to try anything to change it. (因绝望而)不顾一切的, 铤而走险的. ❖ *...a desperate attempt to hijack a plane.* 一次铤而走险的劫机企图. ▲**des·per·ate·ly** ❖ *Thousands are desperately trying to leave their battered homes and villages.* 成千上万的人正不顾一切地试图离开他们被重创的家园和村庄. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 If you are **desperate** for something or **desperate** to do something, you want or need it very much indeed. 极想要的; 极需要的. ❖ *People are desperate for him to do something.* 人们极需要他做点事情. ▲**desperately** ❖ *He was a boy who desperately needed affection.* 他是个极需要关爱的孩子. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ADV-GRADED ADV with v
3 A **desperate** situation is very difficult, serious, or dangerous. (情况)危急的, 极严重的. ❖ *People are in desperate need.* 人们的需要非常迫切. ADJ-GRADED

des·pera·tion /ˌdespəˈreɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Desperation is the feeling that you have when you are in such a bad situation that you will try anything to change it. 绝望; 不顾一切, 铤而走险. N-UNCOUNT

des·pic·able /dɪˈspɪkəbəl, AM ˈdespɪk-/.
If you say that a person or action is **despicable**, you are emphasizing that they are extremely nasty or cruel. 可鄙的, 卑鄙的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

des·pise /dɪˈspaɪz/ **despises, despising, despised.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **despise** something or someone, you dislike them and have a very low opinion of them. 鄙视, 藐视, 看不起. ❖ *How I despised myself for my cowardice!* 我多么鄙视自己的懦弱! VB V n, V n for n/-ing

de·spite /dɪˈspaɪt/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You use **despite** to introduce a fact which makes the other part of the sentence surprising. 尽管. ❖ *Despite a thorough investigation, no trace of Dr Southwell has been found.* 尽管作了彻底调查, 还是没有发现索思韦尔医生的任何踪迹. PREP
2 If you do something **despite** yourself you do it although you did not really intend or want to. 不由自主. ❖ *Despite myself, Harry's remarks had caused me to reflect.* 哈里的话使我不由自主地开始反思. PREP

de·spoil /dɪˈspɔɪl/ **despoils, despoiling, despoiled.**
To **despoil** a place means to make it less attractive, valuable, or important by taking things away from it or by destroying it. 抢劫, 掠夺; 破坏. VB V n FORMAL

de·spond·ent /dɪˈspɒndənt/.
If you are **despondent**, you are very unhappy because you have been experiencing difficulties that you think you will not be able to overcome. 沮丧的, 泄气的, 灰心的. ADJ-GRADED
▲**de·spond·ent·ly** ❖ *Despondently, I went back and told Bill the news.* 我灰心丧气地回去把这消息告诉了比尔. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
▲**de·spond·en·cy** /dɪˈspɒndənsi/. ❖ *There's a mood of gloom and despondency in the country.* 这个国家有一种忧郁和沮丧的气氛. N-UNCOUNT

des·pot /ˈdespɒt, AM -pət/ **despots.**
A **despot** is a ruler or other person who has a lot of power and who uses it unfairly or cruelly. 暴君, 专制统治者. N-COUNT
▲**des·pot·ic** /dɪˈspɒtɪk/ ❖ *...a despotic tyrant.* 一个专制的暴君. ▲**des·pot·ism** /ˈdespətɪzəm/ ❖ *...tyranny and despotism.* 暴政和专制. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

des·sert /dɪˈzɜːt/ **desserts.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Dessert is something sweet, such as fruit or a pudding, that you eat at the end of a meal. (饭后的)甜食, 甜点心. N-VAR

dessert·spoon /dɪˈzɜːtspuːn/ **dessertspoons;** 又拼作 **dessert spoon**.
A **dessertspoon** is a spoon which is midway between the size of a teaspoon and a tablespoon. 点心匙, 中号匙. N-COUNT
➲ A **dessertspoon** of a food or liquid is the amount of it that a dessertspoon will hold. 中号匙之量. N-COUNT

des,sert 'wine, dessert wines.
A **dessert wine** is a sweet wine, usually a white wine, that is served with dessert. (吃甜食时喝的)甜酒(常为白葡萄酒). N-VAR

de·sta·bi·lize /diːˈsteɪbəlaɪz/ **destabilizes, destabilizing, destabilized;** [英]又拼作 **destabilise**. ◆◇◇◇◇
To **destabilize** something such as a country or government means to create a situation which reduces its power or influence. 使(国家或政府)动摇; 使...不稳定. ❖ *Their sole aim is to destabilize the Indian government.* 他们的唯一目的就是动摇印度政府. ▲**de·sta·bi·li·za·tion** /diːˌsteɪbəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the destabilization of the country.* 国家的不稳定. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

des·ti·na·tion /ˌdestɪˈneɪʃən/ **destinations.** ◆◆◇◇◇
The **destination** of someone or something is the place to which they are going or being sent. 目的地. ❖ *Spain is still our most popular holiday destination.* 西班牙依然是我们最喜欢度假的地方. N-COUNT

des·tined /ˈdestɪnd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something is **destined** to happen or if someone is **destined** to do something, that thing is planned or will definitely happen. 预定的; 注定的, 命中注定的. ❖ *He feels that he was destined to become a musician.* 他觉得他注定要成为一名音乐家. *Muriel was destined for great things.* 缪里尔命中注定要干大事情. ADJ: v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf, ADJ for n
2 If people or goods are **destined for** a particular place, they are travelling towards that place or will be sent to that place. 赴(某处)的; 发往(某地)的. ❖ *...products destined for Saudi Arabia.* 发往沙特阿拉伯的产品. ADJ: v-link ADJ for n

des·ti·ny /ˈdestɪni/ **destinies.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A person's **destiny** is everything that happens to them during their life, including what will happen in the future, especially when it is considered to be controlled by someone or something else. (尤指由某人或某物控制的)命运. ❖ *We are masters of our own destiny.* 我们主宰自己的命运. N-COUNT
2 **Destiny** is the force which some people believe controls the things that happen to you in your life. 天意, 天命, 命运(主宰事情发生的力量). N-UNCOUNT

des·ti·tute /ˈdestɪtju:t, AM -tu:t/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **destitute** has no money or possessions. 贫困的，赤贫的. ❖ *...destitute children who live on the streets.* 生活在街头的身无分文的孩子. ADJ-GRADED

des·ti·tu·tion /ˌdestɪˈtju:ʃən, AM -ˈtu:-/.
Destitution is the state of having no money or possessions. 贫困，赤贫. N-UNCOUNT

de·stroy /dɪˈstrɔɪ/ **destroys, destroying, destroyed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 To **destroy** something means to cause so much damage to it that it is completely ruined or does not exist any more. 破坏；摧毁，消灭. ❖ *...destroying the economy and creating chaos.* 摧毁经济，制造混乱. *The building was completely destroyed.* 这座建筑物被彻底摧毁了. ◢ **de·struc·tion** /dɪˈstrʌkʃən/ ❖ *...the destruction of the ozone layer.* 对臭氧层的破坏. *...weapons of mass destruction.* 大规模杀伤性武器. VB; V n; N-UNCOUNT
2 To **destroy** someone means to ruin their life or to make their situation unbearable. 破坏，毁坏(某人的生活). ❖ *The criticism would have destroyed me.* 这批评当时很可能会毁了我. VB; V n
3 If an animal **is destroyed**, it is killed, either because it is ill or because it is dangerous. (生病的或危险的动物)(被)杀死. VB usu passive, be V-ed
4 ➸ 又见 **soul-destroying.**

de·stroy·er /dɪˈstrɔɪə/ **destroyers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **destroyer** is a small, heavily armed warship. 驱逐舰. N-COUNT
2 Something or someone that is described as a **destroyer** destroys things or people. 破坏者；消灭者. ❖ *The company is the world's largest destroyer of tropical forests.* 这家公司是世界上最大的热带森林破坏者. N-COUNT with poss

de·struc·tive /dɪˈstrʌktɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Something that is **destructive** causes or is capable of causing great damage, harm, or injury. 破坏性的，毁灭性的. ❖ *...the awesome destructive power of nuclear weapons.* 核武器那可怕的毁灭性力量. *Guilt can be very destructive.* 过失会有很大的破坏性. ◢ **de·struc·tive·ness** ❖ *...the destructiveness of their weapons.* 他们的武器的破坏性. ◢ **de·struc·tive·ly** ❖ *Power can be used creatively or destructively.* 权力既可以有建设性地使用，也可以被破坏性地使用. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED

des·ul·tory /ˈdesəltri, AM -tɔ:ri/.
Something that is **desultory** is done in an unplanned and disorganized way, and without enthusiasm. 无条理的；随便的，漫不经心的. ❖ *The constables made a desultory attempt to keep them away from the barn.* 警察们漫不经心地试图不让他们接近谷仓. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

de·tach /dɪˈtætʃ/ **detaches, detaching, detached.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **detach** one thing from another that it is fixed to, you remove it. If one thing **detaches** from another, it becomes separated from it. 分开，拆开；分离，脱离. ❖ *Detach the white part of the application form and keep it for reference.* 将申请表的白色部分剪下，以备查询. *Detach the currants from the stems.* 将醋栗从枝梗上摘下来. V-ERG; V n; V n from n; Also V, V from n
2 If you **detach** yourself from something, you become less involved in it or less concerned about it than you used to. 超脱，摆脱. ❖ *It helps them detach themselves from their problems and become more objective.* 它使他们从自己的问题中摆脱出来，变得更客观. VB; V pron-refl from n
3 If you **detach** yourself from a person or place, you leave them. 离开. ❖ *Alexis saw his father detach himself from the group and walk away.* 亚历克西斯看到父亲离开那帮人走了. VB; V pron-refl from n

de·tach·able /dɪˈtætʃəbəl/.
If a part of an object is **detachable**, it can be removed. 可拆卸的；可分离的. ❖ *...a cake tin with a detachable base.* 底座可分离的金属蛋糕盒. ADJ

de·tached /dɪˈtætʃt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **detached** is not personally involved in something or has no emotional interest in it. 不动感情的；冷静的；超然的. ❖ *He tries to remain emotionally detached from the prisoners, but fails.* 他试图在感情上冷静地对待囚犯，但失败了. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **detached** house is one that is not joined to any other house. (房屋)不与其他房子相连的，独立的. 见插图条**house and flat**. ADJ
➸ 又见 **semi-detached.**

de·tach·ment /dɪˈtætʃmənt/ **detachments.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Detachment** is a feeling of not being personally involved in something or of having no emotional interest in it. 超然，超脱. ❖ *She did not care for the idea of socialising with her clients. It would detract from her professional detachment.* 她不喜欢与自己的客户交往，否则会减少她职业上的独立性. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **detachment** is a group of soldiers who are sent away from the main group to do a special job. 分遣队；独立小分队；支队. ❖ *...a detachment of marines.* 一支海军陆战队小分队. N-COUNT

de·tail /ˈdi:teɪl/ **details, detailing, detailed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
The pronunciation /dɪˈteɪl/ is also used in American English. [美]又发音为 /dɪˈteɪl/.
1 The **details** of something are its individual features or elements. 细节，细目. ❖ *...the details of a peace agreement.* 和平协议的细节. *No details of the discussions have been given.* 没有提供讨论的细节. *I recall every detail of the party.* 我回想晚会的每一个细节. N-COUNT
2 **Details** about someone or something are facts or pieces of information about them. 详细情况. ❖ *See the bottom of this page for details of how to apply.* 申请详情见本页底端. *Full details will be announced soon.* 不久将宣布详细情况. N-PLURAL
3 If you **detail** things, you list them or give information about them. 逐项列出；详细叙述. ❖ *The report detailed the human rights abuses committed during the war.* 这份报告详细列举了战争期间侵犯人权的行为. VB; V n; Also V how
4 If someone does not **go into details** about a subject, or does not **go into the detail**, they mention it without explaining it fully or thoroughly. (与否定词连用)详细叙述. ❖ *He said he had been in various parts of Britain but did not go into details.* 他说他曾到过英国的许多地方，但他没有详细地说. PHR
5 If you examine or discuss something **in detail**, you do it thoroughly and carefully. 详细地，仔细地. PHR
6 A **detail** is a minor point or aspect of something. 细节，小事. ❖ *Only minor details now remain to be settled.* 剩下要解决的只是一些细枝末节了. N-COUNT
7 You can refer to the small features of something which are often not noticed as **detail**. (易被忽视的)细节. ❖ *We like his attention to detail.* 我们喜欢他对细节的关注. N-UNCOUNT
8 A **detail** of a picture is a small part of it that is printed separately and enlarged, so that the smaller features can be clearly seen. (图画被放大的)细部，局部. N-COUNT
9 If someone **is detailed** to do a task or job, they are officially ordered to do it. (人)(被)选派，(被)指定. ❖ *He detailed a constable to take it to the Incident Room.* 他派一名警员将它送到事故室. VB; V n to-inf; Also V n to n

de·tailed /ˈdi:teɪld, AM dɪˈteɪld/. ◆◆◆◇◇
A **detailed** report or plan contains a lot of details. 详细的. ❖ *...a detailed account of the decisions.* 关于这些决定的一份详细说明. ADJ-GRADED

de·tain /dɪˈteɪn/ **detains, detaining, detained.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When people such as the police **detain** someone, they keep them in a place under their control. 拘留，扣押. ❖ *The act allows police to detain a suspect for up to 48 hours.* 这一法案允许警方将嫌疑犯拘留最多48小时. VB FORMAL; V n
2 To **detain** someone means to delay them. 耽搁，阻留. ❖ *Thank you. We won't detain you any further.* 谢谢，我们不再耽搁你了. VB FORMAL; V n

de·tainee /ˌdi:teɪˈni:/ **detainees.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **detainee** is someone who is being held prisoner by a government or being held by the police. 被拘留者. N-COUNT

de·tect /dɪˈtekt/ **detects, detecting, detected.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 To **detect** something means to find it or discover that it is present somewhere by using equipment or making VB

an investigation. (通过调查或用仪器)发现、查出、测出. ❖ ...*equipment used to detect radiation*. 用作探测辐射的仪器. *There is no way of detecting what exactly is happening*. 无法查出目前正在发生什么事. V n / V wh

2 If you **detect** something, you notice it or sense it, even though it is not very obvious. 发觉, 察觉(不明显的事物). ❖ *Arnold could detect a certain sadness in the old man's face*. 阿诺德可以从老人的脸上察觉到某种悲哀. VB / V n

de·tect·able /dɪ'tektəbəl/.
Something that is **detectable** can be noticed or discovered. 可注意到的; 可发现的. ❖ *The disease is probably inherited but not detectable at birth*. 这个病可能是遗传的, 但在出生时发现不了. ADJ-GRADED

de·tec·tion /dɪ'tekʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Detection** is the act of noticing or sensing something. 发觉, 察觉. ❖ ...*the early detection of breast cancer*. 乳腺癌的早期发觉. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Detection** is the discovery of something which is supposed to be hidden. 发现. ❖ *They are cheating but are sophisticated enough to avoid detection*. 他们在行骗, 但他们很老练, 所以没有被发现. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Detection** is the work of investigating a crime in order to find out what has happened and who committed it. (罪案的)调查, 侦察. N-UNCOUNT

D

de·tec·tive /dɪ'tektɪv/ **detectives.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **detective** is someone whose job is to discover what has happened in a crime or other situation and to find the people involved. Some detectives work in the police force and others work privately. 侦探; 私人侦探. ❖ *Detectives are appealing for witnesses who may have seen anything suspicious*. 侦探们正在呼吁发现任何可疑现象的人出来作证. ...*Detective Inspector Ian Mosley*. 侦缉督察伊恩·莫斯利. N-COUNT

➪ Also a title in American English. [美]又作称呼. ❖ ...*Detective Nardosa*. 纳多萨侦探. N-TITLE, N-VOC

de·tec·tor /dɪ'tektə/ **detectors.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **detector** is an instrument which is used to discover if something is present somewhere, or to measure how much of something there is. 探测器, 侦察器. ❖ ...*smoke detectors*. 烟雾探测器. N-COUNT

de·tente /deɪ'tɒnt/; 又拼作 **détente**. ◆◇◇◇◇
Detente is a state of friendly relations between two countries when previously there had been problems between them. (两国间紧张关系的)缓和. ❖ ...*their desire to pursue a policy of detente*. 他们奉行缓和政策的愿望. N-UNCOUNT also a N FORMAL

de·ten·tion /dɪ'tenʃən/ **detentions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Detention** is the arrest or imprisonment of someone, especially for political reasons. (尤指出于政治原因的)拘留, 监禁. ❖ ...*the detention without trial of government critics*. 对政府批评者未经审判的监禁. *The detentions are necessary on national security grounds*. 基于国家安全的理由, 这些监禁是必要的. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 **Detention** is a punishment for naughty schoolchildren, who are made to stay at school after the other children have gone home. (淘气学生放学后的)留校惩罚、留堂. ❖ *The teacher kept the boys in detention after school*. 放学后老师将这些男生留校处罚. N-VAR

de'tention centre, detention centres; [美]又拼作 **detention center**.
A **detention centre** is a sort of prison, for example a place where illegal immigrants are kept whilst a decision is made about what to do with them. (非法移民等的)拘留所, 拘留中心. N-COUNT

de·ter /dɪ'tɜː/ **deters, deterring, deterred.** ◆◆◇◇◇
To **deter** someone from doing something means to make them not want to do it or continue doing it. 阻止; 阻吓. ❖ *Supporters of the death penalty argue that it would deter criminals from carrying guns*. 死刑支持者争论说它将阻吓罪犯携带枪支. *Jail sentences have done nothing to deter the protesters*. 坐牢判刑根本阻止不了抗议者. VB / V n from -ing / V n

de·ter·gent /dɪ'tɜːdʒənt/ **detergents.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Detergent is a chemical substance, usually in the form of a powder or liquid, which is used for washing things such as clothes or dishes. 洗涤剂; 洗衣粉. N-VAR

de·terio·rate /dɪ'tɪəriəreɪt/ **deteriorates, deteriorating, deteriorated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If something **deteriorates**, it becomes worse. 变坏; 恶化. ❖ *The weather conditions are deteriorating*. 气候状况正在恶化. *Grant's health steadily deteriorated*. 格兰特的健康日益恶化. ◢ **de·terio·ra·tion** /dɪˌtɪəriə'reɪʃən/ ❖ ...*the rapid deterioration in relations between the two countries*. 两国关系的迅速恶化. VB / V / N-UNCOUNT

de·ter·mi·nant /dɪ'tɜːmɪnənt/ **determinants.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **determinant** of something causes it to be of a particular kind or to happen in a particular way. 决定因素. ❖ *The windows and the views beyond them are major determinants of a room's character*. 窗户以及窗外的景色是一个房间的特色的主要决定因素. N-COUNT FORMAL

de·ter·mi·nate /dɪ'tɜːmɪnət/.
Determinate means fixed and definite. 确定的, 限定的. ❖ ...*the exclusive possession of land for some determinate period*. 在某个确定的时期内对土地的专有权. ADJ

de·ter·mi·na·tion /dɪˌtɜːmɪ'neɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Determination is the quality that you show when you have decided to do something and you will not let anything stop you. 决心; 决断性. ❖ *Everyone concerned acted with great courage and determination*. 每一个有关人员都以极大的勇气和决心行动起来. *He reaffirmed their determination to tackle inflation*. 他重申了他们解决通货膨胀问题的决心. N-UNCOUNT

de·ter·mine /dɪ'tɜːmɪn/ **determines, determining, determined.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If a particular factor **determines** the nature of a thing or event, it causes it to be of a particular kind. 决定; 限定. ❖ *The size of the chicken pieces will determine the cooking time*. 鸡块的大小将决定烹调的时间. *What determines whether you are a career success or a failure?* 什么决定你事业的成功或失败? ◢ **de·ter·mi·na·tion** ❖ ...*the gene which is responsible for male sex determination*. 决定男性性别的基因. VB / V n / V wh / N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 To **determine** a fact means to discover it as a result of investigation. 确定; 测定. ❖ *The investigation will determine what really happened*. 调查将会确定究竟发生了什么. *Testing needs to be done on each contaminant to determine the long-term effects*. 需要对各个污染物进行测试以确定长期的影响. VB / V wh / V n / Also V that

3 If you **determine** something, you decide it or settle it. 决定; 选定. ❖ *The Baltic people have a right to determine their own future*. 波罗的海诸国的人民有权决定自己的将来. *My aim was first of all to determine what to do next*. 我的目标首先是决定下一步做什么. ◢ **de·ter·mi·na·tion, determinations** ❖ *We must take into our own hands the determination of our future*. 我们必须自己决定我们的将来. VB / V n / V wh / N-COUNT

4 If you **determine** to do something, you make a firm decision to do it. 下决心; 做出决定. ❖ *He determined to rescue his two countrymen*. 他决心营救这两位同胞. VB FORMAL / V to-inf / Also V that

de·ter·mined /dɪ'tɜːmɪnd/. ◆◆◆◇◇
If you are **determined** to do something, you have made a firm decision to do it and will not let anything stop you. 下定决心的; 坚决的. ❖ *His enemies are determined to ruin him*. 他的敌人决意要毁掉他. *He made determined efforts to overcome the scandal*. 他作出不懈的努力, 要战胜谣言. ◢ **de·ter·mined·ly** ❖ *She shook her head, determinedly*. 她坚决地摇了摇头. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

de·ter·min·er /dɪ'tɜːmɪnə/ **determiners.**
A **determiner** is a word which is used at the beginning of a noun group to indicate, for example, which thing you are referring to or whether you are referring to one thing or several. Common English determiners are 'a', 'the', 'some', 'this', and 'each'. 限定词(常用的英语限定词有a, the, some, this和each). N-COUNT

de·ter·min·ism /dɪ'tɜːmɪnɪzəm/.
Determinism is the belief that all actions and events result from other actions, events, or situations, so people cannot in N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

fact choose what to do. 决定论.

de·ter·min·ist /dɪˈtɜːmɪnɪst/ **determinists.**

1 A **determinist** is someone who believes in determinism. 决定论者. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 **Determinist** ideas are based on determinism. 决定论的. ❖ ... *reactionary and determinist doctrines.* 反动的和决定论的学说. ADJ FORMAL

de·ter·min·is·tic /dɪˌtɜːmɪˈnɪstɪk/.

1 **Deterministic** ideas or explanations are based on determinism. 决定论的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 **Deterministic** forces and factors cause things to happen in a way that cannot be changed. 确定性的; 决定性的. ❖ *The rise or decline of the United States is not a function of deterministic forces.* 美国的沉浮并不是由于什么确定性的力量在起作用. ADJ FORMAL

de·ter·rence /dɪˈterəns, AM -ˈtɜːr-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Deterrence is the prevention of something, especially war or crime, by having something such as weapons or punishment to use as a threat. (尤指对战争或犯罪的)威慑, 遏制. ❖ *...nuclear deterrence.* 核威慑. N-UNCOUNT

de·ter·rent /dɪˈterənt, AM -ˈtɜːr-/ **deterrents.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **deterrent** is something that prevents people from doing something by making them afraid of what will happen to them if they do. 威慑物. ❖ *They seriously believe that capital punishment is a deterrent.* 他们当真认为极刑是个威慑物. N-COUNT

2 A **deterrent** is a weapon or set of weapons designed to prevent potential enemies from attacking by making them afraid to do so. 威慑性武器. N-COUNT

3 If something has a **deterrent** effect, it discourages people from doing certain things. 遏止的; 阻吓的, 威慑的. ❖ *Hopefully, that will have a deterrent effect on drug syndicates in the future.* 希望这能在将来对贩毒集团起到威慑作用. ADJ ADJ n

de·test /dɪˈtest/ **detests, detesting, detested.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **detest** someone or something, you dislike them very much. 憎恶; 痛恨. ❖ *Jean detested being photographed.* 琼痛恨被人拍照. VB V n/-ing

de·test·able /dɪˈtestəbəl/.

If you say that someone or something is **detestable**, you mean you dislike them very much. 令人憎恨的; 讨厌的. ❖ *I find their views detestable.* 我认为他们的观点很讨厌. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

de·throne /ˌdiːˈθrəʊn/ **dethrones, dethroning, dethroned.**

If a king, queen, or other powerful person **is dethroned**, they are removed from their position of power. (国王、女王等)(被)废黜, (被)推翻. VB be V-ed

deto·nate /ˈdetəneɪt/ **detonates, detonating, detonated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **detonates** a device such as a bomb, or if it **detonates**, it explodes. (使)爆炸; 引爆. ❖ *...the terrorists who planted and detonated the bomb.* 安放和引爆炸弹的恐怖分子. ◢ **deto·na·tion** /ˌdetəˈneɪʃən/ **detonations** ❖ *...accidental detonation of nuclear weapons.* 核武器的偶然爆炸. V-ERG V n Also V N-VAR

deto·na·tor /ˈdetəneɪtə/ **detonators.**

A **detonator** is a small amount of explosive or a piece of electrical or electronic equipment which is used to explode a bomb or other explosive device. 引爆装置; 信管; 雷管. N-COUNT

de·tour /ˈdiːtʊə/ **detours, detouring, detoured.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you make a **detour** on a journey, you go by a route which is not the shortest way. 绕行路线, 迂回路线. N-COUNT

2 If you **detour**, you make a detour. 绕行; 迂回. VB V

detox /ˌdiːˈtɒks/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Detox is the same as **detoxification**. 同detoxification. ❖ *Each patient sees a detox therapist.* 每位病人都得到戒毒治疗师的治疗. N-UNCOUNT

de·toxi·fi·ca·tion /diːˌtɒksɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/.

Detoxification is treatment given to people who are addicted to drugs or alcohol in order to stop them being addicted. 戒毒(或戒酒)治疗. N-UNCOUNT

de·toxi·fy /diːˈtɒksɪfaɪ/ **detoxifies, detoxifying, detoxified.**

1 To **detoxify** something means to remove all the poisonous or harmful substances from it. 清除...的毒素(或有害物质). ❖ *Seaweed baths can help to detoxify the body.* 海藻浴能清除体内的有害物质. VB V n

2 To **detoxify** a poisonous substance means to change it chemically so that it is no longer poisonous. 解除(有毒物质的)毒素. VB V n

de·tract /dɪˈtrækt/ **detracts, detracting, detracted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If one thing **detracts** from another, it makes it seem less good or less impressive. 有损于; 减损; 贬低. ❖ *They feared that the publicity surrounding him would detract from their own election campaigns.* 他们担心公众对他的注意将会有损于他们自己的竞选运动. VB V from n Also V n from n

de·trac·tor /dɪˈtræktə/ **detractors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **detractors** of a person or thing are people who criticize them. 诋毁者; 贬低者. ❖ *The news will have delighted detractors of the scheme.* 这消息将会使诋毁这个计划的人感到高兴. N-COUNT

D

det·ri·ment /ˈdetrɪmənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something happens **to the detriment of** something or **to** someone's **detriment**, it causes them harm or damage. 对...有害, 有损于. ❖ *These tests will give too much importance to written exams to the detriment of other skills.* 这些测试将会过于重视书面考试, 从而对其他技能造成损害. PHR

2 If something happens **without detriment to** someone or something, it does not harm them. 对...无害, 无损于. ❖ *These difficulties have been overcome without detriment to performance.* 这些困难都被克服了, 并没有影响演出. PHR

det·ri·men·tal /ˌdetrɪˈmentəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **detrimental** to something else has a harmful or damaging effect on it. 有害的, 不利的. ❖ *Many foods are suspected of being detrimental to health because of the chemicals and additives they contain.* 许多食物由于其中所含的化学物质或添加剂而被怀疑对健康有害. ADJ-GRADED

de·tri·tus /dɪˈtraɪtəs/.

Detritus is the small pieces of rubbish that remain after an event has finished or when something has been used. 垃圾碎屑; 瓦砾堆. ❖ *...burnt-out buildings, littered with the detritus of war.* 焚于战火, 四周遍布瓦砾的建筑物. N-UNCOUNT with supp FORMAL

deuce /djuːs, AM duːs/ **deuces.**

Deuce is the score in a game of tennis when each player has a score of forty. (网球赛中)40分平手. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

de·value /ˌdiːˈvæljuː/ **devalues, devaluing, devalued.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **devalue** something means to cause it to be thought less impressive or less worthy of respect. 贬低, 降低(某事物的)价值. ❖ *They spread tales about her in an attempt to devalue her work.* 他们散布有关她的谣言, 试图贬低她的工作的价值. ◢ **de·valued** ❖ *Selling tickets for a devalued championship is becoming increasingly difficult.* 为贬值的锦标赛出售门票变得越来越难了. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

2 To **devalue** the currency of a country means to reduce its value in relation to other currencies. 使(某种货币)贬值. ❖ *India has devalued the Rupee by about eleven per cent.* 印度已将卢比贬值了大约百分之十一. ◢ **de·valua·tion** /ˌdiːˌvæljuˈeɪʃən/ **devaluations** ❖ *...the devaluation of the dollar.* 美元的贬值. VB V n by amount Also V n N-VAR

dev·as·tate /ˈdevəsteɪt/ **devastates, devastating, devastated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **devastates** an area or a place, it damages it badly or destroys it totally. 严重地毁坏, 摧毁. ❖ *A fire had devastated large parts of Windsor Castle.* 一场大火烧毁了温莎城堡的许多部分. VB V n

dev·as·tat·ed /ˈdevəsteɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **devastated** by something, you are very shocked and upset by it. 感到震惊的; 被吓坏的. ❖ *He was devastated by news of the Cardinal's death.* 红衣主教去世的消息使他感到震惊. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

dev·as·tat·ing /'devəsteɪtɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You describe something as **devastating** when it is very destructive or damaging. 破坏性很大的; 毁灭性的. ❖ *Affairs do have a devastating effect on marriages.* 婚外情对婚姻确实有着毁灭性的影响. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can use **devastating** to say that something is very shocking, upsetting, or terrible. 令人震惊的; 令人沮丧的; 可怕的. ❖ *The diagnosis was devastating. She had cancer.* 诊断结果令人震惊,她患有癌症. ADJ-GRADED

3 You can use **devastating** to emphasize that something or someone is very impressive. 令人难忘的. ❖ *...a devastating display of galloping and jumping.* 一场令人难忘的奔跑和跳跃表演. ADJ PRAGMATICS ◢ **dev·as·tat·ing·ly** ❖ *Its advertising is devastatingly successful.* 其广告极其成功. ADV-GRADED

dev·as·ta·tion /ˌdevə'steɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Devastation is severe and widespread destruction or damage. 毁灭; 破坏. ❖ *A huge bomb blast brought chaos and devastation.* 一次巨大的炸弹爆炸导致混乱和毁灭. N-UNCOUNT

D

de·vel·op /dɪ'veləp/ **develops, developing, developed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When someone or something **develops**, they grow or change over a period of time and usually become more advanced or complete. 成长; 发育; 发展. ❖ *As children develop, some of the most important things they learn have to do with their sense of self.* 在孩子的成长过程中,他们所学到的一些最重要的东西与他们的自我意识有关. *Most of these settlements developed from agricultural centres.* 这些社区大多数是由农业中心发展而来. *These clashes could develop into open warfare.* 这些冲突可能会发展为公开的战争. ◢**de·vel·oped** ❖ *Their bodies were well-developed.* 他们的身体发育良好. VB V V from n V into n ADJ-GRADED

2 When a country **develops**, it changes from being a poor agricultural country to a rich industrial country. (国家由贫穷的农业国变为富有的工业国)发展、发达. ❖ *All countries, it was predicted, would develop.* 有人曾预测,所有国家都会发达起来. ◢**developed** ❖ *The developed nations have to recognize the growing gap between rich and poor around the world.* 发达国家必须认识到世界上富国和穷国之间的差距在日益增大. VB V ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone **develops** a business or industry, or if it **develops**, it becomes bigger and more successful. 发展(生意、企业等); (企业等)扩展. ❖ *...her dreams of developing her own business.* 她的发展自己的生意的梦想. ◢**developed** ❖ *Housing finance is less developed and less competitive in continental Europe.* 在欧洲大陆,住房资金发展得不够好,竞争力也不够强. V-ERG V n Also V ADJ-GRADED

4 If a person or company **develops** land or property, they make it more useful or profitable, by building houses or factories or by improving existing buildings. 开发(土地或房地产). ❖ *...the cost of acquiring or developing property.* 获取或开发房地产的费用. ◢**developed** ❖ *...developed land.* 已开发的土地. VB V n Also V ADJ-GRADED

5 If someone **develops** a new product, they design it and produce it. 开发,制造(新产品). ❖ *He claims that several countries have developed nuclear weapons secretly.* 他声称好几个国家都已经秘密地制造了核武器. VB V n Also V n from n

6 If you **develop** an idea, theory, story, or theme, or if it **develops**, it gradually becomes more detailed, advanced, or complex. 发挥,详细阐述(思想、理论等); (思想、理论等)展开,逐步发展. ❖ *This point is developed further at the end of this chapter.* 这一点在这一章的结尾有进一步的阐述. V-ERG V n Also V

7 If you **develop** a habit, reputation, or belief, you start to have it and it then becomes stronger or more noticeable. 逐渐形成,逐渐产生(习惯、名声或信仰等). ❖ *She later developed a taste for expensive nightclubs.* 她后来逐渐喜欢上了昂贵的夜总会. VB V n

8 If you **develop** a skill, quality, or relationship, or if it **develops**, it becomes better or stronger. 培养(技能、素质或关系等); (技能、素质或关系等)发展. ❖ *We must develop closer ties with Germany.* 我们必须与德国发展更密切的关系. *Their friendship developed.* 他们的友谊加深了. ◢**developed** ❖ *...a highly developed instinct for self-preservation.* 高度发达的自我保护本能. V-ERG V n V ADJ-GRADED

9 If you **develop** an illness, or if it **develops**, you become affected by it. 患(病); (疾病)形成. ❖ *Smokers are most prone to develop lung cancer.* 吸烟者最易患肺癌. V-ERG V n Also V

10 If a problem or difficulty **develops**, it begins to occur. (问题或困难)出现. VB V

11 If a piece of equipment **develops** a fault, it starts to have it. 出现(故障). VB V n

12 To **develop** photographs means to make negatives or prints from a photographic film. 使(照片胶卷)显影; 冲印. VB V n

de·vel·op·er /dɪ'veləpə/ **developers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **developer** is a person or company that buys land and builds houses, offices, shops, or factories on it, or buys existing buildings and modernizes them. 开发商,发展商. ❖ *...common land which would have a high commercial value if sold to developers.* 如果卖给开发商将会具有很高商业价值的公用土地. N-COUNT

2 A **developer** of something such as an idea, a design, or a product is someone who develops it. (思想、设计或产品等的)开发者. ❖ *...a software developer.* 一位软件开发者. N-COUNT with supp

3 **Developer** is a chemical used for developing photographs or films. (冲印照片或胶片的)显影剂. N-UNCOUNT

de·vel·op·ing /dɪ'veləpɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you talk about **developing** countries or the **developing** world, you mean the countries or the parts of the world that are poor and have few industries. (国家)发展中的. ❖ *In the developing world cigarette consumption is increasing.* 在发展中国家,香烟的消费在增长. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

de·vel·op·ment /dɪ'veləpmənt/ **developments.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Development** is the gradual growth or formation of something. 逐渐形成; 发展. ❖ *...studying the development of the embryo.* 研究胚胎的形成. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 **Development** is the growth or expansion of something such as a firm or an industry. (公司或行业等的)发展、扩展. ❖ *...plans for the development of your company.* 贵公司发展的计划. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 **Development** is the process or result of making a basic design gradually better and more advanced. (基本设计的)逐步完善. ❖ *...the development of new and innovative telephone services.* 新的富有创意的电话服务的逐步完善. N-VAR

4 **Development** is the process of making an area of land or water more useful or profitable. (对土地或水利建设的)开发. ❖ *...the fostering of development in the rural areas.* 对乡村地区开发的鼓励. N-UNCOUNT with supp

5 A **development** is an area of houses or buildings which have been built by property developers. 开发的房地产; 新建住宅区. N-COUNT

6 A **development** is an event which has recently happened and is likely to have an effect on the present situation. 进展情况; 新事态. ❖ *...the latest developments in Moscow.* 莫斯科的最新事态. N-COUNT

de·vel·op·men·tal /dɪˌveləp'mentəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Developmental means relating to the development of someone or something. 发展的,发育的. ❖ *...the emotional, educational, and developmental needs of the child.* 孩子的感情、教育和发展的需要. ADJ FORMAL

de·vi·ant /'diːviənt/ **deviants.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Deviant** behaviour or thinking is different from what people normally consider to be acceptable. (行为或思想)偏离正常道德(或社会标准)的,反常的. ❖ *Not all alcoholics and drug abusers produce deviant offspring.* 并不是所有的酗酒者和吸毒者都会产下不正常的后代. ◢**de·vi·ance** /'diːviəns/ ❖ *...sexual deviance.* 性行为异常. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A **deviant** is someone whose behaviour or beliefs are different from what people normally consider to be acceptable. 离经叛道的人; 行为或思想反常的人. N-COUNT

de·vi·ate /'diːvieɪt/ **deviates, deviating, deviated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **deviate** from something means to start doing something different or something that was not planned. 背离,偏离(计划等). ❖ *He planned his schedule far in advance, and he didn't deviate from it.* 他提前很长时间就做好了计划, VB V from n Also V

以后也没有偏离这个计划. ◢**de·via·tion** /ˌdiːviˈeɪʃən/ **deviations** ❖ *Deviation from the norm is not tolerated.* 背离准则是不允许的. N-VAR

de·via·tion /ˌdiːviˈeɪʃən/ deviations.

Deviation is the difference between the value of one number in a series of numbers and the average value of all the numbers in the series. (与平均数的)偏差, 离差. N-VAR TECHNICAL

de·vice /dɪˈvaɪs/ devices. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **device** is an object that has been invented for a particular purpose, for example for measuring something. (为某种特殊用途而设计的)装置, 设备, 器具. ❖ *We believe that an explosive device had been left inside a container.* 我们相信有一个爆炸装置留在了某个集装箱内. N-COUNT

2 A **device** is a method of achieving something. 方法; 策略. ❖ *They claim that military spending is used as a device for managing the economy.* 他们声称军费开支是控制经济的一种策略. N-COUNT

3 If you **leave** someone **to** their **own devices**, you leave them alone to do as they wish. 听任(某人)自行其是. PHR

dev·il /ˈdevəl/ devils. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, **the Devil** is the most powerful and important evil spirit. (宗教中的)魔王, 撒旦. N-PROPER the N

2 A **devil** is an evil spirit. 魔鬼, 鬼怪. N-COUNT

3 You can use **devil** when you are showing how you feel about someone. For example, if you call someone a poor **devil**, you are saying that you feel sorry for them. You can call someone you are fond of an old **devil** or a little **devil**. (用于表达同情、喜爱等情感)人, 家伙. ❖ *Manfred, you're a suspicious old devil.* 曼弗雷德, 你是个多疑的老家伙. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 **Devil** can be used to say emphatically what you think about someone or something. For example, if you say someone is **a devil of a** nuisance, you mean they are very annoying. If you say something is **a devil of a** problem, you mean it is a very difficult problem. (用于强调)非常讨厌的; 很棘手的. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you say that someone does something **like the devil**, you are emphasizing that they put a lot of effort into it. If you say that someone goes or drives **like the devil**, you are emphasizing that they go or drive very fast. 很卖力地, 拼命地; 飞快地. ❖ *He drives himself on, working like the devil from seven in the morning until midnight.* 他激励自己拼命地工作, 从早上7点一直干到半夜. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 When you want to emphasize how annoyed or surprised you are, you can use an expression such as **what the devil**, **how the devil**, or **why the devil**. (表示不悦或惊讶等)到底, 究竟. ❖ *'What the devil's the matter?'* '到底出了什么事?' *Tim wondered how the devil they had managed it.* 蒂姆想知道他们究竟怎么弄成的. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

7 If you say **better the devil you know** or **better the devil you know than the devil you don't know**, you mean that you would prefer to have contact with or do business with a person you already know, even though you don't like them, than with a person you don't know. 跟认识的魔鬼打交道总比跟不认识的魔鬼打交道好(对付讨厌的但熟悉的人比对付不认识的要容易). PHR PRAGMATICS

dev·il·ish /ˈdevəlɪʃ/.

1 You can use **devilish** to emphasize how cruel or unpleasant something is. (用于强调)残忍的; 令人极其不愉快的. ❖ *The Gulf War showed the devilish destructiveness of modern conventional weapons.* 海湾战争显示了现代常规武器极其残忍的毁灭性. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 You can use **devilish** to emphasize how extreme or difficult something is. (用于强调)极度的, 棘手的. ❖ *...a devilish puzzle.* 一个令人费解的谜. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I'd been devilish lucky.* 我真是很走运. ADV

◢**dev·il·ish·ly** ❖ *It is devilishly painful.* 这真是令人痛苦. ADV-GRADED

ˌdevil-may-ˈcare.

If you say that someone has a **devil-may-care** attitude, you mean they seem relaxed and unconcerned about the consequences of their actions. 满不在乎的. ADJ

ˌdevil's ˈadvocate.

If you say that you are playing **devil's advocate** in a discussion or debate, you mean you are expressing an opinion which you do not agree with in order to make the argument more interesting. 故意唱反调的人. N-UNCOUNT also with det

de·vi·ous /ˈdiːviəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You say that someone is **devious** when they achieve something in a clever, complicated, and dishonest way. 不光明正大的; 刁滑的; 欺诈的. ❖ *By devious means she tracked down the other woman.* 她用不正当的手段追查到了另外那名妇女. ◢**de·vi·ous·ness** ❖ *...the deviousness of drug traffickers.* 毒品贩子的诡计多端. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A **devious** route or path to a place involves many changes in direction, rather than being as straight and direct as possible. (道路)弯曲的, 蜿蜒的. ADJ-GRADED

de·vise /dɪˈvaɪz/ devises, devising, devised. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **devise** something, you have the idea for it and design it. 设计; 想出; 发明. ❖ *We devised a scheme to help him.* 我们想出了一个帮助他的计划. VB V n

de·void /dɪˈvɔɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone or something is **devoid of** a quality or thing, you are emphasizing that they have none of it. 毫无...的, 没有...的. ❖ *...a face that was so devoid of feeling.* 一张如此没有感情的脸. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n PRAGMATICS

de·vo·lu·tion /ˌdiːvəˈluːʃən, ˌdev-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Devolution is the transfer of some authority or power from a central organization or government to smaller organizations or government departments. (政府或中央机构的)权力转移(至下级部门), 权力下放. ❖ *...the devolution of power to the regions.* 将权力下放给地方. N-UNCOUNT

de·volve /dɪˈvɒlv/ devolves, devolving, devolved. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **devolve** power, authority, or responsibility to a less important or powerful person or group, or if it **devolves** upon them, it is transferred to them. 把(权力、责任等)下放, 转移. ❖ *...the need to decentralize and devolve power to regional governments.* 将权力分散并下放到地方政府的必要性. *The best companies are those that devolve responsibility.* 最好的公司是那些将责任下放的公司. V-ERG V n to n V n Also V upon/on n

de·vote /dɪˈvəʊt/ devotes, devoting, devoted. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **devote** yourself, your time, or your energy to something, you spend all or most of your time or energy on it. 把...奉献给. ❖ *He decided to devote the rest of his life to scientific investigation.* 他决定将余生奉献给科学研究. VB V n to n/-ing

2 If you **devote** part of a piece of writing or a speech to a subject, you deal with the subject in that part of the writing or speech. (文章或演讲的某一部分)专用于, 专门探讨. ❖ *He devoted a major section of his massive report to an analysis of US aircraft design.* 他在他那份长篇报告中用较大的篇幅分析了美国的飞机设计. VB V n to n

de·vot·ed /dɪˈvəʊtɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **devoted** to a person loves that person very much. 挚爱的; 非常忠实的. ❖ *...a loving and devoted husband.* 一位钟爱且忠实的丈夫. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n v-link ADJ to n

2 If you are **devoted** to something, you care about it a lot and are very enthusiastic about it. 对...非常热心的; 专心致力于...的; 热衷于...的. ❖ *I have personally been devoted to this cause for many years.* 我个人多年来一直专心致力于这项事业. *Horace is so devoted to his garden.* 霍勒斯对他的花园是那么热衷. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n ADJ n

3 Something that is **devoted to** a particular thing deals only with that thing or contains only that thing. 专用于...的. ❖ *...a major touring exhibition devoted to the works of disabled artists.* 一次专为残疾艺术家的作品举办的大型巡回展览. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

devo·tee /ˌdevəˈtiː/ devotees. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is a **devotee** of a subject or activity is very enthusiastic about it. 爱好者, 热衷者. ❖ *...a devotee of Britten's music.* 一位布里顿音乐的爱好者. N-COUNT with supp

2 A **devotee** of a religious group is a member of it. (某一宗教派别的)信徒. ❖ *...devotees of the Hare Krishna* N-COUNT

D

movement. 国际黑天觉悟会运动的信徒.

de·vo·tion /dɪˈvəʊʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Devotion** is great love, affection, or admiration for someone. 挚爱; 爱慕. ❖ *At first she was flattered by his devotion.* 起初他的钟情使她感到很高兴. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Devotion** to something you do or believe in is commitment to it. 献身, 忠心. ❖ *I don't mean to keep criticising his devotion to his job.* 我的本意不是继续批评他对工作的献身精神. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Devotion** is religious worship or strong religious feeling. 宗教信仰; 虔诚. ❖ *...kneeling by his bed in an attitude of devotion.* 以虔诚的态度跪在他床边. N-UNCOUNT

de·vo·tion·al /dɪˈvəʊʃənəl/.

Devotional activities, writings, or objects relate to religious worship. 与宗教信仰有关的. ❖ *...devotional pictures and sacred objects.* 宗教绘画与圣器. ADJ ADJ n

de·vo·tions /dɪˈvəʊʃənz/.

Someone's **devotions** are the prayers that they say. 祈祷. N-PLURAL

D

de·vour /dɪˈvaʊə/ **devours, devouring, devoured.**

1 If a person or animal **devours** something, they eat it quickly and eagerly. 吞噬; 贪婪地吃, 狼吞虎咽地吃. ❖ *A medium-sized dog will devour at least one can of food plus biscuits per day.* 一条中型狗每天至少要吞吃掉一罐食物外加饼干. ◆◇◇◇◇ VB V n

2 If you **devour** a book or magazine, for example, you read it quickly and eagerly. 热切地阅读(书或杂志). ❖ *She began buying and devouring newspapers when she was only 12.* 从12岁起她便开始购买并如饥似渴地阅读报纸. VB V n

de·vout /dɪˈvaʊt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **devout** person has deep religious beliefs. 笃信宗教的; 虔诚的. ❖ *She was a devout Christian.* 她是位虔诚的基督徒. ADJ-GRADED

➩ **The devout** are people who are devout. 笃信宗教的人; 虔诚的人. N-PLURAL the N

2 If you describe someone as a **devout** supporter or a **devout** opponent of something, you mean that they support it enthusiastically or oppose it strongly. 热忱的; 衷心的. ❖ *Devout Marxists believed fascism was the 'last stand of the bourgeoisie'.* 热忱的马克思主义者认为法西斯主义是'资产阶级的最后支柱'. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

de·vout·ly /dɪˈvaʊtli/.

1 **Devoutly** is used to emphasize how sincerely or deeply you hope for something or believe in something. 真诚地; 衷心地. ❖ *He devoutly hoped it was true.* 他衷心希望这是真的. ADV-GRADED ADV with v PRAGMATICS FORMAL

2 **Devoutly** is used to emphasize how deep someone's religious beliefs are, or to indicate that something is done in a devout way. 虔诚地. ❖ *...in this devoutly Buddhist country.* 在这个笃信佛教的国家. ADV ADV adj, ADV with v PRAGMATICS

dew /djuː, AM duː/.

Dew is small drops of water that form on the ground and other surfaces outdoors during the night. 露水, 露珠. N-UNCOUNT

dewy /ˈdjuːi, AM ˈduːi/.

1 Something that is **dewy** is wet with dew. 为露水所湿的; 带露水的. ❖ *The satin slippers tread daintily through the dewy grass.* 缎面拖鞋优雅地踩过沾满露水的草地. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

2 If your skin looks **dewy**, it looks soft and glows healthily. (皮肤)细嫩而有健康光泽的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌdewy-ˈeyed.

If you say that someone is **dewy-eyed**, you mean that they are unrealistic and think events and situations are better than they really are; used showing disapproval. (贬义)不现实的, 单纯天真的. ❖ *...why people become dewy-eyed and sentimental about the past.* 为什么人们对过去会变得天真而感伤. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

dex·ter·ity /deksˈterɪti/.

Dexterity is skill in using your hands, or sometimes your mind. (手或头脑)灵巧; 熟练; 敏捷. ❖ *...Reid's dexterity on the guitar.* 里德弹吉他的娴熟指法. N-UNCOUNT

dex·ter·ous /ˈdekstrəs/; 又拼作 **dextrous.**

Someone who is **dexterous** is very skilful and clever with their hands. 灵巧的; 熟练的; 敏捷的. ❖ *As people grow older they generally become less dexterous.* 随着年龄的增长, 人通常会变得不那么灵巧. ADJ-GRADED

dex·trose /ˈdekstrəʊz, AM -rəʊs/.

Dextrose is a natural form of sugar that is found in fruits, honey, and in the blood of animals. 右旋糖(糖的一种天然形式). N-UNCOUNT

dia·be·tes /ˌdaɪəˈbiːtiːz, AM -tɪs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Diabetes is a medical condition in which someone has too much sugar in their blood. 糖尿病. N-UNCOUNT

dia·bet·ic /ˌdaɪəˈbetɪk/ **diabetics.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **diabetic** is a person who suffers from diabetes. 糖尿病患者. N-COUNT

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...diabetic patients.* 糖尿病患者. ADJ

2 **Diabetic** means relating to diabetes. 糖尿病的. ❖ *He found her in a diabetic coma.* 他发现她处于一种糖尿病的昏迷状态. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Diabetic** foods are suitable for diabetics. (食物)适合糖尿病患者的. ADJ ADJ n

dia·bol·ic /ˌdaɪəˈbɒlɪk/.

Diabolic is used to describe things that people think are caused by or belong to the Devil. 魔鬼的; 魔鬼引发的. ❖ *...the diabolic forces which lurk in all violence.* 所有暴力中潜藏的邪恶力量. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

dia·boli·cal /ˌdaɪəˈbɒlɪkəl/.

1 If you describe something as **diabolical**, you are emphasizing that it is very bad, extreme, or unpleasant. 很坏的; 糟透的; 令人极不舒服的. ❖ *The pain was diabolical.* 这种疼痛简直令人难以忍受. ◢**dia·boli·cal·ly** /ˌdaɪəˈbɒlɪkli/ ❖ *...diabolically difficult clues.* 极其复杂的线索. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL ADV

2 **Diabolical** is used to emphasize how evil something is. 邪恶的, 恶毒的. ❖ *One speaker called the plan diabolical and sinister.* 有位发言人说这项计划恶毒而阴险. ADJ PRAGMATICS

di·ag·nose /ˈdaɪəgnəʊz, AM -nəʊs/ **diagnoses, diagnosing, diagnosed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone or something **is diagnosed** as having a particular illness or problem, their illness or problem is identified. If an illness or problem **is diagnosed**, it is identified. (人)(被)诊断出(有某种疾病); (事物)(被)判断出(有某种问题). ❖ *The soldiers were diagnosed as having flu.* 经诊断士兵患有流感. *He could diagnose an engine problem simply by listening.* 他只要细听就能判断出发动机的问题. VB be V-ed as n/-ing/adj V n Also be V-ed adj

di·ag·no·sis /ˌdaɪəgˈnəʊsɪs/ **diagnoses.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Diagnosis is the discovery and identification of what is wrong with someone who is ill or with something that is not working properly. 诊断; 判断. ❖ *Symptoms may not appear for some weeks, so diagnosis can be difficult.* 症状也许好几个星期都不会出现, 所以诊断可能会有困难. N-VAR

di·ag·nos·tic /ˌdaɪəgˈnɒstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Diagnostic equipment, methods, or systems are used for discovering what is wrong with sick people or with things that do not work properly. (器械或方法等)诊断的; 用于诊断的. ❖ *...X-rays and other diagnostic tools.* X光和其他诊断工具. ADJ ADJ n

di·ago·nal /daɪˈægənəl/ **diagonals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **diagonal** line or movement goes in a slanting direction. 斜的; 斜线的. ◢**di·ago·nal·ly** ❖ *He headed diagonally across the paddock.* 他斜着穿过小牧场. ADJ ADV ADV with v

2 A **diagonal** is a line that goes in a slanting direction. 斜线. ❖ *...checks, stripes, diagonals and triangles.* 方格图案、条纹、斜线和三角形. N-COUNT

3 A **diagonal** is a straight line that joins two opposite corners in a flat four-sided shape such as a square. 对角线. N-COUNT

dia·gram /ˈdaɪəgræm/ **diagrams.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **diagram** is a simple drawing consisting mainly of lines, that is used, for example, to explain how a machine works. 图解; 示意图. ❖ *...a circuit diagram.* 电路图. N-COUNT

dia·gram·mat·ic /ˌdaɪəgrəˈmætɪk/.

Something that is in **diagrammatic** form is arranged or drawn as a diagram. 图解的; 示意图的. ❖ *This is the virus* ADJ

in very crude simple diagrammatic form. 这是该病毒的很粗略的示意图.

dial /daɪəl/ **dials, dialling, dialled;** [美]又拼作 **dialing, dialed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **dial** is an indicator on a clock, meter, or other instrument which shows you the time or a measurement that has been recorded. 钟面; 表面; 仪表盘. ❖ *The luminous dial on the clock showed five minutes to seven.* 夜光的钟面上显示的时间为七点差五分. N-COUNT

2 A **dial** is a control on a device or piece of equipment, which you move in order to adjust the setting, for example to change the frequency on a radio. (设备的)调节控制装置; (收音机的)调谐指示板, 频率显示盘. N-COUNT

3 A **dial** on some models of telephone is a circular disc that you rotate according to the number that you want to call. (电话的)拨号盘. N-COUNT

4 If you **dial** or if you **dial** a number, you turn the dial or press the buttons on a telephone in order to phone someone. 拨, 拨打(电话号码). ❖ *He lifted the phone and dialled her number.* 他拿起电话拨打她的号码. VB V, V n

dia·lect /ˈdaɪəlekt/ **dialects.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dialect** is a form of a language that is spoken in a particular area. 方言; 地方话; 土话. ❖ *Azerbaijan is a predominantly Islamic country and the majority of its people speak a dialect of Turkish.* 阿塞拜疆是个伊斯兰教徒占多数的国家, 其中的大多数人讲的是一种土耳其方言. *They began to speak rapidly in dialect.* 他们开始用地方话快速地交谈. N-COUNT also in N

dia·lec·tic /ˌdaɪəˈlektɪk/ **dialectics.**

1 When people talk about the **dialectic** or **dialectics** of a situation, they mean the way in which two very different forces or factors interact with each other, and the way in which their differences are resolved. (两种相异力量或因素的)对立与统一. ❖ *...the dialectics of class struggle.* 阶级斗争的对立与统一. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

2 In philosophy, **dialectics** is a method of reasoning and reaching conclusions by considering theories and ideas together with ones that contradict them. 辩证法(一种哲学推论方式). N-UNCOUNT

dia·lec·ti·cal /ˌdaɪəˈlektɪkəl/.

Dialectical is used to describe situations, theories, and methods which depend on resolving opposing factors. 辩证的, 辩证法的. ❖ *The essence of dialectical thought is division.* 辩证法思想的本质是对立. ADJ

ˈdialling code, dialling codes; [美]又拼作 **dialing code.**

A **dialling code** is a telephone number which you dial before someone's personal number in order to be connected to the right area, town, or village. (电话的)区域号码, 区号. N-COUNT

ˈdialling tone, dialling tones.

The **dialling tone** is the noise you hear when you pick up a telephone receiver, which means that you can dial a number. The usual American term is **dial tone.** (电话内传出表示可拨号的)拨号音. [美]一般作dial tone. N-COUNT BRITISH

dia·logue /ˈdaɪəlɒg, AM -lɔːg/ **dialogues;** [美]又拼作 **dialog.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Dialogue** is communication or discussion between people or groups such as governments or political parties. 对话; 交换意见; 沟通. ❖ *People of all social standings should be given equal opportunities for dialogue.* 社会各阶层的人都应该有同等的交换意见的机会. N-VAR

2 The **dialogue** in a book, film, or play is the things the characters in it say to each other. (小说、电影或戏剧中的)对白, 对话. ❖ *Although the dialogue is sharp, the actors move rather too awkwardly.* 虽然对白很尖锐, 演员的动作却有点太笨拙. N-VAR

ˈdial tone, dial tones.

The **dial tone** is the noise you hear when you pick up a telephone receiver and which means that you can dial the number you want. The usual British term is **dialling tone.** (电话内传出表示可拨号的)拨号音. [英]一般作dialling tone. N-COUNT AMERICAN

di·aly·sis /daɪˈælɪsɪs/.

Dialysis or **kidney dialysis** is a method of treating kidney failure by using a machine to remove waste material from the blood. 透析、渗析(利用机器净化血液以治疗肾脏衰竭的病人的方法). N-UNCOUNT

dia·man·te /ˌdaɪəˈmænti, AM ˌdiːəmɑːnˈteɪ/.

Diamante jewellery is made from small pieces of cut glass which look like diamonds. (以小块刻花玻璃制成, 看似钻石的)闪光饰物, 珠光饰物. N-UNCOUNT

di·am·eter /daɪˈæmɪtə/ **diameters.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **diameter** of a circle, sphere, or tube is its width measured by a straight line passing through its centre. 直径. ❖ *...a tiny capsule, between 1 and 3 millimetres in diameter.* 直径在1到3毫米之间的一个极小的胶囊. N-COUNT also in N

dia·met·ri·cal·ly /ˌdaɪəˈmetrɪkli/.

If you say that two things are **diametrically** opposed, you are emphasizing that they are exactly opposite to each other. (强调相反)正好地, 完全地. ❖ *The economic crisis was interpreted in diametrically opposing ways.* 对这场经济危机有截然相反的解释. ADV ADV adj PRAGMATICS

dia·mond /ˈdaɪəmənd/ **diamonds.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **diamond** is a hard, bright, precious stone which is clear and colourless. Diamonds are used in jewellery and for cutting very hard substances. 钻石; 金刚石. ❖ *...a pair of diamond earrings.* 一副钻石耳环. N-VAR

2 **Diamonds** are jewellery such as necklaces and bracelet which have diamonds set into them. 镶嵌钻石的首饰. ❖ *Nicole loves wearing her diamonds.* 尼科尔喜欢戴她的钻石首饰. N-PLURAL

3 A **diamond** is a shape with four straight sides of equal length. 菱形. 见插图条 **shapes.** ❖ *...forming his hands into the shape of a diamond.* 将他的手摆放成菱形. N-COUNT

4 **Diamonds** is one of the four suits of cards in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more red symbols: ♦.(纸牌的)方块. N-COLL-UNCOUNT

➪ A **diamond** is a playing card of this suit. 方块牌. N-COUNT

ˌdiamond ˈjubilee, diamond jubilees.

A **diamond jubilee** is the sixtieth anniversary of an important event. (重大事件的)60周年纪念. N-COUNT

dia·per /ˈdaɪəpə/ **diapers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **diaper** is a piece of soft towel or absorbent paper, which you put round a baby's bottom in order to soak up its urine and faeces. The British word is **nappy.** 尿布. [英]作nappy. N-COUNT AMERICAN

di·apha·nous /daɪˈæfənəs/.

Diaphanous cloth is very thin and almost transparent. (布料)薄而几乎透明的. ❖ *...a diaphanous dress of pale gold.* 一件淡金色的薄如蝉翼的衣服. ADJ LITERARY

dia·phragm /ˈdaɪəfræm/ **diaphragms.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **diaphragm** is a muscle between your lungs and your stomach. It is used especially when you breathe deeply. 横膈膜(肺部与胃部之间的一块肌肉). N-COUNT

2 A **diaphragm** is a circular contraceptive device that a woman places inside her vagina. 子宫帽(女性避孕用具). N-COUNT

dia·rist /ˈdaɪərɪst/ **diarists.**

A **diarist** records things in a diary, which is later published. 日记作者. N-COUNT

di·ar·rhoea /ˌdaɪəˈriːə/; [美]又拼作 **diarrhea.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone has **diarrhoea**, a lot of liquid faeces comes out of their body at frequent intervals, because they are ill. 腹泻. N-UNCOUNT

dia·ry /ˈdaɪəri/ **diaries.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **diary** is a book which has a separate space for each day of the year. You write in it things that you plan to do, or you record in it what happens in your life each day. 日记; 日记簿. N-COUNT

di·as·po·ra /daɪˈæspərə/.

People who come from a particular nation, or whose ancestors came from it, but who now live in different parts of the world are sometimes referred to as the **diaspora.** 大移居, 大流散. ❖ *...the history of peoples from the African diaspora.* 散居海外的非洲移民的历史. N-SING FORMAL

dia·tribe /ˈdaɪətraɪb/ **diatribes.**

A **diatribe** is an angry speech or article which is very critical of someone's ideas or activities. (讲话或文章中的)抨 N-COUNT

D

击, 谴责. ❖ *The last chapter of this book is an extended diatribe against the academic left.* 这本书的最后一章是对左派学术界的一篇长篇抨击.

dice /daɪs/ **dices, dicing, diced.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **dice** is a small cube which has one to six spots or numbers on its sides, and which is used in games to provide random numbers. In old-fashioned English, 'dice' was used only as a plural form, and the singular was **die**, but now 'dice' is used as both the singular and the plural form. 骰子 (早期英语中dice仅用作复数, 单数为die, 但现在dice既用作单数也用作复数). N-COUNT

2 **Dice** is a game which is played using dice. 掷骰子游戏(或赌博). N-UNCOUNT

3 When you **dice** food, you cut it into small cubes. 将(食物)切成小方块. ❖ *Dice the onion.* 把洋葱切成丁. VB V n

dicey /'daɪsi/ **dicier, diciest.**

Something that is **dicey** is slightly dangerous or uncertain. 略有危险的; 不确定的. ❖ *There was a dicey moment as one of our party made a risky climb up the cliff wall.* 我们的一位队员冒险爬陡壁时是比较紧张的时刻. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

D

di·choto·my /daɪ'kɒtəmi/ **dichotomies.**

If there is a **dichotomy** between two things, there is a very great difference or opposition between them. 分歧; 对立. ❖ *There is a dichotomy between the academic world and the industrial world.* 学术界与工业界之间有很大区别. N-COUNT FORMAL

dic·tate, dictates, dictating, dictated. The verb is pronounced /dɪk'teɪt, AM 'dɪkteɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'dɪkteɪt/. 动词发音为 /dɪk'teɪt, AM 'dɪkteɪt/. 名词发音为 /'dɪkteɪt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **dictate** something, you say or read it aloud for someone else to write down. 口授, 口述. ❖ *Sheldon writes every day of the week, dictating his novels in the morning.* 谢尔登每天都写作, 早上口授他的小说. VB V n Also V

2 If someone **dictates** to someone else, they tell them what they should do or can do. 命令; 强行规定. ❖ *What right has one country to dictate the environmental standards of another?* 一个国家有什么权力强行规定另一个国家的环境标准? *He cannot be allowed to dictate what can and cannot be inspected.* 不能允许他指定哪些可以检查, 哪些不可以检查. *What gives them the right to dictate to us what we should eat?* 他们有什么权力规定我们应该吃什么? VB V to n, V n, V wh, V to n wh

3 A **dictate** is an order which you have to obey. (必须执行的)命令, 指令. ❖ *Ensure that the dictates of the Party are followed.* 确保党的指令得到执行. N-COUNT

4 **Dictates** are principles or rules which you consider to be extremely important. (非常重要的)原则, 规定. ❖ *We have followed the dictates of our consciences.* 我们遵从自己良心的驱使. N-COUNT

5 If one thing **dictates** another, the first thing causes or influences the second thing. 决定; 影响. ❖ *Of course, a number of factors will dictate how long an apple tree can survive.* 当然, 决定一棵苹果树能活多久的因素将会有很多. VB V n, V wh, Also V that

dic·ta·tion /dɪk'teɪʃən/.

1 **Dictation** is the speaking or reading aloud of words for someone else to write down. 口授, 口述; 听写. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Dictation** is the giving of orders in a forceful and commanding way. 命令. ❖ *The Europeans, while keen for partnership with the US, would not accept dictation.* 欧洲人虽然很想与美国合作, 却不会听从美国的命令. N-UNCOUNT

dic·ta·tor /dɪk'teɪtə, AM 'dɪkteɪt-/ **dictators.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **dictator** is a ruler who has complete power in a country, especially power which was obtained by force; used showing disapproval. 独裁者(尤指通过武力获得政权者). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

dic·ta·tor·ial /ˌdɪktə'tɔːriəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Dictatorial** means controlled or used by a dictator. 独裁的. ❖ *He suspended the constitution and assumed dictatorial powers.* 他暂时取消了宪法, 实行独裁统治. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **dictatorial**, you mean that they tell people what to do in a forceful and unfair way; used showing disapproval. 霸道的, 专横的. ❖ *...his dictatorial management style.* 他那专横的管理作风. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

dic·ta·tor·ship /dɪk'teɪtəʃɪp/ **dictatorships.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Dictatorship** is government by a dictator. 独裁统治. ❖ *...military dictatorship.* 军事独裁统治. N-VAR

2 A **dictatorship** is a country which is ruled by a dictator or by a very authoritarian government. 独裁国家, 专制国家. ❖ *...a dictatorship of the proletariat.* 一个无产阶级专政的国家. N-COUNT

dic·tion /'dɪkʃən/.

Someone's **diction** is how clearly they speak or sing. 吐词; 咬字. ❖ *His diction wasn't very good.* 他的吐词不是很清晰. N-UNCOUNT

dic·tion·ary /'dɪkʃənri, AM -neri/ **dictionaries.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **dictionary** is a book in which the words and phrases of a language are listed alphabetically, together with their meanings or their translations in another language. 字典; 词典. ❖ *...a Welsh-English dictionary.* 威尔士语－英语词典. N-COUNT

2 A **dictionary** is an alphabetically ordered reference book on one particular subject or limited group of subjects. 专业词典. ❖ *The Dictionary of National Biography.* 国民传记词典. N-COUNT with supp

dic·tum /'dɪktəm/ **dictums** or **dicta.**

1 A **dictum** is a saying that describes an aspect of life in an interesting or wise way. 格言, 名言. ❖ *...the dictum that it is preferable to be roughly right than precisely wrong.* 大致正确比确切错误要好的这个格言. N-COUNT

2 A **dictum** is a formal statement made by someone in authority. (权威人士发表的)正式声明. ❖ *...Disraeli's dictum that the first priority of the government must be the health of the people.* 迪斯雷利关于政府首先应当考虑人民的健康的声明. N-COUNT

did /dɪd/.

Did is the past tense of **do**. do的过去式.

di·dac·tic /daɪ'dæktɪk/.

1 Something that is **didactic** is intended to teach people something, especially a moral lesson. 教诲的; 道德说教的. ❖ *In totalitarian societies, art exists for didactic purposes.* 在极权主义的社会里, 艺术为道德说教而存在. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 Someone who is **didactic** tells people things rather than letting them find things out or discussing things. 灌输式的; 教训式的. ❖ *He is much more didactic in his approach.* 他的方式更侧重于灌输. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

didn't /'dɪdənt/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Didn't is the usual spoken form of **did not**. did not的缩略形式.

die /daɪ/ **dies, dying, died.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 When people, animals, and plants **die**, they stop living. (人、动物或植物)死, 死亡. ❖ *My mother died of cancer.* 我母亲死于癌症. *I would die a very happy person if I could stay in music my whole life.* 如果我能终身生活于音乐中, 那么去世时我将会很快乐. *...friends who died young.* 那些英年早逝的朋友. VB V, no passive, V of/from n, V n, V adj

2 If a person, animal, or plant **is dying**, they are so ill or so badly injured that they will not live very much longer. 临死, 垂死. ❖ *...people who are dying from lung diseases.* 因肺病而垂死的人. VB V, only cont, V of/from n

3 If someone **dies** a violent, unnatural, or painful death, they die in a violent, unnatural, or painful way. (以某种方式)死; 死时处于(某种状态). ❖ *His mother died an agonizing death.* 他的母亲死得很痛苦. VB no passive, V n

4 When a machine or device **dies**, it stops completely, especially after a period of functioning more and more slowly or ineffectively. (机器等)完全停止运行. ❖ *Then suddenly, the engine coughed, spluttered and died.* 突然, 发动机发出咯咯声, 接着噼噼啪啪地响, 然后便停了下来. VB V

5 When a fire or light **dies**, it stops burning or shining. (火或灯)熄灭. VB V

6 When an emotion or facial expression **dies**, it disappears completely, usually after a period of gradually becoming weaker and less noticeable. (感情或表情)完全消失, 不复存在. ❖ *My love for you will never die.* 我对你的爱永不止息. VB V

7 You say that you **are dying of** thirst, hunger, boredom, or curiosity to emphasize that you are very thirsty, hungry, bored, or curious. (用于强调) 因...而受不了. VB only cont PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

8 You say that you **are dying for** something or **are dying** to do something to emphasize that you very much want to have it or do it. 极想, 渴望. ❖ *She was dying to talk to Frank.* 她极想与弗兰克说说话. VB V for n, only cont PRAGMATICS V to-inf

9 You use **die** in expressions such as **I almost died** or **I'd die if anything happened** where you are emphasizing your feelings about a situation, for example to say that it is very shocking, upsetting, embarrassing, or amusing. (用于强调震惊、沮丧、尴尬等). ❖ *I nearly died when I learned where I was ending up.* 当我获悉自己到了哪里时, 简直要晕过去了. *I nearly died of shame.* 我简直羞愧死了. VB PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V V of n

10 A **die** is a specially shaped or patterned block of metal which is used to press or cut other metal into a particular shape. 金属模, 模具; 压模; 冲模. N-COUNT

11 ➽ 又见 **dying**.

12 You say that **the die is cast** to draw attention to the importance of an event or decision which will affect your future and cannot be changed or avoided. 事已定局, 木已成舟. PHR

13 If you say that habits or attitudes **die hard**, you mean that they take a very long time to disappear or change, so that it may not be possible to get rid of them completely. (习惯或态度)很难改变, 很顽固, 不易根绝. PHR

▸die away.

If a sound **dies away**, it gradually becomes weaker or fainter and finally disappears. (声音)逐渐变弱直至消失. PHR-V V P

▸die back.

When a plant **dies back**, its leaves die but its roots remain alive. (植物)枝叶枯萎(但根部仍活着). PHR-V V P

▸die down.

If something **dies down**, it becomes very much quieter or less intense. 逐渐减弱; 逐渐平息. ❖ *The rain remained steady though the wind had died down.* 风虽然逐渐小了, 雨还一直下着. PHR-V V P

▸die out.

If something **dies out**, it becomes less and less common and eventually disappears completely. 完全消失; 绝迹; 灭绝. ❖ *How did the dinosaurs die out?* 恐龙是如何绝迹的? PHR-V V P

die·hard /ˈdaɪhɑːd/ diehards; 又拼作 die-hard.

A **diehard** is someone who is very strongly opposed to change and new ideas, or who is a very strong supporter of someone or something. 顽固分子; 死硬分子. ❖ *Not even their diehard supporters can pretend that this was a great game.* 即使是他们最顽固的支持者也无法佯称这是一场精彩的比赛. N-COUNT

die·sel /ˈdiːzəl/ diesels. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Diesel** or **diesel oil** is the heavy oil used in a diesel engine. 柴油. N-VAR

2 A **diesel** is a vehicle which has a diesel engine. 柴油车(或船等). N-COUNT

ˈdiesel engine, diesel engines.

A **diesel engine** is an internal combustion engine in which oil is burnt by very hot air. Diesel engines are used in buses and lorries, and in some trains and cars. 柴油发动机, 内燃机. N-COUNT

diet /daɪət/ diets, dieting, dieted. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Your **diet** is the type and range of food that you regularly eat. 日常饮食. ❖ *It's never too late to improve your diet.* 任何时候改进饮食都为时不晚. *...a healthy diet.* 有益于健康的饮食. N-VAR

2 If a doctor puts someone on a **diet**, he or she makes them eat a special type or range of foods in order to improve their health. 规定的饮食; 节食. ❖ *He was put on a diet of milky food.* 他被规定吃乳制品. N-COUNT

3 If you are on a **diet**, you eat special kinds of food or you eat less food than usual because you are trying to lose weight. (用于减肥的)规定食谱, 节食. ❖ *Diet and exercise will alter your shape.* 节食和锻炼将会改变你的体形. N-VAR

4 If you **are dieting**, you eat special kinds of food or you eat less food than usual because you are trying to lose weight. (为减轻体重而)节食. ◢**diet·ing** ❖ *She has already lost around two stone through dieting.* 通过节食她已减掉了大约两英石的体重. VB V N-UNCOUNT

5 **Diet** drinks or foods have been specially produced so that they do not contain many calories. (饮料或食品)特制而含热量较少的. ❖ *...sugar-free diet drinks.* 无糖低热量饮料. ADJ ADJ n

6 If someone is fed on a **diet** of something, especially something unpleasant or of poor quality, they receive or experience a very large amount of it. 大量接触的事物 (尤指低劣的或令人厌恶的事物). ❖ *The radio had fed him a diet of pop songs.* 收音机里的流行歌曲多得使他腻烦. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

di·etary /ˈdaɪətri, AM -teri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can use the word **dietary** to describe anything that concerns a person's diet. 有关饮食的. ❖ *As with all dietary changes, reducing salt should be done gradually.* 像所有饮食习惯的改变一样, 盐的减少也应当逐步进行. ADJ

D

2 You can use the word **dietary** to describe substances such as fibre and fat that are found in food. (指食物中的原素)饮食的. ❖ *Wheat bran is the commonest source of dietary fibre.* 麦麸是饮食纤维素最普通的来源. ADJ ADJ n

di·et·er /ˈdaɪətə/ dieters. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **dieter** is someone who is on a diet or who regularly goes on diets. 节食者; 吃规定饮食的人. N-COUNT

di·etet·ic /ˌdaɪəˈtetɪk/.

Dietetic food or drink is food or drink that has been specially produced so that it does not contain many calories. (食品或饮料)特制而含热量不高的. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN, FORMAL

di·eti·cian /ˌdaɪəˈtɪʃən/ dieticians; 又拼作 dietitian.

A **dietician** is a person whose job is to give people advice about the kind of food they should eat. Dieticians often work in hospitals. 饮食学家, 营养学家. N-COUNT

dif·fer /ˈdɪfə/ differs, differing, differed. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If two or more things **differ**, they are unlike each other in some way. 有区别; 不相同. ❖ *The story he told police differed from the one he told his mother.* 他对警方的叙述与告诉他母亲的不一样. V-RECIP pl-n V V from n

2 If people **differ** about something, they do not agree with each other about it. 看法不同, 持不同意见. ❖ *The two leaders had differed on the issue of sanctions.* 对于制裁一事, 两位领导人的看法不一致. V-RECIP pl-n V pl-n V prep Also V with n

3 ➽ **'I beg to differ'**: 见 **beg**.

➽ **agree to differ**: 见 **agree**.

dif·fer·ence /ˈdɪfrəns/ differences. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **difference** between two things is the way in which they are unlike each other. 差别, 差异, 不同之处. ❖ *...the vast difference in size.* 在尺寸上的巨大差异. *I'm afraid the difference is that I expect so much of her, but not of him.* 不同之处恐怕在于我对她的期望是那么高, 而对他则没有. N-COUNT

2 If people have their **differences** about something, they disagree about it. 不同意见; 分歧. ❖ *The two communities are learning how to resolve their differences.* 两个社区正在摸索如何解决他们之间的分歧. N-COUNT

3 If there is a **difference of opinion** between two or more people or groups, they disagree about something. 看法不同; 意见分歧. PHR

4 A **difference** between two quantities is the amount by which one quantity is less than the other. 差额. N-SING

5 If you **split the difference** with someone, you agree on an amount or price which is halfway between two suggested amounts or prices. 折中; 让步. PHR

6 If something **makes a difference** or **makes** a lot of **difference**, it affects you and helps you in what you are doing. 有很大影响; 有明显效果. If something **makes** no **difference**, it does not have any effect on what you are doing. 没有影响(或作用). ❖ *Where you live can make such a difference to the way you feel.* 你生活的地点对你的感觉会有很大的影响. PHR

7 If you describe a job or holiday, for example, as a job **with** PHR

a difference or a holiday **with a difference**, you mean that the job or holiday is very interesting and unusual. (工作或假期的趣味)与众不同的. INFORMAL

dif·fer·ent /ˈdɪfrənt/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If two people or things are **different**, they are not like each other in one or more ways. 不同的, 有区别的. ❖ *If he'd attended music school, how might things have been different?* 如果他上过音乐学校, 情况会有什么不一样呢? *We have totally different views.* 我们有着完全不同的观点. ADJ-GRADED

➪ In British English, people sometimes say that one thing is **different to** another. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. 英国英语中, 人们有时用 different to 表示一件事与另一件事不同.有些人认为这种用法不正确. ❖ *My approach is totally different to his.* 我的方法与他的完全不同. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

➪ People sometimes say that one thing is **different than** another. This use is often considered incorrect in British English, but it is acceptable in American English. 人们有时用 different than 表示一件事与另一件事不同.在英国英语中这种用法被认为是不正确的, 美国英语则接受这种用法. ❖ *...a style of advertising that's different than the rest of the country.* 与全国其他地方不同的广告风格. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ than n/cl ◢**dif·fer·ent·ly** ❖ *Every individual learns differently.* 每个人的学习方式都不一样. *...differently shaped bones.* 不同形状的骨头. ADV-GRADED

D

2 You use **different** to indicate that you are talking about two or more separate and distinct things of the same kind. (同类事物中的)不同的. ❖ *The number of calories in different brands of drinks varies enormously.* 不同牌子的饮料所含的卡路里的数量差别非常大. ADJ ADJ n

3 You can describe something as **different** when it is unusual and not like others of the same kind. 与众不同的. ❖ *The result is interesting and different.* 结果很有趣, 与众不同. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

dif·fer·en·tial /ˌdɪfəˈrenʃəl/ **differentials.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **differential** is a difference between two values in a scale. 差价; 差额. ❖ *Germany and France pledged to maintain the differential between their two currencies.* 德国和法国保证保持他们两种货币间的差额. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

2 A **differential** is a difference between rates of pay for different types of work, especially work done by people in the same industry or company. (同一行业或同一公司里不同岗位工人之间的)工资级差. ❖ *...industrial wage differentials.* 行业工资级差. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 **Differential** means relating to or using a difference between groups or things. 差别的; 差额的; 级差的. ❖ *...differential voting rights.* 差额选举权. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

dif·fer·en·ti·ate /ˌdɪfəˈrenʃieɪt/ **differentiates, differentiating, differentiated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **differentiate** between things or you **differentiate** one thing from another, you recognize or show the difference between them. 区分、区别; 区别对待. ❖ *A child may not differentiate between his imagination and the real world.* 孩子可能不会区分他的想象和现实世界. VB V between pl-n Also V n from n

2 A quality or feature that **differentiates** one thing from another makes the two things different. 使…不同. ❖ *...distinctive policies that differentiate them from the other parties.* 使他们与其他政党相区别的独特政策. VB V n from n ◢**dif·fer·en·tia·tion** /ˌdɪfərenʃiˈeɪʃən/. N-UNCOUNT

dif·fi·cult /ˈdɪfɪkəlt/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **difficult** is not easy to do, understand, or deal with. 困难的; 麻烦的. ❖ *Hobart found it difficult to get her first book published.* 霍巴特发现很难使她的第一本书得以出版. *We're living in difficult times.* 我们正生活在困难时期. ADJ-GRADED

2 Someone who is **difficult** behaves in an unreasonable and unhelpful way. 不愿合作的、不易相处的; 固执的. ❖ *I had a feeling you were going to be difficult about this.* 我感觉到在这件事情上你不愿合作. ADJ-GRADED

dif·fi·cul·ty /ˈdɪfɪkəlti/ **difficulties.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **difficulty** is a problem. 困难, 难事. ❖ *The country is facing great economic difficulties.* 这个国家正面临着巨大的经济困难. N-COUNT

2 If you have **difficulty** doing something, you are not able to do it easily. 困难, 难度. ❖ *Do you have difficulty getting up?* 你起床有困难吗? N-UNCOUNT

3 If you are **in difficulty** or **in difficulties**, you are having a lot of problems. 处于困境; 陷入困境. ❖ *Rumours spread about banks being in difficulty.* 有传闻说银行已陷入困境. PHR

dif·fi·dent /ˈdɪfɪdənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **diffident** is rather shy and does not enjoy talking about themselves or being noticed by other people. 缺乏自信的; 胆怯的, 畏缩的. ❖ *Helen was diffident and reserved.* 海伦害羞而矜持. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dif·fi·dence** /ˈdɪfɪdəns/ ❖ *He tapped on the door, opened it and entered with a certain diffidence.* 他敲了敲门, 把它打开, 然后有点胆怯地走了进去. N-UNCOUNT ◢**dif·fi·dent·ly** ❖ *'Would you,' he asked diffidently, 'like to talk to me about it?'* 他胆怯地问道: '你能不能和我谈谈这事?' ADV-GRADED ADV with v

dif·fuse, diffuses, diffusing, diffused. The verb is pronounced /dɪˈfjuːz/. The adjective is pronounced /dɪˈfjuːs/. 动词发音为 /dɪˈfjuːz/. 形容词发音为 /dɪˈfjuːs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something such as knowledge or information **is diffused**, or if it **diffuses** somewhere, it is made known over or becomes available over a wide area or to a lot of people. (使)传播; (使)扩散. ❖ *...to diffuse new ideas obtained from elsewhere.* 传播从其他地方获得的新思想. *...the ideas of agriculture that diffused across Europe.* 在欧洲广为传播的农业思想. V-ERG be V-ed V n V prep ◢**dif·fu·sion** /dɪˈfjuːʒən/ ❖ *...the development and diffusion of ideas.* 思想的发展与传播. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 To **diffuse** a feeling, especially an undesirable one, means to cause it to weaken and lose its power to affect people. (尤指使不愉快的感情)冲淡, 缓和. ❖ *The arrival of letters from the Pope did nothing to diffuse the tension.* 教皇的来信丝毫没有缓和紧张气氛. VB V n

3 When something **diffuses** light, it causes the light to spread faintly and in a lot of directions. 使(光线)漫射; 使散开. ❖ *Diffusing a light also reduces its power.* 使一束光漫射也会减少它的能量. VB TECHNICAL V n

4 To **diffuse** or **be diffused** through something means to move and spread through it. (使)弥漫; (使)扩散. ❖ *It allows nicotine to diffuse slowly and steadily into the bloodstream.* 它使尼古丁慢慢地持续地扩散到血液中. *The moisture present in all foods absorbs the flavour of the smoke and eventually diffuses that flavour into its interior.* 所有食物中都存在的水分吸收烟气的味道, 并最终将这气味扩散到食物内部. V-ERG V prep V n prep Also V, V n ◢**diffusion** ❖ *...rates of diffusion of molecules.* 分子扩散率. N-UNCOUNT with supp

5 Something that is **diffuse** is not directed towards one place or concentrated in one place but spread out over a large area. 散开的, 不集中的; 弥漫的. ❖ *A cold, diffuse light filtered in through the skylight.* 从天窗渗进一束冷冷的松散的光. ADJ-GRADED

6 If you describe something as **diffuse**, you mean that it is vague and difficult to understand or explain. 含糊的; 难解的. ❖ *His writing is so diffuse, obscure, and overwrought.* 他的作品是那么含糊、晦涩、矫揉造作. ADJ-GRADED

dig /dɪg/ **digs, digging, dug.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When people or animals **dig**, they make a hole in the ground or in a pile of earth, stones, or debris. 挖(洞). ❖ *Dig a largish hole and bang the stake in first.* 挖一个大一些的洞, 先把树桩敲打进去. *Rescue workers are digging through the rubble.* 救援人员正在瓦砾中挖掘. VB V V n V through n Also V for n

2 If you **dig** into something such as a deep container, you put your hand in it to search for something. (将手)伸进. ❖ *He dug into his coat pocket for his keys.* 他把手伸进大衣口袋找钥匙. VB V into/in n

3 If you **dig** one thing into another or if one thing **digs** into another, the first thing is pushed hard into the second, or presses hard into it. 推入; 插入; 刺入. ❖ *He could feel the beads digging into his palm.* 他能感觉到珠子压着他的手掌. V-ERG V n into n V into n

4 If you **dig into** a subject or a store of information, you study it very carefully in order to discover or check facts. 钻 VB

研; 细查; 探究. ❖ *He has been digging into the archives.* 他一直在细查档案. V into n

5 If you **dig deep**, you do a very thorough investigation into something. (对某事)彻底调查. PHR

6 If you say that you **dig** something, you mean that you like it and understand it. (对某事物)喜欢, 欣赏. ❖ *'They play classic rock'n'roll,' states her boyfriend. 'My dad digs them too.'* 她的男朋友说: '他们演奏古典摇滚乐. 我父亲也喜欢.' VB DATED, INFORMAL V n

7 A **dig** is an organized activity in which people dig into the ground in order to discover ancient historical objects. (考古学的)挖掘工作. N-COUNT INFORMAL

8 If you have a **dig** at someone or something, you say something which is intended to make fun of them or upset them. 挖苦人的(或恼人的)话. N-COUNT INFORMAL

9 If you give someone a **dig** in a part of their body, you poke them with your finger or your elbow, usually as a warning or as a joke, or to remind them about a secret that you both know. (作为警告或开玩笑时用手指或肘)触, 碰, 戳, 捅. N-COUNT

10 If you live in **digs**, you live in a room in someone else's house and pay them rent. 在他人房屋里租用的房间; 寄宿房间. N-PLURAL BRITISH, INFORMAL

11 If someone **digs into** their **pocket** or **digs into** their **purse**, they manage after some difficulty to find the money to pay for something. (艰难地)伸进衣袋或钱包(找钱). PHR

12 ➞ to **dig one's heels in**: 见 **heel**.

▸dig around.

1 If you **dig around** in a place or container, you search for something in every part of it. 四处寻找; 翻遍. ❖ *I went home to dig around in my closets for some old tapes.* 我回到家在柜子里四处寻找些旧磁带. PHR-V V P in n Also V P

2 If you **dig around**, you try to find information about someone or something. 搜集有关...的信息. ❖ *They said, after digging around, the photo was a phoney.* 在搜集了有关情况后, 他们说那幅照片是赝品. PHR-V V P

▸dig in.

1 If you **dig** a substance **in**, or **dig** it **into** the soil, you mix it into the soil by digging. (翻土)将(某物)混入(土壤). ❖ *I usually dig in a small barrow load of compost in late summer.* 我在夏末时通常翻土, 将一小车混合肥埋进地里. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P n

2 When soldiers **dig in** or **dig** themselves **in**, they dig trenches and prepare themselves for an attack by the enemy. 挖壕沟防守. ❖ *The enemy must be digging themselves in now.* 敌人现在一定在挖壕防守了. PHR-V V pron-refl P Also V P

3 If you say that someone **is digging in**, you mean that they are not changing their mind or weakening their efforts, although they are losing a contest or facing difficult problems. (面临失败或困难)立场坚定, 毫不气馁. PHR-V V P

4 If someone **digs in**, or **digs into** some food, they start eating eagerly. If you tell someone to **dig in**, you are inviting them to start eating. 贪婪地吃; 津津有味地吃; 开始吃. ❖ *'Listen,' said Daisy, digging into her oatmeal.* '听着,' 黛西一边津津有味地吃着燕麦片一边说. PHR-V INFORMAL V P n Also V P

▸dig out.

1 If you **dig** someone or something **out** of a place, you get them out by digging or by forcing them from the things surrounding them. 挖掘出; (从其他物品中)翻出、取出. ❖ *...trying to dig out a trombone from under four saxophones.* 试图从四个萨克斯管的下面取出一把长号. PHR-V V n P of n V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **dig** something **out**, you find it after it has been stored, hidden, or forgotten for a long time. (在某物被埋藏或遗忘很久以后)翻出, 找出. ❖ *Recently, I dug out Barstow's novel and read it again.* 最近我找出巴斯托的小说又读了一遍. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸dig over.

If you **dig over** an area of soil, you dig it thoroughly, so that the soil becomes looser and free from lumps. 翻(土), 垦(地). ❖ *Dig over any ground that is clear of crops.* 把庄稼已清理完毕的地都翻一遍. PHR-V V P noun

▸dig up.

1 If you **dig up** something, you remove it from the ground where it has been buried or planted. 从地里挖出. ❖ *You would have to dig up the plant yourself.* 你得自己将这株植物从地里挖出来. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **dig up** an area of land, you dig holes in it. 挖掘; 挖洞. ❖ *Yesterday they continued the search, digging up the back yard of a police station.* 昨天他们继续搜查, 在一个警署的后院里挖掘. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **dig up** information or facts, you discover something that has not previously been widely known. 发现; 查出. ❖ *Managers are too expensive and important to spend time digging up market information.* 经理们的薪金太高, 职位太重要, 不能把时间花在调查市场信息上. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

di·gest, digests, digesting, digested. The verb is pronounced /daɪ'dʒest/. The noun is pronounced /'daɪdʒest/. 动词发音为 /daɪ'dʒest/. 名词发音为 /'daɪdʒest/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When food **digests** or when you **digest** it, it passes through your body to your stomach. Your stomach removes the substances that your body needs and gets rid of the rest. (食物)被消化; 消化(食物). ❖ *She couldn't digest food properly.* 她不能很好地消化食物. V-ERG V V n

2 If you **digest** information, you think about it carefully so that you understand it. 领会, 理解(信息). ❖ *She read everything, digesting every fragment of news.* 所有的东西她都读, 并领会新闻的每一部分. VB V n

3 If you **digest** some unpleasant news, you think about it until you are able to accept it and know how to deal with it. 反复思考(不幸的消息, 使自己能接受并想出对策). ❖ *All this has upset me. I need time to digest it all.* 这一切使我心烦意乱. 我需要时间来思考这一切. VB V n

4 A **digest** is a collection of pieces of writing. They are published in a shorter form than they were originally published. 文摘, 摘要; 汇编. ❖ *...the 'Middle East Economic Digest'.* 《中东经济文摘》. N-COUNT

di·gest·ible /daɪ'dʒestɪbəl/.

1 **Digestible** food is food that is easy to digest. (食物)易消化的. ❖ *Bananas are easily digestible and make a satisfying and filling snack.* 香蕉容易消化, 是理想的充饥小吃. ADJ-GRADED

2 If a theory or idea is **digestible**, it is easy to understand. (原理或思想)易理解的. ❖ *...the hope of making economic theory more digestible.* 使经济原理更好理解的愿望. ADJ-GRADED

di·ges·tion /daɪ'dʒestʃən/ **digestions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Digestion** is the process of digesting food. (对食物的)消化. ❖ *...the digestion of fats.* 对脂肪的消化. N-UNCOUNT

2 Your **digestion** is the system in your body which digests your food. 消化系统. N-COUNT

di·ges·tive /daɪ'dʒestɪv/ **digestives.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can describe things that are related to the digestion of food as **digestive**. 消化的; 消化系统的. ❖ *...digestive disorders.* 消化系统失调. ADJ ADJ n

2 In Britain, a **digestive** or a **digestive biscuit** is a type of biscuit made from wholemeal flour. **Digestive** is a trademark. (英国)全麦饼干, 消化饼. Digestive为商标名. N-COUNT

di'gestive system, digestive systems.

Your **digestive system** is the set of organs in your body that digest the food you eat. 消化系统. N-COUNT

dig·ger /'dɪgə/ **diggers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **digger** is a machine that is used for digging. 挖掘机. ❖ *...a mechanical digger.* 一台挖掘机. N-COUNT

dig·it /'dɪdʒɪt/ **digits.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **digit** is a written symbol for any of the ten numbers from 0 to 9. (从0到9的任何一个)数字. ❖ *Her telephone number differs from mine by one digit.* 她的电话号码与我的相差一个数字. N-COUNT

2 A **digit** is a finger, thumb, or toe. 手指; 足趾. ❖ *Many animals have five digits.* 许多动物有五个足趾. N-COUNT FORMAL

digi·tal /'dɪdʒɪtəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Digital** systems record or transmit information in the form of thousands of very small signals. 数字的; 数码的. 比较 **analogue**. ❖ *...the new digital technology.* 新的数码 ADJ

技术. ◢**digi·tal·ly** ❖ *...digitally recorded sound.* 数码录音. ADV / ADV with v

2 **Digital** devices such as watches or clocks give information by displaying numbers rather than by having a pointer which moves round a dial. (钟表等)数字显示的. 比较 **analogue**. ADJ: ADJ n

,digital 'audio tape.

Digital audio tape is a type of magnetic tape used to make very high quality recordings of sound by recording it in digital form. 数码录音磁带. N-UNCOUNT

,digital rec'ording, digital recordings.

1 **Digital recording** is the process of converting sound or images into numbers. (音像的)数码录制; 数码录音; 数码录像. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **digital recording** is a recording made by converting sound or images into numbers. 数码录制的录音(或录像). N-COUNT

dig·it·ize /'dɪdʒɪtaɪz/ **digitizes, digitizing, digitized;** [英] 又拼作 **digitise**.

D

To **digitize** information means to turn it into a form that can be read easily by a computer. 使(信息)数码化. VB: V n

dig·ni·fied /'dɪgnɪfaɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone or something is **dignified**, you mean they are calmly impressive and worthy of respect. 庄严的; 有尊严的; 高贵的. ❖ *He seemed a very dignified and charming man.* 他看上去是个很高贵、很有魅力的人. ADJ-GRADED

dig·ni·fy /'dɪgnɪfaɪ/ **dignifies, dignifying, dignified.**

1 To **dignify** something means to make it impressive. 使有尊严; 使崇高; 使升华. ❖ *It is the function of tragic literature to dignify sorrow and disaster.* 悲剧文学的作用是使悲伤和灾难升华. VB / LITERARY / V n

2 If you say that a particular reaction or description **dignifies** something you have a low opinion of, you mean that it makes it appear acceptable. 使变得体面; 美化. ❖ *We see no point in dignifying this kind of speculation with a comment.* 我们认为没有必要用一篇评论来美化这类投机事业. VB / PRAGMATICS / V n

dig·ni·tary /'dɪgnɪtri, AM -teri/ **dignitaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Dignitaries are people who are considered to be important because they have a high rank in government or in the Church. 显贵, 要人, 达官贵人. N-COUNT

dig·nity /'dɪgnɪti/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone behaves or moves with **dignity**, they are calm, controlled, and admirable. 尊严、威严; 端庄. ❖ *...her extraordinary dignity and composure.* 她那非凡的端庄和镇静. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you talk about the **dignity** of people or their lives or activities, you mean that they are worthy of respect. 高尚, 崇高. ❖ *...the integrity and the dignity of our lives and feelings.* 我们的生活和感情的正直与崇高. N-UNCOUNT

3 Your **dignity** is your sense of your own importance and value, and other people's respect for you. 体面; 尊严. ❖ *If you were wrong, admit it. You won't lose dignity, but will gain respect.* 你如果错了就承认. 你不会丢面子, 反而会赢得尊重. N-UNCOUNT

di·gress /daɪ'gres/ **digresses, digressing, digressed.**

If you **digress**, you move away from the subject you are talking or writing about and talk or write about something different for a while. 偏离(主题). ❖ *She digressed from her prepared speech to pay tribute to the President.* 她偏离了准备好的演讲稿去颂扬总统. ◢**di·gres·sion** /daɪ'greʃən/ **digressions** ❖ *The text is dotted with digressions.* 这篇文章到处是离题话. VB: V / V from n / N-VAR

dike /daɪk/.

➡ 见 **dyke**.

dik·tat /'dɪktæt, AM dɪk'tɑːt/ **diktats.**

You use **diktat** to refer to something such as a law or government which is imposed upon people without their consent; used showing disapproval. (贬义)指令; 勒令. N-VAR / PRAGMATICS

di·lapi·dat·ed /dɪ'læpɪdeɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A building that is **dilapidated** is old and in a generally bad condition. (建筑物)破旧的, 快要倒塌的. ADJ-GRADED

di·late /daɪ'leɪt/ **dilates, dilating, dilated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When things such as blood vessels or the pupils of your eyes **dilate** or when something **dilates** them, they become wider or bigger. (使)(血管或瞳孔等)扩张, 张大. ❖ *Exercise dilates blood vessels.* 运动使血管扩张. ◢**di·lat·ed** ❖ *His eyes seemed slightly dilated.* 他的眼睛似乎稍微张大了点. V-ERG: V / V n / ADJ-GRADED

dil·do /'dɪldəʊ/ **dildos.**

A **dildo** is an object which is used as a substitute for an erect penis. 人造男性生殖器. N-COUNT

di·lem·ma /daɪ'lemə, AM dɪ'l-/ **dilemmas.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **dilemma** is a difficult situation in which you have to choose between two or more alternatives. 进退两难的窘境. ❖ *...the dilemma of whether or not to return to his country.* 到底回不回到他的祖国去的进退两难处境. N-COUNT

dil·et·tan·te /,dɪlə'tænti, AM -'tɑːnt/ **dilettantes** or **dilettanti.**

A **dilettante** is someone who seems interested in a subject, especially in art, but who does not really know very much about it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(尤指对艺术)浅薄的涉猎者. N-COUNT / PRAGMATICS / FORMAL

dili·gent /'dɪlɪdʒənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **diligent** works hard in a careful and conscientious way. 勤奋的, 勤勉的. ❖ *Meyers is a diligent and prolific worker.* 迈耶斯是个勤奋而多产的工人. ◢**dili·gence** /'dɪlɪdʒəns/ ❖ *The police are pursuing their inquiries with great diligence.* 警方正在十分努力地进行调查. ◢**dili·gent·ly** ❖ *...working diligently to resolve their differences.* 努力解决他们之间的分歧. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

dill /dɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Dill is a herb with yellow flowers and a strong sweet smell. (香草)莳萝, 土茴香. N-UNCOUNT

di·lute /daɪ'luːt/ **dilutes, diluting, diluted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a liquid **is diluted** or **dilutes**, it is added to or mixes with water or another liquid, and becomes weaker. (被)稀释, (被)冲淡; 变稀薄. ❖ *Dilute it well with cooled, boiled water.* 用凉开水将它充分稀释. *The poisons seeping from Hanford's contaminated land quickly dilute in the water.* 从汉福德家被污染的地里渗出的有毒物质很快在水里稀释了. ◢**di·lu·tion** ❖ *...sewage dilution.* 污水稀释. V-ERG / V n prep / V / Also V n / N-UNCOUNT

2 A **dilute** liquid is very thin and weak, usually because it has had water added to it. (掺水后)淡的, 稀释的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone or something **dilutes** a belief, quality, or value, they make it weaker and less effective. 削弱; 使降低效果. ❖ *Serious attention is being given to diluting the value of personal tax allowances.* 人们正密切关注对个人免税额的价值的降低. ◢**dilution** ❖ *...a potentially devastating dilution of earnings per share.* 对每份股份收益有可能造成的大幅度减少. VB / V n / N-UNCOUNT

di·lu·tion /daɪ'luːʃən/ **dilutions.**

A **dilution** is a liquid that has been diluted with water or another liquid, so that it becomes weaker. 被稀释的液体. N-COUNT

dim /dɪm/ **dimmer, dimmest; dims, dimming, dimmed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Dim** light is not bright. (光线)暗淡的, 昏暗的. ❖ *Below decks, the lights were dim.* 在甲板下面, 灯光昏暗. ◢**dim·ly** ❖ *He followed her into a dimly lit kitchen.* 他跟着她进了一间灯光很暗的厨房. ◢**dim·ness** ❖ *...the dimness of an early September evening.* 九月初黄昏的阴暗. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **dim** a light or if it **dims**, it becomes less bright. (使)(灯光)变暗淡. ❖ *Dim the lighting—it is unpleasant to lie with a bright light shining in your eyes.* 把灯光调暗点, 躺着时明亮的灯光照在眼睛上不舒服. V-ERG / V n / Also V

3 A **dim** place is rather dark because there is not much light in it. 昏暗的, 阴暗的. ❖ *The room was dim and cool.* 房间里昏暗而阴凉. ◢**dimness** ❖ *...squinting to adjust my eyes to the dimness.* 我眯起眼睛以适应昏暗的光线. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

4 A **dim** figure or object is not very easy to see, either because it is in shadow or darkness, or because it is far away. (形体、轮廓)看不清楚的, 暗淡的. ❖ *Pete's torch picked out the dim figures of Bob and Chang.* 在皮特的手电筒照射下, 鲍勃和张的身影隐约可见. ◢**dimly** ❖ *The shoreline could be dimly seen.* 海岸线隐约可见. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

5 If you have a **dim** memory or awareness of something, it is difficult to remember or unclear in your mind. (记忆或意识)模糊的,朦胧的. ❖ *It seems that the '60s era of social activism is all but a dim memory.* 60年代的社会激进主义似乎已只是一片很模糊的记忆. ◢**dim·ly** ❖ *I was dimly aware that dozens of curious people were looking at us.* 我模模糊糊地觉得许多好奇的人在看着我们. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

6 If your memories **dim** or if something **dims** them, they become less clear in your mind. (使)(记忆)变模糊. ❖ *Their memory of what happened has dimmed.* 他们对于所发生的事情的记忆已变得模糊了. V-ERG V Also V n

7 If the prospects for something are **dim**, you have no reason to feel hopeful or optimistic about them. (前景)暗淡的,没有希望的,不容乐观的. ❖ *The prospects for a peaceful solution are dim.* 和平解决的前景很暗淡. ADJ-GRADED

8 If your prospects, hopes, or emotions **dim** or if something **dims** them, they become less good or less strong. (使)(前景、希望等)变得渺茫;(使)(感情)变淡. ❖ *Forty eight years of marriage have not dimmed the passion between Bill and Helen.* 48年的婚姻生活并没有使比尔和海伦之间的激情变淡. V-ERG V n Also V

9 If your eyes **dim** or **are dimmed** by something, they become weaker or unable to see clearly. (使)(视力)变弱. ❖ *Her eyes dimmed with sorrow.* 她的眼睛因悲伤而看不清东西了. V-ERG V

10 If you describe someone as **dim**, you think that they are stupid. (人)迟钝的,愚蠢的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

11 ➜ **take a dim view**: 见 **view**.

dime /daɪm/ dimes. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dime** is an American coin worth ten cents. 十美分硬币. N-COUNT

di·men·sion /daɪˈmenʃən, dɪˈm-/ dimensions. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A particular **dimension** of something is a particular aspect of it. 方面,侧面. ❖ *There is a political dimension to the accusations.* 这些谴责有政治性的一面. N-COUNT

2 If you talk about the **dimensions** of a situation or problem, you are talking about its extent and size. 程度;规模;重要性. ❖ *He considers the dimensions of the problem.* 他在考虑问题的严重性. N-PLURAL

3 A **dimension** is a measurement such as length, width, or height. 尺寸;长度;宽度;高度. If you talk about the **dimensions** of an object or place, you are referring to its size and proportions. 面积;大小;范围. ❖ *Drilling will continue on the site to assess the dimensions of the new oilfield.* 为确定新油田的范围,工地上还将继续钻井. N-COUNT

4 In mathematics and science, **dimension** is used in describing spatial concepts such as points, lines, and solids. (数学和物理上描述空间概念的)维. N-COUNT

5 ➜ 又见 **fourth dimension**.

di·men·sion·al /daɪˈmenʃənəl, AM dɪˈm-/.

➜ 见 **two-dimensional, three-dimensional**.

di·min·ish /dɪˈmɪnɪʃ/ diminishes, diminishing, diminished. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When something **diminishes**, it reduces in size, importance, or intensity. 减少,减小;变少,变小;降低,削弱. ❖ *Federalism is intended to diminish the power of the central state.* 联邦制度是为了削弱中央政府的权力. *...diminishing resources.* 逐渐减少的资源. V-ERG V V n V-ing

2 If you **diminish** someone or something, you talk about them or treat them in a way that makes them appear less important than they really are. 贬低. VB V n

dimi·nu·tion /ˌdɪmɪˈnjuːʃən, AM -ˈnu-/.

A **diminution** of something is a reduction in its size, importance, or intensity. 缩减;降低;削弱. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

di·minu·tive /dɪˈmɪnjʊtɪv/ diminutives. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **diminutive** person or object is very small. 极小的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **diminutive** is an informal form of a name. For example, 'Jim' and 'Jimmy' are diminutives of 'James'. 昵称,非正式的名字(如'詹姆斯'非正式的形式为'吉姆'和'吉米'). N-COUNT

3 A **diminutive** is a suffix which is added to a word to show affection or to indicate that something is small. For example, '-ie' and '-ette' are diminutives, as in 'doggie' and 'statuette'. 指小词缀(表示'小'的后缀,如-ie, -ette). N-COUNT

dim·mer /ˈdɪmə/ dimmers.

A **dimmer** or a **dimmer switch** is a switch that allows you to gradually change the brightness of an electric light. 减光器;调光开关. N-COUNT

dim·ple /ˈdɪmpəl/ dimples.

A **dimple** is a small hollow in someone's cheek or chin, often one that you can see when they smile. 酒窝,笑靥. ◢**dim·pled** /ˈdɪmpəld/ ❖ *...a dimpled chin.* 有酒窝的下巴. N-COUNT ADJ

ˌdim-ˈwitted.

If you describe someone as **dim-witted**, you are saying in quite an unkind way that you do not think they are very clever. 傻的,笨的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

din /dɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **din** is a very loud and unpleasant noise that lasts for some time. 持续的嘈杂声,喧闹声. ❖ *They tried to make themselves heard over the din of the crowd.* 他们试图在人群的嘈杂声中使自己的声音能被听见. N-SING

dine /daɪn/ dines, dining, dined. ◆◆◇◇◇

When you **dine**, you have dinner. 进餐,用餐. ❖ *That night the two men dined at Wilson's club.* 那天晚上这两个男人在威尔逊的俱乐部进餐. VB V V adv/prep

▸dine on.

If you **dine on** a particular sort of food, you have it for dinner. 以(某食物)为正餐. PHR-V V P n

▸dine out.

If you **dine out**, you have dinner away from your home, usually at a restaurant. 外出进餐,去餐馆进餐. PHR-V V P

din·er /ˈdaɪnə/ diners. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In American English, a **diner** is a small cheap restaurant that is open all day. [美](全天营业的)廉价小饭馆. N-COUNT

2 The people who are having dinner in a restaurant can be referred to as **diners**. (餐馆里的)进餐者. N-COUNT

din·ghy /ˈdɪŋgi/ dinghies. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dinghy** is a small open boat that you sail or row. 小艇;小划船. N-COUNT

din·go /ˈdɪŋgəʊ/ dingoes.

A **dingo** is an Australian wild dog. 澳洲野犬. N-COUNT

din·gy /ˈdɪndʒi/ dingier, dingiest.

A **dingy** building or place is rather dark and depressing. 昏暗的;死气沉沉的,无生气的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈdining car, dining cars.

A **dining car** is a carriage on a train where passengers can have a meal. (火车的)餐车. N-COUNT

ˈdining room, dining rooms; 又拼作 dining-room. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **dining room** is the room in a house where people have their meals, or a room in a hotel where meals are served. 饭厅;(旅馆的)餐厅. N-COUNT

ˈdining table, dining tables. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dining table** is a table that is used for having meals on. 餐桌. N-COUNT

dinky /ˈdɪŋki/.

If you describe something as **dinky**, you mean that it is small and appealing. 小巧的;精致的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH INFORMAL

din·ner /ˈdɪnə/ dinners. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Dinner** is the main meal of the day, usually served in the evening. 正餐,主餐(通常在晚上). ❖ *She invited us to her house for dinner.* 她邀请我们去她家吃饭. *Would you like to stay and have dinner?* 你愿意留下来吃饭吗? N-VAR

➜ 又见 **TV dinner**.

2 Any meal you eat in the middle of the day can be referred to as **dinner**. (日间的)主餐. N-VAR BRITISH

3 A **dinner** is a formal social event in the evening at which a meal is served. 晚宴,宴会. N-COUNT

ˈdinner dance, dinner dances.

A **dinner dance** is a social event where a large number of people come to have dinner and to dance. 餐后跳舞的宴会. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈdinner jacket, dinner jackets.

A **dinner jacket** is a jacket, usually black, worn by men for formal social events. The usual American word is **tuxedo**. 礼服上装(一种男装,通常为黑色). [美]一般作tuxedo. N-COUNT

'dinner party, dinner parties. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **dinner party** is a social event where a small group of people are invited to have dinner and spend the evening at someone's house. (家庭)社交宴会. N-COUNT

'dinner service, dinner services.
A **dinner service** is a set of plates and dishes from which meals are eaten and served. It may also include cups and saucers. 成套餐具(包括盘、碟和杯等). N-COUNT

'dinner table, dinner tables. ◆◇◇◇◇
You refer to a table as the **dinner table** when it is being used for dinner. 餐桌, 饭桌. ◆ *Sam was left at the dinner table with Peg.* 萨姆和佩格一同被留在餐桌旁. N-COUNT BRITISH

din·ner·time /'dɪnətaɪm/; 又拼作 **dinner time.**
Dinnertime is the period of the day when most people have their dinner. (通常的)正餐时间. N-UNCOUNT

di·no·saur /'daɪnəsɔː/ **dinosaurs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Dinosaurs were large reptiles which lived in prehistoric times. 恐龙(史前大型爬行动物). N-COUNT

D

dint /dɪnt/.
If you achieve a result **by dint of** something, you achieve it by means of that thing. 凭借…的力量; 通过…◆ *He succeeds by dint of sheer hard work.* 他全然依靠勤奋而获得成功. PHR-PREP WRITTEN

dio·cese /'daɪəsɪs/ **dioceses.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **diocese** is the area over which a bishop has control. (由某主教管辖的)教区. N-COUNT ◢**di·oc·esan** /daɪ'ɒsɪsən/ ◆ *...diocesan funds.* 教区资金. ADJ

di·ox·ide /daɪ'ɒksaɪd/.
➡ 见 **carbon dioxide.**

di·ox·in /ˌdaɪ'ɒksɪn/ **dioxins.**
Dioxins are poisonous chemicals which are a by-product of the manufacture of some weedkillers and disinfectants. 二噁英(有毒化学制品, 是除草剂和消毒剂等生产过程中的副产品). N-VAR

dip /dɪp/ **dips, dipping, dipped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **dip** something into a liquid, you put it into the liquid for a short time, so that only part of it is covered, and take it out again. 蘸; 浸. ◆ *They dip the food into the sauce.* 他们将食物蘸着酱汁吃. VB V n into/in n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...one dip into the bottle.* 到瓶里蘸了一下. N-COUNT
2 A **dip** is a thick sauce into which you dip pieces of raw vegetable or biscuits and then eat them. (蘸食物吃的)调味酱. N-VAR
3 If you **dip** your hand into a container, you put your hand into it in order to take something out of it. 把手伸入…中. ◆ *Snoot dipped into a pouch of tobacco.* 斯努特将手伸进烟袋里. VB V n into n V into n
4 If something **dips**, it makes a downward movement, usually quite quickly. 向下落; (急速)下降. ◆ *The sun dipped below the horizon.* 太阳落到了地平线下面. VB V V prep
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...a dip of the head.* 脑袋点了一下. N-COUNT
5 If an area of land, a road, or a path **dips**, it goes down to a lower level. (地、路面等)向下倾斜. ◆ *...a path which suddenly dips down into a tunnel.* 一条突然向下进入隧道的小路. VB V V adv/prep
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the road makes a dip.* 路向下倾斜. N-COUNT
6 When farmers **dip** sheep or other farm animals, they put them into a container of liquid with chemicals in it, in order to kill insects which live on the animals' bodies. (给牲畜)洗药浴, 浸洗. ◢**dip·ping** ◆ *...sheep dipping.* 给羊洗药浴. VB V n N-UNCOUNT
7 **Dip** is a liquid with chemicals in it which animals or objects can be dipped in to disinfect or clean them. 清洗液; 药浴液. ◆ *...sheep dip.* 羊的药浴液. N-UNCOUNT
8 If the amount or level of something **dips**, it becomes smaller or lower, usually only for a short period of time. (通常指短时间地)下降, 下跌. ◆ *Unemployment dipped to 6.9 per cent last month.* 上个月失业率下降到6.9%. VB V V prep/adv
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the current dip in farm spending.* 当前农业开支的下跌. N-COUNT
9 If you have or take a **dip**, you go for a quick swim in the sea, a river, or a swimming pool. (短时间的)游泳, 泡水. N-COUNT
10 If you are driving a car and **dip** your headlights, you operate a switch that makes them shine downwards, so that they do not shine directly into the eyes of other drivers. 将(汽车前灯的远光)调为近光(以免对面车上的驾驶者眼花); 调至低灯. VB V n BRITISH
11 If you **dip into** a book, you have a brief look at it without reading or studying it closely or seriously. 大致浏览; 随意翻阅. VB V into n
12 If you **dip into** your savings, you use some of the money that you had intended to save. 动用(存款). VB V into n

Dip.
Dip. is a written abbreviation for **diploma**. diploma的缩写形式.

diph·theria /dɪf'θɪəriə, dɪp-/.
Diphtheria is a dangerous infectious disease which causes fever and difficulty in breathing and swallowing. 白喉(引起发热、呼吸和吞咽困难的传染病). N-UNCOUNT

diph·thong /'dɪfθɒŋ, 'dɪp-/ **diphthongs.**
A **diphthong** is a vowel in which the speaker's tongue changes position while it is being pronounced, so that the vowel sounds like a combination of two other vowels. The vowel sound in 'tail' is a diphthong. (语言)双元音, 复合元音. N-COUNT

di·plo·ma /dɪ'pləʊmə/ **diplomas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **diploma** is a qualification which a student may be awarded by a university or college. 毕业证书, 毕业文凭. ◆ *...a diploma in social work.* 社会工作文凭. N-COUNT

di·plo·ma·cy /dɪ'pləʊməsi/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Diplomacy** is the activity or profession of managing relations between the governments of different countries. 外交; 外交活动. ◆ *Today's Security Council resolution will be a significant success for American diplomacy.* 联合国安理会今天的决议将是美国外交的一个重大胜利. N-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **shuttle diplomacy.**
2 **Diplomacy** is the skill of being tactful and saying or doing things without offending people. 交际手腕, 处世之道; 圆滑. N-UNCOUNT

dip·lo·mat /'dɪpləmæt/ **diplomats.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **diplomat** is a senior official who negotiates with another country on behalf of his or her own country, usually working as a member of an embassy. 外交家, 外交官. N-COUNT

dip·lo·mat·ic /ˌdɪplə'mætɪk/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Diplomatic** means relating to diplomacy and diplomats. 外交的; 外交人员的. ◆ *...before the two countries resume full diplomatic relations.* 在两国恢复全面外交关系之前. ADJ ◢**dip·lo·mati·cal·ly** /ˌdɪplə'mætɪkli/ ◆ *The conflict can be resolved diplomatically.* 这次冲突可以通过外交手段解决. ADV ADV with v
2 Someone who is **diplomatic** is able to be tactful and say or do things without offending people. 善于交际的; 圆滑的. ◢**diplomatically.** ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

'diplomatic corps; diplomatic corps is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
The **diplomatic corps** is the group of all the diplomats who work in one city or country. 外交使团. N-COLL-COUNT

ˌdiplomatic im'munity.
Diplomatic immunity is the freedom from legal action and from paying taxes that a diplomat has in the country in which he or she is working. 外交豁免权. N-UNCOUNT

'diplomatic service.
The diplomatic service is the government department that employs diplomats to work in foreign countries. 外交部门. N-PROPER the N

dip·py /'dɪpi/.
If you describe someone as **dippy**, you mean that they are slightly odd, but in a way that you find likeable. (人)稍微有点古怪的, 脑子有点问题的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

dip·stick /'dɪpstɪk/ **dipsticks.**
A **dipstick** is a metal rod which is used to measure the amount of liquid in a container, especially the amount of oil in N-COUNT

a car engine. 浸量尺; 测深尺; (尤指测量汽车发动机润滑油的)量油尺.

dire /daɪə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Dire** is used to emphasize how serious or terrible a situation or event is. 极其严重的; 非常可怕的. ❖ *He was in dire need of hospital treatment.* 他迫切需要去医院治疗. *...dire poverty.* 赤贫. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe something as **dire**, you are emphasizing that it is of very low quality. 糟糕的、非常差的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

di·rect /daɪ'rekt, dɪ-/ **directs, directing, directed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Direct** means moving towards a place or object, without changing direction and without stopping, for example in a journey. (旅途等)直接的、中途不停的. ❖ *They'd come on a direct flight from the United States.* 他们是从美国直飞过来的. ADJ-GRADED

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *You can fly direct to Amsterdam from most British airports.* 从英国大多数的机场你都可以直飞阿姆斯特丹. ADV ADV after v

◢ **di·rect·ly** ❖ *The jumbo jet is due to fly the hostages directly back to London.* 大型喷气式客机将把人质直接送回伦敦. ADV ADV after v

2 If something is in **direct** heat or light, there is nothing between it and the source of heat or light. (热或光)直射的. ADJ ADJ n

3 You use **direct** to describe an experience, activity, or system which only involves the people, actions, or things that are necessary to make it happen. 直接的、亲身的. ❖ *He seemed to be in direct contact with the Boss.* 他似乎与南非国家安全局有直接联系. ADJ-GRADED

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I can deal direct with your Inspector Kimble.* 我可以与你们的金布尔巡官直接打交道. ADV ADV after v

◢ **directly** ❖ *We cannot measure pain directly. It can only be estimated.* 我们无法直接度量痛苦, 只能估计它. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

4 You use **direct** to emphasize the closeness of a connection between two things. (两事物之间的联系)直接的, 紧密的. ❖ *The unfortunate lady had died as a direct result of his injection.* 他的注射剂直接导致了那位不幸的女士的死亡. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

5 If you describe a person or their behaviour as **direct**, you mean that they are honest and say exactly what they mean. 直率的, 坦率的. ❖ *He avoided giving a direct answer.* 他避免给出一个直截了当的答复. ◢ **directly** ❖ *Explain simply and directly what you hope to achieve.* 简单而坦率地解释你想达到的目的. ◢ **di·rect·ness** ❖ *'I like Rupert enormously,' she said, with a directness which made Pat flush.* '我非常喜欢鲁珀特,' 她说道, 其率直令帕特脸红. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v N-UNCOUNT

6 If you **direct** something at a particular thing, you aim or point it at that thing. 把...朝向; 对准...目标. ❖ *I reached the cockpit and directed the extinguisher at the fire.* 我赶到驾驶舱, 把灭火器对准火焰. VB V n at/towards/on n

7 If your attention, emotions, or actions **are directed** at a particular person or thing, you are focusing them on that person or thing. (注意力、感情或行动等)(被)指向; (使)针对(某人或某事). ❖ *Do not be surprised if, initially, she directs her anger at you.* 如果开始时她冲着你发火, 你别惊讶. VB be V-ed prep V n prep

8 If a remark or look **is directed** at you, it concerns you or is addressed to you. (使)(说话或目光)对着. ❖ *The question was directed towards her.* 这个问题是针对她的. VB be V-ed prep Also V n prep

9 If you **direct** someone somewhere, you tell them how to get there. 给(某人)指路. ❖ *Could you direct them to Dr Lamont's office, please?* 你能不能告诉他们如何去拉蒙特医生的办公室? VB V n prep/adv

10 When someone **directs** a project or a group of people, they are responsible for organizing the people and activities that are involved. 指挥; 管理. ◢ **di·rec·tion** /daɪ'rekʃən, dɪ'r-/ ❖ *The house was built under the direction of John's partner.* 这房子是在约翰的合伙人的指挥下建成的. ◢ **di·rec·tor, directors** ❖ *...the director of the intensive care unit at Guy's Hospital.* 盖伊医院的特别护理组主管. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

11 When someone **directs** a film, play, or television programme, they are responsible for the way in which it is performed and for telling the actors and assistants what to do. 导演(电影、戏剧或电视剧). ❖ *...Miss Birkin's long-held ambition to direct as well as act.* 伯金小姐既想演戏又想当导演的夙愿. ◢ **di·rec·tion** ❖ *...the difference between theatre and film direction.* 戏剧导演和电影导演的区别. ◢ **di·rec·tor** ❖ *...the film director Franco Zeffirelli.* 电影导演弗朗哥·泽菲雷利. ◢ **di·rec·to·rial** /daɪrek'tɔːriəl, dɪr-/ ❖ *...his directorial career.* 他的导演生涯. VB V n V N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT ADJ

12 If you **are directed** to do something, someone in authority tells you to do it. (被)命令; (被)指示. ❖ *They have been directed to give special attention to the problem of poverty.* 他们被指示要特别关注贫困问题. VB FORMAL be V-ed to-inf Also V n to-inf

13 If you are a **direct** descendant of someone, you are related to them through your parents and their parents and so on. (亲属关系)直系的. ADJ ADJ n

14 ➳ 又见 **direction, directly.**

di,rect 'action.

Direct action involves doing something such as going on strike or demonstrating in order to put pressure on an employer or government to do what you want. 直接行动 (如用罢工、游行等活动给雇主或政府施加压力). N-UNCOUNT

di,rect 'current, direct currents.

A **direct current** is an electric current that always flows in the same direction. The abbreviation 'DC' is also used. 直流电. 也用缩写DC. N-VAR

,direct 'debit, direct debits.

If you pay your bills to a company by **direct debit**, you arrange for the bills to be paid directly by your bank, rather than writing a cheque for them each time yourself. 直接借记 (通过银行直接付款的一种支付方式). N-VAR

di,rect 'hit, direct hits.

If a place suffers a **direct hit**, a bomb, bullet, or other missile that has been aimed at it lands exactly in that place, rather than some distance away. (炸弹等的)直接命中. N-COUNT

di·rec·tion /daɪ'rekʃən/ **directions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **direction** is the general line that someone or something is moving or pointing in. 方向、方位. ❖ *St Andrews was ten miles in the opposite direction.* 圣安德鲁斯在相反方向十英里处. *Civilians were fleeing in all directions.* 老百姓在四处奔逃. N-VAR

2 A **direction** is the general way in which something develops or progresses. (发展的)方向, 方针. ❖ *They threatened to lead a mass walk-out if the party did not sharply change direction.* 他们威胁说如果该党不鲜明地改变方针, 他们将发起大规模罢工. N-VAR

3 **Directions** are instructions that tell you what to do, how to do something, or how to get somewhere. 指示, 指令; 说明; (路线的)指引. ❖ *He proceeded to give Dan directions to the computer room.* 他接着又告诉丹去计算机房怎么走. N-PLURAL with supp

4 ➳ 又见 **direct.**

di·rec·tion·al /daɪ'rekʃənəl, dɪ'r-/.

1 If something such as a radio aerial, microphone, or loudspeaker is **directional**, it works most effectively in one direction, rather than equally in all directions. 定向的. ADJ-GRADED TECHNICAL

2 **Directional** means relating to the direction in which something is pointing or going. 方向的. ADJ TECHNICAL

di·rec·tion·less /daɪ'rekʃənləs, dɪ'r-/.

If you describe an activity or an organization as **directionless**, you mean that it does not seem to have any point or purpose. If you describe a person as **directionless**, you mean that they do not seem to have any plans or ideas. 漫无目的的; 毫无计划的. ADJ-GRADED

di·rec·tive /daɪ'rektɪv, dɪ'r-/ **directives.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **directive** is an official instruction that is given by someone in authority. (正式的)指示, 命令. ❖ *...a new EC directive.* 欧共体的一条新命令. N-COUNT

di·rect·ly /daɪ'rektli, dɪ'r-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **directly** above something, below ADV ADV

D

something, or in front of something, it is in exactly that position. 恰好, 正好. ❖ *There, directly below me, was a guy.* 在我的正下方有一个人. *The naked bulb was directly over his head.* 没有灯罩的灯泡正好在他的头顶上. prep/adv

2 If you do one action **directly** after another, you do the second action as soon as the first one is finished. 直接地; 紧接着. ❖ *Directly after lunch we were packed and ready to go.* 一吃过午饭, 我们便整装待发. ADV ADV prep/adv

3 If something happens **directly**, it happens without any delay. 马上, 立即. ❖ *She'll bring the tea directly.* 她马上会把茶拿来. ADV ADV after v

4 ➡ 又见 **direct**.

di,rect 'mail; 又拼作 direct-mail.

Direct mail is a method of marketing which involves companies sending advertising material directly to people who they think may be interested in their products. (为招揽生意而直接投寄给可能客户的)邮递广告. N-UNCOUNT

di,rect 'marketing.

D

Direct marketing is the same as **direct mail**. 同direct mail. N-UNCOUNT

di,rect 'object, direct objects.

The **direct object** of a transitive verb is the noun group which is used to refer to someone or something directly affected by or involved in the action performed by the subject. For example, in 'I saw him yesterday', 'him' is the direct object. 直接宾语. 比较 **indirect object**. N-COUNT

di·rec·tor /daɪ'rektə, dɪ'r-/ directors. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **directors** of a company are its most senior managers, who meet regularly to make decisions about how it will be run. 董事; 理事. ❖ *...the board of directors.* 董事会. N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **direct**.

di·rec·to·rate /daɪ'rektərət, dɪ'r-/ directorates. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **directorate** is a board of directors in a company or organization. 董事会; 理事会. N-COUNT

2 A **directorate** is a part of a government department which is responsible for one particular thing. (政府机关的)专责部门. ❖ *...the Health and Safety Directorate of the EC.* 欧共体健康与安全部. N-COUNT with supp

di,rector 'general, directors general; 又拼作 director-general. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **director general** of a large organization such as the BBC is the person who is in charge of it. (指大机构的)总裁, 总监. N-COUNT

di·rec·tor·ship /daɪ'rektəʃɪp, dɪ'r-/ directorships.

A **directorship** is the job or position of a company director. 董事的职位. N-COUNT

di·rec·tory /daɪ'rektəri, dɪ'r-/ directories. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **directory** is a book which gives lists of facts, for example people's names, addresses, and telephone numbers, or the names and addresses of business companies, usually arranged in alphabetical order. 人名地址录; 电话号码簿; 商行名录. N-COUNT

di,rectory en'quiries.

In Britain, **directory enquiries** is a service which you can telephone to find out someone's telephone number. The usual term in American English is **information** or **directory assistance**. (英国)电话号码查询台. [美]一般作information或directory assistance. N-UNCOUNT

di,rect 'rule.

Direct rule is a system in which a central government takes charge of the affairs of a province which had previously had its own parliament or law-making organization. 直辖(中央政府直接管理或统治的体制). N-UNCOUNT

'direct speech.

In grammar, **direct speech** is speech which is reported by using the exact words that the speaker used. (语法)直接引语. N-UNCOUNT

di,rect 'tax, direct taxes.

A **direct tax** is a tax which a person or organization pays directly to the government, for example income tax. 直接税(如个人所得税). N-COUNT

di,rect tax'ation.

Direct taxation is a system in which a government raises money by direct taxes. 直接税体制. N-UNCOUNT

dirge /dɜːdʒ/ dirges.

A **dirge** is a slow, sad song or piece of music. **Dirges** are sometimes performed at funerals. 挽歌; 哀乐. N-COUNT

dirt /dɜːt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If there is **dirt** on something, there is dust, mud, or a stain on it. 灰尘; 污垢. ❖ *I started to scrub off the dirt.* 我开始擦去灰尘. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the earth on the ground as **dirt**, especially when it is muddy or dusty. 烂泥; 尘土. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **dirt** road or track is made from earth, without any gravel or tarmac laid on it. (路)泥土的. ADJ ADJ n

4 If you say that you have **dirt** on someone, you mean that you have information that could harm their reputation or career. 丑闻. ❖ *Both parties use computers to dig up dirt on their opponents.* 两个政党都用电脑搜集对方的丑闻. N-SING INFORMAL

5 If you say that someone **dishes the dirt** on someone else, you disapprove of them because they tell people things about that person without worrying if they will hurt that person's feelings. 说三道四, 说(某人)闲话. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

6 If you say that someone **treats** you **like dirt**, you are angry with them because you think that they treat you unfairly and with no respect. 视(某人)如草芥; 侮慢(某人). PHR

,dirt-'cheap.

If you say that something is **dirt-cheap**, you are emphasizing that it is very cheap indeed. 非常便宜的. ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

dirty /'dɜːti/ dirtier, dirtiest; dirties, dirtying, dirtied. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something is **dirty**, it is marked or covered with stains, spots, or mud, and needs to be cleaned. 肮脏的; 污垢的. ❖ *...dirty fingernails.* 肮脏的手指甲. ADJ-GRADED

2 To **dirty** something means to cause it to become dirty. 使变脏; 弄脏. VB V n

3 If you describe an action as **dirty**, you disapprove of it and consider it unfair, immoral, or dishonest. 不公正的; 卑劣的; 不光明正大的. ❖ *The gunman had been hired by a rival Mafia family to do the dirty deed.* 持枪歹徒是由敌对的黑手党家族雇来做这件卑鄙的事情的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Jim Browne is the kind of fellow who can fight dirty.* 吉姆·布朗是那种能用不正当手段与人相斗的人. ADV ADV after v

4 If you describe something such as a joke, a book, or someone's language as **dirty**, you mean that it refers to sex in a way that some people find offensive. 下流的, 色情的. ❖ *He laughed at their dirty jokes.* 他们的色情笑话使他笑了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I'm often asked whether the men talk dirty to me.* 经常有人问我那些男人是否对我讲下流话. ADV ADV after v

5 **Dirty** is sometimes used informally before words of criticism to emphasize that you do not approve of someone or something. 下流的; 不要脸的. ❖ *You dirty liar, don't try to be funny with me.* 你这个不要脸的骗子, 别跟我要花招. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that someone **washes** their **dirty linen in public**, you disapprove of them discussing or arguing about unpleasant or private things in front of other people. The usual American expression is **wash** your **dirty laundry in public**. 家丑外扬; 把丑事公开. [美]一般作wash your dirty laundry in public. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

7 If someone gives you a **dirty look**, they look at you in a way which shows that they are angry with you. 责难(或厌恶)的表情. ❖ *Michael gave him a dirty look and walked out.* 迈克尔不悦地看了他一眼, 然后走了出去. PHR INFORMAL

8 **Dirty old man** is an expression some people use to describe an older man who they think shows an unnatural interest in sex; used showing disapproval. 老色鬼, 老淫棍. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 To **do** someone's **dirty work** means to do a task for them that is dishonest or unpleasant and which they do not want to do themselves. 做(他人)不愿做的苦差事(或非法勾当). ❖ *The army would send us out to do their dirty work* PHR

for them. 部队总是把我们派去做他们不愿做的事.

10 A **dirty weekend** is a weekend during which two people go away together in order to have sex. 风流的周末. PHR INFORMAL

11 If you say that an expression is **a dirty word** in a group of people, you mean it refers to an idea that they strongly dislike or disagree with. 忌讳的字眼; 忌讳的说法. ❖ *Marketing became a dirty word at the company.* 在这家公司里, '市场营销'成了一个忌讳的字眼. PHR

,dirty 'trick, dirty tricks. ◆◇◇◇◇

You describe the actions of an organization or political group as **dirty tricks** when you think they are using illegal methods to harm the effectiveness of their rivals. (用非法手段打击对手的)卑鄙手段, 伎俩. ❖ *He claimed he was the victim of a dirty tricks campaign.* 他声称他是一场卑鄙的竞选运动的牺牲品. N-COUNT

dis- /dɪs-/.

Dis- is added to some words that describe processes, qualities, or states, in order to form words describing the opposite processes, qualities, or states. 加在描述过程、素质或状态的词语前, 表示相反、否定或相对. PREFIX

dis·abil·ity /ˌdɪsəˈbɪlɪti/ **disabilities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **disability** is a permanent injury, illness, or physical or mental condition that tends to restrict the way that someone can live their life. (肉体或精神上的永久性的)伤残, 残疾, 缺陷. ❖ *...athletes who have overcome a physical disability to reach the top of their sport.* 克服身体缺陷达到运动极限的运动员们. N-COUNT

2 **Disability** is the state of being disabled. 丧失能力; 伤残. N-UNCOUNT

dis·able /dɪsˈeɪbəl/ **disables, disabling, disabled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an injury or illness **disables** someone, it affects them so badly that it restricts the way that they can live their life. 使残废; 使丧失能力. ❖ *She did all this tendon damage and it really disabled her.* 她做了所有这些对腱的伤害, 结果真的残废了. VB V n

◢ **dis·abling** ❖ *...skin ulcers which, although not life-threatening, are disfiguring and sometimes disabling.* 虽然不会危及性命, 却会损伤外貌, 有时会使人致残的皮肤溃疡. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone or something **disables** a system or mechanism, they stop it working, usually temporarily. (暂时地)使...出现故障; 使...停止工作. ❖ *...if you need to disable a car alarm.* 如果你需要暂时使汽车警报器停止运作的话. VB V n

dis·abled /dɪsˈeɪbəld/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone who is **disabled** has an illness, injury, or condition that tends to restrict the way that they can live their life, especially by making it difficult for them to move about. 残疾的; 丧失能力的. ❖ *...the practical problems encountered by disabled people.* 残疾人遇到的实际问题. ADJ-GRADED

➩ People who are disabled are sometimes referred to as **the disabled**. 残疾人. N-PLURAL the N

dis·able·ment /dɪsˈeɪbəlmənt/.

Disablement is the state of being disabled or the experience of becoming disabled. 残疾, 残废. ❖ *...permanent total disablement resulting in inability to work.* 导致丧失工作能力的永久性的完全伤残. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

dis·abuse /ˌdɪsəˈbjuːz/ **disabuses, disabusing, disabused.**

If you **disabuse** someone of something, you tell them or persuade them that what they believe is in fact untrue. 去除...的错误想法; 使醒悟; 纠正. ❖ *Their view of country people was that they like to please strangers. I did not disabuse them of this notion.* 他们认为农村人喜欢讨好陌生人. 我没有纠正他们的这一观念. VB FORMAL V n of n Also V n

dis·ad·vant·age /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒ, -ˈvæn-/ **disadvantages.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **disadvantage** is a factor which makes something or someone less useful or acceptable than other people or things, or less likely to be successful. 不利因素; 弊端; 劣势. ❖ *...the advantages and disadvantages of allowing their soldiers to marry.* 允许士兵结婚的利与弊. N-COUNT

2 If you are **at a disadvantage**, you have a problem or difficulty that many other people do not have, which makes it harder for you to be successful. 处于不利境地. ❖ *The children from poor families were at a distinct disadvantage.* 穷苦家庭的孩子明显处于不利境地. PHR

3 If something is **to your disadvantage** or works **to** your **disadvantage**, it creates difficulties for you. 对(某人)不利. ❖ *Depression is the third thing that works to my patients' disadvantage.* 消沉是第三件对我的病人不利的事. PHR

dis·ad·vant·aged /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒd, -ˈvæn-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

People who are **disadvantaged** or live in **disadvantaged** areas live in bad conditions and tend not to get a good education or have a reasonable standard of living. 生活条件差的; 社会地位低下的. ❖ *...the educational problems of disadvantaged children.* 贫困孩子的教育问题. *...disadvantaged areas of Europe.* 欧洲生活条件差的地区. ADJ-GRADED

➩ **The disadvantaged** are people who are disadvantaged. 穷困阶层的人. N-PLURAL the N

dis·ad·van·ta·geous /ˌdɪsˌædvənˈteɪdʒəs/.

Something that is **disadvantageous** to you puts you in a worse position than other people. 不利的; 劣势的. ❖ *The Second World War started in the most disadvantageous possible way for the Western powers.* 第二次世界大战是在对西方大国最不利的情况下发生的. ADJ-GRADED

D

dis·af·fect·ed /ˌdɪsəˈfektɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Disaffected people no longer fully support something such as an organization or political ideal which they previously supported. 不满的; 不忠的. ❖ *...people disaffected with the government.* 对政府不满的人. ADJ-GRADED

dis·af·fec·tion /ˌdɪsəˈfekʃən/.

Disaffection is the attitude that people have when they stop supporting something such as an organization or political ideal. 不满; 不忠. ❖ *...some people's disaffection with their country.* 一些人对自己国家的不满. N-UNCOUNT

dis·agree /ˌdɪsəˈgriː/ **disagrees, disagreeing, disagreed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **disagree** with someone, you do not accept that what they say is true or correct. You can also say that two people **disagree**. 不同意; 意见不合. ❖ *You must continue to see them no matter how much you may disagree with them.* 不管你和他们怎么意见不合, 你必须继续见他们. *They can communicate even when they strongly disagree.* 即使意见分歧很大, 他们也能交流. *'I think it is inappropriate to put up a statue.' 'Well, I disagree.'* '我认为竖一尊雕像是不合适的.' '唔, 我不同意.' *The two men had disagreed about reincarnation.* 这两个人关于轮回转世有不同看法. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V V pl-n V prep

➼ to **agree to disagree**: 见 **agree**.

2 If you **disagree** with an action or proposal, you disapprove of it and believe that it is wrong. 不赞成. ❖ *I respect the president but I disagree with his decision.* 我尊重总统, 但我不赞成他的决定. VB BRITISH V with n

3 If a food or drink **disagrees** with you, it makes you feel unwell. (食物)使不舒服, 不适宜. ❖ *Orange juice seems to disagree with some babies.* 一些婴孩喝了橙汁似乎会不舒服. VB BRITISH, INFORMAL V with n

dis·agree·able /ˌdɪsəˈgriːəbəl/.

1 Something that is **disagreeable** is rather unpleasant. 令人不快的; 讨厌的. ❖ *...a disagreeable odour.* 一种难闻的气味. *...to make flying an altogether less disagreeable experience.* 使飞行变成一件总的来说不那么令人讨厌的事. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **dis·agree·ably** /ˌdɪsəˈgriːəbli/ ❖ *The taste is bitter and disagreeably pungent.* 味道很苦, 而且辛辣得难闻. ADV

2 Someone who is **disagreeable** is unfriendly or unhelpful. (人)不友善的, 难相处的. ❖ *He's a shallow, disagreeable man.* 他是个浅薄和难以相处的人. ADJ-GRADED

dis·agree·ment /ˌdɪsəˈgriːmənt/ **disagreements.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Disagreement** means objecting to something such as a proposal. 异议, 反对意见. ❖ *Britain and France have expressed some disagreement with the proposal.* 英国和法国对这项建议提出了一些异议. N-UNCOUNT

2 When there is **disagreement** about something, people disagree or argue about what should be done. 不同意见; 争论. ❖ *A peace conference failed due to disagreement on who should be allowed to attend.* 和平会议失败是由于在关于让谁出席这一点上有不同意见. *My instructor and I had a brief disagreement.* 我的导师和我发生了一点争执. N-VAR

dis·al·low /ˌdɪsəˈlaʊ/ **disallows, disallowing, disallowed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something **is disallowed**, it is not allowed or accepted officially, because it has not been done correctly. (被)禁止，不准；不(获)接受；不(获)承认。❖ *England scored again, but the whistle had gone and the goal was disallowed.* 英格兰队又进了一球，但哨声已响，进球无效。 VB be V-ed Also V n

dis·ap·pear /ˌdɪsəˈpɪə/ **disappears, disappearing, disappeared.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you say that someone or something **disappears**, you mean that you can no longer see them, usually because you or they have changed position. 消失；不见。❖ *The airliner disappeared off their radar.* 大型客机从他们的雷达上消失了。 VB V V prep
2 If someone or something **disappears**, they go away or are taken away somewhere where nobody can find them. 失踪。❖ *...a Japanese woman who disappeared thirteen years ago.* 13年前失踪的一位日本妇女。 VB V
3 If something **disappears**, it stops existing or happening. 不再存在；消失。❖ *The immediate threat of the past has disappeared.* 过去的直接威胁现已不复存在。 VB V

D

dis·ap·pear·ance /ˌdɪsəˈpɪərəns/ **disappearances.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to someone's **disappearance**, you are referring to the fact that nobody knows where they have gone. (人的)失踪。❖ *...thousands of killings and disappearances over the past few years.* 过去几年中几千例的谋杀和失踪。 N-VAR
2 If you refer to the **disappearance** of an object, you are referring to the fact that it has been lost or stolen. (物品的)丢失。❖ *...the disappearance from council offices of confidential files.* 政务委员会办公室的机密文件的丢失。 N-COUNT
3 The **disappearance** of a type of thing, person, or animal is a process in which it becomes less common and finally no longer exists. 灭绝，消亡。❖ *...the virtual disappearance of common dolphins from the western Mediterranean.* 西地中海普通海豚的实质上灭绝。 N-UNCOUNT

dis·ap·point /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪnt/ **disappoints, disappointing, disappointed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If things or people **disappoint** you, they are not as good as you had hoped, or do not do what you hoped they would do. 使...失望。❖ *She knew that she was fated to disappoint him.* 她知道她注定要使他失望。 VB V n

dis·ap·point·ed /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪd/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you are **disappointed**, you are rather sad because something has not happened or because something is not as good as you had hoped. 失望的；沮丧的。❖ *I was disappointed that Kluge was not there.* 我很失望，因为克卢格不在那儿。 ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **disappointed in** someone, you are rather sad because they have not behaved as well as you expected them to. 对(某人)感到失望的。❖ *You should have accepted that. I'm disappointed in you.* 你应该接受它.我对你很失望。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in n

dis·ap·point·ing /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Something that is **disappointing** is not as good or as large as you hoped it would be. 令人失望(沮丧或扫兴)的。❖ *The meat was overdone and the vegetables disappointing.* 肉煮老了，蔬菜也很令人失望。 ◢**dis·ap·point·ing·ly** ❖ *Progress is disappointingly slow.* 进展慢得令人失望。 ADJ-GRADED ADV

dis·ap·point·ment /ˌdɪsəˈpɔɪntmənt/ **disappointments.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Disappointment** is the state of feeling disappointed. 失望。❖ *Book early to avoid disappointment.* 及早预订，以免失望。 N-UNCOUNT
2 Something or someone that is a **disappointment** is not as good as you had hoped. 令人失望的事(或人)。❖ *He was such a disappointment to his family.* 他是如此地让他的家人失望。 N-COUNT

dis·ap·prov·al /ˌdɪsəˈpruːvəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you feel or show **disapproval** of something or someone, you feel or show that you do not approve of them. 不赞成；反对。❖ *His action had been greeted with almost universal disapproval.* 他的行为受到了几乎是普遍的反对。 N-UNCOUNT

dis·ap·prove /ˌdɪsəˈpruːv/ **disapproves, disapproving, disapproved.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **disapprove** of something or someone, you feel or show that you do not like them or do not approve of them. 不赞成；反对。❖ *Her mother disapproved of her working in a pub.* 她母亲不赞成她去酒吧工作。 VB V of n/-ing Also V

dis·ap·prov·ing /ˌdɪsəˈpruːvɪŋ/.
A **disapproving** action or expression shows that you do not approve of something or someone. 不赞成的，表示反对的。❖ *Janet gave him a disapproving look.* 珍妮特不赞成地看了他一眼。 ◢**dis·ap·prov·ing·ly** ❖ *Antonio looked at him disapprovingly.* 安东尼奥不以为然地看着他。 ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

dis·arm /ˌdɪsˈɑːm/ **disarms, disarming, disarmed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 To **disarm** a person or group means to take away all their weapons. 解除...的武装；缴械。❖ *We will agree to disarming troops.* 我们将同意解除部队的武装。 VB V n
2 If a country or group **disarms**, it gives up the use of weapons, especially nuclear weapons. 放弃使用武器(尤指核武器)；解除武装。❖ *We're not ready to disarm ourselves.* 我们还没有准备解除武装。 VB V V pron-refl
3 If a person or their behaviour **disarms** you, they cause you to feel less angry, hostile, or critical towards them. 消除(某人的)怒气(敌意、批评)。❖ *She did her best to disarm her critics.* 她尽力消除她的批评者的敌意。 VB V n

dis·arma·ment /ˌdɪsˈɑːməmənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Disarmament is the act of reducing the number of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, that a country has. 裁减军备，裁军(尤指核武器)。❖ *...the pace of nuclear disarmament.* 核裁军的步伐。 N-UNCOUNT

dis·arm·ing /ˌdɪsˈɑːmɪŋ/.
If someone or something is **disarming**, they make you feel less angry or hostile. 使人消气的；使人不再敌意的。❖ *...a disarming smile.* 使人消气的微笑。 ◢**dis·arm·ing·ly** ❖ *He is, as ever, business-like, and disarmingly honest.* 同往常一样，他很务实，坦诚得让人放心。 ADJ-GRADED ADV

dis·ar·ray /ˌdɪsəˈreɪ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If people or things are in **disarray**, they are disorganized and confused. 混乱；紊乱。❖ *The nation is in disarray following rioting.* 暴乱之后，该国一片混乱。 N-UNCOUNT
2 If things or places are in **disarray**, they are in a very untidy state. 杂乱；不整齐。❖ *Her clothes were in disarray.* 她衣衫不整。 N-UNCOUNT

dis·as·sem·ble /ˌdɪsəˈsembəl/ **disassembles, disassembling, disassembled.**
To **disassemble** something means to take it to pieces. 拆开，拆卸。❖ *Dennet disassembled the cabin and packed it away.* 丹尼特将小木屋拆掉收起来。 VB FORMAL V n

dis·as·so·ci·ate /ˌdɪsəˈsəʊʃieɪt/ **disassociates, disassociating, disassociated.**
1 If you **disassociate** yourself from something or someone, you say or show that you are not connected with them. 使脱离，使分离。❖ *I wish to disassociate myself from this very sad decision.* 我真希望自己与这一令人伤心的决定没关系。 VB V pron-refl from n
2 If you **disassociate** one group or thing from another, you separate them. 把...分开；使分离。❖ *...an attempt by the president to disassociate the military from politics.* 总统想把军政分开的企图。 VB V n from n

dis·as·ter /dɪˈzɑːstə, -ˈzæs-/ **disasters.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **disaster** is a very bad accident such as an earthquake or a plane crash. (地震、坠机等)灾难，灾祸。❖ *It was the second air disaster in the region in less than two months.* 这是这一地区在不到两个月之内的第二次空难。 N-COUNT
2 If you refer to something as a **disaster**, you are emphasizing that you think it is extremely bad or unacceptable. 非常不幸的事、难以接受的事。❖ *It would be a disaster for them not to reach the semi-finals.* 进不了半决赛对他们来说将是一件非常不幸的事。 N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
3 **Disaster** is something which has very bad consequences for you. (有严重后果的)灾难。❖ *For some, the best way of coping with disaster is not to confront it directly.* 对某些人来说，对付灾难的最佳办法是避免与之直接相遇。 N-UNCOUNT
4 If you say that something is **a recipe for disaster**, you PHR

mean that it is very likely to have unpleasant consequences. 很可能带来的不幸后果.

dis'aster area, **disaster areas.**

1 A **disaster area** is a part of a country or the world which has been very seriously affected by a disaster such as an earthquake or flood. 灾区. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a place, person, or situation as a **disaster area**, you mean that they are in a state of great disorder or failure. 一塌糊涂; 彻底的失败. ❖ *He's a disaster area as a politician.* 作为政客他搞得一塌糊涂. N-COUNT INFORMAL

dis·as·trous /dɪ'zɑːstrəs, -'zæs-/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **disastrous** event has extremely bad consequences and effects. 灾难性的; 造成灾难的. ❖ *...the recent, disastrous earthquake.* 最近那次灾难性的地震. *The effect on coffee prices has been disastrous.* 对咖啡价格的影响是灾难性的. ◢ **dis·as·trous·ly** ❖ *Their scheme went disastrously wrong.* 他们的计划一败涂地. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **disastrous**, you mean that it was very unsuccessful. 极不成功的; 极糟的. ❖ *England's cricketers have had another disastrous day.* 英国的板球运动员又经历了惨败的日子. ◢ **disastrously** ❖ *...the company's disastrously timed venture into property development.* 公司对房地产开发非常不合时宜的投资. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

dis·avow /ˌdɪsə'vaʊ/ **disavows, disavowing, disavowed.**

If you **disavow** something, you say that you are not connected with it or responsible for it. 否认, 不承认; 拒绝对...承担责任. ❖ *Dr. Samuels immediately disavowed the newspaper story.* 塞缪尔斯博士立即否认了报纸上的说法. VB FORMAL V n

dis·band /ˌdɪs'bænd/ **disbands, disbanding, disbanded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **disbands** a group of people, or if the group **disbands**, it stops operating as a single unit. (使)解散; (使)散伙; 遣散. ❖ *All the armed groups will be disbanded.* 所有的武装团体都将被解散. *The rebels were to have fully disbanded by June.* 叛乱者将于六月份前被完全遣散. V-ERG be V-ed V Also V n

dis·be·lief /ˌdɪsbɪ'liːf/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Disbelief is not believing that something is true or real. 不相信; 怀疑. ❖ *She looked at him in complete disbelief.* 她完全不相信地看着他. N-UNCOUNT

dis·be·lieve /ˌdɪsbɪ'liːv/ **disbelieves, disbelieving, disbelieved.**

1 If you **disbelieve** someone or **disbelieve** something that they say, you do not believe that what they say is true. 不相信; 怀疑. ❖ *There is no reason to disbelieve him.* 没有理由不相信他. VB V n Also V that

2 If you **disbelieve** in something, you do not believe that it exists or that it works. 不相信(某事物的存在或功能等). ❖ *Frank disbelieved in astrology.* 弗兰克不信占星术. VB V in n

dis·burse /dɪs'bɜːs/ **disburses, disbursing, disbursed.**

To **disburse** an amount of money means to pay it out, usually from a fund which has been collected for a particular purpose. (通常从特定用途的资金中) 支付. ❖ *The bank has disbursed $350m for the project.* 银行已为这个项目支付了3.5亿元. VB FORMAL V n

dis·burse·ment /dɪs'bɜːsmənt/ **disbursements.**

1 **Disbursement** is the paying out of a sum of money, especially from a fund. 支付, 支出. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 A **disbursement** is a sum of money that is paid out. 支出款, 支出额. N-COUNT FORMAL

disc /dɪsk/ **discs;** [美]又拼作 **disk.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **disc** is a flat, circular shape or object. 圆盘, 圆片; 圆平面. ❖ *...a revolving disc fitted with replaceable blades.* 装有可替换的刀片的旋转圆盘. N-COUNT

2 A **disc** is one of the thin, circular pieces of cartilage which separates the bones in your back. 椎间盘. N-COUNT

3 A **disc** is a gramophone record. 唱片. ❖ *This disc includes the piano sonata in C minor.* 这张唱片上有C小调的钢琴奏鸣曲. N-COUNT DATED

4 ➸ 又见 **disk, compact disc, slipped disc.**

dis·card /dɪs'kɑːd/ **discards, discarding, discarded.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you **discard** something, you get rid of it because you no longer want it or need it. 丢弃; 抛弃. ❖ *Read the manufacturer's guidelines before discarding the box.* 在把盒子扔掉以前先读一下制造商的用法说明. VB V n

dis·cern /dɪ'sɜːn/ **discerns, discerning, discerned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you can **discern** something, you are aware of it and know what it is. 看出; 觉察出. ❖ *It was hard to discern why this was happening.* 很难看出为什么会发生这事. VB, V n FORMAL V wh

2 If you can **discern** something, you can just see it, but not clearly. (依稀)辨认出, 看出. ❖ *We could just discern a narrow, weedy ditch.* 我们只能辨认出一条杂草丛生的窄沟. VB FORMAL V n

dis·cern·ible /dɪ'sɜːnəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is **discernible**, you can see it or recognize that it exists. 可辨认的, 看得出的. ❖ *Far away the outline of the island is just discernible.* 远处, 小岛的轮廓依稀可辨. ADJ-GRADED

dis·cern·ing /dɪ'sɜːnɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **discerning**, you mean that they are able to judge which things of a particular kind are good and which are bad; used showing approval. 有鉴别力的; 有眼光的. ❖ *...holidays to suit the more discerning traveller.* 适合更有眼光的旅游者的休假. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

dis·cern·ment /dɪ'sɜːnmənt/.

Discernment is the ability to judge which things of a particular kind are good and which are bad. 鉴别力; 洞察力. N-UNCOUNT

dis·charge, **discharges, discharging, discharged.** The verb is pronounced /dɪs'tʃɑːdʒ/. The noun is pronounced /'dɪstʃɑːdʒ/. 动词发音为 /dɪs'tʃɑːdʒ/. 名词发音为 /'dɪstʃɑːdʒ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When someone **is discharged** from hospital, prison, or one of the armed services, they are officially allowed to leave, or told that they must leave. (被)准许离开; (被)释放; (被)遣散. ❖ *He has a broken nose but may be discharged today.* 他的鼻梁骨断了, 但有可能今天出院. VB be V-ed Also V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was given a conditional discharge.* 他获得有条件的假释. N-VAR

2 If someone **discharges** their duties or responsibilities, they do everything that needs to be done in order to complete them. If they **discharge** a debt, they pay all the money that needs to be paid. 履行(职责); 清偿(债务). ❖ *...the quiet competence with which he discharged his many college duties.* 默默地有能力胜任他在学院的许多职务. VB FORMAL V n

3 If something **is discharged** from inside a place, it comes out. (被)排放; (被)释放出. ❖ *The resulting salty water will be discharged at sea.* 所产生的含盐的水将被排入大海. *...discharging blood from the nostrils.* 鼻孔流血. VB FORMAL be V-ed prep V n prep

4 When there is a **discharge** of a substance, the substance comes out from inside somewhere. 排放(物). ❖ *They develop a fever and a watery discharge from their eyes.* 他们开始发烧, 眼睛里流出一种水一样的分泌物. N-VAR FORMAL

5 If someone **discharges** a gun, they fire it. 发射; 开(枪). ❖ *...unlawfully and dangerously discharging a weapon.* 非法而危险地发射武器. VB DATED V n

dis·ci·ple /dɪ'saɪpəl/ **disciples.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are someone's **disciple**, you are influenced by their teachings and try to follow their example. 信徒; 门徒; 追随者. ❖ *...a major intellectual figure with disciples throughout Europe.* 一位门徒遍及欧洲的知识界重要人士. N-COUNT

dis·ci·pli·nar·ian /ˌdɪsɪplɪ'neəriən/ **disciplinarians.**

If you describe someone as a **disciplinarian**, you mean that they believe in imposing strict rules of behaviour and in punishing severely anyone who disobeys the rules. 严格执行纪律者. N-COUNT

dis·ci·pli·nary /'dɪsɪplɪnəri, AM -neri/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Disciplinary bodies or actions are concerned with making sure that people obey rules or regulations and that they are suitably punished if they do not. (有关)纪律的; 执行纪律的; 惩处性的. ❖ *He was unhappy that no disciplinary action was being taken.* 他对没有采取任何惩罚措施感到不满. ADJ ADJ n

dis·ci·pline /'dɪsɪplɪn/ **disciplines, disciplining, disciplined.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Discipline** is the practice of making people obey rules or standards of behaviour, and punishing them when they do N-UNCOUNT

not. 纪律. ❖ ...*discipline problems in the classroom.* 教室里的纪律问题.

2 If someone **is disciplined** for something that they have done wrong, they are punished for it. (被)处罚; (被)处分. ❖ *The workman was disciplined by his company but not dismissed.* 那位工人受到了公司的处罚,但没有被开除. VB be V-ed Also V n

3 **Discipline** is the quality of being able to behave and work in a controlled way which involves obeying rules or standards. 遵章守纪; 自律; 自我克制. ❖ ...*calm, control and discipline.* 冷静、自制和守纪. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you refer to an activity or situation as a **discipline**, you mean that, in order to be successful in it, you need to behave in a strictly controlled way and obey rules or standards. 训练; 锻炼; 训练法. ❖ ...*the discipline of studying music.* 音乐学习训练法. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

5 If you **discipline** yourself to do something, you train yourself to behave and work in a strictly controlled and regular way. 锻炼; 磨练. ❖ *I'm very good at disciplining myself.* 我很善于磨练自己. VB V pron-refl to-inf V pron-refl

6 ➡ 又见 **self-discipline**.

7 **discipline** is an area of study, especially a subject of study in a college or university. (尤指大学的)学科, 科目. ❖ *We're looking for people from a wide range of disciplines.* 我们正在从很多学科中寻求人才. N-COUNT FORMAL

D

dis·ci·plined /ˈdɪsɪplɪnd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **disciplined** behaves or works in a controlled way. 受过训练的; 有纪律的. ❖ ...*being very disciplined about how I run my life.* 在管理我自己的生活方面严守规律. ADJ-GRADED

ˈdisc jockey, disc jockeys.

A **disc jockey** is someone who plays and introduces pop records on the radio or at a disco. (电台或迪斯科舞厅的)流行音乐节目主持人; 流行音乐唱片播放员. N-COUNT

dis·claim /dɪsˈkleɪm/ **disclaims, disclaiming, disclaimed.**

If you **disclaim** knowledge of something or **disclaim** responsibility for something, you say that you did not know about it or are not responsible for it. 否认; 拒绝承认. ❖ *Mrs Lee disclaims any knowledge of her husband's business concerns.* 李太太声称对丈夫生意上的事一无所知. VB FORMAL V n

dis·claim·er /dɪsˈkleɪmə/ **disclaimers.**

A **disclaimer** is a statement in which someone says that they did not know about something or that they are not responsible for something. 否认的声明; 不承担责任的声明. N-COUNT FORMAL

dis·close /dɪsˈkləʊz/ **discloses, disclosing, disclosed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

If you **disclose** new or secret information, you tell people about it. 泄露, 透露(秘密). ❖ *The company disclosed that its chairman will step down in May.* 公司透露了董事长将于五月份辞职. ◢ **dis·clo·sure** /dɪsˈkləʊʒə/ **disclosures** ❖ ...*unauthorised newspaper disclosures.* 未经允许而在报纸上的披露. VB V n V that Also V wh N-VAR

dis·co /ˈdɪskəʊ/ **discos.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **disco** is a place or event at which people dance to pop music. 迪斯科舞厅; 流行音乐舞会. N-COUNT

dis·cog·ra·phy /dɪsˈkɒgrəfi/ **discographies.**

A **discography** is a list of all the recordings made by a particular artist or group. 唱片分类目录; 录音作品目录. N-COUNT

dis·col·our /dɪsˈkʌlə/ **discolours, discolouring, discoloured;** [美]又拼作 **discolor.**

If something **discolours** or if it **is discoloured** by something else, its original colour changes, so that it looks unattractive. (使)变色; (使)退色. ❖ *A tooth which has been hit hard may discolour.* 受过重击的牙齿可能会变色. ◢ **dis·col·oured** ❖ *Some of the prints were discoloured.* 有些照片已退色. ◢ **dis·col·ora·tion** /ˌdɪsˌkʌləˈreɪʃən/ ❖ ...*the discoloration of the soil from acid spills.* 溢出的酸性物质导致土壤的变色. V-ERG V Also V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

dis·com·fit /dɪsˈkʌmfɪt/ **discomfits, discomfiting, discomfited.**

If you **are discomfited** by something, it causes you to feel slightly embarrassed or confused. (使)尴尬, (使)困窘; (使)困惑. ❖ *He will be particularly discomfited by the minister's dismissal of his plan.* 部长对他的计划不予理会将会使他特别尴尬. VB WRITTEN be V-ed Also V n

dis·com·fi·ture /dɪsˈkʌmfɪtʃə/.

Discomfiture is a feeling of slight embarrassment or confusion. 尴尬, 困窘; 困惑. N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN

dis·com·fort /dɪsˈkʌmfət/ **discomforts.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Discomfort** is a painful feeling in part of your body when you have been hurt slightly or when you have been uncomfortable for a long time. 轻微的病痛; 不适; 不舒服. ❖ *Steve had some discomfort, but no real pain.* 史蒂夫有点不适,但没有真正的病痛. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Discomfort** is a feeling of worry caused by shame or embarrassment. 不安, 不自在. ❖ *He sniffed, fidgeting in discomfort.* 他用力吸了吸鼻子,坐立不安. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Discomforts** are conditions which cause you to feel physically uncomfortable. 使人不舒服的状况. ❖ ...*the discomforts of camping.* 野营的诸多不便. N-COUNT with supp

dis·con·cert /ˌdɪskənˈsɜːt/ **disconcerts, disconcerting, disconcerted.**

If something **disconcerts** you, it makes you feel uneasy, confused, or embarrassed. 使不安; 使困惑; 使尴尬. ❖ *Antony's smile disconcerted Sutcliffe.* 安东尼的微笑使萨特克利夫感到不安. ◢ **dis·con·cert·ed** ❖ *He was disconcerted to find his fellow diners already seated.* 看到一同就餐的人已经入座,他感到很尴尬. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

dis·con·cert·ing /ˌdɪskənˈsɜːtɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **disconcerting**, you mean that it makes you feel uneasy, confused, or embarrassed. 令人不安的; 困惑的; 尴尬的. ❖ *The reception desk is not at street level, which is a little disconcerting.* 接待处不靠街边,这使人觉得有点儿别扭. ◢ **dis·con·cert·ing·ly** ❖ *She could be almost disconcertingly absent-minded.* 她有时心不在焉得简直令人难堪. ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

dis·con·nect /ˌdɪskəˈnekt/ **disconnects, disconnecting, disconnected.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **disconnect** a piece of equipment, you detach it from its source of power. 切断(电源). ❖ *The device automatically disconnects the ignition when the engine is switched off.* 当发动机被关掉后,这个装置自动切断点火开关的电源. VB V n

2 If you **are disconnected** by a gas, electricity, water, or telephone company, they turn off the connection to your house. (煤气、自来水或电话等)(被)切断. ❖ *All their telephone lines were disconnected.* 他们所有的电话线都被切断了. ◢ **dis·con·nec·tion** /ˌdɪskəˈnekʃən/ **disconnections** ❖ ...*the disconnection of his phone.* 他的电话被切断. VB usu passive be V-ed N-VAR

3 If you **disconnect** something from something else, you separate the two things. 使分离. ❖ *He disconnected the IV bottle from the overhead hook.* 他将静脉注射瓶从头顶上的挂钩上取了下来. ◢ **disconnection** ❖ ...*a gradual disconnection from the federation.* 逐步脱离联邦. VB V n from n N-UNCOUNT

dis·con·nect·ed /ˌdɪskəˈnektɪd/.

Disconnected things are not linked in any way. 不连贯的; 无关联的. ❖ ...*sequences of utterly disconnected events.* 一连串毫无关连的事件. ADJ-GRADED

dis·con·so·late /dɪsˈkɒnsələt/.

Someone who is **disconsolate** is very unhappy and depressed. 郁郁寡欢的, 忧郁的. ❖ *He did not have much success, but tried to keep from getting too disconsolate.* 他没有取得什么成绩,但努力使自己不要过于忧郁. ◢ **dis·con·so·late·ly** ❖ *Disconsolately, he walked back down the course.* 他郁郁寡欢地沿着跑道走了回来. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ADV-GRADED ADV with v

dis·con·tent /ˌdɪskənˈtent/ **discontents.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Discontent is the feeling that you have when you are not satisfied with your situation. 不满足; 不满意. ❖ ...*reports of widespread discontent in the capital.* 关于首都存在普遍不满的报导. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

dis·con·tent·ed /ˌdɪskənˈtentɪd/.

If you are **discontented**, you are not satisfied with your situation. 不满足的; 不满意的. ❖ ...*farmers discontented with low prices.* 对低价格不满的农民. ADJ-GRADED

dis·con·tinue /ˌdɪskən'tɪnjuː/ **discontinues, discontinuing, discontinued.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **discontinue** something that you have been doing regularly, you stop doing it. 终止; 停止; 中断. ◆ *Do not discontinue the treatment without consulting your doctor.* 在没有与医生商量之前, 不要中断治疗. VB FORMAL V n

2 If a product **is discontinued**, the manufacturer stops making it. (产品)(被)停止生产. ◆ *The Leica M2 was discontinued in 1967.* 莱卡M2照相机于1967年停止生产. VB be V-ed

dis·con·ti·nu·ity /ˌdɪsˌkɒntɪ'njuːɪti, AM -'nuː-/ **discontinuities.**

Discontinuity in a process is a lack of smooth or continuous development. 不连续性; 不连贯性. ◆ *The text is good in parts, but suffers from discontinuity.* 这篇文章有些部分很好, 但欠连贯. N-VAR FORMAL

dis·con·tinu·ous /ˌdɪskən'tɪnjuəs/.

A process that is **discontinuous** happens in stages with intervals between them, rather than continuously. 不连续的; 断断续续的; 间断的. ADJ

dis·cord /'dɪskɔːd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Discord is disagreement and argument between people. 不和; 争吵; 冲突. ◆ *...arranging schedules so as to prevent discord.* 安排时间表以避免不协调. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

dis·cord·ant /dɪs'kɔːdənt/.

1 Something that is **discordant** is strange or unpleasant because it does not fit in with other things. 不一致的; 不协调的. ◆ *His agenda is discordant and out of time with ours.* 他的议程表与我们的在时间上有冲突. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **discordant** sound or musical effect is unpleasant to hear. (声音或音乐)不和谐的, 刺耳的. ADJ-GRADED

dis·co·theque /'dɪskətek/ **discotheques.**

A **discotheque** is the same as a **disco**. 同 disco. N-COUNT

dis·count, discounts, discounting, discounted. ◆◆◆◇◇

Pronounced /'dɪskaunt/ for meanings 1 and 2, and /dɪs'kaunt/ for meaning 3. 在第1和第2项释义发音为 /'dɪskaunt/; 在第3项释义发音为 /dɪs'kaunt/.

1 A **discount** is a reduction in the usual price of something. (价格的)打折, 折扣. ◆ *All full-time staff get a 20 per cent discount.* 所有的正式职工享受八折优待. N-COUNT

2 If a shop or company **discounts** an amount or percentage from something that they are selling, they deduct the amount or percentage from the usual price. 打折扣; 减价. ◆ *This has forced airlines to discount fares heavily.* 这已迫使各航空公司大幅度降低票价. VB V n

3 If you **discount** an idea, fact, or theory, you consider that it is not true, not important, or not relevant. 不相信; 不重视; 认为无关. ◆ *Traders tended to discount the rumor.* 商人往往不相信谣传. VB V n

dis·count·er /'dɪskauntə/ **discounters.**

A **discounter** is a shop or organization which specializes in selling large quantities of things very cheaply. 廉价商店. N-COUNT

dis·cour·age /dɪs'kʌrɪdʒ, AM -'kɜːr-/ **discourages, discouraging, discouraged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **discourages** you, they cause you to lose your enthusiasm about doing something. 使丧失信心; 使泄气. ◆ *It may be difficult to do at first. Don't let this discourage you.* 刚开始做可能有些难, 不要因此而丧失信心. ◢**dis·cour·aged** ◆ *She was determined not to be too discouraged.* 她决心不要太气馁. ◢**dis·cour·ag·ing** ◆ *Today's report is more discouraging for the economy.* 今天的报道使人们对经济更为失望. VB V n ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

2 To **discourage** an action or to **discourage** someone from doing it means to make them not want to do it. 阻止, 劝阻. ◆ *...a campaign to discourage children from smoking.* 劝阻孩子不要吸烟的运动. VB V n from -ing Also V n/-ing

dis·cour·age·ment /dɪs'kʌrɪdʒmənt, AM -'kɜːr-/ **discouragements.**

1 **Discouragement** is the act of trying to make someone not want to do something. 阻拦, 阻止. ◆ *He persevered in the face of active discouragement from those around him.* 尽管周围的人努力劝阻, 他仍然坚持. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **discouragement** is something that makes you unwilling to do something because you are afraid of the consequences. 使人泄气的事; 挫折. ◆ *Uncertainty is one of the many discouragements to investment.* 不确定性是许多令人对投资望而生畏的因素之一. N-COUNT

dis·course, discourses, discoursing, discoursed. The noun is pronounced /'dɪskɔːs/. The verb is pronounced /dɪs'kɔːs/. 名词发音为 /'dɪskɔːs/. 动词发音为 /dɪs'kɔːs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Discourse** is spoken or written communication between people, especially serious discussion of a subject. (尤指严肃的)谈话, 交流, 交谈. ◆ *...a tradition of political discourse.* 政治对话的传统. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **discourse** is a serious talk or piece of writing which is intended to teach or explain something. 演讲; 论文. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 If someone **discourses** on something, they talk for a long time about it in an authoritative way. 论述; 演讲. ◆ *He discoursed for several hours on French and English prose.* 他就法国散文和英国散文论述了好几个小时. VB FORMAL V prep Also V

4 In linguistics, **discourse** is natural spoken or written language in context. (语言学)话语, 语篇. ◆ *...discourse analysis.* 话语分析. N-UNCOUNT

D

dis·cour·teous /dɪs'kɜːtiəs/.

If you say that someone is **discourteous**, you mean that they are rude and have no consideration for the feelings of other people. 粗鲁的, 无礼的. ◆ *Staff are often discourteous and sometimes downright rude.* 职员经常很无礼, 有时甚至很粗鲁. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

dis·cov·er /dɪs'kʌvə/ **discovers, discovering, discovered.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **discover** something that you did not know about before, you become aware of it or learn of it. 发现; 发觉. ◆ *She discovered that they'd escaped.* 她发现他们已经逃走了. *It was difficult for the inspectors to discover which documents were important.* 检查员很难发现哪些文件是重要的. VB V n V that V wh

2 If someone or something **is discovered**, someone finds them, either by accident or because they have been looking for them. (被)发现; (被)找到. ◆ *A few days later his badly beaten body was discovered.* 几天之后, 他那遍体鳞伤的尸体被找到了. VB be V-ed Also V n

3 When someone **discovers** a new place, substance, scientific fact, or scientific technique, they are the first person to find it or become aware of it. 发现(地理的或科学的新事物). ◆ *They discovered how to form the image in a thin layer on the surface.* 他们发现了如何在表面很薄的一层物质上形成图像的技巧. ◢**dis·cov·er·er, discoverers** ◆ *...the German discoverer of X-rays.* 德国的X射线发现者. VB V n V wh Also V that N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone **has discovered** an activity or subject, you mean that they have tried doing it or studying it for the first time. 初次接触到. ◆ *I wish I'd discovered photography when I was younger.* 我要是早点接触到摄影技术就好了. VB V n

5 When an actor, musician, or other performer who is not well-known **is discovered**, someone recognizes that they have talent and helps them in their career. (无名演员、音乐家等) (被)发现, (被)发掘. VB be V-ed

dis·cov·ery /dɪs'kʌvəri/ **discoveries.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone makes a **discovery**, they become aware of something or learn of something that they did not know about before. 发现; 发觉. ◆ *I felt I'd made an incredible discovery.* 我觉得我有了一个难以置信的发现. N-VAR

2 If someone makes a **discovery**, they are the first person to find or become aware of a place, substance, or scientific fact that no one knew about before. (地理的或科学上的)发现. ◆ *...the discovery of the ozone hole over the South Pole.* 南极上空臭氧洞的发现. N-VAR

3 If someone makes a **discovery**, they recognize that an actor, musician, or other performer who is not well-known has talent. (对无名但有才能的演员、音乐家等的)发现, 发掘. N-VAR

4 When the **discovery** of people or objects happens, someone finds them, either by accident or as a result of looking for them. (偶然的)发现、找到. ◆ *...the discovery and* N-VAR

destruction by soldiers of millions of marijuana plants. 士兵们对好几百万株大麻的发现以及摧毁.

dis·cred·it /dɪsˈkredɪt/ **discredits, discrediting, discredited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **discredit** someone or something means to cause them to lose people's respect or trust. 败坏...的名声; 诽谤; 使丧失信誉. ❖ *...trying to discredit government foreign-aid policies.* 试图诽谤政府的援外政策. ◢ **dis·cred·it·ed** ❖ *...the old, discredited regimes.* 旧的、声名狼藉的政权. VB PRAGMATICS V n ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone or something **discredits** an idea or evidence, they make the idea or evidence appear false or doubtful. 使不可信; 使受怀疑. ❖ *There would be difficulties in discrediting the evidence.* 很难使人怀疑这个证据. VB V n

dis·cred·it·able /dɪsˈkredɪtəbəl/.

Discreditable behaviour is not acceptable because people consider it to be shameful and wrong. (行为)有损信誉的、丢脸的, 可耻的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

dis·creet /dɪsˈkriːt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **discreet**, you are polite and careful in what you do or say, because you want to avoid embarrassing or offending someone. 慎重的; 谨慎的; 得体的. ❖ *He followed at a discreet distance.* 他保持适度的距离在后面跟着. ◢**dis·creet·ly** ❖ *I took the phone, and she went discreetly into the living room.* 我拿起电话, 她很知趣地进了客厅. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

D

2 If you are **discreet** about something you are doing, you do not tell other people about it, in order to avoid being embarrassed or to gain an advantage. 慎重的; 保密的. ❖ *...discreet inquiries.* 慎重的调查. ◢**discreetly.** 慎重地. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If you describe something as **discreet**, you approve of it because it is small in size or degree, or not easily noticed. 不显眼的; 朴素的. ❖ *...discreet jewellery.* 平实的首饰. ◢**discreetly** ❖ *The two rooms were relatively small and discreetly lit.* 这两个房间相对来说小一些, 灯光比较柔和. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV ed/adj

dis·crep·an·cy /dɪsˈkrepənsi/ **discrepancies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If there is a **discrepancy** between two things that ought to be the same, there is a noticeable difference between them. 不同, 差异, 不一致之处. ❖ *...the discrepancy between press and radio reports.* 报刊和电台报道的不一致. N-VAR

dis·crete /dɪsˈkriːt/.

Discrete ideas or things are separate and distinct from each other. 分离的; 各别的. ❖ *...instruction manuals that break down jobs into discrete steps.* 将事情分成几个不同步骤来做的用法说明手册. ADJ FORMAL

dis·cre·tion /dɪsˈkreʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Discretion** is the quality of behaving in a quiet and controlled way without drawing attention to yourself or giving away private information. 谨慎, 慎重. ❖ *Larsson sometimes joined in the fun, but with more discretion.* 拉森有时参加娱乐, 但更为谨慎些. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If someone in a position of authority has the **discretion** to do something in a situation, they have the freedom and authority to decide what to do. 自行决断的自由; 决定权. ❖ *School governors have the discretion to allow parents to withdraw pupils.* 学校管理者有权允许父母让学生退学. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

3 If something happens **at** someone's **discretion**, it can happen only if they decide to do it or give their permission. 由(某人)斟酌决定. PHR FORMAL

4 If you say **discretion is the better part of valour**, you mean that avoiding a dangerous or unpleasant situation is sometimes the most sensible thing to do. 勇敢贵在审慎; 不作无谓的冒险. PHR

dis·cre·tion·ary /dɪsˈkreʃənəri, AM -neri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Discretionary things are not fixed by rules but are decided on by people in authority, who consider each individual case. 自行决定的. ❖ *You are entitled to a discretionary grant for your course.* 你有权酌情行事. ADJ

dis·crimi·nate /dɪsˈkrɪmɪneɪt/ **discriminates, discriminating, discriminated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you can **discriminate** between two things, you can recognize that they are different. 区分, 辨别. ❖ *He is incapable of discriminating between a good idea and a terrible one.* 他没有能力区分好主意和坏主意. VB V between pl-n

2 To **discriminate** against a group of people or in favour of a group of people means to unfairly treat them worse or better than other groups. 有区别地对待; 歧视; 偏袒. ❖ *...legislation which would discriminate in favour of racial minorities.* 将会偏袒少数民族的立法. VB V against n V in favour of n Also V

dis·crimi·nat·ing /dɪsˈkrɪmɪneɪtɪŋ/.

Someone who is **discriminating** has the ability to recognize things that are of good quality; used showing approval. 有识别力的; 有鉴赏力的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

dis·crimi·na·tion /dɪsˌkrɪmɪˈneɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Discrimination** is the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly or less well than other people or groups. 差别对待; 歧视; 偏袒. ❖ *...discrimination against immigrants.* 对移民的歧视. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Discrimination** is awareness of what is good or of high quality. 识别力; 鉴赏力. ❖ *They cooked without skill and ate without discrimination.* 他们烹调手艺不高, 也不挑食. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Discrimination** is the ability to recognize and understand the differences between two things. 辨别力. ❖ *...how colour discrimination and visual acuity develop.* 如何培养颜色的辨别力和视觉敏锐性. N-UNCOUNT

dis·crimi·na·tory /dɪsˈkrɪmɪnətri, AM -tɔːri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Discriminatory laws or practices are unfair because they treat one group of people worse than other groups. 歧视的; 差别对待的. ❖ *...racially discriminatory laws.* 带有种族歧视的法律. ADJ

dis·cur·sive /dɪsˈkɜːsɪv/.

If a style of writing is **discursive**, it includes a lot of facts or opinions that are not necessarily relevant. 东拉西扯的; 不着边际的; 离题的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

dis·cus /ˈdɪskəs/ **discuses.**

A **discus** is a heavy circular object which athletes try to throw as far as they can as a sport. 铁饼. N-COUNT

dis·cuss /dɪsˈkʌs/ **discusses, discussing, discussed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If people **discuss** something, they talk about it, often in order to reach a decision. 讨论; 议论; 商讨. ❖ *The cabinet met today to discuss how to respond to the ultimatum.* 内阁成员今天开会讨论如何回应这份最后通牒. VB V n V wh-to-inf Also V wh

2 If you **discuss** something, you write or talk about it in detail. 论述; 讨论. ❖ *I will discuss the role of diet in cancer prevention in Chapter 7.* 我将在第七章详细论述日常饮食在癌症预防中的作用. VB V n

dis·cus·sion /dɪsˈkʌʃən/ **discussions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If there is **discussion** about something, people talk about it, often in order to reach a decision. 讨论; 议论. ❖ *The whole question of school curriculum is up for discussion.* 整个的学校课程问题已提出来供讨论. If something is **under discussion**, it is still being talked about and a final decision has not yet been reached. 正在讨论中. N-VAR PHR

2 A **discussion** of a subject is a piece of writing or a lecture in which someone talks about it in detail. 论述; 详述. ❖ *For a discussion of biology and sexual politics, see chapter 4.* 关于生物学和性政治的论述, 见第四章. N-COUNT

dis·dain /dɪsˈdeɪn/ **disdains, disdaining, disdained.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you feel **disdain** for someone or something, you dislike them because you think that they are inferior or unimportant. 鄙视; 蔑视; 轻视. ❖ *Janet looked at him with disdain.* 珍妮特鄙夷地看着他. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **disdain** someone or something, you regard them with disdain. 鄙视; 蔑视; 轻视. ❖ *Jackie disdained the servants that her millions could buy.* 杰姬鄙视那些她用无数家产可以买到的仆人. VB V n

3 If you **disdain** to do something, you do not do it, because you feel that you are too superior to do it. 不屑于(做). ❖ *Franklin told Sara that he had himself disdained to take the job.* 富兰克林告诉萨拉他自己不屑于接受这份工作. VB V to-inf

dis·dain·ful /dɪsˈdeɪnfʊl/.

If someone is **disdainful**, they dislike something or someone because they think that thing or person is inferior or unimportant. 轻蔑的; 鄙视的. ❖ *He is highly disdainful of anything to do with the literary establishment.* 他非常鄙视 ADJ-GRADED

任何与那家文学机构有关的事情. ◢**dis·dain·ful·ly.** 鄙视地. ADV-GRADED

dis·ease /dɪ'ziːz/ **diseases.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **disease** is an illness which affects people, animals, or plants. 疾病; (植物的)病害. ❖ *...the rapid spread of disease in the area.* 疾病在这一地区的迅速蔓延. *...illnesses such as heart disease.* 诸如心脏病之类的疾病. ◢**dis·eased** /dɪ'ziːzd/ ❖ *Clear away dead or diseased plants.* 清理掉枯死的或有病害的植物. N-VAR ADJ

2 You can refer to a bad attitude or habit, usually one that a group of people have, as a **disease**. (社会的)弊病, 不良习惯. ❖ *...the wretched disease of racism.* 种族歧视这个恶劣的社会弊病. N-COUNT with supp LITERARY

dis·eased /dɪ'ziːzd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone's mind is **diseased**, you are emphasizing that you think it is not normal or balanced. (心理)病态的, 不健康的. ❖ *Gardner describes the book as 'the product of a diseased and evil mind'.* 加德纳称这本书是'一个病态及邪恶心理的产品'. ADJ PRAGMATICS

dis·em·bark /ˌdɪsɪm'bɑːk/ **disembarks, disembarking, disembarked.**

When passengers **disembark** from a ship, aeroplane, or bus, they leave it at the end of their journey. 离船; 下飞机; 下车. ❖ *Six passengers had disembarked.* 已有六名乘客下来了. VB FORMAL V Also V from n

dis·em·bod·ied /ˌdɪsɪm'bɒdid/.

1 **Disembodied** means seeming not to be attached to or to come from anyone. 不依附于任何人的; 脱离躯体的. ❖ *A disembodied voice sounded from the back of the cabin.* 从船舱的后面传来了一个不见其人的声音. ADJ

2 **Disembodied** means separated from or existing without a body. 脱离肉体(躯体)的. ❖ *...a disembodied head.* 没有躯体的一颗头颅. ADJ

dis·em·bow·el /ˌdɪsɪm'baʊəl/ **disembowels, disembowelling, disembowelled;** [美]又拼作 **disemboweling, disemboweled.**

1 To **disembowel** a person or animal means to remove their internal organs. 取出...的内脏. ❖ *...a psychopath who hangs and disembowels his prey.* 把猎物绞死并掏出其内脏的精神病患者. VB V n

2 To **disembowel** something means to take out the inside of it. 取出...内部的东西. ❖ *She disembowelled a melon with a quiet fury.* 她怀着怒气一言不发地掏出瓜瓤. VB LITERARY V n

dis·en·chant·ed /ˌdɪsɪn'tʃɑːntɪd, -'tʃænt-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are **disenchanted** with something, you are disappointed with it and no longer believe that it is good. 不再抱幻想的; 不再着迷的; 感到幻灭的. ❖ *I'm disenchanted with the state of British theatre.* 我对英国戏剧的现状已不再抱有幻想. ◢**dis·en·chant·ment** /ˌdɪsɪn'tʃɑːntmənt, -'tʃænt-/ ❖ *There's growing disenchantment with the Government.* 对政府的失望情绪在不断增长. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

dis·en·fran·chise /ˌdɪsɪn'fræntʃaɪz/ **disenfranchises, disenfranchising, disenfranchised.** VB V n

To **disenfranchise** a group of people means to take away their right to vote for what they want. 剥夺...的选举权.

dis·en·gage /ˌdɪsɪn'geɪdʒ/ **disengages, disengaging, disengaged.**

1 If you **disengage** something, you separate it from something which it has become attached to. If something **disengages**, it separates from something which it is attached to. (使)脱离; (使)松开. ❖ *John gently disengaged himself from his sister's tearful embrace.* 约翰轻轻地从他那泪流满面的姐姐的怀抱中挣脱了出来. *His front brake cable disengaged.* 他的前制动器的电线松脱了. V-ERG V n V pron-refl from n V Also V n from n

2 If an army **disengages** from an area, it withdraws from that area. (部队)撤出, 撤退. ❖ *More vigorous action is needed to force the federal army to disengage.* 要想迫使联邦部队撤出还需要采取更强烈的行动. VB V from n V

dis·en·gaged /ˌdɪsɪn'geɪdʒd/.

If someone is **disengaged** from something, they are not as involved with it as you would expect. 漫不经心的. ❖ *The film has the feel of a man curiously disengaged from his material.* 这部电影让人感觉到作者对他的素材奇怪地漫不经心. ADJ-GRADED

dis·en·gage·ment /ˌdɪsɪn'geɪdʒmənt/.

Disengagement is a process by which people gradually stop being involved in a conflict, activity, or organization. 摆脱, 脱离. ❖ *...this policy of disengagement from the European war.* 这项摆脱欧洲战争的政策. N-UNCOUNT

dis·en·tan·gle /ˌdɪsɪn'tæŋgəl/ **disentangles, disentangling, disentangled.**

1 If you **disentangle** a complicated or confused situation, you make it easier to understand or manage to understand it, by clearly recognizing each separate element. 分清, 理顺(混乱情况). ❖ *In this book, Harrison brilliantly disentangles complex debates.* 在这本书中, 哈里森出色地理清了这些复杂的辩论. VB V n Also V n from n

2 If you **disentangle** someone from an undesirable thing or situation, you separate them from that thing or remove them from that situation. 使摆脱(困境等). ❖ *They are looking at ways to disentangle him from this major policy decision.* 他们正在想办法使他从这项重大政策的决定中摆脱出来. VB V n from n

3 If you **disentangle** something, you separate it from things that are twisted around it, or things that it is twisted or knotted around. 解开; 分开. ❖ *She clawed at the bushes to disentangle herself.* 她抓扯灌木丛, 使自己不被缠住. VB V n Also V n from n

D

dis·equi·lib·rium /ˌdɪsiːkwɪ'lɪbriəm/.

Disequilibrium is a state in which things are not stable or certain, but are likely to change suddenly. 不稳定; 不平衡. N-UNCOUNT also a N FORMAL

dis·es·tab·lish /ˌdɪsɪs'tæblɪʃ/ **disestablishes, disestablishing, disestablished.**

To **disestablish** a church or religion means to take away the official status that it had. 废除(教会或宗教)的官方地位. ◢**dis·es·tab·lish·ment** /ˌdɪsɪs'tæblɪʃmənt/ ❖ *...a victim of Welsh Anglican disestablishment.* 废止威尔士圣公会的牺牲品. VB V n FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

dis·fa·vour /dɪs'feɪvə/; [美]又拼作 **disfavor.**

1 If someone or something is in **disfavour**, people dislike or disapprove of them. 失宠; 受冷遇. ❖ *His boss was in disfavour with the communist party.* 他的老板受到共产党的冷遇. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If you look at someone or something with **disfavour**, the expression on your face shows that you dislike or disapprove of them. 不喜欢; 不赞成. ❖ *She eyed his unruly collar-length hair with disfavour.* 她极为反感地看了看他那长及衣领的乱糟糟的头发. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

dis·fig·ure /dɪs'fɪgə, AM -gjər/ **disfigures, disfiguring, disfigured.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **is disfigured**, their appearance is spoiled. (被)损毁外貌; (被)毁容. ❖ *Many of the wounded had been badly disfigured.* 许多伤者的外貌都受到了严重损毁. ◢**dis·fig·ured** ❖ *...the scarred, disfigured face.* 有疤痕的、丑陋的脸. VB be V-ed ADJ-GRADED

2 To **disfigure** an object or a place means to spoil its appearance. 毁损...的外观(外貌). ❖ *Wind turbines are noisy and they disfigure the landscape.* 风力涡轮机噪音大, 而且破坏景观. VB V n

dis·fig·ure·ment /dɪs'fɪgəmənt, AM -gjər-/ **disfigurements.**

A **disfigurement** is something, for example a scar, that spoils a person's appearance. 有损容貌的缺陷(如伤疤). N-VAR

dis·gorge /dɪs'gɔːdʒ/ **disgorges, disgorging, disgorged.**

1 If something **disgorges** its contents, it empties them out. 喷出. ❖ *The ground had opened to disgorge a boiling stream of molten lava.* 大地裂开了, 滚烫的熔岩喷了出来. VB WRITTEN V n

2 If an animal **disgorges** something it has swallowed, it produces it again from its mouth. 吐出, 呕出. VB V n

dis·grace /dɪs'greɪs/ **disgraces, disgracing, disgraced.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone is in **disgrace**, you are emphasizing that other people disapprove of them and do not respect them because of something that they have done. 丢脸, 耻辱; 不名誉, 不光彩. ❖ *His vice president also had to resign in disgrace.* 他的副总统也只好不光彩地辞了职. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

2 If you say that something is **a disgrace**, you are N-SING a N

emphasizing that it is very bad or wrong. 可耻的事. ◆ *The way the sales were handled was a complete disgrace.* 这种销售手段完全是可耻的. PRAGMATICS

3 You say that someone is **a disgrace** to someone else when you want to emphasize that their behaviour causes the other person to feel ashamed. 令人丢脸的人(或事); 耻辱. ◆ *What went on was a scandal. It was a disgrace to Britain.* 正在发生的是一件丑闻, 一件令英国丢脸的事. N-SING a N PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that someone **disgraces** someone else, you are emphasizing that their behaviour causes the other person to feel ashamed. 使丢脸; 给...带来耻辱. ◆ *I have disgraced my family's name.* 我丢了家人的脸. *I've disgraced myself by the actions I've taken.* 我采取的行动使自己丢了脸. VB PRAGMATICS V n V pron-refl

dis·graced /dɪs'greɪst/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You use **disgraced** to describe someone whose bad behaviour has caused them to lose the approval and respect of the public or of people in authority. 失势的; 失宠的. ◆ *...the disgraced leader of the coup.* 失势的政变领导人. ADJ-GRADED

D

dis·grace·ful /dɪs'greɪsful/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that something is **disgraceful**, you disapprove of it strongly, and feel that the person responsible should be ashamed of it. 可耻的. ◆ *It's disgraceful that they have detained for him so long.* 他们将他拘留这么长时间是可耻的. *...his disgraceful behaviour.* 他的可耻行为. ADJ-GRADED
▲**dis·grace·ful·ly** ◆ *He felt that his brother had behaved disgracefully.* 他觉得他的弟弟举止行为很不光彩. ADV-GRADED

dis·grun·tled /dɪs'grʌntəld/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **disgruntled**, you are cross and dissatisfied because things have not happened the way that you wanted them to happen. 不满的; 不高兴的. ◆ *Party members are disgruntled at the way the campaign is being handled.* 党员们对竞选活动的运作方式感到不满. ADJ-GRADED

dis·guise /dɪs'gaɪz/ **disguises, disguising, disguised.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you are in **disguise**, you have altered your appearance so that people will not recognize you. 化装; 伪装. ◆ *You'll have to travel in disguise.* 你得化了装去旅行. *He was wearing that ridiculous disguise.* 他化装得很滑稽. N-VAR

2 If you **disguise** yourself, you alter your appearance so that people will not recognize you. 假扮; 伪装. ◆ *She disguised herself as a man.* 她将自己装扮成一个男人. VB V pron-refl V pron-refl as n
▲**dis·guised** ◆ *The extremists entered the building disguised as medical workers.* 极端分子装扮成医护人员进了大楼. ADJ-GRADED

3 To **disguise** something means to hide it or make it appear different so that people will not know about it or will not recognize it. 隐藏; 掩盖. ◆ *He made no attempt to disguise his agitation.* 他丝毫没有掩饰他的激动. ▲**disguised** ◆ *...a thinly disguised effort to revive the price controls of the 1970s.* 稍加掩饰的恢复1970年代价格控制的尝试. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

4 ➜ **a blessing in disguise**: 见 **blessing.**

dis·gust /dɪs'gʌst/ **disgusts, disgusting, disgusted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Disgust** is a feeling of very strong dislike or disapproval. 厌恶; 憎恶; 反感. ◆ *He spoke of his disgust at the incident.* 他谈起他对这件事情的反感. *I threw the book aside in disgust.* 我憎恶地把书扔到一边. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **disgust** someone means to make them feel a strong sense of dislike and disapproval. 使厌恶; 使反感. ◆ *He disgusted many with his boorish behaviour.* 他粗俗的行为使许多人感到厌恶. VB V n

dis·gust·ed /dɪs'gʌstɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **disgusted**, you feel a strong sense of dislike and disapproval at something. 反感的; 厌恶的. ◆ *I'm disgusted with the way that he was treated.* 我对他所受到的待遇感到反感. *He was disgusted that a British minister could behave so disgracefully.* 他对英国的一位大臣表现得如此丢脸感到厌恶. ▲**dis·gust·ed·ly** ◆ *'It's a little late for that,' Ritter said disgustedly.* '有点晚了,' 里特反感地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

dis·gust·ing /dɪs'gʌstɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that something is **disgusting**, you are criticizing it because it is extremely unpleasant. 令人作呕的; 令人厌恶的; 讨厌的. ◆ *It tasted disgusting.* 这味道令人作呕. *...a disgusting habit.* 令人讨厌的习惯. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that something is **disgusting**, you mean that you find it completely unacceptable. 令人无法接受的. ◆ *It's disgusting that the taxpayer is subsidising this project.* 纳税人在资助这项工程, 这真是令人无法接受. ADJ-GRADED

dish /dɪʃ/ **dishes, dishing, dished.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **dish** is a shallow container with a wide uncovered top. You eat and serve food from dishes and cook food in them. 碟; 盘. ◆ *...plastic bowls and dishes.* 塑料碗碟. *...a warm serving dish.* 一个温热的、盛菜用的盘子. N-COUNT

2 The contents of a dish can be referred to as a **dish** of something. 一盘(或一碟)的量. ◆ *...a dish of spaghetti.* 一盘意大利面条. N-COUNT

3 Food that is prepared in a particular style or combination can be referred to as a **dish**. 一道菜; 菜肴. ◆ *There are plenty of vegetarian dishes to choose from.* 有好多道素菜可供选择. N-COUNT

4 All the objects that have been used to cook, serve, and eat a meal can be referred to as the **dishes**. 餐具. ◆ *He'd cooked dinner and washed the dishes.* 他做了饭, 洗了餐具. N-PLURAL

5 You can use the word **dish** to refer to anything that is round and hollow in shape with a wide uncovered top. 碟状物; 凹形物. ◆ *...a dish used to receive satellite broadcasts.* 用于接收卫星广播的碟形天线. N-COUNT

6 ➜ 又见 **satellite dish, side dish.**

➜ **to dish the dirt**: 见 **dirt.**

▸**dish out.**
1 If you **dish out** something, you distribute it among a number of people. 分发. ◆ *Doctors, not pharmacists, are responsible for dishing out drugs.* 负责分发药品的是医生, 而不是药剂师. PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun

2 If someone **dishes out** criticism or punishment, they give it to someone. 给予(批评、惩罚等). ◆ *Do you usually dish out criticism to someone who's doing you a favour?* 你通常指责帮助你的人吗? PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **dish out** food, you serve it to people at the beginning of each course of a meal. 把(食物)分到盘里. PHR-V V P n

▸**dish up.**
If you **dish up** food, you serve it to people at the beginning of each course of a meal. 把(食物)装盘上菜; 端上(饭菜). ◆ *They dished up a superb meal.* 他们端上一桌极好的饭菜. *I'll dish up and you can grate the Parmesan.* 我把菜盛到盘子里, 你可以把帕尔马干酪磨碎. PHR-V V P noun V P Also V n P

dis·har·mo·ny /dɪs'hɑːməni/.
When there is **disharmony**, people disagree about important things and this causes an unpleasant atmosphere. 不一致; 不和睦; 不协调. ◆ *...the root causes of racial disharmony.* 种族不和的根由. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

dish·cloth /'dɪʃklɒθ, AM -klɔːθ/ **dishcloths.**
1 A **dishcloth** is a cloth used to dry dishes after they have been washed. 抹碗布. N-COUNT

2 A **dishcloth** is a cloth used for washing dishes, pans, and cutlery. 洗碗布. N-COUNT

dis·heart·ened /dɪs'hɑːtənd/.
If you are **disheartened**, you feel disappointed about something and have less confidence about it than you did before. 失望的; 灰心的; 沮丧的. ◆ *He was disheartened by their hostile reaction.* 他们怀有敌意的反应使他很沮丧. ADJ-GRADED

dis·heart·en·ing /dɪs'hɑːtənɪŋ/.
Something that is **disheartening** makes you feel disheartened. 使人失望的; 令人沮丧的. ADJ-GRADED

di·shev·elled /dɪ'ʃevəld/; [美]又拼作 **disheveled.**
If you describe someone's appearance as **dishevelled**, you mean that it is very untidy. 衣冠不整的; 头发蓬松的. ◆ *She arrived flushed and dishevelled.* 她赶到时满脸通红, 衣冠不整. ADJ-GRADED

dis·hon·est /dɪs'ɒnɪst/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone is **dishonest**, you mean that they are not honest, and that you cannot trust them. 不诚实的. ◆ *You have been dishonest with me.* 你对我一直都不诚 ADJ-GRADED

实. *It would be dishonest to mislead people.* 将人引入歧途是不诚实的. ◢**dis·hon·est·ly** ❖ *They acted dishonestly.* 他们弄虚作假. ADV-GRADED

dis·hon·es·ty /dɪsˈɒnɪsti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Dishonesty is dishonest behaviour. 不诚实的行为. N-UNCOUNT

dis·hon·our /dɪsˈɒnə/ **dishonours, dishonouring, dishonoured;** [美]又拼作 **dishonor.**

1 If you **dishonour** someone, you behave in a way that damages their good reputation. 使受辱; 使丢脸; 败坏...的名誉. ❖ *It would dishonour my family if I didn't wear the veil.* 我如果不戴面纱就会败坏我家的名誉. VB FORMAL V n

2 **Dishonour** is a state in which people disapprove of you and lose their respect for you. 不名誉; 耻辱; 丢脸. ❖ *She refuses to see her beloved boy die in such dishonor.* 她不愿看到她所爱的男孩这样耻辱地死去. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

3 If someone **dishonours** an agreement or transaction, they refuse to act according to its conditions. 拒绝履行(合同、协议等); 拒付. ❖ *The bank had dishonoured some of our cheques.* 银行拒绝兑现我们的一些支票. VB V n

dis·hon·our·able /dɪsˈɒnərəbəl/; [美]又拼作 **dishonorable.**

Someone who is **dishonourable** is not honest and does things which you consider to be morally unacceptable. 不诚实的; 不光彩的; 可耻的. ❖ *Mark had done nothing dishonourable.* 马克没有做任何不光彩的事. ADJ-GRADED

'dish towel, dish towels.

A **dish towel** is a cloth used to dry dishes after they have been washed. The British word is **tea towel.** 用来擦干碗碟的毛巾. [英]作tea towel. N-COUNT AMERICAN

dish·washer /ˈdɪʃwɒʃə/ **dishwashers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **dishwasher** is a machine that washes and dries kitchen and eating utensils. 洗碗机. N-COUNT

dish·water /ˈdɪʃwɔːtə/.

Dishwater is water that dishes, pans, and cutlery have been washed in. 洗碗水. N-UNCOUNT

dishy /ˈdɪʃi/.

If a woman describes a man as **dishy**, she thinks that he is very good looking. (女人描述男人)有魅力的、诱人的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

dis·il·lu·sion /ˌdɪsɪˈluːʒən/ **disillusions, disillusioning, disillusioned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something or someone **disillusions** you, they make you realize that something is not as good as you thought. 使理想(幻想)破灭; 使不再抱幻想; 使失望. ❖ *He said he had been bitterly disillusioned by his country's failure to change.* 他说他的国家不能改变现状使他深感失望. VB V n be V-ed

◢**dis·il·lu·sioned** /ˌdɪsɪˈluːʒənd/ ❖ *I've become very disillusioned with politics.* 我已经对政治非常失望. ADJ-GRADED

◢**dis·il·lu·sion·ment** /ˌdɪsɪˈluːʒənmənt/ ❖ *...a general sense of disillusionment with the government.* 对政府的普遍失望情绪. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Disillusion** is the same as **disillusionment.** 同disillusionment. ❖ *There is disillusion with established political parties.* 对现有党派存在着失望情绪. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

dis·in·cen·tive /ˌdɪsɪnˈsentɪv/ **disincentives.**

A **disincentive** is something which discourages people from acting in a particular way. 遏制因素; 阻碍行动的事物. ❖ *High tax rates may act as a disincentive to working longer hours.* 高税率或许可以遏制工作时间的延长. N-VAR FORMAL

dis·in·cli·na·tion /ˌdɪsɪnklɪˈneɪʃən/.

A **disinclination** to do something is a feeling that you do not want to do it. 不愿意, 不乐意; 厌恶. ❖ *They are showing a marked disinclination to pursue these opportunities.* 他们的态度明确表明他们不愿意寻求这些机遇. N-SING FORMAL

dis·in·clined /ˌdɪsɪnˈklaɪnd/.

If you are **disinclined** to do something, you do not want to do it. 不愿意的; 无意于...的. ❖ *He was disinclined to talk about himself.* 他不愿意谈论自己. ADJ v-link ADJ FORMAL

dis·in·fect /ˌdɪsɪnˈfekt/ **disinfects, disinfecting, disinfected.**

If you **disinfect** something, you clean it using a substance that kills germs. 为...消毒(杀菌). ❖ *Chlorine is used to disinfect water.* 氯气用于为水杀菌. VB V n

dis·in·fect·ant /ˌdɪsɪnˈfektənt/ **disinfectants.**

Disinfectant is a substance that kills germs. 消毒剂; 杀菌剂. ❖ *The tank is dosed with disinfectant to kill any harmful organisms.* 储水池中加了杀菌剂, 以杀死任何有害微生物. N-VAR

dis·in·fla·tion /ˌdɪsɪnˈfleɪʃən/.

Disinflation is a reduction in the rate of inflation. 通货紧缩. N-UNCOUNT

dis·in·for·ma·tion /ˌdɪsɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/.

If you accuse someone of spreading **disinformation**, you are accusing them of spreading false information in order to deceive people. 假情报, 假消息. ❖ *They spread scandal and disinformation in order to discredit certain politicians.* 他们散布谣言和假情报以败坏某些政治家的名声. N-UNCOUNT

dis·in·genu·ous /ˌdɪsɪnˈdʒenjuəs/.

Someone who is **disingenuous** is slightly dishonest and insincere in what they say. 不诚实的; 不真诚的; 虚伪的. ❖ *It would be disingenuous to claim that this is a work of beauty.* 称它为一件优美的作品, 那是言不由衷. ◢**dis·in·genu·ous·ly** ❖ *He disingenuously remarked that 'he did not understand about strategy'.* 他虚伪地说'他不懂战略'. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED

dis·in·her·it /ˌdɪsɪnˈherɪt/ **disinherits, disinheriting, disinherited.**

If you **disinherit** someone such as your son or daughter, you arrange that they will not become the owner of your money and property after your death. 剥夺(子女等的)遗产继承权. VB V n

dis·in·te·grate /dɪsˈɪntɪgreɪt/ **disintegrates, disintegrating, disintegrated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something **disintegrates**, it becomes seriously weakened, and is divided or destroyed. 瓦解, 崩溃. ❖ *During October 1918 the Austro-Hungarian Empire began to disintegrate.* 1918年10月, 奥匈帝国开始崩溃. VB V

◢**dis·in·te·gra·tion** /dɪsˌɪntɪˈgreɪʃən/ ❖ *...the disintegration of an ordinary marriage.* 一宗普通婚姻的破裂. N-UNCOUNT

2 If an object or substance **disintegrates**, it breaks into many small pieces or parts and is destroyed. 碎裂. ❖ *At 420 mph the windscreen disintegrated.* 时速达到420英里时挡风玻璃碎裂了. ◢**disintegration** ❖ *...the catastrophic disintegration of the aircraft.* 飞机灾难性的解体. VB V N-UNCOUNT

dis·in·ter /ˌdɪsɪnˈtɜː/ **disinters, disinterring, disinterred.**

1 If you **disinter** something, you start using it again after it has not been used for a long time. 重新使用. ❖ *...disinterring sixties soul classics for TV commercials.* 在电视的商业广告中重新播放60年代的灵乐经典作品. VB V n

2 When a dead body **is disinterred**, it is dug up from out of the ground. (尸体)(被)掘出. VB be V-ed

dis·in·ter·est /dɪsˈɪntrəst/.

If there is **disinterest** in something, people are not interested in it. 漠不关心; 不感兴趣. ❖ *At the time I found his disinterest startling.* 当时他的漠不关心使我感到惊讶. N-UNCOUNT

dis·in·ter·est·ed /dɪsˈɪntrəstɪd/.

1 Someone who is **disinterested** is not involved in a situation or not likely to benefit from it and is therefore able to act in a fair and unselfish way. 不偏不倚的; 无私的. ❖ *Scientists, of course, can be expected to be impartial and disinterested.* 当然, 科学家理应是公正无私的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you are **disinterested** in something, you are not interested in it. Some users of English believe that it is not correct to use **disinterested** with this meaning. 对...不感兴趣的(有些人认为这种用法不正确). ❖ *Doran was disinterested in food.* 多兰对食物不感兴趣. ADJ-GRADED

dis·joint·ed /dɪsˈdʒɔɪntɪd/.

1 **Disjointed** words, thoughts, or ideas are not presented in a smooth or logical way. (言语、思想等)不连贯的, 支离破碎的. ❖ *...disjointed, drunken ramblings.* 酒后的胡言乱语. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Disjointed** societies, systems, and activities are ones in which the different parts are not as closely connected as they should be. (社会、制度和活动)正常秩序被打乱的; 结构松散的. ❖ *...our increasingly fragmented and disjointed society.* 我们日益分裂的松散的社会. ADJ-GRADED

disk /dɪsk/ **disks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

In a computer, the **disk** is the part where information is stored. N-COUNT

(电脑的)磁盘,磁碟. ❖ *The program takes up 2.5 megabytes of disk space.* 这个程序占用2.5兆字节磁盘空间.
➟ 又见 **disc, disk drive, floppy disk, hard disk.**

'disk drive, disk drives; [英]又拼作 **disc drive.**
The **disk drive** on a computer is the part that contains the disk or into which a disk can be inserted. (电脑的)磁盘驱动器. N-COUNT

disk·ette /,dɪs'ket/ **diskettes.**
A **diskette** is the same as a **floppy disk.** 同 floppy disk. N-COUNT

dis·like /,dɪs'laɪk/ **dislikes, disliking, disliked.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **dislike** someone or something, you consider them to be unpleasant and do not like them. 不喜欢; 讨厌. ❖ *David began to dislike all his television heroes who smoked.* 戴维开始讨厌电视节目中所有那些他原来崇拜的抽烟的偶像. VB; V n
2 **Dislike** is the feeling that you do not like someone or something. 厌恶, 反感. ❖ *...his famous dislike of modern architecture.* 他那有名的对现代建筑的反感. *Kate said nothing and looked at him with dislike.* 凯特厌恶地看着他, 什么也没说. N-UNCOUNT
3 Your **dislikes** are the things that you do not like. 不喜欢的事物; 讨厌的事物. ❖ *Consider what your likes and dislikes are about your job.* 想一想你对你的工作喜欢什么, 讨厌什么. N-COUNT
4 If you **take a dislike** to someone or something, you decide that you do not like them. 厌恶; 反感. PHR

D

dis·lo·cate /'dɪsləkeɪt/ **dislocates, dislocating, dislocated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **dislocate** a bone or joint in your body, it moves out of its proper position in relation to other bones. 使(骨头)脱臼(脱位). ❖ *Harrison dislocated a finger.* 哈里森的一个手指头脱位了. *...a dislocated shoulder.* 一个脱臼的肩膀. VB; V n; V-ed
2 To **dislocate** something such as a system, process, or way of life means to disturb it greatly or prevent it from continuing as normal. 使混乱; 打乱...的正常秩序. ❖ *The strike at the financial nerve centre was designed to dislocate the economy.* 金融神经中枢的罢工旨在打乱正常的经济秩序. *...dislocated lives.* 混乱的生活. ◢**dis·lo·ca·tion** /,dɪslə'keɪʃən/ **dislocations** ❖ *Millions of refugees have suffered a total dislocation of their lives.* 千百万难民生活在混乱之中, 完全无所适从. VB; V n; V-ed; N-VAR

dis·lodge /,dɪs'lɒdʒ/ **dislodges, dislodging, dislodged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
To **dislodge** something or someone from a place or position means to cause them to leave that place or position, although they were fixed, held, or established there. 将(某物)移开; 把(某人)逐出. ❖ *Rainfall from a tropical storm dislodged the debris from the slopes of the volcano.* 热带风暴造成的降雨将岩屑从火山坡上冲走了. *He may challenge the Prime Minister even if he decides he cannot dislodge her this time.* 即使他觉得这次不能把首相赶下台, 他也会向她提出挑战. VB; V n from n; V n

dis·loy·al /,dɪs'lɔɪəl/.
Someone who is **disloyal** to their friends, family, colleagues, or country does not support them or does things that could harm them. 不忠诚的. ❖ *She was so disloyal to her deputy she made his position untenable.* 她对她的副手如此不忠, 以至于使他的地位不稳. ◢**dis·loy·al·ty** /,dɪs'lɔɪəlti/ ❖ *...a feeling of disloyalty to his father.* 一种对父亲不忠的感觉. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

dis·mal /'dɪzməl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **dismal** is depressingly bad. 极其糟糕的; 令人沮丧的. ❖ *...Israel's dismal record in the Olympics.* 以色列在奥运会上令人沮丧的记录. *My prospects of returning to a suitable job are dismal.* 我重新找到一份合适的工作的希望很渺茫. ◢**dis·mal·ly** ❖ *He failed dismally.* 他败得一塌糊涂. ADJ-GRADED; ADV
2 Something that is **dismal** is bleak, sad, and depressing. 凄凉的; 忧伤的; 阴沉的. ❖ *The main hospital is pretty dismal.* 医院的主体看上去相当凄凉. *...a dark dismal day.* 昏暗阴沉的一天. ADJ-GRADED

dis·man·tle /,dɪs'mæntəl/ **dismantles, dismantling, dismantled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **dismantle** a machine or structure, you carefully separate it into its different parts. 拆开, 拆卸(机器或装置等). ❖ *Tommy sent a telegram instructing Fred to dismantle the machine.* 汤米给弗雷德发了一份电报, 告诉他如何拆卸这台机器. VB; V n
2 To **dismantle** an organization or system means to cause it to stop functioning by gradually reducing its power or purpose. 废除, 取消(机构、制度等). ❖ *...the president's policy of dismantling apartheid.* 总统废除种族隔离制度的政策. VB; V n

dis·may /,dɪs'meɪ/ **dismays, dismaying, dismayed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Dismay** is a strong feeling of fear, worry, or sadness that is caused by something unpleasant and unexpected. 惊恐; 焦虑; 悲哀. ❖ *Lucy discovered to her dismay that she was pregnant.* 露西惊恐地发现她怀孕了. *The ministers expressed dismay at the continued practice of ethnic cleansing.* 部长们对持续的种族清洗行为表示焦虑. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL
2 If you **are dismayed** by something, it makes you feel afraid, worried, or sad. (使)惊恐; (使)焦虑; (使)悲哀. ❖ *McKee suddenly realized she was crying and the thought dismayed him.* 麦基突然意识到她在哭, 这使他很着急. ◢**dis·mayed** ❖ *He was dismayed to find that his hands were shaking.* 他惊恐地发现自己的手在颤抖. VB be V-ed; FORMAL; V n; ADJ-GRADED

dis·mem·ber /,dɪs'membə/ **dismembers, dismembering, dismembered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **dismember** the body of a dead person means to cut or pull it into pieces. 分割...的肢体; 肢解. ❖ *He then dismembered her, hiding parts of her body in the cellar.* 他然后肢解了她, 将她身体的一些部分藏到地窖里. ◢**dis·mem·ber·ment** /,dɪs'membəmənt/ ❖ *...bodies in various states of decay and dismemberment.* 不同腐烂和肢解程度的尸体. VB; V n; N-UNCOUNT
2 To **dismember** a country or organization means to break it up into smaller parts. 瓜分(国家或组织等); 分割. ❖ *...Hitler's plans to occupy and dismember Czechoslovakia.* 希特勒占领和瓜分捷克斯洛伐克的计划. ◢**dis·memberment** ❖ *... the dismemberment of Pakistan.* 对巴基斯坦的分割. VB; V n; N-UNCOUNT

dis·miss /,dɪs'mɪs/ **dismisses, dismissing, dismissed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **dismiss** something, you decide or say that it is not important enough for you to think about or consider. 不予考虑; 不予理会. ❖ *Mr Wakeham dismissed the reports as speculation.* 韦克厄姆先生认为这些报道只是猜测因而不予理会. *I would certainly dismiss any allegations of impropriety by the Labour Party.* 对于工党提出的任何有关行为不当的指控, 我当然不会考虑. ◢**dis·mis·sal** /,dɪs'mɪsəl/ ❖ *...high-handed dismissal of public opinion.* 对公众舆论横暴的不予理睬. VB; V n as n; V n; N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **dismiss** something from your mind, you stop thinking about it. (从脑海中)除去. ❖ *'It's been a lovely day,' she said, dismissing the episode.* "今天一直都很不错," 她说道, 不再去想那段插曲. VB V n from n; V n
3 When an employer **dismisses** an employee, the employer tells the employee that they are no longer needed to do the job that they have been doing. 解雇; 开除. ❖ *...the power to dismiss civil servants.* 免去公务员职务的权力. ◢**dis·mis·sal, dismissals** ❖ *...Mr Low's dismissal from his post at the head of the commission.* 免去洛先生作为委员会领导的职务. VB; V n; N-VAR
4 If you **are dismissed** by someone in authority, they tell you that you can go away from them. (被)打发走; (被)容许离开. ❖ *Two more witnesses were called, heard and dismissed.* 又有两名证人被传召, 被听证, 然后被通知退了席. VB; be V-ed; Also V n
5 When a judge **dismisses** a case in court, he or she formally stops the trial, for example when new evidence proves that the defendant is innocent. (法官)驳回; 不受理. ❖ *A federal judge dismissed the charges against the doctor yesterday.* 昨天一名联邦法官驳回了对该医生的指控. *...their attempt to have the case against them dismissed.* 他们对促使控告他们的案件被驳回而作出的尝试. VB; V n; have n V-ed

dis·miss·ive /,dɪs'mɪsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **dismissive** of someone or something, you say or ADJ-GRADED

show that you think they are not important or have no value. 对...轻视的; 轻蔑的. ❖ *Mr Jones was dismissive of the report.* 琼斯先生对这份报道很轻视. *...the dismissive attitude scientists often take.* 科学家们通常抱有的轻蔑态度. ◢**dis·miss·ive·ly** ❖ *He describes Sally dismissively as 'that woman'.* 他鄙视地称萨莉为'那个女人'. ADV GRADED

dis·mount /ˌdɪsˈmaʊnt/ **dismounts, dismounting, dismounted.**
If you **dismount** from a horse or a bicycle, you get down from it. (从马背或自行车上)下来. VB: V FORMAL

dis·obedi·ent /ˌdɪsəˈbiːdiənt/.
If you are **disobedient**, you deliberately do not do what someone in authority tells you to do. 不顺从的; 不服从的. ❖ *...a parent ordering a disobedient child to behave itself.* 一位告诫不听话的孩子要守规矩的家长. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dis·obedi·ence** /ˌdɪsəˈbiːdiəns/ ❖ *The penalty for disobedience was death.* 不顺从则处死. N-UNCOUNT

dis·obey /ˌdɪsəˈbeɪ/ **disobeys, disobeying, disobeyed.**
When someone **disobeys** a person or an order, they deliberately do not do what they have been told to do. 不服从; 违抗. ❖ *...a naughty boy who often disobeyed his mother and father.* 一位经常不听父母话的淘气男孩. VB; V n; Also V

dis·or·der /ˌdɪsˈɔːdə/ **disorders.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **disorder** is a problem or illness which affects someone's mind or body. (精神或身体的)不适、疾病; 紊乱. ❖ *...a rare nerve disorder that can cause paralysis of the arms.* 一种罕见的可以导致上肢麻痹的神经错乱. *...a severe mental disorder.* 严重的精神病. N-VAR
2 Disorder is a state of being untidy, badly prepared, or badly organized. 混乱; 凌乱; 无秩序. ❖ *The emergency room was in disorder.* 急诊室里一片混乱. *Inside all was disorder.* 里面混乱不堪. N-UNCOUNT
3 Disorder is violence or rioting in public. 骚乱; 动乱. ❖ *There are other forms of civil disorder – most notably, football hooliganism.* 还有其他形式的平民骚乱—最引人注目的是足球流氓行为. N-VAR

dis·or·dered /ˌdɪsˈɔːdəd/.
1 If you describe something as **disordered**, you mean it is untidy and is not neatly arranged. 混乱的; 凌乱的. ❖ *Moretti ran a hand through his disordered red hair.* 莫雷蒂用手捋了一下他那凌乱的红头发. ADJ-GRADED
2 Someone who is mentally **disordered** or who has a **disordered** mind is mentally ill. (精神)错乱的. ❖ *...mentally disordered offenders.* 精神错乱的罪犯. ADJ-GRADED

dis·or·der·ly /ˌdɪsˈɔːdəli/.
1 If you describe something as **disorderly**, you mean that it is untidy, irregular, or disorganized. 凌乱的; 无秩序的. ❖ *...the large and disorderly room.* 大而凌乱的屋子. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 If you describe someone as **disorderly**, you mean that they are behaving in a noisy, rude, or violent way in public. 胡作非为的; 行为粗暴的. ❖ *He pleaded guilty to being disorderly on licensed premises.* 对自己在有售酒许可证的餐馆里的胡作非为他认了罪. *Football matches are disorderly events.* 足球比赛是行为粗暴的运动项目. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
3 If someone is charged with being **drunk and disorderly**, they are accused of being drunk and behaving in a noisy, offensive, or violent way in public. 醉酒闹事的. PHR LEGAL

dis·or·gani·za·tion /ˌdɪsˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃən/; [英]又拼作 **disorganisation**.
If something is in a state of **disorganization**, it is disorganized. 混乱; 杂乱无章. N-UNCOUNT

dis·or·gan·ized /ˌdɪsˈɔːgənaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **disorganised**. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **disorganized** is in a confused state or is badly planned or managed. 组织混乱的; 杂乱无章的; 无计划的. ❖ *He described the police action as confused and disorganised.* 他把警方的行动描述为混乱而无计划. *...a disorganised, demoralised rabble.* 组织混乱、士气低落的乌合之众. ADJ-GRADED
2 Someone who is **disorganized** is very bad at organizing things in their life. 缺乏条理性的. ❖ *My boss is completely disorganised.* 我的老板一点条理都没有. ADJ-GRADED

dis·ori·ent /ˌdɪsˈɔːrient/ **disorients, disorienting, disoriented.** [英]又可作 **disorientate.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **disorients** you, you lose your sense of direction, or you generally feel lost and uncertain. 使迷失方向; 使茫然失措. ❖ *An overnight stay at a friend's house disorients me.* 在朋友家过夜后, 我迷失了方向. VB; V n ◢**dis·ori·ent·ed** ❖ *I feel dizzy and disoriented.* 我觉得头晕目眩、茫然失措. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dis·ori·ent·ing** ❖ *An abrupt change of location can be disorienting.* 场所的突然变化可能会使人迷失方向. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dis·ori·en·ta·tion** /dɪsˌɔːriənˈteɪʃən/ ❖ *He experienced a moment of total disorientation.* 他有一会儿完全迷失了方向. N-UNCOUNT

dis·ori·en·tate /ˌdɪsˈɔːriənteɪt/.
➡ 见 **disorient.**

dis·own /dɪsˈəʊn/ **disowns, disowning, disowned.**
If you **disown** someone or something, you say or show that you no longer want to have any connection with them. 与...断绝关系; 与...脱离关系. ❖ *The man who murdered the girl is no son of mine. I disown him.* 谋杀这女孩的那个人不是我的儿子. 我与他断绝父子关系. VB; V n

dis·par·age /ˌdɪsˈpærɪdʒ/ **disparages, disparaging, disparaged.**
If you **disparage** someone or something, you speak about them in a way which shows that you do not have a good opinion of them. 诋毁; 贬低; 轻视. ❖ *...Larkin's tendency to disparage literature.* 拉金轻视文学的倾向. VB FORMAL; V n ◢**dis·par·age·ment** /ˌdɪsˈpærɪdʒmənt/ ❖ *Reviewers have been almost unanimous in their disparagement of this book.* 评论家对这本书的诋毁几乎是一致的. N-UNCOUNT ◢**dis·par·ag·ing** /ˌdɪsˈpærɪdʒɪŋ/ ❖ *The Minister was alleged to have made disparaging remarks about the rest of the Cabinet.* 有人声称这位部长发表过诋毁其他内阁成员的讲话. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dis·par·ag·ing·ly** ❖ *Do not talk disparagingly about your company.* 不要贬低你的公司. ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

dis·par·ate /ˈdɪspərət/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Disparate things are clearly different from each other in quality or type. 迥然不同的. ❖ *Scientists are trying to pull together disparate ideas in astronomy.* 科学家正试图将天文学上一些迥然不同的观念联系到一起. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 A **disparate** thing is made up of very different elements. 由完全不同的成分组成的. ❖ *...a very disparate nation.* 一个多民族组成的国家. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

dis·par·ity /ˌdɪsˈpærɪti/ **disparities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If there is a **disparity** between two or more things, there is a noticeable difference between them. 不一致; 迥异; 悬殊. ❖ *...the economic disparities between East and West Berlin.* 东柏林和西柏林经济上的悬殊. N-VAR FORMAL

dis·pas·sion·ate /ˌdɪsˈpæʃənət/.
Someone who is **dispassionate** is calm and reasonable, and not affected by emotions. 冷静的; 不带感情的. ❖ *...the flat, dispassionate tone of a lecturer.* 演讲者平直而不带感情的语调. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dis·pas·sion·ate·ly** ❖ *He sets out the facts coolly and dispassionately.* 他冷静、客观地陈述事实. ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

dis·patch /dɪsˈpætʃ/ **dispatches, dispatching, dispatched;** [英]又拼作 **despatch.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **dispatch** someone to a place, you send them there. 派遣. ❖ *The Italian government was preparing to dispatch 4,000 soldiers to search the island.* 意大利政府正准备派遣4,000名士兵去岛上搜寻. VB: V n adv/prep; V n to-inf
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the despatch of the task force.* 特遣部队的派遣. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **dispatch** a message, letter, or parcel, you send it to a person or place. 发送(急电、信件、包裹等). ❖ *The victory inspired him to dispatch a gleeful telegram to Roosevelt.* 这场胜利促使他给罗斯福发了一份喜气洋洋的电报. VB: V n FORMAL; V n prep/adv
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We have 125 cases ready for dispatch.* 我们有125个大箱子待发. N-UNCOUNT
3 A **dispatch** is a special report that is sent to a newspaper or broadcasting organization by a journalist who is in a different town or country. (记者从外地发往报社或电台的)新闻专讯、新闻报道. ❖ *...this despatch from our West* N-COUNT

Africa correspondent. 这份来自我们驻西非记者的报道.

4 A **dispatch** is a message or report that is sent, for example, by government officials to their headquarters. (由政府官员专递至总部的)公文, 急件. ❖ *I was carrying dispatches from the ambassador.* 我当时正在给大使送公文. If a soldier **is mentioned in dispatches**, he or she is considered to have been extremely brave in a battle, and is recommended for a medal. (士兵因英勇作战)受到通报表彰. N-COUNT PHR

dis·pel /dɪs'pel/ **dispels, dispelling, dispelled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **dispel** an idea or feeling means to stop people having it. 驱散; 消除. ❖ *The President is attempting to dispel the notion that he has neglected the economy.* 总统正力图消除说他忽视了经济这一看法. VB V n

dis·pen·sable /dɪs'pensəbəl/.

If someone or something is **dispensable** they are not really needed. 不必要的; 可有可无的. ❖ *All those people in the middle are dispensable.* 所有中间的那些人都可有可无. ADJ-GRADED

D

dis·pen·sa·ry /dɪs'pensəri/ **dispensaries.**

A **dispensary** is a place where medicines are prepared and given out. 配药处; 药房. N-COUNT

dis·pen·sa·tion /ˌdɪspen'seɪʃən/ **dispensations.**

1 A **dispensation** is special permission to do something that is normally not allowed. 特许. ❖ *A special dispensation may be obtained from the domestic union.* 或许可以从国内工会获得一项特许. N-VAR

2 A **dispensation** is a religious or political system that has authority at a particular time. (某一特定时期内宗教或政治上的)教规, 制度. N-COUNT

dis·pense /dɪs'pens/ **dispenses, dispensing, dispensed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **dispenses** something that they possess or control, they give, provide, or administer it to a number of people. 分配, 分发; 施与. ❖ *I thought of myself as a patriarch, dispensing words of wisdom to all my children.* 我把自己看做一位族长, 给我所有子女施与智慧之言. VB V n FORMAL V n to n

◢ **dis·pen·sa·tion** /ˌdɪspen'seɪʃən/ ❖ *...consistent standards in the dispensation of justice.* 法律执行中的一贯标准. N-UNCOUNT N of n

2 If you obtain a product by getting it out of a machine, you can say that the machine **dispenses** the product. (利用机器)发售, 供应. ◢ **dis·pens·er** /dɪs'pensə/ **dispensers.** A **dispenser** is a machine or container designed to dispense things. 分发器; 自动售货机. VB V n N-COUNT

3 When a chemist **dispenses** medicine, he or she prepares it, and gives or sells it to the patient. 配(药); 发(药). VB V n

▸**dispense with.**

If you **dispense with** something, you stop using it or get rid of it altogether. 省掉; 不用; 摈弃. ❖ *Many households have dispensed with their old-fashioned vinyl turntable.* 许多家庭已不再使用老式的塑胶转盘. PHR-V V P n

dis·perse /dɪs'pɜːs/ **disperses, dispersing, dispersed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When a group of people **disperses** or when someone **disperses** them, the group splits up and the people leave in different directions. (使人群)分散; (使)散开; 驱散. ❖ *The crowd dispersed peacefully.* 人群平静地散开了. V-ERG V Also V n

◢ **dis·per·sal** /dɪs'pɜːsəl/ ❖ *The police ordered the dispersal of the crowds.* 警察命令人群散开. N-UNCOUNT

2 When things **disperse** or when you **disperse** them, they spread over a wide area. (使某物)散布; (使)散发; 传播. ❖ *The leaflets were dispersed throughout the country by the rebels.* 全国各地都有叛乱者散发的传单. ◢ **dispersal** ❖ *Plants have different mechanisms of dispersal for their spores.* 各种植物有不同的传播孢子的机制. V-ERG V n Also V N-UNCOUNT

3 When a harmful substance **disperses** or when you **disperse** it, it spreads over a wide area and so becomes less concentrated. (使有害物质)分散; (使)消散. ❖ *The intense currents disperse the sewage.* 强力水流冲散了污水. ◢ **dispersal** ❖ *...the dispersal of the oil by rough seas.* 汹涌的海浪将油冲散. V-ERG V n Also V N-UNCOUNT

dis·persed /dɪs'pɜːst/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Things that are **dispersed** are situated in many different places, a long way apart from each other. 散落的; 相距很远的. ❖ *They live high in the Andes, in small and dispersed groups.* 他们零星散落地居住在安第斯山脉的高处. ADJ-GRADED

dis·per·sion /dɪs'pɜːʃən/.

Dispersion is the spreading of people or things over a wide area. 分散. ❖ *The threat complicates military planning, forcing greater dispersion of their forces.* 这一恐吓使军事部署复杂化了, 迫使他们将兵力铺展得更开. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

dis·pir·it·ed /dɪ'spɪrɪtɪd/.

If you are **dispirited**, you have lost your enthusiasm and excitement. 垂头丧气的, 心灰意冷的. ❖ *I left eventually at six o'clock feeling utterly dispirited.* 我最后于六点钟彻底心灰意冷地离开了. ADJ-GRADED

dis·pir·it·ing /dɪ'spɪrɪtɪŋ/.

Something that is **dispiriting** causes you to lose your enthusiasm and excitement. 令人气馁的. ❖ *It's very dispiriting for anyone to be out of a job.* 失去工作对任何人来说都很令人气馁. ADJ-GRADED

dis·place /dɪs'pleɪs/ **displaces, displacing, displaced.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If one thing **displaces** another, it forces the other thing out of its place, position, or role, and then occupies that place, position, or role itself. 取代; 替代. ❖ *These factories have displaced tourism as the country's largest source of foreign exchange.* 这些工厂已经取代了旅游业, 成为该国外汇的最大来源. ◢ **dis·place·ment** ❖ *...the displacement of your reason by your emotions.* 你的感情对理智的取代. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If a person or group of people **is displaced**, they are forced to move away from the area where they live. (被)强迫离开(原来生活的地方). ❖ *...resettling refugees and displaced persons.* 安置难民和那些被迫离开家园的人. ◢ **displacement** ❖ *...the gradual displacement of the American Indian.* 美洲印第安人被逐步赶出家园. VB be V-ed V-ed N-UNCOUNT

dis·play /dɪs'pleɪ/ **displays, displaying, displayed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **display** something, you put it in a place, so that people can see it easily. 展示; 展览; 陈列. ❖ *...war veterans proudly displaying their medals.* 自豪地展示战斗勋章的老兵们. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the other artists whose work is on display.* 其他有作品参展的艺术家. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **display** something, you show it to people. 展示; 给…看. ❖ *She displayed her wound to the twelve gentlemen of the jury.* 她向陪审团的12名先生展示了她受的伤. VB V n V n to n

3 A **display** is an arrangement of things that have been put in a place, so that people can see them easily. 陈列, 展览. ❖ *...a display of your work.* 你的成果展览. N-COUNT

4 A **display** is a public performance or other event which is intended to entertain people. 公开表演. ❖ *...the firework display.* 烟花表演. *...gymnastic displays.* 体操表演. N-COUNT with supp

5 If you **display** a characteristic, quality, or emotion, you behave in a way which shows that you have it. 表露; 表现. ❖ *It was unlike Gordon to display his feelings.* 戈登通常不这样表露自己的感情. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an outward display of affection.* 爱慕之情的公开表露. N-VAR

6 When a computer **displays** information, it shows it on a screen. (电脑)显示. VB V n

7 The **display** on a computer screen is the information that is shown there. The screen itself can also be referred to as the **display**. (电脑)显示的内容; (电脑的)显示器. N-COUNT

➳ 又见 **liquid crystal display**.

dis·please /dɪs'pliːz/ **displeases, displeasing, displeased.**

If something or someone **displeases** you, they make you annoyed or rather angry. 惹怒; 使生气. ❖ *Not wishing to displease her, he avoided answering the question.* 他不想触怒她, 便回避回答这个问题. ◢ **dis·pleased** ❖ *Businessmen are displeased with erratic economic policy-making.* 变化无常的经济决策令商界人士恼火. *He was not displeased at the way he had handled the meeting.* 他对他处理会议的方式感到满意. VB V n ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

dis·pleas·ure /dɪs'pleʒə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone's **displeasure** is a feeling of annoyance that they have about something that has happened. 不悦; 不满; 生气. N-UNCOUNT

❖ *The population has already begun to show its displeasure at the slow pace of change.* 人们已开始表露出他们对改革步伐缓慢的不满.

dis·pos·able /dɪs'pəʊzəbəl/ **disposables.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **disposable** product is designed to be thrown away after it has been used. 用后即丢掉的、一次性的. ❖ *...disposable nappies.* 一次性尿布. ADJ

➪ Disposable products can be referred to as **disposables**. 可以用 disposables 指一次使用后即丢弃的产品. N-COUNT

2 Your **disposable** income is the amount of income you have left after you have paid income tax and social security contributions. (在缴纳所得税和社会保险费后收入)可自由支配的. ADJ: ADJ n

dis·pos·al /dɪs'pəʊzəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If you have something **at** your **disposal**, you are able to use it whenever you want. 可自行支配, 可任意使用. If you say that you are **at** someone's **disposal**, you mean that you are willing to help them in any way you can. 乐意向...提供帮助. ❖ *Do you have this information at your disposal?* 你可以任意使用这条信息吗? *If I can be of service, I am at your disposal.* 如果我能帮得上忙的话, 我听候你的吩咐. PHR

dis·pose /dɪs'pəʊz/ **disposes, disposing, disposed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

›dispose of.

1 If you **dispose of** something that you no longer want or need, you throw it away. 丢弃; 去除. ❖ *Just fold up the nappy and dispose of it in the normal manner.* 把尿布折起, 然后像平常扔东西一样扔掉. **◢dis·pos·al** /dɪs'pəʊzəl/ ❖ *...the permanent disposal of radioactive wastes.* 对放射性废料的永久弃置. PHR-V V P n; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **dispose of** a problem, task, or question, you deal with it. 对付; 解决; 处理. ❖ *...the manner in which you disposed of that problem.* 你处理那个问题的方式. PHR-V V P n

3 To **dispose of** a person or an animal means to kill them. 干掉, 杀死(某人). ❖ *They had hired an assassin to dispose of him.* 他们雇了一名刺客来杀害他. PHR-V FORMAL V P n

dis·posed /dɪs'pəʊzd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **disposed** to do something, you are willing or eager to do it. 乐意的, 愿意的. ❖ *We passed one or two dwellings, but were not disposed to stop.* 我们路过了一两个住处, 不过没有想停下来. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 You can use **disposed** when you are talking about someone's general attitude or opinion about someone or something. 有...倾向的. ❖ *Every government is ill-disposed to the press, all or some of the time.* 所有的政府对新闻界都没有好感, 有的是一直如此, 有的是有时如此. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

3 If things are **disposed** in a particular way, they are arranged in that way. 布置, 安排. ❖ *...the way colour was disposed within a room.* 一个房间里色彩的布置方式. ADJ: v-link ADJ FORMAL

dis·po·si·tion /ˌdɪspə'zɪʃən/ **dispositions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone's **disposition** is the way that they tend to behave or feel. 性情; 性格. ❖ *...people of a nervous disposition.* 神经质的人. N-COUNT

2 A **disposition** to do something is a willingness to do it. 意向; 倾向. ❖ *They show no disposition to improvise.* 他们没有表现出任何即兴创作的意向. N-SING FORMAL

3 If you refer to **the disposition of** a number of objects, you mean the way in which they are arranged. 对...的安排(或布置). ❖ *...to understand the buildings from the disposition of walls and entrances.* 从墙壁和入口的安排来了解这些建筑物. N-SING: the N of n FORMAL

4 The **disposition of** money or property is the act of giving or distributing it to a number of people. (金钱、财产的)赠与, 分发. ❖ *...Judge John Stacks, appointed to oversee the disposition of funds.* 约翰 · 斯塔克斯法官被指定监督资金的分发. N-COUNT: N of n LEGAL

dis·pos·sess /ˌdɪspə'zes/ **dispossesses, dispossessing, dispossessed.**

If you **are dispossessed** of something that you own, it is taken away from you. (被)剥夺, (被)夺去. ❖ *They settled the land, dispossessing many of its original inhabitants.* 他们在那块土地上定居下来, 夺走了许多原住居民的财产. VB: be V-ed of n; V n; Also V n of/from n

➪ **The dispossessed** are people who are dispossessed. 被剥夺的人. N-PLURAL: the N

dis·pro·por·tion /ˌdɪsprə'pɔːʃən/ **disproportions.**

A **disproportion** is a state in which two things are unequal. 不成比例; 不相称; 不均衡. ❖ *...a striking disproportion in the legal resources available to the two sides.* 双方在所能获取的法律资源方面的惊人的不均衡. N-VAR FORMAL

dis·pro·por·tion·ate /ˌdɪsprə'pɔːʃənət/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **disproportionate** is surprising or unreasonable in amount or size, compared with something else. 过大(或过小)的; 不成比例的. ❖ *A disproportionate amount of time was devoted to one topic.* 对一个论题花费的时间太多. **◢dis·pro·por·tion·ate·ly** ❖ *There is a disproportionately high suicide rate among prisoners facing very long sentences.* 在服刑期极长的囚犯中自杀率高得惊人. ADJ-GRADED; ADV

dis·prove /dɪs'pruːv/ **disproves, disproving, disproved, disproven.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **disprove** an idea, belief, or theory means to show that it is not true. 证明...有误(或有假); 反驳. ❖ *...the statistics to prove or disprove his hypothesis.* 证明他的假设正确与否的统计数据. VB V n

D

dis·pute /dɪs'pjuːt/ **disputes, disputing, disputed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **dispute** is an argument or disagreement between people or groups. 争论; 争执; 纠纷. ❖ *...pay disputes with the government.* 与政府发生的工资纠纷. N-VAR

2 If you **dispute** a fact, statement, or theory, you say that it is incorrect or untrue. 对...提出异议; 反对, 辩驳. ❖ *Nobody disputed that Davey was clever.* 戴维的聪明是没有人怀疑的. VB: V n; V that; Also V wh

3 When people **dispute** something, they fight for control or ownership of it. 争夺. ❖ *Fishermen from Bristol disputed fishing rights with the Danes.* 布里斯托尔的渔民与丹麦人争夺捕鱼权. V-RECIP: pl-n V n; Also V n (non-recip)

4 If two or more people or groups are **in dispute**, they are arguing or disagreeing about something. 争论; 争吵; 辩论. ❖ *The two countries are in dispute over the boundaries of their coastal waters.* 这两个国家正为他们的近海水域的分界线发生争执. *It is currently in dispute with the government over price fixing.* 它目前正与政府在价格厘定上有争执. PHR

5 If something is **in dispute**, people are questioning it or arguing about it. 在争议中. ❖ *All those matters are in dispute.* 所有那些事情都尚在争议中. PHR

dis·quali·fy /dɪs'kwɒlɪfaɪ/ **disqualifies, disqualifying, disqualified.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When someone **is disqualified** from an event, an activity, or a competition, they are officially stopped from taking part in it. (被)取消资格. ❖ *The stewards conferred and eventually decided to disqualify us.* 干事们交换了意见, 最后决定取消我们的资格. **◢dis·quali·fi·ca·tion** /ˌdɪsˌkwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ **disqualifications** ❖ *...a four-year disqualification from athletics.* 四年内被禁止参加田径运动. VB: be V-ed from n; V n; Also V n from n; N-VAR

dis·qui·et /ˌdɪs'kwaɪət/ **disquiets, disquieting, disquieted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Disquiet** is a feeling of worry or anxiety. 忧虑; 不安. ❖ *There is growing disquiet about the cost of such policing.* 人们对这种治安所需的费用越来越感到忧虑. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If something **disquiets** you, it makes you feel anxious. 使不安; 使忧虑. ❖ *She had been favored with some inside information and this disquieted him.* 她获得了一些内部消息, 这使他感到担心. **◢dis·qui·et·ing** ❖ *He found her letter disquieting.* 她的信使他感到不安. VB FORMAL V n; ADJ-GRADED

dis·re·gard /ˌdɪsrɪ'gɑːd/ **disregards, disregarding, disregarded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **disregard** something, you ignore it or do not take account of it. 忽视; 不理会. ❖ *He disregarded the advice of his executives.* 他不理会他的主管人员提出的建议. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a total disregard for the safety of the public.* 全然不顾公众的安全. N-UNCOUNT

dis·re·pair /ˌdɪsrɪ'peə/.

If something is **in disrepair** or is **in a state of disrepair**, it is broken or in bad condition. 处于失修(或破损)状态. ❖ *The* PHR

house was unoccupied and in a bad state of disrepair. 这所房子无人居住,破损不堪.

dis·repu·table /ˌdɪsˈrepjʊtəbəl/.
If you say that someone or something is **disreputable**, you are critical of them because they are not respectable or trustworthy. 名声不好的; 不光彩的; 不体面的. ❖ *...enjoying the company of disreputable women.* 喜欢与名声不好的女人在一起. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

dis·re·pute /ˌdɪsrɪˈpjuːt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is brought **into disrepute** or falls **into disrepute**, it loses its good reputation, because it is connected with activities that people do not approve of. 丧失名誉; 使名誉扫地. ❖ *It is a disgrace that such people should bring our profession into disrepute.* 这样的人竟使我们的职业声誉扫地,真是丢脸. PHR

dis·re·spect /ˌdɪsrɪˈspekt/.
1 If someone shows **disrespect**, they speak or behave in a way that shows lack of respect for a person, law, or custom. 不尊敬; 无礼. ❖ *...young people with complete disrespect for authority.* 丝毫不尊重权威的年轻人. N-UNCOUNT also a N
2 You can say '**no disrespect** to someone or something' when you are just about to criticize them, in order to indicate that you are not hostile towards them or admire them for other things. 并无不敬之意; 并无他意. ❖ *No disrespect to John Beck, but the club has been happier since he left.* 对约翰·贝克并无不敬之意,不过他走了之后俱乐部的人一直比较高兴. PHR PRAGMATICS

D

dis·re·spect·ful /ˌdɪsrɪˈspektfʊl/.
If you are **disrespectful**, you show no respect in the way that you speak or behave to someone. 不尊敬的; 无礼的. ❖ *...accusations that he had been disrespectful to the Queen.* 指控他对女王无礼. ◢ **dis·re·spect·ful·ly** ❖ *They get angry if they think they are being treated disrespectfully.* 如果他们认为自己受到了无礼的对待,他们就会生气. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

dis·robe /dɪsˈrəʊb/ **disrobes, disrobing, disrobed.**
When someone **disrobes**, they remove their clothes. 脱去衣服; 脱去制服. VB V FORMAL

dis·rupt /dɪsˈrʌpt/ **disrupts, disrupting, disrupted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If someone or something **disrupts** an event, system, or process, they cause difficulties that prevent it from continuing or operating in a normal way. 打断; 使中断. ❖ *Anti-war protesters disrupted the debate.* 反战的抗议者打断了辩论. VB V n
◢ **dis·rup·tion** /dɪsˈrʌpʃən/ **disruptions** ❖ *The strike is expected to cause delays and disruption to flights.* 预计罢工会造成航班的延误和中断. ◢ **dis·rup·tive** /dɪˈsrʌptɪv/ ❖ *...violent, disruptive behavior.* 粗暴的捣乱行为. N-VAR ADJ-GRADED

dis·sat·is·fied /ˌdɪsˈsætɪsfaɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **dissatisfied** with something, you are not contented or pleased with it. 不满意的. ❖ *82% of voters are dissatisfied with the way their country is being governed.* 82%的选民对当局治理国家的方式不满. ◢ **dis·sat·is·fac·tion** /ˌdɪˌsætɪsˈfækʃən/. If you feel **dissatisfaction** with something, you are not contented or pleased with it. 不满意; 不悦. ❖ *...job dissatisfaction among teachers.* 教师对工作的不满. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

dis·sect /daɪˈsekt, dɪ-/ **dissects, dissecting, dissected.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **dissects** the body of a dead person or animal, they carefully cut it up in order to examine it scientifically. 解剖(人或动物的尸体). ❖ *We dissected a frog in biology class.* 在生物课上我们解剖了一只青蛙. ◢ **dis·sec·tion** /daɪˈsekʃən, dɪ-/ **dissections** ❖ *Researchers need a growing supply of corpses for dissection.* 研究者们需要越来越多的尸体以供解剖. VB V n N-VAR
2 If someone **dissects** something such as a theory, situation, or piece of writing, they consider and talk about each detail of it. 剖析; 分析. ❖ *People want to dissect his work and question his motives.* 人们想剖析他的工作,并对他的动机提出质疑. ◢ **dissection** ❖ *...her calm, condescending dissection of my proposals.* 她对我的提议冷静而傲慢的分析. VB V n N-VAR

dis·sem·ble /dɪˈsembəl/ **dissembles, dissembling, dissembled.**
When people **dissemble**, they hide their real motives or emotions. 掩盖,掩饰(真实意图或感情等). ❖ *Henry was not slow to dissemble when it served his purposes.* 当对他有利时,亨利也会毫不犹豫地掩饰自己. VB LITERARY V Also V n

dis·semi·nate /dɪˈsemɪneɪt/ **disseminates, disseminating, disseminated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
To **disseminate** information or knowledge means to distribute it so that it reaches many people. 散布,传播(消息、知识等). ❖ *It took years to disseminate information about Aids.* 花了好几年的时间才使有关艾滋病的信息得以传播. ◢ **dis·semi·na·tion** /dɪˌsemɪˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *...the dissemination of scientific ideas.* 科学思想的传播. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

dis·sen·sion /dɪˈsenʃən/ **dissensions.**
Dissension is disagreement and argument. 意见分歧; 争执. ❖ *The tax cut issue has caused dissension among administration officials.* 减税的问题在行政部门官员中引起了争执. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl FORMAL

dis·sent /dɪˈsent/ **dissents, dissenting, dissented.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If you **dissent**, you express disagreement with a decision or opinion, especially one that is supported by most people or by people in authority. (尤指对大多数人或权威所持的意见)表示不同意,持异议. ❖ *No one dissents from the decision to unify.* 没有人对关于统一的决定提出异议. VB V FORMAL V from n
➪ **Dissent** is strong disagreement or dissatisfaction with a decision or opinion. 反对意见; 强烈不满. ❖ *He is the toughest military ruler yet and has responded harshly to any dissent.* 他是迄今最强硬的军事统治者,对任何反对意见都严厉地予以回应. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **dis·sent·er** /dɪˈsentə/ **dissenters** ❖ *The Party does not tolerate dissenters in its ranks.* 该党不允许它的成员中有持不同意见者. N-COUNT

dis·ser·ta·tion /ˌdɪsəˈteɪʃən/ **dissertations.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **dissertation** is a long formal piece of writing on a subject, especially for a university degree. (尤指为取得大学学位而写的)毕业论文,专题论文. N-COUNT

dis·ser·vice /ˌdɪsˈsɜːvɪs/.
If you do someone or something a **disservice**, you do something that harms them. 损害; 危害; 伤害. ❖ *He said the protesters were doing a disservice to the nation.* 他说抗议者正对国家造成危害. N-SING FORMAL

dis·si·dent /ˈdɪsɪdənt/ **dissidents.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Dissidents are people who disagree with and criticize their government, which is totalitarian or repressive. 持不同政见者; 异见人士. ❖ *...a dissident novelist.* 一位持不同政见的小说家. N-COUNT

dis·simi·lar /ˌdɪˈsɪmɪlə/.
If one thing is **dissimilar** to another, or if two things are **dissimilar**, they are very different from each other. 不同的; 不相似的. ❖ *His methods were not dissimilar to those used by Freud.* 他的方法与弗洛伊德采用的方法并没有什么不同. *It would be difficult to find two men who were more dissimilar.* 很难找到比他们俩更不相似的人. ◢ **dis·simi·lar·ity** /ˌdɪsɪmɪˈlærɪti/ **dissimilarities** ❖ *...the dissimilarity between parents and children.* 父母与孩子之间的差异. ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

dis·si·pate /ˈdɪsɪpeɪt/ **dissipates, dissipating, dissipated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 When something **dissipates** or when you **dissipate** it, it becomes less or becomes less strong until it goes away completely. (使)消散; (使)消失. ❖ *The tension in the room had dissipated.* 屋子里的紧张气氛已经消散. ◢ **dis·si·pa·tion** ❖ *...heat dissipation.* 散热. V-ERG FORMAL V Also V n N-UNCOUNT
2 When someone **dissipates** money, time, or effort, they waste it in a foolish way. 挥霍; 浪费. ❖ *Her father had dissipated her inheritance.* 她父亲已将她继承的财产挥霍了. ◢ **dissipation** ❖ *...the dissipation of my wealth.* 对我的财富的挥霍. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

dis·si·pat·ed /ˈdɪsɪpeɪtɪd/.
If you describe someone as **dissipated**, you disapprove of them because they spend a lot of time drinking alcohol and enjoying other physical pleasures, and are probably unhealthy ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS LITERARY

because of this. 放荡的; 挥霍无度的; 因放荡而不健康的. ❖ *Flynn was a charming fellow, still handsome though dissipated.* 弗林是个迷人的家伙, 虽然放荡, 却依然很英俊.

dis·so·ci·ate /dɪ'səuʃieɪt/ **dissociates, dissociating, dissociated.**

1 If you **dissociate** yourself from something or someone, you say or show that you are not connected with them, usually in order to avoid trouble or blame. 与...断绝关系; 与...没有关系. ❖ *It seems harder and harder for the president to dissociate himself from the scandals.* 总统似乎越来越难摆脱这些丑闻了. VB V pron-refl from n

2 If you **dissociate** one thing from another, you consider the two things as separate from each other, or you separate them. 使分离; 把...分开. ❖ *...how to dissociate emotion from reason.* 如何把感情与理智分开. ◢**dis·so·cia·tion** /dɪˌsəusi'eɪʃən/ ❖ *There is a war between the sexes but this should not result in their complete dissociation from one another.* 两性之间的确存在对抗, 但这不应该导致他们之间相互完全分离. VB FORMAL V n from n N-UNCOUNT

dis·so·lute /'dɪsəluːt/.

Someone who is **dissolute** lives in a way that is considered to be wicked and immoral; used showing disapproval. 道德沦丧的; 放荡的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

dis·solve /dɪ'zɒlv/ **dissolves, dissolving, dissolved.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 If a substance **dissolves** in liquid or if you **dissolve** it, it becomes mixed with the liquid and disappears. (使)溶解. ❖ *Heat gently until the sugar dissolves.* 慢慢加热直到糖溶解. V-ERG V Also V n

2 If something such as a problem or feeling **dissolves** or is **dissolved**, it becomes weaker and disappears. (问题或感情等)逐渐减弱, 逐渐消失. ❖ *His new-found optimism dissolved.* 他刚获得的乐观情绪消失了. ◢**dis·so·lu·tion** /ˌdɪsə'luːʃən/ ❖ *...the dissolution of traditional family life.* 传统家庭生活的逐步消失. V-ERG V Also V n N-UNCOUNT also a N

3 When an organization, institution, or parliament **is dissolved**, it is officially ended or broken up. (被)正式结束; (被)解散. ❖ *The King agreed to dissolve the present commission.* 国王同意解散目前的委员会. ◢**dissolution** ❖ *Politicians say it could lead to a dissolution of parliament.* 政治家说这可能会导致议会的解散. VB V n N-UNCOUNT also a N

4 When a marriage or business arrangement **is dissolved**, it is officially ended. (婚姻或商业关系等) (被)解除. ◢**dissolution** ❖ *...the statutory requirement for granting dissolution of a marriage.* 准予解除婚姻的法律规定. VB be V-ed N-UNCOUNT also a N

›dissolve into.

If you **dissolve into** or **dissolve in** tears or laughter, you begin to cry or laugh, because you cannot control yourself. (因感情激动而)不能自制, 情不自禁. ❖ *She dissolved into tears at the mention of Munya's name.* 一提到玛尼亚的名字, 她便禁不住泪流满面. PHR-V V P noun

dis·so·nance /'dɪsənəns/.

Dissonance is a lack of agreement or harmony between things. 不和谐; 不一致. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

dis·suade /dɪ'sweɪd/ **dissuades, dissuading, dissuaded.** ♦◊◊◊◊

If you **dissuade** someone from doing or believing something, you persuade them not to do or believe it. 劝阻. ❖ *He considered emigrating, but his family managed to dissuade him.* 他考虑过移民, 但他的家人设法劝阻了他. VB V n from -ing/n FORMAL V n

dis·tance /'dɪstəns/ **distances, distancing, distanced.** ♦♦♦♦◊

1 The **distance** between two points or places is the amount of space between them. 间距; 距离. ❖ *...the distance between the island and the nearby shore.* 这座岛屿与附近的海岸之间的距离. *...within walking distance.* 在步行的距离内. N-VAR with supp

2 When two things are very far apart, you talk about the **distance** between them. (很远的)距离. ❖ *The distance wouldn't be a problem.* 距离不成问题. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you can see something **in the distance**, you can see it, far away from you. 在远处. ❖ *We suddenly saw her in the distance.* 我们突然看到她在远处. N-SING in/into the N

4 If you **keep** your **distance** from someone or something, you do not get physically close to them. 与...保持距离; 不靠近. PHR

5 When you want to emphasize that two people or things do not have a close relationship or are not the same, you can refer to the **distance** between them. 差距; 距离. ❖ *There was a vast distance between psychological clues and concrete proof.* 心理线索和确凿证据之间有着巨大差距. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

6 **Distance** is detachment and remoteness in the way that someone behaves so that they do not seem friendly. 冷淡; 疏远. ❖ *There were periods of sulking, of pronounced distance, of coldness.* 有时候会生闷气, 关系明显疏远冷淡. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

7 If you **distance** yourself from someone or something or if something **distances** you from them, you feel less friendly or positive towards them, or become less involved with them. 与...保持距离; (使)疏远; (使)不介入. ❖ *The author distanced himself from some of the comments in his book.* 作者不介入他书中的有些评论. ◢**dis·tanced** ❖ *He'd become too distanced from his fans.* 他现在与他的崇拜者太疏远了. VB V pron-refl from n Also V n from n ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

8 If you **keep** your **distance** from someone or something or **keep** them **at a distance**, you do not become involved with them. 与...保持一定距离; 避免介入. ❖ *Jay had always tended to keep his girlfriends at a distance.* 杰伊总是与他的女朋友们保持一定距离. PHR

9 If you are **at a distance** from something or if you see it or remember it **from a distance**, you are a long way away from it in space or time. (时间或空间上)相距遥远. ❖ *...now that I can look back on the whole tragedy from a distance of nearly forty years.* 在相隔近40年之后, 现在我可以回顾这整个悲惨事件了. PHR

10 If you **go the distance** in a race or sports competition, you continue running or playing until the end of the race or match. 跑完全程; 赛完全局. ❖ *More riders than ever are now determined to go the distance.* 如今, 决心跑完全程的骑手比以往更多了. PHR INFORMAL

dis·tant /'dɪstənt/. ♦♦◊◊◊

1 **Distant** means very far away. (空间上)远离的, 遥远的. ❖ *The mountains rolled away to a distant horizon.* 山脉绵延起伏直至遥远的天边. ◢**dis·tant·ly** ❖ *They were too distantly seated for any conversation.* 他们坐得相距太远, 无法进行任何交谈. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ADV-GRADED

2 You use **distant** to describe a time or event that is very far away in the future or in the past. (时间上)久远的, 远隔的. ❖ *Things will improve in the not too distant future.* 不久的将来, 情况会有所改善的. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **distant** relative is one who you are not closely related to. (亲戚)关系不密切的, 远房的. ◢**distantly** ❖ *His father's distantly related to the Royal family.* 他的父亲与王室是远亲. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 If you describe someone as **distant**, you mean that you find them emotionally detached and unfriendly. 冷淡的, 疏远的. ❖ *He found her cold, ice-like and distant.* 他发现她冷淡而疏远. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

5 If you describe someone as **distant**, you mean that they are not concentrating on what they are doing because they are thinking about other things. 心不在焉的; 恍惚的. ❖ *There was a distant look in her eyes.* 她的眼神很恍惚. ◢**distantly** ❖ *'He's in the interview room,' she said distantly.* '他在面试房间里,' 她心不在焉地说道. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

dis·tant·ly /'dɪstəntli/.

1 If you are **distantly** aware of something or if you **distantly** remember it, you are aware of it or remember it, but not very strongly. 隐约地; 模糊地. ❖ *She became distantly aware that the light had grown strangely brighter.* 她模模糊糊地觉得灯光很奇怪地变亮了. ADV-GRADED

2 ➡ 又见 **distant**.

dis·taste /ˌdɪs'teɪst/. ♦◊◊◊◊

If you feel **distaste** for someone or something, you dislike them and consider them to be unpleasant, disgusting, or immoral. 不喜欢; 厌恶. ❖ *Roger looked at her with distaste.* N-UNCOUNT

D

罗杰厌恶地看着她. ◢**dis·taste·ful** /ˌdɪsˈteɪstful/. If something is **distasteful** to you, you think it is unpleasant, disgusting, or immoral. 讨厌的; 令人反感的. ❖ *The film itself is actually distasteful to him.* 电影本身其实很让他反感. ADJ-GRADED

dis·tem·per /ˌdɪsˈtempə/.

1 **Distemper** is a dangerous and infectious disease that can be caught by animals. 瘟热(一种危险的动物传染病). N-UNCOUNT

2 **Distemper** is a kind of paint sometimes used for painting walls. 刷墙水粉. N-UNCOUNT

dis·tend /ˌdɪsˈtend/ **distends, distending, distended.**

If a part of your body **is distended** or if it **distends**, it becomes swollen and unnaturally large. (使)肿胀; (使)膨胀. ❖ *The abdominal cavity is distended with carbon dioxide gas.* 腹腔由于充满二氧化碳气体而变得鼓胀. *The colon, or large intestine, distends and fills with gas.* 结肠、或大肠、鼓胀而充满了气体. ◢**dis·tend·ed** ❖ *...an infant with a distended belly.* 一个腹部鼓胀的幼儿. ◢**dis·ten·sion** /ˌdɪsˈtenʃən/. V-ERG MEDICAL be V-ed V Also V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

dis·til /dɪˈstɪl/ **distils, distilling, distilled;** [美]又拼作 **distill.** ◆◇◇◇◇

D

1 If a liquid such as whisky **is distilled**, it is heated until it evaporates and then cooled until it becomes liquid again. (被)蒸馏. ◢**dis·til·la·tion** /ˌdɪstɪˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *Any faults in the original cider stood out sharply after distillation.* 经过蒸馏后, 原苹果酒的任何毛病都变得更加明显了. ◢**dis·till·er, distillers.** A **distiller** is a person or a company that makes whisky or a similar strong alcoholic drink by a process of distilling. (采用蒸馏法的)酿酒者, 酿酒公司. VB be V-ed N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 If an oil or liquid **is distilled** from a plant, it is produced by a process which extracts the main part or essence of the plant. To **distil** a plant means to produce an oil or liquid from it by this process. (被)提取精华; (被)提炼. ❖ *The oil is distilled from the berries of this small tree.* 这油是从这种小树的浆果中提炼出来的. *...the art of distilling rose petals.* 提炼玫瑰花瓣的技术. ◢**distillation** ❖ *... the distillation of rose petals to produce rosewater.* 通过提炼玫瑰花瓣制造玫瑰香水. VB be V-ed from n V n Also V n from n N-UNCOUNT

3 If a thought or idea **is distilled** from previous thoughts, ideas, or experiences, it is derived from them. (被)提炼成; (被)浓缩为. ❖ *Eventually passion was distilled into the natural beauty of a balmy night.* 最后, 激情被溶入了美丽宜人的夜色中. *Roy distills these messages into something powerful.* 罗伊将这些信息提炼成很有说服力的东西. ◢**dis·til·la·tion** ❖ *The material below is a distillation of his work.* 以下的材料是他的工作摘要. VB be V-ed into/from n V n into n N-SING

dis·till·ery /dɪˈstɪləri/ **distilleries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **distillery** is a place where whisky or a similar strong alcoholic drink is made by a process of distilling. 酿酒厂. N-COUNT

dis·tinct /dɪˈstɪŋkt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **distinct** from something else of the same type, it is recognizably different or separate from it. 截然不同的; 有区别的. ❖ *Engineering and technology are disciplines distinct from one another.* 工程和工艺是截然不同的学科. *...oily fish, as distinct from fatty meat.* 与肥肉截然不同的油腻鱼肉. ◢**dis·tinct·ly** ❖ *...a banking industry with two distinctly different sectors.* 有两个完全不同领域的银行业. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj

2 If something is **distinct**, you can hear, see, or taste it clearly. 清晰的; 清楚的; 明显的. ❖ *...to impart a distinct flavor with a minimum of cooking fat.* 使其在使用最少食用油下散发一种独特的味道. ◢**distinctly** ❖ *I distinctly heard the loudspeaker.* 我清楚地听到了高音喇叭声. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If an idea, thought, or intention is **distinct**, it is clear and definite. (思想、意图等)清楚的, 明确的. ❖ *There was a distinct change in her attitude.* 她的态度发生了明显的变化. *I have distinct memories of him.* 我对他的记忆很清晰. ◢**distinctly** ❖ *I distinctly remember wishing I had not got involved.* 我清楚记得我真希望自己没有被卷入此事. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

4 You can use **distinct** to emphasize that something is great enough in amount or degree to be noticeable or important. 明显的, 显著的. ❖ *Being 6ft 3in tall has some distinct disadvantages!* 6英尺3英寸的身高有一些明显的不利! ◢**distinctly** ❖ *His government is looking distinctly shaky.* 他的政府看上去显然摇摇欲坠. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV adj/-ed

dis·tinc·tion /dɪˈstɪŋkʃən/ **distinctions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **distinction** is a difference between similar things. 区别, 差别. ❖ *...obvious distinctions between the two wine-making areas.* 这两个产酒地区的明显区别. If you **draw a distinction** or **make a distinction**, you say that two things are different. 把...区别开来. ❖ *He draws a distinction between art and culture.* 他把艺术与文化区分开来. N-COUNT PHR

2 **Distinction** is the quality of excellence, superiority, and merit. 卓越; 优秀. ❖ *...pieces of furniture of distinction.* 几件优质的家具. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **distinction** is a special award or honour that is given to someone as a recognition of their very high level of achievement. 杰出荣誉称号; 勋章; 优秀奖. ❖ *I did an M.A. at Liverpool University in Latin American Studies and got a distinction.* 我在利物浦大学攻读拉丁美洲研究的文科硕士课程, 并获得了优秀奖. N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone or something has the **distinction** of being something, you are drawing attention to the fact that they have the special or unique quality of being that thing. 与众不同之处、独特之处. ❖ *The book had the distinction of being published in the former Soviet Union.* 这本书的独特之处在于它是在前苏联出版的. N-SING PRAGMATICS

dis·tinc·tive /dɪˈstɪŋktɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **distinctive** has a special quality or feature which makes it easily recognizable and different from other things of the same type. 独特的; 特别的. ❖ *...the distinctive odour of chlorine.* 氯的独特气味. *His voice was very distinctive.* 他的声音与众不同. ◢**dis·tinc·tive·ly** ❖ *...the distinctively fragrant taste of elderflowers.* 接骨木花的独特香味. ◢**dis·tinc·tive·ness** ❖ *His own distinctiveness was always evident at school.* 在学校时他的与众不同之处总是很明显. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj/-ed N-UNCOUNT

dis·tin·guish /dɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃ/ **distinguishes, distinguishing, distinguished.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you can **distinguish** one thing from another, you can see or understand the difference between them. 辨别; 区别. ❖ *Could he distinguish right from wrong?* 他能将对与错区别开吗? *...distinguishing between areas of light and dark.* 将亮的地区与暗的地区区别开. VB V n from n V between pl-n Also V pl-n

2 A feature or quality that **distinguishes** one thing from another causes the two things to be regarded as different. 使有别于; 使具有特色. ❖ *There is something about music that distinguishes it from all other art forms.* 音乐中有某种东西使其有别于其他任何艺术形式. VB V n from n

3 If you can **distinguish** something, you can see, hear, or taste it although it is very difficult to detect. 辨别, 分清(很难区分的事物). ❖ *He could distinguish voices.* 他能辨别各种声音. VB FORMAL V n

4 If you **distinguish** yourself, you do something that makes you famous or important. (因做某事而)受人注目, 出名. ❖ *He distinguished himself as a leading constitutional scholar.* 他作为一名重要的宪法学者而受人注目. VB V pron-refl V pron-refl as n

dis·tin·guish·able /dɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃəbəl/.

1 If something is **distinguishable** from other things, it has a quality or feature which makes it possible for you to recognize it and see that it is different. (因质量或特点不同)可区分的. ❖ *...features that make their products distinguishable from those of their rivals.* 使他们的产品与竞争对手的产品相区分的特点. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is **distinguishable**, you can see or hear it in conditions when it is difficult to see or hear anything. 可辨别的. ❖ *It would be getting light soon now. Already shapes were more distinguishable.* 不久就会天亮了. 各种东西的形状已越来越清晰可辨了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

dis·tin·guished /dɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe a person or their work as **distinguished**, you mean they have been very successful in their career and have a good reputation. 杰出的; 著名的. ❖ *...a distinguished academic family.* 一个著名的学术之家. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **distinguished**, you mean that they look very noble and dignified. 高贵的; 有尊严的. ❖ *...a distinguished gentleman.* 一位很有尊严的先生. ADJ-GRADED

dis·tort /dɪˈstɔːt/ **distorts, distorting, distorted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **distort** a statement, fact, or idea, you report or represent it in an untrue way. 歪曲; 曲解. ❖ *The media distorts reality.* 媒体歪曲事实真相. VB V n
◢**dis·tort·ed** ❖ *These figures give a distorted view.* 这些数字给人一种失真的印象. ADJ-GRADED
◢**dis·tor·tion** /dɪˈstɔːʃən/ **distortions** ❖ *He later accused reporters of wilful distortion and bias.* 他后来指责记者故意歪曲和抱有偏见. N-VAR

2 If something you can see or hear **is distorted** or **distorts**, its appearance or sound is changed so that it seems strange. (使)变形; 扭曲; 失真. ❖ *A painter may exaggerate or distort shapes and forms.* 画家可以夸张或扭曲形状和形体. *His face was beginning to distort.* 他的脸开始变得扭曲. V-ERG V n V
◢**dis·tort·ed** ❖ *Sound was becoming more and more distorted through the use of hearing aids.* 由于使用助听器, 声音变得越来越失真. ADJ-GRADED
◢**dis·tor·tion** ❖ *Audio signals could be transmitted along cables without distortion.* 音频信号可以不失真地通过电缆传输. N-VAR

dis·tract /dɪˈstrækt/ **distracts, distracting, distracted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something **distracts** you or your attention from something, it takes your attention away from it. 使分心; 使分散注意力. ❖ *Playing video games sometimes distracts him from his homework.* 玩电子游戏有时会分散他做家庭作业的注意力. *Don't let yourself be distracted by fashionable theories.* 不要让时髦的理论分散你的注意力. VB V n V n from n be V-ed

dis·tract·ed /dɪˈstræktɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are **distracted**, you are not concentrating on something because you are worried or are thinking about something else. 思想不能集中的; 心神不定的; 心不在焉的. ❖ *She had seemed curiously distracted.* 她当时看上去心神不定, 真是令人奇怪. ADJ-GRADED
◢**dis·tract·ed·ly** ❖ *He looked up distractedly. 'Be with you in a second.'* 他心不在焉地抬起头说, '马上就来.' ADV ADV with v

dis·tract·ing /dɪˈstræktɪŋ/.

If you say that something is **distracting**, you mean that it makes it difficult for you to concentrate properly on what you are doing. 分散注意力的. ❖ *I find it slightly distracting to have someone watching me while I work.* 我发现在工作时受人注视会稍微分散我的注意力. ADJ-GRADED

dis·trac·tion /dɪˈstrækʃən/ **distractions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **distraction** is something that turns your attention away from something you want to concentrate on. 使人分心的事. ❖ *This is getting to be a distraction from what I really want to do.* 这事快使我无法做我自己真正想做的事情了. N-VAR

2 A **distraction** is an activity which is intended to entertain and amuse you. 娱乐; 消遣. ❖ *Their national distraction is going to the disco.* 他们的全国性娱乐就是去跳迪斯科舞. N-COUNT

dis·traught /ˌdɪˈstrɔːt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone is **distraught**, they are so upset and worried that they cannot think clearly. 心烦意乱的; 忧心忡忡的; 心神错乱的. ❖ *Mr Barker's distraught parents were last night being comforted by relatives.* 昨晚巴克先生忧心忡忡的父母得到了亲戚们的安慰. ADJ-GRADED

dis·tress /dɪˈstres/ **distresses, distressing, distressed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Distress** is a state of extreme sorrow, suffering, or pain. 极大的悲伤; 痛苦; 苦难. ❖ *Jealousy causes distress and painful emotions.* 嫉妒造成极大的苦恼和痛苦. *Her mouth grew stiff with pain and distress.* 她的嘴因痛苦和悲伤而绷紧了. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Distress** is the state of being in extreme danger and needing urgent help. 危难; 困境. ❖ *He expressed concern that the ship might be in distress.* 他对那条船可能正处于困境表示担忧. N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone or something **distresses** you, they cause you to be upset or worried. 使忧伤; 使苦恼; 使痛苦. ❖ *The idea of Toni being in danger distresses him enormously.* 想到托尼身处险境使他痛苦不堪. VB V n
◢**dis·tress·ing** /dɪˈstresɪŋ/ ❖ *...distressing news.* 令人忧伤的消息. *I know this must be distressing for you.* 我知道这肯定使你很苦恼. ADJ-GRADED
◢**dis·tress·ing·ly** ❖ *Her face had grown distressingly old.* 她的脸已变得苍老, 使人忧心. ADV-GRADED

dis·trib·ute /dɪˈstrɪbjuːt/ **distributes, distributing, distributed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **distribute** things, you hand them or deliver them to a number of people. 分发. ❖ *Soldiers are working to distribute food and blankets.* 士兵们正忙于分发食物和毯子. *The furniture was left to the neighbours or distributed among friends.* 家具留给了邻居, 或者分给了朋友. VB V n be V-ed among n

2 When a company **distributes** goods, it supplies them to the shops or businesses that sell them. 分销, 经销(货物). VB V n

3 If you **distribute** things among the members of a group, you share them among those members. 分配. ❖ *He began to distribute major offices among his friends and supporters.* 他开始将重要的公职分配给他的朋友和支持者. VB V n among n Also V n

4 To **distribute** a substance **over** something means to scatter it over it. 把...撒在...上; 使散开. ❖ *Distribute the topping evenly over the fruit.* 将配料均匀地撒在水果上. VB FORMAL V n over n

5 ➞ 又见 **distributed**.

D

dis·trib·ut·ed /dɪˈstrɪbjuːtɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If things are **distributed** throughout an area, object, or group, they exist throughout it. 分布于...的; 存在于...的. ❖ *These cells are widely distributed throughout the body.* 这些细胞广泛分布于身体的各个部位. *Distant galaxies are not as evenly distributed in space as theory predicts.* 遥远的星系并不像理论所预言的那样均匀地分布于太空中. ADJ

dis·tri·bu·tion /ˌdɪstrɪˈbjuːʃən/ **distributions.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **distribution** of things involves giving or delivering them to a number of people or places. 分发, 分送, 配送. ❖ *...the distribution of foreign aid.* 外国援助的分发. *...distribution problems.* 配送问题. *...emergency food distribution.* 紧急食品配送. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **distribution** of something is how much of it there is in each place or at each time. 分配. ❖ *...a more equitable distribution of wealth.* 更公平的财富分配. N-VAR

dis·tri·bu·tion·al /ˌdɪstrɪˈbjuːʃənəl/.

1 **Distributional** means relating to the distribution of goods. (货物)经销的, 分销的. ADJ

2 **Distributional** effects and policies relate to the share of a country's wealth. (财富)分配的. ❖ *...the distributional effects of free markets.* 自由市场的分配效应. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

dis·tribu·tive /dɪˈstrɪbjuːtɪv/.

Distributive means relating to the distribution of goods. (货物)经销的, 分销的. ❖ *...the distributive side of this industry.* 这个行业的分销部门. ADJ ADJ n

dis·tribu·tor /dɪˈstrɪbjʊtə/ **distributors.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **distributor** is a company that supplies goods to shops or other businesses. 经销商; 分销商. ❖ *...Spain's largest distributor of petroleum products.* 西班牙最大的石油产品经销商. *...film distributors.* 电影经销商. N-COUNT

2 The **distributor** in a car or other motor vehicle is a device that sends electric current to the spark plugs in the engine. (汽车发动机的)配电器, 配电盘. N-COUNT

dis·trict /ˈdɪstrɪkt/ **districts.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **district** is an area of a town or country. 地区, 区域. ❖ *I drove around the business district.* 我开着车在商业区兜圈子. *...Nashville's shopping district.* 纳什维尔的购物区. *...the Lake District.* (英国)湖区. N-COUNT

2 A **district** is an area of a town or country which has been given official boundaries for the purpose of administration. 管辖区, 行政区. ❖ *...Glasgow District Council.* 格拉斯哥区政务委员会. *...the district health authority.* 区卫生当局. N-COUNT with supp

ˌDistrict Atˈtorney, District Attorneys. ♦◇◇◇◇

In the United States, a **District Attorney** is a lawyer who works as the State prosecutor in a district. The abbreviation **D.A.** is also used. (美国)地方检察官. 又缩写作D.A. N-COUNT

ˌdistrict ˈnurse, district nurses.

In Britain, a **district nurse** is a nurse who goes to people's houses to give them medical treatment and advice. (在英国上 N-COUNT

门服务的)地段护士.

dis·trust /ˌdɪs'trʌst/ **distrusts, distrusting, distrusted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **distrust** someone or something, you think they are not honest, reliable, or safe. 不信任; 怀疑. ❖ *I don't have any particular reason to distrust them.* 我没有任何特别的理由怀疑他们. VB V n

2 **Distrust** is the feeling of suspicion that you have towards someone or something you distrust. (对...的)怀疑, 不信任. ❖ *...a profound distrust of all political authority.* 对所有政治权威的深刻怀疑. N-UNCOUNT also a N

dis·trust·ful /ˌdɪs'trʌstfʊl/.

If you are **distrustful** of someone or something, you think that they are not honest, reliable, or safe. 不信任的; 猜疑的. ❖ *The older you get the more distrustful you become.* 年纪越大就越多疑. ADJ-GRADED

dis·turb /dɪ'stɜːb/ **disturbs, disturbing, disturbed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **disturb** someone, you interrupt what they are doing and cause them inconvenience. 打扰. ❖ *Did you sleep well? I didn't want to disturb you.* 你睡得好吗? 我并不想打扰你. VB V n

2 If something **disturbs** you, it makes you feel upset or worried. 使烦恼; 使焦虑; 使不安. ❖ *...dreams so vivid that they disturb me for days.* 梦境如此的逼真, 以致我好几天都很不安. ◢ **dis·turb·ing** /dɪ'stɜːbɪŋ/ ❖ *There was something about him she found disturbing.* 他身上有某种东西使她感到不安. ◢ **dis·turb·ing·ly** ❖ *...the disturbingly high frequency of racial attacks.* 令人焦虑的种族袭击高发生率. VB V n ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If something **is disturbed**, its position or shape is changed. (被)移动; (被)搅乱. ❖ *He'd placed his notes in the brown envelope. They hadn't been disturbed.* 他把钞票放在那个棕色信封里. 它们没有被人动过. VB be V-ed Also V n

4 If something **disturbs** a situation or atmosphere, it spoils or unsettles it. 破坏; 搅乱. ❖ *Neither Baker nor Levy seemed eager to disturb the cordial atmosphere.* 贝克和利维似乎都不想打破友好的气氛. VB V n

5 If someone is accused of **disturbing the peace**, they are accused of behaving in a noisy and offensive way in public. 扰乱治安. PHR LEGAL

dis·turb·ance /dɪ'stɜːbəns/ **disturbances.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **disturbance** is an incident in which people behave violently in public. 社会动乱; 骚乱. ❖ *During the disturbance which followed, three Englishmen were hurt.* 在其后的骚乱中, 有三名英国人受伤. N-COUNT

2 **Disturbance** means upsetting or disrupting something which was previously in a calm and well-ordered state. 打扰; 干扰. ❖ *The old people's home would cause less disturbance to local residents than a school.* 老人之家给当地居民带来的滋扰将比学校带来的要少. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can use **disturbance** to refer to a medical or psychological problem. (指医学或心理学上的)困扰, 紊乱, 失常. ❖ *...emotional disturbance.* 感情上的波动. *...heart rhythm disturbances.* 心律不齐. N-VAR with supp

dis·turbed /dɪ'stɜːbd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **disturbed** person is very upset emotionally, and often needs special care or treatment. 情绪不稳的; 精神紊乱的. ❖ *...working with severely emotionally disturbed children.* 照料情绪严重失常的儿童. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can say that someone is **disturbed** when they are very worried or anxious. 焦虑的; 不安的. ❖ *I was disturbed to hear that the selection committee originally decided not to send a British team.* 当我听说选拔委员会起初决定不派一支英国队时, 心里很着急. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe a situation or period of time as **disturbed**, you mean that it is unhappy and full of problems. 不幸的; 困难的. ❖ *...women from disturbed backgrounds.* 出身不幸的妇女. ADJ-GRADED

dis·turb·ing /dɪ'stɜːbɪŋ/.

➡ 见 **disturb**.

dis·unit·ed /ˌdɪsju'naɪtɪd/.

If a group of people are **disunited**, there is disagreement and division among them. 不和的; 分裂的. ADJ-GRADED

dis·unity /ˌdɪs'juːnɪti/.

Disunity is lack of agreement among people which prevents them from working together effectively. 不统一; 不团结, 不和. N-UNCOUNT

dis·use /ˌdɪs'juːs/.

If something falls into **disuse**, people stop using it. 不用; 废弃. ❖ *...a church which has fallen into disuse.* 一座废弃不用的教堂. *...years of disuse.* 多年不用. N-UNCOUNT

dis·used /ˌdɪs'juːzd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **disused** place or building is empty and no longer used. 废弃的. ❖ *...a disused airfield.* 一个不再使用的机场. ADJ

ditch /dɪtʃ/ **ditches, ditching, ditched.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **ditch** is a long narrow channel cut into the ground at the side of a road or field. (路边或田边的)沟, 渠. N-COUNT

2 If you **ditch** something that you have or are responsible for, you get rid of it, because you no longer want it. 抛弃; 扔掉. ❖ *I decided to ditch the sofa bed.* 我决定把沙发床扔掉. *Unpopular policies such as unilateral disarmament were ditched.* 诸如单方面裁军之类的不受欢迎的政策已被抛弃. VB INFORMAL V n

3 If someone **ditches** someone, they end a relationship with that person. 抛弃(某人); 终止与(某人)的关系. ❖ *I can't bring myself to ditch him and start again.* 我不忍心抛弃他再从头开始. VB INFORMAL V n

4 If a pilot **ditches** an aircraft or if it **ditches**, the pilot makes an emergency landing. (使)(飞机)紧急降落, 迫降. ❖ *One American pilot was forced to ditch his jet.* 一位美国飞行员被迫把他的喷气式飞机紧急降落. V-ERG V n Also V

5 ➡ 又见 **last-ditch**.

dith·er /'dɪðə/ **dithers, dithering, dithered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When someone **dithers**, they hesitate because they are unable to make a quick decision about something. 犹豫不决. ❖ *We're still dithering over whether to marry.* 我们还在犹豫到底结不结婚. *...if you have been dithering about buying shares.* 如果你一直在为买股票之事犹豫. VB V over wh/n V about -ing/wh/n Also V

dit·to /'dɪtəʊ/.

You can use **ditto** to represent a word or phrase that you have just used in order to avoid repeating it. In written lists, **ditto** can be represented by ditto marks (the symbol ") underneath the word that you want to repeat. 同上, 同前(书写时将表示同上的符号"置于所重复单词的下面). PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

dit·ty /'dɪti/ **ditties.**

A **ditty** is a short or light-hearted song or poem. 短歌; 轻松的小曲; 小诗. N-COUNT WRITTEN

di·uret·ic /ˌdaɪə'retɪk/ **diuretics.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **diuretic** is a substance which makes your body increase its production of waste fluids, with the result that you need to urinate more often than usual. 利尿剂. ❖ *Like caffeine, alcohol acts as a diuretic.* 像咖啡因一样, 酒精也起利尿的作用. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

▷ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Certain vitamins have a diuretic effect.* 某些维生素有利尿作用. ADJ

di·ur·nal /daɪ'ɜːnəl/.

Diurnal means happening or active during the daytime. (发生或活动于)白天的, 日间的. ❖ *Kangaroos are diurnal animals.* 袋鼠是日间活动的动物. ADJ FORMAL

diva /'diːvə/ **divas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

You can refer to a successful and famous female opera singer as a **diva**. 著名女歌剧演员. N-COUNT

Di·va·li /dɪ'vɑːli/.

➡ 见 **Diwali**.

di·van /dɪ'væn/ **divans.**

1 A **divan** or **divan bed** is a bed that has a thick base under the mattress. 沙发床. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **divan** is a long soft seat that has no back or arms. (无靠背无扶手的)长沙发. N-COUNT

dive /daɪv/ **dives, diving, dived;** American English sometimes uses the form **dove** for the past tense. [美]过去式有时用 dove. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **dive** into some water, you jump in head-first with VB V into n

your arms held straight above your head. (头向下、臂伸直的方式)跳水. ❖ *She was standing by a pool, about to dive in.* 她站在游泳池边, 正要准备跳水. *Joanne had just learnt to dive.* 乔安妮刚学会跳水. V in V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a dive of 80 feet from the Chasm Bridge.* 从峡谷大桥上做80英尺的跳水. N-COUNT

2 If you **dive**, you go under the surface of the sea or a lake, using special breathing equipment. 潜水. VB V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...my dive to a sunken wreck off Sardinia.* 我在撒丁岛附近一艘沉船处的潜水. N-COUNT

◢ **div·er, divers** ❖ *Police divers have recovered the body of a sixteen year old boy.* 警方的潜水员已打捞出这名16岁男孩的尸体. N-COUNT

3 When birds and animals **dive**, they go quickly downwards, head-first, through the air or through water. (鸟或动物)头向下钻; 俯冲. ❖ *The shark dived down and swam under the boat.* 那鲨鱼头向下一钻, 便在小船的底下游着. VB V V adv/prep

4 If an aeroplane **dives**, it flies or drops down quickly and suddenly. (飞机)俯冲. ❖ *He was killed when his monoplane stalled and dived into the ground.* 他因单翼机失速并俯冲到地上而丧生. VB V V prep/adv

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The plane failed to pull out of a dive and smashed down in a field.* 飞机未能从俯冲状态拉起, 坠毁在田间了. N-COUNT

5 If you **dive** in a particular direction or into a particular place, you jump or move there quickly. 向(某方向)冲去. ❖ *They dived into a taxi.* 他们冲进了一辆出租车. *The cashier dived for cover when a gunman opened fire.* 当一名持枪歹徒开枪时, 出纳员赶快冲向掩蔽处. VB V prep/adv

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He made a sudden dive for Uncle Jim's legs.* 他突然扑向吉姆大叔的大腿. N-COUNT

6 If you **dive** into a bag or container, you put your hands into it quickly in order to get something out. 迅速将手伸入(包或容器中). VB V into n

7 If shares, profits, or figures **dive**, their value falls suddenly and dramatically. (股票、利润等)急剧下跌. ❖ *Profits have dived from £7.7m to £7.1m.* 利润从770万镑下跌到710万镑. *The shares dived 22p to 338p.* 股票下跌了22便士, 落到338便士. VB V V from/to/by amount V amount

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Stock prices took a dive.* 股票价格开始下跌. N-COUNT

8 If you describe a bar or club as a **dive**, you mean it is dirty and dark, and not very respectable. 廉价酒吧、低级酒馆. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

'dive-bomb, **dive-bombs, dive-bombing, dive-bombed.**

If a plane **dive-bombs** an area, it suddenly flies down low over it to drop bombs onto it. (飞机)俯冲轰炸. ❖ *The Russians had to dive-bomb the cities to regain control.* 俄国人不得不俯冲轰炸这些城市以夺回控制权. ◢ **'dive-bomber, dive bombers** ❖ *...dive-bombers armed with torpedoes.* 装有鱼雷的俯冲轰炸机. VB V n Also V N-COUNT

di·verge /daɪˈvɜːdʒ, AM dɪ-/ **diverges, diverging, diverged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing **diverges** from another similar thing, the first thing is different from the second or develops differently from it. 与...不同; 偏离. ❖ *His interests increasingly diverged from those of his colleagues.* 他的兴趣爱好与同事们的越来越不相同. *Their opinions diverge very little.* 他们的观点没有什么不同. ◢ **di·ver·gence** /daɪˈvɜːdʒəns, AM dɪ-/, **divergences** ❖ *There's a substantial divergence of opinion within the party.* 党内存在着重大的意见分歧. ◢ **di·ver·gent** ❖ *Similar customs were known in widely divergent cultures.* 在很不相同的文化中有一些相似的习俗. V-RECIP V from n pl-n V N-VAR ADJ-GRADED

2 If one road, path, or route **diverges** from another, they lead in different directions after starting from the same place. (道路)岔开, 分岔. ❖ *...a course that diverged from the Calvert Island coastline.* 从卡尔弗特岛海岸线岔开的一条路. *At Orte, the railway lines for Florence and Ancona diverge.* 通往佛罗伦萨和安科纳的铁路在奥尔泰岔开了. V-RECIP V from n Also pl-n V

di·verse /daɪˈvɜːs, AM dɪ-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If a group or range is **diverse**, it is made up of a wide variety of people or things. 各种各样的, 多样化的. ❖ *...a much more diverse and perhaps younger audience.* 更多类型而且或许也更年轻的观众. *...shops selling a diverse range of gifts.* 卖各种各样礼品的商店. ADJ-GRADED

di·ver·si·fy /daɪˈvɜːsɪfaɪ, AM dɪ-/ **diversifies, diversifying, diversified.** ◆◆◇◇◇

When an organization or person **diversifies** into other things, or **diversifies** their activities, they increase the variety of things that they do or make. 使多样化. ❖ *Manufacturers have been encouraged to diversify.* 鼓励厂商发展多种经营. *...the need to diversify their markets.* 使他们的市场多样化的必要性. ◢ **di·ver·si·fi·ca·tion** /daɪˌvɜːsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən, AM dɪ-/, **diversifications** ❖ *...diversification of agriculture.* 农业经营多样化. VB V into n/-ing V V n N-VAR

di·ver·sion /daɪˈvɜːʃən, AM dɪˈvɜːrʒən/ **diversions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **diversion** is an action or event that attracts your attention away from what you are doing or concentrating on. 使人转移注意力的手段(或事物). ❖ *...armed robbers who escaped after throwing smoke bombs to create a diversion.* 在投掷烟幕弹以转移人们视线后逃跑了的持枪抢劫犯. ◢ **di·ver·sion·ary** /daɪˈvɜːʃənəri, AM dɪˈvɜːrʒəneri/ ❖ *It's thought the fires were started by the prisoners as a diversionary tactic.* 据认为, 这些火是囚犯们作为一种转移人们注意力的策略而放的. N-COUNT ADJ

2 A **diversion** is an activity that you do for pleasure. 娱乐, 消遣. ❖ *Finger painting is very messy but an excellent diversion.* 手指画法很脏乱, 但却是一种极好的消遣. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 A **diversion** is a special route arranged for traffic to follow when the normal route cannot be used. 临时绕道. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 **The diversion of** something involves changing its course or destination. 转向; 转移; 改道. ❖ *...the illegal diversion of profits from secret arms sales.* 秘密军火销售所得利润的非法转移. N-UNCOUNT the N of n

di·ver·sity /daɪˈvɜːsɪti, AM dɪ-/ **diversities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **diversity** of something is the fact that it contains many very different elements. 多样性. ❖ *...the cultural diversity of British society.* 英国社会在文化上的多样性. *...to introduce more choice and diversity into the education system.* 在教育系统中引入更多的选择和多样性. N-VAR

2 A **diversity of** things is a range of things which are very different from each other. 多种多样. ❖ *...how to grow a diversity of vegetables in Fall and Winter.* 如何在秋季和冬季栽培多种多样的蔬菜. N-SING N of n

di·vert /daɪˈvɜːt, AM dɪ-/ **diverts, diverting, diverted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **divert** vehicles or travellers means to make them follow a different route or go to a different destination than they originally intended. 使转向; 使改道. ❖ *A new bypass will divert traffic from the A13.* 一条新的旁道将使A13干道的交通改道. *We diverted a plane to rescue 100 passengers.* 为营救100名乘客, 我们改变了一架飞机的航向. *She insists on diverting to a village close to the airport.* 她坚持要绕到机场附近的一座村子里去. V-ERG V n from/to n V n V from/to n

2 To **divert** money or resources means to cause them to be used for a different purpose. 将(资金、资源等)转移(或挪用). ❖ *The government is trying to divert more public funds from west to east.* 政府正力图将更多的公共资金从西部转移到东部. VB V n V n prep/adv

3 To **divert** a phone call means to send it to a different number or place from the one that was dialled by the person making the call. 将(电话)转到其他号码. ❖ *He instructed switchboard staff to divert all Laura's calls to him.* 他吩咐总机将劳拉的所有电话转给他. VB V n V n prep/adv

4 If you say that someone **diverts** your attention from something important or serious, you disapprove of them doing something which stops you thinking about it. 使分心; 转移...的注意力. ❖ *They want to divert the attention of the people from the real issues.* 他们想将人们的注意力从真正的问题上转移开. VB PRAGMATICS V n prep/adv Also V n

di·vert·ing /daɪˈvɜːtɪŋ, AM dɪ-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **diverting**, you mean that it is amusing or entertaining. 有趣的, 娱乐的. ADJ-GRADED DATED

D

di·vest /daɪ'vest, AM dɪ-/ **divests, divesting, divested.**

1 If you **divest** yourself of something that you own or are responsible for, you get rid of it or stop being responsible for it. 抛弃；摆脱. ❖ *The company divested itself of its oil interests.* 这家公司不再涉足石油利益. VB FORMAL V pron-refl of n

2 If something or someone **is divested** of a particular quality, they lose that quality or it is taken away from them. (使)失去；(被)剥夺. ❖ *They have divested rituals of their original meaning.* 他们已经使仪式失去了原来的意义. VB be V-ed of n FORMAL V n of n

3 If you **divest** someone of something that they are wearing or carrying, you take it off them or away from them. 使脱去(衣物)；使卸下. ❖ *...the formalities of divesting her of her coat.* 为她脱去大衣的礼节. VB DATED V n of n Also V n

di·vide /dɪ'vaɪd/ **divides, dividing, divided.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When people or things **are divided** into smaller groups or parts, they become separated into smaller parts. (被)分开；(被)分割. ❖ *It will be easiest if we divide them into groups.* 如果我们把他们分成小组，这将是最简单的. *Divide the pastry in half and roll out each piece.* 将油酥面团分成两半，再将它们各自擀薄. *The egg has divided into clusters of cells.* 卵子已分成了细胞群. *Bacteria reproduce by dividing.* 细菌通过分裂繁殖. V ERG be V-ed into pl-n; V n into pl-n; V n in fraction; V into pl-n; V

2 If you **divide** something among people or things, you separate it into several parts or portions which you distribute to the people or things. 分给；分配. ❖ *Paul divides most of his spare time between the study and his bedroom.* 保罗的大部分空闲时间是在书房和卧室这两处地方分别度过的. *Divide the sauce among 4 bowls.* 将调味汁分在4个碗里. VB V n between/among pl-n Also V n

3 If you **divide** a larger number by a smaller number or **divide** a smaller number into a larger number, you calculate how many times the smaller number can fit exactly into the larger number. 除以；除. ❖ *Measure the floor area of the greenhouse and divide it by six.* 测量温室的占地面积，然后将它除以六. VB V n by/into num

4 If a border or line **divides** two areas, it keeps them separate from each other. 分隔；是...的分界线. ❖ *...remote border areas dividing Tamil and Muslim settlements.* 将泰米尔和穆斯林居住地隔开的偏远边界地区. *...the long frontier dividing Mexico from the United States.* 将墨西哥与美国分隔的漫长边界. *Residents have approved a plan that would divide the region in two.* 居民们已同意一项将该地区一分为二的计划. VB V n; V n from n; V n in/into n

5 If something **divides** people, it causes strong disagreement between them. 使产生分歧；使分裂. ❖ *She has done more to divide the Conservatives than anyone else.* 她在保守党内造成的分裂比任何人都严重. ◢**di·vid·ed** ❖ *The democrats are divided over whether to admit him into their group.* 对于是否接纳他入党，民主党人有分歧. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

6 A **divide** is a significant distinction between two groups, often one that causes conflict. 分歧；差异. ❖ *...a Hindu-Muslim divide in India.* 印度的印度教与伊斯兰教之间的分歧. *...the great divide between formality and truth.* 例行公事和实际情况之间的巨大差别. N-COUNT

7 A **divide** is a line of high ground between areas that are drained by different rivers. The usual British word is **watershed**. 分水岭. [英] 一般作watershed. N-COUNT AMERICAN

8 You use **divide and rule** to refer to a policy which is intended to keep someone in a position of power by causing disagreements between people who might otherwise unite against them. (政策上)分而治之. PHR

▸**divide off.**

If something **divides** an area **off**, it forms a barrier that keeps it separate from another area. 把...隔开. ❖ *...a bamboo partition dividing off another room.* 将另一个房间隔开的一张竹帘. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

▸**divide up.**

1 If you **divide** something **up**, you separate it into smaller or more useful groups. 把...分割开；把...分成若干部分. ❖ *The idea is to divide up the country into four sectors.* 该想法是将国家分割成四个部分. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

2 If you **divide** something **up**, you share it out among a number of people or groups in approximately equal parts. 瓜分；平均分给. ❖ *The aim was to divide up state property.* 目的是瓜分国有财产. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

di,vided 'highway, divided highways.

A **divided highway** is a road which has two lanes of traffic travelling in each direction with a strip of grass or concrete down the middle. The British expression is **dual carriageway**. (中间有分隔带的)双向公路. [英] 一般作dual carriageway. N-COUNT AMERICAN

divi·dend /'dɪvɪdend/ **dividends.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **dividend** is the part of a company's profits which is paid to people who have shares in the company. 股息，红利. N-COUNT

2 If something **pays dividends**, it brings advantages at a later date. 有好处；产生效益. ❖ *Steps taken now to maximise your health will pay dividends later on.* 现在采取的增强体质的措施将来会对你有好处. PHR

3 ➡ 又见 **peace dividend.**

di·vid·er /dɪ'vaɪdə/ **dividers.**

1 A **divider** is something which forms a barrier between two areas or sets of things. 分隔物. ❖ *A curtain acted as a divider between this class and another.* 一条帘子将这个教室与另一个隔开. *...room dividers.* 分隔房间的隔板. N-COUNT

2 **Dividers** are an instrument consisting of two pointed arms jointed by a hinge, used for measuring lines and for marking points along them. 分线规；两脚规. N-PLURAL

di'viding line, dividing lines.

1 A **dividing line** is a distinction which marks the difference between two types of thing or two groups. (两类事物之间的)分界线. ❖ *There's a very thin dividing line between joviality and hysteria.* 快乐的激动和歇斯底里之间的分界线很细微. N-COUNT

2 The **dividing line** between two areas is the boundary between them. (地区之间的)边界线. ❖ *...the dividing line between Israel and the occupied territories.* 以色列和占领区之间的边界线. N-SING

divi·na·tion /,dɪvɪ'neɪʃən/.

Divination is the art or practice of discovering what will happen in the future using supernatural means. 占卜(术)；(以超自然的方法进行的)预言，预测. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

di·vine /dɪ'vaɪn/ **divines, divining, divined.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **divine** to describe something that is provided by or relates to a god or goddess. 上帝的；神的；神赐的. ❖ *...a divine punishment.* 上帝的惩罚. *...divine inspiration.* 神赐的灵感. ◢**di·vine·ly** ❖ *The law was divinely ordained.* 这条法律是获得神圣授命的. ADJ ADV

2 A **divine** is a priest who specializes in the study of theology. (专门研究神学的)教士. N-COUNT DATED

3 People use **divine** to express their pleasure or enjoyment of something. 极好的；极棒的. ❖ *Darling, how lovely to see you, you look simply divine.* 亲爱的，见到你真是太让人高兴了，你看上去简直棒极了. ◢**divinely** ❖ *...divinely glamorous singer Jeffrey McDonald.* 极富魅力的歌唱家杰弗里·麦克唐纳. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS DATED, INFORMAL ADV-GRADED

4 If you **divine** something, you discover or learn it by guessing. 推测；猜度. ❖ *We may divine that kings did not sleep any better than peasants.* 我们可以推测国王并不比农民睡得更好. VB V n LITERARY V that Also V wh

5 If you **divine**, you try to find underground supplies of water or minerals, using a special rod or pair of rods. (利用占卜棒)探测(地下水源或矿藏). ❖ *I was divining for water.* 我当时正用占卜棒探测水源. VB V; V for n

div·ing /'daɪvɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Diving** is the activity of working or exploring underwater, using special breathing equipment. 潜水作业(或勘探). N-UNCOUNT

2 **Diving** is the sport or activity in which you jump into water head first with your arms held straight above your head, usually from a diving board. 跳水运动. N-UNCOUNT

'diving bell, diving bells.

A **diving bell** is a container shaped like a bell, in which people can breathe air while they work under water. 潜水钟 N-COUNT

(钟形潜水器).

'diving board, diving boards.

A **diving board** is a board high above a swimming pool from which people can dive into the water. (游泳池的)跳板,跳台. N-COUNT

di·vin·ity /dɪˈvɪnɪti/ **divinities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Divinity** is the study of religion. 神学. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Divinity** is the quality of being divine. 神圣. ❖ *...the divinity of Christ's word.* 基督诺言的神圣. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **divinity** is a god or goddess. 神;女神. ❖ *...Roman divinities.* 罗马诸神. N-COUNT

di·vi·sible /dɪˈvɪzɪbəl/.

If one number is **divisible** by another number, the second number can be divided into the first exactly, with no remainder. 可以用除法除尽的. ADJ: v-link ADJ by num

di·vi·sion /dɪˈvɪʒən/ **divisions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **division** of a large unit into two or more parts is the act of separating it into these parts. 分开;分裂. ❖ *...the unification of Germany, after its division into two states.* 德国在被分成两个国家之后的统一. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **division** of something among people or things is its separation into parts which are distributed among them. 分配. ❖ *...the current division of labor between workers and management.* 当前工人和管理层之间的分工. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **division** is a significant distinction or difference of opinion between two groups, which causes them to be considered as very different and separate. 区别;差别. ❖ *The division between the prosperous west and the impoverished east remains.* 繁荣的西部和贫穷的东部之间的差别依然存在. N-VAR

4 **Division** is the arithmetical process of dividing one number into another number. (算术中的)除法. N-UNCOUNT

5 In a large organization, a **division** is a group of departments located in the same area or concerned with similar tasks. (大机构里的)分部,部门. ❖ *...the bank's Latin American division.* 该银行的拉丁美洲分部. ◢**di·vi·sion·al** ❖ *...the divisional headquarters.* 分支指挥部. N-COUNT; ADJ: ADJ n

6 A **division** is a group of military units which fight as a single unit. (军队的)师. ❖ *...armoured divisions.* 装甲师. N-COUNT

7 In football and some other sports, a **division** is one of the groups of teams which make up a league. (体育运动中的)级,组. N-COUNT

8 In the British Parliament, a **division** is a vote where the MPs go into separate rooms in order to record their vote. (英国议会中的)分组表决. N-COUNT

di·vi·sive /dɪˈvaɪsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **divisive** causes hostility and argument between people. 造成不和的;引起分歧的. ❖ *Abortion has always been a divisive issue.* 堕胎一直是个引起分歧的议题. ◢**di·vi·sive·ness** ❖ *...the divisiveness that has separated Miami's black and Latino communities.* 使迈阿密的黑人社区和拉丁美洲社区互相疏远的分歧. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

di·vorce /dɪˈvɔːs/ **divorces, divorcing, divorced.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **divorce** is the formal ending of a marriage by law. 离婚. ❖ *Numerous marriages now end in divorce.* 现在许多婚姻都以离婚告终. N-VAR

2 If a man and woman **divorce** or if one of them **divorces** the other, their marriage is legally ended. 离婚;与...离婚. ❖ *He and Lillian had got divorced.* 他和莉莲已经离婚. *Mr Gold is divorcing for the second time.* 戈尔德先生正在第二次离婚. ◢**di·vorced** ❖ *Princess Margaret is divorced from Lord Snowdon.* 玛格丽特公主已与斯诺登勋爵离婚. V-RECIP: pl-n V, pl-n get V-ed, V, Also V n; ADJ

3 A **divorce** between two things is a separation between them. 分离. ❖ *...this divorce of Christian culture from the roots of faith.* 基督教文化与信仰基础的这次分离. N-SING

4 If one thing **is divorced from** another, they become separate from each other. (使)分开;(使)脱离. ❖ *We have been able to divorce sex from reproduction.* 我们已能够使性行为与生育分开. ◢**divorced** ❖ *...speculative theories divorced from political reality.* 脱离政治现实、靠推测得来的理论. *I feel society has got so divorced from natural things.* 我觉得现在的社会已变得与自然的东西十分脱节. VB: be V-ed from n, V n from n; ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ from n

di·vor·cee /dɪvɔːˈsiː/ **divorcees.**

A **divorcee** is a person who is divorced. 离了婚的人. N-COUNT

div·ot /ˈdɪvət/ **divots.**

A **divot** is a small piece of grass and earth which is dug out accidentally, for example by a golf club. (打高尔夫球时偶然削起的)一小块草皮(泥土). N-COUNT

di·vulge /daɪˈvʌldʒ, AM dɪ-/ **divulges, divulging, divulged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **divulge** secret or private information, you tell it to someone. 泄露(秘密);透露(消息). ❖ *Officials refuse to divulge details of the negotiations.* 官员拒绝透露谈判的详细情况. *I do not want to divulge where the village is.* 我不想说出村子的位置. VB: FORMAL; V n; V wh; Also V that

div·vy /ˈdɪvi/ **divvies.**

If you call someone a **divvy**, you are saying in a humorous way that you think they are rather foolish. (幽默的称呼语)傻瓜. ❖ *Don't be a divvy!* 别犯傻了! N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS; BRITISH, INFORMAL

Di·wa·li /dɪˈwɑːli/; 又拼作 **Divali.**

Diwali is a Hindu festival celebrated in October or November. 排灯节(印度教的一个节日,在10月或11月举行). N-UNCOUNT

DIY /ˌdiː aɪ ˈwaɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

DIY is the activity of making or repairing things yourself, especially in your home. **DIY** is an abbreviation for 'do-it-yourself'. (尤指在家里)自己动手制作;自行维修. do-it-yourself 的缩写形式. ❖ *He's useless at DIY.* 他在自己动手方面很笨. N-UNCOUNT; BRITISH

diz·zy /ˈdɪzi/ **dizzier, dizziest; dizzies, dizzying, dizzied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you feel **dizzy**, you feel that you are losing your balance and are about to fall. 头晕目眩的,眩晕的. ❖ *She felt slightly dizzy and disoriented.* 她觉得有点眩晕和茫然. ◢**diz·zi·ly** /ˈdɪzɪli/ ❖ *Her head spins dizzily as soon as she sits up.* 她一坐起来就觉得头晕目眩. ◢**diz·zi·ness** ❖ *His complaint causes dizziness and nausea.* 他的病引起头晕和恶心. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **dizzies** you, it causes you to feel unsteady or confused. 使眩晕;使困惑. ❖ *The sudden height dizzied her.* 突然上升的高度使她觉得眩晕. ◢**diz·zy·ing** ❖ *We're descending now at dizzying speed.* 我们正以令人眩晕的速度下降. VB: V n; ADJ-GRADED

3 You can use **dizzy** to describe a woman who is careless and forgetful, but likeable. (女人)粗心大意但讨人喜欢的,健忘而可爱的. ❖ *She is famed for playing dizzy blondes.* 她以扮演粗心大意但讨人喜欢的金发女郎而闻名. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you say that someone has reached the **dizzy heights** of something, you are emphasizing that they have reached a very high level by achieving it. 很高的水平;很高的地位. ❖ *Annie Lennox took the group to dizzy heights of rock success.* 安妮·伦诺克斯使这支乐队在摇滚乐方面取得了令人目眩的成功. PHR; PRAGMATICS

DJ /ˌdiː ˈdʒeɪ/ **DJs;** 又拼作 **dj.** ◆◆

1 A **DJ** is the same as a **disc jockey**. 同 disc jockey. N-COUNT

2 A **DJ** is the same as a **dinner jacket**. 同 dinner jacket. N-COUNT

DNA /ˌdiː en ˈeɪ/. ◆◆

DNA is an acid that is contained in the cells of living things. It determines the particular structure and functions of every cell. **DNA** is an abbreviation for 'deoxyribonucleic acid'. 脱氧核糖核酸(基因讯息的载体). deoxyribonucleic acid的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

,DNA 'fingerprinting.

DNA fingerprinting is the same as **genetic fingerprinting**. 同 genetic fingerprinting. N-UNCOUNT

do 1 auxiliary verb uses 助动词用法

do /də, 重读 duː/ **does, doing, did, done.** ◆◆◆◆◆

Do is used as an auxiliary with the simple present tense. **Did** is used as an auxiliary with the simple past tense. In spoken English negative forms of **do** are often contracted, for example **do not** is contracted to **don't** and **did not** is contracted to **didn't**. do在一般现在式中用作助动词. did在一般过去式中用作助动词. 在口语中, do的否定式通常被缩略, 如do not被缩略作don't, did not被缩略作didn't.

D

D

1 **Do** is used to form the negative of main verbs, by putting 'not' after 'do' and before the main verb in its infinitive form (without 'to'). do后面加not构成主要动词的否定式，置于不带to的原形动词之前. ❖ *They don't want to work.* 他们不想工作. *I did not know Jamie had a knife.* 我不知道杰米带了刀. [AUX] [AUX neg inf]

2 **Do** is used to form questions, by putting the subject after 'do' and before the main verb in its infinitive form (without 'to'). 在构成疑问句时，主语位于do之后，动词的原形之前. ❖ *Do you like music?* 你喜欢音乐吗? *What did he say?* 他说了什么? [AUX] [AUX n v]

3 **Do** is used in question tags. do用于附加疑问句中. ❖ *You know about Andy, don't you?* 你知道安迪的情况，是不是? *They had some of the same questions last year, didn't they?* 他们去年也遇到了同样的问题，是不是? [AUX] [cl AUX n]

4 You use **do** when you are confirming or contradicting a statement containing 'do', or giving a negative or positive answer to a question. 用于对含有do的陈述句或疑问句表示肯定或否定. ❖ *'Did he think there was anything suspicious going on?' – 'Yes, he did.'* '他是不是认为有什么可疑的事情正在发生?'—'是的，他是这么认为的.' *They say they don't care, but they do.* 他们说他们不在乎，但其实他们是在乎的. [AUX] [AUX]

5 **Do** is used with a negative to tell someone not to behave in a certain way. do与否定词连用表示警告. ❖ *Don't be silly.* 别犯傻了. *Don't touch that!* 别碰那个! [AUX only imper] [AUX neg inf]

6 **Do** is used to give emphasis to the main verb when there is no other auxiliary. 在没有其他助动词时，do用于强调主要动词. ❖ *Veronica, I do understand.* 韦罗妮卡，我的确明白. [AUX] [AUX inf]

7 **Do** is used as a polite way of inviting or trying to persuade someone to do something. do用于客气地邀请或力图说服某人做某事. ❖ *Do help yourself to another drink.* 你就再喝一杯吧. [AUX only imper] [PRAGMATICS] [AUX inf]

8 **Do** can be used to refer back to another verbal group when you are comparing or contrasting two things. 在作比较或对比时，do用于代替前面提到的动词词组. ❖ *I make more money than he does.* 我赚的钱比他多. *Alcohol inhibits sleep, as do coffee, chocolate and tea.* 酒精使人睡不着觉，就像咖啡、巧克力和茶一样. *More than twice as many men kill themselves than do women.* 男人自杀的人数是女人的两倍多. [VB] [PRAGMATICS] [V] [as V n] [than V n]

9 You use **do** after 'so' and 'nor' to say that the same statement is true for two people or groups. 用于so和nor之后表示情况一样. ❖ *You know that's true, and so do I.* 你知道那是真的，我也知道. [VB] [PRAGMATICS] [V n]

do 2 other verb uses 其他动词用法

do /duː/ **does, doing, did, done.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **do** something, you take some action or perform an activity or task. **Do** is often used instead of a more specific verb, to talk about a common action involving a particular thing. For example, you can say 'do your teeth' instead of 'brush your teeth'. 做，干(可代替其他具体的动词，如可以用do your teeth代替brush your teeth表示'刷牙'). ❖ *I was trying to do some work.* 我正设法干点活. *I did the washing up.* 我把餐具洗了. *Dad does the garden.* 爸爸整理花园. [VB] [V n]

2 **Do** can be used to stand for any verbal group, or to refer back to another verbal group, including one that was in a previous sentence. do可以代表任何动词词组，或代替前面提到过的动词词组，包括上一句话中的. ❖ *What are you doing?* 你在干什么? *Think twice before doing anything.* 三思而行. *A lot of people got arrested for looting so they will think before they do it again.* 许多人因抢劫而被捕了，因此，他们下次抢劫前就会想一想. *The first thing is to get some more food. When we've done that we ought to start again.* 首先得再多弄些食物来，然后我们应该再重新开始. [VB] [PRAGMATICS] [V n]

3 You can use **do** at the beginning of a sentence after words like 'what' and 'all', to give special emphasis to the information that comes at the end of the sentence. 用于what和all等词之后以强调后面的内容. ❖ *All she does is complain.* 她总是在抱怨. *What I should do is go and see her.* 我应该去看看她. [VB] [PRAGMATICS] [V n]

4 If you **do** a particular thing with something, you use it in that particular way. 使用; 运用; 对待. ❖ *I was allowed to do whatever I wanted with my life.* 我可以自由支配自己的生活. *The technology was good, but you couldn't do much with it.* 这技术不错，但用处不大. [VB] [V n with n] [V amount with n]

5 You can ask someone **what** they **did with** something as another way of asking them where they put it. 放置. ❖ *What did you do with that notebook?* 你把那笔记本放在哪里了? [PHR]

6 If you **do** something about a problem, you take action to try to solve it. 采取措施(以解决问题). ❖ *They refuse to do anything about the real cause of crime: poverty.* 他们拒绝采取任何措施来解决犯罪的真正原因: 贫困. *Though he didn't like it there wasn't much he could do about it.* 虽然他不喜欢，但也无可奈何. [VB] [V n about n] [V amount about n]

7 If an action or event **does** a particular thing, such as harm or good, it has that result or effect. 造成; 导致. ❖ *A few bombs can do a lot of damage.* 几枚炸弹就可以造成很大损害. *The publicity did her career no harm.* 媒体宣传给她的事业并没有造成任何损害. [VB] [V n] [V n n]

8 You can use **do** to talk about the degree to which a person, action, or event affects or improves a particular situation. 产生…影响; 起…作用. ❖ *The current reforms will do much to create these conditions.* 当前的改革对创造这些条件将起很大作用. *Such incidents do nothing for live music's reputation.* 这类事件对现场音乐的名声不起任何作用. [VB] [V amount to-inf] [V amount for n] [Also V n for n]

9 You can talk about what someone or something **does** to someone to mean that they have a very harmful effect on them. 对…造成很大伤害. ❖ *I saw what the liquor was doing to her.* 我发现酒精正对她造成巨大伤害. [VB] [V to n]

10 If you ask someone what they **do**, you want to know what their job or profession is. (用于询问职业)做、干. [VB V n]

11 If you **are doing** something, you are busy or active in some way, or have planned an activity for some time in the future. (打算)做，干; 忙于. ❖ *Are you doing anything tomorrow night?* 你明天晚上有什么安排吗? [VB] [V n]

12 If you say that someone or something **does** well or badly, you are talking about how successful or unsuccessful they are. 进行; 进展; 表现. ❖ *Connie did well at school.* 康妮在学校表现很好. [VB] [V adv]

13 If a person or organization **does** a particular service or product, they provide that service or sell that product. 提供(某项服务); 生产(某产品). ❖ *They provide design services and do printing and packaging.* 他们提供设计服务、也提供印刷和包装服务. [VB] [V n]

14 You can use **do** when referring to the speed or rate that something or someone achieves or is able to achieve. (以…速度)行进. ❖ *They were doing 70 miles an hour.* 他们当时正以每小时70英里的速度行进. [VB] [V amount]

15 If you **do** a subject, author, or book, you study them at school or college. (在学校)学习，研究. ❖ *I'd like to do maths at university.* 我打算在大学攻读数学. *In the first year we did 'Julius Caesar'.* 我们在第一年里学习了《尤利乌斯·凯撒》. [VB] [SPOKEN] [V n]

16 If you **do** a particular person, accent, or role, you mimic that person or accent or act that role. 模仿; 扮演. ❖ *Gina does accents extremely well.* 吉娜模仿口音惟妙惟肖. [VB] [V n]

17 If you say that something will **do** or will **do** you, you mean that it is sufficient in quantity or quality to meet your requirements. 对…足够; 满足…的需求; 合适. ❖ *Give them a prize. Anything will do.* 给他们一件奖品，什么都可以. *I just want to get better and then that'll do me.* 我就想赶快好起来，那就足够了. [VB] [V] [V n]

18 If you say that you **could do with** something, you mean that you need it or would benefit from it. 需要; 想要. ❖ *I could do with a cup of tea.* 我想喝一杯茶. [PHR]

19 If you ask **what** someone or something **is doing** in a [PHR]

particular place, you are asking why they are there. (询问原因)为什么(某人或某物)会在(某地). ❖ *What was he doing in Hyde Park at that time of the morning?* 他早上那个时候在海德公园干什么?

20 If you say **that will do** to a child, you are telling them to stop behaving in the way that they are. (劝孩子)行了, 别这样做了. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

21 If you say that one thing **has** something **to do with** or is something **to do with** another thing, you mean that the two things are connected or that the first thing is about the second thing. 与...有关. ❖ *Mr Forlani denies having anything to do with the episode.* 福拉尼先生否认与此事有任何关系. *They were shouting at each other. It was something to do with money.* 他们在吵架, 是为了钱的事. PHR

22 **do** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in the dictionary. For example, the expression **easier said than done** is explained at **easy**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如 easier said than done 见 easy 一条.

›do away with.

To **do away with** something means to remove it completely or abolish it. 取消; 废除. ❖ *The long-range goal must be to do away with nuclear weapons.* 长远目标必须是销毁核武器. PHR-V VPPn

›do down.

If someone **does** you **down**, they try to make other people think that you are unpleasant or unsuccessful by criticizing you. 说...的坏话; 诋毁. ❖ *Glover thinks that Smith did him down, perhaps out of envy.* 格洛弗认为史密斯诋毁他, 或许是出于嫉妒. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL VnP Also V P noun

›do for.

If you say that you **are done for**, you mean that you are in a disastrous and hopeless situation. 完蛋了; 没指望了. ❖ *If I can't bring my questions to you, I'm done for.* 如果我不能把我的问题告诉你, 我就完了. PHR-V usu passive INFORMAL be V-ed P

›do in.

To **do** someone **in** means to kill them. 杀死. ❖ *Whoever did him in removed a man who was brave as well as ruthless.* 不管是谁杀了他, 这个人除掉的是个既残忍又凶猛的人. PHR-V VnP INFORMAL Also V P noun

›do out.

If a room or building is **done out** in a particular way, it is decorated and furnished in that way. 装饰, 装修. ❖ *...a room newly done out in country-house style.* 一间按照乡间别墅的样式新近装修的房间. PHR-V usu passive BRITISH be V-ed P

›do out of.

If you **do** someone **out of** something, you unfairly cause them not to have or get something that they were expecting to have. (以不正当的手段)使...得不到(某物); 骗取. ❖ *The others have done him out of his share.* 其他人骗走了他该得的那一份. PHR-V INFORMAL VnPPn

›do over.

Do over is an informal expression. do over 是个非正式的表达方式.

1 If you **do** a task **over**, you perform it again from the beginning. 重做. ❖ *If she had the chance to do it over, she would have hired a press secretary.* 如果她有机会从头开始的话, 她就会雇一名新闻秘书. PHR-V AMERICAN VnP

2 If someone **does** a place **over**, they rob it or search it and leave it very untidy. 抢劫; 搜掠. ❖ *The door was open. They had done the place over.* 门开着, 他们已经洗劫了此地. PHR-V BRITISH VnP Also V P noun

3 To **do** someone **over** means to hurt them badly, for example by hitting or kicking them. 痛打; 猛击. ❖ *We could get someone to do him over, couldn't we?* 我们可以雇个人揍他一顿, 不行吗? PHR-V BRITISH VnP Also V P noun

›do up.

1 If you **do** something **up**, you fasten it. 扣; 系; 扎. ❖ *Mari did up the buttons.* 玛丽扣好扣子. *Do your coat up.* 把大衣扣上. PHR-V V P noun VnP

2 If you **do up** an old building, you decorate and repair it so that it is in a better condition. 重新装修. ❖ *Nicholas has bought a barn in Provence and is spending August doing it up.* 尼古拉斯在普罗旺斯买了一座仓库, 打算八月份重新装修它. PHR-V VnP Also V P noun

3 If you say that a person or room **is done up** in a particular way, you mean that they are dressed or decorated in that way, often a way that is rather ridiculous or extreme. (尤指可笑地或过分地)打扮, 装饰. ❖ *...Beatrice, usually done up like the fairy on the Christmas tree.* 通常打扮得像圣诞树上的小精灵一样的比阿特丽斯. *She's had her blond hair done up exactly like Jackie's.* 她将自己的金发做得与杰姬的一模一样. PHR-V usu passive be V-ed prep/adv have n V-ed P

›do without.

1 If you **do without** something you need, want, or usually have, you are able to survive, continue, or succeed although you do not have it. 不用(或没有)...也行; 将就. ❖ *We can't do without the help of your organisation.* 没有你们机构的帮助我们不行. PHR-V VPn Also VP

2 If you say that you could **do without** something, you mean that you would prefer not to have it or it is of no benefit to you. 宁可没有; 用不着. ❖ *He could do without her rhetorical questions at five o'clock in the morning.* 他希望不要在早上五点钟就听到她的反问. PHR-V INFORMAL VPn

do 3 noun uses 名词用法

do /duː/ dos.

1 A **do** is a party, dinner party, or other social event. 晚会; 宴会; 社交聚会. ❖ *A friend of his is having a do in Stoke.* 他的一位朋友正在斯托克举办一个宴会. *They always have all-night dos there.* 他们经常在那里举办通宵晚会. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 If someone tells you the **dos and don'ts** of a situation, they advise you what you should and should not do in that situation. (应做与不应做的事项)须知; 注意事项. ❖ *...the dos and don'ts of carpet care.* 地毯保养的注意事项. PHR

do.

do. is a written abbreviation for **ditto**. ditto的书面缩写形式. DATED

d.o.b.

d. o. b. is used as a written abbreviation for 'date of birth', especially on official forms. date of birth 的书面缩写形式, 尤用于正式表格.

do·ber·man /ˈdəʊbəmən/ dobermans.

A **doberman** is a type of large dog with short dark fur. 多伯曼氏犬(毛短而黑的一种大犬). N-COUNT

doc /dɒk/ docs.

Some people call a doctor **doc**. 有些人称医生为doc. ❖ *I think I've got a stomach ulcer but the doc says no.* 我觉得我得了胃溃疡, 但医生说没有. N-COUNT INFORMAL

doc·ile /ˈdəʊsaɪl, AM ˈdɑːsəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A person or animal that is **docile** is quiet, not aggressive, and easily controlled. (人或动物)温顺的, 驯服的, 易控制的. ❖ *...docile, obedient children.* 温顺听话的孩子. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **do·cil·ity** /dɒˈsɪlɪti/ ❖ *Her docility had surprised him.* 她的顺从令他吃惊. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **doc·ile·ly** ❖ *She stands, hands behind her, as if docilely awaiting my decision.* 她背着手站在那里, 仿佛是在温顺地等待我的决定. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

dock /dɒk/ docks, docking, docked. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **dock** is an enclosed area in a harbour where ships go to be loaded, unloaded, and repaired. 码头, 船埠, 船坞. ❖ *What other ships are in dock here?* 还有其他哪些船在船埠里? N-COUNT also in/into N

➻ 又见 **dry dock**.

2 When a ship **docks** or **is docked**, it is brought into a dock. (船)靠码头, 入港. ❖ *The vessel docked at Liverpool.* 那艘船停靠在利物浦港. *Russian commanders docked a huge aircraft carrier in a Russian port.* 俄国指挥官将一艘巨大的航空母舰停靠在一个俄国港口. V-ERG V Vn

3 A **dock** is a small structure at the edge of water where boats can tie up, especially one that is privately owned. (尤指私人的)小型泊位; 码头. N-COUNT AMERICAN

4 A **dock** is a platform for loading vehicles or trains. (给汽车或火车装货的)月台. ❖ *The truck left the loading dock.* 卡车离开了装货月台. N-COUNT AMERICAN

5 When one spacecraft **docks** or **is docked** with another, the V-ERG-RECIP

D

two crafts join together in space. (使)(两艘太空船)对接. ❖ *The space shuttle Atlantis is scheduled to dock with Russia's Mir space station.* 亚特兰蒂斯号航天飞机按计划将与俄罗斯的米尔太空站对接. V with n Also V n prep

6 In a law court, the **dock** is the place where the person accused of a crime stands or sits. (刑事法庭的)被告席. ❖ *Their father has stood in the dock for attempted murder.* 他们的父亲曾因谋杀未遂罪上过被告席. N-SING BRITISH

7 If you **dock** something such as someone's salary, you take some of it away as a punishment. 扣除(工资等作为惩罚). ❖ *Soccer's governing body has recommended docking two points from the league champions.* 足球管理机构建议将联赛冠军队的成绩扣除两分. VB BRITISH V n Also V n n

8 A **dock** is a plant with large leaves which grows wild in Britain and some other northern countries. 酸模(生长于英国及其他北方国家的一种阔叶植物). N-VAR

dock·er /'dɒkə/ **dockers.**
A **docker** is a person who works in the docks, loading and unloading ships. The usual American word is **longshoreman**. 码头工人. [美]一般作 longshoreman. N-COUNT BRITISH

D

dock·et /'dɒkɪt/ **dockets.**
1 A **docket** is a certificate or ticket which shows the contents of something such as a parcel or cargo, and proves who the goods belong to. (送货单、包裹单等)单据, 标签. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **docket** is a list of cases awaiting trial in a law court. 备审案件清单. ❖ *The Court has about 1,400 appeals on its docket.* 该法庭的备审案件约有1,400宗. N-COUNT AMERICAN

dock·land /'dɒklænd/ **docklands.** ♦◇◇◇◇
The **dockland** or **docklands** of a town or city is the area around the docks. 码头区, 港区. N-VAR BRITISH

dock·yard /'dɒkjɑːd/ **dockyards.**
A **dockyard** is a place where ships are built, maintained, and repaired. 造船厂; 修船厂. N-COUNT

doc·tor /'dɒktə/ **doctors, doctoring, doctored.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **doctor** is someone who is qualified in medicine and treats people who are ill. 医生, 大夫. ❖ *Don't hesitate to call the doctor if you are at all uneasy.* 你如果有什么不舒服, 就赶紧叫医生. *Doctor, you've got to help me.* 医生, 你得帮帮我. N-COUNT, N-TITLE, N-VOC
2 The **doctor's** is used to refer to the surgery or clinic where a doctor works. 诊所. ❖ *I have an appointment at the doctor's.* 我已预约去诊所. N-COUNT
3 A **doctor** is someone who has been awarded the highest academic or honorary degree by a university. 博士. ❖ *He is a doctor of philosophy.* 他是位哲学博士. N-COUNT, N-TITLE
4 If someone **doctors** something, they change it in order to deceive people. 窜改, 伪造. ❖ *They doctored the prints, deepening the lines to make her look as awful as possible.* 他们对照片做了手脚, 加深了她的皱纹以尽量丑化她. VB V n
◢**doc·tor·ing** ❖ *...the doctoring of the document.* 对文件的篡改. N-UNCOUNT
5 If someone **doctors** food or drink, they add a poison or drug to it. (将毒药或麻药等)掺入(食物或饮料中). VB V n

doc·tor·al /'dɒktərəl/.
A **doctoral** thesis or piece of research is written or done in order to obtain a doctor's degree. 博士学位的. ADJ ADJ n

doc·tor·ate /'dɒktərət/ **doctorates.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **doctorate** is the highest degree awarded by a university. 博士学位. N-COUNT

doc·tri·naire /ˌdɒktrɪ'neə/.
If you say that someone is **doctrinaire**, you disapprove of them because they have fixed principles which they try to impose on other people. 空谈理论的; 教条(主义)的. ❖ *He is firm but not doctrinaire.* 他坚定但不死守教条. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

doc·trine /'dɒktrɪn/ **doctrines.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **doctrine** is a set of principles or beliefs, especially religious ones. (尤指宗教的)教义, 教条, 信条; 学说. ❖ *...the Marxist doctrine of perpetual revolution.* 马克思主义的永远革命的学说. ◢**doc·tri·nal** /dɒk'traɪnəl, AM 'dɑːktrɪnəl/ ❖ *Doctrinal differences were vigorously debated.* 教义上的分歧引起了激烈的辩论. N-VAR ADJ
2 A **doctrine** is a statement of official government policy, especially foreign policy. (关于国策, 尤其是外交政策的)官方声明. N-COUNT AMERICAN

docu·dra·ma /'dɒkjudrɑːmə/ **docudramas;** 又拼作 **docu-drama.**
A **docudrama** is a television film based on events that really happened. (根据真实事件拍摄的)电视纪实剧. N-VAR

docu·ment, documents, documenting, documented. ♦♦♦♦◇
The noun is pronounced /'dɒkjəmənt/. The verb is pronounced /'dɒkjəment/. 名词发音为 /'dɒkjəmənt/. 动词发音为 /'dɒkjəment/.
1 A **document** is one or more official pieces of paper with writing on them. 文件; 公文; 文献. ❖ *The foreign ministers of the two countries signed the documents today.* 两个国家的外交部长今天签署了文件. N-COUNT
2 If you **document** something, you make a detailed record of it in writing or on film or tape. (通过文字、电影或磁带等)详细记录, 记载. ❖ *...a book documenting his prison experiences.* 一本详细记载他狱中经历的书. VB V n

docu·men·tary /ˌdɒkjə'mentri/ **documentaries.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **documentary** is a television or radio programme, or a film, which shows real events or provides factual information about a particular subject. (电视或电影)纪录片; 纪实节目. N-COUNT
2 **Documentary** evidence consists of things that are written down. (证据)书面的. ADJ ADJ n

docu·men·ta·tion /ˌdɒkjəmen'teɪʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Documentation consists of documents which provide proof or evidence of something, or are a record of something. 文件证据; 证件; 文献资料. ❖ *Passengers must carry proper documentation.* 乘客必须携带适当的证件. N-UNCOUNT

dod·der·ing /'dɒdərɪŋ/.
If you refer to someone as a **doddering** old man or woman, you are saying in a disrespectful way that they are old and weak. (指人因衰老和虚弱而)迟钝的、老态龙钟的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

dod·dery /'dɒdəri/.
Someone who is **doddery** walks in an unsteady and shaky way, especially because of old age. (尤指因年老而)步履蹒跚的; 颤抖的. ADJ-GRADED

dod·dle /'dɒdəl/.
If you say that something is **a doddle**, you mean that it is very easy to do. 轻而易举的事. ❖ *This summer's schedule should be a doddle for him.* 今年夏天的计划对他来说应该是轻而易举的事. N-SING a N BRITISH, INFORMAL

dodge /dɒdʒ/ **dodges, dodging, dodged.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **dodge** somewhere, you move suddenly, often to avoid being hit, caught, or seen. (为不被抓住或看见而)躲闪, 闪开. ❖ *He dodged amongst the seething crowds of men.* 他躲进了密集的人群中. VB V prep/adv
2 If you **dodge** something, you avoid it by quickly moving to one side so that it cannot hit or reach you. 躲开, 闪开(某物). ❖ *He desperately dodged a speeding car trying to run him down.* 他拼命地躲开那辆超速行驶的企图压死他的汽车. VB V n
3 If you **dodge** something, usually something you ought to do, you deliberately avoid doing it or dealing with it. (故意)逃避, 规避. ❖ *He boasts of dodging military service by feigning illness.* 他炫耀自己以装病逃避了兵役. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *This was not just a tax dodge.* 这不仅仅是逃税. N-COUNT
◢**dodg·er, dodgers** ❖ *...a crackdown on fare dodgers.* 对逃避缴费者的严厉打击. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **draft dodger**.

dodg·em /'dɒdʒəm/ **dodgems.**
The **dodgems** or **dodgem cars** at a fairground are small electric cars which are driven around a special enclosure and crashed into each other for fun. **Dodgem** is a trademark. (游乐场中的)碰碰车, 迷你电动车. Dodgem为商标名. N-COUNT BRITISH

dodgy /'dɒdʒi/ **dodgier, dodgiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Dodgy is an informal word used in British English. 非正式的英国英语单词.

1 If you describe someone or something as **dodgy**, you disapprove of them because they seem rather dishonest and unreliable. 狡猾的; 狡诈的; 不可靠的. ❖ *He was a bit of a dodgy character.* 他是个有点狡猾的家伙. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you say that something is **dodgy**, you mean that it seems rather risky or unreliable. (事物)不安全的; 不可靠的. ❖ *Predicting voting trends from economic forecasts is a dodgy business.* 从经济预测来预言选举趋势是件靠不住的事. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you say that someone has a **dodgy** heart or knee, for example, you mean that that part of their body is not very strong or healthy. 不太强壮的; 有小毛病的. ❖ *My heart's a bit dodgy.* 我的心脏有点小毛病. ADJ-GRADED

dodo /'dəudəu/ **dodos** or **dodoes.**

A **dodo** was a very large bird that was unable to fly. 渡渡鸟(从前一种不能飞行的大鸟). N-COUNT

doe /dəu/ **does.**

A **doe** is an adult female rabbit, hare, or deer. 雌兔; 雌鹿. N-COUNT

doer /'du:ə/ **doers.**

If you refer to someone as a **doer**, you mean that they act promptly and efficiently, without spending a lot of time thinking about it. 实干家. ❖ *Robertson was a doer, not a thinker.* 罗伯逊是位实干家, 不是位思想家. N-COUNT

does /dəz, 重读 dʌz/.

Does is the third person singular in the present tense of **do**. do的现在式第三人称单数形式.

doesn't /'dʌzənt/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Doesn't is the usual spoken form of **does not**. does not的缩略形式.

doff /dɒf, AM dɔ:f/ **doffs, doffing, doffed.**

If you **doff** your hat or coat, you take it off. 脱(帽子或大衣). VB V n DATED

dog /dɒg, AM dɔ:g/ **dogs, dogging, dogged.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **dog** is a very common four-legged animal that is often kept by people as a pet or to guard or hunt. 狗. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

2 People refer to a sports meeting where dogs, especially greyhounds, race and people bet on which dog will win as **the dogs**. (赌博运动的)跑狗, 赛狗会. ❖ *...a night out at the dogs.* 在赛狗会上度过了一夜. N-PLURAL the N BRITISH, INFORMAL

3 You use **dog** to refer to a male dog, or to the male of some related species such as wolves or foxes. 公狗; 犬科雄兽(雄狼、雄狐等). ❖ *Is this a dog or a bitch?* 它是公狗还是母狗? N-COUNT

4 If problems or injuries **dog** you, they are with you all the time. 纠缠; 困扰. ❖ *...the problems that have dogged him all year.* 这些困扰了他一整年的问题. VB V n

5 You use **dog eat dog** to express your disapproval of a situation where everyone wants to succeed and is willing to harm other people in order to do so. (贬义)狗咬狗; 不择手段的竞争. ❖ *It is very much dog eat dog out there.* 那里尽是厮杀式的竞争. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that something **is going to the dogs**, you mean that it is becoming weaker and worse in quality. 衰败, 衰退. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 ➼ 又见 **dogged**; **guide dog**, **prairie dog**, **sniffer dog**.

'dog-collar, dog-collars; 又拼作 **dog collar**.

1 A **dog-collar** is a stiff, round, white collar that is worn by Christian priests and ministers. (基督教教士和牧师戴的)白色硬立领, 牧师领. N-COUNT

2 A **dog-collar** is a collar worn by a dog. 狗项圈. N-COUNT

'dog-eared.

A book or piece of paper that is **dog-eared** has been used so much that the corners of the pages are turned down or torn. (书页因翻得多)折角的, 撕破角的. ❖ *...dog-eared copies of ancient history books.* 页角折卷的古代历史书. ADJ-GRADED

dog·fight /'dɒgfaɪt, AM 'dɔ:g-/ **dogfights;** 又拼作 **dog fight**.

1 A **dogfight** is a fight between fighter planes, in which they fly close to one another and manoeuvre very fast. 战斗机近距离空战. N-COUNT

2 If you say that organizations or people are involved in a **dogfight**, you mean they are struggling very hard against each other. 激战; 大混战. ❖ *The airline emerged from its dogfight with recession.* 这家航空公司终于摆脱了经济衰退. N-COUNT

dog·fish /'dɒgfɪʃ, AM 'dɔ:g-/; **dogfish** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dogfish** is a small shark. 狗鲨(一种小鲨鱼). N-COUNT

dogged /'dɒgɪd, AM 'dɔ-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone's actions as **dogged**, you mean that they are determined to continue with something, however difficult it becomes. 顽强的; 坚持不懈的. ❖ *They have, through sheer dogged determination, slowly gained respect.* 全凭坚毅不拔的决心, 他们慢慢获得了尊敬. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

◢**dog·ged·ly** ❖ *She would fight doggedly for her rights.* 她会为了自己的权利而顽强斗争. ADV-GRADED ◢**dog·ged·ness** ❖ *Most of my accomplishments came as the result of sheer doggedness.* 我的大部分成就来自顽强的意志. N-UNCOUNT

dog·ger·el /'dɒgərəl, AM 'dɔ:-/.

If you refer to a poem as **doggerel**, you think it is very bad. 歪诗; 蹩脚诗; 打油诗. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

D

dog·gie /'dɒgi, AM 'dɔ:-/ **doggies.**

Doggie is a child's word for a dog. (儿语)小狗, 狗儿. N-COUNT

dog·gy /'dɒgi, AM 'dɔ:-/ **doggies.**

➼ 见 **doggie**.

dog·house /'dɒghaus, AM 'dɔ:g-/ **doghouses;** 又拼作 **dog-house**.

1 If you are **in the doghouse**, people are annoyed with you. 失宠, 受冷落. ❖ *Her husband was in the doghouse for leaving her to cope on her own.* 她丈夫由于留下她让她独自应付问题而遭到冷落. PHR INFORMAL

2 A **doghouse** is a small building made especially for a dog to sleep in. The usual British word is **kennel**. 狗窝, 犬舍. [英] 一般作kennel. N-COUNT AMERICAN

dog·ma /'dɒgmə, AM 'dɔ:g-/ **dogmas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you refer to a belief or a system of beliefs as a **dogma**, you are criticizing it for expecting people to accept that it is true, without questioning it. (贬义)教条; 信条; 教义. ❖ *Their political dogma has blinded them to the real needs of the country.* 他们的政治教条使他们看不到国家的真正需要. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

dog·mat·ic /dɒg'mætɪk, AM dɔ:g-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **dogmatic**, you are criticizing them for following rules or principles rigidly, without paying any attention to circumstances or to other people's views. (贬义)教条的; 固执己见的; 武断的. ❖ *Many writers at this time held rigidly dogmatic views.* 这一时期的许多作家都死守顽固的见解. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢**dog·mati·cal·ly** /dɒg'mætɪkli, AM dɔ:g-/ ❖ *He would not dogmatically oppose government intervention.* 他不会顽固地反对政府干预. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢**dog·ma·tism** /'dɒgmətɪzəm, AM 'dɔ:g-/ ❖ *We cannot allow dogmatism to stand in the way of progress.* 我们不能允许教条主义阻碍我们前进. N-UNCOUNT

,do-'gooder, do-gooders.

If you describe someone as a **do-gooder**, you mean that they do things which they think will help other people, although you think that they are interfering. 帮倒忙的人; 好心做坏事的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

dogs·body /'dɒgzbɒdi, AM 'dɔ:gz-/ **dogsbodies.** N-COUNT

A **dogsbody** is a person who has to do all the boring jobs that nobody else wants to do. 干杂活的人, 勤杂工. BRITISH, INFORMAL

'dog tag, dog tags.

Dog tags are metal identification tag that are worn on a chain around the neck by members of the United States armed forces. (美国士兵挂在脖子上的)身份识别牌. N-COUNT

doi·ly /'dɔɪli/ **doilies.**

A **doily** is a small round piece of paper or cloth that is put on plates under cakes and sandwiches. (衬于糕点下面的)小布垫, 小纸垫. N-COUNT

do·ings /'du:ɪŋz/.

Someone's **doings** are their activities at a particular time. (特定时候的)活动. ❖ *...the everyday doings of a group of* N-PLURAL

London schoolchildren. 一群伦敦小学生的日常活动.

,do-it-your'self.

Do-it-yourself is the same as **DIY**. 同DIY. N-UNCOUNT

Dol·by /'dɒlbi/.

Dolby is a system which reduces the background noise on electronic cassette players. **Dolby** is a trademark. 杜比降噪系统. Dolby为商标名. N-UNCOUNT

dol·drums /'dɒldrəmz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If an activity or situation is **in the doldrums**, it is very quiet and nothing new or exciting is happening. 毫无生气; 停滞不前. PHR

dole /dəul/ **doles, doling, doled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

The dole is money that is given regularly by the government to people who are unemployed. The usual American word is **welfare**. 失业救济金. [美]一般作welfare. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH Someone who is **on the dole** is registered as unemployed and receives the dole. The usual American expression is **on welfare**. 领取失业救济金. [美]一般作on welfare. PHR

D

›dole out.

If you **dole** something **out**, you give a certain amount of it to each member of a group. 分给; (少量地)发放. ❖ *I got out my wallet and began to dole out the money.* 我拿出钱包, 把钱分了出去. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

dole·ful /'dəulful/.

A **doleful** expression, manner, or voice is depressing and miserable. (表情、态度、声音)悲伤的, 苦恼的. ADJ-GRADED **◢dole·ful·ly** ❖ *'I don't know why they left,' he said dolefully.* '我不知道他们为什么走了,' 他哀愁地说. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

'dole queue, dole queues.

When people talk about the **dole queue**, they are talking about the state of being unemployed, especially when saying how many people are unemployed. The usual American expression is **unemployment line**. (排队)领取失业救济金的队伍; 失业人群. [美]一般作unemployment line. N-COUNT BRITISH

doll /dɒl/ **dolls, dolling, dolled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **doll** is a child's toy which looks like a small person or baby. 玩偶, 玩具娃娃. N-COUNT

›doll up.

If a woman **dolls** herself **up**, she puts on smart or fashionable clothes in order to try and look attractive. 把…打扮得漂亮. ❖ *We used to doll ourselves up and go into town.* 我们那时经常把自己打扮起来, 然后进城去. PHR-V INFORMAL V pron-refl P **◢dolled up** ❖ *She was dolled up for the occasion.* 她为这一场合而打扮得漂漂亮亮. ADJ-GRADED

dol·lar /'dɒlə/ **dollars.** ♦♦♦♦♦

The **dollar** is the unit of money used in the USA, Canada, and some other countries. It is represented by the symbol $. 元(美国、加拿大等国的货币单位, 符号为$). N-COUNT

➲ The **dollar** is also used to refer to the American currency system. (又用于指美国的货币体系)美元. ❖ *The dollar fell sharply against the yen.* 美元对日圆的比值急剧下跌. N-SING the N

dol·lop /'dɒləp/ **dollops.**

A **dollop** of soft or sticky food is a large scoop of it served in a casual way. (软性或黏性食物等的)一大勺. ❖ *...a dollop of cream.* 一大勺奶油. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'doll's house, doll's houses; [美]作 **dollhouse.**

A **doll's house** is a toy in the form of a small house. 玩具小屋. N-COUNT

dol·ly /'dɒli/ **dollies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **dolly** is a child's word for a doll. (儿语)洋娃娃, 玩具娃娃. N-COUNT

dol·phin /'dɒlfɪn/ **dolphins.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **dolphin** is a mammal which lives in the sea and looks like a large fish with a pointed mouth. 海豚. N-COUNT

dolt /dəult/ **dolts.**

If you call someone a **dolt**, you think they are stupid. 笨蛋, 傻瓜. N-COUNT INFORMAL

do·main /dəu'meɪn/ **domains.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **domain** is a particular field of thought, activity, or interest. (活动、思想或兴趣的)领域, 范畴. ❖ *...the great experimenters in the domain of art.* 艺术领域的伟大实验者. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 Someone's **domain** is the area they own or have control over. 领地; 地盘. ❖ *The kitchen is by no means his wife's domain.* 厨房绝不是他妻子的领地. N-COUNT LITERARY

➥ 又见 **public domain.**

dome /dəum/ **domes.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **dome** is a round roof. 穹顶, 圆屋顶. ❖ *...the dome of St Paul's cathedral.* 圣保罗大教堂的穹顶. N-COUNT

2 A **dome** is any object that has a similar shape to a dome. 圆顶形物. ❖ *...the dome of the hill.* 山包. N-COUNT **◢domed** ❖ *...the great hall with its domed ceiling.* 穹顶形的大厅. ADJ

do·mes·tic /də'mestɪk/ **domestics.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Domestic political activities, events, and situations happen or exist within one particular country. 国内的; 本国内部的. ❖ *...sales in the domestic market.* 国内市场的销售额. *He did not want to intervene in Israel's domestic affairs.* 他不想干预以色列的内政. *...over 100 domestic flights a day to 15 UK destinations.* 每天超过100架次飞往15个英国国内机场的航班. ADJ

➥ 又见 **gross domestic product.**

◢do·mes·ti·cal·ly /də'mestɪkli/ ❖ *Opportunities will improve as the company expands domestically and internationally.* 随着公司在国内和国际上的扩展, 机会将有改善. ADV

2 Domestic situations and activities are concerned with the running of a home and family. 家庭的; 家务的. ❖ *...domestic chores.* 家庭杂务. *...a domestic dispute.* 家庭纠纷. ADJ ADJ n

3 Domestic items and services are intended to be used in people's homes rather than in factories or offices. 家用的. ❖ *...domestic appliances.* 家用电器. ADJ ADJ n

4 A **domestic**, a **domestic help**, or a **domestic worker** is a person who is paid to come to help with housework. 家仆, 用人. N-COUNT

5 A **domestic** animal is not wild and is kept as a pet or to produce food. (动物)家养的; 驯养的; 非野生的. ADJ

do·mes·ti·cate /də'mestɪkeɪt/ **domesticates, domesticating, domesticated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When people **domesticate** wild animals, they bring them under control and use them to produce food or as pets. 驯养(动物). ❖ *We domesticated the dog to help us with our hunting.* 我们驯养狗来帮助我们打猎. VB V n **◢do·mes·ti·ca·tion** /də,mestɪ'keɪʃən/ ❖ *Sheep are particularly well suited for domestication.* 绵羊尤其适合驯养. N-UNCOUNT

do·mes·ti·cat·ed /də'mestɪkeɪtɪd/.

Someone who is **domesticated** willingly does household tasks such as cleaning. 乐意做家务的. ADJ-GRADED

do·mes·ti·city /,dəumes'tɪsɪti/.

Domesticity is the state of being at home with your family. 家庭生活. ❖ *...cosy domesticity.* 温馨的家庭生活. N-UNCOUNT

do,mestic 'science.

In British schools, **domestic science** was the name used to refer to the subject which involved the teaching of cookery, needlework, and other household skills. The subject is now referred to as **home economics**, which is also the usual American term. [英]家政学. 此科目现在称为home economics, 它也是美国通用的名称. N-UNCOUNT

domi·cile /'dɒmɪsaɪl/ **domiciles.**

Your **domicile** is the place where you live. 住处, 住所. N-COUNT FORMAL **◢domi·ciled.** If you are **domiciled** in a particular place, you live there. 在…居住的; 定居于…的. ❖ *Frank is currently domiciled in Berlin.* 弗兰克目前住在柏林. ADJ

domi·nant /'dɒmɪnənt/. ♦♦♦◇◇

Someone or something that is **dominant** is more powerful, influential, or noticeable than other people or things. 占优势的; 支配的; 首要的. ❖ *She was a dominant figure in the French film industry.* 她是法国电影业一个举足轻重的人物. ADJ-GRADED **◢domi·nance** /'dɒmɪnəns/ ❖ *...an attempt by each group to establish dominance over the other.* 各个小组想要控制其他小组的企图. *Legislation is the only route to ending the car's dominance as a form of transport.* 立法是结束汽车作为最重要的交通工具的唯一途径. N-UNCOUNT

domi·nate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ **dominates, dominating, dominated.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 To **dominate** a situation means to be the most powerful or VB

important person or thing in it. 在…中占首要地位. ❖ *The book is expected to dominate the best-seller lists.* 这本书可望成为畅销书之冠. *...countries where life is dominated by war.* 战火不断的国家. V n Also V
◢**domi·na·tion** /ˌdɒmɪˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *...the domination of the market by a small number of organizations.* 少数几个机构对市场的操纵. N-UNCOUNT

2 If one person **dominates** another, they have power over them. 支配; 统治; 控制. ❖ *Women are no longer dominated by the men in their relationships.* 妇女在与男性的关系中不再处于被支配的地位. VB V n Also V
◢**domi·nat·ing** ❖ *He had a very dominating personality.* 他的个性是很喜欢支配别人. ADJ-GRADED
◢**domi·na·tion** ❖ *They had five centuries of domination by the Romans.* 他们被罗马人统治了五个世纪. N-UNCOUNT

3 If a building or object **dominates** an area, it is the most noticeable thing there because it is so large or impressive. (建筑等)引人注目; 瞩目. ❖ *...its skyline dominated by the central mosque.* 其空中轮廓线最瞩目之处是中央清真寺. VB V n V-ed

domi·neer·ing /ˌdɒmɪˈnɪərɪŋ/.
If you say that someone is **domineering**, you disapprove of them because you feel that they try to control other people without considering their feelings or opinions. 专横跋扈的, 盛气凌人的; 爱发号施令的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

do·min·ion /dəˈmɪnjən/ dominions. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Dominion** is control or authority. 统治(权); 管辖(权). ❖ *They truly believe they have dominion over us.* 他们真的认为他们具有统治我们的权力. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 A **dominion** is an area of land that is controlled by a ruler. 领土; 领地. ❖ *The Republic is a dominion of the Brazilian people.* 这个共和国是巴西人的领土. N-COUNT

domi·no /ˈdɒmɪnəʊ/ dominoes. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Dominoes** are small rectangular blocks marked with spots on one side, and used for playing games. 多米诺骨牌. N-COUNT

2 **Dominoes** is a game using dominoes. 多米诺骨牌游戏. ❖ *...some old men playing dominoes.* 一些玩骨牌游戏的老人. N-UNCOUNT

ˈdomino effect.
If one event causes another similar event, which in turn causes another event, and so on, you can refer to this as a **domino effect**. 骨牌效应, 连锁反应. ❖ *...the domino effect that a huge manufacturer such as Boeing can have on other parts of the economy.* 像波音公司这样的大制造商对经济的其他方面可能产生的连锁反应. N-SING

don /dɒn/ dons, donning, donned.
1 If you **don** clothing, you put it on. 穿(衣服). ❖ *The crowd threw petrol bombs at the police, who responded by donning riot gear.* 人群向警察扔汽油弹, 警察的回应便是穿上了防暴服. VB WRITTEN V n

2 A **don** is a lecturer at a university, especially at Oxford or Cambridge University in England. (尤指英国牛津和剑桥大学的)教师, 讲师. N-COUNT

do·nate /dəʊˈneɪt/ donates, donating, donated. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **donate** something to a charity or other organization, you give it to them. 捐赠, 捐献. ❖ *Others donated second-hand clothes.* 其他人捐赠了穿过的衣服. VB V n to n V n
◢**do·na·tion** /dəʊˈneɪʃən/ donations ❖ *Employees make regular donations to charity.* 雇员定期为慈善机构捐款. *...the donation of his collection to the art gallery.* 将他的收藏品捐赠给美术馆. N-VAR

2 If you **donate** your blood or a part of your body, you allow doctors to use it to help somebody who is ill. 捐赠(血液或器官). ❖ *...people who are willing to donate their organs for use after death.* 愿意在死后捐赠器官的人. VB V n
◢**donation** ❖ *...organ donation.* 器官捐赠. N-UNCOUNT

done /dʌn/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Done** is the past participle of **do**. do的过去分词.

2 A task or activity that is **done** has been completed successfully. 完成的; 结束的. ❖ *When her deal is done, the client emerges with her purchase.* 买卖成交后, 客户带着她所购买的东西走了出来. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 When something that you are cooking is **done**, it has been cooked long enough and is ready. (食物)煮熟了的, 做好了的. ❖ *As soon as the cake is done, remove it from the oven.* 蛋糕做好后, 立即从烤炉中取出. ADJ v-link ADJ

4 If something is **over and done with**, it is completely finished and you do not have to think about it any more. 彻底了结, 完结. ❖ *Once this is all over and done with she's to go into the clinic for a complete rest.* 一旦这一切彻底了结后, 她将去诊所好好休息一下. PHR SPOKEN

don·key /ˈdɒŋki/ donkeys. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **donkey** is an animal like a horse, but smaller and with longer ears. 驴. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something has been happening for **donkey's years**, you are emphasizing that it has been happening for a very long time. 很长的时间. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

ˈdonkey jacket, donkey jackets.
A **donkey jacket** is a thick, warm jacket worn by workmen. (工人穿的厚而暖的)短外衣. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈdonkey work.
If you do the **donkey work**, you do the hard work or the less interesting part of the work that needs to be done. 单调乏味的苦差事. N-SING BRITISH, INFORMAL

D

do·nor /ˈdəʊnə/ donors. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **donor** is someone who gives a part of their body or some of their blood to be used by doctors to help a person who is ill. (器官或血液的)捐赠者. N-COUNT

2 **Donor** organs or parts of the body are available to doctors to use to help sick people. (器官)捐赠的. ❖ *...the shortage of suitable donor organs.* 合适捐赠器官的短缺. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **donor** is a person or organization who gives something, especially money, to an organization or country that needs it. (钱财的)捐赠者. N-COUNT

ˈdonor card, donor cards.
A **donor card** is a card which people carry in order to make sure that, when they die, their organs are used by doctors to help sick people. (捐赠器官人士随身携带的)捐赠卡. N-COUNT

don't /dəʊnt/. ♦♦♦♦♦
Don't is the usual spoken form of **do not**. do not的缩略形式.

do·nut /ˈdəʊnʌt/ donuts.
➡ 见 **doughnut**.

doo·dle /ˈduːdəl/ doodles, doodling, doodled.
1 A **doodle** is a pattern or picture that you draw when you are bored or thinking about something else. (精神不集中时)胡写乱画的东西. N-COUNT

2 When someone **doodles**, they draw doodles. 乱涂, 胡写乱画. ❖ *He began to doodle pictures on a notepad.* 他开始在记事本上胡写乱画. VB V V n

doom /duːm/ dooms, dooming, doomed. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Doom** is a terrible future state or event which you cannot prevent. (不能避免的)厄运; 劫数. ❖ *...his warnings of impending doom.* 他对即将来临的厄运的警告. *I awoke with a terrible sense of doom and fear.* 我被一种在劫难逃的感觉和恐惧惊醒了. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **dooms** someone to an unpleasant fate or they **are doomed** to that fate, they are certain to suffer it. 使…遭厄运; 注定. ❖ *That argument was the turning point for their marriage, and the one which doomed it to failure.* 那次争吵是他们婚姻的转折点, 并注定他们的婚姻将以失败告终. *If he lived, he would be doomed to spend the war as a prisoner.* 如果他活了下来, 他将注定作为囚犯度过这场战争. VB V n to n be V-ed to-inf Also V n to-inf
◢**doomed**. Someone or something that is **doomed** is certain to fail. 注定要失败的. ❖ *...a doomed attempt to rescue the children.* 注定失败的拯救孩子的努力. ADJ

dooms·day /ˈduːmzdeɪ/.
1 **Doomsday** is a day or time when you expect that something terrible will happen. 灾难降临的日子. N-UNCOUNT

2 In the Christian religion, **Doomsday** is the last day of the world, on which God will judge everyone. (基督教)世界末日, 最后审判日. N-PROPER

door /dɔː/ doors. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **door** is a piece of wood, glass, or metal fixed to a wall along one side, which is used to open and close the N-COUNT

entrance to a building, room, cupboard, or vehicle. 门. ❖ *I was knocking at the front door; there was no answer.* 我当时在敲前门; 没有人回答.

2 A **door** is the space in a wall when a door is open. 门口, 门道. ❖ *She looked through the door.* 她从门口向里(外)张望. N-COUNT

3 The **door** is the entrance to a large building such as a shop, hotel, or theatre. 大门, 出入口. ❖ *He entered Harrod's by the main door.* 他从正门走进了哈罗德商场. N-COUNT

4 You use **doors** in expressions such as **a few doors down** or **three doors up** when you are referring to a place that is a particular number of buildings away from where you are. (用于表示间隔距离的)房屋数量, 门面. 例如说:过几个门面或过三间屋. N-PLURAL amount N down/up INFORMAL

5 When you **answer the door**, you go and open the door because a visitor has knocked on it or rung the bell. (听到敲门声或门铃后)去开门, 应门. PHR

6 If you **see** someone **to the door**, you go to the door with a visitor when they leave. 送(客)至门口. PHR

D

7 If someone **shows** you **the door**, they ask you to leave because they are angry with you. 下逐客令; 把...赶出去. PHR

8 If someone **shuts** or **slams the door in** your **face**, they angrily shut the door when you are standing just outside it, because they do not want to see you or talk to you. (生气地将某人)拒于门外; 拒绝见(某人); 拒绝与(某人)谈话. PHR

9 If someone goes **from door to door** or goes **door to door**, they go along a street calling at each house in turn, for example selling something. 挨门挨户地. ❖ *They are going from door to door collecting money from civilians.* 他们挨门挨户地从老百姓家收钱. *...a door-to-door salesman.* 挨户兜售的推销员. PHR

10 If you talk about a distance or journey **from door to door** or **door to door**, you are talking about the distance from the place where the journey starts to the place where it finishes. 从一处到另一处; 从这里到那里. ❖ *It took seven hours door-to-door.* 从这里到那里要用七个小时. PHR

11 When you are **out of doors**, you are not inside a building, but in the open air. 在露天; 在户外. ❖ *The weather was fine enough for working out of doors.* 天气很好, 可以在户外工作. PHR

12 If you say that someone gets something or does something **by** or **through the back door**, you are criticizing them for doing it secretly or unofficially. (采取不正当或不合法手段以达目的)走后门. ❖ *They claim the Government is privatising dentistry through the back door.* 他们声称政府正用走后门的形式使牙医职业私营化. PHR PRAGMATICS

13 If people have discussions **behind closed doors**, they have them in private because they want them to be kept secret. 私下地, 秘密地. PHR

14 If someone **closes the door on** something, they stop thinking about it or dealing with it. 拒绝接纳; 排斥. ❖ *We never close the door on a successful series.* 我们从来不会把一个成功的系列节目拒诸门外. PHR

15 If someone or something **opens the door** to a new idea or situation, they introduce it or make it possible. 引进, 引入; 介绍. ❖ *This book opens the door to some of the most exciting findings in solid-state physics.* 这本书介绍了固态物理学领域的一些最令人兴奋的研究成果. PHR

16 If you say that something helps someone to get their **foot in the door** or their **toe in the door**, you mean that it gives them an opportunity to start doing something new, usually in an area that is difficult to succeed in. 获得机会初步进入. ❖ *The Philips deal also gives Sparc a foot in the door of a new market.* 与飞利浦公司的交易也使斯巴克得以进入一个新市场. PHR

17 If you **lay** something **at** someone's **door**, you blame them for something unpleasant that has happened. 归咎于(某人). ❖ *The blame is generally laid at the door of the government.* 一般都将责任归咎于政府. PHR

18 ➻ **at death's door**: 见 **death**.

➻ 又见 **next door**.

door·bell /'dɔːbel/ **doorbells.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **doorbell** is a bell on the outside of a house you ring so that the people inside know that you want to see them. 门铃. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

door·keeper /'dɔːkiːpə/ **doorkeepers.**

A **doorkeeper** is a person whose job is to stand at the door of a hotel or public building and help people who are going in or out. 看门人; 守门人. N-COUNT

door·knob /'dɔːnɒb/ **doorknobs.**

A **doorknob** is a round handle on a door. 球形门拉手. N-COUNT

door·man /'dɔːmən/ **doormen.**

A **doorman** is a person whose job is to stay by the main entrance of a large building, and help people visiting the building. 门卫. N-COUNT

door·mat /'dɔːmæt/ **doormats.**

1 A **doormat** is a mat by a door which people can wipe their shoes on when they enter a building. (置于门前的)蹭鞋垫. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is a **doormat**, you are criticizing them because they let other people treat them badly without complaining or defending themselves. (贬义)逆来顺受的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

door·step /'dɔːstep/ **doorsteps.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **doorstep** is a step in front of a door on the outside of a building. 门外的台阶, 门阶. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

2 If something is **on** your **doorstep**, it is very near to where you live. 在家门口; 邻近. ❖ *They have to put up with a giant oil refinery right on their doorstep.* 他们不得不忍受一家大型炼油厂就设在他们家门口. PHR

door·stop /'dɔːstɒp/ **doorstops.**

A **doorstop** is a heavy object that you use to keep a door open. (防止门关闭的)制门器, 门挡. N-COUNT

ˌdoor-to-ˈdoor.

➻ 见 **door**.

door·way /'dɔːweɪ/ **doorways.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **doorway** is a space in a wall where a door opens and closes. 门口. ❖ *He stood in the doorway, smiling.* 他站在门口笑着. N-COUNT

2 A **doorway** is a covered space just outside the door of a building. (门外有盖的)门廊. ❖ *...homeless people sleeping in shop doorways.* 睡在商店门廊里的无家可归的人. N-COUNT

dope /dəʊp/ **dopes, doping, doped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Dope** is a drug, usually an illegal drug such as cannabis or cocaine. 毒品(通常指大麻、可卡因等). ❖ *He has failed a dope test for cocaine.* 他没能通过有关可卡因的毒品测试. *...dope dealers.* 毒品贩子. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

2 If someone **dopes** a person or animal, they force them or trick them into taking drugs. (强行或欺骗)使...服毒品. ❖ *I'd been doped with Somnolin.* 我被施用了催眠剂. *They drugged the building's guard dog with doped meatballs.* 他们用含毒药的肉丸使看门的狗失去知觉. VB V n, be V-ed with n, V-ed

3 If someone calls a person a **dope**, they think that the person is stupid. 呆子, 傻瓜. ❖ *I'm more comfortable with them. I don't feel I'm such a dope.* 我与他们在一起感到更自在.我不会觉得我有那么笨. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

dopey /'dəʊpi/.

1 Someone who is **dopey** is sleepy, as though they have been drugged. 昏昏欲睡的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **dopey**, you mean that they are rather stupid. 愚蠢的, 迟钝的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

dork /dɔːk/ **dorks.**

If you call someone a **dork**, you think they dress badly in old-fashioned clothes, and behave awkwardly in social situations. 衣着过时举止笨拙的人. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

dorm /dɔːm/ **dorms.**

A **dorm** is the same as a **dormitory**. 同dormitory. N-COUNT INFORMAL

dor·mant /'dɔːmənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **dormant** is not active, growing, or being used at the present time but is capable of becoming active later on. 暂时不活动的; 休眠的; 蛰伏的. ❖ *...the long dormant volcano.* 长期休眠的火山. *The virus remains* ADJ

dormant in nerve tissue until activated. 病毒在没有被激活以前潜伏于神经组织中.

dor·mer /ˈdɔːmə/ **dormers.**

A **dormer** or **dormer window** is a window that is built upright in a sloping roof. (建于斜屋顶上的)天窗,老虎窗. N-COUNT

dor·mi·tory /ˈdɔːmɪtri, AM -tɔːri/ **dormitories.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **dormitory** is a large bedroom where several people sleep, for example in a boarding school. 大寝室; 宿舍. N-COUNT

2 A **dormitory** is a building in a college or university where students live. The usual British term is **hall of residence.** (大学的)学生宿舍楼. [英]一般作 hall of residence. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 A **dormitory** suburb or town is one in which most of the residents travel to work in a larger town nearby. (大部分居民到市区工作的)郊外住宅区的. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

dor·mouse /ˈdɔːmaʊs/ **dormice** /ˈdɔːmaɪs/.

A **dormouse** is a small rodent that looks like a mouse. 睡鼠. N-COUNT

dor·sal /ˈdɔːsəl/.

Dorsal means relating to the back of a fish or animal. (鱼或动物的)背部的,背侧的,背上的. ❖ *...a dolphin's dorsal fin.* 海豚的背鳍. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

dos·age /ˈdəʊsɪdʒ/ **dosages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dosage** is the amount of a medicine that someone takes or should take. (药物的)剂量,服用量. ❖ *He was put on a high dosage of vitamin C.* 他被服用大剂量的维生素C. N-COUNT

dose /dəʊs/ **doses, dosing, dosed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **dose** of medicine or a drug is a measured amount of it which is intended to be taken at one time. (药物的)一次服用量;一剂,一服. ❖ *One dose of penicillin can wipe out the infection.* 一剂青霉素就可以消除感染. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to an amount of something as a **dose** of that thing, especially when you want to emphasize that there is a great deal of it. 一份;(用以强调某物有很多)大剂量. ❖ *She was born with a healthy dose of self-confidence.* 她天生就有一份健康的自信. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

3 If you **dose** a person or animal with medicinal drug, you give them an amount of it. 给...服用. ❖ *I dosed myself with quinine.* 我服用了一些奎宁. VB V n with n

➩ **Dose up** means the same as **dose.** 义同 dose. ❖ *I dosed him up with Valium.* 我给他服用了镇静剂. PHR-V V n P with n

doss /dɒs/ **dosses, dossing, dossed.**

If someone **dosses** somewhere, they sleep in a place which is uncomfortable, for example because they have nowhere to live. (随便凑合着)躺下睡觉. ❖ *...young people dossing in the streets of our great cities.* 随便睡在我们的大城市马路上的年轻人. VB BRITISH, INFORMAL V prep/adv

➩ **Doss down** means the same as **doss.** 义同 doss. ❖ *We dossed down in the lounge.* 我们随便在休息室睡下了. PHR-V V P prep/adv

dos·ser /ˈdɒsə/ **dossers.**

A **dosser** is someone who does not have a permanent home and sleeps in the streets or in hostels; some people find this word offensive. 露宿街头者,流浪汉(有人认为冒犯). N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

ˈdoss-house, doss-houses; 又拼作 **doss house.**

A **doss-house** is a kind of cheap hotel in a city for people who have no home and very little money. (供流浪者投宿的)廉价客栈. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

dos·si·er /ˈdɒsieɪ, -iə/ **dossiers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dossier** is a collection of papers containing information on a particular event or person. (有关某事或某人的)资料汇编,档案. ❖ *The government kept dossiers on thousands of its citizens.* 政府存有成千上万公民的档案. N-COUNT

dost /dʌst/.

Dost is an old-fashioned way of saying or writing the second person singular form of the verb 'do'. 动词do的第二人称单数的古老形式.

dot /dɒt/ **dots, dotting, dotted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **dot** is a very small round mark, like the one that is used as the top part of the letter 'i'. 小圆点,点. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **dots the i's and crosses the t's**, you mean that they pay great attention to every small detail in a task. 一丝不苟;重视细节. PHR

3 You can refer to something that you can see in the distance and that looks like a small round mark as a **dot.** (指远处的东西)小点. ❖ *Soon they were only dots above the hard line of the horizon.* 不久他们就成了地平线上的几个小点了. N-COUNT

4 When things **dot** a place or an area, they are scattered or spread all over it. (零星地)布满,分散于. ❖ *Small coastal towns dot the landscape.* 海岸边的陆地上有星罗棋布的小镇. VB V n

5 ➠ 又见 **dotted, polka dots.**

6 If you arrive somewhere or do something **on the dot,** you arrive there or do it at exactly the time that you were supposed to. 准时地;在指定的时刻. ❖ *Be there at seven on the dot.* 务必准时于七点到达. PHR

7 **The year dot** is used to mean a very long time ago. 很久以前. ❖ *You've wanted to be a barrister since the year dot.* 你很久以前就想当辩护律师. PHR INFORMAL

dot·age /ˈdəʊtɪdʒ/.

If someone is in their **dotage**, they are very old and becoming weak. 年老昏聩;衰老. ❖ *...spending his dotage in a riverside cottage.* 在河边的一间小屋里度过他衰朽的晚年. N-UNCOUNT

dote /dəʊt/ **dotes, doting, doted.**

If you say that someone **dotes** on a person or a thing, you mean that they love or care about them very much and ignore any faults they may have. 溺爱;宠爱. ❖ *He dotes on his nine-year-old son.* 他溺爱他九岁的儿子. ◢ **dot·ing** ❖ *His doting parents bought him his first racing bike at 13.* 他那宠爱他的父母在他13岁时便给他买了第一辆比赛用的自行车. VB V on/upon n ADJ-GRADED

doth /dʌθ/.

Doth is an old-fashioned way of saying or writing the third person singular form of the verb 'do'. 动词do的第三人称单数的古老形式.

ˌdot ˈmatrix printer, dot matrix printers.

A **dot matrix printer** is a computer printer using a device with a series of dots or pins stamped onto it to produce words and numbers. 点阵打印机. N-COUNT

dot·ted /ˈdɒtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **dotted** line is made of a row of dots. (线)由一行小点组成的. ❖ *Cut along the dotted line.* 沿虚线剪开. If you **sign on the dotted line,** you formally agree to something by signing an official document. 在正式文件上签名表示同意. ADJ PHR

2 You use **dotted** to describe something that is covered with large dots. 布满大圆点的. ❖ *...a dotted bow tie.* 带圆点的蝶形领结. ADJ

3 If a place or object **is dotted with** things, it has many of those things scattered over its surface. 布满...的;星罗棋布的. ❖ *The maps were dotted with the names of small towns.* 地图上满是小镇的名字. ADJ: v-link ADJ with n

4 If things are **dotted** around a place, they can be found in many different parts of that place. 分散于...的;分布各处的. ❖ *Many pieces of sculpture are dotted around the house.* 许多件雕塑品分布在这房子的各处. ADJ: v-link ADJ prep

5 ➠ 又见 **dot.**

dot·ty /ˈdɒti/ **dottier, dottiest.**

If you say that someone is **dotty**, you mean that they are slightly mad or likely to do strange things. 疯疯癫癫的;古怪的. ❖ *She was obviously going dotty.* 她显然变得有点疯疯癫癫了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

dou·ble /ˈdʌbəl/ **doubles, doubling, doubled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **double** to indicate that something includes or is made of two things of the same kind. 成对的;双的. ❖ *...a pair of double doors.* 一道双扇门. *...a lone skier gliding along smooth double tracks.* 一名独自沿着平滑的双滑道滑行的滑雪者. ADJ: ADJ n

2 You use **double** before a singular noun to refer to two things of the same type that occur together, or that are connected in some way. (用于单数名词前)两个同时发生的;双重的. ❖ *...an extremely nasty double murder.* 一宗极其严重的双重谋杀案. *It was to have been a double wedding.* 原本打算两件婚事一起办. ADJ: ADJ n

3 If something is **double** the amount or size of another thing, it is twice as large. 双倍的. ❖ *The offer was to start a* PREDET

D

new research laboratory at double the salary he was then getting. 给他的条件是建立一个新的研究实验室，工资将是他当时的两倍。 *...tropical Queensland, more than double the size of Texas.* 地处热带、比得克萨斯州大一倍多的昆士兰州。

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *On average doctors write just over seven prescriptions each year per patient; in Germany it is double.* 医生们每年平均给每位病人仅开七张处方；在德国，处方数是这里的两倍。 PRON

4 You use **double** to describe something which is twice the normal size or twice the normal capacity. (正常体积或容量的)两倍的. ❖ *...a large double garage.* 很大的供停放两辆车的车房. *Allow the loaves to rise until just about double in size.* 让面包发酵胀到正好是原来的两倍左右. ADJ

5 You use **double** to describe a drink that is twice the normal measure. (饮料)双份的. ❖ *...a double whisky.* 一杯双份威士忌. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *'Give me a whisky,' Debilly said to Francis. 'Make it a double.'* '给我一杯威士忌,'德比利对弗朗西斯说.'要双份的.' N-COUNT

D

6 When something **doubles** or when you **double** it, it becomes twice as great in number, amount, or size. (使)加倍. ❖ *The program will double the amount of money available to help pay for child care.* 这项计划将使帮助支付儿童保育费用的经费增加一倍. V-ERG V / V n

7 A **double** room is a room intended for two people, usually a couple. (房间)双人的. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The Great Western Hotel is ideal, costing around £40 a night for a double.* 大西方旅馆很理想，一间双人房间一晚大约40镑. N-COUNT

8 A **double** bed is a bed that is wide enough for two people to sleep in. (床)双人的. ADJ ADJ n

9 **Double** is used when you are spelling a word or telling someone a number to show that a letter or digit is repeated. (字母或数字)双的，两个的. ❖ *Ring four two double two double two if you'd like to speak to our financial adviser.* 你如果想与我们的金融顾问交谈，请拨422222. ADJ ADJ n

➼ **in double figures**: 见 **figure**.

10 If you refer to someone as a person's **double**, you mean that they look exactly like them. 极为相似的人；替身. N-COUNT poss N

11 If a person or thing **doubles** as someone or something else, they have a second job or purpose as well as their main one. 兼作；兼任. ❖ *...drug dealers who double as police informers.* 兼任警方告密人的毒品贩子. VB / V as n

➪ **Double up** means the same as **double**. 义同double. ❖ *The lids of the casserole dishes are designed to double up as baking dishes.* 焙盘的盖子是为兼作烘烤盘而设计的. PHR-V / V P as n

12 In tennis or badminton, when people play **doubles**, they play a match with two people on each team. (网球或羽毛球等的)双打. N-UNCOUNT

13 If you do something **at the double** or **on the double**, you do it very quickly or immediately. 迅速地，立即. ❖ *Come to my office, please, at the double.* 请立即到我办公室来. PHR INFORMAL

14 If you **are seeing double**, there is something wrong with your eyes, and you can see two images instead of one. (因视力有问题而)看到重影. ❖ *I was dizzy, seeing double.* 我当时头晕目眩，看到的都是重影. PHR

15 ➼ **bent double**: 见 **bent**.

▸double back.

If you **double back**, you go back in the direction that you came from. 原路折回. PHR-V V P

▸double up or double over.

If you **double up** or **double over**, you bend your body quickly or violently, for example because you are laughing a lot or because you are feeling a lot of pain. (迅速或猛然地)躬身，弯腰. ❖ *She doubled up with laughter.* 她笑得直不起腰来. *I was doubled over in agony.* 我痛苦得直不起腰来. *...a savage blow in the crutch which doubled him up.* 使他直不起身子的对着胯部的一记猛击. PHR-V-ERG / V P with/in n / be V-ed P with/in n / V n P / Also V P

'double act, double acts; 又拼作 double-act.

Two comedians or entertainers who perform together are referred to as a **double act**. Their performance can also be called a **double act**. (喜剧的)双人表演；双人(喜)剧. ❖ *He suggested that we do a double act.* 他提议我们来个双人表演. N-COUNT

,double 'agent, double agents.

A **double agent** is someone who works as a spy for a particular country or organization, but who also works for its enemies. 双重间谍. N-COUNT

'double-barrelled; [美]又拼作 double-barreled.

1 A **double-barrelled** gun has two barrels. (枪)双管的. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **double-barrelled** surname has two parts which are joined by a hyphen, for example 'Miss J. Heydon-Smith'. (姓氏)由两部分组成的(用连字符连接). ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

dou·ble bass /ˌdʌbəl ˈbeɪs/ double basses.

A **double bass** is the largest instrument in the violin family. You play it standing up. 低音大提琴. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-VAR

,double 'bill, double bills; 又拼作 double-bill.

A **double bill** is a theatre or cinema performance in which there are two shows on the programme. (戏剧或电影)两个节目的同场演出. N-COUNT

,double 'bluff, double bluffs.

A **double bluff** is an attempt to deceive someone by telling the truth when you know that they will assume you are lying. 双重诈骗术(告诉对方实情而料其会以真为假). N-VAR

,double-'breasted.

A **double-breasted** jacket or suit has two very wide sections at the front of the jacket which overlap when you button them up. (外套上衣)双襟的，双排纽扣的. ADJ

,double-'check, double-checks, double-checking, double-checked.

If you **double-check** something, you examine or test it a second time to make sure that it is completely correct or safe. 再次检查；复核. ❖ *Double-check that the ladder is secure.* 再检查一下梯子是否稳固. *Don't believe what you are told; double-check with an independent source.* 不要相信别人告诉你的话；通过一个独立的消息来源复核一下. VB V n / V that / V with n / Also V

,double 'chin, double chins.

If someone has a **double chin**, they have a fold of fat under their chin. 双下巴. N-COUNT

,double 'cream. ♦◇◇◇◇

Double cream is very thick cream. The usual American expression is **heavy cream**. 高脂肪厚奶油. [美] 一般作heavy cream. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

,double-'cross, double-crosses, double-crossing, double-crossed.

If someone you trust **double-crosses** you, they do something which harms you instead of doing something they had promised to do. 欺骗；出卖；背叛. VB V n INFORMAL

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a novel about double-crosses, blackmail and intrigue.* 一本关于背叛、敲诈和阴谋的小说. N-COUNT

,double-'dealing.

Double-dealing is deceitful and dishonest behaviour. 口是心非；奸诈. N-UNCOUNT

,double-'decker, double-deckers.

1 A **double-decker** or a **double-decker bus** is a bus that has two levels, so passengers can sit upstairs or downstairs. 双层公共汽车，双层巴士. N-COUNT

2 **Double-decker** items or structures have two layers or levels. 双层的. ❖ *...a double-decker sandwich.* 双层三明治. ADJ ADJ n

,double-'edged.

1 If you say that a comment is **double-edged**, you mean that it has two meanings, so that you are not sure whether the person who said it is being critical or is giving praise. 模棱两可的，有双重含义的. ❖ *Even his praise is double-edged.* 甚至他的赞扬也是模棱两可的. ADJ

2 If you say that something is **double-edged**, you mean that its positive effects are balanced or outweighed by its negative effects. 有利有弊的；有双重效果的. ❖ *Tourism is double-edged, for although it's boosting the country's economy, the Reef could be damaged.* 旅游业既有利也有 ADJ-GRADED

弊，因为它虽然能推动国家的经济，但大堡礁可能会被破坏。
➳ a double-edged sword: 见 sword.

dou·ble en·ten·dre /ˌduːbəl ɒn'tɒndrə/ **double entendres.**
N-VAR A **double entendre** is a word or phrase that has two meanings, one of which is rude and often sexual. (常带有猥亵含义的)双关语. ❖ *He has a fondness for outrageous double entendre.* 他喜欢用很下流的双关语.

ˌdouble-'glaze, double-glazes, double-glazing, double-glazed.
VB V n If someone **double-glazes** a house or its windows, they fit the windows with a second layer of glass which keeps the inside of the house warmer and quieter. 给(房屋、窗户等)安装双层玻璃. ❖ *We recently had our house double-glazed.* 我们最近把我们房子的窗户都装了双层玻璃. ... *double-glazed windows.* 有双层玻璃的窗户. ▲**ˌdouble-'glazing** ❖ *Doreen had double glazing put into their bungalow.* 多琳把她们平房的窗户都装上了双层玻璃.
have n V-ed; V-ed; N-UNCOUNT

ˌdouble-'header, double-headers; [美]又拼作 **doubleheader.**
N-COUNT A **double-header** is a sporting contest between two teams that involves two separate games being played. (两个球队间的)连续两场比赛.

ˌdouble 'life, double lives.
N-COUNT If you say that someone is living a **double life**, you mean that they lead two separate and very different lives, and they appear to be a different person in each. 具有双重人格的生活. ❖ *She threatened to publicly expose his double life if he left her.* 她威胁说如果他离开她，她就揭露他的双重生活.

ˌdouble-'park, double-parks, double-parking, double-parked.
V-ERG V n If someone **double-parks** their car or their car **double parks**, they park in a road by the side of another parked car. (使汽车挨着其他已停放在路旁的汽车)并排停放. ❖ *The car pulled in and double-parked in front of the town hall.* 汽车驶了过来，在市政厅前与其他车并排停放. V

ˌdouble-'quick.
PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL If you say that something does something **in double-quick time**, you are emphasizing that they do it very quickly. 极快地. ❖ *I was over the fence in double-quick time.* 我极快地越过了栅栏.

double·speak /'dʌbəlspiːk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS If you refer to what someone says as **doublespeak**, you are criticizing them for presenting things in a way that is intended to mislead people and hide the truth. 含糊其辞的话；误导人的话. ❖ *...the doublespeak so fluently used by governments and their press offices.* 政府和他们的新闻机关用得如此熟练的含糊其辞的话.

ˌdouble 'standard, double standards. ◆◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT PRAGMATICS If you accuse a person or institution of applying **double standards** in their treatment of different groups of people, you mean that they unfairly allow more freedom of behaviour to one group than to another. (对不同对象宽严不等的)双重标准. ❖ *A woman now has sexual options, just like a man. This means the death of the double standard.* 妇女现在也像男子一样有了性的选择权，这意味着双重标准的终结.

dou·blet /'dʌblɪt/ **doublets.**
N-COUNT A **doublet** was a short, tight-fitting jacket that was worn by men in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and early seventeenth centuries. (15至17世纪初欧洲男子穿的)紧身短上衣.

ˌdouble-'take, double-takes.
N-COUNT If you do a **double-take** when you see or hear something strange or surprising, you hesitate for a moment before reacting to it because you wonder if you really saw or heard it. (对特殊情况)犹豫片刻才反应过来.

'double-talk; 又拼作 **double talk.**
N-UNCOUNT If you refer to something someone says as **double-talk**, you mean that it can deceive people or is difficult to understand because it has two possible meanings. 含糊其辞(或模棱两可)的话.

ˌdouble 'vision.
N-UNCOUNT If someone is suffering from **double vision**, they see a single object as two objects, for example because they are ill or drunk. (因病或醉酒看东西时出现的)重影，复视.

dou·bly /'dʌbli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 ADV You use **doubly** to indicate that there are two aspects or features that are having an influence on a particular situation. 两方面地；双重地. ❖ *She now felt doubly guilty; she had embarrassed Franklin and she had cost her partner money.* 她现在觉得自己有双重内疚：她既使富兰克林难堪，又让她的伴侣破费.
2 ADV You use **doubly** to emphasize that something exists or happens to a greater degree than usual. 加倍地. ❖ *Mr. Bush's task is made doubly difficult by his election pledge of 'no new taxes'.* 由于他在竞选时所作的关于'不增加新税'的保证，布什先生的任务变得加倍艰巨了. ADV adj/adv

doubt /daʊt/ **doubts, doubting, doubted.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 N-VAR If you feel **doubt** or **doubts** about something, you feel uncertain about it and do not know whether it is true or possible. If you have no **doubt** about it, you are certain it is true. 疑虑；怀疑. ❖ *This raises doubts about the point of advertising.* 这引起对广告作用的怀疑. *They were troubled and full of doubt.* 他们忧心忡忡，满怀疑虑. *There can be little doubt that you can try too hard.* 毫无疑问你的努力可能过头.
2 PHR If you are **in doubt** about something, you feel unsure or uncertain about it. 不确定；不敢肯定. ❖ *He is in no doubt as to what is needed.* 他很清楚需要什么.
3 PHR If you say that something is **in doubt**, you mean that nobody knows what it will be like. (结果)尚不能确定. ❖ *The outcome was still in doubt.* 结果还未见分晓.
4 PHR PRAGMATICS You say that something is **beyond doubt** or **beyond reasonable doubt** when you are certain that it is true and it cannot be contradicted or disproved. 确实无疑，不可置疑. ❖ *A referendum showed beyond doubt that voters wanted independence.* 全民公决投票无可置疑地显示出选民想要独立.
5 PHR PRAGMATICS If you say that something is true **without doubt** or **without a doubt**, you are emphasizing that it is definitely true. 确实地，无疑地.
6 VB V whether If you **doubt** whether something is true or possible, you believe that it is probably not true or possible. (对某事)怀疑. ❖ *He doubted if he would learn anything new from Marie.* 他怀疑他是否能从玛丽那里学到任何新东西. *She doubted that the accident could have been avoided.* 她怀疑这事故是否真能避免. V if; V that
7 CONVENTION PRAGMATICS You say **I doubt it** as a response to a question or statement about something that you think is untrue or unlikely. (我)不相信；不可能. ❖ *'Somebody would have seen her.' – 'I doubt it, not on Monday.'* '肯定有人看到了她.'—'我不相信，不可能在星期一.'
8 VB V n If you **doubt** something, you believe that it might not be true or genuine. (对某事物)不相信，怀疑. ❖ *No one doubted his ability.* 没有人怀疑他的能力.
9 VB V n If you **doubt** someone or **doubt** their word, you think that they may not be telling the truth. (对某人或其话)不相信，怀疑. ❖ *Don't think I'm doubting you.* 不要认为我在怀疑你.
10 PHR PRAGMATICS You use **no doubt** to emphasize that something seems very likely to you. 很可能. ❖ *No doubt many will regard these as harsh words.* 很可能有许多人会认为这些是刻薄的话.
11 ➳ **the benefit of the doubt**: 见 **benefit**.
➳ **a shadow of a doubt**: 见 **shadow**.

doubt·er /'daʊtə/ **doubters.**
N-COUNT If you refer to people as **doubters**, you mean that they have doubts about something, especially their religious or political system. (尤指宗教和政治制度的)怀疑者，抱怀疑态度的人.

doubt·ful /'daʊtfʊl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 ADJ-GRADED If it is **doubtful** that something will happen, it seems

unlikely to happen or you are uncertain whether it will happen. 不大可能的, 未必的; 不能确定的. ❖ *It is doubtful whether he will appear again this summer.* 今年夏天他未必会再出现. PRAGMATICS

2 If you are **doubtful** about something, you feel uncertain about it. 没有把握的; 不敢肯定的. ❖ *I was still very doubtful about the chances for success.* 我对能否成功还是非常没有把握. ◢**doubt·ful·ly** ❖ *Keeton shook his head doubtfully.* 基顿没有把握地摇了摇头. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV after v

3 If you say that something is of **doubtful** quality or value, you mean that it is of low quality or value. (质量等)不好的, 有问题的. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

4 If a sports player is **doubtful** for a match or event, he or she seems unlikely to play, usually because of injury. (运动员因身体受伤等)不大可能(参赛)的. ADJ-GRADED; JOURNALISM

doubt·less /ˈdautləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **doubtless** the case, you mean that you think it is probably or almost certainly the case. 大概; 很可能. ❖ *He will doubtless try and persuade his colleagues to change their minds.* 他很可能会试图说服他的同事改变观点. ADV; ADV with cl/group; PRAGMATICS

douche /duːʃ/ douches.

A **douche** is a method of washing the vagina with a jet of water, using a device also called a **douche**. (阴道)冲洗; (阴道)冲洗器, 灌洗器. N-COUNT

dough /dəu/ dough. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Dough** is a fairly firm mixture of flour, water, and sometimes also fat and sugar. It can be cooked to make bread, pastry, and biscuits. 生面团. N-VAR

2 You can refer to money as **dough**. 钱. N-UNCOUNT; INFORMAL

dough·nut /ˈdəunʌt/ doughnuts; 又拼作 donut. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **doughnut** is a bread-like cake made from sweet dough that has been cooked in hot fat. 油炸面圈. N-COUNT

dough·ty /ˈdauti/.

If you describe someone as a **doughty** fighter or campaigner, you mean they are brave, determined, and not easily defeated. 勇敢的; 坚决的; 顽强的. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n; PRAGMATICS; DATED

dour /duə, dauə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **dour**, you mean that they have a rather severe and unfriendly manner. 严厉的; 脸色阴沉的; 闷闷不乐的. ◢**dour·ly** ❖ *'They criticized it for being jingoistic,' he says dourly.* '他们批评这是自大' 他沉着脸说. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

douse /daus/ douses, dousing, doused; 又拼作 dowse. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **douse** a fire, you stop it burning by pouring a lot of water over it. (泼水)熄灭(火). VB: V n

2 If you **douse** someone or something with a liquid, you throw a lot of that liquid over them. 往…上泼(水或其他液体). VB: V n with/in n

dove, doves; pronounced /dʌv/ for meanings 1 and 2, and /dəuv/ for meaning 3. ♦◇◇◇◇

第1项和第2项释义发音为 /dʌv/. 第3项释义发音为 /dəuv/.

1 A **dove** is a bird that looks like pigeon but is smaller and lighter in colour. (身体小、毛色浅的)鸽子; 野鸽. N-COUNT

2 People who support the use of peaceful methods to solve difficult situations can be referred to as **doves**. 鸽派人物, 温和派人物. 比较 **hawk**. ◢**dov·ish** /ˈdʌvɪʃ/ ❖ *...the most dovish government Israel has had since the 1970s.* 20世纪70年代以来最温和的以色列政府. N-COUNT; JOURNALISM; ADJ-GRADED

3 **Dove** is sometimes used as the past tense of **dive**. dove有时用作dive的过去式. AMERICAN

dove·cote /ˈdʌvkɒt, -kəut/ dovecotes.

A **dovecote** is a small building or a container for pigeons or doves to live in. 鸽房, 鸽舍. N-COUNT

dove·tail /ˈdʌvteil/ dovetails, dovetailing, dovetailed.

1 If two ideas or things **dovetail**, they fit together neatly or have some common characteristics. 吻合; 十分配合; 有某些共同之处. ❖ *...areas where U.S. interests can dovetail with Japanese concerns.* 美国利益与日本的关注点可以吻合的领域. *It is important that we dovetail our respective interests.* 我们密切配合各自的利益, 这一点很重要. V-RECIP-ERG: pl-n V; V with n; V pl-n; Also V n with n

2 A **dovetail** or a **dovetail joint** is a wedge-shaped joint used in carpentry. (木工)鸠尾榫, 楔形榫头. N-COUNT

dowa·ger /ˈdauədʒə/ dowagers.

1 You use **dowager** to refer to the widow of a duke, emperor, or other high-ranking man. (公爵、国王等地位高的人的)遗孀. ❖ *...the Dowager Countess Spencer.* 斯潘塞伯爵遗孀. ADJ: ADJ n, n ADJ

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a woman as a **dowager**, you mean that she is old and rich or grand-looking. 雍容华贵的老妇人. N-COUNT; LITERARY

dow·dy /ˈdaudi/ dowdier, dowdiest.

If you describe someone or their clothes as **dowdy**, you mean their clothes are dull and unfashionable; used showing disapproval. 穿着单调而过时的. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

dow·el /dauəl/ dowels.

A **dowel** is a short thin piece of wood or metal which is used for joining larger pieces of wood or metal together. 暗榫; 暗钉; 合缝钉. N-COUNT

down 1 preposition and adverb uses 介词和副词用法

down /daun/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Down is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'fall' and 'pull', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'bring down' and 'calm down'. 常与表示行动的动词连用, 也用于短语动词中.

1 If someone or something goes **down** something such as a slope or a pipe, they go towards the ground or to a lower level. 向下(走); (由高处)向低处. ❖ *We're going down a mountain.* 我们正在下山. *A man came down the stairs.* 一个男人从楼梯上走了下来. *The tears began flooding down her cheeks.* 泪水顺着她的脸颊涌下. PREP

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *She went down to the kitchen.* 她走下厨房. *Any unauthorized war planes flying in the area are to be shot down.* 任何未经允许而在这一地区飞行的作战飞机都将被击落. ADV; ADV after v

2 If you are a particular distance **down** something, you are that distance below the top or surface of it. 在…的下方. ❖ *...a ledge 40ft down the rock face.* 岩面以下40英尺处的岩架. PREP

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I buried it three inches down.* 我将它埋到三英寸以下. ADV; amount ADV

3 You use **down** to say that you are looking or facing in a direction that is towards the ground or towards a lower level. (脸)向下, 朝下. ❖ *She was still looking down at her papers.* 她还在看她的文件. *She put her head down, her hands over her face.* 她低下头, 双手掩面. ADV; ADV after v

4 If you put something **down**, you put it onto a surface. (将某物)放下. ❖ *Danny put down his glass.* 丹尼放下他的玻璃杯. *After two rings I put down the phone.* 铃声响了两次以后, 我放下了电话. ADV; ADV after v

5 If you go or look **down** something such as a road or river, you go or look along it. If you are **down** a road or river, you are somewhere along it. 沿着, 顺着. ❖ *They set off at a jog up one street and down another.* 他们开始慢跑, 先沿着一条街, 然后又沿着另一条街. *...a few miles down the road at Burnham.* 沿着伯纳姆那条路向前几英里. PREP

6 If you are travelling to a particular place, you can say that you are going **down** to that place, especially if you are going towards the south or to a lower level of land. **Down** can also suggest that your journey is casual or unhurried. 到, 前往(尤指向南或向地势低的地方, 也指行程从容不迫). ❖ *I went down to L.A. all the way from Seattle.* 我从西雅图一路南下到洛杉矶. *I have seen him walking down to the shops.* 我看见他去了商店. *I'll take you down to the valley.* 我带你们下到山谷里去. ADV; ADV after v; SPOKEN

7 If you are **down** a place, you are at that place. If you go **down** a place, you go to that place. Some people believe this use is incorrect. 在(某地); 去, 前往(某地). ❖ *We got in the car and went down the supermarket.* 我们坐上车去了超市. PREP; INFORMAL

8 If an amount of something goes **down**, it decreases. If an amount of something is **down**, it has decreased and is at a lower level. (数量)减少, 降低. ❖ *Interest rates came down* ADV

today. 利率今天下调了. *My weight went down to seventy pounds*. 我的体重降到70磅. *My department had a healthy interest in keeping expenses down*. 我的部门对减少开支有合理的关注.

9 If you are **down to** a certain amount of something, you have only that amount left. 只剩下. ❖ *The poor man's down to his last £3*. 那可怜的人只剩下最后的3镑了. PHR-PREP

10 If you say that there are a number of things **down** and a number **to go**, you are saying how many of the things have already been dealt with and how many remain to be dealt with. 已完成及尚未完成的. ❖ *Two weeks down, three to go*. 已过了两星期, 还有三个星期. PHR

11 **Down to** a particular detail means including everything, even that detail. **Down to** a particular person means including everyone, even that person. 直至(表示彻底的). ❖ *I was a soldier down to my shoelaces*. 我是一个十足的士兵. *...from the chairman right down to the tea ladies*. 从主席直至端茶的小姐. PHR-PREP

12 If a situation is **down to** a particular person or thing, it has been caused by that person or thing. 由...造成; 是...的过失(责任). ❖ *Any mistakes are entirely down to us*. 任何过错都完全是我们的责任. PHR-PREP

13 If someone or something is **down for** something, it has been arranged that they will do it or it will happen to them. 已被安排(做某事); (某事)将发生. ❖ *Mark had told me that he was down for an interview*. 马克告诉我他已被安排面试. PHR-PREP

14 If you are **down with** an illness, you have that illness. 患...病. PHR-PREP INFORMAL

➻ 又见 **come down with**.

15 If people shout **'down with'** something or someone, they are saying that they dislike them and want to get rid of them. (口号)打倒. ❖ *Demonstrators chanted 'down with imperialism'*. 示威者反复地高呼'打倒帝国主义'. PHR PRAGMATICS

16 ➻ **up and down**: 见 **up**.

➻ **ups and downs**: 见 **up**.

➻ **down in the dumps**: 见 **dump**.

down 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

down /daʊn/.

1 If you are feeling **down**, you are feeling unhappy or depressed. 情绪低落的, 沮丧的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

2 If something is **down** on paper, it has been written on the paper. 被写在(纸)上的. ❖ *That date wasn't down on our news sheet*. 那个日期没有登在我们的新闻简报上. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If a piece of equipment, especially a computer system, is **down**, it is temporarily not working because of a fault. (机器, 尤指电脑系统因故障)暂停运作的, 停机的. ADJ v-link ADJ

down 3 verb uses 动词用法

down /daʊn/ downs, downing, downed. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **downs** food or a drink, you mean that they eat or drink it. 吃; 喝. VB V n WRITTEN

2 If something or someone **is downed**, they fall to the ground because they have been hurt or damaged in some way. (被)打伤倒地; (被)击落. ❖ *A bank guard shot him in the leg and downed him*. 一名银行警卫人员射中了他的大腿, 使他受伤倒地. ◢ **down·ing** ❖ *...the downing of an airliner, which killed 107 people*. 造成107人死亡的一架客机的坠落. VB be V-ed JOURNALISM V n N-UNCOUNT

3 ➻ **to down tools**: 见 **tool**.

down 4 noun uses 名词用法

down /daʊn/.

1 **Down** consists of the small soft feathers on young birds. (幼鸟的)绒毛. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Down** is very fine hair. 汗毛; 软毛; 茸毛. ❖ *The whole plant is covered with fine down*. 这株植物的整个表面都覆盖着一层茸毛. N-UNCOUNT

➻ 又见 **downs**.

,down-and-'out, down-and-outs; 又拼作 down and out.

If someone is **down-and-out**, they have no job and nowhere to live, and they have no real hope of improving their situation. 穷困潦倒的. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also a noun in British English. [英]又作名词. ❖ *...some poor down-and-out in need of a meal*. 没有饭吃的某个穷困潦倒的人. N-COUNT

,down-at-'heel.

Something that is **down-at-heel** is in bad condition because it has been used too much or has not been looked after properly. Someone who is **down-at-heel** is wearing old worn clothes because they have little money. (物)磨损残破的; (人)衣衫褴褛的, 潦倒的. ADJ-GRADED

down·beat /ˈdaʊnbiːt/.

If someone is **downbeat**, they are cautious or pessimistic about something. 谨慎的; 悲观的. ❖ *...a downbeat assessment of 1992's economic prospects*. 对1992年经济前景的谨慎估计. ADJ-GRADED

down·cast /ˈdaʊnkɑːst, -kæst/.

1 If you are **downcast**, you are feeling sad and pessimistic. 沮丧的; 悲观的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If your eyes are **downcast**, you are looking towards the ground, usually because you are feeling sad or embarrassed. (因悲哀或窘迫而两眼)低垂的. ADJ

down·er /ˈdaʊnə/ downers.

1 **Downers** are drugs that make you feel sleepy or calm. 镇静药. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If you describe a situation as a **downer**, you mean that it is very depressing. 令人沮丧的处境. N-COUNT INFORMAL

down·fall /ˈdaʊnfɔːl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **downfall** of a successful or powerful person or institution is their loss of success or power. 垮台; 衰落; 失败. ❖ *His lack of experience had led to his downfall*. 缺乏经验导致了他的下台. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 The thing that was a person's **downfall** caused them to fail or lose power. 垮台(衰落)的原因. ❖ *His honesty had been his downfall*. 诚实是他失败的原因. N-UNCOUNT

down·grade /ˌdaʊnˈgreɪd/ downgrades, downgrading, downgraded. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **is downgraded**, it is given less importance than it used to have, or than you think it should have. (某事)(被)贬低重要性, (被)降低严重性. ❖ *The boy's condition has been downgraded from critical to serious*. 这个男孩子的处境已从生命垂危转为病情严重. VB usu passive be V-ed

2 If someone **is downgraded**, their job or status is changed so that they become less important or receive less money. (某人)(被)降职, (被)降级. ❖ *His superiors suspended him, and then downgraded him*. 他的上司暂停了他的工作, 然后降了他的职. VB be V-ed V n

down·hearted /ˌdaʊnˈhɑːtɪd/.

If you are **downhearted**, you are feeling sad and discouraged. 悲哀的; 消沉的; 沮丧的. ADJ-GRADED

down·hill /ˌdaʊnˈhɪl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something or someone is moving **downhill**, they are moving down a slope. If they are **downhill**, they are located towards the bottom of a slope. 向山下; 在山下. ❖ *He headed downhill towards the river*. 他朝着那条河走下山去. *It was a clearing just downhill from a peak of eight thousand feet*. 那块空地就在一个八千英尺高的山峰下面. ADV

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...downhill ski runs*. 下山滑雪道. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you say that something is going **downhill**, you mean that it is becoming worse or less successful. 每况愈下; 走下坡路. ❖ *Australian rugby has certainly gone downhill*. 澳大利亚橄榄球运动无疑在走下坡路. ADV

3 If you say that a task or situation is **downhill** after a particular stage or time, you mean that it is easy to deal with after that stage or time. (某项任务或某种局面在经过某一阶段或时期后变得)容易对付的, 不费力的. ❖ *I guess it's all downhill from here*. 我想从此开始事情会变得容易些了. ADJ v-link ADJ

Down·ing Street /ˈdaʊnɪŋ striːt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Downing Street is the street in London in which the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer live. You can also use **Downing Street** to refer to the Prime Minister N-PROPER

D

and his or her officials. 唐宁街(伦敦街道名,英国首相和财政大臣官邸所在地); 英国政府.

down·load /'daʊnləʊd/ **downloads, downloading, downloaded.**

To **download** data means to transfer it to or from a computer along a line such as a telephone line, a radio link, or a computer network. 下载(指在电话线路、电脑、网络等之间转送信息). VB V n

down·market /ˌdaʊn'mɑːkɪt/; 又拼作 **down-market**.

A **downmarket** product or service is cheap and not very good quality. 价廉质次的; 低档的. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Why is the company going downmarket?* 这家公司为什么生产低档产品? ADV / ADV after v

'down payment, down payments. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you make a **down payment** on something, you pay a percentage of the total cost when you buy it. You pay the remaining amount later. (分期付款的)首次付款额; 定金. N-COUNT

D

down·play /ˌdaʊn'pleɪ/ **downplays, downplaying, downplayed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **downplay** a fact or feature, you try to make people think that it is less important or serious than it really is. 贬低、低估(某事的重要性或严重性). ❖ *He attempted to downplay the significance of Tory divisions.* 他试图贬低保守党分裂的意义. VB / V n

down·pour /'daʊnpɔː/ **downpours.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **downpour** is a sudden and unexpected heavy fall of rain. 倾盆大雨. N-COUNT

down·right /'daʊnraɪt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **downright** to emphasize unpleasant or bad qualities or behaviour. (强调负面的品质或行为)彻底地、十足地, 完全地. ❖ *...ideas that would have been downright dangerous if put into practice.* 一旦付诸实践将会极为危险的想法. ADV ADV adj PRAGMATICS

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...suspicion and downright hostility.* 猜疑和十足的敌意. ADJ ADJ n

ˌdown 'river; 又拼作 **downriver**.

Something that is moving **down river** is moving towards the mouth of a river, from a point further up the river. Something that is **down river** is towards the mouth of a river. 向河口; 在下游. ❖ *By 09.30 we had cast off and were heading down river.* 上午9点半时我们已解缆起航, 驶向河的下游. *...a big tourist hotel a few hundred yards down river.* 河流下游几百码处一家很大的旅游宾馆. ADV

downs /daʊnz/.

Downs are areas of gentle hills with few trees. 唐斯(有稀疏树木的丘陵地). N-PLURAL BRITISH

down·side /'daʊnsaɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **downside** of a situation is the aspect of it which is less positive, pleasant, or useful than its other aspects. 不利的一面. ❖ *The downside of this approach is a lack of clear leadership.* 这种方式的不利之处是缺乏明确的领导. N-SING

down·size /'daʊnsaɪz/ **downsizes, downsizing, downsized.**

To **downsize** something such as a business or industry means to make it smaller. 缩小(商业、企业等的规模). ◢**down·siz·ing** ❖ *...a trend toward downsizing in the personal computer market.* 个人电脑市场规模缩小的趋势. VB V n / N-UNCOUNT

down·spout /'daʊnspaʊt/ **downspouts.**

A **downspout** is a pipe attached to the side of a building, through which water flows from the roof into a drain. The British word is **drainpipe**. (把雨水从屋顶输送到下水道的)排水管. [英]作drainpipe. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'Down's syndrome. [美]一般作 **Down syndrome**.

Down's syndrome is a genetic disorder in which a person is born with a flat forehead and sloping eyes and lower than average intelligence. 唐氏综合征(婴儿先天性智力低下, 额平、眼斜). N-UNCOUNT

down·stairs /ˌdaʊn'steəz/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you go **downstairs** in a building, you go down a staircase towards the ground floor. 顺楼梯而下; 往楼下. ADV / ADV after v

2 If something or someone is **downstairs** in a building, they are on the ground floor or on a lower floor than you. 在楼下. ❖ *...the flat downstairs.* 楼下的套间. ADV be ADV. / n ADV

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *She repainted the downstairs rooms.* 她给楼下的房间重新刷了漆. ADJ ADJ n

➩ The **downstairs** of a building is its lower floor or floors. 楼下(下面的一层或几层楼). ❖ *The downstairs of the two little houses had been entirely refashioned.* 这两座小房子的一楼被彻底改造. N-SING the N

down·stream /ˌdaʊn'striːm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is moving **downstream** is moving towards the mouth of a river, from a point further up the river. Something that is **downstream** is further towards the mouth of a river than where you are. 朝下游方向; 在下游方向. ❖ *We had drifted downstream.* 我们向下游漂流. *Communities downstream have been alerted.* 下游的社区已得到警报. ADV

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...Baghdad and other downstream cities.* 巴格达以及其他下游的城市. ADJ ADJ n

down·swing /'daʊnswɪŋ/ **downswings.**

A **downswing** is a sudden decline in something such as an economy, that had previously been improving. (突然的)下降趋势. N-COUNT

ˌdown-to-'earth. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **down-to-earth**, you approve of the fact that they concern themselves with practical things and actions, rather than with abstract theories. 脚踏实地的; 现实的; 实际的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

down·town /'daʊntaʊn/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Downtown places are in or towards the centre of a large town or city, where the shops and places of business are. 城镇商业中心区的, 市中心区的. ❖ *...an office in downtown Chicago.* 芝加哥市中心区的一间办公室. ADJ ADJ n

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *By day he worked downtown.* 白天他在市中心工作. *You have to be downtown in a hurry.* 你必须赶快到市中心来. ADV

down·trod·den /ˌdaʊn'trɒdən/.

People who are **downtrodden** are treated very badly by people with power, and do not have the ability or the energy to rebel. 受欺压的; 被蹂躏的. ADJ

➩ **The downtrodden** are people who are downtrodden. 受欺压的人. N-PLURAL the N

down·turn /'daʊntɜːn/ **downturns.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If there is a **downturn** in the economy or in a company or industry, it becomes worse or less successful than it had been. 衰退; 下降. N-COUNT

ˌdown 'under. ♦◇◇◇◇

You can refer to Australia and New Zealand as **down under**. 在澳大利亚; 在新西兰. ❖ *For summer skiing down under, there is no better place than New Zealand.* 在澳洲地区, 夏季滑雪再没有比新西兰更好的地方了. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

down·wards /'daʊnwədz/. ♦♦◇◇◇

In usual British English, **downwards** is an adverb and **downward** is an adjective. In formal British English and in American English, **downward** is both an adjective and an adverb. [英] downwards 一般作副词, downward 作形容词. 在正规的英国英语和美国英语中, downward 既是形容词又是副词.

1 If you move or look **downwards**, you move or look towards the ground or a lower level. 向下、朝下. ❖ *Benedict pointed downwards again with his stick.* 本尼迪克特又用手杖向下指了一下. *The child lay face downwards.* 那孩子俯卧着. ADV

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a firm downward movement of the hands.* 一个坚决的向下的手势. ADJ ADJ n

2 If an amount or rate moves **downwards**, it decreases. 下跌, 下降. ❖ *Inflation is moving firmly downwards.* 通货膨胀在稳步下降. ADV / ADV after v

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the downward trend in home ownership.* 房屋所有权人数的下降趋势. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you want to emphasize that a statement applies to everyone in an organization, you can say that it applies from ADV / from n ADV

its leader **downwards**. (指叙述适用于机构内)自...以下的所有人. PRAGMATICS

down·wind /ˌdaʊnˈwɪnd/.

If something moves **downwind**, it moves in the same direction as the wind. If something is **downwind**, the wind is blowing towards it. 顺风地; 在下风. ❖ *...people who are living downwind of Nevada nuclear test sites.* 生活在内华达核试验基地下风的人们. ADV

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the downwind end of the field.* 田野下风的一端. ADJ ADJ n

downy /ˈdaʊni/ **downier, downiest.**

1 Something that is **downy** is filled or covered with small soft feathers. (充满)羽绒的; 有羽绒覆盖的. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something that is **downy** is covered with very fine hairs. 有绒毛覆盖的. ❖ *...the baby's downy head.* 婴儿满是绒毛的头. ADJ-GRADED

dow·ry /ˈdaʊəri/ **dowries.**

A woman's **dowry** is the money and goods which, in some cultures, her family gives to the man that she marries. 嫁妆. N-COUNT

dowse /daʊs/ **dowses, dowsing, dowsed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **dowses** for underground water, minerals, or some other substance, they search for it with the aid of a special rod or a pendulum. (用棒或摆锤)探测(地下水或矿藏). ❖ *Terry Ross dowses oil and ore in South America.* 特里·罗斯在南美洲用棒探测石油和矿石. VB V for n, V n, Also V

➼ 又见 **douse.**

doy·en /ˈdɔɪən, dɔɪˈen/ **doyens.**

If you refer to a man as the **doyen** of a group or profession, you mean that he is the oldest and most experienced and respected member of it. (一个团体中的男性)地位最高者, 资深者, 老前辈. ❖ *Sir Robin Day is widely regarded as the doyen of political interviewers.* 人们普遍认为罗宾·戴爵士是位资深的政界人物采访者. N-COUNT FORMAL

doy·enne /dɔɪˈen/ **doyennes.**

If you refer to a woman as the **doyenne** of a group or profession, you mean that she is the oldest and most experienced and respected woman in it. (一个团体中的女性)地位最高者, 资深者, 老前辈. ❖ *Jean Muir has often been described as the doyenne of British fashion.* 琼·缪尔经常被称为英国时装界的元老. N-COUNT FORMAL

doze /dəʊz/ **dozes, dozing, dozed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When you **doze**, you sleep lightly or for a short period. 打瞌睡, 打盹儿. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *After lunch I had a doze.* 吃过午饭我小睡了一会儿. N-SING a N

›doze off.

If you **doze off** you fall into a light sleep. 打瞌睡, 打盹儿. ❖ *Salter dozed off for a few moments.* 索尔特打了一会儿瞌睡. PHR-V V P

doz·en /ˈdʌzən/ **dozens.** The plural form is **dozen** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 在数字或数词后、复数形式为dozen. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you have a **dozen** things, you have twelve of them. (一)打, 十二个. ❖ *The cake must have contained two dozen eggs.* 这个蛋糕一定是用了两打鸡蛋. NUMBER

2 You can refer to a group of approximately twelve things or people as a **dozen** things or people. You can refer to a group of approximately six things or people as **half a dozen** things or people. (指人或物)大约12个. 表示大约6个可以用half a dozen. ❖ *I was sitting only a dozen feet away.* 我当时坐在只有十来英尺以外的地方. NUMBER

3 If you refer to **dozens of** things or people, you are emphasizing that there are very many of them. 许多. ❖ *...a storm which destroyed dozens of homes.* 一场摧毁了许多住宅的暴风雨. QUANT PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *...Mr Johnson's portraits, of which there are dozens.* 约翰逊先生的画像, 这里有许多. PRON

dozy /ˈdəʊzi/ **dozier, doziest.**

1 If you are **dozy**, you are feeling sleepy and not very alert. 困倦的, 昏昏欲睡的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **dozy**, you mean they are rather stupid and slow to understand things. 愚笨的, 迟钝的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH

Dr, Drs; this abbreviation is usually followed by a full stop in American English. [美]此缩写形式后面通常带句点. ♦♦♦♦◇

Dr is a written abbreviation for **Doctor**. Doctor的缩写形式.

drab /dræb/ **drabber, drabbest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **drab**, it is dull and boring to look at or experience. 单调乏味的; 无生气的. ◢ **drab·ness** ❖ *...the dusty drabness of nearby villages.* 附近村庄的灰暗单调. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 ➼ 又见 **dribs and drabs.**

dra·co·nian /drəˈkəʊniən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Draconian laws or measures are extremely harsh and severe. (法规等)严厉的, 严酷的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

draft /drɑːft, dræft/ **drafts, drafting, drafted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When you **draft** a letter, book, or speech, you write the first version of it. 起草, 草拟. ❖ *He drafted a standard letter to the editors.* 他草拟了一封给编辑的标准形式的信. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I faxed a first draft of this article to him.* 我把这篇文章的初稿用传真传给了他. N-COUNT

2 If you **are drafted**, you are ordered to serve in the armed forces. (被)征召入伍, (被)征募; (使)服役. ❖ *He was drafted into the US Army.* 他被征召加入美国陆军. VB be V-ed, be V-ed into n

3 **The draft** is the practice of ordering people to serve in the armed forces, usually for a limited period of time. 征兵; 服兵役. ❖ *...his effort to avoid the draft.* 他为逃避服兵役所做的努力. N-SING the N

4 If people **are drafted** into a place, they are moved there to do a particular job. (被)调往, (被)派往(某地). ❖ *Extra police officers had to be drafted in.* 必须额外抽调警察. VB be V-ed prep/adv, Also V n

5 A **draft** is a written order for payment of money by a bank, especially from one bank to another. (尤指一家银行给另一家银行的)汇票, 付款通知单. N-COUNT

6 ➼ 又见 **draught.**

ˈdraft dodger, draft dodgers.

A **draft dodger** is someone who avoids joining the armed forces when normally they would be obliged to join; used showing disapproval. 逃避兵役者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

draftee /ˌdrɑːfˈtiː, ˌdræfˈt-/ **draftees.**

A **draftee** is the same as a **conscript**. 同conscript. N-COUNT AMERICAN

drafts·man /ˈdrɑːftsmən, ˈdræfts-/ **draftsmen.**

➼ 见 **draughtsman.**

drafty /ˈdrɑːfti, ˈdræfti/.

➼ 见 **draughty.**

drag /dræg/ **drags, dragging, dragged.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 To **drag** something or someone means to pull them along the ground, often with difficulty. (用力)拖, 拉. ❖ *He got up and dragged his chair towards the table.* 他站起来, 将椅子拉到桌边. VB V n prep/adv

2 If you **drag** your foot or your leg behind you, you walk with great difficulty because you foot or leg is injured in some way. 吃力地拖着(脚)走. ❖ *He drags his leg, and he can hardly lift his arm.* 他拖着腿费力地走着, 胳膊几乎也举不起来. VB V n prep, V n

3 If someone **drags** you somewhere you do not want to go, they make you go there. 迫使(某人)去(某处); 硬拖. ❖ *...when you can drag him away from his work.* 等你能迫使他停止工作的时候. VB V n adv/prep

4 If you say that you **drag** yourself somewhere, you are emphasizing that you have to make a very strong effort to go there. 费力地行进. ❖ *I find it really hard to drag myself out and exercise regularly.* 我发现迫使自己按时出去锻炼身体真是很困难. VB PRAGMATICS V pron-refl adv/prep

5 If you **drag** your **feet** or **drag** your **heels**, you delay doing something or do it very slowly because you do not want to do it. 故意拖拉. PHR

6 If the police **drag** a river or lake, they pull nets or hooks across the bottom of it in order to look for something. (在河或湖中)用拖网打捞(要寻找的东西). VB V n

7 If a period of time or an event **drags**, it is very boring and seems to last a long time. (时间或事件等)缓慢地行进, 单调乏味地进行. ❖ *The minutes dragged past.* 时间一分 VB V, V adv

D

一分地缓慢消逝.

8 If something is **a drag on** the development or progress of something, it slows it down or makes it more difficult. 是...的累赘; 障碍物. ❖ *Spending cuts will put a drag on growth.* 消费降低将会对(经济)增长造成障碍. N-SING a N on n

9 **Drag** is the resistance to the movement that is experienced by something that is moving through air or through a fluid. (空气等造成的)阻力. ❖ *The drag of those extra air molecules brought the satellite crashing to Earth.* 那些额外的空气分子造成的阻力使人造卫星坠毁到地球上. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

10 If you say that something is **a drag**, you mean that it is a nuisance or is very dull. 讨厌的事; 乏味的事. N-SING a N INFORMAL

11 If you take a **drag** on a cigarette or pipe that you are smoking, you take in air through it. (烟或烟斗)吸入的一口. N-COUNT INFORMAL

12 **Drag** is the wearing of women's clothes by a male entertainer. 异性服装(通常是男演员穿上女装). ❖ *...a drag queen imitating Bette Davis.* 一名模仿贝特·戴维斯的男扮女装者. If a man is **in drag**, he is wearing women's clothes. (男子)穿女装. N-UNCOUNT PHR

D

›drag down.

1 To **drag** someone **down** means to reduce them to a lower social status or standard of behaviour. 降低(某人的)社会地位(或行为标准). ❖ *There were fears he would be dragged down by the scandal.* 人们担心这桩丑闻会降低他的社会地位. PHR-V V n P be V-ed P by n

2 Something that **drags** you **down** makes you feel weak or depressed. 使身体虚弱; 使情绪低落. PHR-V V n P

›drag in.

When you are talking, if you **drag in** a subject, you mention something that is not relevant and that other people do not want to discuss. 把(不相干的事)扯进话题. ❖ *They disapproved of my dragging in his wealth.* 他们不赞成我把他的财富扯进话题. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›drag into.

To **drag** something or someone **into** an event or situation means to involve them in it when it is not necessary or not desirable. 将(不必要的事或人)扯进(某事). ❖ *Why should Carmela have dragged him into the argument?* 卡梅拉为什么将他拉进这场争论中? PHR-V V n P n

›drag on.

You say that an event or process **drags on** when you disapprove of the fact that it lasts for longer than necessary. 拖延. PHR-V V P PRAGMATICS

›drag out.

1 If you **drag** something **out**, you make it last for longer than is necessary. 使(某事)不必要地拖延. ❖ *...a company that was willing and able to drag out the proceedings for years.* 愿意并且能够将诉讼拖上好几年的一家公司. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If you **drag** something **out** of someone, you persuade them to tell you something that they do not want to tell you. 劝说(某人)透露(他们不想透露的消息). ❖ *Every piece of information had to be dragged out of the authorities.* 每一条消息都得花很大力气才能从当局那里透露出来. PHR-V V n P of n

›drag up.

If someone **drags up** an unpleasant event or a story from the past, they mention it when people do not want to be reminded of it. 不必要地提起(过去某件不愉快的事). ❖ *I don't want to go back there and drag up that anger again.* 我不想再回到那里、重提那件气愤之事. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

drag·net /'drægnet/.

If a large number of police officers conduct a **dragnet**, they carefully search a specific area for a particular suspected criminal. 法网, 罗网; 兜捕. N-SING

drag·on /'drægən/ dragons. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In stories and legends, a **dragon** is an animal like a big lizard. It has wings and claws, and breathes out fire. 龙(传说中状似蜥蜴、有翅和爪及口能喷火的动物). N-COUNT

2 If someone calls a woman a **dragon**, they mean that she is fierce and unpleasant. 悍妇. N-COUNT RUDE

dragon·fly /'drægənflaɪ/ dragonflies.

A **dragonfly** is a brightly-coloured insect with a long thin body and two sets of wings. 蜻蜓. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

dra·goon /drə'guːn/ dragoons, dragooning, dragooned. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In European armies in the past, a **dragoon** was a soldier. (从前欧洲的)士兵. N-COUNT

2 If someone **dragoons** you into doing something that you do not want to do, they forcefully persuade you to do it. 迫使; 威胁. VB V n into -ing/n

drain /dreɪn/ drains, draining, drained. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **drain** a liquid from a place or object, you remove the liquid by causing it to flow somewhere else. If a liquid **drains** somewhere, it flows there. (使)流走; (使)排走. ❖ *Miners built the tunnel to drain water out of the mines.* 矿工们建造这条隧道以排出矿井里的水. *...springs and rivers that drain into lakes.* 流入湖泊的泉水和河水. V-ERG V n adv/prep V prep/adv Also V n

2 A **drain** is a pipe that carries water or sewage away from a place, or an opening in a surface that leads to the pipe. 下水管; 下水道. N-COUNT

3 If you **drain** a place or object, you dry it by causing water to flow out of it. 将...的水排干. ❖ *They have mobilised vast numbers of people to drain flooded land.* 他们已动员许多人去洪水淹没的地区排水. *The soil drains freely.* 这块土地的排水通畅. V-ERG V n V

4 If you **drain** food, you remove the liquid that it has been in, especially after it has been cooked or soaked in water. 除去(食物中)的水, 将(食物)沥干. ❖ *Drain the pasta well.* 将意大利面沥得很干. *Wash the leeks thoroughly and allow them to drain.* 将韭葱彻底洗净, 然后晾干. V-ERG V n V

5 If someone **drains** a glass, they empty it by drinking what is in it. 喝光, 喝干. VB V n LITERARY

6 If the colour or the blood **drains** from someone's face, or if their face **drains** of colour, they become very pale. (使)脸色变白. ❖ *Thacker's face drained of colour.* 撒克的脸色变得煞白. *Jock's face had been suddenly drained of all colour.* 乔克的脸突然失去了血色. V-ERG V from n LITERARY V of n be V-ed of n

7 If a feeling **drains** out of you, it gradually becomes weaker until you no longer feel it. (情绪)逐渐消失, 消退. ❖ *And then, suddenly, the euphoria began to drain away.* 然后, 兴奋情绪突然开始消退. *The excitement had been drained completely from her voice.* 激动之情已从她的声音中完全消失. V-ERG V adv/prep be V-ed from n

8 If something **drains** you, it exhausts you physically and emotionally. 消耗, 耗尽(某人的精力). ◢**drained** ❖ *United stalked off, stunned and drained.* 联队气冲冲地走了, 既震惊又筋疲力尽. ◢**drain·ing** ❖ *It is physically exhausting and emotionally draining.* 无论在体力上还是在感情上, 这都令人疲惫不堪. VB V n ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

9 If energy **drains** from you, you lose all energy and become very tired. (精力)逐渐消失, 衰退. ❖ *As his energy drained away, his despair and worry grew.* 随着精力的渐渐衰竭, 他的绝望和担忧在增加. ➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He was too drained of energy to fret further.* 他已筋疲力尽, 没有精力再发愁了. V-ERG V adv/prep Also V n ADJ-GRADED

10 If you say that something is a **drain** on an organization's finances or resources, you mean that it costs the organization a large amount of money, and you do not consider that it is worth it. (资金或资源的)消耗. ➻ 又见 **brain drain**. N-SING

11 If you say that a country's or a company's resources or finances **are drained**, you mean that they are used or spent completely. (资源、财力)(被)耗尽. ❖ *The state's finances have been drained by drought and civil disorder.* 国家的财力已被干旱和内乱耗尽了. VB be V-ed Also V n

12 If you say that something is going **down the drain**, you mean that it is being destroyed or wasted. 被毁灭; 被浪费. PHR INFORMAL

drain·age /'dreɪnɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Drainage is the system or process by which water or other liquids are drained from a place. 排水系统; 排水. ❖ *Line the pots with pebbles to ensure good drainage.* 在花盆边放上小石子使水能排尽. N-UNCOUNT

'draining board, draining boards.

The **draining board** is the place on a sink unit where things N-COUNT

such as plates and cutlery are put to drain after they have been washed. (装在洗涤盆边的)滴水板.

drain·pipe /'dreɪnpaɪp/ **drainpipes.**

A **drainpipe** is a pipe attached to the side of a building, through which rainwater flows from the roof into a drain. The American word is **downspout**. (把雨水从屋顶输送到下水道的)排水管. [美]作downspout. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

drake /dreɪk/ **drakes.**

A **drake** is a male duck. 公鸭. N-COUNT

dram /dræm/ **drams.**

A **dram** is a small measure of whisky; used especially in Scottish English. 少量的威士忌(尤用于苏格兰英语). N-COUNT

dra·ma /'drɑːmə/ **dramas.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **drama** is a serious play for the theatre, television, or radio. 戏剧; 电视剧; 广播剧. ◆ *...television dramas.* 电视剧. N-COUNT

2 You use **drama** to refer to plays in general or to work that is connected with plays and the theatre. (统称)戏剧; 戏剧文学; 戏剧艺术. ◆ *He knew nothing of Greek drama.* 他对希腊戏剧一无所知. *...drama school.* 戏剧学校. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can refer a real situation which is exciting or distressing as **drama**. (令人激动的或痛苦的)戏剧性场面. ◆ *...the drama and relief of a hostage release.* 释放人质的紧张激动和如释重负感觉. N-VAR

dra·mat·ic /drə'mætɪk/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **dramatic** change or event happens suddenly and is very noticeable and surprising. 戏剧性的; 出人意料的; 显著的. ◆ *A fifth year of drought is expected to have dramatic effects on the California economy.* 预计第五年的干旱将对加利福尼亚的经济产生重大影响. ◢ **dra·mati·cal·ly** /drə'mætɪkli/ ◆ *At speeds above 50mph, serious injuries dramatically increase.* 时速超过50英里后, 重伤人数显著增加. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 A **dramatic** action, event, or situation is exciting and impressive. 戏剧性的; 令人激动的; 给人深刻印象的. ADJ-GRADED

3 You use **dramatic** to describe things connected with or relating to the theatre, drama, or plays. 戏剧的. ◆ *...a dramatic arts major in college.* 大学里主修戏剧艺术专业的学生. ADJ ADJ n

dra·mat·ics /drə'mætɪks/.

1 You use **dramatics** to refer to activities connected with the theatre and drama, such as acting in plays or producing them. 戏剧表演; 戏剧创作. ◆ *...an amateur dramatics class.* 业余戏剧表演班. N-UNCOUNT

2 You talk about **dramatics** to express your disapproval of behaviour which seems to show too much emotion, and which you think is done deliberately. (贬义)夸张做作的举动. ◆ *...another wearisome outbreak of Nancy's dramatics.* 南希又一番令人厌烦的装腔作势的举动. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

dra·ma·tis per·so·nae /ˌdræmətɪs pə'səʊnaɪ/.

The characters in a play are sometimes referred to as **the dramatis personae**. 剧中人物. N-PLURAL the N FORMAL

drama·tist /'dræmətɪst/ **dramatists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dramatist** is someone who writes plays. 剧作家. N-COUNT

drama·tize /'dræmətaɪz/ **dramatizes, dramatizing, dramatized;** [英]又拼作 **dramatise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a book or story **is dramatized**, it is written or presented as a play, film, or television drama. (被)改编成(剧本、电影或电视脚本). ◢ **drama·ti·za·tion** /ˌdræmətaɪ'zeɪʃən/ **dramatizations** ◆ *...a dramatisation of D H Lawrence's novel, 'Lady Chatterley's Lover'.* 根据D.H.劳伦斯的小说《查特莱夫人的情人》改编的剧本. VB usu passive N-COUNT with supp

2 If you say that someone **dramatizes** a situation or event, you mean that they try to make it seem more serious, more important, or more exciting than it really is; used showing disapproval. (贬义)戏剧性地表现; 做作; 举止夸张. ◆ *They have a tendency to show off, to dramatize almost every situation.* 他们喜欢卖弄, 在几乎任何情况下都装腔作势. VB PRAGMATICS V n Also V

3 If an action or event **dramatizes** a situation, it focuses people's attention on the situation in a dramatic way. 使…戏剧化; 使引人注目. ◆ *The need for change has been dramatized by plummeting bank profits.* 改革的必要由于银行利润的骤跌而变得引人注目了. VB V n

drank /dræŋk/.

Drank is the past tense of **drink**. drink的过去式.

drape /dreɪp/ **drapes, draping, draped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **drape** a piece of cloth somewhere, you place it there so that it hangs down in a casual and graceful way. (随便而优雅地)披, 挂. ◆ *Natasha took the coat and draped it over her shoulders.* 娜塔莎拿起大衣披在肩上. VB V n prep

2 If someone or something **is draped** in a piece of cloth, they are loosely covered by it. (松松地)(被)裹住, (被)盖住. ◆ *He draped himself in the Canadian flag.* 他将加拿大国旗松松地裹在身上. VB V n in/with n

3 If you **drape** a part of your body somewhere, you lay it there in a relaxed and graceful way. 随便地垂着. ◆ *He draped his arm over Daniel's shoulder.* 他将手臂懒懒地搭在丹尼尔的肩膀上. VB V n prep

4 **Drapes** are pieces of heavy fabric you hang across a window that you can close to keep the light out or stop people looking in. The British word is **curtains**. 厚窗帘. [美]作curtains. N-COUNT AMERICAN

drap·er /'dreɪpə/ **drapers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **draper** is a shopkeeper who sells cloth. 布商. You can also refer to the shop where a draper works as a **draper** or **draper's**. 布店. N-COUNT BRITISH

dra·pery /'dreɪpəri/ **draperies.**

1 You can refer to cloth, curtains, or clothing hanging in folds as **drapery** or **draperies**. 打褶悬挂的布(或帘子). N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 **Drapery** is cloth that you buy in a shop. 布匹; 布料. ◆ *My mother ran a couple of drapery shops.* 我母亲经营着几家布店. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

dras·tic /'dræstɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you take **drastic** action in order to solve a problem, you do something extreme, severe, and radical to solve it. 激烈的; 猛烈的. ◆ *He's not going to do anything drastic about economic policy.* 他不会对经济政策进行大刀阔斧的变革. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **drastic** change is a very great change. (变化)巨大的. ◢ **dras·ti·cal·ly** ◆ *Services have been drastically reduced.* 服务性工作已大幅度减少. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

draught /drɑːft, dræft/ **draughts;** [美]又拼作 **draft**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **draught** is a current of air that comes into a place in an undesirable way. 气流; 一阵风. N-COUNT

2 **Draught** beer is beer which is kept in barrels rather than bottles. (啤酒)从桶中汲出的, 散装的. ADJ

3 **Draughts** is a game for two people, played with 24 round pieces on a board. The usual American word is **checkers**. 国际跳棋; 西洋跳棋. [美]一般作checkers. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

➪ A **draught** is one of the round pieces which are used in the game of draughts. The usual American word is **checker**. 国际跳棋的棋子; 西洋跳棋的棋子. [美]一般作 checker. N-COUNT

4 A **draught** animal is one which pulls heavy loads, for example on a farm. (牲畜)拖曳重物的, 拉车的. ADJ ADJ n

5 A **draught** of liquid is a large amount that you swallow. 一大口, 一饮. N-COUNT with supp

6 A **draught** is a medicine in the form of a liquid which you drink. 药水. ◆ *...a sleeping draught.* 安眠药水. N-COUNT DATED

draughts·man /'drɑːftsmən, 'dræfts-/ **draughtsmen;** [美]又拼作**draftsman**.

1 A **draughtsman** is someone whose job is to prepare very detailed drawings of machinery, equipment, or buildings. 制图员, 绘图员. N-COUNT

2 If someone is a good **draughtsman**, they are very skilled at drawing. 善于绘图的人. N-COUNT

draughty /'drɑːfti, 'dræfti/ **draughtier, draughtiest;** [美]又拼作 **drafty**.

A **draughty** room or building has currents of cold air blowing through it, usually because the windows and doors do not fit very well. 有冷风穿过的; 有穿堂风的. ADJ-GRADED

draw /drɔː/ **draws, drawing, drew, drawn.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **draw** or when you **draw** something, you use a pencil, pen, or crayon to produce a picture, pattern, or VB V

diagram. (用笔)画; 描绘. ❖ *He starts a painting by quickly drawing simplified shapes.* 他画图时首先是快速勾出简单的轮廓. V n ◢ **draw·ing** ❖ *I like dancing, singing and drawing.* 我喜欢跳舞、唱歌和画画. N-UNCOUNT

2 When a vehicle **draws** somewhere, it moves there smoothly and steadily. (平稳地)移动, 行驶. ❖ *Claire had seen the taxi drawing away.* 克莱尔看到那辆出租车开走了. VB V adv/prep

3 If you **draw** somewhere, you move there slowly. (慢慢地)向(某方向)移动. ❖ *She drew away and did not smile.* 她慢慢地走开了, 面无笑容. *He did not draw close to her.* 他没有靠近她. VB WRITTEN V adv/adj

4 If you **draw** something or someone in a particular direction, you move them in that direction, usually by pulling them gently. (轻轻地)拉, 拖. ❖ *He drew his chair nearer the fire.* 他将自己的椅子拉近炉火边. *He put his arm around Caroline's shoulders and drew her close to him.* 他用手臂搂住卡罗琳的肩膀将她拉近自己. VB WRITTEN V n prep V n adj Also V n with adv

D

5 When you **draw** a curtain or blind, you pull it across a window, either to cover or to uncover it. 拉开或拉上(窗帘). VB V n

6 If someone **draws** a gun, knife, or other weapon, they pull it out of its holder and threaten you with it. 将(武器)抽出, 拔出. VB V n

7 If an animal or vehicle **draws** something such as a cart, carriage, or trailer, it pulls it along. 拖, 拉(车等). VB V n

8 If you **draw** a deep breath, you breathe in deeply once. 吸入(一口气). VB V n

9 If you **draw** on a cigarette, you breathe the smoke from it into your mouth or lungs. 吸(烟). ❖ *She drew smoke into her lungs.* 她将烟吸进肺里. VB V on n V n into n

10 To **draw** something such as water or energy **from** a particular source means to take it from that source. 汲取(水或能量). ❖ *Villagers still have to draw their water from wells.* 村民仍然得从井里打水. VB V n from n

11 If something that hits you or presses part of your body **draws** blood, it cuts your skin so that it bleeds. 使(血)流出; 排出(血). VB V n

12 If you **draw** money out of a bank, building society, or savings account, you get it from the account so that you can use it. 提取(存款等). ❖ *She was drawing out cash from a cash machine.* 她正从自动提款机中提取现金. VB V n from n V n with out

13 If you **draw** a salary or a sum of money, you receive a sum of money regularly. 收取, 领取(工资等). ❖ *He is moving ever closer to drawing his pension.* 他离领取退休金的日子越来越近了. VB V n

14 To **draw** something means to choose it or to be given it at random, as part of a competition, game, or lottery. 抽签. ❖ *We delved through a sackful of letters to draw the winning name.* 我们从满满一大袋信件中抽出一个获奖的名字. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the draw for the quarter-finals.* 四分之一决赛的抽签. N-COUNT

15 A **draw** is a competition where people pay money for numbered or named tickets, then some of those tickets are chosen at random, and the owners are given prizes. 抽奖, 抽彩. N-COUNT

16 To **draw** something **from** a particular thing or place means to take or get it from that thing or place. 从...获得(某物). ❖ *I draw strength from the millions of women who have faced this challenge successfully.* 我从千百万成功地面对过这一挑战的妇女们那儿获得了力量. VB V n from n

17 If you **draw** a particular conclusion, you decide that that conclusion is true. 得出(结论). ❖ *He draws two conclusions from this.* 从这点他得出两条结论. VB V n V n from n

18 If you **draw** a comparison, parallel, or distinction, you compare or contrast two different things. 作出(比较或对比). ❖ *He draws a comparison between what's going on in Poland now and what happened in Germany.* 他把波兰目前的情况与德国当年的情况作了一番比较. VB V n Also V n with n

19 If you **draw** someone's attention to something, you make them aware of it or make them think about it. 引起(某人的注意). ❖ *He was waving his arms to draw their attention.* 他挥舞着手臂以引起他们的注意. VB V n to n V n

20 If someone or something **draws** a particular reaction, people react to it in that way. 引起, 激起(某种反应). ❖ *Such a policy would inevitably draw fierce resistance from farmers.* 这样的政策必然会引起农民们的强烈抵抗. VB V n from n Also V n

21 If something such as a film or an event **draws** a lot of people, it is so interesting or entertaining that a lot of people go to it. (电影或事件)吸引(人); 使(人)感兴趣. VB V n

22 If someone or something **draws** you, it attracts you very strongly. (强烈地)吸引. ❖ *What drew him to the area was its proximity to central London.* 这一地区对他的吸引力在于它靠近伦敦市中心. VB V n V n to n

23 If someone will not **be drawn** or refuses to **be drawn**, they will not reply to questions in the way that you want them to, or will not reveal information or their opinion. (与否定词连用)(使)说出, (使)透露. ❖ *The ambassador would not be drawn on questions of a political nature.* 无法使大使对政治性的问题发表看法. VB with brd-neg usu passive be V-ed on n Also be V-ed

24 In a game or competition, if one person or team **draws** with another one, or if two people or teams **draw**, they have the same number of points at the end of the game. (比赛等)打成平局, 不分胜负. ❖ *Holland and the Republic of Ireland drew one-one.* 荷兰队和爱尔兰共和国队以一比一打成平局. *Egypt drew two of their matches in Italy.* 埃及队在意大利的比赛有两场是平局. V-RECIP V with/against n pl-n V num V n (non-recip) Also pl-n V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We were happy to come away with a draw against Sweden.* 我们很高兴与瑞典队打平. N-COUNT

25 ➻ 又见 **drawing**.

26 When an event or period of time **draws to a close** or **draws to an end**, it finishes. 结束. ❖ *The conflict was drawing to a close.* 冲突即将结束. PHR FORMAL

27 If an event or period of time **is drawing closer** or **is drawing nearer**, it is approaching. 临近, 接近. ❖ *Next spring's elections are drawing closer.* 明年春天的选举即将来临. PHR

28 ➻ **to draw a blank**: 见 **blank**.
➻ **to draw breath**: 见 **breath**.
➻ **to draw the line**: 见 **line**.
➻ **to draw lots**: 见 **lot**.
➻ **the luck of the draw**: 见 **luck**.

▸draw in.

1 If you say that the nights, evenings, or days **are drawing in**, you mean that it is becoming dark at an earlier time in the evening, because autumn or winter is approaching. (白昼)渐短(因秋冬临近). PHR-V V P BRITISH

2 If you **draw** someone **in** or **draw** them **into** something you are involved with, you cause them to become involved with it. 使...参与(某事). ❖ *Don't let him draw you into his strategy.* 别让他把你卷入他的计谋中去. PHR-V V n P V n P n Also V P noun

3 If you **draw in** your breath, you breathe in deeply. If you **draw in** air, you take it into your lungs as you breathe in. 深吸(一口气); 吸入(空气). ❖ *Rose drew her breath in sharply.* 罗丝深深地吸了口气. PHR-V V P noun V n P

▸draw into.

➻ 见 **draw in** 2. PHR-V

▸draw off.

If a quantity of liquid **is drawn off** from a larger quantity, it is taken from it, usually by means of a syringe or pipe. (被)排放; (被)抽出. ❖ *He allowed the doctors to open a vein of his arm and draw off a pint of blood.* 他准许医生从他手臂的静脉中抽出一品脱血. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P

▸draw on.

1 If you **draw on** or **draw upon** something such as your skills or experience, you make use of it in order to do something. 利用; 运用; 依赖. ❖ *He drew on his experience as a yachtsman to make a documentary programme.* 他利用自己作为游艇驾驶者的经历制作了一个纪实节目. PHR-V V P n

2 As a period of time **draws on**, it passes and the end of it gets closer. (时间)逐渐接近尽头. ❖ *...as the afternoon drew on.* 随着午后时光的消逝. PHR-V V P

▸draw out.

If you **draw** someone **out**, you make them feel less nervous PHR-V V n P

and more willing to talk. 使(某人)无拘束地说话.

›draw up.

1 If you **draw up** a document, list, or plan, you prepare it and write it out. 起草; 拟订. ❖ *...a working party to draw up a formal agreement.* 一个起草一份正式协议的工作小组. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **draw up** a chair, you move it nearer to a person or place, for example so that you can watch something or join in with something. 将...移近. ❖ *He drew up a chair and sat down.* 他把椅子拉近坐了下来. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **draw** yourself **up**, you make your back very straight, rather than stooping. 挺直身体. ❖ *He drew himself up to his full height.* 他挺起胸笔直地站着. PHR-V V pron-refl P V pron-refl P to n

›draw upon.

➳ 见 **draw on 1**. PHR-V

draw·back /ˈdrɔːbæk/ **drawbacks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **drawback** is an aspect of something that makes it less acceptable than it would otherwise be. 缺点; 不利条件. ❖ *The apartment's only drawback was that it was too small.* 这套公寓的唯一缺点就是太小. N-COUNT

draw·bridge /ˈdrɔːbrɪdʒ/ **drawbridges.**

A **drawbridge** is a bridge that can be pulled up, for example to prevent people from getting into a castle or to allow ships to pass underneath it. 吊桥. N-COUNT

draw·er /ˈdrɔːə/ **drawers.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **drawer** is part of a desk, chest, or other piece of furniture that is shaped like a box and is designed for putting things in. You pull it towards you to open it. 抽屉. N-COUNT

➳ 又见 **chest of drawers**.

draw·ing /ˈdrɔːɪŋ/ **drawings.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **drawing** is a picture made with a pencil, pen, or crayon. 图画; 素描. ❖ *She did a drawing of me.* 她给我画了一张素描. N-COUNT

➳ 又见 **draw**.

ˈdrawing board, drawing boards. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **drawing board** is a large flat board on which you place your paper when you are drawing or designing something. 制图板; 画图板. N-COUNT

2 If you say that you will have to go **back to the drawing board**, you mean that something which you have done has not been successful and that you will have to start again or try another idea. (失败后)重起炉灶, 从头做起. PHR

ˈdrawing pin, drawing pins.

A **drawing pin** is a short pin with a broad flat top which is used for fastening papers or pictures to a board or other surface. The usual American term is **thumbtack**. 图钉. [美]一般作thumbtack. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈdrawing room, drawing rooms. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **drawing room** is a room, especially a large room in a large house, where people sit and relax. (尤指私人大宅中的)客厅, 起居室. N-COUNT FORMAL

drawl /drɔːl/ **drawls, drawling, drawled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **drawls**, they speak slowly and not very clearly, with long vowel sounds. (拖长腔调)慢吞吞地说. ❖ *'I guess you guys don't mind if I smoke?' he drawled.* '我想如果我抽烟的话, 你们不会反对吧?'他拖着长腔调慢吞吞地说. VB V V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...Jack's southern drawl.* 杰克的南方味的拖腔. N-COUNT

drawn /drɔːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Drawn** is the past participle of **draw**. draw的过去分词.

2 If someone or their face looks **drawn**, their face is thin and they look very tired, ill, worried, or unhappy. 疲惫的; 憔悴的; 愁眉苦脸的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌdrawn-ˈout. ♦◇◇◇◇

You describe something as **drawn-out** when it lasts or takes longer than you would like it to. 拖得太长的; 冗长的. ❖ *Pulling out of a recession is a lengthy and drawn-out process.* 摆脱经济衰退是个漫长的过程. ADJ-GRADED

draw·string /ˈdrɔːstrɪŋ/ **drawstrings.**

A **drawstring** is a cord that goes through a seam round an opening, for example at the top of a bag or a pair of trousers. When the cord is pulled tighter, the opening gets smaller. (包、裤子等的)束带, 拉绳. N-COUNT

dread /dred/ **dreads, dreading, dreaded.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **dread** something which may happen, you feel very anxious and unhappy about it because you think it will be unpleasant or upsetting. 畏惧; 担心. ❖ *I dreaded coming back.* 我害怕回去. *I'd been dreading that the birth would take a long time.* 我一直担心分娩会拖很长时间. VB V n/-ing Also V that

2 If you say that you **dread to think** what might happen, you mean that you are anxious about it because it is likely to be very unpleasant. 不敢去想. ❖ *I dread to think what will happen in the case of a major emergency.* 我不敢去想如果遇到重大紧急情况将会发生什么事. PHR

3 **Dread** is a feeling of great anxiety and fear about something that may happen. 恐惧; 担忧. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Dread** means terrible and greatly feared. 令人畏惧的, 可怕的. ❖ *...a more effective national policy to combat this dread disease.* 一项更有效的对抗这种令人生畏的疾病的国家政策. ADJ LITERARY

5 ➳ 又见 **dreaded**.

6 You can use **dread** to describe something that you find annoying when you expect others to sympathize with you. 讨厌的, 烦人的. ❖ *...the dread phrase 'politically correct'.* '政治上正确'这烦人的短语. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

dread·ed /ˈdredɪd/.

1 **Dreaded** means terrible and greatly feared. 非常可怕的. ❖ *No one knew how to treat this dreaded disease.* 没有人知道如何治疗这种可怕的疾病. *Then came the dreaded chemotherapy.* 接着是可怕的化疗. ♦◇◇◇◇ ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 You can use **dreaded** to describe something that you find annoying when you expect others to sympathize with you. 讨厌的, 恼人的. ❖ *She's a victim of the dreaded hay fever.* 她是恼人的枯草热患者. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

dread·ful /ˈdredful/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **dreadful**, you mean that it is very bad or unpleasant, or very poor in quality. 糟糕的; 讨厌的. ❖ *They told us the dreadful news.* 他们告诉了我们这讨厌的消息. *My financial situation is dreadful.* 我的经济情况糟透了. ◢**dread·fully** ❖ *I do realize that I've behaved absolutely dreadfully.* 我的确意识到我的举止极其糟糕. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Dreadful** is used to emphasize the degree or extent of something bad. (用于加强语气)坏的. ❖ *We've made a dreadful mistake.* 我们犯了一个严重的错误. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

3 If someone **looks** or **feels dreadful**, they look or feel very ill, tired, or upset. (看上去或觉得)病得重的, 疲惫的, 沮丧的. ADJ-GRADED feel/look ADJ

dread·fully /ˈdredfəli/.

You use **dreadfully** to emphasize the degree or intensity of something, especially something bad or unpleasant. (尤指不好的事)非常, 极其. ❖ *He looks dreadfully ill.* 他看上去病得很厉害. ADV PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

➳ 又见 **dreadful**.

dread·locks /ˈdredlɒks/.

If someone has **dreadlocks**, their hair is divided into a large number of long thin sections that look like plaits. (梳成的又长又细的)"骇人"长发绺. N-PLURAL

dream /driːm/ **dreams, dreaming, dreamed, dreamt.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **dream** is an imaginary series of events that you experience in your mind while you are asleep. 梦. ❖ *He had a dream about Claire.* 他做了个关于克莱尔的梦. N-COUNT

2 When you **dream**, you experience imaginary events in your mind while you are asleep. 做梦; 梦见. ❖ *Ivor dreamed that he was on a bus.* 艾弗梦见他在一辆公共汽车上. *She dreamed about her baby.* 她梦到了她的宝宝. VB V V that V about/of n

3 If you often think about something that you would very much like to happen or have, you can say that you **dream** of it. 梦想; 向往. ❖ *She had dreamed of becoming an actress.* 她曾梦想当一名演员. *I dream that my son will attend college.* 我梦想我的儿子能上大学. VB V of/about n/-ing V that

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...his dream of becoming a full pilot.* 他想成为专职飞行员的梦想. N-COUNT

D

4 You can use **dream** to describe something that you think is ideal or perfect, especially if it is something that you thought you would never be able to have or experience. 完美的; 理想的; 梦一般美妙的. ❖ *...a dream holiday to Jamaica.* 去牙买加度一个美妙的假期. ADJ: ADJ n

5 If you describe something as a particular person's **dream**, you think that it would be ideal for that person and that he or she would like it very much. 梦寐以求的事物. ❖ *Greece is said to be a botanist's dream.* 据说希腊是植物学家做梦都想去的地方. N-SING: poss N

6 If you describe someone or something as the person or thing **of** your **dreams**, you mean that you consider them to be ideal or perfect. 理想中完美的人(或事物) ❖ *This could be the man of my dreams.* 这可能是我理想中完美的男人. PHR

7 If you say that something is **a dream**, you mean that it is wonderful. 美好的事物. ❖ *The village is a dream.* 这个村庄美极了. N-SING: a N INFORMAL

D

8 If you say that you would **not dream of** doing something, you are emphasizing that you would never do it. 绝不做... . ❖ *I wouldn't dream of making fun of you.* 我无论如何也不会取笑你. VB: with neg PRAGMATICS V of -ing/n

9 If you say that you **never dreamed** that something would happen, you are emphasizing that you did not think that it would happen because it seemed very unlikely. 想不到; 想象不到; 考虑不到. ❖ *Who could ever dream of a disaster like this?* 谁能想象到这样的一场灾难? VB: with brd-neg, V that PRAGMATICS V of n Also V

10 If you say that someone does something **like a dream**, you think that they do it very well.得心应手. If you say that something happens **like a dream**, you mean that it happens successfully without any problems. 极好. ❖ *His ship had sailed like a dream.* 他的船驾驶起来得心应手. PHR

11 If you say that you could not imagine a particular thing **in** your **wildest dreams**, you are emphasizing that you think it is extremely strange or unlikely. (与否定词连用)做梦想到. ❖ *Never in my wildest dreams could I imagine there would be this kind of money in the game.* 我做梦也没有想到比赛中会有这种钱. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 If you describe something as being **beyond** your **wildest dreams**, you are emphasizing that it is better than you could have imagined or hoped for. 远远超出想象的; 做梦也没有想到的. ❖ *...success beyond her wildest dreams.* 远远超出她的想象的成功. PHR PRAGMATICS

13 ➤ 又见 **pipe dream**.

›dream up.
If you **dream up** a plan or idea, you work it out or create it in your mind. 幻想出; 虚构出. ❖ *His son hadn't dreamed it up.* 他的儿子并没有虚构此事. PHR-V: V P noun, V n P

dream·er /ˈdriːmə/ dreamers. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as a **dreamer**, you mean that they spend a lot of time thinking about and planning for things that they would like to happen but which are improbable or impractical. 梦想家、空想家. N-COUNT

dreami·ly /ˈdriːmɪli/.
If you say or do something **dreamily**, you say or do it in a way that shows your mind is occupied with pleasant relaxing thoughts. 想入非非地. ADV

dream·land /ˈdriːmlænd/.
If you refer to a situation as **dreamland**, you mean that it represents what someone would like to happen, but that it is completely unrealistic. 幻想世界; 理想世界. ❖ *His book seems set in dreamland.* 他的书好像是以幻想世界为背景. N-UNCOUNT: also a N BRITISH

dream·less /ˈdriːmləs/.
A **dreamless** sleep is very deep and peaceful, and without dreams. (睡眠)无梦的, 安宁的, 酣畅的. ADJ

dream·like /ˈdriːmlaɪk/.
If something is **dreamlike**, it seems strange and unreal. 如梦的; 梦幻般的; 虚幻的. ADJ-GRADED

dreamt /dremt/.
Dreamt is a past tense and past participle of **dream**. dream的过去式和过去分词.

ˌdream ˈticket.
When journalists refer to a particular person or small group of people as a **dream ticket**, they mean that they think the people will be extremely successful in a particular situation. (记者用语)将会极其成功的人, 梦幻组合. N-SING

dreamy /ˈdriːmi/ dreamier, dreamiest. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone has a **dreamy** expression, you mean that they are not paying attention to things around them and look as if they are thinking about something pleasant. 做白日梦的; 心不在焉的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **dreamy**, you mean that you like it and that it seems gentle and soft, like something in a dream. 轻柔的; 飘逸的. ❖ *...a dreamy, delicate song.* 轻柔美妙的歌曲. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 If you describe a person or an idea as **dreamy**, you mean that they are not very practical. 不切实际的. ADJ-GRADED

dreary /ˈdrɪəri/ drearier, dreariest. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **dreary**, you mean that it is dull and depressing. 枯燥的; 沉闷的; 令人沮丧的. ◢**dreari·ly** ❖ *...a drearily familiar scenario.* 一个俗套得枯燥乏味的情节. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

dredge /dredʒ/ dredges, dredging, dredged. ◆◇◇◇◇
When people **dredge** a harbour, river, or other area of water, they remove mud and unwanted material from the bottom with a special machine. (用疏浚机、挖泥船)疏浚, 清淤泥. ◢**dredg·er, dredgers.** A **dredger** is a boat which is fitted with a special machine for removing mud or other unwanted material from the bottom of a harbour, river, or canal. (装有疏浚机等的)挖泥船. VB: V n N-COUNT

›dredge up.
1 If someone **dredges up** a piece of information they learnt a long time ago or if they **dredge up** a distant memory, they manage to remember it. 回想; 从记忆中找出. ❖ *...an American trying to dredge up some French or German learned in high school.* 一位试图从记忆中找出些高中时学过的法语或德语的美国人. PHR-V: V P noun, Also V n P

2 If someone **dredges up** a damaging or upsetting fact about your past, they remind you of it or tell other people about it. 重提(不愉快或令人难堪的)旧事. ❖ *She dredges up a minor misdemeanour: 'You didn't give me money for the school trip.'* 她重新提起过去的一件小错: '你当时没有给我坐车上学的钱.' PHR-V: V P noun, Also V n P

dregs /dregz/.
1 The **dregs** of a liquid are the last drops left at the bottom of a container, together with any solid bits that have sunk to the bottom. 残渣; 沉淀物. N-PLURAL

2 If you talk about the **dregs** of a society or community, you mean the people in it who you consider to be the most worthless and bad; used showing disapproval. (贬义)社会渣滓, 败类. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

drench /drentʃ/ drenches, drenching, drenched. ◆◇◇◇◇
To **drench** something or someone means to make them completely wet. 使...湿透. ❖ *...getting drenched by icy water.* 被冰冷的水浇透. *We were completely drenched and cold.* 我们完全湿透, 浑身冰冷. ◢**-drenched** ❖ *...the rain-drenched streets of the capital.* 首都积满雨水的街道. VB: V n, get V-ed, V-ed, COMB

dress /dres/ dresses, dressing, dressed. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **dress** is a piece of clothing worn by a woman or girl. It covers her body and extends down over her legs. (上下连身的)女装; 连衣裙. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to clothes worn by men or women as **dress**. 衣服(男女均可). ❖ *He's usually smart in his dress.* 他总是穿着时髦. N-UNCOUNT

➤ 又见 **evening dress, fancy dress, full dress, morning dress**.

3 If someone **dresses** in a particular way, they wear clothes of a particular style or colour. 穿(某种服装); 打扮. ❖ *She used to dress in jeans.* 她过去通常穿牛仔裤. ◢**dressed** ❖ *He was dressed in black, with a gold chain at his throat.* 他身穿黑衣服, 脖子上戴着一条金链子. *...a tall, elegantly dressed man.* 一位身材修长、衣着讲究的男士. VB: V in n, ADJ: v-link ADJ in/as n, adv ADJ

➞ 又见 well-dressed.

4 If someone is **dressed to kill**, they are wearing very smart or glamorous clothes because they want people to notice them and think they are attractive. 衣着光鲜，打扮得引人注目. PHR INFORMAL

5 When you **dress** or **dress** someone, you put clothes on yourself or on someone else. 穿衣服；给…穿衣服. ❖ *He told Sarah to wait while he dressed.* 他让萨拉等他穿好衣服. *She bathed her and dressed her in clean clothes.* 她给她洗了澡，并给她穿上干净衣服. ◢**dressed** If you are **dressed**, you are wearing clothes rather than being naked or wearing your night clothes. If you get **dressed** you put on your clothes. 穿着衣服的. ❖ *He was fully dressed, including shoes.* 他已穿戴整齐，连鞋子都穿好了. VB V V n ADJ

6 If you **dress** for something, you put on special clothes for it. (为某场合)穿上适当的衣服(或礼服). ❖ *We don't dress for dinner here.* 我们这里参加宴会不用穿晚礼服. VB V for n

7 When someone **dresses** a wound, they clean it and cover it. 包扎(伤口). VB V n

8 If you **dress** a salad, you cover it with a sauce made from oil, vinegar, and herbs or flavourings. 给(沙拉)加调味酱汁. VB V n

9 To **dress** meat, poultry, or fish means to prepare it for cooking by cleaning it and removing bits that you cannot eat. 把(要烹饪的禽、肉、鱼等)清洗好(并除去不能食用的部分). VB V n

10 ➞ 又见 dressing.

▸dress down.

1 If you **dress down**, you wear clothes that are less smart than usual. (比平时)穿着随便. PHR-V V P

2 If you **dress** someone **down**, you speak angrily to them because they have done something bad or foolish. 训斥，痛骂. ❖ *Campbell dressed them down in public.* 坎贝尔当众训斥了他们. ◢**dress·ing down** If someone gives you a **dressing-down**, they speak angrily to you because you have done something bad or foolish. 训斥，痛骂. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun N-SING

▸dress up.

1 If you **dress up** or **dress** someone **up**, you put different clothes on yourself or on someone else to smarten or disguise yourself or the other person. (给…)穿上盛装；(给…)打扮；化装. ❖ *You do not need to dress up for dinner.* 你不必为晚宴穿上礼服. *Mother loved to dress me up.* 母亲喜欢给我打扮. ◢**dressed up** ❖ *You don't have to get dressed up for this party.* 你不必为这次聚会穿礼服. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P Also V P n/as n ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **dress** something **up**, you try to make it seem more attractive, acceptable, or interesting than it really is. 装饰；修饰；粉饰. ❖ *However you dress it up, a bank only exists to lend money.* 无论你怎样粉饰它，银行存在的唯一目的就是贷款. ◢**dressed up** If you say that something is **dressed up** as something else, you mean that someone has tried to make it more attractive, acceptable, or interesting that it really is by making it seem like that other thing. 被装饰过的；被粉饰过的. ❖ *The trip would be dressed up as a UN mission.* 这次行程将伪装成执行联合国任务. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun ADJ v-link ADJ as/in n

3 ➞ 见 dressing-up.

dres·sage /ˈdresɑːʒ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Dressage is a competition in which horse riders have to make their horse perform a series of controlled movements. 花式骑术表演，马术表演. N-UNCOUNT

ˌdress ˈcircle.

The **dress circle** is the lowest balcony in a theatre. (剧院的)第一层楼厅的前排座位. N-SING

dress·er /ˈdresə/ **dressers.**

1 A **dresser** is a chest of drawers, usually with a mirror on the top. 梳妆台. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 A **dresser** is a piece of furniture which is usually used for storing china. 碗橱，碗柜. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 A **dresser** is someone who works in a theatre and helps the actors and actresses to dress. (剧院的)服装师. N-COUNT

4 You can use **dresser** to refer to the kind of clothes that a person wears. For example, if you say that someone is a **smart dresser**, you mean that they wear smart clothes. 穿着(某类衣服)的人，如smart dresser指穿着时髦者. N-COUNT adj N

dress·ing /ˈdresɪŋ/ **dressings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A salad **dressing** is a mixture of oil, vinegar, and herbs or flavourings, which you pour over a salad. (拌沙拉用的)调料，调味酱汁. N-VAR

2 A **dressing** is a covering that is put on a wound to protect it. (包扎伤口的)绷带，敷料. N-COUNT

ˈdressing gown, dressing gowns; 又拼作 **dressing-gown.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dressing gown** is a long loose garment which you wear over pyjamas or a nightdress when you are not in bed. 晨衣(穿在睡衣外的长而宽松的罩衫). N-COUNT

ˈdressing room, dressing rooms; 又拼作 **dressing-room.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dressing room** is a room in a theatre or sports stadium where performers or players can change their clothes. (体育馆)更衣室；(剧场)化装室. N-COUNT

ˈdressing table, dressing tables; 又拼作 **dressing-table.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dressing table** is a small table in a bedroom with drawers underneath. 梳妆台. N-COUNT

D

ˌdressing-ˈup; 又拼作 **dressing up.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When children play at **dressing-up**, they put on special or different clothes and pretend to be different people. (小孩子穿上特制的或不同的衣服玩耍的)扮装游戏. N-UNCOUNT

dress·making /ˈdresmeɪkɪŋ/.

Dressmaking is the activity or job of making clothes for women or girls. (女服的)服装裁制，制衣. ◢**dress·maker, dressmakers.** N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

ˌdress reˈhearsal, dress rehearsals.

1 The **dress rehearsal** of a play, opera, or show is the final rehearsal before it is performed, in which the performers wear their costumes. (戏剧或歌舞正式演出前，演员化了装的)最后一次排练，彩排. N-COUNT

2 You can describe an event as a **dress rehearsal** for a later more important event when it indicates how the later event will be. 排演；演习. ❖ *These elections, you could almost say, are a dress rehearsal for the real elections.* 这些选举几乎可以说是真正选举的排演. N-COUNT

ˌdress ˈshirt, dress shirts.

A **dress shirt** is a shirt which men wear with a dinner jacket and bow tie. 礼服衬衫. N-COUNT

dressy /ˈdresi/ **dressier, dressiest.**

Dressy clothes are smart clothes which you wear when you want to look elegant or formal. (衣服)正式的，讲究的. ADJ-GRADED

drew /druː/.

Drew is the past tense of **draw**. draw的过去式.

drib·ble /ˈdrɪbəl/ **dribbles, dribbling, dribbled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a liquid **dribbles** somewhere, or if you **dribble** it, it drips down slowly or flows in a thin stream. (使液体)滴下(或作细流). ❖ *Sweat dribbled down Hart's face.* 汗珠从哈特的脸上往下滴. V-ERG V prep/adv Also V n prep/adv

2 If a person **dribbles**, saliva trickles from their mouth. 流口水. ❖ *She's dribbling on her collar.* 她的口水流到衣领上. VB V

3 **Dribble** is saliva that has trickled from someone's mouth. (流出的)口水. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **dribble of** a liquid is a very small amount of it. 少量(液体). ❖ *Apply a dribble of baby shampoo.* 用少量婴儿洗发液. N-COUNT N of n

5 When players **dribble** the ball in a game such as football, they give it several quick kicks or taps in order to keep it moving. (球类运动中)盘球，运球. ❖ *He dribbled past four defenders.* 他带球过了四名后卫. VB V n V

6 If people or things **dribble** somewhere, they move there slowly and in small numbers. 零星地缓慢地去(某处). ❖ *...as the workers dribbled away from city square.* 随着工人三三两两地离开市中心广场. VB V prep/adv

dribs and drabs /ˌdrɪbz ən ˈdræbz/.

If people or things arrive **in dribs and drabs**, they arrive in small numbers over a period of time. 少量；零星地. PHR INFORMAL

dried /draɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Dried food or milk has had all the water removed from ADJ ADJ n

it so that it will last for a long time. (食物或牛奶等)脱水的.

➻ 又见 **dry**.

dri·er /draɪə/.

➻ 见 **dry**, **dryer**.

drift /drɪft/ **drifts, drifting, drifted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When something **drifts** somewhere, it is carried there by the movement of wind or water. 飘; 漂流. ❖ *We proceeded to drift on up the river.* 我们继续向河的上游漂流. VB V adv/prep Also V

2 A **drift** of something is an amount of it that has been created by the movement of wind or water. 飘移物; 漂流物 ❖ *There was a drift of smoke above the trees.* 树的上方有一缕烟. N-COUNT with supp

3 If snow **drifts**, it builds up into piles as a result of the movement of the wind. (雪受风吹而)堆积, 吹积. VB V

4 A **drift** is a mass of snow that has built up into a pile as a result of the movement of wind. (风吹积成的)雪堆. ❖ *...a snow drift.* 一堆积雪. N-COUNT

D

5 If someone or something **drifts** into a situation, they get into that situation in a way that is not planned or controlled. (不自觉地)陷入(某种状态), 漫无目的地做(某事). ❖ *...young people drifting into crime.* 在不知不觉中犯了罪的年轻人. *The country and economy alike are drifting.* 这个国家及其经济都变幻无常. VB V prep/adv V

6 If you say that someone **drifts** around, you mean that they travel from place to place without a plan or settled way of life; used showing disapproval. (贬义)漫无目的地移动; 漂泊. ❖ *You've been drifting from job to job without any real commitment.* 你接二连三地换工作, 哪个工作都没有真正投入. ◢**drift·er, drifters** ❖ *...a drifter who plays the guitar.* 弹吉他的流浪汉. VB PRAGMATICS V prep/adv Also V N-COUNT

7 To **drift** somewhere means to move there slowly or gradually. 逐步(或缓慢地)...移动. ❖ *Investment advisers are tending to drift towards Japan.* 投资顾问有逐步流向日本的趋势. VB V prep

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the drift towards the cities.* 向城市流动的趋势. N-COUNT

8 If sounds **drift** somewhere, they can be heard but they are not very loud. (声音)飘扬. ❖ *Dance sounds are drifting from the stereo.* 舞曲从立体声唱机中悠然地飘出. VB V prep/adv

9 The **drift** of an argument or speech is the general point that is being made. 大意, 要点, 主旨. ❖ *Grace was beginning to get his drift.* 格雷斯慢慢明白了他的意思. *I follow the drift of her conversation.* 我明白她谈话的大意. N-SING poss N, N of n

›drift off.

If you **drift off** to sleep, you gradually fall asleep. 逐渐(入睡). ❖ *...when he finally drifted off to sleep.* 当他终于迷迷糊糊睡着了的时候. PHR-V V P to n Also V P

drift·wood /ˈdrɪftwʊd/.

Driftwood is wood which has been carried by the motion of the sea or a river. (海水或河流冲带的)浮木, 漂流木. N-UNCOUNT

drill /drɪl/ **drills, drilling, drilled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **drill** is a tool or machine that you use for making holes. 钻子, 钻孔机. 见插图条 **tools**. ❖ *...pneumatic drills.* 风钻. *...a dentist's drill.* 牙钻. N-COUNT

2 When you **drill** into something or **drill** a hole in something, you make a hole in it using a drill. (用钻)钻(孔), 打眼. ❖ *He drilled into the wall of Lili's bedroom.* 他在莉莉卧室的墙上钻了孔. VB V prep Also V n

3 When people **drill** for oil or water, they search for it by drilling deep holes in the ground or in the bottom of the sea. (在地下或海底)钻井勘探(石油或水). ❖ *There have been proposals to drill for more oil.* 有人提议钻井勘探更多的石油. ◢**drill·ing** ❖ *Drilling is due to start early next year.* 钻井勘探定于明年初开始. VB V for n Also V N-UNCOUNT

4 A **drill** is a way that teachers teach their students something by making them repeat it many times. 反复练习. ❖ *The teacher runs them through a drill—the days of the week, the weather and some counting.* 老师督促他们反复练习一星期、天气以及数数. N-COUNT

5 If you **drill** people, you teach them to do something by making them repeat it many times. 指导...反复练习, 训练. ❖ *He drills the choir to a high standard.* 他指导唱诗班反复练习, 使他们达到很高的水平. ◢**drilling** ❖ *...stimulation rather than repetitive drilling.* 模仿而不是反复练习. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

6 A **drill** is a procedure which a group of people, especially soldiers, practice so that they can do something quickly and efficiently. (尤指士兵的)操练, 演练. ❖ *...the military drill used by soldiers to load and fire the big guns.* 士兵给大炮装弹并发射的军事操练. N-VAR

7 A **drill** is a routine exercise or activity, in which people practise what they should do in dangerous situations. 演习. ❖ *...a fire drill.* 消防演习. N-COUNT

8 **Drill** is thick cotton material which is used for making uniforms and trousers. 厚斜纹棉布(质地结实, 用于做制服和裤子). N-UNCOUNT

dri·ly /ˈdraɪli/.

➻ 见 **dry**.

drink /drɪŋk/ **drinks, drinking, drank, drunk.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **drink** a liquid, you take it into your mouth and swallow it. 喝, 饮. ❖ *He drank his cup of tea.* 他把他的那杯茶喝了. *He drank thirstily from the pool.* 他渴得从水池中取水喝. VB V n V

2 A **drink** is an amount of a liquid which you drink. (饮料的)一杯, 一口, 一份. ❖ *I'll get you a drink of water.* 我给你拿一杯水来. N-COUNT

3 To **drink** means to drink alcohol. 喝酒. ❖ *He was smoking and drinking too much.* 他那时抽烟喝酒都很厉害. ◢**drink·ing** ❖ *She had left him because of his drinking.* 她离开了他, 因为他贪杯. VB V N-UNCOUNT

4 **Drink** is alcohol, such as beer, wine, or whisky. 酒. ❖ *Too much drink is bad for your health.* 喝酒太多有害健康. N-UNCOUNT

➩ A **drink** is an alcoholic drink. 一杯酒. ❖ *She felt like a drink after a hard day.* 辛苦了一天下来她想喝杯酒. N-COUNT

5 If someone **drinks** you **under the table**, they drink more alcohol than you are able to on a particular occasion. 酒量比对方大. PHR

6 People say **'I'll drink to that'** to show that they agree with and approve of something that someone has just said. 我完全赞成. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

7 ➻ to **drink** someone's **health**: 见 **health**.

➻ 又见 **drinking**.

›drink in.

If you **drink in** something that you see or hear, you pay a lot of attention to it and enjoy it. 如饥似渴地看(或听); 陶醉于. ❖ *She stood drinking in the glittering view.* 她站在那里, 陶醉在眼前的灿烂景色之中. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›drink to.

When people **drink to** someone or something, they refer to them and raise their glasses before drinking, as a way of celebrating something or showing that they want something to happen. 为...干杯. ❖ *Let's drink to his memory, eh?* 让我们为纪念他干杯, 好不好? PHR-V V P n

›drink up.

When you **drink up** an amount of liquid, you finish it completely. 喝光, 喝干. ❖ *Drink up your sherry and we'll go.* 把你的雪利酒喝光我们就走. *Drink up, there's time for another.* 喝光了吧, 还有时间再喝一杯. PHR-V V P noun V P

drink·able /ˈdrɪŋkəbəl/.

1 Water that is **drinkable** is clean and safe for drinking. (水)可饮用的. ADJ

2 If you say that a drink is **drinkable**, you mean that it tastes quite pleasant. (饮料)味道不错的. ❖ *The food was good and the wine drinkable.* 饭菜很好, 酒也不错. ADJ-GRADED

drink·er /ˈdrɪŋkə/ **drinkers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is a tea **drinker** or a beer **drinker**, for example, they regularly drink tea or beer. 经常饮(某种饮料)的人. N-COUNT supp N

2 If you describe someone as a **drinker**, you mean that they drink alcohol, especially in large quantities. 饮酒者; (尤指)酗酒者, 酒徒. ❖ *I'm not a heavy drinker.* 我不是个酒鬼. N-COUNT

drink·ing /ˈdrɪŋkɪŋ/.
Someone's **drinking** friends or companions are people they regularly drink alcohol with. (朋友)经常一起喝酒的. ADJ: ADJ n
➞ 又见 **drink**.

ˈdrinking fountain, drinking fountains.
A **drinking fountain** is a device which supplies water for people to drink in places such as streets, parks, or schools. (设于公共场所的)喷泉式饮水器. N-COUNT

ˈdrinking water. ◆◇◇◇◇
Drinking water is water which it is safe to drink. 饮用水. N-UNCOUNT

drip /drɪp/ **drips, dripping dripped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When liquid **drips** somewhere, or you **drip** it somewhere, it falls in individual small drops. (使)滴下. ❖ *Let the blood drip into a tissue.* 把血滴到纸巾上. *...parents trying to stop their children from dripping Coke on the carpets.* 试图阻止孩子们把可乐滴落在地毯上的家长. V-ERG V prep/adv V n prep/adv Also V
2 When something **drips**, drops of liquid fall from it. 滴出(液体); 漏(水). ❖ *A tap in the kitchen was dripping.* 厨房里的一个水龙头在滴水. *Lou was dripping with perspiration.* 卢大汗淋漓. VB V V with n Also V n
3 A **drip** is a small individual drop of a liquid. 滴(液体). ❖ *...drips of water.* 水滴. N-COUNT
4 A **drip** is a piece of medical equipment by which a liquid is slowly passed through a tube into a patient's bloodstream. (静脉)滴注器. ❖ *I spent two days in hospital on a drip.* 我在医院输了两天液. N-COUNT
5 If you say that something **is dripping with** a particular thing, you mean that it contains a lot of that thing. 充满. ❖ *...window displays dripping with diamonds and furs.* 布满钻石首饰和毛皮的橱窗陈列品. VB LITERARY V with n
6 If you call someone a **drip**, you mean that they are rather stupid and lacking in enthusiasm or energy. 愚蠢的人; 平庸的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
7 ➞ 又见 **drip-dry, dripping.**

ˌdrip-ˈdry.
Drip-dry clothes or sheets are made of a fabric that does not crease when it is hung up wet. (免熨衣服等)滴干的. ADJ

drip·ping /ˈdrɪpɪŋ/.
1 **Dripping** is the fat which comes out of meat when it is fried or roasted, and which can be used for frying food. (烤熟的肉或烤肉时滴下的)油滴. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are **dripping wet**, you are so wet that water is dripping from you. 湿淋淋的. PHR
3 ➞ 又见 **drip.**

drip·py /ˈdrɪpi/.
If you describe someone as **drippy**, you mean that they are rather stupid and weak. If you describe something such as a book or a type of music as **drippy**, you mean that you think it is rather stupid, dull, and sentimental. (人)愚蠢的, 软弱的; (书或音乐等)乏味的, 无聊的, 过于感伤的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

drive /draɪv/ **drives, driving, drove, driven.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 When you **drive** somewhere, you operate a car or other vehicle and control its movement and direction. 驾驶(车), 开车. ❖ *She never learned to drive.* 她一直没有学会开车. *Mrs Glick drove her own car.* 格利克夫人开着自己的车. ◢**driv·ing** ❖ *...an outrageous piece of dangerous driving.* 一次令人愤慨的危险驾驶. ◢**driv·er, drivers** ❖ *The driver got out of his van.* 司机从他的送货车上下来. VB V prep/adv V V n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT
2 If you **drive** someone somewhere, you take them there in a car or other vehicle. 开车送(某人)到. ❖ *His daughter Carly drove him to the train station.* 他的女儿卡莉开车送他到火车站. VB V n prep/adv
3 A **drive** is a journey in a car or other vehicle. 乘车旅行. ❖ *I thought we might go for a drive.* 我想我们可以乘车去兜风. N-COUNT
4 A **drive** is a wide piece of hard ground, or sometimes a private road, that leads from the road to a person's house. (通往住宅的)私用车道. N-COUNT
5 **Drive** is used in the names of some streets. (用于某些街道名)路, 大道. ❖ *...23 Queen's Drive, Malvern, Worcestershire.* 伍斯特郡, 莫尔文市, 王后大道23号.
6 If something **drives** a machine, it supplies the power that makes it work. 驱动, 推动. ❖ *...electric motors that drive the wheels.* 驱动机轮的电动机. VB V n
7 **Drive** is the power supplied by the engine to particular wheels in a car or other vehicle to make the vehicle move. 驱动; 动力. ❖ *He put the jeep in four-wheel drive.* 他把吉普车调到四轮驱动. N-UNCOUNT
8 You use **drive** to refer to the mechanical part of a computer which reads the data on disks and tapes, or writes data onto them. (电脑的)硬盘驱动器; 磁带驱动器. N-COUNT
➞ 又见 **disk drive.**
9 If you **drive** one thing into another, you push it in or hammer it in using a lot of effort. 敲打; 把...敲入. ❖ *Drive the pegs into the side of the path.* 把木桩敲进路边. VB V n prep
10 In games such as cricket, golf, or football, if a player **drives** a ball somewhere, they kick or hit it there with a lot of force. 猛击, 猛抽(板球、高尔夫球); 猛踢(足球等). VB V n prep/adv
11 If the wind, rain, or snow **drives** in a particular direction, it moves with great force in that direction. (风)猛刮; (雨雪)猛降. ❖ *Rain drove against the window.* 雨敲打着窗户. ◢**driv·ing** ❖ *...rescuers battling through driving snow.* 顶着暴雪奋力前进的救援人员. VB V prep/adv ADJ: ADJ n
12 If you **drive** people or animals somewhere, you make them go to or from that place. 驱赶(动物或人). ❖ *The last offensive drove thousands of people into Thailand.* 最后一次进攻将好几千人赶进了泰国. VB V n prep Also V n with adv
13 To **drive** someone into a particular state or situation means to force them into that state or situation. 逼迫(某人处于某状态). ❖ *Hospital bills drove them into bankruptcy.* 医疗费账单逼得他们破产. VB V n into/to n Also V n adj
14 The desire or feeling that **drives** someone to do something, especially something extreme, is the desire or feeling that causes them to do it. (愿望或感情)驱使. ❖ *Jealousy drives people to murder.* 嫉妒心驱使人去谋杀. VB V n to-inf V n to n Also V n
15 If you say that someone has **drive**, you mean they have energy and determination. 干劲; 魄力. ❖ *John will be best remembered for his drive and enthusiasm.* 约翰将以他的干劲和热情而被人们牢记. N-UNCOUNT
16 A **drive** is a very strong need or desire in human beings that makes them act in particular ways. 强烈的需求(或欲望); 驱动力. ❖ *...compelling, dynamic sex drives.* 强烈而充满活力的性本能要求. N-COUNT
17 A **drive** is a special effort made by a group of people for a particular purpose. (为达到某一目的而展开的)运动, 攻势. ❖ *...a nationwide recruitment drive.* 全国性的征兵运动. N-SING with supp
18 If you ask someone **what** they **are driving at**, you are asking what they are trying to say or what they are indirectly saying. 意指; 暗示. ❖ *Cohen didn't understand what Millard was driving at.* 科恩不明白米勒德的意图. PHR
19 ➞ 又见 **driving.**
20 ➞ to **drive a hard bargain**: 见 **bargain.**

▸drive away.
To **drive** people **away** means to make them want to go away or stay away. 迫使...离开. ❖ *Increased crime in the Fifth Ward is driving away customers.* 第五区犯罪案件的增多吓得顾客不敢来了. PHR-V V n P V P noun

▸drive off.
If you **drive** someone or something **off**, you force them to go away and to stop attacking you or threatening you. 赶走, 驱散; 击退. ❖ *Men drove off the dogs with stones.* 男人们用小石块将群狗赶走. PHR-V V n P V P noun

▸drive out.
To **drive out** something means to make it disappear or stop operating. 消除; 使...停止运作. ❖ *He cut his rates to drive out rivals.* 他降低价格以便将竞争对手挤出. PHR-V V P noun

ˈdrive-in, drive-ins. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **drive-in** is a restaurant, cinema, or other commercial place which is designed so that customers can use the services provided while staying in their cars. (可坐在车上享用服务的)免下车餐馆(或电影院等). ❖ *...fast food drive-ins.* 免下 N-COUNT

D

车快餐店.

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a drive-in movie theater.* 免下车电影院. ADJ

driv·el /ˈdrɪvəl/.

If you describe something that is written or said as **drivel**, you are critical of it because you think it is very silly. 傻话; 胡话. ❖ *What absolute drivel!* 简直是一派胡言! N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

driv·en /ˈdrɪvən/.

Driven is the past participle of **drive**. drive的过去分词.

ˈdriver's license, driver's licenses.

A **driver's license** is a card showing that you are qualified to drive. The usual British term is **driving licence**. 驾驶执照. [英]一般作driving licence. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈdriver's seat.

1 In a vehicle, the **driver's seat** is the seat where the person who is driving sits. 司机的座位, 驾驶位. N-SING

2 If you say that someone **is in the driver's seat**, you mean that they are in control in a situation. 处于控制地位. ❖ *Now he knows he's in the driver's seat and can wait for a better deal.* 现在他知道他处于支配地位, 可以等待一笔更好的交易. PHR

D

drive·way /ˈdraɪvweɪ/ **driveways.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **driveway** is a piece of hard ground that leads from the road to a person's garage or front door. 私用车道. N-COUNT

driv·ing /ˈdraɪvɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **driving** force, idea, or motive behind something is the thing that has the strongest effect on it and makes it happen or be done in a particular way. 起推动作用的, 驱动的. ❖ *Consumer spending was the driving force behind the economic growth.* 消费是经济发展的推动力. ADJ: ADJ n

➠ 又见 **drive**.

ˈdriving licence, driving licences; [美]又拼作 **driving license.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **driving licence** is a card showing that you are qualified to drive. The usual American term is **driver's license**. 驾驶执照. [美]一般作driver's license. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈdriving school, driving schools.

A **driving school** is a business that deals with teaching people to drive cars. 汽车驾驶学校. N-COUNT

ˈdriving seat.

Driving seat means the same as **driver's seat**. 义同driver's seat.

driz·zle /ˈdrɪzəl/ **drizzles, drizzling, drizzled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If **it is drizzling**, it is raining very lightly. 下蒙蒙细雨. ❖ *It was starting to drizzle.* 开始下毛毛雨. VB it V

➩ **Drizzle** is light rain falling in fine drops. 毛毛雨. ❖ *The drizzle had now stopped.* 毛毛雨已经停了. N-UNCOUNT also a N

driz·zly /ˈdrɪzəli/.

When the weather is **drizzly**, the sky is dull and grey and it is raining softly and steadily. 下蒙蒙细雨的. ADJ-GRADED

droll /drəʊl/.

Something or someone that is **droll** is amusing or witty, sometimes in an unexpected way. 古怪有趣的, 滑稽的. ❖ *The band have a droll sense of humour.* 这支乐队有一种离奇有趣的幽默感. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

drone /drəʊn/ **drones, droning, droned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **drones**, it makes a low continuous humming noise. 发出嗡嗡声. ❖ *An invisible plane droned through the night sky.* 一架看不见的飞机在夜空中嗡嗡飞过. VB V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the constant drone of the motorways.* 高速公路上不断的嗡嗡声. N-SING

◢**dron·ing** ❖ *...the droning of a plane.* 飞机发出的嗡嗡声. N-SING

2 If you say that someone **drones**, you mean that they keep talking about something in a boring way. 唠叨, 沉闷单调地讲话. ❖ *Chambers' voice droned, maddening as an insect around his head.* 钱伯斯的声音单调沉闷, 像一只虫子绕着他的脑袋转, 令人发狂. VB PRAGMATICS V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The minister's voice was a relentless drone.* 牧师的声音持续不断、低沉单调. N-SING

➩ **Drone on** means the same as **drone**. 义同 drone. ❖ *Daniel just drones on about American policy.* 丹尼尔一直单调低沉地讲述着美国的政策. PHR-V V P V P about n

3 People who do not contribute anything to society or to an organization are sometimes described as **drones**. 游手好闲者, 寄生虫. ❖ *A few are dim-witted drones, but most are talented, frustrated, wasted people.* 有几个是愚笨的游手好闲者, 但大部分都是很有才华却失意且虚度光阴的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

4 A **drone** is a male bee. 雄蜂. N-COUNT

▸**drone on.**

➠ 见 **drone 2**. PHR-V

drool /druːl/ **drools, drooling, drooled.**

1 If you say that someone **is drooling** over someone or something, you mean that they are looking at them with great pleasure; used showing disapproval. (贬义)垂涎; 兴奋地注视. ❖ *Advertisers are already drooling at reports that this might bring 20 million dollars.* 广告商听到此事或许可以带来两千万元的传闻后已是垂涎三尺了. VB V over n PRAGMATICS V prep Also V

2 If a person or animal **drools**, saliva trickles from their mouth. 流口水. VB V

droop /druːp/ **droops, drooping, drooped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something **droops**, it hangs or leans downwards with no strength or firmness. (因疲倦或衰弱等)下垂, 低垂. ❖ *Pale wilting roses drooped from a blue vase.* 枯萎发白的玫瑰从蓝花瓶垂下. VB V V prep

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the droop of his shoulders.* 他肩膀的低垂. N-SING

droopy /ˈdruːpi/ **droopier, droopiest.**

If you describe something as **droopy**, you mean that it hangs down limply with no strength or firmness. 下垂的, 低垂的. ❖ *...a droopy moustache.* 下垂的胡子. ADJ-GRADED

drop /drɒp/ **drops, dropping, dropped.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If a level or amount **drops** or if someone or something **drops** it, it quickly becomes less. (使)下降, (使)降低; 减少. ❖ *Temperatures can drop to freezing at night.* 晚上温度会降到冰点. *His blood pressure had dropped severely.* 他的血压已大幅度下降. *He had dropped the price of his London home by £1.25m.* 他已将他的伦敦住宅的价格降低了125万镑. V-ERG V prep/adv V V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was prepared to take a drop in wages.* 他对工资的降低已有心理准备. N-COUNT

2 If you **drop** something, or if it **drops**, you accidentally let it fall. (意外地)(使)落下, 掉下. ❖ *I dropped my glasses and broke them.* 我一失手, 眼镜落到地上摔碎了. *His toupee dropped off.* 他的假发掉了. V-ERG V n V prep/adv

3 If you **drop** something somewhere or if it **drops** there, you deliberately let it fall there. (故意)(使)落下, 放下. ❖ *He dropped his plate into the sink.* 他将盘子扔进洗涤槽里. *...pots that simply drop into their own container.* 自动落进各自的盒子里的壶. ◢**drop·ping** ❖ *...the dropping of the first atomic bomb.* 第一颗原子弹的投放. V-ERG V n prep/adv V prep/adv Also V N-UNCOUNT

4 You use **drop** to talk about vertical distances. For example, a thirty-foot **drop** is a distance of thirty feet between the top of a cliff or wall and the bottom of it. 垂直的距离; 落差. N-COUNT

5 If a person or a part of their body **drops** to a lower position, or if they **drop** a part of their body to a lower position, they move to that position, often in a tired way. (尤指疲惫地)垂下. ❖ *Nancy dropped into a nearby chair.* 南希疲惫地瘫坐到旁边的一把椅子里. *She let her head drop.* 她任凭自己的头垂下. V-ERG V prep/adv V Also V n prep/adv

6 To **drop** is used in expressions such as **to be about to drop** and **to dance until you drop** to emphasize that you are exhausted and can no longer continue doing something. (用于强调筋疲力尽)倒下. ❖ *She looked about to drop.* 她看上去快要累倒了. VB no cont PRAGMATICS V

7 If you **drop** to a lower position in a sports competition, you move to that position. (体育比赛名次)降低, 降至. ❖ *Britain has dropped from second to third place.* 英国已从第二降到第三. VB V prep/adv

8 If your voice **drops** or if you **drop** your voice, you speak more quietly. (使)(声音)降低. ❖ *Her voice will drop to a dismissive whisper.* 她的声音会降到一种轻蔑的低语. V-ERG V to n

He dropped his voice and glanced round at the door. 他放低声音，眼睛扫视着门。 V n; Also V, V n to n

9 If you **drop** someone or something somewhere, you take them somewhere and leave them there, usually in a car or other vehicle. (用汽车等将某人或某物)送至；使…下车。 VB
❖ *He dropped me outside the hotel.* 他让我在旅馆门口下车。 V n prep/adv

➩ **Drop off** means the same as **drop**. 义同 drop. ❖ *Just drop me off at the airport.* 把我送到机场就行。 *He was dropping off a late birthday present.* 他在送一份过了时的生日礼物。 PHR-V; V n P prep/adv; V P noun

10 If you **drop** an idea, course of action, or habit, you decide not to continue with it. 放弃，不再坚持(某事)。 ❖ *He was told to drop the idea.* 他被吩咐放弃这一想法。 VB; V n

◢**dropping** ❖ *...the factors that led to President Suharto's dropping of his previous objections.* 导致苏哈托总统放弃其先前反对意见的因素。 N-UNCOUNT; N of n

11 If someone **is dropped** by a sports team or organization, they are no longer included in that team or employed by that organization. (被)(体育团体)除名；(被)开除。 ❖ *The country's captain was dropped from the tour party.* 这个国家队的队长被巡回比赛小组除名。 VB: usu passive; be V-ed

12 If you want someone to **drop the subject, drop it**, or **let it drop**, you want them to stop talking about something, often because you are annoyed that they keep talking about it. 不再谈论，不再提起。 ❖ *Mary Ann wished he would just drop it.* 玛丽·安希望他别再谈论这个话题。 PHR

13 If you **drop** a game or part of a game in a sports competition, you lose it. (在体育比赛中)被击败。 ❖ *Krickstein dropped a set before beating Jason Stoltenberg of Australia.* 克里克斯坦在击败澳大利亚的贾森·施托尔滕贝格之前先输了一局。 VB; V n

14 A **drop** of a liquid is a very small amount of it shaped like a little ball. In informal English, you can also use **drop** when you are referring to a very small amount of something. (液体的)滴，珠；(非正式英语中)少量。 ❖ *...a drop of blue ink.* 一滴蓝墨水。 *I'll have another drop of that Italian milk.* 我想再来一点那种意大利牛奶。 N-COUNT

15 **Drops** are a kind of medicine which you put drop by drop into your ears, eyes, or nose. (药)滴剂。 N-PLURAL

16 If you **drop a hint**, you give a hint or say something in a casual way. 不经意地提起，随口说出。 ❖ *If I drop a few hints he might give me a cutting.* 如果我露出一些口风，他或许会挖苦我一番。 PHR

17 ➡ 又见 **air-drop**.

➡ to **drop dead**: 见 **dead**.

➡ **at the drop of a hat**: 见 **hat**.

➡ to **drop** someone **a line**: 见 **line**.

➡ **a drop in the ocean**: 见 **ocean**.

›drop away.

If land or ground **drops away**, it slopes down so that it is at a lower level to where you are or from a particular point that has been mentioned. (土地)向下倾斜。 ❖ *To the south the hills dropped away to farmland.* 在南边，小山丘向下倾斜至农田。 PHR-V: V P; V P prep

›drop by.

If you **drop by**, you visit someone informally. (非正式地)顺便拜访。 ❖ *Could you drop by at ten?* 你10点钟能来坐坐吗？ *He tried to drop by the office.* 他试图顺便去趟办公室。 PHR-V: V P; V P n

›drop in.

If you **drop in** on someone, you visit them informally, usually without having arranged it. (尤指未事先安排)非正式地造访，顺便访问。 ❖ *Why not drop in for a chat?* 为什么不进来聊一会儿呢？ PHR-V: V P on n; V P

›drop off.

1 ➡ 见 **drop 9**.

2 If you **drop off** to sleep, you go to sleep. 入睡；打瞌睡。 ❖ *Just as I was dropping off, a strange thought crossed my mind.* 正在我快睡着时，脑子里闪出一个奇怪的念头。 PHR-V: V P

3 If the level of something **drops off**, it becomes less. 降低；减少。 ❖ *Sales to the British forces are expected to drop off.* 预计对英国部队的销售量会减少。 PHR-V; V P

›drop out.

1 If someone **drops out** of college or a race, for example, they leave it without finishing what they started. (从学校、竞赛等中)退出。 ❖ *She dropped out after 20 kilometres with stomach trouble.* 在行进了20公里之后，她因腹部不适退出比赛。 PHR-V; V P of n; V P

2 If someone **drops out**, they reject the accepted ways of society and live outside the usual system. 脱离传统社会，隐居，遁世。 ❖ *She encourages people to keep their jobs rather than dropping out to live in a commune.* 她鼓励人们保持自己的工作而不是退出社会去过公社生活。 PHR-V; V P

➡ 又见 **drop-out**.

'drop-dead.

If you describe someone as, for example, **drop-dead** gorgeous, you mean that they are so gorgeous that people cannot fail to notice them. 非常引人注目地。 ❖ *The effect is soft and pretty rather than drop-dead sexy.* 给人留下的印象是温柔和美丽，而不是引人注目的性感。 ADV: ADV adj; INFORMAL

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词。 ❖ *...the drop-dead glamour of the designer decade.* 这位设计师十年的惊人魅力。 ADJ: ADJ n

drop·let /ˈdrɒplət/ droplets. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **droplet** is a very small drop of liquid. (液体的)小滴。 ❖ *...droplets of sweat.* 细小的汗滴。 N-COUNT

'drop-out, drop-outs; 又拼作 dropout. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as a **drop-out**, you disapprove of the fact that they have rejected the accepted ways of society, for example by not having a regular job. (贬义)脱离传统社会的人(如无固定职业者)。 N-COUNT

2 A **drop-out** is someone who has left school or college before they have finished their studies. 辍学的人。 ❖ *...high-school drop-outs.* 中学辍学的人。 N-COUNT

3 If you refer to the **drop-out** rate, you are referring to the number of people who leave a school or college early, or leave a course or other activity before they have finished it. 辍学的(比率)；退出的(比率)。 ADJ: ADJ n

drop·per /ˈdrɒpə/ droppers.

A **dropper** is an instrument which you use for dropping small amounts of liquid. 滴管；滴瓶。 N-COUNT

drop·pings /ˈdrɒpɪŋz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Droppings are the faeces of birds and small animals. (鸟、小动物的)粪。 ❖ *...pigeon droppings.* 鸽子屎。 N-PLURAL

dross /drɒs, AM drɔːs/.

If you describe something as **dross**, you mean that it is of very poor quality or has no value. 废料，渣滓。 ❖ *What I do write is just dross.* 我真正写出来的只是毫无价值的东西。 N-UNCOUNT

drought /draʊt/ droughts. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **drought** is a long period of time during which no rain falls. 干旱，久旱。 ❖ *...drought and famines have killed up to two million people.* 已夺去两百万人生命的干旱和饥荒。 N-VAR

drove /drəʊv/.

Drove is the past tense of **drive**. drive的过去式。

drov·er /ˈdrəʊvə/ drovers.

A **drover** is someone whose job is to make herds of sheep or cattle walk from one place to another. 赶牛羊群的人。 N-COUNT

droves /drəʊvz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that people are going somewhere or doing something **in droves**, you are emphasizing that there is a very large number of them. (大批移动的)人群。 ❖ *Scientists are leaving the country in droves.* 科学家正大批地离开这个国家。 N-PLURAL; PRAGMATICS

drown /draʊn/ drowns, drowning, drowned. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **drowns** or **is drowned**, they die because they have gone or been pushed under water and cannot breathe. (被)淹死，(被)溺死。 ❖ *Forty-eight people have drowned after their boat capsized.* 他们的船翻了之后有48人淹死。 *Last night a boy was drowned in the river.* 昨晚有一个男孩在这条河里淹死了。 *He walked into the sea and drowned himself.* 他走进海里自溺而亡。 V-ERG; V; be V-ed; V pron-refl; Also V n

2 If you say that someone or something **is drowning** in something, you are emphasizing that they have a very large amount of it, or are completely covered in it. 沉浸于(大量的 VB; PRAGMATICS

事物中); 被(某物)淹没. ❖ *We were drowning in data.* 我们被淹没在大量的资料中. *The potatoes were drowned in chilli.* 马铃薯上裹满着辣椒. V in n / be V-ed

3 If something **drowns** a sound, it is so loud that you cannot hear that sound properly. 把(声音)盖过, 淹没. ❖ *Clapping drowned the speaker's words.* 鼓掌声淹没了演讲者的声音. VB / V n

➩ **Drown out** means the same as **drown**. 义同drown. ❖ *Their cheers drowned out the protests of demonstrators.* 他们的欢呼声淹没了示威者的抗议声. *Her voice was drowned out by a loud crash.* 一声响亮的爆裂声淹没了她的声音. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

4 If you say that someone **is drowning** their **sorrows**, you mean that they are drinking alcohol in order to forget something sad or upsetting. 借酒消愁. PHR

drowse /draʊz/ **drowses, drowsing, drowsed.**

If you **drowse**, you are almost asleep or just asleep. 半醒半睡; 打瞌睡. VB: V

D

drowsy /ˈdraʊzi/ **drowsier, drowsiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you feel **drowsy**, you feel sleepy and cannot think clearly. 困倦的, 昏昏欲睡的. ❖ *He felt pleasantly drowsy.* 他觉得很舒适, 昏昏欲睡. ◢**drowsi·ness** ❖ *Big meals during the day cause drowsiness.* 白天吃得太饱会令人昏昏欲睡. ◢**drowsi·ly** /ˈdraʊzɪli/ ❖ *'Mm,' she answered drowsily.* '唔.'她困倦地答应道. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

drudge /drʌdʒ/ **drudges.**

If you describe someone as a **drudge**, you mean they have to work hard at a job which is not very important or interesting. 做繁重而乏味工作的人, 苦工. N-COUNT

drudg·ery /ˈdrʌdʒəri/.

You use **drudgery** to refer to jobs and tasks which are boring or unpleasant but which must be done. 单调乏味的工作. ❖ *...the drudgery of their everyday lives.* 他们每日单调乏味的生活. N-UNCOUNT

drug /drʌg/ **drugs, drugging, drugged.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **drug** is a chemical which is given to people in order to treat or prevent an illness or disease. 药品, 药物. ❖ *The drug will be useful to hundreds of thousands of infected people.* 该药品将会使成千上万受感染的人受益. N-COUNT

2 **Drugs** are substances that some people smoke or inject into their blood because of their stimulating or pleasurable effects. 毒品; 兴奋剂. ❖ *His mother was on drugs.* 他母亲当时吸毒. *She was sure Leo was taking drugs.* 她确信利奥在服用毒品. *...drug abuse.* 毒品的滥用. N-COUNT

3 If you **drug** a person or animal, you give them a chemical substance in order to make them sleepy or unconscious. 下药麻醉, (用麻醉药)使失去知觉. ❖ *They drugged the guard dog.* 他们用药麻醉了看门狗. VB / V n

4 If food or drink **is drugged**, a chemical substance is added to it in order to make someone sleepy or unconscious when they eat or drink it. (食物或饮料)(被)掺了麻醉剂. ❖ *Anyone who knew you would drink that wine could have drugged it.* 任何知道你将喝那酒的人都可能会在里面掺入麻醉剂. VB / V n

drug·gie /ˈdrʌgi/ **druggies;** 又拼作 **druggy.**

If you refer to someone as a **druggie** you mean they are involved with or addicted to illegal drugs. 涉毒人员; 吸毒者. N-COUNT / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL

drug·gist /ˈdrʌgɪst/ **druggists.**

A **druggist** or a **druggist's** is a shop where medicines are sold or given out. You can also refer to the specially qualified person who prepares and sells the medicines in this shop as a **druggist**. The British word is **chemist**. 药店; 药店店主; 药剂师. [英]作chemist. N-COUNT / AMERICAN

drug·store /ˈdrʌgstɔː/ **drugstores.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In America, a **drugstore** is a shop where medicines, cosmetics, and some other goods are sold. (在美国兼营药品、化妆品等的)药店, 杂货店. N-COUNT

Dru·id /ˈdruːɪd/ **Druids;** 又拼作 **druid.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **Druid** is a priest of the Celtic religion. (克尔特宗教中的)祭师. N-COUNT

drum /drʌm/ **drums, drumming, drummed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **drum** is a musical instrument consisting of a skin stretched tightly over a round frame. 鼓. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. ◢**drum·mer, drummers.** A **drummer** is a person who plays the drums in a band or group. 鼓手. ◢**drum·ming.** **Drumming** is the action of playing the drums. 打鼓, 击鼓. N-COUNT / N-COUNT / N-UNCOUNT

2 A **drum** is a large cylindrical container which is used to store fuel or other substances. (装汽油等的)大桶. ❖ *...an oil drum.* 一只油桶. *...a drum of chemical waste.* 一桶化学废料. N-COUNT

3 A **drum** is a hollow cylindrical structure which is part of a machine, for example a washing machine. (机器上的)鼓轮, 滚筒. N-COUNT

4 If something **drums** on a surface, it hits it regularly, making a continuous beating sound. 有节奏地敲打(使发出打鼓似的声音). ❖ *He drummed his fingers on the leather top of his desk.* 他用手指有节奏地敲打着皮革桌面. ◢**drum·ming** ❖ *The steady drumming of rain could be heard.* 可以听到雨点持续而有节奏的敲打声. V-ERG: V on n / V n on/against n / N-UNCOUNT / also a N

›drum into.

If you **drum** something **into** someone, you keep saying it to them until they understand it or remember it. 反复地说; 灌输. ❖ *We had it drummed into us that you need a degree to get a job.* 我们反复地听说要有一个学位才能找到工作. *They drummed it into her that you were not to know she was working for them.* 他们反复告诫她不要告诉你她在为他们工作. PHR-V / usu passive / have it V-ed P n that / V it P n that / Also V P n that

›drum out.

If someone **is drummed out of** an organization such as the armed forces or a club, they are forced to leave it in disgrace. (被)开除, (被)逐出. ❖ *Sailors caught in a drugs scandal are to be drummed out of the service.* 被发现与毒品丑闻有关的水手必须从军队清除出去. PHR-V / usu passive / be V-ed P P n

›drum up.

If you **drum up** support or business, you try to get it. 竭力争取; 兜揽(生意). ❖ *...a delegation to drum up international support.* 竭力争取国际支持的代表团. PHR-V / V P noun

drum·beat /ˈdrʌmbiːt/ **drumbeats.**

1 A **drumbeat** is the sound of a beat on a drum. 击鼓声; 鼓声. N-COUNT

2 People sometimes describe a series of warnings or continuous pressure on someone to do something as a **drumbeat**. 一系列警告; 持续的压力. ❖ *...the steady drumbeat of pressure to force the President into open conflict with Nazi Germany.* 迫使总统与纳粹德国公开斗争的持续压力. N-COUNT / AMERICAN, JOURNALISM

'drum kit, drum kits.

A **drum kit** is a set of drums and cymbals. 成套的鼓. N-COUNT

'drum roll, drum rolls.

A **drum roll** is a series of drumbeats that follow each other so quickly that they make a continuous sound. 连续的击鼓声. N-COUNT

drum·stick /ˈdrʌmstɪk/ **drumsticks.**

1 A **drumstick** is the lower part of the leg of a bird such as a chicken which is cooked and eaten. (烹调好的)鸡(或其他禽类)腿下段, 琵琶腿. N-COUNT

2 **Drumsticks** are sticks used for beating a drum. 鼓槌. N-COUNT

drunk /drʌŋk/ **drunks.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **drunk** has drunk so much alcohol that they cannot speak clearly or behave sensibly. (酒)醉的. ❖ *I got drunk.* 我喝醉了. *...drunk driving.* 酒醉驾驶. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **drunk** is someone who is drunk or frequently gets drunk. 喝醉的人; 酒鬼. N-COUNT

3 If you are **drunk** with a strong emotion or an experience, you are in a state of great excitement because of it. 陶醉于...的. ❖ *I felt drunk with the excitement of life.* 我陶醉在兴奋刺激的生活中. ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ

4 **Drunk** is the past participle of **drink**. drink的过去分词.

drunk·ard /ˈdrʌŋkəd/ **drunkards.**

A **drunkard** is someone who frequently gets drunk. 酒鬼. N-COUNT

drunk·en /ˈdrʌŋkən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Drunken** is used to describe events and situations that involve people who are drunk. 醉酒引起的. ❖ *The pain roused him from his drunken stupor.* 疼痛使他从醉酒后的神志不清中醒过来. *...a drunken brawl.* 酒后的争吵. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 A **drunken** person is drunk or is frequently drunk; used showing disapproval. (贬义)喝醉的, 醉醺醺的; 酗酒的. ❖ *...groups of drunken hooligans.* 醉醺醺的小流氓们. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS

◢**drunk·en·ly** ❖ *Bob stormed drunkenly into her house and smashed some chairs.* 鲍勃醉醺醺地闯进她的家并砸坏了一些椅子. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢**drunk·en·ness** ❖ *He was arrested for drunkenness.* 他因醉酒闹事而被拘捕. N-UNCOUNT

dry /draɪ/ **drier** or **dryer, driest; dries, drying, dried.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something is **dry**, there is no water or moisture on it or in it. 干(燥)的; 无水的. ❖ *Clean the metal with a soft dry cloth.* 用一块柔软的干抹布擦拭金属制品. *Pat it dry with a soft towel.* 用一块软毛巾将它轻轻拍干. *Once the paint is dry, apply a coat of the red ochre.* 油漆干后, 再涂一层红赭色. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dry·ness** ❖ *...the parched dryness of the air.* 空气的炎热干燥. N-UNCOUNT

2 When something **dries** or when you **dry** it, it becomes dry. (使)变干; 把...弄干. ❖ *Leave your hair to dry naturally whenever possible.* 只要有可能就让你的头发自然晾干. *Wash and dry the lettuce.* 把生菜洗净晾干. *Mrs. Madrigal picked up a towel and began drying dishes.* 马德丽格尔夫人拿起一块毛巾开始抹干盘子. V-ERG V V n

3 If the weather or a period of time is **dry**, there is no rain or there is much less rain than average. (气候)干旱的, 少雨的. ❖ *...exceptionally dry weather.* 异常干旱的天气. *The spring had been unusually dry.* 那年春天异乎寻常地干旱. ADJ-GRADED ➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Such cars, however, do grip the road well, even in the dry.* 不过, 这样的汽车的确在路上跑得很稳, 即使在干旱的路上也一样. N-SING

4 A **dry** place or climate is one that gets very little rainfall. 降雨量非常少的, 干旱的. ❖ *It was one of the driest and dustiest places in Africa.* 这是非洲最干旱、尘土最多的地区之一. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dryness** ❖ *...the warmth and dryness of Italy.* 意大利的温暖和干燥. N-UNCOUNT

5 If a river, lake, or well is **dry**, it is empty of water, usually because of hot weather and lack of rain. (河流、湖泊或井)干涸的. ❖ *...a dry lake in western Arizona.* 亚利桑那州西部一个干涸的湖. *In the end the Volga's waters will run dry.* 最终伏尔加河将会干涸. ADJ-GRADED

6 If an oil well is **dry**, it is no longer producing any oil. (油井)不再产油的. ADJ

7 If you say that someone is sucking something **dry** or milking it **dry**, you are criticizing them for taking all the good things from it until there is nothing left. (指拿走所有好东西)(吸)干的; (挤)干的. ❖ *...a shady rip-off industry that sucks its talent dry then discards it.* 一个名声不好、巧取豪夺的行业, 吸干它的才华便将它抛弃. ADJ v n ADJ PRAGMATICS

8 If you say that your skin or hair is **dry**, you mean that it is less oily or soft than average or than normal. (皮肤或头发)干性的. ❖ *Dry hair is damaged by washing it too frequently.* 干性头发洗得太频繁会受损伤. *My skin's been getting a little dry recently.* 我的皮肤最近变得有点干了. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dryness** ❖ *...dryness of the skin.* 皮肤的干燥. N-UNCOUNT

9 If you are **dry**, you are thirsty and need to drink something. 口渴的. ❖ *She was suddenly thirsty and dry.* 她突然觉得非常口渴. ADJ-GRADED

10 If your mouth or throat is **dry**, it has little or no saliva in it, and so feels very unpleasant. (喉咙等)发干的, 唾液很少的. ❖ *His mouth was still dry, he would certainly be glad of a drink.* 他还是口干舌燥, 当然愿意喝一杯. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dryness** ❖ *...frequent dryness in the mouth.* 嘴里时常的干涩. N-UNCOUNT

11 A **dry** cough is one that does not produce any phlegm. (咳嗽)无痰的, 干咳的. ADJ

12 If someone has **dry** eyes, there are no tears in their eyes. 无泪的. ❖ *She didn't wince and her eyes were dry. Talk about brave. She was unbelievable.* 她没有退缩, 眼睛里也没有泪. 说到勇敢, 她令人难以置信. ADJ

13 **Dry** humour is very amusing, but in a subtle and clever way; used expressing approval. (褒义)(幽默等)不形于色的. ❖ *Mr Brooke is renowned for his dry wit.* 布鲁克先生以其不动声色的风趣著称. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢**dri·ly** ❖ *As Rossini drily observed, 'Wagner has lovely moments but awful quarters of an hour.'* 正如罗西尼幽默而不露声色地评述道: '瓦格纳享受了一些美好的瞬间, 但大部分时间都很难过.' ADV ◢**dryness** ❖ *It has a wry dryness you won't recognise.* 它有一种人们觉察不到的冷冰冰的幽默. N-UNCOUNT

14 If you describe a voice as **dry**, you mean that it is cold or dull, and does not express any emotions. 冷冰冰的、不带感情的、无表情的. ❖ *He heard the dry voice of Father Laurence.* 他听到劳伦斯神父冷冰冰的声音. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ◢**drily** ❖ *'Possible,' I said drily, 'but not likely.'* '有可能,' 我冷冷地说, '但看来不会发生.' ADV

15 If you describe something such as a book, play, or activity as **dry**, you mean that it is dull and uninteresting. 干巴巴的, 枯燥乏味的. ❖ *...the dry, academic phrases.* 干巴巴的学术用语. ADJ-GRADED

16 If a country, state, or city is **dry**, it has laws or rules which forbid anyone to drink, sell, or buy alcoholic drink. (某国家或城市)禁酒的. ❖ *Gujarat has been a totally dry state for the past thirty years.* 过去三十年来古吉拉特邦一直是完全禁酒的. ADJ INFORMAL

17 **Dry** bread or toast is plain and not covered with butter or jam. (面包等)不涂黄油(或果酱)的. ADJ ADJ n

18 **Dry** sherry or wine does not have a sweet taste. (雪利酒、葡萄酒等)无甜味的, 干的. ADJ

19 ➠ **high and dry**: 见 **high**.

➠ **home and dry**: 见 **home**.

›dry off.

If something **dries off** or if you **dry** it **off**, the moisture on its surface disappears or is removed. 变干; 把...弄干. ❖ *They are then scrubbed with clean water and left to dry off.* 然后用清水擦洗它们, 并让它们自行晾干. *I got out, dried myself off, and dressed.* 我出来后, 擦干身上的水, 穿上衣服. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P Also V P noun

›dry out.

1 If something **dries out** or **is dried out**, it loses all the moisture that was in it and becomes hard. (使)干透并变硬. ❖ *If the soil is allowed to dry out the tree could die.* 如果人们任凭这块土地干透, 这棵树可能会枯死. *The cold winds dry out your skin very quickly.* 寒风使皮肤变得干涩粗糙. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun

2 If someone **dries out** or **is dried out**, they are cured of alcoholism. (使)戒酒. ❖ *He checked into Cedars Sinai Hospital to dry out.* 为了戒酒他住进了西奈雪松医院. PHR-V-ERG INFORMAL V P Also V-ed P

›dry up.

1 If something **dries up** or if something **dries** it **up**, it loses all its moisture and becomes completely dry and shrivelled or hard. (使)干瘪, 枯萎; (使)干透. ❖ *As the day goes on, the pollen dries up and becomes hard.* 随着白天的消逝, 花粉干瘪并变硬. *Warm breezes from the South dried up the streets.* 南方来的和风吹干了街道. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P ◢**dried-up** ❖ *...a tuft or two of dried-up grass.* 一两簇枯草. ADJ

2 If a river, lake, or well **dries up**, it becomes empty of water, usually because of hot weather and a lack of rain. (河流等)干涸的. PHR-V V P ◢**dried-up** ❖ *...a dried-up river bed.* 干涸的河床. ADJ

3 If a supply of something **dries up**, it stops. (供应等)枯竭, 停止. ❖ *The main source of income and employment, tourism, is expected to dry up completely this summer.* 收入和就业主要来源的旅游业, 预计今年夏天将完全枯竭. PHR-V V P

4 If you **dry up** when you are speaking, you stop in the middle of what you were saying, because you cannot think what to say next. (因忘记要说的话而)突然停顿. PHR-V V P

5 If you **dry up** or **dry up** the dishes, you wipe the water off them with a cloth after they have been washed. 擦干(餐具). ❖ *He got up and stood beside Julie, drying up the dishes while she washed.* 他起身站到朱莉身旁, 她洗盘 PHR-V V P noun Also V P

子，他抹干． ◢drying up. N-UNCOUNT also the N

,dry-'clean, dry-cleans, dry-cleaning, dry-cleaned.

When things such as clothes **are dry-cleaned**, they are cleaned with a liquid chemical rather than with water. (衣服等)(被)干洗． VB usu passive, be V-ed

,dry 'cleaner, dry cleaners.

A **dry cleaner** is someone who has a shop where things can be dry-cleaned. 干洗店老板. You can also refer to the shop as a **dry-cleaner** or a **dry-cleaner's**. 干洗店. N-COUNT

,dry-'cleaning; 又拼作 **dry cleaning.**

1 **Dry-cleaning** is the action or work of dry-cleaning things such as clothes. 干洗. ❖ *He owns a dry-cleaning business.* 他有一家干洗店. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Dry-cleaning** is things that have been dry-cleaned, or that are going to be dry-cleaned. 干洗过的衣物; 要干洗的衣物. N-UNCOUNT

,dry 'dock, dry docks.

A **dry dock** is a dock from which water can be removed so that ships, boats, or barges can be repaired or finished. 干船坞，旱坞. N-COUNT

D

dry·er /draɪə/ **dryers;** 又拼作 **drier.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **dryer** is a machine for drying things. There are different kinds of dryer, for examples ones designed for drying clothes, crops, or people's hair or hands. 干燥器(机); 烘干机; 吹风机. ❖ *...electric hand dryers.* 电动干手机. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **dry, tumble dryer.**

,dry-'eyed.

If you say that someone is **dry-eyed**, you mean that although they are in a very sad situation they are not actually crying. (处境很悲伤时)无泪的, 不哭的. ❖ *At the funeral he held her hand, but she was dry-eyed.* 在举行葬礼时他握着她的手，但她并没有哭. ADJ

'dry goods.

Dry goods are cloth, thread, and other things that are sold at a draper's shop. (纺织品商店出售的)布料及有关物品. N-PLURAL AMERICAN

,dry 'land.

If you talk about **dry land**, you are referring to land, in contrast to the sea or the air. 陆地(区别于海洋和天空). ❖ *We were glad to be on dry land again.* 我们很高兴又踏上了陆地. N-UNCOUNT

,dry 'rot.

Dry rot is a serious disease of wood. (木材)干腐病，干朽. N-UNCOUNT

,dry-stone 'wall, dry-stone walls.

A **dry-stone wall** is a wall that has been built by fitting stones together without using any mortar. The American term is **dry wall**. 干砌石墙. [美]作dry wall. N-COUNT

DT's /ˌdiː ˈtiːz/.

When alcoholics have **the DT's**, the alcohol causes their bodies to shake uncontrollably, and makes them unable to think clearly. (酒精中毒引起的)震颤性谵妄(症). N-PLURAL the N

dual /ˈdjuːəl, AM ˈduː-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Dual means having two parts, functions, or aspects. 由两部分构成的; 二重的; 成双的. ❖ *...his dual role as head of the party and head of state.* 他作为党和国家领导人的双重身份. *...dual nationality.* 双重国籍. ADJ ADJ n

,dual 'carriageway, dual carriageways.

In Britain, a **dual carriageway** is a road which has two lanes of traffic travelling in each direction with a strip of grass or concrete down the middle to separate the two lots of traffic. The American expression is **divided highway**. (在英国，中间有分隔带的)复式车行道，双向公路. [美]作divided highway. N-VAR

dual·ism /ˈdjuːəlɪzəm, AM ˈduː-/.

Dualism is the state of having two main parts or aspects, or the belief that something has two main parts or aspects. 两重性; 二元性. ❖ *...a human being as a simple dualism of body and soul.* 作为躯体和灵魂的两重性统一体的人. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

dual·ity /djuːˈælɪti, AM duː-/ **dualities.**

A **duality** is a situation in which two contradictory ideas or feelings exist at the same time. 双重性，二元性(两种矛盾的想法、感情等同时存在的状况). ❖ *We live in a world of duality, day and night, positive and negative, male and female, etc.* 我们生活于一个二元世界中，如昼和夜、正和负、男和女，等等. N-VAR FORMAL

dub /dʌb/ **dubs, dubbing, dubbed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **is dubbed** a particular thing, they are given that description or nickname. (被)起绰号，(被)戏称为. ❖ *Orson Welles dubbed her 'the most exciting woman in the world'.* 奥森·韦尔斯戏称她为'世界上最令人兴奋的女人'. VB V n n Also V n as n

2 If a film or soundtrack **is dubbed**, a different soundtrack is added with actors speaking a translation of the dialogue. (影片等用不同的语言)(被)配音. ❖ *It was dubbed into Spanish for Mexican audiences.* 为了满足墨西哥观众的需要而用西班牙语配了音. VB usu passive, be V-ed be V-ed into n

du·bi·ous /ˈdjuːbiəs, AM ˈduː-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **dubious**, you mean that you do not consider it to be completely honest, safe, or reliable. 名声不大好的; 可疑的; 不大可靠的. ❖ *Soho was still a highly dubious area.* 索霍区仍然是个名声很不好的地区. *Those figures alone are a dubious basis for such a conclusion.* 仅仅根据这些数字得出这样的结论是不大可靠的. ◢**du·bi·ous·ly** ❖ *Carter was dubiously convicted of shooting three white men in a bar.* 卡特在一酒吧开枪打死三名白人的宣判不能令人信服. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you are **dubious** about something, you are not completely sure about it and have not yet made up your mind about it. 半信半疑的; 犹豫不决的. ❖ *My parents were a bit dubious about it all at first but we soon convinced them.* 我父母起初对这一切有点怀疑，不过我们很快便说服了他们. ◢**dubiously** ❖ *He eyed Coyne dubiously.* 他半信半疑地看着科因. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ADV

3 If you say that someone has **the dubious** honour or the **dubious** pleasure of doing something, you are indicating that what they are doing is not an honour or pleasure at all, but is, in fact, unpleasant or bad. (指荣誉、名声等)有问题的，不可信的. ❖ *El Salvador has earned the dubious distinction of having the worst soil erosion in continental America.* 萨尔瓦多因其土地侵蚀在美洲大陆最为严重而'出名'. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS

du·cal /ˈdjuːkəl, AM ˈduː-/.

Ducal places or things belong to or are connected with a duke. 公爵的; 与公爵有关的. ADJ FORMAL

duch·ess /ˈdʌtʃɪs/ **duchesses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **duchess** is a woman who has the same rank as a duke, or who is a duke's wife or widow. 女公爵; 公爵夫人(或遗孀). ❖ *...the Duchess of York.* 约克公爵夫人. N-COUNT

duchy /ˈdʌtʃi/ **duchies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **duchy** is an area of land that is owned or ruled by a duke. 公爵领地. ❖ *...the Duchy of Cornwall.* 康沃尔公爵领地. N-COUNT

duck /dʌk/ **ducks, ducking, ducked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **duck** is a very common water bird with short legs, webbed feet, a short neck, and a large flat beak. 鸭子. 见插图条 **animals**. N-VAR

➲ **Duck** is the flesh of this bird when it is eaten as food. (供食用的)鸭肉. ❖ *...honey roasted duck.* 蜂蜜烤鸭. N-UNCOUNT

➼ 又见 **dead duck, lame duck, sitting duck.**

2 Some people call other people **duck** or **ducks** as a sign of affection. (有人用于称呼自己喜爱的人)亲爱的，宝贝儿. ❖ *Oh, I am glad to see you, duck.* 啊，宝贝儿，我很高兴见到你. N-VOC BRITISH

3 If you **duck** your head or **duck**, you move your head quickly downwards in order to avoid being seen or hit by something. 迅速低下(头)，弯下身(以免被看见或被打中). ❖ *He ducked in time to save his head from a blow from the poker.* 他及时地低下头，躲过了拨火棍的击打. *I wanted to duck down and slip past but they saw me.* 我想弯下身溜过去，但他们看见了我. VB V V adv/prep

4 If you **duck** something such as a blow, you avoid it by moving your head or body quickly downwards. (低头或弯腰)躲过，躲避. ❖ *Hans deftly ducked their blows.* 汉斯灵 VB V n

巧地躲过他们的重击.

5 If you **duck** into a place, you move there quickly, often in an attempt to avoid danger or to avoid being seen. 迅速躲进. ❖ *Matt ducked into his office.* 马特迅速躲进了他的办公室. VB V prep/adv

6 You say that someone **ducks** a duty or responsibility when you disapprove of the fact that they avoid it. 逃避(责任等). ❖ *The Opposition reckons the Health Secretary has ducked all the difficult decisions.* 反对派认为卫生部长回避了所有难做的决定. VB PRAGMATICS V n

›duck out.

If you **duck out** of something that you are supposed to do, you avoid doing it. 逃避, 推脱(某事). ❖ *George ducked out of his forced marriage to a cousin.* 乔治推掉了他与一位表妹的强迫婚姻. PHR-V V P of n Also V P

duck·ling /ˈdʌklɪŋ/ **ducklings.**

A **duckling** is a young duck. 小鸭、雏鸭. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **ugly duckling**.

duct /dʌkt/ **ducts.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **duct** is a pipe, tube, or channel which carries a liquid or gas. (液体、气体等的)管, 管道. ❖ *...a big air duct in the ceiling.* 天花板里的一条大通风管. N-COUNT

2 A **duct** is a tube in your body which carries a liquid such as tears. (人体中输送液体的)管(如泪管). N-COUNT with supp

dud /dʌd/ **duds.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Dud means not working properly or not successful. 不能正常运作的; 废弃的. ❖ *He replaced a dud valve.* 他换了一个不中用的阀门. ADJ INFORMAL

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The mine was a dud.* 这是个废弃的矿井. N-COUNT

dude /djuːd, AM duːd/ **dudes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **dude** is a man. 男人. ❖ *My doctor is a real cool dude.* 我的医生真是个很酷的男人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈdude ranch, dude ranches.

A **dude ranch** is an American ranch where people can go on holiday and do activities such as riding or camping. (美国供游客进行骑马等活动的)度假农场. N-COUNT

dudg·eon /ˈdʌdʒən/.

If you say that someone is **in high dudgeon**, you are emphasizing that they are very angry or resentful about something. 非常生气, 极为愤怒. PHR PRAGMATICS

due /djuː, AM duː/ **dues.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If an event is **due to** something, it happens or exists as a direct result of that thing. 由于; 是...的结果. ❖ *The country's economic problems are largely due to the weakness of the recovery.* 这个国家的经济问题主要是因复苏不力引起的. *A lot of this will be due to Mr Green's efforts.* 这里面有许多应归功于格林先生的努力. PHR-PREP

2 You can say **due to** to introduce the reason for something happening. 由于, 因为. ❖ *Jobs could be lost in the defence industry due to political changes.* 由于政治变化, 国防工业中有些人可能会失业. PHR-PREP

3 If something is **due** at a particular time, it is expected to happen or to arrive at that time. 预期的; 约定的; 该发生的; 应到达的. ❖ *The results are due at the end of the month.* 结果应于月底时出来. *The first price increases are due to come into force in July.* 首批价格上涨应是在7月份开始. *Mr Carter is due in London on Monday.* 卡特先生应该于星期一抵达伦敦. ADJ

4 If you say that something will happen **in due course**, you mean that it will happen eventually, when the time is right. 在适当的时候. ❖ *The arrangements will be published in due course.* 这些协议将在适当的时机发表. PHR

5 Something that is **due**, or that is **due** to someone, is owed to them. 欠下的; 应给的; 应得的. ❖ *No further pension was due.* 不欠其他补助金. *I've got some leave due to me.* 我还有点假. ADJ v-link ADJ

➪ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *He had accumulated the leave due him.* 他把自己该享受的假期累积起来了. PREP

6 If someone is **due for** something, that thing is planned to happen or be given to them now, or very soon. 即将; 应得到. ❖ *Although not due for release until 2001, he was let out of his low-security prison to spend a weekend with his wife.* 尽管要到2001年才获释, 但他被允许从他那低度戒备的监狱出来与妻子度周末. ADJ v-link ADJ for n

➪ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *I reckon I'm due one of my travels.* 我想我该出去旅游一次. PREP

7 **Due** attention and consideration is the proper, reasonable, or deserved amount of it under the circumstances. 适当的; 适宜的; 充分的. ❖ *After due consideration it was decided to send him away to live with foster parents.* 经过充分考虑之后, 决定送他去和他的养父母一起生活. ADJ ADJ n

8 **Dues** are sums of money that you pay regularly to an organization that you belong to. (应定期交纳的)会费. N-PLURAL

9 **Due** is used before the words 'north', 'south', 'east', or 'west' to indicate that something is in exactly the direction mentioned. (与表示方向的词连用)正对着, 朝向. ❖ *They headed due north.* 他们朝北走. ADV ADV adv/adj

10 You can say **'to give him his due'**, or **'giving him his due'** when you are admitting that there are some good things about someone, even though there are things that you do not like about them. 公平地对待(某人); 平心而论. ❖ *To give Linda her due, she had tried to encourage John in his school work.* 说句公道话, 琳达已经努力规劝过约翰要用功学习. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You can say **'with due respect'** when you are about to disagree politely with someone. (有礼貌地提出异议)恕我冒昧. ❖ *With all due respect I submit to you that you're asking the wrong question.* 恕我冒昧, 我认为你提的是个不合适的问题. PHR PRAGMATICS

duel /ˈdjuːəl, AM ˈduː-/ **duels, duelling duelled;** [美]又拼作 **dueling, dueled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **duel** is a fight between two people in which they use guns or swords in order to settle a quarrel. (用手枪或剑进行的以解决争端的)决斗. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a conflict between two people or groups as a **duel**. (双方的)冲突, 斗争. ❖ *The area has been the scene of sporadic artillery duels.* 这个地区曾经有过零星的炮击. N-COUNT

3 To **duel** means to fight a duel or be involved in a conflict. 进行决斗(或斗争). ❖ *We duelled for two years and Peterson made the most of it, playing us off against each other.* 我们斗了两年, 彼得森则坐收其利, 挑拨我们两人争斗. V-RECIP pl-n V Also V with n, V (non-recip)

duet /djuːˈet, AM duː-/ **duets.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **duet** is a piece of music sung or played by two people. 二重唱; 二重奏. N-COUNT

duff /dʌf/ ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **duff**, you mean it is useless, broken, or of poor quality. 无用的, 损坏的; 低劣的. ❖ *Most of us have had to take a duff job sometime in our lives.* 我们大多数人一生中总会在某个时候干无用的工作. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

duf·fel /ˈdʌfəl/ **duffels.**

1 A **duffel** is the same as a **duffel coat**. 同duffel coat. N-COUNT

2 A **duffel** is the same as a **duffel bag**. 同duffel bag. N-COUNT

duf·fel bag /ˈdʌfəl bæg/ **duffel bags;** 又拼作 **duffle bag.**

A **duffel bag** is a bag shaped like a cylinder and made of strong fabric such as canvas with a drawstring at one end. (有束带、长筒状的)帆布袋, 旅行袋. N-COUNT

duf·fel coat /ˈdʌfəl kəʊt/ **duffel coats;** 又拼作 **duffle coat.**

A **duffel coat** is a heavy coat with a hood and long buttons that fasten with loops. 连帽厚外套. N-COUNT

duff·er /ˈdʌfə/ **duffers.**

If you describe someone as a **duffer**, you mean that they are very bad at doing something. 笨蛋, 傻瓜, 蠢货. ❖ *Waugh was a duffer at cricket.* 沃的板球打得很臭. N-COUNT DATED, INFORMAL, BRITISH

duf·fle /ˈdʌfəl/.

➠ 见 **duffel bag, duffel coat.**

dug /dʌg/.

Dug is the past tense and past participle of **dig**. dig的过去式和过去分词.

dug·out /ˈdʌgaʊt/ **dugouts.**

1 A **dugout** is a canoe that is made by hollowing out a log. N-COUNT

独木舟.

2 A **dugout** is a shelter made by digging a hole in the ground and then covering it or tunnelling so that the shelter has a roof over it. 地下掩体; 防空洞. N-COUNT

duke /dju:k, AM du:k/ **dukes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **duke** is a nobleman of high rank. 公爵. ❖ *...the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh.* 女王和爱丁堡公爵. N-COUNT

duke·dom /'dju:kdəm, AM 'du:k-/ **dukedoms.**

1 A **dukedom** is the rank or title of a duke. 公爵爵位. ❖ *...the present heir to the dukedom.* 公爵爵位目前的继承人. N-COUNT

2 A **dukedom** is the land owned by a duke. 公爵的领地. N-COUNT

dul·cet /'dʌlsɪt/.

1 A **dulcet** voice is one that is gentle and pleasant to listen to. 悦耳动听的, 甜美的. ❖ *Quickly, in her dulcet voice, Tamara told him what had happened.* 塔玛拉用她甜美的声音飞快地向他讲述所发生的事情. ADJ: ADJ n LITERARY

2 People often use the expression **dulcet tones** to refer humorously to someone's voice. (幽默说法)优美的声调. ❖ *You hear his dulcet tones on the radio.* 你可以从收音机里听到他优美的声调. PHR

D

dull /dʌl/ **duller, dullest; dulls, dulling, dulled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone or something as **dull**, you mean they are not interesting or exciting. 枯燥乏味的, 沉闷的. ❖ *They are both nice people but can be rather dull.* 他们俩都是好人, 但有时很沉闷. *I felt she found me boring and dull.* 我感觉到她认为我乏味、沉闷. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢**dull·ness** ❖ *...the dullness of their routine life.* 他们日常生活的枯燥乏味. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone or something that is **dull** is not very lively or energetic. 不活跃的; 呆滞的. ❖ *We all feel dull and sleepy between 1 and 3pm.* 下午1点到3点之间我们都觉得昏沉沉地十分困倦. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dul·ly** ❖ *His eyes looked dully ahead.* 他眼光呆滞地看着前方. ADV ◢**dull·ness** ❖ *Did you notice any unusual depression or dullness of mind?* 你发觉有什么反常的忧郁或头脑反应迟钝吗? N-UNCOUNT

3 A **dull** colour or light is not bright. (色彩)不鲜明的; 晦暗的. ❖ *The stamp was a dark, dull blue colour.* 邮票的颜色是一种暗淡的深蓝色. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dully** ❖ *The street lamps gleamed dully.* 路灯昏暗地闪着. ADV

4 You say the weather is **dull** when it is very cloudy. (天气)阴沉的. ❖ *It's always dull and raining.* 经常是阴雨天气. ADJ-GRADED

5 **Dull** sounds are not very clear or loud. (声音)不清晰的, 低沉的. ❖ *The coffin closed with a dull thud.* 随着一声闷响, 棺材盖上了. ADJ-GRADED ◢**dully** ❖ *He heard his heart thump dully but more quickly.* 他听到他的心脏在低沉而快速地嘭嘭跳着. ADV

6 **Dull** feelings are weak and not intense. (感觉)模糊的, 不强烈的. ❖ *...a dull ache.* 隐痛. ADJ-GRADED: ADJ n ◢**dully** ❖ *His arm throbbed dully.* 他的胳膊隐隐作痛. ADV

7 If something **dulls** or if it **is dulled**, it becomes less intense, bright, or lively. (使)变迟钝; (使)变得暗淡; (使)麻木. ❖ *Her eyes dulled and she gazed blankly.* 她的眼神暗淡了, 呆滞地盯着. *He can dull your senses with facts.* 他会用事实使你的判断力变得迟钝. V-ERG V V n

dull·ard /'dʌləd/ **dullards.**

If you say that someone is a **dullard**, you mean that they are unimaginative and slow to understand things. 头脑迟钝的人, 笨蛋. N-COUNT

duly /'dju:li, AM 'du:-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something happens that was expected to happen, you can say that it **duly** happened. 按时地, 适时地. ❖ *Westcott appealed to Waite for an apology, which he duly received.* 韦斯科特强烈要求韦特道歉, 韦特适时地向他道了歉. ADV: ADV before v

2 If something is **duly** done, it is done in the correct way. 正当地; 正式地. ❖ *He is a duly elected president of the country.* 他是这个国家正式当选的总统. ADV: ADV before v FORMAL

dumb /dʌm/ **dumber, dumbest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **dumb** is completely unable to speak. 哑的, 不能说话的. ❖ *...a young deaf and dumb man.* 一个年轻的聋哑人. ADJ

2 If someone is **dumb** on a particular occasion, they cannot speak because they are angry, shocked, or surprised. (由于气愤、惊讶等)说不出话来的. ❖ *We were all struck dumb for a minute.* 一时间我们都惊讶得说不出话来. ADJ v-link ADJ LITERARY ◢**dumb·ly** ❖ *I shook my head dumbly, not believing him.* 我无言地摇摇头, 不相信他的话. ADV

3 Something that is **dumb** is done or expressed without words. 无声的, 无言的. ❖ *...an expression of dumb recognition.* 一种默认的表情. ADJ: ADJ n LITERARY

4 If you call a person **dumb**, you mean that they are stupid or foolish. 笨的, 愚蠢的. ❖ *I've met a lot of dumb people.* 我遇到过许多蠢人. *...a stereotyped dumb blonde.* 一位模式化的傻乎乎的金发女郎. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

5 If you say that something is **dumb**, you think that it is silly and annoying. 愚蠢的; 恼人的. ❖ *I came up with this dumb idea.* 我想出了这个蠢主意. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, AMERICAN

dumb-bell /'dʌmbel/ **dumb-bells;** 又拼作 **dumbbell.**

A **dumb-bell** is a short bar with weights on either side which people lift for exercise. (健身用的)哑铃. N-COUNT

dumb·found /,dʌm'faund/ **dumbfounds, dumbfounding, dumbfounded.**

If someone or something **dumbfounds** you, they surprise you very much. 使惊呆, 使发愣. ❖ *This suggestion dumbfounded Joe.* 这个建议使乔目瞪口呆. VB V n ◢**dumb·found·ed** ❖ *I stood there dumbfounded, scarcely able to believe the evidence of my senses.* 我愣愣地站在那里, 几乎不能相信自己的所见所闻. ADJ-GRADED

dumb·struck /'dʌmstrʌk/.

If you are **dumbstruck**, you are so shocked or surprised that you cannot speak. 惊讶得说不出话的. ❖ *We were dumbstruck. We just couldn't believe our eyes when she appeared.* 我们惊讶得说不出话来. 当她出现时我们简直不能相信自己的眼睛. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

dum·my /'dʌmi/ **dummies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **dummy** is a model of a person, often used to display clothes. (常用于展示服装的)人体模型, 假人. ❖ *...the bottom half of a shop-window dummy.* 商店橱窗中人体模型的下半截. *...the ventriloquist's dummy.* 表演口技用的傀儡. N-COUNT

2 You can use **dummy** to refer to things that are not real, but have been made to look or behave as if they are real. 仿制品, 看上去很逼真的假货. ❖ *Dummy patrol cars will be set up beside motorways to frighten speeding motorists.* 高速公路旁将放置假巡逻车以吓唬超速驾驶者. *...dummy weapons.* 假枪械. N-COUNT

3 A baby's **dummy** is a rubber or plastic object that you give the baby to suck so that it feels comforted. (哄小孩的)橡皮奶嘴. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 If you call someone a **dummy**, you mean that you think they are stupid. 笨蛋, 蠢货. ❖ *'You're a dummy, Mack,' she yelled.* '你是个蠢货, 麦克.' 她大声吼道. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

,dummy 'run, dummy runs.

A **dummy run** is a trial or test procedure which is carried out in order to see if a plan or process works properly. 预演; 测试. N-COUNT BRITISH

dump /dʌmp/ **dumps, dumping, dumped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **dump** something somewhere, you put it or unload it there quickly and carelessly. (随便地)放下, 倾倒, 堆放. ❖ *We dumped our bags at the nearby Grand Hotel and hurried towards the market.* 我们把行李扔在附近的格兰德旅馆便匆匆奔向市场. VB INFORMAL V n prep/adv

2 If something **is dumped** somewhere, it is put or left there because it is no longer wanted or needed. (被)丢弃, (被)扔掉. ❖ *The getaway car was dumped near a motorway tunnel.* 逃走时用的汽车被丢弃在高速公路的一条隧道附近. *A million tonnes of untreated sewage is dumped into the sea.* 一百万吨未经处理的污水被倒进海里. VB INFORMAL be V-ed Also V n ◢**dump·ing** ❖ *...the dumping of hazardous waste.* 有害废料的倾倒. N-UNCOUNT

3 To **dump** something such as an idea, policy, or practice means to stop supporting or using it. 放弃(某种思想或惯例); 废除(某项政策). ❖ *It was vital to dump the poll tax before the election.* 在选举之前废除人头税至关重要. VB FORMAL V n

4 To **dump** computer data or memory means to copy it from one storage system onto another, such as from disk to magnetic tape. (电脑)转储，转存. VB V n into n TECHNICAL

5 A **dump** is a place where rubbish is left, for example on open ground outside a town. 垃圾场. N-COUNT

6 A **dump** is a place where an army stores food, weapons, or ammunition temporarily while it is stationed in a particular place. 军需品临时存放处. N-COUNT

7 If you say that a place is a **dump**, you think it is ugly and unpleasant to live in or visit. 肮脏地方；恼人地方. ❖ *'What a dump!' Christabel said, standing in the doorway of the youth hostel.* '真是个脏地方!' 克丽丝特布尔站在青年旅社的门口说道. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

8 If you are **down in the dumps**, you are feeling very depressed and miserable. 闷闷不乐；沮丧. ❖ *She's feeling a bit down in the dumps and needs cheering up.* 她觉得有点沮丧，需要振作起来. PHR INFORMAL

9 If you **dump** someone, you end your relationship with them. 抛弃(某人)；终止(与某人的关系). ❖ *I thought he was going to dump me for another girl.* 我本以为他会抛弃我去找另一个姑娘. VB INFORMAL V n

10 If you say that a parent **dumps** a child with someone, you are criticizing the parent for leaving the child to be looked after by that person. (贬义)(将小孩)扔给(某人照料). ❖ *I was sometimes dumped with my grandmother or left with highly unsuitable au pairs.* 有时候我被扔给祖母照料，有时候被扔给根本不会看孩子的、以做家务换取食宿的女学生. VB PRAGMATICS INFORMAL be V-ed with n Also V n on n

'dumper truck, dumper trucks.
A **dumper truck** is the same as a **dump truck**. 同dump truck. N-COUNT BRITISH

'dumping ground, dumping grounds.
If you refer to a place as a **dumping ground** for something, you mean that things are left there, usually in large quantities, and you disapprove of this. (贬义)堆放场所；收容所. ❖ *Eastern Europe is rapidly becoming a dumping-ground for radioactive residues.* 东欧正迅速成为放射性渣滓的堆放场. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

dump·ling /'dʌmplɪŋ/ dumplings.
Dumplings are small lumps of dough that are cooked and eaten, either with meat and vegetables or as part of a sweet pudding. 肉馅面团子；饺子. N-VAR

Dump·ster /'dʌmpstə/ Dumpsters.
A **Dumpster** is a large metal container for holding rubbish or things for recycling. **Dumpster** is a trademark. The usual British word is **skip**. (装垃圾或回收物品的)大铁桶，废料桶. Dumpster为商标名. [英]一般作skip. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'dump truck, dump trucks.
A **dump truck** is a truck whose carrying part can be tipped backwards so that the load falls out. 自卸货车，翻斗车. N-COUNT

dumpy /'dʌmpi/.
If you describe someone as **dumpy**, you mean they are short and fat. 矮胖的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

dun /dʌn/.
Something that is **dun** is a dull grey-brown colour. 棕灰色(的)；暗褐色(的). ❖ *...her dun mare.* 她的棕灰色母马. COLOUR

dunce /dʌns/ dunces.
If you say that someone is a **dunce**, you think they are rather stupid. 愚笨的人，迟笨的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

dune /dju:n, AM du:n/ dunes. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **dune** is a hill of sand near the sea or in a desert. (海边或沙漠中的)沙丘. N-COUNT

dung /dʌŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Dung is faeces from large animals. (大型动物的)粪便. ❖ *...little piles of cow dung.* 小堆小堆的牛粪. N-UNCOUNT

dun·ga·rees /,dʌŋgə'ri:z/.
Dungarees are a one-piece garment consisting of trousers, a piece of cloth which covers your chest, and straps which go over your shoulders. In American English, **dungarees** can also refer to jeans. 背带工装裤，工人裤. [美]又指牛仔裤. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-PLURAL

dun·geon /'dʌndʒən/ dungeons.
A **dungeon** is a dark underground prison in a castle. (城堡里的)地牢，土牢. N-COUNT

dunk /dʌŋk/ dunks, dunking, dunked.
If you **dunk** something **in** a liquid, you put it in the liquid for a short time. (将某物在液体中)浸一浸. ❖ *Dunk new plants in a bucket of water for an hour or so before planting.* 在栽种新植物前先将它们在有水的桶中浸泡大约一个小时. VB V n in n

dun·no /də'nəu/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Dunno is sometimes used to represent a way of saying 'don't know'. 有时用作don't know('不知道')的一种说法. ❖ *'How did she get it?' – 'I dunno.'* '她怎么弄到它的?'—'我不知道.' WRITTEN, INFORMAL

duo /'dju:əu, AM 'du:-/ duos. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **duo** consists of two musicians, singers, or other performers who perform together as a pair. 二重奏者；二重唱者；一对表演者. ❖ *...a famous dancing and singing duo.* 一对著名的歌舞表演者. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to two people together as a **duo**, especially when they have something in common. (尤指有某些共同之处的两个人)一对. ❖ *...Britain's golden Olympic duo of Linford Christie and Sally Gunnell.* 英国一对奥林匹克明星，林福德·克里斯蒂和萨莉·冈内尔. N-COUNT

duo·denum /,dju:əu'di:nəm, AM ,du:-/ duodenums.
Your **duodenum** is the part of your small intestine that is just below your stomach. 十二指肠. ◢ **duo·de·nal** /,dju:əu'di:nəl, AM ,du:-/ ❖ *...duodenal ulcers.* 十二指肠溃疡. N-COUNT MEDICAL ADJ ADJ n

dupe /dju:p, AM du:p/ dupes, duping, duped. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **dupes** you, they trick you into doing something, or into believing something which is not true. 哄骗. ❖ *...a plot to dupe stamp collectors into buying fake rarities.* 哄骗集邮者购买假珍品的阴谋. VB V n into -ing Also V n

2 A **dupe** is someone who is tricked by someone else. 上当受骗者. ❖ *He was accused of being a dupe of the terrorists.* 他被指责为恐怖分子所利用. N-COUNT

du·plex /'dju:pleks, AM 'du:-/ duplexes.
1 In North America, a **duplex** is a house which has been divided into two separate units for two different families or groups of people. (北美分隔成两部分供两户人居住的)半独立式房屋. N-COUNT

2 In North America, a **duplex** or a **duplex apartment** is a flat which has rooms on two floors. (北美的)占两层楼的公寓套房，复式住宅. N-COUNT

du·pli·cate, duplicates, duplicating, duplicated. ♦◇◇◇◇
The verb is pronounced /'dju:plɪkeɪt, AM 'du:-/. The noun and adjective are pronounced /'dju:plɪkət, AM 'du:-/. 动词发音为 /'dju:plɪkeɪt, AM 'du:-/. 名词和形容词发音为 /'dju:plɪkət, AM 'du:-/.

1 If you **duplicate** something that has already been done, you repeat or copy it. 重复，复制(某物). ❖ *His task will be to duplicate his success overseas here at home.* 他的任务将是在他的家乡重现他在海外的成功. VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was organising a duplicate of Operation Gladio.* 他在组织一次与'利剑行动'完全一样的行动. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **duplication**.

2 To **duplicate** something which has been written, drawn, or recorded onto tape means to make exact copies of it. 复制(磁带). ❖ *...a business which duplicates video and cinema tapes.* 复制录像带和电影录音带的行业. VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I've lost my card. I've got to get a duplicate.* 我把卡丢了. 我得再复制一个. *The genuine mileage is recorded in duplicate.* 真正的里程数记录要一式两份. N-COUNT also in N

3 **Duplicate** is used to describe things that have been made as an exact copy of other things, usually in order to serve the same purpose. 完全一样的；复制的. ❖ *...a duplicate key.* 一把复制的钥匙. ADJ ADJ n

du·pli·ca·tion /,dju:plɪ'keɪʃən, AM ,du:-/.
If you say that there has been **duplication** of something, you N-UNCOUNT

D

mean that someone has done a task unnecessarily because it has already been done before. (不必要的)重复. ❖ ...*unnecessary duplication of resources.* 不必要的资源重复. PRAGMATICS

du·plic·ity /dju:ˈplɪsɪti, AM du:-/.

If you accuse someone of **duplicity**, you mean that they are deceitful. 口是心非, 欺骗. ❖ *Malcolm believed his former mentor was guilty of duplicity.* 马尔科姆认为他以前的导师犯有欺骗罪. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

du·rable /ˈdjʊərəbəl, AM ˈdʊr-/. ♦♦◊◊◊

Something that is **durable** is strong and lasts a long time. 持久的; 耐用的. ❖ *Fine bone china is eminently practical, since it is strong and durable.* 精细骨灰瓷非常实用, 因为它坚固耐用. ◢ **du·rabil·ity** /ˌdjʊərəˈbɪlɪti, AM ˌdʊr-/ ❖ *Airlines recommend hard-sided cases for durability.* 航空公司推荐硬边箱子, 因为它们耐用. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

du·ra·tion /djʊˈreɪʃən, AM dʊˈr-/. ♦♦◊◊◊

1 The **duration** of an event or state is the time during which it happens or exists. 持续时间. ❖ *Courses are of two years' duration.* 课程为期两年. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that something will happen **for the duration**, you mean that it will happen for as long as a particular situation continues. 整个期间. ❖ *His wounds knocked him out of combat for the duration.* 他的伤痛使他整个期间都不能参战. PHR

D

du·ress /djʊəˈres, AM dʊˈr-/.

If someone does something under **duress**, they do it because someone forces them to do it or threatens them. (在)威胁(之下); 逼迫; 强迫. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

Du·rex /ˈdjʊəreks, AM ˈdʊreks/. **Durex** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

In Britain, a **Durex** is a type of contraceptive sheath. **Durex** is a trademark. [英]避孕套. Durex为商标名. N-COUNT

dur·ing /ˈdjʊərɪŋ, AM ˈdʊrɪŋ/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something happens **during** a period of time or an event, it happens continuously, or happens several times between the beginning and end of that period or event. 在...期间; 在...某段时间内(持续或经常发生). ❖ *Sandstorms are common during the Saudi Arabian winter.* 在沙特阿拉伯, 冬季里沙暴很常见. PREP

2 If something develops **during** a period of time, it develops gradually from the beginning to the end of that period. 在(某段)时间内(逐步发生). ❖ *Wages have fallen by more than twenty percent during the past two months.* 在过去的两个月中工资已下降20%以上. PREP

3 An event that happens **during** a period of time happens at some point or moment in that period. 在(一段时间内的某个时刻). ❖ *The attack is believed to have been carried out during the early morning hours.* 人们认为进攻会于凌晨的某一时刻发动. PREP

dusk /dʌsk/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 **Dusk** is the time just before night when the daylight has almost gone but when it is not completely dark. 薄暮, 黄昏, 傍晚. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **dusk** is the dim, rather shadowy light there is at dusk. 暮色. ❖ *She turned and disappeared into the dusk.* 她转过身消失在暮色中. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

dusky /ˈdʌski/.

1 **Dusky** means rather dark. 昏暗的; 黑暗的; 黝黑的. ❖ *Heavy gold earrings gleamed against her dusky cheeks.* 硕大的金耳环在她黝黑的脸颊边闪烁. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

2 A **dusky** colour is soft rather than bright. (颜色)微暗的, 暗淡的. ❖ ...*dusky pink carpet.* 暗粉红色地毯. COMB

dust /dʌst/ **dusts, dusting, dusted.** ♦♦♦◊◊

1 **Dust** consists of very small dry particles of earth, sand, or dirt. 灰尘, 尘埃; 尘雾. ❖ *Tanks raise huge trails of dust when they move.* 坦克驶过后扬起大片的尘土. *I could see a thick layer of dust on the stairs.* 我能看到楼梯上有厚厚的一层灰尘. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Dust** is a fine powder which consists of very small particles of a substance such as gold, wood, or coal. (黄金、木材或煤炭等的)粉末, 屑. N-UNCOUNT

3 When you **dust** something such as furniture, you remove dust from it, usually using a cloth. 将尘土从...上除去; 擦净; 打扫. ❖ *She dusted, she cleaned, and she did the washing-up.* 她擦拭灰尘, 打扫房间, 洗涤餐具. ◢ **dust·ing** ❖ *I don't have to do the washing-up or the dusting.* 我不需要洗涤餐具或打灰尘. VB V n; V; N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **dust** something with a fine substance such as powder or if you **dust** a fine substance onto something, you cover it lightly with that substance. 将(粉末等)撒于; (往...的表面上)撒(粉末). ❖ *Dust between the toes with baby powder.* 将婴儿粉撒于脚趾间. VB V n prep/adv; V adv/prep

5 If you say that something **has bitten the dust**, you are emphasizing that it no longer exists or that it has failed. 不复存在; 以失败告终. ❖ *The allegation has caused one lecturer's career to bite the dust.* 这项指控已断送了一名大学讲师的前程. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

6 If you say that something will happen when **the dust settles**, you mean that a situation will be clearer after it has calmed down. If you let **the dust settle** before doing something, you let a situation calm down before you try to do anything else. 尘埃落定; 混乱结束; 局势明朗. PHR INFORMAL

7 If you say that something **is gathering dust**, you mean that it has been left somewhere and nobody is using it or doing anything with it. 被束之高阁, 被搁置, 被忽视. PHR

▸**dust down** or **dust off.**

1 If you say that someone **dusts** something **down** or **dusts** it **off**, you mean they are reusing something such as an idea which is old rather than trying something new. 重新采用(旧的东西). ❖ *Critics were busy dusting down the same superlatives they had applied to their first three films.* 评论家正忙于重新使用他们曾经用于评述头三部电影的那些盛赞之词. PHR-V V P noun; Also V n P

2 If you say that someone has **dusted** himself or herself **down** or **dusted** themselves **off**, you mean that they have managed to recover from a severe setback which has affected their lives. 从(严重的挫折中)恢复, 重新振作起来. ❖ *Tina Turner dusted herself down, got rid of Ike and became the greatest show on earth.* 蒂娜·特纳重新振作起来, 摆脱了艾克, 成为世上最瞩目的演员. PHR-V V pron-refl P

3 If someone **dusts down** something or **dusts** dirt **off** something, they remove dirt or dust from it. 将(尘土)刷去, 拂去. ❖ *He stood and dusted down his suit and folded the letter away.* 他站起来, 掸去衣服上的灰尘并将信折起来放好. PHR-V V P noun; Also V n P

dust·bin /ˈdʌstbɪn/ **dustbins.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **dustbin** is a large round container with a lid which people put their rubbish in and which is usually kept outside their house. The usual American term is **garbage can**. (通常放在屋外的大的有盖的)垃圾桶. [美]一般作garbage can. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT BRITISH

dust·er /ˈdʌstə/ **dusters.**

A **duster** is a cloth which you use for removing dust from furniture. 抹布. N-COUNT

ˈdust jacket, dust jackets.

A **dust jacket** is a loose paper cover which is put on a book to protect it. (书籍的)护封, 书套. N-COUNT

dust·man /ˈdʌstmən/ **dustmen.**

A **dustman** is a person whose job is to empty the rubbish from people's dustbins and take it away to be disposed of. The usual American term is **garbage man**. 收垃圾的清洁工. [美]一般作garbage man. N-COUNT BRITISH

dust·pan /ˈdʌstpæn/ **dustpans.**

A **dustpan** is a small flat container made of metal or plastic. You hold it on the floor and sweep dirt and dust into it. 畚箕. N-COUNT

ˈdust-up, dust-ups.

A **dust-up** is a quarrel that often involves some fighting. 吵闹, 打架. N-COUNT INFORMAL

dusty /ˈdʌsti/ **dustier, dustiest.** ♦◊◊◊◊

Something that is **dusty** is covered with dust. 布满灰尘的. ❖ ...*a dusty old car.* 一辆满是灰尘的旧车. *The books* ADJ-GRADED

looked faded, dusty, and unused. 这些书看上去很陈旧,尘封已久.

Dutch /dʌtʃ/. ♦♦♦♦◇

If two or more people **go Dutch**, each of them pays their own bill, for example in a restaurant. 各自付账, AA制, 平摊费用. PHR INFORMAL
❖ *We went dutch on the cheap Chinese in Shaftesbury Avenue.* 我们在沙夫茨伯里大街吃便宜的中国餐,并各自付账.

du·ti·ful /ˈdjuːtɪful, AM ˈduː-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **dutiful**, you mean that they do everything that they are expected to do. 尽职的; 顺从的. ADJ-GRADED
❖ *The days of the dutiful wife, who sacrifices her career for her husband, are over.* 妇女为丈夫牺牲自己的职业、千依百顺的年代已一去不复返. ◢**du·ti·ful·ly** ❖ *The inspector dutifully recorded the date in a large red book.* 检查员很负责地在一本大红记事簿上记下日期. ADV ADV with v

duty /ˈdjuːti, AM ˈduːti/ **duties.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Duty** is work that you have to do for your job. 职务; 工作; 岗位. ❖ *Staff must report for duty at their normal place of work.* 全体职员必须在日常的工作岗位签到上班. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone such as a policeman or a nurse is **off duty**, they are not working. 下班, 不值勤. If someone is **on duty**, they are working. 上班, 值勤. ❖ *Extra staff had been put on duty.* 另外又增加了值班人员. PHR

3 Your **duties** are tasks which you have to do because they are part of your job. 职责. ❖ *I carried out my duties conscientiously.* 我认真履行了自己的职责. N-PLURAL

4 If you say that something is your **duty**, you believe that you ought to do it because it is your responsibility. 责任, 义务, 本分. ❖ *I consider it my duty to write to you and thank you.* 我认为我有责任写信给你并表示感谢. N-SING

5 **Duties** are taxes which you pay to the government on goods that you buy. (购买商品缴纳的)税. ❖ *Import duties still average 30%.* 平均进口税仍达到30%. N-VAR

ˌduty-ˈbound; 又拼作 **duty bound**.

If you say you are **duty-bound** to do something, you are emphasizing that you feel it is your duty to do it. 义不容辞的. ❖ *'I didn't want to work on it but felt duty bound to help,' Wilson said.* '我不想做这事,但觉得有责任帮一把,' 威尔逊说. ADJ v-link ADJ to-inf PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ˌduty-ˈfree. ♦◇◇◇◇

Duty-free goods are sold at airports or on planes or ships at a cheaper price than usual because you do not have to pay import tax on them. (在机场商店或飞机上出售的物品)免税的. ADJ

ˌduty-ˈfree shop, duty-free shops.

A **duty-free shop** is a shop, for example at an airport, where you can buy duty-free goods. (机场等的)免税商店. N-COUNT

du·vet /ˈduːveɪ, AM duːˈveɪ/ **duvets.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **duvet** is a large cover filled with feathers or similar material which you put over yourself in bed instead of a sheet and blankets. The usual American word is **comforter**. 羽绒被. [美]一般作comforter. N-COUNT BRITISH

dwarf /dwɔːf/ **dwarves, dwarfs, dwarfing, dwarfed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If one person or thing **is dwarfed** by another, the second is so much bigger than the first that it makes them look very small. (使)显得矮小; (使)相形见绌. ❖ *The US air travel market dwarfs that of Britain.* 美国的航空旅行市场使英国的相形见绌. VB be V-ed V n

2 **Dwarf** plants or animals are much smaller than other plants or animals of the same kind. (植物或动物)矮小的. ❖ *...dwarf shrubs.* 矮小的灌木丛. ADJ ADJ n

3 In children's stories, a **dwarf** is an imaginary creature that is like a small man. (童话中的)小矮人, 侏儒. N-COUNT

4 In former times, people who were much smaller than normal were called **dwarfs**; a use which is now considered offensive. (现有冒犯义)矮子, 侏儒. N-COUNT DATED

dwell /dwel/ **dwells, dwelling, dwelt** or **dwelled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **dwell** on something, especially something unpleasant, you think, speak, or write about it a lot or for quite a long time. 老是想着(或唠叨某件不愉快的事). ❖ *'I'd rather not dwell on the past,' he told me.* '我实在不愿老想着过去.' 他对我说. VB V on/upon n

2 If you **dwell** somewhere, you live there. 居住, 住. ❖ *They are concerned for the fate of the forest and the Indians who dwell in it.* 他们很关注这片森林以及居住其中的印第安人的命运. VB FORMAL V prep/adv

3 ➸ 又见 **dwelling.**

dwell·er /ˈdwelə/ **dwellers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A city **dweller** or slum **dweller**, for example, is a person who lives in the kind of place or house indicated. 居住在某处的人, 居住者. N-COUNT supp N

dwell·ing /ˈdwelɪŋ/ **dwellings.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **dwelling** or a **dwelling place** is a place where someone lives. 住处, 住宅. ❖ *Some 3,500 new dwellings are planned for the area.* 计划在这一地区建造大约3,500套新住宅. N-COUNT FORMAL

dwelt /dwelt/.

Dwelt is the past tense and past participle of **dwell**. dwell的过去式和过去分词.

dwin·dle /ˈdwɪndəl/ **dwindles, dwindling, dwindled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something **dwindles**, it becomes smaller, weaker, or less in number. 变小, 缩小; 变弱; 减少. ❖ *The factory's workforce has dwindled from over 4,000 to a few hundred.* 这家工厂的职工总数已从4,000多人减少到几百人. *...his dwindling authority.* 他逐渐缩小的权力. VB V V-ing

D

dye /daɪ/ **dyes, dyeing, dyed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **dye** something, you change its colour by soaking it in a special liquid. 给...染色(尤指通过浸渍法). ❖ *The women prepared, spun and dyed the wool.* 妇女备好羊毛、将其纺好并染色. VB V n

2 **Dye** is a substance which is mixed into a liquid and used to change the colour of something. 染料. ❖ *...bottles of hair dye.* 一瓶瓶的染发剂. N-VAR

ˌdyed-in-the-ˈwool.

Dyed-in-the-wool means having very strong opinions about something which you refuse to change. (观念等)根深蒂固的, 顽固不化的. ❖ *He was a dyed-in-the-wool conservative.* 他是个顽固不化的保守派. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

dy·ing /ˈdaɪɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Dying** is the present participle of **die**. die的现在分词.

2 A **dying** person or animal is very ill and likely to die soon. 病情垂危的; 垂死的. ❖ *...a dying man.* 一个垂死的男人. ADJ ADJ n

➲ **The dying** are people who are dying. 垂死(或即将死亡)的人. ❖ *By the time our officers arrived, the dead and the dying were everywhere.* 我们的军官抵达时已是死伤遍地. N-PLURAL the N

3 You use **dying** to describe something which happens at the time when someone dies, or is connected with that time. 临死时的, 临终的. ❖ *...the dying wishes of her mother.* 她母亲的临终遗愿. ADJ ADJ n

4 The **dying** days or **dying** minutes of a state of affairs or an activity are its last days or minutes. 最后的. ❖ *...the dying days of the second world war.* 第二次世界大战最后的日子. ADJ ADJ n

5 A **dying** tradition or industry is becoming less important and is likely to finish altogether. (传统或行业)濒临消亡的. ❖ *Shipbuilding is a dying business.* 造船业是个没落的行业. ADJ ADJ n

6 A **dying** fire is no longer hot and bright and will not burn for much longer. (火)快要熄灭的. ADJ ADJ n

dyke /daɪk/ **dykes;** 又拼作 **dike.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **dyke** is a thick wall that is built to stop water flooding onto very low-lying land from a river or from the sea. 堤, 坝. N-COUNT

2 A **dyke** is a lesbian; this use is considered offensive. (冒犯义)女性同性恋者. N-COUNT INFORMAL

dy·nam·ic /daɪˈnæmɪk/ **dynamics.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **dynamic**, you approve of them because they are full of energy or full of new and exciting ideas. (人)精力充沛的, 富有创新思想的. ❖ *...a dynamic and energetic leader.* 一位富有创新思想、精力充沛的领导人. ◢**dy·nami·cal·ly** /daɪˈnæmɪkli/ ❖ *...one of the most dynamically imaginative jazz pianists.* 最具创新活力的爵士乐钢琴家之一. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **dynamic**, you approve of it because it is very active and energetic. (事物)充满活力的,生气勃勃的. ❖ *...the most dynamic economic region in the world.* 世界上最有经济活力的地区. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 A **dynamic** process is one that constantly changes and progresses. 动态的; 不断发展变化的. ❖ *Political debate is dynamic.* 政治辩论是不断发展变化的. ◢ **dynamically** ❖ *Germany has a dynamically growing market at home.* 德国有一个不断变化、不断增长的国内市场. ADJ ADV

4 The **dynamic** of a system or process is the force that causes it to change or progress. 推动力, 动力; 发展力. ❖ *The dynamic of the market demands constant change and adjustment.* 市场的发展力要求不断地变化和调整. N-COUNT

5 The **dynamics** of a situation or group of people are the opposing forces within it that cause it to change. 推动(局势或团体)变化的力量. ❖ *The interchange of ideas aids an understanding of family dynamics.* 思想交流有助于理解家庭互动. N-PLURAL

6 **Dynamics** are forces which produce power or movement. (使产生能量或运动的)动力. ❖ *Scientists observe the same dynamics in fluids.* 科学家在流体中观察到同样的动力. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

7 **Dynamics** is the scientific study of motion, energy, and forces. 动力学, 力学. N-UNCOUNT

dy·na·mism /'daɪnəmɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

E

1 If you say that someone or something has **dynamism**, you are expressing approval of the fact that they are full of energy or full of new and exciting ideas. 活力; 创新思想. ❖ *...a situation that calls for dynamism and new thinking.* 一个需要活力和新思想的局势. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

2 If you refer to the **dynamism** of a situation or system, you are referring to the fact that it is changing in an exciting and dramatic way. (局势或系统的)活力、活跃. ❖ *Such changes are also indicators of economic dynamism.* 这些变化也表明经济活跃. N-UNCOUNT

dy·na·mite /'daɪnəmaɪt/ **dynamites, dynamiting, dynamited.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Dynamite** is a type of explosive that contains nitroglycerin. 炸药, 黄色炸药. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **dynamites** something, they blow it up by using dynamite. 炸毁; 爆破. VB V n

3 If you describe a piece of information as **dynamite**, you think that people will react violently to it. 引起轰动的事物. ❖ *The book is dynamite, and if she publishes it, there will be no hiding place for her.* 这本书很有爆炸性. 如果她将它出版, 她将没有藏身之处. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

4 If you describe someone or something as **dynamite**, you think that they are exciting and stimulating. 激动人心的人(或事物); 刺激的人(或事物). ❖ *The first kiss is dynamite.* 初吻很激动人心. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

dy·na·mo /'daɪnəməʊ/ **dynamos.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **dynamo** is a device that uses the movement of a machine or vehicle to produce electricity. 发电机. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **dynamo**, you mean that they are very energetic and are always busy and active. 精力充沛的人. ❖ *Myles is a human dynamo.* 迈尔斯是个干劲十足的人. N-COUNT

dy·nas·tic /daɪ'næstɪk/.

Dynastic means typical of or relating to a dynasty. 王朝的. ❖ *The country's democratic rulers were trying to revive dynastic rule.* 这个国家的民主政府领导人试图恢复王朝统治. ADJ

dyn·as·ty /'dɪnəsti, AM 'daɪn-/ **dynasties.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **dynasty** is a series of rulers of a country who all belong to the same family. 王朝. ❖ *...the Seljuk dynasty of Syria.* 叙利亚的塞尔柱王朝. N-COUNT

2 A **dynasty** is a period of time during which a country is ruled by members of the same family. 某一王朝统治的时期; 朝代. ❖ *...the Ming dynasty.* 明朝. N-COUNT with supp

3 A **dynasty** is a family which has members from two or more generations who are important in a particular field of activity, for example in business or politics. (商界或政界重要的)家族. ❖ *This is a family-owned company – the current president is the fourth in this dynasty.* 这是个家族拥有的公司—目前的总裁是这个家族的第四任. N-COUNT

d'you /dju:, dʒu:/.

d'you is a short form of **do you** or **did you**, used in writing to represent informal spoken English. do you或did you的缩写形式, 用于书写中表示不正规的口语. ❖ *What d'you say?* 你说什么?

dys·en·tery /'dɪsəntri, AM -teri/.

Dysentery is an infection in a person's intestines that causes severe diarrhoea. 痢疾. N-UNCOUNT

dys·func·tion /dɪs'fʌŋkʃən/ **dysfunctions.**

1 If you refer to a **dysfunction** in something such as a relationship or someone's behaviour, you mean it is different from what is considered to be normal. 异常, 失常. ❖ *...his severe emotional dysfunction.* 他严重的情绪失常. ◢ **dys·func·tion·al** ❖ *...a dysfunctional family.* 一个关系异常的家庭. N-COUNT FORMAL ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone has a physical **dysfunction**, part of their body is not working properly. 功能失调(或紊乱). ❖ *...liver dysfunction.* 肝功能失调. N-VAR MEDICAL

dys·lexia /dɪs'leksiə/.

If someone suffers from **dyslexia**, they have difficulty with reading because of a slight disorder of their brain. 阅读困难, 阅读能力部分丧失. ◢ **dys·lex·ic** /dɪs'leksɪk/ ❖ *He was diagnosed as severely dyslexic.* 他被诊断为阅读能力严重丧失. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL ADJ

dys·pep·sia /dɪs'pepsiə, AM -ʃə/.

Dyspepsia is the same as **indigestion**. 同indigestion. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

dys·tro·phy /'dɪstrəfi/.

➼ 见 **muscular dystrophy**.

E, e

E, e /i:/ **E's, e's.**

1 **E** is the fifth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第五个字母. N-VAR

2 In music, **E** is the third note in the scale of C major. E音(音乐中C大调音阶中的第三音或第三音符). N-VAR

3 **E** or **e** is an abbreviation for words beginning with e, such as 'English' and 'east'. 以e为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如English和east.

each /i:tʃ/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you refer to **each** thing or person in a group, you mean every member of it, considered as individuals. 每一, 各. ❖ *Each book is beautifully illustrated.* 每本书都配有精美的插图. *Each year, hundreds of animals are killed in this way.* 每年都有数百只动物被这样杀死. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *...two bedrooms, each with three beds.* 有两间卧室, 每间各有三张床. PRON

➪ Also an emphasizing pronoun. 又作强调代词. ❖ *We each have different needs.* 我们每人各有不同的需要. PRON

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The children were given one each.* 孩子们每人给了一个. *...tickets at six pounds each.* 每张价值六镑的票. ADV amount ADV

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作数量词. ❖ *He handed each of them* QUANT

a page of photos. 他递给他们每人一页印有照片的纸. *...the machines, each of which is perhaps five feet in diameter.* 这些机器,每一台的直径可能有五英尺.

2 If you refer to **each one** of the members of a group, you are referring in a slightly emphatic way to each of them. (表示略微强调)每一个. ❖ *He picked up forty of these publications and read each one of them.* 他从这些出版物中挑选出四十种,逐本阅读. QUANT PRAGMATICS

3 You can refer to **each and every** member of a group to emphasize that you mean all the members of it. (强调所有成员)每一个、各个. ❖ *They can't destroy truth without destroying each and every one of us.* 除非把我们每一个人都消灭掉,否则他们就无法摧毁真理. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 You use **each other** when you are saying that each member of a group does something to the others or has a particular connection with them. 互相, 相互. ❖ *We looked at each other in silence.* 我们默默无语,互相对视着. *Both sides are willing to make allowances for each other's political sensitivities.* 双方都愿意就对方的政治敏感之处相互予以体谅. PRON

eager /ˈiːgə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **eager** to do or have something, you want to do or have it very much. 非常想(做或拥有某事物)的; 渴望的. ❖ *Robert was eager to talk.* 罗伯特急于想说话. *I became eager for another baby.* 我非常想再要个孩子. *The low prices still pull in crowds of eager buyers.* 低廉的价格仍能吸引众多购买心切的顾客. ◢ **eager·ness** ❖ *...an eagerness to learn.* 对学习的渴望. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you look or sound **eager**, you look or sound as if you expect something interesting or enjoyable to happen. (看上去或显得)热切的, 期盼的. ❖ *...the crowd of eager faces around him.* 围在他身边的一张张充满期盼的脸. ◢ **eager·ly** ❖ *'So what do you think will happen?' he asked eagerly.* '那么你觉得会发生什么事?' 他迫不及待地问道. ◢ **eager·ness** ❖ *...the voice of a woman speaking with breathless eagerness.* 一个女人急切的、气喘吁吁的说话声. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

eagle /ˈiːgəl/ eagles. ◆◆◇◇◇

An **eagle** is a large bird that lives by eating small animals. 鹰. N-COUNT

ˈeagle eye, eagle eyes.

If you talk about someone's **eagle eye**, you mean that they are watching someone or something carefully or are very good at noticing things. 敏锐的目光. ❖ *He did the work under the eagle eye of his teacher.* 他在老师锐利的目光注视下做事. ◢ **ˈeagle-eyed** ❖ *...eagle-eyed police officers.* 目光锐利的警官. N-COUNT ADJ

ear /ɪə/ ears. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **ears** are the two parts of your body, one on each side of your head, with which you hear sounds. 耳, 耳朵. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

2 If you have an **ear** for music or language, you are able to hear its sounds accurately and to interpret them or reproduce them well. (在音乐或语言方面)敏锐的听力; 辨音力. N-SING

3 The word **ear** is often used to refer to people's willingness to listen to what someone is saying. 倾听; 注意. ❖ *What would cause the masses to give him a far more sympathetic ear?* 怎样才能令众人更同情他、更愿意听他说话呢? *...shutting their eyes and ears to everything that had been improved in South Africa.* 对南非所取得的一切改善视而不见、听而不闻. N-COUNT

4 If someone says that they are **all ears**, they mean that they are ready and eager to listen. 倾听; 全神贯注地听. PHR

5 If a request **falls on deaf ears** or someone **turns a deaf ear** to it, they take no notice of it. (要求等)不被注意; 对...不予理睬. PHR

6 If you say that something goes **in one ear and out the other**, you mean that someone pays no attention to it, or forgets about it immediately. 毫不专心; 左耳进右耳出; 当做耳边风. PHR

7 If you **play by ear** or **play** a piece of music **by ear**, you play it by relying on your musical instincts or your memory, rather than by reading printed music. (不看乐谱)凭乐感演奏, 凭记忆演奏. PHR

8 If you **play it by ear**, you decide what to say or do in a situation by responding to events rather than by following a plan which you have formed in advance. 见机行事; 即时应付. PHR

9 If someone says that you will be **out on** your **ear**, they mean that you will be thrown out or dismissed suddenly and unpleasantly. (突然而且不光彩地)被赶走(或解雇). ❖ *We never objected. We'd have been out on our ears looking for another job if we had.* 我们从不反对. 要是我们这样做的话, 早就被撵走另找工作了. PHR INFORMAL

10 If you are **up to** your **ears** in something, it is taking up all of your time, attention, or resources. 深深卷入; 埋头于; 忙得不可开交; 深陷于...中. ❖ *I'm up to my ears in reports.* 我为报告忙得不可开交. PHR

11 The **ears** of a cereal plant such as wheat are the top parts of the stem, which contain the seeds or grains. (麦子等谷类的)穗. N-COUNT

12 ➡ to **make a pig's ear of** something: 见 **pig**.
➡ **music to your ears**: 见 **music**.

ear·ache /ˈɪəreɪk/ earaches.

Earache is a pain in the inside part of your ear. 耳痛. N-VAR

ear·drum /ˈɪədrʌm/ eardrums; 又拼作 ear drum.

Your **eardrums** are the thin pieces of tightly stretched skin inside each ear, which vibrate when sound reaches them. 鼓膜, 耳膜. N-COUNT

ear·ful /ˈɪəful/.

If you say that you got **an earful**, you mean that someone spoke angrily to you for quite a long time. (长时间的)训斥. N-SING a N INFORMAL

earl /ɜːl/ earls.

An **earl** is a British nobleman. (英国)伯爵. N-COUNT

earl·dom /ˈɜːldəm/ earldoms.

An **earldom** is the rank or title of an earl. 伯爵身份. N-COUNT

ear·li·er /ˈɜːliə/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Earlier is used to refer to a point or period in time before the present or before the one you are talking about. 过去, 先前, 早些时候; 早期. ❖ *Earlier, it had been hoped to use the indoor track.* 先前, 曾有人希望使用室内跑道. *...political reforms announced by the President earlier this year.* 总统于今年早些时候宣布的政治改革. ADV-COMPAR

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...earlier reports of gunshots.* 有关枪击的早期报道. ADJ-COMPAR ADJ n

ear·li·est /ˈɜːliɪst/. ◆◆◇◇◇

At the earliest means not before the date or time mentioned. (不早于提到的时间或日期)至早, 最早. ❖ *The first official results are not expected until Tuesday at the earliest.* 估计第一批官方数字起码要到星期二才能出来. PHR

ear·lobe /ˈɪələub/ earlobes; 又拼作 ear lobe.

Your **earlobes** are the soft parts at the bottom of your ears. 耳垂. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

ear·ly /ˈɜːli/ earlier, earliest. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Early** means before the usual time that something happens. 在(某事)通常发生的时间之前; 早. ❖ *I had to get up early.* 我得早起. *Why do we have to go to bed so early?* 为什么我们要这么早睡? ADV-GRADED ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...early retirement.* 提前退休. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Early** means before the time that was arranged or expected. (在事先安排或预计的时间)之前; 早. ❖ *She remembered arriving early.* 她记得自己很早就来了. *The first snow came a month earlier than usual.* 第一场雪比往年早了一个月. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *I'm always early.* 我总是赶早. ADJ-GRADED

3 You can use **as early as** to emphasize that a particular time or period is surprisingly early. (强调某一特定时间或时期出人意料地早到)早在...(就). ❖ *Inflation could fall back into single figures as early as this month.* 通货膨胀率有可能早在本月就回落到个位数字. PHR PRAGMATICS

E

4 **Early** means near the beginning of a particular period of time. 早期的，初期的. ❖ *...the early 1980s.* 1980年代初期. *She was in her early teens.* 她十来岁. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *We'll hope to see you some time early next week.* 我们期望下周初能见到你. *...an incident which occurred much earlier in the game.* 比赛刚开始时发生的事件. ADV-GRADED

5 **Early** means near the beginning of an activity or process, when it is often not clear how the situation will develop. 刚开始的时候的；初期的. ❖ *...the early stages of pregnancy.* 怀孕初期. *The early indications look encouraging.* 最初的一些迹象看上去令人鼓舞. *It's too early to declare his efforts a success.* 现在就宣布他的努力定会取得成功，还为时过早. If you say about something that might be true that **it is early days**, you mean that it is too soon for you to be completely sure about it. 过早，尚早. ❖ *It's early days yet, but the headaches do seem to be getting better.* 现在这样说还为时过早，不过头痛似乎是好多了. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PHR

,early-'warning. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **early-warning** system is a system which gives an advance warning that something bad is likely to happen. (预报事故即将发生的)预警的. ADJ ADJ n

ear·mark /ˈɪəmɑːk/ earmarks, earmarking, earmarked. ♦◇◇◇◇

E

1 If money or resources **are earmarked** for a particular purpose, they are reserved for that purpose. 指定(资金或款项)专用于... ❖ *China has earmarked more than $20bn for oil exploration.* 中国已拨款200多亿元专用于石油勘探. *Some of the money has been earmarked to pay for the re-settlement of people from contaminated areas.* 部分资金已被指定用作重新安置受污染地区居民. VB V n for n be V-ed to-inf Also V-ed

2 If something **has been earmarked** for closure or disposal, for example, people have decided that it will be closed or disposed of. (被)指定(关闭或销毁). VB be V-ed for n

ear·muffs /ˈɪəmʌfs/; 又拼作 ear muffs.

Earmuffs are two thick soft pieces of cloth which you wear over your ears to protect them from the cold or from loud noise. (御寒或隔音用的)耳罩. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

earn /ɜːn/ earns, earning, earned. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **earn** money, you receive money in return for work that you do. 挣得，赚得. ❖ *The dancers can earn anything between £50 and £100 for each session.* 舞蹈演员每场演出可以赚得50镑至100镑不等. VB V n Also V

2 If something **earns** money, it produces money as profit or interest. 生(利)；获(益). ❖ *...a current account which earns little or no interest.* 几乎赚零利息的活期存款账户. *...the money earned from oil imports.* 石油进口生意赚得的钱. VB V n V-ed

3 If you **earn** something such as praise, you get it because you deserve it. 获得，赢得，博得(赞许等). ❖ *Companies must earn a reputation for honesty.* 公司必须以诚实赢得信誉. *I think that's earned him very high admiration.* 我认为那件事令他赢得了人们对他的高度评价. VB V n V n n

earn·er /ˈɜːnə/ earners. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **earner** is someone or something that earns money or produces profit. 能赚钱(或获利)的人(或事物). ❖ *...a typical wage earner.* 典型的靠打工赚钱来养家糊口的人. *Sugar is Fiji's second biggest export earner.* 糖是斐济第二大获利的出口货物. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a job or activity as a **nice little earner**, you mean that you can make money from it easily. 容易赚钱的工作(或活动). PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

ear·nest /ˈɜːnɪst/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something is done **in earnest**, it is done to a much greater extent and more seriously than before. 认真地，郑重其事地. ❖ *Campaigning will begin in earnest tomorrow.* 竞选活动将于明日隆重开始. PHR

2 **Earnest** people are very serious and sincere in what they say or do. (说话、做事)认真的，诚挚的. ❖ *Despite their earnest efforts, they still struggle to win support.* 尽管已全力以赴，他们仍要想方设法去赢得人们的支持. ◢ **ear·nest·ly** ❖ *'Did you?' she asked earnestly.* '你真的这样做吗？' 她郑重其事地问道. ◢ **ear·nest·ness** ❖ *He was admired by many for his earnestness.* 他为人诚挚，受到许多人的敬慕. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If you are **in earnest**, you are sincere in what you are doing and saying. (说话、做事)认真地，诚挚地. ❖ *...points made in earnest by Catholic writers.* 天主教作家们郑重提到的几个要点. PHR

ear·nest·ly /ˈɜːnɪstli/.

If you **earnestly** hope or wish for something, you hope or wish strongly and sincerely for it. 强烈地；认真地，诚恳地. ADV-GRADED ADV before v

earn·ings /ˈɜːnɪŋz/. ♦♦♦◇◇

Your **earnings** consist of the money you earn by working. 赚得的钱；工资；收入. ❖ *Average weekly earnings rose by 1.5% in July.* 7月份周平均工资上升了1.5%. N-PLURAL

,earnings-re'lated.

An **earnings-related** benefit provides higher or lower payments according to the amount a person was earning while working. 与工作期间所得收入挂钩的. ❖ *...an Earnings-Related Pension Scheme.* 与收入挂钩的退休金计划. ADJ

ear·phone /ˈɪəfəʊn/ earphones.

Earphones are a small piece of equipment which you wear over or inside your ears so that you can listen to a radio or cassette recorder without anybody else hearing. 耳机；耳塞. N-COUNT

ear·piece /ˈɪəpiːs/ earpieces.

The **earpiece** of a telephone receiver, hearing aid, or other device is the part that is held up to or put into your ear. 电话听筒；耳塞；耳机. N-COUNT

ear·plug /ˈɪəplʌg/ earplugs; 又拼作 ear plug.

Earplugs are small pieces of a soft material which you put in your ears to keep out noise or water. (防水或防噪音的)耳塞. N-COUNT

ear·ring /ˈɪərɪŋ/ earrings. ♦◇◇◇◇

Earrings are pieces of jewellery which you attach to your earlobes. 耳环. N-COUNT

ear·shot /ˈɪəʃɒt/.

If you are **within earshot** of someone or something, you are close enough to be able to hear them. 在听力范围之内. If you are **out of earshot**, you are too far away to hear them. 在听力范围之外. PHR

'ear-splitting.

An **ear-splitting** noise is very loud. 极响的；震耳的. ❖ *...ear-splitting screams.* 震耳欲聋的尖叫声. ADJ

earth /ɜːθ/ earths. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Earth** or **the Earth** is the planet on which we live. 地球. ❖ *The space shuttle Atlantis returned safely to earth.* 航天飞机亚特兰蒂斯号安全返回地球. *...the Earth's crust.* 地壳. N-PROPER

2 **The earth** is the land surface on which we live and move about. 陆地表面，地面. ❖ *The earth shook and swayed and the walls of neighbouring houses fell around them.* 大地左摇右晃，附近房屋的墙壁在他们四周倒塌下来. N-SING the N

3 **Earth** is the substance on the land surface of the earth in which plants grow. 泥土；土地. ❖ *The road winds for miles through parched earth.* 这条路蜿蜒穿过好几英里的干热土地. N-UNCOUNT

4 **On earth** is used for emphasis in questions that begin with words such as how, what, or where. (用在以how, what或where开头的疑问句中，以加强语气)究竟；到底. ❖ *What on earth had Luke done?* 卢克到底做了些什么？ *Why on earth would he want to go to such a place?* 他想到这样一个地方去究竟是为了什么？ PHR PRAGMATICS

5 **On earth** is used for emphasis after some negative noun groups, for example 'no reason'. (用在表示否定的名词词组之后，如no reason，以表示强调)世界上，世间. ❖ *There is no feeling on earth like winning for the first time.* 世上没有什么感受会比第一次获胜更强烈的了. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 **On earth** is used for emphasis after a noun group that contains a superlative adjective. (用于含有最高级形容词的名词词组之后，以加强语气)世界上，人世间. ❖ *He wanted* PHR PRAGMATICS

to be the fastest man on earth. 他想成为世界上跑得最快的人.

7 If you come **down** or **back to earth**, you have to face the reality of everyday life after a period of great excitement. (经过极为激动人心的一段时期之后)面对现实生活,回到现实世界. ◆ *I was shocked, brought down to earth by this revelation.* 面对被揭露出来的事实,我猛然醒悟,大为震惊. PHR

8 If you say that something **cost the earth** or that you **paid the earth** for it, you are emphasizing that it was very expensive. (某物)非常昂贵;支付惊人的价格. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

9 The **earth** in an electric plug or appliance is a wire through which electricity can pass into the ground, making the equipment safe even if something goes wrong with it. (传电到地下的)地线. ◆ *The earth wire was not connected.* 地线没有接好. N-SING

10 ➼ 又见 **down-to-earth**.
➼ **hell on earth**: 见 **hell**.
➼ to **move heaven and earth**: 见 **heaven**.
➼ **salt of the earth**: 见 **salt**.

earth·bound /'ɜːθbaʊnd/.

1 If something is **earthbound**, it is unable to fly, or is on the ground rather than in the air or in space. 不会飞的;不能离地的;只能在地面上的. ◆ *The Hubble telescope is producing images much sharper than those of earthbound telescopes.* 与那些地面天文望远镜相比,哈勃天文望远镜观察到的图像更为清晰. ADJ

2 If you describe someone or something as **earthbound**, you mean that they do not have very much imagination. 缺乏想象力的;平凡的. ADJ-GRADED

earth·en /'ɜːðən/.

1 **Earthen** containers and objects are made of clay that is baked so that it becomes hard. (容器、物品)用黏土烧制的,陶制的. ◆ *...an earthen jar.* 陶罐. ADJ ADJ n

2 An **earthen** floor or mound is made of hardened or pressed earth. (地面、堤坝)泥造的,土筑的. ADJ ADJ n

earthen·ware /'ɜːðənweə/.

1 **Earthenware** bowls, pots, or other objects are made of hardened, baked clay. (碗、壶或其他物品)用黏土烧制的,陶制的. ADJ ADJ n

2 Earthenware objects are referred to as **earthenware**. 陶器. ◆ *...Italian china and earthenware.* 意大利制造的陶瓷器皿. N-UNCOUNT

earth·ling /'ɜːθlɪŋ/ earthlings.

Some science-fiction writers use **earthlings** to refer to human beings who live on the planet Earth. 地球人(一些科幻小说作家用来指生活在地球上的人). N-COUNT

earth·ly /'ɜːθli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Earthly** means happening in the material world of our life on earth and not in any spiritual life or life after death. 世俗的,尘世的. ◆ *...the need to confront evil during the earthly life.* 世俗生活中需要与邪恶的对抗. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Earthly** is used in phrases such as **there is no earthly reason** and **there is no earthly use** to emphasize that there is no reason at all why something should happen. 用在一些短语如there is no earthly reason(毫无理由)和there is no earthly use(毫无用处)中强调否定. ◆ *There's no earthly use saying it isn't true.* 说它不是真的,简直毫无用处. *What earthly reason would they have for lying?* 他们有什么理由要撒谎? ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

earth·quake /'ɜːθkweɪk/ earthquakes. ◆◆◇◇◇

An **earthquake** is a shaking of the ground caused by movement of the earth's crust. 地震. N-COUNT

'earth-shattering.

Something that is **earth-shattering** is very surprising or shocking. 惊天动地的,令人震惊的. ◆ *...earth-shattering news.* 令人震惊的消息. ADJ-GRADED

earth·work /'ɜːθwɜːk/ earthworks.

Earthworks are large mounds of earth that were built for defence, especially in early historical periods. (尤指早期历史上的)土垒(防御)工事. N-COUNT

earth·worm /'ɜːθwɜːm/ earthworms.

An **earthworm** is a kind of worm which lives in the ground. 蚯蚓. N-COUNT

earthy /'ɜːθi/ earthier, earthiest. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **earthy**, you mean that they are open and direct, and talk about subjects which other people avoid or feel ashamed about. (指在谈论他人回避或羞于提及的话题时)不加掩饰的,直白的. ◢ **earthi·ness** ◆ *...her appealing earthiness.* 她那可爱的直来直去的性格. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe something as **earthy**, you mean it looks, smells, or feels like earth. (看起来、闻起来或感觉)像泥土般的,具有泥土气息的. ◆ *...the clean earthy smell of wet clay.* 湿黏土散发出的清新的泥土气息. ADJ-GRADED

ear·wig /'ɪəwɪg/ earwigs.

An **earwig** is a small, thin brown insect that has a pair of pincers at the back end of its body. 蠼螋(一种有尾铗的细小的褐色昆虫). 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

ease /iːz/ eases, easing, eased. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you do something **with ease**, you do it without difficulty or effort. 没有困难地;毫不费劲地. ◆ *Anne was intelligent and capable of passing her exams with ease.* 安妮很聪明,很容易就通过了考试. PHR

2 If you talk about the **ease of** a particular activity, you mean that it is easy to do or has been made easier to do. 容易;不费力. ◆ *For ease of reference, only the relevant extracts of the regulations are included.* 为方便参考,这里只选取了相关的规则条目. *...the camera's ease of use.* 这部相机操作的简便. N-UNCOUNT N of n

3 **Ease** is the state of being very comfortable and able to live as you want, without any worries or problems. 安逸;悠闲. ◆ *She lived a life of ease.* 她过着舒适悠闲的日子. N-UNCOUNT

4 If something unpleasant **eases** or if you **ease** it, it is reduced in degree, speed, or intensity. (不愉快的事情的程度、速度或紧张度等)减轻,减弱. ◆ *Tensions had eased.* 紧张局势已缓和下来. *I gave him some brandy to ease the pain.* 我给他喝了点白兰地以减轻他的疼痛. ◢ **eas·ing** ◆ *...editorials calling for the easing of sanctions.* 呼吁解除制裁的社论. V-ERG V V n N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **ease** your way somewhere or **ease** somewhere, you move there slowly, carefully, and gently. If you **ease** something somewhere, you move it there slowly, carefully, and gently. 小心而缓慢地去往(某处);小心而缓慢地移动(某物). ◆ *I eased my way towards the door.* 我小心翼翼地向那扇门走去. *She eased back into the chair.* 她轻手轻脚地坐回到椅子上. *He eased his foot off the accelerator.* 他的脚慢慢地离开油门. VB V way prep/adv V prep/adv V n prep/adv Also V n with adj

6 If you are **at ease**, you are feeling confident and relaxed, and are able to talk to people without feeling anxious. If you put someone **at their ease**, you make them feel at ease. (使)自信而放松;(使)自在. PHR

7 **'At ease'** or **'Stand at ease'** is an order given to soldiers to stand with their feet apart and their hands behind their backs. (军令)稍息. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If you are **ill at ease**, you feel rather uncomfortable or anxious. 局促不安,不自在. PHR

▸ease off.

If something **eases off**, or someone or something **eases** it **off**, it is reduced in speed or intensity. (速度)减慢,(强度)减小;(使)减弱. ◆ *These days, the pressure has eased off.* 在这些日子里,压力已经减弱了. *There is very little braking effect from the engine when you ease off the power.* 当减小动力时,引擎的制动功能几乎丧失. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P

▸ease up.

1 If something **eases up**, it is reduced in speed or intensity. (速度)放慢;(强度)减弱. ◆ *The rain had eased up.* 雨下得小些了. PHR-V V P

2 If you **ease up**, you start to make less effort. 放松;松懈. ◆ *He told supporters not to ease up even though he's leading in the presidential race.* 他对支持者们说,尽管他目前在总统竞选中领先,大家也不要松懈. PHR-V V P

3 If you **ease up** on someone or something, your behaviour PHR-V

or attitude towards them becomes less severe or strict. 对...变得不那么严厉, 对...变得宽容. ❖ *The manager does not intend to ease up on his players.* 主教练不想对球员们放松要求. INFORMAL V P on n

easel /ˈiːzəl/ **easels.**

An **easel** is a wooden frame that supports a picture which an artist is painting or drawing. 画架. N-COUNT

easi·ly /ˈiːzili/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You use **easily** to emphasize that something is very likely to happen or be true. (表示强调)很可能地; 很容易地. ❖ *It could easily be another year before the economy starts to show some improvement.* 经济尚未开始有起色, 又一年很快就要过去了. *...an ancient barn that is easily the length of two tennis courts.* 一个很可能有两个网球场那么长的古旧谷仓. ADV-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 You use **easily** to say that something happens more quickly or more often than is usual or normal. (比一般或正常情况更)快地; 经常地. ❖ *He had always cried very easily.* 他总是动不动就哭起来. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

3 ➞ 又见 **easy**.

east /iːst/. ♦♦♦♦♦

East is one of the four points of the compass. 东, 东面. 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

east·bound /ˈiːstbaʊnd/.

➞ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

E

East·er /ˈiːstə/ **Easters.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Easter is a Christian festival and holiday in March or April, when the resurrection of Jesus Christ is celebrated. 复活节(基督教纪念耶稣复活的节日). ❖ *They usually have a walking holiday at Easter.* 在复活节, 他们通常作徒步旅行. *... Easter Sunday.* 复活节星期天. N-VAR

ˈEaster egg, Easter eggs.

An **Easter egg** is a chocolate egg that is given as a present at Easter. 复活节巧克力蛋(用巧克力制作, 作为节日礼物). N-COUNT

east·er·ly /ˈiːstəli/.

➞ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

east·ern /ˈiːstən/. ♦♦♦♦◇

➞ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

east·ern·er /ˈiːstənə/ **easterners.**

➞ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

east·ern·most /ˈiːstənməʊst/.

➞ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

east·ward /ˈiːstwəd/.

➞ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

easy /ˈiːzi/ **easier, easiest.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If a job or action is **easy**, you can do it without difficulty or effort, because it is not complicated and causes no problems. 容易的; 不复杂的; 不费力的. ❖ *The shower is easy to install.* 该淋浴器易于安装. *This is not an easy task.* 这不是件容易的事. *The home is situated within easy access of shops.* 家离商店很近. ◢ **easi·ly** ❖ *Dress your child in layers of clothes you can remove easily.* 给孩子穿几件易脱的衣服. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you say that something is **easy** or too **easy**, you are criticizing someone because you think they have done the least difficult thing, and have not considered the situation carefully enough. (批评他人做了最容易的事或对情况未作认真考虑)容易的, 轻易的. ❖ *That's easy for you to say.* 你说得倒容易. *It was all too easy to believe it.* 这么轻易就相信这一点. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS

3 If you describe someone or something as **easy** prey or as an **easy** target, you mean that they can easily be attacked or criticized. 易受攻击的; 易受批评的. ❖ *Tourists have become easy prey.* 游客成了易受攻击的目标. *The World Bank, with its poor environmental record, is an easy target for blame.* 世界银行因在环境保护方面表现不佳, 常常遭到人们的谴责. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

4 If you say that something is **easier said than done**, you mean that although it sounds like a good idea in theory, you think it would be difficult to actually do it. 说来容易做时难. ❖ *Avoiding mosquito bites is easier said than done.* 防止蚊子叮咬是说来容易做时难. PHR

5 If you describe an action or activity as **easy**, you mean that it is done in a confident, relaxed way, without any anxiety. If someone is **easy** about something, they feel relaxed and confident about it. (做某事或对某事感到)自信的, 轻松的; 放松的. ❖ *...making easy conversation with people she has never met before.* 她与素不相识的人轻松地交谈. *He was an easy person to talk to.* 他是个很容易交谈的人. ◢ **easily** ❖ *They talked amiably and easily about a range of topics.* 他们轻松愉快地谈论着一系列的话题. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

6 If you say that someone has an **easy** life, you mean that they live comfortably without any worries. 舒适的; 闲适的. ADJ-GRADED

7 If someone tells you to **take it easy** or **take things easy**, they mean that you should relax and not do very much. 放松些; 别干得太多. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

8 You use **easy** in expressions such as **easy on the eye** or **easy on the ear** when you are describing things that are pleasant and do not need much effort to be enjoyed or done. 用于easy on the eye及easy on the ear等短语中, 表示 '容易做的, 轻松舒适的'. ❖ *The layout should be clear and easy on the eye.* 版面的设计应该清晰悦目. *...exercise that's easy on the joints.* 关节活动适度的运动. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ on the n

9 If you say **'Easy does it'**, you are telling someone to be careful and not to use too much effort, especially when they are moving something large and awkward. (尤用于看见别人在搬动笨重物品时说) '小心点'、'悠着点'. CONVENTION SPOKEN

10 If you tell someone to **go easy on** something, you are telling them to use only a small amount of it. 有节制地用, 节省着用. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

11 If you tell someone to **go easy on**, or **be easy on**, a particular person, you are telling them not to punish or treat that person very severely. 温和地对待, 对...宽容. ❖ *This agency has been far too easy on the timber industry over the years.* 该机构这些年来对木材业的监管实在太宽松了. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

12 ➞ 又见 **easily.**

ˈeasy chair, easy chairs.

An **easy chair** is a large, comfortable padded chair. 安乐椅; 圈椅. N-COUNT

ˌeasy-ˈgoing. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **easy-going**, you mean that they are not easily annoyed, worried, or upset; used showing approval. (褒义)性格随和的; 温和宽容的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

eat /iːt/ **eats, eating, ate, eaten.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you **eat** something, you put it into your mouth, chew it, and swallow it. 吃下. ❖ *The bananas should be eaten within two days.* 这些香蕉要在两天内吃完. *We took our time and ate slowly.* 我们不慌不忙慢慢地吃着. VB V n be V-ed V

2 If you **eat** sensibly or healthily, you eat food that is good for you. 吃, 享用(有益健康的食物). VB V adv

3 When you **eat**, you have a meal. 吃饭. ❖ *Let's go out to eat.* 我们出去吃饭吧. *We ate lunch together a few times.* 我们有好几次一起吃午饭. VB V V n

4 If something **is eating** you, it is annoying or worrying you. 令...烦恼; 令...担心. ❖ *What the hell's eating you?* 到底是什么事令你心烦? VB V n

5 If you have someone **eating out of** your **hand,** they are completely under your control. 完全受...控制, 听命于(某人). PHR

6 You can use expressions like **'eat your heart out** Mozart' when you are joking that you can do something better than the person named, or suggesting that they would be jealous of you. 用于如eat your heart out Mozart等短语中, 开玩笑地表示自己做得比提到的人好, 或暗示对方可能会嫉妒自己. ❖ *One of my driving faults is speeding. Eat your heart out, Nigel Mansell!* 我开车的缺点之一就是开得太快. 比奈杰尔·曼塞尔开得都快! PHR INFORMAL

7 ➞ **to be eaten alive**: 见 **alive.**

➞ **to have your cake and eat it**: 见 **cake.**

➡ dog eat dog: 见 dog.
➡ to eat humble pie: 见 humble.

▸eat away.
If one thing **eats away** another or **eats away** at another, it gradually destroys or uses it up. 腐蚀,侵蚀;慢慢用完;消耗. PHR-V
❖ *Water pours through the roof, encouraging rot to eat away the interior of the house.* 水不断地从屋顶流下来,逐渐侵蚀着房子的内部. V P noun
The recession is eating away at their revenues. 经济衰退在消耗掉他们的收入. V P at n Also V n P

▸eat into.
1 If something **eats into** your time or resources, it uses them, when they should be used for other things. 耗用(时间、资金). PHR-V
❖ *Wages were rising faster than productivity and this was eating into profits.* 工资增长比生产率的增长还要快,而这样是在消耗利润. V P n
2 If a substance such as acid or rust **eats into** something, it destroys or damages its surface. (酸、铁锈等)腐蚀;破坏. PHR-V V P n

▸eat up.
1 When you **eat up** your food, you eat all of it. 吃光,吃完. PHR-V
❖ *Some seeds fell along the footpath, and the birds came and ate it up.* 一些种子落在小路上,鸟儿飞过来把它们全吃光了. V n P
2 If something **eats up** time or resources, it uses them or consumes them in great quantities. 大量耗用(时间、资源). PHR-V
❖ *Health insurance costs are eating up his income.* 医疗保险费用占去他收入的很大部分. V P noun

eat·en /ˈiːtən/.
Eaten is the past participle of **eat**. eat 的过去分词.

ˌeaten ˈup.
If someone is **eaten up with** jealousy, curiosity, or desire, they feel it very intensely. 充满(嫉妒、好奇或欲望)的. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

eat·er /ˈiːtə/ **eaters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
You use the word **eater** to refer to someone who eats in a particular way or who eats particular kinds of food. 食者(指吃饭方式特别或专吃某种食物的人). ❖ *...meat eaters.* 食肉者. N-COUNT supp N

eat·ery /ˈiːtəri/ **eateries.**
An **eatery** is a place where you can buy and eat food. 餐馆,饮食店. ❖ *...one of the most elegant old eateries in town.* 市内最高雅的老字号餐馆之一. N-COUNT

ˈeating apple, eating apples.
An **eating apple** is an apple that is eaten raw rather than cooked. 可生吃的苹果. N-COUNT

eau de co·logne /ˌəʊ də kəˈləʊn/.
Eau de cologne is a fairly weak, sweet-smelling perfume. 古龙水(一种香味很淡的香水). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

eaves /iːvz/.
The **eaves** of a house are the lower edges of its roof. 屋檐. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-PLURAL

eaves·drop /ˈiːvzdrɒp/ **eavesdrops, eavesdropping, eavesdropped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **eavesdrop**, you listen secretly to what someone is saying. 偷听,窃听. ❖ *The government illegally eavesdropped on his telephone conversations.* 政府非法窃听他的电话. VB V on n Also V
◢ **eaves·drop·per, eavesdroppers.** 窃听者. N-COUNT
◢ **eaves·drop·ping.** 偷听行为. N-UNCOUNT

ebb /eb/ **ebbs, ebbing, ebbed.**
1 When the tide or the sea **ebbs**, its level gradually falls. (潮水)退落,(潮)退. VB V
2 The **ebb** or the **ebb** tide is one of the regular periods when the sea gradually falls to a lower level. 退潮期,落潮期. N-COUNT
3 If a feeling or force **ebbs**, it becomes weaker and gradually disappears. (感情、力量等)减弱直至消失,消退. ❖ *...as a man's physical strength ebbs.* 随着人的体力减退. VB FORMAL V
➪ **Ebb away** means the same as **ebb**. 义同 ebb. ❖ *His little girl's life ebbed away.* 他的小女儿的生命渐渐消逝了. PHR-V V P
4 If someone or something is **at a low ebb** or **at their lowest ebb**, they are not being very successful or profitable. 处于低潮,衰退;不景气. ❖ *Everyone is tired and at a low ebb.* 人人都疲惫不堪,情绪低落. PHR
5 You can use **ebb and flow** to describe the way that something repeatedly increases and decreases or rises and falls. 涨落;兴衰;消长;起伏. ❖ *...the ebb and flow of feeling and moods.* 感觉和情绪的起伏波动. PHR

eb·ony /ˈebəni/.
1 **Ebony** is a very hard, heavy, dark-coloured wood. 乌木,黑檀木. ❖ *...a small ebony cabinet.* 乌木做的小橱柜. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Ebony** is a very deep black colour. 乌木色(的),深黑色(的),乌黑(的). ❖ *...soft ebony hair.* 乌黑柔软的头发. COLOUR LITERARY

ebul·lient /ɪˈbʌliənt, -ˈbʊl-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as **ebullient**, you mean that they are lively and full of enthusiasm or excitement about something. 精力充沛的;热情洋溢的;兴高采烈的. ❖ *...the ebullient Russian President.* 热情的俄罗斯总统. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
◢ **ebul·lience** /ɪˈbʌliəns, -ˈbʊl-/ ❖ *...his natural ebullience.* 他天生热情奔放. N-UNCOUNT

ec·cen·tric /ɪkˈsentrɪk/ **eccentrics.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you say that someone is **eccentric**, you mean that they have habits or opinions that other people find strange. (习惯或观点)奇怪的,古怪的,怪异的. ❖ *He is an eccentric character.* 他的性格古怪. ADJ-GRADED
...Mr Thomas, a businessman with eccentric views. 托马斯先生,一位具有奇怪见解的生意人. N-COUNT
➪ An **eccentric** is an eccentric person. 古怪的人,怪异的人.
◢ **ec·cen·tri·cal·ly** /ɪkˈsentrɪkli/ ❖ *...painters, eccentrically dressed and already half drunk.* 几个衣着怪异,早已喝得半醉的画家. ADV-GRADED
◢ **ec·cen·tri·city** /ˌeksenˈtrɪsɪti/ **eccentricities** ❖ *...a performer noted for his eccentricity.* 一名因行为怪异而出名的演员. *We all have our eccentricities.* 我们每个人都有怪癖. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ec·cle·si·as·ti·cal /ɪˌkliːziˈæstɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Ecclesiastical means belonging to or connected with the Christian Church. (基督教)教会的;与教会有关的. ❖ *...the ecclesiastical hierarchy.* 教会等级制度. ADJ

ECG, ECGs /ˌiː siː ˈdʒiː/.
If someone has an **ECG**, doctors use special equipment to measure the electric currents produced by that person's heart in order to see whether it is working normally. **ECG** is an abbreviation for **electrocardiogram**. 心电图(心脏功能测检). electrocardiogram 的缩写形式. N-VAR

eche·lon /ˈeʃəlɒn/ **echelons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **echelon** in an organization or society is a level or rank in it. (社会或机构的)等级;阶层. ❖ *...the lower echelons of society.* 社会低下阶层. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 An **echelon** is a military formation in which soldiers, vehicles, ships, or aircraft follow each other but are spaced out sideways so that they can see ahead. (军队、车辆、军舰或飞机等的)梯形编队,梯次编队. N-COUNT

echo /ˈekəʊ/ **echoes, echoing, echoed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 An **echo** is a sound which is caused by a noise being reflected off a surface such as a wall. 回声,回音. ❖ *He listened and heard nothing but the echoes of his own voice.* 他听了一下,可除了自己的回音外,什么也听不到. N-COUNT
2 If sounds **echo**, or a place **echoes** with sounds, the sounds are reflected off a surface there and can be heard again. 发出回声,产生回响. ❖ *The bang came suddenly, echoing across the buildings.* 突然传来的巨响声在大楼之间回荡着. VB V prep/adv
The corridor echoed with the barking of a dozen dogs. 走廊里回荡着十来只狗的叫声. V with n
...the echoing hall. 有回音的大堂. V-ing
3 If you **echo** someone's words, you repeat them or express agreement with them. 重复(某人的话);同意(某人的意见). ❖ *Many phrases in the last two chapters echo earlier passages.* 许多在前文出现过的语句在最后两章又重复出现. VB V n
4 An **echo** is an expression of an attitude or feeling which has already been expressed. (对已表示的态度、感情等的)回应. ❖ *Political attacks work only if they find an echo with voters.* 政治攻击只有在得到选民们的回应时才会发挥作用. N-COUNT

E

éclair /ˈiːkleə, AM eɪˈk-/ **éclairs.**
An **éclair** is a long thin cake made of light pastry, filled with cream and topped with chocolate. 巧克力棒糕, 手指形小蛋糕(一种细长的奶油馅松饼, 上涂裹巧克力). N-COUNT

ec·lec·tic /ɪˈklektɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a collection of objects, ideas, or beliefs as **eclectic**, you mean that they are wide-ranging and come from many different sources. (物体、主张或信仰等)兼收并蓄的, 集大成的; 折中的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
◢ **ec·lec·ti·cism** /ɪˈklektɪsɪzəm/ ◆ *...her cultural eclecticism.* 她的文化折中主义. N-UNCOUNT

eclipse /ɪˈklɪps/ **eclipses, eclipsing, eclipsed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When there is an **eclipse** of the sun or **solar eclipse**, the moon is between the earth and the sun, so that part or all of the sun is hidden. When there is an **eclipse** of the moon or **lunar eclipse**, the earth is between the sun and the moon, so that part or all of the moon is hidden. (日)蚀; (月)蚀. N-COUNT
2 If one thing **is eclipsed** by a second thing that is bigger, newer, or more important, the first thing is no longer noticed because the second thing gets all the attention. (使)失色; (被)超过, (被)盖过. ◆ *Nothing is going to eclipse winning the Olympic title.* 没有任何事可以超过赢得奥林匹克桂冠的荣耀. VB be V-ed, V n/-ing

eco- /ˈiːkəʊ-/.
Eco- combines with nouns and adjectives to form other nouns and adjectives which describe something as being related to ecology. (与名词或形容词连用, 以构成其他名词或形容词, 表示与生态有关的)生态的. ◆ *...the eco-friendly image of cycling.* 骑自行车的有益生态环境的形象. *...the eco-horror of the North Sea oil spill.* 北海石油溢漏引起的生态恐慌. PREFIX

E

eco·logi·cal /ˌiːkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Ecological** means involved with or concerning ecology. 有关生态(学)的; 有关环境的. ◆ *...Siberia's delicate ecological balance.* 西伯利亚地区脆弱的生态平衡. *...ecological disasters.* 生态灾难. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **eco·logi·cal·ly** /ˌiːkəˈlɒdʒɪkli/ ◆ *It is economical to run and ecologically sound.* 它运作起来很经济, 而且对生态环境有益. ADV
2 **Ecological** groups consist of people who are concerned with the preservation of the environment and natural resources. 保护环境的, 保护自然资源的, 生态保护的. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **ecolo·gist** /ɪˈkɒlədʒɪst/ **ecologists** ◆ *...the new Ecologist Party.* 新成立的生态保护党. N-COUNT

ecol·ogy /ɪˈkɒlədʒi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Ecology** is the study of the relationships between plants, animals, people, and their environment. 生态学. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **ecolo·gist** ◆ *...an ecologist who visited Sri Lanka to study endangered animals.* 一位曾到过斯里兰卡研究濒危动物的生态学家. N-COUNT
2 If you talk about the **ecology** of a place, you are referring to relationships between plants, animals, people, and the environment in that place. 生态系统. ◆ *...the extinction of the marshes' unique ecology.* 沼泽地这种独特生态系统的消失. N-SING

eco·nom·ic /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk, ˌek-/. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 **Economic** means concerned with the organization of the money, industry, and trade of a country, region, or society. 经济的, 经济上的. ◆ *...Poland's radical economic reforms.* 波兰彻底的经济改革. *...economic growth.* 经济增长. ADJ
◢ **eco·nomi·cal·ly** /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪkli, ˌek-/ ◆ *...an economically depressed area.* 经济萧条区. ADV-GRADED
2 If something is **economic**, it produces a profit. 有效益的, 有利可图的. ◆ *The new system may be more economic.* 新的系统可能更具效益. ADJ-GRADED

eco·nomi·cal /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪkəl, ˌek-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **economical** does not require a lot of money to operate. (事物)经济的, 节约的, 省钱的. ◆ *It is more economical to wash a full load of clothes.* 衣物装满一缸再洗更省钱. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **economically** ◆ *Services could be operated more efficiently and economically.* 提供的服务可运作得更有效、更省钱. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
2 Someone who is **economical** spends money sensibly and tries not to waste it on unnecessary things. (人)节俭的, 节约的. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Economical** means using the minimum amount of time, effort, or language that is necessary. (时间、精力或语言的使用)最少的; 简练的, 简洁的. ◆ *His gestures were economical.* 他的手势简单明了. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **economically** ◆ *...Burn's novel, vividly and economically written.* 伯恩的小说生动而精练. ADV-GRADED ADV -ed

eco·nom·ics /ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪks, ˌek-/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Economics** is the study of the way in which money, industry, and trade are organized in a society. 经济学. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **econo·mist** /ɪˈkɒnəmɪst/ **economists** ◆ *...the monetarist economist, Professor Alan Walters.* 货币主义经济学家艾伦·沃尔特斯教授. N-COUNT
2 The **economics** of a society or industry is the system of organizing money and trade in it. 经济体系. ◆ *...the economics of the third world.* 第三世界的经济体系. N-UNCOUNT
3 ➡ 又见 **home economics**.

econo·mize /ɪˈkɒnəmaɪz/ **economizes, economizing, economized;** [英]又拼作 **economise**.
If you **economize**, you save money by spending it more carefully. 节省, 节约, 节俭. ◆ *Hollywood has been talking about economizing on movie budgets.* 好莱坞一直在谈论要节省电影预算开支. VB V, V on n

econo·my /ɪˈkɒnəmi/ **economies.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A country's **economy** is the way that money, business, industry, and trade are organized there. (国家的)经济, 经济状况. ◆ *...Africa's most industrialised economy.* 非洲工业化程度最高的经济. *The Japanese economy grew at an annual rate of more than 10 per cent.* 日本的经济以每年平均增长率超过10%的速度增长. N-COUNT
2 **Economy** is the use of the minimum amount of money, time, or other resources needed to achieve something. (金钱、时间或其他资源的)充分利用; 节省, 节约. ◆ *...improvements in the fuel economy of cars.* 在汽车节油方面的改进. *I have never known such economy with words.* 我从未见过如此精练的用词. N-UNCOUNT with supp
3 If you make **economies**, you try to save money by not spending money on unnecessary things. 精打细算. N-COUNT
4 **Economy** services such as travel are cheap and have no luxuries or extras. (旅行等服务)经济的, 廉价的, 便宜的. ◆ *Travelling economy class costs 200 euros.* 乘坐经济客位旅行需花200欧元. ADJ ADJ n
5 **Economy** can be used to describe large packages of goods which are cheaper than buying the same goods in normal-sized packages. 经济(装)的, 大包装的. ◆ *...an economy pack containing 150 assorted screws.* 配有150种不同螺丝的经济装. ADJ ADJ n
6 If you describe an attempt to save money as **a false economy**, you mean that you have not saved any money as you will have to spend a lot more later. 虚有其表的节省(表面上省钱, 其实要花更多钱). ◆ *A cheap bed can be a false economy.* 买张便宜的床到头来反而要花更多的钱. PHR

eco·sys·tem /ˈiːkəʊsɪstəm, AM ˈekə-/ **ecosystems.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **ecosystem** is all the plants and animals that live in a particular area together with the relationship that exists between them and their environment. 生态系统. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ec·sta·sy /ˈekstəsi/ **ecstasies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Ecstasy** is a feeling of very great happiness. 狂喜. ◆ *...a state of almost religious ecstasy.* 近乎宗教狂喜的状态. *...the agony and ecstasy of holiday romance.* 假日浪漫恋情的痛苦与狂喜. N-VAR
2 If you are **in ecstasy** about something, you are very excited about it. 入迷, 沉醉. ◆ *She went into ecstasies over actors.* 她对男演员们着了迷. PHR
3 **Ecstasy** is an illegal drug which acts as a stimulant and can cause hallucinations. 摇头丸(一种致幻兴奋剂). N-UNCOUNT

ec·stat·ic /ekˈstætɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **ecstatic**, or have an **ecstatic** reaction to something, you feel very happy, excited, or enthusiastic about something. 欣喜若狂的; 激动万分的. ◆ *...the cheers of an ecstatic crowd.* 欣喜若狂的人群发出的欢呼声. *The* ADJ-GRADED

production received ecstatic reviews. 该演出受到热烈好评. ◢ **ec·stati·cal·ly** /ek'stætɪkli/ ❖ *...ecstatically happy.* 欣喜若狂. ADV-GRADED

ecu /'eɪkju/ **ecus.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **ecu** is a unit of money used for accounting purposes by the European Union's financial institutions, although it is not yet used as currency in any country. **Ecu** is an abbreviation for 'European Currency Unit'. 欧洲货币单位. European Currency Unit的缩写形式. N-COUNT

ecu·meni·cal /,iːkjuː'menɪkəl, ,ek-/.

Ecumenical activities, ideas, and movements try to unite different Christian Churches. 普世教会的(指基督教不同教派大联合的行动、主张或活动). ❖ *...ecumenical church services.* 旨在基督教各教派再合一的宗教活动. ADJ FORMAL

ec·ze·ma /'eksmə, AM ɪg'ziːmə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Eczema is an uncomfortable skin condition which makes your skin itch and become sore and broken. 湿疹. N-UNCOUNT

-ed. Pronounced /-ɪd/ after /t/ or /d/, and /-t/ after one of the following sounds: /p, f, θ, s, tʃ, ʃ, k/. In other cases, it is pronounced /-d/. 在 /t/ 或 /d/ 之后读音为 /-ɪd/; 在 /p, f, θ, s, tʃ, ʃ, k/ 之后读音为 /-t/. 在其他情况下, 读音为 /-d/.

1 **-ed** is added to verbs to form their past tense or their past participle. 加在动词后面, 构成动词的过去式或过去分词. ❖ *I posted the letter.* 我把信寄了出去. *He danced well.* 他以前跳舞跳得很好. *'I quite understand,' he replied.* '我非常明白这一点.' 他答道. SUFFIX

2 **-ed** is added to nouns to form adjectives that describe someone or something as having a particular feature or features. 加在名词之后, 以构成形容词, 表示人或事物所具有的某种或某些特征. ❖ *...a fat, bearded man.* 一个肥胖的、留有胡子的男人. *...coloured flags.* 五颜六色的旗帜. SUFFIX

3 **-ed** is added to nouns or verbs combined with other words, to form compound adjectives. 加在名词或动词后面, 再与其他词合起来构成复合形容词. ❖ *...a cone-shaped container.* 锥形容器. *...green-tinted glasses.* 镶浅绿色镜片的眼镜. SUFFIX

ed., eds. ◆◆◇◇◇

ed. is a written abbreviation for **editor**. editor的缩写形式.

eddy /'edi/ **eddies, eddying, eddied.**

1 An **eddy** is a rapid, circular movement in water or in the air. (水或气流)旋涡, 涡流. N-COUNT

2 To **eddy** means to move round and round in various directions. 起旋涡, 旋转. ❖ *The dust whirled and eddied in the sunlight.* 灰尘在阳光下旋转翻滚着. VB LITERARY V

edge /edʒ/ **edges, edging, edged.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **edge** of something is the place or line where it stops, or the part of it that is furthest from the middle. 边, 棱; 边界, 边线; 边缘. ❖ *We were on a hill, right on the edge of town.* 我们身处的山丘正好是城镇的边缘位置. *She was standing at the water's edge.* 她正站在水边. ◢ **-edged** ❖ *...shallow-edged lakes.* 边缘水浅的湖泊. N-COUNT COMB

2 The **edge** of something sharp such as a knife or an axe is its sharp or narrow side. (刀、斧等的)锋利部分, 刀口, 刃, 锋. ❖ *...the sharp edge of the sword.* 剑的利刃. ◢ **-edged** ❖ *...a blunt-edged knife.* 刃钝的刀子. N-COUNT COMB

3 The **edge** of something, especially something bad, is the point at which it may start to happen. (尤指不好的事到了)即将发生的地步、边缘. ❖ *They have driven the rhino to the edge of extinction.* 他们令犀牛濒临灭绝. *She was on the edge of tears.* 她快要流眼泪了. N-SING

4 If someone or something **edges** somewhere, they move very slowly in that direction. 慢慢移动, 缓缓挪动. ❖ *He edged closer to the telephone.* 他慢慢移近电话. VB V prep/adv

5 If someone or something has an **edge**, they have an advantage that makes them more likely to be successful than another thing or person. 优势, 优越之处. ❖ *The three days France have to prepare could give them the edge over England.* 法国有三天的准备时间, 这可能会令他们略胜英格兰一筹. *Through superior production techniques they were able to gain the competitive edge.* 凭借优良先进的生产技术, 他们能够赢得竞争优势. N-SING

6 If you say that something has **an edge**, you like it because it expresses an emotion or idea powerfully and unsentimentally. (情感或观点的)有力, 强劲; 不感伤. ❖ *I like any music with enthusiasm and an edge to it.* 热情奔放的音乐我都喜欢. ◢ **-edged** ❖ *...sharp-edged satire.* 尖刻的讽刺. N-SING: *a* N COMB

7 An **edge** to someone's voice is a quality of sharpness, bitterness, or controlled emotion in it. (说话声音所表现出的)尖刻, 苦涩, 压抑. ❖ *Underneath the humour is an edge of bitterness.* 这则幽默透着苦涩的味道. N-SING

8 If you or your nerves are **on edge**, you are tense, nervous, and unable to relax. 紧张不安的, 无法放松的. PHR

9 If you say that someone is **on the edge of** their **seat** or **chair**, you mean that they are very excited by what is happening or what is going to happen. (对正在或即将发生的事感到)非常激动的, 按捺不住的. PHR

10 If you say that a person or a piece of entertainment has **rough edges**, you mean that they have some small faults, although generally you approve of them. (无伤大雅的)小缺点, 瑕疵. ❖ *The show, despite some rough edges, was an instant success.* 尽管有一些小缺点, 表演还是一举获得了成功. PHR

11 If something **takes the edge off** a situation or feeling, it makes it less powerful or intense. 减弱, 减轻; 使...不紧张. ❖ *Drink took the edge off my fear.* 喝酒减轻了我的恐惧. PHR

12 ➠ 又见 **edged; cutting edge, double-edged, hard-edged, knife-edge, leading edge.**

➠ to set your **teeth on edge**: 见 **tooth.**

➤edge out.

If someone **edges out** someone else, they just manage to beat them or get in front of them in a contest. (在竞赛中)刚好击败, 险胜; 稍稍领先. ❖ *Germany and France edged out the British team by less than a second.* 德国队和法国队以不到一秒之差险胜英国队. *McGregor's effort was enough to edge Johnson out of the top spot.* 麦格雷戈的努力拼搏足以令约翰逊跌出榜首位置. PHR-V V P noun V n P of n Also V n P

edged /edʒd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If something is **edged** with a particular thing, that thing forms a border around it. 有...边的, 镶...边的. ❖ *...a large lawn edged with flowers.* 四周种有鲜花的一大片草坪. *...blank pages edged in black.* 有黑框边的空白页. ADJ: v-link ADJ with/in n

➩ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a lace-edged handkerchief.* 镶有花边的手帕. COMB

◢ **edg·ing, edgings.** **Edging** is material that something is edged with. 边缘; 饰边. ❖ *...the satin edging on Randall's blanket.* 兰德尔毯四边的缎子边饰. N-VAR

edge·ways /'edʒweɪz/. [美]作 **edgewise** /'edʒwaɪz/.

If you say that you **cannot get a word in edgeways**, you are complaining that you do not have the opportunity to speak because someone else is talking so much. (因他人说得过多而)无法插嘴. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

edgy /'edʒi/ **edgier, edgiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone is **edgy**, they are nervous and anxious, and seem likely to lose control of themselves. 紧张不安的; (情绪)快要失控的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

ed·ible /'edɪbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **edible**, it is safe to eat and not poisonous. 适宜吃的, 可食用的. ❖ *...edible fungi.* 食用菌类. ADJ

edict /'iːdɪkt/ **edicts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **edict** is a command or instruction given by someone in authority. 法令、公告. ❖ *He issued an edict that none of his writings be destroyed.* 他发布命令说他的任何一部著作均不得受到破坏. N-COUNT FORMAL

edi·fi·ca·tion /,edɪfɪ'keɪʃən/.

If something is done for your **edification**, it is done to benefit you in some way. 教诲; 开导; 启迪; 教化. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

edi·fice /'edɪfɪs/ **edifices.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **edifice** is a large and impressive building. 高大宏伟的建筑物; 大厦. ❖ *...a list of historic edifices.* 一批宏伟的历 N-COUNT FORMAL

E

史建筑物的清单.

2 You can describe a system of beliefs or a traditional institution as an **edifice**. 信仰体系; 传统制度. ❖ *...an edifice of British constitutional tradition.* 英国传统的宪政制度. N-COUNT FORMAL

edi·fy·ing /ˈedɪfaɪɪŋ/.

1 If you describe something as **edifying**, you mean that it improves your knowledge or wisdom. 增长知识的; 增长智慧的; 启迪的; 教化的. ❖ *Art was seen, along with music and poetry, as something edifying.* 美术跟音乐和诗歌一样, 同被视为能陶冶性情. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 You say that something is not very **edifying** when you want to suggest that there is something unpleasant or unacceptable about it. (与否定词连用)令人愉快的; 可以接受的. ❖ *...memories of a not very edifying past.* 过去并不太愉快的回忆. ADJ-GRADED with brd-neg PRAGMATICS

edit /ˈedɪt/ **edits, editing, edited.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **edit** a text such as an article or a book, you correct and adapt it, often by cutting parts of it, so that it is suitable for publishing. (更正、删除某些部分以宜于出版)修改; 校订. ❖ *...an edited version of the speech.* 经校订的演讲稿. VB V n, V-ed

◢ **edit·ing** ❖ *Throughout the editing of this book, we have had much support and encouragement.* 在本书的修改过程中, 我们得到了许多支持与鼓励. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **edit** a book or a series of books, you collect several pieces of writing by different authors and prepare them for publishing. 编辑; 编选. ❖ *...a collection of essays, edited by Toni Morrison.* 由托尼·莫里森选编的散文集. VB V n, V-ed

◢ **editing** ❖ *Despite some artful editing, the anthology is weak.* 尽管经过了巧妙的编辑, 这本文选仍然不太理想. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **edit** a film or a television or radio programme, you choose some of what has been filmed or recorded and arrange it in a particular order. 剪辑(影片、电视或电台节目). ❖ *He taught me to edit and splice film.* 他教我如何剪辑和接合电影胶片. *He is editing together excerpts of some of his films.* 他正在把自己制作的一些影片片段剪辑在一起. VB, V n, V n with together

◢ **editing** ❖ *He sat in on much of the filming and early editing.* 他参与了许多拍摄和初期的剪辑工作. N-UNCOUNT

4 Someone who **edits** a newspaper, magazine, or journal is in charge of it. 主编(报纸、杂志或专业刊物等); 担任(报刊的)编辑. ◢ **editing** ❖ *He took over the editing of the magazine.* 他接任该杂志的主编工作. VB V n, N-UNCOUNT

5 An **edit** is the process of examining and correcting a text so that it is suitable for publishing. 编辑; 校订; 编辑工作. ❖ *The purpose of the edit is fairly simple.* 该项编辑工作的目的相当单纯. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

➤**edit out.**

If you **edit** something **out** of a book or film, you remove it. 把...从(书、电影)中删除. ❖ *His voice will be edited out of the final film.* 在最后完成的影片中, 他的声音将会被删去. *She edited that line out.* 她删掉了那一句. PHR-V, V P noun, V n P

edi·tion /ɪˈdɪʃən/ **editions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **edition** is a particular version of a book, magazine, or newspaper that is printed at one time. (书报杂志等)一次印刷的版(次); 版本. ❖ *This is the second edition of a popular book.* 这是一部流行作品的第二版. *...a paperback edition.* 平装本. N-COUNT

2 An **edition** is a single television or radio programme that is one of a series about a particular subject. (电视或电台节目的)一档, 一期. ❖ *They appeared on an edition of BBC2's Arena.* 他们在BBC2台的艺术、娱乐节目档中出现. N-COUNT with supp

edi·tor /ˈedɪtə/ **editors.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **editor** is the person who is in charge of a newspaper or magazine and who decides what will be published in it. (报纸、杂志)主编. ❖ *Tarmu Tammerk is the editor of the 'Baltic Independent'.* 塔木·塔麦克是《波罗的海独立周报》的主编. N-COUNT

2 An **editor** is a journalist who is responsible for a particular section of a newspaper or magazine, or for a particular aspect of radio or television news. (负责报纸或杂志某一专栏的)记者; 主笔; 编辑; (负责电台或电视台某一专项新闻的)记者; 编辑. ❖ *Our economics editor, Dominic Harrod, reports.* 我台经济新闻记者多米尼克·哈罗德报道. N-COUNT supp N

3 An **editor** is a person who checks and corrects texts before they are published. (检查校订文字的)编辑. N-COUNT

4 An **editor** is a person who prepares a film, or a radio or television programme, by selecting some of what has been filmed or recorded and putting it in a particular order. (电影、电视、电台节目的)剪辑人员. ❖ *She had worked at 20th Century Fox as a film editor.* 她曾在20世纪福克斯电影公司从事电影剪辑工作. N-COUNT

5 An **editor** is a person who collects pieces of writing by different authors and prepares them for publication in a book or a series of books. (书或一系列书的)选编者, 编者. ❖ *Michael Rosen is the editor of the anthology.* 迈克尔·罗森是这部文选的编者. N-COUNT

6 An **editor** is a computer program that enables you to make alterations and corrections to stored data. (电脑的)编辑程序. N-COUNT

edi·to·rial /ˌedɪˈtɔːriəl/ **editorials.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Editorial** means involved in preparing a newspaper, magazine, or book for publication. 编辑的; 主笔的; 编者的. ❖ *...the editorial staff of 'Private Eye'.* 杂志《私家侦探》的全体编辑人员. ◢ **edi·to·ri·al·ly** ❖ *Rosie Boycott was not involved editorially with 'Virago'.* 罗西·博伊科特没有参与编辑《泼妇》. ADJ ADJ n, ADV

2 **Editorial** means involving the attitudes, opinions, and content of something such as a newspaper, magazine, or television programme. 有关报纸、杂志或电视节目的态度、观点和内容的; 编辑的; 社论的. ❖ *We are not about to change our editorial policy.* 我们不打算改变编辑方针. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **editorially** ❖ *The state television stations are editorially independent.* 国家电视台在编辑工作方面保持独立. ADV

3 An **editorial** is an article in a newspaper which gives the opinion of the editor or publisher on a topic. 社论. ❖ *In an editorial, 'The Independent' suggests the victory could turn nasty.* 在一篇社论中,《独立报》暗示这一胜利可能会以失败结束. N-COUNT

edi·to·ri·al·ize /ˌedɪˈtɔːriəlaɪz/ **editorializes, editorializing, editorialized;** [英]又拼作 **editorialise.**

If someone, especially a journalist, **editorializes**, they express their opinion about something rather than just stating facts. (尤指记者就某事)发表意见, 发表评论. VB V

edi·tor·ship /ˈedɪtəʃɪp/ **editorships.**

The **editorship** of a newspaper or magazine is the position of its editor, or his or her work as its editor. (报纸或杂志)主编的职位; 主编工作. ❖ *Under his editorship, 'The Economist' has introduced regular sports coverage.* 在他担任主编时,《经济学家》定期刊登一些体育新闻. N-VAR

edu·cate /ˈedʒukeɪt/ **educates, educating, educated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When someone, especially a child, **is educated**, he or she is taught at a school or college. (尤指儿童)(受)教育; (被)培养; (受)训练. ❖ *He was educated at Haslingden Grammar School.* 他曾在哈斯灵登文法学校读书. VB usu passive, be V-ed

2 To **educate** people means to improve their understanding of a particular problem or issue. 教育, 教导. ❖ *...to educate people about the destructive effects of alcohol abuse.* 教育人们了解酗酒带来的恶果. VB, V n

edu·cat·ed /ˈedʒukeɪtɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

An **educated** person has a high standard of learning or knowledge. 受过教育的; 有知识的. ADJ-GRADED

-educated /-ˈedʒukeɪtɪd/.

1 **-educated** combines with nouns and adjectives to form adjectives indicating where someone was educated. 与名词或形容词连用, 以构成形容词, 表示某人在何处接受教育. ❖ *...the Oxford-educated son of a Liverpool merchant.* 一个利物浦商人在牛津大学接受过教育的儿子. COMB

2 **-educated** combines with adverbs to form adjectives indicating how much education someone has had. 与副词连用, 以构成形容词, 表示受教育的程度. ❖ *Many of the immigrants are well-educated.* 许多入境移民都受过良好的教育. COMB

E

,educated 'guess, educated guesses.
An **educated guess** is a guess which is based on a certain amount of knowledge and is likely to be correct. (基于一定经验作出的并很可能是正确的)估计. N-COUNT

edu·ca·tion /,edʒʊ'keɪʃən/ **educations.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 **Education** means learning and teaching. 教育. ❖ *They're cutting funds for education.* 他们正削减教育经费. *Paul prolonged his education.* 保罗延长了受教育的时间. N-VAR
◢ **edu·ca·tion·al** ❖ *...pupils with special educational needs.* 需要特殊教育的学生. ADJ ◢ **edu·ca·tion·al·ly** ❖ *They're socially and educationally disadvantaged.* 他们在社会地位上和受教育程度上都处于劣势. ADV
2 **Education** of a particular kind involves teaching the public about a particular issue. (就某一主题给公众提供的)教育. ❖ *...better health education.* 更好的健康教育. N-UNCOUNT
3 ➥ 又见 **adult education, further education, higher education.**

edu·ca·tion·al /,edʒʊ'keɪʃənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **educational** experience teaches you something. 受教育的; 起教育作用的; 有教育意义的. ❖ *...an enjoyable and educational day.* 愉快而富有教育意义的一天. ADJ-GRADED
➥ 又见 **education.**

edu·ca·tion·al·ist /,edʒʊ'keɪʃənəlɪst/ **educationalists.**
An **educationalist** is a specialist in the theories and methods of education. The usual American word is **educator**. 教育家, 教育工作者, 教育学家. [美]一般作educator. N-COUNT BRITISH

edu·ca·tion·ist /,edʒʊ'keɪʃənɪst/ **educationists.**
An **educationist** is the same as an **educationalist**. 同educationalist. N-COUNT BRITISH

edu·ca·tive /'edʒʊkətɪv, AM -keɪt-/.
Something that has an **educative** role teaches you something. 有教育作用的, 有教育意义的. ❖ *...an educative and moving experience.* 富有教育意义的感人经历. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

edu·ca·tor /'edʒʊkeɪtə/ **educators.**
1 An **educator** is a teacher. 教育工作者, 教师. N-COUNT
2 An **educator** is a specialist in the theories and methods of education. The usual British word is **educationalist**. 教育家, 教育学家. [英]一般作educationalist. N-COUNT AMERICAN

Ed·ward·ian /ed'wɔːdiən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Edwardian means connected with or typical of Britain in the first decade of the 20th century, when Edward VII was King. 与英国爱德华七世时代有关的, 爱德华七世时代的. ❖ *...the Edwardian era.* 爱德华时代. *...a baggy Edwardian suit.* 宽松的爱德华时代式样套装. ADJ

eel /iːl/ **eels.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **eel** is a long, thin fish that looks like a snake. 鳗鲡, 鳗, 白鳝. ⇨ **Eel** is the flesh of this fish which is eaten as food. (食用)鳗鱼肉. ❖ *...smoked eel.* 熏制的鳗鱼肉. N-VAR N-UNCOUNT

eerie /'ɪəri/ **eerier, eeriest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **eerie**, you mean that it seems strange and makes you feel nervous. 怪异而令人紧张不安的; 怪诞的; 可怕的. ❖ *I walked down the eerie dark path.* 我走在阴森恐怖的小路上. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **eeri·ly** /'ɪərɪli/ ❖ *Monrovia after the fighting is eerily quiet.* 战斗过后, 蒙罗维亚寂静得可怕. ADV-GRADED

ef·face /ɪ'feɪs/ **effaces, effacing, effaced.**
If someone or something **effaces** something, they destroy or remove it so that it becomes forgotten. 消灭(或消除记忆); 抹去. ❖ *...an event that has helped efface the country's traditional image.* 一件促使人们忘却这个国家传统形象的事. VB FORMAL V n
➥ 又见 **self-effacing.**

ef·fect /ɪ'fekt/ **effects, effecting, effected.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 The **effect** of one thing on another is the change that the first thing causes in the second thing. 结果; 后果; 影响. ❖ *Parents worry about the effect of music on their adolescent's behavior.* 父母对音乐给青少年的行为所带来的影响感到担忧. *Head injuries can cause long-lasting psychological effects.* 脑部损伤可能会对心理产生长期的影响. *...cause and effect.* 原因与结果. N-VAR
2 An **effect** is an impression that a speaker, artist, or designer deliberately creates by their style. (演讲者、美术家或设计者的风格给人的)感受; 效果; 印象. ❖ *The whole effect is cool, light and airy.* 整体给人的感受是清凉、轻快而清新. N-COUNT
3 The **effects** in a film are the specially created sounds and scenery. (电影的)音响效果. N-PLURAL
4 If you say that someone is doing something **for effect**, you mean that they are doing it in order to impress people and to draw attention to themselves. (给人留下印象)以引起注意. ❖ *Jock paused for effect.* 乔克停顿了一会以引起大家注意. *The Cockney accent was put on for effect.* 为引起大家注意而用伦敦腔说话. PHR
5 If you **put** a plan or idea **into effect** or **bring** or **carry** it **into effect**, you cause it to happen in practice. 实行, 实现, 实施, 使生效. ❖ *These and other such measures ought to have been put into effect in 1985.* 这些以及其他类似的措施本应在1985年就予以实施. PHR
6 If a law or policy **takes effect** or **comes into effect** at a particular time, it officially begins to apply or be valid from that time. (法律或政策)生效. ❖ *...new logging permits which will take effect from July.* 将从7月起生效的新伐木许可证. PHR
7 You can say that something **takes effect** when it starts to produce the results that are intended. 产生效果, 见效. ❖ *International sanctions were beginning to take effect.* 国际制裁开始产生效果. PHR
8 If you say that something will happen **with immediate effect** or **with effect** from a particular time, you mean that it will begin to happen immediately or from the stated time. 立即生效; (自某一时间起)生效. ❖ *The price of the Saturday edition is going up with effect from 3 November.* 星期六版本将从11月3日开始涨价. PHR BRITISH, FORMAL
9 You use **effect** in expressions such as **to good effect** and **to no effect** in order to indicate how successful or impressive an action is. 用于to good effect(良好效果)和 to no effect(没有效果)等短语中, 表示某一行动产生的作用或效果. ❖ *Mr Charles complained, to no effect.* 查尔斯先生进行了投诉, 这一点作用也没有. PHR
10 You add **in effect** to a statement which you feel is a reasonable description or summary of something. 事实上, 实际上. ❖ *That deal would create, in effect, the world's biggest airline.* 事实上, 那项协定可能会促成世界上最大的航空公司的成立. PHR PRAGMATICS
11 You use **to this effect** or **to that effect** to refer back to something that you have already mentioned or explained. 这样(或那样)的内容(指前面提到的或解释的事情). ❖ *A circular to this effect will be issued in the next few weeks.* 这样内容的传单将于随后的几周内发出. PHR PRAGMATICS
12 You use **to the effect that** to indicate that you are giving a summary of something that was said or written, and not the actual words used. 大意是, 大体是. ❖ *...a Chinese proverb to the effect that you should never wish ill on your neighbour.* 一条大意是说人不应该怀有想让邻居倒霉的想法的中国谚语. PHR PRAGMATICS
13 A person's **effects** are the things that they have with them at a particular time, for example when they die, are admitted to hospital, or are arrested. (某人在某时期, 如去世、住院或被捕时拥有的)财物、财产. N-PLURAL with poss FORMAL
14 If you **effect** something that you are trying to achieve, you succeed in causing it to happen. 使产生; 使发生; 实现; 完成. ❖ *...prospects for effecting real political change.* 导致真正的政治变革的展望. VB FORMAL V n
15 ➥ 又见 **greenhouse effect, placebo effect, side-effect, sound effect, special effect.**

ef·fec·tive /ɪ'fektɪv/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Something that is **effective** works well and produces the results that were intended. 有效的, 产生预期效果的. ❖ *We could be more effective in encouraging students to enter teacher training.* 鼓励学生参加师资培训, 这可能令我们更有成效. *Simple antibiotics are effective against this organism.* 一般的抗生素能有效对抗这种微生物. ... ADJ-GRADED

E

an effective public transport system. 有效的公共运输系统.
◢ **ef·fec·tive·ly** ❖ *...the team roles which you believe to be necessary for the team to function effectively.* 认为能令该队有效运作的必要的团队角色. ADV-GRADED ◢ **ef·fec·tive·ness** ❖ *...the effectiveness of computers as an educational tool.* 电脑作为教育工具所具有的效用. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Effective** means having a particular role or result in practice, though not officially or in theory. (非官方或理论上的)实际上的, 事实上的. ❖ *They have had effective control of the area since.* 自那以后他们实际已控制了这个地区. *...in an effective increase on one of their most popular excursion fares.* 他们最欢迎的一项远足活动费用的实际增长. ADJ: ADJ n

3 When something such as a law or an agreement becomes **effective**, it begins officially to apply or be valid. (法律、协定等)生效的, 起作用的. ADJ: v-link ADJ

ef·fec·tive·ly /ɪ'fektɪvli/. ♦♦◊◊◊
You use **effectively** with a statement which you feel is a reasonable description or summary of a particular situation. 事实上, 实际上. ❖ *This effectively means that the government does not agree.* 事实上这表明政府不同意. *The region was effectively independent.* 这个地区实际上是独立的. ADV PRAGMATICS

E

ef·fec·tual /ɪ'fektʃuəl/.
If an action or plan is **effectual**, it succeeds in producing the results that were intended. 有效的; 有预期效果的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ef·femi·nate /ɪ'femɪnət/.
If you describe a man or boy as **effeminate**, you disapprove of him because you think he behaves or looks like a woman or girl. (贬义)(指男子或男孩)女人气的; (举止或看上去)像女人的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ef·fer·ves·cent /ˌefə'vesənt/.
1 An **effervescent** liquid contains or releases bubbles of gas. 含泡沫的; 起泡沫的; 冒泡的. ADJ
2 If you describe someone as **effervescent**, you mean that they are lively, enthusiastic, and exciting. 活泼的; 热情的; 兴高采烈的. ❖ *...an effervescent blonde actress.* 一名热情活泼的金发女演员. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ef·fer·ves·cence** ❖ *...his effervescence, magnetism and commitment.* 他的热情、魅力和责任感. N-UNCOUNT

ef·fete /ɪ'fi:t/.
If you describe someone as **effete**, you are criticizing them for being weak and ineffective. 衰弱的; 没落的, 衰败的. ❖ *... effete Russian gentry of the 1840s.* 1840年代没落的俄国贵族. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ef·fi·ca·cious /ˌefɪ'keɪʃəs/.
If something is **efficacious**, it succeeds in producing the results that were intended. 有效的; 灵验的. ❖ *The nasal spray was new on the market and highly efficacious.* 这种鼻喷雾剂近来才上市, 效果极佳. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ef·fi·ca·cy /'efɪkəsi/. ♦◊◊◊◊
The **efficacy** of something is its effectiveness in producing the results that were intended. 功效, 效力, 效验. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ef·fi·cien·cy /ɪ'fɪʃənsi/. ♦♦◊◊◊
1 **Efficiency** is the quality of being able to do a task successfully, without wasting time or energy. 效率, 效能; 功效. ❖ *They marvelled at her efficiency.* 他们对她的效率之高感到惊讶. *...energy efficiency.* 能源效益. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Efficiency** is the difference between the amount of energy a machine needs to make it work, and the amount it produces. (机器)功率, 效率. N-UNCOUNT: also N in pl TECHNICAL

ef·fi·cient /ɪ'fɪʃənt/. ♦♦♦◊◊
If something or someone is **efficient**, they are able to do tasks successfully, without wasting time or energy. 有效的, 高效率的. ❖ *...today's more efficient contraception.* 现今更有效的避孕方法. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ef·fi·cient·ly** ❖ *I work very efficiently and am decisive.* 我工作效率很高, 而且处事果断. ADV-GRADED

ef·fi·gy /'efɪdʒi/ **effigies**.
1 An **effigy** is a roughly made figure that represents someone you dislike. (手工粗糙用作泄愤的)肖像, 模拟像. N-COUNT
2 An **effigy** is a statue or carving of a famous person. (著名人物的)雕像; 石刻像. N-COUNT FORMAL

eff·ing /'efɪŋ/.
Some people use **effing** to emphasize a word or phrase, especially when they are feeling angry or annoyed; an offensive word. 讨厌的, 混账的(尤指在感到生气或恼怒时用来强调某一措辞, 有冒犯义). ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS BRITISH

ef·flu·ent /'efluənt/ **effluents**.
Effluent is liquid waste that comes out of factories or sewage works. (工厂或污水处理厂排放的)废水; 污水. N-VAR FORMAL

ef·fort /'efət/ **efforts**. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you make an **effort** to do something, you try very hard to do it. 努力; 努力尝试. ❖ *He made no effort to hide his disappointment.* 他毫不掩饰失望之情. *Finding a cure requires considerable time and effort.* 要找一种治疗方法需要花费相当的时间和精力. *...his efforts to reform and revitalise Italian research.* 他在改进意大利研究并使之再现生机方面所作的努力. N-VAR
2 If you **make the effort** to do something, you do it, even though you need extra energy to do it or you do not really want to. 尽力; 努力. ❖ *I don't get lonely now because I make the effort to see people.* 我现在并不孤单, 因为我尽力与人见面接触. PHR
3 If you say that someone did something with **effort** or with **an effort**, you mean it was difficult for them to do. 努力; 费力; 尽力. ❖ *She took a deep breath and sat up slowly and with great effort.* 她深深地吸了一口气, 缓慢而极其费力地坐起来. N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN
4 If you say that something is **an effort**, you mean that an unusual amount of physical or mental energy is needed to do it. 需要非凡的体力或精力才能完成的事. ❖ *Even carrying the camcorder while hiking in the forest was an effort.* 在森林里远足, 即使只是拿着便携摄像机也很费体力. N-SING: a N
5 An **effort** is a particular series of activities that is organized by a group of people in order to achieve something. (人们为做成某事而安排的)一系列活动; 努力做的一些事. ❖ *...a famine relief effort in Angola.* 人们在安哥拉为赈饥荒而作的努力. N-COUNT

ef·fort·less /'efətləs/. ♦◊◊◊◊
If you describe something as **effortless**, you mean that it has been achieved or accomplished easily. 不需要努力的; 毫不费力的; 容易的. ❖ *...effortless and elegant Italian cooking.* 简便而精致的意大利烹饪. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ef·fort·less·ly** ❖ *Peter adapted effortlessly to his new surroundings.* 彼得毫不费力就适应了新环境. ADV-GRADED

ef·fron·tery /ɪ'frʌntəri/.
If you accuse someone of **effrontery**, you are accusing them of bold, rude, or cheeky behaviour. 厚颜无耻; 放肆. ❖ *One could only gasp at the sheer effrontery of the man.* 对那人十足厚颜无耻的行为, 人们除了吃惊外不可能有别的反应. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ef·fu·sion /ɪ'fju:ʒən/ **effusions**.
If someone expresses their emotions or ideas with **effusion**, they express them with more enthusiasm and for longer than is usual or expected. (情感、看法的)过分流露, 迸发, 倾泻. ❖ *His employer greeted him with an effusion of relief.* 老板显得异常轻松地向他打招呼. N-VAR ◢ **ef·fu·sive** /ɪ'fju:sɪv/ ❖ *She was very gushing and very effusive.* 她说话滔滔不绝且十分热情. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ef·fu·sive·ly** ❖ *She greeted them effusively.* 她热情洋溢地问候他们. ADV-GRADED

EFL /ˌi: ef 'el/.
EFL is the teaching of English to people whose first language is not English. **EFL** is an abbreviation for 'English as a Foreign Language'. 非母语的英语教学. English as a Foreign Language的缩写形式. ❖ *...an EFL teacher.* 教授英语为第二语言的老师. N-UNCOUNT

e.g. /ˌi:'dʒi:/. ♦♦◊◊◊
e.g. is an abbreviation that means 'for example'. It is used before a noun, or to introduce another sentence. (用于名词前或用于引出另一个句子)如, 例如, 比如. ❖ *Or consider how you can acquire these skills, e.g. by taking extra*

courses. 或者考虑一下你如何能掌握这些技巧,例如另外再学习一些课程.

egali·tari·an·ism /ɪˌgælɪˈteəriənɪzəm/.
Egalitarianism is used to refer to the belief that all people are equal and should have the same rights and opportunities. 平等主义(主张人人平等,并应当拥有同样的权利和机会). N-UNCOUNT
◢ **egali·tar·ian.** **Egalitarian** means supporting or following the ideas of egalitarianism. 平等主义的;遵循平等主义的;主张人人平等的. ❖ *...an egalitarian society*. 一个主张人人平等的社会. ADJ-GRADED

egg /eg/ **eggs, egging, egged.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 An **egg** is a small round or oval object produced by a female bird from which a baby bird later emerges. Reptiles, fish, and insects also lay eggs. (鸟类所产的)蛋;(爬行动物、鱼类和昆虫所产的)卵. ❖ *...a baby bird hatching from its egg*. 一只刚从蛋里孵化出的幼鸟. *...ant eggs*. 蚁卵. N-COUNT
2 In Western countries, **eggs** often means hen's eggs, eaten as food. (食用的)蛋(一般指鸡蛋). ❖ *Break the eggs into a shallow bowl*. 把鸡蛋打在浅碗里. N-VAR
3 An **egg** is a cell that is produced in the bodies of female animals and humans. (人类或雌性动物的)卵,卵子,卵细胞. N-COUNT
4 If someone puts **all** their **eggs in one basket**, they put all their effort or resources into doing one thing so that, if it fails, they have no alternatives left. 把鸡蛋放在同一篮子里,(比喻)把一切希望寄托在一件事上,孤注一掷. PHR
5 If someone has **egg on** their **face** or has **egg all over** their **face**, they have been made to look foolish. 显得愚蠢;出丑,丢脸. PHR
6 ➡ 又见 **Easter egg, nest egg.**
➡ **a chicken and egg situation**: 见 **chicken.**

➤egg on.
If you **egg** someone **on**, you encourage them to do something, especially something daring or foolish. 鼓励(做某事,尤指大胆或愚蠢之事);怂恿;鼓动. ❖ *She was laughing and egging him on*. 她大笑着,怂恿他去做. *They egged each other on to argue and to fight*. 他们互相鼓动着去争斗. PHR-V V n P V n P to-inf

'egg cup, egg cups.
An **egg cup** is a container in which you put a boiled egg while you eat it. (放煮鸡蛋的)蛋杯. N-COUNT

egg·head /ˈeghed/ **eggheads.**
If you think someone is more interested in ideas and theories than in practical actions you can say they are an **egghead**. (关心理论问题甚于实际工作的)学者,学究. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

egg·plant /ˈegplɑːnt, -plænt/ **eggplants.**
An **eggplant** is the same as an **aubergine**. 同aubergine. N-VAR AMERICAN

egg·shell /ˈegʃel/ **eggshells;** 又拼作 **egg shell.**
An **eggshell** is the hard covering on the outside of an egg. 蛋壳. N-VAR

'egg timer, egg timers; 又拼作 **egg-timer.**
An **egg timer** is a device that measures the time needed to boil an egg. 煮蛋计时器. N-COUNT

'egg whisk, egg whisks.
An **egg whisk** is a piece of kitchen equipment used for mixing the different parts of an egg together. 打蛋器. N-COUNT

ego /ˈiːgəʊ, ˈegəʊ/ **egos.** ♦♦◇◇◇
You refer to someone's **ego** when you are referring to their sense of their own self and their worth. 自我,自己. ❖ *He had a massive ego, never would he admit he was wrong*. 他自尊心很强,从来不愿认错. N-VAR
➡ 又见 **alter ego, super-ego.**

ego·cen·tric /ˌiːgəʊˈsentrɪk, ˌeg-/.
If you describe someone as **egocentric**, you are criticizing them for thinking only of themselves and their own wants. 自我中心的;个人主义的;自私自利的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ego·ism /ˈiːgəʊɪzəm, ˈeg-/.
Egoism is the same as **egotism**. 同egotism. N-UNCOUNT

ego·ist /ˈiːgəʊɪst, ˈeg-/ **egoists.**
An **egoist** is the same as an **egotist**. 同egotist. N-COUNT

ego·is·tic /ˌiːgəʊˈɪstɪk, ˌeg-/.
Egoistic means the same as **egotistic**. 义同egotistic. ADJ-GRADED

ego·ma·nia /ˌiːgəʊˈmeɪniə, ˌeg-/.
If you accuse someone of **egomania**, you are criticizing them for thinking only of themselves and not caring if they harm other people in order to get what they want. 利己狂;利己主义者. ◢ **ego·ma·ni·ac, egomaniacs** ❖ *Adam is clever enough, but he's also something of an egomaniac*. 亚当确实很聪明,但他也有点只顾利己. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS N-COUNT

ego·tism /ˈiːgətɪzəm, ˈeg-/.
If you accuse someone of **egotism**, you are criticizing them for behaving selfishly and believing themselves to be more important than other people. 自私自利;狂妄自大. ❖ *His ambition demonstrated his insular egotism*. 他的野心表明他思想褊狭,狂妄自大. ◢ **ego·tist, egotists** ❖ *Wolseley is an egotist and a braggart*. 沃尔斯利是个自私自利且爱自吹自擂的家伙. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS N-COUNT

ego·tis·tic /ˌiːgəˈtɪstɪk, ˌeg-/. 又可作 **egotistical.**
If you describe someone as **egotistic** or **egotistical**, you are criticizing them for behaving selfishly and believing themselves to be more important than other people. 自私自利的;狂妄自大的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

'ego trip, ego trips.
If you say that someone is on an **ego trip**, you are criticizing them for doing something for their own satisfaction, often to show that they think they are more important than other people. 以自我为中心的活动;自吹自擂. ❖ *He's on one big ego trip*. 他疯狂地追逐名利. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

egre·gious /ɪˈgriːdʒəs/.
Egregious means very bad indeed. 极坏的. ❖ *...the most egregious abuses of human rights*. 对人权的肆意践踏. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

eh /eɪ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Eh is used in writing to represent a noise that people make as a response in conversation, for example to express agreement or to ask for something to be explained or repeated. (写文章时表示交谈中的搭话声,例如表示同意,或要求作出解释或重复等)啊,嗯,呃;什么;好吗. ❖ *Let's talk all about it outside, eh?* 我们一切到外面去谈,好吗? CONVENTION

eider·down /ˈaɪdədaʊn/ **eiderdowns.**
An **eiderdown** is a bed covering filled with small soft feathers or warm material. The usual American word is **comforter**. 羽绒被;羽绒垫. [美]一般作comforter. N-COUNT

eight /eɪt/ **eights.** ♦♦♦♦♦
Eight is the number 8. 八. 见附录 **Numbers.** ❖ *So far eight workers have been killed*. 目前已有8名工人被杀. NUMBER

eight·een /ˌeɪˈtiːn/. ♦♦♦♦♦
Eighteen is the number 18. 十八. 见附录 **Numbers.** ❖ *He was employed by them for eighteen years*. 他们雇用了他18年之久. NUMBER

eight·eenth /ˌeɪˈtiːnθ/. ♦♦♦♦◇
The **eighteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number eighteen. 第十八. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL

eighth /eɪtθ/ **eighths.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 The **eighth** item in a series is the one that you count as number eight. 第八. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL
2 An **eighth** is one of eight equal parts of something. 八分之一. FRACTION

eighti·eth /ˈeɪtiəθ/. ♦♦♦♦◇
The **eightieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number eighty. 第八十. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL

eighty /ˈeɪti/ **eighties.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 **Eighty** is the number 80. 八十. 见附录 **Numbers.** ❖ *Eighty horses trotted up*. 80匹马快步小跑起来. NUMBER
2 When you talk about the **eighties**, you are referring to numbers between 80 and 89. 80至89之间的数字. ❖ *He was in his late eighties*. 他快90岁了. N-PLURAL
3 **The eighties** is the decade between 1980 and 1989. 1980年代. N-PLURAL the N

either /ˈaɪðə, ˈiːðə/. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 You use **either** in front of the first of two or more alternatives, when you are stating the only possibilities or choices that there are. The other alternatives are introduced by 'or'. 表示两者中择其一、余下选择以or引出. CONJ PRAGMATICS

E

❖ *Sightseeing is best done either by tour bus or by bicycles.* 旅行观光最好乘坐旅游车或骑自行车. *He should be either put on trial or set free.* 他应该接受审讯,或被释放. *Either she goes or I go.* 她去或我去都行.

2 You use **either** in a negative statement in front of the first of two alternatives to indicate that the negative statement refers to both the alternatives. (同时否定两个选项)既(不); 也(不). ❖ *...music that fails to be either funny or funky.* 既乏味,也不时髦的音乐. *There had been no indication of either breathlessness or any loss of mental faculties.* 既没有任何窒息的迹象,也没有任何脑力受损的迹象. CONJ PRAGMATICS

3 You can use **either** to refer to one of two things, people, or situations, when you want to say that they are both possible and it does not matter which one is chosen or considered. (两者之中)任何一方; 各方; 每一方. ❖ *There were glasses of iced champagne and cigars. Unfortunately not many of either were consumed.* 这里有冰镇香槟酒和雪茄烟,遗憾的是两样都没消费掉多少. PRON

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *They are able to talk openly to one another whenever either of them feels hurt.* 他们无论哪个感到受了伤害,都能做到向对方坦白地说出来. QUANT

➪ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *...the authority to pursue suspects into either country.* 到两国中任何一国追踪嫌疑犯的权力. DET

E

4 You use **either** in a negative statement to refer to each of two things, people, or situations to indicate that the negative statement includes both of them. (否定两者的任何一方)也(不). ❖ *She warned me that I'd never marry or have children.—'I don't want either.'* 她告诫我绝对不要结婚,绝对不要有孩子.—'这两样我都不想要.' PRON PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *There are no simple answers to either of those questions.* 两个问题都没有简单的答案. QUANT

➪ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *He sometimes couldn't remember either man's name.* 两个人的名字有时他连一个也记不起来. DET

5 You can use **either** to introduce a noun that refers to each of two things when you are talking about both of them. (两者中的)其中一个. ❖ *The basketball nets hung down from the ceiling at either end of the gymnasium.* 篮球网从体育馆两头的天花板上悬垂下来. DET

6 You use **either** by itself in negative statements to indicate that there is a similarity or connection with a person or thing that you have just mentioned. (单独用于否定句中,表示与先前提到的人或事物之间的相似或联系)同样也. ❖ *He did not even say anything to her, and she did not speak to him either.* 他甚至一句话也没对她说,同样,她也没对他说什么. ADV ADV after v, with brd-neg

ejacu·late /ɪ'dʒækjʊleɪt/ **ejaculates, ejaculating, ejaculated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When a man **ejaculates**, sperm comes out through his penis. 射(精). ❖ *...a tendency to ejaculate quickly.* 早泄的倾向. VB V

◢ **ejacu·la·tion** /ɪ,dʒækjʊ'leɪʃən/ **ejaculations** ❖ *Each male ejaculation will contain up to 300 million sperm.* 男性一次排出的精液中含有多达三亿个精子. N-VAR

eject /ɪ'dʒekt/ **ejects, ejecting, ejected.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **eject** someone from a place, you force them to leave. 驱逐, 逐出, 撵走. ❖ *Officials used guard dogs to eject the protesters.* 执法人员用警犬来驱赶抗议人士. *He was ejected from a restaurant.* 他被赶出了饭店. ◢ **ejec·tion** /ɪ'dʒekʃən/ **ejections** ❖ *...the ejection and manhandling of hecklers at the meeting.* 驱赶并粗暴对待集会上的激烈质问者. VB V n V n from n N-VAR

2 To **eject** something means to remove it or push it out forcefully. 用力移走; 用力推. VB V n

3 When pilots **eject** from their aircraft, they leave the aircraft rapidly by means of ejector seats, usually because the plane is about to crash. (通常因飞机即将坠毁,飞行员从飞机中)弹出. VB V from n

e'jector seat, ejector seats.

An **ejector seat** is a special seat which can throw the pilot out of a fast military aircraft in an emergency. (军机上紧急时开启的)弹射坐椅. N-COUNT

eke /iːk/ **ekes, eking, eked.**

If you **eke a living**, you manage to survive with very little money. 勉强过活, 维持生计. ❖ *He ekes out a living with a market stall.* 他靠摆一个货摊艰难度日. PHR

▸**eke out.**

If you **eke out** something, you make your supply of it last as long as possible. 勉强维持, 尽可能维持. ❖ *Workers can eke out their redundancy money for about 10 weeks.* 工人们拿到的遣散费仅可维持大约10个星期的生活. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

elabo·rate, elaborates, elaborating, elaborated. The adjective is pronounced /ɪ'læbərət/. The verb is pronounced /ɪ'læbəreɪt/. 形容词发音为 /ɪ'læbərət/. 动词发音为 /ɪ'læbəreɪt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **elaborate** to describe something that is very complex because it has a lot of different parts. (由许多不同部分组成而显得)复杂的. ❖ *...an elaborate ceremony that lasts for eight days.* 一个精心策划的持续八天的仪式. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Elaborate** clothing or material is made with a lot of detailed artistic designs. (服装或布料)设计精美的; 精工细作的. ◢ **elabo·rate·ly** ❖ *...elaborately costumed dolls.* 身穿精美服饰的玩具娃娃. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If you **elaborate** a plan or theory, you develop it by making it more complicated and more effective. 详细阐述, 详细讲解. ❖ *...to elaborate policies which would make a market economy compatible with a clean environment.* 详细阐述有关使市场经济的发展与清洁的环境相协调的政策. ◢ **elabo·ra·tion** /ɪ,læbə'reɪʃən/ ❖ *...the elaboration of specific policies.* 对具体政策的详尽阐述. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **elaborate** on something, you give more details about it. 详细叙述, 详细讲述. ❖ *He refused to elaborate on his solicitor's comment.* 他拒绝详细讲述律师的意见. VB V on n V

élan /eɪ'lɑːn/; 又拼作 **elan**.

If you say that someone does something with **élan**, you mean that they do it in an energetic and confident way. 热情; 活力; 干劲. ❖ *This part was taken with elan by a promising young tenor.* 这个角色由一位有前途的青年男高音扮演,他演得声情并茂. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

elapse /ɪ'læps/ **elapses, elapsing, elapsed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When time **elapses**, it passes. (时间)消逝, 流逝. ❖ *Forty-eight hours have elapsed since his arrest.* 自他被捕至现在已过了48小时. VB FORMAL V

elas·tic /ɪ'læstɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Elastic** is a rubber material that stretches when you pull it and returns to its original size and shape when you let it go. 橡皮带; 松紧带; 橡皮圈. ❖ *...my plaid Bermuda shorts with the elastic waist.* 我那百慕大短裤有格子图案、腰部束有松紧带. N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **elastic** is able to stretch easily and then return to its original size and shape. 有弹性的; 可伸缩的; 可松紧的. ❖ *...an elastic rope.* 一根有弹性的绳子. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Elastic** ideas and policies can change in order to suit new circumstances. (意见、政策等)可改变以适应新环境的; 灵活的. ❖ *...an elastic interpretation of the rules of boxing.* 对拳击规则所作的灵活的解释. ADJ-GRADED

elas·ti·cat·ed /ɪ'læstɪkeɪtɪd/.

A piece of clothing that is **elasticated** has elastic sewn or woven into it. (织物中)织入弹性物质的; 有松紧性的. ❖ *...a pink silk jacket with an elasticated waist.* 腰部有松紧带的粉红色丝质外套. ADJ BRITISH

e,lastic 'band, elastic bands.

An **elastic band** is the same as a **rubber band**. 同rubber band. N-COUNT

elas·tici·ty /,iːlæ'stɪsɪti, ɪ,læ-/ **elasticities.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **elasticity** of a material or substance is its ability to return to its original shape, size, and condition after it has been stretched. 弹力; 弹性. ❖ *Daily facial exercises help her to retain the skin's elasticity.* 每天做脸部运动有助于保持她脸部肌肤的弹性. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **elasticity** of something is the degree to which it N-UNCOUNT

changes in response to changes in circumstances. 适应性; 灵活性. ❖ ...*the elasticity of demand for a single newspaper.* 对单份报纸的需求的灵活性. also N in pl

elat·ed /ɪˈleɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **elated**, you are extremely happy and excited because of something that has happened. 兴高采烈的; 得意扬扬的. ❖ *'That was one of the best races of my life,' said an elated Mansell.* '这是我一生中表现得最好的几场比赛之一.' 曼塞尔得意扬扬地说. ◢ **ela·tion** /ɪˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *His supporters have reacted to the news with elation.* 他的支持者对这则消息表现得兴高采烈. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

el·bow /ˈelbəʊ/ **elbows, elbowing, elbowed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Your **elbow** is the part of your arm where the upper and lower halves of the arm are joined. 肘, 肘部. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT
2 If you **elbow** someone aside or to one side, you push them out of the way, using your elbows. 用肘推; 用肘挤. ❖ *The security team elbowed aside a steward.* 保安人员用胳膊肘把一名服务员挤到一边. *We girls elbow one another out of the way.* 我们几个女孩子互相推搡着让开了路. *Mr Smith elbowed me in the face.* 史密斯先生用胳膊肘推撞我的脸. VB; V n with aside; V n out of n; V n in n; Also V
3 If you **elbow** your way somewhere, you move there by pushing other people out of the way, using your elbows. 用肘部把别人挤到一边(为自己开路). VB V way prep/adv

ˈelbow grease.
People use the expression **elbow grease** to refer to the strength and energy that you use when doing physical work. (劳动、工作所花的)力气和精力. ❖ *It took a considerable amount of polish and elbow grease before the brass shone like new.* 用了许多上光剂, 费了很大的劲才把这些铜饰擦得光亮如新. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

ˈelbow room.
Elbow room is the freedom to do what you want to do or need to do in a particular situation. (在特定环境下)行动的自由. ❖ *His speech won a standing ovation—but it was also designed to give himself more political elbow room.* 他的演讲赢得全场起立鼓掌, 不过这也是为了使他在政治上有更大的回旋余地而安排的. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

el·der /ˈeldə/ **elders.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 The **elder** of two people is the one who was born first. (两人中)先出生的; 年龄较大的. ❖ ...*his elder brother.* 他的哥哥. ...*the elder of her two daughters.* 她两个女儿中的大女儿. ADJ-COMPAR
2 A person's **elder** is someone who is older than them, especially someone quite a lot older. 年龄大的人(尤指年纪大许多的人); 年长者. ❖ *The young have no respect for their elders.* 年轻人一点也不尊重年长者. N-COUNT poss N FORMAL
3 In some societies, an **elder** is one of the respected older people who have influence and authority. (某些社会中)有影响力和威信、备受尊敬的老人; 长者. N-COUNT
4 In some Christian churches, an **elder** is one of the people who hold a position of responsibility. (某些基督教教会的)长老. N-COUNT
5 An **elder** is a bush or small tree which has groups of small white flowers and red or black berries. 接骨木(一种开一簇簇小白花并结红色或黑色浆果的灌木或矮树). N-COUNT

elder·berry /ˈeldəberi/ **elderberries.**
1 **Elderberries** are the edible red or black berries that grow on an elder bush or tree. 接骨木浆果. N-COUNT
2 An **elderberry** is an elder bush or tree. 接骨木灌木丛; 接骨木树. N-VAR

el·der·ly /ˈeldəli/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 You use **elderly** as a polite way of saying that someone is old. (礼貌用语)年老的; 年长的. ❖ *There was an elderly couple on the terrace.* 露台上有一对年老夫妇. ADJ-GRADED
➲ The **elderly** are people who are old. 老年人. N-PLURAL
2 If you describe an object as **elderly**, you mean that it is rather old or old-fashioned. (物件)古老的; 老式的; 古旧的. ❖ *Some of those artillery pieces look a little elderly.* 那些大炮当中, 有的看上去有点古旧. ADJ-GRADED

ˌelder ˈstatesman, elder statesmen.
1 An **elder statesman** is an old and respected politician or former politician who still has influence because of his or her experience. (因其经验而依旧有影响力的)政界元老. N-COUNT
2 An experienced and respected member of an organization or profession is sometimes referred to as an **elder statesman**. (某一机构或职业中的有经验而受人尊敬的)元老; 老前辈. N-COUNT

eld·est /ˈeldɪst/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **eldest** person in a group is the one who was born before all the others. 年龄最大的. ❖ *The eldest child was a daughter called Fiona.* 最大的孩子是个女孩, 名叫菲奥娜. *David was the eldest of three boys.* 戴维在三个男孩当中年龄最大. ADJ-SUPERL

elect /ɪˈlekt/ **elects, electing, elected.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 When people **elect** someone, they choose that person to represent them, by voting for them. 选举; 推举. ❖ *Manchester College elected him Principal in 1956.* 1956年, 曼彻斯特学院选举他担任院长. ...*electing a woman as its new president.* 选举一名女性出任新总裁. ◢ **elect·ed** ❖ ...*the country's democratically elected president.* 该国的民选总统. VB V n; V n n; V n as n; ADJ ADJ n
2 If you **elect** to do something, you choose to do it. 选择; 决定. ❖ *Those electing to smoke will be seated at the rear.* 吸烟的人将被安排坐在后面. VB FORMAL V to-inf
3 **Elect** is added after words such as 'president' or 'governor' to indicate that a person has been elected to the post but has not officially started to carry out the duties involved. (用于president或governor后面表示)已当选但尚未就职的. ❖ ...*the president-elect.* 当选的总统. ADJ n ADJ FORMAL

elec·tion /ɪˈlekʃən/ **elections.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 An **election** is a process in which people vote to choose a person or group of people to hold an official position. 选举; 推举. ❖ ...*Poland's first fully free elections for more than fifty years.* 五十多年以来波兰首次举行的完全自由的选举. ...*during his election campaign.* 在他的竞选活动期间. ...*the final election results.* 最终的选举结果. N-VAR
2 The **election** of a particular person or group of people is their success in winning an election. 选举获胜; 当选. ❖ ...*the election of the Labour government in 1964.* 1964年工党政府在选举中的胜利. ...*Vaclav Havel's election as president.* 瓦茨拉夫·哈维尔当选为总统. N-UNCOUNT

elec·tion·eer·ing /ɪˌlekʃəˈnɪərɪŋ/.
Electioneering is the activities that politicians and their supporters carry out in order to persuade people to vote for them or their political party in an election. 竞选活动; 拉票活动. N-UNCOUNT

elec·tive /ɪˈlektɪv/ **electives.**
1 An **elective** post or committee is one to which people are appointed as a result of winning an election. (职位或委员会)选任的; 由选举产生的. ❖ *Buchanan has never held elective office.* 布坎南从未担任过选举产生的职务. ADJ FORMAL
2 **Elective** surgery is surgery that you choose to have in advance rather than wait for it to become essential, for example a hip replacement or a hysterectomy. (手术, 如髋关节置换术或子宫切除术等)非急需施行的、可做可不做的. ADJ FORMAL
3 An **elective** is a subject which a student can choose to study as part of his or her course. 选修课程. ❖ *Electives are offered in Tai Chi and advanced dance exercise.* 选修课有太极拳和高级舞蹈训练. N-COUNT AMERICAN

elec·tor /ɪˈlektə/ **electors.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Electors are people who have the right to vote in an election. 有选举权的人; 选民; 投票人. N-COUNT

elec·tor·al /ɪˈlektərəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Electoral is used to describe things that are connected with elections. (有关)选举的. ❖ ...*Italy's electoral system of proportional representation.* 意大利的比例代表制选举制度. ◢ **elec·tor·al·ly.** 在选举方面. ADJ ADJ n; ADV

eˌlectoral ˈregister, electoral registers.
In Britain, an **electoral register** is an official list of all the people who have the right to vote in an election. (英国的) N-COUNT

E

选民登记册.

e,lectoral 'roll, electoral rolls.

In Britain, an **electoral roll** is the same as an **electoral register**. 在英国, electoral roll与electoral register相同. N-COUNT

elec·tor·ate /ɪ'lektərət/ **electorates.** ♦♦◇◇◇

The **electorate** of a country or area is all the people in it who have the right to vote in an election. (某一国家或地区的)所有选举人、所有选民. ❖ *He has the backing of almost a quarter of the electorate.* 几乎有四分之一的选民支持他. N-COLL-COUNT

elec·tric /ɪ'lektrɪk/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 An **electric** device or machine works by means of electricity, rather than using some other source of power. (装置、机器等)用电的、电动的. ADJ

2 An **electric** current, voltage, or charge is one that is produced by electricity. 电(流)的; 电(压)的; 电(荷)的. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Electric** plugs, sockets, or power lines are designed to carry electricity. 电源(插头)的; 电源(插座)的; 电(线)的. ADJ ADJ n

4 The **electric** is the supply of electricity to a house or other place. 供电. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

5 If you describe the atmosphere of a place or event as **electric**, you mean that people are in a state of great excitement. 情绪激动的; 刺激的. ❖ *The mood in the hall was electric.* 大堂里充满了令人激动的气氛. ADJ-GRADED

E

elec·tri·cal /ɪ'lektrɪkəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Electrical** goods, equipment, or appliances work by means of electricity. (物品、设备或用具)用电的, 电动的. ❖ *...shipments of electrical equipment.* 几批运送的电力设备. ◢ **elec·tri·cal·ly** /ɪ'lektrɪkli/ ❖ *...electrically-powered vehicles.* 电动交通工具. ADJ ADV ADV -ed

2 **Electrical** systems or components supply or use electricity. (系统或部件)供电的; 用电的. ADJ

3 **Electrical** energy is energy in the form of electricity. 电(能). ◢ **electrically.** ADJ ADV

4 **Electrical** industries, engineers, or workers are involved in the production and supply of electricity or electrical goods. (工业、工程师或工人)与电力(或电力产品生产和供应)有关的. ADJ ADJ n

e,lectrical engi'neering.

Electrical engineering is the designing, constructing, and maintenance of electrical and electronic devices. 电力工程; 电工学; 电工技术. ◢ **e,lectrical engi'neer, electrical engineers.** 电力工程师. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

e,lectric 'blanket, electric blankets.

An **electric blanket** is a blanket with wires inside it which carry an electric current that keeps the blanket warm. 电热毯. N-COUNT

e,lectric-'blue.

Something that is **electric-blue** is very bright blue in colour. 钢青色(的), 铁蓝色(的)、鲜蓝色(的). COLOUR

e,lectric 'chair, electric chairs.

The **electric chair** is a method of execution in which a person is strapped to a special chair and killed by a powerful electric current. 电椅, 电刑. N-COUNT

elec·tri·cian /ɪlek'trɪʃən, ,i:lek-/ **electricians.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **electrician** is a person whose job is to install and repair electrical equipment. 电气技工. N-COUNT

elec·tric·ity /ɪlek'trɪsɪti, ,i:lek-/. ♦♦♦◇◇

Electricity is a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for machines. 电, 电力. ❖ *The electricity had been cut off.* 电力已被切断. N-UNCOUNT

elec·trics /ɪ'lektrɪks/.

You can refer to a system of electrical wiring as the **electrics**. 电路. N-PLURAL BRITISH

e,lectric 'shock, electric shocks.

If you get an **electric shock**, you get a sudden painful feeling when you touch something which is connected to a supply of electricity. 触电; 电击; 电休克. N-COUNT

elec·tri·fi·ca·tion /ɪ,lektrɪfɪ'keɪʃən/.

The **electrification** of a house, town, or area is the connecting of that place with a supply of electricity. (房屋、城市或地区的)电气化. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **electrify.**

elec·tri·fied /ɪ'lektrɪfaɪd/.

An **electrified** fence or other barrier has been connected to a supply of electricity, so that a person or animal that touches it will get an electric shock. (栅栏或其他障碍物)带电的. ADJ ADJ n

elec·tri·fy /ɪ'lektrɪfaɪ/ **electrifies, electrifying, electrified.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If people **are electrified** by an event or experience, it makes them feel very excited and surprised. 对...感到兴奋和惊讶. ❖ *The world was electrified by his courage and resistance.* 全球的人对他的勇气和反抗精神感到震惊. ◢ **elec·tri·fy·ing** ❖ *...an electrifying performance.* 一场激动人心的演出. VB be V-ed ADJ-GRADED

2 When a railway system or railway line **is electrified**, electric cables are put over the tracks, or electric rails are put beside them, so that the trains can be powered by electricity. (铁路系统)电气化. ◢ **elec·tri·fi·ca·tion** ❖ *...the electrification of the Oxted to Uckfield line.* 奥克斯泰德至阿克菲尔德一段铁路线的电气化. VB be V-ed N-UNCOUNT

electro- /ɪ'lektrəu-/.

Electro- is used to form words that refer to electricity or processes involving electricity. 电; 与电有关. ❖ *...electro-magnetic energy.* 电磁能. PREFIX

elec·tro·cute /ɪ'lektrəkju:t/ **electrocutes, electrocuting, electrocuted.**

1 If someone **is electrocuted,** they are accidentally killed or badly injured when they touch something connected to a source of electricity. 触电致死(或严重受伤), (被)电击. ❖ *He accidentally electrocuted himself.* 他意外地触电而死. VB be V-ed V pron-refl

2 If a criminal **is electrocuted,** he or she is executed by means of an electrical apparatus. (罪犯)(被)处以电刑而死. ◢ **elec·tro·cu·tion** /ɪ,lektrə'kju:ʃən/ **electrocutions** ❖ *...death by electrocution.* 被以电刑处死. VB be V-ed N-VAR

elec·trode /ɪ'lektrəud/ **electrodes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **electrode** is a small piece of metal or other substance that is used to take an electric current to or from a source of power, a piece of equipment, or a living body. 电极. N-COUNT

elec·troly·sis /ɪlek'trɒlɪsɪs, ,i:-/.

Electrolysis is the process of passing an electric current through a substance in order to produce chemical changes in the substance. 电解. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

elec·tro·lyte /ɪ'lektrəlaɪt/ **electrolytes.**

An **electrolyte** is a substance, usually a liquid, which electricity can pass through. (通常为液体)电解质; 电解液. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

elec·tro·mag·net·ic /ɪ,lektrəumæg'netɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Electromagnetic is used to describe the electrical and magnetic forces or effects produced by an electric current. 电磁的; 电磁体的. ❖ *...electromagnetic fields.* 电磁场. ADJ

elec·tron /ɪ'lektrɒn/ **electrons.** ♦♦◇◇◇

An **electron** is a tiny particle of matter that is smaller than an atom and has a negative electrical charge. 电子. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

elec·tron·ic /ɪlek'trɒnɪk, ,i:-/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 An **electronic** device is one that has transistors or silicon chips which control and change the electric current passing through the device. (装置)电子的. ADJ ADJ n

2 An **electronic** process or activity involves the use of electronic devices. (过程或活动)使用电子装置的. ❖ *...electronic surveillance.* 电子监视. ◢ **elec·troni·cal·ly.** ADJ ADV

e,lectronic 'mail.

Electronic mail is the same as **email**. 同email. N-SING

elec·tron·ics /ɪlek'trɒnɪks/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Electronics** is the technology of using transistors and silicon chips, especially in devices such as radios, televisions, and computers. (尤指用于无线电、电视和计算机方面的)电子技术; 电子学. ❖ *...Europe's three main electronics companies.* 欧洲三大电子公司. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to electronic devices, or the part of a piece of equipment that consists of electronic devices, as the **electronics** . 电子装置; (设备中的)电子装置部分. N-PLURAL

el·egant /ˈelɪgənt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you describe a person or thing as **elegant**, you mean that they are pleasing and graceful in appearance or style. (外表或风格)优美的，雅致的. ❖ *...an elegant restaurant.* 风格典雅的餐厅. ◢ **el·egance** ❖ *...Princess Grace's understated elegance.* 格雷丝公主那含蓄优雅的仪态. ◢ **el·egant·ly** ❖ *...a tall, elegantly dressed man with a mustache.* 体型高大、衣着讲究、蓄着小胡子的男人. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe a piece of writing, an idea, or a plan as **elegant**, you mean that it is simple, clear, and clever. (作品、意见或计划等)简练的；简洁的；精细的. ◢ **elegantly** ❖ *...an elegantly simple idea.* 一个简洁的概念. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

el·egi·ac /ˌelɪˈdʒaɪək/.

Something that is **elegiac** expresses or shows sadness. 哀悼的；忧伤的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

el·egy /ˈelɪdʒi/ **elegies.**

An **elegy** is a sad poem, often about someone who has died. 挽诗；悲歌；挽歌. N-COUNT

el·ement /ˈelɪmənt/ **elements.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The different **elements** of something are the different parts it contains. 组成部分；成分；要素. ❖ *...one of the key elements of the UN's peace plan.* 联合国和平计划的重要组成部分之一. N-COUNT

2 A particular **element** of a situation, activity, or process is an important quality or feature that it has or needs. (情境、活动或过程的)因素；要素；特征；特质. ❖ *Fitness has now become an important element in our lives.* 保持身体健康现在已成为我们生活中一个重要部分. N-COUNT with supp

3 When you talk about **elements** within a society or organization, you are referring to groups of people who have similar aims, beliefs, or habits. (社会、社团或组织的，有共同目标、信仰或习惯的)一伙人；成员. ❖ *...criminal elements.* 犯罪分子. *...the hooligan element.* 流氓分子. N-COUNT usu pl, supp N

4 If something has an **element** of a particular quality or emotion, it has a certain amount of this quality or emotion. (某种特质或情感的)成分；因素. ❖ *These reports clearly contain elements of propaganda.* 这些报告明显含有宣传的成分. N-COUNT

5 An **element** is a substance such as gold, oxygen, or carbon that consists of only one type of atom. (指金、氧或碳等含单一种原子的)元素. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

6 The **element** in an electric fire or water heater is the part which changes the electric current into heat. (电炉或热水器中的)电热丝；电阻丝；电热元件. N-COUNT

7 You can refer to the weather, especially wind and rain, as **the elements**. 天气(尤指刮风下雨的天气). ❖ *...exposed to the elements.* 经受风吹雨打. N-PLURAL the N

8 If you say that someone is **in** their **element**, you mean that they are in a situation they enjoy, or are doing something that they enjoy and do well. 处于适宜的环境；做喜欢的事并做得很好. ❖ *My stepmother was in her element, organizing everything.* 我的继母自得其乐地料理着一切. PHR

el·ement·al /ˌelɪˈmentəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Elemental feelings and types of behaviour are simple, basic, and forceful. (感情或行为)简单的；朴素的；基本的；强劲的. ❖ *...the elemental life they would be living in this new colony.* 他们在这片新的殖民地上将要过的一种简朴生活. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

el·emen·ta·ry /ˌelɪˈmentri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **elementary** is very simple, straightforward, and basic. 简单的；基本的，基础的，初级的. ❖ *...elementary computer skills.* 初级电脑技能. ADJ-GRADED

eleˈmentary school, elementary schools. ◆◇◇◇◇

In the United States, an **elementary school** is a school where children are taught for the first six or eight years of their education. (美国)小学；初级学校. N-VAR

el·ephant /ˈelɪfənt/ **elephants.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **elephant** is a very large animal with a long, flexible nose called a trunk, which it uses to pick up things. 象. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **white elephant**.

el·ephan·tine /ˌelɪˈfæntaɪn/.

If you describe something as **elephantine**, you mean that you think it is large and clumsy; used showing disapproval. (贬义)巨大而笨重的；笨拙的. ❖ *His legs were elephantine and his body obese.* 他双腿粗笨，身材肥胖. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

el·evate /ˈelɪveɪt/ **elevates, elevating, elevated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When someone or something achieves a more important rank or status, you can say that they **are elevated** to it. (获)晋升；(被)提升. ❖ *He was elevated to the post of prime minister.* 他升任首相职位. ◢ **el·eva·tion** /ˌelɪˈveɪʃən/ ❖ *After his elevation to the papacy, he reigned for two years.* 他升任罗马教皇后曾任此职两年. VB usu Passive FORMAL be V-ed to n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **elevate** something to a higher status, you consider it to be better or more important than it really is. (使提高到比实际更好或更重要的地位)拔高，抬举. ❖ *Don't elevate your superiors to superstar status.* 别把你的上级拔高到超级巨星的地位. VB V n to n

3 To **elevate** something means to increase it in amount or intensity. 增加数量；增强. ❖ *Emotional stress can elevate blood pressure.* 情绪的压力会导致血压上升. VB FORMAL V n

4 If you **elevate** something, you raise it above a horizontal level. 举起；抬高. VB V n FORMAL

el·evat·ed /ˈelɪveɪtɪd/.

1 An **elevated** person, job, or role is very important or of very high rank. (人、工作或角色)十分重要的；(级别)非常高的. ❖ *His career has blossomed and that has given him a certain elevated status.* 他的事业兴旺发达，这使他获得了某种重要的地位. ADJ

2 **Elevated** thoughts or ideas are on a high moral or intellectual level. (思想或看法)高尚的；十分高明的. ❖ *...the magazine's elevated British tone.* 该杂志那高雅的英国情调. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Elevated** land or buildings are raised up higher than the surrounding area. (土地、建筑物)高出周围区域的. ADJ

el·eva·tion /ˌelɪˈveɪʃən/ **elevations.**

1 An **elevation** is the front, back, or side of a building, or a drawing of one of these. (建筑物的)立面；立视图. ❖ *...the addition of two-storey wings on the north and south elevations.* 立视图上南北两面各增建两层附楼. N-COUNT with supp TECHNICAL

2 The **elevation** of a place is its height above sea level. 海拔. ❖ *...an elevation of about 13,000 feet above sea level.* 海拔1.3万英尺左右. N-COUNT

3 An **elevation** is a piece of ground that is higher than the area around it. 高地；丘. N-COUNT

el·eva·tor /ˈelɪveɪtə/ **elevators.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **elevator** is a device that carries people up and down inside buildings. The usual British word is **lift**. 电梯. [英]一般作 lift. N-COUNT AMERICAN

elev·en /ɪˈlevən/ **elevens.** ◆◆◆◆◆

Eleven is the number 11. 十一. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

eˌleven-ˈplus; 又拼作 **eleven plus**.

The **eleven plus** is an exam which is taken by children in Britain at about the age of eleven. (英国为11岁左右儿童举行的)升中学甄别考试. N-SING

elev·enth /ɪˈlevənθ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

The **eleventh** item in a series is the one that you count as number eleven. 第十一. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

eˌleventh ˈhour.

If someone does something at **the eleventh hour**, they do it at the last possible moment. 最后时刻. ❖ *...last night's eleventh hour agreement.* 昨晚最后一刻达成的协定. N-SING

elf /elf/ **elves.**

In fairy stories, **elves** are small magical beings who play tricks on people. (童话故事中喜欢作弄人的)小精灵. N-COUNT

elf·in /ˈelfɪn/.

If you describe someone as **elfin**, you think that they are attractive because they are small and have delicate features. 小精灵似的；小妖精似的. ❖ *...a little boy with an elfin face.* 长有一张小精灵似的脸的小男孩. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

elic·it /ɪˈlɪsɪt/ **elicits, eliciting, elicited.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **elicit** a response or a reaction, you do or say VB

E

something which makes other people respond or react. 引起(某种回应或反应); 导致. ❖ *Yeltsin's firing of Yakovlev elicited a storm of protest.* 叶利钦解除雅科夫列夫职务一事, 引起了抗议的浪潮. V n

2 If you **elicit** a piece of information, you get it by asking the right questions. 引出; 探出. ❖ *Several phone calls elicited no further information.* 几个电话都没有问出更进一步的消息. VB FORMAL V n

eli·gible /ˈelɪdʒɪbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **eligible** for something is entitled or able to have it. 有资格的; 有条件的; 合格的. ❖ *Almost half the population are eligible to vote in today's election.* 几乎有近半数的人有资格在今天的选举中投票. ◢ **eli·gibil·ity** /ˌelɪdʒəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *...the rules covering eligibility for benefits.* 有关获取补助资格的规定. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 An **eligible** man or woman is not yet married and is considered to be a suitable partner. (未婚的男子或女子)适合做伴侣的; 合适的; 合意的. ADJ-GRADED

elimi·nate /ɪˈlɪmɪneɪt/ **eliminates, eliminating, eliminated.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 To **eliminate** something that you do not want or need, means to remove it completely. 排除; 消除; 根除. ❖ *Academic departments are being eliminated.* 学术部门正在被削除. *If you think you may be allergic to a food or drink, eliminate it from your diet.* 假如你觉得自己可能对某种食物或饮料过敏, 那你在日常饮食中就要剔除这些东西. ◢ **elimi·na·tion** /ɪˌlɪmɪˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *...the prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons.* 对化学武器的禁止及销毁. VB: V n FORMAL be V-ed V n from n N-UNCOUNT

2 When a person or team **is eliminated** from a competition, they are defeated and so take no further part in the competition. (被)淘汰. ❖ *If you are eliminated in the show-jumping then you are out of the complete competition.* 一旦你在障碍赛马比赛中被淘汰出局, 你就会完全失去参赛的资格. V-PASSIVE be V-ed from n be V-ed

3 If someone says that they **have eliminated** an enemy, they mean that they have killed them. 消灭, 干掉. ❖ *He urged right-wingers to eliminate their opponents.* 他敦促右翼分子消灭他们的对手. VB PRAGMATICS V n

elimi·na·tor /ɪˈlɪmɪneɪtə/ **eliminators.**

In sport, an **eliminator** is a match or competition which decides which team or player is to go through to the next stage of a competition. (体育比赛中的)淘汰赛. N-COUNT

elite /ɪˈliːt, eɪ-/ **elites.** ♦♦◇◇◇

You can refer to the most powerful, rich, or talented people within a particular group, place, or society as the **elite**. 出类拔萃的人; 精英; 实权人物. ❖ *...China's intellectual elite.* 中国的知识精英. N-COUNT

➭ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the elite troops of the President's bodyguard.* 总统卫队的精锐部队. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

elit·ism /ɪˈliːtɪzəm, eɪ-/.

1 **Elitism** is the feeling of superiority someone has when they believe they are part of an elite. 高人一等的优越感. ❖ *...the arrogance and elitism of gallery owners.* 画廊主人的傲慢与优越感. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Elitism** is the belief that a society or country should be ruled by a small group of people who are superior to everyone else. (精英)杰出人物统治论. N-UNCOUNT

elit·ist /ɪˈliːtɪst, eɪ-/ **elitists.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe systems, practices, or ideas as **elitist**, you believe that they favour only a small group of powerful, rich, or talented people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)精英主义制的. ❖ *Labour has criticised government policy on Hong Kong as elitist.* 工党批评政府对香港的政策是精英主义制. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe an activity or profession as **elitist**, you mean that it is practised only by a small group of powerful, rich, or talented people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)由精英垄断的. ❖ *The legal profession is starting to be less elitist.* 法律工作不再是精英的专利. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 An **elitist** is someone who believes that they are part of an elite or believes in elitism; used showing disapproval. (贬义)精英分子; 精英主义论者. ❖ *...intellectual elitists.* 知识界的精英分子. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

elix·ir /ɪˈlɪksə/ **elixirs.**

An **elixir** is a liquid that is considered to have magical powers. 神水; 灵丹妙药; 万灵药. ❖ *...the elixir of life.* 长生不老药. N-COUNT LITERARY

Eliza·bethan /ɪˌlɪzəˈbiːθən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Elizabethan means belonging to or connected with England in the second half of the sixteenth century, when Elizabeth the First was Queen. 伊丽莎白一世时代的; 有关伊丽莎白一世时代的. ❖ *...the Elizabethan theatre.* 伊丽莎白时代的剧院. ADJ

elk /elk/ **elks;** **elk** can also be used as the plural form. 又可作复数形式.

The **elk** is the largest type of deer. 麋鹿. N-VAR

el·lipse /ɪˈlɪps/ **ellipses.**

An **ellipse** is an oval shape like a flattened circle. 椭圆形. N-COUNT FORMAL

el·lip·sis /ɪˈlɪpsɪs/.

Ellipsis means leaving out words rather than repeating them unnecessarily; for example, saying 'I want to go but I can't' instead of 'I want to go but I can't go'. 省略. 例如使用I want to go but I can't取代I want to go but I can't go. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

el·lip·ti·cal /ɪˈlɪptɪkəl/.

1 Something that is **elliptical** is oval, like a flattened circle. 椭圆的, 椭圆形的. ❖ *...the moon's elliptical orbit.* 月球的椭圆形轨道. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 **Elliptical** references to something are indirect. 不直截了当的; 含蓄的; 间接的. ❖ *...elliptical references to problems best not aired in public.* 间接提及一些最好不要当众谈及的问题. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

elm /elm/ **elms.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **elm** is a tree that has broad leaves which it loses in winter. 榆树. N-VAR

➭ **Elm** is the wood of this tree. 榆木. N-UNCOUNT

elo·cu·tion /ˌeləˈkjuːʃən/.

Elocution lessons are lessons in which someone is taught to speak clearly and in an accent that is considered to be standard and acceptable. 演说艺术(课程); 演说术. N-UNCOUNT

elon·gate /ˈiːlɒŋgeɪt, AM ɪˈlɔːŋ-/ **elongates, elongating, elongated.**

If you **elongate** something or if it **elongates**, you stretch it so that it becomes longer. 拉长; 使伸长; 使延长. ❖ *The fibre can elongate up to 4 per cent before breaking.* 这种纤维最多可以拉长4%而不断裂. V-ERG V n FORMAL V

elon·gat·ed /ˈiːlɒŋgeɪtɪd, AM ɪˈlɔːŋ-/.

If something is **elongated**, it is very long and thin. 细长的. ❖ *The light from my candle threw his elongated shadow on the walls.* 我的蜡烛发出的光把他细长的影子投射到墙上. ADJ-GRADED

elope /ɪˈləʊp/ **elopes, eloping, eloped.**

When two people **elope** they go away in secret to get married. 私奔. ❖ *In 1912 he eloped with Frieda von Richthofen.* 1912年, 他与弗丽达·冯·里希特霍芬私奔. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n

elo·quent /ˈeləkwənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Eloquent** speech or writing is well expressed and effective in persuading people. (演讲、写作)雄辩的; 有说服力的. ❖ *I heard him make a very eloquent speech.* 我听过他作的一次雄辩的演讲. ◢ **elo·quence** ❖ *...the eloquence of his prose.* 他的散文的说服力. ◢ **elo·quent·ly** ❖ *Jan speaks eloquently about her art.* 简滔滔不绝地谈论着她的艺术作品. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

2 A person who is **eloquent** is good at speaking and able to persuade people; used showing approval. (褒义)能言善辩的; 有说服力的. ❖ *...one particularly eloquent German critic.* 一位尤其能言善辩的德国评论家. ◢ **elo·quence** ❖ *I wish I'd had the eloquence of Helmut Schmidt.* 我真希望自己能像赫尔穆特·施密特那样能言善辩. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

else /els/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **else** after words such as 'anywhere', 'someone', and 'what', to refer in a vague way to another person, place, or thing. (用于anywhere, someone及what ADJ

等词后面,含糊地指另一个人、地点或事物)其他的,别的,另外的. ❖ *If I can't make a living at painting, at least I can teach someone else to paint.* 即使我不能以画画为生,起码还能靠教别人绘画来糊口. *What else have you had for your birthday?* 你生日还收到什么别的礼物?

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I never wanted to live anywhere else.* 我根本不想到别的地方去住. ADV adv ADV

2 You use **else** after words such as 'everyone', 'everything', and 'everywhere' to refer in a vague way to all the other people, things, or places except the one you are talking about. (用在everyone, everything和everywhere后面,含糊地指除了提到的人、事物或地方之外的其他所有人、事物或地方)另外的; 其他的; 别的. ❖ *Cigarettes are in short supply, like everything else here.* 像这里所有的其他物品一样,香烟也供应不足. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *London seems so much dirtier than everywhere else.* 伦敦似乎比其他任何地方都要脏得多. ADV adv ADV

3 You use **or else** after stating a logical conclusion, to indicate that what you are about to say is evidence for that conclusion. (用于结论之后,后面引出论据)否则; 要不然. ❖ *Evidently no lessons have been learnt or else the government would not have handled the problem so sloppily.* 政府显然并未吸取任何教训,否则它就不会如此草率地处理这个问题了. PHR-CONJ

4 You use **or else** to introduce a statement that indicates the unpleasant results that will occur if someone does or does not do something. (引出令人不快的说法)否则; 要不然. ❖ *Make sure you are strapped in very well, or else you will fall out.* 一定要牢牢系好安全带,否则你会掉出去. PHR-CONJ

5 You use **or else** to introduce the second of two possibilities when you do not know which one is true. (表示不知在两种可能性中,哪一种属实)要么; 不然. ❖ *You are either a total genius or else you must be absolutely raving mad.* 你要么是个十足的天才,要么准是完完全全地疯了. PHR-CONJ

6 **Above all else** is used to emphasize that a particular thing is more important than other things. 比一切更重要的. ❖ *Above all else I hate the cold.* 我最讨厌寒冷. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 You can say **'if nothing else'** to indicate that what you are mentioning is, in your opinion, the only good thing in a particular situation. (表示某一特定情况中的唯一好处)至少,起码. ❖ *If nothing else, you'll really enjoy meeting them.* 至少你见到他们时真的会很高兴. PHR

8 You say 'or else' after a command to warn someone that if they do not obey, you will be angry and may harm or punish them. (用于命令之后以示警告)否则; 要不然. ❖ *Behave, or else!* 规矩点!否则有你好看的! PHR PRAGMATICS

else·where /ˌelsˈweə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Elsewhere means in other places or to another place. 在别处, 在其他地方. ❖ *Almost 80 percent of the state's residents were born elsewhere.* 该州差不多80%的人是在其他地方出生的. *They were living rather well, in comparison with people elsewhere in the world.* 与世界上其他地方的人相比,他们生活得算不错. ADV

ELT /ˌiː el ˈtiː/.

ELT is the teaching of English to people whose first language is not English. **ELT** is an abbreviation for 'English Language Teaching'. (对母语不是英语的人的)英语教学. English Language Teaching的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

elu·ci·date /ɪˈluːsɪdeɪt/ **elucidates, elucidating, elucidated.**

If you **elucidate** something, you make it clear and easy to understand. 阐明; 解释. ❖ *There was no need for him to elucidate.* 他无须作出解释. VB V n FORMAL V

elude /ɪˈluːd/ **eludes, eluding, eluded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something that you want **eludes** you, you fail to obtain it. 使…未能得到. ❖ *Sleep eluded her.* 她失眠了. VB no passive

2 If you **elude** someone or something, you avoid them or escape from them. 躲避; 逃避; 避开. ❖ *He eluded the police for 13 years.* 他逃避警察的追捕达13年. V n VB V n

3 If a fact or idea **eludes** you, you do not succeed in understanding it, realizing it, or remembering it. 使不明白; 使不理解; 使记不起. ❖ *The appropriate word eluded him.* 他想不起那个合适的字眼来. VB no passive V n

elu·sive /ɪˈluːsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something or someone that is **elusive** is difficult to find, describe, remember, or achieve. 难以找到的; 难以描述的; 难记起的; 难以获得的. ❖ *In London late-night taxis are elusive.* 在伦敦,到了深夜很难打到出租车. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **elu·sive·ness** ❖ *...the elusiveness of her character.* 她难以捉摸的性格. N-UNCOUNT

elves /elvz/.

Elves is the plural of **elf**. elf的复数形式.

em- /ɪm-/. Often pronounced /em-/, particularly in American English. 在美国英语里常常读作 /em-/.

Em- is a form of **en-** that is used before b-, m-, and p-. Em-为en-的一种形式,用在b-, m-及p-之前. ❖ *I want to empower the businessman.* 我想授权给这位商人. PREFIX

ema·ci·at·ed /ɪˈmeɪsieɪtɪd, -ˈmeɪʃ-/.

An **emaciated** person is extremely thin and weak because of illness or lack of food. (因病或缺乏食物而)瘦弱的; 消瘦的; 憔悴的. ADJ-GRADED

email /ˈiːmeɪl/; 又拼作 **E-mail**.

Email is a system of sending written messages electronically from one computer to another. **Email** is an abbreviation of 'electronic mail'. 电子邮件. electronic mail的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

ema·nate /ˈeməneɪt/ **emanates, emanating, emanated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a quality or feeling **emanates** from you, or if you **emanate** a quality or feeling, you give people a strong sense that you have that quality or feeling. 显现出(素质); 流露出(感情); 表露出. ❖ *He emanates sympathy.* 他流露出同情的神色. V-ERG V from n FORMAL V n

2 If something **emanates** from somewhere, it comes from there. 从…发散出; 从…传出. ❖ *...reports emanating from America.* 来自美国的报道. VB FORMAL V from n Also V n

ema·na·tion /ˌeməˈneɪʃən/ **emanations.**

An **emanation** is a form of energy or a mass of tiny particles that comes from something. 放射; (自某一物体发出的)射气. N-COUNT FORMAL

eman·ci·pate /ɪˈmænsɪpeɪt/ **emancipates, emancipating, emancipated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If people **are emancipated**, they are freed from unpleasant or degrading social, political, or legal restrictions. (被)解放; (使)摆脱(不受欢迎的社会、政治或法律等的)束缚. ❖ *That war preserved the Union and emancipated the slaves.* 那场战争保住了联邦政府并解放了奴隶. VB be V-ed FORMAL V n ◢ **eman·ci·pa·tion** /ɪˌmænsɪˈpeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the emancipation of women.* 妇女解放. N-UNCOUNT

eman·ci·pat·ed /ɪˈmænsɪpeɪtɪd/.

If you describe someone as **emancipated**, you mean that they behave in a less restricted way than is traditional in their society. 不受(传统习俗等)约束的. ❖ *She is an emancipated woman.* 她是个不受传统约束的女子. ADJ-GRADED

emas·cu·late /ɪˈmæskjʊleɪt/ **emasculates, emasculating, emasculated.**

1 If you say that someone or something **is emasculated**, you disapprove of the fact that they have been made weak and ineffective. (被)削弱; (使)虚弱无力. ❖ *The company tried to emasculate the unions.* 公司试图削弱工会的力量. VB be V-ed PRAGMATICS V n

2 If you say that a man **is emasculated**, you disapprove of the fact that he loses his male role, identity, or qualities. (使)无男子气. ❖ *He was clearly emasculated by his girlfriend.* 他明显被女朋友弄得没有一点男子气概. VB usu passive PRAGMATICS be V-ed

em·balm /ɪmˈbɑːm/ **embalms, embalming, embalmed.**

If a dead person **is embalmed**, their body is preserved using special substances. 对(尸体)(进行)防腐处理. VB be V-ed ◢ **em·balm·ing** ❖ *People often look different after embalming.* 人的尸体经过防腐处理之后,往往看上去跟原先不一样. N-UNCOUNT

em·bank·ment /ɪmˈbæŋkmənt/ **embankments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **embankment** is a thick wall or mound of earth that is built to carry a road or railway over an area of low ground, or to prevent a river or the sea from flooding the area. 路堤; 河堤; 防洪堤. ❖ *...Victoria Embankment.* 维多利亚防 N-COUNT

E

护堤.

em·bar·go /ɪm'bɑːgəʊ/ **embargoes, embargoing, embargoed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If goods of a particular kind **are embargoed**, people are not permitted to import them from a particular country or export them to a particular country. 禁止(货物)进出口,禁运. ❖ *They embargoed oil shipments to the U.S.* 他们对美国实施石油禁运. VB be V-ed; V n

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He has called on the government to lift its embargo on trade with Vietnam.* 他要求政府解除与越南进行贸易的禁令. N-COUNT

em·bark /ɪm'bɑːk/ **embarks, embarking, embarked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **embark** on something new, difficult, or exciting, you start doing it. 着手、从事; 开始进行(新的、困难的或刺激的事). ❖ *He's embarking on a new career as a writer.* 他以当做家开始了新的职业生涯. VB; V on/upon n

2 When someone **embarks** on a ship, they go on board before the start of a voyage. 上(船). ❖ *Bob ordered brigade HQ to embark.* 鲍勃命令旅部人员上船. VB V on n; V ◢ **em·bar·ka·tion** /ˌembɑː'keɪʃən/ ❖ *Embarkation was scheduled for just after 4 pm.* 登船时间定于下午4点以后. N-UNCOUNT

em·bar·rass /ɪm'bærəs/ **embarrasses, embarrassing, embarrassed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something or someone **embarrasses** you, they make you feel shy or ashamed. 使尴尬; 使害羞; 使窘迫. ❖ *It embarrassed him that he had no idea of what was going on.* 他不知道发生了什么事,十分尴尬. VB V n; it V n that ◢ **em·bar·rass·ing** /ɪm'bærəsɪŋ/ ❖ *That was an embarrassing situation for me.* 那对我来说是个尴尬的局面. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **em·bar·rass·ing·ly** ❖ *Stephens had beaten him embarrassingly easily.* 斯蒂芬斯轻而易举就击败了他,令他很难堪. ADV-GRADED

2 If something **embarrasses** a politician or political party, it causes problems for them. 给(政治家或政党)带来麻烦; 使困扰. ❖ *The Government has been embarrassed by the affair.* 政府被这件事弄得很困扰. VB V n; be V-ed ◢ **em·bar·rass·ing** ❖ *He has put the Bonn government in an embarrassing position.* 他已经把波恩政府置于困窘的境地. ADJ-GRADED

em·bar·rassed /ɪm'bærəst/. ♦♦◇◇◇

A person who is **embarrassed** feels shy, ashamed, or guilty about something. 害羞的; 羞怯的; 尴尬的; 内疚的. ❖ *...an embarrassed silence.* 一阵尴尬的沉默. ADJ-GRADED

em·bar·rass·ment /ɪm'bærəsmənt/ **embarrassments.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Embarrassment** is a feeling of shyness, shame, or guilt. 害羞; 羞怯; 尴尬; 窘迫; 内疚. ❖ *We apologise for any embarrassment this may have caused.* 我们对此事可能引起的任何困窘局面表示歉意. N-VAR

2 An **embarrassment** is an action, event, or situation which causes problems for a politician, political party, government, or other public group. (给政治家、政党、政府或其他团体)带来麻烦的行动(事件或处境). ❖ *The poverty figures were undoubtedly an embarrassment to the president.* 有关贫困的数据无疑令总统感到尴尬. N-COUNT

3 If you refer to a person as **an embarrassment**, you mean that you disapprove of them but cannot avoid your connection with them. 令人为难的人. ❖ *You have been an embarrassment to us from the day Douglas married you.* 自从道格拉斯迎娶了你,你就一直令我们感到左右为难. N-SING: a N

em·bas·sy /'embəsi/ **embassies.** ♦♦♦◇◇

An **embassy** is a group of government officials, headed by an ambassador, who represent their government in a foreign country. The building in which they work is also called an **embassy**. 大使及其官员; 大使馆全体人员; 大使馆. ❖ *The American Embassy has already complained.* 美国大使馆已经表示了不满. N-COUNT

em·bat·tled /ɪm'bætəld/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a person, group, or organization as **embattled**, you mean that they are having a lot of problems or difficulties. (人、团体或组织)焦头烂额的,遇到问题(或困难)的. ❖ *The embattled Sulzer begged him for help.* 苏尔泽遇到麻烦,请求他给予帮助. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **embattled** area is one that is involved in the fighting in a war, especially one that is surrounded by enemy forces. 处于战斗状态的(尤指被敌人包围的). ADJ: ADJ n

em·bed /ɪm'bed/ **embeds, embedding, embedded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If an object **embeds** itself in a substance or thing, it becomes fixed there firmly and deeply. 嵌入; 插入. ❖ *One of the bullets passed through Andrea's chest before embedding itself in a wall.* 一颗子弹穿过安德烈亚的胸部后嵌入了墙内. VB; V n in n; Also V n prep ◢ **em·bed·ded** ❖ *There is glass embedded in the cut.* 有玻璃片嵌在伤口里. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something such as an attitude or feeling **is embedded** in a society or system, or in someone's personality, it becomes a permanent and noticeable feature of it. (态度、感情等)被植入(社会体制或某人的个性之中,并成为永久而鲜明的特征). ❖ *This agreement will be embedded in a state treaty to be signed soon.* 这一协定将被包括在即将签署的国家条约中. VB usu passive; be V-ed in n ◢ **embedded** ❖ *I think that hatred of the other is deeply embedded in our society.* 我认为对异己的仇恨之心深深地植根于我们社会中. ADJ-GRADED

em·bel·lish /ɪm'belɪʃ/ **embellishes, embellishing, embellished.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **is embellished** with decorative features, they are added to make it look more attractive. (被)美化; (被)修饰. ❖ *Ivy leaves embellish the front of the dresser.* 梳妆柜正面饰有常青藤叶图案. VB be V-ed with n; V n ◢ **em·bel·lish·ment** /ɪm'belɪʃmənt/ **embellishments.** An **embellishment** is a decoration added to something. 装饰; 修饰. N-VAR

2 If you **embellish** a story, you make it more interesting by adding details which may be untrue. 给(故事等)添加(或许并不属实的)细节; 对...加以渲染. ❖ *I launched into the parable, embellishing the story with invented dialogue and extra details.* 我开始讲这个寓言,讲的时候添进编造的对话,又编了一些细节. VB; V n

em·ber /'embə/ **embers.**

The **embers** of a fire are small pieces of wood or coal that remain and glow with heat after the fire has finished burning. 余火未尽的小木块(或煤块); 余烬. N-COUNT

em·bez·zle /ɪm'bezəl/ **embezzles, embezzling, embezzled.**

If someone **embezzles** money that has been entrusted to them, they take it and use it illegally for their own purposes. 盗用(钱财); 挪用. ❖ *One former director embezzled $34 million in company funds.* 一名前任主管挪用了3,400万元公司资金. VB; V n; Also V

em·bez·zle·ment /ɪm'bezəlmənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Embezzlement is the crime or activity of embezzling money. 盗用(公款)行为或罪行; 侵吞(钱财)行为. N-UNCOUNT

em·bit·tered /ɪm'bɪtəd/.

If you describe someone as **embittered**, you mean that they feel angry and resentful because of unpleasant and unfair things that have happened to them. 激怒的, 愤怒的. ❖ *He had turned into an embittered, hardened adult.* 他已经变成了一个心怀怨愤、铁石心肠的成年人. ADJ-GRADED

em·bla·zoned /ɪm'bleɪzənd/.

If something is **emblazoned** with a design or letters, they are clearly drawn, printed, or sewn on it. 清晰地画有(印有或缝上图案或字母等)的. ❖ *Jackie was sporting a T-shirt with 'Mustique' emblazoned on it.* 杰基穿着一件印有醒目的马斯蒂克字样的T恤. ADJ

em·blem /'embləm/ **emblems.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **emblem** is a design representing a country or organization. (国家或组织的)象征图案; 标志. ❖ *...the Red Cross emblem.* 红十字会标志. N-COUNT

2 An **emblem** is something that represents a quality or idea. (品质或概念的)象征; 标志. ❖ *The eagle was an emblem of strength and courage.* 鹰是力量和勇气的象征. N-COUNT

em·blem·at·ic /ˌemblə'mætɪk/.

1 If something, such as an object in a picture, is **emblematic** of a particular quality or an idea, it symbolically represents the quality or idea. 具有标志性的, 有象征意义的. ❖ *In some works, flowers take on a powerful emblematic quality.* 在某些作品中,花卉具有强烈的象征意义. ADJ

2 If you say that something is **emblematic** of a state of ADJ

affairs, you mean that it is characteristic of it and represents its most typical features. 具有...特征的; 体现鲜明特征的; 标志性的; 象征性的. ❖ *Montana is emblematic of America's isolationism.* 蒙大拿州是美国孤立主义的标志.

em·bodi·ment /ɪm'bɒdɪmənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone or something is the **embodiment** of a quality or idea, you mean that that is their most noticeable characteristic or the basis of all they do. (一种品质或意念的)体现, 化身. ❖ *A baby is the embodiment of vulnerability.* 婴儿是脆弱的化身. N-SING FORMAL

em·body /ɪm'bɒdi/ **embodies, embodying, embodied.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone or something **embodies** an idea or quality, they are a symbol or expression of that idea or quality. 体现(某一概念或品质); 使具体化. ❖ *That stability was embodied in the Gandhi family.* 沉稳持重的素质在甘地家族身上得到了体现. VB V n; be V-ed in/by n
2 If something **is embodied** in a particular thing, the second thing contains or consists of the first. (被)包含, (被)收录; (由...)组成. ❖ *The constitution would embody the reforms first proposed by President Ramiz Alia.* 宪法将包含由拉米兹·阿利雅总统率先提出的改革内容. VB be V-ed in/by n; V n

em·bold·en /ɪm'bəʊldən/ **emboldens, emboldening, emboldened.**
If you **are emboldened** by something, it makes you feel confident enough to behave in a particular way. (使)(更)自信; (使)(更)勇敢; (使)大胆. ❖ *Four days of non-stop demonstrations have emboldened the anti-government protesters.* 持续四天的示威使反政府分子变得更大胆. VB be V-ed; V n

em·bossed /ɪm'bɒst, AM -'bɔːst/.
If a surface such as paper or wood is **embossed** with a design, the design stands up slightly from the surface. (纸张、木料等物体表面)有凸饰的, 有隆起图案的. ❖ *The paper on the walls was pale gold, embossed with swirling leaf designs.* 墙纸为淡黄色, 上面有呈螺旋式的叶状凸饰. ADJ

em·brace /ɪm'breɪs/ **embraces, embracing, embraced.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **embrace** someone, you put your arms around them and hold them tightly, usually in order to show your love or affection for them. You can also say that two people **embrace** each other or that they **embrace**. 拥抱; (互相)拥抱. ❖ *They embraced passionately.* 他们热烈地拥抱在一起. V RECIP V n; pl-n V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a young couple locked in an embrace.* 紧紧拥抱在一起的一对年轻夫妇. N-COUNT
2 If you **embrace** a change, political system, or idea, you start supporting it or believing in it wholeheartedly. 全心支持(某种变革); 信奉(某种政治体制或主张). ❖ *The new rules have been embraced by government watchdog organizations.* 新订立的法规已获得政府监察部门的大力支持. VB V n; FORMAL; be V-ed
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The marriage signalled James's embrace of the Catholic faith.* 这段婚姻表明詹姆斯信奉了天主教. N-SING
3 If something **embraces** a group of people, things, or ideas, it includes them in a larger group or category. 包含, 包括. ❖ *...a theory that would embrace the whole field of human endeavour.* 将会包含人类所有活动领域的理论. VB FORMAL; V n

em·broi·der /ɪm'brɔɪdə/ **embroiders, embroidering, embroidered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something such as clothing or cloth **is embroidered** with a design, the design is stitched into it. (在...上)刺绣(花样). ❖ *Matilda was embroidering an altar cloth.* 玛蒂尔达正在绣一块铺在神坛上的布. ❖ *I have a pillow with my name embroidered on it.* 我有一个上面绣有我名字的枕头. VB be V-ed with n; V n; V-ed; Also V
2 If you **embroider** a story or account of something, or if you **embroider** on it, you try to make it more interesting by adding details which may be untrue. 给(故事或叙述)添加(或许并不属实的)细节; 给...添枝加叶; 渲染. ❖ *She embroidered on this theme for about ten minutes.* 她围绕着这个主题, 添枝加叶地说了约10分钟. VB V n; V on n

em·broi·dery /ɪm'brɔɪdəri/ **embroideries.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Embroidery** consists of designs stitched into cloth. 绣成的图样; 刺绣(品). ❖ *The panel contains an embroidery.* 衣服的饰条上是绣出的图样. N-VAR
2 **Embroidery** is the activity of stitching designs onto cloth. 刺绣; 绣花; 刺绣法. ❖ *She learned sewing, knitting and embroidery.* 她学了缝纫、编织及刺绣. N-UNCOUNT

em·broil /ɪm'brɔɪl/ **embroils, embroiling, embroiled.**
If someone **embroils** you in a fight or an argument, they get you deeply involved in it. 使卷入(打斗、争端等); 使受牵连; 使受纠缠. ❖ *Any hostilities could result in retaliation and further embroil U.N. troops in fighting.* 任何对抗都可能招来报复, 进而会使联合国部队卷入战争. ◢ **em·broiled** ❖ *The Government insisted that troops would not become embroiled in battles in Bosnia.* 政府坚称军队不会卷入波斯尼亚的战争. VB; V n in n; Also V n; ADJ-GRADED

em·broiled /ɪm'brɔɪld/.
If you become **embroiled** with a person, you become involved in a relationship with them that causes you problems. 与...纠缠不清的. ❖ *As Smith became embroiled with his new lover, the marriage was called off.* 由于史密斯与新情人纠缠不清, 他的婚姻终于告吹. ADJ-GRADED

em·bryo /'embriəʊ/ **embryos.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **embryo** is an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development. (动物或人的)胚胎; 胎儿. N-COUNT
2 An **embryo** idea, system, or organization is in the very early stages of development, but is expected to grow stronger. (概念、体系或组织处于)发展初期的; 雏形的; 萌芽状态的. ❖ *They are an embryo party of government.* 他们是初步形成的执政党. ADJ: ADJ n
3 Something that is **in embryo** is at a very early stage of its development. 处于发展初期; 在发展早期. ❖ *These developments were foreseen in embryo.* 这些发展早在其萌芽阶段便已预见到. PHR

em·bry·on·ic /ˌembri'ɒnɪk/.
An **embryonic** process, idea, organization, or organism is one at a very early stage in its development. (过程、意念、组织或机体处于)萌芽期的; 胚胎期的; 初期的. ❖ *...Romania's embryonic democracy.* 处于萌芽阶段的罗马尼亚民主. *...embryonic plant cells.* 植物胚胎细胞. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

em·cee /ˌem'siː/ **emcees.**
An **emcee** is the same as a **master of ceremonies**. 同 master of ceremonies. N-COUNT AMERICAN

em·er·ald /'emərəld/ **emeralds.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **emerald** is a bright green precious stone. 祖母绿(一种鲜绿色的宝石). N-COUNT
2 Something that is **emerald** is bright green in colour. 翡翠绿色(的), 翠绿色(的). ❖ *...an emerald wool gown.* 翠绿色的毛料长袍. COLOUR

emerge /ɪ'mɜːdʒ/ **emerges, emerging, emerged.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 To **emerge** means to come out from an enclosed or dark space, or from a position where you could not be seen. 浮现; 出现; 显现. ❖ *The postman emerged from his van soaked to the skin.* 邮差浑身湿透, 从小货车里钻了出来. VB V; V from n
2 If you **emerge from** a difficult or bad experience, you come to the end of it. 从困境(或恶劣的处境)中摆脱出来. ❖ *The nation is emerging from the recession slowly.* 该国正缓慢地走出经济衰退的困境. VB; V from n
3 If a fact or result **emerges** from a period of thought, discussion, or investigation, it becomes known as a result of it. (事实或结果通过思考、讨论或调查等)显露; 暴露. ❖ *...the growing corruption that has emerged in the past few years.* 近几年暴露出日益严重的腐败局面. *It later emerged that much of the story was inaccurate.* 该报道大部分失实的事后来披露了出来. VB; V; it V that
4 If someone or something **emerges** as a particular thing, they become recognised as that thing. 显现; 成为. ❖ *New leaders have emerged.* 新的领导人已经产生. VB V as n; V
5 When something such as an organization or an industry **emerges**, it comes into existence. (机构、行业等)出现; 产生; 兴起. ❖ *...the new republic that emerged in October 1917.* 成立于1917年10月的新共和国. ◢ **emer·gence** /ɪ'mɜːdʒəns/ ❖ *...the emergence of new democracies in East* VB JOURNALISM; V; N-UNCOUNT with supp

E

and Central Europe. 东欧和中欧新民主政治的兴起.

emer·gen·cy /ɪˈmɜːdʒənsi/ **emergencies.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **emergency** is an unexpected and difficult or dangerous situation, especially an accident, which arises suddenly and which must be dealt with quickly. (尤指急需处理的)突发事件; 紧急情况; 不测事件; 非常时刻. ❖ *The hospital will cater only for emergencies.* 这家医院将来只接受急诊病人. N-COUNT

2 An **emergency** action is one that is done or arranged quickly and not in the normal way, because an emergency has occurred. 紧急(行动)的. ❖ *The Prime Minister has called an emergency meeting of parliament.* 首相已要求议会召开紧急会议. ADJ: ADJ n

3 **Emergency** equipment or supplies are those intended for use in an emergency. (器材、设备)紧急情况下使用的, 应急的. ❖ *They escaped through an emergency exit and called the police.* 他们从紧急出口逃出, 并报了警. ADJ: ADJ n

e'mergency room, emergency rooms.

In the United States, the **emergency room** is the part of a hospital where people are taken for emergency treatment. The usual British expression is **casualty**. (美国)急诊室. [英]一般作casualty. N-COUNT

e'mergency services. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **emergency services** are the public organizations whose job is to take quick action to deal with emergencies when they occur, especially the fire brigade, the police, and the ambulance service. (消防、警察或救护等的)紧急救援机构. N-PLURAL

E

emer·gent /ɪˈmɜːdʒənt/.

An **emergent** country, political movement, or social group is one that is becoming powerful or coming into existence. (国家、政治运动或社会组织等)新兴的; 新出现的; 新产生的. ❖ *...an emergent nationalist movement.* 新兴的民族主义运动. ADJ: ADJ n WRITTEN

emeri·tus /ɪˈmerɪtəs/.

Emeritus is used with a professional title to indicate that the person bearing it has retired but keeps the title as an honour. 荣誉退休的; 退休后保留头衔的. ❖ *...emeritus professor of physics.* 荣誉退休的物理学教授. ADJ: ADJ n, n ADJ

emet·ic /ɪˈmetɪk/ **emetics.**

An **emetic** is something that is given to someone to swallow, in order to make them vomit. 催吐剂, 催吐药. N-COUNT

emi·grant /ˈemɪgrənt/ **emigrants.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **emigrant** is a person who has left their own country to live in another country. 移居外国者; 移民. 比较 **immigrant**. N-COUNT

emi·grate /ˈemɪgreɪt/ **emigrates, emigrating, emigrated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **emigrate**, you leave your native country to live in another country. 移民, 移居(外国). ❖ *He emigrated to Belgium.* 他移民到比利时. VERB: V, V to n
◢ **emi·gra·tion** /ˌemɪˈgreɪʃən/ ❖ *...the huge emigration of workers to the West.* 大批工人的移民西方. N-UNCOUNT

émi·gré /ˈemɪgreɪ/ **émigrés;** 又拼作 **emigre.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **émigré** is someone who has left their own country for political reasons. (因政治原因移居国外的)流亡者. ❖ *...a Polish émigré family.* 流亡国外的波兰家庭. N-COUNT

emi·nence /ˈemɪnəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Eminence** is the quality of being very well-known and highly respected. 出众; 卓越; 显赫; 出名. ❖ *Beveridge was a man of great eminence.* 贝弗里奇是一位名声显赫的人. N-UNCOUNT

2 You use expressions such as **Your Eminence** or **His Eminence** when you are addressing or referring to a Roman Catholic cardinal. (对罗马天主教红衣主教的尊称)阁下, 大人. N-VOC: poss N

emi·nent /ˈemɪnənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **eminent** person is well-known and respected. 出众的; 著名的; 显赫的; 卓越的. ❖ *...an eminent scientist.* 一位杰出的科学家. ADJ-GRADED

emi·nent·ly /ˈemɪnəntli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **eminently** in front of an adjective describing a positive quality in order to emphasize the quality expressed by that adjective. (用于形容词之前, 表示强调)突出地; 明显地; 特别; 非常. ❖ *His family was eminently respectable.* 他的家族非常受人尊敬. ADV-GRADED: ADV adj/-ed PRAGMATICS

emir /eˈmɪə/ **emirs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **emir** is a Muslim ruler. 埃米尔(穆斯林统治者的尊称), 酋长. ❖ *...the Emir of Kuwait.* 科威特埃米尔. N-COUNT

emir·ate /ˈemərət, AM ɪˈmɪərət/ **emirates.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **emirate** is a country that is ruled by an emir. 酋长国. N-COUNT

em·is·sary /ˈemɪsəri, AM -seri/ **emissaries.**

An **emissary** is a messenger or representative sent by one government or leader to another. 使者. ❖ *...the President's special emissary to Hanoi.* 派往河内的总统特使. N-COUNT FORMAL

emis·sion /ɪˈmɪʃən/ **emissions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **emission** of something such as gas or radiation is the release of it into the atmosphere. (气体、辐射等向大气的)排放, 释放. ❖ *Sulfur emissions from steel mills become acid rain.* 炼钢厂排放的硫磺导致酸雨的形成. N-VAR FORMAL

emit /ɪˈmɪt/ **emits, emitting, emitted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **emits** heat, light, gas, or a smell, it produces it and sends it out by means of a physical or chemical process. 发出(热、光、气体或气味); 释放. ❖ *...the amount of carbon dioxide emitted.* 二氧化碳的排放量. VERB: V n, be V-ed FORMAL

2 To **emit** a sound or noise means to produce it. 发出(声音或噪音); 产生. ❖ *Polly blinked and emitted a long, low whistle.* 波莉眨眨眼, 吹出一声低沉而悠长的口哨. VERB: V n FORMAL

emol·lient /ɪˈmɒliənt/ **emollients.**

1 An **emollient** is a liquid or cream which you put on your skin to soften it. 润肤液, 润肤露; 润肤霜. N-VAR FORMAL

2 An **emollient** cream or other substance softens and soothes skin. (面霜等)滋润皮肤的; 使皮肤柔滑的. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

3 If you describe someone, especially a politician, as **emollient**, you mean that they try to be tactful to people and to reduce conflict. (尤指政治家)仁和的; 试图减少冲突的. ❖ *...a deceptively emollient senior figure in a Conservative Government.* 保守党政府一名貌似仁和老练的高层人物. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

emolu·ment /ɪˈmɒljʊmənt/ **emoluments.**

Emoluments are money or other forms of payment which a person receives for doing work. 薪金; 报酬, 酬劳. ❖ *He could earn up to £1m a year in salary and emoluments.* 他一年的工资和其他报酬加起来可达100万镑. N-COUNT FORMAL

emo·tion /ɪˈməʊʃən/ **emotions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **emotion** is a feeling such as happiness, love, fear, anger, or hatred, which can be caused by the situation that you are in or the people you are with. (快乐、爱、恨或愤怒等)感情、情感、情绪. ❖ *Her voice trembled with emotion.* 她的声音因激动而颤抖. N-VAR

2 **Emotion** is the part of a person's character that consists of their feelings, as opposed to their thoughts. (与思想相对)情感、感情. ❖ *...the split between reason and emotion.* 理智与感情的分裂. N-UNCOUNT

emo·tion·al /ɪˈməʊʃənəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Emotional** means concerned with emotions and feelings. 情感的; 感情的; 情绪的. ❖ *Victims are left with emotional problems that can last for life.* 留给受害者的可能会是困扰他们一生的情绪问题. ADJ
◢ **emo·tion·al·ly** ❖ *He'd learned never to become emotionally involved.* 他已经学会绝不要感情用事. ADV: ADV adj/-ed

2 An **emotional** situation or issue is one that causes people to have strong feelings. 引起强烈感情的; 诉诸情感的; 动感情的. ❖ *...the emotional issue of euthanasia.* 安乐死这个牵动众人情感的问题. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **emotionally** ❖ *It was a very emotionally charged moment.* 这是令人心潮起伏的时刻. ADV-GRADED: ADV adj/-ed

3 If someone is or becomes **emotional** they show their feelings very openly, especially because they are upset. (尤指心烦意乱时)情感外露的; 情绪激动的. ❖ *I don't get as emotional as I once did.* 我现在不像过去那样情绪化了. ADJ-GRADED

emo·tion·less /ɪˈməʊʃənləs/.

If you describe someone as **emotionless**, you mean that they do not show any feelings or emotions. 不流露感情的; 没有感情的; 冷漠的. ADJ-GRADED

emo·tive /ɪˈməʊtɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **emotive** situation or issue is likely to make people feel ADJ-GRADED

strong emotions. 引起强烈感情的. ❖ *Embryo research is an emotive issue.* 胚胎研究是易引发激烈争论的问题.

em·pa·thet·ic /ˌempəˈθetɪk/.
Someone who is **empathetic** has the ability to share another person's feelings or emotions as if they were their own. 可感受他人感觉的; 有同感的. ❖ *...Clinton's skills as an empathetic listener.* 克林顿那种善于感受说话者情感的本领. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

em·pa·thize /ˈempəθaɪz/ **empathizes, empathizing, empathized;** [英]又拼作 **empathise.**
If you **empathize** with someone, you understand their problems and feelings, because you have been in a similar situation. (因有过相似境遇而)表示理解(和同情); 有同感; 产生共鸣. ❖ *Parents must make use of their natural ability to empathize.* 父母必须以本能去感受孩子的情感. VB V with n V

em·pa·thy /ˈempəθi/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Empathy is the ability to share another person's feelings and emotions as if they were your own. 共感; 同感; 共鸣. ❖ *He had a natural empathy with children.* 他天生具有感受孩子情感的能力. N-UNCOUNT

em·per·or /ˈempərə/ **emperors.** ♦♦◇◇◇
An **emperor** is a man who rules an empire or is the head of state in an empire. 皇帝, 君主. N-COUNT

em·pha·sis /ˈemfəsɪs/ **emphases** /ˈemfəsiːz/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Emphasis** is special or extra importance that is given to an activity or to a part or aspect of something. (对某一活动或某方面格外的)强调; (格外的)重视; 重要性. ❖ *Too much emphasis is placed on research.* 对研究工作给予过分的重视.*Grant puts a special emphasis on weather in his paintings.* 格兰特在他的绘画作品中特别注重表现天气. N-VAR
2 **Emphasis** is extra force that you put on a syllable, word, or phrase when you are speaking in order to make it seem more important. 加强语气; 强调. ❖ *'Of course, Vassios,' Leonidas said with emphasis.* '瓦西沃斯, 当然是这样的.' 利奥尼达斯加重语气说道. N-VAR

em·pha·size /ˈemfəsaɪz/ **emphasizes, emphasizing, emphasized;** [英]又拼作 **emphasise.** ♦♦♦◇◇
To **emphasize** something means to indicate that it is particularly important or true, or to draw special attention to it. 强调; 着重; 引起注意. ❖ *Her tight black jeans emphasize her birdlike legs.* 她身穿的黑色紧身牛仔裤令她那修长的双腿显得更加突出. *Mr Menem emphasized that his government will stick to its program.* 梅内姆先生强调, 他的政府将会坚持自己的计划. *Your letter should emphasize how your skills will benefit the employer.* 你在(求职)信中应该强调你的技能如何可使雇主获益. VB V n V that V how

em·phat·ic /ɪmˈfætɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An **emphatic** response or statement is one made in a forceful way, because the speaker feels very strongly about what he or she is saying. (反应、声明)有力的; 强烈的. ❖ *His response was immediate and emphatic.* 他的反应迅速而强烈. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **emphatic** about something, you use forceful language because you feel very strongly about what you are saying. 坚决的; 强调的. ❖ *The rebels are emphatic that this is not a surrender.* 叛乱者强调这并不是投降. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ. ADJ about n
3 An **emphatic** win or victory is one in which the winner has won by a large amount or distance. (胜利)突出的; 明显的; 显著的. ADJ-GRADED

em·phati·cal·ly /ɪmˈfætɪkli/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you say something **emphatically**, you say it in a forceful way because you feel very strongly about what you are saying. 坚决地; 断然地; 强调地. ❖ *Mr Craxi has emphatically denied the charges.* 克拉克西先生断然否认了那些指控. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 You use **emphatically** to emphasize the statement you are making. (表示强调)明显地; 显著地. ❖ *Politics is most emphatically back on the agenda.* 政治事务明显地再次出现在议程上. ADV-GRADED PRAGMATICS

em·pire /ˈempaɪə/ **empires.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 An **empire** is a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country. 帝国, 王国. ❖ *...the Roman Empire.* 罗马帝国. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to a group of companies controlled by one person as an **empire**. (由一人控制的)企业集团; 大企业. ❖ *...the big Mondadori publishing empire.* 蒙达多里大型出版集团. N-COUNT with supp

em·piri·cal /ɪmˈpɪrɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Empirical evidence or study relies on practical experience rather than theories. (证据、研究)凭借经验(而非理论)的; 以实际经验为依据的. ◢ **em·piri·cal·ly** ❖ *To some extent it can be demonstrated empirically.* 一定程度上这可以用实验来验证. ADJ ADV

em·piri·cism /ɪmˈpɪrɪsɪzəm/.
Empiricism is the belief that people should rely on practical experience and experiments, rather than on theories, as a basis for knowledge. 经验主义; 经验论(认为实际经验和实验而非理论是知识的基础). ◢ **em·piri·cist, empiricists** ❖ *He was an unswerving empiricist.* 他是个坚定的经验论者. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL N-COUNT

em·place·ment /ɪmˈpleɪsmənt/ **emplacements.**
Emplacements are specially prepared positions from which a heavy gun can be fired. 炮台. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

em·ploy /ɪmˈplɔɪ/ **employs, employing, employed.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If a person or company **employs** you, they pay you to work for them. 雇用. ❖ *More than 3,000 local workers are employed in the tourism industry.* 有3,000多名当地人受雇于旅游业. VB V n be V-ed in/as n Also V n to-inf
2 If you are **in the employ of** someone or something, you work for them. 受雇于; 受雇(做某事). ❖ *Those in his employ were careful never to enrage him.* 那些受雇于他的人都小心翼翼, 从来不敢激怒他. PHR
3 If you **employ** certain methods, materials, or expressions, you use them. 用; 运用; 使用(方法、材料或表达方式等). ❖ *The tactics the police are now to employ are definitely uncompromising.* 警方准备采取的策略是绝不妥协. *...the vocabulary that she employs.* 她使用的词汇. VB V n Also V n as n
4 If someone or someone's time **is employed** in doing something, they are using the time to do that thing. (某人或某人的时间)(被)利用. ❖ *Your time could be usefully employed in attending to professional matters.* 你的时间可以有效地用来专心从事专业事务上. VB usu passive be V-ed in -ing/n

em·ploy·able /ɪmˈplɔɪəbəl/.
Employable people have skills or abilities that are likely to make someone want to give them a job. 适合雇用的; 符合雇用条件的. ❖ *People need basic education if they are to become employable.* 想令自己符合被雇用的条件的人需要接受基础教育. ADJ-GRADED

em·ployee /ɪmˈplɔɪiː/ **employees.** ♦♦♦♦◇
An **employee** is a person who is paid to work for a company or organization. 受雇者, 雇员; 职员. ❖ *He is an employee of Fuji Bank.* 他是富士银行的雇员. *...a government employee.* 政府雇员. N-COUNT

em·ploy·er /ɪmˈplɔɪə/ **employers.** ♦♦♦◇◇
Your **employer** is the person or organization that you work for. 雇用者, 雇主; 老板. N-COUNT

em·ploy·ment /ɪmˈplɔɪmənt/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Employment** is the fact of having a paid job. 就业; 受雇用. ❖ *She was unable to find employment.* 她找不到工作. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Employment** is the fact of employing someone. 雇用. ❖ *...the employment of children under nine.* 雇用9岁以下的儿童. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Employment** is the availability of work in a country or area. 就业情况; 就业机会. ❖ *...economic policies designed to secure full employment.* 用以确保全民就业的经济政策. N-UNCOUNT

emˈployment agency, employment agencies.
An **employment agency** is a company that helps people to find work and helps employers to find the workers they need. 职业介绍所. N-COUNT

em·po·rium /emˈpɔːriəm/ **emporiums** or **emporia.**
An **emporium** is a shop. 商店, 商场. N-COUNT FORMAL

em·pow·er /ɪm'paʊə/ **empowers, empowering, empowered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **empowers** you, they give you the means to achieve something, for example to become stronger or more successful. 给…提供办法使之做成某事(如变得更坚强或更成功). VB ❖ *What I'm trying to do is to empower people, to give them ways to help them get well.* 我想要做的是帮助人们,设法让他们过得好一点. V n ◢ **em·pow·er·ment** /ɪm'paʊəmənt/ ❖ *This government believes very strongly in the empowerment of women.* 本届政府坚信帮助妇女获得成功很有意义. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **is empowered** to do something, they have the authority or power to do it. (某人)(获)授权(做某事). VB: be V-ed to-inf FORMAL ❖ *His position does not empower him to cite our views without consultation.* 以他的地位,他无权未经磋商就引用我们的观点. V n to-inf Also V n

em·press /'emprɪs/ **empresses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **empress** is a woman who rules an empire or who is the wife of an emperor. 女皇; 皇后. N-COUNT

emp·ti·ness /'emptinəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A feeling of **emptiness** is an unhappy or frightening feeling that nothing is worthwhile. 空虚. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **emptiness** of a place is the fact that there is nothing in it. 空旷; 空无一物. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the emptiness of space.* 空旷的太空.

E

emp·ty /'empti/ **emptier, emptiest; empties, emptying, emptied.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **empty** place, vehicle, or container is one that has no people or things in it. (地方、车辆等)空的; 无人的; (容器)空的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *The room was bare and empty.* 房间内空空如也. *The roads were nearly empty of traffic.* 这些道路几乎一辆车也没有.

2 If you **empty** a container, or **empty** something out of it, you remove its contents, especially by tipping it up. 使(容器)变空, (尤指)倒空. VB: V n ❖ *Empty the noodles and liquid into a serving bowl.* 把面条和汤汁倒入要上桌的碗里. V n prep *He emptied the contents out into the palm of his hand.* 他把东西倒在手掌心里. V n with out

3 **Empties** are bottles or containers which no longer have anything in them. 空瓶; 空的容器. N-COUNT

4 If someone **empties** a room or place, or if it **empties**, everyone that is in it goes away. 使…空无一人; (房间、某地)空无一人. V-ERG: V n ❖ *The stadium emptied at the end of the first day of athletics.* 第一天田径运动会结束后,整个运动场变得空无一人. V

5 An **empty** gesture, threat, or relationship has no real value or meaning. (姿势、威胁或关系等)没有真正价值的; 无意义的; 空洞的. ADJ ❖ *Nobody should take this decision as an empty threat.* 谁也不应该把这个决定视作虚张声势的威胁.

6 If you describe a person's life or a period of time as **empty**, you mean that nothing interesting or valuable happens in it. (生活或某段时间)没有意义的, 没有价值的; 空虚的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *I feel so empty, my life just doesn't seem worth living any more.* 我感到很空虚,我的生命似乎不值得再延续下去了.

,empty-'handed. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you come away from somewhere **empty-handed**, you have failed to get what you wanted. 空手(而回). ADJ: ADJ after v ❖ *Shirley returned home empty-handed from her shopping trip.* 雪莉出去购物,结果空手而回.

,empty-'headed.

If you describe someone as empty-headed, you mean that they are not very intelligent and often do silly things. 无知的; 没有头脑的; 傻的, 愚蠢的. ADJ-GRADED

emu /'iːmjuː/ **emus;** the plural can be **emus** or **emu**. 复数形式可作 emus 或 emu.

An **emu** is a large Australian bird which cannot fly. 鸸鹋(产于澳洲的一种体型大但不会飞的鸟). N-COUNT

emu·late /'emjʊleɪt/ **emulates, emulating, emulated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you emulate something or someone, you imitate them because you admire them. (因尊敬而)仿效, 模仿. VB FORMAL ❖ *Sons are traditionally expected to emulate their fathers.* 人们一向认为儿子要效仿父亲. V n ◢ **emu·la·tion** /,emjʊ'leɪʃən/ ❖ *...a role model worthy of emulation.* 一位值得效仿的楷模. N-UNCOUNT

emul·si·fi·er /ɪ'mʌlsɪfaɪə/ **emulsifiers.**

An **emulsifier** is a substance used in food manufacturing which helps to combine liquids of different thicknesses. (食品制作中用来调和不同浓度的液体的)乳化剂. N-VAR

emul·si·fy /ɪ'mʌlsɪfaɪ/ **emulsifies, emulsifying, emulsified.**

When two liquids of different thicknesses **emulsify** or when they **are emulsified**, they combine. (使)乳化. V-ERG: V TECHNICAL ❖ *Whisk the cream into the mixture to emulsify it.* 把奶油倒入混合物中搅拌,使之乳化. V n

emul·sion /ɪ'mʌlʃən/ **emulsions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Emulsion** or **emulsion paint** is a water-based paint that is used for painting walls and ceilings. (水性)乳胶漆. N-VAR ❖ *...a matt emulsion.* 亚光乳胶漆.

2 An **emulsion** is a liquid or cream which is a mixture of two or more liquids, such as oil and water, which do not naturally mix together. (两种不相溶的液体(如水和油)的混合物)乳化液; 乳剂. N-VAR

3 In photography, **emulsion** is a substance that is used to make photographic film sensitive to light. 感光乳剂. N-VAR

en- /ɪn-/. Also pronounced /en-/, particularly in American English. 尤其在美国英语里又读作 /en-/.

En- is added to words to form verbs that describe the process of putting someone into a particular state, condition, or place. (加在单词前,以构成动词)使…进入(某种状态); 使处于(某种状态下). PREFIX ❖ *People with disabilities are now doing many things to enrich their lives.* 残疾人士现在做许多事情来令自己的生活丰富多彩. *He is expected to be enthroned early next year.* 他预计于明年初即位.

en·able /ɪn'eɪbəl/ **enables, enabling, enabled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone or something **enables** you to do a particular thing, they give you the opportunity to do it. 为…提供(做某事的)机会. VB ❖ *The new test should enable doctors to detect the disease early.* 这种新测试方法应能让医生们尽早诊断出这种疾病. V n to-inf ◢ **en·abling** ❖ *Researchers describe it as an enabling technology.* 研究者们将其描述成一项有用的技术. ADJ

2 To **enable** something to happen means to make it possible for it to happen. 使…成为可能. VB ❖ *The hot sun enables the grapes to reach optimum ripeness.* 炽热的阳光能使葡萄达到最佳的成熟状态. V n to-inf *The working class was still too small to enable a successful socialist revolution.* 那时工人阶级力量仍然太小,还不足以促成一场成功的社会主义革命. V n

en·act /ɪn'ækt/ **enacts, enacting, enacted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When a government or authority **enacts** a proposal, they make it into a law. (政府、权力机关)批准; 许可; 通过(法律). VB TECHNICAL ❖ *The bill would be submitted for public discussion before being enacted as law.* 这项议案在获准通过成为法律之前,将提请公众讨论. V n ◢ **en·act·ment** /ɪn'æktmənt/ **enactments** ❖ *We support the call for the enactment of a 'Bill of Rights'.* 我们支持要求通过《权利法案》的呼吁. N-VAR

2 If people **enact** a story or play, they perform it by acting. 扮演; 演出, 上演. VB: V n ◢ **enactment** ❖ *The main building was also used for the enactment of mystery plays.* 这座主要建筑物也被用作上演神秘剧. N-VAR

3 If a particular event or situation **is enacted**, it happens, especially as a repetition of something that has happened before. (某一事件或场景)发生(尤指反复发生). VB: usu passive JOURNALISM be V-ed ❖ *It was a scene which was enacted month after month for eight years.* 八年以来,这种情景每月都反复地出现.

enam·el /ɪ'næməl/ **enamels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Enamel** is a substance like glass which can be heated and put onto metal in order to decorate or protect it. 瓷釉; 搪瓷; 珐琅. N-VAR ❖ *...a white enamel saucepan.* 白色搪瓷锅.

2 **Enamel** is a hard, shiny paint that is used especially for painting metal and wood. 瓷漆; 亮漆. N-VAR

3 **Enamel** is the hard white substance that forms the outer part of a tooth. (牙齿的)珐琅质. N-UNCOUNT

enam·elled /ɪ'næməld/; [美]拼作 **enameled**.
An **enamelled** object is decorated or covered with enamel. 饰有(或涂有)搪瓷的. ❖ ...*enamelled plates*. 搪瓷盘子. ADJ ADJ n

enam·el·ling /ɪ'næməlɪŋ/; [美]拼作 **enameling**.
Enamelling is the decoration of something such as jewellery with enamel. (珠宝首饰等物品的)瓷釉装饰. N-UNCOUNT

en·am·oured /ɪn'æməd/; [美]拼作 **enamored**.
If you say that you are **enamoured** of something or someone, you mean that you like or admire them a lot. If you say that you are not **enamoured** of something, you mean that you dislike or disapprove of it. 对...爱慕的; 喜爱的; 倾慕的; 迷恋的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

en bloc /ˌɒn 'blɒk/.
If a group of people do something **en bloc**, they do it all together and at the same time. 同时一起(做某事); 全部; 一块儿. ❖ *Now the governors en bloc are demanding far more consultation*. 现在州长们一致要求进行更多的磋商. ADV

en·camped /ɪn'kæmpt/.
If soldiers are **encamped** somewhere, they have set up camp there. 扎营的; 露营的. ❖ *Railways could now bring food to encamped armies*. 通过铁路可以把食物运到扎营的军队. ◢ **en·camp·ment** /ɪn'kæmpmənt/ **encampments** ❖ ...*an encampment of 2,000 legionnaires*. 有2,000名士兵的营地. ADJ N-COUNT

en·cap·su·late /ɪn'kæpsjʊleɪt/ **encapsulates, encapsulating, encapsulated**. ♦◊◊◊◊
If something **encapsulates** facts or ideas, it represents all the most important aspects of those facts or ideas in a very small space or in a single object or event. 压缩; 概括. ❖ *His ideas were later encapsulated in a book strangely called 'Democratic Ideals and Reality'*. 他的主张后来被概括到一本书里, 书名很奇特, 叫做《民主理想与现实》. ◢ **en·cap·su·la·tion** /ɪnˌkæpsjʊ'leɪʃən/ **encapsulations** ❖ ...*a witty encapsulation of modern America*. 当代美国的诙谐缩影. VB V n; be V-ed in n; Also V n in n; N-COUNT

en·case /ɪn'keɪs/ **encases, encasing, encased**. ♦◊◊◊◊
If a person or an object **is encased** in something, they are completely covered or surrounded by it. (被)包住; (被)围住. ❖ *These weapons also had a heavy brass guard which encased almost the whole hand*. 这些武器也有厚重的铜质防护装置, 几乎把整只手保护起来. VB be V-ed in n; V n; Also V n in/with n

-ence /-əns/ or **-ency** /-ənsi/.
-ence and **-ency** are added to adjectives, usually in place of -ent, to form nouns. These nouns refer to states, qualities, attitudes, or behaviour. For example, 'affluence' is the state of being affluent, and 'complacency' is the attitude of someone who is complacent. Nouns like these are often not defined in this dictionary, but are treated with the related adjective. 通常取代 -ent, 加在形容词后面, 以构成名词, 表示状态、品质、态度或行为. 例如affluence意为the state of being affluent (富裕的状态), complacency意为the attitude of someone who is complacent (自满的态度). 本词典一般不对此类名词作解释, 而是给出相应的形容词的释义. SUFFIX

en·chant /ɪn'tʃɑːnt, -'tʃænt/ **enchants, enchanting, enchanted**. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 If you **are enchanted** by someone or something, they cause you to have feelings of great delight or pleasure. (被)陶醉; (使)入迷. ❖ *She enchanted you as she has so many others*. 正如她已迷倒了那么多人一样, 她也使你着了迷. ◢**en·chant·ed** ❖ *They were enchanted with the novelty of it all*. 这玩意儿如此新奇, 他们为之着迷. VB be V-ed; V n; ADJ-GRADED
2 In fairy stories and legends, to **enchant** someone or something means to put a magic spell on them. (童话故事和传说中)对...念魔咒; 对...施魔法. ❖ ...*Celtic stories of cauldrons and enchanted vessels*. 凯尔特人关于大锅和被施了魔法的器皿的传说. VB V n; V-ed

en·chant·ing /ɪn'tʃɑːntɪŋ, -'tʃænt-/. ♦◊◊◊◊
If you describe someone or something as **enchanting**, you mean that they are attractive, delightful, or charming. 有魅力的; 可爱的; 迷人的. ❖ *She's an absolutely enchanting child*. 她绝对是个可爱的孩子. ADJ-GRADED

en·chant·ment /ɪn'tʃɑːntmənt, -'tʃænt-/.
If you say that something has **enchantment**, you mean that it makes you feel great delight or pleasure. 迷人之处, 魅力. Your **enchantment** with something is the fact of your feeling great delight and pleasure because of it. 陶醉. ❖ *The campsite had its own peculiar enchantment*. 这个营地本身具有别具特色的迷人之处. N-UNCOUNT

en·cir·cle /ɪn'sɜːkəl/ **encircles, encircling, encircled**. ♦◊◊◊◊
To **encircle** something or someone means to surround or enclose them, or to go round them. 环绕, 围绕; 包围; 绕...一周. ❖ *By 22nd November the Sixth Army was encircled*. 至11月22日, 第六军被包围了. VB V n; be V-ed

en·clave /'eŋkleɪv/ **enclaves**. ♦◊◊◊◊
An **enclave** is an area within a country or a city that is inhabited by people of a different nationality or culture from the inhabitants of the surrounding country or city. 飞地(一个国家或城市中属于另一国家或城市的土地). N-COUNT

en·close /ɪn'kləʊz/ **encloses, enclosing, enclosed**. ♦♦◊◊◊
1 If a place or object **is enclosed** by something, the place or object is inside that thing or completely surrounded by it. (四面)(被)围住; (被)包住. ❖ *Samples must be enclosed in two watertight containers*. 样本必须置于两个密封的容器中. *Enclose the pot in a clear polythene bag*. 把这罐子装进一个透明的塑胶袋里. VB be V-ed in/by n; V n in n; Also V n
2 If you **enclose** something with a letter, you put it in the same envelope as the letter. 把...随信封附上; 附入. ❖ *The enclosed leaflet shows how Service Care can ease all your worries*. 随信附上的传单简介了护理服务如何为您排忧解难. VB V n; V-ed

en·clo·sure /ɪn'kləʊʒə/ **enclosures**. ♦◊◊◊◊
An **enclosure** is an area of land that is surrounded by a wall or fence and that is used for a particular purpose. (有特殊用途的、四周有围墙或篱笆的)圈占地; 围场. N-COUNT

en·code /ɪn'kəʊd/ **encodes, encoding, encoded**. ♦◊◊◊◊
If you **encode** a message or some information, you put it into a code or express it in a different form or system of language. 把(消息、情报)译成电码(密码); 用其他语言形式(或语言体系)表示. ❖ *The two parties encode confidential data in a form that is not directly readable by the other party*. 双方各自对机密资料进行加密, 使对方无法直接阅读. VB V n

en·com·pass /ɪn'kʌmpəs/ **encompasses, encompassing, encompassed**. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 If something **encompasses** particular things, it includes them. 包含, 包括. ❖ *His repertoire encompassed everything from Bach to Schoenberg*. 他演出的内容包括从巴赫至勋伯格时期的所有作品. VB V n
2 To **encompass** a place means to completely surround or cover it. 包围、环绕; 覆盖. ❖ *The map shows the rest of the western region, encompassing nine states*. 这幅地图显示西部地区的其余部分, 共有九个州. VB V n

en·core /'ɒŋkɔː, ɒŋ'kɔː/ **encores**. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 An **encore** is a short extra performance at the end of a longer one, which an entertainer gives because the audience asks for it. (应观众或听众的要求)加演的节目. N-COUNT
2 **'Encore'** is the word shouted by classical concert audiences when they want a performer to perform an encore. (古典音乐会上听众发出的要求加演的喊声) '再来一个'; '再演一个'; '再弹(拉)一首'. CONVENTION

en·coun·ter /ɪn'kaʊntə/ **encounters, encountering, encountered**. ♦♦♦◊◊
1 If you **encounter** problems or difficulties, you experience them. 遇到(问题、困难); 遭到. ❖ *Mothers who were not teachers encountered great stress*. 那些不是当教师的母亲受到了极大的压力. VB V n
2 If you **encounter** someone, you meet them unexpectedly. 意外地遇见; 邂逅. ❖ *Did you encounter anyone in the building?* 你在这座大厦里有没有遇上什么人? VB FORMAL V n
3 An **encounter** with someone is a meeting with them, particularly one that is unexpected or significant. (尤指意外 N-COUNT

E

或重要的)相遇,相见;邂逅.

4 An **encounter** is a particular type of experience. 特别的经历. ❖ *...a sexual encounter.* 一次性的经历. *...his first serious encounter with alcohol.* 他首次接触酒精饮料的非同小可的经历. N-COUNT

en·cour·age /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ, AM -ˈkɜːr-/ **encourages, encouraging, encouraged.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **encourage** someone, you give them confidence, for example by letting them know that what they are doing is good and telling them that they should continue to do it. 鼓励, 激励. ❖ *When things aren't going well, he encourages me, telling me not to give up.* 事情进行得不顺利时,他就鼓励我,叫我不要放弃. VB; V n

2 If someone **is encouraged by** something, it gives them hope or confidence. (获)给予...希望(或信心); (受到)鼓舞. ❖ *Mr Major said he had been encouraged by recent Irish statements about the issue.* 梅杰先生说,爱尔兰最近对这个问题的有关声明使他受到了鼓舞. ◢**en·cour·aged** ❖ *He was encouraged that there seemed to be some progress.* 事情似乎有所进展,为此他受到鼓舞. VB usu passive; be V-ed by n; ADJ-GRADED

3 If you **encourage** someone to do something, you try to persuade them to do it, for example by trying to make it easier for them to do it. You can also **encourage** an activity. 促使; 鼓动; 激发. ❖ *We want to encourage people to go fishing.* 我们想鼓动大家去钓鱼. *Their task is to help encourage private investment in Russia.* 他们的任务是帮助促进私人对俄罗斯的投资. VB; V n to-inf; V n

4 If something **encourages** a particular activity or state, it causes it to happen or increase. 促使; 加剧; 引起. ❖ *...a natural substance that encourages cell growth.* 一种促进细胞生长的天然物质. *Slow music encourages supermarket-shoppers to browse longer.* 悠然的音乐能促使购物者在超市浏览更长时间. VB; V n; V n to-inf

en·cour·age·ment /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒmənt, AM -ˈkɜːr-/ **encouragements.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Encouragement is the activity of encouraging someone, or something that is said or done in order to encourage them. 起鼓励作用的话,起促进作用的事物; 鼓励; 促进. ❖ *Thanks for your advice and encouragement.* 谢谢你的指导和鼓励. N-VAR

en·cour·ag·ing /ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒɪŋ, AM -ˈkɜːr-/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Something that is **encouraging** gives people hope or confidence. 给人希望(或信心)的; 鼓励的; 鼓舞人心的. ❖ *There are encouraging signs of an artistic revival.* 出现了鼓舞人心的艺术复兴的迹象. *It was encouraging that he recognised the dangers facing the company.* 令人振奋的是,他意识到公司面临的危机. ◢**en·cour·ag·ing·ly** ❖ *...encouragingly large audiences.* 令人振奋的大批观众. *She smiled encouragingly.* 她露出给人以信心的微笑. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

en·croach /ɪnˈkrəʊtʃ/ **encroaches, encroaching, encroached.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing **encroaches** on another, the first thing spreads or becomes stronger, and slowly begins to restrict the power, range, or effectiveness of the second thing; used showing disapproval. (逐步)侵占; 侵犯; 蚕食. ❖ *The Church is resisting government attempts to encroach upon its authority.* 教会正在抵御政府想侵占其权力的种种企图. *...the encroaching competition of television.* 电视逐渐侵吞的竞争. ◢**en·croach·ment** /ɪnˈkrəʊtʃmənt/ **encroachments** ❖ *It's a sign of the encroachment of commercialism in medicine.* 这是医学界被逐步商业化的一个信号. VB; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL; V on/upon n; V-ing; Also V; N-VAR

2 If something **encroaches** on a place, it spreads and takes over more and more of that place. 逐步蔓延并侵占(某地). ❖ *I turned into the dirt road and followed it through encroaching trees and bushes.* 我转身走上那条泥路,穿过伸到路面的树木和树丛往前走. VB V on n; FORMAL; V-ing; Also V prep/adv

en·crust·ed /ɪnˈkrʌstɪd/.

If an object is **encrusted** with something, its surface is covered with a layer of that thing. 覆有一层...的. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a jewel-encrusted ring.* 镶有宝石的戒指. COMB

en·cum·ber /ɪnˈkʌmbə/ **encumbers, encumbering, encumbered.**

1 If you **are encumbered** by something, it prevents you from moving freely or doing what you want. (被)妨碍; (被)阻碍. ❖ *It is still labouring under the debt burden that it was encumbered with in the 1980s.* 目前,政府仍被1980年代所背负的债务所拖累,还在挣扎. ◢**en·cum·bered** ❖ *The rest of the world is less encumbered with legislation.* 世界上其他地区在立法方面所受到的阻碍要小一些. VB V n; be V-ed with n; ADJ-GRADED

2 If a place **is encumbered** with things, it contains so many of them that it is difficult to move freely there. (被)堵塞; (被)阻塞; (被)塞满. ❖ *The narrow quay was encumbered by hundreds of carts.* 上百辆手推车挤满了狭窄的码头. VB; be V-ed prep

en·cum·brance /ɪnˈkʌmbrəns/ **encumbrances.**

An **encumbrance** is something or someone that encumbers you. 障碍; 障碍物; 累赘. ❖ *Magdalena considered the past an irrelevant encumbrance.* 马格达莱娜认为过去的事对她构不成什么妨碍. N-COUNT

-ency.

➻ 见 **-ence**.

en·cyc·li·cal /ɪnˈsɪklɪkəl/ **encyclicals.**

An **encyclical** is a religious letter which is sent to many churches, especially one written by the Pope stating the official Roman Catholic teaching on a particular subject. 教皇通谕(尤指罗马教皇发给各地教会的告知天主教教义的宗教文件). N-COUNT

en·cy·clo·pedia /ɪnˌsaɪkləˈpiːdiə/ **encyclopedias;** [英]又拼作 **encyclopaedia**. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **encyclopedia** is a book or set of books in which facts about many different subjects or about one particular subject are arranged for reference. 百科全书; 专科全书; 大全. N-COUNT

en·cy·clo·pedic /ɪnˌsaɪkləˈpiːdɪk/; [英]又拼作 **encyclopaedic**.

If you describe something as **encyclopedic**, you mean that it is very full and complete in the amount of knowledge or information that it has. 百科全书式的; 学识广博的. ❖ *He had an encyclopaedic knowledge of drugs.* 他在药品方面学识广博. ADJ-GRADED

end /end/ **ends, ending, ended.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **The end** of something such as a period of time, an event, a book, or a film is the last part of it or the final point in it. (时间、事件、书或电影的)最后部分, 末尾, 结尾. ❖ *The £5 banknote was first issued at the end of the 18th century.* 面值5镑的钞票最早于18世纪末发行. *The report is expected by the end of the year.* 报告预计于年底推出. *You will have the chance to ask questions at the end.* 结束时你们将有机会提问. N-SING the N

2 When a situation, process, or activity **ends**, or when something or someone **ends** it, it reaches its final point and stops. 结束, 终止. ❖ *She began to weep. That ended our discussion.* 她开始哭起来,我们的讨论就此终止了. ◢**end·ing** ❖ *With the ending of the cold war the reconciliation is complete.* 随着冷战的结束,大家也完全和解了. V-ERG V; V n; N-SING

3 If a period of time **ends**, it reaches its final point. (一段时间)结束. ❖ *The college year ends in March.* 大学的学年于3月结束. VB; V

4 An **end** to something or the **end** of it is the act or result of stopping it so that it does not continue any longer. 终止; 结束. ❖ *I was worried she would walk out or bring the interview to an end.* 我担心她会离场或结束这次面谈. N-COUNT

5 If something is **at an end**, it has finished and will not continue. 结束, 完结, 终结. ❖ *The recession is definitely at an end.* 经济衰退的确结束了. PHR

6 If something **comes to an end**, it stops. 停止; 结束. PHR

7 To **put an end to** something means to cause it to stop. 使终止. PHR

8 If you do something to **the bitter end** or to **the very end**, you continue to do it for as long as you can, although it may be very unpleasant or dangerous. (尽管某事令人不快或有 PHR

E

危险，仍旧)尽可能(做下去)直到结束. ❖ *We will fight to the bitter end*. 我们会战斗到最后.

9 If you say that someone or something **ends** a period of time in a particular way, you are indicating what the final situation was like. You can also say that a period of time **ends** in a particular way. (一段时间)以...结束. ❖ *The markets ended the week on a quiet note*. 本周市场平静收市. *The evening ended with a dramatic display of fireworks*. 晚会以令人眩目的烟花表演结束. V-ERG V n prep/adv V prep Also V n by -ing, V n -ing

10 If something such as a book, speech, or performance **ends** with a particular thing or the writer or performer **ends** it with that thing, its final part consists of the thing mentioned. (书、演讲或演出)以...结束. ❖ *The book ends on a lengthy description of Hawaii*. 该书以对夏威夷的一段冗长描述作结. *Dawkins ends his discussion with a call for liberation*. 道金斯以争取解放的号召结束了他的论述. V-ERG V with/on n V n with/on n Also V with quote

11 If a situation or event **ends** in a particular way, it has that particular result. 以(某种方式)结束. ❖ *The match ended in a draw*. 比赛以平局结束. *Our conversations ended with him saying he would try to be more understanding*. 最后他说自己将尽量理解，而我们的谈话就此结束. *Shares ended 1.7 per cent firmer on the Frankfurt exchange*. 在法兰克福股票交易市场，股票以上扬1.7%收市. VB V in n V with n -ing V adv/adj

12 If you **end** by doing something or **end** in a particular state, you do that thing or get into that state even though you did not originally intend to. (尽管不是出于本意，但)结果还是. ❖ *They'll probably end back on the streets*. 他们最后很可能还是流落街头. VB V by -ing V adv/prep

13 You say **in the end** when you are saying what is the final result of a series of events, or what is your final conclusion after considering all the relevant facts. 最后; 结果. ❖ *I toyed with the idea of calling the police, but in the end I didn't*. 我也想过叫警察，但最后还是没有这样做. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 You say **at the end of the day** when you are talking about what happens after a long series of events or what appears to be the case after you have considered the relevant facts. 最终; 到头来; 结果. ❖ *At the end of the day it's up to the Germans to decide*. 此事最终由德国人决定. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

15 A journey, road, or river that **ends** at a particular place stops there and goes no further. (旅程、道路或河流)结束; 终止. ❖ *The road ended at a T-junction*. 这条路延伸到丁字路口为止. VB V prep/adv Also V

16 If a process or person has reached **the end of the road**, they are unable to progress any further. 到此为止; 不再继续下去. ❖ *Is this the end of the road for the hardliners in Congress?* 难道国会中的强硬派就此屈服了? PHR

17 If you say that something **ends** at a particular point, you mean that it applies or exists up to that point, and no further. 到...为止; 仅此而已. ❖ *Helen is also 25 and from Birmingham, but the similarity ends there*. 海伦也是25岁，同样来自伯明翰. 不过，两人的相似之处仅此而已. VB V adv/prep

18 The two **ends** of something long and narrow are the two points or parts of it that are furthest away from each other. (窄长物体的)端; 梢; 尽头. ❖ *...both ends of the tunnel*. 隧道两端. *...a tube with metal electrodes at each end*. 两端装有金属电极的管子. N-COUNT with supp

19 The **end** of a long, narrow object such as a finger or a pencil is the tip or smallest edge of it, usually the part that is furthest away from you. (手指、铅笔等细长物体的)尖端; 剩余部分. ❖ *...the end of her cigarette*. 她剩下的烟蒂. N-COUNT

20 If an object **ends with** or **in** a particular thing, it has that thing on its tip or point, or as its last part. (物体的)顶端有...; 末端是.... ❖ *It has three pairs of legs, each ending in a large claw*. 它有六条腿，每条腿的末端都有一只巨爪. VB V with/in n

21 **End** is used to refer to either of the two extreme points of a scale, or of something that you are considering as a scale. (某一范围的两)极; 极点. ❖ *The agreement has been criticised by extremist groups on both ends of the political spectrum*. 这个协定遭到了来自政治派别两端中极端组织的批评. N-COUNT with supp

22 The other **end** is one of two places that are connected because people are communicating with each other by telephone or writing, or are travelling from one place to the other. (写信或打电话联系时的另)一头; (另)一端; (从某地到另一地旅行的另)一地. ❖ *There was silence at the other end of the line*. 电话另一端没有回应，沉默了. *Make sure to meet them at the other end*. 一定要在另一边与他们会合. N-COUNT supp N

23 An **end** is the purpose for which something is done or towards which you are working. 目的; 目标. ❖ *The police force is being manipulated for political ends*. 基于政治目的，警察部队正受到操纵. N-COUNT

24 If you consider something to be **an end in itself**, you do it because it seems desirable and not because it is likely to lead to something else. 本身即是目的. ❖ *While he had originally traveled in order to study, traveling had become an end in itself*. 最初他是为了学习而出游，没想到后来出游本身却成了一个目的. PHR

25 You can refer to someone's death as their **end**. (生命的)终结; 死亡. ❖ *He had met a violent end*. 他身遭横死. N-COUNT LITERARY

26 If someone **ends it all**, they commit suicide. 自杀，自尽. PHR

27 If you describe something as, for example, the deal **to end all** deals or the film **to end all** films, you mean that it is a very important or successful deal or film and that compared to it all other deals or films would seem trivial or second-rate. 比(其他任何事)都要重要或成功; 犹胜于其他所有的. ❖ *It was going to be a party to end all parties*. 这次晚会会比其他所有晚会都要成功. PHR

E

28 If you say that something bad is **not the end of the world**, you are trying to stop yourself or someone else being so upset by it, by suggesting that it is not the worst thing that could happen. (表示安慰)不是世界末日; 不是最糟糕的事; 穷途不是末路. ❖ *Obviously I'd be disappointed if we don't make it, but it wouldn't be the end of the world*. 如果我们不成功，我当然会失望的. 不过，这并不意味着一切都完了. PHR PRAGMATICS

29 When something happens for hours, days, weeks, or years **on end**, it happens continuously and without stopping for that time that is mentioned. 连续，持续不断. ❖ *I spend days on end in this studio*. 我连续几天待在这个工作室里. PHR

30 **No end** means a lot. 许多、大量. ❖ *The problem was causing the poor woman no end of misery*. 这个问题给这可怜的妇人带来极大的痛苦. PHR INFORMAL

31 If you say that someone **has gone off the deep end**, you mean that their mind has stopped working in a normal way and their behaviour has become very strange as a result. 因失去理智而举止变得非常怪异; 情绪非常激动. PHR INFORMAL

32 If you **are thrown in at the deep end**, you are put in a completely new situation or given something difficult to do without any help or preparation. If you **jump in at the deep end**, you go into a completely new situation or begin to do something difficult without any help or preparation. (被)置身于全新的环境中; 在毫无帮助或准备的情况下做困难的事. PHR BRITISH

33 If you refer to a particular **end** of a project or piece of work, you mean a part or aspect of it, for example a part of it that is done by a particular person or in a particular place. (计划或工作的)部分; 方面. ❖ *Let's go up to the office and settle the business end of things*. 我们去办公室商讨一下正事. N-COUNT SPOKEN

34 If you find it difficult to **make ends meet**, you can only just manage financially. 使收支相抵; 勉强维持生计. PHR

35 ➻ **the end of your tether**: 见 **tether**.
➻ to **burn the candle at both ends**: 见 **candle**.
➻ to **make** your **hair stand on end**: 见 **hair**.
➻ **a means to an end**: 见 **mean**.
➻ to **be on the receiving end**: 见 **receive**.
➻ to **get the wrong end of the stick**: 见 **stick**.
➻ to **come to a sticky end**: 见 **sticky**.
➻ to **be at your wits' end**: 见 **wit**.

▸end up.

1 If someone or something **ends up** somewhere, they eventually arrive there, usually by accident. (通常偶然地)最终到达(某地); 来到. ❖ *The painting ended up at the Tate Gallery.* 这幅画最后被送到了塔特美术馆. PHR-V; V P prep/adv

2 If you **end up** doing something or **end up** in a particular state, you do that thing or get into that state even though you did not originally intend to. (尽管原先不想, 但)最终, 结果是. ❖ *You might end up getting something you don't want.* 到头来你或许会得到你不想要的东西. *Every time they went dancing they ended up in a bad mood.* 每次他们去跳舞, 最终总是搞得心情很坏. *She could have ended up a millionairess.* 她本来可以成为百万富婆的. PHR-V; V P -ing; V P prep/adv; V P n

en·dan·ger /ɪnˈdeɪndʒə/ **endangers, endangering, endangered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

To **endanger** something or someone means to put them in a situation where they might be harmed or destroyed completely. 使遭危险; 危及, 危害. ❖ *...endangered species such as lynx, wolf and several species of vulture.* 例如山猫、狼以及数种秃鹰等濒危动物. VB: V n; V-ed

en·dear /ɪnˈdɪə/ **endears, endearing, endeared.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **endears** you **to** someone or if you endear yourself **to** them, you become popular with them and well liked by them. 使受喜爱; 使受钟爱. ❖ *He has endeared himself to the American public.* 他受到了美国大众的喜爱. VB: V n to n; V pron-refl to n

en·dear·ing /ɪnˈdɪərɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone's behaviour as **endearing**, you mean that it causes you to feel very fond of them. 使人喜爱的; 讨人喜欢的. ❖ *...an endearing personality.* 讨人喜欢的性格. ◢ **en·dear·ing·ly** ❖ *She is endearingly free of pretensions.* 她一点也不矫揉造作, 很讨人喜欢. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ; ADV-GRADED

en·dear·ment /ɪnˈdɪəmənt/ **endearments.**

An **endearment** is a loving or affectionate word or phrase that you say to someone you love. 爱慕的话语. ❖ *No term of endearment crossed their lips.* 他们没互相说出爱慕对方的话. N-VAR

en·deav·our /ɪnˈdevə/ **endeavours, endeavouring, endeavoured;** [美]拼作 **endeavor.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **endeavour** to do something, you try very hard to do it. 努力; 尽力. ❖ *I will endeavour to arrange it.* 我会尽力安排此事的. VB; FORMAL; V to-inf

2 An **endeavour** is an attempt to do something, especially something new or original. (尤指新的或有创造性的)尝试; 努力. ❖ *...the benefits of investment in scientific endeavour.* 投资于科学事业的收益. N-VAR; FORMAL

en·dem·ic /enˈdemɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a disease or illness is **endemic** in a place, it is frequently found among the people who live there. (疾病等)地方性的; 在某地常见的. ❖ *Polio was then endemic among children my age.* 当时与我同年龄的孩子患有小儿麻痹症的情况很普遍. ADJ; TECHNICAL

2 If you say that a condition or problem is **endemic**, you mean that it is very common and strong, and cannot be dealt with easily. (某种情形或问题等)非常普遍而严重, 也不易处理的. ❖ *...powerful radicals with an endemic hatred and fear of the West.* 那些对西方国家既充满仇恨, 又心怀恐惧的有势力的激进分子. ADJ-GRADED; WRITTEN

end·ing /ˈendɪŋ/ **endings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can refer to the last part of a book, play, or film as the **ending**. (书、戏剧或电影等的)结尾; 结局. ❖ *The film has a Hollywood happy ending.* 这部电影有一个好莱坞式的美满结局. N-COUNT

2 The **ending** of a word is the last part of it. 词尾. ❖ *...common word endings, like 'ing' in walking.* 常见的词尾, 如walking一词中的ing. N-COUNT; with supp

3 ➞ 又见 **nerve ending.**

en·dive /ˈendɪv, AM -daɪv/ **endives.**

1 **Endive** is a type of plant with crisp curly leaves that is eaten in salads. 苦苣(叶卷曲爽脆, 用于做沙拉). N-VAR

2 **Endive** is type of a plant with crunchy sharp-tasting leaves that is eaten in salads. The British word is **chicory**. 菊苣(叶松脆, 味刺激, 用于做沙拉). [英]作chicory. N-VAR; AMERICAN

end·less /ˈendləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that something is **endless**, you mean that it is very large or lasts for a very long time, and it seems as if it will never stop. 无止境的; 无穷无尽的; 无垠的. ❖ *...an endless street.* 一条没有尽头的街道. *The war was endless.* 战争没完没了. ◢ **end·less·ly** ❖ *They talk about it endlessly.* 他们没完没了地谈论这件事. *...endlessly long arcades of shops.* 长得几乎没尽头的拱廊商场. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

endo·crine /ˈendəkraɪn/.

The **endocrine** system is the system of glands that produce hormones which go directly into the bloodstream, such as the pituitary or thyroid glands. 内分泌(系统)的; 内分泌(腺)的. ADJ: ADJ n; TECHNICAL

en·dorse /ɪnˈdɔːs/ **endorses, endorsing, endorsed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **endorse** someone or something, you say publicly that you support or approve of them. (公开)支援; 赞同; 认可. ❖ *I can endorse their opinion wholeheartedly.* 我可以全力支持他们的主张. ◢ **en·dorse·ment, endorsements** ❖ *That adds up to an endorsement of the status quo.* 那就意味着对现状的认可. VB; V n; N-COUNT

2 If you **endorse** a product or company, you appear in advertisements for it. 为(产品或公司)做广告宣传. ❖ *The twins endorsed a line of household cleaning products.* 这对双胞胎为一系列家居清洁用品做广告宣传. ◢ **endorsement** ❖ *Her income from endorsements is around $7 million a year.* 她的广告收入每年大约有700万元. VB; V n; N-COUNT

3 If someone's driving licence **is endorsed**, an official record is made on it that they have been found guilty of a driving offence. (在驾驶执照上)被记载违章事项. ❖ *He also had his licence endorsed with eight penalty points.* 他的驾驶执照也被扣掉了八分. ◢ **en·dorse·ment** ❖ *He has endorsements on his licence.* 他的驾驶执照上有违章记录. V-PASSIVE; be V-ed; have n V-ed; N-COUNT

4 When you **endorse** a cheque, you write your name on the back of it so that it can be paid into someone else's bank account. (在支票背面)签字, 背书. VB; V n

en·dow /ɪnˈdaʊ/ **endows, endowing, endowed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **is endowed** with a particular desirable characteristic or possession, they have it. 具有(某种好品质); 拥有(财产). ❖ *You are endowed with wealth, good health and a lively intellect.* 你拥有财富、健康及聪明才智. ◢ **en·dow·ment, endowments** ❖ *People differ from each other in their natural mental endowments.* 人的天资各不相同. VB: usu passive; FORMAL; be V-ed with n; N-COUNT

2 If you **endow** something or someone **with** a particular quality, you think they have it. 认为...具有(某种品质); 给予, 赋予. ❖ *The onlooker is tempted to endow the computer with human values such as irony.* 旁观者很想把例如讽刺等人类品质赋予电脑. VB; FORMAL; V n with n

3 If someone **endows** an institution, scholarship, or project, they provide a large amount of money which will produce the annual income needed to pay for it. 资助(某机构、奖学金或计划等); 向...捐赠. ❖ *The ambassador has endowed a $1 million public-service fellowships program.* 大使向公益服务奖学金计划捐赠了100万元. ◢ **en·dow·ment** ❖ *The company revived the finances of the Oxford Union with a £1m endowment.* 公司用100万镑的资助才使得牛津联合会的财务状况恢复过来. VB; V n; N-COUNT

en·dow·ment /ɪnˈdaʊmənt/ **endowments.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **endowment** policy or mortgage is an insurance policy or mortgage which you pay towards each year and which then provides you with a large sum of money at the end of a fixed period. 储蓄保险. N-COUNT; BRITISH

ˌend ˈproduct, end products.

The **end product** of something is the thing that is produced or achieved by means of it. 最后产物; 最终产品. ❖ *It is the end product of exhaustive research and development.* 这是深入研究和开发之后获得的最终产品. N-COUNT

ˌend reˈsult, end results. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **end result** of an activity or a process is the final result N-COUNT

E

or outcome that it produces. 最终结果. ❖ *The end result of this will be unity.* 此事的最终结果将会是团结起来.

en·dur·ance /ɪn'djʊərəns, AM -'dʊr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Endurance is the ability to continue with a difficult experience or activity over a long period of time. 忍耐; 忍耐力. ❖ *...his powers of endurance.* 他的忍耐力. N-UNCOUNT

en·dure /ɪn'djʊə, AM -'dʊr/ **endures, enduring, endured.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **endure** a painful or difficult situation, you do not avoid it or give up, usually because you cannot. (通常因为无法避免而)忍受(痛苦或艰难的处境); 忍耐. ❖ *The company endured heavy financial losses.* 公司承受了巨大的财务损失. *...unbearable pain, which they had to endure in solitude.* 他们只能默默独自忍受的难以忍受的痛楚. VB V n

2 If something **endures**, it continues to exist without any loss in quality or importance. (品质或重要性毫无损失地)保持; 持续. ❖ *Somehow the language endures.* 不知何故, 这种语言一直存在. ◢ **en·dur·ing** ❖ *...the start of an enduring friendship.* 一场持久友谊的开始. VB V ADJ-GRADED

en·ema /'enɪmə/ **enemas.**

If someone has an **enema**, a liquid is put into their rectum in order to empty their bowels, for example before they have an operation. (如手术前)灌肠; 灌肠法. N-COUNT

en·emy /'enəmi/ **enemies.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If someone is your **enemy**, they hate you or want to harm you. 敌人; 仇敌. N-COUNT

2 If someone is your **enemy**, they are opposed to what you think or do. 反对者; 敌人. ❖ *...the Government's political enemies.* 政府的政敌. N-COUNT

3 The **enemy** is a country, army, or other force that is opposed to you in a war. (战争中的)敌国; 敌军; 与己作对的其他力量. ❖ *He searched the skies for enemy bombers.* 他在空中搜索敌方的轰炸机. N-COLL-SING the N, N n

4 If one thing is the **enemy of** another thing, the second thing cannot happen or succeed because of the first thing. 阻碍(某事)发生或成功的事物; 大敌. ❖ *Reform, as we know, is the enemy of revolution.* 如我们所知, 改革是妨碍革命的大敌. N-COUNT FORMAL

en·er·get·ic /ˌenə'dʒetɪk/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you are **energetic** in what you do, you have a lot of enthusiasm and determination. 满怀热情和决心的; 积极的. ❖ *The next government will play an energetic role in seeking multilateral nuclear disarmament.* 下一届政府将在寻求多国共同裁减核军备方面发挥积极作用. ◢ **en·er·geti·cal·ly** ❖ *He had worked energetically all day on his new book.* 他一整天干劲十足地写他的新书. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 An **energetic** person is very active and does not feel at all tired. (人)精力充沛的; 充满活力的. An **energetic** activity involves a lot of physical movement and power. (活动)需要许多运动和力量的. ❖ *Ten-year-olds are incredibly energetic.* 10岁大的孩子精力出奇地旺盛. ◢ **energetically** ❖ *Gretchen chewed energetically on the steak.* 格蕾琴起劲地大嚼牛排. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

en·er·gize /'enədʒaɪz/ **energizes, energizing, energized;** [英]又拼作 **energise.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **energize** someone means to give them the enthusiasm and determination to do something. 使充满热情和决心; 使精力充沛; 使有活力. ❖ *He helped energize and mobilize millions of people around the nation.* 他帮助把全国千千万万的人民激励和动员起来. ◢ **en·er·giz·ing** ❖ *Acupuncture has a harmonizing and energizing effect.* 针灸具有调节和促进身体机能的作用. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

en·er·gy /'enədʒi/ **energies.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Energy** is the ability and strength to do active physical things. 精力; 能力; 体能; 力量. ❖ *He was saving his energy for next week's race in Belgium.* 他正为参加下周在比利时举行的比赛养精蓄锐. *We try to boost our energy by eating.* 我们通过吃东西来促进体能. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Energy** is determination and enthusiasm about doing things; used showing approval. 干劲; 劲头. ❖ *You have drive and energy for those things you are interested in.* 你对自己感兴趣的事很有干劲. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

3 Your **energies** are your efforts and attention, which you can direct towards a particular aim. 努力; 注意力; 精力. ❖ *We must concentrate our energies on treating addiction first.* 首先我们必须努力戒掉毒瘾. N-COUNT

4 **Energy** is the power from sources such as electricity and coal that makes machines work or provides heat. 能, 能量; 能源. ❖ *...nuclear energy.* 核能. *Improve the energy efficiency of your home.* 提高你家里的能源效益. N-UNCOUNT

en·er·vat·ed /'enəveɪtɪd/.

If you feel **enervated**, you feel tired and weak. 衰弱的; 虚弱的; 无力的; 没精打采的. ◢ **en·er·vat·ing** ❖ *...a hot and enervating climate.* 炎热而令人没精打采的气候. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADJ-GRADED

en·fant ter·ri·ble /ˌɒnfɒn te'ri:blə/ **enfants terribles.**

If you describe someone as an **enfant terrible**, you mean that they are talented but unconventional, and often shock other members of their profession. 肆无忌惮者, 令人伤脑筋者(指有才干却不按常规行事, 往往令同行感到震惊的人). ❖ *He became known as the enfant terrible of British theater.* 他成为英国戏剧界知名的行为怪异的人物. N-COUNT

en·fee·bled /ɪn'fi:bəld/.

If someone or something is **enfeebled**, they have become very weak. 非常虚弱的; 无力的. ❖ *He finds himself politically enfeebled.* 他发觉自己在政治上软弱无力. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

en·fold /ɪn'fəʊld/ **enfolds, enfolding, enfolded.**

1 If something **enfolds** an object or person, they surround or are wrapped around them. 包起; 包住; 包围. ❖ *Aurora felt the opium haze enfold her.* 奥萝拉感到自己被鸦片的烟雾所包围. *He was now comfortably enfolded in a woolly dressing-gown.* 他正舒适地裹着羊毛晨衣. VB LITERARY V n be V-ed in n Also V n in n

2 If you **enfold** someone or something, you hold them close in a gentle, loving way. 拥抱. VB V n LITERARY

en·force /ɪn'fɔ:s/ **enforces, enforcing, enforced.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If people in authority **enforce** a law or a rule, they make sure that it is obeyed, usually by punishing people who do not obey it. (一般通过惩罚不守法的人)保证人们遵守(法律或法规); 实施; 使生效. ❖ *Until now, the government has only enforced the ban with regard to American ships.* 直到现在, 政府只对美国船只实行禁令. ◢ **en·force·able** ❖ *...the creation of legally enforceable contracts.* 订立可依法执行的合同. ◢ **en·force·ment** ❖ *The doctors want stricter enforcement of existing laws.* 医生们希望现行法律得到更严格的执行. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 To **enforce** something means to force or cause it to be done or to happen. 强迫; 迫使. ❖ *David is now living in Beirut again after an enforced absence.* 戴维在被迫离开贝鲁特之后, 现在又回来住在这里了. VB V n V-ed

en·fran·chise /ɪn'fræntʃaɪz/ **enfranchises, enfranchising, enfranchised.**

To **enfranchise** someone means to give them the right to vote in elections. 给予...选举权. ❖ *The company voted to enfranchise its 120 women members.* 公司投票表决, 决定给予其120名女职员以选举权. ◢ **en·fran·chise·ment** ❖ *...the enfranchisement of the country's blacks.* 该国黑人获得选举权一事. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

en·gage /ɪn'geɪdʒ/ **engages, engaging, engaged.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **engage in** an activity, you do it or are actively involved with it. 从事; 参加. ❖ *I have never engaged in the drug trade.* 我从未参与过毒品交易. VB FORMAL V in n

2 If something **engages** you or your attention or interest, it keeps you interested in it. 使...感兴趣; 吸引(某人的注意). ❖ *They never learned skills to engage the attention of the others.* 他们从未学过如何吸引他人注意的技巧. VB V n

3 If you **engage** someone **in** conversation, you have a conversation with them. 使...参与谈话. ❖ *We want to engage recognized leaders in discussion.* 我们想请公认的领导们参与讨论. VB V n in n

4 If you **engage with** something or **with** a group of people, you feel actively involved and closely connected with it. 与(某事物或某一类人)建立密切关系. ❖ *She found it hard to engage with office life.* 她感到难以适应办公室的 VB V with n

E

生活. ◢ **en·gage·ment** ❖ *Audiences experience real engagement with the play.* 观众感到真正融入到剧情之中. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **engage** someone to do a particular job, you appoint them to do it. 安排, 雇, 聘. ❖ *We engaged the services of a recognised engineer.* 我们聘用了一位被认可的工程师. VB FORMAL V n

6 When a part of a machine or other mechanism **engages** or when you **engage it**, it moves into a position where it fits into something else. (机器某部分或其他机械装置)啮合; 接合; 使...接合; 使...衔接. ❖ *Press the lever until you hear the catch engage.* 压杠杆直至听到挂钩合上为止. ...*how to engage the four-wheel drive.* 如何使四轮驱动装置接合. V-ERG V V n

7 When a military force **engages** the enemy, it attacks them and starts a battle. 与...交战; 进攻. VB V n

8 ➠ 又见 **engaged, engaging.**

en·gaged /ɪnˈgeɪdʒd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **engaged in** or **engaged on** a particular activity is doing it or involved with it. 参与...的; 从事...的. ❖ *The police said they found the three engaged in target practice.* 警方称他们发现这三个人在进行射击练习. ADJ v-link ADJ in/on n FORMAL

2 When two people are **engaged**, they have agreed to marry each other. 已订婚的; 有婚约的. ❖ *We got engaged on my eighteenth birthday.* 我18岁生日那天我们订婚了. *He was engaged to Miss Julia Maria Boardman.* 他与朱莉娅·玛利亚·博德曼小姐订了婚. ADJ

3 If a telephone line is **engaged**, it is already being used by someone else so that you are unable to speak to the person you are phoning. The usual American word is **busy**. (电话)占线的; 被使用的. [美]一般作busy. ❖ *We tried to call you back but you were engaged.* 我们曾试着给你回电话, 但你的电话占线了. ADJ v-link ADJ BRITISH

4 If a public toilet is **engaged**, it is already being used by someone else. The usual American term is **occupied**. (公共厕所等)被使用的; 有人在用的. [美]一般作occupied. ADJ v-link ADJ BRITISH

en·gage·ment /ɪnˈgeɪdʒmənt/ engagements. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **engagement** is an arrangement that you have made to do something at a particular time. 约会. ❖ *He had an engagement at a restaurant in Greek Street at eight.* 他8点钟在希腊街一家餐馆有个约会. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 An **engagement** is an agreement that two people have made with each other to get married. 订婚; 婚约. You can also refer to the period of time during which they have this agreement as their **engagement**. 订婚期间. ❖ *I've broken off my engagement to Arthur.* 我已跟阿瑟解除了婚约. *I felt our engagement was quite an unhappy time.* 我感到我俩订婚期间很不愉快. N-COUNT

3 A military **engagement** is an armed conflict between two enemies. 武装冲突; 交战; 战斗. N-VAR

4 ➠ 又见 **engage.**

en'gagement ring, engagement rings.

An **engagement ring** is a ring worn by a woman when she is engaged to be married. 订婚戒指. N-COUNT

en·gag·ing /ɪnˈgeɪdʒɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **engaging** person or thing is pleasant, interesting, and entertaining. 令人愉快的; 动人的; 可爱的; 有趣的. ADJ GRADED

en·gen·der /ɪnˈdʒendə/ engenders, engendering, engendered. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone or something **engenders** a particular feeling or situation, they cause it to occur. 产生(某种感觉); 造成(某种局面); 导致; 引起. ❖ *He has what it takes to engender loyalty.* 他具有某种使人对他忠心的能力. VB FORMAL V n

en·gine /ˈendʒɪn/ engines. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **engine** of a car or other vehicle is the part that produces the power which makes the vehicle move. 发动机, 引擎. ❖ *He got into the driving seat and started the engine.* 他坐到驾驶座上启动引擎. ...*an engine failure.* 引擎失灵. ◢ **-engined** ❖ ...*the world's biggest twin-engined airliner.* 全球最大型的双引擎客机. N-COUNT COMB

2 An **engine** is also the large vehicle that pulls a railway train. 机车, 火车头. ❖ ...*a steam engine.* 蒸汽火车头. N-COUNT

en·gi·neer /ˌendʒɪˈnɪə/ engineers, engineering, engineered. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **engineer** is a person who uses scientific knowledge to design, construct, and maintain engines and machines or structures such as roads, railways, and bridges. 工程师; 建筑师; 机械师. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, sound engineer.**

2 An **engineer** is a person who repairs mechanical or electrical devices. (机械、电器)修理员; 技师. ❖ *They send a service engineer to fix the disk drive.* 他们派了一个电脑维修人员来修理磁盘驱动器. N-COUNT

3 An **engineer** is a person who is responsible for maintaining the engine of a ship while it is at sea. (船上的)轮机手. N-COUNT

4 When a vehicle, bridge, or building **is engineered**, it is planned and constructed using scientific methods. 设计建造(车辆、桥梁、建筑物等). ❖ ...*the car's better designed and engineered rivals.* 比这辆车设计及制造得更好的对手的车. VB be V-ed V-ed

5 If you **engineer** an event or situation, you arrange for it to happen, in a clever or indirect way. (用聪明的或间接的方式)策划; 策动; 操纵. ❖ *He could stand no more and engineered an escape.* 他无法再忍受下去, 于是策动了逃跑大计. VB V n

en·gi·neer·ing /ˌendʒɪˈnɪərɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Engineering is the work involved in designing and constructing engines and machinery, or structures such as roads and bridges. 工程; 工程设计. **Engineering** is also the subject studied by people who want to do this work. 工程学. ❖ ...*graduates with degrees in engineering.* 获取工程学学位的毕业生. N-UNCOUNT

➠ 又见 **chemical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, genetic engineering.**

Eng·lish /ˈɪŋglɪʃ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **English** means belonging or relating to England, or to its people or language. 英格兰的; 有关英格兰的; 英格兰人的; 英语的. It is also sometimes used to mean belonging or relating to Great Britain, although many people object to this. (尽管有许多人反对, 有时也用来指)英国的; 有关英国的. ❖ ...*the English way of life.* 英格兰人的生活方式. ADJ

➲ **The English** are English people. 英格兰人; 英国人. N-PLURAL the N

2 **English** is the language spoken by people who live in Great Britain and Ireland, the United States, Canada, Australia, and many other countries. 英语. ❖ *He uses tapes of this program to teach English.* 他用这个节目的录音带来教授英语. N-UNCOUNT

,English 'breakfast, English breakfasts.

An **English breakfast** is a breakfast consisting of cooked food such as bacon, eggs, sausages, and tomatoes, with toast and tea or coffee. (有熏肉、鸡蛋、香肠和番茄, 以及烤面包片及茶或咖啡的)英式早餐. N-COUNT

en·gorged /ɪnˈgɔːdʒd/.

Something that is **engorged** is swollen, usually because it has been filled with fluid. (通常因充满液体而)肿胀的. ❖ ...*the tissues become engorged with blood.* 这些组织因充血而肿胀. ADJ

en·grave /ɪnˈgreɪv/ engraves, engraving, engraved. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **engrave** something with a design or inscription, or if you **engrave** a design on it, you cut the design into its surface. 雕刻(图案、文字等). ❖ *Your wedding ring can be engraved with a personal inscription.* 你的结婚戒指上可以刻上个人题字. *Harrods will also engrave your child's name on the side.* 哈罗德也将会把您孩子的名字刻在侧边. *I'm having 'John Law' engraved on the cap.* 我正请人在我的帽子上刻上John Law字样. ◢ **en·grav·er, engravers** ❖ *He was a master engraver.* 他是雕刻大师. VB be V-ed with n V n on/in n have n V-ed prep Also V n N-COUNT

en·graved /ɪnˈgreɪvd/.

If you say that something is **engraved** on your mind or memory or on your heart, you are emphasizing that you will never forget it. 铭刻在(脑海或记忆)中的; 铭记的. ❖ *Her image is engraved upon my heart.* 她的形象铭刻在我心中. ADJ v-link ADJ in/on/upon n PRAGMATICS

E

en·grav·ing /ɪn'greɪvɪŋ/ **engravings.**
1 An **engraving** is a picture or design that has been cut into a surface. 雕刻成的图片或图案; 图版. N-COUNT
2 An **engraving** is a picture that has been printed from a plate on which designs have been cut. 版画; 雕版印刷品. N-COUNT

en·grossed /ɪn'grəʊst/.
If you are **engrossed** in something, it holds your attention completely. 全神贯注的, 专心致志的. ❖ *Tony didn't notice because he was too engrossed in his work.* 托尼因为过于专心工作而没有注意到. ADJ-GRADED

en·gross·ing /ɪn'grəʊsɪŋ/.
Something that is **engrossing** is very interesting and holds your attention completely. 非常有趣的; 引人入胜的. ❖ *He is an engrossing subject for a book.* 他是一部作品的极为有趣的写作题材. ADJ-GRADED

en·gulf /ɪn'gʌlf/ **engulfs, engulfing, engulfed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something such as fire or conflict **engulfs** a place, it spreads quickly and uncontrollably throughout it. (火焰、冲突等)迅速而无法控制地蔓延; 吞噬; 淹没. ❖ *A revolutionary wave now threatens to engulf the country.* 一股革命浪潮有席卷全国的危险. *The building was engulfed in flames.* 这幢大楼被熊熊火海吞噬了. VB; V n; be V-ed in n

en·hance /ɪn'hɑːns, -'hæns/ **enhances, enhancing, enhanced.** ♦♦♦◇◇
To **enhance** something means to improve its value, quality, or attractiveness. 提高(价值、质量或吸引力等); 增强. ❖ *They'll be keen to enhance their reputation abroad.* 他们将渴望提高其在海外的知名度. ◢ **en·hance·ment, enhancements** ❖ *He was concerned with the enhancement of the human condition.* 他关注人类状况的改善. ◢ **en·hanc·er, enhancers** ❖ *Cinnamon is an excellent flavour enhancer.* 肉桂是一种极佳的增味料. VB; V n; N-VAR; N-COUNT

enig·ma /ɪ'nɪgmə/ **enigmas.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something or someone as an **enigma**, you mean they are mysterious or difficult to understand. 神秘的人(或事物); 令人费解的人(或事物); 谜. ❖ *Iran remains an enigma for the outside world.* 对于外面世界来说, 伊朗始终是个谜. N-COUNT

en·ig·mat·ic /ˌenɪg'mætɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone or something that is **enigmatic** is mysterious and difficult to understand. 神秘的; 费解的; 令人困惑的; 谜一般的. ❖ *...an enigmatic smile.* 谜一样的微笑. *...one of Welles's most enigmatic films.* 韦尔斯最让人感到神秘的电影之一. ◢ **en·ig·mati·cal·ly** ❖ *'Corbiere didn't deserve this,' she said enigmatically.* '科比埃尔不配得到这个.' 她令人困惑地说道. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

en·join /ɪn'dʒɔɪn/ **enjoins, enjoining, enjoined.**
1 If you **enjoin** someone to do something, you order them to do it. If you **enjoin** an action or attitude, you order people to do it or have it. 责令; 嘱咐; 命令. ❖ *She enjoined me strictly not to tell anyone else.* 她严令我不准告诉任何人. *Islam enjoins tolerance.* 伊斯兰教要求人们有宽容之心. *The positive neutrality enjoined on the force has now been overtaken by events.* 现在因受到一系列事件的影响, 要求军队保持绝对中立已无法再继续下去了. VB; FORMAL; V n to-inf; V n; V-ed
2 If a judge **enjoins** someone from doing something, they order them not to do it. If a judge **enjoins** an action, they order people not to do it. (法官下令)禁止. ❖ *The judge enjoined Varityper from using the ad in any way.* 法官禁止V式照相排版机公司以任何方式使用这一广告. *...a preliminary injunction enjoining the practice.* 禁止这种做法的初步禁令. VB; AMERICAN, FORMAL; V n from -ing/n; V n

en·joy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ **enjoys, enjoying, enjoyed.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **enjoy** something, you find pleasure and satisfaction in doing it or experiencing it. 喜欢; 喜爱; 享受. ❖ *Ross had always enjoyed the company of women.* 罗斯过去总喜欢有女人陪伴着. *He was a guy who enjoyed life to the full.* 他是个尽情享受生活的人. *I enjoyed playing cricket.* 我喜欢打板球. VB; V n/-ing
2 If you **enjoy** yourself, you do something that you like doing or you take pleasure in the situation that you are in. 过得快活; 得到乐趣. ❖ *I am really enjoying myself at the moment.* 此刻我真的很快乐. VB; V pron-refl
3 If you **enjoy** something such as a right, benefit, or privilege, you have it. 享有(权利、利益或特权等). ❖ *The average German will enjoy 40 days' paid holiday this year.* 一般德国人在今年将可享受为期40天的带薪休假. VB; FORMAL; V n

en·joy·able /ɪn'dʒɔɪəbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Something that is **enjoyable** gives you pleasure. 令人愉快的; 给人乐趣的. ❖ *Shopping for clothes should be an enjoyable experience.* 购买衣服应该是件乐事. ◢ **en·joy·ably** ❖ *...an enjoyably nasty thriller.* 一部充满乐趣而又惊险刺激的惊悚小说. *...the place in which he has enjoyably spent his working life.* 他愉快地工作过的地方. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

en·joy·ment /ɪn'dʒɔɪmənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **enjoyment** of something is the feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that you have when you do or experience it. 愉快; 快乐; 乐趣. ❖ *I apologise if your enjoyment of the movie was spoiled.* 如果我破坏了你看电影的雅兴, 那我表示歉意. N-UNCOUNT

en·large /ɪn'lɑːdʒ/ **enlarges, enlarging, enlarged.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When you **enlarge** something or when it **enlarges**, it becomes bigger. 扩大; 扩展; 扩充. ❖ *...the plan to enlarge Ewood Park into a 30,000 all-seater stadium.* 计划将伊伍德棒球场扩建为拥有3万座席的运动场. *The glands in the neck may enlarge.* 颈部的腺体可能会扩大. ◢ **en·larged** ❖ *...an enlarged peacekeeping force.* 一支扩充了的维持和平部队. ◢ **en·large·ment** ❖ *There is insufficient space for enlargement of the buildings.* 对这些建筑物进行扩建缺乏足够的空间. V-ERG; V n; V; ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT
2 To **enlarge** a photograph means to develop a bigger print of it. 放大(照片). ◢ **en·large·ment, enlargements** ❖ *You can have your film processed and enlargements made.* 你可将你的胶卷冲洗放大. VB V n; N-COUNT
3 If you **enlarge** on something that has been mentioned, you give more details about it. 详述; 细说. ❖ *Mr Dienstbier was enlarging on proposals he made last night.* 迪安斯特比埃先生详述他昨晚提出的方案. VB; FORMAL; V on/upon n; Also V

E

en·light·en /ɪn'laɪtən/ **enlightens, enlightening, enlightened.** ♦◇◇◇◇
To **enlighten** someone means to give them more knowledge and greater understanding about something. 启发; 启迪; 开导. ❖ *This book will entertain, enhance and enlighten the reader.* 此书将带给读者乐趣, 提高其素质并使其受到启迪. ◢ **en·light·en·ing** ❖ *She gave an enlightening talk.* 她作了很有启发性的发言. ◢ **en·light·en·ment** ❖ *Stella had a moment of enlightenment.* 斯特拉一下子豁然开朗. VB no cont; FORMAL; V n; ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

en·light·ened /ɪn'laɪtənd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone or their attitudes as **enlightened**, you mean that they have sensible, modern attitudes; used showing approval. 开明的. ❖ *He had also been an enlightened and humane reformer.* 他也曾是个开明而有人情味的改革家. *...an enlightened policy.* 一项开明的政策. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

en·light·en·ment /ɪn'laɪtənmənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 In Buddhism, **enlightenment** is a final blessed state in which there is no desire or suffering. (佛教中的)般若; 智慧; 觉悟(指众生最终摆脱欲望和苦难, 达到最高的精神境界). ❖ *...lessons for attaining enlightenment.* 启迪心智的课程. N-UNCOUNT
2 ➡ 又见 **enlighten.**

en·list /ɪn'lɪst/ **enlists, enlisting, enlisted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **enlists** or **is enlisted**, they join the army, navy, or air force. 从军; 应募; 入伍. ❖ *He enlisted in the 82nd Airborne 20 years ago.* 20年前, 他参军加入第82空降部队. *He enlisted as a private in the Mexican War.* 墨西哥战争期间他参军当了一名二等兵. *Three thousand men were enlisted.* 有3,000人应征入伍. ◢ **en·list·ment, enlistments** ❖ *...his enlistment in HM Armed Forces.* 他加入皇家武装部队. V-ERG V; V in n; V as n; be V-ed; N-UNCOUNT; also N in pl
2 If you **enlist** the help of someone, you persuade them to help or support you in doing something. 获得(帮助、支 VB V n

援等); 赢得. ❖ *I've read that you've enlisted some 12-year-olds to help out in your campaign.* 我从报上得悉你找了几个12岁的孩子来帮助你竞选. V n to-inf

en·list·ed /ɪn'lɪstɪd/.

An **enlisted** man or woman is a member of the American army or navy who is below the rank of an officer. (美国陆军或海军)应征入伍的. ADJ

en·liv·en /ɪn'laɪvən/ **enlivens, enlivening, enlivened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **enliven** events, situations, or people means to make them more lively or cheerful. 使...活跃; 使...高兴; 使...有生气. ❖ *Flirtation can enliven the most mundane situation.* 调情逗趣可以使最平淡无奇的环境变得生机勃勃. VB V n

en masse /ˌɒn 'mæs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a group of people do something **en masse**, they do it all together and at the same time. 全体; 一起; 同时都... ❖ *...the arrival en masse of the Latin American delegates.* 拉丁美洲的代表全部同时到达. ADV

en·meshed /ɪn'meʃt/.

If you are **enmeshed** in or with something, usually something bad, you are involved in it and you cannot easily escape from it. 陷入(某事, 通常为不好的事)的; 卷入的. ❖ *The European Community is becoming increasingly enmeshed in the crisis.* 欧共体在这场危机中正越陷越深. *Her life gets enmeshed with Andrew's.* 她的生活与安德鲁的生活纠缠在一起. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS

E

en·mity /'enmɪti/ **enmities.**

Enmity is a long-lasting feeling of hatred towards someone. 持久的仇恨; 敌意; 不和. ❖ *There is an historic enmity between them.* 他们之间的仇恨历史久远. N-VAR

en·no·ble /ɪ'nəʊbəl/ **ennobles, ennobling, ennobled.**

1 Something that **ennobles** someone or something makes them more dignified and morally better. 使...更尊贵; 使...更高尚. ◢ **en·no·bling** ❖ *...lofty rhetoric about the ennobling and civilizing power of education.* 有关教育能使人变得更高尚和更有教养的浮夸之词. VB V n LITERARY ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone **is ennobled**, they are made a member of the nobility. (被)封为贵族. ❖ *...the newly ennobled Lord Archer.* 最近获册封的阿彻勋爵. VB be V-ed FORMAL V-ed

en·nui /ɒn'wiː/.

Ennui is a feeling of tiredness, boredom, and dissatisfaction. 厌倦; 倦怠; 无聊. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

enor·mity /ɪ'nɔːmɪti/.

The **enormity** of a problem or difficulty is its very great extent, or seriousness. (问题、困难的)艰巨; 严重. ❖ *I was numbed by the enormity of the responsibility.* 责任如此重大使我变得麻木. N-UNCOUNT

enor·mous /ɪ'nɔːməs/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **enormous** is extremely large in size or amount. (规模、数量)巨大的, 极大的; 庞大的. ❖ *The main bedroom is enormous.* 主卧室的面积很大. *There is, of course, an enormous amount to see.* 当然, 有大量的东西要看. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can use **enormous** to emphasize the great degree or extent of something. 极大的; 巨大的; 极其的. ❖ *It was an enormous disappointment.* 真是令人万分失望. *...his enormous capacity for brutality.* 他那极其残忍的本性. ◢ **enor·mous·ly** ❖ *This book was enormously influential.* 这本书影响深远. *The new database will help horse breeders enormously.* 新的资料库将给马匹育种者带来极大的帮助. ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV

enough /ɪ'nʌf/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Enough** means as much as you need or as much as is necessary. 足够; 充足. ❖ *They had enough cash for a one-way ticket.* 他们有足够现金买张单程车票. *There aren't enough tents to shelter them.* 没有足够的帐篷供他们栖身. DET

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I was old enough to work and earn money.* 我的年纪不小了, 可以工作赚钱了. *Do you believe that sentences for criminals are tough enough?* 你认为对罪犯的判刑是否够严厉? *She graduated with high enough marks to apply for university.* 她毕业的分数达到了申请上大学的要求. ADV adj/adv ADV ADV after v

➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Although the UK says efforts are being made, they are not doing enough.* 尽管英国方面说他们正在努力, 但他们还是做得不够. PRON

➲ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *All parents worry about whether their child is getting enough of the right foods.* 父母都担心自己的孩子是否获得足够的有营养的食物. QUANT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *British charities are in trouble. Sunday's figures were proof enough of that.* 英国的慈善机构已陷入困境. 星期日发表的统计数字充分证明了这一点. ADJ n ADJ

2 If you say that something is **enough**, you mean that you do not want it to continue any longer or get any worse. 足够(不希望再继续或变得更糟糕). ❖ *I met him only the once, and that was enough.* 我只见过他一次, 不过那已足够了. *I think I have said enough.* 我想我已经说够了. *You've got enough to think about for the moment.* 你目前要考虑的已经够多了. PRON

➲ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *Ann had heard enough of this.* 这件事安已经听够了. *He had messed up enough of these occasions to give rise to some anxieties.* 他把这些场合搞糟的次数够多的了, 引起了一些担忧. QUANT

➲ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *I've had enough problems with the police. I don't need this.* 我和警察之间的麻烦已经够多了, 我不需要这个. *Would you shut up, please! I'm having enough trouble with these children!* 请你闭嘴! 这些孩子已经让我够烦了! DET

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Things are difficult enough as they are.* 事情已经是够困难的了. ADV adj ADV

3 You can also use **enough** to say that something is the case to a moderate or fairly large degree. 相当地; 足够地; 还可以. ❖ *Winter is a common enough German surname.* 温特是一个相当普遍的德国人姓氏. *The rest of the evening passed pleasantly enough.* 晚上接下来的时间过得相当愉快. ADV adj/adv ADV

4 You use **enough** in expressions such as **strangely enough** and **interestingly enough** to indicate that you think a fact is strange or interesting. 用于strangely enough和interestingly enough等表达形式中, 用以引出奇怪或有趣的事实. ❖ *Strangely enough, the last thing he thought of was his beloved Tanya.* 令人感到奇怪的是, 他最后想到的才是他心爱的塔尼娅. *...an Italian who, interestingly enough, doesn't speak a word of his native language.* 有趣的是, 一个意大利人竟然连一句意大利语也不会说. ADV adv ADV with cl

5 If you say **'enough is enough'**, you mean that you want something that is happening to stop. 有完没完. ❖ *Stop asking questions! You should know when enough is enough.* 别再问问题了! 你应该知道什么时候该适可而止. PHR

6 You say **'that's enough'** to tell someone to stop behaving badly. (叫人检点一下)'够了'. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

7 If you say that you **have had enough**, you mean that you are unhappy with a situation and you want it to stop. (对某情况表示不快, 并希望到此为止)受够了; 足够了. ❖ *I had had enough of other people for one night.* 整整一晚我和其他人在一起实在是够了. PHR

8 If you say **'enough said'**, you mean that what you have just said is sufficient to make a point clear, and that there is no need to say any more. '够了'; '已经说清楚了'; '就这些'. ❖ *My husband is a jazz musician. Enough said.* 我丈夫是个爵士乐手. 我没什么要说的了. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

9 ➠ **fair enough**: 见 **fair**.

➠ **sure enough**: 见 **sure**.

en·quire /ɪn'kwaɪə/.

➠ 见 **inquire**.

en·quir·er /ɪn'kwaɪərə/.

➠ 见 **inquirer**.

en·quiry /ɪn'kwaɪəri/.

➠ 见 **inquiry**.

en·rage /ɪn'reɪdʒ/ **enrages, enraging, enraged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **are enraged** by something, it makes you extremely angry. (被)激怒; (使)狂怒. ❖ *He enraged the government* VB be V-ed V n

by renouncing the agreement. 他因宣布废止这一协定而激怒了政府。 ◢ **en·raged** ❖ *I began getting more and more enraged at my father.* 我对父亲越来越感到气愤。 ADJ-GRADED

en·rap·ture /ɪnˈræptʃə/ **enraptures, enrapturing, enraptured.**
If something or someone **enraptures** you, you think they are wonderful or fascinating. 使狂喜; 使着迷。 ❖ *The place at once enraptured me.* 这个地方一下子就把我迷住了。 *The 20,000-strong audience listened, enraptured.* 逾2万名观众如痴如醉地听着。 VB LITERARY V n V-ed

en·rich /ɪnˈrɪtʃ/ **enriches, enriching, enriched.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 To **enrich** something means to improve its quality. 提高...的质量。 ❖ *It is important to enrich the soil prior to planting.* 种植之前要把土壤变得肥沃起来，这一点很重要。 ◢ **-enriched** ❖ *...nutrient-enriched water.* 添加了营养水。 ◢ **en·rich·ment** ❖ *...a student exchange organization dedicated to fostering cultural enrichment.* 一个旨在促进文化的学生交流机构。 VB V n COMB N-UNCOUNT
2 To **enrich** someone means to increase the amount of money that they have. 使富裕，使富有。 ❖ *They used inside information to enrich themselves at the expense of the bank.* 他们攫取内部信息自肥，损害了银行的利益。 ◢ **enrichment** ❖ *He had been doing his job and had not sought any personal enrichment.* 他一直做着自己的工作，不曾想过个人发财。 VB V n N-UNCOUNT
3 To **enrich** a nuclear fuel such as uranium means to increase the number of atoms of a particular kind in it, so that it can be used to produce more energy or a greater explosion. 浓缩(增加铀等核燃料某类原子数目以产生更大的能量或爆炸)。 VB V n TECHNICAL

en·rol /ɪnˈrəʊl/ **enrols, enrolling, enrolled;** [美]拼作 **enroll.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **enrol** or **are enrolled** on a course, you officially join it and pay a fee for it. 加入; 注册; 入学。 ❖ *Cherny was enrolled at the University in 1945.* 彻尔尼1945年进大学读书。 *She enrolled on a local Women Into Management course.* 她报名参加当地一个妇女参与管理的课程。 *I thought I'd enrol you with an art group at the school.* 我想过要让你参加学校的美术班。 ◢ **en·rol·ment;** [美]拼作 **enrollment** ❖ *A fee is charged for each year of study and is payable at enrolment.* 每学年都需交纳一笔学费，并在入学注册时缴纳。 V-ERG be V-ed prep V prep V n prep Also V N-UNCOUNT

en route /ˌɒn ˈruːt/.
➡ 见 **route.**

en·sconced /ɪnˈskɒnst/.
If you are **ensconced** somewhere, you are settled there comfortably and have no intention of moving. (把自己)舒适地安置于...的。 ❖ *Brian was ensconced behind the bar.* 布赖恩舒适地坐在吧台后面。 ADJ v-link ADJ prep/adv

en·sem·ble /ɒnˈsɒmbəl/ **ensembles.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An **ensemble** is a group of musicians, actors, or dancers who regularly perform together. 全体合唱者; 全体演员; 群舞演员。 N-COUNT
2 **Ensemble** acting or playing is the fact or technique of playing or performing well together. 集体表演式的。 ❖ *Foote's most recent play, 'Dividing the Estate', is an ensemble piece.* 富特的最新剧作《遗产分配》，是一部集体表演式的作品。 ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL
3 An **ensemble** of things or people is a group of things or people considered as a whole rather than as separate individuals. 总体; 整体。 ❖ *The state is an ensemble of political and social structures.* 国家是政治结构与社会结构的统一体。 N-COUNT FORMAL
4 An **ensemble** is a set of clothes which have been chosen to look nice together. (一起很协调的)一套服装。 ❖ *...navy and white ensembles.* 海军蓝与白色两者相配的套装。 N-COUNT FORMAL

en·shrine /ɪnˈʃraɪn/ **enshrines, enshrining, enshrined.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If an idea or a right **is enshrined** in something such as a constitution or law, it is protected by it. (主张、权利等)受(宪法、法律等)保护。 ❖ *His new relationship with Germany is enshrined in a new non-aggression treaty.* 他与德国新建立的关系受到新订立的互不侵犯条约保护。 VB usu passive be V-ed in n

en·sign /ˈensaɪn, ˈensən/ **ensigns.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An **ensign** is a flag flown on a ship to show what country the ship belongs to. (表明国籍的)舰旗; 商船旗。 N-COUNT
2 An **ensign** is a junior officer in the United States Navy. 美国海军少尉。

en·slave /ɪnˈsleɪv/ **enslaves, enslaving, enslaved.**
1 If someone is **enslaved**, they are forced to become a slave. (被)迫为奴; (使)成为奴隶。 ❖ *Often entire populations were enslaved.* 往往全部居民被迫为奴。 ◢ **en·slave·ment** ❖ *...the enslavement of African people.* 非洲人民沦为奴隶。 VB usu passive be V-ed N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that someone is **enslaved** by something, you think they are not free because of it; used showing disapproval. (使)受控制; (被)束缚。 ❖ *We are enslaved by greed, anger, and ignorance.* 我们受制于贪婪、愤怒及无知。 *...religions that have enslaved human beings for untold years.* 控制了人类无数年的宗教。 ◢ **enslavement** ❖ *...women's enslavement to appearance.* 女性为外貌之美丑而苦恼。 VB usu passive PRAGMATICS be V-ed V n N-UNCOUNT

en·snare /ɪnˈsneə/ **ensnares, ensnaring, ensnared.**
1 If you **ensnare** someone, you gain power or control over them, using dishonest or deceitful methods. 用不诚实或欺骗的手段支配或控制(某人); 使...上当。 ❖ *Feminism is simply another device to ensnare women.* 女权运动只不过是令妇女受蒙骗的另一种诡计。 VB V n
2 If someone or something **is ensnared**, they are caught in a trap or snare. 使...落入陷阱(或罗网)。 ❖ *Fiona's foot ensnared itself in a trailing root.* 菲奥娜一只脚被一根蔓延出来的树根缠住了。 VB be V-ed on/in n V n on/in n

en·sue /ɪnˈsjuː, AM -ˈsuː/ **ensues, ensuing, ensued.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something **ensues**, it happens immediately after another event, usually as a result of it. 接着发生; 随即发生; 因而发生。 ❖ *A brief but embarrassing silence ensued.* 紧接着的是一阵短暂而令人尴尬的沉默。 ◢ **en·su·ing** ❖ *The ensuing argument had been bitter.* 随即发生的争吵很激烈。 VB no cont V ADJ

en suite /ˌɒn ˈswiːt/.
An **en suite** bathroom is next to a bedroom and can only be reached by a door in that bedroom. (浴室)与卧室连在一起的。 An **en suite** bedroom has an en suite bathroom. (卧室)带浴室的。 ADJ, ADJ n

en·sure /ɪnˈʃʊə/ **ensures, ensuring, ensured.** ♦♦♦♦◇
To **ensure** that something happens, means to make certain that it happens. 保证; 确保。 ❖ *Ensure that it is written into your contract.* 一定要保证把它写到你的合约上。 VB FORMAL V that Also V n

en·tail /ɪnˈteɪl/ **entails, entailing, entailed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If one thing **entails** another, it involves it or causes it. 牵涉; 引起。 ❖ *To see the whole thing entails walking nearly a mile.* 为了解整个情况需要走差不多一英里。 *I'll never accept parole because that entails me accepting guilt.* 我决不会接受假释，因为那就表明我承认有罪。 VB V n FORMAL V -ing V n -ing

en·tan·gle /ɪnˈtæŋgəl/ **entangles, entangling, entangled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something **is entangled** in something such as a rope or net, it is caught in it very firmly. 被(绳子、网等)紧紧缠住; 套住。 ❖ *The tree was entangled in a mass of creepers.* 这棵树被一大堆攀缘植物紧紧缠绕着。 ◢ **en·tan·gled** ❖ *...a whale that became entangled in crab nets.* 一头被捕蟹网缠住的鲸鱼。 VB be V-ed in/with n Also V n ADJ
2 If something **entangles** you in problems or difficulties, it involves you in problems or difficulties from which it is hard to escape. 使受到(难以避开的问题或困难等的)纠缠; 使陷入，使卷入; 牵连，连累。 ◢ **entangled** ❖ *He became entangled in further controversy.* 他卷入了进一步的争论中。 VB V n in/with n ADJ-GRADED

en·tan·gle·ment /ɪnˈtæŋgəlmənt/ **entanglements.**
1 An **entanglement** is a complicated or adulterous sexual relationship; used showing disapproval. (贬义)复杂(或通奸)的性关系; (有关两性之间的)纠葛。 N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
2 You can refer to a difficult or complicated situation as an **entanglement**. 困难或复杂的局面; 纠葛，纠纷; 牵连。 ❖ *The legal entanglements of Noriega do not end in Miami.* 诺列加的法律纠纷并不只限于迈阿密。 N-VAR

en·tente /ˌɒnˈtɒnt/ **ententes.**
An **entente** or an **entente cordiale** is a friendly agreement N-VAR

E

between two or more countries. (两国或多国之间的)友好关系; 和解; 谅解.

en·ter /ˈentə/ **enters, entering, entered.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **enter** a place such as a room or building, you go into it or come into it. 进入, 进来. ❖ *He entered the room briskly and stood near the door.* 他步履轻快地进入房间, 站在门边. *As soon as I entered, they stopped.* 我一进去, 他们便停住了. VB FORMAL V n V

2 If you **enter** an organization or institution, you start to work there or become a member of it. 加入, 参加, 成为...的一员. ❖ *She entered a convent.* 她入了女修道院. VB V n

3 If someone or something **enters** a particular situation or period of time, they start to be in it or part of it. 进入(某一特定情况或时期). ❖ *...as the war enters its second month.* 随着战争进入第二个月... *A million young people enter the labour market each year.* 每年有一百万年轻人进入劳务市场. VB V n

4 If something new **enters** your head or mind, you suddenly think about it. (新事物)进入(脑海); 突然想到(某新事物). If you say **it did not enter your head** or **it never entered your mind** that something was the case, you mean that you never once thought that it was the case. 从未想过; 未曾想到过. VB V n PHR

5 If you **enter** a competition, race, or examination, you officially state that you will compete or take part in it. (正式宣布)参加(竞赛、赛跑或考试等); 参与. ❖ *As a boy soprano he entered for many competitions.* 作为高音部男童声歌手他曾多次参加比赛. *To enter, simply complete the coupon.* 想参加比赛, 只需填好这张券即可. VB V n V for n V

6 If you **enter** someone for a race or competition, you officially state that they will compete or take part in it. (正式宣布)让...参加(赛跑或竞赛). ❖ *His wife Marie secretly entered him for the Championship.* 他的妻子玛丽偷偷地替他报名参加锦标赛. VB V n for n Also V n

7 If you **enter** information in a notebook or financial account, you write it down. If you **enter** information into a computer, you record it there, for example by typing it on a keyboard. 把(信息等)记入(笔记本或财务账册等); 写入; 记录; 登录; 输入(电脑). ❖ *Each week she meticulously entered in her notebooks all sums received.* 每个星期, 她都非常细心地把收到的所有金额登记在笔记本上. VB V n with in/into Also V n

➤**enter into.**

1 If you **enter into** something such as an agreement, discussion, or relationship with someone, you become involved in it. 签订(协议); 卷入(讨论或与某人的关系)之中. ❖ *They've entered into a power-sharing agreement.* 他们已签订有关权力分配的协定. *No correspondence will be entered into.* 绝对不会有任何通信联系. PHR-V V P n with n FORMAL pl-n V n be V-ed P (non-recip)

2 If something **enters into** a situation, it is a factor in it. 牵涉在内; 是...的一个因素. ❖ *Issues like race or creed do not enter into it.* 种族或宗教教派这类问题没有牵涉在内. PHR-V FORMAL V P n

en·ter·prise /ˈentəpraɪz/ **enterprises.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **enterprise** is a company or business, often a small one. (通常为小型的)公司; 商号; 企业单位. N-COUNT

2 An **enterprise** is something new, difficult, or important that you do or try to do. 开创性(困难或重要)的事. ❖ *Horse breeding is indeed a risky enterprise.* 马匹育种确实是有风险的事. N-COUNT

3 **Enterprise** is the activity of managing businesses and starting new ones. 企业管理活动; 创办企业. ❖ *He is still involved in voluntary work promoting local enterprise.* 他仍在参与促进当地企业发展的志愿工作. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Enterprise** is the ability to think of new and effective things to do, together with an eagerness to do them; used showing approval. (褒义)事业心; 进取心. ❖ *...the spirit of enterprise worthy of a free and industrious people.* 自由而勤劳的民族所具有的进取精神. ◢ **en·ter·pris·ing** ❖ *Some enterprising members found ways of reducing their expenses.* 一些有进取心的员工想出各种减少开支的办法. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ADJ-GRADED

en·ter·tain /ˌentəˈteɪn/ **entertains, entertaining, entertained.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone or something **entertains** you, they amuse you, interest you, or give you pleasure. 使高兴; 使感兴趣; 给...带来乐趣. ❖ *They were entertained by top singers, dancers and celebrities.* 顶级的歌手、舞蹈演员和各界名人给他们带来了娱乐性节目. *Children's television not only entertains but also teaches.* 给孩子看的电视节目不仅有娱乐性, 而且有教育性. ◢ **en·ter·tain·ing** ❖ *To generate new money the sport needs to be more entertaining.* 想赚更多的钱, 该种体育运动需更具娱乐性. VB V n be V-ed V ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **entertain** guests, you give them food and hospitality. 招待; 款待. ❖ *The Monroes continued to entertain extravagantly.* 门罗一家继续大宴宾客. ◢ **entertaining** ❖ *...a cosy area for entertaining and relaxing.* 娱乐休闲的好去处. VB V n V N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **entertain** an idea or suggestion, you allow yourself to consider it as possible. 考虑(主张、建议等); 接受. ❖ *I wouldn't entertain the idea of such an unsociable job.* 我不会考虑这种没有人际交往的工作. VB FORMAL V n

en·ter·tain·er /ˌentəˈteɪnə/ **entertainers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **entertainer** is a person whose job is to entertain audiences, for example by telling jokes or dancing. 娱乐节目表演者(如讲笑话或跳舞等). N-COUNT

en·ter·tain·ment /ˌentəˈteɪnmənt/ **entertainments.** ◆◆◆◇◇

Entertainment consists of performances of plays and films, and activities such as reading and watching television, that give people pleasure. 娱乐(如影视表演、阅读及看电视等能给人带来欢乐的活动). N-VAR

en·thral /ɪnˈθrɔːl/ **enthrals, enthralling, enthralled;** [美] 拼作 **enthrall** 及 **enthralls.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **are enthralled** by something, you enjoy it and give it your complete attention and interest. (被)迷住; (被)吸引住; (使)感到愉快. ❖ *He enthralled audiences in Prague, Vienna, and Paris.* 他把布拉格、维也纳和巴黎的观众迷住了. ◢ **en·thral·ling** ❖ *...an enthralling race.* 一场引人注目的赛跑. VB be V-ed V n ADJ-GRADED

en·throne /ɪnˈθrəʊn/ **enthrones, enthroning, enthroned.**

1 When kings, queens, emperors, or bishops **are enthroned**, they officially take on their role during a ceremony in which they are placed on a throne. (使)(国王、女王、皇帝或主教等)登位, 登基. ◢ **en·throne·ment** /ɪnˈθrəʊnmənt/ **enthronements** ❖ *...the enthronement of their new emperor.* 他们新皇帝的登基典礼. VB be V-ed FORMAL N-COUNT

2 To **enthrone** an idea means to give it a prominent place in your life or thoughts because you think it is very important. 尊崇; 推崇. ❖ *He was forcing the State to enthrone a particular brand of modernism.* 他在强迫国家尊崇某种具体的现代主义思想. VB V n

en·thuse /ɪnˈθjuːz, AM -ˈθuːz/ **enthuses, enthusing, enthused.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **enthuse** about something, you talk about it in a way that shows how excited you are about it. 兴奋地谈论. ❖ *'I've found the most wonderful house to buy!' she enthused.* "我找到了心目中想买的最棒的房子了!" 她激动地说. VB V about/over n V with quote Also V that

2 If you **are enthused** by something, it makes you feel excited and enthusiastic. (使)激动; (使)充满热情. ❖ *Find a hobby or interest which enthuses you.* 培养能激发你的热情的业余爱好或兴趣. VB be V-ed V n Also V

en·thu·si·asm /ɪnˈθjuːziæzəm, AM -ˈθuː-/ **enthusiasms.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Enthusiasm** is great eagerness to be involved in a particular activity which you like and enjoy or which you think is important. 热心; 热情; 热忱. ❖ *The lack of enthusiasm for unification among most West Germans fills him with disappointment.* 大多数西德人对统一缺乏热情, 这一点令他颇为失望. N-VAR

2 An **enthusiasm** is an activity or subject that interests you very much and that you spend a lot of time on. 热衷的事物, 热爱的活动. ◢ **en·thu·si·ast** /ɪnˈθjuːziæst, AM -ˈθuː-/ **enthusiasts** ❖ *...keep-fit enthusiasts.* 健身爱好者. N-COUNT N-COUNT

en·thu·si·as·tic /ɪnˌθjuːziˈæstɪk, AM -ˌθuː-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you are **enthusiastic** about something, you show how much you like or enjoy it by the way that you behave and ADJ-GRADED

talk. 热心的; 热情的; 极感兴趣的. ◢ **en·thu·si·as·ti·cal·ly** /ɪn,θjuːzi'æstɪkli, AM -'θuː-/ ❖ *The announcement was greeted enthusiastically.* 这项宣布受到热烈欢迎. ADV-GRADED

en·tice /ɪn'taɪs/ **entices, enticing, enticed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **entice** someone to go somewhere or to do something means to try to persuade them to go to that place or to do that thing. 诱使; 诱惑; 吸引. ❖ *Shops have battled to entice hard-pressed customers over the threshold.* 商店争相吸引那些手头拮据的顾客步入自家商店的门槛. *Two youths tried to entice away her two-year-old son.* 两个少年试图诱拐她两岁大的儿子. VB V n to-inf / V n prep / V n with adv / Also V n

◢ **en·tice·ment** /ɪn'taɪsmənt/ **enticements** ❖ *There is a range of enticements to open an account.* 开立银行户头有一系列的优惠. N-VAR

◢ **en·tic·ing** ❖ *...many enticing illustrations.* 许多诱人的插图. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **en·tic·ing·ly** ❖ *Advertising must display the client's product as enticingly as possible.* 广告必须把客户的产品展示得越诱人越好. ADV-GRADED

en·tire /ɪn'taɪə/. ◆◆◆◆◇

You use **entire** when you want to emphasize that you are referring to the whole of something. 整个的; 全部的; 所有的. ❖ *He had spent his entire life in China as a doctor.* 他毕生都在中国行医. *The entire family was staring at him.* 全家人都在盯着他. ADJ det ADJ PRAGMATICS

en·tire·ly /ɪn'taɪəli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Entirely** means completely and not just partly. 全部地; 完整地. ❖ *...an entirely new approach.* 一个全新方法. *Their price depended almost entirely on their scarcity.* 它们的价格几乎完全视乎其稀缺程度. ADV

2 **Entirely** is also used to emphasize what you are saying. (强调所说的话)完全地. ❖ *I agree entirely.* 我完全同意. *The official spokesman asserted that the coup was entirely a domestic affair.* 政府发言人声称, 这次政变纯属内政. ADV

3 People sometimes use the expression **not entirely** to reduce the force of a strong statement, especially a critical one. (用以减少某一强烈说法, 尤指批评性的说法的力度)并非完全; 并不十分. ❖ *They are not entirely happy with his criticism of the president.* 他对总统提出批评, 大家并不十分高兴. *We shall see that this is not entirely true.* 我们将会发现, 这不完全是真实的. ADV not ADV PRAGMATICS

en·tirety /ɪn'taɪərɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is used or affected **in its entirety**, the whole of it is used or affected. 整个地(受影响); 全部地(投入使用); 作为一个整体. PHR

en·ti·tle /ɪn'taɪtəl/ **entitles, entitling, entitled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **are entitled** to something, you have the right to have it or do it. (使)有权利; (使)有资格. ❖ *It entitles you to withdraw cash.* 它使你有权提取现金. VB V n to n / V n to-inf

◢ **en·ti·tle·ment** /ɪn'taɪtəlmənt/ **entitlements** ❖ *They lose their entitlement to benefit when they start work.* 一旦开始工作, 他们便失去领取救济金的权利. N-VAR

2 If the title of something such as a book, film, or painting is, for example, Sunrise, you can say that it **is entitled** Sunrise. 给(书籍、电影或画作等)题名. ❖ *...a performance entitled 'United States'.* 一场名为《美国》的演出. VB usu passive / be V-ed quote / V-ed quote

en·tity /'entɪti/ **entities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **entity** is something that exists separately from other things and has a clear identity of its own. 实体; 独立存在体. ❖ *...the earth as a living entity.* 作为生物居住实体的地球. *North and South will remain separate entities.* 南部和北部将各自作为独立的个体存在. N-COUNT FORMAL

en·tomb /ɪn'tuːm/ **entombs, entombing, entombed.**

1 If something **is entombed**, it is buried or permanently trapped by something. (被)掩埋; (被)永远困在里面. ❖ *The city was entombed in volcanic lava.* 这座城市被掩埋在火山岩浆之下. *The Tel, an artificial mountain, entombs Jericho's ancient past.* 泰勒, 这座人造山岳掩藏着杰里科城古老的过去. VB FORMAL / be V-ed in n / V n / Also V n in n

2 When a person's dead body **is entombed**, it is buried in a grave or put into a tomb. (被)埋葬. ❖ *Neither of them had any idea how long the body had been entombed.* 他们谁也不知道这具尸体已经被埋了多久. VB usu passive FORMAL / be V-ed

ento·mol·ogy /,entə'mɒlədʒi/.

Entomology is the study of insects. 昆虫学. ❖ *...a professor of entomology.* 一位昆虫学教授. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **ento·molo·gist** /,entə'mɒlədʒɪst/ **entomologists** ❖ *...a research entomologist.* 昆虫研究专家. N-COUNT

en·tou·rage /'ɒntʊ'rɑːʒ/ **entourages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A famous or important person's **entourage** is the group of assistants, servants, or other people who travel with them. 随行人员; 随从. ❖ *He was accompanied by an entourage of a dozen police officers.* 他有12名警察随行. N-COUNT

en·trails /'entreɪlz/.

The **entrails** of people or animals are their inside parts, especially their intestines. 内脏(尤指肠). ❖ *He cut out the steaming entrails.* 他把冒着热气的内脏切下取出. N-PLURAL

entrance 1 noun uses 名词用法

en·trance /'entrəns/ **entrances.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **entrance** to a place is the way into it, for example a door or gate. 入口, 进口; 门口; 大门口. ❖ *Beside the entrance to the church, turn right.* 在教堂入口旁边向右转. *A marble entrance hall leads to a sitting room.* 由大理石砌成的门厅通向客厅. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to someone's arrival in a place as their **entrance**, especially when you think that they are trying to be noticed and admired. 进入; 入内(尤指某人欲引起人们注意和尊敬时). ❖ *If she had noticed her father's entrance, she gave no indication.* 如果她注意到父亲进来, 那她倒没有丝毫表现出来. N-COUNT

3 When a performer makes his or her **entrance** on to the stage, he or she comes on to the stage. (演员)上场; 登场. ❖ *He made his entrance into the parade ring.* 他出现在赛马场的准备场地上. N-COUNT

4 If you gain **entrance** to a particular place, you manage to get in there. (设法得以)进入, 入内. ❖ *Hewitt had gained entrance to the Hall by pretending to be a heating engineer.* 休伊特装成供暖设备修理师, 因而得以进入大厅. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

5 If you gain **entrance** to a particular profession, society, or institution, you are accepted as a member of it. (加入某专业、某团体或机构等的)许可; 允许. ❖ *Entrance to universities and senior secondary schools was restricted.* 入读大学和高中是有限制的. *...entrance exams for the French civil service.* 法国公务员的入职考试. N-UNCOUNT

6 If you make an **entrance** into a particular activity or system, you succeed in becoming involved in it. (对某活动的)参与; 进入(某一体系). ❖ *...his entrance into politics in 1993.* 1993年他涉足政坛. N-SING

entrance 2 verb use 动词用法

en·trance /ɪn'trɑːns, -'træns/ **entrances, entrancing, entranced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something or someone **entrances** you, they cause you to feel delight and wonder. 使惊喜; 使着迷. ❖ *Last Friday she entranced the audience with her classical Indian singing.* 上周五她演唱的印度古典歌曲把观众迷住了. VB / V n

◢ **en·tranced** ❖ *I became entranced with the idea.* 我对这个想法着了迷. *For the next three hours we sat entranced.* 接下来的三个小时, 我们坐在那里如醉如痴. ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n

◢ **en·tranc·ing** ❖ *The light reflected off the stone, creating a golden glow he found entrancing.* 宝石折射出来的金色光芒令他着迷. ADJ-GRADED

'entrance fee, entrance fees.

An **entrance fee** is a sum of money which you pay before you go into somewhere such as a cinema or museum, or which you have to pay in order to join an organization or institution. (进入电影院或博物馆等的)入场费; (参加某组织或机构的)入会费. ❖ *The entrance fee is £9.50.* 入场费是9.50镑. N-COUNT

'entrance hall, entrance halls.

An **entrance hall** is the area behind the main door of a large house, hotel, or other large building. (大房子、酒店或其他大型建筑物正门的)门廊, 门厅; 大厅, 大堂. N-COUNT

E

en·trant /ˈentrənt/ **entrants.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **entrant** is a person who has recently become a member of an institution such as a university. (大学等机构的)新成员. ❖ *...a young school entrant.* 一位年纪小的新生. N-COUNT with supp

2 An **entrant** is a person who is taking part in a competition. 参赛者. ❖ *All items entered for the competition must be the entrant's own work.* 所有参赛作品必须是参赛者本人的作品. N-COUNT

en·trap /ɪnˈtræp/ **entraps, entrapping, entrapped.**

If you **entrap** someone or something, you trap them by tricking or deceiving them. (用欺诈方式)使...落入圈套; 诱骗. ❖ *He overturned the conviction, saying the defendant was entrapped.* 他推翻了对被告的定罪, 说被告是被诱骗的. *He claimed the government had entrapped him into doing something that he would not have done otherwise.* 他声称政府诱使他做了他本人不愿意做的事. VB V n; be V-ed; V n into n/-ing

en·trap·ment /ɪnˈtræpmənt/.

Entrapment is the practice of arresting someone by using unfair or illegal methods. 诱捕. ❖ *Entrapment is contrary to Home Office guidelines.* 诱捕违背内政部的准则. N-UNCOUNT LEGAL

en·treat /ɪnˈtriːt/ **entreats, entreating, entreated.**

If you **entreat** someone to do something, you ask them very humbly and seriously to do it. 恳求; 乞求; 请求. ❖ *'Call me Earl!' he entreated.* '请叫我伯爵!' 他请求道. *I earnestly entreat that we don't get caught out again.* 我真诚地乞求我们不要再被发现. VB V n to-inf FORMAL; V with quote; V that; Also V n, V n with quote

E

en·treaty /ɪnˈtriːti/ **entreaties.**

An **entreaty** is a humble, serious request. 恳求; 乞求; 请求. ❖ *The FA has resisted all entreaties to pledge its support to the campaign.* 足球协会拒绝了所有要其支持这次活动的请求. N-VAR FORMAL

en·trée /ˈɒntreɪ/ **entrées;** 又拼作 **entree.**

1 If you have an **entrée** to a social group, you are accepted and made to feel welcome by them. (对某一社会圈子的)进入. ❖ *She had an entrée into the city's cultivated society.* 她得以进入这个城市中有教养的社会阶层. N-COUNT

2 At restaurants or formal banquets, the **entrée** can be the main course, or a dish before the main course. (餐厅或正式宴会上的)主菜; 主菜前的小菜, 前菜. ❖ *...a hot entrée of chicken, veal, or lamb.* 一道热的主菜是鸡肉、小牛肉或羊肉. N-COUNT

en·trench /ɪnˈtrentʃ/ **entrenches, entrenching, entrenched.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something such as power, a custom, or an idea is **entrenched**, it is firmly established and difficult to change. (使)(权力、习俗或主张等)牢固地确立且不易被改变. ❖ *...a series of measures designed to entrench democracy and the rule of law.* 为巩固民主和法规而制订的一系列措施. *They have sought to entrench themselves in office.* 他们努力确保其职位稳固. ◢ **en·trenched** ❖ *The recession remains deeply entrenched.* 经济衰退根深蒂固, 难以扭转. ◢ **en·trench·ment** /ɪnˈtrentʃmənt/ ❖ *In South Africa, the entrenchment of democratic norms will be that much harder.* 在南非, 民主原则的确立将更为艰难. VB; V n; V pron-refl; ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

en·tre·pre·neur /ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜː/ **entrepreneurs.** ♦♦◇◇◇

An **entrepreneur** is a person who sets up businesses and business deals. 企业家. N-COUNT

en·tre·pre·neur·ial /ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜːriəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Entrepreneurial means having the qualities that are needed for people to succeed as entrepreneurs. 具有成功企业家所需品质的; 企业家的. ❖ *...her prodigious entrepreneurial flair.* 她非凡的企业家的才能. ADJ-GRADED

en·tre·pre·neur·ship /ˌɒntrəprəˈnɜːʃɪp/.

Entrepreneurship is the state of being an entrepreneur, or the activities associated with being an entrepreneur. 企业家的身份; 与企业家有关的活动. N-UNCOUNT

en·tro·py /ˈentrəpi/.

Entropy is a state of disorder, confusion, and disorganization. 混乱无序的局面. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

en·trust /ɪnˈtrʌst/ **entrusts, entrusting, entrusted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **entrust** something important to someone or **entrust** them with it, you make them responsible for it. 委托, 交托, 托付. ❖ *He was forced to entrust an assistant with the important task of testing and demonstrating aircraft.* 他被迫把飞机的试验和展览等重要任务托付给一名助手. *They can be entrusted to solve major national problems.* 可以托付他们解决主要的国家问题. VB V n to n; V n with n; be V-ed to-inf; Also V to n n

en·try /ˈentri/ **entries.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you gain **entry** to a particular place, you are able to go in. 许可进入. ❖ *Non-residents were refused entry into the village.* 非本地居民禁止进入该村. *The point of entry into Zambia would be the Chirundu border post.* 赞比亚的入境地点将是奇龙杜边防站. *Entry to the museum is free.* 博物馆是免费入场的. *...entry fees to places of scientific interest.* 参观科学场馆的入场费. The words **No Entry** are used on signs to indicate that you are not allowed to go into a particular area. 不准入内; 禁止入内; 闲人免进. N-UNCOUNT; PHR

2 You can refer to someone's arrival in a place as their **entry**, especially when you think that they are trying to be noticed and admired. (尤指试图引人注意和羡慕的)到达; 抵达. ❖ *He made his triumphal entry into Mexico City.* 他胜利抵达墨西哥城. N-COUNT

3 Someone's **entry** into a particular society or group is their joining of it. 加入, 参加. ❖ *...Britain's entry into the European Exchange Rate Mechanism.* 英国加入欧洲汇率机制. N-UNCOUNT

4 An **entry** in a diary, computer file, or reference book is a short piece of writing in it. (日记、电脑文档或参考书等)一篇; 条目; 词条. ❖ *Violet's diary entry for 20 April 1917 records Brigit admitting to the affair.* 维奥莉特在1917年4月20日的日记中记载了布里吉特承认有此风流韵事. N-COUNT

5 An **entry** for a competition is a piece of work, for example a story or drawing, which you complete in order to take part in the competition. 参赛作品(如一篇写作或一幅绘画). ❖ *The closing date for entries is 31st December.* 提交参赛作品的截止日期是12月31日. N-COUNT

6 Journalists sometimes use **entry** to refer to the total number of people taking part in an event or competition. For example, if a competition has an entry of twenty people, twenty people take part in it. (有时记者用来指)全体参加人员. ❖ *Our competition has attracted a huge entry.* 我们的比赛吸引了大批人参加. N-SING with supp

7 **Entry** in a competition is the act of taking part in it. 参赛. ❖ *Entry to this competition is by invitation only.* 获邀请者方可参加这次比赛. *...an entry form.* 参赛报名表. N-UNCOUNT

en·twine /ɪnˈtwaɪn/ **entwines, entwining, entwined.**

1 If one thing **is entwined** with another thing, or if you **entwine** two things, the two things are twisted around each other. (使)缠绕; (使)盘绕; 交织. ❖ *His dazed eyes stare at the eels, which still writhe and entwine.* 他两眼茫然地盯着这些仍相互缠绕翻腾的鳗鱼. *The giraffes were managing to entwine their necks in the most astonishing manner.* 这些长颈鹿正在以最令人惊奇的方式把脖子相互缠在一起. *He entwined his fingers with hers.* 他和她的手指紧扣在一起. V-RECIP-ERG; pl-n V; V pl-n; V n with n; Also V with n; V n (non-recip)

2 If two things **entwine** or **are entwined**, they closely resemble or are linked to each other, and they are difficult to separate or identify. (两者)极其相似(难以区分); (两者)联系紧密(难以分离). ❖ *The book entwines the personal and the political.* 该书把个人私事与政治掺和在一起. *Once, years ago, he told me our lives should entwine.* 多年前, 有一次他对我说我俩应生活在一起. ◢ **en·twined** ❖ *Fuji Heavy Industries, which makes Subaru cars, is becoming increasingly entwined with Nissan.* 生产斯巴鲁汽车的富士重工与日产的关系正变得越来越密切. V-ERG; V pl-n; pl-n V; ADJ-GRADED

E num·ber /ˈiːnʌmbə/ **E numbers.**

E numbers are artificial substances which are added to some foods and drinks to improve their flavour or colour or to make them last longer. (加在某些食品或饮料中用来增味或保持颜色或保质的)人工添加剂. N-COUNT BRITISH

enu·mer·ate /ɪˈnjuːməreɪt, AM -ˈnuː-/ **enumerates, enumerating, enumerated.**

When you **enumerate** a list of things, you name each one VB

in turn. 列举、枚举. ❖ *I enumerate the work that will have to be done.* 我把要做的工作一一列出. V n

en·un·ci·ate /ɪ'nʌnsieɪt/ **enunciates, enunciating, enunciated.**

1 When you **enunciate** a word or part of a word, you pronounce it clearly. (清晰地)发(音), 吐(字). ❖ *She enunciates very slowly and carefully.* 她清晰、缓慢而谨慎地说话. VB V n FORMAL V
◢ **enun·cia·tion** /ɪnʌnsi'eɪʃən/ ❖ *...his grammar always precise, his enunciation always perfect.* 他的语法总是很精确, 发音总是很完美. N-UNCOUNT

2 When you **enunciate** a thought, idea, or plan, you express it very clearly and precisely. 非常精确地表达(自己思想、主张或计划); 阐明. ❖ *He was ever ready to enunciate his views to all who would listen.* 他随时准备向所有愿意听他讲话的人阐明自己的看法. VB FORMAL V n
◢ **enunciation** ❖ *...the enunciation of grand moral principles.* 对高尚的道德原则的阐述. N-UNCOUNT

en·vel·op /ɪn'veləp/ **envelops, enveloping, enveloped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If one thing **envelops** another, it covers or surrounds it completely. 完全覆盖; 包围; 围绕. ❖ *That lovely, rich fragrant smell of the forest enveloped us.* 我们被森林所散发的那股宜人的浓郁香气所笼罩. VB V n

en·velope /'envələʊp, 'ɒn-/ **envelopes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **envelope** is the rectangular paper cover in which you send a letter to someone through the post. 信封. N-COUNT

en·vi·able /'enviəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **enviable** quality is one that someone else has and that you wish you had too. 令人羡慕的; 值得羡慕的. ❖ *They have enviable reputations as athletes.* 作为运动员, 他们的名气令人羡慕. ADJ-GRADED

en·vi·ous /'enviəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **envious** of someone else, you envy them. 嫉妒的; 羡慕的. ❖ *I don't think I'm envious of your success.* 我觉得我并不嫉妒你的成功. *...envious thoughts.* 妒念. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **en·vi·ous·ly** ❖ *'You haven't changed,' I am often enviously told.* '你一点也没变.' 常常有人用羡慕的语气对我说. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

en·vi·ron·ment /ɪn'vaɪərənmənt/ **environments.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Someone's **environment** is all the circumstances, people, things, and events around them that influence their life. 环境; 周围状况. ❖ *Pupils in our schools are taught in a safe, secure environment.* 我们的学生在安全可靠的环境中接受教育. *The twins were separated at birth and brought up in entirely different environments.* 这对双胞胎一出生就被分开, 各自在完全不同的环境中被抚养长大. N-VAR

2 Your **environment** consists of the particular natural surroundings in which you live or exist. (生活的、所处的)特定的自然环境. ❖ *If our environment cools, then messages from the skin alert the body's thermostat.* 要是我们所处的环境变凉, 皮肤就会向身体的体温调节系统发出信息. *...the maintenance of a safe environment for marine mammals.* 为海洋哺乳类动物保持安全的生活环境. N-COUNT

3 **The environment** is the natural world of land, sea, air, plants, and animals. 生态环境; 自然环境. ❖ *...persuading people to respect the environment.* 劝导大家要注意保护环境. N-SING the N

en·vi·ron·men·tal /ɪn,vaɪərən'mentəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Environmental** means concerned with the protection of the natural world of land, sea, air, plants, and animals. 环境保护的; 生态保护的. ❖ *...economic and environmental legislation.* 有关经济与环境保护的立法. *Environmental groups plan to stage public protests during the conference.* 环境保护组织准备在大会期间发起公开抗议. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **en·vi·ron·men·tal·ly** ❖ *What is needed are chemicals which are more environmentally friendly.* 人们需要的是对环境更友好的化学品. ADV ADV adj

2 **Environmental** means relating to or caused by the surroundings in which someone lives or something exists. 有关(某人生活或某物存在的)环境的; 由环境引起的. ❖ *It protects against environmental hazards such as wind and sun.* 它可以抵御由风、阳光等环境因素引起的灾害. ADJ ADJ n

en·vi·ron·men·tal·ism /ɪn,vaɪərən'mentəlɪzəm/.
Environmentalism is used to describe actions and policies which show a concern with protecting and preserving the natural environment. 环境保护主义(指保护自然环境的行为及政策). N-UNCOUNT

en·vi·ron·men·tal·ist /ɪn,vaɪərən'mentəlɪst/ **environmentalists.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **environmentalist** is a person who is concerned with protecting and preserving the natural environment. 环境保护主义者. N-COUNT

en·vi·rons /ɪn'vaɪərənz/.
The **environs** of a place consist of the area immediately surrounding it. 邻近的区域. ❖ *The town and its environs are inviting.* 这个小镇及其周围地区很吸引人. N-PLURAL with poss FORMAL

en·vis·age /ɪn'vɪzɪdʒ/ **envisages, envisaging, envisaged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you **envisage** something, you imagine that it is true, real, or likely to happen. 设想; 想象. ❖ *He had never envisaged spending the whole of his working life in that particular job.* 他从未设想过自己一辈子只做那一个工作. *Personally, I envisage them staying together.* 依我看, 我想他们正在一起. VB V n V -ing V n -ing Also V that

en·vi·sion /ɪn'vɪʒən/ **envisions, envisioning, envisioned.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **envision** something, you envisage it. 想象; 设想. ❖ *Most people do stop at this point, not envisioning that there is anything beyond.* 大多数人在这一点上就停住了, 没再想此外还有其他什么. VB V n AMERICAN V that Also V wh

en·voy /'envɔɪ/ **envoys.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **envoy** is someone who is sent as a messenger, especially from one government or political group to another. (尤指由政府或政治团体派往其他政府或团体的)使者; 使节. N-COUNT with supp

2 An **envoy** is a diplomat in an embassy who is immediately below the ambassador in rank. 公使; 外交使节. N-COUNT

envy /'envi/ **envies, envying, envied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Envy** is the feeling you have when you wish you could have the same thing or quality that someone else has. 羡慕; 嫉妒. ❖ *They gazed in a mixture of envy and admiration at the beauty of the statue.* 他们既羡慕又嫉妒地盯着那座美丽的雕像. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **envy** someone, you wish that you had the same things or qualities that they have. 羡慕; 嫉妒. ❖ *I have a rich brother and a lot of people envy the fact.* 我有个有钱的兄弟, 许多人对此十分妒忌. *He envied Caroline her peace.* 他羡慕卡罗琳的平静详和. VB V n V n n

3 If a thing or quality is **the envy of** someone, they wish very much that they could have or achieve it. 令人羡慕或嫉妒的事物或品质. ❖ *...an economic expansion that was the envy of many other states.* 令其他许多国家羡慕的经济发展. N-SING the N of n

4 ➡ **green with envy**: 见 **green**.

en·zyme /'enzaɪm/ **enzymes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **enzyme** is a chemical substance that is found in living creatures which produces changes in other substances without being changed itself. 酶; 酵素. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

eon /'iːɒn/.
➡ 见 **aeon**.

EP /,iː 'piː/ **EPs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **EP** is a record which is designed to be played at either 33 rpm or 45 rpm and which lasts for about 8 minutes on each side. **EP** is an abbreviation for 'extended play'. 慢速唱片; 密纹唱片(每分钟33转或45转、每面各可放约8分钟). extended play 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

ep·aulette /,epə'let/ **epaulettes;** [美]拼作 **epaulet.**
Epaulettes are decorations worn on the shoulders of certain uniforms, especially military ones. (尤指军装等制服的)肩章; 肩饰. N-COUNT

ephem·era /ɪ'femərə/.

1 You can refer to things which last for only a short time as **ephemera**. 持续时间极短的事物. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

2 **Ephemera** is used to refer to things people collect such as old postcards, posters, and bus tickets which were only N-UNCOUNT

E

intended to last a short time when they were produced. 短时间有效物品的收藏(如旧明信片、旧海报或旧车票等). ❖ *...one of Britain's best known private collections of tickets and other printed ephemera.* 英国最著名的私人收藏之一,有车票及其他使用期极短的印刷品.

ephem·er·al /ɪ'femərəl/.
If you describe something as **ephemeral**, you mean that it lasts only for a very short time. 短暂的. ❖ *These paintings are in some ways a reminder that earthly pleasures are ephemeral.* 从某些方面,这些油画暗示世俗的欢乐是短暂的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

epic /'epɪk/ **epics.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **epic** is a long book, poem, or film, whose story extends over a long period of time or tells of great events. 史诗; 史诗般的小说或电影. ❖ *...the Middle High German epic, 'Nibelungenlied'.* 用中古高地德语写成的史诗《尼贝龙根之歌》. *It is an over-long, standard Hollywood epic.* 这是一部冗长的好莱坞标准的史诗式影片. N-COUNT
➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...epic narrative poems.* 叙事史诗. ADJ
2 If you describe something as **epic**, you mean that it is very impressive or ambitious. 宏伟的; 宏大的; 感人的. ❖ *...Columbus's epic voyage of discovery.* 哥伦布伟大的航海发现. ADJ

E

epi·cen·tre /'episentə/ **epicentres;** [美]拼作 **epicenter.**
The **epicentre** of an earthquake is the place on the earth's surface directly above the point where it starts, and where it is felt most strongly. 震源; 震中. N-COUNT

epi·dem·ic /ˌepɪ'demɪk/ **epidemics.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If there is an **epidemic** of a particular disease somewhere, it spreads quickly to a very large number of people there. 流行病,传染病. ❖ *A flu epidemic is sweeping through Moscow.* 一场流感正迅速在莫斯科蔓延. *...a killer epidemic of yellow fever.* 一种能致命的流行性黄热病. N-COUNT
2 If an activity that you disapprove of is increasing or spreading rapidly, you can refer to this as an **epidemic** of that activity. (令人不快的事物)盛行; 流行. ❖ *...an epidemic of serial killings.* 连环杀人的风气. N-COUNT with supp PRAGMATICS

epi·der·mis /ˌepɪ'dɜːmɪs/.
Your **epidermis** is the thin, protective, outer layer of your skin. 表皮. N-SING

epi·dur·al /ˌepɪ'djʊərəl, AM -'dʊr-/ **epidurals.**
An **epidural** is an anaesthetic which is injected into a person's spine so that pain is relieved from the waist downwards. Epidurals are sometimes given to women who are giving birth. 硬膜外麻醉(有时在妇女无痛分娩时使用). N-COUNT

epi·gram /'epɪgræm/ **epigrams.**
An **epigram** is a short saying or poem which expresses an idea in a very clever and amusing way. 警句; 隽语; 讽刺短诗. N-COUNT

epi·lep·sy /'epɪlepsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Epilepsy is a brain condition which causes a person to suddenly lose consciousness and sometimes to have fits. 癫痫(一种脑病). N-UNCOUNT

epi·lep·tic /ˌepɪ'leptɪk/ **epileptics.**
1 **Epileptic** means suffering from or relating to epilepsy. 癫痫的; 有关癫痫的. ❖ *...an epileptic fit.* 癫痫发作. ADJ
2 An **epileptic** is a person who suffers from epilepsy. 癫痫患者. N-COUNT

epi·logue /'epɪlɒg, AM -lɔːg/ **epilogues.**
An **epilogue** is a passage or speech which is added to the end of a book or play as a conclusion. (书、戏剧的)结尾部分; 结语; 尾声. N-COUNT

epis·co·pal /ɪ'pɪskəpəl/.
1 **Episcopal** means relating to a branch of the Anglican Church in Scotland and the USA. (尤指苏格兰和美国的)圣公会的. ❖ *...the Episcopal bishop of New York.* 纽约的圣公会主教. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Episcopal** means relating to bishops. 主教的; 有关主教的. ❖ *...episcopal conferences.* 主教大会. *...a set of red episcopal vestments.* 一套红色的主教服装. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

epi·sode /'epɪsəʊd/ **episodes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You can refer to an event or a short period of time as an **episode** if you want to suggest that it is important or unusual, or has some particular quality. (重要的、不寻常的或具有某种特质的)事件或一段时间. ❖ *It was a rather sordid episode of my life.* 这是我一生中相当悲惨的经历. N-COUNT
2 An **episode** of something such as a television serial or a story in a magazine is one of the separate parts in which it is broadcast or published. (电视连续剧的)一集; (杂志连载故事的)一节. ❖ *...an episode of TV's 'Star Trek'.* 一集《星空奇遇记》电视节目. N-COUNT
3 An **episode** of an illness is short period in which a person who suffers from it is affected by it particularly badly. (疾病的)发作期. ❖ *The new drug lessens the severity of pneumonia episodes.* 这种新药可缓解急性肺炎发作期的严重症状. N-COUNT MEDICAL

epi·sod·ic /ˌepɪ'sɒdɪk/.
1 Something that is **episodic** occurs at irregular and infrequent intervals. 偶尔发生的、不常发生的. ❖ *...episodic attacks of fever.* 偶尔出现发烧. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 An **episodic** piece of writing or film consists of a series of events, often events which seem random or unconnected. (作品、电影)由松散或不相关的片段组成的; 分成片段的. ADJ-GRADED

epis·tle /ɪ'pɪsəl/ **epistles.**
1 An **epistle** is a letter. 书信. ❖ *I wrote a lengthy epistle describing the family and its lifestyle.* 我写了一封很长的书信描述这个家庭及其生活方式. N-COUNT supp N LITERARY
2 In the Bible, the **Epistles** are a series of books in the New Testament which were originally written as letters. (《圣经·新约》中的)使徒书信. N-COUNT

epis·to·lary /ɪ'pɪstələri, AM -leri/.
An **epistolary** novel or story is written as a series of letters. (小说)书信体的. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

epi·taph /'epɪtɑːf, -tæf/ **epitaphs.**
An **epitaph** is a short description, thought, or message about someone who is dead, often carved on their gravestone. 墓志铭; 碑文. N-COUNT

epi·thet /'epɪθet/ **epithets.**
An **epithet** is an adjective or short phrase which is used to describe or refer to someone. 表述词语(描述或指称某人的形容词或短语); 浑名, 绰号. ❖ *...the religious issue which led to the epithet 'bible-basher'.* 导致'圣经狂热宣讲者'一词产生的宗教问题. N-COUNT

epito·me /ɪ'pɪtəmi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that a person or thing is the **epitome** of something, you are emphasizing that they are the best possible example of a particular type of person or thing. 典型; 象征; 缩影. ❖ *Maureen was the epitome of sophistication.* 莫琳是个老于世故的典型. N-SING PRAGMATICS

epito·mize /ɪ'pɪtəmaɪz/ **epitomizes, epitomizing, epitomized;** [英]又拼作 **epitomise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that something or someone **epitomizes** a particular thing, you mean that they are a perfect example of it. 是...的杰出榜样; 体现; 代表. ❖ *...a warrior mentality epitomized by Gandhi and Martin Luther King.* 以甘地和马丁·路德·金为代表的斗士精神. VB V n V-ed

epoch /'iːpɒk, AM 'epək/ **epochs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to a long period of time as an **epoch**, you mean that important events or great changes took place during it. (有重大事件或重要变化发生的)时期; 时代; 纪元. ❖ *The birth of Christ was the beginning of a major epoch of world history.* 耶稣的诞生标志着世界历史上一个重要时代的开始. N-COUNT
2 An **epoch** is a very long period of time in the earth's development, marked by particular physical characteristics. (地球发展史上的)极长的一段时期. ❖ *Two main glacial epochs affected both areas.* 两次主要的冰河期对两个地区都有影响. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

'epoch-making.
An **epoch-making** change or declaration is considered to ADJ

be the extremely important because it is likely to have a significant long-term effect. (变化、宣言)划时代的; 开创新纪元的; 影响深远的. ❖ *...the epoch-making changes now taking place in Eastern Europe.* 目前东欧发生的具有划时代意义的变化.

epony·mous /ɪ'pɒnɪməs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **eponymous** hero or heroine is the character in a play or book whose name is the title of that play or book. (男或女主角)与(书或剧本)同名的. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

Ep·som salts /ˌepsəm 'sɔːlts/.
Epsom salts is a white powder which you can mix with water and drink as a medicine to help you empty your bowels. (用作泻药的)泻盐. N-UNCOUNT

eq·uable /'ekwəbəl/.
If you describe someone as **equable**, you mean that they are calm, cheerful, and fair with other people, even in difficult circumstances. (即使处于困境, 却依旧)平静的; 平和的. ❖ *He was a man of the most equable temper.* 他是脾气最好的男人. ADJ-GRADED

equal /'iːkwəl/ **equals, equalling, equalled;** [美]拼作 **equaling, equaled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If two things are **equal** or if one thing is **equal** to another, they are the same in size, number, or value. (大小、数目或价值等)相等的; 相同的; 同样的. ❖ *Investors can borrow an amount equal to the property's purchase price.* 投资者的贷款额可与所购房产价格相同. *...equal numbers of men and women.* 男女人数相等. *Research and teaching are of equal importance.* 研究与教学同等重要. ◢ **equal·ly** ❖ *...a tendency for property to be divided equally between heirs.* 继承人平分财产的倾向. *All these techniques are equally effective.* 这些技术都同样有效. ADJ; ADV

2 If something **equals** a particular number or amount, it is the same as that amount or the equivalent of it. 等于、与...相等. ❖ *9 percent interest less 7 percent inflation equals 2 percent.* 9%的利率扣除7%的通胀率等于2%的实际利率. *The average pay rise equalled 1.41 times inflation.* 工资的平均增长率是通货膨胀率的1.41倍. V-LINK; V amount

3 If you say **'other** or **all things being equal'** when talking about a possible situation, you are assuming that there will be no unexpected changes. 倘若其他情况相同; 如果不发生意外变化. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If people are **equal**, have **equal** rights, or are given **equal** treatment, they all have the same rights and are treated in the same way. 同样的; 平等的. ❖ *At any gambling game, everyone is equal.* 在任何赌博游戏中, 人人机会均等. *...the commitment to equal opportunities.* 对机会均等的承诺. *...new legislation allowing building societies to compete on equal terms with their competitors.* 新的立法准许建房互助会在平等条件下与对手竞争. ◢ **equali·ty** /ɪ'kwɒlɪti/ ❖ *...equality of the sexes.* 男女平等. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

5 Someone who is your **equal** has the same ability, status, or rights as you have. 具有相同(能力、身份或权利)的人; 同等的人. ❖ *She was one of the boys, their equal.* 她是男孩中的一员, 能与他们相匹敌. *You should have married somebody more your equal.* 你本该与和你条件更接近的人结婚. N-COUNT; poss N

6 If you say that someone or something **has no equal**, you think that there is nothing that is as good as them. 不可与之匹敌, 无与伦比. ❖ *The film demands attention, and has no equal in cinema history.* 这部电影值得关注, 在电影史上还没有哪部影片可与之相提并论. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 To **equal** something or someone means to be as good or as great as them. 与...同样(好); 与...同样(伟大). ❖ *The victory equalled Southend's best in history.* 这一胜利可与历史上索森德的最佳表现相媲美. *No amount of money can equal memories like that.* 多少金钱也比不上那种回忆. VB; V n

8 If someone is **equal to** a particular job or situation, they have the necessary ability, strength, or courage to deal successfully with it. (有能力、力量或勇气等做某工作或应付某情况)胜任. ❖ *She was determined that she would be equal to any test the corporation put to them.* 她决心要经得起公司对他们的任何考验. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ to n

equal·ize /'iːkwəlaɪz/ **equalizes, equalizing, equalized;** ◆◆◇◇◇
[英]又拼作 **equalise.**

1 To **equalize** a situation means to give everyone the same rights or opportunities, for example in education, wealth, or social status. (在教育、财产或社会地位等方面)给予相同权利或机会; 使平等; 使均等. ❖ *...modern divorce laws that equalize the rights of husbands and wives.* 给予夫妻双方同等权利的现代离婚法律. *Such measures are needed to equalize wage rates between countries.* 应当采取这样的措施使国与国之间的工资率相同. ◢ **equali·za·tion** /ˌiːkwəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the equalization of parenting responsibilities between men and women.* 男女之间养育子女的同等责任. VB; V n; N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 In sports such as football, if someone **equalizes**, they score a goal that makes the scores of the two teams equal. (在足球等体育比赛中)打成平局. ❖ *Keegan equalized with only 16 minutes remaining.* 基冈在离比赛结束仅剩16分钟时将比分扳平. ◢ **equal·iz·er.** An **equalizer** is a goal that makes the scores of two teams equal. 拉平分数的得分. VB BRITISH; V; Also V n; N-SING

equal·ly /'iːkwəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Equally is used to introduce another comment on the same topic, which balances or contrasts with the previous comment. 同样地. ❖ *In that situation, he would lie. Equally, in my situation, I would want to believe he was lying.* 在那种情形下, 他会撒谎. 同样地, 处在我这种情形下, 我会认为他是在说谎. ADV; ADV with cl PRAGMATICS
➡ 又见 **equal.**

'equals sign, equals signs.
An **equals sign** is the sign =, which is used in arithmetic to indicate that two numbers or quantities are equal. 等号(即 =). N-COUNT

equa·nim·ity /ˌekwə'nɪmɪti, ˌiːk-/.
Equanimity is a calm state of mind and attitude to life, so that you never lose your temper or become upset. 平和; 镇定; 泰然. ❖ *The defeat was taken with equanimity by the leadership.* 领导们平静地接受了失败这一事实. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

equate /ɪ'kweɪt/ **equates, equating, equated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **equate** one thing with another, or if you say that one thing **equates** with another, you believe that they are strongly connected. 等同; 与...密切相关. ❖ *I'm always wary of men wearing suits, as I equate this with power and authority.* 我对那些身着西装的人总是心怀戒备, 因为我认为那意味着权力与威信. *The author doesn't equate liberalism and conservatism.* 作者没有将自由主义与保守主义等同起来. *The principle of hierarchy does not equate to totalitarian terror.* 等级制度的原则并不等同于极权统治的恐怖. ◢ **equa·tion** ❖ *The equation of gangsterism with business in general in Coppola's film was intended to be subversive.* 在科波拉的影片中, 整个商界与强盗匪徒密切相关, 这种联系有意起颠覆作用. V-ERG; V n with n; V pl-n; V to/with n; N-UNCOUNT

equa·tion /ɪ'kweɪʒən/ **equations.** ◆◆

1 An **equation** is a mathematical statement saying that two amounts or values are the same, for example 6×4=12×2. 等式; 方程式(如: 6×4=12×2). N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a situation as an **equation** when you are considering two or more aspects of it that are closely connected or dependent on each other. 平衡(关系). ❖ *The equation is simple: research breeds new products.* 这种平衡关系很简单: 研究工作会产生新的产品. N-COUNT

equa·tor /ɪ'kweɪtə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the earth at an equal distance from the North and South Poles. (地球)赤道. N-SING: the N

equa·to·rial /ˌekwə'tɔːriəl, AM ˌiː-/.
Something that is **equatorial** is near or at the equator. 近赤道的; 赤道的. ❖ *...equatorial forests.* 赤道地区的森林. ADJ

eq·uer·ry /ɪ'kweri, AM 'ekwəri/ **equerries.**
An **equerry** is a personal assistant to a member of the royal family. 王室侍从官. N-COUNT

E

eques·trian /ɪ'kwestriən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Equestrian means connected with the activity of riding horses. 有关骑马的; 马术的. ❖ *...equestrian skills.* 骑术. ADJ

eques·tri·an·ism /ɪ'kwestriənɪzəm/.
Equestrianism refers to sports such as show jumping which involve people demonstrating their skill at riding and controlling a horse. (骑)马术. N-UNCOUNT

equi·dis·tant /,i:kwɪ'dɪstənt/.
A place that is **equidistant** from two other places is the same distance away from each of these places. 等距(离)的. ❖ *Horsey is equidistant from Great Yarmouth and Mundesley.* 从霍西到大雅茅斯和到曼斯利距离相等. ADJ

equi·lat·eral /,i:kwɪ'lætərəl/.
An **equilateral** triangle has sides that are all the same length. (三角形)等边的. ADJ TECHNICAL

equi·lib·rium /,i:kwɪ'lɪbriəm/ **equilibria.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Equilibrium is a state of balance or stability in a situation or in someone's mind. (局势的)平衡; 均衡; 稳定; (心情的)平静; 安宁. ❖ *For the economy to be in equilibrium, income must equal expenditure.* 要使经济保持稳定, 必须量入为出. *He had recovered his equilibrium and even his good humour.* 他已经恢复了平静, 连情绪也好了起来. N-UNCOUNT also a N FORMAL

equine /'ekwaɪn, AM 'i:k-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Equine means connected with or relating to horses. 马的; 与马有关的. ❖ *...equine influenza.* 马匹的流感. ADJ ADJ n

equi·nox /'i:kwɪnɒks, 'ek-/ **equinoxes.**
The **spring equinox** and the **autumn equinox** are the two days in the year when day and night are of equal length. (昼夜平分的)春分; 秋分. N-COUNT

equip /ɪ'kwɪp/ **equips, equipping, equipped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **equip** a person or thing with something such as tool or machine, you provide them with it. 配备, 装备. ❖ *...trying to equip their vehicles with gadgets to deal with every possible contingency.* 尝试给他们的车辆配备一些小巧的装置以应急. *The country did not possess the modern guns to equip the reserve army properly.* 该国没有现代化的枪械用来装备后备军队. *...well-equipped research buildings.* 设备精良的研究大楼. VB V n with n V n V-ed Also V n to-inf
2 If something **equips** you for a particular task or experience, it gives you the knowledge, skills, and personal qualities you need for it. 使有能力(如知识、技术及个人素质等)做(某事); 使胜任. ❖ *Relative poverty, however, did not prevent Martin from equipping himself with an excellent education.* 然而, 尽管比较贫困, 也没有妨碍马丁接受良好的教育. *A basic two-hour first aid course would equip you to deal with any of these incidents.* 参加两小时的急救基础训练课, 就能让你学会应付这些事. VB V n with n V n to-inf Also V n for n/-ing

equip·ment /ɪ'kwɪpmənt/. ◆◆◆◆◇
Equipment consists of the things such as tools or machines which are used for a particular purpose. (专用于某一用途的工具或机器等)设备; 器械. ❖ *...electronic equipment.* 电子设备. N-UNCOUNT

equi·table /'ekwɪtəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **equitable** is fair and reasonable in a way that gives equal treatment to everyone. 公平合理的; 公正的. ❖ *...an equitable compromise.* 公平合理的妥协方案. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **equi·tably** ❖ *...a real attempt to allocate scarce resources more equitably.* 切实尝试更为合理地分配稀缺的资源. ADV-GRADED

equi·ty /'ekwɪti/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Your **equity** is the sum of your assets, for example the value of your house, minus your debts. 资产. ❖ *...a Personal Equity Plan.* 个人资产方案. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL
➞ 又见 **negative equity**.
2 **Equity** is the quality of being fair and reasonable in a way that gives equal treatment to everyone. 公平; 公正. ❖ *...social justice and equity.* 社会公平与公正. N-UNCOUNT

equiva·lence /ɪ'kwɪvələns/.
If there is **equivalence** between two things, they have the same use, function, size, or value. (用途、功能、大小或价值的)相等; 等同; 等价. ❖ *...the equivalence of science and rationality.* 科学与理性的同等价值. N-UNCOUNT

equi·va·lent /ɪ'kwɪvələnt/ **equivalents.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If one amount or value is the **equivalent** of another, they are the same. (数量、价值等)相等的; 等同的. ❖ *Even the cheapest car costs the equivalent of 70 years' salary for a government worker.* 即使是最便宜的汽车, 也要花费相当于一个公务员70年的工资. N-SING
➭ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *A unit is equivalent to a glass of wine or a single measure of spirits.* 一个单位相当于一杯葡萄酒或一个计量单位的烈性酒. *They will react with hostility to the price rises and calls for equivalent wage increases are bound to be heard.* 他们将极力反对物价上涨, 而且人们一定会听到要求增加同样比率的工资的呼声. ADJ-GRADED
2 The **equivalent** of someone or something is a person or thing that has the same function in a different place, time, or system. (不同地点、时间或系统中)具有相同功能的人(或事物). ❖ *...the civil administrator of the West Bank and his equivalent in Gaza.* 约旦河西岸的文职政府官员及在加沙地带职务相当的官员. N-COUNT
➭ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a decrease of 10% in property investment compared with the equivalent period in 1991.* 与1991年同期相比, 房地产投资下降了10%. ADJ

equivo·cal /ɪ'kwɪvəkəl/.
1 If you are **equivocal**, you are deliberately vague or ambiguous in what you say. (说话有意)含糊的; 模棱两可的. ❖ *Many were equivocal about the idea.* 许多人对这个想法的态度都模棱两可. *...his equivocal response.* 他那模棱两可的回答. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 If something is **equivocal**, it is difficult to interpret it or be certain about it, often because it has aspects that seem to contradict each other. (通常因事物的各方面相互矛盾而)难以定义的; 不确定的. ❖ *Research in this area is somewhat equivocal.* 这个范畴的研究工作有点难以确定. *...the equivocal nature of his position.* 他的立场不明确. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

equivo·cate /ɪ'kwɪvəkeɪt/ **equivocates, equivocating, equivocated.**
If someone **equivocates**, they deliberately use vague and ambiguous language in order to deceive people or to avoid telling the truth. (有意)使用含糊而模棱两可的话(来进行欺骗或隐瞒真相); 含糊其辞. ❖ *He is equivocating a lot about what is going to happen if and when there are elections.* 对有关选举或选举时会发生什么事等, 他说了许多含糊其辞的话. ◢ **equivo·ca·tion** /ɪ,kwɪvə'keɪʃən/ ❖ *Why doesn't the President say so without equivocation?* 为什么总统不直截了当地说出来呢? VB V about/over n Also V N-UNCOUNT

er /3:/. ◆◆◆◆◆
Er is used to represent the sound that people make when they hesitate, especially while they decide what to say next. (犹豫时, 尤其在决定接下去该说什么时发出的声音)嗯; 哦.

-er /-ə/.
1 You add **-er** to adjectives, and a few adverbs, that have one or two syllables in order to form their comparative form. For example the comparative of 'hard' is 'harder', and the comparative of 'early' is 'earlier'. 加在由一个或两个音节构成的形容词和某些副词后面, 以构成比较级. 例如hard的比较级为harder, early的比较级为earlier. SUFFIX
2 You add **-er** to verbs to form nouns which refer to a person, animal, or thing that does the action described by the verb. For example a 'teacher' is someone who teaches and a 'money-saver' is something that saves money. 加在动词后面构成名词, 表示进行该动作的人、动物或事物. 例如teacher指教师, money-saver指省钱的东西. SUFFIX

era /'ɪərə/ **eras.** ◆◆◆◇◇
You can refer to a period of history or a long period of time as an **era** when you want to draw attention to a particular feature or quality that it has. (具有某一重要特征或特点的)历史时期; 时代. ❖ *...the Reagan-Bush era.* 里根与布什时代. *...an era of austerity.* 艰苦的时代. N-COUNT

eradi·cate /ɪ'rædɪkeɪt/ **eradicates, eradicating, eradicated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
To **eradicate** something means to get rid of it completely. 根除; 消灭; 杜绝. ❖ *They are already battling to eradicate* VB FORMAL

illnesses such as malaria and tetanus. 他们在为消灭如疟疾和破伤风这类疾病而斗争. V n ◢ **eradi·ca·tion** /ɪˌrædɪˈkeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the eradication of their country's colonialist past.* 铲除他们国家过去被殖民统治时的痕迹.

erase /ɪˈreɪz, AM ɪˈreɪs/ **erases, erasing, erased.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **erase** a thought or feeling, you destroy it completely so that you can no longer remember it or feel it. 抹去; 消除(某种想法或感觉); 忘却. VB ❖ *They are desperate to erase the memory of that last defeat.* 他们极想抹去对最后一次失败的记忆. V n *Love was a word he'd erased from his vocabulary since Susan's going.* 自从苏珊离开之后, 他把爱情一词从字典里抹去了. V n from n
2 If you **erase** sound which has been recorded on a tape or information which has been stored in a computer, you completely remove or destroy it. 除去(录音); 消除(储存在电脑中的资料). VB: V n ❖ *The names were accidentally erased from computer disks.* 这些名字被意外地从电脑磁盘上清除了. be V-ed from n, Also V n from n
3 If you **erase** something such as writing or a mark, you remove it. 擦去(字迹、记号等); 抹去. VB: V n ❖ *A carpet burn can be erased by rubbing raw potato into the burned area.* 在地毯被烧焦的地方用生的马铃薯摩擦, 可以去除烧焦的痕迹. be V-ed

eras·er /ɪˈreɪzə, AM -ˈreɪs-/ **erasers.**
An **eraser** is an object, usually a piece of rubber, which is used for rubbing out writing. 橡皮. N-COUNT

ere /eə/.
Ere means the same as **before**. 义同before. CONJ ❖ *Take the water ere the clock strikes twelve.* 12点前把水端走. LITERARY

erect /ɪˈrekt/ **erects, erecting, erected.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If people **erect** something such as a building or bridge, they build it; a formal use. (正式用法)架设; 建造; 建立. VB: V n ❖ *The Eiffel Tower was erected for the World Exhibition in 1889.* 埃菲尔铁塔是为1889年的世界博览会而建造的. be V-ed
◢ **erec·tion** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the erection of temporary fencing.* 建造临时围栏.
2 If you **erect** a system, theory, or institution, you create it. 创建(体系、理论或制度等); 建立. VB ❖ *He erected a new doctrine of precedent.* 他确立了一套新的判例原则. V n *...the whole edifice of free trade which has been erected since the Second World War.* 第二次世界大战之后确立的整个自由贸易体系.
3 People or things that are **erect** are straight and upright. 直立的; 竖立的; 垂直的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...the individual who is unable to stand erect due to muscle weakness.* 因肌肉无力而无法站直的人. *Her head was erect and her back was straight.* 她昂着头, 腰背直挺.

erec·tion /ɪˈrekʃən/ **erections.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If a man has an **erection** his penis is stiff and sticking up because he is sexually aroused. (阴茎)勃起. N-COUNT

ergo /ˈɜːgəʊ/.
Some people use **ergo** instead of 'therefore' to introduce a clause in which they mention something that is the logical consequence of what they have just said. (有时用来代替therefore)因此; 所以. ADV, ADV with cl, FORMAL ❖ *Neither side would have an incentive to start a war. Ergo, peace would reign.* 双方都不会有发动战争的利益驱动. 因此, 和平将维持下去.

er·go·nom·ics /ˌɜːgəˈnɒmɪks/.
Ergonomics is the study of how equipment and furniture can be arranged so that people can do work or other activities more efficiently and comfortably. (研究如何合理安排家具、设备等物品, 从而使人能最有效最舒适地工作或从事其他活动的学科)人体力学, 人类工程学, 工效学, 人因工程学. N-UNCOUNT

er·mine /ˈɜːmɪn/.
Ermine is expensive white fur that is obtained from stoats. 白毛貂皮. N-UNCOUNT

erode /ɪˈrəʊd/ **erodes, eroding, eroded.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If rock or soil **erodes** or **is eroded** by the weather or sea, it cracks and breaks so that it is gradually destroyed. (岩石、土壤)侵蚀; 遭到(气候、海浪等的)侵蚀; 受到破坏. V-ERG ❖ *By 1980, Miami beach had all but totally eroded.* 至1980年, 迈阿密海滩已经几乎完全被海水侵蚀掉. V *Soil is quickly eroded by wind and rain.* 在风和雨的作用下, 土壤很快被侵蚀掉. be V-ed, Also V n ◢ **erod·ed** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...the deeply eroded landscape.* 遭到严重侵蚀的地貌.
2 If something strong or something with a high value **erodes** or **is eroded**, it gradually weakens or decreases. (强大或很高价值的事物)逐渐(受到)损害; (被)削弱; (被)减弱. V-ERG, FORMAL ❖ *His fumbling of the issue of reform has eroded his authority.* 他把改革问题搞砸了, 这削弱了他的权力. V n *The value of the dollar began to erode rapidly.* 美元开始迅速下跌. V

erog·enous /ɪˈrɒdʒɪnəs/.
An **erogenous** zone is part of your body where sexual pleasure can be felt. (人体的部位)能引起性快感的. ADJ-GRADED

ero·sion /ɪˈrəʊʒən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Erosion** is the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area by rivers, the sea, or the weather. (岩石、土壤受到的)侵蚀; 破坏. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...erosion of the river valleys.* 河谷遭到侵蚀. *...soil erosion.* 土壤侵蚀.
2 The **erosion** of something strong or of high value is its gradual weakening or decrease. (强大或有很高价值的事物的)削弱; 减弱; 降低. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the erosion of moral standards.* 道德沦丧. *...a dramatic erosion of support for the program.* 对这个计划的支持大幅走低.

erot·ic /ɪˈrɒtɪk/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you describe something as **erotic**, you mean that it involves or arouses sexual desire. (有关或引起)性欲的; 色情的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *It wasn't an erotic experience at all.* 这根本不是一种性的体验. *...nude women in erotic poses.* 摆出色情姿势的裸体女人. ◢ **eroti·cal·ly** /ɪˈrɒtɪkli/ ADV-GRADED ❖ *The film is shot seductively, erotically.* 这部电影拍得很色情, 极具诱惑性. ADV with v. *Everything seemed erotically charged and exciting.* 一切似乎都勾起人的情欲, 给人以刺激的感觉. ADV adj

eroti·ca /ɪˈrɒtɪkə/.
Erotica is works of art that show or describe people engaged in sexual activity, which are intended to arouse sexual feelings in the viewer or reader. 色情(艺术)作品. N-UNCOUNT

eroti·cism /ɪˈrɒtɪsɪzəm/.
Eroticism is sexual excitement, or the quality of being able to arouse sexual excitement. 性冲动; 性兴奋. N-UNCOUNT, FORMAL ❖ *...an aura of eroticism.* 色情的气氛.

err /ɜː/ **errs, erring, erred.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **err**, you make a mistake. 犯错误. VB: V, FORMAL ❖ *It criticises the main contractor for seriously erring in its original estimates.* 它指责主要承办商在最初进行估价时犯了严重错误. V in n
2 If you are uncertain what to do, and you **err on the side of** caution, for example, you decide to act in a cautious way. 采取...的态度(或方式). PHR ❖ *He probably erred on the conservative rather than the generous side.* 他可能采取了保守的而非宽宏大量的做法.

er·rand /ˈerənd/ **errands.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you go on or run an **errand** for someone, you make a short trip in order to do a job for them, for example buying something from a shop. (短程的)差事; 当跑腿. N-COUNT ❖ *She went off on some errand.* 她出去办点事. *...running dodgy errands for a seedy local villain.* 替当地一个下流的恶棍干冒险的差事.

er·rant /ˈerənt/.
Errant is used to describe someone whose actions are considered unacceptable or wrong. For example, an **errant** husband is unfaithful to his wife. (行为)让人无法接受的; 错误的. 例如an errant husband就是指不忠的丈夫. ADJ: ADJ n, FORMAL ❖ *...the Government's crackdown on errant fathers.* 政府对不负责任的父亲的制裁.

er·rat·ic /ɪˈrætɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **erratic** does not follow a regular pattern, but happens at unexpected times or moves in an irregular way. 不规则的; 不定的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...Argentina's erratic inflation rate.* 阿根廷不稳定的通货膨胀率. ◢ **er·rati·cal·ly** /ɪˈrætɪkli/ ADV-GRADED ❖ *Police stopped him for driving erratically.* 警察因他不

E

守驾驶规则而拦住了他.

er·ro·neous /ɪ'rəʊniəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Erroneous beliefs, statements or methods are not correct. (信仰、陈述或方法等)不正确的,错误的. ❖ *...the erroneous notion that one can contract AIDS by giving blood.* 认为献血可能会感染艾滋病的错误看法. ◢ **er·ro·neous·ly** ❖ *It had been widely and erroneously reported that Armstrong had refused.* 曾有大量的错误报道说阿姆斯特朗已表示拒绝. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

er·ror /'erə/ **errors.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **error** is something you have done which is incorrect, or which should not have been done. 错误、差错、谬误. ❖ *NASA discovered a mathematical error in its calculations.* 美国国家航空和航天局在计算中发现了一个数学错误. *...errors of judgment.* 判断错误. N-VAR

2 If you do something **in error**, you do it because you have made a mistake, especially in your judgement. (尤指因判断失误而)错误地(做某事). ❖ *The plane was shot down in error.* 因判断失误,这架飞机被击落了. PHR

3 If someone sees **the error of** their **ways**, they realize or admit that they have made a mistake or behaved badly. (意识到)自身的错误. ❖ *I wanted an opportunity to talk some sense into him and try to make him see the error of his ways.* 我想找个机会跟他讲道理,帮助他认识自身的错误. PHR

E

er·satz /'eəzæts/.

1 If you describe something as **ersatz**, you dislike it because it is not genuine and is a poor imitation of something better. 假的; 人造的; 拙劣仿制的. ❖ *...an ersatz Victorian shopping precinct.* 仿维多利亚时代的购物区. *The ersatz spontaneity of 'Sunday Love' sounds especially hollow.* 在礼拜日宣扬上帝仁爱的那些故作虔诚的言辞,听上去格外空洞. ADJ PRAGMATICS

2 An **ersatz** product is poor-quality and is used as a substitute for something that is not available. (质量低劣的)代用的. ❖ *...ersatz coffee.* 代用咖啡. ADJ ADJ n DATED

erst·while /'ɜːstwaɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **erstwhile** to describe someone that used to be the type of person indicated, but no longer is. 从前的, 过去的, 往昔的. ❖ *Erstwhile workers may have become managers.* 昔日的工人有可能已经当了经理. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

eru·dite /'erudaɪt, AM 'erjə-/.

If you describe someone as **erudite**, you mean that they have or show great academic knowledge. You can also use **erudite** to describe something such as a book or a style of writing. (人、书或写作风格等)有学问的; 博学的. ❖ *...lengthy, erudite, literary fictions.* 具有学术价值的长篇文艺小说. ◢ **eru·di·tion** /ˌeru'dɪʃən, AM ˌerjə-/. **Erudition** is great academic knowledge. 博学. ❖ *His erudition was apparently endless.* 显然他的学问博大精深. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

erupt /ɪ'rʌpt/ **erupts, erupting, erupted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When a volcano **erupts**, it throws out a lot of hot lava, ash, and steam. (火山)喷发、爆发. ◢ **erup·tion** /ɪ'rʌpʃən/ **eruptions** ❖ *...the volcanic eruption of Tambora in 1815.* 1815年坦博拉火山爆发. VB V N-VAR

2 If violence **erupts** in a place, it suddenly begins or intensifies there. (暴乱)爆发. You can also say that the place **erupts** or the people there **erupt**. (某地或某地的人)突然发生骚乱. ❖ *Heavy fighting erupted there today after a two-day cease-fire.* 停火两天后,那里今天突然发生了激烈的战斗. *In Los Angeles, the neighborhood known as Watts erupted into riots.* 洛杉矶的沃茨街区突然发生了骚乱. ◢ **eruption** ❖ *...this sudden eruption of violence.* 这次突然爆发的暴乱. VB JOURNALISM V V into/in n N-COUNT

3 You can say that someone **erupts** when they suddenly have a change in mood, usually becoming quite noisy. (情绪)突然出现(通常指变得狂躁). ❖ *Without warning she erupts into laughter.* 她突然发出一阵笑声,事前毫无迹象. *Union leaders erupted in fury last night over the proposed pay restraints.* 昨晚工会领袖们听到限制工资的提议后勃然大怒. ◢ **eruption** ❖ *...an eruption of despair.* 突然产生的绝望感. VB V V into/in/over n N-COUNT

4 If your skin **erupts**, sores or spots suddenly appear there. (皮肤)出疹. ❖ *My skin erupted in pimples.* 我皮肤突然起了些疙瘩. ◢ **eruption** ❖ *...eruptions of adolescent acne.* (脸上)长出青春痘. VB V V in/into n N-COUNT with supp

es·ca·late /'eskəleɪt/ **escalates, escalating, escalated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If a bad or unpleasant situation **escalates** or if someone or something **escalates** it, it becomes more serious or severe. (坏的或令人不快的情况)逐步变得严重; 加剧; 升级. ❖ *The dispute could escalate.* 争论可能会更加激烈. *Protests escalated into five days of rioting.* 抗议进一步演变为五天的骚乱. *Defeat could cause one side or other to escalate the conflict.* 失败可能会导致任何一方进一步扩大冲突. ◢ **es·ca·la·tion** /ˌeskə'leɪʃən/ ❖ *...the threat of nuclear escalation.* 核武军备竞赛升级的威胁. *...a sudden escalation of violence.* 暴乱的突然加剧. V-ERG JOURNALISM V V into n V n N-SING

es·ca·la·tor /'eskəleɪtə/ **escalators.**

An **escalator** is a moving staircase. 自动扶梯. N-COUNT

es·ca·lope /'eskəlɒp, AM ɪ'skɑːləp/ **escalopes.**

An **escalope** is a thin boneless slice of meat or fish. 无骨薄肉(鱼)片. N-COUNT BRITISH

es·ca·pade /'eskəpeɪd/ **escapades.**

An **escapade** is an exciting and rather dangerous adventure. 冒险行为. ❖ *...Robin Hood's escapades.* 罗宾汉的冒险行为. N-COUNT

es·cape /ɪ'skeɪp/ **escapes, escaping, escaped.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **escape** from a place, you succeed in getting away from it. 逃跑; 逃脱; 逃离. ❖ *A prisoner has escaped from a jail in northern England.* 一名囚犯从英格兰北部一所监狱逃跑了. *He tried to escape.* 他企图逃走. *...an escaped prisoner.* 逃犯. VB no passive V from/to n V V-ed

➢ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The man made his escape.* 这个人逃跑了. N-COUNT

2 When gas, liquid, or heat **escapes**, it leaks from a pipe, container, or place. (气体、液体或热气)溢出, 漏出; 发出. VB V

3 ➤ 又见 **fire escape**.

4 You can say that you **escape** when you survive something such as an accident. 逃脱; 避免(事故等). ❖ *The two officers were extremely lucky to escape serious injury.* 两名军官极幸运地躲过了严重的伤害. *The man's girlfriend managed to escape unhurt.* 这名男子的女朋友设法脱身了,毫发无损. *He narrowly escaped with his life.* 他差点送命. VB V n V adj V prep

➢ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I hear you had a very narrow escape.* 我听说你死里逃生. N-COUNT

5 If something is an **escape**, it is a way of avoiding difficulties or responsibilities. 逃避(困难或责任等的)方式. ❖ *For me television is an escape.* 对我来说,看电视是一种逃避现实的方式. *...an escape from the depressing realities of wartime.* 逃避战时那令人沮丧的现实. N-COUNT

6 You can use **escape** to describe things which allow you to avoid difficulties or problems. 可以逃避(困难或问题)的. For example, an **escape route** is an activity or opportunity that lets you improve your situation. 可使人避开不快处境的活动(或机会). An **escape clause** is part of an agreement that allows you to avoid having to do something that you do not want to do. (协定中可免除某些事项的)例外条款. ❖ *We all need the occasional escape route from the boring, routine aspects of our lives.* 我们都需要偶尔逃避一下乏味而单调的日常生活. ADJ ADJ n

7 If something **escapes** you or your attention, you forget it or are unaware of it. (某事物)被忘记; 被忽略. ❖ *...an actor whose name escapes me for the moment.* 一个我一时想不起名字的演员. *She was too striking to escape their attention.* 她太引人注目了,无法逃脱他们的注意. VB V n

es·capee /ɪˌskeɪ'piː/ **escapees.**

An **escapee** is a person who has escaped from somewhere, especially from prison. (尤指从监狱逃走的)逃亡者. N-COUNT

es·cap·ism /ɪ'skeɪpɪzəm/.

If you describe an activity or type of entertainment as **escapism**, you mean that it makes people think about pleasant things instead of the uninteresting or unpleasant aspects of their life. 逃避现实生活的行为或消遣活动. ❖ *Horoscopes are merely harmless escapism from an* N-UNCOUNT

ever bleaker world. 占星术不过是一种可以让人逃避越来越黯淡的现实世界的无害行为. ◢ **es·cap·ist** /ɪ'skeɪpɪst/ ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...escapist movies.* 逃避现实的电影.

es·carp·ment /ɪ'skɑːpmənt/ **escarpments.**
An **escarpment** is a wide, steep slope on a ridge or mountain. N-COUNT 陡坡; 悬崖, 峭壁.

es·chew /ɪs'tʃuː/ **eschews, eschewing, eschewed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **eschew** something, you deliberately avoid doing it or becoming involved in it. VB FORMAL V n (有意)避免; 避开; 躲开. ❖ *He eschewed publicity and avoided nightclubs.* 他有意避开公众的注意, 避免到夜总会去.

es·cort, escorts, escorting, escorted. The noun is pronounced /'eskɔːt/. The verb is pronounced /ɪs'kɔːt/. 名词发音为 /'eskɔːt/. 动词发音为 /ɪs'kɔːt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An **escort** is a person or group of people travelling with someone in order to protect or guard them. N-COUNT 护送者; 护卫队. ❖ *He arrived with a police escort.* 他在警察的护送下抵达. If someone is taken somewhere **under escort**, they are accompanied by guards, either because they have been arrested or because they need to be protected. PHR (因被捕或需要受到保护)在...的押送下; 在...的护卫下. ❖ *...his arrival in Benin late last week, handcuffed and under military escort.* 上周晚些时间他戴着手铐, 在武装人员押送下抵达贝宁.

2 An **escort** is a person who accompanies someone of the opposite sex to a social event. Sometimes people are paid to be escorts. N-COUNT (有时受雇)陪同异性外出参加社交活动的人.

3 If you **escort** someone somewhere, you accompany them there, usually in order to make sure that they leave a place or get to their destination. VB V n prep/adv (通常为了确保某人离开或到达目的地)陪同到(某地); 护送. ❖ *I escorted him to the door.* 我送他到门口. *The vessel was escorted to an undisclosed port.* 这艘船被护送到一个秘密港口.

Es·ki·mo /'eskɪməʊ/ **Eskimos.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **Eskimo** is a member of the group of peoples who live in Alaska, Northern Canada, eastern Siberia, and other parts of the Arctic. These peoples usually call themselves Inuits or Aleuts, and the term Eskimo is sometimes considered offensive. N-COUNT (此称呼有时被认为冒犯)爱斯基摩人(生活于阿拉斯加、加拿大北部、西伯利亚东部和其他北极地区的人, 自称因纽特人或阿留申人).

ESL /,iː es 'el/.
ESL is an abbreviation for 'English as a second language'. ESL is taught to people whose native language is not English but who live in a society in which English is a main language. English as a second language的缩写形式. 非母语英语课程(教授给一些母语不是英语, 但生活在以英语为主要语言的社会里的人).

esopha·gus /ɪ'sɒfəgəs/.
➻ 见 **oesophagus**.

eso·ter·ic /,iːsəʊ'terɪk, AM ,esə-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **esoteric** is understood by only a small number of people. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL 只有少数人能理解的; 难懂的; 深奥的. ❖ *...esoteric knowledge.* 深奥的学问.

esp.
esp. is a written abbreviation for **especially**. especially的缩写形式.

ESP /,iː es 'piː/.
1 **ESP** is the teaching of English to students whose first language is not English but who need it for a particular job or purpose. **ESP** is an abbreviation for 'English for specific purposes' or 'English for special purposes'. N-UNCOUNT (教授给不是以英语为第一语言的人)专门英语. English for specific purposes或English for special purposes的缩写形式.

2 **ESP** is an abbreviation for **extra-sensory perception**. N-UNCOUNT extra-sensory perception的缩写形式.

es·pe·cial /ɪ'speʃəl/.
Especial means exceptional or special in some way. ADJ ADJ n 例外的; 特别的; 特殊的. ❖ *The authorities took especial interest in him because of his trade union work.* 由于他在工会工作, 当局对他特别感兴趣.

es·pe·cial·ly /ɪ'speʃəli/. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 You use **especially** to emphasize that what you are saying applies more to one person or thing than to any others. ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS 特别; 尤其; 格外. ❖ *Re-apply sunscreen every two hours, especially if you have been swimming.* 尤其当持续游泳时, 每隔两小时要涂一次防晒油.

2 You use **especially** to emphasize a characteristic or quality. ADV ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS (强调某种特征或品质)特别地; 格外地. ❖ *The recession made finding work especially difficult.* 经济萧条时找工作格外困难.

Es·pe·ran·to /,espə'ræntəʊ/.
Esperanto is an invented language which consists of parts of several European languages. N-UNCOUNT 世界语.

es·pio·nage /'espiənɑːʒ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Espionage is the activity of finding out the political, military, or industrial secrets of your enemies or rivals by using spies. N-UNCOUNT 间谍行为; 谍报活动. ❖ *The authorities have arrested several people suspected of espionage.* 当局逮捕了几个有从事间谍活动嫌疑的人.
➻ 又见 **counter-espionage**.

es·pla·nade /,esplə'neɪd, AM -'nɑːd/ **esplanades.**
The **esplanade**, usually in a seaside town, is a wide, open road where people walk for pleasure. N-COUNT (尤指海滨城市供人散步游玩的)宽阔空地(广场); 海滨大道.

es·pous·al /ɪ'spaʊzəl/.
Someone's **espousal** of a particular cause is their strong support of it. N-SING FORMAL 支援; 拥护. ❖ *...his espousal of the free market.* 他支持自由市场经济.

es·pouse /ɪ'spaʊz/ **espouses, espousing, espoused.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **espouse** a particular cause, you give your strong support to it. VB FORMAL V n (坚决)拥护; 支援. ❖ *She ran away with him to Mexico and espoused the revolutionary cause.* 她随他一起逃到了墨西哥去支援革命事业.

es·pres·so /e'spresəʊ/ **espressos.**
Espresso coffee is made by forcing steam or boiling water through ground coffee beans. N-UNCOUNT 蒸馏咖啡(通过蒸汽加压或用沸水冲泡经研磨的咖啡豆).
➪ An **espresso** is a cup of espresso coffee. N-COUNT (一杯)蒸馏咖啡.

es·prit de corps /e,spriː də 'kɔː/.
Esprit de corps is a feeling of loyalty and pride that is shared by the members of a particular group. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL (集体成员之间的)团结精神; 团队精神.

espy /ɪ'spaɪ/ **espies, espying, espied.**
If you **espy** something, you see or notice it. VB V n LITERARY 看到; 注意到.

Esq.
Esq. is used after men's names as a written abbreviation for 'esquire'. (esquire的缩写形式, 用在男子的姓名之后)...先生.

es·quire /ɪ'skwaɪə, AM 'eskwaɪr/.
Esquire is a formal title that can be written after a man's name if he has no other title. N-TITLE (对没有其他称谓的男子的姓名之后的正式称呼)...先生.

es·say /'eseɪ/ **essays, essaying, essayed.** The noun is pronounced /'eseɪ/. The verb is pronounced /e'seɪ/. 名词发音为 /'eseɪ/. 动词发音为 /e'seɪ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An **essay** is a short piece of writing on one particular subject written by a student. N-COUNT (学生就某一主题写的)短文; 作文. ❖ *...an essay about his hometown.* 一篇关于他家乡的短文.

2 An **essay** is a short piece of writing on one particular subject that is written for publication. N-COUNT 论文; 散文; 随笔; 小品文. ❖ *...Thomas Malthus's essay on population.* 托马斯·马尔萨斯关于人口的论文.

3 If you **essay** something, you try to do it. VB FORMAL V n 尝试; 试图(做某事). ❖ *Sinclair essayed a smile.* 辛克莱尽力笑了笑.
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...his first essay in running a company.* N-COUNT 他首次尝试经营一家公司.

es·say·ist /'eseɪɪst/ **essayists.**
An **essayist** is a writer who writes essays for publication. N-COUNT 论文(散文、随笔或小品文的)作者.

E

es·sence /ˈesəns/ **essences.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **essence** of something is its basic and most important characteristic. 本质; 实质. ❖ *The essence of consultation is to listen.* 咨询的实质就是倾听. *Ireland's very essence is expressed through the language.* 爱尔兰的精神实质通过其语言得以体现. N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **in essence** to indicate that you are talking about the basic and most important characteristics of something. 本质上; 实质上. ❖ *Local taxes are in essence simple.* 地方税实质上很简单. PHR

3 If you say that something **is of the essence**, you mean that it is absolutely necessary in a particular situation. 绝对必要的; 极其重要的. ❖ *Time is of the essence.* 时间是至关重要的. PHR

4 **Essence** is a very concentrated liquid that is used for flavouring food or for its smell. (用于食品调味或散发某种香味的)香精油. ❖ *...a few drops of vanilla essence.* 几滴香草精. N-VAR

es·sen·tial /ɪˈsenʃəl/ **essentials.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **essential** is extremely important or absolutely necessary in a particular situation. 极其重要的; 绝对必要的. ❖ *It was absolutely essential to separate crops from the areas that animals used.* 把农作物用地与动物用地分开是绝对必要的. *Jordan promised to trim the city budget without cutting essential services.* 乔丹市承诺在保证不削减必要服务的情况下削减市政预算. ADJ-GRADED

2 The **essentials** are the things that are absolutely necessary in a particular situation. 绝对必要的事物. ❖ *The flat contained the basic essentials.* 公寓里有基本的日常生活必需品. N-COUNT

3 The **essential** aspects of something are its most basic or important aspects. 最基本的; 最重要的. ❖ *Play is an essential part of a child's development.* 玩耍是孩子成长中最基本的组成部分. ADJ-GRADED

4 The **essentials** are the most basic or important aspects of something. 最基本的方面; 最重要的方面. ❖ *This has stripped the contest down to its essentials.* 这已使比赛缩减到最基本的部分. N-PLURAL

es·sen·tial·ly /ɪˈsenʃəli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **essentially** to emphasize that you are talking about the most basic and important aspects of someone or something. 本质上; 实质上; 根本上. ❖ *He was essentially a simple man.* 他本质上是个单纯的人. *There is nothing essentially different about their approach.* 他们的方法没有什么本质区别. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

2 You use **essentially** to indicate that what you are saying is basically or generally true, although it may not be accurate in every detail. 基本上; 大体上. ❖ *Essentially, the West has only two options.* 基本来说, 西方国家只有两种选择. *He develops his opinions essentially by reading the newspapers.* 他基本上是通过读报来逐渐形成自己的看法的. ADV ADV with cl/group, ADV with v PRAGMATICS

-est /-ɪst/.

You add **-est** to many short adjectives to form superlatives. For example, the superlative of 'hard' is 'hardest'; the superlative of 'happy' is 'happiest'. You also add it to some adverbs that do not end in -ly. For example, the superlative of 'soon' is 'soonest'. 加在许多短的形容词后面, 以构成最高级, 例如hard的最高级为hardest; happy的最高级为happiest. 亦可用于部分不以-ly结尾的副词后面, 例如soon的最高级为soonest. SUFFIX

es·tab·lish /ɪˈstæblɪʃ/ **establishes, establishing, established.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone **establishes** something such as an organization or a set of rules, they create it or introduce it in such a way that it is likely to last for a long time. 建立(组织); 制定(一套规则). ❖ *The UN has established detailed criteria for who should be allowed to vote.* 联合国已就什么人可参加投票制定了详细的标准. VB V n ◢ **es·tab·lish·ment** ❖ *...the establishment of the regional government in 1980.* 1980年地方政府的成立. N-SING

2 If you **establish** contact or communication with someone, you start to have contact or communication with them. 建立(联系). ❖ *They finally established contact.* 他们最终取得了联系. ◢ **establishment** ❖ *...discussions to explore the establishment of diplomatic relations.* 寻求建立外交关系的讨论. V RECIP V n with n FORMAL pl-n V N-SING

3 If you **establish** that something is true, you discover facts that show that it is definitely true. 证实; 确定; 表明. ❖ *Medical tests established that she was not their own child.* 医学试验证明她不是他们亲生的孩子. *An autopsy was being done to establish the cause of death.* 正在进行验尸以确定死因. *It was established that the missile had landed.* 证实导弹已经落地. ◢ **es·tab·lished** ❖ *...an established medical fact.* 已被证实的医学事实. VB FORMAL V wh/that V n it be V-ed that ADJ-GRADED

4 If you **establish** yourself or your reputation, you achieve a good reputation or a secure position. 使获得名声; 使得到稳固的地位. ❖ *This is going to be the show where up-and-coming comedians will establish themselves.* 这将是一场使大有发展前途的喜剧演员们成名的演出. *He has established himself as a pivotal figure in US politics.* 他已使自己成为美国政界的核心人物. VB V n V n as n

es·tab·lished /ɪˈstæblɪʃt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you describe an organization or person as **established**, you mean they have a good reputation or a secure position, usually because they have existed for a long time. (组织或个人通常因长期存在而)已被确认的, 已经确立的. ❖ *Their religious adherence is not to the established church.* 他们信奉的不是国教. *...the established names of Paris fashion.* 巴黎时尚界获得公认的名人. ADJ-GRADED

es·tab·lish·ment /ɪˈstæblɪʃmənt/ **establishments.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **establishment** is a business or organization occupying a particular building or place. (占有某一特定建筑物或地方的)企业或机构. ❖ *...a scientific research establishment.* 一家科研机构. *...commercial establishments.* 商业机构. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 You refer to the people who have power and influence in the running of a country or organization as the **establishment**. (国家或组织的)当权派; 核心领导人物. ❖ *...pillars of the Tory establishment.* 英国保守党领导层的当权派. *...prominent British establishment figures.* 卓越的英国领导阶层人士. N-COUNT

3 ➻ 又见 **establish.**

es·tate /ɪˈsteɪt/ **estates.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **estate** is a large area of land in the country which is owned by a person, family, or organization. (个人、家庭或组织在乡村拥有的)大片土地; 地产; 庄园. ❖ *...Lord Wyville's estate.* 威维尔勋爵的庄园. N-COUNT

2 In Britain, people sometimes use **estate** to refer to a housing estate. (英国)住宅区, 居民村. ❖ *He used to live on the estate.* 他过去一直住在这片住宅区. N-COUNT

3 Someone's **estate** is all the money and property that they leave behind them when they die. (留给后人的)个人财产; 遗产. ❖ *His estate was valued at $150,000.* 他的遗产价值15万元. N-COUNT LEGAL

4 An **estate** is an estate car. The American term is **station wagon**. 即estate car. [美]作station wagon. N-COUNT BRITISH

5 ➻ 又见 **housing estate, industrial estate, real estate.**

es'tate agent, estate agents. ◆◆◇◇◇

An **estate agent** is someone who works for a company that sells houses and land for people. The American word is **realtor**. 房地产经纪. [美]作realtor. N-COUNT BRITISH

es'tate car, estate cars.

An **estate car** is a car with a long body, a door at the rear, and space behind the back seats. The American term is **station wagon**. 旅行车; 客货两用车(车体较长, 后部有门, 后座后面有空间). [美]作station wagon. N-COUNT BRITISH

es·teem /ɪˈstiːm/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Esteem is the admiration and respect that you feel towards another person. 尊重; 敬重. ❖ *He is held in high esteem by colleagues.* 他备受同事的尊敬. *He retained immense regard and esteem for the prime minister.* 他始终对首相怀有深深的敬意. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

➻ 又见 **self-esteem.**

es·teemed /ɪ'sti:md/.
You use **esteemed** to describe someone who you greatly admire and respect. 受尊敬的; 受爱戴的. ❖ *They look to you as an esteemed colleague.* 他们期望你是一位受人尊敬的同事. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

es·thete /'i:sθi:t, AM 'es-/.
➸ 见 **aesthete**.

es·thet·ic /i:s'θetɪk, AM es'θ-/.
➸ 见 **aesthetic**.

es·ti·mable /'estɪməbəl/.
If you describe someone or something as **estimable**, you mean that they deserve admiration. 值得敬重的; 值得称道的. ❖ *...the estimable Miss Cartwright.* 受人尊敬的卡特赖特小姐. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

es·ti·mate, estimates, estimating, estimated. ◆◆◆◆◇ The verb is pronounced /'estɪmeɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'estɪmət/. 动词发音为 /'estɪmeɪt/. 名词发音为 /'estɪmət/.
1 If you **estimate** a quantity or value, you make an approximate judgement or calculation of it. 估计(数量、价值等); 估算. ❖ *It's difficult to estimate how much money is involved.* 很难估算出涉及多少金额. *Some analysts estimate its current popularity at around ten per cent.* 有些分析家估计它目前的受欢迎值大约为10%左右. VB V wh/that V n at amount Also V with quote
◢ **es·ti·mat·ed** ❖ *There are an estimated 90,000 gangsters in the country.* 估计全国大约有歹徒9万人. ADJ a ADJ amount
2 An **estimate** is an approximate calculation of a quantity or value. 估计; 估计数; 估计量; 估计值. ❖ *...the official estimate of the election result.* 选举结果的官方估计. *A recent estimate was that factories were undermanned by about 30 per cent.* 最近的一项估计结果是, 工厂人员缺员约30%左右. N-COUNT
3 An **estimate** is a judgement about a person or situation which you make based on the available evidence. (根据可得到的证据对人或环境作出的)判断; 估计. ❖ *I hadn't been far wrong in my estimate of his grandson's capabilities.* 我对他孙子能力的判断与实际没有太大的出入. N-COUNT
4 An **estimate** from someone who you employ to do a job for you, such as a builder or a plumber, is a written statement of how much the job is likely to cost. (建筑工或管道工等对某项工作所需费用的)估价单; 估价. N-COUNT

es·ti·ma·tion /,estɪ'meɪʃən/ **estimations.**
Your **estimation** of a person or situation is the opinion or impression that you have of them. (对人或环境的)看法; 意见; 印象; 评价. ❖ *He has gone down considerably in my estimation.* 他在我心目中的地位已大大降低了. *...Lee Dixon, the best player on the pitch in his manager's estimation.* 主教练认为李·狄克逊是球场上最棒的球员. N-COUNT

es·tranged /ɪ'streɪndʒd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You refer to someone as **estranged** from their family or friends when they are living separately from them and not communicating with them because they have quarrelled. (家庭成员或朋友之间)分居而互不往来的; 疏远的; 不和的. ❖ *...his estranged wife.* 与他分居的妻子. *Joanna, 30, spent most of her twenties virtually estranged from her father.* 现年30岁的乔安娜在20多岁时的大部分时间都是与父亲疏远的. ADJ ADJ n, v-link ADJ from n FORMAL
◢ **es·trange·ment, estrangements** ❖ *They are anxious to end the estrangement between them.* 他们渴望结束彼此之间那种疏远的关系. N-VAR
2 If someone is **estranged** from something such as society or their profession, they no longer seem to be involved in it. 与(社会或自己的职业等)脱离的; 分离的. ❖ *Arran became increasingly estranged from the mainstream of Hollywood.* 阿伦变得越来越远离好莱坞的主流. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ FORMAL

es·tro·gen /'i:strədʒən, AM 'est-/.
➸ 见 **oestrogen**.

es·tu·ary /'estʃuəri, AM 'estʃueri/ **estuaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **estuary** is the wide part of a river where it joins the sea. 河口. ❖ *...the Clyde estuary.* 克莱德河口. N-COUNT

et al. /,et 'æl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
et al. is used after a name or a list of names to indicate that other people are also involved, especially when referring to books or articles which were written by more than two people. (用在人名或一系列人名之后以表示还有其他人参与, 尤指由两人以上写成的书或文章时)等人, 等等.

etc. ◆◆◆◇◇
etc is used at the end of a list to indicate that you have mentioned only some of the items involved and have not given a full list. **Etc** is a written abbreviation for 'et cetera'. (用在名单最后表示未列出全部项目)以及其他; 等等. et cetera 的缩写形式. ❖ *She knew all about my schoolwork, my hospital work etc.* 她对我的学校作业、我的医院工作等等全都了解.

et·cet·era /et'setrə/; 又拼作 **et cetera**.
➸ 见 **etc.**

etch /etʃ/ **etches, etching, etched.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a line or pattern **is etched** into a surface, it is cut into the surface by means of acid or a sharp tool. (用酸性物质或尖利的工具在物体表面)刻出(线条或图案等); 蚀刻. ❖ *Crosses were etched into the walls.* 墙上刻了一些十字图案. *Windows are etched with the vehicle identification number.* 车窗上刻有车辆的登记号码. VB be V-ed into/in/on n be V-ed with n
2 If you say that feelings **are etched** on someone's face, you mean that you can see the feelings clearly in their appearance. (使)(感情)清晰地显露出来. ❖ *His grief was etched into every line of his face.* 他的悲伤显现在脸上的每一道皱纹里. VB usu passive LITERARY be V-ed into/on n
3 If something **is etched** on your memory, you remember it very clearly because it made a strong impression on you. (被)铭刻; (使)留下深刻印象. ❖ *The ugly scene in the study was still etched in her mind.* 书房里那丑恶的一幕依旧深深地印在她脑海里. V-PASSIVE LITERARY be V-ed into/in/on n

etch·ing /'etʃɪŋ/ **etchings.**
An **etching** is a picture printed from a metal plate that has had a design cut into it with acid. 蚀刻画. N-COUNT

eter·nal /ɪ'tɜ:nəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Something that is **eternal** lasts for ever. 永恒的; 永远的; 永久的. ❖ *...eternal life.* 永生. *...the quest for eternal youth.* 对青春永驻的寻求. ADJ
◢ **eter·nal·ly** ❖ *She is eternally grateful to her family for their support.* 对家人所给予的帮助, 她永远感激不尽. ADV
2 If you describe something as **eternal**, you mean that it seems to last for ever, often because it is boring or annoying. 无休止的; 不停的; 没完没了的. ❖ *In the background was that eternal hum.* 背景声音里始终是那没完没了的哼哼声. ADJ
3 **Eternal** truths, values, and questions are believed to be always true and unchanging. (真理、价值、疑问等)永恒的; 永存的; 不朽的. ❖ *...the notion of hierarchy as an eternal truth.* 被视为永恒真理的等级体系观念. ADJ ADJ n

eter·nity /ɪ'tɜ:nɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Eternity** is time without an end or a state of existence outside time, especially the state which some people believe they will pass into after they have died. 永恒; 来世; 永生. ❖ *...laying him to rest for all eternity.* 让他永远安息. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that a situation lasted for **an eternity**, you mean that it seemed to last an extremely long time, usually because it was boring or unpleasant. (通常因令人厌烦或不愉快而使人感到某情景似乎持续了)极为漫长的时间; 无穷无尽的时间. N-SING a N

ether /'i:θə/.
1 **Ether** is a colourless liquid that burns easily. It is used as a solvent, and in the past was used as an anaesthetic. 乙醚(无色易燃液体, 用作溶剂, 过去曾用作麻醉剂). N-UNCOUNT
2 The air is sometimes referred to as **the ether**. 苍天; 苍穹. N-SING the N LITERARY

ethe·real /ɪ'θɪəriəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone or something as **ethereal**, you mean that they have a delicate beauty that seems almost supernatural. 美妙绝伦的; 超凡脱俗的. ❖ *...hauntingly ethereal melodies.* 久久萦绕在心头的旋律. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

eth·ic /'eθɪk/ **ethics.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Ethics** are moral beliefs and rules about right and wrong. 道德规范; 伦理标准. ❖ *Its members are bound by* N-PLURAL

a rigid code of ethics. 其成员受到严格的道德准则的约束. *...my personal ethics*. 我个人的道德准则.

2 **Ethics** is the study of questions about what is morally right and wrong. 伦理学; 道德学. N-UNCOUNT

3 An **ethic** of a particular kind is moral belief that influences the behaviour and attitudes of a group of people. 道德观念. ❖ *The work ethic is very strong in their household*. 他们一家的职业道德观念极强. N-SING with supp

ethi·cal /ˈeθɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Ethical** means relating to beliefs about right and wrong. 道德的; 伦理的. ❖ *...the ethical issues surrounding terminally-ill people*. 有关绝症病人的伦理问题. ◢ **ethi·cal·ly** /ˈeθɪkli/ ❖ *Attorneys are ethically and legally bound to absolute confidentiality*. 从道德和法律上讲, 律师都应绝对保守机密. ADJ; ADV; ADV adj/-ed; ADV after v

2 If you describe something as **ethical**, you mean that it is morally right or acceptable. 道德的; 合乎道德的. ❖ *Does the party think it is ethical to link tax policy with party fund-raising?* 该党认为将税收政策与党的资金筹集相联系是合乎道义的吗? ◢ **ethically** ❖ *Mayors want local companies to behave ethically*. 市长们要求当地的公司按道德规范行事. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV after v

Ethio·pian /ˌiːθiˈəupiən/ **Ethiopians**. ◆◆◆◆◇

Ethiopian means belonging or relating to Ethiopia, or to its people, language, or culture. 埃塞俄比亚的; 埃塞俄比亚人的; 埃塞俄比亚文化的. ADJ

➩ An **Ethiopian** is an Ethiopian citizen, or a person of Ethiopian origin. 埃塞俄比亚人; 有埃塞俄比亚血统的人. N-COUNT

eth·nic /ˈeθnɪk/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Ethnic** means connected with or relating to different racial or cultural groups of people. 种族的; 人种的; (某个)文化群体的. ❖ *...Britain's ethnic minorities*. 英国的少数民族. *...ethnic tensions*. 种族之间的紧张局势. ◢ **eth·ni·cal·ly** /ˈeθnɪkli/ ❖ *...a predominantly young, ethnically mixed audience*. 来自各个种族的以年轻人为主的观众. ADJ; ADV

2 You can use **ethnic** to describe people who belong to a particular racial or cultural group. 属于某一特定种族或文化群体的. ❖ *There are still several million ethnic Germans in Russia*. 在俄罗斯还有数以百万计的德国人. ◢ **ethnically** ❖ *...a large ethnically Albanian population*. 大量阿尔巴尼亚族人. ADJ ADJ n; ADV ADV adj

3 **Ethnic** clothing, music, or food is characteristic of the traditions of a particular ethnic group, and different from what is usually found in modern Western culture. (服装、音乐或食品等)具有某一特定种族传统的; (通常有别于西方现代文化)具有民族特色的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌethnic ˈcleansing. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ethnic cleansing is a policy of forcing certain groups of people to leave a particular area or country by violence. 种族清洗(用暴力强迫某些种族离开某地的政策). N-UNCOUNT

eth·nic·ity /eθˈnɪsɪti/ **ethnicities**.

Ethnicity is the state or fact or belonging to a particular ethnic group. 属于某一特定种族的事实; 种族身份; 种族渊源. ❖ *He said his ethnicity had not been important to him*. 他说过他的种族身份对他并不重要. N-VAR

eth·nog·ra·phy /eθˈnɒgrəfi/.

Ethnography is the branch of anthropology in which different cultures are studied and described. (人类学的分支)人种文化学. ◢ **eth·no·graph·ic** ❖ *...ethnographic research*. 人种文化研究. N-UNCOUNT; ADJ

ethos /ˈiːθɒs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **ethos** is the set of ideas and attitudes that is associated with a particular group of people or a particular type of activity. (某一特定群体或行为的)思潮及信念; 精神特质. ❖ *...the radical ethos prevailing in the humanities today*. 当今人文学科中盛行的激进思潮. N-SING FORMAL

eti·ol·ogy /ˌiːtiˈɒlədʒi/ **etiologies**; 又拼作 **aetiology**.

The **etiology** of a disease or a problem is the study of its causes. 病因学; 病源学; 原因论. N-VAR TECHNICAL

eti·quette /ˈetɪket/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Etiquette is a set of customs and rules for polite behaviour. 礼节, 礼仪. ❖ *...a great breach of etiquette*. 严重失礼. *...the rules of diplomatic etiquette*. 外交礼仪规则. N-UNCOUNT

ety·mol·ogy /ˌetɪˈmɒlədʒi/ **etymologies**.

1 **Etymology** is the study of the origins and historical development of words. 词源学; 语源学. ◢ **ety·mo·logi·cal** ❖ *'Gratification' and 'gratitude' have the same etymological root*. Gratification 和 gratitude 词源相同. N-UNCOUNT; ADJ

2 The **etymology** of a particular word is its history. 词源. N-COUNT

EU.

The **EU** is an organization of European countries which have joint policies on matters such as trade, agriculture, and finance. EU is an abbreviation for 'European Union'. 欧洲联盟(欧洲各国的一个组织, 在贸易、农业及财政等事务上实行共同政策). European Union 的缩写形式. N-PROPER

euca·lyp·tus /ˌjuːkəˈlɪptəs/; **eucalyptus** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **eucalyptus** is an evergreen tree, originally from Australia, that provides timber, gum, and a strong-smelling oil. 桉树(一种常绿树, 原产于澳洲, 可提供木材、树胶及气味刺鼻的桉叶油). N-VAR

eugen·ics /juːˈdʒenɪks/.

Eugenics is the study of methods to improve the human race by selecting parents who will produce the strongest children. 优生学(研究选择父母以生育优秀后代的方法). N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

eulo·gize /ˈjuːlədʒaɪz/ **eulogizes, eulogizing, eulogized**; [英]又拼作 **eulogise**.

If you **eulogize** someone or something, you praise them very highly. 称赞; 称颂; 颂扬. ❖ *Society eulogizes the mother who gives up everything for her child*. 社会颂扬为孩子舍弃一切的母亲. VB; V n

eulogy /ˈjuːlədʒi/ **eulogies**.

A **eulogy** is a speech or piece of writing that praises someone or something very much, for example a speech given at a funeral. 颂词; 颂文; 悼词. N-COUNT

eunuch /ˈjuːnək/ **eunuchs**.

A **eunuch** is a man who has been castrated. 阉人; 太监. N-COUNT

euphemism /ˈjuːfəmɪzəm/ **euphemisms**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **euphemism** is a polite, pleasant, or neutral word or expression that is used to refer to something which people may find upsetting or embarrassing to talk about. 委婉说法; 委婉语. ❖ *The term 'comfort women' is the euphemism they applied to women put in army brothels*. '慰安妇'一词是对军妓的委婉叫法. ◢ **euphemis·tic** ❖ *...a formal and euphemistic way of saying that someone has been lying*. 正式而委婉地说某人一直在撒谎的说法. ◢ **euphemis·ti·cal·ly** ❖ *...political prisons, called euphemistically 're-education camps'*. 关押政治犯的监狱被委婉地称作'再教育营'. N-COUNT; ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

eupho·ria /juːˈfɔːriə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Euphoria is a feeling of intense happiness and excitement. 情绪高涨; 心情激动; 兴高采烈. ◢ **euphor·ic** ❖ *It had received euphoric support from the public*. 它受到了公众的热烈支持. N-UNCOUNT; ADJ-GRADED

Eura·sian /juəˈreɪʒən/ **Eurasians**.

1 **Eurasian** means concerned with or relating to both Europe and Asia. 欧亚的; 有关欧亚的. ❖ *...the Eurasian continent*. 欧亚大陆. ADJ

2 A **Eurasian** is a person who has one European and one Asian parent or who is of mixed European and Asian ancestry. 欧亚混血儿. N-COUNT

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a leading Eurasian family in Hong Kong*. 住在香港的一个声名显赫的欧亚血统家庭. ADJ

eureka /juˈriːkə/.

Someone might say **'eureka'** when they suddenly find or realize something, or when they solve a problem. (突然找到或意识到某事物或解决问题时的惊叹语) '找到了!', '有了!' ❖ *'Eureka! I've got it!'* '找到了!我找到了!' EXCLAM

Euro /ˈjuərou/ **euros**.

The **Euro** is a unit of currency that is used by the member countries of the European Union (EU) which have joined the European monetary union. 欧元(已参加欧洲货币 N-COUNT usu the N

联盟的欧洲联盟成员国的共同货币单位). ❖ *Governments and businesses will start keeping accounts in Euros.* 各国政府及商界将开始以欧元记账.

Euro- /ˈjʊərəʊ-/.
PREFIX **Euro-** is used to form words that describe or refer to something which is connected with Europe or with the EU. 欧洲的; 欧盟的. ❖ *...German Euro-MPs.* 德国的欧盟议员.

Euro·cen·tric /jʊərəʊˈsentrɪk/.
ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS If you describe something as **Eurocentric**, you disapprove of it because it focuses narrowly on Europe and the needs of European people. (贬义)以欧洲为中心的. ❖ *...the insultingly Eurocentric bias in the education system.* 教育体制中以欧洲为中心的带有侮辱性的偏见.

Euro·crat /ˈjʊərəʊkræt/ **Eurocrats.**
N-COUNT Journalists use **Eurocrats** to refer to the civil servants and administrators who work for the EU. (记者用语)欧洲联盟官员.

Europe /ˈjʊərəp/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 N-PROPER **Europe** is the continent which is joined to Asia in the east, and which is to the north of Africa and the Mediterranean Sea and to the east of the Atlantic Ocean. You can also use **Europe** to refer to the people who live there. 欧洲; 欧洲人.
2 N-PROPER BRITISH **Europe** can refer to all of Europe except for the United Kingdom. 欧洲(英国除外); 欧洲大陆. ❖ *More than four out of ten cars produced in the UK are for the export market, mainly to Europe.* 英国生产的汽车有四成多供出口, 主要供应欧洲大陆市场.
3 N-PROPER People use **Europe** to refer to all the countries that are members of the European Union. 欧洲联盟的所有成员国, 欧盟各国. ❖ *Britain should stay in Europe.* 英国应当一直做欧洲联盟的一员.

Euro·pean /jʊərəˈpiːən/ **Europeans.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 ADJ **European** means belonging or relating to, or coming from Europe. 属于欧洲的; 有关欧洲的; 来自欧洲的. ❖ *...European countries.* 欧洲国家.
2 N-COUNT A **European** is a person who comes from Europe. 欧洲人.

eutha·na·sia /juːθəˈneɪziə, AM -ʒə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
N-UNCOUNT **Euthanasia** is the practice of killing someone painlessly in order to stop their suffering when they are dying or have an incurable illness. 安乐死.

evacu·ate /ɪˈvækjueɪt/ **evacuates, evacuating, evacuated.** ◆◆
1 VB V n To **evacuate** someone means to send them to a place of safety, away from a dangerous building, town, or area. (从危险的建筑物、城镇或区域)疏散; 转移. ❖ *18,000 people have been evacuated from the area.* 已有1.8万人撤离了该地区. ◢ **evacu·ation** /ɪˌvækjuˈeɪʃən/ **evacuations** N-VAR ❖ *...the evacuation of the sick and wounded.* 把病人和伤者撤离.
2 VB V n If people **evacuate** a place, they move out of it for a period of time, especially because it is dangerous. (尤指有危险时, 暂时)离开(某地); 撤离. ❖ V *Officials ordered the residents to evacuate.* 官员命令居民们离开此地. ◢ **evacuation** N-VAR ❖ *...the mass evacuation of the Bosnian town of Srebrenica.* 从波斯尼亚城市斯雷布雷尼察大规模撤离.

evac·uee /ɪˌvækjuˈiː/ **evacuees.** ◆◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT An **evacuee** is someone who has been sent away from a dangerous place to somewhere safe. 撤离者; 被疏散者.

evade /ɪˈveɪd/ **evades, evading, evaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 VB If you **evade** something unpleasant or difficult, you find a way of not dealing with it or avoiding it happening to you. 逃避; 躲避; 逃脱. ❖ V n *By his own admission, he evaded taxes.* 据他自己承认, 他曾逃过税. *He managed to evade capture.* 他设法逃过了抓捕.
2 VB If you **evade** someone or something, you move so that you can avoid them meeting or touching you. 避免遇见(或碰到); 避开; 躲开. ❖ V n *She evaded his kisses.* 她躲开了他的亲吻. *I tried to evade Steve's glare.* 我试图避开史蒂夫的怒视.
3 VB LITERARY If something such as success, glory, or love **evades** you, you do not manage to have it. (成功、荣耀或爱情等)不降临(某人身上); (某人)得不到(成功等等). ❖ V n *...those nights when sleep evaded him.* 他失眠的那几个晚上.

evalu·ate /ɪˈvæljueɪt/ **evaluates, evaluating, evaluated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
VB V n If you **evaluate** something or someone, you consider them in order to make a judgement about them, for example about how good or bad they are. 评价; 评判; 评估. ❖ *The market situation is difficult to evaluate.* 市场状况很难估计. ◢ **evalu·ation** /ɪˌvæljuˈeɪʃən/ **evaluations** N-VAR ❖ *...the opinions and evaluations of college supervisors.* 学院监察人员的意见和评估.

evalu·ative /ɪˈvæljuətɪv/.
ADJ-GRADED FORMAL Something that is **evaluative** is based on an assessment of the value and significance of a particular person or thing. 评价的. ❖ *...evaluative research.* 评价性研究.

eva·nes·cent /ˌevəˈnesənt/.
ADJ-GRADED LITERARY Something that is **evanescent** gradually disappears from sight or memory. 逐渐(从视线或记忆中)消失的.

evan·geli·cal /ˌiːvænˈdʒelɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 ADJ **Evangelical** Christians emphasize the importance of the Bible and the need for personal belief in Christ in order to obtain salvation. 基督教福音派的.
2 ADJ-GRADED If you describe someone's behaviour as **evangelical**, you mean that it is very enthusiastic. 狂热的; 热衷的. ❖ *...his evangelical fervour for education.* 他对教育的热衷.

evan·gelism /ɪˈvændʒəlɪzəm/.
N-UNCOUNT **Evangelism** is the teaching of Christianity, especially to people who are not Christians. (尤指对不信教者进行的)基督教传播工作; 福音传播. ◢ **evan·gelist, evangelists** N-COUNT ❖ *He says a Texan evangelist has led him to God.* 他说一位来自得克萨斯的福音传道士引导他信奉了上帝.

evan·gelize /ɪˈvændʒəlaɪz/ **evangelizes, evangelizing, evangelized;** [英]又拼作 **evangelise.**
VB V n If someone **evangelizes** a group or area, they try to convert people to their religion, especially Christianity. (向某一群体或在某一区域)传教(尤其是基督教). ❖ V *They felt the call to evangelize.* 他们受到神的感召去做传教工作.

evapo·rate /ɪˈvæpəreɪt/ **evaporates, evaporating, evaporated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 V-ERG V When a liquid **evaporates**, or **is evaporated**, it changes from a liquid state to a gas, because its temperature has increased. (使)蒸发; (使)气化. ❖ be V-ed Also V n *The water is evaporated by the sun.* 水在阳光的照射下蒸发了. ◢ **evapo·ra·tion** /ɪˌvæpəˈreɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the evaporation of the sweat on the skin.* 皮肤表面汗液的蒸发.
2 VB If a feeling or plan **evaporates**, it gradually becomes weaker and eventually is forgotten. (感觉或计划等)逐渐减弱直至被忘记; 消失. ❖ V *My anger evaporated and I wanted to cry.* 我渐渐消了怒气, 接着就想哭.

eva·sion /ɪˈveɪʒən/ **evasions.** ◆◇◇◇◇
N-VAR If you accuse someone of **evasion**, you mean that they are deliberately avoiding dealing with something unpleasant or difficult. 逃避; 躲避; 规避. ❖ *...an evasion of responsibility.* 逃避责任. *...tax evasion.* 逃税. *We want straight answers. No evasions.* 我们想听直截了当的回答, 不要闪烁其词.

eva·sive /ɪˈveɪsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 ADJ-GRADED If you describe someone as **evasive**, you mean that they deliberately avoid answering questions. 逃避的; 回避的; 推脱的; 推诿的. ❖ *He was evasive about the circumstances.* 在谈及详情时, 他躲躲闪闪的. ◢ **eva·sive·ly** ADV ❖ ADV with v *'I can't come to any conclusion about that,' Millson said evasively.* '对那件事我无法下任何结论.' 米尔森含糊其辞地说. ◢ **eva·sive·ness.** N-UNCOUNT 回避的态度或行为.
2 PHR If a driver or pilot **takes evasive action**, they change direction in order to avoid being met or hit by someone or something. (驾驶员或飞行员为避免相遇或遭到碰撞而)采取规避动作. ❖ *At least four high-flying warplanes had to take evasive action.* 至少有四架高空飞行的战斗机不得不采取规避动作.

E

eve /iːv/ **eves.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **eve** of a particular event or occasion is the day before it, or the period of time just before it. (特定事件或时机来临的)前夜; 前夕; (事件等)即将发生之前的一段时间. N-COUNT JOURNALISM ◆ *...on the eve of his 27th birthday.* 在他27岁生日的前夕.
➤ 又见 **Christmas Eve**.

even 1 discourse uses 话语用法

even /ˈiːvən/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use the word **even** to suggest that what comes just after or just before it in the sentence is surprising. 甚至; 即使; 连. ADV ADV with cl/group, ADV before v PRAGMATICS ◆ *He kept calling me for years, even after he got married.* 他几年来一直不停地给我打电话, 甚至在他结婚之后还是这样. *Even dark-skinned women should use sunscreens.* 即使是黑皮肤的女子也应该使用防晒油. *He didn't even hear what I said.* 他甚至没听见我说了什么.

2 You use **even so** to introduce a surprising fact which relates to what you have just said. 虽然如此; 即使这样. PHR PRAGMATICS ◆ *The bus was only half full. Even so, a young man asked Nina if the seat next to her was taken.* 公共汽车只坐了一半人. 虽然如此, 一位年轻人仍问尼娜旁边的座位是否有人.

3 You use **even then** to say that something is the case in spite of what has just been stated or whatever the circumstances may be. 甚至那时; 尽管那样. PHR PRAGMATICS ◆ *There was something about the way he moved, but even then I didn't guess.* 当时他走路的样子有点怪, 但即使如此我还是没有猜到什么.

E

4 You use **even** with comparative adjectives and adverbs to emphasize a quality that someone or something has. (与副词和形容词比较级连用, 表示强调)甚至更; 还. ADV ADV compar PRAGMATICS ◆ *It was on television that he made an even stronger impact as an interviewer.* 作为一个采访者, 他是通过电视才给人留下了更为深刻的印象的. *Stan was speaking even more slowly than usual.* 斯坦说得甚至比平常还要慢.

5 You use **even if** or **even though** to indicate that a particular fact does not make the rest of your statement untrue. 尽管; 即使; 纵然. PHR-CONJ ◆ *He accepted the election result, even if it meant defeat for his party.* 尽管那意味着他的政党失败了, 他还是接受了选举结果.

6 If one thing happens **even as** something else happens, they both happen at exactly the same time. 正当; 恰恰在...的时候. PHR-CONJ LITERARY ◆ *Even as she said this, she knew it was not quite true.* 她在说这件事的时候就知道那并不是真的.

even 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

even /ˈiːvən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **even** measurement or rate stays at about the same level. 均匀的; 平稳的. ADJ-GRADED ◆ *How important is it to have an even temperature?* 保持恒定温度有多重要? ◢ **even·ly** ADV ◆ *He looked at Ellen, breathing evenly in her sleep.* 他看着睡梦中呼吸均匀的埃伦.

2 An **even** surface is smooth and flat. 平的; 平坦的; 平滑的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If there is an **even** distribution or division of something, each person, group, or area involved has an equal amount. 平均的; 均等的; 相等的. ADJ-GRADED ◆ *Divide the dough into 12 even pieces.* 把面团平均分成12份. *...an even distribution of weight.* 重量的平均分配. ◢ **evenly** ADV-GRADED ◆ *The blood vessels in the skin are not evenly distributed around the face and neck.* 皮肤中的血管在脸部和颈部的分布并不均匀.

4 An **even** contest or competition is equally balanced between the two sides who are taking part. (比赛双方)势均力敌的; 不相上下的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **evenly** ADV-GRADED ADV -ed ◆ *...two evenly matched candidates.* 两位势均力敌的候选人.

5 If you are **even** with someone, you do not owe them anything, such as money or a favour. 互不相欠的; 两抵的. ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL ◆ *You don't owe me. I don't owe you. We're even.* 你不欠我的, 我也不欠你的. 我们俩扯平了.

6 If you say that you are going to **get even** with someone, you mean that you are going to cause them the same amount of harm or annoyance as they have caused you. 向...报复; 同...扯平; 同...算账. PHR INFORMAL ◆ *I'm going to get even with you for this.* 为了这个, 我要跟你算账.

7 If your voice is **even**, you are speaking in a very controlled way which makes it difficult for people to tell what your feelings are. (声音)克制的; 平和的(令人难以觉察到说话者的感情). ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ◢ **evenly** ADV-GRADED ADV after v ◆ *'Is Mary Ann O.K?' – 'She's fine,' she said evenly.* '玛丽·安好吗?' — '她很好.' 她语调平和地说.

8 An **even** number can be divided exactly by the number two. 双数的; 偶数的. ADJ

9 When a company or a person running a business **breaks even**, they make neither a profit nor a loss. (生意)不亏不赢; 不赔不赚. PHR

10 ➤ to **be on an even keel**: 见 **keel**.

even 3 phrasal verb uses 短语动词用法

even /ˈiːvən/ **evens, evening, evened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

➤even out.

If something **evens out**, or if you **even** it **out**, the differences between the different parts of it are reduced. 使差别缩小; 拉平; 使均等. PHR-V-ERG V P, V P noun ◆ *Rates of house price inflation have evened out.* 房屋价格的通胀率已经趋于稳定. *Foundation make-up evens out your skin tone.* 打上粉底可以使肤色均匀.

➤even up.

To **even up** a contest or game means to make it more equally balanced than it was. 使(竞赛、比赛)更平衡. PHR-V V P noun, V-ed P ◆ *I would like to see the championship evened up a little.* 我希望锦标赛更势均力敌一些.

ˌeven-ˈhanded.

An **even-handed** person is completely fair when they are judging other people or dealing with two groups of people. 不偏不倚的; 公正的; 没有偏见的. ADJ-GRADED ◆ *...an even-handed approach to the war on drugs.* 打击毒品的公正做法.

even·ing /ˈiːvnɪŋ/ **evenings.** ◆◆◆◆◇

The **evening** is the part of each day between the end of the afternoon and the time when you go to bed. 晚上; 傍晚. N-VAR ◆ *All he did that evening was sit around.* 那天晚上他只是闲坐. *...6.00 in the evening.* 晚上6点.

ˈevening class, evening classes.

An **evening class** is a course for adults that is taught in the evening. 成人夜校课程. N-COUNT

ˌevening ˈdress, evening dresses.

1 **Evening dress** consists of the formal clothes that people wear to formal occasions in the evening. 晚礼服. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **evening dress** is a special dress, usually a long one, that a woman wears to a formal occasion in the evening. 女式晚礼服(通常较长). N-COUNT

evens /ˈiːvənz/.

In a race or contest, if you bet on a horse or competitor that is quoted at **evens**, you will win a sum of money equal to your bet if that horse or competitor wins. (在比赛或赌博中)输赢数额相同. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

even·song /ˈiːvənsɒŋ, AM -sɔːŋ/.

Evensong is the evening service in the Church of England. (英国国教的)晚祷. N-UNCOUNT

event /ɪˈvent/ **events.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 An **event** is something that happens. 发生的事情. N-COUNT ◆ *...the events of Black Wednesday.* 黑色星期三发生的事情. *...recent events in Europe.* 欧洲最近发生的事情. *...major sporting events.* 主要体育赛事.

2 An **event** is one of the races or competitions that are part of an organized occasion such as a sports meeting. (运动会等有组织的重大活动中的)比赛项目. N-COUNT ◆ *The main events start at 1pm.* 主要比赛项目于下午1点开始.

3 You use **in the event of**, **in the event that**, and **in that event** when you are talking about a possible future situation, especially when you are planning what to do if it occurs. 如果那种情况发生; 如果是那样的话. PHR ◆ *...in the unlikely event of an error being made.* 万一出现错误 — 虽然这种情况不太可能发生.

4 You say **in any event** after you have been discussing a situation, in order to indicate that what you are saying is true, in spite of anything that has happened. 不管怎样; 无论如何. PHR PRAGMATICS ◆ *In any event, the bowling alley restaurant*

proved quite acceptable. 不管怎样，事实证明这家保龄球场内的餐馆还是不错的.

5 You say **in the event** after you have been discussing what could have happened in a particular situation, in order to indicate that you are now describing what actually did happen. 结果; 到头来. ◆ *'Don't underestimate us', Norman Willis warned last year. There was, in the event, little danger of that.* '不要小看了我们'，诺曼·威利斯去年警告说. 结果后来什么危险也没有. PHR [PRAGMATICS] BRITISH

,even-'tempered.

An **even-tempered** person is usually calm and does not easily get angry. 性情平和的; 不易激动的; 稳重的. ADJ-GRADED

event·ful /ɪ'ventfʊl/.

If you describe an event or a period of time as **eventful**, you mean that a lot of interesting, exciting, or important things have happened during it. 发生许多(有趣、激动人心或重要的)事情的; 许多大事的. ◆ *Our next journey was longer and much more eventful.* 我们后来的旅程更加漫长，其间还发生了更多的事情. ADJ-GRADED

even·tual /ɪ'ventʃuəl/. ♦♦◊◊◊

You use **eventual** to indicate that something happens or is the case at the end of a process or period of time. 最终发生的; 最后的; 结果的. ◆ *Civil war will be the eventual outcome of the racial tension.* 种族间关系紧张的最终结果就是会发生内战. ADJ: ADJ n [PRAGMATICS]

even·tu·al·ity /ɪ,ventʃu'ælɪti/ **eventualities.** ♦◊◊◊◊

An **eventuality** is a possible future event or result, especially one that is unpleasant or surprising. (尤指令人不快或吃惊的事)可能发生的事; 可能出现的结果. ◆ *Every eventuality is covered, from running out of petrol to needing water.* 从缺汽油以至缺水，所有可能出现的问题都被包括在内. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

even·tu·al·ly /ɪ'ventʃuəli/. ♦♦♦♦◊

1 **Eventually** means in the end, especially after a lot of delays, problems, or arguments. (尤指经过许多耽搁、麻烦或争论等)终于，最终. ◆ *The flight eventually got away six hours late.* 这架飞机终于在延误6个小时之后起飞了. ADV: ADV with cl, ADV before v

2 **Eventually** means at the end of a situation or process or as the final result of it. 最终; 最后. ◆ *She eventually plans to run her own chain of country inns.* 最后她计划经营自己的连锁乡村度假屋. ADV: ADV with cl, ADV before v

ever /'evə/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Ever is an adverb which you use to add emphasis in negative sentences, commands, questions, and conditional structures. 在否定句、命令句、疑问句以及条件结构中用来加强语气的副词.

1 **Ever** means at any time. It is used in questions and negative statements. (用于疑问句及否定句中)在任何时候; 从来. ◆ *Neither of us had ever skied.* 我俩谁都不曾滑过雪. *Have you ever experienced failure?* 你有没有经历过失败? *You won't hear from Gaston ever again.* 你永远不会再有加斯顿的消息了. ADV: ADV before v, ADV adv

2 You use **ever** in expressions such as **'did you ever'** and **'have you ever'** to express surprise or shock at something you have just seen, heard, or experienced. (表示对刚刚看到、听到或经历的事物感到惊讶或震惊) '你有没有...'. ◆ *Have you ever seen anything like it?* 你有没有见过这样的东西? ADV: in questions, ADV before v [PRAGMATICS]

3 You use **ever** after comparatives and superlatives to emphasize the degree to which something is true or when you are comparing a present situation with the past or the future. (用在比较级和最高级之后，强调某事物的真实度; 或将现状与过去或将来作比较)以往(将来)任何时候. ◆ *She's got a great voice and is singing better than ever.* 她有一副好嗓子，唱得比以往任何时候都好. *'Fear Of Music' remains among the best albums ever.* 《恐惧音乐》一直以来依旧是最好的唱片之一. ADV: ADV after compar than, ADV after adj-superl [PRAGMATICS]

4 You can use **ever** for emphasis after 'never'. 用在never后面表示强调. ◆ *I can never, ever, forgive myself.* 我绝对不能原谅自己. *Felix has never, ever confided in me.* 费利克斯从来就没有跟我倾诉过. ADV: ADV before v [PRAGMATICS]

5 You use **ever** to indicate that a person is showing a particular quality that is typical of them. (表示某人具有某种典型品质)总是; 始终; 永远. ◆ *He was ever careful to check his scripts.* 他向来都是仔细地检查自己的稿件. ADV: ADV adj/n WRITTEN

6 You say **as ever** in order to indicate that something is not unusual. 依旧，仍然. ◆ *He was by himself, alone as ever.* 他还是那样，孑然一人. PHR

7 You use **ever** to mean increasingly. 日益地; 越发地. ◆ *They grew ever further apart.* 他们日益疏远了. *It will become ever more complex.* 这会变得越来越复杂. ADV: ADV adj/adv

8 You use **ever** in questions beginning with words such as 'why', 'when', and 'who' when you want to emphasize your surprise or shock. (用在以why, when, who开头的疑问句中，强调自己的惊讶或震惊)竟然. ◆ *Why ever didn't you tell me?* 为什么你竟然没有告诉我? ADV: question ADV [PRAGMATICS]

9 If something has been the case **ever since** a particular time, it has been the case all the time from then until now. 从(某一特定时间)起直至现在; 此后一直. ◆ *He's been there ever since you left!* 自从你离开之后，他就一直在那儿! PHR-CONJ

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *I simply gave in to him, and I've regretted it ever since.* 我就那么向他屈服了，可从那时起我就一直在后悔. *Ever since, whenever I have been desperate, she has turned up.* 从那以后，我一感到绝望，她就会出现. ADV: ADV after v, ADV with cl

10 You use **ever** in the expressions **ever such** and **ever so** to emphasize that someone or something has a lot of a particular quality. (强调某人或某事物有很多某种特质)十分; 很; 非常. ◆ *He was very lively and ever such a good dancer.* 他非常活跃，而且是个很棒的舞蹈演员. *This is in ever such good condition.* 这处于非常好的条件之下. *I like him ever so much.* 我非常喜欢他. ADV: ADV such/so [PRAGMATICS] INFORMAL, BRITISH

11 You use the expression **all** someone **ever does** when you want to emphasize that they do the same thing all the time, and this annoys you. 老是做的事(强调某人总是做同一件事). ◆ *All she ever does is whinge and complain.* 她整天就是嘀嘀咕咕抱怨个没完. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

12 You can write **'Yours ever'** or 'Ever yours' at the end of a letter before you sign your name, as an affectionate way of ending the letter. (用于书信末尾署名前的套语) '你永远的朋友'. CONVENTION BRITISH, DATED

13 ➡ 又见 **forever.**

ever- /'evə-/.

You use **ever-** in adjectives such as **ever-increasing** and **ever-present**, to show that something exists or continues all the time. (用于如ever-increasing和ever-present等形容词中，表示某事物一直存在或继续)一直; 始终. ◆ *...an ever-changing world.* 不断变化的世界. COMB

ever·green /'evəgri:n/ **evergreens.** ♦◊◊◊◊

An **evergreen** is a tree or bush which has green leaves all the year round. (树木、灌木等)常绿树，常绿植物. N-COUNT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *Plant evergreen shrubs around the end of the month.* 在本月底种植常绿灌木. ADJ

ever·lasting /,evə'lɑ:stɪŋ, -'læst-/.

1 Something that is **everlasting** never comes to an end. 永久的; 永恒的; 没有尽头的. ◆ *...a message of peace and everlasting life.* 和平与永生的信息. ADJ

2 If you describe something as **everlasting**, you mean that it seems never to change or end. 持久的; 永远不变的; 无休止的. ◆ *Sometimes the work can feel unrewarding and everlasting.* 有时这工作可能会令人感到不值得做，而且没完没了. ADJ

,ever 'more; 又拼作 **evermore.** ♦◊◊◊◊

Ever more means for all the time in the future. 永远; 今后; 从此. ◆ *They will bitterly regret what they have done for ever more.* 从此他们将永远对所做的事感到深深的懊悔. ADV: ADV with v

every /'evri/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **every** to indicate that you are referring to all the members of a group or all the parts of something. (强调某一群体中的全体或事物的所有部分)每个; 每一. ◆ *Every village has a green, a church, a pub and a manor house.* 每个村庄都有一片草地、一所教堂、一间酒吧及一座庄园. DET

E

...*fish of every shape and hue.* 各种形状和颜色的鱼. ...*recipes for every occasion.* 适应每一种场合的诀窍.

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *His every utterance will be scrutinized.* 他说的每一句话都将被细查一番. ADJ poss ADJ n

2 If you say that someone's **every** whim, wish, or desire will be satisfied, you are emphasizing that everything they want will happen or be provided. 所有的(念头、愿望或欲望); 全部的. ADJ poss ADJ n PRAGMATICS

3 You use **every** in order to say how often something happens or to indicate that something happens at regular intervals. (表示事物发生的频率)每. ❖ *We were made to attend meetings every day.* 我们被要求每天参加会议. *A burglary occurs every three minutes in London.* 在伦敦, 每三分钟就发生一宗入室盗窃案. DET

4 You use **every** in the expressions **every now and then**, **every now and again**, **every once in a while**, and **every so often** in order to indicate that something happens occasionally. (表示偶尔发生)不时; 间或; 偶尔. PHR

5 If something happens **every other day** or **every second day**, for example, it happens one day, then does not happen the next day, then happens the day after that, and so on. You can also say that something happens **every third week**, **every fourth year**, and so on. 每隔(一段时间, 如: 每隔一天、每隔两周、每隔三年等等). PHR

E

6 You use **every** in front of a number when you are saying what proportion of people or things something happens to or applies to. (用在数字前面, 表示某事适用于多少比例的人或事物)每. ❖ *Two out of every three Britons already own a video recorder.* 每三个英国人中就有两人拥有录像机. *For every £1 we spend on food, on average we spend 22p on tobacco.* 我们在食品上每花费1镑, 平均就有22便士用来买烟. DET

7 You can use **every** before some nouns, for example 'sign', 'effort', 'reason', and 'intention' in order to emphasize what you are saying. (用在一些名词如sign, effort, reason, intention之前, 表示强调)所有; 一切. ❖ *There is every chance that you will succeed.* 你绝对有机会获得成功. DET PRAGMATICS

8 ➠ **every bit** as good as: 见 **bit**.

every·body /'evribɒdi/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Everybody means the same as **everyone**. 义同everyone.

every·day /'evrideɪ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You use **everyday** to describe something which happens or is used every day, or forms a regular and basic part of your life. 每天的; 日常的. ❖ ...*your everyday routine.* 你每天要处理的日常事务. *A paint finish can transform something everyday and mundane into something more elaborate.* 最后一道油漆工序可以把平凡普通的东西变得精美一些. ADJ

every·one /'evriwʌn/. 又可作 **everybody**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **everyone** or **everybody** to refer to all the people in a particular group. (某一特定群体中的)每个人; 人人; 所有人. ❖ *Everyone in the street was shocked.* 街上的每个人都吓呆了. *Everyone else goes home around 7 p.m.* 其他人都大约在晚上7点左右回家. *Not everyone thinks that the government is being particularly generous.* 并非人人都认为政府表现得特别慷慨. PRON-INDEF

2 You use **everyone** or **everybody** to refer to all people. 人人; 所有人. ❖ *Everyone needs some free time for rest and relaxation.* 人人都需要一些空闲时间来休息或放松一下自己. PRON-INDEF

every·thing /'evriθɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **everything** to refer to all the objects, actions, activities, or facts in a particular situation. 所有事物(某一特定情景中的所有物体、动作、活动或事实等); 一切. ❖ *Everything else in his life had changed.* 他生活中的其他一切都已经改变了. ...*everything that they will need for the day's hike.* 他们那天远足所需的一切物品. *Everything in the building had gone silent.* 大楼里的一切都变得静悄悄. *We can't think of everything.* 我们不可能每件事都能想出来. PRON-INDEF

2 You use **everything** to refer to a whole situation or to life in general. 整个情况; 整个生活; 一切. ❖ *Everything is going smoothly.* 一切都进展顺利. *Is everything all right?* 一切都好吗? PRON-INDEF

3 If you say that someone or something has **everything**, you mean they have all the things or qualities that most people consider to be desirable. (大多数人想拥有的)一切. ❖ *This man had everything. He had the house, the sailboat and a full life with friends and family.* 他这个人什么都有, 有房子、有帆船, 过着有朋友有家庭的美满生活. PRON-INDEF

4 If you say that someone or something is **everything**, you mean you consider them to be the most important thing that there is. 最重要的人; 最重要的事物. PRON-INDEF

5 You say **'and everything'** after mentioning a particular thing or list of things to indicate that they are only examples and that other things are also involved. 以及其他等等. ❖ *He had a bed and a fireplace and everything.* 他有一张床和一个壁炉, 还有其他物品. PHR INFORMAL

every·where /'evriweə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **everywhere** to refer to a whole area or to all the places in a particular area. 到处; 各处; (某一区域的)所有地方. ❖ *Working people everywhere object to paying taxes.* 各地有工作的人都反对纳税. *We went everywhere together.* 我们去哪都一块儿去. *Dust is everywhere.* 到处都是灰尘. ADV

2 You use **everywhere** to refer to all the places that someone goes to. (某人去的)所有地方. ❖ ...*travelling everywhere in style.* 派头十足地到处旅行. *Everywhere he went he was introduced as the current United States Open Champion.* 无论走到哪里, 都有人介绍他就是本届美国公开赛冠军得主. ADV

3 You use **everywhere** to emphasize that you are talking about a large number of places, or all possible places. (强调许多地方或所有可能的地方)到处, 处处. ❖ *I saw her picture everywhere.* 我到处都看见她的照片. *I looked everywhere. I couldn't find him.* 我到处都找遍了, 却没有找到他. ADV PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that someone or something is **everywhere**, you mean that they are present in a place in very large numbers. (表示大量存在)到处, 处处. ❖ *There were cartons of cigarettes everywhere.* 到处都是一盒盒的香烟. ADV

evict /ɪ'vɪkt/ evicts, evicting, evicted. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **is evicted** from the place where they are living, they are forced to leave it, usually because they have broken a law or contract. (通常因违法或违反合同等)(被)驱逐; (被)逐出. ❖ *The city police evicted ten families.* 该市警方驱逐了十个家庭. *The landlord threatened that he would evict Anne from her home.* 房东威胁说要把安妮赶出她的屋子. VB be V-ed from n; V n; V n from n

◢ **evic·tion** /ɪ'vɪkʃən/ **evictions** ❖ *He was facing eviction.* 他正面临着被驱逐的局面. N-VAR

evi·dence /'evɪdəns/ evidences, evidencing, evidenced. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Evidence** is anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened. 根据; 证明. ❖ *He'd seen no evidence of widespread fraud.* 他没有发现任何证据可表明欺诈行为的盛行. ...*evidence that stress is partly responsible for disease.* 显示压力是导致疾病的部分原因的证据. *There is no evidence to support this theory.* 这种理论没有依据. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a particular feeling, ability, or attitude **is evidenced** by something or someone, it is seen or felt. (使)被注意到; (使)被感觉到; (被)显示出来. ❖ *She was not calculating and evidenced no specific interest in money.* 她没什么心计, 而且没有让人感觉她对钱财有什么特别的兴趣. VB be V-ed by n; FORMAL; V n

3 **Evidence** is the information which is used in a court of law to try to prove something. **Evidence** is obtained from documents, objects, or witnesses. 证据; 证词, 证言; 物证. ❖ *The evidence against him was purely circumstantial.* 不利于他的证据完全是间接的旁证. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **give evidence** in a court of law or an official enquiry, you officially say what you know about people or PHR

events, or describe an occasion at which you were present. 提供证词; 作证. ❖ *Cabin crew have been giving evidence at the M1 air crash enquiry.* 机组人员一直为M1飞机失事的调查提供证据.

5 If someone or something **is in evidence**, they are present and can be clearly seen. 在场并清晰可见的; 显而易见的. ❖ *Few soldiers were in evidence.* 几乎看不到几个士兵. PHR

evi·dent /ˈevɪdənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **evident**, you notice it easily and clearly. 明显的; 清楚的. ❖ *His footprints were clearly evident in the heavy dust.* 他的脚印在厚厚的尘土上清晰可见. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **evident** to emphasize your certainty about a situation or fact and your interpretation of it. 显然的. ❖ *It was evident that she had once been a beauty.* 显然她曾经是个美人. *The cities are bombarded day after day in an evident effort to force their surrender.* 这些城市天天遭到轰炸, 这显然是要迫使他们投降. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ that/wh PRAGMATICS ADJ n

3 ➡ 又见 **self-evident**.

evi·dent·ly /ˈevɪdəntli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **evidently** to say that something is true, because you have seen evidence of it yourself or because someone has told you it is true. (表示情况属实)显然地. ❖ *The two Russians evidently knew each other.* 显然这两名俄国人互相认识. *From childhood, he was evidently at once rebellious and precocious.* 显然从孩提时代他就既反叛又早慧. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group, ADV before v

2 You can use **evidently** to introduce a statement or opinion and to emphasize that you feel that it is true or correct. (引出某一陈述或意见, 并强调其属实或正确)显然地. ❖ *Quite evidently, it has nothing to do with social background.* 显然, 这和社会背景毫无关系. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl PRAGMATICS FORMAL

evil /ˈiːvəl/ **evils.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Evil** is used to refer to all the wicked and bad things that happen in the world. 恶; 邪恶; 罪恶. ❖ *...those who see television as the root of all evil.* 那些视电视为万恶之源的人. *There's always a conflict between good and evil in his plays.* 他的戏剧总是表现善与恶的冲突. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **evil** is a very unpleasant or harmful situation or activity. 罪恶; 祸害; 邪恶之事; 恶行. ❖ *Apartheid is even a greater evil.* 种族隔离是更为严重的恶行. *...the evils of alcohol.* 酒精的害处. N-COUNT

3 If you describe someone as **evil**, you mean that they are very wicked and take pleasure in doing things that harm other people. 邪恶的; 坏的; 恶毒的. ❖ *...the country's most evil terrorists.* 该国最邪恶的恐怖分子. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you describe something as **evil**, you mean that you think it causes a great deal of harm to people and is morally bad. 有害的; 不道德的. ❖ *...condemning slavery as evil.* 谴责奴隶制有害而不道德. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you have two choices, but think that they are both bad, you can describe the one which is less bad as **the lesser of two evils**, or the **lesser evil**. 两害之较轻者. PHR

ˌevil ˈeye.

1 Some people believe that **the evil eye** is a magical power used to cast a spell on someone or something, so that bad things happen to them. 恶毒的眼光, 恶目(有人相信这种眼光可给人或事物带来灾祸). N-SING the N

2 If you say that someone is giving you the **evil eye**, you mean that they are looking at you in a very unpleasant and hostile way. (用)恶毒而敌视的眼光(看某人). N-SING

evince /ɪˈvɪns/ **evinces, evincing, evinced.**

If someone or something **evinces** a particular feeling or quality, they show it, often indirectly. (通常是间接地)表明; 表现(某种情感或品质); 显示出. ❖ *The entire production evinces authenticity.* 所有产品表明它们是原作. VB V n

evis·cer·ate /ɪˈvɪsəreɪt/ **eviscerates, eviscerating, eviscerated.**

If you say that something will **eviscerate** an organization or system, you mean that it will make it much weaker or much less powerful. 削弱(组织或系统); 使变弱. ❖ *The petition will eviscerate state government.* 请愿行动会削弱州政府. VB FORMAL V n

evoca·tive /ɪˈvɒkətɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **evocative**, you mean that it produces pleasant memories, ideas, emotions, and responses in people. 唤起美好回忆的; 使产生情感的; 引起想法的; 产生回应的. ❖ *Her story is sharply evocative of Italian provincial life.* 她的故事强烈地勾起人们对意大利乡村生活的美好回忆. ◢ **evoca·tive·ly** ❖ *...the collection of islands evocatively known as the South Seas.* 令人产生美好情感的南太平洋群岛. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

evoke /ɪˈvəʊk/ **evokes, evoking, evoked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

To **evoke** a particular memory, idea, emotion, or response means to cause it to occur. 引起(回忆、想法、情感或反应); 唤起. ❖ *...the scene evoking memories of those old movies.* 唤起人们对旧影片的回忆的情景. ◢ **evo·ca·tion** /ˌiːvəˈkeɪʃən, ˌev-/ **evocations** ❖ *...the faithful evocation of those fateful years.* 那些重要年代的如实再现. VB V n N-VAR

evo·lu·tion /ˌiːvəˈluːʃən, ˌev-/ **evolutions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Evolution** is a process of gradual change that takes place over many generations, during which species of animals, plants, or insects slowly change some of their physical characteristics. 进化. ❖ *...the evolution of plants and animals.* 动植物的进化. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Evolution** is a process of gradual and uninterrupted development in a particular situation or thing over a period of time. 演变; 演化; 发展. ❖ *...the evolution of modern physics.* 现代物理学的发展. N-VAR FORMAL

evo·lu·tion·ary /ˌiːvəˈluːʃənəri, AM -neri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Evolutionary means relating to a process of gradual change and development. 演变的; 演化的; 逐步变化发展的. ❖ *...an evolutionary process.* 演化过程. *...a period of evolutionary change.* 一段逐步发展变化期. ADJ

evolve /ɪˈvɒlv/ **evolves, evolving, evolved.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When animals or plants **evolve**, they gradually change and develop into different forms. (动植物)进化. ❖ *Maize evolved from a wild grass in Mexico.* 玉米是由墨西哥一种野生植物进化而来. *...when amphibians evolved into reptiles.* 当两栖动物进化为爬行动物... VB V V from n V into n

2 If something **evolves** or you **evolve** it, it gradually develops over a period of time into something different and usually more advanced. 逐步发展成(不同的、往往更高级的事物); 逐步形成. ❖ *...a tiny airline which eventually evolved into Pakistan International Airlines.* 一家最终发展成为巴基斯坦国际航空公司的小型航空公司. *As medical knowledge evolves, beliefs change.* 随着医学知识的增长, 人们的观念也变了. V-ERG V into/from n V Also V n

ewe /juː/ **ewes.**

A **ewe** is an adult female sheep. 成年母羊. N-COUNT

ex /eks/ **exes.**

Someone's **ex** is the person they used to be married to or used to have a romantic or sexual relationship with. 前夫或前妻; 旧情人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ex- /eks-/.

ex- is added to nouns to show that someone or something is no longer the thing referred to by that noun. For example, someone's ex-husband is no longer their husband. (加在名词前表示)以前的; 前任的. 例如ex-husband指前任丈夫. PREFIX

ex·ac·er·bate /ɪgˈzæsəbeɪt/ **exacerbates, exacerbating, exacerbated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **exacerbates** a bad situation, it makes it worse. 使恶化; 使加剧; 使加深. ❖ *Mr Powell-Taylor says that depopulation exacerbates the problem.* 鲍威尔泰勒先生说人口减少使这一问题更为突出. ◢ **ex·ac·er·ba·tion** /ɪgˌzæsəˈbeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the exacerbation of global problems.* 各种全球问题的加剧. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

ex·act /ɪgˈzækt/ **exacts, exacting, exacted.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Exact** means correct in every detail. For example, an **exact** copy is the same in every detail as the original. 精确的; 准确的; 确切的. ❖ *I don't remember the exact words.* 我想不起确切的原话. *The exact number of protest calls has not been revealed.* 打电话来抗议的确切次 ADJ-GRADED

数尚未透露. ◢ **ex·act·ly** ◆ *Try to locate exactly where the smells are entering the room.* 设法查出那些进入房间的气味到底来自何处. *The system worked perfectly, exactly as his training and plans had led him to expect.* 止如他根据自己的经验和计划所预期的那样，这一系统运行极佳. ADV-GRADED

2 You use **exact** before a noun to emphasize that you are referring to that particular thing and no other, especially something that has a particular significance. 正好的, 恰好的. ◆ *Do you really think I could get the exact thing I want?* 你真的认为我能得到我确实想要的东西吗? *It may be that you will feel the exact opposite of what you expected.* 你有可能会感觉到与你原本期望的恰恰相反的东西. ◢ **exactly** ◆ *These are exactly the people who do not vote.* 这些正是不参加投票的人. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS ADV ADV n/wh

3 You say **to be exact** to indicate that you are now giving more detailed information or a slight correction that relates to what you have been saying. 确切地说, 准确地说. ◆ *A small number—five, to be exact—have been bad.* 有一小部分一确切地说是五个一已经坏了. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If you describe someone as **exact**, you mean that they are very careful and detailed in their work, thinking, or methods. 严谨的; 精密的; 仔细的. ADJ-GRADED

5 When someone **exacts** something, they demand and obtain it from someone else, especially because they are in a superior or more powerful position. (尤指因自己是上级或处于更有权的地位而)要求; 强索. ◆ *Already he has exacted a written apology from the chairman of the commission.* 他已经迫使委员会主席给他写了一份书面道歉. VB FORMAL V n from/for n

6 If someone **exacts** revenge on a person, they have their revenge on them. 报(仇); 进行(报复). ◆ *She uses the media to help her exact a terrible revenge.* 她利用传媒替她进行可怕的报复. VB V n on n V n

7 If something **exacts** a high price, it has a bad effect on a person or situation. 对(某人或某情况)造成(坏影响). ◆ *The sheer physical effort had exacted a heavy price.* 纯粹的体力劳动给人造成了很大的伤害. VB V n Also V n on n

8 ➼ 又见 **exactly**.

E

ex·act·ing /ɪg'zæktɪŋ/.

You use **exacting** to describe something or someone that demands hard work and a great deal of care. 需要付出艰苦努力的; 需要极为细致小心的. ◆ *...such an exacting task.* 如此艰巨的任务. *Privately they seem to have the same exacting standards.* 私下里他们似乎都有同样严格的标准. ADJ-GRADED

ex·acti·tude /ɪg'zæktɪtju:d, AM -tu:d/.

Exactitude is the quality of being very accurate and careful. 准确(性); 精确(性). ◆ *...the exactitude he expected to find in all dimensions of daily life.* 他期望日常生活的各方面都要精确. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ex·act·ly /ɪg'zæktli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **exactly** before an amount, number, or position to emphasize that it is no more, no less, or no different from what you are stating. (用在表示数量、数目或位置等词的前面, 表示正好)精确地; 确切地. ◆ *Agnew's car pulled into the driveway at exactly five o'clock.* 阿格纽的汽车在5点准时驶入车道. *...exactly in the middle of the picture.* 在图片的正中央. ADV PRAGMATICS

2 If you say **'Exactly'**, you are agreeing with someone or emphasizing the truth of what they say. (同意或强调某人所说属实) '确实如此'. If you say **'Not exactly'**, you are telling them politely that they are wrong in part of what they are saying. (礼貌地告诉别人说的话部分有出入) '并不'; '不完全'. ◆ *'We don't know the answer to that.'—'Exactly, so shut up and stop speculating.'* '我们不知道那个问题的答案.'—'的确如此, 那就闭上嘴别胡乱猜了.' *'And you refused?'—'Well, not exactly. I couldn't say yes.'* '这么说你拒绝了?'—'嗯, 不完全这样. 我只是不能说同意.' ADV PRAGMATICS

3 You use **not exactly** to indicate that a meaning or situation is slightly different from what people think or expect. (表示与别人所想或所期望的略有不同)并不; 不完全. ◆ *He's not exactly homeless, he just hangs out in this park.* 他并不完全是无家可归, 只是住在这个公园里. ADV not ADV PRAGMATICS

4 You use **not exactly** to emphasize in an ironic or sarcastic way what is being said. (含讥讽意, 强调前述)并不, 并没有; 根本不. ◆ *This is not exactly what the Church needed just at this moment.* 这并不是教会此时此刻所需要的. ADV not ADV PRAGMATICS

5 You use **exactly** with a question to emphasize your annoyance with what someone is doing or saying. (用在问句中表示恼怒)到底; 究竟. ◆ *Exactly what are you looking for?* 到底你在找什么? ADV ADV with question PRAGMATICS

6 ➼ 又见 **exact**.

ex,act 'science.

If you say that a particular activity is not an **exact science**, you mean that there are no set rules to follow or it does not produce entirely accurate results. (与否定词连用)精密科学(指有规律可循并可得出精确结果的事物). ◆ *Forecasting floods is not an exact science.* 洪水预报没有一定规律可循, 而且无法得出完全精确的结果. N-SING

ex·ag·ger·ate /ɪg'zædʒəreɪt/ exaggerates, exaggerating, exaggerated. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **exaggerate**, you indicate that something is, for example, worse or more important than it really is. 对...言过其实, 夸大. ◆ *She did sometimes exaggerate the demands of her job.* 她有时确实是夸大了自己工作的艰辛. ◢ **ex·ag·gera·tion** /ɪg,zædʒə'reɪʃən/ **exaggerations** ◆ *It would be an exaggeration to call the danger urgent.* 把这种危险称作紧急情况可能就有点夸大了. VB V V n N-VAR

2 If something **exaggerates** a situation, quality, or feature, it makes it appear greater, more obvious, or more important than it really is. 夸张; 夸大; 言过其实. ◆ *These figures exaggerate the loss of competitiveness.* 这些数字夸大了失去竞争力的程度. VB V n

ex·ag·ger·at·ed /ɪg'zædʒəreɪtɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **exaggerated** is or seems larger, better, worse, or more important than it needs to be. 夸张的; 夸大的; 言过其实的. ◆ *...exaggerated claims for what such courses can achieve.* 对这样的课程所能取得的效果的夸大声明. ◢ **ex·ag·ger·at·ed·ly** ◆ *...an exaggeratedly feminine appearance.* 夸张的女性外表. *She laughed exaggeratedly at their jokes.* 听了他们的笑话, 她夸张地笑了起来. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj-ed, ADV after v

ex·alt /ɪg'zɔ:lt/ exalts, exalting, exalted. ◆◇◇◇◇

To **exalt** someone or something means to praise them very highly. 高度赞扬; 颂扬; 吹捧. ◆ *This book exalts her as both mother and muse.* 此书高度吹捧她, 说她既是母亲, 又是艺术女神. ◢ **ex·al·ta·tion** ◆ *The poem, which appeared in 1890, is an exaltation of married love.* 这首发表于1890年的诗歌颂扬了夫妻间的爱情. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT also a N

ex·al·ta·tion /,egzɔ:l'teɪʃən/.

Exaltation is an intense feeling of great joy and happiness. 兴奋; 得意; 兴高采烈. ◆ *The city was swept up in the mood of exaltation.* 整个城市沉浸在欣喜若狂的气氛之中. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

➼ 又见 **exalt**.

ex·alt·ed /ɪg'zɔ:ltɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is at an **exalted** level is at a very high level, especially with regard to rank or importance. (尤指级别或重要性)高的. ◆ *...the exalted level of Olympic competition.* 奥林匹克竞赛的高水准. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 If you feel **exalted**, you feel full of joy and happiness. 兴奋的; 兴高采烈的. ◆ *You do get very excited and exalted by the power of their speeches.* 受他们演讲的影响你的确显得异常兴奋和激动. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

exam /ɪg'zæm/ exams. ◆◆◇◇◇

An **exam** is a formal test that you take to show your knowledge of a subject, or to obtain a qualification. 考试. ◆ *He passed his A-level history exam.* 他通过了高级程度的历史科目考试. *Kate's exam results were excellent.* 凯特的考试成绩优异. N-COUNT

ex·ami·na·tion /ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃən/ examinations. ◆◆◆◇◇

An **examination** is the same as an **exam**. 同exam. N-COUNT FORMAL

➼ 又见 **examine**.

ex·am·ine /ɪg'zæmɪn/ examines, examining, examined. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **examine** something, you look at it carefully. 检 VB

查；仔细观察；调查. ❖ *He examined her passport.* 他检查了她的护照. ◢ **ex·ami·na·tion** /ɪɡˌzæmɪˈneɪʃən/ **examinations** ❖ *...an examination of the wreck.* 对残骸的检查. V n N-VAR

2 If a doctor **examines** you, he or she checks your body in order to find out how healthy you are. 检查(身体). ❖ *Another doctor examined her and could still find nothing wrong.* 另一位医生也替她作了检查，还是没有发现什么问题. ◢ **examination** ❖ *Further examination is needed to exclude the chance of disease.* 需要作进一步检查以排除患病的可能性. VB V n N-VAR

3 If an idea or plan **is examined**, it is considered very carefully. 审查(观点、计划等). ❖ *The plans will be examined by EC environment ministers.* 该计划将由欧共体的环境部长们进行审查. ◢ **examination** ❖ *The government said it was studying the implications, which 'required very careful examination'.* 政府说他们正在研究其带来的种种结果，而这'需要非常仔细的审查'. VB V n N-VAR

4 If you **are examined**, you are given a formal test in order to show your knowledge of a subject. (接受)考试，(被)考查. ❖ *...learning to cope with the pressures of being judged and examined by our teachers.* 学会面对老师对我们的评判和考试带来的压力. VB usu passive be V-ed

ex·ami·nee /ɪɡˌzæmɪˈniː/ **examinees.**

An **examinee** is someone who is taking an exam. 考生；受检查(考察或审查)的人. N-COUNT FORMAL

ex·am·in·er /ɪɡˈzæmɪnə/ **examiners.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **examiner** is a person who sets or marks an examination. 考官，主考人；审查人. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **medical examiner**.

ex·am·ple /ɪɡˈzɑːmpəl, -ˈzæmp-/ **examples.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 An **example** of something is a situation, object, or person that illustrates a point you are making, or that supports an argument or opinion. 例子；实例；例证. ❖ *The doctors gave numerous examples of patients being expelled from hospital.* 医生们举出了大量病人被逐出医院的例子. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 You use **for example** to emphasize something that illustrates a point you are making, or that supports an argument or opinion. 例如；比如. ❖ *A few simple precautions can be taken, for example ensuring that desks are the right height.* 可以采取一些简单的预防措施，例如要确保书桌的高度合适. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 An **example** is something that represents or is typical of a particular class of objects or styles. 样品；样本；范例. ❖ *Symphonies 103 and 104 stand as perfect examples of early symphonic construction.* 第103和104号交响曲是早期交响乐结构的理想范例. *The plaque illustrated in Figure 1 is an example of his work at this time.* 标号为1的饰板是他这时作品的样本. N-COUNT

4 In a dictionary entry, an **example** is a phrase or sentence which shows how a word is used. (字典中的)例子；例证. N-COUNT

5 If you refer to a person as an **example** to other people, you mean that he or she behaves in a good way that other people should copy. 范例；榜样；楷模. ❖ *Their example shows us what we are all capable of.* 他们作出的榜样告诉我们，所有人都有能力做些什么. N-COUNT

6 If you **set an example**, you encourage people by your behaviour to behave in a similar way. 树立榜样. ❖ *An officer's job was to set an example.* 军官的工作就是作出榜样. PHR

7 If you **follow** someone's **example**, you copy their behaviour, especially because you admire them. (尤指因尊敬而)以...为榜样. ❖ *...following the example set by her father.* 以她父亲为榜样. PHR

8 To **make an example of** someone who has done something wrong means to punish them severely as a warning to other people not to do the same thing. 惩罚...以警戒他人. PHR

ex·as·per·ate /ɪɡˈzɑːspəreɪt, -ˈzæs-/ **exasperates, exasperating, exasperated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone or something **exasperates** you, they annoy you and make you feel frustrated. 激怒；使气恼. ❖ *The sheer futility of it all exasperates her.* 整件事情一点结果没有，简直把她激怒了. ◢ **ex·as·pera·tion** /ɪɡˌzɑːspəˈreɪʃən, -ˌzæs-/ ❖ *Mahoney clenched his fist in exasperation.* 马奥尼愤怒地紧握着拳头. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

ex·as·per·at·ed /ɪɡˈzɑːspəreɪtɪd, -ˈzæs-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **exasperated**, you mean that they are feeling frustrated or angry because of something that is happening. 被激怒的；恼怒的. ❖ *Bertha was exasperated at the delay.* 伯莎对这次延误很是恼怒. *...an exasperated sigh.* 恼怒的叹息. ADJ-GRADED

ex·as·per·at·ing /ɪɡˈzɑːspəreɪtɪŋ, -ˈzæs-/.

If you describe someone or something as **exasperating**, you mean that they make you feel angry or frustrated. 使人气愤的；令人失望的. ❖ *She really is the most exasperating woman.* 她实在是最使人恼火的女人. ADJ-GRADED

ex·ca·vate /ˈekskəveɪt/ **excavates, excavating, excavated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When archaeologists or other people **excavate** a piece of land, they remove earth from it and look for things which are buried there, in order to find out about the past. 挖掘(某一块地，以发现有关过去的情况)，发掘. ❖ *A new Danish expedition is again excavating the site.* 一支新组成的丹麦探险队再一次挖掘这片遗址. ◢ **ex·ca·va·tion** /ˌekskəˈveɪʃən/ **excavations** ❖ *...the excavation of a bronze-age boat.* 挖掘出一只青铜时代的船. *These new excavations will require conservation.* 对这些新的出土文物应加以保护. VB V n N-VAR

2 To **excavate** means to dig a hole in the ground, for example in order to build there. 开凿；开挖；挖掘. ❖ *A contractor was hired to drain the reservoir and to excavate soil.* 一家承办商受雇排干水库的水，再把泥土挖出来. ◢ **excavation** ❖ *...the excavation of canals.* 运河的开凿. VB V n N-VAR

ex·ca·va·tor /ˈekskəveɪtə/ **excavators.**

An **excavator** is a large machine that is used for digging. 挖掘机. N-COUNT

ex·ceed /ɪkˈsiːd/ **exceeds, exceeding, exceeded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **exceeds** a particular amount or number, it is greater or larger than that amount or number. 超过(数量或数目等)，超出. ❖ *Its research budget exceeds $700 million a year.* 它的研究经费预算每年超过7亿元. *His performance exceeded all expectations.* 他的表现超出了所有人的预料. VB V n

2 If you **exceed** a limit or rule, you go beyond it, even though you are not supposed to. 超出；超越(限制或规则). ❖ *She was exceeding the speed limit.* 她正在超过时速的限制. *I would be exceeding my powers if I ordered the march to be halted.* 如果我下令停止行军，我就是在越权行事. VB V n

ex·ceed·ing·ly /ɪkˈsiːdɪŋli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Exceedingly means very or very much. 非常；极其. ❖ *...an exceedingly good lunch.* 一顿极其美味的午餐. *I have a case that troubles me exceedingly.* 有一宗案件使我感到非常棘手. ADV DATED

ex·cel /ɪkˈsel/ **excels, excelling, excelled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **excels** in or at something, they are very good at doing it. 擅长；做得好. ❖ *Academically he began to excel.* 在学术上他开始有所突破. *Krishnan excelled himself in all departments of his game.* 克里斯南在他所擅长的运动的各个方面都很出色. VB V in/at n V V pron-refl

ex·cel·lence /ˈeksələns/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone or something has the quality of **excellence**, they are extremely good at something. 优秀；卓越；杰出. ❖ *...the top US award for excellence in journalism.* 美国最高荣誉的新闻事业杰出成就奖. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **par excellence**.

Ex·cel·len·cy /ˈeksələnsi/ **Excellencies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

You use expressions such as **Your Excellency** or **His Excellency** when you are addressing or referring to officials of very high rank, for example ambassadors or governors. (用于称呼或指级别很高的官员，如大使或州长等)阁下. ❖ *...His excellency the President.* 总统阁下. N-VOC poss N, PRON poss PRON PRAGMATICS

ex·cel·lent /ˈeksələnt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **excellent** is very good indeed. 优秀 ADJ

E

的; 卓越的; 杰出的. ❖ *The recording quality is excellent.* 录音质量极佳. *Sue is very efficient and does an excellent job as Fred's personal assistant.* 休办事效率很高, 身为弗雷德的私人助理, 她工作非常出色. ◢ **ex·cel·lent·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *They're both playing excellently.* 他们双方打得都很出色. *The tournament was excellently organised.* 这次比赛组织得非常好.

2 Some people say **'Excellent!'** to show that they approve of something. (表示赞许) '真棒!', '好极了!' EXCLAM

ex·cept /ɪk'sept/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **except** to introduce the only thing or person that a statement does not apply to, or a fact that prevents a statement from being completely true. 除...外. ❖ *I wouldn't have accepted anything except a job in Europe.* 本来除了在欧洲的工作外, 我是不会接受其他任何工作的. *I don't take any drugs whatsoever, except aspirin for colds.* 我患感冒时除了吃阿司匹林外, 什么药都不吃. *Booking is not necessary except in the case of larger parties.* 除了大型聚会外, 参加其他活动都不必预约登记. PREP

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *The log cabin stayed empty, except when we came.* 除了我们来时之外, 这个木屋一直是空置的. *Nothing more to do now except wait.* 现在除了等待别无他事可做. CONJ

2 You use **except for** to introduce the only thing or person that prevents a statement from being completely true. 除了...之外; 撇除; 撇开. ❖ *Everyone was late, except for Richard.* 除了理查德, 其他人都迟到了. PHR-PREP

ex·cept·ed /ɪk'septɪd/.

You use **excepted** after you have mentioned a person or thing to show that you do not include them in the statement you are making. 除外. ❖ *Jeremy excepted, the men seemed personable.* 这些人都讨人喜欢, 但杰里米除外. ADV n ADV FORMAL

ex·cept·ing /ɪk'septɪŋ/.

You use **excepting** to introduce the only thing that prevents a statement from being completely true. 除外. ❖ *The source of meat for much of this region (excepting Japan) has traditionally been the pig.* 传统上这一地区(日本除外)的大部分地方的肉食来源是猪. PREP FORMAL

ex·cep·tion /ɪk'sepʃən/ **exceptions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **exception** is a particular thing, person, or situation that is not included in a general statement or rule. 例外; 不包括在内的事物、人或情况. ❖ *There is, however, one major exception to the general shift towards capitalism.* 不过, 在全面转向资本主义的过程中有一个主要的例外. *The law makes no exceptions.* 法律没有例外. N-COUNT

2 You use **with the exception of** to introduce a thing or person that is not included in a general statement. 除了...之外. ❖ *Yesterday was a day off for everybody, with the exception of Lawrence.* 昨天人人都放假, 但劳伦斯除外. PHR-PREP

3 When you are referring to an example which contradicts a statement that you are making, you can say that it is **the exception that proves the rule**, in order to avoid spoiling your argument. (谈及矛盾的例子)证明规律的例外. ❖ *Selling arms to a country that sponsors terrorism is clearly wrong, but it's the exception sometimes that proves the rule.* 出售武器给资助恐怖主义的国家显然是错误的, 不过有时正是例外证明了规则的存在. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If you make a general statement, and then say that something or someone is **no exception**, you are emphasizing that they are included in that statement. 也包括在内; 也不例外. ❖ *Marketing is applied to everything these days, and books are no exception.* 如今市场营销被应用到各个方面, 书籍也不例外. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 You use **without exception** to emphasize that the statement you are making is true in all cases. 无一例外, 全都. ❖ *The vehicles are without exception old, rusty and dented.* 这些车辆无一例外地全都破旧不堪, 锈迹斑斑, 表面凹凸不平. *Almost without exception those convicted were our friends and colleagues.* 那些被判有罪的人几乎无一例外都是我们的朋友和同事. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If you **take exception to** something, you feel offended or annoyed by it. 因...而感到不快或生气. ❖ *They take exception to any kind of noise whatsoever.* 听到任何喧闹声他们都会感到不快. PHR

ex·cep·tion·al /ɪk'sepʃənəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **exceptional** to describe someone or something that has a particular quality to an unusually high degree. 例外的; 独特的; 非一般的; 超凡的; 杰出的. ❖ *...children with exceptional ability.* 具有超常能力的儿童. ◢ **ex·cep·tion·al·ly** ❖ *He's an exceptionally talented dancer.* 他是一名才华横溢的舞蹈家. *The conditions under ground were exceptionally hot.* 地底下的环境是出奇地酷热. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV ADV adj/adv

2 **Exceptional** situations are unusual and only happen very rarely. 不同一般的; 罕见的. ❖ *...if the courts hold that this case is exceptional.* 如果法庭认为这件案子不同一般的话... ◢ **exceptionally** ❖ *Exceptionally, in times of emergency, we may send a team of experts.* 如遇有紧急情况, 我们可能会破例派专家小组去看看. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV ADV with cl

ex·cerpt /'eksɜːpt/ **excerpts.** ◆◆◆◇◇

An **excerpt** is a short piece of writing or music which is taken from a larger piece. (文字作品或音乐的)节录; 节选; 选段. N-COUNT

ex·cess, excesses. The noun is pronounced /ɪk'ses/. The adjective is pronounced /'ekses/. 名词发音为 /ɪk'ses/, 形容词发音为 /'ekses/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **excess** of something is a larger amount than is needed or usual. 过量; 过多; 过度. ❖ *Polyunsaturated oils are essential for health. Excess is harmful, however.* 多重不饱和脂肪油对健康至关重要. 不过摄入过量会有害于身体. N-VAR: with supp

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The major reason for excess weight is excess eating.* 身体超重的主要原因是饮食过度. ADJ ADJ n

2 **In excess of** means more than a particular amount. 超过. ❖ *Avoid deposits in excess of £20,000 in any one account.* 在任何一个账户里存入的金额不要超过2万镑. PHR-PREP FORMAL

3 **Excess** is behaviour that is unacceptable because it is too extreme or immoral. 过分的行为; 越轨的行为. ❖ *She was sick of her life of excess.* 她厌倦了自己那毫无节制的生活. *...the bloody excesses of warfare.* 战争引起的血淋淋的暴行. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

4 If you do something **to excess**, you do it too much. 过分; 过度. ❖ *Red meat, eaten to excess, is very high in fat and calories.* 食用过多红肉会导致摄入过多的脂肪和热量. PHR

5 **Excess** is used to refer to additional amounts of money that need to be paid for services and activities that were not originally taken into account. (费用)额外的; 附加的. ❖ *...an excess fare of £20.* 附加费20镑. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

6 The **excess** on an insurance policy is a sum of money which the insured person has to pay towards the cost of a claim. The insurance company pays the rest. 免赔额(保险公司从投保人要求赔偿的数额中扣除的规定数额, 其余部分由公司支付). ❖ *...a policy with a £250 excess for under-21s.* 一份未满21岁人士应付250镑免赔额的保险单. N-COUNT BRITISH TECHNICAL

ex·ces·sive /ɪk'sesɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you describe the amount or level of something as **excessive**, you disapprove of it because it is more or higher than is necessary or reasonable. 过多的; 过分的; 过高的. ❖ *...use of excessive force by police.* 动用过分的警力. ◢ **ex·ces·sive·ly** ❖ *...excessively high salaries.* 过高的工资. *Mum had started taking pills and drinking excessively.* 妈妈已开始过量地服药和饮酒. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV

ex·change /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ **exchanges, exchanging, exchanged.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If two or more people **exchange** things of a particular kind, they give them to each other at the same time. 交换. ❖ *We exchanged addresses.* 我们互相交换地址. *He exchanged a quick smile with her.* 他飞快地与她互相微笑了一下. V-RECIP pl-n V V n with n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He ruled out any exchange of prisoners with the militants.* 他拒绝与好战分子交换俘 N-COUNT

房. *There was also a brief exchange of views.* 大家也简单地相互交换了意见.

2 If you **exchange** something or **exchange** it for something else, you replace it with something else, especially something that is better. 更换, 把...换成(某物, 尤指更好的东西). ❖ *If the car you have leased is clearly unsatisfactory, you can always exchange it for another.* 如果对租用的车很不满意, 你可以随时来换. VB V n / V n for n

3 If you do something for someone or give them something **in exchange**, you do it or give it because they did something for you or gave you something. 作为(对...的)交换. ❖ *It is illegal for public officials to solicit gifts or money in exchange for favors.* 公务员索取礼物或金钱作为给人好处的交换条件是违法的. *He paid her a huge salary. In exchange, he was assured of her vote.* 他付给她巨额工资换取她投了他一票. PHR

4 An **exchange** of fire, for example, is an incident in which people use guns or missiles against each other. 交火; 交战. ❖ *...the risk of a nuclear exchange.* 核战争的危险. N-COUNT

5 An **exchange** is an arrangement in which people from two different countries visit each other's country, to strengthen links between them. (不同国家之间为加强联系而进行的)互访; 交流. ❖ *...educational exchanges for young people.* (两国)青年之间的教育交流. N-COUNT

6 An **exchange** is a brief conversation, usually an angry one. 短暂交谈(尤指口角、争论). N-COUNT FORMAL

7 **Exchange** is used in the names of some places where people used to trade and do business with each other. 交易所(常用于公司名称中). N-COUNT

8 The **exchange** is the same as the **telephone exchange**. 同telephone exchange.

9 ➻ 又见 **corn exchange, foreign exchange, stock exchange**.

ex'change rate, exchange rates. ◆◆◆◇◇

The **exchange rate** of a country's unit of currency is the amount of another country's currency that you get in exchange for it. (外汇)汇率, 兑换率, 汇价. N-COUNT

Ex·cheq·uer /ɪks'tʃekə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The Exchequer is the department in the British government which is responsible for the money belonging to the state. 英国财政部. N-PROPER the N

ex·cise, excises, excising, excised. ◆◇◇◇◇

The noun is pronounced /'eksaɪz/. The verb is pronounced /ɪk'saɪz/. 名词发音为/'eksaɪz/. 动词发音为 /ɪk'saɪz/.

1 **Excise** is a tax that the government of a country puts on goods such as cigarettes, which are produced for sale in its own country. (在国内销售的货物如香烟等的)消费税; 国内货物税. ❖ *...this year's rise in excise duties.* 今年消费税的上涨. N-VAR

2 If someone **excises** something, they remove it completely. 完全去除; 消除; 切除; 删去. ❖ *...the question of permanently excising madness from the world.* 关于在全球永久消除精神失常的问题. VB V n FORMAL V n from n

ex·cit·able /ɪk'saɪtəbəl/.

If you describe someone as **excitable**, you mean that they behave in a nervous way and become excited easily. 易紧张的; 易激动的; 易兴奋的. ❖ *Mrs. Anderson was not an excitable woman.* 安德森太太不是个易激动的人. ADJ-GRADED

ex·cite /ɪk'saɪt/ excites, exciting, excited. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **excites** you, it makes you feel very happy or enthusiastic. 使激动; 使兴奋. ❖ *We'd not been excited by anything for about three years.* 大约已有三年的时间没什么事情能使我们感到激动了. *Where the show really excites is in the display of avant-garde photography.* 这次展览真正令人兴奋的是前卫派摄影作品的展示. VB V n V

2 If something **excites** a particular emotion or reaction in someone, it causes them to experience it. 引起(某种情感或反应); 激起. ❖ *Daniel's early exposure to motor racing did not excite his interest.* 丹尼尔早年接触过汽车赛, 但这并没有引起他的兴趣. *Reports of the plot of this unusual film tend to excite revulsion.* 有关这部非同寻常的影片的情节报道, 往往激起人们强烈的反感. VB V n

3 If something or someone **excites** you, they cause you to feel sexual desire. 激发(性欲). ❖ *Don't try exciting your partner with dirty magazines.* 不要试图用低级杂志来激起你伴侣的情欲. ◢ **ex·cit·ed** ❖ *She makes you feel warm and comfortable, and maybe a little excited.* 她使你感到温暖舒适, 或许还有一点点兴奋. ◢ **ex·cit·ing** ❖ *...a sexually exciting thought.* 引起性兴奋的念头. VB V n with n Also V n ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

ex·cit·ed /ɪk'saɪtɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **excited**, you are so happy that you cannot relax, especially because you are thinking about something pleasant that is going to happen to you. (尤指因想到即将发生在自己身上的愉快之事而)激动的; 兴奋的. ❖ *I'm very excited about the possibility of playing for England's first team.* 我为有可能在英格兰一队踢球而兴奋不已. *...an excited teenager.* 一名兴奋的少年. ◢ **ex·cit·ed·ly** ❖ *'You're coming?' he said excitedly.* '你来吗?' 他兴奋地问道. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you are **excited**, you are very worried or angry about something, and so you cannot relax. 因担心或生气而无法平静的; 激动的. ❖ *I don't think there's any reason to get excited about inflation.* 我认为没有任何理由为通货膨胀而情绪激动. *...excited voices.* 激动的声音. ADJ-GRADED

ex·cite·ment /ɪk'saɪtmənt/ excitements. ◆◆◇◇◇

You use **excitement** to refer to the state of being excited, or to something that excites you. 激动; 兴奋; 令人激动的事. ❖ *...in a state of great excitement.* 处于万分激动之中. *This game had its challenges, excitements and rewards.* 这个比赛富有挑战性, 既惊险刺激又有回报. N-VAR

ex·cit·ing /ɪk'saɪtɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

If something is **exciting**, it makes you feel very happy or enthusiastic. 刺激的; 令人激动的; 令人兴奋的. ❖ *...the most exciting adventure of their lives.* 他们生命中最刺激的冒险. ◢ **ex·cit·ing·ly** ❖ *...an excitingly original writer.* 一位极富独创性的作家. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ex·claim /ɪks'kleɪm/ exclaims, exclaiming, exclaimed. ◆◇◇◇◇

Writers sometimes use **exclaim** to show that someone is speaking suddenly, loudly, or emphatically. 惊叫; 呼喊; 大声说. ❖ *'He went back to the lab,' Iris exclaimed impatiently.* '他回实验室了.' 艾里斯不耐烦地大声说道. VB V with quote Also V that

ex·cla·ma·tion /ˌekskləˈmeɪʃən/ exclamations.

An **exclamation** is something that is spoken suddenly, loudly, or emphatically and that expresses excitement, admiration, shock, or anger. (表示激动、羡慕、震惊或气愤)呼喊, 叫喊, 惊呼. ❖ *Sue gave an exclamation as we got a clear sight of the house.* 当我们清楚地看到这所房子时, 休发出了惊呼声. N-COUNT FORMAL

excla'mation mark, exclamation marks.

An **exclamation mark** is the sign (!) which is used in writing to show that a word, phrase, or sentence is an exclamation. The usual American expression is **exclamation point**. 感叹号 (!). [美]一般作 exclamation point. N-COUNT BRITISH

ex·clude /ɪks'kluːd/ excludes, excluding, excluded. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **exclude** someone from a place or activity, you prevent them from entering it or taking part in it. 不让...进入; 把...排斥在外; 不让...参加活动. ❖ *The Academy excluded women from its classes.* 这个学院不招收女学员. *Many of the youngsters feel excluded.* 许多年轻人感到自己被排斥在外. VB V n from n V-ed Also V n

2 If you **exclude** something that has some connection with what you are doing, you deliberately do not use it or consider it. 有意不使用; 不予考虑. ❖ *Christmas carols are being modified to exclude any reference to Christ.* 圣诞颂歌正被修改以避免提及基督. VB V n

3 To **exclude** a possibility means to decide or prove that it is wrong and not worth considering. 排除...的可能性; 对...不予考虑. ❖ *...the pathological evidence, which does not exclude suicide.* 不排除自杀的病理学方面的证据. VB V n

ex·clud·ing /ɪk'skluːdɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **excluding** before mentioning a person or thing to PREP

E

show that you are not including them in your statement. 除...外; 不包括. ❖ *Excluding water, half of the body's weight is protein.* 除了水之外, 人体的一半重量是蛋白质.

ex·clu·sion /ɪk'skluːʒən/ **exclusions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **exclusion** of something is the act of deliberately not using, allowing, or considering it. 排斥; 拒绝; 排除在外. ❖ *...the exclusion of all commercial lending institutions from the college loan program.* 把所有商业贷款机构从学院贷款计划中排除出去. *Certain exclusions and limitations apply.* 有某些例外和限制. N-VAR

2 **Exclusion** is the act of preventing someone from entering a place or taking part in an activity. 阻止...进入(某地)的行为; 阻止...参加(活动)的行为. ❖ *...women's exclusion from political power.* 妇女被排斥在政治权力之外. N-UNCOUNT

3 If something happens **to the exclusion of** something else, the first thing happens to such a great extent that it prevents the second thing from being considered or being present. (某事发生)以至于排除(其他事物之被考虑或出现). ❖ *Diane had dedicated her life to caring for him to the exclusion of all else.* 黛安娜毕生都在照顾他, 以至于无暇顾及其他任何事情. PHR

ex·clu·sion·ary /ɪk'skluːʒənri/.

Something that is **exclusionary** excludes a particular person or group of people. 把(某人或某类人)排斥在外的、排外的. ❖ *...exclusionary business practices.* 排外的商业做法. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

E

ex·clu·sive /ɪk'skluːsɪv/ **exclusives.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **exclusive**, it is limited to people who have a lot of money or who belong to a high social class, and is therefore not available to everyone. 只限于富人或上流阶层人士的; 尊贵的. ❖ *...Britain's most exclusive club.* 英国专为有钱人办的严格限制会籍的俱乐部. ◢ **ex·clu·sive·ness** ❖ *...the exclusiveness of the traditional elite.* 传统上杰出人物的专享权利. ◢ **ex·clu·sivi·ty** /ˌeksklu'sɪvɪti/ ❖ *...residents enjoy the exclusivity of their homes.* 居民喜欢他们居所有不受外界干扰的优越之处. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **exclusive** is used or owned by only one person or group, and not shared with anyone else. 仅为一人(或某一群体)拥有的; 独占的. ❖ *Our group will have exclusive use of a 60-foot boat.* 我们组将有权利专门使用一条长60英尺的船. *Many of their cheeses are exclusive to our stores in Britain.* 他们的许多干酪由我们在英国的商店独家供应. ◢ **exclusivity** ❖ *Only 250 are to be sold in Europe, so exclusivity is guaranteed.* 该商品在欧洲仅出售250件, 因此其独一无二的特点可以得到保证. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

3 If a newspaper, magazine, or broadcasting organization describes one of its articles or reports as **exclusive**, they mean that it does not appear in any other publication or on any other channel. (文章、报道)独家的. ❖ *...an exclusive interview.* 独家专访. ADJ

➪ An **exclusive** is an exclusive article or report. 独家专文; 独家新闻; 独家报道. ❖ *Some papers thought they had an exclusive.* 有些报纸认为他们有独家新闻. N-COUNT

4 If a company states that its prices or goods are **exclusive** of something, that thing is not included in the stated price, although it usually still has to be paid for. (价格、货物)不包括在内的; 不计算在其中的. ❖ *All charges for service are exclusive of value added tax.* 所有的服务费用都不包括增值税在内. ADJ

5 If two things are **mutually exclusive**, they are very different from each other, so that it is impossible for them to exist or happen together. 相互排斥; 互不相容. ❖ *Ambition and successful fatherhood can be mutually exclusive.* 事业上雄心勃勃与做个称职的父亲两者之间可能会相互排斥. PHR

ex·clu·sive·ly /ɪk'skluːsɪvli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Exclusively is used to refer to situations or activities that involve only the thing or things mentioned, and nothing else. 仅仅; 专门地; 排除其他地. ❖ *...an exclusively male domain.* 只允许男性进入的领域. *Instruction in these subjects in undergraduate classes is almost exclusively by lecture.* 本科生的这些课程几乎完全是通过讲授形式授课的. ADV

ex·com·muni·cate /ˌekskə'mjuːnɪkeɪt/ **excommunicates, excommunicating, excommunicated.**

If a Roman Catholic or member of the Orthodox Church is **excommunicated**, it is publicly stated that the person is no longer allowed to be a member of the Church. This is a punishment for some very great wrong that they have done. (被)开除(天主教或东正教)教籍; (被)逐出教会(对犯有严重错误者的一种惩罚). ❖ *In 1766 he excommunicated the village.* 1766年, 他把所有村民逐出教会. ◢ **ex·com·mu·ni·ca·tion** /ˌekskəmjuːnɪ'keɪʃən/ **excommunications** ❖ *...the threat of excommunication.* 被开除教籍的威胁. VB: be V-ed V n N-VAR

ex·co·ri·ate /ɪk'skɔːrieɪt/ **excoriates, excoriating, excoriated.**

To **excoriate** a person or organization means to criticize them severely or condemn their actions, usually in public. (通常当众)严厉指责; 痛斥; 谴责. ❖ *He proceeded to excoriate me in front of the nurses.* 他然后当着护士们的面严厉地斥责我. VB FORMAL V n

ex·cre·ment /'ekskrɪmənt/.

Excrement is the solid waste that is passed out of a person or animal's body through their bowels. 固体排泄物; 粪便. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ex·cre·ta /ɪk'skriːtə/.

Excreta is the waste matter, such as urine or faeces, which is passed out of a person or animal's body. 排泄物(如尿液或粪便等). N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ex·crete /ɪk'skriːt/ **excretes, excreting, excreted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When a person or animal **excretes** waste matter from their body, they get rid of it, for example in faeces, urine, or sweat. 排泄(粪便、尿液或汗液等); 分泌. ❖ *Your open pores excrete sweat and dirt.* 你张开的毛孔排泄出汗液与污垢. ◢ **ex·cre·tion** /ɪk'skriːʃən/ **excretions** ❖ *...the excretion of this drug from the body.* 这种药从体内排出. VB V n Also V N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ex·cru·ci·at·ing /ɪk'skruːʃieɪtɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **excruciating**, you mean that it is extremely painful, either physically or emotionally. (肉体或精神)极度痛苦的; 疼痛剧烈的. ❖ *I was in excruciating pain.* 我处于剧烈的痛苦之中. *...excruciating misery and loneliness.* 极度的痛苦与孤独. ◢ **ex·cru·ci·at·ing·ly** ❖ *He found the transition to boarding school excruciatingly painful.* 他发觉转到寄宿学校就读后, 格外痛苦不堪. *The ball hit him excruciatingly in the most sensitive part of his anatomy.* 球打在他身体最敏感的部位, 使他疼痛难忍. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **excruciating**, you mean that it is very unpleasant to experience, for example because it is very boring or embarrassing. 极其痛苦的; 难以忍受的. ❖ *...a moment of excruciating silence.* 一阵难以忍受的沉默. ◢ **excruciatingly** ❖ *The dialogue is excruciatingly embarrassing.* 这次对话令人感到极度尴尬. *...the children's chorus goes on excruciatingly about 'Grocer Jack'.* 孩子们继续令人难以忍受地齐声唱着《杂货商杰克》这首歌. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ex·cur·sion /ɪk'skɜːʃən, AM -ʒən/ **excursions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to a short journey as an **excursion**, especially if it is made for pleasure. (尤指消遣性的)短途旅行; 远足. N-COUNT

2 An **excursion** is a visit to a place of interest, especially one that is arranged by a holiday company. (尤指旅游公司安排的)游览. ❖ *We also recommend a full day optional excursion to the Upper Douro.* 我们也向大家推荐可自由参加的上杜罗河一日游活动. N-COUNT

3 If you describe an activity as an **excursion** into something, you mean that it is an attempt by someone to do something new that they have not experienced before. 涉猎; 尝试. ❖ *...Radio 3's latest excursion into ethnic music.* 广播3台播放民族音乐的最新尝试. N-COUNT

ex·cus·able /ɪk'skjuːzəbəl/.

If you say that someone's wrong words or actions are **excusable**, you mean that they can be understood and forgiven. 可原谅的; 可以理解的. ❖ *...a simple but* ADJ-GRADED

excusable historical mistake. 一个简单的但可以谅解的历史方面的错误.

ex·cuse, excuses, excusing, excused. The noun is pronounced /ɪk'skjuːs/. The verb is pronounced /ɪk'skjuːz/. 名词发音为 /ɪk'skjuːs/. 动词发音为 /ɪk'skjuːz/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 An **excuse** is a reason which you give in order to explain why something has been done or has not been done, or to avoid doing something. 理由; 解释; 借口. ❖ *It is easy to find excuses for his indecisiveness.* 要为他的犹豫不决找些借口再容易不过了. *Once I had had a baby I had the perfect excuse to stay at home.* 一旦有了孩子后, 我便有充分的理由待在家里了. N-COUNT

If you say that there is **no excuse** for something, you are emphasizing that it should not happen, or expressing disapproval that it has happened. (强调某事不能发生或不该发生)没有理由. ❖ *Solitude was no excuse for sloppiness.* 孤独不是庸俗伤感的理由. PHR PRAGMATICS

2 To **excuse** someone or **excuse** their behaviour means to provide reasons for their actions, especially when other people disapprove of these actions. 为(某人或某行为)辩解; 为...找借口(理由). ❖ *He excused himself by saying he was 'forced to rob to maintain my wife and cat'.* 他替自己辩解说是'为了维持妻子和猫的生活才被迫去抢劫的'. *That doesn't excuse my mother's behaviour.* 那不能成为我母亲那种行为的理由. VB; V n by -ing; V n

3 If you **excuse** someone for something wrong that they have done, you forgive them for it. 原谅; 谅解. ❖ *Many people might have excused them for shirking some of their responsibilities.* 许多人可能已经原谅了他们那种推卸部分责任的行为. VB; V n for n/-ing; Also V n, V n n

4 If someone **is excused** from a duty or responsibility, they are told that they do not have to carry it out. 免除(职责或责任). ❖ *Some MPs will have been officially excused attendance.* 一些议员将正式获准可不出席. VB: usu passive; be V-ed from n/-ing; be V-ed n

5 If you **excuse** yourself, you use a phrase such as 'Excuse me' as a polite way of saying that you are about to leave. 礼貌地说'对不起'等话表示准备离开. ❖ *He excused himself and went up to his room.* 他说了声'对不起', 然后向自己房间走去. VB; V pron-refl

You use **excuse me** or a phrase such as **if you'll excuse me** to indicate that you are about to leave, or that you are about to stop talking to someone because you need to do something else. (用于打算离开、因有其他事而打算停止交谈等场合)对不起, 请原谅. ❖ *Now if you'll excuse me, I've got work to do.* 对不起, 我还有事要做. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

6 You say **'Excuse me'** when you want to politely get someone's attention, especially when you are about to ask them a question. (礼貌地引起他人注意, 尤其要提问时)'对不起'; '打扰了'. ❖ *Excuse me, but are you Mr Honig?* 对不起, 您是霍尼格先生吗? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

7 You use **excuse me** to apologize to someone when you have disturbed or interrupted them. (打扰或打断了他人时)对不起; 请原谅. ❖ *Excuse me interrupting, but there's a thing I feel I've got to say.* 对不起, 打断您一下, 我有件事要说. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

8 You use **excuse me** to apologize when you have done something slightly embarrassing or impolite, such as burping or sneezing. (做了有点尴尬或不礼貌的事, 如打嗝或打喷嚏)抱歉, 对不起. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

9 You say **'Excuse me?'** to show that you want someone to repeat what they have just said. The usual British expression is **pardon** or **I beg your pardon**. (请求某人重复说过的话)'对不起', '请再说一遍'. [英]一般作pardon或I beg your pardon. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS AMERICAN

,ex-di'rectory.

If a person or his or her telephone number is **ex-directory**, the number is not listed in the telephone directory, and the telephone company will refuse to give it to people who ask for it. The usual American word is **unlisted**. (电话号码)未列入(电话)号码簿的. [美]一般作unlisted. ADJ BRITISH

ex·ecrable /'eksɪkrəbəl/.

If you describe something as **execrable**, you mean that it is very bad or unpleasant. 可恶的; 可憎恨的; 讨厌的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ex·ecute /'eksɪkjuːt/ **executes, executing, executed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 To **execute** someone means to kill them as a punishment for a serious crime. 将...处死. ❖ *One group claimed to have executed the American hostage.* 一个组织声称他们已处死了美国人质. *This boy's father had been executed for conspiring against the throne.* 男孩的父亲因阴谋反对君主已被处死. VB; V n; be V-ed for n/-ing

◢ **ex·ecu·tion** /ˌeksɪ'kjuːʃən/ **executions** ❖ *...execution by lethal injection.* 通过注射毒剂而被处死. N-VAR

◢ **executioner** /ˌeksɪ'kjuːʃənə/ **executioners.** 行刑人. N-COUNT

2 If you **execute** a plan, you carry it out. 实行(计划), 实施; 履行. ❖ *We are going to execute our campaign plan to the letter.* 我们打算不折不扣地实施竞选计划. VB FORMAL; V n

◢ **execution** ❖ *US forces are fully prepared for the execution of any action.* 美军已经作好了充分准备, 随时可以执行任何行动. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **execute** a difficult action or movement, you successfully perform it. 完成(困难的行动或动作). ❖ *The landing was skilfully executed.* 着陆完成得很熟练. VB; V n

4 When someone **executes** a work of art, they make or produce it, using an idea as a basis. (以某一想法为依据)制成(艺术品). ❖ *A well-executed shot of a tall ship is a joy to behold.* 一张拍摄精美的高大轮船的照片令人赏心悦目. VB; V-ed

◢ **execution** ❖ *The earliest statues tend to be the most raw and immediate in execution and feeling.* 最早的雕像在制作工艺和给人的感觉上往往是最原始、最直觉的. N-UNCOUNT

ex·ecu·tive /ɪg'zekjʊtɪv/ **executives.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 An **executive** is someone who is employed by a business at a senior level. Executives decide what the business should do, and ensure that it is done. 行政人员; 业务主管; 经理. ❖ *...an advertising executive.* 广告部经理. N-COUNT

2 The **executive** sections and tasks of an organization are concerned with the making of decisions and with ensuring that decisions are carried out. 执行的; 实施的. ❖ *I don't envisage I will take an executive role.* 我没有想过我会担当执行的角色. ADJ: ADJ n

3 **Executive** goods are expensive goods designed or intended for people who are executives or who are at a similar social or economic level. (物品等)为业务主管人员设计或供其使用的; 经理人员的; 行政人员的. ❖ *...an executive briefcase.* 行政人员使用的公事包. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

4 **The executive** of an organization such as a political party is a committee which has the authority to make decisions and ensures that these decisions are carried out. (政党等的)执行委员会. ❖ *...the executive of the National Union of Students.* 国家学生联盟执行委员会. *Some executive members have called for his resignation.* 一些执行委员会的成员要求他辞职. N-SING: the N, N n

5 **The executive** is the part of the government of a country that is concerned with carrying out decisions or orders, as opposed to the part that makes laws or the part that deals with criminals. (政府的)行政部门. ❖ *The government, the executive and the judiciary are supposed to be separate.* 政府的行政部门和司法部门应该分开. *...the executive branch of government.* 政府行政部门. N-SING: the N, N n

ex·ecu·tor /ɪg'zekjʊtə/ **executors.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **executor** is someone whose name you write in your will when you want them to be responsible for dealing with your affairs after your death. 指定的遗嘱执行人. N-COUNT LEGAL

ex·egesis /ˌeksɪ'dʒiːsɪs/ **exegeses** /ˌeksɪ'dʒiːsiːz/.

An **exegesis** is an explanation and interpretation of a piece of writing, especially a religious piece of writing, after careful study. (尤指对宗教作品的)解释, 注释, 评注, 诠释. ❖ *...a substantial exegesis of his work.* 对他的作品的大量诠释. N-VAR FORMAL

ex·em·plar /ɪg'zemplɑː/ **exemplars.**

1 An **exemplar** is someone or something that is considered to be so good that they should be imitated. 模范; 榜样; 典型; 范例. ❖ *They viewed their new building as an exemplar of taste.* 他们把自己的新建筑物看做是品位高雅的典型. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 An **exemplar** is a typical example of a group of things. 典 N-COUNT

E

型; 范例. ❖ *One of the wittiest exemplars of the technique was M.C. Escher.* 最机智地采用该技巧的一位典范是M.C.埃舍尔. FORMAL

ex·em·pla·ry /ɪg'zempləri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone or something as **exemplary**, you mean that you consider them to be extremely good. 模范的; 典范的. ❖ *...an exemplary record of innovation.* 堪称楷模的创新纪录. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **exemplary** punishment is an unusually harsh one which is intended to discourage other people from committing similar crimes. (惩罚)警戒性的; 惩戒性的. ADJ

ex·em·pli·fy /ɪg'zemplɪfaɪ/ **exemplifies, exemplifying, exemplified.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something or someone **exemplifies** something such as a situation, quality, or class of things, they are a typical example of it. 作为...的例证; 举例说明. ❖ *...the emotional expressiveness of modern dance as exemplified by the work of Martha Graham.* 以玛莎·格雷厄姆的舞蹈作品为代表的现代舞的情感表现. VB V n FORMAL V-ed

ex·empt /ɪg'zempt/ **exempts, exempting, exempted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is **exempt** from a particular rule or duty, they are not affected or bound by it. 不受...影响或限制的; 被免除的; 被豁免的. ❖ *Men in college were exempt from military service.* 大学学生不用服兵役. *Children under two years are exempt.* 两岁以下儿童可免除. ADJ

➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *The fund was in danger of losing its tax-exempt status.* 这笔基金面临失去免税权的危险. COMB

2 To **exempt** a person or thing from a particular rule or duty, means to state officially that they are not bound or affected by it. 免除; 豁免. ❖ *Companies with fifty-five or fewer employees would be exempted from the requirements.* 雇用55名或以下雇员的公司将不受这些规定的限制. VB V n from n Also V n

◢ **ex·emp·tion** /ɪg'zempʃən/ **exemptions** ❖ *...new exemptions for students and the low-paid.* 以学生和低收入者为对象的新豁免条款. N-VAR

E

ex·er·cise /'eksəsaɪz/ **exercises, exercising, exercised.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **exercise** something such as your authority, your rights, or a good quality, you use it or put it into effect. 行使(职权、权利等); 运用. ❖ *They are merely exercising their right to free speech.* 他们只不过是在行使言论自由的权利. *Britain has warned travellers to exercise prudence.* 英国已经告诫游客要谨慎行事. VB FORMAL V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the exercise of political and economic power.* 政治和经济力量的运用. N-SING

2 When you **exercise**, you move your body energetically in order to get fit and to remain healthy. 锻炼; 训练; 运动. ❖ *She exercises two or three times a week.* 她每周锻炼两到三次. *Exercising the body does a great deal to improve one's health.* 锻炼身体对改善健康状况大有益处. VB V V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Lack of exercise can lead to feelings of depression.* 缺乏运动可能会导致情绪低落. N-UNCOUNT

3 If a movement or activity **exercises** a part of your body, it causes it to work and keeps it strong. 使(身体的某一部位)活动并保持强健; 锻炼; 训练. ❖ *Rowing exercises every major muscle group.* 划船可以锻炼人体的各主要肌肉群. VB V n

4 **Exercises** are a series of movements or actions which you do in order to get fit or remain healthy. 训练; 锻炼; 运动. ❖ *...stomach exercises.* 腹部运动. *Do some deep-breathing exercises.* 做一些深呼吸动作. N-COUNT

5 Military **exercises** are operations which are not part of a real war, but which are done as practice. (军事)演习. ❖ *The military truck was taking 14 men on exercise.* 军用卡车载着14名参加演习的人. N-COUNT also on N

6 An **exercise** is a short activity or piece of work that you do, for example in school, which is designed to help you learn a particular skill. 练习; 习题. ❖ *Try working through the opening exercises in this chapter.* 试着做完这一章开头的练习. N-COUNT

7 If you describe an activity as an **exercise** in a particular quality or result, you mean that it has that quality or result, especially when it was not intended to have it. (尤指没想到会有的)具有某种性质或结果的活动. ❖ *As an exercise in stating the obvious, this could scarcely be faulted.* 作为对自明之理的阐述, 几乎没法挑它毛病. N-COUNT

8 If something **exercises** you or your mind, you think or talk about it a great deal, especially because you are worried or concerned about it. 使担忧; 使烦恼. ❖ *...an issue that has long exercised the finest legal minds.* 一直长期使这些最精通法律的人伤透脑筋的问题. VB V n

'exercise book, exercise books.

An **exercise book** is a small book with blank pages that pupils and students use for writing in. 练习本. N-COUNT

ex·ert /ɪg'zɜːt/ **exerts, exerting, exerted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **exerts** influence, authority, or pressure, they use it or cause it in a way that produces a strong effect. 产生(影响); 行使(权力); 施加(压力). ❖ *He exerted considerable influence on the thinking of the scientific community.* 他对科学界的想法产生了巨大的影响. *The cyst was causing swelling and exerting pressure on her brain.* 囊肿正在引起肿胀、压迫到她的大脑. VB FORMAL V n

2 If you **exert** yourself, you make a great physical or mental effort, or work hard to do something. 用力; 尽力. ❖ *Do not exert yourself unnecessarily.* 不要白费气力. VB V pron-refl

◢ **ex·er·tion, exertions** ❖ *He clearly found the physical exertion exhilarating.* 他明显地感到这项运动使他兴奋. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ex gra·tia /ˌeks 'greɪʃə/.

An **ex gratia** payment is one that is given as a favour or gift and not because it is legally necessary. (非法律规定所必须)作为恩惠或馈赠的. ADJ BRITISH, FORMAL

ex·hale /eks'heɪl/ **exhales, exhaling, exhaled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When you **exhale**, you breathe out the air that is in your lungs. 呼(气)、呼出. ❖ *Wade exhaled a cloud of smoke and coughed.* 韦德呼出一股烟, 接着咳嗽起来. VB V FORMAL V n

◢ **ex·ha·la·tion** /ˌekshə'leɪʃən/ **exhalations** ❖ *Milton let out his breath in a long exhalation.* 米尔顿长长地吐了一口气. N-VAR

ex·haust /ɪg'zɔːst/ **exhausts, exhausting, exhausted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **exhausts** you, it makes you so tired, either physically or mentally, that you have no energy left. 使...筋疲力尽. ❖ *He took to walking long distances in an attempt to physically exhaust himself.* 他喜欢上了长途跋涉, 为的是让自己消耗体力. VB V n

◢ **ex·haust·ed** ❖ *She was too exhausted and distressed to talk.* 她又疲惫又伤心, 话都说不出来了. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ex·haust·ing** ❖ *It was an exhausting schedule.* 这样的日程安排叫人筋疲力尽. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ex·haus·tion** /ɪg'zɔːstʃən/ ❖ *He is suffering from exhaustion.* 他疲惫不堪. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **exhaust** something such as money or food, you use or finish it all. 用完(金钱, 食物等); 花光; 耗尽. ❖ *Food supplies were almost exhausted.* 食品几乎用尽了. VB V n V-ed

3 If you **have exhausted** a subject or topic, you have talked about it so much that there is nothing more to say about it. 详尽地论述, 阐述. VB V n

4 The **exhaust** or the **exhaust pipe** is the pipe which carries the gas or steam out of the engine of a car, lorry, or motorbike. The more usual American word is **tailpipe**. (汽车)排气装置; 排气管. [美]一般作tailpipe. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

5 **Exhaust** is the gas or steam that is produced when the engine of a vehicle is running. (引擎开动时排出的)废气. ❖ *...exhaust fumes.* 排出的废气. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ex·haus·tive /ɪg'zɔːstɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a study, search, or list as **exhaustive**, you mean that it is very thorough and complete. (研究、调查或名单)详尽的; 彻底的; 无遗漏的. ❖ *This is by no means an exhaustive list.* 这根本不是一份详细的名单. *The author's treatment of the subject is exhaustive.* 作者对这一主题的论述十分详尽. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ex·haust·ive·ly** ❖ *...an exhaustively researched, sensitively written account.* 一篇经过详细调查、笔触敏锐的报道. ADV-GRADED

ex·hib·it /ɪg'zɪbɪt/ **exhibits, exhibiting, exhibited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something shows a particular quality, feeling, or type of behaviour, you can say that they **exhibit** it. 表现；显示. ❖ *He has exhibited symptoms of anxiety.* 他有焦虑的症状. *Two cats or more in one house will also exhibit territorial behaviour.* 两只或多只猫在同一栋屋子里也会表现出划分领地的习性. VB FORMAL V n

2 When a painting, sculpture, or object of interest **is exhibited**, it is put in a public place such as a museum or art gallery, so that people can come to look at it. (被)展览、(被)展出；(被)陈列. ❖ *...a massive elephant exhibited by London Zoo.* 伦敦动物园展出的一头巨象. VB usu passive ◢**ex·hi·bi·tion** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Five large pieces of the wall are currently on exhibition in London.* 这堵墙其中的五大块目前正在伦敦展出.

3 When artists **exhibit**, they show their work in public. 开展览会；展出作品. ❖ *By 1936 she was exhibiting at the Royal Academy.* 她1936年已经在皇家艺术学会展出作品了. VB V

4 An **exhibit** is a painting, sculpture, or object of interest that is displayed in a museum or art gallery. (绘画、雕塑或人们感兴趣的东西)展品，陈列品. ❖ *Shona showed me round the exhibits.* 肖纳引着我观看展品. N-COUNT

5 An **exhibit** is a public display of paintings, sculpture, or objects of interest, for example in a museum or art gallery. The British word is **exhibition**. (绘画、雕塑或人们感兴趣的东西等的)展出；展览. [英]作exhibition. ❖ *...two tickets to an exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.* 两张大都会艺术博物馆举办的展览会门票. N-COUNT AMERICAN

6 An **exhibit** is an object that a lawyer shows in court as evidence in a legal case. (律师当庭出示的)物品；证据；物证. N-COUNT

ex·hi·bi·tion /ˌeksɪ'bɪʃən/ **exhibitions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **exhibition** is a public event at which pictures, sculptures, or other objects of interest are displayed, for example at a museum or art gallery. 展览；展览会. ❖ *...an exhibition of expressionist art.* 一个表现派艺术展. N-COUNT

2 An **exhibition of** a particular skilful activity is a display or example of it that people notice or admire. (某种技巧的)表现；表演；示范. ❖ *...treating the fans to an exhibition of power and speed.* 给其崇拜者来一个力量和速度的表演. N-SING N of n

3 ➻ 又见 **exhibit**.

ex·hi·bi·tion·ism /ˌeksɪ'bɪʃənɪzəm/.

If you describe someone's behaviour as **exhibitionism**, you disapprove of it because they are trying to make people notice them or their talents in a very obvious way. (贬义)表现癖，表现狂. ◢**ex·hi·bi·tion·ist, exhibitionists** ❖ *Every woman in those pictures is an exhibitionist.* 那些照片中的女人都爱出风头. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS N-COUNT

ex·hibi·tor /ɪg'zɪbɪtə/ **exhibitors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **exhibitor** is a person whose work is being shown in an exhibition. 展出者；展览会参加者；参展者. N-COUNT

ex·hila·rat·ed /ɪg'zɪləreɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **exhilarated** by something, it makes you feel very happy and excited. 兴高采烈的；激动的. ❖ *He felt strangely exhilarated by the brisk, blue morning.* 空气清新、天空碧蓝的早上令他奇怪地感觉精神焕发起来. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢**ex·hila·rat·ing** ❖ *It was exhilarating to be on the road again.* 又上路了，真叫人兴奋. ADJ-GRADED ◢**ex·hila·ra·tion** /ɪgˌzɪlə'reɪʃən/ ❖ *I tried to imagine the exhilaration of flying.* 我试图想象飞翔的快乐. N-UNCOUNT

ex·hort /ɪg'zɔːt/ **exhorts, exhorting, exhorted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **exhort** someone to do something, you try hard to persuade or encourage them to do it. 规劝；劝告. ❖ *Kennedy exhorted his listeners to turn away from violence.* 肯尼迪劝导听众远离暴力. VB FORMAL V n to-inf Also V n with quote ◢ **ex·hor·ta·tion** /ˌegzɔː'teɪʃən/ **exhortations** ❖ *Foreign funds alone are clearly not enough, nor are exhortations to reform.* 仅靠外来资金显然是不够的，仅有要求改革的呼吁也是不够的. N-VAR

ex·hume /eks'hjuːm, AM ɪg'zuːm/ **exhumes, exhuming, exhumed.**

If a dead person's body **is exhumed**, it is taken out of the ground where it is buried. (墓内尸体)(被)掘出. VB be V-ed FORMAL ◢**ex·hu·ma·tion** /ˌegzjuː'meɪʃən/ **exhumations** ❖ *Detectives ordered the exhumation.* 侦探们命令挖掘尸体. N-VAR

exi·gen·cy /'eksɪdʒənsi/ **exigencies.**

The **exigencies** of a situation or a job are the demands or difficulties that you have to deal with as part of it. 紧急情况；危急关头；迫切要求；急需解决的困难. ❖ *...the exigencies of a wartime economy.* 战时经济的危急处境. N-COUNT FORMAL

ex·ile /'eksaɪl, 'egz-/ **exiles, exiling, exiled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone is living in **exile**, they are living in a foreign country because they cannot live in their own country, usually for political reasons. (通常因政治原因而)在国外生活；流亡. ❖ *He returned from exile earlier this year.* 今年年初，他结束流亡生涯回来了. *...six years of exile.* 六年的流亡生活. *During his exile, he also began writing books.* 在流亡期间，他也开始写起书来. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **is exiled**, they are living in a foreign country because they cannot live in their own country, usually for political reasons. (通常因政治原因而)(被)流放，(被)放逐；(使)流亡. ❖ *He was exiled from the Soviet Union 18 years ago.* 18年前，他被驱逐出苏联. *They threatened to exile her.* 他们威胁要把她流放国外. VB be V-ed from n V n

3 An **exile** is someone who has been exiled. 被流放者；流亡国外者. N-COUNT

ex·ist /ɪg'zɪst/ **exists, existing, existed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **exists**, it is present in the world as a real thing. 存在. ❖ *He thought that if he couldn't see something, it didn't exist.* 他认为自己看不见的东西就是不存在的. *Alfred Adler first postulated in 1908 that there existed an inborn instinct of aggression.* 艾尔弗雷德·阿德勒在1908年率先提出人天生就具有攻击的本能的假设. VB no cont V there V n ◢**ex·ist·ence** ❖ *...the existence of other galaxies.* 其他星系的存在. *...an immediate threat to his nation's very existence.* 对他的国家的存在构成的直接威胁. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **exist** means to live, especially under difficult conditions or with very little food or money. (尤指在困难的条件或缺少食物或金钱的情况下)生活；生存. ❖ *...having to exist on unemployment benefit.* 不得不依靠失业救济金来维持生活. VB V V on n ◢**ex·ist·ence, existences** ❖ *...a miserable existence.* 悲惨的生活. N-COUNT with supp

E

ex·ist·ent /ɪg'zɪstənt/.

You can describe something as **existent** when it exists. 存在的；现存的，现有的. ❖ *...the range of existent technology.* 目前的技术范围. ADJ FORMAL

➻ 又见 **non-existent**.

ex·is·ten·tial /ˌegzɪ'stenʃəl/.

Existential questions or fears relate to human existence and experience. 关于人类存在的；基于存在(或经验)的. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

ex·is·ten·tial·ism /ˌegzɪ'stenʃəlɪzəm/.

Existentialism is a philosophical belief which stresses the importance of human experience, and says that everyone is responsible for the results of their own actions. 存在主义(一种哲学信仰，强调人类经验的重要性，并认为人人要对自己的行为结果负责). N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL ◢**ex·is·ten·tial·ist, existentialists** ❖ *...the existentialist philosophy of Jean-Paul Sartre.* 让·保罗·萨特的存在主义哲学. N-COUNT

ex·ist·ing /ɪg'zɪstɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Existing is used to describe something which is now present or available, especially in contrast to something which is planned for the future. (相对于未来计划)目前的；现存的；现行的；现有的. ❖ *...the need to improve existing products and develop new lines.* 改进现有产品并开发新的产品系列的需要. *...both new and existing borrowers.* 新的和现有的借用者. ADJ ADJ n

exit /'egzɪt, 'eksɪt/ **exits, exiting, exited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **exit** is the doorway through which you can leave a public building. 出口，通道；安全门. ❖ *...a fire exit.* 防火通道. N-COUNT

2 An **exit** on a motorway is a place where traffic can leave it. (高速公路上的)出口. ❖ *Take the A422 exit at Old Stratford.* 使用旧斯特拉特福德的A422号出口. N-COUNT with supp

3 If you refer to someone's **exit**, you are referring to the way that they left a room or building, or the fact that they N-COUNT

left it. 出去; 离开; 退出. ❖ *I made a hasty exit.* 我匆匆离开了.

4 If you refer to someone's **exit**, you are referring to the way that they left a situation or activity, or the fact that they left it. 退出、离去. ❖ *...England's exit from the European Championship.* 英格兰队从欧洲锦标赛的退出. N-COUNT

5 If you **exit** from a room or building, you leave it. 退出(房间或建筑物); 离开. ❖ *Allen and his lawyer exited the court.* 艾伦和他的律师离开法庭. VB V FORMAL V n

'exit visa, exit visas. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **exit visa** is an official stamp in someone's passport, or an official document, which allows them to leave the country that they are visiting or living in. 出国许可证, 离境签证. N-COUNT

exo·dus /'eksədəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If there is an **exodus** of people from a place, a lot of people leave that place at the same time. (大批的)离开; 出去. ❖ *The medical system is facing collapse because of an exodus of doctors.* 医疗系统因大批医生离去而面临崩溃的局面. N-SING

ex·on·er·ate /ɪg'zɒnəreɪt/ **exonerates, exonerating, exonerated.**
If a court, report, or person in authority **exonerates** someone, they officially say or show that that person is not responsible for something wrong or unpleasant that has happened. (法庭、报告或当权者)免除...的责任. ❖ *An investigation exonerated the school from any blame.* 调查认定学校没有任何责任. ◢ **ex·on·era·tion** /ɪg,zɒnə'reɪʃən/ ❖ *They expected complete exoneration for their clients.* 他们期望客户可完全免除责任. VB V n FORMAL V n from n N-UNCOUNT

E

ex·or·bi·tant /ɪg'zɔːbɪtənt/.
If you describe a price or fee as **exorbitant**, you are emphasizing that it is much greater than it should be. (价格、费用)太多的; 过高的. ◢ **ex·or·bi·tant·ly** ❖ *...exorbitantly high salaries.* 过高的薪水. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV

ex·or·cism /'eksɔːsɪzəm/ **exorcisms.**
Exorcism is the removing of evil spirits from a person or place by the use of prayer. (通过祈祷等)驱除邪魔. ◢ **ex·or·cist, exorcists.** N-VAR N-COUNT

ex·or·cize /'eksɔːsaɪz/ **exorcizes, exorcizing, exorcized;** [英]又拼作 **exorcise.**
1 If you **exorcize** a painful or unhappy memory, you succeed in removing it from your mind. 消除(痛苦或不愉快的记忆); 驱除. ❖ *The birth of my second daughter has finally exorcized these feelings of guilt.* 我第二个女儿的出生终于让我摆脱了内疚感. VB V n

2 To **exorcize** an evil spirit or to **exorcize** a place or person means to force the spirit to leave by means of prayers and religious ceremonies. (通过祈祷和宗教仪式)驱邪; 驱除. VB V n

ex·ot·ic /ɪg'zɒtɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Something that is **exotic** is unusual and interesting, usually because it comes from or is related to a distant country. (通常因来自遥远的国度或与之有关而显得)奇异的; 有异国情调的. ❖ *...brilliantly coloured, exotic flowers.* 颜色鲜艳的奇异花卉. ◢ **ex·oti·cal·ly** ❖ *...exotically beautiful scenery.* 异常美丽的景色. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ex·oti·ca /ɪg'zɒtɪkə/.
You use **exotica** to refer to objects which you think are unusual and interesting, usually because they come from or are related to a distant country. (通常来自遥远的国度或与之有关的)奇异事物. N-PLURAL

ex·oti·cism /ɪg'zɒtɪsɪzəm/.
If you talk about the **exoticism** of a place, person, or thing, you mean that they seem unusual and interesting, usually because they are connected with a distant country. 异国情调; 异国风味. N-UNCOUNT

ex·pand /ɪk'spænd/ **expands, expanding, expanded.** ◆◆◆◇◇
If something **expands**, or someone or something **expands** it, it becomes larger. (使)膨胀; 扩大; 扩充. ❖ *The money supply expanded by 14.6 per cent.* 货币供应量增长了14.6%. *We have to expand the size of the image.* 我们必须放大这幅画像的尺寸. *I owned a bookshop and desired to expand the business.* 我拥有一家书店, 想扩大营业范围. ◢ **ex·pan·sion** /ɪk'spænʃən/ **expansions** ❖ *...the rapid expansion of private health insurance.* 私营健康保险业的迅速发展. *The company has abandoned plans for further expansion.* 公司放弃了进一步扩展的计划. V-ERG V V n N-VAR

➤expand on or **expand upon.**
If you **expand on** or **expand upon** something, you give more information or details about it when you write or talk about it. 详述; 充分论述. ❖ *The president used today's speech to expand on remarks he made last month.* 总统通过今天的演讲来充分阐述他上个月所说的话. PHR-V V P n

ex·panse /ɪk'spæns/ **expanses.**
An **expanse** of something, usually sea, sky, or land, is a very large amount of it. (通常指大海、大空或陆地的)广阔; 辽阔; 浩瀚. ◆◇◇◇◇ N-COUNT

ex·pan·sion·ary /ɪk'spænʃənəri/.
1 **Expansionary** economic policies are intended to expand the economy of a country. (经济政策)发展性的; 扩展性的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Expansionary** policies or actions are intended to increase the amount of land that a particular country rules; used showing disapproval. (贬义)扩张性的(政策或行为). ❖ *...America's concerns about Soviet expansionary objectives.* 美国对苏联扩张目标的关注. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ex·pan·sion·ism /ɪk'spænʃənɪzəm/.
If you refer to a country's **expansionism**, you disapprove of its policy of increasing its land or power. (贬义)(扩大领土或势力的)扩张主义; 扩张政策. ◢ **ex·pan·sion·ist** ❖ *...his expansionist foreign policy.* 他的扩张主义的外交政策. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ADJ-GRADED

ex·pan·sive /ɪk'spænsɪv/.
1 If something is **expansive**, it covers or includes a large area or many things. 广阔的; 辽阔的; 广泛的. ❖ *...an expansive grassy play area.* 一片广阔的绿草如茵的活动场地. ◆◇◇◇◇ ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

2 If you are **expansive**, you talk a lot, or are friendly or generous, because you are feeling happy and relaxed. (因高兴或轻松而)健谈的; 友善的; 豪爽的; 兴高采烈的. ❖ *The premier was in expansive mood.* 总理心情开朗. ◢ **ex·pan·sive·ly** ❖ *'I'm here to make them feel good,' he says expansively.* '我是来逗他们高兴的.' 他兴高采烈地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ex·pat /'ekspæt/ **expats.**
An **expat** is an **expatriate**. 即expatriate. ❖ *...exclusive country clubs for British expats.* 专为英国侨民而设的乡村俱乐部. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

ex·pat·ri·ate /eks'pætriət, -'peɪt-/ **expatriates.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **expatriate** is someone who is living in a country which is not their own. 移居国外的人; 侨民. ❖ *...children of expatriate families.* 移居国外家庭的孩子. N-COUNT

ex·pect /ɪk'spekt/ **expects, expecting, expected.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you **expect** something to happen, you believe that it will happen. 预计; 期待; 期望. ❖ *He expects to lose his job in the next few weeks.* 他预计自己几个星期以后会失业. *They no longer expect corporate profits to improve.* 他们不再指望公司利润会提高. *Few expected that he would declare his candidacy.* 几乎没人料到他会宣布参选. *It is expected that the new owner will change the yacht's name.* 大家预料游艇的新主人会给游艇改名. *They expect a gradual improvement in sales.* 他们预计销售额会逐渐上升. VB V to-inf V n to-inf V that it be V-ed that V n

2 If you **are expecting** something or someone, you believe that they will be delivered to you or come to you soon. 期待; 盼望. ❖ *I am expecting several important letters.* 我正在等待几封重要的信. *We were expecting him home again any day now.* 我们一直在等他随时再回家. VB V n V n adv

3 If you **expect** something, or **expect** someone to do something, you believe that it is your right to have that thing, or that person's duty to do it for you. 认为理应得到...; 认为(某人有义务做某事); 期望. ❖ *He wasn't expecting our hospitality.* 他没想到我们会热 VB V n

情招待他. *I do expect to have some time to myself.* 我真希望有一点自己的时间. *I wasn't expecting you to help.* 我并不指望你来帮忙. *Is this a rational thing to expect of your partner?* 指望你的伙伴做这个,这样做明智吗? *She realizes now she expected too much of Helen.* 她现在意识到自己对海伦期望过高了. V to-inf V n to-inf V n of n V amount of n

4 If you tell someone not to **expect** something, you mean that that thing is unlikely to happen as they have planned or imagined. 期望,指望. ❖ *Don't expect an instant cure.* 别指望马上就会治好. *You cannot expect to like all the people you will work with.* 不能指望你会喜欢所有同你一起工作的人. *Don't expect me to come and visit you there.* 别指望我会来看你. VB: with brd-neg PRAGMATICS SPOKEN V n V to-inf V n to-inf

5 If a woman **is expecting** a baby, she is pregnant. 怀孕 ❖ *I hear Dawn's expecting again.* 我听说唐又怀孕了. VB: only cont. V n V

6 You say **'I expect'** to suggest that a statement is probably correct, or a natural consequence of the present situation, although you have no definite knowledge. '我想'. ❖ *I expect you can guess what follows.* 我想你能猜到接下去会发生什么事. *I expect you're tired.* 我想你累了. *'Will Joe be here at Christmas?' – 'I expect so.'* '乔圣诞节会来这儿吗?' — '我想会吧.' PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

7 You can say **'What can you expect?'** or **'What do you expect?'** to emphasize that there is nothing surprising about a situation or a person's behaviour, especially when you disapprove of it. (尤指对某种情形或某人的行为表示不赞成时) '还能怎样?'. ❖ *It tastes artificial, but at that price what can you expect?* 这味道不像是天然的,但这样的价格你能指望什么? PHR PRAGMATICS

ex·pec·tan·cy /ɪk'spektənsi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Expectancy is the feeling that something exciting, interesting, or good is about to happen. (对激动人心的、有趣的或美好的事物的)期待; 期望. ❖ *The supporters had a tremendous air of expectancy.* 支持者满怀期待. N-UNCOUNT

➞ 又见 **life expectancy**.

ex·pec·tant /ɪk'spektənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is **expectant**, they are excited because they think something interesting is about to happen. 期待的; 期望的. ❖ *An expectant crowd gathered.* 一群满怀期望的人聚在一起. ◢ **ex·pect·ant·ly** ❖ *The others waited, looking at him expectantly.* 其他人等待着,满怀期望地看着他. ADJ-GRADED ADV

2 An **expectant** mother's or father's baby is going to be born soon. (父或母的婴儿)即将生下的, 待产的; 未来的. ADJ: ADJ n

ex·pec·ta·tion /ˌekspek'teɪʃən/ **expectations.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Your **expectations** are your beliefs that a particular thing will happen. (对某事发生的)期望, 意料. ❖ *Contrary to general expectation, he announced that all four had given their approval.* 出乎大家意料,他宣布四人全部赞成. N-UNCOUNT: also N in pl

2 A person's **expectations** are beliefs which they have about the way someone should behave or something should happen. 预期; 预料; 期望. ❖ *Chase had determined to live up to the expectations of the Company.* 蔡斯决心不辜负公司对自己的期望. N-COUNT

ex·pedi·ent /ɪk'spiːdiənt/ **expedients.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **expedient** is an action that achieves a particular purpose, but may not be morally right. (不一定正当的)权宜之计; 应急的手段. ❖ *Surgical waiting lists were reduced by the simple expedient of striking off all patients awaiting varicose vein operations.* 把所有等候做静脉曲张手术的患者名字划掉—等候做手术的人数就是以这种应急办法减少的. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 If it is **expedient** to do something, it is useful or convenient to do it, even though it may not be morally right. 便利的; 有利的(但不一定正当). ❖ *Governments frequently ignore human rights abuses in other countries if it is politically expedient to do so.* 如果政治上有利,政府往往会有意忽视其他国家侵犯人权的行为. ◢ **ex·pedi·en·cy** ❖ *Their enthusiasm was partly motivated by political expediency.* 他们的热情部分是被政治利益激发的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

ex·pedite /'ekspɪdaɪt/ **expedites, expediting, expedited.**

If you **expedite** something, you cause it to be done more quickly. 加快; 加速; 促进. ❖ *We tried to help you expedite your plans.* 我们想帮助你加速实施你的计划. VB FORMAL V n

ex·pedi·tion /ˌekspɪ'dɪʃən/ **expeditions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An **expedition** is an organized journey that is made for a particular purpose such as exploration. (出于某一目的而进行的)有组织的旅行; 探险; 考察. ❖ *...Byrd's 1928 expedition to Antarctica.* 伯德1928年的南极之旅. *Forty-three members of the expedition were killed.* 探险队43名成员遇难. N-COUNT

2 An **expedition** is a short journey or outing that you make for pleasure. 短途旅行; (出于消遣的)外出. ❖ *Caroline joined them on the shopping expeditions.* 卡罗琳同他们一起上街购物. N-COUNT

ex·pedi·tion·ary force /ˌekspɪ'dɪʃənəri fɔːs, AM -neri/ **expeditionary forces.**

An **expeditionary force** is a group of soldiers who are sent to fight in a foreign country. 远征军. N-COUNT

ex·pedi·tious /ˌekspɪ'dɪʃəs/.

Expeditious means quick and efficient. 迅速而有效的; 敏捷的. ◢ **ex·pedi·tious·ly** ❖ *The whole job will be done as expeditiously as possible.* 整个工作将尽可能迅速完成. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED: ADV with v

ex·pel /ɪk'spel/ **expels, expelling, expelled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone **is expelled** from a school or organization, they are officially told to leave because they have behaved badly. (被)开除. ❖ *...a 14-year-old boy expelled from school for refusing to take a shower.* 因拒绝淋浴而被学校开除的14岁男孩. ◢ **ex·pul·sion** /ɪk'spʌlʃən/ **expulsions** ❖ *...the high number of school expulsions.* 大量被学校开除的学生. *This led to his suspension and, finally, expulsion from the party.* 这令他停了职,最后还被逐出该党. VB: be V-ed V-ed N-VAR

2 If people **are expelled** from a place, they are made to leave it, often by force. (通常用武力)(被)强迫离开; (被)赶走; (被)驱逐. ❖ *They were told at first that they should simply expel the refugees.* 最初他们被告知只需直接把难民驱逐出境. ◢ **expulsion** ❖ *...the expulsion of Yemeni workers.* 也门工人的被驱逐. VB: be V-ed V n N-VAR

3 To **expel** something such as a gas means to force it out. (用力)排出(气体等); 喷出. ❖ *He groaned, expelling the air from his lungs.* 他呻吟着,用力从肺部呼出气. ◢ **expulsion** ❖ *...the expulsion of waste products.* 废物的排放. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

ex·pend /ɪk'spend/ **expends, expending, expended.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **expend** energy, time, or money means to use it or spend it. 消费; 花费(精力、时间或金钱等). VB: V n FORMAL

ex·pend·able /ɪk'spendəbəl/.

If you regard someone or something as **expendable**, you think it is acceptable to get rid of them or abandon them when they are no longer needed. 可除掉的; 可丢弃的; 可放弃的. ❖ *During the recession, training budgets were seen as an expendable luxury.* 经济衰退期间,培训预算被认为是可有可无的奢侈开销. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ex·pendi·ture /ɪk'spendɪtʃə/ **expenditures.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Expenditure** is the spending of money on something, or the money that is spent on something. 费用; 经费; 花费. ❖ *...reduced public expenditure.* 被削减的公共开支. *They should cut their expenditure on defence.* 他们应削减防务费. N-VAR FORMAL

2 **Expenditure of** time, effort, or energy is using it for a particular purpose. (时间、努力或精力等的)花费; 支出; 消耗. N-UNCOUNT: N of n FORMAL

ex·pense /ɪk'spens/ **expenses.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Expense** is the money that something costs you or that you need to spend in order to do something. 花费; 费用. ❖ *He's bought a specially big TV at vast expense.* 他花一大笔钱买了一台特大的电视机. *The tunnel is an unnecessary expense.* 修建隧道是一项不必要的花费. *...household expenses.* 家庭开支. N-VAR

2 Your **expenses** are amounts of money that you spend while doing something in the course of your work, which will be paid back to you afterwards. 费用; 经费. ❖ *Can you claim this back on expenses?* 你能报销这笔开支吗? N-PLURAL

3 If you do something **at** someone's **expense**, they provide PHR

E

the money for it. (费用)归某人负担. ❖ *Teachers who signed up did so out of personal choice and at their own expense.* 签名参加的老师这样做是出于个人意愿,并且要自己负担费用.

4 If you **go to the expense** of doing something, you do something which costs a lot of money. 在...上花钱. If you **go to** great **expense** to do something, you spend a lot of money in order to achieve it. 为(做成某事)花(大笔)钱. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If someone laughs or makes a joke **at your expense**, they do it to make you seem foolish. (嘲笑某人或与之开玩笑以)使人显得愚蠢. ❖ *I think he's having fun at our expense.* 我觉得他是在拿我们开玩笑. PHR

6 If you achieve something **at the expense of** someone or something, you do it in a way which might cause them to be harmed or damaged. 在可能损害(或伤害)...的情况下. ❖ *Costs may be trimmed at the expense of the patient.* 开支可能会以牺牲病人利益的办法削减下来. *They are worth having but not at the expense of better services.* 它们值得拥有,但不能以服务变差为代价. PHR

7 ➞ to spare no expense: 见 spare.

ex'pense account, expense accounts.

An **expense account** is an arrangement between an employer and an employee which allows the employee to spend the company's money on things relating to their job. (雇员向雇主取回开支的)费用报销账户. N-COUNT

E

ex·pen·sive /ɪk'spensɪv/. ◆◆◆◆◇

If something is **expensive**, it costs a lot of money. 昂贵的. ❖ *Wine's so expensive in this country.* 这个国家的葡萄酒太贵. *...a lot of expensive equipment.* 许多昂贵的设备. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ex·pen·sive·ly** ❖ *She was expensively dressed.* 她的衣着奢华. ADV-GRADED

ex·peri·ence /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ **experiences, experiencing, experienced.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Experience** is knowledge or skill in a particular job or activity, which you have gained because you have done that job or activity for a long time. 经验. ❖ *He has also had managerial experience on every level.* 他也获得了各个层次的管理经验. *I've had experience with children.* 我已有了带孩子的经验. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **ex·peri·enced** ❖ *...lawyers who are experienced in these matters.* 对这些问题很有经验的律师. *...experienced and mature professionals.* 成熟而经验丰富的专业人员. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Experience** is used to refer to the past events, knowledge, and feelings that make up someone's life or character. 经历; 阅历; 经验; 体验. ❖ *Experience has taught me caution.* 我的经验告诉我要小心行事. *'If you act afraid, they won't let go,' he says, speaking from experience.* '如果你显出害怕的样子,他们就不会放过你.' 他以自己的经验告诉我. N-UNCOUNT

3 An **experience** is something that happens to you or something that you do, especially something important that affects you. 经历(尤指对某人产生影响的重要事件). ❖ *Moving had become a common experience for me.* 搬家对我来说已是常事. *...his only experience of gardening.* 他仅有的从事园艺的经验. N-COUNT

4 If you **experience** a particular situation or feeling, you are affected by it or it happens to you. 经历; 经受; 体验; 感受. ❖ *British business is now experiencing a severe recession.* 英国商界正处于严重的衰退之中. *Widows seem to experience more distress than do widowers.* 寡妇似乎比鳏夫要遭受更多的不幸. VB V n

ex·peri·en·tial /ɪkˌspɪəri'enʃəl/.

Experiential means relating to or resulting from experience. 经验的; 来自经验的; 从经验出发的. ADJ FORMAL

ex·peri·ment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ **experiments, experimenting, experimented.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **experiment** is a scientific test which is done in order to discover what happens to something in particular conditions. 实验; 试验. ❖ *The astronauts are conducting a series of experiments.* 宇航员正在进行一系列试验. *This question can be answered only by experiment.* 这个问题只有通过实验才能找到答案. N-VAR

2 If you **experiment with** something or **experiment on** it, you do a scientific test on it in order to discover what happens to it in particular conditions. 进行实验; 进行试验. ❖ *In 1857 Mendel started experimenting with peas.* 1857年,门德尔开始用豌豆做实验. VB V with/on n Also V

◢ **ex·peri·men·ta·tion** /ɪkˌsperɪmen'teɪʃən/ ❖ *...the ethical aspects of animal experimentation.* 用动物做试验引起的伦理问题. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **ex·peri·ment·er, experimenters.** 实验人员. N-COUNT

3 An **experiment** is the trying out of a new idea or method in order to see what it is like and what effects it has. (用新观点或新方法进行的旨在发现某事物是什么或有什么影响的)尝试; 试验. ❖ *As an experiment, we bought Ted a watch.* 作为试验, 我们给特德买了一只手表. *...the country's five year experiment in democracy.* 该国历时五年的民主试验. N-VAR

4 To **experiment** means to try out a new idea or method to see what it is like and what effects it has. (用新观点或新方法)进行试验(旨在发现某事物是什么及其影响); 尝试. ❖ *Students should be encouraged to experiment with bold ideas.* 应当鼓励学生们采用大胆的想法去进行试验. VB V V with n

◢ **ex·peri·men·ta·tion** ❖ *...stories about his sexual experimentation.* 关于他的性尝试的报道. N-UNCOUNT

ex·peri·men·tal /ɪkˌsperɪ'mentəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **experimental** is new or uses new ideas or methods, and may not be successful. 实验性的; 试验性的. ❖ *...an experimental air conditioning system.* 一个处于试验阶段的空调系统. *...highly experimental pieces of music.* 高度试验性的乐曲. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Experimental** means used in or resulting from scientific experiments. 用于科学实验的; 来自科学实验的. ❖ *...the main techniques of experimental science.* 实验科学的主要技巧. *...the use of experimental animals.* 试验动物的利用. *We have experimental and observational evidence.* 我们有根据实验和观察得到的证据. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **ex·peri·men·tal·ly** ❖ *None of the calculations have been tested experimentally.* 还没有一项计算被实验验证过. ADV ADV with v

3 An **experimental** action is done in order to see what it is like, or what effects it has. 试验性的; 尝试性的. ❖ *...an experimental lifting of the ban.* 试验性的取消禁令. ADJ

◢ **experimentally** ❖ *He touched one of the combs experimentally.* 他试着碰了其中的一个蜂巢. ADV ADV with v

ex·pert /'ekspɜːt/ **experts.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **expert** is a person who is very skilled at doing something or who knows a lot about a particular subject. 专家; 高手. ❖ *Our team of experts will be on hand to offer help and advice.* 我们的专家小组将在现场提供帮助和建议. *...an expert on trade in that area.* 研究该地区贸易的专家. N-COUNT

2 Someone who is **expert** at doing something is very skilled at it. 熟练的, 老练的. ❖ *...Hal's expert approach.* 哈尔熟练的做法. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ex·pert·ly** ❖ *Shopkeepers expertly rolled spices up in bay leaves.* 店主们熟练地把香料卷在月桂树叶中. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 If you say that someone has **expert** hands or an **expert** eye, you mean that they are very skilful or experienced in using their hands or eyes for a particular purpose. 经验丰富的; 在行的; 内行的. ❖ *The symptoms are very mild and it takes an expert eye to see them.* 症状很轻微, 要用行家的眼光才能观察到. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

4 **Expert** advice or help is given by someone who has studied a subject thoroughly or who is very skilled at a particular job. (建议、帮助)由专家(或对某一工作非常熟练的人)提供的. ❖ *We'll need an expert opinion.* 我们需要听听专家的意见. ADJ ADJ n

ex·per·tise /ˌekspɜː'tiːz/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Expertise is special skill or knowledge that is acquired by training, study, or practice. (通过训练、学习或实践获得的)专门技术(或知识); 专业知识. ❖ *Most local authorities lack the expertise to deal sensibly in this market.* 大多数地方行政机构缺乏在该市场里理智处事的知识. N-UNCOUNT

ex·pi·ate /'ekspieɪt/ **expiates, expiating, expiated.**

If you **expiate** guilty feelings or bad behaviour, you do VB

something to indicate that you are sorry for what you have done. 抵偿; 补偿; 赎(罪). ❖ *It seemed that Alice was expiating her father's sins with her charity work.* 艾丽斯似乎在通过做慈善事业来替父亲赎罪. ◢ **ex·pia·tion** /ˌekspiˈeɪʃən/ ❖ *...an often painful process of evaluation and expiation.* 一个往往令人痛苦的评价和赎罪的过程. FORMAL V n Also V for n N-UNCOUNT

ex·pi·ra·tion /ˌekspɪˈreɪʃən/.
The **expiration** of a fixed period of time is its ending. 期满, 届期; 终止. ❖ *...a few hours before the expiration of the midnight deadline.* 午夜最后期限到来之前的几个小时. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ex·pire /ɪkˈspaɪə/ **expires, expiring, expired.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When something such as a contract, deadline, or visa **expires**, it comes to an end or is no longer valid. (合同、最终期限或签证等)期满, 到期; 终止. ❖ *He had lived illegally in the United States for five years after his visitor's visa expired.* 旅游签证到期之后, 他已在美国非法居住了五年. VB V
2 When someone **expires**, they die. 断气, 死亡. ❖ *He endured excruciating agonies before he finally expired.* 他断气之前忍受了极大的痛苦. VB LITERARY V

ex·pi·ry /ɪkˈspaɪəri/.
The **expiry** of something such as a contract, deadline, or visa is the time that it comes to an end or stops being valid. (合同、最终期限或签证等的)满期, 终止. ❖ *Make a note of credit card numbers and check expiry dates.* 记下信用卡卡号, 查一下使用期限. N-UNCOUNT

ex·plain /ɪkˈspleɪn/ **explains, explaining, explained.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **explain** something, you give details about it or describe it so that it can be understood. 解释; 说明. ❖ *Don't sign anything until your solicitor has explained the contract to you.* 律师向你解释了合同之后你再签名. *Professor Griffiths explained how the drug appears to work.* 格里菲思教授解释这种药品有可能怎样发挥作用. *'He and Mrs Stein have a plan,' she explained.* '他和斯坦因夫人有个计划.' 她解释说. VB V n V n to n V wh V with quote Also V that, V
2 If you **explain** something that has happened, you give people reasons for it, especially in an attempt to justify it. 辩解; 说明(事情发生的)原因. ❖ *Let me explain, sir.* 请让我解释一下, 先生. *Amy would have to explain herself.* 埃米要为自己辩解. *Explain why you didn't telephone.* 请解释你为何不打电话. *The receptionist apologized for the delay, explaining that it had been a hectic day.* 接待员为延迟表示歉意, 他解释说这一天实在是太忙了. VB V n V V pron-refl V why V that Also V n to n V with quote

►**explain away.**
If someone **explains away** a mistake or a bad situation they are responsible for, they try to indicate that it is unimportant or that it is not really their fault. 对(应负责的错误或糟糕的情况)加以解释(表明其不重要或不完全是自己的错); 对...辩解; 对...搪塞. ❖ *I had noticed blood on my husband's clothing but he explained it away.* 我注意到丈夫衣服上的血迹, 但他搪塞了事. PHR V V P noun PRAGMATICS V n P

ex·pla·na·tion /ˌekspləˈneɪʃən/ **explanations.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you give an **explanation** of something that has happened, you give people reasons for it, especially in an attempt to justify it. 辩解; 剖白; 辩明. ❖ *There was a hint of schoolboy shyness in his explanation.* 他在解释中透出一丝男孩特有的羞怯. *'It's my ulcer,' he added by way of explanation.* '我得的溃疡病.' 他补充了一句当做解释. N-COUNT also oth/n N
2 If you say there is an **explanation** for something, you mean that there is a reason for it. 理由; 原因; 解释. ❖ *There was no apparent explanation for the crash.* 这宗坠毁事件没有明显的原因. *It's the only explanation I can think of.* 这是我能想到的唯一理由. N-COUNT
3 If you give an **explanation** of something, you give details about it or describe it so that it can be understood. 解释; 详细说明. ❖ *Haig was immediately impressed by Charteris's expertise and by his lucid explanation of the work.* 黑格立即被查特里斯的专业知识和他对作品清晰的诠释打动. N-COUNT

ex·plana·tory /ɪkˈsplænətəri, AM -tɔːri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Explanatory statements or theories are intended to make people understand something by describing it or giving the reasons for it. 解释的, 说明的. ❖ *These statements are accompanied by a series of explanatory notes.* 这些陈述附有一系列注释说明. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ex·ple·tive /ɪkˈspliːtɪv/ **expletives.**
An **expletive** is a rude word or expression which you say when you are annoyed, excited, or in pain. (恼怒、激动或痛苦时所说的)秽语; 咒骂语. N-COUNT FORMAL

ex·pli·cable /ɪkˈsplɪkəbəl, AM ˈeksplɪk-/.
If something is **explicable**, it can be explained and understood because it is logical or sensible. 可解释的, 可说明的. ❖ *The older I grow, the stranger and less explicable the world appears to me.* 年纪越大, 世界对我来说似乎就越陌生、越无法解释了. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ex·pli·cate /ˈeksplɪkeɪt/ **explicates, explicating, explicated.**
To **explicate** something means to explain it and make it clear. (详细地)解释, 说明; 阐明. ❖ *We shall have to explicate its basic assumptions before we can assess its implications.* 我们先得阐明它的基本假设, 然后才能对其影响作出评估. VB FORMAL V n

ex·plic·it /ɪkˈsplɪsɪt/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Something that is **explicit** is expressed or shown clearly and openly, without any attempt to hide anything. 清楚的, 明白的; 明晰的; 毫不掩饰的. ❖ *...sexually explicit scenes in films.* 电影中明显露骨的性爱场面. *...explicit references to age in recruitment advertising.* 招聘广告中明确的年龄规定. ◢ **ex·plic·it·ly** ❖ *...explicitly political activities.* 明显带有政治性的活动. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If you are **explicit** about something, you speak about it very openly and clearly. 明确的; 坦率的. ❖ *He was explicit about his intention to overhaul the party's internal voting system.* 他毫不掩饰自己想全面修订党内选举制度的意图. ◢ **explicitly** ❖ *She has been talking very explicitly about AIDS.* 她谈起艾滋病来态度一直很坦率. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ADV-GRADED ADV with v

E

ex·plode /ɪkˈspləʊd/ **explodes, exploding, exploded.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If an object such as a bomb **explodes** or if someone or something **explodes** it, it bursts loudly and with great force, often causing damage or injury. (使)爆炸. ❖ *...gunfire which exploded the fuel tank.* 炮火使油箱爆炸. V-ERG V V n
2 If something **explodes**, it increases suddenly and rapidly in number or intensity. (数量、强度)突然而迅速地增加; 激增. ❖ *The population explodes to 40,000 during the tourist season.* 在旅游旺季, 人口激增至4万人. VB V V to n
3 If someone **explodes** a theory or myth, they prove that it is wrong or impossible. 推翻(理论); 打破(神话); 破除(迷信). ❖ *Such rumours have only recently been exploded.* 这类谣言直到最近才被戳穿. VB V n be V-ed
4 If someone **explodes**, they express strong feelings suddenly and violently. (感情)爆发; 迸发. ❖ *Do you fear that you'll burst into tears or explode with anger in front of her?* 你会不会担心自己在她面前会放声大哭或勃然大怒? *'What happened!' I exploded.* '怎么回事!' 我猛然喝道. VB V V with n V with quote
5 If something **explodes**, it makes a sudden very loud noise. 突然发出很大的声响. ❖ *She heard laughter explode, then die.* 她听到突然发出一阵哄然大笑, 然后又静了下来. VB LITERARY V

ex·ploit, exploits, exploiting, exploited. The verb is pronounced /ɪkˈsplɔɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈeksplɔɪt/. 动词发音为 /ɪkˈsplɔɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈeksplɔɪt/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you say that someone **is exploiting** you, you think that they are treating you unfairly by using your work or ideas and giving you very little in return. 剥削. ❖ *Critics claim he exploited black musicians.* 批评他的人声称他剥削黑人音乐家. ◢ **ex·ploi·ta·tion** /ˌeksplɔɪˈteɪʃən/ ❖ *...to protect the interests of the staff and prevent exploitation.* 保护全体职员的利益, 阻止剥削行为. VB V n N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that someone **is exploiting** a situation, you disapprove of them because they are using it to gain an advantage for themselves, rather than trying to help other people or do what is right. 利用(某种环境为自己谋私利). ❖ *The government and its opponents compete to exploit* VB PRAGMATICS V n

the troubles to their advantage. 政府和各反对党争相利用这些问题为自己牟利. ◢ **exploitation** ❖ *...the exploitation of the famine by local politicians.* 当地政客利用饥荒这种局面. N-SING N of n ◢ **ex·ploit·er** /ɪk'splɔɪtə/ **exploiters** ❖ *They were accused of being exploiters.* 他们被指责充当了剥削者. N-COUNT

3 If you **exploit** something, you use it well, and achieve something or gain an advantage from it. 利用; 通过...做成某事或获得好处. ❖ *Cary is hoping to exploit new opportunities in Europe.* 卡里希望能利用欧洲新的机遇. *So you feel that your skills have never been fully appreciated or exploited?* 这么说你认为自己的技能从来没得到过充分的赏识或利用? VB V n

4 To **exploit** resources or raw materials means to develop them and use them for industry or commercial activities. 开发(资源或原材料用于工业或商业活动); 开采; 利用. ❖ *I think we're being very short-sighted in not exploiting our own coal.* 我认为我们不开发利用自己的煤矿是相当缺乏远见的. ◢ **ex·ploi·ta·tion** ❖ *...the planned exploitation of its potential oil and natural gas reserves.* 对潜在的石油和天然气储备的有计划开采. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

5 If you refer to someone's **exploits**, you mean the brave, interesting, or amusing things that they have done. 英勇业绩; 功绩; 成就. ❖ *...his wartime exploits.* 他在战争年代的英勇功绩. N-COUNT

E

ex·ploita·tive /ɪk'splɔɪtətɪv/.
If you describe something as **exploitative**, you disapprove of it because it treats people unfairly by using their work or ideas for its own advantage, and giving them very little in return. 剥削的; 榨取的. ❖ *The expansion of Western capitalism incorporated the Third World into an exploitative world system.* 西方资本主义的扩张把第三世界国家纳入了剥削性的世界体系之中. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ex·plora·tory /ɪk'splɒrətri, AM -'plɔːrətɔːri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Exploratory actions are done in order to discover something or to learn the truth about something. 考察的; 探测的. ❖ *Exploratory surgery revealed her liver cancer.* 探索性手术查出她得了肝癌. ADJ

ex·plore /ɪk'splɔː/ **explores, exploring, explored.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **explore** a place, you travel around it to find out what it is like. 考察; 探索; 探险. ❖ *After exploring the old part of town there is a guided tour of the cathedral.* 参观了这座城市的旧城部分之后, 导游再带领我们到教堂游览. *We've come to this country, let's explore!* 我们已来到了这个国家, 大家开始考察吧! ◢ **ex·plo·ra·tion** /ˌekspləˈreɪʃən/ **explorations** ❖ *We devote several days to the exploration of the magnificent Maya sites of Copan.* 我们花了几天的时间考察位于科潘省宏伟的玛雅人遗址. ◢ **ex·plor·er, explorers.** An **explorer** is someone who travels to different places about which very little is known, in order to discover what is there. 探险者; 考察者; 勘察者. VB V n V N-VAR N-COUNT

2 If you **explore** an idea or suggestion, you think about it or comment on it in detail, in order to assess it carefully. 研究; 探究; 探讨. ❖ *The secretary is expected to explore ideas for post-war reconstruction of the area.* 人们期待部长对这一地区的战后重建问题进行探讨. ◢ **exploration** ❖ *I looked forward to the exploration of their theories.* 我盼望着对他们的理论进行研究. VB V n N-VAR

3 If people **explore for** a substance such as oil or minerals, they study an area and do tests on the land to see whether they can find it. 勘探; 勘察; 探测. ❖ *...the areas of inshore coastal waters to be explored for oil and gas.* 将会被勘察是否有石油和天然气的近海水域. ◢ **exploration** ❖ *Oryx is a Dallas-based oil and gas exploration and production concern.* 奥里克斯是位于达拉斯的一家石油与天然气勘探开采公司. VB V for n be V-ed for n Also V n for n N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **explore** something with your hands or fingers, you touch it to find out what it feels like. (用手或手指)探察. ❖ *He explored the wound with his finger.* 他用手指触摸伤口进行检查. VB V n

ex·plo·sion /ɪk'spləʊʒən/ **explosions.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 An **explosion** is a sudden violent burst of energy, for example one caused by a bomb. 爆炸. ❖ *...a bomb explosion.* 炸弹爆炸. N-COUNT

2 **Explosion** is the act of deliberately causing a bomb or similar device to explode. (对炸弹或类似装置的)引爆. ❖ *Bomb disposal experts blew up the bag in a controlled explosion.* 拆弹专家用控制引爆的办法引爆了这个袋子. N-VAR

3 An **explosion** is a large rapid increase in the number or amount of something. (数目或数量的)快速增加; 激增; 猛增. ❖ *...an explosion in the diet soft drink market.* 保健型软饮料大量充斥市场. *...a population explosion.* 人口爆炸. N-COUNT with supp

4 An **explosion** is a sudden violent expression of someone's feelings, especially anger. (感情的、尤指愤怒)爆发; 迸发. ❖ *...an explosion of anger against the practises of the occupying forces.* 占领军的所作所为引起了愤怒情绪的爆发. N-COUNT LITERARY

5 An **explosion** is a sudden serious outbreak of political protest or violence. (政治抗议、暴乱的)爆发. ❖ *A referendum might cause an explosion in the country.* 举行全民公决可能导致该国发生暴乱. N-COUNT

6 An **explosion** is a sudden very loud noise. (很大的声音的)突然发出; 迸发; 爆发. ❖ *There was an explosion of music.* 突然发出的音乐声. N-COUNT LITERARY

ex·plo·sive /ɪk'spləʊsɪv/ **explosives.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **explosive** is a substance or device that can cause an explosion. 爆炸物; 炸药; 爆炸装置. ❖ *...one-hundred-and-fifty pounds of Semtex explosive.* 150磅塞姆汀塑胶爆炸装置. N-VAR

2 Something that is **explosive** is capable of causing an explosion. 会引起爆炸的; 爆炸的. ❖ *The explosive device was timed to go off at the rush hour.* 爆炸装置被定时在上下班的高峰时间引爆. ◢ **ex·plo·sive·ly** ❖ *Hydrogen is explosively flammable when mixed with oxygen.* 氢同氧混合后容易引起爆炸燃烧. ADJ-GRADED ADV

3 An **explosive** growth is a sudden rapid increase in the size or quantity of something. (规模、数量等)迅速增长的; 激增的. ❖ *...the explosive growth in casinos.* 赌场数量的激增. ◢ **explosively** ❖ *These transactions grew explosively in the early 1980s.* 这类业务在1980年代初迅速增长. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 An **explosive** situation is likely to have difficult, serious, or dangerous effects. (情况)可能引起困难的、严重的或危险后果的; 一触即发的. ❖ *He appeared to be treating the potentially explosive situation with some sensitivity.* 他似乎在比较谨慎地应对这种可能会引发严重后果的局面. ◢ **explosively** ❖ *A referendum next year would coincide explosively with the election campaign.* 明年的公民投票正巧与竞选活动同一时间, 这有可能引起严重后果. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

5 If you describe someone as **explosive**, you mean that they tend to express sudden violent anger. 暴躁的; 易怒的. ❖ *She was unpredictable, explosive, impulsive and easily distracted.* 她叫人难以捉摸, 脾气暴躁, 性格冲动, 动不动就注意力分散. *He's inherited his father's explosive temper.* 他继承了父亲暴躁的脾气. ◢ **explosively** ❖ *'Are you mad?' David asked explosively.* '你疯了?' 戴维暴跳如雷地吼道. ADJ-GRADED ADV

6 A sudden loud noise can be described as **explosive**. (声音)突然爆发的; 迸发的. ❖ *He made a loud, explosive noise of disgust.* 他突然厌恶地大叫了一声. ◢ **explosively** ❖ *The sound of her own chewing and swallowing were explosively loud.* 她自己咀嚼和吞咽的声音大得出奇. ADJ-GRADED ADV

ex·po·nent /ɪk'spəʊnənt/ **exponents.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **exponent** of an idea, theory, or plan is a person who explains it, and who argues in favour of it. (观点、理论或计划等的)阐述者; 倡导者; 拥护者. ❖ *...a leading exponent of test-tube baby techniques.* 试管婴儿技术的主要倡导者. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 An **exponent** of a particular skill or activity is a person who is good at it. (某一技能或活动的)能手. ❖ *...the great exponent of expressionist dance, Kurt Jooss.* 伟大的表现主义舞蹈代表人物库尔特·朱斯. N-COUNT with supp

ex·po·nen·tial /ˌekspəˈnenʃəl/.
Exponential means growing or increasing very rapidly. ADJ

迅速增长的. ❖ *...the exponential growth of public expenditure.* 公共开支的急速增长. ◢ **ex·po·nen·tial·ly** ADV ❖ *The quantity of chemical pollutants has increased exponentially.* 化学污染物数量剧增. FORMAL

ex·port, exports, exporting, exported. The verb is pronounced /ɪk'spɔːt/. The noun is pronounced /'ekspɔːt/. 动词发音为 /ɪk'spɔːt/. 名词发音为 /'ekspɔːt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 To **export** products or raw materials means to sell them to another country. 输出(产品、原料等); 出口. ❖ *They expect the antibiotic products to be exported to Southeast Asia.* 他们期望抗生素产品能出口到东南亚市场. *To earn foreign exchange we must export.* 要赚取外汇, 我们必须出口. VB V n / be V-ed to n / V / Also V n to n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the production and export of cheap casual wear.* 廉价休闲服的生产与出口. *...the boom in American exports.* 美国出口贸易的繁荣. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

◢ **ex·port·er** /'ekspɔːtə, ɪk'spɔːtə/ **exporters.** ❖ *France is the world's second-biggest exporter of agricultural products.* 法国是世界第二大农产品出口国. N-COUNT

2 **Exports** are goods which are sold to another country and sent there. 输出品; 出口物. ❖ *He did this to promote American exports.* 他这样做是为了促进美国的出口贸易. *Ghana's main export is cocoa.* 加纳的主要出口产品是可可豆. N-COUNT

3 To **export** something means to introduce it into another country or make it happen there. 输出; 传播. ❖ *The deal would export jobs to Mexico.* 这笔生意将给墨西哥带来就业机会. VB V n / V n to n

ex·port·able /ɪk'spɔːtəbəl/.
Exportable products are suitable for being exported. 可输出的; 可出口的. ❖ *They are reliant on a very limited number of exportable products.* 他们依赖数量非常有限的可出口产品. ADJ

ex·pose /ɪk'spəʊz/ **exposes, exposing, exposed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 To **expose** something that is usually hidden means to uncover it so that it can be seen. 暴露; 显露. ❖ *For an instant his whole back was exposed.* 一瞬间, 他整个背部露了出来. VB V n

2 A man who **exposes** himself shows people his genitals in a public place. (当众)裸露(性器官). VB

3 To **expose** a person or situation means to reveal that they are bad or immoral in some way. 揭露; 揭发; 揭穿. ❖ *After the scandal was exposed, Dr Bailey committed suicide.* 丑闻曝光后, 贝利医生自杀了. *He has simply been exposed as an adulterer and a fool.* 他既是奸夫又是傻瓜的面目被揭露出来. VB V n / be V-ed / be V-ed as n/adj / Also V n as n/adj

4 If someone **is exposed to** something dangerous or unpleasant, they are put in a situation in which it might affect them. 置身于(危险或不愉快的事物)之中; 面临...的处境. ❖ *A wise mother never exposes her children to the slightest possibility of danger.* 明智的母亲决不会让孩子面临丝毫危险. VB be V-ed to n / V n to n

5 If someone **is exposed to** an idea or feeling, usually a new one, they are given experience of it, or introduced to it. (使)接触(通常是新的思想); (使)体验(通常是新的感觉). ❖ *These units exposed children to many viewpoints.* 这几个单元使孩子们接触了许多新的观点. VB be V-ed to n / V n to n

ex·po·sé /ek'spəʊzeɪ, AM ˌekspəʊ'zeɪ/ **exposés.**
An **exposé** is a film or piece of writing which reveals the truth about a situation or person. 揭示真相的电影或文字作品; 纪实作品. ❖ *The movie is an exposé of prison conditions in the South.* 这是一部关于南部监狱状况的纪实电影. N-COUNT

ex·posed /ɪk'spəʊzd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a place is **exposed**, it has no natural protection against bad weather or enemies, for example because it has no trees or is on very high ground. 暴露于(恶劣天气或敌人)之下的; 无掩蔽的(如没有树木或处于很高的位置). ❖ *...an exposed hillside.* 没有(树木)遮蔽的山坡. ADJ-GRADED

ex·po·si·tion /ˌekspə'zɪʃən/ **expositions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **exposition** of an idea or theory is a detailed explanation or account of it. (观点、理论等的)详细解释; 阐释; 讲解. ❖ *The fullest exposition of Coleridge's thought can be found in the 'Statesman's Manual'.* 有关柯尔律治思想最充分的阐释可以在《政治家手册》中找到. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 An **exposition** is an exhibition in which something such as goods or works of art are shown to the public. 博览会; 展览会. ❖ *...an art exposition.* 艺术展览会. N-COUNT

ex·pos·tu·late /ɪk'spɒstʃʊleɪt/ **expostulates, expostulating, expostulated.**
If you **expostulate**, you express strong disagreement with someone. 强烈反对; 规劝; 告诫. ❖ *'For heaven's sake!' Dot expostulated.* '天哪!' 多特竭力劝阻道. *His family expostulated with him.* 全家人都规劝他. VB V / FORMAL / V with quote / V with n

ex·po·sure /ɪk'spəʊʒə/ **exposures.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Exposure** to something dangerous means being in a situation where it might affect you. (处于危险环境之中)暴露. ❖ *Exposure to lead is known to damage the brains of young children.* 大家都知道接触铅对幼儿大脑有害. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Exposure** is the harmful effect on your body caused by very cold weather. 置身严寒天气中导致的身体伤害; 暴露. ❖ *At least two people died of exposure.* 至少有两人冻死. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **exposure** of a well-known person is the revealing of the fact that they are bad or immoral in some way. 揭露; 暴露. ❖ *...the exposure of Anthony Blunt as a former Soviet spy.* 安东尼·布伦特被揭露曾做过苏联间谍. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Exposure** is publicity that a person, company, or product receives. (人、公司或产品的)宣传; 公开露面; 亮相. ❖ *All the candidates have been getting an enormous amount of exposure on television.* 所有候选人一直在电视上频频露面. N-UNCOUNT

5 In photography, an **exposure** is a single photograph. (摄影)单张照片. N-COUNT

6 In photography, the **exposure** is the amount of light that is allowed to enter a camera when taking a photograph. (摄影)曝光量. ❖ *Against a deep blue sky or dark storm-clouds, you may need to reduce the exposure.* 当背景是深蓝的天空或乌云时, 你可能需要减少曝光量. N-VAR

ex·pound /ɪk'spaʊnd/ **expounds, expounding, expounded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **expound** an idea or opinion, you give a clear and detailed explanation of it. 详述(观点, 意见); 阐述; 说明. ❖ *Schmidt continued to expound his views on economics.* 施密特继续详述他对经济学的看法. VB FORMAL V n

➩ **Expound on** means the same as **expound**. 义同 expound. ❖ *Lawrence expounded on the military aspects of guerrilla warfare.* 劳伦斯详述了游击战军事方面的问题. PHR-V V P n

ex·press /ɪk'spres/ **expresses, expressing, expressed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **express** an idea or feeling, or **express** yourself, you show what you think or feel by saying or doing something. 表达; 表示; 表白. ❖ *He expressed grave concern.* 他表现出深切的担忧. *He expresses himself easily in English.* 他用英语自如地表达自己的意思. *Children may find it easier to express themselves in a letter than in a formal essay.* 孩子们可能会发现, 写信比写正式的文章更能表达自己的想法. VB V n / V pron-refl

2 If an idea or feeling **expresses** itself in some way, it can be clearly seen in someone's actions or in its effects on a situation. (想法、情感以某种方式)表现; 表露; 体现. ❖ *The anxiety of the separation often expresses itself as anger.* 离别引起的焦虑往往表现为怒气. VB V pron-refl prep

3 If you **express** a quantity or mathematical problem in a particular way, you write it using particular symbols, figures, or equations. 用(符号、图表或等式等)表示(数量或数学问题). ❖ *It is expressed as a percentage.* 它用百分比表示. VB V n prep TECHNICAL be V-ed prep

4 An **express** command or order is one that is clearly and deliberately stated. (要求、命令)明确的; 明确表示的. ❖ *The ship was sunk on express orders from the Prime Minister.* 在首相的明确命令下, 船被击沉了. ◢ **ex·press·ly** ADV ❖ *The Duke of Windsor recollected that he had expressly forbidden Goddard to go to see Mrs Simpson.* 温莎公爵回忆说, 他曾明确表示禁止戈达德与辛普森夫人见面. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL ADV before v

5 If you refer to an **express** intention or purpose, you are ADJ: ADJ n

E

emphasizing that it is a deliberate and specific one. (意图、目的)明确的. ❖ *I had obtained my first camera for the express purpose of taking railway photographs.* 我第一次买相机的目的很明确,就是为了拍摄有关铁路的照片. PRAGMATICS

◢ **expressly** ❖ *...projects expressly designed to support cattle farmers.* 专门为帮助养牛户而制定的方案. ADV

6 **Express** is used to describe special services in which things are sent or done faster than usual for a higher price. 速递业务的; 快递的. ❖ *A special express service is available by fax.* 特快专递服务可以通过传真完成. ADJ: ADJ n

7 An **express** is a fast train or coach which stops at very few places. (火车、长途汽车的)快车. ❖ *He had boarded an express for Rome.* 他登上了一辆开往罗马的快车. *...express coaches.* 长途快车. N-COUNT

ex·pres·sion /ɪk'spreʃən/ expressions. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **expression** of ideas or feelings is the showing of them through words, actions, or artistic activities. (思想、情感的)表达; 表示; 表露. ❖ *Laughter is one of the most infectious expressions of emotion.* 笑是最富有感染力的情感表达方式之一. *...freedom of expression.* 言论自由. *Her concern has now found expression in the new environmental protection act.* 现在她所关注的事在新的环保法案中体现出来. N-VAR

2 Your **expression** is the way that your face looks at a particular moment. It shows what you are thinking or feeling. 表情; 神情. ❖ *Levin sat there, an expression of sadness on his face.* 莱文坐在那儿,脸上带着悲伤的表情. *The face is entirely devoid of expression.* 这张脸毫无表情. N-VAR

3 **Expression** is the showing of feeling when you are acting, singing, or playing a musical instrument. (演戏、歌唱或演奏时情感的)表达; 表现; 流露. ❖ *I put more expression into my lyrics than a lot of other singers do.* 与其他许多歌手相比,我在自己的演唱中倾注了更多的感情. N-UNCOUNT

4 An **expression** is a word or phrase. 词汇, 词语. ❖ *She spoke in a quiet voice but used remarkably coarse expressions.* 她说话声音很平静,但用词却格外粗鄙. N-COUNT

5 An **expression** is a symbol or equation which represents a quantity or problem. 式, 运算式. ❖ *This forms the basis for our mathematical expression for the electric field.* 这构成了我们关于电场的数学运算式的基础. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ex·pres·sion·ism /ɪk'spreʃənɪzəm/.

Expressionism is a style of art, literature, and music which uses symbolism and exaggeration in order to represent emotions rather than representing physical reality. 表现主义(一种美术、文学或音乐风格,采用象征主义和夸张手法来表现情感而不是表现现实世界). ◢ **ex·pres·sion·ist, expressionists** ❖ *...expressionist paintings.* 表现主义风格的绘画作品. N-UNCOUNT; N-COUNT

ex·pres·sion·less /ɪk'spreʃənləs/.

If you describe someone's face as **expressionless**, you mean that they are not showing their feelings. (面部)没有表情的. ADJ-GRADED

ex·pres·sive /ɪk'spresɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a person or their behaviour as **expressive**, you mean that their behaviour clearly indicates their feelings or intentions. 明确表现情感或意图的; 富于表情的; 富于表现力的. ❖ *You can train people to be more expressive.* 你可以把大家训练得更富于表现力. *...intuitive, expressive painting.* 凭直觉绘制的富有表现力的绘画. ◢ **ex·pres·sive·ly** ❖ *He moved his hands expressively.* 他有意挥动着他的双手. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; ADV-GRADED

2 If something is **expressive of** particular ideas or qualities, it has features which indicate or demonstrate them. 暗示或表示(某种观点或性质)的. ❖ *Perhaps all his poems were really love poems, expressive of love for someone.* 也许他所有的诗都是真正的情诗,是对某人的爱情的剖白. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n FORMAL

ex·press·way /ɪk'spresweɪ/ expressways.

An **expressway** is a wide road that is designed so that a lot of traffic can move along it very quickly. 高速公路. N-COUNT

ex·pro·pri·ate /ek'sprəʊprieɪt/ expropriates, expropriating, expropriated.

If a government or other authority **expropriates** someone's property, they take it away from them for public use. 征用; 没收(财产等). ❖ *The Bolsheviks expropriated the property of the landowners.* 布尔什维克党员没收了地主的财产. VB LEGAL V n

◢ **ex·pro·pria·tion** /ekˌsprəʊpri'eɪʃən/ **expropriations** ❖ *...the expropriation of property.* 财产的没收. N-VAR

ex·pul·sion /ɪk'spʌlʃən/ expulsions. ♦♦◇◇◇

➡ 又见 **expel**.

ex·punge /ɪk'spʌndʒ/ expunges, expunging, expunged.

If you **expunge** something, you get rid of it completely, because it causes problems or bad feelings. (因会引起麻烦或不好的感觉而)彻底清除(某物). ❖ *The experience was something he had tried to expunge from his memory.* 那是他曾经想彻底从记忆中抹去的一段经历. VB V n FORMAL V n from n

ex·quis·ite /ɪk'skwɪzɪt, 'ekskwɪzɪt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something that is **exquisite** is extremely beautiful or pleasant, especially in a delicate or refined way. 精美的; 精致的; 雅致的. ❖ *Mr Zhang's photography is exquisite.* 张先生的照片拍得很美. *...her exquisite manners.* 她那优雅的仪态. ◢ **ex·quis·ite·ly** ❖ *...exquisitely crafted dolls' houses.* 手工精美的玩具娃娃房屋. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 **Exquisite** is used to emphasize that a feeling or quality is very great or intense. 强烈的; 极度的. ❖ *She peeled it with exquisite care.* 她格外小心地削着皮. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS LITERARY

ˌex-'serviceman, ex-servicemen.

An **ex-serviceman** is a man who used to be in a country's armed forces. The American word is **veteran**. 退伍军人. [美]作 veteran. N-COUNT BRITISH

ext. ♦♦◇◇◇

Ext. is the written abbreviation for **extension** when it is used to refer to a particular telephone number. 电话(分机)号码. extension的缩写形式. N-VAR N num

ex·tant /ek'stænt, 'ekstənt/.

If something is **extant**, it is still in existence, in spite of being very old. (尽管非常古老,但)依旧存在的; 现存的. ❖ *The oldest extant document is dated 1492.* 现存最古老的文件可追溯到1492年. ADJ FORMAL

ex·tem·po·rize /ɪk'stempəraɪz/ extemporizes, extemporizing, extemporized; [英]又拼作 extemporise.

If you **extemporize**, you speak, act, or perform something immediately, without preparing it beforehand. 即兴发言; 即兴做动作; 即兴表演. VB V FORMAL

ex·tend /ɪk'stend/ extends, extending, extended. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you say that something, usually something large, **extends** for a particular distance or **extends** from one place to another, you are indicating its size or position. (通常指较大的物体)延伸; 伸展. ❖ *The main stem will extend to around 12 ft.* 主干将伸展12英尺左右. *Our personal space extends about 12 to 18 inches around us.* 我们的私人空间可向四周延伸12至18英寸左右. *The high-speed train service is planned to extend from Paris to Bordeaux.* 这条高速列车线按计划将从巴黎一直延伸到波尔多. VB V for amount V to amount V amount V from n to n Also V over n, V to n

2 If you **extend** something, you make it longer or bigger. 延伸; 扩大. ❖ *The building was extended in 1500.* 这幢大楼于1500年进行了扩建. *...an extended exhaust pipe.* 加长了的排气管. VB V n V-ed

3 If a piece of equipment or furniture **extends**, its length can be increased. (设备、家具等)加长. ❖ *The table extends to 220 cm.* 这张桌子可加长至220厘米. VB V V to amount

4 If an object **extends from** a surface or place, it sticks out from it. 从(某一表面或某处)伸出. ❖ *Billing's legs extended from the bushes.* 比林的两条腿从灌木丛中伸了出来. VB V from n

5 If someone **extends** their hand, they stretch out their arm and hand to shake hands with someone. 伸(手). ❖ *The man extended his hand: 'I'm Chuck.'* 这名男子伸出手说: '我叫查克'. VB WRITTEN V n

6 If an event or activity **extends** over a period of time, it continues for that time. (事件、活动)延续; 持续. ❖ *...a playing career in first-class cricket that extended from 1894 to 1920.* 从1894年至1920年在一流板球队的运动生涯. VB V over n V from n to n

7 If you **extend** something, you make it last longer than before or end at a later date. 延长; 延续. ❖ *They have* VB V n

extended the deadline by twenty-four hours. 他们已经把最后期限延长了24小时.

8 If something **extends** to a group of people, things, or activities, it includes or affects them. 包括; 影响到; 达到; 及至. ❖ *The service also extends to wrapping and delivering gifts.* 此项服务亦包括礼物包装和递送. *His influence extends beyond the TV viewing audience.* 他的影响力达至电视受众以外的人们. VB V to n/-ing V beyond n

9 If you **extend** something **to** other people or things, you make it include or affect more of them. 使...包括在内; 使...影响(更多的人或事物). ❖ *It might be possible to extend the technique to other crop plants,* 把这项技术推广运用到其他农作物上或许是可行的. VB V n to n

ex·tend·ed /ɪk'stendɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something happens for an **extended** period of time, it happens for a long period of time. 长(时间)的. ❖ *Obviously, any child who receives dedicated teaching over an extended period is likely to improve.* 显然地,任何儿童在接受较长一段时间的悉心授课后,其能力都有可能得到提高. ADJ ADJ n

➜ 又见 **extend**.

ex,tended 'family, extended families. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **extended family** is a family group which includes relatives such as uncles, aunts, and grandparents, as well as parents, children, and brothers and sisters. (包括父母、孩子和兄弟姊妹在内,也包括叔叔、阿姨和祖父母等在内的)大家庭. N-COUNT

ex·ten·sion /ɪk'stenʃən/ **extensions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **extension** is a new room or building which is added to an existing building or group of buildings. (已有建筑物或建筑群的)增加部分; 扩建部分. N-COUNT

2 An **extension** is a new section of a road or rail line that is added to an existing road or line. (已有公路或铁路线的)延长部分; 新建部分; 扩建部分. ❖ *...the Jubilee Line extension.* 周年纪念铁路线的扩建路段. N-COUNT

3 An **extension** is a part which is connected to a piece of equipment in order to make it reach something further away. (连接某一设备、使之延伸更远的)延伸部分. ❖ *...a 30-foot extension cord.* 30英尺长的连接线. N-COUNT

4 An **extension** is an extra period of time for which something lasts or is valid, usually as a result of official permission. (通常经正式批准而使某事物持续或有效的)延长期. ❖ *Ian Lentern has been granted a three-year extension.* 伊恩·伦滕获准三年的延长期. N-COUNT

5 Something that is an **extension** of something else is a development of it that includes or affects more people, things, or activities. 延伸; 发展; 延展. ❖ *Many Filipinos see the bases as an extension of American colonial rule.* 许多菲律宾人将军事基地视为美国殖民统治的延续. N-COUNT

6 An **extension** is a telephone line that is connected to the switchboard of a company or institution, and that has its own number. The written abbreviation 'ext.' is also used. 电话分机. 缩写形式为ext. ❖ *She can get me on extension 308.* 她可以拨分机号码308找到我. N-COUNT

ex·ten·sive /ɪk'stensɪv/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **extensive** covers or includes a large physical area. 广阔的; 广大的. ❖ *The palace and its grounds were more extensive than the city itself.* 这座宫殿及其四周的庭园加起来比这座城市本身还要大. ◢ **ex·ten·sive·ly** ❖ *Mark, however, needs to travel extensively with his varied business interests.* 不过,出于各种各样的商业项目,马克需要到处奔波. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 Something that is **extensive** covers a wide range of details, ideas, or items. 广泛的; 全面的; 详细的. ❖ *Developments in South Africa receive extensive coverage.* 南非的发展情况得到了广泛报道. *The facilities available are very extensive.* 可用的设施多种多样. ◢ **extensively** ❖ *All these issues have been extensively researched.* 所有这些问题都已经详细研究过了. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If something is **extensive**, it is very great. 广泛而巨大的. ❖ *The blast caused extensive damage.* 这次爆炸造成了巨大破坏. *The security forces have extensive powers of search and arrest.* 保安部队有很大的搜查和逮捕权. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **extensively** ❖ *Hydrogen is used extensively in industry for the production of ammonia.* 在工业上氢气被广泛应用于氨气生产. ADV-GRADED

ex·tent /ɪk'stent/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are talking about how great, important, or serious a difficulty or situation is, you can refer to the **extent** of it. 程度. ❖ *Growing up with him soon made me realise the extent of his determination.* 我和他一块长大的,很早我就意识到他意志有多么坚定. *The full extent of the losses was disclosed yesterday.* 损失的严重程度昨天披露了出来. N-SING with supp

2 The **extent** of something is its length, area, or size. 长度; 面积; 大小. ❖ *Climatic alterations reduced the extent of the rain forest.* 气候变化减少了雨林的面积. N-SING with supp

3 You use expressions such as **to a large extent, to some extent**, or **to a certain extent** in order to indicate that something is partly true, but not entirely true. 在很大(一定, 某种)程度上. ❖ *It was and, to a large extent, still is a good show.* 它过去是好节目,而现在很大程度上仍然是好节目. *To a certain extent it's easier for men to get work.* 从某种程度上说, 男性找工作要容易些. *This also endangers American interests in other regions, although to a lesser extent.* 这同样也威胁到美国在其他地区的利益,即使威胁程度小一些. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 You use expressions such as **to what extent, to that extent**, or **to the extent that** when you are discussing how true a statement is, or in what ways it is true. (某一说法真实)到什么程度; 到那种程度; 到...的程度. ❖ *It's still not clear to what extent this criticism is originating from within the ruling party.* 现在还不清楚这项批评有多大程度是来自执政党内部的. *He could only be sorry to the extent that this affected his grandchildren.* 此事影响到他的孙儿们,他表示的遗憾也就是这么多. *...the extent to which it helped to promote Britain's broader strategic interests.* 它有助于促进英国获得更广泛的战略利益的程度. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 You use expressions such as **to the extent of, to the extent that**, or **to such an extent that** in order to emphasize that a situation has reached a difficult, dangerous, or surprising stage. (某局面所达到的困难、危险或令人吃惊的程度)到...的程度. ❖ *Ford kept his suspicions to himself, even to the extent of going to jail for a murder he obviously didn't commit.* 就算是自己根本没杀人而要坐牢,福特仍旧没有将自己的怀疑告诉任何人. PHR PRAGMATICS

ex·tenu·at·ing /ɪk'stenjueɪtɪŋ/.

If you say that there are **extenuating** circumstances for a bad situation or wrong action, you mean that there are reasons or factors which partly excuse it. 情有可原的. ❖ *The defendants decide to admit their guilt, but insist that there are extenuating circumstances.* 这几个被告决定承认自己有罪,但他们坚持说这情有可原. ADJ FORMAL

ex·te·ri·or /ɪk'stɪəriə/ **exteriors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **exterior** of something is its outside surface. 外部; 外表; 表面. ❖ *In one ad the viewer scarcely sees the car's exterior.* 在一则广告里,观众几乎看不到车子的外观. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to someone's usual appearance or behaviour as their **exterior**, especially when it is very different from their real character. 外表; 外貌; 外在表现(尤指与真实性格大相径庭的). ❖ *Pat's tough exterior hides a shy and sensitive soul.* 帕特坚强的外表掩盖了他羞怯而敏感的内心. N-COUNT

3 You use **exterior** to refer to the outside parts of something or things that are outside something. (物体)外部的; (物体)之外的. ❖ *The exterior walls were made of pre-formed concrete.* 这些外墙是用预制混凝土建造的. ADJ ADJ n

ex·ter·mi·nate /ɪk'stɜːmɪneɪt/ **exterminates, exterminating, exterminated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **exterminate** a group of people or animals means to kill all of them. 全部消灭(一批人或动物); 灭绝; 根除. ❖ *A huge effort was made to exterminate the rats.* 大家付出巨大努力来消灭老鼠. ◢ **ex·ter·mi·na·tion** /ɪk,stɜːmɪ'neɪʃən/ ❖ *...the extermination of hundreds of thousands of their* VB V n N-UNCOUNT

E

brethren. 对几十万同胞的杀害.

ex·ter·nal /ɪk'stɜːnəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **External** is used to indicate that something is on the outside of something or someone, or exists, happens, or comes from outside something. 位于(物体或人的)外部的; 外表的; (存在于、发生于或来自)外面的. ❖ *...a much reduced heat loss through external walls.* 大大减少热量透过外墙的散失. ADJ

◢ **ex·ter·nal·ly** ❖ *Vitamins can be applied externally to the skin.* 维生素可外用于皮肤. ADV

2 If medicine is **for external use**, it is intended to be used only on the outside of your body, and not to be eaten or drunk. (药)外用的. PHR

3 **External** means involving or intended for foreign countries. 与国外有关的; 对外的. ❖ *...the commissioner for external affairs.* 负责对外事务的专员. ADJ ADJ n ◢ **externally** ❖ *...protecting the value of the mark both internally and externally.* 同时在国内国外维持马克的价值. ADV

4 **External** means happening or existing in the world in general and affecting you in some way. (以某种方式影响人的)外部世界的; 外界的. ❖ *Such events occur only when the external conditions are favorable.* 这样的事情只有当外在条件有利时才会发生. ADJ ADJ n

5 **External** examiners, accountants, or evaluators come into an organization from outside in order to do a job there that must be done fairly and impartially, or to check that a job was done properly. (主考官、会计师或评估师等)来自外界机构的(通常为了达到公正无私). ADJ ADJ n BRITISH ◢ **externally** ❖ *There must be externally moderated tests.* 必须进行由外来人员监控的测试. ADV ADV -ed

E

ex·tinct /ɪk'stɪŋkt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A species of animal or plant that is **extinct** no longer has any living members. 灭绝的; 绝种的. ❖ *It is 250 years since the wolf became extinct in Britain.* 狼在英国灭绝已经有250年了. *...the bones of extinct animals.* 绝种动物的尸骨. ADJ

◢ **ex·tinc·tion** /ɪk'stɪŋkʃən/ ❖ *Many species have been shot to the verge of extinction.* 许多物种被猎杀, 濒临灭绝. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a particular kind of worker, way of life, or type of activity is **extinct**, it no longer exists, because of changes in society. (因社会的变迁, 某一类工人、某种生活方式或某种活动)消失的; 不复存在的. ❖ *Herbalism had become an all but extinct skill in the Western world.* 药草学在西方世界几乎成了一门快要消失了的学问. ADJ ◢ **extinction** ❖ *The loggers say their jobs are faced with extinction.* 伐木工人说他们的工种面临淘汰的命运. N-UNCOUNT

3 An **extinct** volcano is one that does not erupt or is not expected to erupt any more. (火山)不再活跃(喷发)的, 死的. ADJ

ex·tin·guish /ɪk'stɪŋgwɪʃ/ **extinguishes, extinguishing, extinguished.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **extinguish** a fire or a light, you stop it burning or shining. 熄(灯); 灭(火). ❖ *It took about 50 minutes to extinguish the fire.* 把火扑灭大约花了50分钟. VB FORMAL V n

2 If something **extinguishes** a feeling or idea, it destroys it. 使(感情、想法等)破灭; 毁灭. ❖ *The message extinguished her hopes.* 这则消息令她的希望破灭了. VB V n

ex·tin·guish·er /ɪk'stɪŋgwɪʃə/ **extinguishers.**

An **extinguisher** is the same as a **fire extinguisher**. 同fire extinguisher. N-COUNT

extn.

Extn. means the same as **ext.** 义同ext. N-VAR

ex·tol /ɪk'stəʊl/ **extols, extolling, extolled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **extol** something or someone, you praise them enthusiastically. 赞美; 赞颂; 颂扬. ❖ *Now experts are extolling the virtues of the humble potato.* 现在专家们纷纷赞美再寻常不过的马铃薯的优点. VB V n

ex·tort /ɪk'stɔːt/ **extorts, extorting, extorted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **extorts** money from you, they get it from you using force, threats, or other unfair or illegal means. (用暴力、威胁或其他不正当或非法手段)获取(金钱); 敲诈; 勒索; 逼取. ❖ *Her kidnapper extorted a £175,000 ransom for her release.* 绑架者强取17.5万镑的赎金才肯放她. VB V n from n V n

◢ **ex·tor·tion** /ɪk'stɔːʃən/. ❖ *He has been charged with extortion.* 他被控勒索罪. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **ex·tor·tion·ist** /ɪk'stɔːʃənɪst/ **extortionists** ❖ *Wealth and fame will always be the target of extortionists.* 有钱财有声望的人永远会是敲诈勒索者的目标. N-COUNT

2 If someone **extorts** something from you, they get it from you with difficulty or by using unfair means. (困难地或通过不正当手段)从…手中获得(某物); 逼取. ❖ *Some magistrates have abused their powers of arrest to extort confessions.* 某些官员滥用拘捕权来逼人招供. VB V n

ex·tor·tion·ate /ɪk'stɔːʃənət/.

If you describe something such as a price as **extortionate**, you are emphasizing that it is far too much. (价格等)太高的; 过高的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ex·tra /'ekstrə/ **extras.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **extra** to describe an amount, person, or thing that is added to others of the same kind, or that can be added to others of the same kind. 另加的; 附加的; 额外的. ❖ *Police warned motorists to allow extra time to get to work.* 警方告诫驾车人士上班时要预留额外的时间. *Extra staff have been taken on.* 已经雇用了额外的工作人员. ADJ ADJ n

2 If something is **extra**, you have to pay more money for it in addition to what you are already paying for something. 额外的; 外加的. ❖ *For foreign orders postage is extra.* 从国外邮购另加邮费. ADJ v-link ADJ

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Many of the additional features now cost extra.* 现在许多新增的特色节目需要另外付费. PRON

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *You may be charged 10% extra for this service.* 这项服务您需另付10%的附加费. ADV

3 **Extras** are additional amounts of money that are added to the price that you have to pay for something. 另加的收费; 额外费用. ❖ *She is disgusted by big hotels adding so many extras to the bill.* 她对大酒店收这么多的额外费用感到很气愤. *There are no hidden extras.* 没有隐含的额外的费用. N-COUNT

4 **Extras** are things which are not necessary, but which make something more comfortable, useful, or enjoyable. (非必须、但有利事情的)额外事物; 额外的好处. ❖ *Optional extras include cooking tuition at a top restaurant.* 可供选择的额外好处包括在一家顶级饭店上烹饪课. N-COUNT

5 The **extras** in a film are the people who play unimportant parts, for example as members of a crowd. (电影里的)临时演员; 群众演员. N-COUNT

6 You can use **extra** in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize the quality that they are describing. (用在形容词和副词前, 表示程度)格外的; 特别的. ❖ *I'd have to be extra careful.* 我得格外小心. *We were all told to try extra hard to be nice to him.* 我们都被告知要对他格外好一点. ADV ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

7 ➸ to go the extra mile: 见 **mile.**

extra- /'ekstrə-/.

extra- is used to form adjectives indicating that something is outside something or is not part of something. (用来构成形容词表示)在…之外; 越出; 超出. ❖ *The move was extra-constitutional.* 这一行动在宪法中未作规定. *...a combination of parliamentary and extra-parliamentary methods.* 把议会内和议会外的办法结合. PREFIX FORMAL

ex·tract, extracts, extracting, extracted. The verb is pronounced /ɪk'strækt/. The noun is pronounced /'ekstrækt/. 动词发音为 /ɪk'strækt/. 名词发音为 /'ekstrækt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **extract** a substance means to obtain it from something else, for example by using industrial or chemical processes. (通过工业或化学等方法)提取; 提炼. ❖ *Citric acid can be extracted from the juice of oranges.* 柠檬酸可以从橙汁里提取. VB V n be V-ed from n Also V n from n ◢ **ex·trac·tion** ❖ *Petroleum engineers plan and manage the extraction of oil.* 石油工程师负责计划及安排石油的开采. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **extract** is a substance that has been obtained from something else, for example by means of a chemical or industrial process. (通过化学或工业等方法获得的)提取物; 提炼物. ❖ *...a plant extract which acts as a natural tonic.* 一种用作天然滋补品的植物提炼品. N-VAR

→ 又见 **yeast extract**.

3 If you **extract** something from a place, you take it out or pull it out. 取出，拿出；拉出. ❖ *She reached into the wardrobe and extracted another tracksuit.* 她把手伸进衣柜，取出另一套运动服. VB: V n LITERARY

4 When a dentist **extracts** a tooth, he or she removes it from the patient's mouth. 拔(牙). ❖ *She is to go and have a tooth extracted at 3 o'clock today.* 今天3点她要去牙医那里拔牙. VB: V n have n V-ed ◢ **ex·trac·tion, extractions** ❖ *In those days, dentistry was basic. Extractions were carried out without anaesthetic.* 那时候，牙科才刚起步，拔牙不用麻醉药的. N-VAR

5 If you say that someone **extracts** something, you disapprove of them because they take it for themselves to gain an advantage, often by taking it away from someone else. (贬义)(通常指从他人那里)获取，抽取；榨取. ❖ *His development policies have extracted cash from the city centre.* 他的发展政策从市中心取得了现金. VB PRAGMATICS V n from n

6 If you **extract** information or a response **from** someone, you get it from them with difficulty, because they are unwilling to say or do what you want. (艰难地)获取(信息、回应等). ❖ *...the mistake of trying to extract further information from our director.* 想从我们主任那里进一步获取消息这一错误. VB V n from n

7 If you **extract** a particular piece of information, you obtain it from a larger amount or source of information. (从大量信息或信息来源处)挑选出(某一信息)；筛选. ❖ *Britain's trade figures can no longer be extracted from export-and-import documentation at ports.* 英国的贸易数字已无法再从港口的进出口文件资料中获取. VB: V n be V-ed from n Also V n from n

8 If printed or published text **is extracted** from a book, it comes from that book. (被)摘录；(被)选取. ❖ *This material has been extracted from 'Collins Good Wood Handbook'.* 这份材料摘自《柯林斯木工好帮手》. V-PASSIVE JOURNALISM

9 An **extract** from a book or piece of writing is a small part of it that is printed or published separately. 节选、节录；引文. ❖ *...this extract from an information booklet.* 这段来自信息小册子的摘录. N-COUNT

ex·trac·tion /ɪk'strækʃən/.

If you say, for example, that someone is of French **extraction**, you mean that they or their family originally came from France. (家族的)世系；祖籍；血统. N-UNCOUNT with supp FORMAL

ex·trac·tor /ɪk'stræktə/ **extractors.**

An **extractor** or **extractor fan** is a device that draws smells, steam, or hot air out of a room or building. 抽风机；排气扇. N-COUNT BRITISH

extra·cur·ricu·lar /ˌekstrəkə'rɪkjʊlə/; 又拼作 **extra-curricular.**

1 **Extracurricular** activities for students are not part of their course. 课外的；课程以外的. ❖ *...extra-curricular sport.* 课外体育活动. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

2 **Extracurricular** activities are not part of your normal work. 工作之外的；业余的. ❖ *The money he made from these extra-curricular activities enabled him to pursue other ventures.* 兼职赚来的钱使他能够从事其他经营项目. ADJ: ADJ n INFORMAL

extra·dite /'ekstrədaɪt/ **extradites, extraditing, extradited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone **is extradited**, they are officially sent back to their own country to be tried for a crime that they have been accused of. (被)引渡(回国接受审判). ❖ *He was extradited to Britain from the Irish Republic.* 他从爱尔兰共和国被引渡回英国. VB FORMAL be V-ed to/from n Also V n ◢ **extra·di·tion** /ˌekstrə'dɪʃən/ **extraditions** ❖ *...the British government's request for his extradition.* 英国政府提出把他引渡回国的要求. N-VAR

ˌextra-'marital; 又拼作 **extramarital.**

An **extra-marital** affair is a sexual relationship between a married person and another person who is not their husband or wife. 婚外情的. ADJ

ˌextra-'mural.

Extra-mural courses at a college or university are taken by part-time students. (学院、大学)为业余学生开设的(课程)、校外(课程). ADJ

extra·neous /ɪk'streɪniəs/.

Extraneous things are not relevant or essential to the situation you are involved in or the subject you are talking about. (与所处环境或谈论的主题)无关的；非必要的. ❖ *We ought not to bring in extraneous matters.* 我们不应该引入不相干的问题. ADJ FORMAL

extraor·di·naire /ekˌstrɔːdɪ'neə/.

If you describe someone as being, for example, a **musician extraordinaire**, you are saying in a slightly humorous way that you think they are an extremely good musician. (略带幽默义，置于所修饰名词之后)技艺超群的、天才的. ADJ: n ADJ

extraor·di·nary /ɪk'strɔːdənəri, AM -neri/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **extraordinary** person or thing has some extremely good or special quality. 非凡的；杰出的；有特殊品质的. ❖ *We've made extraordinary progress.* 我们取得了非凡的进步. ❖ *...an extraordinary musician.* 杰出的音乐家. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **extraor·di·nari·ly** /ɪk'strɔːdənərɪli, AM -nerɪli/ ❖ *She's extraordinarily disciplined.* 她非常守纪律. ADV-GRADED ADV adj

2 If you describe something as **extraordinary**, you mean that it is very unusual or surprising. 不同一般的；令人惊奇的. ❖ *What an extraordinary thing to happen!* 发生了多么令人惊奇的事呀! ◢ **extraordinarily** ❖ *Apart from the hair, he looked extraordinarily unchanged.* 令人吃惊的是，除了头发，他看上去什么也没变. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

3 An **extraordinary** meeting is arranged specially to deal with a particular situation or problem, rather than happening regularly. (会议)特别安排的. ❖ *Representatives of the colonies met in an extraordinary congress.* 各殖民地代表在一次特别会议上相聚. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

ex·trapo·late /ɪk'stræpəleɪt/ **extrapolates, extrapolating, extrapolated.**

If you **extrapolate from** known facts, you use them as a basis for general statements about a present or future situation. 从(已知事实)中推断；推知. ❖ *Extrapolating from his American findings, he reckons about 80% of these deaths might be attributed to smoking.* 从对美国的调查结果推断，他估计大约有80%的死亡可能归因于吸烟. VB FORMAL V from n Also V n from n ◢ **ex·trapo·la·tion** /ɪkˌstræpə'leɪʃən/ **extrapolations** ❖ *...an extrapolation of the known incidence of the virus.* 对这种病毒已知的发病率作出的推断. N-VAR

ˌextra-sensory per'ception.

Extra-sensory perception means knowing things in a supernatural way, rather than as a result of using your ordinary senses. The abbreviation 'ESP' is also used. 超感知觉，缩写形式为ESP. N-UNCOUNT

extra·ter·res·trial /ˌekstrətɪ'restriəl/ **extraterrestrials;** 又拼作 **extra-terrestrial.**

1 **Extraterrestrial** means happening, existing, or coming from somewhere beyond the planet Earth. (发生、存在或来自)地球之外的，天外的；星际的；宇宙的. ❖ *...a 10-year search for extraterrestrial intelligence.* 对外星生命进行10年的搜寻. ADJ FORMAL

2 **Extraterrestrials** are living creatures that some people think exist or may exist in another part of the universe. 外星生命. N-COUNT

ˌextra 'time. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a sports match such as a game of football or hockey goes into **extra time**, the game continues for a set period after it would usually have ended because both teams have the same score. (足球、曲棍球等的)加时(比赛). The American term is **overtime**. [美]作overtime. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ex·trava·gance /ɪk'strævəgəns/ **extravagances.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **extravagance** is something that you spend money on but cannot really afford. 奢侈品. ❖ *Her only extravagance was horses.* 她唯一的奢侈品是马匹. N-COUNT

ex·trava·gant /ɪk'strævəgənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **extravagant** spends more money than they can afford or uses more of something than is reasonable. 奢侈的；浪费的；铺张的. ❖ *We are not extravagant; restaurant meals are a luxury.* 我们并不追求奢华；在餐厅用餐对我们来说是一种奢侈的享受. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ex·trava·gant·ly** ❖ *Jeff had shopped extravagantly for presents.* 杰夫大肆挥霍地购买礼物. ❖ *...their days of living extravagantly.* 他 ADV-GRADED ADV with v

E

们过着奢华生活的那些日子. ◢ **ex·trava·gance** ❖ *...gross mismanagement and financial extravagance.* 彻头彻尾的管理不善和财政上的铺张浪费. N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **extravagant** costs more money than you can afford or uses more of something than is reasonable. 奢侈的; 奢华的. ❖ *Her Aunt Sallie gave her an uncharacteristically extravagant gift.* 萨莉姑妈送给她一件非常奢侈的礼物. ◢ **extravagantly** ❖ *Labour's plans would be extravagantly expensive.* 工党的方案将会挥霍掉大量钱财. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj-ed

3 **Extravagant** behaviour is extreme behaviour that is often done for a particular effect. (举止)极端的; 过分的. ❖ *...extravagant shows of generosity.* 过分显示慷慨大方. ◢ **extravagantly** ❖ *She had on occasions praised him extravagantly.* 有时她对他的赞扬太离谱了. *...extravagantly bizarre clothes.* 极度怪诞的服装. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 **Extravagant** claims or ideas are unrealistic or impractical; used showing disapproval. (要求、主张等)不现实的; 不切实际的. ❖ *...adorning their products with ever more extravagant claims.* 用越来越离谱的宣传来为他们的产品造声势. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

5 **Extravagant** entertainments or designs are elaborate and impressive. (娱乐节目、构思等)精心策划的; 使人叹为观止的. ❖ *...the wildest and most extravagant London parties.* 最疯狂、最壮观的伦敦晚会. ◢ **ex·trava·gant·ly** ❖ *...his extravagantly elegant Paris home.* 他位于巴黎布置典雅的家. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj-ed

E

ex·trava·gan·za /ɪkˌstrævəˈgænzə/ **extravaganzas.** ♦◊◊◊◊
An **extravaganza** is a very elaborate and expensive show or performance. 铺张华丽的表演(或演出). ❖ *...a magnificent firework extravaganza.* 铺张而宏伟壮观的烟花表演. N-COUNT

ex·treme /ɪkˈstriːm/ **extremes.** ♦♦♦◊◊
1 **Extreme** means very great in degree or intensity. 极度的; 极端的. ❖ *...people living in extreme poverty.* 生活极度贫困的人们. *...the author's extreme reluctance to generalise.* 作者极不愿意作推断的态度. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **extreme** to describe situations and behaviour which are much more severe or unusual than you would expect. (处境或行为比所想更)严重的; 不同寻常的. ❖ *It is hard to imagine Lineker capable of anything so extreme.* 难以想象莱恩克做得出如此极端的事情来. ADJ-GRADED

3 You use **extreme** to describe opinions, beliefs, or political movements which you disapprove of because they are very different from those that most people would accept as reasonable or normal. (意见、信仰或政治运动)极端的; 偏激的. ❖ *This extreme view hasn't captured popular opinion.* 这种偏激的观点还没有引起公众舆论的认同. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

4 You can use **extremes** to refer to situations or types of behaviour that have opposite qualities to each other, especially when each situation or type of behaviour has such a quality to the greatest degree possible. 极端; 极端不同的情况或行为. ❖ *...a 'middle way' between the extremes of success and failure.* 处于成功与失败两个极端之间的 '中间道路'. N-COUNT

5 The **extreme** end or edge of something is its furthest end or edge. 末端的; 最边缘的. ❖ *...winds from the extreme north.* 从极北边刮来的风. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

6 You use **in the extreme** after an adjective in order to emphasize what you are saying, especially when you want to indicate that it is something which is undesirable or very surprising. (用在形容词后, 强调所说的事物, 尤指令人不快或令人震惊的事物)极端; 极度; 非常. ❖ *It is proving controversial in the extreme.* 此事正引起极度争议. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

7 If someone **goes to extremes**, **takes** something **to extremes**, or **carries** something **to extremes**, they do or say something in a way that people consider to be unacceptable, unreasonable, or foolish. (说话、行动)走极端. PHR

ex·treme·ly /ɪkˈstriːmli/. ♦♦♦♦◊
You use **extremely** in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize that the specified quality is present to a very great degree. (用在形容词和副词前, 强调程度)极其地; 非常地. ❖ *My mobile phone is extremely useful.* 我的移动电话非常有用. *Three of them are working extremely well.* 他们当中有三位工作极其出色. ADV ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS

ex·tre·mis /ɪkˈstriːmɪs/.
➡ 见 **in extremis.**

ex·trem·ist /ɪkˈstriːmɪst/ **extremists.** ♦♦◊◊◊
If you describe someone as an **extremist**, you disapprove of them because they try to bring about political change by using violent or extreme methods. (试图采用暴力或极端手段引起政治变动的)极端分子; 过激分子. ❖ *...a previously unknown extremist group.* 原先不为人知的极端组织. ◢ **ex·trem·ism** ❖ *...right-wing extremism.* 极右主义. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

ex·trem·ity /ɪkˈstremɪti/ **extremities.**
1 The **extremity** of something is its furthest end or edge. 末端; 极端; 尽头. ❖ *...the north-western extremity of the Iberian peninsula.* 伊比利亚半岛的最西北端. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

2 Your **extremities** are the ends of your body, especially your hands and feet. (人体的)末端(尤指手与足). N-PLURAL

3 The **extremity** of a situation or of someone's behaviour is the degree to which it is severe, unusual, or unacceptable. (处境或行为等严重、不寻常或令人无法接受的程度)极端, 极度. ❖ *In spite of the extremity of her seclusion she was sane.* 尽管处于与世隔绝的环境, 她依旧神智健全. *...the extremities of their climate.* 他们那里气候极度恶劣. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ex·tri·cate /ˈekstrɪkeɪt/ **extricates, extricating, extricated.**
1 If you **extricate** someone **from** a difficult or serious situation, you free them from it. 使...从(困难或严峻的局面中)摆脱出来; 使脱离. ❖ *...a last ditch attempt by the country to extricate itself from its economic crisis.* 该国采取的使国家摆脱经济危机的最后一次努力. VB V pron-refl from n Also V n from n

2 If you **extricate** someone or something from a place where they are trapped or caught, you succeed in freeing them. 解救; 释放. ❖ *He endeavoured to extricate the car, digging with his hands.* 他用双手挖, 竭尽全力想使车子摆脱困境. VB FORMAL V n

ex·trin·sic /ɪkˈstrɪnzɪk, AM -sɪk/.
Extrinsic reasons, forces, or factors exist outside the person or situation they affect. (原因、力量、因素等)外来的; 外在的. ❖ *Nowadays there are fewer extrinsic pressures to get married.* 如今促使人们结婚的外来压力少了. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

extro·vert /ˈekstrəvɜːt/ **extroverts.** ♦◊◊◊◊
Someone who is **extrovert** is very active, lively, and sociable. The usual American word is **extroverted.** 性格外向的; 活泼好动的; 爱交际的. [美]作extroverted. ❖ *His footballing skills and extrovert personality won the hearts of the public.* 他的足球技术和外向的性格赢得了公众的喜爱. ADJ-GRADED
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an extrovert who revelled in controversy.* 一个好与人辩论的性格外向的人. N-COUNT

extro·vert·ed /ˈekstrəvɜːtɪd/.
Someone who is **extroverted** is very active, lively, and sociable. The usual British word is **extrovert** . 活泼的; 活跃的; 好交际的. [英]一般作extrovert. ❖ *...young people who were easy-going and extroverted as children.* 像孩子一样性情随和、活泼好动的年轻人. ADJ-GRADED

ex·trude /ɪkˈstruːd/ **extrudes, extruding, extruded.**
If a substance **is extruded**, it is forced or squeezed out through a small opening. (被)挤出. ◢ **ex·tru·sion** /ɪkˈstruːʒən/ **extrusions** ❖ *...the extrusion of plastic tubes.* 塑胶管的压出. VB usu passive FORMAL N-VAR

exu·ber·ant /ɪgˈzjuːbərənt, AM -ˈzuːb-/. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 If you are **exuberant**, you are full of energy, excitement, and cheerfulness. (人)充满活力的; 激动的; 兴高采烈的. ❖ *...the exuberant young girl with dark hair.* 长着一头黑发、充满活力的小女孩. ◢ **exu·ber·ance** /ɪgˈzjuːbərəns, AM -ˈzuːb-/ ❖ *...her burst of exuberance.* 她旺盛精力的迸发. ◢ **exu·ber·ant·ly** ❖ *They both laughed exuberantly.* 他俩纵情大笑. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **exuberant**, you like it because it is lively, exciting, and full of energy and life. 活跃的; 充满活力的; 生机勃勃的. ❖ *This is bold and exuberant* ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

cooking. 这是大胆而精彩的烹饪. ◢exuberance ❖ ...the sheer exuberance of the sculpture. 这座雕塑表现出的充分活力. ◢exuberantly ❖ ...exuberantly decorated. 布置得生机勃勃的. N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

ex·ude /ɪgˈzjuːd, AM -ˈzuːd/ **exudes, exuding, exuded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **exudes** a quality or feeling, or if it **exudes**, they show that they have it to a great extent. 强烈地显示出拥有(某种品质或感情). ❖ *The guerrillas exude confidence.* 游击队员显得很自信. *A dogged air of confidence exuded.* 一种坚定不移的自信显现出来. V-ERG FORMAL V n V

2 If something **exudes** a liquid or smell or if a liquid or smell **exudes** from it, the liquid or smell comes out of it slowly and steadily. (液体)缓慢流出; 渗出; (气味)慢慢散发. ❖ *Nearby was a factory which exuded a pungent smell.* 附近有家发出刺鼻气味的工厂. V-ERG FORMAL V n Also V

ex·ult /ɪgˈzʌlt/ **exults, exulting, exulted.**

If you **exult** in a triumph or success that you have had, you feel and show great happiness and pleasure because of it. (因取得胜利或成功而)狂喜; 欣喜若狂. ❖ *He was exulting in a win at the show.* 他为在节目中获胜而欣喜若狂. *'This is what I've longed for during my entire career,' Kendall exulted.* '这是我自工作以来一直梦寐以求的.' 肯德尔欣喜万分地说. ◢ **ex·ul·ta·tion** /ˌegzʌlˈteɪʃən/ **exultations** ❖ *...a tremendous sense of relief and exultation.* 一种强烈的放松和狂喜的感觉. VB WRITTEN V in/at n V with quote Also V N-UNCOUNT

ex·ult·ant /ɪgˈzʌltənt/.

If you are **exultant**, you feel very happy and triumphant. 狂喜的; 欢腾的; 欢欣鼓舞的. ❖ *An exultant party leader said: 'We had a first class candidate'.* 一位兴高采烈的党领导人说: '我们曾有过一流的候选人'. ◢ **ex·ult·ant·ly** ❖ *He shouted exultantly.* 他欣喜若狂地叫喊着. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV ADV with v

eye /aɪ/ **eyes, eyeing** or **eying, eyed.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Your **eyes** are the parts of your body with which you see. 眼睛. ❖ *I opened my eyes and looked.* 我睁开眼睛看. N-COUNT

◢ **-eyed.** **-eyed** combines with adjectives to form adjectives which indicate the colour, shape, or size of a person's eyes, or indicate the kind of expression that they have. (与形容词连用构成形容词, 以表示眼睛的颜色、形状或大小, 或表示眼睛含有的表情)有...样的眼睛的. ❖ *...a blonde-haired, blue-eyed little girl.* 一个金发蓝眼的小女孩. *She watched open-eyed.* 她睁大眼睛注视着. COMB

2 You say **'an eye for an eye'** to refer to the idea that people should be punished according to the way in which they offended, for example if they hurt someone, they should be hurt equally badly in return. 以眼还眼; 报复. ❖ *...a very simple punishment code based on an-eye-for-an-eye.* 一个非常简单的以眼还眼的惩罚原则. PHR

3 If you say that there is a type of something, especially a type of scenery, **as far as the eye can see**, you are emphasizing that it extends to the horizon and there is a lot of it. (尤指某种景色)就目力所能及; 一望无际. ❖ *Massive dunes stretched in every direction as far as the eye could see.* 大个的沙丘向四周延伸, 无边无际. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If you **cry** your **eyes out**, you cry very hard. 大哭; 痛哭. ❖ *I've been crying my eyes out all day.* 整天我一直在痛哭. PHR INFORMAL

5 If you say that something happens **before** your **eyes**, **in front of** your **eyes**, or **under** your **eyes**, you are emphasizing or saying that it happens where you can see it clearly or while you are watching it, and often implying that it is surprising or unpleasant. (常暗示发生的事令人吃惊或不愉快)就在...面前; 当着...的面; 就在...眼底下. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If something **catches** your **eye**, you suddenly notice it. 突然被...看到; 突然引起...的注意. PHR

➡ 又见 **eye-catching**.

7 If you **catch** someone's **eye**, you do something to attract their attention, so that you can speak to them or ask them something. (做某事以)引起...的注意. PHR

8 To **clap eyes on** someone or something, or **set** or **lay eyes on** them, means to see them. 看; 看见. ❖ *...the most bare, bleak, barren and inhospitable island I've ever had the misfortune to clap my eyes on.* 我有生以来最倒霉时见到的最光秃秃、最无遮无掩、最荒凉、最贫瘠的荒岛. PHR INFORMAL

9 If you **make eye contact** with someone, you look at them at the same time as they look at you, so that you are both aware that you are looking at each other. 与(某人的)目光相遇; 与...对视. PHR

10 If something, especially something surprising or impressive, **meets your eyes**, you see it. (尤指令人吃惊或印象深刻的事物)被看到. ❖ *...the first sight that met my eyes on reaching the front door.* 一来到前门我首先看到的景象. PHR

11 If you say that **all eyes are on** something or that the **eyes of the world are on** something, you mean that everyone is paying careful attention to it and what will happen. 所有的眼睛都盯着(某事物); 全世界的眼睛都在看着; 人人都关注着; 众目睽睽下. ❖ *The eyes of the world were now on the police.* 现在所有的目光都注视着警察们. PHR JOURNALISM

12 If you **keep your eyes open** or **keep an eye out** for someone or something, you watch for them carefully. 留心; 警觉; 密切注意. ❖ *I ask the mounted patrol to keep their eyes open.* 我叫巡逻骑队密切注意. *You and your friends keep an eye out.* 你和你的朋友都要留神. PHR INFORMAL

13 If you **keep an eye on** something or someone, you watch them carefully, for example to make sure that they are satisfactory or safe, or not causing trouble. 照料看管; 留神; 密切注意(如确保其令人满意或安全, 确保不制造麻烦等). ❖ *We must keep a careful eye on all our running costs.* 我们必须留意所有的营运费用. PHR

14 If someone **has** their **eye on** you, they are watching you carefully to see what you do. 注意; 注视; 留意. PHR

15 When you **take** your **eyes off** the thing you have been watching or looking at, you stop looking at it. 停止注视; 停止看. ❖ *Nina couldn't take her eyes off Philip.* 尼娜无法把眼光从菲利普身上移开. PHR

16 If you **eye** someone or something in a particular way, you look at them carefully in that way. (以某种方式)看; 审视; 注视. ❖ *Sally eyed Claire with interest.* 萨莉饶有兴趣地看着克莱尔. *Martin eyed the bottle.* 马丁注视着这个瓶子. VB V n prep/adv V n

17 If you **cast** your **eye** or **run** your **eye** over something, you look at it or read it quickly. 匆匆看; 扫视; 浏览. ❖ *I would be grateful if he could cast an expert eye over it.* 要是他能以专家的眼光浏览一下这个, 我将感激不尽. PHR

18 If you **close** your **eyes to** something bad or if you **shut** your **eyes to** it, you ignore it. 闭眼不看; 不理睬; 不理会. ❖ *Most governments must simply be shutting their eyes to the problem.* 大多数政府肯定是干脆对这一问题不加理睬. PHR

19 If you say that you did something **with** your **eyes open**, you mean that you were fully aware of the problems and difficulties that you were likely to have. 充分了解可能遇到的问题和困难; 有意识地. ❖ *We want all our members to undertake this trip responsibly, with their eyes open.* 我们要求全体成员认真负责地看待这次行程, 对可能发生的问题要心中有数. PHR

20 If something **opens** your **eyes**, it makes you aware that something is different from the way that you thought it was. 使...看到(某事物与自己原先所想不同); 使...了解到. ❖ *Watching your child explore the world about her can open your eyes to delights long forgotten.* 观察你孩子探索周围的世界会使你注意到久已忘却的快乐. PHR

21 You say **'there's more to this than meets the eye'** when you think a situation is not as simple as it seems to be. 这比表面看起来要复杂. PHR

22 You use **eye** when you are talking about a person's ability to judge things or about the way in which they are considering or dealing with things. 眼光; 眼力; 鉴赏力. ❖ *...a man of discernment, with an eye for quality.* 一个极具判断力的人, 对品质好坏很有鉴别力. *Their chief negotiator turned his critical eye on the United States.* 他们的主谈判手把挑剔的眼光投向美国. *He first learnt to fish under the watchful eye of his grandmother.* 他是在祖母严密的注视下开始学习钓鱼的. N-COUNT

23 If you say that someone **has an eye for** something, you PHR

E

mean that they are good at noticing it or making judgements about it. 很能看出; 很有判断力. ❖ *Susan has a keen eye for detail.* 苏珊对细节问题很敏锐.

24 You use expressions such as **in** his **eyes** or **to** her **eyes** to indicate that you are reporting someone's opinion and that other people might think differently. 在...的心目中; 在...看来. ❖ *The other serious problem in the eyes of the new government is communalism.* 在新政府看来, 另一个严重问题是地方自治主义. *The practice of religion in America sometimes seems strange to European eyes.* 美国的宗教习俗有时在欧洲人看来似乎显得很奇怪. PHR PRAGMATICS

25 If you **see eye to eye** with someone, you agree with them and have the same opinions and views. (与某人)看法完全一致. ❖ *Yuriko saw eye to eye with Yul on almost every aspect of the production.* 尤里科同尤尔对生产的各个方面, 几乎都有一致的看法. PHR

26 If someone sees or considers something **through your eyes**, they consider it in the way that you do, from your point of view. 以(某人的)眼光看待(某事物); 按照(某人的)观点看待. ❖ *She tried to see things through his eyes.* 她试图以他的眼光来看问题. PHR

27 If you **have** your **eye on** something, you want to have it. 看中; 想要. ❖ *...a new outfit you've had your eye on.* 你已经看中的一套新服装. PHR INFORMAL

E

28 If you say that you are **up to** your **eyes** in something, you are emphasizing that you have a lot of it to deal with, and often that you are very busy. 非常忙; 忙得不可开交. ❖ *I am up to my eyes in work.* 我工作忙得不可开交. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

29 **The eye of** a storm, tornado, or hurricane is the centre of it. (暴风、龙卷风或飓风的)中心, 风眼. N-SING the N of n

30 If you say that someone or something is at **the eye of the storm**, you mean they are the main subject of a disagreement or controversy. (争论、辩论的)中心; 主题; 焦点. ❖ *...the minister in the eye of the storm.* 成为争论焦点的部长. PHR

31 An **eye** is a small metal loop which a hook fits into, as a fastening on a piece of clothing. (衣服上的)扣环. N-COUNT

32 The **eye** of a needle is the small hole at one end which the thread passes through. (针)眼, 针鼻儿. N-COUNT

33 ➸ 又见 **black eye**, **private eye**, **shut-eye**.

34 ➸ **apple of** your **eye**: 见 **apple**.

➸ to **turn a blind eye**: 见 **blind**.

➸ to **feast** your **eyes**: 见 **feast**.

➸ to **look** someone **in the eye**: 见 **look**.

➸ **in** your **mind's eye**: 见 **mind**.

➸ the **naked eye**: 见 **naked**.

➸ to **pull the wool over** someone's **eyes**: 见 **wool**.

›eye up

If someone **eyes** you **up**, they look at you in a way that shows they consider you attractive or sexy. (因觉得某人迷人或性感而)注视. ❖ *...a slob called Drew who spends all day eyeing up the women.* 那个整天色迷迷地盯着女人看的名叫德鲁的笨蛋. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL, BRITISH V P noun

eye·ball /ˈaɪbɔːl/ eyeballs. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **eyeballs** are your whole eyes, rather than just the part which can be seen between your eyelids. 眼球. N-COUNT

2 If you are **eyeball to eyeball** with someone, you are in their presence and involved in a meeting, dispute, or contest with them. You can also talk about having an **eyeball to eyeball** meeting or confrontation. 与...面对面、互相对视; 面对面的(会面或对抗). PHR INFORMAL

3 You use **up to the eyeballs** to emphasize that someone is in an undesirable state to a very great degree. 深深地(处于不利的局面之中). ❖ *...driving around Los Angeles drugged up to the eyeballs.* 服用了大量毒品之后开着车在洛杉矶到处转. *He's up to his eyeballs in debt.* 他债务缠身. PHR PRAGMATICS

eye·brow /ˈaɪbraʊ/ eyebrows. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **eyebrows** are the lines of hair which grow above your eyes. 眉毛, 眉. 见插图条 human body N-COUNT

2 If something causes you to **raise an eyebrow** or to **raise** your **eyebrows**, it causes you to feel surprised or disapproving. 扬起眉毛(表示惊讶或不赞成). ❖ *An intriguing item on the news pages caused me to raise an eyebrow.* 新闻版里有一段耐人寻味的文章让我感到很惊讶. PHR

ˈeye-catching. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **eye-catching** is very noticeable. 引人注目的; 抢眼的. ❖ *...a series of eye-catching ads.* 一系列引人注目的广告. ADJ-GRADED

eye·ful /ˈaɪfʊl/ eyefuls.

If you get an **eyeful** of something, especially something that you would not normally see, you are able to get a good look at it. 好好地看一看(尤其是平常见不到的事物). ❖ *Then she bent over and gave him an eyeful of her tattoos.* 她然后弯下身子, 让他好好地看看她的文身. N-COUNT INFORMAL

eye·lash /ˈaɪlæʃ/ eyelashes. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **eyelashes** are the hairs which grow on the edges of your eyelids. (眼)睫毛. 见插图条 human body N-COUNT

eye·let /ˈaɪlɪt/ eyelets.

An **eyelet** is a small hole with a metal or leather ring round it which is made in cloth. (布上镶有金属边或皮革边的)孔眼; 镶边圆孔. N-COUNT

eye·lid /ˈaɪlɪd/ eyelids. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **eyelids** are the two flaps of skin which cover your eyes when they are closed. 眼皮, 眼睑. 见插图条 human body N-COUNT

➸ **not bat an eyelid**: 见 **bat**.

eye·liner /ˈaɪlaɪnə/ eyeliners.

Eyeliner is a pencil which some women use on the edges of their eyelids next to their eyelashes. 眼线笔. N-VAR

ˈeye-opener, eye-openers.

If you describe something as an **eye-opener**, you mean that it surprises you and that you learn something new from it. 使人大开眼界的事物; 令人惊奇的事物. ❖ *This summer's tour was an eye-opener for her.* 这次夏季之旅使她大开眼界. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈeye patch, eye patches.

➸ 见 **patch**.

eye·piece /ˈaɪpiːs/ eyepieces.

The **eyepiece** of a microscope or telescope is the glass where you put your eye in order to look through the instrument. (显微镜、望远镜等的)目镜. N-COUNT

ˈeye shadow, eye shadows.

Eye shadow is a substance which you can paint on your eyelids in order to make them a different colour. 眼睑膏, 眼影. N-VAR

eye·sight /ˈaɪsaɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **eyesight** is your ability to see. 视力, 目力. ❖ *He suffered from poor eyesight.* 他视力弱. N-UNCOUNT

ˈeye socket, eye sockets.

Your **eye sockets** are the two hollow bony parts on either side of your face, where your eyeballs are. 眼窝. N-COUNT

eye·sore /ˈaɪsɔː/ eyesores.

You describe a building or place as an **eyesore** when it is extremely ugly and you dislike it or disapprove of it. 丑的东西; 不堪入目的东西; 极其难看的东西(如某建筑物). ❖ *...slums, which are an eyesore and a health hazard.* 那些贫民窟不堪入目, 卫生极差, 对健康构成危机. N-COUNT

ˈeye strain.

If you suffer from **eye strain**, you feel pain around your eyes or at the back of your eyes, because you are very tired or should be wearing glasses. 眼睛疲劳. N-UNCOUNT

eye·witness /ˌaɪˈwɪtnəs/ eyewitnesses. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **eyewitness** is a person who was present at an event and can therefore describe it, for example in a law court. (如法庭上)目击者; 证人. ❖ *Eyewitnesses say the police then opened fire.* 目击者说警察当时开了枪. N-COUNT

ey·rie /ˈɪəri, AM ˈeri/ eyries; [美]拼作 aerie.

1 If you refer to a place such as a house or a castle as an **eyrie**, you mean it is built high up and is difficult to reach. 高踞、难到达的地方(住房或城堡). ❖ *...my 48th floor eyrie in the sky.* 我位于48层的住宅. N-COUNT with supp LITERARY

2 An **eyrie** is the nest of an eagle, falcon, or other similar bird. (鹰、隼或其他类似鸟类的)巢. N-COUNT

F, f

F, f /ef/ **F's, f's.**

1 **F** is the sixth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第六个字母. N-VAR

2 In music, **F** is the fourth note in the scale of C major. F音(音乐中C大调的第四音或音符). N-VAR

3 **F** or **f** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with f, such as 'female', 'feminine', 'franc', 'false', and 'Fahrenheit'. 以F或f为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 female, feminine, franc, false 和 Fahrenheit. ❖ *Heat the oven to 400 degrees F.* 将烤炉加热到华氏400度.

fab /fæb/.

If you say that something is **fab**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very good. 极好的; 绝妙的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

fa·ble /'feɪbəl/ **fables.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **fable** is a story, often about animals, which teaches a moral lesson. 寓言. ❖ *...the fable of the tortoise and the hare.* 龟兔赛跑的寓言. N-VAR

2 You can describe a statement or explanation that is untrue but that many people believe as **fable**. 无稽之谈; 谎言. ❖ *Is reincarnation fact or fable?* 转世再生是确有其事还是无稽之谈? N-VAR

fa·bled /'feɪbəld/.

You can describe a famous person, place, or thing as **fabled**, especially when they come from a distant place or period in history. (尤指来自远方、历史上或传说中)有名的. ❖ *...the fabled city of Troy.* 著名的特洛伊城. ADJ ADJ n

fab·ric /'fæbrɪk/ **fabrics.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Fabric** is cloth or other material produced by weaving together cotton, nylon, silk, or other threads. (棉、尼龙、丝等)织物, 织品. ❖ *...small squares of red cotton fabric.* 红色棉布小方块. N-VAR

2 The **fabric** of a society or system is its basic structure, with all the customs and beliefs that make it work successfully. (社会、体系的)基本结构. ❖ *Years of civil war have wrecked the country's infrastructure and destroyed its social fabric.* 连年的内战摧毁了该国的基础设施、破坏了其社会结构. N-SING with supp

3 The **fabric** of a building is its walls, roof, and the materials with which it is built. (建筑物的)结构(如墙、顶及建筑材料), 构造. N-SING

fab·ri·cate /'fæbrɪkeɪt/ **fabricates, fabricating, fabricated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **fabricates** information, they invent it in order to deceive people. 编造; 捏造. ❖ *All four claim that officers fabricated evidence against them.* 四个人都声称军官们捏造证据来陷害他们. ◢ **fab·ri·ca·tion, fabrications** ❖ *China calls the report pure fabrication.* 中国称该报道纯属捏造. VB V n; N-VAR

fab·ri·ca·tion /ˌfæbrɪ'keɪʃən/.

The **fabrication** of goods or materials is the making or manufacture of them. 制造; 制作. ❖ *...micro-circuit fabrication.* 微型电路的制造. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

fabu·lous /'fæbjʊləs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **fabulous**, you are emphasizing that you like it a lot or think that it is very good. 极好的; 妙极的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you talk about, for example, someone's **fabulous** success or wealth, you are emphasizing that they are extremely successful or wealthy. (成功)极大的; (财富)惊人的. ◢ **fabu·lous·ly** ❖ *...their fabulously rich parents.* 他们那十分富有的父母. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; ADV-GRADED ADV adj/adv

fa·cade /fə'sɑːd/ **facades;** 又拼作 **façade.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **facade** of a building, especially a large one, is its front wall or the wall that faces the street. (尤指大型)建筑物的前墙或临街的一面. N-COUNT

2 A **facade** is an outward appearance which is deliberately false and gives you a wrong impression about someone or something. 虚假的外表; 表象. ❖ *They hid the troubles plaguing their marriage behind a facade of family togetherness.* 他们以家庭和睦的假象掩盖困扰他们婚姻生活的种种困难. N-SING

face 1 noun uses 名词用法

face /feɪs/ **faces.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Your **face** is the front part of your head, where your mouth, eyes, and nose are. 脸, 面孔. ❖ *He was going red in the face.* 他脸红了. *She had a beautiful face.* 她的脸蛋很漂亮. *...a sad face.* 悲伤的脸. ◢ **-faced** ❖ *...a slim, thin-faced man.* 一位身材瘦削、容貌清瘦的男子. *The committee walked out, grim-faced and shocked.* 委员们走了出去, 神色严峻, 一脸震惊. N-COUNT; COMB

2 If you have **a long face**, you look very unhappy or serious. (看上去不快或十分严肃)拉长的脸, 板起的脸. PHR

3 If you **make** or **pull a face**, you show a feeling by putting an exaggerated expression on your face, for example by sticking out your tongue. 做鬼脸, 扮鬼相(如吐舌头等). PHR

4 If you manage to keep **a straight face**, you manage to look serious, although you want to laugh. 绷着脸; 忍住不笑. PHR

5 If you say that someone can do something **until** they are **blue in the face**, you are emphasizing that however much they do it, it will not make any difference. (强调尽力做某事但无效)脸色发青. ❖ *You can criticize him until you're blue in the face, but you'll never change his personality.* 无论你怎么批评他, 你都绝不可能改变他的个性. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If you **put a brave face on** a bad situation or **put on a brave face**, you try not to show how disappointed or upset you are about the situation. In American English the expression **'put on a good face'** is also used. (对恶劣处境等)装出满不在乎的样子. [美]也用 put on a good face. PHR

7 If a feeling **is written all over** your **face** or **is written across** your **face**, it is very obvious to other people from your expression. (情绪)表现在脸上. ❖ *Relief and gratitude were written all over his face.* 他脸上尽露如释重负和感激之情. PHR

8 If someone **laughs in** your **face**, they are openly disrespectful towards you. 当面对人不敬; 公开蔑视、嘲笑(某人). ❖ *We can't keep juveniles in custody. They just laugh in your face.* 我们管不了未成年的孩子, 他们就是公开嘲笑你. PHR

9 You can say that someone **has set** their **face against** something to indicate that they are stubbornly opposed to it. 坚决反对. ❖ *This Government has set its face against putting up income tax.* 政府坚决反对提高所得税. PHR BRITISH

10 If you **show** your **face** somewhere, you go there and see people, although you are not welcome, are unwilling to go, or have not been there for some time. 露面. ❖ *If she shows her face again back in Massachusetts she'll find a warrant for her arrest waiting.* 如果她再在马萨诸塞州露面, 等待她的将是一纸逮捕令. PHR

11 If something that you have planned **blows up in** your **face**, it goes wrong unexpectedly, with the result that you suffer. (计划之事)发生意外, 出现问题. PHR

12 If an action or belief **flies in the face of** accepted ideas or rules, it seems to completely contradict them. (行为、信念)与(公认的看法或规则)相悖, 相互矛盾. ❖ *...scientific principles that seem to fly in the face of common sense.* PHR

F

似乎有悖常识的科学原理.

13 If you say something **to** someone's **face**, you say it openly in their presence. 当着…的面. ❖ *Her opponent called her a liar to her face.* 反对者当面说她是骗子. PHR

14 If you come **face to face** with someone, you meet them and can talk to them or look at them directly. (人)面对面. ❖ *...the first face-to-face meeting between the two men.* 两人首次面对面的会晤. PHR

15 If you come **face to face with** a problem, you cannot avoid or ignore it. 面对(问题). ❖ *I was gradually being brought face to face with the fact that I had very little success.* 慢慢地我不得不面对这样一个事实: 我几乎没有成功过. PHR

16 If you take a particular action or attitude **in the face of** a problem or difficulty, you respond to that problem or difficulty in that way. 面对(困难或问题), 在…面前. ❖ *The Prime Minister has called for national unity in the face of the violent anti-government protests.* 面对暴力的反政府抗议, 总理要求大家要维护国家团结. PHR PREP

17 If you lose **face**, something happens which makes you appear weak and makes people respect or admire you less. (丢)面子; (丧失)声誉. ❖ *To cancel the airport would mean a loss of face for the present governor.* 取消建飞机场的计划对现任州长来说将是一件丢脸的事. N-UNCOUNT

18 If you say that **the face of** an area, institution, or field of activity is changing, you mean its appearance or nature is changing. (地区、机构或领域的)外观, 面貌. ❖ *...the changing face of the British countryside.* 英国乡村日益变化着的面貌. *This would change the face of Malaysian politics.* 这将改变马来西亚的政治面貌. N-SING the N of n

19 If you refer to **the** particular **face of** an activity, belief, or system, you mean one particular aspect of it, in contrast to other aspects. (活动、信仰或体制的)一个方面. ❖ *He has become a symbol of the unacceptable face of Brussels bureaucracy.* 他已成为布鲁塞尔政府不受欢迎的一面的象征. N-SING the adj N of n

20 You say **on the face of it** when you are describing how something seems when it is first considered, in order to suggest that people's opinion may change when they know or think more about the subject. 从表面上看; 乍看起来. ❖ *On the face of it that seems to make sense. But the figures don't add up.* 表面看来那似乎有道理, 但这些数字却不是那么回事. PHR

21 The **face** of a cliff, mountain, or building is a vertical surface or side of it. (悬崖、山体或建筑物的)面, 表面; (垂直)面. ❖ *...the north face of the Eiger.* 艾格尔峰的北坡. N-COUNT with supp

22 The **face** of a clock or watch is the surface with the numbers and hands on it, which shows the time. 钟(表)面. N-COUNT

23 If someone or something is **face down**, their face or front points downwards. (脸或物)正面朝下. If they are **face up**, their face or front points upwards. (脸或物)正面朝上. ❖ *Charles laid down his cards face up.* 查尔斯把牌正面朝上放在桌上. PHR

24 ➻ 又见 **about-face, bare-faced, face value, po-faced, poker-faced, red-faced, shamefaced, straight-faced, two-faced**.

➻ to **shut the door in** someone's **face**: 见 **door**.

➻ to **have egg on** your **face**: 见 **egg**.

➻ to **cut off** your **nose to spite** your **face**: 见 **nose**.

➻ **shut your face**: 见 **shut**.

➻ **a slap in the face**: 见 **slap**.

face 2 verb and phrasal verb uses 动词及短语动词用法

face /feɪs/ **faces, facing, faced.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone or something **faces** a particular thing, person, or direction, they are positioned opposite that thing or person or are looking in that direction. 面朝, 正对. ❖ *They stood facing each other.* 他们面对面站着. *Face the wall.* 面向着墙. *The garden faces south.* 这座花园朝南. VB; V n; V adv/prep

2 If you have to **face** someone, you have to stand or sit in front of them and talk to them, although it may be difficult or unpleasant. (虽有困难或令人不快, 但仍)面对(某人). ❖ *He faced journalists and told them that there was still a lot to do to bring the economy under control.* 面对记者, 他说要使经济不失控还有许多事要做. VB; V n

3 If you **face** or **are faced** with something difficult or unpleasant, or if it **faces** you, it is going to affect you and you have to deal with it. 面对(困难的或不愉快的事物), 面临; (困难的或不愉快的事物)摆在面前. ❖ *Williams faces life in prison.* 威廉姆斯面临着终身监禁. *...the immense difficulties facing European businessmen in Russia.* 摆在在俄罗斯的欧洲商人面前的巨大困难. *We are faced with a serious problem.* 我们面临一个严重问题. VB; V n; be V-ed with n

4 If you **face** the truth, a fact, or a problem, you accept that it is true or really exists and respond to it in a suitable way, although you would prefer to ignore it. 面对(真相、事实或问题); 承认(现状). ❖ *He accused the Government of refusing to face facts about the economy.* 他指责政府不肯面对实际的经济状况. VB; V n

➪ **Face up to** means the same as **face**. 义同 face. ❖ *I have grown up now and I have to face up to my responsibilities.* 我已经长大, 得担负起自己的责任. PHR-V; V P P n

5 If you cannot **face** something, you do not feel able to do it because it seems so difficult or unpleasant. (因困难或令人不快而无法)做到. ❖ *My children want me with them for Christmas Day, but I can't face it.* 孩子们要我同他们一起过圣诞节, 可我却做不到. *I couldn't face seeing anyone.* 我无法见任何人. VB with neg; V n/-ing

6 You use the expression **'let's face it'** when you are stating a fact or making a comment which you think your listener may find unpleasant or be unwilling to admit. (用于准备讲述听者可能会感到不快或不愿承认的事实, 或作评论前)'我们得承认'. ❖ *She was always attracted to younger men. But, let's face it, who is not?* 她总是被年轻男士吸引. 不过我们得承认, 有谁不是这样呢? PHR; PRAGMATICS

▸face down.

If you **face down** an opponent, you defeat them by confronting them openly and refusing to change your mind. (勇敢坚定地)挫败; 降服. ❖ *He's confronted crowds before and faced them down.* 他勇敢地面对众人, 把他们镇住了. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

▸face up to.

➻ 见 **face 4**. PHR-V

face·cloth /ˈfeɪsklɒθ, AM -klɔːθ/ **facecloths**; 又拼作 **face cloth**.

A **facecloth** is the same as a **face flannel** or **washcloth**. 同 face flannel 或 washcloth. N-COUNT

'face cream, face creams.

Face cream is a thick substance that you rub into your face in order to keep it soft. 面霜, 面膏, 雪花膏. N-VAR

'face flannel, face flannels.

A **face flannel** is a small cloth which you use for washing yourself. The usual American word is **washcloth**. 洗脸毛巾. [美]一般作 washcloth. N-COUNT; BRITISH

face·less /ˈfeɪsləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or something as **faceless**, you dislike them because they have no character or individuality. 无个性的, 无特性的. ❖ *...faceless bureaucrats.* 缺乏个性的官僚. ADJ; PRAGMATICS

face·lift /ˈfeɪslɪft/ **facelifts**; 又拼作 **face lift**.

1 If you give a place or thing a **facelift**, you do something to make it look better or more attractive. 翻新, 改建, 整修. ❖ *Nothing gives a room a faster facelift than a coat of paint.* 再没有比把房间粉刷一遍能更快使房间面貌一新的了. N-COUNT

2 A **facelift** is an operation in which a surgeon tightens the skin on someone's face in order to make them look younger. 面部拉皮(术); 整容(术). N-COUNT

'face pack, face packs.

A **face pack** is a thick substance which you spread on your face, allow to dry for a short time, and then remove, in order to clean your skin thoroughly. 面膜. N-COUNT

'face powder, face powders.

Face powder is a very fine soft powder that you can put on your face in order to make it look smoother. (扑面用的)香粉, 面粉. N-VAR

'face-saving.
A **face-saving** action or occurrence prevents damage to your reputation or prevents the loss of people's respect for you. 保全面子的. ❖ *...a face-saving compromise.* 一项保全面子的妥协方案. ◢ **face-saver, face-savers.** A **face-saver** is a face-saving action or occurrence. 保全面子的举动, 保全面子的事件. ❖ *The START agreement offers an important political face-saver to the Kremlin.* 削减战略武器会谈协定对保全克里姆林宫的政治面子发挥重要作用. ADJ: ADJ n / N-COUNT

fac·et /ˈfæsɪt, -set/ **facets.** ♦○○○○
■1 A **facet** of something is a single part or aspect of it. (事物的)一个部分; 一个方面. ❖ *The government is involved in every facet of people's lives.* 政府与民众生活的各个方面息息相关. N-COUNT
■2 The **facets** of a diamond or other precious stone are the flat surfaces that have been cut on its outside. (钻石或其他宝石的)平面; 刻面. N-COUNT

fa·cetious /fəˈsiːʃəs/.
If you say that someone is being **facetious**, you are criticizing them because they are making funny remarks or saying things they do not mean in a situation where they ought to be serious. (不分场合地)乱开玩笑的; 不正经的. ◢ **fa·cetious·ly** ❖ *Al facetiously described himself as the Last Angry Man.* 阿尔开玩笑地称自己是'最后一个愤怒的人'. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS] / ADV-GRADED ADV with v

,face to 'face.
➠ 见 face.

,face 'value. ♦○○○○
■1 The **face value** of things such as coins, banknotes, or tickets is their price or value as stated on the object itself. (钱币、票据的)票面价值. ❖ *Tickets were selling at twice their face value.* 门票正以两倍其面值的价格出售. N-SING
■2 If you take something **at face value**, you accept or believe it without thinking about it very much. 只看表面不多加考虑(便接受或相信某事物). PHR

fa·cial /ˈfeɪʃəl/ **facials.** ♦♦○○○
■1 **Facial** means appearing on or being part of your face. 面部显现的; 面部的. ❖ *His facial expression didn't change.* 他的面部表情没有变化. *...facial injuries.* 面部受伤. ADJ: ADJ n
■2 A **facial** is a beauty treatment in which someone's face is massaged, and creams and other substances are rubbed into it. (面部)美容. N-COUNT

facie /ˈfeɪʃi/.
➠ 见 **prima facie**.

fac·ile /ˈfæsaɪl, AM -səl/.
If you describe someone's arguments or suggestions as **facile**, you are criticizing them because their ideas are too simple and indicate a lack of intelligent thinking. (主张、建议)过于轻率的; 未经深思熟虑的. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS]

fa·cili·tate /fəˈsɪlɪteɪt/ **facilitates, facilitating, facilitated.** ♦○○○○
To **facilitate** an action or process means to make it easier or more likely to happen. 使(行动或过程)更容易, 使...更便利; 使...更有可能发生. ❖ *He's there to facilitate.* 他在那里促成事情办好. ◢ **fa·cili·ta·tor, facilitators.** A **facilitator** is a person or organization that helps another person or organization to do or to achieve a particular thing. (人或组织)帮助者; 援助者. VB: V n / V / N-COUNT

fa·cil·ity /fəˈsɪlɪti/ **facilities.** ♦♦♦♦○
■1 **Facilities** are buildings, pieces of equipment, or services that are provided for a particular purpose. (有特定用途的)建筑物, 场所; 设备, 设施. ❖ *...recreational facilities.* 娱乐设施. N-COUNT
■2 A **facility** is an extra service, option, or feature provided by an organization or a machine. (由机构或机器提供的)特别功能; 特别选项; 特色. ❖ *...an overdraft facility.* 透支功能. *One of the new models has the facility to reproduce speech.* 这些新型号的其中一款具有语音重现的特殊功能. N-COUNT with supp
■3 If you have a **facility** for something, for example learning foreign languages, you find it easy to do. (有方便、容易学习或做某事的)能力. N-COUNT

fac·ing /ˈfeɪsɪŋ/ **facings.**
A **facing** on a wall is a layer of stone, concrete, or other material that is spread over its surface to make it look attractive. (作装饰墙壁用的)覆面, 饰面. N-VAR

fac·simi·le /fækˈsɪmɪli/ **facsimiles.**
■1 A **facsimile** of something is an copy or imitation of it. 摹本; 复制品. ❖ *...a facsimile of his writing desk.* 他的写字桌的复制品. *...a facsimile edition of Beethoven's musical manuscripts.* 贝多芬音乐手稿的摹本. N-COUNT FORMAL
■2 A **facsimile** is the same as a **fax**. 同 fax. N-COUNT FORMAL

fact /fækt/ **facts.** ♦♦♦♦♦
■1 You use **the fact that** after some verbs and prepositions, for example in expressions such as **despite the fact that** and **apart from the fact that**, to link the verb or preposition with a clause. 用于一些动词或介词之后, 引出从句, 如在 despite the fact that (尽管)和 apart from the fact that (除了)等表达中. ❖ *Despite the fact that the disease is so prevalent, treatment is still far from satisfactory.* 尽管疾病肆虐, 治疗却远远无法令人满意. *My family now accepts the fact that I don't eat sugar or bread.* 我的家人现在接受了我不吃糖也不吃面包这一事实. PHR [PRAGMATICS]
■2 You use **in fact, in actual fact, as a matter of fact,** or **in point of fact** to indicate that you are giving more detailed information about what you have just said. (提供更详细的信息)事实上, 实际上, 其实. ❖ *We've had a pretty bad time while you were away. In fact, we very nearly split up this time.* 你不在的那段时间我们相处得很糟糕, 事实上这次我们几乎都快分手了. *He apologised as soon as he realised what he had done. In actual fact he wrote a nice little note to me.* 一发觉自己都做了些什么, 他便马上向我道歉. 实际上他给我写了一封很好的小短信. PHR [PRAGMATICS]
■3 You use **in fact, in actual fact, as a matter of fact,** or **in point of fact** to introduce or draw attention to a comment that modifies, contradicts, or contrasts with a previous statement. (引出修正上文、与上文相反或相对立的话, 或引起对此的注意) 事实上; 实际上; 其实. ❖ *That sounds rather simple, but in fact it's very difficult.* 那听上去相当容易, 但其实却非常难. *'I guess you haven't eaten yet.'—'As a matter of fact, I have.'* '我猜你还没吃饭.'—'其实我已经吃过了.' PHR [PRAGMATICS]
■4 **Facts** are pieces of information that can be discovered. 信息, 资料. ❖ *His opponent swamped him with facts and figures.* 他的反对者给他种种资料和数据, 使他穷于应付. *I'll also mention an interesting fact about this type of fishing.* 我也将会提到与这种捕鱼法有关的一则趣闻. N-COUNT
■5 When you refer to something as **fact**, you mean that it is true or correct. 事实, 真相. ❖ *...a statement of verifiable historical fact.* 关于可证实的历史真相的声明. *How much was fact and how much fancy no one knew.* 无人知晓究竟有多少是事实多少是想象. N-UNCOUNT
■6 If you say that you know something **for a fact**, you are emphasizing that you are completely certain that it is true. 千真万确; 绝对真实. ❖ *I know for a fact that Graham has kept in close touch with Alan.* 我知道格雷厄姆确确实实与艾伦接触频繁. PHR [PRAGMATICS]
■7 You use **the fact is** or **the fact of the matter is** to introduce and draw attention to a summary or statement of the most important point about what you have been saying. (引出关于上文的概述或最重要点, 并引起对此的注意)事实是. ❖ *The fact is blindness hadn't stopped the children doing many of the things that sighted children enjoy.* 事实是失明并未妨碍盲童们做视力正常孩子们喜欢做的许多事. PHR [PRAGMATICS]
■8 You say **the fact remains** that something is the case when you want to emphasize that the situation must be realized and accepted. (强调必须正视或接受事实)事实是, 问题是, 问题在于. ❖ *His admirers claim that he came to power perfectly legally, but the fact remains that he did so by exploiting an illegal situation.* 尽管他的崇拜者们称他是完全合法地取得权力的, 但其实他是利用了不合法的情势来达到目的的. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

'fact-finding. ♦○○○○
If an official group goes on a **fact-finding** mission somewhere, they visit that place to get information about a ADJ: ADJ n

F

particular situation. 实地调查的，实况调查的。

fac·tion /ˈfækʃən/ **factions.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **faction** is an organized group of people within a larger group, which opposes some of the ideas of the larger group and fights for its own ideas. (组织中的)派别，派系。❖ *...the leaders of the country's warring factions.* 该国各敌对派系的领导人。 N-COUNT

◢ **fac·tion·al** /ˈfækʃənəl/. **Factional** arguments or disputes involve two or more factions. (指纠纷或争端)派系间的。 ADJ

◢ **fac·tion·al·ism** /ˈfækʃənəlɪzəm/ ❖ *There has been a substantial amount of factionalism within the movement.* 这场运动中一直存在着大量的派系斗争。 N-UNCOUNT

ˌfact of ˈlife, facts of life. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You say that something which is not pleasant is a **fact of life** when there is nothing you can do to change it. (令人不快但却无法改变的)生活现实。❖ *Stress is a fact of life from time to time for all of us.* 人人都会时时感受到压力，这是无可奈何的事实。 N-COUNT

2 If a parent tells a child **the facts of life**, he or she tells the child about how babies are conceived and born. (给儿童讲的)生殖知识，生殖常识。 N-PLURAL the N

fac·tor /ˈfæktə/ **factors, factoring, factored.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **factor** is anything that affects an event, decision, or situation. 因素，要素。❖ *Physical activity is an important factor in maintaining fitness.* 进行运动是保持健康的一个重要因素。 N-COUNT

2 If an amount increases, for example, by a **factor** of eight, it becomes eight times bigger. 倍；倍数。 N-COUNT

3 You can use **factor** to refer to a particular level on a scale of measurement. 系数。❖ *...a sun-cream with a protection factor of 8.* 一种防晒系数为8的防晒霜。 N-SING

F

4 In mathematics, a **factor** of a whole number is a smaller whole number which can be multiplied by another whole number to produce the first whole number. (数学中的)因数。 N-COUNT

▸**factor in** or **factor into.**

If you **factor** a particular cost or element **into** a calculation, or if you **factor** it **in**, you include it. 将(某种费用或因素)考虑在内。❖ *You'd better consider this and factor this into your decision making.* 你最好考虑一下这个并在做决定时把它考虑在内。 *How high would oil have to go now, factoring in inflation?* 若将通货膨胀的因素考虑在内，现在油价会涨到多高？ PHR-V AMERICAN V n P n; V P noun; Also V n P

fac·to·ry /ˈfæktri/ **factories.** ♦♦♦♦◇

A **factory** is a large building where machines are used to make large quantities of goods. 工厂；制造厂。❖ *...furniture factories.* 家具厂。 N-COUNT

ˌfactory ˈfloor.

The factory floor means the workers in a factory, as opposed to the managers. (相对于管理人员而言)工厂的工人。It can also mean the area where they work. 又指工人工作的地方。❖ *He had worked on the factory floor for 16 years.* 他在这家工厂当了16年工人。 N-SING the N

ˈfact sheet, fact sheets.

A **fact sheet** is a short printed document with information about a particular subject. (有关某一专题的)简短的印刷文件。 N-COUNT

fac·tual /ˈfæktʃuəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Factual means consisting of facts, or concerned with facts rather than, for example, personal opinions or artistic creation. (相对于个人观点、艺术创造等)基于事实的，真实的；实在的。❖ *The editorial contained several factual errors.* 这篇社论中有几处事实错误。 *Any comparison that is not strictly factual runs the risk of being interpreted as subjective.* 任何不严格以事实为依据作出的比较都有被视为主观武断的危险。 ADJ-GRADED

◢ **fac·tu·al·ly** ❖ *A number of statements in my talk were factually wrong.* 我的讲话中有许多陈述与事实不符。 ADV-GRADED

fac·ul·ty /ˈfækəlti/ **faculties.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Your **faculties** are your physical and mental abilities. 天赋；才能，能力。❖ *He was drunk and not in control of his faculties.* 他喝醉了，神志不清。 *...the faculty of hearing.* 听力。 N-COUNT

2 In some universities or colleges, a **faculty** is a group of related departments. (大学或学院的)院；系；部。❖ *...the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences.* 社会与政治科学院。 N-COUNT

fad /fæd/ **fads.** ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **fad** to refer to an activity or topic of interest that is very popular for a short time, but which people become bored with very quickly. (活动、话题等)一时的风尚。❖ *Hamnett does not believe environmental concern is a passing fad.* 哈姆内特认为关注环境不只是流行一时的话题。 N-COUNT

fad·dish /ˈfædɪʃ/.

If you describe something as **faddish**, you mean that it has no real value and that it will not remain popular for very long. 短暂流行的，风行一时的。❖ *...faddish footwear.* 一时流行的鞋。 ADJ-GRADED

fade /feɪd/ **fades, fading, faded.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When a coloured object **fades** or when the light **fades** it, it gradually becomes paler. 退色；(色泽)变淡；(光使某物)退色。❖ *Ultraviolet will fade the colours in organic materials.* 紫外线会使有机织物褪色。 *...fading portraits of the Queen.* 日渐退色的女王画像。 V-ERG V; V n; V-ing

◢ **fad·ed** ❖ *...faded painted signs on the sides of some of the buildings.* 一些建筑物表面退了色的油漆指路牌。 ADJ-GRADED

2 When a light or bright object **fades**, it slowly becomes less bright, for example because it is moving further away. (光或明亮的物体)渐渐变暗。When a sound **fades**, it slowly becomes less loud. (声音)渐渐变小。❖ *They observed the comet for 70 days before it faded from sight.* 他们在彗星消失前对彗星观察了70天。 *The sound of the last bomber's engines faded into the distance.* 最后飞过的一架轰炸机的引擎声渐渐变弱，消失在远方。 VB V; V from/into n

➪ **Fade away** means the same as **fade**. 义同 fade。❖ *We watched the harbour and then the coastline faded away into the morning mist.* 我们注视着港口，然后海岸线渐渐消失在晨雾中。 PHR-V V P into n; Also V P

3 If someone or something **fades**, they become hardly noticeable or very unimportant. 变得几乎不引人注意；变得非常不重要。❖ *The most prominent poets of the Victorian period had all but faded from the scene.* 维多利亚时代最杰出的诗人几乎全都被人淡忘了。 VB; V into/from n

➪ **Fade away** means the same as **fade**. 义同 fade。❖ *Margaret Thatcher will not fade away into quiet retirement.* 玛格丽特·撒切尔不会悄然隐退，安于寂寞。 PHR-V V P into n

4 If memories, feelings, or possibilities **fade**, they slowly become less strong. (记忆、感情或可能性)逐渐变弱；变小。❖ *Prospects for peace had already started to fade.* 人们对和平的期许早已开始减弱。 *...fading memories of better days.* 对好时光逐渐淡漠的记忆。 VB; V; V-ing

5 If someone's smile **fades**, they slowly stop smiling. (微笑)逐渐停止，渐渐消失。❖ *Jay nodded, his smile fading.* 杰伊点着头，脸上的微笑逐渐消失。 VB; V

▸**fade away.**

➡ 见 fade **2**, **3**. PHR-V

▸**fade out.**

1 When something **fades out**, it slowly becomes less noticeable or less important until it disappears completely. (事物)逐渐变得不惹人注意(直至完全消失)；逐渐变得不重要。❖ *He thought her campaign would probably fade out soon in any case.* 他认为不管怎样，她的宣传活动可能很快就会逐渐停止。 PHR-V V P; Also V P of n

2 When a light, image, or sound **fades out**, it disappears after gradually becoming weaker. (光线、图像或声音)逐渐变弱直至消失。 PHR-V V P

fae·cal /ˈfiːkəl/; [美]又拼作 **fecal**.

Faecal means referring or relating to faeces. 粪便的；与粪便有关的。 ADJ FORMAL

fae·ces /ˈfiːsiːz/; [美]又拼作 **feces**. ♦◇◇◇◇

Faeces is the solid waste substance that people and animals get rid of from their body by excreting it through the anus. 粪便。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

fag /fæg/ **fags.**

1 A **fag** is a cigarette. 香烟。❖ *...floors covered in fag ends and scraps of paper.* 满是烟蒂与纸屑的地板。 N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 A **fag** is a homosexual man; an offensive use. (冒犯义)男同性恋者. N-COUNT

fag·got /ˈfægət/ **faggots.**

A **faggot** is a homosexual man; an offensive word. (冒犯义)男同性恋者. N-COUNT

Fahr·en·heit /ˈfærənhaɪt/.

Fahrenheit is a scale for measuring temperature, in which water freezes at 32 degrees and boils at 212 degrees. (温度计)华氏(冰点为32度, 沸点为212度). It is represented by the symbol °F. 用符号°F表示. ❖ *The temperature was already above 100 degrees Fahrenheit.* 温度已经超过了华氏100度. ADJ n/num ADJ
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the boiling point of water in Fahrenheit.* 用华氏表示的水的沸点. N-UNCOUNT

fail /feɪl/ **fails, failing, failed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **fail** to do something that you were trying to do, or your attempt **fails**, you do not succeed in doing it. (尝试)失败, 不成功. ❖ *The Workers' Party failed to win a single governorship.* 工人党未能赢得哪怕一个州长职位. *He failed in his attempt to take control of the company.* 他企图控制这家公司, 结果失败了. *We tried to develop plans for them to get along, which all failed miserably.* 我们想方设法让他们和睦相处, 但全部都惨败. *...a failed military offensive.* 一次失败的军事进攻. VB / V to-inf / V in n / V / V-ed

2 You say **if all else fails** to suggest what could be done in a certain situation if all the other things you have tried are unsuccessful. (暗示还可做什么)假如别的都行不通. ❖ *If all else fails, I could always drive a truck.* 万一别的都不成, 我总还可以去开货车. PHR

3 If someone or something **fails** to do a particular thing that they should have done, they do not do it. (本应做的事)未做成. ❖ *He failed to file tax returns for 1982.* 他没有呈交1982年的纳税申报表. *The bomb failed to explode.* 炸弹没有爆炸. You can use **I fail to see** or **I fail to understand** in order to introduce a statement which indicates that you do not agree with what someone has said or done. (对某人所说或所为表示不赞同)我搞不懂; 我不明白. ❖ *That's how it was in my day and I fail to see why it should be different now.* 我那个时候事情就是这样子的, 但我搞不懂为什么现在就要跟以前不一样. VB FORMAL / V to-inf / PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

4 If someone **fails in** their duty or responsibilities, they do not do everything that they were obliged or expected to do. 未履行(职责); 未承担(责任). ❖ *Lawyers are accused of failing in their duties to advise clients of their rights.* 律师们被指责在告知当事人有何权利这一点上失职. VB / V in n

5 If someone **fails** you, they do not do what you had expected or trusted them to do. 辜负(某人的期望或信任); 使(某人)失望. ❖ *...communities who feel that the political system has failed them.* 感到该政治体制令他们失望的公众. VB / V n

6 If a quality or ability that you have **fails** you or if it **fails**, it is not great or good enough in a particular situation to enable you to do what you need or want to do. (品质或能力)使失望; 有负于; 欠缺. ❖ *For once, the artist's fertile imagination failed him.* 这位画家曾经一度失去了丰富的想象力. *Their courage failed.* 他们失去了勇气. VB / V n / V

7 If something **fails**, it stops working properly, or does not do what it is supposed to do. 停止正常运行; 失灵. ❖ *The lights mysteriously failed.* 灯莫名其妙地熄了. *Many food crops failed because of the drought.* 许多粮食作物因干旱而歉收. VB / V

8 If a business, organization, or system **fails**, it becomes unable to continue in operation or in existence. (公司、组织或系统)未能继续运作; 破产, 倒闭. ❖ *So far this year, 104 banks have failed.* 到目前为止, 今年已有104家银行倒闭. *...a failed hotel business.* 一家失败的旅馆. VB / V / V-ed

9 If something such as your health or a physical quality is **failing**, it is becoming gradually weaker or less effective. (健康、身体状况或自然特征等)逐渐变差; 减弱; 衰退. ❖ *Here in the hills, the light failed more quickly.* 在山区这里, 天黑得更快一些. *An apparently failing memory is damaging for a national leader.* 对一个国家领导人而言, 明显衰退的记忆损害极大. VB / V / V-ing

10 If someone **fails** a test or examination, they do not reach the standard that is required. 没有通过(考试), 不及格. VB: V n

11 You use **without fail** to emphasize that something always happens. (强调事情发生的必然性)总是. ❖ *He attended every meeting without fail.* 他总是每会必到. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 You use **without fail** to emphasize an order or a promise. (强调命令或诺言)一定, 务必. ❖ *On the 30th you must without fail hand in some money for Alex.* 到30日你务必要替亚历克斯交一些钱. PHR PRAGMATICS

fail·ing /ˈfeɪlɪŋ/ **failings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **failings** of someone or something are their faults or unsatisfactory features. 缺点, 缺陷, 不足. ❖ *He had invented an imaginary son, in order to make up for his real son's failings.* 他想象出了一个假想的儿子, 以弥补他真正的儿子的缺陷. N-COUNT

2 You say **failing that** to introduce an alternative, in case what you have just said is not possible. (引出另外一种选择)如果不行, 倘若不行. ❖ *Talk things through, or failing that, write down your thoughts.* 把事情从头至尾讲一遍, 倘若不行, 那就把你的想法写下来. PHR

'fail-safe; 又拼作 **failsafe.**

Something that is **fail-safe** is designed or made in such a way that nothing dangerous can happen if a part of it goes wrong. (机器等装置的某一部分发生故障时)能自动避免发生危险的, 故障安全的. ❖ *Most electrically operated windows do have fail-safe devices.* 大部分电动窗的确都有故障安全装置. ADJ

fail·ure /ˈfeɪljə/ **failures.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Failure** is a lack of success in doing or achieving something. 失败, 不成功. ❖ *This policy is doomed to failure.* 这项政策注定要失败. *...feelings of failure.* 失败感. N-UNCOUNT

2 Your **failure** to do a particular thing is the fact that you do not do it, even though you were expected to do it. (本应做的事)没有做; 不履行(义务、责任等). ❖ *...disgraceful failure to support British citizens arrested overseas.* 没有救助在海外被捕的英国公民这一可耻的做法. N-UNCOUNT / N to-inf

3 If someone or something is a **failure**, they are not successful. 失败的人或事. ❖ *The marriage was a failure.* 这场婚姻是个失败. *I just felt I had been a failure in my personal life.* 我确实觉得自己在个人生活方面一直是失败的. N-COUNT

4 If someone has a **failure of** a particular quality or ability, they do not have it or show it at a time when it is needed. (某种品质或才能的)不具备, 缺乏; 未能显现. ❖ *There is, too, a simple failure of imagination.* 也有想象力的缺乏这个问题. N-VAR: N of n

5 If there is a **failure** of something, for example a machine or part of the body, it stops working or developing properly. (机器)故障, 失灵; (身体某部分)衰退. ❖ *...engine failures...* 发动机故障. *He was being treated for kidney failure.* 他因肾功能衰退正在接受治疗. N-VAR with supp

6 If there is a **failure** of a business or bank, it is no longer able to continue operating. (公司、银行的)倒闭、破产. ❖ *Business failures rose 16% last month.* 上个月公司倒闭的比率上升了16%. N-VAR with supp

faint /feɪnt/ **fainter, faintest; faints, fainting, fainted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **faint** sound, colour, mark, feeling, or quality has very little strength or intensity. (声音、颜色、标记、感觉或特性)微弱的; 隐约的. ❖ *...the soft, faint sounds of water dripping.* 隐约传来轻柔的水滴声. *He could see faint lines in her face.* 他可以看到她脸上若隐若现的皱纹. *There was still the faint hope deep within him.* 他内心深处依旧怀着渺茫的希望. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **faint·ly** ❖ *He was already asleep in the bed, which smelled faintly of mildew.* 他早已上床睡着了, 那床微微散发着霉味. *She felt faintly ridiculous.* 她隐隐感到有些可笑. ADV-GRADED

2 A **faint** attempt at something is cautious or uncertain, and is not very noticeable. (尝试)谨慎的; 不确定且不引人注目的. ❖ *Caroline made a faint attempt at a laugh.* 卡罗琳隐约地笑了一下. *...the first faint warnings of a worldwide epidemic.* 可能发生的一次全球性流行病的最初一些隐隐约约的预兆. ADJ-GRADED / ADJ n
◢ **faintly** ❖ *John smiled faintly and shook his head.* 约翰轻轻地一笑, 摇了摇头. ADV-GRADED / ADV after v

F

3 If you **faint**, you lose consciousness for a short time, especially because of hunger, pain, heat, or shock. (尤指因饥饿、疼痛、高温或休克)短时间失去知觉; 昏厥, 晕眩. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She slumped to the ground in a faint.* 她一阵晕眩, 重重地倒在地上. N-COUNT

4 Someone who is **faint** feels weak and unsteady as if they are about to lose consciousness. 晕眩的. ❖ *Toni suddenly felt faint.* 托尼突然感到头晕. ◢ **faint·ness** ❖ *One patient suffered headaches, nausea, and faintness.* 一位病人感到头痛、恶心和头昏. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ N-UNCOUNT

faint·est /ˈfeɪntɪst/.

You can use **faintest** for emphasis in negative statements. (在否定句中表示强调)极少的、一丁点. ❖ *He said yesterday that there was not 'the faintest possibility' that the government would bring in such a measure.* 昨天他说, 政府实施这样一项措施连'微乎其微'的可能性都没有. ADJ-SUPERL ADJ n, with neg [PRAGMATICS]

ˌfaint-ˈhearted; 又拼作 **fainthearted**.

1 If you describe someone as **faint-hearted**, you mean that they are not very confident and do not take strong action because they are afraid of failing. 无自信的、害怕失败的, 怯懦的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that something is **not for the faint-hearted**, you mean that it is an extreme example of its kind, and is not suitable for people who like only safe and familiar things. 不适合胆小之人的. ❖ *It's a film about a serial killer and not for the faint-hearted.* 这是一部关于一名连环杀手的电影, 胆小者不宜观看. PHR

fair /feə/ fairer, fairest; fairs. ♦♦♦♦◊

1 Something or someone that is **fair** is reasonable, right, and just. 公平的, 公正的; 正当的; 正直的. ❖ *It didn't seem fair to leave out her father.* 冷落她父亲似乎不公平. *Do you feel they're paying their fair share?* 你觉得他们付了他们应付的那一份吗? *They could not get a fair trial in Los Angeles.* 在洛杉矶他们不可能得到公正的审判. ◢ **fair·ly** ❖ *...solving their problems quickly and fairly.* 迅速而公正地解决他们的问题. *Water had to be shared fairly between individuals.* 水只得公平地分给每个人. ◢ **fair·ness** ❖ *He says the new document will guarantee fairness for blacks.* 他说这份新文件将确保对黑人公正. *...concern about the fairness of the election campaign.* 对本次竞选公正性的担忧. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **fair** in expressions such as **to be fair** and **let's be fair** when you want to add a favourable comment about someone or something that has just been criticized. (对刚受批评的人或事补充有利评论)公正地说; 平心而论. ❖ *To be fair, the team is young and not yet settled.* 平心而论, 这支队伍还年轻, 并不稳定. *And, let us be fair, some MPs do work hard.* 不过, 公正地说, 有些议员工作还是很卖力的. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

3 You use **fair enough** when you want to say that a statement, decision, or action seems reasonable to a certain extent, but that perhaps someone has gone beyond what is reasonable. (声明、决定或举动在某程度上是)有道理的(但可能做得过分了一些). ❖ *If you don't like it, fair enough, but that's hardly a justification to attack the whole thing.* 你不喜欢它可以, 但你因此攻击整件事却没什么道理. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

4 You say **fair enough** to acknowledge what someone has just said and to indicate that you understand it. (表示理解)行; 好的. ❖ *'The message was addressed to me and I don't see why I should show it to you.'–'Fair enough.'* '这个口信是带给我的, 所以我不明白我为什么要给你看.'—'那好吧.' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

5 If you say that someone **plays fair**, you mean that they behave or act in a reasonable and honest way. 公平诚实地行事. PHR

6 You use **fair** in expressions such as **It would be fair to say** in order to introduce a statement which you believe to be true and reasonable. (引出自认为正确或合理的说法)公正地说, 应该说. ❖ *I think it's fair to say that it didn't sound quite right.* 我觉得应该说那听上去不大对头. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

7 If you say that someone won a competition **fair and square**, you mean that they won honestly and without cheating. 光明正大地(赢得比赛). ❖ *We were beaten fair and square.* 我们输得十分公平. PHR

8 A **fair** amount, degree, size, or distance is quite large. (数量、程度、大小、距离)相当大的. ❖ *I spent a fair bit of time finding directions.* 我为辨明方向花了不少时间. ADJ ADJ n

9 A **fair** guess or idea about something is one that is likely to be correct. (猜测、看法)极有可能是对的. ❖ *I have a fair idea of how difficult things can be.* 我深知情况会有多困难. ADJ ADJ n

10 If you describe someone or something as **fair**, you mean that they are average in standard or quality. 中等的; 不错的. ❖ *Reimar had a fair command of English.* 赖默的英语还可以. ADJ

11 Someone who is **fair**, or who has **fair** hair, has light-coloured hair. (头发)浅色的. ADJ-GRADED

12 **Fair** skin is very pale and usually burns easily. (皮肤)很白皙且往往不经晒的. ADJ-GRADED

13 When the weather is **fair**, it is quite sunny and not raining. (天气)晴朗的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

14 A **fair** is an event held in a park or field at which people pay to ride on various machines for amusement or try to win prizes in games. The usual American word is **carnival**. (在公园或空地上进行的)游乐会, 游艺活动. [美]一般作 carnival. ❖ *...all the fun of the fair.* 游乐会的所有乐趣. N-COUNT BRITISH

15 A **fair** is an event at which people display and sell goods, especially goods of a particular type. (尤指特定货物的)集市. ❖ *He travels to agricultural shows and country fairs.* 他旅行去参加农展会和乡村集市贸易. *...an antiques fair.* 古玩市场. N-COUNT
➸ 又见 **trade fair**.

16 ➸ **a fair crack of the whip**: 见 **crack**.

ˌfair ˈgame.

If you say that someone is **fair game**, you mean that it is acceptable to criticize or attack them. 适于批评(或攻击)的对象. ❖ *Politicians were always considered fair game by cartoonists.* 漫画家常常把政治家当做嘲弄的对象. N-UNCOUNT

fair·ground /ˈfeəgraʊnd/ fairgrounds. ♦◊◊◊◊

A **fairground** is an area of land where a funfair is held. 露天游乐场. N-COUNT

fair·ly /ˈfeəli/. ♦♦♦◊◊

1 **Fairly** means to quite a large degree. 相当地. ❖ *We did fairly well.* 我们做得相当好. ADV ADV adj/adv

2 You use **fairly** instead of 'very' to add emphasis to an adjective or adverb without making it sound too forceful. (代替very修饰形容词或副词以示强调, 但程度弱于very)比较, 相当. ❖ *Were you always fairly bright at school?* 你在学校时一直比较出色吗? *I'll have no income and no home and will need a job fairly badly.* 我要没家没收入了, 很需要找份工作. ADV ADV adj/adv [PRAGMATICS]

3 **Fairly** is used for emphasis when you are describing an action in an exaggerated way. (夸张地描述某事, 表示强调)简直. ❖ *He fairly flew across the room.* 他简直是飞过了房间. ADV ADV before v [PRAGMATICS]

4 ➸ 又见 **fair**.

fair·ness /ˈfeənəs/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 You use **fairness** in expressions such as **in fairness to** and **in all fairness** when you want to add a favourable comment about someone or something that has just been criticized. (对刚刚被批评过的人或事补充有利的评论)公正地说, 要知道. ❖ *In fairness to Becker, he was suffering with a leg injury.* 对贝克尔得公正点, 他的腿那时正受伤呢. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

2 ➸ 又见 **fair**.

ˌfair ˈplay. ♦◊◊◊◊

If you refer to someone's attitude or behaviour as **fair play**, you approve of it because it involves treating everyone in the same reasonable way. (态度、举止、对人处事)公平、公道. ❖ *He has an enormous sense of fair play.* 他有极强的公正意识. N-UNCOUNT [PRAGMATICS]

ˌfair ˈsex.

If a man talks about **the fair sex**, he is referring to women in N-SING

general. (总称)妇女, 女性. *DATED*

fair·way /ˈfeəweɪ/ **fairways.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **fairway** on a golf course is the long strip of short grass between each tee and green. (高尔夫球场上的位于开球区与果岭之间的)平坦球道. N-COUNT

ˈfair-weather.

If you describe a person as a **fair-weather** friend or supporter of someone, you disapprove of them because they only give their friendship or support when it is rewarding to do so, not during times of difficulty. (朋友或支持者)同甘不共苦的, 只能同安乐不能共患难的. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

fairy /ˈfeəri/ **fairies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **fairy** is an imaginary creature with magical powers. Fairies are often portrayed as small people with wings. (常被画成带翼翅的小人形象)仙人, 仙子; 小精灵. N-COUNT

2 If someone describes a man as a **fairy**, they disapprove of the fact that he is a homosexual; an offensive use. (冒犯义)男同性恋者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˌfairy ˈgodmother.

If you call a woman your **fairy godmother**, you are saying in a humorous way that she has been very helpful in your life. (幽默)女救星, 女恩人. N-SING: poss N

fairy·land /ˈfeərilænd/ **fairylands.**

1 **Fairyland** is the imaginary place where fairies live. 仙乡, 仙国, 仙境. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe a place as a **fairyland**, you mean that it is so beautiful it seems magical. 美妙神奇的地方. ◆ *If you came with me to one of my toy shops, you'd think you were stepping into a fairyland.* 假如你跟我来看看我的一间玩具店, 你会以为自己踏入了仙境. N-VAR

ˈfairy lights.

Fairy lights are small, coloured, electric lights that are hung up as decorations. (装饰用)小彩灯. N-PLURAL *BRITISH*

ˈfairy story, fairy stories.

A **fairy story** is the same as a **fairy tale**. 同 fairy tale. N-COUNT

ˈfairy tale, fairy tales; 又拼作 **fairytale**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **fairy tale** is a story for children involving magical events and imaginary creatures. 童话. N-COUNT

2 A **fairy tale** place or situation is so wonderful that you can hardly believe that it is real. 童话般的; 神奇的. ◆ *It was a fairytale romance.* 这是一段童话般的浪漫史. ADJ: ADJ n

fait ac·com·pli /ˌfeɪt əˈkɒmpli, AM -ækɔːmˈpliː/ **faits accomplis.**

If something is a **fait accompli**, it has already been done and cannot be changed. 既成事实; 米已成炊. ◆ *They were being presented with a fait accompli.* 面对他们的是既成的事实. N-COUNT *FORMAL*

faith /feɪθ/ **faiths.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you have **faith** in someone or something, you feel confident about their ability or goodness. 信任; 信心. ◆ *She had placed a great deal of faith in Mr Penleigh.* 她对彭利先生寄予了极大的信任. *People have lost faith in the British Parliament.* 人们对英国议会已失去了信任. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **faith** is a particular religion, for example Christianity, Buddhism, or Islam. (基督教、佛教或伊斯兰教等)宗教. N-COUNT

3 **Faith** is strong religious belief in a particular God. 宗教信仰. ◆ *...his loss of his own religious faith.* 他对自己的宗教信仰的放弃. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you do something **in good faith**, you seriously believe that what you are doing is right, honest, or legal, even though this may not be the case. 真心诚意地. ◆ *This report was published in good faith but we regret any confusion which may have been caused.* 我们是真诚地公布这份报告的, 不过对可能已造成的任何迷惑我们表示歉意. PHR

5 If you **keep faith with** someone you have made a promise to or something you believe in, you continue to support them, even when this is difficult. 遵守诺言, 守信. If you **break faith with** them, you stop supporting them. 违背诺言; 背弃. ◆ *Mr Field accused the Labour leader of breaking faith with working people.* 菲尔德先生指责工党领袖背弃了劳工大众. PHR

6 ➡ 又见 **article of faith, leap of faith.**

faith·ful /ˈfeɪθfʊl/ **faithfuls.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **faithful** to a person, organization, idea, or activity remains firm in their dedication to them or support for them. 忠实的; 守信的; 忠诚的. ◆ *She had been faithful to her promise to guard this secret.* 她一直信守诺言, 保守着这个秘密. ADJ-GRADED

➪ **The faithful** are people who are faithful to someone or something. 忠于(某人或某事)的人, 忠实信徒. ◆ *...gatherings of the Party faithful.* 党的忠实信徒们的集会. N-PLURAL: the N

◢ **faith·ful·ly** ◆ *She had served the police force faithfully for so many years.* 她已忠心耿耿地做了多年警察. ADV-GRADED

2 Someone who is **faithful** to their husband, wife, or lover does not have a sexual relationship with anyone else. (对丈夫、妻子或情人)忠贞的. ADJ-GRADED

3 **The faithful** are the group of people who believe in a particular religion. (某一宗教的)忠实信徒. ◆ *The faithful revered him then as a prophet.* 那时信徒尊他为先知. N-PLURAL: the N

4 A **faithful** account, version, or copy of something represents or reproduces the original accurately. (叙述、译文或复制品等)如实的; 精确可靠的. ◆ *Colin Welland's screenplay is faithful to the novel.* 科林·韦兰的电影剧本忠于这部小说. ◢ **faithfully** ◆ *I translate from one meaning to another as faithfully as I can.* 我尽可能忠实地将意思译出来. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

5 You can refer to something or someone that has been reliable for a long time as an **old faithful**. 可以长期信赖的人或事物. PHR

faith·ful·ly /ˈfeɪθfʊli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

When you start a formal or business letter with 'Dear Sir' or 'Dear Madam', you write **Yours faithfully** before your signature at the end. The usual American expression is **Sincerely yours.** (正式或商业信件如开头用Dear Sir或Dear Madam, 结尾处在个人签名前写上Yours faithfully)忠实于您的. [美]一般作Sincerely yours. CONVENTION *BRITISH*

➡ 又见 **faithful.**

ˈfaith healing; 又拼作 **faith-healing.**

Faith healing is the treatment of a sick person by someone who believes that they are able to heal people through prayer or a supernatural power. (靠祈祷或超自然力治病的)信仰疗法. N-UNCOUNT

faith·less /ˈfeɪθləs/.

If you say that someone is **faithless**, you mean that they are disloyal or dishonest. 不可靠的; 不忠实的; 失信的. ADJ-GRADED

fake /feɪk/ **fakes, faking, faked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **fake** fur or a **fake** painting, for example, is a fur or painting that has been made to look valuable or genuine, although it is not. (毛皮、画作等)假造的, 伪造的; 冒充的. ◆ *The bank manager is said to have issued fake certificates.* 据说该银行经理发行了假票据. ADJ

➪ A **fake** is something that is fake. 赝品, 假货. ◆ *It is filled with famous works of art, and every one of them is a fake.* 这里挂满了著名艺术品, 但件件都是赝品. N-COUNT

2 If someone **fakes** something, they try to make it look genuine, although it is not. 伪装, 假装; 伪造. ◆ *It's safer to fake a tan with make-up.* 通过化装来伪装成棕褐色皮肤比较安全. *He faked his own death.* 他制造了自己死亡的假象. *...faked evidence.* 伪证. VB: V n, V-ed

3 Someone who is a **fake** is not what they claim to be, for example because they do not have the qualifications that they claim to have. 骗子; 假冒者. N-COUNT

4 If you **fake** a feeling, emotion, or reaction, you pretend that you are experiencing it when you are not. 假装(某种感觉、情感或反应). ◆ *I leant against the glass partition and faked a yawn.* 我靠在玻璃隔板上, 假装打了个哈欠. VB: V n

fal·con /ˈfɔːlkən, ˈfælk-/ **falcons.**

Falcons are birds of prey, some of which can be trained to hunt other birds and animals. Kestrels are a type of falcon. 猎鹰(一种猛禽, 有一些被训练用于捕捉其他鸟类或动物. 红隼为猎鹰之一种). N-COUNT

fal·con·ry /ˈfɔːlkənri, ˈfælk-/.

Falconry is the skill of training falcons and hawks to hunt, N-UNCOUNT

F

and the sport of using them to hunt. 猎鹰训练术; 放鹰狩猎运动.

fall /fɔːl/ **falls, falling, fell, fallen.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If someone or something **falls**, they move quickly downwards onto or towards the ground. 堕下, 跌落. ♦ *Her father fell into the sea after a massive heart attack.* 她父亲心脏病严重发作之后堕入了海中. *Prince Charles has again fallen from his horse.* 查尔斯王子再次从马上摔下. *He held the bag so that everything fell out.* 他提着口袋, 东西都倒了出来. *Bombs fell in the town.* 炸弹落在镇上. *Twenty people were injured by falling masonry.* 20人被落下的砖石块砸伤. VB V prep/adv V V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *...a fall from a bicycle.* 从自行车上跌下. N-COUNT

2 If a person or structure that is standing somewhere **falls**, they move from their upright position, so that they are then lying on the ground. 跌倒, 摔倒; 倒塌. ♦ *The woman gripped the shoulders of her man to stop herself from falling.* 这名女子抓住她丈夫的双肩以防自己跌倒. *We watched buildings fall on top of people and pets.* 我们看到建筑物倒塌压在人和宠物身上. *He lost his balance and fell backwards.* 他失去平衡, 向后摔倒了. VB V V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *Mrs Briscoe had a bad fall last week.* 布里斯科太太上星期重重地摔了一跤. N-COUNT

➪ **Fall down** means the same as **fall**. 义同 fall. ♦ *I hit him so hard he fell down.* 我狠狠地把他打倒在地. *The building fell down around them.* 建筑物在他们周围倒塌. PHR-V V P

◢ **fall·en** ♦ *A number of roads have been blocked by fallen trees.* 许多路被倒下的树堵住了. ADJ ADJ n

F

3 If you say that people **are falling over themselves** to do something, you mean that they are very keen to do it, and often you mean that you disapprove of this. (贬义)想方设法, 煞费苦心. ♦ *Within days of his death those same people were falling over themselves to denounce him.* 他死后那几天还是那帮人, 就开始在千方百计地指责他了. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 When rain or snow **falls**, it comes down from the sky. (雨、雪)落下. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *One night there was a heavy fall of snow.* 有一天晚上下了一场大雪. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **rainfall**, **snowfall**.

5 If you **fall** somewhere, you allow yourself to drop there in a hurried or disorganized way. (匆忙或随便地)倒下. ♦ *He tore his clothes off and fell into bed.* 他扯下衣服一头倒在床上. VB V prep

6 If something **falls**, it decreases in amount, value, or strength. (数量、价值或力度)下降, 降低. ♦ *Output will fall by 6% in the EC.* 欧共体的产量将下降6%. *Her weight fell to under seven stones.* 她体重降到了七英石以下. *Oil product prices fell 0.2 per cent.* 石油产品的价格下降了0.2%. *The rate of convictions has fallen.* 判罪率已下降. *...falling living standards.* 正在下降的生活水平. VB V by n V to/from n V amount V V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *...a sharp fall in the value of the pound.* 英镑的急剧贬值. N-COUNT

7 If a powerful or successful person **falls**, they suddenly lose their power or position. (突然)失去权力或地位, 垮台, 失势. ♦ *Mrs Thatcher fell from power.* 撒切尔夫人失势了. VB V V from n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *...the fall of the military dictator.* 军事独裁者的垮台. *Her rise has mirrored his fall.* 她的崛起反映了他的垮台. N-SING

8 If a place **falls** in a war or election, an enemy army or a different political party takes control of it. (某地在战争中)被攻克, 陷落; (某地在选举中)被其他政党所控制. ♦ *The city of Zvornik has fallen after a three-day attack.* 连续三天的进攻后, 兹沃尔尼克城陷落了. *Town after town fell to the Tories.* 城市一个接一个地落入保守党的控制之中. VB V V to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *...the fall of Rome.* 罗马的陷落. N-SING

9 If someone **falls** in battle, they are killed. (在战斗中)倒下, 战死, 阵亡. ◢ **fall·en.** **The fallen** are people who have been killed in battle. 阵亡者. VB V LITERARY N-PLURAL

10 In cricket, when a wicket **falls**, the team who are fielding get one of the batsmen out. (板球击球手)被判出局. VB V

11 You can use **fall** to show that someone or something passes into another state. For example, if someone **falls ill**, they become ill. (人或事物)进入另一种状态, 变成, 成为. 如: falls ill 意为'病倒了'. ♦ *It is almost impossible to visit Florida without falling in love with the state.* 游览佛罗里达州而不爱上这个州简直是不可能的. *She fell asleep.* 她入睡了. *These women fall victim to exploitation.* 这些妇女沦为剥削的对象. V-LINK V in/into/out of n V adj V n

12 You can use **fall** in expressions like **fall open** and **fall to pieces** to say that something accidentally comes open or breaks into pieces. 意外打开; 裂成碎片. ♦ *The book fell open at page 206.* 这本书在206页处摊开放着. V-LINK V adv/prep

13 If you say that something or someone **falls into** a particular group or category, you mean that they belong in that group or category. 属于(某一特定团体或范畴). ♦ *Both women fall into the highest-risk group.* 两名女子都属于高危群体. VB V into n

14 If the responsibility or blame for something **falls on** someone, they have to take the responsibility or the blame for it. (责任、指责)落在(某人)身上; 由...承担或负责. ♦ *A vastly disproportionate burden falls on women for child care.* 照顾孩子的负担有太大部分落在妇女身上. *A lot of suspicion fell on her.* 许多怀疑落在她身上. VB WRITTEN V on n

15 If a celebration or other special event **falls on** a particular day or date, it is on that day or date. (庆祝或其他特殊事件)发生在(某一天). VB V on n

16 If silence or a feeling of sadness or tiredness **falls** on a group of people, they become silent, sad, or tired. (沉默、悲伤或疲倦)降临. ♦ *Silence fell on the passengers as the police checked identity cards.* 警察检查身份证时旅客们都保持沉默. VB WRITTEN V on/over n

17 When light or shadow **falls** on something, it covers it. (光线、阴影)落在...上. ♦ *...the shadow that suddenly fell across the doorway.* 一个突然出现在门口的影子. VB V across/over/on n

18 If someone's hair or a garment **falls** in a certain way, it hangs downwards in that way. (头发、衣服)下垂, 垂落. ♦ *Her hair was dressed in soft waves, falling on her cheek.* 她的头发呈柔和的波浪状, 垂在脸颊边. VB V prep/adv

19 If someone's eyes **fall** on something, they suddenly notice it. (眼睛)突然注意到(某物). ♦ *As he laid the flowers on the table, his eye fell upon a note.* 他正把花放在桌上, 突然看到一张字条. VB WRITTEN V on/upon n

20 When night or darkness **falls**, night begins and it becomes dark. (夜幕)降临. VB V

21 You can refer to a waterfall as the **falls**. 瀑布. ♦ *...Niagara Falls.* 尼亚加拉瀑布. N-PLURAL

22 **Fall** is the season between summer and winter when the weather becomes cooler. The British word is **autumn**. 秋季; 秋天. [英]作 autumn. ♦ *...in the fall of 1991.* 1991年秋. *The Supreme Court will not hear the case until next fall.* 最高法院要到下个秋天才会审理此案. N-VAR AMERICAN

23 In the Christian religion, **the Fall** was the occasion when Adam and Eve sinned and God made them leave the Garden of Eden. (基督教中指)亚当和夏娃偷吃禁果被上帝逐出伊甸园一事; 人类的堕落. N-PROPER the N

24 In some sports such as judo and wrestling, a **fall** is the act of throwing or forcing your opponent to the floor. (柔道、摔跤中)将对手摔倒或压倒在地. N-COUNT

25 ➻ 又见 **fallen**.

➻ to **fall on** your **feet**: 见 **foot**.

➻ to **fall foul of** someone: 见 **foul**.

➻ to **fall flat**: 见 **flat**.

➻ to **fall from grace**: 见 **grace**.

➻ to **fall into place**: 见 **place**.

➻ to **fall into** the **trap**: 见 **trap**.

➻ to **fall by the wayside**: 见 **wayside**.

▸**fall about.**

If you say that people **are falling about**, you mean that they are laughing a lot about something. 大笑. ♦ *The men at the table fell about laughing.* 桌边那些人放声大笑. PHR-V V P BRITISH V P -ing

▸**fall apart.**

1 If something **falls apart**, it breaks into pieces because it is old or badly made. 破碎,破裂. ❖ *Bit by bit the building fell apart.* 这幢建筑物一点点地崩塌了. PHR-V V P

2 If an organization or system **falls apart**, it becomes disorganized or unable to work effectively. (组织、系统)混乱无序; 崩溃, 不能有效运作. ❖ *Europe's monetary system is falling apart.* 欧洲货币体系开始崩溃. PHR-V V P

3 If you say that someone **is falling apart**, you mean that they are becoming emotionally disturbed and are unable to deal with the difficult situation that they are in. (感情)崩溃. PHR-V V P INFORMAL

▸fall away.

1 If something **falls away** from the thing it is attached to, it breaks off. 脱离, 分离. ❖ *Two engines fell away from the plane.* 两台引擎脱离了这架飞机. PHR-V V P

2 If you say that land **falls away**, you mean it slopes downwards from a particular point. (地)往下倾斜. ❖ *On either side of the tracks the ground fell away sharply.* 道路两边的地产重向下倾斜. PHR-V V P

3 If the degree, amount, or size of something **falls away**, it decreases. (程度、数量或规模)下降, 降低. ❖ *Demand began to fall away.* 需求开始减少. PHR-V V P

▸fall back.

1 If you **fall back**, you move backwards a short distance away from someone or something. 后退、退却. ❖ *He fell back in embarrassment.* 他尴尬地向后退. *The congregation fell back from them slightly as they entered.* 他们进来时, 众人稍稍向后退避. PHR-V V P V P from n

2 If an army **falls back** during a battle or war, it retreats. (部队)撤退. PHR-V V P

▸fall back on.

If you **fall back on** something, you do it or use it after other things have failed. (其他办法行不通时, 转而)依靠. ❖ *Unable to defeat him by logical discussion, she fell back on her old habit of criticizing his speech.* 由于无法通过符合逻辑的讨论击败他, 她便转而用老办法, 攻击他的讲话. PHR-V V P P n

▸fall behind.

If a person or project **falls behind**, they do not progress or produce something as fast as other people, or as fast as they should. (人、计划)落后. ❖ *He missed school and fell behind.* 他没去上学, 因而落后了. *He faces losing his home after falling behind with the payments.* 他拖欠房款后便要面临失去房子. *Boris is falling behind all the top players.* 鲍里斯落在所有的顶尖选手后面. *Construction work fell behind schedule.* 施工建设进度落后于原计划. PHR-V V P V P with n V P n

▸fall down.

1 ➻ 见 fall **1**.

2 If an argument, organization, or person **falls down** on a particular point, they are weak or unsatisfactory on that point. (论点、组织或人)(在某方面)有懈可击; 站不住脚. ❖ *The report falls down on accuracy and balance.* 报告在精确性和公正性方面有缺陷. *That is where his argument falls down.* 那便是他论点站不住脚的地方. PHR-V V P on n V P

▸fall for.

1 If you **fall for** someone, you are strongly attracted to them and start loving them. 迷恋并开始爱上(某人). ❖ *I just fell for him right away.* 我一下子就迷上了他. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **fall for** a lie or trick, you believe it or are deceived by it. 受骗, 上当. ❖ *It was just a line to get you out here, and you fell for it!* 那只不过是让你离开这里的一句话, 可你竟然相信了! PHR-V V P n

▸fall in.

1 If a roof or ceiling **falls in**, it collapses and falls to the ground. (屋顶、天花板)塌陷, 倒塌. PHR-V

2 If you **fall in** behind or beside someone who is walking along, you start walking behind them or beside them. 跟在(...后面)走; 与...(并排)走. PHR-V V P prep

▸fall into.

If you **fall into** conversation or a discussion with someone, usually someone you have just met, you start having a conversation or discussion with them. (通常指与刚见面的人)进行(谈话或讨论). PHR-V V P n

▸fall in with.

1 If you **fall in with** an idea, plan, or system, you accept it. 同意(观点、计划或体系), 接受. ❖ *Carmen's reluctance to fall in with Driver's plans led to trouble.* 卡门不同意德赖弗的计划, 结果惹出了麻烦. PHR-V V P P n

2 If you **fall in with** someone, you become friends with them and start seeing them a lot. 与...交朋友. ❖ *At university, Taylor had fallen in with a small clique of literature students.* 在大学里, 泰勒结交了一小圈子爱好文学的同学. PHR-V V P P n

▸fall off.

1 If something **falls off**, it separates from the thing to which it was attached. 脱落, 掉落. ❖ *When your exhaust falls off, you have to replace it.* 若排气管脱落, 您需要另换一个. PHR-V V P

2 If the degree, amount, or size of something **falls off**, it decreases. (程度或规模)降低; (数量)减少. ❖ *Retail buying has fallen off.* 零售生意减少了. PHR-V V P

▸fall on.

If you **fall on** something when it arrives or appears, you eagerly seize it or welcome it. 迫切地抓住(某物); 急于迎接. ❖ *They fell on the sandwiches with alacrity.* 他们兴冲冲地扑向那些三明治. PHR-V V P n

▸fall out.

1 If something such as a person's hair or a tooth **falls out**, it separates from their body. (头发、牙齿等)掉落. PHR-V V P

2 If you **fall out** with someone, you have an argument and stop being friendly with them. 争吵. ❖ *Mum and I used to fall out a lot.* 我和妈妈过去老是吵架. PHR-V-RECIP V P with n pl-n V P

3 ➻ 又见 **fallout**.

▸fall over.

If a person or object that is standing **falls over**, they accidentally move from their upright position so that they are then lying on the ground or on the surface supporting them. (意外地)摔倒, 跌倒. ❖ *If he drinks more than two glasses of wine he falls over.* 要是他喝酒超过两杯, 准会醉倒在地. PHR-V V P

▸fall through.

If an arrangement, plan, or deal **falls through**, it fails to happen. (安排、计划或交易)落空, 成为泡影. ❖ *My house sale is just on the verge of falling through.* 我的售屋计划快要落空了. PHR-V V P

▸fall to.

1 If a responsibility, duty, or opportunity **falls to** someone, it becomes their responsibility, duty, or opportunity. (责任、职责或机会)落在...身上. ❖ *No chances have fallen to him.* 机会一次也不曾落到他身上. *It fell to me to get rid of them.* 摆脱他们的任务落在了我身上. PHR-V V P n it V P n to-inf

2 If someone **falls to** doing something, they start doing it. 开始(做某事). ❖ *When she had departed, they fell to fighting among themselves.* 她一离开, 他们就互相打了起来. PHR-V WRITTEN V P -ing

fal·la·cy /ˈfæləsi/ fallacies. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **fallacy** is an idea which many people believe to be true, but which is false because it is based on incorrect information or faulty reasoning. (基于不正确信息或错误推理的)错误见解, 谬见. ❖ *It's a fallacy that the affluent give relatively more to charity.* 认为富人相对来说施舍得更多一些是一种谬见. N-VAR

◢ **fal·la·cious** /fəˈleɪʃəs/ ❖ *Their main argument is fallacious.* 他们的主要论点是错误的. ADJ-GRADED

fall·back /ˈfɔːlbæk/.

Someone's **fallback** position is what they will do if their plans do not succeed, or if something unexpected happens. (计划失败或发生意外时)退一步的, 作为退路的. ADJ ADJ n JOURNALISM

fall·en /ˈfɔːlən/.

1 **Fallen** is the past participle of **fall**. fall 的过去分词.

2 **Fallen** is used in religious or old-fashioned language to describe someone who has sinned or lost their virtue. (宗教或老式用语)有罪的; 失德的, 堕落的. ❖ *...Lucifer, the fallen angel.* 路济弗尔, 这堕落的天使. *...the Victorian cult of saving the fallen woman.* 维多利亚时代对挽救堕落女人的崇尚. ADJ ADJ n

3 ➻ 又见 **fall**.

'fall guy, fall guys.
If someone is the **fall guy**, they are blamed for something which they did not do or which is not their fault. 代罪羔羊. N-COUNT INFORMAL
❖ *He was made the fall guy for the affair.* 他成了这件事的替罪羊.

fal·lible /ˈfælɪbəl/.
If you say that someone or something is **fallible**, you mean that they are not perfect and may make mistakes or fail. 易犯错误的; 易失败的. ❖ *They are only human and all too fallible.* 他们不过是凡人, 都难免会犯错误. ◢ **fal·libil·ity** /ˌfælɪˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *Errors may have been made due to human fallibility.* 由于人易犯错, 错误可能已出现了. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

fal·lo·pian tube /fəˌləupiən ˈtjuːb, AM -ˈtuːb/ **fallopian tubes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A woman's **fallopian tubes** are the two tubes in her body along which eggs pass from her ovaries to her uterus. 输卵管. N-COUNT

fall·out /ˈfɔːlaut/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Fallout** is the radiation that affects a particular place or area after a nuclear explosion has taken place. (核爆炸之后的)放射性坠尘. ❖ *They were exposed to radioactive fallout.* 他们暴露在放射性尘埃之下. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you refer to the **fallout** from something that has happened, you mean the unpleasant consequences that follow it. (不良)后果. ❖ *Grundy lost his job in the fallout from the incident.* 事故造成的后果使格伦迪丢掉了工作. N-UNCOUNT

fal·low /ˈfæləu/.
1 **Fallow** land has been dug or ploughed but nothing has been sown or planted in it, usually so that the soil can recover its quality. (土地)犁过而未播种的(通常为使其恢复肥沃), 休耕的. ❖ *The fields lay fallow.* 这些地都是在休耕期. ADJ
2 A **fallow** period is a time when very little is being achieved. 无所成就的(时期). ADJ

F

false /fɔːls/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something is **false**, it is incorrect, untrue, or mistaken. 不正确的; 不真实的, 假的; 错误的. ❖ *The President was being given false information.* 总统得到的是错误信息. *He had deliberately given the hospital a false name and address.* 他有意给医院留了假名和假地址. ◢ **false·ly** ❖ *...a man who is falsely accused of a crime.* 被错误地指控犯了罪的人. ◢ **fal·sity** /ˈfɔːlsɪti/ ❖ *There's no way we can tell the truth or falsity of any one story.* 我们无法辨别任何报道的真伪. ADJ ADV N-UNCOUNT
2 You use **false** to describe objects which are artificial but which are intended to look like the real thing or to be used instead of the real thing. 假的; 人造的. ❖ *...the items she'd secreted in the false bottom of her suitcase.* 她秘密藏在提包伪造的底部的东西. *...a set of false teeth.* 一副假牙. ADJ
3 If you describe a person or their behaviour as **false**, you are criticizing them for being insincere or for hiding their real feelings. 不真诚的, 虚伪的; 假装的. ❖ *She bowed her head and smiled in false modesty.* 她假装谦虚地低头微笑. *Even to himself the geniality rang false.* 连他自己都感到这种亲和的语气显得很虚伪. ◢ **false·ly** ❖ *He was falsely jovial.* 他假装很高兴. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

ˌfalse aˈlarm, false alarms.
When you think something dangerous is about to happen, but then discover that you were mistaken, you can say that it was a **false alarm**. 虚假的警报; 虚惊. ❖ *...a bomb threat that turned out to be a false alarm.* 一次结果被证实是虚惊一场的炸弹威胁. N-COUNT

false·hood /ˈfɔːlshud/ **falsehoods.**
1 **Falsehood** is the quality or fact of being untrue or of being a lie. 虚假; 谎言. ❖ *...a victory of truth over falsehood.* 真实对虚假的胜利. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **falsehood** is a lie. 谎言. ❖ *He accused them of knowingly spreading falsehoods about him.* 他指责他们故意散布有关他的谎言. N-COUNT FORMAL

ˌfalse ˈmove.
You use **one false move** to introduce the very serious or disastrous consequences which will result if someone makes a mistake, even a very small one. (可能引起极其严重或灾难性后果的)错误做法, 错走一步, 不明智行动. ❖ *One false move and I knew Sarah would be dead.* 我知道萨拉一步走错就会必死无疑. PHR

ˌfalse ˈstart, false starts. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **false start** is an attempt to start something, such as a speech, project, or plan, which fails because you were not properly prepared or ready to begin. (讲演、工程或计划等因准备不足导致的)起步错误, 失败的开端. N-COUNT
2 If there is a **false start** at the beginning of a race, one of the competitors moves before the starter has given the signal. (赛跑时)起跑犯规, 抢跑. N-COUNT

fal·set·to /fɔːlˈsetəu/ **falsettos.**
If a man sings or speaks in a **falsetto**, his voice is high-pitched, and higher than a man's normal voice. (尤指男高音的)假声. ❖ *Even though it's high, it's not a falsetto voice.* 尽管这音很高, 但不是假高音. N-COUNT

fal·si·fy /ˈfɔːlsɪfaɪ/ **falsifies, falsifying, falsified.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone **falsifies** something, they change it in a misleading way or add untrue details to it in order to deceive people. 篡改; 伪造. ❖ *Wise allegedly falsified bank records.* 怀斯涉嫌伪造银行记录. ◢ **fal·si·fi·ca·tion** /ˌfɔːlsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **falsifications** ❖ *...the falsification of evidence in court.* 在法庭上作伪证. VB V n N-VAR

fal·ter /ˈfɔːltə/ **falters, faltering, faltered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something **falters**, it weakens and seems likely to collapse or to stop. 摇摇欲坠; 变弱; 衰落. ❖ *The economy is faltering.* 经济开始走下坡路. *...the faltering peace process.* 越来越没希望的和平进程. VB V V-ing
2 If you **falter**, you hesitate or pause, because you are not confident about what you are doing or saying. (对所说所为信心不足)犹豫, 迟疑; 结结巴巴. ❖ *As he neared the house his steps faltered.* 他离屋子越来越近, 脚步中显出迟疑. *Her voice faltered and she had to stop a moment to control it.* 她声音发颤, 只得停一下以控制发音. ◢ **fal·ter·ing** ❖ *'Now I feel I can do it,' he said in faltering English.* '现在我觉得能做这件事了.' 他用结结巴巴的英语说道. VB V ADJ

fame /feɪm/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you achieve **fame**, you become very well-known. 名声, 名气, 名誉. ❖ *At the height of his fame, his every word was valued.* 在名气处于顶峰时, 他说的每句话都被视若金玉. *The film earned him international fame.* 该片为他赢得了国际声誉. *...her rise to fame and fortune.* 她的名利双收. N-UNCOUNT
➼ **claim to fame**: 见 **claim**.
◢ **famed** ❖ *The city is famed for its outdoor restaurants.* 这座城市以其露天餐馆出名. *...the famed Brazilian photographer Sebastiao Salgado.* 著名的巴西摄影师塞巴斯蒂昂·萨尔加多. ADJ-GRADED

fa·mil·ial /fəˈmɪliəl/.
Familial means relating to families in general, or typical of a family. 家庭的; 有家庭特色的. ❖ *Of all the familial relationships, daughter/father is the least studied.* 所有家庭关系中, 父女关系被研究得最少. ADJ FORMAL

fa·mili·ar /fəˈmɪliə/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If someone or something is **familiar** to you, you recognize them or know them well. 熟悉的, 了解的. ❖ *He talked of other cultures as if they were more familiar to him than his own.* 他大谈其他各种文化, 仿佛对这些文化比对自己的文化了解得还多. *They are already familiar faces on our TV screens.* 他们已是我们电视上的熟面孔了. ◢ **fa·mili·ar·ity** /fəmɪliˈærɪti/ ❖ *Tony was unnerved by the uncanny familiarity of her face.* 她那张脸看上去出奇地熟悉, 托尼很吃惊. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are **familiar with** something, you know or understand it well. 对...熟悉; 了解, 通晓. ❖ *He was not very familiar with the area.* 他对这一地区不是很熟. *...software developers familiar with the concepts of artificial intelligence.* 熟悉人工智能的软件开发者. ◢ **familiarity** ❖ *The enemy would always have the advantage of familiarity with the rugged terrain.* 敌人将总是有熟悉这片地势险峻地区的有利条件. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n N-UNCOUNT
3 If someone you do not know well behaves in a **familiar** way towards you, they treat you very informally in a way ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

that you might find offensive; used showing disapproval. 过分随便的,不拘礼节的;亲昵的. ❖ *John's 'crime' was being too familiar with the manager and calling him Gouldy.* 约翰的'罪行'在于对经理过分随便,还直呼其名叫他古尔迪. ◢ **familiarity** ❖ *...the easy familiarity with which her host greeted the head waiter.* 她的主人与领班打招呼时显露的轻松而随便的神情. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **fa·mili·ar·ly** ❖ *'Gerald, isn't it?' I began familiarly.* '是杰拉尔德吧?' 我很随便地发问. ADV-GRADED

fa·mil·iar·ize /fə'mɪliəraɪz/ **familiarizes, familiarizing, familiarized;** [英]又拼作 **familiarise.**
If you **familiarize** yourself **with** something, or if someone **familiarizes** you **with** it, you learn about it and start to understand it. 使...熟悉某事. ❖ *The goal of the experiment was to familiarize the people with the new laws.* 这项试验的目的在于让大家熟悉新的法规. VB V pron-refl with n; V n with n

fa·mili·ar·ly /fə'mɪliəli/.
1 If you say that something or someone is **familiarly known as** or **familiarly called** a particular thing, you are giving the name that people use informally to refer to it. 非正式地被称为;昵称为. ❖ *...Ann Hamilton's father, familiarly known as 'Dink'.* 安·汉密尔顿的父亲,昵称为'丁克'. PHR
2 ➞ 又见 **familiar.**

fami·ly /'fæmɪli/ **families.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **family** is a group of people who are related to each other, especially parents and their children. (由有亲缘关系的人,尤其是父母及其子女组成的)家,家庭. ❖ *...a family of five.* 五口之家. *His family are completely behind him, whatever he decides.* 无论他决定做什么,他的家庭总是全力支持他. *To him the family is the core of society.* 在他看来,家庭是社会的核心. *Does he have any family?* 他有家吗? N-COLL-COUNT
2 When people talk about having a **family**, they sometimes mean having children. (有时指)(要)孩子. ❖ *They decided to start a family.* 他们决定要孩子. *...couples with large families.* 有许多子女的夫妇们. N-COLL-COUNT
3 When people talk about their **family**, they sometimes mean their ancestors. (有时指)祖先,先人. ❖ *Her family came to Los Angeles at the turn of the century.* 她的祖先于本世纪初来到洛杉矶. *...the history of mental illness in the family.* 该家族的精神病史. N-COLL-COUNT
4 You can use **family** to describe things that belong to a particular family. 属于某一特定家庭的. ❖ *He returned to the family home.* 他回到父母家里. *I was working in the family business.* 我在自家的公司里工作. ADJ ADJ n
5 You can use **family** to describe things that are designed to be used or enjoyed by both parents and children. 供家庭使用(或娱乐)的. ❖ *It had been designed as a family house.* 这屋被设计成了家居生活的房子. *A wedding is a family event.* 婚礼是家事. ADJ ADJ n
6 A **family** of animals or plants is a group of related species. (动植物的)科. ❖ *...foods in the cabbage family, such as Brussels sprouts.* 卷心菜科的食物,如球芽甘蓝. N-COUNT with supp

,family 'doctor, family doctors. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **family doctor** is a doctor who does not specialize in any particular area of medicine, but who has a medical practice in which he or she treats all types of illness. 家庭医生(治疗各种疾病的非专科医生). N-COUNT

'family man, family men.
A **family man** is a man who has a wife and children, especially one who enjoys spending time with them. 有妻儿的男子,顾家男人. N-COUNT

'family name, family names.
Your **family name** is your surname. 姓. N-COUNT

,family 'planning. ◆◇◇◇◇
Family planning is the practice of using contraception to control the number of children you have. 计划生育. ❖ *...a family planning clinic.* 计划生育门诊部. N-UNCOUNT

,family 'tree, family trees.
A **family tree** is a chart that shows all the people in a family over many generations and their relationship to each other. 家谱(图);族谱. N-COUNT

fam·ine /'fæmɪn/ **famines.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Famine is a serious shortage of food in a country, which may cause many deaths. 饥荒. ❖ *Thousands of refugees are trapped by war, drought and famine.* 成千上万的难民为战争、干旱与饥荒所困. N-VAR

fam·ished /'fæmɪʃt/.
If you are **famished**, you are very hungry. 非常饿的;极饿的. ❖ *Isn't dinner ready? I'm famished.* 饭好了吗? 我饿死了. ADJ INFORMAL

fa·mous /'feɪməs/. ◆◆◆◆◇
Someone or something that is **famous** is very well known. 著名的,出名的,有名的. ❖ *New Orleans is famous for its cuisine.* 新奥尔良以其烹饪出名. *...England's most famous landscape artist.* 英格兰最负盛名的风景画家. ADJ-GRADED

fa·mous·ly /'feɪməsli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You use **famously** to refer to a fact that is well known, usually because it is remarkable or extreme. (通常因不同寻常或极端而)出名地. ❖ *Authors are famously ignorant about the realities of publishing.* 众所周知,作家们对出版的实际情况知之甚少. ADV
2 If you get on **famously** with someone, you are very friendly with each other and enjoy meeting and being together. 极友好地(相处). ADV DATED, INFORMAL

fan /fæn/ **fans, fanning, fanned.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you are a **fan** of someone or something, you admire them and are very interested in them. (对某人或某事的)狂热爱好者、迷. ❖ *If you're a Billy Crystal fan, you'll love this movie.* 假如你是比利·克里斯特尔的影迷,你就会喜欢这部电影. N-COUNT
2 A **fan** is a flat object that you hold in your hand and wave in order to move the air and make yourself feel cooler. 扇、扇子. N-COUNT
3 If you **fan** yourself or your face when you are hot, you wave a fan or other flat object in order to make yourself feel cooler. (用扇或其他片状物)扇风. ❖ *Mo kept bringing me out refreshments and fanning me as it was that hot.* 莫不断地给我拿饮料,为我扇风,因为天气实在是太热了. VB V pron-refl; V n
4 A **fan** is a piece of electrical or mechanical equipment with revolving blades which keeps a room or machine cool or which gets rid of unpleasant smells. (电动或机械的)扇子,电扇;排气扇. N-COUNT
5 If you **fan** a fire, you wave something flat next to it in order to make it burn more strongly. 扇(火). ❖ *Old Maria was fanning the smoldering fire.* 老玛利亚正在把闷烧的火给扇起来. *Hot winds fan the flames.* 热风扇起了火苗. VB V n
6 If someone **fans** an emotion such as fear, hatred, or passion, they deliberately do things to make people feel the emotion more strongly. 激起、煽动(恐惧,仇恨或热情等情绪). ❖ *Students were fanning social unrest with their violent protests.* 学生们的激烈抗议正引起社会动荡. VB V n
7 ➞ to **fan the flames**: 见 **flame.**

▸**fan out.**
1 If a group of people or things **fan out**, they move forwards away from a particular point in different directions. (人或物)成扇形散开. ❖ *The main body of British, American, and French troops had fanned out to the west.* 英、美、法三军的主力呈扇形向西摆开. PHR-V V P
2 If something **fans out** or if you **fan** it **out**, it spreads out or opens out into a flat, semi-circular shape. 展(打)开成平面的半圆形,展成扇形. ❖ *The dress's full skirt fanned out in a bright circle.* 连衣裙宽大的裙摆展开成鲜艳的一圈. *Korontzis fanned out the cards one by one.* 科龙提斯把牌一张张铺开摆成扇形. PHR-V-ERG V P; V P noun Also V n P

fa·nat·ic /fə'nætɪk/ **fanatics.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as a **fanatic**, you disapprove of them because you consider their behaviour or opinions to be very extreme. 举止或看法极端的人;狂热分子. ❖ *I am not a religious fanatic but I am a Christian.* 我并非宗教狂热分子,但我是基督徒. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ◢ **fa·nati·cal** /fə'nætɪkəl/ ❖ *As a boy he was a fanatical patriot.* 孩提时代,他是个狂热的爱国者. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **fa·nati·cal·ly** ❖ *He's fanatically hostile to trade unions.* 他对工会恨之入骨. ADV-GRADED

F

2 If you say that someone is a **fanatic**, you mean that they are very enthusiastic about a particular activity, sport, or way of life. (某种活动、运动或生活方式的)狂热爱好者,入迷者. ❖ *Both Rod and Phil are football fanatics.* 罗德和菲尔两人都是足球迷. N-COUNT INFORMAL

3 **Fanatic** means the same as **fanatical**. 义同 fanatical. ADJ-GRADED

fa·nati·cism /fə'nætɪsɪzəm/.

Fanaticism is extreme behaviour or opinions; used showing disapproval. 极端的言行; 狂热; 盲信. ❖ *...intolerance and religious fanaticism.* 不容异说与宗教狂热. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

'fan belt, fan belts.

In a car engine, the **fan belt** is the belt that drives the fan which keeps the engine cool. (汽车发动机里带动风扇用于散热的)风扇皮带. N-COUNT

fan·ci·er /'fænsiə/ **fanciers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An animal or plant **fancier** is a person who breeds animals or plants of a particular type or who is very interested in them. (某类动物的)育种爱好者,(某植物)育苗爱好者,迷. N-COUNT supp N

➡ 又见 **fancy**.

fan·ci·ful /'fænsɪful/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe an idea as **fanciful**, you disapprove of it because you think it comes from someone's imagination, and is therefore unrealistic or unlikely to be true. (贬义)空想的, 不现实的; 想象的. ❖ *Designing silicon chips to mimic human organs sounds fanciful.* 设计出能模仿人体器官的硅片听上去不可思议. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe the appearance of something as **fanciful**, you mean that it is unusual and elaborate rather than plain and simple. (外表)与众不同的; 新奇独特的; 精巧的. ❖ *fanciful architecture.* 风格独特的建筑. ADJ-GRADED

F

'fan club, fan clubs. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **fan club** is an organized group of people who all admire the same person or thing, for example a pop singer or pop group. (对同一人或事物,如某流行歌手或演唱组等的)崇拜者俱乐部; 歌迷会; 影迷会. N-COUNT

fancy 1 wanting, liking, or thinking 想要,喜欢或考虑

fan·cy /'fænsi/ **fancies, fancying, fancied.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **fancy** something, you want to have it or to do it. 想要. ❖ *Do you fancy going to see a movie sometime?* 你想找个时间去看电影吗? *I just fancied a drink.* 我就是想喝一杯饮料. VB BRITISH V -ing/n

2 A **fancy** is a liking or desire for someone or something, especially one that does not last long. (对人或事物的)喜欢(尤指一时的); 渴望. ❖ *His interest was just a passing fancy.* 他的兴趣只是一时的心血来潮. N-COUNT

3 If you **take a fancy to** someone or something, you start liking them, usually for no understandable reason. (通常是毫无道理地)喜欢. ❖ *Sylvia took quite a fancy to him.* 西尔维娅对他颇有好感. PHR

4 If something **takes** your **fancy** or **tickles** your **fancy**, you like it a lot when you see it or think of it. 吸引; 使...很喜欢. ❖ *...copying any fashion which takes her fancy.* 模仿任何令她心动的时尚. PHR

5 If you **fancy** someone, you feel attracted to them, especially in a sexual way. (尤指性方面)喜爱(某人). ❖ *'I didn't really fancy him anyway,' she said.* '反正我并不是真的喜欢他,'她说. VB V n INFORMAL

6 If you **fancy** yourself, you think that you are very clever, attractive, or good at something, or think that you would be good at something if you tried it. 自以为是, 自命不凡, 自负. ❖ *She fancies herself a bohemian.* 她自以为是不拘传统的人. *So you fancy yourself as the boss someday?* 这么说你自以为有朝一日会当上老板? VB V pron-refl, V pron-refl n/-ing, V pron-refl as n

7 If you **fancy** that something is the case, you think or suppose that it is so. 以为(是这样); 认为. ❖ *He fancied that he saw a shadow pass close to the window.* 他觉得自己看到有个影子正向窗户靠近. VB V that

8 A **fancy** is an idea that is unlikely, untrue, or imaginary. 幻想, 想象; 空想. ❖ *...a childhood fancy.* 孩提时代的幻想. *...whims and fancies.* 奇思怪想. N-VAR LITERARY

➡ **flight of fancy**: 见 **flight**.

9 You say **'fancy'** or **'fancy that'** when you want to express surprise or disapproval. (表示惊讶或不满)想象一下吧, 想想那个吧. ❖ *Fancy coming to a funeral in brown boots!* 想不到竟穿着棕色靴子来参加葬礼! *'Fancy that!' smiled Conti.* '想想那会是什么模样吧!' 康蒂微笑着说. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

fancy 2 elaborate or expensive 精美的或昂贵的

fan·cy /'fænsi/ **fancier, fanciest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **fancy**, you mean that it is special, unusual, or elaborate. 特别的, 与众不同的; 别致精美的. ❖ *fancy jewellery.* 精美的珠宝. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **fancy**, you mean that it is very expensive or of very high quality, and you often dislike it because of this. (通常指华而不实的)极其昂贵的; 极高档的. ❖ *They sent me to a fancy private school.* 他们把我送进一所高级私立学校. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

,fancy 'dress.

Fancy dress is clothing that you wear for a party at which everyone tries to look like a famous person or a person from a story, from history, or from a particular profession. (化装晚会上用于扮成名人、传说中人、历史人物或某种职业的人时所穿的)奇特服装, 化装服. N-UNCOUNT

fan·dan·go /fæn'dæŋgəu/ **fandangos.**

A **fandango** is a Spanish dance in which two people dance very close together. (一种两人挨得很近跳舞的西班牙舞蹈)方丹戈舞. N-COUNT

fan·fare /'fænfeə/ **fanfares.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **fanfare** is a short, loud tune played on trumpets or other similar instruments to announce a special event. (由小号或其他类似乐器演奏的、宣告某大型活动开始的)号角花彩, 号角齐鸣. N-COUNT

2 If something happens with a **fanfare**, it happens or is announced with a lot of publicity. 当众发生; 当众宣布. ❖ *The company was privatised with a fanfare of publicity in 1986.* 该公司于1986年被当众宣布为私有. N-VAR JOURNALISM

fang /fæŋ/ **fangs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Fangs are the two long, sharp, upper teeth that some animals have. (某些动物)长而尖的上牙. ❖ *The cobra sank its venomous fangs into his hand.* 眼镜蛇的毒牙深深地扎进他手里. N-COUNT

fan·light /'fænlaɪt/ **fanlights.**

A **fanlight** is a small window over a door or above another window. (门或窗户上方的)气窗. N-COUNT

fan·ny /'fæni/ **fannies.**

1 Someone's **fanny** is their bottom; an informal use which some people find offensive. (非正式, 有冒犯义)屁股. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 A woman's **fanny** is her genitals; an informal use which some people find offensive. (非正式, 有冒犯义)女性外阴部. N-COUNT BRITISH

'fanny pack, fanny packs.

A **fanny pack** consists of a pouch attached to a belt which you wear round your waist. You use it to carry money and keys. The British expression is **bum bag**. (用来装钱和钥匙的)腰包. [英]作 bum bag. N-COUNT AMERICAN

fan·ta·sia /fæn'teɪziə, AM -ʒə/ **fantasias.**

A **fantasia** is a piece of music that is not written in a traditional or fixed form. 幻想曲. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

fan·ta·sist /'fæntəzɪst/ **fantasists.**

A **fantasist** is someone who constantly tells lies about their life and achievements in order to make them sound more exciting than they really are. 自吹自擂的人, 吹牛的人. N-COUNT

fan·ta·size /'fæntəsaɪz/ **fantasizes, fantasizing, fantasized;** [英]又拼作 **fantasise**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **fantasize** about an event or situation that you would like to happen, you give yourself pleasure by imagining that it is happening, although it is untrue or unlikely to happen. 想象; 幻想. ❖ *Her husband died in 1967, although she fantasised that he was still alive.* 她丈夫已于1967年去世, 可她仍幻想他还活着. VB V about n/-ing, V that, Also V -ing

2 If someone **fantasizes**, they try to excite themselves sexually by imagining a particular person or situation. 性幻想. ❖ *I tried to fantasize about Christine.* 我对克里斯 VB V, V about/over n

常娜有性幻想.

fan·tas·tic /fæn'tæstɪk/. The form **fantastical** is also used for meaning 3. 在第 3 项释义又作 fantastical. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **fantastic**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very good or that you like it a lot. 极好的, 极出色的. ❖ *I have a fantastic social life.* 我的社交生活棒极了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

2 A **fantastic** amount or quantity is an extremely large one. (数量)极大的. ❖ *...fantastic amounts of money.* 大笔的钱. ◢ **fan·tas·ti·cal·ly** /fæn'tæstɪkli/ ❖ *...a fantastically expensive restaurant.* 价格贵得出奇的餐馆. ADJ: ADJ n INFORMAL ADV

3 You describe something as **fantastic** or **fantastical** when it seems strange and wonderful or unlikely. 奇特的; 意想不到的, 不可思议的. ❖ *The book has many fantastical aspects.* 这本书有许多出人意料的地方. ADJ-GRADED

fan·ta·sy /'fæntəzi/ **fantasies;** 又拼作 **phantasy**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **fantasy** is a situation or event that you think about and that you want to happen, especially one that is unlikely to happen. (尤指不可能实现的)想象; 幻想. ❖ *...fantasies of romance and true love.* 对浪漫爱情与真爱的幻想. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a story or situation that someone creates from their imagination and that is not based on reality as **fantasy**. 想象; 幻想, 空想. ❖ *The film is more of an ironic fantasy than a horror story.* 这部电影与其说讲的是一个恐怖故事, 倒不如说是一个具有讽刺意味的幻想. N-VAR

3 **Fantasy** is the activity of imagining things. 想象, 幻想. ❖ *...a world of imagination, passion, fantasy, reflection.* 一个充满想象、激情、幻想与思考的世界. N-UNCOUNT

fan·zine /'fænzi:n/ **fanzines.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **fanzine** is a magazine written by fans of, for example, a particular pop group or football team, for other fans to read. (由崇拜者, 如某流行乐队迷或球队迷等办的)爱好者杂志. N-COUNT

far /fɑ:/ **farther** or **further, farthest** or **furthest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

Far has two comparatives, **farther** and **further**, and two superlatives, **farthest** and **furthest**. far 有两种比较级形式 farther 和 further, 两种最高级形式 farthest 和 furthest. **Farther** and **farthest** are used mainly in sense 1, and are dealt with here. **Further** and **furthest** are dealt with in separate entries. farther 和 farthest 主要用于释义1, 在本词条内解释. further 和 furthest 另列词条解释.

1 If one place, thing, or person is **far** away from another, there is a great distance between them. 远, 遥远. ❖ *...a nice little Italian restaurant not far from here.* 一家离这里不太远的不错的意大利小餐馆. *Both of my sisters moved even farther away from home.* 我的两个姐姐搬出去搬得甚至离家更远. *...the sea stretching out far below.* 脚下向远处延伸开的大海. *Is it far?* 那地方远吗? ADV-GRADED

2 If you ask how **far** a place is, you are asking what distance it is from you or from another place. (问距离)远近. If you ask how **far** someone went, you are asking what distance they travelled, or what place they reached. (问走了多少距离或到哪里)远. ❖ *How far is it to Malcy?* 到麦尔锡有多远? *How far can you throw?* 你能扔多远? *She followed the tracks as far as the road.* 她沿着路上的印迹走到路的尽头. ADV-GRADED how ADV, as/so ADV as

3 When there are two things of the same kind in a place, the **far** one is the one that is a greater distance from you. (两个物体中离得)较远的(那一个). ❖ *He had wandered to the far end of the room.* 他踱到房间的另一头. ADJ: ADJ n

4 You can use **far** to refer to the part of an area or object that is the greatest distance from the centre in a particular direction. (在某个方向上距离中心)最远的(区域或物体). ❖ *I wrote the date at the far left of the blackboard.* 我在黑板的最左边写上日期. ADJ: ADJ n

5 A time or event that is **far** away in the future or the past is a long time from the present or from a particular point in time. (时间或事件离现在或某一时间点)远的. ❖ *...hidden conflicts whose roots lie far back in time.* 根源可追溯到很久以前的暗藏的冲突. *I can't see any farther than the next six months.* 我无法预见到六个月以后更远的情况. *The first day of term seemed so far away.* 开学的第一天仿佛离现在是那么遥远. ADV-GRADED

6 You can use **far** to talk about the extent or degree to which something happens or is true. (某事发生的可能性或可信度)大小. ❖ *How far did the film tell the truth about Barnes Wallis?* 这部电影中有关巴恩斯·沃利斯的内容可信度有多大? ADV-GRADED

7 You can use **far** when talking about the progress that someone or something makes. (进步或进展)大小, 多少. ❖ *Discussions never progressed very far.* 讨论根本没有取得多少进展. *I don't think Mr Cavanagh would get far with that trick.* 我认为卡瓦纳先生玩诡计不会玩得有多成功. ADV-GRADED

8 You can use **far** when talking about the degree to which someone's behaviour or actions are extreme. (举止或行为极端的程度)大; 远. ❖ *It's still not clear how far the Russian parliament will go to implement its own plans.* 目前仍不清楚俄罗斯议会在执行其计划上会做到哪一步. *This time he's gone too far.* 这次他做得太过分了. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

9 You can use **far** in expressions like **'I wouldn't go that far'** and **'I would go so far'** to indicate to what extent you agree with something. (表示在多大程度上同意某事)我可不那样认为; 我就这样认为. ❖ *'Does it sound like music?' – 'I wouldn't go that far.'* '那听上去像不像音乐?' —'我认为还谈不上是音乐.' *I would go so far as to say it's positively neurotic.* 我敢说这绝对是神经过敏. ADV-GRADED ADV after v PRAGMATICS

10 You can use **far** in expressions like **'as far as I know'** and **'so far as I remember'** to indicate that you are not absolutely sure of the statement you are making. (表示不完全有把握)据我所知; 据我所记得. ❖ *It only lasted a couple of years, as far as I know.* 据我所知, 这只维持了几年. *So far as I am aware, no proper investigation has ever been carried out.* 就我所注意到的, 并没有进行过彻底调查. ADV-GRADED as/so ADV as PRAGMATICS

11 You can use **far** to mean 'very much' when you are comparing two things and emphasizing the difference between them. (比较和强调两者之间的区别之大)...得多; 太... ❖ *Women who eat plenty of fresh vegetables are far less likely to suffer anxiety or depression.* 食用大量新鲜蔬菜的妇女情绪烦躁或沮丧的可能性小得多. *These trials are simply taking far too long.* 这几个案件的审理时间拖得实在太长了. *...far in excess of one thousand million pounds.* 远远超过十亿英镑. ADV PRAGMATICS

12 You use the expression **far and away** when you are comparing something or someone with others of the same kind, in order to emphasize how great the difference is between them. (强调某人或某事物与其同类差别之大)无疑; 显然; 绝对. ❖ *Rangers are far and away the best team in Scotland.* 流浪者队绝对是苏格兰最好的球队. PHR PRAGMATICS

13 You use the expression **by far** when you are comparing something or someone with others of the same kind, in order to emphasize how great the difference is between them. (强调某人或某事物与其同类差别之大)...得多; 显然. ❖ *By far the most important issue for them is unemployment.* 对他们而言, 最大的问题显然是失业. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 You can describe people with extreme left-wing or right-wing political views as the **far** left or the **far** right. (政治观点)极(左)的; 极(右)的. ADJ: ADJ n

15 If you say that something is **far from** a particular thing or **far from** being the case, you are emphasizing that it is not that particular thing or not at all the case. (强调并不是那一件事或根本不是)一点也不; 远非; 毫不. ❖ *Much of what they recorded was far from the truth.* 他们的许多记录根本不是事实. *It is still far from clear exactly what the Thais intend to do.* 还是一点也不清楚泰国人打算干什么. PHR PRAGMATICS

16 You can use the expression **'far from it'** to emphasize a negative statement that you have just made. (强调刚刚说的否定之言)当然不; 一点也不; 远非如此. ❖ *Being dyslexic does not mean that one is unintelligent. Far from it.* 一个人有诵读困难并不意味着他智力有问题, 根本不是这样. PHR PRAGMATICS

17 You say **far be it from me** to disagree, or **far be it from me** to criticize, when you are disagreeing or criticizing and you want to appear less hostile. (用于避免在反对或批评时显得有敌意)我决不会; 我决不敢; 我决不想. ❖ *Far be it from me to criticise, but shouldn't their mother take a share of* PHR PRAGMATICS

F

the blame? 我决无意批评他们的母亲,但难道她不该受一点责备吗?

18 If you say that something is good **as far as it goes** or true **so far as it goes**, you mean that it is good or true only to a limited extent. 在有限程度上;就其本身而言. ❖ *His plan for tax relief is fine as far as it goes but will not be sufficient to get the economy moving again.* 他的减税计划就其本身而言好是好,但还不足以再次推动经济发展. PHR

19 Someone or something that is **far gone** is in such a bad state or condition that not much can be done to help or improve them. (情况、条件)差得无法补救,太差. ❖ *Many of the properties are in a desperate state but none is too far gone to save.* 许多房子情况很糟糕,但还没有一栋坏到无法修复的地步. PHR

20 Someone or something that is **not far wrong, not far out**, or **not far off** is almost correct or almost accurate. 几乎正确的;相差不远的. ❖ *I hadn't been far wrong in my estimate.* 我的估计没有出过什么差错. PHR

21 You can use the expression **'as far as I can see'** when stating your opinion of a situation, to indicate that it is your personal opinion. (表示是个人意见)依我看. ❖ *As far as I can see there are only two reasons for such an action.* 依我看采取这种行动只有两个原因. PHR PRAGMATICS

22 If you say that something only goes **so far** or can only go **so far**, you mean that its extent, effect, or influence is limited. (表示程度、效果或影响有限)到此为止;仅此而已. ❖ *Their loyalty only went so far.* 他们的忠诚仅此而已. PHR

23 If you tell or ask someone what has happened **so far**, you are telling or asking them what has happened up until the present point in a situation or story, and often implying that something different might happen later. 到目前为止(往往暗示接下去可能会有不同情况出现). ❖ *It's been quiet so far.* 到目前为止这里一直很平静. *So far, they have met with no success.* 迄今为止,他们尚未获得成功. PHR

F

24 You can say **so far so good** to express satisfaction with the way that a situation or activity is progressing, developing, or happening. 到目前为止一切顺利. PHR

25 **Thus far** means up until the present point in a situation or story. 到现在为止;直到此时. ❖ *Thus far, the two prime ministers have achieved no concrete results.* 到现在为止,两位总理还未取得实质成果. PHR FORMAL

26 If people come from **far and wide**, they come from a large number of places, some of them far away. (从)四面八方. If things spread **far and wide**, they spread over a very large area or distance. (向)四方;到处. ❖ *Volunteers came from far and wide.* 志愿者来自四面八方. *His fame spread far and wide.* 他的名声被广泛传播. PHR

27 ➡ **as far as** I am **concerned**: 见 **concern**.
➡ **a far cry from**: 见 **cry**.
➡ **in so far as**: 见 **insofar as**.
➡ **near and far**: 见 **near**.

far·away /ˌfɑːrəˈweɪ/: 又拼作 far-away. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **faraway** place is a long distance from you or from a particular place. 远的,遥远的. ❖ *...photographs of a far away country.* 一个遥远国度的照片. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 If you describe someone or their thoughts as **faraway**, you mean that they are thinking about something that is very different from the situation around them. 出神的;恍惚的. ❖ *...a faraway look in her eyes.* 她眼中流露出的恍惚神情. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

farce /fɑːs/ farces. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **farce** is a humorous play in which the characters become involved in complicated and unlikely situations. 笑剧;闹剧;滑稽戏. N-COUNT

2 **Farce** is the style of acting and writing that is typical of farces. (表演、写作风格)闹剧式. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe a situation or event as a **farce**, you mean that it is so disorganized or ridiculous that you cannot take it seriously. 混乱(或荒诞)的场面(或事件);闹剧. ❖ *The elections have been reduced to a farce.* 选举最终成了一场闹剧. N-SING also no det PRAGMATICS

far·ci·cal /ˈfɑːsɪkəl/.

If you describe a situation or event as **farcical**, you mean that it is so silly or extreme that you are unable to take it seriously. 愚蠢的;荒谬的;可笑的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

fare /feə/ fares, faring, fared. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **fare** is the money that you pay for a journey that you make. 车费,票价. ❖ *He could barely afford the railway fare.* 他几乎连火车票钱都付不起. N-COUNT

2 The **fare** at a restaurant or café is the type of food that is served there. (饭店、小餐馆供应的)食物,饭菜. ❖ *Traditional Portuguese fare in a traditional setting.* 传统环境下的传统葡萄牙食品. N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN

3 If you say that someone or something **fares** well or badly, you are referring to the degree of success they achieve in a particular situation or activity. 进展,进行. ❖ *It is unlikely that the marine industry will fare any better in September.* 航海业似乎不大可能在9月份有什么好转. VB V adv

ˌFar ˈEast. ◆◇◇◇◇

The Far East is used to refer to all the countries of Eastern Asia, including China, Japan, North and South Korea, and Indochina. 远东地区(包括中国、日本、朝鲜、韩国和印度支那在内的东亚所有国家及地区). N-PROPER the N

fare·well /ˌfeəˈwel/ farewells. ◆◆◇◇◇

Farewell means goodbye; an old-fashioned or literary word. (旧用法或书面用法)再见,再会. CONVENTION

➾ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They said their farewells there at the cafe.* 他们在咖啡馆那儿道别. N-COUNT

ˌfar-ˈfetched.

If you describe a story or idea as **far-fetched**, you are criticizing it because you think it is unlikely to be true or practical. (报道)不可信的;(观点)不现实的. ❖ *The storyline was too far-fetched.* 这故事情节实在是太离谱了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌfar-ˈflung, farther-flung, farthest-flung.

Far-flung places are a very long distance away from where you are or from important places. (离所在地或重要地点)遥远的;偏远的. ❖ *...the far-flung corners of Scotland.* 苏格兰的偏远角落. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

farm /fɑːm/ farms, farming, farmed. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **farm** is an area of land, together with the buildings on it, that is used for growing crops or raising animals. 农场;养殖场. ❖ *Farms in France are much smaller than those in the United States or even Britain.* 法国的农场比美国的要小得多,甚至比英国的还要小. N-COUNT

2 If you **farm** an area of land, you grow crops or keep animals on it. 耕作;种植;养殖. ❖ *He has lived and farmed in the area for 46 years.* 他已在这个地方生活并耕种了46年. VB V n, V

➤farm out.

If you say that someone **farms out** work, especially work that you would normally expect them to do themselves, you mean that they give it to other people to do. 外包(工作,尤指本应亲自做的事). ❖ *...a trend for corporate legal staffs to do more work in-house, instead of farming it out to law firms.* 一种由公司自己的法律人员做更多工作而非将工作外包给律师事务所的趋势. *Farm out work to consultants.* 把工作外包给顾问们去做. PHR-V V P noun, V n P to n, V P noun to n

farm·er /ˈfɑːmə/ farmers. ◆◆◆◆◇

A **farmer** is a person who owns or manages a farm. 农场主人;农民,农人. N-COUNT

farm·hand /ˈfɑːmhænd/ farmhands; 又拼作 farm hand.

A **farmhand** is a person who is employed to work on a farm. 农场工人,农场雇工. N-COUNT

farm·house /ˈfɑːmhaʊs/ farmhouses; 又拼作 farm house. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **farmhouse** is the main house on a farm, usually where the farmer lives. (通常指农场主人居住的)农舍,农庄住宅. N-COUNT

farm·ing /ˈfɑːmɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Farming is the activity of growing crops or keeping animals on a farm. 务农;耕作;养殖. N-UNCOUNT

farm·land /ˈfɑːmlænd/ farmlands. ◆◇◇◇◇

Farmland is land which is farmed, or is suitable for farming. 农田;耕地;牧地. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

farm·yard /ˈfɑːmjɑːd/ **farmyards.**
On a farm, the **farmyard** is an area of land near the farmhouse which is enclosed by walls or buildings.农家宅院(农舍附近围起来的区域). N-COUNT

ˌfar ˈoff, further off, furthest off. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe a moment in time as **far off**, you mean that it is a long time from the present. (时间)久远的. ❖ *European political and monetary union is further off than ever.* 欧洲政治与货币统一比以往任何时候都更显得遥遥无期. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe something as **far off**, you mean that it is a long distance from you or from a particular place. (空间距离)遥远的. ❖ *...stars in far-off galaxies.* 遥远星系的恒星. ADJ-GRADED
➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The band was playing far off.* 乐队在很远的地方演奏. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

ˌfar ˈout; 又拼作 **far-out.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **far out**, you mean that it is very strange or extreme. 离奇的, 不可思议的; 极端的. ❖ *We need to do something really far out.* 我们得做点的的确确与众不同的事. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

far·ra·go /fəˈrɑːgəʊ/ **farragoes** or **farragos.**
If you describe something as a **farrago**, you are critical of it because you think it is a confused mixture of different types of things. (贬义)(各类型东西的)混杂物, 大杂烩. ❖ *...a farrago of wild emotional outbursts and confused arguments.* 交织在一起的冲动的情绪与混乱的争执. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˌfar-ˈreaching. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe actions, events, or changes as **far-reaching**, you mean that they have a very great influence and affect a great number of things. (行动、事件或变化)影响广泛的, 意义深远的. ❖ *...technology with far-reaching effects on human society.* 对人类社会产生深远影响的技术. ADJ-GRADED

far·ri·er /ˈfæriə/ **farriers.**
A **farrier** is a person who fits horseshoes onto horses. 马蹄铁匠. N-COUNT

ˌfar-ˈsighted.
1 If you describe someone as **far-sighted**, you admire them because they understand what is likely to happen in the future, and consequently make wise decisions and plans. 有远见的; 有先见之明的. ❖ *Haven't far-sighted economists been telling us for some time now that in the future we will work less?* 那些有远见的经济学家们不是一直在对我们说将来我们会工作得更少吗? ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 **Far-sighted** people cannot see things clearly that are close to them, and therefore need to wear glasses. The usual British expression is **long-sighted**. 远视的. [英]一般作 long-sighted. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

fart /fɑːt/ **farts, farting, farted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **farts**, air is forced out of their body through their anus; a use which some people find offensive. (冒犯义)放屁. VB: V INFORMAL
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a loud fart.* 响屁. N-COUNT
2 If someone describes another person as an old **fart**, they are showing in a disrespectful way that they think the person is boring; an offensive use. (冒犯义)讨厌的人, 家伙. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE

far·ther /ˈfɑːðə/.
Farther is a comparative form of **far**. far 的比较级形式.

far·thest /ˈfɑːðɪst/.
Farthest is a superlative form of **far**. far 的最高级形式.

far·thing /ˈfɑːðɪŋ/ **farthings.**
In Britain until 1961, a **farthing** was a coin that was worth a quarter of an old penny. 法寻(英国1961年以前面值为1/4旧便士的硬币). N-COUNT

fas·cia /ˈfeɪʃə/ **fascias.**
1 In a car, the **fascia** is the part surrounding the instruments and dials. (汽车的)仪表板. N-COUNT
2 The **fascia** on a shop front is the flat surface above the shop window, on which the name of the shop is written. (商店橱窗上方写有店名的)门面,招牌. N-COUNT BRITISH

fas·ci·nate /ˈfæsɪneɪt/ **fascinates, fascinating, fascinated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something or someone **fascinates** you, you find them very interesting. 吸引(人); 使(人)着迷. ❖ *Politics fascinated Franklin's father.* 政治令富兰克林的父亲着迷. VB V n
◢ **fas·ci·nat·ed** /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪd/ ❖ *I sat on the stairs and watched, fascinated.* 我坐在楼梯上着迷地看着. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **fas·ci·nat·ing** /ˈfæsɪneɪtɪŋ/ ❖ *Madagascar is the most fascinating place I have ever been to.* 马达加斯加是我到过的最迷人的地方. ADJ-GRADED

fas·ci·na·tion /ˌfæsɪˈneɪʃən/ **fascinations.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Fascination** is the state of being greatly interested in or delighted by something. 迷恋, 入迷. ❖ *I've had a lifelong fascination with the sea.* 我终身都对大海有着深深的迷恋. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **fascination** is something that fascinates people. 令人着迷的事物. ❖ *...the fascinations of the British Museum.* 大英博物馆里那些令人着迷的藏品. N-COUNT

fas·cism /ˈfæʃɪzəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Fascism is a set of right-wing political beliefs that includes strong control of society and the economy by the state, a powerful role for the armed forces, and the prevention of political opposition. 法西斯主义(主张国家对社会和经济实施严密控制、崇尚武力和打击异端的右翼政治信仰). N-UNCOUNT

fas·cist /ˈfæʃɪst/ **fascists.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You use **fascist** to describe organizations, ideas, or systems which follow the principles of fascism. (组织、观点或体制)法西斯主义(者)的. ❖ *...nationalist and fascist organisations.* 民族主义和法西斯主义组织. ADJ
➲ A **fascist** is someone who has fascist views. 法西斯分子. N-COUNT
2 If you refer to someone as a **fascist**, you are expressing disapproval of the fact that they have extreme views on something, and do not tolerate alternative views. (贬义)持极端观点的人, 极端分子. ❖ *...health fascists who would meddle in their lives.* 总是干涉他们生活的健康至上者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

fash·ion /ˈfæʃən/ **fashions, fashioning, fashioned.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Fashion** is the area of activity that involves styles of clothing and appearance. (有关穿戴打扮风格的)时尚; 时装. ❖ *...fashion for men.* 男性时尚. *...the fashion world.* 时装界. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **fashion** is a style of clothing or a way of behaving that is popular at a particular time. (某一时期服饰、行为方式)流行的风格, 时尚, 时髦. ❖ *In the early seventies I wore false eyelashes, as was the fashion.* 70年代初我依照当时的时髦做法戴假睫毛. N-COUNT
➸ 又见 **old-fashioned.**
3 If something is **in fashion**, it is popular and approved of at a particular time. (正在)流行, 时兴. If it is **out of fashion**, it is not popular or approved of. 不流行, 过时. PHR
4 If you do something in a particular **fashion**, you do it in that way. (做事的)方式, 做法. ❖ *There is another drug called DHE that works in a similar fashion.* 另有一种叫DHE的药, 疗效相似. N-SING with supp
5 If you say that something was done **after a fashion**, you mean that it was done, but not very well. (事情做得)马马虎虎, 不过如此. ❖ *She was educated—after a fashion.* 她受过教育—学得马马虎虎. PHR
6 If you **fashion** an object or a work of art, you make it. 制作(物品或艺术品). VB V n FORMAL

fash·ion·able /ˈfæʃənəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Someone or something that is **fashionable** is popular or approved of at a particular time. 流行的, 时兴的, 时髦的. ❖ *It became fashionable to eat certain kinds of fish.* 吃某几种鱼成了一种时尚. *...fashionable restaurants.* 很时髦的餐馆. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **fash·ion·ably** ❖ *...women who are perfectly made up and fashionably dressed.* 精心化妆、穿着入时的女子. ADV-GRADED

fast /fɑːst, fæst/ **faster, fastest; fasts, fasting, fasted.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Fast** means happening, moving, or doing something at great speed. You also use **fast** in questions or statements about speed. 快的, 迅速的, 快捷的. ❖ *...fast cars with flashing lights and sirens.* 亮着闪光信号灯、响着警报器快速行驶的汽车. *...a faster pace of political reform.* 更快的政治改革步伐. *The only question is how fast the process will be.* 唯一的问题在于这一过程会有多快. ADJ-GRADED

F

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *They work terrifically fast.* 他们干得飞快. *He is fast running out of time.* 他很快就要没时间了. *How fast were you driving?* 当时你开得多快? ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 You use **fast** to say that something happens without any delay. 尽快地, 不耽搁地. ❖ *We'd appreciate your leaving as fast as possible.* 我们希望你尽快离开. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...an astonishingly fast action on the part of the Congress.* 国会方面采取的出人意料的快速行动. ADJ-GRADED

3 The **fast** lane on a motorway or other road is intended for the vehicles which are travelling at the greatest speeds. (行车道)快线的, 快车道的. ADJ: ADJ n

4 If a watch or clock is **fast**, it is showing a time that is later than the real time. (钟、表走得比正常)快的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

5 If you hold something **fast**, you hold it tightly and firmly. If something is stuck **fast**, it is stuck very firmly and cannot move. (抓得)牢牢地, 紧紧地; (某物卡得)紧紧地, 不能动弹地. ❖ *The tanker is stuck fast on the rocks.* 坦克紧紧地卡在岩石中. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

6 If you hold **fast** to a principle or idea, or if you stand **fast**, you do not change your mind about it. (与某些动词连用)坚持, 恪守(原则、观念). ❖ *Hold fast to the age-old values of honesty and decency.* 恪守忠诚与正派这些古老的价值观. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

7 If colours or dyes are **fast**, they do not come out of the fabrics they are used on when they get wet. (颜色、染料)不褪色的. ADJ-GRADED

8 A **fast** way of life is one which involves a lot of enjoyable and expensive or dangerous activities. 耽于享乐的; 奢华的; 富于冒险刺激的. ❖ *He wanted the fast life of California.* 他向往加利福尼亚那花天酒地的生活. ADJ: ADJ n

9 If you **fast**, you eat no food for a period of time, usually for either religious or medical reasons, or as a protest. (通常因宗教或医疗原因或表示抗议)禁食; 斋戒. VB: V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The fast is broken at sunset.* 斋戒在日落时结束. N-COUNT

◢ **fast·ing** ❖ *...the Muslim holy month of fasting.* 穆斯林神圣的斋戒月. N-UNCOUNT

10 If you say that someone **has pulled a fast one** on you, you mean that they have cheated or tricked you. 欺骗. ❖ *No doubt someone had pulled a fast one on her over a procedural matter.* 毫无疑问有人在程序问题上欺骗了她. PHR INFORMAL

11 ➠ **fast asleep**: 见 **asleep**.

➠ **make a fast buck**: 见 **buck**.

fas·ten /ˈfɑːsən, ˈfæs-/ **fastens, fastening, fastened.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When you **fasten** something, or when it **fastens**, you do it up or close it by means of buttons or a strap, buckle, or other device. (用纽扣、带子、扣环或其他装置)缚紧, 系牢, 扣住. ❖ *...the dress, which fastens with a long back zip.* 背后用长长的拉链系牢的连衣裙. V-ERG V n V prep Also V n prep

2 If you **fasten** one thing to another, you attach the first thing to the second. 将...固定在...上. ❖ *Fasten the carrying strap to the box.* 把搬运带捆在箱子上. VB V n prep/adv

➠ 又见 **fastening**.

3 If someone or something **fastens** your attention on a particular thing, or if your attention **fastens** on it, you start to concentrate on it. (使)(注意力)集中在...上; 关注. ❖ *More and more her memory and all her thoughts fastened on one event.* 她的记忆和所有想法越来越集中到一件事上. V-ERG V n on n V on n

4 If someone or something **fastens** on a particular thing, they start to concentrate on it. 关注, 集中注意于. ❖ *It's a gross over-simplification to fasten on to the red deer as a threat to the environment.* 把关注点对准马鹿, 认为它们是对环境的一大威胁, 这显然是把问题过于简单化了. VB V on/onto n

5 If someone **fastens** on you, they keep following, talking to, or staying with you, when you want them to go away. 纠缠, 缠住. ❖ *He's fastening on that poor girl like a leech.* 他像水蛭一样缠着那个可怜的女孩. VB V on/onto n

fas·ten·er /ˈfɑːsənə, ˈfæs-/ **fasteners.**

A **fastener** is a device such as a button, zip, or small hook that fastens something, especially clothing. (尤指衣服上的)扣紧物, 扣件(如纽扣、拉链或小钩等). N-COUNT

fas·ten·ing /ˈfɑːsənɪŋ, ˈfæs-/ **fastenings.**

A **fastening** is something such as a clasp, cord, or latch that you use to fasten something. 扣拴物, 拴系物(如钩扣、绳索或闸门). ❖ *He fumbled with the fastenings of the long canvas bag.* 他摸索着那长帆布袋的系绳. N-COUNT

ˌfast ˈfood. ♦◇◇◇◇

Fast food is hot food that you buy, such as hamburgers and chips, which is served quickly after you order it. (汉堡包、薯条等)快餐. N-UNCOUNT

ˌfast ˈforward, fast forwards, fast forwarding, fast forwarded; 又拼作 **fast-forward.**

When you **fast forward** the tape in a video or tape recorder or when you **fast forward**, you make the tape go forwards. (录像机或录音机的磁带)快进. 比较 **rewind**. ❖ *He fast-forwarded the tape past the explosion.* 他把磁带快进, 跳过爆炸那一段. VB V n V n prep/adv Also V

➩ To put a tape on **fast forward** means to fast forward it. (磁带的)快进. N-UNCOUNT

fas·tidi·ous /fæˈstɪdiəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone is **fastidious**, you mean that they pay great attention to detail because they like everything to be very neat, accurate, and orderly. 挑剔的, 吹毛求疵的; 过分讲究的. ❖ *He was fastidious about his appearance.* 他对自己的外表过于讲究. ◢ **fas·tidi·ous·ly** ❖ *He fastidiously copied every word of his notes on to clean paper.* 他把笔记的每一个字都仔细地抄在干净的纸上. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you say that someone is **fastidious**, you mean that they are concerned about cleanliness to an extent that many people consider to be too fussy. 太爱干净的, 有洁癖的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **fastidiously** ❖ *...fastidiously clean.* 过于洁净的. ADV-GRADED

ˈfast track; 又拼作 **fast-track.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **fast track** to a particular goal is the quickest route to achieving it. (达到某一目的的)捷径. ❖ *Many Croats and Slovenes saw independence as the fast track to democracy.* 许多克罗地亚人和斯洛文尼亚人视独立为实现民主的捷径. N-SING

fat /fæt/ **fatter, fattest; fats.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you say that a person or animal is **fat**, you mean that they have a lot of flesh on their body and that they weigh too much. You usually use the word **fat** when you think that this is a bad thing. (贬义)(动物或人)肥胖的. ❖ *I could eat what I liked without getting fat.* 我可以随心所欲地吃而不变胖. *...the fat woman in the seat in front of me.* 坐在我前面的那个胖女人. ◢ **fat·ness** ❖ *...a child's tendency towards fatness.* 孩子长胖的趋势. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

2 **Fat** is the extra flesh that animals and humans have under their skin, which is used to store energy and to help keep them warm. (动物或人皮下的)脂肪; 肥肉. ❖ *Because you're not burning calories, everything you eat turns to fat.* 由于你没有消耗卡路里, 你吃的一切都会变成脂肪. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Fat** is a solid or liquid substance obtained from animals or vegetables, which is used in cooking. (从动植物中提取的、用于烹饪的)油, 油脂. ❖ *...vegetable fats, such as coconut oil and palm oil.* 植物油, 如椰子油和棕榈油. N-VAR

4 **Fat** is a substance contained in foods such as meat, cheese, and butter which forms an energy store in your body. (肉、奶酪和牛油中所含的)脂肪. ❖ *...low-fat yogurts.* 低脂酸奶. N-VAR

5 A **fat** object, especially a book, is very thick or wide. (尤指书等物体)极厚的; 极宽的. ❖ *He took out his fat wallet and peeled off some notes.* 他拿出鼓鼓囊囊的钱包, 抽出几张钞票来. ADJ-GRADED

6 A **fat** profit or fee is a large one. (利润、酬金)大量的, 丰厚的. ❖ *They are set to make a big fat profit.* 他们打算大赚一笔. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n INFORMAL

7 If you say that there is **fat chance** of something happening, you mean that you do not believe that it will happen. 不可能(发生). ❖ *'Would your car be easy to steal?'—'Fat chance. I've got a device that shuts down the gas and ignition.'* '你的车容易被人盗走吗?'—'不可能. 我车上有个装置可以关闭汽油和点火装置.' PHR INFORMAL

8 If you say that a person or organization **has grown fat** PHR

on something, you are criticizing the fact that they have become very rich as a result of it. 变富; 发迹. ❖ *Liverpool grew fat on the basis of the slave trade.* 利物浦是靠贩卖奴隶起家的. PRAGMATICS

fa·tal /ˈfeɪtəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **fatal** action has very undesirable effects. 极不幸的; 后果不堪设想的. ❖ *It would clearly be fatal for Europe to quarrel seriously with America.* 欧洲与美国发生激烈争吵很明显将会带来严重后果. ADJ-GRADED ◢**fa·tal·ly** ❖ *Failure now could fatally damage his chances.* 目前的失败可能会毁掉他的机会. ADV-GRADED

2 A **fatal** accident or illness causes someone's death. (事故或疾病)致命的. ❖ *...the fatal stabbing of a police sergeant.* 警官致命的一刀. ADJ ◢**fatally** ❖ *He was shot and fatally injured.* 他被击中, 受了致命伤. ADV

fa·tal·ism /ˈfeɪtəlɪzəm/.

Fatalism is a feeling that you cannot control events or prevent unpleasant things from happening. 听天由命; 宿命(论). N-UNCOUNT ◢**fa·tal·is·tic** ❖ *People we spoke to today were really rather fatalistic about what's going to happen.* 我们今天与之谈话的人对将要发生的事持听天由命的态度. ADJ-GRADED

fa·tal·ity /fəˈtælɪti/ **fatalities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **fatality** is a death caused by an accident or by violence. (事故、暴力造成的)死亡. ❖ *...drunk driving fatalities.* 酒后驾车死亡. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 **Fatality** is the feeling or belief that human beings cannot influence or control events. 天数, 天命; 命中注定. N-UNCOUNT

ˈfat cat, fat cats.

If you refer to a businessman or politician as a **fat cat**, you are indicating that you disapprove of the way they use their wealth and power. (贬义)(商人、政客等)有钱有势的人; 阔佬; 大亨. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

fate /feɪt/ **fates.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Fate** is a power that some people believe controls and decides everything that happens, in a way that cannot be prevented or changed. You can also refer to **the fates**. 命运; 天命, 定数. 又可作 the fates. ❖ *I see no use quarrelling with fate.* 我觉得与命运作对毫无用处. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 The **fate** of a person or thing is what happens to them. 命运; 结局. ❖ *The Russian Parliament will hold a special session later this month to decide his fate.* 俄罗斯议会将于本月底召开特别会议来决定他的命运. N-COUNT

3 If something **seals** a person's or thing's **fate**, it makes it certain that they will fail or that something unpleasant will happen to them. 决定(人或事)必定失败的命运; 注定会发生不愉快之事. ❖ *Two more penalty goals sealed Munster's fate.* 再来两次罚球得分注定了慕士达队的败局. PHR

➡ to **tempt fate**: 见 **tempt**.

fat·ed /ˈfeɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **fated** to do something, or that something is **fated**, you mean that it seems to have been decided by fate before it happens, and nothing can be done to change it. 命运决定的, 命中注定的. ❖ *He was fated not to score.* 他注定得不了分. ADJ

➡ 又见 **ill-fated**.

fate·ful /ˈfeɪtful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If an action, or a time when an event occurred, is described as **fateful**, it is considered to have an important, and often disastrous, effect on future events. (对未来)有重大负面影响的, 灾难性的. ❖ *It was a fateful decision, one which was to break the Government.* 这是个重大决定, 一个会使政府倒台的决定. ADJ-GRADED

fa·ther /ˈfɑːðə/ **fathers, fathering, fathered.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Your **father** is the man who made your mother pregnant with you. You can also call someone your **father** if he brings you up as if he was this man. 父, 父亲, 爸爸. ❖ *His father was a painter.* 他父亲是个画家. *He would be a good father to my children.* 他将会成为我孩子的好父亲. N-FAMILY

2 When a man **fathers** a child, he makes a woman pregnant and their child is born. 成为(孩子的)父亲. ❖ *He fathered at least three children by the wives of other men.* 他至少与别人的妻子生了三个孩子. VB V n, V n by n

3 The man who invented or started something is sometimes referred to as the **father of** that thing. ...之父, 发明者; 创始人; 先驱. ❖ *...Max Dupain, regarded as the father of modern photography.* 被视为现代摄影之父的马克斯·迪潘. N-COUNT N of n

4 In some Christian churches, priests are addressed or referred to as **Father**. (基督教)神父. ❖ *...Father William.* 威廉神父. N-VOC, N-TITLE

5 Christians often refer to God as **our Father** or address him as **Father**. 天父, 圣父(基督教徒对上帝的称呼). N-PROPER, N-VOC

ˌFather ˈChristmas.

Father Christmas is an imaginary old man with a long white beard and a red coat who is supposed to bring presents for children at Christmas. 圣诞老人. N-PROPER

ˈfather figure, father figures; 又拼作 **father-figure**.

If someone is a **father figure** to you, you think of them as someone you can turn to for guidance, help, and protection, like a father. (可以从其获得指导、帮助和保护的)像父亲一样的人, 长者. N-COUNT

father·hood /ˈfɑːðəhʊd/.

Fatherhood is the state of being a father. 父亲的身份. ❖ *...the joys of fatherhood.* 为人父的乐趣. N-UNCOUNT

ˈfather-in-law, fathers-in-law. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **father-in-law** is the father of their husband or wife. 岳父; 公公. N-COUNT

father·land /ˈfɑːðəlænd/ **fatherlands.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone is very proud of the country where they or their ancestors were born, they sometimes refer to it as the **fatherland**. 祖国. N-COUNT

fa·ther·less /ˈfɑːðələs/.

You describe children as **fatherless** when their father has died or does not live with them. (指父亲死亡或不与之一起生活的孩子)无父的, 失去父亲的. ❖ *They were left fatherless.* 他们失去了父亲. ADJ

fa·ther·ly /ˈfɑːðəli/.

Fatherly feelings or actions are like those of a kind father. (感觉或行为)父亲般的, 慈父般的. ❖ *...fatherly concern.* 慈父般的关心. ADJ-GRADED

fath·om /ˈfæðəm/ **fathoms, fathoming, fathomed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **fathom** is a measurement of 1.8 metres or 6 feet, used when referring to the depth of water. 英寻(测水深度量单位, 合1.8米或6英尺). N-COUNT

2 If you cannot **fathom** something, you cannot understand it, although you think carefully about it. 搞懂, 弄明白, 理解. ❖ *I really couldn't fathom what Steiner was talking about.* 我实在搞不明白斯坦纳到底在说些什么. VB V n, V wh

fa·tigue /fəˈtiːg/ **fatigues.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Fatigue** is a feeling of extreme physical or mental tiredness. (体力、精神上的)疲乏, 疲劳, 疲倦. N-UNCOUNT ◢**fa·tigued** ❖ *Winter weather can leave you feeling fatigued and tired.* 冬季的天气会使你感到又累又乏. ADJ-GRADED ◢**fa·tigu·ing** ❖ *Jet travel is undeniably fatiguing.* 不可否认, 坐喷气式飞机旅行令人感到很疲乏. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can say that people are suffering from a particular kind of **fatigue** when they have been doing something for a long time and feel that they can no longer continue to do it. (因长时间做某事感到无法再继续下去时的)劳累, 疲乏. ❖ *...the result of four months of battle fatigue.* 连续作战四个月带来的疲劳的后果. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 **Fatigues** are clothes that soldiers wear when they are doing routine jobs or when they are on the battlefield. (士兵做杂务或作战时穿的)工作服, 劳动服. N-PLURAL

4 **Fatigue** in metal or wood is a weakness in it that is caused by repeated stress, and that can cause the metal or wood to break. (金属、木质材料的)疲劳. N-UNCOUNT

fat·ten /ˈfætən/ **fattens, fattening, fattened.**

1 If an animal **is fattened**, it becomes fatter as a result of eating more. (动物因吃得多而)被养肥. ❖ *He hopes to fatten and sell the pigs.* 他想把这些猪养肥后卖掉. *The snakes fatten and reproduce.* 这些蛇吃得肥肥的然后又繁殖. V-ERG be V-ed, V n, V

➪ **Fatten up** means the same as **fatten**. 又同 fatten. ❖ *They* PHR-V-ERG

F

fattened up ducks and geese. 他们把鸭和鹅养得肥肥的. *The rabbits fattened up nicely.* 这几只兔子养得很肥、长势喜人. V P noun V P Also V n P

2 If you say that someone **is fattening** something such as a business or its profits, you mean that they are increasing the value of the business or its profits, in a way that you disapprove of. (用不正当手段)扩大生意规模; 发财, 敛财. VB V n [PRAGMATICS]

➲ **Fatten up** means the same as **fatten**. 义同 fatten. ❖ *The Government is making the taxpayer pay to fatten up a public sector business for private sale.* 政府正让纳税人交税养肥一个国有公司, 再把它卖给私人. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

fat·ten·ing /ˈfætənɪŋ/.

Food that is **fattening** is thought to make people fat easily. (食物)吃了易长胖的, 致肥的. PHR-V ADJ-GRADED

fat·ty /ˈfæti/ fatties; fattier, fattiest. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Fatty** food contains a lot of fat. (食物)含脂肪多的, 多脂的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Fatty** acids or **fatty** tissues contain or consist of fat. (酸性物质或机体组织)含脂肪的, 由脂肪构成的. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

3 If you call someone a **fatty**, you are criticizing or insulting them for being fat. (贬义)胖子, 肥仔. N-COUNT [PRAGMATICS] INFORMAL

fatu·ous /ˈfætʃuəs/.

If you describe a person, action, or remark as **fatuous**, you think that they are extremely silly. (人、行动或言谈)愚蠢的, 笨的. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS] FORMAL

fat·wa /ˈfætwɑː/ fatwas; 又拼作 fatwah.

A **fatwa** is a religious decree issued by a Muslim leader. (由穆斯林领袖发布的)宗教命令. N-COUNT

fau·cet /ˈfɔːsɪt/ faucets.

A **faucet** is a device that controls the flow of a liquid or gas from a pipe or container. Sinks and baths have faucets attached to them. The usual British word is **tap**. (水管或燃气管道的)龙头, 开关, 旋塞. [英] 一般作 tap. N-COUNT AMERICAN

fault /fɔːlt/ faults, faulting, faulted. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If a bad or undesirable situation is your **fault**, you caused it or are responsible for it. 差错, 过失. ❖ *There was no escaping the fact: it was all his fault.* 这是不可否认的事实: 这全是他的错. *Individuals had suffered hardship through no fault of their own.* 人们平白无故遭受了苦难. N-SING with poss

2 If someone or something is **at fault**, they are to blame or are responsible for a particular situation that has gone wrong. 有过错. ❖ *He could never accept that he had been at fault.* 他根本不能接受他错了的说法. PHR

3 If you cannot **fault** someone, you cannot find any reason for criticizing them. 挑出毛病, 找出错处. ❖ *It is hard to fault the way he runs his own operation.* 在他经营自己公司的方式上, 很难找到什么不对的地方. *You can't fault them for lack of invention.* 你不能指责他们缺乏创新精神. VB with brd-neg V n V n for n/-ing

4 If you **find fault** with something or someone, you look for mistakes and complain about them. 挑剌, 找茬. PHR

5 A **fault** is a mistake in what someone is doing or in what they have done. 错误. ❖ *It is a big fault to think that you can learn how to manage people in business school.* 如果认为在商学院能学会如何管理人, 那就大错特错了. N-COUNT

6 A **fault** in someone or something is a weakness or imperfection in them. 弱点; 瑕疵; 不足; 缺陷. ❖ *His manners had always made her blind to his faults.* 他的礼貌往往使她看不到他的缺点. *...a short delay due to a minor technical fault.* 一个技术方面的小错引起的短暂延误. ◢ **faulty** ❖ *Their interpretation was faulty.* 他们的解释有误. *His car has faulty brakes.* 他汽车的刹车有问题. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

7 If you say that someone has a particular good quality **to a fault**, you are emphasizing that they have more of this quality than is usual or necessary. (指优点)过分的, 过度的. ❖ *Jefferson was generous to a fault.* 杰斐逊过于慷慨了. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

8 A **fault** is a large crack in the surface of the earth. (地球表面的)断层. ❖ *...the San Andreas Fault.* 圣安德烈亚斯断层. N-COUNT

9 A **fault** in tennis is a service that is wrong according to the rules. (网球)发球失误. N-COUNT

fault·less /ˈfɔːltləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **faultless** is perfect and has no mistakes at all. 完美无缺的; 无懈可击的. ❖ *Hans's English was faultless.* 汉斯的英语无可挑剔. ◢ **fault·less·ly** ❖ *Howard was faultlessly dressed in a dark blue suit.* 霍华德穿上深蓝色的西装真是完美至极了. ADJ ADV

fau·na /ˈfɔːnə/ faunas. ◆◇◇◇◇

Animals, especially those in a particular area, can be referred to as **fauna**. (尤指某一特定地区的)动物群. 比较 **flora**. ❖ *The Lake's remarkable flora and fauna are uniquely its own.* 这个湖区的动植物为其所独有. N-COLL-COUNT TECHNICAL

faux pas /ˌfəʊ ˈpɑː/ faux pas.

A **faux pas** is a socially embarrassing action or mistake. 失态; 失言; 失礼. N-COUNT FORMAL

fa·vour /ˈfeɪvə/ favours, favouring, favoured; [美]又拼作 favor. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you regard something or someone with **favour**, you like or support them. 认同; 赞许; 有好感. ❖ *It remains to be seen if the show will still find favour with a 1990s audience.* 该表演能否也博得20世纪90年代观众的赞许尚需拭目以待. *Such covert programmes are losing favour among American politicians.* 美国政界人士对这种偷偷摸摸的做法正在失去好感. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **favour** something, you prefer it to the other choices available. 倾向于(某种选择); 赞成. ❖ *They favour a transition to democracy.* 他们赞成过渡到民主. ◢ **fa·voured** ❖ *The favoured candidate will probably emerge after private discussions.* 经过私下讨论之后, 这位受人欢迎的候选人可能会露面. VB V n/-ing ADJ-GRADED

3 If you **favour** someone, you treat them better or more kindly than you treat other people. 喜欢, 偏爱. ◢ **favoured** ❖ *Her younger brother was the favoured child.* 她的弟弟深受宠爱. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

4 If you are **in favour** of something, you support it and think that it is a good thing. 赞同; 支持. ❖ *I wouldn't be in favour of income tax cuts.* 我不赞成减免所得税. *The vote passed with 111 in favour and 25 against.* 选票以111票赞成25票反对获得通过. PHR

5 If someone or something is **in favour**, people like or support them. 受青睐; 受欢迎; 得到支持. If they are **out of favour**, people no longer like or support them. 不受欢迎; 得不到支持; 被冷落. PHR

6 If someone makes a judgement **in** your **favour**, they decide that you are right. 决定支持(某人). PHR

7 If something is **in** your **favour**, it helps you or gives you an advantage. 对...有利; 对...有帮助. ❖ *The protection that farmers have enjoyed amounts to a bias in favour of the countryside.* 农民所享有的保护等于对农村利益的偏袒. PHR

8 If one thing is rejected **in favour of** another, the second thing is done or chosen instead of the first. 倾向于. ❖ *He dropped the planned economy in favour of the market economy.* 他放弃了计划经济, 转而搞市场经济. PHR

9 If you do someone a **favour**, you do something for them even though you do not have to. 帮忙, 帮助. ❖ *I've come to ask you to do me a favour.* 我来是要请你帮个忙. N-COUNT

10 If you say that one person gives or sells their **favours** to another, you mean that they have sex with the other person. 发生性关系. ❖ *Actresses were still expected to give sexual favours in return for parts.* 女演员还得靠与人发生性关系以换取角色. N-PLURAL FORMAL

fa·vour·able /ˈfeɪvərəbəl/; [美]又拼作 favorable. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If your opinion or your reaction is **favourable** to something, you agree with it and approve of it. (反应)肯定的, 同意的; 赞许的. ❖ *We've already had a lot of favourable comment from customers.* 我们已经得到了顾客的许多表扬. *In Switzerland, banks and big companies are favourable to EC membership.* 瑞士的银行和大公司都赞成加入欧共体. ◢ **fa·vour·ably** /ˈfeɪvərəbli/ ❖ *He listened intently, and responded favourably to both my suggestions.* 他专心听我讲, 并对我的两条建议表示了肯定. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n ADJ n ADV-GRADED

2 If something makes a **favourable** impression on you or ADJ-GRADED

is **favourable to** you, you like it and approve of it. 更受喜欢的; 受到偏爱的; 赞同的. ❖ *These terms were favourable to India.* 印度很赞同这些条款.

3 **Favourable** conditions make something more likely to succeed or seem more attractive. 有利的. ❖ *It's believed the conditions in which the elections are being held are too favourable to the government.* 人们相信此次选举的情况对政府太有利了. *...favourable weather conditions.* 有利的天气状况. ◢**favourably** ❖ *Japan is thus favourably placed to maintain its lead as the most successful manufacturing nation.* 这样, 日本取得有利位置, 得以维持其最成功的制造业国家的领先地位. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 If you make a **favourable** comparison between two things, you say that the first is better than or as good as the second. (两者相比)更好的; 同样好的. ❖ *The film bears favourable technical comparison with Hollywood productions costing 10 times as much.* 这部影片在技术上毫不逊色于好莱坞那些耗资十倍于该片的作品. ◢**favourably** ❖ *These figures compare favourably with more established methods.* 这些数字比已有的方法更能说明问题. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

fa·vour·ite /ˈfeɪvərɪt/ **favourites;** [美]又拼作 **favorite.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **favourite** thing or person of a particular type is the one you like most. (人或事物)最喜欢的. ❖ *Her favourite writer is Hans Christian Andersen.* 她最喜欢的作家是汉斯·克里斯蒂安·安徒生. ADJ ADJ n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I love all sports but soccer is my favourite.* 我喜欢各种运动, 但最喜欢的是足球. N-COUNT

2 If one person is another person's **favourite**, the second person likes them a lot and treats them with special kindness. 最喜欢的人, 最宠爱的人. ❖ *...Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, a favourite of King James I.* 国王詹姆斯一世最宠信的人萨默塞特伯爵罗伯特·卡尔. N-COUNT

3 The **favourite** in a race or contest is the runner or competitor that is expected to win. 有希望获胜的选手. ❖ *The Belgian Cup has been won by the favourites F. C. Liege.* 比利时杯已由众人看好的F.C.列治队获得. N-COUNT

4 If you refer to something as an **old favourite**, you mean that it has been in existence for a long time and everybody knows it or likes it. 享誉已久的东西; 长期受人喜爱的东西. ❖ *...Vivaldi and Schubert and other old favourites.* 维瓦尔第、舒伯特以及其他长期受人喜爱的音乐家作品. PHR

fa·vour·it·ism /ˈfeɪvərɪtɪzəm/; [美]又拼作 **favoritism.** If you accuse someone of **favouritism**, you disapprove of them because you think they unfairly help or favour one person or group. 偏爱, 偏袒, 偏心. ❖ *Maria loved both the children. There was never a hint of favouritism.* 玛利亚对两个孩子一样喜欢, 从没有丝毫偏袒的迹象. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

fawn /fɔːn/ **fawns, fawning, fawned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Fawn** is a pale yellowish-brown colour. 浅黄褐色(的). COLOUR

2 A **fawn** is a very young deer. 幼鹿, 小鹿. N-COUNT

3 If you say that someone **fawns** over a powerful or rich person, you disapprove of them because they flatter that person. 奉承, 巴结, 谄媚, 讨好. ❖ *People fawn over you when you're famous.* 一旦出名, 别人就会来奉承你. *...nauseatingly fawning journalism.* 令人作呕的阿谀奉承的新闻业. VB PRAGMATICS V over/on/around n V-ing

fax /fæks/ **faxes, faxing, faxed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **fax** or a **fax machine** is a piece of equipment used to copy documents by sending information electronically along a telephone line, and to receive copies that are sent in this way. 传真机. ❖ *These days, cartoonists send in their work by fax.* 如今的卡通画家们通过传真机传送作品. N-COUNT also by N

2 If you **fax** a document to someone, you send it from one fax machine to another. 传真(文件等). ❖ *Did you fax him a reply?* 你有没有传真给他一个答复? *Pop it in the post, or get your secretary to fax it.* 把它邮寄过去或让你秘书传真过去. VB V n to n V n n V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I sent him a long fax.* 我给他发了一份长长的传真. N-COUNT

faze /feɪz/ **fazes, fazed.**

If something does not **faze** you, it does not surprise or frighten you, and you are able to deal with it well. 使惊讶; 使害怕. ❖ *Big concert halls do not faze Melanie.* 巨大的音乐厅并没让梅拉妮感到害怕. VB no cont INFORMAL V n

FBI /ˌef biː ˈaɪ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

The FBI is a government agency in the United States that investigates crimes in which a national law is broken or in which the country's security is threatened. **FBI** is an abbreviation for 'Federal Bureau of Investigation'. (美国)联邦调查局(调查违犯国家法律或威胁国家安全的犯罪活动的机构). Federal Bureau of Investigation 的缩写形式. N-PROPER the N

fear /fɪə/ **fears, fearing, feared.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Fear** is the unpleasant feeling you have when you think that you are in danger. 恐惧, 害怕. ❖ *I was sitting on the floor shivering with fear.* 我坐在地板上吓得直发抖. *...boyhood memories of sickness and fear of the dark.* 孩提时代有关病痛和害怕黑暗的记忆. N-VAR

2 If you **fear** someone or something, you are frightened because you think that they will harm you. 害怕, 惧怕. ❖ *It seems to me that if people fear you they respect you.* 在我看来, 别人怕你就是表明他们尊敬你. VB V n

3 If you **fear for** someone or something, you are very worried because you think that they might be in danger. 担忧, 担心. ❖ *Carla fears for her son.* 卡拉担心她的儿子. VB V for n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There are fears for the safety of a 15-year-old girl.* 人们为一个15岁女孩的安全担心. N-VAR N for n

4 If you **fear** to do something, you are afraid to do it or you do not wish to do it. 害怕(做某事); 不愿(做某事). ❖ *Old people fear to leave their homes.* 老人们不愿离开自己的家. VB V to-inf

5 If you **fear** something unpleasant or undesirable, you are worried that it might happen or might have happened. 担心(不好的事会发生或可能已发生). ❖ *She had feared she was going down with pneumonia.* 她担心自己得了肺炎. *More than two million refugees have fled the area, fearing attack.* 两百多万难民因害怕遭到攻击而逃离此地. VB V that V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *My fear of failure always held me back in dealing with relationships.* 害怕失败总是妨碍我与人交往. *At the back of my mind is the fear that I will never see him again.* 在内心深处我担心自己将再也见不到他了. N-VAR

6 If you say that there is a **fear** that something unpleasant or undesirable will happen, you mean that you think it is possible or likely. (发生坏事的)可能性. ❖ *There was no fear that anything would be misunderstood.* 不可能有什么误会. *Reporters were told that there was a real fear of an incoming attack.* 记者们被告知确实有即将遭到攻击的可能性. N-VAR

7 If you are **in fear of** doing or experiencing something unpleasant or undesirable, you are very worried that you might have to do it or experience it. 害怕(会经历令人不快的事). ❖ *The elderly live in fear of assault and murder.* 老年人终日害怕遭到袭击和凶杀. PHR

8 You say you **fear** that a situation is the case when the situation is unpleasant or undesirable, and when you want to express sympathy, sorrow, or regret about it. 忧虑, 担心, 生怕. ❖ *I fear that a land war now looks very probable.* 我担心看样子很有可能发生地面战争. *'Is anything left at all?' – 'I fear not.'* '还剩下什么东西没有?'—'恐怕什么也没有.' VB PRAGMATICS FORMAL V that V so/not

9 If you take a particular course of action **for fear of** something, you take the action in order to prevent that thing happening. 唯恐; 以免. ❖ *No one dared shoot for fear of hitting Pete.* 没有人敢开枪, 怕伤着皮特. PHR

10 You say **'fear not'** or **'never fear'** to someone when you are telling them not to worry or be frightened. '别害怕'; '不用担心'. ❖ *Fear not, Darlene will protect me.* 别担心, 达琳会保护我的. *You'll get the right training, never fear.* 你会受到恰当的训练的, 不用担心. PHR DATED

11 If someone or something **puts the fear of God into** you, they frighten or worry you, often deliberately. (往往指故意地)吓唬, 恐吓. PHR

F

fear·ful /ˈfɪəful/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **fearful** of something, you are afraid of it. 害怕的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ❖ *Bankers were fearful of a world banking crisis.* 银行家害怕发生世界性的银行业危机. ◢ **fear·ful·ly** ADV ❖ *'What are you going to do to me?' Alex asked fearfully.* '你要对我干什么?' 亚历克斯恐惧地问.

2 You use **fearful** to emphasize how serious or bad something is. 可怕的、吓人的; 严重的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS ❖ *The region is in a fearful recession.* 该地区处于严重的经济衰退之中. *You gave me a fearful shock!* 你吓了我一大跳! DATED ◢ **fearfully** ADV ADV adj ❖ *This is fearfully expensive compared with the last one I bought.* 与我刚买的那个相比,这一个贵得吓人.

fear·less /ˈfɪələs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **fearless**, you mean that they are not afraid at all, and you admire them for this. 无畏的; 大胆的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ❖ *...his fearless campaigning for racial justice.* 他为实现种族平等而进行的无畏斗争. ◢ **fear·less·ly** ADV ❖ *...an honest and fearlessly outspoken politician.* 一位诚实、直言不讳的政治家.

fear·some /ˈfɪəsəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Fearsome is used to describe things that are frightening, for example because of their large size or extreme nature. 可怕的; 吓人的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...a fearsome array of weapons.* 可怕的一大批武器.

fea·sible /ˈfiːzəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **feasible**, it can be done, made, or achieved. 可行的; 可做的; 可以实现的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *She questioned whether it was feasible to stimulate investment in these regions.* 她问刺激在这些地区的投资是否可行. *That may be fine for the US, but it's not feasible for a mass European market.* 那对美国或许不错, 但对欧洲的大众市场来说行不通.

F

◢ **fea·sibil·ity** /ˌfiːzəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *The committee will study the feasibility of setting up a national computer network.* 委员会将对建立全国电脑网络的可行性进行研究.

feast /fiːst/ **feasts, feasting, feasted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **feast** is a large and special meal. 盛宴; 宴会. N-COUNT ❖ *...wedding feasts.* 婚宴. *A feast was given in King John's honour.* 为向约翰王表示敬意而举行了一次宴会.

2 If you **feast** on a particular food, you eat a large amount of it with great enjoyment. 尽情地吃; 饱餐; 大吃大喝. VB V on n ❖ *We feasted on nuts and candies and cakes.* 我们尽情地享受着果仁、糖果和糕点.

3 If you **feast**, you take part in a feast. 饮宴, 参加宴会. VB V ❖ *Their captors feasted in the castle's banqueting hall.* 抓他们的那些人在城堡的宴会厅饮宴. ◢ **feast·ing** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *The marriage is celebrated with much dancing and feasting.* 婚礼以举行盛大舞会和宴会来庆祝.

4 A **feast** is a day or time of the year when a special religious celebration takes place. 宗教节日. N-COUNT ❖ *The Jewish feast of Passover began last night.* 犹太人的宗教节日逾越节昨晚开始. *St. Rose's feast day is August 30.* 圣罗斯节是8月30日.

5 You can refer to a large number of good, interesting, or enjoyable things as a **feast** of things. 大量美好而有趣的事情; 众多令人愉快的事情. N-SING with supp ❖ *This new series promises a feast of special effects and set designs.* 这一新系列可能会带来丰富有趣的特别效果和布景设计. *Chicago provides a feast for the ears of any music lover.* 芝加哥举办的音乐盛宴让所有音乐爱好者大饱耳福.

6 If you **feast** your **eyes on** something, you look at it for a long time with great attention because you find it very attractive. 尽情欣赏; 大饱眼福. PHR ❖ *She stood feasting her eyes on the view.* 她站在那里尽情地欣赏着美景.

feat /fiːt/ **feats.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you refer to an action, or the result of an action, as a **feat**, you admire it because it is an impressive and difficult achievement. 功绩; 伟业; 成就. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ❖ *A racing car is an extraordinary feat of engineering.* 赛车是工程学方面一项了不起的成就.

feath·er /ˈfeðə/ **feathers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A bird's **feathers** are the soft covering on its body. Each **feather** consists of a lot of smooth hairs on each side of a thin stiff centre. 羽毛. N-COUNT ❖ *...black ostrich feathers.* 黑色的鸵鸟毛. *...a feather bed.* 铺有羽毛褥垫的床.

➡ 又见 **feathered**.

2 If you describe something that someone has achieved as a **feather in** their **cap**, you mean that they can be proud of it or that it might bring them some advantage. 引以自豪的事物; 可带来某种好处的事物. PHR ❖ *Harry's appointment to this important post was a feather in his cap.* 哈里担任这一重要职位是他引以自豪的成就.

3 ➡ **birds of a feather**: 见 **bird**.

➡ to **feather one's nest**: 见 **nest**.

➡ to **ruffle** someone's **feathers**: 见 **ruffle**.

ˌfeather ˈboa.

➡ 见 **boa**.

feath·ered /ˈfeðəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **feathered**, you mean that it has feathers on it. 带有羽毛的. ADJ ❖ *...the proud lady in the feathered hat.* 那个头戴羽毛帽子的高傲女士.

feather·weight /ˈfeðəweɪt/ **featherweights.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **featherweight** is a professional boxer who weighs between 53.5 and 57 kilograms, which is one of the lowest weight ranges. (体重在53.5至57公斤之间的)羽量级拳击手. N-COUNT

feath·ery /ˈfeðəri/.

1 If something is **feathery**, it has an edge divided into a lot of thin parts so that it looks soft. 羽毛似的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *The foliage was soft and feathery.* 这些叶子很柔软, 像羽毛似的.

2 **Feathery** things are soft and light. 柔软轻薄的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...flurries of small, feathery flakes of snow.* 一阵阵细小而又轻柔似羽毛的雪花.

fea·ture /ˈfiːtʃə/ **features, featuring, featured.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **feature** of something is an interesting or important part or characteristic of it. 特色, 特点, 特征. N-COUNT with supp ❖ *The spacious gardens are a special feature of this property.* 这房产的一大特色是带有宽敞的花园.

2 Your **features** are your eyes, nose, mouth, and other parts of your face. 面部特征. N-PLURAL ❖ *Her features were strongly defined.* 她的面部轮廓分明.

3 When something such as a film or exhibition **features** someone or something, they are an important part of it. (电影、展览会等)以…为特色. VB V n ❖ *This spectacular event, now in its 5th year, features a stunning catwalk show.* 这一盛事已历时五年, 此次的特色是一场精彩绝伦的时装表演.

4 If someone or something **features** in something such as a show, exhibition, or magazine, they are an important part of it. (在表演、展览或杂志等方面)担任重要角色; 起重要作用. VB V in/on n ❖ *Jon featured in one of the show's most thrilling episodes.* 乔恩在本次表演最为惊险的一个片段中担任角色.

5 A **feature** is a special article in a newspaper or magazine, or a special programme on radio or television. (报纸、杂志的)特写(报道); (电台、电视台的)专题节目. N-COUNT ❖ *...a special feature on the fund-raising project.* 有关筹款计划的特别报道.

ˈfeature film, feature films. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **feature film** is a full-length film about a fictional situation, as opposed to a short film or a documentary. (相对于短片或纪录片的)正片; 故事片. N-COUNT

fea·ture·less /ˈfiːtʃələs/.

If you say that something is **featureless**, you mean that it has no interesting features or characteristics. 无特色的; 无趣味的, 平淡无奇的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *Malone looked out at the grey-green featureless landscape.* 马隆望着外面那灰绿色的、平淡无奇的风景.

Feb. ◆◆◇◇◇

Feb. is a written abbreviation for **February**. February 的缩写形式.

fe·brile /ˈfiːbraɪl/.

Febrile behaviour is intensely and nervously active. 极为活跃的; 极度紧张不安的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ❖ *The news plunged the nation into a febrile, agitated state.* 这一消息使全国上下陷入了极度的焦虑不安之中.

Feb·ru·ary /'febjuəri, AM -jueri/ **Februaries.** ◆◆◆◆◇
February is the second month of the year in the Western calendar. 二月. 见附录 **Dates**. N-VAR

fe·cal /'fiːkəl/.
➡ 见 **faecal**.

fe·ces /'fiːsiːz/.
➡ 见 **faeces**.

feck·less /'fekləs/.
If you describe someone as **feckless**, you mean that they lack determination or strength, and are unable to do anything properly. 没有决断力的、没有魄力的; 无能的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

fe·cund /'fiːkənd, 'fek-/.
When you are talking about living things or natural processes, **fecund** means the same as fertile. (用于生物或自然变化过程时义同fertile)多产的; 肥沃的; 丰饶的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **fe·cun·dity** /fe'kʌndɪti/ ❖ *...an island famous for the profusion and fecundity of its bird life.* 一个以鸟类资源丰富著称的岛屿. N-UNCOUNT

fed /fed/ **feds.**
1 **Fed** is the past tense and past participle of **feed**. feed的过去式和过去分词.
➡ 又见 **fed up**.
2 The **feds** are agents for the American security agency, the FBI. (美国安全机构联邦调查局的)调查员. N-COUNT INFORMAL

fed·er·al /'fedərəl/ **federals.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **federal** country or system of government is one in which the different states or provinces of the country have important powers to make their own laws and decisions. (国家、政府体制)联邦制的(国内各州或省有权制定各自的法律及作出重大决策). ❖ *Five of the six provinces are to become autonomous regions in a new federal system of government.* 在新的政府联邦体制中, 六个省中的五个将成为自治区. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
2 Some people use **federal** to describe a system of government which they disapprove of, in which the different states or provinces are controlled by a strong central government. (政府体制)联邦式的(各州或省受控于强大的中央政府). ❖ *He does not believe in a federal Europe with centralising powers.* 他不信任权力集中的联邦式欧洲. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS
3 **Federal** means belonging or relating to the national government of a federal country rather than to one of the states within it. 属于联邦政府的; 与联邦政府有关的. ❖ *The federal government controls just 6% of the education budget.* 联邦政府仅控制了教育经费的6%. *...a federal judge.* 联邦政府法官. ADJ ADJ n ◢ **fed·er·al·ly** ❖ *...residents of public housing and federally subsidized apartments.* 住在公共住房和由联邦政府资助建造的公寓里的居民. ADV ADV -ed
4 **Federals** are the same as **feds**. 同 feds. N-COUNT
➡ 见 **fed 2**.

fed·er·al·ism /'fedərəlɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Federalism is belief in or support for a federal system of government, or this system itself. 联邦主义; 联邦制. ❖ *They argue that the amendment undermines Canadian federalism.* 他们争辩说这项修正法案破坏了加拿大的联邦体制. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **fed·er·al·ist, federalists** ❖ *Many Quebeckers are federalists.* 许多魁北克人是联邦主义者. *...the federalist idea of Europe.* 赞成欧洲实行联邦制的观点. N-COUNT

fed·er·at·ed /'fedəreɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Federated states or societies are ones that have joined together for a common purpose. (国家、团体)结成同盟的. ADJ ADJ n v-link ADJ to n

fed·era·tion /ˌfedə'reɪʃən/ **federations.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **federation** is a federal country. 联邦制国家; 联邦政府. ❖ *the Russian Federation.* 俄罗斯联邦. N-COUNT
2 A **federation** is a group of societies or other organizations which have joined together, usually because they share a common interest. (因具有共同利益而结成的)联合会; 联盟, 同盟. ❖ *...the British Athletic Federation.* 英国运动员联合会. N-COUNT

fe·do·ra /fɪ'dɔːrə/ **fedoras.**
A **fedora** is a soft hat with a brim. (有边的)浅顶软呢帽. N-COUNT

ˌfed 'up. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you are **fed up**, you are unhappy or bored with something, especially something that you have been experiencing for a long time. (尤指因时间过久而对某事)腻烦的、烦心的. ❖ *I am fed up with reading how women should dress to please men.* 我讨厌读那些有关女人应如何打扮才能取悦男人的书. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

fee /fiː/ **fees.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **fee** is a sum of money that you pay to be allowed to do something. (被允许做某事所需的)费用. ❖ *...his television licence fee.* 他的电视许可证费用. N-COUNT
2 A **fee** is the amount of money that someone is paid for a particular job or service that they provide. 服务费; 酬金. ❖ *...solicitor's fees.* 律师费. N-COUNT

fee·ble /'fiːbəl/ **feebler, feeblest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone or something as **feeble**, you mean that they are weak. 虚弱的, 衰弱的. ❖ *He was old and feeble.* 他年老体衰. ◢ **fee·bly** ❖ *His left hand moved feebly at his side.* 他的左手无力地在身体侧边移动着. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 If you describe someone as **feeble**, you are criticizing them because they are afraid of taking strong action or seem to make no effort. 软弱的, 怯懦的. ❖ *The Government had been feeble.* 政府一直软弱无能. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
3 If you describe something that someone says as **feeble**, you mean that it is not very good or convincing. 无说服力的. ❖ *This is a particularly feeble argument.* 这是一个特别没有说服力的论据. ◢ **feebly** ❖ *I said 'Sorry', very feebly, feeling rather embarrassed.* 我微弱地说了声'对不起', 感到相当尴尬. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

feed /fiːd/ **feeds, feeding, fed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **feed** a person or animal, you give them food to eat. 给...喂食物; 喂养, 饲养. ❖ *She fed him a cookie.* 她喂他一块小甜饼. *He fed me on barbecue ribs.* 他给我吃烤排骨. *He spooned the ice cream into a cup and fed it to her.* 他用勺把冰激凌舀进杯子喂给她吃. *The cow becomes unable to move or to feed itself.* 这头母牛既动弹不了也不能自己进食. VB V n V n n V n on/with n V n to n V pron-refl
➡ Also a noun in British English. [英]又作名词. ❖ *She's had a good feed.* 她好好地吃了一顿. N-COUNT
◢ **feed·ing, feedings** ❖ *...the feeding of dairy cows.* 乳牛的饲养. N-VAR
2 To **feed** a family or a community means to supply food for them. 为(家庭、群体)提供食物; 养活. ❖ *Feeding a hungry family can be expensive.* 养活一个饥饿的家庭开销会很大. *Russia can feed itself, because of its rich resources.* 俄罗斯由于资源丰富, 可以养活自己. VB V n V pron-refl
3 ➡ **to bite the hand that feeds** you: 见 **bite**.
➡ **another mouth to feed**: 见 **mouth**.
4 When an animal **feeds**, it eats or drinks something. (动物)进食. ❖ *Slugs feed on decaying plant and animal material.* 蛞蝓以腐烂的动植物为食. VB V V on/off n
5 When a baby **feeds**, it drinks breast milk or milk from its bottle. (婴儿)吃奶. ❖ *When a baby is thirsty, it feeds more often.* 婴儿如果渴了, 吃奶会更勤一些. VB V
6 Animal **feed** is food given to animals, especially farm animals. (尤指农场饲养动物的)食料, 饲料. N-VAR
7 To **feed** something to a place means to supply it to that place in a steady flow. (源源不断地)提供, 供应. ❖ *...blood vessels that feed blood to the brain.* 不断地给大脑输送血液的血管. VB V n prep
8 If you **feed** one thing into another, you put it into it. 将...放入... ❖ *She was feeding documents into a paper shredder.* 她正把文件放进碎纸机内. VB V n prep
9 To **feed** information into a computer means to gradually put it into it. (将信息)输入(电脑). VB V n into/to n
10 If someone **feeds** you false or secret information, they deliberately tell it to you. 有意提供(错误或秘密的信息). ❖ *One British officer was feeding him with classified information.* 一名英国军官在向他提供机密情报. VB V n n V n with n Also V n to n
11 If you **feed** someone's dislike or desire for something, you make it stronger. 增强, 加深(厌恶感或欲望). ❖ *The divorce was painfully public, feeding her dislike of the press.* 离婚一事被公开, 令她痛苦不堪, 增强了她对新闻界的反感. VB V n
12 If one thing **feeds** on another, it becomes stronger as a result of the other thing's existence. (因为另一事物的存在而)变得更强烈. ❖ *The drinking and the guilt fed on each other.* 饮酒与犯罪是相辅相成的. VB V on n

F

›feed up.
If you **feed** someone **up**, you make them eat extra food so that they put on weight. (提供额外食物)使…增重；养胖. ❖ *She is too thin. Feed her up a bit.* 她太瘦了，给她多吃让她长胖一点. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

feed·back /ˈfi:dbæk/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you get **feedback** on your work or progress, someone tells you how well or badly you are doing. 反馈意见，反馈信息. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Feedback** is the unpleasant whistling sound you get in a piece of electrical equipment when part of its power goes back into it. (电子仪器发出的刺耳的)反馈噪音. N-UNCOUNT

feed·er /ˈfi:də/ **feeders.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **feeder** road, railway, or river is a smaller one that leads to a more important one. (道路、河流等)汇入主干道(或河流等)的. ADJ ADJ n
2 A **feeder** is a container that you fill with food for birds or animals. (禽畜)食槽，饲料槽. ❖ *She went outside to put seed in her bird feeder.* 她出去在鸟食槽里放上粮食. N-COUNT

ˈfeeding ground, feeding grounds.
The **feeding ground** of a group of animals or birds is the place where they find food and eat. (鸟兽的)觅食地. ❖ *The mud is a feeding ground for large numbers of birds.* 这片淤泥地是大批鸟类的觅食之所. N-COUNT

feel /fi:l/ **feels, feeling, felt.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you **feel** a particular emotion or physical sensation, you experience it. 感到，感觉. ❖ *I am feeling very depressed.* 我感到非常沮丧. *I felt a sharp pain in my shoulder.* 我感到肩膀一阵剧痛. *I felt as if all my strength had gone.* 我觉得好像一点力气也没有了. V-LINK V adj V n V as if/like
2 If you talk about how an experience or event **feels**, you are redescribing the emotions and sensations connected with it. (某种体验或事物)给人…的感觉. ❖ *It feels good to have finished a piece of work.* 完成一项工作给人感觉真好. *The speed at which everything moved felt strange.* 一切物体移动的速度令人感到奇怪. *It felt like I'd had two babies instead of one.* 我觉得自己好像有两个孩子而不是一个. *Going to the mountains feels like going home.* 到山区感觉就好像回家一样. V-LINK no cont it V adj to-inf/that V adj it V as if/like V like -ing/n
3 If you talk about how an object **feels**, you talk about the physical quality that you notice when you touch it. (触摸到的物体)给人…的质感. ❖ *The metal felt smooth and cold.* 金属摸上去光滑而冰凉. *...when the clay feels like putty.* 当黏土摸上去像油泥一样时… V-LINK V adj V like n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He remembered the feel of her skin.* 他记得她皮肤给他留下的感觉. N-SING
4 If you **feel** an object, you touch it deliberately with your hand, so that you learn what it is like, for example what shape it is or whether it is rough or smooth. 触摸(以认识对象). ❖ *The doctor felt his head.* 医生摸了摸他的头. *Feel how soft the skin is.* 摸摸这皮肤有多柔软. *She felt inside the tin.* 她在罐子里摸着. VB V n V wh V prep/adv
5 If you can **feel** something, you are aware of it because it is touching you. (因触碰而)意识到，感觉到. ❖ *He felt her leg against his.* 他感觉到她的腿触碰自己的腿. VB no cont. V n V n prep/adv
6 If you **feel** something happening, you become aware of it because of the effect it has on your body. (因对自己身体有影响而)意识到，感觉到. ❖ *He felt something move beside him.* 他感觉到有东西在他身边移动. *She felt herself lifted from her feet.* 她感到自己双脚离地被提了起来. VB V n -ing V n inf V pron-refl -ed
7 If you talk about how the weather **feels**, you describe the weather. (天气)给人…的感觉. ❖ *It felt wintry cold that day.* 那天天气冷得像冬天似的. V-LINK it V adj
8 If you **feel** yourself doing something or being in a particular state, you are aware that something is happening to you which you are unable to control. 感到(自身发生某种无法控制的状态). ❖ *I felt myself blush.* 我感到自己脸红了. *I actually felt my heart quicken.* 我确实感到自己心跳加快了. VB V n -ing V n inf
9 If you **feel** something such as someone's presence, you become aware of it, even though you cannot see or hear it. 感觉到(比如某人的存在等，尽管并不能看到或听到). ❖ *I could feel that a man was watching me.* 我可以感觉到有人正在盯着我看. *He almost felt her wincing at the other end of the telephone.* 他几乎能够感觉到她在电话那头皱眉蹙额的样子. VB no cont. V n V that V n -ing
10 If you **feel** that something is the case, you have a strong idea in your mind that it is the case. 认定，肯定，断定. ❖ *I feel certain that it will all turn out well.* 我敢肯定一切都会好起来的. *I never felt myself a real child of the sixties.* 我从未觉得自己真的是60年代的孩子. *She felt him to be responsible.* 她认为他有责任心. VB no cont. V that V adj that V pron-refl n V n to-inf
11 If you **feel** that you should do something, you think that you should do it. 认为(应该做某事). ❖ *You need not feel obliged to contribute.* 你不必认为非捐不可. *They felt under no obligation to maintain their employees.* 他们认为没有义务继续留着他们的雇员. VB no cont. V that V -ed to-inf V under n
12 If you talk about how you **feel** about something, you talk about your opinion, attitude, or reaction to it. (表示对某事物的意见、态度或反应)感到，觉得. ❖ *She feels guilty about spending less time lately with her two kids.* 最近她和两个孩子待在一起的时间少了，为此她感到很内疚. *He feels deep regret about his friend's death.* 他对朋友的去世深感遗憾. VB no cont. V about n V adj/adv about n V n about n
13 If you **feel** like doing something or having something, you want to do it or have it because you are in the right mood for it or think you would enjoy it. (因心情好或认为自己会喜欢而)想要. ❖ *Neither of them felt like going back to sleep.* 他俩谁也不想再回头去睡觉. VB V like -ing/n
14 If you **feel** the effect or result of something, you experience it. 感受到，体会到(影响或后果). ❖ *The charity is still feeling the effects of revelations about its one-time president.* 该慈善会依旧能感受到前会长的丑事曝光所带来的影响. VB V n
15 The **feel** of something, for example a place, is the general impression that it gives you. 印象；感觉. ❖ *The room has a warm, cosy feel.* 这房间给人温暖、舒适的感觉. If you **get the feel of** something, for example a place or a new activity, you become familiar with it. 开始熟悉(某地或某一新活动等). ❖ *He wanted to get the feel of the place.* 他想熟悉一下这个地方. N-SING with supp PHR
16 ➼ 又见 **feeling, felt.**
➼ to **feel** something **in your bones**: 见 **bone.**
➼ **feel free**: 见 **free.**

›feel for.
1 If you **feel for** something, for example in the dark, you try to find it by moving your hand around until you touch it. 用手探寻；摸索. ❖ *I felt for my wallet.* 我摸索着找我的钱包. *I felt around for a roof light.* 我四处摸索着找顶灯. PHR-V V P n V adv/prep P n
2 If you **feel for** someone, you have sympathy for them. 同情. ❖ *I really felt for her.* 我真的很同情她. PHR-V V P n

feel·er /ˈfi:lə/ **feelers.**
1 An insect's **feelers** are the two thin stalks on its head with which it touches and senses things. (昆虫的)触须，触角. 见插图条 **insects.** N-COUNT
2 If you put out **feelers**, you make careful discreet contacts with people in order to get information from them, or to find out what their reaction will be to a later suggestion. 试探手段. ❖ *When vacancies occur, the office puts out feelers to the universities.* 如果出现职位空缺，办事处就到各大学去试试，看有无合适人选. N-PLURAL

feel·good /ˈfi:lgʊd/.
1 A **feelgood** film presents people and life in a way that makes you feel happy and optimistic after seeing it. (电影)使人愉快乐观的. ADJ ADJ n
2 When journalists refer to **the feelgood factor**, they mean that people are feeling hopeful and optimistic about the future. 对前景看好的因素. PHR

feel·ing /ˈfi:lɪŋ/ **feelings.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **feeling** is an emotion, such as anger or happiness. (生气、快乐等)情感；情绪. ❖ *It gave me a feeling of satisfaction.* 这给我一种满意的感觉. *...strong feelings of pride.* 强烈 N-COUNT

F

的自豪感.

2 **Bad feeling** or **ill feeling** is resentment, bitterness, or anger which exists between people, for example after they have had an argument. 反感, 厌恶感; 不满. ❖ *There's been some bad feeling between the two families.* 两家相互之间一直有些恶感. PHR

3 **Hard feelings** are feelings of anger or bitterness towards someone. 反感; 嫌恶感. If you say **'no hard feelings'**, you are making an agreement with someone not to be angry or bitter about something. '别生气'. ❖ *I don't want any hard feelings between our companies.* 我不希望我们两家公司之间有任何芥蒂. PHR

4 You say **'I know the feeling'** to show that you understand and sympathize with the problem that someone is telling you about. 我知道那种感觉(表示对某事理解和同情). CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

5 **Feeling** is a way of thinking and reacting to things which is emotional and spontaneous rather than logical and rational. 感情; 感觉. ❖ *a voice that trembles with feeling.* 一个激动得颤抖的声音. N-UNCOUNT

6 If you have a **feeling** that something is the case or is going to happen, you think that is probably the case or is probably going to happen. 感觉; 直觉; 预感. ❖ *I have a feeling that everything will come right for us.* 我有种预感, 我们一切都会好起来的. N-SING

7 If you have a **feeling of** being in a particular situation, you feel that you are in that situation. (身临其境的)感觉. ❖ *I had the terrible feeling of being left behind.* 我有种被遗弃的可怕感觉. N-SING N of -ing

8 Your **feelings** about something are the things that you think and feel about it, or your attitude towards it. 想法; 感受; 态度. ❖ *She has strong feelings about the alleged growth in violence.* 她对所谓的暴力冲突加剧表现出强烈的反感. *This establishment doesn't represent the feelings of all young people.* 该机构并不代表所有年轻人的想法. N-PLURAL with supp

9 **Feeling** is used to refer to a general opinion that a group of people has about something. (某一类人的)共同意见, 看法. ❖ *There is still some feeling in the art world that the market for such works may be declining.* 艺术界仍旧存在某种看法, 认为对这类作品的市场需求可能在下降. N-UNCOUNT with supp

10 If you **have mixed feelings** about something or someone, you feel uncertain about them because you can see both good and bad points about them. 怀有复杂心情; 喜忧参半. PHR

11 When you refer to someone's **feelings**, you are talking about the things that might embarrass, offend, or upset them. For example, if you hurt someone's **feelings**, you say or do something that upsets them. 感情, 感受(如指伤害某人的感情). ❖ *He has no respect, no regard for anyone's feelings.* 他根本不尊重、不顾及任何人的感情. N-PLURAL

12 **Feeling** for someone is love, affection, sympathy, or concern for them. (爱、喜爱、同情或关心等)情感, 感情. ❖ *It's incredible that Peter can behave with such stupid lack of feeling.* 这真是不可思议, 彼得能表现得如此麻木不仁. N-UNCOUNT

13 If you have a **feeling** of hunger, tiredness, or other physical sensation, you experience it. (饥饿、疲劳或其他身体的)感觉, 感受. ❖ *I also had a strange feeling in my neck.* 我脖子里也有种异样的感觉. *Focus on the feeling of relaxation.* 集中注意力体验放松的感觉. N-COUNT

14 **Feeling** in part of your body is the ability to experience the sense of touch in this part of the body. 知觉. ❖ *After the accident he had no feeling in his legs.* 事故之后, 他的双腿失去了知觉. N-UNCOUNT

15 If you have **a feeling for** something, you have an understanding of it. (对事物的)理解、了解. ❖ *Try to get a feeling for the people who live here.* 试着去了解生活在这里的人们. N-SING a N for n

16 If something such as a place or book creates a particular kind of **feeling**, it creates a particular kind of atmosphere. (某地或某本书等产生的)气氛, 感觉. ❖ *The room's large, high windows give it a feeling of air and light.* 高大的窗户使房间给人一种充满阳光和空气的感觉. N-SING with supp

17 ➤➤ 又见 **feel**.

feet /fiːt/.
Feet is the plural of **foot**. foot 的复数形式.

feign /feɪn/ **feigns, feigning, feigned.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone **feigns** a particular feeling or attitude, they try to make other people think that they have it or are experiencing it, although this is not true. 假装; 伪装. ❖ *I didn't want to go to school, and decided to feign illness.* 我不想去上学, 便打算装病. VB FORMAL V n Also V to-inf

feint /feɪnt/ **feints, feinting, feinted.**
1 In sport or military conflict, if someone **feints**, they make a brief movement in a different direction from the one they intend to follow, as a way of confusing or deceiving their opponent. (在体育比赛或军事冲突中)佯攻, 虚击, 声东击西. ❖ *I feinted to the left.* 我向左虚晃一招. VB V V prep/adv
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He placed the ball and tried a couple of feints.* 他放好球, 做了几个假动作. N-COUNT
2 **Feint** is used to refer to paper that has pale lines across it for writing on. 有隐格线的纸. N-UNCOUNT

feisty /'faɪsti/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as **feisty**, you mean that they are tough and lively, often when you would not expect them to be, for example because they are old or ill. (常指年事已高或有病的人)强壮而精神饱满的, 精力充沛的. ❖ *At 66, she was as feisty as ever.* 她已经66岁了, 却同以前一样精神抖擞. ADJ-GRADED

fe·lici·tous /fɪ'lɪsɪtəs/.
A **felicitous** remark or idea seems particularly suitable or well-chosen in the circumstances. (措辞、观点)贴切的, 恰当的. ❖ *Her prose style is not always felicitous.* 她的散文风格并不总是恰如其分. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

fe·line /'fiːlaɪn/ **felines.**
1 **Feline** means belonging or relating to the cat family. 猫科的. ADJ ADJ n
➲ A **feline** is a feline animal. 猫科动物. N-COUNT
2 **Feline** features or movements are elegant or graceful in a way that makes you think of a cat. 优雅而得体的(令人联想到猫的特点或行动). ❖ *...a woman with large feline eyes.* 有一双大大的像猫一样的眼睛的女子. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

fell /fel/ **fells, felling, felled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Fell** is the past tense of **fall**. fall 的过去式.
2 If trees **are felled**, they are cut down. (树)被砍倒. VB be V-ed
3 To **fell** someone means to knock them down, for example in a fight. 击倒, 打倒(某人). VB V n
4 ➤➤ **in one fell swoop**: 见 **swoop**.

fel·la /'felə/ **fellas;** 又拼作 **feller.** ◆◇◇◇◇
You can refer to a man as a **fella**. 男人. ❖ *He's an intelligent man and a nice fella.* 他是个聪明的人, 一个不错的男人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

fel·la·tio /fə'leɪʃiəʊ/.
Fellatio is oral sex which involves someone using their mouth to stimulate their partner's penis. 口交(用嘴刺激阴茎的性行为). N-UNCOUNT

fel·low /'feləʊ/ **fellows.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You use **fellow** to describe people who are in the same situation as you, or people you feel you have something in common with. 处于同样环境的; 同类的; 有共同点的. ❖ *...her fellow guests.* 同她一起的客人. ADJ ADJ n
2 Your **fellows** are the people who you work with, who you do things with, or who are like you in some way. 同行; 同伴; 同志. ❖ *He stood out in terms of competence from all his fellows.* 就能力而言, 他远远超过他所有的同伴. N-PLURAL poss N FORMAL
3 A **fellow** of a society or academic institution is a member of it. (社团、学术团体的)成员, 会员. N-COUNT

ˌfellow 'feeling; 又拼作 **fellow-feeling.**
Fellow feeling is sympathy and friendship that exists between people who have shared similar experiences or difficulties. (有相同经历或困难的人之间的)同病相怜, 同感. N-UNCOUNT

fel·low·ship /'feləʊʃɪp/ **fellowships.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **fellowship** is a group of people that join together for a common purpose or interest. (有共同目标或兴趣的人组成的)团体, 协会. ❖ *...the National Schizophrenia Fellowship.* 全国精神分裂症研究会. N-COUNT with supp

F

2 **Fellowship** is a feeling of friendship that people have when they are talking or doing something together and sharing their experiences. 友谊; 交情; 伙伴关系. ❖ *a sense of community and fellowship.* 团队协作感. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **fellowship** at a university is a post which involves research work. (大学的)研究员职位. N-COUNT

fel·on /ˈfelən/ **felons.**

A **felon** is a person who is guilty of committing a felony. 重罪犯. ❖ *He's a convicted felon.* 他是已被定罪的重罪犯. N-COUNT LEGAL

felo·ny /ˈfeləni/ **felonies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In countries where the legal system distinguishes between very serious crimes and less serious ones, a **felony** is a very serious crime such as armed robbery. 严重罪行(如武装抢劫等). N-COUNT LEGAL

felt /felt/.

1 **Felt** is the past tense and past participle of **feel**. feel的过去式和过去分词.

2 **Felt** is a thick cloth made from wool or other fibres packed tightly together. 毛毡. N-UNCOUNT

ˌfelt-ˈtip, felt-tips.

A **felt-tip** or a **felt-tip pen** is a pen which has a nib made from fibres pressed together. (以毛毡作笔尖的)毡头笔. N-COUNT

fem.

fem. is a written abbreviation for **female** or **feminine**. female 或 feminine 的缩写形式.

fe·male /ˈfiːmeɪl/ **females.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Someone who is **female** is a woman or a girl. 女的, 女性的. ❖ *...a female singer.* 一位女歌手. *Only 13 per cent of consultants are female.* 仅有13%的顾问是女性. ADJ

◢ **fe·male·ness** ❖ *...a woman who hides her femaleness.* 隐藏其女性身份的女子. N-UNCOUNT

2 Women and girls are sometimes referred to as **females** when they are being considered as a type. 女性. ❖ *Hay fever affects males more than females.* 男性比女性更容易得花粉病. N-COUNT

3 **Female** matters and things relate to, belong to, or affect women rather than men. 有关女性的; 女性的; 影响女性的. ❖ *...female infertility.* 女性不育. ADJ: ADJ n

4 You can refer to any creature that can lay eggs or produce babies from its body as a **female**. 雌性动物. ❖ *Each female will lay just one egg in April or May.* 4月或5月份时, 每一雌鸟只产一枚蛋. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the scent given off by the female aphid.* 雌蚜虫发出的气味. ADJ

5 A **female** flower or plant contains the part that will become the fruit when it is fertilized. (花、植物)会结果的, 雌的. ADJ TECHNICAL

femi·nine /ˈfemɪnɪn/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Feminine** qualities and things relate to or are considered typical of women. 与女性有关的; 典型女性的. ❖ *...worrying about their women abandoning traditional feminine roles.* 担心他们的妇女放弃传统的女性角色. ADJ ◢ **femi·nin·ity** /ˌfemɪˈnɪnɪti/ ❖ *...the ideology of motherhood and femininity.* 母性及女性意识. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone or something that is **feminine** has qualities that are considered typical of women, especially prettiness or gentleness. 有典型女性气质的(尤指可爱或温柔); 有女人味的. ❖ *...very feminine women who are not overpowering.* 性格不强悍的极具女人味的女子. ADJ-GRADED

3 In some languages, a **feminine** noun, pronoun, or adjective has a different form from a masculine or neuter one, or behaves in a different way. (某些语言中的名词、代词或形容词)阴性的. ADJ

femi·nism /ˈfemɪnɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Feminism is the belief and aim that women should have the same rights, power, and opportunities as men. 女权主义; 男女平等主义. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **femi·nist** /ˈfemɪnɪst/, **feminists** ❖ *...the feminist movement.* 女权主义运动. N-COUNT

femi·nize /ˈfemɪnaɪz/ **feminizes, feminizing, feminized;** [英]又拼作 **feminise.**

To **feminize** something means to make it into something that involves mainly women or is thought suitable for or typical of women. 使...以女性为主; 使...适合女性; 使...女性化. ❖ *...their governments' policies of feminizing low-paid factory work.* 政府让女性从事低收入工厂工作的政策. VB FORMAL V n

femme fa·tale /ˌfæm fəˈtɑːl/ **femmes fatales.**

If a woman has a reputation as a **femme fatale**, she is considered to be very attractive sexually, and to cause problems for men who are attracted to her. 引男人堕落的性感女子; 祸水红颜. N-COUNT

fe·mur /ˈfiːmə/ **femurs.**

Your **femur** is the large bone in the upper part of your leg. 股骨, 大腿骨. N-COUNT

fen /fen/ **fens.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Fens are areas of low, flat, wet land, especially in the east of England. (尤指英格兰东部的)低位沼泽, 扮泽. ❖ *...the flat fen lands near Cambridge.* 剑桥附近平坦的沼泽地. N-VAR

fence /fens/ **fences, fencing, fenced.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **fence** is a barrier between two areas of land, made of wood or wire supported by posts. 栅栏; 篱笆; 围栏. 见插图条 **house and flat.** N-COUNT

2 If you **fence** an area of land, you surround it with a fence. 用栅栏(篱笆或围栏)将...围起来. VB: V n

➪ **Fence off** means the same as **fence**. 义同 fence. ❖ *We could fence off the cliff top.* 我们可以用围栏把悬崖顶围起来. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 A **fence** in show jumping or horse racing is a frame or artificial hedge that horses have to jump over. (障碍赛马或赛马中的)跳栏. N-COUNT

4 If one country tries to **mend fences** with another, it tries to end a disagreement or quarrel with the other country. (两国之间)冰释前嫌, 握手言和. ❖ *Britain and Argentina have been mending fences.* 英国与阿根廷一直在努力冰释前嫌. PHR

5 If you **sit on the fence**, you avoid supporting a particular side in a discussion or argument. (在讨论或争论中)抱骑墙态度, 持观望态度. PHR

➤fence in.

1 If you **fence** something **in**, you surround it with a fence. 用围栏(栅栏)把...围起来, 圈起. ❖ *He plans to fence in about 100 acres of his ranch.* 他计划把农场的大约100英亩土地圈起来. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **are fenced in** by someone or something, you are restricted by them in what you can do or where you can go. 被...限制, 被...束缚. ❖ *She was basically fenced in by what the military wanted to do.* 总的来说, 她被军队的要求所束缚. PHR-V usu passive be V-ed P

➤fence off.

➠ 见 fence **2**. PHR-V

fenc·ing /ˈfensɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Fencing** is a sport in which two competitors fight each other using very thin swords. 击剑运动; 剑术. N-UNCOUNT

2 Materials such as wood or wire that are used to make fences are called **fencing**. 筑篱笆(栅栏)的材料(如木头、铁丝等). N-UNCOUNT

fend /fend/ **fends, fending, fended.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you have to **fend for** yourself, you have to look after yourself without relying on help from anyone else. 照料(自己); 独立生活. VB: V for pron-refl

➤fend off.

1 If you **fend off** unwanted questions, problems, or people, you stop them from affecting you or defend yourself from them. 挡开, 避开(问题、难题或他人). ❖ *He fended off questions from the world's press.* 他避开了各国媒体的提问. *He had struggled to pay off creditors but couldn't fend them off any longer.* 他曾努力想还清债务, 但如今他再也无法躲避那些债主了. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If you **fend off** someone who is attacking you, you use your arms or something such as a stick to defend yourself from their blows. (用手臂、棍子等物)挡开, 避开(攻击). ❖ *He raised his hand to fend off the blow.* 他举起手挡开对方的一击. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

fend·er /ˈfendə/ **fenders.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **fender** is a low metal wall built around a fireplace, which N-COUNT

stops any coals that fall out of the fire from rolling onto the carpet. (壁炉的)围栏, 挡板.

2 A **fender** is the same as a **fireguard**. 同 fireguard. N-COUNT

3 The **fenders** of a car are the parts of the body over the wheels. The British word is **wing**. (汽车轮上的)挡泥板. [英]作wing. 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** N-COUNT AMERICAN

fen·nel /'fenəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Fennel is a plant with a crisp rounded base and feathery leaves. It can be eaten as a vegetable or used as a herb. 茴香(一种有爽脆圆根和羽状叶片的植物,可作蔬菜食用或用作调味香草). N-UNCOUNT

fe·ral /'ferəl, 'fɪər-/.

1 **Feral** animals are wild animals, especially ones that belong to species which are normally owned and kept by people. (动物,尤指人类通常喂养的动物)野的,野生的. ❖ *...feral cats.* 野猫. ADJ FORMAL

2 If you describe something or someone as **feral**, you mean that they seem wild, fierce, and uncontrolled. 狂野的; 凶恶的; 不受控制的. ADJ LITERARY

fer·ment, ferments, fermenting, fermented. The noun is pronounced /'fɜːment/. The verb is pronounced /fə'ment/. 名词发音为 /'fɜːment/. 动词发音为 /fə'ment/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Ferment** is excitement and trouble caused by change or uncertainty. (因变化或不确定引起的)骚动, 动荡. ❖ *The whole country has been in a state of political ferment.* 整个国家已处于政治动荡之中. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a food, drink, or other natural substance **ferments**, a chemical change takes place in it so that alcohol is produced. (食物、饮料或其他自然物质)发酵. ❖ *The dried grapes are allowed to ferment.* 葡萄干可以发酵. *Manufacturers ferment the yeast to produce a more concentrated product.* 制造商使酵母发酵以生产出浓度更高的产品. V-ERG V V n

◢ **fer·men·ta·tion** /,fɜːmen'teɪʃən/ ❖ *...the fermentation that produces alcohol.* 酿酒的发酵过程. N-UNCOUNT

fern /fɜːn/ **ferns.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **fern** is a plant that has long stems with feathery leaves and no flowers. 蕨(一种带羽状叶片的长茎植物); 蕨类植物, 羊齿植物. N-VAR

fe·ro·cious /fə'rəʊʃəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **ferocious** animal, person, or action is very fierce and violent. (动物、人或行为)凶恶的, 凶猛的, 残暴的. ❖ *...some of the most ferocious violence ever seen on the streets of London.* 至今在伦敦街头见到的最残忍的一些暴力行为. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **fe·ro·cious·ly** ❖ *She kicked out ferociously.* 她狠狠地踢了出去. ◢ **fe·roc·ity** /fə'rɒsɪti/ ❖ *The armed forces seem to have been taken by surprise by the ferocity of the attack.* 武装部队似乎对此次进攻的凶猛程度感到意外. ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe actions or feelings as **ferocious**, you mean that they are intense and determined. (行动、感情)强烈而果断的; 激烈的. ❖ *...a ferocious battle to select a new parliamentary candidate.* 选举一名新的议会候选人的激烈斗争. ◢ **fe·ro·cious·ly** ❖ *These days he is ferociously competitive.* 这些日子他竞争心极强. ◢ **fe·roc·ity** ❖ *The ferocity of his feelings alarmed me.* 他的感情之强烈令我吃惊. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

fer·ret /'ferɪt/ **ferrets, ferreting, ferreted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **ferret** is a small fierce animal similar to a weasel, used for hunting rabbits and rats. 雪貂, 白鼬(一种似黄鼠狼的小型动物, 性凶猛, 用于捕猎兔或老鼠). N-COUNT

2 If you **ferret** about for something, you look for it in a lot of different places or in a place where it is hidden. 搜寻, 翻找. ❖ *She nonetheless continued to ferret about for possible jobs.* 不过她继续四处寻找可做的工作. *She ferreted among some papers.* 她在一些报纸里翻找. VB INFORMAL BRITISH V about/around V prep

▸**ferret out.**

If you **ferret out** some information, you discover it by searching for it very thoroughly. (通过仔细搜寻)发现(某信息); 搜出. ❖ *The team is trying to ferret out missing details.* 这个队正设法寻找丢失的详细资料. PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun Also V n P

fer·rous /'ferəs/.

Ferrous means containing or relating to iron. 铁的; 含铁的. ADJ: ADJ n

fer·ry /'feri/ **ferries, ferrying, ferried.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **ferry** is a boat that transports passengers and sometimes also vehicles, usually across rivers or short stretches of sea. 渡船; 渡轮. N-COUNT also by N

2 If a vehicle **ferries** people or goods, it transports them, usually by means of regular journeys between the same two places. (通常指固定往返于两地)渡运; 运送(人或货物). ❖ *A plane arrives to ferry guests to and from Bird Island Lodge.* 架飞机往返鸟岛大酒店运送旅客. *A helicopter ferried in more soldiers.* 直升机运来了更多的士兵. VB V n prep/adv V n with adv

ferry·boat /'feribəʊt/ **ferryboats.**

A **ferryboat** is a boat used as a ferry. 渡船; 渡轮. N-COUNT

fer·tile /'fɜːtaɪl, AM -təl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Land or soil that is **fertile** is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants. (土地、土壤)肥沃的, 丰饶的. ◢ **fer·til·ity** /fɜː'tɪlɪti/ ❖ *...the fertility of the soil.* 土壤的肥沃. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say someone has a **fertile** mind or imagination, you mean they think of a lot of imaginative ideas, which are sometimes ridiculous or wrong. (头脑)富有想象力的; (想象力)丰富的. ❖ *This was simply a product of Flynn's fertile imagination.* 这纯粹是弗林丰富想象力的产物. ADJ-GRADED

3 A situation or environment that is **fertile** in relation to a particular activity or feeling encourages the activity or feeling. (情境、环境)有利于...产生的. ❖ *...a fertile breeding ground for this kind of violent racism.* 一片利于这种暴力种族主义滋生的沃土. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

4 A person or animal that is **fertile** is able to reproduce and have babies or young. 有生育能力的. ◢ **fertility** ❖ *Pregnancy is the only sure test for fertility.* 怀孕是判断有无生育能力的唯一可靠的标准. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

fer·ti·lize /'fɜːtɪlaɪz/ **fertilizes, fertilizing, fertilized;** [英]又拼作 **fertilise.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When a woman or female animal or her egg **is fertilized**, a sperm from the male joins with the egg, causing the process of reproduction to begin. (妇女、雌性动物或其卵子)受孕; 受精. A female plant **is fertilized** when its reproductive parts come into contact with pollen from the male plant. (雌性植物)(被)授花粉. ❖ *Certain varieties cannot be fertilised with their own pollen.* 有些植物品种不能用其自身的花粉来授粉. *...the normal sperm levels needed to fertilise the female egg.* 能使卵子受精所需的正常精子水平. ◢ **fer·ti·li·za·tion** /,fɜːtɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *The average length of time from fertilization until birth is about 266 days.* 从受精到出生所需的平均时间为266天. VB be V-ed V n N-UNCOUNT

2 To **fertilize** land means to improve its quality in order to make plants grow well on it, by spreading manure or a chemical mixture on it. (通过添加粪肥或化学混合物)使(土地)肥沃; 施肥. VB V n

fer·ti·liz·er /'fɜːtɪlaɪzə/ **fertilizers;** [英]又拼作 **fertiliser.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Fertilizer is a substance such as manure or a chemical mixture that you put on the soil in order to improve its quality. 肥料; 粪肥; 化肥. N-VAR

fer·vent /'fɜːvənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **fervent** person has or shows strong feelings about something, and is very sincere and enthusiastic about it. 热诚的, 热情的, 热烈的. ❖ *...a fervent admirer of Morisot's work.* 摩里索画作的狂热崇拜者. ◢ **fer·vent·ly** ❖ *Their claims will be fervently denied.* 他们的要求将会被坚决否决. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

fer·vour /'fɜːvə/; [美]拼作 **fervor.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Fervour for something is a very strong enthusiasm for or belief in it. 强烈的热忱, 狂热. ❖ *religious fervour.* 宗教狂热. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

fes·ter /'festə/ **festers, festering, festered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that a situation, problem, or feeling is **festering**, you disapprove of the fact that it is being allowed to grow worse, because it is not being properly recognized or dealt with. (境况、问题或感情)变糟, 变坏, 逐步恶化. ❖ *Resentments are starting to fester.* 怨恨开始逐步加深. VB PRAGMATICS V

2 If a wound **festers**, it becomes infected, making it worse. (伤口)化脓. VB V

F

fes·ti·val /ˈfestɪvəl/ **festivals.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **festival** is an organized series of events such as musical concerts or drama productions. (音乐、戏剧等)艺术节. N-COUNT
❖ *...summer festivals of music, theatre, and dance.* 夏天举办的音乐、戏剧和舞蹈节.

2 A **festival** is a day or time of the year when people have a holiday from work and celebrate some special event, often a religious event. (通常为庆祝宗教事件的)节日、节期. N-COUNT
❖ *Shavuot is a two-day festival for Orthodox Jews.* 五旬节为期两天,是正统犹太教徒的节日.

fes·tive /ˈfestɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **festive** is special, colourful, or exciting, especially because of a holiday or celebration. 有节日气氛的; 喜庆的, 欢乐的. ❖ *The town has a festive holiday atmosphere.* 小镇充满了节日的喜庆气氛. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Festive** means relating to a holiday or celebration, especially Christmas. (尤指圣诞节)节日的; 节日庆典的. ❖ *24 top films will be screened over the festive period by the BBC.* 圣诞节期间英国广播公司将播出24部优秀影片. ADJ: ADJ n

'festive season.

People sometimes refer to the Christmas period as the **festive season**. (有时用来指)圣诞节假期. N-SING

fes·tiv·ity /fesˈtɪvɪti/ **festivities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Festivity** is the celebration of something in a happy way. 欢庆, 喜庆. ❖ *There was a general air of festivity and abandon.* 到处充满了喜庆和纵情狂欢的气氛. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Festivities** are events organized in order to celebrate something. 庆祝活动,庆典. ❖ *The festivities included a huge display of fireworks.* 庆典活动包括一场大型烟花表演. N-COUNT

F

fes·toon /feˈstuːn/ **festoons, festooning, festooned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **is festooned** with, for example, lights or flowers, large numbers of them are hung from it or wrapped around it. 用(灯或花等物)悬挂(或缠绕)于...; 给...饰以花彩. VB: be V-ed with/in n
❖ *...a lamppost festooned in political stickers.* 贴满政治标语的灯柱. V-ed

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...festoons of laurel and of magnolia.* 用桂枝和木兰做成的花饰. N-COUNT

fe·tal /ˈfiːtəl/.

➥ 见 **foetus.**

fetch /fetʃ/ **fetches, fetching, fetched.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **fetch** something or someone, you go and get them from the place where they are. (去)拿来, 取来; 请来. VB
❖ *Sylvia fetched a towel from the bathroom.* 西尔维娅从浴室取来了毛巾. V n. *Fetch me a glass of water.* 给我拿杯水来. V n n. *The caddie ran over to fetch something for him.* 球童跑去给他取了样东西过来. V n for n

2 If something **fetches** a particular sum of money, it is sold for that amount. 卖得, 售得(某价钱). ❖ *The painting is expected to fetch between two and three million pounds.* 这幅画有望卖到200万至300万镑. VB, V n

3 ➥ 又见 **far-fetched, fetching.**

›fetch up.

If you **fetch up** somewhere, you arrive there, especially when you have not planned to go there. 到达(某地、尤指事先没有计划要到的地方). PHR-V, V P prep/adv, INFORMAL

fetch·ing /ˈfetʃɪŋ/.

If you describe someone or something as **fetching**, you mean that they look very attractive. 迷人的, 吸引人的. ❖ *...a fetching outfit.* 一套漂亮迷人的服装. ADJ-GRADED

fete /feɪt/ **fetes, feting, feted;** [美]拼作 **fête.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **fete** is an event that is usually held outdoors and includes competitions, entertainments, and the selling of second-hand or home-made goods. 游乐会、游艺会(通常在户外举办的、包括比赛、娱乐和出售二手货或自制货品). N-COUNT

2 If someone **is feted**, they are celebrated, welcomed, or admired by the public. 受到祝贺; 受欢迎; 受尊敬. VB: be V-ed

fet·id /ˈfetɪd, ˈfiː-/; [英]又拼作 **foetid.**

Fetid water or air has a very strong unpleasant smell. (水、空气)非常难闻的, 有恶臭的. ADJ-GRADED, FORMAL

fet·ish /ˈfetɪʃ/ **fetishes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone has a **fetish**, they have an unusually strong liking for a particular object or activity, as a way of getting sexual pleasure. (对某物或某行为的)异乎寻常的强烈喜好(以获取性快感); 迷恋. N-COUNT ◢ **fet·ish·ist** /ˈfetɪʃɪst/, **fetishists.** You can refer to someone who has a fetish as a **fetishist**. 恋物狂. ❖ *...a foot fetishist.* 恋足狂. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone has a **fetish** for doing something, you disapprove of the fact that they do it very often or enjoy it very much. (贬义)癖好. ❖ *The Conservatives said Labour had a fetish for increasing taxes.* 保守党说工党有增税的癖好. N-COUNT, PRAGMATICS

3 In some cultures, a **fetish** is an object which is considered to have religious importance or magical powers. 神物(某些文化中具有宗教意义或魔力的器物). N-COUNT

fet·lock /ˈfetlɒk/ **fetlocks.**

A horse's **fetlock** is the back part of its leg, just above the hoof. (马腿后部位于马蹄之上的)球节, 肢关节. N-COUNT

fet·ter /ˈfetə/ **fetters, fettering, fettered.**

1 If you **are fettered** by something, it prevents you from behaving or moving freely. (被)束缚; (被)阻碍. ❖ *The government has arrested thousands and fettered the media.* 政府逮捕了几千人,还阻碍媒体报道. VB: be V-ed, LITERARY, V n

2 You can use **fetters** to refer to things such as rules or responsibilities that you dislike because they prevent you from behaving in the way you want. 桎梏; 束缚; 羁绊. ❖ *...the fetters of social convention.* 社会习俗的束缚. N-PLURAL, PRAGMATICS, LITERARY

3 Especially in former times, **fetters** were chains for a prisoner's feet. (尤指从前犯人的)脚镣. N-COUNT

fet·tle /ˈfetəl/.

If you say that someone or something is **in fine fettle**, you are emphasizing that they are in very good health or condition. 身体十分健康, 身体状况极好. PHR, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL

fe·tus /ˈfiːtəs/.

➥ 见 **foetus.**

feud /fjuːd/ **feuds, feuding, feuded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If one person or group **feuds** with another, they have a quarrel that lasts a long time. 长期争斗; 结世仇. ❖ *He feuded with his ex-wife.* 他与前妻长期不和. V-RECIP, V with n. *Their families had feuded since their teenage daughters quarrelled two years ago.* 自从两家的女孩两年前发生争吵之后,这两家就结下了怨仇. pl-n V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a long and bitter feud between the state government and the villagers.* 州政府与村民之间长期的深仇大恨. N-COUNT

feu·dal /ˈfjuːdəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Feudal means relating to the system in which people were given land and protection by people of higher rank, and worked and fought for them in return. 封建的; 封建制度的; 封地的. ❖ *...the emperor and his feudal barons.* 君王与他分封的男爵. ADJ: ADJ n ◢ **feu·dal·ism** /ˈfjuːdəlɪzəm/. **Feudalism** is a feudal system. 封建体制. N-UNCOUNT

fe·ver /ˈfiːvə/ **fevers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you have a **fever** when you are ill, you have a body temperature that is higher than usual and a quick heartbeat. 发烧, 发热. N-VAR

➥ 又见 **hay fever, scarlet fever.**

◢ **fe·vered** /ˈfiːvəd/ ❖ *Voices whirled in her fevered brain.* 各种声音在她发热的脑袋里盘旋. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **fever** is extreme excitement or agitation about something. 高度兴奋; 极度躁动. ❖ *Angie waited in a fever of excitement.* 安吉非常兴奋地等待着. N-COUNT ◢ **fevered** ❖ *...fevered speculation over the leadership.* 对领导职位的极热烈的揣测. ADJ-GRADED

fe·ver·ish /ˈfiːvərɪʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Feverish** activity is done extremely quickly, often in a state of agitation because you want to finish it as soon as possible. 紧急匆忙的. ❖ *...feverish last minute negotiations.* 急忙的最后一分钟谈判. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **fe·ver·ish·ly** ❖ *Volunteers are working feverishly to remove the heavy snow.* 志愿者们正急忙清除着厚厚的积雪. ADV-GRADED, ADV with v

2 **Feverish** emotion is characterized by extreme agitation or excitement. 极度兴奋的; 万分激动的. ❖ *...a state of feverish excitement.* 万分激动的状态. ADJ: ADJ n

3 If you are **feverish**, you are suffering from a fever. 发烧的，发热的。 ADJ-GRADED ◢ **feverishly** ❖ *He slept feverishly all afternoon.* 他发着烧，睡了整整一下午。 ADV-GRADED

,fever 'pitch.
If something is at **fever pitch**, it is in an extremely active or excited state. 高度兴奋；极为激动。❖ *Frances kept talking, her mind at fever pitch.* 弗朗西丝滔滔不绝地说着，心情极其激动。 N-UNCOUNT

few /fju:/ **fewer, fewest.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You use **a few** to indicate that you are talking about a small number of people or things. 一些，一点，少许。You can also say **a very few**. 很少一点，极少。❖ *I gave a dinner party for a few close friends.* 我设宴招待了几个密友。 *Here are a few more ideas to consider.* 还有一些想法可以考虑。 DET
➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词。❖ *A strict diet is appropriate for only a few.* 严格的节食只适合极少数人。 PRON
➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词。❖ *...a little tea-party I'm giving for a few of the teachers.* 我为几位老师准备的小小茶会。 QUANT
2 You use **few** after adjectives and determiners to indicate that you are talking about a small number of things or people. (用于形容词和限定词之后表示数量较小的人或事物)少数的。❖ *The past few weeks of her life had been the most pleasant she could remember.* 过去几个星期的生活是她记忆中最快乐的时光。 *A train would pass through there every few minutes.* 每隔短短几分钟就会有一辆火车驶过那里。 ADJ
3 You use **few** to emphasize that there are only a small number of people or things. You can use 'so', 'too' and 'very' in front of **few**. (强调数量极小的人或事物，前面可加so, too, very)很少；几乎没有。❖ *She had few friends.* 她没几个朋友。 *Very few firms collect the tax.* 没几家公司收税。 DET PRAGMATICS
➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词。❖ *The trouble is that few want to buy.* 问题是几乎没人想买。 PRON
➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词。❖ *Few of the beach houses still had lights on.* 几乎没有几幢临海的屋子还亮着灯。 QUANT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词。❖ *...spending her few waking hours in front of the TV.* 在电视机前度过她仅有的清醒的几个小时。 *His memories of his father are few.* 他对他的父亲没什么记忆。 ADJ-GRADED
4 **The few** means a small set of people considered as separate from the majority, often because they share an opportunity or quality that the others do not have. (通常指具有大部分人没有的机会或品质的)少数人。❖ *...a system built on academic excellence for the few.* 为少数人服务的建立在优秀学术上的体制。 N-SING *the* N
5 Things that are **few and far between** are very rare or uncommon. 罕见的，稀有的；难得的。❖ *Successful women politicians are few and far between.* 成功的女政治家真是寥寥无几。 PHR
6 You use **as few as** before a number to suggest that it is surprisingly small. (用于数字前表示惊人的少)少至... ❖ *The factory may make as few as 1,500 cars this year.* 今年工厂可能仅生产1,500辆轿车。 PHR
7 You use **no fewer than** to emphasize that a number is surprisingly large. (强调数目大得惊人)不少于...；至少。❖ *No fewer than thirteen foreign ministers attended the session.* 至少有13位外交部长参加了此次会议。 PHR PRAGMATICS
8 You use **a good few** and **not a few** when you are referring to quite a lot of things or people. 许多，相当多。❖ *I think a good few of the others were like me, a bit confused.* 我想其他许多人和我一样，都有点儿糊涂了。 PHR
9 If you say that someone **has had a few too many** or **has had a few**, you mean that they have drunk too much alcohol. 喝多了，喝醉了。 PHR

fey /feɪ/.
If you describe someone as **fey**, you mean that they behave in a shy, childish, or unpredictable way, and you are often suggesting that this is unnatural or insincere. 害羞得不自然的；孩子气的；难以捉摸的。 ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

fez /fez/ **fezzes.**
A **fez** is a round red hat with no brim, which has a flat top with a tassel hanging from it. (顶部有穗的)平顶无边红毡帽，土耳其毡帽。 N-COUNT

ff. ◆◇◇◇◇
In a book or journal, when **ff.** is written after a particular page or line number, it means 'and the following pages or lines'. (指书本等的某页或某行)及其后的几页(或几行)。❖ *... p. 173 ff.* 第173页及其后几页。

fi·an·cé /fi'ɒnseɪ, AM ˌfi:ɑ:n'seɪ/ **fiancés.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A woman's **fiancé** is the man to whom she is engaged to be married. 未婚夫。 N-COUNT

fi·an·cée /fi'ɒnseɪ, AM ˌfi:ɑ:n'seɪ/ **fiancées.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A man's **fiancée** is the woman to whom he is engaged to be married. 未婚妻。 N-COUNT

fi·as·co /fi'æskəʊ/ **fiascos.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe an event or attempt to do something as a **fiasco**, you are emphasizing that it fails completely. 彻底失败，惨败。❖ *From our point of view the race had been a complete fiasco.* 在我们看来，这次赛跑是个彻底的失败。 N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

fiat /'fi:æt, 'faɪ-/ **fiats.**
If something is done by **fiat**, it is done because of an official order given by someone in authority. (当权者的)命令。 N-COUNT also *by* N FORMAL

fib /fɪb/ **fibs, fibbing, fibbed.**
1 A **fib** is a small unimportant lie. 无关紧要的小谎言。❖ *She told innocent fibs like anyone else.* 像其他人一样，她撒一些天真的无伤大雅的小谎。 N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 If someone **is fibbing**, they are telling lies. 撒谎。 VB V INFORMAL

fi·bre /'faɪbə/ **fibres;** [美]拼作 **fiber.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **fibre** is a thin thread of a natural or artificial substance, especially one that is used to make cloth or rope. (尤指制作布、绳等物用的天然或人造)纤维。 N-COUNT
2 A particular **fibre** is a type of cloth or other material that is made from or consists of threads. 纤维制品；织物。❖ *The ball is made of rattan — a natural fibre.* 这个球是用一种天然材料—藤条做成的。 N-VAR
3 A **fibre** is a thin piece of flesh like a thread which connects nerve cells in your body or which muscles are made of. (连结身体的神经细胞或构成肌肉的)纤维。❖ *the nerve fibres.* 神经纤维。 N-COUNT
4 **Fibre** consists of parts of plants or seeds that your body cannot digest. (植物或种子中人体无法消化的部分)纤维，纤维质。 N-UNCOUNT

fibre·glass /'faɪbəglɑ:s, -glæs/; [美]拼作 **fiberglass**.
1 **Fibreglass** is plastic strengthened with short, thin threads of glass. (掺有细而短的玻璃丝的)强化塑胶，玻璃塑胶。 N-UNCOUNT
2 **Fibreglass** is a material made from short, thin threads of glass which can be used to stop heat escaping. (由细而短的玻璃丝制成的防止热量散失的)玻璃纤维；玻璃棉。 N-UNCOUNT

,fibre 'optics; [美]拼作 **fiber optics**. The form **fibre optic** is used as a modifier. fibre optic 用作前置修饰语。
Fibre optics is the use of long thin threads of glass to carry information in the form of light. 光导纤维；光纤。❖ *...fibre optic cables.* 光缆。 N-UNCOUNT

fi·broid /'faɪbrɔɪd/ **fibroids.**
Fibroids are lumps of fibrous tissue that form in a woman's uterus, often causing pain. (女性)子宫纤维瘤(往往会引起疼痛)。 N-COUNT

fi·brous /'faɪbrəs/.
A **fibrous** object or substance contains a lot of fibres or fibre, or looks as if it does. 含纤维的；纤维状的。 ADJ-GRADED

fibu·la /'fɪbjʊlə/ **fibulae.**
Your **fibula** is the outer of the two bones in the lower part of your leg. 腓骨(两根小腿骨外侧那一根)。 N-COUNT MEDICAL

fick·le /'fɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **fickle**, you disapprove of them because they keep changing their mind about what they like or want. (贬义)易变的，变化无常的。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **fick·le·ness** ❖ *...the fickleness of businessmen and politicians.* 商人和政客的出尔反尔。 N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that something is **fickle**, you mean that it often changes and is unreliable. 多变的；不可靠的。❖ *Orta's weather can be fickle.* 奥尔塔的天气可能会变幻无常。 ADJ-GRADED

F

fic·tion /ˈfɪkʃən/ **fictions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Fiction** refers to books and stories about imaginary people and events, rather than about real people or events. 小说. ❖ *Diana is a writer of historical fiction.* 黛安娜是历史小说作家. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

➻ 又见 **science fiction**.

◢**fic·tion·al** /ˈfɪkʃənəl/ ❖ *Ulverton is a fictional village on the Wessex Downs.* 乌尔弗顿是一座存在小说中、位于西撒克斯丘陵地区的村庄. ADJ

2 Something that is **fiction** is not true. 虚假之事; 虚构. ❖ *The truth or fiction of this story has never been truly determined.* 这一报道的真伪从未得到过确切的证明. *Total recycling is a fiction.* 完全的回收是不可能之事. N-VAR

fic·tion·al·ize /ˈfɪkʃənəlaɪz/ **fictionalizes, fictionalizing, fictionalized;** [英]又拼作 **fictionalise**.

To **fictionalize** an account of something that really happened means to tell it as a story, with some details changed or added. (通过改变或添加细节)使(真实事件)小说化. ❖ *...a fictionalised account of a true and horrific story.* 一个真实而恐怖的事件以小说的形式来描述. VB V n V-ed

fic·ti·tious /fɪkˈtɪʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Fictitious** is used to describe something that is false or does not exist, although some people claim that it is true or exists. 假的; 虚构的. ❖ *We're interested in the source of these fictitious rumours.* 我们对这些子虚乌有的谣言的来源感兴趣. ADJ

2 A **fictitious** character, thing, or event occurs in a story, play, or film but never really existed or happened. (故事、戏剧或电影中人物、事物或事件)虚构的. ADJ

fid·dle /ˈfɪdəl/ **fiddles, fiddling, fiddled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **fiddle with** an object, you keep moving it or touching it with your fingers. (用手指)拨弄, 摆弄. ❖ *Harriet fiddled with a pen on the desk.* 哈丽雅特不停地摆弄桌上的一支钢笔. VB V with n

2 If you **fiddle with** something, you change it in minor ways. 稍作修改. ❖ *She told Whistler that his portrait of her was finished and to stop fiddling with it.* 她对惠斯勒说他给她画的画像已完成, 不必再作改动. VB V with n

3 If you **fiddle with** a machine, you adjust it. 拨弄, 摆弄(机器). ❖ *Someone fiddled with the engine, so we couldn't start the car.* 有人动过发动机了, 我们无法开动车子. VB V with n

4 If someone **fiddles** financial documents, they alter them dishonestly so that they get money for themselves. 窜改, 涂改, 伪造(账目). ❖ *Stop fiddling your expenses account.* 不要再涂改你的开支账目. ◢**fid·dling** ❖ *...evidence of fiddling in the firm's Treasury-bond department.* 公司的国库券管理部伪造账目的证据. VB INFORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

5 A **fiddle** is a dishonest action or scheme in which someone gets money for themselves. 诈骗; 骗局. ❖ *...a £1 million car insurance fiddle.* 价值100万镑的汽车保险诈骗. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

6 Some people call violins **fiddles**, especially when they are used to play folk music. 小提琴(尤指用于演奏民间音乐). ◢**fid·dler, fiddlers.** A **fiddler** is someone who plays the violin, especially one who plays folk music. (尤指演奏民间音乐的)小提琴手. N-VAR N-COUNT

7 If you say that someone **is fiddling while Rome burns** or **fiddling while** something **burns**, you mean that they are not dealing with a dangerous situation but instead are doing useless things or pretending that nothing is wrong. 情况紧急却视而不见. ❖ *Congress fiddles while the financial system burns.* 财政系统出现了燃眉之急, 可是国会却视而不见. PHR

8 If you **play second fiddle** to someone, your position is less important than theirs in something that you are doing together. 当第二把手; 居次要地位. PHR

▸**fiddle about** or **fiddle around.** The form **fiddle about** is mainly used in British English. 主要用于英国英语.

1 If you **fiddle about** or **fiddle around** with a machine, you do things to it to try and make it work. 试图修理(机器). ❖ *Two of them got out to fiddle around with the engine.* 他们中的两个人出来摆弄发动机. PHR-V V P V P with n Also V P

2 If someone **fiddles about** or **fiddles around**, they waste time doing unimportant things instead of dealing with important problems. 把时间浪费在(无足轻重的事情)上; 虚度. ❖ *He wastes time fiddling about with minor matters.* 他把时间都浪费在做无关紧要的小事情上. PHR-V V P V P with n

3 If you say that someone is **fiddling about with** or **fiddling around with** something, you mean that they are changing it in a way that you disapprove of. 胡乱改动, 窜改. ❖ *They're fiddling around with the budget.* 他们在胡乱改动预算方案. PHR-V V P with n

fid·dly /ˈfɪdəli/ **fiddlier, fiddliest.**

Something that is **fiddly** is difficult to do or use, because it involves small or complicated objects. 难弄的, 费事的; 烦琐的. ❖ *Fish can be fiddly to cook.* 做鱼可能很费事. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

fi·del·ity /fɪˈdelɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Fidelity** is loyalty to a person, organization, or set of beliefs. (对人、组织或信仰的)忠诚, 忠贞. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 **Fidelity** is being loyal to your husband, wife, or partner by not having a sexual relationship with anyone else. (对丈夫、妻子或情人的)忠诚, 忠贞. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **fidelity** of something such as a report or translation is its degree of accuracy. (报道、译文等的)忠实. N-UNCOUNT with poss

fidg·et /ˈfɪdʒɪt/ **fidgets, fidgeting, fidgeted.**

If you **fidget**, you keep changing your position slightly or moving or touching something, for example because you are nervous or bored. (因紧张或厌烦等而)坐立不安; 不断移动或触摸(某物). ❖ *Brenda fidgeted in her seat.* 布伦达在位子上坐立不安. *He fidgeted with his tie.* 他不停地摸领带. ◢**fidg·ety** ❖ *Everyone was restless and fidgety.* 人人都烦躁不安. VB V V with n ADJ-GRADED

fief /fiːf/ **fiefs.**

In former times, a **fief** was a piece of land given to someone by their lord, to whom they had to provide services in return. (昔日的)封地, 采邑. N-COUNT

field /fiːld/ **fields, fielding, fielded.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **field** is an area of grass, for example in a park or on a farm. A **field** is also an area of land on which a crop is grown. (公园、农场等地的)草地; 土地; 田野. ❖ *...a field of wheat.* 一片麦田. *They went for walks together in the fields.* 他们一起到田野里散步. N-COUNT

2 A sports **field** is an area of grass where sports are played. 运动场(地). ❖ *Hastings was helped from the field with ankle injuries.* 因足踝受伤, 黑斯廷斯在他人的帮助下离开了运动场. N-COUNT

3 A **field** is an area of land or sea bed under which large amounts of a mineral have been found. (陆地、海底的)矿产地; 矿区. ❖ *...an extensive natural gas field.* 一片辽阔的天然气产地. N-COUNT

4 A magnetic, gravitational, or electric **field** is the area in which that particular force is strong enough to have an effect. 场, 磁场(磁、重力和电等特定力量影响的区域). N-COUNT

5 ➻ 又见 **coalfield, minefield, playing field, snowfield**.

6 You can refer to the area where fighting or other military action in a war takes place as the **field** or the **field of battle**. 战场. N-COUNT

7 The **field** is a way of referring to all the competitors taking part in a particular race or sports contest. (某一运动或比赛的)全体参赛者. ❖ *The two most broadly experienced riders led the field.* 两名经验最丰富的骑手领先于其他所有参赛者. N-COLL-COUNT

8 Your **field** of vision or your visual **field** is the area that you can see without turning your head. 视野, 视域. N-COUNT with supp

9 A particular **field** is a particular subject of study or type of activity. (某特定研究课题或活动的)领域, 范围, 界. ❖ *Each of the authors of the tapes is an expert in his field.* 这些磁带的每一位创作者都是他们各自领域的行家. N-COUNT

10 If you say that someone **leads the field** in a particular activity, you mean that they are better, more active, or more successful than everyone else who is involved in it. (在某活动中)领先. PHR

11 Work or study that is done in the **field** is done in a real, natural environment rather than in a theoretical way or in controlled conditions. 实地; 现场. ❖ *...field trips to observe* N-SING

plants and animals. 观察动植物的实地考察旅行.

12 In a game of cricket, baseball, or rounders, the team that is **fielding** is trying to get the other team out by catching and throwing the ball. (板球、棒球或圆场棒球中)接(球)、扔(球). VB: V

◢ **field·er, fielders** ❖ *The right fielder threw the ball back.* 右边的接球手把球扔了回去. N-COUNT ◢ **field·ing** ❖ *Their bowling performance was very good, their fielding very sharp.* 他们的保龄球打得非常棒, 扔球非常准. N-UNCOUNT

13 If a team or political party **fields** certain players or candidates, they choose them to take part in a particular game, contest, or election. (球队)派出(队员参赛); (政党)派出(候选人参选). VB: V n

14 If you say that someone **fields** a question or enquiry, you mean that they answer it or deal with it, usually successfully. (出色地)应答, 回答(提问或询问). VB: V n JOURNALISM

15 If someone **is having a field day**, they are very busy doing something that they enjoy, even though it may be hurtful for other people. 忙于做自己喜欢的事(虽然可能有害于别人). ❖ *In our absence the office gossips are probably having a field day.* 我们不在的时候, 办公室那些多嘴的人可能正忙着说三道四呢. PHR

16 If someone **plays the field**, they have a number of different romantic or sexual relationships. 与许多人谈恋爱(或发生性关系). PHR INFORMAL

'field event, field events.

A **field event** is an athletics contest such as the high jump or throwing the javelin, rather than a race. (与径赛相对)田赛(如跳高、掷标枪等). N-COUNT

,field 'marshal, field marshals; 又拼作 field-marshal. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **field marshal** is an officer in the army who has the highest rank. 陆军元帅. N-COUNT

'field mouse, field mice; 又拼作 fieldmouse.

A **field mouse** is a mouse with a long tail that lives in fields and woods. 田鼠. N-COUNT

'field sport, field sports.

Hunting, shooting birds, and fishing with a rod are referred to as **field sports** when they are done mainly for pleasure. 野外运动(如狩猎、射鸟或钓鱼, 主要作为娱乐). N-COUNT

'field-test, field-tests, field-testing, field-tested.

If you **field-test** a new piece of equipment, you test it in a real, natural environment. 现场试验, 实地试验. VB: V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Field tests are to be carried out.* 将进行现场试验. N-COUNT

field·work /ˈfiːldwɜːk/.

Fieldwork is the gathering of information in a real, natural environment, rather than in a laboratory or classroom. 实地考察, 现场调查. N-UNCOUNT

fiend /fiːnd/ fiends.

A **fiend** is someone who is extremely wicked or cruel. (指人)恶魔, 魔鬼. ❖ *...such a saint to his patients and such a fiend to his children.* 对病人是这样一个圣人而对自己的孩子竟是如此一个恶魔. N-COUNT WRITTEN

fiend·ish /ˈfiːndɪʃ/.

1 A **fiendish** plan, action, or device is very clever or imaginative. (计划、行动或装置)极巧妙的; 极具想象力的. ❖ *...a fiendish plot.* 一个巧妙的计谋. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL ◢ **fiend·ish·ly** ❖ *This figure is reached by a fiendishly clever equation.* 这一数字是通过一个极巧妙的方程式算出的. ADV

2 A **fiendish** problem or task is very difficult and challenging. (问题、任务)非常困难的, 富有挑战性的. ❖ *...the fiendish difficulty of the questions.* 问题的极大难度. ADJ-GRADED: ADJ n INFORMAL ◢ **fiendishly** ❖ *America's trade laws are fiendishly complex.* 美国有关贸易的法律极为错综复杂. ADV: ADV adj

3 A **fiendish** person enjoys being cruel. 残酷的, 凶残的, 冷酷的. ❖ *This was a fiendish act of wickedness.* 这是一种悲毒残忍的行为. ADJ-GRADED

fierce /fɪəs/ fiercer, fiercest. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **fierce** animal or person is very aggressive or angry. (动物或人)十分好斗的; 狂暴易怒的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **fierce·ly** ❖ *'I don't know,' she said fiercely.* '我不知道!' 她怒气冲冲地说. ADV-GRADED

2 **Fierce** feelings, actions, or conditions are very intense and strong. (感情、行动或情况)猛烈的, 激烈的. ❖ *A fierce battle has been raging all day.* 激烈的战斗已打了一整天. *...a fierce storm which went on for five days.* 持续了五天的猛烈的暴风雪. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **fiercely** ❖ *He has always been ambitious and fiercely competitive.* 他总是雄心勃勃, 非常好胜. *A lorry had just been set on fire and was burning fiercely.* 一辆货车刚刚着火, 火势正猛. ADV-GRADED

fiery /ˈfaɪəri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **fiery**, you mean that it is burning strongly or contains fire. 猛烈燃烧的; 含火的. ❖ *A helicopter crashed in a fiery explosion in Vallejo.* 一架直升机在瓦列霍坠毁, 爆炸引起熊熊大火. ADJ LITERARY

2 You can use **fiery** for emphasis when you are referring to bright colours such as red or orange. (强调色彩)强烈的, 似火的, 火红色的. ❖ *Overhead the sky is a fiery red.* 头顶的天空火红一片. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS LITERARY

3 If you describe food or drink as **fiery**, you mean that it has a strong hot or spicy taste. (食物、饮料)味道刺激的, 辛辣的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

4 If you describe someone as **fiery**, you mean that they express very strong emotions, especially anger. (感情, 尤指愤怒)强烈的, 暴烈的. ❖ *She had a fiery temper.* 她脾气暴躁. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

fi·es·ta /fiˈestə/ fiestas.

A **fiesta** is a time of public entertainment and parties, usually on a religious holiday, especially in Spain or Latin America. (尤指西班牙或拉丁美洲的、通常为宗教性的)狂欢节日. N-COUNT

fife /faɪf/ fifes.

A **fife** is a small pipe-shaped musical instrument. 横笛. N-COUNT

fif·teen /ˌfɪfˈtiːn/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Fifteen is the number 15. 十五. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

fif·teenth /ˌfɪfˈtiːnθ/. ♦♦♦♦◇

The **fifteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number fifteen. 第十五. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

fifth /fɪfθ/ fifths. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **fifth** item in a series is the one that you count as number five. 第五. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

2 A **fifth** is one of five equal parts of something. 五分之一. FRACTION

fif·ti·eth /ˈfɪftiəθ/. ♦♦♦♦◇

The **fiftieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number fifty. 第五十. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

fif·ty /ˈfɪfti/ fifties. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Fifty** is the number 50. 五十. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 When you talk about the **fifties**, you are referring to numbers between 50 and 59. 50至59之间的数字. If you are **in your fifties**, you are aged between 50 and 59. (年龄)50多岁(50到59岁之间). If the temperature is **in the fifties**, the temperature is between 50 and 59 degrees. (气温)50多度(50到59度之间). N-PLURAL

3 **The fifties** is the decade between 1950 and 1959. 1950年代. ❖ *He began performing in the early fifties.* 他从20世纪50年代初开始从事表演. N-PLURAL: the N

,fifty-'fifty.

1 If something such as money or property is divided **fifty-fifty** between two people, each person gets half of it. (钱、财产等)平分, 对半分, 各一半. ❖ *The proceeds of the sale are split fifty-fifty.* 销售赢利双方平分. ADV: ADV after v INFORMAL

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The firm was owned on a fifty-fifty basis by the two parent companies.* 该公司由其两家母公司各持一半股份. ADJ

2 If there is a **fifty-fifty** chance of something happening, it is equally likely to happen as not to happen. (事情发生的可能性)占一半的. ❖ *You've got a fifty-fifty chance of being right.* 你有一半的可能性是对的. ADJ INFORMAL

fig /fɪg/ figs. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **fig** is a soft sweet fruit that grows in hot countries. It is full of tiny seeds. The tree on which figs grow is called a **fig** or a **fig tree**. 无花果(一种生长于气候炎热地区、包含细小种子、味甜质软的水果); 无花果树. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone doesn't **care a fig** or doesn't **give a fig** about something, you are emphasizing that they think PHR PRAGMATICS

it is unimportant or that they are not interested in it. 认为...(无关)紧要; 对...(不)感兴趣. ❖ *I do not give a fig what society thinks.* 我不在乎人们怎么想. DATED, INFORMAL

fig.

◆◇◇◇◇

1 In books and magazines, **fig.** is used as an abbreviation for **figure** in order to tell the reader which illustration or diagram is being referred to. (figure 的缩写形式,指书刊里的)插图、图表. ❖ *Draw the basic outlines in black felt-tip pen (see fig 4).* 用黑色毡头笔画出基本轮廓(见图4).

➻ 又见 **figure** **11**.

2 In some dictionaries and language books, **fig.** is used as an abbreviation for **figurative**. (用于某些词典或语言类书籍中) figurative 的缩写形式.

fight /faɪt/ fights, fighting, fought.

◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **fight** something unpleasant, you try in a determined way to prevent it or stop it happening. 阻止,制止(不愉快的事情发生); 与...斗争. ❖ *More units to fight forest fires are planned.* 已经计划派更多单位来扑灭森林大火. *I've spent a lifetime fighting against racism and prejudice.* 我毕生都在与种族歧视和偏见斗争. VB V n V against n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the fight against drug addiction.* 反对吸毒的斗争. N-COUNT

2 If you **fight** for something, you try in a determined way to get it or achieve it. 为...而斗争. ❖ *We had fought to hold on to the company.* 我们曾经极力争取不变卖公司. *The team has fought its way to the cup final.* 球队终于打进了杯赛决赛. VB V for n V to-inf V way prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the fight for justice.* 为正义而进行的斗争. N-COUNT

3 If two armies or groups **fight** a battle, they oppose each other with weapons. 打仗,开战. ❖ *Police fought a gun battle with a gang which used hand grenades against them.* 警察与用手榴弹攻击他们的一伙人发生了枪战. *The Sioux had always fought other tribes for territorial rights.* 苏族人总是为争夺土地与其他部落发生战斗. *The rival militias have been fighting for more than two years.* 敌对民兵队已经打了两年多的仗. V-RECIP pl-n V n V n with n V n pl-n V

4 If a person or army **fights** in a battle or a war, they take part in it. 参战. ❖ *I would sooner go to prison than fight for this country.* 我宁愿去尽快蹲监狱也不愿为这个国家去打仗. *My father did leave his university to fight the Germans.* 我父亲真的离开大学去打德国人了. *Rebels fought their way into the capital.* 叛乱分子一路打进了首都. VB V V for n V n V way prep/adv

➻ 又见 **dogfight**.

◢ **fight·ing** ❖ *More than nine hundred people have died in the fighting.* 已有900多人死于这次战斗. N-UNCOUNT

5 If one person **fights** with another, the two people hit or kick each other because they want to hurt each other. 打架,打斗. ❖ *I did fight him, I punched him but it was like hitting a wall.* 我真的打了他,我朝他猛击一拳,却像打在一堵墙上. *I refuse to act that way when my kids fight.* 我的孩子们打架时我不愿那样做. *You get a lot of unruly drunks fighting each other.* 你看到许多无法无天的醉鬼在相互打架. V-RECIP V with n V n pl-n V pl-n V pron-recip

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He had had a fight with Smith.* 他和史密斯打了一架. N-COUNT

6 If one person **fights** with another, they have an angry disagreement or quarrel. 与...发生激烈争论(或争吵). ❖ *Gwendolen started fighting her teachers.* 格温德琳开始同她的老师激烈争吵起来. *Mostly, they fight about paying bills.* 大多数时候,他们是为付账单争吵. V-RECIP V with n INFORMAL V n pl-n V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He had a big fight with his dad.* 他同父亲大吵了一场. N-COUNT

7 To **fight** means to take part in a boxing match. 参加拳击比赛. ❖ *I'd like to fight him because he's undefeated.* 我要与他打一场,因为他还没有被打败过. VB V V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The referee stopped the fight.* 裁判制止了拳击打斗. N-COUNT

8 If you **fight** an election, you are a candidate in the election and try to win it. 参加(竞选以期获胜). VB V n

9 You can use **fight** to refer to a contest such as an election or a sports match. (指竞选或体育比赛中的)战斗、争战. ❖ *... the fight for the US Presidency.* 争夺美国总统一职. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

10 If you **fight** a case or a court action, you persevere in suing someone, or put forward a defence when you are sued or charged with something. 为(诉讼)而斗争; (受到指控时)为(自己)辩护; 打(官司). ❖ *Watkins sued the Army and fought his case in various courts for 10 years.* 沃特金斯控告军队,而且为此上各个法庭告了整整10年. VB V n

11 **Fight** is the desire or ability to keep fighting. 斗志; 战斗力. ❖ *I thought that we had a lot of fight in us.* 我觉得我们有很强的战斗力. N-UNCOUNT

12 If you **fight** your way to a place, you move towards it with great difficulty, for example because there are a lot of people or obstacles in your way. (克服巨大困难,如路上有许多人或障碍等)闯出一条路来. ❖ *Peter fought his way through a blizzard to save one of the chickens.* 彼得顶风冒雪去抢救其中一只小鸡. VB V way prep/adv

13 If you **fight** an emotion or desire, you try very hard not to feel it, show it, or act on it, but do not always succeed. 抑制,克制,抵御(情感、欲望). ❖ *He fought with the urge to smoke.* 他努力克制吸烟的欲望. *He fought to be patient with her.* 他强制自己耐心对待她. VB V n V with n V to-inf

14 If you **fight for breath**, you try to breathe but find it very difficult. 呼吸困难,气喘吁吁. PHR

15 If you have a **fighting chance** of doing or achieving something, it is possible that you will do or achieve it, but only if you make a great effort or are very lucky. 来之不易的机会,难得的机会. PHR

16 If you describe someone as **fighting fit**, you are emphasizing that they are very fit or healthy. (身体)非常棒,非常健康. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

17 ➻ to **fight a losing battle**: 见 **battle**.

➻ to **fight fire with fire**: 见 **fire**.

➻ to **fight for** your **life**: 见 **life**.

➻ to **fight shy**: 见 **shy**.

▸fight back.

1 If you **fight back** against someone or something that is attacking or harming you, you resist them actively or attack them. 抵抗; 还击. ❖ *The teenage attackers fled when the two men fought back.* 这些少年袭击者见到两名男子还击便逃跑了. PHR-V V P against n V P

2 If you **fight back** an emotion or a desire, you try very hard not to feel it, show it, or act on it. 努力克制,竭力抑制(情感、欲望). ❖ *She fought back the tears.* 她竭力忍住眼泪. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸fight down.

If you **fight down** an emotion or a desire, you try very hard not to feel it, show it, or act on it. 努力克制,竭力抑制(情感、欲望). ❖ *Meg fought down the desire to run.* 梅格努力克制住想跑的欲望. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸fight off.

1 If you **fight off** something, for example an illness or an unpleasant feeling, you succeed in getting rid of it and in not letting it overcome you. 成功地摆脱(疾病或不愉快的感觉等). ❖ *All day she had fought off the impulse to telephone Harry.* 整整一天她都在克制自己想给哈里打电话的冲动. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **fight off** someone who has attacked you, you fight with them, and succeed in making them go away or stop attacking you. 击退,打退. ❖ *The woman fought off the attacker.* 这名女子打退了袭击者. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸fight out.

If two people or groups **fight** something **out**, they fight or argue until one of them wins. 打架,争吵(直到某一方获胜); 斗争到底; 彻底解决. ❖ *He gets up and walks away leaving his team-mates to fight it out.* 他起身走开了,让他的队友们去争出个结果来. *Malcolm continued to fight it out with Julien.* 马尔科姆继续同朱利恩打,非要打出个结果来不可. *He urged the president to fight out the issue in the November election.* 他敦促总统争取在11月大选时解决这一问题. PHR-V-RECIP pl-n V it P V it P with n pl-n V P noun Also V P n with n

fight·back /ˈfaɪtbæk/.

A **fightback** is an effort made by a person or group of people to get back into a strong position when they seem likely to lose N-SING BRITISH

something such as a sports match. 反击，回击. ❖ *The West Indies have staged a dramatic fightback.* 西印度群岛的人们发动了一场激烈的反击. JOURNALISM

fight·er /ˈfaɪtə/ **fighters.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **fighter** or a **fighter plane** is a fast military aircraft that is used for destroying other aircraft. 战斗机，歼击机. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **fighter**, you approve of them because they continue trying to achieve things in spite of great difficulties or opposition. 战士，斗士，勇士. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

3 A **fighter** is a person who physically fights another person. 打架者；打人者. ❖ *a tough little street fighter.* 爱在街头闹事的凶狠的小打手. N-COUNT

4 ➞ 又见 **fire fighter, freedom fighter, prize fighter.**

ˈfig leaf, fig leaves.

1 A **fig leaf** is a large leaf which comes from the fig tree. A fig leaf is sometimes used in painting and sculpture to cover the genitals of a nude body. 无花果树叶(有时用作绘画和雕刻中裸体生殖器上的遮盖物). N-COUNT

2 In journalism, **fig leaf** is sometimes used to refer disapprovingly to something which is intended to conceal an embarrassing and shameful situation. (掩盖某种尴尬局面或不体面之事的)遮羞布. ❖ *This deal is little more than a fig leaf for the continued destruction of the landscape.* 此事不过是用来掩盖此地风景持续遭到破坏的事实. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

fig·ment /ˈfɪgmənt/ **figments.**

If you say that something is a **figment of** someone's **imagination**, you mean that it does not really exist and that they are just imagining it. 不存在的事物，凭空想象出来的事物. PHR

fig·ura·tive /ˈfɪgərətɪv, AM -gjər-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you use a word or expression in a **figurative** sense, you use it with a more abstract or imaginative meaning than its ordinary literal one. 比喻的；象征的. ◢ **fig·ura·tive·ly** ❖ *I saw that she was, both literally and figuratively, up against a wall.* 我见她靠着一堵墙站着，这既是实况，又有象征意味. ADJ ADV

2 **Figurative** art is a style of art which attempts to show people and things realistically, as they actually look. (艺术风格)如实表现的，具象的. ADJ

fig·ure /ˈfɪgə, AM -gjər/ **figures, figuring, figured.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **figure** is a particular amount expressed as a number, especially a statistic. (尤指统计)数字，数目. ❖ *Government figures predict that one in two marriages will end in divorce.* 政府统计数字预测，每两例婚姻中有一例会以离婚告终. N-COUNT

2 A **figure** is any of the ten written symbols from 0 to 9 that are used to represent a number. (从0到9之间任何一个)数字符号. N-COUNT

3 An amount or number that is in single **figures** is between nought and nine. (个位)数. An amount or number that is in double **figures** is between ten and ninety-nine. (两位)数，(双位)数. ❖ *Inflation ran to three figures.* 通货膨胀率已达三位数. N-PLURAL adj/num N

➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...collectors' pieces which change hands for five-figure sums.* 转手价高达五位数的收藏品. COMB

4 You refer to someone that you can see as a **figure** when you cannot see them clearly or when you are describing them. 身影，人影. ❖ *A figure in a blue dress appeared in the doorway.* 有个穿蓝衣服的人在门口出现. N-COUNT

5 In art, a **figure** is a person in a drawing or a painting, or a statue of a person. 人像；肖像；雕像. N-COUNT

6 Your **figure** is the shape of your body. 体形，身材；体态. ❖ *Janet was a natural blonde with a good figure.* 珍妮特身材优美，是个天生的金发美人. N-COUNT

7 Someone who is referred to as a **figure** of a particular kind is a person who is well-known and important in some way. (著名或重要)人物. ❖ *The movement is supported by key figures in the three main political parties.* 这次运动得到了三大政党关键人物的支持. N-COUNT with supp

8 If you say that someone is, for example, a mother **figure** or a hero **figure**, you mean that other people regard them as the type of person mentioned. (某一类型人的)形象代表. N-COUNT

9 If you say that someone **cuts a** particular **figure**, you mean that they appear to other people in the way described. 以(某种形象)出现. ❖ *Today she cuts a lonely figure.* 今天她表现出孤独的样子. PHR

10 If you describe someone as a **figure of fun**, you mean that people think they are ridiculous. 荒谬可笑的人. PHR

11 In books and magazines, the diagrams which help to explain or illustrate information are referred to as **figures**. 图解；图表. ❖ *If you look at a world map (see Figure 1) you can identify the major wine-producing regions.* 看一下世界地图(见图1)，你就可以找出主要的葡萄酒产地. N-COUNT

12 In geometry, a **figure** is a shape, especially a regular shape. (几何中尤指规则的)图形. ❖ *a pentagon, a regular five-sided figure.* 五角形，一个规则的五边形. N-COUNT

13 If you **figure** that something is the case, you think or guess that it is the case. 料想；估计；猜测. ❖ *She figured that both she and Ned had learned a lot from the experience.* 她猜想她和内德都从这次经历中学到了许多东西. VB INFORMAL V that

14 If you say **'That figures'** or **'It figures'**, you mean that the fact referred to is not surprising. '那并不奇怪'；'那是预料中事'；'那是情理中事'. VB V INFORMAL

15 If someone or something **figures** in something, they appear or are included in it. 出现在...中；包括在...中. ❖ *Human rights violations figured prominently in the report.* 侵犯人权的事例在该报告中格外显眼. VB V in/on/as n

▸figure on.

If you **figure on** something, you assume that it will happen when making your plans. 预计(某事发生)；将...考虑在内. ❖ *He hadn't figured on a few obstacles.* 他没有把一些障碍考虑在内. PHR-V INFORMAL V P n/-ing

▸figure out.

If you **figure out** a solution to a problem or the reason for something, you succeed in solving it or understanding it. 找出(解决方案)；理解，弄明白. ❖ *It took them about one month to figure out how to start the equipment.* 他们花了大约一个月的时间才弄明白怎样开动这个装置. *I don't have to be a detective to figure that out.* 我不必做个侦探才能把那件事情搞清楚. PHR-V V P noun INFORMAL V P wh/that V n P

figure·head /ˈfɪgəhed, AM -gjə-/ **figureheads.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is the **figurehead** of an organization or movement, they are recognized as being its leader, although they may have little real power. 有名无实的领导人物，傀儡. N-COUNT

2 A **figurehead** is a large wooden model of a person that was put just under the pointed front of a sailing ship in former times. (古代船只的)船首饰像. N-COUNT

ˌfigure of ˈspeech, figures of speech.

A **figure of speech** is an expression or word that is used with a figurative rather than a literal meaning. 修辞格；比喻. N-COUNT

ˈfigure skating.

Figure skating is skating in attractive patterns, usually with spins and jumps. 花式溜冰，花样滑冰. N-UNCOUNT

figu·rine /ˌfɪgəˈriːn, AM -gjə-/ **figurines.**

A **figurine** is a small ornamental model of a person. 小人像. N-COUNT

fila·ment /ˈfɪləmənt/ **filaments.**

A **filament** is a very thin piece or thread of something, for example the piece of wire inside a light bulb. 细丝(如灯丝). N-COUNT

filch /fɪltʃ/ **filches, filching, filched.**

If you say that someone **filches** something, you mean they steal it, especially when you do not consider this to be a very serious crime. 偷窃(不太贵重的东西)；小偷小摸. VB V n INFORMAL

file /faɪl/ **files, filing, filed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **file** is a box or folder in which letters or documents are kept. 文件匣；文件夹. N-COUNT

2 A **file** is a collection of information about a particular person or thing. 档案；卷宗，案卷. ❖ *We already have files on people's tax details.* 我们已有了关于个人纳税详情的文件档案. · Information that is **on file** or **on** someone's **files** is recorded as part of a collection of information. 存档. ❖ *We'll keep your details on file.* 我们会把你的详细资料存档. N-COUNT PHR

F

3 In computing, a **file** is a set of related data that has its own name. (电脑)文件. N-COUNT

4 If you **file** a document, you put it in the correct file. 将(文件)归档, 存档. ❖ *They are all filed alphabetically under author.* 他们都被按作者名的字母顺序存档. VB V n

➩ **File away** means the same as **file**. 义同 file. ❖ *I'd completed all the case notes and filed them away.* 我已完成所有案例记录并将其归档. PHR-V V P noun V n P

5 When someone **files** a report or a news story, they send or give it to their employer. 发送, 送寄(报告或新闻报道). ❖ *Catherine Bond filed that report for the BBC from Nairobi.* 凯瑟琳·邦德从内罗毕向英国广播公司发了那篇报道. VB V n

6 If you **file** a formal or legal accusation, complaint, or request, you make it officially. 正式提出(诉讼、投诉或请求). ❖ *I filed for divorce on the grounds of adultery.* 我以通奸为理由正式提出离婚. VB V n V for n

7 When a group of people **files** somewhere, they walk one behind the other in a line. 排成纵队行进, 列队行进. ❖ *The group of children filed out of the house.* 这群孩子排队走出屋子. VB V prep/adv

8 A group of people who are walking or standing **single file** or **in single file** are in a line, one behind the other. 一个接一个排成队, 排成单列. PHR

9 A **file** is a hand tool which is used for rubbing hard objects to make them smooth, to shape them, or to cut through them. 锉子, 锉刀. N-COUNT

10 If you **file** an object, you smooth it, shape it, or cut it with a file. 用锉刀锉. ❖ *Manicurists are skilled at shaping and filing nails.* 修甲师对修指甲和锉指甲很在行. VB V n

11 ➥ 又见 **rank and file**.

F

fil·ial /ˈfɪliəl/.

You can use **filial** to describe the duties, feelings, or relationships which exist between a son or daughter and his or her parents. (子女与父母之间的责任、情感或关系)孝顺的. ❖ *His father would accuse him of neglecting his filial duties.* 他父亲会指责他不孝顺. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

fili·bus·ter /ˈfɪlɪbʌstə/ filibusters, filibustering, filibustered. ♦◇◇◇◇

If a politician **filibusters**, he or she makes a long slow speech in order to use up time so that a vote cannot be taken and a law cannot be passed. 阻挠议事(以冗长的发言拖延时间以阻挠选举举行或法律通过). ❖ *Republicans say they don't expect to filibuster the plan.* 共和党人说他们不想阻挠该计划的通过. VB V V n

➩ A **filibuster** is a long slow speech made for this purpose. (阻挠选举举行或法律通过的)冗长演说. N-COUNT

fili·gree /ˈfɪlɪgriː/.

The word **filigree** is used to refer to delicate ornamental designs made with gold or silver wire. (用金银丝制成的)精工图饰. N-UNCOUNT

ˈfiling cabinet, filing cabinets.

A **filing cabinet** is a piece of office furniture, usually made of metal, which has drawers in which files are kept. 档案柜, 文件柜(通常指有抽屉的金属制办公家具). N-COUNT

fill /fɪl/ fills, filling, filled. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **fill** a container or area, an amount of something enters it that is enough to make it full. 注满, 装满, 填满. ❖ *Fill a saucepan with water.* 给锅倒满水. *The victims' lungs fill quickly with fluid.* 受害者的肺部迅速灌满液体. *While the bath was filling, he padded about in his underpants.* 浴缸注水时, 他穿着内衣裤走来走去. V-ERG V n V n with n V with n V

➩ **Fill up** means the same as **fill**. 义同 fill. ❖ *Pass me your cup, Amy, and I'll fill it up for you.* 埃米, 把你的杯子递给我, 我给你盛满. *Warehouses at the frontier between the two countries fill up with sacks of rice and flour.* 两国边境处的仓库里堆满了一袋袋大米和面粉. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V n P V P

2 If something **fills** a space, it is so big, or there are such large quantities of it, that there is very little room left. 充满, 塞满, 占满. ❖ *The text fills 231 pages.* 这篇课文长达231页. VB V n

➩ **Fill up** means the same as **fill**. 义同 fill. ❖ *...the complicated machines that fill up today's laboratories.* 塞满今天的实验室的复杂机器. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

◢ **filled** ❖ *...four museum buildings filled with historical objects.* 摆满文物的四幢博物馆大楼. ◢ **-filled** ❖ *...the flower-filled courtyard of an old Spanish colonial house.* 一座古老的西班牙殖民时期住宅的开满鲜花的庭院. ADJ-GRADED COMB

3 A play, film, or performer that **fills** a theatre, concert hall, or cinema attracts a very large audience. (戏剧、电影或表演)使...装满(观众); 使满座. VB V n

4 If you **fill** a crack or hole, you put a substance into it in order to make the surface smooth again. 填塞, 堵塞(缝隙或洞). VB V n

➩ **Fill in** means the same as **fill**. 义同 fill. ❖ *If any cracks have appeared in the tart case, fill these in with raw pastry.* 如果馅饼上有缝隙, 就用生油酥面团将其填上. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

5 When a dentist **fills** a tooth, he or she puts a filling in it. (用填料)补牙. VB V n

6 If a sound, smell, or light **fills** a place or the air, it is very strong or noticeable. (声音、气味或光线)充满(空间). ❖ *The sunset filled the room with a strange purple light.* 日落时一种奇异的紫光充满了房间. ◢ **-filled** ❖ *...dusty or smoke-filled environments.* 灰尘满天或烟雾缭绕的环境. VB V n V n with n COMB

7 If something **fills** you with an emotion, you experience this emotion strongly. 充满, 满怀(某种情感). ❖ *I could see the pride that filled him.* 我能感到他心中充满了自豪. VB V n with n V n

8 If you **fill** a period of time with a particular activity, you spend the time in this way. 打发, 消磨(时间). ❖ *If she wants a routine to fill her day, let her do community work.* 如果她想做些日常事务来打发时间, 那就让她做社区工作吧. VB V n

➩ **Fill up** means the same as **fill**. 义同 fill. ❖ *She went to her yoga class, glad to have something to fill up the evening.* 她去上瑜伽课, 很高兴能有点事做以打发晚上的时间. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

9 If something **fills** a need or a gap, it means that the need or gap no longer exists. 满足(需要); 消除(隔阂). VB V n

10 If something **fills** a role or position, that is their role or position. 担任, 充当(角色或职务). ❖ *I was asked to fill the role of escort.* 我应邀担任陪同的角色. VB V n

11 If a company or organization **fills** a job vacancy, they choose someone to do the job. 填补(职位空缺). VB V n

12 If you **fill** an order or a prescription, you provide the things that are asked for. 执行(命令); 遵照(规定). VB V n AMERICAN

13 If you **have had** your **fill of** something, you have had enough of it, and do not want to experience it any more or do it any more. (某事对某人而言)已经足够. PHR

14 ➥ **to fill the bill**: 见 **bill**.

▸fill in.

1 If you **fill in** a form or other document, you write information in the spaces where it is required. 填写(表格或其他文件). ❖ *If you want your free copy of the Patients' Charter fill this form in.* 如果您想获取一份免费的《病人约章》, 请填写这张表. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If you **fill in** a shape, you cover the area inside the lines with colour so that none of the background is showing. 填上(颜色), 涂满(色彩). ❖ *With a lip pencil, outline lips and fill them in.* 用唇线笔画出嘴唇轮廓, 然后将其涂满. PHR-V V P noun V n P

3 If you **fill** someone **in**, you give them more details about something that you know about. 向...提供更多详情. ❖ *He filled her in on Wilbur Kantor's visit.* 他详细地给她讲述了威尔伯·坎特来访的情形. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V n P on n

4 If you **fill in** for someone, you do the work or task that they normally do because they are unable to do it. 接替(工作或任务). ❖ *Vice-presidents' wives would fill in for first ladies.* 副总统的妻子将接替第一夫人的工作. PHR-V V P for n

5 ➥ 又见 **fill 4**.

▸fill out.

1 To **fill out** a form means the same as to **fill in** a form. 义同 fill in (填写). ❖ *Fill out the application carefully, and keep copies of it.* 仔细填写这张申请表并保存副本. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If a fairly thin person **fills out**, they become fatter. (很瘦的人)长胖, 变胖. ❖ *A girl may fill out before she reaches her full height.* 女孩在完全长高之前会长胖. PHR-V V P

▸fill up.

1 A type of food that **fills you up** makes you feel that you have eaten a lot, even though you have only eaten a small amount. You can also say you **fill up** on a type of food. (某食物)给人易饱的感觉、容易涨肚子. ❖ *Potatoes fill us up without overloading us with calories.* 马铃薯能给我们饱感而又不让我们摄入过多的卡路里. *Fill up on potatoes, bread and pasta.* 吃些土豆、面包和面食来填饱肚子. PHR V-ERG; V n P; V P on/with n

2 ➻ 又见 **fill 1, 2, 3**.

fill·er /ˈfɪlə/ **fillers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Filler** is a substance used for filling cracks or holes, especially in walls, car bodies, or wood. (尤指给墙、车身或木头的缝隙或孔洞塞满的)填充物,填料. N-VAR

2 You can describe something as a **filler** when it is being used or done because there is a need for something and nothing better is available. 替代物, 代用品. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

fil·let /ˈfɪlɪt, AM fɪˈleɪ/ **fillets, filleting, filleted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Fillet** is a strip of tender meat that has no bones in it. 无骨肉片. ❖ *...chicken breast fillets.* 鸡胸脯无骨肉. N-VAR

2 A **fillet** of fish is the side of a fish with the bones removed. 去刺的鱼片, 鱼柳. N-COUNT

3 When you **fillet** fish or meat, you prepare it by taking the bones out. 剔去(鱼或肉的)骨头. VB: V n

fill·ing /ˈfɪlɪŋ/ **fillings.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **filling** is a small amount of metal or plastic that a dentist puts in a hole in a tooth to prevent further decay. (补牙洞的)填料. N-COUNT

2 The **filling** in something such as a cake, pie, or sandwich is a substance that is put inside it. (蛋糕、饼或三明治的)馅儿. ❖ *Spread some of the filling over each cold pancake.* 给每张凉薄饼放上一些馅儿. N-VAR

3 The **filling** in a piece of soft furniture, a cushion, or a quilt is the soft substance inside it. (软家具、垫子或被子的)填充物. N-VAR

4 Food that is **filling** makes you feel full when you have eaten it. (食物)耐饥的, 饱肚子的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈfilling station, filling stations.

A **filling station** is a place where you can buy petrol and oil for your car. (汽车)加油站. N-COUNT

fil·lip /ˈfɪlɪp/ **fillips.**

If someone or something gives a **fillip** to an activity or person, they suddenly stimulate or improve them. 刺激; 激励. ❖ *The recent hot weather has given a fillip to fizzy drink makers.* 最近的炎热天气刺激了汽水饮料生产商们的生意. N-COUNT; WRITTEN

fil·ly /ˈfɪli/ **fillies.**

A **filly** is a young female horse. 小母马. N-COUNT

film /fɪlm/ **films, filming, filmed.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **film** consists of moving pictures that have been recorded so that they can be shown at the cinema or on television. 电影; 影片. N-COUNT

2 If you **film** something, you use a camera to take moving pictures which can be shown on a screen or on television. 拍摄电影. ❖ *A South African television crew has been filming recently in Budapest.* 一个南非的电视摄制组最近一直在布达佩斯拍摄. ◢ **film·ing** ❖ *Filming was due to start next month.* 拍摄应该在下个月开始. VB: V n; V; N-UNCOUNT

3 **Film** of something is moving pictures of a real event that are shown on television or on a screen. 新闻片. ❖ *China's national television news showed film of serious flooding.* 中国的全国新闻联播里播放了有关特大洪水的新闻片. N-UNCOUNT

4 The making of cinema films, considered as a form of art or a business, can be referred to as **film** or **films**. 电影艺术; 电影业. ❖ *Film is a business with limited opportunities for actresses.* 电影行业给女演员提供的机会有限. N-UNCOUNT; also N in pl

5 A **film** is the narrow roll of plastic that is used in a camera to take photographs. 胶卷、胶片. N-VAR

6 Plastic **film** is a very thin sheet of plastic used to wrap and cover things. (塑胶)薄膜. N-UNCOUNT

➻ 又见 **clingfilm**.

7 A **film** of powder, liquid, or grease is a very thin layer of it. (粉、液体或油等)薄薄的一层. ❖ *The sea is coated with a film of raw sewage.* 海面覆盖了一层未经处理的污物. N-COUNT

film·ic /ˈfɪlmɪk/.

Filmic means related to films. 电影的. ❖ *...a new filmic style.* 一种新的电影风格. ADJ; FORMAL

ˈfilm-maker, film-makers; 又拼作 **filmmaker**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **film-maker** is someone involved in making films, in particular a director or producer. 拍电影的人, 电影工作者(尤指导演或制片人). N-COUNT

ˈfilm star, film stars. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **film star** is a famous actor or actress who appears in films. 电影明星, 影星. N-COUNT

filmy /ˈfɪlmi/ **filmier, filmiest.**

A **filmy** fabric or substance is very thin and almost transparent. 薄而近乎透明的. ❖ *...pictures of women wearing filmy nightgowns.* 身穿透明薄睡衣的女子的图片. ADJ-GRADED

Filo·fax /ˈfaɪləfæks/ **Filofaxes.**

A **Filofax** is a type of personal filing system in the form of a small book with pages that can easily be added or removed. **Filofax** is a trademark. 活页备忘记事本, Filofax 为商标名. N-COUNT

fil·ter /ˈfɪltə/ **filters, filtering, filtered.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 To **filter** a substance means to pass it through a device which is designed to remove certain particles. 过滤. ❖ *The best prevention for cholera is to boil or filter water.* 预防霍乱的最佳办法是将水煮沸或过滤. ◢ **fil·tra·tion** /fɪlˈtreɪʃən/ ❖ *This enzyme would make the filtration of beer easier.* 这种酶能使啤酒过滤更为方便. VB: V n; N-UNCOUNT

2 A **filter** is a device through which a substance is passed when it is being filtered. 滤器. ❖ *...a paper coffee filter.* 一个纸质咖啡滤器. N-COUNT

3 A **filter** is a device through which sound or light is passed and which blocks or reduces particular frequencies. (声音)滤波器; 滤光镜(器). ❖ *You might use a yellow filter to improve the clarity of a hazy horizon.* 你可以用一个黄色滤光镜提高模糊地平线的清晰度. N-COUNT

4 If light or sound **filters** into a place, it comes in faintly or slowly, either through a small or partly covered opening, or from a long distance away. (光线或声音)隐约传来; 慢慢渗入; 透过. ❖ *Light filtered into my kitchen through the soft, green shade of the honey locust tree.* 光线透过皂荚树那柔和的树荫照进我的厨房. VB: V into/through n

5 When news or information **filters** through to people, it gradually reaches them. (新闻、消息逐渐)传播, 渗透. ❖ *News of the attack quickly filtered through the college.* 有关进攻的消息迅速传遍了学院. *...as indications filter in from polling stations.* 随着消息从投票站那边传来... VB: V through to n; V through n; V in/out

6 A traffic **filter** is a traffic signal or lane which controls the movement of traffic wanting to turn left or right. (控制车辆向左或向右转弯的)分流信号灯, 分流车道. N-COUNT; BRITISH

›filter out.

To **filter out** something from a substance or from light means to remove it by passing the substance or light through a filter. 滤除(某种物质或光线). ❖ *Plants and trees filter carbon dioxide out of the air and produce oxygen.* 植物和树木滤除空气中的二氧化碳并产生氧气. PHR-V; V P n; V n P of n

filth /fɪlθ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Filth** is a disgusting amount of dirt. 污物, 肮物. ❖ *The living-room floor was littered with filth and tin cans.* 客厅的地面上乱扔着一些罐头盒和脏东西. N-UNCOUNT

2 People refer to words or pictures, usually ones relating to sex, as **filth** when they think they are very disgusting. 淫秽图片; 下流言辞. ❖ *The dialogue was all filth and innuendo.* 对话里满是下流和含沙射影的话. N-UNCOUNT; PRAGMATICS

filthy /ˈfɪlθi/ **filthier, filthiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **filthy** is very dirty indeed. 肮脏的, 污秽的. ❖ *...a filthy old jacket.* 一件肮脏不堪的旧夹克. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **filthy**, you mean that you think it is morally very unpleasant and disgusting, sometimes in a sexual way. 卑劣的, 邪恶的; 猥亵的, 淫秽的. ❖ *Apparently, well known actors were at these filthy parties.* 显然, 这些污秽的晚会上有知名演员. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

3 **Filthy** weather is very cold, wet, and windy. (天气)恶劣的. ❖ *...a filthy wet night.* 一个天气恶劣的雨夜. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL

F

4 ➞ **filthy rich**: 见 **rich**.

fil·tra·tion /fɪlˈtreɪʃən/.
➞ 见 **filter**.

fin /fɪn/ **fins**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A fish's **fins** are the flat objects which stick out of its body and help it to swim and keep its balance. (鱼)鳍. N-COUNT

2 A **fin** on something such as an aeroplane, rocket, or bomb is a flat part which sticks out and helps to control its movement. (飞机)尾翼; (火箭)尾翅; (炸弹)弹尾. N-COUNT

fi·nal /ˈfaɪnəl/ **finals**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 In a series of events, things, or people, the **final** one is the last one. 最后的, 最终的. ❖ *Astronauts will make a final attempt today to rescue a communications satellite*. 宇航员今天将作最后一次努力去抢救一颗通讯卫星. *I received a final letter from Clive*. 我收到了克莱夫的最后一封信. ADJ det ADJ

2 **Final** means happening at the end of an event or series of events. (活动)接近尾声的. ❖ *The Notting Hill Carnival is in its final hours*. 诺丁山狂欢节正接近尾声. ADJ ADJ n

3 You can use **final** to emphasize that a situation has a particular quality to a very great or severe degree. (作强调用)极大的; 极度的. ❖ *...the final humiliation of meeting the bailiff at the door*. 在门口迎接执行官这种奇耻大辱. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

4 If a decision or someone's authority is **final**, it cannot be changed or questioned. (决定)不可更改的, 最终的; (权威)绝对的, 毋庸置疑的. ❖ *The White House has the final say*. 最后白宫说了算. *I'm not going, and that's final*. 我不会去的, 就这么定了. ADJ

5 The **final** is the last game or contest in a series, which decides the overall winner. 决赛. ❖ *...the Scottish Cup Final*. 苏格兰杯决赛. N-COUNT

F

➞ 又见 **quarter-final**, **semi-final**.

6 The **finals** of a sporting tournament consist of a smaller tournament that includes only players or teams that have won earlier games. The finals decide the winner of the whole tournament. 决赛. ◢ **fi·nal·ist** /ˈfaɪnəlɪst/ **finalists** ❖ *The twelve finalists will be listed in the 'Sunday Times'*. 12名决赛者的名单将刊登在《星期日泰晤士报》上. N-PLURAL N-COUNT

7 A student's **finals** are the last and most important examinations in a university or college course. (大学、学院)课程终结考试; 期末考试, 毕业考试. ❖ *Anna sat her finals in the summer*. 安娜参加了夏季的毕业考试. N-PLURAL

fi·na·le /fɪˈnɑːli, -ˈnæli/ **finales**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **finale** of a show, piece of music, or series of shows is the last part of it or the last one of them, especially when this is exciting or impressive. (演出的)尾声; (音乐的)终曲; (一系列演出的)最后一场(尤指激动人心或令人印象深刻的). ❖ *...the finale of Shostakovich's 'Fifth Symphony'*. 肖斯塔科维奇《第五交响曲》的终曲. N-COUNT

2 If you say that an event provides a particular kind of **finale** to something, you mean that it provides it with a particular kind of ending. 结局. ❖ *...a sad finale to an otherwise spectacular career*. 一份原本应十分精彩的事业的悲惨结局. N-COUNT

fi·nal·ity /faɪˈnælɪti/.

Finality is the quality of being final and irreversible. If you say something with **finality**, you say it in a way that shows that you have made up your mind about something and do not want to discuss it further. 不可改变性; 终结, 定局. ❖ *Young Children have difficulty grasping the finality of death*. 小孩子难以懂得死亡的不可抗性. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

fi·nal·ize /ˈfaɪnəlaɪz/ **finalizes, finalizing, finalized**; [英]又拼作 **finalise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **finalize** something such as a plan or an agreement, you complete the arrangements for it. 把(计划、协定等)最后定下来, 最后敲定. ❖ *We are saying nothing until all the details have been finalised*. 直至所有细节敲定, 我们才发言. *They have not finalized the deal with the government*. 他们尚未就此事与政府达成最后协定. VB V n be V-ed V n with n

fi·nal·ly /ˈfaɪnəli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **finally** to suggest that something happens after a long period of time, usually later than you wanted or expected it to happen. 终于, 总算. ❖ *The food finally arrived*. 食品终于到了. *Finally, after ten hours of negotiations, the gunman gave himself up*. 经过十小时的谈判, 持枪歹徒终于投降了. ADV ADV before v, ADV with cl

2 You use **finally** to indicate that something is last in a series of actions or events. 最后, 最终. ❖ *The action slips from comedy to melodrama and finally to tragedy*. 故事情节从最初的喜剧变成闹剧, 最后成了悲剧. ADV ADV with cl/group

3 You use **finally** in speech or writing to introduce a final point, question, or topic. (谈话或文章中引出最后一个观点、问题或话题)最后; 总之. ❖ *And finally, a word about the winner*. 最后, 针对获胜者讲几句话. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

fi·nance /ˈfaɪnæns, fɪˈnæns/ **finances, financing, financed**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When someone **finances** something such as a project or an expensive purchase, they provide the money to pay for it. 为(项目、大宗采购等)出资; 提供款项; 资助. ❖ *Government expenditure is financed by taxation and by borrowing*. 政府开支通过征税和贷款来支付. VB V n be V-ed

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A United States delegation is in Japan seeking finance for a major scientific project*. 一个美国代表团正在日本为一个重要的科学研究项目筹集资金. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Finance** is the commercial or government activity of managing money, debt, credit, and investment. 财政; 金融. ❖ *...the world of high finance*. 巨额融资领域. *...the Venezuelan Finance Minister, Mr Roberto Pocaterra*. 委内瑞拉财政部长罗伯托·波卡特拉先生. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 You can refer to the amount of money that you have and how well it is organized as your **finances**. (个人)资金; 财务情况. ❖ *Be prepared for unexpected news concerning your finances*. 对有关你的财务状况的意想不到的消息, 你要作好思想准备. *Finance is usually the biggest problem for students*. 资金通常是学生的最大问题. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

fi·nan·cial /faɪˈnænʃəl, fɪ-/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Financial means relating to or involving money. 财政的; 金融的. ❖ *...in financial difficulties*. 处于财政困难. *...financial advisers*. 财务顾问. ◢ **fi·nan·cial·ly** ❖ *She would like to be more financially independent*. 她希望在经济方面更加独立. ADJ ADV

fi,nancial 'year, **financial years**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **financial year** is a period of twelve months, used by government, business, and other organizations, according to which they plan and assess their budgets, profits, and losses. The usual American term is **fiscal year**. 财政年度. [美]一般作 fiscal year. N-COUNT BRITISH

fi·nan·ci·er /faɪˈnænsiə, fɪ-/ **financiers**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **financier** is a person, company, or government that provides money for projects or enterprises. 出资人, 出资方(为项目或企业提供资金的人、公司或政府). N-COUNT

finch /fɪntʃ/ **finches**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **finch** is a small bird with a short strong beak. 雀科小鸟(一种有坚硬短喙的小鸟). N-COUNT

find /faɪnd/ **finds, finding, found**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **find** someone or something, you see them or learn where they are. 发现; 得知. ❖ *The police also found a pistol*. 警察还发现了一支手枪. *I wonder if you could find me a deck of cards?* 你能不能为我找一副牌? ◢ **find·er** /ˈfaɪndə/ **finders** ❖ *The finder of a wallet who takes it home may be guilty of theft*. 发现钱包并把它带回家的人可能被控盗窃. VB V n V n n Also V n for n N-COUNT

2 If you **find** something that you need or want, you succeed in achieving or obtaining it. 找到; 获得. ❖ *Many people here cannot find work*. 这里许多人找不到工作. *We have to find him a job*. 我们得为他找个工作. *Does this mean that they haven't found a place for him?* 这是否意味着他们还没有替他找到一个位置? VB V n V n n V n for n

3 If you **find** the time or money to do something, you succeed in making or obtaining enough time or money to do it. 获得(足够的时间或金钱做某事). ❖ *My sister helped me find the money for a private operation*. 我姐姐帮我筹钱开办一家私营企业. VB V n

4 If something **is found** in a particular place or thing, it exists in that place. 存在. ❖ *Fibre is found in cereal foods*, V-PASSIVE be V-ed

beans, fruit and vegetables. 谷类食品、豆类、水果和蔬菜中含有纤维质.

5 If you **find** someone or something in a particular situation or doing a particular thing, they are in that situation or doing that thing when you see them or come into contact with them. 发现; 遇见, 碰见. ❖ *They found her walking alone and depressed on the beach.* 他们发现她独自一人走在海滩上, 情绪低落. *She returned to her east London home to find her back door forced open.* 当她回到伦敦东部的家时, 她发现后门被强行打开了. VB V n -ing V n -ed Also V n prep/adv

6 If you **find** yourself doing something, you are doing it without deciding or intending to do it. 发现(不自觉地做某事). ❖ *It's not the first time that you've found yourself in this situation.* 你不是第一次遇到这种情况. *He found himself quite unable to take it in.* 他发觉自己很难接受这一点. VB V pron-refl -ing V pron-refl prep/adv V pron-refl adj

7 If a time or event **finds** you in a particular situation or doing a particular thing, you are in that situation or doing that thing at the time mentioned or when the event occurs. (某时或某事发生时)发现(某人)处于...的状态; 发现(某人)做(某事). ❖ *Mid-afternoon found her among the stylish shops of Buchanan Street.* 下午3点左右, 有人看见她在布坎南大街的那些时髦店铺里徘徊. VB no passive, no cont V n prep WRITTEN V n -ing

8 If you **find** that something is the case, you become aware of it or realize that it is the case. 注意到; 意识到. ❖ *At my age I would find it hard to get another job.* 我意识到自己这样的年龄要另找一份工作很困难. *We find her evidence to be based on a degree of oversensitivity.* 我们发觉她提供的证据一定程度上是出于过分敏感. *I've never found my diet a problem.* 我从未意识到自己的饮食有问题. VB V that V it adj to-inf V n to-inf V n n

9 When a court or jury decides that a person on trial is guilty or innocent, you say that the person **has been found** guilty or not guilty. (被)判决; (被)定罪. ❖ *She was found guilty of manslaughter.* 她被判犯有杀人罪. *When they found us guilty, I just went blank.* 他们宣判我们有罪时, 我脑子里一片空白. VB be V-ed adj V n adj

10 You can use **find** to express your reaction to someone or something. (表达对某人或某事的反应)感到, 觉得. ❖ *We're sure you'll find it exciting!* 我们敢肯定你会觉得这很刺激! *I find it ludicrous that nothing has been done to protect passengers from fire.* 居然还没有采取任何措施保护旅客免遭火伤, 我觉得真是荒唐. *But you'd find him a good worker if you showed him what to do.* 不过, 如果你告诉他该干些什么, 你会发现他是个好工人. VB V n adj V it adj that V n n

11 If you **find** a feeling such as pleasure or comfort in a particular thing or activity, you experience the feeling mentioned as a result of this thing or activity. (从某事或某项活动中)体验到(某种感受). ❖ *How could anyone find pleasure in hunting and killing this beautiful creature?* 怎么会有人以猎杀如此美丽的生物为乐呢? VB V n in n V n in -ing

12 If you describe someone or something that has been discovered as a **find**, you mean that they are valuable, interesting, good, or useful. (有价值的、有趣的、好的或有用的)发现. ❖ *...the botanical find of the century.* 本世纪植物学上的发现. N-COUNT

13 ➡ 又见 **finding**, **found**.

14 If you **find** your **way** somewhere, you successfully get there by choosing the right way to go. (通过选择正确的道路)成功地到达(某地). ❖ *He was an expert at finding his way, even in strange surroundings.* 他善于寻找正确的道路, 哪怕在陌生环境中也是如此. PHR

15 If something **finds** its **way** somewhere, it comes to that place, especially by chance. (尤指偶然)来到(某地). ❖ *It is one of the very few Michelangelos that have found their way out of Italy.* 这是流散在意大利境外的极少数米开朗琪罗的作品之一. PHR

16 ➡ to **find fault with**: 见 **fault**.

➡ to **find one's feet**: 见 **foot**.

▸find out.

1 If you **find** something **out**, you learn something that you did not already know, especially by making a deliberate effort to do so. (尤指经过有意识的努力)明白, 弄清楚. ❖ *Watch the next episode to find out what's going to happen.* 且看下一个片段, 看将会发生什么事. *I was relieved to find out that my problems were due to a genuine disorder.* 最后弄明白自己的问题确实是由于身体机能失调引起的, 我松了一口气. *...their campaign to find out the truth.* 他们誓要查明真相的运动. PHR-V V n P V P wh V P that V P noun Also V P about n

2 If you **find** someone **out**, you discover that they have been doing something dishonest. 发现(某人做坏事). ❖ *Her face was so grave, I wondered for a moment if she'd found me out.* 她的神色如此凝重, 以至我一度怀疑她是否已发现我做的那些事了. PHR-V V n P

fin de siècle /ˌfæn də siˈeklə/; 又拼作 fin-de-siècle.

Fin de siècle is used to describe something that relates to the last few years of a century, especially the nineteenth century. 与一个世纪(尤指19世纪)的最后几年有关的; 世纪末的. ❖ *...fin de siècle decadence.* 世纪末的颓废. ADJ: ADJ n WRITTEN

find·ing /ˈfaɪndɪŋ/ findings. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone's **findings** are the information they get or the conclusions they come to as the result of an investigation or some research. 调查(或研究)结果. ❖ *One of the main findings of the survey was the confusion about the facilities already in place.* 这次调查的主要结果之一是已经到位的设施存在混乱的现象. N-COUNT

2 The **findings** of a court are the decision that it reaches after a trial or an inquiry into some matter. (法庭的)判决结果, 调查结果. ❖ *The government hopes the court will announce its findings before the end of the month.* 政府希望法庭于本月底之前宣布其判决结果. N-COUNT

fine 1 adjective uses 形容词用法

fine /faɪn/ finer, finest. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **fine** to describe something or someone that you admire for their good qualities. 品质优良的; 美好的; 杰出的. ❖ *There is a fine view of the countryside.* 乡村的景色十分优美. *...London's finest art deco cinema.* 伦敦最有品位的、具有装饰艺术风格的电影院. *...an excellent journalist and a very fine man.* 一位优秀的新闻记者兼大好人. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **fine·ly** ❖ *They are finely engineered boats.* 这是一些设计精良的船舶. ADV-GRADED ADV -ed

2 If you say that you are **fine**, you mean that you are in good health or reasonably happy. (身体)健康的; 比较快乐的. ❖ *Lina is fine and sends you her love.* 莉娜身体很好并向你问候. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

3 If you say that something is **fine**, you mean that it is satisfactory or acceptable. 令人满意的; 可以接受的. ❖ *It's fine to ask questions as we go along, but it's better if you wait until we have finished.* 我们在工作时你问问题也可以, 不过如果你等我们完成工作后再问, 那就更好了. *If you don't want to give it to me, that's fine, I don't mind.* 如果你不想把它给我, 那也行, 我不介意. *'It'll take me a couple of days.' – 'That's fine with me.'* '这要花去我几天的时间.'—'对我来说没关系.' ADJ-GRADED

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *All the instruments are working fine.* 所有仪器都运转正常. ADV-GRADED

4 **Fine** objects or clothing are of good quality, delicate, and expensive. (物品、服装等)优质的, 精致的. ADJ-GRADED

5 When the weather is **fine**, it is not raining. 晴朗的. ADJ-GRADED

6 Something that is **fine** is very delicate, narrow, or small. 精细的; 细小的. ❖ *...the fine hairs on her arms.* 她手臂上细小的汗毛. *...on the fine sand.* 在细质沙地上. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **finely** ❖ *Chop the ingredients finely.* 把原料细细地剁碎. ADV-GRADED

7 A **fine** adjustment, detail, or distinction is very delicate, small, or exact. 精密的; 细微的; 确切的; 精确的. ❖ *The market likes the broad outline but is reserving judgment on the fine detail.* 市场认可宏观规划, 但对细节的判断还在持保留态度. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **finely** ❖ *They had to take the finely balanced decision to let the visit proceed.* 他们只好接受这个经过仔细权衡的决定以使访问进行下去. ADV-GRADED

fine 2 punishment 惩罚

fine /faɪn/ fines, fining, fined. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **fine** is a punishment in which a person is ordered to pay a sum of money because they have broken the law or a rule. N-COUNT

罚款，罚金.

2 If someone **is fined**, they are punished by being ordered to pay a fine. (被)罚款. ❖ *She was fined £150 and banned from driving for one month.* 她被罚款150镑并被禁止开车一个月. *The magistrates could have jailed or fined him for contempt of court.* 法官本该以藐视法庭为由判他入狱或处以罚金. VB be V-ed amount; V n; Also V n amount

ˌfine ˈart, fine arts. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Painting and sculpture can be referred to as **fine art** or as the **fine arts**. 美术(如绘画、雕刻等). ❖ *He deals in antiques and fine art.* 他经营古董和美术作品. *...the university of Cairo's faculty of fine arts.* 开罗大学的美术系. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 If you **have got** something down to a **fine art**, you are able to do it in a very skilful or efficient way because you have had a lot of experience of doing it. (因富有经验)把(某事)做得很娴熟(或很有效率). PHR

ˌfine ˈprint.

In a contract or agreement, the **fine print** is the same as the **small print**. (在合同、协议中)又同 small print. N-UNCOUNT

fin·ery /ˈfaɪnəri/.

If someone is dressed in their **finery**, they are wearing their best clothes and jewellery that they wear on special occasions. (特殊场合穿戴的)最好服饰，高雅衣着. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

fi·nesse /fɪˈnes/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you do something with **finesse**, you do it with great skill and flair. 技巧；手段，手腕. N-UNCOUNT

ˌfine-ˈtune, fine-tunes, fine-tuning, fine-tuned.

If you **fine-tune** something, you make very small and precise adjustments to it in order to make it as successful or effective as possible. 对...进行微调. ❖ *Computers allow the plans to be fine-tuned and to be altered quickly.* 电脑使得这些设计图纸能够得到细微的调整和迅速更改. VB V n; be V-ed

▸ **fine-tuning** ❖ *There's a lot of fine-tuning to be done yet.* 尚需作许多细微的调整. N-UNCOUNT

fin·ger /ˈfɪŋgə/ fingers, fingering, fingered. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **fingers** are the four long jointed parts at the end of each hand. (除大拇指以外的)手指. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *There was a ring on each of his fingers.* 他每个手指上都戴着一枚戒指. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **light-fingered**.

2 If you **finger** something, you touch or feel it with your fingers. (用手指)触摸，拨弄. ❖ *He fingered the few coins in his pocket.* 他摸着口袋里仅有的几枚硬币. VB V n

3 You can use **finger** to refer to something that is long and thin in shape. 细长的物体. ❖ *...a thin finger of land.* 窄窄的一长条土地. *...sponge fingers.* 海绵条. N-COUNT N of n, n N

➡ 又见 **fish finger**.

4 If you **finger** a person or organization, you tell someone, usually the police, that the person or organization has done something illegal or wrong. (向某人，通常是警察)指明，告发(罪犯). VB V n INFORMAL

5 If you **point the finger at** someone, you blame them or accuse them of something. You can also, for example, **point an accusing finger at** someone. 责备，谴责，指责. PHR

6 If you say that someone did not or must not **lay a finger on** a particular person or thing, you are emphasizing that they did not or must not touch or harm that person or thing at all. (指触动或伤害某人或某物)碰...一个手指头；动...一根毫毛. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you say that someone does not **lift a finger** to help you, you are criticizing them because they do nothing. (与否定词连用)帮一点忙，尽举手之劳. ❖ *She never lifted a finger around the house.* 家里的事她从来不帮一下忙. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If you say that someone has **a finger in every pie**, you mean they are involved in a lot of things. 参与，插手(许多事情). PHR

9 If you tell someone to **pull** their **finger out** or to **get** their **finger out**, you are telling them rudely that you want them to start doing some work or making an effort. (粗鲁地叫别人)赶紧做，努力做. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

10 If you **put** your **finger on** something such as a problem or an idea, you see and identify exactly what it is. 精确地找出(问题所在). ❖ *He could never quite put his finger on who or what was responsible for all this.* 他根本无法确切地指出谁或是什么该对这一切负责. PHR

11 ➡ **finger on the pulse**: 见 **pulse**.

12 If you **get your fingers burnt** or **burn your fingers**, you suffer because something you did or were involved in was a failure or a mistake. 自作自受，自食其果. ❖ *He has had his fingers burnt by deals that turned out badly.* 他因几笔糟糕的生意而大吃苦头. PHR

13 If you **cross** your **fingers**, you put one finger on top of another and hope for good luck. If someone **is keeping their fingers crossed**, they are hoping for good luck. 将手指交叉祈求好运. PHR

14 If someone or something **slips through** your **fingers**, you fail to catch them, get them, or keep them. 溜走；错过. PHR

15 ➡ to **have green fingers**: 见 **green**.

fin·ger·ing /ˈfɪŋgərɪŋ/.

When you are playing a musical instrument, **fingering** is the method of using the most suitable finger to play each note. (演奏乐器的)指法. N-UNCOUNT

finger·nail /ˈfɪŋgəneɪl/ fingernails; 又拼作 finger-nail. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **fingernails** are the thin hard areas at the end of each of your fingers. 指甲. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

finger·print /ˈfɪŋgəprɪnt/ fingerprints, fingerprinting, fingerprinted. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **fingerprints** are the unique marks made by your fingers which show the lines on the skin. 指纹(印). If the police **take** someone's **fingerprints**, they make that person press their fingers onto a pad covered with ink, and then onto paper, so that they know what that person's fingerprints look like. 取...的指纹. N-COUNT PHR

2 If someone **is fingerprinted**, the police take his or her fingerprints. (被)取指纹. VB usu passive

finger·tip /ˈfɪŋgətɪp/ fingertips; 又拼作 finger-tip. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **fingertips** are the ends of your fingers. 指尖. N-COUNT

2 If something is **at** your **fingertips**, you can reach or get it easily. 就在手边的，唾手可得的. ❖ *I had the information at my fingertips.* 我手头就有这些资料. PHR

fin·icky /ˈfɪnɪki/.

If you say that someone is **finicky**, you mean that they are fussy and difficult to please; used showing disapproval. (贬义)爱挑剔的；难讨好的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

fin·ish /ˈfɪnɪʃ/ finishes, finishing, finished. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **finish** doing or dealing with something, you do or deal with the last part of it, so that there is no more for you to do or deal with. 结束；做完. ❖ *As soon as he'd finished eating, he excused himself.* 他一吃完就借故离开. *I've practically finished the ironing.* 我差不多快要熨完了. VB V n/-ing

➲ In American English, **finish up** means the same as **finish**. [美]义同 finish. ❖ *We waited a few minutes outside his office while he finished up his meeting.* 在他结束会议时，我们在他的办公室外面等了几分钟. PHR-V V P noun

2 When you **finish** something that you are making or producing, you reach the end of making or producing it, so that it is complete. 做完，完成. ❖ *The consultants had been working to finish a report this week.* 顾问们一直在工作，为的是在本星期完成报告. VB V n

➲ **Finish off** and, in American English, **finish up** mean the same as **finish**. Finish off 和[美] finish up 义同 finish. ❖ *She is busy finishing off a biography of Queen Caroline.* 她正忙着完成卡罗琳皇后的传记. PHR-V V P noun

3 To **finish** means to reach the end of saying something. 讲完. ❖ *He held up a hand and said, 'Let me finish.'* 他举起一只手说，'让我讲完.' VB V

4 If you put **the finishing touches** to something, you add or do the last things that are necessary to complete it. 给...作最后加工；润饰. PHR

5 When something such as a course, film, or sale **finishes**, it ends. (课程、电影或销售等)结束. ❖ *The teaching day finishes at around 4 pm.* 一天的教学大约在下午4点左右结 VB V at/on/by n

束. *The play has finished its run.* 该剧结束了连演. *After each game is finished, a message flashes on the screen.* 每一局结束,屏幕上便迅速显示一条信息. V n · V-ed · Also V

6 If you say that a period of time, an event, or a person **finished** in a particular way, you are describing what happened at the end of that time, what that person did then, or what the end was like. You can also say that someone or something **finishes** an event in a particular way. 以...而告终, 以...结束. ❖ *The evening finished with the welcoming of three new members.* 晚会的最后一项是欢迎三名新成员的到来. *The two of them finished by kissing each other goodbye.* 两人最后互相吻别. *To finish the meal, I ordered a sponge pudding.* 吃到最后, 我要了一份松软布丁. *Mackinnon finished the day in fifth place.* 当天麦金农获得了第五名. V-ERG · V with n · V by -ing · V n · V n adj/adv/prep

7 If someone **finishes** second, for example, in a race or competition, they are in second place at the end of the race or competition. (比赛或竞赛中)获第...名. VB · V ord/prep

8 The **finish** of a race is the end of it. (比赛的)结束, 终结. ❖ *...a close finish.* 成绩相近的比赛结果. N-COUNT

9 **The finish** of something is the end of it or the last part of it. 结尾; 最后部分. ❖ *I intend to continue it and see the job through to the finish.* 我想继续干下去, 直到工作全部结束为止. N-SING

10 If the surface of something that has been made has a particular kind of **finish**, it has the appearance or texture mentioned. (物体)外观; 纹理. ❖ *The finish and workmanship of the woodwork was excellent.* 这件木工制品做工精美, 手艺出色. N-COUNT

11 ➡ 又见 **finished**.

▸finish off.

1 If you **finish off** something that you have been eating or drinking, you eat or drink the last part of it. 吃完; 喝完. ❖ *Kelly finished off the coffee.* 凯利喝完了最后一点咖啡. PHR-V · V P noun · Also V n P

2 To **finish off** a person or animal that is already badly injured means to kill or destroy them. 结束(已严重受伤的人或动物的生命); 杀死. ❖ *They meant to finish her off, swiftly and without mercy.* 他们打算迅速而毫不留情地杀死她. PHR-V · V n P

3 ➡ 见 **finish 4**.

▸finish up.

If you **finish up** in a place or situation, you are in that place or situation after doing or experiencing several things. 最终到达(某地); 最后处于(某种境况). ❖ *They had met by chance at university and finished up getting married.* 他俩在大学偶然相遇, 最后结了婚. *He's probably going to finish up in jail.* 他最终可能会进监狱. PHR-V · V P -ing · V P prep

➡ 又见 **finish 1**, **4**.

▸finish with.

If you **finish with** someone or something, you stop dealing with them, being involved with them, or being interested in them. 不再做(某事); 断绝与...的往来; 不再对...感兴趣. ❖ *My boyfriend was threatening to finish with me.* 我男朋友威胁说要和我分手. *Once the DA was finished with him I was able to question him.* 一旦地方检查官对他询问完毕, 我就可以审问他了. PHR-V · V P n

fin·ished /ˈfɪnɪʃt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **finished with** something is no longer doing it, dealing with it, or interested in it. 不再做(某事)的; 不再与...有关的; 不再对...感兴趣的. ❖ *One suspects he will be finished with boxing.* 有人怀疑他将不再从事拳击了. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

2 Someone or something that is **finished** is no longer important, powerful, or effective. 不再重要的; 不再有力量的; 失效的. ❖ *Her power over me is finished.* 她对我的影响力已不复存在. *I thought I was finished.* 我想我完了. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 Something that is **finished** in a particular way has been given a particular appearance or decoration. 以...为外表的, 以...为装饰的. ❖ *The dining room is finished in deep red.* 客厅被装饰成深红色. ADJ v-link ADJ prep

ˈfinishing school, finishing schools.

A **finishing school** is a private school where wealthy young women are taught manners and other social skills that are considered to be suitable for them. 精修学校(年轻女子学习各种规矩和其他社交礼仪的私立学校). N-VAR

fi·nite /ˈfaɪnaɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **finite** has a definite fixed size or extent. (规模、程度)有限的. ❖ *The fossil fuels (coal and oil) are finite resources.* 化石燃料(煤和石油)是有限资源. ADJ · FORMAL

2 A **finite** clause is a clause based on a verb group which indicates tense, such as 'went', 'is waiting', or 'will be found', rather than on an infinitive or a participle. (从句)限定性的. 比较 **non-finite**. ADJ

fir /fɜː/ firs. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **fir** or a **fir tree** is a tall evergreen tree that has thin needle-like leaves and produces cones. 枞, 冷杉(一种高高的有针状树叶并结球果的常绿树). N-VAR

fire 1 burning, heat, or enthusiasm 燃烧, 热, 或热情

fire /faɪə/ fires, firing, fired. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Fire** is the hot, bright flames produced by things that are burning. 火. ❖ *...a great orange ball of fire.* 巨大的橘红色火球. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Fire** or a **fire** is an occurrence of uncontrolled burning which destroys things. 火灾. ❖ *A family of four has died in a fire.* 一家四口全部死于火灾. *Much of historic Rennes was destroyed by fire in 1720.* 古城雷恩大部分毁于1720年那场大火. N-VAR

3 If an object or substance **catches fire**, it starts burning. 着火, 起火. ❖ *The aircraft caught fire soon after take-off.* 飞机起飞后没多久就着火了. PHR

4 If something is **on fire**, it is burning and being damaged or destroyed by an uncontrolled fire. 正在燃烧; 着火, 失火. ❖ *The ship was on fire.* 轮船失火了. PHR

5 If you **set fire to** something or if you **set** it **on fire**, you start it burning in order to damage or destroy it. 放火烧毁; 把...付之一炬. PHR

6 A **fire** is a burning pile of wood, coal, or other fuel that you make, for example to use for heat, light, or cooking. (用木头、煤炭等为燃料, 用于取暖、照明或烹饪的)一堆火; 炉火. ❖ *I started to clear the grate to light a fire.* 我开始清理壁炉, 准备生火. N-COUNT

7 A **fire** is a device that uses electricity or gas to give out heat and warm a room. (使用电或煤气的)取暖器. ❖ *...a gas fire.* 一个煤气暖炉. N-COUNT

8 When the engine of a motor vehicle **fires**, an electrical spark is produced which causes the fuel to burn and the engine to work. (机动车辆的发动机)点火, 发动, 启动. VB V

9 If a machine **is fired with** a particular fuel, it operates by means of that fuel. (机器)使用(某种燃料)运转. **-fired** ❖ *...oil-fired power stations.* 燃油火力发电站. VB be V-ed with n · COMB

10 When a pot or clay object **is fired**, it is heated at a high temperature in a special oven, as part of the process of making it. (在窑内)烧制(黏土制品). ❖ *After the pot is dipped in this mixture, it is fired.* 罐子在这种混和液中浸过之后就进行烧制了. VB · be V-ed · Also V n

11 You can use **fire** to refer in an approving way to someone's energy and enthusiasm. 激情; 热情. ❖ *His punishing schedule seemed to dim his fire at times.* 他那繁重的日程安排有时似乎降低了他的热情. N-UNCOUNT · PRAGMATICS

12 If a situation or event **catches fire**, it begins to be exciting and successful. (情况、事件)变得激动人心. ❖ *The play only really catches fire once Aschenbach falls in love.* 这部剧直到阿申巴赫坠入爱河才真正变得激动人心起来. PHR

13 If you **fire** someone with enthusiasm, you make them feel very enthusiastic. If you **fire** someone's imagination, you make them feel interested and excited. 激发(热情、兴趣和想象等). ❖ *It was Allen who fired this rivalry with real passion.* 是艾伦使这场对抗充满真正激情. *Both his grandfathers were fired with an enthusiasm for public speaking.* 他的祖父和外祖父都对公开演讲充满热情. VB V n · V n with n · V-ed

14 If you **fight fire with fire**, you deal with people attacking or threatening you by using similar methods to the ones that they are using. 以牙还牙, 以毒攻毒. PHR

15 If you say that someone **is playing with fire**, you mean PHR

F

that they are doing something dangerous that may result in great harm for them and cause many problems. 冒大风险，玩火.

16 ➡ **have irons in the fire**: 见 **iron**.
➡ **like a house on fire**: 见 **house**.
➡ **there's no smoke without fire**: 见 **smoke**.

fire 2 shooting or attacking 射击或攻击

fire /faɪə/ **fires, firing, fired.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If someone **fires** a gun or a bullet, a bullet is sent from a gun that they are using. 开枪，射击. ❖ *Soldiers fired rubber bullets to disperse crowds.* 士兵发射橡皮子弹来驱散人群. *Seventeen people were killed when security forces fired on demonstrators.* 保安部队向示威者开枪，17人被杀. VB V n V on n Also V ◢ **fir·ing** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *The firing continued even while the protestors were fleeing.* 甚至在抗议者开始逃离时，射击仍在继续.

2 You can use **fire** to refer to the shots fired from a gun or guns. (枪炮的)开火，射击. ❖ *...an exchange of fire during a police raid.* 警方突然搜捕时发生的交火. *The soldiers returned fire after being attacked.* 受到攻击后，士兵们予以还击. N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone **holds their fire** or **holds fire**, they stop shooting or they wait before they start shooting. 停止射击；等待射击开始. PHR

4 If you are in the **line of fire**, or in someone's **line of fire**, you are in a position where someone is aiming a gun at you. 处于枪炮的瞄准之下. PHR

5 If someone with a gun **opens fire** on you, they start shooting at you. 开火，开枪. ❖ *The troops opened fire on the crowd.* 部队向人群开火. PHR

6 If you come **under fire** or are **under fire**, someone starts shooting at you. 遭到射击. PHR

7 You can use **fire** to refer to someone's strong criticisms of something. 严厉批评，抨击. ❖ *He concentrates his fire on the defects of the Maastricht treaty.* 他将抨击的火力集中在《马斯特里赫特条约》的缺点上. N-UNCOUNT poss N

8 If you **hang fire** or **hold fire**, you delay making a decision or taking decisive action. 犹豫不决，举棋不定. ❖ *Last week, banks and building societies were hanging fire on interest rates.* 上星期，银行和房屋互助协会在利率问题上举棋不定. PHR

9 If you come **under fire** from someone, they criticize you strongly. 受到(某人的)严厉批评. PHR

10 If you **fire** questions at someone, you ask them a lot of questions very quickly, one after another. 连珠炮似地发问. VB V n

▸fire away.

If someone wants to ask you something, you can say '**fire away**' as a way of showing that you are ready for them to speak. (告知某人可以发问)'开始问吧'. ❖ *'May I ask you something?' — 'Sure. Fire away.'* '我可以问你个问题吗?' —'当然可以，问吧.' PHR-V only imper INFORMAL V P

▸fire off.

1 If you **fire off** a shot, you send a bullet or other projectile from a gun. (从枪炮中)射出子弹(或炮弹). ❖ *A gunman fired off a volley of shots into the air.* 一个持枪歹徒朝天射了一排子弹. PHR-V V P noun

2 If you **fire off** a letter, question, or remark, you send or say it very quickly, often as part of a series. (通常为一系列行动中的一部分)迅速发(信)，快速发(问)，快速发(言). PHR-V V P noun

fire 3 dismiss 开除

fire /faɪə/ **fires, firing, fired.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If an employer **fires** you, they dismiss you from your job. 解雇，开除. ❖ *You're fired!* 你被开除了! VB V n be V-ed ◢ **fir·ing, firings** N-COUNT ❖ *...yet another round of firings.* 又一轮解雇.

'fire alarm, fire alarms.

A **fire alarm** is a device that makes a loud noise, for example with a bell, to warn people when there is a fire. 火警警报器. N-COUNT

fire·arm /ˈfaɪərɑːm/ **firearms.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Firearms are guns. 火器；枪支. ❖ *...illegal possession of firearms.* 非法拥有枪支. N-COUNT FORMAL

fire·ball /ˈfaɪəbɔːl/ **fireballs.**

A **fireball** is a ball of fire, for example at the centre of an explosion. (如在爆炸中心出现的)火球. N-COUNT

fire·bomb /ˈfaɪəbɒm/ **firebombs;** 又拼作 **fire bomb.**

A **firebomb** is a bomb that burns after it has exploded. 燃烧弹. N-COUNT

fire·brand /ˈfaɪəbrænd/ **firebrands.**

If you refer to someone such as a politician as a **firebrand**, you mean that they are full of anger or enthusiasm, and are usually in favour of strong or extreme action. 狂热分子；行为激进者. ❖ *...his reputation as a young firebrand.* 他作为年轻激进分子的名声. N-COUNT

fire·break /ˈfaɪəbreɪk/ **firebreaks;** 又拼作 **fire break.**

A **firebreak** is an area of open land in a wood or forest that has been created to stop a fire from spreading. (树林、森林中防止火势蔓延的空地)防火带，防火线，火障. N-COUNT

'fire brigade, fire brigades. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **fire brigade** is an organization which has the job of putting out fires. 消防部门；消防队. ❖ *Get everyone out and call the fire brigade.* 把所有人都撤走并打电话叫消防队来. N-COLL-COUNT

fire·cracker /ˈfaɪəkrækə/ **firecrackers.**

A **firecracker** is a firework that makes several loud bangs when it is lit. 鞭炮；爆竹. N-COUNT

'fire department, fire departments.

The **fire department** is an organization which has the job of putting out fires. The British term is **fire service.** 消防部门.[英]作 fire service. N-COLL-COUNT AMERICAN

'fire-eater, fire-eaters.

Fire-eaters are performers who put flaming rods into their mouths in order to entertain people. 吞火表演者. N-COUNT

'fire engine, fire engines.

A **fire engine** is a large vehicle that carries firemen and equipment for putting out fires. 消防车，救火车. N-COUNT

'fire escape, fire escapes.

A **fire escape** is a metal staircase or ladder on the outside of a building, which can be used to escape from the building if there is a fire. (建筑物外部用于发生火灾时逃生的)太平梯. N-COUNT

'fire extinguisher, fire extinguishers.

A **fire extinguisher** is a metal cylinder containing water or chemicals at high pressure which can put out fires. 灭火器. N-COUNT

fire·fight /ˈfaɪəfaɪt/ **firefights.**

A **firefight** is a battle in a war which involves the use of guns rather than bombs or any other sort of weapon. (用枪炮而不用炸弹或其他武器的)交火，枪战. ❖ *...a fierce firefight that left more than sixty people dead.* 一场使60多人丧命的激烈枪战. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

'fire fighter, fire fighters; 又拼作 **fire-fighter.**

Fire fighters are people whose job is to put out fires. 消防人员. N-COUNT

'fire fighting.

Fire fighting is the work of putting out fires. 灭火工作. ❖ *There was no fire-fighting equipment.* 没有消防器具. N-UNCOUNT

fire·fly /ˈfaɪəflaɪ/ **fireflies.**

A **firefly** is an insect that glows in the dark. 萤火虫. N-COUNT

fire·guard /ˈfaɪəgɑːd/ **fireguards;** 又拼作 **fire-guard.**

A **fireguard** is a screen made of strong wire mesh that you put round a fire so that people cannot accidentally burn themselves. 炉挡，炉栏. N-COUNT

'fire hydrant, fire hydrants.

A **fire hydrant** is a pipe in the street from which fire fighters can obtain water for putting out a fire. 消防栓，消防龙头. N-COUNT

fire·light /ˈfaɪəlaɪt/.

Firelight is the light that comes from a fire. 火光. ❖ *He stared into the firelight.* 他凝视着火光. N-UNCOUNT also the N

fire·man /ˈfaɪəmən/ **firemen.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **fireman** is a person, usually a man, whose job is to put out fires. 消防队员(通常为男性). N-COUNT

fire·place /ˈfaɪəpleɪs/ **fireplaces.** ♦◇◇◇◇

In a room, the **fireplace** is the place where a fire can be lit and the area on the wall and floor surrounding this place. 壁炉. N-COUNT

fire·power /ˈfaɪəpaʊə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **firepower** of an army or military vehicle is the amount of N-UNCOUNT

ammunition it can fire. 火力(军队或军械可发射的弹药总量). ❖ *America has enough firepower in the area to mount sustained air strikes.* 美国在这一地区有足够的火力实施连续的空袭.

fire·proof /ˈfaɪəpruːf/.
Something that is **fireproof** cannot be damaged by fire. 防火的; 耐火的. ❖ *...fireproof clothing.* 防火服. ADJ

ˈfire sale, fire sales.
If you describe a sale of goods or other assets as a **fire sale**, you mean that everything is being sold very cheaply. 降价销售, 大减价. ❖ *They're likely to hold big fire sales to liquidate their inventory.* 他们可能会通过大规模降价销售来清理库存. N-COUNT

ˈfire service, fire services.
The **fire service** is an organization which has the job of putting out fires. The American term is **fire department**. 消防部门; 消防队. [美]作 fire department. N-COLL-COUNT BRITISH

fire·side /ˈfaɪəsaɪd/ **firesides.**
If you sit by the **fireside** in a room, you sit near the fire. 火边; 炉边. ❖ *...winter evenings by the fireside.* 在炉火边度过的冬天的夜晚. *...cosy fireside chats.* 温馨的炉边闲谈. N-COUNT

ˈfire station, fire stations.
A **fire station** is a building where fire engines are kept, and where fire fighters wait until they are called to put out a fire. 消防站. N-COUNT

fire·storm /ˈfaɪəstɔːm/ **firestorms;** 又拼作 **fire storm.**
1 A **firestorm** is a fire that is burning uncontrollably, usually in a place that has been bombed. (通常指发生爆炸的某地出现的)风暴性大火, 无法控制的大火. N-COUNT
2 If you say that there is a **firestorm** of protest or criticism, you are emphasizing that there is a great deal of very fierce protest or criticism. 大量强烈的东西(如反对或批评意见). ❖ *The speech has resulted in a firestorm of controversy.* 演讲最终引起了激烈的争论. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS AMERICAN

ˈfire truck, fire trucks.
A **fire truck** is a large vehicle that carries firemen and equipment for putting out fires. The British term is **fire engine**. 消防车, 救火车. [英]作 fire engine. N-COUNT AMERICAN

fire·wood /ˈfaɪəwʊd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Firewood is wood that has been cut up so that it can be burned on a fire. 木柴; 柴火. N-UNCOUNT

fire·work /ˈfaɪəwɜːk/ **fireworks.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Fireworks** are small objects that are lit to entertain people on special occasions. They burn brightly, attractively, and often noisily. 烟火, 烟花. ❖ *Berlin people drank champagne, set off fireworks and tooted their car horns.* 柏林人民痛饮香槟, 燃放烟火, 还使劲地揿汽车喇叭. *...a firework display.* 烟火表演. N-COUNT
2 An exciting and impressive performance or piece of writing can be referred to as **fireworks**. 精彩的演出(或作品). ❖ *...a typically thoughtful production with just enough theatrical fireworks.* 一部舞台演出效果恰到好处的具有代表性且创作缜密的作品. N-PLURAL

ˈfiring line.
1 If you are in the **firing line**, you are in a position where someone is aiming a gun at you. 射击线. ❖ *Any hostages in the firing line would have been sacrificed.* 射程之内的人质都有可能会成为牺牲品. N-SING the N
2 If you say that someone is in **the firing line**, you mean that they are being criticized or blamed for something. 受人批评; 受人指责. N-SING the N

ˈfiring squad, firing squads.
A **firing squad** is a group of soldiers who are ordered to shoot and kill a person who has been found guilty of a crime. 行刑队(受命枪杀罪犯的一队士兵). N-COUNT also by N

firm /fɜːm/ **firms, firming, firmed; firmer, firmest.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **firm** is an organization which sells or produces something or which provides a service which people pay for. 商号, 商行; 服务公司. ❖ *...a firm of heating engineers.* 暖气安装服务公司. N-COUNT
2 If something is **firm**, it is fairly hard and does not change much in shape when it is pressed. 坚实的, 结实的; 坚硬的. ❖ *Fruit should be firm and in excellent condition.* 水果应该坚实并保存良好. *Choose a soft, medium or firm mattress to suit their individual needs.* 选择柔软的、中等软度的或坚硬的床垫以适应他们各自的需要. ◢ **firm·ness** ❖ *Vegetables should retain some firmness and should not be soggy.* 蔬菜需保持一定的硬度, 不要湿乎乎的. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
3 If something is **firm**, it does not shake or move when you put weight or pressure on it, because it is strongly made or securely fastened. 牢固的, 稳固的. ❖ *To climb up, use a firm platform or a sturdy ladder.* 要爬上去, 就用一个稳固的平台或一架结实的梯子. ◢ **firm·ly** ❖ *All the windows are firmly shut.* 所有的窗户都紧闭着. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
4 If someone's grip is **firm** or if they perform a physical action in a **firm** way, they do it with quite a lot of force or pressure but also in a controlled way. (动作)强有力的, 紧紧的. ❖ *The quick handshake was firm and cool.* 快速的握手有力而沉着. *He managed to grasp the metal, get a firm grip of it and heave his body upwards.* 他设法抓住这个金属物, 牢牢地握住它, 向上提起身体. ◢ **firmly** ❖ *She held me firmly by the elbow.* 她紧紧抓住我的肘部. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v
5 If you describe someone as **firm**, you mean that they are behaving in a fairly strict or determined way, and will not change their mind. (人)坚定的, 坚决的. ❖ *She had to be firm with him. 'I don't want to see you again.'* 她只得对他狠下心来. '我不想再见到你了.' *...the guiding hand of a firm father figure.* 一位坚定的父亲形象的人所拥有的指引方向的手. ◢ **firmly** ❖ *'A good night's sleep is what you want,' he said firmly.* '你所需要的就是好好地睡一个晚上,' 他坚决地说. ◢ **firm·ness** ❖ *...a manner that combines friendliness with compassion and firmness.* 一种把友善与同情和坚定结合在一起的态度. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT
6 If someone **stands firm**, they refuse to surrender or change their mind about something. 坚定不移, 不让步; 不改变主意. ❖ *The council is standing firm against the barrage of protest.* 面对大量的抗议, 委员会坚决不作出让步. PHR
7 A **firm** decision or opinion is definite and unlikely to change. (决定、意见)确定不移的, 坚定的. ❖ *It is my firm belief that an effective partnership approach between police and the public is absolutely necessary.* 我坚信, 警民之间进行有效合作是绝对必要的. ◢ **firmly** ❖ *He is firmly convinced that it is vital to do this.* 他坚信做这件事至关重要. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v
8 **Firm** evidence or information is based on facts and so is likely to be true. (证据、信息等)可靠的, 确凿的. ❖ *This man may have killed others but unfortunately we have no firm evidence.* 这个人可能杀了人, 但遗憾的是我们没有确凿的证据. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
9 You use **firm** when describing a situation in which something is strongly established and unlikely to be ended or removed. (处境、地位)牢固的, 牢不可破的, 不可动摇的. ❖ *They have firm control of the territory.* 他们牢牢地控制着这片领土. *The company, a household name in the States, has a firm foothold in the British market.* 这家在美国家喻户晓的公司, 在英国市场牢牢地站稳了脚跟. *...firm friends.* 关系很牢固的朋友. ◢ **firm·ly** ❖ *This tradition is also firmly rooted in the past.* 这一传统也牢牢地植根于过去. *It placed reggae music firmly in the mainstream of world culture.* 它把雷盖音乐牢固地融入了世界文化的主流之中. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
10 If a price, value, or currency is **firm**, it is not decreasing in value or amount. (价格、价值或货币)不贬值的, 稳定的, 坚挺的. ❖ *Cotton prices remain firm and demand is strong.* 棉花价格始终保持坚挺, 需求量很大. *The shares held firm at 280p.* 股票稳稳地保持在280便士的价格上. ADJ-GRADED

▸firm up.
1 If you **firm up** something or if it **firms up**, it becomes more solid, and less flabby or floppy. (使)变得更结实. ❖ *Treatment helps tone the body, firm up muscles and tighten the skin.* 治疗有助于增强体质, 使肌肉更结实, 皮肤更紧. *The mixture will seem too wet at this stage, but it will firm up when chilled.* 这种混合物在目前阶段看起来似乎太湿了, 但它冷却后会变得坚硬起来. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P

F

2 If you **firm** something **up** or if it **firms up**, it becomes clearer, stronger, or more definite. (使)变得更清晰; (使)变得更有力; (使)变得更明确. ❖ *The Conservatives will firm up their plans for a cleaner, greener, safer Britain.* 保守党将进一步明确建设一个更洁净、更环保、更安全的英国的计划. *The ground rules have been firmed up.* 这些基本原则得到了进一步强化. PHR-V ERG V P noun Also V P

3 If a financial institution **firms up** the price or value of something, they take action to protect and maintain its price or value. (金融机构)保持、维持(价格或价值). ❖ *OPEC has agreed to freeze its global oil production slightly in order to firm up crude prices.* 石油输出国组织已同意对全球石油生产稍加控制以保持原油价格. PHR-V V P noun

fir·ma·ment /ˈfɜːməmənt/.

1 **The firmament** is the sky or heaven. 天空; 苍穹. N-SING the N

2 **The firmament** in a particular organization or field of activity is the top of it. (某一组织或活动领域的)最高层, 上层. ❖ *...a rising star in the political firmament.* 在政界上层冉冉升起的明星. LITERARY N-SING the N

first /fɜːst/ firsts. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **first** thing or person is the one that happens or comes before all the others of the same kind. 第一, 最早, 最先. 见插图条 **Numbers**. ❖ *...the first month of her diet.* 她节食的第一个月. *...the first few flakes of snow.* 最初的几片雪花. *Johnson came first in the one hundred metres.* 约翰逊在100米赛跑中获得第一名. ORDINAL

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *The second paragraph startled me even more than the first.* 第二段比第一段更加让我吃惊. PRON

2 If you do something **first**, you do it before anyone else does, or before you do anything else. 首先, 最早. ❖ *I do not remember who spoke first.* 我不记得是谁最早发言的. *First, tell me what you think of my products.* 首先, 告诉我你对我的产品的看法. ADV

3 You say **'first come first served'** to indicate that a group of people or things will be dealt with or given something in the order in which they arrive. 先到者先服务; 先来先得. ❖ *There will be five buses, first come first served.* 一共会来五辆公共汽车, 哪辆先来就先上哪辆. PHR

4 When something happens or is done for the **first** time, it has never happened or been done before. 首次, 初次. ORDINAL

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...two years after they had first started going out.* 他们初次开始约会后的两年. ADV ADV with v

5 An event that is described as **a first** has never happened before. 未曾有过之事. ❖ *It is a first for New York. An outdoor exhibition of Fernando Botero's sculpture.* 这里将举办费尔南多·博特罗的雕塑作品露天展览, 这对纽约来说是不曾有过的事. N-SING a N

6 **The first** you hear of something or **the first** you know about it is the time when you first become aware of it. (开始注意到某事的)第一次, 首次. ❖ *That was the first we heard of it.* 那是我们首次听说此事. PRON

7 You use **first** when you are talking about what happens in the early part of an event or experience, in contrast to what happens later. 起先, 开始. ❖ *When he first came home he wouldn't say anything about what he'd been doing.* 刚到家时, 他一点也不愿意说他一直在干什么. ADV ADV before v

➪ Also an ordinal. 又作序数. ❖ *Her first reaction was disgust.* 她的第一反应是厌恶. ORDINAL

8 You use **at first** when you are talking about what happens in the early stages of something, or just after something else has happened. 起先, 起初. ❖ *At first, he seemed surprised by my questions.* 起先, 他似乎对我提的问题感到惊讶. PHR

9 **From the first** means ever since something started. 从一开始, 从最初. ❖ *You knew about me from the first, didn't you?* 你一开始就了解我了, 对不对? PHR

10 In order to emphasize your determination not to do a particular thing, you can say that rather than do it, you would do something else **first**. 宁愿, 宁可. ❖ *Marry that fat son of a fat cattle dealer? She would die first!* 跟那个胖胖的牲口贩子的胖儿子结婚? 那她宁愿去死. ADV ADV after v PRAGMATICS

11 You use **first** when you are about to give the first in a series of items. (用于列举事项)首先, 第一. ❖ *Certain basic guidelines can be given. First, have a heating engineer check the safety of the heating system.* 这里提几条基本要求. 首先, 请暖气设备工程师检查供暖系统的安全. ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

12 You use **first of all** to introduce the first of a number of things that you want to say. 首先, 第一. ❖ *The cut in the interest rates has not had very much impact in California for two reasons. First of all, banks are still afraid to loan.* 降低利率对加利福尼亚州还没什么大的影响, 原因有二. 首先, 各银行仍旧害怕贷款. PHR PRAGMATICS

13 You use **first off** to introduce the first of a number of things that you want to say. 首先, 一开始. ❖ *First off, huge apologies for last month's confusing report.* 首先, 对上个月那篇含混不清的报道表示深深的道歉. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

14 The **first** thing, person, or place in a line is the one that is nearest to you or nearest to the front. (事物、人或地点)离...最近的; 最靠近前面的. ❖ *In the first row, sat the President.* 第一排坐着总统. ORDINAL

15 You use **first** to refer to the best or most important thing or person of a particular kind. 最佳的; 最重要的; 首要的. ❖ *The first duty of any government must be to protect the interests of the taxpayers.* 任何政府的首要职责必须是保护纳税人的利益. ORDINAL

16 If you say that someone or something **comes first** for a particular person, you mean they treat or consider that person or thing as more important than anything else. 首先要考虑的是...; 最重要的是... ❖ *There's no time for boyfriends, my career comes first.* 我没时间谈男朋友, 我的工作是最重要的. PHR

17 If you **put** someone or something **first**, you treat or consider them as more important than anything else. 把...放在首位. PHR

18 In British universities, a **first** is an honours degree of the highest standard. 一级荣誉学位(英国大学学士学位的优等级). N-COUNT

19 If you learn or experience something **at first hand**, you experience it yourself or learn it directly rather than being told about it by other people. 亲自地; 直接地; 第一手. ❖ *He arrived in Natal to see at first hand the effects of the recent heavy fighting.* 他来到纳塔尔, 想亲眼看一看最近的激战造成的后果. PHR

20 If you say that you **do not know the first thing about** something, you are emphasizing that you know absolutely nothing about it. 对...一无所知. PHR PRAGMATICS

21 You say **'first things first'** when you are talking about something that should be done or dealt with before anything else because it is the most important. 最要紧的事最先做. PHR

22 ➡ **first and foremost**: 见 **foremost**.

-first /-fɜːst/.

-first combines with nouns like 'head' and 'feet' to indicate that someone moves with the part that is mentioned pointing in the direction in which they are moving. 与 head 或 feet 等名词连用表示人移动时该部位的指向. ❖ *He fell head-first.* 他头朝下摔了下来. COMB

ˌfirst ˈaid. ♦◇◇◇◇

First aid is simple medical treatment given as soon as possible to a person who is injured or who suddenly becomes ill. 急救. N-UNCOUNT

ˈfirst born.

Someone's **first born** is their first child. 头胎, 长子, 长女. N-SING

ˌfirst-ˈclass; 又拼作 first class. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you describe something or someone as **first-class**, you mean that they are of the highest quality. 质量最好的, 一流的. ❖ *The food was first-class.* 这种食物质量一流. ADJ

2 You use **first-class** to describe something that is in the group that is considered to be of the highest standard. 最高标准的, 一流的. ❖ *...his retirement from first-class cricket.* 他从顶级板球运动中的退役. ADJ ADJ n

3 **First-class** accommodation on a train, aeroplane, or ship is the best and most expensive. (火车、飞机或轮船上的铺位或舱位)头等的. ❖ *...two first-class tickets to fly to Dublin.* ADJ ADJ n

两张飞往都柏林的头等舱机票.

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *She had never flown first class before.* 她过去从未乘坐头等舱旅行过. ADV ADV after v

▷ **First-class** is the first-class accommodation on a train, aeroplane, or ship. (火车的)头等车厢; (飞机、轮船的)头等舱. ◆ *...a cabin in first class.* 一个头等舱位. N-UNCOUNT

4 In Britain, **first-class** postage is the quicker and more expensive type of postage. (在英国指比一般邮递更快、更贵的邮资类型)第一类邮件的. In the United States, **first-class** postage is the type of postage that is used for sending letters and postcards. (在美国专指信和明信片的邮资)第一类的. ADJ ADJ n

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *It took six days to arrive despite being posted first class.* 尽管按第一类邮件寄出, 它还是过了六天才到. ADV ADV after v

ˌfirst ˈcousin, first cousins.
Someone's **first cousin** is the same as their **cousin**. 同cousin. 比较 **second cousin**. N-COUNT

ˌfirst deˈgree, first degrees.
People who have gained a higher qualification after completing a basic university degree such as a BA or a BSc refer to that basic degree as their **first degree**. 第一学位(获得更高学位后对其获得的最初学位, 如文学士或理学士的称谓). N-COUNT

ˌfirst-deˈgree.
1 **First-degree** is used to describe crimes that are considered to be the most serious of their kind. (罪行)一级的, 最严重的. ◆ *...first-degree murder.* 一级谋杀. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN

2 A **first-degree** burn is one of the least severe kind, where only the surface layer of the skin has been burnt. (烧伤程度)一度的, 最轻的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌfirst ˈever; 又拼作 **first-ever.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is the **first ever** one of its kind has never happened before. 从未有过的, 首次的. ◆ *It's the first-ever meeting between leaders of the two countries.* 这是两国领导人之间的首次会晤. ADJ

ˌfirst ˈfloor, first floors. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **first floor** of a building is the floor immediately above the one at ground level. The American expression is **second floor**. 第二层, 二楼(建筑物底层上面的一层). [美]作second floor. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 The **first floor** of a building is the one at ground level. The British expression is **ground floor**. (建筑物的)底层, 第一层. [英]作 ground floor. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˌfirst ˈfruits.
The **first fruits** of a project or activity are the earliest results or profits. 最初成果; 最初效益. ◆ *...the first fruits of a liberalization of foreign investment law.* 放宽外国投资的法规所取得的最初成效. N-PLURAL

ˌfirst ˈhand; 又拼作 **first-hand** 或 **firsthand.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **First hand** information or experience is gained or learned directly, rather than from other people. (信息或经验)直接获得的, 第一手的, 原始的. ◆ *School trips give children firsthand experience not available in the classroom.* 学校组织的旅行使孩子们获得了教室里学不到的第一手经验. ADJ ADJ n

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *We've been through Germany and seen first-hand what's happening there.* 我们走遍了德国, 亲眼看到了那里发生的一切. ADV ADV after v

2 ➡ **at first hand**: 见 **first**.

ˌFirst ˈLady, First Ladies. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **First Lady** in a country or state is the wife of the president or state governor, or a woman who performs the official duties normally performed by the wife. 总统夫人, 第一夫人; 州长夫人; 第一女主人(行使通常由总统或州长夫人行使的官方职责). N-COUNT

ˌfirst ˈlanguage, first languages.
Someone's **first language** is the language that they learnt first and speak best. 第一语言; 母语. N-COUNT

first·ly /ˈfɜːstli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You use **firstly** when you want to give a reason, make a point, or mention an item that will be followed by others connected with it. (用于列举理由、要点或事项)首先, 第一. ◆ *Vitamin C has many roles to play in weight control. Firstly, it is needed for hormone production.* 维生素C在控制体重方面有许多作用. 第一, 激素的产生有赖于它. ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

ˈfirst name, first names. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **first name** is the first of the names that were given to you when you were born. You can also refer to all of your names except your surname as your **first names**. (姓名中的)名字(亦可指全名中除去姓氏之外的那部分名字). N-COUNT If two people are **on first name terms**, they know each other well enough to call each other by their first names. (指两人相互非常熟悉)可互相直呼其名的; 关系亲近的. PHR

ˌfirst ˈnight, first nights. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **first night** of a show or play is the first public performance of it. (电影、戏剧等的)首场演出. N-COUNT

ˌfirst ofˈfender, first offenders.
A **first offender** is a person who has been found guilty of a crime for the first time. 初次犯罪者, 初犯. N-COUNT

ˌfirst-past-the-ˈpost.
A **first-past-the-post** electoral system is one in which the candidate who gets most votes wins. (选举制度)得票多者当选的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌfirst ˈperson. ◆◇◇◇◇
A clause in **the first person** is a clause about yourself, or about yourself and someone else. (从句)第一人称. The subject of a clause like this is 'I' or 'we'. 从句主语可以是I或we. ◆ *He tells the story in the first person.* 他用第一人称讲述这个故事. N-SING the N

ˈfirst-rate; 又拼作 **first rate.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Something or someone that is **first-rate** is of the highest quality. 优秀的, 一流的. ◆ *...a first-rate professional.* 一流的职业运动员. ADJ

ˈfirst school, first schools.
A **first school** is a school for children aged between five and eight or nine. 第一学校(五岁至八岁或九岁儿童上的学校). N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌfirst-ˈtimer, first-timers.
A **first-timer** is someone who does something for the first time. 入门者, 新手. ◆ *It is a great introduction to ballet for first-timers.* 对初学者来说, 这是对芭蕾的一个极好的介绍. N-COUNT

fis·cal /ˈfɪskəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Fiscal is used to describe something that relates to government money or public money, especially taxes. 财政的, 国库的; 公款的(尤指与赋税有关的). ◆ *...fiscal policy.* 财政政策. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **fis·cal·ly** ◆ *They are fiscally responsible.* 他们负责财政. ADV
➡ 又见 **procurator fiscal**.

ˌfiscal ˈyear, fiscal years. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **fiscal year** is the same as the **financial year**. 同 the financial year. ◆ *...the budget for the coming fiscal year.* 下一个财政年度的预算. N-COUNT

fish /fɪʃ/ **fishes, fishing, fished.** The form **fish** is usually used for the plural, but **fishes** can also be used. fish 一般被用作复数形式, 又可作 fishes. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **fish** is a creature that lives in water and has a tail and fins. 鱼. N-COUNT

▷ **Fish** is the flesh of a fish eaten as food. 鱼肉. ◆ *Does dry white wine go best with fish?* 喝干白葡萄酒, 鱼肉是不是最好的搭配? N-UNCOUNT

2 If you feel **like a fish out of water**, you do not feel comfortable or relaxed because you are in an unusual or unfamiliar situation. 像离开水的鱼似的(因处于不寻常或不熟悉的环境中而感到不舒服或不轻松). PHR INFORMAL

3 If you **fish**, you try to catch fish, either for food or as a form of recreation. 钓鱼; 捕鱼. VB V

4 If you **fish** a particular area of water, you try to catch fish in it. (在某一片水域)捕鱼. VB V n

5 ➡ 又见 **fishing**.

6 If you say that someone **is fishing** for information or praise, you disapprove of the fact that they are trying to get it from someone in an indirect way. (贬义)通过间接手段获取(信息、表扬等). ◆ *'You don't have to talk to him!' Mike shouted. 'He's just fishing.'* '你不用跟他讲!' 迈克大叫道. VB V for n PRAGMATICS V

F

'他不过是想探听点消息罢了.'

▸fish out.

If you **fish** something **out** from somewhere, you take or pull it out. 取出, 掏出; 拉出. ❖ *Kelly fished out another beer from his cooler.* 凯利又从冷却器里拿出一瓶啤酒来. PHR-V V n P / V P noun

fisher·man /'fɪʃəmən/ **fishermen.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **fisherman** is a person who catches fish as a job or for sport. (把钓鱼作为职业或运动的)渔夫, 渔民; 钓鱼者. N-COUNT

fish·ery /'fɪʃəri/ **fisheries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Fisheries** are areas of the sea where fish are caught in large quantities for commercial purposes. 渔场(商业捕鱼海域). ❖ *...the fisheries off Newfoundland.* 纽芬兰附近的渔场. N-COUNT

2 A **fishery** is a place where fish are bred and reared. 养鱼场. N-COUNT

,fish 'finger, fish fingers.

Fish fingers are small rectangular pieces of fish covered in breadcrumbs. 鱼条(裹有面包屑的细长鱼肉). N-COUNT

fish·ing /'fɪʃɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Fishing is the sport, hobby, or business of catching fish. (作为运动、嗜好或生意的)钓鱼, 捕鱼. N-UNCOUNT

'fishing rod, fishing rods.

A **fishing rod** is a long thin pole which has a line and hook attached to it and which is used for catching fish. 钓鱼竿. N-COUNT

fish·monger /'fɪʃmʌŋgə/ **fishmongers.**

The **fishmonger** or the **fishmonger's** is a shop where fish is sold. You can also refer to the shopkeeper of this shop as a **fishmonger**. 鱼店; 鱼贩子. N-COUNT BRITISH

fish·net /'fɪʃnet/.

Fishnet tights or stockings are made from a stretchy fabric which has wide holes between its strands. (紧身裤袜或长统袜等)网眼织物. N-UNCOUNT

F

fishy /'fɪʃi/.

1 A **fishy** taste or smell reminds you of fish. 有鱼味的, 腥味的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a situation as **fishy**, you feel that someone is not telling the truth or behaving completely honestly. (情况)可疑的, 靠不住的. ❖ *There seems to be something fishy going on.* 好像发生了什么可疑的事. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

fis·sion /'fɪʃən/.

Nuclear **fission** is the splitting of the nuclei in atoms of uranium or plutonium to produce a large amount of energy or cause a large explosion. (核)裂变(产生巨大能量或引起大爆炸). N-UNCOUNT

fis·sure /'fɪʃə/ **fissures.**

A **fissure** is a deep crack in something, especially in rock or in the ground. (尤指岩石或土地的)裂缝, 缝隙. N-COUNT

fist /fɪst/ **fists.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your hand is referred to as your **fist** when you have bent your fingers in towards the palm in order to hit someone, to make an angry gesture, or to hold something. 拳(头). ❖ *...angry protestors with clenched fists.* 紧握拳头的愤怒的抗议者. N-COUNT

2 An **iron fist** policy or approach is one which deals with people and situations in a very strict and ruthless way. (政策或办事手段)铁拳的、残酷无情的. ❖ *...the iron-fist policy towards the fundamentalists.* 对付原教旨主义者的铁腕政策. PHR

fist·ful /'fɪstful/ **fistfuls.**

A **fistful** of things is the number of them that you can hold in your fist. 一把的量(一只手可握住的数量). ❖ *Mandy handed him a fistful of coins.* 曼迪递给他一把硬币. N-COUNT

fisti·cuffs /'fɪstikʌfs/.

Fisticuffs is fighting in which people try to hit each other with their fists. 拳斗, 互殴. N-UNCOUNT DATED

fit 1 being right or going in the right place 合适的或处于合适位置的

fit /fɪt/ **fits, fitting, fitted.** ◆◆◆◆◇

In American English the form **fit** is used in the present tense and sometimes also as the past tense and past participle of the verb. 在美国英语里用作现在式, 有时也可用作动词的过去式和过去分词.

1 If something **fits**, it is the right size and shape to go onto a person's body or onto a particular object. 适合, 合适, 适于. ❖ *The sash, kimono, and other garments were made to fit a child.* 做适合儿童穿的腰带、和服以及其他服装. *...trousers that fit at the waist.* 腰部合适的裤子. *Her champagne-coloured suit fit snugly across her slim hips.* 她那套香槟色的套装十分合身地裹住她那窄小的臀部. VB / V n / V prep/adv

2 If something is a good **fit**, it fits well. 适合, 合适. ❖ *The sills and doors were a reasonably good fit.* 门和门槛配得相当合适. N-SING adj N

3 If you **are fitted for** a particular piece of clothing, you try it on so that the person who is making it can see where it needs to be altered. 试穿(衣服). VB: usu passive / be V-ed for n

4 If something **fits** somewhere, it can be put there or is designed to be put there. 适合放置于(某处); 为放置于(某处)而设计. ❖ *...a pocket computer which is small enough to fit into your pocket.* 一种小到可以放入口袋的袖珍电脑. VB / V prep/adv

5 If you **fit** something into a particular space or place, you put it there. 将...置于(某一空间或某地); 插入. ❖ *...she fitted her key in the lock.* 她把钥匙插入锁里. VB / V n prep/adv

6 If you **fit** something somewhere, you attach it there, or put it there carefully and securely. 把...安装在(某处); 把...小心、安全地放于(某处). ❖ *Fit hinge bolts to give extra support to the door lock.* 装上门链, 使插销锁得更牢些. *Peter had built the overhead ladders, and the next day he fitted them to the wall.* 彼得已做好了高架梯, 第二天他把它们安到了墙上. VB / V n / V n prep

7 If something **fits** something else or **fits** into it, it is compatible with that thing or able to be part of it. 适应; 与...相一致; 成为...的一部分. ❖ *Her daughter doesn't fit the current feminine ideal.* 她女儿与当前的理想女性形象不相符. *Fostering is a full-time job and you should carefully consider how it will fit into your career.* 抚养孩子是一项全职工作, 你应该认真考虑如何把它与你的职业协调起来. VB / V n / V in/into n / Also V

8 You can say that something **fits** a particular person or thing when it is appropriate or suitable for them or it. 适用于, 适合于. ❖ *The punishment must always fit the crime.* 必须按罪量刑. VB / V n

9 If something is **fit** for a particular purpose, it is suitable for that purpose. 适合(某种用途)的. ❖ *Of the seven bicycles we had, only two were fit for the road.* 我们拥有的七辆自行车中, 只有两辆可以在公路上骑. *The meat is fit to eat.* 这肉可以吃. *...making your home a fit place to work, rest and play.* 把你的家变成适合工作、休息和娱乐的地方. ADJ

10 If someone is **fit** to do something, they have the appropriate qualities or skills that will allow them to do it. (干某事)适合的. ❖ *You're not fit to be a mother!* 你不适合做母亲! *I'm over 60 now and only fit for gardening and sleeping.* 我现在已经60多岁了, 只能干点园艺活, 睡睡觉. *He was not a fit companion for their skipper.* 对他们的船长来说他不是个合适的搭档. ◢ **fit·ness** ❖ *...a debate about his fitness for the highest office.* 关于他是否适合担任最高职务的争论. *You should consult your doctor about your fitness to travel.* 你应该就自己是否适合旅行一事咨询一下你的医生. ADJ / N-UNCOUNT / N for n / N to-inf

11 If something **fits** someone for a particular task or role, it makes them good enough or suitable for it. 使...胜任(或适合)(做某事或担任某个角色). ❖ *...a man whose past experience fits him for the top job in education.* 一位因过去的经历而能够胜任顶级教育工作的人. *It is not a person's gender that fits them to be a minister.* 性别不能决定一个人是否胜任部长之职. VB FORMAL / V n for n / V n to-inf

12 If you say that something or someone is **fit** to produce some extreme result, you are emphasizing the extreme nature of that thing or that person's activity. (强调事物或行为的某种极端性)简直要, 真是. ❖ *The stink was fit to knock you down.* 这臭味简直能熏倒你. ADJ: v-link ADJ to-inf / PRAGMATICS

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Wally was laughing fit to burst.* 沃利捧腹大笑. *You're shivering fit to die, Gracie.* 格雷西, 你发抖得要命. ADV / ADV after v, / ADV to-inf

13 If you say that someone **sees fit** to do something, you mean PHR

that they decide to do it, but that you disapprove of their decision. 觉得可以(做某事). ❖ *He's not a friend, you say, yet you saw fit to lend him money.* 你说他不是朋友,可你还是借钱给他了. PRAGMATICS

14 ➡ 又见 **fitted**, **fitting**.

➡ **fit the bill**: 见 **bill**.

➡ **not in a fit state**: 见 **state**.

▸fit in.

1 If you manage to **fit** a person or task **in**, you manage to find time to deal with them. (设法)找出时间做(某事); 腾出时间与...打交道. ❖ *I find that I just can't fit in regular domestic work.* 我发觉我就是找不出时间做家务. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

2 If you **fit into** a group or **fit in**, you seem to belong in the group because you are similar to other people in it. 属于, 适合于(某群体). ❖ *It's hard to see how he would fit into the team.* 很难看出他如何融入这个团队中. *She was great with the children and fitted in beautifully.* 她对孩子们很好, 相处得融洽极了. PHR-V; V P n; V P

3 If something **fits into** a particular situation or system or if it **fits in**, that situation or system seems to be the right place for it. 适合, 符合(某一环境或系统). ❖ *Most film locations broadly fit into two categories.* 多数电影的外景拍摄地大体可分为两类. *This fits in with what you've told me.* 这和你告诉我的很符合. PHR-V V P n; V P with n; Also V P

▸fit out or **fit up.** The form **fit up** is mainly used in British English. fit up 主要用于英国英语.

If you **fit** someone or something **out**, or you **fit** them **up**, you provide them with equipment and other things that they need. 给...提供整套装备. ❖ *We helped to fit him out for a trip to the Baltic.* 我们帮他打点去波罗的海旅行的行装. *I suggest we fit you up with an office suite.* 我建议我们为你配一整套的办公室家具. PHR-V V n P; V n P for n; V n P with n

fit 2 healthy 健康的

fit /fɪt/ **fitter, fittest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

Someone who is **fit** is healthy and physically strong. 健康的, 强健的. ◢ **fit·ness** ❖ *...women who regularly engage in sports and fitness activities.* 定期参加体育运动和健身活动的妇女. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

➡ **fighting fit**: 见 **fight**.

fit 3 uncontrollable movements or emotions 无法控制的动作或情感

fit /fɪt/ **fits.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone has a **fit**, they suddenly lose consciousness and their body makes uncontrollable movements. 癫痫(发作); 昏厥; 痉挛. ❖ *...epileptic fits.* 癫痫发作. N-COUNT

2 If you have a **fit of** coughing or laughter, you suddenly start to cough or laugh in an uncontrollable way. (控制不住的)一阵(咳嗽或大笑等). N-COUNT with supp; N of n

3 If you do something in a **fit of** anger or panic, you are very angry or afraid when you do it. 一阵(发怒或恐慌等). ❖ *Pattie shot Tom in a fit of jealous rage.* 帕蒂突然妒火中烧, 一怒之下开枪射中了汤姆. N-COUNT; N of n

4 If you say that someone will **have a fit** when they hear about something, you mean that they will be very angry or shocked. 发怒; 震惊, 大吃一惊. ❖ *He'd have a fit if he knew what we were up to!* 如果他知道我们干了些什么, 他准会发火的. PHR; INFORMAL

5 Someone who is **in fits** is laughing uncontrollably. 止不住地笑. ❖ *He was a much more entertaining person, who used to have us all in fits.* 他更是个妙趣横生的人, 常常逗得我们忍不住大笑. PHR

6 Something that happens **in fits and starts** or **by fits and starts** keeps happening and then stopping again. 一阵一阵地, 间歇地. ❖ *My slimming attempts tend to go in fits and starts.* 我的瘦身计划总是时断时续. PHR

fit·ful /ˈfɪtfʊl/.

Something that is **fitful** happens for irregular periods or occurs at irregular times, rather than being continuous. 一阵一阵的, 时不时的. ❖ *Colin drifted off into a fitful sleep.* 科林渐渐开始一阵阵地打盹. *The government is making slow and fitful progress.* 政府在缓慢地、时断时续地进步着. ADJ

◢ **fit·ful·ly** ❖ *The sun shone fitfully.* 阳光时有时无. ADV with v

fit·ted /ˈfɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **fitted** piece of clothing is designed so that it is the same size and shape as your body rather than being loose. (衣服)正合身的. ❖ *...baggy trousers with fitted jackets.* 肥大的裤子配上合身的上衣. ADJ

2 A **fitted** piece of furniture, for example a cupboard, is designed to fill a particular space and is fixed in place. (橱柜等家具)订做的; 固定于某处的. ❖ *...fitted wardrobes.* 订做的衣柜. ADJ

3 A **fitted** carpet is cut to the same shape as a room so that it covers the floor completely. (地毯与房间形状相同因而)能铺满整个地面的. ADJ; ADJ n

4 A **fitted** sheet has the corners sewn so that it fits over the corners of the mattress and does not have to be folded. (床单)固定合适的(四角固定在床垫上不必折叠). ADJ; ADJ n

5 If a room is **fitted** with objects, those objects are in the room and are normally fixed in place. (房间)安装有(某物)的. ❖ *Bedrooms are fitted with alarm pull cords.* 卧室装有警报拉绳. ADJ v-link ADJ with n, ADJ n

fit·ter /ˈfɪtə/ **fitters.**

A **fitter** is a person whose job is to put together, adjust, or install machinery or equipment. 装配工. ❖ *George was a fitter at the shipyard.* 乔治是造船厂的一名装配工. N-COUNT

fit·ting /ˈfɪtɪŋ/ **fittings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **fitting** is one of the small parts on the outside of a piece of equipment or furniture, for example a handle or a tap. (家具或其他设备的)配件(如把手、阀门等). ❖ *...brass light fittings.* 亮闪闪的黄铜配件. N-COUNT

2 **Fittings** are things, for example cookers or electric fires, that are fixed inside a building, but that can be removed if necessary. 固定装置(设备, 家具)(放于建筑物内但必要时可以移走的东西如炊具、电炉等). N-PLURAL

3 Something that is **fitting** is right or suitable. 恰当的, 合适的. ❖ *...a fitting end to a bitter campaign.* 一场激烈运动的恰当结局. ◢ **fit·ting·ly** ❖ *...a fittingly eccentric figure.* 一个举止古怪得恰到好处的人. *Fittingly, she will spend her year off training her voice.* 她正好要花一年时间练嗓子. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

4 If someone has a **fitting**, they try on a piece of clothing that is being made for them to see if it fits. 试穿, 试衣. N-COUNT

-fitting /-ˈfɪtɪŋ/.

-fitting combines with adjectives or adverbs such as 'close', 'loose', or 'tightly' to show that something is the size indicated in relation to the thing it is on, in, or next to. 与形容词或副词(如close, loose, 或tightly)连用, 表示某物的大小程度. ❖ *...loose-fitting night clothes.* 宽松的睡衣. *...glass bottles with tight-fitting caps.* 瓶盖很紧的玻璃瓶. COMB

five /faɪv/ **fives.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Five** is the number 5. 五. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 ➡ 又见 **high five**.

fiv·er /ˈfaɪvə/ **fivers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **fiver** is a British five pound note. 面值为五英镑的钞票. ❖ *...blank videos for a fiver each.* 五英镑一盒空白录像带. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

fix /fɪks/ **fixes, fixing, fixed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **is fixed** somewhere, it is attached there firmly or securely. 被安装, 被固定(于某处). ❖ *It is fixed on the wall.* 它牢牢地固定在墙上. *He fixed a bayonet to the end of his rifle.* 他在步枪口上安上了一把刺刀. VB; be V-ed prep/adv; V n prep/adv

2 If you **fix** something, for example a date, price, or policy, you decide and say exactly what it will be. 确定(日期, 价格或政策等). ❖ *He's going to fix a time when I can see him.* 他要定个时间, 到时候我可以去看他. VB; V n

3 If you **fix** something for someone, you arrange it or organize it for them. 安排; 组织. ❖ *I've fixed it for you to see Bonnie Lachlan.* 我已经替你安排好和邦尼·拉克伦的会面. *Their relatives would be able to fix the visas.* 他们的亲戚可以安排好签证的事. *He vanished after you fixed him with a job.* 你替他安排好了工作可他人却不露面了. *We fixed for the team to visit our headquarters.* 我们安排这个队伍参观我们的总部. VB; V it for n to-inf; V n; V n with n; V for n to-inf

F

4 If you **fix** something which is damaged or which does not work properly, you repair it. 修理. ◆ *If something is broken, we get it fixed.* 如果东西坏了,我们可以修理. VB V n; get/have n V-ed

5 If you **fix** a problem or a bad situation, you deal with it and make it satisfactory. 解决(问题); 改善(坏的情况). ◆ *It's not too late to fix the problem.* 现在处理这个问题还为时不晚. VB; V n

6 You can refer to a solution to a problem as a **fix**. (问题的)解决方案, 对策. ◆ *Many of those changes could just be a temporary fix.* 许多那样的变动只能是临时应急. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **quick fix**.

7 If you **fix** your eyes **on** someone or something, or if your eyes **fix on** them, you look at them with complete attention. 全神贯注地看, 盯着看. ◆ *She fixes her steel-blue eyes on an unsuspecting local official.* 她那双湛蓝的眼睛全神贯注地盯着毫无疑心的地方官. *Her soft brown eyes fixed on Kelly.* 她那双褐色的眼睛温柔地凝视着凯利. V-ERG; V n on n; V on n

8 If you **fix** someone with a particular kind of expression, you look at them in that way. (用某种表情)看(某人). ◆ *He fixed me with a lopsided grin.* 他撇着嘴笑着盯着我. VB no passive; WRITTEN; V n with n

9 If you **fix** your attention **on** someone or something, you think about them with complete attention. 全神贯注于. ◆ *Fix your attention on the practicalities of financing your schemes.* 把注意力集中在为你的方案筹措资金这些实际事务上. VB; V n on n

10 If someone or something **is fixed in** your mind, you remember them well, for example because they are very important, interesting, or unusual. (因重要、有趣或不寻常等而)牢记, 铭记. ◆ *Amy watched the child's intent face eagerly, trying to fix it in her mind.* 埃米热切地望着这孩子专注的脸, 试图把它牢记在心. VB be V-ed in n; V n in n

11 If someone **fixes** a gun, camera, or radar **on** something, they point it at that thing. (用枪炮、相机或雷达)瞄准, 对准. ◆ *The US crew fixed its radar on the Turkish ship.* 美国的船员用雷达对准这艘土耳其轮船. VB; V n on n

12 If you **fix** the position of something, you find out exactly where it is, usually by using radar or electronic equipment. (通常使用雷达或电子仪器)精确地确定(方位), 定(位). ◆ *He had not been able to fix his position.* 他还无法确定自己的位置. VB; V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The army hasn't been able to get a fix on the transmitter.* 军方还不能确定发报机的方位. N-COUNT

13 If you get a **fix on** someone or something, you have a clear idea or understanding of them. 明白, 清楚, 了解. ◆ *It's been hard to get a steady fix on what's going on.* 一直很难确切地搞清楚发生了什么事. N-SING; a N on n; INFORMAL

14 If you **fix** some food or a drink for someone, you prepare it for them. 准备(食物或饮料). ◆ *Let me fix you a drink.* 让我给你弄点喝的. *Scotty stayed behind to fix lunch.* 斯科蒂留下来准备午饭. VB, V n for n; V n n; V n

15 If you **fix** your hair, clothes, or make-up, you arrange or adjust them so you look neat. 梳理(头发);整理(服装或化妆品). ◆ *'I've got to fix my hair,' I said.* '我得梳梳头,'我说. VB no passive; INFORMAL; V n

16 If you have your teeth **fixed**, you have dental treatment to make your teeth even, straight, and white. 整(牙)(使牙更整齐和洁白). VB usu passive; INFORMAL

17 If someone **fixes** a race, election, contest, or other event, they make unfair or illegal arrangements or use trickery to affect the result. (在比赛、选举、竞赛或其他事上作不公平或非法的安排或用欺骗手段)操纵结果, 舞弊. ◆ *They offered opposing players bribes to fix a decisive league match.* 他们向对方选手行贿以影响具有决定性的联赛结果. VB; V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *It's all a fix, a deal they've made.* 这完全是在捣鬼, 是他们做的一笔交易. N-COUNT

18 If you accuse someone of **fixing** prices, you accuse them of making unfair arrangements to charge a particular price for something, rather than allowing market forces to decide it. (不是通过市场调节而是使用不公平的手段)操纵(价格). ◆ *...a suspected cartel that had fixed the price of steel.* 一个被怀疑垄断钢材价格的同业联盟. VB; PRAGMATICS; V n

19 An injection of an addictive drug such as heroin can be referred to as a **fix**. (海洛因等)麻醉品的注射. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

20 You can use **fix** to refer to an amount of something which a person gets or wants and which helps them physically or psychologically to survive. (从物质上或精神上)帮助(某人)生存下去的东西. ◆ *She needs her daily fix of publicity.* 她每天都需要引起公众关注. N-COUNT; with supp; INFORMAL

21 If you are in a **fix**, you are in a difficult situation. 困境, 窘境. ◆ *The government has really got itself into a fix.* 政府确实是陷入了困境. N-SING; a N; INFORMAL

22 To **fix** something such as a dye or photographic image means to treat it, especially with chemicals, so that it does not fade or disappear. 定影(尤指用化学药品处理染料或摄影影像使之不褪色或不消失). ◆ *Egg yolk is used to fix the pigment.* 蛋黄用来保护颜料不褪色. VB; V n

23 ➸ 又见 **fixed, fixings**.

▸fix on.

If you **fix on** a particular thing, you decide that it is the one you want. 决定, 确定; 选定. ◆ *The Vietnamese government has fixed on May 19th to celebrate his anniversary.* 越南政府已确定于5月19日为他的周年纪念举行庆典. PHR-V; V P n

▸fix up.

1 If you **fix** something **up**, you arrange it. 安顿, 安排. ◆ *I fixed up an appointment to see her.* 我安排了一个约会见她. *Accommodation is never fixed up in advance.* 食宿从不提前安排. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If you **fix** something **up**, you do work that is necessary in order to make it more suitable or attractive. 修整, 修缮; 整理. ◆ *I've fixed up Matthew's old room.* 我已把马修的旧房间整理过了. *The whole block is being fixed up.* 整幢大楼正在修缮之中. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

3 If you **fix** someone **up with** something they need, you provide it for them. 给...提供(所需之物). ◆ *We'll fix him up with a tie.* 我们将会给他提供一条领带. *He was fixed up with a job.* 他被安排了一份工作. PHR-V; V n P with n; Also V n P

fix·at·ed /fɪk'seɪtɪd, 'fɪkseɪtɪd/.

If you say that someone is **fixated** on a particular thing, you mean that they think about it to an extreme and excessive degree. 专注于...的; 迷恋...的. ◆ *The media seems so fixated on polls rather than issues.* 比起各种问题来, 媒体似乎更关注民意测验. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ on/with/by n

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ◆ *...a pop-fixated music journalist.* 偏好报导流行音乐的音乐记者. COMB

fixa·tion /fɪk'seɪʃən/ fixations.

If you say that someone has a **fixation** on something or someone, you mean they think about a particular subject or person to an extreme and excessive degree. 执迷, 迷恋, 热衷. ◆ *...the country's fixation on the war.* 该国对战争的偏好. N-COUNT

fixed /fɪkst/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **fixed** to describe something which stays the same and does not vary. (事物)固定的, 确定的, 不变的. ◆ *They issue a fixed number of shares.* 他们发行固定数额的股票. *...a world without fixed laws.* 一个没有固定法律的世界. ADJ

2 If you say that someone has **fixed** ideas or opinions, you mean that they rarely change their ideas and opinions, although perhaps they should. (人)坚定的; 执着的; 固执的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone has a **fixed** smile on their face, they are smiling even though they do not feel happy or pleased. (笑容)强装的, 僵硬的. ◆ *I had to go through the rest of the evening with a fixed smile on my face.* 我不得不挂着僵硬的笑容, 熬过余下的晚会时光. ADJ

4 ➸ 又见 **fix**.

5 ➸ **of no fixed abode**: 见 **abode**.

fix·ed·ly /'fɪksɪdli/.

If you stare **fixedly** at something, you look at it steadily and continuously for a period of time. (目光)坚定地, 目不转睛地, 专注地. ◆ *I stared fixedly at the statue.* 我目不转睛地凝视着这座雕像. ADV-GRADED; ADV after v

fix·er /'fɪksə/ fixers.

If journalists refer to someone as a **fixer**, they mean that he or she N-COUNT

is the sort of person who solves problems and gets things done. 解决问题的人; 调停争端者. ❖ ...*a television 'fixer' with a clipboard.* 电视里带着写字夹奔走解决问题的人.

fix·ings /ˈfɪksɪŋz/.

1 **Fixings** are extra items that are used to decorate or complete something, especially a meal. 装饰, 配饰; (尤指一餐饭里的)配料. ❖ *He bought a hot dog and had it covered with all the fixings.* 他买了一个热狗, 并把所有的配料盖在它上面. N-PLURAL AMERICAN

2 **Fixings** are items such as screws, nuts, and bolts which are used to fix things such as furniture together. (螺钉、螺帽和螺栓等连接家具各部件的)配件. ❖ *Have you got all the screws and fixings you need?* 你有没有取得你需要的螺钉螺栓之类的所有配件? N-PLURAL

fix·ity /ˈfɪksɪti/.

If you talk about the **fixity** of something, you talk about the fact that it does not change or weaken. 固定; 稳定; 坚固. ❖ ...*the fixity of the class system.* 社会等级制度的稳固性. N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN

fix·ture /ˈfɪkstʃə/ **fixtures.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Fixtures** are pieces of furniture or equipment, for example baths and sinks, which are permanently fixed inside a house or other building. (建筑物内的)固定家具, 固定装置(如浴缸、水槽等). ❖ ...*fixtures and fittings are included in the purchase price.* 屋内的装置和其他附属设备都包括在购房价格里. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone or something as a **fixture** in a particular place or occasion, you mean that they always seem to be there. (总是出现在某地或某场合的)固定成员, 常客; 固定东西. ❖ *She was a fixture in New York's nightclubs.* 她是纽约夜总会的常客. N-COUNT

3 A **fixture** is a sports event which takes place on a particular date. (在特定日期举行的)体育活动. ❖ *City won this fixture 3-0.* 城市队在这次体育活动中以3-0胜出. N-COUNT BRITISH

fizz /fɪz/ **fizzes, fizzing, fizzed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a drink **fizzes**, it produces lots of little bubbles of gas and makes a hissing sound. (饮料)冒泡发出嘶嘶声. ❖ ...*a tray of glasses that fizzed.* 一托盘盛有嘶嘶冒汽的饮料的玻璃杯. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I wonder if there's any fizz left in the lemonade.* 我不知道柠檬汽水是不是还在冒汽. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone puts **fizz** into something, you mean that they make it more interesting or exciting. (使某事更加有趣或激动人心的)情趣; 妙趣; 活跃气氛. ❖ *A Brazilian public relations firm has brought some fizz into his campaign.* 一家巴西公关公司给他的竞选活动添加了一些活跃的气氛. N-UNCOUNT

3 Champagne or sparkling wine is sometimes called **fizz**. 起泡饮料(尤指香槟). N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

fiz·zle /ˈfɪzəl/ **fizzles, fizzling, fizzled.**

If something **fizzles**, it ends in a weak or disappointing way. 令人失望地结束; 终成泡影; 告吹. ❖ *Our relationship fizzled into nothing.* 我们的关系最终告吹了. VB V into/to n

➪ To **fizzle out** means the same as to **fizzle**. 义同 fizzle. ❖ *The railway strike fizzled out on its second day.* 铁路罢工于次日便草草收场. Also V PHR-V V P

fizzy /ˈfɪzi/ **fizzier, fizziest.**

Fizzy drinks are full of little bubbles of carbon dioxide. (饮料)起泡的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

fjord /fjɔːd, ˈfiːɔːd/ **fjords.**

A **fjord** is a strip of sea that comes into the land between high cliffs, especially in Norway. 峡湾(尤指挪威的夹在悬崖之间陆地上的海域). N-COUNT

flab /flæb/.

If you say that someone has **flab**, you mean they have loose flesh on their body because they are rather fat. (因肥胖导致的)肌肉松弛. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

flab·ber·gast·ed /ˈflæbəgɑːstɪd, -gæst-/.

If you say that you are **flabbergasted** by something, you are emphasizing that you are extremely surprised by it. 大吃一惊的. ❖ *Everybody was flabbergasted when I announced I was going to emigrate to Australia.* 当我宣布自己准备移民澳洲时, 所有人都大吃一惊. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

flab·by /ˈflæbi/ **flabbier, flabbiest.**

Flabby people are rather fat, with loose flesh over their bodies. (肌肉)松弛的. ❖ ...*my bulging thighs and flabby stomach.* 我那肥胖的大腿和松软的肚皮. ADJ-GRADED

flac·cid /ˈflæsɪd, ˈflæksɪd/.

Something that is **flaccid** is soft and loose or limp, rather than firm. 柔软的; 松软的. ❖ *I picked up her wrist. It was limp and flaccid.* 我抬起她的手腕. 她的手腕柔软无力. ADJ-GRADED

flag /flæg/ **flags, flagging, flagged.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **flag** is a piece of coloured cloth used as a sign, signal, or symbol of something, for example a country. 旗, 旗帜; 国旗. ❖ ...*the American flag.* 美国国旗. N-COUNT

2 Journalists sometimes refer to the **flag** of a particular country or organization as a way of referring to the country or organization itself. (新闻记者有时用来指某国或某机构的)旗帜. ❖ *The airport was opened by Canadian troops operating under the flag of the United Nations.* 打着联合国旗帜的加拿大部队开通了机场. N-COUNT with supp

3 If you **flag** or if your spirits **flag**, you begin to lose enthusiasm or energy. (热情)减弱; (精力)衰退. ❖ *By 4,000 m he was beginning to flag.* 跑到4,000米时, 他开始出现体力衰退. VB V

4 A **flag** is the same as a **flagstone**. 同 flagstone. N-COUNT
→ 又见 **flagged**.

5 If you **fly the flag**, you show that you are proud of your country, or that you support a particular cause. 挥舞旗帜(表示为祖国骄傲或支援某一事业). ❖ *Steve Crabb can fly the flag with distinction for Britain in Barcelona.* 在巴塞罗那, 史蒂夫·克拉布可能会旗帜鲜明地支援英国. PHR

▸**flag down.**

If you **flag down** a vehicle, especially a taxi, you wave at it as a signal for the driver to stop. 挥手示意(车辆, 尤指出租车)停下. ❖ *They flagged a car down.* 他们挥手示意一辆轿车停下来. PHR-V V P noun V n P

flag·el·la·tion /ˌflædʒəˈleɪʃən/.

Flagellation is the act of beating yourself or someone else, usually as a religious punishment. 鞭打, 鞭笞(通常作为一种宗教惩罚). N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

flagged /flægd/.

A **flagged** path or area of ground is paved with flagstones. 石板铺成的. ADJ

flag·on /ˈflægən/ **flagons.**

1 A **flagon** is a wide bottle in which cider or wine is sold. 大酒壶(装有待售的苹果酒或葡萄酒). N-COUNT

2 A **flagon** is a jug with a narrow neck in which drinks can be served. (盛饮料的)大肚窄颈瓶. N-COUNT

flag·pole /ˈflægpəʊl/ **flagpoles.**

A **flagpole** is a tall pole on which a flag can be displayed. 旗杆. N-COUNT

fla·grant /ˈfleɪgrənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can use **flagrant** to describe an action, situation, or behaviour that seems to be bad or shocking in an obvious or deliberate way. 骇人听闻的; 明目张胆的; 蓄意的. ❖ ...*a flagrant violation of international law.* 对国际法的公然违背. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

◢**fla·grant·ly** ❖ *Basic human rights are being flagrantly abused.* 基本人权正遭到肆意践踏. ADV-GRADED

flag·ship /ˈflægʃɪp/ **flagships.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **flagship** is the most important ship in a fleet of ships, especially the one on which the commander of the fleet is sailing. 旗舰(舰队中最重要的船, 尤指舰队司令乘坐的船). N-COUNT

2 The **flagship** of a group of things that are owned or produced by a particular organization is the most important one. 最重要的事物; 佼佼者; 王牌. ❖ *The hospital has been the government's flagship.* 这家医院一直是政府最重要的单位. N-COUNT

flag·stone /ˈflægstəʊn/ **flagstones.**

Flagstones are large flat pieces of stone which are used for paving. (铺地用的)石板. N-COUNT

ˈflag-waving.

You can use **flag-waving** to refer to the expression of patriotic N-UNCOUNT

F

feelings in a loud or exaggerated way, especially when you disapprove of this. 爱国主义的狂热表现. ❖ *The real costs of the war have been ignored in the flag-waving of recent months.* 近几个月来,爱国主义狂潮使人们忽略了战争要付出的真正代价. PRAGMATICS

flail /fleɪl/ **flails, flailing, flailed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If your arms or legs **flail** or if you **flail** them about, they wave about in an energetic but uncontrolled way. (手臂、腿)挥舞,使劲甩动. ❖ *He gave a choked cry, flailed his arms wildly for a moment, and then went over the edge.* 他先是抽泣,狂乱地舞动了一阵手臂,然后就跳了下去. V-ERG V / V n

➩ **Flail around** means the same as **flail**. 义同 flail. ❖ *He started flailing around and hitting Vincent in the chest.* 他开始挥动双臂,朝着文森特的胸部狂击. PHR-V / V P

2 A **flail** is a tool which consists of a piece of wood or metal that can swing freely from a handle. 连枷(一种把手上连有一片可自由翻动的木片或金属的工具). N-COUNT

▸**flail around.**

➸ 见 **flail 1**. PHR-V

flair /fleə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you have a **flair for** a particular thing, you have a natural ability to do it well. 资质,天赋. ❖ *...a flair for languages.* 语言天赋. N-SING N for n

2 If you have **flair**, you do things in an interesting, and stylish way. (做事方式的)情趣,别具一格. ❖ *Their work has all the usual punch, panache and flair you'd expect.* 如你所期望,他们做事一贯有活力、洒脱和别具一格. N-UNCOUNT

flak /flæk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you get a lot of **flak** from someone, they criticize you severely. If you take the **flak**, you get the blame for something. 严厉的批评,谴责. ❖ *The President is getting a lot of flak for that.* 总统因为那件事正受到一大堆严厉的指责. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

F

flake /fleɪk/ **flakes, flaking, flaked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **flake** is a small thin piece of something, especially one that has broken off a larger piece. (尤指大件的物品破碎之后的)小薄片,小碎片. ❖ *...flakes of paint.* 一片片漆皮. *...oat flakes.* 燕麦片. N-COUNT

2 If something such as paint **flakes**, small thin pieces of it come off. (以小碎片形式)脱落,剥落. VB V

➩ **Flake off** means the same as **flake**. 义同 flake. ❖ *The paint had flaked off.* 油漆已经剥落. PHR-V / V P

3 If a food such as fish **flakes**, or if you **flake** it, it breaks into small thin pieces. 将(鱼等食物)切成小薄片. ❖ *Skin, bone and flake the fish.* 把鱼剥皮、去骨并切成薄片. V-ERG V / V n

▸**flake off.**

➸ 见 **flake 2**. PHR-V

▸**flake out.**

If you **flake out**, you collapse, go to sleep, or totally relax because you are very tired. (因筋疲力尽而)瘫倒(入睡或彻底放松休息). PHR-V V P

'flak jacket, flak jackets.

A **flak jacket** is a thick sleeveless jacket that soldiers and policemen sometimes wear to protect themselves against bullets. 防弹背心. N-COUNT

flaky /fleɪki/.

Something that is **flaky** breaks easily into small thin pieces or tends to come off in small thin pieces. 易成碎片的; 易剥落的. ❖ *...a small patch of red, flaky skin.* 一小块红红的、容易剥落的皮肤. ADJ-GRADED

flam·bé /'flɒmbeɪ, AM flɑːm'beɪ/ **flambés flambéeing flambéed.**

Food that **is flambéed** is served in flaming brandy, rum, or some other alcoholic drink. 火烧(食物浇以白兰地、朗姆酒或其他含酒精饮料并将其点燃后上桌). ❖ *Quickly flambé with rum and serve with lashings of cream.* 迅速浇上朗姆酒点燃,并配以大量奶油上桌. VB be V-ed with/in n / Also V n with/in n, V n

flam·boy·ant /flæm'bɔɪənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone or something is **flamboyant**, you mean that they are very noticeable, stylish, and exciting. 引人注目的; 时髦的; 艳丽动人的. ❖ *Freddie Mercury was a flamboyant star.* 弗雷迪·墨丘利是一位耀眼夺目的明星. *He wears flamboyant clothes.* 他身穿华丽的衣服. ADJ-GRADED

◢**flam·boy·ance** ❖ *...his usual mixture of flamboyance and flair.* 他那一贯的炫耀与别具一格的作风. N-UNCOUNT ◢**flam·boy·ant·ly** ❖ *She dressed flamboyantly.* 她穿着艳丽. ADV-GRADED

flame /fleɪm/ **flames.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **flame** is a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is burning. 火焰. ❖ *The heat from the flames was so intense that roads melted.* 火焰产生的巨大热量把路都烤化了. N-VAR

2 If something **bursts into flames** or **bursts into flame**, it suddenly starts burning fiercely. 突然开始猛烈燃烧. ❖ *She managed to scramble out of the vehicle as it burst into flames.* 车子突然起火,她手忙脚乱地爬了出来. PHR

3 If something **goes up in flames**, it starts to burn fiercely and is destroyed. 被烧毁. PHR

4 Something that is **in flames** is on fire. 着火. PHR

5 If someone or something **fans the flames** of a situation or feeling, usually a bad one, they make it more intense or extreme in some way. 使(某情况)更紧急; 使(情绪)更强烈; 煽风点火. ❖ *He accused the Tories of 'fanning the flames of extremism'.* 他指责保守党人'煽起人们的过激情绪'. PHR

6 ➸ 又见 **flaming, old flame.**

fla·men·co /flə'meŋkəʊ/ **flamencos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Flamenco is a Spanish dance that is danced to a special type of guitar music. 弗拉门科舞(一种由特别的吉他音乐伴奏的西班牙舞). N-VAR

flame·proof /'fleɪmpruːf/; 又拼作 **flame-proof.**

Flameproof cooking dishes can withstand direct heat. (餐碟)耐高温的,耐火的 ADJ

'flame-thrower, flame-throwers.

A **flame-thrower** is a gun that can send out a stream of burning liquid. 喷火器,火焰喷射器. N-COUNT

flam·ing /'fleɪmɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Flaming** is used to describe something that is burning and producing a lot of flames. 燃烧的; 产生大量火焰的. ❖ *The plane, which was full of fuel, scattered flaming fragments over a large area.* 这架装满燃油的飞机摔成了碎片,在大片土地上撒满了熊熊燃烧着的残片. ADJ

2 Something that is **flaming** red or orange is bright red or orange in colour. 火红色的; 橘黄色的. ❖ *He has flaming red hair.* 他有一头火红色的头发. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **flaming** row or a **flaming** temper, for example, is a very angry row or a very bad temper. (争论)激烈的; (脾气)暴躁的. ADJ ADJ n

fla·min·go /flə'mɪŋgəʊ/ **flamingos** or **flamingoes.**

A **flamingo** is a bird with pink feathers, long thin legs, a long neck, and a curved beak. 火烈鸟,红鹳(一种有弯曲的喙和粉红色羽毛的鸟,长颈,腿细长). N-COUNT

flam·mable /'flæməbəl/.

Flammable chemicals, gases, cloth, or other things catch fire and burn easily. (化学物品、气体、布匹或其他物品)易燃烧的,易着火的. ADJ-GRADED

flan /flæn/ **flans.**

A **flan** is a food that has a base and sides of pastry or sponge cake. The base is filled with fruit or savoury food. 果馅饼,果酱饼; 松糕. N-VAR

flange /flændʒ/ **flanges.**

A **flange** is a projecting edge on an object. Its purpose is to strengthen the object or to connect it to another object. (物体上起加固作用或用来连接其他物体的)凸缘,轮缘. N-COUNT

flank /flæŋk/ **flanks, flanking, flanked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An animal's **flank** is its side, between the ribs and the hip. (动物介于肋骨和臀部之间的)胁,胁腹. ❖ *He put his hand on the dog's flank.* 他把手放在狗的胁腹部. N-COUNT

2 A **flank** of an army or naval force is one side of it when it is organized for battle. (陆军、海军在作战中的)侧翼. N-COUNT

3 If something **is flanked** by things, it has them on both sides of it, or sometimes on one side of it. 两侧(有时一侧)放有(某物). ❖ *Bookcases flank the bed.* 书柜摆在床的一侧. *He walks briskly, flanked by heavily armed guards.* 他步履轻快地走着,两边是全副武装的卫兵. VB be V-ed by n / V n / V-ed

flan·nel /ˈflænəl/ **flannels.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Flannel** is lightweight cloth used for making clothes. 法兰绒(一种做衣服用的轻薄的布). ❖ *...a faded red flannel shirt.* 一件褪色的红色法兰绒衬衫. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Flannels** are men's trousers made of flannel. 法兰绒男裤. ❖ *...chaps dressed in flannels and blazers.* 穿着法兰绒裤子和运动上衣的小伙子们. N-PLURAL

3 A **flannel** is a small cloth that you use for washing yourself. The American word is **washcloth**. (擦洗用的)法兰绒布块; 面巾. [美]作 washcloth. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 If you describe what someone has said as **flannel**, you are critical of them because they have said a lot but they avoided telling you what you wanted to know. 兜圈子的话, 应付的话. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

flap /flæp/ **flaps, flapping, flapped.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something such as a piece of cloth or paper **flaps** or if you **flap** it, it moves quickly up and down or from side to side. (上下或左右)拍打, 拍击, 摆动. V-ERG V

❖ *They would flap bath towels from their balconies as they chatted.* 他们会在阳台上一边交谈一边飞快地抖着浴巾. V n

2 If a bird or insect **flaps** its wings or if its wings **flap**, the wings move quickly up and down. (翅膀)拍动. ❖ *A pigeon emerges, wings flapping noisily.* 一只鸽子出现了, 啪啪地拍动着翅膀. V-ERG V pl-n V

3 If you **flap** your arms, you move them quickly up and down as if they were wings. (手臂像翅膀一样)上下快速挥动. VB V n

4 A **flap** of cloth or skin, for example, is a flat piece of it that can move freely up and down or from side to side because it is held or attached by only one edge. (一端固定、可以上下或左右翻动的)布片, 片状物. N-COUNT

5 A **flap** on the wing of an aircraft is an area along the edge of the wing that can be raised or lowered to control the movement of the aircraft. (飞行器的)襟翼. N-COUNT

6 Someone who is in **a flap** is in a state of great excitement, worry, or panic. 非常激动; 担心; 恐慌. ❖ *Why did people get in a flap over nuclear energy?* 为什么人们对核能感到恐慌? N-SING a N INFORMAL

flap·jack /ˈflæpdʒæk/ **flapjacks.**

1 **Flapjacks** are thick chewy biscuits made from oats, butter, and syrup. 燕麦甜饼(用燕麦、黄油和糖浆制成, 厚而耐嚼). N-VAR BRITISH

2 **Flapjacks** are thin, flat, circular pieces of cooked batter. (用面糊做的)薄煎饼. N-COUNT AMERICAN

flare /fleə/ **flares, flaring, flared.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **flare** is a small device that produces a bright flame. Flares are used as signals, for example on ships. (轮船等上面用作信号的)发光小装置, 闪光装置. ❖ *...a distress flare.* 危急信号. N-COUNT

2 If a fire **flares**, the flames suddenly become larger. (火焰)突然变大; 闪耀. ❖ *Camp fires flared like beacons in the dark.* 营火像黑暗中的灯塔一样闪耀. VB V

➪ **Flare up** means the same as **flare**. 义同 flare. ❖ *Don't spill too much fat on the barbecue as it could flare up.* 别让烤肉溢出太多的油脂, 因为它可能烧起来. PHR-V V P

3 If something such as trouble, violence, or conflict **flares**, it starts or becomes more violent. (动乱、暴力或冲突)爆发, 加剧, 激化. ❖ *Trouble flared in several American cities.* 美国的好几个城市都爆发了动乱. VB V

➪ **Flare up** means the same as **flare**. 义同 flare. ❖ *Dozens of people were injured as fighting flared up.* 战斗变得更为激烈, 许多人受了伤. PHR-V V P

4 If people's tempers **flare**, they get angry. 发怒, 发火. VB V

5 If someone's nostrils **flare**, or if they **flare** them, their nostrils become wider, often because the person is angry or upset. (通常因生气或烦恼)(使)(鼻孔)变大, 张开. ❖ *He stuck out his tongue and flared his nostrils.* 他吐出舌头, 鼻孔张得大大的. V-ERG V V n

6 If something such as a dress **flares**, it spreads outwards at one end. (裙子等)一端向外张开. VB V

➥ 又见 **flared**.

➤**flare up.**

If a disease or injury **flares up**, it suddenly returns or becomes painful again. (疾病、伤口)复发. ❖ *Students often find that their acne flares up before and during exams.* 学生们经常发现脸上的粉刺在考试前和考试期间会复发. PHR-V V P

➥ 又见 **flare** 2, 3, **flare-up**.

flared /fleəd/.

Flared trousers or skirts are wider at the hem or at the bottom of the legs than at the top. (裤子、裙子)摺边(或底边)变宽的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈflare-up, flare-ups. ♦◇◇◇◇

If there is a **flare-up** of violence or of an illness, it suddenly starts or gets worse. (暴力事件、疾病)爆发; 加剧. ❖ *...a flare-up in her arthritis.* 她的关节炎的加剧. N-COUNT

flash /flæʃ/ **flashes, flashing, flashed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **flash** is a sudden burst of light or of something shiny or bright. (突然的)闪光, 闪亮. ❖ *A sudden flash of lightning lit everything up.* 突如其来的一道闪电把一切都照亮了. *...a flash of blue feathers.* 蓝色羽毛突然的一闪. N-COUNT

2 If a light **flashes**, or if you **flash** a light, it shines with a sudden bright light, especially as quick regular flashes of light. (光源)突然发出强光(尤指快速而规律地). ❖ *Lightning flashed among the distant dark clouds.* 闪电在远处的黑云中闪亮. *A driver flashed her headlights as he overtook.* 他要超车时, 一名司机闪动她的车前灯. V-ERG V V n

3 If something **flashes** past or by, it moves past you so fast that you cannot see it properly. 一闪而过. ❖ *Cars flashed by every few minutes.* 每隔几分钟就有车子一闪而过. VB V prep/adv

4 If something **flashes through** or **into** your mind, you suddenly think about it. 突然想起. ❖ *A ludicrous thought flashed through Harry's mind.* 一个可笑的念头突然闪现在哈里的脑海里. VB V through/into n

5 If you say that something happens **in a flash**, you mean that it happens very quickly. 迅速地, 立刻, 即刻. ❖ *The answer had come to him in a flash.* 他立即想出了答案. PHR

6 If you say that someone reacts to something **quick as a flash**, you mean that they react to it extremely quickly. (对某事物反应)极快地, 闪电般地. PHR

7 If you **flash** something such as an identity card, you show it to people quickly and then put it away again. 极快地出示(身份证等). VB V n

8 If a picture or message **flashes** up on a screen, or if you **flash** it onto a screen, it is displayed there briefly or suddenly, and often repeatedly. (图片、信息等反复地在荧幕上)闪现, 显现. ❖ *Researchers flash two groups of different letters on a computer screen.* 研究人员在电脑荧幕上反复显示两组不同的字母. V-ERG V prep V n prep Also V n

9 If you **flash** a look or a smile at someone, you suddenly look at them or smile at them. 突然瞥一眼(笑一笑). ❖ *Meg flashed Cissie a grateful smile.* 梅格感激地向锡西一笑. VB V n at n V n n

10 If someone's eyes **flash**, they suddenly show a strong emotion, especially anger. 突然显露出(强烈的感情, 尤指愤怒). VB V

11 You talk about a **flash of** something when you are saying that it happens very suddenly and unexpectedly. (事情的)突发, 闪现. ❖ *'What did Moira tell you?' Liz demanded with a flash of anger.* '莫伊拉告诉你什么了?' 利兹突然愤怒地问道. *...a flash of wit or humor.* 灵感或幽默的闪现. N-COUNT with supp N of n

12 **Flash** is the use of flashbulbs to give more light when taking a photograph. (摄影时闪光灯的)闪光. ❖ *He was one of the first people to use high speed flash.* 他是最早采用高速闪光灯的人之一. N-UNCOUNT

13 A **flash** is the same as a **flashlight**. 同 flashlight. ❖ *Stopping to rest, Pete shut off the flash.* 皮特停下来休息, 把手电筒关了. N-COUNT AMERICAN

14 If you describe something as **flash**, you mean that it looks expensive, fashionable, and new. 昂贵的; 时髦的; 崭新的. ❖ *...a flash uptown restaurant.* 一家位于市郊的豪华新派饭馆. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

15 If you describe an achievement or success as **a flash in the pan**, you mean that it is unlikely to be repeated; used showing PHR PRAGMATICS

F

disapproval. (贬义)(成就、成功)昙花一现.

›flash back.
If your mind **flashes back** to something in the past, you remember it or think of it briefly or suddenly. 突然记起(过去的事); 猛然想起. ❖ *His mind kept flashing back to the previous night.* 前一个夜晚的情景在他的脑海里不断闪现. PHR-V V P to n Also V P

flash·back /'flæʃbæk/ **flashbacks.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 In a film, novel, or play, a **flashback** to the past is a scene that returns to events in the past. (电影中的)闪回, 闪回镜头; (小说、戏剧的)倒叙, 倒叙情节. N-COUNT
2 If you have a **flashback** to a past experience, you have a sudden and vivid memory of it. (对过去的经历的)生动回忆, 再现. ❖ *He has recurring flashbacks to the night his friends died.* 他反复想起他朋友去世的那个夜晚. N-COUNT

flash·bulb /'flæʃbʌlb/ **flashbulbs;** 又拼作 **flash bulb.**
A **flashbulb** is a small lightbulb that can be fixed to a camera. It makes a bright flash of light so that you can take photographs indoors. (可装于照相机上的)闪光灯泡. N-COUNT

flash·er /'flæʃə/ **flashers.**
A **flasher** is a man who deliberately exposes his genitals to people in public places. (故意当众暴露性器官的)暴露狂. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌflash 'flood, flash floods.
A **flash flood** is a sudden rush of water over dry land, usually caused by a great deal of rain. (通常由大量的雨水造成的)暴洪. N-COUNT

flash·gun /'flæʃgʌn/ **flashguns.**
A **flashgun** is a device that you can attach to, or that is part of, a camera and that causes a flashbulb to work automatically when the shutter opens. 闪光枪(照相机部件或安装其上的装置, 快门打开时可控制闪光灯自动操作). N-COUNT

F

flash·light /'flæʃlaɪt/ **flashlights.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **flashlight** is a small portable electric light which gets its power from batteries. The usual British word is **torch**. 手电筒. [英]一般作 torch. N-COUNT

flash·point /'flæʃpɔɪnt/ **flashpoints.**
1 A **flashpoint** is the moment at which conflict, especially political conflict, reaches a climax and becomes violent. (尤指政治冲突的)爆发点. ❖ *The immediate flashpoint was Wednesday's big rally in the city centre.* 冲突的直接引发点是星期三在市中心举行的大集会. N-VAR
2 A **flashpoint** is a place which people think is dangerous because political trouble may start there and then spread to other towns or countries. (可能发生政治动乱并蔓延至其他城镇或国家的)危机爆发地, 危险地区. N-COUNT

flashy /'flæʃi/ **flashier, flashiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe a person or thing as **flashy**, you mean they are smart and noticeable, but in a rather vulgar way; used showing disapproval. (贬义)俗丽的. ❖ *...a flashy sports car.* 一辆俗丽的跑车. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

flask /flɑːsk, flæsk/ **flasks.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **flask** is a bottle which you use for carrying drinks around with you. (随身携带的装饮料的)保温瓶, 保鲜瓶. ❖ *He took out a metal flask.* 他掏出一个金属保温瓶. N-COUNT
➪ A **flask of** liquid is the flask and the liquid which it contains. 一瓶(饮料). N-COUNT N of n
2 A **flask** is a bottle or other container which is used in science laboratories and industry for holding liquids. (实验室和工业上用于盛放液体的)烧瓶. N-COUNT
3 ➽ 又见 **vacuum flask.**

flat /flæt/ **flats; flatter, flattest.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **flat** is a set of rooms for living in, that is part of a larger building. The usual American word is **apartment**. (大型建筑物中的)套房, 公寓房. [美]一般作 apartment. 见插图条**house and flat** ❖ *...a flat in central London.* 伦敦市中心的一套住房. *...a block of flats.* 一幢公寓楼. N-COUNT also N num BRITISH
2 Something that is **flat** is level, smooth, or even, rather than sloping, curved, or bumpy. 平的, 平坦的. ❖ *His right hand moved across the cloth, smoothing it flat.* 他的右手从布上捋过, 把它展平. *The sea was calm, perfectly flat.* 海面平坦如镜. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Flat** means horizontal and not upright. 水平的. ❖ *Two men near him threw themselves flat.* 他旁边的两名男子平躺在那里. ADJ
4 A **flat** object is not very tall or deep in relation to its length and width. 扁的. ❖ *...a square flat box.* 一个扁扁的方盒子. ADJ-GRADED
5 **Flat** land is level, with no high hills or other raised parts. 平坦的. ❖ *The highway stretched out flat and straight ahead.* 公路平坦而笔直地向前延伸. ◢ **flat·ness** ❖ *Notice the flatness and the rich, red earth.* 请留意这平坦而肥沃的红土. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
6 **On the flat** means on level ground. 在平地上. ❖ *He had angina and was unable to walk for more than 200 yards on the flat.* 他患有心绞痛, 在平地上也走不了200多码. PHR
7 A low flat area of uncultivated land, especially a marsh, can be referred to as **flats** or a **flat**. 低洼地(尤指沼泽地). N-COUNT
8 You can refer to one of the broad flat surfaces of an object as **the flat of** that object. (物体的)平面部分. ❖ *...the flat of a knife.* 刀面. N-COUNT
9 **Flat** shoes have no heels or very low heels. (鞋)平底的; 低跟的. ADJ-GRADED
10 A **flat** tyre, ball, or balloon does not have enough air in it. (轮胎、球或气球)气不足的, 瘪气的. ADJ-GRADED
11 A **flat** is a tyre that does not have enough air in it. 漏气轮胎, 瘪轮胎. N-COUNT
12 A drink that is **flat** is no longer fizzy. (饮料)走了气的. ADJ-GRADED
13 A **flat** battery has lost some or all of its electrical charge. (电池)电不足的; 电用完的. ADJ-GRADED
14 If you have **flat** feet, the arches of your feet are too low. 平足的, 扁平足的. ADJ-GRADED
15 A **flat** denial, refusal, or rejection is definite and firm, and is unlikely to be changed. (否认、拒绝或反对)明确的, 坚决的, 断然的. ❖ *The Foreign Ministry has issued a flat denial of any involvement.* 外交部断然否认与此事有任何关联. ◢ **flat·ly** ❖ *He flatly refused to discuss it.* 他断然拒绝讨论此事. ADJ ADJ n ADV
16 If you say that something happened, for example, in ten seconds **flat** or ten minutes **flat**, you are emphasizing that it happened surprisingly quickly and only took ten seconds or ten minutes. (强调某事发生得极快)仅, 只, 才. ❖ *I had it all explained to me in two minutes flat.* 我只用两分钟就弄明白了一切. ADJ num n ADJ PRAGMATICS
17 A **flat** rate, price, or percentage is one that is fixed and which applies in every situation. (比率、价格或百分比)统一的, 适用于所有情形的. ❖ *Sometimes there's a flat fee for carrying out a particular task.* 有时做某项特定工作有统一收费. ADJ ADJ n
18 If trade or business is **flat**, it is slow and inactive, rather than busy and improving or increasing. (贸易、生意)清淡的, 萧条的, 不景气的. ❖ *For the country overall, house prices have remained flat.* 从全国的情况来看, 房价一直很低落. ADJ-GRADED
19 If you describe something as **flat**, you mean that it is dull and not exciting or interesting. 平淡的, 无聊的, 乏味的. ❖ *The past few days have seemed comparatively flat and empty.* 刚过的这几天似乎比较空虚乏味. ◢ **flat·ness** ❖ *Kenworthy detected a certain flatness in the days that followed.* 接下去的几天, 肯沃西觉得有些无聊. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
20 You use **flat** to describe someone's voice when they are saying something without expressing any emotion. (说话的声音)毫无感情的, 平淡的. ❖ *'Whatever you say,' he said in a deadly flat voice.* '你说什么都行,' 他用乏味平淡的口气说. ◢ **flat·ly** ❖ *'I know you,' he said flatly.* '我认识你,' 他淡然说道. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
21 **Flat** is used after a letter representing a musical note to show that the note should be played or sung half a tone lower than the note which otherwise corresponds to that letter. **Flat** is often represented by the symbol ♭ after the letter. (音乐中)降半音的(通常在表示音调的字母后面用符号♭表示). ADJ n ADJ
22 If someone sings **flat** or if a musical instrument is **flat**, their singing or the instrument is slightly lower in pitch than it should be. (演唱或乐器)略低于正常音地, 偏低音地. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *He had been fired because his singing was flat.* 他被解雇了，因为他唱歌音调偏低. ADJ-GRADED

23 If an event or attempt **falls flat** or **falls flat on** its **face**, it is unsuccessful. 不成功, 失败. ◆ *Liz meant it as a joke but it fell flat.* 利兹本来是想讲个笑话，结果却没能使大家笑起来. PHR

24 If you say that you are **flat broke**, you mean that you have no money at all. 身无分文. PHR INFORMAL

25 If you do something **flat out**, you do it as fast or as hard as you can. 尽快地; 竭尽全力地. ◆ *Everyone is working flat out to try to trap those responsible.* 人人都在竭尽全力地不让那些应负责任的人跑了. PHR BRITISH

26 You use **flat out** to emphasize that something is completely the case. 完全, 绝对. ◆ *That allegation is a flat-out lie.* 那项指控是彻头彻尾的谎言. *They say the industry is flat out lying about the effects of deregulation.* 他们说在就解除政府管制的后果而言，该行业完全是在说谎. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL AMERICAN

27 ➠ **in a flat spin**: 见 **spin**.

,flat 'cap, flat caps.

A **flat cap** is the same as a **cloth cap**. 同 cloth cap. N-COUNT

flat·fish /ˈflætfɪʃ/; **flatfish** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

Flatfish are sea fish with flat wide bodies, for example plaice or sole. 比目鱼(身体扁而宽的鱼, 如鲽或鳎). N-VAR

,flat-'footed.

1 If you are **flat-footed**, the arches of your feet are too low. 平足的, 扁平足的. ◆ *All babies look flat-footed.* 所有婴儿看上去都是扁平足. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a person or action as **flat-footed**, you think they are clumsy, awkward, or foolish. 笨拙的, 笨手笨脚的; 愚蠢的. ◆ *The government could be caught flat-footed.* 政府可能会被搞得狼狈不堪. ADJ-GRADED

flat·mate /ˈflætmeɪt/ **flatmates;** 又拼作 **flat-mate**.

Someone's **flatmate** is a person who shares a flat with them. 合住一套住房的人. N-COUNT BRITISH

'flat pack, flat packs; 又拼作 **flat-pack**.

Flat pack furniture, for example wardrobes or cupboards, is sold in ready-cut pieces along with screws and instructions about how to put it together. 组合家具(如已切割好的木板连同螺丝及组装说明书一起出售的家具). N-COUNT BRITISH

'flat racing.

Flat racing is horse racing which does not involve jumping over fences. (无须跨越障碍的)平地赛马. N-UNCOUNT

flat·ten /ˈflætən/ **flattens, flattening, flattened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **flatten** something or if it **flattens**, it becomes flat or flatter. (使)变平. ◆ *The dog's ears flattened slightly as Cook spoke.* 库克说话的时候，狗的耳朵微微张开着. *...flattened oil drums.* 扁平的油桶. V-ERG V n V V-ed

➪ **Flatten out** means the same as **flatten**. 义同 flatten. ◆ *The hills flattened out just south of the mountain.* 就在山的南端，地势渐趋平坦. PHR-V-ERG V P Also V n P

2 To **flatten** something such as a building, town, or plant means to destroy it by knocking it down or crushing it. 摧毁, 夷平(建筑物、城镇或植物等). ◆ *...bombing raids flattened much of the area.* 炸弹的袭击把这里大部分的地方都夷为了平地. VB V n

3 If you **flatten** yourself against something, you press yourself flat against it, for example to avoid getting in the way or being seen. 将身体紧靠(某物)(以免挡道或被人发现). ◆ *He flattened himself against a brick wall as I passed.* 我经过时，他把身子紧靠在一堵砖墙上. VB V pron-refl against/on n

4 If you **flatten** someone in a contest, or argument, you defeat them completely. (在竞赛或争论中)彻底打败(某人). VB V n

flat·ter /ˈflætə/ **flatters, flattering, flattered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **flatters** you, they praise you in an exaggerated way that is not sincere, because they want to please you or to persuade you to do something. 奉承, 讨好, 恭维. ◆ *The president flattered and feted him into taking his side.* 院长对他大加恭维，公开欢迎他站在自己这边. VB V n V n into -ing

2 If you **flatter** yourself that something good is the case, you believe that it is true, although others may disagree. (尽管别人不赞同)自认为, 自信(如此). ◆ *I flatter myself that this campaign will put an end to the war.* 我自信这场运动将会结束战争. VB V pron-refl that

3 If something **flatters** you, it makes you appear more attractive. 使(某个优点)更突出; 彰显. ◆ *Orange and khaki flatter those with golden skin tones.* 橙色和黄褐色与金黄色皮肤很相称. *...clothes that flatter.* 使人显得更漂亮的服装. VB V n V

4 ➠ 又见 **flat, flattered, flattering.**

flat·tered /ˈflætəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **flattered** by something that has happened, you are pleased about it because it makes you feel important or special. (因为某事)感到高兴的, 荣幸的, 满足的. ◆ *I am flattered that they should be so supportive.* 他们如此大力支持我，我感到非常荣幸. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

flat·ter·ing /ˈflætərɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **flattering**, it makes you appear more attractive. 使...更引人注目的, 使人变得更有吸引力的. ◆ *Some styles are so flattering that they instantly become classics.* 有些服装款式使穿者显得更漂亮，以至它们迅速成为经典. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **flat·ter·ing·ly** ◆ *The bold necklace flatteringly lightens her skin tone.* 这串光彩夺目的项链把她的肤色映衬得更美. ADV-GRADED

2 If someone's remarks are **flattering**, they praise you and say nice things about you. 赞美的, 颂扬的. ◆ *There were pleasant and flattering obituaries about him.* 讣告对他大加赞美. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe something as **flattering**, you mean that it pleases you and makes you feel important or special. 使人感到高兴的; 使人觉得与众不同的. ◆ *It was flattering to be told how indispensable his taste and talent were.* 他被告知他的鉴赏力和才干是必不可少的，这令他很高兴. ADJ-GRADED

flat·tery /ˈflætəri/.

Flattery consists of flattering words or behaviour. 恭维, 奉承. ◆ *He is ambitious and susceptible to flattery.* 他雄心勃勃，而且爱听恭维话. N-UNCOUNT

flatu·lence /ˈflætʃʊləns/.

Flatulence is too much gas in a person's intestines, which causes an uncomfortable feeling. (引起不适的)肠胃气胀. N-UNCOUNT

flat·ware /ˈflætweə/.

Flatware refers to the knives, forks, and spoons that you eat your food with. The usual British word is **cutlery**. (刀、叉、匙等)餐具. [英]一般作 cutlery. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

flaunt /flɔːnt/ **flaunts, flaunting, flaunted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **flaunts** their possessions or qualities, you mean that they display them in a very obvious way; used showing disapproval. 炫耀, 夸示, 卖弄. ◆ *They drove around in Rolls-Royces, openly flaunting their wealth.* 他们开着劳斯莱斯车四处兜风，公然炫耀其财富. VB PRAGMATICS V n

2 If you say that someone **is flaunting** themselves, you disapprove of them because they are behaving in an excessively confident and flirtatious way. 耀武扬威, 洋洋自得. ◆ *...beach-boys flaunting themselves in designer swimwear.* 身穿名牌泳装在海滨晃来晃去炫耀个不停的少年. VB PRAGMATICS V pron-refl

flau·tist /ˈflɔːtɪst/ **flautists.**

A **flautist** is someone who plays the flute. 长笛吹奏者, 长笛手. N-COUNT BRITISH

fla·vour /ˈfleɪvə/ **flavours, flavouring, flavoured;** [美]拼作 **flavor**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **flavour** of a food or drink is its taste. 味, 味道. ◆ *This cheese has a crumbly texture with a strong flavour.* 这种奶酪质地酥脆，味道浓郁. *...salt and vinegar flavour crisps.* 用盐和醋调味的油炸薯片. N-VAR

◢ **-flavoured** ◆ *...fruit-flavored sparkling water.* 果味汽水. COMB

2 If you **flavour** food or drink, you add something to it to give it a particular taste. 给...调味. ◆ *Flavour your favourite dishes with exotic herbs and spices.* 在你喜欢的菜肴里加入各种奇异的香草和香料调味. VB V n V n with n

◢ **fla·voured** ◆ *...meat flavoured with herbs.* 用香草调味的肉. ADJ-GRADED

3 You can refer to a special quality that something has as its **flavour**. For example, if something has an Italian flavour, it reminds you of Italian things. 风味, 特点, 特色(如具有意大利 N-COUNT

风味的东西).

4 If you think that something or someone is very popular at a particular time, you can say that they are **flavour of the month**. 某一特定时期非常流行的人(或物). ❖ *Hats were very much flavour of the month.* 时下非常流行戴帽子. PHR

fla·vour·ing /ˈfleɪvərɪŋ/ **flavourings**; [美]拼作 **flavoring**.

Flavourings are substances that are added to food or drink to give it a particular taste. 调味品, 调料. ❖ *...lemon flavoring.* 柠檬调味料. N-VAR

fla·vour·less /ˈfleɪvələs/; [美]拼作 **flavorless**.

Flavourless food is uninteresting because it does not taste strongly of anything. 无味的, 没滋味的. ADJ

flaw /flɔː/ **flaws**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **flaw** in something such as a theory or argument is a mistake in it. (理论、论据等的)缺点, 瑕疵, 缺陷. ❖ *...crucial flaws in his monetary theory.* 他的货币理论的严重缺陷. N-COUNT

◢ **flawed** ❖ *These tests were so seriously flawed as to render the results meaningless.* 这些测试存在严重的缺陷, 致使测试结果毫无意义. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **flaw** in someone's character is an undesirable quality that they have. (性格上的)缺陷, 弱点. ❖ *The only flaw in his character seems to be a short temper.* 他性格中的唯一缺陷似乎是脾气暴躁. ◢ **flawed** ❖ *...a flawed genius.* 一位有缺陷的天才. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

3 A **flaw** in something such as a pattern or material is a fault in it. (图案、材料等的)瑕疵, 毛病. ◢ **flawed** ❖ *...the unique beauty of a flawed object.* 有缺陷的物体所具有的独特的美. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

flaw·less /ˈflɔːləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something or someone is **flawless**, you mean that they have no faults or imperfections. 完美的, 无瑕的. ❖ *...her flawless complexion.* 她那完美无瑕的面容. *Discovery's takeoff this morning from Cape Canaveral was flawless.* 今天早晨'发现号'航天飞机在卡那维拉尔角的发射升空真是完美无瑕. ◢ **flaw·less·ly** ❖ *Each stage of the battle was carried off flawlessly.* 战斗的每一阶段都进行得完美无缺. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

F

flax /flæks/.

Flax is a plant with blue flowers. Its stem is used for making thread, rope, and cloth, and its seeds are used for making linseed oil. 亚麻(一种开蓝花的植物, 其茎可用于做线、绳和布, 种子可用于榨亚麻子油). N-UNCOUNT

flax·en /ˈflæksən/.

Flaxen hair is pale yellow. (毛发)亚麻色的, 淡黄色的. ADJ ADJ n

flay /fleɪ/ **flays, flaying, flayed.**

When someone **flays** an animal or person, they remove their skin, usually when they are dead. 剥去(动物或人, 通常为尸体的)皮. VB V n

flea /fliː/ **fleas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **flea** is a very small jumping insect that has no wings and feeds on the blood of humans or animals. 蚤, 跳蚤. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

ˈflea market, flea markets.

A **flea market** is an outdoor market selling cheap second-hand goods and sometimes also antiques. 跳蚤市场(出售廉价二手货、有时也出售古董的露天市场). N-COUNT

fleck /flek/ **flecks.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Flecks are small marks on a surface, or objects that look like small marks. 斑点; 似斑点的物体. ❖ *He went to the men's room to wash flecks of blood from his shirt.* 他走进男洗手间, 洗去衬衫上的血斑. ◢ **flecked** /flekt/ ❖ *His hair was increasingly flecked with grey.* 他的头发愈发变得斑白. *...a plain, mud-flecked uniform.* 一件普普通通的沾有泥斑的制服. N-COUNT ADJ

fled /fled/.

Fled is the past tense and past participle of **flee**. flee的过去式和过去分词.

fledg·ling /ˈfledʒlɪŋ/ **fledglings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **fledgling** is a young bird that has its feathers and is learning to fly. (羽毛初长、正在学飞的)小鸟. N-COUNT

2 You use **fledgling** to describe a person, organization, or system that is new or inexperienced. (人、组织或系统)新的, 刚开始的, 没有经验的. ❖ *...fledgling writers.* 初出茅庐的作家. *...Russia's fledgling democracy.* 俄罗斯刚刚建立的民主体制. ADJ ADJ n

flee /fliː/ **flees, fleeing, fled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

If you **flee** from something or someone, or **flee** them, you escape from them. 逃走, 逃跑, 逃离. ❖ *He slammed the bedroom door behind him and fled.* 他把卧室的门从身后砰地一声关上逃走了. *In 1984 he fled to Costa Rica to avoid military service.* 1984年他逃往哥斯达黎加以逃避兵役. *Thousands have been compelled to flee the country.* 成千上万的人被迫逃离该国. *...refugees fleeing persecution.* 逃避迫害的难民. VB no passive WRITTEN V V prep/adv V n

fleece /fliːs/ **fleeces, fleecing, fleeced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A sheep's **fleece** is its coat of wool. (绵羊身上的)羊毛. N-COUNT

2 A **fleece** is the wool, in a single piece, that is cut off one sheep during shearing. (剪羊毛时从一只羊身上一次剪下来的)毛. N-COUNT

3 If you **fleece** someone, you get a lot of money from them by tricking or overcharging them. 榨取(大笔钱财); 敲竹杠; 诈骗. ❖ *He fleeced her out of thousands of pounds.* 他敲诈了她几千镑. VB INFORMAL V n out of n Also V n

fleecy /ˈfliːsi/.

Something that is **fleecy** is soft and fluffy, or looks soft and fluffy. 柔软蓬松的. ❖ *...fleecy walking jackets.* 柔软舒适的轻便夹克衫. *...a few fleecy white clouds.* 几片羊毛般柔软洁白的云彩. ADJ

fleet /fliːt/ **fleets.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **fleet** is a group of ships organized to do something together, for example to fight battles or to catch fish. 舰队, 船队. ❖ *...restaurants supplied by local fishing fleets.* 由当地捕鱼船队供应海产的饭馆. N-COUNT

2 A **fleet** of vehicles is a group of them, especially when they all belong to a particular organization or business, or when they are all going somewhere together. 车队(尤指属于某一组织或公司、或一起开往某地的车辆). ❖ *With its own fleet of trucks, the company delivers most orders overnight.* 公司有自己的卡车车队, 所以一个晚上就把大部分订货送出去了. N-COUNT

fleet·ing /ˈfliːtɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Fleeting is used to describe something which lasts only for a very short time. 短暂的, 转瞬即逝的. ❖ *The girls caught only a fleeting glimpse of the driver.* 女孩们只匆匆瞥了司机一眼. ◢ **fleet·ing·ly** ❖ *He smiled fleetingly.* 他的笑容转瞬即逝. ADJ-GRADED ADV

ˈFleet Street. ◆◇◇◇◇

Fleet Street is used to refer to British national newspapers and to the journalists who work for them. 弗利特街, 舰队街(英国众多国家级报馆所在地); 英国报界, 英国新闻界. ❖ *He was the highest-paid sub-editor in Fleet Street.* 他是英国报界薪金最高的副编辑. N-PROPER

Flem·ish /ˈflemɪʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Flemish** means belonging or relating to the region of Flanders in northern Europe, or to its people, language, or culture. (北欧)佛兰德地区的; 佛兰芒语的; 佛兰芒人的. ADJ

2 **Flemish** is a language spoken in Belgium. 佛兰芒语(比利时的一种语言). N-UNCOUNT

flesh /fleʃ/ **fleshes, fleshing, fleshed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Flesh** is the soft part of a person's or animal's body between the bones and the skin. 肉. ❖ *Illness had wasted the flesh from her tall, willowy body.* 疾病使她修长的身躯少了不少肉. *...the pale pink flesh of trout and salmon.* 浅粉色的鳟鱼肉和鲑鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **flesh** to refer to human skin and the human body, especially when you are considering it in a sexual way. (尤指从性欲角度看的)肉体. ❖ *...the sins of the flesh.* 肉欲的罪恶. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **flesh** of a fruit or vegetable is the soft part of it. (水果的)果肉; (蔬菜的)可食部分. ❖ *Cut the flesh from the olives.* 把橄榄上的果肉削下来. N-UNCOUNT

4 You use **flesh and blood** to emphasize that someone has PHR

human feelings or weaknesses, often when contrasting them with machines. (通常与机器对比而言)血肉之躯. ❖ *I'm only flesh and blood, like anyone else.* 我同其他人一样,不过是有血有肉的凡人而已. PRAGMATICS

5 If you say that someone is your **own flesh and blood**, you are emphasizing that they are a member of your family. 亲骨肉; 亲人. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If something **makes** your **flesh creep** or **makes** your **flesh crawl**, it makes you feel horrified or revolted. 令人毛骨悚然; 使人心惊肉跳. PHR

7 If you meet or see someone **in the flesh**, you meet or see them in person. 亲自、本人. PHR

8 If you **put flesh on** something, you add details and more information to it. 给...添加细节; 使...更充实. ❖ *The strength of this book is that it puts flesh on the bare bones of this argument.* 本书的长处在于它给这个论点光秃秃的骨架添加了细节,使之有血有肉. PHR

9 ➻ **pound of flesh**: 见 **pound**.

▸flesh out.

If you **flesh out** something such as a story or plan, you add details and more information to it. 给(报道、计划等)增加细节(或补充信息). ❖ *He talked with him for an hour and a half, fleshing out the details of his original five-minute account.* 他与他谈了一个半小时,给他原来仅五分钟的陈述补充了不少细节. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

'flesh-coloured; [美]拼作 flesh colored.

Something that is **flesh-coloured** is yellowish pink in colour. 肉色的; 略带浅黄粉色的. ADJ

'flesh wound, flesh wounds.

A **flesh wound** is a wound that breaks the skin but does not damage any bones or internal organs. (不伤及骨头或内脏的)皮肉伤. N-COUNT

fleshy /ˈfleʃi/.

1 If you describe someone as **fleshy**, you mean that they are slightly too fat. 稍稍肥胖的, 丰腴的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Fleshy** parts of the body or **fleshy** plants are thick and soft. (植物)肉质厚而软的; (身体)多肉的. ❖ *...the fleshy part of the thigh.* 大腿多肉的部位. *...fleshy fruits like apples, plums, pears, peaches.* 苹果、李子、梨、桃子等果肉丰富的水果. ADJ-GRADED

flew /fluː/.

Flew is the past tense of **fly**. fly 的过去式.

flex /fleks/ flexes, flexing, flexed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **flex** is an electric cable containing two or more wires that is connected to an electrical appliance. (电器的)花线、皮线. N-VAR BRITISH

2 If you **flex** your muscles or parts of your body, you bend, move, or stretch them for a short time in order to exercise them. 屈伸, 转动, 活动(肌肉或身体). VB V n

3 ➻ to **flex** your **muscles**: 见 **muscle**.

flex·ible /ˈfleksɪbəl/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **flexible** object or material can be bent easily without breaking. 易弯曲的; 柔韧的; 有弹性的. ❖ *...brushes with long, flexible bristles.* 毛长而柔韧的刷子. ◢ **flexi·bil·ity** /ˌfleksɪˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *The flexibility of the lens decreases with age.* 眼睛晶体的弹性随着年龄的增长而减弱. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 Something or someone that is **flexible** is able to change and adapt easily to new conditions and circumstances. 灵活的, 可变通的. ❖ *Look for software that's flexible enough for a range of abilities.* 寻找一些灵活多变、用途广泛的软件. *...flexible working hours.* 灵活的工作时间. ◢ **flex·ibly** /ˈfleksɪbli/ ❖ *Apply standards flexibly rather than rigidly.* 要灵活而不要死板地运用标准. ◢ **flexi·bil·ity** ❖ *The flexibility of distance learning would be particularly suited to busy managers.* 远程教育的灵活性将尤其适合忙碌的管理人员. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v; N-UNCOUNT

flexi·time /ˈfleksitaɪm/; 又拼作 flexi-time.

Flexitime is a system that allows employees to vary the time that they start or finish work, provided that an agreed total number of hours are spent at work. The American word is **flextime**. 弹性工作时间制. [美]作 flextime. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

flick /flɪk/ flicks, flicking, flicked. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something **flicks** in a particular direction, or if someone **flicks** it, it moves with a short, sudden movement. 短促而突然地移动、快速移动. ❖ *His tongue flicked across his lips.* 他用舌头很快舔了一下嘴唇. *Shirley flicked a speck of fluff from the sleeve of her black suit.* 雪莉掸掉了她的黑套装衣袖上的一点绒毛. V-ERG; V prep/adv; V n prep/adv; Also V, V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a flick of a paintbrush.* 画笔的轻轻拂动. N-COUNT

2 If you **flick** something such as a whip or a towel, you hold one end of it and move your hand quickly up and then forward, so that the other end moves. 甩动; 摇动; 抖动. ❖ *He helped her up before flicking the reins.* 甩动缰绳之前, 他先扶她上马. *She sighed and flicked a dishcloth at the counter.* 她叹着气把擦碗布甩在柜台上. VB; V n; V n prep

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a flick of the whip.* 鞭子一挥. N-COUNT

3 If you **flick** a switch, you press it quickly. 快速按动(开关). ❖ *He flicked a light-switch.* 他迅速按了一下电灯开关. *Sam was flicking a flashlight on and off.* 萨姆把手电筒一会儿开一会儿关. *Pearle flicked off the TV.* 珀尔"啪"一下关掉了电视. VB; V n; V n with on/off

4 If you **flick through** a book or magazine, you turn its pages quickly, for example to get a general idea of its contents or to look for a particular item. 快速翻动, 浏览(书页, 以便为了了解大意或寻找某一内容等). ❖ *She was flicking through some magazines.* 她正飞快地翻阅一些杂志. *He switched on the television, flicking through the channels.* 他打开电视, 飞快地换着频道. VB; V through n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I had a flick through the handbook.* 我迅速浏览了这本手册. N-SING: a N

flick·er /ˈflɪkə/ flickers, flickering, flickered. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a light or flame **flickers**, it shines unsteadily. (灯光、火焰)闪烁, 摇曳. ❖ *A television flickered in the corner.* 电视在角落里闪烁着. VB; V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Looking through the cabin window I saw the flicker of flames.* 透过小屋的窗户, 我看到外面摇曳的火光. N-COUNT

2 A **flicker** of feeling is one that is experienced or visible only faintly and for a very short time. (情感的)闪现、一闪而过. ❖ *He felt a flicker of regret.* 他感到一丝后悔. N-COUNT

3 If an expression **flickers** across your face, it appears very briefly. (面部表情)一闪而过. ❖ *A smile flickered across Vincent's grey features.* 文森特忧郁的脸上掠过一丝微笑. VB WRITTEN; V across/over n

4 If someone's eyes or eyelids **flicker**, they make slight, quick movements. (眼睛或眼皮)轻快地移动, 眨动. ❖ *Dirk's eyes flickered towards the pistol.* 德克的双眼对着手枪不停眨动. *Her eyelids flickered, then opened.* 她眼皮眨了几下, 然后睁开了. VB WRITTEN; V prep/adv; V

'flick-knife, flick-knives; 又拼作 flick knife.

In British English, a **flick-knife** is a knife with a blade in the handle that springs out automatically when a button is pressed. The usual American word is **switchblade**. 弹簧刀(刀身藏于刀柄内, 一按钮即弹出的刀). [美]一般作 switchblade. N-COUNT

fli·er /ˈflaɪə/.

➻ 见 **flyer**.

flight /flaɪt/ flights. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **flight** is a journey made by flying, usually in an aeroplane. 航行(通常指乘飞机); 飞行. ❖ *The flight will take four hours.* 这次飞行将历时四小时. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to an aeroplane carrying passengers on a particular journey as a particular **flight**. 航班. ❖ *I'll try to get on the flight down to Karachi tonight.* 我将尽量搭乘今晚飞往卡拉奇的航班. *BA flight 286 was two hours late.* 英国航空公司的第286次航班晚点了两小时. N-COUNT; also N num

3 **Flight** is the action of flying, or the ability to fly. 飞行、飞翔; 飞行能力. ❖ *...supersonic flight.* 超音速飞行. *These hawks are magnificent in flight.* 这些鹰飞翔时十分壮观. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **flight of** birds is a group of them flying together. (一起飞行的鸟)群. N-COUNT: N of n

5 **Flight** is the act of running away from something. 跑开, 疾行. ❖ *Frank was in full flight when he reached them.* 弗兰 N-UNCOUNT

F

克一拿到它们就拼命跑开了. ...*her hurried flight from the palace in a cart*. 她坐上马车匆匆离开宫殿.

If someone **takes flight**, they run away. 逃跑. PHR

6 A **flight** of steps or stairs is a set of steps or stairs that lead from one level to another without changing direction. (从一层通向另一层且方向不变的)一段(台阶或楼梯) ◆ *We walked in silence up a flight of stairs*. 我们默不作声地走上一段楼梯. N-COUNT

7 An idea or statement that is very imaginative but complicated, silly, or impractical can be referred to as a **flight of fancy**. 异想天开的想法. PHR

ˈflight attendant, flight attendants.

On an aeroplane, the **flight attendants** are the people whose job is to look after the passengers and serve their meals. (客机的)乘务员. N-COUNT

ˈflight deck, flight decks.

On a large aeroplane, the **flight deck** is the area at the front where the pilot works and where all the controls are. (大型飞机的)驾驶舱. N-COUNT

flight·less /ˈflaɪtləs/.

A **flightless** bird or insect is unable to fly because it does not have the necessary type of wings. (鸟、昆虫)不会飞的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌflight lieuˈtenant, flight lieutenants.

In the British air force, a **flight lieutenant** is a junior officer. (英国的)空军上尉.

ˈflight recorder, flight recorders.

On an aeroplane, the **flight recorder** is the same as the **black box**. 同 black box. N-COUNT

flighty /ˈflaɪti/ **flightier, flightiest.**

If you say that someone is **flighty**, you are criticial of them because they are not very serious or reliable and often change their ideas or their partner. (人)轻浮的, 不可靠的, 反复无常的, 朝三暮四的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

flim·sy /ˈflɪmzi/ **flimsier, flimsiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **flimsy** object is weak because it is made of a weak material, or is badly made. 不结实的, 易损坏的; 手工拙劣的. ◆ ..*a flimsy wooden door*. 不结实的木门. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Flimsy** cloth or clothing is thin and does not give much protection. (布或衣服)轻而薄的. ◆ ...*a very flimsy pink chiffon nightgown*. 一件极薄的粉色雪纺绸睡衣. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe something such as evidence or an excuse as **flimsy**, you mean that it is not very good or convincing. (证据、借口等)站不住脚的, 不足信的. ADJ-GRADED

flinch /flɪntʃ/ **flinches, flinching, flinched.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **flinch**, you make a small sudden movement, for example when something shocks you. 退缩(如因吃惊等). ◆ *She flinched as though he'd slapped her*. 她突然向后一缩, 好像他打了她一下似的. VB V

2 If you do not **flinch** from something unpleasant, you do not attempt to avoid it. 回避(不愉快的事物); 退缩, 畏缩. ◆ *He has never flinched from harsh financial decisions*. 面对苛刻的财政决议, 他从未退缩过. *The world community should not flinch in the face of this challenge*. 面对这一挑战, 国际社会不应退缩. VB V from n V

fling /flɪŋ/ **flings, flinging, flung.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **fling** something somewhere, you throw it or put it there suddenly using a lot of force, often because you are angry. (通常因生气而突然用力)扔, 投, 掷. ◆ *The woman flung the cup at him*. 这名女子突然用力将茶杯向他扔去. *Peter flung his shoes into the corner*. 彼得把鞋扔向角落. VB V n prep/adv

2 If you **fling** yourself somewhere or **are flung** there, you move there suddenly and with a lot of force. (身体)猛然移向(某处). ◆ *He flung himself to the floor*. 他猛然倒在地板上. VB V pron-refl prep/adv Also V n prep/adv

3 If you **fling** a part of your body in a particular direction, especially your arms or head, you move it there suddenly. 突然移动(身体的某部分, 尤指头或手臂). ◆ *She flung her arms around my neck and kissed me*. 她突然用手臂揽住我的脖子吻我. VB V n prep/adv

4 If you **fling** yourself into a particular activity, you do it with a lot of enthusiasm and energy. 满腔热情地投入到...中. ◆ *She flung herself into her career*. 她全心全意地投入到自己的事业中去. VB V pron-refl into n

5 If two people have a **fling**, they have a brief sexual relationship. 短暂的性关系. ◆ *She had a brief fling with him 30 years ago*. 30年前她与他有过短短的一段情事. N-COUNT INFORMAL

6 A **fling** is a short period of enjoyment, especially the last one that you will get an opportunity to have. (尤指最后一次的)短暂享乐. ◆ ...*that last fling before you finally give up and take up a job*. 你最终辞去工作然后又找到工作之前的那段短暂的快乐时光. N-SING

flint /flɪnt/ **flints.**

1 **Flint** is a very hard greyish-black stone that was used in prehistoric times for making tools. 燧石(史前时代用于制作工具的坚硬的灰黑色石头). N-UNCOUNT

2 A **flint** is a small piece of flint or other mineral which can be struck with a piece of steel to produce sparks. 打火石. N-COUNT

flinty /ˈflɪnti/.

If you describe someone as **flinty**, you mean they are harsh and show no emotion. 冷酷的、铁石心肠的. ◆ ...*her flinty stare*. 她那冷酷无情的瞪视. ADJ-GRADED

flip /flɪp/ **flips, flipping, flipped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **flip** a switch, you press it or turn it quickly. 快速按; 拧(开关). ◆ *He didn't flip on the headlights until he was two blocks away*. 直到开出两个街区远时他才打开车前灯. *He walked out, flipping the lights off*. 他拧灭灯走了出去. *He flipped the timer switch*. 他拧好定时开关. VB V n with on/off V n

2 If you **flip** through a book, you quickly turn its pages, for example to look for a particular item. (为寻找某一内容等)快速翻动(书页). ◆ *He was flipping through a magazine in the living room*. 他在客厅里飞快地翻阅一本杂志. *He flipped the pages of the diary*. 他迅速翻动日记. VB V through n V n

3 If something **flips** over, or if you **flip** it over, it suddenly turns over. 突然翻转. ◆ *The plane then flipped over and burst into flames*. 飞机接下来突然翻转并起火燃烧. *He flipped it neatly on to the plate*. 他整齐地把它翻过来装在盘子里. V-ERG V adv/prep V n prep/adv

4 If you decide something by **flipping** a coin, you spin a coin into the air using your thumb and guess which side will face upwards when it lands. 掷硬币(向空中抛硬币以决定某事). VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ ...*having gambled all on the flip of a coin*. 孤注一掷. N-SING

5 If someone **flips**, they suddenly lose control of themselves and become extremely upset or angry. 突然大发脾气; 发怒. VB V INFORMAL

6 If you say that someone is being **flip**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are not being serious enough about something. 草率的、轻率的. ◆ ...*a flip answer*. 草率的回答. *The tone of the book is sometimes too flip*. 这本书的语气有时过于轻率了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˈflip-flop, flip-flops, flip-flopping, flip-flopped.

1 **Flip-flops** are sandals which are held on your foot by a V-shaped strap that goes between your big toe and the toe next to it. They are often called **thongs** in American English. 夹趾拖鞋, 人字拖鞋. [美]作 thongs. N-PLURAL

2 If you say that someone, especially a politician, **flip-flops** on a decision, you are critical of them because they change their decision, so that they do or think the opposite. (尤指政界人物)改变(决定). ◆ *He has been criticized for flip-flopping on several key issues*. 他因在若干关键问题上出尔反尔而受到了批评. VB PRAGMATICS AMERICAN, INFORMAL V on n Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The President's flip-flops on taxes made him appear indecisive*. 总统在税收问题上朝令夕改, 显得优柔寡断. N-COUNT

flip·pant /ˈflɪpənt/.

If you describe a person or what they say as **flippant**, you are criticizing them because you think they are not taking something as seriously as they should. 轻率的. ◆ *He now dismisses that as a flippant comment*. 现在他认为那是个轻率的评论而不予理会. ◢ **flip·pan·cy** ◆ *There was some flippancy in his tone*. 他的语气有些轻率. ◢ **flip·pant·ly** ◆ *He answered carelessly and flippantly*. 他随意作答, 敷衍了事. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED ADV with v

flip·per /'flɪpə/ **flippers.**

1 **Flippers** are flat pieces of rubber that you can wear on your feet to help you swim more quickly. 脚蹼,橡皮脚掌(帮助人游泳的器具). N-COUNT

2 The **flippers** of an animal that lives in water, for example a seal or a penguin, are the two or four flat limbs which it uses for swimming. (海豹、企鹅等水生动物用于游动的)鳍肢,鳍足. N-COUNT

flip·ping /'flɪpɪŋ/.

Some people use **flipping** to emphasize what they are saying, especially when they are annoyed. (尤指感到恼火时对所提之事表示强调)非常,极,太. ◆ *This is such a flipping horrible picture.* 这幅图片实在是太恐怖了. ADV ADV adj PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *I even washed the flipping bed sheets yesterday.* 我昨天还洗了那些讨厌的床单. ADJ ADJ n

'flip side; 又拼作 **flipside.**

1 **The flip side** of a record is the side that does not have the main song on it. (未录制主要歌曲的)唱片的反面,次要面. N-SING the N

2 The **flip side** of a situation is the less obvious or less pleasant aspects of it, which may seem contradictory. 不太明显的一面;令人扫兴的一面;负面. ◆ *The trade deficit is the flip side of a rapidly expanding economy.* 贸易赤字是经济快速扩展中的负面. N-SING

flirt /flɜːt/ **flirts, flirting, flirted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **flirt** with someone, you behave as if you are sexually attracted to them, in a playful or not very serious way. 调情;挑逗;打情骂俏. ◆ *He flirts outrageously.* 他恬不知耻地打情骂俏. V-RECIP V with n V (non-recip) ◢ **flir·ta·tion** /flɜː'teɪʃən/ **flirtations** ◆ *She was aware of his attempts at flirtation.* 她察觉他多次尝试挑逗她. N-VAR

2 Someone who is a **flirt** likes to flirt a lot. 调情者. ◆ *He's a dreadful flirt.* 他是个可怕的调情者. N-COUNT ◢ **flirty** ◆ *She is amazingly flirty.* 她格外喜欢卖弄风情. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you **flirt** with an idea or belief, you consider it or adopt it briefly, but do not become completely committed to it. 对(主意、信仰等)一时感兴趣,不认真地对待. ◆ *My mother used to flirt with Socialism.* 我母亲曾对社会主义有过一点兴趣. VB V with n ◢ **flirtation** ◆ *...his flirtation with nationalism.* 他对民族主义的一时兴趣. N-VAR

flir·ta·tious /flɜː'teɪʃəs/.

Someone who is **flirtatious** behaves towards someone else as if they are sexually attracted to them, usually in a playful or not very serious way. 喜欢调情的,爱卖弄风情的. ADJ-GRADED

flit /flɪt/ **flits, flitting, flitted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **flit** around, you go to lots of places without staying for very long in any of them. 频繁迁徙. ◆ *Laura flits about New York.* 劳拉在纽约四处搬迁. *...flitting between Florence, Rome and Bologna.* 在佛罗伦萨、罗马和博洛尼亚之间来回迁移. VB V prep/adv

2 If someone **flits** from one thing or situation to another, they move or turn their attention from one to the other very quickly. (从一件事或一个环境)快速移向,转向(另一事或另一环境). ◆ *He's prone to flit between subjects with amazing ease.* 他喜欢在不同主题之间快速转换,而且轻松自如得令人吃惊. VB V from n to n V prep

3 If something such as a bird or a bat **flits** about, it flies quickly from one place to another. (鸟、蝙蝠等)快速地飞来飞去. ◆ *...the parrot that flits from tree to tree.* 在树木之间飞来飞去的鹦鹉. VB V prep/adv

4 If an expression **flits** across your face or an idea **flits** through your mind, it is there for a short time and then goes again. (表情从脸上)闪过;(想法在心里)闪过. VB V prep

float /fləut/ **floats, floating, floated.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something or someone **is floating** in a liquid, they are being supported by the liquid, on or just below the surface. You can also **float** something on a liquid. (在液体中)漂浮. ◆ *They noticed fifty and twenty dollar bills floating in the water.* 他们注意到水里漂浮着50元和20元的钞票. *A tree branch was floating down the river.* 一根树枝沿河漂浮. V-ERG V V prep/adv Also V n

2 A **float** is a light object that is used to help someone or something float. 漂浮物. N-COUNT

3 A **float** is a small object attached to a fishing line which floats on the water and moves when a fish has been caught. 鱼漂. N-COUNT

4 Something that **floats** in the air hangs in it or moves slowly through it. (在空中)飘动,悬浮. ◆ *The white cloud of smoke floated away.* 白色的烟云渐渐飘散了. VB V prep/adv

5 If a sound or smell **floats** somewhere, it can be heard or smelled faintly there. (声音、气味)隐约传来. ◆ *Voices floated down from a distant balcony.* 声音从远处的阳台隐约传来. VB LITERARY V prep/adv

6 If you **float** an idea, you suggest it for others to think about. 提出建议,提议. ◆ *She floated the idea of a cut in capital-gains tax.* 她提出一个削减资本收益税的想法. VB V n

7 To **float** a new company means to make shares in it available for the public to buy. (以公开发行股票方式)开办(新公司). To **float** new shares means to make them available for the public to buy. 发行(新股). ◆ *He floated his firm on the stock market.* 他在股票市场发行股票开办公司. VB V n

8 If a government **floats** its country's currency or allows it to **float**, it allows the currency's value to change freely in relation to other currencies. (使)(一国货币汇率)浮动. ◆ *59 per cent of people believed the pound should be allowed to float freely.* 有59%的人认为英镑应实行汇率自由浮动. V-ERG V n TECHNICAL V

9 A **float** is a lorry on which displays and people in special costumes are carried in a festival procession. (节日游行时的)花车. N-COUNT

›float around.

Something that **is floating around** exists and can be heard, seen, or found regularly. 出现,浮现,显现. ◆ *There were a few forged £50 notes floating around.* 周围发现一些50镑的假钞. PHR-V V P

,floating 'voter, floating voters.

A **floating voter** is a person who is not a firm supporter of any political party. 游离选民(未必始终支援某一政党的人). N-COUNT BRITISH

flock /flɒk/ **flocks, flocking, flocked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **flock** of birds, sheep, or goats is a group of them. (鸟、绵羊或山羊等的)一群. ◆ *They kept a small flock of sheep.* 他们养着一小群绵羊. N-COLL-COUNT

2 You can refer to a group of people or things as a **flock of** them to emphasize that there are a lot of them. (强调数量之多)一大群,大批. ◆ *These cases all attracted flocks of famous writers.* 所有这些事件吸引了大批知名作家. N-COLL-COUNT N of n PRAGMATICS

3 If people **flock** to a particular place or event, a very large number of them go there. 蜂拥(去某地或干某事). ◆ *The criticisms will not stop people flocking to see the film.* 各种批评并不会阻止人们蜂拥着去看这部电影. VB V to/into n V to-inf

4 A clergyman's **flock** is the group of Christians who come to his church or live in the area that he has responsibility for. (同一牧师或其教区管辖下的)全体教徒. N-COUNT

floe /fləu/.

➠ 见 **ice floe.**

flog /flɒg/ **flogs, flogging, flogged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone tries to **flog** something, they try to sell it. 出售,卖. ◆ *He was spotted trying to flog a luxury-home development in Ventura.* 有人发现他试图出售位于文图拉的一片豪华住宅开发区. VB V n BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 If someone **is flogged**, they are hit very hard with a whip or stick as a punishment. (用鞭子或棍棒)重重地责打,痛打. ◆ *Flog them soundly.* 痛打他们一顿. VB be V-ed V n ◢ **flog·ging, floggings** ◆ *He urged the restoration of hanging and flogging.* 他敦促恢复绞刑和鞭刑. N-VAR

flood /flʌd/ **floods, flooding, flooded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If there is a **flood**, a large amount of water covers an area which is usually dry, for example when a river overflows. 洪水,水灾. ◆ *More than 70 people were killed in the floods.* 70多人死于水灾. N-VAR

➠ 又见 **flash flood.**

2 If something such as a river or a burst pipe **floods** an area that is usually dry, or if the area **floods**, it becomes covered with water. 淹没(某地);(某地)为水所淹没. ◆ *The Chicago River flooded the city's underground tunnel system.* 芝加哥河淹没了该城市的地下管道系统. *The kitchen* V-ERG V n V

flooded. 厨房进了水. *...flooded land.* 被淹的土地. ◢ **flood·ing** V-ed
❖ *The flooding is thought to be the worst this century.* 此次水灾被认为是本世纪最严重的一次. N-UNCOUNT

3 If a river **floods**, it overflows. (河流)泛滥. ❖ *Many streams have flooded their banks.* 许多小河把两岸都淹了. VB V / V n

4 If a river is **in flood**, it is overflowing because it has more water in it than normal. (河流)泛滥. PHR

5 If you say that someone was in **floods of tears**, you are emphasizing that they were crying with great intensity because they were very upset. 泪如雨下. PHR

6 If you say that a **flood** of people or things arrive somewhere, you are emphasizing that a very large number of them arrive there. 一大群, 大批. ❖ *The administration is trying to stem the flood of refugees.* 政府试图阻止难民潮. *He received a flood of letters.* 他收到大批信件. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

7 If you say that people or things **flood** into a place, you are emphasizing that they arrive there in large numbers. (人或物)大批涌入. ❖ *...the refugees flooding out of Bosnia.* 大批离开波斯尼亚的难民. VB PRAGMATICS V prep/adv

8 If someone **floods** a place with a particular type of thing, the place becomes full of so many of them that it cannot hold or deal with any more. 充斥. ❖ *...a policy aimed at flooding Europe with exports.* 一项旨在向欧洲大量出口的政策. *German cameras at knock-down prices flooded the British market.* 价格极为低廉的德国相机充斥英国市场. VB V n with n / V n

9 If an emotion, feeling, or thought **floods** you, you suddenly feel it very intensely. (情感、感觉或思想)充满. If feelings or memories **flood back**, you suddenly remember them very clearly. (感觉、记忆)突然清晰地浮现. ❖ *Mary Ann was flooded with relief.* 玛丽·安满心宽慰. *The trial brought painful memories flooding back.* 审判又再次勾起对过去的痛苦回忆. VB V n LITERARY be V-ed with n V adv

F

10 If light **floods** a place or **floods** into it, it suddenly fills it. (光)充满, 洒满(某地). ❖ *Morning sunshine flooded in through the open curtains.* 早晨的阳光透过拉开的窗帘照了进来. VB V n PRAGMATICS V prep/adv

▸flood out.

If people, places, or things **are flooded out**, the water from a flood makes it impossible for people to stay in that place or to use that thing. (因洪水)无法居住(在某地); 无法使用(某物). ❖ *Train lines were flooded out.* 铁路线被洪水冲垮了. *The river flooded them out every few years.* 每隔几年河水都会泛滥, 迫使他们离开家园. PHR-V be V-ed P V n P

flood·gates /ˈflʌdgeɪts/.

If events **open the floodgates** to something, they make it possible for that thing to happen much more often or much more seriously than before. 使...更经常发生; 使...比以往更严重. ❖ *A decision against the cigarette companies could open the floodgates to many more lawsuits.* 一项反对烟草公司的决定可能会引发更多官司. PHR

flood·light /ˈflʌdlaɪt/ floodlights, floodlighting, floodlit. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Floodlights** are very powerful lamps that are used outside to light public buildings, sports grounds, and other places at night. (用于户外公共建筑物、体育场等场所夜间照明的)泛光灯, 强力照明灯. N-COUNT

2 If a building or place **is floodlit**, it is lit by floodlights. (建筑物或某地)(被)泛光灯照亮. ❖ *A police helicopter hovered above, floodlighting the area.* 一架警用直升机盘旋在上空, 把整个区域照得通亮. *...a floodlit forecourt.* 泛光灯照明的前场. VB be V-ed V n V-ed

floor /flɔː/ floors, flooring, floored. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **floor** of a room is the part of it that you walk on. (室内的)地面, 地板. ❖ *Jack's sitting on the floor watching TV.* 杰克正坐在地板上看电视. ◢ **floored** ❖ *The aisle was floored with ancient bricks.* 走廊用古代的砖铺地. *...the large marble-floored hall.* 大理石铺地的大厅. N-COUNT ADJ

2 A **floor** of a building is all the rooms that are on a particular level. (建筑物的)楼层. ❖ *It is on the fifth floor of the hospital.* 它在医院的五楼. N-COUNT

3 The ocean **floor** is the ground at the bottom of an ocean. The valley **floor** is the ground at the bottom of a valley. 海底; 谷底. N-COUNT

4 The place where official debates and discussions are held, especially in a parliament or council, is referred to as the **floor**. (尤指国会或地方议会举行正式辩论和讨论的)议员席. ❖ *The issues were debated on the floor of the House.* 这些问题在议院辩论过. If you **take the floor**, you start speaking in a debate or discussion. (在辩论或讨论中)开始发言. If you **are given the floor**, you are allowed to do this. 被允许发言. N-COUNT PHR

5 In a debate or discussion, **the floor** refers to the people who are listening to the arguments being put forward but who are not among the main speakers. (辩论或讨论中的)听众. ❖ *The president is taking questions from the floor.* 议长在听取听众的提问. N-COLL-SING the N

6 The **floor** of a stock exchange is the large open area where trading is done. (股票交易所的)交易区. N-COUNT

7 If you **are floored** by something, you are unable to respond to it because you are so surprised by it. 使...惊讶得不知所措. ❖ *He was floored by the announcement.* 这项公告吓得他不知如何是好. ◢ **floored** ❖ *We were absolutely floored when the lady contacted us.* 这位夫人与我们联系时, 我们惊讶得不知所措. VB usu passive be V-ed ADJ-GRADED

8 If someone **is floored**, they are knocked to the ground. (被)击倒在地. ❖ *Police Sergeant John Shepherd floored him with a rugby tackle.* 约翰·谢泼德警官用橄榄球赛中的擒抱方式把他拽倒在地. VB V n

9 ➡ 又见 **flooring; dance floor, factory floor, first floor, ground floor, shop floor.**

10 If you say that prices or sales have fallen **through the floor**, you mean that they have suddenly decreased to a very low level. (价格、销售等)暴跌. PHR

11 If you **wipe the floor with** someone, you defeat them completely in a competition or discussion. (在竞争或讨论中)彻底击败(对手). PHR INFORMAL

floor·board /ˈflɔːbɔːd/ floorboards. ◆◇◇◇◇

Floorboards are the long pieces of wood that a wooden floor is made up of. (铺木地板的)长条形木板, 地板块. N-COUNT

floor·ing /ˈflɔːrɪŋ/ floorings. ◆◇◇◇◇

Flooring is a material that is used to make the floor of a room. 铺地板的材料. N-VAR

ˈfloor show, floor shows; 又拼作 floorshow.

A **floor show** is a series of performances by dancers, singers, or comedians at a night club. (夜总会里舞蹈员、歌手或喜剧演员的)系列歌舞表演. N-COUNT

flop /flɒp/ flops, flopping, flopped. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **flops** somewhere, they fall there heavily or untidily. 沉重地倒下; 乱糟糟地落下. ❖ *She flopped, exhausted, on to a sofa.* 她累得筋疲力尽, 重重地倒在沙发上. *His hair flopped over his left eye.* 他的头发凌乱地搭在左眼上. VB V prep/adv

2 If something **flops**, it is completely unsuccessful. 彻底失败, 惨败. ❖ *The film flopped badly at the box office.* 这部电影在票房收入上惨败. VB V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The policy is destined to be another embarrassing flop.* 这项政策注定是又一个令人难堪的失败. N-COUNT

flop·py /ˈflɒpi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **floppy** is loose rather than stiff, and tends to hang downwards. 软的; 松弛的; 下垂的. ❖ *...the girl with the floppy hat and glasses.* 戴着软帽和眼镜的女孩. ADJ-GRADED

ˌfloppy ˈdisk, floppy disks; [英]又拼作 floppy disc.

A **floppy disk** is a small magnetic disk that is used for storing computer data and programs. (用于储存电脑资料和程序的)软(磁)盘. N-COUNT

flo·ra /ˈflɔːrə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can refer to plants as **flora**, especially the plants growing in a particular area. (尤指专门生长在某一特定地区的)植物群. ❖ *The soil is rich in lime and affects the flora.* 这种土壤富含石灰, 会影响此处的植物. N-COLL-UNCOUNT FORMAL

flo·ral /ˈflɔːrəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **floral** fabric or design has flowers on it. (织物、图案)带花的. ADJ

2 You can use **floral** to describe something that contains ADJ ADJ n

flowers or is made of flowers. 含有花的; 由花做成的. ❖ ...*eye-catching floral arrangements.* 引人注目的插花.

flor·id /ˈflɒrɪd, AM ˈflɔːr-/.

1 **Florid** language is complicated and extravagant rather than plain and simple; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(语言)浮华的, 过分装饰的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 Someone who is **florid** always has a red face. (面色)红润的. ADJ-GRADED

flo·rist /ˈflɒrɪst, AM ˈflɔːr-/ **florists.**

1 A **florist** is a shopkeeper who arranges and sells flowers and sells indoor plants. 花商; 花店老板. N-COUNT

2 A **florist** or a **florist's** is a shop where flowers and indoor plants are sold. 花店. N-COUNT

floss /flɒs, AM flɔːs/.

Dental **floss** is thread used for cleaning between your teeth. (用于清洁齿缝的)牙线. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **candyfloss.**

flo·ta·tion /fləʊˈteɪʃən/ **flotations.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **flotation** of a company is the selling of shares in it to the public. (企业的)股票发行. N-VAR

2 A **flotation** compartment helps something to float because it is filled with air or gas. (充满空气或气体帮助物体浮起的防水分隔间) 漂浮的. ADJ ADJ n

flo·til·la /fləˈtɪlə/ **flotillas.**

A **flotilla** is a group of small ships, usually military ships. (尤指军舰)小船队, 小舰队. N-COUNT

flot·sam /ˈflɒtsəm/.

1 **Flotsam** is rubbish or wreckage that is floating on the sea or has been left by the sea on the shore. (在海面漂浮的或被海水冲到岸边的)垃圾碎片, 船舶残骸. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **flotsam and jetsam** to refer to small or unimportant items that are found together, especially ones that have no connection with each other. 零碎杂物; 无价值的东西. PHR

flounce /flaʊns/ **flounces, flouncing, flounced.**

1 If you **flounce** somewhere, you walk there quickly with exaggerated movements, in a way that shows you are annoyed or upset. (因恼怒或烦躁)急冲冲地走动. ❖ *She will flounce and argue when asked to leave the room.* 如果要她离开房间, 她会跳起来争辩的. VB V adv/prep V

2 A **flounce** is a deep frill around the edge of something, for example a skirt or curtain. (裙子、窗帘等的)褶边, 荷叶边. N-COUNT

floun·der /ˈflaʊndə/ **flounders, floundering, floundered.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something **is floundering**, it has many problems and may soon fail completely. 困难重重. ❖ *What a pity that his career was left to flounder.* 真遗憾, 他的事业陷入了困境. VB V

2 If you say that someone **is floundering**, you are criticizing them for not being decisive or for not knowing what to say or do. 支吾, 不知所措. ❖ *I know that you're floundering around, trying to grasp at any straw.* 我知道你正不知如何是好, 想抓住任何机会脱险. VB V PRAGMATICS V around

3 If you **flounder** in water or mud, you move in an uncontrolled way, trying not to sink. (在水里或泥里)挣扎. ❖ *Three men were floundering about in the water.* 有三个人正在水里挣扎着. VB V adv/prep Also V

flour /flaʊə/ **flours, flouring, floured.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Flour** is a white or brown powder that is made by grinding grain. It is used to make bread, cakes, and pastry. 面粉(用于制作面包、蛋糕或馅饼等). N-VAR

2 If you **flour** a cooking utensil or food, you cover it with flour. 在(烹饪器具或食物上)撒上面粉. VB V n

flour·ish /ˈflʌrɪʃ, AM ˈflɜːr-/ **flourishes, flourishing, flourished.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something **flourishes**, it is successful, active, or widespread, and developing quickly and strongly. 活跃; 盛行; 繁荣, 兴旺. ❖ *Business flourished and within six months they were earning 18,000 roubles a day.* 生意十分兴旺, 六个月来他们每天都赚1.8万卢布. ◢ **flour·ish·ing** ❖ *London quickly became a flourishing port.* 伦敦很快成为一个繁华的港口. VB V ADJ-GRADED

2 If a plant or animal **flourishes**, it grows well or is healthy. (植物、动物)生长良好, 茁壮成长. ◢ **flourishing** ❖ *...the largest and most flourishing fox population in Europe.* 欧洲最大、最繁盛的狐狸群. VB V ADJ-GRADED

3 If you **flourish** an object, you wave it about in a way that makes people notice it. 挥舞, 挥动(某物以引起注意). ❖ *He flourished the glass to emphasize the point.* 他挥动杯子以强调这一点. VB V n

4 If you do something with a **flourish**, you do it in a showy way so that people notice it. (引起公众注意的)炫耀性的动作. ❖ *She tended to finish dancing with a flourish.* 她往往以一个明显的大动作结束舞蹈. N-COUNT

5 A **flourish** is a curly line or piece of decoration. 曲线; 花饰. ❖ *He scrawled his name across the bill, underlining it with a showy flourish.* 他潦草地在账单上写下自己的名字, 并在下面画上一道显眼的曲线. N-COUNT

flout /flaʊt/ **flouts, flouting, flouted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **flout** something such as a law, an order, or an accepted way of behaving, you deliberately disobey it or do not follow it. 藐视, 无视(法律、命令或公认的行为方式等). ❖ *...illegal campers who persist in flouting the law.* 始终无视法律的非法露营者. VB V n

flow /fləʊ/ **flows, flowing, flowed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If a liquid, gas, or electrical current **flows** somewhere, it moves there steadily and continuously. (液体、气体或电流等)流淌, 流动. ❖ *A stream flowed gently down into the valley.* 一股溪水缓缓流入山谷. *...compressor stations that keep the gas flowing.* 保持气体流动的压缩机机房. VB V adv/prep V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It works only in the veins, where the blood flow is slower.* 它只在静脉里发挥作用, 那里的血液流动较慢. N-VAR with supp

2 If a number of people or things **flow** from one place to another, they move there steadily in large groups. (大批人或物)不断地涌向. ❖ *Refugees continue to flow from the troubled region.* 大批难民继续离开这一骚乱地区. VB V V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the frantic flow of cars and buses along the street.* 街上川流不息的轿车和公共汽车. N-VAR with supp

3 If information or money **flows** somewhere, it moves freely between people or organizations. (信息)流传; (货币)流通. ❖ *A lot of this information flowed through other police departments.* 大量的这类消息传至其他警察部门. *An interest rate reduction is needed to get more money flowing.* 为使更多的货币流通, 利率需要降低. VB V prep/adv V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the opportunity to control the flow of information.* 控制信息传播的时机. N-VAR with supp

➡ 又见 **cash flow.**

4 If an emotion **flows** through someone, they feel it very intensely. (感情)充满, 洋溢. ❖ *A surge of hatred flowed through my blood.* 仇恨在我的血液中翻腾. VB LITERARY V prep

5 If a quality or situation **flows** from something, it comes from that thing or results naturally from it. 源于; 是...的自然结果. ❖ *Undesirable consequences flow from these misconceptions.* 不良后果源于这些误解. VB V from n

6 If someone's words **flow**, they are spoken smoothly and continuously without hesitation. (话语)流畅而连续地说出. VB V

7 If someone's hair or clothing **flows** about them, it hangs freely and loosely. (头发、衣服)松散而无拘束地垂下. ❖ *...a long white dress which flowed over her body.* 她身上飘曳的洁白长裙. VB LITERARY V prep

8 Someone who is **in full flow** is talking fluently and easily and seems likely to go on talking for some time. 滔滔不绝, 口若悬河. PHR

9 If you say that an activity, or the person who is performing the activity, is **in full flow**, you mean that the activity has started and is being carried out with a great deal of energy and enthusiasm. (活动)正在全面展开, 热烈地进行中. ❖ *Lunch at Harry's Bar was in full flow.* 午饭在哈里的酒吧热热闹闹地进行. PHR

10 If you **go with the flow**, you let things happen or let other people tell you what to do, rather than trying to control what happens yourself. 放任自流, 任其发展; 随波逐流. PHR

ˈflow chart, flow charts.

A **flow chart** or a **flow diagram** is a diagram which represents N-COUNT

F

the sequence of actions in a particular process or activity. 流程图, 作业图, 生产过程图解.

flow·er /flauə/ **flowers, flowering, flowered.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **flower** is the brightly coloured part of a plant which grows at the end of a stem. 花, 花朵. ❖ *...a bunch of flowers.* 一束花. *...a lawned area surrounded by screening plants and flowers.* 用屏蔽植物和花卉围起来的草坪. N-COUNT

2 When a plant is **in flower** or when it has come **into flower**, its flowers have appeared and opened. (植物)处于开花状态, 处于开花期. PHR

3 When a plant or tree **flowers**, its flowers appear and open. 开花. ❖ *These rhododendrons will flower this year for the first time.* 这些杜鹃花今年将首次开花. VB V

4 ➡ 又见 **flowered**.

5 When something **flowers**, it gets stronger and more successful. 成熟; 繁荣. ❖ *Their relationship flowered.* 他们的友谊趋于成熟. ◢ **flow·er·ing** ❖ *...the flowering of new thinking.* 新思想的繁荣. VB V; V; N-UNCOUNT

6 Someone or something that is described as **the flower** of something is the best part or example of it. 精华, 精粹, 精英. ❖ *Those killed have been described as the flower of Polish manhood.* 那些被杀害的人被视为波兰男性的精英. N-SING the N of n LITERARY

flower·bed /ˈflauəbed/ **flowerbeds;** 又拼作 **flower bed.**

A **flowerbed** is an area of garden which has been specially prepared so that flowers can be grown in it. 花畦;花坛. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

flow·ered /flauəd/.

Flowered paper or cloth has a pattern of flowers on it. (纸、布)有花卉图案的. ❖ *...a pretty flowered cotton dress.* 一件漂亮的花棉布(连衣裙). ADJ: ADJ n

F

flower·pot /ˈflauəpɒt/ **flowerpots;** 又拼作 **flower pot.**

A **flowerpot** is a container that is used for growing plants. 花盆; 花钵. N-COUNT

ˈflower power.

Flower power relates to hippies and the culture associated with hippies in the late 1960s and early 1970s. 权力归花儿(1960年代晚期和1970年代早期的嬉皮士文化, 主张通过爱情和非暴力实现社会改革). N-UNCOUNT

flow·ery /ˈflauəri/.

1 A **flowery** smell is strong and sweet. (气味)浓郁而带甜香的, 花香的. ❖ *...Isabel's flowery perfume.* 伊莎贝尔的带有浓郁花香的香水. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Flowery** cloth, paper, or china has a lot of flowers printed or painted on it. (布、纸或瓷器)印有(或画有)许多花的. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Flowery** speech or writing contains long or literary words and expressions. (演讲、写作)辞藻过分华丽的. ADJ-GRADED

flown /fləun/.

Flown is the past participle of **fly**. fly 的过去分词.

fl. oz. ♦◇◇◇◇

fl. oz is a written abbreviation for **fluid ounce**. fluid ounce 的缩写形式.

flu /flu:/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Flu is an illness which is similar to a bad cold but more serious. 流感, 严重感冒. N-UNCOUNT also the N

fluc·tu·ate /ˈflʌktʃueɪt/ **fluctuates, fluctuating, fluctuated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something **fluctuates**, it changes a lot in an irregular way. (不规则地)变动, 波动, 起伏. ❖ *Body temperature can fluctuate if you are ill.* 如果生病, 体温会有波动. VB V

◢ **fluc·tua·tion** /ˌflʌktʃuˈeɪʃən/ **fluctuations** ❖ *Don't worry about tiny fluctuations in your weight.* 不用担心体重的轻微波动. N-VAR

flue /flu:/ **flues.**

A **flue** is a pipe or shaft that acts as a chimney, taking fumes and smoke away from a boiler or a stove. 烟道. N-COUNT

flu·ent /ˈflu:ənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **fluent** in a particular language can speak the language easily and correctly. You can also say that someone speaks **fluent** French, Chinese, or other languages. (说某种语言)流利的, 熟练的. ◢ **flu·en·cy** ❖ *To work as a translator, you need fluency in at least one foreign language.* 要当一名翻译, 你至少要能流利地说一门外语. ◢ **flu·ent·ly** ❖ *He spoke three languages fluently.* 他能流利地说三种语言. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED

2 If your speech, reading, or writing is **fluent**, you speak, read, or write easily, with no hesitation or mistakes. (演讲、阅读或写作)熟练的, 流畅的. ❖ *He had emerged from being a hesitant and unsure candidate into a fluent debater.* 他已从一个说话犹豫含糊的候选人变为一名口齿伶俐的辩论家. ◢ **flu·en·cy** ❖ *...speeches of remarkable fluency.* 异常流畅的演讲. ◢ **flu·ent·ly** ❖ *Alex didn't read fluently till he was nearly seven.* 亚历克斯直到快七岁时才能够流畅地阅读. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED ADV with v

fluff /flʌf/ **fluffs, fluffing, fluffed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Fluff** consists of soft threads or fibres in the form of small light balls or lumps. (轻而细小的)绒毛团, 毛球. ❖ *...some bits of fluff on the sleeve of her sweater.* 她那件毛衣袖子上的一些毛球. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **fluff** things such as cushions or feathers, you get a lot of air into them, for example by shaking or brushing them, in order to make them seem larger and lighter. 抖动, 抖松, 掸(垫子或羽毛). VB V n

➪ **Fluff up** means the same as **fluff**. 义同 fluff. ❖ *Take the pan off the heat and cover for 5 minutes to fluff up the rice.* 把锅从火上移开, 盖上盖焖五分钟, 使米饭松软. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **fluff** something that you are trying to do, you are unsuccessful or you do it badly. 使...失败; 把...弄糟. ❖ *She fluffed her interview at Oxford.* 她把自己在牛津大学的面试搞砸了. VB INFORMAL V n

fluffy /ˈflʌfi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something such as a towel or a toy animal as **fluffy**, you mean that it is very soft and woolly. (毛巾、动物玩具等)毛茸茸的. ❖ *...fluffy white towels.* 毛茸茸的白毛巾. ADJ-GRADED

2 A cake or other food that is **fluffy** is very light because it has a lot of air in it. (蛋糕等食品)松软的. ADJ-GRADED

flu·id /ˈflu:ɪd/ **fluids.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **fluid** is a liquid. 液体; 流质. ❖ *Make sure that you drink plenty of fluids.* 确保自己饮用足够的流质. N-VAR FORMAL

2 **Fluid** movements, lines, or designs are smooth and graceful. (动作、线条或图案等)流畅而优雅的. ❖ *His painting became less illustrational and more fluid.* 他的绘画不再那么呆板了, 而变得洒脱流畅起来. ◢ **flu·id·ity** /flu:ˈɪdɪti/ ❖ *...an exquisite fluidity of movement.* 动作的细腻流畅. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

3 A situation that is **fluid** is unstable and is likely to change often. 不稳定的, 易改变的. ❖ *The situation is extremely fluid and it can be changing from day to day.* 局势极不稳定, 可能会一天一变. ◢ **fluidity** ❖ *...the complexity and fluidity of the crisis.* 这次危机的复杂性和不稳定性. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

ˌfluid ˈounce, fluid ounces.

A **fluid ounce** is a measurement of liquid. There are twenty fluid ounces in a British pint, and sixteen in an American pint. 液量盎司(液量计量单位, 英制20液量盎司=1品脱, 美制16液量盎司=1品脱). N-COUNT num N

fluke /flu:k/ **flukes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that something good is a **fluke**, you mean that it happened accidentally rather than by being planned or arranged. 偶然发生的好事, 侥幸之事. ❖ *The discovery was something of a fluke.* 这一发现多少是件侥幸的事. N-COUNT INFORMAL

flum·mox /ˈflʌməks/ **flummoxes, flummoxing, flummoxed.**

If someone **is flummoxed** by something, they are confused by it and do not know what to do or say. (被)迷惑, (被)困惑. ◢ **flum·moxed** ❖ *No wonder Josef was feeling a bit flummoxed.* 怪不得约瑟夫感到有些迷惑不解. VB be V-ed; ADJ-GRADED

flung /flʌŋ/.

Flung is the past tense and past participle of **fling**. fling 的过去式和过去分词.

flunk /flʌŋk/ **flunks, flunking, flunked.**

If you **flunk** an exam or a course, you fail to reach the required standard. (考试、课程)不及格, 失败. ❖ *Your son is upset because he flunked a history exam.* 你儿子因为历史考试不及格而烦恼. VB INFORMAL V n

flunk·ey /ˈflʌŋki/ flunkeys; 又拼作 flunky.
You use **flunkey** to refer to someone who does small unimportant tasks for someone else; used showing disapproval. (贬义)杂工; 差役. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

fluo·res·cent /fluəˈresənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **fluorescent** surface, substance, or colour has a very bright appearance when light is directed onto it, as if it is actually shining itself. (表面、物质或颜色)强烈反光的, 发亮的. ❖ *...a piece of fluorescent tape.* 一条反光的带子. ◢ **fluo·res·cence** ❖ *...the green fluorescence it gives off under ultraviolet radiation.* 它在紫外线照射下发出的绿幽幽的光. ADJ N-UNCOUNT
2 A **fluorescent** light shines with a very hard, bright light and is usually in the form of a long strip. 发荧光的(通常为长条状). ADJ

fluori·da·tion /ˌfluərɪˈdeɪʃən/.
Fluoridation is the action or process of adding fluoride to a water supply. (供水的)氟化, 氟化过程. N-UNCOUNT

fluo·ride /ˈfluəraɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Fluoride is a mixture of chemicals that is sometimes added to drinking water and toothpaste because it is considered to be good for people's teeth. 氟化物(一种化学混合物, 因认为对牙齿有益而有时被加入饮用水或牙膏中). N-UNCOUNT

flur·ry /ˈflʌri, AM ˈflɜːri/ flurries. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **flurry** of something such as activity or speculation is a short intense period of it. (行动、思考等)短暂而激烈的一阵(或一段). ❖ *...a flurry of diplomatic activity aimed at ending the war.* 一次旨在结束战争的紧急的外交行动. N-COUNT
2 A **flurry** of something such as snow is a small amount of it that suddenly appears for a short time and moves in a quick swirling way. (下雪等的)一阵. N-COUNT

flush /flʌʃ/ flushes, flushing, flushed. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **flush**, your face goes red, for example because you are hot or embarrassed. (因热或尴尬等而脸)发红. ❖ *He turned away embarrassed, his face flushing red.* 他尴尬地转过身去, 脸也涨红了. VB V, V colour
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a slight flush on his cheeks.* 他的两颊微微有些发红. N-COUNT
◢ **flushed** ❖ *Her face was flushed with anger.* 她气得满脸通红. ADJ-GRADED
2 When someone **flushes** a toilet after using it, they fill the toilet bowl with water in order to clean it, usually by pressing a handle or pulling a chain. You can also say that a toilet **flushes**. (用水)冲洗. ❖ *She flushed the toilet and went back in the bedroom.* 她冲了厕所后回到卧室. V-ERG V n Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He heard the flush of a toilet.* 他听到马桶的冲水声. N-COUNT
3 If you **flush** something down the toilet, you get rid of it by putting it into the toilet bowl and flushing the toilet. 把...放入马桶用水冲走. ❖ *He was found trying to flush banknotes down the toilet.* 有人发现他企图把钞票放入马桶用水冲走. VB V n down n
4 If you **flush** dirt or a harmful substance out of a place, you get rid of it by using a large amount of liquid. (用大量液体)冲走(脏物或有害物质). ❖ *That won't flush out all the sewage, but it should unclog some stinking drains.* 那样不会把所有的污物都冲走, 但应该能疏通一些发臭的排水沟. VB V n with out
5 If you **flush** a part of your body, you clean it or make it healthier by using a large amount of liquid to get rid of dirt or harmful substances. (用大量的液体)冲洗(身体某部分). ❖ *Flush the eye with clean cold water.* 用洁净的凉水冲洗眼睛. VB V n
➪ **Flush out** means the same as **flush**. 义同 flush. ❖ *...an 'alternative' therapy that gently flushes out the colon to remove toxins.* 一种轻轻冲洗结肠以除去毒素的'另类'疗法. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
6 If you **flush** people or animals out of a place where they are hiding, you find or capture them by forcing them to come out of that place. 迫使...离开(藏身之处); 赶走, 驱走. ❖ *The Guyana Defence Force is engaged in flushing out illegal Brazilian miners operating in the country.* 圭亚那的国防军参与驱逐在圭非法打工的巴西矿工. VB V n out of n, V n with out
7 If one object or surface is **flush** with another, they are at the same height or distance from something else, so that they form a single smooth surface. 齐平的, 在同一平面上的. ❖ *Make sure the tile is flush with the surrounding tiles.* 要确保这块瓦片与周围的瓦片齐平. ADJ v-link ADJ
8 If you are **flush** with money, you have a lot of it, usually only for a short time. (钱)很多的(往往只是短时间内). ❖ *If we're feeling flush we'll probably give them champagne.* 要是我们觉得钱够多, 我们可能会给他们买香槟. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL
9 The **flush of** something is an intense feeling of excitement or pleasure that you have when you are experiencing it and for a short time afterwards. 激情, 冲动, 兴奋. ❖ *...the first flush of young love.* 年轻人恋爱的最初的激情. N-SING N of n

▸**flush out.**
➠ 见 flush **5**. PHR-V

flushed /flʌʃt/.
If you say that someone is **flushed with** success or triumph, you mean that they are very excited by their success or triumph. (因成功或胜利)非常激动的. ❖ *Grace was flushed with the success of the venture.* 格雷斯因冒险成功而异常激动. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n

flus·ter /ˈflʌstə/ flusters, flustering, flustered.
If you **fluster** someone, you make them feel nervous and confused by rushing or interrupting them. (催促或打断某人)使紧张, 使慌乱. ❖ *She was a very calm person. Nothing could fluster her.* 她是一个很沉着的人. 任何事都不会使她惊慌失措. ◢ **flus·tered** ❖ *She was so flustered that she forgot her reply.* 她竟然紧张得忘了回答. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

flute /fluːt/ flutes. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **flute** is a musical instrument which you play by blowing over a hole near one end while holding it sideways to your mouth. 长笛. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-VAR

flut·ed /ˈfluːtɪd/.
Something that is **fluted** has round, shallow grooves cut or shaped into it. 有凹槽的. ❖ *...the fluted wooden post of the porch.* 走廊上刻有凹槽的木柱. ADJ

flut·ing /ˈfluːtɪŋ/.
If you describe someone's voice as **fluting**, you mean that it goes up and down a lot, and usually that it is high pitched. (声音)长笛般的; 抑扬顿挫的. ❖ *...a fluting and melodic Scottish accent.* 高亢而悦耳的苏格兰口音. ADJ

flut·ter /ˈflʌtə/ flutters, fluttering, fluttered. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something thin or light **flutters**, or if you **flutter** it, it moves up and down or from side to side with a lot of quick light movements. (轻、薄之物)飘动, 飘扬. ❖ *Her chiffon skirt was fluttering in the night breeze.* 她的薄纱裙在夜晚的微风中飘动. *...a butterfly fluttering its wings.* 拍着翅膀的蝴蝶. V-ERG V V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a flutter of white cloth.* 白布的飘动. N-COUNT
2 If something light such as a small bird or a piece of paper **flutters** somewhere, it moves through the air with small quick movements. (小鸟)拍动翅膀; (纸片等轻巧的东西)飞舞. ❖ *The birds were active, whirring and fluttering among the trees.* 小鸟们很活跃, 嗖嗖地在树林间振翅飞舞. VB V adv/prep, V
3 If you say that someone **flutters** somewhere, you mean that they walk there with quick light movements, often in a silly way or in a way which suggests that they are nervous. (通常笨拙地或显得很紧张地)轻快地走动; 奔忙. ❖ *She'd been fluttering about in the kitchen.* 她一直在厨房里忙得团团转. VB V adv/prep
4 If your heart or stomach **flutters**, you experience a strong feeling of excitement or anxiety. (因极度激动或焦虑)(心脏)快速跳动; (腹部)起伏. VB V
5 If you have a **flutter**, you have a small bet on something such as a horse race. 小赌(如赌赛马等). ❖ *I had a flutter on five horses.* 我在五匹马上下了小赌注. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

flux /flʌks/ fluxes. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something is in a state of **flux**, it is constantly changing. 不断的变动, 波动. ❖ *Education remains in a state of flux.* 教育仍处于不断的变化之中. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can refer to a flowing mass as a **flux**. 通量; 流量; 涌流. ❖ *...the flux of cosmic rays.* 宇宙射线通量. N-VAR TECHNICAL

F

fly /flaɪ/ **flies, flying, flew, flown.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **fly** is a small insect with two wings. 蝇, 苍蝇; 家蝇. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **tsetse fly**.

2 If you say that someone **wouldn't hurt a fly** or **wouldn't harm a fly**, you are emphasizing that they are very kind and gentle. (强调某人)心地善良. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that you would like to be **a fly on the wall** in a situation that does not involve you, you mean that you would like to see or hear what happens in that situation. (在与己无关的环境中)坐以待观, 静观其变. PHR

➼ 又见 **fly-on-the-wall**.

4 When something such as a bird, insect, or aircraft **flies**, it moves through the air. (鸟、昆虫或飞机等) 飞, 飞行. ◆ *The planes flew through the clouds.* 那几架飞机飞过云层. *The bird flew away.* 鸟飞走了. ◢ **fly·ing** ◆ *...species of flying insects.* 飞虫的种类. VB V prep/adv Also V ADJ ADJ n

5 If you **fly** somewhere, you travel there in an aircraft. 坐飞机前往; 飞往. ◆ *He flew to Los Angeles.* 他乘飞机去了洛杉矶. ◢ **fly·er, flyers** ◆ *...regular business flyers.* 经常乘坐飞机出差的人. VB V prep/adv N-COUNT

6 When someone **flies** an aircraft, they control its movement in the air. 驾驶(飞机). ◆ *He flew a small plane to Cuba.* 他驾驶一架小型飞机去古巴. *...his inspiration to fly.* 他想飞行的念头. ◢ **fly·ing** ◆ *...a flying instructor.* 飞行教练. ◢ **fly·er** ◆ *Our chief pilot was a highly experienced flyer.* 我们的首席机师是位经验十分丰富的飞机驾驶员. VB V n V n prep/adv V N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

7 To **fly** someone or something somewhere means to take or send them there in an aircraft. 用飞行器将...运往或送往(某地); 空运. ◆ *It may be possible to fly the women and children out on Thursday.* 星期四大概能够把妇女和孩子空运出去. VB V n adv/prep

8 If something such as your hair **is flying** about, it is moving about freely and loosely in the air. (头发等)在空中飞扬, 飞舞. ◆ *His long, uncovered hair flew back in the wind.* 他没有戴帽, 长长的头发随风向后飘起. VB V adv/prep Also V

9 If you **fly** a flag or if it **is flying**, you display it at the top of a pole. 升(旗). ◆ *They flew the flag of the African National Congress.* 他们升起了非洲人国民大会的旗帜. V-ERG V n Also V

10 If you say that someone or something **flies** in a particular direction, you are emphasizing that they move there with a lot of speed or force. (朝某一方向)快速全力移动, 飞奔, 疾跑. ◆ *She flew to their bedsides when they were ill.* 他们一病, 她便急匆匆地奔到他们床边. VB PRAGMATICS V prep/adv

11 If you **send** someone or something **flying**, or if they **go flying**, they move through the air and fall down with a lot of force. 把...重重打翻在地; 重重翻倒. ◆ *The blow sent the young man flying.* 这一拳把年轻人重重地打倒在地. PHR

12 If rumours or allegations **are flying** around a place, they are being discussed a great deal and by a lot of people within a short period of time. (谣言等)迅速传播, 散布. ◆ *Rumours had been flying around the workrooms all morning.* 整个上午工作间里谣言四起. VB V prep/adv Also V

13 The front opening on a pair of trousers is referred to as the **fly**, or in British English the **flies**. (裤子的)前开口. [英] 作 flies. N-COUNT

14 In fishing, a **fly** is a model of a small winged insect that is used as a bait. (作钓鱼诱饵用的)假蝇. N-COUNT

15 If you **let fly**, you attack someone, either physically by hitting them, or with words by insulting them. (通过击打或言辞侮辱等方式)攻击. ◆ *A simmering row ended with her letting fly with a stream of obscenities.* 一场即将激化的争吵最后以她的一连串污言秽语而告终. PHR

16 If someone or something **gets off to a flying start**, or **makes a flying start**, they start something very well, for example a race or a new job. (赛跑或从事新工作等)起步很好, 有良好开端. ◆ *Hendry made a flying start to the final.* 一开始, 亨德里跑得非常好, 直入决赛. PHR

17 ➼ **as the crow flies**: 见 **crow**.

➼ to **fly in the face of**: 见 **face**.

➼ to **fly the flag**: 见 **flag**.

➼ to **fly off the handle**: 见 **handle**.

➼ a **fly in the ointment**: 见 **ointment**.

➼ **sparks fly**: 见 **spark**.

➼ **time flies**: 见 **time**.

▸**fly at.**

If you **fly at** someone, you attack them, either physically by hitting them, or with words by insulting them. (通过击打或言辞侮辱)攻击. ◆ *She flew at him for making a very anti-British remark.* 她因他极端的反英言论而攻击他. PHR-V V P n

▸**fly into.**

If you **fly into** a rage or a panic, you suddenly become very angry or anxious and show this in your behaviour. 勃然大怒; 惊慌失措. ◆ *Losing a game would cause him to fly into a rage.* 比赛失败会使他怒气冲天. PHR-V V P n

fly·by /ˈflaɪbaɪ/ **flybys**; 又拼作 **fly-by.**

A **flyby** is a flight made by an aircraft or a spacecraft over a particular place in order to record detailed observations about it. (飞行器或航天器为详细记录观察结果)定点飞行, 近天体探测飞行. N-COUNT

ˈfly-by-night.

If you describe a business or a businessman as a **fly-by-night** operator, you are criticizing them because they want to make money very quickly, and they do not care about the quality of the service they offer. (商行或商人只求迅速获利而不讲服务质量)无信用的, 不可靠的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

fly·er /ˈflaɪə/ **flyers**; 又拼作 **flier.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **flyer** is a small printed notice which is used to advertise a particular company, service, or event. (宣传某公司、某种服务或某事件的)小型印刷传单, 小广告. N-COUNT

2 ➼ 又见 **fly**, **high-flyer**.

ˈfly-fishing; 又拼作 **fly fishing.**

Fly-fishing is a method of fishing in which a silk or nylon model of a small winged insect is used as bait. (用丝或尼龙做成的假蝇作诱饵的)假蝇钓鱼法. N-UNCOUNT

ˌflying ˈdoctor, flying doctors.

A **flying doctor** is a doctor, especially in Australia, who travels by aircraft to visit patients who live in distant or isolated areas. 乘飞机出诊的医生(尤指在澳洲乘飞机到偏远或荒凉地区出诊的医生). N-COUNT

ˈflying fish, flying fishes. **Flying fish** can also be used as the plural form. flying fish 又可作复数形式.

Flying fish are a type of fish that have large fins that enable them to move forward in the air when they jump out of the water. 飞鱼(一种鳍很大、跃出水面时可借以飞行一段距离的鱼). N-VAR

ˌflying ˈsaucer, flying saucers.

A **flying saucer** is a round flat object which some people say they have seen in the sky and which they believe to be a spacecraft from another planet. 飞碟. N-COUNT

ˈFlying Squad.

The Flying Squad is a group of police officers who are always ready to travel quickly to the scene of a serious crime. 闪电行动队, 快速特警队. N-COLL-PROPER the N BRITISH

ˌflying ˈvisit, flying visits.

A **flying visit** is a visit that only lasts a very short time. 短暂的访问, 闪电式访问. N-COUNT

ˌfly-on-the-ˈwall.

A **fly-on-the-wall** documentary shows people as they do the things they normally do, rather than them being interviewed being or asked to talk directly to the camera. 墙上苍蝇式的; 隐匿纪实式的(纪录片记录被采访者平常活动的而非将其作为采访对象进行对话或使其直接面对摄像机谈话). ADJ ADJ n

➼ **a fly on the wall**: 见 **fly** ■.

fly·over /ˈflaɪəʊvə/ **flyovers.**

1 A **flyover** is a structure which carries one road over the top of another road. The usual American word is **overpass**. 立交桥. [美] 一般作 overpass. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **flyover** is a flight by a group of aircraft in a special formation which takes place on a ceremonial occasion or as a display. The usual British word is **flypast**. (庆典时表演的)编队飞行. [英] 一般作flypast. N-COUNT AMERICAN

fly·past /ˈflaɪpɑːst, -pæst/ **flypasts;** 又拼作 **fly-past.**
A **flypast** is a flight by a group of aircraft in a special formation which takes place on a ceremonial occasion or as a display. The usual American word is **flyover.** (庆典时表演的)编队飞行. [美] 一般作 flyover. N-COUNT BRITISH

fly·wheel /ˈflaɪwiːl/ **flywheels.**
A **flywheel** is a heavy wheel that is part of some engines. It regulates the engine's rotation, making it operate at a steady speed. (控制机器运转, 使其保持稳定速度的)飞轮, 惯性轮, 调速轮. N-COUNT

FM /ˌef ˈem/. ◆◆◇◇◇
FM is a method of transmitting radio waves used to broadcast high quality stereo. FM is an abbreviation for 'frequency modulation'. 调频(高品质广播所采用的传送电波方式). frequency modulation 的缩写形式.

foal /fəʊl/ **foals, foaling, foaled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **foal** is a very young horse. 小马驹. N-COUNT
2 When a female horse **foals**, it gives birth. (母马)产小马, 产驹. VB V

foam /fəʊm/ **foams, foaming, foamed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Foam** consists of a mass of small bubbles that are formed when air and a liquid are mixed together. 泡沫. ❖ *The water curved round the rocks in great bursts of foam.* 河水绕岩石而过, 激起阵阵飞沫. *...shaving foam.* 剃须泡沫膏. N-UNCOUNT
2 If a liquid **foams**, it is full of small bubbles and keeps moving slightly. 起泡沫, 冒泡. VB V
3 **Foam** or **foam rubber** is soft rubber full of small holes which is used, for example, to make mattresses and cushions. (可用于制床垫或软垫等的)泡沫橡胶, 海绵橡胶, 发泡胶. N-VAR

foamy /ˈfəʊmi/.
A **foamy** liquid consists of a mass of bubbles. 多泡沫的, 满是泡沫的. ❖ *Whisk the egg whites until they are foamy.* 搅拌蛋白直至起沫为止. ADJ-GRADED

fob /fɒb/ **fobs, fobbing, fobbed.**
A **fob** is a chain which attaches a watch to a man's waistcoat. (怀表的)短链, 表带. N-COUNT

▸**fob off.**
If someone **fobs** you **off**, they tell you something just to stop you asking questions or asking for something, especially when this is not really what you wanted; used showing disapproval. (贬义)搪塞; 敷衍; 哄骗. ❖ *Don't be fobbed off with excuses.* 别被借口哄住了. PHR-V V n P PRAGMATICS be V-ed P with n

fo·cal /ˈfəʊkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Focal** is used to describe something that relates to the point where a number of rays or lines meet. 焦点的. ❖ *...the focal plane of the telescope.* 望远镜的焦平面. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Focal** is used to describe something that is very important. 焦点的, 重要的. ❖ *...the focal centre of the Far East.* 远东地区的焦点中心. ADJ ADJ n

ˈfocal point, focal points. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **focal point** of something is the thing that people concentrate on or pay most attention to. 关注焦点, 注意的中心. ❖ *Its Neighbourhood Centre is a focal point for health services.* 它的邻舍中心是健康服务的焦点. N-COUNT

fo·cus /ˈfəʊkəs/ **foci** /ˈfəʊsaɪ/ **focuses, focusing, focused.** ◆◆◆◆◇
The spellings **focusses, focussing, focussed** are also used. 亦可使用以上几种拼写形式. The plural of the noun can be either **foci** or **focuses.** 名词的复数形式可以是 foci 或 focuses.
1 If you **focus** on a particular topic or if your attention is **focused** on it, you concentrate on it and deal with it, rather than dealing with other topics. 集中注意力于(某话题等); 专注于. ❖ *He is currently focusing on assessment and development.* 目前他正专注于评估与开发. *Today he was able to focus his message exclusively on the economy.* 今天他可以专门论述经济方面的问题. V-ERG V on n V n on n
2 The **focus** of something is the main topic or main thing that it is concerned with. (事物的)焦点; 主要话题. ❖ *The new system is the focus of controversy.* 新体制是争论的焦点. N-COUNT
3 Your **focus** on something is the special attention that you pay it. (对某事物的)特别关注. ❖ *His sudden focus on foreign policy was not motivated by presidential politics.* 他突然对对外政策特别关注, 这并非出于竞选总统的策略. N-COUNT
4 If something is **in focus**, it is being discussed or its purpose and nature are clear. (某事)正在被讨论; (某事的意图和性质)清楚明了. ❖ *These issues have been brought into sharp focus by the Gulf crisis.* 海湾危机已完全暴露了这些问题. PHR
5 If you say that something has a **focus**, you mean that you can see a purpose in it. 目的, 意图. ❖ *Their latest plan has a focus that the others have lacked.* 他们最新推出的计划具有别人所缺乏的意图. N-UNCOUNT
6 If you **focus** your eyes, or if your eyes **focus**, your eyes adjust so that you can clearly see the thing that you want to look at. (使)(眼睛)调整焦点, 对准(以便看清楚某物). • If you **focus** a camera, telescope, or other instrument, you adjust it so that you can see clearly through it. 调整(相机、望远镜或其他仪器的)焦距. ❖ *His eyes slowly began to focus on what looked like a small dark ball.* 他的眼睛开始慢慢地对准一样看起来像个小黑球的东西. *He found the binoculars and focused them on the boat.* 他找到双筒望远镜, 调好焦距对准那艘小船. V-ERG V n V on n V n on n Also V
7 You use **focus** to refer to the fact of adjusting your eyes or a camera, telescope, or other instrument, and to the degree to which you can see clearly. (眼睛、相机、望远镜或其他仪器的)调焦, 聚焦. ❖ *His focus switched to the little white ball.* 他的焦点转而对准了那个小白球. *These factors determine the depth of focus.* 这些因素决定了聚焦的纵深度. N-UNCOUNT
8 If an image or a camera, telescope, or other instrument is **in focus**, the edges of what you see are clear and sharp. (图像或相机、望远镜或其他仪器)在焦点上; 清晰可见. If it is **out of focus**, the edges of what you see are blurred. 不在焦点上; 不清楚, 模糊. PHR
9 If you **focus** rays of light on a particular point, you pass them through a lens or reflect them from a mirror so that they meet at that point. 使(光线)透过透镜汇聚到(某一点上); 使(光线)通过镜面反射到(某一点上). VB V n prep
10 The **focus** of a number of rays or lines is the point at which they meet. (光或线等的)汇聚点, 焦点. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

fo·cused /ˈfəʊkəst/; 又拼作 **focussed.**
If you describe someone or something as **focused**, you approve of the fact that they have a clear and definite purpose. 有明确目标的. ❖ *I spent the next year just wandering. I wasn't focused.* 第二年我只是四处游荡, 漫无目的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

fod·der /ˈfɒdə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Fodder** is food that is given to cows, horses, and other animals. (牛、马或其他动物的)饲料, 草料. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that something is **fodder** for a particular purpose, you mean that it is useful for that purpose and perhaps nothing else; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(除具有某种用途外可能别无它用的)材料. ❖ *Old movies were the cheapest broadcast fodder.* 旧影片是最廉价的播放材料. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

foe /fəʊ/ **foes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone's **foe** is their enemy. 敌人, 仇敌. ❖ *Would the U.S. resort to nuclear weapons if drawn into a battle against a formidable foe?* 如果美国卷入与某个强大敌手的战斗, 那它是否会使用核武器? N-COUNT WRITTEN

foet·id /ˈfiːtɪd/.
➡ 见 **fetid.**

foe·tus /ˈfiːtəs/ **foetuses;** 又拼作 **fetus.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **foetus** is an unborn animal or human being in its later stages of development. (处于发育最后阶段的动物或人的)胚胎, 胎儿. ◢ **foe·tal** /ˈfiːtəl/ ❖ *...an early stage of foetal development.* 胚胎发育的早期. N-COUNT ADJ ADJ n

fog /fɒg/ **fogs, fogging, fogged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When there is **fog**, there are tiny drops of water in the air which form a thick cloud and make it difficult to see things. 雾. ❖ *The crash happened in thick fog.* 坠机事件发生在大雾天气. N-VAR
2 A **fog** is an unpleasant cloud of something such as smoke inside a building or room. (建筑物或房间内的)烟雾. ❖ *...a fog of stale cigarette smoke.* 一股发霉的香烟烟雾. N-SING

3 You can use **fog** to refer to a situation which stops people from being able to notice things, understand things, or think clearly. 困惑, 迷惑. ❖ *...a fog of mythology and folklore.* 神话和民间传说的迷雾. N-SING

4 If a window, mirror, or other glass surface **fogs**, or is **fogged**, it becomes covered with very small drops of water so that you cannot see things clearly through it or in it. (窗户、镜子或其他物体的玻璃表面)被雾气遮盖, 蒙上一层雾. ❖ *The windows fogged immediately.* 窗户立刻蒙上了一层雾气. *Water had fogged his diving mask and he couldn't remember how to clear it.* 他的潜水罩被水汽蒙住了, 可他想不起来该怎样把它清除掉. V-ERG V V n

fog·bound /ˈfɒgbaʊnd/; 又拼作 **fog-bound**.

If you are **fogbound** in a place, or if the place is **fogbound**, thick fog makes it dangerous or impossible to go anywhere. 大雾笼罩的, 为浓雾所困的. ❖ *...a fogbound motorway.* 被大雾笼罩的高速公路. ADJ

fo·gey /ˈfəʊgi/ **fogies** or **fogeys**; 又拼作 **fogy**.

If you describe someone as a **fogey** or an **old fogey**, you mean that they are a boring, old-fashioned person. 乏味而守旧的人, 老保守. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

fog·gy /ˈfɒgi/ **foggier, foggiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When it is **foggy**, there is fog. 有雾的. ❖ *Conditions were damp and foggy.* 环境潮湿, 雾气蒙蒙. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that you **haven't the foggiest** or you **haven't the foggiest idea**, you are emphasizing that you do not know something. 根本不知道. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

fog·horn /ˈfɒghɔːn/ **foghorns.**

A **foghorn** is a loud siren that is used to warn ships about the position of land and other ships in fog. (有雾时向船只发出警告的)雾号, 雾笛. N-COUNT

F

fogy /ˈfəʊgi/.

➡ 见 **fogey**.

foi·ble /ˈfɔɪbəl/ **foibles.**

A **foible** is a habit or characteristic that someone has which is considered rather strange or foolish, but not particularly important. (习惯、性格上的)小缺点, 小毛病; 怪癖. ❖ *...human foibles and weaknesses.* 人的怪癖和弱点. N-COUNT

foil /fɔɪl/ **foils, foiling, foiled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Foil** consists of sheets of metal as thin as paper. It is used to wrap food in. (用于包裹食物的)箔, 金属薄片. ❖ *...aluminium foil.* 铝箔. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **foil** someone's plan or attempt to do something, you succeed in stopping them from doing what they want. 阻止、挫败(计划或企图). ❖ *A brave police chief foiled an armed robbery on a jeweller's.* 一位勇敢的警长阻止了一宗针对珠宝行的持械抢劫. VB JOURNALISM V n

3 If you refer to one thing or person as a **foil** for another, you approve of the fact that they contrast with each other and go well together. 陪衬物, 衬托物. ❖ *A cold beer is the perfect foil for a curry.* 冰啤酒配咖喱菜真是再好不过了. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

4 A **foil** is a thin light sword used in fencing. (击剑运动中的)花剑, 轻剑. N-COUNT

foist /fɔɪst/ **foists, foisting, foisted.**

›foist on.

If you say that someone **foists** something **on** you, or **foists** it **upon** you, you dislike the way that they force you to listen to it or experience it. 把...强加于. ❖ *I don't see my role as foisting my beliefs on them.* 我不认为我的角色是要把自己的信仰强加到他们身上. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V n P n

fold /fəʊld/ **folds, folding, folded.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **fold** something such as a piece of paper or cloth, you bend it so that one part covers another part. 折叠(纸或布等). ❖ *He folded the paper carefully.* 他小心地把报纸折好. *Fold the omelette in half.* 把煎蛋对折起来. *Fold the blanket back.* 把毯子折好. VB V n V n prep/adv

2 A **fold** in a piece of paper or cloth is a bend that you make in it when you put one part of it over another part and press the edge. 折线, 折痕. ❖ *Make another fold and turn the ends together.* 再折一下, 把两头合在一起. N-COUNT

3 The **folds** in a piece of cloth are the curved shapes which are formed when it is not hanging or lying flat. (布的)褶痕, 褶皱. N-COUNT

4 If a piece of furniture or equipment **folds**, or if you can **fold** it, you can make it smaller or flatter by bending or closing parts of it. (使)(家具、器材等)折叠起来. ❖ *The back of the bench folds forward to make a table.* 长椅的椅背向前折过去就成了一张桌子. *This portable seat folds flat for easy storage.* 这把携带型坐椅可以折平, 易于存放. *Check if you can fold the buggy without having to remove the raincover.* 看看你能否不去掉雨罩把这辆婴儿车折叠起来. *...a folding beach chair.* 一把折叠沙滩椅. V-ERG V adv/prep V adj V n V-ing

➪ **Fold up** means the same as **fold**. 义同 fold. ❖ *When not in use it folds up out of the way.* 不用的时候, 它便被折起来以免挡道. *Fold the ironing board up so that it is flat.* 把熨衣板折叠成平面. ◢ **fold-up** ❖ *...a fold-up bed.* 折叠床. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P ADJ ADJ n

5 If you **fold** your arms or hands, you bring them together and cross or link them, for example over your chest or in your lap. (双臂或双手)交叉(放于胸前或大腿上). VB V n

6 If a business or organization **folds**, it is unsuccessful and has to close. (商行、机构)停业, 倒闭. ❖ *2,500 small businesses were folding each week.* 每星期有2,500家小公司关门倒闭. VB V

7 When someone joins an organization or group, you can say that they have come into the **fold**. 加入组织(或团体). ❖ *The EC brought Spain, Greece and Portugal into the fold.* 欧共体接纳西班牙、希腊和葡萄牙加入. N-SING the/poss N

›fold in or **fold into.**

In cooking, if you **fold in** an ingredient or **fold** it **into** the other ingredients, you mix it very gently into the other ingredients. (烹饪时)加入、拌入(某种原料). ❖ *Fold in the flour.* 拌入面粉. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P n

›fold up.

If you **fold** something **up**, you make it into a smaller, neater shape by folding it, usually several times. 将...折叠成更小巧的形状. ❖ *She folded it up, and tucked it into her purse.* 她把它折起来塞进钱包. *He folded up his paper and put it away.* 他把纸折好放起来. PHR-V V n P V P noun

➡ 见 **fold** 4.

-fold /-fəʊld/.

-fold combines with numbers to form adverbs which say how much an amount has increased by. For example, if an amount increases **fourfold**, it is four times greater than it was originally. (与数字合起来构成副词表示数量增加若干倍)倍; 重. 如 fourfold 为四倍. SUFFIX

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a threefold increase in breast cancer.* 乳腺癌发病率三倍的增加. ADJ ADJ n

fold·er /ˈfəʊldə/ **folders.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **folder** is a thin piece of cardboard in which you can keep loose papers. 文件夹; 纸夹. N-COUNT

fo·li·age /ˈfəʊliɪdʒ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The leaves of a plant are referred to as its **foliage**. 叶, 叶子. ❖ *...shrubs with grey or silver foliage.* 长有灰色或银色树叶的灌木丛. N-UNCOUNT

fo·lio /ˈfəʊliəʊ/ **folios.**

A **folio** is a book made with paper of a large size, used especially in the early centuries of European printing. (尤指欧洲印刷业在早期使用的)对开本. N-COUNT

folk /fəʊk/ **folks;** **folk** can also be used as the plural form for meaning 1. folk 又可作第 1 项释义的复数形式. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You can refer to people as **folk** or **folks**. 人们. ❖ *...country folk.* 村民. *These are the folks from the local TV station.* 这些人来自当地电视台. *'It's a question of money, folks,' I announced.* '各位, 这是钱的问题,' 我宣布说. N-PLURAL N-VOC

2 You can refer to your close family, especially your mother and father, as your **folks**. 家属、家人(尤指父母); 亲戚. ❖ *I've been avoiding my folks lately.* 最近我一直避开我的家人. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

3 **Folk** art and customs are traditional or typical of a particular community or nation. (艺术)民间的, 乡土的. ❖ *...South American folk art.* 南美洲民间艺术. *...Irish folk music.* 爱尔兰民间音乐. ADJ ADJ n

4 **Folk** can be used to describe something that relates to the ADJ ADJ n

beliefs and opinions of ordinary people. 民间的, 平民的. ◆ *Jack was a folk hero in the Greenwich Village bars.* 在格林尼治村的酒吧里, 杰克被众人视为英雄.

folk·lore /ˈfəuklɔː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Folklore refers to the traditional stories, customs, and habits of a particular community or nation. 民间传说. ◆ *In Chinese folklore the bat is an emblem of good fortune.* 在中国民间传说中, 蝙蝠是吉祥的象征. N-UNCOUNT

'folk song, folk songs; 又拼作 **folksong.**

A **folk song** is a traditional song that is typical of a particular community or nation. 民歌. N-COUNT

folk·sy /ˈfəuksi/.

1 If you describe something as **folksy**, you mean that it is simple and has a style characteristic of folk craft and tradition. 朴实的; 有民间风味的. ◆ *...folksy country furniture.* 具有民间工艺特征的农村家具. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **folksy**, you mean that they are friendly and informal in their behaviour. 友善随和的. ◆ *... an elderly, folksy postman.* 一位上了年纪、和蔼可亲的邮递员. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

fol·li·cle /ˈfɒlɪkəl/ **follicles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **follicle** is one of the small hollows in the skin which hairs grow from. 毛囊. N-COUNT

fol·low /ˈfɒləu/ **follows, following, followed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **follow** someone who is going somewhere, you move along behind them because you want to go to the same place. 跟随, 跟从. ◆ *We followed him up the steps into a large hall.* 我们跟着他上了台阶, 走进一个大厅. *Please follow me, madam.* 夫人, 请跟我来. *They took him into a small room and I followed.* 他们把他带进一个小房间, 我跟了进去. VB — V n prep/adv; V n; V

2 If you **follow** someone who is going somewhere, you move along behind them without their knowledge, for example in order to find out where they are going. 跟踪. ◆ *She realized that the Mercedes was following her.* 她发觉那辆梅塞德斯汽车在跟踪她. VB — V n

3 If you **follow** someone to a place where they have recently gone and where they are now, you go to join them there. 跟随(某人)去(某地). ◆ *He followed Janice to New York.* 他跟着贾尼丝去了纽约. VB — V n to n

4 An event, activity, or period of time that **follows** a particular thing happens or comes after that thing, at a later time. 在...之后发生. ◆ *...the days following Daddy's death...* 父亲去世后的那几天. *He was arrested in the confusion which followed.* 他在随后发生的混乱中被捕. VB — V n; V

5 If you **follow** one thing with another, you do or say the second thing after you have done or said the first thing. 接着, 接下来. ◆ *Warm up first, then follow this with a series of simple stretching exercises.* 先做热身运动, 接着再做一系列简单的伸展运动. VB — V n with n

➩ **Follow up** means the same as **follow**. 义同 follow. ◆ *The book proved such a success that the authors followed it up with 'The Messianic Legacy'.* 这部书大获成功, 于是作者随后又写下了《弥赛亚的遗产》. PHR-V — V n P with n; Also V P noun with n

6 You use **followed by** to say what comes after something else in a list or ordered set of things. (按照名单或次序)接着是, 接下来是... ◆ *Potatoes are still the most popular food, followed by white bread.* 马铃薯依旧是最受欢迎的食品, 其次是白面包. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If it **follows** that a particular thing is the case, that thing is a logical result of something else being true or being the case. 是...的必然结果. ◆ *Just because a bird does not breed one year, it does not follow that it will fail the next.* 仅仅因为鸟一年没有繁殖, 并不能就此断定它下一年还是不能繁殖. *If the explanation is right, two things follow.* 如果这一解释成立, 那么随之就会有这么两件事. VB — it V that; V

8 If you refer to the words that **follow** or **followed**, you are referring to the words that come next or came next in a piece of writing or speech. 下面是, 接下来是. ◆ *What follows is an eye-witness account.* 接下来是一份目击者报告. *There followed a list of places where Hans intended to visit.* 下面是汉斯将要访问的那些地方的名字. VB PRAGMATICS — V; there V n

9 You use **as follows** in writing or speech to introduce something such as a list, description, or explanation. (写作、讲演中介绍某事物, 如名单、描述或解释等)如下. ◆ *The winners are as follows: E. Walker; R. Foster; R. Gates; A. Mackintosh.* 获胜者名单如下: E.沃克、R.福斯特、R.盖茨、A.麦金托什. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If you **follow** a path, route, or set of signs, you go somewhere using the path, route, or signs to direct you. 沿着...走, 顺着...走. ◆ *If they followed the road, they would be certain to reach a village.* 如果沿着这条路走, 他们肯定会到达一个村庄. VB — V n

11 If you **follow** something with your eyes, you watch it as it moves. (眼睛)随着(物体的移动而)移动; 注视. ◆ *Ann's eyes followed a police car as it drove slowly past.* 安注视着一辆警车缓缓驶过. VB — V n

12 Something that **follows** a particular course of development happens or develops in that way. (按照某种特定的过程)发生, 发展. ◆ *His release turned out to follow the pattern set by that of the other six hostages.* 结果他是按照其他六名人质的释放方式获释的. VB — V n

13 If you **follow** advice, an instruction, or a recipe, you act or do something in the way that it indicates. 按照, 遵循, 听从. ◆ *Take care to follow the instructions carefully.* 注意要认真按照说明去做. VB — V n

14 If you **follow** someone, you do something that they have done because you think it is a good thing or because you want to copy them. 仿效(别人做过的事). ◆ *He followed his father and became a surgeon.* 他子从父业, 当了一名外科医生. *Where East Germany goes, the rest will surely follow.* 东德做什么, 别的国家准会跟着做什么. VB — V n; Also V

15 If you **follow** something such as an explanation or the plot of a film, you understand it. 明白, 看懂, 领悟. ◆ *Do you follow the plot so far?* 你现在明白故事的情节吗? VB — V n; Also V

16 If you **follow** a score or written copy of a play, you read it as you listen to it being performed. (一边听着别人演奏)一边跟着看(乐谱或剧本等). VB V n

17 If you **follow** something, you take an interest in it and keep informed about what happens. (对...感兴趣从而)关注, 留意. ◆ *Do you follow the football at all?* 你到底有没有留意那足球? VB — V n

18 If you **follow** a particular religion or political belief, you have that religion or that belief. 追随, 信仰(某种宗教或政治信仰). VB V n

19 ➡ 见 **following.**

➡ to **follow** in someone's **footsteps**: 见 **footstep**.

➡ to **follow** your **nose**: 见 **nose**.

➡ to **follow suit**: 见 **suit**.

▸follow through.

If you **follow through** an action, plan, you continue doing or thinking about it until it is completed. (把行动、计划等)进行到底. ◆ *I was trained to be an actress but I didn't follow it through.* 我接受了当女演员的培训, 但我没有坚持到底. *He decided to follow through with his original plan.* 他决定始终按原计划进行下去. PHR-V — V P noun; V n P; V P with n/-ing; Also V P on n

▸follow up.

If you **follow up** something that has been said, suggested, or discovered, you try to find out more about it or take action about it. 对...作进一步了解; 对...采取后续行动. ◆ *An officer took a statement from me, but no one's bothered to follow it up.* 一名官员从我那里拿走了一份报告, 但是谁都没有费心去采取后续行动. PHR-V — V P noun; V n P

➡ 又见 **follow 5**, **follow-up**.

fol·low·er /ˈfɒləuə/ **followers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **followers** of a person or belief are the people who support the person or accept the belief. 追随者, 拥护者, 信徒. ◆ *...followers of the Zulu Inkatha movement.* 祖鲁英卡塔运动的拥护者. N-COUNT

fol·low·ing /ˈfɒləuɪŋ/ **followings.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Following** a particular event means after that event. 在...之后. ◆ *...the centuries following Christ's death.* 基督死后的 PREP

F

几个世纪.

2 The **following** day, week, or year is the day, week, or year after the one you have just mentioned. (在刚提及的那天、那个星期等之后)接下来的. ❖ *We went to dinner the following Monday evening.* 接着的那个星期一晚上我们一起去吃饭. ADJ: det ADJ

3 You use **following** to refer to something that you are about to mention. (指将要提到的某事物)下面的, 下列的. ❖ *The method of helping such patients is explained in the following chapters.* 救助这类病人的方法将在下面的几章讲解. ADJ: det ADJ PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Do you use any of the following? Pager, Answering machine, Mobile phone, Car phone.* 你有没有使用下列任何物品: 传呼机、电话答录机、移动电话或是汽车电话? PRON

4 A person or organization that has a **following** has a group of people who support or admire their beliefs or actions. (一批)追随者, 崇拜者, 拥护者. ❖ *Australian rugby league enjoys a huge following in New Zealand.* 澳大利亚的橄榄球联赛在新西兰有一大批追随者. N-COUNT: with supp

'follow-on. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **follow-on** is something which is done as a continuation of something done previously. 后续事件. ❖ *This course for bridge players with some experience is intended as a follow-on to the Beginners' course.* 这个为已有一定经验的玩桥牌的人开设的课程是桥牌入门课程的接续. N-SING: also no det

'follow-through, follow-throughs. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **follow-through** is the completion of an action or planned series of actions. (某行动或计划的)完成, 贯彻. ❖ *...a durable solution to the refugee problem as a follow-through to the very temporary measures.* 继这几项临时措施后提出的难民问题长期解决方案. N-UNCOUNT: also a N

F

2 A **follow-through** is the completion of a movement such as hitting a ball. (击球动作等的)完成. ❖ *Focus on making a short, firm follow-through.* 集中精力做一个短促有力的击球. N-VAR

'follow-up, follow-ups. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **follow-up** is something that is done as a continuation or second part of something done previously. (先前所做事的)延续, 后续. ❖ *Patients are asked to return for a one-day follow-up workshop.* 患者们被要求回来参加为期一天的后续研讨会. N-VAR

fol·ly /'fɒli/ **follies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that a particular action or way of behaving is **folly** or a **folly**, you mean that it is foolish. 蠢事; 荒唐行为. ❖ *...a reminder of the follies of war.* 使人想起战争的愚蠢的事物. N-VAR

2 A **folly** is an imitation castle, temple, or other unusual building that is built as a decoration in a large garden or park. (建于大型花园或公园里作为装饰的)仿制性建筑, 模拟建筑物. N-COUNT

fo·ment /fəʊ'ment/ **foments, fomenting, fomented.**

If someone or something **foments** trouble, they cause it to develop. 挑起, 煽动. ❖ *They accused strike leaders of fomenting violence.* 他们指责罢工领导人煽动暴乱. VB FORMAL V n

fond /fɒnd/ **fonder, fondest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **fond of** someone, you feel affection for them. 对(某人)喜欢的. ❖ *I am very fond of Michael.* 我非常喜欢迈克尔. ◢ **fond·ness** ❖ *...a great fondness for children.* 对孩子的极度喜爱. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **fond** to describe people or their behaviour when they show affection. 柔情的, 深情的. ❖ *He gave him a fond smile.* 他朝他深情一笑. ◢ **fond·ly** ❖ *Their eyes meet fondly across the table.* 隔着桌子, 他们的目光深情地交织在一起. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ADV-GRADED

3 If you are **fond of** something, you like it very much. 对(某物)非常喜欢的. ❖ *She is fond of collecting rare carpets.* 她非常喜欢收集珍稀的地毯. ◢ **fond·ness** ❖ *I've always had a fondness for jewels.* 我一直对珠宝情有独钟. *...his fondness for cooking.* 他对烹饪的痴迷. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n/-ing N-UNCOUNT

4 If you have **fond** memories of someone or something, you remember them with pleasure. (对某人或某事的记忆)愉快的. ◢ **fondly** ❖ *I remembered it fondly.* 我愉快地回忆起这件事. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ADV-GRADED

5 You use **fond** to describe hopes, wishes, or beliefs which you think are foolish because they seem unlikely to be fulfilled. (希望、愿望或信仰)想入非非的, 荒诞的. ❖ *My fond hope is that we will be ready by Christmastime.* 我的幻想是, 我们在圣诞节之前准备好一切. ◢ **fond·ly** ❖ *I fondly imagined that surgery meant a few stitches.* 我天真地以为手术不过是缝几针而已. ADJ: ADJ n ADV ADV with v

fon·dant /'fɒndənt/.

Fondant is a sweet paste made from sugar and water. (一种用糖和水制成的)软糖料. N-UNCOUNT

fon·dle /'fɒndəl/ **fondles, fondling, fondled.**

If you **fondle** someone or something, you touch them gently with a stroking movement, usually in a sexual way. 抚摸, 爱抚, 抚弄(通常表示性爱). VB: V n

fon·due /'fɒndjuː, AM -duː/ **fondues.**

A **fondue** is a hot sauce into which you dip bread or pieces of meat or vegetables. (一种蘸面包、肉片或蔬菜等的)奶酪火锅, 热油火锅. N-VAR

font /fɒnt/ **fonts.**

1 In printing, a **font** is a set of characters of the same style and size. (印刷的)字体. N-COUNT

2 In a church, a **font** is a bowl which holds the water for baptisms. (教堂里的)圣洗池. N-COUNT

food /fuːd/ **foods.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Food** is what people and animals eat. 食物, 食品. ❖ *Enjoy your food.* 请享用食物. *...frozen foods.* 冷冻食品. N-VAR

➥ 又见 **convenience food, fast food, health food, junk food, wholefood.**

2 If you give someone **food for thought**, you make them think carefully about something. 需要认真加以考虑的事. ❖ *Lord Fraser's speech offers much food for thought.* 弗雷泽勋爵的演讲值得深思. PHR

'food chain, food chains. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **food chain** is a series of living things which are linked to each other because each thing feeds on the one next to it in the series. 食物链. N-COUNT

foodie /'fuːdi/ **foodies;** 又拼作 **foody.**

Foodies are people who enjoy cooking and eating different kinds of food. 喜欢烹饪的人; 喜欢美食的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'food mixer, food mixers; 又拼作 **food-mixer.**

A **food mixer** is a piece of electrical equipment that is used to mix food. 食物搅拌器. N-COUNT

'food poisoning. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you get **food poisoning**, you become ill because you have eaten food that has gone bad. 食物中毒. ❖ *...a serious case of food poisoning.* 一宗严重的食物中毒事件. N-UNCOUNT

'food processor, food processors. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **food processor** is a piece of electrical equipment that is used to mix, chop, whisk, or liquidize food. (具有混合、切碎、搅拌或榨汁等用途的)食品加工器. N-COUNT

'food stamp, food stamps. ◆◇◇◇◇

In the United States, **food stamps** are vouchers that are given to people with low incomes to exchange for food. (美国政府发给低收入者购买食品的)食品券. N-COUNT

food·stuff /'fuːdstʌf/ **foodstuffs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Foodstuffs are substances which people eat. 食物, 食品. ❖ *...basic foodstuffs such as sugar, cooking oil and cheese.* 糖、烹调油和奶酪等基本食品. N-VAR

'food value, food values.

The **food value** of a particular food is a measure of how good it is for you. 食物营养价值. N-VAR

fool /fuːl/ **fools, fooling, fooled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you call someone a **fool**, you are indicating that you think they are not at all sensible and show a lack of good judgement. 傻瓜, 蠢人, 白痴. ❖ *'You fool!' she shouted.* '你这傻瓜!' 她大叫道. *He'd been a fool to get involved with her!* 他竟跟她纠缠在一起, 真是个傻瓜! N-COUNT

2 **Fool** is used to describe a person or an action that is not sensible and shows a lack of good judgement. 不明智的, 缺乏 ADJ: ADJ n INFORMAL

判断力的; 愚蠢的. ❖ *What a damn fool thing to do!* 干这事多蠢啊!

3 If you **make a fool of** someone, you make them seem silly by telling people about something stupid that they have done, or by tricking them. 使(某人)出丑; 愚弄, 作弄. PHR

4 If you **make a fool of** yourself, you behave in a way that makes other people think that you are silly or lacking in good judgement. 使(自己)出丑; 丢人(现眼). PHR

5 If you **play the fool** or **act the fool**, you behave in a playful, childish, and foolish way, usually in order to make other people laugh. (通常为了引人发笑)装傻. PHR

6 If someone **fools** you, they deceive or trick you. 欺骗, 哄骗. ❖ *They tried to fool you into coming after us.* 他们想骗你跟着我们来. VB V n, V n into -ing

7 If you say that someone **is fooling with** something or someone, you mean that the way they are behaving is likely to cause problems. 给...惹麻烦; 惹是生非. ❖ *He kept telling her that here you did not fool with officials.* 他反复告诉她你没跟这里的官员们惹是生非. VB, V with n

8 ➻ to **suffer fools gladly**: 见 **suffer**.

›fool about or fool around.

If you **fool about** or **fool around**, you behave in a playful, childish, and silly way, often in order to make people laugh. (通常为引人发笑)装傻. PHR-V V P

›fool around.

1 If you **fool around**, you behave in a silly, dangerous, or irresponsible way. 胡闹; 不负责任地行事. ❖ *Have you been fooling around with something you shouldn't?* 你是不是一直在不应该胡闹的事情上瞎弄? PHR-V V P, V P with n

2 If someone **fools around** with another person, especially when one of them is married, they have a casual sexual relationship. 与...鬼混, 与...胡混 (尤指其中一人已婚). ❖ *Never fool around with the clients' wives.* 千万不要同客户的妻子胡混. PHR-V, V P with n, Also V P

fool·hardy /ˈfuːlhɑːdi/.

If you describe behaviour as **foolhardy**, you disapprove of it because it is extremely risky. 鲁莽的, 莽撞的. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS]

fool·ish /ˈfuːlɪʃ/. ♦♦◊◊◊

1 If someone's behaviour or action is **foolish**, it is not sensible and shows a lack of good judgement. 愚蠢的, 傻的, 笨的. ❖ *It would be foolish to raise hopes unnecessarily.* 毫无必要地心存奢望是愚蠢的. ◢ **fool·ish·ly** ❖ *He admitted that he had acted foolishly.* 他承认他做得很蠢. ◢ **fool·ish·ness** ❖ *They don't accept any foolishness.* 他们无法容忍任何愚蠢行为. ADJ-GRADED, ADV, N-UNCOUNT

2 If you look or feel **foolish**, you look or feel so silly that people are likely to laugh at you. 傻乎乎的, 笨的. ❖ *I just stood there feeling foolish.* 我就那么傻乎乎地站在那里. ◢ **fool·ish·ly** ❖ *He saw me standing there, grinning foolishly at him.* 他看见我站在那里, 向他咧着嘴傻笑. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED, ADV after v

fool·proof /ˈfuːlpruːf/.

Something such as a plan or a machine that is **foolproof** is so well designed, easy to understand, or easy to use that it cannot go wrong or be used wrongly. (计划或机器)方便简单得不会用错的, 随便用都不会出故障的. ❖ *I spent the day working out a foolproof plan to save him.* 我花一天时间设计出一个简便万全的计划来救他. ADJ-GRADED

fools·cap /ˈfuːlzkæp/.

In Britain, **foolscap** is paper which is about 34 centimetres by 43 centimetres in size. (英国的)大页纸(规格约为34厘米×43厘米). N-UNCOUNT

ˌfool's ˈgold.

1 **Fool's gold** is a substance that is found in rock and that looks very like gold. (极似黄金的)愚人金(即黄铁矿或黄铜矿). N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that a plan for getting money is **fool's gold**, you mean that it is foolish and you are sure that it will fail. 愚蠢且注定会失败的发财计划. N-UNCOUNT [PRAGMATICS]

foot /fʊt/ feet. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Your **feet** are the parts of your body that are at the ends of your legs, and that you stand on. 脚, 足. ❖ *...a foot injury.* 脚伤. *...his aching arms and sore feet.* 他那疼痛的双臂和双脚. ◢ **-footed** ❖ *She was bare-footed.* 她光着脚. N-COUNT, COMB

2 The **foot** of something is the part that is farthest from its top. (物体)最下部, 底部, 底座. ❖ *David called to the children from the foot of the stairs.* 戴维在楼梯底下向孩子们喊着. *...the foot of Highgate Hill.* 海格特山山脚. N-SING

3 A **foot** is a unit of length equalling 12 inches or 30.48 centimetres. 英尺(长度单位, 合12英寸或30.48厘米). The plural can be either 'foot' or 'feet'. 其复数形式既可以是foot也可以是feet. ❖ *...a shopping and leisure complex of one million square feet.* 一幢面积为100万平方英尺的综合购物娱乐建筑物. *...a cell 10 foot long, 6 foot wide and 10 foot high.* 一间10英尺长、6英尺宽、10英尺高的小房间. N-COUNT

4 ➻ 又见 **footing**.

5 If you are **on** your **feet**, you are standing up. 站, 站立. ❖ *Everyone was on their feet applauding wildly.* 所有人都站在那里拼命鼓掌. PHR

6 If you get or rise **to** your **feet**, you stand up. 站起, 起立. PHR

7 If you **put** your **feet up**, you relax or have a rest, especially by sitting or lying with your feet supported off the ground. (尤指双脚垫起坐着或躺着)放松, 休息. PHR

8 If you go somewhere **on foot**, you walk, rather than using any form of transport. 步行. PHR

9 To **set foot** in a place means to go there. 踏足于; 进入; 到达. ❖ *A little later I left that place and never set foot in Texas again.* 不久之后我离开了那个地方, 从此再也没有去过得克萨斯. PHR

10 If you say that someone or something is **on their feet** again after an illness or difficult period, you mean that they have recovered and are back to normal. (患病或渡过难关之后)恢复正常, 复原. ❖ *You need someone to take the pressure off and help you get back on your feet.* 你需要有人帮你消除压力, 恢复正常. PHR

11 If you get **cold feet** about something, you become nervous or frightened about it because you think it will fail. 对...感到紧张(或害怕). ❖ *The Government is getting cold feet about the reforms.* 政府对改革感到害怕. PHR

12 If you say that someone **is finding** their **feet** in a new situation, you mean that they are starting to feel confident and to deal with things successfully. 立住脚; 适应新环境. ❖ *I don't know anyone in England but I am sure I will manage when I find my feet.* 在英格兰我谁也不认识, 不过我相信等我站稳脚之后一定会成功的. PHR

13 If you say that someone has their **feet on the ground**, you approve of the fact that they have a sensible and practical attitude towards life, and do not have unrealistic ideas. 脚踏实地; 注重实际. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

14 If someone has to **stand on** their **own two feet**, they have to be independent and manage their lives without help from other people. 独立自主; 自立. PHR

15 If you say that someone always **falls** or **lands on** their **feet**, you mean that they are always successful or lucky, although they do not seem to achieve this by their own efforts. 走运, 行运. PHR

16 If someone **puts** their **foot in it**, they make a mistake which embarrasses or offends people. 出错, 犯错; 惹麻烦. PHR INFORMAL

17 If you never **put a foot wrong**, you never make any mistakes. 犯错误, 出差错. PHR

18 If you **put** your **best foot forward**, you act in a cheerful, determined way. 愉快而坚定地行事; 全力以赴. PHR DATED

19 If you say that **the boot is on the other foot** or **the shoe is on the other foot**, you mean that a situation has been reversed completely, so that the person who was in the better position before is now in the worse one. 情况完全相反(因此原来处于优势的人现在处于劣势). PHR

20 If someone **puts** their **foot down**, they use their authority in order to stop something happening. 阻止(某事)发生; 反对. ❖ *He had planned to go skiing on his own in March but his wife had decided to put her foot down.* 他原计划3月份自己去滑冰, 但他妻子已决定阻止他去. PHR

21 If someone **puts** their **foot down** when they are driving, they PHR

drive as fast as they can. (开车时)加快车速.

22 If you say that someone is **under** your **feet**, you are annoyed because they are with you or near you, and being a nuisance to you. 碍手碍脚; 碍事. ◆ *The children were running about under everybody's feet.* 这些孩子跑来跑去, 碍手碍脚的. PHR

23 ➡ **drag** your **feet**: 见 **drag**.
➡ **feet of clay**: 见 **clay**.
➡ **foot the bill**: 见 **bill**.
➡ **foot in the door**: 见 **door**.
➡ **shoot** yourself **in the foot**: 见 **shoot**.
➡ **sweep** someone **off their feet**: 见 **sweep**.
➡ **vote with** your **feet**: 见 **vote**.
➡ **hand and foot**: 见 **hand**.

foot·age /'futɪdʒ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Footage of a particular event is a film of it or the part of a film which shows this event. (记录某一事件的)录像带(或录像带片段). ◆ *...exclusive footage from this summer's festivals.* 关于今年夏天艺术节活动的独家片段. N-UNCOUNT

,foot-and-'mouth disease.

Foot-and-mouth disease is a serious and highly infectious disease that affects cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. 口蹄疫(牲口患的一种具有高度传染性的严重疾病). N-UNCOUNT

foot·ball /'futbɔːl/ footballs. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Football** is a game played by two teams of eleven players using a round ball. Players kick the ball to each other and try to score goals by kicking the ball into a large net. The American word is **soccer**. 足球运动. [美]作soccer. ◆ *Several boys were still playing football.* 有几个男孩还在踢足球. *...Arsenal Football Club.* 阿森纳足球俱乐部. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

2 **Football** is a game played by two teams of eleven players using an oval ball. Players carry the ball in their hands or throw it to each other as they try to score goals that are called touchdowns. The British term is **American football**. 橄榄球运动. [英]作 American football. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

3 A **football** is a ball that is used for playing football. 足球; 橄榄球. N-COUNT

F

foot·ball·er /'futbɔːlə/ footballers. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **footballer** is a person who plays football, especially as a profession. The American term is 'soccer player'. (尤指职业的)足球运动员. [美]作 soccer player. N-COUNT BRITISH

foot·balling /'futbɔːlɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Footballing means relating to the playing of the game that British people call football. 足球运动的; 与足球相关的. ◆ *... the best of my footballing life.* 我足球生涯的黄金时期. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

'football pools.

If you do **the football pools**, you take part in a gambling competition in which people try to win money by guessing the results of football matches. 足球赛赌博. N-PLURAL the N BRITISH

foot·bridge /'futbrɪdʒ/ footbridges.

A **footbridge** is a narrow bridge for people travelling on foot. 步行桥, 人行桥. N-COUNT

'foot-dragging.

When journalists talk about a particular person's **foot-dragging**, they are suggesting that the person is deliberately slowing down a plan or process; used showing disapproval. (贬义)有意拖延, 故意放慢. ◆ *He accused the company of 'shameful foot-dragging'.* 他指责该公司'无耻地拖人后腿'. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

-footed /-'futɪd/.

-footed combines with words such as 'heavy', 'light', or 'leaden' to form adjectives which indicate how someone moves. 与heavy、light或leaden等词构成形容词表示某人如何移动脚步. ◆ *A slim, light-footed little man.* 一个身材瘦长、步履轻快的小个子男人. COMB

➡ 又见 **foot**, **flat-footed**, **sure-footed**.

foot·fall /'futfɔːl/ footfalls.

A **footfall** is the sound that is made by someone walking each time they take a step. 脚步声. ◆ *She heard the priest's familiar, flat footfall on the staircase.* 她听见牧师走在楼梯上发出的熟悉又单调的脚步声. N-COUNT LITERARY

foot·hills /'futhɪlz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **foothills** of a mountain or a range of mountains are the lower hills or mountains around its base. 山麓小丘. N-PLURAL

foot·hold /'futhəuld/ footholds. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **foothold** is a strong or favourable position from which further advances or progress may be made. (稳固或有利的)立足点. ◆ *Companies must establish a firm foothold in Europe.* 各公司必须在欧洲建立起牢固的基础. N-COUNT

2 A **foothold** is a place such as a ledge, crevice, or hollow where you can safely put your foot when climbing. 立足处(攀缘岩架、裂缝或空洞时可以安全落脚的地方). N-COUNT

foot·ing /'futɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **footing** to describe the basis on which something is done or exists. 基础, 根基. ◆ *The new law will put official corruption on the same legal footing as treason.* 新的法律将把官员的贪污腐败与叛国罪置于同样的法律基础之上. *They decided to put their relationship on a more formal footing.* 他们决定将双方的关系确立在更为正式的基础之上. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 If a country or armed force is **on a war footing**, it is ready to fight a war. (国家、军队)处于备战状态. PHR

3 You use **footing** to refer to your position and how securely your feet are placed on the ground. 平衡. ◆ *He lost his footing and slid into the water.* 他失去平衡滑入了水中. N-UNCOUNT, poss N

foot·lights /'futlaɪts/.

In a theatre, the **footlights** are the row of lights along the front of the stage. (剧院里舞台前面的)脚灯, 地灯. N-PLURAL

foot·loose /'futluːs/.

If you describe someone as **footloose**, you mean that they have no responsibilities or commitments, and are therefore free to do what they want and go where they want. 自由自在的, 无拘无束的. ◆ *People that are single tend to be more footloose.* 单身的人往往更加自由自在. ADJ-GRADED

foot·man /'futmən/ footmen.

A **footman** is a male servant who typically does jobs such as opening doors or serving food, and who often wears a special uniform. 男仆(尤指负责开门或端饭菜的人, 通常穿制服). N-COUNT

foot·note /'futnəut/ footnotes. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **footnote** is a note at the bottom of a page in a book which provides more detailed information about something that is mentioned on that page. (书页底端的)脚注. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to what you are saying as a **footnote** to what has just been said, you mean that you are adding a comment which gives some extra information about it. 补充说明. ◆ *As a footnote, I should add that there was one point on which his bravado was more than justified.* 我应补充一点, 他的虚张声势在某些方面是非常合理的. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

3 If you describe an event as a **footnote**, you mean that it is relatively unimportant although it will probably be remembered. 不太重要的事, 次要的事. ◆ *I'm afraid that the thinker will now become a footnote in history.* 恐怕这位思想家从现在起在历史上将不再那么重要了. N-COUNT

foot·path /'futpɑːθ, -pæθ/ footpaths. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **footpath** is a path for people to walk on. 供人行走的小道; 人行道. N-COUNT

foot·plate /'futpleɪt/ footplates.

On a steam train, the **footplate** is the platform on the engine where the driver stands. (蒸汽火车的机车上司机站立的)平台. N-COUNT BRITISH

foot·print /'futprɪnt/ footprints. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **footprint** is a mark in the shape of a foot that a person or animal makes in or on a surface when they walk on it. 脚印, 足印, 足迹. N-COUNT

'foot soldier, foot soldiers.

The **foot soldiers** of a particular organization are people who seem unimportant and who do not have a high position but who do a large amount of very important and often very boring work. (某一机构中看似不太重要、地位不高却做着大量重要的而且往往乏味的工作的)小兵, 无名小卒. N-COUNT

foot·sore /'futsɔː/.

If you are **footsore**, you have sore or tired feet after walking a long way. (因长时间走路)脚疼的, 脚酸的. ADJ-GRADED

foot·step /ˈfutstep/ **footsteps.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **footstep** is the sound or mark that is made by someone walking each time their foot touches the ground. 脚步,足迹;脚步声. N-COUNT

2 If you **follow in** someone's **footsteps**, you do the same things as they did earlier. 做他人做过的事,效法他人. ◆ *He followed in the footsteps of his father, a former professional boxer.* 他父亲曾是一位职业拳击手,他子承父业也干起了这一行. PHR

foot·stool /ˈfutstuːl/ **footstools.**

A **footstool** is a low stool that you can rest your feet on when you are sitting in a chair. 脚凳. N-COUNT

foot·wear /ˈfutweə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Footwear refers to things that people wear on their feet, for example shoes, boots, and sandals. 鞋类. ◆ *...the sports footwear industry.* 运动鞋制造业. N-UNCOUNT

foot·work /ˈfutwɜːk/.

1 **Footwork** is the way in which you move your feet, especially in sports such as boxing, football, or tennis, or in dancing. (尤指在拳击、足球或网球等体育比赛或舞蹈中的)步法,脚法. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you refer to someone's **footwork** in a difficult situation, you mean the clever way they deal with it. (在困难环境中的)应变能力,策略,手腕. ◆ *In the end, his brilliant legal footwork paid off.* 他巧妙运用法律,终于成功. N-UNCOUNT supp N

fop·pish /ˈfɒpɪʃ/.

If you describe a man as **foppish**, you disapprove of the fact that he is vain and dresses in fancy, extravagant clothes. (指男子)衣着华丽的,虚荣浮夸的,似纨绔子弟的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS DATED

for /fə, 重读 fɔː/. ◆◆◆◆◆

In addition to the uses shown below, **for** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'account for' and 'make up for'. 除下列用法之外,还用于一些短语动词如account for和make up for等.

1 If something is intended or done **for** someone, they are intended to have it or benefit from it. 为;对;给. ◆ *I have some free advice for you.* 我有几句忠告要对你说. *...a table for two.* 一张供两人使用的桌子. *He wanted all the running of the business for himself.* 他希望自己掌管企业的一切运营. *He picked the bracelet up for me.* 他替我把手镯捡了起来. PREP

2 If you work **for** someone, you are employed by them. 为(某人工作),受雇于(某人). ◆ *...a buyer for one of the largest chain stores.* 受雇于最大的连锁店之一的采购员. PREP

3 If you feel a particular emotion **for** someone, you feel it on their behalf. 为,替(某人怀有某种情感). ◆ *I am so happy for you!* 我真为你感到高兴! PREP

4 If you are **for** something, you agree with it or support it. If you argue **for** it, you argue in support of it. 同意,支持. ◆ *Are you for or against public transport?* 你是赞同还是反对公共交通? *Another union has voted for industrial action.* 另一个工会已投票支持采取行业行动. *The case for nuclear power is impressive.* 支持开发核动力的理由令人印象深刻. PREP

➾ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *833 delegates voted for, and only 432 against.* 有833名代表赞成,仅432名反对. ADV ADV after v

You can say that you are **all for** doing something when you agree that it should be done, especially when you then go on to mention some difficulties that exist. 完全同意(做某事). ◆ *I was all for it, but Wolfe said no.* 我完全同意这件事,不过沃尔夫说不行. PHR

5 If you say that you are **for** something or something is **for** you, you mean that you like it or intend to do it or have it. 喜欢;想做;想要. ◆ *Right, who's for a toasted sandwich then?* 好吧,那么谁想来一份烤三明治? *I'm afraid German beer isn't for me.* 恐怕我不喜欢德国啤酒. PREP

6 If it is **for** you to do something, it is your responsibility or right to do it. (表示做某事是某人的职责或权利)该;由. ◆ *It is not for me to arrange such matters.* 这些事不该由我来安排. PREP

7 You use **for** after words such as 'time', 'space', 'money', or 'energy' when you say how much there is or whether there is enough of it in order to be able to do or use a particular thing. 用于time、space、money或energy等词之后表示有多少或是否足够用来做某事或使用某物. ◆ *Many new trains have space for wheelchair users.* 许多新式火车为坐轮椅的人安排了位置. *It would take three to six hours for a round trip.* 往返旅行将需要三至六个小时. *...the high level of concentration required for sixth form study.* 六年级学习所需的高度专心. PREP

8 You use **for** when you state or explain the purpose of an object, action, or activity. (陈述或解释物体的用途、动作或行为的目的)用于. ◆ *...drug users who use unsterile equipment for injections of drugs.* 使用未经消毒的器具进行毒品注射的吸毒者. *...a room for rent.* 待出租的房间. *...a comfortable chair, suitable for use in the living room.* 一把适合起居室使用的舒适的椅子. PREP

9 You use **for** after nouns expressing reason or cause. (用于表示理由或原因的名词后)作为...(的理由). ◆ *...a speech in parliament explaining his reasons for going.* 在议会所作的解释他离开的理由的演讲. *He has now been formally given the grounds for his arrest.* 现在他已被正式告知受拘捕的原因. PREP

10 You can use **for** to introduce a clause which gives the reason why you made the statement in the main clause. (引出表示理由的从句解释主句所做的陈述)因为,由于. ◆ *She was half glad to see him, for she did not like the dark.* 见到他使她感到些许高兴,因为她不喜欢黑暗. CONJ LITERARY

11 **For** is used in conditional sentences, in expressions such as **'if not for'** and **'if it wasn't for'**, to introduce the only thing which prevents the main part of the sentence from being true. (用于条件句和一些短语中,引出主句陈述部分不成立的唯一原因)要不是. ◆ *She might have forgotten her completely had it not been for recurrent nightmares.* 要不是反复地做噩梦,她可能早已完全忘掉她了. PREP

12 A word or term **for** something is a way of referring to it. (词或术语)表示,指(某事物) ◆ *The technical term for sunburn is erythema.* 日晒形成的斑点术语叫作红斑. *Cancer is derived from the Greek word for crab, karkinos.* cancer(癌)一词源于希腊语中表示crab(螃蟹)的词 karkinos. PREP

13 You use **for** to say how long something lasts or continues. (表示事物持续的时间长度)达,计. ◆ *For a few minutes she sat on her bed.* 她在自己床上坐了几分钟. *They talked for a bit.* 他们交谈了一会儿. PREP

14 You use expressions such as **for the first time** and **for the last time** when you are talking about how often something has happened. (表示事物发生的次数)第一次;最后一次. ◆ *Mr Lukman is visiting the United States for the second time this year.* 卢克曼先生今年第二次访问美国. PHR

15 You use **for** to say how far something extends. (表示事物延伸的长度)达. ◆ *We drove on for a few miles.* 我们继续驾驶了几英里. PREP

16 You use **for** with 'every' when you are stating a ratio, to introduce the second part of the ratio. (与every连用引出比率的第二部分)比照. ◆ *There had been one divorce for every 100 marriages before the war.* 战前每100例婚姻中有一例以离婚告终. PREP PRAGMATICS

17 You can use **for** in expressions such as **pound for pound** or **mile for mile** when you are making comparisons between the values or qualities of different things. (表示对不同事物的价值或质量进行比较)一对一,对应. ◆ *He insists any tax cut be matched dollar-for-dollar with cuts in spending.* 他坚持减税数额必须与削减开支的数额一一对应. PREP

18 If something is bought, sold, or done **for** a particular price or amount, that price or amount is the cost of buying, selling, or doing it. 以(某一价格或数量购买、出售或制作). ◆ *We got the bus back to Tange for 30 cents.* 我们花30分钱赶上了这辆回当盖的公共汽车. *The Martins sold their house for about 1.4 million pounds.* 马丁家以大约140万镑的价格卖掉了他们的房子. PREP

19 **For** is the preposition that you use after many nouns, adjectives, or verbs in order to introduce more information. 用于许多名词、形容词或动词之后以引出更多的信息. PREP

F

❖ *Reduced-calorie cheese is a great substitute for cream cheese.* 低卡路里的干酪是奶油干酪极好的替代品. *It might be possible for a single woman to be accepted as a foster parent.* 单身女子做养母或许是可行的. *Make sure you have ample time to prepare for the new day ahead.* 要确保你有充足的时间为下一天作准备.

20 If you feel a particular emotion **for** someone or something, they are the object of that emotion, and you feel it when you think about them. 为(某人或某事感受到某种情感), 替. ❖ *I'm sorry for Steve, but I think you've made the right decisions.* 我为史蒂夫感到遗憾, 不过我认为你的决定是对的. PREP

21 You use **for** when you make a statement about something in order to say how it affects or relates to someone, or what their attitude to it is. 对...来说, 对...而言. ❖ *For her, books were as necessary to life as bread.* 书对她而言就像面包对生命一样必不可少. *It would be excellent experience for him to travel a little.* 出外旅行一下对他来说会是绝好的经历. PREP

22 You use **for** when you say that an aspect of something or someone is surprising in relation to other aspects of them. (表示某人或某事物的一方面与其他方面联系起来看令人吃惊)就...而言, 对...来说. ❖ *He was tall for an eight-year-old.* 对一个八岁孩子来说, 他长得可算高了. *He had too much money for a young man.* 对一个年轻人而言, 他实在是太有钱了. PREP

23 If something is planned **for** a particular date or time, it is planned to happen then. (某事被安排)在(某一日期或时间发生). ❖ *The party was scheduled for 7:00.* 晚会计划在7点开始. PREP

24 If you do something **for** a particular occasion, you do it on that occasion or to celebrate that occasion. (表示为某一场合做某事)为; 为庆祝. ❖ *He asked his daughter what she would like for her birthday.* 他问女儿想怎样过生日. *I'll be home for Christmas.* 我会回家过圣诞节. PREP

25 If you leave **for** a particular place, or if you take a bus, train, plane, or boat **for** a place, you are going there. 去(某地). ❖ *They would be leaving for Rio early the next morning.* 第二天一早他们将去里奥. PREP

26 ➠ **as for**: 见 **as**.
➠ **but for**: 见 **but**.
➠ **for all**: 见 **all**.

for·age /'fɒrɪdʒ, AM 'fɔːr-/ **forages, foraging, foraged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **forage** for something such as food means to search for it. 搜寻, 寻找(食物等). ❖ *The cat forages for food.* 这只猫在找食. *We disturbed a wild boar that had been foraging by the roadside.* 我们惊扰了一头一直在路边觅食的野猪. VB V for n V

2 **Forage** is crops that are grown as food for cattle and horses. (牛马等牲口的)饲料作物. N-UNCOUNT

for·ay /'fɒreɪ, AM 'fɔːreɪ/ **forays.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you make a **foray** into a new or unfamiliar type of activity, you start to become involved in it. (对新的或不熟悉的活动的)初步尝试. ❖ *...her first forays into politics.* 她的初次涉足政治. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a short journey as a **foray**, especially if it is to an unfamiliar place. 短暂旅行(尤指去一个不熟悉的地方). ❖ *Most guests make at least one foray into the town.* 大多数客人至少进过一次城. N-COUNT

3 If soldiers make a **foray** into enemy territory, they make a quick attack there, then return to their own territory. (对敌人阵地快速短暂的)袭击, 突袭. N-COUNT

for·bade /fə'bæd, -'beɪd/.
Forbade is the past tense of **forbid**. forbid 的过去式.

for·bear /fɔː'beə/ **forbears, forbearing, forbore, forborne.**
If you **forbear** to do something, you do not do it although you have the opportunity or the right to do it. 克制, 忍耐. ❖ *Protesters largely forbore from stone-throwing and vandalism.* 抗议者们尽极大努力克制自己不做出扔石块或其他破坏行为. VB V to-inf FORMAL V from -ing/n

for·bear·ance /fɔː'beərəns/.
If you say that someone has shown **forbearance**, you admire them for showing self-control and patience when something happens that would give them the right to be very upset or angry. 自制, 克制; 忍耐. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

for·bid /fə'bɪd/ **forbids, forbidding, forbade, forbidden.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **forbid** someone to do something, or if you **forbid** an activity, you order that it must not be done. 禁止, 不准, 不允许. ❖ *They'll forbid you to marry.* 他们不会准许你结婚的. *Brazil's constitution forbids the military use of nuclear energy.* 巴西宪法规定, 禁止将核能用于军事方面. VB V n to-inf V n
◢ **for·bid·den.** If something is **forbidden**, you are not allowed to do it or have it. 被禁止的. ❖ *Smoking was forbidden.* 吸烟是被禁止的. *It is forbidden to drive faster than 20mph.* 禁止时速超过20英里. ADJ

2 If something **forbids** a particular course of action or state of affairs, it makes it impossible. 妨碍; 阻止. ❖ *His own pride forbids him to ask Arthur's help.* 他的自尊心阻止了他向阿瑟求助. VB V n V n to-inf

3 ➠ **God forbid**: 见 **God**.
➠ **heaven forbid**: 见 **heaven**.

for·bid·den /fə'bɪdən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Forbidden** is used to describe things that people strongly disapprove of or feel guilty about, so that they are very rarely mentioned or talked about. 被禁止的; 禁忌的; 忌讳的. ❖ *The war was a forbidden subject.* 这场战争是一个禁止谈论的话题. *Divorce? It was such a forbidden word.* 离婚? 这可是一个很忌讳的字眼. ADJ-GRADED

2 ➠ 又见 **forbid**.

for·bid·ding /fə'bɪdɪŋ/.
If you describe a person or place as **forbidding**, you mean they have a severe, unfriendly, or threatening appearance. (人)严厉的, 不友好的, 令人生畏的; (地方)令人生畏的, 凶险的. ❖ *...a huge, forbidding building.* 一幢巨大的、令人生畏的建筑物. ADJ-GRADED

force /fɔːs/ **forces, forcing, forced.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone **forces** you to do something, they make you do it even though you do not want to, for example by threatening you. 强迫, 迫使, 逼迫. ❖ *They forced me to tell them.* 他们强迫我告诉他们. *I cannot force you in this. You must decide.* 我不能强迫你做这事, 你必须做出决定. *He tried to force her into a car.* 他想强迫她上车. ◢ **forced** ❖ *...a system of forced labour.* 强制性劳动制度. VB V n to-inf V n V n prep/adv ADJ ADJ n

2 If a situation or event **forces** you to do something, it makes it necessary for you to do something that you would not otherwise have done. 迫使...不得不(做某事); 迫使...必须(做某事). ❖ *A back injury forced her to withdraw from Wimbledon.* 背部受伤迫使她只得退出温布尔登网球公开赛. *Finances forced him back to Australia.* 经费问题使他不得不回到了澳洲. ◢ **forced** ❖ *He made a forced landing on a highway.* 他被迫降落在公路上. VB V n to-inf V n prep/adv ADJ ADJ n

3 If someone **forces** something **on** or **upon** you, they make you accept or use it when you would prefer not to. 把...强加于; 迫使...接受. ❖ *To force this agreement on the nation is wrong.* 把这项协定强加于这个国家是错误的. VB V n on/upon n

4 If you **force** something into a particular position, you use your strength to move it there. 用力使...进入(某一位置). ❖ *He forced the key clumsily into the ignition.* 他笨拙地强行把钥匙插入点火开关. VB V n prep/adv

5 If someone **forces** a lock, a door, or a window, they break it violently in order to get into a building without using a key. 用蛮力打开(锁、门、窗户等). ❖ *Police forced the door of the flat and arrested Mr Roberts.* 警察强行撞开住房的门, 逮捕了罗伯茨先生. VB V n

6 If someone uses **force** to do something, they take strong and violent physical action in order to achieve it. 武力, 暴力. ❖ *...the guerrillas' efforts to seize power by force.* 游击队想通过武力夺取政权的努力. N-UNCOUNT

7 **Force** is the power or strength which something has. 力; 力量. ❖ *The force of the explosion shattered the windows.* 爆炸产生的冲力把窗子都震碎了. N-UNCOUNT

8 If you refer to someone or something as a **force** in a particular type of activity, you mean that they have a strong influence on it. 具有影响力的人(或事物); 势力. ❖ *The FLN is still a big political force in the country.* 民族解放阵线 N-COUNT with supp

依旧是该国的一大政治势力. *One of the driving forces behind this recent expansion is the growth of services.* 最近这次扩张背后的驱动力之一是服务业的增长.

9 The **force** of something is the powerful effect that it has. 影响力; 感染力. ❖ *He changed our world through the force of his ideas.* 他用他思想的强大影响力改变了我们的世界. N-UNCOUNT

10 You can use **forces** to refer to processes and events that do not appear to be caused by human beings, and are therefore difficult to understand or control. 非人为力量; 难以明白或控制的力量. ❖ *...the forces of nature: epidemics, predators, floods.* 种种自然力量: 流行病、食肉猛兽以及洪水. *...the principle of market forces.* 市场调控力的原理. N-COUNT

11 In physics, a **force** is the pulling, attracting, or pushing effect that something has on something else. (物理学中物体对其他物体产生的)力,引力,推力. ❖ *...the earth's gravitational force.* 地球的引力. *...magnetic forces.* 磁力. N-VAR

12 The word **force** is used before a number to indicate a wind of a particular speed or strength, especially a very strong wind. 风力(用于数值前面表示风的速度或力度, 尤指强风). ❖ *The airlift was conducted in force ten winds.* 空运在风力十级的情况下进行. N-UNCOUNT N num

13 If you **force** a smile or a laugh, you manage to smile or laugh, but with an effort because you are unhappy. 强作(微笑、大笑等). ❖ *...a forced smile.* 挤出来的微笑. VB V n V-ed ◢ **forced** ❖ *She called him darling. It sounded so forced.* 她叫他亲爱的, 听上去显得是那样的勉强. ADJ-GRADED

14 **Forces** are groups of soldiers or military vehicles that are organized for a particular purpose. 部队; 军队. ❖ *...the deployment of American forces in the region.* 美国军队在这一地区的部署. N-COUNT

15 The **forces** means the army, the navy, or the air force, or all three. 陆军; 海军; 空军; (海陆空)三军. N-PLURAL

16 The **force** is sometimes used to mean the police force. (有时用来指)警察部队. N-SING det N

17 ➠ 又见 **air force, armed forces, labour force, task force, tour de force, workforce.**

18 **By force of** is used in expressions to mean 'due to' or 'by means of'. For example, if something happens **by force of** circumstance, it happens due to the circumstances that exist. 因为; 通过; 由于(某种存在环境). ❖ *They say no group should be allowed to seize or retain power by force of arms.* 他们说任何组织不得通过武力来夺取或维持权力. PHR

19 A law, rule, or system that is **in force** exists or is being used. (法律、规则或系统)存在的; 现行的; 发挥作用的. ❖ *Martial law is in force.* 戒严令已开始实施. *The new tax is already in force.* 新税已经开始征收. PHR

20 When people do something **in force**, they do it in large numbers. 大规模地; 大量地; 大批地. ❖ *Voters turned out in force.* 大量选民出来投票. PHR

21 If you **join forces** with someone, you work together in order to achieve a common purpose. 与...联合(以达到共同目的); 与...合作. ❖ *African nations last week joined forces to combat cholera.* 上个星期, 非洲国家联合起来对付霍乱. PHR

22 If you **force** your **way** somewhere, you have to push or break things that are in your way in order to get there. 强行(推开或打破某物)以闯出一条路(到达某地). ❖ *He forced his way into a house shouting for help.* 他强行闯入屋里, 大声呼救. PHR

23 ➠ to **force** someone's **hand**: 见 **hand**.

➤force back.

If you **force back** an emotion or desire, you manage, with effort, not to be affected by it. 压抑(某种情感或欲望). ❖ *Nancy forced back tears.* 南希努力强忍眼泪. PHR-V V P noun

,force-'feed, force-feeds, force-feeding, force-fed.

If you **force-feed** a person or animal, you make them eat or drink by pushing food or drink down their throat. 强迫...进食(或饮水). VB V n

force·ful /'fɔːsful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **forceful**, you approve of them because they express their opinions and wishes in a strong, emphatic, and confident way. (表达)有力的, 果断的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **force·ful·ly** ❖ *Steve argued forcefully in favor of the approach.* 史蒂夫有力地表达了他对这种方法的支持. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢ **force·ful·ness** ❖ *She had inherited her father's forcefulness.* 她继承了父亲果敢的性格. N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **forceful** has a very powerful effect and causes you to think or feel something very strongly. 强有力的; 发人深省的. ❖ *For most people a heart attack is a forceful reminder that they are mortal.* 对大多数人来说, 心脏病是一种强有力的提醒, 告诉人们自己不过是个凡人. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **force·ful·ly** ❖ *Let's get over the hygiene message forcefully but sympathetically.* 让我们深入浅出地讲解这一卫生知识. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

for·ceps /'fɔːseps/.

Forceps are an instrument consisting of two long narrow arms. Forceps are used by a doctor to hold things. (医用)镊子; 钳子. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

for·cible /'fɔːsɪbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Forcible action involves physical force or violence. 强迫的; 暴力的. ❖ *...the forcible resettlement of villagers from the countryside into towns.* 强迫村民离开农村到城镇的重新安置. ADJ ◢ **for·cibly** ❖ *Two student leaders were forcibly removed from the university president's office.* 两名学生领袖被强行带离了大学校长的办公室. ADV ADV with v

ford /fɔːd/ fords, fording, forded. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **ford** is a shallow place in a river or stream where it is possible to cross safely without using a boat. (河流、溪流的)浅水可涉之处, 浅滩. N-COUNT

2 If you **ford** a river or stream, you cross it without using a boat, usually at a shallow point. (从河流或溪流的浅水处)涉水而过. VB V n

fore /fɔː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something comes **to the fore** in a particular situation or group, they become important or popular. 处于重要突出地位. ❖ *A number of low-budget independent films brought new directors and actors to the fore.* 许多低预算、独立制作的影片使一些新的导演和演员崭露头角. PHR

2 **Fore** is used to refer to parts at the front of an animal, ship, or aircraft. (动物、船只或飞行器的)前部的. ❖ *...the fore part of the ship.* 轮船的前部. ADJ ADJ n

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Our yacht was well equipped with two double cabins fore and aft.* 我们的游艇配备良好, 在前后部各有一个双人船舱. ADV n ADV, ADV after v

fore·arm /'fɔːrɑːm/ forearms. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **forearm** is the part of your arm between your elbow and your wrist. 前臂. N-COUNT

fore·bear /'fɔːbeə/ forebears.

Your **forebears** are your ancestors. 祖先, 祖宗, 先辈. N-COUNT LITERARY

fore·bod·ing /fɔː'bəudɪŋ/ forebodings.

Foreboding is a strong feeling that something terrible is going to happen. (对即将发生的可怕事情的)预感. ❖ *His triumph was overshadowed by an uneasy sense of foreboding.* 他的胜利为某种令人不安的不祥预感所笼罩. N-VAR

fore·cast /'fɔːkɑːst, -kæst/ forecasts, forecasting, forecasted. ◆◆◆◇◇

The forms **forecast** and **forecasted** can both be used for the past tense and past participle. forecast 和 forecasted 两种形式均可用作过去式和过去分词.

1 A **forecast** is a prediction or statement of what is expected to happen in the future. 预见; 预测; 预报. ❖ *...a forecast of a 2.25 per cent growth in the economy.* 一项关于经济将增长2.25%的预测. *He delivered his election forecast.* 他发布了自己对选举的预测. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **weather forecast.**

◢ **fore·cast·er, forecasters** ❖ *...the nation's top economic forecasters.* 该国最具权威的经济预测专家. N-COUNT

2 If you **forecast** future events, you say what you think is going to happen in the future. 预测; 预报. ❖ *They forecast a humiliating defeat for the Prime Minister.* 他们预测总理将会遭到不光彩的失败. *He forecasts that average salary increases will remain around 4 per cent.* 他预测工资增长的平均幅度将保持在4%左右. VB V n V that

fore·close /fɔː'kləuz/ forecloses, foreclosing, foreclosed.

If the person or organization that lent someone money **forecloses**, VB

F

they take possession of a property that was bought with the borrowed money, for example because regular repayments have not been made. 没收(借款人抵押的)财产; 取消(某人对抵押品的)赎回权. ◆ *The bank foreclosed on the mortgage for his previous home.* 银行取消了他对原先作为抵押的房屋的赎回权. TECHNICAL V on n
◢ **fore·clo·sure, foreclosures** ◆ *If they can't keep up the payments, they face foreclosure.* 如果他们无法继续付款, 他们将面临被没收抵押品的处境. N-VAR

fore·court /ˈfɔːkɔːt/ **forecourts.**
The **forecourt** of a large building or petrol station is the open area at the front of it. (大型建筑物或加油站的)前面的空地, 前院, 前庭. N-COUNT BRITISH

fore·father /ˈfɔːfɑːðə/ **forefathers.**
Your **forefathers** are your ancestors, especially your male ancestors. (尤指男性)祖先, 先辈, 先人. N-COUNT LITERARY

fore·finger /ˈfɔːfɪŋgə/ **forefingers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **forefinger** is the finger next to your thumb. 食指. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

fore·front /ˈfɔːfrʌnt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you are at **the forefront** of a campaign or other activity, you have a leading and influential position in it. (在运动或其他活动中处于的)领先地位, 最前沿. N-SING
2 If something is at **the forefront** of people's minds or attention, they think about it a lot. 很受关注的位置. N-SING

fore·go /fɔːˈgəʊ/ **foregoes, foregoing, forewent, foregone;** 又拼作 **forgo**.
If you **forego** something, you decide not to have it or do it, although you would like to. 放弃. VB V n FORMAL

fore·go·ing /fɔːˈgəʊɪŋ, ˈfɔːgəʊ-/.
You can refer to what has just been stated or mentioned as **the foregoing**. 前述, 前面提到的事. ◆ *You might think from the foregoing that the French want to phase accents out.* 根据前述情况, 你可能会以为法国人想逐步淘汰变音符号. PRON FORMAL
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *The foregoing paragraphs were written in 1985.* 前几段写于1985年. ADJ ADJ n

fore·gone /ˈfɔːgɒn/.
1 **Foregone** is the past participle of **forego**. forego 的过去分词.
2 If you say that a particular result is **a foregone conclusion**, you mean you are certain that it will happen. 预料中会发生的结果, 预料中的事. ◆ *It's almost a foregone conclusion that you'll get what you want.* 你会得到想要的东西, 这几乎是意料中的事. PHR

fore·ground /ˈfɔːgraʊnd/ **foregrounds, foregrounding, foregrounded.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **foreground** of a picture or scene you are looking at is the part or area of it that appears nearest to you. (图片、景色的)前景. ◆ *He is the bowler-hatted figure in the foreground.* 前面那个戴圆顶礼帽的人就是他. N-VAR
2 If something or someone is in the **foreground**, they receive a lot of attention. 关注的焦点, 显著位置. ◆ *This is another worry that has come to the foreground in recent years.* 这是近年来又一个成为关注焦点的令人担忧的问题. N-SING
3 To **foreground** certain features of a situation means to make them the most important part of a description or account. (在描述或叙述中)使…成为最重要的部分; 突出; 强调. VB V n FORMAL

fore·hand /ˈfɔːhænd/ **forehands.**
A **forehand** is a shot in tennis or squash in which the palm of your hand faces the direction in which you are hitting the ball. (网球、壁球中的)正手击球. N-COUNT

fore·head /ˈfɒrɪd, ˈfɔːhed/ **foreheads.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Your **forehead** is the area at the front of your head between your eyebrows and your hair. 额, 前额. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

for·eign /ˈfɒrɪn, AM ˈfɔːr-/. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 Something or someone that is **foreign** comes from or relates to a country that is not your own. (来自)外国的; (有关)国外的. ◆ *She was on her first foreign holiday without her parents.* 她这是第一次没有父母陪伴独自去国外度假. ...*a foreign language.* 外语. ADJ
2 In politics and journalism, **foreign** is used to describe people and activities relating to countries that are not the country of the person or government concerned. (用于政治或新闻报道中)外交的; 涉外的; 对外的. ◆ ...*the German foreign minister.* 德国外交部长. ...*the effects of US foreign policy.* 美国对外政策的影响. ADJ ADJ n
3 A **foreign** body or object is something that has got into something else, usually by accident, and should not be there. (物体)来自外界的, 外来的, 异质的 ◆ ...*a foreign body in the eye.* 落入眼中的异物. ADJ FORMAL
4 Something that is **foreign** to a particular person or thing is not typical of them or is unknown to them. 非典型的; 未知的, 陌生的. ◆ *The very notion of price competition is foreign to many schools.* 价格竞争这一概念对许多学派来说是陌生的. ADJ-GRADED

for·eign·er /ˈfɒrɪnə, AM ˈfɔːr-/ **foreigners.** ♦♦♦◇◇
A **foreigner** is someone who belongs to a country that is not your own. 外国人. N-COUNT

ˌforeign exˈchange, foreign exchanges. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Foreign exchanges** are the institutions or systems involved with changing one currency into another. 外汇兑换机构; 国际汇兑制度. ◆ *On the foreign exchanges, the US dollar is up point forty-five.* 在外汇兑换市场, 美元上扬了45点. N-PLURAL
2 **Foreign exchange** is used to refer to foreign currency that is obtained through the foreign exchange system. 外汇. ◆ ...*an important source of foreign exchange.* 重要的外汇来源. N-UNCOUNT

ˈForeign Office, Foreign Offices. ♦♦◇◇◇
The **Foreign Office** is the British government department which has responsibility for the government's dealings and relations with foreign governments. (英国的)外交部. N-COUNT the N

fore·knowl·edge /fɔːˈnɒlɪdʒ/.
If you have **foreknowledge** of an event or situation, you have some knowledge of it before it actually happens. 预知, 预见. N-UNCOUNT

fore·leg /ˈfɔːleg/ **forelegs.**
A four-legged animal's **forelegs** are its two front legs. (四足动物的)前腿. N-COUNT

fore·lock /ˈfɔːlɒk/ **forelocks.**
1 A **forelock** is a piece of hair that falls over your forehead. 额发, 前发. N-COUNT
2 If you say that a person **tugs their forelock** to another person, you are criticizing them for showing too much respect to the second person or being unnecessarily worried about their opinions. 对…表示出过分的尊敬; 毫无必要地担心他人的意见. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

fore·man /ˈfɔːmən/ **foremen.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **foreman** is a person, especially a man, in charge of a group of workers. (尤指男性)领班, 工头. N-COUNT
2 The **foreman** of a jury is the person who is chosen as their leader. (陪审团)团长. N-COUNT

fore·most /ˈfɔːməʊst/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **foremost** thing or person in a group is the most important or best. 最重要的; 最好的, 一流的. ◆ *He was one of the world's foremost scholars of ancient Indian culture.* 他是世界上研究古印度文化的一流学者之一. ADJ
2 You use **first and foremost** to emphasize the most important quality of something or someone. 最重要; 首要. ◆ *It is first and foremost a trade agreement.* 最主要的是, 这是一份贸易协定. PHR PRAGMATICS

fore·name /ˈfɔːneɪm/ **forenames.**
Your **forename** is your first name, as opposed to your surname. Your **forenames** are all of your names other than your surname. (与姓相对的)名, 名字; 除姓以外的全部名字. N-COUNT FORMAL

fo·ren·sic /fəˈrensɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Forensic** is used to describe the physical evidence and the procedures that pathologists, laboratory technicians, and other scientists work with when they help the police to solve crimes. (病理学家、实验室技术员和其他科学家在帮助警察破案时提供的物证)用于法庭的, 法医的. ◆ *They were* ADJ ADJ n

F

convicted on forensic evidence alone. 仅凭法医方面的证据就给他们定了罪. *Forensic experts searched the area for clues.* 法医专家们搜查这一地区以寻找线索.

2 **Forensic** means relating to the legal profession. 与司法相关的; 司法行业的. ◆ *...his forensic skills in cross-examining ministers.* 他在盘问部长们时所表现出来的司法方面的才能. *...a forensic psychiatrist.* 司法精神病学家. ADJ ADJ n

fore·play /ˈfɔːpleɪ/.

Foreplay is activity such as kissing and stroking when it takes place before sexual intercourse. 前戏(性交之前的爱抚行为, 如亲吻、抚摸等). N-UNCOUNT

fore·run·ner /ˈfɔːrʌnə/ **forerunners.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something or someone as the **forerunner** of something or someone similar, you mean they existed before them and either influenced their development or were a sign of what was going to happen. 先驱者, 开路人; 前身. ◆ *...a machine which, in some respects, was the forerunner of the modern helicopter.* 从某些方面而言是现代直升机的前身的一种机器. N-COUNT

fore·see /fɔːˈsiː/ **foresees, foreseeing, foresaw, foreseen.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **foresee** something, you expect and believe that it will happen. 预见; 预知; 预料. ◆ *He did not foresee any problems.* 他没有预见到任何问题. *He could never have foreseen that one day his books would sell in millions.* 他可能从来都没有预料到, 有一天他的书居然会销售出数百万册. VB V n V that

fore·see·able /fɔːˈsiːəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a future event is **foreseeable**, you know that it will happen or that it can happen, because it is a natural or obvious consequence of something else that you know. 可以预见的. ◆ *It seems to me that this crime was foreseeable and this death preventable.* 在我看来, 这件罪案是可以预见的, 而死亡也是可以避免的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **The foreseeable future** is the maximum length of time in the future that you feel able to make predictions about. 可预见的将来. ◆ *Growth looks like being above average for the foreseeable future.* 在可预见的将来, 增长速度看来要超过平均水平. *Australia faces no threats in the foreseeable future.* 在可预见的将来, 澳大利亚不会遇到什么威胁. PHR

fore·shad·ow /fɔːˈʃædəʊ/ **foreshadows, foreshadowing, foreshadowed.**

If something **foreshadows** a change or unpleasant event, it suggests that it will happen. 预示(某种变化或不愉快的事的发生). VB V n

fore·shore /ˈfɔːʃɔː/ **foreshores.**

The **foreshore** is the part of the seashore, or the part of the shore of a lake or wide river, which is between the highest and lowest points reached by the water. (高潮线和低潮线之间的)海滩; (高水位和低水位之间的)湖滩、河滩. N-COUNT

fore·short·en /fɔːˈʃɔːtən/ **foreshortens, foreshortening, foreshortened.**

If something **is foreshortened**, it is made shorter than it would normally be. 缩短. ◆ *She felt that her husband's unexpected promotion foreshortened his life.* 她认为丈夫意想不到的晋升缩短了他的寿命. *...designs based on exaggeratedly foreshortened perspectives.* 基于过度缩短的透视的图案. VB be V-ed V n V-ed FORMAL

fore·sight /ˈfɔːsaɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **foresight** is their ability to see what is likely to happen in the future and to take appropriate action; used showing approval. 先见之明; 远见; 深谋远虑. ◆ *They had the foresight to invest in new technology.* 他们很有远见地投资于新技术. *He was later criticised for his lack of foresight.* 后来他因缺乏远见而受到批评. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

fore·skin /ˈfɔːskɪn/ **foreskins.**

A man's **foreskin** is the skin that covers the end of his penis if he has not been circumcised. (阴茎)包皮. N-VAR

for·est /ˈfɒrɪst, AM ˈfɔːr-/ **forests.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **forest** is a large area where trees grow close together. 森林, 林区. ◆ *...25 million hectares of forest.* 占地2,500万公顷的森林. N-VAR

2 A **forest** of tall or narrow objects is a group of them standing or sticking upright. 一组(竖立或向上突起的高或尖的)物体; 林立的物体. ◆ *...a forest of microphones.* 一堆密麻麻竖立着的麦克风. N-COUNT with supp LITERARY

fore·stall /fɔːˈstɔːl/ **forestalls, forestalling, forestalled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **forestall** someone, you realize what they are likely to do and prevent them from doing it. 预阻; 防止; 阻止. ◆ *Large numbers of police were in the square to forestall any demonstrations.* 大批警察出现在广场上, 以防止任何可能的示威行动. VB V n

for·est·ed /ˈfɒrɪstɪd, AM ˈfɔːr-/.

A **forested** area is an area covered in trees growing closely together. (某区域)被生长密集的树木所覆盖的. ADJ-GRADED

for·est·er /ˈfɒrɪstə, AM ˈfɔːr-/ **foresters.**

A **forester** is a person whose job is to look after the trees in a forest and to plant new ones. 林务员; 守林人. N-COUNT

◢ **for·est·ry** ◆ *She decided to try forestry, and was accepted on a course.* 她决定试试林学, 结果被接受参加该项课程. N-UNCOUNT

fore·taste /ˈfɔːteɪst/ **foretastes.**

If you describe an event as a **foretaste** of a future situation, you mean that it suggests to you what that future situation will be like. 预示. ◆ *This is but a foretaste of what the emerging technologies will enable us to do.* 这只不过是给我们一种预示: 新兴的科技将能够帮助我们做什么. N-COUNT

fore·tell /fɔːˈtel/ **foretells, foretelling, foretold.**

If you **foretell** a future event, you predict that it will happen. 预言; 预示. ◆ *...prophets who have foretold the end of the world.* 预言世界末日到来的先知. VB V n

fore·thought /ˈfɔːθɔːt/.

If you act with **forethought**, before you act you think carefully about what will be needed, or about what the consequences will be. 预先考虑; 事先筹划. ◆ *With a little forethought many accidents could be avoided.* 假如事先考虑周到一些, 许多事故是可以避免的. N-UNCOUNT

fore·told /fɔːˈtəʊld/.

Foretold is the past tense and past participle of **foretell**. foretell 的过去式和过去分词.

for·ever /fərˈevə/; also spelt **for ever** for meanings 1, 2, and 3. 第1、2和3项释义又拼作 for ever. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you say that something will happen or continue **forever**, you mean that it will always happen or continue. 持续不断地; 永远地. ◆ *It was great fun but we knew it wouldn't go on for ever.* 这非常有趣, 不过我们知道不会一直这样下去. *I will forever be grateful for his considerable input.* 我将永远感激他可观的投入. ADV ADV with v

2 If something has gone or changed **forever**, it has gone or changed completely and permanently. 永远地(消失或改变); 永久地. ◆ *The old social order was gone forever.* 旧的社会秩序已经一去不复返了. ADV ADV after v

3 If you say that something takes **forever** or lasts **forever**, you are emphasizing that it takes or lasts a very long time, or that it seems to. (花费或持续)很长一段时间. ADV ADV after v PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 If you say that someone is **forever** doing a particular thing, you are emphasizing that they do it very often. (用作强调)总是, 老是(做某事). ◆ *He was forever attempting to arrange deals.* 他老是想插手各种事务. ADV ADV before v-cont PRAGMATICS

5 You use **forever** to emphasize that someone always has or shows the quality mentioned. (用作强调)总是, 老是(具有或显出某种特点). ◆ *The young child is forever watchful.* 这个小孩总是很警惕. ADV, ADV adj PRAGMATICS

fore·warn /fɔːˈwɔːn/ **forewarns, forewarning, forewarned.**

If you **forewarn** someone, you warn them that something is going to happen. 预先警告. ◆ *The Macmillan Guide had forewarned me of what to expect.* 《麦克米伦指南》已预先告诫我将会发生什么样的事. VB V n V n of/about n

fore·word /ˈfɔːwɜːd/ **forewords.**

The **foreword** to a book is the introduction. 前言, 序言. N-COUNT

for·feit /ˈfɔːfɪt/ **forfeits, forfeiting, forfeited.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **forfeit** something, you lose it or are forced to give it up because you have done something wrong. (因有过错而)丧失, 被迫放弃. ◆ *He was ordered to forfeit more than £1.5m in profits.* 他被责令放弃价值150多万镑的利润. VB V n

2 A **forfeit** is something that you have to give up because you have done something wrong. 没收物; 罚款. ❖ *That is the forfeit he must pay.* 那是他必须支付的罚金. N-COUNT

3 If you **forfeit** something, you give it up voluntarily, so that you can achieve something else. 主动放弃(某物以获得其他东西). ❖ *He has forfeited a lucrative fee but feels his well-being is more important.* 他主动放弃了优厚的酬金, 觉得健康安乐的生活更为重要. VB V n

for·fei·ture /ˈfɔːfɪtʃə/ **forfeitures.**

Forfeiture is the action of forfeiting something because the law says you must. (法律意义上的)丧失, 没收. N-VAR LEGAL

for·gave /fəˈgeɪv/.

Forgave is the past tense of **forgive**. forgive 的过去式.

forge /fɔːdʒ/ **forges, forging, forged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **forge** something such as an alliance or relationship means to create it with a lot of hard work, so that it is strong or lasting. 建立, 缔结(联盟或关系等). ❖ *They agreed to forge closer economic ties.* 他们同意建立起更紧密的经济联系. *The programme aims to forge links between higher education and small businesses.* 该计划旨在建立高等教育与小企业之间的联系. *The project will help inmates forge new careers.* 这项工程将帮助被收容者重新立业. V-RECIP V n with n pl-n V n V n between pl-n V n

2 If someone **forges** something such as a banknote, a document, or a painting, they copy it in order to deceive people. 伪造(钞票, 文件或绘画等); 假冒. ❖ *She alleged that Taylor had forged her signature.* 她声称泰勒假冒她的签名. VB V n
◢ **forg·er, forgers** ❖ *...the most prolific art forger in the country.* 该国最为多产的艺术赝品制造者. N-COUNT

3 If someone **forges** an object out of metal, they heat the metal and then hammer and bend it into the required shape. 铸造, 锻造. VB V n

4 A **forge** is a place where someone makes objects by shaping heated metal. 铁匠铺; 铸造厂. N-COUNT

›forge ahead.

If you **forge ahead** with something, you continue with it and make a lot of progress with it. (在某事上)取得进展, 勇往直前. ❖ *The two companies forged ahead, innovating and expanding.* 两家公司通过创新和扩张不断发展. PHR-V V P with n V P

for·gery /ˈfɔːdʒəri/ **forgeries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Forgery** is the crime of forging money, documents, or paintings. (钱、文件或绘画的)伪造; 伪造罪. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to a forged document, banknote, or painting as a **forgery**. (文件、钞票或绘画等)伪造品, 赝品. ❖ *The letter was a forgery.* 这封信是伪造的. N-COUNT

for·get /fəˈget/ **forgets, forgetting, forgot, forgotten.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **forget** something or **forget** how to do something, you cannot think of it or think how to do it, although you knew it or knew how to do it in the past. 忘记, 遗忘. ❖ *Sometimes I improvise and change the words because I forget them.* 有时候忘了词我就改变原话即兴编几句. *She forgot where she left the car.* 她忘了自己把车停在哪儿了. VB V n V wh

2 If you **forget** something or **forget** to do it, you fail to think about it or fail to remember to do it, for example because you are thinking about other things. 忘记(做某事). ❖ *She forgot to lock her door one day and two men got in.* 有一天她忘了锁门, 有两个人闯了进去. *Don't forget that all dogs need a supply of fresh water to drink.* 别忘了所有的狗都需要补充淡水. *She forgot about everything but the sun and the wind.* 除了风和太阳, 她什么都忘记了. VB V n V to-inf V that V about n

3 If you **forget** something that you had intended to bring with you, you do not bring it because you did not think about it at the right time. 忘记(带某物). ❖ *Once when we were going to Paris, I forgot my passport.* 有一次我们去巴黎时, 我忘了带护照. VB V n

4 If you **forget** something or someone, you deliberately put them out of your mind and do not think about them any more. (有意识地)忘掉. ❖ *I can't forget what happened.* 我无法忘掉发生的事. *I found it very easy to forget about Sumner.* 我觉得要忘掉萨姆纳是很容易的事. *She tried to forget that sometimes she heard them quarrelling.* 有时她听到他们吵架, 她试图忘掉这些. VB V n V about n V that

5 If you **forget** yourself, you behave in an unrestrained or unacceptable way which is not the way you usually behave. 忘乎所以, 忘形. VB V pron-refl

6 You say **'Forget it'** in reply to someone as a way of telling them not to worry or bother about something, or as an emphatic way of saying no to a suggestion. (告诉某人不用为某事担心或断然拒绝某个建议)'没关系'; '算了吧'. ❖ *'Sorry, Liz. I think I was a bit rude to you.'—'Forget it, but don't do it again!'* '对不起, 利兹. 我觉得我对你有点粗鲁.'—'没关系, 不过以后可别再那样了!' *'You want more?' roared Claire. 'Forget it, honey.'* '你还想要?' 克莱尔大声道, '算了吧, 宝贝.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

7 You say **not forgetting** a particular thing or person when you want to include them in something that you have already mentioned. 同时记着; 没有忘记. ❖ *Then I add a bit of oregano and maybe a sprinkle of garlic—not forgetting salt and pepper.* 然后我加了一点牛至, 可能还撒了少许蒜—当然没忘了放盐和胡椒. PHR PRAGMATICS

for·get·ful /fəˈgetfʊl/.

Someone who is **forgetful** often forgets things. 老忘事的, 健忘的. ◢ **for·get·ful·ness** ❖ *Her forgetfulness is due to advancing age.* 她健忘是因为年纪变老了的缘故. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

for'get-me-not, forget-me-nots.

A **forget-me-not** is a small plant with tiny blue flowers. 勿忘我(一种开蓝色小花的小型植物). N-COUNT

for·get·table /fəˈgetəbəl/.

If you describe something or someone as **forgettable**, you are criticizing them because they do not have any qualities that make them special or interesting. 无特别之处的; 平淡无奇的; 可忘掉的. ❖ *He has acted in three forgettable action films.* 他曾在三部平淡无奇的动作片中表演过. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

for·giv·able /fəˈgɪvəbəl/.

If you say that something bad is **forgivable**, you mean that you can understand and forgive it in the circumstances. 可以原谅的, 可饶恕的. ❖ *This was a blunder by Mr Baker, but it was a forgivable one.* 这是贝克先生的失误, 但这可以宽恕. ADJ-GRADED

for·give /fəˈgɪv/ **forgives, forgiving, forgave, forgiven.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **forgive** someone who has done something wrong, or **forgive** what they have done, you stop being angry with them and no longer want to punish them. 原谅, 饶恕. ❖ *She'd find a way to forgive him for the theft of the money.* 她会设法宽恕他偷钱的行为. *For those flashes of genius, you can forgive him anything.* 看在那些闪耀着天才的灵感的份上, 你可以原谅他的一切. ◢ **for·give·ness** ❖ *...a spirit of forgiveness and national reconciliation.* 一种宽恕和民族和解的精神. ◢ **for·giv·ing** ❖ *I don't think people are in a very forgiving mood.* 我觉得大家并不十分愿意予以谅解. VB V n V n for n/-ing V n n N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that someone could **be forgiven for** doing something, you mean that they would be wrong or mistaken to do it, but that many people would do the same thing in those circumstances. 可以因...而被原谅. ❖ *Looking at the figures, you could be forgiven for thinking the recession is already over.* 看着这些数字, 你那种以为经济衰退早已结束的想法是可以原谅的. V-PASSIVE be V-ed for -ing/n

3 **Forgive** is used in polite expressions and apologies like **'forgive me'** and **'forgive my ignorance'** when you are saying or doing something that might seem rude or silly. (表示礼貌或道歉)'请原谅我'; '原谅我的无知'. ❖ *Forgive me, I don't mean to insult you.* 请原谅, 我不是有意地要侮辱您. VB PRAGMATICS V n

4 If an organization such as a bank **forgives** a debt, they agree not to ask for that money to be repaid. (银行等)免除...的债务. VB V n

for·go /fɔːˈgəʊ/.

➡ 见 **forego.**

for·got /fəˈgɒt/.

Forgot is the past tense of **forget**. forget 的过去式.

for·got·ten /fəˈgɒtən/.

Forgotten is the past participle of **forget**. forget 的过去分词.

fork /fɔːk/ **forks, forking, forked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **fork** is an implement for eating food with. It consists of three or four long thin prongs on the end of a handle. 餐叉. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils.** N-COUNT

2 If you **fork** food **into** your mouth or **onto** a plate, you put it there using a fork. 用餐叉将(食物)放入(嘴里或盘子里). VB V n into/onto n

3 A garden **fork** is a large tool that you use to break up soil when you are gardening. It consists of three or four long prongs attached to a long handle. (做园艺时碎土用的)叉子; 耙. 见插图条 **tools.** N-COUNT

4 If you **fork** soil, manure, or hay somewhere, you move it from one place to another using a garden fork. 用耙把(土、肥料或干草等)移到(某地). VB V n prep/adv

5 ➸ 又见 **tuning fork.**

6 A **fork** in a road, path, or river is a point at which it divides into two parts and forms a 'Y' shape. (道路或河流等的)分岔处, 岔口; 岔道. ❖ *Just there is a fork in the road and you take the right-hand track.* 就在那边有一个岔路口, 你要走右边那条小径. N-COUNT

7 If a road, path, or river **forks**, it forms a fork. (道路或河流等)形成岔口, 分岔. ❖ *The path dipped down to a sort of cove, and then it forked in two directions.* 这条小路一直向下倾斜, 直到一处有点像个小海湾的地方, 然后分为两个方向. VB V V prep/adv ◢ **forked** ❖ *Jaegers are swift black birds with long forked tails.* 贼鸥是一种黑色的、有长长的叉状尾巴、行动敏捷的鸟. ADJ

▸**fork out.**

If you **fork out** for something, you spend a lot of money on it. 花很多钱. ❖ *You don't ask people to fork out every time they drive up the motorways.* 不要要求人们每次上高速公路行驶时都交很多钱. *Britons fork out more than a billion pounds a year on toys.* 英国人一年要花费十亿多英镑购买玩具. PHR-V V P for/on n INFORMAL V P V P n for/on n

'fork-lift truck, **fork-lift trucks.**

A **fork-lift truck** or a **fork-lift** is a small vehicle with two movable parts on the front that are used to lift heavy loads. (用作抬起重物的)叉车, 铲车. N-COUNT

for·lorn /fɔːˈlɔːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is **forlorn**, they are lonely and unhappy. 孤苦伶仃的; 愁苦的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **for·lorn·ly** ❖ *A Dutch newspaper photographed the president waiting forlornly in the rain.* 一家荷兰报纸拍下了院长孤苦伶仃地在雨中等候的情景. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If a place is **forlorn**, it is deserted or uncared for, or has little in it. 荒凉的; 空旷的; 无人照顾的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **forlornly** ❖ *It is stranded somewhat forlornly in the middle of the plain.* 它在平原中央抛锚了, 有些孤零零的. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 If you describe a hope or attempt as a **forlorn** hope or attempt, you think that it has no chance of success. (希望、尝试等)没有成功机会的. ❖ *Peasants have left the land in the forlorn hope of finding a better life in cities.* 农民们离开土地, 怀着想过得好一点的渺茫希望来到城市. ADJ-GRADED

form 1 noun and verb uses to do with shape or type 有关形状或类型的名词和动词用法

form /fɔːm/ **forms, forming, formed.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **form** of something is a type or kind of it. 种类, 类形, 类别. ❖ *He contracted a rare form of cancer.* 他得了一种罕见的癌症. *I am against hunting in any form.* 我反对任何形式的捕猎行为. N-COUNT with supp

2 When something can exist or happen in several possible ways, you can use **form** to refer to one particular way in which it exists or happens. 形式; 形态. ❖ *Valleys often take the form of deep canyons.* 山谷往往以幽深峡谷的面貌出现. *In its present form, the law could lead to new injustices.* 现行的法律形式可能导致新的不公正. N-COUNT with supp

3 The **form** of something is its shape. 形状; 样子. ❖ *...the form of the body.* 人体的形状. N-COUNT with supp

4 You can refer to something that you can see as a **form**, especially if you cannot see it clearly. 外形, 外貌(尤指无法看清时). ❖ *She thought she'd never been so glad to see his bulky form.* 见到他那魁梧的身躯, 她感到自己从来没有这样高兴过. N-COUNT

5 When a particular shape **forms** or **is formed**, people or things move or are arranged so that this shape is made. 形成, 组成. ❖ *They formed a circle and sang 'Auld Lang Syne'.* 他们围成圈唱起《友谊地久天长》这首歌. *The General gave orders for the cadets to form into lines.* 将军命令军校学员排成队列. V-ERG V V n V into n

6 If something is arranged or changed so that it has a particular shape or function, you can say that it **forms** something with that shape or function. 形成(某种形状); 具有(某种功能). ❖ *All the buildings have names and form a half circle.* 所有的建筑物都有名字并围成一个半圆. VB V n

7 If something consists of particular things or people, you can say that they **form** that thing. 构成. ❖ *Cereals form the staple diet of an enormous number of people around the world.* 谷类是世界各地很多人的主食. VB V n

8 When something **takes form**, it develops or begins to be visible. 成形. ❖ *As plans took form in her mind, she realized the need for an accomplice.* 随着计划在脑海中形成, 她意识到自己需要一个同伙. PHR

9 If someone **forms** an organization, group, or company, they start it. 组成, 成立(组织、团体或公司等). ❖ *They formed themselves into teams.* 他们自己组成了几个队. V-ERG V pron-refl into n ◢ **for·ma·tion** /fɔːˈmeɪʃən/ ❖ *Mr Mugabe will announce the formation of a new government.* 穆加贝先生将宣布组成新政府. N-UNCOUNT with supp

10 When something natural **forms**, it begins to exist and develop. (自然的东西)形成. ❖ *Huge ice sheets were formed.* 巨大的冰层已经形成. V-ERG V be V-ed

11 If you **form** something such as a relationship, habit, or idea, you begin to have it and develop it. 建立(关系); 养成(习惯); 形成(看法). ❖ *An idea formed in his mind.* 一个想法在他脑子里形成了. V-ERG V n V ◢ **formation** ❖ *...the formation of other important relationships.* 其他重要关系的形成. N-UNCOUNT with supp

12 If you say that something **forms** a person's character or personality, you mean that it causes them to develop in a particular way. 塑造; 养成. ❖ *Anger at injustice formed his character.* 打抱不平塑造了他的性格. VB V n ◢ **formation** ❖ *My profession had an important influence in the formation of my character.* 我的职业对我性格的形成具有重大影响. N-UNCOUNT with supp

form 2 noun uses to do with someone's condition 与人的状态有关的名词用法

form /fɔːm/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 In sport, **form** refers to the ability or success of a competitor over a period of time. (体育比赛中竞赛者在某一段时间的)竞技状态. ❖ *His form this season has been brilliant.* 这个赛季他的状态非常出色. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone is **off form**, you mean they are not performing as well as they usually do. (处于)不好的状态; (表现)不如往常. If you say that they are **on form**, you mean they are performing well. (处于)良好的状态; (表现)良好. PHR BRITISH

3 If someone or something behaves **true to form**, they do what is expected and is typical of them. 正如预想那样; 一如往常. ❖ *True to form, she kept her guests waiting for more than 90 minutes.* 不出所料, 她让客人等了90多分钟. PHR

4 If you say that it is **bad form** to behave in a particular way, you mean that it is rude and impolite. 粗鲁, 不礼貌. ❖ *It was thought bad form to discuss business on social occasions.* 在社交场合谈生意被认为是不礼貌的表现. PHR BRITISH

5 If you say that someone is **in good form**, you mean that they seem healthy and cheerful. 健康快乐的. PHR BRITISH

form 3 document 文件

form /fɔːm/ **forms.** ♦♦♦♦◇

A **form** is a paper with questions on it and spaces marked where you should write the answers. 表格. ❖ *You will be asked to fill in a form with details of your birth and occupation.* 您将被要求填写一张有关您出生及职业详细情况的表格. N-COUNT

for·mal /ˈfɔːməl/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Formal** speech or behaviour is correct and serious, and is used especially in official situations. (尤指在正式场合讲话、举止)正规的, 合乎礼仪的, 严肃庄重的. ❖ *He wrote a* ADJ-GRADED

F

very formal letter of apology to Douglas. 他给道格拉斯写了一封极为正式的道歉信. ◢ **for·mal·ly** ❖ *'Good afternoon, Mr Benjamin,' Schumacher said formally.* '下午好，本杰明先生，' 舒马赫规规矩矩地说. ◢ **for·mal·ity** ❖ *Lillith's formality and seriousness amused him.* 莉莉丝那一本正经和郑重其事的样子把他惹笑了. ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

2 A **formal** action, statement, or request is an official one. (行动、声明或要求等)官方的; 正式的. ❖ *No formal announcement had been made.* 官方的通告尚未公布. ◢ **formally** ❖ *They are now formally separated.* 他们现在正式分手了. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV with v

3 **Formal** occasions are ones at which people wear smart clothes and behave correctly in accordance with particular conventions. (活动)正式的, 正规的. ❖ *...a formal dinner.* 正式宴会. ADJ-GRADED

4 **Formal** clothes are very smart clothes that are suitable for formal occasions. (服装)正式的, 适合正规场合穿的. ◢ **for·mal·ly** ❖ *It was really too warm for her to dress so formally.* 天太热了, 她不能穿得这么正式. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ADV-GRADED ADV after v

5 Something that is done, written, or studied in a **formal** way has a very ordered, organized method or style. 有序的; 有组织的; 有条理的. ❖ *This does not encourage the child to analyse the environment in a formal way.* 这不能促使孩子有条理地分析环境. ADJ-GRADED

6 **Formal** education or training is given officially, usually in a school, college, or university. (通常指学校的教育或训练等)正规的. ❖ *Although his formal education stopped after primary school, he was an avid reader.* 虽然他接受的正规教育仅到小学为止, 但他非常喜欢读书. ADJ ADJ n

7 A **formal** garden or room is arranged in a very regular and controlled way. (花园、房间等)整齐的, 有条理的. ADJ

8 ➞ 又见 **formality**.

F

for·mal·de·hyde /fɔːˈmældihaɪd/.

Formaldehyde is a strong-smelling gas which is dissolved in water to make a liquid which is used for preserving specimens in biology. 甲醛(一种气味强烈的气体, 可溶于水中制成溶液用来保存标本). N-UNCOUNT

for·mal·ise /ˈfɔːməlaɪz/.

➞ 见 **formalize**.

for·mal·ism /ˈfɔːməlɪzəm/.

Formalism is a style, especially in art, in which great attention is paid to the outward form or appearance rather than to the inner reality or significance of things. 形式主义. ◢ **for·mal·ist** ❖ *...art based on formalist principles.* 基于形式主义原则的的艺术. N-UNCOUNT ADJ ADJ n

for·mal·ity /fɔːˈmælɪti/ formalities. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that an action or procedure is just a **formality**, you mean that it is done only because it is normally done, and that it will not have any real effect on the situation. (指行为或过程无实际意义的)形式. N-COUNT

2 **Formalities** are formal actions or procedures that are conventionally carried out as part of an activity or event. 例行手续. ❖ *They are whisked through the immigration and customs formalities in a matter of minutes.* 他们没几分钟就办好了移民和海关的例行手续. N-COUNT

3 ➞ 又见 **formal**.

for·mal·ize /ˈfɔːməlaɪz/ formalizes, formalizing, formalized; ♦◇◇◇◇

[英]又拼作 **formalise**.

If you **formalize** a plan, idea, arrangement, or system, you make it formal and official. 使(计划、想法、安排或体系等)正规化; 使…正式. ◢ **for·mali·za·tion** /ˌfɔːməlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ formalizations ❖ *The formalization of co-operation between the republics would produce progress.* 两个共和国之间合作的正式确立将有助于进步. VB V n N-VAR

for·mat /ˈfɔːmæt/ formats, formatting, formatted. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **format** of something is the way or order in which it is arranged and presented. (经编排后展现的)形式, 格式. ❖ *I had met with him to explain the format of the programme.* 我已经与他见了面, 向他讲解了程序的格式. N-COUNT

2 The **format** of a piece of computer software or a musical recording is the type of equipment on which it is designed to be used or played. For example, the formats in which a musical recording is normally available are vinyl, CD, and cassette. (电脑软件的)格式; (音乐录制的)形式. 如通常采用的音乐录制形式有乙烯基、光碟和磁带等. N-COUNT

3 To **format** a computer disk means to run a program so that the disk can be written on. 将(电脑磁盘)格式化. VB V n

for·ma·tion /fɔːˈmeɪʃən/ formations. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If people or things are in **formation**, they are arranged in a particular pattern as they move. 排列; 编队; 队形. ❖ *He was flying in formation with seven other jets.* 他正与另外七架喷气式飞机一起编队飞行. N-COUNT also a N

2 A rock or cloud **formation** is rock or cloud of a particular shape or structure. (岩石、云的)形状, 结构. N-COUNT n N

3 ➞ 又见 **form**.

forma·tive /ˈfɔːmətɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **formative** period of time or experience is one that has an important and lasting influence on a person's character and attitudes. (某段时间或经历)对…形成影响的. ❖ *She was born in Barbados but spent her formative years growing up in east London.* 她出生于巴巴多斯岛, 但她性格形成的那几年是在伦敦东部度过的. ADJ-GRADED

for·mer /ˈfɔːmə/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Former** is used to describe what someone or something used to be, but no longer is. 以前的, 从前的. ❖ *...former President Richard Nixon.* 前总统理查德·尼克松. *...the former home of Sir Christopher Wren.* 克里斯托弗·雷恩爵士的故居. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Former** is used to describe a situation or period of time which came before the present one. 从前的, 过去的. ❖ *He would want you to remember him as he was in former years.* 他希望你记住他从前的样子. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

3 When two people, things, or groups have just been mentioned, you can refer to the first of them as **the former**. 前者(先提到的人或事物). ❖ *If the family home and joint pension rights are of equal value, the wife may choose the former and the husband the latter.* 如果家庭和共同养老金具有同等价值的话, 妻子会选择前者而丈夫会选择后者. PRON

for·mer·ly /ˈfɔːməli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If something happened or was true **formerly**, it happened or was true in the past. 以前, 从前, 过去. ❖ *He had formerly been in the Navy.* 他过去曾在海军里服过役. *...East Germany's formerly state-controlled companies.* 东德以前的国有公司. ADV ADV with cl/group, ADV before v

For·mi·ca /fɔːˈmaɪkə/.

Formica is a hard plastic that is used for covering surfaces such as kitchen tables or worktops. **Formica** is a trademark. 福米加塑胶板(一种贴于厨房桌子和工作台表面的抗热硬塑胶). Formica 为商标名. N-UNCOUNT

for·mi·dable /ˈfɔːmɪdəbəl, fəˈmɪd-/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If you describe something or someone as **formidable**, you mean that you feel slightly frightened by them because they are very impressive or considerable. (因令人钦佩或数量巨大等)有些令人害怕的, 可敬畏的. ❖ *We have a formidable task ahead of us.* 我们面临着一项艰巨的任务. ◢ **for·mi·dably** ❖ *Sofia was attractive and formidably intelligent.* 索菲娅可爱迷人, 而且聪明绝顶. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV adj

form·less /ˈfɔːmləs/.

Something that is **formless** does not have a clear or definite structure or shape. 无清晰形状的; 无形状的; 无定形的. ADJ

for·mu·la /ˈfɔːmjʊlə/ formulae /ˈfɔːmjʊliː/ or formulas. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **formula** is a plan that is devised as a way of dealing with a particular problem. 计划; 方案. ❖ *...a formula to unify the divided peninsula.* 一项使分裂的半岛统一的方案. N-COUNT

2 A **formula for** a particular situation, especially a good one, is a course of action that is certain or likely to result in that situation. (必定或可能会导致某种好结果的)方法, 法则. ❖ *Clever exploitation of the latest technology would be a sure formula for success.* 巧妙地开发最新科技是取得成功的最佳方法. N-SING N for n

3 A **formula** is a group of letters, numbers, or other symbols which represents a scientific or mathematical rule. 公式; 方程式; 分子式. ❖ *...a mathematical formula describing the* N-COUNT

distances of the planets from the Sun. 描述太阳与各行星之间距离的数学公式.

4 In science, the **formula** for a substance is a list of the amounts of various substances which make up that substance, or an indication of the atoms that it is composed of. 配方; 处方. N-COUNT

5 **Formula** followed by a number is used to indicate a type of racing car or something relating to that type. (表示赛车类型或与该类型相关的事物)方程式. ◆ *...Formula 1 racing cars.* 一级方程式赛车. N-UNCOUNT N num

6 **Formula** is a powder which you mix with water to make artificial milk for babies. (婴儿的)配方奶粉. N-UNCOUNT

for·mu·laic /ˌfɔːmjʊˈleɪɪk/.

If you describe something as **formulaic**, you are criticizing it because it is not original, but follows a pattern similar to many other things that have been done in the past. 没有新意的; 公式化的; 刻板的. ◆ *His paintings are contrived and formulaic.* 他的绘画很做作, 显得很呆板. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

for·mu·late /ˈfɔːmjʊleɪt/ **formulates, formulating, formulated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **formulate** something such as a plan or proposal, you invent it, thinking about the details carefully. 构想, 制定(计划、提议等). ◢ **for·mu·la·tion** /ˌfɔːmjʊˈleɪʃən/ ◆ *...the process of policy formulation.* 政策制定的过程. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **formulate** a thought, opinion, or idea, you express it using particular words. (用特定的话语)确切地表达(思想、意见或看法等). ◢ **for·mu·la·tion, formulations** ◆ *His formulation is far from explicit.* 他的表述一点也不明晰. VB V n N-VAR

for·mu·la·tion /ˌfɔːmjʊˈleɪʃən/ **formulations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **formulation** of something such as a medicine or a beauty product is the way in which different ingredients are combined to make it. You can also refer to the finished product as a **formulation**. (药品、美容品的)配制, 配方. ◆ *...a formulation containing royal jelly, pollen and vitamin C.* 含有蜂王浆、花粉和维生素C的配方. N-VAR

2 ➡ 又见 **formulate**.

for·ni·ca·tion /ˌfɔːnɪˈkeɪʃən/.

Fornication is having sex with someone who you are not married to; used showing disapproval. (贬义)通奸. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

for·sake /fəˈseɪk/ **forsakes, forsaking, forsook** /fəˈsʊk/, **forsaken.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **forsake** someone, you leave them when you should have stayed, or stop helping them or looking after them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)遗弃, 抛弃. ◆ *...children who've been forsaken by individual teachers.* 被个别老师放弃不管的孩子. VB V n PRAGMATICS LITERARY

2 If you **forsake** something, you stop doing it, using it, or having it. 放弃, 弃之不用, 舍弃. ◆ *She forsook her notebook for new technology.* 她丢弃了那本记事簿而采用新技术. VB V n LITERARY V n for n

3 If you **forsake** a place, you leave it. 离开. ◆ *At 53 he has no plans to forsake the hills.* 53岁时, 他还没有打算离开山区. VB LITERARY V n

for·sak·en /fəˈseɪkən/.

A **forsaken** place is not lived in, used, or looked after. 无人居住的; 无人使用的; 无人照顾的; 废弃的. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

➡ 又见 **God-forsaken**.

for·swear /fɔːˈsweə/ **forswears, forswearing, forswore, forsworn.**

If you **forswear** something, you promise that you will stop doing it, having it, or using it. 保证不再做(某事); 承诺不再使用(某物); 发誓放弃. ◆ *The party was offered a share of government if it forswore violence.* 如果该党保证不再从事暴力活动, 它会被允许参与组建政府. VB FORMAL LITERARY V n

for·sythia /fɔːˈsaɪθiə, AM -ˈsɪθ-/ **forsythias.**

Forsythia is a bush that has spiky yellow flowers. 连翘(一种开黄花的带刺灌木). N-VAR

fort /fɔːt/ **forts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **fort** is a strong building or a place with a wall or fence around it where soldiers can stay and be safe from the enemy. 堡垒. N-COUNT

2 If you **hold the fort** for someone, you look after things for them while they are somewhere else or busy doing something else. (别人不在或忙于做其他事时)代为照顾, 代为处理. ◆ *His business partner is holding the fort while he is away.* 他不在时, 他的合作伙伴替他看管生意. PHR

forte /ˈfɔːteɪ/ **fortes.** Pronounced /fɔːt/ in American English. [美]发音为 /fɔːt/.

You can say that a particular activity is your **forte** if you are very good at it. 专长, 特长; 强项. ◆ *Originality was never his forte.* 原创性从来就不是他的长处. N-COUNT

forth /fɔːθ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

In addition to the uses shown below, **forth** is also used in the phrasal verbs 'put forth' and 'set forth'. 除下列用法之外, forth 也用于短语动词 put forth 和 set forth 中.

1 When someone goes **forth** from a place, they leave it. (离开)前往. ◆ *Go forth into the desert.* 出发前往沙漠. ADV ADV after v LITERARY

2 To bring something **forth** means to produce it or make it visible. 生出; 露出. ADV ADV after v LITERARY

3 ➡ **back and forth**: 见 **back**.

➡ to **hold forth**: 见 **hold**.

forth·com·ing /ˌfɔːθˈkʌmɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **forthcoming** event will happen soon. 即将发生的. ◆ *He will stand again in the forthcoming election.* 他将再次参加即将举行的选举. ADJ ADJ n

2 If something that you want, need, or expect is **forthcoming**, it is given to you or it happens. (想要、需要或期望的事物)可得到的; 会发生的. ◆ *They promised that the money would be forthcoming.* 他们保证会搞到那笔钱. ADJ v-link ADJ FORMAL

3 If you say that someone is **forthcoming**, you mean that they willingly give information when you ask them. (某人)乐于提供信息的. ADJ-GRADED

forth·right /ˈfɔːθraɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **forthright**, you admire them because they show clearly and strongly what they think and feel. 直率的, 坦率的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

forth·with /ˌfɔːθˈwɪθ/.

Forthwith means immediately. 立刻, 马上. ◆ *I could have you arrested forthwith!* 我可以立即逮捕你! ADV ADV with v FORMAL

for·ti·eth /ˈfɔːtiəθ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

The **fortieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number forty. 第四十. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

for·ti·fi·ca·tion /ˌfɔːtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **fortifications.**

Fortifications are buildings, walls, or ditches that are built to protect a place against attack. (建筑物、围墙或战壕等)防御工事. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **fortify**.

ˌfortified ˈwine, fortified wines.

Fortified wine is an alcoholic drink such as sherry or port that is made by mixing wine with a small amount of brandy or strong alcohol. 加度葡萄酒(一种在雪利酒或红酒等酒类中掺入少量白兰地或烈酒调制而成的酒). N-VAR

for·ti·fy /ˈfɔːtɪfaɪ/ **fortifies, fortifying, fortified.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **fortify** a place means to make it stronger and less easy to attack, often by building a wall or ditch round it. (通常在周围筑围墙或挖壕沟)加固, 防卫. ◆ *...British soldiers working to fortify an airbase.* 正在给一个空军基地建筑防御工事的英国士兵. ◢ **for·ti·fied** ◆ *He remains barricaded inside his heavily-fortified mansion.* 他仍把自己关在他那戒备森严的豪宅里. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

2 If food or drink **is fortified**, another substance is added to it to make it healthier or stronger. (食物、饮料等)(被)强化(使之更健康或味道更浓). ◆ *It has also been fortified with vitamin C.* 它还添加了维生素C以强化功效. *All sherry is made from wine fortified with brandy.* 所有的雪利酒都是由葡萄酒加入白兰地制成. ◢ **for·ti·fi·ca·tion** ◆ *In some countries, iron fortification of foods is carried out to reduce iron deficiency.* 一些国家在食品中添加铁, 以减少缺铁现象. VB usu passive be V-ed with n V-ed N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **are fortified** by something such as food, drink, or an idea, it makes you more cheerful, determined, or energetic. (提供食物、饮料或想法等)(使)更高兴; (使)更坚定; (使)更有干劲. ◆ *Would you care for some tea, or even a light meal, to fortify yourself before your adventure?* 开始冒险旅程之 VB be V-ed V pron-refl

F

前，你想来点茶或是来点简单饭菜给自己加点能量吗？

4 To **fortify** something means to make it more powerful and more likely to succeed. 强化. ❖ *His declared agenda is to raise standards in schools, fortify parent power and decentralise control.* 他宣称的工作议程包括提高学校水准、加强家长权力，以及下放管理职权. VB FORMAL V n

for·ti·tude /ˈfɔːtɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/.

If you say that someone has shown **fortitude**, you admire them for being brave, calm, and uncomplaining when they have experienced something unpleasant or painful. 坚韧不拔、刚毅. ❖ *He suffered a long series of illnesses with tremendous dignity and fortitude.* 他以无比的尊严和毅力忍受一连串的病痛折磨. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

fort·night /ˈfɔːtnaɪt/ **fortnights.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **fortnight** is a period of two weeks. 两星期. ❖ *I hope to be back in a fortnight.* 我希望两星期后回来. N-COUNT BRITISH

fort·night·ly /ˈfɔːtnaɪtli/.

A **fortnightly** event or publication happens or appears once a fortnight. The American word is **biweekly**. (活动)每两星期举办一次的；(出版物)每两星期出版一次的，半月刊的. [美]作 biweekly. ❖ *They are now holding their fortnightly meetings at The New Invention Victory Club.* 他们此刻正在"新发明胜利俱乐部"举行两周一次的会议. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *They recently put my rent up and I pay it fortnightly.* 最近他们提高了我的房租，我每两星期付一次租金. ADV ADV after v

for·tress /ˈfɔːtrɪs/ **fortresses.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **fortress** is a castle or other large strong building, or a well-protected place, which is intended to be difficult for enemies to enter. 城堡；堡垒；要塞. N-COUNT

F

for·tui·tous /fɔːˈtjuːɪtəs, AM -ˈtuː-/.

You say something is **fortuitous** when, by chance, it makes something very successful or pleasant. 偶然的；侥幸的. ❖ *Their success is the result of a fortuitous combination of circumstances.* 他们的成功是各种因素偶然促成的. ADJ-GRADED

for·tu·nate /ˈfɔːtʃunɪt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If someone or something is **fortunate**, they are lucky. 幸运的. ❖ *He was extremely fortunate to survive.* 他真是非常幸运，竟然活了下来. *Central London is fortunate in having so many large parks and open spaces.* 伦敦市中心有这么多大型公园和空地，真是很幸运. *It was fortunate that the water was shallow.* 幸好水不深. ADJ-GRADED

for·tu·nate·ly /ˈfɔːtʃunɪtli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Fortunately is used when describing a situation that is lucky for someone. 幸运地、走运地. ❖ *Fortunately, the weather that winter was reasonably mild.* 幸好那年冬天的天气比较温暖. *Fortunately for me, my friend saw that something was seriously wrong.* 我真是走运，我朋友发现有个地方出了严重问题. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl

for·tune /ˈfɔːtʃuːn/ **fortunes.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You can emphasize how large a sum of money is by referring to it as a **fortune** or a **small fortune**. 大笔的钱、巨款. ❖ *He made a small fortune in the London property boom.* 在伦敦的房地产热衷，他赚了不少的钱. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 Someone who has a **fortune** has a very large amount of money. 巨大的财富. ❖ *He made his fortune in car sales.* 他靠卖汽车发了财. N-COUNT

3 **Fortune** or good **fortune** is good luck. Ill **fortune** is bad luck. 好运；坏运气. ❖ *Government ministers are starting to wonder how long their good fortune can last.* 政府部长们开始担心他们的好运还能维持多久. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you talk about someone's or something's **fortunes**, you are talking about the extent to which they are doing well or being successful. (成功的)运气，机会，可能性；命运. ❖ *The electoral fortunes of the Liberal Democratic party may decline.* 自由民主党在选举中获胜的可能性会下降. *She kept up with the fortunes of the Reeves family.* 她与里夫斯一家的命运共沉浮. N-PLURAL with poss

5 If you talk about the way someone is treated by **fortune**, you are referring to the good or bad luck that they have. (好或坏的)运气，时运. ❖ *He is certainly being smiled on by fortune.* 毫无疑问，他正是春风得意好运时. N-UNCOUNT

6 When someone **tells** your **fortune**, they tell you what will happen to you in the future, which they say is shown, for example, by the lines on your hand. 给...算命(如根据手掌上的纹路等). PHR

ˈfortune-teller, fortune-tellers.

A **fortune-teller** is a person who tells you what will happen to you in the future, after looking at something such as the lines on your hand. 算命者；看相者. N-COUNT

for·ty /ˈfɔːti/ **forties.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Forty** is the number 40. 四十. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 When you talk about the **forties**, you are referring to numbers between 40 and 49. For example, if you are **in your forties**, you are aged between 40 and 49. If the temperature is **in the forties**, the temperature is between 40 and 49 degrees. 从40至49之间的数字(如某人的年龄在40到49岁之间或温度在40到49度之间). N-PLURAL

3 **The forties** is the decade between 1940 and 1949. 40年代(如指1940至1949年间). N-PLURAL the N

fo·rum /ˈfɔːrəm/ **forums.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **forum** is a place, situation, or group in which people exchange ideas and discuss issues that are important to them. 论坛(人们交换意见和讨论重要问题的场所、环境或团体). ❖ *Members of the council agreed that it still had an important role as a forum for discussion.* 委员会成员一致认为，作为提供讨论的论坛，它仍具有重要作用. N-COUNT with supp

for·ward /ˈfɔːwəd/ **forwards, forwarding, forwarded.** ♦♦♦♦◇

In addition to the uses shown below, **forward** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'bring forward' and 'look forward to'. 除下列用法之外，forward 亦用于如 bring forward 和 look forward to 等短语动词中. In British English, **forwards** is often used as an adverb instead of **forward** in senses 1 and 6. 在英国英语里 forwards 常代替第1和第6项释义中的 forward 用作副词.

1 If you move or look **forward** or **forwards**, you move or look in a direction that is in front of you. 向前，朝前. ❖ *He came forward.* 他走上前来. *She fell forwards on to her face.* 她脸朝下向前摔倒了. *He continued to walk, didn't look at the car, kept his face forward.* 他没有看那辆轿车，脸朝前继续走. ADV ADV after v

2 **Forward** means in a position near the front of something such as a building or vehicle. (建筑物或车辆等的位置)靠前部. ❖ *The best seats are in the aisle and as far forward as possible.* 最好的座位是在过道旁，而且越靠前越好. ADV-GRADED be ADV, ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Reinforcements were needed to allow more troops to move to forward positions.* 需要增派援军，让更多的部队开往前方阵地. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

3 If one thing is **forward of** another, especially on a ship or aircraft, the first thing is in front of the second thing or further ahead. (尤指在船上或飞行器上)在...的前面；在前面远处. PHR-PREP

4 ➞ **backwards and forwards**: 见 **backwards**.

5 If something or someone is put **forward**, or comes **forward**, they are suggested or offered as suitable for a particular purpose. (被)提出来；站出来；出台. ❖ *Next month the Commission is to bring forward its first proposals.* 下个月该委员会将提出第一批提案. *No witnesses have come forward.* 还没有证人站出来. ADV ADV after v

6 **Forward** and **forwards** are used in expressions such as **move forward**, **look forward**, and **the way forward** to indicate that someone is making progress or thinking about how to make progress. 用于如 move forward, look forward 和 the way forward 等表达式中表示某人正在取得进步或正在考虑如何取得进展. ❖ *They just couldn't see any way forward.* 他们就是不能取得任何进展. *Space scientists and astronomers have taken another step forwards.* 太空科学家和天文学家又向前迈出了一步. ADV

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The university system requires more forward planning.* 大学体系需要作进一步的规划. ADJ: ADJ n

7 If you put a clock or watch **forward**, you change the ADV

time shown on it so that it shows a later time, for example when the time changes to summer time. 将(钟表的指针)向前拨(如把时间改为夏令时). ADV after v

8 If a letter or message **is forwarded** to someone, it is sent to the place where they are, after having been sent to a different place earlier. (信件、消息)转送，转交，转发. ❖ *A hospital appointment letter for Jane was forwarded from the clinic.* 医院给简的一封预约信由门诊部转了过来. VB; be V-ed to/from n

9 If you describe someone as **forward**, you mean they speak very confidently and frankly, sometimes offending people or not showing them enough respect. (说话)直率的; 冒昧的; 冒失的. ◢ **for·ward·ness** ❖ *He shocked me with his forwardness.* 他的直率吓了我一跳. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

10 In football or hockey, a **forward** is a player whose usual position is in the opponents' half of the field, and whose usual job is to attack or score goals. (足球、曲棍球等比赛中的)前锋. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **centre-forward**.

ˌforwarding adˈdress, forwarding addresses.

A **forwarding address** is a new or temporary address that you give someone when you leave your home, so they can send your mail to you. (让别人转寄邮件的)转寄地址，临时地址. N-COUNT

ˈforward-looking.

If you describe a person or organization as **forward-looking**, you approve of the fact that they think about the future or have modern ideas. (人或团体)向前看的，面向未来的，具有现代意识的，前瞻性的. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

for·wards /ˈfɔːwədz/.

➠ 见 **forward**.

fos·sil /ˈfɒsəl/ fossils. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **fossil** is the hardened remains of a prehistoric animal or plant that are found inside a rock. (史前动植物的)化石. N-COUNT

ˌfossil ˈfuel, fossil fuels; 又拼作 fossil-fuel. ◆◇◇◇◇

Fossil fuel is fuel such as coal or oil that is formed from the decayed remains of plants or animals. (由腐朽的动植物形成的煤或石油等)矿物燃料，化石燃料. N-VAR

fos·sil·ize /ˈfɒsɪlaɪz/ fossilizes, fossilizing, fossilized; [英]又拼作 fossilise.

1 If the remains of an animal or plant **fossilize**, they become hard and form a fossil. (动植物的遗体)成为化石. ❖ *...fossilized dinosaur bones.* 成为化石的恐龙遗骨. V-ERG V; V-ed

2 If you say that ideas, attitudes, or ways of behaving **have fossilized**, you are criticizing the fact that they are fixed and unlikely to change. (意见、态度或做法等)固定不变，僵化. ❖ *Efforts have been made to breathe some new life into these fossilized organisations.* 人们已经开始努力给这些僵化不变的组织机构注入新的活力. V-ERG V; PRAGMATICS; V-ed

fos·ter /ˈfɒstə, AM ˈfɔːst-/ fosters, fostering, fostered. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Foster** parents are people who officially take a child into their family for a period of time, without becoming the child's legal parents. The child is referred to as their **foster** child. 收养的; 收养孩子的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you **foster** a child, you take him or her into your family as your foster child. 代养，收养(儿童). VB V n

3 To **foster** something such as an activity or idea means to help it to develop. 鼓励; 促进. ❖ *Developed countries had a responsibility to foster global economic growth.* 发达国家有责任促进全球经济的增长. VB; V n

fought /fɔːt/.

Fought is the past tense and past participle of **fight**. fight 的过去式和过去分词.

foul /faʊl/ fouler, foulest; fouls, fouling, fouled. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **foul**, you mean it is dirty and smells or tastes unpleasant. 肮脏的，污秽的; 气味难闻的; 味道不好的. ❖ *...foul polluted water.* 气味难闻的污水. ADJ-GRADED

2 If a place **is fouled** by someone or something, they make it dirty. (被)弄脏，(被)污染. ❖ *Two oil-related accidents near Los Angeles have fouled the ocean.* 发生在洛杉矶附近的两起石油泄漏事件污染了那里的海域. VB be V-ed; V n

3 If an animal **fouls** a place, it drops faeces there. 把...弄脏. VB V n

4 **Foul** language is offensive and contains swear words or rude words. 充满脏话(或粗话)的; 辱骂性的. ADJ-GRADED

5 If someone in a **foul** temper or mood, they are very angry. (脾气)非常坏的; (情绪)非常糟的. ADJ-GRADED

6 **Foul** weather is unpleasant, windy, and stormy. (天气)恶劣的; 风雨交加的. ADJ-GRADED

7 In sports such as football, a **foul** is an action that is not allowed by the rules. (足球等体育运动中的)犯规. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Players were warned twice for foul play.* 运动员因犯规受到两次警告. ADJ ADJ n

8 In sports such as football, if one player **fouls** another, the first player touches or obstructs the second in a way which is not allowed by the rules. (足球等体育运动中)对...犯规. VB V n

9 If you **cry foul**, you claim that someone, especially an opponent or rival, has acted illegally or unfairly. 声称(某人，尤指反对者或对手)有不法或不公平的行为; 说(某人)做手脚. ❖ *Deprived of the crushing victory it was confidently expecting, the party cried foul.* 该党一直以为自己稳操胜券，结果却没能取得预期的胜利，他们便扬言对方做了手脚. PHR

10 If you **fall foul of** someone, you do something which gets you into trouble with them. 与...发生麻烦; 与...产生纠葛; 冒犯. ❖ *He had fallen foul of the FBI.* 他与联邦调查局发生了麻烦. PHR; BRITISH

▸foul up.

If you **foul up** something such as a plan, you spoil it by doing something wrong or stupid. (因做错或愚蠢)把(计划等)搞糟，弄糟. ❖ *There are serious risks that laboratories may foul up these tests.* 实验室极有可能会把这些实验给搞砸. PHR-V; V P noun

ˌfoul-ˈmouthed.

If you describe someone as **foul-mouthed**, you disapprove of them because they use a lot of offensive language such as swear words. 口出恶言的; 满嘴脏话的. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

ˌfoul ˈplay.

Foul play is criminal violence or activity that results in a person's death. (致人死亡的)暴行; 谋杀. ❖ *The report says it suspects foul play was involved in the deaths.* 该报告说它怀疑这几宗死亡事件与谋杀有关. N-UNCOUNT

found /faʊnd/ founds, founding, founded. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Found** is the past tense and past participle of **find**. find的过去式和过去分词.

2 When an organization, company, or city **is founded** by someone, they start it or create it. (组织、公司或城市)(被)建立，(被)创立. ❖ *He founded the Centre for Journalism Studies at University College Cardiff.* 他在加的夫大学学院建立了新闻研究中心. ◢ **foun·da·tion** ❖ *...the 150th anniversary of the foundation of Kew Gardens.* 英国皇家植物园建立150周年纪念. ◢ **found·er, founders** ❖ *He was one of the founders of the university's medical faculty.* 他是这所大学医学系的创始人之一. ◢ **found·ing** ❖ *I have been a member of The Sunday Times Wine Club since its founding in 1973.* 自1973年《星期日泰晤士报》葡萄酒俱乐部成立以来，我一直是它的一名会员. VB be V-ed; V n; N-SING with poss; N-COUNT; N-SING

3 ➠ 又见 **founded**.

foun·da·tion /faʊnˈdeɪʃən/ foundations. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **foundation** of something such as a belief or way of life is the things on which it is based. (信仰、生活方式等的)基础，基本原则. ❖ *The issue strikes at the very foundation of our community.* 这一问题恰恰打击了我们社会的基础. *This laid the foundations for later modern economic growth.* 这为后来的现代经济发展奠定了基础. If an event **shakes the foundations** of a society or a system of beliefs, it causes great uncertainty and makes people question their most deeply held beliefs. 动摇...的基础. N-COUNT; PHR

2 The **foundations** of a building or other structure are the layer of bricks or concrete below the ground that it is built on. (建筑物的)地基. N-PLURAL

3 A **foundation** is an organization which provides money for a special purpose such as research or charity. 基金会. ❖ *...the National Foundation for Educational Research.* 国 N-COUNT

F

家教育研究基金会.

4 If a story has no **foundation**, there are no facts to prove that it is true. (报道等的)根据, 依据. ◆ *The allegations were without foundation.* 这些说法没有事实根据. N-UNCOUNT with brd-neg

5 **Foundation** is a skin-coloured cream that is put on the face before other make-up. (化妆用的)粉底霜. N-VAR

6 ➡ 又见 **found**.

foun'dation course, foundation courses.

In Britain, a **foundation course** is a course that you do at some colleges and universities in order to prepare yourself for a longer or more advanced course. (英国的)基础课程. N-COUNT

foun'dation stone, foundation stones.

1 A **foundation stone** is a block of stone built into a public building close to the ground. It is usually unveiled at a ceremony when the building is complete, and has words cut into it which record the occasion. 基石(公共建筑物上面刻有有关建造工程的文字, 通常在建筑物竣工典礼上揭幕). N-COUNT

2 The **foundation stone** for something is the basic, fundamental part which its existence or success depends on. (事物存在或成功的)基础, 奠基石. ◆ *...these foundation stones of the future: education, training, research, development.* 这些未来发展的基石: 教育、培训、研究和开发. N-COUNT

found·ed /ˈfaundɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **founded on** a particular thing, it is based on it. 以...为根据的. ◆ *The criticisms are founded on facts as well as on convictions.* 这些批评以事实和判罪为依据. ADJ v-link ADJ on n

➡ 又见 **well-founded**.

found·er /ˈfaundə/ founders, foundering, foundered. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something such as a plan or project **founders**, it fails because of a particular problem. (计划、工程等)失败, 垮掉. VB V

2 If a ship **founders**, it fills with water and sinks. (船)沉没. VB V

3 ➡ 又见 **found** **1**.

,founder 'member, founder members. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **founder member** of a club or organization is one of its first members, often one who was involved in setting it up. (俱乐部或组织等的)最早的成员, 创始人(之一), 发起人(之一). N-COUNT

,founding 'father, founding fathers. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **founding father** of an organization or idea is the person who set it up or first developed it. (机构或思想的)创建者, 创始人, 元勋. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 The **Founding Fathers** of the United States were the members of the American Constitutional Convention of 1787. (指1787年起草美国宪法的)制宪元勋, 开国元勋. N-PROPER-PLURAL

found·ry /ˈfaundri/ foundries.

A **foundry** is a place where metal is melted and formed into particular objects. 铸造厂; 铸造工场. N-COUNT

fount /faunt/ founts.

If you describe a person or thing as the **fount of** something, you are saying that they are an important source or supply of it. 源泉, 来源. ◆ *To the young boy his father was the fount of all knowledge.* 对这个小男孩来说, 父亲是一切知识的源泉. N-COUNT LITERARY

foun·tain /ˈfauntɪn/ fountains. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **fountain** is an ornamental feature in a pool or lake which consists of a jet of water that is forced up into the air by a pump. (用于装饰的)人工喷泉、喷水池. N-COUNT

2 A **fountain** of a liquid is an amount of it which is sent up into the air and falls back. (液体的)喷射. ◆ *The volcano spewed a fountain of molten rock 650 feet in the air.* 火山向空中喷射出高达650英尺的岩浆. N-COUNT LITERARY

3 If you describe a person or thing as a **fountain of** something, you mean they are an important source of it and supply a lot of it. 源泉, 源头. ◆ *You are a fountain of ideas.* 你是一个主意很多的人. N-COUNT N of n LITERARY

'fountain pen, fountain pens.

A **fountain pen** is a pen with a nib that is supplied with ink from a container inside the pen. 自来水笔, 钢笔. N-COUNT

four /fɔː/ fours. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Four** is the number 4. 四. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 If you are **on all fours**, your knees, feet, and hands are on the ground. (双脚、双膝和双手同时着地)匍匐着, 趴着. ◆ *She crawled on all fours over to the window.* 她匍匐着爬到窗边. PHR

,four-letter 'word, four-letter words.

A **four-letter word** is a short word that people consider to be rude or offensive, usually because it refers to sex or other bodily functions. 粗鄙字, 脏字. N-COUNT

,four-poster 'bed, four-poster beds.

A **four-poster bed** or a **four-poster** is a large old-fashioned bed with posts at each corner and curtains that can be drawn around it. (旧式的)四柱大床(四角各有一根帷柱, 可张挂幔帐). N-COUNT

four·some /ˈfɔːsəm/ foursomes. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **foursome** is a group of four people or things. 四人小组. ◆ *The London-based foursome are set to release their fourth single this month.* 来自伦敦的四人演唱组合准备于本月发行第四张单唱片. N-COLL-COUNT

,four-'square; 又拼作 foursquare.

1 If someone **stands four-square behind** someone or **stands four-square with** them, they are firm in their support for them. 坚决支援. PHR

2 A **four-square** building or structure is square in shape and looks solid and well-built. (建筑物或结构)方形的; 四平八稳的. ADJ

four·teen /,fɔːˈtiːn/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Fourteen is the number 14. 十四. 见附录 **Numbers**. ◆ *I'm fourteen years old.* 我14岁. NUMBER

four·teenth /,fɔːˈtiːnθ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

The **fourteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number fourteen. 第十四. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

fourth /fɔːθ/ fourths. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **fourth** item in a series is the one that you count as number four. 第四. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

2 A **fourth** is one of four equal parts of something. The British word is **quarter**. 四分之一. [英]作 quarter. FRACTION AMERICAN

,fourth di'mension.

In physics, **the fourth dimension** is time. The other three dimensions are length, breadth, and height. (物理学上的)第四维(即时间, 其他三维是长度、宽度和高度). N-SING the N

fourth·ly /ˈfɔːθli/.

You say **fourthly** when you want to make a fourth point or give a fourth reason for something. 第四点, 第四条. ◆ *Fourthly, the natural enthusiasm of the student teachers should be maintained.* 第四, 实习教师本来就有的热情应该保持. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

,Fourth of Ju'ly.

In the United States, the **Fourth of July** is a public holiday when people celebrate the Declaration of Independence in 1776. 7月4日(美国独立纪念日). N-SING

fowl /faul/ fowls; fowl can also be used as the plural form. fowl 又作复数形式. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **fowl** is a bird, especially a duck, goose, or chicken. 家禽(尤指鸭、鹅或鸡等). N-COUNT

fox /fɒks/ foxes, foxing, foxed. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **fox** is a wild animal which looks like a dog and has reddish-brown fur, a pointed face and ears, and a thick tail. 狐, 狐狸. N-COUNT

2 If you **are foxed** by something, you cannot understand it or solve it. (被)迷惑; (被)难住. ◆ *...a question which foxed one of these formidable experts.* 难住了这些令人钦佩的专家之一的一个问题. VB be V-ed BRITISH V n

3 If you describe someone as a **fox**, you mean they are clever, cunning, and deceitful. 狡猾的人, 诡计多端的人; 老狐狸, 老滑头. N-SING

fox·glove /ˈfɒksglʌv/ foxgloves.

A **foxglove** is a tall plant that has pink or white flowers shaped like bells growing up the stem. 洋地黄, 毛地黄(一种茎上长有粉色或白色钟形花朵的高大植物). N-VAR

fox·hole /ˈfɒkshəul/ foxholes.

A **foxhole** is a small pit which soldiers dig as a shelter from the enemy and from which they can shoot. 散兵坑. N-COUNT

fox·hound /ˈfɒkshaʊnd/ **foxhounds.**
A **foxhound** is a type of dog that is trained to hunt foxes. 猎狐狗. N-COUNT

'fox-hunting; 又拼作 **foxhunting.**
Fox-hunting is a leisure activity in which people riding horses, usually accompanied by dogs, chase a fox across the countryside. 猎狐(骑马追捕狐狸的运动,通常有猎狐狗跟随). N-UNCOUNT

foxy /ˈfɒksi/ **foxier, foxiest.**
1 If you describe someone as **foxy**, you mean they are deceitful in a clever, secretive way. 狡诈的,狡猾的;骗人的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a man calls a woman **foxy**, he finds her sexy and attractive. (女子)狐媚的,性感的,迷人的. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN, INFORMAL

foy·er /ˈfɔɪə, ˈfwaɪeɪ/ **foyers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **foyer** is the large area where people meet or wait just inside the main doors of a theatre, cinema, or hotel. (剧院、电影院或宾馆等的)门厅,休息厅. ❖ *I went and waited in the foyer.* 我去了,并在休息厅里等候. N-COUNT

Fr ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Fr** is a written abbreviation for **French** or **franc**. French 或 franc 的缩写形式.
2 **Fr** is a written abbreviation for **Father** before the name of a Catholic priest. Father 的缩写形式(用在天主教神父的名字前).

fra·cas /ˈfrækɑː, AM ˈfreɪkəs/.
A **fracas** is a rough, noisy quarrel or fight. 大声争吵;打斗;骚乱. N-SING

frac·tal /ˈfræktəl/ **fractals.**
In geometry, a **fractal** is an irregular shape made up of a large number of smaller shapes which are all identical to each other. 不规则碎片形(几何学中)由许多同样的小块图形组成的不规则形状). N-COUNT

frac·tion /ˈfrækʃən/ **fractions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **fraction** is a tiny amount or proportion of something. 少量;少部分;一点儿. ❖ *Here's how to eat like the stars, at a fraction of the cost.* 这里告诉你怎样花少量的钱而能够像明星一样吃得好. *I opened my eyes just a fraction.* 我只把眼睛睁开一点点. N-COUNT ◢ **frac·tion·al** /ˈfrækʃənəl/ ❖ *...a fractional hesitation.* 稍稍的迟疑. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **frac·tion·al·ly** ❖ *Murphy, Sinclair's young team-mate, was fractionally behind him.* 辛克莱的年轻队友墨菲紧随其后. ADV
2 A **fraction** is a number that can be expressed as a ratio of two whole numbers. For example, 1/2 and 1/3 are fractions. 分数;小数(如1/2和1/3). N-COUNT

frac·tious /ˈfrækʃəs/.
If you describe someone as **fractious**, you disapprove of them because they get angry or start quarrelling very easily. 易怒的;爱吵闹的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

frac·ture /ˈfræktʃə/ **fractures, fracturing, fractured.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something such as a bone **is fractured** or **fractures**, it becomes cracked or broken. (骨头等)折断,断裂. ❖ *You've fractured a rib.* 你折断了一根肋骨. *One strut had fractured.* 有一根支柱断了. *He suffered a fractured skull.* 他忍受着头骨破裂的痛苦. V-ERG V n V V-ed
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *At least one-third of all women over ninety have sustained a hip fracture.* 90岁以上的妇女中至少有三分之一的人髋部骨折过. N-COUNT
2 If something such as an organization or society **is fractured** or **fractures**, it splits so that it is in several parts or ceases to exist. (组织、社会等)(被)分裂;(被)毁灭. ❖ *His policy risks fracturing the coalition.* 他的政策有导致联盟分裂的危险. *...a society that could fracture along class lines.* 可能依阶级界线分化的社会. *...in a world of fractured cultures and global interdependence.* 在一个文化分化、却又全球相互依赖的世界里. V-ERG FORMAL V n V V-ed

frag·ile /ˈfrædʒaɪl, AM -dʒəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you describe a situation as **fragile**, you mean that it is weak or uncertain, and unlikely to be able to resist strong pressure or attack. 脆弱的;不能承受压力的;易受伤害的. ❖ *...the fragile economies of several southern African nations.* 几个南部非洲国家脆弱的经济. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM ◢ **fra·gil·ity** /frəˈdʒɪlɪti/ ❖ *...the extreme fragility of the Right-wing coalition.* 右翼联盟之不堪一击. N-UNCOUNT
2 Something that is **fragile** is easily broken or damaged. 易碎的;易受损的. ❖ *He leaned back in his fragile chair.* 他坐在那把快要散架的椅子上向后靠着. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **fragility** ❖ *...the fragility of their bones.* 他们骨骼的易脆性. N-UNCOUNT
3 Something that is **fragile** is very delicate or fine in appearance. 娇弱的;娇嫩的. ❖ *...her fragile beauty.* 她那弱不禁风的美丽. ADJ-GRADED

frag·ment, fragments, fragmenting, fragmented. The noun is pronounced /ˈfrægmənt/. The verb is pronounced /frægˈment/. 名词发音为/ˈfrægmənt/. 动词发音为/frægˈment/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **fragment** of something is a small piece or part of it. 碎片. ❖ *...glass fragments.* 玻璃碎片. *She read everything, digesting every fragment of news.* 她什么都阅读,领会新闻的每一点细节. N-COUNT
2 If something **fragments**, it breaks or separates into small pieces or parts. 碎裂;粉碎. ❖ *Fierce rivalries have traditionally fragmented the region.* 长期以来激烈的争斗把这一地区搞得四分五裂. *Buddhism was in danger of fragmenting into small sects.* 佛教面临着分裂成多个小宗派的危险. V-ERG V V n V into n ◢ **frag·men·ta·tion** /ˌfrægmenˈteɪʃən/ ❖ *...the extraordinary fragmentation of styles on the music scene.* 音乐上风格的极度的分化. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **frag·ment·ed** ❖ *Europe had become infinitely more unstable and fragmented.* 欧洲变得更加不稳定,更加支离破碎. ADJ-GRADED

frag·men·tary /ˈfrægməntəri, AM -teri/.
Something that is **fragmentary** is made up of small or unconnected pieces. 残缺不全的;支离破碎的. ❖ *...fragmentary evidence.* 支离破碎的证据. ADJ-GRADED

fra·grance /ˈfreɪgrəns/ **fragrances.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **fragrance** is a pleasant or sweet smell. 芳香;香味;香气. ❖ *...a shrubby plant with a strong characteristic fragrance.* 一种具有独特的浓郁香味的灌木植物. N-VAR
2 In advertising, a perfume is sometimes referred to as a **fragrance**. (有时广告中用来指)香水. N-VAR

fra·grant /ˈfreɪgrənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **fragrant** has a pleasant, sweet smell. 发出香气的;芳香的. ❖ *The air was fragrant with the smell of orange blossoms.* 空气中飘散着橙花的香气. ADJ-GRADED

frail /freɪl/ **frailer, frailest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **frail** is not very strong or healthy. 体弱的,虚弱的. ADJ-GRADED
2 Something that is **frail** is easily broken or damaged. 易破碎的;易受损的. ❖ *The frail craft rocked as he clambered in.* 他爬进去时,不结实的小船左右摇晃起来. ADJ-GRADED

frail·ty /ˈfreɪlti/ **frailties.**
1 If you refer to the **frailties** or **frailty** of people, you are referring to their moral weaknesses. (道德观念的)薄弱,淡薄;弱点. ❖ *...a triumph of will over human frailty.* 意志对人性弱点的胜利. N-VAR
2 **Frailty** is the condition of being weak in health. (身体)虚弱,衰弱. N-UNCOUNT

frame /freɪm/ **frames, framing, framed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 The **frame** of a picture or mirror is the wooden, metal, plastic, or glass part around its edges. (图片、镜子等的)框,框架. ❖ *...picture frames.* 画框. *...a photograph of her mother in a silver frame.* 镶嵌在银相框里的她母亲的照片. N-COUNT
2 If a picture or photograph **is framed**, it is put in a frame. (图片、照片等)(被)镶框. ❖ *...a large framed photograph.* 一幅巨大的镶框照片. VB: be V-ed V-ed
3 If an object **is framed** by a particular thing, it is surrounded by that thing in a way that makes the object more striking or attractive to look at. (被)突出;(被)衬托. ❖ *The swimming pool is framed by tropical gardens.* 游泳池四周环绕着热带园林. VB: usu passive be V-ed prep
4 A **frame** of cinema film is one of the many separate photographs that it consists of. (电影的)画面,画格;镜头. ❖ *Standard 8mm projects at 16 frames per second.* 标准8毫米的胶片每秒放16个画面. N-COUNT
5 The **frame** of an object such as a building, chair, or N-COUNT

F

window consists of the wooden, metal, or plastic bars between which other material is fitted, and which give the object its strength and shape. (建筑物、椅子或窗户等的)框, 框架. ❖ *We painted our table to match the window frame.* 我们把桌子漆成与窗户相配的颜色.

6 The **frames** of a pair of glasses are all the metal or plastic parts of it, but not the lenses. 眼镜架, 眼镜框. ❖ *...spectacles with gold wire frames.* 镶有金丝镜架的眼镜. N-COUNT

7 You can refer to someone's body as their **frame**, especially when you are describing its general shape. 身体, 身躯, 躯体(尤用于描述大致外形). ❖ *...their bony frames.* 他们那瘦骨嶙峋的身躯. N-COUNT

8 ➡ 又见 cold frame.

9 If someone **frames** something such as a set of rules, a plan, or a system, they create and develop it. 制订, 拟订(规则、计划或体制等). ❖ *A convention was set up to frame a constitution.* 安排了一次会议专门来制订宪法. VB WRITTEN V n

10 If someone **frames** something in a particular style or kind of language, they express it in that way. (用某种风格或某种语言)表达, 表述. ❖ *The story is framed in a format that is part thriller, part love story.* 这个故事的表现形式一半是惊险小说, 一半是爱情故事. *Let me frame the question a little differently.* 让我稍稍变换一下方式来表述这个问题. VB be V-ed prep/adv V n prep/adv

11 If someone **frames** an innocent person, they make other people think that person is guilty of a crime, by lying or inventing evidence. 诬陷, 诬告. ❖ *He claimed that he had been framed by the police.* 他声称自己被警察诬陷了. VB V n be V-ed

,frame of 'mind, frames of mind. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **frame of mind** is your general mood or attitude at a particular time. 心情; 心态. ❖ *Lewis was not in the right frame of mind to continue.* 刘易斯现在心情不好, 不适宜继续做下去. N-COUNT

F

,frame of 'reference, frames of reference.

A **frame of reference** is a particular set of beliefs, ideas, or observations on which you base your judgement of things. (作出判断所依据的)准则; 观点; 参照标准. ❖ *We know we're dealing with someone with a different frame of reference.* 我们知道自己在和观点不同的人打交道. N-COUNT

frame·work /'freɪmwɜːk/ frameworks. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **framework** is a set of rules or ideas which you use in order to deal with problems or to decide what to do. (处理问题或做出决定时所依照的)准则; 参照体系; 架构. ❖ *... within the framework of federal regulations.* 依据联邦规章制度. N-COUNT

2 A **framework** is a structure that forms a support or frame for something. 框架; 结构. ❖ *...wooden shelves on a steel framework.* 钢制框架上面的木架. N-COUNT

franc /fræŋk/ francs. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **franc** was the unit of currency in France, Belgium, and some other countries where French is spoken. 法郎(曾为法国、比利时和其他一些说法语国家使用的货币单位). ❖ *The price of grapes has shot up to 32 francs a kilo.* 葡萄的价格已猛涨到每公斤32法郎. N-COUNT num N

➡ **The franc** was also the currency system of one of these countries. (作为货币制度的)法郎. ❖ *The French franc has begun rising against the mark.* 法国法郎对马克的交易价格已开始上涨. N-SING the N

fran·chise /'fræntʃaɪz/ franchises, franchising, franchised. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a large company or organization grants a **franchise** to a smaller company, the smaller company is allowed to sell the products of the larger company or participate in an activity controlled by the organization. (大公司或组织授予小公司的)特许经销权; (参与大公司或组织的活动的)特权; 特许. ❖ *... the franchise to build and operate the tunnel.* 建造和经营这条隧道的特许权. *Talk to other franchise holders and ask them what they think.* 同其他拥有特许经销权的公司谈一谈, 问问他们的想法. N-COUNT

2 If a company **franchises** its business, it sells franchises to other companies, allowing them to sell its products. 出售...特许经销权. ❖ *...the franchised pizza business.* 特许经营的比萨饼店. ◢ **fran·chis·er, franchisers.** A **franchiser** is an organization which sells franchises. 授予特许权者. ◢ **fran·chis·ing** ❖ *One of the most important aspects of franchising is the reduced risk of business failure it offers to franchisees.* 特许经销最重要的一个方面是降低特许经销者的生意失败的风险. VB V n V-ed N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

3 In politics, the **franchise** is the right to vote. 选举权, 投票权. ❖ *The 1867 Reform Act extended the franchise to much of the male working class.* 1867年的《改革法案》将投票权扩大到了许多男性劳工. *...the introduction of universal franchise.* 普选权的实行. N-UNCOUNT also the N

fran·chi·see /ˌfræntʃaɪ'ziː/ franchisees. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **franchisee** is a person or company that buys a franchise. 特许经营者. N-COUNT

frank /fræŋk/ franker, frankest; franks, franking, franked. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone is **frank**, they state or express things openly and honestly. 坦率的, 坦诚的. ❖ *...a frank discussion.* 开诚布公的讨论. *My client has been less than frank with me.* 我的客户对我一直不够坦诚. ◢ **frank·ly** ❖ *You can talk frankly to me.* 你可以坦率地跟我谈一谈. *He now frankly admits that much of his former playboy lifestyle was superficial.* 现在他坦白承认自己过去那种花花公子式的生活方式大多很浅薄. ◢ **frank·ness** ❖ *The reaction to his frankness was hostile.* 对他的坦率作出的反应却是敌视. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **frank** in the expressions **'to be frank'** and **'to be frank with you'** when expressing your honest opinion, especially when the person you are talking to might not agree with you. 说真的, 实话跟你说(尤用于在对方可能不同意时表示自己真实的意见). ❖ *To be frank, he could also be a bit of a bore.* 说老实话, 他也可能有点烦人. ◢ **frank·ly** ❖ *'You don't give a damn about my feelings, do you?' — 'Quite frankly, I don't.'* '你根本不在乎我的感情, 对不对?' — '坦率地说, 我不在乎.' *Frankly, Thomas, this question of your loan is beginning to worry me.* 说真的, 托马斯, 你贷款的问题开始让我感到担心了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

3 When a letter or parcel **is franked**, it is marked with a symbol that shows that the proper charge has been paid or that no stamp is needed. (信件或包裹等)(被)盖上邮戳. ❖ *The letter was franked in London on August 6.* 这封信于8月6日在伦敦盖的邮戳. VB usu passive be V-ed

frank·fur·ter /'fræŋkfɜːtə/ frankfurters.

A **frankfurter** is a type of smoked sausage. 法兰克福香肠(一种烟熏肠). N-COUNT

frank·in·cense /'fræŋkɪnsens/.

Frankincense is a substance obtained from a tree. It is burned as incense. 乳香(一种取自树上的物质, 用作熏香). N-UNCOUNT

fran·tic /'fræntɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone is **frantic**, they are behaving in a desperate, wild, or disorganized way because they are frightened, worried, or in a hurry. (因害怕、担心或着急而)发狂的, 发疯似的; 狂乱的. ❖ *A bird had been locked in and was by now quite frantic.* 一只鸟被关在里面, 现在已狂躁不安. *A busy night in the restaurant can be frantic in the kitchen.* 饭馆里热闹非常的一个夜晚有时会让厨房忙得不可开交. ◢ **fran·ti·cal·ly** /'fræntɪkli/ ❖ *She clutched frantically at Emily's arm.* 她发疯似地抓住埃米莉的手臂. *We have been frantically trying to save her life.* 我们一直在不顾一切地抢救她的生命. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

fra·ter·nal /frə'tɜːnəl/.

Fraternal actions show strong links of friendship between two people or groups. 兄弟般的; 亲如手足的; 友爱的. ❖ *...the fraternal assistance of our colleagues and comrades.* 我们的同事和同志之间的友爱互助. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

fra·ter·nity /frə'tɜːnɪti/ fraternities. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Fraternity** is friendship and mutual support between people who feel they are closely linked to each other. 兄弟般友谊; 情谊. ❖ *Bob needs the fraternity of others who share his mission.* 鲍勃需要与他一起执行任务的其他同伴的友谊. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 You can refer to people who have the same profession or interests as a particular **fraternity**. (有相同职业或兴趣的)同人, 同行. ❖ *...the criminal fraternity.* 犯罪同伙. *...the sailing fraternity.* 爱好航海的同人. N-COLL-COUNT

3 In the United States, a **fraternity** is a society of male students at a university or college. (美国男大学生的)联谊会、兄弟会. N-COUNT

frat·er·nize /ˈfrætənaɪz/ **fraternizes, fraternizing, fraternized;** [英]又拼作 **fraternise**.

If you **fraternize** with someone, you associate with them in a friendly way. 与...友好往来. ❖ *Executives fraternized with the key personnel of other banks.* 主管们与其他银行的关键人物保持了良好的关系. *Groups fraternise in an atmosphere of mutual support.* 各团体在相互支援的气氛中友好交往. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V

frat·ri·cid·al /ˌfrætrɪˈsaɪdəl/.

In a **fratricidal** war or conflict, people kill members of their own society or social group. (战争或冲突中)杀害内部成员的、自相残杀的. ADJ ADJ n

fraud /frɔːd/ **frauds.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Fraud** is the crime of gaining money or financial benefits by deceit or trickery. 欺诈, 诈骗(钱财). ❖ *He was jailed for two years for fraud.* 他因诈骗罪被判两年监禁. *Tax frauds are dealt with by the Inland Revenue.* 骗税案由税务局处理. N-VAR

2 A **fraud** is something or someone that deceives people in an illegal or dishonest way. 骗人的东西; 骗子. ❖ *Unfortunately the portraits were frauds.* 不幸的是, 这些画像是冒牌货. *He believes many 'psychics' are frauds.* 他认为许多'有特异功能的人'都是骗子. N-COUNT

3 If you call someone or something a **fraud**, you are criticizing them because you think that they are not genuine, or are less good than they claim or appear to be. 假货, 冒牌货; 冒名顶替者. ❖ *You're a fraud and a spy, Simons.* 西蒙斯, 你是个冒牌货, 还是个间谍. *UNITA is denouncing the vote as a fraud.* 争取安哥拉彻底独立全国同盟公开指责说这次选举是个骗局. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

fraud·ster /ˈfrɔːdstə/ **fraudsters.**

A **fraudster** is someone who commits the crime of fraud. 诈骗犯. N-COUNT BRITISH, JOURNALISM

fraudu·lent /ˈfrɔːdʒʊlənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **fraudulent** activity is deceitful or dishonest. 欺骗的, 欺诈的; 不诚实的. ❖ *...fraudulent claims about being a nurse.* 谎称是护士的骗人鬼话. ◢ **fraudu·lent·ly** ❖ *All 5,000 of the homes were fraudulently obtained.* 全部5,000套住房均被骗到手. ADJ ADV ADV with v

fraught /frɔːt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a situation or action is **fraught with** problems or risks, it is filled with them. 充满(问题或危险)的. ❖ *Operations employing this technique were fraught with dangers.* 采用这种技术进行手术充满危险. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

2 If you say that a situation or action is **fraught**, you mean that it is worrying or stressful. 令人担忧的; 充满压力的. ❖ *It has been a somewhat fraught day.* 这一天一直让人有些忧心忡忡. ADJ-GRADED

fray /freɪ/ **frays, fraying, frayed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something such as cloth or rope **frays**, or if something **frays** it, its threads or fibres start to come apart from each other. (衣服、绳子等)磨损, 磨散. ❖ *The fabric is very fine or frays easily.* 这种织物非常精细, 或者说容易磨损. *The stitching had begun to fray at the edges.* 边上的针脚已开始脱线了. V-ERG V V at n

2 If you say that something **is fraying at the edges** or **is fraying around the edges**, you mean that it is becoming uncertain or unstable. 变得不稳定; 即将分崩离析. ❖ *There are signs that the alliance is now fraying at the edges.* 有迹象表明该联盟目前有些不大稳定. PHR

3 If your nerves or your temper **fray**, or if something **frays** them, you feel irritable and nervous because of mental strain and anxiety. (使)紧张; (使)烦燥. ❖ *Tempers began to fray as the two teams failed to score.* 两个队都没有得分, 这时大家开始变得烦躁起来. *This kind of living was beginning to fray her nerves.* 这种生活开始使她的神经变得紧张起来. ◢ **frayed** ❖ *Nerves became severely frayed when air traffic problems delayed the flight.* 空中交通问题导致航班的延误, 使大家的神经变得极度紧张. V-ERG V V n ADJ-GRADED

4 **The fray** is an exciting or challenging activity, situation, or argument that you are involved in. (激烈的)争吵, 争论; (富有挑战性的)竞争, 较量. ❖ *...a second round of voting when new candidates can enter the fray.* 当新的候选人可以参与竞争时的第二轮投票. N-SING the N

freak /friːk/ **freaks, freaking, freaked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **freak** event or action is very unusual or extreme. 极不寻常的; 反常的; 极端的. ❖ *...a freak accident.* 一宗极不寻常的事故. ADJ ADJ n

2 People are sometimes referred to as **freaks** when their behaviour or appearance is very different from that of most people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(行为或外表)怪异的人, 怪人. ❖ *Not so long ago, transsexuals were regarded as freaks.* 就在不久以前, 变性人被视为怪人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

3 If you describe someone as a particular kind of **freak**, you are emphasizing that they are very enthusiastic about something. 狂热爱好者; 迷. ❖ *...health freaks.* 对健康着迷的人. *...computer freaks.* 电脑迷. N-COUNT n N INFORMAL

➽ 又见 **control freak**.

4 If someone **freaks**, or if something **freaks** them, they suddenly feel extremely surprised, upset, angry, or confused. (使)极度惊慌; (使)不安; (使)愤怒; (使)迷惑. ❖ *I saw five cop cars pull into the driveway. And I literally freaked.* 见到有五辆警车开进私人车道, 我真是大惊失色. *I think they got freaked by women laughing at them.* 我想他们被那些冲他们笑的女子搞得不知所措了. V-ERG INFORMAL V get V-ed

➩ **Freak out** means the same as **freak**. 义同 freak. ❖ *The first time I went onstage, I freaked out completely.* 我第一次上舞台时, 真是慌乱极了. *I think our music freaks people out sometimes.* 我估计我们的音乐有时吓着大家了. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P

freak·ish /ˈfriːkɪʃ/.

Something that is **freakish** is remarkable because it is not normal or natural. 怪诞的; 不正常的; 不自然的. ❖ *...his freakish voice.* 他那怪异的嗓音. ADJ-GRADED

freaky /ˈfriːki/ **freakier, freakiest.**

If someone or something is **freaky**, they are very unusual in some way. 极不寻常的; 反常的; 怪诞的. ❖ *This guy bore a really freaky resemblance to Jones.* 这家伙真的长得和琼斯出奇地相似. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

freck·le /ˈfrekəl/ **freckles.**

If someone has **freckles**, they have small light brown spots on their skin. (皮肤上的)雀斑. ◢ **freck·led** /ˈfrekəld/. If a part of someone's body is **freckled**, it has freckles on it. 长有雀斑的. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

free /friː/ **freer, freest; frees, freeing, freed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is **free**, you can have it or use it without paying for it. 免费的. ❖ *The seminars are free.* 研讨会可免费参加. *...a free brochure.* 免费赠送的小册子. ADJ

➽ **free of charge**: 见 **charge**.

2 If you do something or get something **for free**, you do it without being paid or get it without having to pay for it. 不要报酬的, 义务的; 白干的; 免费的. ❖ *I wasn't expecting you to do it for free.* 我并不指望你免费干这事. PHR INFORMAL

3 Someone or something that is **free** is not restricted, controlled, or limited, for example by rules, customs, or other people. 不受约束的; 不受控制的; 自由的. ❖ *The government will be free to pursue its economic policies.* 政府将不受任何限制地执行其经济政策. *The elections were free and fair.* 选举是自由而公平的. ◢ **free·ly** ❖ *They cast their votes freely and without coercion.* 他们自由投票, 不受任何强迫. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

4 You say **'feel free'** to someone who has asked you if they can do something as an informal way of giving them permission. You say **'feel free to** do something' as an informal way of telling someone that you do not mind them doing it. (表示同意)随便吧. ❖ *Go right ahead. Feel free.* 照直往前走, 随你便吧. *If you have any questions at all, please feel free to ask me.* 如果有什么问题, 请随便问好了. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you **free** someone of something that is unpleasant or restricting, you remove it from them. 使...摆脱(难受或束缚人的事物). ❖ *It will free us of a whole lot of debt.* 这将使我 VB V n of/from n

F

们摆脱一大堆债务.

6 If someone or something is **free of** or **free from** an unpleasant or unwanted thing, they do not have it or they are not affected by it. 不受...影响的; 不含有害物质的. ❖ *...a future far more free of fear.* 一个更加没有恐惧的未来. ADJ v-link ADJ of/from n

➩ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a salt-free diet.* 无盐膳食. COMB

7 If a sum of money or type of goods is **free of** tax or duty, you do not have to pay tax or duty on it. (某一笔钱或货物等)免税的. ADJ v-link ADJ of n

➟ 又见 **duty-free, interest-free, tax-free**.

8 Someone who is **free** is no longer a prisoner or a slave. 自由的(不再是囚犯或奴隶). ❖ *He walked from the court house a free man.* 他以自由人的身份走出了法庭. *More than ninety prisoners have been set free.* 已有90多名犯人获得了自由. ADJ v-link ADJ ADJ n ADJ after v

9 To **free** a prisoner or slave means to release them. 释放; 使自由. VB V n

10 If something **frees** someone or something, it makes them available for a task or function that they were previously unavailable for. 使有自由做(原先不能做的事); 使摆脱出来; 解放. ❖ *Toolbelts free both hands and lessen the risk of dropping hammers.* 工具带解放了我们的双手, 也减少了铁锤掉下来的危险. *His deal with Disney will run out shortly, freeing him to pursue his own project.* 他与迪斯尼公司签的协定很快就要到期了, 这样他就可以自由地去做他自己的项目了. VB V n V n to-inf

➩ **Free up** means the same as **free**. 义同 free. ❖ *It can handle even the most complex graphic jobs, freeing up your computer for other tasks.* 它甚至可以处理最复杂的绘图工作, 使你的电脑腾空来做别的事. PHR-V V P noun

11 If you have a **free** period of time or are **free** at a particular time, you are not working or occupied then. (时间)自由的, 空闲的, 未被占用的. ❖ *She spent her free time shopping.* 她利用闲暇时间来购物. *...free periods at school.* 在学校的空余时间. ADJ

12 If something such as a table or seat is **free**, it is not being used or occupied, or is not reserved for someone to use. (桌子、座位等)未被使用的, 空着的, 没有预留的. ADJ

13 If you get something **free**, or if it gets **free**, it is no longer trapped by something or attached to something. 不受...限制的; 不附于...的; 从...中摆脱出来的. ❖ *...attempts to pull the vessel free of the rig.* 使船脱离索具装备的尝试. *He pulled his arm free.* 他把手臂挣脱出来. ADJ v n ADJ, v-link ADJ

14 If you **free** someone or something, you remove or loosen them from the place where they have been trapped or become fixed. 使...摆脱困境; 使脱身; 使解脱. ❖ *It took firemen two hours to cut through the drive belt to free him.* 消防队员花了两个小时才割断传动带把他解救出来. VB V n

15 When someone is using only one hand to hold or move something, you can refer to their other hand as their **free** one. (手)空着的, 未使用的. ❖ *He snatched up the receiver and his free hand groped for the switch on the bedside lamp.* 他一手抓起电话听筒, 空着的那只手去摸索床头灯的开关. ADJ ADJ n

16 ➟ to **give** someone **a free hand**: 见 **hand**.

17 If you say that someone is **free with** something such as advice or money, you mean they give or spend a lot of it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)任意提建议的; 随便花钱的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n PRAGMATICS

›free up.

1 ➟ 见 **free 10**.

2 To **free up** a market, economy, or system means to make it operate with fewer restrictions and controls. 使...不受限制; 放开(市场、经济或系统等). ❖ *...policies for freeing up markets and extending competition.* 放开市场、扩大竞争的政策. PHR-V V P noun

ˌfree ˈagent, free agents.

1 If you say that someone is a **free agent**, you are emphasizing that they can do whatever they want to do, because they are not responsible to anyone or for anyone. 可以任意行事的人; 行动自由的人. ❖ *We are not free agents; we abide by the decisions of our president.* 我们不能为所欲为, 我们得服从总裁的决定. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 If a sports player is a **free agent**, he or she is free to sign a contract with any team. 可与任何球队签约的运动员, 自由队员. N-COUNT

ˌfree and ˈeasy.

Someone or something that is **free and easy** is casual, informal, and tolerant. 随便的; 不拘礼的; 轻松的; 随和的. ❖ *...the free and easy atmosphere of these cafés.* 这些咖啡馆轻松随意的气氛. ADJ-GRADED

free·bie /ˈfriːbi/ freebies. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **freebie** is something that you are given, usually by a company, without having to pay for it. (通常由公司给予的)免费赠品. N-COUNT INFORMAL

free·dom /ˈfriːdəm/ freedoms. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Freedom** is the state of being allowed to do what you want. **Freedoms** are instances of this. 自由; (各种的)自由体现. ❖ *...freedom of speech.* 言论自由. *...the need for individual freedoms and human rights.* 个人自由和人权的需要. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 When prisoners or slaves are set free or escape, they gain their **freedom**. (囚犯或奴隶被释放或逃脱而获得的)自由. ❖ *All hostages and detainees would gain their freedom.* 所有人质和被关押的人都将获得自由. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Freedom from** something you do not want means not being affected by it. 免于(受到影响). ❖ *...freedom from government control.* 不受政府控制. N-UNCOUNT N from n

4 **The freedom of** a particular city is a special honour which is given to a famous person who is connected with that city, or to someone who has performed some special service for the city. 荣誉市民称号(授予与某城市有关的某著名人物或为该城市作出特殊贡献的人). ❖ *He was given the Freedom of the City of Dublin by the Lord Mayor.* 都柏林市市长大人授予他该市荣誉市民的称号. N-SING the N of n

ˈfreedom fighter, freedom fighters. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you refer to someone as a **freedom fighter**, you mean that they belong to a group that is trying to overthrow the government of their country using violent methods, and you approve of this. (褒义)(试图用武力推翻政府的)自由战士, 自由斗士. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˌfree ˈenterprise. ◆◇◇◇◇

Free enterprise is an economic system in which businesses compete for profit without much government control. 自由企业制(指企业自由竞争、政府控制较弱的制度). N-UNCOUNT

ˈfree fall, free falls; 又拼作 free-fall.

1 In economics, if the value or price of something goes into **free fall**, it starts to fall uncontrollably. (经济学上指价值或价格)无法控制的下跌, 自由下滑. ❖ *Sterling went into free fall.* 英国货币开始不可控制地下跌. N-VAR

2 In parachuting, **free fall** is the part of the jump before the parachute opens. (跳伞时降落伞张开之前的)自由降落. N-UNCOUNT

ˌfree-ˈfloating.

Free-floating things or people are able to move freely and are not controlled or directed by anything. 可随意流动的; 自由浮动的. ❖ *...a system of free-floating exchange rates.* 货币兑换浮动汇率制. ADJ ADJ n

Free·fone /ˈfriːfəun/; 又拼作 Freephone.

A **Freefone** telephone number is one which you can dial without having to pay for the call. The American word is **toll-free**. **Freefone** is a trademark. 免费拨打电话. [美]作toll-free. Freefone 为商标名. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ˈfree-for-all, free-for-alls.

A **free-for-all** is a disorganized fight, argument, or attempt to get something in which everyone joins in. (人人都参加的)混战, 群殴, 大吵大闹. N-SING

ˈfree form; 又拼作 free-form.

A **free form** work of art or piece of music has not been created according to a standard style or convention. (艺术品、音乐作品)不墨守陈规的, 自由创作的. ❖ *...free-form jazz.* 自由创作的爵士乐. ADJ ADJ n

F

free·hand /ˈfriːhænd/.
A **freehand** drawing is drawn without using instruments such as a ruler or compasses. 徒手绘制的; 不用仪器画的. ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Use a template or stencil or simply do it freehand.* 用模板或蜡纸, 或者干脆徒手画. ADV ADV after v

free·hold /ˈfriːhəʊld/ **freeholds.**
1 If you have the **freehold** of a building or piece of land, it is yours for life and there are no conditions regarding your ownership. (建筑物、土地的)自由保有, 终身保有. N-VAR
◢ **free·holder, freeholders.** A **freeholder** is someone who owns the freehold to a particular piece of land. 房地产终身保有者. N-COUNT
2 If a building or piece of land is **freehold**, you can own it for life. (建筑物、土地)终身保有的. ADJ

ˌfree ˈkick, free kicks. ◆◇◇◇◇
In football, when there is a **free kick**, a member of one side can kick the ball without opposition because a member of the other side has broken a rule. (足球中因犯规而造成的)任意球. N-COUNT

free·lance /ˈfriːlɑːns, -læns/ **freelances, freelancing, freelanced.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who does **freelance** work or who is, for example, a **freelance** journalist or photographer is not employed by one organization, but is paid for each piece of work they do by the organization they do it for. (记者、摄影师等)从事自由职业的. ❖ *She decided to go freelance.* 她决定做自由职业者. ADJ
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He is now working freelance.* 他目前从事自由职业. ADV ADV after v
➪ A **freelance** is someone who does freelance work. 自由职业者. N-COUNT
2 If you **freelance**, you do freelance work. 从事自由职业. ❖ *She has freelanced as a writer and researcher.* 她一直是一名自由职业作家和研究员. VB V as n
◢ **free·lancer, freelancers** N-COUNT
❖ *As freelancers we weren't pinned down to regular jobs.* 作为自由职业者, 我们不把自己拴在固定工作上.

free·loader /ˈfriːləʊdə/ **freeloaders.**
If you refer to someone as a **freeloader**, you disapprove of them because they take advantage of other people's generosity, without giving anything in return. 占便宜的人, 揩油的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ˌfree ˈlove.
A belief in **free love** is the belief that it is acceptable and good to have sexual relationships without marrying, often several relationships at the same time. (无婚约的)自由性爱. N-UNCOUNT DATED

free·ly /ˈfriːli/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You use **freely** to indicate that something happens or is done many times or in large quantities, often without restraint. 多次发生地; 随意进行地. ❖ *We have referred freely to his ideas.* 我们多次提到他的主张. *Consumer goods are freely available.* 消费品可随时买到. ADV-GRADED ADV after v, ADV adj
2 If you can talk **freely**, you can talk without needing to be careful about what you say. (说话)不受约束地, 无拘无束地, 坦率地. ❖ *...someone to whom he could talk freely.* 他可与之随意交谈的人. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
3 If someone gives or does something **freely**, they give or do it willingly, without being ordered or forced to do it. 自愿地, 心甘情愿地. ❖ *Danny shared his knowledge freely.* 丹尼愿意与人分享自己的知识. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
4 If something or someone moves **freely**, they move easily and smoothly, without any obstacles or resistance. (移动)自如地, 毫无阻碍地, 毫无阻力地. ❖ *The clay court was slippery and he was unable to move freely.* 这黏土球场太滑, 他无法随意走动. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
5 ➸ 又见 **free.**

free·man /ˈfriːmən/ **freemen.**
Someone who is a **freeman** of a city has been given a special honour by that city, known as the freedom of the city. 荣誉市民. N-COUNT

ˌfree-marketˈeer, free-marketeers.
A **free-marketeer** is a politician who is in favour of letting market forces regulate the economy. 自由市场经济赞成者(通常指持有这种观点的政治家). N-COUNT

Free·mason /ˈfriːmeɪsən/ **Freemasons.**
A **Freemason** is a man who is a member of a large secret society. Freemasons promise to help each other, and use a system of secret signs in order to recognize each other. 共济会会员(会员承诺相互帮助, 并采用一套秘密标记来相互识别). N-COUNT
◢ **Free·masonry** /ˈfriːmeɪsənri/. **Freemasonry** refers to the beliefs and practices of the Freemasons. 共济会信条; 共济会行为. N-UNCOUNT

Free·phone /ˈfriːfəʊn/.
➸ 见 **Freefone.**

ˈfree port, free ports.
A **free port** is a port or airport where goods can be brought in from foreign countries without payment of duty if they are going to be exported again. (无关税的)自由港. N-COUNT

Free·post /ˈfriːpəʊst/.
In Britain, **Freepost** is a system which allows you to send mail to certain organizations without paying for the postage. 'Freepost' is written on the envelope as part of the address. (在英国给某些机构发送邮件可享受的)免费邮递(该词写在信封上作为地址的一部分). N-UNCOUNT

ˈfree-range.
Free-range means relating to a system of keeping animals in which they can move and feed freely on open ground. (动物可自由走动吃食的饲养方式)放养的. ❖ *...free-range eggs.* 放养鸡下的蛋. ADJ

free·sia /ˈfriːʒə/ **freesias.**
Freesias are small plants with yellow, pink, white, or purple tubular flowers. 小苍兰(开黄色、粉红色、白色或紫色花的小型植物, 花型呈管状). N-VAR

ˌfree ˈspirit, free spirits.
If you describe someone as a **free spirit**, you admire them because they live as they want to, rather than in a conventional way. 按自己意愿生活的人; 我行我素的人; 无拘无束的人; 特立独行的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˌfree-ˈstanding.
A **free-standing** object is not fixed to anything, or stands on its own away from other things. 不依附于任何事物的; 独立的. ❖ *...a free-standing cooker.* 独立的炉具. ADJ

free·style /ˈfriːstaɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Freestyle is used to describe sports competitions, especially in swimming, wrestling, and skiing, in which competitors can use any style or method that they like when they take part. 自由式的(尤指游泳、摔跤和滑雪等体育比赛). ❖ *...the 100m freestyle swimming event.* 100米自由泳比赛项目. ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She won the 800 metres freestyle.* 她在800米自由泳中获胜. N-SING

ˌfree-ˈthinker, free-thinkers.
If you refer to someone as a **free-thinker**, you admire them because they work out their own ideas rather than accepting generally accepted views. 独立思考的人; 自由思想者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

free·way /ˈfriːweɪ/ **freeways.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **freeway** is a major road that has been specially built for fast travel over long distances. The usual British word is **motorway**. 高速公路. [英] 一般作 motorway. N-COUNT AMERICAN

free·wheel /ˌfriːˈwiːl/ **freewheels, freewheeling, freewheeled;** 又拼作 **free-wheel.**
If you **freewheel**, you travel, usually downhill, on a bicycle without using the pedals or in a motor vehicle without using the engine. (骑自行车不踏脚蹬子或摩托车不开动发动机)靠惯性滑行(通常指下坡). ❖ *He freewheeled back down the course.* 他沿着跑道又滑行了回来. VB V V adv/prep

free·wheel·ing /ˌfriːˈwiːlɪŋ/; 又拼作 **free-wheeling.**
If you refer to someone's **freewheeling** lifestyle or attitudes, you mean that they behave in a casual, relaxed way without feeling restricted by rules or accepted ways of doing things. (生活方式或态度)悠闲轻松的, 无拘无束的, 随心所欲的. ADJ

ˌfree ˈwill. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you believe in **free will**, you believe that people choose what they do and that their actions are not decided in advance by God or Fate. 自由意志(不相信自己的行动是由上帝或命 N-UNCOUNT

运事先安排好的).

2 If you do something **of your own free will**, you do it by choice and not because you are forced to. 自觉自愿,心甘情愿. PHR

freeze /fri:z/ **freezes, freezing, froze, frozen.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If a liquid **freezes**, or if something **freezes** it, it becomes solid because of low temperatures. (使)冻结,结冰. ❖ *If the temperature drops below 0°C, water freezes.* 气温降至摄氏0度以下时,水会结冰. *...how to freeze water at higher temperatures.* 如何使较高温度的水结冰. V-ERG V V n

2 If you **freeze** something such as food, you preserve it by storing it at a temperature below freezing point. You can also talk about how well food **freezes**. 冷冻储藏,冷藏(食品等). ❖ *You can freeze the soup at this stage.* 在这个阶段你可以把汤冷冻起来. *Most fresh herbs will freeze successfully.* 大多数新鲜香草可以成功地冷藏起来. V-ERG V n V adv

3 If something such as a pipe or machine **freezes**, it becomes blocked or stiff with ice or frozen liquid. (管子、机器等)冻住,结冰. VB V

4 If you **freeze**, you feel extremely cold. 感觉极冷;冻僵. ❖ *Your hands will freeze doing this.* 干这个你的手会冻僵的. VB V

5 If someone who is moving **freezes**, they suddenly stop and become completely still. 突然停住;突然一动不动;惊呆;吓呆. ❖ *She froze when the beam of the flashlight struck her.* 手电筒的光照着她时,她一下子呆住了. VB V

6 If the government or a company **freeze** things such as prices or wages, they state officially that they will not allow them to increase for a fixed period of time. (政府或公司)冻结(价格或工资等). VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a wage freeze.* 工资冻结. N-COUNT

7 If a government **freezes** a plan or process, they state officially that they will not allow it to continue for a period of time. (政府)冻结(某项计划或进程). VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a freeze in nuclear weapons programs.* 核武器试验计划的冻结. N-COUNT

8 If someone in authority **freezes** something such as a bank account, fund, or property, they obtain a legal order which states that it cannot be used or sold for a particular period of time. 冻结(银行账户、基金或财产等). VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a freeze on private savings.* 对私人存款的冻结. N-COUNT with supp

9 ➼ 又见 **freezing, frozen.**

F

›freeze out.

If you **freeze** someone **out** of an activity or situation, you prevent them from being involved in it by creating difficulties or by being unfriendly. (通过制造麻烦或采取不友好的态度)把...排挤出;阻止...参与. ❖ *I started by freezing her out and keeping information from her.* 我开始把她排斥在外,不让她了解情况. PHR-V V n P of n V n P

›freeze over.

If something **freezes over**, it becomes covered with a layer of ice or other frozen substance. 被冰(或其他冻结物质)覆盖;冻封. PHR-V V P

›freeze up.

If something **freezes up** or if something **freezes** it **up**, it becomes completely covered or blocked with ice. (使)被冰覆盖;(使)完全冰冻住. ❖ *...lavatories that often freeze up in winter.* 冬天经常结冰的抽水马桶. *Ice could freeze up their torpedo release mechanisms.* 冰可能会把他们的鱼雷发射装置完全冻住. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun

'freeze-dried.

Freeze-dried food has been preserved by a process of rapid freezing and drying. (食物)被快速冷冻干燥的,冻干的. ADJ

'freeze-frame, freeze-frames.

A **freeze-frame** from a film is an individual picture from it, produced by stopping the film or video tape at a particular point. (停住放映中的影片或录像带产生的)定格画面. N-COUNT

freez·er /'fri:zə/ **freezers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **freezer** is a fridge in which the temperature is kept below freezing point so that you can store food inside it for long periods. 冰柜;冰箱. N-COUNT

freez·ing /'fri:zɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something or someone is **freezing** or **freezing cold**, you are emphasizing that they are very cold. 极冷的;冻得要命的. ❖ *...a freezing January afternoon.* 1月份一个寒冷彻骨的下午. *'You must be freezing,' she said.* '你准冻坏了,'她说. ADJ PRAGMATICS

2 **Freezing** means the same as **freezing point**. 义同freezing point. ❖ *It's 15 degrees below freezing.* 气温是零下15度. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➼ 又见 **freeze.**

'freezing point, freezing points; 又拼作 **freezing-point.**

1 **Freezing point** is 0° Celsius, the temperature at which water freezes. 冰点(0摄氏度,水结冰的温度). ❖ *The temperature remained below freezing point throughout the day.* 整整一天气温都保持在冰点以下. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **freezing point** of a substance is the temperature at which it freezes. (物质的)结冰点,凝固点. N-COUNT

freight /freɪt/ **freights, freighting, freighted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Freight** is the movement of goods by lorries, trains, ships, or aeroplanes. (卡车、火车、轮船或飞机的)货物运输,货运. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Freight** is goods that are transported by lorries, trains, ships, or aeroplanes. (运送的)货物. ❖ *...26 tons of freight.* 26吨货物. N-UNCOUNT

3 When goods **are freighted**, they are transported in large quantities over a long distance. (大量、远程)运输. ❖ *The grain is freighted down to Addis Ababa.* 这批粮食被运到亚的斯亚贝巴. VB usu passive be V-ed adv/prep

freight·er /'freɪtə/ **freighters.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **freighter** is a large ship or aeroplane that is designed for carrying freight. 货船;运输机. N-COUNT

'freight train, freight trains.

A **freight train** is a train on which goods are transported. 货运列车. N-COUNT

,French 'bean, French beans.

French beans are long very narrow beans that are green in colour and are eaten as a vegetable. The American expression is **string beans**. 青刀豆;四季豆;红花菜豆. [美]作 string beans. N-COUNT BRITISH

,French 'door, French doors.

French doors are the same as **French windows**. 同 French windows. N-COUNT

,French 'dressing.

French dressing is a sauce which you put on salad. 法式沙拉酱,法式沙拉调料. N-UNCOUNT

,French 'fries.

French fries are long thin pieces of potato fried in oil or fat. 炸薯条. N-PLURAL

,French 'horn, French horns.

A **French horn** is a musical instrument which is shaped like a long metal tube wound round in a circle with a wide funnel at one end. 法国号(一种铜管乐器). 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-VAR

,French 'window, French windows.

French windows are a pair of glass doors which you go through into a garden or onto a balcony. (通往花园或阳台的)双扇落地玻璃门,落地窗. N-COUNT

fre·net·ic /frɪ'netɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Frenetic activity is fast and energetic, but rather uncontrolled. (活动)疯狂的,狂乱的. ❖ *...the frenetic pace of life in New York.* 纽约疯狂的生活节奏. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **fre·neti·cal·ly** /frɪ'netɪkli/ ❖ *Steve and I worked frenetically.* 我和史蒂夫疯狂工作. ADV

fren·zy /'frenzi/ **frenzies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Frenzy or a **frenzy** is great excitement or wild behaviour that often results from losing control of your feelings. 疯狂;狂乱;狂暴. ❖ *'Get out!' she ordered in a frenzy.* '滚出去!'她发疯似地命令道. N-VAR ◢ **fren·zied.** **Frenzied** activities or actions are wild, excited, and uncontrolled. 疯狂的;狂乱的;狂暴的. ❖ *The man was stabbed to death in a frenzied attack.* 这名男子在一次疯狂的袭击中被刺死. ADJ-GRADED

fre·quen·cy /ˈfriːkwənsi/ **frequencies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **frequency** of an event is the number of times it happens during a particular period. (在一定时间内某事发生的)次数，频率. ❖ *The frequency of Kara's phone calls increased.* 卡拉用电话的次数增多了. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **frequency** of a sound wave or a radio wave is the number of times it vibrates within a specified period of time. (声波、无线电波振动的)频率. N-VAR TECHNICAL

fre·quent, frequents, frequenting, frequented. The adjective is pronounced /ˈfriːkwənt/. The verb is pronounced /frɪˈkwent/. 形容词发音为 /ˈfriːkwənt/. 动词发音为 /frɪˈkwent/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something is **frequent**, it happens often. 经常发生的；频繁的. ❖ *He is a frequent visitor to the house.* 他是这座房屋的常客. ◢ **fre·quent·ly** ❖ *Iron and folic acid supplements are frequently given to pregnant women.* 经常给孕妇补充铁质和叶酸. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If someone **frequents** a particular place, they regularly go there. 常到、常去、经常出入于(某地). VB V n FORMAL

fres·co /ˈfreskəʊ/ **frescoes** or **frescos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **fresco** is a picture that is painted on a plastered wall when the plaster is still wet. (墙壁未干时绘制的)湿壁画. N-COUNT

➥ 又见 **alfresco.**

fresh /freʃ/ **fresher, freshest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **fresh** thing or amount replaces or is added to a previous thing or amount. 新增的；另加的；另外的. ❖ *Make fresh inquiries.* 另外进行调查. *I need a new challenge and a fresh start.* 我需要接受新的挑战，有一个新的开始. ADJ ADJ n

2 Something that is **fresh** has been done, made, or experienced recently. (行动或经历)最近的、新近的、刚发生的. ❖ *There were no fresh car tracks.* 没有新近轧出的车辙. *...with the memory of the bombing fresh in her mind.* 留在她脑海里有关那次轰炸的鲜明记忆. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also a combining form. 又作复合形式. ❖ *...a vase of fresh-cut flowers.* 一瓶刚采摘的鲜花. COMB

◢ **fresh·ly** ❖ *...freshly baked bread.* 刚烤好的面包. ADV ADV -ed

3 **Fresh** food has been picked or produced recently, and has not been preserved. (食物等)新采摘的，新出的，新鲜的. ❖ *...locally caught fresh fish.* 本地捕捉到的鲜鱼. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **fresh·ness** ❖ *As with all seafood, freshness equals quality.* 对于所有的海鲜食品来说，新鲜就等于优质. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you describe something as **fresh**, you like it because it is new and exciting. 新颖生动的；有独创性的. ❖ *These designers are full of fresh ideas.* 这些设计师满脑子是新鲜主意. ◢ **freshness** ❖ *There was a freshness and enthusiasm about the new students.* 新生散发出一股朝气和热情. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

5 If you describe something as **fresh**, you mean that it is pleasant, bright, and clean in appearance. (外表)清新的，清爽的，鲜亮干净的. ❖ *Gingham fabrics always look fresh and pretty.* 方格布看上去总是那么鲜艳漂亮. ◢ **freshness** ❖ *...the crisp freshness of laundered clothes.* 洗过的衣服那种清新爽洁的感觉. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

6 If something smells, tastes, or feels **fresh**, it is clean, cool, or refreshing. (气味、味道和感觉)清凉的，清新的，清爽的. ❖ *The air was fresh.* 空气很清新. ◢ **freshness** ❖ *...the freshness of early morning.* 清晨那种清爽的感觉. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

7 **Fresh** water is water that is not salty, for example the water from rivers, lakes, or reservoirs. (河流、湖泊或水库等的水)无盐的，淡水的. ADJ

8 If you say that the weather is **fresh**, you mean that it is fairly cold and windy. (天气)清凉的，凉嗖嗖的. ADJ-GRADED

9 If someone has a **fresh** face or complexion, their skin looks healthy. (气色)好的，显得健康的. ADJ-GRADED

10 If you feel **fresh**, you feel full of energy and enthusiasm. 精力充沛的，充满活力的；热情高涨的. ❖ *It's vital we are as fresh as possible for those matches.* 那几场比赛我们要尽可能保持旺盛的精力，这一点至关重要. ADJ-GRADED

11 If you **are fresh from** a particular place or experience, you have just come from that place or you have just had that experience. You can also say that someone **is fresh out of** a place. 刚从(某地)回来的；刚有过(某种经历)的. ❖ *I returned to the office, fresh from Heathrow.* 我刚从希思罗机场回到办公室. ADJ v-link ADJ from/out of n

ˌfresh ˈair. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can describe the air outside as **fresh air**, especially when you mean that it is good for you because it is not polluted. (尤指未被污染的)新鲜空气. N-UNCOUNT also the N

fresh·en /ˈfreʃən/ **freshens, freshening, freshened.**

If the wind **freshens**, it becomes stronger and colder. (风)变得凉飕飕. VB V

➤freshen up.

1 If you **freshen** something **up**, you make it clean and pleasant in appearance or smell. 使(外表)爽洁宜人；使(味道)好闻. ❖ *A thorough brushing helps to freshen up your mouth.* 彻底的刷牙有助于口腔清新爽洁. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If you **freshen up**, you wash your hands and face and make yourself look neat and tidy. 梳洗(使看上去干净整洁). PHR-V V P

fresh·er /ˈfreʃə/ **freshers.**

Freshers are students who are in their first year at university or college. The usual American term is **freshmen.** (大学的)一年级学生，新生. [美] 一般作 freshmen. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

fresh·man /ˈfreʃmən/ **freshmen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Freshman are students who are in their first year at university or college. The usual British term is **fresher.** (大学的)一年级学生，新生. [英] 一般作 fresher. N-COUNT AMERICAN

fresh·water /ˈfreʃwɔːtə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **freshwater** lake contains water that is not salty, usually in contrast to the sea. **Freshwater** creatures live in lakes, ponds, and rivers which are not salty. (相对于海水而言)淡水的；(湖泊、池塘和河流中的生物)淡水的. ADJ ADJ n

fret /fret/ **frets, fretting, fretted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **fret** about something, you worry about it. 担心；烦恼. ❖ *Congressional staffers fret that the project will eventually cost billions more.* 国会职员担心这项工程最终会多花费几十亿. ◢ **fret·ful** /ˈfretful/. If someone is **fretful**, they behave in a way that shows that they worried or unhappy about something. 担心的；烦恼的；不快的. ❖ *Don't assume your baby automatically needs feeding if she's fretful.* 不要以为婴儿一闹就是想吃奶. VB V that Also V ADJ-GRADED

2 The **frets** on a stringed instrument such as a guitar are the metal ridges across its neck. (吉它等弦乐器指板上定音的)品. N-COUNT

fret·work /ˈfretwɜːk/.

Fretwork is wood or metal that has been decorated by cutting bits of it out to make a pattern. (在木头或金属上雕刻出装饰图案的)回纹细工，回纹饰. N-UNCOUNT

Freud·ian /ˈfrɔɪdiən/.

Freudian means relating to the ideas and methods of the psychiatrist Freud. 弗洛伊德学说的；弗洛伊德精神分析法的. ❖ *...the Freudian theory about daughters falling in love with their father.* 关于女儿爱上父亲的弗洛伊德精神分析理论. ADJ

ˌFreudian ˈslip, Freudian slips.

If someone accidentally says something that reveals their subconscious feelings, this is referred to as a **Freudian slip.** 漏嘴，失言(无意中泄露潜意识情感). N-COUNT

Fri. ◆◆◇◇◇

Fri. is a written abbreviation for **Friday.** Friday 的缩写形式.

fri·ar /fraɪə/ **friars.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **friar** is a member of one of several Catholic religious orders. (天主教)托钵修士. N-COUNT

fric·tion /ˈfrɪkʃən/ **frictions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Friction** between people is disagreement and argument between them. 摩擦；冲突. ❖ *There had been friction between her children.* 她的几个孩子之间曾有过冲突. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 **Friction** is the force that makes it difficult for things to move freely when they are touching each other. 摩擦力；阻力. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Friction** is the rubbing of one object against another. 摩擦. ❖ *...the friction of his leg against hers.* 他的腿在她腿上

F

的摩擦.

Fri·day /'fraɪdeɪ, -di/ **Fridays.** ◆◆◆◆◇

Friday is the day after Thursday and before Saturday. 星期五. N-VAR

fridge /frɪdʒ/ **fridges.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **fridge** is a large metal container which is kept cool, usually by electricity, so that food that is put in it stays fresh. The usual American word is **refrigerator**. 冰箱, 电冰箱. [美] 一般作 refrigerator. N-COUNT

friend /frend/ **friends.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **friend** is someone who you know well and like, but who is not related to you. 朋友. ❖ *...my best friend.* 我最要好的朋友. N-COUNT

2 If you are **friends** with someone, you are their friend and they are yours. (与某人的)朋友关系. N-PLURAL

3 If you **make friends** with someone, you begin a friendship with them. You can also say that two people **make friends**. 交朋友. PHR

4 The **friends** of an organization, a country, or a cause are the people and organizations who help and support them. (组织、国家或事业的)赞助者. ❖ *...The Friends of Birmingham Royal Ballet.* 伯明翰皇家芭蕾舞团的赞助者. N-PLURAL

5 If one country refers to another as a **friend**, they mean that the other country is not an enemy of theirs. 友邦. N-COUNT

friend·less /'frendləs/.

Someone who is **friendless** has no friends. 没有朋友的. ADJ

friend·ly /'frendli/ **friendlier, friendliest; friendlies.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone is **friendly**, they behave in a pleasant, kind way, and like to be with other people. 朋友般的; 友善的; 和蔼可亲的. ❖ *...a man with a pleasant, friendly face.* 一位面容和蔼可亲的男子. ◢ **friend·li·ness** ❖ *She also loves the friendliness of the people.* 她也喜欢人们的友善. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are **friendly** with someone, you like each other and enjoy spending time together. (人际关系)友好的, 和睦的. ❖ *I'm friendly with his mother.* 我同他母亲关系很好. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ

3 You can describe another country or their government as **friendly** when they have good relations with your own country rather than being an enemy. (与另一国家或政府)关系友好的. ❖ *...a worsening in relations between the two previously friendly countries.* 两个原本友好的国家之间关系的恶化. ADJ-GRADED

4 In sport, a **friendly** is a match which is not part of a competition, and is played for entertainment or practice, often without any serious effort to win. 友谊赛(为娱乐或练习而进行的非竞技性体育比赛). N-COUNT

▷ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a friendly match.* 友谊赛. ADJ ADJ n

-friendly /-'frendli/.

1 **-friendly** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe things that are not harmful to the specified part of the natural world. (与名词连用构成形容词, 描述与自然界某一特定区域的关系)无害的, 安全的. ❖ *Palm oil is environment-friendly.* 棕榈油对环境无害. *...ozone-friendly fridges.* 对臭氧层无害的冰箱. COMB

2 **-friendly** combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe things which are intended for or suitable for the specified person. (与名词连用构成形容词)替...着想的; 适合...的. ❖ *...customer-friendly banking facilities.* 方便顾客的银行设施. COMB

➡ 又见 **user-friendly**.

'friendly society, friendly societies.

A **friendly society** is an organization to which people regularly pay small amounts of money and which gives them money when they retire or are ill. 互助会(成员定期付少量的钱, 当成员退休或有病时向其提供资金的组织). N-COUNT BRITISH

friend·ship /'frendʃɪp/ **friendships.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **friendship** is a relationship between two or more friends. 友好关系. ❖ *...the quickest way to end a good friendship.* 结束友好关系的最快捷方式. N-VAR

2 You use **friendship** to refer in a general way to the state of being friends, or the feelings that friends have for each other. 友谊, 友情, 情谊. ❖ *...a hobby which led to a whole new world of friendship and adventure.* 一种引向一个充满友谊和冒险的全新世界的嗜好. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you have someone's **friendship**, they are your friend. 友谊, 友情. ❖ *He had the friendship of Terry Jones.* 他与特里·琼斯是朋友. N-SING with poss

4 **Friendship** is a relationship between two countries in which they help and support each other. (两国之间的)互助关系、友邦关系. ❖ *...targets for the future to promote friendship with East Europe.* 增进未来与东欧各国友谊的目标. N-VAR

frieze /fri:z/ **friezes.**

A **frieze** is a decoration high up on the walls of a room or just under the roof of a building. It consists of a long panel of carving or a long strip of paper with a picture or pattern on it. 檐壁雕饰(室内墙壁顶部或屋顶下方的条形雕刻装饰板或绘有图画或图案的墙纸条). N-COUNT

frig·ate /'frɪgət/ **frigates.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **frigate** is a fairly small naval ship that can move at fast speeds. (小型)护卫舰. N-COUNT

frig·ging /'frɪgɪŋ/.

Some people use **frigging** to emphasize that they are angry or annoyed about something; some people find this word offensive. (强调生气或恼怒)该死的、可恨的(有人认为此词有冒犯义). ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

fright /fraɪt/ **frights.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Fright** is a sudden feeling of fear. 吃惊, 惊吓. ❖ *Franklin uttered a shriek and jumped with fright.* 富兰克林吓得尖叫一声, 跳了起来. *To hide my fright I asked a question.* 为了掩饰自己的恐慌, 我问了个问题. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **fright** is an experience which makes you suddenly afraid. 惊吓, 惊恐. ❖ *The last time you had a real fright, you nearly crashed the car.* 最后一次你真受到了惊吓, 你差点儿撞了车. N-COUNT

3 If a person or animal **takes fright** at something, they are suddenly frightened by it. 受惊吓, 受惊. ❖ *An untrained horse had taken fright at the sound of gunfire.* 听到枪声, 一匹未经驯服的马突然受惊了. PHR

➡ **the fright of your life**: 见 **life**.

fright·en /'fraɪtən/ **frightens, frightening, frightened.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something or someone **frightens** you, they cause you to suddenly feel afraid, anxious, or nervous. 使害怕; 使焦急; 使紧张. ❖ *He knew that Soli was trying to frighten him.* 他知道索利是想吓唬他. ◢ **fright·ened** ❖ *She was frightened of flying.* 她害怕飞行. VB; V n; ADJ-GRADED

2 If something **frightens the life out of** you, **frightens the wits out of** you, or **frightens** you **out of** your **wits**, it causes you to feel suddenly afraid or gives you a very unpleasant shock. 被吓得灵魂出了窍; 被吓得要命. PHR

▸**frighten away** or **frighten off.**

1 If you **frighten away** a person or animal or **frighten** them **off**, you make them afraid so that they run away or stay some distance away from you. 吓跑; 吓走. ❖ *The fishermen said the company's seismic survey was frightening away fish.* 渔民说这家公司的地震调查把鱼都给吓跑了. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 To **frighten** someone **away** or **frighten** them **off** means to make them nervous so that they decide not to do something. 吓得...不敢(做某事); 把...吓跑. ❖ *Building society repossessions have frightened buyers off.* 房屋建筑协会要收回所购房屋的规定把买主们吓跑了. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

▸**frighten into.**

If you **frighten** someone **into** doing something they would not normally do, you make them do it by making them afraid of not doing it. 吓得...做(某事). PHR-V; V n P -ing/n

▸**frighten off.**

➡ 见 **frighten away**. PHR-V

fright·en·ing /'fraɪtənɪŋ/.

If something is **frightening**, it makes you feel afraid, anxious, or nervous. 令人恐惧的; 令人焦虑的; 令人紧张的. ❖ *It was a very frightening experience and they were very courageous.* 这是一次可怕的经历, 但他们表现得非常勇敢. ◢ **fright·en·ing·ly** ❖ *The country is frighteningly* ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

F

close to possessing nuclear weapons. 令人恐惧的是，这个国家快要拥有核武器了.

fright·ful /ˈfraɪtfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Frightful** means very bad or unpleasant. 极坏的，极糟糕的；令人极难受的. ❖ *My father was unable to talk about the war, it was so frightful*. 我父亲不敢谈论战争，那实在是太可怕了. ADJ-GRADED DATED

2 **Frightful** is used to emphasize the extent or degree of something. 极其的，非常的. ❖ *He got himself into a frightful muddle*. 他把自己搞得一团糟. ◢ **fright·ful·ly** ❖ *I'm most frightfully sorry about this*. 对此我真是感到万分抱歉. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS ADV ADV adj/adv

frig·id /ˈfrɪdʒɪd/.

1 **Frigid** means extremely cold. 寒冷的，严寒的. ❖ *The water was too frigid to allow him to remain submerged for long*. 这水实在是太冷了，使他无法长时间地浸泡在里面. ADJ-GRADED

2 If a woman is **frigid**, she finds it difficult to become sexually aroused. (女子)难以激起性欲的，性冷淡的. ❖ *My husband says I am frigid*. 我丈夫说我性冷淡. ◢ **fri·gid·ity** /frɪˈdʒɪdɪti/ ❖ *After years of frigidity Angie had her first real orgasm*. 多年的性冷淡之后，安吉第一次体验到了真正的性高潮. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe the atmosphere in a place or someone's behaviour as **frigid**, you mean that it is very formal and unfriendly. (气氛或举动)矜持的、冷淡的，呆板的. ❖ *'Well, dear,' her hostess would reply with a frigid smile*. '那好吧，亲爱的，' 她的女主人矜持地笑着回答. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

frill /frɪl/ **frills**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **frill** is a long narrow strip of cloth or paper with many folds in it, which is attached to something as a decoration. 饰边；褶边. ◢ **frilled** ❖ *...a frilled shirt and floppy cravat*. 一件带褶边的衬衣和一条柔软的围巾. N-COUNT ADJ ADJ n

2 If you describe something as having no **frills**, you mean that it is simple and has no unnecessary or additional features; used showing approval. 华而不实的事物；多余而不必要的东西. ❖ *This booklet restricts itself to facts without frills*. 这本小册子叙述事实直截了当，不加渲染. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

frilly /ˈfrɪli/.

Frilly items of clothing or fabric have a lot of frills on them. (衣服或织物)多饰边的，多褶边的. ❖ *...maids in frilly aprons*. 穿着花边围裙的女仆们. ADJ-GRADED

fringe /frɪndʒ/ **fringes**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **fringe** is hair which is cut so that it hangs over your forehead. The usual American word is **bangs**. 刘海(垂在前额的短发). [美] 一般作 bangs. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **fringe** is a decoration attached to clothes, or other objects such as lampshades, consisting of a row of hanging strips or threads. (衣服、灯罩等的)穗，流苏. N-COUNT

3 To be on the **fringe** or the **fringes** of a place means to be on the outside edge of it. 周边，边缘. ❖ *...black townships located on the fringes of the city*. 位于城市边缘的黑人镇区. N-COUNT

4 The **fringe** or the **fringes** of an activity or organization are its less important, least typical, or most extreme parts, rather than its main and central part. 次要部分；不典型的部分；最边缘部分. ❖ *This Communist Party has always been on the fringe of British politics*. 共产党总是处于英国政治的边缘地带. N-COUNT

ˈfringe benefit, fringe benefits.

Fringe benefits are extra things that some people get from their job in addition to their salary, for example a car. (工资之外的)附加福利(如轿车等). N-COUNT

fringed /frɪndʒd/.

1 **Fringed** clothes, curtains, or lampshades are decorated with fringes. (衣服、窗帘或灯罩等)饰有穗子的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If a place or object **is fringed with** something, that thing forms a border around it or is situated along its edges. 受...围绕的；以...为周边的. ❖ *...tiny islands fringed with golden sand*. 四周环绕着金色沙滩的各个小岛. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

frip·pery /ˈfrɪpəri/ **fripperies**.

If you refer to something as **frippery**, you disapprove of it because it is trivial, extravagant, and only done or worn to impress people. 奢华无用的东西；俗丽的东西. ❖ *...all the fripperies with which the Edwardian woman indulged herself*. 爱德华时代的女子所醉心的一切奢华无用的东西. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl PRAGMATICS BRITISH

Fris·bee /ˈfrɪzbi/ **Frisbees**.

A **frisbee** is a light plastic disc that one person throws to another as a game. **Frisbee** is a trademark. 弗里斯比飞盘(投掷游戏中用的一种塑胶碟形玩具). Frisbee 为商标名. N-COUNT

frisk /frɪsk/ **frisks, frisking, frisked.**

If someone **frisks** you, they search you in order to see if you are hiding a weapon or drugs in your clothes. 搜身(以查看是否藏有武器或毒品等物). VB V n

frisky /ˈfrɪski/ **friskier, friskiest.**

A **frisky** animal or person is energetic and playful, and may be difficult to control. 活泼的；精力充沛的；好动的. ADJ-GRADED

fris·son /ˈfriːsɒn, AM friːˈsoʊn/ **frissons.**

A **frisson** is a short, sudden feeling of excitement or fear. (短暂而突然的)兴奋感，恐惧感；颤抖，战栗. ❖ *A frisson of apprehension rippled round the theatre*. 一阵恐惧在剧场里弥漫开来. N-COUNT

frit·ter /ˈfrɪtə/ **fritters, frittering, frittered.**

Fritters are round pieces of fruit, vegetables, or meat that are dipped in batter and fried. (以水果、蔬菜或肉做馅的)油炸馅饼. N-COUNT

▸**fritter away.**

If someone **fritters away** time or money, they waste it on unimportant or unnecessary things. (把时间、金钱)浪费(在微不足道的事情上)；挥霍；消耗. ❖ *The firm soon started frittering away the cash it was generating*. 这家公司不久便开始乱花它挣到的钱. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

fri·vol·ity /frɪˈvɒlɪti/ **frivolities.**

If you refer to an activity as a **frivolity**, you think that it is amusing and rather silly, rather than serious and sensible. 玩闹轻浮的行为；无聊的举动. ❖ *He was one of my most able pupils, but far too easily distracted by frivolities*. 他是我最能干的学生之一，只可惜太容易被一些无聊的活动所吸引. N-VAR

F

frivo·lous /ˈfrɪvələs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **frivolous**, you mean they behave in a silly or light-hearted way, rather than being serious and sensible. 无聊的；轻浮的，不严肃的. ❖ *Isabelle was a frivolous little fool*. 伊莎贝尔是个轻浮的小傻瓜. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe an activity as **frivolous**, you disapprove of it because it is not useful and wastes time or money. 无用的；无聊的；浪费(时间或金钱)的. ❖ *...wasting public money on what it believes are frivolous projects*. 把公共资金浪费在相信是无聊的项目上. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

frizz /frɪz/.

Frizz is frizzy hair. 鬈发；鬈毛. N-UNCOUNT

friz·zy /ˈfrɪzi/ **frizzier, frizziest.**

Frizzy hair is very thickly and stiffly curled. (毛发)浓密而鬈曲的. ADJ-GRADED

fro /frəʊ/.

➡ **to and fro**: 见 **to**.

frock /frɒk/ **frocks.**

A **frock** is a woman's or girl's dress. (女子或女孩的)衣服，连衣裙. N-COUNT DATED

ˈfrock coat, frock coats; 又拼作 **frock-coat.**

A **frock coat** was a long coat that was worn by men in the 19th century. (19世纪男子穿的)长礼服，男礼服大衣. N-COUNT

frog /frɒg, AM frɔːg/ **frogs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **frog** is a small creature with smooth skin, big eyes, and long back legs which it uses for jumping. Frogs usually live near water. 蛙，青蛙. N-COUNT

2 Some people refer to French people as **Frogs**; some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)(一些人用来指法国人)法国佬. N-COUNT INFORMAL

frog·man /ˈfrɒgmən, AM ˈfrɔːg-/ **frogmen.**

A **frogman** is someone whose job involves diving and working underwater. 蛙人. N-COUNT

ˈfrog-march, frog-marches, frog-marching, frog-marched; 又拼作 **frogmarch.**

If you **are frog-marched** somewhere, someone takes you there by force, holding you by the arms or another part of VB be V-ed prep/adv

your body so that you have to walk along with them. 抓住双臂押送;挟持而行. ❖ *...arresting the men and frog-marching them to the local police station.* 逮捕这些人并把他们押到当地的警察局去. V n prep/adv

frog·spawn /'frɒgspɔːn, AM 'frɔːg-/; 又拼作 **frog spawn**.
Frogspawn is a soft jelly-like substance which contains the eggs of a frog. 蛙卵. N-UNCOUNT

'fro-ing.
➜ 见 **to-ing and fro-ing**.

frol·ic /'frɒlɪk/ **frolics, frolicking, frolicked.** ♦◇◇◇◇
When people or animals **frolic**, they play or move in a lively, happy, and carefree way. 欢快地玩耍; 嬉戏. ❖ *Tourists sunbathe and frolic in the ocean.* 游客们晒日光浴、在海里嬉戏. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Their relationship is never short on fun and frolic.* 他们的关系从来都不缺少乐趣和嬉戏. N-VAR

from /frəm, 重读 frɒm, AM frʌm/. ♦♦♦♦♦
In addition to the uses shown below, **from** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'date from' and 'grow away from'. 除下列用法之外, 还用于如date from和grow away from等短语动词中.

1 You use **from** to say what the source, origin, or starting point of something is. (表示事物的来源、起源或出发点)来自. ❖ *...an anniversary present from his wife.* 一份他妻子送的周年纪念礼物. *The results were taken from six surveys.* 这些结果是根据六次调查得出的. *...wines from Coteaux d'Aix-en-Provence.* 普罗旺斯地区埃克斯专区的科多出产的葡萄酒. *...a representative from the Israeli embassy.* 以色列大使馆派来的代表. PREP

2 If someone or something moves or is moved **from** a place, they leave it or are removed, so that they are no longer there. 从(某地离开、移走). ❖ *The guests watched as she fled from the room.* 客人们注视着她飞快离开那个房间. *Remove the bowl from the ice.* 把碗从冰块上拿开. PREP

F

3 If you take something **from** an amount, you reduce the amount by that much. (表示数量的减少)从...中. ❖ *The £103 is deducted from Mrs Adams' salary every month.* 这103镑每月从亚当斯夫人的工资里扣除. PREP

4 **From** is used in expressions such as **away from** or **absent from** to say that someone or something is not present in a place where they are usually found. (表示不在通常所在的地方)离开, 不在. ❖ *Her husband worked away from home a lot.* 她丈夫经常离家在外工作. PREP

5 If you return **from** a place or an activity, you return after being in that place or doing that activity. (表示从某地回来或完成某活动后回来)从, 自. ❖ *My son Colin has just returned from Amsterdam.* 我儿子科林刚从阿姆斯特丹回来. *James Morgan is just back from Germany.* 詹姆斯·摩根刚从德国回来. PREP

6 If you see or hear something **from** a particular place, you are in that place when you see it or hear it. (表示在某地看到或听到某事物)从. ❖ *They see the painting from behind a plate glass window.* 他们从平板玻璃窗后面观看这幅画. PREP

7 If something hangs or sticks out **from** an object, it is attached to it or held by it. (表示某物附着或固定在某物体上)从; 在. ❖ *Hanging from his right wrist is a heavy gold bracelet.* 他右手腕带着一只沉甸甸的金手镯. *...large fans hanging from ceilings.* 悬挂在天花板上的大吊扇. PREP

8 You can use **from** when giving distances. For example, if a place is fifty miles **from** another place, the distance between the two places is fifty miles. (表示距离)从; 离(某地多少距离). ❖ *...a small park only a few hundred yards from Zurich's main shopping centre.* 距离苏黎世的主要购物中心仅几百码的小公园. *How far is it from here?* 它离这有多远? PREP

9 If a road or railway line goes **from** one place to another, you can travel along it between the two places. (表示公路或铁路从某地到另一地)从. ❖ *...the road from St Petersburg to Tallinn.* 从圣彼得堡到塔林的公路. PREP

10 **From** is used, especially in the expression **made from**, to say what substance has been used to make something. (表示用某种物质制作某物、尤用于 made from 中)由, 从, 用. ❖ *...bread made from white flour.* 用白面粉做的面包. PREP

11 You can use **from** when you are talking about the beginning of a period of time. (表示一段时间的开始)从. ❖ *She studied painting from 1926.* 她从1926年开始学习绘画. PREP

12 You say **from** one thing **to** another when you are stating the range of things that are possible, or when saying that the range of things includes everything in a certain category. (表示事物的范围或表示某一范围之内包括的每一样事物)从...到... ❖ *There are 94 countries represented in Barcelona, from Algeria to Zimbabwe.* 从阿尔及利亚到津巴布韦, 共有94个国家派代表出席了巴塞罗那的会议. *...everything from finance to fixtures and fittings.* 包括资金筹措、固定装置和附属设备在内的一切. PREP

13 If something changes **from** one thing to another, it stops being the first thing and becomes the second thing. (表示事物的转换)从, 由. ❖ *The expression on his face changed from sympathy to surprise.* 他脸上的表情由同情转为惊讶. PREP

14 You use **from** after some verbs and nouns when mentioning the cause of something. (用于某些动词或名词后面表示事物的原因)由于, 因为. ❖ *The problem simply resulted from a difference of opinion.* 这个问题只是由于意见不一造成的. *He is suffering from eye ulcers.* 他得了眼部溃疡. PREP

15 You use **from** when you are giving the reason for an opinion. (表示持某种意见的理由)根据, 按. ❖ *She knew from experience that Dave was about to tell her the truth.* 根据经验, 她知道戴夫要向她吐露真相. *I guessed from his name that Jose must have been Spanish.* 从他的名字我猜想乔斯准是个西班牙人. PREP

16 **From** is used after verbs with meanings such as 'protect', 'free', 'keep', and 'prevent' to introduce the action that does not happen, or that someone does not want to happen. (用于含有保护、释放、保持、阻止等含义的动词后面, 表示某行动没有发生或某人不愿其发生)免于, 免遭. ❖ *Such laws could protect the consumer from harmful or dangerous remedies.* 这几项法律可以使消费者避免受到有害或危险的治疗的损害. PREP

frond /frɒnd/ **fronds.**
A **frond** is a long leaf or piece of seaweed which has an edge divided into lots of thin parts. (海藻等植物长条形的)叶片, 叶状体. ❖ *...palm fronds.* 棕榈树叶. N-COUNT

front /frʌnt/ **fronts, fronting, fronted.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **front** of something is the part of it that faces you, or that faces forward, or that you normally see or use. 正面; 前面; 正前方. ❖ *Stand at the front of the line.* 站到队列前面来. *Her cotton dress had ripped down the front.* 她的棉布衣服前面已经破了. *Attached to the front of the house, there was a large veranda.* 屋子的前面附带修建了一个宽大的走廊. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *I went out there on the front porch.* 我出去到前门廊那边. *She was only six and still missing her front teeth.* 她只有六岁, 前门牙还缺着. ADJ ADJ n

2 The **front** page of a newspaper is the outside of the first page, where the main news stories are printed. (指报纸)头版的. ❖ *The Guardian's front page carries a photograph of the two foreign ministers.* 《卫报》头版刊登了两位外交部长的一张照片. ADJ ADJ n
➜ 又见 **front-page**.

3 **The front** is a road next to the sea in a seaside town. (海滨城镇的)海滨道路. ❖ *...a stroll on the front.* 沿海滨道路漫步. N-SING BRITISH

4 In warfare, the **front** is the place where two armies are fighting each other. (战争中)前线, 前方. ❖ *Her husband is fighting at the front.* 她丈夫在前线作战. N-COUNT
➜ 又见 **front line**.

5 If something is happening on a particular **front**, it is happening with regard to a particular situation or activity. (活动)领域. ❖ *...research across a wide academic front.* 涉猎广泛的学术领域的研究. N-COUNT

6 If someone puts on a particular kind of **front**, they pretend to N-COUNT

have a particular quality. (装出的)外表, 样子. ❖ *Michael kept up a brave front.* 迈克尔依旧显出勇敢的样子.

7 An organization or activity that is a **front** for another one that is illegal or secret is used to hide it. (非法或秘密活动的)掩护物, 幌子. ❖ *...a firm later identified by the police as a front for crime syndicates.* 一家后来被警方证实为包庇犯罪集团的公司. N-COUNT

8 In weather forecasting, a **front** is the line where a mass of cold air meets a mass of warm air. 锋(指天气预报中冷、热气团相遇的界线). N-COUNT

9 The word **Front** is often used in the titles of political organizations with a particular aim. 阵线(常用于政治组织名称中). ❖ *...the People's Liberation Front.* 人民解放阵线. N-PROPER

10 A building or area of land that **fronts** a particular place or **fronts** onto it is next to it and faces it. (建筑物或某一片土地)面对, 面向, 朝向. ❖ *...delightful Victorian houses fronting onto the pavement.* 面向人行道可爱的具有维多利亚时代风格的房屋. VB V n, V onto n

11 The person who **fronts** an organization is the most senior person in it. 担任...的最高领导人. VB V n BRITISH

12 If a person or thing is **in front**, they are ahead of others in a moving group. (行进的队伍中)在前面, 领先. ❖ *...motorists who speed or drive too close to the car in front.* 开车速度过快或开得离前面那辆车太近的车手. PHR

13 Someone who is **in front** in a competition or contest at a particular point is winning at that point. (在比赛的某一时刻)处于领先地位. ❖ *Some preliminary polls show him out in front in the race.* 一些初步的民意测验显示他在竞选中居于领先位置. PHR

14 If someone or something is **in front of** a particular thing, they are facing it, ahead of it, or close to the front part of it. 在...前面; 靠近...前面. ❖ *She sat down in front of her dressing-table mirror.* 她在梳妆台镜子前坐下. *Something darted out in front of my car.* 有东西突然从我的车前面冲出来. PHR-PREP

15 If you do or say something **in front of** someone else, you do or say it when they are present. 当面. ❖ *They never argued in front of their children.* 他们从不当着孩子的面吵架. PHR-PREP

16 **On the home front** or **on the domestic front** means with regard to your own country rather than foreign countries. 在国内. ❖ *Its present economic ills on the home front are largely the result of overspending.* 目前国内的种种经济弊病很大程度上是超支造成的. PHR JOURNALISM

front·age /ˈfrʌntɪdʒ/ **frontages.**

A **frontage** of a building is a wall which faces a place such as a street or a river. (房子临街或临河的)一面, 正面. ❖ *The restaurant has a river frontage.* 这家饭店前面是一条河. N-COUNT also no det

front·al /ˈfrʌntəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Frontal** means relating to or involving the front of something, for example the front of an army, a vehicle, or the brain. (军队、车辆或大脑等)前面的, 正面的. ❖ *...a frontal assault by the rebels.* 叛乱分子的正面进攻. ADJ FORMAL

2 A **frontal** attack or challenge criticizes or threatens something in a very strong, direct way. (攻击或挑战)正面的, 直接而强烈的. ❖ *...a frontal attack on working-class organizations.* 针对工人阶级组织发起的直接而猛烈的攻击. ADJ

3 ➞ 又见 **full-frontal**.

ˌfront ˈbench, front benches.

In Britain, the **front bench** or people who sit on the **front bench** are members of Parliament who are ministers in the Government or who hold official positions in an opposition party. (英国议会中的)前座; 前座议员(指政府大臣或反对党领袖). N-COLL-COUNT

▲ **front-bencher, frontbenchers** ❖ *...a front-bencher from his parliamentary team, Julie Manns.* 他所在议会小组的前座议员朱莉·曼斯. N-COUNT

ˈfront burner.

If an issue is on the **front burner**, it receives a lot of attention because it is considered to be more urgent or important than other issues. 关注焦点. ❖ *Bosnia continues to be on the front burner.* 波斯尼亚依旧是人们关注的焦点. N-SING

fron·tier /ˈfrʌntɪə, -ˈtɪə/ **frontiers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **frontier** is a border between two countries. The usual American word is **border**. 国界, 疆界. [美]一般作 border. ❖ *It wasn't difficult then to cross the frontier.* 当时越过这国境线并不难. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 You use **frontier** to refer to the border of an area of unclaimed land, or to a region beyond its border. (边界以外地区的)边疆, 边境. ❖ *...a far-flung outpost on the frontier.* 遥远的边境前哨. N-COUNT

3 The **frontiers** of something, especially knowledge, are the limits to which it extends. (尤指知识的)极限, 尖端, 前沿. ❖ *...pushing back the frontiers of science.* 拓展科学的最前沿. N-COUNT

ˌfront ˈline, front lines; 又拼作 **front-line.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **front line** is the place where two armies are fighting each other. (战争中的)前线. N-COUNT

2 A **front line** state shares a border with a country that it is at war with or is in conflict with. (与交战国或有冲突的国家)毗邻的, 前线的. ❖ *...the front-line states bordering South Africa.* 毗邻南非的前线国家. ADJ ADJ n

3 Someone who is **in the front line** has to play a very important part in defending or achieving something. 在第一线, 处于最前方, 处于非常重要的位置. ❖ *Information officers are in the front line of putting across government policies.* 新闻办公室官员处于解释政府政策的最前线. PHR

ˈfront man, front men.

If you say that someone is a **front man** for a group or organization, you mean that their role is to represent and give a good impression of it to the public; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(代表某团体或机构并使之给公众留下良好印象的)代言人, 头面人物. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˌfront-ˈpage. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **front-page** article or picture appears on the front page of a newspaper because it is very important or interesting. (文章或图片)头版的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌfront-ˈrunner, front-runners. ◆◇◇◇◇

In a competition or contest, the **front-runner** is the person who seems most likely to win it. (比赛或竞赛中的)领先者, 占优势的人. N-COUNT

frost /frɒst, AM frɔːst/ **frosts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When there is **frost** or a **frost**, the temperature outside falls below freezing point and the ground becomes covered in ice crystals. 霜, 霜冻. N-VAR

2 When someone says that there are a particular number of **degrees of frost** they mean that the temperature is that number of degrees below freezing point. 零下...度, 冰点以下...度. PHR

frost·bite /ˈfrɒstbaɪt, AM ˈfrɔːst-/.

Frostbite is a condition in which parts of your body, such as your fingers or toes, become seriously damaged as a result of being very cold. (手指或脚趾的)冻伤, 冻疮. N-UNCOUNT

frost·ed /ˈfrɒstɪd, AM ˈfrɔːst-/.

1 **Frosted** glass has had its surface roughened so that you cannot see through it clearly. (玻璃)磨砂的. ❖ *The top half of the door to his office was of frosted glass.* 他办公室门的上半部装有磨砂玻璃. ADJ

2 **Frosted** means covered with frost. 结霜的. ❖ *...the frosted trees.* 结霜的树木. ADJ

3 **Frosted** means covered with something that looks like frost. 蒙上一层像霜一样的东西的. ❖ *...frosted blue eye shadow.* 像霜一样的蓝色眼影膏. ADJ

4 **Frosted** means covered with icing. The usual British word is **iced**. 覆有一层糖霜的. [英]一般作 iced. ❖ *...a plate of frosted cupcakes.* 一盘撒有糖霜的纸杯蛋糕. ADJ AMERICAN

frost·ing /ˈfrɒstɪŋ, AM ˈfrɔːst-/.

Frosting is a sweet substance made from powdered sugar that is used to cover and decorate cakes. The usual British word is **icing**. 糖霜, 糖衣. [英]一般作 icing. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

frosty /ˈfrɒsti, AM ˈfrɔːsti/ **frostier, frostiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If the weather is **frosty**, the temperature is below freezing. (天气)严寒的. ❖ *...sharp, frosty nights.* 寒冷刺骨的夜晚. ADJ-GRADED

2 You describe the ground or an object as **frosty** when it is ADJ-GRADED

F

covered with frost. (地面或物体表面)结霜的. ❖ *...the frosty stones.* 表面结霜的石头.

3 If you describe someone's behaviour as **frosty**, you think it is unfriendly. 冷若冰霜的; 不友好的. ❖ *The president may get a frosty reception.* 总统可能会受到冷遇. ◢**frost·i·ly** /ˈfrɒstɪli, AM ˈtrɔːst-/ ❖ *The Prime Minister smiled again, this time a trifle frostily.* 首相又笑了一下, 这回有些冷冰冰地. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

froth /frɒθ, AM frɔːθ/ **froths, frothing, frothed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Froth** is a mass of small bubbles on the surface of a liquid. (液体表面的)泡, 泡沫. ❖ *...the froth of bubbles on the top of a glass of beer.* 一杯啤酒面上的泡沫. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a liquid **froths**, small bubbles appear on its surface. (液体)起泡, 冒泡. ❖ *The sea froths over my feet.* 海水在我脚上泛起泡沫. VB V; V prep

3 If you say that someone **is frothing**, or that they **are frothing** at the mouth, you are emphasizing that they are very angry or excited about something. (强调非常生气或激动)气得要命; 异常激动. ❖ *'No! No! Never!' he froths.* '不! 不! 决不!' 他气得要命. VB V; PRAGMATICS; WRITTEN; V with quote; Also V prep

4 If you refer to an activity or object as **froth**, you disapprove of it because it appears exciting or attractive, but has very little real value or importance. 华而不实的事物, 空洞的事物; 虚幻. ❖ *Falling in love the first time is all froth and fantasy.* 初恋是美丽的泡沫. N-UNCOUNT; PRAGMATICS

frothy /ˈfrɒθi, AM ˈfrɔːθi/ **frothier, frothiest.**

A **frothy** liquid has lots of bubbles on its surface. 起泡的, 有许多泡沫的. ADJ-GRADED

frown /fraʊn/ **frowns, frowning, frowned.** ♦♦◇◇◇

When someone **frowns**, their eyebrows become drawn together, because they are annoyed, worried, or puzzled, or because they are concentrating. (因恼怒、担心、迷惑或集中注意力)皱眉, 蹙额. ❖ *He frowned at her anxiously.* 他焦急地向她皱眉头. *...a frowning man.* 皱着眉头的男子. VB V; V at n; V-ing

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a deep frown on the boy's face.* 这男孩的脸上显出一道深深的皱纹. N-COUNT

▸frown upon or **frown on.**

If something **is frowned upon** or **is frowned on** people disapprove of it. (遭到)反对, (遭到)不同意. ❖ *This practice is frowned upon as being wasteful.* 这次实践活动因被认为是浪费时间而遭到反对. *Many teachers frown on such practices.* 许多老师反对这种实习. PHR-V; be V-ed P; V P noun

froze /frəʊz/.

Froze is the past tense of **freeze**. freeze 的过去式.

fro·zen /ˈfrəʊzən/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Frozen** is the past participle of **freeze**. freeze的过去分词.

2 If the ground is **frozen**, it has become very hard because the weather is very cold. (土地因天气非常寒冷而)冻硬的. ❖ *It was bitterly cold now and the ground was frozen hard.* 现在天气十分寒冷, 地都冻得硬梆梆的. ADJ

3 **Frozen** food has been preserved by being kept at a very low temperature. (食物)冷藏的, 冷冻的. ❖ *Frozen fish is a very healthy convenience food.* 冻鱼是一种非常有益健康的便利食品. ADJ

4 If you say that you are **frozen**, or a part of your body is **frozen**, you are emphasizing that you feel very cold. (人或身体的某部位)非常冷的, 快冻僵的. ❖ *He put one hand up to his frozen face.* 他把一只手放在快要冻僵了的脸上. ADJ; PRAGMATICS

Frozen stiff means the same as **frozen**. 义同 frozen. ❖ *He pulled up his collar and was aware of being frozen stiff.* 他竖起领子, 感觉要冻僵了. PHR

5 If you describe someone as **frozen**, you mean that their body is fixed in a particular position, for example because they are very worried or afraid. (身体)一动不动的, 僵住的(如因非常担心或害怕等). ❖ *Katherine was frozen in horror.* 凯瑟琳吓呆了. ADJ

fru·gal /ˈfruːgəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 People who are **frugal** or who live **frugal** lives do not eat much or spend much money on themselves. (生活)节俭的, 朴素的. ❖ *She lives a frugal life.* 她过着俭朴的生活. ADJ-GRADED

◢**fru·gal·ity** ❖ *We must practise the strictest frugality and economy.* 我们必须厉行节约. ◢**fru·gal·ly** ❖ *He frugally saved various bits of the machine.* 他很节俭, 省下机器上的各种零件. N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED

2 A **frugal** meal is small and inexpensive. (一顿饭)少量而便宜的, 简便的. ❖ *The diet was frugal: cheese and water, rice and beans.* 饭菜很简单: 奶酪和水, 米饭和豆类. ADJ-GRADED

fruit /fruːt/ **fruits, fruiting, fruited.** The plural of the noun can be either **fruit** or **fruits**, but is usually **fruit**. 复数形式既可以是 fruit, 也可以是 fruits, 但一般用 fruit. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Fruit** or a **fruit** is something which grows on a tree or bush and which contains seeds or a stone covered by edible flesh. Apples, oranges, and bananas are all fruit. 水果. ❖ *Fresh fruit and vegetables provide fibre and vitamins.* 新鲜水果和蔬菜可提供纤维质和各种维生素. *...bananas and other tropical fruits.* 香蕉和其他热带水果. N-VAR

➸ 又见 **kiwi fruit**, **passion fruit**.

2 The **fruits** of someone's work or activity are the good things that result from it. 成果, 结果, 产物. ❖ *The findings are the fruit of more than three years research.* 这些发现是三年多研究的成果. N-COUNT

3 If the effort that you put into something **bears fruit**, it produces good results. (对某事物投入的努力)产生好结果. ❖ *He was naturally disappointed when the talks failed to bear fruit.* 会谈没有取得成果, 他自然很失望. PHR

4 **The first fruits** or **the first fruit** of a project or activity are its earliest results or profits. (某项目或活动)最早取得的成果(或收益). ❖ *This project is one of the first fruits of commercial co-operation between the two countries.* 这一项目是两国商业合作取得的初步成果之一. PHR

fruit·cake /ˈfruːtkeɪk/ **fruitcakes;** 又拼作 **fruit cake.**

A **fruitcake** is a cake that contains raisins, currants, and other dried fruit. (含有葡萄干或其他干果的)果子蛋糕. N-VAR

ˌfruit ˈcocktail, fruit cocktails.

Fruit cocktail is a mixture of pieces of different kinds of fruit eaten as part of a meal. 水果拼盘, 什锦水果. N-VAR

fruit·ful /ˈfruːtfʊl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **fruitful** produces good and useful results. 成功的; 富有成效的; 大有收获的. ❖ *We had a long, happy, fruitful relationship.* 我们保持了长久、愉快而富有成效的关系. ◢**fruit·ful·ly** ❖ *...taking their skills where they can be applied most fruitfully.* 在最有可能产生成果的地方运用他们的技术. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

2 **Fruitful** land or trees produce a lot of crops. 多产的, 硕果累累的. ❖ *...a landscape that was fruitful and lush.* 硕果累累、草木茂盛的景色. ADJ-GRADED

frui·tion /fruˈɪʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something comes to **fruition**, it starts to succeed and produce the results that were intended or hoped for. (计划或希望等的)实现. ❖ *These plans take time to come to fruition.* 实现这些计划需要时间. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

fruit·less /ˈfruːtləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Fruitless actions, events, or efforts do not achieve anything at all. (行动、事件或努力)无结果的, 不成功的. ❖ *It was a fruitless search.* 这是一次毫无结果的搜索. *Talks have so far been fruitless.* 至今会谈还没有结果. ◢**fruit·less·ly** ❖ *Negotiation ended fruitlessly.* 谈判没有取得任何成果就结束了. ADJ-GRADED; ADV

ˈfruit machine, fruit machines.

A **fruit machine** is a machine used for gambling. You put money into it and if a particular combination of symbols, especially fruit, appears, you win money. 吃角子老虎机(投入硬币后如出现某种记号尤其是水果图案便表明赌赢的赌博工具). N-COUNT; BRITISH

ˌfruit ˈsalad, fruit salads.

Fruit salad is a mixture of pieces of different kinds of fruit, usually eaten as a dessert. 水果沙拉, 水果杂拌(通常作为甜点). N-VAR

fruity /ˈfruːti/ **fruitier, fruitiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **fruity** smells or tastes of fruit. 果香的; 果味的. ❖ *This shampoo smells fruity and leaves the hair* ADJ-GRADED

beautifully silky. 这种洗发露带水果香,用后头发如丝般柔顺. *...a lovely rich fruity wine.* 一种可口醇厚的葡萄酒.

2 A **fruity** voice or laugh is pleasantly rich and deep. (嗓音或笑声)圆润的. ❖ *...a solid, fruity laugh.* 一阵浑厚圆润的笑声. ADJ-GRADED

frumpy /'frʌmpi/.

If you describe a woman or her clothes as **frumpy**, you mean that her clothes are dull and unfashionable. (女子衣着)呆板不入时的, 土气的. ❖ *I looked so frumpy next to these women.* 和旁边这些女人在一起, 我显得格外土气. ADJ-GRADED

frus·trate /frʌ'streɪt, AM 'frʌstreɪt/ **frustrates, frustrating, frustrated.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **frustrates** you, it upsets or angers you because you are unable to do anything about the problems it creates. 使难受; 使烦恼. ❖ *These questions frustrated me.* 这些问题把我难住了. *Doesn't it frustrate you that audiences in the theatre are so restricted?* 剧院里的观众如此受限制, 难道你不感到烦恼吗? VB / V n

◢ **frus·trat·ed** ❖ *...voters who are frustrated with the council.* 对委员会不满的投票者. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **frus·trat·ing** ❖ *It was frustrating to be out of government for the next four years.* 接下去四年要离开政府, 真令人感到沮丧. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **frus·tra·tion** /frʌ'streɪʃən/ **frustrations** ❖ *The results show the level of frustration among hospital doctors.* 这些结果显示了医院医生的不满程度. N-VAR

2 If someone or something **frustrates** a plan or attempt to do something, they prevent it from succeeding. 阻止, 妨碍. ❖ *The government has deliberately frustrated his efforts to gain work permits.* 政府有意阻挠他获取工作许可证. VB / V n

fry /fraɪ/ **fries, frying, fried.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When you **fry** food, you cook it in a pan that contains hot fat or oil. 油煎, 油炸. ❖ *Fry the breadcrumbs until golden brown.* 把面包屑炸至金黄色. VB / V n

2 **Fry** are very small, young fish. 小鱼; 鱼苗. N-PLURAL

3 **Fries** are the same as **French fries**. 同 French fries. N-PLURAL

4 ➡ 又见 **small fry**.

▸**fry up.**

If you **fry up** food, you fry it, especially in order to make a quick, casual meal. (尤指为了做一顿快速、简便的饭)油煎(食品). ❖ *I fried up the beef.* 我把牛肉煎了一下. *She cuts and fries the mixture up into a potato doughnut.* 她把食物切碎拌在一起, 煎成一个马铃薯圈饼. PHR-V / INFORMAL / V P noun / V n P

➡ 又见 **fry-up**.

'frying pan, frying pans. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **frying pan** is a flat metal pan with a long handle, in which you fry food. (长柄平底)煎锅. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. N-COUNT

'fry-up, fry-ups.

A **fry-up** is a meal consisting of a mixture of foods such as sausages, bacon, and eggs that have been fried. 简易油煎快餐(包括煎香肠、熏肉和鸡蛋). N-COUNT / BRITISH, INFORMAL

ft. ◆◆◇◇◇

ft is a written abbreviation for **feet** or **foot**. feet 或 foot 的缩写形式. ❖ *...flying at 1,000 ft.* 在1,000英尺的高空飞行. *...an area of 2,750 sq ft.* 面积为2,750平方英尺的土地. N-COUNT / num N

fuch·sia /'fju:ʃə/ **fuchsias.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **fuchsia** is a plant or a small bush which has pink, purple, or white flowers which hang downwards. 倒挂金钟(开粉红色、紫色或白色花的植物或小灌木, 花悬垂呈倒挂钟状). N-VAR

fuddy-duddy /'fʌdi dʌdi/ **fuddy-duddies.**

If you describe someone as a **fuddy-duddy**, you are criticizing or making fun of them because they are old-fashioned. (贬或谑)老古董, 守旧的人. N-COUNT / PRAGMATICS

➢ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Perhaps we did acquire a somewhat fuddy-duddy image.* 或许我们确实显得有些古板. ADJ-GRADED / ADJ n

fudge /fʌdʒ/ **fudges, fudging, fudged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Fudge** is a soft brown sweet that is made from butter, cream, and sugar. 乳脂软糖、奶糖 (由牛油、奶油和糖制成). N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **fudge** something, you avoid making a clear and definite decision, distinction, or statement about it. 敷衍, 含糊应付. ❖ *Both have fudged their calculations and avoided specifics.* 两人都作了粗略估计, 没有涉及具体内容. *...certain issues that can no longer be fudged.* 一些不能再敷衍下去的问题. VB / V n

fuel /fju:əl/ **fuels, fuelling, fuelled;** [美]拼作 **fueling, fueled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Fuel** is a substance such as coal, oil, or petrol that is burned to provide heat or power. 燃料(指煤、石油或汽油等). ❖ *They ran out of fuel.* 他们燃料用完了. N-VAR

2 A machine or vehicle that **is fuelled** by a particular substance works by burning that substance. (机器或车辆等)以...为燃料. ❖ *...power stations fuelled by oil, coal and gas.* 以石油、煤和天然气为燃料的发电站. VB: be V-ed / V-ed

3 If something **fuels** something such as speculation, controversy, or inflation, it makes it increase or become more intense. 使(投机买卖、冲突或通货膨胀等)加剧; 使激化. ❖ *The economic boom was fueled by easy credit.* 方便的信贷促进了经济的繁荣. VB: V n

4 If something **adds fuel to** a conflict or debate, or **adds fuel to the fire**, it makes the conflict or debate more intense. 使...火上浇油; 使...更激烈. PHR

fu·gi·tive /'fju:dʒɪtɪv/ **fugitives.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **fugitive** is someone who is running away or hiding, usually in order to avoid being caught by the police. (通常为了逃避警察缉捕而逃跑或藏匿的)逃犯, 逃亡者. ❖ *The rebel leader was a fugitive from justice.* 这个叛乱首领是一名在逃犯. N-COUNT

fugue /fju:g/ **fugues.**

A **fugue** is a piece of music that begins with a simple tune which is then repeated by other voices or instrumental parts with small variations. (音乐)赋格曲. N-COUNT / TECHNICAL

-ful /-fʊl/ **-fuls.**

You use **-ful** to form nouns that refer to the quantity of a substance that an object contains or can contain. (构成名词, 指物体所含物质的数量)满的. ❖ *...a spoonful of brown sugar.* 满满一匙红糖. SUFFIX

ful·crum /'fʊlkrəm/.

If someone or something is the **fulcrum** of a situation, they are the most important part of it and affect all the other parts of it. 支撑点, 支柱; 决定性的事物. ❖ *The decision is the strategic fulcrum of the Budget.* 这一决定是英国政府预算案的战略支柱. N-SING / FORMAL

ful·fil /fʊl'fɪl/ **fulfils, fulfilling, fulfilled;** 又拼作 **fulfill** 和 **fulfills**(尤用于美国英语). ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **fulfil** something such as a promise, dream, or ambition, you do what you said or hoped you would do. 履行(诺言); 实现(梦想或理想). ❖ *President Kaunda fulfilled his promise of announcing a date for the referendum.* 卡翁达总统履行诺言, 宣布了全民公决日期. VB / V n

◢ **ful·fil·ment** ❖ *Visiting Angkor was the fulfilment of a childhood dream.* 参观吴哥窟是圆儿时的梦. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **fulfil** a task, role, or requirement means to do or be what is required, necessary, or expected. 满足(要求); 符合(条件); 完成(任务). ❖ *All the necessary conditions were fulfilled.* 所有必要的条件都得到了满足. VB: V n

3 If something **fulfils** you, you feel happy and satisfied with what you are doing or with what you have achieved. 使...感到满意; 使...出色完成. ❖ *Women can fulfil themselves without the assistance of a man.* 没有男人的帮助, 女人同样能够干得很出色. VB: V pron-refl

◢ **ful·filled** ❖ *I feel more fulfilled doing this than I've ever done.* 跟我以前所做的事相比, 我对干这个更感到称心. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ful·fil·ling** ❖ *...a fulfilling career.* 一种称心如意的职业. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ful·fil·ment** ❖ *...a great sense of fulfilment.* 巨大的满足感. N-UNCOUNT

full /fʊl/ **fuller, fullest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is **full**, it contains as much of a substance or as many objects as it can. 满的. ❖ *Once the container is full, it stays shut.* 容器一旦装满, 它会自动关闭. *...a full tank of petrol.* 满满一箱汽油. ADJ-GRADED

2 If a place or thing **is full of** things or people, it contains a large number of them. 装满...的, 充满...的. ❖ *The streets are still full of debris from two nights of rioting.* 经过两夜的骚乱, 街道上依旧垃圾满地. *...a useful recipe leaflet full of ideas.* 一份很有创意、很实用的饮食小册子. ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ of n

F

3 If someone or something **is full of** a particular feeling or quality, they have a lot of it. 充满(某种感觉)的; 充分具有(某种特质)的. ◆ *I feel full of confidence.* 我充满信心. ...*an exquisite mousse, incredibly rich and full of flavour.* 一道精美的奶味十足、香气四溢的奶油冻. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n

4 You say that a place is **full** when there is no space left in it for any more people or things. (某地)满的(不能再容纳任何人或物体). ◆ *The main car park was full when I left.* 我离开时,这个主停车场已停满了车. *The bus was completely full, and lots of people were standing.* 公共汽车挤满了人,许多人都站着. ADJ-GRADED

5 If your hands or arms are **full**, you are carrying or holding as much as you can carry. (手或手臂里)满的. ◆ *Sylvia entered, her arms full of packages.* 西尔维娅走了进来,手臂挎着大包小包. *People would go into the store and come out with their arms full.* 人们到商场里去,出来时往往满载而归. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

6 If you feel **full**, you have eaten so much that you do not want anything else. (吃)饱的. ◆ *No, thanks. I'm full.* 不,谢谢. 我已经吃饱了. ◢ **full·ness** ◆ *High fibre diets give the feeling of fullness.* 高纤维质的饮食给人饱胀感. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ N-UNCOUNT

7 If you say to someone, 'you're **full of** yourself', you disapprove of them because they appear very pleased with themselves, thinking that they are very clever, special, or important. 自以为是, 自高自大. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 You use **full** before a noun to indicate that you are referring to all the details, things, or people that it can possibly include. (用于名词前面表示包括)所有的, 全部的. ◆ *Full details will be sent to you once your application has been accepted.* 一旦你的申请被接受,我们会把所有的细节都告诉你. *May I have your full name?* 请问您的全名是什么? ADJ ADJ n

F

9 You say that something has been done or described **in full** when everything that was necessary has been done or described. 全部地; 全面地; 毫无遗漏地. ◆ *The medical experts have yet to report in full.* 医学专家们还需要作全面的报告. PHR

10 **Full** is used to describe a sound, light, or physical force which is being produced with the greatest possible power or intensity. (声音)最大的; (光线)充足的、强烈的; (体力)充沛的, 有劲的. ◆ ...*the sound of Mahler, playing at full volume.* 马勒的音乐, 正以最大音量播放着. *The operation will be carried out in full daylight.* 该项行动将在光线充足的白天进行. ADJ ADJ n

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *a two-seater Lotus, parked with its headlamps full on.* 双座的莲花牌汽车, 停车时前灯全亮着. ADV ADV adv

11 You use **full** to emphasize the completeness, intensity, or extent of something. (强调事物的完整性、强度或程度)全部的, 一切的; 全力的. ◆ *Television cameras are carrying the full horror of this war into homes around the world.* 电视摄像机把这场战争的一切恐怖展现给了千家万户. *The lane leading to the farm was in full view of the house.* 从这座房子可以完整地看到这条通往农场的小道. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

12 Something that is done or experienced **to the full** is done to as great an extent as is possible. 尽可能大的程度地; 充分地; 十足地. ◆ *She probably has a good mind, which should be used to the full.* 她可能具备良好的思想, 那要充分利用才好. PHR

13 If you say that someone **knows full well** that something is true, especially something unpleasant, you are emphasizing that they are definitely aware of it, although they may behave as if they are not. 完全知道, 完全意识到(某事的存在, 尤指不愉快的事); 心知肚明. ◆ *He knew full well he'd be ashamed of himself later.* 他完全知道今后他会为自己感到羞耻的. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 A **full** statement or report contains a lot of information and detail. (声明、报道)详尽的, 详细的. ◆ *Mr Primakov gave a full account of his meeting with the President.* 普里马科夫先生对他与总统的会晤作了详细的陈述. ADJ-GRADED

15 If you say that someone has or leads a **full** life, you approve of the fact that they are always busy and do a lot of different things. (生活)忙碌的, 充实的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

16 You use **full** to emphasize the force or directness with which someone or something is struck. (强调受袭的强度或直接性)完全地; 直接地; 恰好. ◆ *The burning liquid hit him full in the right eye.* 火辣辣的液体全部洒到了他的右眼上. *She kissed him full on the mouth.* 她直接在他嘴上亲了一下. ADV ADV prep PRAGMATICS

17 You use **full** to refer to something which gives you all the rights, status, or importance for a particular position or activity, rather than just some of them. (权利、地位或重要性)完全的, 充分的. ◆ *How did the meeting go, did you get your full membership?* 会议开得怎么样? 你有没有取得完全的会员资格? ADJ ADJ n

18 A **full** flavour is strong and rich. (味道)强烈的, 浓郁的. ◆ ...*a dry, grapey wine with a full flavour.* 芳香馥郁的无甜味葡萄酒. ADJ

19 If you describe a part of someone's body as **full**, you mean that it is rounded and rather large. (身体的某部位)圆的, 丰满的. ◆ *The Juno Collection specialises in large sizes for ladies with a fuller figure.* 朱诺时装展销会专为体态比较丰满的女士们推出了大号服装. ...*his full lips.* 他那饱满的双唇. ADJ-GRADED

20 A **full** skirt or sleeve is wide and has been made from a lot of fabric. (裙子或袖子)肥大的, 宽松的. ◢ **fullness** ◆ *The coat has raglan sleeves, and is cut to give fullness at the back.* 这件大衣做成插肩袖的样子, 背部裁剪得很宽松. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

21 When there is a **full** moon, the moon appears as a bright, complete circle. (月亮)全圆的, 满月的. ADJ

22 ➥ to **be full of beans**: 见 **bean**.
➥ **full blast**: 见 **blast**.
➥ to **come full circle**: 见 **circle**.
➥ to **have your hands full**: 见 **hand**.
➥ **in full swing**: 见 **swing**.

'full-back, full-backs; 又拼作 fullback. ◆◇◇◇◇

In rugby or football, a **full-back** is a defending player whose position is towards the goal which their team is defending. (橄榄球或足球的)后卫. N-COUNT

,full-'blooded.

Full-blooded behaviour and actions are carried out with great commitment and enthusiasm. 全力奉献的; 满腔热诚的; 强劲有力的. ◆ *Full-blooded market reform is the only way to save the economy.* 强有力的市场改革是挽救经济的唯一出路. ADJ ADJ n

,full-'blown. ◆◇◇◇◇

Full-blown means having all the characteristics of a particular type of thing or person. 具备一切特征的; 充分发展的; 成熟的. ◆ *Before becoming a full-blown director, he worked as the film editor on 'Citizen Kane'.* 在成为成熟的导演之前, 他曾担任过《公民凯恩》的电影编辑. ADJ ADJ n

,full 'board; 又拼作 full-board.

If the price at a hotel includes **full board**, it includes all your meals. 全食宿(即旅馆提供全部伙食). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

,full 'dress.

Someone who is in **full dress** is wearing all the clothes needed for a ceremony or formal occasion. (出席庆典或正式场合穿的)全套服装, 礼服, 盛装. ◆ ...*full dress uniform.* 全套制服. N-UNCOUNT

,full-'flavoured; [美]拼作 full-flavored.

Full-flavoured food or wine has a pleasant and fairly strong taste. (食物或酒)味道醇厚的. ADJ-GRADED

,full-'fledged.

Full-fledged means the same as **fully-fledged**. 义同 fully-fledged. ADJ

,full-'frontal; 又拼作 full frontal.

1 If there is **full-frontal** nudity in a photograph or film, you can see the whole of the front part of someone's naked body. (裸体照片或影片中人体)正面全部的. ADJ

2 A **full-frontal** attack on something or approach to something is very firm and direct. (进攻或采用的方法)有力而直接的, 正面的. ◆ *A full-frontal attack on the opposition leader is their best hope.* 向反对党领袖发起正面攻击是他们最好的希望. ADJ

,full-'grown.

An animal or plant that is **full-grown** has reached its full adult size and stopped growing. (动物或植物)成熟的, 发育完全的. ADJ

,full 'house, full houses.

If a theatre has a **full house** for a particular performance, it has as large an audience as it can hold. (剧院)满座, 客满. N-COUNT
❖ *...playing to a full house.* 演奏时座无虚席.

,full-'length. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **full-length** book, record, or film is the normal length, rather than being shorter than normal. (书、录音或影片)原有长度的, 全长的, 无删节的. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **full-length** coat or skirt is long enough to reach the lower part of a person's leg, almost to the ankles. A **full-length** sleeve reaches a person's wrist. (衣服或裙子)长及小腿的(几乎接近脚踝的); (袖子)长及手腕的. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Full-length** curtains or other furnishings reach to the floor. (窗帘或其他室内陈设)长及地板的. ADJ ADJ n

4 A **full-length** mirror or portrait shows the whole of a person. (镜子或相片)显示全身的. ADJ ADJ n

5 Someone who is lying **full-length** is lying down flat with their legs extended. (伸直腿)平躺地, 全身舒展地. ❖ *She stretched herself out full-length.* 她全身舒展开. ADV ADV after v

'full marks.

1 If you get **full marks** in a test or exam, you get everything right and gain the maximum number of marks. (测验或考试中的)满分. N-PLURAL BRITISH

2 If you say that someone gets **full marks** for something, you are praising them for a particular good quality. (赞美某人的好品性)满分. ❖ *Full marks for honesty, perhaps, but a fail for diplomacy.* 在忠诚方面或许可以得满分, 但在人际交往方面却是不及格. N-PLURAL BRITISH

full·ness /ˈfʊlnəs/.

1 ➡ 见 **full**.

2 If you say that something will happen **in the fullness of time**, you mean that it will eventually happen after a long time or after a long series of events. 时机成熟时; 到时候; 终究(会发生). PHR

,full-'page. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **full-page** advertisement, picture, or article in a newspaper or magazine uses a whole page. (报纸上的广告、图片或文章等)全页的, 整版的. ADJ ADJ n

,full-'scale. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Full-scale** means as complete, intense, or great in extent as possible. 完全的; 全面的. ❖ *...the possibility of a full-scale nuclear war.* 爆发全面核战的可能性. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **full-scale** drawing or model is the same size as the thing that it represents. (绘画或模型)原尺寸的, 与原物同样大小的, 实比的. ❖ *...working, full-scale prototypes.* 与实物一般大小的工作模型. ADJ ADJ n

,full-'size or **full-sized.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **full-size** or **full-sized** model or picture is the same size as the thing or person that it represents. (模型或图片)与原物或人同样大小的. ADJ ADJ n

,full 'stop, full stops.

A **full stop** is the punctuation mark (.) which you use at the end of a sentence when it is not a question or exclamation. The American expression is **period**. 句号, 句点. [美]作period. N-COUNT BRITISH

full-'strength.

➡ 见 **strength**.

,full-'throated.

A **full-throated** sound coming from someone's mouth, such as a shout or a laugh, is very loud. (声音, 如喊叫声或笑声)洪亮的. ADJ ADJ n

,full-'time; 又拼作 **full time**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Full-time** work or study involves working or studying for the whole of each normal working week rather than for part of it. 全工作日的, 全日制的; 全职的, 专职的. ❖ *...a full-time job.* 一份全职工作. *...full-time staff.* 全职工作人员. ADJ

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Deirdre works full-time.* 戴尔德丽从事全职工作. ADV

2 If you describe a regular activity or task as **a full-time job**, you mean that it takes up so much of your time it is like doing a paid job. 像全日制工作一样的惯常活动(或任务); 全职工作. ❖ *Mothering was a full-time job.* 养育孩子是一件全职工作. PHR

3 In games such as football, **full time** is the end of a match. (足球等比赛中的)终场, 结束. ❖ *The score at full-time was Arsenal 1, Sampdoria 1.* 终场时的比分是:阿森纳队1分, 桑普多利亚队1分. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

,full-'timer, full-timers.

A **full-timer** is someone who works full-time. 全职工作者; 正式工. N-COUNT

,full 'up; 又拼作 **full-up**.

1 Something that is **full up** has no space left for any more people or things. (满得)不能再容纳更多的. ❖ *The prisons are all full up.* 各监狱都有人满之患. ADJ v-link ADJ

2 If you are **full up** you have eaten so much that you do not want to eat anything else. (吃得)饱饱的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

ful·ly /ˈfʊli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Fully** means to the greatest degree or extent possible. 最大程度地, 最大限度地; 充分地, 全面地. ❖ *She was fully aware of my thoughts.* 她完全觉察到了我的想法. *I don't fully agree with that.* 我不完全同意那事. ADV

2 If you describe, answer, or deal with something **fully**, you leave out nothing that should be mentioned or dealt with. (描述、回答或处理事情)没有遗漏地, 完全地, 充分地. ❖ *These debates are discussed more fully later in this book.* 这些辩论在本书后面有更充分的讨论. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 **Fully** is used to emphasize how great an amount is. (强调数量之大)足足; 至少. ❖ *Fully 30% of the poor could not even afford access to illegal shanties.* 足足有30%的穷人连非法建筑的棚屋都住不起. ADV ADV amount PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

,fully-'fledged. ◆◇◇◇◇

Fully-fledged means complete or fully developed. 已长成的; 成熟的. ❖ *Hungary is to have a fully-fledged Stock Exchange from today.* 从今天起, 匈牙利将拥有一个成熟的证券交易所. ADJ ADJ n

ful·mi·nate /ˈfʊlmɪneɪt, ˈfʌl-/ **fulminates, fulminating, fulminated.**

If you **fulminate** against someone or something, you criticize them and complain about them angrily. 严厉斥责, 强烈谴责. ❖ *They all fulminated against the new curriculum.* 他们都强烈反对新的课程. VB FORMAL V against/about n
◢ **ful·mi·na·tion** /ˌfʊlmɪˈneɪʃən, ˌfʌl-/ **fulminations** ❖ *...fulminations against the government.* 对政府的严厉指责. N-VAR

ful·some /ˈfʊlsəm/.

If you describe expressions of praise, apology, or gratitude as **fulsome**, you disapprove of them because they are exaggerated and elaborate, so that they sound insincere. (指表扬、道歉或感激等)过于夸张的, 过度而显得虚伪的. ❖ *Newspapers have been fulsome in their praise of the former president.* 报纸对前任总统赞美得过了头. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **ful·some·ly** ❖ *She chatted to them about the show and praised them fulsomely.* 她和他们谈起这次表演, 把他们捧上天了. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

fum·ble /ˈfʌmbəl/ **fumbles, fumbling, fumbled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **fumble** for something or **fumble** with it, you try and reach for it or hold it in a clumsy way. (笨拙地)摸索. ❖ *She crept from the bed and fumbled for her dressing gown.* 她从床上爬起来, 伸手去摸索晨衣. *He fumbled his one-handed attempt to light his cigarette.* 他笨手笨脚地想用一只手点燃香烟. VB V for/with/in n V n

2 When you are trying to say something, if you **fumble** for the right words, you speak in a clumsy and unclear way. 含混不清地说. ❖ *He fumbled his lines, not knowing what he was going to say.* 他搜肠刮肚, 不知接下去该说什么好. VB V for n V n Also V

fume /fjuːm/ **fumes, fuming, fumed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Fumes** are the unpleasant and often unhealthy smoke and gases that are produced by fires or by things such as chemicals, fuel, or cooking. (由化学品、燃料或烹饪引起的 N-PLURAL

F

难闻并往往有害健康的)烟气,废气. ❖ *...car exhaust fumes.* 汽车排放的废气.

2 If you **are fuming** over something, you are very angry about it. 发怒,发火,大怒. ❖ *'It's monstrous!' Jackie fumed.* '简直太不像话了!' 杰基勃然大怒. *Mrs. Vine was still fuming.* 瓦因太太依旧在大发雷霆. VB V over/at/about n; V with quote; V

fu·mi·gate /ˈfjuːmɪgeɪt/ **fumigates, fumigating, fumigated.** If you **fumigate** something, you disinfect it using special chemicals, usually in order to get rid of germs or insects. (通常为消灭病菌或昆虫用专门的化学品)给...消毒; 烟熏消毒. VB V n

▲**fu·mi·ga·tion** /ˌfjuːmɪˈgeɪʃən/ ❖ *Methods of control involved poisoning and fumigation.* 控制方法包括投放毒药和烟熏消毒. N-UNCOUNT

fun /fʌn/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You refer to an activity or situation as **fun** if you think it is pleasant and enjoyable and it causes you to feel happy. 有趣的事; 乐趣. ❖ *This year promises to be terrifically good fun.* 今年很可能会是令人格外开心的一年. *We had so much fun doing it.* 干这个我们感到很有趣. *It could be fun to watch them.* 看护他们可能会是一件开心的事. *You still have time to join in the fun.* 游戏还没完,你可以参加进来. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you do something **for fun**, you do it in order to enjoy yourself rather than because it is important or necessary. 寻开心; 为了好玩. ❖ *He had just come for the fun of it.* 他来只不过是为了寻开心. PHR

3 If you say that someone is **fun**, you mean you enjoy being with them because they say and do interesting or amusing things. 使人开心的人. ❖ *Liz was wonderful fun to be with.* 和利兹在一起真是让人开心. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you describe something as a **fun** thing, you mean that you think it is enjoyable. If you describe someone as a **fun** person, you mean that you enjoy being with them. (某事或某人)令人愉快的. ❖ *It was a fun evening.* 这是一个愉快的夜晚. *What a fun person he is!* 他是个让人多么开心的人哪! ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n; INFORMAL

5 You can refer to playful or enjoyable activities as **fun and games**, especially if you want to contrast them with something more serious or important. (尤其与严肃或重要之事相对比)玩乐,嬉戏. ❖ *Family life is not, however, all fun and games.* 不过,家庭生活并不总是充满欢笑和玩乐. PHR; INFORMAL

6 If you **make fun of** someone or something or **poke fun at** them, you tease them, or make jokes about them in a way that causes them to seem ridiculous. 嘲弄,取笑. PHR

7 If you do something **in fun**, you do it as a joke or for amusement, without intending to cause any harm. 开玩笑,闹着玩(并不想造成什么伤害). ❖ *Don't say such things, even in fun.* 不要说这种话,即使是闹着玩也不行. PHR

8 ➤ **figure of fun**: 见 **figure**.

func·tion /ˈfʌŋkʃən/ **functions, functioning, functioned.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **function** of something or someone is the useful thing that they do or are intended to do. 功能; 职能; 作用. ❖ *The main function of the merchant banks is to raise capital for industry.* 商业银行的主要职能是为企业融资. N-COUNT; with supp

2 If a machine or system **is functioning**, it is working or operating. (机器或系统)运转,运行. ❖ *Conservation programs cannot function without local support.* 保护计划没有当地的支援就无法实施. VB; V

3 If someone or something **functions** as a particular thing, they do the work or fulfil the purpose of that thing. 发挥...的功用; 用作. ❖ *On weekdays, one third of the room functions as workspace.* 平日,这房间的三分之一用来办公. VB; V as n

4 A **function** is a series of operations that a computer performs, for example when a single key is pressed. (电脑的)功能. N-COUNT; TECHNICAL

5 If you say that one thing is a **function** of another, you mean that its amount or nature depends on the other thing. 随他物变化而变化的事物; 应变数. ❖ *Investment is a function of the interest rate.* 投资额随利率的高低而变化. N-COUNT; FORMAL

6 A **function** is a large formal dinner or party. (大型正式的)宴会,晚会. N-COUNT

func·tion·al /ˈfʌŋkʃənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Functional** things are useful rather than decorative. 有用的,实用的; 非装饰性的. ❖ *...modern, functional furniture.* 实用的现代家具. ADJ GRADED

2 **Functional** equipment works or operates in the way that it is supposed to. (设备等)具有某种功能的. ❖ *We have fully functional smoke alarms on all staircases.* 我们所有的楼梯全都装有实用的烟雾警报器. ADJ

3 **Functional** means relating to the way in which something works or operates. 发挥作用的, 有功效的. ❖ *Protein increases the functional ability of progesterone.* 蛋白质可增强黄体酮的功效. ▲**func·tion·al·ly** ❖ *...blood cells that are functionally similar.* 功能相似的血细胞. ADJ; ADJ n; ADV; ADV adj

func·tion·ary /ˈfʌŋkʃənəri, AM -neri/ **functionaries.** A **functionary** is a person whose job is to do administrative work, especially for a government or a political party. (尤指为政府部门或政党服务的)行政人员,公务员. N-COUNT; FORMAL

fund /fʌnd/ **funds, funding, funded.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Funds** are amounts of money that are available to be spent. 资金. ❖ *The concert will raise funds for research into Aids.* 本次音乐会将为艾滋病的研究筹集资金. *...government funds.* 政府资金. N-PLURAL

➤ 又见 **fundraiser**.

2 A **fund** is an amount of money that is collected or saved for a particular purpose. 专款; 基金. ❖ *...a pension fund.* 养老基金. *...a scholarship fund for undergraduate engineering students.* 专为工科本科生设立的奖学金. N-COUNT

➤ 又见 **trust fund**.

3 When a person or organization **funds** something, they provide money for it. 提供资金; 拨款. ❖ *...a new privately funded scheme.* 一项新的由私人资助的计划. ▲**-funded** ❖ *...government-funded institutions.* 政府资助的机构. VB V n; V-ed; COMB

▲**fund·ing** ❖ *They hope for government funding for the scheme.* 他们希望政府能给该方案拨款. *Many colleges have seen their funding cut.* 许多院校的拨款都给削减了. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you have a **fund of** something, you have a lot of it. 许多,大量. ❖ *Hill has a matchless fund of experience.* 希尔具有无比丰富的经验. N-COUNT; N of n

fun·da·men·tal /ˌfʌndəˈmentəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **fundamental** to describe things, activities, and principles that are very important or essential, and that affect the basic nature of other things. (事物、活动和原则等) 基础的, 基本的. ❖ *...the fundamental principles of democracy.* 民主的基本原则. *Technical skill is a fundamental basis for most, if not all, great art.* 技巧是大部分 — 如果不是全部的话 — 伟大艺术的基础. If one thing **is fundamental to** another, it has a very important or essential role in its existence or basic nature. 根本的,本质的. ❖ *Better relations with China are fundamental to the well-being of the area.* 与中国保持更好关系是维持这一地区利益的根本要素. ADJ-GRADED; PHR

2 You use **fundamental** to describe something which exists at a deep and basic level, and is therefore likely to continue. 深层次的; 根本性的; 基本的. ❖ *On this question, the two leaders have very fundamental differences.* 在这一问题上,双方领导人存在着根本性的分歧. ▲**fun·da·men·tal·ly** ❖ *Environmentalists say the treaty is fundamentally flawed.* 环境保护论者说该条约存在着根本缺陷. *He can be very charming, but he is fundamentally a bully.* 他可能很有魅力,但本质上他是个恃强凌弱的人. ADJ GRADED; ADV GRADED

fun·da·men·tal·ism /ˌfʌndəˈmentəlɪzəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇ **Fundamentalism** is the belief in the original form of a religion or theory, without accepting any later ideas. (宗教的)原教旨主义. ▲**fun·da·men·tal·ist, fundamentalists** ❖ *...fundamentalist Christians.* 原教旨主义基督徒. N-UNCOUNT; N-COUNT

fun·da·men·tals /fʌndəˈmentəlz/. ◆◇◇◇◇ The **fundamentals** of something are its simplest, most important elements, ideas, or principle. 基本原则; 基本原理; 基本要素. ❖ *...the fundamentals of road safety.* 道路安全的基本原则. N-PLURAL

fund·raiser /ˈfʌndreɪzə/ **fundraisers;** 又拼作 **fund-raiser.**

1 A **fundraiser** is an event which is intended to raise money for a particular purpose. 筹募资金活动,集资活动. N-COUNT

❖ *Organize a fundraiser for your church.* 为你们的教堂组织一次筹款活动.

2 A **fundraiser** is someone who works to raise money for a particular purpose. 募集资金者,筹款人. ❖ *Sir Anthony was a keen fundraiser for the Liberal Democrats.* 安东尼爵士是一位热心为自由民主党募集资金的人. N-COUNT ◢**fund·raising** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Encourage her to get involved in fund-raising for charity.* 鼓励她参加慈善筹款活动.

fu·ner·al /ˈfjuːnərəl/ **funerals.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **funeral** is the ceremony that is held when the body of someone who has died is buried or cremated. 葬礼; 出殡. N-COUNT ❖ *His funeral will be on Thursday at Blackburn Cathedral.* 他的葬礼将于星期四在布兰克本大教堂举行.

ˈfuneral director, funeral directors.
A **funeral director** is a person whose job is to arrange funeral ceremonies. 丧葬承办人; 殡葬业人员. N-COUNT

ˈfuneral home, funeral homes.
A **funeral home** is a place where a funeral director works and where dead people are prepared for burial or cremation. The British expression is **funeral parlour**. 殡仪馆. [英]作funeral parlour. N-COUNT AMERICAN

fu·ner·ary /ˈfjuːnərəri, AM -reri/.
Funerary means relating to funerals, burials, or cremations. 丧葬的. ADJ: ADJ n

fu·nereal /fjuːˈnɪəriəl/.
A **funereal** tone, atmosphere, or colour is very sad and serious. (音调、气氛或色彩)悲哀的, 忧郁的; 肃穆的, 沉重的. ADJ-GRADED

fun·fair /ˈfʌnfeə/ **funfairs.**
A **funfair** is an event held in a park or field at which people pay to ride on machines for amusement or try to win prizes in games. The usual American word is **carnival**. 游乐场(在公园或某一场地举办的活动,有机动游戏、博彩游戏等). [美]一般作 carnival. N-COUNT BRITISH

fun·gal /ˈfʌŋgəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Fungal means caused by, consisting of, or relating to fungus. 由真菌引起的; 由真菌组成的; 与真菌有关的. ADJ ❖ *Athlete's foot is a fungal infection.* 脚癣由真菌感染引起.

fun·gi /ˈfʌŋgiː, ˈfʌndʒaɪ/.
Fungi is the plural form of **fungus**. fungus 的复数形式.

fun·gi·cide /ˈfʌŋgɪsaɪd, ˈfʌndʒ-/ **fungicides.**
A **fungicide** is a chemical that can be used to kill fungus or to prevent it from growing. 杀真菌剂. N-VAR

fun·gus /ˈfʌŋgəs/ **fungi.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **fungus** is a plant that has no flowers, leaves, or green colouring, such as a mushroom or mould. 真菌(如蘑菇、霉菌等). N-VAR

funk /fʌŋk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Funk is a style of dance music based on jazz and blues, with a strong, repeated bass part. 乡土爵士音乐(由爵士乐和布鲁斯变化而来的一种舞蹈音乐,伴有强烈、重复的低音部). N-UNCOUNT

funky /ˈfʌŋki/ **funkier, funkiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Funky** jazz, blues, or pop music has a very strong, repeated bass part. (爵士乐、布鲁斯或流行音乐)低音部分强烈重复的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *It's a funky sort of rhythm.* 这是一种低音部分强烈重复的节奏.

2 If you describe something or someone as **funky**, you like them because they are unconventional or unusual. 奇特的, 特别的. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN, INFORMAL ❖ *It had a certain funky charm, I guess, but it wasn't much of a place to raise a kid.* 我想这里是有某种特别的迷人之处,不过不见得是个抚养孩子的好地方.

fun·nel /ˈfʌnəl/ **funnels, funnelling, funnelled;** [美]拼作 **funneling, funneled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **funnel** is an object with a wide top and a tube at the bottom, which is used to pour substances into a container. 漏斗. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. N-COUNT

2 A **funnel** is a metal chimney on a ship or railway engine powered by steam. (轮船或铁路蒸汽机车上的)烟囱. N-COUNT

3 If something **funnels** somewhere or **is funnelled** there, it is directed through a narrow space. 穿过(狭窄的空间). V-ERG V adv/prep Also V n adv/prep ❖ *The winds came from the north, across the plains, funnelling down the valley.* 风从北方吹来,扫过平原,穿过山谷.

4 If you **funnel** money, goods, or information from one place to another, you cause it to be sent there as it becomes available. (钱、货物或信息)从(某地)流到(另一地); 输送; 传递. VB ❖ *Its Global Programme on AIDS funnelled money from donors to governments.* 通过其全球防治艾滋病计划,钱从捐赠者流向政府. V n prep/adv

fun·ni·ly /ˈfʌnɪli/.
You use **funnily enough** to indicate that, although something is surprising, it is true or really happened. (表示尽管某事令人惊讶,但确有其事或真的发生了)说来也巧,说来奇怪,真是凑巧. PHR PRAGMATICS ❖ *I didn't, funnily enough, dislike her.* 说来奇怪,我并不讨厌她.

fun·ny /ˈfʌni/ **funnier, funniest.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Something or someone that is **funny** is amusing and likely to make you smile or laugh. 有趣的, 可笑的, 滑稽的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *I'll tell you a funny story.* 我给你讲个有趣的故事.

2 If you describe something as **funny**, you mean that you think it is strange, surprising, or puzzling. 奇怪的; 令人惊讶的; 令人迷惑的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *It's funny how love can come and go.* 爱情怎么发生又怎么结束,真是令人不可思议.

3 If you feel **funny**, you feel slightly ill. 略感不适的, 稍觉不舒服的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL ❖ *My head had begun to ache and my stomach felt funny.* 我开始感到头疼,肚子也有些不舒服.

4 **Funny business** is dishonest or unacceptable behaviour. 欺骗行径; 不良行为. PHR INFORMAL ❖ *...an inquiry into funny business in Ireland's biggest export industry.* 对爱尔兰最大出口业的欺诈行为的调查.

fur /fɜː/ **furs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Fur is the thick and usually soft hair that grows on the bodies of many mammals, and is sometimes used to make clothes or rugs. You can also refer to an artificial material that resembles this hair as fur. (哺乳动物身上的)软毛, 毛皮; (类似动物软毛的)人造毛. N-VAR ❖ *This creature's fur is short, dense and silky.* 这种动物的毛短而密,而且柔滑如丝. *...a black coat with a fur collar.* 带毛领的黑色大衣.

➲ A **fur** is a coat made from fur. 毛皮大衣. N-COUNT ❖ *...women in furs.* 身穿毛皮大衣的女人们.

fu·ri·ous /ˈfjʊəriəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **furious** is extremely angry. 满腔愤怒的, 怒气冲天的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *He is furious at the way his wife has been treated.* 他为妻子受到这样的对待大发雷霆. *I am furious that it has taken so long.* 花了这么长时间,我非常愤怒. ◢**fu·ri·ous·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *He stormed out of the apartment, slamming the door furiously behind him.* 他咆哮着走出房间,气冲冲地随身把门使劲关上.

2 **Furious** is also used to describe something that is done with great energy, effort, speed, or violence. 大力的; 强烈的; 激烈的. ADJ ❖ *A furious gunbattle ensued.* 继而发生了激烈的枪战. ◢**furiously** ADV ❖ *Officials worked furiously to repair the centre court.* 官员们为维修这个中央区球场拼命工作.

furl /fɜːl/ **furls, furling, furled.**
When you **furl** something such as a sail or flag, you roll or fold it up because it is not going to be used. 卷紧, 收拢(帆或旗等物). VB ❖ *An attempt was made to furl the headsail.* 大家试图把船首帆收拢. V n

fur·long /ˈfɜːlɒŋ, AM -lɔːŋ/ **furlongs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **furlong** is an imperial unit of length that is equal to 220 yards or 201.2 metres. 弗隆, 浪(长度单位, 相当于220码或201.2米). N-COUNT

fur·lough /ˈfɜːləʊ/ **furloughs, furloughing, furloughed.**
1 If workers are given **furlough**, they are told to stay away from work for a certain period because there is not enough for them to do. (因没有足够的工作要做而给工人的)休假; 暂时裁员. N-VAR AMERICAN

2 If people who work for a particular organization **are furloughed**, they are given a furlough. (某机构工作人员)获准休假. VB: be V-ed AMERICAN ❖ *The factories have begun furloughing hundreds of workers.* 这些工厂已开始让几百个工人休假了. V n

3 When soldiers are given **furlough**, they are given official permission to leave the area where they are fighting for a certain N-VAR AMERICAN

F

period. (军人)休假.

fur·nace /ˈfɜːnɪs/ **furnaces.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **furnace** is a container or enclosed space in which a very hot fire is made, for example to melt metal, burn rubbish, or produce steam. 熔炉. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a place is a **furnace**, you mean that it is very hot there. 火炉(指某地非常热). ❖ *How can we walk? It's a furnace out there.* 我们怎么能走? 外边热得像个火炉. N-SING INFORMAL

fur·nish /ˈfɜːnɪʃ/ **furnishes, furnishing, furnished.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **furnish** a room or building, you put furniture and furnishings into it. 装饰, 布置(房间或建筑物). ❖ *Many proprietors try to furnish their hotels with antiques.* 许多经营者想用古董来装饰他们的旅馆. VB V n, V n with n

2 If you **furnish** someone with something, you provide or supply it. 为...提供. ❖ *They'll be able to furnish you with the rest of the details.* 他们可以为你提供其余的细节. VB FORMAL V n with n

fur·nished /ˈfɜːnɪʃt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **furnished** room or house is available to be rented together with the furniture in it. (房间或房屋)连同家具一起出租的. ADJ

2 When you say that a room or house is **furnished** in a particular way, you are describing the kind or amount of furniture that it has in it. (房间、房屋)用家具布置的. ❖ *...his sparsely furnished house.* 他那没什么摆设的屋子. ADJ adv ADJ

fur·nish·ings /ˈfɜːnɪʃɪŋz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **furnishings** of a room or house are the furniture, curtains, carpets, and decorations such as pictures. (房间里的)家具陈设, 摆设. N-PLURAL

fur·ni·ture /ˈfɜːnɪtʃə/. ♦♦♦◇◇

Furniture consists of large movable objects such as tables, chairs, or beds that are used in a room for sitting on or for putting things on or in. 家具. ❖ *Each piece of furniture in their home suited the style of the house.* 他们家里的每一件家具都与屋子的风格相协调. N-UNCOUNT

F

fu·ro·re /fjʊˈrɔːri, ˈfjʊərɔː/; [美]拼作 **furor**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **furore** is a very angry or excited reaction by people to something. 非常愤怒(或激动)的反应; 骚动. ❖ *The disclosure has already caused a furore among MPs.* 这一事情的败露在下院议员中引起了骚动. N-SING

fur·ri·er /ˈfʌriə, AM ˈfɜːr-/ **furriers.**

A **furrier** is a person who makes or sells clothes made from fur. 毛皮商; 毛皮加工者. N-COUNT

fur·row /ˈfʌrəʊ, AM ˈfɜːr-/ **furrows, furrowing, furrowed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **furrow** is a long thin line in the earth which a farmer makes in order to plant seeds or to allow water to flow along. 犁沟; 垄沟. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **ploughs** a particular **furrow** or **ploughs** their **own furrow**, you mean that their activities or interests are different or isolated from those of other people. (行为或兴趣)与众不同, 独树一帜. ❖ *Cale has ploughed a more esoteric furrow as a recording artist.* 作为一名录音艺人, 凯尔的手法相当冷僻, 与众不同. PHR BRITISH

3 A **furrow** is a deep fold or line in the skin of someone's face. (脸上的)褶皱, 皱纹. ❖ *...the deep furrows that marked the corners of his mouth.* 他嘴角边深深的褶皱. N-COUNT

4 If someone **furrows** their brow or forehead or if it **furrows**, deep folds appear in it because they are frowning. 皱眉. ❖ *My bank manager furrowed his brow.* 我的银行总裁皱起了眉头. V-ERG WRITTEN V n Also V

fur·ry /ˈfɜːri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **furry** animal is covered with thick soft hair. (动物)长有浓密软毛的, 毛茸茸的. ❖ *...a guinea-pig, with a long furry tail.* 一只拖着一根毛茸茸长尾的豚鼠. ADJ

2 If you describe something as **furry**, you mean that it has a soft rough texture like fur. (质地)毛茸茸的. ❖ *...his herringbone tweed coat with its furry lining.* 他那件有毛茸衬里的人字形图案花呢服. ADJ

fur·ther /ˈfɜːðə/ **furthers, furthering, furthered.** ♦♦♦♦♦

Further is a comparative form of **far**. It is also a verb. far的比较级形式. 又可作动词.

1 **Further** means to a greater extent or degree. 更大程度地; 进一步地. ❖ *Inflation is below 5% and set to fall further.* 通货膨胀已低于5%, 并且开始进一步下降. ADV-COMPAR

2 If someone goes **further** in a discussion, they make a more extreme statement or deal with a point more thoroughly. 更进一步地; 更全面地. ❖ *To have a better comparison, we need to go further and address such issues as repairs and insurance.* 为了作更好的比较, 我们需要更进一步处理好诸如维修和保险这类事情. ADV-COMPAR ADV after v

3 If you go or get **further** with something, or take something **further**, you make some progress. 进一步地. ❖ *They lacked the scientific personnel to develop the technical apparatus much further.* 他们缺少科研人员, 无法对这一技术设备进行进一步研发. ADV-COMPAR ADV with v

4 If you **further** something, you help it to progress, to be successful, or to be achieved. 促进; 推动; 增进. ❖ *Education needn't only be about furthering your career.* 受教育不一定只是为了促进你的事业. VB V n ◢ **fur·ther·ance** /ˈfɜːðərəns/ ❖ *...the furtherance of research in this country.* 该国科研工作的发展. N-UNCOUNT N of n

5 A **further** thing, number of things, or amount of something is an additional thing, number of things, or amount. (事物、数目或数量)附加的, 更多的. ❖ *There were likely to be further attacks.* 可能还会再有进攻. ADJ ADJ n

6 **Further** means a greater distance than before or than something else. 离得更远. ❖ *Now we live further away from the city centre.* 现在我们住得离市中心更远了. *He came to a halt at a crossroads fifty yards further on.* 他在前面50码远的十字路口停了下来. ADV-COMPAR ADV adv/prep

7 **Further** is used in expressions such as **'further back'** and **'further ahead'** to refer to a point in time that is earlier or later than the time you are talking about. (指早于或晚于所提到的时间的某一时间点)更远地; 再往前(后)地. ❖ *Looking still further ahead, by the end of the next century world population is expected to be about ten billion.* 再往前看, 到下个世纪末, 世界人口有望达到100亿左右. ADV-COMPAR ADV adv/prep

8 You use **further** to introduce a statement that relates to the same general topic and that gives additional information or makes an additional point. 再者, 此外, 而且. ❖ *Dodd made no appeal of his death sentence and, further, instructed his attorney to sue anyone who succeeds in delaying his execution.* 多德没有对被判处死刑提出上诉, 而且告知律师, 如有任何人延误了他死刑的执行, 就要对他提出诉讼. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS FORMAL

9 **Further to** is used in letters in expressions such as **'further to your letter'** or **'further to our conversation'**, in order to indicate what you are referring to in the letter. (书信用语)再加, 又及, 附带说. ❖ *Further to your letter, I agree that there are some problems.* 又及, 我同意这其中存在一些问题. PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS FORMAL BRITISH

ˌfurther eduˈcation. ♦◇◇◇◇

Further education is education after leaving school, at a college rather than a university. The usual American term is **continuing education**. 继续教育, 进修(毕业后在职业学院所接受的教育). [美]一般作 continuing education. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

further·more /ˌfɜːðəˈmɔː/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Furthermore is used to introduce a piece of information or opinion that adds to or supports the previous one. (引出信息以补充或支持前面的观点)此外, 而且, 再者. ❖ *Furthermore, they claim that any such interference is completely ineffective.* 此外, 他们声称任何这样的干涉完全是徒劳的. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS FORMAL

further·most /ˈfɜːðəməʊst/.

The **furthermost** one of a number of similar things is the one that is the greatest distance away from a place. (同类事物中)距离最远的. ❖ *We walked to the furthermost point.* 我们走到了最远的那个点. ADJ ADJ n

fur·thest /ˈfɜːðɪst/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Furthest is a superlative form of **far**. far 的最高级形式.

1 **Furthest** means to a greater or more extreme extent or degree than ever before or than anything or anyone else. 程度最大地; 最大限度地. ❖ *...the south of England, where prices have fallen furthest.* 英格兰南部, 那里的物价下降幅度最大. ADV-SUPERL ADV with v

2 **Furthest** means at a greater distance from a particular point than anyone or anything else, or for a greater distance than anyone or anything else. (距离某地)最远. ❖ *...those areas furthest from the coast.* 离海岸最远的那些地区. *...those who have travelled furthest to take part in the Festival.* 那些从最遥远的地方赶来参加音乐节的人. ADV-SUPERL

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the furthest point from earth.* 离地球最远的一点. ADJ-SUPERL ADJ n

fur·tive /'fɜːtɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone's behaviour as **furtive**, you disapprove of them behaving as if they want to keep something secret or hidden. 偷偷摸摸的, 鬼鬼祟祟的. ❖ *...a furtive glance over her shoulder.* 向她身后偷偷望了一眼. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

◢**fur·tive·ly** ❖ *He walked towards the summerhouse, at first furtively.* 他朝凉亭走去, 开始还有些偷偷摸摸地. ADV-GRADED

fury /'fjʊəri/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Fury** is violent or very strong anger. 狂怒, 暴怒. ❖ *She screamed, her face distorted with fury and pain.* 她尖叫着, 脸因暴怒和疼痛而扭曲了. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are **in a fury**, you are very angry. 勃然大怒. ❖ *I had reacted in a fury of grief.* 我的反应是一阵悲伤的愤怒. *He rose to his feet in a fury.* 他气得一下子站了起来. PHR

fuse /fjuːz/ **fuses, fusing, fused.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **fuse** is a safety device in an electric plug or circuit which stops the flow of electricity when there is a fault in the plug or circuit. (电路的)保险丝, 熔丝. ❖ *The fuse blew.* 保险丝烧断了. N-COUNT

2 When an electric device **fuses** or when you **fuse** it, it stops working because of a fault. (电器等)因保险丝烧断而停止运作. ❖ *The light fused.* 保险丝烧断, 灯灭了. V-ERG V Also V n

3 A **fuse** is a device on a bomb or firework which delays the explosion so that people can move a safe distance away. (安装于炸弹或烟花上的)引线, 信管. N-COUNT

4 If someone or something **lights the fuse** of a particular situation or activity, they do something which suddenly gets it started. 使...突然发生; 触发; 激活. ❖ *Hopes for an early cut in German interest rates lit the market's fuse early on.* 对德国尽早降低利率的期望使证券市场突然预早活跃起来. PHR

5 When one thing **fuses** with another, they join together physically or chemically, usually to become one thing. (通过物理或化学手段)连接; 熔合. ❖ *The skull bones fuse between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five.* 头骨在15至25岁之间闭合. *Manufactured glass is made by fusing various types of sand.* 玻璃制品是通过熔合各类型的沙制成的. *Their solution was to isolate specific clones of B cells and fuse them with cancer cells.* 他们的解决办法是将特定复制的白血球细胞分离, 再使之与癌细胞结合在一起. V-RECIP-ERG V with n pl-n V V pl-n V n with n

6 If something **fuses** two different qualities, ideas, or things, it causes them to join together. 使...结合起来. ❖ *His music of that period fused the rhythms of jazz with classical forms.* 他那一时期的音乐将爵士乐的节奏和古典音乐的形式结合了起来. *Past and present fuse.* 过去与现在融合在一起. V-RECIP-ERG V pl-n V n with n pl-n V Also V with n

◢**fu·sion** /'fjuːʒən/ **fusions** ❖ *His final reform was the fusion of regular and reserve forces.* 他最后的改革是把常规部队和后备部队结合起来. N-VAR

7 If you **blow a fuse**, you suddenly become very angry and are unable to stay calm. 勃然大怒. PHR

8 If you say that someone **has a short fuse** or is **on a short fuse** you mean that they are quick to react angrily when something goes wrong. 动不动就发怒; 脾气暴躁. PHR

'fuse box, fuse boxes.

The **fuse box** is the box that contains the fuses for all the electric circuits in a building. (电路的)保险丝盒. N-COUNT

fused /fjuːzd/.

If an electric plug or circuit is **fused**, it has a fuse in it. (插头或电路)装有保险丝的. ADJ

fu·sel·age /'fjuːzɪlɑːʒ/ **fuselages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **fuselage** is the main body of an aeroplane, missile, or rocket. (飞机、导弹或火箭的)主体部分; 机身. N-COUNT

fu·sil·lade /ˌfjuːzɪ'leɪd, AM -'lɑːd/.

A **fusillade** of shots or objects is a large number of them fired or thrown at the same time. (炮弹的)齐射, 连发; (物体的)同时大量投掷. ❖ *...a fusillade of bullets fired at close range.* 近距离的子弹齐射. N-SING

fu·sion /'fjuːʒən/ **fusions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **fusion** is something new that is created by joining together different qualities, ideas, or things. (不同特质、意见或事物融合而成的)混合体. ❖ *...fusions of jazz, pop and African melodies.* 爵士乐、流行乐和非洲旋律乐的混合体. N-COUNT

2 **Fusion** is the process in which atomic particles combine and produce a large amount of nuclear energy. (原子)聚变. ❖ *...research into nuclear fusion.* 核聚变研究. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

3 ➽ 又见 **fuse.**

fuss /fʌs/ **fusses, fussing, fussed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Fuss** is anxious or excited behaviour which serves no useful purpose. 大惊小怪, 小题大做. ❖ *I don't know what all the fuss is about.* 我不知道这有什么值得大惊小怪的. N-SING also no det

2 If you **fuss**, you worry or behave in a nervous, anxious way about unimportant matters or rush around doing unnecessary things. (为无谓的事)焦急, 紧张不安. ❖ *Carol fussed about getting me a drink.* 卡罗尔惴惴不安地给我端来一杯饮料. *My wife was fussing over the food.* 我妻子正手忙脚乱地做饭. VB V V adv/prep V over n Also V n

3 If you **fuss over** someone, you pay them a lot of attention and do things to make them happy or comfortable. 对...非常注意; 对...十分爱护. ❖ *Auntie Hilda and Uncle Jack couldn't fuss over them enough.* 希尔达阿姨和杰克叔叔对他们再体贴不过了. VB V over n

4 If you **make a fuss of** someone, you pay them a lot of attention and do things to make them happy or comfortable. 过分关心(宠爱). PHR BRITISH

5 If you **make a fuss** or **kick up a fuss** about something, you become angry or excited about it and complain. 对...生气; 大惊小怪. ❖ *I don't know why everybody makes such a fuss about a few mosquitoes.* 我不明白为什么人人都为了区区几只蚊子而大惊小怪. PHR INFORMAL

fussed /fʌst/.

If you say you **are not fussed** about something, you mean you do not mind about it or do not mind what happens. 不介意的, 无所谓的, 不在乎的. ❖ *I'm not fussed as long as we get where we want to go.* 只要我们到达我们想去的地方, 别的我无所谓. ADJ-GRADED with brd-neg, v-link ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL

fussy /'fʌsi/ **fussier, fussiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **fussy** is very concerned with unimportant details and is difficult to please. 挑剔的, 讲究的. ❖ *She is not fussy about her food.* 她对食物并不挑剔. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe things as **fussy**, you are criticizing them because they are too elaborate or detailed. 过于繁琐的, 细节过多的. ❖ *We are not very keen on floral patterns and fussy designs.* 我们对花卉样式和繁复的图案不是很感兴趣. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

fus·ty /'fʌsti/ **fustier, fustiest.**

1 If you describe something or someone as **fusty**, you disapprove of them because they are old-fashioned in attitudes or ideas. (态度或看法)过时的, 陈腐的. ❖ *The fusty old establishment refused to recognise the demand for popular music.* 迂腐古板的当权派拒绝承认人们对流行音乐的需求. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 A **fusty** place or thing has a stale smell. 腐臭的, 有霉味的. ❖ *...fusty old carpets.* 散发出霉味的旧毯子. ADJ-GRADED

fu·tile /'fjuːtaɪl, AM -təl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **futile**, you mean there is no point in doing it, usually because it has no chance of succeeding. 徒劳的, 白费力气的. ❖ *He brought his arm up in a futile attempt to ward off the blow.* 他抬起手臂试图挡住袭击, 但不成功. ADJ-GRADED

◢**fu·til·ity** /fjuː'tɪlɪti/ ❖ *...the injustice and futility of terrorism.* 恐怖主义的非正义性和枉费心机. N-UNCOUNT

fu·ton /'fuːtɒn/ **futons.**

A **futon** consists of a thin mattress on a low wooden frame which can be used as a bed or folded up to make a settee. 蒲团, 日本床垫(低矮的木架内放有薄薄一层垫子, 可作床用或折叠成靠背长椅). N-COUNT

F

fu·ture /ˈfjuːtʃə/ **futures.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **The future** is the period of time that will come after the present, or the things that will happen then. 未来，将来. ❖ *No decision on the proposal was likely in the immediate future.* 近期不可能就这一建议做出什么决定. *...plans for the future.* 未来的规划. N-SING the N

2 **Future** things will happen or exist after the present time. 将来的，未来的，今后的. ❖ *The domestic debate on Denmark's future role in Europe rages on.* 对于丹麦未来在欧洲所发挥的作用，国内争辩不已. *...the future King and Queen.* 未来的国王与王后. ADJ ADJ n

➤ **for future reference**: 见 **reference**.

3 If you wonder what the **future holds**, you wonder what will happen in the future. (不知道)今后将会发生什么事. PHR

4 Someone's **future**, or the **future** of something, is what will happen to them or what they will do after the present time. 未来之事；前途；前景. ❖ *His future as prime minister depends on the outcome of the elections.* 他能否当上首相的前途取决于选举的结果. N-COUNT

5 If you say that someone's **future lies** in a particular place or activity, you think they will be most successful or happy in that place or doing that activity. 未来取决于... . PHR

6 If you say that someone or something has a **future**, you mean that they are likely to be successful or to survive. (有)前途；(有)希望. ❖ *There's no future in this relationship.* 这种关系没有发展前途. N-COUNT

7 When people trade in **futures**, they buy stocks and shares, commodities such as coffee or oil, or foreign currency at a price that is agreed at the time of purchase for items which are delivered some time in the future. (商业)期货(交易). N-PLURAL

8 The **future** tense of a verb is the one used to talk about things that are going to happen. (语法)将来式的. The **future perfect** tense of a verb is used to talk about things that will have happened at some time in the future. (语法)将来完成(时态). ADJ ADJ n

G

9 You use **in future** when saying what will happen from now on, which will be different from what has previously happened. 今后，将来. ❖ *I asked her to be more careful in future.* 我叫她今后要更加小心. PHR

fu·tur·ist /ˈfjuːtʃərɪst/ **futurists.**

A **futurist** is someone who makes predictions about what is going to happen, on the basis of facts about what is happening now. 预言家；未来学家. N-COUNT AMERICAN

fu·tur·is·tic /ˌfjuːtʃəˈrɪstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **futuristic** looks or seems very modern and unusual, like something from the future. 新潮的；超现代的；未来主义的. ❖ *...a futuristic steel and glass structure.* 一幢新潮的钢筋与玻璃组合的建筑物. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **futuristic** film or book tells a story that is set in the future. (电影或书籍的故事背景)未来的，幻想的. ADJ ADJ n

fuzz /fʌz/.

Fuzz is a mass of short curly hairs. 细毛，绒毛(大团短而卷曲的毛发). N-UNCOUNT

fuzzy /ˈfʌzi/ **fuzzier, fuzziest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Fuzzy** hair sticks up in a soft curly mass. (毛发)毛茸茸的，柔软的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is **fuzzy**, it has a covering that feels soft and like fur. 有毛茸茸感觉的. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **fuzzy** picture, image, or sound is unclear and hard to see or hear. (图片、形象或声音)不清楚的，难以辨认的，模糊的. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you or your thoughts are **fuzzy**, you are confused and cannot think clearly. (思想)混乱的，杂乱的. ❖ *He had little patience for fuzzy ideas.* 他对那些乱糟糟的想法没什么耐心. ADJ-GRADED

5 You describe something as **fuzzy** when it is vague and not clearly defined. 模糊的，难以辨认的. ❖ *The border between science fact and science fiction gets a bit fuzzy.* 科学事实与科学幻想之间的界限变得有些模糊不清了. ADJ-GRADED

6 **Fuzzy** logic is a type of computer logic that is supposed to imitate the way that humans think. (指电脑模仿人类思考方式进行推理)模糊(逻辑)的. ADJ ADJ n

G, g

G, g /dʒiː/ **G's, g's.**

1 **G** is the seventh letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第七个字母. N-VAR

2 In music, **G** is the fifth note in the scale of C major. (音乐中C大调音阶中的)第五音；G调. N-VAR

3 **G** or **g** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with g, such as 'gram' and 'gallon'. 以g为首字母的单词的缩写形式，如gram和 gallon. ❖ *Oranges contain only 35 calories per 100g.* 橙子平均每100克仅含35卡路里.

gab /gæb/.

If you say that someone has **the gift of the gab**, or in American English **the gift of gab**, you mean that they have the ability to speak easily, confidently, and in a persuasive way. 口才；辩才；能言善辩. [美]作the gift of gab. ❖ *...salesmen with the gift of the gab.* 口才了不得的推销员. PHR INFORMAL

gab·ar·dine /ˌgæbəˈdiːn/ **gabardines;** 又拼作 **gaberdine.**

Gabardine is a fairly thick cloth which is used for making coats and suits. 华达呢，轧别丁(一种相当厚的布料，用于缝制大衣或套装). N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

gab·ble /ˈgæbəl/ **gabbles, gabbling, gabbled.**

If you **gabble**, you say things so quickly that it is difficult for people to understand you. 急促而含糊不清地说话. ❖ *She gabbles on about drug dealers.* 她急促而含糊地说着毒贩的事. *One of the soldiers gabbled something and pointed at the front door.* 一个士兵指着前门，说话快得叫人听不清. VB V V adv V n Also V with quote INFORMAL

ga·ble /ˈgeɪbəl/ **gables.**

A **gable** is the triangular part at the top of the end wall of a building, between the two sloping sides of the roof. (尖顶屋的两面倾斜屋顶之间的)山形墙，三角墙. 见插图条 **house and flat.** ◢ **ga·bled** /ˈgeɪbəld/ ❖ *...an attractive gabled house.* 一幢漂亮的有山形墙的房子. N-COUNT ADJ

gad·fly /ˈgædflaɪ/ **gadflies.**

If you refer to someone as a **gadfly**, you believe that they deliberately annoy or challenge other people, especially people in authority. 有意惹怒别人(尤其是当权者)的人；蓄意寻衅的人. N-COUNT

gadg·et /ˈgædʒɪt/ **gadgets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **gadget** is a small machine or device which does something useful. 小器具；小装置. ❖ *...kitchen gadgets including toasters, kettles and percolators.* 烤面包机、水壶和渗滤式咖啡壶等厨房小用具. N-COUNT

gadg·et·ry /ˈgædʒɪtri/.

If you refer to a particular kind of **gadgetry**, you mean small machines or devices which do something useful. (某一类型的)小器具，小装置. ❖ *...the latest electronic gadgetry.* 最新的电子小装置. N-UNCOUNT

Gael·ic /ˈgeɪlɪk, ˈgælɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Gaelic** is a language spoken by people in parts of Scotland and Ireland. 盖尔语(苏格兰和爱尔兰部分地区使用的语言). N-UNCOUNT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the Gaelic language.* ADJ

盖尔语言.

2 **Gaelic** means coming from or relating to the parts of Scotland and Ireland where Gaelic is spoken. 盖尔人的; 盖尔地区的. ❖ *...an evening of Gaelic music.* 具有盖尔地区特色的音乐晚会. ADJ

gaffe /gæf/ **gaffes;** 又拼作 **gaff.**

A **gaffe** is a stupid or careless mistake, for example when you say or do something that offends or upsets people. 失言; 失礼; 失态. ❖ *...social gaffes committed by high-ranking individuals.* 高层人士在社交场合的失礼言行. *He made an embarrassing gaffe.* 他的失仪使人尴尬. N-COUNT

gaf·fer /ˈgæfə/ **gaffers.**

People use **gaffer** to refer to the person in charge of the workers at a factory, building-site, or other place of work. 领班; 工头. N-COUNT N-VOC INFORMAL, BRITISH

gag /gæg/ **gags, gagging, gagged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **gags** you, they tie a piece of cloth around your mouth in order to stop you from speaking. 用(布)堵住嘴(使不能说话). ❖ *I gagged him with a towel.* 我用毛巾把他的嘴堵住. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His captors had put a gag of thick leather in his mouth.* 劫持者用一块厚厚的皮革堵住他的嘴. N-COUNT

2 If a person **is gagged** by someone in authority, they are prevented from expressing their opinion or from publishing certain information; used showing disapproval. (被当权者)封住嘴; (被)剥夺言论自由. ❖ *Judges must not be gagged.* 法官决不能被剥夺说话的权利. VB be V-ed Also V n

3 If you **gag**, you choke and nearly vomit. 窒息; 作呕. ❖ *I knelt by the toilet and gagged.* 我跪在抽水马桶边想吐. VB V INFORMAL

4 A **gag** is a joke, especially one told by a professional comedian. (尤指喜剧演员所说的)笑话, 笑料. N-COUNT INFORMAL

gaga /ˈgɑ gɑː/.

If you say that someone is **gaga** or has gone **gaga**, you mean that they are senile. (因年迈而)糊涂的, 昏庸的; 老朽的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

gag·gle /ˈgægəl/ **gaggles.**

You can use **gaggle** to refer to a group of people, usually when you want to express contempt for them. (轻蔑义)一群, 一伙, 一帮. ❖ *...a gaggle of journalists.* 一帮记者. N-COLL-COUNT PRAGMATICS

gai·ety /ˈgeɪɪti/.

Gaiety is a feeling or atmosphere of liveliness and fun. 欢乐, 快乐. ❖ *Music rang out adding to the gaiety and life of the market.* 音乐响了起来, 给市场增添了欢乐和生机. N-UNCOUNT DATED

gai·ly /ˈgeɪli/.

1 If you do something **gaily**, you do it in a lively happy way. 欢快地; 喜气洋洋地. ❖ *Magda laughed gaily.* 马格达开心地大笑起来. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 Something that is **gaily** coloured or **gaily** decorated is coloured or decorated in a bright pretty way. (色彩)鲜艳地; (装饰)艳丽地. ❖ *...gaily painted front doors.* 漆有鲜艳色彩的前门. ADV-GRADED ADV -ed

gain /geɪn/ **gains, gaining, gained.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If a person or place **gains** something such as an ability or quality, they gradually get more of it. 逐步获得, 得到(能力或品质). ❖ *Students can gain valuable experience by working on the campus radio.* 通过在校园电台工作学生能够获得有益的经验. *While it has lost its tranquility, the area has gained in liveliness.* 虽然这个地方失去了往日的宁静, 却又获得了生机. VB V n V in n

2 To **gain** something such as weight or speed means to have an increase in that particular thing. 增加(重量、速度等). ❖ *The helicopter gained speed as it headed toward the mainland.* 这架直升机加快速度向大陆飞去. *She gained some 25lb in weight.* 她体重增加了约25磅. VB V n V amount

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *News on new home sales is brighter, showing a gain of nearly 8% in June.* 新住宅销售行情更加看好, 6月份销售额增加了近8%. N-VAR

3 If you **gain** something, you obtain it, especially after a lot of effort. (尤指在经过许多努力后)获得, 赢得. ❖ *Passing exams is no longer enough to gain a place at university.* 要想进大学, 仅靠通过考试已经不足够了. VB V n

4 If you **gain** from something such as an event or situation, you get some advantage or benefit from it. (从...中)获益, 受益. ❖ *There is absolutely nothing to be gained by feeling bitter.* 伤心痛苦根本没有任何益处. *Many areas of the world would actually gain from global warming.* 世界许多地区实际上会因全球变暖而受益. VB V n from/by -ing V from n

5 If you do something **for gain**, you do it in order to get some advantage or profit for yourself; used showing disapproval. (贬义)为谋利. ❖ *...buying art solely for financial gain.* 纯粹为获得经济利益而对艺术品的购买. PHR FORMAL

6 If something such as an idea **gains ground**, it gradually becomes more widely known or more popular. 逐渐广为人知; 变得更加流行. ❖ *The Christian right has been steadily gaining ground in state politics.* 在国家政治活动中, 基督教的权利一直在稳步扩大. PHR

7 If you do something in order to **gain time**, you do it in order to give yourself enough time to think of a way out of a difficult situation. 赢得时间(以摆脱困境). ❖ *Croatia agreed to the truce in order to gain time to buy desperately needed weapons.* 克罗地亚同意休战以获得时间购买急需的武器. PHR

▸**gain on.**

If you **gain on** someone or something that is moving in front of you, you gradually get closer to them. 逐渐接近(前面的人或物体); 赶上. ❖ *The Mercedes began to gain on the van.* 那辆梅赛德斯车开始渐渐赶上前面的小货车. PHR-V V P n

gain·er /ˈgeɪnə/ **gainers.**

A **gainer** is a person or organization that gains something from a particular situation. 获利者, 得益者. ❖ *Tuesday's notable gainer was Sony, which reached a high of 9,070 yen.* 星期二令人瞩目的获益者是索尼公司, 其最高股价达9,070日元. N-COUNT

gain·ful /ˈgeɪnfʊl/.

If you are in **gainful** employment, you have a job for which you are paid and which is not against the law. 有报酬的; 有合法收益的. ❖ *...lack of opportunities for gainful employment.* 缺乏有报酬的就业机会. ◢ **gain·ful·ly** ❖ *Both parents were gainfully employed.* 父母双方都被有偿雇用. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL ADV ADV -ed

G

gain·say /ˌgeɪnˈseɪ/ **gainsays, gainsaying, gainsaid.**

If you say that nobody can **gainsay** something, you mean that it is true or obvious and that everyone would agree with it, although there may be other things connected with it that are more doubtful. (谁也不能)否认, 反对. ❖ *However much people have criticised her style and some of her policies no one will gainsay her courage.* 不管人们怎样批评她的处事风格和某些政策, 没人能否认她的勇气. VB with brd-neg PRAGMATICS FORMAL V n

gait /geɪt/ **gaits.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A particular kind of **gait** is a particular way of walking. 步法; 步态. ❖ *...a tubby little man in his fifties, with sparse hair and a rolling gait.* 一个五十来岁的矮胖男人, 头发稀疏, 走起路来摇摇摆摆. N-COUNT WRITTEN

gal /gæl/ **gals.** ◆

Gal is used in written English to represent the word 'girl' as it is pronounced in a particular accent. 在英语书写中表示girl, 用以代表其特别发音. ❖ *...a Southern gal.* 一个南方女孩. N-COUNT N-VOC

gal.

gal or **gal.** is a written abbreviation for 'gallon' or 'gallons'. gallon或gallons的缩写形式.

gala /ˈgɑːlə, AM ˈgeɪlə/ **galas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **gala** is a special public celebration, performance, or festival. 盛典; 特别演出; 节日. ❖ *...a gala evening at the Royal Opera House.* 皇家歌剧院的盛大演出晚会. N-COUNT

gal·axy /ˈgæləksi/ **galaxies;** 又拼作 **Galaxy.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **galaxy** is a huge group of stars and planets that extends over many millions of miles. 星系. ◢ **ga·lac·tic** /gəˈlæktɪk/ ❖ *...the first galactic formations.* 最初的星系之形成. N-COUNT ADJ ADJ n

2 **The Galaxy** is the huge group of stars and planets to which the Earth and the Solar System belong. 银河系. N-PROPER the N

3 If you talk about **a galaxy of** people from a particular profession, you mean a group of them who are all famous or important. 一群(著名或重要人物). ❖ *He is one of a small galaxy of Dutch stars on German television.* 他是活跃在德国电视荧幕上的一小群荷兰明星中的一个. N-SING N of n

gale /geɪl/ **gales.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **gale** is a very strong wind. 大风, 狂风. ❖ *...the ropes that tethered the tents against the fierce winter gales.* 用来拴住帐篷以抵挡冬天猛烈狂风的绳索. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to the loud noise made by a lot of people all laughing at the same time as a **gale of** laughter or **gales** of laughter. 一阵(大笑); 阵阵(笑声). N-COUNT N of n

'gale-force.

A **gale-force** wind is very strong. (风)强劲的. ADJ ADJ n

gall /gɔːl/ **galls, galling, galled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **gall** to refer to someone's behaviour when you disapprove of it because it is bold or risky, or does not show enough respect. (举止)鲁莽; 厚颜无耻. ❖ *I can't get over the gall of the fellow.* 我不能原谅这个家伙的鲁莽. *She had the gall to suggest that I might supply her with information.* 她居然厚颜无耻地暗示说或许我可以给她提供情报. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

2 If someone's action **galls** you, it makes you feel angry, often because it is unfair to you and you cannot do anything about it. 使恼怒, 使生气(通常因感到不公平或无能为力). ❖ *It must have galled him that Bardo thwarted each of these measures.* 巴多对每条措施都加以阻挠, 这准使他很生气. *It was their serenity, their insouciance which galled her most.* 最使她气恼的是他们的平静与冷漠. ◢ **gall·ing** ❖ *It was especially galling to be criticised by this scoundrel.* 遭到这个无赖的指责尤其令人气愤. VB it V n that Also it V n to-inf V n ADJ-GRADED

gal·lant /ˈgælənt/. Also pronounced /gəˈlænt/ for meaning 3. 在第3项释义发音又作 /gəˈlænt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is **gallant**, they behave bravely and honourably in a dangerous situation. 英勇的, 勇敢的. ❖ *...the gallant soldiers.* 英勇的战士们. ◢ **gal·lant·ly** ❖ *The town responded gallantly to the War.* 全城人都勇敢地应对这场战争. ADJ-GRADED DATED ADV-GRADED

2 A **gallant** effort or fight is one in which someone tried very hard to do something difficult, although in the end they failed; used showing approval. 顽强的; 英勇的; 虽败犹荣的. ❖ *He died at the age of 82, after a gallant fight against illness.* 他与疾病进行了顽强的斗争, 最后以82岁高龄离开人世. ◢ **gallantly** ❖ *The Spaniard gallantly fought off 11 set points before Seles won 8-6.* 虽然塞尔斯队最后以8:6获胜, 但此前西班牙人队英勇地击退了对方的11次决定性进攻. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS WRITTEN ADJ n ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 If someone is **gallant**, especially a man towards a woman, they are kind, polite, and considerate towards other people. (尤指男士对女士)献殷勤的. ◢ **gallantly** ❖ *He gallantly kissed Marie's hand as we prepared to leave.* 我们打算离开时他献殷勤地吻了玛丽的手. ADJ-GRADED DATED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

gal·lant·ry /ˈgæləntri/.

1 **Gallantry** is bravery shown by someone who is in danger. 勇气; 英勇. ❖ *For his gallantry he was awarded a Victoria Cross.* 他因英勇顽强而获授维多利亚十字勋章. N-UNCOUNT DATED, FORMAL

2 **Gallantry** is kind and polite behaviour towards other people, especially women. (尤指对女士的)殷勤. ❖ *It's that time of year again, when thoughts turn to romance and gallantry.* 又到了每年的那个时候, 不禁令人想起那浪漫缠绵、殷勤相随的时光. N-UNCOUNT DATED

'gall bladder, gall bladders.

Your **gall bladder** is the organ in your body which contains bile and is next to your liver. 胆囊. N-COUNT

gal·leon /ˈgæliən/ **galleons.**

In former times, a **galleon** was a sailing ship with three masts. (古代)有三支桅杆的船; 西班牙大帆船. N-COUNT

gal·lery /ˈgæləri/ **galleries.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **gallery** is a place that has permanent exhibitions of works of art in it. (艺术品)陈列馆, 展览馆; 美术馆; 画廊. ❖ *...an art gallery.* 艺术品陈列馆. N-COUNT

2 A **gallery** is a building or room where works of art are exhibited and sometimes sold. (艺术品)展销馆. N-COUNT

3 A **gallery** is a raised area at the back or at the sides of a large room or hall, where people can stand or sit. (大房间或大厅后面或四周的)楼座; 廊台. ❖ *A crowd already filled the gallery.* 一群人已挤满了整个廊台. N-COUNT

4 **The gallery** in a theatre or concert hall is a raised area like a large balcony that usually contains the cheapest seats. (剧院或音乐厅里通常票价最低的)楼座. If you **play to the gallery**, you do something in public in a way which you hope will impress people. 迎合众人; 哗众取宠. N-COUNT PHR

gal·ley /ˈgæli/ **galleys.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 On a ship or aircraft, the **galley** is the kitchen. (轮船或飞机上的)厨房. N-COUNT

2 In former times, a **galley** was a ship with sails and a lot of oars. (古代)帆桨并用的大木船. N-COUNT

Gal·lic /ˈgælɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **Gallic** to describe feelings or actions that you think are very typical of France and French people. 高卢的, 法国的; 高卢人的, 法国人的. ❖ *Mme Arlette gave a Gallic shrug.* 阿莱特夫人用法国人特有的方式耸了耸肩. ADJ-GRADED

gal·lon /ˈgælən/ **gallons.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **gallon** is a unit of measurement for liquids that is equal to eight pints. In Britain, it is equal to 4.564 litres. In America, it is equal to 3.785 litres. 加仑(液量单位, 等于8品脱; 在英国等于4.564升, 在美国等于3.785升). ❖ *...80 million gallons of water.* 8千万加仑水. N-COUNT

gal·lop /ˈgæləp/ **gallops, galloping, galloped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When a horse **gallops**, it runs very fast so that all four legs are off the ground at the same time in each stride. (马)飞奔, 飞驰. ❖ *The horses galloped away.* 众马飞驰而去. *Staff officers galloped fine horses down the road.* 参谋们骑着骏马沿路奔驰. V-ERG V adv/prep V n prep/adv

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I was forced to attempt a gallop.* 我被迫试着策马飞奔起来. N-SING

2 If you **gallop**, you ride a horse that is galloping. 骑马飞奔. ❖ *Major Winston galloped into the distance.* 温斯顿少校骑马向远方飞驰而去. VB V prep/adv

3 If you **gallop**, you run somewhere very quickly. 飞奔, 飞跑. ❖ *They are galloping around the garden playing football.* 他们在花园里奔跑着踢足球. VB V INFORMAL

4 If something such as a process **gallops**, it develops very quickly and is often difficult to control. (往往难以控制地)飞速前进, 快速发展. ❖ *China's economy galloped ahead.* 中国经济飞速发展. VB V adv

gal·lows /ˈgæləʊz/; **gallows** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **gallows** is a wooden frame used to execute criminals by hanging. (死刑)绞架. N-COUNT

gall·stone /ˈgɔːlstəʊn/ **gallstones.**

A **gallstone** is a small painful lump which can develop in your gall bladder. 胆(结)石. N-COUNT

ga·lore /gəˈlɔː/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **galore** to emphasize that something you like exists in very large quantities. 许多的, 大量的. ❖ *You'll be able to win prizes galore.* 你能够获得许许多多奖品的. ADJ n ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ga·loshes /gəˈlɒʃɪz/.

Galoshes are waterproof shoes, usually made of rubber, which you wear over your ordinary shoes to prevent them getting wet. (穿在普通鞋子外面防水的)橡胶鞋. N-PLURAL

gal·va·nize /ˈgælvənaɪz/ **galvanizes, galvanizing, galvanized;** [英]又拼作 **galvanise.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **galvanize** someone means to cause them to take action, for example by making them feel very excited or angry. 激励(采取行动); 使激动. ❖ *They have been galvanised into collective action.* 他们被激励采取集体行动. VB V n be V-ed into n/-ing Also V n into n/-ing

gal·va·nized /ˈgælvənaɪzd/; 又拼作 **galvanised.**

Galvanized metal has been covered with zinc in order to protect it from rust and other damage. (金属)镀锌的. ❖ *...corrosion-resistant galvanized steel.* 能防腐蚀的镀锌钢材. ADJ

gam·bit /ˈgæmbɪt/ **gambits.**

1 A **gambit** is an action which you carry out to try to N-COUNT

G

gain an advantage in a situation or game. (为占优势而采取的)行动, 策略. ❖ *Campaign strategists are calling the plan a clever politic gambit.* 运动的策划者们称这一计划为精明恰当的策略.

2 A **gambit** is a remark which you make to someone in order to start or continue a conversation with them. 开场白. ❖ *His favourite opening gambit is: 'You are so beautiful'.* 他最喜欢说的开场白是: '你真漂亮'. N-COUNT

gam·ble /ˈgæmbəl/ **gambles, gambling, gambled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **gamble** on something, you take a risky action or decision in the hope of gaining money, success, or an advantage. (为获取金钱、成功或好处而)冒险. ❖ *Few firms will be willing to gamble on new products.* 几乎没有几家公司愿意冒险尝试新产品. *They are not prepared to gamble their careers on this matter.* 他们不准备在这件事上拿自己的事业去冒险. *Who wants to gamble with the life of a friend?* 谁会想拿朋友的生命去冒险? VB; V on n/-ing; V n on n; V with n; Also V, V n, V that

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the French president's risky gamble in calling a referendum.* 法国总统宣布举行全民公决这一冒险行动. N-COUNT

2 If you **gamble** an amount of money, you bet it in a game such as cards or on the result of a race or competition. 赌博; 打赌. ❖ *John gambled heavily on the horses.* 约翰赌马赌得很厉害. *...the only country in Europe that allows minors to gamble.* 欧洲唯一一个允许未成年人赌博的国家. *He gambled away his family estates.* 他赌光了自己的家产. ◢ **gam·bling** /ˈgæmblɪŋ/ ❖ *But opponents of the plan argue that gambling in Chicago will have the opposite effect.* 但此项计划的反对者辩驳说, 芝加哥的赌博会带来相反的影响. VB V n; V on n; V; V n with away; N-UNCOUNT

gam·bler /ˈgæmblə/ **gamblers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **gambler** is someone who gambles regularly, for example in card games or horse racing. 赌博者, 赌徒. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **gambler**, you mean that they are ready to take risks in order to gain advantages or success. 冒险家; 投机者. N-COUNT

gam·bol /ˈgæmbəl/ **gambols, gambolling, gambolled;** [美]拼作 **gamboling, gamboled.**

If animals or people **gambol**, they run or jump about in a playful way. 跳跃; 嬉戏. ❖ *...newborn lambs gambolling in the fields.* 在田野里嬉戏的刚出生的羊羔. VB; V prep/adv

game /geɪm/ **games.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **game** is an activity or sport usually involving skill, knowledge, or chance, in which you follow fixed rules and try to win against an opponent or to solve a puzzle. 游戏; 体育运动. ❖ *...the wonderful game of football.* 精彩的足球运动. *...a video game.* 一款电子游戏. N-COUNT

2 A **game** is one particular occasion on which a game is played. 比赛. ❖ *We won three games against Australia.* 我们三次打败了澳大利亚队. N-COUNT

3 A **game** is a part of a match, for example in tennis or bridge, consisting of a fixed number of points. (网球、桥牌等比赛的)一局, 一场、一盘. ❖ *...the last three points of the second game.* 第二局中的最后三分. N-COUNT

4 **Games** are an organized event in which competitions in several sports take place. 运动会; 竞技会. ❖ *...the 1996 Olympic Games.* 1996年奥林匹克运动会. N-PLURAL

5 **Games** are organized sports activities that children do at school. 学校体育运动. ❖ *He is remembered for being bad at games.* 人们记得他在体育活动中表现不好. N-PLURAL BRITISH

6 Someone's **game** is the degree of skill or the style that they use when playing a particular game. 竞技水平; 比赛风格. ❖ *Once I was through the first set my game picked up.* 一旦赢了第一局, 我的竞技状态就好起来了. N-SING

7 You can use **game** to describe a way of behaving in which a person uses a particular plan, usually in order to gain an advantage for himself or herself. 计谋; 花招; 诡计. ❖ *The Americans have been playing a very delicate political game.* 美国人一直在耍弄十分微妙的政治把戏. N-COUNT

8 If you beat someone **at** their **own game**, you use the same methods that they have used, but more successfully, so that you gain an advantage over them. 将计就计. ❖ *To trap the killer they had to play him at his own game.* 要抓住这个杀手他们得采用将计就计的办法. PHR

9 If you say that someone is **playing games**, you are annoyed with them because they are not treating a situation seriously; used showing disapproval. (贬义)不认真对待; 闹着玩. ❖ *'Don't play games with me,' he thundered.* '别跟我闹着玩!' 他大吼道. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If someone or something **gives the game away**, they reveal a secret or reveal their feelings. 泄露(秘密或感情). ❖ *She'd never been to a posh mansion, and was afraid she might give the game away.* 她从未去过豪宅大院, 担心自己会出洋相. *The faces of the two conspirators gave the game away!* 这两个阴谋者脸上的表情把秘密都泄露出来了! PHR

11 If you say '**the game is up**', you mean that someone's secret plans or activities have been revealed and therefore must stop because they cannot succeed. (秘密计划或行动)败露. PHR

12 If you say that someone is **game** or **game for** something, you mean that they are willing to do something new, unusual, or risky. 敢作敢为的; 敢冒险的. ❖ *He still had new ideas and was game to try them.* 他还有新的主意, 而且还敢作尝试. *He said he's game for a similar challenge next year.* 他说明年他还敢接受类似的挑战. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

13 ➻ 又见 **gamely**.

14 Wild animals or birds that are hunted for sport and sometimes cooked and eaten are referred to as **game**. 猎物; 野味. N-UNCOUNT

'game bird, game birds.

Game birds are birds which are shot for food or for sport. 供捕猎的鸟. N-COUNT

game·keeper /ˈgeɪmkiːpə/ **gamekeepers.**

A **gamekeeper** is a person who takes care of the wild animals or birds that are kept on someone's land for hunting. 猎场看守人. N-COUNT

game·ly /ˈgeɪmli/.

If you do something **gamely**, you do it bravely or with a lot of effort. 勇敢地; 顽强地. ❖ *He gamely defended his organisation's decision.* 他勇敢地捍卫组织的决定. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

'game plan, game plans.

1 In sport, a team's **game plan** is the strategy they intend to use during a match in order to win it. 比赛计划; 比赛策略. N-COUNT

2 Someone's **game plan** is the actions they intend to take and the policies they intend to adopt in order to achieve a particular thing. 行动计划; 对策, 策略. ❖ *...if he has a game plan for winning the deal.* ...假如他有赢得这笔买卖的办法. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

games·man·ship /ˈgeɪmzmənʃɪp/.

Gamesmanship is the art or practice of winning a game by clever tactics which are not against the rules but are very close to cheating. (比赛中不犯规但近于欺骗地赢得比赛的)花招, 小动作. N-UNCOUNT

gam·ine /ˈgæmiːn/.

If you describe a girl or a woman as **gamine**, you mean that she is attractive in a boyish way. (女孩或女子)有男孩气质的, 有男孩般魅力的. ❖ *She had a gamine charm.* 她有一种男孩般的魅力. ADJ-GRADED

gam·ing /ˈgeɪmɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Gaming means the same as **gambling**, especially at cards, roulette, and other games of chance. 义同gambling (尤指纸牌、轮盘或其他赌博). ❖ *...the most fashionable gaming club in London.* 伦敦最时尚的赌博俱乐部. N-UNCOUNT

gam·ma /ˈgæmə/ **gammas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Gamma is the third letter of the Greek alphabet. 伽玛(希腊语的第三个字母(Γ、γ)). N-VAR

'gamma rays.

Gamma rays are a type of electromagnetic radiation that has a shorter wavelength and higher energy than X-rays. (比X射线波长短但能量高的)电磁射线, 伽玛射线. N-PLURAL

gam·mon /ˈgæmən/.

Gammon is smoked or salted meat from a pig, similar to bacon. 烟熏猪肉; 腌猪肉. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

G

gam·ut /'gæmət/.

1 The **gamut** of something is the complete range of things of that kind, or a wide variety of things of that kind. 整个范围; 全部; 一切. ❖ *...the whole gamut of financial services.* 整个范围的金融服务. *I experienced the gamut of emotions: shock, anger, sadness, disgust, confusion.* 我体验了一切情感：震惊、愤怒、悲伤、厌恶、迷惘. N-SING

2 To **run the gamut** of something means to include, express, or experience all the different things of that kind, or a wide variety of them. 包含(或表现、经历)...的各个方面. ❖ *The show runs the gamut of 20th century design.* 该表演充分展示了20世纪的各种设计. *The reviews for 'On a Clear Day' ran the gamut from contempt to qualified rapture.* 有关《晴朗的一天》的评论,从轻视到有所保留的叫好,什么都有. PHR

gan·der /'gændə/ **ganders.**

A **gander** is a male goose. 公鹅. N-COUNT

gang /gæŋ/ **gangs, ganging, ganged.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **gang** is a group of people, especially young people, who go around together and often deliberately cause trouble. (尤指聚集并经常闹事的年轻人的)一群,一帮,一伙. ❖ *...during the fight with a rival gang.* 在与对方一帮人的争斗中... N-COUNT

2 A **gang** is a group of criminals who work together to commit crimes. 犯罪团伙; 匪帮. ❖ *...a gang of masked robbers.* 一伙蒙面抢劫犯. N-COUNT

3 A **gang** is a group of manual workers who work together. (体力劳动者的)一队、一组. ❖ *...a gang of labourers.* 一群劳工. N-COUNT

▸gang up.

If people **gang up** on someone, they unite against them. 结伙. ❖ *All the other parties ganged up to keep them out of power.* 所有其他党派合伙起来阻止他们取得权力. *All the girls in my class seemed to gang up against me.* 班上所有女生好像都合伙与我作对. PHR-V V P on n; INFORMAL; V P to-inf; V P against n

G

gang·land /'gæŋlænd/.

Gangland is used to describe activities or people that are involved in organized crime. 进行有组织犯罪活动的; 黑社会的. ❖ *They were gangland killings.* 那些是黑社会的杀戮行为. ADJ ADJ n

gan·gling /'gæŋglɪŋ/.

Gangling is used to describe a young person, especially a man, who is tall, thin, and clumsy in their movements. (年轻人,尤指男子)高瘦而行动笨拙的. ❖ *...his gangling, bony frame.* 他那笨拙而瘦骨嶙峋的身架. ADJ ADJ n

gan·gly /'gæŋgli/.

If you describe someone as **gangly**, you mean that they are tall and thin and have a slightly awkward or clumsy manner. 高瘦且略显笨拙的. ADJ-GRADED

gang·plank /'gæŋplæŋk/ **gangplanks.**

The **gangplank** is a short bridge or platform that can be placed between the side of a boat and the shore, so that people can get on or off. (上下船用的)跳板, 舷梯. N-COUNT

gan·grene /'gæŋgri:n/.

Gangrene is the decay that can occur in a part of a person's body if the blood stops flowing to it. (身体组织的)坏疽. N-UNCOUNT

gang·ster /'gæŋstə/ **gangsters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **gangster** is a member of an organized group of violent criminals. 匪徒, 歹徒. N-COUNT

gang·way /'gæŋweɪ/ **gangways.**

1 The **gangway** is the gangplank leading onto a ship. (上下船用的)跳板, 舷梯. N-COUNT

2 The **gangway** is a passage left between rows of seats, for example in a theatre or aircraft, for people to walk along. (剧场里或飞机上两排座位间的)通道, 甬道, 过道. N-COUNT; BRITISH

gan·try /'gæntri/ **gantries.**

A **gantry** is a high metal structure that supports a crane, a set of road signs, railway signals, or other equipment. (起重机的)起重台架; (公路、铁路信号装置的)信号架; 支架. N-COUNT

gaol /dʒeɪl/ **gaols, gaoling, gaoled.**

➡ 见 **jail.**

gaol·er /'dʒeɪlə/ **gaolers.**

➡ 见 **jailer.**

gap /gæp/ **gaps.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **gap** is a space between two things or a hole in the middle of something solid. 裂缝; 缺口. ❖ *He pulled the thick curtains together, leaving just a narrow gap.* 他把厚厚的窗帘拉上, 只留窄窄的一道缝隙. *...the wind tearing through gaps in the window frames.* 透过窗户缝隙刮进来的风. N-COUNT

2 A **gap** is a period of time when you are not busy or when you stop doing something that you normally do. 间隙、闲时、空闲. ❖ *There followed a gap of four years, during which William joined the Army.* 接下来是四年的间隙,就在那段时间威廉参加了陆军. N-COUNT

3 If there is something missing from a situation that prevents it being complete or satisfactory, you can say that there is a **gap**. 不足; 缺陷; 缺口. ❖ *China couldn't fill the economic gap left by the cut in Soviet support.* 中国当时无法填补因苏联断绝援助而带来的经济缺口. N-COUNT

4 A **gap** between two groups of people, things, or sets of ideas is a big difference between them. (两者之间的)差别; (意见的)分歧. ❖ *...the gap between rich and poor.* 贫富之间的差别. *America's trade gap widened.* 美国的贸易逆差加大了. N-COUNT, with supp

gape /geɪp/ **gapes, gaping, gaped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **gape**, you look at someone or something in surprise, usually with an open mouth. 目瞪口呆地看; 张口惊视. ❖ *His secretary stopped taking notes to gape at me.* 他的秘书停止记录, 目瞪口呆地望着我. VB; V at n; Also V

2 If you say that something such as a hole or a wound **gapes**, you are emphasizing that it is big or wide. (洞口、伤口等)张开, 张大. ❖ *A hole gaped in the roof.* 屋顶裂了一个大洞. ◢ **gap·ing** ❖ *...a gaping wound in her back.* 她背上裂开的伤口. VB; PRAGMATICS; V; ADJ

'gap-fill, gap-fills.

In language teaching, a **gap-fill** test is an exercise in which words are removed from a text and replaced with spaces. The learner has to fill each space with the missing word. (语言教学中的)填充练习. N-COUNT

,gap-'toothed.

If you describe a person or their smile as **gap-toothed**, you mean that some of that person's teeth are missing. 缺牙的, 牙齿不全的. ADJ; WRITTEN

gar·age /'gærɑ:ʒ, -rɪdʒ, AM gə'rɑ:ʒ/ **garages.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **garage** is a building in which you keep a car. 车库. 见插图条 **house and flat.** ❖ *...a double garage.* 双车位的车库. N-COUNT

2 A **garage** is a place where you can get your car repaired, buy a car, or buy petrol. 汽车修理店; (兼营汽车修理和销售的)加油站. ❖ *Nelson Garage has the used car you're after.* 纳尔逊汽车修理店有你想要的旧车. N-COUNT

garb /gɑ:b/.

You can refer to the clothes someone is wearing as their **garb** when you want to draw attention to these clothes, for example because they are unusual. (想引人注意的)装扮; 奇装异服. ❖ *He wore the garb of a scout, not a general.* 他一身侦察员而不是将军的装束. ◢ **garbed** ❖ *She was garbed in a bouffant pink ball gown.* 她身穿一件宽大蓬松的粉红色舞裙. ◢ **-garbed** ❖ *...the small blue-garbed woman with a brown wrinkled face.* 穿蓝衣的小个子女人, 皮肤黝黑, 满脸皱纹. N-UNCOUNT; WRITTEN; ADJ; COMB

gar·bage /'gɑ:bɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Garbage** is rubbish, especially waste from a kitchen. (尤指厨房的)垃圾, 废物. ❖ *...services such as garbage collection.* 垃圾收集等服务. N-UNCOUNT; AMERICAN

2 If someone says that an idea or opinion is **garbage**, they are emphasizing that they believe it is untrue or unimportant. 废话; 不实之辞; 微不足道的意见. ❖ *Furious government officials branded her story 'garbage'.* 愤怒的政府官员们指她的报道为'垃圾'. N-UNCOUNT; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

'garbage can, garbage cans.
A **garbage can** is a container that you put rubbish into. The usual British word is **dustbin**. 垃圾桶; 垃圾箱. [英]作 dustbin. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT AMERICAN

gar·bled /'gɑːbəld/.
A **garbled** message or report contains confused or wrong details. (消息或报道)混乱的, 引起误解的, 失实的. ADJ-GRADED

gar·den /'gɑːdən/ **gardens, gardening, gardened.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **garden** is a piece of land next to someone's house where they grow flowers or vegetables. A **garden** often includes a lawn. In American English, the word **yard** is often used instead of **garden**. (住宅旁的)园圃, 花园, 果园, 菜园. [美]一般作 yard. N-COUNT
2 If you **garden**, you do work in your garden such as weeding or planting. 从事园艺工作(如清除杂草或种植花木等). VB V ◢ **gar·den·ing** ◆ *I have taken up gardening again.* 我又做起了园艺工作. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Gardens** are places like a park that have areas of plants, trees, and grass, and that people can visit and walk around. 园区, 公园. ◆ *The Gardens are open from 10.30 am until 5 pm.* 公园从上午10:30到下午5点开放. N-PLURAL
4 **Gardens** is sometimes used as part of the name of a street. (有时用于街道名称)街, 园, 广场. ◆ *He lives at 9, Acacia Gardens.* 他住在阿卡恰花园9号.

'garden centre, garden centres. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **garden centre** is a large shop where you can buy things for your garden such as plants and gardening tools. 花卉店; 花木中心. N-COUNT

gar·den·er /'gɑːdənə/ **gardeners.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **gardener** is paid to work in someone else's garden. 园丁; 花匠. N-COUNT
2 A **gardener** is someone who enjoys working in their own garden growing flowers or vegetables. 园艺爱好者. N-COUNT

gar·denia /gɑː'diːniə/ **gardenias.**
A **gardenia** is a type of large white or yellow flower with a very pleasant smell. A **gardenia** is also the bush on which these flowers grow. 栀子花(开黄色或白色大花, 带香气); 栀子树. N-COUNT

'garden party, garden parties.
A **garden party** is a formal party that is held out of doors, especially in a large private garden, during the afternoon. (尤指下午在大型私家花园中举行的)聚会, 游园会. N-COUNT

gar·gan·tuan /gɑː'gæntʃuən/.
If you say that something is **gargantuan**, you are emphasizing that it is very large. 巨大的, 庞大的. ◆ *...a gargantuan corruption scandal.* 一桩特大贪污丑闻. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

gar·gle /'gɑːgəl/ **gargles, gargling, gargled.**
If you **gargle**, you wash your mouth and throat by filling your mouth with a liquid, making a bubbling noise in your throat, then spitting out the liquid. 含漱; 漱口(喉). ◆ *Try gargling with salt water as soon as a cough begins.* 一开始咳嗽就试用盐水漱口. VB V
➪ A **gargle** is a liquid which is used for gargling. 含漱液, 漱口液. ◆ *The mixture can be used as a gargle.* 这种混合物可用作漱口液. N-COUNT

gar·goyle /'gɑːgɔɪl/ **gargoyles.**
A **gargoyle** is a decorative stone carving on old buildings. It is usually shaped like the head of a strange and ugly creature, and water drains through it from the roof of the building. (旧建筑物上通常雕刻成怪异兽头的)滴水嘴. N-COUNT

gar·ish /'geərɪʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You describe something as **garish** when you dislike it because it is very bright in an unattractive, showy way. 刺眼的; 花哨的. ◆ *...garish, illuminated signs.* 艳丽俗气的发光招牌. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **gar·ish·ly** ◆ *...a garishly patterned three-piece suite.* 图案花哨的三件套. ADV-GRADED

gar·land /'gɑːlənd/ **garlands, garlanding, garlanded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **garland** is a circular decoration made from flowers and leaves. People sometimes wear garlands of flowers on their heads or around their necks. (颈上或头上装饰的)花环, 花冠. N-COUNT
2 If people, places, or objects **are garlanded**, people hang garlands or similar decorations around them. (被)饰以花环(或类似装饰物). ◆ *Players and officials were garlanded with flowers.* 运动员和官员们都给戴上花环. VB usu passive be V-ed with n

gar·lic /'gɑːlɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Garlic is the small, white, round bulb of a plant related to the onion plant, which is used as a flavouring. (用作调味)蒜, 蒜头. ◆ *...a clove of garlic.* 一瓣蒜. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **gar·licky** ◆ *...a garlicky salad.* 蒜汁沙拉. *...garlicky breath.* 带蒜味的呼吸. ADJ-GRADED

gar·ment /'gɑːmənt/ **garments.** ◆◆◇◇◇
You can refer to a piece of clothing as a **garment**, especially when you are talking about the manufacture or sale of clothes. 衣服, 服装(尤用于谈论服装的制作与销售). ◆ *...the garment industry.* 服装业. N-COUNT

gar·ner /'gɑːnə/ **garners, garnering, garnered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone has collected or gained something useful or valuable, you can say that they have **garnered** it. 收集, 获取(有用或有价值的东西). ◆ *Durham had garnered three times as many votes as Carey.* 德拉姆赢得了三倍于凯里的选票. VB FORMAL V n

gar·net /'gɑːnɪt/ **garnets.**
A **garnet** is a hard, shiny, usually red stone that is used in making jewellery. 石榴子石(红色、有光泽, 用于制作珠宝). N-COUNT

gar·nish /'gɑːnɪʃ/ **garnishes, garnishing, garnished.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **garnish** is a small amount of salad, herbs, or other food that is used to decorate prepared food. 装饰菜料(如少量沙拉、蔬菜或其他食物). N-VAR
2 If you **garnish** prepared food, you decorate it with a garnish. 给(菜肴)加装饰. VB V n

gar·ret /'gærɪt/ **garrets.**
A **garret** is a small room at the top of a house, especially one that is rented to a writer, artist, or other lodger. (尤指租给作家、画家或其他宿客的)顶楼小屋, 阁楼. N-COUNT

gar·ri·son /'gærɪsən/ **garrisons, garrisoning, garrisoned.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **garrison** is a group of soldiers whose task is to guard the town or building where they live. (守卫城市或建筑物的)卫戍部队, 驻军. N-COLL-COUNT
2 A **garrison** is the buildings which the soldiers live in. 军营; 驻地. N-COUNT
3 To **garrison** a place means to put soldiers there in order to protect it. 驻防, 驻守. ◆ *No other soldiers were garrisoned there.* 没有其他士兵驻守在那里. VB V n be V-ed adv/prep

gar·rotte /gə'rɒt/ **garrottes, garrotting, garrotted.**
1 If someone **is garrotted**, they are killed by being strangled or having their neck broken, using a device such as a piece of wire or a metal collar. (用绳索或金属环)(被)绞死; (被)勒死; (被)扼死. ◆ *The two guards had been garrotted.* 这两名卫兵已被勒死. VB usu passive be V-ed
2 A **garrotte** is a piece of wire or a metal collar used to garrotte someone. 绞索; 绞环. N-COUNT

gar·ru·lous /'gærələs/.
If you describe someone as **garrulous**, you mean that they talk a great deal, especially about unimportant things. 饶舌的, 喋喋不休的(尤指谈论琐事). ADJ-GRADED

gar·ter /'gɑːtə/ **garters.**
A **garter** is a piece of elastic worn round the top of a stocking or sock in order to prevent it slipping down. (吊)袜带. N-COUNT

gas /gæs/ **gases, gasses, gassing, gassed.** The form **gases** is the plural of the noun. The form **gasses** is the third person singular of the verb. 名词的复数形式为 gases. 动词的单数第三人称形式为 gasses. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Gas** is a substance like air that is neither liquid nor solid and burns easily. It is used as a fuel for fires, cookers, and central heating. (用于燃烧、烹饪或中央供暖的)可燃气体; 气体燃料; 煤气; 天然气. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **gas** is any substance that is neither liquid nor solid, for example oxygen or hydrogen. (氧、氢等)气体. ◆ *...gas and dust from the volcanic eruption.* 火山喷发产生的气体和尘埃. N-VAR

G

3 Gas is a poisonous gas that can be used as a weapon. (可用作武器的)毒气. N-VAR

4 To gas a person or animal means to kill them by making them breathe poisonous gas. 用毒气杀死; 毒杀. VB V n

5 Gas is a gas used for medical purposes, for example to make patients feel less pain or go to sleep during an operation. (麻醉气等的)医用气体. N-VAR

6 Gas is the fuel which is used to drive motor vehicles. The British word is **petrol**. 汽油. [英]作 petrol. ❖ *...a tank of gas.* 一箱汽油. *...gas stations.* 加油站. If you **step on the gas** when you are driving a vehicle, you go faster. (驾车时)踩油门, 加速. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN PHR

7 ➡ 又见 **greenhouse gas**, **natural gas**, **tear gas**, **gas chamber**, **gas mask**.

'gas chamber, gas chambers.
A **gas chamber** is a room that has been specially built so that it can be filled with poisonous gas in order to kill people. (尤指用以杀人的)毒气室. N-COUNT

gas·eous /'gæsiəs, 'geɪʃəs/.
You use **gaseous** to describe something which is in the form of a gas, rather than a solid or liquid. 气体的; 气态的. ❖ *Freon exists both in liquid and gaseous states.* 氟利昂既可以液态又可以气态存在. ADJ

'gas fire, gas fires.
A **gas fire** is a fire that produces heat by burning gas. 煤气取暖器. N-COUNT

'gas guzzler, gas guzzlers.
If you say that a car is a **gas guzzler** you mean that it is not economical to run because it uses so much petrol. 油耗量大的汽车. N-COUNT INFORMAL AMERICAN

gash /gæʃ/ gashes, gashing, gashed. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **gash** is a long deep cut in your skin or in the surface of something. (皮肤或物体表面长而深的)伤痕. N-COUNT
2 If you **gash** something, you accidentally make a long and deep cut in it. (不小心)造成长而深的伤痕; 划伤. ❖ *He gashed his leg while felling trees.* 他伐木时不小心划伤腿, 造成了一道伤口. VB V n

G

gas·ket /'gæskɪt/ gaskets.
A **gasket** is a flat piece of soft material that you put between two joined surfaces in a pipe or engine in order to make sure that gas and oil cannot escape. (防止漏气或漏油的)垫圈, 衬垫. N-COUNT

'gas mask, gas masks. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **gas mask** is a device worn over someone's face in order to protect them from poisonous gases. 防毒面具. N-COUNT

gaso·line /'gæsəliːn/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Gasoline is the fuel which is used to drive motor vehicles. The British word is **petrol**. 汽油. [英]作 petrol. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

gasp /gɑːsp, gæsp/ gasps, gasping, gasped. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **gasp** is a short quick breath of air that you take in through your mouth, especially when you are surprised, shocked, or in pain. (尤指因惊讶、震惊或疼痛而导致的)喘息, 喘气. ❖ *An audible gasp went round the court.* 隐约可听见的喘息声传遍法庭. *She gave a small gasp of pain.* 她疼得轻吸了一口气. N-COUNT
2 When you **gasp**, you take a short quick breath through your mouth, especially when you are surprised, shocked, or in pain. (因惊讶、震惊或疼痛而)喘息, 喘气. ❖ *She gasped for air.* 她急促地呼吸着空气. *'Stop!' he gasped.* '停下!'他喘着气说. VB V; V for n; V with quote
3 If you describe something as **the last gasp**, you are emphasizing that it is the final action of something or that it happens in the final possible moment. 最后拼搏; 垂死挣扎; 最后一刻. ❖ *This is probably the last gasp of the low labor-cost policy.* 恐怕廉价劳动力政策要寿终正寝了. PHR PRAGMATICS

'gas station, gas stations. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **gas station** is a place where gasoline is sold. The British expression is **petrol station**. 加油站. [英]作 petrol station. N-COUNT AMERICAN

gas·sy /'gæsi/ gassier, gassiest.
Something that is **gassy** contains a lot of bubbles or gas. 充满气体(或气泡)的. ADJ-GRADED

gas·tric /'gæstrɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You use **gastric** to describe processes, pain, or illnesses that occur in someone's stomach. 胃的, 胃部的. ❖ *...gastric ulcers.* 胃溃疡. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

gas·tro·en·teri·tis /ˌgæstrəuentə'raɪtɪs/; 又拼作 **gastro-enteritis**.
Gastroenteritis is an illness in which the lining of your stomach and intestines becomes swollen, causing sickness and diarrhoea. 肠胃炎. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

gas·tro·nome /'gæstrənəum/ gastronomes.
A **gastronome** is someone who enjoys preparing and eating good food. 美食家; 讲究吃喝的人. N-COUNT FORMAL

gas·trono·my /gæs'trɒnəmi/.
Gastronomy is the activity and knowledge involved in preparing and appreciating good food. 美食学; 美食法. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
◢ **gas·tro·nom·ic** ❖ *Paris is the gastronomic capital of the world.* 巴黎是世界美食之都. *...gastronomic delights.* 享受美食的乐趣. ADJ

gas·works /'gæswɜːks/ gasworks; 又拼作 **gas works**.
A **gasworks** is a factory where gas is made, usually from coal, to be used as a fuel. 煤气厂. N-COUNT

gate /geɪt/ gates. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **gate** is a structure like a door which is used at the entrance to a field, a garden, or the grounds of a building. 大门. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT
2 In an airport, a **gate** is an exit through which passengers reach their aeroplane. (机场登机)的门, 口. ❖ *...the departure gate.* 登机口. N-COUNT
3 **Gate** is used in the names of streets that stand on the site of an old gate into a city. (用于旧城门遗址边的街道名称)街. ❖ *...9 Palace Gate.* 宫门街9号.
4 The **gate** at a sporting event such as a football match is the total number of people who attend it. (观看足球等体育比赛的)观众总人数. N-COUNT

ga·teau /'gætəu/ gateaux.
A **gateau** is a very rich, elaborate cake, especially one with cream in it. (香浓)奶油大蛋糕. N-VAR BRITISH

gate-crash /'geɪtkræʃ/ gatecrashes, gatecrashing, gatecrashed.
If someone **gatecrashes** a party or other social event, they go to it, even though they have not been invited. 擅自参加; 不请自来. ❖ *He had gatecrashed but he was with other people we knew.* 他不请自来, 不过他是同我们认识的人一起来的. VB V n INFORMAL V
◢ **gate·crash·er**, gatecrashers. N-COUNT

gate·house /'geɪthaus/ gatehouses.
A **gatehouse** is a small house next to a gate in the boundary of a park or country estate. (公园或乡间庄园大门旁的)门房. N-COUNT

gate·keeper /'geɪtkiːpə/ gatekeepers.
A **gatekeeper** is a person who is in charge of a gate and who allows people through it. 守门人. N-COUNT

'gate money.
Gate money is the total amount of money that is paid by the spectators who attend a sports match or other event. 门票收入. N-UNCOUNT

gate·post /'geɪtpəust/ gateposts.
A **gatepost** is a post in the ground which a gate is hung from, or which it is fastened to when it is closed. 门柱. N-COUNT

gate·way /'geɪtweɪ/ gateways. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **gateway** is an entrance where there is a gate. 入口; 大门口. ❖ *The ruined castle has an attractive gateway.* 这座被毁的城堡有一个很吸引人的入口. N-COUNT
2 A **gateway to** something is a way of reaching, achieving, or discovering it. 途径; 通道; 方法 ❖ *New York is the great gateway to America.* 纽约是进入美国的大门. *Science A levels are not a gateway to a successful career.* 修读高级程度理科并不一定是通往事业有成的途径. N-COUNT

gath·er /'gæðə/ gathers, gathering, gathered. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If people **gather** somewhere or if someone or something **gathers** them there, they come together in a group. 集合; 聚集. ❖ *In the evenings, we gathered around the fireplace and talked.* 到了晚上, 我们一起围聚在壁炉旁交谈. *The man signalled for me to gather the children together.* 那 V-ERG V prep/adv V n with together Also V

个人示意我把孩子们召集在一起.

2 If you **gather** things, you collect them together so that you can use them. 搜集; 采集. ❖ *I suggest we gather enough firewood to last the night.* 我提议收集足够的柴火以供今晚取暖. *She stood up and started gathering her things together.* 她站起来, 开始收拾她的东西. VB V n V n with together

➪ **Gather up** means the same as **gather**. 义同 gather. ❖ *When Sutcliffe had gathered up his papers, he went out.* 萨克利夫把文件收好后就出去了. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

◢ **gath·er·er, gatherers** ❖ *...brazil nut gatherers.* 采摘巴西果的人. N-COUNT

3 If you **gather** information or evidence, you gradually collect it. 搜集(信息或证据). ◢ **gatherer** ❖ *...professional intelligence gatherers.* 专业情报搜集者. VB V n N-COUNT

4 If something **gathers** speed, momentum, or force, it gradually becomes faster or more powerful. 积聚(速度、动力或力气). ❖ *Demands for his dismissal have gathered momentum in recent weeks.* 近几个星期来要求他被撤职的呼声越来越高. VB V n

5 When you **gather** something such as your strength, courage, or thoughts, you make an effort to prepare yourself to do something. 集中(力量); 鼓起(勇气); 唤起. ❖ *You must gather your strength for the journey.* 你必须鼓起劲来准备这趟旅行. VB V n

➪ **Gather up** means the same as **gather**. 义同 gather. ❖ *She was gathering up her courage to approach him.* 她正鼓起勇气去接近他. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

6 You use **gather** in expressions such as '**I gather**' and '**as far as I can gather**' when you are introducing information that you have found out, especially when you have found it out in an indirect way. (尤指通过间接途径获知的信息)我推测, 我猜想. ❖ *I gather his report is highly critical of the trial judge.* 我猜想他在报道中严厉批评了这位审判官. *'He speaks English,' she said to Graham. 'I gathered that.'* '他会讲英语,' 她对格雷厄姆说. '我猜是这样.' VB PRAGMATICS V that V n

7 If you **gather** fabric or cloth, you make a row of very small pleats in it by sewing a thread through it and then pulling the thread tight. 给...打褶子. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Try soft gathers at the waist on trousers.* 试着在裤腰处松松地打一些褶. N-PLURAL

8 ➻ to **gather dust**: 见 **dust**.

▸gather up.

➻ 见 **gather** 2, 5. PHR-V

gath·er·ing /ˈgæðərɪŋ/ gatherings. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **gathering** is a group of people meeting together. 聚集在一起的人群; 集会, 聚会. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to the **gathering** dusk, darkness, or gloom, you mean that the light is gradually decreasing. (薄暮、黑暗或阴郁)逐渐积聚的; (光线)逐渐变暗的. ADJ ADJ n

gator /ˈgeɪtə/ gators; 又拼作 'gator. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

A **gator** is the same as an **alligator**. 同 alligator.

gauche /gəʊʃ/.

If you describe someone as **gauche**, you mean that they are awkward and uncomfortable in the company of other people. 不善交际的; 笨拙的; 不够圆滑的. ADJ-GRADED

gaudy /ˈgɔːdi/ gaudier, gaudiest. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **gaudy**, you mean it is very bright-coloured and showy, and often you are suggesting that it is vulgar. (色彩)过于艳丽的, 俗气的, 花哨的. ❖ *...her gaudy orange-and-purple floral hat.* 她那顶饰有橙色和紫色花的俗气的帽子. ADJ-GRADED

gauge /geɪdʒ/ gauges, gauging, gauged. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **gauge** the speed or strength of something, or if you gauge an amount, you measure or calculate it. 测量; 计量. ❖ *He gauged the wind at over thirty knots.* 他测得风速超过每小时30节. VB V n

2 A **gauge** is a device that measures the amount or quantity of something and shows the amount measured. 测量仪; 量规. ❖ *...temperature gauges.* 温度测量仪. *...a pressure gauge.* 压力计. N-COUNT

3 If you **gauge** people's actions, feelings, or intentions in a particular situation, you consider or find out about them, in order to make a judgement about them. 估计, 判断(行为, 感觉或意图等). ❖ *To gauge consumer reaction, we canvassed shoppers in London's West End.* 为了了解消费者的反应, 我们对伦敦西区的购物者做了调查. VB V n

4 A **gauge** of a situation is a fact or event that can be used to judge it. (判断的)依据. ❖ *The index is the government's chief gauge of future economic activity.* 该指数是政府今后开展经济活动的主要依据. N-SING

5 A **gauge** is the distance between the two rails on a railway line. (铁路轨道的)轨距. ❖ *...a narrow gauge railway.* 窄轨铁路. N-COUNT

6 A **gauge** is the thickness of something, especially metal or wire. (尤指金属或电线的)厚度, 直径. N-COUNT

gaunt /gɔːnt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone looks **gaunt**, they look very thin, usually because they have been very ill. (通常因病重而)瘦削的, 憔悴的. ADJ-GRADED

gaunt·let /ˈgɔːntlɪt/ gauntlets. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Gauntlets** are long, thick, protective gloves. (长而厚的)防护手套. N-COUNT

2 If you **run the gauntlet**, you are attacked or criticized by a lot of hostile people, especially because you are obliged to pass through a group of them. (尤指被迫从一群敌对的人中间通过时)遭受攻击(或责难); 受夹道攻击(或责难). ❖ *She was forced to run a gauntlet of some 300 jeering demonstrators.* 她遭受约300名示威者的嘲弄和夹击. PHR

3 If you **throw down the gauntlet** to someone, you say or do something that challenges them to argue or compete with you. 提出挑战. If someone **takes up the gauntlet**, they accept a challenge that has been offered. 接受挑战. PHR

gauze /gɔːz/.

Gauze is a type of light soft cloth with tiny holes in it. 纱布; 薄纱. ◢ **gauzy** ❖ *...thin, gauzy curtains.* 薄薄的纱窗帘. N-UNCOUNT ADJ ADJ n

gave /geɪv/.

Gave is the past tense of **give**. give 的过去式.

gav·el /ˈgævəl/ gavels.

A **gavel** is a small wooden hammer that a judge, auctioneer, or chairman of a meeting bangs on a table to get people's attention. (法官、拍卖者或会议主席用来提醒众人注意而敲打的)小木槌. N-COUNT

gawd /gɔːd/.

Gawd is used in written English to represent the word 'god' pronounced in a particular accent or tone of voice. 书面英语中用来代替 god 一词以显示其特殊的发音或音调. EXCLAM INFORMAL

gawk /gɔːk/ gawks, gawking, gawked.

If someone **gawks** at someone or something, they stare at them in a rude, stupid, or unthinking way. (无礼或傻样地)瞪眼看, 呆视. ❖ *Tens of thousands came to gawk.* 成千上万的人呆呆地看着. VB V at n V

gawky /ˈgɔːki/.

If you describe someone, especially a teenager, as **gawky**, you mean they are awkward and clumsy. (尤指青少年)迟钝的, 笨拙的. ADJ-GRADED

gawp /gɔːp/ gawps, gawping, gawped.

To **gawp** means the same as to **gawk**. 义同 gawk. ❖ *Thorpe could only stand and gawp.* 索普只好站在那里呆呆地看着. VB V at n BRITISH V

gay /geɪ/ gays; gayer, gayest. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **gay** person is homosexual. 同性恋的. ❖ *...gay men.* 男同性恋者. *...the gay community.* 同性恋社群. ADJ

➪ **Gays** are homosexual people, especially homosexual men. (尤指男性)同性恋者. ❖ *...lesbians and gays.* 男女同性恋者. N-COUNT

◢ **gay·ness** ❖ *...Mike's admission of his gayness.* 迈克对自己是同性恋者的承认. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **gay** person is fun to be with because they are lively and cheerful. 活跃的; 令人愉快的. ADJ-GRADED DATED

3 A **gay** object is brightly coloured and pretty to look at. 色彩鲜艳的; 缤纷的; 五光十色的. ADJ-GRADED DATED

ˌgay libeˈration.

Gay liberation is a political movement, started in the N-UNCOUNT

G

1970s, to fight prejudice and discrimination against gay people. 同性恋自由运动(始于1970年代、反对对同性恋者的偏见和歧视).

gaze /geɪz/ **gazes, gazing, gazed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **gaze** at someone or something, you look steadily at them for a long time, for example because you find them interesting. (因为感到有趣等)久久地注视,凝视. ❖ *He gazed reflectively at the fire.* 他若有所思地凝视着炉火. *The girls stood still, gazing around the building.* 女孩们一动不动地站着,凝视着大楼四周. VB; V at n; V prep/adv

2 You can talk about someone's **gaze** as a way of describing how they are looking at something, especially when they are looking steadily at it. 凝视,凝望;端详. ❖ *She felt increasingly uncomfortable under the woman's steady gaze.* 在那妇人目不转睛的凝视下她越来越感到不自在. N-COUNT

ga·zebo /gəˈziːbəʊ, AM -ˈzeɪ-/ **gazebos.**

A **gazebo** is a small building with open sides. Gazebos are often put up in gardens so that people can sit in them to enjoy the view. (花园中供人观景的)小凉亭,观景亭. N-COUNT

ga·zelle /gəˈzel/ **gazelles.**

A **gazelle** is a type of small African or Asian antelope. 瞪羚(非洲或亚洲的一种小羚羊). N-COUNT

ga·zette /gəˈzet/ **gazettes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **gazette** is a newspaper or journal. 公报,报纸. ❖ *His detention has been announced officially in the government gazette.* 他被拘留一事已在政府公报上宣布. *...the 'Arkansas Gazette'.* 《阿肯色州报》. N-COUNT

ga·zump /gəˈzʌmp/ **gazumps, gazumping, gazumped.**

If you **are gazumped** by someone, they agree to sell their house to you, but then sell it to someone else who offers to pay a higher price. 抬价改卖,抬价敲诈(双方议定价格后卖方又反悔,以更高价卖给他人). ◢ **ga·zump·ing** ❖ *During the 1980s property boom, gazumping was common.* 20世纪80年代房产业兴盛之时,抬价改卖的事很普遍. VB usu passive; BRITISH, INFORMAL; N-UNCOUNT

GB /ˌdʒiː ˈbiː/. ◆◆◇◇◇

GB is the official abbreviation for **Great Britain**. Great Britain的正式缩写形式.

GBH /ˌdʒiː biː ˈeɪtʃ/.

GBH is an abbreviation for **grievous bodily harm**. grievous bodily harm的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT; BRITISH

GCE /ˌdʒiː siː ˈiː/ **GCEs.**

1 In Britain, **GCE** examinations are taken by schoolchildren. GCE O levels used to be taken at age fifteen or sixteen. GCE A levels are taken at age seventeen or eighteen. **GCE** is an abbreviation for 'General Certificate of Education'. GCE考试,普通教育证书考试(在英国15或16岁在校学生参加普通级GCE考试;17或18岁参加高级GCE考试). General Certificate of Education的缩写形式. ADJ: ADJ n

2 **GCEs** are GCE O levels. 普通级普通教育证书. ❖ *He's got eight GCEs.* 他已拿到了普通教育证书的普通级八科合格. N-VAR

GCSE /ˌdʒiː siː es ˈiː/ **GCSEs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In Britain, **GCSEs** are examinations which schoolchildren take when they are fifteen or sixteen years old. **GCSE** is an abbreviation for 'General Certificate of Secondary Education'. GCSE考试,普通中学教育证书考试(在英国,由15或16岁学生参加). General Certificate of Secondary Education 的缩写形式. ❖ *...as soon as she had taken her GCSEs.* 她一拿到普通中学教育证书... *I have a GCSE in Religious Studies.* 我拿到了宗教学的普通中学教育证书. N-VAR

GDP /ˌdʒiː diː ˈpiː/. ◆◆◇◇◇

GDP is an abbreviation for 'gross domestic product', which is the total value of goods and services produced within a country in a year. 国内生产总值. gross domestic product的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT; TECHNICAL

gear /gɪə/ **gears, gearing, geared.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 In a machine or vehicle, a **gear** is a device or system which controls the rate at which the energy being used is converted into motion. When a vehicle's engine is operating at a particular rate, you can say it is in a particular **gear**. (机器或交通工具上的)排挡,传动装置. ❖ *The BMW accelerated, changing gears.* 这辆宝马牌汽车开始换挡加速. *The car was in fourth gear.* 这辆车以四挡行驶. *He put the truck in gear and drove on.* 他给货车挂上挡继续行驶. N-COUNT; also in N

2 The **gear** involved in a particular activity is the equipment or special clothing that you use. (特殊活动需要的)装备,服装. ❖ *...100 officers in riot gear.* 100名身穿防暴服装的警察. N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone or something is **geared to** or **towards** a particular purpose, they are organized or designed in order to achieve that purpose. 对...适合的;满足...的需要的. ❖ *Colleges are not always geared to the needs of mature students.* 大学院校并不总是适合成年学生的需要. ADJ-GRADED

▸**gear up.**

If someone **is gearing up** for a particular activity, they are preparing to do it. If they **are geared up** to it, they are prepared and able to do it. 正准备(做某事);已准备好(做某事). ❖ *All the parties will be gearing up for a general election.* 各政党都将为大选作准备. *The factory was geared up to make 1,100 cars a day.* 这家工厂已作好准备每天生产1,100辆轿车. PHR-V; usu passive; V P for/to n; be V-ed P to-inf

gear·box /ˈgɪəbɒks/ **gearboxes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **gearbox** is the system of gears in an engine or vehicle. 变速箱. N-COUNT

'gear lever, gear levers.

A **gear lever** or a **gear stick** is the lever that you use to change gear in a car or other vehicle. The usual American term is **gearshift**. 变速杆,换挡杆. [美]一般作 gearshift. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT; BRITISH

gear·shift /ˈgɪəʃɪft/ **gearshifts.**

A **gearshift** is the same as a **gear lever**. 同 gear lever. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT; AMERICAN

gee /dʒiː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

People sometimes say **gee** in order to express a strong reaction to something or to introduce a remark or response. (表示对某事的一种强烈反应或引出一段话或回答)哎呀,嘿,哇. ❖ *Gee, it's hot.* 哎呀!天真热. *Gee thanks, Stan.* 哎呀谢谢了,斯坦. EXCLAM; PRAGMATICS; AMERICAN, INFORMAL

geek /giːk/ **geeks.**

If someone, especially a young person, calls a man or a boy a **geek**, they are insulting them by saying that they are weak and unattractive. (尤指年轻人称某男子或男孩)窝囊废;讨厌鬼. ❖ *Eric was a total geek.* 埃里克简直是个窝囊废. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

geese /giːs/.

Geese is the plural of **goose**. goose 的复数形式.

gee·zer /ˈgiːzə/ **geezers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Some people use **geezer** to refer to a man. 人;男人;家伙. ❖ *...an old bald geezer.* 一个秃顶老头. *...just two ordinary geezers.* 不过是两个平平常常的家伙. N-COUNT; BRITISH, INFORMAL

Geiger coun·ter /ˈgaɪgə kaʊntə/ **Geiger counters.**

A **Geiger counter** is a device which detects and measures radioactivity. (探测放射能量的)盖格计数器. N-COUNT

gei·sha /ˈgeɪʃə/ **geishas.**

A **geisha** is a Japanese woman who is specially trained to entertain men with music, dancing, and conversation. (日本)艺伎,歌伎. N-COUNT

gel /dʒel/ **gels, gelling, gelled;** 又拼作 **jell.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If people, things, or ideas **gel**, they or their different parts begin to work well together to form a successful whole. (人、事物或想法,或各自不同部分)合成一体;成形. ❖ *They have gelled very well with the rest of the team.* 他们同其他队员合作得很好. *Their partnership gelled.* 他们结成了很好的伙伴关系. *...episodes that never quite manage to gel into a plot.* 一些根本无法组成一段情节的片段. V-RECIP; V with n; V (non-recip); V into n; Also pl-n V

2 **Gel** is a thick jelly-like substance, especially one used to keep your hair in a particular style. 凝胶(尤指发胶);冻胶. N-VAR

gela·tine /ˈdʒelətiːn, AM -tən/ **gelatines;** 又拼作 **gelatin.**

Gelatine is a clear tasteless powder that is used to make liquids become firm, for example when you are making jelly. 明胶,凝胶. N-VAR

ge·lati·nous /dʒɪ'lætɪnəs/.
Gelatinous substances or mixtures are sticky and jelly-like. 凝胶状的. ADJ

geld·ing /'geldɪŋ/ **geldings.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **gelding** is a male horse which has been castrated. 阉割的马,骟马. N-COUNT

gel·ig·nite /'dʒelɪgnaɪt/.
Gelignite is an explosive substance that is similar to dynamite. 葛里炸药,硝铵炸药. N-UNCOUNT

gem /dʒem/ **gems.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **gem** is a jewel or stone that is used in jewellery. 宝石;美玉. ♦ *...a pair of cufflinks studded with precious gems.* 一副嵌有贵重宝石的袖扣. N-COUNT
2 If you describe something or someone as a **gem**, you mean that they are especially good or helpful. 难能可贵的人;精华;珍品;宝物. ♦ *...a gem of a hotel.* 美轮美奂的宾馆. N-COUNT

gem·stone /'dʒemstəʊn/ **gemstones.**
A **gemstone** is a precious stone before it is cut and polished for jewellery. (未经打磨的)宝石. N-COUNT

Gen.
Gen. is a written abbreviation for **General**. General 的缩写形式.

gen·darme /'ʒɒndɑːm/ **gendarmes.**
A **gendarme** is a member of the French police force. (法国的)宪兵,警察. N-COUNT

gen·der /'dʒendə/ **genders.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A person's **gender** is the fact that they are male or female. 性别. ♦ *Women are sometimes denied opportunities solely because of their gender.* 妇女有时仅仅因其性别而被拒绝给予工作机会. N-VAR
2 You can refer to all male people or all female people as a particular **gender**. (男或女)性. ♦ *...the different abilities and skills of the two genders.* 两性之间不同的能力和技能. N-COUNT
3 In grammar, the **gender** of a noun, pronoun, or adjective is whether it is masculine, feminine, or neuter. In English, only personal pronouns such as 'she', reflexive pronouns such as 'itself', and possessive determiners such as 'his' have gender. (语法中的)性(如阳性、阴性或中性). 英语中只有人称代词(如 she)、反身代词(如 itself)和物主限定词(如 his)才有性的变化. N-VAR

gene /dʒiːn/ **genes.** ♦♦♦◇◇
A **gene** is the part of a cell in a living thing which controls its physical characteristics, growth, and development. (控制生物特性、生长和发育的)(遗传)基因. N-COUNT

ge·neal·ogy /ˌdʒiːni'ælədʒi/ **genealogies.**
1 **Genealogy** is the study of the history of families, especially through studying historical documents. 家谱学;宗谱学. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **ge·nea·logi·cal** /ˌdʒiːniə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ♦ *...genealogical research on his family.* 关于他家族的谱系研究. ADJ ADJ n
2 A **genealogy** is the history of a family over several generations. 家族史;家谱;宗谱. N-COUNT

gen·era /'dʒenərə/.
Genera is the plural of **genus**. genus 的复数形式.

gen·er·al /'dʒenrəl/ **generals.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **general** is a high-ranking officer in the armed forces. 将军. N-COUNT, N-TITLE
2 If you talk about the **general** situation somewhere or talk about something in **general** terms, you are describing the situation as a whole rather than considering its details or exceptions. 总的;全面的;普遍的;笼统的. ♦ *The figures represent a general decline in employment.* 这些数字反映出就业率的普遍下降. *She recounted in very general terms some of the events of recent months.* 她笼统地讲述近几个月来发生的一些事. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
3 You use **general** to describe several items or activities when there are too many of them or when they are not important enough to mention separately. 总的;整体的. ♦ *£2,500 for software is soon swallowed up in general costs.* 用于软件支出的2,500镑很快就归到整体支出中显不出来了. ADJ ADJ n
4 You use **general** to describe something that involves or affects most people, or most people in a particular group. (某一特定群体中)涉及大部分人的,影响大多数人的;普遍的. ♦ *...general awareness about bullying.* 对威胁恐吓的普遍关注. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
5 If you describe something as **general**, you mean that it is not restricted to any one thing or area. 整个的,整体的. ♦ *...a general ache radiating from the back of the neck.* 从脖子后面扩展开来的整片的疼痛. *...a general sense of well-being.* 总的幸福安宁的感觉. ADJ ADJ n
6 **General** is used to describe a person who has an average amount of knowledge or interest in a particular subject. 一般的;普通的;大众的. ♦ *This book is intended for the general reader.* 这书是为普通读者写的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
7 A **general** business offers a variety of services or goods rather than just one particular kind. 不限于某一特定类型的;综合的. ♦ *...the general store.* 综合商店. ADJ ADJ n
8 **General** is used to describe a person's job, usually as part of their title, to indicate that they have complete responsibility for the administration of an organization or business. (通常用于负责人的头衔中)总的,首席的. ♦ *...General Manager.* 总经理. ADJ ADJ n
9 **General** workers do a variety of jobs which require no special skill or training. (不需特殊技能的工人)一般的,普通的. ♦ *...a tractor driver and two general labourers.* 一名拖拉机手和两名普通工人. ADJ ADJ n
10 ➡ 又见 **generally**.
11 You use **in general** to indicate that you are talking about something as a whole, rather than about part of it. 总体地;全面地. ♦ *We need to improve our educational system in general.* 我们需要全面改进教育体制. PHR
12 You say **in general** to indicate that you are referring to most people or things in a particular group. 大部分;大体上. ♦ *People in general will support us.* 大部分人会支持我们的. PHR
13 You say **in general** to indicate that a statement is true in most cases. 一般来说,总的来说. ♦ *In general, it was the better-educated voters who voted Yes.* 一般来说,投赞成票的是受教育程度较高的选民. PHR

ˌgeneral e'lection, general elections. ♦♦♦◇◇
A **general election** is an election at which all the citizens of a country vote for people to represent them in the national parliament. 大选;普选. N-COUNT

gen·er·al·ise /'dʒenrəlaɪz/.
➡ 见 **generalize**.

gen·er·al·is·si·mo /ˌdʒenrə'lɪsɪməʊ/ **generalissimos.**
In some countries, a **generalissimo** is the supreme commander of combined military, naval, and air forces. (某些国家的)最高统帅,大元帅,(三军)总司令. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

gen·er·al·ity /ˌdʒenə'rælɪti/ **generalities.**
1 A **generality** is a general statement that covers a range of things, rather than being concerned with specific instances. 概论;概述;通则. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 The **generality** of a statement or description is the fact that it is general, rather than specific or detailed. (陈述或描述的)普遍性,概括性. ♦ *That there are problems with this kind of definition is hardly surprising, given its level of generality.* 就其笼统的程度而言,这种定义存在问题是毫不令人奇怪的. N-UNCOUNT
3 If someone refers to **the generality of** a group of people, they mean the majority of that group. (一群人中的)大多数. ♦ *...the generality of the electorate.* 选民的大多数. QUANT FORMAL

gen·er·al·ize /'dʒenrəlaɪz/ **generalizes, generalizing, generalized;** [英]又拼作 **generalise.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **generalize**, you say something that seems to be true in most situations or for most people, but that may not be completely true in all cases. 归纳;概括出. ♦ *It's hard to generalize about Cole Porter because he wrote so many great songs.* 要对科尔·波特作一概括性描述很难,因为他写的好歌实在太多了. VB V, V prep ◢ **gen·er·ali·za·tion** /ˌdʒenrəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ N-VAR

G

generalizations ❖ *He is making sweeping generalisations.* 他在作笼统的概述.

gen·er·al·ized /'dʒenrəlaɪzd/; 又拼作 **generalised**. ◆◇◇◇◇ ADJ-GRADED
Generalized means involving many different things, rather than one or two specific things. 全面的, 广泛的, 普遍的. ❖ *...a generalised discussion about admirable singers.* 关于优秀歌手的广泛讨论. *...generalised feelings of inadequacy.* 普遍的不足感觉.

,general 'knowledge. N-UNCOUNT
General knowledge is knowledge about many different things, as opposed to detailed knowledge about one particular subject. 一般知识, 常识.

gen·er·al·ly /'dʒenrəli/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You use **generally** to summarize a situation, activity, or idea without referring to the particular details of it. 总的来说; 通常地; 一般地. ❖ *University teachers generally have admitted a lack of enthusiasm.* 大学老师大多承认自己缺乏积极性. ADV-GRADED
2 You use **generally** to say that something happens or is used on most occasions but not on every occasion. 通常; 多数情况下. ❖ *As women we generally say and feel too much.* 作为女人我们通常说得、想得都太多. *It is generally true that the darker the fruit the higher its iron content.* 一般来说是这样, 水果颜色越深, 含铁量就越高. ADV

,general 'practice, general practices.
1 **General practice** is the work of a doctor who usually treats sick people at a surgery or in their homes, rather than in a hospital. (医院以外的)普通医疗, 全科诊疗. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH
2 A **general practice** is a place or organization where the doctors who are involved in general practice work. (医院以外的)全科诊所. N-COUNT BRITISH

,general prac'titioner, general practitioners. N-COUNT FORMAL
A **general practitioner** is the same as a **GP**. 同 GP.

,general 'public. ◆◇◇◇◇ N-COLL-SING the N
You can refer to the people in a society as **the general public**. 大众, 公众. ❖ *Unemployment is 10 percent among the general public and about 40 percent among North African immigrants.* 全民失业率为10%, 而北非移民的失业率约达40%.

,general 'strike, general strikes. ◆◇◇◇◇ N-COUNT
A **general strike** is a situation where most or all of the workers in a country are on strike. 全体罢工, 总罢工.

gen·er·ate /'dʒenəreɪt/ generates, generating, generated. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 To **generate** something means to cause it to begin and develop. 产生; 引起. ❖ *The reforms would generate new jobs.* 改革将会带来新的就业机会. VB V n
2 To **generate** a form of energy or power means to produce it. 生产, 产生(能量、动力). ❖ *...schemes to generate power from landfill gas.* 利用填埋垃圾的气体来发电的计划. VB V n ◢ **gen·era·tion** ❖ *...nuclear power generation.* 核动力发电. N-UNCOUNT

gen·era·tion /,dʒenə'reɪʃən/ generations. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **generation** consists of all the people in a group or country who are of a similar age. (某一群体或国家中所有年龄大致相同的)一代人. ❖ *...the younger generation of Party members.* 党员中的年轻一代. *...the leading American playwright of his generation.* 他那一代中最杰出的美国剧作家. N-COUNT with supp
2 A **generation** is the period of time, usually considered to be about thirty years, that it takes for children to grow up and become adults and have children of their own. 一代, 一辈(从童年到长大成人并生儿育女所需的约三十年的那段时间). ❖ *Within a generation, flight has become the method used by many travellers.* 不到一代人的时间, 飞行已成为许多旅行者的交通方式. N-COUNT
3 You can use **generation** to refer to a stage of development in the design and manufacture of machines or equipment. (产品发展阶段的)代, 一代. ❖ *...a new generation of IBM/Apple computers.* 国际商用机器公司新一代的苹果电脑. N-COUNT N of n
4 **Generation** is used to indicate how long members of your family have had a particular nationality. For example, second generation means that you were born in the country you live in, but your parents were not. (家庭成员获取某一国籍的时间)一代的(例如第二代指本人出生于该国而父母则不是该国国籍). ❖ *She is a first generation American.* 她是第一代的美国人. ADJ ord ADJ n

gen·era·tion·al /,dʒenə'reɪʃənəl/. ADJ
Generational means relating to a particular generation, or to the relationship between particular generations. 一代的; 代与代之间的. ❖ *...generational habits and fashions.* 一代人的习惯与时尚.

,gene'ration gap, generation gaps. N-COUNT
If you refer to the **generation gap**, you are referring to a difference in attitude and behaviour between older people and younger people. 代沟(年老与年轻两代之间态度与行为的差异).

gen·era·tive /'dʒenərətɪv/. ADJ FORMAL
If something is **generative**, it is capable of producing something or causing it to develop. 有生产力的; 促进生产的. ❖ *...the generative power of the sun.* 太阳促进生产的能力.

gen·era·tor /'dʒenəreɪtə/ generators. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **generator** is a machine which produces electricity. 发电机. N-COUNT
2 A **generator** of something is a person, organization, product, or situation which produces it or causes it to happen. 产生源头; 开创者; 创始人. ❖ *The US economy is still an impressive generator of new jobs.* 美国经济依然是创造新工作机会的重要源头. N-COUNT with supp

ge·ner·ic /dʒɪ'nerɪk/ generics. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You use **generic** to describe something that refers or relates to a whole class of similar things. 属类的; 非特有的; 通用的. ❖ *Parmesan is a generic term used to describe a family of hard Italian cheeses.* 帕尔马干酪是各种坚硬的意大利干酪的统称. ADJ FORMAL ◢ **ge·neri·cal·ly** ❖ *...something generically called 'rock 'n' roll'.* 通常统称为 '摇滚乐' 的东西. ADV
2 A **generic** drug or other product is one that does not have a trademark and that is known by a general name. (药物或其他产品)无商标名的; 非专利的; 有通用名的; 一般的. ❖ *They encourage doctors to prescribe cheaper generic drugs instead of more expensive brand names.* 他们怂恿医生开一般的便宜些的药而不要开贵一些的有商标的药. ADJ TECHNICAL
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...substituting generics for brand-name drugs.* 用无品牌的一般药物代替有商标的药. N-COUNT
3 People sometimes use **generic** to refer to something that is exactly typical of the kind of thing mentioned, and that has no special or unusual characteristics. 普通的; 常见的; 一般的. ❖ *...generic California apartments, the kind that have white walls and white drapes.* 加利福尼亚州常见的住宅, 有白墙和白窗帘的那种. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

gen·er·ous /'dʒenərəs/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **generous** person gives more of something, especially money, than is usual or expected. (尤指在金钱方面)慷慨的, 大方的. ❖ *German banks are more generous in their lending.* 德国银行在贷款方面更慷慨. *The gift is generous by any standards.* 无论依什么标准来看, 这份礼物都显得很丰厚. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **gen·er·ous·ly** ❖ *...the judges who gave so generously of their time.* 提供如此充足时间的评委们. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢ **gen·er·os·ity** /,dʒenə'rɒsɪti/ ❖ *There are stories about his generosity, the massive amounts of money he gave to charities.* 这里流传着他慷慨大方的故事, 说他把大笔金钱捐给了慈善事业. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **generous** person is friendly, helpful, and willing to see the good qualities in someone or something. 友好善良的; 乐于助人的; 宽厚大度的. ❖ *He was always generous in sharing his enormous knowledge.* 他总是乐于和大家分享他广博的知识. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **generously** ❖ *...the event, at which the stars generously gave their services free.* 众明星慷慨地为之提供了无偿服务的这一活动. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
3 A **generous** amount of something is much larger than is usual or necessary. 大量的, 丰富的, 丰厚的; 充裕的. ❖ *...a* ADJ-GRADED

G

generous six weeks of annual holiday. 宽裕的为期六周的年假. ◢ **generously** ❖ *Season the steaks generously with salt and pepper.* 加入大量盐和胡椒给牛排调味. ADV-GRADED

gen·esis /ˈdʒenɪsɪs/.
The **genesis** of something is its beginning, birth, or creation. 起源; 开端; 创始. ❖ *The project had its genesis two years earlier.* 此项工程始于两年前. N-SING FORMAL

,gene 'therapy. ♦○○○○
Gene therapy is the use of genetic material to treat disease. 基因治疗(利用遗传物质治疗疾病). N-UNCOUNT

ge,netic engi'neering. ♦○○○○
Genetic engineering is the science or activity of changing the genetic structure of an organism in order to make it stronger or more suitable for a particular purpose. 遗传(工程), 基因(工程). N-UNCOUNT

ge,netic 'fingerprinting.
Genetic fingerprinting is a method of identifying people using a substance called DNA. 基因识别(利用DNA来识别人的方法). N-UNCOUNT

ge·neti·cist /dʒɪˈnetɪsɪst/ **geneticists.**
A **geneticist** is a person who studies genetics. 遗传学家. N-COUNT

ge·net·ics /dʒɪˈnetɪks/. The form **genetic** is used as a modifier. genetic 用作前置修饰语. ♦♦○○○
1 **Genetics** is the study of heredity and how qualities and characteristics are passed on from one generation to another by means of genes. 遗传学. N-UNCOUNT
2 You use **genetic** to describe something that is concerned with genetics or with genes. 遗传(学)的; 基因的. ❖ *...the most common fatal genetic disease in the United States.* 美国最常见的致命的遗传疾病. ◢ **ge·neti·cal·ly** /dʒɪˈnetɪkli/ ❖ *...fetuses that are genetically abnormal.* 遗传导致发育异常的胎儿. ADJ ADV

gen·ial /ˈdʒiːniəl/. ♦○○○○
Someone who is **genial** is kind and friendly. 亲切的; 和蔼的; 友好的. ❖ *He was a warm-hearted friend and genial host.* 他是一位热心的朋友、好客的主人. ◢ **gen·ial·ly** ❖ *'If you don't mind,' Mrs. Dambar said genially.* '如果您不介意的话,' 丹巴尔太太和蔼地说. ◢ **ge·ni·al·ity** /ˌdʒiːniˈælɪti/ ❖ *He soon recovered his habitual geniality.* 他很快又恢复了他惯常的亲切态度. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ge·nie /ˈdʒiːni/ **genies.**
In stories from Arabia and Persia, a **genie** is a spirit which appears by magic and obeys the person who controls it. (阿拉伯和波斯故事中通过魔力现形并服从控制它的人的)魔仆, 精灵, 妖怪. N-COUNT

geni·tal /ˈdʒenɪtəl/ **genitals.** ♦○○○○
1 Someone's **genitals** are their external sexual organs. 外生殖器. N-PLURAL
2 **Genital** means relating to a person's external sexual organs. 外生殖器的. ❖ *Wear loose clothing in the genital area.* 阴部要保持穿着宽松. ADJ ADJ n

geni·ta·lia /ˌdʒenɪˈteɪliə/.
A person's or animal's **genitalia** are their external sexual organs. (人或动物的)外生殖器. N-PLURAL TECHNICAL

geni·tive /ˈdʒenɪtɪv/.
In the grammar of some languages, **the genitive**, or **the genitive case**, is a noun case which is used primarily to show possession. (某些语言语法中表示所属关系的)领属格, 所有格. N-SING the N

ge·ni·us /ˈdʒiːniəs/ **geniuses.** ♦♦○○○
1 **Genius** is very great ability or skill in a particular subject or activity. 天才; 天赋. ❖ *...her real genius as a designer.* 她作为设计师所具有的真正天赋. *The man had genius.* 这个人有天赋. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **genius** is a highly talented, creative, or intelligent person. 天才(人物). N-COUNT

geno·cide /ˈdʒenəsaɪd/. ♦○○○○
Genocide is the deliberate murder of a whole community or race. 种族灭绝. ❖ *...acts of genocide and torture.* 种族灭绝与严刑拷打的行径. ◢ **geno·cid·al** /ˌdʒenəˈsaɪdəl/ ❖ *...genocidal crimes.* 种族灭绝的罪行. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ADJ

ge·nome /ˈdʒenəʊm/ **genomes.** ♦○○○○
A **genome** is the particular number and combination of certain chromosomes necessary to form the single nucleus of a living cell. (构成活细胞核的)基因组, 染色体组. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

gen·re /ˈʒɒnrə/ **genres.** ♦♦○○○
A **genre** is a particular type of art form which people consider as a class because it has special characteristics. 类型; 流派; 种类. ❖ *...novels in the horror genre.* 恐怖类小说. N-COUNT FORMAL

gent /dʒent/ **gents.** ♦○○○○
1 **Gent** is an informal word for **gentleman**. gentleman 的非正式用词. ❖ *Mr Blake was a gent. He knew how to behave.* 布莱克先生是一位绅士. 他懂得举止得体. N-COUNT DATED
2 People sometimes refer to a public toilet for men as **the gents**. 男厕. N-COLL-SING BRITISH

gen·teel /dʒenˈtiːl/. ♦○○○○
A **genteel** person or place is quiet, respectable, and refined. (人)文雅的、斯文的, 有教养的; (环境)幽雅的. ❖ *...ladies with genteel manners.* 有教养的女士. *...a genteel resort on the south coast.* 南部海岸一处幽雅的度假胜地. ADJ-GRADED DATED

gen·tian /ˈdʒenʃən/ **gentians.**
A **gentian** is a small plant with a blue or purple flower which grows in mountain regions. 龙胆属植物(生于山区, 开蓝色或紫色花). N-COUNT

Gen·tile /ˈdʒentaɪl, AM -təl/ **Gentiles;** 又拼作 **gentile.**
When you are talking about non-Jewish people in contrast to Jewish people, you can use **Gentile** to refer to a person who is not Jewish. 非犹太人. N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...Gentile German refugees.* 非犹太人的德国难民. ADJ

gen·til·ity /dʒenˈtɪlɪti/.
1 **Gentility** is used to refer to people of high social status, and their typical way of life. 身份高贵的人; 有教养者; 高贵的生活方式. ❖ *All the gentility of London was there.* 伦敦所有的达官贵人都在场. N-UNCOUNT DATED
2 **Gentility** is polite, well-mannered, and refined behaviour. 彬彬有礼; 文雅风度. ❖ *He treated her with scrupulous gentility.* 他对她周到细致, 彬彬有礼. N-UNCOUNT DATED

gen·tle /ˈdʒentəl/ **gentler, gentlest.** ♦♦♦○○
1 Someone who is **gentle** is kind, mild, and calm. 温和的; 温柔的; 平静的. ❖ *My son was a quiet and gentle man.* 我儿子是个温和文静的人. ◢ **gen·tly** ❖ *She smiled gently at him.* 她向他露出温柔的微笑. ◢ **gen·tle·ness** ❖ *...the gentleness with which she treated her pregnant mother.* 她对她怀孕的母亲的温柔体贴. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 **Gentle** actions or movements are performed in a calm and controlled manner, with little force. 轻轻的, 轻柔的; 和缓的. ❖ *...a gentle game of tennis.* 一场平和的网球比赛. ◢ **gently** ❖ *Patrick took her gently by the arm.* 帕特里克温柔地搂住她. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
3 If you describe the weather, especially the wind, as **gentle**, you mean it is pleasant and calm. (尤指风)温和的, 柔和的. ❖ *...a gentle breeze.* 和风. ◢ **gently** ❖ *Light airs blew gently out of the south-east.* 从东南方向吹来阵阵柔风. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
4 A **gentle** slope or curve is not steep or severe. (坡、曲线)和缓的, 平缓的. ❖ *...gentle, rolling meadows.* 起伏和缓的草坪. ◢ **gently** ❖ *With its gently rolling hills it looks like Tuscany.* 起伏柔和的群山使这个地方看起来仿佛是托斯卡纳地区. *Green meadows sloped gently up from the road.* 绿草地从路边缓缓地向上倾斜. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
5 A **gentle** heat is a fairly low heat. 温热的; 暖的. ❖ *Cook for 30 minutes over a gentle heat.* 温火煮30分钟. ◢ **gently** ❖ *Add the onion and cook gently for about 5 minutes.* 加入洋葱, 然后温火煮约5分钟. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

gentle·man /ˈdʒentəlmən/ **gentlemen.** ♦♦♦○○
1 A **gentleman** is a man who comes from a family of high social standing. (出身高贵的)先生; 绅士. ❖ *...English gentleman Joseph Greenway.* 英国绅士约瑟夫 · 格林韦. N-COUNT
2 If you say that a man is a **gentleman**, you mean he is well-behaved, educated, and refined in his manners. 彬彬有礼的男士, 有教养的男子; 绅士. ❖ *He was always such* N-COUNT

a gentleman. 他总是这样一位温文尔雅的先生.

◢ **gentle·man·ly** /ˈdʒentəlmənli/ ◆ *...his kind and gentlemanly consideration.* 他那善良而有绅士风度的关心体贴. ADJ-GRADED

3 You can address men as **gentlemen**, or refer politely to them as **gentlemen**. (礼貌称呼)先生. ◆ *This way, please, ladies and gentlemen.* 女士们, 先生们, 这边请. N-VOC PRAGMATICS

4 **A gentleman's agreement** or **a gentlemen's agreement** is an informal agreement in which people trust one another to do what they have promised. The agreement is not written down and does not have any legal force. 君子协定(不具法律效力的口头协定). PHR

gen·try /ˈdʒentri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **gentry** are people of high social status or high birth. 绅士. ◆ *Most of the country estates were built by the landed gentry during the late 19th century.* 大部分的乡间庄园是由拥有土地的绅士于19世纪后期建造的. N-PLURAL DATED, BRITISH

genu·flect /ˈdʒenjʊflekt/ genuflects, genuflecting, genuflected.

1 If you **genuflect**, you bend one or both knees and bow, especially in church, as a sign of respect. (尤指在教堂)屈膝(以示尊敬); 跪拜. VB V FORMAL

2 You can say that someone **is genuflecting** to something when they are giving it a great deal of attention and respect, especially if you think it does not deserve this; used showing disapproval. (贬义)拜倒在...脚下. ◆ *They refrained from genuflecting to the laws of political economy.* 他们不向政治经济学的法则顶礼膜拜. VB PRAGMATICS JOURNALISM V to n Also V prep

genu·ine /ˈdʒenjuɪn/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Genuine** is used to describe people and things that are exactly what they appear to be, and are not fake or an imitation. 真正的, 地道的; 非伪造(或模仿)的. ◆ *...genuine leather.* 真皮. *They're convinced the picture is genuine.* 他们确信此画为真迹. ADJ

2 **Genuine** refers to things such as emotions that are real and not pretended. (感情等)真实的、真诚的. ◆ *If this offer is genuine I will gladly accept it.* 假如这一提议是真诚的, 我会很乐意地接受. ◢ **genu·ine·ly** ◆ *He was genuinely surprised.* 他真的很吃惊. ◢ **genu·ine·ness** ◆ *He needed at least three days to assess the genuineness of their intentions.* 他至少需要三天的时间来考虑他们的诚意. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

G

3 If you describe a person as **genuine**, you approve of them because they are honest, truthful, and sincere. 诚实的; 真诚的. ◆ *She is very caring and very genuine.* 她非常关心他人, 而且十分真诚. ◢ **genuineness** ◆ *I have no doubt about their genuineness.* 我毫不怀疑他们的诚意. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

ge·nus /ˈdʒenəs, AM ˈdʒiː-/ genera.

A **genus** is a class of similar things, especially a group of animals or plants that includes several related species. (尤指动植物的)属, 类别. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ge·og·ra·pher /dʒiˈɒgrəfə/ geographers.

A **geographer** is a person who studies geography. 地理学家. N-COUNT

geo·graphi·cal /ˌdʒiːəˈgræfɪkəl/. The form **geographic** /ˌdʒiːəˈgræfɪk/ is also used. 又可作 geographic. ◆◆◇◇◇

Geographical or **geographic** means concerned with or relating to geography. 地理(学)的; 有关地理(学)的. ◆ *...a vast geographical area.* 广阔的地域. ◢ **geo·graphi·cal·ly** /ˌdʒiːəˈgræfɪkli/ ◆ *It is geographically more diverse than any other continent.* 与其他任何大陆相比, 这里的地貌更为多种多样. ADJ ADV

ge·og·ra·phy /dʒiˈɒgrəfi/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Geography** is the study of the countries of the world and of such things as land formations, seas and climate. 地理(学). N-UNCOUNT

2 The **geography** of a place is the way that features such as rivers, mountains, and towns are arranged. 地貌; 地势; 地形特征. ◆ *...policemen who knew the local geography.* 了解当地地形的警察. N-UNCOUNT

geo·logi·cal /ˌdʒiːəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Geological means relating to geology. 地质(学)的; 有关地质(学)的. ◆ *...geological maps, books, and atlases.* 有关地质的地图、书籍和地图册. *...a lengthy geological survey.* 历时长久的地质勘察. ◢ **geo·logi·cal·ly** /ˌdʒiːəˈlɒdʒɪkli/ ◆ *At least 10,000 of these hectares are geologically unsuitable for housing.* 从地质条件看, 至少有1万公顷的土地不适合建房屋. ADJ ADV

ge·ol·ogy /dʒiˈɒlədʒi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Geology** is the study of the Earth's structure, surface, and origins. 地质学. ◆ *Professor of geology at the University of Jordan.* 约旦大学的地质学教授. ◢ **ge·olo·gist, geologists.** N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 The **geology** of an area is the structure of its land, together with the types of rocks and minerals that exist within it. 地质构造. N-UNCOUNT

geo·met·ric /ˌdʒiːəˈmetrɪk/. The form **geometrical** /ˌdʒiːəˈmetrɪkəl/ is also used. 又可作 geometrical. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Geometric** or **geometrical** patterns or shapes consist of regular shapes or lines. (图案或图形)几何的. ◆ *...geometric designs.* 几何图案. ◢ **geo·met·ri·cal·ly** /ˌdʒiːəˈmetrɪkli/ ◆ *...a few geometrically planted trees.* 几棵种成几何图形的树木. ADJ ADV

2 **Geometric** or **geometrical** means relating to or involving the principles of geometry. 几何(学)的; 有关几何(学)的. ADJ

ge·om·etry /dʒiˈɒmɪtri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Geometry** is the branch of mathematics concerned with the properties and relationships of lines, angles, curves, and shapes. (数学的分支)几何(学). N-UNCOUNT

2 The **geometry** of an object is its shape or the relationship of its parts to each other. (物体的)形状, 构造. ◆ *...the geometry of the car's nose.* 汽车前部的形状. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

geo·physi·cal /ˌdʒiːəʊˈfɪzɪkəl/.

Geophysical means relating to geophysics. 地球物理(学)的. ADJ

geo·physi·cist /ˌdʒiːəʊˈfɪzɪsɪst/ geophysicists.

A **geophysicist** is someone who studies geophysics. 地球物理学家. N-COUNT

geo·phys·ics /ˌdʒiːəʊˈfɪzɪks/.

Geophysics is the branch of geology that uses physics to examine the earth's structure, climate, and oceans. 地球物理学(地质学的分支, 利用物理研究地球的构造、气候和海洋). N-UNCOUNT

geo·poli·tics /ˌdʒiːəʊˈpɒlɪtɪks/.

Geopolitics is the activity or study of politics on a worldwide scale. 地理政治学, 地缘政治学. ◆ *The shape of geopolitics has been decisively altered.* 地缘政治学的面貌已有了关键性的改变. ◢ **geo·po·liti·cal** /ˌdʒiːəʊpəˈlɪtɪkəl/ ◆ *Hungary and Poland have suffered before because of their unfortunate geopolitical position.* 过去匈牙利和波兰因其不幸的政治地理位置而饱受磨难. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

Geor·gian /ˈdʒɔːdʒən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Georgian is used in Britain to describe eighteenth century architecture and the arts. 乔治王朝时代的(18世纪英国的建筑和艺术风格). ◆ *...the restoration of his Georgian house.* 他那幢建于乔治王朝时代的住宅的修复. ADJ

ge·ra·nium /dʒɪˈreɪniəm/ geraniums. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **geranium** is a plant with clusters of small red, pink, or white flowers. 天竺葵(开一簇簇红色、粉红色或白色小花). N-COUNT

ger·bil /ˈdʒɜːbɪl/ gerbils.

A **gerbil** is a small furry rodent that is often kept as a pet. 沙鼠(小型啮齿动物, 有毛, 常被养作宠物). N-COUNT

geri·at·ric /ˌdʒeriˈætrɪk/ geriatrics. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Geriatric** is used to describe things relating to the illnesses and medical care of old people. 老年医学的, 老年病学的, 老年保健学的. ◆ *...the future of geriatric care.* 老年护理学的未来. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

2 **Geriatrics** is the study of the illnesses that affect old people and the medical care of old people. 老年医学, 老年病学, 老年保健学. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe someone as a **geriatric**, you are being disrespectful, and implying that they are old and that their mental or physical condition is poor. 老朽. ◆ *...such a boring bunch of geriatrics.* 这样一帮令人讨厌的老朽. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

germ /dʒɜːm/ germs. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **germ** is a very small organism that causes disease. 病菌; 细菌. ◆ *Chlorine is widely used to kill germs.* 氯气 N-COUNT

被广泛用于杀灭病菌.

2 The **germ of** something such as an idea is something which developed or might develop into that thing. (…的)发源, 萌芽. ❖ *The germ of an idea took root in Rosemary's mind.* 一个主意开始在罗斯马丽的心中形成. N-SING: N of n

3 ➞ 又见 **wheatgerm**.

ger·mane /dʒɜːˈmeɪn/.

Something that is **germane** to a situation or idea is connected with it in an important way. 有关的; 与…密切相关的. ❖ *…documents which were very germane to the case.* 与本案有密切关系的文件. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

Ger·man·ic /dʒɜːˈmænɪk/.

1 If you describe someone or something as **Germanic**, you think that their appearance or behaviour is typical of German people or things. 德国式的; 德国人(风格)的; 日耳曼的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Germanic** is used to describe the ancient culture and language of the peoples of northern Europe. 古北欧人语言和文化的, 日耳曼语言和文化的. ADJ

ˌGerman ˈmeasles.

German measles is a disease which causes you to have a cough, a sore throat, and red spots on your skin. 德国麻疹, 风疹. N-UNCOUNT

ger·mi·nate /ˈdʒɜːmɪneɪt/ **germinates, germinating, germinated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a seed **germinates** or if it **is germinated**, it starts to grow. (使)发芽; (使)发育; (使)生长. ❖ *First, the researchers germinated the seeds.* 首先, 研究人员使种子发芽. V-ERG V TECHNICAL V n

◢ **ger·mi·na·tion** /ˌdʒɜːmɪˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *…the poor germination of your seed.* 你的种子的不良发育. N-UNCOUNT

2 If an idea, plan, or feeling **germinates**, it comes into existence and begins to develop. (主意、计划或感觉)开始形成. ❖ *…a 'big book' that was germinating in his mind.* 在他脑子里正在形成的一本'大部头书'. VB FORMAL V Also V into n

ˌgerm ˈwarfare.

Germ warfare is the use of germs in a war in order to cause disease in enemy troops, or to destroy crops that they might use as food. 生物战; 细菌战. N-UNCOUNT

ger·on·tol·ogy /ˌdʒerənˈtɒlədʒi/.

Gerontology is the study of the process by which we get old, how our bodies change, and the problems that old people have. 老年学(研究衰老过程及年老问题). N-UNCOUNT

ger·ry·man·der·ing /ˌdʒeriˈmændərɪŋ/.

Gerrymandering is the act of altering political boundaries in order to give an unfair advantage to one political party or group of people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(为本党利益)改划选区的行为. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

ger·und /ˈdʒerʌnd/ **gerunds.**

A **gerund** is a noun formed from a verb which refers to an action, process, or state. In English, gerunds end in '-ing', for example 'running' and 'thinking'. 动名词. 在英语中动名词以-ing结尾, 如 running 和 thinking. N-COUNT

ge·stalt /gəˈʃtælt/.

A **gestalt** is something that you see or think of that has particular qualities when you consider it as a whole which are not apparent when you consider only the separate parts of it. 格式塔, 完形(一种能在整体考虑时显出特质的概念). ❖ *…the visual strength of the gestalt.* 完形的视觉效力. N-SING FORMAL

ges·ta·tion /dʒeˈsteɪʃən/.

1 **Gestation** is the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born. 怀孕, 妊娠. ❖ *…the seventeenth week of gestation.* 妊娠第17周. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

2 **Gestation** is the process in which an idea or plan develops. (主意或计划的)酝酿, 孕育. ❖ *…the prolonged period of gestation of this design.* 这一设计方案长久的酝酿过程. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ges·ticu·late /dʒeˈstɪkjʊleɪt/ **gesticulates, gesticulating, gesticulated.**

If you **gesticulate**, you make movements with your arms or hands. 做手势; 用动作示意. ❖ *The architect was gesticulating at a hole in the ground.* 建筑师打手势指着地上的一个洞. VB V V prep ◢ **ges·ticu·la·tion** /dʒeˌstɪkjʊˈleɪʃən/ **gesticulations** ❖ *…signs, gesticulation and mime.* 手势、动作和表情. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ges·ture /ˈdʒestʃə/ **gestures, gesturing, gestured.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **gesture** is a movement that you make with a part of your body, especially your hands, to express emotion or information. (用身体的一部分, 尤指手, 表达感情或传递信息的)手势, 姿势. ❖ *Sarah made a menacing gesture with her fist.* 萨拉用拳头做了一个威胁的手势. N-COUNT ◢ **ges·tur·al** /ˈdʒestʃərəl/ ❖ *There is a frank gestural quality to much of this early work.* 这部早期作品大部分的内容具有明显的动作示意的特点. ADJ

2 A **gesture** is something that you say or do in order to express your attitude or intentions, often something that you know will not have much effect. (表明态度或意图的)姿态. ❖ *As a gesture to security, cars were fitted with special locks.* 为安全起见, 汽车都安装了特别的锁. N-COUNT

3 If you **gesture**, you use movements of your hands or head in order to tell someone something or draw their attention to something. (用头或手)示意. ❖ *I gestured towards the boathouse.* 我用手指了一下船库. VB V V prep

get 1 changing, causing, moving, or reaching 改变, 导致, 移动, 到达

get /get/ **gets, getting, got** or **gotten.** ♦♦♦♦♦

In most of its uses **get** is a fairly informal word. **Gotten** is an American form of the past tense and past participle. 多作非正式用法. Gotten 为美国英语中 get 的过去式和过去分词.

1 You use **get** with adjectives to mean 'become'. For example, if someone **gets cold** or **gets angry**, they become cold or angry. 与形容词连用, 意为become. 如 gets cold (变冷), gets angry (生气). ❖ *The boys were getting bored.* 孩子们变得不耐烦起来. *From here on, it can only get better.* 从现在起, 情况只会变得更好. *It's getting late.* 时间不早了. V-LINK V adj it V adj

2 If someone or something **gets** into a particular state or situation, or another person or thing **gets** them into it, they are in a state or situation that they were not in before, as the result of an action, process, or change. 进入(某种状态或环境). ❖ *Half the pleasure of an evening out is getting ready.* 为外出度过一晚作准备已足以使人高兴. *How did we get into this recession, and what can we do to get out of it?* 我们怎么会陷入这经济衰退中的? 我们能做些什么来摆脱它? *It got to the point where I was so ill I was waiting to die.* 我已经病到这种地步, 只是在等死了. *I don't know if I can get it clean.* 我不知道能不能把它弄干净. *Brian will get them out of trouble.* 布赖恩会让他们摆脱困境的. V-ERG V adj V prep/adv it V to n V n adj V n prep

3 If you say **you can't get away from** something or **there is no getting away from** something, you are emphasizing that it is true, even though people might prefer it not to be true. 只好接受(或承认); 无法逃避. ❖ *There is no getting away from the fact that he is on the left of the party.* 我们无法回避他是党内的左翼分子这一事实. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 You can say, for example, **'How lucky can you get?'** or **'How stupid can you get?'** to emphasize that someone has been very lucky or stupid. (强调) '你多幸运!'; '瞧你多蠢!'. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 If you **get** someone to do something, they do it because you asked, persuaded, or told them to do it. 请求, 劝告, 告诉(某人)做(某事). ❖ *…a long campaign to get US politicians to take the Aids epidemic more seriously.* 一场要求美国政界人士更认真地对待艾滋病这一传染病的持久运动. VB V n to-inf

6 If you **get** something done, you cause it to be done. 使(某事)做成. ❖ *He hadn't done anything about getting the car repaired.* 他根本没有采取任何办法把车修好. VB V n -ed

7 **Get** is often used in place of 'be' as an auxiliary verb to form the passive. (常代替be作为助动词构成被动式)被. ❖ *Does she ever get asked for her autograph?* 有没有人请她签名? *A pane of glass got broken.* 有块玻璃给打破了. AUX AUX -ed

8 **Get** is used in expressions like **get stuffed** and **get lost** which are offensive ways of expressing contempt for CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

G

someone, disagreement with someone, or refusal to do something. 表示轻蔑、与人意见不同或拒绝做某事. 如 get stuffed(滚开)和 get lost(滚开).

9 To **get** somewhere means to move there. 去往(某地). ❖ *I got off the bed and opened the door.* 我下床去开了门. *I heard David yelling and telling them to get back.* 我听见戴维大喊着叫他们回来. VB V prep/adv

10 When you **get** to a place, you arrive there. 到达, 抵达. ❖ *Generally I get to work at 9.30 am.* 我一般早上9点30分上班. *It was dark by the time she got home.* 她到家时天已经黑了. VB V to n V adv

11 If you **get** something or someone into a particular place or position, you move them there by means of a particular action or effort. (通过某一行动或努力)使…到(某地); 使…处于(某位置). ❖ *Mack got his wallet out.* 麦克取出钱包. *Go and get your coat on.* 去把你的外衣穿上. *The UN was supposed to be getting aid to where it was most needed.* 联合国应当给最需要帮助的地方提供援助. VB V n with adv V n prep

12 If you **get** to do something, you manage to do it or have the opportunity to do it. 设法做成(某事); 有机会做(某事). ❖ *Do you get to see him often?* 你经常去看他吗? *They get to stay in nice hotels.* 他们设法住进好的宾馆. *No one could figure out how he got to be so wealthy.* 谁也弄不清楚他怎么会这么有钱. VB V to-inf

13 You can use **get** in expressions like **get moving**, **get going**, and **get working** when you want to tell people to begin moving, going, or working quickly. 用于一些短语中表示催促. 如 get moving (快点), get going (该走了), get working (快做). ❖ *We need to get thinking, talking and acting on this before it is too late.* 我们得赶紧想一想, 谈一谈, 然后行动起来, 省得太晚了. VB V -ing

14 You can use **get** to talk about the progress that you are making. For example, you can say that you are **getting somewhere** to mean that you are making progress, and you can say that something **won't get you anywhere** to mean it will not help you to progress at all. 用于谈有关进展之事. 如 getting somewhere (有进步), won't get you anywhere (毫无进展). ❖ *Radical factions say the talks are getting nowhere.* 激进派说谈判毫无进展. *This low-key approach does not get you very far sometimes.* 采取这种克制的做法有时对你并没什么好处. V-ERG V adv V n adv

15 If something that has continued for some time **gets to** you, it starts causing you to suffer. (已持续一段时间的事)开始使…感到痛苦. ❖ *That's the first time I lost my cool in 20 years in this job. This whole thing's getting to me.* 这是我工作20年来第一次失去冷静. 整件事让我感到痛苦. VB V to n

16 If something **gets** you, it annoys you. 激怒, 惹恼. ❖ *What gets me is the attitude of so many of the people.* 让我恼火的是这么多人的态度. VB no passive INFORMAL V n

G

get 2 obtaining, receiving, or catching 获得, 收到, 抓住

get /get/ **gets, getting, got** or **gotten.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **get** something that you want or need, you obtain it. 获得, 取得. ❖ *The problem was how to get enough food to sustain life.* 问题是怎样取得足够的食物来维持生计. *He can't get a good price for his crops.* 他的农产品卖不到好价钱. *Young men climbed on buses and fences to get a better view.* 年轻人爬上公共汽车和围墙以便看得更清楚. *I asked him to get me some information.* 我让他给我找点情报来. VB V n V n n Also V n for n

2 If you **get** someone or something, you go and bring them to a particular place. 带来; 把…带到(某地). ❖ *Get me a large brandy.* 给我来一大杯白兰地. *Go and get your daddy for me.* 去给我把你爸爸叫来. VB V n V n n V n for n

3 If you **get** something, you receive it or are given it. 得到, 收到. ❖ *He gets a lot of letters from women.* 他收到许多女人的来信. *They get a salary of $11,000 a year.* 他们每年获薪金1.1万美元. *Riyadh, the Saudi capital, got 25 mm of rain in just 12 hours.* 沙特首都利雅得在仅仅12小时内获25毫米雨量. VB V n

4 You can use **you get** instead of 'there is' or 'there are' to say that something exists, happens, or can be experienced. (代替there is和there are表示事物的存在、发生或被体验)有. ❖ *You get a lot of youngsters hanging around the Common.* 你会发现有许多少年在公共草地周围闲逛. VB SPOKEN V n

5 If you can **get** a particular radio or television channel, you are able to receive broadcasts from it on your radio or television. 接收到(某电台或电视频道). ❖ *I only get Channel 7.* 我只能收到7频道. VB V n

6 If you **get** an illness or disease, you become ill with it. 生(病), 得(病). ❖ *When I was five I got measles.* 我五岁时得过麻疹. VB V n

7 If you **get** a particular result, you obtain it from some action that you take, or from a calculation or experiment. (通过活动、计算或实验)获得(某结果). ❖ *You could run that race again and get a different result each time.* 你可以再参加一次比赛, 每次都会有不同的结果的. *What do you get if you multiply six by nine?* 六乘以九等于多少? VB V n

8 If you **get** the time or opportunity to do something, you have the time or opportunity to do it. 有(时间或机会做某事). ❖ *You get time to think in prison.* 在监狱里你有时间思考. *Whenever I get the chance I go to Maxim's for dinner.* 一有机会我就去马克西姆餐厅吃饭. VB V n

9 If you **get** an idea, impression, or feeling from something, you have it as a result of doing or experiencing that thing. 得到, 获得(主意、印象或感觉). ❖ *Charles got a shock when he saw him.* 查尔斯见到他时大吃一惊. *I get the feeling that you're an honest man.* 我觉到你是个老实人. *Doctors can get the wrong impression from even an accurate description.* 即使是根据精确的描述医生也可能得到错误的印象. *I would like to take pictures professionally because I get so much out of it.* 我想做专业照相工作, 因为我从中获益良多. VB V n V n from/out of n

10 If you **get** a joke or **get** the point of something that is said, you understand it. 听懂(笑话); 明白(某事). ❖ *Did you get that joke, Ann?* 安, 听懂这笑话了吗? *You don't seem to get the point.* 你好像没明白这一点. VB V n

11 When you **get** a train, bus, plane, or boat, you travel by that means of transport. 搭乘(交通工具). ❖ *What time are you getting your train?* 你几点上火车? VB V n

12 If you **get** a person or animal, you succeed in catching, killing, or hitting them. 抓住, 俘获; 杀死; 击中. ❖ *We've got him. He's not going to kill anyone else.* 我们逮着他了. 他再也杀不了人了. VB V n

13 ➡ 又见 **getting**, **got**.

get 3 phrasal verbs 短语动词

get /get/ **gets, getting, got** or **gotten.**

➤get about. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **get about**, you move or travel from place to place. 各处走动; 到处旅行. ❖ *Rail travel through France is the perfect way to get about.* 在法国各地旅行乘火车是最佳方式. PHR-V V P

2 If news **gets about**, it becomes well known as a result of being told to a lot of people. (消息等)传播, 流传. ❖ *The story had soon got about that he had been suspended.* 他已被停职的消息很快就传开了. PHR-V BRITISH V P

➤get across.

When an idea **gets across** or when you **get** it **across**, you succeed in making other people understand it. 使(观点)被理解; 使…被明白. ❖ *Officers felt their point of view was not getting across to ministers.* 官员们感到他们的观点并没有让部长们理解. *Wally got his message across very well.* 沃利使大家很好地理解了他的意思. PHR-V-ERG V P to n V n P

➤get ahead.

If you want to **get ahead**, you want to be successful in your career. (在事业上)走在前面, 领先. PHR-V V P

➤get along.

If you **get along with** someone, you have a friendly relationship with them. 与…和睦相处; 与…关系融洽. ❖ *It's impossible to get along with him.* 要与他和睦相处是不可能的. *Although at one point their voices were raised they seemed to be getting along fine.* 虽然他们也曾吵过一次架, 但相处得似乎还不错. PHR-V-RECIP V P with n pl-n V P

▸get around or **get round.**

1 If you **get around** something such as a problem, rule, or law, you succeed in doing what you want in spite of it, often by means of a clever or resourceful action. (机智地)规避(问题、规则或法律等). ◆ *Although tobacco ads are prohibited, companies get around the ban by sponsoring music shows.* 尽管禁止做烟草广告,各公司还是通过赞助音乐会演出避开了这一禁令. PHR-V V P n

2 If news **gets around**, it becomes well known as a result of being told to a lot of people. (消息等)传播开来, 为人所知. ◆ *Word got around that he was taking drugs.* 有传言说他在吸毒. PHR-V V P

3 ➡ 又见 **get round**.

▸get around.

If you **get around**, you visit a lot of different places as part of your way of life. 到处旅行(作为生活方式的一部分). ◆ *He claimed to be a journalist, and he got around.* 他称自己是记者,浪迹天涯. PHR-V V P

▸get around to or **get round to.**

When you **get around to** doing something that you have delayed or have been too busy to do, you finally do it. 终于去做; 最终抽出时间去做. ◆ *I said I would write to you, but as usual I never got around to it.* 我说过会写信给你,但最后还是和往常一样根本抽不出时间写. PHR-V V P P n/-ing

▸get at.

1 To **get at** something means to succeed in reaching it. 触及; 够得着. ◆ *A goat was standing up against a tree on its hind legs, trying to get at the leaves.* 一只山羊正对着一棵树用后腿站立,想去触及那些叶子. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **get at** the truth about something, you succeed in discovering it. 发现(真相). ◆ *We want to get at the truth. Who killed him? And why?* 我们想知道事件的真相. 是谁杀了他? 为什么杀他? PHR-V V P n

3 If you **get at** someone, you keep criticizing or teasing them in an unkind way. 挖苦, 取笑. ◆ *They don't like my moustache and my long hair, they get at me whenever they can.* 他们不喜欢我的小胡子和长头发, 一有机会就取笑我. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V P n

4 If you ask someone what they **are getting at**, you are asking them to explain what they mean. 意指. ◆ *What are you getting at now?* 你现在指的是什么意思? PHR-V V P

▸get away.

1 If you **get away**, you succeed in leaving a place or situation that you do not want to be in. 离开; 脱身. ◆ *Dr Dunn was apparently trying to get away when he was shot.* 邓恩医生显然是想躲开,但还是被击中了. *We want to get away from the politics of outdated dogmatism.* 我们想摆脱老一套教条主义的勾心斗角. PHR-V V P, V P from n

2 If you **get away**, you go away for a period of time in order to have a holiday. 度假. ◆ *He is too busy to get away.* 他忙得没时间度假. If you **get away from it all**, you have a holiday in a place that is very different from the place where you normally live and work. 去(一个与平时生活和工作地点完全不同的地方)度假; 逃避(生活和工作)去度假. PHR-V V P PHR

▸get away with.

If you **get away with** doing something wrong or risky, you do not suffer any punishment or other bad consequences because of it. 逃避(惩罚); 避免(不良后果). ◆ *The criminals know how to play the system and get away with it.* 罪犯们知道如何钻法律制度的空子而免于受惩. *This is one of the few jobs you can do and get away with being completely drunk.* 这是你能做的、而且能避免喝得酩酊大醉的少数工作之一. PHR-V V P P n/-ing

▸get back.

1 If someone or something **gets back** to a state they were in before, they are then in that state again. 恢复(往日情形); 回复, 回到. ◆ *Life started to get back to normal.* 生活开始恢复正常. *I couldn't get back to sleep.* 我再也无法入睡. PHR-V V P to n, Also V P into n

2 If you **get** something **back** after you have lost it or after it has been taken from you, you have it again. 重新得到, 失而复得. ◆ *You can cancel the contract and get your money back.* 你可以取消合同,把钱拿回来. PHR-V V n P, Also V P noun

▸get back at.

If you **get back at** someone, you do something unpleasant to them in order to have revenge for something unpleasant that they did to you. 报复; 复仇. ◆ *My wife has left me and I wanted to get back at the first woman I saw.* 我妻子已离我而去,我要向我遇见的第一个女人报复. PHR-V V P P n

▸get back to.

If you **get back to** a previous activity or subject, you start doing the activity or talking about the subject again. 重新回到; 重新做; 继续谈论(先前的话题). ◆ *I think I ought to get back to work.* 我想我又得去工作了. *We got back to the subject of Tom Halliday.* 我们重新回到汤姆 · 哈利迪的话题上来. PHR-V V P P n

▸get by.

If you can **get by** with the few resources you have, you can manage to live or do things satisfactorily. (靠有限的财力)勉强度日, 维持生计. ◆ *Melville managed to get by on a small amount of money.* 梅尔维尔靠少量的钱勉强度日. PHR-V V P on n

▸get down.

1 If something **gets** you **down**, it makes you unhappy. 使不快; 使沮丧; 使情绪低落. ◆ *When my work gets me down, I like to fantasize about being a farmer.* 每当工作令我情绪低落时, 我就爱幻想着去当农民. PHR-V V n P

2 If you **get down**, you lower your body until you are sitting, kneeling, or lying on the ground. 坐下; 跪下; 躺(伏)在地上. ◆ *She got down on her hands and knees.* 她四肢着地,趴在那里. *'Get down!' she yelled. 'Somebody's shooting!'* '快趴下!' 她大叫. '有人开枪!' PHR-V V P on n, V P

3 If you **get down** your thoughts or someone's words, you write them down. 写下来, 记下. ◆ *The idea has been going around in my head for quite a while and now I am getting it down on paper.* 这个想法在我脑子里已有好些时候了, 现在我要把它写下来. PHR-V V n P, Also V P noun

▸get down to.

If you **get down to** a piece of work, you begin doing it. 开始做; 着手做. ◆ *With the election out of the way, the government can get down to business.* 选举的事已过, 政府可以着手干正事了. PHR-V V P P n

G

▸get in.

1 If a political party or a politician **gets in**, they are elected. (政党或政界人士)当选. ◆ *If the Conservatives get in they might decide to change it.* 假如保守党人当选, 他们可能会决定改变这种状况. PHR-V V P

2 If you **get** something **in**, you manage to do it at a time when you are very busy doing other things. 抽空做(某事), 找时间做(某事). ◆ *I plan to get a few lessons in.* 我打算抽空去上几节课. PHR-V V n P

3 When a train, bus, or plane **gets in**, it arrives. (火车、汽车或飞机)抵达. ◆ *We would have come straight here, except our flight got in too late.* 我们本可以马上到这儿的, 只是航班抵达太晚了. PHR-V V P

4 If you **get** something **in**, you eventually manage to say it, usually in a situation where other people are talking a lot. (指通常在别人讲得起劲时)插话. ◆ *It was hard to get a word in.* 很难插进去一句话. PHR-V V n P

▸get in on.

If you **get in on** something that other people are already involved in, you take part in it. 参加, 加入(别人已进行的活动). ◆ *Now baseball is trying to get in on the European market.* 现在棒球运动正试图打进欧洲市场. PHR-V INFORMAL V P P n

▸get into.

1 If you **get into** a particular kind of work or activity, you manage to become involved in it. 参与; 介入. ◆ *He was eager to get into politics.* 他渴望参政. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **get into** a school or university, you are accepted there as a pupil or student. 上(学). ◆ *I was working hard to get into Cambridge.* 我为上剑桥大学正努力学习. PHR-V V P n

3 If you ask what has **got into** someone, you mean that they are behaving in an unexpected way. 驱使(某人做意想不到的事); 支配. ◆ *He didn't know what could have got* PHR-V INFORMAL V P n

into him, to steal a watch. 他不知道自己是怎么了，居然偷了一只手表。

›get in with.

If someone tries to **get in with** you, they try to become friendly with you because they think that you have influence and they can gain some advantage from you; used showing disapproval. (贬义)讨好；与…拉关系。❖ *She did everything she could to get in with the people she thought would make her look important.* 她想尽办法去讨好那些她认为会使她显得重要的人。 [PHR-V] [PRAGMATICS] [V P P n]

›get off.

1 If someone who has broken a law or rule **gets off**, they are not punished, or only slightly punished. 免受(惩罚)；摆脱(惩罚)。❖ *He is likely to get off with a small fine.* 很可能他被罚点款就算了。 [PHR-V] [V P with n]

2 If you **get off**, you leave a place because it is time to leave. (因时间到了)离开。❖ *At eight I said 'I'm getting off now.'* 到八点时，我说'我得走了。' [PHR-V] [V P]

3 If you tell someone to **get off** a piece of land or **get off** the premises, you are telling them to leave, because they have no right to be there and you do not want them there. (要求某人)离开。❖ *Get off the farm.* 离开这个农场。 [PHR-V] [V P n]

4 You can tell someone to **get off** when they are touching you and you do not want them to. (不想让人触摸而叫人)走开，放开，放手。❖ *I kept telling him to get off.* 我不停地叫他放开我。 *'Get off me!' I screamed.* '放开我！'我尖叫起来。 [PHR-V] [V P] [V P n]

5 If you **get off**, or **get off to sleep**, you succeed in falling asleep. 入睡。 [PHR-V V P]

›get off on.

If you **get off on** something, you are very excited by it. 因…感到兴奋。❖ *I get off on the entertainment we give.* 我为我们的表演而感到兴奋。 [PHR-V] [INFORMAL] [V P P n]

›get off with.

If you **get off with** someone, you have a romantic or sexual encounter with them. 与…谈恋爱；与…发生性关系。 [PHR-V V P P n] [BRITISH]

G

›get on.

1 If you **get on** with someone, you like them and have a friendly relationship with them. 与…关系良好；与…和睦相处。❖ *The host fears the guests won't get on.* 主人担心这些客人不好相处。 *What are your neighbours like? Do you get on with them?* 你的邻居怎样？你和他们相处得好吗？ [PHR-V RECIP] [pl-n V P] [V P with n]

2 If you **get on** with something, you continue with something that you have started doing or you start something that you were about to do. 继续做(某事)；开始做(某事)。❖ *Jane got on with her work.* 简继续干她的工作。 *Let's get on.* 我们继续吧。 [PHR-V] [V P with n] [V P]

3 If you say how someone **is getting on**, you are saying how much success they are having with what they are trying to do. 进展；进步。❖ *Livy's getting on very well in Russian. She learns very quickly.* 李维的俄语进步很大，她学得很快。 *When he came back to see me I asked how he had got on.* 他回来看我时，我问他的进展情况如何。 [PHR-V] [V P adv]

4 If you try to **get on**, you try to be successful in your career. (事业)有成，有作为；出人头地。❖ *Politics is seen as a man's world. It is very difficult for women to get on.* 政治领域被视为男人的世界，女人要想在其中有所作为相当困难。 [PHR-V] [BRITISH] [V P]

5 If someone **is getting on**, they are getting old. (人)变老。❖ *I'm nearly 31 and that's getting on a bit for a footballer.* 我快31岁了，这对一个足球运动员来说年纪有点大了。 [PHR-V] [INFORMAL] [V P]

›get on to.

1 If you **get on to** a topic when you are speaking, you start talking about it. 开始谈(某话题)。❖ *We got on to the subject of relationships.* 我们开始谈相互关系这个话题。 [PHR-V] [V P P n]

2 If you **get on to** someone, you contact them in order to ask or tell them something. 与…接触；与…联系(以询问或告知某事)。❖ *I got on to him and explained some of the things.* 我和他联系上后向他解释了一些事。 [PHR-V] [BRITISH] [V P P n]

›get out.

1 If you **get out** of a place or situation, you leave it because you want to, or because someone makes you leave it. (因想或被要求而)离开。❖ *I wanted to get out of the group, but they wouldn't let me.* 我想离开这个组，可他们不让我走。 *Getting out of the contract would be no problem.* 退出这个合约不会有什么问题。 *I told him to leave and get out.* 我叫他离开这儿出去。 [PHR-V] [V P of n] [V P]

2 If you **get out**, you go to places and meet people, usually in order to have a more enjoyable life. (通常为了过得更开心而)外出，出去。❖ *Get out and enjoy yourself, make new friends.* 出去走走、开心地玩玩、交几个新朋友。 [PHR-V] [V P]

3 If news or information **gets out**, it becomes known. (消息或信息)泄露。❖ *If word got out now, a scandal could be disastrous.* 要是这些话现在传出去，引起丑闻可就太糟糕了。 [PHR-V] [V P]

›get out of.

If you **get out of** doing something that you do not want to do, you succeed in avoiding doing it. 逃避；摆脱。❖ *It's amazing what people will do to get out of paying taxes.* 为了逃税人们可能会干出来的事真是令人吃惊。 [PHR-V] [V P P -ing/n]

›get over.

1 If you **get over** an unpleasant experience or an illness, you recover from it. (经历不愉快的事或生病后)恢复过来。❖ *It took me a very long time to get over the shock of her death.* 很久以后我才从她去世的打击中恢复过来。 [PHR-V] [V P n]

2 If you **get over** a problem or difficulty, you overcome it, or succeed in spite of it. 战胜，克服(困难)。 [PHR-V V P n]

3 If you **get** your message **over** to people, they hear and understand it. 使别人听到；使明白。❖ *We have got to get the message over to the young that smoking isn't cool.* 我们得让年轻人明白这一信息：吸烟不是酷。 [PHR-V] [V n P] [Also V P noun]

›get over with.

If **get** something unpleasant **over with**, you do it or experience it quickly, since you cannot avoid it. 很快做完(不得不做的不愉快的事)。❖ *The sooner we start, the sooner we'll get it over with.* 我们越早开始就能越早完事。 [PHR-V] [V n P P]

›get round.

1 ➤ 见 **get around**.

2 If you **get round** someone, you persuade them to like you or do what you want, by pleasing or flattering them. (通过取悦或奉承)说服(某人)。❖ *Max could always get round her.* 马克斯总是能说服她。 [PHR-V] [V P n]

›get round to.

➤ 见 **get around to**.

›get through.

1 If you **get through** a task, especially a long or difficult one, you complete it. 完成(尤指长久而艰巨的任务)。❖ *I think you can get through the first two chapters.* 我觉得你可以完成前两章。 [PHR-V] [V P n]

2 If you **get through** a difficult or unpleasant period of time, you manage to live through it. 度过，捱过(困难或不愉快的一段时间)。❖ *It is hard to see how people will get through the winter.* 很难想象大家怎样才能捱过这个冬天。 *We couldn't get through a day without arguing.* 我们没有哪一天不是在争吵中度过的。 [PHR-V] [V P n]

3 If you **get through** an examination or **get through**, you pass it. 通过(考试)。❖ *Did you have to get through an entrance examination?* 你们一定得通过入学考试吗？ [PHR-V] [V P n] [Also V P]

4 If you **get through** a large amount of something, you use it up. 用光(大量东西)。❖ *You'll get through at least ten nappies a day.* 你一天至少要用掉十块尿布。 [PHR-V] [BRITISH] [V P n]

5 If you **get through** to someone, you succeed in making them understand something that you are trying to tell them. 使…明白。❖ *An old friend might well be able to get through to her and help her.* 一位老朋友也许能使她明白过来并帮助她。 [PHR-V] [V P to n] [Also V P]

6 If you **get through** to someone, you succeed in contacting them on the telephone. (用电话)与…取得联系。❖ *I can't get through to this number.* 这个号码我打不通。 *I've been trying to ring up all day and I couldn't get through.* 我打了一整天电话就是打不通。 [PHR-V] [V P to n] [V P]

7 If a law or proposal **gets through**, it is officially approved by something such as a parliament or committee. [PHR-V, V P]

(法律、提案由议会或委员会)正式通过. ❖ *Such a radical proposal would never get through parliament.* 这样一份观点激进的提案绝对不会被议会通过. V P n

▸get together.

1 When people **get together**, they meet in order to discuss something or to spend time together. 开会; 聚会. PHR-V V P

➼ 又见 **get-together**.

2 If you collect or assemble things or people for a particular purpose, you can say that you get them **together**. 召集; 收集 ❖ *We'll give you three days to get the money together.* 我们给你三天时间把钱收上来. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

▸get up.

1 When someone who is sitting or lying down **gets up**, they rise to a standing position. 起立, 站起. PHR-V V P

2 When you **get up**, you get out of bed. 起床. ❖ *They have to get up early in the morning.* 他们早上得早起. PHR-V V P

3 ➼ 又见 **get-up**.

▸get up to.

If you say that someone **gets up to** something, you mean that they do it and you do not approve of it. 做, 干(别人不赞成的事). ❖ *They get up to all sorts behind your back.* 他们背着你什么都干. PHR-V PRAGMATICS BRITISH V P P n

get·away /'getəweɪ/ getaways; 又拼作 get-away. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone makes a **getaway**, they leave a place in a hurry, especially after committing a crime. (尤指犯罪后的)逃跑, 逃窜. ❖ *They made their getaway along a pavement on a stolen motorcycle.* 他们骑上偷来的摩托车沿人行道逃跑了. *...the burglar's getaway car.* 窃贼逃跑用的车. N-COUNT

2 A **getaway** is a short holiday somewhere, or a place where you can go for a short holiday. (短期)休假; 休假地. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

get·ting /'getɪŋ/.

1 **Getting** is the present participle of **get**. get 的现在分词.

2 **Getting on for** means the same as **nearly**. 义同 nearly. ❖ *It was getting on for two o'clock.* 快两点了. PHR-PREP BRITISH

'get-together, get-togethers.

A **get-together** is an informal meeting or party, usually arranged for a particular purpose. 非正式聚会; 联欢会. N-COUNT

'get-up. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you refer to a set of clothes as a **get-up**, you think that they are unusual or ridiculous. 奇装异服. ❖ *I won't wear this get-up.* 我不愿穿上这种古怪的东西. N-SING PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

gey·ser /'gi:zə/ geysers.

A **geyser** is a hole in the Earth's surface from which hot water and steam are forced out. (喷出水和蒸汽的)天然温泉; 间歇(喷)泉. N-COUNT

ghast·ly /'gɑ:stli, 'gæstli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a person, thing, or situation as **ghastly**, you dislike them a great deal or find them very unpleasant. 极坏的; 糟透的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 If someone looks **ghastly**, they look very ill or unhappy. (看似)病重的; (看似)极不开心的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

3 **Ghastly** is used to emphasize that something bad is extremely severe in its effects. (坏事)后果极其严重的. ❖ *I was making yet another ghastly mistake.* 我又在犯一个严重错误. ADJ-GRADED

4 **Ghastly** events, situations, or news involve suffering or death. (事件、境况或消息)极痛苦的; 涉及死亡的; 极可怕的. ❖ *...a particularly ghastly murder.* 一桩特别可怕的谋杀案. ADJ-GRADED

gher·kin /'gɜ:kɪn/ gherkins.

Gherkins are small pickled cucumbers. 醋腌小黄瓜. N-COUNT BRITISH

ghet·to /'getəʊ/ ghettos or ghettoes. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **ghetto** is a part of a town in which many poor people or many people of a particular race, religion, or nationality live. 贫民区; 少数民族聚居区. ❖ *...the black ghettos of New York.* 纽约的黑人聚居区. N-COUNT

'ghetto blaster, ghetto blasters; 又拼作 ghetto-blaster.

A large stereo cassette player which can be carried around is sometimes called a **ghetto blaster**. (大功率的)手提录音机. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ghost /gəʊst/ ghosts, ghosting, ghosted. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **ghost** is the spirit of a dead person that someone believes they can see or feel. 鬼; 鬼魂; 幽灵. ❖ *The village is haunted by the ghosts of the dead children.* 这个村子经常有死去孩子的鬼魂出没. N-COUNT

2 The **ghost of** something, especially of something bad that has happened, is the memory of it. (尤指对不好的事的)记忆, 回忆. ❖ *He is haunted by the ghost of his past.* 他常常受那噩梦般的过去所困扰. N-COUNT N of n

3 A **ghost of** something is a faint trace of it. 一丝; 一点. ❖ *He gave the ghost of a smile.* 他露出一丝微笑. N-SING N of n

4 To **ghost** means the same as to **ghost-write**. 义同 ghost-write. VB

ghost·ly /'gəʊstli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **ghostly** seems unreal or supernatural and may be frightening because of this. 不真实的; 超自然的; 幽灵似的. ❖ *The moon shone, shedding a ghostly light on the fields.* 月亮照着大地, 撒下一片幽光. ADJ

2 A **ghostly** presence is the ghost or spirit of a dead person. (死人)灵魂现身的, 显灵的. ADJ ADJ n

'ghost town, ghost towns.

A **ghost town** is a town which used to be busy and prosperous but is now poor and deserted. 鬼镇, 废弃之城(指曾经繁荣但现已变得贫穷、无人居住的城镇). N-COUNT

'ghost-write, ghost-writes, ghost-writing, ghost-wrote, ghost-written; 又拼作 ghost write.

If a book or other piece of writing **is ghost-written**, it is written by a writer for another person, for example a politician or sportsman, who then publishes it as his or her own work. (书稿)由他人代笔. ◢ **ghost-writer, ghost-writers.** VB be V-ed N-COUNT

ghoul /gu:l/ ghouls.

1 A **ghoul** is an imaginary evil spirit. **Ghouls** are said to steal bodies from graves and eat them. (想象中的)盗墓食尸鬼. ◢ **ghoul·ish** ❖ *...the ghoulish apparitions at the window.* 窗口出现的食尸鬼似的幽灵. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as a **ghoul**, you disapprove of them because they show an unnatural interest in things such as torture, death, or dead bodies. 对折磨(或死亡等)有着非一般兴趣的人; 以残忍为乐的人. ◢ **ghoulish** ❖ *They are there only to satisfy their ghoulish curiosity.* 他们在那里只是为了满足自己喜欢残忍的好奇心. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ADJ-GRADED

G

GHQ /,dʒi: eɪtʃ 'kju:/.

In Britain, **GHQ** is the place where the people who organize military forces or a military operation work. **GHQ** is an abbreviation for 'General Headquarters'. (英国的)总司令部, 统帅部. General Headquarters的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

GI /,dʒi: 'aɪ/ GIs. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **GI** is a soldier in the United States army. 美国士兵, 美国大兵. N-COUNT

gi·ant /'dʒaɪənt/ giants. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is described as **giant** is much larger or more important than most others of its kind. 巨大的; 重大的. ❖ *...Italy's giant car maker, Fiat.* 意大利的汽车制造商巨头菲亚特公司. *...a giant oak table.* 一张巨大的橡木桌子. *...a giant step towards unification.* 迈向统一的一大步. ADJ ADJ n

2 A large, successful organization or country can be referred to as a **giant**. (成功而庞大的组织或国家的)巨头, 巨人. ❖ *...Japanese electronics giant Sony.* 日本电子业巨头索尼公司. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

3 In myths and children's stories, a **giant** is a person who is very big and strong. (神话和童话故事中的)巨人. N-COUNT

4 You can refer to someone as a **giant** if they are very impressive, for example if they are one of the most important or successful people in their field. (某一领域的)重要成功人物; 伟人; 巨擘. ❖ *He was without question one of the giants of Japanese literature.* 毫无疑问他是日本文学界的大文豪之一. N-COUNT

'giant-killing, giant-killings.

When a weaker team or competitor beats a much stronger, well-known team or competitor, their success can be referred to as a **giant-killing**. 打败强大对手的胜利. ◢ **gi·ant-kil·ler, giant-killers** ❖ *Oldham of the Second Division already have a reputation as giant-killers.* 乙级队中的奥尔德姆队 N-COUNT JOURNALISM N-COUNT

已经以善于打败强手而出名.

'giant-sized.
An object that is **giant-sized** is much bigger than objects of its kind usually are. 巨大的; 特大的; 超大的. ❖ *...a giant-sized TV.* 特大尺寸的电视机. ADJ

gib·ber /ˈdʒɪbə/ **gibbers, gibbering, gibbered.**
If someone **is gibbering**, they are talking very fast and in a confused manner. 快速而口齿不清地说, 叽里咕噜地说. ❖ *I was a gibbering wreck by this stage.* 在这个阶段我成了说话严重口齿不清的人. VB V INFORMAL V-ing

gib·ber·ish /ˈdʒɪbərɪʃ/.
If you say that someone talks **gibberish**, you mean that they do not make any sense. 胡言乱语, 胡扯. N-UNCOUNT

gib·bon /ˈgɪbən/ **gibbons.**
A **gibbon** is an ape with very long arms and no tail. 长臂猿. N-COUNT

gibe /dʒaɪb/.
➡ 见 **jibe.**

gid·dy /ˈgɪdi/ **giddier, giddiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you feel **giddy**, you feel unsteady and think that you are about to fall over, usually because you are not well. (通常因不适而)头晕的, 晕眩的. ◢ **gid·di·ness** ❖ *A wave of giddiness swept over her.* 一阵晕眩向她袭来. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If you feel **giddy** with delight or excitement, you feel so happy or excited that you find it hard to think or act normally. (因高兴或激动而感到)快失去理智的, 飘飘然的. ❖ *Being there gave me a giddy pleasure.* 能够在那里我快乐得要晕过去了. ◢ **giddiness** ❖ *There's almost a giddiness surrounding the talks in Houston.* 在休斯顿的谈判有一种高兴得快要失去理智的气氛包围着. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

gift /gɪft/ **gifts.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **gift** is something that you give someone as a present. 礼物, 礼品; 赠品. N-COUNT
2 If someone has a **gift** for doing something, they have a natural ability for doing it. 天赋, 禀赋; 才能. ❖ *As a youth he discovered a gift for teaching.* 年轻时他发现自己有教书的才能. ◢ **gift·ed** /ˈgɪftɪd/ ❖ *He's the most gifted player at Highbury.* 他是海布瑞最有天赋的选手. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED
3 ➡ **God's gift**: 见 **God.**

gift·ed /ˈgɪftɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **gifted child** is more intelligent than average. (儿童)天才的, 神童般的. ADJ-GRADED

'gift-wrapped.
A **gift-wrapped** present is wrapped in pretty paper. 用礼品纸包装的. ADJ

gig /gɪg/ **gigs, gigging, gigged.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **gig** is a live performance by a pop or jazz musician, comedian, or disk jockey. (由流行或爵士乐乐手、滑稽演员或流行音乐节目主持人主持的)演奏会, 演唱会. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 When musicians or other performers **gig**, they perform live in public. (音乐人或其他演员)当众演出, 现场演出. ◢ **gig·ging** ❖ *...ten years of gigging in bars and clubs.* 在酒吧和夜总会演出的十年. VB V INFORMAL N-UNCOUNT

gi·gan·tic /dʒaɪˈgæntɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **gigantic**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely large in size, amount, or degree. (规模、数量或程度)巨大的, 庞大的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

gig·gle /ˈgɪgəl/ **giggles, giggling, giggled.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If someone **giggles**, they laugh in a childlike, helpless way, because they are amused, nervous, or embarrassed. (因高兴、紧张或尴尬而)孩子气地笑个不停; 咯咯地笑; 傻笑. ❖ *'I beg your pardon?' she giggled.* '你再说一遍?' 她咯咯地笑着. *...a giggling little girl.* ...咯咯笑个不停的小女孩. VB V V with quote V-ing
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She gave a little giggle.* 她咯咯地笑了笑. N-COUNT
◢ **gig·gly** /ˈgɪgli/. ❖ *Ray was very giggly and joking all the time.* 雷伊动不动就笑, 还总爱开玩笑. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you say that someone has **the giggles**, you mean they cannot stop giggling. 不停的咯咯笑. ❖ *She had a fit of the giggles.* 她咯咯咯地笑了一阵. N-PLURAL the N INFORMAL
3 If you say that something is **a giggle**, you mean it is fun or is amusing. 趣事. ❖ *I might buy one for a friend's birthday as a giggle.* 我可能会为朋友的生日买一件, 让他乐一乐. N-SING a N INFORMAL BRITISH

gigo·lo /ˈdʒɪgələʊ/ **gigolos.**
A **gigolo** is a man who is paid to be the lover and companion of a rich and usually older woman. (通常为有钱的年长妇女雇的)男伴, 情人. N-COUNT

gild /gɪld/ **gilds, gilding, gilded.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **gild** a surface, you cover it in a thin layer of gold or gold paint. 给…镀金; 涂以金色. ◢ **gild·ing** ❖ *...carved wooden capitals with their original gilding.* 带有原先鎏金的木雕柱头. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

gill /gɪl/ **gills.**
Gills are the organs on the sides of fish and other water creatures through which they breathe. (鱼和其他水生动物的)鳃. N-COUNT

gilt /gɪlt/ **gilts.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **gilt** object is covered with a thin layer of gold or gold paint. 镀金的; 涂以金色的. ADJ
2 **Gilts** are the same as **gilt-edged** stocks or securities. 同 gilt-edged. N-COUNT

,gilt-'edged.
Gilt-edged stocks or securities are issued by the government for people to invest in for a fixed period of time at a fixed rate of interest. (指由政府发行的股票或证券)镀有金边的, 保险可靠的. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

gim·mick /ˈgɪmɪk/ **gimmicks.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **gimmick** is an unusual and unnecessary feature or action whose purpose is to attract attention or publicity; used showing disapproval. 花招; 噱头; 诡计. ◢ **gim·mick·ry** /ˈgɪmɪkri/ ❖ *That's been mostly public relations gimmickry.* 那多半是公关中的小花招. ◢ **gim·micky** ❖ *The campaign was gimmicky, but it had a serious side.* 这场运动不过是个噱头, 但它有严肃的一面. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED

gin /dʒɪn/ **gins.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Gin is a strong colourless alcoholic drink made from grain and juniper berries. 杜松子酒(由谷物和杜松果酿制的无色烈酒). N-VAR
➩ A **gin** is a glass of gin. 一杯杜松子酒. ❖ *...another gin and tonic.* 又一杯加汤力水的杜松子酒. N-COUNT

gin·ger /ˈdʒɪndʒə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Ginger** is the root of a plant that is used to flavour food. It has a sweet spicy flavour and is often sold in powdered form. 姜, 生姜. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Ginger** is used to describe something, usually a person's hair, that is orangey-brown. (通常描述头发)姜黄色(的). COLOUR

,ginger 'ale, ginger ales.
Ginger ale is a fizzy non-alcoholic drink flavoured with ginger. 姜味汽水. N-VAR
➩ A glass of ginger ale can be referred to as a **ginger ale**. 一杯姜味汽水. N-COUNT

,ginger 'beer, ginger beers.
Ginger beer is a drink that is made from syrup and ginger and is sometimes slightly alcoholic. 姜啤(由姜和糖浆制成, 有时略含酒精). N-VAR

ginger·bread /ˈdʒɪndʒəbred/.
Gingerbread is a sweet cake or biscuit that is flavoured with ginger. 姜味饼. N-UNCOUNT

gin·ger·ly /ˈdʒɪndʒəli/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you do something **gingerly**, you do it in a careful, hesitant manner, usually because you expect it to be dangerous, unpleasant, or painful. (因怕出危险、令人不快或引起疼痛而)小心翼翼地, 谨慎地. ADV-GRADED ADV with v WRITTEN

ging·ham /ˈgɪŋəm/.
Gingham is cotton cloth which has a woven pattern of small squares, usually in white and one other colour. 方格棉布. N-UNCOUNT

gin·seng /ˈdʒɪnseŋ/.
Ginseng is the root of a plant found in China, Korea, and America which some people believe is good for your health. 人参; 西洋参. N-UNCOUNT

gip·sy /ˈdʒɪpsi/.
➡ 见 gypsy.

gi·raffe /dʒɪˈrɑːf, -ˈræf/ **giraffes.**
A **giraffe** is a large African animal with a very long neck, long legs, and dark patches on its body. 长颈鹿. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

gird /gɜːd/ **girds, girding, girded.**
If you **gird** yourself **for** a battle or contest, you prepare yourself for it. (为战斗或竞赛)做好准备. ❖ *Washington has girded itself for terrorist retaliation.* 华盛顿已为对付恐怖分子的报复行动做好了准备. VB LITERARY V pron-refl for n
➡ to **gird** your **loins**: 见 **loin**.

gird·er /ˈgɜːdə/ **girders.**
A **girder** is a long, thick piece of steel or iron that is used in the framework of buildings and bridges. (用于建筑物、桥梁构架的)主梁, 大梁桁. N-COUNT

gir·dle /ˈgɜːdəl/ **girdles, girdling, girdled.**
1 A **girdle** is a piece of women's underwear that fits tightly around the stomach and hips. (女用紧紧裹住臀腹部的)紧身褡, 腹带, 腰带. N-COUNT
2 Something that **girdles** something else surrounds it. 围绕, 环绕. ❖ *The old town centre is girdled by a boulevard lined with trees.* 这座古城的中心为一条林荫大道所环绕. VB V n LITERARY

girl /gɜːl/ **girls.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **girl** is a female child. 女孩. ❖ *...an eleven year old girl.* 一个11岁的小女孩. *We had a little girl.* 我们有过一个小女孩. N-COUNT
2 Young women are often referred to as **girls**. Some people find this use offensive. 年轻女孩, 年轻女子, 妞(有人认为有冒犯义). ❖ *...a pretty twenty-year old girl.* 一个20岁的漂亮妞. N-COUNT
3 Some people refer to a man's girlfriend as his **girl**. 女朋友. ❖ *I've been with my girl for nine years.* 我和女朋友在一起有九年了. N-COUNT INFORMAL

girl·friend /ˈgɜːlfrend/ **girlfriends.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Someone's **girlfriend** is a girl or woman with whom they are having a romantic or sexual relationship. 女朋友; 恋人; 情人. ❖ *He had been going out with his girlfriend for seven months.* 他与女友相恋七个月了. N-COUNT
2 A **girlfriend** is a female friend. 女性朋友, 女伴. ❖ *I met a girlfriend for lunch.* 我约了女伴来吃午饭. N-COUNT

ˌGirl ˈGuide, Girl Guides.
1 In Britain, the Guides used to be called **the Girl Guides**. (英国)女童军. N-COLL-PROPER the N
2 A **Girl Guide** was a girl who was a member of the Girl Guides. 女童军队员; 女童军. N-COUNT

girl·hood /ˈgɜːlhʊd/.
Girlhood is the period of a female person's life during which she is a girl. 少女时期. ❖ *Her girlhood dream had been to study painting.* 她少女时代的梦想是学习绘画. N-UNCOUNT

girlie /ˈgɜːli/.
Girlie magazines or calendars show photographs of naked or almost naked women which are intended to please men. (杂志或日历)刊载裸体女子图片的. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

girl·ish /ˈgɜːlɪʃ/.
If you describe a woman as **girlish**, you mean she behaves, looks, or sounds like a young girl, for example because she is shy, excited, or lively. (举止、相貌或说话)似女孩的, 少女般的(如害羞、兴致勃勃或活跃的). ❖ *She gave a little girlish giggle.* 她像少女一样咯咯笑了一阵. ADJ-GRADED

ˈGirl Scout, Girl Scouts.
1 In the United States, **the Girl Scouts** is an organization similar to **the Guides**. (美国)女童军. 同 the Guides. N-COLL-PROPER the N
2 A **Girl Scout** is a girl who is a member of the Girl Scouts. 女童军队员; 女童军. N-COUNT

giro /ˈdʒaɪərəʊ/ **giros;** 又拼作 **Giro**.
In Britain, a **giro** or a **giro cheque** is a cheque that is given regularly by the government to a person who is unemployed or ill. (在英国,由政府定期发放给失业者或病人的)直接转账救济支票. N-COUNT

girth /gɜːθ/ **girths.**
1 The **girth** of an object is its width or thickness, measured around its circumference. (圆柱状物的)围长, 周长. ❖ *...his ample girth and greying beard.* 他那粗大的腰围和正在变得灰白的胡须. N-VAR with supp FORMAL
2 A **girth** is a leather strap which is fastened firmly around the middle of a horse to keep the saddle or load in the right place. (马的)肚带, 腰带. N-COUNT

gist /dʒɪst/.
The gist of a speech, conversation, or piece of writing is its general meaning. (演讲、谈话或文章的)要点, 主旨, 大意. ❖ *He related the gist of his conversation to Naseby.* 他把谈话要点告诉了纳斯比. N-SING the N of n

git /gɪt/ **gits.**
If someone refers to another person as a **git**, they are expressing their dislike and lack of respect for that person. 笨蛋, 饭桶, 蠢货(表示不喜欢不尊敬). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH, RUDE

give 1 used with nouns describing actions 与名词连用表示动作

give /gɪv/ **gives, giving, gave, given.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You can use **give** with nouns that refer to physical actions. The whole expression refers to the performing of the action. For example, **'She gave a smile'** means almost the same as 'She smiled'. 与表示身体动作的名词连用. 整个短语表示动作的实行. 如 She gave a smile (她微微一笑) 与 She smiled 意思几近相同. ❖ *She stretched her arms out and gave a great yawn.* 她伸开双臂打了一个大大的哈欠. *He reached for her hand and gave it a reassuring squeeze.* 他伸手握住她的手, 捏了一下以使她放心. VB no cont V n V n n
2 You use **give** to say that a person provides a service or performs an action for someone else. For example, if you **give** someone a lift, you take them somewhere in your car. 表示为别人提供服务或为别人而做某一动作. 如 give someone a lift (让某人搭车). ❖ *He was given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.* 他被施以口对口的人工呼吸. *Sophie asked her if she would like to come and give art lessons.* 索菲问她是否愿意来教美术课. VB V n n V n
3 You use **give** with nouns that refer to information, opinions, or greetings to indicate that something is communicated. For example, if you **give** someone some news, you tell it to them. 与名词连用, 指传递信息、意见或问候. 如 give someone some news (告诉某人一些消息). ❖ *He gave no details.* 他没有提供细节. *He asked me to give his regards to all of you.* 他请我替他向你们大家都问个好. *He gave the cause of death as haemorrhaging.* 他说死因是大量出血. VB V n n V n V n to n V n as n
4 If you **give** someone or something a length of time, an amount, or a value, you estimate that they will last that time or have that amount or value. 给予(时间、数额或评价等). ❖ *A BBC poll gave the Labour Party a 2 per cent lead.* 英国广播公司的一项民意测验显示工党领先两个百分点. VB V n n
5 If someone or something **gives** you a particular idea, impression or feeling, it causes you to have or experience it. 给(某人某个主意、某种印象或感觉). ❖ *They gave me the impression that they were doing exactly what they wanted.* 他们给我的印象是: 他们在做他们想做的事. *It will give great pleasure to the many thousands of children who visit the hospital each year.* 这将给每年来医院的成千上万的孩子带来极大的欢乐. VB V n n V n to n Also V n
6 If you **give** something thought or attention, you think about it, concentrate on it, or deal with it. 考虑; 关注; 处理. ❖ *I've been giving it some thought.* 我一直在考虑这件事. *Priority will be given to those who apply early.* 先申请者将获优先考虑. VB V n n V n to n/-ing
7 If you **give** a performance or speech, you perform or speak in public. 表演, 演出; 演讲. ❖ *...Mrs Butler who gave us such an interesting talk last year.* 去年给我们作了那么有趣的一场演讲的巴特勒夫人. VB V n V n n
8 If you **give** a party or other social event, you organize it. 组办, 举办(晚会或其他社交活动). ❖ *I gave a dinner party for* VB V n

G

a few close friends. 我为几个亲近的朋友办了一次宴会.

give 2 transferring 转移

give /gɪv/ **gives, giving, gave, given.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **give** someone something that you own or have bought, you provide them with it, so that they have it or can use it. 给; 给予. ❖ *They gave us T-shirts and stickers.* 他们给我们T恤衫和贴纸. *Many leading industrialists gave money to the Conservative Party.* 许多重要的实业家给保守党提供了金钱. VB V n n V n to n

2 If you **give** someone something that you are holding or that is near you, you pass it to them, so that they are then holding it. 给; 递给. ❖ *He pulled a handkerchief from his pocket and gave it to him.* 他从口袋里掏出手帕递给他. VB V n n V n to n

3 To **give** someone or something a particular power or right means to allow them to have it. 给予, 赋予(权力或权利); 使...拥有. ❖ *...a citizen's charter giving rights to gays.* 一份给同性恋者权利的公民约章. *I am very conscious of my money giving me power.* 我强烈意识到金钱带给我权力. VB V n to n V n n

give 3 other uses, phrases, and phrasal verb 其他用法, 短语, 短语动词

give /gɪv/ **gives, giving, gave, given.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something **gives**, it collapses or breaks under pressure. (因受压而)弯曲, 断裂. ❖ *My knees gave under me.* 我的膝盖弯了下来. VB V

2 You say that you **are given** to understand or believe that something is the case when you do not want to say how you found out about it, or who told you. (当不想表示某事是如何被发现或由谁告知时)被告知(而明白); 被告知(而相信). V-PASSIVE be V-ed to-inf FORMAL

3 ➡ 又见 **given**.

4 If someone **gives as good as** they **get**, they fight or argue as well as the person they are fighting or arguing with. 回敬; 以牙还牙. PHR

5 You use **give** in phrases such as **I'd give anything, I'd give my right arm**, and **what wouldn't I give** to emphasize that you are very keen to do or have something. 用于一些短语如 I'd give anything, I'd give my right arm, 或 what wouldn't I give, 强调不惜代价愿意做或拥有某事物. ❖ *I'd give anything to be like you.* 要是能像你一样, 我愿付出任何代价. PHR PRAGMATICS

G

6 People use **give** in expressions such as **I don't give a damn** or **I don't give a hoot** to emphasize that they do not care about something. (表示不在意)我不在乎...; 对...我无所谓. ❖ *I don't give a stuff what you think about me.* 我不在乎你怎么看我. VB no cont, no passive, with brd-neg INFORMAL V n

7 You use **give me** to say that you would rather have one thing than another, especially when you have just mentioned the thing that you do not want. (尤指在提到自己不想要某物后)宁愿(要另一样). ❖ *Give me a good roast dinner any day.* 哪一天我要能好好地吃上一顿烤肉就好了. PHR

8 If you say that something requires **give and take**, you mean that people must compromise for it to be successful. (为某事成功而需要)相互容忍, 相互忍让. PHR

9 **Give or take** is used to indicate that an amount is approximate. For example, if you say that something is fifty years old, **give or take** a few years, you mean that it is approximately fifty years old. 大约, 左右; 或多或少. ❖ *They grow to a height of 12 ins—give or take a couple of inches.* 它们长到有12英寸高了—长了大约几英寸吧. PHR

10 You say **'I'll give you that'** to indicate that you admit that someone has a particular characteristic or ability. 我承认这一点. ❖ *You're a bright enough kid, I'll give you that.* 你是个很聪明的孩子, 我承认这一点. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 **Give** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression to **give way** is explained at **way**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如 give way 见 way 一条.

▸give away.

1 If you **give away** something that you own, you give it to someone, rather than selling it, often because you no longer want it. (往往因不再想要而)送出; 捐赠; 让掉; 分发. ❖ *He was giving his collection away for nothing.* 他正把他的收藏品送人, 而且分文不取. *We have six copies of the book to give away.* 我们有六本这种书要送人. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If someone **gives away** an advantage, they accidentally cause their opponent or enemy to have that advantage. (不慎将优势)给了(对手或敌人). ❖ *We gave away a silly goal.* 我们愚蠢地丢了一球. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **give away** information that should be kept secret, you reveal it to other people. 泄密; 告发. ❖ *She would give nothing away.* 她什么也不会泄露出去的. *They felt like they were giving away company secrets.* 他们感到自己好像在泄露公司机密. PHR-V V n P V P noun

4 To **give** someone or something **away** means to show their true nature or identity, which is not obvious. (使)暴露(身份); (使)露出马脚. ❖ *Although they are pretending hard to be young, grey hair and cellulite give them away.* 尽管她们努力装作自己很年轻, 灰白的头发和身上的脂肪团还是使她们露出了马脚. *I was never tempted for a moment to give her away.* 我从来没有想过要暴露她的身份. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

5 In a Christian wedding ceremony, if someone, traditionally the bride's father, **gives** the bride **away**, they officially present her to her husband. (基督教婚礼中通常由新娘的父亲正式)将新娘引交给新郎. PHR-V V n P

▸give back.

If you **give** something **back**, you return it to the person who gave it to you. 归还, 送还. ❖ *I gave the textbook back to him.* 我把课本还给了他. *You gave me back the projector.* 你把幻灯机还给我了. PHR-V V n P V n P to n V n P noun

▸give in.

1 If you **give in**, you admit that you are defeated or that you cannot do something. 投降; 屈服. ❖ *All right. I give in. What did you do with the ship?* 好吧, 我认输. 你们把这船怎么样了? PHR-V V P

2 If you **give in**, you agree to do something that you do not want to do. 同意(做不想做的事); 让步. ❖ *They won't give in to the workers' demands.* 他们不会对工人们的要求作出让步的. PHR-V V P V P to n

▸give off or give out.

If something **gives off** or **gives out** a gas, heat, or a smell, it produces it and sends it out into the air. 散发, 放出(气体、热量或气味). ❖ *...natural gas, which gives off less carbon dioxide than coal.* 天然气, 它燃烧时比煤释放的二氧化碳要少. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸give out.

1 If you **give out** a number of things, you distribute them among a group of people. 分发; 派发. ❖ *They were giving out leaflets at the Prime Minister's former school.* 他们在首相的母校派发传单. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **give out** information, you make it known to people. 公布, 发布(消息). ❖ *How often do you give your phone number out?* 你隔多久公布一次你的电话号码? PHR-V V P noun V n P

3 If a piece of equipment or part of the body **gives out**, it stops working. (身体的某部分)出问题, 有毛病; (设备)出故障, 停机. ❖ *One of his lungs gave out entirely.* 他的一叶肺整个都坏掉了. PHR-V V P

4 If you **give out** something such as a scream or a sigh, you make that sound. 发出(尖叫声, 叹息声). ❖ *He gave out a scream of pain.* 他疼得尖叫起来. PHR-V WRITTEN V P noun

5 ➡ 见 **give off**.

▸give over.

If you tell someone to **give over**, you are telling them to stop doing something, usually because they are annoying you. 停止做(通常使人恼火的事). ❖ *Tell him to give over.* 叫他停下. *She gave over teasing and grinned at him.* 她不再开玩笑, 朝他咧嘴而笑. PHR-V INFORMAL V P V P -ing/n

▸give over to or give up to.

If something **is given over to** or **given up to** a particular use, it is used entirely for that purpose. 把…专门用于(某种用途). ❖ *Much of the garden was given over to vegetables.* 花园的大部分专门用来种蔬菜. PHR-V usu passive be V-ed P P n

›give up.

1 If you **give up** something, you stop doing it or having it. 放弃(做某事); 抛弃(某物). ❖ *Coastguards had given up all hope of finding the two divers alive.* 海岸警卫队已放弃了能找到这两名潜水员活着的一切希望. *...smokers who give up.* 戒烟的人. PHR-V V P n/-ing V P Also V n P

2 If you **give up**, you decide that you cannot do something and stop trying to do it. 放弃; 中止. ❖ *After a fruitless morning sitting at his desk he had given up.* 在书桌边一无所获地坐了一个上午后, 他放弃了. PHR-V V P

3 If you **give up** your job, you resign from it. 辞去(工作). ❖ *He is thinking of giving up teaching.* 他正在考虑辞去教职. PHR-V V P n/-noun Also V n P, V P

4 If you **give up** something that you have or that you are entitled to, you allow someone else to have it. 出让; 放弃. ❖ *Georgia refuses to give up any territory.* 格鲁吉亚拒绝放弃一寸土地. *One of the men with him gave up his place on the bench.* 与他一起的一个人让出了自己在长椅上的座位. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

5 If you **give** yourself **up**, you let the police or other people know where you are, after you have been hiding from them. 自首; 投降. ❖ *A 28-year-old man later gave himself up and will appear in court today.* 一名28岁的男子后来自首了, 今天他将出庭. PHR-V V pron-refl P Also V n P

›give up on.

If you **give up on** something, you decide that you will never succeed in doing it, understanding it, or changing it, and you stop trying to. 放弃(尝试). ❖ *He urged them not to give up on peace efforts.* 他力劝他们不要放弃实现和平的努力. PHR-V V P P n

›give up to.

➠ 见 **give over to.** PHR-V

,give-and-'take.

➠ 见 **give 3 ■.** PHR

give·away /'gɪvəweɪ/ **giveaways;** 又拼作 **give-away.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **giveaway** is something that makes you realize the truth about a person or situation. 使人了解真相的事物. ❖ *The only giveaway was the look of amusement in her eyes.* 唯一泄露真情的是她眼中高兴的神情. N-SING

2 A **giveaway** is something that a company or organization gives to people, usually in order to encourage them to buy a particular product. (通常指公司等为吸引顾客购物而送出的)赠品. N-COUNT

3 When you talk about **giveaway** prices, you are emphasizing that they are very low. (价格)极低的, 低廉的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

giv·en /'gɪvən/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Given** is the past participle of **give**. give 的过去分词.

2 If you are **given to** doing something, you often do it. 经常(做某事)的; 有...倾向的. ❖ *I am not very given to emotional displays.* 我通常不怎么表露情感. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to -ing/n FORMAL

3 A **given** situation or a **given** time is any particular situation or time that is possible in certain circumstances. 特定的; 指定的; 所述的. ❖ *In chess there are typically about 36 legal moves from any given board position.* 国际象棋中从棋盘上任何特定位置出发大约可以有36种有代表性的走法. ADJ det ADJ

4 **Given** is used when indicating a possible situation in which someone has the opportunity or ability to do something. For example, **given the chance** means 'if I had the chance'. 如果有; 倘若有. 如 given the chance (要是有机会的话). ❖ *Given patience, successful breeding of this species can be achieved.* 如果有耐心, 成功饲养这一品种是不成问题的. PREP

5 If you say **given that** something is the case, you mean taking that fact into account. 考虑到; 鉴于. ❖ *This may seem an odd view to take, given that I am strongly in favour of the Maastricht Treaty.* 鉴于我是坚决赞成《马斯特里赫特条约》的, 所以在我看来这或许是个奇怪的观点. PHR-CONJ

6 If you say **given** something, you mean taking that thing into account. 考虑到; 鉴于. ❖ *Given the uncertainty over Leigh's future I was left with little other choice.* 考虑到雷的前途未卜, 我几乎别无选择. PREP

'given name, given names.

A **given name** is a person's first name, which they are given at birth in addition to their surname. (姓名中的)名, 名字. N-COUNT FORMAL

giv·er /'gɪvə/ **givers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

You can refer to a person or organization that gives or supplies a particular thing as a **giver** of that thing. (人或组织)给予者, 施赠者. ❖ *Germany is the largest giver of aid.* 德国是最大的援助国. *Massage is a beautiful experience, both for the giver and the receiver.* 按摩对按摩者与被按摩者都是一种美好的体验. N-COUNT

➩ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *They are legendary party-givers.* 他们是大名鼎鼎的晚会组织者. COMB

giz·mo /'gɪzməʊ/ **gizmos.**

A **gizmo** is a device or machine which performs a particular task, usually in a new and efficient way. People often use **gizmo** to refer to a device or machine when they do not know what it is really called. (具有特定用途, 通常是新奇而有效的)装置; (尤用于当人们不知其真正名称时的)小东西, 小玩意儿. ❖ *...a plastic gizmo for holding a coffee cup on the dashboard.* 一种能将咖啡杯固定在汽车仪表板上的塑胶装置. N-COUNT

gla·cé /'glæseɪ, AM -'seɪ/.

Glacé fruits are fruits that have been preserved in a thick sugary syrup and then dried. (水果)糖渍的, 蜜饯的. ADJ ADJ n

gla·cial /'gleɪʃəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Glacial** means relating to or produced by glaciers or ice. 冰的; 冰川(期)的, 冰河(期)的. ❖ *...a true glacial landscape with U-shaped valleys.* 有U形山谷的真正的冰川地貌. ADJ TECHNICAL

2 If you say that a person, action, or atmosphere is **glacial**, you are emphasizing that they are very unfriendly or hostile. (人、行为或气氛)冷冰冰的, 冷漠的. ❖ *The Duchess's glare was glacial.* 公爵夫人的怒视冷若冰霜. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 If you describe someone, usually a woman, as **glacial**, you mean they are very beautiful and elegant, but do not show their feelings. (常指女子)美丽优雅但不露感情的. ❖ *Her glacial beauty is magnetic.* 她那优雅而冷漠的美丽极具魅力. ADJ

glaci·er /'glæsiə, AM 'gleɪʃə/ **glaciers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **glacier** is a huge mass of ice which moves very slowly, often down a mountain valley. 冰川, 冰河. N-COUNT

glad /glæd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **glad** about something, you are happy and pleased about it. 高兴的, 欢喜的. ❖ *I'm glad I relented in the end.* 我很高兴最终我变得宽容了. *The people seem genuinely glad to see you.* 大家似乎真的很高兴见到你. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

◢ **glad·ly** ❖ *Mallarme gladly accepted the invitation.* 马拉姆高兴地接受了邀请. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢ **glad·ness** ❖ *...a night of joy and gladness.* 一个欢天喜地的夜晚. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that you will be **glad** to do something, usually for someone else, you mean that you are willing and eager to do it. (通常指替别人做某事)愿意的, 乐意的. ❖ *I'll be glad to show you everything.* 我很乐意给你看所有的东西. *We should be glad to answer any questions.* 我们乐意回答任何问题. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS v-link ADJ to-inf ◢ **gladly** ❖ *The counselors will gladly baby-sit during their free time.* 辅导员会很乐意在闲暇时间替人照看孩子. ADV ADV with v

glad·den /'glædən/ **gladdens, gladdening, gladdened.**

If something **gladdens** you, it makes you feel happy and pleased. 使高兴, 使快乐. ❖ *Charles's visit surprised him and gladdened him.* 查尔斯的来访使他又惊又喜. *...a conclusion that should gladden the hearts of all animal-rights activists.* 一个应当会令所有动物权益保护者们感到欣喜的结局. VB LITERARY V n

glade /gleɪd/ **glades.**

A **glade** is a grassy space without trees in a wood or forest. 林间空地, 林中草地. ❖ *...a woodland glade.* 一片林中草地. N-COUNT LITERARY

gla·di·a·tor /'glædieɪtə/ **gladiators.**

In the time of the Roman Empire, a **gladiator** was a man who had to fight against other men or wild animals in order to N-COUNT

entertain an audience. (古罗马的与人或野兽搏斗供人取乐的)角斗士.

glam·or /ˈglæmə/.
➡ 见 **glamour**.

glam·or·ize /ˈglæməraɪz/ **glamorizes, glamorizing, glamorized;** [英]又拼作 **glamorise**.
If someone **glamorizes** something, they make it look or seem more attractive than it really is; used showing disapproval. (贬义)使有魅力; 使更有吸引力; 美化. VB PRAGMATICS
❖ *Filmmakers have often been accused of glamorizing organized crime.* 电影摄制者经常被指责美化有组织的犯罪. V n

glam·or·ous /ˈglæmərəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you describe someone or something as **glamorous**, you mean that they are more attractive, exciting, or interesting than ordinary people or things. 富有魅力的; 美丽动人的. ❖ *...some of the world's most beautiful and glamorous women.* 其中几位全世界最美艳动人的女子. ADJ-GRADED

glam·our /ˈglæmə/; [美]拼作 **glamor**. ◆◆◇◇◇
Glamour is the quality of being more attractive, exciting, or interesting than ordinary people or things. 魅力, 吸引力. ❖ *...the glamour of show biz.* 表演业界的吸引力. N-UNCOUNT

glance /glɑːns, glæns/ **glances, glancing, glanced.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **glance** at something or someone, you look at them very quickly and then look away again. 匆匆一看, 瞥视. ❖ *He glanced at his watch.* 他匆匆看了一下手表. *I glanced back.* 我回头瞥了一眼. VB V prep/adv
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Trevor and I exchanged a glance.* 我和特雷弗互相看了一眼. N-COUNT
2 If you **glance through** or **at** a newspaper, report, or book, you spend a short time looking at it without reading it very carefully. 浏览(书报等). ❖ *I picked up the phone book and glanced through it.* 我拿起电话簿浏览了一下. VB V through/at n
3 If you see something **at a glance**, you see or recognize it immediately. 一眼(看见或认出). ❖ *One could tell at a glance that she was a compassionate person.* 你一眼就可以看出她是个富有同情心的人. PHR
4 If you say that something is true or seems to be true **at first glance**, you mean that it seems to be true when you first see it or think about it, but that your first impression may be wrong. 乍一看, 初看. PHR

G

▸glance off.
If an object **glances off** something, it hits it at an angle and bounces away in another direction. 擦过; 掠过. ❖ *My fist glanced off his jaw.* 我的拳头擦过他的下巴. PHR-V V P n

glanc·ing /ˈglɑːnsɪŋ, ˈglæns-/.
A **glancing** blow is one that hits something at an angle rather than from directly in front. (打击)斜的, 偏的. ❖ *The car struck him a glancing blow.* 车子斜擦了他一下. ADJ ADJ n

gland /glænd/ **glands.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **gland** is a cell or organ in the body which produces chemical substances which the body needs in order to function. 腺. ❖ *...sweat glands.* 汗腺. N-COUNT ◢ **glan·du·lar** /ˈglændʒʊlə/ ❖ *...glandular tissue.* 腺组织. ADJ

,glandular ˈfever.
Glandular fever is a disease which causes swollen glands, fever, and a sore throat. 腺热(一种腺体肿大伴有发热和咽喉疼痛的疾病). N-UNCOUNT

glare /gleə/ **glares, glaring, glared.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **glare** at someone, you look at them with an angry expression on your face. 怒视; 瞪眼. ❖ *Jacob glared and muttered something.* 雅各布瞪着眼睛嘟囔着什么. VB V at n V
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His glasses magnified his irritable glare.* 他的眼镜使得他的怒视更为明显. N-COUNT
2 If someone is in **the glare of** publicity or public attention, they are constantly being watched and talked about by the public. 受(公众)瞩目; 众目睽睽(之下). ❖ *Norma is said to dislike the glare of publicity.* 据说诺尔玛不喜欢公众注目. N-SING the N of n
3 If the sun or a light **glares**, it shines with a very bright light which is difficult to look at. (太阳或灯)发出极亮的光, 耀眼. VB V
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the glare of a car's headlights.* 汽车前灯发出的刺眼的光. N-SING

glar·ing /ˈgleərɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something bad as **glaring**, you are emphasizing that it is very noticeable. (坏事)明显的, 显眼的. ❖ *...a glaring example of misrepresentation.* 一个明显的曲解的事例. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **glar·ing·ly** ❖ *It was glaringly obvious.* 这再明显不过了. ADV-GRADED

glas·nost /ˈglæznɒst/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Glasnost is a policy of making a government more open and accountable. (政府)开放政策, 透明及有问责制的政策. N-UNCOUNT

glass /glɑːs, glæs/ **glasses.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Glass** is a hard transparent substance that is used to make things such as windows and bottles. 玻璃. ❖ *...a pane of glass.* 一块窗玻璃. *...a sliding glass door.* 玻璃拉门. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **glass** is a container made from glass, which you can drink from. 玻璃杯. N-COUNT
➩ The contents of a glass can be referred to as a **glass** of something. 一玻璃杯的量; 杯中物. N-COUNT
3 **Glass** is used to mean objects made of glass. 玻璃制品, 玻璃器皿. ❖ *...a glittering array of glass.* 一系列闪亮的玻璃器皿. N-UNCOUNT
4 **Glasses** are two lenses in a frame that some people wear in front of their eyes in order to help them see better. 眼镜. ❖ *He took off his glasses.* 他摘下眼镜. N-PLURAL
➡ 又见 **dark glasses, magnifying glass.**

,glass ˈceiling, glass ceilings.
When people refer to a **glass ceiling**, they are talking about the attitudes and traditions in a society that prevent women from rising to the top jobs. 玻璃天花板(指社会上禁止妇女进入高层职位的态度和传统). N-COUNT

,glassed-ˈin.
A **glassed-in** room or building has windows instead of walls. (房间或大楼)玻璃墙的. ADJ

,glass ˈfibre; [美]拼作 **glass fiber.**
Glass fibre is a cloth made from short thin threads of glass. It is used to keep heat in or to strengthen plastic. 玻璃纤维, 玻璃棉(用于隔热或增加塑胶强度). N-UNCOUNT

glass·house /ˈglɑːshaus, ˈglæs-/ **glasshouses.**
A **glasshouse** is a greenhouse, especially a large one which is used for the commercial production of fruit, flowers, or vegetables. (种植商品水果、花卉或蔬菜的)玻璃暖房, 温室. N-COUNT BRITISH

glass·ware /ˈglɑːsweə, ˈglæs-/.
Glassware consists of objects made of glass, such as bowls, drinking containers, and ornaments. 玻璃器皿, 玻璃器具. N-UNCOUNT

glassy /ˈglɑːsi, ˈglæsi/.
1 If something is **glassy**, it is very smooth and shiny, like glass. 似玻璃的; 像玻璃一样光滑而闪亮的. ❖ *...glassy green pebbles.* 光滑的绿色鹅卵石. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN
2 If someone's eyes or expression are **glassy**, they are showing no feeling, emotion, or awareness. (目光)呆滞的, 木然的; 毫无表情的. ❖ *Henry gave Paul a glassy-eyed stare.* 亨利呆呆地看了保罗一眼. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

glau·co·ma /glɔːˈkəʊmə, AM glaʊ-/.
Glaucoma is an eye disease which can cause people to go gradually blind. 青光眼, 绿内障. N-UNCOUNT

glaze /gleɪz/ **glazes, glazing, glazed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **glaze** is a thin layer of liquid which is put on a piece of pottery and becomes hard and shiny when the pottery is heated in a very hot oven. 釉, 釉料. N-COUNT ◢ **glazed** ❖ *...glazed bowls and plates.* 上了釉的碗和盘. ADJ
2 When you **glaze** food such as bread or pastry, you spread a layer of beaten egg, milk, or other liquid onto it before you cook it in order to make its surface shiny and attractive. 在(面包、糕饼等食物表面)涂上(蛋液、牛奶或其他液体, 使之做成后外观光亮). VB V n
➩ A **glaze** is something that you spread onto food like this. (用上述方法形成在食物表面的)光面, 光泽. ❖ *...a butter and sugar glaze.* 用糖和黄油上的光. N-COUNT

▸glaze over.
If your eyes **glaze over**, they become dull and lose all PHR-V V P

expression, usually because you are bored or are thinking about something else. (目光)呆滞; (眼睛)无神.

glazed /gleɪzd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone's eyes as **glazed**, you mean that their expression is dull or dreamy, usually because they are tired or are having difficulty concentrating. (眼睛)呆滞无神的. ❖ *There was a glazed look in her eyes.* 她两眼呆滞无神. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **glazed** door or wall is made partly or entirely of glass. (门或墙全部或部分)装有玻璃的. ADJ

3 ➡ 又见 **glaze**.

gla·zi·er /'gleɪziə, AM -ʒər/ **glaziers.**

A **glazier** is someone whose job is fitting glass into windows and doors. 装玻璃的工人. N-COUNT

gleam /gliːm/ **gleams, gleaming, gleamed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If an object or a surface **gleams**, it is shiny, often because it is very clean. 发光; 闪光, 闪烁. ❖ *...a gleaming red sports car.* 一辆亮闪闪的红色跑车. VB V V-ing

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the gleam of the dark river.* 幽暗的河面上闪烁的微光. N-SING

2 If a light or the sun or moon **gleams**, it shines but is faint or pale. (灯、太阳、月亮)发出微光, 隐约闪光. VB V WRITTEN

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the gleam of the headlights.* 汽车前灯发出的微光. N-COUNT

3 If your eyes **gleam**, they look bright and show that you are excited or happy. (因激动或快乐而两眼)放光. VB V WRITTEN

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a gleam in her eye when she looked at me.* 她望着我时眼里闪着亮光. N-SING

4 A **gleam of** something is a faint sign of it. 微弱的征兆; 一丝. ❖ *...a gleam of hope for a peaceful settlement.* 实现和平解决的一线希望. N-COUNT N of n

glean /gliːn/ **gleans, gleaning, gleaned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **glean** information or knowledge, you learn or collect it slowly and patiently, and perhaps indirectly. 慢慢耐心地搜集(信息或知识). ❖ *We're gleaning information from all sources.* 我们正从各个渠道耐心地搜集情报. VB V n, V n from n

glee /gliː/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Glee is a feeling of happiness and excitement, often caused by someone else's misfortune. (幸灾乐祸的)高兴. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **glee·ful** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *He took an almost gleeful delight in showing how wrong they can be.* 他怀着近乎幸灾乐祸的心情指出他们有可能错到什么地步. ◢ **glee·ful·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *The media gleefully reported the government's panicked response.* 媒体幸灾乐祸地报道了政府惊慌失措的反应. ADV with v

glen /glen/ **glens.**

A **glen** is a deep, narrow valley, especially in the mountains of Scotland or Ireland. (尤指苏格兰或爱尔兰山地的)峡谷, 幽谷. N-COUNT

glib /glɪb/.

If you describe what someone says as **glib**, you disapprove of it because it suggests that something is simple or easy when this is not the case at all. (贬义)把(本不轻松简单的事情)说得轻松简单的; 巧舌如簧的; 油嘴滑舌的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **glib·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *We talk glibly of equality of opportunity.* 我们轻率地谈论机会均等.

glide /glaɪd/ **glides, gliding, glided.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **glide** somewhere, you move silently and in a smooth and effortless way. 滑行, 滑动. ❖ *Waiters glide between tightly packed tables bearing trays of pasta.* 侍者端着盛有面食的托盘穿行于挨得紧紧的桌子之间. VB V prep/adv

2 When birds or aeroplanes **glide**, they float on air currents. (鸟或飞机)滑行, 滑翔. VB V

glid·er /'glaɪdə/ **gliders.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **glider** is an aircraft without an engine, which flies by floating on air currents. 滑翔机. N-COUNT ◢ **glid·ing. Gliding** is the sport or activity of flying in a glider. 滑翔运动. N-UNCOUNT

glim·mer /'glɪmə/ **glimmers, glimmering, glimmered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **glimmers**, it produces or reflects a faint, gentle, often unsteady light. 发出(或反射出)微弱的闪光; 隐约地闪烁. VB V

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *In the east there was a glimmer of light.* 东边闪着一点微光. N-COUNT

2 A **glimmer of** something is a faint sign of it. 少许, 微量. ❖ *He is celebrating his first glimmer of success.* 他正在庆祝最初取得的一点成功. N-COUNT N of n

glim·mer·ing /'glɪmərɪŋ/ **glimmerings.**

A **glimmering of** something is a faint sign of it. 少许, 微量. ❖ *...a glimmering of understanding.* 一丝理解. N-COUNT N of n

glimpse /glɪmps/ **glimpses, glimpsing, glimpsed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **glimpse** someone or something, you see them very briefly and not very well. 瞥见; 看一眼. VB V n

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The driver caught a glimpse of him in his rear-view mirror.* 司机从后视镜里瞥了他一眼. N-COUNT

2 A **glimpse** of something is a brief experience of it or an idea about it that helps you understand it better. (有助更好了解某事物的)短暂体验(或领会). ❖ *The trip will give them a glimpse of a world they have barely encountered.* 这次旅行将使他们对一个他们几乎接触不到的世界有所了解. N-COUNT

glint /glɪnt/ **glints, glinting, glinted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **glints**, it produces or reflects a quick flash of light. 闪光; 闪烁. ❖ *Sunlight glinted on his spectacles.* 他的眼镜在阳光下闪闪发光. VB V WRITTEN V on/off n

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a glint of silver.* 一道银光. N-COUNT

2 If someone's eyes **glint**, they shine and express a particular emotion. (某种神情在眼中)闪现. VB V WRITTEN

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the glint of triumph in his eye.* 他眼中闪现的胜利的光芒. N-SING

glis·ten /'glɪsən/ **glistens, glistening, glistened.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **glistens**, it shines or sparkles, usually because it is wet or oily. (通常因湿或有油而)闪亮, 闪耀. ❖ *Darcy's face was white and glistening with sweat.* 达西脸色发白, 汗珠闪闪. VB V, V with n

2 If you say that someone's eyes **glisten**, you mean their eyes shine, for example because they are about to cry, or because they are happy or excited. (因快要哭出来或因高兴或激动而眼里)闪着光, 闪烁. VB V WRITTEN

glitch /glɪtʃ/ **glitches.**

A **glitch** is a problem which stops something from working properly or being successful. 问题; 差错; 故障. ❖ *Manufacturing glitches have limited the factory's output.* 制造方面的问题限制了该厂的产量. N-COUNT INFORMAL

G

glit·ter /'glɪtə/ **glitters, glittering, glittered.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something **glitters**, light comes from or is reflected off different parts of it every moment. 闪耀; 闪亮. VB V ◢ **glit·tery** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...a gold suit and a glittery bow tie.* 一套金黄色的西服和一个亮闪闪的蝴蝶领结.

2 If someone's eyes **glitter**, they are bright and express a particular emotion, for example excitement or greed. (两眼流露激动或贪婪的神情而)闪闪发光. VB V WRITTEN

3 You can use **glitter** to refer to the superficial attractiveness or excitement connected with something. (表面的)光彩, 灿烂, 耀目. ❖ *She was blinded by the glitter and the glamour of her own life.* 她被自己生活的表面光彩及魅力蒙蔽了. N-UNCOUNT

glit·te·ra·ti /ˌglɪtə'rɑːti/.

The **glitterati** are rich and famous people such as actors and rock stars. (演员、摇滚明星等)名人; 名流. N-PLURAL JOURNALISM

glit·ter·ing /'glɪtərɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **glittering** to indicate that something is very impressive or successful. 辉煌的; 非常成功的. ❖ *...a glittering academic career.* 辉煌的学术生涯. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

glitz /glɪts/.

You use **glitz** to refer to something that you think is exciting and attractive in a showy and rather superficial way. 浮华; 华丽. ❖ *...the glitz of Beverly Hills.* 贝弗利山的浮华. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **glitzy** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...the glitziest ski resorts in the world.* 世上最光彩夺目的滑雪胜地.

gloat /gləʊt/ **gloats, gloating, gloated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone **is gloating**, you are criticizing them for showing arrogant and unkind pleasure at their own success, or at other people's failure. 沾沾自喜; 得意扬扬; 幸灾乐祸. ❖ *Anti-abortionists are gloating over the* VB V PRAGMATICS V over/about n

court's decision. 反对堕胎者为法庭的裁决感到得意扬扬.

glob /glɒb/ **globs.**

A **glob** of something soft or liquid is a small round amount of it. 一小滴; 一小团. N-COUNT INFORMAL

glob·al /ˈgləubəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You can use the word **global** to describe something that happens in all parts of the world or affects all parts of the world. 全球的, 全世界的. ❖ *...a global ban on nuclear testing.* 全球性的禁止核武器试验. ◢ **glob·al·ly** ❖ *...a globally familiar trade name.* 全世界所熟悉的商标名称. ADJ ADV

2 A **global** view or vision of a situation is one in which all its different aspects are considered. 整体的; 全面的. ❖ *...a global vision of contemporary societies.* 当代社会的总体图景. ADJ-GRADED

ˌglobal ˈwarming. ◆◆◇◇◇

The problem of the gradual rise in the earth's temperature is referred to as **global warming.** 全球变暖. N-UNCOUNT

globe /gləub/ **globes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can refer to the world as the **globe** when you are emphasizing how big it is or that something happens in many different parts of it. 全球, 全世界. ❖ *...bottles of beer from every corner of the globe.* 一瓶瓶来自世界各地的啤酒. N-SING

2 A **globe** is a ball-shaped object with a map of the world on it. 地球仪. N-COUNT

ˌglobe ˈartichoke, globe artichokes.

Globe artichokes are round green vegetables that have fleshy leaves arranged like the petals of a flower. 洋蓟, 朝鲜蓟(有肥厚叶片排列成花苞状的绿色圆球形蔬菜). N-VAR

ˈglobe-trotting; 又拼作 **globetrotting.**

Globe-trotting means travelling to different parts of the world. 环球旅行; 周游世界. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...globe-trotting academic superstars.* 环游世界的学术巨星. ADJ

◢ **globetrot·ter, globetrotters.** ❖ *...TV globetrotter Alan Whicker.* 在电视上周游世界的艾伦·威克. N-COUNT

G

globu·lar /ˈglɒbjulə/.

A **globular** object is shaped like a ball. 球状的, 球形的. ❖ *The globular seed capsule contains numerous small seeds.* 球状荚囊里包含了无数小种子. ADJ FORMAL

glob·ule /ˈglɒbjuːl/ **globules.**

Globules of a liquid or of a soft substance are tiny round particles of it. (液体或软性物质的)小滴, 小球体. ❖ *...globules of saliva.* 唾沫星子. N-COUNT

glock·en·spiel /ˈglɒkənʃpiːl/ **glockenspiels.**

A **glockenspiel** is a musical instrument which consists of metal bars of different lengths arranged like a piano keyboard. You play it by hitting the bars with wooden hammers. 钟琴(一种用小木槌敲击长短不同的金属棒而发声的乐器). N-COUNT

gloom /gluːm/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Gloom** is a state of partial darkness. 昏暗; 阴暗. ❖ *...the gloom of a foggy November morning.* 11月的一个阴暗有雾的早晨. N-SING

2 **Gloom** is a feeling of unhappiness or despair. 忧郁; 愁闷; 绝望. ❖ *...the deepening gloom over the economy.* 对经济日益加深的忧虑. N-UNCOUNT also a N

gloomy /ˈgluːmi/ **gloomier, gloomiest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a place is **gloomy**, it is almost dark so that you cannot see very well. 阴暗的; 幽暗的. ❖ *...this huge gloomy church.* 这座庞大、阴森的教堂. ADJ-GRADED

2 If people are **gloomy**, they are unhappy and have no hope. 愁闷的; 沮丧的; 悲观的. ❖ *Miller is gloomy about the fate of the serious playwright in America.* 米勒对美国严肃剧作家的命运感到悲观. ◢ **gloomi·ly** ❖ *He tells me gloomily that he has been called up for army service.* 他垂头丧气地告诉我说他已被征召入伍. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 If a situation is **gloomy**, it does not give you much hope of success or happiness. (环境或境况)令人失望的, 令人发愁的. ❖ *...a gloomy picture of an economy sliding into recession.* 一幅经济日趋衰退的惨淡景象. ADJ-GRADED

glo·ri·fied /ˈglɔːrɪfaɪd/.

You use **glorified** to indicate that something is less impressive than its name suggests. For example, if you describe a lake as a **glorified** pond, you mean that it is not much more than a pond. 过于美化的; 言过其实的. (例如, 描述一个湖泊为美化的池塘就是说它只不过是个池塘.) ❖ *I'm just a glorified waitress.* 我充其量不过是个服务员而已. ADJ ADJ n

glo·ri·fy /ˈglɔːrɪfaɪ/ **glorifies, glorifying, glorified.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone **glorifies** something, you mean that they praise it or make it seem good or special, usually when it is not. 吹捧; 美化; 赞颂. ❖ *...the banning of songs glorifying war.* 对美化战争的歌曲的禁止. ◢ **glo·ri·fi·ca·tion** /ˌglɔːrɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the glorification of violence.* 对暴力的颂扬. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

glo·ri·ous /ˈglɔːriəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **glorious**, you are emphasizing that it is very beautiful or wonderful, and makes you feel very happy. 美丽的; 灿烂的; 瑰丽的. ❖ *...a glorious rainbow.* 一道绚丽的彩虹. ◢ **glo·ri·ous·ly** ❖ *...a tree, gloriously lit by autumn.* 一棵被秋天装扮得绚丽多姿的树. *...her gloriously happy love life.* 她那快乐多彩的爱情生活. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS LITERARY ADV-GRADED

2 A **glorious** career, victory, or occasion involves great fame or success. 光荣的; (职业)荣耀的; (胜利)辉煌的; (场面)壮丽的. ❖ *Harrison had a glorious career spanning more than six decades.* 哈里森有一个长达60多年的辉煌事业. ◢ **gloriously** ❖ *The mission was successful, gloriously successful.* 这次任务取得了成功, 是辉煌的成功. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 When you describe the weather as **glorious**, you mean it is hot and sunny. 温暖而晴朗的; 阳光灿烂的. ❖ *It was a glorious day.* 这是个阳光灿烂的日子. ◢ **gloriously** ❖ *It was a gloriously sunny day.* 这是一个艳阳高照的晴天. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj

glo·ry /ˈglɔːri/ **glories, glorying, gloried.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Glory** is the fame and admiration that you gain by doing something impressive. 光荣; 荣耀. ❖ *Walsham had his moment of glory when he won a 20km race.* 沃尔沙姆赢得20公里赛跑是他荣耀的一刻. If you go out in **a blaze of glory**, you do something very dramatic at the end of your career or your life which makes you famous. (在职业生涯或生命即将结束时做出使自己出名的)灿烂的一瞬. ❖ *He wanted his presidency to end in a blaze of glory.* 他希望自己的总统生涯能有一个辉煌灿烂的尾声. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl PHR

2 The **glory** of something is its great beauty or quality of being impressive. 壮观; 壮丽. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 If you **glory in** a situation or activity, you enjoy it very much. 为(某境况或活动而)狂喜; 享受极大的乐趣. ❖ *The workers were glorying in their new-found freedom.* 工人们为新找到的自由欣喜若狂. VB V in n

gloss /glɒs, AM glɔːs/ **glosses, glossing, glossed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **gloss** is a bright shine on the surface of something. (物体表面的)光泽, 光亮. N-SING

2 **Gloss** is the same as **gloss paint.** 同 gloss paint. N-VAR

3 **Gloss** is a type of shiny make-up. 有光泽的化妆品. ❖ *...lip glosses.* 光亮唇膏. N-VAR

4 **Gloss** is an appearance of attractiveness or good quality which sometimes hides less attractive features or poor quality. 虚假的外表; 伪饰; 假象. ❖ *Television commercials might seem more professional but beware of mistaking the gloss for the content.* 电视广告看似更专业化, 但要小心别对这种假象信以为真. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you put **a gloss** on a bad situation, you try to make it seem more attractive or acceptable by giving people a false explanation or interpretation of it. (对不良状况的)虚饰, 粉饰. ❖ *The whole idea was to give history a happy gloss.* 整个目的就是要粉饰美化历史. N-SING a N

6 If you **gloss** a difficult word or idea, you provide an explanation of it. 解释, 注释(难词或令人费解的概念). ❖ *Older editors glossed 'drynke' as 'love-potion'.* 老一辈的编辑将 'drynke' 一词解释为 '春药'. VB V n as n Also V n

▸gloss over.

If you **gloss over** a problem, a mistake, or an embarrassing PHR-V

moment, you try and make it seem unimportant by ignoring it or by dealing with it very quickly. (用忽略或草草了事的办法)掩盖(问题、错误或尴尬的一刻); 粉饰. ❖ *They gloss over the economic facts.* 他们掩盖经济真相. V P noun

glos·sa·ry /ˈglɒsəri, AM ˈglɔːs-/ **glossaries.**
The **glossary** of a book or a subject is an alphabetical list of the special or technical words used in it, with explanations of their meanings. 词汇表, 难词汇编; 术语表. N-COUNT

glossies /ˈglɒsiz, AM ˈglɔːs-/.
The **glossies** are expensive magazines printed on thick, glossy paper. 用亮光纸印刷的杂志. N-PLURAL BRITISH, INFORMAL

ˈgloss paint.
Gloss paint is paint that forms a shiny surface when it dries. 光泽涂料; 亮光漆. N-UNCOUNT

glossy /ˈglɒsi, AM ˈglɔːsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Glossy** means smooth and shiny. 光滑而有亮泽的. ❖ *...glossy black hair.* 乌黑油亮的头发. ADJ-GRADED
2 You can describe something as **glossy** if you think that it has been designed to look attractive but is of little practical value or may have hidden defects. 金玉其外的; 华而不实的. ❖ *...a glossy new office.* 一间华而不实的新办公室. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Glossy** magazines, brochures, or photographs are produced on expensive, shiny paper. (杂志、小册子或照片)用价格昂贵的亮光纸印制的. ADJ: ADJ n

glove /glʌv/ **gloves.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Gloves are pieces of clothing which cover your hands and wrists and have individual sections for each finger. 手套. 见插图条 **clothes**. ❖ *...a pair of white cotton gloves.* 一副白色棉手套. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **kid gloves**.
➡ **hand in glove**: 见 **hand**.
◢ **gloved** /glʌvd/. ❖ *...his gloved hand.* 他戴有手套的手. ADJ

ˈglove compartment, glove compartments.
The **glove compartment** in a car is a small cupboard or shelf below the front windscreen. (汽车前挡风玻璃下的)储物箱(架). 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

glow /gləʊ/ **glows, glowing, glowed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something **glows**, it produces a dull, steady light. 发出暗淡而稳定的光; 发光. ❖ *He blew on the charcoal until it glowed orange.* 他朝木炭吹气直到它发出橙红色的光. VB: V; V adj
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The rising sun casts a golden glow over the fields.* 冉冉升起的太阳向田野撒下一片金灿灿的光芒. N-COUNT
2 If something **glows**, it looks bright because it is reflecting light. (因反射光而)显得色彩鲜艳夺目. ❖ *The fall foliage glowed red and yellow in the morning sunlight.* 在清晨阳光的照耀下, 秋叶红的红, 黄的黄, 绚丽夺目. VB: V; V adj
3 If someone's skin **glows**, it looks healthy and pink, for example because they are excited or have been exercising. (因情绪激动或刚刚运动过而皮肤)发红. VB: V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The moisturiser gave my face a healthy glow.* 润肤霜使我的脸显得健康红润, 富有光泽. N-SING
4 If someone **glows** with an emotion such as pride or pleasure, the expression in their face shows they feel it. (因自豪、高兴而)容光焕发, 神采飞扬. ❖ *The expectant mothers that Amy had encountered positively glowed with pride.* 埃米遇见的那些孕妇脸上显出自信而骄傲的神情. VB: V with n; Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Exercise will give you a glow of satisfaction.* 运动将带给你满足感. N-SING
5 ➡ 又见 **glowing**.

glow·er /ˈglaʊə/ **glowers, glowering, glowered.**
If you **glower** at someone or something, you look at them angrily. 怒视; 瞪眼. ❖ *He glowered and glared.* 他怒目而视. VB: V at n; WRITTEN; V

glow·ing /ˈgləʊɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **glowing** description of someone or something praises them highly. 高度赞扬的. ❖ *The premieres of his plays brought in glowing reviews.* 他各出戏首次公演都获得了极高的评价. ADJ-GRADED

glu·cose /ˈgluːkəʊz, -əʊs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Glucose is a type of sugar. 葡萄糖. N-UNCOUNT

glue /gluː/ **glues, glueing** or **gluing, glued.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Glue** is a sticky substance used for joining things together, often for repairing broken things. 胶, 胶水. ❖ *...a tube of glue.* 一管胶水. N-VAR
2 If you **glue** one object to another, you stick them together using glue. (用胶水)粘贴. ❖ *Glue the fabric around the window.* 用布沿窗户粘一圈. VB: V n prep/adv
3 If you say that someone **is glued to** something, you mean that they are giving it all their attention. 专注于, 专心致志于. ❖ *Football enthusiasts will be glued to their televisions.* 足球爱好者们会目不转睛地盯着电视. V-PASSIVE: be V-ed to n

ˈglue sniffing.
Glue sniffing is the practice of inhaling the vapour from glue in order to become intoxicated. (从胶中吸取气体使自己麻醉兴奋的)吸胶毒. N-UNCOUNT

glum /glʌm/ **glummer, glummest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **glum** is sad and quiet because they are disappointed or unhappy. (因失望和不快而)郁闷的, 闷闷不乐的. ◢ **glum·ly** ❖ *I was still sitting glumly on the settee.* 我依旧闷闷不乐地坐在长靠椅上. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED: ADV with v

glut /glʌt/ **gluts, glutting, glutted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If there is a **glut** of something, there is so much of it that it cannot all be sold or used. 供应过剩; 供过于求. ❖ *There's a glut of agricultural products in Western Europe.* 西欧市场上农产品供过于求. N-COUNT
2 If a market **is glutted** with something, there is a glut of that thing. (市场等)(被)(某物)充斥. ❖ *The region is glutted with hospitals.* 这一地区到处是医院. VB: be V-ed with n; Also V n

glu·ten /ˈgluːtən/.
Gluten is a substance found in cereal grains such as wheat. 面筋, 麸(筋). N-UNCOUNT

glu·ti·nous /ˈgluːtɪnəs/.
Something that is **glutinous** is very sticky. 黏的; 胶质的. ❖ *...soft and glutinous mud.* 柔软而有黏性的泥土. ADJ-GRADED

glut·ton /ˈglʌtən/ **gluttons.**
1 If you think that someone eats too much and is greedy, you can say they are a **glutton**. 贪食者. ◢ **glut·tony** ❖ *We equate fat women with gluttony.* 我们将胖妇人与贪吃者等同起来. N-COUNT; N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that someone is a **glutton for** something, you mean that they seem to enjoy or need it very much. 任劳任怨的人. ❖ *He was a glutton for hard work.* 他是一个肯吃苦耐劳的人. N-COUNT: N for n

glyc·er·ine /ˈglɪsərɪn/; [美]拼作 **glycerin**.
Glycerine is a thick, sweet, colourless liquid that is used especially in making medicine, explosives, and antifreeze for cars. 丙三醇, 甘油(一种带甜味的无色黏稠液体, 尤用于制造药物、炸药和汽车防冻剂). N-UNCOUNT

gm, gms. The plural can be **gm** or **gms**. 其复数形式可以是 gm 或 gms. ◆◆◇◇
gm is a written abbreviation for **gram**. gram 的缩写形式.

GMT /ˌdʒiː em ˈtiː/. ◆◆
GMT is an abbreviation for 'Greenwich Mean Time', the standard time in Great Britain which is used to calculate the time in the rest of the world. 格林尼治标准时. Greenwich Mean Time的缩写形式.

gnarled /nɑːld/.
1 A **gnarled** tree is twisted and oddly shaped because it is old. (树木因老而)扭曲粗糙的, 奇形怪状的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone as **gnarled**, you mean they look very old because their skin is wrinkled or rough, or their body is bent or twisted. (皮肤粗糙而多皱或身体佝偻弯曲)老态龙钟的. ❖ *...his gnarled hands.* 他那粗糙多皱的双手. ADJ-GRADED

gnash /næʃ/ **gnashes, gnashing, gnashed.**
If you say that someone **is gnashing** their **teeth**, you mean they are angry or frustrated about something. (因生气、受挫而)咬牙切齿. PHR

gnat /næt/ **gnats.**
A **gnat** is a very small flying insect that bites. (叮人的)小飞虫; 蚋. N-COUNT

G

gnaw /nɔː/ **gnaws, gnawing, gnawed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If people or animals **gnaw** something, they bite it repeatedly. 啃; 啮; 咬. ❖ *Woodlice attack living plants and gnaw at the stems.* 潮虫袭击活着的植物, 专啃树干. VB V n / V at/on n

2 If a feeling or thought **gnaws at** you, it causes you to keep worrying. (情感或想法)折磨(某人); 使…苦恼. ❖ *Worry and doubt were gnawing at his mind.* 担心和怀疑一直在折磨着他的心. VB LITERARY V at n

gnome /nəʊm/ **gnomes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In children's stories, a **gnome** is an imaginary creature that is like a tiny old man with a beard and pointed hat. 地精, 土地神(童话故事中形如戴尖帽、有胡须的小老人). N-COUNT

gno·mic /ˈnəʊmɪk/.

A **gnomic** remark is brief and seems wise but is difficult to understand. (言语)简短但富有哲理的; 晦涩难懂的; 格言式的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

GNP /ˌdʒiː en ˈpiː/ **GNPs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

In economics, a country's **GNP** is the total value of all the goods produced and services provided by that country in one year. **GNP** is an abbreviation for 'Gross National Product'. 国民生产总值. Gross National Product 的缩写形式. N-VAR

gnu /nuː/ **gnus.**

A **gnu** is a large African antelope. 角马(一种大型非洲羚羊). N-COUNT

go 1 moving or leaving 移动或离开

go /gəʊ/ **goes, going, went, gone.** ◆◆◆◆◆

In most cases the past participle of **go** is **gone**, but occasionally you use 'been'. 在大多数情况下go的过去分词是gone, 但有时可用been. 见 **been.**

1 When you **go** somewhere, you move or travel there. 去, 到(某处). ❖ *We went to Rome.* 我们去了罗马. *I went home at the weekend.* 我周末回家. *It took us an hour to go three miles.* 我们走三英里花了一小时. ◢ **-going. -going** is used to form adjectives which describe something as moving or travelling in a particular place or direction. 用作构成形容词来描述向某地或某个方向移动的事物. ❖ *...a strong west-going tide.* 一股强大西移的海潮. VB V prep/adv V amount COMB

G

2 You use **go** to say that someone leaves the place where they are and does an activity, often a leisure activity. (离开某地)去(做某事, 往往是悠闲之事). ❖ *We went swimming very early.* 我们很早就去游泳了. *He went for a walk.* 他出去散步了. VB V -ing V for n

3 When someone **goes** to do something, they move somewhere in order to do it, and they do it. In British English, someone can also **go and** do something. In American English, someone can also **go** do something, but you say that someone **went and** did something. 去(做某事). [英]又作go and do something. [美]作go do something, 但又作went and did something. ❖ *Paddy had gone to live in Canada.* 帕迪已去加拿大生活了. *I must go and see this film.* 我必须去看这部电影. *Go ask whoever you want.* 你随便去问谁都行. VB V to-inf V and v V inf

4 When you **go**, you leave the place where you are. 离开. ❖ *Let's go.* 咱们走吧. VB V

5 If you **go to** school, work, or church, you attend it regularly as part of your normal life. (定期参与某活动作为生活一部分)去. ❖ *His son went to a top university.* 他儿子上了一所顶尖大学. ◢ **-goer, -goers** ❖ *They are regular church-goers.* 他们是定期上教堂去做礼拜的人. *...excited party-goers.* 参加晚会的兴奋的人们. ◢ **-going** ❖ *...the cinema-going public.* 常去看电影的人. VB V to n COMB COMB

6 When you say where a road or path **goes**, you are saying where it begins or ends, or what places it is in. (道路)始于(某处); 终于(某处); 位于(某地). ❖ *...a mountain road that goes from Blairstown to Millbrook Village.* 一条从布莱尔斯顿到米尔布鲁克村的山间公路. VB V prep/adv

7 You can use **go** in expressions such as **'don't go telling everybody'**, in order to express disapproval of the kind of behaviour you mention. (用于表示不赞成某人做法)到处去(做某事). ❖ *You don't have to go running upstairs every time she rings.* 你不必每次她一按铃就跑上楼去. VB: with brd-neg PRAGMATICS V -ing

8 You can use **go** to indicate how extreme an action, idea, or result is, or what level it reaches or passes. For example, you can say that an action **goes further than** something else or **goes beyond** it to indicate that it is more extreme or reaches a higher level. 用于表示某行为、主意或结果是多么极端, 或达到或超过哪种水平. 如 goes further than 或 goes beyond 表示'达到甚至超过'. ❖ *Some physicists have gone so far as to suggest that the entire Universe is a sort of gigantic computer.* 一些物理学家甚至认为整个宇宙是一台巨型电脑. VB V adv/prep

9 If you say that a period of time **goes** quickly or slowly, you mean that it seems to pass quickly or slowly. (某一段时间)过得(快或慢). VB V adv

10 If you say where money **goes**, you are saying what it is spent on. 花(钱). ❖ *Most of my money goes on bills.* 我的钱大部分用来付账单. VB V prep/adv

11 If you say that something **goes to** someone, you mean that it is given to them. 给. ❖ *A lot of credit must go to the chairman.* 必须给主席许多赞誉. *The job went to Yuri Skokov.* 这份工作给了尤里·斯可科夫. VB V to n

12 If someone **goes on** television or radio, they take part in a television or radio programme. 参加(电视或电台节目); 上电视. VB V on n

13 If something **goes**, someone gets rid of it. 被去除; 被废弃. ❖ *100,000 jobs will go.* 有十万个工作将被丢掉. VB V

14 If someone **goes**, they leave their job, usually because they are forced to. (通常指被迫)辞职, 离职. ❖ *He had made a humiliating tactical error and he had to go.* 他犯了一个很丢脸的策略性错误, 只好辞职. VB V

15 If something **goes into** something else, it is put in it as one of the parts or elements that form it. 加入(另一物, 成为其中的一部分). ❖ *...the really interesting ingredients that go into the dishes.* 加在这些菜肴里的十分有意思的配料. VB V into/in n

16 If something **goes** in a particular place, it fits in that place or should be put there because it is the right size or shape. (大小、形状等)相合, 适合, 与…相配. ❖ *He was trying to push it through the hole and it wouldn't go.* 他正想办法要让它穿过这个小孔, 但就是穿不过去. *This knob goes here.* 这个把手适合安在这儿. VB V V prep/adv

17 If something **goes** in a particular place, it belongs there or should be put there, because that is where you normally keep it. 属于(某处); 应放在(某处); 被放置于(某处). ❖ *The shoes go on the shoe shelf.* 这双鞋应放在鞋架上. VB V prep/adv

18 If you say that one number **goes into** another number a particular number of times, you are dividing the second number by the first. (某数)除以(另一数). ❖ *Six goes into thirty five times.* 30除以6得5. VB V into num Also V num

19 If one of a person's faculties or something such as a light bulb or part of an engine **is going**, it is no longer working properly and may soon stop working altogether. (人或物的某种功能)减弱, 不能正常运作. ❖ *His eyes are going.* 他的视力越来越差了. *The battery was going.* 电池快用完了. VB V

20 If you say that someone **is going** or **has gone** you are saying in a gentle, indirect way that they are dying or are dead. (委婉说法)快要离世; 已经离世. VB V

go 2 link verb uses 系动词用法

go /gəʊ/ **goes, going, went, gone.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You can use **go** to say that someone or something changes to another state or condition. For example, if someone **goes crazy**, they become crazy, and if something **goes green**, it changes colour and becomes green. 变成; 变得 (如某人变疯; 某物变绿). ❖ *50,000 companies have gone out of business.* 已有5万家公司停业. V-LINK V adj V prep

2 You can use **go** when indicating whether or not someone wears or has something. For example, if someone **goes barefoot**, they do not wear any shoes. (是否)穿着; 戴着; 持有(如某人光着脚). ❖ *But if you arm the police won't more criminals go armed?* 但是假如你让警察携带武器, 难道不会有更多的罪犯也携带武器吗? V-LINK V adj

3 You can use **go** to say that something does not have a V-LINK, V-ed

particular thing done to it. For example, if something **goes unheard**, nobody hears it, and if it **goes unseen**, nobody sees it. (某动作)未发生; (某事)未被人听见; (某物)没人看见.

go 3 other verb uses, noun uses, and phrases 其他动词用法, 名词用法, 短语

go /gəʊ/ **goes, going, went, gone.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **go** to talk about how successful an event or situation is. For example, if you say that an event or situation **went well**, you mean that it was successful, and if you ask how something **is going**, you are asking how much success people are having with it. 进展, 进行(如某事或某情况进展顺利; 事情进展如何). VB V adv

2 If a machine or device **is going**, it is working. (机器或装置)运转, 运行. ❖ *...a car that won't go.* 一辆抛锚的车. VB V

3 If a bell **goes**, it makes a noise, usually as a signal for you to do something. (铃)响(通常指发出信号). VB V

4 If something **goes with** something else, they look or taste nice together. 与...相配; 与...协调; 与...和谐. ❖ *Tarragon or fennel both go well with fish dishes.* 龙蒿或茴香同鱼味道很相配. *Some colours go together and some don't.* 有些颜色放在一起很协调, 但有些就不行. *Wear something else. This won't go.* 戴一个别的吧, 这个不相配. V-RECIP V with n; pl-n V together; V (non-recip)

5 You use **go** to introduce something you are quoting. For example, you say **the story goes** or **the argument goes** just before you quote all or part of it. (用来引出下文)说, 据说(如故事讲的是...; 论据是...) ❖ *The story goes like this.* 故事是这样的. *As the saying goes, 'There's no smoke without fire.'* 俗话说, '无风不起浪.' VB V that; V prep; V with quote

6 You use **go** when indicating that something makes or produces a sound. For example, if you say that something **goes 'bang'**, you mean it produces the sound 'bang'. 发出(某种声音, 如发出'砰'的一声). VB V with sound

7 You can use **go** instead of 'say' when you are quoting what someone has said or what you think they will say. (引用他人所说或认为别人将要说的话时代替say)说. ❖ *They say 'Tom, shut up' and I go 'No, you shut up'.* 他们说'闭嘴, 汤姆', 我就接着说'不, 你们闭嘴'. *He goes to me: 'Oh, what do you want?'* 他对我说: '对了, 你想要什么?' VB INFORMAL V with quote; V to n with quote

8 A **go** is an attempt at doing something. (做某事的)尝试. ❖ *I always wanted to have a go at football.* 我总想试试踢足球. N-COUNT

9 If it is your **go** in a game, it is your turn to do something. (比赛中)轮到的机会. N-COUNT poss N

10 If you **go all out** to do something or **go all out** for something, you make the greatest possible effort to do it or get it. 全力以赴(做某事); 千方百计(得到某物). ❖ *They will go all out to get exactly what they want.* 他们将竭尽全力去争取得到他们想要的东西. PHR INFORMAL

11 If you say **'Go for it'** to someone, you are encouraging them to increase their efforts to achieve or win something. (鼓励某人)去干吧. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

12 If someone asks **'Where do we go from here?'**, they are asking what should be done next, usually because a problem has not been solved very satisfactorily. 下一步我们该怎么办? CONVENTION

13 If you say that someone **has gone and done** something, you are expressing your annoyance at the foolish thing they have done. 竟然干出(这种蠢事). PHR PRAGMATICS

14 If someone **has a go at** you, they criticize you, often in a way that you feel is unfair. (通常以不公平的方式)批评; 埋怨(某人). PHR INFORMAL

15 If you say that someone is **making a go of** something such as a business or relationship, you mean that they are having some success with it. 在(生意、人际关系等方面)取得一些成功. PHR

16 If you **have** something **on the go**, you have started it and are busy doing it. 开始忙于(做某事). ❖ *Do you like to have many projects on the go at any one time?* 你喜欢任何时候都同时忙于许多项目吗? PHR

17 You can say **'My heart goes out to him'** or **'My sympathy goes out to him'** to express the strong sympathy you have for someone in a difficult or unpleasant situation. (对某人表示深切同情)我十分同情他; 我对他表示深切同情. PHR

18 If you say that there are a particular number of things **to go**, you mean that they still remain to be dealt with. (还有许多事)要做. ❖ *I still had another five operations to go.* 我还有五个手术要做. PHR

19 If you say that there is a certain amount of time **to go**, you mean that there is that amount of time left before something happens or ends. (距某事发生或结束)还有(一段时间). ❖ *There is a week to go until the first German elections.* 距离首次德国大选还有一个星期. PHR

20 If you are in a cafe or restaurant and ask for an item of food **to go**, you mean that you want to take it away with you and not eat it there. (食物)外卖的. ❖ *Large fries to go.* 要一客外卖的大份炸薯条. PHR AMERICAN

21 ➤➤ 又见 **going, gone.**

go 4 phrasal verbs 短语动词

go /gəʊ/ **goes, going, went, gone.** ◆◆◆◆◆

➤go about.

1 The way you **go about** a task or problem is the way you approach it and deal with it. 做; 着手处理. PHR-V V P n/-ing

2 When you **are going about** your normal activities, you are doing them. 做(日常事务); 处理. PHR-V V P n

3 If you **go about** in a particular way, you behave or dress in that way. 表现出(某种样子); 穿成(某个样子). ❖ *He went about looking ill and unhappy.* 他看上去像是有病, 而且不开心. PHR-V V P prep; V P -ing

➤go after.

If you **go after** something, you try to get it, catch it, or hit it. 追踪; 追逐; 设法获得. ❖ *We're not going after civilian targets.* 我们并没有在追踪平民目标. PHR-V V P n

➤go against.

1 If a person or their behaviour **goes against** your wishes, beliefs, or expectations, their behaviour is the opposite of what you want, believe in, or expect. 与(意愿、信仰或期待)相反; 与...相悖. PHR-V V P n

2 If a decision, vote, or result **goes against** you, you do not get the decision, vote, or result that you wanted. (决定、选举或结果)与(预期的)不一致. PHR-V V P n

➤go ahead.

1 If someone **goes ahead** with something, they begin to do it or make it, especially after planning, promising, or asking permission to do it. (尤指经计划、同意或允许之后)开始做(某事), 着手干. ❖ *My wife thought it a good idea too so I went ahead.* 我妻子也认为这是个好主意, 于是我就照办了. PHR-V V P with n; V P

2 If a process or an organized event **goes ahead**, it takes place or is carried out. (某过程或安排好的事)发生、执行. PHR-V V P

➤go along.

1 If you **go along** to a meeting, event, or place, you attend or visit it. 参加(会议); 参与(某事); 参观(某地). ❖ *You should go along and have a look.* 你应该过去看一看. PHR-V V P to n; V P and inf

2 If you describe how something **is going along**, you describe how it is progressing. (事情)进展, 进行. ❖ *Things were going along fairly well.* 事情进展得比较顺利. PHR-V V P adv

➤go along with.

1 If you **go along with** a rule, decision, or policy, you accept it and obey it. 遵照, 遵循; 遵守. PHR-V V P P n

2 If you **go along with** a person or an idea, you agree with them. 同意(某人或某观点). PHR-V V P P n

G

➤go around or go round.

1 If you **go around** or **go round** to someone's house, you go to visit them at their house. 登门拜访. ❖ *Mike went round to see them yesterday.* 昨天迈克登门拜访了他们. PHR-V V P to n; V P to-inf

2 If you **go around** or **go round** in a particular way, you behave or dress in that way. 表现出(某种样子); 穿成(某种样子). ❖ *If they went around complaining publicly, they might not find it so easy to get another job.* 如果他们在众人面前不停地抱怨, 那他们想再找一份工作可就不那么容易了. PHR-V V P prep BRITISH; V P -ing; Also V P adj

3 If a piece of news or a joke **is going around** or **going round**, it is being told by many people in the same period PHR-V V P

of time. (新闻或笑话)四处传播, 流传.

4 If there is enough of something to **go around** or **go round**, there is enough of it to be shared among a group of people, or to do all the things for which it is needed. (数量)足够人人有份; 足够做全部的事. PHR-V V P

▸go around with or go round with.

If you **go around with** or **go round with** a person or group of people, you regularly meet them and go to different places with them. 与...为伍; 与...经常结伴四处走动. PHR-V V P P n BRITISH

▸go at.

If you **go at** a task or activity, you start doing it in an energetic, enthusiastic way. 满腔热情地做; 卖力干. PHR-V V P n

▸go away.

1 If you **go away**, you leave a place or a person's company. 离开. ❖ *I think we need to go away and think about this.* 我觉得我们有必要到一旁去, 好好想想这件事. PHR-V V P

2 If you **go away**, you leave a place and spend a period of time somewhere else, especially as a holiday. 到别处呆一段时间(尤指休假). ❖ *When you go away on holiday, you need to take extra security precautions.* 外出休假时, 要格外注意安全. PHR-V V P

▸go back.

1 If something **goes back** to a particular time in the past, it was made or started at that time. 追溯(到过去某一时间). ❖ *The feud with the Catholics goes back to the 11th century.* 与天主教徒的世仇可追溯到11世纪. PHR-V V P to n Also V P n

2 If someone **goes back** to a time in the past, they begin to discuss or consider events that happened at that time. 回到(过去某一时间). ❖ *If you go back to 1960, you'll find that very few jobs were being created.* 如果回到1960年, 你会发现那时几乎没什么就业机会. PHR-V V P to n Also V P n

▸go back on.

If you **go back on** a promise or agreement, you do not do what you promised or agreed to do. 违背, 背弃(诺言或协定). ❖ *The budget crisis has forced the President to go back on his word.* 财政预算的危机迫使总统不得不违背他先前的诺言. PHR-V V P P n

G

▸go back to.

1 If you **go back to** a task or activity, you start doing it again after you have stopped doing it for a period of time. 重新开始做(某事); 重操旧业. ❖ *I now look forward to going back to work.* 现在我盼着能重新开始工作. PHR-V V P P n/-ing

2 If you **go back to** a particular point in a lecture, discussion, or book, you start to discuss it. 回到(演讲、讨论或一本书中的某一点). ❖ *Let me just go back to the point I was making.* 让我就回到我刚刚讲的这一点上去. PHR-V V P P n

▸go before.

1 Something that has **gone before** has happened or been discussed at an earlier time. 先前已发生; 前面已讨论过. ❖ *This is a rejection of most of what has gone before.* 这是对先前讨论过的大部分内容的否定. PHR-V V P

2 When people, problems, or cases **go before** a judge, tribunal, or court of law, they are brought or discussed there as part of an official or legal process. (人、问题或案件)送交(法官、审判员或法庭讨论或审议); 出现在...面前. PHR-V V P n

▸go by.

1 If you say that time **goes by**, you mean that it passes. (时间)流逝. PHR-V V P

2 If you **go by** something, you use it as a basis for a judgement or action. 根据...作出判断; 按...去做. ❖ *If they prove that I was wrong, then I'll go by what they say.* 如果他们证明是我错了, 那我就照他们说的去做. PHR-V V P n

▸go down.

1 If a price, level, or amount **goes down**, it becomes lower or less than it was. (价格、水平或数量)下降, 降低. ❖ *Crime has gone down 70 percent.* 犯罪率下降了70%. *Average life expectancy went down from about 70 to 67.7.* 预期的人均寿命从70岁下降到67.7岁. PHR-V V P V P amount V P from/to/by n

2 If you **go down** on your knees or on all fours, you lower your body until it is supported by your knees, or by your hands and knees. (双膝)跪下; (四肢)着地. PHR-V V P on n

3 When the sun **goes down**, it goes below the horizon. (太阳)落到地平线之下, (日)落. PHR-V V P

4 If a ship **goes down**, it sinks. If a plane **goes down**, it crashes out of the sky. (船)下沉; (飞机)坠落. PHR-V V P

5 In sport, if a person or team **goes down**, they are defeated in a match or contest. (体育比赛中)被打败, 输掉. ❖ *They went down 2-1 to Australia.* 他们以1:2输给了澳大利亚队. PHR-V V P num Also V P

6 In sport, if a team **goes down**, they move to a lower division in a league. (体育比赛中球队)降级. PHR-V V P BRITISH

7 If you say that a remark, idea, or type of behaviour **goes down** in a particular way, you mean that it gets that reaction from a person or group of people. (讲话、观点或行为以某种方式)被人接受. ❖ *Solicitors advised their clients that a tidy look went down well with the magistrates.* 律师向客户建议说, 外表整洁会给法官留下良好印象. PHR-V V P adv

8 If a computer **goes down**, it stops functioning temporarily. (电脑)暂停运行. PHR-V V P

▸go down as.

If you say that an event or action will **go down as** a particular thing, you mean that it will be regarded, remembered, or recorded as that thing. (某事件或行动以某种方式)被看待, 被记得, 被记载下来. ❖ *It will go down as one of the highlights of my career.* 这将被视为我事业生涯中最精彩的事情之一. PHR-V V P P n

▸go down with.

If you **go down with** an illness or a disease, you catch it. 生(病), 染上(疾病). ❖ *Three members of the band went down with flu.* 乐队有三名成员患了流感. PHR-V V P P n

▸go for.

1 If you **go for** a particular thing or way of doing something, you choose it. 选择(某事物); 采用(某种方式). ❖ *People tried to persuade him to go for a more gradual reform programme.* 人们试图劝他采用一种更为温和渐进的改革方案. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **go for** someone or something, you like them very much. 非常喜欢. ❖ *I tend to go for large dark men.* 我往往喜欢身材高大、皮肤黝黑的男子. PHR-V INFORMAL V P n

3 If you **go for** someone, you attack them. 攻击. ❖ *Pantieri went for him, gripping him by the throat.* 潘蒂埃里向他扑来, 揪住他的喉咙. PHR-V V P n

4 If you say that a statement you have made about one person or thing also **goes for** another person or thing, you mean that the statement is also true of this other person or thing. (同样)适用于. ❖ *It is illegal to dishonour bookings; that goes for restaurants as well as customers.* 违反预约登记是不合法的, 该规定对饭店和顾客同样适用. PHR-V V P n

▸go in.

If the sun **goes in**, a cloud comes in front of it and it can no longer be seen. (太阳)被乌云遮住. PHR-V V P

▸go in for.

If you **go in for** a particular activity, you decide to do it as a hobby or interest. 喜欢, 爱好; 对...感兴趣. ❖ *They go in for tennis and bowls.* 他们喜欢打网球和保龄球. PHR-V V P P n

▸go into.

1 If you **go into** something, you describe or examine it fully or in detail. 详细描述; 全面调查. ❖ *I don't want to go into details about what was said.* 我不想详细重复所说的内容. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **go into** something, you decide to do it as your job or career. 从事(某职业); 加入(某行业). ❖ *Mr Pok has now gone into the tourism business.* 波克先生现在已从事旅游业. PHR-V V P n

3 If an amount of time, effort, or money **goes into** something, it is spent or used to do it, get it, or make it. (时间、精力或金钱)投入(某事)、用于(某事). ❖ *Is there a lot of effort and money going into this sort of research?* 是不是有大量的精力和金钱投入这种研究中? PHR-V V P n

▸go off.

1 If you **go off** something or someone, you stop liking them. 不再喜欢, 对...不再感兴趣. ❖ *I started to go off the idea.* 我开始不再对这一主张感兴趣. PHR-V V P n

2 If an explosive device or a gun **goes off**, it explodes or fires. 爆炸; (枪炮)发射, 开火. PHR-V V P

3 If an alarm bell **goes off**, it makes a sudden loud noise. (警报器突然)响声大作. PHR-V V P

4 If an electrical device **goes off**, it stops operating. (电力装置)停止运作. ◆ *All the lights went off.* 所有的灯都熄了. PHR-V V P

5 If you say how an organized event **went off**, you are saying whether everything happened in the way that was planned or hoped. (组织了的事按计划或预想)进行. ◆ *The meeting went off all right.* 会议进行得很顺利. PHR-V V P adv/prep

6 Food or drink that has **gone off** has become stale, sour, or rotten. (食品或饮料)变质, 变酸, 腐坏. PHR-V V P BRITISH

▸go off with.

1 If someone **goes off with** another person, they leave their husband, wife, or lover and have a relationship with that person. (离开丈夫、妻子或情人)另寻新欢; 私奔. PHR-V V P P n

2 If someone **goes off with** something that belongs to someone else, they leave a place and take it with them. 携(他人之物)离开. ◆ *He's gone off with my passport.* 他拿了我的护照走了. PHR-V V P P n

▸go on.

1 If you **go on** doing something, or **go on with** an activity, you continue to do it. 继续. ◆ *Unemployment is likely to go on rising this year.* 今年失业人数有可能继续上升. *I'm all right here. Go on with your work.* 我在这儿很好, 继续做你的事吧. PHR-V V P -ing V P with n Also V P

2 If a process or institution **goes on**, it continues to happen or exist. 继续进行; 继续存在. ◆ *The population failed to understand the necessity for the war to go on.* 人们不明白战争继续下去的必要性. PHR-V V P

3 If something **is going on**, it is happening. 发生, 进行. ◆ *While this conversation was going on, I was listening.* 在这次谈话进行时, 我正听着. PHR-V V P

4 If you say that a period of time **goes on**, you mean that it passes. (时间)过去, 流逝. ◆ *Renewable energy will become progressively more important as time goes on.* 随着时间流逝, 再生能源将显得日益重要. PHR-V V P

5 If you **go on** to do something, you do it after you have done something else. 接着(做另一件事). ◆ *She went on to say that she had discussed it with the Canadian foreign minister.* 她接着说她已与加拿大外长讨论过此事. PHR-V V P to-inf

6 If you **go on** to a place, you go to it from the place that you have reached. (继续行程)前往. ◆ *He goes on to Holland tomorrow.* 他明天将继续前往荷兰. PHR-V V P prep/adv

7 If you **go on**, you continue saying something or talking about something. 继续说, 继续谈论. ◆ *Meer cleared his throat several times before he went on.* 米尔清了几下嗓子, 然后接着说下去. *'Go on,' Chee said. 'I'm interested.'* '接着往下说,' 奇说道. '我感兴趣.' PHR-V V P V P with quote

8 If you **go on about** something, or in British English **go on at** someone, you continue talking about the same thing, often in an annoying way. (往往指令人厌烦地)连续说同样的事; 唠叨. [英]作go on at. ◆ *Expectations have been raised with the Government going on about choice.* 政府反复谈到抉择, 人们的期望随之提高. *She's always going on at me to have a baby.* 她老是唠叨地跟我说要生个孩子. PHR-V INFORMAL V P about n V P at n to-inf Also V P at n

9 You say **'Go on'** to someone to persuade or encourage them to do something. (劝说或鼓励某人做某事)来呀. ◆ *Go on, it's fun.* 来吧, 这很好玩. PHR-V only imper PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V P

10 If you talk about the information you have to **go on**, you mean the information you have available to base an opinion or judgement on. 根据...来判断; 以...为依据. PHR-V V P n

11 If an electrical device **goes on**, it begins operating. (电力装置)开始运作. ◆ *A light went on.* 灯亮了. PHR-V V P

▸go out.

1 If you **go out**, you leave your home in order to do something enjoyable, for example to go to a party, a bar, or the cinema. 外出交际; 外出娱乐. PHR-V V P

2 If you **go out** with someone, the two of you spend time together socially, and have a romantic or sexual relationship. 与...有来往; 与...谈恋爱; 与异性交好. ◆ *They've only been going out for six weeks.* 他俩相恋才不过六个星期. PHR-V-RECIP V P with n pl-n V P

3 If you **go out** to do something, you make a deliberate effort to do it. 有意去做, 特地去做. ◆ *It will be a marvellous occasion and they should go out and enjoy it.* 这将是一个大好的机会, 他们应该特意去享受一下. PHR-V V P to-inf V P and inf

4 If a light **goes out**, it stops shining. (灯)熄灭, 关掉. PHR-V V P

5 If something that is burning **goes out**, it stops burning. (某物)停止燃烧, 熄灭. PHR-V V P

6 If a message **goes out**, it is announced, published, or sent out to people. (消息)宣布, 刊登, 发布. PHR-V V P

7 When a television or radio programme **goes out**, it is broadcast. (电视或电台节目)播出, 播送. PHR-V V P BRITISH

8 If a type of thing **goes out**, it ceases to exist or be used, usually because it is replaced by something else. (通常因被取代而)淘汰, 停止使用. ◆ *The weapons had gone out of use.* 这些武器已被淘汰. PHR-V V P V P of n

9 When the tide **goes out**, the water in the sea gradually moves back to a lower level. (潮)退; (潮)落. PHR-V V P

▸go out of.

If a quality or feeling **goes out of** someone or something, they no longer have it. (品质或感觉)不复存在, 消失. ◆ *The fun had gone out of it.* 这其中的乐趣已荡然无存. PHR-V V P P n

▸go over.

If you **go over** a document, incident, or problem, you examine, discuss, or think about it very carefully and systematically. 仔细查阅(文件); 认真研究讨论(事件, 问题). ◆ *An accountant has gone over the books.* 会计师已仔细查阅了这些账簿. PHR-V V P n

▸go over to.

1 If someone or something **goes over to** a different way of doing things, they change to it. 转而采用(另一种方式). PHR-V V P P n

2 If you **go over to** a group or political party, you join them after previously belonging to an opposing group or party. 转投, 转向(另一集团或政党). ◆ *Only a small number of tanks and paratroops have gone over to his side.* 只有少量的坦克和空降部队站到了他这一边. PHR-V V P P n

▸go round.

Go round means the same as **go around**. 义同 go around. PHR-V

▸go through.

1 If you **go through** an experience or a period of time, especially an unpleasant or difficult one, you experience it. 经历, 度过(尤指不愉快或艰难的处境或时期); 忍受. ◆ *He was going through a very difficult time.* 他正经历一段相当艰难的日子. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **go through** a lot of things such as papers or clothes, you look at them, usually in order to sort them into groups or to search for a particular item. 查看; 翻查; 搜寻; 过目. ◆ *Someone had gone through my possessions.* 已经有人查看过我的东西了. PHR-V V P n

3 If you **go through** a list, story, or plan, you read or check it from beginning to end. 审查, 检查(名单、报道或计划). PHR-V V P n

4 When someone **goes through** a routine, procedure, or series of actions, they perform it in the way they usually do. 依照惯例处理(日常事务); 进行(某一程式); 完成(一系列行动). PHR-V V P n

5 If a law, agreement, or official decision **goes through**, it is approved by a parliament or committee. (法律、协定或官方决定)被通过, 获批准. PHR-V V P

▸go through with.

If you **go through with** an action you have decided on, you do it, even though it may be very unpleasant or difficult for you. (尽管不乐意或有困难)做完, 完成(某事). PHR-V V P P n

▸go towards.

If an amount of money **goes towards** something, it is used to pay part of the cost of it. (一笔钱)被用来支付(某项目). PHR-V V P n/-ing

▸go under.

1 If a business or project **goes under**, it becomes unable to continue to operate or exist. (公司或项目)失败, 倒闭, 破产, 垮掉. PHR-V V P

2 If a boat, ship, or person in a sea or river **goes under**, PHR-V V P

they sink below the surface of the water. (船或人)沉没.

▸go up.

1 If a price, amount, or level **goes up**, it becomes higher or greater than it was. (价格)上涨; (数量)增加; (水平)提高. PHR-V V P
❖ *The cost has gone up to $1.95 a minute.* 费用已涨到每分钟1.95元. V P to n

2 When a building, wall, or other structure **goes up**, it is built or fixed in place. (楼房、墙或其他建筑物)兴建, 建起. PHR-V V P

3 In sport, if a team **goes up**, they move to a higher division in a league. (体育联赛中球队)升级. PHR-V V P BRITISH

4 If something **goes up**, it explodes or suddenly starts to burn. 爆炸; 突然起火. ❖ *The hotel went up in flames.* 宾馆突然燃起了熊熊大火. PHR-V V P; V P in n

5 If a shout or cheer **goes up**, it is made by a lot of people together. (喊声或欢呼声)一齐发出. PHR-V V P

▸go with.

1 If one thing **goes with** another thing, the two things officially belong together, so that if you get one, you also get the other. 与...相随; 与...共存. ❖ *...the lucrative £150,000 salary that goes with the job.* 随同这项工作而来的可观的15万镑薪金. PHR-V; V P n

2 If one thing **goes with** another thing, they are usually found or experienced together. 与...在一起; 与...相伴共存. ❖ *...the stigma that goes with being on the dole.* 伴随接受失业救济金而来的耻辱. PHR-V; V P n

▸go without.

If you **go without** something that you need or usually have or do, you do not get it or do it. 没有(需要之物); 不做(平常所做之事); 将就. ❖ *I have known what it is like to go without food for days.* 我知道几天不吃东西是什么滋味了. *We're used to going without.* 我们习惯了将就着过日子. PHR-V; V P n/-ing; V P

goad /gəʊd/ **goads, goading, goaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **goad** someone, you deliberately make them feel angry or irritated because you want them to react in some way. (故意地)招惹, 激怒, 刺激. ❖ *The psychiatrist was trying to goad him into some unguarded response.* 这位精神病医生打算刺激他一下, 看他在毫无防备下会有什么反应. VB V n; V n into n/-ing

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Her presence was just one more goad to Joanna's unravelling nerves.* 她的出现正是对乔安娜开始松弛的紧张情绪的又一个刺激. N-COUNT

'go-ahead. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you give someone **the go-ahead**, you give them permission or approval to start doing something. 准许; 许可; 同意. ❖ *The Greek government today gave the go-ahead for five major road schemes.* 希腊政府今天批准了修建五条主要公路的计划. N-SING the N

2 A **go-ahead** person or organization is ambitious and tries hard to succeed. 有进取心的; 雄心勃勃的; 渴望成功的. ❖ *...one of the oldest and the most go-ahead wine producers in South Africa.* 南非资格最老也是最雄心勃勃的葡萄酒生产商之一. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n; BRITISH

goal /gəʊl/ **goals.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 In games such as football or hockey, **the goal** is the space into which the players try to get the ball in order to score a point for their team. (足球、曲棍球等比赛中的)球门. N-COUNT

2 In games such as football or hockey, if a player scores a **goal**, they get the ball into the goal and score a point. (足球、曲棍球等比赛中的)进球得分. N-COUNT

3 Your **goal** is something that you hope to achieve. 目标; 目的. ❖ *The goal is to raise as much money as possible.* 目标是为了筹集尽可能多的钱. N-COUNT

goalie /'gəʊli/ **goalies.**

A **goalie** is the same as a **goalkeeper**. 同 goalkeeper. N-COUNT INFORMAL

goal·keeper /'gəʊlki:pə/ **goalkeepers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **goalkeeper** is the player in a sports team whose job is to guard the goal. (球类运动的)守门员. N-COUNT

goal·keeping /'gəʊlki:pɪŋ/.

Goalkeeping refers to the activity of playing in goal. (球类运动中的)守门. ❖ *...the excellent goalkeeping of John Lukic.* 约翰·卢奇克精湛的守门技术. N-UNCOUNT

goal·less /'gəʊlləs/.

In games such as soccer and hockey, a **goalless** draw is a match which ends with neither team having scored a goal. (足球、曲棍球等比赛中)双方均未得分的. ADJ

'goal line, goal lines; 又拼作 **goal-line.**

In games such as soccer and hockey, a **goal line** is one of the lines at each end of the pitch on which the goalposts stand. (足球、曲棍球等比赛中的)球门线. N-COUNT

goal·mouth /'gəʊlmaʊθ/ **goalmouths.**

In soccer, the **goalmouth** is the area just in front of the goal. (足球比赛中的)球门区. N-COUNT

goal·post /'gəʊlpəʊst/ **goalposts;** 又拼作 **goal post.**

1 A **goalpost** is one of the two upright wooden posts that are connected by a crossbar and form the goal in games such as football and hockey. (橄榄球、曲棍球等比赛中的)球门柱. N-COUNT

2 If you accuse someone of **moving the goalposts**, you mean that they have changed the rules in a situation or an activity in order to benefit themselves and make it harder for everyone else. 改变规则(使自己获益而使别人处境艰难). PHR PRAGMATICS

goat /gəʊt/ **goats.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **goat** is an animal about the size of a sheep which has hairs on its chin which resemble a beard. 山羊. 见插图条 **animals.** N-COUNT

'goat cheese, goat cheeses; 又拼作 **goat's cheese.**

Goat cheese is cheese made from goat's milk. 羊奶酪. N-VAR

goatee /,gəʊ'ti:/ **goatees.**

A **goatee** is a very short pointed beard that a man wears on his chin. 山羊胡子(男子下巴上的小撮尖形胡须). N-COUNT

gob /gɒb/ **gobs.**

1 A person's **gob** is their mouth. (粗俗语)嘴. ❖ *Just keep your gob shut, eh.* 闭上你的臭嘴, 行不行. N-COUNT BRITISH, RUDE

2 A **gob** of a thick unpleasant liquid is a small amount of it. (黏稠而令人恶心的液体的)一小团, 一小块. ❖ *...a gob of spit.* 一口痰. N-COUNT INFORMAL

gob·ble /'gɒbəl/ **gobbles, gobbling, gobbled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **gobble** food, you eat it quickly and greedily. 贪婪地吃; 狼吞虎咽地吃. VB V n

➲ **Gobble down** and **gobble up** mean the same as **gobble**. 义同gobble. ❖ *There were dangerous beasts in the river that might gobble you up.* 这条河里曾经出现可能会吃掉人的危险动物. PHR-V; V n P

▸gobble down.

➠ 见 **gobble**. PHR-V

▸gobble up.

1 If a group or organization **gobbles up** a smaller group or organization, it takes control of it or destroys it. 吞并, 吃掉(较小的集团或机构). ❖ *Banc One of Ohio has built an empire in the mid-west by gobbling up smaller banks.* 俄亥俄第一银行通过吞并小银行, 在中西部地区建起了一个帝国. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If someone or something **gobbles up** something such as money, they use or waste a lot of it. 大量消耗, 挥霍(金钱等). ❖ *The firm's expenses gobbled up 44% of revenues.* 公司的开支已耗去其收入的44%. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

3 ➠ 又见 **gobble**.

gob·ble·dy·gook /'gɒbəldigu:k/; 又拼作 **gobbledegook.**

If you describe a speech or piece of writing as **gobbledygook**, you mean that it seems like nonsense to you because it uses official, technical, or complicated language. (使用官腔、术语或深奥费解的文字而显得毫无意义的)讲话, 官样文章. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

'go-between, go-betweens. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone acts as a **go-between**, they take messages between people who are unable or unwilling to meet each other. 中间人; 调解人; 媒人; 掮客. N-COUNT

gob·let /'gɒblɪt/ **goblets.**

A **goblet** is a cup without handles and usually with a long stem. 高脚(酒)杯. N-COUNT

gob·lin /'gɒblɪn/ **goblins.**

In fairy stories, a **goblin** is a small ugly creature which enjoys causing trouble. (童话故事中喜欢惹麻烦的相貌丑陋的)小妖精, 小妖怪. N-COUNT

gob·smacked /'gɒbsmækt/.
If you say that you were **gobsmacked** by something, you are emphasizing how amazed and surprised you were by it. 惊诧的; 被吓呆的. ❖ *I was absolutely gobsmacked by the place.* 看到这个地方我彻底惊呆了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

god /gɒd/ **gods.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The name **God** is given to the spirit or being who is worshipped as the creator and ruler of the world, especially by Jews, Christians, and Muslims. 上帝, 天主, 真主(尤指犹太教、基督教或伊斯兰教中万物的创造者和世界的主宰). ❖ *He believes in God.* 他相信上帝. *God bless you.* 上帝保佑你. N-PROPER
➤ 又见 **act of God**.
2 The term **a man of God** is sometimes used to refer to Christian priests or ministers. (有时用来指基督教的)神父; 牧师. PHR
3 People sometimes use **God** in exclamations to emphasize something that they are saying, or to express surprise, fear, or excitement. Some people find this offensive. (有时表示强调,或表示惊讶、恐惧或激动. 有人认为是冒犯语)天哪! 上帝呀! ❖ *Oh my God he's shot somebody.* 噢, 我的天哪, 他开枪打着谁了! CONVENTION
4 In many religions, a **god** is one of the spirits or beings that are believed to have power over a particular part of the world or nature. (许多宗教中控制世界或自然界的一部分的)神, 人. ❖ *...Pan, the God of nature.* 潘, 自然之神. N-COUNT
5 Someone who is admired very much by a person or group of people, and who influences them a lot, can be referred to as a **god**. 被当做神崇拜的人(喻指极受人尊敬并对人有重大影响的人). ❖ *To his followers he was a god.* 在追随者的心目中他就是神. N-COUNT
6 If you say that someone **plays God**, you disapprove of them because they act as if they have unlimited power and make decisions that you think nobody has a right to make. (贬义)自以为拥有无限力量; 自以为是神. PHR PRAGMATICS
7 If you say that a person thinks they are **God's gift** to someone or something, you are critical of them because they are arrogant and conceited. 上帝恩赐之人(贬义, 喻指自以为是的人). ❖ *...a revolting, slimy character who reckons he's God's gift to women.* 一个自以为是上帝恩赐给女人的令人作呕的男人. PHR PRAGMATICS
8 If you say **God willing**, you are saying that something will happen if all goes well. 假如是天意; 如果一切顺利. ❖ *God willing, there will be a breakthrough.* 如一切顺利, 将会有所突破. PHR
9 If you say **God forbid**, you are expressing your hope that something will not happen. 但愿上帝阻止这样的事发生; 但愿不会发生这种事. ❖ *If, God forbid, something goes wrong, I don't know what I would do.* 万一出什么错 — 但愿不会 — 我不知道该怎么办. PHR PRAGMATICS
10 If you want to say that something unpleasant will happen to someone if they do a particular thing, you can say **God help them**. (如果某人做某事)那他可就有麻烦了. ❖ *God help him if he gets in my way.* 要是他妨碍了我, 那他可要倒霉了. *The boss says you must wear a tie. And God help you if you don't.* 老板说你必须戴领带. 你要是不戴, 那你可就要遭殃了. PHR PRAGMATICS
11 If you feel sorry for someone because they are in a difficult or unpleasant situation, especially if you think that nobody can help them, you can say **God help them**. (对某人处境恶劣无助而发出感叹)但愿上帝帮助他(们). ❖ *'God help them,' he said. 'They're beyond help.'* '但愿上帝能帮他们,' 他说道. '现在谁也帮不了他们了.' PHR
12 If you say **God help us**, you mean that you have negative feelings about the person or situation you are talking about. (对提到的人或情况感到反感)老天帮帮我们吧. ❖ *God help us, what a prospect.* 老天帮帮我们吧, 这多么可怕呀! PHR INFORMAL
13 If someone uses such expressions as **what in God's name, why in God's name**, or **how in God's name**, they are emphasizing how angry, annoyed, or surprised they are. (强调极度气愤、恼怒或吃惊)究竟是干什么, 到底是为什么, 究竟是怎么回事. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
14 You say **please God** to emphasize a strong hope, wish, or desire that you have. (表示强烈愿望)但愿上帝让它实现, 但愿天遂人愿. ❖ *Please God, let him telephone me now.* 但愿上帝让我如愿, 让他现在就给我来电话吧. PHR PRAGMATICS
15 You can use **God** in expressions such as **I hope to God**, or **I wish to God**, or **I swear to God** to emphasize what you are saying. (强调所说的话)我真希望; 我向上帝发誓. PHR PRAGMATICS
16 You can say **God knows, God only knows**, or **God alone knows** when you do not know something, in order to emphasize that you feel annoyed, angry, worried, surprised, or disappointed by it. (强调恼火、生气、担心、惊讶或失望)天晓得; 上帝才知道. PHR PRAGMATICS
17 ➤ to **put the fear of God into** someone: 见 **fear**.
➤ **honest to God**: 见 **honest**.
➤ **for God's sake**: 见 **sake**.
➤ **thank God**: 见 **thank**.

god·child /'gɒdtʃaɪld/ **godchildren.**
In the Christian religion, if a younger person is your **godchild**, you agreed to take responsibility for their religious upbringing when they were baptized. (基督教的)教子; 教女. N-COUNT

god·daughter /'gɒddɔːtə/ **goddaughters;** 又拼作 **god-daughter**.
A **goddaughter** is a female godchild. 教女. N-COUNT

god·dess /'gɒdes/ **goddesses.** ◆◆◇◇◇
In many religions, a **goddess** is a female spirit or being that is believed to have power over a particular part of the world or nature. (许多宗教中的)女神. ❖ *...Diana, the goddess of war.* 狄安娜, 战争女神. N-COUNT

god·father /'gɒdfɑːðə/ **godfathers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **godfather** is a male godparent. 教父. N-COUNT
2 A powerful man who is at the head of a criminal organization is sometimes referred to as a **godfather**. 教父(有时指犯罪组织的领袖). N-COUNT
3 A man who began or developed a type or music or an activity is sometimes referred to as the **godfather of** that music or activity. (有时指某类音乐或某种行动的)创始人. ❖ *...the godfather of soul, James Brown.* 爵士灵歌的创始人詹姆斯 · 布朗. N-COUNT N of n JOURNALISM

G

'God-fearing.
Someone who is **God-fearing** is religious and behaves according to the moral rules of their religion. 敬畏上帝的; 笃行教规的. ADJ

'God-forsaken.
If you say that somewhere is a **God-forsaken** place, you dislike it because you find it very boring and depressing. (地方)荒凉的, 凄凉的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

God·head /'gɒdhed/.
The **Godhead** is the divine nature of God. 神性. N-SING

god·less /'gɒdləs/.
If you say that a person or society is **godless**, you disapprove of them and think they are amoral because they do not believe in God. 不信神的; 无神的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

god·like /'gɒdlaɪk/.
A **godlike** person is admired or respected very much as if he or she were perfect. 如神的; 上帝般的; 完美的. ADJ

god·ly /'gɒdli/.
A **godly** person is someone who is deeply religious and shows obedience to the rules of their religion. 笃信宗教的; 遵守教规的; 虔诚的. ◢ **god·li·ness** /'gɒdlinəs/. **Godliness** is the quality of being godly. 虔诚. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

god·mother /'gɒdmʌðə/ **godmothers.**
A **godmother** is a female godparent. 教母. N-COUNT

god·parent /'gɒdpeərənt/ **godparents.**
In the Christian religion, if you are someone's **godparent**, you agreed to take responsibility for their religious upbringing when they were baptized. (基督教的)教父, 教母. N-COUNT

god·send /'gɒdsend/.
If you describe something as **a godsend**, you are emphasizing N-SING a N

that it helps you very much. 天赐之物; 帮助极大的事物. PRAGMATICS ❖ *Pharmacists are a godsend when you don't feel sick enough to call the doctor.* 如果你得了点小病而不至于要去看医生时, 药剂师会对你帮助极大.

god·son /'gɒdsʌn/ **godsons.**
A **godson** is a male godchild. 教子. N-COUNT

go·fer /'gəʊfə/ **gofers.**
A **gofer** is a person whose job is to do simple but boring tasks for someone. 替人做简单而乏味工作的人, 跑腿的人. N-COUNT

,go-'getter, **go-getters.**
If you say that someone is a **go-getter**, you approve of them because they are very ambitious and energetic. 有雄心有干劲的人; 能干有为的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

gog·gle /'gɒgəl/ **goggles, goggling, goggled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **goggle** at something, you stare at it with your eyes wide open, usually because you are surprised by it. (通常因惊愕而)瞪大眼睛看; 双目圆睁. ❖ *He goggled in bewilderment.* 他困惑地瞪大了眼睛. VB V at n INFORMAL V
2 **Goggles** are large glasses that fit closely to your face around your eyes to protect them from such things as water, wind, dust, or sparks. (防水、防风、防尘或防火花的)护目镜; 防水镜; 防风镜. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

,goggle-'eyed.
If you say that someone is **goggle-eyed**, you mean that they are very surprised or interested by something. (表示十分惊讶或感兴趣)瞪大眼睛的, 双目圆睁的. ❖ *Johnson stared goggle-eyed at Kravis's sumptuous quarters.* 约翰逊两眼圆瞪, 吃惊地望着克拉维斯的豪宅. ADJ

'go-go. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **go-go** dancer dances to pop music in nightclubs wearing very few clothes. 歌歌舞的, 阿哥哥舞的(在夜总会由仅穿极少衣服的女郎随着流行音乐跳的舞蹈). ADJ ADJ n
2 A **go-go** period of time is a time when people make a lot of money and businesses are growing. (某一段时间)大赚其钱的, 生意兴隆的. ❖ *...the go-go years of the mid to late 1980s.* 20世纪80年代中后期生意兴隆的那几年. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN, INFORMAL

G

going /'gəʊɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you say that something **is going to** happen, you mean that it will happen in the future. 即将(发生). ❖ *I think it's going to be successful.* 我想很快就会成功. *You're going to enjoy this.* 你会喜欢这个的. PHR-MODAL
2 You say that you **are going to** do something to express your intention or determination to do it. 打算; 决定; 要. ❖ *I'm going to go to bed.* 我要去睡觉了. *He's going to resign.* 他决定辞职不干了. *I was not going to compromise.* 我不准备妥协. PHR-MODAL
3 If you talk about **the going**, you are talking about how easy or difficult someone is finding it to do something. You can say that something is, for example, **hard going** or **tough going**. (谈论做某事是容易还是困难的)状况, 情况 (如 hard going 或 tough going 指做起来很艰难). ❖ *He has her support to fall back on when the going gets tough.* 当情况变得艰难时, 他可以依赖她的支援. N-UNCOUNT the N, adj N
4 In horse-racing and horse-riding, when you talk about **the going**, you are talking about the condition of the surface the horses are running on. (赛马比赛、骑马时的)路面状况. N-UNCOUNT
5 If you say that someone should do something **while the going is good**, you are advising them to do it now while conditions are favourable, because you think it will become much more difficult to do later. 趁情况有利时(赶紧做某事). PHR
6 If you say that something that has been achieved is **good going** or **not bad going**, you mean that it is better than usual or than expected. (事情比平常或预计的要好)不错, 不坏. ❖ *Nine months from dereliction to habitation is not bad going.* 九个月内从无家可归到有地方住已经不错了. PHR INFORMAL
7 The **going** rate for something is the usual amount of money that you expect to pay or receive for it. 现行(价格)的. ADJ ADJ n
8 If someone or something **has** a lot **going for** them, they have a lot of advantages. 有(许多)有利条件. ❖ *This area has a lot going for it.* 对它而言这地区有许多有利条件. PHR
9 When you **get going**, you start doing something or start a journey, especially after a delay. (尤指经过耽搁之后)开始做某事; 动身, 启程. PHR
10 If you **keep going**, you continue doing something. 继续做. PHR
11 If you can **keep going** with the money you have, you can manage to live on it. 维持生计. ❖ *Things were difficult, and we needed her wages to keep going.* 情况很困难, 我们要靠她的工资来维生. PHR
12 If you say that something is enough **to be going on with**, you mean that it is enough for your needs at the moment, although you will need something better at some time in the future. 暂时(足以)应付; 将就应付. PHR BRITISH
13 You can use **going on** before a number to say that something has almost reached that number. For example, you can say that someone is **going on 40** to indicate that they are nearly 40. (用于数字前)接近、将近 (如 going on 40 指快40岁了). PHR
14 ➡ 又见 **go, comings and goings.**
➡ **going concern**: 见 **concern.**

-going /-gəʊɪŋ/.
➡ 见 **go; easy-going, ongoing, outgoing, thoroughgoing.**

,going-'over.
1 If you give someone or something a **going-over**, you examine them in order to make sure that they are all right. 彻底检查, 全面检查. ❖ *Michael was given a complete going-over and then treated for glandular fever.* 迈克尔接受了全面的检查, 被诊断为腺热, 于是接受治疗. N-SING INFORMAL
2 A **going-over** is a violent attack on or criticism of someone. 痛击; 痛斥. ❖ *He gets a terrible going-over in these pages.* 在这几页上他遭到了猛烈的抨击. N-SING INFORMAL

,goings-'on.
If you describe events or activities as **goings-on**, you mean that they are strange, interesting, amusing, or rather dishonest. 怪事; 趣事; 见不得人的勾当. ❖ *...the goings-on in the factory.* 厂里发生的怪事. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

goi·tre /'gɔɪtə/.
Goitre is a disease of the thyroid gland that makes your neck very swollen. 甲状腺肿大. N-UNCOUNT

'go-kart, **go-karts;** 又拼作 **go-cart.**
A **go-kart** is a very small motor vehicle with four wheels, used for racing. 卡丁车, 小型赛车. N-COUNT ◢ **go-karting** ❖ *They share a love of go-karting.* 他们都喜欢卡丁车. N-UNCOUNT

gold /gəʊld/ **golds.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Gold** is a valuable, yellow-coloured metal that is used for making jewellery and ornaments, and as an international currency. 金, 黄金(用于制作珠宝首饰, 并用作国际货币). ❖ *The price of gold was going up.* 金价在涨. *...gold coins.* 金币. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Gold** is jewellery and other things that are made of gold. 黄金饰物; 黄金制品; 金器. ❖ *We handed over all our gold and money.* 我们把所有的金器和钱都交了出去. N-UNCOUNT
3 Something that is **gold** is a bright yellow colour. 金色(的), 金黄色(的). ❖ *...Michel's black and gold shirt.* 米歇尔那件黑色与金色相间的衬衣. COLOUR
4 A **gold** is the same as a **gold medal**. 同 gold medal. ❖ *The British star is going for gold in the Winter Olympics.* 这位英国明星将要在冬季奥运会上夺金牌. N-VAR INFORMAL
5 If you say that a child is being **as good as gold**, you are emphasizing that they are behaving very well. (孩子)表现极好的. PHR PRAGMATICS
6 If you say that someone has **a heart of gold**, you are emphasizing that they are very good and kind. (强调人善良)金子般的心, 好心肠. PHR
7 ➡ 又见 **fool's gold.**
➡ to **strike gold**: 见 **strike.**
➡ **worth** one's **weight in gold**: 见 **weight.**

'gold dust.
1 **Gold dust** is gold in the form of a fine powder. 砂金, 金粉. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that a type of thing is **like gold dust** or is **gold** N-UNCOUNT

dust, you mean that it is very difficult to obtain, usually because everyone wants it. (通常指因人人想要而)极难得到的事物. ❖ *Tickets were like gold dust.* 门票十分难买. BRITISH

gold·en /ˈgəʊldən/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **golden** is bright yellow. 金色的, 金黄色的. ❖ *...her golden hair.* 她的金发. *...an endless golden beach.* 无边无际的金色海滩. ADJ

2 **Golden** things are made of gold. 黄金制作的. ADJ

3 If you describe something as **golden**, you mean it is wonderful because it is likely to be successful, or because it is the best of its kind. 黄金般的; 绝好的, 极佳的. ❖ *There's a golden opportunity for peace.* 这是争取和平的大好时机. ADJ ADJ n

ˌgolden ˈage, golden ages. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **golden age** is a period of time during which a very high level of achievement is reached in a particular field of activity. 黄金时代; 全盛时期. ❖ *...the golden age of American children's books.* 美国儿童读物的黄金时代. N-COUNT

ˌgolden ˈhandshake, golden handshakes.

A **golden handshake** is a large sum of money that a company gives to an employee when he or she leaves, as a reward for long service or good work. (离职时公司给职员作奖赏的一大笔)离职金; 遣散费. N-COUNT

ˌgolden ˈjubilee, golden jubilees.

A **golden jubilee** is the 50th anniversary of an important or special event. 50周年纪念(庆典), 金禧. ❖ *The company is celebrating its golden jubilee.* 公司正在举行金禧庆典. N-COUNT

ˌgolden ˈoldie, golden oldies.

People sometimes refer to something that is still successful or popular even though it is quite old as a **golden oldie**. 依旧成功(或流行)的事物; 久盛不衰的事物. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌgolden ˈrule, golden rules.

A **golden rule** is an important thing to remember to do in order to be successful at something. (为获成功而需铭记的)指导原则; 金科玉律. ❖ *The golden rule is to start with the least difficult problems.* 重要的一点是先解决最容易的问题. N-COUNT

ˌgolden ˈsyrup.

In Britain, **golden syrup** is a type of sweet food in the form of a thick, sticky, yellow liquid. (英国)金黄色糖浆. N-UNCOUNT

ˌgolden ˈwedding, golden weddings.

A **golden wedding** or a **golden wedding anniversary** is the fiftieth anniversary of a wedding. (结婚50周年)金婚纪念. N-COUNT

gold·fish /ˈgəʊldfɪʃ/; **goldfish** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **goldfish** is a small gold or orange-coloured fish which is often kept as a pet in a bowl or a garden pond. 金鱼(一种观赏鱼). N-COUNT

ˌgold ˈmedal, gold medals. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **gold medal** is a medal made of gold which is awarded as first prize in a contest or competition. 金牌. N-COUNT

gold·mine /ˈgəʊldmaɪn/.

If you describe something such as a business or idea as a **goldmine**, you mean that it produces large profits. 金矿; 宝库; 财源. N-SING

gold·smith /ˈgəʊldsmɪθ/ **goldsmiths.**

A **goldsmith** is a person whose job is making jewellery and other objects using gold. 金匠. N-COUNT

golf /gɒlf/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Golf is a game in which you use long sticks called clubs to hit a small, hard ball into holes spread over a large area of grassy land. 高尔夫球(运动). N-UNCOUNT ◢ **golf·er, golfers** ❖ *About 150 golfers had arrived for a match.* 已有约150名高尔夫球员前来参加比赛. N-COUNT ◢ **golf·ing** ❖ *...a golfing holiday in Spain.* 在西班牙打高尔夫球度假. N-UNCOUNT

ˈgolf ball, golf balls. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **golf ball** is a small, hard ball which people use when they are playing golf. 高尔夫球. N-COUNT

ˈgolf club, golf clubs. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **golf club** is a long, thin, metal stick with a piece of wood or metal at one end that you use to hit the ball in golf. 高尔夫球棒. N-COUNT

2 A **golf club** is a social organization which provides a golf course and a clubhouse for its members. 高尔夫球俱乐部. N-COUNT

ˈgolf course, golf courses. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **golf course** is a large area of grass which is specially designed for people to play golf on. 高尔夫球场. N-COUNT

gol·ly /ˈgɒli/.

Some people use **golly** to express surprise or for emphasis. (表示惊讶或强调)天哪! ❖ *'Golly,' he says, 'Isn't it exciting!'* '天哪!' 他说, '真是太令人兴奋了!' *By golly we can do something about it this time.* 天哪! 这回我们可以为它做点什么了. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, DATED

gon·do·la /ˈgɒndələ/ **gondolas.**

A **gondola** is a long narrow boat that is steered with a pole and used especially in Venice. 贡都拉船, 威尼斯平底船(尤指威尼斯的用一根长竿掌舵的狭长平底船). N-COUNT

gone /gɒn, AM gɑːn/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Gone** is the past participle of **go**. go 的过去分词.

2 When someone is **gone**, they have left the place where you are and are no longer there. When something is **gone**, it is no longer present or no longer exists. (人)已离开的; (事物)已消失的. ❖ *While he was gone she had tea with the Colonel.* 他不在时, 她与上校一起喝茶. *By morning the smoke will be all gone.* 到了早晨烟雾就会完全消失. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If you say it is **gone** a particular time, you mean it is later than that time. 过了(某时间); 晚于(某一时间). ❖ *It was just gone 7 o'clock this evening when I finished.* 今晚我完成时刚过7点. PREP BRITISH, INFORMAL

gon·er /ˈgɒnə, AM ˈgɔːn-/ **goners.**

If you say that someone is a **goner**, you mean that they are about to die, or are in such danger that nobody can save them. 快要死的人; 无法挽救的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

gong /gɒŋ, AM gɑːŋ/ **gongs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **gong** is a large, flat, circular piece of metal that you hit with a hammer to make a sound like a loud bell. 锣. N-COUNT

2 People sometimes refer to a medal or honour as a **gong**. 奖章; 勋章; 纪念章. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

G

gon·na /ˈgɒnə, AM ˈgɑːnə/.

Gonna is used in written English to represent the words **going to** when they are pronounced informally. 在书写英语中代替 going to 以显示其非正式发音. ❖ *What am I gonna do?* 我干点什么?

gon·or·rhoea /ˌgɒnəˈriːə/; [美]拼作 **gonorrhea.**

Gonorrhoea is a sexually transmitted disease. 淋病(一种性病). N-UNCOUNT

goo /guː/.

You can use **goo** to refer to any thick, sticky substance, for example mud or paste. (泥浆、糨糊等)黏性物质. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

good /gʊd/ **better, best.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Good** means pleasant or enjoyable. 好的; 令人愉快的; 令人高兴的. ❖ *We had a really good time together.* 我们在一起真是玩得很高兴. *There's nothing better than a cup of hot coffee.* 再也没有比来一杯热咖啡更好了. *It's so good to hear your voice after all this time.* 过了这么长时间后, 又听到你的声音真叫人高兴. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Good** means of a high quality, standard, or level. 优质的; 高标准的; 高水准的. ❖ *Exercise is just as important to health as good food.* 就保证身体健康而言, 运动和优质食品同样重要. *The train's average speed was no better than that of our bicycles.* 这辆火车的平均速度并不比我们的自行车速度快. *...good quality furniture.* 优质家具. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you are **good at** something, you are skilful and successful at doing it. 擅长于...的. ❖ *He was very good at his work.* 他很擅长他的工作. *I'm not very good at singing.* 我不是很会唱歌. *He is one of the best players in the world.* 他是世界上最优秀的选手之一. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **good** idea, reason, method, or decision is a sensible or valid one. (主意、理由、方法或决定等)明智的; 合理的; 正确的. ❖ *It was a good idea to make some offenders do community service.* 让一些违法者从事社区服务是个好主意. ADJ-GRADED

There is good reason to doubt this. 有充分的理由对此表示怀疑. *Could you give me some advice on the best way to do this?* 您能就做此事的最佳方式给我提些建议吗?

5 A **good** estimate or indication of something is an accurate one. (估计、暗示等)精确的, 准确的. ◆ *We have a fairly good idea of what's going on.* 我们对正在发生的事有相当准确的认识. *Laboratory tests are not always a good guide to what happens in the world.* 实验室的试验并不总是外部世界发生的事情的准确指标. ADJ-GRADED

6 If you get a **good** deal or a **good** price when you buy or sell something, you receive a lot in exchange for what you give. (买卖)划算的; (价格)合算的. ◆ *The merchandise is reasonably priced and offers exceptionally good value.* 这些商品定价合理, 买起来格外划算. ADJ-GRADED

7 If someone or something is **no good** or is **not any good**, they are not satisfactory or are of a low standard. 差劲; 毫无满意之处; 标准低劣. ◆ *If the weather's no good then I won't take any pictures.* 天气不好的话我就不想拍照了. *I was never any good at maths.* 我的数学从来都很差. N-UNCOUNT with brd-neg

8 Someone who is in a **good** mood is cheerful and pleasant to be with. (心情)好的, 愉快的, 高兴的. ◆ *He exudes natural charm and good humour.* 他显示出天生的魅力和很好的脾气. *A relaxation session may put you in a better frame of mind.* 放松一段时间会使你心情更佳. ADJ-GRADED

9 If people are **good** friends, they get on well together and are very close. (朋友)要好的, 亲密的. ◆ *She's my best friend.* 她是我最要好的朋友. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

10 A person's **good** eye, arm, or leg is the one that is healthy and strong, if the other one is injured or weak. (相对于受伤的或较弱的那部分身体而言)(眼睛视力)好的; (手臂、腿等)健康的. ADJ ADJ n

11 You say **'Good'** or **'Very good'** to express pleasure, satisfaction, or agreement with something that has been said or done. (对所说或所做的事表示高兴、满意或同意)好的; 不错; 行; 可以. ◆ *Oh good, Tom's just come in.* 喔太好了! 汤姆刚巧进来了. *'Strike Force Three are here, sir.' – 'Good.'* '第三突击队已经到达, 先生.' — '好.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

G

12 People say **'Good for you'** to express approval of your actions. (表示赞许)干得好; 真行. CONVENTION

13 If you describe a piece of news, an action, or an effect as **good**, you mean that it is likely to result in benefit or success. (消息、行动或效果)很好的, 会成功的. ◆ *President Bush called the report very good news for the US economy.* 布什总统称该报告对美国经济来说是个极好的消息. *I had the good fortune to be selected.* 我幸运地被选中了. *This is not a good example to set.* 这可不是个好榜样. ADJ-GRADED

14 If you say that **it is good** that something should happen or **it is good** to do something, you mean it is desirable, acceptable, or right. (表示某事合意、可接受或正确)好的. ◆ *I think it's good that some people are going.* 我觉得有些人要走是好事. *It is always best to choose organically grown foods.* 选择吃有机肥料培植的食物总是最好的. ADJ-GRADED

15 If you say **'It's a good thing'**, or in British English **'It's a good job'**, that something is the case, you mean that it is fortunate or right. (表示某事是幸运的或对的)真好. [英] 作 It's a good job. ◆ *It's a good thing you aren't married.* 你没有结婚是对的. PHR

16 If something is **good for** someone or something, it benefits them. 对...是有益的. ◆ *Rain water was once considered to be good for the complexion.* 人们一度认为雨水对改善肤色有好处. *Nancy chose the product because it is better for the environment.* 南希选择这种产品是因为它更有益于环境. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ for n

17 If something is done for the **good** of a person or organization, it is done in order to benefit them. (做某事给某人或某组织带来的)益处, 好处. ◆ *Victims want to see justice done not just for themselves, but for the greater good of society.* 受害者们希望正义能得到伸张, 不仅仅是为了他们自己, 更是为了对社会有好处. *I'm only telling you this for your own good!* 我只是为你好才告诉你这件事的! N-SING with poss

18 If you say that doing something is **no good** or does **not** do **any good**, you mean that doing it is not of any use or will not bring any success. 没用; 徒劳. ◆ *It's no good worrying about it now.* 现在担心没用. *We gave them water and kept them warm, but it didn't do any good.* 我们给他们水喝, 让他们保暖, 但一切都是徒劳. N-UNCOUNT

19 If you say that something will **do** someone **good**, you mean that it will benefit them or improve them. 对...有益; 使...有改善. ◆ *It's probably done you good to get away for a few hours.* 你离开几个小时或许对你有好处呢. PHR

20 **Good** is what is considered to be right according to moral standards or religious beliefs. (根据道德标准或宗教信仰所认可的)好, 善. ◆ *Good and evil may co-exist within one family.* 善与恶可能会共存于一个家庭. N-UNCOUNT

21 Someone who is **good** is morally correct in their attitudes and behaviour. (态度、行为)良好的; 道德良好的. ◆ *I hope I'm a good person.* 我希望自己是个品行良好的人. ADJ-GRADED

22 Someone, especially a child, who is **good** obeys rules and instructions and behaves in a socially correct way. (尤指小孩)乖的, 听话的, 守规矩的. ◆ *I'm going to be a good boy now.* 从现在起我要做个乖孩子. ADJ-GRADED

23 Someone who is **good** is kind and thoughtful. 善良的; 仁慈的; 体贴别人的. ◆ *You are good to me.* 你对我很好. ADJ-GRADED

24 You use **good** to emphasize the great extent or degree of something. (强调范围或程度)相当大的. ◆ *We waited a good fifteen minutes.* 我们足足等了十五分钟. *This whole thing's got a good bit more dangerous.* 这整件事真有点变得更危险了. ADJ a ADJ n

25 ➤ 又见 **best, better, goods.**

26 **As good as** can be used to mean 'almost.' 几乎, 差点儿 (同 almost). ◆ *His career is as good as over.* 他的事业差点儿完了. *The vote as good as kills the chance of real reform.* 这次选举几乎把实行真正改革的机会给扼杀了. PHR

27 If something changes or disappears **for good**, it never changes back or reappears as it was before. 永远地(改变或消失). ◆ *This drug cleared up the disease for good.* 这种药永久清除了这种疾病. PHR

28 If someone **is good for** something, you can rely on them to provide that thing. 能提供...的. ◆ *Joe was always good for a colorful quote.* 乔总是能绘声绘色地引述别人的话. *He'll end up good for nothing, physically or mentally.* 无论是干体力工作还是从事脑力工作, 他最终都会一无所成. PHR

29 If you **make good** some damage, a loss, or a debt, you try to repair the damage, replace what has been lost, or repay the debt. 补救; 挽回(损失); 偿还(债务). ◆ *It may cost several billion roubles to make good the damage.* 要弥补这一损害可能要花好几十亿卢布. PHR

30 If someone **makes good** a threat or promise or **makes good on** it, they do what they have threatened or promised to do. 实践, 履行. PHR

31 If someone **makes good**, they become successful, famous, or rich. 成功; 出名; 致富. ◆ *Both men are poor boys made good.* 两人都是最终出人头地的穷人家孩子. PHR

32 You use **good old** before the name of a person, place, or thing when you are referring to them in an affectionate way. (用于人名、地名或事物名称前表示喜爱)亲爱的; 可爱的; 忠厚的. ◆ *Good old Harry. Reliable to the end.* 老实可爱的哈里, 始终都值得信赖. *There is nothing wrong with good old cauliflower cheese.* 可爱的花椰菜乳酪一点问题也没有. PHR PRAGMATICS

33 **Good** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression to **be in someone's good books** is explained at **book**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如 to be in someone's good books 见 book 一条.

ˌgood afterˈnoon.

You say **'Good afternoon'** when you are greeting someone in the afternoon. 午安, 下午好. CONVENTION FORMAL

good·bye /ˌgʊdˈbaɪ/ goodbyes; 又拼作 good-bye. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You say **'Goodbye'** to someone when you or they are leaving, or at the end of a telephone conversation. 再见, 再会. CONVENTION

2 When you say **goodbye** to someone or say your **goodbyes**, you say something such as 'goodbye' or 'bye' when you leave. 道别,告别. ❖ *Perry and I exchanged goodbyes.* 我和佩里互相道别. *They came to the front door to wave goodbye.* 他们来到前门,挥手告别. N-VAR

3 If you **say goodbye to** something that you want or usually have, or **wave goodbye to** it, you accept that you are not going to get it or have it any more or do something that means you will not have it. 不再拥有(某东西); 不再会获得(某东西); 不想再得到(某东西). ❖ *He has probably said goodbye to his last chance of Olympic gold.* 他可能不会再有机会获奥运会金牌了. PHR

4 ➜ to **kiss** something **goodbye**: 见 **kiss**.

,good 'day.
People sometimes say **'Good day'** instead of 'Hello' or 'Goodbye'. (有时代替 Hello或Goodbye)你好; 嗨; 再见. CONVENTION *FORMAL*

,good 'evening.
You say **'Good evening'** when you are greeting someone in the evening. 晚安,晚上好. CONVENTION *FORMAL*

,good-for-'nothing, good-for-nothings.
If you describe someone as a **good-for-nothing**, you think that they are lazy or irresponsible. 一事无成的人; 不中用的人. ❖ *...a good-for-nothing fourteen-year-old son.* 一个14岁大的不中用的儿子. N-COUNT

,Good 'Friday.
Good Friday is the Friday before Easter Sunday, when Christians remember the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. (基督教耶稣的)受难日(复活节前的星期五). N-UNCOUNT

,good-'humoured.
A **good-humoured** person or atmosphere is pleasant and cheerful. (人或气氛)愉快的. ADJ-GRADED

goodie /'gʊdi/.
➜ 见 **goody**.

,good-'looking, better-looking, best-looking. ♦♦◇◇◇
Someone who is **good-looking** has an attractive face. 面容姣好的,好看的. ADJ-GRADED

good·ly /'gʊdli/.
A **goodly** amount or part of something is a fairly large amount or part of it. (数量)相当多的,相当一部分的. ❖ *There were a goodly number of children.* 有一大群孩子. ADJ: ADJ n *FORMAL*

,good 'morning.
You say **'Good morning'** when you are greeting someone in the morning. 早安,早上好. CONVENTION *FORMAL*

,good-'natured. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **good-natured** person or animal is naturally friendly and does not get angry easily. (人或动物)生性和善的,好脾气的,温驯的. ❖ *He was good natured about it, he didn't fuss.* 他对此很友善,没有大惊小怪. ADJ-GRADED

good·ness /'gʊdnəs/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 People sometimes say **'goodness'** or **'my goodness'** to express surprise or for emphasis. (表示惊讶或强调)哎呀! 天哪! ❖ *Goodness, I wonder if he knows.* 天哪! 我不知道他知不知道. *My goodness, he's earned millions in his career.* 我的天哪! 他干这行已挣了几百万! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS
➜ **for goodness sake**: 见 **sake**.
➜ **thank goodness**: 见 **thank**.

2 **Goodness** is the quality of being kind, helpful, and honest. 善; 善良. ❖ *He retains a faith in human goodness.* 他始终相信人性本善. N-UNCOUNT

good·night /,gʊd'naɪt/; 又拼作 **good night**. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 You say **'Goodnight'** to someone late in the evening before one of you goes home or goes to sleep. 晚安. CONVENTION

2 If you say **goodnight** to someone or kiss someone **goodnight**, you say something such as 'Goodnight' to them or kiss them before one of you goes home or goes to sleep. (道别或吻别时说的)晚安. ❖ *Eleanor went upstairs to say goodnight to the children.* 埃莉诺上楼去和孩子们说晚安. *...a goodnight kiss.* 晚上吻别. N-UNCOUNT

goods /gʊdz/. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Goods** are things that are made to be sold. 商品; 货物. ❖ *Money can be exchanged for goods or services.* 钱可以用来购物或享受服务. *...a wide range of consumer goods.* 品种多样的消费品. N-PLURAL

2 If you **deliver the goods** or **come up with the goods**, you do what is expected or required of you. 履行诺言,实现诺言. PHR *INFORMAL*

,good-'tempered.
A **good-tempered** person or animal is naturally friendly and does not easily get angry. (人或动物)生性和善的,好脾气的,温驯的. ADJ-GRADED

good·will /,gʊd'wɪl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Goodwill is a friendly or helpful attitude towards other people, countries, or organizations. 友好; 善意. ❖ *...a gesture of goodwill.* 一个友好的姿态. *They depend on the goodwill of visitors to pick up rubbish.* 他们指望游客会好心把垃圾捡起来. N-UNCOUNT

goody /'gʊdi/ **goodies**; 又拼作 **goodie**. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 You can refer to pleasant, exciting, or attractive things as **goodies**. (可爱的、令人兴奋的或吸引人的)东西,好东西. ❖ *...a little bag of goodies.* 一小袋好东西. N-COUNT *INFORMAL*

2 You can refer to the heroes or the morally good characters in a story or situation as the **goodies**. (故事或某一情境中的)好人,正面人物. ❖ *There are few goodies and baddies in this industrial dispute.* 在这场劳资纠纷中几乎没什么好人坏人之分. N-COUNT *INFORMAL*

3 People, especially children, say **goody** in order to express their pleasure or approval of something. (尤指儿童高兴或赞同某事物时所说的)好啊! 太棒了! ❖ *Oh, goody, I like games.* 噢,太好了! 我喜欢游戏! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS *INFORMAL*

'goody bag, goody bags.
A **goody bag** is a bag of gifts or free samples, often given away by manufacturers in order to encourage people to try their products. (生产商送出的)礼品袋,赠品; (装有免费样品的)试用包. N-COUNT *INFORMAL*

'goody-goody, goody-goodies.
If you call someone a **goody-goody**, you dislike them because they behave extremely well in order to please people in authority. (贬义)(为取悦有权势的人而)表现极好的人; 伪君子. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS *INFORMAL*

goo·ey /'gu:i/ **gooier, gooiest.**
1 If you describe a food or other substance as **gooey**, you mean that it is very soft and sticky. (食物或其他物质)黏糊糊的. ADJ-GRADED *INFORMAL*

2 **Gooey** is sometimes used to describe foolish, exaggerated ways of expressing love or affection. (有时指示爱方式)愚蠢的,过分多情的. ❖ *Women went gooey over him.* 女人们对他自作多情. ADJ-GRADED *INFORMAL*

goof /gu:f/ **goofs, goofing, goofed.**
If someone **goofs**, they make a foolish mistake. 犯愚蠢的错误. VB: V *INFORMAL*
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *But was it, in fact, a hideous goof?* 但实际上这是不是一个严重的愚蠢的错误呢? N-COUNT

›goof around.
If someone **goofs around**, they waste time and behave in a childish and silly way. (愚蠢而又孩子气地)瞎折腾,胡闹,浪费时间. PHR-V: V P *INFORMAL*

›goof off.
If someone **goofs off**, they spend their time doing nothing, often when they should be working. 无所事事; 闲荡; 混日子. PHR-V: V P *INFORMAL*

goofy /'gu:fi/ **goofier, goofiest.**
If you describe someone or something as **goofy**, you think they are rather silly or ridiculous. 相当愚蠢的; 荒谬可笑的. ❖ *...a goofy smile.* 傻笑. ADJ-GRADED *INFORMAL* *AMERICAN*

goose /gu:s/ **geese.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **goose** is a large bird that has a long neck and webbed feet. 鹅. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

2 **Goose** is the meat from a goose that has been cooked. 鹅肉. ❖ *...roast goose.* 烤鹅肉. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➜ 又见 **wild goose chase**.

goose·berry /'gʊzbəri, AM 'gu:sberi/ **gooseberries.**
A **gooseberry** is a small green fruit that has a sharp taste and N-COUNT

G

is covered with tiny hairs. 醋栗(一种表面覆有细毛、味道浓烈的绿色小果).

'goose bumps.

If you get **goose bumps**, the hairs on your skin stand up so that it is covered with tiny bumps, because you are cold, frightened, or excited. (因寒冷、害怕或激动而起的)鸡皮疙瘩. N-PLURAL

'goose pimples.

Goose pimples are the same as **goose bumps**. 同goose bumps. N-PLURAL

'goose-step, goose-steps, goose-stepping, goose-stepped.

When soldiers **goose-step**, they lift their legs high and do not bend their knees as they march. (膝盖不屈地)正步走, 踢正步. VB: V

go·pher /'gəʊfə/ **gophers.**

1 A **gopher** is a small North American animal similar to a rat, which lives in holes in the ground. 地鼠(北美一种穴居地下、形似老鼠的小型动物). N-COUNT

2 In computing, **Gopher** is a program that collects information for you from many databases across the Internet network. 菜单检索工具(一种通过互联网从许多资料库中搜集信息的程序). N-PROPER, also N-COUNT

gore /gɔː/ **gores, goring, gored.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **is gored** by an animal, they are badly wounded by its horns or tusks. 被(动物的尖角或长牙)严重抵伤; 被严重刺伤. ❖ *He was gored to death in front of his family.* 他当着家人的面被刺死了. VB: be V-ed; be V-ed to n; Also V n

2 **Gore** is unpleasant-looking blood from a person or animal, for example after they have been involved in an accident. 血污; 血淋淋场面. ❖ *There were pools of blood and gore on the pavement.* 人行道上是一滩滩的血污. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **gory** ❖ *...the gory details of the assassination.* 暗杀事件血淋淋的细节. *...the gory death scenes.* 血腥的死亡场面. ADJ-GRADED

gorge /gɔːdʒ/ **gorges, gorging, gorged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **gorge** is a deep, narrow valley with very steep sides, usually where a river passes through mountains or an area of hard rock. (两边陡峭深而窄的)峡谷. N-COUNT

G

2 If you **gorge on** something, you eat lots of it in a very greedy way. 狼吞虎咽; 拼命地吃. ❖ *Three men are gorging themselves on grouse and water melon.* 三个人狼吞虎咽地吃着松鸡肉和西瓜. VB: V on n; V pron-refl on n

gor·geous /'gɔːdʒəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **gorgeous**, you mean that it gives you a lot of pleasure or is very attractive. 极好的; 妙极的; 十分吸引人的. ❖ *It's a gorgeous day.* 今天是美好的日子. ◢ **gor·geous·ly** ❖ *She has a gorgeously warm speaking voice.* 她说话声音非常亲切. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL; ADV: ADV adj-ed

2 If you describe someone as **gorgeous**, you are emphasizing that you find them very sexually attractive. 十分性感的; 迷人的. ❖ *All the girls in my house are mad about Ryan, they think he's gorgeous.* 我屋里所有的女孩子都对瑞安着了迷, 觉得他很性感. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

3 If you describe things such as clothes and colours as **gorgeous**, you mean they are bright, rich, and impressive. 鲜艳的; 华丽的; 给人印象深刻的. ◢ **gorgeously** ❖ *...gorgeously embroidered clothing.* 华丽的刺绣服装. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED: ADV adj/-ed

go·ril·la /gə'rɪlə/ **gorillas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **gorilla** is a very large ape. It has long arms, black fur, and a black face. 大猩猩. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

gorm·less /'gɔːmləs/.

If you say that someone is **gormless**, you mean that they look or behave as if they are very stupid. (看上去或表现得)很愚笨的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

gorse /gɔːs/.

Gorse is a dark green European bush that has small yellow flowers and sharp prickles. 荆豆(产于欧洲的一种深绿色灌木, 开小黄花, 有利刺). N-UNCOUNT

gosh /gɒʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Some people say '**Gosh**' to express surprise or for emphasis. (表示惊讶或强调)哎呀! ❖ *Gosh, there's a lot of noise.* 哎呀! 声音太吵了. *By gosh, he was absolutely right.* 天哪! 他完全正确! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS DATED

gos·ling /'gɒzlɪŋ/ **goslings.**

A **gosling** is a baby goose. 小鹅, 幼鹅. N-COUNT

gos·pel /'gɒspəl/ **gospels.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In the New Testament of the Bible, the **Gospels** are the four books which describe the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. (圣经《新约》的)四福音书. N-COUNT

2 In the Christian religion, **the gospel** refers to the message and teachings of Jesus Christ, as explained in the New Testament. 福音(基督教圣经《新约》中阐释的耶稣的预言及教导). ❖ *I preached the gospel.* 我传布福音. N-SING: the N

3 You can use **gospel** to refer to a particular way of thinking that a person or group believes in very strongly and that they urge others to accept. 信条; 原则. ❖ *...the gospel according to my mom.* 我妈妈的信条. N-COUNT

4 If you take something as **gospel**, or as **gospel truth**, you believe that it is completely true. 绝对真理; 千真万确的事实. ❖ *The results were not to be taken as gospel.* 这些结果不会被认为是绝对真理. *He wouldn't say this if it weren't the gospel truth.* 假如这不是千真万确的事实, 他是不会说的. N-UNCOUNT

5 **Gospel** or **gospel music** is a style of religious music that uses strong rhythms and vocal harmony. It is especially popular among black Christians in the southern United States of America. 福音音乐(一种节奏强烈、有和声伴唱的宗教音乐, 尤其流行于美国南部的黑人基督徒中). N-UNCOUNT

gos·sa·mer /'gɒsəmə/.

You use **gossamer** to indicate that something is very light, thin, delicate, or fragile. 轻如薄纱的; 娇嫩的. ❖ *...daring gossamer dresses of sheer black lace.* 设计大胆的透明黑色网眼薄纱裙. ADJ: ADJ n LITERARY

gos·sip /'gɒsɪp/ **gossips, gossiping, gossiped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Gossip** is informal conversation, often about other people's private affairs. (通常指有关他人私事的)闲聊, 闲话; 流言飞语. ❖ *There has been much gossip about the possible reasons for his absence.* 关于他缺席的原因大家有许多闲话. *Don't you like a good gossip?* 你不想好好聊一聊吗? N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 If you **gossip** with someone, you talk informally, especially about other people or local events. 与...说闲话; 聊天. ❖ *We spoke, debated, gossiped into the night.* 我们说说吵吵, 一直闲谈到深夜. *Mrs Lilywhite never gossiped.* 利利怀特太太从不说长道短. V-RECIP: V with n; pl-n V; V (non-recip)

3 If you describe someone as a **gossip**, you disapprove of them because they often talk about other people's private affairs. (贬义)爱谈论他人私事的人; 喜欢说长道短的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

'gossip column, gossip columns.

A **gossip column** is a part of a newspaper or magazine where the activities and private lives of famous people are discussed. (报纸或杂志上专门谈论名人行踪及私生活的)漫谈专栏, 花边新闻专栏. N-COUNT

gos·sipy /'gɒsɪpi/.

1 If you describe a book or account as **gossipy**, you mean it is informal and full of interesting but often unimportant news or information about people. (书或叙述)琐碎随意的, 闲话式的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **gossipy**, you are critical of them because they often talk about other people's private affairs. (贬义)专爱谈论他人私事的; 爱说长道短的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

got /gɒt/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Got** is the past tense and past participle of **get**. get 的过去式和过去分词.

2 In spoken English, you use **have got** when you are saying that someone owns, possesses, or is holding a particular thing, or when you are mentioning a quality or characteristic that someone or something has. In informal American English, the 'have' is sometimes omitted. (英语口语)有; 占有; 持有; 具有(某种品质或特征). 在非正式美语中have一词有时可省略. ❖ *I've got a coat just like this.* 我有一件和这一样的衣服. *She hasn't got a work permit.* 她还没拿到就业许可证. *Have you got any ideas?* 你有什么主意吗? *After a pause he asked, 'You got any identification?'* 停了一会儿他问, '你 PHR

有什么身份证明吗?'

5 In spoken English, you use **have got to** when you are saying that something is necessary or must happen in the way stated. In informal American English, the 'have' is sometimes omitted. (英语口语)必须; 应该. 在非正式美语中have一词有时可省略. ◆ *I'm not happy with the situation, but I've just got to accept it.* 我在这里不开心, 但我得接受这种现状. *There has got to be a degree of flexibility.* 必须有点灵活性才行. *See, you got to work very hard.* 瞧见了吧, 你得卖力干才行. PHR-MODAL

4 In spoken English, people sometimes use **have got to** in order to emphasize that they are certain that something is true. In informal American English, the 'have' is sometimes omitted. (英语口语)肯定; 准保. 在非正式美语中have一词有时可省略. ◆ *Bill Clinton's got to be happy with these results.* 比尔·克林顿准对这些结果感到高兴. PHR-MODAL PRAGMATICS

Goth·ic /'gɒθɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Gothic** is used to describe a style of architecture or church art, dating from the Middle Ages, that is distinguished by tall pillars, high curved ceilings, and pointed arches. 哥特式的, 哥特风格的(一种源于中世纪的建筑或教堂艺术风格, 以高柱、弧形高顶和尖拱为特色). ADJ

2 **Gothic** is used to describe stories in which strange, mysterious adventures happen in dark and lonely places such as the ruins of a castle. 哥特式风格的, 哥特派的(描述发生在城堡废墟等荒凉幽暗之地的怪异神秘的冒险故事). ADJ

3 **Gothic** is used to describe a style of printing or writing in which the letters are very ornate. German books and signs often used to be written in Gothic script. 哥特体的, 花体的(一种华丽的印刷或手写字体; 过去的德文书籍及符号经常采用此字体). ADJ

got·ta /'gɒtə/.

Gotta is used in written English to represent the words 'got to' when they are pronounced informally, with the meaning 'have to' or 'must'. 在书面英语中代替got to以显示其非正式发音. 义同have to或must. ◆ *Prices are high and our kid's gotta eat.* 物价很高, 可我们的孩子还是得吃饭呀.

got·ten /'gɒtən/.

Gotten is the past participle of **get** in American English. [美] get 的过去分词.

➡ 又见 **ill-gotten gains**.

gouge /gaʊdʒ/ **gouges, gouging, gouged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **gouge** something, you make a hole or a long cut in it, usually with a sharp object. (通常用锐利的东西)凿, 挖; 掘(洞或长长的口子). ◆ *...quarries which have gouged great holes in the hills.* 在山上凿出一个个大洞的采石场. VB V n / V n prep/adv

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...a muddy gouge in the ground.* 地上的一道泥泞的凹痕. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a business **gouges** its customers, you disapprove of it because it forces them to pay an unfairly high price for its goods or services. (商业)迫使顾客高价购买(其商品或服务). ◆ *Credit-card companies have been accused of gouging their customers.* 信用卡公司被指控强迫顾客高价买其商品. ◢ **goug·ing** ◆ *The airline industry has charged the oil companies with price gouging.* 航空业指责石油公司高价出售石油. VB PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V n / N-UNCOUNT

▸**gouge out.**

To **gouge out** a piece or part of something means to cut, dig, or force it from the surrounding surface. 挖出; 用力挤出. ◆ *...threatening to gouge his eyes out.* 威胁说要挖出他的眼睛. PHR-V V P noun / V n P

gourd /gʊəd, gɔːd/ **gourds.**

1 A **gourd** is a large fruit that is similar to a marrow. You can also use the word **gourd** to refer to the plant on which this fruit grows. 葫芦(类似西葫芦的一种大型果实); 葫芦科植物. N-COUNT

2 A **gourd** is a container made from the hard dry skin of a gourd fruit. (用葫芦的干壳制成的)葫芦罐, 葫芦瓢. N-COUNT

gour·met /'gʊəmeɪ/ **gourmets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Gourmet** food is more unusual or sophisticated than ordinary food. (食物)制作精良的, 讲究的; 美食的. ◆ *Flavored coffee is sold at gourmet food stores.* 风味独特的咖啡在美食精品店有售. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **gourmet** is someone who enjoys good food, and who knows a lot about food and wine. 美食家; 美酒美食品尝专家. N-COUNT

gout /gaʊt/.

Gout is a disease which causes people's joints to swell painfully, especially in their toes. 痛风(一种引起关节尤其脚趾肿胀疼痛的疾病). N-UNCOUNT

Gov., Govs.

Gov. is a written abbreviation for **Governor**. Governor的缩写形式. N-TITLE

gov·ern /'gʌvən/ **governs, governing, governed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 To **govern** a place such as a country, or its people, means to be officially in charge of the place, and to have responsibility for making laws, managing the economy, and controlling public services. 统治; 管辖; 管理; 治理. VB V n

2 If a situation or activity **is governed** by a particular factor or rule, it is controlled by or depends on that factor or rule. (受某种因素或规律)支配; (受)控制. ◆ *Weight is governed by the gravity of a planet.* 重量大小取决于行星引力的大小. *...rules governing eligibility for unemployment benefit.* 限定有无领取失业救济金资格的规定. VB be V-ed / V n

gov·ern·ance /'gʌvənəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **governance** of a country is the way in which it is governed. (国家的)治理, 统治. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 The **governance** of a company or organization is the way in which it is managed or administered. (公司或机构的)经营, 管理, 控制. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

gov·er·ness /'gʌvənes/ **governesses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **governess** is a woman who is employed by a family to live with them and educate their children. 女家庭教师. N-COUNT

gov·ern·ing /'gʌvənɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **governing** body or organization is one which controls or regulates a particular activity. (部门或机构)控制的, 管理的, 有控制(支配)权的. ADJ ADJ n

gov·ern·ment /'gʌvənmənt/ **governments.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **government** of a country is the group of people who are responsible for governing it. (国家)政府. ◆ *The Government are to carry out a review of the Shops Act.* 政府准备对《商店法案》进行审核. *...fighting between government forces and left-wing rebels.* 政府军队与左翼叛军之间的战斗. ◢ **gov·ern·men·tal** /ˌgʌvən'mentəl/ ◆ *...a governmental agency for providing financial aid.* 提供财政援助的政府机构. N-COLL-COUNT / ADJ ADJ n

2 **Government** consists of the activities, methods, and principles involved in governing a country or other political unit. 政体; 政制. ◆ *...our system of government.* 我们的政制. ◢ **governmental** ◆ *...participation in the governmental process.* 参与政府施政过程. N-UNCOUNT / ADJ ADJ n

gov·er·nor /'gʌvənə/ **governors.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 In some systems of government, a **governor** is a person who is in charge of the political administration of a region or state. (负责某一地区或州的行政事务的)地方长官; 省长; 州长. ◢ **gov·er·nor·ship, governorships.** ◆ *The governorship went to a Democrat.* 州长的职位由民主党人担任. *He had worked closely with the President during his governorship.* 他担任州长期间, 在工作中与总统关系密切. N-COUNT, N-TITLE / N-COUNT

2 A **governor** is a member of a committee which controls an organization such as a school or a hospital. (管理学校、医院等的)理事, 董事. ◆ *...the BBC board of governors.* 英国广播公司董事会. N-COUNT

3 In some institutions, the **governor** is the most senior official, who is in charge of the institution. (某些机构的)最高官员, 最高长官. ◆ *...the prison governor.* 监狱长. N-COUNT

ˌGovernor-'General, Governors-General.

A **Governor-General** is a person who is sent to a former colony as the chief representative of the country which used to control that colony. (代表某国元首被派往该国前殖民地的)总督. N-COUNT

G

govt.

Govt. is a written abbreviation for **government**. government的缩写形式.

gown /gaʊn/ **gowns.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **gown** is a dress, usually a long dress, which women wear on formal occasions. (在正式场合穿的、通常为长裙的)女礼服. ❖ ...*wedding gowns*. 结婚礼服. N-COUNT

2 A **gown** is a loose black cloak worn on formal occasions by people such as lawyers and academics. (律师或大学教师在正式场合穿的)黑色长袍. N-COUNT

GP /ˌdʒiː ˈpiː/ **GPs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **GP** is a doctor who does not specialize in any particular area of medicine, but who has a medical practice in which he or she treats all types of illness. **GP** is an abbreviation for 'general practitioner'. 全科医生. general practitioner的缩写形式. N-COUNT

grab /græb/ **grabs, grabbing, grabbed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **grab** something, you take it or pick it up suddenly and roughly. 抢; 抓; 夺. ❖ *I grabbed him by the neck*. 我一把揪住他的衣领. VB V n / V n by/round n

2 ➤ **grab hold**: 见 **hold**.

➤ 又见 **smash-and-grab**.

3 If you **grab at** something, you try to grab it. 想抓住. VB V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I made a grab for the knife*. 我伸手去抓那把刀. N-COUNT

4 If you **grab** someone's attention, you do something in order to make them notice you. 引起(注意). VB V n

5 If you **grab** something such as food, drink, or sleep, you manage to get some quickly. 匆忙地拿取(食物、饮料等); 抓起, 攫取; 匆匆地睡(一觉). ❖ *Grab a beer*. 抓起一杯啤酒. VB V n INFORMAL

6 If you **grab** something such as a chance or opportunity, you take advantage of it eagerly. 急于抓住(机会, 机遇等). ❖ *She grabbed the chance of a job interview*. 她抓住了这个应聘面试的机会. VB V n

7 A **grab for** something such as power or fame is an attempt to gain it. (获得权力、名声等的)欲望, 企图. ❖ ...*a grab for personal power*. 追求个人权力的欲望. N-COUNT

8 If something is **up for grabs**, it is available to anyone who is interested. 都有机会得到的, 人人可得的. ❖ *The famous Ritz hotel is up for grabs for £100m*. 著名的里兹饭店标价1亿镑, 谁都可以竞投. PHR INFORMAL

grace /greɪs/ **graces, gracing, graced.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone moves with **grace**, they move in a smooth, controlled, and attractive way. 优雅, 优美. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **grace·ful** ADJ-GRADED ❖ ...*graceful ballerinas*. 优雅的芭蕾舞女演员. ◢ **grace·ful·ly** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *She stepped gracefully onto the stage*. 她仪态万千地走上台来. ◢ **grace·less** ADJ-GRADED ❖ ...*his right foot left the ground in a graceless pirouette*. 他的右脚以一个难看的脚尖旋转离地.

2 If someone behaves with **grace**, they behave in a pleasant, polite, and dignified way, even when they are upset or being treated unfairly. 得体的举止; 风度. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **graceful** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *Aubrey could think of no graceful way to escape Corbet's company*. 奥布里想不出有什么体面的办法脱离科比特的公司. ◢ **gracefully** ADV-GRADED ❖ *We managed to decline gracefully*. 我们得体地婉拒了. ◢ **graceless** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *She couldn't stand his blunt, graceless manner*. 她无法忍受他那粗鲁而没规矩的样子.

3 The **graces** are the ways of behaving and doing things which are considered polite and well-mannered. (举止、做事的)风度, 教养. ❖ *Her social graces had made her a very pleasant companion*. 她的社交风度使她成为一个极受欢迎的同伴. N-PLURAL DATED

4 If you say that someone **had the grace** or **had the good grace** to do something, you mean that they showed by their behaviour that they were ashamed of something bad that they had done earlier. 有气度; 有雅量; 通情达理. ❖ *He did not even have the grace to apologise*. 他居然连道歉的风度都没有. PHR

5 If you do something unpleasant **with good grace**, you do it cheerfully and without complaining. 心甘情愿地(做不愉快的事); 欣然. ❖ *He accepted the decision with good grace*. 他欣然接受了这一决定. PHR

6 ➤ **airs and graces**: 见 **air**.

7 If you say that something **graces** a place, you mean that it makes the place more pleasant or attractive. 使...显得更宜人; 使...更迷人; 给...增色. ❖ *The Tartar cities were graced with many gates and temples*. 众多城门和寺庙给鞑靼人的城市添色不少. VB V n FORMAL be V-ed with/by n

8 If you say that someone important **will grace** an event, you mean that they have kindly agreed to be present at it. (重要人物)光临, 出席. VB V n FORMAL

9 In Christianity and some other religions, **grace** is the kindness that God shows to people because he loves them. (基督教及一些其他宗教中指上帝因爱世人而给予世人的)慈爱, 天恩. ❖ *It was only by the grace of God that no one died*. 都是承蒙天恩, 大家才都幸免于难. N-UNCOUNT

10 If you are talking about someone who is in an unfortunate situation and you say **'There but for the grace of God go I'**, you mean that it is only by luck or God's goodness that you are not in the same situation, and you sympathize with them. 幸亏有上天帮忙才得以免难(在谈论某人处于不幸的处境中时, 为自己未陷于同样境地而庆幸, 同时对他人表示同情时所说). PHR

11 Expressions such as **Your Grace** and **His Grace** are used to address or refer to a duke, duchess, or archbishop. 阁下(对公爵、公爵夫人、女公爵或大主教的尊称). N-VOC, N-PROPER det-poss N

12 ➤ 又见 **coup de grace, saving grace**.

13 If you refer to someone's **fall from grace**, you are talking about the fact they are suddenly no longer approved of or popular, often because they have done something unacceptable. You can also say that someone **has fallen from grace**. (通常指某人因犯错不再受欢迎)失宠. PHR

14 You use **grace** in expressions such as **a day's grace** and **a month's grace** to show that you have been given that amount of time before something happens or before you are expected to do something. 宽限期(如一天宽限; 一个月宽限). ❖ *We have only a few hours' grace before the soldiers come*. 战士们到来之前我们只有几个小时的时间. N-UNCOUNT

grace·ful /ˈgreɪsfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **graceful** is attractive because it has a pleasing shape or style. (造型)优美的; (风格)优雅的, 雅致的. ❖ ...*a graceful medieval cathedral*. 一幢造型优美的中世纪大教堂. ADJ-GRADED

2 ➤ 又见 **grace**.

gra·cious /ˈgreɪʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone or their behaviour as **gracious**, you mean that they are very considerate, polite, and pleasant. 关心体贴他人的; 有礼貌的; 和蔼可亲的. ❖ ...*a gracious speech of thanks*. 一篇礼貌得体的答谢辞. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **gra·cious·ly** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *Hospitality at the Presidential guest house was graciously declined*. 总统下榻的宾馆准备殷勤招待, 但被婉言谢绝了.

2 You use **gracious** to describe the comfortable way of life of wealthy people. 舒适的; 华贵的. ❖ ...*the gracious suburbs with the swimming pools and tennis courts*. 设有游泳池和网球场的豪华市郊住宅区. ADJ-GRADED

3 Some people say **'Good gracious'** or **'Goodness gracious'** in order to express surprise or annoyance. (表示惊讶或恼怒)大哪! 老天爷呀! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

gra·da·tion /grəˈdeɪʃən, AM greɪˈd-/ **gradations.**

Gradations are small differences or changes in things. 微小的差别; 细微变化; 渐变. ❖ *TV images require subtle gradations of light and shade*. 电视图像要有细微的明暗度差别. N-COUNT FORMAL

grade /greɪd/ **grades, grading, graded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **is graded**, its quality is judged or classified. (被)按质分级. ❖ *South Point College does not grade the students' work*. 南波因特学院不给学生的作业打等级. ...*a three-tier grading system*. 分为三层的等级制. VB be V-ed / V n / V-ing

➪ The **grade** of something is its quality. 质量; 品质. ❖ ...*a good grade of plywood*. 优质胶合板. ...*a grade II listed* N-COUNT

building. 一幢登记入册的二级文物保护建筑物.

➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ ...*high-grade oil*. 高品质石油. COMB

2 Your **grade** in an examination or piece of written work is the mark you get that indicates your level of achievement. (考试或书面作业的)评分等级; 成绩; 分数. ❖ ...*GCSE O level, grade B*. 普通中等教育证书普通水平B级成绩. N-COUNT with supp

3 Your **grade** in a company or organization is your level of importance or your rank. (在公司或机构中的)等级、级别. ❖ *Staff turnover is particularly high among junior grades*. 公司下级职员的人事变动率高得出奇. N-COUNT with supp

4 If someone **makes the grade**, they succeed, especially by reaching a particular standard. 达到某标准; 获得成功. ❖ *She had a strong desire to be a dancer but failed to make the grade*. 她极想当舞蹈演员, 可惜没有达到标准. PHR INFORMAL

5 In the United States, a **grade** is a group of classes in which all the children are of a similar age. When you are five years old you go into the first grade and you leave school after the twelfth grade. (美国学校的)年级(五岁可上一年级, 读完第12年级后毕业). ❖ *Mr White teaches first grade in south Georgia*. 怀特先生在佐治亚州南部教一年级. N-COUNT

6 A **grade** is a slope. The usual British word is **gradient**. 斜坡; 斜面. [英]一般作gradient. N-COUNT AMERICAN

grad·ed /ˈgreɪdɪd/.

In this dictionary, a **graded** adjective or adverb is one which is sometimes used with an adverb or phrase indicating degree. 'Clever' is an example of a graded adjective. (形容词或副词)等级的(在本词典中, 指有时与表示程度的副词或短语连用的形容词或副词). 如 clever 为等级形容词. ADJ

-grader /-greɪdə/ **-graders.**

-grader combines with words such as 'first' and 'second' to form nouns which refer to a child or young person who is in a particular grade in the American education system. (与first, second等词构成名词, 指美国学制的)...年级学生. ❖ ...*a sixth-grader*. 一名六年级学生. COMB

'grade school, grade schools.

In the United States, a **grade school** is the same as an **elementary school**. 在美国, 同 elementary school. N-VAR

gra·di·ent /ˈgreɪdiənt/ **gradients.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **gradient** is a slope, or the degree to which the ground slopes. 斜坡; 坡度, 斜度. ❖ *The courses are long and punishing, with steep gradients*. 路途遥远而艰辛, 且有好些陡坡. N-COUNT

2 The **gradient** of a graph or series of measurements is the rate at which one set of amounts changes in relation to another. (图表或一系列测量数据中某一变数随另一变数改变而形成的)变化率、梯度变化曲线. N-COUNT with supp

grad·ual /ˈgrædʒuəl/. ♦♦♦◇◇

A **gradual** change or process occurs in small stages over a long period of time, rather than suddenly. 逐渐的; 渐变的. ❖ *You can expect her progress at school to be gradual rather than brilliant*. 你不能指望她的学业一下子就出类拔萃, 只能希望她逐渐进步. ◢ **gradu·al·ly** ❖ *Gradually we learned to cope*. 慢慢地我们学会了如何应付各种问题. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

gradu·ate, graduates, graduating, graduated. The noun is pronounced /ˈgrædʒuət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈgrædʒueɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈgrædʒuət/, 动词发音为 /ˈgrædʒueɪt/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 In Britain, when a student **graduates** from university, they have successfully completed a first degree course. 毕业(在英国, 指顺利完成大学学士学位课程). ❖ *She graduated in English and Drama from Manchester University*. 她毕业于曼彻斯特大学英语和戏剧专业. VB V V prep

➲ A **graduate** is someone who has graduated from university. 大学毕业生. ❖ ...*graduates in engineering*. 工科毕业生. N-COUNT

2 In the United States, when a student **graduates**, they have successfully completed their university, college, or school studies. 毕业(在美国, 指顺利完成大学或中学的学业). ❖ ...*when the boys graduated from high school*. 这些孩子从中学毕业时... VB V V prep

3 In the United States, a **graduate** is a student who has successfully completed high school. (美国)高中毕业生. N-COUNT

4 If you **graduate** from one thing to another, you go from a less important job or position to a more important one. 晋级, 上升(从次要的工作或职位转向较重要的工作或职位). ❖ *From commercials she quickly graduated to television shows*. 她很快从拍电视广告过渡到参加拍摄电视节目. VB V to/from n

gradu·at·ed /ˈgrædʒueɪtɪd/.

Graduated means increasing by regular amounts or grades. (定量或定级)增长的, 累进的. ❖ *The US military wants to avoid the graduated escalation that marked the Vietnam War*. 美国军方希望避免出现越战时期的那种战争逐步升级的情况. ADJ ADJ n

'graduate school, graduate schools.

In the United States, a **graduate school** is a department in a university or college where postgraduate students are taught. (美国大学的)研究生院. N-VAR

gradua·tion /ˌgrædʒuˈeɪʃən/ **graduations.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Graduation** is the successful completion of a course of study at a university, college, or school, for which you receive a degree or diploma. (顺利完成大学或中学课程后的)毕业. ❖ *Upon graduation he joined a small law firm*. 一毕业他就进了一家小型的律师事务所. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **graduation** is a special ceremony at university, college, or school, at which degrees and diplomas are given to students who have successfully completed their studies. (大学或中学学业完成后的)毕业典礼. ❖ ...*at my brother's high school graduation*. 在我哥哥的中学毕业典礼上... N-COUNT

graf·fi·ti /grəˈfiːti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Graffiti are words or pictures that are written or drawn in public places, for example on walls. 涂鸦(涂写于墙壁上等公共场所的字画). N-COLL-UNCOUNT

graft /grɑːft, græft/ **grafts, grafting, grafted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a piece of healthy skin or bone **is grafted** onto a damaged part of your body, it is attached to that part of your body by a medical operation. (皮肤或骨头)(被)移植. VB usu passive, be V-ed onto/on n

➲ A **graft** is something which is grafted onto your body. 移植物. ❖ *I am having a skin graft on my arm soon*. 很快会有一块皮肤移植到我的手臂上. N-COUNT

2 If a part of one plant or tree **is grafted** onto another plant or tree, they are joined together so that they will become one plant or tree. (植物)嫁接. VB be V-ed on/onto n

3 If you **graft** one idea or system on to another, you join one to the other. 将(思想或体系)移植(到另一思想或体系中); 植入, 加进(某思想或某体系). ❖ *The Japanese tried to graft their own methods on to this different structure*. 日本人想把他们自己的方法加入这不同的架构中. VB V n onto n

4 **Graft** means hard work. 艰巨的工作. ❖ *His career has been one of hard graft*. 他的职业一直是一项艰苦的工作. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

5 **Graft** refers to the activity of using power or authority to obtain money dishonestly. 贪污; 受贿. ❖ ...*another politician accused of graft*. 又一名被指控贪污受贿的政界人物. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

Grail /greɪl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **Grail** or the **Holy Grail** is the cup that was used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper. (耶稣在最后的晚餐上使用的)圣杯. N-PROPER

2 If you describe something as a **grail** or a **holy grail**, you mean it is something that someone is trying very hard to obtain or achieve. 历尽艰辛获得的东西. ❖ *The discovery is being hailed as The Holy Grail of astronomy*. 这一发现被称为天文学上历尽艰辛才取得的成就. N-SING

grain /greɪn/ **grains.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **grain** of wheat, rice, or other cereal crop is a seed from it. 谷粒; 麦粒; 稻粒. ❖ ...*rice grains*. 米粒. N-COUNT

2 **Grain** is a cereal crop, especially wheat or corn, that has been harvested and is used for food or in trade. 谷物; 谷类(尤指麦子或玉米). ❖ ...*a bag of grain*. 一袋谷子. N-VAR

3 A **grain of** something such as sand or salt is a tiny hard piece of it. (沙、盐等)一粒. ◢ **-grained** ❖ ...*coarse-grained salt*. 粗粒型盐. N-COUNT COMB

G

4 A **grain of** a quality is a very small amount of it. 少量，微量. ❖ *There's more than a grain of truth in that.* 那其中的真理还真不少. N-SING: N of n

5 The grain of a piece of wood is the direction of its fibres. You can also refer to the pattern of lines on the surface of the wood as **the grain**. (木料的)纤维伸展方向; (亦可指木料表面的)纹理，木纹. ❖ *Brush the paint generously over the wood in the direction of the grain.* 顺着木头的纹理刷上大量涂料. ◢ **-grained** ❖ *...straight-grained wood.* 直纹理的木头. N-SING: the N / COMB

6 If you say that an idea or action **goes against the grain**, you mean that it is difficult for you to accept it or do it, because it conflicts with your previous ideas or beliefs. 与(自己原有的观点或信仰)有冲突而难以接受; 与...格格不入; 违反(本来)意愿. PHR

grainy /'greɪni/.

1 A **grainy** photograph looks as if it is made up of lots of spots, which make the lines or shapes in it difficult to see. (照片)由许多颗粒组成的(因而难以看清线条或图形). ADJ-GRADED

2 Grainy means having a rough surface or texture, or containing small bits of something. 表面(或纹理)粗糙的; 有许多小颗粒的. ❖ *...the grainy tree trunk.* 纹理粗糙的树干. ADJ

gram /græm/ **grams**; 又拼作 **gramme**. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **gram** is a unit of weight. One thousand grams are equal to one kilogram. 克(重量单位，一千克等于一公斤). N-COUNT

gram·mar /'græmə/ **grammars**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Grammar is the ways that words can be put together in order to make sentences. 语法，文法. ❖ *...the difference between Sanskrit and Tibetan grammar.* 梵语与藏语语法之间的区别. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone's **grammar** is the way in which they obey or do not obey the rules of grammar when they write or speak. 语法(指个人书写或说话时对语法的掌握程度). ❖ *...a deterioration in spelling and grammar among teenagers.* 青少年在拼写和语法方面的退化. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **grammar** is a book that describes the rules of a language. 语法书. N-COUNT

G

gram·mar·ian /grə'meəriən/ **grammarians**.

A **grammarian** is someone who studies the grammar of a language and teaches or writes books about it. 语法学家; 语法老师; 语法书作者. N-COUNT

'grammar school, grammar schools. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **grammar school** is a school in Britain for children aged between eleven and eighteen who have a high academic ability. 文法学校(英国的一种为年龄在11至18岁之间、成绩较好的学生设立的学校). N-VAR

gram·mati·cal /grə'mætɪkəl/.

1 Grammatical is used to describe something relating to grammar. 语法的. ◢ **gram·mati·cal·ly** ❖ *...grammatically correct language.* 语法正确的语言. ADJ: ADJ n / ADV / ADV adj /-ed

2 If someone's language is **grammatical**, it is considered correct because it obeys the rules of grammar. 合乎语法规则的. ❖ *...a new test to determine whether students can write grammatical English.* 一项判定学生能否写出符合语法规则的英语的新测试. ◢ **grammatically** ❖ *...studies showing that up to one in five undergraduates cannot write grammatically.* 显示有多达五分之一的大学生写作不合乎语法规范的研究. ADJ / ADV / ADV after v

gramme /græm/.

➡ 见 **gram**.

gramo·phone /'græməfəʊn/ **gramophones**.

A **gramophone** is an old-fashioned type of record player. 留声机(一种老式唱机). N-COUNT BRITISH

gran /græn/ **grans**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Some people refer to or address their grandmother as **gran**. (有人这样指或称呼其祖母或外祖母)奶奶; 姥姥，外婆. N-FAMILY INFORMAL

grana·ry /'grænəri/ **granaries**.

1 A **granary** is a building which is used for storing grain. 谷仓，粮仓. N-COUNT

2 In Britain, **granary** bread contains whole grains of wheat. **Granary** is a trademark. (英国面包)全麦的. Granary 为商标名. ADJ: ADJ n

grand /grænd/ **grander, grandest; grands.** The form **grand** is used as the plural for meaning 6. 作第6释义时grand 用作复数形式. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you describe a building or a landscape as **grand**, you mean that it is very splendid or impressive. **Grand** is often used in the names of buildings, especially when they are very large. (建筑物或风景)宏伟的，壮观的; 大的. 常用于建筑物(尤指很大的建筑物)的名称中. ❖ *The scenery of South Island is on a grand scale.* 南岛的风景堪称宏伟壮观. *They stayed at The Grand Hotel, Budapest.* 他们下榻在布达佩斯大酒店. ADJ-GRADED

2 Grand plans or actions are ambitious and intended to achieve important results. (计划或行动)宏伟的，宏大的. ❖ *The grand design of Europe's monetary union is already agreed.* 有关欧洲货币联盟的宏伟方案已经通过. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe people or things such as their jobs or appearances as **grand**, you disapprove of them because they think they are important or socially superior. 自负的，高傲的，自以为了不起的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

4 If you describe someone or something as **grand**, you mean that you admire or approve of them very much. 令人佩服的; 很棒的. ❖ *He was a grand bloke.* 他是个好人. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, SPOKEN

5 A **grand** total is one that is the final amount or the final result of a calculation. (数量或计算结果)最后的，最终的. ADJ: ADJ n

6 A **grand** is a thousand dollars or a thousand pounds. 一千元; 一千镑. ❖ *They're paying you ten grand.* 他们付你一万元(镑). N-COUNT INFORMAL

7 A **grand** is the same as a **grand piano**. 同 grand piano. N-COUNT

8 ➡ 又见 **grandly**.

gran·dad /'grændæd/ **grandads**; 又拼作 **granddad**.

Your **grandad** is your grandfather. (外)祖父; 爷爷; 外公. N-FAMILY

gran·daddy /'grændædi/ **grandaddies**; 又拼作 **granddaddy**.

Some people refer to or address their grandfather as **grandaddy**. (有人这样指或称呼其祖父或外祖父)爷爷; 外公. N-FAMILY INFORMAL, AMERICAN

grand·child /'græntʃaɪld/ **grandchildren**. ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone's **grandchild** is the child of their son or daughter. (外)孙子; (外)孙女. N-COUNT

grand·dad /'grændæd/.

➡ 见 **grandad**.

grand·daughter /'grændɔːtə/ **granddaughters**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **granddaughter** is the daughter of their son or daughter. (外)孙女. N-COUNT

gran·dee /græn'diː/ **grandees**.

A **grandee** is a Spanish prince of the highest rank. (西班牙的)大公. N-COUNT DATED

gran·deur /'grændʒə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Grandeur is the quality in something which makes it seem impressive and elegant. 壮观; 华丽气派. ❖ *...the grandeur of the country mansion.* 这座乡间宅第的豪华气派. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone's **grandeur** is the great importance and social status that they have, or think they have. (具有的或自以为具有的)极端重要性;极高的社会地位; 自命不凡. ❖ *...mansions built by nineteenth-century men with delusions of grandeur.* 由19世纪那些自命不凡的人物建造的大厦. N-UNCOUNT

grand·father /'grændfɑːðə/ **grandfathers**. ◆◆◇◇◇

Your **grandfather** is the father of your father or mother. (外)祖父. N-FAMILY

'grandfather clock, grandfather clocks.

A **grandfather clock** is an old-fashioned type of clock in a tall wooden case which stands upright on the floor. 落地式大摆钟(一种老式摆钟). N-COUNT

gran·dilo·quent /græn'dɪləkwənt/.

If you describe language or behaviour as **grandiloquent**, you are critical of it because it is very formal or exaggerated, and is used by people who want to seem impressive. (语言或行为)十分夸张的. ❖ *...grandiloquent claims from Tory ministers.* 保守党大臣们言辞夸张的声明. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

gran·di·ose /'grændiəus/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **grandiose**, you mean it is bigger or more elaborate than necessary; used showing disapproval. (贬义)过分大的; 过于详尽的; 庞大的; 浮夸的. ♦ *Not one of Kim's grandiose plans has even begun.* 金那些庞大的计划一个也没有开始. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

,grand 'jury, grand juries. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **grand jury** is a jury, usually in the United States, which considers a criminal case in order to decide if someone should be tried in a court of law. (通常指美国的)大陪审团(负责审议罪案以决定某人是否应受法庭审讯). N-COUNT

grand·ly /'grændli/.
1 You use **grandly** to say that the name of something makes it sound much more impressive than it really is. 言过其实的; 夸大其辞的. ♦ *The grandly named European Cricketer Cup is based at Worksop College.* 大名鼎鼎的欧洲板球手杯赛的总部设在沃克索普学院内. ADV-GRADED
2 You say that someone speaks or behaves **grandly** when you disapprove of them because they are trying to impress other people. (贬义)(言谈举止)高傲地, 自负地. ♦ *This, the EEA grandly declared, would require a diplomatic conference.* 欧洲环境署傲气十足地宣称, 此事需召开外交协商会议. ADV-GRADED PRAGMATICS

grand·ma /'grænmɑː/ **grandmas.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **grandma** is your grandmother. (外)祖母; 奶奶; 姥姥, 外婆. N-FAMILY

Grand·master /,grænd'mɑːstə, -'mæst-/ **Grandmasters.**
In chess, a **Grandmaster** is a player who has achieved a very high standard in tournaments. 国际象棋大师; 棋王. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

grand·mother /'grænmʌðə/ **grandmothers.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Your **grandmother** is the mother of your father or mother. (外)祖母; 奶奶; 姥姥, 外婆. N-FAMILY

grand·pa /'grænpɑː/ **grandpas.**
Your **grandpa** is your grandfather. (外)祖父; 爷爷; 姥爷, 外公. N-FAMILY INFORMAL

grand·parent /'grænpeərənt/ **grandparents.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **grandparents** are the parents of your father or mother. (外)祖父母. N-COUNT

,grand pi'ano, grand pianos.
A **grand piano** is a large piano whose strings are set horizontally to the ground. 三角钢琴, 大钢琴. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-COUNT

Grand Prix /,grɒn 'priː, AM ,grænd -/ **Grands Prix** or **Grand Prix.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **Grand Prix** is one of a series of races for very powerful racing cars; also used sometimes in the names of competitions in other sports. 大奖赛(指汽车大赛中的某一场; 有时亦可用于其他体育竞赛的名称中). N-COUNT

,Grand 'Slam, Grand Slams. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 In sport, a **Grand Slam** tournament is a major one. (体育比赛中)重大联赛的; '大满贯' 赛事的. ADJ: ADJ n
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *It's my first Grand Slam and I was hoping to make a good impression.* 这是我首次参加的重要联赛, 我希望能给大家留下好印象. N-COUNT
2 If someone wins a **Grand Slam**, they win all the major tournaments in a season in a particular sport. 全胜, "大满贯" (在某一体育赛季中赢得所有主要比赛). N-COUNT

grand·son /'grænsʌn/ **grandsons.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone's **grandson** is the son of their son or daughter. (外)孙子. N-COUNT

grand·stand /'grændstænd/ **grandstands.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **grandstand** is a covered stand with rows of seats for spectators at sporting events. (有顶篷遮盖的)大看台. N-COUNT

gran·ite /'grænɪt/ **granites.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Granite is a very hard rock used in building. 花岗岩(一种建筑用的极坚硬的岩石). N-VAR

gran·ny /'græni/ **grannies;** 又拼作 **grannie.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Some people refer to their grandmother as **granny**. (有些人对祖母或外祖母的称呼)奶奶; 姥姥, 外婆. N-FAMILY

grant /grɑːnt, grænt/ **grants, granting, granted.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **grant** is an amount of money that a government or other institution gives to an individual or to an organization for a particular purpose. 赠款, 拨款(由政府或其他机构给予个人或组织用于某一特定目的的一大笔钱). ♦ *They'd got a special grant to encourage research.* 他们获得了一笔专项拨款来鼓励开展研究工作. N-COUNT
2 If someone in authority **grants** you something, you are allowed to have it. 允许, 准许. ♦ *Permission was granted a few weeks ago.* 几个星期前就被批准通过了. VB: V n n, be V-ed
3 If you **grant** that something is true, especially someone else's opinion or an unpleasant fact, you accept and agree that it is true. 接受(某事物, 尤指他人意见或不愉快的事实); 同意. ♦ *The magistrates granted that the RSPCA was justified in bringing the action.* 地方法官们同意英国皇家防止虐待动物协会采取这一行动是合理的. VB FORMAL, V that
4 If you say that someone **takes** you **for granted**, you are complaining that they benefit from your help, efforts, or presence without showing that they are grateful. 对...不表示感激; 不把...当回事. PHR
5 If you **take it for granted** that something is the case, or if you **take** something **for granted**, you believe that it is true or you accept it as normal without thinking about it. 认为...理所当然; 想当然. ♦ *He seemed to take it for granted that he should speak as a representative.* 他似乎想当然地认为他应该作为代表发言. *All the things I took for granted up north just didn't happen in London.* 所有我认为在北部是自然而然的事偏偏在伦敦没有发生. PHR

grant·ed /'grɑːntɪd, 'græntɪd/.
You use **granted** or **granted that** at the beginning of a clause to say that something is true, before you make a comment on it. (用于从句开头)假定, 假如. ♦ *Granted that the firm has not broken the law, is the law what it should be?* 假定该公司没有违法, 那么法律还是不是它本来应该的样子? CONJ PRAGMATICS
▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ♦ *Granted, he doesn't look too bad for his age, though there's nothing about his character that would appeal to me.* 的确, 就他那个年纪他长得还不算太差, 不过在性格方面, 他实在没有什么能吸引我的. ADV, ADV with cl

,grant-main'tained. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **grant-maintained** school is one which receives money directly from the national government rather than from a local authority. (学校)由中央政府直接出资兴办的, 公立的. ADJ BRITISH

granu·lar /'grænjʊlə/.
Granular substances are composed of a lot of granules, or feel or look as if they are composed of a lot of granules. 颗粒状的; (感觉或看上去似乎)由许多颗粒组成的. ADJ FORMAL

granu·lat·ed sug·ar /,grænjʊleɪtɪd 'ʃʊgə/.
Granulated sugar is sugar that is in the form of crystal-like grains. 砂糖. N-UNCOUNT

gran·ule /'grænjuːl/ **granules.**
Granules are small pieces of something. 小颗粒. ♦ *...coffee granules.* 咖啡颗粒. N-COUNT

grape /greɪp/ **grapes.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Grapes** are small green or dark purple fruit which grow in bunches. 葡萄. 见插图条 **fruit**. N-COUNT
2 If you describe someone's attitude as **sour grapes**, you mean that they say something is worthless or undesirable because they want it but cannot have it themselves. (想得到却无法得到便说某事物没有价值或不合需要的)酸葡萄(心态). PHR

grape·fruit /'greɪpfruːt/ **grapefruits.** The plural can be either **grapefruit** or **grapefruits**. 复数形式既可作 grapefruit 亦可作 grapefruits. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **grapefruit** is a large, round, yellow fruit, similar to an orange, that has a sharp, slightly bitter taste. 西柚, 葡萄柚(大而圆的黄色水果, 似橙, 味重且略带苦味). N-VAR

grape·vine /'greɪpvaɪn/ **grapevines.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you hear something on **the grapevine**, you hear it in casual conversation with other people. 传闻; 小道消息. ♦ *I had heard through the grapevine that he was quite critical of what we were doing.* 我从别人那里听说他对我们做的 N-SING

G

事情颇为不满.

2 A **grapevine** is a climbing plant on which grapes grow. 葡萄藤. N-COUNT

graph /grɑːf, græf/ **graphs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **graph** is a mathematical diagram which shows the relationship between two or more sets of numbers or measurements. 图, 图表; 曲线图. N-COUNT

graph·ic /ˈgræfɪk/ **graphics.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you say that a description or account of something unpleasant is **graphic**, you mean that it is clear and detailed. (描述)清楚而详细的, 活灵活现的. ❖ *...graphic scenes of drug taking.* 活生生的吸毒场景. ◢ **graphi·cal·ly** /ˈgræfɪkli/ ❖ *Here, graphically displayed, was confirmation of the entire story.* 这生动而惟妙惟肖的陈述, 证明了整个报道的真实性. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED, ADV with v

2 Graphics is the activity of drawing or making pictures, especially in publishing, industry, or computing. (尤指出版业、工业或电脑行业的)绘图, 制图. N-UNCOUNT

3 Graphics are drawings and pictures that are composed using simple lines. (用简单线条勾勒的)图画, 图片, 图形, 图案. ❖ *The Agriculture Department today released a new graphic to replace the old symbol.* 农业部今天公布了一个新的图案来取代以前的标志. N-COUNT

graphi·cal /ˈgræfɪkəl/.

A **graphical** representation of something uses graphs or similar visual devices to represent statistics or figures. (用图表或类似的视觉手法来表示统计数字)图表的. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌgraphic deˈsign.

Graphic design is the art of designing advertisements, magazines, and books by combining pictures and words. (广告、杂志和书籍的)平面设计. ◢ **graph·ic de·sign·er, graphic designers.** N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

graph·ite /ˈgræfaɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Graphite is a hard black substance that is a form of carbon. 石墨. N-UNCOUNT

G

ˈgraph paper.

Graph paper is paper that has small squares printed on it so that you can use it for drawing graphs. 方格纸; 坐标纸. N-UNCOUNT

grap·ple /ˈgræpəl/ **grapples, grappling, grappled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **grapple** with a problem or difficulty, you try hard to solve it. 努力解决(问题或困难). ❖ *The young man grappled to take in what she was saying.* 这个年轻人努力把她所说的话听进去了. VB: V with n, V to-inf

2 If you **grapple** with someone, you take hold of them and struggle with them, as part of a fight. You can also say that two people **grapple**. 与...扭打; (两人)格斗. ❖ *They grappled desperately for control of the weapon.* 他俩拼命扭打, 都想把武器夺到手. V-RECIP, V with n, pl-n V

grasp /grɑːsp, græsp/ **grasps, grasping, grasped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **grasp** something, you take it in your hand and hold it very firmly. 紧紧抓住. ❖ *She was trying to grasp at something.* 她试着想抓住什么东西. VB: V n, V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His hand was taken in a warm, firm grasp.* 他的手被热情地紧紧握住. N-SING with supp

➥ 又见 **grasping**.

2 If something is in someone's **grasp**, they possess or control it. If something slips from your **grasp**, you lose it or lose control of it. (对某物的)控制, 掌握. ❖ *She allowed victory to slip from her grasp.* 她让胜利从自己手中溜掉了. N-SING with poss

3 If you **grasp** something that is complicated or difficult to understand, you understand it. 领会, 明白(复杂或难懂的事物). ❖ *He instantly grasped that Stephen was talking about his wife.* 他立刻明白斯蒂芬在说他妻子. VB: V n, V that

4 A **grasp** of something is an understanding of it. (对某事的)领会, 掌握. ❖ *They have a good grasp of foreign languages.* 他们外语掌握得很好. N-SING with supp

5 If you say that something is **within** someone's **grasp**, you mean that it is very likely that they will achieve it. 在...的掌握之中; 很可能获得. PHR

grasp·ing /ˈgrɑːspɪŋ, ˈgræsp-/.

If you describe someone as **grasping**, you disapprove of them because they want to get as much money as possible for themselves. 贪财的; 贪婪的, 贪心的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

grass /grɑːs, græs/ **grasses, grassing, grassed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Grass is a very common plant consisting of large numbers of thin, spiky, green leaves covering the surface of the ground. 草. ❖ *The lawn contained a mixture of grasses.* 这片草地有各种各样的草. *I'm going to cut the grass.* 我要去割草. N-VAR

2 If you say to someone that **the grass is greener** somewhere else, you are reminding them that other people's situations always seem better than your own, but may not really be so. 这山望着那山高, 那边的草总是更绿(比喻别人的境况看上去总是比自己的好, 而实际并不一定如此). PHR

3 If you say that someone is being **put out to grass**, you mean they are no longer being employed because they are considered to be too old or no longer useful. (因被认为年纪过大或不再有用而)(被)辞退, (被)解雇. PHR INFORMAL

4 Grass is the same as **marijuana**. 同 marijuana. ❖ *I started smoking grass when I was about sixteen.* 我大约16岁时开始吸大麻. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

5 If you say that one person **grasses on** another, you disapprove of the fact that the first person tells the police or other authorities about something criminal or wrong which the second person has done. (向警方等)告发, 告密. ❖ *He was repeatedly attacked by other inmates, who accused him of grassing.* 同室人指责他告密, 所以他不断遭到他们的攻击. VB: V on n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH V

➪ A person who grasses on someone else is called a **grass**. 告密者. N-COUNT

▸grass over.

If an area of ground **is grassed over**, grass is planted all over it. 全部种上草. PHR-V be V-ed P

grass·hopper /ˈgrɑːshɒpə, ˈgræs-/ **grasshoppers.**

A **grasshopper** is an insect with long back legs that jumps high into the air and makes a high, vibrating sound. 蚱蜢. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

grass·land /ˈgrɑːslænd, ˈgræs-/ **grasslands.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Grassland is land covered with wild grass. (长有野草的)草地, 草原. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ˌgrass ˈroots; 又拼作 **grass-roots** 或 **grassroots**. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **grass roots** of an organization or movement are the ordinary people who form the main part of it, rather than its leaders. 基层; 基层群众, 普通民众; "草根"平民. ❖ *You have to join the party at grass-roots level.* 你得加入基层党组织. N-PLURAL

grassy /ˈgrɑːsi, ˈgræs-/ **grassier, grassiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **grassy** area of land is covered in grass. 长满草的. ❖ *Its buildings are half-hidden behind grassy banks.* 它的建筑物在长满草的河岸后面若隐若现. ADJ-GRADED

grata /ˈgrɑːtə/.

➥ 见 **persona non grata**.

grate /greɪt/ **grates, grating, grated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **grate** is a framework of metal bars in a fireplace, which holds the coal or wood. (壁炉的)炉架, 炉条. N-COUNT

2 If you **grate** food such as cheese or carrots, you rub it over a metal tool called a grater so that the food is shredded into very small pieces. (用食物擦磨器)磨碎, 擦碎. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. ◢ **grat·er, graters.** ❖ *...a cheese grater.* 干酪磨碎器. VB: V n N-COUNT

3 When something **grates**, it rubs against something else making a harsh, unpleasant sound. 发出刺耳的摩擦声. ❖ *The gun barrel grated against the floor.* 枪管在地板上发出刺耳的摩擦声. VB: V, V against/on n

4 If something such as someone's behaviour **grates on** you or **grates**, it makes you feel annoyed. (使)恼怒. ❖ *His manner always grated on me.* 他的态度总是叫我恼火. VB: V on n, Also V

5 ➥ 又见 **grating**.

grate·ful /ˈgreɪtfʊl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you are **grateful** for something that someone has given you or done for you, you are pleased and wish to thank them. 感激的, 感谢的. ❖ *She was grateful to him for being* ADJ-GRADED

so good to her. 她很感激他对自己这么好. ◢ **grate·ful·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *'That's kind of you, Sally,' Claire said gratefully.* '你真好,萨莉,' 克莱尔感激地说.

grati·fy /ˈgrætɪfaɪ/ **gratifies, gratifying, gratified.** ♦◇◇◇◇

■1 If you **are gratified** by something, it gives you pleasure or satisfaction. (使)感到高兴(或满足). ❖ *The figures are likely to gratify ministers anxious to portray the council tax as acceptable.* 这些数字可能会使那些部长们感到满意,他们急于想表明征收房地产税是可行的. ◢ **grati·fied** ❖ *He was gratified to hear that his idea had been confirmed.* 听说自己的想法得到了证实,他很高兴. ◢ **grati·fy·ing** ❖ *...a gratifying development.* 令人满意的发展. VB be V-ed FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

■2 If you **gratify** your own or another person's desire, you do what is necessary to please yourself or them. 满足(自己或他人的欲望). ❖ *We gratified our friend's curiosity.* 我们满足了朋友的好奇心. ◢ **grati·fi·ca·tion** ❖ *...sexual gratification.* 性欲的满足. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

grat·ing /ˈgreɪtɪŋ/ **gratings.**

■1 A **grating** is a flat metal frame with rows of bars across it, which is fastened over a window or over a hole in a wall. (窗户或墙洞口的金属)栅栏,格子. N-COUNT

■2 A **grating** sound is harsh and unpleasant. (声音)刺耳的,听着不舒服的. ADJ-GRADED

gra·tis /ˈgrætɪs, ˈgrɑːt-/.

If something is done or provided **gratis**, it does not have to be paid for. 免费地,无需付款地. ❖ *David gives the first consultation gratis.* 戴维对首次咨询予以免费. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *What I did for you was free, gratis.* 我为你做的一切都是免费的,不收钱. ADJ

grati·tude /ˈgrætɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Gratitude is the state of feeling grateful. 感激,感谢. ❖ *I wish to express my gratitude to Kathy Davis.* 我希望能向凯西·戴维斯表示我的感谢. N-UNCOUNT

gra·tui·tous /grəˈtjuːɪtəs, AM -ˈtuː-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **gratuitous**, you mean that it is unnecessary, and often harmful or upsetting. (往往有害或令人不安)不必要的. ❖ *There's too much crime and gratuitous violence on TV.* 电视上出现太多的犯罪场面和不必要的暴力镜头. ◢ **gra·tui·tous·ly** ❖ *...something less gratuitously offensive.* 不太令人反感的事. ADJ-GRADED ADV

gra·tu·ity /grəˈtjuːɪti, AM -ˈtuː-/ **gratuities.**

■1 A **gratuity** is a gift of money to someone who has done something for you. 小费,赏钱. ❖ *The porter expects a gratuity.* 这位搬运工人希望得到赏钱. N-COUNT FORMAL

■2 A **gratuity** is large gift of money given to someone when they leave their employment. (离职时得到的)退职金,遣散费. N-COUNT BRITISH, FORMAL

grave, graves; graver, gravest. Pronounced /greɪv/, except for meaning 6, when it is pronounced /grɑːv/. 除第6项释义读作 /grɑːv/ 之外,其余都读作 /greɪv/. ♦♦♦◇◇

■1 A **grave** is a place where a dead person is buried. 坟墓;墓穴. N-COUNT

■2 If you say that someone **is digging** their **own grave**, you are warning them that they are doing something foolish or dangerous that will cause their own failure. 自掘坟墓;自己害自己. PHR

■3 If you say that someone who is dead would **turn in** their **grave** at something that is happening now, you mean that they would be very shocked or upset by it, if they were alive. 死后也不得安宁;死不瞑目. PHR

➡ **from the cradle to the grave**: 见 **cradle**.

■4 A **grave** event or situation is very serious, important, and worrying. 十分严重的;严峻的;令人担忧的. ◢ **grave·ly** ❖ *They had gravely impaired the credibility of the government.* 它们严重损害了政府的信誉. ADJ-GRADED ADV

■5 A **grave** person is quiet and serious in their appearance or behaviour. (外表或举止)严肃的,肃静的. ◢ **gravely** ❖ *'I think I've covered that business more than adequately,' he said gravely.* '我想我一直以来对那家公司的照料真可谓是尽心尽力了,' 他严肃地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

■6 In some languages such as French, a **grave** accent is a symbol that is placed over a vowel in a word to show how the vowel is pronounced. (某些语言如法语的元音字母上)抑音符号的. For example, the word 'mère' has a grave accent over the first 'e'. 如 mère 的第一个e上有抑音符号. ADJ ADJ n

grave·digger /ˈgreɪvdɪgə/ **gravediggers.**

A **gravedigger** is a person whose job is to dig graves for dead people to be buried in. 掘墓人. N-COUNT

grav·el /ˈgrævəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Gravel consists of very small stones. 石子;砾石,沙砾. ❖ *...a gravel path leading to the front door.* 通向前门的石子路. N-UNCOUNT

grav·elled /ˈgrævəld/; [美]拼作 **graveled.**

A **gravelled** path, road, or area has a surface made of gravel. (路、地面)碎石铺成的. ADJ ADJ n

grav·el·ly /ˈgrævəli/.

■1 A **gravelly** voice is low and rather rough and harsh. (嗓音)低沉的,粗重沙哑的. ADJ-GRADED

■2 A **gravelly** area of land is covered in or full of small stones. 铺有小石子的;满是小石子的. ADJ-GRADED

grave·side /ˈgreɪvsaɪd/ **gravesides.**

You can refer to the area around a grave, especially a new grave, as the **graveside**. (尤指新坟的)墓边. N-COUNT

grave·stone /ˈgreɪvstəun/ **gravestones.**

A **gravestone** is a large stone with words carved into it, which is placed on a grave. 墓碑,基石. N-COUNT

grave·yard /ˈgreɪvjɑːd/ **graveyards.** ♦◇◇◇◇

■1 A **graveyard** is an area of land, sometimes near a church, where dead people are buried. 墓地,坟场(有时位于教堂附近). N-COUNT

■2 If you call a place a **graveyard** of particular things, you are expressing disapproval that there are many broken or unwanted things of that kind there. (满是破损物或废弃物的)废物堆积处,垃圾场. ❖ *...a graveyard of rusting cranes.* 堆满生锈起重机的废物场. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

■3 If you call an event or place the **graveyard** for particular people or their hopes, you mean that those people have often failed in such events or in that place. 经常失败的事;希望经常破灭的地方. ❖ *Europe has been the graveyard for American golfers recently.* 最近欧洲成了美国高尔夫球手屡战屡败的地方. N-COUNT WRITTEN

G

grav·i·tas /ˈgrævɪtæs/.

Someone who has **gravitas** is able to talk about important things in a serious, intelligent way. (谈论重要事情时所持的)庄重态度. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

gravi·tate /ˈgrævɪteɪt/ **gravitates, gravitating, gravitated.**

If you **gravitate** towards a particular place, thing, or activity, you are attracted by it and go to it or get involved in it. 被吸引并移往;被吸引并参与其中. ❖ *Traditionally young Asians in Britain have gravitated towards medicine, law and engineering.* 在英国的亚裔年轻人惯常都被吸引到医学、法律和工程学等学科. VB V towards/to n Also V prep/adv

gravi·ta·tion /ˌgrævɪˈteɪʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Gravitation is the force which causes objects to be attracted towards each other because they have mass. (物体因具有质量而相互间产生的)引力,吸引力;(万有)引力. ◢ **gravi·ta·tion·al** /ˌgrævɪˈteɪʃənəl/ ❖ *...the earth's gravitational pull.* 地球的引力. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL ADJ ADJ n

grav·ity /ˈgrævɪti/. ♦♦◇◇◇

■1 **Gravity** is the force which causes things to drop to the ground. 地心引力;重力. N-UNCOUNT

■2 **Gravity** is the same as **gravitation**. 同 gravitation. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **centre of gravity**.

■3 The **gravity** of a situation or event is its extreme importance or seriousness. 极端重要性;严重性. ❖ *...the gravity of their crime.* 他们罪行之严重. N-UNCOUNT

■4 The **gravity** of someone's behaviour or speech is the very serious way in which they behave or speak. (言谈举止的)严肃,肃穆. N-UNCOUNT

gra·vy /ˈgreɪvi/ **gravies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Gravy is a sauce made from the juices that come from meat when it cooks. 肉汁,调味肉汁. N-VAR

'gravy boat, gravy boats.
A **gravy boat** is a long narrow jug that is used to serve gravy. 船形肉汁盘. N-COUNT

'gravy train, gravy trains.
If journalists think an organization or person earns too much money for the work that they do, they sometimes say that the organization or person is on the **gravy train**. 能挣很多钱的工作; 肥缺. N-COUNT

gray /greɪ/.
➡ 见 grey.

graze /greɪz/ **grazes, grazing, grazed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When animals **graze** or **are grazed**, they eat the grass or other plants that are growing in a particular place. (动物)吃青草; (被)放牧. ◆ *He used to graze some sheep up on the high slopes.* 他过去常常把羊赶到高高的草坡上吃草. V-ERG V / V n
2 If you **graze** a part of your body, you injure your skin by scraping against something. 擦破, 蹭破. ◢ **grazed** ◆ *...grazed arms and legs.* 擦破了皮的胳膊和腿. VB: V n / ADJ
3 A **graze** is a small wound caused by scraping against something. 擦伤. N-COUNT
4 If something **grazes** another thing, it touches that thing lightly as it passes by. 擦过; 蹭. ◆ *A bullet had grazed his arm.* 一颗子弹擦过他的手臂. VB / V n

graz·ing /'greɪzɪŋ/.
Grazing or **grazing land** is land on which animals graze. 牧场; 草场. N-UNCOUNT

grease /gri:s/ **greases, greasing, greased.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Grease** is a thick, oily substance that is used to oil the moving parts of machines. 润滑油. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **grease** a part of a car, machine, or device, you put grease on it in order to make it work smoothly. 给(汽车、机器等)涂润滑油. VB: V n
3 **Grease** is an oily substance that is produced by your skin. (皮肤分泌的)油脂. ◆ *His hair is thick with grease.* 他的头发油脂很厚. N-UNCOUNT
4 **Grease** is animal fat that is produced by cooking meat. (炼出的)动物油脂. N-UNCOUNT
5 If you **grease** a baking tray, you smear it with animal fat or vegetable oil in order to prevent food sticking to it. 给(烤盘)涂上油(以免食物粘住). VB: V n
6 ➡ 又见 elbow grease.

grease·paint /'gri:speɪnt/.
Greasepaint is an oily substance used by actors as make-up. (演员用的)化装油彩. N-UNCOUNT

grease·proof paper /ˌgri:spru:f 'peɪpə/.
Greaseproof paper does not allow grease to pass through it. It is mainly used in cooking. (主要用于烹饪的)防油纸, 蜡纸. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

greasy /'gri:si, -zi/ **greasier, greasiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **greasy** has grease on it or in it. 含油脂的; 涂有油脂的. ◆ *...the problem of greasy hair.* 油性头发的问题. ADJ-GRADED

'greasy spoon, greasy spoons.
If you think a cafe is small, cheap, and unattractive, you can call it a **greasy spoon**. 廉价而不起眼的小餐馆; 低级小饭馆. N-COUNT INFORMAL

great /greɪt/ **greater, greatest; greats.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You use **great** to describe something that is very large. **Great** is more formal than **big**. (比big正式)很大的, 巨大的. ◆ *The room had a great bay window.* 这个房间有一扇很大的凸窗. *...a great hall as long and high as a church.* 一座像教堂那么长那么高的大礼堂. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
2 **Great** is used to emphasize the large amount or degree of something. (数量)很大的, 大量的; (程度)大的. ◆ *I'll take great care of it.* 我会细心照顾它的. ◢ **great·ly** ◆ *People would benefit greatly from a pollution-free vehicle.* 使用无污染车辆会使人们大大受益. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED
3 You use **great** to describe something that is important, famous, or exciting. 伟大的; 著名的; 令人兴奋的. ◆ *...the great cultural achievements of the past.* 过去的伟大文化成就. ◢ **great·ness** ◆ *A nation must take certain risks to achieve greatness.* 一个国家要想伟大必须冒一定的风险. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT
4 The **greats** in a particular subject or field of activity are the people or things that have been most successful in it. (某一学科或领域中的)成功人士; 成功之事. ◆ *...all the greats of Hollywood.* 所有的好莱坞巨星. *...cycling's all-time greats.* 前所未有的优秀自行车手. N-PLURAL with supp JOURNALISM
5 If you describe someone or something as **great**, you approve of them or admire them. 非常了不起的; 令人钦佩的. ◆ *Arturo has this great place in Cazadero.* 阿图罗在卡扎德罗有这么一栋很棒的房子. *I think she's great.* 我觉得她很了不起. ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
6 If you **feel great**, you feel very healthy, energetic, and enthusiastic. (感到)十分健康的; 充满活力的; 热情高涨的. ADJ feel ADJ
7 You say '**Great**' in order to emphasize that you are pleased or enthusiastic about something. (强调很高兴或很热烈)好极了. ◆ *Oh great! That'll be good for Fergus.* 噢太棒了! 那对弗格斯有好处! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS
8 ➡ 又见 greater.

great- /greɪt-/.
Great- is used before some nouns that refer to relatives, in order to say that a relative is one generation removed from you. For example, your great-aunt is the aunt of one of your parents. 亲戚关系中比自己高两辈的. 如 great-aunt (姑婆; 姨婆)指父母的姑妈或姨妈. PREFIX

Great Brit·ain /ˌgreɪt 'brɪtən/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Great Britain is the island consisting of England, Scotland, and Wales, which together with Northern Ireland makes up the United Kingdom. (由英格兰、苏格兰和威尔士组成的)大不列颠(它与北爱尔兰一起组成联合王国). N-PROPER

great·coat /'greɪtkəʊt/ **greatcoats;** 又拼作 **great coat.**
A **greatcoat** is a long thick overcoat that is worn especially as part of a uniform. 厚重长大衣(尤指某种制服的一部分). N-COUNT

great·er /'greɪtə/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Greater** is the comparative of **great**. great 的比较级形式.
2 **Greater** is used with the name of a large city to refer to the city together with the surrounding urban and suburban area. (与大城市名连用, 指包括城市周围市区与郊区在内的地区)大的. ◆ *...Greater London.* 大伦敦. ADJ: ADJ n

Gre·cian /'gri:ʃən/.
Grecian is used to describe something which is in the style of things from ancient Greece. 古希腊式的. ◆ *...elegant Grecian columns.* 典雅的古希腊式圆柱. ADJ

greed /gri:d/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Greed is the desire to have more of something than is necessary or fair. 贪婪; 贪心. ◆ *...an insatiable greed for personal power.* 对个人权力贪得无厌的追求. ◢ **greedy, greedier** ◆ *He attacked greedy bosses for awarding themselves big rises.* 他指责贪心的老板们给他们自己大幅加薪. ◢ **greedi·ly** ◆ *Livy ate the pasties greedily.* 莉薇贪婪地把馅饼吃了下去. N-UNCOUNT / ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED ADV with v

green /gri:n/ **greens; greener, greenest.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 **Green** is the colour of grass or leaves. 绿色(的). ◆ *...shiny red and green apples.* 富有光泽的红苹果和青苹果. COLOUR
2 A place that is **green** is covered with grass, plants, and trees. 长满青草的; 绿油油的. ◢ **green·ness** ◆ *...the lush greenness of the river valleys.* 河谷的翠绿. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT
3 **Green** issues relate to the protection of the environment. 有关环境保护的; 绿色的. ◆ *...the power of the Green movement in Germany.* 德国绿色环保运动的力量. ADJ: ADJ n
➲ **Greens** are members of green political movements. 绿色环保组织成员; 绿色环保者. N-PLURAL
4 If you say that someone or something is **green**, you mean they harm the environment as little as possible. 绿色环保的. ◆ *...trying to persuade governments to adopt greener policies.* 试图劝导政府采取更加有利环境的政策. ◢ **greenness** ◆ *...sending teams round factories to ascertain their greenness.* 派出几支分队去各个工厂检查其环保工作. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT
5 A **green** is a smooth, flat area of grass around a hole on a golf course. 轻击区(高尔夫球场上球洞周围那片平坦的草地). N-COUNT

6 A **green** is an area of grass in the middle of a town or village. (城镇或村庄里的)草地,草坪,绿地. N-COUNT
7 You can refer to the cooked green leaves of vegetables such as spinach or cabbage as **greens**. (菠菜、卷心菜等)绿叶菜. N-PLURAL
8 If you say that someone is **green**, you mean that they are very inexperienced. 非常缺乏经验的. ADJ-GRADED
9 If you say that someone is **green with envy**, you mean that they are very envious indeed. 非常爱嫉妒的、嫉妒成性的. PHR
10 If you say that someone has **green fingers**, you mean that they are very good at gardening and their plants grow well. The American expression is **a green thumb**. 绿手指(指高超的园艺技能). [美]作a green thumb. PHR BRITISH
11 ➡ to give someone the **green light**: 见 **light**.

green·back /ˈgriːnbæk/ **greenbacks.**
A **greenback** is a dollar bill. The dollar can be referred to as **the greenback**. (一张)美钞. 美元可称作 the greenback. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

ˌgreen ˈbean, green beans.
Green beans are long narrow beans that are green in colour and are eaten as a vegetable. 青豆、嫩菜豆. N-COUNT

ˈgreen belt, green belts.
A **green belt** is an area of land with fields or parks around a town or city, where people are forbidden by law to build. (城镇或城市周围禁止建屋的)绿化地带,绿带. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌGreen ˈBeret, Green Berets.
A **Green Beret** is a British or American commando. 绿色贝雷帽(英国或美国的突击队). N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈgreen card, green cards.
A **green card** is a document showing that someone who is not a citizen of the United States has temporary permission to live and work there. 绿卡(允许非美国公民暂时在美国居留或工作的证件). N-COUNT

green·ery /ˈgriːnəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Plants that make a place look attractive are referred to as **greenery**. (某地的)绿色植物,青翠草木. N-UNCOUNT

green·fly /ˈgriːnflaɪ/ **greenflies.** The plural can be either **greenfly** or **greenflies**. 复数形式可作 greenfly 或 greenflies.
Greenfly are small green winged insects that damage plants. 蚜虫(一种破坏植物的绿色有翅的小昆虫). N-COUNT

green·gage /ˈgriːngeɪdʒ/ **greengages.**
A **greengage** is a greenish-yellow plum with a sweet taste. 青梅子; 青李子. N-COUNT BRITISH

green·grocer /ˈgriːngrəʊsə/ **greengrocers.**
A **greengrocer** is a shopkeeper who sells fruit and vegetables. 蔬菜水果商; 菜贩. A shop where fruits and vegetables are sold is a **greengrocer** or a **greengrocer's**. 蔬菜水果店. N-COUNT BRITISH

green·house /ˈgriːnhaʊs/ **greenhouses.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **greenhouse** is a glass building in which you grow plants that need to be protected from bad weather. 温室、玻璃暖房. N-COUNT
2 **Greenhouse** means relating to or causing the greenhouse effect. 有关温室效应的; 引起温室效应的. ADJ: ADJ n
❖ *...greenhouse gases.* 引起温室效应的气体.

ˈgreenhouse effect. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **greenhouse effect** is the rise in the earth's temperature caused by a build-up of gases in the air around the earth. 温室效应(因气体在空气中的积聚而引起的地球升温现象). N-SING: the N

ˈgreenhouse gas, greenhouse gases. ◆◇◇◇◇
Greenhouse gases are the gases which are responsible for causing the greenhouse effect. (引起温室效应的)温室气体. N-VAR

green·ing /ˈgriːnɪŋ/.
Journalists talk about the **greening** of someone when they want to say that they are becoming more aware of environmental issues. 绿色意识,环保意识(报刊用语,指人们对环保问题的日益关注). N-SING also no det

green·ish /ˈgriːnɪʃ/.
Greenish means slightly green in colour. 浅绿色的. ❖ *...his cold greenish eyes.* 他那双冷冷的浅绿色的眼睛. ADJ
➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...greenish-yellow flowers.* 黄绿色的花朵. COMB

ˌGreen ˈPaper, Green Papers.
In Britain, a **Green Paper** is a document containing ideas about a particular subject that is published by the Government so that people can discuss them before any decisions are made. 绿皮书(英国政府就某专题提出意见供人们讨论,然后再做出决定的文件). N-COUNT

ˈGreen Party. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **Green Party** is a political party that is particularly concerned about protecting the environment. 绿党(一个极其关注环保问题的政党). N-PROPER: the N

ˌgreen ˈpepper, green peppers.
A **green pepper** is an unripe pepper that is used in cooking or eaten raw in salads. 青(甜)椒. N-COUNT

ˌgreen revoˈlution; 又拼作 **Green Revolution**.
The **green revolution** is the increase in agricultural production in developing countries that has been made possible by the use of new types of crops and new farming methods. 绿色革命(发展中国家采用农作物的新品种和新技术来提高农业产量). N-SING

green·room /ˈgriːnruːm/ **greenrooms;** 又拼作 **green room**.
A **greenroom** is a room in a theatre or television studio where performers can rest. (设于剧场或电视演播室里的)演员休息室. N-COUNT

ˌgreen ˈsalad, green salads.
A **green salad** is a salad made mainly with green salad vegetables. (主要由绿色蔬菜调制的)绿色沙拉,蔬菜沙拉. N-VAR

Green·wich Mean Time /ˌgrenɪtʃ ˈmiːn taɪm/.
➡ 见 **GMT**.

greet /griːt/ **greets, greeting, greeted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When you **greet** someone, you express friendliness or pleasure when you meet them or when they arrive. 问好; 致意; 打招呼. ❖ *She liked to be home to greet Steve when he came in from school.* 她喜欢在家里等着迎接史蒂夫放学回来. VB: V n
2 If something **is greeted** in a particular way, people react to it in that way. (使)受到(某种)反应. ❖ *The European Court's decision has been greeted with dismay by fishermen.* 渔民们对欧洲法庭的决定感到气馁. VB: be V-ed adv, be V-ed with/by n
3 If you **are greeted** by something, it is the first thing you notice in a particular place. (使)首先注意到. ❖ *I was greeted by a shocking sight.* 首先映入我眼帘的是一幅令人震惊的景象. *The savoury smell greeted them as they went through the door.* 他们跨进门时首先闻到的是一股香喷喷的味道. VB LITERARY: be V-ed by n, V n

greet·ing /ˈgriːtɪŋ/ **greetings.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **greeting** is something friendly that you say or do when you meet someone. 招呼; 问候. ❖ *He raised a hand in greeting.* 他举手打招呼. N-VAR
2 **'Greetings'** is an old-fashioned greeting. 旧式的问候. CONVENTION

ˈgreetings card, greetings cards; 又拼作 **greeting card**.
A **greetings card** is a folded card with a picture on the front and a message inside that you give someone, for example on their birthday. 贺卡. N-COUNT

gre·gari·ous /grɪˈgeəriəs/.
1 Someone who is **gregarious** enjoys being with other people. 喜欢与人交往的,爱交际的. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Gregarious** animals or birds normally live in large groups. (动物或鸟类)通常大批生活在一起的,群居的. ADJ-GRADED

grem·lin /ˈgremlɪn/ **gremlins.**
A **gremlin** is a tiny imaginary evil spirit that people say is the cause of a problem which they cannot explain properly or locate. (人们想象出来的制造麻烦的)小妖精. N-COUNT

gre·nade /grɪˈneɪd/ **grenades.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **grenade** or a **hand grenade** is a small bomb that can be thrown by hand. 手榴弹. N-COUNT

grew /gruː/.
Grew is the past tense of **grow**. grow 的过去式.

grey /greɪ/ **greyer, greyest;** [美]拼作 **gray**. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 Grey is the colour of ashes or of clouds on a rainy day. (灰 COLOUR

G

或雨云的颜色)灰色(的)、灰白色(的).

2 If someone is going **grey**, their hair is becoming grey. (头发)灰白色的. ADJ GRADED

3 If the weather is **grey**, there are many clouds in the sky and the light is dull. (天气)阴沉的、灰蒙蒙的. ❖ *It was a grey, wet April Sunday.* 这是四月的一个灰蒙蒙的下雨的星期天. ◢ **grey·ness** ❖ *...winter's greyness.* 冬天的灰色. ADJ GRADED N-UNCOUNT

4 If you describe someone or something as **grey**, you think that they are boring and unattractive. 乏味而不起眼的. ❖ *...little grey men in suits.* 穿着西装、不起眼的小个子男人们. ◢ **greyness** ❖ *Journalists are frustrated by his apparent greyness.* 记者们对他明显的乏味感到失望. ADJ GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT with supp

'grey area, grey areas; [美]拼作 **gray area**.

If you refer to something as a **grey area**, you mean that it is unclear, for example because nobody is sure how to deal with it or who is responsible for it, or it falls between two separate categories of things. (情况不明朗的)灰色地带、灰色地区、灰色区域(不知该如何处理的或该由谁负责的事情, 或介于两类之间的事情). N-COUNT

grey·hound /ˈgreɪhaʊnd/ **greyhounds.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **greyhound** is a dog with a thin body and long thin legs, which can run very fast. 灵缇(一种身体和四肢细长善跑的狗). N-COUNT

grey·ish /ˈgreɪɪʃ/; [美]拼作 **grayish**.

Greyish means slightly grey. 浅灰色的、略带灰色的. ❖ *The building was of greyish plaster.* 这幢建筑物涂有浅灰色的灰浆. ADJ

➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...greyish green leaves.* 灰绿色的叶子. COMB

grid /grɪd/ **grids.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **grid** is something which is in a pattern of straight lines that cross over each other, forming squares. 格子; 栅栏; 方格; 网格. ❖ *...a grid of ironwork.* 铁栅栏. *...a grid of narrow streets.* 呈方格形的狭窄街道. N-COUNT

2 A **grid** is a network of wires and cables by which sources of power, such as electricity, are distributed throughout a country or area. (由电线和电缆构成的遍布全国或某一区域的)输送网路(如输电网). N-COUNT

grid·dle /ˈgrɪdəl/ **griddles.**

A **griddle** is a round, flat, heavy piece of metal which is placed on a stove or fire and used for cooking. (置于炉子上或火上用于烘烤食物的)圆烤盘、平底锅. N-COUNT

grid·iron /ˈgrɪdaɪən/.

American football is sometimes referred to as **gridiron**. 美式足球、橄榄球. N-UNCOUNT

grid·lock /ˈgrɪdlɒk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Gridlock** is the situation that exists when all the roads in a particular place are so full of vehicles that none of them can move. (某地所有道路都塞满了车的)大堵车. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **gridlock** to refer to a situation in an argument or dispute when neither side is prepared to give in, so no agreement can be reached. (争论或纠纷中双方互不让步的)僵局. N-UNCOUNT

grief /griːf/ **griefs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Grief** is a feeling of extreme sadness. (极度的)哀伤、悲痛. ❖ *...a huge outpouring of national grief for the victims of the shootings.* 举国上下对遭到枪击的死难者的悲痛心情的充分流露. N-VAR

2 If someone or something **comes to grief**, they fail or are harmed. 失败; 受伤. ❖ *So many marriages have come to grief over lack of money.* 许多婚姻因缺钱而以失败告终. PHR

3 Some people say '**Good grief**' to express surprise or disbelief. (表示惊奇或不相信)天哪! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

'grief-stricken.

If someone is **grief-stricken** about something, they are extremely sad about it. 极度悲痛的、悲痛欲绝的. ADJ GRADED FORMAL

griev·ance /ˈgriːvəns/ **grievances.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you have a **grievance** about something that has happened or been done, you believe that it was unfair. 抱怨、不满、牢骚; 委屈. N-VAR

grieve /griːv/ **grieves, grieving, grieved.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **grieve** over something, especially someone's death, you feel very sad about it. (尤指因某人去世)对...感到十分悲痛. ❖ *I didn't have any time to grieve.* 我没有时间去悲痛. *...Margery's grieving family.* 满怀悲伤的玛格丽一家. VB V prep V V-ing

2 If you **are grieved** by something, it makes you unhappy or upset. (使)感到不快; (使)感到不安. ❖ *I was grieved to hear of the suicide of James.* 听到詹姆斯自杀的消息我很难过. *It grieved me to see the poor man in such distress.* 看到这个穷人处于如此窘境我感到很不安. VB be V-ed by/at n, be V-ed to-inf, it V n to-inf

griev·ous /ˈgriːvəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **grievous**, you mean that it is extremely serious or worrying in its effects. (后果)极严重的, 十分令人担心的. ❖ *...a very grievous mistake.* 后果十分严重的错误. ◢ **griev·ous·ly** ❖ *Birds, sea-life and the coastline all suffered grievously.* 海鸟、海洋生物和海岸线都严重地遭了殃. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

,grievous bodily 'harm.

If someone is accused of **grievous bodily harm**, they are accused of deliberately causing very serious physical injury to someone. 严重身体伤害(被指控的罪名). N-UNCOUNT LEGAL

grif·fin /ˈgrɪfɪn/ **griffins;** 又拼作 **griffon**.

In mythology, a **griffin** is a winged monster with the body of a lion and the head of an eagle. (神话传说中长有翅膀的)狮身鹰首兽. N-COUNT

grill /grɪl/ **grills, grilling, grilled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **grill** is a part of a cooker which produces strong heat that cooks food placed underneath it. 烤架; 焙盘. N-COUNT

2 A **grill** is a flat frame of metal bars on which food can be cooked over a fire. 栅状烤架. N-COUNT

➥ 又见 **grille**.

3 A **grill** is a dish which consists of food that has been grilled, especially meat. 一盘烧烤食物(尤指烤肉). ❖ *...a mixed grill.* 什锦烤肉. N-COUNT

4 When you **grill** food, it is cooked using very strong heat directly above or below it. 烧烤, 炙烤. ❖ *While the chicken is grilling, cook the rice.* 一边烤着鸡, 一边煮饭. ◢ **grill·ing** ❖ *The breast can be cut into portions for grilling.* 胸脯肉可以切成块炙烤. V-ERG V n V N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **grill** someone about something, you ask them a lot of questions for a long period of time. (长时间地)审问, 追问, 盘问. ❖ *The police grilled him for hours.* 警察盘问了他几个小时. ◢ **grilling, grillings** ❖ *They gave him a grilling about the implications of a united Europe.* 他们就联合的欧洲的具体含义连续问了他许多问题. VB INFORMAL V n N-COUNT

grille /grɪl/ **grilles;** 又拼作 **grill**.

A **grille** is a framework of metal bars or wire which is placed in front of a window or a piece of machinery, in order to protect it or to protect people. (置于窗前或置于机器上作保护用的)金属栅栏、护栅、护罩. N-COUNT

grim /grɪm/ **grimmer, grimmest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A situation or piece of information that is **grim** is unpleasant, depressing, and difficult to accept. (情况或消息)令人沮丧的, 难以接受的, 严峻的. ❖ *There was further grim economic news yesterday.* 昨天还有更令人沮丧的经济消息. ◢ **grim·ness** ❖ *...an unrelenting grimness of tone.* 极其严厉无情的语气. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A place that is **grim** is unattractive and depressing in appearance. (外观)令人感到压抑的, 阴森的. ❖ *...the tower blocks on the city's grim edges.* 位于阴森森的城市边缘的摩天大楼. ADJ-GRADED

3 If a person or their behaviour is **grim**, they are very serious or stern, usually because they are worried about something. (通常因担心而表现)十分严肃的、严厉的. ◢ **grim·ly** ❖ *'It's too late now to stop him,' Harris said grimly.* "现在阻止他已经迟了。"哈里斯严肃地说. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ADV-GRADED

gri·mace /grɪˈmeɪs, ˈgrɪməs/ **grimaces, grimacing, grimaced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **grimace**, you twist your face in an ugly way because you are displeased, disgusted, or in pain. (因不快、厌恶或疼痛而)脸部扭曲; 做怪相; 做苦相. ❖ *She grimaced at Cerezzi.* 她朝西瑞齐做怪相. VB V V at n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *'Awful,' he said with a grimace.* N-COUNT

'真糟糕,'他苦着脸说.

grime /graɪm/.
Grime is dirt which has collected on the surface of something. (物体表面的)尘垢, 污垢. N-UNCOUNT

,Grim 'Reaper.
The Grim Reaper is an imaginary character who represents death. 狰狞的收割者(一想象中的代表死亡的形象). N-SING the N

grimy /'graɪmi/ **grimier, grimiest.**
Something that is **grimy** is very dirty. 肮脏的. ADJ-GRADED

grin /grɪn/ **grins, grinning, grinned.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When you **grin**, you smile broadly. 咧嘴笑. ❖ *He just grinned at her.* 他只是对她咧着嘴笑. VB V, V at n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a big grin on her face.* 她脸上露出的咧嘴大笑. N-COUNT
2 If you **grin and bear it**, you accept a difficult or unpleasant situation without complaining because you know there is nothing you can do to make things better. 无奈接受; 苦笑忍受. PHR
3 ➻ to **wipe the grin off** someone's **face**: 见 **wipe**.

grind /graɪnd/ **grinds, grinding, ground.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **grind** a substance such as corn, you crush it between two hard surfaces or with a machine until it becomes a fine powder. (把玉米等)碾碎, 轧碎. ❖ *Grind the pepper as you need it.* 根据需要把这些辣椒磨碎. *...ground coffee.* 磨制的咖啡. VB V n, V-ed
➩ **Grind up** means the same as **grind**. 义同 grind. ❖ *He makes his own paint, grinding up the pigment with a little oil.* 他用掺入少许油磨制颜料的办法自己调制颜料. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P
◢ **grind·er, grinders.** ❖ *Grind walnuts in an electric coffee grinder.* 用电动咖啡研磨机把核桃磨碎. N-COUNT
2 If you **grind** something into a surface, you press and rub it hard into the surface. 捏压. ❖ *'Well,' I said, grinding my cigarette nervously into the granite step.* '好吧,'我边说边紧张地把香烟往花岗石台阶上捏压. VB V n prep
3 To **grind** something such as a tool is to make it smooth or sharp by rubbing it against a hard surface. 将(工具等)磨光, 磨利. VB V n ◢ **grinder.** A **grinder** is a person or machine that sharpens or polishes tools by grinding them. 碾磨工; 碾磨机; 研磨器; 磨床. N-COUNT
4 If you refer to routine tasks or activities that you have to do as the **grind**, you are emphasizing that they are boring and take up a lot of time and effort. 枯燥乏味且费时费力的工作; 苦差事. ❖ *The daily grind of government is done by Her Majesty's Civil Service.* 政府枯燥乏味的日常工作由女王陛下的行政机关处理. N-SING INFORMAL
➻ 又见 **grinding**.
5 If a country's economy or something such as a process **grinds to a halt**, it gradually becomes slower or less active until it stops. (国家经济或某过程等)逐渐停下来, 慢慢地停止. PHR
6 If a vehicle **grinds to a halt**, it stops slowly and noisily. (车辆)带着噪音缓缓停住. PHR
7 ➻ to **have an axe to grind**: 见 **axe**.

➤grind down.
If you say that someone **grinds** you **down**, you mean that they treat you very harshly and cruelly, reducing your confidence or your will to resist. 折磨; 压迫; 欺压. PHR-V V n P, PRAGMATICS

➤grind on.
If you say that something **grinds on**, you disapprove of the fact that it continues to happen in the same way for a long time. 长时间单调重复地持续下去. PHR-V V P, PRAGMATICS

➤grind out.
To **grind** something **out** means to produce it in a boring or routine manner. 乏味刻板地生产; 粗制滥造. ❖ *... grinding out novels to support his family.* 他很乏味地拼凑出一部部小说以养家糊口. PHR-V V n P, INFORMAL, V P noun

➤grind up.
➻ 见 **grind 1**. PHR-V

grind·ing /'graɪndɪŋ/.
If you describe a bad situation as **grinding**, you mean it never gets better, changes, or ends. (困境)毫无改进的; 持续不变的; 没有尽头的. ❖ *...grinding poverty.* 难以改变的贫困. ADJ ADJ n
➻ 又见 **grind**.

grin·go /'grɪŋgəʊ/ **gringos.**
Gringo is sometimes used by people from Latin America to refer to foreigners, especially people from the United States and Britain; an offensive word. (冒犯义)外国佬(拉丁美洲人有时用来指外国人, 尤其美国人或英国人). N-COUNT

grip /grɪp/ **grips, gripping, gripped.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **grip** something, you take hold of it with your hand and continue to hold it firmly. 抓牢; 紧握. ❖ *She gripped the rope.* 她紧紧抓住绳子. VB V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His strong hand eased the bag from her grip.* 他强有力的手一点一点地把她紧紧抓住的包夺了过来. N-COUNT
2 If things such as shoes or car tyres have **grip**, they do not slip. (鞋、轮胎等)抓牢, 不打滑. N-UNCOUNT
3 Someone's **grip** on someone or something is the power and control they have over them. 支配; 控制力. ❖ *The president maintains an iron grip on his country.* 总统牢牢地控制着他的国家. N-SING with supp
4 If you **get a grip** on yourself, you make an effort to control or improve your behaviour or work. 努力控制(行为); 努力改进(工作). PHR
5 If you **lose your grip**, you lose the control you have over yourself and your situation, and become less able to deal with things. 无法控制自己; 无法控制局面. PHR
6 If you **get to grips with** a problem or if you **come to grips with** it, you consider it seriously, and start taking action to deal with it. 认真考虑并着手对付(问题等). ❖ *The government's first task is to get to grips with the economy.* 政府首要的任务是着手解决经济问题. PHR
7 If something **grips** you, it affects you very strongly. 强烈地影响(某人); 支配. ❖ *The entire community has been gripped by fear.* 整个社区已被恐惧所笼罩. VB V n
8 If a person, group, or place is **in the grip of** something, they are being severely affected by it. 深受...的影响. ❖ *Britain is still in the grip of recession.* 英国依旧处于经济不景气之中. PHR
9 If you **are gripped** by something such as a story or a series of events, your attention is concentrated on it and held by it. 受(故事或一系列事件等)吸引. VB be V-ed ◢ **grip·ping** ❖ *The film turned out to be a gripping thriller.* 这影片原来是一部扣人心弦的恐怖片. ADJ-GRADED

gripe /graɪp/ **gripes, griping, griped.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone **is griping**, you mean they are complaining about something in an annoying way. 抱怨, 发牢骚. ❖ *I am sick of hearing motorists griping about the state of the roads.* 我讨厌听驾驶者抱怨路面状况不好. VB V, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL, V about n
➩ A **gripe** is a complaint about something. 牢骚, 怨言, 不满. ❖ *That's a minor gripe.* 那不过是小小的牢骚. N-COUNT
◢ **grip·ing** ❖ *Still, the griping went on.* 抱怨依旧在继续. N-UNCOUNT

grip·ing /'graɪpɪŋ/.
A **griping** pain is a sudden, stabbing pain in your stomach or bowels. (胃肠)绞痛的. ADJ ADJ n

gris·ly /'grɪzli/ **grislier, grisliest;** 又拼作 **grizzly.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **grisly**, you mean that it is extremely horrible, and involves death and violence. (涉及死亡和暴力)恐怖的, 可怕的. ❖ *...grisly murders.* 多项恐怖的谋杀. ADJ-GRADED

gris·tle /'grɪsəl/.
Gristle is a tough, rubbery substance found in poor quality meat. (劣质肉中的)软骨. N-UNCOUNT

grit /grɪt/ **grits, gritting, gritted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Grit** is very small pieces of stone. It is often put on roads in winter to make them less slippery. (经常在冬天铺于路面以防滑的)细石, 沙粒. N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone has **grit**, they have the determination and courage to continue doing something even though it is very difficult. (尽管十分困难仍继续做某事的)决心, 勇气, 坚毅. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Grits** are coarsely ground grains of corn which are eaten N-PLURAL

G

for breakfast or as part of a meal in the southern United States. (美国南部作食用的)粗玉米.

4 If you **grit** your teeth, you press your upper and lower teeth tightly together, usually because you are angry about something. (通常因生气而)咬牙切齿. ❖ *'I have no comment about this,' she seethed through gritted teeth.* '对此我没什么好说的,' 她咬牙切齿、火冒三丈地说. VB V n / V-ed

5 If you **grit your teeth**, you make up your mind to carry on even if the situation is very difficult. (尽管很困难仍坚持下去)咬紧牙关. PHR

grit·ty /'grɪti/ **grittier, grittiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **gritty** contains grit, is covered with grit, or has a texture like that of grit. 含砂石的; 铺有砂石的; (质地)像砂一般的. ADJ-GRADED

2 Someone who is **gritty** is determined and courageous. 坚毅的; 勇敢的. ❖ *...a gritty determination to avoid humiliation.* 想避免耻辱的坚强决心. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **gritty** description or portrayal of a tough or unpleasant situation shows it in a very realistic way. (对残酷或不愉快的境况的描述)逼真的. ❖ *...a gritty low-budget movie about a women's prison.* 逼真地反映女子监狱生活的一部低预算的影片. ADJ-GRADED

griz·zled /'grɪzəld/.

A **grizzled** person or a person with **grizzled** hair has hair that is grey or streaked with grey. (头发)灰白的; 有缕缕灰白(头发)的. ❖ *...a grizzled old age pensioner.* 一位头发花白的靠领养老金生活的老人. ADJ

griz·zly /'grɪzli/ **grizzlies.**

1 A **grizzly** or a **grizzly bear** is a large, fierce, greyish-brown bear found in North America. 灰熊(北美洲的一种庞大凶猛的灰棕色熊). N-COUNT

2 If children are **grizzly**, they whine or cry a lot, often because they are unwell or tired. (常指孩子因不舒服或疲倦而)哭个不停的, 呜呜哭的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

3 ➡ 又见 **grisly**.

G

groan /grəʊn/ **groans, groaning, groaned.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **groan**, you make a long, low sound because you are experiencing a strong physical feeling, especially pain, or because you want to indicate your disapproval or unhappiness. (表示疼痛或表示反对或不快而)发出哼哼声; 呻吟; 叹息. ❖ *He began to groan with pain.* 他开始痛得呻吟起来. *'My leg — I think it's broken,' Eric groaned.* '我的腿—我想是断了,' 埃里克呻吟着说. VB V / V with n / V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A groan of disappointment went up from the crew.* 人群中发出一阵失望的叹息声. N-COUNT

2 If you **groan** about something, you complain about it. 抱怨, 埋怨. ❖ *There's no point in moaning and groaning.* 光埋怨是没有用的. VB V about n INFORMAL V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Afterwards there were widespread groans about the soft pitch.* 后来轻微的颠簸招来大家一片埋怨声. N-COUNT

3 If wood **groans**, it makes a loud creaking sound, because it is being pushed, pressed, or moved. (木头因被拖动、挤压或移动而)发出吼吼嘎嘎声. VB V

4 If you say that something such as a table **is groaning** under the weight of something, you are emphasizing that it is very heavily loaded. (桌子等)受重压. ❖ *...tables groaning with ethnic foodstuffs.* 堆满民族风味食品的桌子. VB V under/with n PRAGMATICS V-ing

gro·cer /'grəʊsə/ **grocers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **grocer** is a shopkeeper who sells foods such as flour, sugar, and tinned foods. 食品杂货商. You can refer to a shop where these goods are sold as a **grocer** or a **grocer's**. 食品杂货店. N-COUNT

gro·cery /'grəʊsəri/ **groceries.**

1 A **grocery** or a **grocery store** is a grocer's shop. 食品杂货店. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 **Groceries** are foods you buy at a grocer's or at a supermarket. (在食品杂货店或超市购买的)食品杂货. ❖ *...two bags of groceries.* 两包食品杂货. N-PLURAL

grog /grɒg/.

Grog is a drink made by diluting a strong spirit, such as rum or whisky, with water. (烈性酒如朗姆酒或威士忌加水稀释后制成的)格洛格酒, 掺水烈酒. N-UNCOUNT

grog·gy /'grɒgi/ **groggier, groggiest.**

If you feel **groggy**, you feel weak and rather ill. 虚弱的; 摇摇晃晃的; 软弱无力的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

groin /grɔɪn/ **groins.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **groin** is the part of your body where your legs meet your abdomen. 腹股沟. N-COUNT

groom /gru:m/ **grooms, grooming, groomed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **groom** is the same as a **bridegroom**. 同 bridegroom. ❖ *...the bride and groom.* 新娘新郎. N-COUNT

2 A **groom** is someone whose job is to look after the horses in a stable and to keep them clean. 马夫. N-COUNT

3 If you **groom** an animal, you clean its fur, usually by brushing it. 给(动物)擦洗, 刷洗. VB V n

4 If you **are groomed** for a special job, someone prepares you for it by teaching you the skills you will need. (准备做某种特殊工作)(被)特地培养, (被)训练. ❖ *Marshall was groomed to run the family companies.* 马歇尔接受培训以便经营家族的公司. VB be V-ed for n / be V-ed to-inf

groomed /gru:md/.

You use **groomed** in expressions such as **well groomed** and **badly groomed** to say how neat, clean, and smart a person is. (表示修饰打扮的程度)整洁的(或邋遢的). ❖ *She always appeared perfectly groomed.* 她出来总是浑身装扮得十分整洁美观. ADJ

groom·ing /'gru:mɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Grooming refers to the things that people do to keep themselves clean and make their face, hair, and skin look nice. 衣着打扮; 装束. ❖ *...a growing concern for personal grooming.* 对个人衣着打扮的日益关注. N-UNCOUNT

groove /gru:v/ **grooves.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **groove** is a deep line cut into a surface. 沟; 槽; 纹. N-COUNT
◢ **grooved** ❖ *...a grooved surface.* 有凹槽的表面. ADJ

2 In popular music, a **groove** is a rhythm. (流行音乐的)节奏. ❖ *...Latin and African grooves.* 拉丁音乐和非洲音乐的节奏. N-COUNT INFORMAL

groovy /'gru:vi/ **groovier, grooviest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **groovy**, you mean that it is attractive, fashionable, or exciting. 吸引人的; 时髦的, 流行的; 令人兴奋的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, DATED

grope /grəʊp/ **gropes, groping, groped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **grope** for something that you cannot see, you try to find it by moving your hands around in order to feel it. (因看不见)摸索, 探索. ❖ *Bunbury groped in his breast pocket for his wallet.* 邦伯里在胸前口袋里摸索着钱包. VB V for n / V adv/prep

2 If you **grope** your way to a place, you move there, holding your hands in front of you and feeling the way because you cannot see anything. (用手)摸索着(走向某地). ❖ *I didn't turn on the light, but groped my way across the room.* 我没开灯, 而是摸索着穿过了房间. VB V way prep/adv

3 If you **grope** for something, for example the solution to a problem, you try to think of it, when you have no real idea what it could be. (在不清楚情况下)探寻, 探索(问题的解决办法等). ❖ *She groped for a simple word to express a simple idea.* 她思索着想用一个简单的词来表达一个简单的想法. ◢ **grop·ing, gropings** ❖ *They continue their groping towards a constitutional settlement.* 他们继续探索, 寻找通过宪法解决问题的途径. VB V for n / Also V towards n / N-VAR

4 If one person **gropes** another, they touch or grab their body in a rough, sexual way; used showing disapproval. (为求性欲的满足粗鲁地)触摸(他人身体); (猥亵地)抚摸, 抓住. VB V n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It took a good few gropes for me to realise that he was doing this on purpose.* 他摸了我好几次, 我才意识到他原来是别有用心. N-COUNT

gross /grəʊs/ **grosser, grossest; grosses, grossing, grossed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You use **gross** to emphasize the degree to which something is unacceptable or unpleasant. 令人无法接受的, 令人不快的; 严重的. ❖ *The company staff were guilty of gross negligence.* 公司职员犯了严重的玩忽职守罪. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS
◢ **gross·ly** ❖ *Lexicographers are still grossly underpaid.* ADV-GRADED

词典编纂者获得的报酬依旧极低.

2 If you describe someone's speech or behaviour as **gross**, you mean that it is very rude or unacceptable. (言行)粗野的, 极其粗俗的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe something or someone as **gross**, you think that they are very ugly, tasteless, or repulsive. 非常丑陋的; 格调低下的; 令人讨厌的. ❖ *He wears really gross holiday outfits.* 他穿着实在是极难看的节日套装. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

4 A **gross** amount is the total amount after all the relevant amounts have been added together, and before any deductions are made. 总共的, 全部的. ❖ *...a fixed rate account guaranteeing 10.4% gross interest or 7.8% net.* 能保证10.4%毛利或7.8%纯利收入的固定利率账户. ADJ: ADJ n

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...a father earning £20,000 gross a year.* 一年总收入2万镑的父亲. ADV

5 If a person or a business **grosses** a particular amount of money, they earn that amount of money before tax has been deducted. 获得(某金额未除税)的毛利; 获得(某金额)的总收入. ❖ *So far the films have grossed more than £590 million.* 迄今这些影片总收入已超过5.9亿镑. VB; V amount

6 The **gross** weight of something is its total weight, including its container or wrapping. (包括容器或包装在内)总重量的, 毛重的. ADJ: ADJ n

,gross domestic 'product, gross domestic products. ◆◇◇◇◇
A country's **gross domestic product** is the total value of all the goods it has produced and the services it has provided in a particular year. 国内生产总值. N-VAR

gro·tesque /grəʊ'tesk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You say that something is **grotesque** when it is so unnatural, unpleasant, or exaggerated that it upsets or shocks you. 极不自然的; 极夸张的; 怪诞的. ❖ *...the grotesque disparities between the wealthy few and nearly everyone else.* 极少数富人与几乎所有其他人之间极不合理的差异. ◢ **gro·tesque·ly** ❖ *He says the law is grotesquely unfair.* 他说法律不公正得叫人觉得荒唐. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; ADV-GRADED

2 If someone or something is **grotesque**, they are very ugly. 极丑陋的; 怪模样的. ◢ **grotesquely** ❖ *...grotesquely deformed beggars.* 模样极为畸形的乞丐. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV adj-ed

grot·to /'grɒtəʊ/ **grottoes** or **grottos.**
A **grotto** is a small cave with interesting rocks. (有奇石的)小洞, 洞穴. N-COUNT

grot·ty /'grɒti/ **grottier, grottiest.**
If you describe something as **grotty**, you dislike it and think that it is unpleasant or of poor quality. 质量低劣的; 讨厌的. ❖ *...a grotty little flat in Camden.* 位于卡姆登的一套劣质小住房. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

grouchy /'graʊtʃi/.
If someone is **grouchy**, they are very bad-tempered and complain a lot. 脾气很坏的; 满腹牢骚的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

ground /graʊnd/ **grounds, grounding, grounded.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **The ground** is the surface of the earth or the floor of a room. 地面; (房间的)地面. ❖ *Women were sitting cross-legged on the ground.* 女人们盘腿坐在地上. *We slid down the roof and dropped to the ground.* 我们从房顶滑落到地上. N-SING: the N
Something that is **below ground** is under the earth's surface or under a building. 地面下; 建筑物底下. Something that is **above ground** is on top of the earth's surface. 地面上. PHR

2 If you say that a town or building **is burnt to the ground** or **is razed to the ground**, you are emphasizing that it has been completely destroyed by fire. (城镇或建筑物)(被)全部焚毁, (被)夷为平地. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If you **go to ground**, you hide somewhere where you cannot easily be found. 躲藏; 潜伏. PHR

4 If you say that something takes place on the **ground**, you mean it takes place on the surface of the earth and not in the air. (某事发生在)地面(而非空中). ❖ *All ground forces have not arrived in the Persian Gulf.* 地面部队尚未全部到达波斯湾. N-SING

5 The **ground** is the soil and rock on the earth's surface. (地表的)土地. ❖ *...the marshy ground of the river delta.* 河流三角洲的沼泽地. N-SING

6 You can refer to land as **ground**, especially when it has very few buildings or when it is considered to be special in some way. (尤指建筑物极少的)空地; (特别用途的)土地. ❖ *...a stretch of waste ground.* 一片荒地. *This memorial stands on sacred ground.* 这座纪念堂矗立在神圣的土地上. N-UNCOUNT

7 You can use **ground** to refer to an area of land, sea, or air which is used for a particular activity. (有专门用途的)地域, 海域, 空中区域. ❖ *...Indian hunting grounds.* 印第安人的猎场. *The best fishing grounds are around the islands.* 最好的渔场在这片岛屿的附近海域. N-COUNT supp N

8 A **ground** is an area of land which is specially designed and made for playing sport or for some other activity. (体育运动或其他活动的)场地. ❖ *...the city's football ground.* 该市的足球场. *...a parade ground.* 阅兵场. N-COUNT supp N

9 The **grounds** of a large or important building are the garden or area of land which surrounds it. (大型或重要建筑物周围的)场地; 园区; 庭院. ❖ *...the palace grounds.* 皇宫周围的广场. *...the grounds of the University.* 该大学的校园. N-PLURAL

10 You can use **ground** to refer to a place or situation in which particular methods or ideas can develop and be successful. (方法或思想逐步形成并获成功的)地方, 环境. ❖ *The company has maintained its reputation as the developing ground for new techniques.* 该公司一直保持着它作为新技术成功开发之地的名声. N-VAR with supp

11 If an aircraft or its passengers **are grounded**, they are made to stay on the ground and are not allowed to take off. (被)留在地面; (被)禁止起飞. ❖ *A hydrogen leak forced NASA to ground the space shuttle.* 因氢气泄漏, 美国国家宇航局被迫停飞了航天飞机. VB: be V-ed; V n

12 If a ship or boat **is grounded**, it touches the bottom of the sea, lake, or river it is on, and is unable to move off. (船)搁浅. ❖ *The boat finally grounded on a soft, underwater bank.* 该船最后搁浅在岸边水面以下一片柔软的泥地上. V-ERG: be V-ed; V

13 The **ground** in an electric plug or piece of electrical equipment is the wire through which electricity passes into the ground and which makes the equipment safe. The British word is **earth**. (电源插头或电器的)地线. [英]作 earth. N-COUNT AMERICAN

14 You can use **ground** in expressions such as **on shaky ground** and **the same ground** to refer to a particular subject, area of experience, or basis for an argument. (某一特定的)主题; (某一经验的)领域, 范围; (争论的)依据. 用于如 on shaky ground (在不安全的范围内)和 the same ground (同一依据). ❖ *It's often necessary to go over the same ground more than once.* 多次讨论同一话题往往很有必要. N-UNCOUNT supp N

15 If you **shift** your **ground** or **change** your **ground**, you change the basis on which you are arguing. 改变辩论的立场; 改换辩论的依据. PHR

16 If you **stand** your **ground** or **hold** your **ground**, you continue to support a particular argument or to have a particular opinion when other people are opposing you or trying to make you change your mind. 坚持立场; 坚持主张. PHR

17 If you are **on** your **own ground**, you are in a situation or dealing with a subject which you feel confident about because you are very familiar with it. 在自己熟悉的环境中; 在自己的领域内. ❖ *On her own ground she knows exactly what she's doing.* 她在自己的领域里清楚地知道自己在做什么. PHR

18 The **middle ground** between two groups, ideas, or plans involves things which do not belong to either of these groups, ideas, or plans but have elements of each, often in a less extreme form. (介于两个集团、两种意见或两种计划之间的)中间地带; 模棱两可的范围. ❖ *There was no middle ground between faith and doubt in Paul's opinion.* 在保罗看来, 要么相信, 要么怀疑, 没有中间的看法. PHR

19 If two people or groups find **common ground**, they agree about something, especially when they do not agree about other things. (尤指双方在其他事情上不能达成一致时, 在对某事物的看法上的)一致之处, 共同点, 共通点. PHR

G

20 If you say that something is **a ground for** or **grounds for** a particular feeling or course of action, you mean that it is a reason or justification for it. If you say that you are doing something **on the grounds** of a particular thing, you are giving the reason for your action. 原因; 理由; 基于(某一理由). ❖ *Owen was against it, on the grounds of expense.* 出于费用的考虑,欧文反对此事. N-VAR N for n, on N with supp

21 If an argument, belief, or opinion **is grounded** in something, that thing is used as a justification for it. (论据、信仰或意见)建立在...之上; 以...为依据. ❖ *Her argument was grounded in fact.* 她的论点是以事实为依据的. VB be V-ed in/on n

22 **Ground** is used in expressions such as **gain ground**, **lose ground**, and **give ground** in order to indicate that someone obtains or loses an advantage which they have in a particular situation. 优势. 用于如 gain ground (获得优势), lose ground (丧失优势), 或 give ground (失去优势)等表达式中. ❖ *There are signs that the party is gaining ground in the latest polls.* 在最近的民意测验中,有迹象表明该党开始占优势. N-UNCOUNT JOURNALISM

23 If you **break new ground**, you do something in a completely different way; used showing approval. 改革; 革新; 开辟新天地. PHR PRAGMATICS

24 If something such as a project gets **off the ground**, it begins or starts functioning. (方案等)开始运作. ❖ *We help small companies to get off the ground.* 我们帮助小公司运作起来. PHR

25 If you **prepare the ground** for a future event, course of action, or development, you make it easier for it to happen. (为未来之事、行动或发展)打基础,做准备. ❖ *...a political initiative which would prepare the ground for war.* 为战争做准备的一项政治行动. PHR

26 If you **stand** your **ground** or **hold** your **ground**, you do not run away from a danger or threat, but face it bravely. 坚守阵地; 坚定立场; 临危不退. PHR

27 If you say that something such as a person, job, or piece of clothing **suits** someone **down to the ground**, you are emphasizing that it is completely suitable or appropriate for them. (人、工作或衣服等)对...完全适合. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

28 If people or things of a particular kind are **thin on the ground**, there are very few of them. 为数极少, 寥寥无几. ❖ *Good managers are often thin on the ground.* 优秀管理人才往往为数甚少. PHR BRITISH

29 **Ground** is the past tense and past participle of **grind**. grind 的过去式和过去分词.

→ 又见 **grounding**; **home ground**.

ground·break·ing /'graʊndbreɪkɪŋ/; 又拼作 **ground-breaking**.

You use **groundbreaking** to describe things which you think are significant because they provide new and positive ideas. 开拓性的, 创新的. ❖ *...groundbreaking research.* 开拓性研究. ADJ

'ground crew, ground crews.

At an airport, the people who look after the planes when they are on the ground are called the **ground crew**. (机场的)地勤人员. N-COLL-COUNT

,ground 'floor, ground floors. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **ground floor** of a building is the floor that is level or almost level with the ground outside. (建筑物与地面相平的)一层, 一楼, 底层. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

ground·ing /'graʊndɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you have a **grounding** in a subject, you know the basic facts or principles of that subject. (某学科的)基本事实, 原理, 基础. ❖ *The degree provides a thorough grounding in both mathematics and statistics.* 攻读该学位可在数学和统计学方面打下全面的基础. N-SING

ground·less /'graʊndləs/.

If you say that a fear or story is **groundless**, you mean that it is not valid because it is not based on evidence. (恐惧或报道)没有根据的, 没有理由的. ADJ

ground·nut /'graʊndnʌt/ **groundnuts.**

A **groundnut** is the same as a **peanut**. 同peanut. N-COUNT BRITISH

'ground rent, ground rents.

Ground rent is rent that is paid by the owner of a flat or house to the owner of the land on which it is built. (房屋拥有者支付的)地租. N-VAR BRITISH

'ground rule, ground rules. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **ground rules** for something are the basic principles on which future action will be based. 基本原则. ❖ *She worked to establish legal ground rules for child abuse cases.* 她为建立起有关虐待儿童案件的基本法律原则而工作. N-COUNT

grounds·man /'graʊndzmən/ **groundsmen.**

A **groundsman** is a person whose job is to look after a park or sports ground. (公园或运动场地的)场地管理员. N-COUNT BRITISH

'ground staff.

1 The people who are paid to maintain a sports ground are called the **ground staff**. 运动场地管理人员. N-COLL-COUNT

2 At an airport, the **ground staff** are the airline employees who do not fly with the planes, but maintain aircraft and runways and help passengers. (机场的)地勤人员. N-COLL-COUNT

ground·swell /'graʊndswel/.

A sudden growth of public feeling or support for something is often called a **groundswell**. (公众情绪或对某事的支持程度的)突然高涨. ❖ *There is undoubtedly a groundswell of support for the idea of a strong central authority.* 毫无疑问, 公众突然情绪高涨, 支持建立强大的中央权力机构. N-SING with supp JOURNALISM

ground·water /'graʊndwɔːtə/.

Groundwater is water that is found under the ground. 地下水. N-UNCOUNT

ground·work /'graʊndwɜːk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **groundwork** for something is the early work on it which forms the basis for further work. (为进一步的工作打基础的)早期工作, 基础工作. ❖ *Yesterday's meeting was to lay the groundwork for the task ahead.* 昨天的会议是为今后的工作打下基础而召开的. N-SING the N

group /gruːp/ **groups, grouping, grouped.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **group** of people or things is a number of people or things which are together in one place at one time. 一批; 一群; 一伙; 一簇. ❖ *The trouble involved a small group of football supporters.* 这一骚乱与一小帮足球球迷有关. *The students work in groups.* 学生们分组工作. N-COLL-COUNT

2 A **group** is a set of people who have the same interests or objectives, and who organize themselves to work or act together. 集体; 群体; 组织; 团体. ❖ *...the Minority Rights Group.* 少数民族权利组织. *...members of an environmental group.* 某环保组织的成员. N-COUNT

3 A **group** is a set of people, organizations, or things which are considered together because they have something in common. (具有共同点而被放在一起考虑的)群, 组, 类. ❖ *...the most promising players in her age group.* 她那个年龄组中最有希望的选手. *As a group, today's old people are still relatively deprived.* 作为一个群体, 今天的老人仍然是相对贫穷的. N-COUNT

4 A **group** is a number of separate commercial or industrial firms which all have the same owner. (商业或工业的)集团, 集团公司. ❖ *...a French-based insurance group.* 总部设在法国的保险公司集团. N-COUNT

5 A **group** is a number of musicians who perform together, especially ones who play popular music. (尤指演奏流行音乐的)乐队. ❖ *...a pop group called The Urge.* 一支名叫'冲动'的流行乐队. N-COUNT

6 If a number of things or people **are grouped together**, they are together in one place or within one organization or system. (使)(许多人或事物)聚集在一起; 同属于(某一组织或体系). ❖ *The fact sheets are grouped into seven sections.* 这些有关事实的材料分为七部分. *...the Arab Maghreb Union, which groups together the five North African states.* 由五个北非国家组成的阿拉伯马格里布联盟. *We want to encourage them to group together.* 我们想鼓励他们组合在一起. V-ERG be V-ed prep, V pl-n with together, V together, Also V n prep

7 → 又见 **grouping**; **blood group**, **pressure group**.

groupie /'gruːpi/ **groupies.**

A **groupie** is someone who is very keen on a particular N-COUNT

pop group, singer, or other famous person, and keeps following them around. 流行乐迷(迷恋流行乐队、歌手或其他名人并到处尾随他们的人).

group·ing /'gru:pɪŋ/ **groupings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **grouping** is a set of people or things that have something in common. (有共同点的)一群人、一类事物. ❖ *There were two main political groupings pressing for independence.* 有两大主要的政治团体极力主张独立. N-COUNT

,group 'therapy. ◆◇◇◇◇

Group therapy is a form of psychiatric treatment in which a group of people discuss their problems with each other. 集体心理治疗(一种精神治疗方法,以一群人聚在一起互相讨论他们的问题). N-UNCOUNT

grouse /graʊs/ **grouses, grousing, groused.** The form **grouse** is used as the plural for meaning 1. 用于第1释义时 grouse 为复数形式. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Grouse** are small fat birds which are often shot for sport and can be eaten. 松鸡. N-COUNT

➪ **Grouse** is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 松鸡肉. ❖ *...roast grouse.* 烤松鸡肉. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **grouse**, you complain. 抱怨, 发牢骚. ❖ *'How come we never know what's going on?' he groused.* '我们怎么从来不知道发生了什么事?' 他埋怨道. *They groused about the parking regulations.* 他们抱怨停车场的规章. VB V; V with quote; V about n; Also V that

➪ A **grouse** is a complaint. 抱怨; 埋怨; 牢骚; 不满. N-COUNT

grove /grəʊv/ **groves.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **grove** is a group of trees that are close together. 树丛; 小树林. ❖ *...an olive grove.* 一片橄榄树林. N-COUNT

2 **Grove** is often used as part of the name of a street. (常被用作道路名称的一部分)街, 路. ❖ *...47 Canada Grove, Bognor Regis.* 博格诺里吉斯市, 加拿大树丛路47号.

grov·el /'grɒvəl/ **grovels, grovelling, grovelled;** [美] 拼作 **groveling, groveled.**

1 If you say that someone **grovels**, you mean they behave very humbly towards another person, for example because they are frightened or because they want something; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(因害怕或想要获得某物而)卑躬屈膝. ❖ *I don't grovel to anybody.* 我不会向任何人卑躬屈膝. *The Senator has been accused of grovelling.* 该参议员被指责表现得奴颜媚骨. VB; PRAGMATICS; V to/before n; V

2 If you **grovel**, you crawl on the ground, for example in order to find something. 匍匐在地上(如寻找某样东西). ❖ *We grovelled around the club on our knees.* 我们跪趴在俱乐部周围. VB; V prep/adv; Also V

grow /grəʊ/ **grows, growing, grew, grown.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When people, animals, and plants **grow**, they increase in size and change physically over a period of time. 成长; 生长; 长大. VB V

2 If a plant or tree **grows** in a particular place, it is alive there. (植物或树木)生长. ❖ *The station had roses growing at each end of the platform.* 车站的站台两端长着玫瑰. VB; V

3 If you **grow** a particular type of plant, you put seeds or young plants in the ground and look after them as they develop. 种植. ❖ *I always grow a few red onions.* 我总是种一些红皮洋葱. VB; V n

4 When someone's hair **grows**, it gradually becomes longer. Your nails also **grow**. (头发、指甲)长长. VB V

5 If someone **grows** their hair, or **grows** a beard or moustache, they stop cutting their hair or shaving so that their hair becomes longer. 蓄(胡须或小胡子). You can also **grow** your nails. 留(指甲). VB V n

6 If someone **grows**, they develop and improve in character or attitude. (在性格或态度方面)发展, 成长. ❖ *We really grew as a team.* 作为一个团队我们的确成长起来了. VB; V

7 If an amount, feeling, or problem **grows**, it becomes greater or more intense. (数量)增长; (感觉)增强; (问题)变大. ❖ *Opposition grew and the government agreed to negotiate.* 反对声越来越大, 政府同意谈判. *...a growing number of immigrants.* 数量不断增加的移民. VB; V; V-ing

8 If the economy or a business **grows**, it increases in wealth, size, or importance. (财富)增长; (规模)扩大; (重要性)提高. ❖ *...a fast growing business.* 迅速增长的业务. VB V; V-ing

9 If something such as an idea or a plan **grows out of** something else, it develops from it. (主张、计划等)产生于, 源于, 脱胎于. ❖ *The idea for this book grew out of conversations with Philippa Brewster.* 写作本书的想法源于与菲利帕·布鲁斯特的谈话. VB; V out of n

10 If one thing **grows into** another, it develops or changes until it becomes that thing. 发展成; 变成; 成为. ❖ *The boys grew into men.* 这些男孩已长成男子汉了. *This political row threatens to grow into a full blown crisis.* 这种政治纷争有演变成全面爆发危机的危险. VB; V into n

11 You use **grow** to say that someone or something gradually changes until they have a new quality, feeling, or attitude. 逐渐变得; 慢慢变成. ❖ *I grew a little afraid of the guy next door.* 我逐渐变得有点害怕隔壁的那个人. *He's growing old.* 他在慢慢变老. *He grew to love his work.* 他开始渐渐喜欢自己的工作了. V-LINK; V adj; V to-inf

12 ➻ 又见 **grown.**

›grow apart.

If people who have a close relationship **grow apart**, they gradually start to have different interests and opinions from each other, and their relationship starts to fail. 关系开始破裂; 产生隔阂. ❖ *It sounds as if you have grown apart from Tom.* 好像你和汤姆合不来了. PHR-V-RECIP; pl-n V P; V P from n

›grow into.

When a child **grows into** an item of clothing, he or she becomes taller or bigger so that it fits him or her properly. (孩子)长得适合(穿某一衣服). PHR-V V P n

›grow on.

If someone or something **grows on** you, you start to like them more and more. 使...越来越喜欢; 渐渐迷上. ❖ *Slowly and strangely, the place began to grow on me.* 很奇怪地, 我慢慢喜欢上了这个地方. PHR-V; V P n

›grow out.

If you **grow out** a hairstyle or let it **grow out**, you let your hair grow so that the style changes or so that you can cut off the part that you do not want. 让头发长长(以便改变发型或剪除不想要的部分). ❖ *I also let my hair go darker and grew out my fringe.* 我还把头发颜色染深并让刘海长出. *The red rinse had grown out completely.* 头发染红的部分已完全长长了. PHR-V-ERG; V P noun; V P

›grow out of.

1 If you **grow out of** a type of behaviour or an interest, you stop behaving in that way or having that interest, as you develop or change. (随自身长大或改变)戒除, 改掉(某种行为或兴趣). ❖ *Most children who stammer grow out of it.* 小时候口吃的孩子大部分长大后就不再口吃了. PHR-V; V P P n

2 When a child **grows out of** an item of clothing, they become so tall or big that it no longer fits them properly. (孩子)长大不再适合穿(某衣服). PHR-V; V P P n

›grow up.

1 When someone **grows up**, they gradually change from being a child into being an adult. 长大成人. ❖ *She grew up in Tokyo.* 她在东京长大. PHR-V; V P

➻ 又见 **grown-up.**

2 If you tell someone to **grow up**, you are telling them to stop behaving in a silly or childish way. 不要再做傻事; 别再表现得孩子气. ❖ *It's time you grew up.* 你该长大懂事了. PHR-V; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL; V P

3 If something **grows up**, it starts to exist and becomes larger or more important. 形成, 产生; 发展. ❖ *A variety of heavy industries grew up alongside the port.* 沿港口各种各样的重工业发展起来了. PHR-V; V P

grow·er /'grəʊə/ **growers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **grower** is a person who grows large quantities of a particular plant or crop in order to sell them. 种植者, 栽培者. ❖ *...apple growers.* 苹果栽种者. N-COUNT

'growing pains.

If a person or organization suffers from **growing pains**, they experience temporary difficulties and problems at the beginning of a particular stage of development. 成长的烦恼(人或机构在成长初期所经历的暂时困难和问题). N-PLURAL

G

❖ *There's some sympathy for this new country's growing pains.* 大家对这个新兴国家在成长过程中遇上的困难寄予同情.

'growing season, growing seasons.

The **growing season** in a particular country or area is the period in each year when the weather and temperature is right for plants and crops to grow. (植物、庄稼的)生长季节. N-COUNT

growl /graʊl/ **growls, growling, growled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When a dog or other animal **growls**, it makes a low rumbling noise, usually because it is angry. (狗或其他动物通常因发怒而)连续发出低沉的狺狺声; 狂吠. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a concerted menacing growl.* 一齐发出的威胁性狂吠. N-COUNT

2 If someone **growls** something, they say something in a low, rough voice. 用低沉而粗鲁的声音说话; 低吼. ❖ *He growled some unintelligible words at Pete.* 他用低沉粗鲁的声音对皮特说了些莫名其妙的话. *'I should have killed him,' Sharpe growled.* '我真该杀了他,' 夏普低声吼叫着. VB WRITTEN V n V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an angry growl of contempt.* 一声轻蔑的怒吼. N-COUNT

3 If you say that something **growls**, you mean that it makes a deep rumbling noise. 持续发出低沉的隆隆声. ❖ *My stomach growled.* 我的肚子在隆隆响. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a resonating growl from the gearbox.* 从变速箱里传来隆隆的回响. N-COUNT

grown /grəʊn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **grown** man or woman is one who is fully developed and mature. 长大的, 成熟的; 成年的. ❖ *Few women can understand a grown man's love of sport.* 没几个女人能理解成年男子对体育的热爱. *Dad, I'm a grown woman. I know what I'm doing.* 爸爸, 我已经是成年人了, 我知道我该干什么. ADJ ADJ n

➠ 又见 **full-grown**.

,grown-'up, grown-ups; 又拼作 **grownup**. The syllable **up** is not stressed when it is a noun. 用作名词时音节 up 不重读. ♦◇◇◇◇

G

1 A **grown-up** is an adult; used by or to children. (相对儿童而言)成人, 大人. ❖ *Tell children to tell a grown-up if they're being bullied.* 跟孩子们说, 如果受到欺负就去告诉大人. N-COUNT

2 Someone who is **grown-up** is mature and no longer dependent on their parents or another adult. 成熟而不再依靠他人的, 长大成人的. ❖ *She was a widow with grown-up children.* 她是个寡妇, 几个孩子已长大成人. ADJ

3 If you say that someone is **grown-up**, you mean that they behave in an adult way, often when they are in fact still a child. (往往指其实还是个孩子的人的表现)成熟的, 像大人似的. ❖ *She's very grown up.* 她表现得非常成熟懂事. ADJ-GRADED

4 **Grown-up** things seem suitable for or typical of adults. 适合成年人的; 成人化的. ❖ *Her songs tackle grown-up subjects.* 她的歌涉及成人主题. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

growth /grəʊθ/ **growths.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **growth** of something such as an industry, organization, or idea is its development in size, wealth, or importance. 发展; 增长. ❖ *...the growth of nationalism.* 民族主义的发展. *...Japan's enormous economic growth.* 日本巨大的经济增长. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **growth** in something is the increase in it. 增长, 增加. ❖ *The area has seen a rapid population growth.* 这一地区人口急剧增加. N-UNCOUNT also a N

3 A **growth** industry, area, or market is one which is increasing in size or activity. (产业、地区或市场)增大的, 增长的. ADJ ADJ n

4 Someone's **growth** is the development and progress of their character. (性格的)发展. ❖ *...the child's emotional and intellectual growth.* 孩子在情感和智力方面的发展. N-UNCOUNT

5 **Growth** in a person, animal, or plant is the process of increasing in physical size and development. 生长, 发育, 成长. ❖ *...hormones which control fertility and body growth.* 控制生殖与身体发育的荷尔蒙. N-UNCOUNT

6 You can use **growth** to refer to plants which have recently developed or which developed at the same time. 刚长成的植物; 同时长成的植物. ❖ *This helps to ripen new growth.* 这有助于新长出的植物成熟. N-VAR

7 A **growth** is a lump that grows inside or on a person, animal, or plant, and that is caused by a disease or other abnormality. (因疾病或其他异常导致的)肿块, 肿瘤; 赘生物. ❖ *...cancerous growths.* 癌性瘤状物. N-COUNT

grub /grʌb/ **grubs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **grub** is a young insect which has just come out of an egg and looks like a short fat worm. 蛆; 幼虫. N-COUNT

2 **Grub** is food. 食物. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

grub·by /'grʌbi/ **grubbier, grubbiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **grubby** person or object is rather dirty. 肮脏的, 污秽的. ❖ *...kids with grubby faces.* 脸脏乎乎的孩子. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you call an activity or someone's behaviour **grubby**, you mean that it is not completely honest or respectable and you disapprove of it. (活动或行为)污秽的; 不完全诚实的; 卑鄙的. ❖ *...the grubby business of politics.* 肮脏的政治勾当. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

grudge /grʌdʒ/ **grudges.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you bear a **grudge** against someone, you have unfriendly feelings towards them because of something they did in the past. 怀恨; 积怨; 嫌隙. ❖ *He appears to have a grudge against certain players.* 他似乎对某些选手心怀怨恨. N-COUNT

'grudge match, grudge matches.

You can call a contest between two people or groups a **grudge match** when they dislike each other. (两人或两队之间)彼此怀恨在心的比赛. N-COUNT

grudg·ing /'grʌdʒɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **grudging** feeling or action is felt or done very unwillingly. 极不情愿的; 勉强的. ❖ *He even earned his opponents' grudging respect.* 他甚至赢得了反对者们勉强的尊敬. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **grudg·ing·ly** ❖ *The film studio grudgingly agreed.* 电影制片公司勉强表示同意. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

gru·el /'gruːəl/.

Gruel is a simple cheap food made by boiling oats with water or milk. 麦片粥. N-UNCOUNT

gru·el·ling /'gruːəlɪŋ/; [美]拼作 **grueling**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **gruelling** activity is extremely difficult and tiring to do. 极为艰难的; 累垮人的. ADJ-GRADED

grue·some /'gruːsəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **gruesome** is extremely unpleasant and shocking. 令人毛骨悚然的; 极为可怕的. ❖ *...a series of gruesome murders.* 一连串可怕的谋杀. ◢ **grue·some·ly** ❖ *He was gruesomely tortured.* 他受到了可怕的折磨. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

gruff /grʌf/.

1 A **gruff** voice sounds low and rough. (声音)低而粗的, 粗哑的, 粗声粗气的. ◢ **gruff·ly** ❖ *'Never mind now,' he said gruffly.* '现在没关系了,' 他粗声粗气地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **gruff**, you mean that they seem rather unfriendly or bad-tempered. 不友好的; 无礼的; 脾气暴躁的. ❖ *His gruff exterior concealed one of the kindest hearts.* 他粗鲁的外表下面掩藏着一颗最善良的心. ADJ-GRADED

grum·ble /'grʌmbəl/ **grumbles, grumbling, grumbled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **grumbles**, they complain about something in a bad-tempered and discontented way. (态度坏且不满地)抱怨, 发牢骚. ❖ *A tourist grumbled that the waiter spoke too much Spanish.* 一位游客很不满地抱怨侍者讲西班牙语讲得太多了. *'This is inconvenient,' he grumbled.* '这样不方便,' 他埋怨说. VB V V that V with quote Also V about/at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *My grumble is with the structure and organisation of the material.* 我感到不满意的是这份材料的结构和组织. N-COUNT

◢ **grum·bling, grumblings** ❖ *...grumblings about the party leader.* 对党领导的不满. N-VAR

2 If something **grumbles**, it makes a low continuous sound. 发出连续的低沉声音; 发出隆隆声. VB V LITERARY

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the grumble of guns.* 枪炮的隆隆声. N-SING

grumpy /'grʌmpi/ **grumpier, grumpiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **grumpy** person is bad-tempered and miserable. 脾气暴躁的; 无礼的. ◢ **grumpi·ly** ❖ *'I know, I know,' said Ken, grumpily.* '我知道, 我知道,' 肯发脾气说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

grunt /grʌnt/ **grunts, grunting, grunted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **grunt**, you make a low rough noise, especially because you are annoyed or uninterested. (尤指因恼怒或不感兴趣而)发出低沉粗重的声音; 嘟哝; 咕噜. VB V ❖ *'Rubbish,' I grunted.* '废话,' 我嘟哝着. V with quote *He grunted his thanks.* 他嘟嘟囔囔地表示感谢. V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...grunts of acknowledgement.* 嘟嘟囔囔的感谢声. N-COUNT

2 When an animal, usually a pig, **grunts**, it makes a low rough noise. (动物、尤指猪)发出呼噜的声音、发出哼声. VB V

G-string /ˈdʒiː strɪŋ/ **G-strings.**

A **G-string** is a narrow band of cloth that is worn between a person's legs to cover their sexual organs, and that is held up by a narrow string round the waist. 遮羞布, G带(由细绳系于腰间用来遮住阴部的窄布条). N-COUNT

gua·no /ˈgwɑːnəʊ/.

Guano is the excrement of sea birds and bats. It is used as a fertilizer. 海鸟粪; 蝙蝠粪(用作肥料). N-UNCOUNT

guar·an·tee /ˌgærənˈtiː/ **guarantees, guaranteeing, guaranteed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If one thing **guarantees** another, the first is certain to cause the second thing to happen. 保证, 确保. VB V n ❖ *...a man whose fame guarantees that his calls will nearly always be returned.* 一个有名的人, 其声望可确保他的号召几乎总是会得到回应的. V that, Also V n n ◢ **guar·an·teed.** If something is **guaranteed** to happen, it is certain to happen. 保证(会发生)的, 肯定(会发生)的. ADJ v-link ADJ ❖ *Reports of this kind are guaranteed to cause anxiety.* 这样的报道必定会引起不安.

2 Something that is a **guarantee** of something else makes it certain that it will happen or that it is true. 保证. N-COUNT ❖ *A famous old name on a firm is not necessarily a guarantee of quality.* 公司著名的老牌子不一定是其产品质量的保证.

3 If you **guarantee** something, you promise that it is definitely true, or that you will do or provide it for someone. 保证; 担保; 承诺. VB V n ❖ *I guarantee that everyone can make a cake in the microwave.* 我保证人人都能用微波炉做蛋糕. V that *We guarantee to refund your money if you are not delighted.* 假如您不满意的话, 我们保证把钱退还给您. V to-inf, Also V n n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The Editor can give no guarantee that they will fulfil their obligations.* 编辑没有作出保证他们将会履行职责. N-COUNT

4 A **guarantee** is a written promise by a company that if a product that they sell or work that they do has any faults within a particular time, it will be repaired, replaced, or redone free of charge. 保证书(产品或工作如在一定时间内出现问题, 公司负责免费修理、调换或重做). N-COUNT, also under N

5 If a company **guarantees** its product or work, they provide a guarantee for it. 为(产品或工作)提供保证. VB V n

guar·an·tor /ˌgærənˈtɔː/ **guarantors.**

A **guarantor** is a person who gives a guarantee or who is legally bound by one. 保证人; 担保人. N-COUNT, LEGAL

guard /gɑːd/ **guards, guarding, guarded.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **guard** a place, person, or object, you stand near them in order to watch and protect them. 守卫; 保卫. VB V n

2 If you **guard** someone, you watch them and keep them in a particular place to stop them from escaping. 守卫; 监视. VB V n

3 A **guard** is someone such as a soldier, police officer, or prison officer who is guarding a particular place or person. 卫兵; 警卫. N-COUNT

4 A **guard** is a specially organized group of people, such as soldiers or policemen, who protect or watch someone or something. 警卫队. N-COLL-SING ❖ *We have a security guard around the whole area.* 我们有一支保安警卫队负责整个区域.

5 If you **mount guard** or if you **mount a guard**, you organize people to watch or protect a person or place. 派人看守; 布置警卫. PHR

6 If someone is **on guard**, they are on duty and responsible for guarding a particular place or person. 正执行警卫任务; 正在看守(某人或某地); 站岗. PHR

7 If you **stand guard**, you stand near a particular person or place because you are responsible for watching or protecting them. 站岗; 守卫. PHR

8 If someone is **under guard**, they are being guarded. 被警戒; 被看守. PHR

9 A **guard** is a person whose job is to check tickets on a train and ensure that the train travels safely and punctually. (火车的)列车员. N-COUNT, BRITISH

10 If you **guard** some information or advantage that you have, you try to protect it or keep it for yourself. 保留, 守住(消息); 保护(利益). VB ❖ *He closely guarded her identity.* 他严守有关她身份的秘密. V n

11 A **guard** is a protective device which covers a part of someone's body or a dangerous part of a piece of equipment. 保护装置; 防护罩. N-COUNT ❖ *...the chin guard of my helmet.* 我钢盔的下颚防护罩.

12 You use **guard** to refer to someone's attitude of caution or distrust towards someone or something. For example, if you **lower** your **guard**, you relax when you should be careful and alert. 警惕; 戒备; 防备(如放松警惕). N-SING poss N

13 If someone **catches** you **off guard**, they surprise you by doing something when you are not expecting it. 乘人不备. PHR

14 If you are **on** your **guard** or if you are **on guard**, you are being very careful because you think a situation might become difficult or dangerous. 警惕; 戒备; 防备; 提防. PHR ❖ *He is constantly on guard against any threat of humiliation.* 他时时警惕着防止任何可能蒙受羞辱的威胁.

15 ➠ 又见 **guarded**; **bodyguard**, **coastguard**, **lifeguard**, **old guard**.

➤guard against.

If you **guard against** something, you are careful to prevent it from happening, or to avoid being affected by it. 防备; 避免受到...的影响. PHR-V ❖ *The armed forces were on high alert to guard against any retaliation.* 武装部队保持高度警惕, 防止任何可能出现的报复行动. V P n

'guard dog, guard dogs.

A **guard dog** is a fierce dog that has been specially trained to protect a particular place. 看门狗. N-COUNT

guard·ed /ˈgɑːdɪd/.

A **guarded** person is careful not to show their feelings or give away information. 不轻易流露感情(泄露消息)的; 谨慎的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **guard·ed·ly** ❖ *'I am happy, so far,' he says guardedly.* '到目前为止我很快乐,' 他谨慎地说. ADV-GRADED

guard·ian /ˈgɑːdiən/ **guardians.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **guardian** is someone who has been legally appointed to look after the affairs of another person, for example a child or someone who is mentally ill. 监护人(法律上被指派负责照料儿童或精神病人的人). N-COUNT ◢ **guardi·an·ship** /ˈgɑːdiənʃɪp/ ❖ *...depriving mothers of the guardianship of their children.* 剥夺母亲对自己孩子的监护权. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you consider someone a defender or protector of something, you can call them its **guardian**. 防卫者; 保护者; 维护者. N-COUNT

ˌguardian 'angel, guardian angels.

A **guardian angel** is a spirit who is believed to protect and guide a particular person. 守护天使. N-COUNT

ˌguard of 'honour, guards of honour; [美]拼作 **guard of honor.**

A **guard of honour** is an official parade of troops, usually to celebrate or honour a special occasion, such as the visit of a head of state. 仪仗队. N-COUNT

guard·rail /ˈgɑːdreɪl/ **guardrails;** 又拼作 **guard rail.**

A **guardrail** is a railing that is placed along the edge of a staircase, path, or boat. (楼梯、道路或船两旁的)栏杆, 护栏. N-COUNT

guards·man /ˈgɑːdzmən/ **guardsmen;** 又拼作 **Guardsman.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **guardsman** is a soldier who is a member of one of the regiments called Guards. 禁卫队士兵. N-COUNT, BRITISH

2 A **guardsman** is a soldier who is a member of the National Guard. 国民警卫队队员. N-COUNT, AMERICAN

gua·va /ˈgwɑːvə/ **guavas.**

A **guava** is a round yellow tropical fruit with pink or white N-VAR

G

flesh. 番石榴(一种黄色的圆形热带水果,果肉呈粉红色或白色).

gu·ber·na·to·rial /ˌguːbənəˈtɔːriəl/.
Gubernatorial means relating to or connected with the post of governor. 与州长职位有关的; 州长的. ❖ *...a former Texas gubernatorial candidate.* 前得克萨斯州州长候选人. ADJ ADJ n

guer·ril·la /gəˈrɪlə/ **guerrillas;** 又拼作 **guerilla.** ♦♦♦◇◇
A **guerrilla** is someone who fights as part of an unofficial army, usually against an official army or police force. 游击队员. N-COUNT

guess /ges/ **guesses, guessing, guessed.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **guess** something, you give an answer or provide an opinion which may not be true because you do not have definite knowledge about the matter concerned. 猜想; 推测; 估计. ❖ *Wood guessed that he was a very successful publisher or a banker.* 伍德猜想他是个非常成功的出版商或银行家. *You can only guess at what mental suffering they endure.* 你只能推测他们经受着怎样的精神痛苦. *Guess what I did for the whole of the first week.* 猜猜整个第一个星期我都做了些什么. VB V n / V that / V at n/wh / V wh
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *My guess is that the answer will be negative.* 我的猜测是答案将是否定的. *He'd taken her pulse and made a guess at her blood pressure.* 他给她号了脉,并推测了一下她的血压. N-COUNT
2 If someone **keeps** you **guessing**, they do not tell you what you want to know. 让某人捉摸不定(或猜不透); 让别人猜测. PHR
3 You say **at a guess** to indicate that what you are saying is only an estimate or what you believe to be true, rather than being a definite fact. 据估计, 据推测. ❖ *At a guess he's been dead for two days.* 估计他已经死去有两天了. PHR
4 If you say that something is **anyone's guess** or **anybody's guess**, you mean that nobody can be certain about what is really true. 没人确知(某事是否属实). PHR INFORMAL
5 You say **'I guess'** to indicate slight uncertainty or reluctance about what you are saying. (对所说的话有些不太有把握或勉强)我想可能...; 我估计... ❖ *I guess he's right.* 我想可能他是对的. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
6 You say **'Guess what'** to draw attention to something exciting, surprising, or interesting that you are about to say. (引出令人激动、惊奇或有趣的事)你猜、你知道不. ❖ *Guess what, I just got my first part in a movie.* 你知道不,我第一次有机会在电影里扮演一个角色. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
7 If you **guess** that something is the case, you correctly form the opinion that it is the case, although you do not have definite knowledge about it. 猜到, 猜中. ❖ *He should have guessed what would happen.* 他本该猜到会发生什么事的. *Someone might have guessed our secret.* 可能有人已猜到我们的秘密了. VB V that / V wh / V n

G

guess·work /ˈgeswɜːk/.
Guesswork is the process of trying to guess or estimate something without knowing all the facts or information. 猜测; 推测. ❖ *The question of who planted the bomb remains a matter of guesswork.* 对于是谁放置了这枚炸弹,还只是个猜测. N-UNCOUNT

guest /gest/ **guests, guesting, guested.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **guest** is someone who is visiting you or is at an event because you have invited them. 客人, 宾客. ❖ *She was a guest at the wedding.* 她是应邀参加婚礼的客人. N-COUNT
2 A **guest** is someone who visits a place or organization or appears on a radio or television show because they have been invited to do so. (应邀访问某地或某机构,或参加电视节目的)特约嘉宾. ❖ *...a frequent chat show guest.* 一位经常参加访谈节目的特邀嘉宾. N-COUNT
3 If someone **guests for** someone or **guests on** something, they perform or take part in a game or programme on a particular occasion because they have been invited to do so. 客串(参加演出或节目). VB V prep
4 A **guest** is someone who is staying in a hotel. (宾馆、旅店的)客人. ❖ *I was the only hotel guest.* 我是宾馆唯一的客人. N-COUNT
5 If you say **be my guest** to someone, you are giving them permission to do something. (允许某人做某事)随便, 请便. ❖ *If anybody wants to work on this, be my guest.* 如果有人想做这事, 就请便吧. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

ˈguest house, guest houses; 又拼作 **guesthouse.**
1 A **guest house** is a small hotel. 小旅店; 宾馆. N-COUNT
2 A **guest house** is a small house in the grounds of a large house, where visitors can stay. (在一栋大房子范围内供来访者住的)客房. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˌguest of ˈhonour, guests of honour; [美]拼作 **guest of honor.**
If you say that someone is the **guest of honour** at a social occasion, you mean that they are the most important guest. 贵宾; 荣誉嘉宾. N-COUNT

guff /gʌf/.
If you say that what someone has said or written is **guff**, you think that it is nonsense. 胡说, 瞎扯. ❖ *Then there was all the guff about looks not mattering.* 接下来便尽是些关于容貌没什么要紧的胡说八道. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

guf·faw /gʌˈfɔː/ **guffaws, guffawing, guffawed.**
To **guffaw** means to laugh loudly and heartily. 放声大笑; 开怀大笑. ❖ *'Ha, ha,' everyone guffawed.* '哈哈! 哈哈!' 人人都纵情大笑. VB V / V with quote / Also V at n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He bursts into a loud guffaw.* 他爆发出一阵大笑. N-COUNT

guid·ance /ˈgaɪdəns/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Guidance is help and advice. 帮助; 指导; 引导. ❖ *...the reports which were produced under his guidance.* 在他指导下写成的报告. N-UNCOUNT

ˈguidance system, guidance systems.
The **guidance system** of a missile or rocket is the device which controls its course. (导弹或火箭的)制导系统. N-COUNT

guide /gaɪd/ **guides, guiding, guided.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **guide** is a book that gives you information or instructions to help you do or understand something. 指南, 手册. ❖ *...the 'Pocket Guide to Butterflies'.* 那本《袖珍蝴蝶手册》. N-COUNT
2 A **guide** is a book that gives tourists information about a town, area, or country. 旅游指南, 旅游手册. ❖ *...the 'Rough Guide to Paris'.* 那本《简明巴黎旅游手册》. N-COUNT
3 A **guide** is someone who shows tourists around places such as museums or cities. 导游; 向导. N-COUNT
4 If you **guide** someone around a city, museum, or building, you show it to them and explain points of interest. 给...当导游. VB V n adv/prep
5 A **guide** is someone who shows people the way to a place in a difficult or dangerous region. 引路人. N-COUNT
6 A **guide** is something that can be used to help you plan your actions or to form an opinion about something. 有指导意义的事物. ❖ *As a rough guide, a horse needs 2.5 per cent of his body weight in food every day.* 大致说来,马每天需要的食物量为其体重的2.5%. N-COUNT
7 If you **guide** someone or something somewhere, you go there with them in order to show them the way. 领, 带领; 引导. ❖ *He took the bewildered Elliott by the arm and guided him out.* 他抓住不知所措的埃利奥特的手臂,领他出去. VB V n adv/prep
8 If you **guide** a vehicle somewhere, you control it carefully to make sure that it goes in the right direction. (小心翼翼地)操控. ❖ *Captain Shelton guided his plane down the runway.* 谢尔顿机长小心地沿着跑道操控飞机. VB V n adv/prep
9 If something **guides** you somewhere, it gives you the information you need in order to go in the right direction. 指引, 引导. ❖ *...with only a compass to guide them.* 只有一个为他们引路的指南针. VB V n
10 If something or someone **guides** you, they influence your actions or decisions. 影响...的行动; 影响...的决定. ❖ *He should have let his instinct guide him.* 他要是按直觉去做就好了. VB V n
11 If you **guide** someone through something that is difficult to understand or to achieve, you help them to understand it or to achieve success in it. 指导; 指点. ❖ *...a free helpline to guide businessmen through the maze of government and* VB V n adv/prep

EC grants. 一条指点商人如何通过政府和欧共体资助这座迷宫的免费求助热线.

Guide, Guides.

The Guides is an organization for girls which teaches them to become disciplined, practical, and self-sufficient. In the United States, there is a similar organization called the **Girl Scouts**. 女童军. 美国同类组织称 Girl Scouts. N-COLL-PROPER the N BRITISH

➪ A **Guide** is a girl who is a member of the Guides. 女童军成员. N-COUNT

guide·book /ˈgaɪdbʊk/ **guidebooks;** 又拼作 **guide book.**

1 A **guidebook** is a book that gives tourists information about a town, area, or country. 旅游指南(手册). N-COUNT

2 A **guidebook** is a book that gives you information or instructions to help you do or understand something. 指南, 手册. ❖ *...a series of guidebooks to American politics.* 一系列介绍美国政治的手册. N-COUNT

ˌguided ˈmissile, guided missiles.

A **guided missile** is a missile whose direction can be controlled while it is in the air. 导弹. N-COUNT

ˈguide dog, guide dogs.

A **guide dog** is a dog that has been trained to lead a blind person. 导盲犬, 领路狗. N-COUNT

guide·line /ˈgaɪdlaɪn/ **guidelines.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Guidelines are pieces of advice that an organization or person issues, intended to help you do something. 指导方针; 准则; 行动纲领. ❖ *The effects of the sun can be significantly reduced if we follow certain guidelines.* 如果我们遵循某些准则去做, 那么阳光的影响将会大大削弱. N-COUNT

guild /gɪld/ **guilds.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **guild** is an organization of people who do the same job or who have the same occupation. 行会; 同业公会; 协会. ❖ *...the Writers' Guild of America.* 美国作家协会. N-COUNT

guile /gaɪl/.

Guile is the quality of being very cunning and good at deceiving people. 狡猾; 欺诈. N-UNCOUNT

guile·less /ˈgaɪlləs/.

A **guileless** person behaves openly and truthfully. 光明磊落的; 诚实的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

guil·lo·tine /ˈgɪlətiːn/ **guillotines, guillotining, guillotined.**

1 A **guillotine** is a device that was used in former times to execute people by chopping their heads off. 断头台. N-COUNT also by N

➪ If someone **is guillotined**, they are killed with a guillotine. (被)送上断头台处死. VB usu passive

2 A **guillotine** is a device used for cutting and trimming paper. 切纸机. N-COUNT

guilt /gɪlt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Guilt** is an unhappy feeling that you have because you have done something wrong or think that you have done something wrong. 不安; 内疚, 愧疚. ❖ *Some cancer patients experience strong feelings of guilt.* 一些癌症患者有着强烈的内疚感. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Guilt** is the fact that you have done something wrong or illegal. 罪, 罪行. ❖ *...the determination of guilt according to criminal law.* 根据刑法来定罪. N-UNCOUNT

guilty /ˈgɪlti/ **guiltier, guiltiest.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you feel **guilty**, you feel unhappy because you think that you have done something wrong or have failed to do something which you should have done. 感到内疚的; 惭愧的; 自责的. ◢**guilti·ly** ❖ *He glanced guiltily over his shoulder.* 他内疚地回头瞥了一眼. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Guilty** is used of an action or fact that you feel guilty about. (对...感到)愧疚的. ❖ *...a guilty secret.* 感到愧疚的秘密. ADJ ADJ n

3 If someone is **guilty** of doing something wrong or committing a crime, they have done it or committed it. 有罪的, 犯罪的. ❖ *Mr Brooke had been guilty of a 'gross error of judgment'.* 布鲁克先生犯有'严重判断失误'罪. *...guilty of murder.* 犯有谋杀罪. ADJ

guinea /ˈgɪni/ **guineas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **guinea** is an old British unit of money that was worth £1.05. 几尼(英国旧货币单位, 1几尼合1.05英镑). N-COUNT

ˈguinea fowl; **guinea fowl** is both the singular and the plural. 单复数同形.

A **guinea fowl** is a large grey African bird. 珍珠鸡(一种大型非洲灰禽). N-COUNT

ˈguinea pig, guinea pigs. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is used as a **guinea pig** in an experiment, something is tested on them that has not been tested on people before. 供做试验用的人; 试验对象. ❖ *The Doctor used himself as a human guinea pig to perfect a treatment.* 这位医生拿自己做试验来改进治疗方法. N-COUNT

2 A **guinea pig** is a small furry animal without a tail. 天竺鼠, 豚鼠(一种小型的无尾有毛动物). N-COUNT

guise /gaɪz/ **guises.** ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **guise** to refer to the outward appearance or form of someone or something, which is often temporary or different from their real nature. (常指暂时的或与实际不同的)外表, 伪装. ❖ *...the men who committed this murder under the guise of a political act.* 在一次政治行动的伪装下犯下这起谋杀罪的那些人. N-COUNT with supp

gui·tar /gɪˈtɑː/ **guitars.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **guitar** is a musical instrument with a long neck and six strings that you pluck or strum. 吉他, 六弦琴. 见插图条 **musical instruments.** ◢**gui·tar·ist** /gɪˈtɑːrɪst/ **guitarists.** A **guitarist** is someone who plays the guitar. 吉他手; 吉他演奏家. N-VAR N-COUNT

gulf /gʌlf/ **gulfs;** 用于第3项释义时拼作 **Gulf.**

1 A **gulf** is an important or significant difference between two people, things, or groups. (两种人、事物或团体之间的)重大差别, 显著不同. ❖ *There is a growing gulf between rich and poor.* 贫富之间的差别日渐增大. N-COUNT

2 A **gulf** is a large area of sea which extends a long way into the surrounding land. 海湾. ❖ *...the Gulf of Mexico.* 墨西哥湾. N-COUNT

3 **The Gulf** is used to refer to the Persian Gulf and the countries around it. 波斯湾; 波斯湾地区. N-PROPER the N

gull /gʌl/ **gulls.**

A **gull** is a common sea bird. 海鸥. N-COUNT

gul·let /ˈgʌlɪt/ **gullets.**

Your **gullet** is the tube which goes from your mouth to your stomach. 食道, 咽喉. N-COUNT

gul·lible /ˈgʌlɪbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **gullible** person is easily tricked because they are too trusting. 易受骗上当的, 轻信的. ◢**gul·li·bil·ity** /ˌgʌləˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *Was she taking part of the blame for her own gullibility?* 她有没有为自己的轻信承担部分责任? ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

gul·ly /ˈgʌli/ **gullies;** 又拼作 **gulley.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **gully** is a long narrow valley with steep sides. 沟壑; 溪谷. N-COUNT

gulp /gʌlp/ **gulps, gulping, gulped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **gulp** something, you eat or drink it very quickly by swallowing large quantities of it at once. 狼吞虎咽(大量食物); 大口喝下(大量饮料). ❖ *She quickly gulped her tea.* 她把茶一饮而尽. VB V n

2 If you **gulp**, you swallow air, often making a noise in your throat as you do so. (喉咙作响地)吞气. ❖ *I gulped, and then proceeded to tell her the whole story.* 我吞了口气, 接下来把事情的整个过程告诉了她. *He slumped back, gulping for air.* 他突然重重地向后倒下, 嘴里喘着粗气. VB V V for n Also V n

3 A **gulp** of air, food, or drink, is a large amount of it that you swallow at once. 一大口(空气、食物或饮料). ❖ *I took in a large gulp of air.* 我吸了一大口气. N-COUNT

➤**gulp down.**

If you **gulp down** food or drink, you quickly eat or drink it all by swallowing large quantities of it at once. 迅速地大口吃完(食物), 喝完(饮料). ❖ *He'd gulped it down in one bite.* 他一口全咽下去了. PHR-V V P n V n P

gum /gʌm/ **gums.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Gum** is a substance, often mint-flavoured, which you chew for a long time but do not swallow. (通常带有薄荷味的)口香糖, 香口胶. N-VAR

➸ 又见 **bubble gum, chewing gum.**

2 A **gum** is a chewy sweet which feels like firm rubber and N-COUNT

usually tastes of fruit. (通常带水果味的)软糖. ❖ ...*wine gums*. 酒软糖.

3 Your **gums** are the areas of firm pink flesh inside your mouth, which your teeth grow out of. 齿龈; 牙床. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

4 **Gum** is a type of glue that is used to stick two pieces of paper together. 胶, 胶水. ◢ **gummed** ❖ ...*gummed labels*. 背面涂胶的标签. N-VAR BRITISH ADJ

5 **Gum** is a sticky substance which comes from the eucalyptus tree or from various other trees and shrubs. 树胶, 树脂. N-VAR

gump·tion /ˈgʌmpʃən/.

1 If someone has **gumption**, they are able to think what it would be sensible to do in a particular situation, and they do it. 精明; 老练. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

2 If someone has the **gumption** to do something, they have the courage or the audacity to do it. 勇气; 魄力. ❖ *She admired him for having the gumption to disagree*. 她佩服他有勇气表示反对. N-UNCOUNT

gun /gʌn/ **guns, gunning, gunned.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **gun** is a weapon from which bullets or other things are fired. 枪; 炮. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **airgun, machine gun, shotgun, sub-machine gun**.

2 If you **gun** an engine or a vehicle, you make it start or go faster by pressing on the accelerator pedal. The British word is **rev**. 发动(发动机或车辆); 加大油门. [英]作 rev. VB V n AMERICAN

3 If you come out **with guns blazing** or **with all guns blazing**, you put all your effort and energy into trying to achieve something. 全力以赴(去做成某事). PHR

4 If you **jump the gun**, you do something before everyone else or before the proper or right time. 比他人先行一步; 过早采取行动. ❖ *Some booksellers have jumped the gun and decided to sell it early*. 有些书商已抢先一步, 打算早一点把它卖出去. PHR INFORMAL

5 If you **stick to your guns**, you continue to have your own opinion about something, even though other people disagree or try to make you change your mind. (尽管别人反对或劝阻)坚持己见, 坚持立场. PHR INFORMAL

G

▸**gun down.**

If someone **is gunned down**, they are shot and severely injured or killed. (被)射倒(严重受伤或被杀死). PHR-V usu passive

▸**gun for.**

If someone **is gunning for** you, they are trying to find a way to harm you or cause you trouble. 伺机伤害(某人); 想找人麻烦. PHR-V V P n INFORMAL

gun·boat /ˈgʌnbəut/ **gunboats.**

A **gunboat** is a small ship which has several large guns fixed on it. 炮艇. N-COUNT

gun·fire /ˈgʌnfaɪə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Gunfire is the repeated shooting of guns. 炮火; 炮轰. ❖ ...*the sound of gunfire*. 炮火声. N-UNCOUNT

gunge /gʌndʒ/.

You use **gunge** to refer to a soft sticky substance, especially if it is unpleasant. (尤指令人恶心的)柔软的黏性物质. ❖ ...*some kind of black gunge*. 某种黑乎乎、黏乎乎的东西. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

gun·man /ˈgʌnmən/ **gunmen.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **gunman** is a man who uses a gun to commit a crime such as murder or robbery. 持枪歹徒. ❖ *Gunmen opened fire on their vehicle*. 几个持枪歹徒向他们的车开枪. N-COUNT

gun·ner /ˈgʌnə/ **gunners.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **gunner** is an ordinary soldier in an artillery regiment. 炮兵. N-COUNT

2 A **gunner** is a member of the crew of a ship, plane, or helicopter who is responsible for firing a gun from it. (军舰、飞机或直升机上的)枪炮手. N-COUNT

gun·nery /ˈgʌnəri/.

Gunnery is the activity of firing large guns. 枪炮射击操作. ❖ *The area was used for gunnery practice*. 这一地区用于枪炮射击练习. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

gun·point /ˈgʌnpɔɪnt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are held **at gunpoint**, someone is threatening to shoot and kill you if you do not obey them. 在枪口威胁之下. PHR

gun·powder /ˈgʌnpaudə/.

Gunpowder is an explosive substance which is used to make fireworks or cause explosions. 火药. N-UNCOUNT

ˈgun-running.

Gun-running is the activity of taking or sending guns into a country secretly and illegally. 私自贩卖军火, 军火走私. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **gun-runner, gun-runners.** N-COUNT

gun·ship /ˈgʌnʃɪp/ **gunships.**

➠ 见 **helicopter gunship**.

gun·shot /ˈgʌnʃɒt/ **gunshots.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Gunshot** is used to refer to bullets that are fired from a gun. 枪弹; 炮弹. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **gunshot** is the firing of a gun or the sound of a gun being fired. 枪炮射击; 枪炮声. N-COUNT

gup·py /ˈgʌpi/ **guppies.**

A **guppy** is a small brightly-coloured tropical fish. 虹鳉(一种色彩鲜艳的小型热带鱼). N-COUNT

gur·gle /ˈgɜːgəl/ **gurgles, gurgling, gurgled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If water **is gurgling**, it is making the sound that it makes when it flows quickly and unevenly through a narrow space. (水从狭窄的空间里快速而不平稳地流过时)发出汩汩声. ❖ ...*the sound of hot water gurgling through the van's engine*. 从货车引擎里传来的热水汩汩流动的声音. VB V adv/prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*the swish and gurgle of water*. 水的哗哗声和汩汩声. N-COUNT

2 If someone, especially a baby, **is gurgling**, they are making a sound in their throat similar to the gurgling of water. (尤指婴儿)发出咯咯声. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a gurgle of laughter*. 传来一阵咯咯的笑声. N-COUNT

guru /ˈguːruː/ **gurus.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you refer to someone as a **guru**, you mean that some people regard them as an expert or leader. 专家; 大师. ❖ ...*fashion gurus*. 时装大师. N-COUNT

2 A **guru** is a religious and spiritual leader and teacher, especially in Hinduism. 古鲁(尤指印度教的宗教导师或精神领袖). N-COUNT, N-TITLE

gush /gʌʃ/ **gushes, gushing, gushed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When liquid **gushes** out of something, it flows out very quickly and in large quantities. (液体)涌出, 喷出, 流出. ❖ *Piping-hot water gushed out*. 滚烫的热水喷涌而出. *A supertanker continues to gush oil off the coast of Spain*. 一艘超级油轮继续在西班牙海岸附近喷吐石油. V-ERG V adv/prep V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I heard a gush of water*. 我听到水喷涌而出的声音. N-SING

2 If someone **gushes** about something, they express their admiration or pleasure in an exaggerated way. 夸张地表示钦佩(或高兴); 过分称赞; 装腔作势. ❖ *'Oh, it was brilliant,' he gushes*. '噢, 真是太了不起了,' 他夸张地赞美道. VB V prep V with quote

◢ **gush·ing** ❖ ...*a gushing speech*. 装腔作势的演讲. ADJ-GRADED

gus·set /ˈgʌsɪt/ **gussets.**

A **gusset** is a small strip of cloth sewn into the crotch of underwear to make it wider, stronger, or more comfortable. (缝在内衣裤的分叉处使衣服更宽、更结实或更舒适的)小布条; 衬料. N-COUNT

gust /gʌst/ **gusts, gusting, gusted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **gust** is a short, strong, sudden rush of wind. 一阵强风; 一阵狂风. ❖ *A gust of wind drove down the valley*. 一阵狂风顺着山谷猛刮过来. ◢ **gusty**. **Gusty** winds are strong and irregular. (风)猛烈而无规律的. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

2 When the wind **gusts**, it blows with short, strong, sudden rushes. 刮起阵阵狂风. ❖ *The wind gusted up to 164 miles an hour*. 刮起的狂风速度达每小时164英里. VB V V prep/adv

gus·to /ˈgʌstəu/.

If you do something with **gusto**, you do it with energy and enthusiasm. 热忱; 兴致. ❖ *Hers was a minor part, but she played it with gusto*. 她演的不过是个小角色, 可她却演得津津有味. N-UNCOUNT

gut /gʌt/ **guts, gutting, gutted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A person's or animal's **guts** are all the organs inside them. N-PLURAL

(人或动物的)内脏.

2 When someone **guts** a dead animal or fish, they prepare it for cooking by removing all the organs from inside it. (烹饪之前)取出...的内脏. VB V n

3 **The gut** is the tube inside the abdomen of a person or animal through which food passes while it is being digested. 肠道; 消化道. N-SING the/poss N

4 The **guts** of something, for example a subject or a machine, are the key elements of it, which make it work. (机器的)关键部分; (主题的)本质, 实质. ❖ *She has a reputation for getting at the guts of a subject.* 她以善于抓住问题的本质而出名. N-PLURAL N of n INFORMAL

5 **Guts** is the will and courage to do something which is difficult or unpleasant, or which might have unpleasant results. 勇气; 胆量; 魄力. ❖ *The new Chancellor has the guts to push through unpopular tax increases.* 新任总理有魄力推行不受公众欢迎的加税措施. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

6 A **gut** feeling is based on instinct or emotion rather than reason. 本能; 直觉; 内心. N-SING

7 To **gut** a building means to destroy the inside of it so that only its outside walls remain. 毁坏(建筑物的)内部. ❖ *A factory stands gutted and deserted.* 工厂立在那里, 内部被毁, 一片荒凉. VB V n V-ed

8 If you **hate** someone's **guts**, you dislike them very much indeed. 对...恨之入骨. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

9 If you say that you **are working** your **guts out** or **slogging** your **guts out**, you are emphasizing that you are working as hard as you can. 拼命干活. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

10 ➻ 又见 **gutted**.

gut·less /ˈgʌtləs/.

A **gutless** person has a weak character and lacks courage or determination. 怯懦的; 缺乏勇气的; 无毅力的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

gutsy /ˈgʌtsi/ gutsier, gutsiest.

If you describe someone as **gutsy**, you mean they show courage or determination; used showing approval. 勇敢的; 坚毅的. ❖ *I've always been drawn to tough, gutsy women.* 我总是被勇敢坚毅的女性所吸引. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

gut·ted /ˈgʌtɪd/.

If you are **gutted**, you feel extremely disappointed or depressed. 极其失望的; 极为沮丧的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

gut·ter /ˈgʌtə/ gutters. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **gutter** is the edge of a road next to the pavement, where rain water collects and flows away. 路旁排水沟; 阴沟. N-COUNT

2 A **gutter** is a plastic or metal channel fixed to the lower edge of the roof of a building, which rain water drains into. (屋檐下的)排水檐沟, 檐槽. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

3 You can use **the gutter** to refer to a condition of life in which someone is poor and has no self-respect. 贫穷而没有自尊的生活状态; 穷困潦倒. ❖ *Instead of ending up in jail or in the gutter he was remarkably successful.* 他最终没有进监狱, 也没有穷困潦倒, 而是取得了巨大的成功. N-SING the N

4 ➻ 又见 **gutter press**.

gut·ter·ing /ˈgʌtərɪŋ/.

Guttering consists of the plastic or metal channels fixed to the lower edge of the roof of a building, which rain water drains into. 排水系统. N-UNCOUNT

ˌgutter ˈpress.

If you refer to particular newspapers and magazines as **the gutter press**, you disapprove of them because they are full of stories about sex, crime, and people's private affairs. 黄色报刊; 低级趣味的报刊. N-SING the N PRAGMATICS

gut·tur·al /ˈgʌtərəl/.

Guttural sounds are harsh sounds that are produced at the back of a person's throat. (声音)喉部发出的. ADJ-GRADED

guv /gʌv/.

Guv is sometimes used to address a man, especially a customer or someone you are doing a service for. 先生(有时用来称呼男士, 尤指顾客或服务对象). ❖ *Hey, thanks, guv.* 嗨, 多谢了, 先生. N-VOC INFORMAL, BRITISH

guy /gaɪ/ guys. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **guy** is a man. 男子. ❖ *I was working with a guy from Manchester.* 我同一个曼彻斯特来的男子一起工作. N-COUNT INFORMAL

➻ 又见 **wise guy**.

2 Americans sometimes address a group of people, whether they are male or female, as **guys** or **you guys**. (美语中有时用来称呼一群人, 不论男女)伙计们; 你们这些人. ❖ *Hi, guys. How are you doing?* 嗨! 伙计们, 你们好吗? N-VOC, N-PLURAL AMERICAN INFORMAL

ˈguy rope, guy ropes.

A **guy rope** is a rope or wire that has one end fastened to a tent or pole and the other end fixed to the ground, so that it keeps the tent or pole in position. (帐篷等的)支索, 牵索, 拉索. N-COUNT

guz·zle /ˈgʌzəl/ guzzles, guzzling, guzzled.

1 If you **guzzle** something, you drink it or eat it quickly and greedily. 贪婪地吃喝; 狂饮大吃. ❖ *Melissa had chain-smoked all evening and guzzled gin and tonics.* 梅利莎整晚都在吞云吐雾, 还狂饮掺奎宁水的杜松子酒. VB INFORMAL V n Also V

2 If you say that a vehicle **guzzles** fuel, you mean that it uses a lot of it. (车辆)大量耗(油). ◢ **-guz·zling** ❖ *...petrol-guzzling cars.* 油耗大的汽车. VB V n COMB

gym /dʒɪm/ gyms. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **gym** is a club, building, or large room, usually containing special equipment, where people go to do physical exercise or get fit. 体育馆; 健身房. N-COUNT

2 **Gym** is the activity of doing physical exercises in a gym, especially at school. (尤指在学校健身室进行的)健身运动. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

gym·kha·na /dʒɪmˈkɑːnə/ gymkhanas.

A **gymkhana** is a sporting event in which people ride horses in competition. 马术比赛. N-COUNT

gym·na·sium /dʒɪmˈneɪziəm/ gymnasiums or gymnasia. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **gymnasium** is the same thing as a **gym**. 同 gym. N-COUNT FORMAL

gym·nas·tics /dʒɪmˈnæstɪks/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The form **gymnastic** is used as a modifier. 用作前置修饰语.

1 **Gymnastics** consists of physical exercises that develop your strength, co-ordination, and agility. 体操; 体能训练. ❖ *...gymnastic exercises.* 体操练习. ◢ **gym·nast** /ˈdʒɪmnæst/ **gymnasts**. A **gymnast** is someone who is trained in gymnastics. 体操运动员. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 You can use **gymnastics** to refer to an activity which requires great agility and flexibility. (需要极高智力的)训练活动. ❖ *He did some hasty mental gymnastics to assess how much he'd need.* 他匆忙动脑子估算了一下他需要多少. N-UNCOUNT adj N

gy·nae·col·ogy /ˌgaɪnɪˈkɒlədʒi/; [美]拼作 gynecology. ◆◇◇◇◇

Gynaecology is the branch of medical science which deals with women's diseases and medical conditions. 妇科; 妇科学. ◢ **gy·nae·colo·gist, gynaecologists.** ◢ **gy·nae·co·logi·cal** /ˌgaɪnɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...a routine gynaecological examination.* 例行妇科检查. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT ADJ ADJ n

gyp·sum /ˈdʒɪpsəm/.

Gypsum is a soft white substance which looks like chalk and which is used to make plaster of Paris. 石膏. N-UNCOUNT

gyp·sy /ˈdʒɪpsi/ gypsies; 又拼作 gipsy. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **gypsy** is a member of a race of people who travel from place to place, usually in caravans, rather than living in one place. 吉卜赛人(一个到处浪迹的民族). N-COUNT

gy·rate /dʒaɪˈreɪt, AM ˈdʒaɪreɪt/ gyrates, gyrating, gyrated.

1 If you say that a person or their body **is gyrating**, you mean that they are dancing or moving their body in a sexually suggestive way. (充满挑逗意味地)舞动, 扭动(身体). ❖ *...a room stuffed full of gasping, gyrating bodies.* 一个房间里, 满是喘着气、挑逗地扭动着的身躯. ◢ **gy·ra·tion** /dʒaɪˈreɪʃən/ **gyrations** ❖ *Prince continued his enthusiastic gyrations on stage.* 普林斯继续在台上热情地舞动着. VB V V-ing N-COUNT

2 To **gyrate** means to turn round and round in a circle, usually very fast. (通常极快地)旋转, 回旋. ❖ *The aeroplane was gyrating about the sky.* 飞机在空中旋转. VB V prep Also V

gy·ro·scope /ˈdʒaɪrəskəʊp/ gyroscopes.

A **gyroscope** is a device which contains a disc that always maintains the same position. It is used to help ships and planes navigate, especially in bad weather. (尤指在恶劣天气中给船只或飞机导航的)陀螺仪, 回转仪. N-COUNT

G

H, h

H, h /eɪtʃ/ **H's, h's** /'eɪtʃɪz/.

1 **H** is the eighth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第八个字母. N-VAR

2 **H** or **h** is an abbreviation for words beginning with h, such as 'hour', 'height', and 'hospital'. 以h为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 hour, height, hospital.

ha /hɑː/; 又拼作 **hah**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ha is used in writing to represent a noise that people make to show they are surprised, annoyed, or pleased about something. 哈(拟声词,表示惊奇、恼怒或高兴). EXCLAM

➡ 另见 **ha ha**.

ha.

ha. is a written abbreviation for **hectare**. hectare 的缩写形式.

ha·beas cor·pus /ˌheɪbiəs 'kɔːpəs/.

Habeas corpus is a law that exists in many countries. It states that a person cannot be kept in prison unless he or she has been brought before a judge or a magistrate. 人身保护令(未经法庭裁决不得拘禁某人). N-UNCOUNT

hab·er·dash·er /'hæbədæʃə/ **haberdashers.**

1 A **haberdasher** or a **haberdasher's** is a shop where small articles for sewing and dressmaking are sold. 缝纫小用品店. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **haberdasher** is a shopkeeper who makes and sells men's clothes. The British word is **tailor**. 男子服饰裁缝; 男子服装商. [英]作 tailor. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 A **haberdasher** or a **haberdasher's** is a shop where men's clothes are sold. The British word is **tailor** or **tailor's**. 男子服装店. [英]作 tailor 或 tailor's. N-COUNT AMERICAN

hab·er·dash·ery /'hæbədæʃəri/.

Haberdashery is small articles for sewing and dressmaking such as buttons, zips, thread, and ribbons. 缝纫小用品(如钮扣、拉链、线、缎带等). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

H

hab·it /'hæbɪt/ **habits.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **habit** is something that you do often or regularly. 习惯. ❖ *He has an endearing habit of licking his lips when he's nervous.* 他紧张时有舔嘴唇的可爱习惯. *...a survey on eating habits in the UK.* 对英国饮食习惯的调查. N-VAR

2 If you **are in the habit of** doing something or **make a habit of** doing it, you do it regularly or often. 有(做某事的)习惯. If you **get into the habit of** doing something, you begin to do it regularly or often. 养成(做某事的)习惯. ❖ *You can phone me at work as long as you don't make a habit of it.* 你可以在我工作时给我打电话, 只是不要养成经常打的习惯. PHR

3 A **habit** is an action which is considered bad, that someone does repeatedly and finds it difficult to stop doing. 恶习. ❖ *After twenty years as a chain smoker Mr Nathe has given up the habit.* 纳特先生20年来烟不离手, 但现在已戒掉这恶习了. N-COUNT

4 A drug **habit** is an addiction to a drug such as heroin or cocaine. (吸毒的)瘾. N-COUNT supp N

5 A **habit** is a piece of clothing shaped like a long loose dress, which a nun or monk wears. (修女或修道士所穿的)宽松长袍. N-COUNT

hab·it·able /'hæbɪtəbəl/.

If a place is **habitable**, it is suitable for people to live in. 适于居住的. ADJ-GRADED

habi·tat /'hæbɪtæt/ **habitats.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **habitat** of an animal or plant is the natural environment in which it normally lives or grows. (动植物的)自然生存环境, 栖息地. ❖ *In its natural habitat, the hibiscus will grow up to 25ft.* 木槿在自然环境中可长到25英尺. N-VAR

habi·ta·tion /ˌhæbɪ'teɪʃən/ **habitations.**

1 **Habitation** is the activity of living somewhere. 居住. ❖ *20 per cent of private-rented dwellings are unfit for human habitation.* 私人租用的住宅有20%不适合人居住. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 A **habitation** is a place where people live. 住所. N-COUNT FORMAL

ha·bitu·al /hə'bɪtʃuəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **habitual** action, state, or way of behaving is one that someone usually does or has, especially one that is considered to be typical or characteristic of them. 通常的, 惯常的. ❖ *He soon recovered his habitual geniality.* 他很快恢复了一贯的和蔼可亲. ◢ **ha·bitu·al·ly** ❖ *His mother had a patient who habitually flew into rages.* 他母亲的一个病人常常大发脾气. ADJ ADV

2 You use **habitual** to describe someone who usually or often does a particular thing. 常做(某事)的. ❖ *Three out of four of them would become habitual criminals if actually sent to jail.* 如果真的把他们送进监狱, 他们中的四分之三将成为惯犯. ADJ ADJ n

ha·bitué /hə'bɪtʃueɪ/ **habitués.**

Someone who is a **habitué** of a particular place often visits that place. 常客. N-COUNT FORMAL

hack /hæk/ **hacks, hacking, hacked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **hack** something or **hack** at it, you cut it with strong, rough strokes using a sharp tool such as an axe or knife. 砍, 劈. ❖ *Some were hacked to death with machetes.* 有些人被人用大砍刀砍死了. *Matthew desperately hacked through the leather.* 马修不顾一切地劈开皮革. VB V n be V-ed prep/adv V prep

➩ **Hack away** means the same as **hack**. 义同 hack. ❖ *He started to hack away at the tree bark.* 他开始砍树皮. PHR-V VP at n

2 If you **hack** your way through something such as a jungle or wood, you clear a path through it by cutting and chopping trees, bushes, or anything else that is in your way. 开辟; 劈出. ❖ *We undertook the task of hacking our way through the jungle.* 我们负责在丛林中劈出一条路来. VB V way prep/adv

3 If you refer to a professional writer such as a journalist as a **hack**, you disapprove of them because they write for money without worrying very much about the quality of their writing. (贬义)雇佣文人; 蹩脚文人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

4 If you refer to a politician as a **hack**, you disapprove of them because they have gained power by being loyal and obedient to their party and not because they are particularly talented or popular. (只顺从本党派而无才能的)政治仆从, 二流政客. ❖ *Far too many party hacks from the old days still hold influential jobs.* 太多老党棍还在担任要职. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

5 When someone **hacks into** a computer system, they break into the system, especially in order to get secret or confidential information that is stored there. 非法侵入(电脑系统, 尤指为了盗取信息). ◢ **hack·er** /'hækə/ **hackers** ❖ *Once inside their systems, the hackers could steal information or indulge in sabotage.* 一旦进入他们的系统, 黑客便可以盗取信息或进行破坏. ◢ **hack·ing** ❖ *...the common and often illegal art of computer hacking.* 普通而又常常违法的电脑侵入手段. VB V into n N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

6 If you **hack** or **go hacking**, you go for a ride on horseback. 骑马. ❖ *The children could be seen hacking across the hillside on their ponies.* 可以看见孩子们骑着小马横越山坡. VB V BRITISH V prep/adv

➩ A **hack** is a ride on horseback. 骑马. N-COUNT

◢ **hacking** ❖ *Hacking is a major activity in the horse world.* 骑马蹓跶是骑马界的一项主要活动. N-UNCOUNT

7 A **hack** is a horse which people can hire from a stable to go out riding. 供出租的马. N-COUNT

8 If you say that someone **can't hack it** or **couldn't hack** PHR

it, you mean that they do not or did not have the qualities needed to do a task or cope with a situation. 不胜任; 无才能应付. ❖ *Smith tries to convince them that he can hack it as a police chief.* 史密斯试图让他们相信他能胜任警长的职务. INFORMAL

›hack away.
➡ 见 **hack 1**. PHR-V

›hack off.
If you **hack** something **off**, you cut it off with strong, rough strokes using a sharp tool such as an axe or knife. 砍掉; 削掉. ❖ *Kim even hacked off her long hair.* 金甚至剪掉了她的长发. PHR-V V n P V P noun

hack·les /ˈhækəlz/.
If something **raises** your **hackles** or makes your **hackles rise**, it makes you feel angry and hostile. 激怒; 发怒. ❖ *You could see her hackles rising as she heard him outline his plan.* 你可以看见当他简述他的计划时, 她开始动怒了. PHR

hack·neyed /ˈhæknid/.
If you describe something as **hackneyed**, you disapprove of it because it has been used, seen, or heard many times before. 陈腐的; 老生常谈的. ❖ *...hackneyed postcard snaps of lochs and glens.* 毫无新意的湖泊峡谷风景明信片. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

hack·saw /ˈhæksɔː/ **hacksaws.**
A **hacksaw** is a small saw used for cutting metal. 钢锯; 弓锯. N-COUNT

had. The auxiliary verb is pronounced /həd, 重读 hæd/. For the main verb, and for the meanings 2 to 5, the pronunciation is /hæd/. 助动词发音为 /həd, 重读 hæd/. 主要动词以及用于第 2 - 5 项释义时发音为 /hæd/.

1 **Had** is the past tense and past participle of **have**. have的过去式及过去分词. AUX

2 **Had** is sometimes used instead of 'if' to begin a clause which refers to a situation that might have happened but did not. For example, the clause 'had he been elected' means the same as 'if he had been elected'. 有时用于句首, 所引导从句叙述可能但没有发生的情况, 如 had he been elected 义同 if he had been elected. ❖ *Had I known what the problem was, we could have addressed it.* 如果我当初知道是什么问题, 我们可能已经着手处理此事了. AUX n -ed

3 If you **have been had**, someone has tricked you, for example by selling you something at too high a price. 上当, 受骗. PHR INFORMAL

4 If you say that someone **has had it**, you mean they are in very serious trouble or have no hope of succeeding. 有麻烦; 无望(成功). ❖ *He wants actors who can speak Welsh. Obviously I've had it.* 他需要能说威尔士话的演员. 显然我无望了. PHR INFORMAL

5 If you say that you **have had it**, you mean that you are very tired of something or very annoyed about it, and do not want to continue doing it or it to continue happening. 受够了. ❖ *I've had it. Let's call it a day.* 我受够了, 今天收工吧. PHR INFORMAL

had·dock /ˈhædək/; **haddock** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇
Haddock are a type of edible sea fish that are found in the North Atlantic. 黑线鳕(北大西洋产的一种食用鱼). N-VAR
➪ **Haddock** is this fish eaten as food. 黑线鳕鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

Hades /ˈheɪdiːz/.
In Greek mythology, **Hades** was a place under the earth where people's souls went after they had died. (希腊神话中的)黄泉, 阴间, 冥府. N-PROPER

hadn't /ˈhædənt/.
In informal English, **had not** is usually said or written as **hadn't**. had not 的缩略形式(用于非正式英语).

haemo·glo·bin /ˌhiːməˈgləubɪn/; [美]拼作 **hemoglobin**. ◆◇◇◇◇
Haemoglobin is the red substance in blood, which combines with oxygen and carries it around the body. 血红蛋白. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

haemo·philia /ˌhiːməˈfɪliə/; [美]拼作 **hemophilia**. ◆◇◇◇◇
Haemophilia is a medical condition in which a person's blood does not clot properly, so that they continue to bleed for a long time if they are injured. 血友病. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **haemo·phili·ac** /ˌhiːməˈfɪliæk/ **haemophiliacs** ❖ *He had been diagnosed as a haemophiliac five years before.* 他五年前被诊断为血友病患者. N-COUNT

haem·or·rhage /ˈhemərɪdʒ/ **haemorrhages, haemorrhaging, haemorrhaged;** [美]拼作 **hemorrhage**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **is haemorrhaging**, they are bleeding heavily because of broken blood vessels inside their body. 大出血. ❖ *If this is left untreated, one can actually haemorrhage to death.* 如果对此不予治疗, 人就会因失血过多而死亡. VB V V to n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He had a massive brain haemorrhage and died.* 他死于大面积的脑出血. N-VAR
◢ **haem·or·rhag·ing** ❖ *A post mortem showed he died from shock and haemorrhaging.* 验尸结果表明他是死于休克和大面积出血. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a group or place **is haemorrhaging** people or resources, it is rapidly losing them and is becoming weak. 快速损耗. ❖ *The figures showed that cash was haemorrhaging from the conglomerate.* 数据表明这家企业集团的现金正在大量流失. V-ERG V n V from n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The move would stem the haemorrhage of talent and enterprise from the colony.* 这一措施将会制止该殖民地人才及企业的大量流失与减损. N-SING N of n

haem·or·rhoid /ˈhemərɔɪdz/ **haemorrhoids;** [美]拼作 **hemorrhoids**.
Haemorrhoids are painful swellings that can appear in the veins inside the anus. (内)痔. N-COUNT MEDICAL

hag /hæg/ **hags.**
If someone refers to a woman as a **hag**, they mean she is ugly, old, and unpleasant. 丑陋(或讨厌)的老女人. N-COUNT RUDE

hag·gard /ˈhægəd/.
Someone who looks **haggard** has a tired expression and shadows under their eyes, especially because they are ill or have not had enough sleep. 憔悴的; 面容枯槁的. ❖ *Nick glanced around at the haggard faces watching him.* 尼克环视那些望着他的一张张憔悴的脸. ADJ-GRADED

hag·gis /ˈhægɪs/ **haggises.**
A **haggis** is a large Scottish sausage made from minced sheep's meat contained in the skin from a sheep's stomach. (苏格兰)羊杂碎肚. N-VAR

hag·gle /ˈhægəl/ **haggles, haggling, haggled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **haggle**, you argue about something before reaching an agreement, especially about the cost of something that you are buying. 争论不休; 讨价还价. ❖ *The clinic couldn't afford to haggle with us.* 这家诊所无力同我们争辩. *Meanwhile, as the politicians haggle, the violence worsens.* 在政客们争论不休的同时, 暴力行为加剧. *Of course he'll still haggle over the price.* 他当然还会讨价还价. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V V (non-recip)
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She laughed again, enjoying the haggle.* 她再次大笑, 享受着这场争辩的乐趣. N-COUNT
◢ **hag·gling** ❖ *After months of haggling, they recovered only three-quarters of what they had lent.* 经过几个月的讨价还价, 他们仅收回了他们所借出的3/4. N-UNCOUNT

H

hah /hɑː/.
➡ 见 **ha**.

ˌha ˈha; 又拼作 **ha ha ha**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Ha ha** or **ha ha ha** is used in writing to represent the sound that people make when they laugh. (用于书写, 代表笑声)哈哈. EXCLAM

2 People sometimes say **'ha ha'** sarcastically, when they are not amused by what you have said, or do not believe it. (嘲笑声)哈哈. EXCLAM

hail /heɪl/ **hails, hailing, hailed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a person, event, or achievement **is hailed** as important or successful, they are praised publicly. (公开)(被)赞誉, (被)喝彩. ❖ *US magazines hailed her as the greatest rock'n'roll singer in the world.* 美国的杂志把她誉为世界上最伟大的摇滚歌手. VB be V-ed as n/adj V n as n Also be V-ed n

2 **Hail** consists of small balls of ice that fall like rain from the sky. 冰雹, 雹. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **hail of** things, usually small objects, is a large number N-SING N of n

of them that hit you at the same time and with great force. 一阵像冰雹般袭来的小东西; 猛烈的一阵. ❖ *The riot police were met with a hail of stones.* 防暴警察遭遇了冰雹般的石子袭击.

4 If someone or something **hails from** a particular place or background, they come from it. 来自. ❖ *I hail from Brighton.* 我来自布赖顿. VB FORMAL V from n

5 If you **hail** someone, you call to them. 招呼; 呼喊. ❖ *Jill saw him and hailed him, waving him over.* 吉尔看见他便大声喊他, 招手示意他过去. VB V n LITERARY

6 If you **hail** a taxi or a cab, you wave at it in order to stop it and ask the driver to take you somewhere. 招手叫(出租车). VB

7 **Hail** is used as a word of greeting. 欢迎; 致敬. ❖ *Hail to the new champion Bengali D'Albret.* 向新的冠军本加里·达阿尔布雷欢呼喝彩. CONVENTION DATED

hail·stone /ˈheɪlstəʊn/ **hailstones.**

Hailstones are small balls of ice that fall like rain from the sky. 冰雹粒; 雹块. N-COUNT

hail·storm /ˈheɪlstɔːm/ **hailstorms;** 又拼作 **hail storm.**

A **hailstorm** is a storm during which hailstones fall. 雹暴. N-COUNT

hair /heə/ **hairs.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Your **hair** is all the fine thread-like material that grows in a mass on your head. 头发. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *I wash my hair every night.* 我每晚洗头. *I get some grey hairs but I pull them out.* 我有几根花白头发, 但我把它们拔掉了. N-VAR ◢ **-haired** /-heəd/ ❖ *He was a small, dark-haired man.* 他是个黑头发的小个子. COMB

2 **Hair** is all the short, fine, thread-like material that grows on different parts of your body. 汗毛; 毛. ❖ *The majority of men have hair on their chest.* 大多数男人长有胸毛. N-VAR

3 **Hair** is the rough, thread-like material that covers the body of an animal such as a dog, or makes up a horse's mane and tail. (动物的)皮毛, 鬃毛, 尾毛. ❖ *...dog hairs on the carpet.* 地毯上的狗毛. N-VAR

4 **Hairs** are very fine thread-like pieces of material that grow on some insects and plants. (某些昆虫或植物的)毛, 茸毛. N-COUNT

5 If you **let** your **hair down**, you relax completely and enjoy yourself. 放松; 悠闲自得. ❖ *...the world-famous Oktoberfest, a time when everyone in Munich really lets their hair down.* 世界闻名的啤酒节(十月节), 其间所有在慕尼黑的人真正地悠闲自得. PHR

6 Something that **makes** your **hair stand on end** shocks or horrifies you. 使毛发竖立; 使毛骨悚然. PHR

7 If you say that someone **does not turn a hair**, you mean that they do not show any surprise or shock, especially at something that you would expect to surprise or shock them. 毫不惊慌; 镇定自若. ❖ *No one seems to turn a hair at the thought of the divorced Princess marrying.* 大家对那位离过婚的公主再度结婚似乎并不介意. PHR

hair·brush /ˈheəbrʌʃ/ **hairbrushes.**

A **hairbrush** is a brush that you use to brush your hair. 发刷. N-COUNT

ˈhair care; 又拼作 **haircare.**

Hair care is all the things people do to keep their hair clean, healthy-looking, and attractive. 护发, 养发. N-UNCOUNT

hair·cut /ˈheəkʌt/ **haircuts.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you have a **haircut**, someone cuts your hair for you. 理发. ❖ *I told him to get a haircut.* 我叫他去理发. N-COUNT

2 A **haircut** is the style in which your hair has been cut. 发式, 发型. ❖ *Who's that guy with the funny haircut?* 那个梳着怪发型的家伙是谁? N-COUNT

hair·do /ˈheəduː/ **hairdos.**

A **hairdo** is the style in which your hair has been cut and arranged. 发型. ❖ *...a teenager with a punk hairdo.* 一个梳着朋克发型的青少年. N-COUNT INFORMAL

hair·dresser /ˈheədresə/ **hairdressers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hairdresser** is a person who cuts, colours, and arranges people's hair. 理发师; 美发师. You can also refer to the shop where a hairdresser works as a **hairdresser** or a **hairdresser's**. 理发店. N-COUNT ◢ **hair·dressing** ❖ *...personal services such as hairdressing.* 美发之类的个人服务. N-UNCOUNT

hair·dryer /ˈheədraɪə/ **hairdryers;** 又拼作 **hairdrier.**

A **hairdryer** is a machine that you use to dry your hair. (吹干头发的)吹风机. N-COUNT

hair·grip /ˈheəgrɪp/ **hairgrips;** 又拼作 **hair-grip.**

A **hairgrip** is a small piece of metal or plastic bent back on itself, which someone uses to hold their hair in position. 发夹. N-COUNT BRITISH

hair·less /ˈheələs/.

A part of your body that is **hairless** has no hair on it. 无毛的; 秃的. ADJ

hair·line /ˈheəlaɪn/ **hairlines.**

1 Your **hairline** is the edge of the area where your hair grows on your head. 发际线; 发型轮廓线. ❖ *Joanne had a small dark birthmark near her hairline.* 乔安妮发际线附近有一小块黑色胎记. N-COUNT

2 A **hairline** crack or fracture is very narrow or fine. 细微的. ADJ ADJ n

hair·net /ˈheənet/ **hairnets.**

A **hairnet** is a small net that some women wear over their hair in order to keep it tidy. 发网. N-COUNT

hair·piece /ˈheəpiːs/ **hairpieces.**

A **hairpiece** is a piece of false hair that some people wear on their head if they are bald or if they want to make their own hair seem longer or thicker. (装饰或秃顶用的)假发. N-COUNT

hair·pin /ˈheəpɪn/ **hairpins.**

1 A **hairpin** is a small piece of metal or plastic bent back on itself which someone uses to hold their hair in position. 发夹; 发针. N-COUNT

2 A **hairpin** is the same as a **hairpin bend**. 同hairpin bend. N-COUNT

ˌhairpin ˈbend, **hairpin bends.**

A **hairpin bend** or a **hairpin** is a very sharp bend in a road, where the road turns back in the opposite direction. U字形急转弯. N-COUNT

ˈhair-raising.

A **hair-raising** experience, event, or story is very frightening but can also be exciting. 恐怖的; 惊险的. ❖ *...hair-raising rides at funfairs.* 游乐场里惊险的乘坐设施. ADJ-GRADED

ˈhair's breadth.

A hair's breadth is a very small degree or amount. 一发之差; 细微的量. ❖ *The dollar fell to within a hair's breadth of its all-time low.* 美元跌落到距它前所未有的最低点仅一发之差的水平. N-SING a N

ˌhair ˈshirt, **hair shirts.**

If you say that someone is wearing **a hair shirt**, you mean that they are trying to punish themselves to show they are sorry for something they have done. (甘愿自罚者穿的)粗毛衬衫; 自罚. ❖ *No one is asking you to put on a hair shirt and give up all your luxuries.* 没有人让你放弃所有的奢侈品进行自罚. N-COUNT

hair·spray /ˈheəspreɪ/ **hairsprays.**

Hairspray is a sticky substance that you spray out of a can onto your hair in order to hold it in place. 发胶, 喷发定型剂. N-VAR

hair·style /ˈheəstaɪl/ **hairstyles.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **hairstyle** is the style in which your hair has been cut or arranged. 发型; 发式. ❖ *I think her new short hairstyle looks simply great.* 我觉得她的新短发型真棒. N-COUNT

hair·stylist /ˈheəstaɪlɪst/ **hairstylists;** 又拼作 **hair stylist.**

A **hairstylist** is someone who cuts and arranges people's hair, especially in order to get them ready for a photograph or film. (尤指为拍照或拍片作准备的)美发师, 定型师. N-COUNT

ˈhair-trigger.

If you describe something as **hair-trigger**, you mean that it is likely to change very violently and suddenly. 骤变的; 一触即发的. ❖ *His hair-trigger temper has often led him into ugly nightclub brawls.* 他常因脾气火爆而卷入夜总会恶斗. ADJ ADJ n

hairy /ˈheəri/ **hairier, hairiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **hairy** is covered with a lot of hair. 多毛的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a situation as **hairy**, you mean that it is exciting, worrying, and rather frightening. 令人恐惧的; 惊险的. ◆ *His driving was a bit hairy.* 他开车有点吓人. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

hake /heɪk/; **hake** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **hake** is a big fish similar to a cod. 狗鳕(一种类似鳕鱼的大鱼). N-VAR

➪ **Hake** is this fish eaten as food. 狗鳕鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

hal·cy·on /ˈhælsiən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **halcyon** time is a time in the past that was peaceful or happy. (过去的时光)太平而美好的. ◆ *...those halcyon days in 1990, when he won three tournaments.* 1990年那段幸福的日子里, 他赢了三次锦标赛. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

hale /heɪl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe people, especially people who are old, as **hale**, you mean that they are healthy. (尤指老人)健康的, 精神矍铄的. ◆ *Victims tend to look hale and hearty in the early days of their disease.* 患者在患病初期往往显得精神抖擞. ADJ-GRADED DATED

half /hɑːf, AM hæf/ **halves** /hɑːvz, AM hævz/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Half** of an amount or object is one of two equal parts that together make up the whole number, amount, or object. 半数, 一半. ◆ *More than half of all households report incomes above £35,000.* 所有家庭中有半数以上申报他们的收入超过3.5万镑. *Cut the tomatoes in half vertically.* 把这些番茄垂直切成两半. *The bridge was re-built in two halves.* 这座桥分两部分重新修建好了. FRACTION

➪ Also a predeterminer. 又作前位限定词. ◆ *They had only received half the money promised.* 他们只收到所允诺的钱数的一半. *She's half his age.* 她是他年龄的一半. PREDET

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...a half measure of fresh lemon juice.* 半标准量的新鲜柠檬汁. *Steve barely said a handful of words during the first half hour.* 史蒂夫头半个小时几乎没说几个词. ADJ ADJ n

2 In games such as football and rugby, matches are divided into two equal periods of time which are called **halves**. (足球、橄榄球等比赛的)半场. ◆ *The only goal was scored by Jakobsen early in the second half.* 唯一的一球是雅各布森下半场开场不久打进的. N-COUNT

3 A **half** is half a pint of a drink such as beer or cider. (啤酒、苹果酒等)半品脱. ◆ *...a half of lager.* 半品脱淡啤酒. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 You use **half** to say that something is only partly the case or happens to only a limited extent. 部分地. ◆ *His refrigerator frequently looked half empty.* 他的冰箱常常半空着. *She'd half expected him to withdraw from the course.* 她早就有点预料到他会退出这一行动. ADV ADV adj, ADV before v

5 You use **half** to say that someone has parents of different nationalities. For example, if you are **half** German, one of your parents is German. 混血地, 父母不同民族地(如 half German 指父母其中一方是德国人). ADV ADV adj

6 You use **half past** to refer to a time that is thirty minutes after a particular hour. (整点钟之后的)半小时. ◆ *The whistle used to go at half past twelve for lunch.* 过去常在12点半吹午饭哨. *I think I got there about four and left about half past.* 我想我大约在4点钟到了那里, 约半小时后离开了. PHR-PREP

7 **Half** means the same as **half past**. 义同 half past. ◆ *They are supposed to be here at about half four.* 他们应在4点半到这儿. PREP INFORMAL

8 You can use the word **half** before an adjective describing an extreme quality, as a way of emphasizing and exaggerating something. (用于形容词前, 表示强调或夸张)极端地; 几乎. ◆ *He felt half dead with tiredness.* 他觉得累得要死. ADV ADV adj PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

➪ **Half** can also be used in this way with a noun referring to a long period of time or a large quantity. (也用于表示长时间或大量的名词前)几乎. ◆ *I thought about you half the night.* 我几乎整晚想念你. *One phone call and half the city's police force will be around to arrest you.* 只要打个电话, 几乎全市所有的警察就会来抓你了. PREDET

9 **Half** is sometimes used in negative statements, with an affirmative meaning, to emphasize a particular fact or quality. For example, if you say **'he isn't half lucky'**, you mean that he is very lucky. (有时用于否定句中表示肯定, 以强调某事实或某性质)非常, 极其(如 he isn't half lucky指他幸运极了). ◆ *I didn't half get into trouble.* 我简直就是遇上麻烦了. *'There'd been a tremendous amount of poverty around and presumably this made some impact then.' – 'Oh not half.'* '那时到处可见大量的贫困现象, 而这大概影响不小.'—'噢, 大极了.' ADV with neg PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

10 You use **not half** to emphasize a negative quality that you think someone has. (强调否定)几乎不, 远非. ◆ *You're not half the man you think you are.* 你绝不是你自认的那种人. ADV with neg, PRAGMATICS ADV n, ADV as/so adj

11 If you talk about your **better half** or your **other half** you mean your husband, your wife, or the person of the opposite sex that you live with. 另一半(丈夫、妻子或异性伴侣). ◆ *My career, my children and my other half might become too much to cope with.* 我的事业、孩子和伴侣会使我疲于应付. PHR INFORMAL

12 If you increase something **by half**, half of the original amount is added to it. If you decrease it **by half**, half of the original amount is taken away from it. (增加或减少)一半. ◆ *The number of 7-year-olds who read poorly has increased by half over the past 5 years.* 过去5年中阅读能力差的7岁孩子增加了一半. PHR

13 If you say that someone never **does things by halves**, you mean that they always do things very thoroughly. 做事不彻底. ◆ *Jimmy never did anything by halves. His cruise was planned like a polar expedition.* 吉米一贯做事彻底, 他的乘船游览被计划得像是一次极地探险. PHR

14 ➠ **half the battle**: 见 **battle**.

ˌhalf-ˈbaked.

If you describe an idea, opinion, or plan as **half-baked**, you mean that it has not been properly thought out, and so is stupid or impractical. (想法、意见、计划等)不成熟的, 不完善的. ◆ *This is another half-baked scheme that isn't going to work.* 这又是一个考虑不周的无用方案. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhalf ˈboard; 又拼作 **half-board**.

If you stay at a hotel and have **half board**, you have your breakfast and evening meal at the hotel, but not your lunch. 半食宿(只在旅馆用早、晚餐, 不用午餐). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ˈhalf-brother, half-brothers. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone's **half-brother** is a boy or man who has either the same mother or the same father as they have. 同母异父(或同父异母)的兄弟. N-COUNT

ˈhalf-caste, half-castes.

Someone who is **half-caste** has parents who come from different races. Some people find this word offensive and use the term 'mixed race' instead. 混血的(有人认为冒犯, 而代之以mixed race). ◆ *He has two half-caste children.* 他有两个混血孩子. ADJ

➪ A **half-caste** is someone who is half-caste. 混血儿. N-COUNT

ˌhalf-ˈday, half-days; 又拼作 **half day**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **half-day** is a day when you work only in the morning or in the afternoon, but not all day. 半工作日(只在上午或下午而非全天工作). N-COUNT

ˌhalf-ˈhearted. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone does something in a **half-hearted** way, they do it without any real effort, interest, or enthusiasm. 三心二意的; 不尽力的; 热诚不足的. ◆ *...a half-hearted apology.* 不够诚恳的道歉. *In truth, her application was a bit half-hearted.* 她的申请其实有点敷衍. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **half-heartedly** ◆ *I can't do anything half-heartedly. I have to do everything 100 per cent.* 我做任何事情都不敷衍, 而必须做得十全十美. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ˈhalf-life, half-lives; 又拼作 **half life**.

The **half-life** of a radioactive substance is the amount of time that it takes to lose half its radioactivity. (放射性物质的)半衰期. N-COUNT

ˌhalf-ˈmast.

If a flag is flying **at half-mast**, it is flying from the middle of the pole, not the top, as a sign of mourning for someone who has died. (降)半旗(致哀). PHR

,half 'measure, half measures; 又拼作 **half-measure.**
If someone refers to policies or actions as **half measures**, they are critical of them because they think that they are not forceful enough and are therefore of little value. 不彻底的政策(或行动). ❖ *They have already declared their intention to fight on rather than settle for half-measures.* 他们已宣布要战斗下去，而不是半途而废. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

half·penny /ˈheɪpni/ **halfpennies** or **halfpence** /ˈheɪpəns/.
A **halfpenny** was a small British coin which was worth one half of a penny. (英旧币制)半便士硬币. N-COUNT

,half-'price. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something is **half-price**, it costs only half what it usually costs. 半价的. ❖ *Main courses are half price from 12:30 pm to 2 pm.* 主菜从下午12:30到2点为半价. *We can get in half-price.* 我们可以半价买进. ADJ v-link ADJ, ADJ after v
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *By yesterday she was selling off stock at half price.* 直到昨天她都以半价卖出股票. N-UNCOUNT

'half-sister, half-sisters.
Someone's **half-sister** is a girl or woman who has either the same mother or the same father as they have. 同母异父(或同父异母)的姐妹. N-COUNT

,half-'term, half-terms; 又拼作 **half term.**
In Britain, **half-term** is a short holiday in the middle of a school term. (英国学校的)期中假. ❖ *...the half-term holidays.* 学期中的休假. N-VAR

,half-'timbered.
Half-timbered is used to describe old buildings that have wooden beams showing in the brick and plaster walls. (旧式建筑物)露明木架的. ADJ

,half-'time; 又拼作 **half time.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Half-time is the short rest period between the two parts of a sporting event such as a football match. (足球等比赛的)中场休息. N-UNCOUNT

'half-truth, half-truths; 又拼作 **half truth.**
If you describe statements as **half-truths**, you mean that they are only partly based on fact and are intended or likely to deceive people. (有意或可能骗人的)半真半假的陈述. ❖ *The article had been full of errors and half truths that he felt slandered him.* 文章里满是错误和半真半假的话，使他觉得受到了诋毁. N-COUNT

half·way /ˌhɑːfˈweɪ, AM ˌhæf-/; 又拼作 **half-way.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Halfway** means in the middle of a place or between two points, at an equal distance from each of them. 半路上; 半途上. ❖ *Half-way across the car-park, he noticed she was walking with her eyes closed.* 他开到停车场中间时，注意到她在闭着眼睛走路. *He was halfway up the ladder.* 他正爬到梯子的一半处. ADV
2 **Halfway** means in the middle of a period of time or of an event. (在时间或事情的)一半处，中间. ❖ *By then, it was October and we were more than halfway through our tour.* 那时已是10月份，我们的行程已完成了一多半. ADV, ADV prep/adv
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Welsh International Matthew Postle was third fastest at the halfway point.* 赛程过半时，威尔士国际的马修·波斯特尔是第三个最快的. ADJ ADJ n
3 If you **meet** someone **halfway**, you accept some of the points they are making so that you can come to an agreement with them. 部分接受(意见等). ❖ *The Democrats are willing to meet the president halfway.* 民主党人愿意部分接受总统的提议. PHR
4 **Halfway** means fairly or reasonably. 大致上合情合理地. ❖ *You need hard currency to get anything halfway decent.* 你需要硬通货才能买到像样点的东西. ADV ADV adj INFORMAL

,halfway 'house, halfway houses.
1 A **halfway house** is a compromise between two things. (两者之间的)折中，妥协. ❖ *A halfway house between the theatre and cinema is possible. Olivier built one in his imaginative 'Henry V' in 1945.* 在电影与戏剧之间找到折中是可能的. 1945年奥利维尔在其充满想象力的《亨利五世》中就建立了这样一个折中模式. N-SING
2 A **halfway house** is a home for people such as former prisoners, mental patients, or drug addicts who can stay there for a limited period of time to get used to life outside prison or hospital. (犯人、精神病人或吸毒者重返社会之前的)过渡疗养所，重返社会训练所. N-COUNT

,half-'witted.
If you describe someone as **half-witted**, you think they are very stupid, silly, or irresponsible. 缺心眼的; 愚笨的; 不负责任的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

,half-'yearly.
1 **Half-yearly** means happening in the middle of a calendar year or a financial year. (公历或财政)年度中间的，中期的，半年度的. ❖ *...the Central Bank's half-yearly report on the state of the economy.* 中央银行的半年度经济状况报告. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH
2 A company's **half-yearly** profits are the profits that it makes in six months. (公司的盈利)半年的. ❖ *The company announced a half-yearly profit of just £2 million.* 公司宣布了仅200万镑的半年盈利. ADJ ADJ n
3 **Half-yearly** means happening twice a year, with six months between each event. 每半年一次的. ❖ *The latest half-yearly payment had been due almost two months ago.* 最近一次的半年支付差不多两个月前就该到期了. ADJ

hali·but /ˈhælɪbət/; **halibut** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
A **halibut** is a large flat fish. 大比目鱼. N-VAR
➪ **Halibut** is this fish eaten as food. 大比目鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

hali·to·sis /ˌhælɪˈtəʊsɪs/.
If someone has **halitosis**, their breath smells unpleasant. 口臭. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

hall /hɔːl/ **halls.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 In a house or flat, the **hall** is the area just inside the front door, into which some of the other rooms open. (住宅的)门厅. ❖ *The lights were on in the hall and in the bedroom.* 门厅和卧室里的灯亮着. N-COUNT
➳ 又见 **entrance hall.**
2 A **hall** is a large room or building which is used for public events such as concerts, exhibitions, and meetings. 礼堂，会堂. ❖ *Its 300 inhabitants will be celebrating with a dance in the village hall.* 村里的300名居民将在村礼堂举行舞会以示庆祝. *...the Royal Albert Hall.* 皇家艾伯特礼堂. N-COUNT
➳ 又见 **city hall, town hall.**
3 Students who live in **hall** live in university or college accommodation. (大学里的)学生宿舍. N-COUNT also prep N
4 **Hall** is sometimes used as part of the name of a large house on a country estate. (有时用于大宅或庄园的名称)府，府第. ❖ *He died at Holly Hall, his wife's family home.* 他在他妻子家的冬青府去世.
5 ➳ 又见 **music hall.**

hal·le·lu·jah /ˌhælɪˈluːjə/; 又拼作 **alleluia.**
1 **Hallelujah** is used in hymns and some other types of religious worship as an exclamation of praise and thanks to God. 哈利路亚(表示赞美、感谢上帝，用于赞美诗歌及宗教崇拜中). EXCLAM
2 You can use **hallelujah** as an exclamation of joy when something you have been waiting a long time for finally happens. 哈利路亚(因期盼已久的事终于发生而发出的欢呼). ❖ *Hallelujah! College days are over!* 哈利路亚！大学的日子结束了！ EXCLAM

hall·mark /ˈhɔːlmɑːk/ **hallmarks.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **hallmark** of something or someone is their most typical quality or feature. 特征; 标志. ❖ *It's a technique that has become the hallmark of Amber Films.* 这一技术已成为琥珀电影公司的标志. *The killing had the hallmarks of a professional assassination.* 这一谋杀事件带有职业暗杀的特点. N-COUNT
2 A **hallmark** is an official mark that is put on things made of gold, silver, or platinum that indicates the quality of the metal, where the object was made, and who made it. (金、银、白金制品的)纯度印记. N-COUNT

hal·lo /hæˈləʊ/.
➳ 见 **hello.**

H

ˌhall of ˈresidence, halls of residence.
Halls of residence are blocks of rooms or flats, in which students live during the term. The usual American term is **dormitory**. 学生宿舍. [美]一般作 dormitory. N-COUNT BRITISH

hal·lowed /ˈhæləud/.
1 **Hallowed** is used to describe something that is respected and admired, usually because it is old, important, or has a good reputation. (因古老、重要或名声好)受崇敬的、受仰慕的. ❖ *The hallowed turf of Twickenham is the venue for the Middlesex Rugby Sevens Finals.* 令人仰慕的特威肯汉姆赛马场是米德尔塞克斯郡橄榄球七人队决赛的场地. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
2 **Hallowed** is used to describe something that is considered to be holy. 神圣的. ❖ *...hallowed ground.* 神圣的土地. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

Hal·low·een /ˌhæləuˈiːn/; 又拼作 **Hallowe'en**. ♦◇◇◇◇
Halloween is the night of the 31st of October and is traditionally said to be the time when ghosts and witches can be seen. 万圣节前夕(10月31日夜). N-UNCOUNT

hal·lu·ci·nate /həˈluːsɪneɪt/ hallucinates, allucinating, hallucinated.
If you **hallucinate**, you see things that are not really there, either because you are ill or because you have taken a drug. (因生病或吸毒)产生幻觉,幻视. ❖ *If you stared long enough and hard, you could even begin to hallucinate the appearance of small islands.* 如果你长时间用力盯着看,你甚至会幻视到小岛出现. ◢ **hal·lu·ci·na·tion** /həˌluːsɪˈneɪʃən/ hallucinations ❖ *The drug induces hallucinations at high doses.* 使用大剂量毒品会引起幻觉. VB V, V n, Also V that, N-VAR

hal·lu·ci·na·tion /həˌluːsɪˈneɪʃən/ hallucinations. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hallucination** is something that is not real that someone sees because they are ill or have taken a drug. 幻觉. ❖ *He thought that perhaps the footprint was a hallucination.* 他想或许那脚印是一个幻觉. N-COUNT

hal·lu·ci·na·tory /həˈluːsɪnətri, AM -tɔːri/.
Hallucinatory is used to describe something that is like a hallucination or is the cause of a hallucination. 幻觉的; 引起幻觉的. ❖ *It was an unsettling show. There was a hallucinatory feel from the start.* 那是一场叫人不舒服的电影,从开始就给人一种幻觉. *...hallucinatory drugs.* 迷幻药. ADJ

hal·lu·cino·gen /həˈluːsɪnədʒen/ hallucinogens.
A **hallucinogen** is a substance such as a drug which makes you hallucinate. 迷幻药; 引起幻觉的物质. ◢ **hal·lu·ci·no·gen·ic** /həˌluːsɪnəˈdʒenɪk/ ❖ *...hallucinogenic mushrooms.* 致幻蘑菇. N-COUNT ADJ

hall·way /ˈhɔːlweɪ/ hallways. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hallway** is the entrance hall of a house or other building. 门厅; (正门入口处)走廊. N-COUNT

halo /ˈheɪləu/ haloes or halos. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **halo** is a circle of light that is shown in pictures round the head of a holy figure such as a saint. (图片中圣人等头上的)光环,光轮. N-COUNT
2 A **halo** is a circle of light round a person or thing, or something that looks like a circle of light. 光晕. ❖ *The sun had a faint halo round it.* 太阳四周有一圈淡淡的光晕. N-COUNT

halt /hɔːlt/ halts, halting, halted. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 When a vehicle or person **halts** or when something **halts** them, they stop moving along and stand still. (使)停止运作; (使)静止不动. ❖ *The colonel ordered 'Halt!'* 上校命令道: '立定!' *She held her hand out flat, to halt him.* 她将手平伸出去,想要止住他. V-ERG V, V n
2 If someone or something comes **to a halt**, they stop moving. 停止、停下. ❖ *The elevator creaked to a halt at the ground floor.* 电梯在一楼戛然而止. PHR
3 When something such as growth, development, or activity **halts** or when you **halt** it, it stops completely. (使)终止. ❖ *He criticised the government for failing to halt economic decline.* 他批评政府没能制止住经济衰退. V-ERG V, V n
4 If something such as growth, development, or activity comes **to a halt** or is brought **to a halt**, it stops completely. 终止,停顿. ❖ *In the ensuing chaos, agricultural production was brought to a halt.* 在随后的混乱状态中,农业生产停顿了下来. PHR
5 If someone **calls a halt** to an activity, they decide to end it immediately or not to continue with it. 决定立即停止; 叫停. ❖ *The Russian government had called a halt to the construction of a new project in the Rostov region.* 俄罗斯政府已叫停了罗斯托夫地区的一项新工程. PHR
6 ➡ to **grind to a halt**: 见 **grind**.

hal·ter /ˈhɔːltə/ halters.
A **halter** is a piece of leather or rope that is fastened round the head of a horse so that it can be led easily. (马)笼头; 缰绳. N-COUNT

halt·ing /ˈhɔːltɪŋ/.
If you speak or do something in a **halting** way, you speak or do it slowly and with a lot of hesitation. 踌躇的, 犹豫的. ❖ *The officer replied in halting German.* 那位官员用结结巴巴的德语回答. *Efforts to attract investment have been halting and confused.* 吸引投资的努力一直踌躇而混乱. ◢ **halt·ing·ly** ❖ *She spoke haltingly of her deep upset and hurt.* 她断断续续地诉说她的极度不安与痛苦. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

halve /hɑːv, AM hæv/ halves, halving, halved. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When you **halve** something or when it **halves**, it is reduced to half its previous size or amount. (使)减半. ❖ *The work force has been halved in two years.* 工作人员两年内已减少了一半. *Meanwhile, sales of vinyl records halved in 1992 to just 6.7m.* 同时, 乙烯基塑胶销售记录于1992年减半, 只剩670万. V-ERG V n, be V-ed, V
2 If you **halve** something, you divide it into two equal parts. 把...分成两半; 对半分. ❖ *Halve the pineapple and scoop out the inside.* 把菠萝切成两半, 挖出里面的果肉. VB V n
3 **Halves** is the plural of **half**. half 的复数形式.

ham /hæm/ hams, hamming, hammed. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Ham** is meat from the top of the back leg of a pig, usually eaten cold. 大腿, 火腿肉. ❖ *...a huge baked ham.* 一大块烤火腿. *...ham sandwiches.* 火腿三明治. N-VAR
2 A **ham** is a person whose hobby is using special radio equipment to communicate with other people with the same hobby. (业余)无线电通讯爱好者. ❖ *...a ham radio operator.* 一位业余无线电台操作员. N-COUNT
3 A **ham** actor acts badly, exaggerating every emotion and gesture. (表演过火的)蹩脚演员. N-COUNT
4 If actors **ham it up**, they exaggerate every emotion and gesture, often deliberately in order to amuse the audience (为把观众逗乐而)过火表演. PHR

ham·burg·er /ˈhæmbɜːgə/ hamburgers. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hamburger** is a flat, round piece of cooked minced meat, usually served in a bread roll. 汉堡包, 夹肉面包. N-COUNT

ˌham-ˈfisted.
If you describe someone as **ham-fisted**, you mean that they are clumsy, especially in the way that they use their hands. 笨手笨脚的, 笨拙的. ❖ *They can all be made in minutes by even the most ham-fisted of cooks.* 甚至最笨拙的厨师都可以在几分钟内全部做完. ADJ-GRADED

ham·let /ˈhæmlɪt/ hamlets. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hamlet** is a very small village. 小村庄. N-COUNT

ham·mer /ˈhæmə/ hammers, hammering, hammered. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **hammer** is a tool consisting of a heavy piece of metal at the end of a handle. It is used, for example, to hit nails into a surface, or to break things into pieces. 锤子. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT
2 If you **hammer** an object such as a nail, you hit it with a hammer. 锤打; 用锤敲. ❖ *Hammer a wooden peg into the hole.* 把木楔子锤进孔洞里. *Another bloke would be hammering outside.* 另一个家伙将在外面敲. ◢ **ham·mer·ing** ❖ *...the noise of hammering.* 锤打的声音. VB V n prep/adv, V, also V n, N-UNCOUNT
3 If you say that something goes, comes, or is **under the hammer**, you mean that it is going to be sold at an auction. 将被拍卖. PHR BRITISH
4 If you **hammer** on a surface, you hit it several times to make a noise, for example because you are angry or impatient. (因愤怒或不耐烦等)捶打,敲打. ❖ *He hammered* VB V on n, V n on n

H

his two clenched fists on the table. 他紧握双拳咚咚地敲桌子. ◢ **hammering** ❖ *As he said it, there was a hammering outside.* 他正说着, 外面响起一阵敲打声. Also V N-SING

5 If you **hammer** something such as an idea into people or you **hammer** at it, you keep repeating it forcefully so that it will have an effect on people. 反复地灌输; 一直致力于. ❖ *Recent advertising campaigns from the industry have hammered at these themes.* 最近该行业的广告宣传活动不停地向人们灌输这些主题. VB V n into n V at n

6 If you say that someone **hammers** another person, you mean that they attack, criticize, or punish the other person severely. (严厉地)攻击, 批评, 惩罚. ❖ *The report hammers the private motorist.* 该报告严厉谴责那名私家车司机. VB BRITISH V n

◢ **hammering** ❖ *Parents have taken a terrible hammering.* 父母受到了狠狠的批评. N-SING

7 If you say that businesses **are being hammered**, you mean that they are being unfairly harmed, for example by a change in taxes or by bad economic conditions. (使)(商业等)受创; (使)受损. ❖ *The company has been hammered by the downturn in the construction and motor industries.* 公司因建筑业和汽车工业的不景气而受损. V-PASSIVE BRITISH be V-ed

8 In sport, if you say that you **hammered** someone, you mean that you defeated them completely and easily. (体育)使大败. ❖ *He hammered the young left-hander in four straight sets.* 他在连续四盘比赛中大败了那个左撇子年轻选手. ◢ **hammering** ❖ *Our cricketers are suffering their ritual hammering at the hands of the Aussies.* 我们的板球运动员照例又栽倒在澳大利亚人的手上. VB INFORMAL V n N-SING

9 In athletics, a **hammer** is a heavy weight on a piece of wire, which the athlete throws as far as possible. 链球. N-COUNT

➪ The **hammer** is the sport of throwing the hammer. 掷链球运动. N-SING

▸hammer in.

If you **hammer** something **in**, you hit it into a surface using a hammer. (用锤子)把...敲进去. ❖ *The workers kneel on the ground and hammer the small stones in.* 工人们跪在地上, 把小石子往里敲. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

▸hammer out.

If people **hammer out** an agreement, they succeed in producing it after a long or difficult discussion. (经长时间或艰难的讨论)达成(协议). ❖ *The details of the latest deal were hammered out by the American secretary of state and his Soviet counterpart.* 美国国务卿和苏联终于达成了最近这笔交易的细则. PHR-V V P noun V-ed P Also V n P

H

ham·mock /ˈhæmək/ hammocks.

A **hammock** is a type of bed consisting of a piece of cloth or netting hung between two supports. (布或网做的)吊床. N-COUNT

ham·per /ˈhæmpə/ hampers, hampering, hampered. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **hampers** you, they make it difficult for you to do what you are trying to do. 为难; 阻碍. ❖ *I was hampered by a lack of information.* 我因缺乏资料而无计可施. VB V n be V-ed

2 A **hamper** is a large basket with a lid, especially one containing food or used for carrying food. (尤指用于盛食品的有盖子的)大篮子. ❖ *...a picnic hamper.* 野餐大篮子. N-COUNT

ham·ster /ˈhæmstə/ hamsters.

A **hamster** is a small animal similar to a mouse, which is often kept as a pet. 仓鼠(常作宠物). N-COUNT

ham·string /ˈhæmstrɪŋ/ hamstrings, hamstringing, hamstrung. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hamstring** is a tendon behind your knee which joins the muscles of your thigh to the bones of your lower leg. 腘绳肌腱, 腿腱. ❖ *...a hamstring injury.* 腿腱损伤. N-COUNT

2 If you **hamstring** someone, you make it very difficult for them to take any action. 使无能为力; 使受挫. ❖ *If he becomes the major opposition leader, he could hamstring a conservative-led coalition.* 如果他成为主要反对派的领袖, 他会使以保守派牯缁Q亚p盟无所作为. VB V n

hand 1 noun uses and phrases 名词用法及习语

hand /hænd/ hands. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Your **hands** are the parts of your body at the end of your arms. Each hand has four fingers and a thumb. 手. ❖ *I put my hand into my pocket.* 我把手插进衣袋. *Sylvia, camera in hand, asked, 'Where do we go first?'* 西尔维娅手里拿着相机问道: '我们先去哪儿?' N-COUNT

2 If you do something **by hand**, you do it using your hands rather than a machine. 用手, 手工. ❖ *Each pleat was stitched in place by hand.* 每道褶子都是手工缝制的. PHR

3 If someone is bound **hand and foot**, both their hands and both their feet are tied together. 手脚一起(被捆住). PHR

4 If two people **are hand in hand**, or **are holding hands**, they are holding each other's nearest hand, usually while they are walking or sitting together. People often do this to show their affection for each other. 手牵手(常表示亲密). ❖ *They held hands during much of the flight.* 在飞行途中他们大部分时间都是手牵着手. PHR

5 If you are **on** your **hands and knees**, you are kneeling down and bending forward so that your knees, feet, and the palms of your hands are all on the ground. (以手撑地)跪着. PHR

6 If someone **throws up** their **hands**, they express their anger, frustration, or disgust when a situation becomes so bad that they can no longer accept it. (在情况恶化无法接受时)举起双手(表示愤怒、无奈或厌恶等). ❖ *Or are they just going to throw up their hands and say you're asking too much?* 或者他们会不会干脆放弃, 说你要求得太多了? PHR

7 If you say that your **hands are tied**, you mean that something is preventing you from acting in the way that you want to. 受束缚, 受限制. PHR

8 If you **wash** your **hands of** someone or something, you refuse to be involved with them any more or to take responsibility for them. 不再管(某人或某事); 不再负责. PHR

9 If you **have** your **hands full** with something, you are very busy because of it. 繁忙; 忙得不可开交. ❖ *She had her hands full with new arrivals.* 她忙于接待新来的人. PHR

10 If someone lives from **hand to mouth**, they have hardly enough food or money to live on. 生计紧张; 仅够糊口. You can also refer to a **hand-to-mouth** existence. 也可作 hand-to-mouth existence. (勉强糊口的生活). ❖ *They accepted what terms they could get, and lived from hand to mouth by casual work.* 他们什么条件都接受, 靠做临时工作糊口度日. PHR

11 If you ask someone for **a hand** with something, you are asking them to help you in what you are doing. 援助, 帮手. ❖ *I could see you'd want a hand with the children.* 我看得出你需要帮手照料孩子. *Come and give me a hand in the garden.* 到花园里来帮我一把. *I'd be glad to lend a hand.* 我会很高兴帮忙. N-SING a N

12 A **hand** is an employee who does hard physical work, for example in a factory or on a farm. 工人; 重体力劳动者. ❖ *He met mill hands, miners and farm labourers.* 他遇到了工厂工人、矿工以及农场雇工. N-COUNT

13 If someone asks an audience to give someone **a hand**, they are asking the audience to clap, usually before or after that person performs. 鼓掌. ❖ *Let's give 'em a big hand.* 让我们为他们热烈鼓掌. N-SING a N

14 If a man asks for a woman's **hand**, he asks her or her parents for permission to marry her. 允婚. ❖ *He came to ask Usha's father for her hand in marriage.* 他来请求尤莎的父亲允婚. N-COUNT DATED

15 Your **hand** is the style in which you write with a pen or pencil. 手迹, 笔迹. ❖ *The manuscripts were written in the composer's own hand.* 稿子是那位作曲家亲手所写. N-SING LITERARY

16 If you are playing cards, your **hand** is the set of cards which are dealt to you, or which you hold at a particular time during the game. 一手牌. ❖ *He carefully inspected his hand.* 他仔细看了看他的一手牌. N-COUNT

17 If you **show** your **hand**, you show how much power you have and the way you intend to act. 摊牌; 展露实力. ❖ *Events in Russia are now forcing Mr Clinton to show his hand.* 俄罗斯的一系列事件正迫使克林顿先生摊牌. PHR

18 If you **win hands down**, you win very easily. 轻易取胜. PHR

19 The **hands** of a clock or watch are the thin pieces of metal or plastic that indicate what time it is. (钟表的)指针. N-COUNT

20 A **hand** is a measurement of four inches, used for measuring the height of a horse. 一手的宽度(即4英寸,用于度量马的身高). N-COUNT

21 The **hand** of someone or something is their influence in an event or situation. 作用; 影响力. ❖ *He thanked all who had a hand in his release.* 他感谢了所有为释放他而出力的人. *The study will strengthen the hand of congressmen who want stricter enforcement of the 14-year-old Act.* 对于那些要求更严格实施长达14年的法案的国会议员而言,这一研究将加强他们的影响力. N-SING: with poss

22 If you **force** someone's **hand**, you force them to act sooner than they want to, or to act in public when they would prefer to keep their actions secret. (在某人不情愿或不想公开时)迫使(某人)加速行动; 迫使(某人)公开行动. PHR

23 If someone gives you **a free hand**, they allow you to do what you want in a particular situation. (在特定情况下让某人)放手干, 自己拿主意. PHR

24 If someone such as the ruler of a country treats people with a **heavy hand**, they are very strict and severe with them. 高压手段; 严厉手法. ❖ *Henry and Richard both ruled with a heavy hand.* 亨利和理查均实行高压统治. PHR

25 If you say that something is in a particular person's **hands**, you mean that they own it, control it, or are responsible for it. 掌握, 控制; 负责. ❖ *The government imposed a blockade of the island, which is in the hands of secessionist rebels.* 政府封锁了分离主义叛乱者控制下的岛屿. *We're in safe hands.* 我们受到安全监护. N-PLURAL

26 If someone experiences a particular kind of treatment, especially unpleasant treatment, **at the hands of** a person or organization, they receive it from them. (尤指不合意的对待)从(某人)那里; 出自(某人)之手. ❖ *Too many East Germans suffered at the hands of the Stasi.* 太多的东德人过去都吃过秘密警察的苦头. PHR-PREP

27 If you have a problem or responsibility **on** your **hands**, you have to deal with it. (问题或责任)必须处理. If it is **off** your **hands**, you no longer have to deal with it. 不再需要处理. ❖ *She would like the worry of dealing with her affairs taken off her hands.* 她希望不需再操心处理她的事. PHR

28 If you **play into** an enemy's or opponent's **hands**, you do something which they will be able to take advantage of. 干有利于(敌人或对手)的事; 让(敌人或对手)有机可乘. ❖ *He is playing into the hands of racists.* 他在使种族主义者占自己的便宜. PHR JOURNALISM

29 When something **changes hands**, its ownership changes, usually because it is sold to someone else. 易手, 变换(通常因把所有权卖给了别人). PHR

30 If you **get** your **hands on** something or **lay** your **hands on** something, you manage to find it or obtain it, often after some difficulty. (通过努力)得到, 找到. ❖ *Patty began reading everything she could get her hands on.* 帕蒂开始阅读她所能找到的所有资料. PHR INFORMAL

31 If you tell someone to **keep** or **take** their **hands off** something or someone, you are telling them in a rather aggressive way not to touch it or interfere with it. (粗鲁地告诉某人)不许碰, 不许插手. ❖ *Keep your hands off my milk.* 别碰我的牛奶! PHR PRAGMATICS

32 If you do something to **keep** your **hand in**, you practise a skill or hobby occasionally in order to remain fairly good at it. 练习(技术或业余爱好)以保持熟练. PHR INFORMAL

33 If you **try** your **hand** at an activity, you attempt to do it, usually for the first time. (初次)尝试, 试做. ❖ *He tried his hand at a variety of jobs — bricklayer, cinema usher, coal man.* 他试做过很多工作, 如砖瓦工、影剧院引座员、运煤工. PHR

34 If you **turn** your **hand to** something such as a practical activity, you learn about it and do it for the first time. 初次学做(某事). ❖ *...a person who can turn his hand to anything.* 一个什么都能学着做的人. PHR

35 If you work **hand in glove** with someone, you work very closely with them. (工作)关系密切. PHR

36 If two things go **hand in hand**, they are closely connected and cannot be considered separately from each other. (事情)密切相关, 不可分离. ❖ *Hand in hand with the police inquiries the government has also announced a full investigation.* 为密切配合警方的调查, 政府也宣布进行全面调查. PHR

37 If a situation is **in hand**, it is under control. 受到控制, 在掌握之中. ❖ *The Olympic organisers say that matters are well in hand.* 奥林匹克运动会的筹办者称各项事务都在良好的掌控之中. PHR

38 If you **take** someone **in hand**, you take control or responsibility over them, especially in order to improve them. (尤指为改善而)控制, 驾驭. ❖ *If somebody doesn't take her in hand she's going to make herself sick.* 如果没有人约束她, 她会把自己折腾得生病. PHR

39 If a person or a situation gets **out of hand**, you are no longer able to control them. 失控, 无法遏制. ❖ *His drinking had got out of hand.* 他酗酒成性已无法遏制. PHR

40 If something is **at hand**, **near at hand**, or **close at hand**, it is very near in place or time. (时间或地点)很接近, 迫近. ❖ *Realizing that his retirement was near at hand, he looked for some additional income.* 因意识到即将退休, 他便寻找一些额外收入. PHR

41 If you have something **to hand** or **near to hand**, you have it with you or near you, ready to use when needed. 在身边, 在手边. ❖ *You may want to keep this brochure safe, so you have it to hand whenever you may need it.* 你可能要保存好这份小册子, 以备需要时能拿出来. PHR

42 If someone or something is **on hand**, they are near and able to be used if they are needed. 现有, 在手头. ❖ *The Bridal Department will have experts on hand to give you all the help and advice you need.* 婚礼部将有现成的专家为您提供您所需要的所有帮助与建议. PHR

43 In a competition, if someone has games **in hand**, they have more games left to play than their opponent and therefore have a chance of scoring more points. (比对手)拥有(更多的余下赛事). ❖ *Wales are three points behind Romania in the group but have a game in hand.* 威尔士队比同组的罗马尼亚队落后三分, 但还有一场余下的比赛. PHR BRITISH

44 If you have an amount of something **in hand**, you have more of it than you need. 拥有(多余的). ❖ *Even with capital in hand they may not want to be lenders.* 即使有多余的资金, 他们也可能不想借出. PHR BRITISH

45 The job or problem **in hand** is the job or problem that you are dealing with at the moment. (工作或问题)手头现有的. PHR

46 If you dismiss or reject an idea **out of hand**, you reject it fully and immediately without any thought of changing your mind. 果断地, 不假思索地(拒绝). PHR

47 You use **on the other hand** to introduce the second of two contrasting points, facts, or ways of looking at something. (用于引出对比的第二部分)另一方面. You can use **on the one hand** in an earlier sentence to introduce the first part of the contrast. (用于引出对比的第一部分)一方面. ❖ *On the one hand, if the body doesn't have enough cholesterol, we would not be able to survive. On the other hand, if the body has too much cholesterol, the excess begins to line the arteries.* 一方面, 如果体内没有足够的胆固醇, 人就不能生存; 另一方面, 如果体内胆固醇过多, 多余部分就开始附于动脉上. PHR PRAGMATICS

48 ➼ with one's **bare hands**: 见 **bare**.
➼ to **bite the hand that feeds** you: 见 **bite**.
➼ to **have** someone **eating out of** your **hand**: 见 **eat**.
➼ to **shake** someone's **hand**: 见 **shake**.
➼ to **shake hands**: 见 **shake**.

hand 2 verb uses 动词用法

hand /hænd/ **hands, handing, handed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **hand** something to someone, you pass it to them. VB

H

传给; 递交. ❖ *He handed me a little rectangle of white paper.* 他递给我一张长方形小白纸条. *He took a thick envelope from an inside pocket and handed it to me.* 他从里面的口袋中摸出一个厚信封交给我. V n n, V n to n

2 You say things such as **You have to hand it to her** or **You've got to hand it to them** when you admire someone for their skills or achievements and you think they deserve a lot of praise. (称赞用语)真是了不起, 真是值得称赞. PHR, INFORMAL

▸hand around.
➥ 见 **hand round.** PHR-V

▸hand back.
If you **hand back** something that you have borrowed or taken from someone, you return it to them. 归还. ❖ *He took a saxophone from the Salvation Army but was caught and had to hand it back.* 他从救世军那里偷了个萨克斯管, 但被抓住了, 只好退还. *He handed the book back to her.* 他把那本书还给了她. *He unlocked her door and handed her back the key.* 他开了她的门锁, 之后把钥匙还给她. PHR-V, V P noun, V n P, V n P to n, V n P noun, Also V P n to n

▸hand down.
1 If you **hand down** something such as your knowledge or possessions, you give or leave them to people of a younger generation. 把...传授(给后代). ❖ *...a Ukrainian folk heritage handed down from their parents.* 由他们父母传下来的乌克兰民间传统. PHR-V, V P noun, V-ed P, Also V n P

2 When a particular decision **is handed down** by someone in authority, they make the decision and impose it. (被)颁定; (被)实施. ❖ *Tougher sentences are being handed down.* 正在着手实行更严厉的刑罚. *She is expected soon to hand down a ruling.* 预计她很快就会宣布裁决结果. PHR-V, be V-ed P, V P noun, Also V n P

▸hand in.
If you **hand** something **in**, you give it to someone in authority, so that they can inspect, consider, or deal with it. 上交, 提交. ❖ *My advice to anyone who finds anything on a bus is to hand it in to the police.* 我建议那些在公共汽车上捡到东西的人把拾物交给警察. *All eighty opposition members of parliament have handed in their resignation.* 全部80名反对派议员均已提交辞呈. PHR-V, V n P, V P noun

▸hand on.
If you **hand** something **on**, you give it or leave it to someone else, often someone who replaces you. 传给, 移交. ❖ *The government is criticised for not handing on information about missing funds.* 那届政府因没有对下届说明资金缺失的情况而受到指责. *His chauffeur-driven car and company mobile phone will be handed on to his successor.* 他的配有司机的轿车以及公司配给的移动电话将传给他的继任者. PHR-V, V P noun, be V-ed P to n, Also V n P to n

H

▸hand out.
If you **hand** something **out**, you give it to a number of people, usually giving each person a share of it. 分送; 分发. ❖ *One of my jobs was to hand out the prizes.* 其中我的一项工作是分发这些奖品. *Planning permission is handed out sparingly.* 规划许可证分发得很少. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

➥ 又见 **handout.**

▸hand over.
If you **hand** something **over** to someone, you give or transfer it to them, so that they can consider it, deal with it, or take control of it. 交给; 转交. ❖ *He also handed over a letter of apology from the Prime Minister.* 他还转交了首相的一封致歉信. *They would like to hand over their financial affairs to another body.* 他们愿将他们的财务交给另一机构. PHR-V, V n P to n, V P noun, V P noun to n, Also V n P

▸hand over to.
If you **hand over to** someone, you give them the responsibility for dealing with a particular situation or problem which was previously your responsibility. 把责任移交. ❖ *The present leaders have to decide whether to stand down and hand over to a younger generation.* 现任领导必须决定是否引退并将权力移交较年轻的一代. PHR-V, V P P n

▸hand round or hand around.
If you **hand round** something such as food, you pass it from one person to another in a group. (互相)递送, 传递(食品等). ❖ *...the free Jamaican cigars that were always handed around at official functions.* 在官方主办的重大聚会中总要互相递送的免费牙买加雪茄. PHR-V, V P noun, V-ed P, Also V n P

hand- /hænd-/.
Hand- combines with past participles to indicate that something has been made by someone using their hands or small, simple tools. (与过去分词组合表示)手工制作的. ❖ *...handcrafted jewelry.* 手工制作的珠宝. *...handbuilt cars.* 手工组装的汽车. COMB

hand·bag /ˈhændbæg/ handbags. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **handbag** is a small bag which a woman uses to carry things such as her money and keys when she goes out. (女士的)手提包, 手袋. N-COUNT

hand·ball /ˈhændbɔːl/.
1 In Britain and some other countries, **handball** is a team sport in which the players try to score goals by throwing or hitting a large ball with their hand. (英国等国家的)手球运动(用手掷或击一个大球得分). N-UNCOUNT

2 In the United States and some other countries, **handball** is a sport in which players try to score points by hitting a small ball against a wall with their hand. (美国等国家)手球运动(用手将小球投到墙上得分). N-UNCOUNT

3 In football, **handball** is the foul of touching the ball with your hand. 手球(足球中的犯规动作). ❖ *He got sent off for deliberate handball.* 他因故意手球而被罚下场. N-UNCOUNT, also a N

hand·bill /ˈhændbɪl/ handbills.
A **handbill** is a small printed notice which is used to advertise a company, service, or event. 传单, 广告单. N-COUNT

hand·book /ˈhændbʊk/ handbooks. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **handbook** is a book that gives you advice and instructions about a practical subject. 手册. N-COUNT

hand·brake /ˈhændbreɪk/ handbrakes.
In a car or similar vehicle, the **handbrake** is a brake in the form of a long lever which the driver operates by hand. 手闸, 手制动器. 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** N-COUNT

hand·cart /ˈhændkɑːt/ handcarts; 又拼作 hand-cart.
A **handcart** is a small two-wheeled cart which is pushed or pulled along and is used for transporting goods. (两轮)手推车. N-COUNT

hand·cuff /ˈhændkʌf/ handcuffs, handcuffing, handcuffed. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Handcuffs** are two metal rings which are joined together and can be locked round someone's wrists, usually by the police during an arrest. 手铐. ❖ *He was led away to jail in handcuffs.* 他被戴上手铐押解到监狱. N-PLURAL, also a pair of N

2 If the police **handcuff** someone, they put handcuffs around that person's wrists. 给...戴上手铐; 铐住. VB: V n

-hander /-ˈhændə/ -handers.
-hander combines with words like 'two' or 'three' to form nouns which indicate how many characters are involved in a play. 与数目字(如2或3)结合构成名词, 表示戏剧中有多少角色. ❖ *Williams's play is a tense contemporary three-hander about two murderers and a bank-robber.* 威廉斯的剧是有关两个杀人犯和一个银行抢劫犯的紧张的现代三角剧. COMB, BRITISH

➥ **left-hander**: 见 **left-handed.**

➥ **right-hander**: 见 **right-handed.**

hand·ful /ˈhændfʊl/ handfuls. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **handful** of people or things is a small number of them. 少量的, 为数不多的. ❖ *He surveyed the handful of customers at the bar.* 他仔细观察着酒吧里为数不多的几个顾客. QUANT

2 A **handful** of something is the amount of it that you can hold in your hand. 一把(东西). ❖ *She scooped up a handful of sand.* 她抓起一把沙子. N-COUNT

3 If you say that someone, especially a child, is a **handful**, you mean that they are difficult to control. 难管的人(尤指小孩子). N-SING, INFORMAL

ˈhand grenade, hand grenades. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **hand grenade** is the same as a **grenade**. 同 grenade. N-COUNT

hand·gun /ˈhændgʌn/ handguns; 又拼作 hand gun. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **handgun** is a gun that you can hold, carry, and fire with one hand. 手枪. N-COUNT

'hand-held; 又拼作 **handheld**. ◆◇◇◇◇
Hand-held equipment is small and light enough to be used while you are holding it. 轻便的, 手提式的. ❖ *...a hand-held camera.* 便携式摄影机. ADJ

hand·hold /'hændhəʊld/ **handholds.**
If you are climbing something such as a rock or a wall, a **handhold** is a small hole that you can put your hand in. 攀登时可以伸手紧抓的小洞. N-COUNT

handi·cap /'hændikæp/ **handicaps, handicapping, handicapped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **handicap** is a physical or mental disability. 生理(或智力)缺陷. ❖ *He lost his leg when he was ten, but learnt to overcome his handicap.* 他10岁时失去一条腿, 但他学会了克服这一缺陷. N-COUNT
2 If an event or a situation **handicaps** someone or something, it places them at a disadvantage and makes it harder for them to do something. 阻碍, 妨碍. ❖ *Greater levels of stress may seriously handicap some students.* 更大压力会严重制约部分学生. VB V n
➩ A **handicap** is an event or situation that handicaps you. 不利的事件(或境况); 障碍. ❖ *She was away from school for 15 weeks, a handicap she could have done without.* 她15个星期没有上学, 这是她本可避免的不利条件. N-COUNT
3 An amateur golfer's **handicap** is the number of free strokes they are allowed during a game. As the golfer improves, their handicap gets lower. (业余高尔夫球运动员的)让杆数(让杆数随球员技能的增加而减少). N-COUNT
4 In horse racing, a **handicap** is a race in which some competitors are given a disadvantage of extra weight in an attempt to give everyone an equal chance of winning. (赛马中给某些参赛者增加负重以保证所有参赛者取胜机会均等的)障碍赛, 让赛. N-COUNT

handi·capped /'hændikæpt/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Someone who is **handicapped** has a physical or mental disability that prevents them living a totally normal life. 残疾的; 弱智的. ❖ *...handicapped kids.* 残疾儿童. *Alex was mentally handicapped.* 亚历克斯患智力障碍. ADJ-GRADED
➩ You can refer to people who are handicapped as **the handicapped**. 残疾人; 弱智者. N-PLURAL the N

handi·crafts /'hændikrɑːft, -kræft/; the form **handicraft** is used as a modifier. handicraft 用作前置修饰词.
Handicrafts are activities such as embroidery and pottery which involve making things with your hands in a skilful way. 手工艺(如刺绣、陶艺). **Handicrafts** are also the objects that are produced by such activities. 手工艺品. ❖ *Others carried on some small-trading or worked in handicraft centres.* 其他人做小买卖或在手工艺中心工作. N-PLURAL

handi·work /'hændiwɜːk/.
You can refer to something that you have done or made yourself as your **handiwork**. 自制品, 亲手制作的东西. ❖ *The architect stepped back to admire his handiwork.* 建筑师退后几步欣赏他的作品. *While the government said the fire was accidental, residents of the town alleged it was the handiwork of the security forces.* 政府声称这场火灾是偶然事故, 而该市的居民们称这是保安队亲手所为. N-UNCOUNT

hand·ker·chief /'hæŋkətʃɪf/ **handkerchiefs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **handkerchief** is a small square piece of fabric which you use for blowing your nose. 手绢, 手巾. N-COUNT

han·dle /'hændəl/ **handles, handling, handled.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **handle** is a small round object or a lever that is attached to a door and is used for opening and closing it. 门把手, 门柄. ❖ *I turned the handle and went in.* 我扭动门把手走了进去. N-COUNT
2 A **handle** is the part of an object such as a tool, bag, or cup that you hold in order to be able to pick up and use the object. 柄; 把. ❖ *...the handle of a cricket bat.* 板球球拍的柄. *...a broom handle.* 扫帚柄. N-COUNT
3 If you have a **handle** on a subject or problem, you have a way of approaching it that helps you to understand it or deal with it. (掌握事情、问题等的)门路, 方法. ❖ *When you have got a handle on your anxiety you can begin to control it.* 如果你有对付焦虑的方法, 你就能着手控制它. N-SING a N on n INFORMAL
4 When you **handle** something, you use your hands to hold it, use it, or do something with it. 把握; 使用; 处理. ❖ *I had never handled an automatic.* 我从未使用过自动装置. VB V n
5 If a vehicle **handles** well, it is easy to drive or control. (车船等)易于驾驭. ❖ *His ship had handled like a dream!* 他的船驾驶起来得手极了! VB V adv/prep
6 If you **handle** a particular area of work, you have responsibility for it. 负责(特定部分的工作). ❖ *She handled travel arrangements for the press corps during the presidential campaign.* 她在总统竞选期间负责记者团的旅行安排. VB V n
7 If you talk about the way that someone **handles** a problem or situation, you mean their ability to deal with it, or the methods they use to achieve a successful result. 处理, 应付. ❖ *I think I would handle a meeting with Mr. Siegel very badly.* 我想我会把同西格尔先生的会谈弄得一团糟. *You must learn how to handle your feelings.* 你必须学会如何处理你的感情. VB V n adv V n
◢ **han·dling** ❖ *The family has criticized the military's handling of Robert's death.* 那家人谴责了军方对罗伯特之死的处理方法. N-UNCOUNT

handle·bar /'hændəlbɑː/ **handlebars.**
The **handlebar** or **handlebars** of a bicycle are the metal bar on the front with handles at each end, which you use to steer the bicycle. (自行车的)手把, 把手. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

han·dler /'hændlə/ **handlers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **handler** is someone whose job is to deal with a particular type of object or animal. 处理(特定事物)的人; 驯兽员. ❖ *...baggage handlers at Gatwick airport.* 盖特威克机场的行李搬运工. *Fifty officers, including frogmen and dog handlers, are searching for her.* 包括蛙人和警犬训练员在内的50名警察正在寻找她. N-COUNT

'hand luggage.
If you travel by air, your **hand luggage** is the luggage you have with you in the plane, rather than the luggage that is carried in the hold. (飞机旅行中的)手提行李. N-UNCOUNT

hand·made /,hænd'meɪd/; 又拼作 **hand-made**. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **is handmade**, it is made by someone using their hands or small, simple tools. (被)手工制作. ❖ *The beads they use are handmade in the Jura mountains.* 他们使用的珠子是在侏罗山手工制作的. *...handmade chocolates.* 手工制作的巧克力. V-PASSIVE be V-ed V-ed

hand·maiden /'hændmeɪdən/ **handmaidens.**
A **handmaiden** is a female servant. 女用人, 女仆. N-COUNT DATED

'hand-me-down, hand-me-downs.
Hand-me-downs are clothes which have been used by someone else before you and which have been given to you for your use. (某人穿用后送与他人穿用的)旧衣服. N-COUNT
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Most of the boys wore hand-me-down military shirts from their fathers.* 大多数男孩子穿着他们父亲的旧军用衬衫. ADJ ADJ n

hand·out /'hændaʊt/ **handouts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **handout** is an amount of money, clothing, or food which is given free to someone, for example to poor people. 施舍品, 捐赠品, 救济品. A **handout** is also the act of giving or distributing such things. 施舍; 救济品分发. ❖ *Soldiers oversee the food handouts.* 士兵们监督食品派发. *Many saw Labour as proposing government handouts for the undeserving.* 很多人把工党看做是建议向不配得到救济的人提供政府救济. N-COUNT
2 A **handout** is a printed document giving information. Copies are given to a group of people or a large number of people. (派发的)印刷品, 讲义. ❖ *...a lecture, complete with colored graphs and handouts.* 一次配有彩色图表及讲义的讲座. N-COUNT

hand·over /'hændəʊvə/ **handovers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **handover** of something is when possession or control of it is given by one person or group of people to another. (所有 N-COUNT

H

权的)移交. ❖ *...a further round of talks in Hong Kong about the handover of Hong Kong to China in 1997.* 在香港进行的有关1997年向中国移交香港的又一轮会谈.

ˌhand-ˈpick, hand-picks, hand-picking, hand-picked; 又拼作 **handpick**.

If someone **is hand-picked**, they are very carefully chosen by someone in authority for a particular purpose or job. (人才等)(被)精心挑选. ❖ *He was hand-picked for this job by the Admiral.* 他被海军上将精心挑选来做这项工作. *...his hand-picked successor.* 他精心挑选的接班人. VB be V-ed V-ed Also V n

hand·rail /ˈhændreɪl/ **handrails.**

A **handrail** is a long piece of metal or wood which is fixed near stairs or places where people could fall. People can hold onto the handrail for support. 扶手; 栏杆. N-COUNT

hand·set /ˈhændset/ **handsets.**

1 The **handset** of a telephone is the part that you hold next to your face in order to speak and listen. (电话)听筒. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a device such as the remote controls of a television or stereo as a **handset**. (电视等的)遥控器. N-COUNT

hand·shake /ˈhændʃeɪk/ **handshakes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you give someone a **handshake**, you take their right hand with your own right hand and hold it firmly or move it up and down, as a sign of greeting or agreement. 握手. ❖ *John smiled and gave him a hearty handshake.* 约翰笑了笑, 同他热烈握手. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **golden handshake**.

hand·some /ˈhænsəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **handsome** man has an attractive face. (男子)漂亮的, 英俊的. ❖ *...a tall, dark, handsome sheep farmer.* 一个高大的皮肤黝黑又英俊的绵羊养殖场主. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **handsome** woman is rather large, and has an attractive, striking appearance. (女子)健美而容貌动人的. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **handsome** building or garden is large and well made with an attractive appearance. (建筑物、花园等)大而美观的. ❖ *...the ports of Dubrovnik and Zadar, with their handsome Renaissance buildings.* 拥有壮观的文艺复兴时代建筑的杜布罗夫尼克港和扎达尔港. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **handsome** sum of money is a large or generous amount. 数量大的, 可观的. ❖ *They will make a handsome profit on the property.* 他们将从该房地产中获得一大笔收益. ◢ **hand·some·ly** ❖ *He was rewarded handsomely for his efforts.* 他的努力为他赢得了可观的收益. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ADV-GRADED

5 If someone has a **handsome** win, they achieve it by a large margin. 领先幅度大的; 优势大的. ❖ *The opposition won a handsome victory in the election.* 对手在竞选中大获全胜. ◢ **handsomely** ❖ *The car ran perfectly to the finish, and we won handsomely.* 汽车顺利地跑到终点, 我们以明显优势取胜. ADJ ADJ n ADV

H

ˌhands-ˈon. ◆◇◇◇◇

Hands-on experience or work involves actually doing a particular thing, rather than just talking about it or getting someone else to do it. 实际工作的; 实践的. ❖ *Ninety-nine per cent of primary pupils now have hands-on experience of computers.* 百分之九十九的小学生现在有电脑实际操作经验. ADJ-GRADED

hand·stand /ˈhændstænd/ **handstands.**

If you do a **handstand**, you balance yourself upside down on your hands with your body and legs straight up in the air. 倒立. N-COUNT

ˌhand-to-ˈhand; 又拼作 **hand to hand**.

In **hand-to-hand** fighting, the people are very close together, using either their hands or weapons such as knives. (短兵相接地)交手的, 肉搏的. ❖ *There was, reportedly, hand-to-hand combat in the streets.* 据报道街上发生了格斗. ADJ ADJ n

ˌhand-to-ˈmouth; 又拼作 **hand to mouth**.

➡ 见 **hand**.

ˈhand tool, hand tools.

Hand tools are fairly simple tools which you use with your hands, and which are usually not powered. 手动工具. N-COUNT

hand·writing /ˈhændraɪtɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **handwriting** is your style of writing with a pen or pencil. 手写体; 笔迹. ❖ *The address was in Anna's handwriting.* 地址是安娜手写的. N-UNCOUNT

hand·written /ˌhændˈrɪtən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **handwritten** piece of writing was written with a pen or pencil, rather than being typed. 手写的. ADJ

handy /ˈhændi/ **handier, handiest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **handy** is useful. 有用的. ❖ *The book gives handy hints on looking after indoor plants.* 书中给出了照料室内植物的有用提示. If something **comes in handy**, it is useful in a particular situation. 派得上用场. ❖ *The $20 check came in very handy.* 这张20元的账单刚好派上用场. ADJ-GRADED PHR

2 A thing or place that is **handy** is nearby and convenient. 近便的; 便利的. ❖ *It would be good to have a pencil and paper handy.* 最好备好笔和纸. *The hotel is handy for West End stores.* 该旅馆离伦敦西区各大商店很近. ADJ-GRADED

3 Someone who is **handy with** a particular tool is skilful at using it. 手巧的; 善于做...的. ❖ *If you're handy with a needle you could brighten up your sweater with giant daisies.* 如果你会做针线活, 你可以在毛衣上缝上大朵雏菊花, 使之更加漂亮. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n INFORMAL

handy·man /ˈhændimæn/ **handymen.**

A **handyman** is a man who earns money by doing small jobs for people such as making and repairing things in their homes. You can also use **handyman** to refer to a man who is good at making or repairing things in his own home. 干修补零碎活的人, 杂活工; 手巧的人. N-COUNT

hang /hæŋ/ **hangs, hanging, hung, hanged.** The form **hung** is used as the past tense and participle. The form **hanged** is used as the past tense for meaning 6. hung 为过去式和过去分词. hanged 用于第6项释义. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **hangs** in a high place or position, or if you **hang** it there, it is attached there so it does not touch the ground. 悬挂, 张挂. ❖ *Notices painted on sheets hang at every entrance.* 绘在纸张上的告示挂在各个入口处. *A young woman came out of the house to hang clothes on a line.* 一名年轻女子从房子里出来把衣服晾挂在绳子上. V-ERG V prep/adv V n prep/adv Also V n, V

➪ **Hang up** means the same as **hang**. 义同 hang. ❖ *Some of the prisoners climbed onto the roof and hung up a banner.* 一些犯人爬上屋顶悬挂起一条横幅. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun

2 If something such as a wall **is hung with** pictures or other objects, they are attached to it. (墙上等处)悬挂着, 张贴着. ❖ *...a line of wall hooks hung with old anoraks.* 一排挂着旧短风衣的壁钩. VB be V-ed with n V-ed

3 If a piece of clothing or fabric **hangs** in a particular way or position, that is how it is worn or arranged. (衣服、织物等以某种形式)垂挂着, 穿着. ❖ *...a ragged fur coat that hung down to her calves.* 一件垂及她的小腿肚的破烂毛皮大衣. *...the shawl hanging loose from her shoulders.* 松垮垮地挂在她肩上的披风. VB V adv/prep V adj

4 If something **hangs** loose or **hangs** open, it is partly fixed in position, but is not firmly held, supported, or controlled, often in such a way that it moves freely. (松弛地)挂着; 张开. ❖ *She froze, her mouth hanging open.* 她怔住了, 嘴巴半张着. VB V adj

5 If something such as someone's breath or smoke **hangs** in the air, it remains there without appearing to move or change position. 悬浮(于空中). ❖ *A haze of expensive perfume hangs around her.* 她周围的空气中弥漫着昂贵香水的气味. VB V prep/adv

6 If someone **is hanged**, they are killed, usually as a punishment, by having a rope tied around their neck and the support taken away from under their feet. (被)绞死, (被)吊死. ❖ *He was hanged last month after being found guilty of spying.* 在被判犯有间谍罪后, 他于上个月被绞死. *He hanged himself two hours after arriving at a mental hospital.* 他到一家精神病院之后两小时便上吊了. V-ERG be V-ed V pron-refl Also V, V n

◢ **hang·ing, hangings** ❖ *...a hanging in New Orleans.* 新奥尔良的一宗绞刑. N-VAR

7 If a possibility **hangs over** you, it worries you because you think it might happen. 使忧心忡忡; 担心可能发生. ❖ *The* VB V over n

threat of unemployment hangs over thousands of researchers. 失业威胁笼罩着几千名研究人员.

8 ➡ 又见 **hanging, hung.**

9 If you **get the hang of** something such as a skill or activity, you begin to understand or realize how to do it. 开始懂得(某项技术或用法). PHR INFORMAL

10 If you tell someone to **hang in there** or to **hang on in there**, you are encouraging them to keep trying to do something and not to give up even though it might be difficult. 坚持不懈. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

11 If you **let it all hang out**, you relax completely and enjoy yourself without worrying about hiding your emotions or behaving politely. 不拘礼节; 无拘束地. PHR INFORMAL

12 ➡ to **hang by a thread**: 见 **thread**.
➡ to **hang on** someone's **every word**: 见 **word**.

▸hang around or hang round; [英]又可作 hang about.

1 If you **hang around, hang about,** or **hang round**, you stay in the same place doing nothing, usually because you are waiting for something or someone. 徘徊; 闲荡. ◆ *He got sick of hanging around waiting for me.* 他厌倦了踱来踱去地等我. *...those people hanging round the streets at 6 am with nowhere to go.* 早上6点便在街上闲荡、无处可去的人们. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P -ing V P n

2 If you **hang around, hang about,** or **hang round** with someone or in a particular place, you spend a lot of time with that person or in that place. (与某人)混在一起; (在某处)流连. ◆ *They usually hung around together most of the time.* 他们通常大部分时间都待在一起. *Helen used to hang round with the boys.* 海伦过去常同男孩子们混在一起. INFORMAL V P together V P with n Also V P n

▸hang back.

1 If you **hang back**, you move or stay slightly behind a person or group, usually because you are nervous about something. (因胆怯等)退缩在后. PHR-V V P

2 If a person or organization **hangs back**, they do not do something immediately. 踌躇, 犹豫不定. ◆ *Even his closest advisers believe he should hang back no longer.* 甚至他最亲近的顾问都认为他不应再犹豫不定了. PHR-V V P

▸hang on.

1 If you ask someone to **hang on**, you ask them to wait or stop what they are doing or saying for a moment. 等待一会儿, 稍候. ◆ *Hang on a sec. I'll come with you.* 等一下, 我和你一起去. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P INFORMAL

2 If you **hang on**, you manage to survive, achieve success, or avoid failure in spite of great difficulties or opposition. 坚持. ◆ *Manchester United hung on to take the Cup.* 曼联坚持到赢得奖杯. PHR-V V P

3 If you **hang on** to or **hang onto** something that gives you an advantage, you succeed in keeping it for yourself. 继续拥有; 抓紧. ◆ *The President has been trying hard to hang onto power.* 总统一直在拼命抓紧权力. PHR-V V P n

4 If you **hang on** to or **hang onto** something, you hold it very tightly. 紧紧抓住. ◆ *...a flight stewardess who helped save the life of a pilot by hanging onto his legs.* 那位抓住飞行员的双腿且因此救了他一命的空中小姐. PHR-V V P n Also V P

5 If you **hang on** to or **hang onto** something, you keep it for a longer time than you would normally expect. 继续保留; 延长使用. ◆ *In the present climate, owners are hanging on to old ships.* 在当前的气候下, 船主们继续使用旧船. PHR-V V P n INFORMAL V P to n

6 If one thing **hangs on** another, it depends on it in order to be successful. 有赖于; 取决于. ◆ *The survival of the sport hangs on this race.* 该项运动的取消与否取决于这场比赛. PHR-V V P n

▸hang out.

1 If you **hang out** clothes that you have washed, you hang them on a clothes line to dry. (在晾衣绳上)晾(衣服). ◆ *I was worried I wouldn't be able to hang my washing out.* 担心我无法晾衣服. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun V P adv/prep

2 If you **hang out** in a particular place or area, you go and stay there for no particular reason, or spend a lot of time there. 逗留, 闲居(一段时间). ◆ *We can just hang out and have a good time.* 我们可以就住在那儿散散心. PHR-V V P INFORMAL

➡ 又见 **hangout.**

▸hang round.

➡ 见 **hang around.** PHR-V

▸hang together.

1 If two people or groups **hang together**, they stay with each other and support each other even though they may disagree on some things. (指人)团结一致, 互相支持. PHR-V V P

2 If things such as ideas or the parts of something **hang together**, they are properly organized and fit together reasonably. (思想、组成部分)一致, 连贯. ◆ *Her ideas don't always hang together very well as a plot.* 她的情节构思常常不很连贯. PHR-V V P

▸hang up.

1 ➡ 见 **hang 1**.

2 If you **hang up** or you **hang up** the phone, you end a phone call and put back the receiver. If you **hang up** on someone you are speaking to on the phone, you end the phone call suddenly and unexpectedly by putting back the receiver. 挂断(电话); (突然地)挂断(某人的电话). ◆ *Don't hang up!* 别挂断电话! *He said he'd call again, and hung up on me.* 他说他会再给我打电话, 便挂断了. PHR-V V P noun V P V P on n

3 You can use **hang up** to indicate that someone stops doing a particular sport or activity that they have regularly done over a long period. For example, when a footballer **hangs up** his boots, he stops playing football. 停止从事(某项运动或活动等). PHR-V V P noun

4 ➡ 又见 **hang-up, hung up.**

hang·ar /ˈhæŋə/ hangars. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hangar** is a large building in which aircraft are kept. 飞机库. N-COUNT

hang·dog /ˈhæŋdɒg, AM -dɔːg/; 又拼作 hang-dog.

If you say that someone has a **hangdog** expression on their face, you mean that they look sad, and often guilty or ashamed. (表情)羞愧的. ADJ-GRADED

hang·er /ˈhæŋə/ hangers. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hanger** is the same as a **coat hanger**. 同 coat hanger. N-COUNT

ˌhanger-ˈon, hangers-on.

If you describe someone as a **hanger-on**, you are critical of them because they are trying to be friendly with a richer or more important person, especially in order to gain an advantage for themselves. 巴结他人者, 竭力讨好他人者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˈhang-glider, hang-gliders; 又拼作 hang glider.

1 A **hang-glider** is a glider for one person, with which they can fly in the air. It consists of a large piece of cloth over a frame which you hang from in a harness. 悬挂式滑翔机. N-COUNT

2 A **hang glider** is a person who flies using a hang-glider. 悬挂式滑翔运动员. N-COUNT

ˈhang-gliding.

Hang-gliding is the activity of flying in a hang-glider. 悬挂式滑翔(运动). N-UNCOUNT

hang·ing /ˈhæŋɪŋ/ hangings.

1 A **hanging** is a large piece of cloth that you put as a decoration on a wall. 挂在墙上的装饰织物. N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **hang 1**.

ˌhanging ˈbasket, hanging baskets.

A **hanging basket** is a basket with small ropes or chains attached so that it can be hung from a hook. Hanging baskets are usually used for displaying plants or storing fruit and vegetables. (用于展示植物或贮藏水果、蔬菜的)吊篮, 挂篮. N-COUNT

hang·man /ˈhæŋmæn/ hangmen.

A **hangman** is a man whose job is to execute people by hanging them. 执行绞刑者. N-COUNT

hang·out /ˈhæŋaʊt/ hangouts.

If a place is a **hangout** for a particular group of people, they spend a lot of time there because they can relax and meet other people there. 聚集处; 常去的地方. N-COUNT with supp INFORMAL

hang·over /ˈhæŋəʊvə/ hangovers. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone wakes up with a **hangover**, they feel sick and have a headache because they have drunk a lot of alcohol the night before. 宿醉(饮酒过量的反应). N-COUNT

H

2 Something that is a **hangover** from the past is an idea or way of behaving which people used to have in the past but which people no longer generally have. 遗留思想(或行为方式). ❖ *As a hangover from rationing, they mixed butter and margarine.* 受配给制遗留下的影响, 他们将黄油和人造黄油掺和使用. N-COUNT with supp

'hang-up, hang-ups. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you have a **hang-up** about something, you have a feeling of fear or embarrassment about it. 苦恼; 不自在; 尴尬. ❖ *I don't have any hang-ups about my body.* 我一点也不为自己的身体感到烦恼. N-COUNT INFORMAL

hank /hæŋk/ **hanks.**
A **hank** of wool, rope, or string is a loosely-wound length of it. (毛线、绳索等的)一束, 一卷, 一团. N-COUNT

hank·er /'hæŋkə/ **hankers, hankering, hankered.**
If you **hanker** after something, you want it very much. 渴求. ❖ *I hankered after a floor-length brown suede coat.* 我渴望有一件拖地长的棕色绒面革大衣. ◢ **hank·er·ing, hankerings** ❖ *Have you always had a hankering to be an actress?* 你是否一直渴望当演员? VB V after/for n Also V to-inf N-COUNT

hanky /'hæŋki/ **hankies;** 又拼作 **hankie.**
A **hanky** is the same as a handkerchief. 同 handkerchief. N-COUNT INFORMAL

hanky-panky /,hæŋki 'pæŋki/.
1 **Hanky-panky** is used to refer to improper but not very serious sexual activity between two people. 调戏的举动. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL
2 If you describe behaviour as **hanky-panky**, you disapprove of it because it involves mischief, trickery, or dishonesty, and often because it is done in secret. (暗中进行的)不老实的行为; 骗术, 花招. ❖ *The government has been offering tax credits, accelerated depreciation, and other economic hanky-panky.* 政府一直在采用课税扣除、加速贬值以及其他经济招数. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS AMERICAN

han·som /'hænsəm/ **hansoms.**
In former times, a **hansom** or a **hansom cab** was a horse-drawn carriage with two wheels and a fixed hood. 双轮有篷马车. ❖ *They either took the tram from the bottom of the street, or a hansom cab.* 他们或乘坐从街尽头开来的有轨电车, 或乘坐双轮马车. N-COUNT

Ha·nuk·kah /'hɑːnʊkə/; 又拼作 **Hanukah.**
Hanukkah is a Jewish festival that commemorates the re-dedication of the Temple in Jerusalem in 165 B.C. 修殿节, 光明节(纪念公元前165年耶路撒冷神殿重新奉献仪式的犹太教节日). N-UNCOUNT

H

hap·haz·ard /hæp'hæzəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **haphazard**, you are critical of it because it is not at all organized or is not arranged according to a plan. 随意的; 无计划的. ❖ *The investigation does seem haphazard.* 调查的确显得杂乱无章. ◢ **hap·haz·ard·ly** ❖ *...books jammed haphazardly in the shelves.* 杂乱无章地堆挤在书架上的书. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

hap·less /'hæpləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **hapless** person is unlucky; a formal word. (正式用语)不幸的, 倒霉的. ❖ *...his hapless victim.* 他的倒霉的受害人. ADJ: ADJ n

hap·pen /'hæpən/ **happens, happening, happened.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 Something that **happens** occurs or is done without being planned. (偶然)发生. ❖ *The accident happened close to Martha's Vineyard.* 事故发生地紧挨着玛莎的葡萄园. VB V
2 If something **happens**, it occurs as a result of a situation or course of action. 产生结果. ❖ *She wondered what would happen if her parents found her.* 她拿不准如果父母发现了她会有什么结果. VB V
3 When something, especially something unpleasant, **happens to** you, it takes place and affects you. 发生在...身上; 临到...头上. ❖ *If we had been spotted at that point, I don't know what would have happened to us.* 如果那一刻我们被发现, 我不知道我们会出什么事. VB V to n
4 If you **happen** to do something, you do it by chance. If it **happens** that something is the case, it occurs by chance. 碰巧(做); 碰巧(出现). ❖ *I looked in the nearest paper, which happened to be the 'Daily Mail'.* 我看了看离我最近的那份报纸, 碰巧是《每日邮报》. VB V to-inf Also it V that
5 You use **as it happens** in order to introduce a statement, especially one that is rather surprising. 出乎意料, 没想到. ❖ *She called Amy to see if she had any idea of her son's whereabouts. As it happened, Amy had.* 她给埃米打电话询问她是否知道她儿子在哪里, 没想到, 埃米真的知道. PHR PRAGMATICS

hap·pen·ing /'hæpənɪŋ/ **happenings.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Happenings** are things that happen, often in a way that is unexpected or hard to explain. 偶发事件. ❖ *They plan to hire freelance reporters to cover the latest happenings.* 他们计划雇用自由撰稿记者报道最近的偶发事件. N-COUNT
2 If you describe something or someone as **happening**, you mean that they are exciting or lively, and involved in the newest trends. (人、事件等)活跃的, 新潮的. ❖ *...the most happening place at the moment, the Que Club.* 时下最新潮的地方—Que俱乐部. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

hap·pen·stance /,hæpən'stæns/.
If you say that something happened by **happenstance**, you mean that it happened because of certain circumstances, although it was not planned. 偶然情况(发生的事). ❖ *I came to live at the farm by happenstance.* 我到农场来住只是偶然的事. N-UNCOUNT also a N LITERARY

hap·pi·ly /'hæpɪli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can add **happily** to a statement to indicate that you are glad that something happened. 高兴地; 幸运地. ❖ *Happily, his neck injuries were not serious.* 幸好他颈部的伤不严重. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl
➡ 又见 **happy.**

hap·py /'hæpi/ **happier, happiest.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Someone who is **happy** has feelings of pleasure, usually because something nice has happened or because they feel satisfied with their life. 高兴的, 愉快的. ❖ *Marina was a confident, happy child.* 玛丽娜是个自信、快乐的孩子. ◢ **hap·pi·ly** ❖ *Albert leaned back happily.* 艾尔伯特高兴地向后仰靠着. ◢ **hap·pi·ness** ❖ *She was looking for happiness.* 她在寻找快乐. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 A **happy** time, place, or relationship is full of happy feelings and pleasant experiences, or has an atmosphere in which people feel happy. 幸福的, 快乐的. ❖ *She had had a particularly happy childhood.* 她有过特别幸福的童年. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you are **happy** about a situation or arrangement, you are satisfied with it, for example because you think that something is being done in the right way. 满意的, 满足的. ❖ *He was really quite happy to let the department run itself.* 他满足于让部门自行运营. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
4 If you say you are **happy** to do something, you mean that you are very willing to do it. 乐意的, 情愿的. ❖ *That's a risk I'm happy to take.* 那是我乐意去冒的风险. ◢ **hap·pi·ly** ❖ *I will happily apologise.* 我会很乐意道歉的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ADV-GRADED
5 **Happy** is used in greetings and other conventional expressions to say that you hope someone will enjoy a special occasion. (用于祝贺以及其他传统表达中)(祝...)快乐的. ❖ *Happy Birthday!* 祝生日快乐! ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
➡ **many happy returns**: 见 **return.**

,happy-go-'lucky.
Someone who is **happy-go-lucky** enjoys life and does not worry at all about the future. 乐天的, 无忧无虑的. ADJ-GRADED

'happy hour, happy hours.
In a pub, **happy hour** is a period when drinks are sold more cheaply than usual. 快乐时光, 优惠时间(酒吧降价出售酒类的一段时间). N-VAR

ha·rangue /hə'ræŋ/ **harangues, haranguing, harangued.**
If someone **harangues** you, they try to persuade you in a forceful way to accept their opinions or ideas. 训斥; 迫使接受(意见或思想). ❖ *An argument ensued, with various band members joining in and haranguing Simpson and his girlfriend for over two hours.* 接着就是一场争论, 乐队各成员一起训斥辛普森和他的女友达两个多小时. VB V n Also V
➪ A **harangue** is a speech in which someone harangues you. 训斥性的讲话; 义愤填膺的谴责. N-COUNT

har·ass /'hærəs, hə'ræs/ **harasses, harassing, harassed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
If someone **harasses** you, they trouble or annoy you, for VB

example by attacking you repeatedly or by causing you as many problems as they can. 烦扰; 经常骚扰. ❖ *We are almost routinely harassed by the police.* 我们几乎经常受到警察的烦扰. V n
◢ **har·ass·ment** ❖ *...sexual harassment.* 性骚扰. N-UNCOUNT

har·assed /ˈhærəst, həˈræst/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **harassed**, you are anxious and tense because you have too much to do or too many problems to cope with. (因事情多而)烦躁的, 紧张的. ADJ-GRADED

har·bin·ger /ˈhɑːbɪndʒə/ **harbingers.**
Something that is a **harbinger** of something else is a sign that it is going to happen. 先兆; 预示之物. ❖ *The November air stung my cheeks, a harbinger of winter.* 11月的风刺痛了我的面颊, 这是冬天的前兆. N-COUNT LITERARY

har·bour /ˈhɑːbə/ **harbours, harbouring, harboured;** ♦♦♦◇◇
[美]拼作 **harbor**.
1 A **harbour** is an area of the sea at the coast which is partly enclosed by land or walls, so that boats can be left there safely. 港湾; 海港. N-COUNT
2 If you **harbour** an emotion, thought, or secret, you have it in your mind over a long period of time. 长期放在心上; 怀着. ❖ *Townsend harbours no regrets.* 汤森心中无悔. VB V n
3 If a person or country **harbours** someone who is wanted by the police, they let them stay in their house or country and offer them protection. 庇护; 窝藏. VB V n

har·bour·master /ˈhɑːbəmɑːstə, -mæs-/ **harbourmasters;**
[美]拼作 **harbormaster**.
A **harbourmaster** is the official in charge of a harbour. 港务监督. N-COUNT

hard /hɑːd/ **harder, hardest.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 Something that is **hard** is very firm and stiff to touch and is not easily bent, cut, or broken. 坚硬的, 坚实的. ❖ *...the hard wooden floor.* 硬木地板. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **hard·ness** ❖ *...the hardness of the iron railing.* 铁栏杆的坚固. N-UNCOUNT
2 Something that is **hard** is very difficult to do or deal with. 难的, 困难的. ❖ *It's hard to tell what effect this latest move will have.* 很难说这最新的一着将产生什么影响. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you **learn** something **the hard way**, you have to make mistakes or face difficulties before you can improve the way that you do things. 经历错误和困难才能学会(某事). PHR
4 If someone is **hard put** or **hard pushed** to do something, they have great difficulty doing it. (做某事)陷于困境中. PHR
5 If you say that something is **hard going**, you mean it is difficult and requires a lot of effort. 艰难的; 费力的. ❖ *The talks had been hard going at the start.* 会谈开始时进行惇毗礴^语 PHR
6 If you have a **hard** life or a **hard** period of time, your life or that period is difficult and unpleasant for you. (生活或时期)困难的. ADJ-GRADED
7 If you work **hard** doing something, you are very active or work intensely, with a lot of effort. 尽力地, 努力地. ❖ *I'll work hard. I don't want to let him down.* 我会努力工作的, 我不想让他失望. *Am I trying too hard?* 我是不是太尽力了? ADV-GRADED ADV after v
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *I admired him as a true scientist and hard worker.* 我仰慕他, 因为他是一位真正的科学家和努力的工作者. ADJ-GRADED
8 **Hard** work involves a lot of activity and effort. (工作)费力的. ❖ *Their work is hard and unglamorous.* 他们的工作既费力又没有吸引力. ADJ-GRADED
9 If you look, listen, or think **hard**, you do it carefully and with a great deal of attention. 费心地; 仔细地. ❖ *People are having to think hard about their holiday plans.* 人们正不得不仔细考虑他们的假期计划. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...taking a long hard look at your frustrations and resentments.* 对你的挫折和怨恨作一次仔细的审视. ADJ-GRADED
10 If you strike or take hold of something **hard**, you strike or take hold of it with a lot of force. 使劲地, 用力地. ❖ *I kicked a dustbin very hard.* 我猛踢一只垃圾桶. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He gave her a hard push.* 他用力推了她一下. ADJ-GRADED
11 You can use **hard** to indicate that someone does something or something happens intensely and for quite a long time. 长时间猛烈地. ❖ *I've never seen Terry laugh so hard.* 我从未见过特丽这样大笑过. *It was snowing hard by then.* 那时雪正下得大. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
12 If a person or their expression is **hard**, they show no kindness or sympathy. 冷酷的; 严厉的. ❖ *His father was a hard man.* 他父亲是个严厉的人. ADJ-GRADED
13 If you are **hard on** someone, you treat them severely or unkindly. 苛刻的. ❖ *Don't be so hard on him.* 不要对他如此苛刻. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He said the security forces would continue to crack down hard on the protestors.* 他说保安部队将继续严厉镇压抗议者. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
14 If you say that something is **hard on** a person or thing, you mean it affects them in a way that is likely to cause them damage or suffering. 有损害的, 有损伤的. ❖ *The grey light was hard on the eyes.* 灰暗的光线损害眼睛. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
15 If you feel **hard done by**, you feel that you have not been treated fairly. 受到不公正对待. PHR BRITISH
16 To be **hard hit** by something means to be affected very severely by it. 受到沉重打击; 受到严重影响. ❖ *California's been particularly hard hit by the recession.* 加利福尼亚尤其受到了经济衰退的重创. PHR
17 If you **take** something **hard**, you are very upset or depressed by it. 对...感到沮丧. PHR
18 If someone **plays hard to get**, they pretend not to be interested in another person or in what someone is trying to persuade them to do. (佯装对某人不感兴趣或不想干别人所指使的事)不轻易接受别人. PHR
19 A **hard** winter or a **hard** frost is very cold and severe. 凛冽的; 寒冷的. ADJ-GRADED
20 **Hard** drugs are strong illegal drugs such as heroin or cocaine. (毒品)硬性的, 毒性强的. ADJ ADJ n
21 **Hard** evidence or facts are definitely true and do not need to be questioned. 确凿的, 不容置疑的. ❖ *Yeltsin has no hard information that any American POWs are still alive.* 叶利钦没得到有关美国战犯存活与否的确切消息. ADJ ADJ n
22 **Hard** water contains a lot of lime so that it leaves a whitish coating on kettles. (水质)硬的. ADJ-GRADED
23 In phonetics, a **hard** sound is one such as 'c' or 'g' as pronounced in the words 'cat' or 'give', and not as in the words 'cinema' or 'gin'. (语音)发硬音的(如c和g在cat和give中的发音, 而不是在cinema或gin中的发音). ADJ
24 ➠ to **drive a hard bargain**: 见 **bargain**.
➠ to **follow hard on the heels of**: 见 **heel**.
➠ **a hard nut to crack**: 见 **nut**.
➠ **between a rock and a hard place**: 见 **rock**.

ˌhard and ˈfast.
If you say that there are no **hard and fast** rules, or that there is no **hard and fast** information about something, you mean that there are no fixed or definite rules or facts. (与否定词连用)确定的, 明确的. ❖ *At the moment there's no hard and fast timetable.* 目前尚没有明确的时间表. ADJ

hard·back /ˈhɑːdbæk/ **hardbacks.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hardback** is a book which has a stiff hard cover. 精装本, 硬封面书. 比较 **paperback** 及 **softback**. ❖ *'The Secret History' was published in hardback last October.* 《秘史》一书于去年10月以精装本出版. N-COUNT also in N

ˌhard-ˈbitten.
If you describe someone as **hard-bitten**, you are critical of them because they do not show much emotion or have much sympathy for other people, usually because they have experienced many unpleasant things. (因艰苦磨炼而变得)冷酷的, 无同情心的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

hard·board /ˈhɑːdbɔːd/.
Hardboard is a material which is made by pressing very small pieces of wood very closely together to form a thin, slightly flexible sheet. 硬质纤维(木)板. N-UNCOUNT

H

,hard-'boiled; 又拼作 **hard boiled**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hard-boiled** egg has been boiled in its shell until the yolk and the white are hard. (蛋)煮得老的. ADJ

2 You use **hard-boiled** to describe someone who is tough and does not show much emotion. (人)强硬的、不动感情的. ADJ-GRADED

,hard 'cash.

Hard cash is money in the form of notes and coins as opposed to a cheque or a credit card. 现金、现钞. N-UNCOUNT

,hard 'copy, hard copies.

A **hard copy** of a document is a printed version of it, rather than a version that is stored on a computer. 硬拷贝, 打印件(打印的文件, 而不是电脑中贮存的文件). ◆ *...eight pages of hard copy.* 八页打印件. N-VAR

'hard core; 又拼作 **hardcore**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to the members of a group who are the most committed to its activities or who are the most involved in them as a **hard core** of members or as the **hard-core** members. 中坚力量, 骨干. ◆ *...a hard-core group of right-wing senators.* 一帮右翼参议员骨干分子. N-SING

2 **Hard-core** pornography is pornography that shows sex in a very explicit, violent, or unpleasant way. (色情描写)赤裸裸的, 露骨的. 比较 **soft-core**. ADJ ADJ n

,hard 'currency, hard currencies. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **hard currency** is one which is unlikely to lose its value and so is considered to be a good one to have or to invest in. 硬通货 (价值稳定的强势货币). N-VAR

,hard 'disk, hard disks; 又拼作 **hard disc**.

A computer's **hard disk** is a stiff magnetic disk on which data and programs can be stored. (电脑的)硬盘, 硬磁盘, 磁碟. N-COUNT

,hard-'drinking.

If you describe someone as a **hard-drinking** person, you mean that they frequently drink large quantities of alcohol. 常大量饮酒的, 嗜酒贪杯的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

,hard-'edged.

If you describe something such as a style, play, or article as **hard-edged**, you mean you admire it because it is powerful, critical, or unsentimental. 格调鲜明的; 有力度的; 尖锐的. ◆ *...his fiery, hard-edged acoustic jazz style.* 他那充满激情的、鲜明的原声爵士乐风格. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

H

hard·en /'hɑːdən/ hardens, hardening, hardened. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When something **hardens**, it becomes stiff or firm. 变硬; 硬化. ◆ *Give the cardboard two or three coats of varnish to harden it.* 将纸板涂二三层清漆使之变硬. V-ERG V / V n

2 When you **harden** your ideas or attitudes, they become fixed and you become more determined than ever that you will not change them. (使)(思想、态度等)坚定、强硬. ◆ *The bitter split which has developed within Solidarity is likely to harden further into separation.* 团结工会内部产生的严重分歧很可能激化并加剧分裂. ◢ **hard·en·ing** ◆ *...a hardening of the government's attitude.* 政府态度的强硬. V-ERG V n / V / N-SING

3 When events **harden** people, they become less easily affected emotionally and less sympathetic and gentle than they were before. (使)变得冷酷无情, (使)变得硬心肠. ◆ *She was hardened by the rigours of the Siberian steppes.* 西伯利亚大草原的严酷使她变得冷酷无情. *All of a sudden my heart hardened against her.* 突然我对她硬起心肠来. V-ERG V n / V against n

4 If you say that someone's face or eyes **harden**, you mean that their face or eyes become sterner and more serious, usually because they have become angry about something. (表情等因生气而)变得严厉, 变得严肃. VB V

hard·ened /'hɑːdənd/.

If you describe someone as **hardened**, you mean that they have had so much experience of something bad or unpleasant that they are no longer affected by it in the way that other people would be. (因饱经沧桑而)不在乎的、麻木的. ◆ *...hardened criminals.* 麻木不仁的犯人. ADJ-GRADED

'hard hat, hard hats.

A **hard hat** is a hat made from a hard material, which people wear to protect their heads, for example on building sites. (建筑工地等处戴的)安全帽, 防护帽. N-COUNT

,hard-'headed.

You use **hard-headed** to describe someone who is practical and determined, and who does not allow emotions to affect their actions. 讲求实际的, 不感情用事的; 坚定的. ◆ *...a hard-headed and shrewd businesswoman.* 一位精明而讲求实际的女商人. ADJ-GRADED

,hard-'hearted.

You describe someone as **hard-hearted** when you disapprove of the fact that they have no sympathy for other people. 铁石心肠的, 没有同情心的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

,hard-'hitting. ◆◇◇◇◇

If journalists describe a report or speech as **hard-hitting**, they approve of it because it talks about difficult or controversial matters in a bold and direct way. (报道、演说)有力的、大胆的, 直截了当的. ◆ *...a hard-hitting account of violence in the home.* 一篇有关家庭暴力的犀利报道. ADJ-GRADED

,hard 'labour; [美]拼作 **hard labor**.

Hard labour is hard physical work which people have to do as punishment for a crime. (惩罚性的)劳役, 苦工. N-UNCOUNT

,hard 'left; 又拼作 **hard-left**.

You use **hard left** to describe those members of a left wing political group or party who have the most extreme beliefs. 极左分子, 极左派. ◆ *...the hard-left view that foreign forces should not have been sent.* 认为不应当派遣外国部队的极左派观点. N-SING the N BRITISH

hard·line /,hɑːd'laɪn/; 又拼作 **hard-line**. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you describe someone's policy or attitude as **hardline**, you mean that it is strict or extreme, and they refuse to change it. (政策或态度)强硬路线的. ◆ *...a hardline small state.* 一个采取强硬路线的小国家. ADJ-GRADED

hard·liner /,hɑːd'laɪnə/ hardliners. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **hardliners** in a group such as a political party are the people who support a strict set of ideas that are often extreme, and who refuse to accept any change in them. 支持强硬路线者; 强硬派. N-COUNT

,hard 'luck.

If someone says that a bad situation affecting you is just your **hard luck**, they do not care about it or think you should be helped, often because they think it is your fault. 倒霉; 恶运. ◆ *The shop assistants didn't really want to discuss the matter, saying it was just my hard luck.* 售货员并不真的想谈这事, 只是说该我倒霉. N-UNCOUNT poss N INFORMAL

hard·ly /'hɑːdli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **hardly** to say that something is only just true. 仅仅; 只是. ◆ *I hardly know you.* 我不怎么认识你. *He was given hardly 24 hours to pack his bags.* 他只有24小时的时间收拾行李. ADV

2 You use **hardly** in expressions such as **hardly ever**, **hardly any**, and **hardly anyone** to mean almost never, almost none, or almost nobody. 用于下列表达方式中: hardly ever (几乎从未), hardly any (几乎没有一个), hardly anyone (几乎没有人). ◆ *We ate chips every night, but hardly ever had fish.* 我们每晚都吃炸薯条, 但几乎没吃过鱼. *Hardly anyone slept that night.* 那晚几乎没有人睡觉. ADV / ADV ever/any

3 You use **hardly** before a noun group and a verb, followed by a negative statement in order to emphasize that something is usually the case. For example, if you say 'hardly a day goes by when I don't eat fruit', you mean that you eat fruit almost every day. 用于名词词组和动词之前, 后接否定陈述句, 以强调所述事件之正确, 如 hardly a day goes by when I don't eat fruit 意为 '我几乎每天吃水果'. ADV ADV n PRAGMATICS

4 When you say you can **hardly** do something, you are emphasizing that it is very difficult for you to do it. 几乎不能(做某事); 很难(做某事). ◆ *My garden was covered with so many butterflies that I could hardly see the flowers.* 我的花园到处都是蝴蝶, 我几乎看不到花了. ADV can/could ADV inf PRAGMATICS

5 If you say **hardly** had one thing happened when something else happened, you mean that the first event was followed immediately by the second. (用于表示两件事情接连发生)刚刚...(就...). ◆ *He had hardly collected the* ADV / ADV before v PRAGMATICS

papers on his desk when the door burst open. 他刚刚收拾好桌子上的文件,门就被撞开了.

6 You use **hardly** to mean 'not' when you want to suggest that you are expecting your listener or reader to agree with your comment. (表示期待听者或读者赞同)毫不,不. ❖ *It's hardly surprising his ideas didn't catch on.* 毫不奇怪他的想法不受欢迎. ADV PRAGMATICS

7 You use '**hardly**' to mean 'no', especially when you want to express surprise or annoyance at a statement that you disagree with. (表示对自己不赞成的话惊讶或恼怒)不对,不是. ❖ *'They all thought you were marvellous!' – 'Well, hardly.'* '他们都认为你棒极了!' – '噢,哪里哪里.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

,hard-'nosed.
You use **hard-nosed** to describe someone who is tough and realistic, and who takes decisions on practical grounds. 顽强的; 讲求实际的. ❖ *...a hard-nosed government willing to do unpopular things.* 一个讲求实际的、不惧做哗众取宠事情的政府. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

,hard of 'hearing.
Someone who is **hard of hearing** is not able to hear properly. 耳背的,听觉不好的. ADJ-GRADED

,hard 'porn.
Hard porn is pornography that shows sex in a very explicit, violent, or unpleasant way. 露骨的色情作品. N-UNCOUNT

,hard-'pressed; 又拼作 **hard pressed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone is **hard-pressed**, they are under a great deal of strain and worry, usually because they have not got enough money. 处境困难的; 遭受巨大压力的. ❖ *The region's hard-pressed consumers are spending less on luxuries.* 该地区处于困境中的消费者正在减少在奢侈品上的花费. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM

2 If you will be **hard-pressed** to do something, you will have great difficulty doing it. (做某事)有困难的. ❖ *This year the airline will be hard-pressed to make a profit.* 今年航空公司将很难获利. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf

,hard 'right; 又拼作 **hard-right.**
You use **hard right** to describe those members of a right wing political group or party who have the most extreme beliefs. 极右分子,极右派. N-SING the N BRITISH

,hard 'sell.
A **hard sell** is a method of selling in which the salesperson puts a lot of pressure on someone to make them buy something. 硬卖,强行推销. N-SING

hard·ship /'hɑːdʃɪp/ **hardships.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Hardship is a situation in which your life is difficult or unpleasant, often because you do not have enough money. 困苦,贫困. ❖ *Many people are suffering economic hardship.* 很多人正遭受经济贫困. N-VAR

,hard 'shoulder, hard shoulders.
The **hard shoulder** is the area at the side of a motorway where you are allowed to stop if your car breaks down. 路边紧急停车处(高速公路路边可停车检修的地方). N-COUNT BRITISH

,hard 'up; 又拼作 **hard-up.**
If you are **hard up**, you have very little money. 手头拮据的,缺钱的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

hard·ware /'hɑːdweə/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 In computer systems, **hardware** refers to the machines themselves as opposed to the programs. (电脑)硬件. 比较 **software**. N-UNCOUNT

2 Military **hardware** is the machinery and equipment that is used by the armed forces, such as tanks and missiles. (军事)装备,设备. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Hardware** refers to tools and equipment that are used in the home and garden, for example saucepans, screwdrivers, and lawnmowers. (家庭或园艺用的)工具,用具. N-UNCOUNT

'hardware store, hardware stores.
A **hardware store** is a shop where articles for the house and garden are sold. The British word is **ironmonger**. (出售家庭或园艺用具的)五金商品店. [英]作 ironmonger. N-COUNT AMERICAN

,hard-'wearing; 又拼作 **hard wearing.**
Something that is **hard-wearing** is strong and well made so that it lasts for a long time. 经久耐用的,耐磨的. ❖ *...hard-wearing cotton shirts.* 耐穿的棉衬衫. ADJ BRITISH

hard·wood /'hɑːdwʊd/ **hardwoods.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Hardwood is wood such as oak and mahogany, which is very strong and hard. 硬木材(如橡木和桃花心木). ❖ *...hardwood floors.* 硬木地板. N-VAR

hard·work·ing /,hɑːd'wɜːkɪŋ/.
If you describe someone as **hardworking**, you mean that they work very hard. 工作勤奋的; 努力的. ADJ-GRADED

har·dy /'hɑːdɪ/ **hardier, hardiest.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Plants that are **hardy** are able to survive frost and cold weather. (植物)耐寒的. ◢ **har·di·ness** ❖ *...the hardiness of other species that have blue flowers.* 开蓝花的其他品种的耐寒性. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 People and animals that are **hardy** are strong and able to endure difficult conditions. (人或动物)强壮的,能吃苦的. ❖ *Hardy antelope wander in from the desert.* 强壮的羚羊从沙漠中游荡而来. ◢ **hardiness** ❖ *These Pacific oysters are known for their hardiness.* 这些太平洋牡蛎因其对恶劣条件的耐性而出名. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe a group of people as **hardy**, you mean that they have been very patient or loyal, or have been trying hard to do something in difficult conditions. 忠实的; 有耐心的; 坚持不懈的. ❖ *...the ten hardy supporters who had made the trek to Dublin.* 那十位徒步跋涉到都柏林的忠实支持者. ADJ-GRADED

hare /heə/ **hares.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hare** is an animal like a rabbit but larger with long ears, long legs, and a small tail. 野兔. N-VAR

'hare-brained; 又拼作 **harebrained.**
You use **hare-brained** to describe a scheme or theory which you consider to be foolish or unlikely to succeed. (计划或理论)愚蠢的,不会成功的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

har·em /,hɑː'riːm, AM 'herəm/ **harems.**
1 In some Muslim societies, a **harem** was the part of a rich man's house where the women lived. (在穆斯林社会中富贵人家的)女眷居住区; 闺房. N-COUNT

2 The women who lived in a harem were often referred to as a **harem**. (穆斯林)闺房中的女眷. N-COUNT

hari·cot bean /'hærɪkəʊ biːn/ **haricot beans.**
Haricot beans are small white beans that are eaten as a vegetable. 菜豆; 扁豆. N-COUNT

H

hark /hɑːk/ **harks, harking, harked.** ♦◇◇◇◇
'**Hark!**' means 'Listen!' '听着'. ❖ *Hark. I hear the returning footsteps of my love.* 听,我听到我爱人回来的脚步声了. EXCLAM DATED

▸hark back to.
If someone or something **harks back to** an event or situation in the past, they remember it or remind you of it. 回想; 提醒. ❖ *...pitched roofs, which hark back to the Victorian era.* 令人想起维多利亚时代的有斜坡的屋顶. PHR-V V P P n

har·lequin /'hɑːlɪkwɪn/.
You use **harlequin** to describe something that has a lot of different colours, often in a diamond pattern. (常指菱形图案)色彩斑斓的. ADJ: ADJ n WRITTEN

har·lot /'hɑːlət/ **harlots.**
If someone describes a woman as a **harlot**, they disapprove of her because she is a prostitute, or because she looks or behaves like a prostitute. (贬义)妓女,娼妓; 外表(或举止)像妓女的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS DATED

harm /hɑːm/ **harms, harming, harmed.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 To **harm** a person or animal means to cause them physical injury, usually on purpose. (通常有意在身体上)伤害. ❖ *The hijackers seemed anxious not to harm anyone.* 劫机者似乎不想急着伤害任何人. VB V n

2 To **harm** a thing, or sometimes a person, means to damage them or make them less effective or successful than they were. 损害; 危害. ❖ *...a warning that the product may harm the environment.* 对该产品可能危害环境的警告. *Low-priced imports will harm the industry.* 低价进口产品将损害该行业. VB V n

3 **Harm** is physical injury or damage which is caused to someone or something. (肉体上的)伤害,损伤; 损害. ❖ *To cut taxes would probably do the economy more harm than good.* 减少税收可能对经济弊多利少. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you say that someone or something **will come to no harm** or that **no harm will come** to them, you mean that they will not be hurt or damaged in any way. 不会受到损害. ❖ *There is always a lifeguard to ensure that no one comes to any harm.* 一直有一名救生员,以保证没有人会受到损害. PHR

5 If you say **it does no harm** to do something or **there is no harm** in doing something, you mean that it might be worth doing, and you will not be blamed for doing it. (做某事)没有害处. ❖ *They are not always willing to take on untrained workers, but there's no harm in asking.* 他们总是不太愿意录用未经培训的工人,但问一问也无妨. PHR

6 If you say that something would **do no harm**, or **do** someone **no harm**, you are recommending a course of action which you think is worthwhile, helpful, or useful. 没有坏处; 对...无害处. ❖ *It would do her no harm to try.* 试一试对她不会有害处. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If someone or something is **out of harm's way**, they are in a safe place away from danger. 远离危险; 在安全地带. ❖ *Workers scrambled to carry priceless objects out of harm's way.* 工人们争着把无价之宝抢救出来. PHR

harm·ful /ˈhɑːmfʊl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **harmful** has a bad effect on something else, especially on a person's health. 有害的; 有损健康的. ❖ *...the harmful effects of smoking.* 吸烟的害处. ADJ-GRADED

harm·less /ˈhɑːmləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **harmless** does not have any bad effects, especially on people's health. (尤指对健康)无损的,无害的. ❖ *Industry has been working at developing harmless substitutes for these gases.* 产业界一直在研制这些气体的无害替代品. ◢ **harm·less·ly** ❖ *Another missile exploded harmlessly outside the town.* 城外又有一枚导弹爆炸了,并没有造成伤害. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

2 If you describe someone or something as **harmless**, you mean that they are not important and therefore unlikely to annoy other people or cause trouble. 不会令人不愉快的; 不会招惹麻烦的. ❖ *He seemed harmless enough.* 他似乎不会给人带来不愉快. ...*a harmless pleasure.* 不会惹人厌烦的乐趣. ◢ **harmlessly** ❖ *It started harmlessly enough.* 那事开始时不会惹麻烦. ADJ-GRADED ADV

H

har·mon·ic /hɑːˈmɒnɪk/ **harmonics.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Harmonic** means composed, played, or sung using two or more notes which sound right and pleasing together. 和声的; 和谐的. ❖ *...harmonic and rhythmic structures.* 和声及有节奏的结构. ADJ

2 **Harmonics** are the higher or lower tones that are not the main tone of a musical note. 泛音. N-COUNT

har·moni·ca /hɑːˈmɒnɪkə/ **harmonicas.**

A **harmonica** is a small musical instrument which you play by moving it across your lips and blowing and sucking air through it. 口琴. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-COUNT

har·mo·ni·ous /hɑːˈməʊniəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **harmonious** relationship, agreement, or discussion is friendly and peaceful. 融洽的; 和睦的. ❖ *Their harmonious relationship resulted in part from their similar goals.* 他们的融洽关系部分是由于他们有相同的目标. ◢ **har·mo·ni·ous·ly** ❖ *It is unfortunate when neighbours cannot live harmoniously.* 邻里不能和睦相处是一件不幸的事. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 Something that is **harmonious** has parts which go well together and which are in proportion to each other. 协调的,调和的. ❖ *...a harmonious balance of mind, body, and spirit.* 头脑、身体以及精神的协调平衡. ◢ **harmoniously** ❖ *...stone paths that blend harmoniously with the scenery.* 与风景和谐地融为一体的石径. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 Musical notes that are **harmonious** produce a pleasant sound when played together. (音乐声)悦耳的. ADJ-GRADED

har·mo·nize /ˈhɑːmənaɪz/ **harmonizes, harmonizing, harmonized;** [英]又拼作 **harmonise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If two or more things **harmonize** with each other, they fit in well with each other. 和谐; 协调. ❖ *...slabs of pink and beige stone that harmonize with the carpet.* 与地毯相互协调的粉红色和米色石板. V-RECIP V with n Also pl-n V

2 When governments or organizations **harmonize** laws, systems, or regulations, they agree in a friendly way to make them the same or similar. 使...协调一致; 使统一. ❖ *How far will members have progressed towards harmonizing their economies?* 各成员国协调它们的经济体系的进展将会怎样? ◢ **har·mo·ni·za·tion** /ˌhɑːmənaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the European harmonization of their working hours.* 欧洲的工作时间的协调统一. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

3 When people **harmonize**, they sing or play notes which are different from the main tune but which sound nice with it. (为主调)配和声; 协奏. VB. V

har·mo·ny /ˈhɑːməni/ **harmonies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If people are living in **harmony** with each other, they are in a state of peaceful agreement and co-operation. 和睦; 一致. ❖ *...national unity and harmony.* 国家的团结和睦. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Harmony** is the pleasant combination of different notes of music played at the same time. (音乐的)和声. N-VAR

3 The **harmony** of something is the way in which its parts are combined into a pleasant arrangement. 协调,和谐. ❖ *...the ordered harmony of the universe.* 宇宙的有序协调. N-UNCOUNT

har·ness /ˈhɑːnɪs/ **harnesses, harnessing, harnessed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **harness** something such as an emotion or natural source of energy, you bring it under your control and use it. 控制,利用(情绪、自然能源等). ❖ *Turkey plans to harness the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.* 土耳其计划利用底格里斯河和幼发拉底河的河水资源. VB V n

2 A **harness** is a set of straps which fit under a person's arms and fasten round their body in order to keep a piece of equipment in place or to prevent the person moving from a place. (绑在人身上用以固定该人或其用具的)绳索,绳套,系带. N-COUNT

3 A **harness** is a set of leather straps and metal links which are fastened round a horse's head or body so that the horse can have a carriage or fastened to it. 挽具,马具. N-COUNT

4 If a horse or other animal **is harnessed**, a harness is put on it, especially so that it can pull a carriage, cart, or plough. 给(马等)套上挽具. ❖ *The horses were harnessed to a heavy wagon.* 马被套到了一辆重的货车上. VB usu passive be V-ed to n Also be V-ed

5 People or things who work or who are **in harness** work together and co-operate in order to achieve their aim. 共同工作; 联手. ❖ *At Opera North he will be in harness with Paul Daniel, the conductor appointed music director last year.* 他将在北方剧院同去年受聘为音乐总监的指挥保罗·丹尼尔联手表演. PHR BRITISH

harp /hɑːp/ **harps, harping, harped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **harp** is a large musical instrument consisting of a row of strings stretched from the top to the bottom of a frame. 竖琴. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. ◢ **harp·ist, harpists.** A **harpist** is someone who plays the harp. 竖琴演奏员. N-VAR N-COUNT

▸**harp on.**

If you say that someone **harps on** a subject, you mean that they keep on talking about it in a way that other people find annoying. 唠叨,喋喋不休. ❖ *She concentrated on the good parts of her trip instead of harping on about the bad.* 她集中讲她旅行中的精彩部分而不是唠叨那些糟糕的插曲. PHR-V V P n V P about n Also V P

har·poon /hɑːˈpuːn/ **harpoons, harpooning, harpooned.**

1 A **harpoon** is a weapon like a spear with a long rope attached to it, which is fired or thrown by people hunting whales or large sea fish. 鱼叉. N-COUNT

2 To **harpoon** a whale or large fish means to hit or pierce it with a harpoon. 用鱼叉叉(鱼). VB V n

harp·si·chord /ˈhɑːpsɪkɔːd/ **harpsichords.**

A **harpsichord** is a musical instrument rather like a small N-VAR

piano. 大键琴,古键琴(类似小型钢琴的一种乐器).

har·py /'hɑːpi/ **harpies.**

1 In classical mythology, the **harpies** were creatures with birds' bodies and women's faces. 哈比(古代神话中的鸟身人面女妖). N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a woman as a **harpy**, you mean that she is very cruel or violent. 残忍的女人; 凶恶的女人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

har·ri·dan /'hærɪdən/ **harridans.**

If you call a woman a **harridan**, you are saying in a rather cruel way that you think she is bossy and unpleasant. 母夜叉; 泼妇. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

har·row /'hærəʊ/ **harrows.**

A **harrow** is a piece of farm equipment consisting of a row of spikes fixed to a heavy frame. 耙. N-COUNT

har·row·ing /'hærəʊɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **harrowing** experience is extremely upsetting or disturbing. 令人极其伤心的; 使人痛苦的. ❖ *...harrowing pictures of the children who had been murdered.* 催人泪下的被害儿童的照片. ADJ-GRADED

har·ry /'hæri/ **harries, harrying, harried.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **harries** you, they keep asking or telling you to do something, so that you feel anxious or annoyed. 不断烦扰; 使烦恼. ❖ *...harrying the government in late-night debates.* 在深夜的辩论不断烦扰着政府. VB V n ◢ **har·ried** ❖ *...harried businessmen.* 遭受骚扰的商人. ADJ-GRADED

harsh /hɑːʃ/ **harsher, harshest.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **harsh** condition or way of life is severe and difficult. 严峻的; 严酷的. ❖ *The weather grew harsh, chilly and unpredictable.* 天气变得严酷、寒冷而又变幻莫测. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **harsh·ness** ❖ *...the harshness of their living conditions.* 他们生活条件的艰苦. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Harsh** actions or speech are unkind and show no understanding or sympathy. 无情的; 严厉的. ❖ *...the cold, harsh cruelty of her husband.* 她丈夫的冷酷无情. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **harsh·ly** ❖ *Her husband is being harshly treated in prison.* 她丈夫在狱中受到严酷的对待. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢ **harshness** ❖ *She apologizes for the harshness of her words.* 她为自己刻薄的言辞道歉. N-UNCOUNT

3 Something that is **harsh** is so hard, bright, or rough that it seems unpleasant or harmful. 令人不适的; 有危害的. ❖ *...harsher detergents that can leave hair brittle.* 危害性更大、可能使头发变得脆弱的清洁剂. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **harshness** ❖ *...as the wine ages, losing its bitter harshness.* 当酒变陈、失去其苦涩味时. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Harsh** voices and sounds are ones that are rough and unpleasant to listen to. (声音)刺耳的. ❖ *It's a pity she has such a loud harsh voice.* 真遗憾,她有如此尖利刺耳的嗓音. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **harshly** ❖ *Evidently it was a bitter joke, they both laughed harshly.* 那显然是个讥讽的玩笑,他们两人都狂笑起来. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

har·vest /'hɑːvɪst/ **harvests, harvesting, harvested.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **The harvest** is the gathering of a crop. 收割; 丰收. ❖ *...there was about 300 million tons of grain in the fields at the start of the harvest.* 收割开始时田间大约有3亿吨谷物. N-SING the N

2 A **harvest** is the crop that is gathered in. 收获物,收成. ❖ *...a bumper potato harvest.* 马铃薯的大丰收. N-COUNT

3 When farmers **harvest** a crop, they gather it in. 收割; 收获. VB V n ◢ **har·vest·ing** ❖ *Tremendous losses occurred during harvesting.* 收割期间有巨大损失. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **harvest** a large number of things, you collect them, often by making great efforts. (大量)收集,搜集. VB V n LITERARY

har·vest·er /'hɑːvɪstə/ **harvesters.**

1 A **harvester** is a machine which cuts and often collects ripe crops such as wheat, maize, or vegetables. 收割机. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **combine harvester**.

2 You can refer to a person who cuts, picks, or gathers crops as a **harvester**. 收割者; 收获者. N-COUNT

,harvest 'festival, harvest festivals.

A **harvest festival** is a special Christian church service held every year to thank God for the harvest. (基督教教会的)收获感恩节. N-VAR

has. The auxiliary verb is pronounced /həz, 重读 hæz/. The main verb is usually pronounced /hæz/. 助动词发音为/həz, 重读 hæz/. 主要动词一般发音为/hæz/.

Has is the third person singular of the present tense of **have**. have 的第三人称单数现在式.

'has-been, has-beens.

If you describe someone as a **has-been**, you are indicating in an unkind way that they were important or respected in the past, but they are not now. 曾经显赫一时的人物; 过时的人物. ❖ *...various has-beens who foist opinions on us.* 迫使我们接受他们意见的各类过时人物. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

hash /hæʃ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **make a hash of** a job or task, you do it very badly. 把...弄得一团糟. ❖ *Watson had made a thorough hash of it.* 沃森把这事弄得糟透了. PHR INFORMAL

2 **Hash** is a dish made from meat cut into small lumps and fried with other ingredients such as onions or potato. 洋葱(或马铃薯)肉饼. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Hash** is the same as **hashish**. 同hashish. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

hash 'browns; 又拼作 **hashed browns.**

Hash browns or **hashed browns** are potatoes that have been chopped into small pieces and cooked on a grill or in a frying pan. 烤(或煎)薯饼. N-PLURAL

hash·ish /'hæʃiːʃ/.

Hashish is a resin taken from the flowers of the hemp plant and used by some people as a drug. Hashish is also referred to as 'cannabis resin'. It is illegal in many countries. 哈希什,大麻麻醉剂. N-UNCOUNT

hasn't /'hæzənt/.

In informal English, **has not** is usually said or written as **hasn't**. has not 的口语或书面语常用形式.

hasp /hɑːsp, hæsp/ **hasps.**

A **hasp** is a flat piece of metal with a slot in it, fastened to the edge of a door or lid. To close the door or lid, you push the slot over a metal loop fastened to the other section and put a padlock through the loop. (门、盒盖的)搭扣. ❖ *There was a padlock and hasp securing the double doors from the outside.* 一把挂锁和搭扣从外面把两扇门牢牢锁住. N-COUNT

has·sle /'hæsəl/ **hassles, hassling, hassled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **hassle** is a situation that is difficult and involves problems, effort, or arguments with people. 困难; 问题; 麻烦; 争吵. ❖ *...all the usual hassles at airport check-in.* 机场入口处常有的麻烦事. N-VAR INFORMAL

2 If someone **hassles** you, they cause problems for you, often by repeatedly telling you or asking you to do something, in an annoying way. 不断打扰; 烦扰. VB V n INFORMAL

has·sock /'hæsək/ **hassocks.**

A **hassock** is a cushion for kneeling on in a church. (教堂用的)跪垫. N-COUNT BRITISH

hast /hæst/.

Hast was a way of saying or writing the present tense of 'have'. 旧时have的现在式的一种形式. DATED

haste /heɪst/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Haste** is the quality of doing something quickly, sometimes too quickly so that you are careless and make mistakes. 仓促,匆忙. ❖ *The translations bear the signs of inaccuracy and haste.* 这些翻译有欠准确和仓促而就的痕迹. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone is told to **make haste**, they are told to do something quickly and not waste time. 加速,赶快. ❖ *Simon was under orders to make haste.* 西蒙被命令加快行动. PHR DATED

has·ten /'heɪsən/ **hastens, hastening, hastened.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **hasten** an event or process, you make it happen faster or sooner. 使加速,使加快. ❖ *But if he does this, he may hasten the collapse of his own country.* 但是如果他这么做,则会加快他自己国家的崩溃. VB V n

2 If you **hasten** to do something, you are quick to do it. 赶快(干某事); 抢先(干某事). ❖ *She more than anyone had hastened to sign the contract.* 她抢先于所有人签了那份合同. *'There's no threat in this, Freddie,' Arnold hastened to say.* '这里没有威胁,弗雷迪.' 阿诺德抢着说. VB V to-inf

3 If you **hasten** somewhere, you hurry there. 急忙赶到(某 VB

H

处). ❖ *He hastened with quicksilver steps towards me.* 他大步流星地向我赶来. LITERARY V prep/adv

has·ty /ˈheɪsti/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **hasty** movement, action, or statement is sudden, and often done in reaction to something that has just happened. 突然的; 仓促的. ❖ *...in the event they need to make a hasty escape.* 在他们需要赶忙逃跑的情况下. ◢ **hasti·ly** /ˈheɪstɪli/ ❖ *'No, I'm sure it's not,' said Virginia hastily.* '不, 肯定不是的.'弗吉尼娅赶紧说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 A **hasty** event or action is one that is completed more quickly than normal. 比平常快的; 匆忙的. ❖ *After the hasty meal, the men had moved forward to take up their positions.* 那几个人匆匆吃完饭便就位了. ◢ **hastily** ❖ *He said good night hastily.* 他匆匆地道了声晚安. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If you describe a person or their behaviour as **hasty**, you mean that they are acting too quickly, without thinking carefully; used showing disapproval. (贬义)草率的. ❖ *The United States' allies had urged him not to take a hasty decision.* 美国的盟友们已极力提醒过他不要草率决定. ◢ **hastily** ❖ *I decided that nothing should be done hastily.* 我决定不草率做任何事. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v

hat /hæt/ **hats.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **hat** is a head covering, often with a brim round it, which is usually worn out of doors to give protection from the weather. (常指有檐的)帽子. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is wearing a particular **hat**, you mean that they are performing a particular role at that time. (担任的)角色, 官职. ❖ *...putting on my nationalistic hat.* 扮演我的民族主义角色. *...various problems, including too many people wearing too many hats.* 包括太多人扮演太多角色的各种问题. N-COUNT with supp

3 If you say that you are ready to do something **at the drop of a hat**, you mean that you are willing to do it immediately, without hesitating. 立即; 毫不迟疑. ❖ *India is one part of the world I would go to at the drop of a hat.* 印度是世界上我即刻就想前往的地方之一. PHR

4 If you say that something or someone is **old hat**, you mean that they have existed or been known for a long time, and they have become uninteresting and boring. 老掉牙的东西(或人); 再无吸引力的东西(或人). ❖ *Religion is 'old hat' and science has proved this.* 宗教已经没有吸引力了, 而且科学已证明了这一点. PHR

H

5 If you say that someone **pulled** something **out of the hat**, you mean that they did something very unexpected and surprising which helped them to succeed, often when they appeared to be failing. 出人意料地(做某事, 常指转败为胜). ❖ *Southampton had somehow managed to pull another Cup victory out of the hat.* 南安普敦队出人意料地转败为胜, 又赢得了一次奖杯. PHR

6 If you say that you **take** your **hat off to** someone, you mean that you admire them for something that they have done. 对(某人)表示钦佩. ❖ *I take my hat off to Mr Clarke for taking this action.* 我佩服克拉克先生采取这一行动. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you go **hat in hand** to someone, you go to them very humbly, because you are asking them to give you something. The usual British expression is **cap in hand**. 谦恭地; 谦卑地. [英] 一般作 cap in hand. PHR AMERICAN

8 If you say **'Hats off to** someone', you are expressing admiration for them. 向(某人)致敬. ❖ *Hats off to them for supporting the homeless.* 向那些为无家可归者提供帮助的人们致敬. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

hat·band /ˈhætbænd/ **hatbands.**

A **hatband** is a strip of cloth that is put round a hat above the brim as a decoration. 帽带; 帽圈. N-COUNT

hat·box /ˈhætbɒks/ **hatboxes.**

A **hatbox** is a cylindrical box in which a hat can be carried and stored. 帽盒. N-COUNT

hatch /hætʃ/ **hatches, hatching, hatched.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When a baby bird or animal or an egg **hatches**, or when it is **hatched**, the baby bird or animal comes out of its egg by breaking the shell. (使)孵化. ❖ *The young disappeared soon after they were hatched.* 小鸟孵出刚一会儿就不见了. V-ERG V be V-ed Also V n

➲ **Hatch out** means the same as **hatch**. 义同 hatch. ❖ *Seeing the eggs hatch out for the first time is a moment that I will never forget.* 初次见到鸡蛋孵化是我永远难忘的一刻. PHR-V V P Also V n P, V P noun

2 If you **hatch** a plot or a scheme, you think of it and work it out. 策划; 密谋. ❖ *He has accused opposition parties of hatching a plot to assassinate the Pope.* 他指控了反对党密谋刺杀教皇一事. VB V n

3 A **hatch** is an opening in the deck of a ship, which is used by people for coming on deck or going below deck. You can also refer to the door of this opening as a **hatch**. 舱门; 舱口门板. N-COUNT

4 If someone **battens down the hatches**, they prepare themselves so that they will be able to withstand a coming difficulty or crisis. (为抵御即将来临的困难或危机)作好准备. PHR

▸hatch out.

➡ 见 **hatch 1**. PHR-V

hatch·back /ˈhætʃbæk/ **hatchbacks.**

A **hatchback** is a car with an extra door at the back which opens upwards. 舱门式汽车. N-COUNT

hatch·ery /ˈhætʃəri/ **hatcheries.**

A **hatchery** is a place where people control the hatching of eggs, especially fish eggs. (尤指鱼类)孵化场. N-COUNT

hatch·et /ˈhætʃɪt/ **hatchets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hatchet** is a small axe that you can hold in one hand. 小斧头. ❖ *...men armed with automatic weapons, hatchets and knives.* 用自动武器、小斧头和刀武装起来的人们. N-COUNT

2 Someone with a **hatchet** face has a long narrow face with sharp features. (脸)瘦削的; 尖下巴的. ADJ ADJ n

3 If two people **bury the hatchet**, they become friendly again after a quarrel or disagreement. 讲和, 言和. PHR

ˈhatchet job, hatchet jobs.

To do a **hatchet job** on someone or something means to say or write bad things about them and therefore harm their reputation. 恶意的攻击; 有损别人名誉的攻击. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈhatchet man, hatchet men.

If you use **hatchet man** to describe a man employed by a person, company, or organization, you disapprove of him because his job is to destroy things or do unpleasant tasks. (贬义)受雇专搞破坏的人; 职业打手. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

hatch·way /ˈhætʃweɪ/ **hatchways.**

A **hatchway** is the same as a hatch. 同hatch. N-COUNT

hate /heɪt/ **hates, hating, hated.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **hate** someone or something, you have an extremely strong feeling of dislike for them. 憎恨, 仇恨. ❖ *Most people hate him, but they don't dare to say so.* 多数人憎恨他, 但不敢说出来. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...eyes that held a look of chronic hate.* 冒着宿仇日光的双眼. N-UNCOUNT

➡ to **hate** someone's **guts**: 见 **gut**.

◢ **hat·ed** ❖ *He's probably the most hated man in this county.* 他很可能是这个郡最令人厌恶的人. *...the hated fascist dictatorship.* 受人憎恨的法西斯独裁统治. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 If you say that you **hate** something such as a particular activity, you mean that you find it very unpleasant. 不喜欢; 厌恶. ❖ *She hated hospitals.* 她不喜欢医院. *He hates to be interrupted during training.* 他不喜欢在训练时受到打扰. *I hate it when people accuse us of that.* 我不喜欢别人指责我们这一点. VB no cont V n/-ing V to-inf V it wh

3 You can use **hate** in expressions like **I hate to trouble you** or **I hate to bother you** when you are apologizing to someone for interrupting them or asking them to do something. 抱歉打扰(或麻烦)您. ❖ *I hate to rush you but I have another appointment later on.* 很抱歉催促你, 但我一会儿还有个约会. VB no cont PRAGMATICS V to-inf

4 You can use **hate** in expressions such as **I hate to say it** or **I hate to tell you** when you want to express regret about what you are about to say. 很抱歉说此事(或告诉您). ❖ *I hate to tell you this, but tomorrow's your last day.* 很抱歉告诉您这事, 不过明天是您的最后一天. VB no cont PRAGMATICS V to-inf

5 You can use **hate** in expressions like **I hate to see** or **I hate to think** when you are emphasizing that you find a situation or an idea unpleasant. 根本不愿看到(或想到). ❖ *I just hate to see you doing this to yourself.* 我实在不愿意看到你对自己做这事. VB no cont PRAGMATICS V to-inf

6 You can use **hate** in expressions like **I'd hate to think** when you hope that something is not true or that something will not happen. 不希望是真的(或可能发生的). ❖ *I'd hate to think my job would not be secure if I left it temporarily.* 我不希望如果我暂时离开岗位,我的工作就保不住. VB no cont V to-inf

'hate campaign, hate campaigns.

A **hate campaign** is a series of actions which are intended to harm or upset someone, or to make other people have a low opinion of them. 引起仇恨(或不满)的连串行动. N-COUNT

hate·ful /ˈheɪtfʊl/.

1 Someone or something that is **hateful** is extremely unpleasant. 可恨的; 令人生厌的. ❖ *It was a hateful thing to say.* 那事说出来令人厌恶. ADJ-GRADED DATED

2 Someone who is **hateful** hates someone else. 仇恨的; 仇视的. ❖ *...a lying, hateful and racist campaign.* 一场骗人的、敌意的种族主义运动. ADJ-GRADED

'hate mail.

If someone receives **hate mail**, they receive unpleasant or threatening letters. 攻击性邮件; 恐吓信. N-UNCOUNT

hater /ˈheɪtə/ **haters.**

If you call someone a **hater of** something, you mean that they strongly dislike that thing. 厌恶者, 憎恨者. ❖ *Braccio was a hater of idleness.* 布拉乔是个讨厌懒散的人. N-COUNT N of n

➩ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *He was reputed to be a woman-hater.* 他是有名的憎恨女性者. COMB

hath /hæθ/.

Hath is an old-fashioned way of saying or writing 'has'. has的旧式说法或写法.

hat·pin /ˈhætpɪn/ **hatpins.**

A **hatpin** is a metal pin which can be pushed through a woman's hat and through her hair to keep the hat in position. (妇女固定帽子的)别针. N-COUNT

ha·tred /ˈheɪtrɪd/ **hatreds.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Hatred is an extremely strong feeling of dislike for someone or something. 仇恨; 憎恶. ❖ *My hatred for her is so intense it seems to be destroying me.* 我对她的仇恨似乎强烈得足以毁掉我. *...racial hatred.* 种族仇恨. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

hat·stand /ˈhætstænd/ **hatstands.**

A **hatstand** is an upright pole with hooks at the top on which hats can be hung. 衣帽架. N-COUNT

'hat-trick, hat-tricks; 又拼作 **hat trick.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **hat-trick** is a series of three achievements, especially in a sports match, for example three goals scored by the same person in a football match. (体育比赛中的)帽子戏法, 连续三次得分(如足球比赛中同一人射入三球). N-COUNT

haugh·ty /ˈhɔːti/.

You use **haughty** to describe someone's behaviour or appearance when they seem to be very proud and to think that they are better than other people. 傲慢的; 目中无人的. ❖ *He spoke in a haughty tone.* 他用傲慢的语气说话. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

◢ **haugh·ti·ly** /ˈhɔːtɪli/ ❖ *Toni looked at him rather haughtily.* 托尼相当傲慢地看了看他. ADV-GRADED

haul /hɔːl/ **hauls, hauling, hauled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **haul** something which is heavy or difficult to move, you move it using a lot of effort. 用力拖拽; 用力挪动. ❖ *A crane had to be used to haul the car out of the stream.* 不得不使用起重机把汽车从河里拖出来. *She hauled up her bedroom window and leaned out.* 她用力将卧室窗户往上拉, 探出身来. VB V n prep/adv V adv n Also V n

2 If someone **is hauled** before someone in authority, they are made to appear before them because they are accused of having done something wrong. (被)扭送至(当权者面前). ❖ *He was hauled before the managing director and fired.* 他被扭送到总经理面前, 然后被辞退了. VB usu passive be V-ed before n

➩ **Haul up** means the same as **haul**. 义同 haul. ❖ *He was hauled up before the Board of Trustees.* 他被带到了理事会那儿. PHR-V usu passive

3 A **haul** of something illegal such as drugs or explosives is an amount of them found and seized by police or customs. (被警方或海关查获的非法货物)一批的量. ❖ *...the biggest haul of cannabis ever seized.* 所查获的数量最多的一批大麻. N-COUNT with supp

4 If you say that a task or a journey is a **long haul**, you mean that it takes a long time and a lot of effort. 持久而艰难的任务(或旅行). ❖ *Revitalising the Romanian economy will be a long haul.* 振兴罗马尼亚的经济将是一件持久而艰难的事. PHR

haul·age /ˈhɔːlɪdʒ/.

Haulage is the business of transporting goods by road. 公路货运业. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

haul·er /ˈhɔːlə/ **haulers.**

A **hauler** is a company or a person that transports goods by road. The British word is **haulier**. 公路运输公司; 从事公路运输业者. [英]作 haulier. N-COUNT AMERICAN

haul·ier /ˈhɔːliə/ **hauliers.**

A **haulier** is a company or a person that transports goods by road. The American word is **hauler**. 公路运输公司; 从事公路运输业者. [美]作hauler. ❖ *A road haulier's tool of trade is the truck.* 公路运输者的职业工具就是卡车. N-COUNT BRITISH

haunch /hɔːntʃ/ **haunches.**

1 If you squat **on** your **haunches**, you lower yourself towards the ground so that your legs are bent under you and you are balancing on your feet. 蹲着, 下蹲. PHR

2 The **haunches** of an animal or person consist of the area of the body which includes the hips, buttocks, and tops of the legs. 臀部; 胯部. N-COUNT

haunt /hɔːnt/ **haunts, haunting, haunted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something unpleasant **haunts** you, you keep thinking or worrying about it over a long period of time. 长时间缠绕; 烦扰. ❖ *The decision to leave her children now haunts her.* 离开孩子们的决定现在烦扰着她. VB V n

2 Something that **haunts** a person or organization regularly causes them problems over a long period of time. 给(某人或某组织)连续带来困扰. ❖ *The stigma of being a bankrupt is likely to haunt him for the rest of his life.* 在他的余生中, 破产者的耻辱标记可能会经常困扰着他. VB V n

3 A place that is the **haunt** of a particular person is one which they often visit because they enjoy going there. (某人)喜欢常去的地方. N-COUNT with supp

4 A ghost or spirit that **haunts** a place or a person regularly appears in the place, or is seen by the person and frightens them. (鬼魂等)经常出没于(某处). VB V n

haunt·ed /ˈhɔːntɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **haunted** building or other place is one where a ghost regularly appears. (地方)常有鬼魂出没的, 闹鬼的. ADJ

2 Someone who has a **haunted** expression looks very worried or troubled. (表情)担惊受怕的; 苦恼的. ❖ *She looked so haunted, I almost didn't recognize her.* 她看上去十分苦恼, 我差点没认出她来. ADJ-GRADED

haunt·ing /ˈhɔːntɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Haunting sounds, images, or words remain in your thoughts because they are very beautiful or sad. 难以忘怀的; 萦绕心头的. ❖ *...the haunting calls of wild bird.* 回荡于脑海中的野鸟鸣叫声. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **haunt·ing·ly** ❖ *Each one of these ancient towns is hauntingly beautiful.* 这些古代城镇每一个都美得令人难忘. ADV-GRADED

haute cou·ture /əʊt kuːˈtjʊə/.

Haute couture refers to the designing and making of high-quality fashion clothes, or to the clothes themselves. 高级时装设计与制作; 高级时装. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

hau·teur /əʊˈtɜː, AM həʊˈtʊr/.

Hauteur is proud and arrogant behaviour; used showing disapproval. (贬义)傲慢举止. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

have 1 auxiliary verb uses 助动词用法

have /həv, 重读 hæv/ **has, having, had.** ◆◆◆◆◆

In spoken English forms of **have** are often contracted, for example **I have** is contracted to **I've** and **has not** is contracted

H

to **hasn't**. For explanations of the use of inflected forms and contractions, see the individual entries. 口语中have常用缩写形式, 如I have缩写成I've; has not缩写成hasn't. 有关屈折变化及缩写形式的解释, 见相关词条.

1 You use the forms **have** and **has** with a past participle to form the present perfect tense of verbs. have和has加上过去分词, 构成动词的现在完成时. ❖ *Alex has already gone.* 亚力克斯已经走了. *I've just seen a play that I can highly recommend.* 我刚刚看过一出很值得推荐的戏. *Frankie hasn't been feeling well for a long time.* 弗朗姬感到不适已有很长时间了. AUX; AUX -ed; AUX been -ing

2 You use the form **had** with a past participle to form the past perfect tense of verbs. had 加上过去分词, 构成动词的过去完成时. ❖ *She had just returned from a job interview.* 她刚求职面试完回来. *Miss Windham said she had spoken to them over the weekend.* 温德姆小姐说她周末同他们讲过话. AUX; AUX -ed

3 **Have** is used in question tags. 用于附加疑问. ❖ *You haven't sent her away, have you?* 你没有送她走, 是不是? *It's happened, hasn't it?* 事情发生了, 对不对? AUX; cl AUX n

4 You use **have** when you are confirming or contradicting a statement containing 'have', 'has', or 'had', or giving a negative or positive answer to a question. 用于省略句, 证实或反对包含have, has或had的陈述, 或对某一问题作否定或肯定回答. ❖ *'You'd never seen the Marilyn Monroe film?'–'No I hadn't.'* '你从未看过玛丽莲·梦露的电影吗?'–'没看过.' AUX; AUX

5 The form **having** with a past participle can be used to introduce a clause in which you mention an action which had already happened before another action began. having 加上过去分词可用作引导(非限定)分句, 而该分句中的动作发生于另一动作之前. ❖ *He arrived in San Francisco, having left New Jersey on January 19th.* 他于1月19日离开新泽西, 然后来到圣弗朗西斯科. AUX; AUX -ed

have 2 used with nouns describing actions 与描述动作的名词连用

have /hæv/ **has, having, had.** ♦♦♦♦♦

Have is used in combination with a wide range of nouns, where the meaning of the combination is mostly given by the noun. 与很多名词结合, 意义通常是这些名词的意义.

H

1 You can use **have** followed by a noun to talk about an action or event, when it would also be possible to use a verb. For example, you can say **'I had a look at the photos'** instead of 'I looked at the photos.' 后接名词, 意为从事或做某事(也可用相应的动词代替). 如可以说 I had a look at the photos 替代 I looked at the photos. ❖ *I went out and had a walk around.* 我出去散了散步. *She rested for a while, then had a wash and changed her clothes.* 她休息了一会儿, 然后洗澡换了衣服. *I'll have a think about that.* 我会考虑那件事的. VB no passive; V n

2 In normal spoken or written English, people use **have** with a wide range of nouns when it is clear from the context what it means, often instead of a more specific verb. For example people are more likely to say **'we had ice-cream'** or **'he's had a shock'** than 'we ate ice-cream', or 'he's suffered a shock'. 正常口语和书面语中, have与很多名词连用以替代更具体的动词, 其意义在上下文中很明确. 如人们常说we had ice-cream或he's had a shock, 而不说we ate ice-cream 或 he's suffered a shock. ❖ *Come and have a meal with us tonight.* 今晚来和我们吃饭吧. *She had an operation on her knee.* 她的膝盖做过手术. *His visit had a great effect on them.* 他的来访给他们留下了深刻的印象. VB no passive; V n

have 3 other verb uses and phrases 其他动词用法及短语

have /hæv/ **has, having, had.** ♦♦♦♦♦

For meanings 1-4, people often use **have got** instead of **have**, especially in spoken English. In this case, **have** is pronounced as an auxiliary verb. For more information and examples of the use of 'have got', see **got**. 第1至4项释义中常用 have got 替代 have. 这种情况下have用助动词的发音. 有关have got的更多用法及例证, 见 got.

1 You use **have** when you are saying that someone or something owns, possesses, or holds a particular thing, or when you are mentioning one of their qualities or characteristics. 有, 拥有. ❖ *Oscar had a new bicycle.* 奥斯卡有一辆新自行车. *I want to have my own business.* 我想拥有自己的公司. *You have beautiful eyes.* 你有双美丽的眼睛. *Her house had a balcony.* 她的房子有阳台. *Do you have any brothers and sisters?* 你有兄弟姐妹吗? *I have no doubt at all in my own mind about this.* 我心里对此不存任何怀疑. *I have my microphone with me.* 我带着麦克风. VB no passive; V n; V n adv/prep

2 If you **have** something from someone, they give it to you. 得到, 收到, 拿到. ❖ *You can have my ticket.* 你可以拿我的票. *Can I have your name please?* 能告诉我你的名字吗? VB no passive; V n

3 If you **have** an illness or disability, you suffer from it. 患(病). ❖ *I had a headache.* 我头疼了. *He has a heart condition.* 他患有心脏病. VB no passive; V n

4 If a woman **has** a baby, she gives birth to it. 生(孩子), 分娩. If she **is having** a baby, she is pregnant. 怀孕. ❖ *Do you want to have your baby in hospital or at home?* 你想在医院还是在家里生孩子? VB no passive; V n

5 If you **have** something to do, you are responsible for doing it or must do it. 有责任(做), 必须(做). ❖ *He had plenty of work to do.* 他有很多工作要做. *I have some important calls to make.* 我得打几个重要的电话. VB no passive; V n to-inf

6 You can use **have** to say that something exists or happens, where it would also be possible to use an impersonal structure with 'there is'. For example, you can say **'you have no alternative'** instead of 'there is no alternative', or **'he had a good view from his window'** instead of 'there was a good view from his window.' 表示存在或发生, 相当于非人称结构 there is. 例如可以用 you have no alternative 替代 there is no alternative, 或用 he had a good view from his window 替代 there was a good view from his window. ❖ *He had two tenants living with him.* 他家住着两个房客. *We haven't any shops on the island.* 我们这个岛上没有商店. VB no passive; V n

7 If you **have** something such as a part of your body in a particular position or state, it is in that position or state. 使...处于(某个位置或状态). ❖ *Mary had her eyes closed.* 玛丽合上了双眼. *They had the curtains open.* 他们打开了窗帘. *He had his shirt buttoned.* 他扣好了衬衫扣子. VB no passive; V n adj/adv/prep

8 If someone **has** you by a part of your body, they are holding you there and they are trying to hurt you or force you to go somewhere. 揪住, 抓住, 拽着(身体的某个部位). ❖ *Larry had him by the ear and was beating his head against the pavement.* 拉里揪住他的耳朵把他的头往路面上撞. VB no passive; V n by n

9 If you **have** something done, someone does it for you or you arrange for it to be done. 使人(做某事); 安排某人(做某事). ❖ *I had your rooms cleaned and aired.* 我让人把你的房间打扫了并通了通风. *You've had your hair cut, it looks great.* 你理发了, 看上去真帅. VB no passive; V n -ed

10 If someone or something **has** something happen to them, usually something unpleasant, it happens to them. 遭到. ❖ *We had our money stolen.* 我们的钱被偷了. VB no passive; V n -ed

11 If you **have** someone do something or doing something, you persuade, cause, or order them to do it. 要, 使, 命令(某人做某事). ❖ *If you happen to talk to him, have him call me.* 如果你碰巧同他谈话, 就让他给我打电话. *Mr Gower had had us all working so hard.* 高尔先生要我们大家都这么拼命工作. VB no passive; V n inf; V n -ing

12 You can use **have** in expressions like **I won't have it** or **I'm not having that**, to mean that you will not allow or put up with something. 不容许, 不容忍. ❖ *I'm not having any of that nonsense.* 我不能忍受那些胡说八道. VB with neg; PRAGMATICS; V n

13 You can use **has it** in expressions like **'rumour has it that'** or **'as legend has it'** when you are quoting something that you have heard, but you do not necessarily think it is true. 据说, 据传. ❖ *Rumour has it that tickets were being sold for £300.* 据说门票卖到了300镑. PHR

14 If someone **has it in for** you, they do not like you and they want to make life difficult for you. 想同...过不去; 有意加害. ◆ *He's always had it in for the Dawkins family.* 他总是同道金斯一家过不去. PHR

15 If you **have it in** you, you have abilities and skills which you do not usually use and which only show themselves in a difficult situation. 有潜力; (在困境中)显示出能力. ◆ *He has it in him to succeed.* 他有两下子, 会出奇制胜. PHR

16 To **have it off** with someone or **have it away** with someone means to have sex with them; some people find this expression offensive. (与...)发生性关系(有人认为冒犯). PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

17 ➻ to **be had**: 见 **had**.
➻ to **have had it**: 见 **had**.

have 4 modal phrases 情态短语

have /hæv, hæf/ **has, having, had.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **have to** when you are saying that something is necessary, obligatory, or must happen. If you do not **have to** do something, it is not necessary or obligatory for you to do it. 不得不, 必须. ◆ *He had to go to Germany.* 他不得不去德国. *We'll have to find a taxi.* 我们必须找到出租车. *They didn't have to pay tax.* 他们不必纳税. PHR-MODAL

2 You can use **have to** in order to say that you feel certain that something is true or will happen. 定会是(真的); 必定(发生). ◆ *That has to be the biggest lie ever told.* 那肯定是有史以来最大的谎话. PHR-MODAL

ha·ven /ˈheɪvən/ **havens.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **haven** is a place where people or animals feel safe, secure, and happy. 安全地, 避难所. ◆ *...Lake Baringo, a freshwater haven for a mixed variety of birds.* 巴灵高淡水湖是各种鸟儿的安全栖息地. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **safe haven**.

ˈhave-nots.
If you refer to two groups of people as **haves and have-nots**, you mean that the first group are very wealthy and the second group are very poor. 富人和穷人. You can also refer generally to poor people as **have-nots**. 穷人; 一无所有者. PHR

haven't /ˈhævənt/.
Have not is usually spoken or written as **haven't**. have not 的缩略形式. INFORMAL

hav·er·sack /ˈhævəsæk/ **haversacks.**
A **haversack** is a canvas bag that is usually worn over one shoulder. (挂在一侧肩上的)帆布口袋. N-COUNT BRITISH

haves /hævz/.
➻ **haves and have-nots**: 见 **have-nots**.

hav·oc /ˈhævək/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Havoc** is chaos, disorder, and confusion. 大混乱; 无秩序状态. ◆ *Rioters caused havoc in the centre of the town.* 暴徒在镇中心引起大乱. N-UNCOUNT

2 If one thing **plays havoc with** another or **wreaks havoc on** it, it prevents it from continuing or functioning as normal, or damages it. 破坏; 捣乱. ◆ *The weather played havoc with airline schedules.* 天气搅乱了航班时刻表的安排. PHR

haw /hɔː/ **haws, hawing, hawed.**
If you **hum and haw** or **hem and haw**, you take a long time to say something because you cannot think of the right words, or because you are not sure what to say. 支支吾吾; 吞吞吐吐. ◆ *Tim hemmed and hawed, but finally told his boss the truth.* 蒂姆支吾其词, 但最后还是把实情告诉了他的老板. PHR

hawk /hɔːk/ **hawks, hawking, hawked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **hawk** is a large bird with a short hooked bill, sharp claws, and very good eyesight. Hawks catch and eat small birds and animals. 鹰. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to someone as a **hawk**, you mean that they tend to be in favour of war and of forceful solutions to problems, rather than peaceful or diplomatic solutions. 主战派人物, 鹰派人物. ◢ **hawk·ish** ◆ *He is one of the most hawkish members of the new cabinet.* 他是新内阁中最极力主战的人物之一. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone **hawks** goods, they sell them by walking through the streets or visiting people's houses. (沿街或挨家挨户)叫卖. ◢ **hawk·er, hawkers** ◆ *It was a visitor and not a hawker or tramp at her door.* 来到她家门口的是名访客, 不是小贩或乞丐. VB V n N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone **is hawking** something, you disapprove of the fact that they are trying to sell it in an aggressive manner. 强行推销. ◆ *Developers will be hawking cut-price flats and houses.* 开发商将强行推销减价公寓和房子. VB PRAGMATICS V n

➲ **Hawk around** means the same as **hawk**. 义同 hawk. ◆ *He is hawking around a 15-minute, £5,000 promotional video.* 他正强行推销一种长15分钟、价值5,000镑的宣传录像带. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

haw·thorn /ˈhɔːθɔːn/ **hawthorns.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **hawthorn** is a small tree which has sharp thorns and produces white or pink flowers. 山楂树. N-VAR

hay /heɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Hay** is grass which has been cut and dried so that it can be used to feed animals. 干草(作饲料). ◆ *...bales of hay.* 大捆大捆的干草. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone **is making hay** or **is making hay while the sun shines**, you mean that they are taking advantage of a situation that is favourable to them while they have the chance to. 利用机会, 抓紧时机. PHR

ˈhay fever. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone suffers from **hay fever**, they have an allergy to pollen which makes their nose, throat, and eyes become inflamed. 花粉病; 枯草热. N-UNCOUNT

hay·stack /ˈheɪstæk/ **haystacks.**

1 A **haystack** is a large firmly-built pile of hay, often covered with a straw roof to protect it, which is left in the field until it is needed. 干草垛. N-COUNT

2 If you are trying to find something and say that it is like looking for **a needle in a haystack**, you mean that you are very unlikely indeed to find it. 大海捞针; 不大可能的事. PHR

hay·wire /ˈheɪwaɪə/.
If something goes **haywire**, it becomes completely disordered or out of control. 秩序大乱的; 失去控制的. ◆ *Many Americans think their legal system has gone haywire.* 很多美国人认为他们的法律制度已经乱套. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

haz·ard /ˈhæzəd/ **hazards, hazarding, hazarded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **hazard** is something which could be dangerous to you, your health or safety, or your plans or reputation. 危害; 风险; 隐患. ◆ *...fungicides which are a hazard to workers and to the environment.* 危害工人和环境的杀真菌剂. N-COUNT

2 If you **hazard** someone or something, you put them into a situation which might be dangerous for them, because of something you are trying to achieve. 使...处于危险; 使冒险. ◆ *...a principle strong enough to hazard lives for.* 项足可以为之冒生命危险的原则. VB FORMAL V n

3 If you **hazard** a guess, you make a suggestion about something which you know might be wrong. 冒昧提出(可能错误的建议). ◆ *'Fifteen or sixteen?' Mrs Dearden hazarded.* '15还是16?'迪尔登太太冒昧地问. VB V n V with quote Also V that

haz·ard·ous /ˈhæzədəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **hazardous** is dangerous, especially to people's health or safety. 危险的; 有危害的. ◆ *...hazardous waste.* 危险的废品. *Passive smoking can be hazardous to health.* 被动吸烟也会有害于健康. ADJ-GRADED

haze /heɪz/ **hazes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Haze** is light mist, caused by particles of water or dust in the air, which prevents you from seeing distant objects clearly. 霾; 烟雾; 雾气. ◆ *...the shimmering heat haze.* 闪着光的热气. ◢ **hazy** ◆ *The air was thin and crisp, filled with hazy sunshine.* 空气稀薄而清爽, 充满了雾蒙蒙的阳光. N-VAR ADJ-GRADED

2 If there is a **haze** of something such as smoke or steam, you cannot see clearly through it. (烟雾和蒸气的)一片. ◆ *Dan smiled at him through a haze of smoke.* 丹透过一片烟雾向他微笑. ◢ **hazy** ◆ *Possible side effects include pain and hazy vision.* 有可能产生的副作用包括疼痛和视力模糊. N-SING LITERARY ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone is in a **haze**, they are not thinking clearly or N-SING

they feel uncertain and confused about something. 迷惑；迷糊. ❖ *His mind was a haze of fear and confusion.* 他脑海中迷迷糊糊感到恐惧与混乱. ◢ **hazy** ❖ *I have only a hazy memory of what he was really like.* 对于他实际的样子我只有模糊的记忆. with supp / ADJ-GRADED

ha·zel /ˈheɪzəl/ **hazels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hazel** is a small tree which produces nuts that you can eat. 榛树. N-VAR

2 **Hazel** eyes are greenish-brown in colour. 淡褐色(的)；黄褐色(的). COLOUR

hazel·nut /ˈheɪzəlnʌt/ **hazelnuts.**

Hazelnuts are nuts from a hazel tree, which can be eaten. 榛子. N-COUNT

ˈH-bomb, H-bombs.

An **H-bomb** is a bomb in which energy is released from hydrogen atoms. 氢弹. N-COUNT

he /hi, 重读 hiː/. ◆◆◆◆◆

He is a third person singular pronoun. **He** is used as the subject of a verb. 第三人称单数代词，作动词主语.

1 You use **he** to refer to a man, boy, or male animal. (指男人、男孩或雄性动物)他，它. ❖ *He lives in Rapid City, South Dakota.* 他住在南达科他州的拉皮德城. PRON

2 Writers sometimes use **he** to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'he or she' or 'they'. (不区分性别指代人)他. (有些人更喜欢用 he or she 或 they.) ❖ *The teacher should encourage the child to proceed as far as he can.* 教师应鼓励孩子尽情发挥. PRON / WRITTEN

3 In some religions, **He** is used to refer to God. (某些宗教中指上帝)他. PRON

H.E.

H.E. is a written abbreviation for 'His Excellency' or 'Her Excellency' and is used as part of the title of an important official such as an ambassador. His Excellency或Her Excellency的缩写形式. (用于称谓中)阁下. ❖ *...H.E. the Italian Ambassador.* 意大利大使阁下. N-TITLE

head /hed/ **heads, heading, headed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Your **head** is the top part of your body, which has your eyes, mouth, and brain in it. 头；头部. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *She turned her head away from him.* 她转过头去不看他. N-COUNT

H

➪ You can also use **head** as a measure of distance, equal to the length of a person's or animal's head. 一个头的高度. ❖ *The third gorilla was taller by a head.* 第三只大猩猩高出一个头. N-SING: a N

2 If you **head** a ball, you hit it with your head in order to make it go in a particular direction. 用头顶(球). ❖ *He headed the ball across the face of the goal.* 他的头球擦门而过. VB: V n / V n prep/adv

3 When you are tossing a coin and it comes down **heads**, you can see the side of the coin which has a head on it, for example the head of the king or president. (硬币)头像朝上地，正面地. ADV

4 **From head to foot** means all over your body. 全身；遍体. ❖ *Colin had been put into a bath and been scrubbed from head to foot.* 科林被放进浴缸并被洗擦了全身. PHR

5 If you **stand on** your **head**, you turn your body upside down and rest all your weight on the top part of your head and your hands with your feet directly above you. (头顶地)倒立. PHR

6 If you are **head over heels** or **head over heels in love**, you are very much in love. 在热恋中. ❖ *I was very attracted to men and fell head over heels many times.* 我过去很容易被男人吸引，热恋过很多次. PHR

7 If you **bang** peoples' **heads together** or **knock** their **heads together**, you scold them for doing something wrong. 责骂，训斥. PHR / JOURNALISM, BRITISH

8 If two or more people **put** their **heads together**, they talk about a problem they have and try to solve it. 交换意见；共同商讨. PHR

9 If you **keep** your **head above water**, you avoid getting into difficulties, especially in business. 勉强维持；避免陷入困境. ❖ *We are keeping our head above water, but our cash flow position is not too good.* 我们正勉强维持着，但我们的资金流动状况不太好. PHR

10 If you say that **heads will roll** as a result of something bad that has happened, you mean that people will be punished for it, especially by losing their jobs. 有些人将受到处罚(尤指被免职). PHR

11 You can use **head** to refer to your mind and your mental abilities. 头脑；心智. ❖ *I can't get that song out of my head.* 我想不起这首歌了. *...an exceptional analyst who could do complex maths in his head.* 一位能够心算复杂数学题的了不起的分析师. N-COUNT

12 If you have a **head for** something, you can deal with it easily in your mind. For example, if you have a **head for figures**, you can understand and do arithmetic easily, and if you have a **head for heights**, you can climb to a great height without feeling afraid. (某方面的)才能，才智(如 head for figures 数学头脑；head for heights 不恐高的能力). PHR

13 If you **get** something **into** your **head**, you suddenly decide that it is true and you will not change your mind about it. 心血来潮认定(某事). If you **take it into** your **head** to do something, you suddenly decide to do it and you will not change your mind about it. 心血来潮决定做(某事). PHR

14 If you say that someone has **got** something **into** their **head**, you mean that they have finally understood or accepted it, and you are usually criticizing them because it has taken them a long time to do this. (总算)明白到，认识到. ❖ *You've got to get it into your head that you're on the brink of catastrophe.* 你必须明白你马上就要大祸临头了. PHR / PRAGMATICS

15 If you **keep** your **head**, you remain calm in a difficult situation. 保持冷静. If you **lose** your **head**, you panic or do not remain calm. 不冷静；惊慌. PHR

16 If you say that someone is **off** their **head**, you think that their ideas or behaviour are very strange or foolish, for example because they are mentally disturbed or have been taking drugs. 行为古怪；愚蠢. PHR / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL, BRITISH

17 The **head** of a line of people or vehicles is the front of it, or the first person or vehicle in the line. (队列的)领头. N-SING: with supp

18 If someone or something **heads** a line or procession, they are at the front of it. 排在前面；领头. ❖ *The parson, heading the procession, had just turned right.* 排在队伍前头的牧师刚刚转向右边. VB: V n

19 If something **heads** a list or group, it is at the top of it. 居首，排在首位. ❖ *Running a business heads the list of ambitions.* 经营企业排在众多志向之首. ◢ **head·ed. Headed** paper has the name and address of a person or organization at the top. (信笺)印有抬头的. VB: V n / ADJ: ADJ n

20 If a piece of writing **is headed** a particular title, it has that title written at the beginning of it. (使)标题为...；(使)写有...的标题. ❖ *One chapter is headed, 'Beating the Test'.* 有一章的标题为'战胜考试'. VB: usu passive / be V-ed quote

21 The **head** of something is the highest or top part of it. 最高处；顶部. ❖ *Every day a different name was placed at the head of the chart.* 图表顶部每天都列出一个不同的名字. N-SING

22 If you **stand** an idea or argument **on its head** or **turn** it **on its head**, you think about it or treat it in a completely new and different way. 推倒重来；颠倒. ❖ *Theirs was a nonconformist relationship which turned the standard notion of marriage on its head.* 他俩的关系不符合社会常规，颠倒了标准的婚姻观念. PHR

23 The **head** on a glass of beer is the layer of small bubbles that form on the top of the beer. (啤酒上面的)泡沫. N-COUNT

24 The **head** of something long and thin is the end which is wider than or a different shape from the rest. (长而细的东西的)顶部，上端. ❖ *There should be no exposed screw heads.* 不应有外露的螺丝钉钉头. N-COUNT

25 The **head** of a school is the teacher who is in charge of a school. 校长. ❖ *She became head of a girls' school.* 她成了一所女子学校的校长. N-COUNT / BRITISH

26 The **head** of a company or organization is the person in N-COUNT

charge of it. 主管人; 首脑; 领袖. ❖ *Heads of government from more than 100 countries gather in Geneva tomorrow.* 来自100多个国家的政府首脑明日集聚日内瓦. *...the head waiter.* 侍者领班. with supp

27 If you **head** a department, company, or organization, you are the person in charge of it. 主管; 领导. ❖ *...the ruling Socialist Party, headed by Dr Franz Vranitzky.* 由弗朗茨·弗拉尼茨基博士领导的执政社会党. VB V n; V-ed

28 You can use **head** to describe how many animals of a particular type a farmer has. For example, fifty **head of** cattle is fifty cows. (牲畜的)头数(如50头牛). N-PLURAL; num N of n

29 You use **a head** or **per head** after stating a cost or amount in order to indicate that that cost or amount is for each person in a particular group. (分摊数量)每人. ❖ *This simple chicken dish costs less than £1 a head.* 这盘简单烹制的鸡肉每人只需出不到1镑. PHR

30 If you **are heading** for a particular place or in a particular direction, you are going towards that place or in that direction. You can also say that you **are headed** for a particular place. 径直前往; 向着...进发. ❖ *It is not clear how many of them will be heading back to Saudi Arabia.* 还不清楚他们中有多少人要返回沙特阿拉伯. *...a truck headed west.* 一辆朝西开的货车. VB V for n; V adv/prep; V-ed

31 If something or someone **is heading for** a particular result, the situation they are in is developing in a way that makes that result very likely. You can also say that something or someone **is headed** for a particular result. 朝着...方向发展; (使)有...的趋势. ❖ *The centuries-old ritual seems headed for extinction.* 这项有着几百年历史的仪式似乎在走向消亡. VB V for/towards n; V-ed

32 ➡ 又见 **heading**.

33 If you **give** someone their **head**, you allow them to do what they want to do, without trying to advise or stop them. 放手由(某人)随意而为, 听任(某人做某事). PHR

34 If alcoholic drink **goes to** your **head**, it quickly makes you feel drunk. (酒力)上头; 醉酒. PHR

35 If you say that something such as praise or success **goes to** someone's **head**, you mean that they become arrogant or conceited as a result of it. (赞赏、成功等)使...变得骄傲自满, 冲昏头脑. PHR

36 If you **knock** something **on the head**, you stop doing it or stop it happening. 停止做; 制止(某事)发生. PHR; INFORMAL, BRITISH

37 Phrases such as **laugh** your **head off**, **scream** your **head off**, and **shout** your **head off** can be used to emphasize that you are laughing, screaming, or shouting very much. (强调极度)大笑; 尖叫; 大喊. PHR; PRAGMATICS

38 If an idea or comment goes **over** someone's **head**, it is too difficult for them to understand. 难以理解; 太深奥. PHR

39 If someone does something **over** your **head**, they do it without consulting you. (做事)不经请示; 越级. ❖ *He was reprimanded for trying to go over the heads of senior officers.* 他因试图越级行事而受到严厉训斥. PHR

40 If you say that something unpleasant or embarrassing rears its **ugly head**, you mean that it has appeared or is present, often after having been absent for some time. (令人不快或尴尬之事)出现, 重现. ❖ *The scourge of racial tyranny should never again be allowed to raise its ugly head.* 绝不能让种族暴政的灾难再次抬头. PHR

41 If you say you cannot **make head or tail of** something, you are emphasizing that you cannot understand it at all. (与否定词连用)理解, 懂得. PHR; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

42 If a problem or disagreement **comes to a head** or if you **bring** it **to a head**, it reaches a state where you have to do something urgently about it. (使)到达重要时刻; (使)面临危急关头. ❖ *These problems came to a head in September when five of the station's journalists were sacked.* 9月份该电台有5名记者被解雇, 此时, 这些问题达到了白热化. PHR

43 **Head** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in the dictionary. For example, the expression 'off the top of your head' is explained at 'top'. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如 off the top of your head. 见 **top** 一条.

▸**head off.**

1 If you **head off** a person or vehicle, you move to a place in front of them and make them change the direction they are moving in. 追使(某人或车辆)改变方向; 迎头挡开. ❖ *He changed direction swiftly, turned into the hallway and headed her off.* 他迅速改变方向, 拐进门厅, 把她挡开. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

2 If you **head** something **off**, especially something unpleasant, you take action before it is expected to happen in order to prevent it from happening. 阻止(不快之事)发生. ❖ *He would ask Congress to intervene and head off a strike.* 他会请国会插手去阻止罢工. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

head·ache /ˈhedeɪk/ **headaches.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 If you have a **headache**, you have a pain in your head. 头痛. ❖ *I've got a splitting headache.* 我的头痛得要裂开. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is a **headache**, you mean that it causes you difficulty or worry. 棘手的事; 麻烦事. ❖ *The airline's biggest headache is the increase in the price of aviation fuel.* 航空公司最大的麻烦是航空燃料的涨价. N-COUNT

head·band /ˈhedbænd/ **headbands;** 又拼作 **head band.**

A **headband** is a narrow strip of material which you can wear around your head across your forehead. 束发带; 扎头带. N-COUNT

head·board /ˈhedbɔːd/ **headboards.**

A **headboard** is an upright board at the end of a bed against which your pillows go. 床头板. N-COUNT

ˌ**head ˈboy, head boys.**

The **head boy** of a school is the boy who is the leader of the prefects and who often represents the school on public occasions. 男级长; 男班长. N-COUNT; BRITISH

ˈ**head-butt, head-butts, head-butting, head-butted;** 又拼作 **headbutt.**

If someone **head-butts** you, they hit you with the top of their head. 用头顶撞. VB: V n

⇨ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The cut was caused by a head-butt.* 那处裂伤是头撞的. N-COUNT

ˈ**head count, head counts.**

If you do a **head count**, you count the number of people present. 查点人数; 查点人头. You can also use **head count** to talk about the number of people that are present at an event, or that an organization employs. 出席人数; 员工数目. N-COUNT

head·dress /ˈheddres/ **headdresses;** 又拼作 **head-dress.**

A **headdress** is something that is worn on a person's head for decoration. 头饰. N-COUNT

head·er /ˈhedə/ **headers.** ♦◊◊◊◊

In football, a **header** is the act of hitting the ball in a particular direction with your head. (足球中的)头球. N-COUNT

ˌ**head-ˈfirst;** 又拼作 **headfirst.**

If you move **head-first** in a particular direction, your head is the part of your body that is furthest forward as you are moving. 头在前地; 头朝前地. ❖ *He had apparently fallen head-first down the stairwell.* 很明显他是一头栽下楼梯井的. ADV; ADV after v

head·gear /ˈhedgɪə/; 又拼作 **head gear.**

You use **headgear** to refer to hats or other things worn on the head. (帽子等)头戴之物. N-UNCOUNT

ˌ**head ˈgirl, head girls.**

The **head girl** of a school is the girl who is the leader of the prefects and who often represents the school on public occasions. 女级长; 女班长. N-COUNT; BRITISH

head·hunt /ˈhedhʌnt/ **headhunts, headhunting, headhunted.**

If someone who works for a particular company **is headhunted**, they leave that company because another company has approached them and offered them another job with better pay and higher status. (人才)(被)挖走, (被另一家公司)聘用. ❖ *They may headhunt her for the vacant position of Executive Producer.* 他们可能把她挖走, 填补执行制片人的空缺. ◢ **head·hunter, headhunters** ❖ *He was a headhunter, supplying high-powered executive talent.* 他是个猎头, 专门提供能干的高管人才. VB: be V-ed; V n; N-COUNT

H

head·ing /ˈhedɪŋ/ **headings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **heading** is the title of a piece of writing, which is written or printed at the top of the page. 标题，题目. ❖ *...chapter heading.* 章节的标题. N-COUNT

➥ 又见 **head** ▩.

head·lamp /ˈhedlæmp/ **headlamps.**

A **headlamp** is a headlight. 车头灯，前灯. N-COUNT BRITISH

head·land /ˈhedlənd/ **headlands.**

A **headland** is a narrow piece of land which sticks out into the sea. 海岬；岬. N-COUNT

head·less /ˈhedləs/.

If the body of a person or animal is **headless**, the head has been removed. 无头的. ADJ

head·light /ˈhedlaɪt/ **headlights.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A vehicle's **headlights** are the large powerful lights at the front. 车头灯，前灯. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

head·line /ˈhedlaɪn/ **headlines.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **headline** is the title of a newspaper story, printed in large letters at the top of it, especially on the front page. (报纸的)大字标题，头条. ❖ *The cover carried the headline, 'It's War.'* 封面印有《开战了》的大字标题. N-COUNT ◢ **head·lined** ❖ *'The Sunday Times' ran an article headlined 'The X Brothers'.* 《星期日泰晤士报》刊载了标题为'X兄弟'的文章. ADJ v-link ADJ

2 The **headlines** are the main points of the news which are read on radio or television. (广播或电视)新闻提要. ❖ *I'm Claudia Polley with the news headlines.* 我是克劳迪亚·波莉，向您播报新闻提要. N-PLURAL

3 Someone or something that **hits the headlines** or **grabs the headlines** gets a lot of publicity from the media. 成为新闻焦点；获新闻媒介大肆宣扬；出现在新闻标题中. ❖ *El Salvador first hit the world headlines at the beginning of the 1980s.* 萨尔瓦多于1980年代初期首次成为全世界新闻焦点. PHR

head·long /ˈhedlɒŋ, AM -lɔːŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you move **headlong** in a particular direction, you move there very quickly, usually with your head furthest forward. 头朝前地疾行. ❖ *He ran headlong for the open door.* 他朝敞开的门一头冲过去. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The army was in headlong flight.* 官兵们抱头鼠窜. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you rush **headlong** into something, you do it quickly without thinking carefully about it. 鲁莽地，轻率地. ❖ *Do not leap headlong into decisions.* 不要草率做出决定. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the headlong rush to independence.* 匆忙争取独立的草率行动. ADJ ADJ n

head·man /ˈhedmən/ **headmen.**

A **headman** is the chief or leader of a tribe in a village. (部落)酋长，首领. N-COUNT

head·master /ˌhedˈmɑːstə, -ˈmæst-/ **headmasters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **headmaster** is a man who is the head teacher of a school. (中、小学)校长. N-COUNT BRITISH

head·mistress /ˌhedˈmɪstrɪs/ **headmistresses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **headmistress** is a woman who is the head teacher of a school. (中、小学)女校长. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌhead of ˈstate, heads of state. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **head of state** is the leader of a country, for example a president, king, or queen. 国家元首(如总统、国王、女王等). N-COUNT

ˌhead-ˈon. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If two vehicles hit each other **head-on**, they hit each other with their fronts pointing towards each other. 头对头地，正面地(相撞). ❖ *The car collided head-on with a van.* 小轿车同一辆厢式货车迎头相撞. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Their car was in a head-on smash with an articulated lorry.* 他们的车同一辆载重拖车迎面相撞. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **head-on** conflict or disagreement is firm and direct, without any compromises. 直截了当的；不回避的；不妥协的. ❖ *...a head-on clash between the president and the assembly.* 总统和议会间的正面交锋. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I chose to confront the issue head-on.* 我决定正视这件事. ADV ADV after v

head·phones /ˈhedfəʊnz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Headphones are a pair of padded speakers which you wear over your ears in order to listen to a radio, record player, or tape recorder without other people hearing it. 耳筒，耳机. N-PLURAL

head·quartered /ˌhedˈkwɔːtəd/.

If an organization **is headquartered** in a particular place, that is where its main offices are. (使)设总部(于...)；(使)设大本营(在...). V-PASSIVE be V-ed prep/adv

head·quarters /ˈhedkwɔːtəz/. ◆◆◆◇◇

The **headquarters** of an organization are its main offices. 总部；总公司；大本营. ❖ *...fraud squad officers from London's police headquarters.* 一队来自伦敦警察总部的反诈骗小分队警官. N-COLL-SING

head·rest /ˈhedrest/ **headrests.**

A **headrest** is the part of the back of a seat, especially in a car, on which you can lean your head. (尤指汽车座椅上的)头靠，头垫. N-COUNT

head·room /ˈhedruːm/.

Headroom is the amount of space below a roof or bridge. (顶盖或桥下的)高度空间，净空高度. N-UNCOUNT

head·scarf /ˈhedskɑːf/ **headscarves.**

A **headscarf** is a scarf which is worn on the head, especially by women. (尤指女人的)头巾. N-COUNT

head·set /ˈhedset/ **headsets.**

A **headset** is a piece of equipment, attached to a radio or a telephone, that has two earpieces and which you can wear on your head so that your hands are free while you are listening. 头戴式耳机. N-COUNT

head·ship /ˈhedʃɪp/ **headships.**

A **headship** is the position of being the head of a school, college, or department. 校长职位；部门领导职位. N-COUNT

ˌhead ˈstart, head starts; 又拼作 **head-start**. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you have a **head start** on other people, you have an advantage over them in something such as a competition or race. 起步优势；有利开端. ❖ *A good education gives your child a head start in life.* 良好的教育使你的孩子在生活的起点上就拥有了优势. N-COUNT

head·stone /ˈhedstəʊn/ **headstones.**

A **headstone** is a large stone which stands at one end of a grave, usually with the name of the dead person carved on it. 碑石，墓碑. N-COUNT

head·strong /ˈhedstrɒŋ, AM -strɔːŋ/.

If you refer to someone as **headstrong**, you mean they are stubborn and always determined to do what they want, even when this is not sensible. 固执的；刚愎自用的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhead ˈteacher, head teachers; 又拼作 **headteacher**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **head teacher** is a teacher who is in charge of a school. (中、小学)校长. N-COUNT BRITISH

head·way /ˈhedweɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **make headway**, you progress towards achieving something. 进展；取得进步. ❖ *Police were making little headway in the investigation.* 警方在调查中没有取得什么进展. PHR

head·wind /ˈhedwɪnd/ **headwinds;** 又拼作 **head-wind**.

A **headwind** is a wind which blows in the opposite direction to the one in which you are moving. 顶头风，逆风. N-COUNT

head·word /ˈhedwɜːd/ **headwords.**

A **headword** is a word which is followed by a phrase or paragraph which explains the word's meaning, especially in a dictionary. (词典中的)词目，字头. N-COUNT

heady /ˈhedi/ **headier, headiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **heady** drink, atmosphere, or experience strongly affects your senses, for example by making you feel drunk or excited. 醉人的，令人陶醉的；令人兴奋的. ❖ *...the heady days just after their marriage.* 他们婚后令人陶醉的日子. ADJ-GRADED

heal /hiːl/ **heals, healing, healed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When a broken bone or other injury **heals**, it becomes healthy and normal again. When someone who is ill **heals**, they recover. 治愈(创伤)；康复. ❖ *Repeated applications of the mixture will help to heal the wound.* 不断使用这种复方药剂将有助于伤口愈合. *Therapies like acupuncture* V-ERG V Vn

do work and many people have been healed by them. 针灸之类的疗法的确有效，很多人已经用这些疗法治好了病。 ◢ **heal·ing** ❖ *The healing process will be slow and monotonous.* 康复过程将缓慢而单调。 N-UNCOUNT

2 When emotional or psychological damage **heals**, people recover from it and the situation returns to normal. 治愈(情绪或心理创伤)；恢复正常。 ❖ *The new President will also have to try to heal the wounds caused by a bitter presidential campaign.* 新总统还将不得不努力治愈由残酷的总统竞选活动造成的创伤。 ◢ **healing** ❖ *The healing of grief only occurs over lengthy periods of time.* 化解忧伤需要很长时间。 V-ERG V; V n; N-UNCOUNT

heal·er /ˈhiːlə/ **healers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **healer** is a person who treats sick people, especially one who believes that they are able to heal people through prayer or a supernatural power. 医治者；(尤指通过祈祷或借助神力的)治疗师。 N-COUNT

health /helθ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A person's **health** is the condition of their body and the extent to which it is free from illness or is able to resist illness. 健康状况。 ❖ *Caffeine is bad for your health.* 咖啡因有损健康。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Health** is a state in which a person is not suffering from any illness and is feeling well. 健康。 ❖ *They nursed me back to health.* 他们护理我，使我恢复了健康。 N-UNCOUNT

3 The **health** of something such as an organization or a system is its success and the fact that it is working well. (机构或体系的)健康发展。 ❖ *...the future health of the banking industry.* 银行业将来的健康发展。 N-UNCOUNT

4 When you **drink to** someone's **health** or **drink** their **health**, you have a drink as a sign of wishing them health and happiness. 举杯祝(某人)身体健康。 ❖ *In the village pub, regulars drank the health of John and his father.* 在村子的酒馆里，老主顾们举杯祝约翰和他父亲身体健康。 PHR

ˈhealth centre, health centres; [美]拼作 **health center.**

A **health centre** is a building where a group of doctors and other health workers can be visited by their patients. 健康中心；医疗服务中心。 N-COUNT

ˈhealth farm, health farms.

A **health farm** is a sort of hotel with facilities for people who want to get fitter or lose weight. 健身场；健身馆。 N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈhealth food, health foods. ◆◇◇◇◇

Health foods are natural foods which people buy because they consider them to be healthy. 保健食品；天然健康食品。 N-VAR

health·ful /ˈhelθfʊl/.

Something that is **healthful** is good for your health. 有益健康的。 ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

ˈhealth visitor, health visitors.

In Britain, a **health visitor** is a nurse who visits people in their homes and offers advice on matters such as how to look after babies or people with physical disabilities. 家访护士(英国上门提供照顾婴儿及行动不便者咨询的护士)。 N-COUNT

healthy /ˈhelθi/ **healthier, healthiest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone who is **healthy** is well and is not suffering from any illness. Something that is **healthy** shows that a person is well. 健康的；健壮的。 ❖ *She had a normal pregnancy and delivered a healthy child.* 她怀孕正常，生了个健康的婴儿。 *...the glow of healthy skin.* 健康皮肤的光泽。 ◢ **healthi·ly** /ˈhelθɪli/ ❖ *What I really want is to live healthily for as long as possible.* 我真正希望的是能健康地生活尽量长的时间。 ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 Something that is **healthy** is good for your health. 有益健康的。 ❖ *...a balanced healthy diet.* 均衡、有益健康的饮食。 ◢ **healthily** ❖ *I try to eat as healthily as possible.* 我尽量吃那些有益于健康的食品。 ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

3 A **healthy** organization or system is successful. 成功的。 ❖ *...an economically healthy socialist state.* 经济上取得成功的社会主义国家。 ADJ-GRADED

4 A **healthy** amount of something is a large amount that shows success. 相当多的；显示成就大的。 ❖ *He predicts a continuation of healthy profits.* 他预见将持续获取高额利润。 ADJ-GRADED

5 If you have a **healthy** attitude about something, you show good sense. 理智的，明智的。 ❖ *It's very healthy to be afraid when there's something to be afraid of.* 该害怕就害怕，这是明智的。 ADJ-GRADED

heap /hiːp/ **heaps, heaping, heaped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **heap** of things is a pile of them, especially a pile arranged in a rather untidy way. 一堆。 ❖ *...a heap of bricks.* 一堆砖。 *...a compost heap.* 一堆肥。 N-COUNT

2 If you **heap** things somewhere, you put lots of them there in a pile. 堆积，堆放。 ❖ *Mrs. Madrigal heaped more carrots onto Michael's plate.* 马德里盖尔太太向迈克尔的盘子里堆放了更多的胡萝卜。 VB; V n prep/adv

➲ **Heap up** means the same as **heap**. 义同 heap。 ❖ *The militia was heaping up wood for a bonfire.* 民兵队正在堆放燃篝火用的柴木。 PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

3 If you **heap** praise or criticism **on** someone or something, you give them a lot of praise or criticism. 大加(颂扬或批评)。 ❖ *MPs heaped scorn on his programme for the next two years.* 议员们对他未来两年的计划大加批评。 VB; V n on/upon n

4 **Heaps of** something or a **heap of** something is a large quantity of it. 大量，很多。 ❖ *You have heaps of time.* 你有很多时间。 *Mansell managed to get himself in a whole heap of trouble.* 曼塞尔设法让自己卷入了一大堆麻烦中。 QUANT INFORMAL

5 Someone who is **at the bottom of the heap** or **at the top of the heap** is low or high in the structure of society or of an organization. (社会或机构中)在底层；在上层。 PHR

6 If someone collapses **in a heap**, they fall heavily and untidily and do not move. (重重地倒下成为)乱的一堆。 PHR

heaped /hiːpt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **heaped** spoonful has the contents of the spoon piled up above the edge. 满满的。 ❖ *...a heaped teaspoon of baking powder.* 满满的一茶匙发酵粉。 ADJ; ADJ n

2 A container or a surface that is **heaped with** things has a lot of them in it or on it in a pile, often so many that it cannot hold any more. 盛满…的；堆满…的。 ❖ *The large desk was heaped with papers.* 大桌子上堆满了文件。 ADJ; v-link ADJ with n

hear /hɪə/ **hears, hearing, heard** /hɜːd/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **hear** a sound, you become aware of it through your ears. 听见，听到。 ❖ *The trumpet can be heard all over their house.* 他们的房子到处都可听到喇叭声。 *They heard the protesters shout: 'No more fascism!'* 他们听到抗议者在喊：'不要法西斯！' *We heard the bells ringing out.* 我们听到钟声齐鸣。 VB; V n; be V-ed; V n inf; V n -ing; Also V

2 If you **hear** something such as a lecture or a piece of music, you listen to it. 听；收听。 ❖ *You can hear commentary on the match in about half an hour's time.* 您将在大约半小时后收听到对本比赛的评述。 *I don't think you've ever heard Doris talking about her emotional life.* 我认为你没有听过多丽丝谈起她的感情生活。 *She can hear it played by a professional orchestra.* 她能听到职业管弦乐团演奏这首歌。 ◢ **hear·er, hearers.** ❖ *He knew that his hearers wanted to hear this story.* 他知道他的听众想听这个故事。 VB; V n; V n -ing; V n -ed; Also V n inf; N-COUNT

3 If you say that you can **hear** something that you heard in the past or might hear in the future, you mean that you are able to imagine hearing it in your mind. 仿佛听到。 ❖ *Can't you just hear John Motson now?* 你现在难道听不到约翰·莫特森的声音吗？ *I can hear him saying it now: 'Rubbish!'* 我现在仿佛听到他在说：'废话！' VB no cont; V n; V n inf/-ing

4 When a judge or a court of law **hears** a case, or evidence in a case, they listen to it officially in order to make a decision about it. 听证；审理。 ❖ *He had to wait months before his case was heard.* 他要等上几个月他的案件才得到审理。 VB; V n; FORMAL; be V-ed

5 If you **hear** from someone, you receive a letter or telephone call from them. 收到，接到(信、电话)。 ❖ *The police are anxious to hear from anyone who may know her.* 警方急于接到任何可能认识她的人的电话。 VB; V from n

6 In a debate or discussion, if you **hear from** someone, you listen to them giving their opinion or information. (辩论或商讨中)听(对方阐述)。 VB; V from n

H

7 If you **hear** some news or information about something or someone, you find out about it by someone telling you, or from the radio or television. 听说; 得知. ◆ *My mother heard of this school through Leslie.* 我母亲从莱斯利那儿得知这所学校. *He had heard that the trophy had been sold.* 他听说那奖品已被卖掉了. *I had waited to hear the result.* 我已经在等结果了. *Have you heard anything of the other Englishman?* 你听过另一个英国人的消息吗?
VB; V of/about n; V that; V n; V n of/about n

8 If you **have heard** of something or someone, you know a little about them. 听过; 知道一点; 有所了解. ◆ *Many people haven't heard of reflexology.* 很多人没听说过反射学.
VB no cont; V of n

9 If you say that you **have heard** something **before**, you mean that you are not interested in it, or do not believe it, or are not surprised about it. 对…不感兴趣; 不奇怪.
PHR

10 If you say **'Do you hear?'** or **'Did you hear me?'** to someone, you are telling them in an angry or forceful way to pay attention to what you are saying. 听着; 留意听着. ◆ *Leave her alone! Do you hear me?* 听着, 别打扰她!
CONVENTION; PRAGMATICS

11 During political debates and public meetings, people sometimes say **'Hear hear!'** to express their agreement with what the speaker is saying. (政治辩论及公众集会中表示赞同)说得对; 说得好.
CONVENTION; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL; BRITISH

12 If you say that you **can't hear** yourself **think**, you are complaining and emphasizing that there is a lot of noise, and that it is disturbing you or preventing you from doing something. 太嘈杂而没法做事.
PHR; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

13 If you say that you **won't hear of** someone doing something, you mean that you refuse to let them do it. 拒绝, 不允许(让某人做某事).
PHR; PRAGMATICS

14 ➡ **you could have heard a pin drop**: 见 **pin**.

▸**hear out.**

If you **hear** someone **out**, you listen to them without interrupting them until they have finished saying everything that they want to say. 听完, 听到底. ◆ *Perhaps, when you've heard me out, you'll appreciate the reason for secrecy.* 也许你听我把话说完就会知道为什么要保密了.
PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

hear·ing /ˈhɪərɪŋ/ hearings. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A person's or animal's **hearing** is the sense which makes it possible for them to be aware of sounds. 听觉. ◆ *His mind still seemed clear and his hearing was excellent.* 他的头脑似乎还很清晰, 听觉也很好.
N-UNCOUNT

2 A **hearing** is an official meeting which is held in order to collect facts about an incident or problem. 听证会. ◆ *The judge adjourned the hearing until next Tuesday.* 法官将听证会推迟到下周二.
N-COUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **hard of hearing**.

4 If someone gives you **a fair hearing** or **a hearing**, they listen to you when you give your opinion about something. 认真听取.
PHR

5 If someone says something **in** your **hearing** or **within** your **hearing**, you can hear what they say because they are near you. 在听得到的距离内; 在近处.
PHR

ˈhearing aid, hearing aids.

A **hearing aid** is a device which people with hearing difficulties wear in their ear to enable them to hear better. 助听器.
N-COUNT

hear·say /ˈhɪəseɪ/.

Hearsay is information which you have been told indirectly, but which you do not personally know to be true. 道听途说; 传闻. ◆ *Much of what was reported to them was hearsay.* 他们得到的报告大部分属道听途说.
N-UNCOUNT

hearse /hɜːs/ hearses.

A **hearse** is a large car that carries the coffin at a funeral. 灵车.
N-COUNT

heart /hɑːt/ hearts. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **heart** is the organ in your chest that pumps the blood around your body. People also use **heart** to refer to the area of their chest that is closest to their heart. 心, 心脏; 心脏部位. ◆ *...the beating of his heart.* 他的心跳. *He gave a sudden cry of pain and put his hand to his heart.* 他突然痛得大叫一声, 用手捂住心脏部位.
N-COUNT

2 You can refer to someone's **heart** when you are talking about their deep feelings and beliefs. 感情; 信念. ◆ *Alik's words filled her heart with pride.* 亚历克的话使她心里充满自豪.
N-COUNT; LITERARY

3 You use the word **heart** when you are talking about someone's character and attitude towards other people, especially when they are kind and generous. 心肠. ◆ *She's got a good heart.* 她心肠好.
N-VAR; PRAGMATICS

4 If you refer to things of **the heart**, you mean love and relationships. 爱慕, 爱恋.
N-SING the N

5 The **heart of** something is the most central and important part of it. 核心; 中心点; 重点. ◆ *The heart of the problem is supply and demand.* 问题的核心是供给与需求.
N-SING N of n

6 The **heart** of a place is its centre. 中心(地带); 中央. ◆ *...the heart of London's West End.* 伦敦西区的中心.
N-SING

7 A **heart** is a shape that is sometimes used as a symbol of love. (象征爱的)心形. 见插图条 **shapes**. ◆ *...heart-shaped chocolates.* 心形巧克力.
N-COUNT

8 **Hearts** is one of the four suits in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more symbols: ♥.(纸牌的)一组红桃牌, 红心牌.
N-COLL-UNCOUNT

9 A **heart** is one of the thirteen playing cards in the suit of hearts. (一张)红桃牌, 红心牌.
N-COUNT

10 You can say **'cross my heart'** when you want someone to believe that you are telling the truth. You can also ask **'cross your heart?'**, when you are asking someone if they are really telling the truth. 发誓(讲真话).
CONVENTION; SPOKEN

11 If you feel or believe something **with all** your **heart**, you feel or believe it very strongly. 真心地; 十分情愿地. ◆ *My own family I loved with all my heart.* 我真心地爱我的家庭.
PHR; PRAGMATICS

12 If you say something **from the heart** or **from the bottom of** your **heart**, you sincerely mean what you say. 衷心地, 发自内心地, 真诚地. ◆ *I don't want to go away without thanking you from the bottom of my heart.* 我走之前得衷心谢谢你.
PHR

13 If you believe or know something **in** your **heart of hearts**, that is what you really believe or think, even though it may sometimes seem that you do not. 在心底里; 实际上. ◆ *I know in my heart of hearts that I am the right man for that mission.* 我心底里认为我是那项任务的合适人选.
PHR

14 If someone **breaks** your **heart**, they make you very sad and unhappy, usually because they end a love affair or close relationship with you. 使心碎; 使伤透心.
PHR; PRAGMATICS; LITERARY

15 If you say that someone has a **broken heart**, you mean that they are deeply upset and sad, for example because a love affair has ended unhappily. 破碎的心; 极度伤心.
PHR; LITERARY

16 If you **lose** your **heart** to someone, you fall in love with them. 爱上, 倾心于(某人).
PHR; LITERARY

17 If something **breaks** your **heart**, it makes you feel very sad and depressed, especially because people are suffering but you can do nothing to help them. (某事)使伤心, 使悲伤. ◆ *It really breaks my heart to see them this way.* 看到他们这个样子真让我伤心.
PHR; PRAGMATICS; LITERARY

18 If something such as a subject or project is **close to** your **heart** or **near to** your **heart**, it is very important to you and you are very interested in it and concerned about it. 备受重视; 备受关注.
PHR

19 If you **open** your **heart** or **pour out** your **heart** to someone, you tell them your most private thoughts and feelings. 讲心底话; 透露心中秘密.
PHR

20 If you **wear** your **heart on** your **sleeve**, you openly show your feelings or emotions rather than keeping them hidden. 流露真情; 敞开心扉.
PHR

21 If you say that someone's **heart is in the right place** you mean that they are kind, considerate, and generous, although you may disapprove of other aspects of their character. 心地善良. ◆ *He is a bit of a wide boy but his heart is in the right place.* 他有点滑头, 但心地善良.
PHR

22 If something **gives** you **heart**, it makes you feel more
PHR

confident or happy about something. 使增添信心；使高兴. ◆ *It gave me heart to see one thug get what he deserves.* 我很高兴看到一名暴徒受到应有的惩罚.

23 If you **take heart** from something, you are made to feel encouraged and optimistic by it. 受到鼓励，受到激励. PHR

24 If you **lose heart**, you become sad and depressed and are no longer interested in something, especially because it is not progressing as you would like. 灰心；消沉；失去兴趣. PHR PRAGMATICS

25 If your **heart is in** your **mouth**, you feel very excited, worried, or frightened. 极度兴奋紧张；很担忧；十分害怕. ◆ *My heart was in my mouth when I walked into her office.* 当我走进她的办公室时，我紧张极了. PHR

26 If you say that someone is a particular kind of person **at heart**, you mean that that is what they are really like, even though they may seem very different. 心底里；本质上. PHR

27 If you say that someone has your interests or your welfare **at heart**, you mean that they are concerned about you and that is why they are doing something. 惦记着. PHR

28 If you know something such as a poem **by heart**, you have learnt it so well that you can remember it without having to read it. 记住，凭记忆. PHR

29 If someone has a **change of heart**, their attitude towards something changes. 态度的改变. PHR

30 If you can do something **to your heart's content**, you can do it as much as you want. 尽情地；尽量地. ◆ *I was delighted to be able to eat my favorite dishes to my heart's content.* 我很高兴能尽情享用我最喜欢的菜肴. PHR

31 If you want to do something but do **not have the heart** to do it, you do not do it because you know it will make someone unhappy or disappointed. 不忍心(做). PHR

32 If your **heart isn't in** the thing you are doing, you have very little enthusiasm for it, usually because you are depressed or are thinking about something else. 不在意；没有兴趣；不热衷. PHR

33 If you have **set** your **heart on** something, you want it very much or want to do it very much. 渴望得到，一心想要. PHR

34 If you put your **heart and soul** into something, you do it with a great deal of enthusiasm, dedication, and pleasure. 全心全意地；竭诚致力地. PHR PRAGMATICS

35 If you **take** something **to heart**, for example someone's behaviour, you are deeply affected and upset by it. 十分在意；深受困扰. ◆ *If someone says something critical I take it to heart.* 如果有人提出批评，我会很介意. PHR

heart·ache /ˈhɑːteɪk/ **heartaches.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Heartache is very great sadness and emotional suffering. 伤心；痛心. ◆ *...the heartache of her divorce.* 她离婚的痛楚. N-VAR JOURNALISM

ˈheart attack, heart attacks. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone has a **heart attack**, blood fails to reach a part of their heart and they feel severe pain in their chest. Heart attacks can be fatal. 心脏病. ◆ *He died of a heart attack.* 他死于心脏病. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone will have **a heart attack** about something, you are emphasizing that they will be very shocked or angry. 震惊；大怒. ◆ *She'll have a heart attack if I tell her.* 如果我告诉她，她会大为震惊的. N-SING: a N PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

heart·beat /ˈhɑːtbiːt/ **heartbeats.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **heartbeat** is the regular movement of your heart as it pumps blood around your body. 心跳，心搏. ◆ *Your baby's heartbeat will be monitored continuously.* 会对你孩子的心跳不断地进行监测. N-SING

2 A **heartbeat** is one of the movements of your heart. (一次)心搏. ◆ *...irregular heartbeats.* 不规则心搏. N-COUNT

heart·break /ˈhɑːtbreɪk/ **heartbreaks.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Heartbreak is very great sadness and emotional suffering, especially after the end of a love affair or close relationship. 悲痛、心碎. ◆ *...suffering and heartbreak for those close to the victims.* 受害人亲朋好友所承受的巨大悲痛. N-VAR

heart·breaking /ˈhɑːtbreɪkɪŋ/.

Something that is **heartbreaking** makes you feel extremely sad and upset. 令人心碎的、使人悲伤的. ◆ *They have taken the heartbreaking decision to have no more children.* 他们做出了不再要孩子这一伤心的决定. ADJ-GRADED

heart·broken /ˈhɑːtbrəʊkən/.

Someone who is **heartbroken** is very sad and emotionally upset. 心碎的，极度悲伤的. ADJ-GRADED

heart·burn /ˈhɑːtbɜːn/.

Heartburn is a painful sensation in your chest, caused by indigestion. (由消化不良引起的)烧心、胃灼热. N-UNCOUNT

-hearted /-ˈhɑːtɪd/.

-hearted combines with adjectives such as 'kind' or 'cold' to form adjectives which indicate that someone has a particular character or personality or is in a particular mood. (与kind, cold等形容词合成形容词)有...心情的；有...心肠的. ◆ *...kind-hearted strangers.* 好心肠的陌生人. *I tried to be light-hearted.* 我努力做到心情轻松. COMB

heart·en /ˈhɑːtən/ **heartens, heartening, heartened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **is heartened** by something, it encourages them and makes them cheerful. (被)鼓励；(被)鼓舞. ◆ *The news heartened everybody.* 这个消息使所有人欢欣鼓舞. VB V n

◢ **heart·ened** ◆ *I feel heartened by her progress.* 她的进步使我感到振奋. *The British government is heartened that Germany shares its enthusiasm.* 因为德国同样热心，英国政府受到鼓舞. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

◢ **heart·en·ing** ◆ *It has been very heartening to see new writing emerging.* 看到新的作品面世一直让人受到鼓舞. ADJ-GRADED

ˈheart failure. ◆◇◇◇◇

Heart failure is a serious medical condition in which someone's heart does not work as well as it should, sometimes stopping completely so that they die. 心力衰竭；心跳停止. N-UNCOUNT

heart·felt /ˈhɑːtfelt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Heartfelt is used to describe a deep or sincere feeling or wish. 诚挚的；衷心的. ◆ *My heartfelt sympathy goes out to all the relatives.* 我向所有亲人表示深切同情. ADJ-GRADED

hearth /hɑːθ/ **hearths.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **hearth** is the floor of a fireplace, which sometimes extends into the room. (壁炉的)炉床. ◆ *There was a huge fire roaring in the hearth.* 炉床里燃着熊熊大火. N-COUNT

2 A person's home and family life can be referred to as their **hearth and home**. 家庭生活. ◆ *...a man who leaves his hearth and home to labour as a miner in the inhospitable north.* 一个离开温馨家庭到条件恶劣的北方做矿工的人. PHR LITERARY

heart·land /ˈhɑːtlænd/ **heartlands.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Heartland** or **heartlands** is used to refer to the area or region where a particular set of activities or beliefs is most significant. 心脏地带；中心地区. ◆ *...the industrial heartland of America.* 美国的工业中心. N-COUNT with supp JOURNALISM

2 The most central area of a country or continent can be referred to as its **heartland** or **heartlands**. (国家或大陆的)中心地带. ◆ *We then headed west towards the heartland of the Tibet.* 然后我们便朝西向西藏的中心地带进发. N-COUNT with supp WRITTEN

heart·less /ˈhɑːtləs/.

If you describe someone as **heartless**, you mean that they are cruel and unkind, and have no sympathy for anyone. 无情的，没心肝的，冷酷的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈheart-rending.

You use **heart-rending** to describe something that causes you to feel great sadness and pity. 令人心碎的，使人悲痛欲绝的. ◆ *...heart-rending pictures of refugees.* 令人心碎的难民图片. ADJ-GRADED

heart·strings /ˈhɑːtstrɪŋz/.

If you say that someone tugs at your **heartstrings**, you mean that they cause you to feel strong emotions, usually sadness or pity. 心弦；强烈的情感. ◆ *She knows exactly how to tug at readers' heartstrings.* 她完全知道如何拨动读者的心弦. N-PLURAL

ˈheart-throb, heart-throbs.

If you describe a man as a **heart-throb**, you mean that he is physically very attractive, so that a lot of women fall in love with him. (使女人倾心的)英俊男子，大众情人. N-COUNT

ˌheart-to-ˈheart, heart-to-hearts.

If two people have a **heart-to-heart**, they have a conversation N-COUNT

H

in which they talk about their feelings and personal problems. 倾心交谈, 谈心.

'heart-warming.

Something that is **heart-warming** causes you to feel happy, usually because something nice has happened to people. 暖人心房的; 使人愉快的. ❖ *...the heart-warming story of enemies who discover a shared humanity.* 令人欣慰的关于仇人之间找到共同仁爱的故事. ADJ-GRADED

hearty /'hɑːti/ **heartier, heartiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Hearty** people or actions are loud, cheerful, and energetic. 精力充沛的; 快活的. ❖ *...a hearty, bluff, athletic sort of guy.* 一个精力充沛、直爽、运动员型的人. ◢ **heart·i·ly** ❖ *He laughed heartily.* 他开怀大笑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 **Hearty** feelings or opinions are strongly felt. 强烈的; 诚挚的. ❖ *Arnold was in hearty agreement.* 阿诺德非常赞同. ◢ **heartily** ❖ *I heartily agree with her favourable comments on Germany and France.* 我十分赞同她对德国和法国的有利的评论. *...most Afghans are heartily sick of war.* 多数阿富汗人由衷地厌恶战争. ADJ-GRADED ADV

3 A **hearty** meal is large and very satisfying. (饭菜)丰盛的. ❖ *The boys ate a hearty breakfast.* 男孩子们吃了一顿丰盛的早餐. ◢ **heartily** ❖ *He ate heartily but would drink only beer.* 他吃了很多, 但只喝啤酒. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

heat /hiːt/ **heats, heating, heated.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you **heat** something, you raise its temperature, for example by using a flame or a special piece of equipment. 加热; 使...升温. ❖ *Heat the tomatoes and oil in a pan.* 将番茄和油放在平底锅中加热. *...heated swimming pools.* 温水游泳池. VB V n V-ed

2 **Heat** is warmth or the quality of being hot. 高温; 热. ❖ *...the fierce heat of the sun.* 太阳的强烈高温. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **heat** is very hot weather. 高温天气, 炎热天气. ❖ *He cannot cope with the heat and humidity.* 他无法应付炎热的天气和潮湿. **The heat of the day** is the hottest part of the day, especially when this is very hot. (高温季节)一天中最热的时候. N-UNCOUNT PHR

4 The **heat** of something is the temperature of something that is warm or that is being heated. 温度; 热的程度. ❖ *Warm the milk to blood heat.* 把奶加热到人体温度. *Adjust the heat of the barbecue.* 调节烤肉架的温度. N-UNCOUNT with supp

5 You use **heat** to refer to a source of heat, for example a cooking ring or the heating system of a house. 热源; 炉灶; 暖气. ❖ *Remove the pan from the heat.* 把平底锅从火上拿开. N-SING

6 If you do something **in the heat of the moment**, you do it when you are feeling a strong emotion such as anger or excitement, and often regret it later. 最紧张激烈的时刻; 一时的强烈感情. PHR

7 **The heat of** a particular activity is the point when there is the greatest activity or excitement. (某活动)最激烈点; 高潮. ❖ *...in the heat of the election campaign.* 在竞选活动最激烈的时刻. N-SING the N of n

8 A **heat** is one of a series of races or competitions. The winners of a heat take part in another race or competition, against the winners of other heats. 分组赛; 预赛. ❖ *...the heats of the men's 100m breaststroke.* 男子100米蛙泳预赛. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **dead heat.**

9 In British English, when a female animal is **on heat**, she is in a state where she is ready for mating. The American term is **in heat.** (雌性动物的)发情状态. [美]作 in heat. PHR

›heat up.

1 When you **heat** something **up**, especially food which has already been cooked and allowed to go cold, you make it hot. (将放冷了的熟食)加热. ❖ *Freda heated up a pie for me.* 弗雷达给我热了一块馅饼. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 When something **heats up**, it gradually becomes hotter. (逐渐)变热. ❖ *...when her mobile home heats up like an oven.* 当她的移动房屋变得像个火炉时. PHR-V V P

3 When a situation **heats up**, things start to happen much more quickly and with increased interest and excitement among the people involved. (局势)加剧, 白热化. ❖ *The movement for democracy began to heat up.* 争取民主的运动开始走向白热化. PHR-V V P

heat·ed /'hiːtɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If someone gets **heated about** something, they get angry and excited about it. A **heated** discussion or quarrel is one where the people involved are angry and excited. (人)愤怒的, 兴奋的; (辩论等)激烈的, 热烈的. ◢ **heat·ed·ly** ❖ *The crowd continued to argue heatedly about the best way to tackle the problem.* 那群人继续激烈争辩解决这一问题的最佳方式. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

heat·er /'hiːtə/ **heaters.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **heater** is a piece of equipment or a machine which is used to raise the temperature of something, especially of the air inside a room or a car. 加热器; 暖风机; 暖气设备; 炉子. N-COUNT

heath /hiːθ/ **heaths.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **heath** is an area of open land covered with rough grass or heather and with very few trees or bushes. 荒野; 荒地. N-COUNT BRITISH

hea·then /'hiːðən/ **heathens.**

Some people refer to people who have no religion, or who have a religion that is not Christianity, Judaism, or Islam, as **heathens**; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)没有宗教信仰的人; (不信基督教、犹太教或伊斯兰教的)异教徒. ❖ *She called us all heathens and hypocrites.* 她称我们都是异教徒和伪君子. N-COUNT DATED

heath·er /'heðə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Heather is a low spreading plant with small purple, pink, or white flowers that grows wild on hills or moorland. 石楠(一种低矮野生植物). N-UNCOUNT

heat·ing /'hiːtɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Heating** is the process of heating a building or room, considered especially from the point of view of how much this costs. (建筑物里的)供热. ❖ *...cottages for £150 a week, including heating.* 租金每周150镑的农舍, 包括供热. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Heating** is the system and equipment that is used to heat a building. 供热系统; 暖气设备. ❖ *There is no heating in the shed.* 棚屋里没有取暖设备. N-UNCOUNT

➸ 又见 **central heating.**

'heat stroke; 又拼作 **heatstroke.**

Heat stroke is the same as **sunstroke.** 同 sunstroke. N-UNCOUNT

heat·wave /'hiːtweɪv/ **heatwaves.**

A **heatwave** is a period of time during which the weather is much hotter than usual. 热浪; 酷热时段. N-COUNT

heave /hiːv/. **heaves, heaving, heaved.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **heave** something heavy or difficult to move somewhere, you push, pull, or lift it using a lot of effort. 用力推(或拉, 举)(重物). ❖ *It took five strong men to heave it up a ramp.* 需要五个强壮男子才能把它推上坡道. VB V n prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It took only one heave to hurl him into the river.* 只用一下力就把他扔进河里了. N-COUNT

2 If something **heaves**, it moves up and down with large regular movements. 一起一伏地动; 有规律地起伏. ❖ *His chest heaved, and he took a deep breath.* 他胸脯起伏着, 然后深呼吸了一口气. VB V

3 If you **heave**, or if your stomach **heaves**, you vomit or feel sick. 呕吐; 恶心. ❖ *He gasped and heaved and vomited again.* 他大口喘着气, 而且恶心地呕吐起来. VB V V

4 If you **heave** a sigh, you give a big sigh. 发出(沉重的叹息声). VB V n

5 ➸ to **heave a sigh of relief**: 见 **sigh.**

›heave to.

When a boat or ship **heaves to**, it stops moving. (船)停下. PHR-V, V P TECHNICAL

heav·en /'hevən/ **heavens.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 In some religions, **heaven** is said to be the place where God lives and where good people go when they die. 天堂; 极乐世界. ❖ *I believed that when I died I would go to heaven.* 我曾相信我死后会进天堂. ◢ **heav·en·ly** ❖ *...heavenly beings whose function it is to serve God.* 专职侍奉上帝的属天生灵. N-PROPER ADJ

2 If you **move heaven and earth** to do something, you try PHR

as hard as you can to do it. 竭尽所能，不遗余力.

3 You can use **heaven** to refer to a place or situation that you like very much. 极美丽的地方；天堂般美好. ❖ *We went touring in Wales and Ireland. It was heaven.* 我们到威尔士和爱尔兰旅行，那里简直是天堂. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL
◢**heavenly** ❖ *The idea of spending two weeks with him may seem heavenly.* 同他一起度过两个星期的主意似乎棒极了. ADJ-GRADED

4 ➻ 又见 **seventh heaven**.

5 **The heavens** are the sky. 天空. ❖ *...looking up at the heavens.* 抬头看着天空. N-PLURAL the N DATED

6 If **the heavens open**, it suddenly starts raining very heavily. 突然下起大雨. PHR LITERARY

7 You say **'Heaven forbid!'** to emphasize that you very much hope that something will not happen. 老天不允许；但愿不要(发生). ❖ *Heaven forbid that he should leave because of me!* 但愿他不要因我而离去! PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

8 You say **'Good heavens!'** to express surprise. In British English, you can also just say **'Heavens!'**. 老天爷；天哪. [英]又可只作 Heavens!. ❖ *Good Heavens! That explains a lot!* 天哪! 原来如此! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

9 You say '**Heaven help** someone' when you fear that something bad is going to happen to them, often because you disapprove of what they are doing or the way they are behaving. (指不好的事情将要发生)但愿老天爷帮忙. ❖ *Heaven help the man she marries.* 但愿老天爷帮帮那个同她结婚的人. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH INFORMAL

10 You can say **'Heaven knows'** to emphasize that you do not know something, or that you find something very surprising. (强调自己不知情)天知道(怎么回事)，天晓得. ❖ *Heaven knows what they put in it.* 天晓得他们放了些什么在里面. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

11 You can say **'Heaven knows'** to emphasize something that you feel or believe very strongly . (加强语气)确实，无疑. ❖ *Heaven knows they have enough money.* 他们确实有足够的钱. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

12 ➻ **for heaven's sake**: 见 **sake**.
➻ **thank heavens**: 见 **thank**.

ˌheavenly ˈbody, heavenly bodies.

A **heavenly body** is a planet, star, moon, or other natural object in space. 天体(太空中的星体). N-COUNT

ˌheaven-ˈsent.

You use **heaven-sent** to describe something such as an opportunity which is unexpected, but which is very welcome because it occurs at just the right time. 天赐的；最合时宜的. ADJ

heav·en·ward /ˈhevənwəd/; 又作 heavenwards.

Heavenward means towards the sky or to heaven. 朝着天空；向着天国. ❖ *He rolled his eyes heavenward.* 他举目望着天空. ADV ADV after v WRITTEN

heavi·ly /ˈhevɪli/.

If someone says something **heavily**, they say it in a slow way which shows a feeling such as sadness, tiredness, or annoyance. 沉重地；缓慢地. ❖ *'I didn't even think about her,' he said heavily.* '我想都没想过她.' 他沉重地说. ADV ADV after v
➻ 又见 **heavy**.

heavy /ˈhevi/ heavier, heaviest; heavies. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Something that is **heavy** weighs a lot. 重的，沉重的. ❖ *These scissors are awfully heavy.* 这把剪刀太重了. ADJ-GRADED
◢**heavi·ness** ❖ *...a sensation of warmth and heaviness in the muscles.* 肌肉中的一种既温暖又沉重的感觉. N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **heavy** to ask or talk about how much someone or something weighs. (用于询问人或物的重量)...重. ❖ *How heavy are you?* 你有多重? *Protons are nearly 2,000 times as heavy as electrons.* 质子是电子重量的近2,000倍. ADJ-GRADED how ADJ, as ADJ as, ADJ-compar than

3 A **heavy** machine or piece of military equipment is very large and very powerful. 重型的；能量大的. ❖ *...heavy artillery.* 重型大炮. ADJ ADJ n

4 Someone or something that is **heavy** is solid or thick in appearance or structure, or is made of a thick material. 粗壮结实的；厚重的. ❖ *...heavy old brown furniture.* 厚重结实的棕色旧式家具. *He was short and heavy.* 他矮小而结实. ADJ-GRADED
◢**heavi·ly** ❖ *He was a big man of about forty, wide-shouldered and heavily built.* 他是个约40岁的高大男子，肩宽体壮. ADV-GRADED ADV -ed

5 A **heavy** substance is thick in texture. 密的；厚实的. ❖ *...heavy soil.* 厚实的土壤. ADJ-GRADED

6 **Heavy** means great in amount, degree, or intensity. 大量的；强烈的；激烈的；重大的. ❖ *Heavy fighting has been going on.* 激烈的战斗一直在进行. *...the heavy responsibility that parents take on.* 父母所承担的重大责任. ADJ-GRADED
◢**heavily** ❖ *It has been raining heavily all day.* 一整天都在下大雨. *...heavily armed members of a special anti-robbery squad.* 全副武装的特别防盗队队员. ADV-GRADED
◢**heavi·ness** ❖ *...the heaviness of the blood loss.* 血液的大量流失. N-UNCOUNT

7 A **heavy** meal is large in amount and often difficult to digest. (一顿饭)过量的. ADJ-GRADED

8 Something that is **heavy with** things is full of them or loaded with them. 充满...的；装满...的. ❖ *The air is heavy with moisture.* 空气中湿气很重. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

9 If a person's breathing is **heavy**, it is very loud and deep. (呼吸)沉重的，粗的. ❖ *Her breathing became slow and heavy.* 她的呼吸变得缓慢而沉重. ADJ-GRADED
◢**heavily** ❖ *She sank back on the pillow and closed her eyes, breathing heavily.* 她向后仰靠在枕头上，合上眼，喘着粗气. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

10 A **heavy** movement or action is done with a lot of force or pressure. 沉重有力的；猛烈的. ❖ *You sustained a heavy blow on the back of the skull.* 你脑后遭到了猛烈的一击. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
◢**heavily** ❖ *I sat down heavily on the ground.* 我重重地坐到了地上. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

11 If you describe a period of time or a schedule as **heavy**, you mean it involves a lot of work. (日程)满的；忙碌的. ❖ *It's been a heavy day and I'm tired.* 我忙了一整天，累了. ADJ-GRADED

12 **Heavy** work requires a lot of strength or energy. (工作)繁重的，费力的. ADJ-GRADED

13 If someone or something is **heavy on** something, they use a lot of it, which is sometimes a bad thing. 耗费大的. ❖ *Tanks are heavy on fuel.* 坦克很费油. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ on n PRAGMATICS

14 Air or weather that is **heavy** is unpleasantly still, hot, and damp. (空气)凝重的；(天气)闷热潮湿的. ADJ-GRADED

15 If you describe a person's face as **heavy**, you mean that it looks sad, tired, or unfriendly. (表情、神色)凝重的(表示忧伤、疲乏或不友善). ❖ *Leo regarded him with a stern, heavy face.* 利奥沉着脸严厉地打量着他. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

16 If your heart is **heavy**, you are sad about something. (心情)沉重的，悲伤的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

17 A situation that is **heavy** is serious and difficult to cope with. 棘手的；难解的. ❖ *I don't want any more of that heavy stuff.* 我不想再办那件麻烦事. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

18 A **heavy** is a large strong man who is employed to protect a person or place, often by using violence. (魁梧强壮的)打手，保镖. ❖ *They had employed heavies to evict shop squatters.* 他们雇用了打手驱赶擅自非法住在店铺里的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

19 ➻ **a heavy hand**: 见 **hand**.

ˌheavy-ˈduty. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **heavy-duty** piece of equipment is very strong and can be used a lot. 耐用的. ❖ *...a heavy-duty polythene bag.* 耐用的聚乙烯塑胶袋. ADJ

ˌheavy-ˈhanded. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone's behaviour is **heavy-handed**, you mean that they are unnecessarily forceful, rough, and thoughtless. 粗暴的；鲁莽的. ❖ *...heavy-handed police tactics.* 警方的暴虐战术. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone is **heavy-handed** with something, they use too much of it or use it in a clumsy way. 用...太多的，重手的；笨拙的. ❖ *...how heavy-handed you are with the paprika.* 你怎么用了这么多辣椒粉. ADJ-GRADED

ˌheavy ˈindustry, heavy industries. ♦◇◇◇◇

Heavy industry consists of industries such as steel-making and shipbuilding, in which the raw materials, the machinery, and the manufactured goods are all large and heavy. 重工业. N-VAR

ˌheavy ˈmetal, heavy metals. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Heavy metal** is a type of very loud rock music with a fast N-UNCOUNT

H

beat. '重金属'电子摇滚乐.

2 A **heavy metal** is a metallic element with a high relative density. 重金属. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

,heavy-'set.

Someone who is **heavy-set** has a large solid body. (体格)结实粗壮的. ADJ

heavy·weight /'heviweɪt/ **heavyweights.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **heavyweight** is a boxer weighing more than 175 pounds and therefore in the heaviest class. (体重超过175磅的)(最)重量级拳击手. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a person or organization as a **heavyweight**, you mean that they have a lot of influence, experience, and importance in a particular field, subject, or activity. 有影响力的人(或组织); 重量级人物; 重要部门. ❖ *...a political heavyweight.* 一位政界要员. N-COUNT

He·brew /'hi:bru:/ **Hebrews.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Hebrew** is a language that was spoken by Jews in former times. A modern form of Hebrew is spoken now in Israel. 希伯来语(旧犹太希伯来语; 现代以色列希伯来语). N-UNCOUNT

2 A **Hebrew** was a person in former times who was Jewish and lived in Israel. 希伯来人(旧以色列犹太人). ❖ *...the exodus of the Hebrews from Egypt.* 希伯来人的走出埃及. N-COUNT

3 **Hebrew** means belonging to or relating to the Hebrew language or people. 希伯来语的; 希伯来人的. ❖ *...the respected Hebrew newspaper 'Haaretz'.* 受人尊重的希伯来语报纸《国土报》. ADJ

heck /hek/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You say **'heck!'** to express slight irritation or surprise. (表示轻度懊恼或惊讶)唉, 嘿. ❖ *Oh, heck. What can I write about?* 唉, 我有什么可写的? *'Did you start that fight over me, Daren?'—'Heck no.'* '达朗, 你打那一架是为了我吗?'—'嘿, 怎么会呢.' EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

2 People use **a heck of** to emphasize how big something is or how much of it there is. (强调大或多)极多的, 极大的. ❖ *They're spending a heck of a lot of money.* 他们正大把大把地花钱. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

3 You use **the heck** in expressions such as **'what the heck'** and **'how the heck'** in order to emphasize a question, especially when you are puzzled or annoyed. 究竟, 到底. ❖ *What the heck's that?* 那究竟是怎么回事? PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

H

4 You say **'what the heck'** to indicate your acceptance of a situation that is unsatisfactory in some way but cannot be avoided or changed. (表示接受现实)既然如此, 就这样吧. ❖ *What the heck, I thought, I'll give it a whirl.* 既然如此, 我想, 我就试试看吧. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

heck·le /'hekəl/ **heckles, heckling, heckled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If people in an audience **heckle** public speakers or performers, they interrupt them, for example by making rude remarks. (集会上)诘问, 质问; 打断. ❖ *A small group of youths stayed behind to heckle and shout abuse.* 一小群年轻人留下来诘问并辱骂. VB V n V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a heckle from an audience member.* 一名听众的诘问. N-COUNT

◢**heck·ling** ❖ *The ceremony was disrupted by unprecedented heckling and slogan-chanting.* 仪式被前所未有的诘问和呼喊口号搅乱了. N-UNCOUNT ◢**heck·ler** /'heklə/ **hecklers** ❖ *A heckler called out asking for his opinion on gun control.* 一名诘问者大声质问他对枪支管制的意见. N-COUNT

hec·tare /'hekteə/ **hectares.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **hectare** is a measurement of an area of land which is equal to 10,000 square metres, or 2.471 acres. 公顷(1公顷=10,000平方米, 或2.471英亩). N-COUNT

hec·tic /'hektɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **hectic** situation is one that is very busy and involves a lot of rushed activity. 手忙脚乱的; 繁忙的. ❖ *...his hectic work schedule.* 他繁忙的工作日程. ADJ-GRADED

hec·tor /'hektə/ **hectors, hectoring, hectored.**

If someone **hectors** you, they try to make you do something by bothering you and talking to you aggressively; used showing disapproval. (贬义)威吓; 欺凌. ❖ *I suppose you'll hector me until I phone him.* 我想你要等我给他打电话才会停止威吓我. VB PRAGMATICS V n ◢**hec·tor·ing** ❖ *In a loud, hectoring tone, Alan told us that he wasn't going to waste time discussing nonsense.* 艾伦虚张声势地大声告诉我们他不想再浪费时间讨论没用的事了. ADJ-GRADED

he'd /hɪd, hi:d/.

1 **He'd** is the usual spoken form of 'he had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其 had 为助动词时) he had 的缩略形式. ❖ *He'd never learnt to read.* 他从未学会认字.

2 **He'd** is a spoken form of 'he would'. he would 的缩略形式. ❖ *He'd come into the clubhouse every day.* 他过去每天都来会所.

hedge /hedʒ/ **hedges, hedging, hedged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **hedge** is a row of bushes or small trees, usually along the edge of a garden, field, or road. (灌木或矮树)树篱. 见插图条 **house and flat.** N-COUNT

2 If you **hedge** against something unpleasant or unwanted, especially losing money, you do something which will protect you from it. 预防(损失钱财); 抵消(损失). ❖ *Today's clever financial instruments make it possible for firms to hedge their risks.* 当今灵活的财务工具使公司可以抵消风险. VB V against n V n

➩ Something that is a **hedge against** something unpleasant will protect you from its effects. 预防手段(措施). ❖ *Gold is traditionally a hedge against inflation.* 黄金是应付通货膨胀的传统手段. N-COUNT N against n

3 If you **hedge**, you avoid answering a question or committing yourself to a particular action or decision. 回避, 避免(作出回答或决定等). ❖ *'I can't give you an answer now,' he hedged.* '我现在不能答复你.' 他回避说. VB V V with quote

4 If you **hedge** your **bets**, you reduce the risk of losing a lot by supporting more than one person or thing in a situation where they are opposed to each other. 做两面投机(以减低风险); 对冲投资. PHR

➤**hedge about** or **hedge around.**

If you say that something such as an offer **is hedged about** or **is hedged around with** rules or conditions, you mean that there are so many rules or conditions that it seems as if the person making the offer is deliberately trying to make it difficult for other people to accept. (受)限制, (受)束缚; (使)遇到重重困难. PHR-V-PASSIVE

hedge·hog /'hedʒhɒg, AM -hɔ:g/ **hedgehogs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **hedgehog** is a small brown animal with sharp spikes covering its back. 刺猬. N-COUNT

hedge·row /'hedʒrəʊ/ **hedgerows.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **hedgerow** is a row of bushes, trees, and plants, usually growing along a bank bordering a country lane or between fields. (一排)树篱. N-VAR

he·don·ist /'hi:dənɪst/ **hedonists.**

A **hedonist** is someone who believes that having pleasure is the most important thing in life. 享乐主义者. N-COUNT FORMAL ◢**he·don·is·tic** /,hi:də'nɪstɪk/ ❖ *...the hedonistic pleasures of the South.* 南部享乐主义者的消遣. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **he·don·ism** /'hi:dənɪzəm/. **Hedonism** is the belief that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life. 享乐主义; 快乐论. N-UNCOUNT

heed /hi:d/ **heeds, heeding, heeded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **heed** someone's advice or warning, you pay attention to it and do what they suggest. 注意听从. ❖ *Few at the conference in London last week heeded his warning.* 上周在伦敦举行的会议上很少有人留心他的警告. VB FORMAL V n

2 If you **take heed of** what someone says or if you **pay heed to** them, you pay attention to them and consider carefully what they say. 注意; 留意, 留心. PHR FORMAL

heed·less /'hi:dləs/.

If you are **heedless** of someone or something, you do not take any notice of them. 不注意的; 不予理睬的. ❖ *Heedless of time or any other consideration, they began to search.* 他们还没考虑时间及其他情况便开始搜寻. ADJ FORMAL

heel /hi:l/ **heels, heeling, heeled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **heel** is the back part of your foot, just below your ankle. 脚跟. 见插图条 **human body.** N-COUNT

2 ➛又见 **Achilles heel.**

3 If a person or an animal is **at your heels**, they are following close behind you. 紧跟着; 紧随在后. ❖ *She strode off down the restaurant with Cavendish following close at her heels.* 她大步向饭馆走去, 身后紧随着卡文迪什. PHR

4 The **heel** of a shoe is the raised part on the bottom at the back. 鞋跟. N-COUNT

5 **Heels** are women's shoes that are raised very high at the back. 高跟鞋. ❖ *...two well-dressed ladies in high heels.* 两位衣着讲究、脚穿高跟鞋的女士. N-PLURAL

6 If you **click** your **heels**, you make a sharp sound with the heels of your shoes, especially by knocking them together. 将鞋跟撞击发声. PHR

7 The **heel of** your hand is the rounded pad at the bottom of your palm. 手掌根. N-COUNT N of n

8 If you **bring** someone **to heel**, you force them to obey you. 使就范; 使听从. ❖ *...how the president will use his power to bring the republics to heel.* 总统将如何利用他的权力使各加盟共和国就范. PHR

9 If you **dig your heels in** or **dig in** your **heels**, you refuse to do something such as change your opinions or plans, especially when someone is trying very hard to make you do so. 坚持立场; 固执己见. PHR

10 If you are **cooling** your **heels**, someone is deliberately keeping you waiting, so that you get bored or impatient. (被人有意弃得)空等; 不耐烦地等下去. PHR INFORMAL

11 If you are **kicking** your **heels**, you are having to wait around with nothing to do, so that you get bored or impatient. 无所事事; 闲得无聊. ❖ *The authorities wouldn't grant us permission to fly all the way down to San Francisco, so I had to kick my heels at Tunis Airport.* 当局不允许我们直飞圣弗朗西斯科, 所以我只好无聊地待在突尼斯机场. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

12 If you say that one event follows **hard on the heels of** another or **hot on the heels of** another, you mean that one happens very quickly or immediately after another. 接踵而至, 一个接一个地(发生). PHR

13 If you say that someone is **hot on** your **heels**, you are emphasizing that they are chasing you and are not very far behind you. 紧随身后追逐. PHR

14 If you **turn on** your **heel** or **spin on** your **heel**, you suddenly turn round, especially because you are angry or surprised. (因生气或受惊而)突然转身. PHR

15 ➛ **head over heels**: 见 **head**.
➛ to **drag** your **heels**: 见 **drag**.

›heel over.
When something **heels over**, it leans over very far as if it is about to fall over. 极度倾斜(似要倾翻). PHR-V V P

hefty /ˈhefti/ **heftier, heftiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Hefty** means large in size, weight, or amount. (体积、重量、数量)巨大的. ❖ *He faces a hefty fine.* 他面临着高额罚款. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
2 A **hefty** movement is forceful and vigorous. (动作)有力的. ❖ *He gave Luckwell a hefty shove.* 他用力推了勒克韦尔一把. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

he·gemo·ny /hɪˈgeməni, AM -ˈdʒem-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Hegemony is the domination or control by one country, organization, or social group over a group of others, especially if it is a member of that group. 霸道; 霸权; 霸权主义. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

heif·er /ˈhefə/ **heifers.**
A **heifer** is a young cow that has not yet had a calf. (未生过小牛的)小母牛. N-COUNT

height /haɪt/ **heights.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 The **height** of a person or thing is their size or length from the bottom to the top. 身高; 高度. ❖ *Her weight is about normal for her height.* 她的体重相对于她的身高而言大体正常. *I am 5'6" in height.* 我身高5英尺6英寸. *The wave here has a length of 250 feet and a height of 10 feet.* 这里的浪头长250英尺高10英尺. N-VAR
2 **Height** is the quality of being tall. 高. ❖ *Her height is intimidating for some men.* 她的高个头令一些男士却步. N-UNCOUNT
3 A particular **height** is the distance that something is above the ground or above something else mentioned. (某一)高度. ❖ *...a 6.3 kilogram weight was dropped on it from a height of 1 metre.* 一块6.3公斤的重物从1米高处掉在那上面. N-VAR
4 A **height** is a high position or place above the ground. 高处; 高地. ❖ *From a height, it looks like a desert.* 从高处看, 那里像沙漠. N-COUNT
5 When an activity, situation, or organization is **at** its **height**, it is at its most successful, powerful, or intense. (达到)顶峰; 最鼎盛时期. ❖ *Emigration from Britain to Brittany was at its height.* 从不列颠到布列塔尼的移民潮达到了高峰. N-SING at N with poss
6 If you say that something is **the height of** a particular quality, you are emphasizing that it has that quality to the greatest degree possible. 顶峰; 极点. ❖ *I think it's the height of bad manners to be dressed badly.* 我认为衣冠不整是最坏的习惯. N-SING the N of n PRAGMATICS
7 If something reaches great **heights**, it becomes very extreme or intense. 极端; 剧烈. ❖ *...the mid-1980s, when prices rose to absurd heights.* 1980年代中期, 当时物价涨到了极端荒诞的程度. N-PLURAL with supp

height·en /ˈhaɪtən/ **heightens, heightening, eightened.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If something **heightens** a feeling or if the feeling **heightens**, the feeling increases in degree or intensity. 增加; 加深; 加强. ❖ *The move has heightened tension in the state.* 这举动增加了该国的紧张程度. *Cross's interest heightened.* 克罗斯的兴趣浓厚起来. V-ERG V n V

hei·nous /ˈheɪnəs/.
If you describe something such as a crime as **heinous**, you mean that it is extremely evil or horrible. 极端邪恶的; 恐怖的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

heir /eə/ **heirs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **heir** is someone who has the right to inherit a person's money, property, or title when that person dies. 继承人. ❖ *His heir, Lord Doune, cuts a bit of a dash in the city.* 他的继承人都恩勋爵在城里大出风头. N-COUNT

,heir ap'parent, heirs apparent.
The **heir apparent** to a particular job or position is the person who is expected to take it over when the person who currently holds it resigns. 法定继承人. ❖ *He was seen as Mr Olsen's heir apparent.* 他被视为奥尔森先生的法定继承人. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

heir·ess /ˈeərɪs/ **heiresses.**
An **heiress** is a woman or girl who has the right to inherit property or a title, or who has inherited it, especially when this involves great wealth. (尤指大笔财产的)女继承人. ❖ *She is sole heiress to the family's shipping empire.* 她是这个家族船舶帝国的唯一女继承人. N-COUNT

H

heir·loom /ˈeəluːm/ **heirlooms.**
An **heirloom** is an ornament or other object that has belonged to a family for a very long time and that has been handed down from one generation to another. 传家宝. N-COUNT

heist /haɪst/ **heists.**
A **heist** is a burglary or robbery, especially a very daring one. 抢劫; 盗窃. ❖ *It was the biggest art heist in the history of the country.* 那是该国历史上最大的一宗艺术盗窃案. N-COUNT

held /held/.
Held is the past tense and past participle of **hold**. hold 的过去式和过去分词.

heli·cop·ter /ˈhelɪkɒptə/ **helicopters.** ◆◆◆
A **helicopter** is an aircraft that is capable of hovering or moving vertically and horizontally, by means of large overhead blades which rotate. 直升机. N-COUNT

,helicopter 'gunship, helicopter gunships.
A **helicopter gunship** is a helicopter with large guns attached to it. 武装直升机. N-COUNT

heli·pad /ˈhelɪpæd/ **helipads.**
A **helipad** is a place where helicopters can land and take off. 直升机停机坪, 直升机机场. N-COUNT

he·lium /ˈhiːliəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Helium is a very light gas that is colourless and has no smell. 氦(一种无色无味的轻气体). N-UNCOUNT

he·lix /ˈhiːlɪks/ **helixes.**
A **helix** is a spiral shape or form. 螺旋体; 螺旋形. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

hell /hel/ **hells.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 In some religions, **hell** is the place where the Devil lives, and where wicked people are sent to be punished when they die. 地狱, 阴间, 冥府. N-PROPER

2 **Hell** is a swear word used by some people when they are angry or excited, or when they want to emphasize what they are saying; some people find this use offensive. 用于咒骂或加强语气(有人认为冒犯). ❖ *'Hell, no!' the doctor snapped.* '决不!' 医生厉声说. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

3 You can use **as hell** after an adjective or adverb to emphasize the adjective or adverb. (用于形容词或副词后, 表示强调)非常, 很. ❖ *The men might be armed, but they sure as hell weren't trained.* 那些人可能有武器, 但他们肯定没有受过训练. PHR INFORMAL

4 You can use **from hell** after a noun when you are emphasizing that something or someone is extremely unpleasant or evil. (用于名词后作强调)极端令人不快; 邪恶. ❖ *...the holiday from hell.* 糟透了的假日. PHR INFORMAL

5 If you say that a particular situation or place is **hell**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely unpleasant. 极不愉快的境况(或地方). ❖ *Bullies can make your life hell.* 恶棍会让你吃尽苦头. N-VAR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

6 If you say that a place or a situation is **hell on earth** or a **living hell**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely unpleasant or that it causes great suffering. 活地狱; 活受罪. PHR

7 If you say that someone **gives** you **hell**, you are emphasizing that they shout at you very angrily because of something you have done wrong. 破口大骂; 狠狠训斥. ❖ *My father saw this in the newspaper and he gave me absolute hell.* 我父亲在报纸上读到这事便狠狠地骂了我一顿. PHR INFORMAL

8 If you say that something **is giving** you **hell**, you are emphasizing that it is causing you a lot of trouble or pain. 使陷入困境; 使非常痛苦. ❖ *My back's giving me hell, let me tell you!* 告诉你吧, 我的背疼死我了. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

9 If you **go through hell**, or if someone **puts** you **through hell**, you have a very difficult or unpleasant time. (使)经受磨难. ❖ *I put Brian through hell.* 我让布赖恩很不好过. PHR INFORMAL

10 If you tell someone to **go to hell**, you are angrily telling them to go away and leave you alone; some people find this use offensive. 滚开; 见你的鬼(有人认为冒犯). PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

H

11 If you tell someone to **get the hell out** of a place, you are telling them angrily or urgently to leave that place immediately; some people find this use offensive. 马上滚开, 马上走开(有人认为冒犯). ❖ *Get the hell out of my way.* 给我马上让开. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

12 If you say **'to hell with'** something, you are emphasizing that you do not care about something and that it will not stop you from doing what you want to do; some people find this use offensive. 让....见鬼去吧. ❖ *To hell with this, I'm getting out of here.* 让这个见鬼去吧, 我这就走了. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

13 If someone does something **for the hell of it**, or **just for the hell of it**, they do it for fun or for no particular reason. 玩玩而已; 只为了好玩. PHR INFORMAL

14 If you say that someone is going **hell for leather**, you are emphasizing that they are doing something or moving very quickly, and often recklessly. 飞快; 无所顾忌. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

15 Some people use **like hell** to emphasize how strong an action or quality is. 极其, 非常. ❖ *It hurts like hell.* 疼死了. PHR INFORMAL

16 If you say that **all hell breaks loose**, you are emphasizing that a lot of arguing or fighting suddenly starts. 突然一片混乱; 突然翻天覆地. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

17 If you talk about **a hell of a lot of** something, or **one hell of a lot of** something, you mean that there is a large amount of it. 大量; 许多. ❖ *The manager took a hell of a lot of money out of the club.* 经理从会所拿了很多钱. PHR INFORMAL

18 Some people use **a hell of** or **one hell of** to emphasize that something is very good, very bad, or very big. 极之, 非常. ❖ *Whatever the outcome, it's going to be one hell of a fight.* 不管结局怎样, 战斗将是惨烈的. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

19 Some people use **the hell out of** for emphasis after verbs such as 'scare', 'irritate', and 'beat'. (用于scare, irritate和beat之类动词后, 表示强调)猛烈地; 极其. ❖ *I patted the top of her head in the condescending way I knew irritated the hell out of her.* 我故作和蔼地拍了她的头顶一下, 我知道这让她大为恼火. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

20 If you say **there'll be hell to pay**, you are emphasizing that there will be serious trouble. 会有大麻烦. PHR INFORMAL

21 If you say that someone **raises hell**, you are emphasizing that they protest strongly and angrily about a situation in order to persuade other people to correct it or improve it. 强烈抗议; 大兴问罪之师; 大吵大嚷. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

22 People sometimes use **the hell** for emphasis in questions, after words such as 'what', 'where', and 'why', often in order to express anger; some people find this use offensive. (在问句中表示强调)究竟, 到底(有人认为冒犯). ❖ *Where the hell have you been?* 你究竟到哪里去了? *What the hell's going on?* 到底出了什么事? PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

23 You can say **'what the hell'** when you decide to do something in spite of the doubts that you have about it. 不管怎样; 算了吧. ❖ *What the hell, I thought, at least it will give the lazy old man some exercise.* 算了吧, 我想, 那至少还能让这位懒惰的老人活动活动. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

24 Some people say **like hell** to emphasize that they strongly disagree with you or are strongly opposed to what you say. 绝不; 肯定不. ❖ *'I'll go myself.'—'Like hell you will!'* '我自己去.'—'你绝对不会!' PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

he'll /hɪl, hiːl/.

He'll is the usual spoken form of 'he will'. he will的口语常用形式. ❖ *By the time he's twenty he'll know everyone worth knowing in Washington.* 到他20岁时他将会认识华盛顿每一个值得认识的人.

ˌhell-ˈbent; 又拼作 **hellbent.**

If you are **hell-bent** on doing something, you are determined to do it, whatever the consequences might be. 决意的, 破釜沉舟的. ADJ

Hel·len·ic /heˈlenɪk, -ˈliː-/.

Hellenic is used to describe the people, language, and culture of Ancient Greece. (人、语言、艺术)古希腊的. ADJ

hell·hole /ˈhelhəʊl/ **hellholes.**

If you call a place a **hellhole**, you mean that it is extremely unpleasant. 极其可怕的地方. ❖ *...stuck in this hellhole of a jail.* 被困在这地狱般的监狱里. N-COUNT

hell·ish /ˈhelɪʃ/.

You describe something as **hellish** to emphasize that it is extremely unpleasant. 极可怕的; 糟透的. ❖ *The atmosphere in Washington is hellish.* 华盛顿的气氛糟透了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

hel·lo /heˈləʊ/ **hellos;** 又拼作 **hallo** 或 **hullo.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You say **'Hello'** to someone when you are greeting them or when you are meeting them for the first time in the course of a day. (问候语)哈罗, 你好, 喂. ❖ *Hello, Trish. I won't shake hands, because I'm filthy.* 你好, 特里什, 我手太脏就不握手了. *Do you want to pop your head in and say hello to my girlfriend?* 你想不想顺便去我女朋友那里打个招呼? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The salesperson greeted me with a warm hello.* 售货员热情地向我问好. N-COUNT

2 You say **'Hello'** to someone at the beginning of a telephone conversation, either when you answer the phone or before you give your name or say why you are phoning. (打电话的招呼语)喂, 你好. ❖ *Hello, may I speak to Frank, please.* 喂, 请找弗兰克接电话. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

3 Radio or television presenters often say **'Hello'** at the beginning of a programme, as part of the introduction. (电台、电视节目主持人开场用语)大家好, 各位好. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

4 You can call **'hello'** to attract someone's attention. (招呼人注意)喂, 嘿. ❖ *Very softly, she called out: 'Hello? Who's there?'* 她轻声地喊道: '喂?是谁?' CONVENTION

hell·uva /ˈheləvə/.

Some people say **a helluva** or **one helluva** to emphasize that something is very good, very bad, or very big. 非常的. ❖ *Winning the title would mean a helluva lot.* 赢得冠军头 ADJ alone ADJ n PRAGMATICS

衔会带来极大好处. INFORMAL

helm /helm/ **helms.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **helm** of a boat or ship is its wheel or tiller and the position from which the boat is controlled. 舵轮; 舵柄. ❖ *I got into our dinghy while Willis took the helm.* 我登上我们的小艇, 威利斯则操舵. N-COUNT

2 You can say that someone is at **the helm** when they are in a position of leadership or control. 领导地位. ❖ *He has been at the helm of Lonrho for 31 years.* 他领导朗罗公司已有31年了. N-SING the N

hel·met /ˈhelmɪt/ **helmets.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **helmet** is a close-fitting hat made of a strong material which you wear to protect your head. 头盔; 安全帽. N-COUNT

→ 又见 **crash helmet**.

helms·man /ˈhelmzmən/ **helmsmen.**

The **helmsman** of a boat is the person who is steering it. 舵手. N-COUNT

help /help/ **helps, helping, helped.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **help** someone, you make it easier for them to do something, for example by doing part of the work for them or by giving them advice or money. 帮助, 帮忙. ❖ *He has helped to raise a lot of money.* 他帮忙筹集了很多钱. *America's priority is to help nations defend themselves.* 美国优先考虑的是帮助各国自卫. *You can of course help by giving them a donation directly.* 你当然可以通过直接捐款来帮助他们. *He began to help with the chores.* 他开始帮忙做杂务. VB V n / V to-inf/inf / V n inf/to-inf / V / V with n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Some of them have qualified for help with monthly payments.* 他们中的一些人已经有资格干按月付薪的帮工工作. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that something **helps**, you mean that it makes something easier to do or get, or that it improves a situation to some extent. 有帮助; 有用. ❖ *The right style of swimsuit can help to hide, minimise or emphasise what you want it to.* 合身的游泳衣有助于遮盖、缩小或突出你所需的地方. *It will do very little indeed to help our environment.* 那对我们的环境的确没有多大帮助. *Understanding these rare molecules will help chemists to find out what is achievable.* 了解这些稀有分子会帮助化学家找到可行的方案. VB V / V to-inf/inf / V n / V n to-inf/inf

3 If you say that someone or something has been **a help** or has been some **help**, you mean that they have helped you to do something that you were having difficulty with. 帮手; 有帮助的人(或事). ❖ *The books were not much help.* 这些书没有多大帮助. N-SING a N, also no det

4 If someone or something **is of help**, they make something easier or make a situation better to some extent. 有帮助的; 能促进的. ❖ *Can I be of help to you?* 我能给你帮上忙吗? PHR

5 If you **help** someone go somewhere or move in some way, you give them support so that they can move more easily. 协助; 扶持. ❖ *Come and help me up!* 来扶我起来! *She helped her sit up in bed so she could hold her baby.* 她将她扶起坐在床上, 让她能抱着孩子. VB V n prep/adv / V n inf/to-inf

6 If you **help** yourself, you try to get yourself out of a difficult situation rather than accept it and think you can do nothing to change it. (自)救. ❖ *He tries to help people with problems, but firmly believes they should do more to help themselves.* 他尽力帮助有困难的人, 但确信他们应该更加努力地自救. VB V pron-refl

7 **Help** is the assistance that someone gives when they go to rescue a person who is in danger. You shout **'help!'** when you are in danger in order to attract someone's attention so that they can come and rescue you. 救助, 援助; 救命. ❖ *He was screaming for help.* 他大喊救命. N-UNCOUNT

8 If you **help** yourself to something, you serve yourself or you take it for yourself. If someone tells you to **help** yourself, they are telling you politely to serve yourself anything you want or to take anything you want. 自便; 自用; 随便吃(食物). ❖ *There's bread on the table. Help yourself.* 桌上有面包, 请随便用. *Just help yourself to leaflets.* 请随便拿取传单吧. VB PRAGMATICS V pron-refl / V pron-refl to n

9 If someone **helps** themself **to** something, they steal it. 偷; 擅取. ❖ *Has somebody helped himself to some film star's diamonds?* 有谁偷了某电影明星的钻石了? VB INFORMAL V pron-refl to n

10 → 又见 **helping**.

11 If you **can't help** the way you feel or behave, you cannot control it or stop it happening. You can also say that you **can't help** yourself. 忍不住; 控制不住. ❖ *'Please don't cry.' – 'I can't help it.'* '别哭了.'–'我忍不住.' *Jerry and Lise know their romance inflicts hurt on others, but they can't help themselves.* 杰里和利斯知道他们的风流韵事伤害了别人, 但他们无法控制自己. PHR

12 If you say you **can't help** thinking something, you are expressing your opinion in an indirect way, often because you think it seems rude. (委婉语)不禁. ❖ *I can't help feeling that this may just be another of her schemes.* 我不禁感到这也许只是她的又一个诡计. PHR PRAGMATICS

▸**help out.**

If you **help** someone **out**, you help them by doing some work for them or by lending them some money. (通过做某事或借钱给某人)帮助. ❖ *I help out with the secretarial work.* 我帮忙干了些文书工作. *He thought you'd been brought in from Toronto to help out the local police.* 他以为你是从多伦多调来帮助本地警方的. PHR-V V n P / V P with n / V P noun / Also V P

help·er /ˈhelpə/ **helpers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **helper** is a person who helps another person or group with a job they are doing. 帮忙的人; 帮工. N-COUNT

help·ful /ˈhelpful/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **helpful**, you mean that they help you in some way, such as doing part of your job for you or by giving you information. 有帮助的. ❖ *The staff in the London office are helpful but only have limited information.* 伦敦办事处的职员很帮忙, 但他们信息有限. *Thank you, you've been most helpful.* 谢谢您, 您帮了个大忙. ◢ **help·ful·ly** ❖ *They had helpfully provided us with instructions on how to find the house.* 他们为我们提供了帮助, 告诉我们如何寻找那所房子. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you describe information or advice as **helpful**, you mean that it is useful for you. (信息、建议)有用的. ❖ *The catalog includes helpful information on the different bike models available.* 该目录单包括能找到的各种不同型号的自行车的有用信息. ADJ-GRADED

3 Something that is **helpful** makes a situation more pleasant or more easy to tolerate. 更好的; 有助事情的. ❖ *It is often helpful to have your spouse in the room when major news is expected.* 等待重大消息时, 最好有你的配偶在房间里. ADJ-GRADED

help·ing /ˈhelpɪŋ/ **helpings.**

1 A **helping** of food is the amount of it that you get in a single serving. (食物)一份, 一客. ❖ *She gave them extra helpings of ice-cream.* 她额外给了他们几份雪糕. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to an amount of something, especially a quality, as a **helping of** that thing. (尤指素质)一份. ❖ *It took a generous helping of entrepreneurial confidence to persevere during this incident.* 要熬得过这一事件就需要一份足够的企业家的自信. N-COUNT N of n INFORMAL

help·less /ˈhelpləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you are **helpless**, you do not have the strength or power to do anything useful or to control or protect yourself. 无助的; 无法控制的; 无依靠的. ❖ *Once aboard we were soon helpless with laughter at the absurdity of it.* 一上车我们就按捺不住, 大笑起这事的荒唐. *They are not merely helpless victims.* 他们不只是无助的受害者. ◢ **help·less·ly** ❖ *Their son watched helplessly as they vanished beneath the waves.* 他们的儿子无助地看着他们消失在大浪中. ◢ **help·less·ness** ❖ *He was wary of letting strangers observe his helplessness.* 他谨慎小心地不让陌生人看到他这样无依无靠. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

help·line /ˈhelplaɪn/ **helplines.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **helpline** is a special telephone service that people can call to get advice about a particular subject. (提供特别电话服务咨询的)求助热线. N-COUNT BRITISH

H

help·mate /'helpmeɪt/ **helpmates.**
If you say that one person is another person's **helpmate**, you mean that they help the other person in their life or work, especially by doing boring but necessary jobs for them such as cooking and cleaning. 助手, 帮手; 做家务的人. ❖ *She was simply a different kind of companion, a helpmate, necessary to his future.* 她只不过是他的另一种伴侣, 一个能帮忙、有助于他前途的伴侣. N-COUNT DATED

helter-skelter /ˌheltə 'skeltə/.
You use **helter-skelter** to describe something that is hurried and disorganized, especially when things happen very quickly, one after the other. 忙乱的; 杂乱无序的. ❖ *He now faces another crisis in his helter-skelter existence.* 他现在面临着他杂乱无章的人生的又一次危机. ADJ ADJ n
➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...a panic-stricken crowd running helter-skelter to get away from the tear gas.* 一群受到惊吓的、乱哄哄地想要逃避催泪瓦斯的人. ADV ADV after v

hem /hem/ **hems, hemming, hemmed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **hem** on something such as a sheet, cloth, or piece of clothing is an edge that is folded over and stitched down to make it neat and to prevent it fraying. The **hem** of a skirt or dress is the hem along its lower edge. (布、衣服等的)褶边, 卷边; (裙子或衣服的)下褶边. N-COUNT
2 If you **hem** something, you form a hem along its edge. 给...缝上褶边. ❖ *Each dress is hemmed and scrupulously checked for imperfections.* 每件衣服都缝上了褶边而且检查过没有瑕疵. VB V n
3 ➡ **hem and haw**: 见 **haw.**

➤**hem in.**
1 If a place **is hemmed in** by mountains, barriers, or other places, it is surrounded by them. (被)环绕, (被)包围. ❖ *Manchester is hemmed in by green belt countryside and by housing and industrial areas.* 曼彻斯特周围环绕着绿色乡村带以及住房和工业区. PHR-V be V-ed P by n
2 If someone **is hemmed in** or if someone **hems** them **in**, they are prevented from moving or changing, for example because they are surrounded by people or obstacles. (被)阻堵, (被)阻挡; (被)约束. ❖ *BG's competitors complain that they are hemmed in by rigid, legal contracts.* BG公司的竞争对手抱怨说他们受到死板的法律合同的制约. *Derek told him to get round to the front of the parade to hem her in.* 德里克告诉他要绕到游行队伍的前头去截住她. PHR-V be V-ed P by n V n P

H

'he-man, he-men.
A **he-man** is a strong and virile man, especially one who likes to show everyone how strong and virile he is. 健壮的男子; 男子健美运动员. N-COUNT INFORMAL

hemi·sphere /'hemɪsfɪə/ **hemispheres.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **hemisphere** is one half of the earth. (地球的)半球. ❖ *...the depletion of the ozone layer in the northern hemisphere.* 北半球臭氧层的损耗. N-COUNT
2 A **hemisphere** is one half of the brain. (大脑的)半球. ❖ *In most people, the left hemisphere is bigger than the right.* 很多人的左脑大于右脑. N-COUNT

hem·line /'hemlaɪn/ **hemlines.**
The **hemline** of a dress or skirt is its lower edge; sometimes used to refer to how long the dress or skirt is. (衣服或裙子的)下摆, 底边. ❖ *Mickey favoured tight skirts with a hemline at the knee.* 米基喜欢下摆齐膝的紧身裙子. N-COUNT

hem·lock /'hemlɒk/.
Hemlock is a poisonous plant. 毒芹(一种有毒植物). N-UNCOUNT

hemo·glo·bin /ˌhiːmə'gləʊbɪn/.
➡ 见 **haemoglobin.**

hemo·philia /ˌhiːmə'fɪliə/.
➡ 见 **haemophilia.**

hemo·phili·ac /ˌhiːmə'fɪliæk/.
➡ 见 **haemophilia.**

hem·or·rhage /'hemərɪdʒ/.
➡ 见 **haemorrhage.**

hem·or·rhoid /'hemərɔɪd/.
➡ 见 **haemorrhoid.**

hemp /hemp/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Hemp is a plant, originally from Asia. It is used for making rope and in the production of cannabis and marijuana. The plant is also referred to as 'cannabis'. 大麻(一种植物, 用作制绳及麻醉药); 又叫 cannabis. N-UNCOUNT

hen /hen/ **hens.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **hen** is a female chicken. People often keep hens in order to eat or sell their eggs. 母鸡. N-COUNT
2 The female of any bird can be referred to as a **hen.** 雌禽. ❖ *...ostrich hens.* 雌鸵鸟. N-COUNT

hence /hens/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 You use **hence** to indicate that the statement you are about to make is a consequence of what you have just said. 因此, 所以. ❖ *The Socialist Party was profoundly divided and hence very weak.* 社会党党内分歧很深, 因而很脆弱. ADV ADV cl/group FORMAL
2 You use **hence** in expressions such as **'several years hence'** or **'six months hence'** to refer to a time in the future, especially a long time in the future. (指将来的时间)从此时起. ❖ *The gases that may be warming the planet will have their main effect many years hence.* 会使地球变暖的废气将在很多年之后产生重大影响. ADV amount ADV PRAGMATICS FORMAL

hence·forth /ˌhens'fɔːθ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Henceforth means from this time onwards. 从此以后, 从今以后. ❖ *Henceforth, the pope would be elected solely by cardinals.* 从此以后, 教皇将仅由红衣主教选出. ADV ADV with cl FORMAL

hence·forward /ˌhens'fɔːwəd/.
Henceforward means the same as **henceforth.** 义同 henceforth. ADV ADV with cl FORMAL

hench·man /'hentʃmən/ **henchmen.**
If you refer to someone as another person's **henchman**, you mean that they work for or support the other person, especially by doing unpleasant, violent, or dishonest things on their behalf. 追随者; 走狗, 帮凶. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

hen·na /'henə/.
Henna is a reddish-brown dye that is made from the leaves of a shrub. (棕红色的)散沫花染剂. N-UNCOUNT

'hen party, hen parties.
A **hen party** or **hen night** is a party to which only women are invited. A woman often has a hen party just before she gets married. 女人的聚会(通常在即将结婚前). N-COUNT BRITISH

'hen-pecked; 又拼作 **henpecked.**
You use **hen-pecked** to describe a man when you disapprove of the fact that a woman is always telling him what to do. (贬义)惧内的, 怕老婆的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

hepa·ti·tis /ˌhepə'taɪtɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Hepatitis is a serious disease which affects the liver. 肝炎. N-UNCOUNT

hep·tath·lon /hep'tæθlɒn/ **heptathlons.**
The **heptathlon** is an athletics competition for women in which each athlete competes in seven different events. (女子的)七项全能赛. N-COUNT

her /hə, 重读 hɜː/. ♦♦♦♦♦
Her is a third person singular pronoun. **Her** is used as the object of a verb or a preposition. **Her** is also a possessive determiner. 第三人称单数代词, 用作动词或介词的宾语; 又作物主限定词.
1 You use **her** to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal. (指女人、女孩或雌性动物)她, 它. ❖ *I went in the room and told her I had something to say to her.* 我走进房里对她说我要告诉她一件事. *I really thought I'd lost her. Everybody kept asking me, 'Have you found your cat?'* 我真的以为我把它丢了. 大家都在问我: '你找到你的猫了吗?' PRON
➲ Also a possessive determiner. 又作物主限定词. ❖ *Liz travelled round the world for a year with her boyfriend James.* 莉兹同她的男友詹姆斯周游世界一年. DET POSS
2 Writers sometimes use **her** to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'him or her' or 'them'. (不区分性别指代人)她. (有些人更喜欢用him or her或them.) ❖ *Talk to your baby, play games, and show her how much you enjoy her company.* 和你的孩子谈话、玩游戏, 让她看出你多么喜欢同她在一起. PRON WRITTEN

➪ Also a possessive determiner. 又作物主限定词. ◆ *The non-drinking, non-smoking model should do nothing to risk her reputation.* 那位不喝酒不吸烟的模特儿不应做有损于其声誉的事. DET-POSS

3 **Her** is sometimes used to refer to a country or nation. (指国家)她,它. ◆ *He hoped to be able to erect a barrier of fortresses around France to protect her from invasion.* 他希望能在法国四周竖起一道屏障,以保护她不受侵犯. PRON FORMAL

➪ Also a possessive determiner. 又作物主限定词. ◆ *Our reporter looks at reactions to Britain's apparently deep-rooted distrust of her EC partner.* 英国对其欧共体伙伴显然存有根深蒂固的怀疑,我们的记者关注对此的反应. DET-POSS

4 People sometimes use **her** to refer informally to a car, ship, or machine. (非正式用语,指汽车、船或机器)她,它. ◆ *Kemp got out of his car. 'Just fill her up, thanks.'* 肯普从车里出来说:'给它加满油,谢谢!' PRON

➪ Also a possessive determiner. 又作物主限定词. ◆ *This dramatic photograph was taken from Carpathia's deck by one of her passengers.* 这张动人的照片是喀尔巴阡船上的一位乘客从甲板上拍的. DET-POSS

her·ald /'herəld/ **heralds, heralding, heralded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that **heralds** a future event or situation is a sign that it is going to happen or appear. 预示; 作为...的先兆. ◆ *Their discovery could herald a cure for some forms of impotence.* 他们的发现预示着某些形式的阳痿能够治愈. VB FORMAL V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *For her, it was the herald of summer.* 对于她来说,这是夏天到来的前奏. N-COUNT

2 If an important event or action **is heralded** by people, announcements are made about it so that it is publicly known and expected. (被)宣布,(被)宣告. ◆ *Tonight's clash between Real Madrid and Arsenal is being heralded as the match of the season.* 今晚皇家马德里队和阿森纳队之间的交锋被宣称是本赛季的一场最重要的比赛. VB: no V-ed by n FORMAL be V-ed as n

3 In former times, a **herald** was a person who delivered and announced important messages. (古时的)传令官; 宣布重要消息者. N-COUNT

he·ral·dic /hə'rældɪk/.

Heraldic means relating to heraldry. 纹章学的. ◆ *...religious and heraldic symbols.* 宗教及纹章学符号. ADJ ADJ n

her·ald·ry /'herəldri/.

Heraldry is the study of coats of arms and of the history of the families who are entitled to have them. 纹章学. N-UNCOUNT

herb /hɜːb, AM ɜːb/ **herbs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **herb** is a plant whose leaves are used in cookery to add flavour to food, or as a medicine. (调味用)香草; 药草. N-COUNT

her·ba·ceous /hɜː'beɪʃəs, AM ɜː'b-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Herbaceous plants are soft and fleshy rather than hard and woody. 草本的; 草质的. ADJ ADJ n

her,baceous 'border, herbaceous borders.

A **herbaceous border** is a flower bed containing a mixture of plants that flower every year. (种有每年开花的各种花草的)花床; 花带. N-COUNT

herb·al /'hɜːbəl, AM 'ɜːb-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Herbal means made from or using herbs. 药草的. ◆ *...herbal remedies for colds.* 治疗感冒的草药. ADJ ADJ n

herb·al·ism /'hɜːbəlɪzəm, AM 'ɜːb-/.

Herbalism is the practice of using herbs to treat illnesses. 药草学. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **herb·al·ist** /'hɜːbəlɪst, AM 'ɜːb-/ **herbalists.** N-COUNT ◆ *You'd be advised to consult a qualified herbalist.* 你最好去请教有资格的草药医生.

herbi·cide /'hɜːbɪsaɪd, AM 'ɜːb-/ **herbicides.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **herbicide** is a chemical that is used to destroy plants, especially weeds. 除草剂; 除杂草剂. N-VAR

her·bi·vore /'hɜːbɪvɔː, AM 'ɜːb-/ **herbivores.**

A **herbivore** is an animal that only eats plants. 食草动物. N-COUNT

her·cu·lean /,hɜːkju'liːən/; 又拼作 **Herculean.**

A **herculean** task or ability is one that requires extremely great strength or effort. 艰巨的; 极其费力的. ◆ *Finding a lawyer may seem like a Herculean task if you live in a big city.* 如果你住在大城市,找律师似乎是一件极其费力的事. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

herd /hɜːd/ **herds, herding, herded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **herd** is a large group of animals of one kind that live together. 兽群; 牧群. ◆ *...dairy herds.* 乳牛群. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone has joined **the herd** or follows **the herd**, you are criticizing them because you think that they behave just like everyone else and do not think for themselves. (盲目、无主见的)民众,芸芸众生. N-SING: the N PRAGMATICS

3 If you **herd** people somewhere, you make them move there in a group. 成群地驱赶(人群). ◆ *The group was herded into a bus.* 那伙人被赶上了一辆巴士. VB V n prep/adv

4 If you **herd** animals, you make them move along as a group. 成群地驱赶(动物); 赶(牧群). ◆ *A boy herded half a dozen camels down towards the water trough.* 一个男孩赶着六只骆驼向水槽走去. VB V n V n prep/adv

herds·man /'hɜːdzmən/ **herdsmen.**

A **herdsman** is a man who looks after a herd of animals such as cattle or goats. 放牧人,牧民. N-COUNT

here /hɪə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **here** when you are referring to the place where you are. 在这里,在这儿. ◆ *I'm here all by myself and I know I'm going to get lost.* 就我一个人在这儿,我知道我要迷路了. *Well, I can't stand here chatting all day.* 好了,我不能整天站在这儿聊天. *Sheila was in here a minute ago.* 希拉一分钟前还在这儿. *I'm not going to stay here. I'm out of here, back down to San Diego.* 我不再待在这里啦.我要离开这里,回圣地亚哥去. ADV be ADV, ADV after v, prep ADV

2 You use **here** when you are pointing towards a place that is near you, in order to draw someone else's attention to it. 这儿,这里(指为了引人注意而指向的地方). ◆ *...if you will just sign here.* 请在这里签名. *Come and sit here, Lauren.* 过来坐这儿,劳伦. *'From there, pulling a line to here,' he said, making invisible drawings in the air.* '从那里往这里划一条线,'他在空中比划着说. ADV, ADV after v, prep ADV, be ADV

3 You use **here** in order to indicate that the person or thing that you are talking about is near you or is being held by you. (表示所讲的人或事离你近或在你处)这,这里. ◆ *My friend here writes for radio.* 我这位朋友为电台写报道. *I have a little book here by a lady called Mystic Meg.* 我这里有本小册子,是一位名叫玄妙梅格的女士写的. ADV n ADV, ADV after v

4 You use **here** in order to draw attention to something or someone who has just arrived in the place where you are, or to draw attention to the place you have just arrived at. (让人注意走过来的人或物,或你刚到的地方)这里. ◆ *'Here's the taxi,' she said politely.* '出租车来了.'她有礼貌地说. *Here comes your husband.* 你丈夫过来了. ADV, ADV with be, ADV before v

5 You use **here** to refer to people in general and their life on Earth. 芸芸众生; 人间生活. ◆ *...where we have come from, where we are going to, or what our purpose here is, if any.* 我们来自何处,要去哪里,或者,如果我们还有生活目的的话,这目的是什么. *Who are we? What are we doing here?* 我们是谁?我们在人间做什么? ADV n ADV, ADV after v

6 If you say that you are **here** to do something, that is your role or function. (强调说话者的角色或职能)来这里. ◆ *I'm here to help you.* 我是来帮你的. *I'm not here to listen to your complaints.* 我不是来听你抱怨的. ADV be ADV to-inf

7 You use **here** to refer to a particular point or stage of a situation or subject that you have come to or that you are dealing with. 在这一点上. ◆ *Both sides will have to sell the agreement to their people. It's here that the real test will come.* 双方都必须使他们各自的人民接受这一协定.这一点便是真正的考验了. *The book goes into recent work in greater detail than I have attempted here.* 这本书谈及近期工作比我在这方面的尝试更详细. ADV, it v-link ADV that, ADV with v, ADV with cl

8 You use **here** to refer to a period of time, a situation, or an event that is present or happening now. 现在存在着; 正在发生. ◆ *Economic recovery is here.* 经济复苏已开始了. *Here is your opportunity to acquire a luxurious one bedroom starter home.* 你现在有机会获得一套豪华一居室首次置业者住房. ADV, ADV before v, ADV with be

9 You use **here** at the beginning of a sentence in order to draw attention to something or to introduce something. (放在 ADV, ADV be n/wh

H

句首以引起注意)(听)这里.(听)下面. ❖ *From Nairobi here's our East Africa correspondent, Colin Blane.* 这里听到的是我们驻东非的记者科林·布兰从内罗毕发来的报道. *Now here's what I want you to do.* 下面是我要你做的事.

10 You use **here** when you are offering or giving something to someone. 给你; 这里是. ❖ *You know you can phone me – here's my mother's number.* 你知道你可以给我打电话—这是我母亲的电话号码. *Here's some letters I want you to sign.* 这里有几封信请您签字. ADV ADV be n PRAGMATICS

11 You say **'here we are'** or **'here you are'** when the statement that you are making about someone's character or situation is unexpected. (没有想到)怎么搞的; 怎么会. ❖ *Here you are, saying these terrible things.* 你怎么搞的, 说这些可怕的事. *Here we are, pretending we're winning.* 我们怎么会俨然一副胜利者的姿态. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 You say **'here we are'** when you have just found something that you have been looking for. 找到了(想要找的东西). ❖ *I rummaged through the drawers and came up with Amanda's folder. 'Here we are.'* 我翻遍了抽屉, 找出了阿曼达的文件夹. '找到了.' CONVENTION

13 You say **'here goes'** when you are about to do or say something difficult or unpleasant. (表示正要做或说某事)这就开始了; 来了. ❖ *Dr Culver nervously muttered 'Here goes,' and gave the little girl an injection.* 卡尔弗医生紧张地咕哝说: '我这就开始打了.' 接着给小女孩打了一针. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

14 You use expressions such as **'here we go'**, **'here we go again'**, or **'here I go again'** in order to indicate that something is happening again in the way that you expected, especially something unpleasant. (表示不愉快的事)又发生了, 又来了. ❖ *At first, he was told he was too young and I thought, 'Oh, boy, here we go again.'* 开始时, 他被告知他太年轻, 于是我想: '噢, 小伙子, 又来这一套.' PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

15 You use **here and now** to emphasize that something is happening at the present time, rather than in the future or past, or that you would like it to happen at the present time. 此时此刻; 目前. ❖ *Instead of staying in the here and now, you bring up similar instances from the past.* 你没有紧扣目前所发生的事, 却在谈论以往类似的事件. PHR PRAGMATICS

16 If something happens **here and there**, it happens in several different places. 到处, 各处, 零散地. ❖ *He could only understand a word here and there.* 他只明白几个零星单词的意思. PHR

17 You use expressions such as **'here's to us'** and **'here's to your new job'** as a toast in order to wish success to a venture or happiness to a person. (祝酒用语)祝(某人、某事)成功. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

here·abouts /ˌhɪərəˈbaʊts/.

You use **hereabouts** to indicate that you are talking about something near you or in the same area as you. 在近处; 在周围. ❖ *The mountains hereabouts reach heights of over 2,000 metres.* 这一带的山高达2,000多米. ADV. ADV after v, n ADV

here·after /ˌhɪərˈɑːftə, -ˈæft-/.

1 **Hereafter** means from this time onwards. 从此以后; 今后. ❖ *My new plan seems admirable – hereafter for three years my name will not appear at all.* 我的新计划似乎好极了—今后三年中我的名字将绝不出现. ADV ADV with cl FORMAL, WRITTEN

2 **Hereafter** is used to introduce information about an abbreviation that will be used in the rest of the text to refer to the person or thing just mentioned. (用于对前面出现过的词语缩略)以下(简称). ❖ *Michel Foucault (1972), 'The Archaeology of Knowledge'; hereafter this text will be abbreviated as AK.* 米歇尔·福利(1972),《知识考古学》; 以下本文简称AK. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS LEGAL, WRITTEN

3 The **hereafter** is sometimes used to refer to the time after you have died, or to the life which some people believe you have after you have died. 来世; 死后的生活. N-SING

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He had a sense of mission in both the temporal world and in the life hereafter.* 他对于现实世界和来世生活都有一种使命感. ADV n ADV, ADV with cl

here·by /ˌhɪəˈbaɪ/.

1 You use **hereby** to indicate that what you are saying has official status and will take effect immediately. (官方用语)特此; 兹. ❖ *I hereby sentence you for life after all the charges against you have been proven true.* 所有对你的指控已被证实, 我特此判你终身监禁. ADV. ADV before v PRAGMATICS FORMAL

2 You use **hereby** to draw attention to what you are saying or suggesting, and to emphasize your sincerity. (用以引起注意或强调诚意)就此; 谨此. ❖ *I hereby predict this fetish will be the death of economics.* 我就此预言这种盲目崇拜将是经济学的灭顶之灾. ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS FORMAL

he·redi·tary /hɪˈredɪtəri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **hereditary** characteristic or illness is passed on to a child from its parents before it is born. 遗传的; 遗传性的. ❖ *Cystic fibrosis is the commonest fatal hereditary disease.* 囊性纤维化是最普遍的致命性遗传病. ADJ

2 A title or position in society that is **hereditary** is one that is passed on as a right from parent to child. 世袭的; 承袭的. ❖ *British Prime Ministers are traditionally offered hereditary peerages.* 英国首相传统上获授世袭贵族爵位. ADJ

he·red·ity /hɪˈredɪti/.

Heredity is the process by which features and characteristics are passed on from parents to their children before the children are born. 遗传. ❖ *Only a minority of cancers are thought to be directly linked to heredity.* 只有少数癌症被认为是与遗传有直接关系. N-UNCOUNT

here·in /ˌhɪərˈɪn/.

1 **Herein** means in this document, text, or book. 此中(指本文件、本文本、本书). ❖ *The statements and views expressed herein are those of the author and are not necessarily those of the Wilson Centre.* 本书中的陈述和见解是作者的, 而不一定是威尔逊中心的. ADV PRAGMATICS FORMAL, WRITTEN

2 You can use **herein** to introduce a clause where you state an opinion or analysis that relates to your main topic, usually when you go on to explain it in more detail. 于此, 在此. ❖ *The point is that people grew unaccustomed to thinking and acting in a responsible and independent way. Herein lies another big problem.* 主要是人们变得不习惯以负责任和独立的方式思考与行动. 于此, 就有了另一个大的问题. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS FORMAL, WRITTEN

her·esy /ˈherɪsi/ heresies. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Heresy** is a belief or action that most people think is wrong, because it disagrees with beliefs that are generally accepted. 异端邪说. ❖ *It might be considered heresy to suggest such a notion.* 提出这样的看法会被视为异端邪说. N-VAR

2 **Heresy** is a belief or action which seriously disagrees with the principles of a particular religion. 异教. ❖ *He said it was a heresy to suggest that women should not conduct services.* 他说提议妇女不应主持仪式是异教行为. N-VAR

her·etic /ˈherɪtɪk/ heretics.

1 A **heretic** is someone whose beliefs or actions are considered wrong by most people, because they disagree with beliefs that are generally accepted. 离经叛道者; 信奉异端邪说者. N-COUNT

2 A **heretic** is a person who belongs to a particular religion, but whose beliefs or actions seriously disagree with the principles of that religion. 异教徒. N-COUNT

he·reti·cal /hɪˈretɪkəl/.

1 A belief or action that is **heretical** is one that most people think is wrong because it disagrees with beliefs that are generally accepted. 异端的; 旁门左道的. ❖ *I made the then heretical suggestion that it might be cheaper to design new machines.* 我提出了当时被视为异端的建议, 即设计新机器可能会更便宜. ADJ

2 A belief or action that is **heretical** is one that seriously disagrees with the principles of a particular religion. 异教的; 信奉异教的. ❖ *The Church regards spirit mediums and people claiming to speak to the dead as heretical.* 教会把灵媒和声称能同死人谈话的人视为异教. ADJ

here·to·fore /ˌhɪətuːˈfɔː/.

Heretofore means before this time. 在此之前; 迄今为止. ❖ *They reported that clouds are an important and heretofore uninvestigated contributor to the climate.* 他 ADV. ADV with v, also ADV adj.

们报告说云是重要的而且是迄今为止未被研究过的气候形成因素. ADV with cl FORMAL

here·with /ˌhɪə'wɪð/.
In written English, **herewith** means 'with this document, text, or book'. You can use **herewith** in a letter to say that you are enclosing something with it. (书面语)随函附上; 一并附上. ❖ *We demand that by 9 a.m. the regime free the 236 revolutionary prisoners whose names are listed herewith.* 我们要求当权者上午9时前释放随附名单上的236名被囚禁的革命者. *I return herewith your papers.* 随函寄回你们的论文. ADV PRAGMATICS FORMAL

her·it·age /'herɪtɪdʒ/ **heritages.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A country's **heritage** is all the qualities, traditions, or features of life that have been continued over many years and passed on from one generation to another, especially ones that are of historical importance or that have had a strong influence on society. (一个国家的)遗产,历史传统. ❖ *...the rich heritage of Russian folk music.* 俄罗斯民间音乐的丰富遗产. N-VAR

her·maph·ro·dite /hɜː'mæfrədaɪt/ **hermaphrodites.**
A **hermaphrodite** is a person, animal, or flower that has both male and female reproductive organs 雌雄同体(或同株); 两性体; 阴阳人. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

her·met·ic /hɜː'metɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a container has a **hermetic** seal, the seal is very tight so that no air can get in or out. 密封的; 不透气的. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **her·meti·cal·ly** /hɜː'metɪkli/ ❖ *The batteries are designed to be leak-proof and hermetically sealed.* 这些电池被设计成防漏密封的. ADV
2 You use **hermetic** to describe something which you disapprove of because it seems to be socially, physically, or intellectually separate from other people and things in society. (贬义)与世隔绝的, 与外界隔绝的; 隐居的. ❖ *Its film industry operates in its own curiously hermetic way.* 它的电影业以其自己怪异的、与外隔绝的方式运作. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

her·mit /'hɜːmɪt/ **hermits.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hermit** is a person who lives alone, away from people and society. 隐居者, 隐士. N-COUNT

her·nia /'hɜːniə/ **hernias.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hernia** is a medical condition in which one of your inner organs sticks through a weak point in the surrounding tissue. (内部器官的)突出; 疝气. N-VAR

hero /'hɪərəʊ/ **heroes.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 The **hero** of a book, play, or film is the main male character, who usually has good qualities. 男主角; 男主人公. N-COUNT
2 A **hero** is someone, especially a man, who has done something brave, new, or good, and who is therefore greatly admired by a lot of people. 英雄, 勇士, 豪杰. ❖ *He called Mr Mandela a hero who had inspired millions.* 他称曼德拉先生为英雄, 说他激励过千千万万的人. N-COUNT
3 If you describe someone as your **hero** you mean that you admire them a great deal. 偶像, 所崇拜的人. ❖ *My boyhood hero was Bobby Charlton.* 我儿时的偶像是鲍比 · 查尔顿. N-COUNT

he·ro·ic /hɪ'rəʊɪk/ **heroics.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you describe a person or their actions as **heroic**, you admire them because they show extreme bravery. 英勇的; 英雄般的. ❖ *His heroic deeds were celebrated in every corner of India.* 他的英勇事迹在印度的每一个角落都受到颂扬. ◢ **he·roi·cal·ly** /hɪ'rəʊɪkli/ ❖ *He had acted heroically during the liner's evacuation.* 客轮疏散期间他表现得很英勇. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe an action or event as **heroic**, you admire it because it involves great effort or determination to succeed. 需要毅力的. ❖ *He finally faltered in the last game of a heroic match.* 他在一场需要毅力的比赛的最后一轮中终于支撑不住了. ◢ **heroically** ❖ *Single parents cope heroically in doing the job of two people.* 单亲父母以巨大的毅力干两个人的活儿. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV
3 **Heroics** are actions involving bravery, courage, or determination. 英勇之举; 豪壮行为. ❖ *England need heroics from the captain now.* 英格兰队现在需要队长的英勇表现. N-PLURAL
4 If you describe someone's actions or plans as **heroics**, you mean that they are foolish or dangerous because they are too difficult for the situation in which they occur; used showing disapproval. (贬义)冒失愚蠢的行为; 冒险行为. ❖ *He said his advice was: 'No heroics, stay within the law'.* 他说他的建议是: '不要冒险, 遵守法律.' N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

hero·in /'herəʊɪn/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Heroin is a powerful and dangerous drug which some people become addicted to. It is illegal in most countries. 海洛因(一种毒品). N-UNCOUNT

hero·ine /'herəʊɪn/ **heroines.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **heroine** of a book, play, or film is the main female character, who usually has good qualities. 女主角; 女主人公. N-COUNT
2 A **heroine** is a woman who has done something brave, new, or good, and who is therefore greatly admired by a lot of people. 女英雄, 女豪杰. ❖ *The national heroine of the day was Xing Fen, winner of the first Gold medal of the Games.* 今天的民族女英雄是邢芬, 运动会首枚金牌获得者. N-COUNT
3 If you describe a woman as your **heroine**, you mean that you admire her greatly. 女偶像; 被崇拜的女人. ❖ *My heroine was Elizabeth Taylor.* 我所崇拜的女人是伊丽莎白 · 泰勒. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

hero·ism /'herəʊɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Heroism is great courage and bravery. 英雄主义; 英勇品质. ❖ *...individual acts of heroism.* 个人英雄主义行为. N-UNCOUNT

her·on /'herən/ **herons.**
A **heron** is a large bird which has long legs and a long beak, and which eats fish. 鹭, 苍鹭. N-COUNT

'hero-worship, hero-worships, hero-worshipping, hero-worshipped; 名词又拼作 **hero worship.**
If you **hero-worship** someone, you admire them a great deal and think they are special or perfect. 英雄崇拜; 偶像崇拜. ❖ *Younger actors started to hero-worship and copy him.* 年轻一些的演员开始视他为偶像, 崇拜并模仿他. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Singer Brett Anderson inspires old-fashioned hero-worship.* 歌唱家布雷特 · 安德森激起了老式的英雄崇拜. N-UNCOUNT

her·pes /'hɜːpiːz/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Herpes is the name of several viruses which cause painful red spots to appear on the skin. 疱疹. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

her·ring /'herɪŋ/ **herrings.** The plural can be either **herring** or **herrings**. 复数可写作 herring 或 herrings. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **herring** is a long silver-coloured fish. 鲱, 鲱鱼. N-VAR
➪ **Herring** is this fish eaten as food. 食用鲱鱼. N-UNCOUNT
➻ 又见 **red herring.**

herring·bone /'herɪŋbəʊn/.
Herringbone is a pattern used in fabrics or brickwork, which appears as parallel rows of zigzag lines. 鲱骨形图案, 人字形图案, 人字纹. 见插图条 **patterns.** N-UNCOUNT

hers /hɜːz/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Hers is a third person possessive pronoun. 第三人称物主代词.
1 You use **hers** to indicate that something belongs or relates to a woman, girl, or female animal. (指女人、女孩或雌性动物)她(它)的; 属于她(它)的. ❖ *His hand as it shook hers was warm and firm.* 和她握手时他的手温暖而有力. *...a great friend of hers.* 她的一位了不起的朋友. PRON-POSS
2 Writers sometimes use **hers** to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'his or hers' or 'theirs'. (不区分性别指代人)她的. (有些人更喜欢用his or hers或theirs.) ❖ *...results which more or less agree with hers.* 同她的差不多一致的结果. PRON-POSS WRITTEN
3 **Hers** is sometimes used in written English to refer formally to a country or nation. (用于正式书面语, 指国家)她的, 它的. PRON-POSS
4 People sometimes use **hers** to refer to a car or a machine. People also sometimes use **hers** to refer to a ship. (有时指小汽车或机器, 有时也指船)她的, 它的. PRON-POSS INFORMAL

her·self /hə'self/. ♦♦♦♦♦
Herself is a third person singular reflexive pronoun. **Herself** is used when the object of a verb or preposition refers

H

to the same person as the subject of the verb, except in meaning 5. 第三人称单数反身代词.用作动词的宾语和主语指同一人时,但第5项释义除外.

1 You use **herself** to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal. (指女人、女孩或雌性动物)她自己;它自己. ❖ *She let herself out of the room.* 她自己走出房间. *Robin didn't feel good about herself.* 罗宾感到自己身体不适. PRON-REFL v PRON, prep PRON

2 Writers sometimes use **herself** to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'himself or herself' or 'themselves'. (不区分性别指代人)她自己.(有人更喜欢用 himself or herself 或 themselves.) ❖ *How can anyone believe stories for which she feels herself to be in no way responsible?* 人们怎会相信那些连她自己都根本不负责的传说? PRON-REFL WRITTEN

3 **Herself** is sometimes used to refer to a country or nation. (有时指国家或民族)她自己,它自己. ❖ *Britain's dream of herself began to fade.* 英国对自身的梦想开始破灭. PRON-REFL FORMAL, WRITTEN

4 People sometimes use **herself** to refer to a car or a machine. People also use **herself** to refer to a ship. (指小汽车、机器或船)她自己,它自己. ❖ *The ship adjusted herself to the roll and rhythm of the sea.* 轮船根据海浪的起伏和节奏进行了自我调整. PRON-REFL INFORMAL

5 You use **herself** to emphasize the person or thing that you are referring to. **Herself** is sometimes used instead of 'her' as the object of a verb or preposition. (表示强调)她本人.有时替代 her用作动词或介词的宾语. ❖ *She's so beautiful herself.* 她如此漂亮. *Has anyone thought of consulting Bethan herself?* 有谁想过咨询一下贝唐本人吗? PRON-REFL PRAGMATICS

he's /hɪz, hiːz/.

He's is the usual spoken form of 'he is' or 'he has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. he is 或 he has的缩略形式(尤当has作助动词时). ❖ *He's working maybe twenty-five hours a week.* 他每周可能工作25小时.

hesi·tant /ˈhezɪtənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **hesitant** about doing something, you do not do it quickly or immediately, usually because you are uncertain, embarrassed, or worried. 犹豫的,迟疑不决的. ❖ *His advisers are rightfully hesitant to let the United States be sucked into the conflict.* 他的顾问们理所当然地不想让美国卷入这场冲突. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **hesi·tan·cy** /ˈhezɪtənsi/ ❖ *A trace of hesitancy showed in Dr. Stockton's eyes.* 斯托克顿博士眼中流露出一丝犹豫. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **hesi·tant·ly** ❖ *'Would you do me a favour?' she asked hesitantly.* '你能帮我个忙吗?' 她吞吞吐吐地问. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

hesi·tate /ˈhezɪteɪt/ hesitates, hesitating, hesitated. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **hesitate**, you pause slightly while you are doing or saying something, or just before you do or say it, usually because you are uncertain, embarrassed, or worried about it. 犹豫,迟疑不决,踌躇. VB V

◢ **hesi·ta·tion** /ˌhezɪˈteɪʃən/ hesitations ❖ *Mr Searle said after some hesitation, 'I'll have to think about that.'* 瑟尔先生犹疑了一下说:'这事我得考虑一下.' N-VAR

2 If you **hesitate** to do something, you are unwilling to do it, usually because you are worried or not quite certain whether it is correct or right. If you do not **hesitate** to do something, you do it very willingly or with great certainty. 不愿意做(某事);对做(某事)有所顾虑. ❖ *Many women hesitate to discuss money.* 很多女人不愿谈论钱. *I will not hesitate to take unpopular decisions.* 我将毫不犹豫地采纳不受人欢迎的决定. VB V to-inf

3 You can use **hesitate** in expressions such as **'don't hesitate to call me'**, or **'don't hesitate to contact us'**, when you are telling someone that they should do something, and that they should not worry about disturbing other people if they do. (与否定词连用)有顾虑. VB only imper, with neg, V to-inf PRAGMATICS

hesi·ta·tion /ˌhezɪˈteɪʃən/ hesitations. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Hesitation** is an unwillingness to do something, or a delay in doing it, because you are uncertain, worried, or embarrassed about it. 犹豫,迟疑不决,踌躇. ❖ *He promised there would be no more hesitations in pursuing reforms.* 他保证将不再犹豫,奉行改革. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **hesitate**.

2 If you say that you **have no hesitation** in doing something, you are emphasizing that you will do it immediately or willingly because you are certain that it is the right thing to do. 毫不犹豫;毅然. ❖ *The board said it had no hesitation in unanimously rejecting the offer.* 董事会说它毫不犹豫地一致拒绝了这一提议. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that someone does something **without hesitation**, you are emphasizing that they do it immediately and willingly. 立即;自愿地. ❖ *The boy followed without hesitation.* 那男孩立即跟着走了. PHR PRAGMATICS

hes·sian /ˈhesiən, AM ˈheʃən/.

Hessian is a thick rough fabric that is used for making sacks. (用来制作大口袋的)粗麻布,麻袋布. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

hetero·dox /ˈhetərədɒks/.

Heterodox beliefs, opinions, or ideas are different from the accepted or official ones. 非正统的;异端的. ❖ *Supporters of this heterodox theory turn to genetics for further evidence.* 这一异端理论的支持者转向遗传学寻找进一步的证据. ADJ FORMAL

hetero·geneous /ˌhetərəˈdʒiːniəs/.

A **heterogeneous** group consists of many different types of things or people. 由不同种类组成的;混杂的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

hetero·sex·ual /ˌhetərəuˈsekʃuəl/ heterosexuals. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **heterosexual** relationship is a sexual relationship between a man and a woman. 异性恋的. ADJ

2 Someone who is **heterosexual** is sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex. 爱慕异性的. ADJ

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The code will treat heterosexuals and gays on an equal basis.* 这一法规将平等对待异性恋者和同性恋者. N-COUNT

◢ **hetero·sexu·al·ity** /ˌhetərəusekʃuˈælɪti/ ❖ *...a challenge to the assumption that heterosexuality was 'normal'.* 对于异性恋是'正常的'这一假设的挑战. N-UNCOUNT

het up /ˌhet ˈʌp/.

If you get **het up** about something, you get very excited or anxious about it. 激动的;焦虑的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

heu·ris·tic /hjuəˈrɪstɪk/.

A **heuristic** method of learning involves discovery and problem-solving techniques, using reasoning and past experience. (学习方法)启发式的,探索式的. ADJ

hew /hjuː/ hews, hewing, hewed, hewn.

The past participle can be either **hewed** or **hewn**. 过去分词为 hewed 或 hewn.

1 If you **hew** stone or wood, you cut it, for example with an axe. 砍;劈. VB V n DATED

2 If something **is hewn** from stone or wood, it is cut or formed from stone or wood. (某种物料)(被)砍成;(被)劈成;(被)凿成. VB be V-ed from/out of n DATED

3 ➡ 又见 **rough-hewn**.

hexa·gon /ˈheksəgən, AM -gɑːn/ hexagons.

A **hexagon** is a geometric shape that has six straight sides. 六边形;六角形. 见插图条 **shapes**. N-COUNT

◢ **hex·ago·nal** ❖ *...hexagonal glass jars.* 六角形玻璃罐. ADJ

hey /heɪ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

In informal situations, you say or shout **'hey'** to attract someone's attention, or to show surprise, interest, or annoyance. (吸引注意力或表示惊讶、兴趣、恼怒)嘿. ❖ *Hey, can I ask you a question?* 嘿,可以问你一个问题吗? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

hey·day /ˈheɪdeɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **heyday** is the time when they are most powerful, successful, or popular. 全盛时期;最兴盛时期. ❖ *In its heyday, the studio's boast was that it had more stars than there are in heaven.* 在全盛时期,该电影公司吹嘘说它的明星比天上的星星还要多. N-SING with poss

hi /haɪ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

In informal situations, you say **'hi'** to greet someone. (非正式招呼用语)嗨,你好. ❖ *'Hi, Liz,' she said shyly.* '嗨,利兹.' 她腼腆地说. CONVENTION

hia·tus /haɪˈeɪtəs/.

A **hiatus** is a pause in which nothing happens, or a gap where something is missing. 间歇;间断;缺漏. ❖ *There was a* N-SING FORMAL

twenty-four-hour hiatus before a message came back. 消息返回之前有24小时的间隙. *There was an hiatus in his acting life.* 他演员生涯中曾有过一次间断.

hi·ber·nate /ˈhaɪbəneɪt/ **hibernates, hibernating, hibernated.**
Animals that **hibernate** spend the winter in a state like a deep sleep. (动物)冬眠. VB: V

hi·bis·cus /hɪˈbɪskəs, AM haɪ-/; **hibiscus** is both the singular and the plural. 单复数同形.
A **hibiscus** is a tropical bush with large, brightly-coloured, bell-shaped flowers. 木槿(一种热带灌木). N-VAR

hic·cup /ˈhɪkʌp/ **hiccups, hiccuping** or **hiccupping, hiccuped** or **hiccupped**; 又拼作 **hiccough**. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can refer to a small problem or difficulty as a **hiccup**, especially if it does not last very long or is easily put right. (尤指暂时的)小问题, 小困难. ❖ *A recent sales hiccup is nothing to panic about.* 最近销售上遇到的一点困难没什么值得惊慌的. N-COUNT
2 When you have **hiccups**, you make repeated sharp sounds in your throat, often because you have been eating or drinking too quickly. 打嗝声, 打呃声. N-UNCOUNT: also *the* N
3 When you **hiccup**, you make repeated sharp sounds in your throat. 打嗝, 打呃. VB: V

hick /hɪk/ **hicks.**
If you refer to someone as a **hick**, you think they are uneducated and stupid because they come from the countryside. 乡巴佬. ❖ *...a crummy little hick hotel.* 一家邋遢的乡下小旅店. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

hid /hɪd/.
Hid is the past tense of **hide**. hide 的过去式.

hid·den /ˈhɪdən/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Hidden** is the past participle of **hide**. hide的过去分词.
2 **Hidden** facts, feelings, activities, or problems are not easy to notice or discover. (事实、感情、活动、问题等)隐藏的, 潜伏的. ❖ *There are hidden dangers, especially for children.* 这有潜在的危险, 特别对于儿童. ADJ
3 A **hidden** place is difficult to find. (地点)不易看见的, 隐蔽的. ❖ *As you descend, suddenly you see at last the hidden waterfall.* 当你向下走时, 你最终会突然看到那处隐蔽的瀑布. ADJ

ˌhidden aˈgenda, hidden agendas.
If you say that someone has a **hidden agenda**, you are criticizing them because you think they are secretly trying to achieve a particular thing, while they appear to be doing something else. (贬义)隐密的意图; 留着的一手. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

hide /haɪd/ **hides, hiding, hid, hidden.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **hide** something or someone, you put them in a place where they cannot easily be seen or found. 把...藏起来. ❖ *He hid the bicycle in the hawthorn hedge.* 他把自行车藏在山楂树篱内. VB: V n
2 If you **hide** or if you **hide** yourself, you go somewhere where you cannot easily be seen or found. 躲藏, 躲避. ❖ *They hid themselves behind a tree.* 他们躲在一棵树后. VB: V, V pron-refl
3 If you **hide** your face, you press your face against something or cover your face with something, so that people cannot see it. 遮掩(面部). VB: V n
4 If you **hide** what you feel or know, you keep it a secret, so that no one knows about it. 掩饰(情感); 隐瞒(实情). ❖ *Lee tried to hide his excitement.* 李努力掩饰自己的兴奋. VB: V n
5 If something **hides** an object, it covers it and prevents it from being seen. 遮挡; 挡住. ❖ *The compound was hidden by trees and shrubs.* 大院被树丛和灌木丛遮住了. VB: V n
6 A **hide** is a place which is built to look like its surroundings. Hides are used by people who want to watch or photograph animals and birds without being seen by them. (观察野生动物和鸟类的)隐蔽处. N-COUNT BRITISH
7 A **hide** is the skin of a large animal such as a cow, which can be used for making leather. 兽皮, 皮革. N-VAR
8 ➡ 又见 **hidden, hiding.**

ˌhide-and-ˈseek.
Hide-and-seek is a children's game in which one player covers his or her eyes until the other players have hidden themselves, and then he or she tries to find them. 捉迷藏游戏. N-UNCOUNT

hide·away /ˈhaɪdəweɪ/ **hideaways.**
A **hideaway** is a place where you go to hide or to get away from other people. 藏身处; 躲避处. N-COUNT

hide·bound /ˈhaɪdbaʊnd/.
If you describe someone or something as **hidebound**, you are criticizing them for keeping to outdated traditions, rather than changing or accepting new ideas. 守旧的; 迂腐的; 思想偏狭的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

hid·eous /ˈhɪdiəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone or something is **hideous**, you mean that they are very ugly or unattractive. 极丑陋的; 难看的. ❖ *...hideous new European architecture.* 难看的新式欧洲建筑. ◢ **hid·eous·ly** ❖ *He has been left hideously disfigured by plastic surgery.* 他被整容手术弄得容貌全毁. ADJ-GRADED, ADV
2 You can describe an event, experience, or action as **hideous** when you mean that it is very unpleasant or painful. 极讨厌的; 痛苦的; 骇人的. ❖ *His family was subjected to a hideous attack by the gang.* 他的家遭到了那群匪徒的可怕的袭击. ◢ **hideously** ❖ *...a hideously complex program.* 一个令人厌恶的复杂程序. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

hide·out /ˈhaɪdaʊt/ **hideouts.**
A **hideout** is a place where someone goes secretly because they do not want anyone to find them, for example if they are running away from the police. 窝藏点; 躲藏处. N-COUNT

hid·ing /ˈhaɪdɪŋ/ **hidings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone is in **hiding**, they have secretly gone somewhere where they cannot be seen or found. 躲藏, 藏匿. ❖ *The duchess is expected to come out of hiding to attend the ceremony.* 人们期待公爵夫人露面参加典礼. N-UNCOUNT: prep N
2 If someone gives you a **hiding**, they punish you by hitting you many times. 痛打. N-COUNT INFORMAL
3 If you say that someone who is trying to achieve something is **on a hiding to nothing**, you are emphasizing that they have absolutely no chance of being successful. 毫无成功希望. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH

ˈhiding place, hiding places. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **hiding place** is a place where someone or something can be hidden, or where they are hiding. 藏身处; 隐藏处. N-COUNT

hi·er·ar·chi·cal /haɪəˈrɑːkɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **hierarchical** system or organization is one in which people have different ranks, depending on how important they are. 等级制的. ADJ-GRADED

hi·er·ar·chy /ˈhaɪərɑːki/ **hierarchies.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **hierarchy** is a system of organizing people into different levels of importance, for example in society or in a company. 等级制度. ❖ *Even in the desert there was a kind of social hierarchy.* 甚至在沙漠地带也存在某种社会等级制度. N-VAR
2 The **hierarchy** of an organization such as the Church is the group of people who manage and control it. 统治集团. N-COLL-COUNT: with supp
3 A **hierarchy** of ideas and beliefs involves organizing them into a system. 分级系统; 等级体系. ❖ *...the notion of 'cultural imperialism', implies a hierarchy of cultures.* '文化扩张' 概念包含各级的文化. N-COUNT FORMAL

hi·ero·glyph·ics /ˌhaɪərəˈglɪfɪks/.
Hieroglyphics are symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt. (古代, 如古埃及)象形文字. N-PLURAL

hi-fi /ˈhaɪ faɪ/ **hi-fis.** ◆◇
A **hi-fi** is a set of equipment on which you play records and tapes, and which produces stereo sound of very good quality. 高保真音响设备. N-VAR

higgledy-piggle·dy /ˌhɪgəldi ˈpɪgəldi/.
If you say that things are **higgledy-piggledy**, you mean that they are very untidy or disorganized. 杂乱无章的; 不整齐的. ❖ *Books are often stacked in higgledy-piggledy piles on the floor.* 书籍常常杂乱无章地堆放在地板上. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *A whole valley of boulders* ADV-GRADED

H

tossed higgledy-piggledy as though by some giant. 整个峡谷里布满了仿佛被某个巨人胡乱扔下的大石块. ADV after v

high /haɪ/ **higher, highest; highs.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Something that is **high** extends a long way from the bottom to the top when it is upright. You do not use the word **high** to describe people, animals, or plants. 高的(不用于形容人、动物或植物). ❖ *...a house, with a high wall all around it.* 一所房子, 由一座高墙围着. *...the highest mountain in the Adirondacks.* 阿迪朗达克地区最高的山. *...high-heeled shoe.* 高跟鞋. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...wagons packed high with bureaus, bedding, and cooking pots.* 高高地装载着办公桌、床铺以及锅碗瓢盆的大马车. ADV-GRADED

2 You use **high** to talk or ask about how much something upright measures from the bottom to the top. 有...高的. ❖ *...an elegant bronze horse only nine inches high.* 一匹只有九英寸高的漂亮的青铜马. *How high is the door?* 这扇门有多高? ADJ amount ADJ, n ADJ, how ADJ

3 If something is **high**, it is a long way above the ground, above sea level, or above a person or thing. 在高处的; 高出的. ❖ *I looked down from the high window.* 我从高处的窗户俯视. *The sun was high in the sky, blazing down on us.* 太阳高挂在天空, 炙烤着我们. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...being able to run faster or jump higher than other people.* 能够比别人跑得快, 跳得高. ADV-GRADED

If something is **high up**, it is a long way above the ground, above sea level, or above a person or thing. 在高处; 大大高出. ❖ *...grapes grown high up on the cliff.* 长在峭壁高处的葡萄. PHR

4 When a river is **high**, it contains much more water than usual. (水位)高的. ADJ-GRADED

5 You can use **high** to indicate that something is great in amount, degree, or intensity. 量很大的; 程度很大的. ❖ *Official reports said casualties were high.* 官方报道称伤亡惨重. *High winds have knocked down trees and power lines.* 暴风刮倒了树木和输电缆. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He expects the unemployment figures to rise even higher in coming months.* 他估计在今后的几个月中失业人数会更多. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

You can use phrases such as '**in the high 80s**' to indicate that a number or level is, for example, more than 85 but not as much as ninety. 用于诸如in the high 80s之类的短语中, 表示数目或水平超过85, 但不到90. PHR

H

6 If a food or other substance is **high in** a particular ingredient, it contains a large amount of that ingredient. 含...量多的. ❖ *...a superb compost, high in calcium.* 一种含钙量大的高级混合肥料. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in n

7 If something reaches a **high** of a particular amount or degree, that is the greatest it has ever been. 最高峰; 最高水准. ❖ *Sales of Russian vodka have reached an all-time high.* 俄罗斯伏特加酒的销售达到了前所未有的最高峰. N-COUNT

8 If you aim **high**, you try to obtain or to achieve the best that you can. (目标)高高地. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

9 If you say that something is a **high** priority or is **high** on your list, you mean that you consider it to be one of the most important things you have to do. (重要性、优先程度)首要的, 最重要的. ADJ-GRADED

10 Someone who is **high** in a particular profession or society, or has a **high** position, has an important position and has great authority and influence. (地位、职位)高的, 有权力的, 具影响力的. Someone who is **high up** in a profession or society has an important position. 身居要职; 地位重要. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in n, ADJ n PHR

11 If someone has a **high** reputation, or people have a **high** opinion of them, people think they are very good in some way, for example at their work. (声誉)高的. ADJ-GRADED

12 If the quality or standard of something is **high**, it is very good indeed. (质量、水准)高的, 好的. ADJ-GRADED

13 If someone has **high** principles, they are morally good. (道德)高尚的, 崇高的. ADJ-GRADED

14 A **high** sound or voice is close to the top of a particular range of notes. (声调、音阶)高的. ADJ-GRADED

15 You can use **high** to describe something that is advanced or complex. 高度发达的; 先进的. ❖ *...the rise of Japan's high technology industries.* 日本高科技产业的崛起. ADJ ADJ n

16 If you say that something came from **on high**, you mean that it came from a person or place of great authority. 上级; 当权者; 当局. ❖ *Orders had come from on high that extra care was to be taken during this week.* 上级已下达命令要求本周内要格外小心. PHR

17 If you say that you were left **high and dry**, you are emphasizing that you were left in a difficult situation and were unable to do anything about it. 处境困难; 孤立无援. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

18 If you refer to the **highs and lows** of someone's life or career, you are referring to the successful or happy times, and the unsuccessful or bad times. (生活、事业等的)起落, 兴衰. PHR

19 If your spirits are **high**, you feel happy and excited. 兴奋的, 高兴的. ADJ-GRADED

20 If someone is **high** on drink or drugs, they are affected by the alcoholic drink or drugs they have taken. 被酒精(或毒品)麻醉了的. ADJ INFORMAL

21 A **high** is a feeling or mood of great excitement, stimulation, and happiness. 欣快感; 兴奋感. N-COUNT INFORMAL

22 ➼ **in high dudgeon**: 见 **dudgeon**.
➼ to **be high time**: 见 **time**.

-high /-haɪ/.

-high combines with words such as 'knee' or 'shoulder' to indicate that someone or something reaches as high as the point that is mentioned. 与 knee 或 shoulder 等词连用, 意为'达到...的高度'. ❖ *The grass was knee-high.* 草有膝盖那么高. *The Tibetans lifted the man with the flag shoulder-high.* 那些西藏人将那个扛着旗子的人举至肩高. COMB

high·born /ˈhaɪbɔːn/; 又拼作 **high-born**.

If someone is **highborn**, their parents are members of the nobility. 出身高贵的; 有贵族家境的. ❖ *Only the highborn knights were spared, all others being thrown into the sea.* 只有出身高贵的爵士幸免于难, 其余的人都被扔进了海里. ADJ-GRADED DATED

high·brow /ˈhaɪbraʊ/.

1 If you say that a book or discussion is **highbrow**, you mean that it is intellectual, and is often difficult to understand. (图书等)趣味高雅的, 深奥的. ❖ *...highbrow classical music.* 趣味高雅的古典音乐. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **highbrow**, you mean that they are interested in serious subjects of an intellectual nature; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)对高雅东西感兴趣的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˈhigh chair, high chairs.

A **high chair** is a chair with long legs for a small child to sit in while they are eating. (小孩吃饭时坐的)高脚椅子. N-COUNT

ˌhigh-ˈclass; [美]拼作 **high class.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **high-class**, you mean that it is of very good quality or of superior social status. 高级的; 一流的. ❖ *...a high-class jeweller's.* 一流珠宝店. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhigh comˈmand, high commands. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **high command** is the group that consists of the most senior officers in a nation's armed forces. 最高指挥部. N-COLL-COUNT

ˌHigh Comˈmission, High Commissions. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **High Commission** is an office which houses a High Commissioner and his or her staff. 高级专员公署. N-COUNT

ˌHigh Comˈmissioner, High Commissioners. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **High Commissioner** is a senior representative who is sent by one Commonwealth country to live in another in order to work as an ambassador. 高级专员(英联邦之间一国派往另一国的高级代表, 相当于大使). N-COUNT

2 A **High Commissioner** is the head of an international commission. (处理国际专门事务的)高级专员. ❖ *...the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.* 联合国难民事务高级专员. N-COUNT

ˌHigh ˈCourt, High Courts. ♦♦◇◇◇

In England and Wales, the **High Court** is a court of law which deals with very important non-criminal cases. (英格兰和威尔士的审理民事案件的)高等法院. N-COUNT

high·er /ˈhaɪə/.
A **higher** degree or diploma is a qualification of an advanced standard or level. 高等的. ADJ ADJ n
➸ 又见 **high**.

ˌhigher eduˈcation. ◆◆◇◇◇
Higher education is education at universities and colleges. 高等教育. N-UNCOUNT

ˌhigh exˈplosive, **high explosives.**
High explosive is an extremely powerful explosive substance. 烈性炸药. N-VAR

ˌhigh ˈfive, **high fives;** 又拼作 **high-five.**
If you give someone a **high five**, you jump into the air and slap their outstretched hand, especially after a victory or as a greeting. (尤指跳起并拍对方手掌表示庆祝胜利或致意的)击掌欢呼, 击掌祝贺. N-COUNT

ˌhigh-ˈflier.
➸ 见 **high-flyer**.

ˌhigh-ˈflown.
High-flown language is very grand, formal, or literary; used showing disapproval. (贬义)词藻华丽的; 过于正式的; 文人的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌhigh-ˈflyer, **high-flyers;** [美]拼作 **high-flier.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **high-flyer** is someone who is very ambitious and who is likely to be successful in their career. 有抱负的人, 有雄心壮志的人. N-COUNT
◢ **high-flying** ❖ *...her high-flying newspaper-editor husband.* 她那胸怀大志的报纸编辑丈夫. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhigh ˈground. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When journalists say that a person or organization has **the high ground** in an argument or dispute, they mean that that person or organization has an advantage. 优势; 有利条件. ❖ *How do we recapture the intellectual high ground?* 我们如何找回智力上的优势? N-SING the N
2 If you say that someone has taken the **moral high ground**, you mean that they consider that their policies and actions are morally superior to the policies and actions of their rivals. (处于)道德优势; 采用高道德标准. PHR

ˌhigh-ˈhanded.
If you say that someone is **high-handed**, you disapprove of them because they use their authority in an unnecessarily forceful way without considering other people's feelings. 高压的, 专横的, 霸道的. ❖ *...his allegedly high-handed organization of government business in parliament.* 据传他在议会中对政府事务的专横安排. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **high-handed·ness** ❖ *They have been accused of secrecy and high-handedness in their dealings.* 他们因在交易中鬼鬼祟祟且霸道十足而受到指责. N-UNCOUNT

ˌhigh ˈheels. ◆◇◇◇◇
High heels are high-heeled shoes. 高跟鞋. ❖ *...a tall girl in high heels.* 穿高跟鞋的高个子女郎. N-PLURAL

ˈhigh jinks.
High jinks is lively excited behaviour in which people do things for fun. 狂欢作乐; 嬉闹. ❖ *Their annual parties are notorious for high jinks.* 他们一年一度的聚会因其狂欢嬉闹而恶名远播. N-COLL-UNCOUNT DATED, INFORMAL

ˈhigh jump.
The **high jump** is an athletics event which involves jumping over a raised bar. 跳高. N-SING

high·lands /ˈhaɪləndz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Highlands are mountainous areas of land. 高原, 高地. N-PLURAL

ˈhigh life.
You use the **high life** to refer to an exciting and luxurious way of living that involves a great deal of entertainment, going to parties, and eating good food. 豪华生活. N-SING also no det

high·light /ˈhaɪlaɪt/ **highlights, highlighting, highlighted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If someone or something **highlights** a point or problem, they emphasize it or make you think about it. 强调; 使突出. ❖ *...a moving ballad which highlighted the plight of the homeless.* 一首反映无家可归者苦境的感人的民谣. VB V n
2 The **highlights** of an event, activity, or period of time are the most interesting or exciting parts of it. 最精彩部分. N-COUNT
3 **Highlights** in a person's hair are thin streaks of lighter colour that have usually been made by dyeing parts of the hair. (对部分头发进行的)浅色染发, 挑染. N-PLURAL

high·light·er /ˈhaɪlaɪtə/ **highlighters.**
1 **Highlighter** is pale-coloured make-up that someone puts above their eyes or on their cheeks to emphasize the shape of their face. (涂于眼睛上边或面颊以突出脸型的)浅色化妆, 彩妆. N-VAR
2 A **highlighter** is a felt-tip pen with brightly coloured ink that is used to make the important parts of a document stand out more clearly. 荧光笔. N-COUNT

high·ly /ˈhaɪli/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Highly** is used before some adjectives to mean 'very'. (用于某些形容词前)非常, 很. ❖ *...a highly successful salesman.* 一名很成功的推销员. *It seems highly unlikely that she ever existed.* 似乎不大可能有她这个人存在过. ADV PRAGMATICS
2 You use **highly** to indicate that someone has an important position in an organization or set of people. (地位、职位)高. ❖ *...highly ranked soccer teams.* 高级别的足球队. ADV-GRADED ADV -ed
3 If someone is **highly** paid, they receive a large salary. (薪酬)丰厚地, 高地. ADV-GRADED ADV -ed
4 If you think **highly** of something or someone, you think they are very good indeed. 极度, 高度(评价某人). ❖ *...one of the most highly regarded chefs.* 最受赞赏的厨师之一. ADV-GRADED

ˌhighly-ˈstrung.
If someone is **highly-strung**, they are very nervous and easily upset. 神经紧张的; 容易激动的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhigh-ˈminded.
If you say that someone is **high-minded**, you think they have very strong moral principles. 品格高尚的; 思想境界高的. ADJ-GRADED

High·ness /ˈhaɪnɪs/ **Highnesses.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Expressions such '**Your Highness**' or '**His Highness**' are used to address or refer to a member of the royal family other than a king or queen. (对皇室成员的尊称)殿下, 阁下. ❖ *... Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.* 肯特公爵夫人殿下. N-VOC poss N, PRON poss PRON PRAGMATICS

ˌhigh ˈnoon.
1 **High noon** means the same as **noon**. 义同noon. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY
2 Journalists sometimes use **high noon** to refer to a crisis or event which is likely to decide finally what is going to happen in a conflict or situation. (报刊用语, 指冲突或局势中的)决定性事件(或危机). N-UNCOUNT

ˌhigh-perˈformance.
A **high-performance** car or other product goes very fast or does a lot. (汽车)高速的; (产品)高性能的. ❖ *...high-performance computers.* 高性能计算机. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

ˌhigh-ˈpitched; 又拼作 **high pitched.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **high-pitched** sound is high and shrill. 尖声的; 声调高的. ❖ *A woman squealed in a high-pitched voice.* 一个女人尖声高叫. ADJ-GRADED

ˈhigh point, **high points.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **high point** of an event or period of time is the most exciting or enjoyable part of it. 焦点时刻; 最精彩部分. N-COUNT

ˌhigh-ˈpowered. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **high-powered** machine or piece of equipment is very powerful and efficient. (机器、设备)能量大的, 功率大的. ❖ *...high powered lasers.* 大功率激光器. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe a job or activity as **high-powered**, you mean that it carries a lot of responsibility or status, and needs a high degree of expertise. (工作、活动)需要高度负责的; 高技术的. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you describe someone as **high-powered**, you mean that they have a high-powered job or are involved in a high-powered activity. (人)能力很强的, 精力充沛的. ❖ *Her father is a very high-powered solicitor in London.* 她的父亲是伦敦的一名很能干的律师. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhigh ˈpriest, **high priests.**
If you call a man the **high priest** of a particular thing, you are saying in a slightly mocking way that he is considered by people to be expert in that thing. (某一领域的)代表人物, 大 N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

H

帅(略带嘲讽). ❖ *...the high priest of cheap periodical fiction.* 廉价期刊小说的代表人物.

ˌhigh ˈpriestess, high priestesses.

If you call a woman the **high priestess** of a particular thing, you are saying in a slightly mocking way that she is considered by people to be expert in that thing. (某一领域的)女代表人物, 女权威(略带嘲讽). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˌhigh-ˈprofile. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **high-profile** person or a **high-profile** event attracts a lot of attention or publicity. 引人注目的; 高姿态的. ❖ *...high-profile singers like Prince and Madonna.* 像普林斯和麦当娜那样引人注目的歌星. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhigh-ˈranking. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **high-ranking** person has an important position in a particular organization. 级别高的; 地位高的. ADJ: ADJ n

ˈhigh-rise, high-rises. ◆◇◇◇◇

High-rise buildings are modern buildings which are very tall and have many storeys. (现代建筑)高层的. ADJ: ADJ n

➲ A **high-rise** is a high-rise building. 高层建筑. N-COUNT

ˈhigh road, high roads.

A **high road** is a main road. The usual American word is **highway**. 公路; 大道. [美]一般作 highway. ❖ *He saw another French officer galloping furiously down the high road.* 他见到又有一名法国军官骑马沿着大路狂奔而去. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌhigh-ˈroller, high-rollers; 又拼作 **high roller.**

When journalists refer to **high rollers**, they are referring to people who are very rich and who spend money in an extravagant or risky way, especially by gambling. (报刊用语)豪赌的人; 挥金如土的人. N-COUNT

ˈhigh school, high schools. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In Britain, a **high school** is a school for children aged between eleven and eighteen. (英国11至18岁学生就读的)中学. N-VAR

2 In the United States, a **high school** is a school for children aged between fourteen and eighteen. (美国14至18岁学生就读的)中学. ❖ *...an 18-year-old inner-city kid who dropped out of high school.* 一个退了学的旧城区的18岁孩子. N-VAR

ˈhigh season.

The **high season** is the time of year when a holiday resort, hotel, or tourist attraction receives most visitors. (度假旅游的)旺季. N-SING also no det BRITISH

H

ˌhigh-ˈsounding.

High-sounding language and ideas seem very grand and important, although often they are not at all important; used showing disapproval. (贬义)浮夸的; 华而不实的. ❖ *...high-sounding decrees designed to impress foreigners and attract foreign capital.* 为吸引外资而制定给外国人看的华而不实的法令. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌhigh-ˈspirited.

Someone who is **high-spirited** is very lively and easily excited. 活跃的, 兴奋的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈhigh spot, high spots.

The **high spot** of an event or activity is the most exciting or enjoyable part of it. 最精彩的部分. ❖ *The high spot of her year came when she beat Novotna.* 她本年度最精彩的时刻是她打败了诺沃特纳. N-COUNT

ˈhigh street, high streets. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **high street** of a town is the main street where most of the shops and banks are. (城镇商业区的)大街. ❖ *Vegetarian restaurants and health food shops are springing up in every high street.* 每条商业街上都冒出了素食饭店和保健食品店. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 **High street** banks and retailers are companies which have branches in the main shopping areas of most towns. (银行及零售店)开在商业区大街的. ❖ *The scanners are available from high street stores.* 从商业街的商店里可以买到扫描器. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

ˌhigh ˈsummer.

High summer is the middle of summer. 仲夏. N-UNCOUNT

ˌhigh ˈtea, high teas.

In Britain, some people have **high tea** in the late afternoon instead of having dinner or supper later in the evening. (英国)傍晚茶点. N-VAR

ˌhigh ˈtech; 又拼作 **hi tech.** ◆◆◇◇◇

High tech activities or equipment involve or result from the use of high technology. 高技术的; 尖端科技的. ❖ *...such high-tech industries as computers or telecommunications.* 电脑或电讯之类的高科技产业. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhigh techˈnology. ◆◇◇◇◇

High technology is the practical use of advanced scientific research and knowledge, especially in relation to electronics and computers, and the development of new advanced machines and equipment. 高技术; 尖端科技. N-UNCOUNT

ˌhigh-ˈtension.

A **high-tension** electricity cable is one which is able to carry a very powerful current. (电力)高压的. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌhigh ˈtide.

At the coast, **high tide** is the time when the sea is at its highest level because the tide is in. (海水)高潮期, 高潮. N-UNCOUNT

ˌhigh ˈtreason.

High treason means the same as **treason**. 义同 treason. N-UNCOUNT

ˌhigh-ˈup, high-ups. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **high-up** means an important person who has a lot of authority and influence. 有权势的人; 居高位者. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 ➡ **high up**: 见 **high.**

ˌhigh ˈwater. ◆◇◇◇◇

High water is the time at which the water in a river or sea is at its highest level as a result of the tide. (河、海)高水位期, 高潮期. ❖ *Fishing is possible for a couple of hours either side of high water.* 高潮期前后有两小时可以捕鱼. N-UNCOUNT

ˌhigh-ˈwater mark; 又拼作 **high water mark.**

The **high-water mark** of a process is its highest or most successful stage of achievement. (活动)全盛时期, 顶峰. ❖ *This was almost certainly the high-water mark of her career.* 这几乎肯定是她事业的巅峰. N-SING with supp

high·way /ˈhaɪweɪ/ **highways.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **highway** is a main road, especially one that connects towns or cities. 公路; 交通要道. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˌHighway ˈCode.

In Britain, **the Highway Code** is an official booklet published by the Department of Transport, which contains the rules which tell people how to use public roads safely. (英国)公路法规. N-SING: the N

highway·man /ˈhaɪweɪmən/ **highwaymen.**

In former times, **highwaymen** were robbers on horseback who used to threaten to shoot travellers if they did not hand over their money and valuables. (旧时的)拦路抢劫者; 骑马盗匪. N-COUNT

ˌhigh ˈwire, high wires; 又拼作 **high-wire.**

1 A **high wire** is a length of rope or wire stretched tight high above the ground and used for balancing acts. (杂技中用于平衡动作的)绷索, 钢丝. N-COUNT

2 Journalists talk about a person being on a **high wire** or performing a **high-wire** act when he or she is involved in a delicate, tricky situation, and is dealing with it cleverly. (报刊用语)(对局势的)巧妙处理, 机智处理. ❖ *What could have been a mere intellectual high wire act becomes a wholly unexpected delight.* 本来只是灵巧的智力举措却成了完全没有料到的乐事. N-SING

hi·jack /ˈhaɪdʒæk/ **hijacks, hijacking, hijacked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **hijacks** a plane or other vehicle, they illegally take control of it by force while it is travelling from one place to another. 劫持(飞机或其他交通工具). VB: V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Every minute during the hijack seemed like a week.* 劫机期间的每一分钟犹如漫长的一星期. N-COUNT

◢ **hi·jack·er, hijackers** ❖ *There was a scuffle between the hijackers and the pilots.* 劫机犯与飞行员扭打起来. N-COUNT

◢ **hi·jack·ing, hijackings** ❖ *There have been at least ten attempted hijackings in the Soviet Union.* 苏联至少有十起劫机未遂案. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **has hijacked** something, you disapprove of the way in which they have taken control of it VB PRAGMATICS

when they had no right to do so. 非法控制; 非法劫持. ❖ *A peaceful demonstration had been hijacked by anarchists intent on causing trouble.* 一次和平的游行被蓄意捣乱的无政府主义分子控制了. V n

hike /haɪk/ **hikes, hiking, hiked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **hike**, you go for a long walk in the country. 远足, 徒步旅行. ❖ *You could hike through the Fish River Canyon.* 你可以徒步穿过鱼之河峡谷. VB V, V prep/adv

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I took long hikes through the nearby fields.* 我多次在附近田野间作长途徒步旅行. N-COUNT ◢ **hik·er, hikers** ❖ *He guided hunters and hikers through the millions of acres of Adirondack forest.* 他带狩猎者和远足者穿过几百万公顷的阿迪朗达克森林. N-COUNT ◢ **hik·ing** ❖ *...some harder, more strenuous hiking on cliff pathways.* 在峭壁小道上更艰难、更花力气的徒步旅行. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **hike** is a sudden or large increase in prices, rates, taxes, or quantities. 突增; 大幅度增加. ❖ *...a sudden 1.75 per cent hike in Italian interest rates.* 意大利利率以1.75%幅度的猛然增加. N-COUNT

3 To **hike** prices, rates, or taxes means to increase them suddenly or by a large amount. 使突然增加; 大幅增加. ❖ *The federal government hiked the tax on hard liquor.* 联邦政府大幅增加了烈酒税. VB V n

➲ **Hike up** means the same as **hike**. 义同 hike. ❖ *The insurers have started hiking up premiums by huge amounts.* 保险公司开始大幅度增加保险费. PHR-V V P noun

hi·lari·ous /hɪˈleəriəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is **hilarious**, it is extremely funny and makes you laugh a lot. 非常滑稽的, 引人捧腹大笑的. ❖ *He had a fund of hilarious tales on the subject.* 他有许多有关这方面的滑稽故事. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **hi·lari·ous·ly** ❖ *She found it hilariously funny.* 她觉得这事非常滑稽可笑. ADV-GRADED

hi·lar·ity /hɪˈlærɪti/.

Hilarity is great amusement and laughter. 欢闹; 嬉笑. ❖ *My mistake caused a great deal of hilarity.* 我的失误引起了好一阵欢笑. N-UNCOUNT

hill /hɪl/ **hills.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **hill** is an area of land that is higher than the land that surrounds it. 山岗, 山丘. ❖ *...the shady street that led up the hill.* 通向小山的阴凉的街道. *...the Black Hills of Dakota.* 达科他的黑山. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is **over the hill**, you are saying rudely that they are old and no longer capable of doing anything useful. (不礼貌的用法)老了; 不中用了. ❖ *He doesn't take kindly to suggestions that he is over the hill.* 他不喜欢别人暗示他已经老了. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

hill·bil·ly /ˈhɪlbɪli/ **hillbillies.**

If you refer to someone as a **hillbilly**, you think they are uneducated and stupid because they come from a rural area. 乡巴佬. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS AMERICAN

hill·ock /ˈhɪlək/ **hillocks.**

A **hillock** is a small hill. 小山丘. N-COUNT

hill·side /ˈhɪlsaɪd/ **hillsides.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hillside** is the sloping side of a hill. 山坡, 山腰. N-COUNT

hill·top /ˈhɪltɒp/ **hilltops.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hilltop** is the top of a hill. 山顶. ❖ *...a medieval hilltop village.* 坐落在山顶上的中世纪村庄. N-COUNT

hilly /ˈhɪli/ **hillier, hilliest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hilly** area has a lot of hills. 多山丘的; 丘陵起伏的. ADJ-GRADED

hilt /hɪlt/.

'To the hilt' means to the maximum extent possible or as fully as possible; used for emphasis. (用来强调)极度; 完全地. ❖ *The men who wield the power are certainly backing him to the hilt.* 有权势的人定会鼎力支持他. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

him /hɪm/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Him is a third person singular pronoun. **Him** is used as the object of a verb or a preposition. 第三人称单数代词, 用作动词或介词宾语.

1 You use **him** to refer to a man, boy, or male animal. (男人、男孩或雄兽)他; 它. ❖ *Elaine met him at the bus station.* 伊莱恩在公共汽车站遇见他. *My brother had a lovely dog. I looked after him for about a week.* 我哥哥有只可爱的狗. 我照顾了它一星期. PRON

2 Some people use **him** to refer to any person when it is not known or not important whether this person is male or female. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'him or her' or 'them'. (不区分性别指代人)他. (有些人更喜欢用him or her或them.) PRON WRITTEN

3 In some religions, **Him** is used to refer to God. (某些宗教指上帝)他. ❖ *God will help you if you turn to Him in humility and trust.* 如果你以谦卑及信赖的态度求助于上帝, 他就会帮助你的. PRON

him·self /hɪmˈself/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Himself is a third person singular reflexive pronoun. **Himself** is used when the object of a verb or preposition refers to the same person as the subject of the verb, except in meaning 3. 第三人称单数反身代词. 用于当动词的宾语和主语指同一人时, 但第3项释义除外.

1 You use **himself** to refer to a man, boy, or male animal. (男人、男孩或雄性动物)他自己; 它自己. ❖ *A driver blew up his car and himself.* 一名司机把他的车和他自己炸得粉碎. *He poured himself a whisky.* 他为自己倒了一杯威士忌. *William went away muttering to himself.* 威廉自己嘟哝着走开了. PRON-REFL V PRON, prep PRON

2 Some people use **himself** to refer to any person when it is not known or not important whether that person is male or female. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'himself or herself' or 'themselves'. (不区分性别指代人)他自己. (有人更喜欢用 himself or herself 或 themselves.) ❖ *The child's natural way of expressing himself is play.* 孩子表达自己的自然方式是玩耍. *The student is invited to test each item for himself by means of specific techniques.* 学生被要求用特定的方法自己检验每一项内容. PRON-REFL V PRON, WRITTEN, prep PRON

3 You use **himself** to emphasize the person or thing that you are referring to. **Himself** is sometimes used instead of 'him' as the object of a verb or preposition. (表示强调)他本人. 有时用作动词或介词的宾语, 替代him. ❖ *...the judgment pronounced by Pope John Paul II himself.* 由教皇约翰·保罗二世亲自宣布的判决. *There's no work and no future for students like himself.* 像他这种学生既不会有工作也不会有前途. PRON-REFL PRAGMATICS

hind /haɪnd/ **hinds.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An animal's **hind** legs are at the back of its body. (动物身体)后部的. ❖ *The cow kicked up its hind legs.* 这头母牛尥了一下蹶子. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **hind** is a female deer. 雌鹿. N-COUNT

hind·er /ˈhɪndə/ **hinders, hindering, hindered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something **hinders** you, it makes it more difficult for you to move, make progress, or do something. 妨碍, 阻碍. ❖ *Does the fact that your players are part-timers help or hinder you?* 你那些球员是兼职的, 这一现实于你有益还是妨碍了你? VB V n

hind·quarters /ˈhaɪndkwɔːtəz/.

The **hindquarters** of a four-legged animal are its back part, including its two back legs. (四脚动物的)后部(包括后腿). N-PLURAL

hin·drance /ˈhɪndrəns/ **hindrances.**

A **hindrance** is a person, thing, or action that makes it more difficult for you to do something. 妨碍; 障碍. ❖ *The higher rates have been a hindrance to economic recovery.* 较高的利率成了经济复苏的障碍. *You would be more of a hindrance than a help.* 你与其说是帮忙, 还不如说是添麻烦. N-COUNT also without N

hind·sight /ˈhaɪndsaɪt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Hindsight is the ability to understand and realize something about an event after it has happened, although you did not understand or realize it at the time. 后见之明; 事后的聪明. ❖ *With hindsight, we'd all do things differently.* 事后想来, 我们当初都不应该那么做. N-UNCOUNT

Hin·du /ˈhɪnduː, hɪnˈduː/ **Hindus.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **Hindu** is a person who believes in the Indian religion which has many gods and teaches that people have another life on N-COUNT

H

earth after they die. 印度教徒.

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ ...*a Hindu temple*. 一座印度教寺庙. ADJ

◢ **Hin·du·ism.** **Hinduism** is the religion of Hindus. 印度教. N-UNCOUNT

hinge /hɪndʒ/ **hinges, hinging, hinged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hinge** is a piece of metal, wood, or plastic that is used to join a door to its frame or to join two things together so that one of them can swing freely. 铰链, 合叶. ❖ *The top swung open on well-oiled hinges*. 盖子在上了油的铰链上弹开. N-COUNT ◢ **hinged.** Something that is **hinged** is joined to another thing, or joined together, by means of a hinge. 用铰链接合的. ❖ *The hinged seat lifts up to reveal a useful storage space*. 由铰链连接的座位往上掀开, 露出有用的储存空间. ADJ

➤**hinge on.**

Something that **hinges on** one thing or event depends entirely on it. 取决于; 有赖于. ❖ *The plan hinges on a deal being struck with a new company*. 该计划取决于与一家新公司正在签订的一笔生意. PHR-V V P n/-ing/wh

hint /hɪnt/ **hints, hinting, hinted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **hint** is a suggestion about something that is made in an indirect way. 暗示. ❖ *I'd dropped a hint about having an exhibition of his work up here*. 我做了个暗示, 表示要在此展出他的作品. *The statement gave no hint as to what the measures would be*. 声明没有暗示将有什么措施. N-COUNT If you **take the hint**, you understand something that is suggested to you indirectly. 领会暗示. ❖ *I saw Ron elbow Christabel in an effort to make her shut up. For once she took the hint*. 我看到罗恩用胳膊肘碰了碰克丽丝特布尔, 试图让她住嘴. 就这一回她领会了. PHR

2 If you **hint** at something, you suggest it in an indirect way. 暗示, 示意. ❖ *The President hinted he might make some changes in the government*. 总统暗示他可能在政府内作些变动. VB V at n Also V that

3 A **hint** is a helpful piece of advice, usually about how to do something. 提示; 小建议. ❖ *Here are some helpful hints to make your journey easier*. 这里是一些让你的旅途更加轻松的有用提示. N-COUNT

4 A **hint** of something is a very small amount of it. 微量, 少许. ❖ *She added only a hint of vermouth to the gin*. 她在杜松子酒里只加了一点苦艾酒. N-SING N of n

H

hinter·land /ˈhɪntəlænd/ **hinterlands.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **hinterland** of a place such an area of coastline or a large town is the area of land behind it or around it. 内地; 腹地. ❖ ...*the French Mediterranean coast and its hinterland*. 法国地中海海岸及其内地. N-COUNT

hip /hɪp/ **hips.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Your **hips** are the two areas or bones at the sides of your body, between the tops of your legs and your waist. 髋部; 臀部. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *Tracey put her hands on her hips*. 特蕾西双手放在臀部上. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is **hip**, you mean that they are very modern and follow all the latest fashions, for example in clothes and ideas. 时髦的, 新潮的. ❖ ...*a hip young character with tight-cropped blond hair*. 留着短平金发的时髦年轻人. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

ˈhip-hop. ♦◇◇◇◇

Hip-hop is a form of popular culture which started among young black people in the United States in the 1980s. It includes rap music and graffiti art. 嬉蹦乐(1980年代美国黑人青年的一种流行文化, 包括快板说唱和涂鸦). N-UNCOUNT

hip·pie /ˈhɪpi/ **hippies;** 又拼作 **hippy.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Hippies were young people in the 1960s and 70s who rejected conventional society and tried to live a life based on peace and love. (抗拒传统社会过另类生活的)嬉皮士. N-COUNT

hip·po /ˈhɪpəʊ/ **hippos.**

A **hippo** is the same as a hippopotamus. 同hippopotamus. N-COUNT INFORMAL

hippo·pota·mus /ˌhɪpəˈpɒtəməs/ **hippopotamuses.**

A **hippopotamus** is a very large African animal which lives near rivers. It has short legs and thick hairless skin. 河马. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

hip·py /ˈhɪpi/.

➽ 见 **hippie**.

hip·ster /ˈhɪpstə/ **hipsters.**

If you refer to someone as a **hipster**, you mean that they are very fashionable. 非常时髦的人. ❖ ...*a swaggering hipster with a fondness for Teddy Boy clothes*. 一个喜爱穿奇装异服, 招摇过市的时髦青年. N-COUNT INFORMAL

hire /haɪə/ **hires, hiring, hired.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **hire** someone, you employ them or pay them to do a job for you. 雇用. ❖ *He will be in charge of all hiring and firing at PHA*. 他将负责公共房屋管理局所有人员的雇用与解雇. VB V n V

2 If you **hire** something, you pay money to the owner so that you can use it for a period of time. 租用, 租借. ❖ *To hire a car you must produce a passport and a current driving licence*. 租用汽车必须出示护照及通行的驾驶执照. VB BRITISH V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They booked our hotel, and organised car hire*. 他们为我们订好了旅馆房间并安排了租车事宜. *Hire of skis, boots and clothing, are all available*. 滑雪板、靴子以及衣物均可租用. N-UNCOUNT

3 If something is **for hire**, it is available for you to hire. 可供租用, 可供出租. PHR BRITISH

➤**hire out.**

If you **hire out** something such as a car or a person's services, you allow them to be used in return for payment. 租出, 出租. ❖ *His agency hires out security guards and bodyguards*. 他的办事处有警卫人员及保镖可供雇用. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

hire·ling /ˈhaɪəlɪŋ/ **hirelings.**

If you refer to someone as a **hireling**, you disapprove of them because they do not care who they work for and they are willing to do illegal or immoral things for money. (贬义)被雇用专干坏事的人; 任人摆布的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˌhire ˈpurchase.

Hire purchase is a way of buying goods over a long period of time, with several small, regular payments. The usual American term is **installment plan**. 分期付款购物法. [美]一般作installment plan. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

hir·sute /ˈhɜːsjuːt, AM -suːt/.

If a man is **hirsute**, he is hairy. (男性)多毛的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

his /hɪz/. ♦♦♦♦♦

His is a third person singular possessive determiner. **His** is also a possessive pronoun. 第三人称单数物主限定词; 又作物主代词.

1 You use **his** to indicate that something belongs or relates to a man, boy, or male animal. (男人、男孩或雄性动物)他的; 它的. ❖ *He spent a large part of his career in Hollywood*. 他的职业生涯大部分时间是在好莱坞度过的. *The dog let his head thump on the floor again*. 那条狗又用头撞地板. DET-POSS

➪ Also a possessive pronoun. 又作物主代词. ❖ *He had taken advice, but the decision was his*. 他采纳了建议, 但决定是他做出的. *She gradually raised her eyes and met his*. 她慢慢抬起双眼, 与他的目光相遇. PRON-POSS

2 Some people use **his** to refer to any person when it is not known or not important whether this person is male or female. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'his or her' or 'their'. (不区分性别指代人)他的. (有些人更喜欢用his or her或their.) ❖ ...*the relations between a teacher and his pupils*. 教师与其学生之间的关系. DET-POSS WRITTEN

➪ Also a possessive pronoun. 又作物主代词. ❖ *Tools lying around in there could come in very handy for the opportunistic burglar who has forgotten his*. 这里到处是工具, 为忘了带工具而来碰运气的入室窃贼提供了方便. PRON-POSS

3 In some religions, **His** is used to refer to God. (某些宗教中指上帝)他的. ❖ ...*humble faith in God, and trust in His Church*. 对上帝谦卑的信仰和对其教会的信赖. DET-POSS

His·pan·ic /hɪˈspænɪk/ **Hispanics.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you describe someone from the United States as **Hispanic**, you mean that they or their family originally came from Latin America. (美国人)来自拉美的, 与拉美国家有关的. ❖ ...*a group of Hispanic doctors in Washington*. 华盛顿的一帮祖籍为拉美国家的医生. ADJ

➾ A **Hispanic** is someone who is Hispanic. 祖籍拉美的人；来自拉美的人. N-COUNT

hiss /hɪs/ **hisses, hissing, hissed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 To **hiss** means to make a sound like a long 's'. 发出咝咝声. VB V ❖ *The tires of Lenny's bike hissed over the wet pavement.* 兰尼的自行车胎在潮湿的人行道上发出咝咝的声音. V prep

➾ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the hiss of water running into the burnt pan.* 水流进灼烫的平底锅发出的'咝咝'声. N-COUNT

▲ **hiss·ing** ❖ *...a silence broken only by a steady hissing from above my head.* 只是从头顶上不断传来的咝咝声打破了宁静. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **hiss** something, you say it in a strong angry whisper. 咬牙切齿地说出；发嘘声. VB ❖ *'Now, quiet,' my mother hissed.* '好啦,'安静.'我母亲嘘声说. V with quote

3 If people **hiss** at someone such as a performer or public speaker, they express their disapproval or dislike of that person by making long loud 's' sounds. 发出嘘声以示不满. VB V at n ❖ *One had to listen hard to catch the words of the President's speech as the delegates booed and hissed.* 代表们嘘声四起，大家要细心听才能听清总统的讲话. V, Also V n

➾ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *After a moment the barracking began. First came hisses, then shouts.* 过一会便有人起哄，先是嘘声，接着是喊叫声. N-COUNT

his·to·rian /hɪ'stɔːriən/ **historians.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **historian** is a person who specializes in the study of history, and who writes books and articles about it. 历史学家；史学工作者. N-COUNT

his·tor·ic /hɪ'stɒrɪk, AM -'tɔːr-/. ♦♦♦◇◇

A **historic** event is important in history, or likely to be considered important at some time in the future. 历史性的；有重大历史意义的. ADJ ❖ *...the historic changes in the Soviet Union.* 发生在苏联的历史性变革.

his·tori·cal /hɪ'stɒrɪkəl, AM -tɔːr-/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Historical** people, situations, or things existed in the past and are considered to be a part of history. 历史上的；历史的. ADJ ADJ n ❖ *...an important historical figure.* 一个重要的历史人物. *...historical monuments.* 历史纪念碑.

▲ **his·tori·cal·ly** ❖ *Historically, royal marriages have been cold, calculating affairs.* 在历史上，皇室婚事一直是冷酷而又工于心计的事. ADV

2 **Historical** books, works of art, or studies are concerned with people, situations, or things that existed in the past. 史学的；有关历史的. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you consider something in a **historical** context, you are concerned with how it was affected by events in the past, as a way of analysing or explaining it. 历史角度的；基于史实的. ADJ ADJ n

his·to·ry /'hɪstəri/ **histories.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You can refer to the events of the past as **history**. You can also refer to the past events which concern a particular topic or place as its **history**. 历史；史学. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *He later studied history and folklore at Indiana University.* 他后来在印第安纳大学研究史学与民俗. *The Catholic Church has played a prominent role throughout Polish history.* 天主教教会在波兰历史上始终起着重要作用.

2 Someone who **makes history** does something that is considered to be important and significant in the development of the world or of a particular society. 创造历史；做出有重大意义的事. PHR ❖ *Willy Brandt made history by visiting East Germany in 1970.* 维利·勃兰特于1970年访问东德，开创了历史新篇章.

3 If someone or something **goes down in history**, people in the future remember them because of particular actions that they have done or because of particular events that have happened. 被载入史册；名垂青史. PHR ❖ *...a day that will go down in history.* 将被载入史册的一天.

4 A **history** is an account of events that have happened in the past in a particular subject. (某一课题的)史实性记载，叙述. N-COUNT with supp ❖ *...his magnificent history of broadcasting.* 他出色的广播讲话.

5 If a person or place has a **history** of something, it has been very common or has happened frequently in their past. 过去常做的事. N-COUNT ❖ *He had a history of drink problems.* 他过去常酗酒.

6 Someone's **history** is the set of facts that are known about their past. 既往史；过去情况. N-COUNT with poss ❖ *He couldn't get a new job because of his medical history.* 他因为自己的病史而找不到新工作.

7 If you say that an event, thing, or person is **history**, you mean that they are no longer important. 成为历史，已成过去. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL ❖ *The Charlottetown agreement is history.* 夏洛特敦协定已成为历史.

8 If you are telling someone about an event and say **the rest is history**, you mean that you do not need to tell them what happened next because everyone knows it already. 其余是人尽皆知的事. PHR ❖ *We met at college, the rest is history.* 我们在大学相识，其余便是人尽皆知的事啦.

9 ➸ 又见 **natural history**.

his·tri·on·ics /ˌhɪstri'ɒnɪks/.

If you refer to someone's excited or emotional behaviour as **histrionics**, you disapprove of it because it seems exaggerated or insincere. (贬义)装腔作势，矫揉造作. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS ❖ *When I explained everything to my mum and dad, there were no histrionics.* 我对父母诚恳地解释了一切，没有任何夸张.

▲ **his·tri·on·ic** ❖ *Dorothea let out a histrionic groan.* 多罗西娅做作地叹息了一声. ADJ-GRADED

hit /hɪt/ **hits, hitting.** ♦♦♦♦♦

The form **hit** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形.

1 If you **hit** someone or something, you deliberately touch them with a lot of force, with your hand or an object held in your hand. 打，击. VB V n ❖ *Find the exact grip that allows you to hit the ball hard.* 找到能让你狠狠击球的准确握杆方式. *Both men had been hit in the stomach with baseball bats.* 两个人都被棒球球棒击中了腹部.

2 When a moving object **hits** another object, it touches it with a lot of force. 撞击；碰撞. VB V n ❖ *The car had apparently hit a traffic sign before skidding out of control.* 车显然是撞着一个路标后失控打滑了. *...multiple-warhead missiles that could hit many targets at a time.* 可同时击中很多目标的多弹头导弹.

➾ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *First a house took a direct hit and then the rocket exploded.* 先是一所房子被正面击中，然后火箭爆炸了. N-COUNT

3 If something **hits** a person, place, or thing, it affects them very badly. 打击；对...有不利影响；使...受损害. VB JOURNALISM V n ❖ *...the earthquake which hit northern Peru.* 使秘鲁北部受创的地震. *It is the lower income groups who are hardest hit by crime.* 受不法行为打击最大的是低收入阶层.

4 When a feeling or an idea **hits** you, it suddenly affects you or comes into your mind. 使突然想起；使突然感到. VB it V n that ❖ *It hit me that I had a choice.* 我突然想到我还有选择. *Then the answer hit me.* 然后我想到了答案. V n

5 If you **hit** a particular high or low point on a scale, you reach it. 达到. VB JOURNALISM V n ❖ *Oil prices hit record levels yesterday.* 石油价格昨天达到创纪录的水平. *Relations between Kenya and the United States hit an all-time low this weekend.* 本周末肯尼亚与美国的关系达到有史以来的最低点.

6 If a record, film, or play is a **hit**, it is very popular and successful. 非常成功的作品；风靡一时的作品. N-COUNT ❖ *The song became a massive hit in 1945.* 那首歌曾于1945年风靡一时. *...the surprise hit video of the year.* 本年度出人意料地受欢迎的录像带.

7 If two people **hit it off**, they like each other and become friendly as soon as they meet. (初次相见便)合得来、一见如故. PHR ❖ *They hit it off straight away, Daddy and Walter.* 爸爸和沃尔特一见面便成了朋友. *He has never hit it off with Douglas Hurd.* 他与道格拉斯·赫德一向合不来.

8 ➸ to **hit the headlines**: 见 **headline**.

➸ to **hit home**: 见 **home**.

➸ to **hit the nail on the head**: 见 **nail**.

➸ to **hit the road**: 见 **road**.

H

➡ to **hit the roof**: 见 **roof**.
➡ to **hit** someone **for six**: 见 **six**.

▸hit back.

1 If you **hit back** when someone hits you, or **hit them back**, you hit them in return. 回击,反击. ❖ *Some violent men beat up their sons, until the boys are strong enough to hit back.* 一些暴躁的男人打他们的儿子,直打到儿子们长得足够强壮能进行反击为止. PHR-V V P Also V n P

2 If you **hit back** at someone who has criticized or harmed you, you criticize or harm them in return. 反击;报复. ❖ *The President has hit back at those who have criticised his economic reforms.* 总统对那些批评他的经济改革的人进行了反击. *British Rail immediately hit back with their own cheap fares scheme.* 英国铁路公司立即进行反击,推出了低票价方案. PHR-V JOURNALISM V P at n V P

▸hit on or **hit upon.**

If you **hit on** an idea or a solution to a problem, you think of it. 想到,想起. ❖ *After running through the numbers in every possible combination, we finally hit on a solution.* 我们对数字进行了各种组合之后,最终想到了解决办法. PHR-V V P n

▸hit out.

1 If you **hit out** at someone, you try to hit them, although you may miss them. (试图)打击. ❖ *I used to hit out at my husband and throw things at him.* 我过去常试图打我丈夫,向他扔东西. *I hit out and gave him a black eye.* 我挥手把他的眼睛打青了. PHR-V BRITISH V P at n V P

2 If you **hit out** at someone or something, you criticize them strongly because you do not agree with them. 严厉批评,抨击. ❖ *The President took the opportunity to hit out at what he sees as foreign interference.* 总统借机抨击了那些他认为是外来的干涉. PHR-V JOURNALISM V P at/against n Also V P

▸hit upon.

➡ 见 **hit on**.

,hit and 'miss; 又拼作 hit-and-miss.

Something that is **hit and miss** or **hit or miss** happens in an unplanned way, so that you cannot predict what the result will be. 无计划的;无法预料后果的. ❖ *Our tester found its efficiency a bit hit-and-miss at first.* 我们的测试员起初发现其效能有点不稳定. *Farming can thus be very much a hit-and-miss affair.* 农场经营因此可能是一件非常无法预料的事. ADJ-GRADED

H

,hit-and-'run.

In a **hit-and-run** accident, the driver of a vehicle hits someone and then drives away without stopping. (司机)肇事逃逸的. ❖ *...a hit-and-run driver in a stolen car.* 一个驾驶偷来的汽车肇事后逃走的司机. ADJ ADJ n

hitch /hɪtʃ/ hitches, hitching, hitched.

◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hitch** is a slight problem which causes a short delay. 故障,障碍. ❖ *After some technical hitches the show finally got under way.* 排除了一些技术故障之后演出终于开始了. *The five-hour operation went without a hitch.* 五小时的手术进行得很顺利. N-COUNT

2 If you **hitch**, **hitch** a lift, or **hitch** a ride, you hitchhike. 搭便车. ❖ *There was no garage in sight, so I hitched a lift into town.* 附近没有汽车修理站,于是我搭顺风车进城. *Jean-Philippe had hitched all over Europe in the 1960s.* 让·菲利普曾于1960年代搭便车游遍欧洲. VB INFORMAL V n V

3 If you **hitch** something onto something else, you hook it or fasten it there. 把...拴(在某物上). ❖ *Last night we hitched the horse to the cart and moved here.* 昨晚我们把马套到马车上,然后驱车来到这里. VB V n unto/to n

▸hitch up.

If you **hitch up** a piece of clothing such as a skirt or pair of trousers, you pull it up into a higher position. (将裙子或裤子)向上拉. ❖ *She leapt from the car, hitched up her dress and sprinted down the road after him.* 她从车上跳下,拽起连衣裙,沿路飞快地去追他. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

hitch·hike /ˈhɪtʃhaɪk/ hitchhikes, hitchhiking, hitchhiked; 又拼作 hitch-hike.

If you **hitchhike**, you travel by getting lifts from passing vehicles without paying. 搭便车旅行. ❖ *Neff hitchhiked to New York during his Christmas vacation.* 内夫利用圣诞节假期搭顺风车到纽约旅行. VB V prep/adv Also V

◢ **hitch·hiker, hitchhikers** ❖ *On my way to Vancouver one Friday night I picked up a hitchhiker.* 一个星期五的晚上,在前往温哥华的路上,我让一个旅行者搭了我的车. N-COUNT

◢ **hitch·hik·ing** ❖ *She decided hitchhiking was her best method of escape.* 她认定搭便车是她最佳的逃跑方式. N-UNCOUNT

,hi 'tech.

➡ 又见 **high tech**.

hith·er /ˈhɪðə/.

1 **Hither** means to the place where you are. 到这儿. ❖ *He has sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people.* 他向这里派遣了大批的军人骚扰我们的人民. ADV ADV after v DATED

2 **Hither and thither** means in many different directions or places, and in a disorganized way. The usual American expression is **hither and yon**. 到处,四处. [美]一般作 hither and yon. ❖ *Refugees run hither and thither in search of safety.* 难民们四处奔跑寻找安全之所. PHR BRITISH

hither·to /ˌhɪðəˈtuː/.

◆◇◇◇◇

You use **hitherto** to indicate that something was true up until the time you are talking about, although it may no longer be the case. 到目前为止,迄今. ❖ *Hitherto, the main emphasis has been on the need to resist aggression.* 至今,重点还是强调抵御侵略的必要性. *The helicopter is the first in the world to be designed to serve three hitherto very distinct markets.* 直升机是世界上首个被设计用来为三个至今都很独特的市场服务的东西. ADV PRAGMATICS FORMAL ADV with cl ADV adj/-ed ADV after v

'hit list, hit lists.

◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone has a **hit list** of people or things, they are intending to take action concerning those people or things. 黑名单,打击名单(指对那些相关的人或事采取行动). ❖ *Some banks also have a hit list of people whom they threaten to sue for damages.* 有些银行还有一份黑名单,它们威胁要向这些人追讨赔偿. N-COUNT

2 A **hit list** is a list that terrorists or gangsters make, containing the names of people they intend to have killed. (恐怖分子等列出的)杀人名单. N-COUNT

hit·man /ˈhɪtmæn/ hitmen; 又拼作 hit man.

A **hitman** is a man who is hired by someone in order to kill people. 职业杀手. N-COUNT

,hit or 'miss.

➡ 见 **hit and miss**.

'hit parade.

The **hit parade** is the list of pop records which have sold most copies over the previous week or month. 流行歌曲唱片流行榜. ❖ *Suede are once again riding high in the hit parade with their new single.* "山羊皮"乐队又一次因他们新的单张唱片而高居唱片流行榜榜首. N-SING the N DATED

hit·ter /ˈhɪtə/ hitters.

◆◇◇◇◇

1 In sport, a big **hitter** is someone who is good at hitting the ball hard. (体育)击球员. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to someone such as a politician or a businessman as a heavy **hitter** or a big **hitter**, you mean that they are powerful and influential. (政客中的)要员;(商人中的)大亨. N-COUNT adj N

HIV /ˌeɪtʃ aɪ ˈviː/.

◆◆◆◇◇

1 **HIV** is a virus which reduces people's resistance to illness and can cause AIDS. **HIV** is an abbreviation of 'human immunodeficiency virus'. (引起艾滋病的)人体免疫缺损病毒. human immunodeficiency virus 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone is **HIV positive**, they are infected with the HIV virus, and may develop AIDS. 人体免疫缺损病毒检验呈阳性反应(表示已受艾滋病病毒感染). PHR

hive /haɪv/ hives, hiving, hived.

◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hive** is the same as a **beehive**. 同 beehive. ❖ *...honey gathered from more than 400 hives.* 从400多个蜂窝中收集的蜂蜜. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a place as a **hive** of activity, you approve of the fact that there is a lot of activity there or that people are busy working there. 人多繁忙的场所;熙攘的地方. ❖ *In the morning the house was a hive of activity.* 早晨房 N-COUNT N of n PRAGMATICS

子里忙忙碌碌的. *Stuart Tannahill's shed is a veritable hive of photographic creativity.* 斯图尔特·坦纳希尔的工作棚是个名副其实的忙碌的摄影创作室.

▸hive off.

If someone **hives off** part of a business, they transfer or sell it to a new owner. 使分离出来; 转让. ❖ *Klockner plans to hive off its loss-making steel businesses.* 克勒克纳计划把其亏损的钢铁生意分拆. [PHR-V; BRITISH; V P noun; Also V n P]

hiya /ˈhaɪjə/.

You can say **'hiya'** when you are greeting someone. 嗨, 嘿. ❖ *Hiya. How are you?* 嘿, 你好吗? [CONVENTION; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL]

HM /ˌeɪtʃ ˈem/. ♦◇◇◇◇

HM is the written abbreviation for 'Her Majesty's' or 'His Majesty's'; it is used as part of the name of some British government organizations, or as part of a person's title. (用于英国某些政府机构名称中或头衔中)英国皇家的. Her Majesty's 或 His Majesty's 的缩写形式. ❖ *...his enlistment in HM Armed Forces.* 他在英国皇家空军服役. *...HM Chief Inspector of Fire Services.* 英国皇家的消防总督察.

h'm; 又拼作 **hm.**

H'm is used in writing to represent a noise that people make when they are hesitating or thinking before they speak. (表示讲话前犹豫或想问题时的声音)嗯, 唔. [PRAGMATICS]

HMS /ˌeɪtʃ em ˈes/. ♦◇◇◇◇

HMS is used before the names of ships in the British navy; it is an abbreviation for 'Her Majesty's Ship' or 'His Majesty's Ship'. (用于英国海军船名前)皇家海军. Her Majesty's Ship 或 His Majesty's Ship 的缩写形式. ❖ *...HMS Warrior.* 皇家海军勇士号.

HNC /ˌeɪtʃ en ˈsiː/ **HNCs.**

An **HNC** is a qualification in a technical or practical subject which you can obtain at a British college. **HNC** is an abbreviation for 'Higher National Certificate'. (英国大学理工实用科目的)国家高级证书. Higher National Certificate的缩写形式. ❖ *...passing his HNC in computer studies.* 他通过国家电脑高级证书考试. [N-VAR]

hoard /hɔːd/ **hoards, hoarding, hoarded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **hoard** things such as food or money, you save or store them, often in secret, because they are valuable or important to you. 隐藏, 囤积(有用的东西). ❖ *They've begun to hoard food and gasoline and save their money.* 他们开始囤积粮食、汽油, 并开始攒钱. [VB; V n; Also V] ◢ **hoard·er, hoarders** ❖ *Most hoarders have favorite hiding places.* 大多数囤积东西的人都有自己最喜欢的隐藏地. [N-COUNT]

2 A **hoard** is a store of things that you have hoarded or secretly hidden. 囤积品; 收藏品. ❖ *The case involves a hoard of silver and jewels valued at up to $40m.* 盒子里藏有价值达4千万元的银器和珠宝. [N-COUNT]

hoard·ing /ˈhɔːdɪŋ/ **hoardings.**

A **hoarding** is a very large board at the side of a road or on the side of a building, which is used for displaying advertisements and posters. The usual American word is **billboard**. 广告牌. [美]一般作 billboard. [N-COUNT; BRITISH]

hoarse /hɔːs/ **hoarser, hoarsest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you or your voice are **hoarse**, your voice sounds rough and unclear, for example because your throat is sore. (嗓音)嘶哑的, 沙哑的. ❖ *'So what do you think?' she said in a hoarse whisper.* '那么你怎么想?' 她声音嘶哑, 小声说道. *Nick's voice was hoarse with screaming.* 尼克喊叫得声音都嘶哑了. [ADJ-GRADED] ◢ **hoarse·ly** ❖ *'Thank you,' Maria said hoarsely.* '谢谢您.' 玛利亚声音沙哑地说. [ADV-GRADED]

hoary /ˈhɔːri/.

If you describe a problem or subject as **hoary**, you mean that it is old and familiar. 陈旧的; 老掉牙的. ❖ *...the hoary old myth that women are unpredictable.* 关于女人不易捉摸这一老掉牙的说法. [ADJ-GRADED]

hoax /həʊks/ **hoaxes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hoax** is a trick in which someone tells people something that is not true, for example that there is a bomb somewhere, or that a forged work of art is genuine. 骗局; 恶作剧. ❖ *A series of bomb hoaxes has disrupted Christmas shopping in the city centre.* 一连串的炸弹虚报扰乱了市中心的圣诞采购. *He denied making the hoax call.* 他否认打过这个恶作剧电话. [N-COUNT] ◢ **hoax·er, hoaxers.** A **hoaxer** is someone who carries out a hoax. 制造骗局的人; 搞恶作剧的人. [N-COUNT]

hob /hɒb/ **hobs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hob** is a surface on top of a cooker or set into a worktop, which can be heated in order to cook things. (炉具上的)炉盘. [N-COUNT; BRITISH]

hob·ble /ˈhɒbəl/ **hobbles, hobbling, hobbled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **hobble**, you walk in an awkward way with small steps, for example because your foot is injured. 一瘸一拐地走. ❖ *He got up slowly and hobbled over to the coffee table.* 他慢慢站起来, 一瘸一拐地走到咖啡桌边. [VB; V adv/prep; Also V]

2 To **hobble** something or someone means to make it more difficult for them to be successful or to achieve what they want. 妨碍; 阻挡. ❖ *The barriers which have until now hobbled intra-Asian trade are being dismantled.* 直到现在还妨碍着亚洲内部贸易的屏障正被拆除. [VB; V n]

hob·by /ˈhɒbi/ **hobbies.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **hobby** is an activity that you enjoy doing in your spare time. 业余爱好; 嗜好. ❖ *My hobbies are letter writing, football, music, photography, and tennis.* 我的业余爱好是写信、踢足球、听音乐、摄影以及打网球. [N-COUNT] ◢ **hob·by·ist** /ˈhɒbiɪst/ **hobbyists.** A **hobbyist** is someone who has a particular hobby. 有某种嗜好的人. [N-COUNT]

'hobby-horse, hobby-horses.

You describe a subject or idea as your **hobby-horse** if you have strong feelings on it and like talking about it whenever you have the opportunity. 总喜爱谈论的话题. ❖ *Honesty is a favourite hobby-horse for Courau.* 诚实是库罗最喜欢反复谈论的话题. [N-COUNT]

hob·nob /ˈhɒbnɒb/ **hobnobs, hobnobbing, hobnobbed.**

If you disapprove of the way someone is spending a lot of time with rich, powerful, or glamorous people, you can say that he or she **is hobnobbing** with those people. (贬义)(与有权势或显赫的人物)交往, 过从甚密. ❖ *She hobnobs with Cabinet Ministers; she lunches with the Queen.* 她同内阁大臣们过从甚密, 她和女王共进午餐. [VB; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL; V with n; Also V]

hobo /ˈhəʊbəʊ/ **hobos** or **hoboes.**

A **hobo** is someone without a regular home or place of work, who travels around begging or looking for work. 无业游民; 盲流. [N-COUNT; AMERICAN]

hock /hɒk/ **hocks.**

1 **Hock** is a type of dry white wine from Germany. 霍克酒(德国产的一种干白葡萄酒). [N-VAR; BRITISH]

2 A horse's **hock** is the joint in its back leg that points backwards. (马后腿上的)跗关节. [N-COUNT]

3 If someone is **in hock**, they are in debt. 负债, 欠债. ❖ *Even company directors on £100,000 a year can be deeply in hock to the banks.* 甚至年薪10万镑的公司董事也会对银行负债累累. [PHR]

hock·ey /ˈhɒki/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Hockey is a sport played between two teams of 11 players who use long curved sticks to hit a small ball and try to score goals. 曲棍球. ❖ *...the British hockey team.* 英国曲棍球队. [N-UNCOUNT]

➤ 又见 **ice hockey**.

hocus-pocus /ˌhəʊkəs ˈpəʊkəs/.

If you refer to something as **hocus-pocus**, you disapprove of it because you think it is false and intended to trick or deceive people. (贬义)把戏, 骗局. ❖ *It is unlikely he would have mistaken hocus-pocus for genuine knowledge.* 他不大可能将骗人的把戏错当成真正的学问. [N-UNCOUNT; PRAGMATICS]

hod /hɒd/ **hods.**

A **hod** is a container used by builders for carrying bricks. (建筑工人运砖用的)砖斗. [N-COUNT]

hodge·podge /ˈhɒdʒpɒdʒ/.

A **hodgepodge** is a confused or disorderly mixture of different types of things. The usual British word is **hotch-potch**. 混杂物; 大杂烩. [英]一般作 hotch-potch. ❖ *...a hodgepodge of maps, small tools, and notebooks.* 胡乱 [N-SING; INFORMAL; AMERICAN]

地堆在一起的地图、小工具以及笔记本.

hoe /həʊ/ **hoes, hoeing, hoed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hoe** is a gardening tool with a long handle and a small square blade, which you use to remove weeds and break up the surface of the soil. 耘锄; 锄头. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

2 If you **hoe** a field or crop, you use a hoe on the weeds or soil there. (用锄头)锄. ❖ *He was hoeing in the vineyard.* 他正在葡萄园里锄地. VB V n V

hog /hɒg, AM hɔːg/ **hogs, hogging, hogged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hog** is a pig. In British English, **hog** usually refers to a large male pig that has been castrated, but in American English it can refer to any kind of pig. 猪([英]一般指阉公猪; [美]指所有的猪). N-COUNT

2 If you **hog** something, you take all of it in a greedy or impolite way. 独占; 侵吞. ❖ *Have you done hogging the bathroom?* 你占用过浴室吗? VB INFORMAL V n

3 If you **go the whole hog**, you do something bold or extravagant in the most complete way possible. 全力以赴; 尽力完成. ❖ *I've had every other sort of haircut, I'll just go the whole hog.* 我已经剪过各种发型, 我要剪遍所有的发型. PHR INFORMAL

4 ➞ 又见 **roadhog**.

hog·wash /ˈhɒgwɒʃ, AM ˈhɔːg-/.

If you describe what someone says as **hogwash**, you think it is nonsense. 废话, 胡言乱语. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

ˌho ˈho.

Ho ho is used in writing to represent the sound that people make when they laugh. (笑声)呵呵. ❖ *'Ha, ha, ho, ho,' he chortled.* '哈哈, 呵呵.' 他得意地笑着. EXCLAM

ho hum /ˌhəʊ ˈhʌm/.

You can use **ho hum** to suggest that you are reacting to something in a bored, unenthusiastic, or calm way. **Ho hum** is sometimes used ironically. (表示厌倦、冷漠或若无其事; 有时带讽刺义)呵一嗯. ❖ *My general reaction to this news might be summed up as 'ho-hum'.* 我对此消息的大致反应可总结为不值得一听. *Ho hum, another nice job down the drain.* 呵一嗯, 又一份好工作打水漂了. PHR PRAGMATICS

hoi pol·loi /ˌhɔɪ pəˈlɔɪ/.

If someone refers to the **hoi polloi**, they are referring scornfully to ordinary people, in contrast to rich, well-educated, or upper-class people. (带讽刺义)平民百姓; 乌合之众. ❖ *Monstrously inflated costs are designed to keep the hoi polloi at bay.* 夸大的费用故意将一般平民拒之门外. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

H

hoist /hɔɪst/ **hoists, hoisting, hoisted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **hoist** something heavy somewhere, you lift it or pull it up there. 提起; 拉起. ❖ *Hoisting my suitcase on to my shoulder, I turned and headed toward my hotel.* 我将皮箱扛到肩上, 转身向旅馆走去. *Grabbing the side of the bunk, he hoisted himself to a sitting position.* 他拉住卧铺的一边坐了起来. VB V n prep/adv V pron-refl prep/adv Also V n

2 If something heavy **is hoisted** somewhere, it is lifted there using a machine such as a crane. (被)吊起. ❖ *A twenty-foot steel pyramid is to be hoisted into position on top of the tower.* 一个20英尺高的钢制锥形尖顶将被吊到塔顶上的位置. VB be V-ed prep/adv

3 A **hoist** is a machine for lifting heavy things. 起重机. N-COUNT

4 If you **hoist** a flag or a sail, you pull it up to its correct position by using ropes. 升(旗); 升(帆). VB V n

ho·kum /ˈhəʊkəm/.

If you describe something as **hokum**, you think it is nonsense. 胡说, 废话. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

hold 1 physically touching, supporting, or containing 身体接触、支撑或容纳

hold /həʊld/ **holds, holding, held.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **hold** something, you carry or support it, using your hands or your arms. 拿住; 握住; 托住. ❖ *Hold the knife at an angle.* 握住刀时把刀倾斜. *Hold the baby while I load the car.* 我装车时你抱着孩子. VB V n prep/adv V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He released his hold on the camera.* 他放下了相机. N-COUNT

2 **Hold** is used in expressions such as **grab hold of, catch hold of,** and **get hold of,** to indicate that you close your hand tightly around something. 紧握, 抓紧. ❖ *Mother took hold of the barking dogs by their collars.* 母亲紧紧抓住那些狂吠的狗的项圈. N-UNCOUNT N of n

3 When you **hold** someone, you put your arms round them, usually because you want to show them how much you like them or because you want to comfort them. 搂抱(以示亲近、安慰). ❖ *If only he would hold her close to him.* 如果他能紧紧搂住她该多好. VB V n adv Also V n

4 If you **hold** someone in a particular position, you use force to keep them in that position and stop them from moving. 按住, 压住. ❖ *He then held the man in an armlock until police arrived.* 然后他用胳膊箍住那人, 直到警察赶到. *I'd got two nurses holding me down.* 两名护士把我按下. VB V n prep V n with adv Also V n

5 A **hold** is a particular way of keeping someone in a position using your own hands, arms, or legs. 抓拿方式; 擒拿法. ❖ ...*use of an unauthorized hold on a handcuffed suspect.* 未经授权对戴手铐嫌疑人实行的擒拿. N-COUNT

6 When you **hold** a part of your body in a particular position, you put it into that position and keep it there. (使身体的某部位)保持(某种姿势). ❖ *Hold your hands in front of your face.* 把双手放在面前. VB V n prep/adv Also V n adj

7 If one thing **holds** another in a particular position, it keeps it in that position. 使...保持(某种状态). ❖ ...*the wooden wedge which held the heavy door open.* 使大门开着的木楔子. *They used steel pins to hold everything in place.* 他们用钢钉把所有的东西固定住. VB V n with adv V n prep

8 If one thing is used to **hold** another, it is used to store it. 盛着; 容纳. ❖ *Two knife racks hold her favourite knives.* 两个刀架上插着她心爱的刀. ◢ **hold·er, holders** ❖ ...*a toothbrush holder.* 一个牙刷架. VB V n N-COUNT

9 If a place **holds** something, it keeps it available for reference or for future use. 储存; 保留. ❖ *We have reviewed the data that we hold for the area.* 我们检查了我们为该地区保存的资料. VB V n

10 If something **holds** a particular amount of something, it can contain that amount. 可容纳(一定的量).❖ *The small bottles don't seem to hold much.* 这些小瓶子好像容量不大. VB no cont V n

11 In a ship or aeroplane, a **hold** is a place where cargo or luggage is stored. (船或飞机的)货舱, 行李舱. N-COUNT

12 If you can **hold** your drink, you are able to drink large quantities of alcohol without becoming ill or getting drunk. 有(酒量), 能喝(酒). VB V n

13 If a vehicle **holds** the road well, it remains in close contact with the road and can be controlled safely and easily. (汽车)贴着路面平稳行驶, 抓地性能好. ❖ *I thought the car handled and held the road really well.* 我认为那辆车的操控性和抓地性都非常好. VB V n adv Also V n

14 ➞ 又见 **holding**.

hold 2 having or doing 拥有或办事

hold /həʊld/ **holds, holding, held.** ◆◆◆◆◆

Hold is often used to indicate that someone or something has the particular thing, characteristic, or attitude that is mentioned. Therefore it takes most of its meaning from the word that follows it. 常用于表示拥有所提到的某种东西、品质或态度, 因而其意义主要取决于其后的单词的意义.

1 **Hold** is used to indicate that someone has a particular opinion or believes that something is true. 持有(某种观点); 相信. ❖ *He holds certain expectations about the teacher's role.* 他对教师的角色抱有某种期待. *Current thinking holds that obesity is more a medical than a psychological problem.* 目前人们认为, 肥胖症与其说是心理问题还不如说是医学问题. *The public, meanwhile, hold architects in low esteem.* 同时, 公众对建筑师们评价很低. *It's impossible to hold any individual responsible.* 不可能认定任何个人要负责. VB no cont V n V that V n in n V n adj

2 **Hold** is used with words such as 'fear' or 'mystery' to indicate someone's feelings towards something, as if those feelings were a characteristic of the thing itself. 怀有(某种感受). ❖ *Death doesn't hold any fear for me.* 死亡并不让我感到害怕. *It held more mystery than even the darkest* VB no passive V n for n V n

jungle. 它甚至比最幽暗的丛林更神秘. *This approach, more than any other, holds promise for true reform.* 这种方法比其他任何一种都使人感受到真正改革的希望.

3 **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'office', 'power', and 'responsibility' to indicate that someone has a particular position of power or authority. 担任(职务); 担当(责任). ❖ *She has never held ministerial office.* 她从未担任过部长职务. ◢ **holder** ❖ *Bellotti became the state's most popular office holder.* 贝洛蒂成为该州最受欢迎的官员. VB V n N-COUNT

4 **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'permit', 'degree', or 'ticket' to indicate that someone has a particular document that allows them to do something. 持有(证件、票等). ❖ *He did not hold a firearm certificate.* 他没有持枪许可证. ◢ **holder** ❖ *This season the club has had 73,500 season-ticket holders.* 本季度该俱乐部有73,500名季票持有人. VB V n N-COUNT

5 **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'shares' and 'stock' to indicate that someone owns a particular proportion of a business. 持有(股份、证券等). ❖ *The Fisher family holds 40% of the stock.* 费希尔家族拥有40%的股份. ◢ **holder** ❖ *...Britain's 11 million holders of shares in privatised companies.* 英国私营化公司的1,100万股票持有人. VB V n N-COUNT

6 **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'party', 'meeting', and 'talks' to indicate that people are organizing a particular activity. 组织(活动); 举行(会议). ❖ *The German sports federation said it would hold an investigation.* 德国体育联合会称将组织人员进行调查. ◢ **hold·ing** ❖ *They also called for the holding of multi-party general elections.* 他们也呼吁举行多党派大选. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N of n

7 **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'conversation', 'interview', and 'consultation' to indicate that two or more people meet and discuss something. 进行(谈话、面试、商讨). ❖ *The Prime Minister, is holding consultations with his colleagues.* 首相正与同僚进行磋商. *The engineer and his son held frequent consultations concerning technical problems.* 工程师和他的儿子常就技术问题频频磋商. V-RECIP V n with n pl-n V Also V n (non-recip)

8 **Hold** is used with words such as 'lead' or 'advantage' to indicate that someone is winning or doing well in a contest. 占据(优势等); 领先. ❖ *Mestel holds a slight advantage.* 梅斯特尔稍占优势. VB V n

9 **Hold** is used with nouns such as 'attention' or 'interest' to indicate that what you do or say keeps someone interested or listening to you. 吸引(注意力); 使感兴趣. ❖ *It's done in a way that will hold children's attention.* 它制作得能够吸引孩子们的注意. VB V n

10 ➸ 又见 **holding**.

hold 3 controlling or remaining 控制或保持

hold /həʊld/ **holds, holding, held.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone **holds** you in a place, they keep you there as a prisoner and do not allow you to leave. 拘禁; 扣押. ❖ *The inside of a van was as good a place as any to hold a kidnap victim.* 小货车里面是扣押被绑架者的好地方. *Somebody is holding your wife hostage.* 有人将你夫人扣为人质. ◢ **holder** ❖ *...the holders of British hostages in Lebanon.* 在黎巴嫩扣押英国人质的那些人. VB V n V n n N-COUNT

2 If people such as an army or a violent crowd **hold** a place, they control it by using force. 占据; 侵占. ❖ *Demonstrators have been holding the square since Sunday.* 示威者从星期天起一直占据着广场. ◢ **-held** ❖ *...enemy-held territory.* 敌人占据的领土. *...the rebel-held town.* 叛乱者占领的城镇. VB V n COMB

3 If you have a **hold** over someone, you have power over them, for example because you know something about them you can use to threaten them or because you are in a position of authority. 操控力; 影响力. ❖ *Because he once loved her, she still has a hold on him.* 由于他曾经爱过她, 她依然可以影响他. N-SING

4 If you ask someone to **hold** when you are answering a telephone call, you are asking them to wait for a short time, for example so that you can find the person they want to speak to. 稍等, 不挂断(电话). ❖ *Could you hold the line and I'll just get my pen.* 请等一下, 我拿支笔. VB no passive V n Also V

5 If you **hold** telephone calls for someone, you do not allow the caller to speak to that person, and you take a message instead. 记下(某人来电内容). VB V n

6 If something **holds** at a particular value or level, or **is held** there, it stays or is kept at that value or level. (使)保持(某种水平或价值). ❖ *They were expecting the jobless rate to hold steady.* 他们期待着失业率保持平稳. *...Government action to hold down petrol prices.* 政府抑制汽油价格的措施. *With proper maintenance your home will hold its value.* 适当的维修会使你的住所保持其价值. *Cattle prices held at yesterday's sales.* 在昨天的销售中牛的价格未变. V-ERG V prep/adv/adj V n prep/adv/adj V n V

7 If an offer or invitation still **holds**, it is still available for you to accept. (提议或邀请)继续有效. VB V

8 If a good situation **holds**, it continues and does not get worse or fail. (良好状态)保持不变. ❖ *Would the weather hold?* 好天气会持续下去吗? VB V

9 If an argument or theory **holds**, it is true or valid, even after close examination. (论点或理论等)站得住脚, 成立. ➪ To **hold up** means the same as to **hold**. 义同 hold. ❖ *Democrats say arguments against the bill won't hold up.* 民主党人称反对该法案的论据不能成立. VB V PHR V V P

10 If you say that you **hold to** a particular opinion or belief, you are stating firmly that you continue to have that opinion or belief. 坚持(观点等). ❖ *Would you still hold to that view?* 你还坚持那个观点吗? VB FORMAL V to n

11 If you **hold to** a promise or to high standards of behaviour, you keep that promise or continue to behave according to those standards. 恪守, 信守(行为的高标准). ❖ *Will the President be able to hold to this commitment?* 总统会信守这一承诺吗? VB FORMAL V to n

12 If someone or something **holds** you **to** a promise or to high standards of behaviour, they make you keep that promise or those standards. 使信守(诺言); 对...有高标准的要求. VB V n to n

13 ➸ 又见 **holding**.

hold 4 phrases 短语

hold /həʊld/ **holds, holding, held.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **hold forth** on a subject, you speak confidently and for a long time about it. 夸夸其谈, 大加谈论. PHR

2 If you **get hold of** an object or information, you manage to obtain it. If you **get hold of** someone, you manage to contact them. 获取(某物); 与(某人)取得联系. ❖ *It is hard to get hold of guns in this country.* 在这个国家很难搞到枪支. PHR

3 If you say **'Hold it'**, you are telling someone to stop what they are doing and to wait. 住手; 打住. CONVENTION

4 If you put something **on hold**, you decide not to do it now, but to leave it till later. 暂缓; 推迟. ❖ *He put his retirement on hold to work 16 hours a day, seven days a week to find a solution.* 他暂缓退休, 每周工作7天, 每天工作16小时, 以期找到解决方案. PHR

5 If you **hold** your **own**, you are able to resist someone who is attacking or opposing you. 坚持住立场; 能抵御. ❖ *Croatia could not hold its own against either the federal air force or the federal artillery.* 克罗地亚既无法抵御联邦空军, 也无法抵御联邦大炮. PHR

6 If you can do something well enough to **hold** your **own**, you do not appear foolish when you are compared with someone who is generally thought to be very good at it. 能够应付; 不比...差. ❖ *She can hold her own against almost any player.* 她几乎可以打败任何选手. PHR

7 If you **hold still**, you do not move. 静止不动. PHR

8 If something **takes hold**, it finally gains complete control or influence over something or someone. 完全控制; 彻底影响. ❖ *She felt a strange excitement taking hold of her.* 她感觉到完全处于一种奇怪的兴奋状态. PHR

9 If you **hold tight**, you put your hand round or against something in order to prevent yourself from falling over. 紧紧扶住, 抓住(以免摔倒). ❖ *He held tight to the rope.* 他紧紧抓住绳子. PHR

10 **Hold** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example,

H

the expression **to hold something at bay** is explained at **bay**. 亦可用在大量的表达形式中，本词典将这些放在其他词条下，如 to hold something at bay. 见 bay 一条.

hold 5 phrasal verbs 短语动词

hold /həuld/ **holds, holding, held.** ◆◆◆◆◇

›hold against.

If you **hold** something **against** someone, you resent or dislike them because of something which they did in the past. (因某件往事而)反感，怨恨. ❖ *Bernstein lost the case, but never held it against Grundy.* 伯恩斯坦的诉讼失败，但从未因此怨恨格伦迪. PHR-V V n P n

›hold back.

1 If you **hold back** or something **holds** you **back**, you hesitate before you do something because you are not sure whether it is the right thing to do. (使)犹疑；(使)畏缩. ❖ *Melancholy and mistrust of men hold her back.* 忧郁以及对男人的不信任使她迟疑不决. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P Also V P noun

2 To **hold** someone or something **back** means to prevent someone from doing something or to prevent something from happening. 阻碍，妨碍. ❖ *Stagnation in home sales is holding back economic recovery.* 国内销售的停滞阻碍着经济的复苏. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **hold** something **back**, you keep it in reserve to use later. 收藏；储备. ❖ *Farmers apparently hold back produce in the hope that prices will rise.* 农民囤积农产品显然是希望价格会上涨. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 If you **hold** something **back**, you do not tell someone the full details about something. 隐瞒. ❖ *You seem to be holding something back.* 你似乎在隐瞒什么. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

5 If you **hold back** something such as tears or laughter, you make an effort to stop yourself from showing how you feel. 抑制(眼泪、感情等). ❖ *I was close to tears with frustration, but I held back.* 我沮丧得几乎要流泪，但我忍住了. PHR-V V P noun V P Also V n P

›hold down.

1 If you **hold down** a job or a place in a team, you manage to keep it. 保住(工作或位置). ❖ *He never could hold down a job.* 他从来保不住工作. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **hold** someone **down**, you keep them under control and do not allow them to have much freedom or power or many rights. 控制，压制，限制. ❖ *Everyone thinks there is some vast conspiracy wanting to hold down the younger generation.* 大家都认为有某种巨大的阴谋要压制年轻一代. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›hold in.

If you **hold in** an emotion or feeling, you do not allow yourself to express it, often making it more difficult to deal with. 压抑(感情). ❖ *Depression can be traced to holding in anger.* 消沉可能源于压抑怒气. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P noun Also V n P

›hold off.

1 If you **hold off** doing something, you delay doing it or delay making a decision about it. 延迟，推迟. ❖ *They have threatened military action but held off until now.* 他们威胁要采取军事行动，但一直拖延至今尚未行动. PHR-V V P -ing V P

2 If you **hold off** a challenge in a race or competition, you do not allow someone to overtake you. 挡住(挑战). ❖ *Alesi drove his Tyrrell magnificently, holding off a tremendous challenge from Gerhard Berger.* 阿莱西熟练地驾驶着他的泰利尔赛车，战胜了格哈德·伯格强大的挑战. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›hold on or **hold onto.**

1 If you **hold on**, or **hold onto** something, you keep your hand on it or around it, for example to prevent the thing from falling or to support yourself. 紧抓住. ❖ *His right arm was extended up beside his head, still holding on to a coffee cup.* 他的右臂高举在头的一侧，手里仍然紧握着一个咖啡杯. PHR-V V P V P to n Also V P n

2 If you **hold on**, you manage to achieve success or avoid failure in spite of great difficulties or opposition. 坚持到底(直至胜利或不败). ❖ *Juanito scored for the Spaniards with only two minutes left, but the Romanians held on.* 华尼托只剩两分钟时为西班牙队进了一球，但罗马尼亚队坚持到了最后. PHR-V V P

3 If you ask someone to **hold on**, you are asking them to wait for a short time. 稍候，等一下. PHR-V V P SPOKEN

›hold on to or **hold onto.**

1 If you **hold on to** something that gives you an advantage, you succeed in keeping it for yourself, and prevent it from being taken away or given to someone else. 保住，把持着. ❖ *...a politician who knew how to hold onto power.* 一个知道如何抓住权力不放的政客. PHR-V V P P n V P n

2 If you **hold on to** something, you keep it for a longer time than would normally be expected. 过长时间地保留；继续保存. ❖ *People hold onto letters for years and years.* 人们把信件保存很多年. PHR-V V P P n SPOKEN V P n

3 If you **hold on to** your beliefs, you continue to believe in them and do not change them if others try to influence you or if circumstances cause you to doubt them. 坚持(信念). ❖ *He was imprisoned for 19 years yet held on to his belief in his people.* 他在狱中度过了19年，但依然对他的人民充满信心. PHR-V V P P n Also V P n

›hold out.

1 If you **hold out** your hand or something you have in your hand, you move your hand away from your body, for example to shake hands with someone or because someone is giving you something. 伸出(手或手中的东西). ❖ *'I'm Nancy Drew,' she said, holding out her hand.* '我是南希·德鲁，'她说着伸出了手. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **hold out** for something, you refuse to accept something else that you consider to be of less value and insist on the original demand. 坚持(要求). ❖ *He should hold out for a better deal.* 他该坚持要求更好的待遇. PHR-V V P for n

3 If you **hold out** hope of something happening, you hope that in the future it will happen as you want it to. 寄予(希望). PHR-V V P noun

4 If you **hold out**, you succeed in surviving a difficult situation. 挺住，成功渡过(困境). PHR-V V P

›hold over.

If something is **held over**, it does not happen or it is not dealt with until a future date. 延迟；使延期. ❖ *We would have held the story over until the next day.* 我们本应把这个故事推迟一天讲完. PHR-V be V-ed P V n P Also V P noun

›hold together.

When you **hold** people **together** or when they **hold together**, people who have different aims, attitudes or interests manage to live or work together without arguing or disagreeing. (使)团结；(使)保持完整. ❖ *Her 13-year-old daughter is holding the family together.* 她13岁大的女儿使他们的家庭凝聚在一起. *Mr Major sought to hold together the warring factions in his party.* 梅杰先生试图把他党内的几个敌对派别拉拢在一起. PHR-V-ERG PRAGMATICS V n P V P noun Also V P

›hold up.

1 If you **hold up** your hand or something you have in your hand, you move it upwards into a particular position and keep it there. 举起；抬起. ❖ *Hold it up so that we can see it.* 把它举起来，让我们看看. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If one thing **holds up** another, it is placed under the other thing in order to support it and prevent it from falling. 支撑，支援. ❖ *Her legs wouldn't hold her up.* 她的双腿支撑不住了. PHR-V V P noun V n P

3 To **hold up** a person or process means to make them late or delay them. 使耽搁；使滞留. ❖ *Why were you holding everyone up?* 你为什么把大家都耽搁着? PHR-V V P noun V n P

4 If someone **holds up** a place such as a bank, they point a weapon at someone there to make them give them money or valuable goods. 持械抢劫(银行等). ❖ *A thief ran off with hundreds of pounds yesterday after holding up a petrol station.* 昨天一个窃贼抢劫了一家加油站，劫走了几百镑. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

5 If you **hold up** something such as someone's behaviour, you make it known to other people, so that they can criticize or praise it. 展示；举出作为范例. ❖ *She said the picture that had appeared in a Sunday newspaper had held her up to ridicule.* 她的照片登在一份周日报纸上，她说这使她成了嘲弄的对象. *He had always been held up as an example to* PHR-V V n P to n be V-ed P as n

H

the younger ones. 他一直被标榜为年轻人的榜样. Also V n P as n

6 If something such as a type of business **holds up** in difficult conditions, it stays in a reasonably good state. 保持良好状态. ❖ *Children's wear is one area that is holding up well in the recession.* 儿童服装业是经济衰退中保持良好的一个行业. PHR-V V P

7 If an argument or theory **holds up**, it is true or valid, even after close examination. (论据或理论)经得起验证, 站得住脚. PHR-V V P

8 ➽ 又见 **hold-up**.

▸hold with.

If you do not **hold with** an activity or action, you do not approve of it. (与否定词连用)同意, 赞同. PHR-V with brd-neg V P n

hold·all /ˈhəuldɔːl/ **holdalls;** 又拼作 **hold-all.**

A **holdall** is a large bag which you use to carry your clothes and other belongings, for example when you are travelling. (装衣物的)大旅行袋. N-COUNT BRITISH

hold·ing /ˈhəuldɪŋ/ **holdings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you have a **holding** in a company, you own shares in it. 所持股份. ❖ *...holdings in commercial and merchant banks.* 所持有的商务及商业银行股份. N-COUNT with supp

2 A **holding** is an area of farm land which is owned or rented by the person who cultivates it. (自己拥有或租来的)耕地. N-COUNT

3 The **holdings** of a place such as a library or art gallery is the collection of items such as books or paintings which are kept there. (图书馆或艺术馆等的)收藏品. N-PLURAL

4 A **holding** operation or action is a temporary one that is intended to keep a situation under control and to prevent it from becoming worse. 暂时维持现状的. ADJ ADJ n

hold·out /ˈhəuldaut/ **holdouts.**

A **holdout** is someone who refuses to agree or act with other people in a particular situation and by doing so stops the situation from progressing or being resolved. 拒绝妥协的人. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈhold-up, hold-ups. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hold-up** is a situation in which someone is threatened with a weapon in order to make them hand over money or valuables. 持械抢劫. N-COUNT

2 A **hold-up** is something which causes a delay, for example the stopping or very slow movement of traffic after an accident. 耽搁的因素; 障碍; 阻塞. N-COUNT

hole /həul/ **holes, holing, holed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **hole** is a hollow space in something solid, with an opening on one side. 孔; 洞. ❖ *The builders had cut holes into the soft stone.* 建筑工人在那块疏松的石头上凿了些小孔. N-COUNT

2 A **hole** is the home or hiding place of a mouse, rabbit, or other small animal. 洞穴; 巢穴. ❖ *...a rabbit hole.* 野兔洞. N-COUNT

3 A **hole** is an opening in something that goes right through it. 窟窿; 缺口. ❖ *These tiresome creatures eat holes in the leaves.* 这些讨厌的虫子把叶子咬出了小洞. N-COUNT

4 If something such as a building or ship **is holed**, holes are made in it by guns or other weapons. (被)洞穿, (被)射穿. VB usu passive BRITISH

5 If you say that you **need** something or someone **like a hole in the head**, you are emphasizing that you do not want them and that they would only add to the problems that you already have. 不受欢迎; 麻烦. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

6 A **hole** in a law, theory, or argument is a fault or weakness that it has. (法律、理论等的)漏洞, 破绽. N-COUNT

7 If you **pick holes in** an argument or theory, you find weak points in it and criticize it. 找...的漏洞; 挑...的毛病. PHR INFORMAL

8 If you refer to a place as a **hole**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very unpleasant. 十分糟糕的地方. N-COUNT INFORMAL

9 A **hole** is one of the places on a golf course that the ball must drop into, usually marked by a flag. The nine or eighteen sections of a golf course can also be called **holes**. (高尔夫球)球洞; 球座到球洞的区域. ❖ *I played nine holes with Gary Player today.* 我今天和加里·普莱耶打了9洞高尔夫球. N-COUNT

10 If you **hole** in a game of golf, you hit the ball so that it goes into the hole. (高尔夫球运动)击球入洞. ❖ *Frost holed a bunker shot from 50 feet to snatch the title by one stroke.* 弗罗斯特从50英尺远的沙坑处将球击入洞, 以一杆的优势获得冠军. VB V, V n

11 If you get **a hole in one** in golf, you get the golf ball into the hole with a single stroke. (高尔夫球运动)一杆将球击入洞. PHR

▸hole up.

If you **hole up** somewhere, you hide or shut yourself away there, usually so that people cannot find you or disturb you. 躲藏. ◢ **holed up** ❖ *I wanted to spend Sundays holed up together in our flat.* 我想每个星期天都躲在家里度过. PHR-V V P INFORMAL ADJ v-link ADJ

ˌhole-in-the-ˈwall.

A **hole-in-the-wall** machine is a machine built into the wall of a bank or other building, which allows people to take out money from their bank account by using a special card. 自动提款机. N-SING BRITISH, INFORMAL

holi·day /ˈhɒlɪdeɪ/ **holidays, holidaying, holidayed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **holiday** is a period of time during which you relax and enjoy yourself away from home. People sometimes refer to their holiday as their holidays. The American word is **vacation**. 假日; 假期. [美]作 vacation. ❖ *We rang Duncan to ask where he was going on holiday.* 我们给邓肯打电话, 问他假期去哪里. *We're going to Scotland for our holidays.* 我们假期去苏格兰. N-COUNT also on/from N BRITISH

2 If you **are holidaying** in a place away from home, you are on holiday there. 正在度假. ❖ *Vacant rooms on the campus were being used by holidaying families.* 学校的空房间正由度假的家庭使用着. VB V prep/adv BRITISH V-ing

3 A **holiday** is a day when people do not go to work or school because of a religious or national festival. 公众假日; 节日. ❖ *Bad weather has caused dozens of flight cancellations over the holiday weekend.* 周末假日期间恶劣天气使数十个航班被取消. N-COUNT

➽ 又见 **bank holiday**.

4 The **holidays** are the time when children do not have to go to school. The American word is **vacation**. (学校)假期. [美]作 vacation. N-PLURAL BRITISH

5 If you have a particular number of days' or weeks' **holiday**, you do not have to go to work for that number of days or weeks. The American word is **vacation**. (特定天数或周数的)休假期. [美]作 vacation. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

H

ˈholiday camp, holiday camps.

A **holiday camp** is a place which provides holiday accommodation and entertainment for large numbers of people. 度假营地, 度假中心. N-COUNT BRITISH

holi·day·maker /ˈhɒlɪdeɪmeɪkə/ **holidaymakers;** 又拼作 **holiday-maker**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **holidaymaker** is a person who is away from their home on holiday. The American word is **vacationer**. (到外地)度假者. [美]作 vacationer. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌholier-than-ˈthou.

If you describe someone as **holier-than-thou**, you disapprove of them because they seem to believe that they are more religious or have better moral qualities than anyone else. 自以为比别人虔诚的人; 自以为品格高人一等的人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ho·li·ness /ˈhəulinəs/.

1 You say **Your Holiness** or **His Holiness** when you address or refer respectfully to the Pope or to leaders of some other religions. (对教皇或其他宗教领袖的尊称)陛下, 圣座. N-VOC, PRON PRAGMATICS

2 ➽ 又见 **holy**.

ho·lis·tic /həuˈlɪstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Holistic means based on the belief that everything in nature is connected in some way. 整体论的; 全面的. ❖ *...practitioners of holistic medicine.* 整体医学开业医生. ADJ FORMAL

hol·ler /ˈhɒlə/ **hollers, hollering, hollered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **holler**, you shout loudly. 叫喊. ❖ *'Watch out!' he hollered.* '小心!' 他大喊. *Cal hollered for help.* 卡尔大喊救命. *In a minute he'll be hollering at me for coming in late.* 不一会儿他就会因为我迟到而呵斥我的. *Nick* VB V INFORMAL, AMERICAN V at/for n

hollered for her to pick up her orders. 尼克大声喊她来取订货. V for n to-inf

hol·low /ˈhɒləʊ/ **hollows, hollowing, hollowed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **hollow** has a space inside it, as opposed to being solid all the way through. 空的，中空的. ❖ *...a hollow tree.* 中空的树. *...a hollow cylinder.* 中空的圆柱体. ADJ

2 A **hollow** is a hole inside a tree. (树里面的)洞. N-COUNT

3 A surface that is **hollow** curves inwards. 凹陷的. ❖ *He looked young, dark and sharp-featured, with hollow cheeks.* 他看上去很年轻，皮肤黝黑、轮廓分明、双颊凹陷. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **hollow** is an area that is lower than the surrounding surface. 凹陷的地；坑. ❖ *Water gathers in a hollow and forms a pond.* 水在一个坑里积成了水池. N-COUNT

5 If something **is hollowed**, its surface is made to curve inwards or downwards. (被)挖空；(使)凹陷. ❖ *The mule's back was hollowed by the weight of its burden.* 骡子的背部因负重而给压弯了. *...her high, elegantly hollowed cheekbones.* 她高高的优雅凹陷的颧骨. VB usu passive, be V-ed, V-ed

6 If you describe a statement, situation, or person as **hollow**, you mean they have no real value, worth, or effectiveness. 无真正价值的；无效的；虚有其表的；空洞的. ❖ *Any threat to bring in the police is a hollow one.* 任何要报警的威胁都不过是说说而已. ◢ **hol·low·ness** ❖ *One month before the deadline we see the hollowness of these promises.* 最后期限之前的一个月我们便看出了这些承诺的虚假性. ADJ, N-UNCOUNT

7 If someone gives a **hollow** laugh, they laugh in a way that shows that they do not really find something amusing. (笑)虚伪的，不诚心的. ADJ: ADJ n

8 A **hollow** sound is dull and echoing. (声音)空洞的，有回声的. ❖ *...the hollow sound of a gunshot.* 空洞的枪声. ADJ: ADJ n

▸**hollow out.**

If you **hollow** something **out**, you remove the inside part of it. 将...挖空. ❖ *Someone had hollowed out a large block of stone.* 有人把一大块石头的中间掏空了. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

hol·ly /ˈhɒli/ **hollies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Hollies are a group of evergreen trees and shrubs which have hard, shiny, prickly leaves, and also have bright red berries in winter. (灌木)冬青(冬天长鲜红色浆果). N-VAR

Hol·ly·wood /ˈhɒliwʊd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

You use **Hollywood** to refer to the American film industry that is based in Hollywood, California, and also to the lifestyles of the rich and famous people living there. 好莱坞电影业；好莱坞生活方式. ❖ *...a major Hollywood studio.* 一家大的好莱坞电影制片厂. *...Hollywood film stars.* 好莱坞电影明星. N-PROPER

H

holo·caust /ˈhɒləkɔːst/ **holocausts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **holocaust** is an event in which there is large-scale destruction and loss of life, especially in war. (尤指战争中的)大规模毁灭、大屠杀. ❖ *A nuclear holocaust seemed a very real possibility in the '50s.* 在1950年代核浩劫似乎是一件很可能发生的事. N-VAR

2 **The holocaust** is used to refer to the killing by the Nazis of millions of Jews during the Second World War. (第二次世界大战期间纳粹分子对犹太人的)大屠杀. N-SING: the N

holo·gram /ˈhɒləɡræm/ **holograms.**

A **hologram** is a three-dimensional photographic image created by laser beams. (激光制作的)三维全息图. N-COUNT

hols /hɒlz/.

Some people refer to their holidays as their **hols**. 假期；假日. N-PLURAL, INFORMAL, BRITISH

hol·ster /ˈhəʊlstə/ **holsters.**

A **holster** is a holder for a pistol or revolver, which is worn either on a belt around someone's waist or on a strap around their shoulder. (系于腰间或跨肩上的)手枪枪套. N-COUNT

holy /ˈhəʊli/ **holier, holiest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you describe something as **holy**, you mean that it is considered to be special because it is connected with God or a particular religion. 与上帝(或某宗教)有关的；神圣的. ❖ *To them, as to all Tibetans, this is a holy place.* 如同对所有的西藏人一样，这对他们是一个神圣的地方. ◢ **ho·li·ness** ❖ *...the holiness and supreme majesty of God.* 上帝的神圣与至高的庄严. ADJ-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe someone as **holy**, you mean that they lead a pure and good life which is dedicated to God or to a particular religion. (人)圣洁的，献身于上帝的. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Holy** is used in exclamations such as 'Holy cow!' to express an emotion such as surprise or panic. (感叹词，表示惊奇或慌乱)天哪；上帝. ADJ: ADJ n, PRAGMATICS

4 ➡ 又见 **holier-than-thou.**

ˌHoly ˈGhost.

The Holy Ghost is the same as the **Holy Spirit**. 同 Holy Spirit. N-PROPER: the N

holy of holies /ˌhəʊli əv ˈhəʊliz/.

A **holy of holies** is a place that is so sacred that only particular people are allowed to enter; often used in informal English to refer ironically to a place where only a few special people can go. 至圣所(只有少数特别的人可到的非常神圣的地方)；(非正式英语，带讽刺义)极少数人专享的地方. ❖ *...the Aldeburgh Festival, the holy of holies in the contemporary British music scene.* 奥尔德堡艺术节，即当今英国乐坛中的'圣地'. N-SING

ˌholy ˈorders; 又拼作 **Holy Orders.**

Someone who is in **holy orders** is a member of the Christian clergy. 基督教神职人员；牧师. ❖ *He took holy orders in 1935.* 他于1935年成为牧师. N-PLURAL

ˌHoly ˈSpirit.

In the Christian religion, **the Holy Spirit** is one of the three aspects of God, together with God the Father and God the Son. (基督教中与圣父、圣子构成三位一体的)圣灵. N-PROPER: the N

hom·age /ˈhɒmɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Homage is respect shown towards someone or something you admire, or to someone who is in authority. 崇敬；致敬. ❖ *...two marvellous films that pay homage to our literary heritage.* 两部颂扬我们文学遗产的精彩影片. N-UNCOUNT

home 1 noun, adjective, and adverb uses 名词、形容词和副词用法

home /həʊm/ **homes.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Someone's **home** is the house or flat where they live. 住宅，住所. ❖ *Last night they stayed at home and watched TV.* 昨晚他们待在家里看电视. *...the allocation of land for new homes.* 为建新住宅而实行的土地分配. N-COUNT

2 **Home** means to or at the place where you live. 家. ❖ *His wife wasn't feeling too well and she wanted to go home.* 他的妻子感觉不太好，想回家. *Hi, Mom, I'm home!* 你好，妈妈，我回家了! ADV, ADV after v, be ADV

3 **Home** means made or done in the place where you live. 家里做的；家常的. ❖ *...cheap but healthy home cooking.* 便宜而又有益健康的家常烹调. ADJ: ADJ n

4 You can refer to a family unit as a **home**. 家庭，家. ❖ *Single-parent homes are commonplace.* 单亲家庭很平常. *She had, at any rate, provided a peaceful and loving home for Harriet.* 无论如何，她为哈丽雅特提供了一个安宁、温馨的家. N-COUNT

5 You can use **a home from home** to refer to a place in which you feel happy and at ease, just as if you were in your own home. In American English, you say **a home away from home**. 像家的地方；宾至如归的地方. [美]作 a home away from home. PHR, PRAGMATICS, BRITISH

6 If you say to a guest **'Make yourself at home'**, you are making them feel welcome and inviting them to behave in an informal, relaxed way. 就像在家里一样；不要拘束. CONVENTION, PRAGMATICS

7 If you feel **at home**, you feel comfortable and at ease in the place or situation that you are in. 无拘束；自在. PHR

8 You can use **home** to refer in a general way to the house, town, or country where someone lives now or where they were born, often to emphasize that they feel they belong in that place. (表示归属感)居住地；家乡；祖国. ❖ *She gives frequent performances of her work, both at home and abroad.* 她在国内外频繁演出. *Ms Highsmith has made Switzerland her home.* 海史密斯女士把家安在瑞士. *Warwick is home to some 550 international students.* 沃里克居住着大约550名国际学生. N-UNCOUNT

9 **Home** means relating to your own country as opposed to foreign countries. 本国的,国内的. ❖ *...the Guardian's home news pages.* 《卫报》的国内新闻版. ADJ ADJ n

10 If you say that someone is **home and dry** in a contest or other activity, you mean that they have achieved victory or success, or you are certain that they will achieve it. 得到胜利,取得成功;必胜,肯定成功. PHR BRITISH

11 A **home** is a large house or institution where a number of people live and are looked after, usually because they are too old or ill to look after themselves. (为不能自理生活的人设立的)收容所. ❖ *...a home for handicapped children.* 残疾儿童之家. N-COUNT

12 If you refer to the **home** of something, you mean the place where it began or where it is most typically found. 发源地. ❖ *This south-west region of France is the home of claret.* 这一法国西南地区是干红葡萄酒的发源地. N-SING with supp

13 If you find a **home** for something, you find a place where it can be kept. (存放某种东西的)场所. N-COUNT

14 If you press, drive, or hammer something **home**, you explain it to your listeners as firmly as possible. 彻底地;尽可能深地. ❖ *It is now up to all of us to debate this issue and press home the argument.* 现在该由我们所有的人辩论这个议题并坚持论争到底. ADV ADV after v

15 To **bring** something **home** to someone means to make them understand how important or serious it is. 使彻底理解. PHR

16 If a situation or message **hits home** or **strikes home**, people accept that it is real or true, even though it may be painful for them to realize. (处境、信息)击中要害;使人接受(痛苦的)现实. PHR

17 If something that is thrown or fired **strikes home**, it reaches its target. (投掷物、射击物)击中目标. PHR WRITTEN

18 When a team plays at **home**, they play a game on their own ground, rather than on the opposing team's ground. (比赛的)主场. N-UNCOUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *All three are Chelsea fans, and attend all home games together.* 三个人都是切尔西队的球迷,一起观看该队所有的主场比赛. ADJ ADJ n

home 2 phrasal verb uses 短语动词用法

home /həʊm/ **homes, homing, homed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

▸home in.

1 If you **home in** on one particular aspect of something, you give all your attention to it. 全神贯注;全力以赴. ❖ *The critics immediately homed in on the group's essential members.* 评论家立刻把矛头对准该集团的主要成员. PHR-V V P on n Also V P

2 If something such as a weapon **homes in** on something else, the weapon is aimed at that thing and moves towards it with great accuracy. 瞄准,对准(某物). ❖ *Two rockets homed in on it from behind without a sound.* 两枚火箭无声地从后面对准它射去. PHR-V V P on n Also V P

➠ 又见 **homing**.

'home-brew.

Home-brew is beer that is made in someone's home, rather than in a brewery. 家酿啤酒. N-UNCOUNT

home·coming /ˈhəʊmkʌmɪŋ/ **homecomings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **homecoming** is your return to your home or your country, usually after a fairly long absence. (长时间在外之后的)返回家乡,回家. N-VAR

Home 'Counties; 又拼作 **home counties.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The Home Counties are the counties which surround London. 伦敦的周边各郡. N-PROPER PLURAL the N

,home eco'nomics.

Home economics is a school subject dealing with how to cook and run a home efficiently. 家政学. N-UNCOUNT

,home 'ground, home grounds.

1 A sports team's **home ground** is their own playing field, as opposed to that of other teams. (比赛队的)主场. N-VAR

2 If you say that someone is **on** their **home ground**, you mean that they are in or near where they work or live, and feel confident because of this. 在家乡(表示有家乡作后盾). ❖ *Although he was on home ground, his campaign had been rocked by adultery allegations.* 尽管他是在自己的家乡,他的竞选活动还是因他被指控犯通奸罪而受到扰乱. PHR

,home-'grown. ◆◇◇◇◇

Home-grown fruit and vegetables have been grown in your garden rather than on a farm, or in your country rather than abroad. (水果蔬菜等)自家园子里种的,家乡出产的,本国出产的. ADJ

'home help, home helps.

A **home help** is a person who is employed by a local authority to help old or disabled people who are living in their own homes. (由地方机构雇用派到老人或病人家里的)家务助理. N-COUNT BRITISH

home·land /ˈhəʊmlænd/ **homelands.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **homeland** is your native country. 祖国. ❖ *Many are planning to return to their homeland.* 很多人正计划回国. N-COUNT WRITTEN

2 The **homelands** were regions within South Africa in which black South Africans had limited self-government. They are now part of the Republic of South Africa. (南非种族隔离制度下的)黑人家园(现为南非共和国的一部分). N-COUNT

home·less /ˈhəʊmləs/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Homeless people have nowhere to live. 无家可归的;流浪的. ❖ *Thousands have been made homeless.* 成千上万的人被弄得无家可归. ADJ

➪ **The homeless** are people who are homeless. 无家可归的人;流浪者. ❖ *...shelters for the homeless.* 为流浪者开设的庇护所. N-PLURAL the N

◢ **home·less·ness** ❖ *The only way to solve homelessness is to provide more homes.* 解决无家可归问题的唯一办法是提供更多的住所. N-UNCOUNT

home·ly /ˈhəʊmli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a room or house as **homely**, you like it because it makes you feel comfortable and at ease, and is as you imagine a home should be. 像家一样温馨的;舒适的. ❖ *We try and provide a very homely atmosphere.* 我们努力提供一个像家一样舒适的环境. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a woman as **homely**, you mean that she has a warm, comforting manner and looks like someone who would enjoy being at home and running a family. (妇女)温情的、家庭主妇型的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

3 If you say that someone is **homely**, you mean that they are not very attractive. 平凡的;其貌不扬的. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

,home-'made; 又拼作 **homemade.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **home-made** has been made in someone's home, rather than in a shop or factory. 家里做的;自制的. ❖ *...a home-made bomb.* 自制炸弹. ADJ

home·maker /ˈhəʊmmeɪkə/ **homemakers.**

A **homemaker** is a woman who spends a lot of time looking after her home and family. If you describe a woman as a **homemaker**, you usually mean that she does not have another job. 主妇;操持家务的妇女. N-COUNT

'Home Office. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **Home Office** is the department of the British Government which is responsible for domestic affairs, including the police, immigration, and broadcasting. (英国)内政部. N-PROPER

homeopa·thy /ˌhəʊmiˈɒpəθi/. [英]又拼作 **homoeopathy.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Homeopathy is a way of treating an illness in which the patient is given very small amounts of a drug that would produce symptoms of the illness if taken in large quantities. 顺势疗法(尽量少用会引发症状的药物作为治病方法). N-UNCOUNT

◢ **homeo·path** /ˈhəʊmiəʊpæθ/ **homeopaths.** A **homeopath** is someone who treats illness by homeopathy. 使用顺势疗法的医生. N-COUNT ◢ **homeo·path·ic** /ˌhəʊmiəʊˈpæθɪk/ ❖ *...homeopathic remedies.* 顺势疗法. ADJ

'home owner, home owners; 又拼作 **homeowner.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **home owner** is a person who owns the house or flat that they live in. 房主,屋主. N-COUNT

,home 'rule.

If a country or region has **home rule**, it has its own independent government and laws. 地方自治. N-UNCOUNT

,Home 'Secretary, Home Secretaries. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **Home Secretary** is the member of the British N-COUNT

H

government who is in charge of the Home Office. (英国)内政大臣.

,home 'shopping; 又拼作 **home-shopping**.

Home shopping is buying things by ordering them by post or telephone, rather than going to a shop to buy them. 家中购物(邮购或电话购物方式). N-UNCOUNT

home·sick /'həʊmsɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **homesick**, you feel unhappy because you are away from home and are missing your family, friends, and home. 想家的; 患思乡病的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **home·sick·ness** ❖ *There were inevitable bouts of homesickness.* 不免时常想家. N-UNCOUNT

home·spun /'həʊmspʌn/.

1 You use **homespun** to describe opinions or ideas that are simple and uncomplicated, especially ones that do not seem to have been thought out well. 朴素的; 简单的; 未深思熟虑的. ❖ *The book is simple homespun philosophy.* 这本书讲述的是简朴的哲理. ADJ

2 **Homespun** clothes are made from cloth that has been made at home, rather than in a factory. 家庭纺织的; 手工纺织的. N-UNCOUNT

home·stead /'həʊmsted/ **homesteads**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **homestead** is a farmhouse, together with the land around it. (包括农舍及周围土地的)农家住宅, 农庄. N-COUNT

'home straight or **home stretch**.

1 **The home straight** or **the home stretch** is the last part of a race. (赛跑的)最后一段直道, 终点直路. N-SING the N

2 You can also refer to the last part of any activity that lasts for a long time as **the home straight** or **the home stretch**, especially if the activity is difficult or boring. (费时而艰难的工作的)最后阶段, 最后部分. N-SING the N

home·town /,həʊm'taʊn/ **hometowns;** 又拼作 **home town**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **hometown** is the town where they live or the town that they come from. 家乡, 故乡. N-COUNT with poss

,home 'truth, home truths.

Home truths are unpleasant facts that you learn about yourself, usually from someone else. 使人不愉快的事实(通常由别人告知). N-COUNT

home·ward /'həʊmwəd/; 又拼作 **homewards**.

1 If you are on a **homeward** journey, you are on a journey towards your home. 归家的, 归途的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you are travelling **homeward** or **homewards**, you are travelling towards your home. 'Homewards' is not often used in American English. 向家, 向家乡. homewards不常用于美国英语. ❖ *John drove homeward through the lanes.* 约翰驱车穿过小巷向家驶去. ADV ADV after v

H

,homeward 'bound.

People or things that are **homeward bound** are on their way home. 在回家途中的. ❖ *...homeward-bound commuters.* 在回家途中的上下班乘客. ADJ

home·work /'həʊmwɜːk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Homework** is school work that teachers give to pupils to do at home in the evening or at the weekend. (学生的)家庭作业. ❖ *Have you done your homework, Gemma?* 杰玛, 你做完家庭作业了吗? N-UNCOUNT

2 If you do your **homework**, you find out what you need to know in preparation for something. 必要的准备工作. N-UNCOUNT

homey /'həʊmi/.

If you describe a place as **homey**, you mean that you feel comfortable and relaxed there. (地方)舒适自在的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, AMERICAN

homi·ci·dal /,hɒmɪ'saɪdəl/.

Homicidal is used to describe someone who is dangerous because they are likely to kill someone. 嗜杀成性的. ADJ

homi·cide /'hɒmɪsaɪd/ **homicides**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Homicide is the deliberate and unlawful killing of a person. (蓄意的)杀人. N-VAR

homi·ly /'hɒmɪli/ **homilies**.

A **homily** is a speech or piece of writing in which someone complains about the state of something or tells people how they ought to behave. 说教; 讲道. ❖ *...his homily on moral values.* 他有关道德价值的说教. N-COUNT FORMAL

hom·ing /'həʊmɪŋ/.

A weapon or piece of equipment that has a **homing** system is able to guide itself to a target or to give out a signal that guides people to it. (武器或装置)自动导引的, 引导的. ❖ *...infra-red homing missiles.* 红外自动寻的导弹. ADJ ADJ n

'homing pigeon, homing pigeons.

A **homing pigeon** is trained to return to a particular place, especially in races with other pigeons. 信鸽, 传书鸽. N-COUNT

homoeo·path /'həʊmiəʊpæθ/.

➡ 见 **homeopathy**.

homo·geneous /'hɒmə,dʒiːniəs, 'həʊ-/ 又拼作 **homogenous**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Homogeneous is used to describe a group or thing which has members or parts that are all the same. 同种类的; 同一群体. ❖ *The unemployed are not a homogeneous group.* 失业者并非来自同一群体. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **homo·genei·ty** /,hɒmədʒə'niːɪti, ,həʊ-/ ❖ *The government panicked into imposing a kind of cultural homogeneity.* 政府恐慌地强制实行某种文化统一. N-UNCOUNT

ho·mog·enize /hə'mɒdʒənaɪz/ **homogenizes, homogenizing, homogenized;** [英]又拼作 **homogenise**.

If you say that something has **been homogenized**, you mean that all its parts have been made to seem the same, and you disapprove of this. (贬义)(使)统一; (使)雷同; (使)单一. VB be V-ed PRAGMATICS ❖ *Even Brussels bureaucrats can't homogenize national cultures and tastes.* 甚至布鲁塞尔的官僚们也无法使民族文化和品味单一化. V n ◢ **ho·mog·enized** ❖ *...an increasingly homogenised and bland America.* 一个越来越单调乏味的美国. ADJ-GRADED

ho·mog·enized /hə'mɒdʒənaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **homogenised**.

Homogenized milk is milk whose fat has been broken up so that is evenly distributed. (牛奶)均质的, 脂肪微粒均匀的. ADJ

ho·mog·enous /hə'mɒdʒənəs/.

Homogenous means the same as **homogeneous**. 义同homogeneous. ADJ-GRADED

homo·pho·bia /,hɒmə'fəʊbiə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Homophobia is a strong and unreasonable dislike of homosexual people, especially homosexual men. 对同性恋者(尤对男同性恋者)的憎恶. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **homo·pho·bic**. **Homophobic** means involving or related to homophobia. 憎恶同性恋的. ADJ-GRADED

homo·phone /'hɒməfəʊn/ **homophones**.

Homophones are words with different meanings which are pronounced in the same way but are spelled differently. For example, 'write' and 'right' are homophones. 同音异形异义词. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

homo sa·pi·ens /,həʊməʊ 'sæpienz/.

Homo sapiens is used to refer to human beings in contrast to other species of ape or animal, or to earlier evolutionary forms of humans. 智人(早期人类). N-UNCOUNT

homo·sex·ual /'hɒməʊ,sekʃuəl, 'həʊ-/ **homosexuals**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **homosexual** relationship is a sexual relationship between people of the same sex. 同性恋的. ADJ

2 Someone who is **homosexual** is sexually attracted to people of the same sex. 爱慕同性的. ADJ

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The judge said that discrimination against homosexuals is deplorable.* 法官说歧视同性恋者应受谴责. N-COUNT

◢ **homo·sex·ual·ity** /,hɒməʊsekʃʊ'ælɪti, ,həʊm-/ ❖ *...a place where gays could openly discuss homosexuality.* 一个同性恋者可公开讨论同性恋的地点. N-UNCOUNT

Hon. /ɒn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Hon. is an abbreviation for 'honourable' and 'honorary' when they are used as part of a person's title. honourable和honorary的缩写形式, 用作头衔的一部分. N-TITLE

hone /həʊn/ **hones, honing, honed**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **hone** something, for example a skill, technique, idea, or product, you carefully develop it over a long period of time so that it is exactly right for your purpose. 磨炼, 锻炼; 训练. ❖ *His body is honed and kept in trim with constant exercise.* 他经常锻炼身体, 使之保持匀称. VB V n

2 If you **hone** a blade, weapon, or tool, you sharpen it on a VB V n

stone or with a special device. (用磨刀石等)把…磨锋利. TECHNICAL

hon·est /'ɒnɪst/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **honest**, you mean that they always tell the truth, and do not try to deceive people or break the law. 诚实的; 正直的. ◢ **hon·est·ly** ❖ *She fought honestly for a just cause and for freedom.* 她为正义的事业和自由而作正直的斗争. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 If you are **honest** in a particular situation, you tell the complete truth or give your sincere opinion, even if this is not very pleasant. 耿直的; 坦率的; 真诚的. ❖ *What do you think of the school, in your honest opinion?* 坦诚地说, 你是怎样看这所学校的? ◢ **honestly** ❖ *It came as a shock to hear an old friend speak so honestly about Ted.* 听到一位老朋友如此坦率地谈论特德真让人吃惊. *But did you honestly think we wouldn't notice?* 但你是否真的认为我们不会注意到? ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 You say **'honest'** before or after a statement to emphasize that you are telling the truth and that you want people to believe you. (放在陈述句之前或之后, 表示强调)的确, 实在. ❖ *I'm not sure, honest.* 我的确没有把握. ◢ **honestly** ❖ *Honestly, I don't know anything about it.* 说实在的, 我对此一无所知. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS INFORMAL ADV ADV with cl

4 Some people say **'honest to God'** to emphasize their feelings or to emphasize that something is really true. (表示强调)实在, 千真万确. ❖ *I wish we weren't doing this, Lillian, honest to God, I really do.* 我希望我们没有干这事, 莉莲, 说实在的, 我真是这么想的. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 You can say **'to be honest'** before or after a statement to emphasize that you are telling the truth about your own opinions or feelings, especially if you think these will disappoint the person you are talking to. (放在陈述句之前或之后, 表示强调)老实说, 说实在的. ❖ *To be honest the house is not quite our style.* 老实说, 这所房子不太适合我们. PHR PRAGMATICS

ˌhonest 'broker, **honest brokers.**

If a person or country acts as an **honest broker**, they try to resolve a dispute or arrange a deal by talking to all sides and finding out what they want, without favouring any one side. (不偏不倚的)调停人, 调解人. N-COUNT

hon·est·ly /'ɒnɪstli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **honestly** to indicate that you are annoyed or impatient. (表示恼怒或不耐烦)实在地, 的确. ❖ *Oh, honestly, I don't know what they will think of next.* 噢, 说实在的, 我不知道他们下一步会想到什么. ADV ADV with cl SPOKEN

2 ➡ 又见 **honest**.

hon·es·ty /'ɒnɪsti/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Honesty** is the quality of being honest. 诚实; 正直; 坦率. ❖ *I can answer you with complete honesty.* 我可以完全诚实地回答你的问题. N-UNCOUNT

2 You say **in all honesty** when you are stating an opinion or fact that might be disappointing or upsetting, and when you want to soften its effect by emphasizing your sincerity. 说实话; 坦率地说. ❖ *But in all honesty, I wish it had never happened.* 但坦率地说, 我希望这事从未发生过. PHR PRAGMATICS

hon·ey /'hʌni/ **honeys.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Honey** is a sweet, sticky, yellowish substance that is made by bees. 蜂蜜. N-VAR

2 You call someone **honey** as a sign of affection. 亲爱的. N-VOC AMERICAN

honey·bee /'hʌnibiː/ **honeybees.**

A **honeybee** is a bee that makes honey. 蜜蜂. N-COUNT

honey·comb /'hʌnikəum/ **honeycombs.**

A **honeycomb** is a wax structure consisting of rows of six-sided cells where bees store the honey. 蜂巢. N-VAR

hon·eyed /'hʌnid/.

1 You can describe someone's voice or words as **honeyed** when they are saying something that is soothing and pleasant to listen to, especially if you want to suggest that they are insincere. 甜言蜜语的; 阿谀的; 悦耳的. ❖ *His gentle manner and honeyed tones reassured Andrew.* 他和蔼的态度和亲切的语调使安德鲁放心. ADJ

2 You can describe something as **honeyed** when it tastes or smells of honey, or is the pale yellowish colour of honey. 加了蜂蜜的; 甜蜜的; 蜜色. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

honey·moon /'hʌnimuːn/ **honeymoons, honeymooning, honeymooned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **honeymoon** is a holiday taken by a man and a woman who have just got married. 蜜月, 新婚之旅. N-COUNT

2 When a newly married couple **honeymoon** somewhere, they go there on their honeymoon. 度蜜月. VB V adv/prep

3 You can use **honeymoon** to refer to a period of time when someone has just started in a new job or role and everyone is pleased with them and does not criticize them. (刚任职时的)短暂和谐期. ❖ *The new Prime Minister will enjoy a honeymoon period.* 新任首相将有短暂的和谐期. N-COUNT

honey·pot /'hʌnipɒt/ **honeypots.**

When journalists refer to a place as a **honeypot**, they mean that a lot of people are attracted to it for a particular reason. 极有吸引力的地方; 热点. ❖ *Like every other tourist honeypot, Bath is plagued by traffic problems.* 和所有其他旅游热点一样, 巴思也受到交通问题的困扰. N-COUNT BRITISH

honey·suckle /'hʌnisʌkəl/ **honeysuckles.**

Honeysuckle is a climbing plant with sweet-smelling flowers. 忍冬(蔓生灌木, 花带芳香). N-VAR

honk /hɒŋk/ **honks, honking, honked.**

1 If you **honk** the horn of a vehicle, you make the horn produce a short loud sound. 鸣(汽车喇叭); (喇叭)鸣, 鸣响. ❖ *Horns honk. An angry motorist shouts.* 汽车喇叭鸣响着; 一名愤怒的司机在大喊. V-ERG V n V

2 If a bird, person, or musical instrument **honks**, they make a short, loud, harsh noise. (鸟、人、乐器等)鸣叫, 发出短促而尖锐的声音. ❖ *A lone mother Canada goose honked a warning to stay away from her nest.* 一只孤独的母黑额黑雁尖叫着警告别人离它的巢远点. VB V V n

honky-tonk /'hɒŋki tɒŋk/ **honky-tonks.**

1 In the United States, a **honky-tonk** is a cheap, shabby bar or nightclub. (美国)低级破烂的酒吧(或夜总会). N-COUNT

2 **Honky-tonk** is a kind of ragtime piano music originally played in honky-tonks. (一种最初在低级酒吧或夜总会弹奏的)酒吧爵士乐. N-UNCOUNT

hon·or /'ɒnə/.

➡ 见 **honour**.

hon·or·able /'ɒnrəbəl/.

➡ 见 **honourable**.

hono·rar·ium /ˌɒnə'reəriəm/ **honoraria** /ˌɒnə'reəriə/ or **honorariums.**

An **honorarium** is a fee that someone receives for doing something which is not a normal part of their job, for example giving a talk. (因额外工作而得到的)酬金, 谢礼. N-COUNT

hon·or·ary /'ɒnərəri, AM -reri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **honorary** title or membership is given to someone without their needing to have the necessary qualifications, usually because of their public achievements. (无须符合所需资格而获授的头衔、会籍等)荣誉的, 名誉的. ❖ *...an honorary member of the Golf Club.* 高尔夫球俱乐部的名誉成员. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Honorary** is used to describe an official job that is done without payment. (职务等)无报酬的, 义务的. ❖ *...the honorary secretary of the Cheshire Beekeepers' Association.* 柴郡养蜂者协会的义务秘书. ADJ ADJ n

hon·or·if·ic /ˌɒnə'rɪfɪk/.

An **honorific** title or way of talking is used to show respect or honour to someone. (名衔、用语)表示尊敬的; 敬语的. ❖ *All employees will refer to each other by the honorific suffix 'san'.* 所有的雇员在相互称呼中均将使用表示尊敬的'先生、小姐'. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

hon·our /'ɒnə/ **honours, honouring, honoured;** [美]拼作 **honor.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Honour** means doing what you believe to be right and being confident that you have done what is right. 名誉, 声誉; 信誉; 体面. ❖ *I do not believe I can any longer serve with honour as a member of your government.* 我不认为我会继续体面地在你的政府任职. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **honour** is a special award that is given to someone, N-COUNT

H

usually because they have done something good or because they are greatly respected. 荣誉, 光荣. ❖ *He was showered with honours — among them an Oscar in 1950.* 他得到了许多荣誉 — 其中之一是1950年获得的奥斯卡奖.

3 If someone **is honoured**, they are given public praise or an award for something they have done. (被)授予荣誉; (被)授予功勋. ❖ *Two American surgeons were last week honoured with the 1990 Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology.* 两名美国外科医生于上星期获授1990年的诺贝尔生理学或医学奖. VB be V-ed; be V-ed with n

4 If something is arranged or happens **in** someone's **honour**, it is done specially to show appreciation of them. 为向(某人)表示敬意. ❖ *...an outdoor concert in his honour.* 为祝贺他而举办的户外音乐会. PHR

5 If you describe doing or experiencing something as an **honour**, you mean you think it is something special and desirable. People often describe something as an **honour** to indicate in a polite and formal way how pleased they are to be doing it or experiencing it. 荣幸; 荣誉. ❖ *Tchaikovsky was given a state funeral — the first commoner to be granted this honour.* 柴可夫斯基享受了国葬礼遇 — 这是第一个得到这一荣誉的平民. *It's an honour to finally work with her.* 很荣幸终于同她合作了. N-SING PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that you would **be honoured** to do something, you are saying very politely and formally that you would be pleased to do it. If you say that you **are honoured** by something, you are saying that you are grateful for it and pleased about it. (使)引以为荣; (使)感到荣幸. ❖ *It's a very flattering offer, and I'm honoured by your confidence in me.* 那是令人高兴的提议, 得到您的信任让我感到荣幸. V-PASSIVE be V-ed to-inf PRAGMATICS be V-ed

7 To **honour** someone means to treat them or regard them with special attention and respect. 礼待; 向...表示敬意. ❖ *Her Majesty later honoured the Headmaster with her presence at lunch.* 后来女王陛下出于对校长的敬意, 出席了午餐. ◢ **hon·oured** ❖ *Mrs Patrick Campbell was an honoured guest.* 帕特里克·坎贝尔夫人是一位贵客. VB; V n with n; Also V n; ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n

8 If something is arranged **in honour of** a particular event, it is arranged in order to celebrate that event. 庆祝...; 纪念... PHR-PREP

9 If someone **does the honours** at a social occasion or public event, they act as host or perform some official function. (在社交或公众场合)尽上人之谊; 履行官方职能. PHR

10 Judges are sometimes called **Your Honour** or referred to as **His Honour** or **Her Honour**. 法官大人. N-VOC, PRON

11 If you **honour** an arrangement or promise, you do what you said you would do. 实践; 履行. ❖ *The two sides agreed to honour a new ceasefire.* 双方同意遵守新的停火协定. VB; V n

12 **Honours** is a type of university degree which is of a higher standard than a pass or ordinary degree. 荣誉学位; 大学优异成绩. ❖ *...an honours degree in business studies.* 商务研究领域的荣誉学位. N-UNCOUNT

13 ➡ 又见 **guest of honour**, **lap of honour**, **maid of honour**.

hon·our·able /ˈɒnrəbəl/; [美]拼作 honorable. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe people or actions as **honourable**, you mean that they are worthy of being respected or admired. 值得尊敬的. ❖ *Their intentions are honourable.* 他们的意图是可敬的. ◢ **hon·our·ably** /ˈɒnrəbli/ ❖ *She had not behaved honorably in the leadership election.* 她在领导人的选举中的表现叫人不敢恭维. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 **Honourable** is used as a title before the names of some members of the nobility, judges, and some other officials. (冠于某些贵族、法官、官员名字之前)尊敬的. ❖ *...the Honourable Mr Justice Swinton Thomas.* 尊敬的法官斯温顿·托马斯先生. ADJ: the ADJ n-proper

3 In debates in the British parliament, one member of parliament refers to another as the **honourable** member, the **honourable** gentleman, the **honourable** lady or their **honourable** friend. (英国议会议员辩论时相互的尊称)尊敬的. ADJ: ADJ n

honourable 'mention, honourable mentions; [美]拼作 honorable mention.

If something that you do in a competition is given an **honourable mention**, it receives special praise from the judges although it does not actually win a prize. (非真正的奖项)表扬奖, 荣誉奖. N-COUNT

'honours list, honours lists.

In Britain, the **honours list** is the list of people who have been selected to receive titles or decorations from the Queen in recognition of their achievements. (在英国受女王册封的)获授勋者名单. N-COUNT

Hons /ɒnz/.

In Britain, **Hons** is an abbreviation for 'Honours', used after the names of some university degrees, mainly first degrees. 在英国, Honours的缩写形式, 置于大学学位名称后面, 表示荣誉学位.

hood /hʊd/ hoods. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **hood** is a part of a coat which you can pull up to cover your head. 风帽, 兜帽. ❖ *...a warm hood.* 暖和的风帽. N-COUNT

2 A **hood** is a bag made of cloth, which is put over someone's head and face so that they cannot be recognized or so that they cannot see. (蒙住头和脸的)头罩. N-COUNT

3 In American English, the **hood** of a car is the metal cover over the engine at the front. The British word is **bonnet**. [美](汽车的)引擎罩. [英]作 bonnet. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT AMERICAN

4 A **hood** is a covering on a vehicle or a piece of equipment, which is usually curved and can be moved. (机动车或仪器上的)罩. ❖ *Why aren't all lenses supplied with a lens hood?* 为什么不给所有的镜片提供镜片罩? N-COUNT BRITISH

hood·ed /ˈhʊdɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **hooded** piece of clothing has a hood. (衣服)带风帽的. ❖ *...a waterproof, hooded black cape.* 一件防水的有风帽的黑斗篷. ADJ

2 A **hooded** person is wearing a hood or a piece of clothing pulled down over their face, so they are difficult to recognize. (人)戴兜帽的, 蒙面的. ❖ *...a hooded gunman.* 一个蒙面持枪歹徒. ADJ: ADJ n

3 If someone has **hooded** eyes, their eyelids always look as though they are partly closed. (眼睛)半张半闭的. ADJ: ADJ n

hood·lum /ˈhuːdləm/ hoodlums.

A **hoodlum** is a violent criminal, especially one who is part of a gang. (尤指某一团伙的)暴徒, 恶棍. N-COUNT INFORMAL

hood·wink /ˈhʊdwɪŋk/ hoodwinks, hoodwinking, hoodwinked.

If someone **hoodwinks** you, they trick or deceive you. 欺诈; 蒙骗. ❖ *Many people are hoodwinked by the so-called beauty industry.* 很多人被所谓的美容业蒙骗. VB: V n; be V-ed

hoof /huːf/ hoofs or hooves. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **hooves** of an animal such as a horse are the hard, bony parts of its feet. 蹄. N-COUNT

hook /hʊk/ hooks, hooking, hooked. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **hook** is a bent piece of metal or plastic that is used for catching or holding things, or for hanging things up. 钩; 挂钩; 鱼钩. ❖ *...curtain hooks.* 窗帘挂钩. *He felt a fish pull at his hook.* 他感觉鱼在拽他的钩. N-COUNT

2 If you **hook** one thing to another, you attach it there using a hook. If something **hooks** somewhere, it can be hooked there. 用钩固定; 钩住. ❖ *...one of those can openers that hooked onto the wall.* 挂在墙壁钩子上的其中一把开罐头器. V-ERG; V n to/onto n; V onto n; Also V n prep, V prep

3 If you **hook** your arm, leg, or foot round an object, you place it like a hook round the object in order to move it or hold it. (用脚、胳膊、腿)钩住; 使成钩状. ❖ *I hooked my left arm over the side of the dinghy.* 我用左臂钩住小艇边. VB; V n prep

4 If you **hook** a fish, you catch it with a hook on the end of a line. 钓(鱼). VB: V n

5 If you **are hooked into** something, or **hook into** something, you get involved with it. (使)参与; (使)介入; (被)卷入. ❖ *I'm guessing again now because I'm not hooked into the political circles.* 因为我没有介入政治圈子中, 所以我又是在猜想. *Eager to hook into a career but can't find one right for you?* 你是否急于干一番事业而又找不到适合你的? V-ERG AMERICAN; be/get V-ed into n; V into n

6 If someone gets **off the hook** or if someone or something lets them **off the hook**, they manage to get out of the awkward or unpleasant situation that they are in. 摆脱窘境; 开脱. ❖ *Government officials accused of bribery and corruption get off the hook with monotonous regularity.* 被指控犯有贪赃舞弊罪的政府官员千篇一律地开脱罪责. PHR

7 A **hook** is a short sharp blow with your fist that you make with your elbow bent, usually in a boxing match. (拳击运动的)钩拳. N-COUNT

8 If you take a phone **off the hook**, you take the receiver off the part that it normally rests on, so that the phone will not ring. (电话听筒)未挂上. PHR

9 ➡ **hook, line, and sinker**: 见 **sinker**.

▸hook up.

1 When someone **hooks up** a computer or other electronic machine, they connect it to other similar machines or to a central power supply. (把电脑等和其他机器或总电源)连接, 接通. ❖ *He brought it down, hooked it up, and we got the generator going.* 他把它拿下来, 连到发电机上, 我们便开始发电了. *...if the machine is hooked up to an apartment's central wiring system.* 如果机器和公寓大楼的总配线系统接通. PHR-V V P noun V n P be V-ed P to n Also V n P to n

2 If one person, especially a musician, **hooks up** with another, the two people start working with each other. (尤指两位音乐家)开始合作. ❖ *It just seemed natural that we should hook up.* 我们应该开始合作, 这似乎很自然. PHR-V RECIP V P with n pl-n V P

hooked /hʊkt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **hooked**, you mean that it is shaped like a hook. 像钩的, 钩状的. ❖ *...hooked claws.* 钩状的爪. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you are **hooked** on something, you enjoy it so much that it takes up a lot of your interest and attention. 着迷的, 被迷住的. ❖ *Open this book and read a few pages and you will be hooked.* 打开这本书读上几页, 你就会被迷住的. ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL

3 If you are **hooked** on a drug, you are addicted to it. (吸毒)成瘾的. ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL

hook·er /ˈhʊkə/ hookers. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **hooker** is a prostitute. 妓女. ❖ *She was once a hooker.* 她曾是妓女. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌhook-ˈup, hook-ups.

A **hook-up** is a connection between two locations, systems, or pieces of equipment. 连接, 接合. ❖ *Water and electric hook-ups are available.* 水和电均可接通. N-COUNT

hooky /ˈhʊki/; 又拼作 hookey.

If a child **plays hooky**, they stay away from school without permission to do so. 逃学. PHR INFORMAL, AMERICAN

hoo·li·gan /ˈhuːlɪgən/ hooligans. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe young people as **hooligans**, you are critical of them because they behave in a noisy and violent way in a public place. 流氓; 阿飞; 恶棍. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

◢ **hoo·li·gan·ism** /ˈhuːlɪgənɪzəm/. **Hooliganism** is the behaviour and actions of hooligans. 流氓行为. ❖ *...football hooliganism.* 足球流氓行为. N-UNCOUNT

hoop /huːp/ hoops. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **hoop** is a large ring made of wood, metal, or plastic. (木、金属、塑料制成的)环, 箍. ❖ *...a stout iron hoop.* 结实的大铁箍. N-COUNT

2 A basketball **hoop** is the ring that players try to throw the ball into in order to get a point for their team. (篮球)篮圈, 篮. N-COUNT

3 If someone makes you **jump through hoops**, they make you do lots of difficult or boring things in order to please them or achieve something. 经受磨炼; 备受考验. PHR

hoo·ray /hʊˈreɪ/.

People sometimes shout **'Hooray!'** when they are very happy and excited about something. (表示兴奋的声音)好; 棒极了. EXCLAM

hoot /huːt/ hoots, hooting, hooted. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **hoot** the horn on a vehicle or if it **hoots**, it makes a loud noise on one note. 鸣(喇叭); (汽车喇叭等)鸣响. ❖ *I never hoot my horn when I pick a girl up for a date.* 我用车接女孩子去约会时从不鸣喇叭. *Somewhere in the distance a siren hooted.* 远处有什么地方警报器响了. V-ERG BRITISH V n V Also V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Mortlake strode on, ignoring the car, in spite of a further warning hoot.* 莫特莱克不理睬那辆汽车而继续大步向前走, 尽管汽车再次鸣喇叭警告. N-COUNT

2 If you **hoot**, you make a loud high-pitched noise when you are laughing or showing disapproval. 发出高而尖的笑声; 发出不满的喊叫声. ❖ *Bev hooted with laughter.* 贝弗哈哈大笑. VB V V with n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His confession was greeted with derisive hoots.* 他的认错得到的是嘲讽的嘘叫. N-COUNT

3 When an owl **hoots**, it makes a sound like a long 'oo'. (猫头鹰)鸣叫. VB V

4 If you say that someone or something is **a hoot**, you think they are very amusing. 滑稽可笑的人(或事). ❖ *Michael Fish is my favourite. He's a hoot.* 我非常喜欢迈克尔・菲什, 他很滑稽. N-SING a N INFORMAL

5 If you say that you **don't give a hoot** or **don't care two hoots** about something, you are emphasizing that you don't care at all about it. 根本不在乎; 丝毫不介意. ❖ *Alan doesn't care two hoots about Irish politics.* 艾伦根本不过问爱尔兰的政治. *They just don't give a hoot.* 他们根本不在乎. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

hoot·er /ˈhuːtə/ hooters.

1 A **hooter** is a device such as a horn or a siren that makes a hooting noise. 喇叭; 汽笛; 警报器. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 You can refer to someone's nose as their **hooter**, especially if it is large. 鼻子(尤指大的). N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

hoo·ver /ˈhuːvə/ hoovers, hoovering, hoovered. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **Hoover** is a **vacuum cleaner**. **Hoover** is a trademark. 真空吸尘器. Hoover 为商标名. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If you **hoover**, you clean a carpet using a vacuum cleaner. 用真空吸尘器打扫地毯. ❖ *She hoovered the study and the sitting-room.* 她用真空吸尘器打扫了书房和起居室. VB V BRITISH V n

◢ **hoo·ver·ing** ❖ *I finished off the hoovering upstairs.* 我用真空吸尘器把楼上打扫完了. N-UNCOUNT also the N

hooves /huːvz/.

Hooves is a plural of **hoof**. hoof 的复数形式.

hop /hɒp/ hops, hopping, hopped. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **hop**, you move along by jumping on one foot. 单脚跳行, 单足蹦跳. ❖ *I hopped down three steps.* 我单脚跳下三级台阶. VB V V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *When he walked it was with the little hops and shuffles of a five-year-old.* 他走路时像个五岁孩子那样一会儿蹦跳一会儿拖沓. N-COUNT

2 When birds and some small animals **hop**, they move along by jumping on both feet. (鸟或小动物)齐足跳跃. ❖ *A small brown fawn hopped across the trail in front of them.* 一只棕色小鹿在他们前面跳过小径. VB V prep/adv

3 If you **hop** somewhere, you move there quickly or suddenly. 快速移动. ❖ *I hopped out of bed quickly.* 我一跃下了床. *We hopped on the boat.* 我们跳上了船. VB INFORMAL V prep/adv

4 A **hop** is a short quick journey, usually by plane. (尤指乘飞机的)短途快速旅行. ❖ *...a 20-minute hop in a private helicopter.* 乘坐私人直升机的20分钟短途旅行. N-COUNT INFORMAL

5 If you tell someone to **hop it**, you are telling them in a rude way to go away. 走开, 滚开. ❖ *'Hop it,' I snapped at the bloke. 'She's with me.'* '走开!' 我对那家伙厉声说, '她要跟着我.' PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

6 **Hops** are the flowers of a type of plant. They are dried and used for making beer. 啤酒花. N-COUNT

7 Someone who is **hopping mad** is very angry. 大怒, 非常生气. ❖ *The family's hopping mad that she left them nothing.* 她没有给家里人留下任何东西, 这使他们很生气. PHR INFORMAL

8 If you are caught **on the hop**, you are surprised by someone doing something when you were not expecting them to and so you are not prepared for it. 措手不及; 出其不意. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

hope /həʊp/ hopes, hoping, hoped. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **hope** that something is true, or you **hope** for something, you want it to be true or to happen, and you usually believe that it is possible or likely. 希望, 指望, 期望. ❖ *The researchers hope that such a vaccine could be available* VB V that

H

in about ten years' time. 研究人员希望约10年后这种疫苗可供应用. *I hope to get a job within the next two weeks.* V to-inf 我希望在下两周内找到一份工作. *...as though he had been hoping for conversation.* V for n 好像他想跟人聊聊. *'We'll speak again.' – 'I hope so.'* V so/not '我们到时再谈.'–'我希望如此.' V *She had decided she must go on as usual, follow her normal routine, and hope and pray.* 她打定主意必须像平常一样, 照常生活, 然后就是期待、祷告.

◢ **hoped-for. Hoped-for** is used to describe something that people would like to happen, and which they usually think is likely or possible. 期望中的; 盼望中的. ❖ *The hoped-for economic recovery in Britain did not arrive.* 所期待的英国经济复苏没有到来. ADJ: ADJ n

2 If you say that you cannot **hope** for something, or if you talk about the only thing that you can **hope** to get, you mean that you are in a bad situation, and there is very little chance of improving it. 希望. ❖ *That's the best you can hope for.* 那是你所希望的最佳效果了. *...these mountains, which no one can hope to penetrate.* 这些大山, 没有人能指望穿过. VB: with brd-neg; V for n; V to-inf

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The car was smashed beyond any hope of repair.* 这辆车给撞得根本没法修理. N-VAR

3 If you **hope for the best**, you hope that everything will happen in the way you want, although you know that it may not. 抱乐观态度. ❖ *Some companies are cutting costs and hoping for the best.* 一些公司抱着乐观的想法在削减开支. PHR

4 If you **hope against hope** that something will happen, you hope that it will happen, although it seems impossible. 依旧抱一线希望. PHR

5 **Hope** is a feeling of desire and expectation that things will go well in the future. 希望, 指望, 期待. ❖ *People once again have hope for genuine changes in the system.* 人们又一次对这一制度的真正改变产生了希望. *Kevin hasn't given up hope of being fit.* 凯文还没有放弃保持健康的希望. N-UNCOUNT

6 If someone wants something to happen, and considers it likely or possible, you can refer to their **hopes** of that thing, or to their **hope** that it will happen. 所希望的事物; 寄予的期望. ❖ *They have hopes of increasing trade between the two regions.* 他们希望增进两地之间的贸易. *My hope is that, in the future, I will go over there and marry her.* 我的希望是将来我能去那儿同她结婚. N-COUNT: with supp

H

7 If you tell someone not to **get** their **hopes up**, or not to **build** their **hopes up**, you are warning them that they should not become too confident of progress or success. (与否定词连用)使抱有希望. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If you have **high hopes** or **great hopes** that something will happen, you are confident that it will happen. If you have **high hopes** or **great hopes** for someone or something, you are confident that they will be successful. 相信; 信心. PHR

9 If you do one thing **in the hope** of another thing happening, you do it because you think it might cause or help the other thing to happen, which is what you want. 怀着...的希望. ❖ *He was studying in the hope of being admitted to an engineering college.* 他抱着能被一所工程学院录取的希望而学习. PHR

10 If you **live in hope** that something will happen, you continue to hope that it will happen, although it seems unlikely. (一直)期待着; 满怀希望. ❖ *I just live in hope that one day she'll talk to me.* 我只是一直期待着有一天她会同我谈谈. PHR

11 If you think that the help or success of a particular person or thing will cause you to be successful or to get what you want, you can refer to them as your **hope**. 被寄予希望的人(或事); 指望. ❖ *...England's last hope in the English Open Table Tennis Championships.* 在英格兰乒乓球公开锦标赛中英格兰的最后希望. N-COUNT: with supp

12 You use **'I hope'** in expressions such as **'I hope you don't mind'** and **'I hope I'm not disturbing you'**, when you are being polite and want to make sure that you have not offended someone or disturbed them. (表示礼貌)我希望; 但愿. PHR PRAGMATICS

13 You say **'I hope'** when you want to warn someone not to do something foolish, something dangerous, or something that you disapprove of. (表示警告)我想, 我希望. ❖ *You're not trying to see him, I hope?* 我想你没有试图去见他吧? PHR PRAGMATICS

14 You add **'I hope'** to what you are saying to make it sound more polite and less rude, abrupt, or definite. (加在句末, 用以表示缓和语气)我想; 或许. ❖ *Fraulein Wendel is well, I hope?* 或许, 温德尔小姐已经好了? PHR PRAGMATICS

15 If you say that someone has **not** got **a hope in hell** of doing something, you are emphasizing that they will not be able to do it. 无望; 根本不可能. PHR INFORMAL

16 If you say **'Some hope'**, or **'Not a hope'**, you think there is no possibility that something will happen, although you may want it to happen. 实在是无望. ❖ *The industry reckons it will see orders swell by 10% this financial year. Some hope.* 该行业预计本财政年度订货量将上升10%. 实在是妄想. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

hope·ful /'həʊpfʊl/ hopefuls. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **hopeful**, you are fairly confident that something that you want to happen will happen. 充满希望的, 抱有希望的. ❖ *I am hopeful this misunderstanding will be rectified very quickly.* 我相信这一误会将很快得到纠正. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **hope·ful·ly** ❖ *'Am I welcome?' He smiled hopefully, leaning on the door.* '欢迎我吗?' 他靠在门上满怀希望地笑着说. ADV-GRADED: ADV with v

2 If something such as a sign or event is **hopeful**, it makes you feel that what you want to happen will happen. 有希望的, 有前途的. ❖ *The leadership election has not been a hopeful sign for Labour's future.* 这次领导选举对工党的未来不是个鼓舞人心的好征兆. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **hopeful** action is one that you do in the hope that you will get what you want to get. 寄予希望的. ❖ *We've chartered the aircraft in the hopeful anticipation that the government will allow them to leave.* 我们包租了飞机, 满怀希望地期待着政府允许他们离开. ADJ: ADJ n

4 If you refer to someone as a **hopeful**, you mean that they have a particular ambition and it is possible that they will achieve it. 有前途的人, 有希望获得成功的人. ❖ *...his job as football coach to young hopefuls.* 他的工作是足球教练, 训练那些有前途的年轻人. N-COUNT

hope·ful·ly /'həʊpfʊli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You say **hopefully** when mentioning something that you hope will happen. Some careful speakers of English think that this use of **hopefully** is not correct, but it is very frequently used. 但愿, 希望(有人认为此用法不妥, 但现在使用频繁). ❖ *Hopefully, you won't have any problems after reading this.* 希望你读过这个之后不会再有任何问题. ADV: ADV with cl/group

hope·less /'həʊpləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you feel **hopeless**, you feel desperate because there seems to be no possibility of success. 绝望的, 不抱希望的. ❖ *Even able pupils feel hopeless about job prospects.* 甚至有才能的学生都对工作前景不抱希望. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **hope·less·ly** ❖ *I looked around hopelessly.* 我绝望地四下张望. *...a young woman hopelessly in love with a handsome hero.* 毫无希望地爱恋着一位英俊英雄的年轻女子. ADV-GRADED

◢ **hope·less·ness** ❖ *She had a feeling of hopelessness about the future.* 她对未来有一种绝望感. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone or something that is **hopeless** is certain to fail or be unsuccessful. 注定要失败的; 无望的. ❖ *I don't believe your situation is as hopeless as you think.* 我认为你的境况不像你所想的那样毫无希望. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone is **hopeless** at something, they are very bad at it. 不行的、无能的. ❖ *I'd be hopeless at working for somebody else.* 我很不善于为别人工作. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

4 You use **hopeless** to emphasize how bad or inadequate something or someone is. 糟糕的, 极差的. ❖ *Argentina's economic policies were a hopeless mess.* 阿根廷的经济政策一团糟. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **hopelessly** ❖ *The story is hopelessly confusing.* 那个故事乱极了. *They were on the other side of Berlin and Harry was hopelessly lost.* 他们到了柏林的 ADV-GRADED

另一边，哈里完全迷路了. *He was hopelessly in debt.* 他债台高筑.

hop·per /ˈhɒpə/ **hoppers.**
A **hopper** is a device shaped like a large funnel, into which substances such as grain, coal, or animal food can be put and from which they can be released when required. (输送物料的)大漏斗. N-COUNT

hop·scotch /ˈhɒpskɒtʃ/.
Hopscotch is a children's game which involves jumping between squares which are drawn on the ground. 跳房子(一种儿童游戏，在画在地上的方格子间跳). N-UNCOUNT

horde /hɔːd/ **hordes.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe a crowd of people as a **horde**, you mean that the crowd is very large and excited and, often, rather frightening or unpleasant. (激动，令人恐惧的)一大群人，一大帮人. ❖ *...a horde of people was screaming for tickets.* 一大帮人在尖叫着要票. N-COUNT

ho·ri·zon /həˈraɪzən/ **horizons.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **horizon** is the line in the far distance where the sky seems to meet the land or the sea. 地平线. ❖ *The sun had already sunk below the horizon.* 太阳已经落到地平线以下. N-SING
2 Your **horizons** are the limits of what you want to do or of what you are interested or involved in. (兴趣、知识等)范围；眼界；见识. ❖ *As your horizons expand, these new ideas can give a whole new meaning to life.* 随着你的眼界开阔起来，这些新思想会给你的生活带来全新的意义. N-COUNT
3 If something is **on the horizon**, it is almost certainly going to happen or be done quite soon. 即将发生的，已露端倪的. ❖ *There is no obvious breakthrough on the horizon.* 还看不出有明显的突破. PHR

hori·zon·tal /ˌhɒrɪˈzɒntəl, AM ˌhɔːr-/ **horizontals.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **horizontal** is flat and level with the ground, rather than at an angle to it. 水平的，横的. ❖ *The board consists of vertical and horizontal lines.* 板上有纵横交错的线条. ADJ
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Do not raise your left arm above the horizontal.* 不要把左臂举到横线以上. N-SING the N
◢ **hori·zon·tal·ly** ❖ *The wind was cold and drove the snow at him almost horizontally.* 风凛冽地刮着，把雪儿乎横扫向他. *...a horizontally striped tie.* 一条带横条的领带. ADV
2 A **horizontal** is a line or structure that is horizontal. 水平线；水平物体. ❖ *...the hard horizontals and verticals of the urban scene.* 城市景色的平板的横直线条. N-COUNT

hor·mone /ˈhɔːməʊn/ **hormones.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **hormone** is a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that stimulates certain organs of your body. 荷尔蒙，激素. ◢ **hor·mo·nal** /hɔːˈməʊnəl/ ❖ *...our individual hormonal balance.* 我们各自的激素平衡. N-COUNT ADJ

ˌhormone reˈplacement.
If a woman has **hormone replacement** therapy, she takes doses of the hormone oestrogen, usually in order to control the symptoms of the menopause. 激素补充疗法(女子在更年期服用雌激素，以抑制更年期症状). N-UNCOUNT

horn /hɔːn/ **horns.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 On a vehicle such as a car, the **horn** is the device that makes a loud noise as a signal or warning. (汽车)喇叭. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. ❖ *A car horn honked from the driveway.* 行车道上传来汽车喇叭的鸣响. N-COUNT
2 The **horns** of an animal such as a cow or deer are the hard pointed things that grow from its head. (牛、鹿等的)角，犄角；茸角. ❖ *A mature cow has horns.* 成熟的母牛有犄角. ◢ **horned. Horned** animals have horns. (动物)长角的，有角的. N-COUNT ADJ
3 **Horn** is the hard substance that the horns of animals are made of. 角质. N-UNCOUNT
➻ 又见 **horn-rimmed**.
4 A **horn** is a musical instrument of the brass family which is shaped like a long metal tube wound round in a circle with a wide funnel at one end. (铜管乐器)圆号. N-COUNT
5 A **horn** is a simple musical instrument consisting of a metal tube that is wide at one end and narrow at the other. (乐器)小号，号角. ❖ *...a hunting horn.* 猎号. N-COUNT
6 A **horn** is a hollow curved object that is narrow at one end and wide at the other. (中空的)角状物；喇叭. ❖ *...a wind-up gramophone with a big horn.* 一部带大喇叭的手摇式唱机. N-COUNT
7 ➻ 又见 **shoehorn.**
8 If two people **lock horns**, they argue about something. 争论；争吵. ❖ *During his six years in office, Seidman has often locked horns with lawmakers.* 赛德曼在六年的执政期内经常与立法议员们发生争辩. PHR
9 ➻ **take the bull by the horns**: 见 **bull.**

hor·net /ˈhɔːnɪt/ **hornets.**
1 **Hornets** are large wasps which have powerful stings. 马蜂；大黄蜂. N-COUNT
2 If you say that someone has stirred up **a hornet's nest**, you mean that they have done something which has caused a lot of controversy or produced a situation which is extremely difficult to deal with. 一大堆麻烦；困境. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ˌhorn-ˈrimmed.
Horn-rimmed spectacles have plastic frames that look as though they are made of horn. (眼镜)仿角质框架的. ADJ ADJ n

horny /ˈhɔːni/ **hornier, horniest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **horny**, you mean that they are sexually aroused or easily aroused. 好色的；淫荡的. ❖ *...horny adolescent boys.* 淫荡的少年. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
2 If you describe someone as **horny**, you mean that they are sexually attractive. 性感的. ❖ *Let's face it, Keanu Reeves is horny.* 让我们面对现实，基努·里夫斯很性感. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL
3 Something that is **horny** is hard, strong, and made of horn or of a hard substance like horn. 坚硬的；角质的；用角质物制的. ❖ *His fingernails had grown long and horny.* 他的手指甲长得又长又硬. ADJ

horo·scope /ˈhɒrəskəʊp, AM ˈhɔːr-/ **horoscopes.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **horoscope** is a forecast of events which some people believe will happen to you in the future. Horoscopes are based on the position of the stars when you were born. 星象算命，星座运程；占星术. N-COUNT

hor·ren·dous /həˈrendəs, AM hɔːˈr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **horrendous** is very bad or unpleasant. 极坏的；极讨厌的；骇人的. ❖ *...horrendous traffic jams.* 很讨厌的交通阻塞. *The violence used was horrendous.* 所使用的暴力骇人听闻. ◢ **hor·ren·dous·ly** ❖ *Many outings can now be horrendously expensive for parents with a young family.* 对于孩子尚小的父母而言，现在很多郊游都花费过高. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

hor·ri·ble /ˈhɒrɪbəl, AM ˈhɔːr-/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone or something as **horrible**, you do not like them at all. 令人生厌的. ❖ *...a horrible small boy.* 一个讨厌的小男孩. ◢ **hor·ri·bly** /ˈhɒrɪbli, AM ˈhɔːr-/ ❖ *When trouble comes they behave selfishly and horribly.* 有麻烦的时候他们的表现自私、可恶. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL ADV-GRADED
2 You can call something **horrible** when it causes you to feel great shock, fear, and disgust. 可怕的；令人恐惧的. ❖ *Still the horrible shrieking came out of his mouth.* 他嘴里还在发出可怕的尖叫声. ◢ **horribly** ❖ *A two-year-old boy was horribly murdered.* 一个两岁男孩被杀害了，惨不忍睹. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL ADV-GRADED
3 **Horrible** is used to emphasize how awful or unpleasant something is. 糟糕的；丑陋的. ❖ *Unless you respect other people's religions, horrible mistakes and conflict will occur.* 除非你尊重别人的宗教，否则就会铸成大错，引起冲突. ◢ **horribly** ❖ *Our plans have gone horribly wrong.* 我们的计划完全搞错了. *You got horribly drunk.* 你烂醉如泥了. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL ADV-GRADED

hor·rid /ˈhɒrɪd, AM ˈhɔːr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something as **horrid**, you mean that it is very unpleasant indeed. (某事)使人极为不快的，极讨厌的. ❖ *What a horrid smell!* 难闻死了！ ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
2 If you describe someone as **horrid**, you mean that they behave in a very unpleasant way towards other people. (人) ADJ-GRADED

H

极不愉快的. ❖ *I love both my parents, but they're horrid to each other.* 我爱我的父母,但他俩之间极为不和.

hor·rif·ic /həˈrɪfɪk, AM hɔːˈr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a physical attack, accident, or injury as **horrific**, you mean that it is very bad, so that people are shocked when they see it or think about it. 令人恐惧的; 十分可怕的. ❖ *I have never seen such horrific injuries.* 我从未见过如此可怕的伤势. ◢ **hor·rifi·cal·ly** ❖ *He had been horrifically assaulted before he died.* 他死前遭到了可怕的袭击. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **horrific**, you mean that it is so big that it is extremely unpleasant. 过大的; 吓人的. ❖ *...piling up horrific extra amounts of money on top of your original debt.* 在你原有债务上又高筑债台. ◢ **horrifically** ❖ *Opera productions are horrifically expensive.* 歌剧制作极其昂贵. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj

hor·ri·fy /ˈhɒrɪfaɪ, AM ˈhɔːr-/ **horrifies, horrifying, horrified.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If someone **is horrified**, they feel shocked, disappointed, or disgusted, usually because of something that they have seen or heard. (使)震惊; (使)失望; (使)反感. ❖ *...a crime trend that will horrify all parents.* 将会震惊所有父母的犯罪趋势. VB: be V-ed V n

hor·ri·fy·ing /ˈhɒrɪfaɪɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **horrifying**, you mean that it is shocking, alarming, or disgusting. 令人震惊的; 使人反感的. ❖ *These were horrifying experiences.* 这是一些骇人听闻的经历. ◢ **hor·ri·fy·ing·ly** ❖ *...horrifyingly high levels of infant mortality.* 令人震惊的婴儿高死亡率. *The two cars cartwheeled horrifyingly into the sand trap at the first corner.* 那两辆车在第一个拐弯处便触目惊心地侧翻进沙坑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

hor·ror /ˈhɒrə, AM ˈhɔːr-/ **horrors.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Horror** is a feeling of great alarm and dismay caused by something extremely unpleasant. 震惊; 恐惧. ❖ *I felt numb with horror.* 我吓呆了. *I watched in horror.* 我惊恐地看着. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **horror** of something, especially something that hurts people, is its very great unpleasantness, which is often frightening and shocking. 恐怖. ❖ *...the horror of this most bloody of civil wars.* 这最血腥的内战的恐怖. N-SING

3 You can refer to extremely unpleasant or frightening experiences as **horrors**. 可怕的经历; 极为不快的经历. ❖ *...all the horrors we have undergone since I last wrote you?* 自从我上次给你写信之后我们所有的可怕经历? N-COUNT

4 **Horror of horrors** is used in a humorous way to refer to something that you consider to be the worst part of a situation. (幽默说法)最糟糕的是. ❖ *He would horror of horrors, refer to the great composers as 'those dead guys'.* 最糟糕的是,他会称那些伟大的作曲家'那些死鬼'. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 If you have a **horror of** something, you are afraid of it or dislike it very much. 惧怕; 憎恶. ❖ *...his horror of death.* 他对死亡的恐惧. N-SING N of n

6 A **horror** film or story is intended to be very frightening. (电影或故事)恐怖的. ADJ

7 You can refer to an account of a very unpleasant experience or event as a **horror** story. (对不愉快经历或事件的叙述)可怕的. ❖ *Almost everyone has a horror story to tell about 'cowboy' builders.* 几乎每个人都能讲述遇上马虎而又不诚实建筑商的可怕经历. ADJ

horror-stricken /ˈhɒrəstrɪkən/.

Horror-stricken means the same as **horror-struck**. 义同horror-struck. ADJ

ˈhorror-struck.

If you describe someone as **horror-struck** or **horror-stricken**, you mean that they feel very great horror or dismay at something that has happened. 惊恐万状的. ❖ *When Nightingale had announced her nursing ambitions to her rich parents, they were horror-struck.* 当南丁格尔向她富有的父母宣布了她做护士的抱负时,他们吓坏了. ADJ

hors d'oeu·vre /ˌɔːˈdɜːv/ **hors d'oeuvres.**

Hors d'oeuvres are dishes of cold foods that are served in small portions before the main course of a meal. (菜前)冷盘. N-VAR

horse /hɔːs/ **horses, horsing, horsed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **horse** is a large animal which people can ride. 马. 见插图条 **animals**. ❖ *...a small man on a grey horse.* 骑着灰马的小个子男人. N-COUNT

2 When you talk about **the horses**, you mean horse races in which people bet money on the horse which they think will win. 赛马. N-PLURAL the N

3 If you hear something **from the horse's mouth**, you hear it from someone who knows that it is definitely true. 千真万确; 从知情人处得知. PHR

4 ➡ 又见 **clothes horse, dark horse, rocking horse, seahorse.**

▸**horse around.**

If you **horse around**, you play roughly and rather carelessly, so that you could hurt someone or damage something. 胡闹, 捣乱. PHR V V P INFORMAL

horse·back /ˈhɔːsbæk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you do something on **horseback**, you do it while riding a horse. 马背. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Horseback** riding is the activity of riding a horse. 骑马的, 在马背上的. ❖ *...a horseback ride into the mountains.* 骑马进山. ADJ: ADJ n

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Many people in this area ride horseback.* 这一地区有很多人骑马. ADV

ˈhorse box, horse boxes.

A **horse box** is a vehicle which is used to take horses from one place to another. 运马拖车. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌhorse ˈchestnut, horse chestnuts.

1 A **horse chestnut** is a large tree which has leaves with several pointed parts and shiny reddish-brown nuts covered with a spiky case. 七叶树, 马栗. N-COUNT

2 **Horse chestnuts** are the nuts of a horse chestnut tree. They are more commonly called **conkers**. 七叶树的坚果(通常叫conkers). N-COUNT

ˈhorse-drawn; 又拼作 **horsedrawn.**

A **horse-drawn** carriage, cart, or other vehicle is one that is pulled by one or more horses. (车辆)马拉的. ADJ: ADJ n

horse·hair /ˈhɔːsheə/.

Horsehair is hair which is taken from the tails or manes of horses, and was formerly used to stuff mattresses and furniture such as armchairs. 马尾毛; 马鬃. N-UNCOUNT

horse·man /ˈhɔːsmən/ **horsemen.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **horseman** is a man who is riding a horse, or who rides horses well. 骑马人; 骑师. ◢ **horse·man·ship** /ˈhɔːsmənʃɪp/. **Horsemanship** is the ability to ride horses well. 骑术, 马术. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

horse·play /ˈhɔːspleɪ/.

Horseplay is rough play in which people push and hit each other, or behave in a silly way. 喧哗, 胡闹. N-UNCOUNT

horse·power /ˈhɔːspaʊə/.

Horsepower is a unit of power used for measuring how powerful an engine is. 马力. ❖ *...a 300-horsepower engine.* 一台300马力的发动机. N-UNCOUNT

ˈhorse racing; 又拼作 **horse-racing** 或 **horseracing.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Horse racing is a sport in which horses ridden by jockeys run in races. 赛马运动. N-UNCOUNT

horse·radish /ˈhɔːsrædɪʃ/.

1 **Horseradish** is a white vegetable which is the root of a plant. It has a very strong sharp taste. 辣根. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Horseradish** or **horseradish sauce** is a sauce made from horseradish. 辣根沙司. N-UNCOUNT

horse·shoe /ˈhɔːsʃuː/ **horseshoes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **horseshoe** is a piece of metal shaped like a U, which is fixed with nails to a horse's hoof in order to protect it. 马蹄铁. N-COUNT

ˈhorse show, horse shows.

A **horse show** is a sporting event in which people riding horses compete in order to demonstrate their skill and control. 马术比赛运动会. N-COUNT

ˈhorse-trading.

If you describe discussions or negotiations as **horse-trading**, N-UNCOUNT

H

you disapprove of the way in which people are using secret, unofficial, and perhaps dishonest methods in order to get what they want. (贬义)私下交易; 有欺诈的买卖. ❖ *...the political horse-trading involved in forming a government.* 在组建政府过程中涉及到的政治幕后交易. PRAGMATICS

horse·whip /ˈhɔːswɪp/ **horsewhips, horsewhipping, horsewhipped;** 又拼作 **horse-whip**.

1 A **horsewhip** is a long thin piece of leather on the end of a short stiff handle. It is used to train and control horses. 马鞭. N-COUNT

2 If someone **horsewhips** an animal or a person, they hit them several times with a horsewhip in order to hurt or punish them. 用马鞭抽打. VB V n

horse·woman /ˈhɔːswʊmən/ **horsewomen.**

A **horsewoman** is a woman who is riding a horse, or who rides horses well. 骑马的女人; 女骑手. N-COUNT

horsey /ˈhɔːsi/; 又拼作 **horsy**.

1 Someone who is **horsey** likes horses or spends a lot of time with horses. 爱马的; 和马相处时间长的. ❖ *He comes from a very horsey family.* 他来自一个非常爱马的家庭. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 If you describe a woman as **horsey**, you are saying in a rather rude way that her face reminds you of a horse, for example because it is long and thin. (无礼说法)(女人)脸长而瘦的; 长着马脸的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

hor·ti·cul·ture /ˈhɔːtɪkʌltʃə/.

Horticulture is the study and practice of growing plants. 园艺学; 园艺. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **hor·ti·cul·tur·al** /ˌhɔːtɪˈkʌltʃərəl/ ❖ *The horticultural show will take place in the old covered Victorian Market.* 园艺展览将在有篷的老维多利亚市场举办. ADJ ◢ **hor·ti·cul·tur·al·ist** /ˌhɔːtɪˈkʌltʃərəlɪst/ **horticulturalists.** N-COUNT

A **horticulturalist** is a person who studies or grows plants, especially as their job. 园艺(学)家.

hose /həʊz/ **hoses, hosing, hosed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **hose** is a long flexible pipe made of rubber or plastic. Water is directed through a hose in order to do things such as put out fires, clean cars, or water gardens. (橡皮或塑胶)软管; 喉管. 见插图条 **tools**. ❖ *You've left the garden hose on.* 你忘记关闭花园的软管了. N-COUNT

2 A **hose** is a pipe made of rubber or plastic, along which a liquid or gas flows, for example from one part of an engine to another. (引导液体或气体的)软管、导管. ❖ *Water in the engine compartment is sucked away by a hose.* 机仓的水由一条导管吸走. N-COUNT

3 If you **hose** something, you wash or water it using a hose. 用软管冲洗(或浇灌). ❖ *We wash our cars and hose our gardens without even thinking of the water that it uses.* 我们洗车、浇花园时甚至没有考虑过所消耗的水. VB V n Also V

4 ➜ 又见 **pantyhose**.

›hose down.

When you **hose** something or someone **down**, you clean them using a hose. 用软管冲洗. ❖ *A chauffeur wearing rubber boots was hosing down a limousine.* 一名穿胶靴的司机在用软管冲洗大轿车. PHR-V V n P V P noun

hose·pipe /ˈhəʊzpaɪp/ **hosepipes.**

A **hosepipe** is a hose that people use to water their gardens or for washing their cars. (洗车或浇花园的)软管、水管. N-COUNT BRITISH

ho·siery /ˈhəʊziəri, AM -ʒəri/.

You use **hosiery** to refer to tights, stockings, and socks, especially when they are on sale in shops. (尤指店中出售的)袜类. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

hos·pice /ˈhɒspɪs/ **hospices.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hospice** is a hospital for people who are dying. (晚期病人的)安养院, 疗养院. N-COUNT

hos·pi·table /hɒˈspɪtəbəl, ˈhɒspɪt-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **hospitable** person is friendly, generous, and welcoming to guests or strangers. 好客的, 热情的. ❖ *He was very hospitable to me when I came to New York.* 我来纽约时他待我很热情. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **hospitable** place, climate, or environment is one that allows or encourages the existence or development of particular people, things, or processes. (气候、环境)宜人的, 有利的. ❖ *...hospitable political environments.* 有利的政治环境. ADJ-GRADED

hos·pi·tal /ˈhɒspɪtəl/ **hospitals.** ♦♦♦♦♦

A **hospital** is a place where people who are ill are looked after by nurses and doctors. 医院. ❖ *Queen Elizabeth Hospital...* 伊丽莎白女王医院. *My mother went into hospital.* 我母亲住院了. N-VAR

hos·pi·tal·ity /ˌhɒspɪˈtælɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Hospitality** is friendly welcoming behaviour towards guests or towards strangers. 好客; 殷勤; 友善. ❖ *...the kindness, charm and hospitality of the people.* 人民的仁慈、可爱和好客. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Hospitality** is the food, drink, and other privileges which some companies provide for their visitors or clients at major sporting or other public events. (大型运动或社交活动中为客户提供的)食宿招待. N-UNCOUNT

hos·pi·tal·ize /ˈhɒspɪtəlaɪz/ **hospitalizes, hospitalizing, hospitalized;** [英]又拼作 **hospitalise**. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **is hospitalized**, they are sent or admitted to hospital. (使)住院, (被)送入医院. VB usu passive ◢ **hos·pi·tali·za·tion** /ˌhɒspɪtəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *Occasionally hospitalization is required to combat dehydration.* 有时脱水症需要住院治疗. N-UNCOUNT

host /həʊst/ **hosts, hosting, hosted.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **host** at a party is the person who has invited the guests and provides the food, drink, or entertainment. 主人, 东道主. N-COUNT

2 If someone **hosts** a party, dinner, or other function, they have invited the guests and provide the food, drink, or entertainment. (以主人身份)招待, 做东; 做(聚会、宴会等)的主人. VB V n

3 A country, city, or organization that is the **host** of an event provides the facilities for that event to take place. 主办国(城市、机构). ❖ *Barcelona was chosen to be host of the 1992 Olympic games.* 巴塞罗那被选定为1992年奥运会的主办城市. N-COUNT

4 If a country, city, or organization **hosts** an event, they provide the facilities for the event to take place. (国、城市、机构)主办. VB V n

5 If a person or country **plays host to** an event or an important visitor, they host the event or the visit. (作为主人)招待; 主办. ❖ *Canada played host to the Commonwealth Conference.* 加拿大主办了英联邦会议. PHR

6 The **host** of a radio or television show is the person who introduces it and talks to the people who appear in it. (电台、电视)节目主持人. N-COUNT

7 The person who **hosts** a radio or television show introduces it and talks to the people who appear in it. 主持(广播或电视节目). VB V n

8 A **host** of things is a lot of them. 大批, 大群, 许多. ❖ *...a whole host of gadgets powered by electricity.* 一大堆电动小玩意儿. QUANT

9 If an area is **host** to living things, those creatures live and feed in that area. (动物的)栖息地. ❖ *Uganda's beautiful highlands are host to a wide range of wildlife.* 乌干达美丽的高地是多种野生动物的栖息地. N-COUNT

10 The **host** of a parasite is the plant or animal it feeds off. (寄生物的)寄主, 宿主. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

11 The **Host** is the bread which is used to represent the body of Christ in Christian church services such as Holy Communion. 圣饼, 祭饼(基督教在圣餐中用以代表耶稣躯体的面饼). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

hos·tage /ˈhɒstɪdʒ/ **hostages.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **hostage** is someone who has been captured by a person or organization and who may be killed or injured if people do not do what that person or organization demands. 人质. N-COUNT

2 If someone **is taken hostage** or **is held hostage**, they are captured and kept as a hostage. 被扣作人质. PHR

3 If you say you are **hostage to** something, you mean that your freedom to take action is restricted by things that you cannot control. (对行动自由的)限制, 约束. ❖ *The* N-VAR N to n

government will be even more a hostage to the whims of the international oil price. 政府将进一步受制于变幻不定的国际石油价格.

hos·tel /ˈhɒstəl/ **hostels.** ♦♦◊◊◊

A **hostel** is a large house where people can stay cheaply for a short period of time. (廉价)旅舍; 招待所. N-COUNT BRITISH

➡ 又见 **youth hostel**.

hos·tel·ry /ˈhɒstəlri/ **hostelries.**

A **hostelry** is a pub or a hotel. 酒馆; 旅店. ❖ *We found a local hostelry for an excellent dinner.* 我们找了一家当地小酒馆享用了一顿丰盛的晚餐. N-COUNT BRITISH, FORMAL

host·ess /ˈhəustɪs/ **hostesses.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 The **hostess** at a party is the woman who has invited the guests and provides the food, drink, or entertainment. 女主人. N-COUNT

2 A **hostess** at a night club or dance hall is a woman who is paid by a man to be his companion for the evening. 伴舞女郎, 舞女. N-COUNT

hos·tile /ˈhɒstaɪl, AM -təl/. ♦♦◊◊◊

1 If you are **hostile** to another person or an idea, you disagree with them or disapprove of them, often showing this in your behaviour. 反对的; 抗拒的. ❖ *They would be hostile to the idea of foreign intervention.* 他们会抗拒外来干涉的主意. *The Governor faced hostile crowds.* 州长面对着反对他的人群. ◢ **hos·til·ity** /hɒˈstɪlɪti/ ❖ *There is hostility among traditionalists to this method of teaching history.* 传统主义者对这种教授历史的方法持反对态度. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **hostile** is unfriendly and aggressive. 不友善的, 挑衅的, 敌意的. ❖ *The prisoner eyed him in hostile silence.* 犯人挑衅地不做声地看着他. ◢ **hostility** ❖ *...hostility to Black and ethnic groups.* 对黑人和种族群体的敌视. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT, N to/towards n

3 **Hostile** situations and conditions make it difficult for you to achieve something. 不利的; 恶劣的. ❖ *...some of the most hostile climatic conditions in the world.* 世界上一些最恶劣的气候条件. ADJ-GRADED

4 In a war, you use the word **hostile** to describe your enemy's forces, organizations, weapons, land, and activities. 敌对的, 敌方的, 敌人的. ❖ *The city is encircled by a hostile army.* 该市被敌军包围了. ADJ: ADJ n

hos·til·ities /hɒˈstɪlɪtiz/. ♦◊◊◊◊

You can refer to fighting between two countries or groups who are at war as **hostilities**. 战争状态; 敌对状态. ❖ *The authorities have urged people to stock up on fuel in case hostilities break out.* 官方已敦促人们储备燃油, 以防战争爆发. N-PLURAL FORMAL

H

hot /hɒt/ **hotter, hottest; hots, hotting, hotted.** ♦♦♦♦◊

1 Something that is **hot** has a high temperature. 热的; 烫的. ❖ *When the oil is hot, add the sliced onion.* 油热了就倒进洋葱片. *What he needed was a hot bath and a good sleep.* 他所需要的是洗个热水澡, 再好好睡一觉. ADJ-GRADED

2 If it is **hot**, or if a place is **hot**, the temperature of the air is high. 气温高的, 炎热的. ❖ *It was too hot even for a gentle stroll.* 稍稍走动一下都热得不行. *...a hot, humid summer day.* 一个炎热潮湿的夏日. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you are **hot**, you feel as if your body is at an unpleasantly high temperature. (感觉)热的. ❖ *I was too hot and tired to eat.* 我觉得太热、太累, 不想吃东西. ADJ-GRADED

4 You use **hot** to talk or ask about how high the temperature of something is. (用作谈论或询问)热的. ❖ *Their colour depends on how hot they are.* 他们的颜色依其温度而定. ADJ-GRADED how ADJ, as ADJ as

5 **Hot** food is intended to be eaten as soon as it is cooked, as opposed to food that you eat when it has cooled or that you do not cook at all. (食物)趁热吃的, 热的. ❖ *You might not want to cook a hot meal every day.* 你或许不想每天都做一顿热饭. ADJ: ADJ n

6 You can say that food is **hot** when it has a strong, burning taste caused by spices such as chilli or cayenne pepper. 辣的, 辛辣的. ❖ *...hot curries.* 辣的咖喱食品. ADJ-GRADED

7 You can use **hot** to describe an issue or event that is very important or exciting to people at the present time and is receiving a lot of publicity. 时髦的; 热门的; 轰动一时的. ❖ *The role of women in war has been a hot topic of debate in America.* 在美国, 妇女在战争中的角色一直是辩论的热门话题. *A friend got me a ticket for the hottest show in town.* 一位朋友给我弄到一张城里最抢手的演出票. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

8 You can describe a situation as **hot** when it is difficult to deal with, especially because it involves a lot of conflict or disagreement. 棘手的. ❖ *It would require changing the constitution, and that is too hot for any politician to handle.* 那需要修改宪法, 而这对任何一位政界人士都是很棘手的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

9 If a person or team is the **hot** favourite, people think that they are most the likely to win a race or competition. 最有可能赢的. ❖ *Labour is now hot favourite to win the election.* 工党现在赢得选举的呼声最高. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

10 Someone who has a **hot** temper gets angry very quickly and easily. 暴躁的; 易激动的. ADJ-GRADED

➡ 又见 **hot-tempered**.

11 ➡ **in hot pursuit**: 见 **pursuit**.

▸**hot up.**

When something **hots up**, a lot of activity and excitement starts to happen. 加剧; 变活跃. ❖ *The bars rarely hot up before 1 am.* 酒吧很少在半夜1点前热闹起来. *Campaigning is expected to start hotting up today.* 选举运动今天有望开始活跃起来. PHR-V BRITISH V P

,hot 'air. ♦◊◊◊◊

If you say that someone's claims or promises are just **hot air**, you are criticizing them because they are made mainly to impress people and have no real value or meaning. 空话; 大话. ❖ *I'd come to the conclusion by then that he was all hot air.* 到那时我已经断定他净说大话. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

,hot-'air balloon, hot-air balloons.

A **hot-air balloon** is a large balloon filled with hot air, with a basket underneath in which people can travel. 热气球(一种飞行器). N-COUNT

hot·bed /ˈhɒtbed/ **hotbeds.**

If you say that somewhere is a **hotbed** of something, usually of a political activity, you are emphasizing that there is a lot of the activity going on there. 温床; (很多活动)滋生发展的地方. ❖ *...a state now known worldwide as a hotbed of racial intolerance.* 一个作为种族不相容的温床而臭名昭著的国家. N-COUNT with supp PRAGMATICS

,hot-'blooded.

If you describe someone as **hot-blooded**, you mean that they are very quick to express their emotions, especially anger and love. 血气方刚的; 情感强烈的. ADJ-GRADED

hotch-potch /ˈhɒtʃ pɒtʃ/; 又作 **hotchpotch**.

A **hotch-potch** is a confused or disorderly mixture of different types of things.The usual American word is **hodgepodge**. 大杂烩; 一大堆杂乱无章的东西. [美]一般作 hodgepodge. ❖ *The palace is a complete hotch-potch of architectural styles.* 那座宫殿完全是各种建筑风格的拼凑. N-SING BRITISH, INFORMAL

'hot dog, hot dogs. ♦◊◊◊◊

A **hot dog** is a long bread roll with a hot sausage inside it. 热狗, 红肠面包. N-COUNT

ho·tel /ˌhəuˈtel/ **hotels.** ♦♦♦♦◊

A **hotel** is a building where people stay, for example on holiday, paying for their rooms and meals. 旅馆; 酒店. N-COUNT

ho·tel·ier /ˌhəuˈteliə, AM ˌəuteˈljeɪ/ **hoteliers.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **hotelier** is a person who owns or manages a hotel. 旅馆老板(或经理). N-COUNT

,hot 'flash, hot flashes.

A **hot flash** is the same as a **hot flush**. 同 hot flush. N-COUNT AMERICAN

,hot 'flush, hot flushes.

A **hot flush** is a sudden hot feeling in the skin which women often experience at the time of their menopause. (妇女更年期的)阵发性发热感, 热潮红. N-COUNT

,hot-'foot, hot-foots, hot-footing, hot-footed; 又拼作 **hotfoot**.

If you **hot-foot** it somewhere, you go there in a hurry. 匆匆忙忙地赶往. ❖ *Richard was hot-footing it back to London.* 理查德正匆匆忙忙地赶回伦敦. VB INFORMAL V it adv/prep Also V adv/prep

hot·head /ˈhɒthed/ **hotheads.**
If you refer to someone as a **hothead**, you are criticizing them for doing things hastily, without thinking of the consequences. 性急的人; 鲁莽的人. ◢ **hot-headed** /ˌhɒtˈhedɪd/ ❖ *All too often people his age act in a hot-headed fashion.* 他那样年纪的人常常鲁莽行事. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL ADJ-GRADED

hot·house /ˈhɒthaʊs/ **hothouses.**
1 A **hothouse** is a glass building which is kept very warm inside so that tropical plants can be grown in it. 温室. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to a situation or place as a **hothouse** when there is intense activity, especially intellectual or emotional activity. 温床(尤指智力或情感活动集中的地方). ❖ *...the reputation of the College as a hothouse of novel ideas.* 该学院作为新思想的温床的声誉. N-COUNT

hot·line /ˈhɒtlaɪn/ **hotlines;** 又拼作 **hot line.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **hotline** is a telephone line that the public can use to contact an organization about a particular subject. 热线(咨询服务的专线电话). ❖ *Two leaflets carry details of a telephone hotline for gardeners seeking advice.* 两本小册子为寻求指导的园艺工详细介绍了咨询服务电话. N-COUNT
2 A **hotline** is a special, direct telephone line between the heads of government in different countries. 热线(两国政府首脑之间的直通电话). N-COUNT

hot·ly /ˈhɒtli/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone says something **hotly**, they speak in a lively or angry way, because they feel strongly. 强烈地; 气愤地. ❖ *The bank hotly denies any wrongdoing.* 银行强烈否认任何错误行为. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 If something is being **hotly** pursued or **hotly** contested, the people involved are very determined to catch it or to win it. 紧迫地; 坚决地. ❖ *He'd snuck out of America hotly pursued by the CIA.* 他被中央情报局穷追不舍, 悄然逃出了美国. *This year's final will be as hotly contested as ever.* 今年的决赛将和以往一样争夺激烈. ADV-GRADED ADV v-ed

hot·plate /ˈhɒtpleɪt/ **hotplates.**
A **hotplate** is a flat surface which can be heated, usually on a cooker. (炉子上的)加热板. N-COUNT

hot·pot /ˈhɒtpɒt/ **hotpots;** 又拼作 **hot-pot.**
In Britain, a **hotpot** is a dish made from a mixture of meat, vegetables, and gravy cooked slowly in the oven. (英国一种有肉、有蔬菜的)焖罐, 焖锅. N-VAR

ˌhot poˈtato, hot potatoes.
If you describe a problem or issue as a **hot potato**, you mean that it is very controversial and nobody wants to deal with it. 烫手的山芋; 棘手的问题. ❖ *Birth-control was a political hot potato.* 节育问题是一个棘手的政治问题. N-COUNT

ˈhot seat.
If you are in **the hot seat**, you are responsible for making important and difficult decisions. (负责作出重大或困难决定的)尴尬处境, 困境. ❖ *He is to remain in the hot seat as the company's chief executive.* 他还要留在公司总经理这一尴尬位置上. PHR INFORMAL

hot·shot /ˈhɒtʃɒt/ **hotshots.**
If you refer to someone as a **hotshot**, you mean they are very good at their job and very ambitious, so they are going to be very successful. 高手, 能人. ❖ *She's a hotshot broker on Wall Street.* 她是华尔街的股票经纪高手. N-COUNT

ˈhot spot, hot spots; 又拼作 **hotspot.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 You can refer to an exciting place where there is a lot of activity or entertainment as a **hot spot**. 热闹的娱乐场所; 热点. ❖ *...a fancy Manhattan hot spot.* 一处别致、热闹的曼哈顿娱乐场所. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 You can refer to an area where there is some form of trouble such as fighting or political unrest as a **hot spot**. (发生战斗或动乱的)热点地区. ❖ *...such hot spots as Somalia and Bosnia.* 诸如索马里和波斯尼亚之类的热点地区. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

ˌhot ˈstuff.
If you think that someone or something is **hot stuff**, you find them exciting or sexually attractive. 令人兴奋的人(或事); 性感的人. ❖ *His love letters were hot stuff.* 他的求爱信真棒. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

ˌhot-ˈtempered.
If someone is **hot-tempered**, they get angry very quickly and easily. 暴躁的; 易怒的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈhot tub, hot tubs.
A **hot tub** is a very large, round bath in which several people can bathe together. (可供数人共用的)热水大浴缸. N-COUNT

ˌhot-ˈwater bottle, hot-water bottles; 又拼作 **hot water bottle.**
A **hot-water bottle** is a rubber container that you fill with hot water and put in a bed to make it warm. (橡胶做的暖被窝用的)热水袋. N-COUNT

ˈhot wire, hot wires, hot wiring, hot wired.
To **hot wire** a car means to start its engine using a piece of wire rather than the key. Car thieves often hot wire cars in order to steal them. 热线发动, 短路点火(指汽车窃贼常用金属丝代替钥匙来发动汽车). ❖ *A youth was inside the car, attempting to hot wire it.* 一个年轻人躲在车里, 试图用电线发动汽车. VB V n

hou·mous /ˈhuːməs/; 又拼作 **humous** 或 **hummus.**
Houmous is a smooth food made from chick peas. 鹰嘴豆泥(一种食品). N-UNCOUNT

hound /haʊnd/ **hounds, hounding, hounded.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **hound** is a type of dog that is often used for hunting or racing. 猎犬, 猎狗. N-COUNT
2 If someone **hounds** you, they constantly disturb or pester you. (不断)烦扰; 纠缠. ❖ *Newcomers are constantly hounding them for advice.* 新来的人总缠着他们讨教. *He has been hounded out of office by the press.* 他被新闻界缠扰得被迫离职. VB V n be V-ed out of/from n

hounds·tooth /ˈhaʊndztuːθ/.
A **houndstooth** pattern is one that is similar to check, but that has broken squares in it. 犬牙花纹的. 见插图条 **patterns.** ADJ

hour /aʊə/ **hours.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 An **hour** is a period of sixty minutes. 小时. ❖ *They waited for about two hours.* 他们等了大约两小时. *I only slept about half an hour that night.* 我那晚上只睡了半小时. *...a twenty-four hour strike.* 24小时的罢工. N-COUNT
2 If you say that someone does something **hour after hour**, you are emphasizing that they do it continually for a long time. 持续不断地; 长时间地. PHR PRAGMATICS
3 People say that something takes or lasts **hours** to emphasize that it takes or lasts a very long time, or what seems like a very long time. 长时间. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
4 **The hour** is used in expressions like **on the hour** to refer to times when it is exactly one o'clock, two o'clock, and so on. 整点(1点、2点, 等等). ❖ *Trains will leave Reading at 36 minutes past the hour.* 火车将在整点之后36分离开雷丁. *The clock in the church tower began to strike the hour.* 教堂钟楼的钟开始整点报时. N-SING the N
5 You can refer to a particular time or moment as a particular **hour**. 时间; 时刻. ❖ *...the hour of his execution.* 他被处决的时刻. N-SING LITERARY
6 If you say that something is done or happens **at all hours**, you disapprove of it being done or happening at the time that it does. (贬义)在任何时候. ❖ *She didn't want her fourteen-year-old daughter coming home at all hours of the morning.* 她不想让其14岁的女儿在上午不分时刻地回家. PHR PRAGMATICS
7 If something happens **in the early hours** or **in the small hours**, it happens in the early morning after midnight. (午夜过后)凌晨时分. PHR
8 If you refer, for example, to someone's **hour** of need or **hour** of happiness, you are referring to the time in their life when they are or were experiencing that condition. (经历某情况)的时刻. ❖ *...the darkest hour of my professional life.* 我职业生涯中最黑暗的时刻. N-COUNT with supp LITERARY
9 You can refer to the period of time during which something happens or operates each day as the **hours** during which it happens or operates. (一天中的某一段)时间, 时分. ❖ *...the hours of darkness.* 天黑时分. *Phone us on this number during office hours.* 办公时间请拨这个号码. N-PLURAL with supp
10 You can use **hours** in expressions such as **after hours** N-PLURAL

H

and **out of hours** to talk about the times when businesses normally operate or when people are normally at work. 工作时间(以外). ❖ *...a local restaurant where steel workers unwind after hours.* 钢铁工人下班后去消遣的一家当地饭馆. *Teachers refused to run out of hours sports matches.* 教帅们拒绝举办工余运动比赛.

➡ 又见 **after-hours**.

11 If you refer to the **hours** involved in a job, you are talking about how long you spend each week doing it and when you do it. (每周的)工作时间. ❖ *I worked quite irregular hours.* 我工作很不定时. *The job was easy; the hours were good.* 工作轻松、工作的时间也好. N-PLURAL

12 ➡ 见 **eleventh hour**, **lunch hour**, **rush hour**.

hour·glass /ˈauəglɑːs/ **hourglasses;** 又拼作 **hour glass**.

An **hourglass** is a device consisting of two round glass sections with sand flowing between them, that was used to measure the passing of an hour. (计时用的)沙漏. N-COUNT

hour·ly /ˈauəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **hourly** event happens once every hour. 每小时一次的. ❖ *He flipped on the radio to get the hourly news broadcast.* 他打开收音机收听每小时一次的新闻报道. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The hospital issued press releases hourly.* 医院每小时发布一次新闻. ADV

2 Your **hourly** earnings are the earnings that you make in one hour. (计酬)按钟点的. ❖ *They have little prospect of finding new jobs with the same hourly pay.* 他们无望得到同样按钟点计酬的新工作. ADJ: ADJ n

house, houses, housing, housed. The noun is pronounced /haus/. The verb is pronounced /hauz/. The form **houses** is pronounced /ˈhauzɪz/. 名词发音为/haus/. 动词发音为/hauz/. houses 发音为/ˈhauzɪz/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **house** is a building in which people live, usually the people belonging to one family. You can also refer to all the people who live together in a house as the **house**. 房子, 住宅; 同住一幢房子的所有人. ❖ *She has moved to a small house.* 她搬进了一间小房子. *It would wake the whole house.* 那会吵醒整幢房子的人. N-COUNT

2 To **house** someone means to provide a house or flat for them to live in. 给(某人)房子住; 收留. ❖ *Their villas housed army officers now.* 他们的别墅现在住着一些军人. *Regrettably we have to house families in these inadequate flats.* 遗憾的是我们不得不让各家住在这些简陋的公寓里. VB V n V n adv/prep

3 A building or container that **houses** something is the place where it is located or from where it operates. 存放; 收藏; 安置. ❖ *...the office complex that used to house the Central Committee of the Communist Party.* 曾经是共产党中央委员会所在地的综合办公楼. VB: no cont V n

4 **House** is sometimes used in the names of office buildings and large private homes. (用于名称)...办公大楼; ...住宅大楼; ...府邸. ❖ *I was to go to the very top floor of Bush House in Aldwych.* 我要爬上奥尔德维奇的布什大厦的最顶层.

5 A **house** is a family which has been or will be important for many generations, especially the family of a king or queen. 贵族; 王室; 王朝. ❖ *...the Saudi Royal House.* 沙特王族. *...the House of Windsor.* 温莎王室. N-COUNT with supp

6 **House** is used in the names of types of companies and establishments, for example places where people go to eat and drink. (用于名称)...公司; ...商号; ...酒店. ❖ *...a steak house.* 牛排店. *She was fired from her job at a publishing house.* 她被一家出版社解雇了. N-COUNT n N

7 A restaurant's **house** wine is the cheapest wine it sells, which is not listed by name on the wine list. (餐馆里不列出牌子的酒)最便宜的; 一般的. ❖ *...a bottle of house red.* 一瓶最低价佐餐红酒. ADJ: ADJ n

8 If you are given something in a restaurant or pub **on the house**, you do not have to pay for it. 免费. PHR

9 You can refer to the two main bodies of Britain's and the United States of America's parliament as the **House** or a **House**. (英国)上议院(或下议院); (美国)众议院. ❖ *Some members of the House and Senate worked all day yesterday.* 众议院和参议院的一些议员们昨天工作了一整天. N-COUNT

10 The **house** is the part of a theatre or cinema where the audience sits. You can also refer to the audience at a particular performance as the **house**. (影剧院的)观众席; 观众; 听众. ❖ *They played in front of a packed house.* 他们面对着座无虚席的观众演出. N-COUNT

11 ➡ 又见 **boarding house**, **chapter house**, **clearing house**, **doll's house**, **full house**, **opera house**, **public house**, **White House**.

12 If a person or their performance in a play or concert **brings the house down**, the audience claps and cheers loudly for a long time because they are very pleased with the performance. 赢得长时间喝彩(掌声); 使全场倾倒. PHR

13 If two people **get on like a house on fire**, they quickly become close friends, for example because they have many interests in common; an informal expression. (非正式)一见倾心; (因兴趣相同而)迅速成为知己. PHR INFORMAL

14 If you **keep house**, you do the cleaning and cooking for your household, and do not go out to work. 管理家务, 当家. ❖ *He lives with an aunt who keeps house for him.* 他和替他管理家务的姑妈同住. PHR

15 **Open house** in someone's home or at an establishment such as a school is a time when visitors are welcome to call without making an appointment. (家庭或学校等机构接待来访者的)开放, 开放日. ❖ *The International Bookstore and Language School holds an open house on September 13.* 国际书店和语言学校于9月13日对外开放. *My wife and I keep open house.* 我和我妻子随时接待来宾. PHR

16 If someone **gets their house in order**, **puts their house in order**, or **sets their house in order**, they arrange their affairs and solve their problems. 把事情安排好; 处理问题妥当. ❖ *The challenge for American leadership is this: Can we put our economic house in order?* 对美国领导地位的挑战是:我们能否处理好我们的经济问题? PHR

ˌhouse arˈrest. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone is under **house arrest**, they are officially ordered not to leave their home, because they are suspected of being involved in an illegal activity. (在家的)软禁. N-UNCOUNT

house·boat /ˈhausbəut/ **houseboats.**

A **houseboat** is a small boat on a river or canal which people live in. 船屋; 水上住宅. N-COUNT

house·bound /ˈhausbaund/.

Someone who is **housebound** is unable to go out of their house, usually because they are ill or cannot walk far. (因病或不能走远路等)出不了门的. ADJ

house·break·er /ˈhausbreɪkə/ **housebreakers.**

A **housebreaker** is someone who enters another person's house illegally in order to steal their possessions. (破门入室的)窃贼. N-COUNT

◢ **house·break·ing** ❖ *...a huge increase in housebreaking and car theft.* 入室行窃及盗车案件的剧增. N-UNCOUNT

house·coat /ˈhauskəut/ **housecoats.**

A **housecoat** is a long loose piece of clothing that some women wear over their underwear or nightclothes when they are at home during the day. (女子在家穿的)宽松长袍. N-COUNT

ˈhouse guest, house guests.

A **house guest** is a person who is staying at someone's house for a period of time. 暂住客人. N-COUNT

house·hold /ˈhaushəuld/ **households.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **household** is all the people in a family or group who live together in a house. 家庭; 一家人. ❖ *...growing up in a male-only household.* 成长于一个纯男性的家庭. *Many poor households are experiencing real hardship.* 很多贫困家庭正经历着真正的困难. N-COUNT

2 The **household** is your home and everything that is connected with looking after it. 家; 家务. ❖ *My husband gave me cash to manage the household.* 我丈夫给我现钱管理这个家. *...household chores.* 家务琐事. N-SING

3 Someone or something that is a **household** name is very well known. 家喻户晓的, 广为人知的. ❖ *Today, fashion designers are household names.* 而今, 时装设计师的名字家喻户晓. ADJ: ADJ n

H

house·holder /ˈhaʊshəʊldə/ **householders.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **householder** is the legal owner or tenant of a house. 户主. N-COUNT

house·husband /ˈhaʊshʌzbənd/ **househusbands;** 又作 **house husband.**
A **househusband** is a married man who does not have a paid job, but instead looks after his home and children. 操持家务的丈夫. N-COUNT

house·keeper /ˈhaʊskiːpə/ **housekeepers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **housekeeper** is a person whose job is to cook, clean, and look after a house for its owner. 管家. N-COUNT

house·keeping /ˈhaʊskiːpɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Housekeeping** is the work and organization involved in running a home, including the shopping and cleaning. 家务料理. N-UNCOUNT
2 The **housekeeping** is the money that you use to buy food, cleaning materials, and other things that you need in your home. 家庭开支. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ˈhouse lights.
In a theatre or cinema, **the house lights** are the lights where the audience sits, which are switched off during the performance. (剧院)观众席的照明灯. N-PLURAL the N

house·maid /ˈhaʊsmeɪd/ **housemaids.**
A **housemaid** is a female servant who does cleaning and other work in someone's house. (家中的)女佣，女仆. N-COUNT

house·man /ˈhaʊsmən/ **housemen.**
1 A **houseman** is a doctor who has a junior post in a hospital and who usually sleeps at the hospital. The American word is **intern**. 实习医生. [美]作 intern. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **houseman** is a man who is a servant in a house. The usual British word is **manservant**. (家中的)男佣人，男仆. [英]一般作 manservant. N-COUNT AMERICAN

house·master /ˈhaʊsmɑːstə, -mæs-/ **housemasters.**
A **housemaster** is a male teacher who is in charge of one of the dormitories or houses in a boarding school. (寄宿学校的)男舍监. N-COUNT BRITISH

house·mate /ˈhaʊsmeɪt/ **housemates.**
Your **housemate** is someone who shares a house with you, who is not your boyfriend or girlfriend or a member of your family. 合住一所房子的人. N-COUNT

ˌHouse of ˈCommons. ♦♦◇◇◇
The House of Commons is the more powerful of the two parts of parliament in Britain or Canada, whose members are elected by the population. (英国或加拿大议会中民选的)下议院，众议院. ❖ *The House of Commons has overwhelmingly rejected demands to bring back the death penalty.* 下议院以压倒多数否决了恢复死刑的要求. N-PROPER the N

ˌHouse of ˈLords. ♦◇◇◇◇
The House of Lords is the less powerful of the two parts of parliament in Britain, whose members hold office because they belong to the nobility or have high positions in the church or judiciary. (英国以贵族、教会或司法机构要人为成员的)上议院，贵族院. N-PROPER the N

ˌHouse of Repreˈsentatives. ♦◇◇◇◇
The House of Representatives is the less powerful of the two parts of Congress in the United States, or the equivalent part of the system of government in some other countries. (美国等国家的)众议院. ❖ *The House of Representatives approved a new budget plan.* 众议院通过了新的预算方案. N-PROPER the N

ˈhouse party, house parties.
A **house party** is a party held at a big house in the country, usually over a weekend. (周末在乡间别墅举办的)聚会. N-COUNT

ˈhouse plant, house plants; 又拼作 **houseplant.**
A **house plant** is a plant which is grown in a pot indoors. 室内盆栽植物. N-COUNT

house-proud /ˈhaʊspraʊd/; 又拼作 **houseproud.**
Someone who is **house-proud** spends a lot of time cleaning and decorating their house. 热衷于美化家庭环境的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

house·room /ˈhaʊsruːm/; 又作 **house room.**
If you say that you wouldn't **give** something **houseroom**, you are emphasizing that you do not want it or do not like it at all. (与否定词连用)喜欢把某物放在家里. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

ˌHouses of ˈParliament. ♦◇◇◇◇
In Britain, **the Houses of Parliament** are the British parliament, which consists of two parts, the House of Commons and the House of Lords. (英国)议会，议院(包括上、下两院). N-COUNT-PROPER the N

ˌhouse-to-ˈhouse; 又拼作 **house to house.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **house-to-house** activity involves going to all the houses in an area one after another. 挨家挨户的. ❖ *...house-to-house searches.* 挨家挨户的搜查. ADJ: ADJ n

house·wares /ˈhaʊsweəz/.
Housewares are objects on sale for use in your house, especially objects related to cooking and cleaning. 家用器皿. N-PLURAL AMERICAN

house·warm·ing /ˈhaʊswɔːmɪŋ/ **housewarmings.**
A **housewarming** is a party that you give when you have just moved to a new house. (庆祝)乔迁聚会. N-COUNT

house·wife /ˈhaʊswaɪf/ **housewives.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **housewife** is a married woman who does not have a paid job, but instead looks after her home and children. 家庭主妇; 家庭妇女. N-COUNT

house·work /ˈhaʊswɜːk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Housework is the work such as cleaning, washing, and ironing that you do in your home. 家务，家庭劳务. N-UNCOUNT

hous·ing /ˈhaʊzɪŋ/ **housings.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 You refer to the buildings in which people live as **housing** when you are talking about their standard, price, or availability. 住房. ❖ *...a shortage of affordable housing.* 可负担得起的住房的短缺. *...poor housing.* 差的住房. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Housing** is the job of providing houses for people to live in. 住房供应; 住房建设. ❖ *...courses in housing and public administration.* 住房建设及公共管理的各种课程. *Call the housing department about it.* 请向住房部咨询. N-UNCOUNT
3 A **housing** is a case or covering which protects parts of a machine. (机器部件的)外壳，外罩. N-COUNT

ˈhousing association, housing associations. ♦◇◇◇◇
In Britain, a **housing association** is an organization which owns houses and helps its members to rent or buy them cheaply. (在英国，向其会员低价出租或出售房屋的)房屋协会. N-COUNT

ˈhousing benefit, housing benefits. ♦◇◇◇◇
In Britain, **housing benefit** is money that the government gives to people with no income or very low incomes to pay for part or all of their rent. (在英国，向无收入或低收入者提供的)住房租金津贴. ❖ *The majority of the long-term unemployed and their families are dependent upon income support and housing benefit.* 大多数长期失业者及其家庭依靠收入补助及住房租金津贴生活. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ˈhousing development, housing developments.
A **housing development** is the same as a **housing estate**. 同 housing estate. N-COUNT

ˈhousing estate, housing estates. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **housing estate** is a large number of houses or flats built close together at the same time. 住宅区. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈhousing project, housing projects. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **housing project** is a publicly funded and controlled housing estate for low-income families. (供低收入家庭居住的)公共住宅区. N-COUNT AMERICAN

hov·el /ˈhɒvəl, AM ˈhʌv-/ **hovels.**
1 A **hovel** is a small hut, especially one which is dirty or needs a lot of repair. 破旧肮乱的小屋. N-COUNT
2 You describe a house, room, or flat as a **hovel** to express your disapproval or dislike of it because it is dirty, untidy, and in poor condition. 破旧脏乱的住所. ❖ *The room I was given was a hovel.* 分给我的房间又脏又破. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

hov·er /ˈhɒvə, AM ˈhʌv-/ **hovers, hovering, hovered.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 To **hover** means to stay in the same position in the air without moving forwards or backwards. (在空中)盘旋; 悬浮. ❖ *Beautiful butterflies hovered above the wild flowers.* 美丽的蝴蝶在野花上方盘旋飞舞. *A police helicopter hovered overhead.* 一架警方直升机在头顶上空盘旋. VB V
2 If you **hover**, you stay in one place and move slightly in a VB: V

H

nervous way, for example because you cannot decide what to do. (踌躇地)徘徊. ❖ *Judith was hovering in the doorway.* 朱迪思在门口徘徊. V prep/adv

3 If you **hover**, you are in an uncertain or unsettled situation or state of mind. 犹豫, 彷徨. ❖ *She hovered on the brink of death for three months.* 她在生死线上徘徊了三个月. VB; V prep/adv

4 If something such as a price, value, or score **hovers** around a particular level, it stays at approximately that level. 波动; 摇摆不定. ❖ *His golf handicap hovered between 10 and 12.* 他的高尔夫球让杆数在10~12杆之间. VB; V prep/adv

hover·craft
/ˈhɒvəkrɑːft, AM ˈhʌvəkræft/; **hovercraft** is both the singular and the plural. 单复数同形.

A **hovercraft** is a vehicle that can travel across land and water on a cushion of air. 汽垫船; 汽垫运载工具. N-COUNT; also by N

how
/haʊ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **how** to ask about the way in which something happens or is done. (指方式、方法)如何, 怎样, 怎么. ❖ *How do I make payments into my account?* 我如何把付款记到我的账上? *How do you manage to keep the place so tidy?* 你是怎样把这里保持得如此整洁的? *How are you going to plan for the future?* 你对将来作何打算? QUESTION

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *I don't want to know how he died.* 我不想知道他是怎么死的. CONJ

2 You use **how** when you are asking someone whether something happened in a successful or enjoyable way. (询问情况)怎么样. ❖ *How was your trip down to Orlando?* 你到奥兰多的旅行怎么样? *How did your date go?* 你们的约会还好吧? *I wonder how Sam got on with him.* 我想知道萨姆同他相处得怎样. QUESTION

3 You use **how** when you want to say that it does not matter which way something is done. 无论何种方式. ❖ *It's your life, so live it how you want!* 那是你的生活, 所以你想怎样过就怎样过! CONJ; INFORMAL

4 You use **how** in expressions such as **'How can you...'** and **'How could you...'** to indicate that you disapprove of what someone has done or that you find it hard to believe. (表示不满)怎么. ❖ *How can you drink so much beer, Luke?* 你怎么可以喝这么多酒呢, 卢克? *How could he be so indiscreet?* 他怎么能如此轻率? QUESTION; PRAGMATICS

5 You ask **'How come?'** or **'How so?'** when you are surprised by something and are asking why it happened or was said. 怎么会, 怎么能. ❖ *How come he hasn't been able to be as good this year?* 他今年怎么会不如往年好呢? PHR; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

6 You use **how** after certain adjectives and verbs to introduce a statement or fact. 用于某些形容词和动词后, 引出一个陈述或事实. ❖ *It's amazing how people collect so much stuff over the years.* 人们多年来收集了这么多东西, 真了不起. *I remember how Grandma loved to cook.* 我记得祖母喜欢烹调. CONJ

7 You use **how** to ask about someone's health or to find out someone's news. (用于询问健康或消息)怎么样, 如何. ❖ *Hi! How are you doing?* 嘿, 你好吗? *How's the job?* 工作怎么样? *She asked how he had been feeling.* 她问他感觉如何. QUESTION

8 **'How do you do'** is a polite way of greeting someone when you meet them for the first time. (用于初次见面打招呼)你好. CONVENTION; PRAGMATICS

9 You use **how** in expressions such as **'how about...'** or **'how would you like...'** when you are making an offer or a suggestion. (用于建议等)(你认为某提议)怎样; 如何. ❖ *How about a cup of coffee?* 来杯咖啡好吗? *How about the end of next week?* 下周末如何? QUESTION; PRAGMATICS

10 If you say **'How's that?'** to someone, you are asking whether something is acceptable or satisfactory. (询问是否可接受或满意)怎样, 你看可否, 你看如何. ❖ *Suppose we meet somewhere for a drink? I'll pay. How's that?* 我们不妨找个地方喝一杯. 我付账, 好吗? PHR; PRAGMATICS

11 You use **how** to ask questions about the quantity or degree of something. (询问数量、程度)多少; 多么. ❖ *How much money are we talking about?* 我们现在谈的是多少钱? *How many full-time staff have we got?* 我们现有多少全职雇员? *How long will you be staying?* 你将停留多长时间? *How old is your son now?* 你儿子现在多大了? *How fast were you driving?* 你当时车开得有多快? QUESTION

12 You use **how** to emphasize the degree to which something is true. (表示强调)多么, 如此. ❖ *I didn't realize how heavy that shopping was going to be.* 我没想到采购的东西会有那么重. *How strange!* 怪极了! *How anxiously she awaited my answer.* 她如此焦急地等我的回答. ADV; ADV adj/adv; PRAGMATICS

13 If you ask someone **'How about you?'** you are asking them what they think or want. 你以为如何; 你想要什么; 你呢. ❖ *Well, I enjoyed that. How about you two?* 喔, 我很开心. 你俩呢? CONVENTION; PRAGMATICS

14 If you say **'How about that?'** you are drawing attention to something that has been said or done that you think is surprising. (引起注意刚说过的话或做过的事)你看有多奇怪. ❖ *Turns out I know the guy. How about that?* 原来我认识那家伙. 你看有多怪. CONVENTION; PRAGMATICS

15 You use **how about** to introduce a new subject which you think is relevant to the conversation you have been having. (引导与话题有关的新话题)…又怎么样. ❖ *Are your products and services competitive? How about marketing?* 你们的产品和服务有优势吗?销售又如何? PHR; PRAGMATICS

16 If you say **'How do you mean?'** to someone, you are asking them to explain or give more details of what they have just said. 你的意思是什么, 你想说什么; 请进一步解释. PHR; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL, BRITISH

how·dy
/ˈhaʊdi/.

In American English, **'Howdy'** is an informal way of saying 'Hello'. ([美] Hello的非正式说法)你好, 嘿. CONVENTION

how·ever
/haʊˈevə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **however** when you are adding a comment which is surprising or which contrasts with what has just been said. 然而. ❖ *Some of the food crops failed. However, the cotton did quite well.* 一些粮食作物收成不好. 然而, 棉花收成不错. ADV; ADV with cl; PRAGMATICS

2 You use **however** before an adjective or adverb to emphasize that the degree or extent of something cannot change a situation. (用于形容词或副词前, 表示强调)不管怎样; 无论多么. ❖ *However hard she tried, nothing seemed to work.* 不管她多么努力, 似乎没有什么成效. *However much it hurt, he could do it.* 不管有多痛, 他还能干. ADV; ADV adj/adv, ADV many/much; PRAGMATICS

3 You use **however** when you want to say that it makes no difference how something is done. 怎么都一样. ❖ *Wear your hair however you want.* 你想怎样留头发都一样. CONJ

4 You use **however** in expressions such as **or however long it takes** and **or however many there were** to indicate that the figure you have just mentioned may not be accurate but that the exact figure is not important. (表示数目不确定, 但不重要)不管长短; 不管多少. ❖ *...the 20,000 or however many who come to watch.* 来观看的2万或不管多少人. ADV; ADV many/much, ADV adv

5 You can use **however** to ask in an emphatic way how something has happened which you are very surprised about. Some speakers of English think that this form is incorrect and prefer to use 'how ever'. 究竟怎样, 到底如何(有些人认为这形式不正确, 而采用how ever). ❖ *However did you find this place?* 你究竟怎么找到这个地方的? QUESTION; PRAGMATICS

how·itz·er
/ˈhaʊɪtsə/ **howitzers.**

A **howitzer** is a large gun with a short barrel, which fires shells high up into the air. 榴弹炮, 曲射炮. N-COUNT

howl
/haʊl/ **howls, howling, howled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If an animal such as a wolf or a dog **howls**, it utters a long, loud, crying sound. (狼、狗等)嗥叫, 狂吠; 凄厉地长号. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The dog let out a savage howl.* 狗凶狠地狂吠. N-COUNT

2 If a person **howls**, they make a long, loud cry expressing pain, anger, or unhappiness. (因悲痛、恼怒、不快)号哭; 吼叫; 怒吼. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A minute later there was a howl of anger.* 过了一会儿传来一声怒吼. N-COUNT

3 When the wind **howls**, it blows hard and makes a loud noise. (风)呼啸, 怒号. ❖ *It sank in a howling gale.* 它在一阵怒号的狂风中沉没. VB V V-ing
4 If you **howl** something, you say it in a very loud voice. 高声说. ❖ *'Get away, get away,' he howled.* '滚开, 滚开.' 他大吼着. *The crowd howled its approval.* 人群发出一阵赞同的高呼声. VB V with quote V n
5 If you **howl** with laughter, you laugh very loudly. 大笑. VB V with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His stories caused howls of laughter.* 他的故事引起阵阵大笑. N-COUNT

howl·er /'haʊlə/ **howlers.**
A **howler** is a stupid and embarrassing mistake. 愚蠢尴尬的错误. ❖ *I felt as if I had made an outrageous howler.* 我觉得如同犯了个愚蠢的大错. N-COUNT INFORMAL

hp.
hp is an abbreviation for 'horsepower'. horsepower的缩写形式.

HP /,eɪtʃ 'piː/.
HP is an abbreviation for 'hire purchase'. hire purchase的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

HQ /,eɪtʃ 'kjuː/ **HQs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
HQ is an abbreviation for 'headquarters'. headquarters的缩写形式. N-VAR

hr, hrs.
hr is a written abbreviations for 'hour'. hour的缩写形式. ❖ *...1 hr 15 mins.* 1小时15分.

HRH /,eɪtʃ ɑː 'eɪtʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
HRH is an abbreviation for 'His Royal Highness' or 'Her Royal Highness'. His Royal Highness 或 Her Royal Highness 的缩写形式. ❖ *...HRH the Princess of Wales.* 威尔士王妃殿下. N-TITLE

HRT /,eɪtʃ ɑː 'tiː/. ◆◇◇◇◇
HRT is an abbreviation for 'hormone replacement therapy'. The treatment is given to women, usually in order to control the symptoms of menopause. hormone replacement therapy 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

hub /hʌb/ **hubs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can describe a place as a **hub** of an activity when it is a very important centre for that activity. (某活动的)中心. ❖ *As a hub of finance and communications, Paris is now almost equal to London.* 作为金融与交通中心, 巴黎现在几乎可与伦敦媲美. N-COUNT
2 The **hub** of a wheel is the part at the centre. (轮)毂. N-COUNT

hub·bub /'hʌbʌb/ **hubbubs.**
1 A **hubbub** is a noise made by a lot of people all talking or shouting at the same time. 喧闹声, 吵闹声. ❖ *There was a hubbub of excited conversation.* 有热烈交谈的嘈杂声. N-VAR
2 You can describe a situation where there is great confusion or excitement as a **hubbub**. 混乱, 骚乱. ❖ *In all the hubbub over the election, one might be excused for missing yesterday's announcement.* 在选举的混乱中, 人们没注意听昨天的公告是情有可原的. N-SING also no det

hub·by /'hʌbi/ **hubbies.**
You can refer to a woman's husband as her **hubby**. 丈夫. N-COUNT DATED

hub·cap /'hʌbkæp/ **hubcaps;** 又作 **hub cap**.
A **hubcap** is a metal or plastic disc that covers and protects the hub of a wheel on a vehicle. (车辆的)毂盖. N-COUNT

hu·bris /'hjuːbrɪs/.
If you accuse someone of **hubris**, you are accusing them of arrogant pride. 傲慢, 自恃. ❖ *...a tale of how an honourable man pursuing honourable goals was afflicted with hubris and led his nation towards catastrophe.* 一个追求崇高目标的高贵人物是如何自恃倨傲将其国家引向崩溃的故事. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

huck·ster /'hʌkstə/ **hucksters.**
If you refer to someone as a **huckster**, you are criticizing them for trying to sell useless or worthless things in a dishonest or aggressive way. 奸诈小贩; 强行推销的人. ❖ *A huckster offered to sell Carnegie the formula for guaranteed success for $20,000.* 一名奸诈小贩提出以2万元卖给卡内基可担保其成功的配方. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS AMERICAN

hud·dle /'hʌdəl/ **huddles, huddling, huddled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **huddle** somewhere, you sit, stand, or lie there holding your arms and legs close to your body, usually because you are cold or frightened. (因寒冷、惊吓)蜷缩, 缩成一团. ❖ *She huddled inside the porch as she rang the bell.* 她蜷缩在门廊里按门铃. VB V prep/adv
2 If people **huddle** together or **huddle** round something, they stand, sit, or lie close to each other, usually because they all feel cold or frightened. (因寒冷、惊吓)挤作一团, 聚成一堆. ❖ *The survivors spent the night huddled around bonfires.* 幸存者挤在篝火周围度过了夜晚. VB V adv/prep V-ed
3 If people **huddle** in a group, they gather together to discuss something quietly or secretly. 凑到一起秘密商量; 私下碰头. ❖ *The president has been huddling with his most senior aides.* 总统一直在同他资格最老的助手们秘密碰头. *Mr Perot was huddled with advisers at his house in Dallas.* 佩罗先生同他的顾问们在他达拉斯的住宅密谈. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n V-ed
4 A **huddle** is a small group of people or things that are very close together. 挤作一团的人(或东西). ❖ *...the huddle of dark houses on the other side of the reservoir.* 水库对面那片黑压压的房屋. N-COUNT

hue /hjuː/ **hues.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **hue** is a colour. 颜色, 色调. ❖ *The summer collection includes a selection of tops in natural hues and fibres.* 今年夏季系列包括一些色调自然、用天然纤维织成的上衣. N-COUNT LITERARY
2 If people raise a **hue and cry** about something, they protest angrily about it. 愤怒抗议. PHR

huff /hʌf/ **huffs, huffing, huffed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **huff**, you indicate that you are annoyed or offended about something, usually by the way that you say something. 恼怒地说. ❖ *'This,' huffed Mr Buthelezi, 'was discrimination.'* '这个,' 布特莱齐先生气愤地说, '是歧视.' VB V with quote
2 If someone is **in a huff**, they are behaving in a bad-tempered way because they are annoyed and offended. 大发脾气. PHR INFORMAL
3 If someone **huffs and puffs**, they loudly express their annoyance or dissatisfaction with a decision or situation but do not do anything to change it. 咆哮. PHR

huffy /'hʌfi/.
Someone who is **huffy** is obviously annoyed or offended about something. 怒气冲冲的, 气鼓鼓的. ❖ *I, in my turn, became embarrassed and huffy and told her to take the money back.* 这下轮到我觉得尴尬和恼怒了, 我告诉她把钱拿回去. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
◢ **huffi·ly** /'hʌfɪli/ ❖ *'I appreciate your concern for my feelings,' Bess said huffily, 'but I'm a big girl now.'* '感谢您关心我的情感,' 贝丝气鼓鼓地说, '但我现在是个大姑娘了.' ADV-GRADED

H

hug /hʌg/ **hugs, hugging, hugged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When two people **hug**, they put their arms around each other and hold each other tightly. 拥抱. ❖ *She had hugged him exuberantly and invited him to dinner the next day.* 她热烈地拥抱了他, 并请他第二天一起吃饭. V-RECIP pl-n V V n (non-recip)
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Syvil leapt out of the back seat, and gave him a hug.* 塞韦尔从后座上跳下, 拥抱了他. N-COUNT
2 If you **hug** something, you hold it close to your body with your arms tightly round it. 紧抱. ❖ *She hugged her legs tight to her chest.* 她把双腿紧抱在胸前. VB V n V n adv/prep
3 Something that **hugs** the ground or a stretch of land or water stays very close to it. 紧挨, 紧靠. ❖ *The road hugs the coast for hundreds of miles.* 那条路贴着海岸延伸达数百英里. VB WRITTEN V n
4 ➸ 又见 **bear hug**.

huge /hjuːdʒ/ **huger, hugest.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Something or someone that is **huge** is extremely large in size, amount or degree. (体积、数量、程度)巨大的, 庞大的. ❖ *Several painters were working on a huge piece of canvas.* 几个画家正在一张巨大的帆布上作画. *He is furious they are making huge profits out of the misery of young addicts.* 他们从年轻吸毒者的痛苦中攫取巨大的利润, 对此他怒不可遏. ◢ **huge·ly** ❖ *She seemed to be enjoying herself hugely.* 她似乎开心极了. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 Something that is **huge** exists or happens on a very large scale, and involves a lot of different people or things. 规模巨大的; 牵涉面广的. ❖ *Another team is looking at the huge problem of debts between companies.* 另一小组正在检查公司之间的债务这一重大问题. *The result was human suffering on a huge scale.* 结果是人类大规模地受苦. ADJ-GRADED

-hugging /-hʌgɪŋ/.

-hugging combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe an item of clothing that fits very tightly. (与名词合成形容词, 用于描写衣服)紧绷的, 紧身的. ❖ *...a figure-hugging dress.* 一条紧身连衣裙. COMB

huh /hʌ, hɜː/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Huh is used in writing to represent a noise that people make at the end of a question if they want someone to agree with them. **Huh** is also used to show that someone is either surprised or unimpressed by something, or that they did not hear it. (表示疑问、惊异、轻蔑等)啊; 嘿. ❖ *Can we just get on with it, huh?* 我们能这样继续干下去吗, 啊? *Huh? What's going on? You want to tell me what I did?* 嘿! 怎么回事? 你想告诉我我干了什么?

hulk /hʌlk/ **hulks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **hulk** of something is the large, ruined remains of it. 大块残骸. ❖ *I could make out the gutted hulk of the tanker.* 我能辨别出这油轮内部的残骸. N-COUNT

2 You use **hulk** to describe anything which is large and seems threatening to you. (有威胁性的)庞然大物. ❖ *I followed his big hulk into the vestry.* 我随着他那巨大身躯走进祈祷室. N-COUNT ◢ **hulk·ing** /'hʌlkɪŋ/ ❖ *When I woke up there was a hulking figure staring down at me.* 我醒来时有一庞然大物在俯视着我. ADJ: ADJ n

hull /hʌl/ **hulls, hulling, hulled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **hull** of a boat or tank is the main body of it. (船或坦克的)主干体. N-COUNT ◢ **-hulled** ❖ *...a steel-hulled narrowboat.* 一艘钢质狭长小船. COMB

2 If you **hull** strawberries, you remove the central core and the leaves at the top. 除掉(草莓顶端的叶子及硬心). ❖ *Wash and hull the strawberries.* 把草莓洗一洗, 除去叶子和硬心. VB V n

hul·la·ba·loo /ˌhʌləbə'luː/.

A **hullabaloo** is a lot of noise or fuss made by people who are angry or excited about something. 喧嚣声, 吵闹声. ❖ *I was scared by the hullabaloo over my arrival.* 我被迎接我的喧闹声吓坏了. N-SING INFORMAL

H

hul·lo /hʌ'ləʊ/.

➡ 见 **hello**.

hum /hʌm/ **hums, humming, hummed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something **hums**, it makes a low continuous noise. 发出连续低沉的声音; 发出嗡嗡声. ❖ *The birds sang, the bees hummed.* 鸟儿歌唱, 蜜蜂嗡嗡叫. VB V

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the hum of traffic.* 来往车辆的嗡嗡声. N-SING

2 When you **hum** a tune, you sing it with your lips closed. 哼(曲调); 哼唱. ❖ *He hummed to himself as he opened the trunk.* 他一边开箱子一边独自哼着曲子. VB V n V ◢ **hum·ming** ❖ *The guard stopped his humming and turned his head sharply.* 卫兵停止哼唱, 猛地转过头. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that a place **hums**, you mean that it is full of activity. (某地)活跃, 繁忙. ❖ *On Saturday morning, the town hums with activity and life.* 星期六早晨, 小镇充满活力与生机. VB V V with n

4 ➡ 又见 **ho hum**.

➡ **hum and haw**: 见 **haw**.

hu·man /'hjuːmən/ **humans.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Human** means relating to or concerning people. 人的; 人类的. ❖ *...the human body.* 人体. *...human history.* 人类的历史. ADJ: ADJ n

2 You can refer to people as **humans**, especially when you are comparing them with animals or machines. 人; 人类. ❖ *Its rate of growth was fast — much more like that of an ape than that of a human.* 它的生长速度很快—更像猩猩而不像人类. N-COUNT

3 If you call feelings, errors, or people **human**, you mean that they are, or have, weaknesses which are typical of people rather than machines. (感情、错误或人)显示人的本性的. ❖ *...an ever growing risk of human error.* 人为错误不断增多的危险. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhuman 'being, human beings. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **human being** is a man, woman, or child. (一个)人. N-COUNT

hu·mane /ˌhjuː'meɪn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Humane** people act in a kind, sympathetic, and compassionate way towards other people and animals, and try to do them as little harm as possible. 慈善的; 人道的; 有同情心的. ❖ *Amnesty calls on all parties to abide by international law on the humane treatment of prisoners.* 国际特赦组织呼吁各方遵守关于人道地对待犯人的国际法. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **hu·mane·ly** ❖ *Our horse had to be humanely destroyed after breaking his right foreleg.* 我们的马折了右前腿之后只得把它人道地杀死. ADV-GRADED

2 A **humane** activity is one that is thought to have a civilizing and improving effect on people. 人文的; 文明方面的. ❖ *...the humane values of socialism.* 社会主义的人文价值观. ADJ

hu·man·ise /'hjuːmənaɪz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

➡ 见 **humanize**.

hu·man·ism /'hjuːmənɪzəm/.

Humanism is the belief that people can achieve happiness and fulfilment without the need for religion. 人文主义. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **hu·man·ist, humanists** ❖ *He is a practical humanist, who believes in the dignity of mankind.* 他是一位务实的人文主义者, 信奉人类的尊严. N-COUNT

hu·man·ist·ic /ˌhjuːmə'nɪstɪk/.

A **humanistic** idea, condition, or practice relates to humanism. 人文主义的. ❖ *Religious values can often differ greatly from humanistic morals.* 宗教价值可能常常与人文主义的道德伦理相差甚远. ADJ

hu·mani·tar·ian /hjuːˌmænɪ'teəriən/ **humanitarians.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If a person or society has **humanitarian** ideas or attitudes, or behaves in a **humanitarian** way, they try to avoid making people suffer or they help people who are suffering. 人道主义的; 博爱的, 慈善的. ❖ *Air bombardment raised criticism on the humanitarian grounds that innocent civilians might suffer.* 空袭引发了基于人道主义的谴责, 因为无辜平民会受害. *...humanitarian aid.* 人道主义援助. ADJ

▷ A **humanitarian** is someone who is humanitarian. 人道主义者; 博爱者. N-COUNT

hu·mani·tari·an·ism /hjuːˌmænɪ'teəriənɪzəm/.

Humanitarianism is the concern that humanitarians have for the welfare of the human race. 人道主义; 博爱精神. N-UNCOUNT

hu·man·ity /hjuː'mænɪti/ **humanities.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 All the people in the world can be referred to as **humanity**. (总称)人; 人类. ❖ *...a young lawyer full of illusions and love of humanity.* 一名对人类充满幻想和爱的年轻律师. N-UNCOUNT

2 A person's **humanity** is their state of being a human being, rather than an animal or an object. 人性; 人格. ❖ *He was under discussion and it made him feel deprived of his humanity.* 他成了谈论的话题, 这让他觉得失去了人格. N-UNCOUNT with poss FORMAL

3 **Humanity** is the quality of being kind, thoughtful, and sympathetic towards others. 人道; 仁慈; 同情心. ❖ *Her speech showed great maturity and humanity.* 她的讲话透露出高度的成熟与人道. N-UNCOUNT

4 The **humanities** are the subjects such as history, philosophy, and literature which are concerned with human ideas and behaviour. 人文学科(包括历史、哲学、文学等等). N-PLURAL

hu·man·ize /'hjuːmənaɪz/ **humanizes, humanizing, humanized;** [英]又拼作 **humanise**.

If you **humanize** a situation or condition, you improve it by changing it in a way which makes it more suitable and pleasant for people. 使人性化; 使文明. ❖ *Their main aim is to humanize East German education.* 他们的主要目标是使东德的教育人性化. VB V n

human·kind /'hjuːmənkaɪnd/.

Humankind is the same as **mankind**. 同 mankind. N-UNCOUNT

hu·man·ly /'hjuːmənli/.

1 **Humanly** means relating to human beings. 与人类有关; 从人类角度. ❖ *A mother is not allowed to be humanly flawed; she has to be perfect.* 母亲不可以有人类的缺陷, 她必须完美. ADV-GRADED

2 If something is **humanly possible**, it is possible for people to do it. 人力所能及; 靠人力可完成. ❖ *They had done everything humanly possible for their son.* 他们为儿子做了一切力所能及的事情. PHR

,human 'nature. ♦◇◇◇◇

Human nature is the natural qualities and ways of behaviour that most people have. 人性. ❖ *It seems to be human nature to worry.* 担忧似乎是人之本性. N-UNCOUNT

,human 'race. ♦◇◇◇◇

All the people in the world can be referred to as **the human race**. (总称)人类. N-SING the N

,human re'sources. ♦◇◇◇◇

The department of **human resources** is the department within a company that is responsible for dealing with recruiting, training, and staff welfare. 人力资源部(负责员工的招聘、培训和福利). N-UNCOUNT

,human 'rights. ♦♦♦◇◇

Human rights are basic rights which many societies believe that all people should have, such as freedom of speech. 人权. N-PLURAL

hum·ble /'hʌmbəl/ **humbler, humblest; humbles, humbling, humbled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **humble** person is not proud and does not believe that they are better than other people. 谦逊的, 谦虚的. ❖ *He gave a great performance, but he was very humble.* 他演出非常成功, 但他很谦虚. *...a humble apology.* 谦恭的道歉. ◢ **hum·bly** ❖ *'I'm a lucky man, undeservedly lucky,' he said humbly.* '我是个幸运的人, 不配如此幸运.' 他谦逊地说. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

2 People with low social status are sometimes described as **humble**. 地位卑微的. ❖ *Spyros Latsis started his career as a humble fisherman in the Aegean.* 斯皮罗斯·拉齐斯开始他的事业时是在爱琴海当卑微的渔夫. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **humble** place or thing is ordinary and not special in any way. 平凡的; 简陋的. ❖ *Varndell made his own reflector for these shots from a strip of humble kitchen foil.* 瓦恩德尔用厨房里的普通铝箔做成反光镜, 拍下了这些照片. ADJ-GRADED

4 People use the word **humble** in a phrase such as **in my humble opinion** as a polite way of emphasizing what they think, even though they do not feel humble about it. (自谦词)卑微的、鄙人的 ❖ *It is, in my humble opinion, perhaps the best steak restaurant in Great Britain.* 依愚之见, 这或许是英国最好的牛排餐厅了. ◢ **humbly** ❖ *So may I humbly suggest we all do something next time.* 那么鄙人可否建议我们下次都做点事. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; ADV-GRADED; ADV before v

5 If you **eat humble pie**, you speak or behave in a way which tells people that you admit you were wrong about something. 赔礼道歉; 低声下气地承认错误. PHR

6 If you **humble** someone who is more important or powerful than you, you defeat them easily and humiliate them by doing so. 挫败(某人)的傲气; 使威信扫地. ❖ *Honda won fame in the 1980s as the little car company that humbled the industry giants.* 作为挫败了工业巨头锐气的一家小汽车公司, 本田在20世纪80年代一举成名. VB; V n

7 If something or someone **humbles** you, they make you realize that you are not as important, capable, or valuable as you thought you were. 使感到卑微; 羞辱. ❖ *I am sure millions of viewers were humbled by this story.* 我敢说这个故事使千百万观众感到羞辱. ◢ **hum·bled** ❖ *I came away very humbled.* 我感到十分羞辱地走开了. ◢ **hum·bling** ❖ *Giving up an addiction is a humbling experience.* 戒毒是一次有伤自尊的经历. VB; be V-ed; ADJ-GRADED; ADJ-GRADED

hum·bug /'hʌmbʌg/ **humbugs.**

1 If you describe someone's language or behaviour as **humbug**, you mean that it is dishonest and intended to deceive people. 骗人的话; 诡计. ❖ *There was all the usual humbug and obligatory compliments from ministers.* 部长们一如既往地讲一些骗人的假话和必要的恭维话. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can also refer to a person as a **humbug** when you think they are being dishonest or insincere. 骗子. N-COUNT

3 A **humbug** is a hard, striped sweet that tastes of peppermint. (有条纹的)薄荷味硬糖. N-COUNT

hum·ding·er /,hʌm'dɪŋə/ **humdingers.**

If you describe someone or something as a **humdinger**, you mean that they are marvellous, impressive, or especially enjoyable. 很出色的人(或事物). ❖ *It should be a humdinger of a match.* 应该是个了不起的对手. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

hum·drum /'hʌmdrʌm/.

If you describe someone or something as **humdrum**, you mean that they are ordinary, dull, or boring. 平凡的; 乏味的; 令人厌烦的. ❖ *...her lawyer husband, trapped in a humdrum but well-paid job.* 她那被平庸但高薪的工作所缠身的律师丈夫. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

hu·mid /'hjuːmɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **humid** to describe an atmosphere or climate that is very damp, and usually very hot. 潮湿的, 湿热的. ❖ *Visitors can expect hot and humid conditions.* 游客们可能要忍受炎热潮湿的气候. ADJ-GRADED

hu·mid·ity /hjuː'mɪdɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You say there is **humidity** when the air feels very heavy and damp. 潮湿、湿气. ❖ *The heat and humidity were insufferable.* 酷热潮湿让人难以忍受. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Humidity** is the amount of water in the air. (空气中的)湿度. ❖ *The humidity is relatively low.* 湿度相对较低. N-UNCOUNT

hu·mili·ate /hjuː'mɪlieɪt/ **humiliates, humiliating, humiliated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **humiliate** someone means to say or do something which makes them feel ashamed or stupid. 羞辱; 使蒙耻; 使丢脸. ❖ *She had been beaten and humiliated by her husband.* 她遭到她丈夫的殴打与羞辱. ◢ **hu·mili·at·ed** ❖ *I have never felt so humiliated in my life.* 我一生中从未觉得如此丢脸. ◢ **hu·mili·at·ing** ❖ *The Conservatives have suffered a humiliating defeat.* 保守党遭到了不光彩的挫败. VB V n; be V-ed; ADJ-GRADED; ADJ-GRADED

hu·milia·tion /hjuː,mɪli'eɪʃən/ **humiliations.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Humiliation** is the embarrassment and shame you feel when someone makes you appear stupid, or when you make a mistake in public. 蒙耻、屈辱、耻辱. ❖ *She faced the humiliation of discussing her husband's affair.* 她面临着谈论她丈夫绯闻的耻辱. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **humiliation** is an occasion or a situation in which you feel embarrassed and humiliated. 尴尬; 耻辱. ❖ *The result is a humiliation for the prime minister.* 这一结果让首相尴尬. N-COUNT

H

hu·mil·ity /hjuː'mɪlɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who has **humility** is not proud and does not believe they are better than other people. 谦虚, 谦逊. ❖ *For a long time he still thought like a millionaire but he has humility now.* 他很长时期还像百万富翁一样想问题, 但现在谦虚了. N-UNCOUNT

humming·bird /'hʌmɪŋbɜːd/ **hummingbirds.**

A **hummingbird** is a small brightly coloured bird that is found in America. Its wings often make a humming sound as they vibrate. 蜂鸟. N-COUNT

hum·mock /'hʌmək/ **hummocks.**

A **hummock** is mound of earth, like a very small hill. 小土丘, 小土冈. N-COUNT LITERARY

hum·mus /'huməs/.

➙ 见 **houmous**.

hu·mor /'hjuːmə/.

➙ 见 **humour**.

hu·mor·ist /'hjuːmərɪst/ **humorists.**

A **humorist** is a writer who specializes in writing amusing things. 幽默作家. ❖ *...a political humorist.* 一位政治幽默作家. N-COUNT

hu·mor·ous /'hjuːmərəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone or something is **humorous**, they are amusing, ADJ-GRADED

especially in a clever or witty way. 幽默的, 诙谐的, 滑稽的. ❖ *He was quite humorous, and I liked that about him.* 他很诙谐, 我喜欢他这一点. *...a humorous magazine.* 一份幽默杂志. ◢ **hu·mor·ous·ly** ❖ *He looked at me humorously as he wrestled with the door.* 他一边对付那扇门, 一边滑稽地看着我. ADV-GRADED

hu·mour /ˈhjuːmə/ **humours, humouring, humoured;** [美]拼作 **humor**. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You can refer to the amusing things that people say as their **humour**. 幽默的谈吐; 笑话. ❖ *Her humour and determination were a source of inspiration to others.* 她的幽默谈吐和决心鼓舞着其他人. N-UNCOUNT supp N

➡ 又见 **sense of humour**.

2 **Humour** is a quality in something that makes you laugh, for example in a situation, in someone's words or actions, or in a book or film. 幽默, 诙谐, 滑稽. ❖ *She felt sorry for the man but couldn't ignore the humour of the situation.* 她同情那人, 但当时的情景又让她忍俊不禁. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you are in a good **humour**, you feel cheerful and happy, and are pleasant to people. If you are in a bad **humour**, you feel bad-tempered and unhappy, and are unpleasant to people. 心情, 心境, 脾气. ❖ *Christina was still not clear why he had been in such ill humour.* 克里斯蒂娜依然弄不清楚他为什么脾气如此坏. N-VAR supp N

4 If you do something with good **humour**, you do it cheerfully and pleasantly. 心情, 情绪. ❖ *Hugo bore his illness with great courage and good humour.* 雨果以极大的勇气及好的心态承受着病痛. N-UNCOUNT adj N

5 If you **humour** someone who is behaving strangely, you try to please them or pretend to agree with them, so that they will not become upset. 迎合, 迁就. ❖ *She disliked Dido but was prepared to tolerate her for a weekend in order to humour her husband.* 她不喜欢迪多, 但为了迁就她丈夫, 就准备忍受她一个周末. VB V n

hu·mour·less /ˈhjuːmələs/; [美]拼作 **humorless**.

If you accuse someone of being **humourless**, you mean that they are very serious about everything and do not find things amusing. 无幽默感的; 一本正经的. ❖ *He was a straight-faced, humourless character.* 他是个表情僵硬、一本正经的人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

H

hump /hʌmp/ **humps, humping, humped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **hump** is a small hill or raised area. 小山丘; 土墩. ❖ *The path goes over a large hump.* 小路从一处大圆丘上通过. N-COUNT

2 A camel's **hump** is the large lump on its back. 驼峰. N-COUNT

3 A **hump** is a large lump on a person's back, usually caused by illness or old age. 驼背. N-COUNT

4 If you **hump** something heavy, you carry it from one place to another with great difficulty. (困难地)扛, 抬. ❖ *Charlie humped his rucksack up the stairs to his flat.* 查利把背包扛上楼梯, 搬进他的房间. VB INFORMAL BRITISH V n prep/adv

hump·back /ˈhʌmpbæk/ **humpbacks.**

A **humpback** or a **humpback whale** is a large whale with a hump-shaped back and long flippers. 座头鲸. N-COUNT

hu·mung·ous /hjuːˈmʌŋgəs/; 又拼作 **humungus**.

If you describe something or someone as **humungous**, you are emphasizing that they are very large or important. 巨大的; 很重要的. ❖ *...a choppy guitar riff coming from humungous speakers.* 巨型喇叭播放出来的断断续续的吉他重复乐段. ADJ PRAGMATICS

hu·mus /ˈhuːməs/.

Humus is the part of soil which consists of plant and animal remains that have begun to decompose. 腐殖质, 腐质土壤. N-UNCOUNT

hunch /hʌntʃ/ **hunches, hunching, hunched.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you have a **hunch** about something, you are sure that it is correct or true, even though you do not have any proof. 直觉想法; (认定某事正确的)预感. ❖ *Then Mr. Kamenar, acting on a hunch, ran a computer check at the Federal Election Commission.* 然后卡姆纳尔先生凭直觉在联邦选举委员会进行了电脑核查. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If you **hunch** your shoulders or **hunch** forward, you raise your shoulders, put your head down, and lean forwards, often because you are cold, ill, or unhappy. 耸起(肩); (因冷、病或不高兴)耸肩缩脖子, 躬身. ❖ *He got out his map of Yorkshire and hunched over it to read the small print.* 他拿出约克郡的地图, 俯身读上面的小字. VB V n V adv/prep ◢ **hunched** /hʌntʃt/ ❖ *He got a stiff neck and a sore back from sitting hunched up for so long.* 他躬着身子坐得太久, 结果腰酸脖子僵. ADJ

hunch·back /ˈhʌntʃbæk/ **hunchbacks.**

A **hunchback** is an offensive word for a person who has a large lump on their back because their spine is deformed. (冒犯语)驼背的人, 驼子. N-COUNT RUDE

hun·dred /ˈhʌndrəd/ **hundreds.** ♦♦♦♦♦

The plural form is **hundred** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 在数目字或表示数量的表达式后, 复数形式为 **hundred**.

1 A **hundred** or one **hundred** is the number 100. (一)百. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 If you refer to **hundreds of** things or people, you are emphasizing that there are very many of them. (强调数量多)数百, 好几百. ❖ *Hundreds of tree species face extinction.* 几百个树种面临灭绝. QUANT PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Hundreds have been killed in the fighting and thousands made homeless.* 战斗使几百人丧生, 几千人无家可归. PRON

3 You can use **a hundred per cent** or **one hundred per cent** to emphasize that you agree completely with something or that it is completely right or wrong. 百分之百; 完全. ❖ *Are you a hundred per cent sure it's your neighbour?* 你是否完全确信是你的邻居? PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

hun·dredth /ˈhʌndrədθ/ **hundredths.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **hundredth** item in a series is the one that you count as number one hundred. 第一百的. 见附录 **Numbers**. ❖ *...the hundredth anniversary of his birth.* 他的一百周岁纪念. ORDINAL

2 A **hundredth** of something is one of a hundred equal parts of it. 百分之一. 见附录 **Numbers**. FRACTION

hundred·weight /ˈhʌndrədweɪt/ **hundredweights.**

When it has a number in front of it, the plural form is **hundredweight**. 在数目字后复数形式为 hundredweight. A **hundredweight** is a unit of weight that is equal to 112 pounds in Britain and to 100 pounds in the United States. 英担(在英国等于112磅, 在美国等于100磅). ❖ *...a hundredweight of coal.* 一英担煤. N-COUNT

hung /hʌŋ/.

1 **Hung** is the past tense and past participle of most of the senses of **hang**. hang 的多数释义项的过去式与过去分词.

2 A **hung** parliament, council, or jury consists of different groups of people who have different opinions, but none forms a majority, and so often no clear decisions can be made. (议会、陪审团等持不同意见的各派)势均力敌的; 没有哪一派能成大多数的. ADJ

hun·ger /ˈhʌŋgə/ **hungers, hungering, hungered.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Hunger** is the feeling of weakness or discomfort that you get when you need something to eat. 饥饿. ❖ *Seized by morning hunger pangs, Robert made a beeline for the chocolate vending machine.* 带着早晨的阵阵饥饿感, 罗伯特径直冲向巧克力自动售卖机. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Hunger** is a severe lack of food which causes suffering or death. 饥荒. ❖ *Three hundred people in this town are dying of hunger every day.* 这个镇每天有三百人饿死. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that someone **hungers** for something or **hungers** after it, you are emphasizing that they want it very much. 渴求, 渴望. ❖ *But Jules was not eager for classroom learning, he hungered for adventure.* 但朱尔斯并不热心于课堂上的学习, 他渴望冒险. VB PRAGMATICS FORMAL V for/after n Also V to-inf

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Geffen has a hunger for success that seems bottomless.* 格芬似乎永不满足地渴求成功. N-SING

ˈhunger strike, hunger strikes. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone goes on **hunger strike** or goes on a **hunger strike**, they refuse to eat as a way of protesting about N-VAR

something. 绝食抗议.

hung·over /ˌhʌŋˈəʊvə/; 又拼作 **hung-over**.
Someone who is **hungover** is unwell because they drank too much alcohol on the previous day. 酒醉不适的, 宿醉的. ADJ-GRADED

hun·gry /ˈhʌŋgri/ **hungrier, hungriest.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When you are **hungry**, you want some food because you have not eaten for some time and have an uncomfortable or painful feeling in your stomach. 饥饿的, 感到饥饿的. ❖ *She is reduced to stealing to feed her hungry family.* 她为了养活饥饿的一家人而沦落到偷窃的地步. ◢ **hun·gri·ly** /ˈhʌŋgrɪli/ ❖ *James ate hungrily.* 詹姆斯饥肠辘辘地吃着. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If people **go hungry**, they suffer from hunger, either for a long period because they are poor or for a short period because they miss a meal. 挨饿. ❖ *Leonidas' family had been poor, he went hungry for years.* 利奥尼达斯一家过去很穷, 他很多年都在挨饿. PHR
3 If you say that someone is **hungry** for something, you are emphasizing that they want it very much. 渴望的. ❖ *Susan was certainly hungry for a life different from the one she had made for herself.* 苏珊当然渴望过一种与她现在生活不同的生活. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY
➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...power-hungry politicians.* 渴求权力的政客们. COMB
◢ **hungrily** ❖ *He looked at her hungrily. What eyes! What skin!* 他贪婪地看着她. 多美的双眸! 多光滑的皮肤! ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ˌhung ˈup. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone is **hung up** about a particular person or thing, you are criticizing them for thinking or worrying too much about that person or thing. 过于操心的, 过分介意的. ❖ *It was a time when people weren't so hung up about health.* 那是一段人们不为健康这么操心的时期. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

hunk /hʌŋk/ **hunks.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **hunk** of something is a large piece of it. 大块, 大片. ❖ *The lamb was tender and the hunk of bread was fresh.* 小羊肉很嫩, 那一大块面包很新鲜. N-COUNT
2 If you refer to a man as a **hunk**, you mean that he is big, strong, and sexually attractive. 大块头男子; 有魅力的性感男子. N-COUNT INFORMAL

hunk·er /ˈhʌŋkə/ **hunkers, hunkering, hunkered.**
›hunker down.
1 If you **hunker down**, you bend your knees so that you are in a squatting position. 蹲下, 蹲坐. ❖ *Betty hunkered down on the floor.* 贝蒂蹲坐在地板上. *He ended up hunkering down beside her.* 他最终蹲在她旁边. PHR-V AMERICAN V P on n V P beside n
2 If you say that someone **hunkers down**, you mean that they are trying to avoid doing things that will make them noticed. 避免引人注目. ❖ *Their strategy for the moment is to hunker down and let the furor die.* 他们目前的策略就是不抛头露面, 让喧闹平息. PHR-V AMERICAN V P

hunt /hʌnt/ **hunts, hunting, hunted.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **hunt** for something or someone, you try to find them by searching carefully or thoroughly. 搜寻, 寻找. ❖ *Some new arrivals lose hope even before they start hunting for a job.* 一些新来的人甚至还没开始找工作就不抱希望了. VB V for n Also V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The couple had helped in the hunt for the toddlers.* 那对夫妻曾帮助寻找那些刚会走路的小孩. N-COUNT
2 If you **hunt** a criminal or an enemy, you search for them in order to catch or harm them. 追捕. ❖ *Detectives have been hunting him for seven months.* 侦探们追捕他已有七个月了. VB V n Also V for n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Despite a nationwide hunt for the kidnap gang, not a trace of them was found.* 尽管展开了全国性搜捕, 仍没有找到绑匪的蛛丝马迹. N-COUNT
3 When people or animals **hunt**, they chase and kill wild animals for food or as a sport. 猎杀; 猎食. ❖ *He got up at four and set out on foot to hunt black grouse.* 他四点钟起床, 步行去猎杀黑松鸡. VB V V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He set off for a nineteen-day moose hunt in Nova Scotia.* 他起程前往新斯科舍进行为期19天的驼鹿捕猎. N-COUNT
4 In Britain, when people **hunt**, they chase a fox on horseback and try to kill it as a sport. Dogs called hounds are used to find the fox. (英国)猎狐. ❖ *She liked to hunt as often as she could.* 她喜欢尽可能经常去猎狐. VB V Also V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The hunt was held on land owned by the Duke of Marlborough.* 猎狐运动在马尔伯勒公爵的庄园举行. N-COUNT
5 In Britain, a **hunt** is a group of people who meet regularly to hunt foxes. (英国)猎狐队. N-COUNT
6 ➡ 又见 **hunting, witch-hunt.**
›hunt down.
If you **hunt down** a criminal or an enemy, you find them after searching for them. 追捕到; 搜寻直至找到. ❖ *It took her four months to hunt him down.* 她花了四个月的时间才找到他. PHR-V V P noun V n P
›hunt out.
If you **hunt out** something that is hidden or difficult to find, you search for it and eventually find it. 搜寻到, 找出. ❖ *American consumers are accustomed to hunting out bargains and buying on price.* 美国消费者习惯觅购特价商品. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

hunt·er /ˈhʌntə/ **hunters.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **hunter** is a person who hunts wild animals for food or as a sport. 狩猎者, 猎人. ❖ *...a deer hunter.* 猎鹿者. N-COUNT
2 People who are searching for things of a particular kind are often referred to as **hunters**. 搜寻者, 追寻者. ❖ *...job-hunters.* 找工作的人. N-COUNT n N
➡ 又见 **bargain hunter, headhunt.**
3 A **hunter** is a type of fast strong horse that is used in Britain by people who hunt foxes. (英国)猎狐用的马. N-COUNT

ˌhunter-ˈgatherer, hunter-gatherers.
Hunter-gatherers were people who lived by hunting and gathering food rather than by farming. There are still groups of hunter-gatherers in some parts of the world today. 以狩猎采集为生的人. ❖ *The Basarwa are descendants of the last of the hunter-gatherers of Southern Africa.* 巴萨瓦人是南部非洲最后一批狩猎采集民族的后裔. N-COUNT

hunt·ing /ˈhʌntɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Hunting** is the chasing and killing of wild animals by people or other animals, for food or as a sport. 打猎; 猎食; 狩猎运动. ❖ *...a hunting accident.* 打猎事故. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Hunting** is the activity of searching for a particular thing. 搜索; 寻找; 追逐. ❖ *Job hunting should be approached as a job in itself.* 找工作本身就应该当做一项工作来对待. N-UNCOUNT n N
➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *Lee has divided his time between flat-hunting and travelling.* 李把时间花在找住处和旅行上. COMB

ˈhunting ground, hunting grounds.
1 If you say that a place is a good **hunting ground** for something, you mean that people who have a particular interest are likely to find something that they want there. 有希望找到所要找的东西的地方. ❖ *Other people's weddings are the perfect hunting ground for ideas.* 别人的婚礼是最能给人启发的场合. N-COUNT
2 A **hunting ground** is an area where people or animals chase and kill wild animals for food or as a sport. 猎场, 猎区. N-COUNT

ˌhunt saboˈteur, hunt saboteurs.
A **hunt saboteur** is someone who tries to stop blood sports such as fox hunting by distracting the hounds or covering the scent of the fox for example. 破坏流血运动者; 扰乱狩猎行动者. N-COUNT

hunts·man /ˈhʌntsmən/ **huntsmen.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **huntsman** is a person who hunts wild animals, especially one who hunts foxes on horseback using dogs. 狩猎者; 猎狐者. N-COUNT

hur·dle /ˈhɜːdəl/ **hurdles, hurdling, hurdled.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **hurdle** is a problem or difficulty that you must overcome in order to achieve something. 难关; 障碍. N-COUNT

H

❖ *The first hurdle for many women returning to work is finding nursery places.* 很多将返回工作岗位的妇女的首要障碍是找托儿所.

2 **Hurdles** is a race in which people run and jump over a number of hurdles. You can use **hurdles** to refer to one or more races. 跨栏赛跑. ❖ *Davis won the 400m. hurdles in a new Olympic time of 49.3 sec.* 戴维斯以49.3秒的新奥林匹克记录取得了400米跨栏赛冠军. N-COLL-COUNT

3 If you **hurdle**, you jump over something while you are running. 跨越; 跳过. ❖ *He crossed the lawn and hurdled the short fence.* 他穿过草坪, 跨过矮围栏. VB V / V n

4 If you say that someone or something has fallen **at the first hurdle**, you mean they have failed at the first difficulty that had to be overcome in order to be successful. 处于第一道难关. PHR

hur·dler /ˈhɜːdlə/ **hurdlers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hurdler** is an athlete whose special event is the hurdles. 跨栏运动员. N-COUNT

hurl /hɜːl/ **hurls, hurling, hurled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **hurl** something, you throw it violently and with a lot of force. 用力扔, 猛投. ❖ *Groups of angry youths hurled stones at police.* 一群群愤怒的年轻人向警察猛掷石块. *Simon caught the grenade and hurled it back.* 西蒙抓起手榴弹猛投回去. VB V n / V n prep / V n with adv

2 If you **hurl** abuse or insults, you shout insults at someone aggressively. 大声叫骂; 气势汹汹地喊. ❖ *...being locked in the back of a cab while the driver hurled abuse at you.* 被锁在出租车的后座上, 同时司机对你大肆漫骂. VB V n / V n at n

hurly-burly /ˈhɜːli bɜːli/.

If you talk about the **hurly-burly** of a situation, you are emphasizing how noisy or busy it is. 骚动, 喧哗, 吵闹. ❖ *No one expects him to get involved in the hurly-burly of campaigning.* 没人想到他会卷入乱哄哄的竞选活动中. N-SING PRAGMATICS

hur·ray /hʊˈreɪ/.

→ 见 **hooray**.

hur·ri·cane /ˈhʌrɪkən, AM ˈhɜːrɪkeɪn/ **hurricanes.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **hurricane** is an extremely violent wind or storm. 飓风. N-COUNT

hur·ried /ˈhʌrid, AM ˈhɜːr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **hurried** action is done quickly. 匆忙的; 迅速的. ❖ *There had been a hurried overnight redrafting of the text.* 花了整晚匆匆重写了文章. ◢ **hur·ried·ly** ❖ *She blushed and hurriedly left the room.* 她脸红了, 匆匆离开房间. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

2 Someone who is **hurried** does things more quickly than they should because they do not have much time to do them. 仓促的, 匆忙的. ❖ *Parisians on the street often looked worried, hurried and unfriendly.* 街上的巴黎人常常显得焦虑、匆忙、不友善. ADJ-GRADED

hur·ry /ˈhʌri, AM ˈhɜːri/ **hurries, hurrying, hurried.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **hurry** somewhere, you go there as quickly as you can. 急忙赶往(某地). ❖ *Bob hurried to join him, and they rode home together.* 鲍勃急忙与他会合, 然后一同乘车回家. VB V prep/adv / V

2 If you **hurry** to do something, you start doing it as soon as you can, or try to do it quickly. 尽早开始; 急忙(做某事). ❖ *Mrs Hardie hurried to make up for her tactlessness by asking her guest about his holiday.* 哈迪夫人赶忙询问起客人的假期以此来掩饰自己的失策. VB V to-inf Also V

3 To **hurry** something means the same as to **hurry up** something. 义同 to hurry up. VB V n

4 If you **hurry** someone to a place or into a situation, you try to make them go to that place or get into that situation quickly. 催促(某人). ❖ *I don't want to hurry you.* 我不想催你. VB V n prep/adv / V n

5 If you are **in a hurry** to do something, you need or want to do it quickly. If you do something in a **hurry**, you do it quickly or suddenly. 急忙, 匆忙. N-SING

6 If you say to someone **'There's no hurry'** or **'I'm in no hurry'** you are telling them that there is no need for them to do something immediately. 不急; 不用急. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you are **in no hurry** to do something, you are very unwilling to do it. 很不情愿. ❖ *I love it at St Mirren so I'm in no hurry to go anywhere.* 我爱圣·米伦, 所以我不想去别的地方. PHR PRAGMATICS

▸**hurry up.**

If you tell someone to **hurry up**, you are telling them do something more quickly than they were doing. 赶紧, 赶快. ❖ *Hurry up with that coffee, will you.* 请你快点喝咖啡. PHR-V V P / V P with n

▸**hurry up** or **hurry along.**

If you **hurry** something **up** or **hurry** it **along**, you make it happen faster or sooner than it would otherwise have done. 使加快; 使赶紧. ❖ *Some folks might hurry up the process, but Uncle Jack left his whiskey for an additional eight years.* 有些人可能会加快酿造过程, 但杰克大叔把他的威士忌又多存了八年. PHR-V V n P / V P noun

hurt /hɜːt/ **hurts, hurting, hurt.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **hurt** yourself, you feel pain because you have injured yourself. 弄痛, 弄伤(自己). ❖ *He fell and hurt his back on a construction job.* 他在一项建筑工程中跌倒并伤了后背. VB V pron-refl / V n

2 If you **hurt** someone, you cause them to feel pain. 弄痛; 使受苦. ❖ *I didn't mean to hurt her.* 我并非存心要弄痛她. *Ouch. That hurt.* 哎哟, 好痛. VB V n / V

3 If a part of your body **hurts**, you feel pain there. (身体某部位)痛, 感觉痛. ❖ *His collar bone only hurt when he lifted his arm.* 他只是抬起胳臂时觉得锁骨疼痛. VB V

4 If you are **hurt**, you have been injured. 受伤的. ❖ *His comrades asked him if he was hurt.* 他的同伴们问他是否受伤了. ADJ-GRADED

5 If someone **hurts** you, they upset you by saying or doing something rude or inconsiderate. 使不安; 伤害...的感情. ❖ *He is afraid of hurting Bessy's feelings.* 他怕伤害贝西的感情. VB V n

6 If you are **hurt**, you are emotionally upset because of something that someone has said or done. 伤心的; 受委屈的. ❖ *He gave me a slightly hurt look.* 他用略带伤心的眼神看了我一眼. ◢ **hurt·ful** /ˈhɜːtfʊl/. If you say that someone's comments or actions are **hurtful**, you mean that they make you feel hurt. 伤害感情的, 使人痛苦的. ADJ-GRADED / ADJ-GRADED

7 If you say that you **are hurting**, you mean that you are experiencing emotional pain. (感情上)正经受痛苦. VB only cont

8 A feeling of **hurt** is a feeling that you have when you think that you have been treated badly or judged unfairly. 受打击; 被冤枉. ❖ *...feelings of hurt and anger.* 受到冤枉与愤怒的感觉. N-VAR

9 You can say that something **hurts** someone or something when it has a bad effect on them or prevents them from succeeding. 对...有损害(或妨碍). ❖ *They may fear hurting their husbands' careers.* 她们可能害怕妨碍她们丈夫的事业. VB V n

10 If you say something such as **'It won't hurt** to do something' or **'It never hurts** to do something', you are recommending something which you think is worth doing or is helpful or useful. (做某事)没有害处; 无妨. ❖ *It never hurts to ask.* 问一问总不会有坏处. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

hurt·le /ˈhɜːtəl/ **hurtles, hurtling, hurtled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **hurtle** somewhere, you move there very quickly, often in a rough or violent way. 猛冲; 飞驰. ❖ *A pretty young girl came hurtling down the stairs.* 一个漂亮的女孩子飞快地冲下楼梯. VB V prep

hus·band /ˈhʌzbənd/ **husbands, husbanding, husbanded.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A woman's **husband** is the man she is married to. 丈夫. N-COUNT

2 If you **husband** something valuable, you use it carefully and do not waste it. 小心节约地使用. ❖ *Husbanding precious resources was part of rural life.* 节约使用珍贵的资源是乡村生活的一部分. VB LITERARY V n

hus·band·ry /ˈhʌzbəndri/.

Husbandry is farming, especially when it is done carefully and well. (尤指精心管理的)农业; 饲养业. N-UNCOUNT

hush /hʌʃ/ **hushes, hushing, hushed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You say **'Hush!'** to someone when you are asking or telling them to be quiet. 嘘; 安静. ❖ *Hush, my love, it's all right.* 别出声, 亲爱的, 没关系的. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

2 If you **hush** someone or they **hush**, they stop speaking or making a noise. 使安静; 安静下来. ❖ *She tried to hush her noisy father.* 她试图让她闹嚷嚷的父亲安静下来. V-ERG V n Also V

3 You say there is a **hush** in a place when everything is quiet and peaceful, or suddenly becomes quiet. (突然的)安静, 寂静. ❖ *A hush fell over the crowd.* 人群顿时安静下来. N-SING also no det

›hush up.

1 If someone **hushes** something **up**, they prevent other people from knowing about it. 遮掩; 使(某事)保密. ❖ *The Ministry desperately tried to hush up the whole affair.* 该部门拼命掩盖整个事件. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If people in authority **hush** someone **up**, they try to stop that person revealing information which they want to keep secret. 使不泄露消息; 使保守秘密. PHR-V V n P

hushed /hʌʃt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **hushed** place is peaceful and much quieter and calmer than usual. 寂静的; 静悄悄的. ❖ *...a hushed and dignified atmosphere.* 寂静而庄严的气氛. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **hushed** voice or **hushed** conversation is very quiet. 低声的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌhush-ˈhush.

Something that is **hush-hush** is secret and not to be discussed with other people. 机密的, 秘密的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

ˈhush money.

If a person is paid **hush money**, someone gives them money not to reveal information that they have which could be damaging or embarrassing. 封嘴钱, 掩口费. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

husk /hʌsk/ **husks.**

A **husk** is the outer covering of a grain or a seed. (谷、种子的)壳; 外皮; 荚. N-COUNT

husky /ˈhʌski/ **huskies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **husky** voice is rough or hoarse, often in an attractive way. (常指有魅力的嗓音)粗哑的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a man as **husky**, you think that he is tall, strong, and attractive. 高大的; 强壮的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

3 A **husky** is a strong furry dog, which is used to pull sledges across snow. 爱斯基摩犬. N-COUNT

hus·sy /ˈhʌsi, AM ˈhʌzi/ **hussies.**

If someone refers to a girl or woman as a **hussy**, they are criticizing her for behaving in a shocking, immoral, or immodest way. 粗野的女子; 荡妇. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS DATED

hus·tings /ˈhʌstɪŋz/.

The political campaigns and speeches before an election are sometimes referred to as the **hustings**. (选举前的)竞选活动. N-PLURAL BRITISH

hus·tle /ˈhʌsəl/ **hustles, hustling, hustled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **hustle** someone, you try to hurry them into doing something, for example by pulling or pushing them along. 推搡; 催促. ❖ *The guards hustled Harry out of the car.* 卫兵把哈里从车里推出来. VB V n prep/adv

2 If you **hustle**, you go somewhere or do something hurriedly. 匆忙, 忙碌. ❖ *He hustled straight up the aircraft steps.* 他急忙直接踏上飞机的登机梯. VB V V prep

3 If someone **hustles**, they try to earn money or gain an advantage from a situation, often by using dishonest or illegal means. (用不正当手段)谋取. ❖ *I hustled some tickets from a magazine and off we went.* 我从一份杂志上撕下几张票, 然后我们就溜了. ◢ **hus·tler** /ˈhʌslə/ **hustlers** ❖ *...an insurance hustler.* 一名推销保险的骗子. VB V V n from n N-COUNT

4 **Hustle** is busy noisy activity. 忙碌嘈杂的活动, 熙来攘往. ❖ *...the hustle and bustle of London.* 伦敦的熙熙攘攘景象. N-UNCOUNT

hus·tler /ˈhʌslə/ **hustlers.**

A **hustler** is a male prostitute. 男妓. N-COUNT

➟ 又见 **hustle**.

hut /hʌt/ **huts.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **hut** is a small simple building, often made of wood, mud, or grass. (简陋的)小屋. N-COUNT

hutch /hʌtʃ/ **hutches.**

A **hutch** is a cage, often made of wood, that rabbits or other small pet animals are kept in. (关兔子等宠物的)笼子. N-COUNT

hya·cinth /ˈhaɪəsɪnθ/ **hyacinths.**

A **hyacinth** is a plant with a lot of small sweet-smelling flowers that grows from a bulb. 风信子(球茎植物, 带香花). N-COUNT

hy·brid /ˈhaɪbrɪd/ **hybrids.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **hybrid** is an animal or plant that has been bred from two different species of animal or plant. 杂交动物; 杂交植物. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

2 You can use **hybrid** to refer to anything that is a mixture of other things. 混合物, 合成物. ❖ *...a hybrid of solid and liquid fuel.* 固体和液体燃料的合成物. N-COUNT

hy·brid·ize /ˈhaɪbrɪdaɪz/ **hybridizes, hybridizing, hybridized;** [英]又拼作 **hybridise**.

If one species of plant or animal **hybridizes** with another, the species reproduce together to make a hybrid. 杂交. ❖ *All sorts of colours will result as these flowers hybridize freely.* 当这些花自由杂交时便会产生各种各样的颜色. *Hybridizing the two species will reduce the red to orange.* 将这两个品种杂交便会将红色的淡化成橘黄色. V-RECIP-ERG V with n pl-n V V pl-n Also V n with n

hy·drant /ˈhaɪdrənt/ **hydrants.**

➟ 见 **fire hydrant**.

hy·drate /ˈhaɪdreɪt/ **hydrates, hydrating, hydrated.**

1 A **hydrate** is a chemical compound that contains water. 水合物, 水化物. ❖ *...aluminium hydrate.* 水合铝. N-VAR

2 If a substance **hydrates** your skin, it makes it softer and moister, and prevents it from drying out. 使(皮肤)柔软有水分; 使不干裂. VB V n

hy·drau·lic /haɪˈdrɒlɪk, AM -ˈdrɔːl-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **hydraulic** involves or is operated by a fluid that is under pressure, such as water or oil. 液压的. ❖ *The boat has no fewer than five hydraulic pumps.* 这艘船配有不下五个液压泵. ◢ **hy·drau·li·cal·ly** ❖ *...hydraulically operated pistons for raising and lowering the blade.* 用于升降叶片的液压活塞. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV with v

hy·drau·lics /haɪˈdrɒlɪks, AM -ˈdrɔːl-/.

Hydraulics is the study and use of systems that work using hydraulic pressure. 水力学. N-UNCOUNT

hydro·car·bon /ˌhaɪdrəʊˈkɑːbən/ **hydrocarbons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **hydrocarbon** is a chemical compound that is a mixture of hydrogen and carbon. 烃; 碳氢化合物. N-COUNT

hydro·chlo·ric acid /ˌhaɪdrəklɒrɪk ˈæsɪd/.

Hydrochloric acid is a colourless strong acid containing hydrogen and chlorine. 盐酸, 氢氯酸. N-UNCOUNT

hydro-electricity /ˌhaɪdrəʊ ɪlekˈtrɪsɪti/.

Hydro-electricity is electricity made from the energy of running water. (利用水力发动的)电力; 水力发电. ◢ **hydro-electric** /ˌhaɪdrəʊɪˈlektrɪk/ ❖ *...a hydro-electric power station.* 水力发电站. N-UNCOUNT ADJ ADJ n

hydro·foil /ˈhaɪdrəfɔɪl/ **hydrofoils.**

A **hydrofoil** is a boat which can travel above the surface of the water on a pair of wing-like fins. You can also refer to the fins themselves as **hydrofoils**. 水翼船; 水翼. N-COUNT

hydro·gen /ˈhaɪdrədʒən/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Hydrogen is a colourless gas that is the lightest and commonest element in the universe. 氢. N-UNCOUNT

ˈhydrogen bomb, hydrogen bombs.

A **hydrogen bomb** is a nuclear bomb in which energy is released from hydrogen atoms. 氢弹. N-COUNT

ˌhydrogen perˈoxide.

Hydrogen peroxide is a chemical that is often used as a bleach for hair and as an antiseptic. 过氧化氢, 双氧水(用作漂白剂及消毒剂). N-UNCOUNT

hydro·thera·py /ˌhaɪdrəʊˈθerəpi/.

Hydrotherapy is a method of treating injuries and diseases by making patients swim or do exercises in water. 水疗法. N-UNCOUNT

hy·ena /haɪˈiːnə/ **hyenas.**

A **hyena** is a wild animal that makes a sound which is similar to a human laugh. 鬣狗. N-COUNT

hy·giene /ˈhaɪdʒiːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Hygiene is the practice of keeping yourself and your surroundings clean, especially in order to prevent the spread of diseases. 卫生; 保健. N-UNCOUNT

H

hy·gien·ic /haɪˈdʒiːnɪk, AM ˌhaɪdʒiˈenɪk/.
Something that is **hygienic** is clean and unlikely to cause illness. 卫生的; 保健的. ❖ *...it was a kitchen that was easy to keep clean and hygienic.* 那是个易于保持清洁卫生的厨房. ADJ-GRADED

hy·gien·ist /haɪˈdʒiːnɪst/ **hygienists.**
A **hygienist** or a **dental hygienist** is a person who is trained to clean people's teeth and to give them advice on how to look after their teeth and gums. 牙科保健员; 牙医助手. N-COUNT

hy·men /ˈhaɪmen/ **hymens.**
A **hymen** is a piece of skin that often covers part of a girl's or woman's vagina and breaks, usually when she has sex for the first time. 处女膜. N-COUNT

hymn /hɪm/ **hymns.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **hymn** is a religious song that Christians sing in church. 赞美歌; (基督教)圣歌. N-COUNT
2 If you describe a film, book, or speech as a **hymn to** something, you mean that it praises or celebrates that thing. (对...的)赞美, 颂扬. ❖ *...a hymn to freedom and rebellion.* 对自由与反叛的赞颂. N-COUNT, N to n

hype /haɪp/ **hypes, hyping, hyped.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Hype** is the intensive use of publicity and advertising in order to make people aware of something such as a product or a politician's ideas; used showing disapproval. (贬义)大肆宣传. ❖ *My products aren't based on advertising hype, they sell by word of mouth.* 我的产品不依靠大量的广告宣传, 它们的销售靠的是口碑. N-UNCOUNT, PRAGMATICS
2 To **hype** a product means to advertise it using intensive methods of publicity; used showing disapproval. (贬义)作花哨的广告宣传; 吹捧. VB V n, PRAGMATICS
➪ **Hype up** means the same as **hype**. 义同hype. ❖ *The media seems obsessed with hyping up individuals or groups.* 大众传播媒介似乎热衷于吹捧个人或团体. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

➤**hype up.**
To **hype** someone **up** means to deliberately make them very excited about something. (故意)刺激(某人)使其兴奋. ❖ *Everyone at school used to hype each other up about men all the time.* 那时每个学生总是谈论男人, 彼此吊胃口. ➞ 又见 **hype** 2. PHR-V, V n P, Also V P noun
◢**hyped up** ❖ *We were both so hyped up about buying the house!* 我们两人对买那所房子都兴致勃勃. ADJ-GRADED

hyper /ˈhaɪpə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone is **hyper**, they are very excited and energetic. 易激动的, 亢奋的. ❖ *I was incredibly hyper. I couldn't sleep.* 我兴奋极了, 没法入睡. ADJ-GRADED, INFORMAL

hyper- /ˈhaɪpə-/.
Hyper- is used to form adjectives that describe someone as having a lot or too much of a particular quality. 用于合成形容词, 表示'过度'、'超出'、'高于'. ❖ *...one of those lean, hyper-fit people.* 那种瘦削、超健美的人之一. PREFIX

hyper·ac·tive /ˌhaɪpərˈæktɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hyperactive** person is unable to relax, and is always in a state of great agitation or activity. 过分活跃的; 激动的. ADJ
◢**hyper·ac·tiv·ity** /ˌhaɪpərækˈtɪvɪti/ ❖ *...an extreme case of hyperactivity.* 多动症的一个极端病例. N-UNCOUNT

hyper·bo·le /haɪˈpɜːbəli/.
Hyperbole is a style of speech and writing where people exaggerate what they are saying in order to make something sound more impressive than it really is. (修辞)夸张法; 夸张. ❖ *...the hyperbole that portrays him as one of the greatest visionaries in the world.* 把他刻画为世界上最伟大的远见卓识者的夸张手法. N-UNCOUNT, FORMAL ◢ **hyper·bol·ic** /ˌhaɪpəˈbɒlɪk/ ❖ *...hyperbolic propaganda.* 夸张宣传. ADJ

hyper·in·fla·tion /ˌhaɪpərɪnˈfleɪʃən/; 又作 **hyper inflation.**
Hyperinflation is very severe inflation. 超通货膨胀. N-UNCOUNT

hyper·mar·ket /ˈhaɪpəmɑːkɪt/ **hypermarkets.**
A **hypermarket** is a very large supermarket. 巨型超级市场. N-COUNT, BRITISH

hyper·sen·si·tive /ˌhaɪpəˈsensɪtɪv/.
1 If you say that someone is **hypersensitive**, you mean that they get annoyed or offended very easily. 过于敏感的; 易感到被冒犯的. ❖ *Student teachers were hypersensitive to any criticism of their performance.* 实习教师对有关他们讲课表现的任何批评都过于敏感. ADJ
2 Someone who is **hypersensitive** is extremely sensitive to certain drugs or chemicals. (对药物等)过敏的. ADJ, MEDICAL

hyper·ten·sion /ˌhaɪpəˈtenʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Hypertension is a medical condition in which a person has very high blood pressure. 高血压. N-UNCOUNT

hyper·text /ˈhaɪpətekst/.
In computing, **hypertext** is a way of structuring information in a database, so that users can find particular information without having to read from beginning or to end. (电脑)超文本. N-UNCOUNT

hyper·ven·ti·late /ˈhaɪpəventɪleɪt/ **hyperventilates, hyperventilating, hyperventilated.**
If someone **hyperventilates**, they begin to breathe very fast in an uncontrollable way. 呼吸过速; 通气过度. VB V
◢**hyper·ven·ti·la·tion** /ˌhaɪpəˌventɪˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *Several notable researchers are studying the effects of hyperventilation and its relation to panic attacks.* 几位有名的研究人员正在研究通气过速的后果及其与恐慌症发作的关系. N-UNCOUNT

hy·phen /ˈhaɪfən/ **hyphens.**
A **hyphen** is the punctuation sign(-) used to join words together to make a compound. (标点)连字符. N-COUNT
◢**hy·phen·at·ed** /ˈhaɪfəneɪtɪd/. A word that is **hyphenated** is written with a hyphen between two or more of its parts. 有连字符的. ADJ

hyp·no·sis /hɪpˈnəʊsɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Hypnosis** is a state of unconsciousness in which a person seems to be asleep but can still see, hear, or respond to things said to them. 催眠状态. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Hypnosis** is the art or practice of putting people into this state of unconsciousness. 催眠术. N-UNCOUNT

hyp·no·thera·py /ˌhɪpnəʊˈθerəpi/.
Hypnotherapy is the practice of hypnotizing people in order to help them solve problems, for example to give up smoking. 催眠疗法. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **hyp·no·thera·pist** /ˌhɪpnəʊˈθerəpɪst/ **hypnotherapists.** A **hypnotherapist** is a person who treats people by using hypnotherapy. 催眠治疗师. N-COUNT

hyp·not·ic /hɪpˈnɒtɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone is in a **hypnotic** state, they have been hypnotized. 催眠状态的. ADJ
2 Something that is **hypnotic** makes you feel as if you have been hypnotized. 有催眠作用的; 使人昏昏欲睡的. ❖ *...the TV screen's hypnotic power.* 电视荧屏使人昏昏欲睡的魔力. ADJ-GRADED

hyp·no·tize /ˈhɪpnətaɪz/ **hypnotizes, hypnotizing, hypnotized;** [英]又拼作 **hypnotise.**
1 If someone **hypnotizes** you, they put you into a state of unconsciousness in which you seem to be asleep but can see or hear certain things or respond to things said to you. 对...施催眠术. VB V n ◢ **hyp·no·tism** /ˈhɪpnətɪzəm/ ❖ *...a psychiatrist who used hypnotism to help her deal with her fear.* 用催眠术帮她应对恐惧的精神病医生. N-UNCOUNT ◢**hyp·no·tist, hypnotists.** A **hypnotist** is someone who hypnotizes people, especially as their job. 催眠师. N-COUNT
2 If you **are hypnotized** by someone or something, you are so fascinated by them that you cannot think of anything else. (使)陶醉, (使)着迷. ❖ *He's hypnotized by that black hair and that white face.* 他被那头黑发及那张白脸迷住了. VB usu passive, be V-ed

hypo·chon·dria /ˌhaɪpəˈkɒndriə/.
If someone suffers from **hypochondria**, they continually worry about their health and imagine that they are ill, although there is really nothing wrong with them. 疑病症, 忧郁症(指过于担心健康、怀疑自己有病). N-UNCOUNT ◢ **hypo·chon·dri·ac** /ˌhaɪpəˈkɒndriæk/ **hypochondriacs.** A **hypochondriac** is someone who suffers from hypochondria. 疑病症患者; 患忧郁症的人. N-COUNT

hy·poc·ri·sy /hɪˈpɒkrɪsi/ **hypocrisies.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you accuse someone of **hypocrisy**, you mean that they pretend to have qualities, beliefs, or feelings that they do not really have; used showing disapproval. (贬义)虚伪; 矫饰; 伪善. N-VAR, PRAGMATICS

hypo·crite /ˈhɪpəkrɪt/ **hypocrites.**
If you accuse someone of being a **hypocrite**, you mean that they pretend to have qualities, beliefs, or feelings that they do not really have; used showing disapproval. (贬义)虚伪的人,伪君子,伪善者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ◢ **hypo·criti·cal** /ˌhɪpəˈkrɪtɪkəl/ ❖ *If someone is being hypocritical then it is fair to expose that.* 如果有人虚情假意,那么把那事公诸于世就对了. ADJ-GRADED

hypo·der·mic /ˌhaɪpəˈdɜːmɪk/ **hypodermics.**
A **hypodermic** needle or syringe is a medical instrument which is used to give injections. (医疗器具)皮下注射的. ADJ: ADJ n
➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He lifted the hypodermic, depressed the plunger and inserted the needle in the vial.* 他拿起皮下注射器,压下推杆,把针头插进小药瓶. N-COUNT

hypotenuse /haɪˈpɒtənjuːz, AM -nuːs/ **hypotenuses.**
The **hypotenuse** of a right-angled triangle is the side opposite its right angle. (直角三角形的)斜边,弦. ❖ *The square of the length of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the lengths of the other two sides.* 直角三角形斜边长度的平方等于其另外两边长度的平方之和. N-COUNT

hypo·ther·mia /ˌhaɪpəʊˈθɜːmiə/.
If someone has **hypothermia**, their body temperature has become dangerously low as a result of being in severe cold for a long time. (由于长期处于寒冷环境而导致的)体温过低,低温症. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

hy·poth·esis /haɪˈpɒθɪsɪs/ **hypotheses.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hypothesis** is an idea which is suggested as a possible explanation for a particular situation or condition, but which has not yet been proved to be correct. 假设. ❖ *Work will now begin to test the hypothesis.* 现在开始的工作将验证该假设. N-VAR FORMAL

hy·poth·esize /haɪˈpɒθɪsaɪz/ **hypothesizes, hypothesizing, hypothesized;** [英]又拼作 **hypothesise.**
If you **hypothesize** that something will happen, you say that you think that thing will happen because of various facts you have considered. 假设,假定. ❖ *I have long hypothesized a connection between these factors.* 我长期以来就假定这些因素之间有某种联系. VB: V that FORMAL V n Also V

hypo·theti·cal /ˌhaɪpəˈθetɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is **hypothetical**, it is based on possible ideas or situations rather than actual ones. 假设的,假定的. ❖ *...a purely hypothetical question.* 一个纯属假设的问题. ADJ ◢ **hypo·theti·cal·ly** /ˌhaɪpəˈθetɪkli/ ❖ *He was invariably willing to discuss the possibilities hypothetically.* 他始终愿意根据假设讨论各种可能性. ADV

hys·ter·ec·to·my /ˌhɪstəˈrektəmi/ **hysterectomies.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **hysterectomy** is a surgical operation to remove a woman's womb. 子宫切除(手术). N-COUNT

hys·te·ria /hɪˈstɪəriə, AM -ˈster-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Hysteria** among a group of people is a state of uncontrolled excitement, anger, or panic. (一群人的无法控制的)狂热情绪,歇斯底里. ❖ *No one could help getting carried away by the hysteria.* 人们都不由自主地被狂热情绪所感染. N-UNCOUNT
2 A person who is suffering from **hysteria** is in a state of violent and disturbed emotion as a result of shock. (惊吓导致的)情绪狂暴状态,歇斯底里. ❖ *She was screaming, completely overcome with hysteria.* 她歇斯底里地尖叫着. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

hys·teri·cal /hɪˈsterɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **hysterical** is in a state of uncontrolled excitement, anger, or panic. 情绪狂暴的,歇斯底里的. ❖ *The almost hysterical crowds struggled to approach him.* 激动得几乎失控的人群拼命靠近他. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **hys·teri·cal·ly** /hɪˈsterɪkli/ ❖ *I don't think we can go round screaming hysterically.* 我认为我们不可以疯狂地尖叫着四处奔走. ADV-GRADED ◢ **hys·ter·ics** /hɪˈsterɪks/. If someone is in **hysterics** or is having **hysterics**, they are in a state of uncontrolled excitement, anger, or panic. 歇斯底里发作,狂热情绪发作. N-PLURAL
2 Someone who is **hysterical** is in a state of violent and disturbed emotion that is usually a result of shock. 患歇斯底里的,(因惊吓而)情绪异常激动的. ❖ *I suffered bouts of really hysterical depression.* 我受了真正的阵发性歇斯底里抑郁症之苦. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **hys·teri·cal·ly** ❖ *I was curled up on the floor in a corner sobbing hysterically.* 我蜷缩在地板的一角,控制不住地啜泣着. ADV-GRADED ◢ **hys·ter·ics.** If someone is in **hysterics** or is having **hysterics**, they are in a state of violent and disturbed emotion that is usually a result of shock. (由惊吓引起的)情绪剧烈波动状态;疯狂状态. N-PLURAL
3 **Hysterical** laughter is loud and uncontrolled. (笑声)疯狂的. ❖ *I had to rush to the loo to avoid an attack of hysterical giggles.* 我不得不冲到洗手间避开那些疯狂的傻笑. ADJ INFORMAL ◢ **hys·teri·cal·ly** ❖ *She says she hasn't laughed as hysterically since she was 13.* 她说她自从13岁以后就从未如此狂笑过. ADV ◢ **hys·ter·ics.** You can say that someone is in **hysterics** or is having **hysterics** when they are laughing loudly in an uncontrolled way. 狂笑,控制不住地大笑. N-PLURAL
4 If you describe something or someone as **hysterical**, you think that they are very funny and they make you laugh a lot. 非常滑稽的,极可笑的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL ◢ **hys·teri·cal·ly** ❖ *It wasn't supposed to be a comedy but I found it hysterically funny.* 那本不是一出喜剧,但我觉得它非常滑稽可笑. ADV-GRADED

I, i

I, i /aɪ/ **I's, i's.**
I is the ninth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第九个字母. N-VAR

I /aɪ/. ♦♦♦♦♦
A speaker or writer uses **I** to refer to himself or herself. **I** is a first person singular pronoun. **I** is used as the subject of a verb. 我(用作第一人称单数代词,又作动词的主语). ❖ *She liked me, I think.* 我想,她喜欢过我. *Jim and I are getting married.* 我和吉姆要结婚了. PRON

-ian.
➠ 见 **-an.**

ibid /ˈɪbɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Ibid is used in books and journals to indicate that a quotation is taken from the same source as the one previously mentioned. (用于书中或期刊中)出处同上,同前. CONVENTION

-ibility, /-ɪˈbɪlɪti/ **-ibilities.**
-ibility replaces '-ible' at the end of adjectives to form nouns referring to the state or quality described by the adjective. 替代形容词词尾的-ible以构成名词,指出该形容词所描述的状态或属性. ❖ *...your eligibility for State benefits.* 你符合领取国家津贴的资格. *...the possibilities that emerged.* 出现的可能性. SUFFIX

ice /aɪs/ **ices, icing, iced.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Ice** is frozen water, for example on the surface of a lake in cold weather, or in small pieces to put in drinks. 冰;冰层;冰块. ❖ *Glaciers are moving rivers of ice.* 冰川是移动着的冰河. *Hans ground his skate blade against the ice.* 汉斯在冰上打磨冰刀. *...a bitter lemon with ice.* 一杯加冰块的苦味柠檬水. *...an old refrigerator that couldn't make reliable ice cubes.* 冻不成像样的冰块的旧冰箱. N-UNCOUNT
2 An **ice** is a portion of ice cream. 一份雪糕(冰激凌). ❖ *...a quartet of Swiss who had just come in demanding ices.* 刚刚进来要吃雪糕的四个瑞士人. N-COUNT BRITISH
3 If you **break the ice** at a party or meeting, or in a new PHR

situation, you say or do something to make people feel relaxed and comfortable. 打破僵局; 活跃气氛. ❖ *I do want to get closer to them. How can I break the ice?* 我的确想接近他们, 我怎么打破僵局呢?

4 If you say that something **cuts no ice** with you, you mean that you are not impressed or influenced by it. 不起作用; 没有影响. ❖ *That sort of romantic attitude cuts no ice with money-men.* 那种浪漫态度对金钱至上的人起不了任何作用. PHR

5 If someone puts a plan or project **on ice**, they delay doing it. 搁置, 延迟. ❖ *Austria's bid to join the European Community has been put on ice until 1991.* 奥地利直至1991年才试图加入欧共体. PHR

6 If you say that someone is **on thin ice**, you mean that they are doing something risky which may have serious or unpleasant consequences. 如履薄冰, 处于危险境地. ❖ *I had skated on thin ice on many assignments and somehow had, so far, got away with it.* 我冒着风险执行了许多任务, 到目前为止都还算顺利. PHR

7 If you **ice** cakes or buns, you cover them with a layer of icing. (在糕饼上)撒上糖霜. ❖ *We were all given little iced cakes.* 我们都得到了裹着糖霜的小蛋糕. VB V n, V-ed

8 ➡ 又见 **iced**, **icing**.

'Ice Age. ◆◇◇◇◇

The Ice Age was a period of time lasting many thousands of years, during which a lot of the earth's surface was covered with ice. 冰河时代, 冰川期. N-PROPER the N

ice·berg /ˈaɪsbɜːɡ/ icebergs. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **iceberg** is a large tall mass of ice floating in the sea. 冰山. N-COUNT

➡ **the tip of the iceberg**: 见 **tip**.

ice·box /ˈaɪsbɒks/ iceboxes.

An **icebox** is the same as a **refrigerator**. 同refrigerator. ❖ *There's tuna fish in the icebox if you feel hungry.* 如果你觉得肚子饿, 可以拿冰箱里的金枪鱼来吃. N-COUNT AMERICAN DATED

'ice bucket, ice buckets.

An **ice bucket** is a container which holds ice cubes or cold water and ice. You can use it to provide ice cubes to put in drinks, or to put bottles of wine in and keep the wine cool. 装散冰块的桶(用于冰镇). N-COUNT

'ice cap, ice caps; 又拼作 ice-cap.

An **ice-cap** is a thick layer of ice and snow that permanently covers an area of land, especially the areas around the North and South Poles. (尤指南北极常年不融化的)冰盖, 冰冠. N-COUNT

'ice-cold.

If you describe something as **ice-cold**, you are emphasizing that it is very cold. 冰冷的, 极冷的. ❖ *...delicious ice-cold beer.* 可口的冰镇啤酒. *The water was ice cold and my hands were completely blue.* 水冰冷, 我的双手冻得发青了. ADJ

,ice 'cream, ice creams; 又拼作 ice-cream. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Ice cream** is a very cold sweet-tasting food made from frozen milk, fats, and sugar. It can also contain vanilla, chocolate, strawberry, or other flavourings. 雪糕, 冰激凌. ❖ *...vanilla ice cream.* 香草味雪糕. N-VAR

2 An **ice cream** is a portion of ice cream. Ice-creams are sold in a container, or in a cone made of thin biscuit. 一份雪糕; 一杯雪糕. ❖ *They stuffed themselves with ice creams, chocolate and lollies.* 他们大吃雪糕、巧克力及棒棒糖. N-COUNT

iced /aɪst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **iced** drink has been made very cold, often by putting ice in it. 冰镇的; 加冰的. ❖ *...iced tea.* 冰茶. ADJ ADJ n

➡ 又见 **ice**.

'ice floe, ice floes.

An **ice floe** is a large area of ice floating in the sea. 浮冰. N-COUNT

'ice hockey; 又拼作 ice-hockey. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ice hockey is a game like hockey played on ice. 冰球运动. N-UNCOUNT

,ice 'lolly, ice lollies.

An **ice lolly** is a piece of flavoured ice or ice cream on a stick. 冰棒, 冰棍. N-COUNT BRITISH

'ice pick, ice picks.

An **ice pick** is a small pointed tool that you use for breaking the ice that you put into drinks. 碎冰锥. N-COUNT

'ice rink, ice rinks.

An **ice rink** is an artificial surface of ice, usually inside a building, made for people to skate on. (人造室内)溜冰场. N-COUNT

'ice-skate, ice-skates; 又拼作 ice skate.

Ice-skates are boots with a thin metal bar underneath that people wear to move quickly on ice. 冰鞋, 溜冰鞋. N-COUNT

'ice-skating; 又拼作 ice skating.

Ice-skating is a sport or leisure activity which involves people moving about on ice wearing ice-skates. 滑冰运动, 溜冰运动. ❖ *...British ice-skating champion Joanne Conway.* 英国滑冰冠军乔安妮 · 康韦. *They went ice skating on Riley Pond.* 他们到赖利池塘滑冰去了. N-UNCOUNT

ici·cle /ˈaɪsɪkəl/ icicles.

An **icicle** is a long pointed piece of ice hanging down from a surface. It forms when water drips slowly off the surface, freezing as it falls. (水从表面滴下时形成的)冰柱, 垂冰. N-COUNT

ic·ing /ˈaɪsɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Icing** is a sweet substance made from powdered sugar that is used to cover and decorate cakes. 糖霜, 糖衣. ❖ *...a birthday cake with yellow icing.* 撒了黄色糖霜的生日蛋糕. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe something as **the icing on the cake**, you mean that it makes a good thing even better. 点缀物; 锦上添花. ❖ *Paul's two goals were the icing on the cake.* 保罗的两个入球可谓锦上添花. PHR

'icing sugar. ◆◇◇◇◇

Icing sugar is a powdery white sugar which is used for making icing and sweets. The usual American term is **confectioners' sugar**. (制糖衣等用的)糖粉. [美]一般作confectioners' sugar. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

-icity /-ˈɪsɪti/ -icities.

-icity replaces '-ic' at the end of adjectives to form nouns referring to the state, quality, or behaviour described by the adjective. 替代形容词后的-ic以构成名词, 指出该形容词所描述的状态、性质或行为. ❖ *...the authenticity of the document.* 文件的真实性. *He soon exhibited signs of eccentricity.* 他很快便表现得有些古怪. SUFFIX

icon /ˈaɪkɒn/ icons. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something or someone as an **icon**, you mean that they are important as a symbol of something. 偶像. ❖ *...Britain's favourite fashion icon, the Princess of Wales.* 英国最受欢迎的时装偶像—威尔士王妃. *...Picasso and the other icons of modernism.* 毕加索及其他现代主义大师. N-COUNT

2 An **icon** is a picture of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint painted on a wooden panel. Icons are regarded as holy by some Christians. 圣像. N-COUNT

3 An **icon** is a picture on a computer screen representing a particular computer function. If you want to use it, you move the cursor onto the icon using a mouse. (电脑屏幕显示的代表功能的)图示、图符. N-COUNT

icon·ic /aɪˈkɒnɪk/.

An **iconic** image or thing is important or impressive because it seems to symbolize something. 有象征意义的; 重要的; 引人注目的. ❖ *The ads helped Nike to achieve iconic status.* 广告帮助耐克公司产品取得了显要地位. ADJ FORMAL

icono·clast /aɪˈkɒnəklæst/ iconoclasts.

If you refer to someone as an **iconoclast**, you mean that they often criticize ideas and customs that are generally accepted by society. 批评传统习俗者, 主张打破旧习的人. ❖ *Cage was an iconoclast. He refused to be bound by western musical traditions.* 凯奇是个破旧立新者, 他拒绝受西方音乐传统束缚. N-COUNT FORMAL

◢ **icono·clas·tic** /aɪˌkɒnəˈklæstɪk/ ❖ *...Foucault's iconoclastic approach to the human sciences.* 福柯对人类科学的打破常规的研究方法. ADJ-GRADED

ico·no·gra·phy /aɪkəˈnɒɡrəfi/.

The iconography of something consists of the symbols, pictures, and objects which typically represent it. (典型的)图像材料, 图解. ❖ *The pictures of the original moon landings are as much a part of the iconography of the Sixties as Beatles album covers.* 首次登陆月球的图 N-UNCOUNT

片与甲壳虫乐队唱片封套一样，是典型的60年代图片资料. ...*religious iconography*. 宗教的传统形象.

icy /ˈaɪsi/ **icier, iciest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **icy** or **icy cold**, you mean that it is extremely cold. 冰冷的，极冷的. ❖ ...*an icy wind*. 凛冽刺骨的风. *His shoes and clothing were wet through and icy cold*. 他的鞋和衣服都湿透了，他感到浑身冰冷. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **icy** road has ice on it. 结冰的，覆盖着冰的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe a person or their behaviour as **icy**, you mean that they are angry or unfriendly, but showing this in a quiet, controlled way. (行为举止)冷冰冰的，不友好的. ❖ *His response was icy*. 他的反应很冷淡. ◢ **ici·ly** ❖ *'You have nothing to say in the matter,' he said icily*. '你对此事没必要说什么.' 他冷冷地说. *The prison official is icily polite*. 那位监狱官员冷淡地以礼相待. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ID /ˌaɪ ˈdiː/ **IDs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you have **ID**, you are carrying a document such as an identity card or driving licence which proves that you are a particular person. 身份证明文件(例如身份证、驾驶证). ❖ *I had no ID on me so the police couldn't establish I was the owner of the car*. 我没带驾驶证，所以警察不能认定我是车主. *Registrars checked the ID cards of prospective voters*. 注册登记员查核准备投票的选民们的身份证. N-VAR

I'd /aɪd/.

1 **I'd** is the usual spoken form of 'I had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其had为助动词时) I had的缩略形式. ❖ *I'd seen her before*. 我以前见过她.

2 **I'd** is the usual spoken form of 'I would'. I would的缩略形式. ❖ *There are some questions I'd like to ask*. 我想问几个问题.

idea /aɪˈdiːə/ **ideas.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 An **idea** is a plan, suggestion, or possible course of action. 计划；建议；打算，主意. ❖ *It's a good idea to keep a stock of slimmers' meals for when you're too busy or tired to cook*. 如果太忙或太累不想做饭，不妨储备一些减肥食品. *I really like the idea of helping people*. 我的确欣赏帮助别人的建议. *She told me she'd had a brilliant idea*. 她告诉我她有个绝妙的主意. N-COUNT

2 An **idea** is an opinion or belief about what something is like or should be like. 想法；思想；信念. ❖ ...*his ideas about democracy*. 他的民主思想. *There may be some truth in the idea that reading too many books ruins your eyes*. 看书过多损害眼睛，这种想法可能有一定的道理. *My idea of physical perfection is to be very slender*. 我认为体格完美就是要十分苗条. N-COUNT

3 If you have an **idea** of something, or someone or something gives you an **idea** of it, you have some general understanding or knowledge of it, although you may not know many details about it. 概念；(大致的)了解. ❖ *This table will give you some idea of how levels of ability in a foreign language can be measured*. 这张图表将使你对如何衡量外语能力等级有所了解. *Could you give us an idea of the range of complaints you've been receiving?* 你能大致说说你收到的投诉的范围吗? *No one has any real idea how much the company will make next year*. 没有人真正知道公司明年会赚多少. *I had an idea that he joined the army later, after university, but I may be wrong*. 我印象中他大学毕业之后参军了，但也许我记错了. N-SING N of n/wh, N wh/that

4 You can use **the idea** to introduce an aim, purpose, or intention. 目标；目的；企图. ❖ *The idea is to lend money to homeowners who are unable to move because their houses are worth less than their mortgages*. 目的是借贷给那些无力搬家的人，因为他们的房价低于按揭. *He sent for a number of books he admired with the idea of re-reading them*. 他让人借来一些他很欣赏的书籍，想再读一次. N-COUNT

5 You can use **idea** in expressions such as **I've no idea** or **I haven't the faintest idea** to emphasize that you don't know something. 知道(如 I've no idea / I haven't the faintest idea 我根本不知道). ❖ *We haven't the faintest idea where he is*. 我们根本不知道他在哪里. N-SING with brd-neg PRAGMATICS

6 If someone **gets the idea**, they understand how to do something or understand what you are telling them. 懂得，理解(如何做某事等等). ❖ *It isn't too difficult once you get the idea*. 你一旦弄懂了，就不会太困难. PHR INFORMAL

7 You can say **you have no idea** to emphasize how good or bad something is. 料想不到. ❖ *You have no idea how depressed it made me*. 你简直想象不到那事把我弄得多沮丧. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ideal /aɪˈdiːəl/ **ideals.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 An **ideal** is a principle, idea, or standard that seems very good and worth trying to achieve. 理想；理想的原则(或思想、标准). ❖ ...*socialist ideals*. 社会主义理想. *I tried to live up to my ideal of myself*. 我努力按照自己的理想标准生活. *Throughout his career she remained his feminine ideal*. 在他的一生中，她始终是他心目中的理想女性. N-COUNT

2 The **ideal** person or thing for a particular task or purpose is the best possible person or thing for it. 理想中的；最合适的. ❖ *She decided that I was the ideal person to take over the job*. 她确认我是接管该工作的最佳人选. *The conditions were ideal for racing*. 这些条件很适合于比赛. ◢ **ideal·ly** ❖ *The hotel is ideally situated for country walks*. 旅馆的位置很适合去郊外散步. *They were an extremely happy couple, ideally suited*. 他们是非常幸福的一对，非常般配. ADJ-GRADED ADV

3 An **ideal** society or world is the best possible one that you can imagine. 理想的，完美的. ❖ *Their ideal society collapsed around them into the Terror*. 他们心目中的理想社会崩溃了，变成了恐怖世界. *In an ideal world, there would be no such thing as rubbish*. 一个完美的世界里不会有垃圾之类的东西. ADJ ADJ n

ideal·ise /aɪˈdiːəlaɪz/.

➠ 见 **idealize**.

ideal·ism /aɪˈdiːəlɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Idealism is the beliefs and behaviour of someone who has ideals and who tries to base their behaviour on them. 理想主义. ❖ *This experience has tempered their idealism*. 这次经历冲淡了他们的理想主义. ◢ **ideal·ist, idealists** ❖ *He is not such an idealist that he cannot see the problems*. 他并不是那种看不到问题的理想主义者. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

ideal·is·tic /ˌaɪdiəˈlɪstɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **idealistic**, you mean that they have ideals, and base their behaviour on them, even though this may be impractical and naive. 理想主义(者)的；脱离实际的；幼稚的. ❖ *Older mothers tend to be too idealistic about the pleasures of motherhood*. 上了年纪的母亲容易耽于做母亲的快乐这种脱离实际的心态. ADJ-GRADED

ideal·ize /aɪˈdiːəlaɪz/ **idealizes, idealizing, idealized;** [英]又拼作 **idealise**. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **idealize** something or someone, you think of them, or represent them to other people, as being perfect or much better than they really are. 把...理想化；理想化地描述. ❖ *People idealize the past*. 人们把过去理想化. ...*the idealized men depicted in advertisements*. 广告中理想化了的人. ◢ **ideali·za·tion** /aɪˌdiːəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ ...*Marie's idealization of her dead husband*. 玛丽对她已故丈夫的理想化描述. VB V n V-ed N-UNCOUNT

ideal·ly /aɪˈdiːəli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that **ideally** a particular thing should be done, you mean that this is what you would like to be done, but you know that it may not be possible or practical. 按理想来说；最(好). ❖ *People should, ideally, be persuaded to eat a diet with much less fat or oil*. 按理想来说，应该劝人们少吃肥肉或油. ADV ADV with cl/group

➠ 又见 **ideal**.

iden·ti·cal /aɪˈdentɪkəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Things that are **identical** are exactly the same. 完全相同的；一模一样的. ❖ *Nearly all the houses were identical*. 几乎所有的房子都一模一样. *The two parties fought the last election on almost identical manifestos*. 两个党派以几乎完全相同的宣言进入最后一轮竞选. ◢ **iden·ti·cal·ly** /aɪˈdentɪkəli/ ❖ ...*nine identically dressed female dancers*. 九名服饰一模一样的女舞蹈演员. ADJ ADV

i,dentical 'twin, identical twins.
Identical twins are twins of the same sex who look exactly the same. (模样完全一样的)同卵双胞胎. N-COUNT

iden·ti·fi·able /aɪˌdentɪˈfaɪəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something or someone that is **identifiable** can be recognized. 可辨认的, 可识别的. ❖ *...four dirty, ragged bundles, just identifiable as human beings.* 仅仅可以辨认出是人类的四堆肮脏破碎的残骸. *...Stan Dean, easily identifiable by his oddly-shaped hat.* 斯坦·迪安, 很容易从他那形状古怪的帽子把他辨认出来. *Where the risk is clearly identifiable, the tour operators should give advice to holidaymakers on their arrival.* 在危险显而易见的地方, 旅行社应在游客刚到时就事先提醒他们. ADJ-GRADED

iden·ti·fi·ca·tion /aɪˌdentɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone asks you for some **identification**, they want to see something such as a driving licence, which proves who you are. 身份证明文件, 证件. ❖ *In many countries, it is a legal requirement to carry identification at all times.* 很多国家法律都要求国民随身携带身份证明文件. N-UNCOUNT
2 ➡ 又见 **identify**.

iden·ti·fy /aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/ **identifies, identifying, identified.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **identify** someone or something, you name them or say who or what they are. 识别, 认出; 证明. ❖ *Police have already identified around 10 murder suspects.* 警方已经认定了约10名谋杀嫌疑犯. *I tried to identify her perfume.* 我尝试辨别她的香水. *...the man, who identified himself as John Clark.* 那个自称是约翰·克拉克的男人. VB V n V n as n
▲ **iden·ti·fi·ca·tion, identifications** ❖ *He's made a formal identification of the body.* 他正式确认了尸体. *Early identification of a disease can prevent death and illness.* 在疾病的初期就进行诊断可防止死亡及患病. N-VAR
2 If a particular thing **identifies** someone or something, it makes them easy to recognize, by making them different in some way. 使...容易辨认; 使...突出. ❖ *She wore a little nurse's hat on her head to identify her.* 她头上戴着一顶小护士帽让人们识别. *His boots and purple beret identify him as commanding the Scottish Paratroops.* 他的靴子和紫色贝雷帽表明他统帅着苏格兰伞兵部队. VB V n V n as -ing/n
3 If you **identify** something, you discover or notice its existence. 注意到; 发现. ❖ *Scientists claim to have identified chemicals produced by certain plants which have powerful cancer-combating properties.* 科学家们宣称已发现某些植物产生的化学物质具有很强的抗癌性能. *Having identified the problem, the question arises of how to overcome it.* 问题既已发现, 接下来就是如何克服它. VB V n
▲ **identification** ❖ *Their work includes the identification of genes which govern the growth rate and fertility.* 他们的工作包括弄清控制生长率及繁殖力的基因. N-VAR
4 If you **identify** one person or thing **with** another, you think that they are closely associated or involved in some way. 把...等同于; 和...联系在一起. ❖ *Moore really hates to play the sweet, passive women that audiences have identified her with.* 穆尔实在不愿扮演那些温柔顺从的女人; 观众已把她和她们画等号了. VB V n with n
▲ **identification** ❖ *Throughout the Balkans, there is a close identification of nationhood with language.* 巴尔干半岛各国的语言与其民族之间有密切联系. N-VAR
5 If you **identify with** someone or something, you feel that you understand them or their feelings and ideas. 与...有共同的感情; 理解. ❖ *She would only play a role if she could identify with the character.* 她只有充分理解剧中人物的感情才能扮演这一角色. *I could speak their language and identify with their problems.* 我会讲他们的语言并理解他们的问题. VB V with n
▲ **identification** ❖ *Marilyn had an intense identification with animals.* 玛丽莲通晓动物的习性. N-UNCOUNT N with n

iden·ti·kit /aɪˈdentɪkɪt/ **identikits.**
An **identikit** or an **identikit picture** is a drawing, made up from a special set of smaller drawings, of the face of someone the police want to question. It is made from descriptions given to them by witnesses to a crime. **Identikit** is a trademark. 容貌拼图(警方根据证人的描述绘制的一套犯人的面部特征图片). Identikit 为商标名. 比较 **photofit**. N-COUNT BRITISH

iden·tity /aɪˈdentɪti/ **identities.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Your **identity** is who you are. 身份. ❖ *Abu is not his real name, but it's one he uses to disguise his identity.* 阿布不是他的真名, 只不过是他用来掩饰真正身份的名字. N-COUNT with poss
2 The **identity** of a person or place is the characteristics they have that distinguish them from others. 特性, 个性. ❖ *I wanted a sense of my own identity.* 我想有一种自我个性的感觉. *...the distinct cultural, religious and national identity of many Tibetans.* 很多西藏人所具有的特别的文化、宗教以及民族特征. N-VAR

i'dentity card, identity cards. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **identity card** is a card with a person's name, photograph, date of birth, and other information about them on it. 身份证. N-COUNT

i'dentity parade, identity parades.
An **identity parade** is a line of people who have been assembled in a police station. One of the people is a suspected criminal, and victims or witnesses of a crime try to identify that person. The usual American word is **line-up**. 排队供辨认的嫌疑犯行列. [美] 一般作 line-up. N-COUNT BRITISH

ideo·gram /ˈɪdiəugræm/ **ideograms.**
1 An **ideogram** is a sign or symbol that represents a particular idea or thing rather than a word. The writing systems of Japan and China, for example, use ideograms. 表意字(如日文和汉字). N-COUNT
2 In languages such as English which are written using letters and words, an **ideogram** is a sign or symbol that can be used to represent a particular word, for example %, @, or &. 表意符号 (如%、@或&). N-COUNT

ideo·logi·cal /ˌaɪdiəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Ideological means relating to ideology. 意识形态的. ❖ *The ideological divisions between the parties aren't always obvious.* 各党派之间意识形态上的分歧并不总是很明显. ADJ
▲ **ideo·logi·cal·ly** /ˌaɪdiəˈlɒdʒɪkəli/ ❖ *The army was ideologically opposed to the kind of economic solution proposed.* 军队在思想意识上反对所提出的经济解决方案. ADV

ideo·logue /ˈaɪdiəlɒg, AM -lɔːg/ **ideologues.**
If you refer to someone as an **ideologue**, you disapprove of them because they are too rigid in their support for a particular ideology. (贬义)(某种意识形态的)思想家, 理论家. ❖ *He is not an ideologue. He doesn't have a political agenda.* 他不是什么思想家, 他没有政治意图. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ideol·ogy /ˌaɪdiˈɒlədʒi/ **ideologies.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **ideology** is a set of beliefs, especially the political beliefs on which people, parties, or countries base their actions. 思想体系, 意识形态. ❖ *...capitalist ideology.* 资本主义意识形态. N-VAR
▲ **ideolo·gist** /ˌaɪdiˈɒlədʒɪst/ **ideologists.** An **ideologist** is someone who develops or supports a particular ideology. 思想理论家, 意识形态家. N-COUNT

id·io·cy /ˈɪdɪəsi/ **idiocies.**
If you refer to the **idiocy** of something, you think it is very stupid. 愚蠢; 愚蠢行为. ❖ *...the idiocy of continuing government subsidies for environmentally damaging activities.* 政府持续补贴对环境造成破坏的愚蠢行为. *...his gentle, ironic analysis of the idiocies of colonialist rule.* 他对殖民主义统治的愚蠢作出既温和又讽刺的分析. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

idi·om /ˈɪdiəm/ **idioms.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A particular **idiom** is a particular style of something such as music or architecture. 风格. ❖ *McCartney was also keen to write in a classical idiom, rather than a pop one.* 麦卡特尼也热衷于用经典的而不是流行的风格作曲. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 An **idiom** is a group of words which have a different meaning when used together from the one they would have if you took the meaning of each word individually. 习语; 成语; 惯用语. ❖ *...the French idiom 'to be comfortable in one's own skin'.* 法国成语 '进入角色'. N-COUNT
3 **Idiom** of a particular kind is the kind of language and grammatical structures that people use at a particular time or in a particular place. 方言; (特有的)用语. ❖ *Nothing was* N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

so irritating as the confident way he used archaic idiom. 没有什么比他讲陈旧习语时那种自负的样子更叫人生气了.

idio·mat·ic /ˌɪdiəʊ'mætɪk/.

Idiomatic language uses words in a way that sounds natural to native speakers of the language. 语言地道的,符合语言习惯的. ◆ *...idiomatic English.* 地道的英语. ADJ-GRADED

idio·syn·cra·sy /ˌɪdiəʊ'sɪŋkrəsi/ **idiosyncrasies.**

If you talk about the **idiosyncrasies** of someone or something, you are referring to their rather unusual habits or characteristics. (个人特有的)习性、癖好、风格. ◆ *One of his idiosyncrasies was to wear thick orange gloves.* 他的癖好之一就是戴橙色的厚手套. *The book is a gem of Victorian idiosyncrasy.* 该书是维多利亚女王时代风格之精华. ◢ **idio·syn·crat·ic** /ˌɪdiəʊsɪŋ'krætɪk/. ◆ *...a highly idiosyncratic personality.* 极特别的个性. *...his erratic typing and idiosyncratic spelling.* 他不规则的打字和古怪的拼写. N-VAR; ADJ-GRADED

id·iot /'ɪdiət/ **idiots.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you call someone an **idiot**, you are insulting them by saying that they are stupid or have done something stupid. 白痴,傻瓜. ◆ *I knew I'd been an idiot to stay there.* 我知道我待在那里很傻. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

↻ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...a bunch of idiot journalists waiting to ask me stupid questions.* 一帮等着问我愚蠢问题的傻记者. ADJ: ADJ n

◢ **idi·ot·ic** /ˌɪdi'ɒtɪk/. ◆ *What an idiotic thing to say!* 说这话有多蠢! ADJ-GRADED

2 A person of very low intelligence used to be referred to as an **idiot**; people now find this use offensive. 智力低下的人,白痴(人们现在认为有冒犯义). ◆ *...the village idiot.* 村里的白痴. N-COUNT DATED, RUDE

idle /'aɪdəl/ **idles, idling, idled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If people who were working are **idle**, they have no jobs or work. 闲散的,空闲的. ◆ *Employees have been idle almost a month because of shortages.* 雇员们因没工作已经闲散快一个月了. ADJ: v-link ADJ

2 If machines or factories are **idle**, they are not working or being used. 闲置的;不使用的. ◆ *The machine is lying idle.* 机器闲置着. ADJ: v-link ADJ

3 To **idle** a factory or other place of work means to close it down because there is no work to do or because the workers are on strike. To **idle** workers means to stop them working. (因没工作或罢工)关闭(工厂);使(工人)停工. ◆ *The strike has idled about 55,000 machinists.* 罢工已使5.5万名机械工停下工作. *...idled assembly plants.* 关闭了的装配厂. VB AMERICAN; V n; V-ed

4 If you say that someone is **idle**, you disapprove of them because they are not doing anything and you think they should be. 懒散的,无所事事的. ◆ *...idle bureaucrats who spent the day reading newspapers.* 以看报纸打发时间的无所事事的官僚们. *I never met such an idle bunch of workers in all my life!* 我一生中从未见过这么一帮懒散的工人. ◢ **idle·ness** ◆ *Idleness is a very bad thing for human nature.* 懒散是人性的大敌. ◢ **idly** ◆ *We were not idly sitting around.* 我们并没有坐在那里闲着. ADJ PRAGMATICS; N-UNCOUNT; ADV; ADV with v

5 **Idle** is used to describe something that you do for no particular reason, often because you have nothing better to do. 作为消遣的;无特别意图的;没有意义的. ◆ *Why am I making idle chatter when there is so much I want to say?* 我为什么还在闲聊呢?我其实有很多话要说. *Your reason for going is merely idle curiosity.* 你不过是出于无聊的好奇心而去的. ◢ **idly** ◆ *We talked idly about magazines.* 我们闲聊了一些有关杂志的事. ADJ: ADJ n; ADV

6 If you **idle**, you spend time in a lazy way, doing nothing in particular. 无所事事,闲混,懒散. ◆ *We spent many hours idling in one of the cafes.* 我们在其中的一家咖啡馆消磨了很多时间. ◢ **idler** /'aɪdlə/ **idlers** ◆ *The Duke resents being seen as a moneyed idler.* 公爵非常讨厌被视作有钱的懒汉. VB; V; Also V adv/prep; N-COUNT

7 If you say that **it is idle** to do something, you mean that it is not worth doing it, because it will not achieve anything. 无用的,无效的,无益的. ◆ *It would be idle to pretend the system is perfect.* 把系统假想成完美无缺是无济于事的. ADJ: it v-link; ADJ to-inf

8 If you refer to an **idle** threat or boast, you think that it is not serious, not true, or not likely to be carried out. 随口说的,不认真的,不当真的. ◆ *This is no idle threat.* 这不是随便说说吓唬人的. ADJ: ADJ n

9 If an engine or vehicle **is idling**, the engine is running slowly and quietly because it is not in gear, and the vehicle is not moving. (发动机)怠速运转,空转. VB: V

▸**idle away.**

If you **idle away** a period of time, you spend it doing very little. 混,虚度(日子). ◆ *Residents were mowing their lawns, washing their cars and otherwise idling away a pleasant, sunny day.* 居民们在修剪草坪、洗车,要不什么都不做,打发一个阳光明媚的日子. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

idol /'aɪdəl/ **idols.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you refer to someone such as a film, pop, or sports star as an **idol**, you mean that they are greatly admired or loved by their fans. 极受崇拜的明星;宠儿. ◆ *A great cheer went up from the crowd as they caught sight of their idol.* 那群人看到他们崇拜的明星时,便热烈欢呼起来. *...a teen idol.* 一位受宠的少年明星. N-COUNT

2 An **idol** is a statue or other object that is worshipped by people who believe that it is a god. 偶像;神像. N-COUNT

idola·try /aɪ'dɒlətri/.

1 Someone who practises **idolatry** worships idols. 偶像崇拜. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If you refer to someone's admiration for a particular person as **idolatry**, you are criticizing it because it is too great and unquestioning. 盲目崇拜. ◆ *His real view of Roosevelt stood well short of idolatry.* 他对罗斯福的真正看法很有见的,少有盲目的崇拜. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

idol·ize /'aɪdəlaɪz/ **idolizes, idolizing, idolized;** [英]又拼作 **idolise.**

If you **idolize** someone, you admire them very much. 非常崇拜. ◆ *Naomi idolized her father.* 娜奥米十分崇拜她的父亲. VB; V n

id·yll /'ɪdɪl, AM 'aɪdəl/ **idylls.**

If you describe a situation as an **idyll**, you mean that it is idyllic. 纯朴快乐的田园生活;轻松欢乐的情景. ◆ *She finds that the sleepy town she moves to isn't the rural idyll she imagined.* 她发觉她搬去的那个死气沉沉的小镇,并不是她想象的那样纯朴愉快. N-COUNT

idyl·lic /ɪ'dɪlɪk, AM aɪ'd-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **idyllic**, you mean that it is extremely pleasant, simple, and peaceful without any difficulties or dangers. 质朴宜人的;田园诗般的. ◆ *...an idyllic setting for a summer romance.* 一个夏日罗曼史的诗情画意般的场景. *Married life was not as idyllic as he had imagined.* 婚姻生活不像他所想象的那么轻松快乐. ADJ-GRADED

i.e. /ˌaɪ 'iː/. ◆◆◇◇◇

i.e. is used to introduce a word or sentence which makes clearer or makes explicit the meaning of what you have just said. (引导词句,用于对刚刚提到的事作进一步说明)即,也就是说. ◆ *...strategic points—i.e. airports or military bases.* 战略要点,即机场或军事基地. PRAGMATICS

-ied.

➠ 见 -ed.

-ier.

➠ 见 -er.

-iest.

➠ 见 -est.

if /ɪf/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **if** in conditional sentences to introduce the circumstances in which an event or situation might happen or might have happened. (用于条件句)假如,如果. ◆ *She gets very upset if I exclude her from anything.* 如果我完全不让她参与任何事,她会很心烦的. *If you went into town, you'd notice all the pubs have loud jukeboxes.* 假如你进城,你会发现所有酒吧都有音量强劲的自动唱片点唱 CONJ

机. *What I did was right and if I had done anything less it would have been wrong.* 我所做的一切是对的, 如果我没有卖力地做的话, 那才是错误呢. *Mix well and taste; adjust the seasoning if necessary.* 搅拌好再尝一尝, 假如有必要就调一调味. *Are you a student with a knack for coming up with great ideas? If so, we would love to hear from you.* 你是那种能想出好主意的学生吗? 如果是, 我们倒想听一听.

2 You say **'if I were you'** to someone when you are giving them advice. (用于给人忠告)假如我是你. ❖ *If I were you, Mrs Gretchen, I just wouldn't worry about it.* 格蕾琴太太, 假如我是你, 我就不去操心这事. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 You use **if** to introduce a subordinate clause in which you admit a fact which you regard as less important than the statement in the main clause. 即使. ❖ *If there was any disappointment it was probably temporary.* 即使有令人不满之处, 也很可能是暂时的. *So what if sometimes they stayed rather late, it doesn't mean anything.* 所以纵然他们有时待得很晚, 那也不意味着什么. CONJ

4 You use **if** in indirect questions where the answer is either 'yes' or 'no'. (用于间接疑问句中)是否. ❖ *He asked if I had left with you, and I said no.* 他问我是不是和你一同离开的, 我说不是. *I wasn't really sure if he was a killer.* 我不能确定他是不是个杀手. CONJ

5 You can use **if** in fairly polite requests at the beginning of a clause, when you want to do something or are asking someone to do something. (用于婉言请求或表示愿望)请; 是否. ❖ *But if I can interrupt, Joe, I don't think anybody here is personally blaming the Germans.* 但是, 乔, 请让我打断一下, 我不认为这里的任何人是在谴责德国人. *I wonder if I might have a word with Mr Abbot?* 我想我要是能和阿博特先生说句话就好了. *I wonder if you'd be kind enough to give us some information, please?* 我想是否能请您给我们提供一些信息? *If you will just sign here.* 请在此签名. CONJ PRAGMATICS

6 You use **if** to suggest that something might be slightly different from what you are stating in the main part of the sentence, for example that there might be slightly more or less of a particular quality. 虽然, 即使. ❖ *That standard is quite difficult, if not impossible, to achieve.* 那个标准很难达到, 虽然不是没有可能. *I will be ready in a couple of weeks, if not sooner.* 我两个星期之后会准备好, 虽然不会更早. *What one quality, if any, do you like the most about your partner?* 如果你同伴有什么优点让你喜欢的话, 那你最喜欢他哪一个优点呢? *Meat was available once a week if at all.* 虽然有肉, 也只是每周供应一次. CONJ with neg

➡ **if anything**: 见 **anything**.

7 You use **if not** in front of a word or phrase to indicate that your statement does not apply to that word or phrase, but to something closely related to it that you also mention. 即使不; 虽然不. ❖ *A number of recent advances hold out if not the hope of a cure, then at least the possibility of some drug which could stop the spread of the virus.* 最近的一些进展即使还未带来治愈的希望, 但至少使某些药物有可能抑制这种病毒的传播. *She understood his meaning, if not his words.* 她虽然不懂他的话, 但明白他的意思. PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS

8 You use **if only** with past tenses to introduce what you think is a fairly good reason for doing something, although you realize it may not be a very good one. 仅仅是, 光是. ❖ *She always writes me once a month, if only to scold me because I haven't answered her last letter yet.* 她总是一个月给我写一封信, 只是为了责备我还没有回她的上一封信. PHR-CONJ

9 You use **if only** to express a wish or desire, especially one that cannot be fulfilled. 要是...该多好(尤指无法实现的愿望). ❖ *If only you had told me that some time ago.* 你要是早一些告诉我那件事该多好. *If only it were that simple!* 要是有那么简单就好了! *'Hey, listen to me, all that 1980 nonsense is over.' – 'If only, Timothy, if only.'* '嘿, 听我说, 1980年那些荒唐的事都过去了.' — '真那样就好了, 蒂莫西, 真那样就好了.' PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS

10 You use **if ever** with past tenses when you are introducing a description of a person or thing, to emphasize how appropriate it is. 倘若...(就是). ❖ *If ever a man needed your love, I need it.* 倘若有一个男子需要你的爱, 那男子就是我. *I became a distraught, worried mother, a useless role if ever there was one.* 我成了个忧心忡忡的母亲, 成为一个无用的角色, 倘若这还算是一个角色的话. PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS

11 You use **as if** when you are making a judgement about something that you see or notice. Your belief or impression might be correct, or it might be wrong. 似乎, 看上去像, 仿佛. ❖ *The whole room looks as if it has been lovingly put together over the years.* 整个房间看上去像是多年来在温情中构筑起来的. PHR-CONJ

12 You use **as if** to describe something or someone by comparing them with another thing or person. (用于对比)好像, 好比. ❖ *He points two fingers at his head, as if he were holding a gun.* 他用两根手指指向他的头, 好像拿着一把枪. PHR-CONJ

13 You use **as if** to emphasize that something is not true. (强调某事不真实)好像...似的. ❖ *Getting my work done! My God! As if it mattered.* 把我的工作做完! 天呀!好像我的工作真是很重要似的. PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

14 You use **'It's not as if'** to introduce a statement which, if it were true, might explain something puzzling, although in fact it is not true. 并不是(因为). ❖ *I am surprised by the degree of fuss she's making. It's not as if my personality has changed or vanished.* 她忙乱的程度真让我吃惊. 这倒并不是因为我改变了或失去了原来的个性. PHR PRAGMATICS

if·fy /ˈɪfi/.

If you say that something is **iffy**, you are not convinced that it is good or successful, and you think that there is something wrong or bad about it. 未确定的; 有问题的; 可怀疑的. ❖ *If your next record's a bit iffy, you're forgotten.* 如果你的下一张唱片出现一点问题, 你就被遗忘了. *...an iffy neighborhood.* 靠不住的街坊. *His political future has looked iffy for most of this year.* 今年大部分时间他的政治前景看上去都很渺茫. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

-ify /-ɪfaɪ/ -ifies, -ifying, -ified.

-ify is used at the end of verbs that refer to making something or someone different in some way. (动词后缀)使得...; 变得... . ❖ *More needs to be done to simplify the process.* 还要做更多事情以简化程序. *Water can be purified by boiling.* 把水煮沸可使其净化. SUFFIX

ig·loo /ˈɪgluː/ igloos.

Igloos are dome-shaped Inuit houses built from blocks of snow. (爱斯基摩人用雪块筑成的拱形圆顶)冰屋. N-COUNT

ig·ne·ous /ˈɪgniəs/.

Igneous rocks are formed by volcanic action. (岩石)火成的. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

ig·nite /ɪgˈnaɪt/ ignites, igniting, ignited. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When you **ignite** something or when it **ignites**, it starts burning or explodes. 点燃; 着火; 引爆. ❖ *The bombs ignited a fire which destroyed some 60 houses.* 炸弹引起的大火烧毁了约60间房屋. *...pockets of methane gas that ignited.* 一团团燃烧着的沼气. ◢ **ig·ni·tion** ❖ *The ignition of methane gas killed eight men.* 沼气引起的爆炸使八人丧生. V-ERG V n V N-UNCOUNT

2 If something or someone **ignites** your passions, they cause you to feel passionate about something. 激发; 使激动. ❖ *There was one teacher who really ignited my interest in words.* 曾有一位老师着实激发了我对文字的兴趣. *The recent fighting in the area could ignite regional passions.* 该地区近期的战斗可能引发地域性情绪高涨. VB LITERARY V n

ig·ni·tion /ɪgˈnɪʃən/ ignitions. ♦◇◇◇◇

In a car, the **ignition** is the mechanism which ignites the fuel and starts the engine, usually operated by turning a key. (汽车的)点火开关. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. ❖ *Uncle Jim put the key in the ignition and turned it.* 吉姆叔叔将钥匙插进点火开关拧动了它. N-COUNT

ig·no·ble /ɪgˈnəʊbəl/.

If you describe someone's behaviour or circumstances as **ignoble**, you mean that you consider them dishonourable, shameful, or morally unacceptable. 卑鄙的; 不光彩的; 可耻 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

的. ❖ ...*ignoble thoughts*. 可耻的想法. ...*an ignoble episode from their country's past*. 他们国家一段不光彩的历史.

ig·no·mini·ous /ˌɪɡnəˈmɪniəs/.
If you describe someone's behaviour or circumstances as **ignominious**, you mean that they are shameful or very embarrassing. 耻辱的, 丢脸的. ❖ ...*their ignominious defeat*. 他们不光彩的失败. *Many thought that he was doomed to ignominious failure*. 很多人认为他注定要经受名誉扫地的失败. ◢ **ig·no·mini·ous·ly** ❖ *Their soldiers had to retreat ignominiously*. 他们的士兵只好灰溜溜地撤退了. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ig·no·miny /ˈɪɡnəmɪni/.
Ignominy is shame or public disgrace. 耻辱; 不名誉. ❖ *The defending champion had to suffer the ignominy of defeat in the first round*. 卫冕冠军无奈在首轮即很不光彩地落败. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ig·no·ra·mus /ˌɪɡnəˈreɪməs/ **ignoramuses**.
If you describe someone as an **ignoramus**, you are criticizing them because they do not have the knowledge you think they ought to have. 无知的人; 蠢货. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ig·no·rant /ˈɪɡnərənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **ignorant**, you mean that they are not very knowledgeable or well educated. If someone is **ignorant** of a fact, they do not know it. 无知的, 愚昧的; 一无所知的. ❖ *People don't like to ask questions for fear of appearing ignorant*. 人们因为怕显得无知而不愿提问. *Many people are worryingly ignorant of the facts about global warming*. 很多人对全球变暖的事实一无所知, 令人担忧. ◢ **ig·no·rance** ❖ *I am beginning to feel embarrassed by my complete ignorance of non-European history*. 我开始为自己对欧洲之外历史的一无所知而觉得尴尬. *In my ignorance I had never heard country & western music*. 由于鄙人才疏学浅, 从未耳闻过乡村西部音乐. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 People are sometimes described as **ignorant** when they behave in an impolite or inconsiderate way. Some people think this use is not correct. 粗鲁的, 无礼的(有人认为此用法不正确). ADJ-GRADED

ig·nore /ɪɡˈnɔː/ **ignores, ignoring, ignored.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **ignore** someone or something, you pay no attention to them. 不理睬, 不顾. ❖ *She said her husband ignored her*. 她说她的丈夫不理她. *She ignored legal advice to drop the case*. 她没有理会要她放弃本案的法律建议. VB V n
2 If an argument or theory **ignores** an important aspect of a situation, it fails to consider that aspect. 忽视, 忽略. ❖ *Such arguments ignore the question of where ultimate responsibility lay*. 这些辩解忽略了责任最终应该归谁这一问题. VB V n

igua·na /ɪˈɡwɑːnə, ˌɪɡjuˈɑːnə/ **iguanas**.
An **iguana** is a type of large lizard found in America. 鬣蜥(产于美洲的一种大蜥蜴). N-COUNT

ikon /ˈaɪkɒn/.
➡ 见 **icon**.

il- /ɪl-/.
Il- is added to words that begin with the letter 'l' to form words with the opposite meaning. (作前缀, 放在以l为首字母的单词前, 以表示该词相反的意思). ❖ ...*an awful illegible signature*. 一个极难辨认的签名. ...*a charge of illegally importing weapons*. 对非法进口武器的指控. PREFIX

ilk /ɪlk/.
If you talk about people or things of the same **ilk**, you mean people or things of the same type as a person or thing that has been mentioned. 同类, 同辈. ❖ *He currently terrorises politicians and their ilk on 'Newsnight'*. 他目前在'晚间新闻'节目中使政客之流惊恐不安. N-SING supp N

ill /ɪl/ **ills.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Someone who is **ill** is suffering from a disease or a health problem. 患病的; 不健康的. ❖ *Payne was seriously ill with pneumonia*. 佩恩得了严重的肺炎. *I was feeling ill*. 我感觉不舒服. ADJ-GRADED
➲ People who are ill in some way can be referred to as, for example, **the mentally ill**. 患…病的人, …患者. ❖ *She became a nun and cared for the terminally ill*. 她成了修女, 照顾晚期患者. N-PLURAL the adv N
If you **fall ill** or **are taken ill**, you suddenly become ill. (突然)病倒, 得病. ❖ *She fell ill with measles*. 她患上了麻疹. PHR
2 Difficulties and problems are sometimes referred to as **ills**. 困难; 弊病. ❖ *His critics maintain that he's responsible for many of Algeria's ills*. 他的批评者们坚持认为他对阿尔及利亚的很多弊病都负有责任. ...*various potions that would cure all ills*. 能够克服所有困难的各种方法. N-COUNT FORMAL
3 **Ill** is evil or harm. 恶行; 伤害. ❖ *They say they mean you no ill*. 他们说对你没歹意. If you say that something will happen **for good or ill**, you mean that it is going to happen, and nobody can know or control what its effects will be. 不论好歹. ❖ *For good or ill, the cable industry has been deregulated*. 不论好歹, 电缆业已被解除管制. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY PHR
4 **Ill** can be used in front of some nouns to mean 'bad'. (放在某些名词前)不好的, 坏的. ❖ *She had brought ill luck into her family*. 她给家人带来了厄运. *He says that he bears no ill feelings towards Johnson*. 他说他对约翰逊并不反感. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL
➲ **Ill** can be used after some verbs to mean 'badly'. (放在某些动词后)不利地; 坏. ❖ *The company's conservative instincts sit ill with competition*. 公司的保守本性不利于竞争. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
5 If you say that someone **can ill afford** to do something, or **can ill afford** something, you mean that it would be harmful or embarrassing to them. (因有害或尴尬而)简直不能(做某事), 担当不起. ❖ *I can ill afford to lose him*. 我简直不能失去他. *We can ill afford another scandal*. 我们不能再蒙受耻辱. PHR FORMAL
6 If something **bodes ill** or **augurs ill** for someone, it gives you a reason to fear that something harmful might happen to them. 坏兆头. ❖ *It's an ominous development that may bode ill for the Russian parliament*. 那是个不祥的进展, 对于俄罗斯国会可能是个坏兆头. PHR FORMAL
7 ➡ to **speak ill of** someone: 见 **speak**.

ill- /ɪl-/.
Ill- is added to words, especially adjectives and past participles, to add the meaning 'badly' or 'inadequately'. (置于形容词或过去分词前面, 表示'非常, 甚为'或'不足够地'). ❖ *It was an amazingly ill-disciplined attack*. 那是一次组织极差的进攻. COMB

I'll /aɪl/.
I'll is the usual spoken form of 'I will' or 'I shall'. I will或I shall的缩略形式.

ˌill-adˈvised.
If you describe something that someone does as **ill-advised**, you mean that it is not sensible or wise. 不理智的, 不明智的. ❖ *They would be ill-advised to do this*. 他们这么做并非明智之举. ADJ-GRADED

ˌill at ˈease; 又拼作 **ill-at-ease**.
➡ 见 **ease**.

ˌill efˈfects; 又拼作 **ill-effects**.
If something has **ill effects**, it causes problems or damage. 不良后果, 恶果. ❖ *Some people are still suffering ill effects from the contamination of their water*. 一些人还在承受由于他们的水污染而造成的不良后果. N-PLURAL

il·legal /ɪˈliːɡəl/ **illegals.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something is **illegal**, the law says that it is not allowed. 不合法的, 违法的. ❖ *It is illegal to intercept radio messages*. 截取无线电通讯是违法的. *Birth control was illegal there until 1978*. 1978年以前, 节育在该国是不合法的. ...*illegal drugs*. 违禁药品. ◢ **il·legal·ly** ❖ *The previous government had acted illegally*. 前任政府的行为不合法. ◢ **il·legal·ity** /ˌɪlɪˈɡælɪti/ **illegalities** ❖ *There is no evidence of illegality*. 没有什么违法行为的证据. ADJ ADV ADV with v N-VAR
2 **Illegal** immigrants or workers have travelled into a country or are working without official permission. (移民或工人)非法的, 未经官方许可的. ADJ: ADJ n
➲ Illegal immigrants or workers are sometimes referred to as **illegals**. 非法移民; 非法工人. N-COUNT

il·leg·ible /ɪˈledʒɪbəl/.
Writing that is **illegible** is so unclear that you cannot read it. (字迹)模糊的，无法辨认的. ADJ-GRADED

il·legiti·mate /ˌɪlɪˈdʒɪtɪmət/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A person who is **illegitimate** was born of parents who were not married to each other. 私生的. ◢ **il·legiti·ma·cy** ❖ *...a steady rise in divorce and illegitimacy.* 离婚与私生子的稳定增长. ADJ N-UNCOUNT
2 **Illegitimate** is used to describe activities and institutions that are not in accordance with the law or with accepted standards of what is right. 不合法的，非法的；法律不许可的. ❖ *The election would have been dismissed as illegitimate by the international community.* 该选举本来会因不合法而得不到国际社会的承认. ADJ

ˌill-eˈquipped.
Someone who is **ill-equipped** to do something does not have the ability, the qualities, or the equipment necessary to do it. 能力(或资格、装备)不足的. ❖ *They often leave prison ill-equipped for life and work on the outside.* 他们在离开监狱时往往无力应对狱外的生活和工作. ADJ-GRADED

ˌill-ˈfated. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **ill-fated**, you mean that it ended or will end in an unsuccessful or unfortunate way. (注定要)失败的；(注定要)倒霉的. ❖ *England's footballers are back home after their ill-fated trip to Algeria.* 英格兰足球运动员经历了阿尔及利亚的失败之旅后回到了家乡. ADJ

ˌill-ˈfitting.
An **ill-fitting** piece of clothing does not fit the person who is wearing it properly. 不合身的、不合体的. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌill-ˈfounded.
Something that is **ill-founded** is not based on any proper proof or evidence. 站不住脚的，缺乏根据的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌill-gotten ˈgains.
Someone's **ill-gotten gains** are things that they have obtained by means of dishonesty or deceit. 不义之财. N-PLURAL

ˌill ˈhealth. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who suffers from **ill health** has an illness or is often ill. 健康不佳. N-UNCOUNT

il·lib·er·al /ɪˈlɪbərəl/.
If you describe someone or something as **illiberal**, you are critical of them because they do not allow or approve of much freedom of action. 狭隘的；偏执的；不开明的. ❖ *His illiberal views are the product of emotional insecurity.* 他的狭隘观点是由他的缺乏安全感造成的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

il·lic·it /ɪˈlɪsɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **illicit** activity or substance is not allowed by law or the social customs of a country. 违法的；不正当的. ❖ *Dante clearly condemns illicit love.* 但蒂明确谴责不正当的爱. *...the use of illicit drugs.* 违禁药品的使用. ADJ

il·lit·er·ate /ɪˈlɪtərət/ **illiterates.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **illiterate** does not know how to read or write. 文盲的. ❖ *A large percentage of the population is illiterate.* 文盲占了人口很大比重. ADJ
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an educational centre for illiterates.* 一家文盲教育中心. N-COUNT
◢ **il·lit·era·cy** /ɪˈlɪtərəsi/ ❖ *...the problem of illiteracy in the developing world.* 发展中国家的文盲问题. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe someone as, for example, musically **illiterate** or technologically **illiterate**, you mean that they do not know much about music or technology. (在...方面)未受教育的，缺乏知识的. ADJ

ˌill-ˈmannered.
If you describe someone as **ill-mannered**, you are criticizing them for being impolite or rude. 无礼的，粗鲁的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ill·ness /ˈɪlnəs/ **illnesses.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Illness** is the fact or experience of being ill. 病，患病. ❖ *Mental illness is still a taboo subject.* 精神疾病依然是个忌讳的话题. N-UNCOUNT
2 An **illness** is a particular disease such as measles or pneumonia. 疾病. ❖ *She returned to her family home to recover from an illness.* 她回到自己家里养病. N-COUNT

il·logi·cal /ɪˈlɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If an action, feeling, or belief is **illogical**, it is not rational and does not result from logical and ordered thinking. 不合理的、不合逻辑的. ❖ *It is illogical to have two houses of parliament with the same powers.* 允许两个权力相当的议院并存是不合理的. ◢ **il·logi·cal·ly** /ɪˈlɒdʒɪkli/ ❖ *Illogically, I felt guilty.* 我毫无道理地感到羞愧. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ˌill-preˈpared.
If you are **ill-prepared** for something, you have not made the correct preparations for it, for example because you are not expecting it to happen. 准备不充分的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌill-ˈstarred.
If you describe something or someone as **ill-starred**, you mean that they were unlucky or unsuccessful. 倒霉的，倒运的；失败的. ❖ *...an ill-starred attempt to create jobs in Northern Ireland.* 在北爱尔兰创造工作机会的失败的尝试. ADJ JOURNALISM

ˌill-ˈtempered.
If you describe someone as **ill-tempered**, you mean they are angry or hostile, and you may be implying that this is unreasonable. 脾气坏的，暴躁的；敌意的. ❖ *It was a day of tense and often ill-tempered debate.* 那是进行紧张而又往往怀有敌意争论的一天. ADJ-GRADED

ˌill-ˈtimed.
If you describe something as **ill-timed**, you mean that it happens or is done at the wrong time, so that it is damaging. 不合时宜的，不适时的. ❖ *Congressman Rostenkowski argued that the tax cut was ill-timed.* 国会议员罗斯滕科斯基辩论说，削减税收不合时宜. ADJ-GRADED

ˌill-ˈtreat, ill-treats, ill-treating, ill-treated.
If someone **ill-treats** you, they treat you badly or cruelly. 虐待，折磨. ❖ *They said they had not been ill-treated but that their time in captivity had been miserable.* 他们说没有受到虐待，但被囚禁的日子很不好过. ◢ **ill-treat·ment** ❖ *...allegations of torture and ill-treatment of prisoners.* 对犯人施行拷打和虐待的指控. VB: V n be V-ed N-UNCOUNT

il·lu·mi·nate /ɪˈluːmɪneɪt/ **illuminates, illuminating, illuminated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **illuminate** something means to shine light on it and to make it brighter. 照亮，照明. ❖ *No streetlights illuminated the street.* 街上没有路灯照明. *The black sky was illuminated by forked lightning.* 黑暗的天空被叉状的闪电照亮了. ◢ **il·lu·mi·nat·ed** ❖ *...an illuminated sign.* 一个发光标志. ◢ **il·lu·mi·na·tion** ❖ *The only illumination came from a small window.* 唯一的光线来自一扇小窗口. VB FORMAL V n ADJ N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **illuminate** something that is unclear or difficult to understand, you make it clearer by explaining it or giving information about it. 解释，阐明. ❖ *The instructors use games and drawings to illuminate their subject.* 教员们运用游戏及图画来讲课. ◢ **il·lu·mi·nat·ing** ❖ *This is a most illuminating book.* 这是一本很有启发性的书. ◢ **illumination** ❖ *...a sense of illumination.* 启发感. VB: V n FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

il·lu·mi·nat·ed /ɪˈluːmɪneɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Illuminated** manuscripts have brightly coloured drawings and designs round the writing. (书籍等)有图案的，有彩饰花纹的. ADJ: ADJ n
2 ➡ 又见 **illuminate.**

il·lu·mi·na·tion /ɪˌluːmɪˈneɪʃən/ **illuminations.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Illuminations** are coloured lights which are put up in towns, especially at Christmas, in order to make them look more attractive at night. 灯彩，灯饰. N-PLURAL BRITISH
2 ➡ 又见 **illuminate.**

il·lu·mine /ɪˈluːmɪn/ **illumines, illumining, illumined.**
To **illumine** something means the same as to **illuminate** it. 义同 illuminate. VB: V n LITERARY

il·lu·sion /ɪˈluːʒən/ **illusions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **illusion** is a false idea or belief. 幻想；错误的想法；误解. ❖ *No one really has any illusions about winning the war.* 没有人对赢得这场战争真正抱有幻想. N-VAR
2 An **illusion** is something that appears to exist or to be a particular thing but in reality does not exist or is something N-COUNT

else. 幻觉，假象，错觉. ❖ *Her upswept hair gave the illusion of above average height.* 她向上梳的头发造成了比一般人高的错觉.

il·lu·sion·ist /ɪˈluːʒənɪst/ **illusionists.**
An **illusionist** is a performer who performs tricks which create the illusion that something strange or impossible is happening, for example that a person has disappeared or been cut in half. 魔术师. N-COUNT

il·lu·so·ry /ɪˈluːzəri, -səri/.
If you describe something as **illusory**, you mean that although it seems true or possible, it is in fact false or impossible. 迷惑人的；虚幻的；凭空捏造的. ❖ *Universalists argue that freedom is illusory.* 普救教派信徒认为自由是一种假象. ADJ-GRADED

il·lus·trate /ˈɪləstreɪt/ **illustrates, illustrating, illustrated.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you say that something **illustrates** a situation that you are drawing attention to, you mean that it shows that the situation exists. 表明，显示. ❖ *The example of the United States illustrates this point.* 美国这一实例说明了这一点. *The incident illustrates how tricky it is to design a safe system.* 这件事表明设计安全的系统有多复杂. *The case also illustrates that some women are now trying to fight back.* 该案例也表明一些妇女正在试图反击. VB V n V wh V that
▲ **il·lus·tra·tion** /ˌɪləˈstreɪʃən/ **illustrations** ❖ *An illustration of China's dynamism is that a new company is formed in Shanghai every 11 seconds.* 中国具有活力的一个实例就是，在上海，每11秒钟就有一家新的公司成立. N-VAR
2 If you use an example, story, or diagram to **illustrate** a point, you use it to show that what you are saying is true or to make your meaning clearer. (用例子、故事、图案等)解释，说明. ❖ *Throughout, she illustrates her analysis with excerpts from discussions.* 她从头到尾用讨论中的摘录说明了她的分析. ▲ **illustration** ❖ *Here, by way of illustration, are some extracts from our new catalogue.* 这是我们用作解释说明的从新目录中节选的几段. VB V n V n with n N-VAR
3 If you **illustrate** a book, you put pictures, photographs or diagrams into it. 给…加插图(照片、图表等). ❖ *He has illustrated the book with black-and-white photographs.* 他给那本书配了黑白照片. ▲ **il·lus·trat·ed** ❖ *The book is beautifully illustrated throughout.* 全书配有精美的插图. ▲ **illustration** ❖ *...a princess in a nineteenth-century illustration.* 一幅19世纪插图中的公主. *...the world of children's book illustration.* 大量的儿童书插图. VB V n V n with n ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

il·lus·tra·tive /ˈɪləstrətɪv/.
If you use something as an **illustrative** example, or for **illustrative** purposes, you use it to show that what you are saying is true or to make your meaning clearer. 说明性的；作为例证的. ❖ *The following excerpt is illustrative of her interaction with students.* 以下摘录可说明她与学生的互动. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

il·lus·tra·tor /ˈɪləstreɪtə/ **illustrators.**
An **illustrator** is an artist who draws pictures and diagrams for books and magazines. 插图画家. N-COUNT

il·lus·tri·ous /ɪˈlʌstriəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **illustrious** person is extremely well known because they have a high position in society, or because they have done something impressive. 著名的，卓越的；辉煌的. ❖ *...his long and illustrious career.* 他漫长而又辉煌的生涯. ADJ-GRADED

ˌill ˈwill; 又拼作 **ill-will.**
Ill will is a feeling of hostility or spite that you have towards someone. 怨恨，恶意，敌意. ❖ *He didn't bear anyone any ill will.* 他对任何人都没有任何怨恨. *All this has created considerable ill-will towards the armed forces.* 这一切造成了对军队相当大的仇视. N-UNCOUNT

ˌill ˈwind.
You can describe an unfortunate event as an **ill wind** if someone benefits from it. The expression occurs in the proverb 'It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good', meaning that however bad something is, it usually has some good aspects. 使人有所得的不幸事件，不幸中的大幸. N-SING

im- /ɪm-/.
Im- is added to words that begin with 'm', 'p', or 'b' to form words with the opposite meaning. (作前缀，放在以m,p或b为首字母的单词前，以表示该词相反的意思). ❖ *Don't stare at me – it's impolite!* 别瞪着我，这样很不礼貌! PREFIX

I'm /aɪm/.
I'm is the usual spoken form of 'I am'. I am 的缩略形式.

im·age /ˈɪmɪdʒ/ **images.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you have an **image** of something or someone, you have a picture or idea of them in your mind. (脑中的)形象，概念. ❖ *The words 'Côte d'Azur' conjure up images of sunny days in Mediterranean cafes.* Côte d'Azur (蓝色海岸)这几个字令人想起地中海沿岸咖啡馆阳光灿烂的日子. N-COUNT
2 The **image** of a person, group, or organization is the way that they appear to other people. (人、团体、组织等的)形象，印象. ❖ *He has cultivated the image of an elder statesman.* 他塑造了一个年长的政治家的形象. *The tobacco industry has been trying to improve its image.* 烟草业一直在试图改善自己的形象. N-COUNT
3 An **image** is a picture or reflection of someone or something. 图像，影像. ❖ *...glamorous images of women on record sleeves.* 唱片套上迷人的美女像. *A computer in the machine creates an image on the screen.* 机器中的电脑在屏幕上显示出一个影像. N-COUNT FORMAL
4 An **image** is a description or symbolic representation of something in a poem or other work of art. 描绘；意象. ❖ *...the natural images in the poem.* 诗歌中的自然意象. N-COUNT
5 ➠ 又见 **mirror image.**
➠ **the spitting image of:** 见 **spit.**

im·age·ry /ˈɪmɪdʒri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can refer to the descriptions and symbolic representations in something such as a poem or work of art, and the pictures they create in your mind, as its **imagery**. (诗歌或艺术作品中的)形象化描述，比喻. ❖ *...the nature imagery of the ballad.* 民谣的自然比喻. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

im·agi·nable /ɪˈmædʒɪnəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You use **imaginable** after a superlative such as 'best' or 'worst' to emphasize that something is extreme in some way. (用于形容词最高级之后，表示强调)可想象的，想象到的. ❖ *...their imprisonment under some of the most horrible circumstances imaginable.* 他们被囚禁在可想象出的一些极其可怕的环境中. *He had had the worst imaginable day.* 他经历了所能想象到的最糟糕的一天. ADJ adj-superl n ADJ, adj-superl ADJ n PRAGMATICS
2 You use **imaginable** after a word like 'every' or 'all' to emphasize that you are talking about all the possible examples of something. (用于 every或 all等之后，强调所有可能性)可想见的，想象得到的. ❖ *Parents encourage every activity imaginable.* 父母鼓励各种能够想象出到的活动. *...a place of no imaginable strategic value.* 一个没有任何可想象的战略价值的地方. ADJ ADJ n, n ADJ PRAGMATICS

im·agi·nary /ɪˈmædʒɪnəri, AM -neri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **imaginary** person, place, or thing exists only in your mind or in a story, and not in real life. 想象中的，虚构的. ❖ *Lots of children have imaginary friends.* 很多孩子都有想象中的朋友. ADJ

im·agi·na·tion /ɪˌmædʒɪˈneɪʃən/ **imaginations.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Your **imagination** is the ability that you have to form pictures or ideas in your mind of things that are new and exciting, or things that you have not experienced or that do not really exist. 想象力；想象. ❖ *Antonia is a woman with a vivid imagination.* 安东尼娅是个富有生动想象力的女子. *Long before I ever went there, Africa was alive in my imagination.* 远在我到达非洲之前，这个地方就存在我的想象中了. *The Government approach displays a lack of imagination.* 政府的做法缺乏想象力. N-VAR
2 If you say that someone or something **captured** your **imagination**, you mean that you thought they were interesting or exciting when you saw them or heard them for the first time. 激发…的想象力. PHR
3 ➠ **by no stretch of the imagination:** 见 **stretch.**

im·agi·na·tive /ɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you describe someone or their ideas as **imaginative**, you are praising them because they are easily able to think of ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

or create new or exciting things. 富于想象力的; 爱想象的. ❖ ...*hundreds of cooking ideas and imaginative recipes.* 几百个烹饪想法和具有丰富创意的食谱. ◢ **im·agi·na·tive·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *The hotel is decorated imaginatively and attractively.* ADV with v 这家宾馆的装饰富有想象力, 漂亮迷人.

im·ag·ine /ɪ'mædʒɪn/ **imagines, imagining, imagined.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **imagine** something, you think about it and your mind forms a picture or idea of it. 想象; 设想. ❖ *He could not imagine a more peaceful scene.* 他想象不出更平静的场景. *Can you imagine how she must have felt?* 你想象得到她会有什么感受吗? *Imagine you're lying on a beach.* 想象你正躺在沙滩上. *I can't imagine you being unfair to anyone, Leigh.* 利, 我想象不出你对任何人不公平. VB V n/-ing V wh V that V n -ing/prep

2 If you **imagine** that something is the case, you think that it is the case. 想象成; 料想. ❖ *We tend to imagine that the Victorians were very prim and proper.* 我们习惯于把维多利亚时代的人想象得很拘谨古板. *'Was he meeting someone?' – 'I imagine so.'* '他约了人吗?' — '我想是的.' VB V that V so/not

3 If you **imagine** something, you think that you have seen, heard, or experienced something, although actually you haven't. 猜想; 猜测; 以为. ❖ *I realised that I must have imagined the whole thing.* 我意识到一切都肯定是我瞎猜的. VB V n Also V that

im·ag·ing /'ɪmɪdʒɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Imaging is the process of forming or obtaining images by electronically tracing something such as sound waves, temperature, or chemicals, rather than by using light rays or ordinary photography. 成像, 造像(通过电子搜寻声波、温度或化学品而形成图像的过程). ❖ ...*thermal imaging cameras.* 热能成像摄影机. N-UNCOUNT

im·ag·in·ings /ɪ'mædʒɪnɪŋz/.

Your **imaginings** are pictures or ideas of things which you have formed in your mind, but which have not actually happened. 构想的情景; 假想. ❖ *He succeeded with women beyond his wildest imaginings.* 他和女人交往之成功超出了他最疯狂的构想. N-PLURAL LITERARY

imam /ɪ'mɑːm/ **imams.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In Islam, an **imam** is a religious leader, especially the leader of a Muslim community or the person who leads the prayers in a mosque. 伊玛目(伊斯兰教领袖, 尤指伊斯兰教教区领袖). N-COUNT

im·bal·ance /ɪm'bæləns/ **imbalances.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If there is an **imbalance** in a situation, the things involved are not the same size, or are not the right size in proportion to each other. 失衡, 不平衡. ❖ ...*the imbalance between the two sides in this war.* 这次战争双方实力的不平衡. ◢ **im·bal·anced** ❖ ...*the present imbalanced structure of world trade.* 当前不平衡的全球贸易结构. N-VAR ADJ-GRADED

im·becile /'ɪmbɪsiːl, AM -səl/ **imbeciles.**

1 If you call someone an **imbecile**, you are insulting them by saying that they are stupid or have done something stupid. 蠢货, 傻瓜. ❖ *Hubert, you imbecile!* 休伯特, 你这个蠢货! N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 A person of very low intelligence used to be referred to as an **imbecile**; people now find this use offensive. 低能者, 弱智的人(人们现在认为有冒犯义). N-COUNT DATED, RUDE

im·bibe /ɪm'baɪb/ **imbibes, imbibing, imbibed.**

1 To **imbibe** alcohol means to drink it. 喝, 饮(酒). ❖ *Since no one had to drive home, we could imbibe freely.* 既然没有人需要驾车回家, 我们可以开怀畅饮了. VB V n FORMAL V

2 If you **imbibe** ideas, arguments, or ways of behaving, you learn or adopt them because you often hear or experience them. 接受, 吸收. ❖ *From her mother and father she had imbibed manners, taste, a certain eloquence.* 她从父母那里学会了仪态、品位和某种口才. VB V n FORMAL V n

im·bro·glio /ɪm'brəʊliəʊ/ **imbroglios.**

An **imbroglio** is a very confusing or complicated situation. 错综复杂的局面. N-COUNT LITERARY

im·bue /ɪm'bjuː/ **imbues, imbuing, imbued.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone or something **is imbued** with an idea, feeling, or quality, they become filled with it. (使)充满(思想、感情等); (被)灌输. ❖ *His presence imbued her with a feeling of completeness and security.* 他在场使她有一种充实与安全之感. ...*a Guards officer imbued with a military sense of duty.* 一个充满军人职责感的警卫官. VB be V-ed with n FORMAL V n with n V-ed

IMF /ˌaɪ em 'ef/. ◆◆◇◇◇

The IMF is an international agency which is part of the United Nations. It tries to promote trade and improve economic conditions in the countries which belong to it, sometimes by lending them money. **IMF** is an abbreviation for 'International Monetary Fund'. 国际货币基金组织. IMF 为 International Monetary Fund 的缩写形式. N-PROPER the N

imi·tate /'ɪmɪteɪt/ **imitates, imitating, imitated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **imitate** someone, you copy what they do or produce. 模仿; 仿制, 仿造. ❖ ...*a genuine German musical which does not try to imitate the American model.* 一部没有刻意仿照美国模式的地道的德国音乐剧. ◢ **imi·ta·tor, imitators** ❖ *He's survived and most of his imitators haven't.* 他成功了, 而大多数模仿他的人却没有成功. VB V n N-COUNT

2 If you **imitate** a person or animal, you copy the way they speak or behave, often as a joke. 学...的模样(常作开玩笑). VB V n

imi·ta·tion /ˌɪmɪ'teɪʃən/ **imitations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **imitation** of something is a copy of it. 仿制品. ❖ ...*the most accurate imitation of Chinese architecture in Europe.* 欧洲最逼真的仿中国建筑. N-COUNT

2 **Imitation** means copying someone else's actions. 仿效, 模仿. ❖ *Molly learned her golf by imitation.* 莫莉通过模仿学会了打高尔夫球. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Imitation** things are not genuine but are made to look as if they are. 仿造的. ❖ ...*imitation leather.* 人造皮革. ADJ ADJ n

4 If someone does an **imitation** of another person, they copy the way they speak or behave, often as a joke. (对另外某人的动作、神态等的)模仿(常作开玩笑). N-COUNT

imi·ta·tive /'ɪmɪtətɪv, AM -teɪt-/.

People and animals who are **imitative** copy others' behaviour. 模仿的, 仿效的. ADJ-GRADED

im·macu·late /ɪ'mækjʊlət/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **immaculate**, it is extremely clean, tidy, or neat. 纯洁无瑕的; 整洁的. ❖ *Her front room was kept immaculate.* 她把客厅保持得干干净净. ◢ **im·macu·late·ly** ❖ *As always he was immaculately dressed.* 他一如既往地穿戴整洁. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you say that something is **immaculate**, you are emphasizing that it is perfect, without any mistakes or flaws at all. 完美的, 无缺点过失的. ❖ *The 1979 Chevrolet is in immaculate condition.* 1979年出产的那款雪佛兰汽车完美无瑕. ◢ **immaculately** ❖ *Her solo was so charmingly, immaculately done.* 她的独唱十分完美迷人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

im·ma·nent /'ɪmənənt/.

If you say that a quality is **immanent** in a particular thing, you mean that the thing has that quality, and cannot exist or be imagined without it. 内在的, 普遍存在的, 固有的. ❖ *God is immanent in the world.* 上帝无所不在. ADJ FORMAL

im·ma·teri·al /ˌɪmə'tɪəriəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **immaterial**, you mean that it is not important or not relevant. 不重要的; 不相关的. ❖ *Whether we like him or not is immaterial.* 我们喜欢他与否都无关紧要. ADJ v-link ADJ

im·ma·ture /ˌɪmə'tjʊə, AM -'tʊr/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something or someone that is **immature** is not yet completely grown or fully developed. 未成熟的, 发育未全的. ❖ ...*babies with particularly immature respiratory systems.* 尤其是呼吸系统还未完全发育的婴儿. ◢ **im·ma·tu·rity** /ˌɪmə'tjʊərɪti, AM -'tʊr-/ ❖ *In spite of some immaturity in the figure drawing and painting, it showed real imagination.* 尽管在人物勾画和涂色方面还有些不成熟, 它显示出真正的想象力. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe someone as **immature**, you are criticizing them because they do not behave in a sensible or responsible way. (举止)幼稚的, 不理智的; 不负责任的. ❖ ...*grossly immature drivers who flout the rules of the road.* 蔑视交通规则的极不负责的司机. *She's just being* ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

childish and immature. 她只是有点孩子气和幼稚.

◢ **immaturity** ❖ *...his immaturity and lack of social skills.* 他的不理智和缺乏社交能力. N-UNCOUNT

im·meas·ur·able /ɪ'meʒərəbəl/.

If you describe something as **immeasurable**, you are emphasizing how great it is. 不可估量的; 无限的. ❖ *His contribution is immeasurable.* 他的贡献是不可估量的. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

◢ **im·meas·ur·ably** ❖ *They have improved immeasurably since the arrival of their Australian coach.* 自从澳洲教练到来之后, 他们有了长足的进步. ADV

im·medi·acy /ɪ'miːdiəsi/.

1 If something has a quality of **immediacy**, it has a strong and exciting impact on you as soon as you see or experience it. 即时性. ❖ *...the immediacy and excitement of raw rock'n'roll.* 自然摇滚乐的即时性与刺激性. N-UNCOUNT

2 ➻ 又见 **immediate**.

im·medi·ate /ɪ'miːdiət/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **immediate** result, action, or reaction happens or is done without any delay. 立即的, 即刻的. ❖ *These tragic incidents have had an immediate effect.* 这些悲剧事件引发了直接后果. *My immediate reaction was just disgust.* 我当时的反应只有反感. ADJ ◢ **im·medi·ate·ly** ❖ *He immediately flung himself to the floor.* 他立即扑到了地板上. *Ingrid answered Peter's letter immediately.* 英格丽德立刻给彼得回了信. ADV, ADV with v

2 **Immediate** needs and concerns exist at the present time and must be dealt with quickly. 目前的, 当前的, 急需解决的. ❖ *The immediate problem is not a lack of food, but transportation.* 当前的问题不是粮食短缺, 而是运输问题. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **im·medi·acy** ❖ *It brought home to Americans the immediacy of the crisis.* 那使美国人深感危机迫在眉睫. N-UNCOUNT

3 You use **immediate** to describe something or someone that is very close to something else in time or space, or in a sequence. 接近的, 靠近的, 临近的. ❖ *...the immediate aftermath of the riots.* 骚乱之后随之而来的后果. *I was seated at Sauter's immediate left.* 我紧挨着索特的左侧坐着. *...his immediate superior, General Geichenko.* 他的顶头上司盖切恩库将军. ADJ ADJ n ◢ **immediately** ❖ *They wish to begin immediately after dinner.* 他们希望用餐之后就马上开始. *She always sits immediately behind the driver.* 她总是紧挨着坐在司机的背后. *The man immediately responsible for this misery is the province's governor.* 对此惨况负直接责任的人是该省省长. ADV ADV prep/adj-ed

4 Your **immediate** family are the members of your family who are most closely related to you, that is your parents, children, brothers, and sisters. (家族)直系的. ADJ ADJ n

im·medi·ate·ly /ɪ'miːdiətli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something is **immediately** apparent, it can be seen or understood without any delay. 一目了然地, 立即地. ❖ *The reasons for this may not be immediately obvious.* 这件事的原因可能不会立即明朗化. ADV ADV adj

2 If one thing happens **immediately** something else happens, it happens after that event, without any delay. 一...(就...). ❖ *Immediately he had said it, Leonidas cursed himself.* 利奥尼达斯刚说出那句话就咒骂自己. *If this happens, see a dentist immediately you land.* 如果出现这种情况, 一下飞机就去看牙医. CONJ

3 ➻ 又见 **immediate**.

im·memo·ri·al /ˌɪmɪ'mɔːriəl/.

If you say that something has been happening **since time immemorial** or **from time immemorial**, you are emphasizing that it has been happening for many centuries. 自远古以来. PHR PRAGMATICS LITERARY

im·mense /ɪ'mens/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you describe something as **immense**, you mean that it is extremely large or great. 巨大的, 极大的. ❖ *With immense relief I stopped running.* 我如释重负地停止了奔跑. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **im·men·si·ty** /ɪ'mensɪti/ ❖ *The immensity of the universe is difficult to grasp.* 宇宙的浩瀚无际难以想象. N-UNCOUNT

im·mense·ly /ɪ'mensli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **immensely** to emphasize the degree or extent of a quality, feeling, or process. 极大地; 非常地. ❖ *Chess is immensely popular in Russia.* 国际象棋在俄罗斯很受欢迎. *I enjoyed this movie immensely.* 我非常欣赏这部电影. ADV PRAGMATICS

im·merse /ɪ'mɜːs/ **immerses, immersing, immersed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **immerse** yourself in something that you are doing, you become completely involved in it. 使专心于, 使沉浸于, 使埋头于... ❖ *I had to immerse myself in the new job.* 我不得不投入到新的工作中. VB V pron-refl in n ◢ **im·mersed** ❖ *He's really becoming immersed in his work.* 他开始真正专心工作. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in n

◢ **im·mer·sion** /ɪ'mɜːʃən/ ❖ *...long-term assignments that allowed them total immersion in their subjects.* 令他们完全致力于他们的课题的长期任务. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **is immersed** in a liquid, it is put into the liquid so that it is completely covered. (被)浸没. VB be V-ed in n ◢ **immersion** ❖ *The wood had become swollen from prolonged immersion.* 木料由于长时间浸泡, 已经发涨了. N-UNCOUNT

im·mi·grant /'ɪmɪgrənt/ **immigrants.** ◆◆◆◇◇

An **immigrant** is a person who has come to live in a country from another country. (外国移入的)移民. ❖ *We received waves of immigrants from Europe.* 我们接收了来自欧洲的一批批移民. *...immigrant visas.* 移民签证. N-COUNT

im·mi·grate /'ɪmɪgreɪt/ **immigrates, immigrating, immigrated.**

If someone **immigrates** to a particular country, they leave their native country and come to live in that country. 移居(外国). ❖ *...a Russian-born professor who had immigrated to the United States.* 一位生于俄国已移居美国的教授. *He immigrated from Ulster in 1848.* 他于1848年从阿尔斯特移居(到这里). *10,000 people are expected to immigrate in the next two years.* 预计有1万人在未来两年移居入境. VB V to n, V from n, V

im·mi·gra·tion /ˌɪmɪ'greɪʃən/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Immigration** is the fact or process of people coming into a country in order to live and work there. 移居, 移民入境. ❖ *The government has decided to tighten its immigration policy.* 政府已决定紧缩其移民政策. *...immigration into Europe.* 移居欧洲. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Immigration** or **immigration control** is the place at a port, airport, or international border where officials check the passports of people who wish to come into the country. (设于海港、机场等的)移民局检查站. N-UNCOUNT

im·mi·nent /'ɪmɪnənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that something is **imminent**, especially something unpleasant, you mean it is almost certain to happen very soon. (尤指不愉快的事)即将发生的, 逼近的. ❖ *There appeared no imminent danger.* 看来没有迫近的危险. *They warned that an attack is imminent.* 他们警告攻击即将开始. ADJ

◢ **im·mi·nen·ce** ❖ *The imminence of war was on everyone's mind.* 每个人都想着战争已迫在眉睫. N-UNCOUNT

im·mo·bile /ɪ'məʊbaɪl, AM -bəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **immobile** is completely still. 一动不动的, 静止的. ❖ *He stood immobile in the darkest shadows.* 他一动不动地站在最黑暗的阴影里. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **im·mo·bil·ity** /ˌɪməʊ'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *She froze into immobility.* 她怔住了. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone or something that is **immobile** cannot easily move around or be moved around. 动不了的, 挪不动的. ❖ *A riding accident left him immobile.* 一次驾车事故使他瘫痪了. *...a very heavy or immobile object.* 一件十分沉重或无法挪动的东西. ADJ ◢ **immobility** ❖ *Weeks of immobility had left every muscle stiff and weak.* 身体连续几周不舒展使每一块肌肉都僵硬虚弱. N-UNCOUNT

im·mo·bi·lize /ɪ'məʊbɪlaɪz/ **immobilizes, immobilizing, immobilized;** [英]又拼作 **immobilise.**

To **immobilize** something or someone means to stop them from moving or operating. 使不动; 使停顿. ❖ *...a car alarm system that not only sounds off, but also immobilises the engine.* 既能发出警报, 又能使引擎不发动的汽车报警系统. VB V n

im·mod·er·ate /ɪ'mɒdərət/.

If you describe something as **immoderate**, you disapprove of it because it is too extreme. (贬义)极端的, 过度的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

❖ *He denounced him in immoderate terms.* 他用词过激地谴责了他。 FORMAL

im·mod·est /ɪ'mɒdɪst/.

1 If you describe someone's behaviour as **immodest**, you disapprove of it because you find it shocking, embarrassing, or rude. (贬义)不端庄的, 粗鲁的。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you say that someone is **immodest**, you disapprove of the way in which they often boast about how good, important, or clever they are. (贬义)傲慢的, 好自我吹嘘的。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

im·mor·al /ɪ'mɒrəl, AM -'mɔːr-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or their behaviour as **immoral**, you believe that their behaviour is morally wrong. 不道德的。❖ *...those who think that birth control and abortion are immoral.* 那些认为节育和堕胎不道德的人们。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

◢ **im·mo·ral·ity** /ˌɪmə'rælɪti/ ❖ *...a reflection of our society's immorality.* 对我们社会道德败坏的反映。 N-UNCOUNT

im·mor·tal /ɪ'mɔːtəl/ **immortals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **immortal** is famous and likely to be remembered for a long time. 流芳百世的; 不朽的。❖ *...'Wuthering Heights', Emily Bronte's immortal love story.* 《呼啸山庄》, 埃米莉·勃朗特的不朽的爱情小说。 ADJ

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *He called Moore 'one of the immortals of soccer'.* 他把穆尔称作'名垂千古的足球运动员之一'。 N-COUNT

◢ **im·mor·tal·ity** /ˌɪmɔː'tælɪti/ ❖ *Some people want to achieve immortality through their works.* 有些人想通过自己的作品流芳百世。 N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone or something that is **immortal** will live or last for ever and never die or be destroyed. 不死的, 永生的, 不灭的。 ADJ

➩ An **immortal** is an immortal being. 永生的人物, 不朽的人物。❖ *...porcelain figurines of the Chinese immortals.* 中国神仙的小瓷像。 N-COUNT

◢ **immortality** ❖ *The Greeks accepted belief in the immortality of the soul.* 希腊人相信灵魂不灭。 N-UNCOUNT

3 If you refer to someone's **immortal** words, you mean that what they said is well-known or memorable, and you are usually about to quote it. 广为人知的; 令人难忘的。❖ *Everyone knows Teddy Roosevelt's immortal words, 'Speak softly and carry a big stick.'* 大家都知道特迪·罗斯福的名言—'轻声说话, 手执大棒'。 ADJ: ADJ n

im·mor·tal·ize /ɪ'mɔːtəlaɪz/ **immortalizes, immortalizing, immortalized;** [英]又拼作 **immortalise.**

If someone or something **is immortalized** in a story, film, or work of art, they appear in that story, film, or work of art, and so will be remembered or are well-known. (使)名存千古, (使)广为传诵。❖ *The town of Whitby was immortalised in Bram Stoker's famous 'Dracula' story.* 惠特比镇因布拉姆·斯托克所写的小说《吸血僵尸》而闻名于世。 *...Colditz, the grim fortress immortalised by films and TV.* '克尔迪茨堡' 这座在电影和电视中广为流传的阴森的城堡。 VB WRITTEN be V-ed V-ed Also V n

im·mov·able /ɪ'muːvəbəl/.

1 An **immovable** object is fixed and cannot be moved. 固定的, 不可移动的。 ADJ

2 If someone is **immovable** in their attitude to something, they will not change their mind. 不动心的, 坚定不移的。 ADJ

im·mune /ɪ'mjuːn/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **immune** to a particular disease, you cannot be affected by it. 有免疫力的。❖ *Most adults are immune to Rubella.* 大多数成年人对风疹有免疫力。 ADJ: v-link ADJ

◢ **im·mun·ity** /ɪ'mjuːnɪti/ ❖ *Birds in outside cages develop immunity to airborne bacteria.* 户外笼子里养的鸟能对空气传播的细菌产生免疫力。 N-UNCOUNT

2 An **immune** response or reaction is a reaction by the body's immune system to something harmful that is affecting it. 免疫的。 ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

3 If someone is **immune** to something that happens or is done, they are not affected by it. 不受影响的。❖ *He did not become immune to the sight of death.* 他还无法面对死亡而无动于衷。 ADJ: v-link ADJ

4 Someone or something that is **immune** from a particular process or situation is able to escape it. 幸免的; 免受...的。❖ *No one is immune from scandal.* 谁都难免遭人中伤。 ADJ: v-link ADJ

◢ **immunity** ❖ *The police are offering immunity to witnesses who help identify the murderers.* 警方答应对那些帮助辨认凶手的证人提供保护。 N-UNCOUNT

➸ 又见 **diplomatic immunity.**

im'mune system, immune systems. ◆◆◇◇◇

Your **immune system** consists of all the cells and processes in your body which protect you from illness and infection. 免疫系统。 N-COUNT

im·mun·ize /'ɪmjʊnaɪz/ **immunizes, immunizing, immunized;** [英]又拼作 **immunise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **are immunized**, you are made immune to a particular disease, often by being given an injection. (常指通过注射)使免疫, 使产生免疫力。❖ *Every college student is immunized against hepatitis B.* 每个大学生都接受了乙型肝炎疫苗注射。 *He proposed a national program to immunize children.* 他提出了一项全国儿童疫苗注射计划。 VB: be V-ed be V-ed against n V n Also have n V-ed

◢ **im·mun·iza·tion** /ˌɪmjʊnaɪ'zeɪʃən/ **immunizations** ❖ *...universal immunization against childhood diseases.* 普及的儿童疾病疫苗注射。 N-VAR

im·mu·table /ɪ'mjuːtəbəl/.

Something that is **immutable** will never change or cannot be changed. 永恒不变的; 不可改变的。❖ *...the eternal and immutable principles of right and wrong.* 对与错的永恒不变的原则。 ADJ FORMAL

imp /ɪmp/ **imps.**

In fairy stories, an **imp** is a small magical creature. (童话中的)小魔鬼。 N-COUNT

im·pact, impacts, impacting, impacted. The noun is pronounced /'ɪmpækt/. The verb is pronounced /ɪm'pækt/. 名词发音为 /'ɪmpækt/, 动词发音为 /ɪm'pækt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **impact** that something has on a situation, process, or person is a sudden and powerful effect that it has on them. (突然而强烈的)冲击, 影响, 作用。❖ *They expect the meeting to have a marked impact on the future of the country.* 他们希望该会议对国家的未来产生显著的影响。 N-COUNT

2 To **impact** on a situation, process, or person means to affect them. 对...产生影响。❖ *Such schemes mean little unless they impact on people.* 除非此类方案对人们有影响, 否则没有什么意义。 *The airline industry is in a slump and that's impacted us in this region.* 航空业不景气, 这已影响了我们这一地区的人。 VB V on/upon n V n

◢ **im·pact·ed** ❖ *African-Americans and Latinos are the communities most impacted by the AIDS crisis.* 非洲裔美国人以及拉丁族裔美国人是受到艾滋病危机最大重创的群体。 ADJ-GRADED

3 An **impact** is the action of one object hitting another, or the force with which one object hits another. 撞击(力), 冲击(力)。❖ *A running track should be capable of absorbing the impact of a runner's foot landing on it.* 跑道应能够缓冲运动员脚步的冲击力。 N-VAR

4 If one object **impacts** on another, it hits it with great force. 冲击, 撞击。❖ *...the sharp tinkle of metal impacting on stone.* 金属撞击石头的刺耳的叮当声。 *...about eighty million years ago when a meteor impacted the Earth.* 大约8,000万年以前当一颗流星撞击地球的时候。 VB FORMAL V on/upon/with n V n

im·pair /ɪm'peə/ **impairs, impairing, impaired.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **impairs** something such as an ability or the functioning of something, it damages it or makes it worse. 损害; 削弱。❖ *Consumption of alcohol impairs your ability to drive a car.* 喝酒会妨碍你驾车。 VB FORMAL V n

◢ **im·paired** ❖ *...permanently impaired hearing.* 永久性受损的听觉。 ADJ-GRADED

◢ **im·pair·ment** /ɪm'peəmənt/ **impairments** ❖ *He has a visual impairment in the right eye.* 他的右眼受损的视力。 N-VAR

-impaired /-ɪm'peəd/.

Someone who is **hearing-impaired**, for example, has a disability affecting their hearing. 受损的(例如 hearing-impaired 听觉受损的, 聋的)。 COMB

➩ **The hearing-impaired**, for example, are people who have a disability affecting their hearing. 失聪的人, 聋子。 N-PLURAL the N

❖ ...*giving a voice to the speech-impaired.* 让说话有缺陷的人有表达意见的机会.

im·pale /ɪm'peɪl/ **impales, impaling, impaled.**
To **impale** something means to cause it to be pierced by a pointed object. (用尖物)刺穿,刺住. ❖ *Researchers observed one bird impale a rodent on a cactus.* 研究人员观察到一只鸟把一只啮齿动物刺在仙人掌上. VB V n / V n on n / Also V n with n

im·part /ɪm'pɑːt/ **imparts, imparting, imparted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **impart** information to people, you tell it to them. 传授,告知. ❖ ...*the ability to impart knowledge.* 传授知识的能力. VB FORMAL V n
2 If someone or something **imparts** a particular quality to something, they give it that quality. 赋予,给予. ❖ *His production of Harold Pinter's play fails to impart a sense of excitement or danger.* 他演绎的哈罗德·品特戏剧未能给人一种刺激与惊险感. VB V n to n FORMAL V n

im·par·tial /ɪm'pɑːʃəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **impartial** is not directly involved in a particular situation, and is therefore able to give a fair opinion or decision about it. 公正的; 无偏见的. ❖ *As an impartial observer my analysis is supposed to be objective.* 作为不带偏见的观察者, 我的分析应该是客观的. ◢ **im·par·tial·ity** /ˌɪmpɑːʃi'ælɪti/ ❖ ...*a justice system lacking impartiality.* 缺乏公正的司法制度. ◢ **im·par·tial·ly** ❖ *He has vowed to oversee the elections impartially.* 他发誓公正地对选举进行监督. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV ADV with v

im·pass·able /ɪm'pɑːsəbəl, -'pæs-/.
If a road, path, or route is **impassable**, it is impossible to travel over because it is blocked or in bad condition. (道路)无法通行的. ADJ

im·passe /'æmpæs, 'ɪm-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **impasse** is a situation in which it is impossible to make any progress. 僵局,绝境. ❖ *The company says it has reached an impasse in negotiations with the union.* 公司表示它跟工会的谈判已陷于僵局. N-SING

im·pas·sioned /ɪm'pæʃənd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone makes an **impassioned** speech or plea, they express their strong feelings about an issue in a forceful way. 激昂的,充满激情的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

im·pas·sive /ɪm'pæsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **impassive** person or face does not show any emotion. 没有表情的,无动于衷的,冷漠的. ❖ *Through all these stories, Mike has to remain impassive.* 整个叙述过程中,迈克不得不保持感情不外露. ◢ **im·pas·sive·ly** ❖ *The lawyer looked impassively at him.* 律师毫无表情地望着他. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ADV ADV with v

im·pa·tient /ɪm'peɪʃənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you are **impatient**, you are annoyed because you have to wait too long for something. 不耐烦的,没有耐性的. ❖ *The big clubs are becoming increasingly impatient at the rate of progress.* 大型俱乐部越来越对业务的进展速度感到不耐烦了. ◢ **im·pa·tient·ly** ❖ *People have been waiting impatiently for a chance to improve the situation.* 人们一直在急切等待改善局面的机会. ◢ **im·pa·tience** /ɪm'peɪʃəns/ ❖ *There is considerable impatience with the slow pace of political change.* 政治变革的缓慢让人相当焦急. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are **impatient**, you are easily irritated by things. 易恼怒的,易烦躁的. ❖ *Beware of being too impatient with others.* 注意不要动不动就对人动怒. ◢ **impatiently** ❖ *'Come on, David,' Harry said impatiently.* '戴维,快点吧.'哈里烦躁地说. ◢ **impatience** ❖ *There was a hint of impatience in his tone.* 他的语调中有一丝恼怒. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT
3 If you are **impatient** to do something or **impatient for** something to happen, you are eager to do it or for it to happen and do not want to wait. 迫不及待的,切望的,焦急的. ❖ *He was impatient to get home.* 他迫不及待想回家去. ◢ **impatience** ❖ *She showed impatience to continue the climb.* 她看来迫不及待要继续攀登. ADJ v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf, ADJ for n N-UNCOUNT N to-inf, N for n

im·peach /ɪm'piːtʃ/ **impeaches, impeaching, impeached.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a court or a group in authority **impeaches** a president or other senior official, it charges them with committing a crime which makes them unfit for office. 控告; 弹劾. ◢ **im·peach·ment** /ɪm'piːtʃmənt/ **impeachments** ❖ *If his action proves to be unconstitutional, that would be grounds for impeachment.* 如果他的行为被证明违宪,那将成为弹劾的依据. VB V n N-VAR

im·pec·cable /ɪm'pekəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something such as someone's behaviour or appearance as **impeccable**, you are emphasizing that it is excellent and has no faults. 无可挑剔的,无过错的,完美的. ❖ *She had impeccable taste in clothes.* 她对衣着的品位堪称完美. ◢ **im·pec·cably** /ɪm'pekəbli/ ❖ *He was charming, considerate and impeccably mannered.* 他具魅力,对人体贴,而且举止无可挑剔. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

im·pecu·ni·ous /ˌɪmpɪ'kjuːniəs/.
Someone who is **impecunious** has very little money. 没钱的,身无分文的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

im·pede /ɪm'piːd/ **impedes, impeding, impeded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **impede** someone or something, you make their movement, development, or progress difficult. 阻碍,妨碍. ❖ *Debris and fallen rock are impeding the progress of the rescue workers.* 碎石和崩落的石块妨碍了救援人员的营救进度. VB FORMAL V n

im·pedi·ment /ɪm'pedɪmənt/ **impediments.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **impediment** to something prevents it from happening, or from progressing or developing easily. 障碍,妨碍,阻碍. ❖ *The current level of rates was not an impediment to economic recovery.* 目前的利率水平不妨碍经济复苏. *There was no legal impediment to the marriage.* 法律对该婚姻没有设置任何障碍. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 Someone who has a speech **impediment** has a disability which makes speaking difficult. (说话)口吃,结巴. N-COUNT

im·pel /ɪm'pel/ **impels, impelling, impelled.**
When something such as an emotion **impels** you to do something, it affects you so strongly that you feel forced to do it. 激励; 推动; 驱使. ❖ ...*the courage and competitiveness which impels him to take risks.* 促使他冒险的勇气和好竞争的性格. VB V n to-inf

im·pend·ing /ɪm'pendɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **impending** event is one that is going to happen very soon. 即将发生的,迫近的. ❖ *I awoke with a feeling of impending disaster.* 我醒来时有一种马上就要大祸临头的感觉. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

im·pen·etrable /ɪm'penɪtrəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something such as a barrier or a forest as **impenetrable**, you mean that it is impossible or very difficult to get through. 不可逾越的,难以穿过的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe something such as a book or a theory as **impenetrable**, you are emphasizing that it is impossible or very difficult to understand. 费解的,难以理解的. ◢ **im·pen·etrably** ❖ ...*seven impenetrably detailed reports on product sales.* 七份叫人看不明白的有关产品销售的详细报告. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV adj

im·pera·tive /ɪm'perətɪv/ **imperatives.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If it is **imperative** that something is done, that thing is extremely important and must be done. 必须做的,必要的. ❖ *It was imperative that he act as naturally as possible.* 他必须表现得尽量自然. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 An **imperative** is something that is extremely important and must be done. 必须做的事,必要的事. ❖ *The most important political imperative is to limit the number of US casualties.* 政治上首要的事就是尽量把美国的伤亡人数减少. N-COUNT FORMAL
3 In grammar, a clause that is in **the imperative** contains the base form of a verb and usually has no subject. Examples are 'Go away' and 'Please be careful'. Clauses of this kind are typically used to tell someone to do something. (语法)祈使语气. N-SING the N
4 An **imperative** is a verb in the base form that is used, usually without a subject, in an imperative clause. 祈使语气动词. N-COUNT

im·per·cep·tible /ˌɪmpə'septɪbəl/.
Something that is **imperceptible** is so small or slight that it ADJ

is not noticed or cannot be seen. 不起眼的, 微小的, 察觉不到的. ❖ *Brian's hesitation was almost imperceptible.* 布赖恩的犹豫几乎察觉不到. ◢ **im·per·cep·tibly** ❖ *The disease develops gradually and imperceptibly.* 那种病是不知不觉地逐渐患上的. ADV

im·per·fect /ɪm'pɜːfɪkt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **imperfect** has faults and is not exactly as you would like it to be. 不完善的, 有缺陷的. ❖ *We live in an imperfect world.* 我们生活在一个不甚完美的世界里. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

◢ **im·per·fect·ly** ❖ *This effect was imperfectly understood by designers.* 设计者们没有完全弄懂这一效果. *They both spoke English, though imperfectly.* 他们两人都讲英语, 尽管讲得不够好. ADV-GRADED ◢ **im·per·fec·tion** /ˌɪmpə'fekʃən/ **imperfections.** An **imperfection** is a small fault in something. 瑕疵, 缺点. ❖ *I was obsessed by my physical imperfections.* 我总是对自己身体的缺陷耿耿于怀. N-VAR

2 In grammar, **the imperfect** or **the imperfect** tense of a verb is used in describing continuous situations or repeated actions in the past. In English, the past continuous (as in 'I was reading') is sometimes called the **imperfect**. (语法)过去未完成时(有时也称作过去进行时). N-SING: the N

im·perial /ɪm'pɪəriəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Imperial** is used to refer to things or people that are or were connected with an empire. 帝国的, 帝王的; 皇帝的. ❖ *...the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.* 东京帝国王宫. ADJ: ADJ n

2 The **imperial** system of measurement uses inches, feet, and yards to measure length, ounces and pounds to measure weight, and pints and gallons to measure volume. (度量衡)英制的. ADJ: ADJ n

im·peri·al·ism /ɪm'pɪəriəlɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Imperialism is a system in which a rich and powerful country controls other countries; used showing disapproval. (贬义)帝国主义. ❖ *...the age of imperialism.* 帝国主义时代. ◢ **im·peri·al·ist, imperialists** ❖ *Imperialists are trying to re-establish colonial rule in the country.* 帝国主义者企图在该国重新建立殖民统治. *The developed nations have all benefited from their imperialist exploitation.* 发达国家均受益于他们的帝国主义剥削. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS N-COUNT

im·peri·al·is·tic /ɪmˌpɪəriə'lɪstɪk/.

If you describe a country as **imperialistic**, you disapprove of it because it wants control over other countries. (贬义)帝国主义的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

im·per·il /ɪm'perɪl/ **imperils, imperilling, imperilled;** [美]拼作 **imperiling, imperiled.**

Something that **imperils** you puts you in danger. 使陷于危险, 危及. ❖ *You imperilled the lives of other road users.* 你使其他道路使用者的生命受到了威胁. VB FORMAL V n

im·peri·ous /ɪm'pɪəriəs/.

If you describe someone as **imperious**, you mean that they have a proud manner and expect to be obeyed. 傲慢的, 专横的, 跋扈的. ❖ *She gave him a witheringly imperious look.* 她用令他惶恐不安的傲慢眼神看着他. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

◢ **im·peri·ous·ly** ❖ *Imperiously she beckoned me out of the room.* 她专横地示意我离开房间. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

im·per·ish·able /ɪm'perɪʃəbəl/.

Something that is **imperishable** cannot disappear or be destroyed. 不灭的, 不朽的. ❖ *My memories are within me, imperishable.* 我的回忆刻骨铭心, 永远抹不掉. ADJ LITERARY

im·per·meable /ɪm'pɜːmiəbəl/.

Something that is **impermeable** will not allow fluid to pass through it. 不渗透的, 不透水的. ❖ *The canoe is made from an impermeable wood.* 独木舟是用不透水的木料做成的. ADJ FORMAL

im·per·son·al /ɪm'pɜːsənəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a place, organization, or activity as **impersonal**, you mean that it is not very friendly and makes you feel unimportant because it involves or is used by a large number of people. 没有人情味的; 不友善的; 与个人无关的. ❖ *...large impersonal orphanages.* 缺乏人情味的大型孤儿院. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **impersonal**, you mean that they act towards other people in a detached way, not caring particularly who they are. 不带感情的; 超然的; 冷漠的. ❖ *We must be as impersonal as a surgeon with his knife.* 我们必须像外科医生对待他的刀那样超然. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **im·per·son·al·ly** ❖ *The doctor treated Ted gently but impersonally.* 医生温和但又不带情感地给特德看病. ADV-GRADED

3 An **impersonal** place, statistic, or label does not give any information about the character of the person to which it belongs or relates. 不具个性的. ❖ *The room was neat and impersonal.* 房间整洁但没有特色. ADJ-GRADED

im·per·son·ate /ɪm'pɜːsəneɪt/ **impersonates, impersonating, impersonated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **impersonates** a person, they pretend to be that person, either to deceive people or to make people laugh. 假扮; 扮演; 冒充. ❖ *He was returned to prison in 1977 for impersonating a police officer.* 他因冒充警察而在1977年被送回监狱. VB V n

◢ **im·per·sona·tion** /ɪmˌpɜːsə'neɪʃən/ **impersonations** ❖ *She excelled at impersonations of his teachers.* 她擅长模仿他的老师们. N-COUNT ◢ **im·per·sona·tor** /ɪm'pɜːsəneɪtə/ **impersonators.** An **impersonator** is a performer who impersonates famous people. 模仿名人的演员. N-COUNT

im·per·ti·nent /ɪm'pɜːtɪnənt/.

If someone is **impertinent**, they talk or behave in a rather impolite and disrespectful way. 不礼貌的, 无礼的. ❖ *Would it be impertinent to ask where exactly you were?* 可否唐突问一下你究竟去了哪里? ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **im·per·ti·nence** /ɪm'pɜːtɪnəns/ **impertinences** ❖ *The sheer impertinence of this man is phenomenal!* 这种粗鲁之极的人真罕见! N-VAR

im·per·turb·able /ˌɪmpə'tɜːbəbəl/.

If you describe someone as **imperturbable**, you mean that they remain calm and untroubled, even in a situation that is disturbing. 冷静的; 沉着的; 不受干扰的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

im·per·vi·ous /ɪm'pɜːviəs/.

1 Someone or something that is **impervious** to someone's actions is not affected or influenced by them. 不受影响的. ❖ *She seems almost impervious to the criticism.* 她似乎对批评无动于衷. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something that is **impervious** to water, heat, or a particular object is able to resist it or stop it passing through it. 不能渗透的; 不透水的; 不透气的. ADJ

im·petu·ous /ɪm'petʃuəs/.

If you describe someone as **impetuous**, you mean that they are likely to act quickly and suddenly without thinking or being careful. 冲动的, 急躁的. ❖ *He was young and impetuous.* 他年轻而冲动. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **im·petu·os·ity** /ɪmˌpetʃu'ɒsɪti/ ❖ *With characteristic impetuosity, he announced he was leaving school.* 他以本能的冲动宣布他要退学. N-UNCOUNT

im·petus /'ɪmpɪtəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that gives a process **impetus** or an **impetus** makes it happen or progress more quickly. 促动(力), 促进(因素). ❖ *This decision will give renewed impetus to the economic regeneration of east London.* 这个决定将给伦敦东区的经济恢复带来新的推动力. N-UNCOUNT also a N

im·pinge /ɪm'pɪndʒ/ **impinges, impinging, impinged.**

Something that **impinges** on you affects you. 影响. ❖ *...the cuts in defence spending that have impinged on two of the region's largest employers.* 对该地区的两家最大的工厂造成冲击的国防开支削减. VB FORMAL V on/upon n

imp·ish /'ɪmpɪʃ/.

If you describe someone or their behaviour as **impish**, you mean that they are rather cheeky or naughty in a playful way. 顽皮的, 淘气的. ❖ *...his impish sense of humour.* 他顽皮的幽默感. ADJ-GRADED

im·plac·able /ɪm'plækəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **implacable**, you mean that they have very strong feelings, usually feelings of hostility or disapproval, which you are unable to change. 难以改变的; 无法平息的; 无情的. ❖ *...a ruthless and implacable enemy.* 冷酷无情的敌人. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **im·plac·ably** ❖ *His union was* ADV-GRADED

implacably opposed to the privatization of the company. 他的工会竭力反对公司私营化.

im·plant, implants, implanting, implanted. The verb is pronounced /ɪm'plɑːnt, -'plænt/. The noun is pronounced /'ɪmplɑːnt, -plænt/. 动词发音为 /ɪm'plɑːnt, -'plænt/. 名词发音为 /'ɪmplɑːnt, -plænt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **implant** something into a person's body means to put it there, usually by means of a medical operation. (手术)移植. ❖ *Surgeons decided to implant the pump, called Heartmate.* 医生们决定移植称为'心脏伴侣'的起搏器. VB V n in/into n; V n

▲ **im·plan·ta·tion** /ˌɪmplɑːn'teɪʃən, -plæn-/ ❖ *The embryos were tested to determine their sex prior to implantation.* 胚胎在移植之前就被测定性别. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **implant** is something that is implanted into a person's body. 植入物. ❖ *A woman had a right to choose to have a breast implant.* 妇女有权选择进行隆胸手术. N-COUNT

3 When an egg or embryo **implants** in the womb, it becomes established there and can then develop. 被移植, 被植入. ❖ *Non-identical twins are the result of two fertilised eggs implanting in the uterus at the same time.* 两个受精卵被同时植入子宫内会是异卵双胞胎. VB V in n; Also V

▲ **implantation** ❖ *...the 11 days required to allow for normal implantation of a fertilized egg.* 受精卵正常植入所需的11天. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **implant** an idea or attitude in people, you make it become accepted or believed. 灌输, 使接受; 使相信. ❖ *This would implant the idea that the royal family are the legitimate rulers of the country.* 这会向人们灌输王室是该国的合法统治者这一思想. VB V n in/into n; V n

im·plau·sible /ɪm'plɔːzɪbəl/.

If you describe something as **implausible**, you believe that it is unlikely to be true. 不会是真的, 难以置信的. ❖ *It sounded like a convenient and implausible excuse.* 那听起来像是随口编造的难以置信的借口. ADJ-GRADED

▲ **im·plau·sibly** ❖ *They are, rather implausibly, close friends.* 难以置信的是, 他们是密友. ADV-GRADED

im·ple·ment, implements, implementing, implemented. ◆◆◆◇◇

The verb is pronounced /'ɪmplɪment/. The noun is pronounced /'ɪmplɪmənt/. 动词发音为 /'ɪmplɪment/. 名词发音为 /'ɪmplɪmənt/.

1 If you **implement** something such as a plan, you ensure that what has been planned is done. 实施, 执行, 履行; 贯彻. ❖ *The government promised to implement a new system to control financial loan institutions.* 政府承诺实施新体制以监管金融借贷机构. VB V n

▲ **im·ple·men·ta·tion** /ˌɪmplɪmən'teɪʃən/ ❖ *Very little has been achieved in the implementation of the peace agreement.* 和平协定的实施尚无进展. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **implement** is a tool or other piece of equipment. 工具, 用具, 器具. ❖ *...knives and other useful implements.* 刀以及其他有用的工具. N-COUNT FORMAL

im·pli·cate /'ɪmplɪkeɪt/ **implicates, implicating, implicated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **implicate** someone or something means to show or claim that they were involved in a crime or responsible for something bad. 暗示、表明(某人与...有牵连). ❖ *Allegations had appeared in the press implicating the army and police in some of the killings.* 新闻界出现了一些说法, 即军队和警方与某些谋杀事件有牵连. VB V n; V n in n

▲ **im·pli·cat·ed.** If someone or something is **implicated** in a crime or a bad situation, they are shown to be involved in it or responsible for it. (与...)有牵连的; (对...)负有责任的. ADJ v-link ADJ

▲ **im·pli·ca·tion** ❖ *Implication in a murder finally brought him to the gallows.* 他由于参与了一件谋杀案, 最终被送上了绞架. N-UNCOUNT

im·pli·ca·tion /ˌɪmplɪ'keɪʃən/ **implications.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **implications** of something are the things that are likely to happen as a result of it. 可能出现的结果, 可能导致的事件. ❖ *...the political implications of his decision to prosecute.* 他决定起诉进而可能引发的政治后果. N-COUNT

2 The **implication** of a statement, event, or situation is what it implies or suggests. 含义, 暗示. ❖ *The implication was obvious: vote for us or it will be very embarrassing for you.* 含义很明确: 投我们的票, 否则你会很难堪. N-COUNT

If you say that something is the case **by implication**, you mean that a statement, event, or situation implies that it is the case. 暗示地, 含蓄地. ❖ *Now his authority and, by implication, that of the whole management team are under threat.* 现在, 他的权威、也暗示着整个管理班子的权威, 正受到威胁. PHR

3 ➡ 又见 **implicate**.

im·plic·it /ɪm'plɪsɪt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **implicit** is expressed in an indirect way. 委婉表达的; 暗示的; 含蓄的. ❖ *It was his intention to make explicit in the film what was only implicit in the play.* 他的意图是把戏剧中不甚言明的东西在电影中明确表达出来. ADJ-GRADED

▲ **im·plic·it·ly** ❖ *Mr Patten implicitly accepted that there would not be nationwide tests.* 帕滕先生含蓄地承认不会有全国性的检测. ADV; ADV with v

2 If a quality or element is **implicit in** something, it is involved in it or is shown by it. 与...相关的; 由...表明的. ❖ *Try and learn from the lessons implicit in the failure of your marriage.* 尝试从你的失败婚姻中吸取教训. ADJ v-link ADJ in n; FORMAL

3 If you say that someone has an **implicit** belief or faith in something, you mean that they have complete faith in it and no doubts at all. 完全的, 绝对的. ❖ *He had implicit faith in the noble intentions of the Emperor.* 他完全相信帝王高尚的目的. ADJ-GRADED

▲ **implicitly** ❖ *I trust him implicitly.* 我绝对信任他. ADV-GRADED; ADV after v

im·plode /ɪm'pləʊd/ **implodes, imploding, imploded.**

1 If something **implodes**, it collapses into itself in a sudden and violent way. 内爆, 向心聚爆. VB V

2 If something such as an organization or a system **implodes**, it suddenly fails or ceases to exist. (机构、体系)瘫痪, 崩溃. VB V

im·plore /ɪm'plɔː/ **implores, imploring, implored.**

If you **implore** someone to do something, you desperately beg them to do it. 恳求, 哀求, 乞求. ❖ *'Tell me what to do!' she implored him.* '告诉我该怎么办!' 她向他哀求说. ❖ *Michael, I implore you. Don't say anything.* 迈克尔, 求求你, 什么都别说了. ❖ *Frank looked at Jim with imploring eyes.* 弗兰克用哀求的目光望着吉姆. VB V n to-inf; V n with quote; V n; V-ing; Also V with quote

im·ply /ɪm'plaɪ/ **implies, implying, implied.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **imply** that something is the case, you say something which indirectly indicates that it is the case. 暗示, 暗指; 含有...的意思. ❖ *You implied that I was a kind of monster for confronting you.* 你的意思是说, 我像个怪物似的, 专门要与你对着干. ❖ *She felt undermined by the implied criticism.* 含蓄的批评使她感到受到了伤害. VB V that; V-ed; Also V n

2 If an event or situation **implies** that something is the case, it makes you think it likely that it is the case. 说明, 表明; 指出. ❖ *The meeting in no way implies a resumption of contacts with the terrorists.* 会议根本没有说明要与恐怖分子再接触. VB V that; V n

im·po·lite /ˌɪmpə'laɪt/.

If you say that someone is **impolite**, you mean that they are rather rude and do not have good manners. 不礼貌的, 粗鲁的. ❖ *It would be most ungracious and impolite to refuse a simple invitation.* 拒绝一个单纯的邀请是很粗鲁无礼的. ADJ-GRADED

im·pon·der·able /ɪm'pɒndərəbəl/ **imponderables.**

An **imponderable** is something unknown, which it is difficult or impossible to estimate or make correct guesses about. 无法估量的事; 无法准确猜测的事. ❖ *The big imponderable, of course, is what's going to happen to interest rates.* 最无法估量的事当然是利率会有什么变化. N-COUNT

im·port, imports, importing, imported. The verb is pronounced /ɪm'pɔːt/. The noun is pronounced /'ɪmpɔːt/. 动词发音为 /ɪm'pɔːt/. 名词发音为 /'ɪmpɔːt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 To **import** products means to buy them from another country for use in your own country. 进口, 输入. ❖ *To import from Russia, a Ukrainian firm needs Russian roubles.* 乌克兰企业需要用俄罗斯卢布从俄罗斯购进货物. VB V n; V from n

➔ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...restrictions on the import of* N-UNCOUNT

Polish coal. 对波兰生产的煤的进口限制. also N in pl

◢ **im·por·ta·tion** /ˌɪmpɔːˈteɪʃən/ ❖ *...restrictions concerning the importation of birds.* 对有关鸟类的进口限制. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **im·port·er, importers.** An **importer** is a country, firm, or person that buys goods from another country for use in their own country. 进口国; 进口商; 进口者. N-COUNT

2 **Imports** are products bought from another country for use in your own country. 进口商品. ❖ *...French farmers protesting about what they say are cheap imports from other European countries.* 法国农民抗议他们称之为从其他欧洲国家进口的廉价产品. N-COUNT

3 The **import** of something is its importance. 重要(性). ❖ *Such arguments are of little import.* 这种辩论没有什么重要性. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

4 The **import** of something is its meaning, especially when the meaning is not clearly expressed. (尤指表达得不清楚的)含义, 意思. ❖ *I have already spoken about the import of his speech.* 我已经谈过他的讲话的含意. N-SING with poss FORMAL

im·por·tant /ɪmˈpɔːtənt/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **important** is very significant, highly valued, or necessary. 重要的, 必要的, 很有价值的. ❖ *Her sons are the most important thing in her life.* 她的儿子们是她生活中最要紧的事. *...an important economic challenge to the government.* 对政府的重大经济挑战. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **im·por·tance** ❖ *Safety is of paramount importance.* 安全第一. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **im·por·tant·ly** ❖ *I was hungry, and, more importantly, my children were hungry.* 我很饿, 而且更重要的是, 我的孩子们很饿. ADV-GRADED

2 Someone who is **important** has influence or power within a society or a particular group. 有势力的, 显要的. ❖ *He was the most important person on the island.* 他是该岛上最显赫的人物. ◢ **importance** ❖ *She lost much of her importance both in the religious and social spheres.* 她在宗教界和社会上都失去了很大的威望. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

im·por·tune /ˌɪmpɔːˈtjuːn, AM -ˈtuːn/ **importunes, importuning, importuned.**

If someone **importunes** someone else, they ask that person for something or urge them to do something, in an annoying way. 向...强求, 纠缠不休地要求. ❖ *I would visit the kitchen to importune the cook for a spoonful of black treacle.* 我会去厨房缠着厨子要一勺黑糖浆. VB V n FORMAL V n for n Also V n to-inf ◢ **im·por·tu·nate** /ɪmˈpɔːtʃʊnət/ If you describe someone as **importunate**, you think they are annoying because they keep trying to get something from you. 纠缠不休的, 胡搅蛮缠的. ADJ

im·pose /ɪmˈpəʊz/ **imposes, imposing, imposed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **impose** something on people, you use your authority to force them to accept it. (以权力)迫使接受. ❖ *A third of companies reviewing pay since last August have imposed a pay freeze of up to a year.* 自从去年八月份以来进行薪酬审核的公司已有三分之一实施了为期一年的冻结薪金措施. ◢ **im·po·si·tion** /ˌɪmpəˈzɪʃən/ ❖ *...the imposition of a day-time ban on cycling in the city centre.* 市中心白天禁止骑自行车的规定. VB V n on n V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **impose** your opinions or beliefs on other people, you try and make people accept them as a rule or as a model to copy. 将(观点等)强加于. ❖ *Parents of either sex should beware of imposing their own tastes on their children.* 父母双方均应注意别把自己的品味强加于他们的孩子身上. VB V n on n

3 If something **imposes** strain, pressure, or hardship on someone or something, it causes them to experience it. 使承受(压力、困苦等). ❖ *The filming imposed an additional strain on her.* 拍摄电影使她承受了额外的压力. VB V n on n

4 If someone **imposes** on you, they unreasonably expect you to do something for them, for example allow them to stay with you in your home. 麻烦; 利用. ❖ *I was afraid you'd simply feel we were imposing on you.* 我怕你只会以为我们在占你便宜. *I didn't want to impose myself on my married friends.* 我不想打扰我的已婚朋友. VB V on/upon n V pron-refl on n

◢ **im·po·si·tion, impositions** ❖ *I know this is an imposition. But please hear me out.* 我知道这有些冒昧, 但请听我把话说完. N-COUNT

im·pos·ing /ɪmˈpəʊzɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

An **imposing** thing or person has an impressive appearance or manner. 庄严的; 气势雄伟的; 不凡的. ❖ *...the imposing wrought-iron gates at the entrance to the estate.* 庄园入口处气势雄伟的大铁门. ADJ-GRADED

im·pos·sible /ɪmˈpɒsɪbəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **impossible** cannot be done or cannot happen. 不可能发生的; 无法做到的. ❖ *It was impossible for anyone to get in because no one knew the password.* 任何人都不可能进入(系统), 因为没有人知道密码. *The tax is impossible to administer.* 对税收进行管理是不可能的. *You shouldn't promise what's impossible.* 你不应许诺办不到的事. ADJ-GRADED

▷ **The impossible** is something which is impossible. 不可能发生的事; 办不到的事. ❖ *They were expected to do the impossible.* 有人指望他们去办不可能办到的事. N-SING the N

◢ **im·pos·sibly** ❖ *Mathematical physics is an almost impossibly difficult subject.* 数理物理学是一门几乎学不通的艰难学科. ADV ADV adj ◢ **im·pos·sibil·ity** /ɪmˌpɒsɪˈbɪlɪti/ **impossibilities** ❖ *...the impossibility of knowing absolute truth.* 了解绝对真相的不可能性. N-VAR

2 An **impossible** situation or an **impossible** position is one that is very difficult to deal with. (处境等)难以应付的. ❖ *The Government was now in an almost impossible position.* 政府目前处于几乎难以应对的状况. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you describe someone as **impossible**, you are annoyed that their bad behaviour or strong views make them difficult to deal with. (人)难以忍受的, 非常讨厌的. ❖ *You are an impossible man!* 你让人无法忍受! ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

im·pos·tor /ɪmˈpɒstə/ **impostors;** 又拼作 **imposter.**

Someone who is an **impostor** is dishonestly pretending to be someone else in order to get something they want. 冒名顶替者, 冒名行骗者. ❖ *He was an imposter, who masqueraded as a doctor when he was totally unqualified.* 他是个江湖骗子, 完全没有行医资格却伪装成医生. N-COUNT

im·po·tent /ˈɪmpətənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone feels **impotent**, they feel that they have no power to influence people or events. 无影响力的, 无能为力的. ❖ *The aggression of a bully leaves people feeling hurt, angry and impotent.* 暴徒的挑衅行为令人觉得受到伤害, 愤怒, 而且无能为力. ◢ **im·po·tence** ❖ *...a sense of impotence in the face of deplorable events.* 面对可悲事件的无能为力之感. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If a man is **impotent**, he is unable to have sex normally, because his penis fails to get hard or stay hard. 阳痿的, 性无能的. ◢ **impotence** ❖ *...men who suffer from impotence.* 患阳痿症的男人. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

im·pound /ɪmˈpaʊnd/ **impounds, impounding, impounded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **is impounded** by police, customs officers, or other officials, they officially take possession of it because a law or rule has been broken. (被)没收; (被)扣押. ❖ *The police moved in, arrested him and impounded the cocaine.* 警察冲进来逮捕了他, 并没收了可卡因. VB be V-ed V n

im·pov·er·ish /ɪmˈpɒvərɪʃ/ **impoverishes, impoverishing, impoverished.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that **impoverishes** a person or a country makes them poor. 使贫穷. ❖ *We need to reduce the burden of taxes that impoverish the economy.* 我们需要削减使经济陷于贫困的税收负担. ◢ **im·pov·er·ished** ❖ *The goal is to lure businesses into impoverished areas.* 目标是将企业吸引到贫困地区. ◢ **im·pov·er·ish·ment** /ɪmˈpɒvərɪʃmənt/ ❖ *The economic reforms are to blame for the wholesale impoverishment of the country.* 该国大规模的贫困应归咎于经济改革. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A person or thing that **impoverishes** something makes it worse in quality. 使降低(质量); 使更糟. ❖ *Cutting down trees impoverishes the soil.* 砍伐树木令土壤贫瘠. ◢ **impoverishment** ❖ *...the greed and aesthetic impoverishment that characterised their culture.* 成为他们的文化特征的贪婪与美感缺失. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

im·prac·ti·cable /ɪm'præktɪkəbəl/.
If something such as a course of action is **impracticable**, it is impossible to do. 行不通的, 办不成的. ❖ *Such measures would be highly impracticable and almost impossible to apply.* 这些措施很可能会行不通, 而且几乎无法采用. ADJ-GRADED

im·prac·ti·cal /ɪm'præktɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe an object, idea, or course of action as **impractical**, you mean that it is not sensible or realistic, and does not work well in practice. 不切实际的; 不合理的. ❖ *Once there were regularly scheduled airlines, it became impractical to make a business trip by ocean liner.* 一旦有了定期航班, 乘坐远洋轮船出差就不切实际了. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone as **impractical**, you mean that they do not have the abilities or skills to do practical work such as making, repairing, or organizing things. 没有实际工作能力的. ADJ-GRADED

im·pre·ca·tion /ˌɪmprɪ'keɪʃən/ **imprecations.**
An **imprecation** is a curse or insult. 诅咒; 侮辱. N-VAR FORMAL

im·pre·cise /ˌɪmprɪ'saɪs/.
Something that is **imprecise** is not clear, accurate, or precise. 不明确的, 不准确的. ❖ *Utilitarianism is a very broad, imprecise concept.* 功利主义是个很广义的、不确切的概念. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **im·pre·ci·sion** /ˌɪmprɪ'sɪʒən/ ❖ *...the confusion and imprecision in their thinking.* 他们思路的含混不清. N-UNCOUNT

im·preg·nable /ɪm'pregnəbəl/.
1 If you describe a building or other place as **impregnable**, you mean it is so strong or inaccessible that it cannot be broken into. 攻不破的, 固若金汤的. ❖ *In those impregnable mountains, the guerrillas could hold out for years.* 在那些固若金汤的山头上, 游击队员们能够坚持很多年. ADJ
2 If you say that a person or group is **impregnable**, or their position is **impregnable**, you think they cannot be defeated by anyone, for example in political competition or in a sporting contest. 打不败的, 不可动摇的. ❖ *The Bundesbank's seemingly impregnable position has begun to weaken.* 联邦银行看似不可动摇的地位开始削弱. ADJ

im·preg·nate /'ɪmpregneɪt, AM ɪm'preg-/ **impregnates, impregnating, impregnated.**
1 If someone or something **impregnates** a thing with a substance, they make the substance spread through it. (用...)涂抹. ❖ *...a block of plastic impregnated with a light-absorbing dye.* 一块刷了吸光涂料的塑料. VB V n with n; V-ed; Also V n
◢ **-impreg·nat·ed** ❖ *...nicotine-impregnated chewing gum.* 涂抹了尼古丁的口香糖. COMB
2 When a man or a male animal **impregnates** a female, he makes her pregnant. 使受孕, 使受精. VB V n FORMAL

im·pre·sa·rio /ˌɪmprɪ'sɑːriəʊ/ **impresarios.**
An **impresario** is a person who arranges for plays, concerts, and other entertainments to be performed. (剧团、音乐会等的)经理, 组织者. N-COUNT

im·press /ɪm'pres/ **impresses, impressing, impressed.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If something **impresses** you, you feel great admiration for it. 使钦佩. ❖ *What impressed him most was their speed.* 使他最佩服的是他们的速度. *Cannon's film impresses on many levels.* 坎农的电影在很多方面令人钦佩. VB V n; V
◢ **im·pressed** ❖ *I'm very impressed with the new airport.* 新机场给我留下了很深的印象. *He went away suitably impressed.* 他佩服地离开了. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ
2 If you **impress** something on someone, you make them understand its importance or degree. 使铭记; 使懂得某事的重要性. ❖ *I had always impressed upon the children that if they worked hard they would succeed in life.* 我总是让孩子们牢记如果他们努力工作, 他们的人生就会成功. *He said he'd be telephoning other Western leaders to impress on them the need to support Soviet reforms.* 他说他一直在跟其他西方领导人通话, 让他们懂得支援苏联改革的必要性. VB V on/upon n that; V on/upon n n; Also V on/upon n wh
3 If someone or something **impresses** you as a particular thing, usually a good one, they give you the impression of being that thing. 给...留下深刻印象. ❖ *Billy Sullivan had impressed me as a fine man.* 比利·沙利文给我的印象是一个好人. VB V n as n/-ing

im·pres·sion /ɪm'preʃən/ **impressions.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 Your **impression** of a person or thing is what you think they are like, usually after having seen or heard them. Your **impression** of a situation is what you think is going on. 印象; 感想. ❖ *What were your first impressions of college?* 你对大学的第一印象如何? *My impression is that they are totally out of control.* 我的感觉是他们简直无法无天. N-COUNT
2 If someone or something gives a particular **impression**, they cause you to believe that something is the case, often when it is not actually the case. (往往不正确的)感觉, 印象. ❖ *I don't want to give the impression that I'm running away from the charges.* 我不想让人觉得我是在逃避指控. N-SING
3 If you are **under the impression** that something is the case, you believe that it is the case, usually when it is not. 凭印象, 凭感觉. ❖ *He had apparently been under the impression that a military coup was in progress.* 很明显, 他一直以为军事政变仍在进行. PHR
4 If someone or something **makes an impression**, they have a strong effect on people or a situation. 有深刻影响, 留下深刻印象. ❖ *He has told me his plans and he's made a good impression on me.* 他告诉我他的计划, 给我留下了很好的印象. PHR
5 An **impression** by someone is an amusing imitation of a well-known person. (对名人的)滑稽模仿. ❖ *...doing impressions of Sean Connery and James Mason.* 对肖恩·康纳里及詹姆斯·梅森的滑稽模仿. N-COUNT
6 An **impression** of an object is a mark or outline that it has left after being pressed hard onto a surface. 印记, 压痕. ❖ *...fossil impressions.* 化石印痕. N-COUNT

im·pres·sion·able /ɪm'preʃənəbəl/.
Someone who is **impressionable** is not very critical and is therefore easy to influence. 无鉴别力的; 易受影响的. ❖ *The law is intended to safeguard young and impressionable viewers from exploitation.* 该项法律的目的, 在于保护年轻而且无判断力的观众免于被利用. ADJ-GRADED

Im·pres·sion·ism /ɪm'preʃənɪzəm/.
Impressionism is a style of painting developed in France between 1870 and 1900 which concentrated on showing the effects of light on things rather than on clear and exact detail. 印象主义, 印象派(1870年至1900年间起源于法国的绘画风格, 着重表现事物的光亮部分, 而不是清晰的细节). N-UNCOUNT
◢ **Im·pres·sion·ist, Impressionists** ❖ *The Impressionists revolutionised art and the way we see the world.* 印象派画家改革了艺术以及我们观察世界的方法. *...Paris' magnificent collection of Impressionist paintings.* 巴黎印象派绘画作品最好的收藏. N-COUNT

im·pres·sion·ist /ɪm'preʃənɪst/ **impressionists.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An **impressionist** is an entertainer who does amusing imitations of well-known people. (模仿名人的)滑稽演员. N-COUNT
2 ➡ 又见 **Impressionism.**

im·pres·sion·is·tic /ɪmˌpreʃə'nɪstɪk/.
An **impressionistic** work of art or piece of writing shows the artist's or writer's impressions of something rather than giving clear details. (作品等)仅凭印象的, 不给细节的. ADJ-GRADED

im·pres·sive /ɪm'presɪv/. ♦♦♦◇◇
Something that is **impressive** impresses you. 令人难忘的; 使人钦佩的; 给人以深刻印象的. ❖ *It is an impressive achievement.* 那是了不起的成就. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **im·pres·sive·ly** ❖ *...an impressively bright and energetic American woman.* 一位惹人注意的聪明而又有活力的美国女性. *The socialists performed impressively in the legislative elections.* 社会党在立法选举中的表现给人留下深刻印象. ADV-GRADED

im·print, imprints, imprinting, imprinted. The noun is pronounced /'ɪmprɪnt/. The verb is pronounced /ɪm'prɪnt/. 名词发音为 /'ɪmprɪnt/. 动词发音为 /ɪm'prɪnt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something leaves an **imprint** on a place or on your mind, it has a strong and lasting effect on it. (深刻的)印象; (永久的)印记, 影响. ❖ *Few cities in America bear the imprint of Japanese money more than Los Angeles.* 在美国, 很少有城市像洛杉矶那样深受日本货币的影响. N-COUNT
2 When something **is imprinted** on your memory, it VB be V-ed

is firmly fixed so that you will not forget it. (被)铭记, (被)牢记. ❖ *He repeated the names, as if to imprint them in his mind.* 他重复着那些名字, 好像要把它们铭刻在脑海中. on/in n / V n on/in n

3 An **imprint** is a mark or outline made by the pressure of one object on another. 印痕, 痕. N-COUNT

4 If a surface **is imprinted** with a mark or design, that mark or design is printed on the surface or pressed into it. (表面)(被)压印, (被)印. ❖ *...a racket with the club's badge imprinted on the strings.* 球网上印有俱乐部徽章的球拍. VB be V-ed with/on n / V-ed

im·pris·on /ɪm'prɪzən/ **imprisons, imprisoning, imprisoned.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If someone **is imprisoned**, they are locked up or kept somewhere, usually as a punishment for a crime or for political opposition. (被)关押, (被)监禁. ❖ *Dutch colonial authorities imprisoned him for his part in the independence movement.* 荷兰殖民地当局以其参与独立运动为由关押了他. VB be V-ed / V n ◢ **im·pris·on·ment** ❖ *She was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.* 她被判监禁七年. N-UNCOUNT

im·prob·able /ɪm'prɒbəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **improbable** is unlikely to be true or to happen. 不大可能的, 不会是真的、未必会发生的. ❖ *It seems improbable that this year's figure will fall much below last year's 75,000.* 今年的数字看来未必会比去年的75,000落后很多. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **im·prob·abil·ity** /ɪm,prɒbə'bɪlɪti/ **improbabilities** ❖ *...the improbability of such an outcome.* 这种结果的不大可能. N-VAR

2 If you describe something as **improbable**, you mean it is strange or ridiculous. 离奇的, 荒谬的. ❖ *On the face of it, their marriage seems an improbable alliance.* 他们的婚姻表面上似乎是荒谬的结合. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **im·prob·ably** ❖ *The sea is an improbably pale turquoise.* 海洋是一块奇异的浅蓝毛石. ADV-GRADED

im·promp·tu /ɪm'prɒmptju:, AM -tu:/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **impromptu** action is one that you do without planning it in advance. 即兴的、事先无准备的. ❖ *The children put on an impromptu concert for the visitors.* 孩子们为客人们即兴演奏了音乐. ADJ

im·prop·er /,ɪm'prɒpə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Improper** activities are illegal or dishonest. 不合法的; 不诚实的. ❖ *Mr Matthews maintained that he had done nothing improper.* 马休斯先生坚持说, 他没有做任何违法的事. ADJ FORMAL ◢ **im·prop·er·ly** ❖ *I acted neither fraudulently nor improperly.* 我的行为既无欺骗性又没有违法. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 **Improper** conditions or methods of treatment are not suitable or adequate for a particular purpose. 不合适的, 不妥当的; 不足够的. ❖ *The improper use of medicine could lead to severe adverse reactions.* 药品的不当使用会引起严重的不良反应. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL ◢ **improperly** ❖ *Doctors were improperly trained.* 医生们没有接受过充分的培训. ADV ADV with v

3 If you describe someone's behaviour as **improper**, you mean that it is impolite or shocking. 无礼的、不得体的; 令人瞠目的. ❖ *It would be improper to speculate on Dr Holt's suicide.* 对霍尔特医生的自杀妄加推测是无礼的. ADJ-GRADED DATED ◢ **improperly** ❖ *Fundamentalist groups have attacked women they regarded as improperly dressed.* 原教旨主义团伙袭击他们认为穿戴不得体的妇女. ADV-GRADED

im·pro·pri·ety /,ɪmprə'praɪɪti/ **improprieties.**

Impropriety is improper behaviour. 不得体的举止, 不正当的行为. ❖ *He resigned amid allegations of financial impropriety.* 他在一片财政不检点的指控声中辞职. N-VAR FORMAL

im·prove /ɪm'pru:v/ **improves, improving, improved.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If something **improves**, it gets better. 改进, 改善. ❖ *The weather is beginning to improve.* 天气开始变好. *He improved their house.* 他改建了他们的房子. V-ERG / V / V n

2 If a skill you have **improves**, you get better at it. (技能)提高. ❖ *The other students were improving slightly.* 其他的学生有些许的进步. *He said he was going to improve his football.* 他说要提高他的足球技能. V-ERG / V / V n

3 If you **improve** after an illness or an injury, your health gets better or you get stronger. 恢复(健康); 增强(体质). VB V

4 If you **improve on** a previous achievement of your own or of someone else, you achieve a better standard or result. 超过, 改进. ❖ *We need to improve on our performance against France.* 我们需要改进对法国队的打法. VB / V on n

im·prove·ment /ɪm'pru:vmənt/ **improvements.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If there is an **improvement** in something, it becomes better. If you make **improvements** to something, you make it better. 改进, 改善, 进步. ❖ *There is considerable room for improvement in state facilities for treating the mentally handicapped.* 国家对精神病患者的治疗设施还有相当大的改进余地. N-VAR

2 If you say that something is an **improvement** on a previous thing or situation, you mean that it is better than that thing. 改进的事物(或处境). ❖ *The system we introduced in 1980 has been a great improvement.* 我们于1980年引进的系统是个很大的改进. N-COUNT

im·provi·dent /ɪm'prɒvɪdənt/.

If you describe someone as **improvident**, you disapprove of them because they are wasteful and do not think about the future. (贬义)浪费的; 无远见的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

im·pro·vise /'ɪmprəvaɪz/ **improvises, improvising, improvised.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **improvise**, you make or do something using whatever you have or without having planned it in advance. 临时凑成; 临时做. ❖ *The vet had improvised a harness.* 兽医临时做了一个马具. *...tents improvised from sheets of heavy plastic draped over wooden poles.* 临时用厚塑料搭在木柱子上做成的棚子. VB V / V n / V-ed ◢ **im·provi·sa·tion** /,ɪmprəvaɪ'zeɪʃən, AM -vɪz-/ **improvisations** ❖ *Funds were not abundant and clever improvisation was necessary.* 资金不足, 有必要灵活地临时筹集. N-VAR

2 When performers **improvise**, they invent the music or words as they play, sing, or speak. When they **improvise** on a tune or story, they invent variations of it. 即兴创作(演讲、表演); 即席演说. ❖ *Uncle Richard intoned a chapter from the Bible and improvised a prayer.* 理查德叔叔吟诵了圣经的片段, 又即席朗诵了祷词. *I think that the art of a storyteller is to take the story and improvise on it.* 我认为讲故事的艺术就是要把故事消化, 并能即兴发挥. VB V / V n / V on n

im·pru·dent /ɪm'pru:dənt/.

If you describe someone's behaviour as **imprudent**, you think it is not sensible or carefully thought out. 轻率的, 考虑不周全的. ❖ *...an imprudent investment he made many years ago.* 他多年前不明智的投资. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

im·pu·dent /'ɪmpjʊdənt/.

If you describe someone as **impudent**, you mean they behave or speak rudely or disrespectfully, or do something they have no right to do. 放肆的、粗鲁的; 无礼的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **im·pu·dence** ❖ *One sister had the impudence to wear the other's clothes.* 一个妹妹放肆地穿着他人的衣服. N-UNCOUNT

im·pugn /ɪm'pju:n/ **impugns, impugning, impugned.**

If you **impugn** something such as someone's motives or integrity, you imply that they are not entirely honest or honourable. 对(某人的动机等)表示质疑. ❖ *They have impugned the honour of the Soviet Army.* 他们对苏联陆军的荣誉表示怀疑. VB FORMAL / V n

im·pulse /'ɪmpʌls/ **impulses.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An **impulse** is a sudden desire to do something. 冲动; 突然的欲望. ❖ *Unable to resist the impulse, he glanced at the sea again.* 他情不自禁地又看了大海一眼. N-VAR

2 If you do something **on impulse**, you suddenly decide to do it, without planning it. 一时冲动之下. PHR

3 An **impulse** buy or **impulse** purchase is something that you decide to buy when you see it, although you had not planned to buy it. 一时冲动(购买)的, 临时决定(购买)的. ADJ ADJ n

4 An **impulse** is a short electrical signal that is sent along a wire or nerve or through the air, usually as one of a series. 脉冲; (神经)冲动; 冲量. N-COUNT

im·pul·sive /ɪm'pʌlsɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **impulsive**, you mean that they do things suddenly without thinking about them carefully first. 冲动的. ❖ *Avoid making an impulsive* ADJ-GRADED

decision. 不要冲动做决定. ◢ **im·pul·sive·ly** ❖ *Impulsively she patted him on the arm.* 她忍不住拍了拍他的胳膊. ◢ **im·pul·sive·ness** ❖ *...Walesa's flamboyant impulsiveness.* 瓦文萨过分的冲动. ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

im·pu·nity /ɪm'pjuːnɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone does something bad **with impunity**, you disapprove of the fact that they are not punished for doing it. 未受惩罚, 逍遥法外. ❖ *These gangs operate with apparent impunity.* 这些流氓团伙公然为非作歹而竟逍遥法外. PHR PRAGMATICS

im·pure /ɪm'pjʊə/.

1 A substance that is **impure** is not of good quality because it has other substances mixed with it. 不纯的, 有杂质的; 劣质的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe thoughts and actions as **impure**, you mean they are concerned with sex and you regard them as sinful. 猥琐的、淫秽的; 罪过的. ADJ-GRADED DATED

im·pu·rity /ɪm'pjʊərɪti/ **impurities.**

Impurities are substances that are present in small quantities in another substance and make it dirty or of an unacceptable quality. 杂质, 污染物. ❖ *The air in the factory is filtered to remove impurities.* 工厂内的空气被过滤以除去有害成分. N-COUNT

im·pute /ɪm'pjuːt/ **imputes, imputing, imputed.**

If you **impute** something such as blame or guilt to someone, you believe and say that they are to blame for something. If you **impute** something such as motives or ideas to someone, you believe and say that they have those motives or ideas. 把...归咎于, 把...嫁祸于. ❖ *It is grossly unfair to impute blame to the United Nations.* 把责任归咎于联合国是极不公平的. VB FORMAL V n to n

in 1 position or movement 表示位置或动作

in /ɪn/. ♦♦♦♦♦

In addition to the uses shown below, **in** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives in order to introduce extra information. **In** is also used with verbs of movement such as 'walk' and 'push', and in phrasal verbs such as 'give in' and 'dig in'. 除了以下所列用法之外, in可用在某些动词、名词以及形容词之后引出附加信息; in又与动作动词(如walk, push)连用, 或用于短语动词中(如 give in, dig in).

1 Someone or something that is **in** something else is enclosed by it or surrounded by it. If you put something **in** a container, you move it so that it is enclosed by the container. 在...里面. ❖ *He was in his car.* 他坐在他的车里. *Put the knives in the kitchen drawer.* 把餐刀放在厨房抽屉里. *Mix the sugar and the water in a cup.* 把糖和水放在杯子里搅拌. PREP

2 If something happens **in** a place, it happens there. 在(某地方). ❖ *Those rockets landed in the desert.* 那些火箭在沙漠着陆. PREP

3 If you **are in**, you are present at your home or place of work. 在家; 在工作地点. ❖ *My flatmate was in at the time.* 我的同屋伙伴当时在家. *He has had to be in every day.* 他每天都得待在办公室. ADV be ADV

4 When someone comes **in**, they enter a room or building. 进入, 进去. ❖ *They shook hands and went in.* 他们握了握手, 然后进去了. ADV

5 If a train, boat, or plane has come **in** or is **in**, it has arrived at a station, port, or airport. 进站; 进港; 进入机场. ❖ *...every plane coming in from Melbourne.* 来自墨尔本的每个航班. *Look. The train's in. We'll have to run for it now.* 看, 火车进站了. 我们现在得跑着过去了. ADV

6 When the sea or tide comes **in**, the sea moves towards the shore rather than away from it. 涨潮. ❖ *If the tide was in they went swimming.* 如果涨潮, 他们就去游泳. ADV

7 Something that is **in** a window, especially a shop window, is just behind the window so that you can see it from outside. 在(橱窗)里. ❖ *There was a camera for sale in the window.* 橱窗里有一架待出售的相机. PREP

8 When you see something **in** a mirror, you see its reflection. 在(镜子)里. PREP

9 If you are dressed **in** a piece of clothing, you are wearing it. 穿着, 戴着. ❖ *...three women in black.* 三个身穿黑衣服的女子. *She's usually dressed in blue jeans.* 她平常穿蓝牛仔裤. PREP

10 Something that is covered or wrapped **in** something else has that thing over or round its surface. 包在...里; 盖在...下. ❖ *His legs were covered in mud.* 他双腿裹满泥巴. PREP

11 If there is something such as a crack or hole **in** something, there is a crack or hole somewhere on its surface. (裂口等)在...表面. ❖ *...an unsightly hole in the garden.* 花园地面上一个难看的洞口. PREP

in 2 inclusion or involvement 表示包含或关联

in /ɪn/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something is **in** a book, film, play, or picture, you can read it or see it there. 在(书、电影、戏剧、图片)中. ❖ *...one of the funniest scenes in the film.* 这场电影中最滑稽的一幕. PREP

2 If you are **in** something such as a play or a race, you are one of the people taking part. 参与(演出、比赛等). ❖ *Alf offered her a part in the play he was directing.* 阿尔夫在他执导的戏剧中让她出演一个角色. PREP

3 Something that is **in** a group or collection is a member of it or part of it. 在...之中; 属于.... ❖ *The New England team are the worst in the league.* 新英格兰队是联赛中最差劲的一支. PREP

4 You use **in** to specify a general subject or field of activity. 在(某一领域); 有关(某一方面). ❖ *...those working in the defence industry.* 从事国防工业的人员. *...future developments in medicine and surgery.* 医学和外科学的未来发展. PREP

in 3 time and numbers 表示时间及数目

in /ɪn/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something happens **in** a particular year, month, or other period of time, it happens during that time. 在...期间. ❖ *In the evening, the people assemble in the mosques.* 晚上, 人们聚集在清真寺里. *He believes food prices will go up in the future.* 他相信食品将会涨价. PREP

2 If something happens **in** a particular situation, it happens while that situation is going on. 在(某一境地). ❖ *His father had been badly wounded in the last war.* 他父亲在上一次战争中受了重伤. *...issues you struggle with in your daily life.* 你日常生活中要面对的事情. PREP

3 If you do something **in** a particular period of time, that is how long it takes you to do it. 用(特定的一段时间). ❖ *He walked two hundred and sixty miles in eight days.* 他八天走了二百六十英里. PREP

4 If something will happen **in** a particular length of time, it will happen after that length of time. 在(一段时间)之后. ❖ *They'll be back in a few months.* 他们几个月后就会回来. PREP

5 You use **in** to indicate roughly how old someone is. For example, if someone is **in** their fifties, they are between 50 and 59 years old. (粗略表示年龄)约...岁. 如 in their fifties 表示'年龄在50至59岁之间'. PREP

6 You use **in** to indicate roughly how many people or things do something. (表示大约数目)以...计. ❖ *The jugs were produced in their millions.* 这种水壶数以百万计地生产. PREP

7 You use **in** to express a ratio, proportion, or probability. (表示比率、比例、可能性)每. ❖ *Last year, one in five boys left school without a qualification.* 去年, 每五个男孩有一个未毕业就离校. *He was told that he had a one in 500 chance of survival.* 他知道他有五百分之一的生存机会. PREP

in 4 states and qualities 表示状态与性质

in /ɪn/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something or someone is **in** a particular state or situation, that is their present state or situation. 处于(某种状况). ❖ *Dave was in a hurry to get back to work.* 戴夫急着赶回去工作. *Their equipment was in poor condition.* 他们的装备很陈旧. PREP

2 You use **in** to indicate the feeling or desire which someone has when they do something, or which causes them to do it. (表 PREP

示做某事的感觉、欲望)怀着，抱着. ❖ *Simpson looked at them in surprise.* 辛普森吃惊地看着他们. *Carl pushed ahead in his eagerness to reach the wall.* 卡尔急切地朝着墙边挤.

3 If a particular quality or ability is **in** you, you naturally have it. (表示性格、能力)带有. ❖ *I couldn't find it in me to embrace him.* 我就是无心拥抱他. PREP

4 You use **in** when saying that someone or something has a particular quality. (表示性格)在...身上，在...中. ❖ *He had all the qualities I was looking for in a partner.* 他具备我心目中的合伙人的所有条件. *There is artistry in what he does.* 他的作品具有艺术性. PREP

5 You use **in** to indicate how someone is expressing something. 以...方式(表达). ❖ *...lessons in languages other than Spanish.* 用西班牙语以外的语言讲授的课程. *...written in a simple but very expressive style.* 以简单而又意味深长的风格写成. PREP

6 You use **in** in expressions such as **in a row** or **in a ball** to describe the arrangement or shape of something. (表示排列或形状)以...的形状. ❖ *Her ear, shoulder and hip are in a straight line.* 她的耳、肩、臀成一直线. *He was curled up in a ball.* 他蜷缩成一团. PREP

7 If something is **in** a particular colour, it has that colour. 用(或带)...颜色. ❖ *He saw something written in black on the gravestones.* 他看到碑石上有黑色的笔迹. PREP

8 You use **in** to specify which feature or aspect of something you are talking about. 在...方面. ❖ *The movie is nearly two hours in length.* 电影长达近两小时. *...a real increase in the standard of living.* 生活水平的真正提高. PREP

in 5 other uses and phrases 其他用法及惯用语

in /ɪn/ **ins.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you say that something is **in**, or is the **in** thing, you mean it is fashionable or popular. 时髦的，时兴的. ❖ *A few years ago jogging was the in thing.* 几年前，慢跑是时兴运动. *It is the 'in' place to go for a quick drink after work.* 那是下班后去小酌的'时兴'地方. ADJ INFORMAL

2 You use **in** with a present participle to indicate that when you do something, something else happens as a result. (与现在分词连用，表示原因)当...时. ❖ *He shifted uncomfortably on his feet. In doing so he knocked over Steven's briefcase.* 他双腿不自在地交替站着，结果踢翻了史蒂文的公文包. PREP

3 If you say that someone **is in for** a shock or a surprise, you mean that they are going to experience it. 注定要遭受.... ❖ *When you venture outside, you are in for a surprise.* 如果你有胆量走出去，你肯定会大吃一惊. PHR

4 If someone **has it in for** you, they dislike you and try to cause problems for you. 伺机跟(某人)过不去; 怀恨. ❖ *Marsie really had it in for me.* 马西的确对我怀恨在心. PHR INFORMAL

5 If you are **in on** something, you are involved in it or know about it. 参与; 了解. ❖ *I'm going to let you in on a little secret.* 我要告诉你一个小秘密. PHR-PREP

6 You use **in that** to introduce an explanation of a statement you have just made. (作补充说明)从...角度，因为. ❖ *I'm lucky in that I've got four sisters.* 我很幸运，因为我有四个姊妹. PHR-CONJ

7 The **ins and outs** of a situation are all the detailed points and facts about it. 详情，所有细节. ❖ *...the ins and outs of high finance.* 巨额融资的详情. PHR

in. ◆◆◇◇◇

in. is a written abbreviation for **inch**. The plural can be 'in.' or 'ins'. 英寸. inch的缩写形式，复数形式可写成in.或ins.

in- /ɪn-/.

in- is added to some adjectives, adverbs, and nouns to form other adjectives, adverbs, and nouns that have the opposite meaning. For example, something that is incorrect is not correct. in-作为前缀，加在形容词、副词及名词前面，构成表示相反意义的形容词、副词及名词. 例如correct一词前加上in-，就构成表示相反意义的incorrect. ❖ *...incomplete answers.* 不完整的答案. *...women who are insecure about themselves.* 自身感到不安的妇女. PREFIX

in·abil·ity /ˌɪnəˈbɪlɪti/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you refer to someone's **inability** to do something, you are referring to the fact that they are unable to do it. 无能; 没办法. ❖ *Her inability to concentrate could cause an accident.* 她的注意力不集中可能会引起事故. N-UNCOUNT

in·ac·ces·sible /ˌɪnəkˈsesɪbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **inaccessible** place is very difficult or impossible to reach. 难以达到的，不可及的. ❖ *The route took us through scenery quite inaccessible to the motorist.* 这条路线引领我们穿越了汽车难以到达的风景区. ◢ **in·ac·ces·sibil·ity** /ˌɪnəksesɪˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *Poor roads and inaccessibility make food distribution very difficult.* 糟糕的路况及地处偏僻使粮食分发困难重重. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If something is **inaccessible**, you are unable to see, use, or buy it. 看不到的; 未能使用的; 买不到的. ❖ *Ninety-five per cent of its magnificent collection will remain inaccessible to the public.* 95%的华丽收藏品将不向公众展出. ◢ **inaccessibility** ❖ *The problem of inaccessibility of essential goods, especially of food, is reaching a crisis point.* 买不到生活必需品，尤其是粮食，这一问题快要接近危机点了. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 Someone or something that is **inaccessible** is difficult or impossible to understand or appreciate. 难以理解的，弄不懂的. ❖ *...using language that is inaccessible to working people.* 用劳动人民难以理解的语言. ◢ **inaccessibility** ❖ *...the inaccessibility of his literature.* 他的文学作品的晦涩难懂. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

in·ac·cu·ra·cy /ɪnˈækjʊrəsi/ **inaccuracies.**

The **inaccuracy** of a statement or measurement is the fact that it is not accurate or correct. 不准确; 不正确. ❖ *A reporter tries to guard against inaccuracies by checking with a variety of sources.* 记者通过核查各种资料来源以防止失实. N-VAR

in·ac·cu·rate /ɪnˈækjʊrət/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a statement or measurement is **inaccurate**, it is not accurate or correct. 不准确的; 不正确的. ◢ **in·ac·cu·rate·ly** ❖ *He claimed his remarks had been reported inaccurately.* 他声称他的话未被如实地报道. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

in·ac·tion /ɪnˈækʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you refer to someone's **inaction**, you disapprove of the fact that they are doing nothing. 无作为; 无行动; 怠惰. ❖ *He is bitter about the inaction of the other political parties.* 对于其他政党迟迟不采取行动，他甚感不快. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

in·ac·tive /ɪnˈæktɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **inactive** is not doing anything or is not working. 无作为的; 不运行的; 失效的. ❖ *The satellite had been inactive since its launch two years ago.* 这颗卫星发射两年以来，一直不能工作. ◢ **in·ac·tiv·ity** /ˌɪnækˈtɪvɪti/ ❖ *The players have comparatively long periods of inactivity.* 演员们有相对较长的闲散期. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

in·ad·equa·cy /ɪnˈædɪkwəsi/ **inadequacies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **inadequacy** of something is the fact that there is not enough of it, or that it is not good enough. 不充足; 不够好. ❖ *...the inadequacy of the water supply.* 供水的不足. *The inadequacies of the current system have already been recognised.* 现有系统的各种缺陷已经确定. N-VAR

2 If someone has feelings of **inadequacy**, they feel that they do not have the qualities and abilities necessary to do something or to cope with life in general. 不够资格; 不胜任. ❖ *...his deep-seated sense of inadequacy.* 他内心深处不能胜任的感觉. N-UNCOUNT

in·ad·equate /ɪnˈædɪkwət/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **inadequate**, there is not enough of it or it is not good enough. 不够的; 不够好的. ❖ *The problem goes far beyond inadequate staffing.* 问题远远不只是人手不够. ◢ **in·ad·equate·ly** ❖ *The projects were inadequately funded.* 工程资金不足. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If someone feels **inadequate**, they feel that they do not have the qualities and abilities necessary to do something or to cope with life in general. 不合格的; 不能胜任的. ADJ-GRADED

in·ad·mis·si·ble /ˌɪnədˈmɪsɪbəl/.

1 **Inadmissible** evidence cannot be used in a court of law. (证据)不能用于法庭的，不可接受的. ADJ

2 If you say that something that someone says or does is **inadmissible**, you think that it is totally unacceptable. 不可接受的; 不允许的. ❖ *He said the use of force would be inadmissible.* 他说动用武力是不可接受的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

in·ad·vert·ent /ˌɪnəd'vɜːtənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **inadvertent** action is one that you do without realizing what you are doing. 无意识的; 非故意的; 不慎的. ❖ *The government has said it was an inadvertent error.* 政府曾说那是个意外的错误. ◢ **in·ad·vert·ent·ly** ❖ *You may have inadvertently pressed the wrong button.* 你可能无意中按错了按钮. ADJ / ADV / ADV with v

in·ad·vis·able /ˌɪnəd'vaɪzəbəl/.
A course of action that is **inadvisable** should not be carried out because it is not wise or sensible. 不可取的; 不明智的, 不理智的. ❖ *For three days, it was inadvisable to leave the harbour.* 三天内最好不要离开港口. ADJ-GRADED

in·al·ien·able /ɪn'eɪljənəbəl/.
If you say that someone has an **inalienable** right to something, you are emphasizing that they have a right to it which cannot be changed or taken away. 不可放弃的; 不可剥夺的. ADJ FORMAL

in·ane /ɪn'eɪn/.
If you describe someone's behaviour or actions as **inane**, you think they are very silly or stupid. 非常愚蠢的. ❖ *She started asking me inane questions.* 她开始问我一些很愚蠢的问题. ◢ **in·ane·ly** ❖ *He lurched through the bar, grinning inanely.* 他傻乎乎地咧嘴笑着, 举步蹒跚地穿过酒吧. ◢ **in·an·ity** /ɪn'ænɪti/ ❖ *...the ludicrous inanity of much of the conversation.* 大部分谈话内容的荒唐愚蠢. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS / ADV-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

in·ani·mate /ɪn'ænɪmət/.
An **inanimate** object is one that has no life. 没有生命的; 没精打采的. ADJ

in·ap·pli·cable /ˌɪnə'plɪkəbəl, AM ɪn'æplɪk-/.
Something that is **inapplicable** to what you are talking about is not relevant or appropriate to it. 不相干的; 不适用的. ❖ *His general theory was virtually inapplicable to underdeveloped economies.* 他的笼统理论实际上不适用于不发达国家的经济体系. ADJ-GRADED

in·ap·pro·pri·ate /ˌɪnə'prəupriət/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Something that is **inappropriate** is not useful or suitable for a particular situation or purpose. 不适用的, 不合适的. ❖ *There is no suggestion that clients have been sold inappropriate policies.* 没有迹象表明客户买了不合适的保单. ◢ **in·ap·pro·pri·ate·ly** ❖ *He was dressed inappropriately for the heat in a dark suit.* 他在酷热天气里穿着黑色西装, 有些不合适. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

2 If you say that someone's speech or behaviour in a particular situation is **inappropriate**, you are criticizing it because you think it is not suitable for that situation. (言行)不恰当的, 不合适的. ❖ *I feel the remark was inappropriate for such a serious issue.* 我觉得这番话对这样一个严肃的问题是不恰当的. *It is inappropriate for a judge to belong to a discriminatory club.* 法官戴着有色眼镜判案是不恰当的. ◢ **inappropriately** ❖ *You have the law on your side if the bank is acting inappropriately.* 如果银行处事不当, 你也有法律维护. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS / ADV-GRADED

in·ar·ticu·late /ˌɪnɑː'tɪkjulət/.
If someone is **inarticulate**, they are unable to express themselves easily or well in speech. 口齿不清的; 不善辞令的. ❖ *Kempton made an inarticulate noise at the back of his throat as if he were about to choke.* 肯普顿喉咙深处发出一阵含糊不清的声响, 像是要给噎住了. ADJ-GRADED

in·as·much as /ˌɪnəz'mʌtʃ æz/; 又拼作 **in as much as**.
You use **inasmuch as** to introduce a statement which explains something you have just said, and adds to it. 因为; 鉴于. ❖ *We were doubly lucky inasmuch as my friend was living on the island and spoke Greek fluently.* 我的朋友住在岛上, 又能说一口流利的希腊语, 因此我们备感幸运. PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

in·at·ten·tion /ˌɪnə'tenʃən/.
A person's **inattention** is their lack of attention; used showing disapproval. (贬义)注意力不集中; 疏忽. ❖ *Vital evidence had been destroyed as a result of a moment's inattention.* 一时的疏忽使重要证据给毁掉了. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

in·at·ten·tive /ˌɪnə'tentɪv/.
Someone who is **inattentive** is not paying complete attention to a person or thing. 心不在焉的; 大意的. ADJ-GRADED

in·audible /ɪn'ɔːdɪbəl/.
If a sound is **inaudible**, you are unable to hear it. 听不到的. ADJ

in·augu·ral /ɪn'ɔːgjurəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **inaugural** meeting or speech is the first meeting of a new organization or the first speech by its new leader. 首次的; 成立的; 就职的. ADJ ADJ n

in·augu·rate /ɪn'ɔːgjureɪt/ **inaugurates, inaugurating, inaugurated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When a new leader **is inaugurated**, they are formally given their new position at an official ceremony. 为(新领袖)举行就职典礼. ◢ **in·augu·ra·tion** /ɪnˌɔːgju'reɪʃən/ **inaugurations** ❖ *...the inauguration of the new Governor.* 新州长的就职典礼. *...his long inauguration speech.* 他的长篇就职演说. VB: be V-ed / N-VAR

2 When a new building or institution **is inaugurated**, it is declared open in a formal ceremony. 为(大厦、机构等)举行落成典礼,举行开幕仪式. ◢ **inauguration** ❖ *They later attended the inauguration of the University.* 他们后来参加了大学校舍的落成典礼. VB: be V-ed / N-COUNT

3 If you **inaugurate** a new system or service, you start it. 开始, 开创; 实施. ❖ *Pan Am inaugurated the first scheduled international flight.* 泛美公司按计划进行了首次国际飞行. VB FORMAL V n

in·aus·pi·cious /ˌɪnɔː'spɪʃəs/.
An **inauspicious** event is one that gives signs that success is unlikely. 凶兆的; 不吉利的; 恶运的. ❖ *The meeting got off to an inauspicious start with one of the main participants failing to turn up.* 会议一开始就不顺利, 因为有一名要员缺席. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·board /'ɪnbɔːd/.
An **inboard** motor or engine is inside a boat rather than attached to the outside. (发动机)船内侧的, 舷内的. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

in·born /ˌɪn'bɔːn/.
Inborn qualities are natural ones which you are born with. 天生的, 先天的. ❖ *He had an inborn talent for languages.* 他有语言天分. ADJ

in·bound /'ɪnbaund/.
An **inbound** flight is one that is arriving from another place. (飞行)归航的. ADJ

in·bred /ˌɪn'bred/.
1 **Inbred** means the same as **inborn**. 义同inborn. ❖ *...behaviour patterns that are inbred.* 天生的行为模式. ADJ

2 People who are **inbred** have ancestors who are all closely related to each other. 近亲的. ADJ

in·breed·ing /'ɪnbriːdɪŋ/.
Inbreeding is the repeated breeding of closely related animals or people. 近亲交配(繁殖). N-UNCOUNT

in·built /ˌɪn'bɪlt/; 又拼作 **in-built**.
An **inbuilt** quality is one that someone or something has from the time they were born or produced. 与生俱来的; 固有的. ❖ *...the only answering machine with inbuilt fax and printer.* 唯一设有内置传真机和打印机的电话录音机. ADJ BRITISH

inc.
In written advertisements, **inc.** is an abbreviation for 'including'. (用于书面广告)包括. including的缩写形式. ❖ *...a two-night break for £210 per person, inc. breakfast and dinner.* 每位210镑的两夜食宿, 包括早餐及正餐在内.

Inc. ◆◆◆◇◇
In the United States, **Inc.** is an abbreviation for 'Incorporated' when it is used after a company's name. (在美国用于公司名称后)组成公司的. Incorporated的缩写形式. ❖ *...BP America Inc.* 英国石油(美国)公司.

in·cal·cu·lable /ɪn'kælkjuləbəl/.
Something that is **incalculable** cannot be calculated or estimated because it is so great. 巨大的; 无法估量的. ❖ *This has done incalculable damage to his reputation.* 这对他的名誉造成了巨大的损害. ADJ

in·can·des·cent /ˌɪnkæn'desənt/.

1 **Incandescent** substances or devices give out a lot of light when heated. 白热的,白炽的. ❖ *...incandescent light bulbs.* 白炽灯灯泡. ADJ TECHNICAL

2 If you describe someone or something as **incandescent**, you mean that they are very lively and impressive. 很有活力的; 给人强烈印象的. ❖ *Gill had an extraordinary, incandescent personality.* 吉尔有一种不同凡响的个性. ADJ LITERARY

◢ **in·can·des·cence** ❖ *She burned with an incandescence that had nothing to do with her looks.* 她充满着一种外表上看不出来的强烈情感. N-UNCOUNT

in·can·ta·tion /ˌɪnkæn'teɪʃən/ **incantations.**

An **incantation** is a series of words that a person says or sings as a magic spell. 咒语. N-COUNT

in·ca·pable /ɪn'keɪpəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **incapable of** doing something is unable to do it. 无能力的; 不会做的. ❖ *He was a man incapable of violence.* 他是个不会动粗的人. ADJ

2 An **incapable** person is weak or stupid. 弱的; 弱智的. ADJ

in·ca·paci·tate /ˌɪnkə'pæsɪteɪt/ **incapacitates, incapacitating, incapacitated.**

If something **incapacitates** you, it weakens you in some way, so that you cannot do certain things. 削弱; 使丧失能力. ❖ *A serious fall incapacitated the 68-year-old congressman.* 那位68岁高龄的议员摔得很严重,失去了生活能力. ◢ **in·ca·paci·tat·ed** ❖ *He is incapacitated and can't work.* 他失去了工作能力. VB FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED

in·ca·pac·ity /ˌɪnkə'pæsɪti/.

The **incapacity** of a person, society, or system to do something is their inability to do it. 无能(力). ❖ *Patients with no mental incapacity can refuse treatment.* 没有智力缺陷的病人可以拒绝接受治疗. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

in·car·cer·ate /ɪn'kɑːsəreɪt/ **incarcerates, incarcerating, incarcerated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If people **are incarcerated**, they are imprisoned. (被)监禁, (被)禁闭. ❖ *It can cost $40,000 to $50,000 to incarcerate a prisoner for a year.* 一名犯人监禁一年要耗费4万至5万元. ◢ **in·car·cera·tion** ❖ *...her mother's incarceration in a psychiatric hospital.* 她母亲在一家精神病院受到禁闭. VB be V-ed FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

in·car·nate, incarnates, incarnating, incarnated. The adjective is pronounced /ɪn'kɑːnɪt/. The verb is pronounced /'ɪnkɑːneɪt/. 形容词发音为 /ɪn'kɑːnɪt/. 动词发音为 /'ɪnkɑːneɪt/.

1 If you say that someone is a quality **incarnate**, you mean that they represent that quality or are typical of it in an extreme form. (性格等)典型代表的,化身的. ❖ *She is evil incarnate.* 她是邪恶的化身. ADJ n ADJ

2 If you say that a quality **is incarnated** in a person, you mean that they represent that quality or are typical of it in an extreme form. (使)具体化; (被)代表. ❖ *...a writer who incarnates the changing consciousness of the Americas.* 一位代表着美洲的变革意识的作家. VB be V-ed in n V n

3 You use **incarnate** to say that something, especially a god or spirit, is represented in human form. (神灵等)化身的. ❖ *The pharaoh is Osiris, the moon bull incarnate.* 法老是司阴府之神,即月亮牛神的化身. ADJ v-link ADJ, n ADJ, ADJ n

4 If you say that someone or something **is incarnated** in a particular form, you mean that they appear on earth in that form. (使)有形体; (使)成化身. ❖ *He was the god Vishnu incarnated on earth as a righteous king.* 他是毗瑟挐神的化身,在下界当一位正直的君主. VB usu passive be V-ed prep

in·car·na·tion /ˌɪnkɑː'neɪʃən/ **incarnations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone is the **incarnation of** a particular quality, you mean that they represent that quality or are typical of it in an extreme form. (代表某种品质的)人; 典型代表; 化身. ❖ *She is a perfect incarnation of glamour.* 她是魅力的完美化身. N-COUNT N of n

2 An **incarnation** is an instance of being alive on earth in a particular form. Some religions believe that people have several incarnations in different forms. (某一形状的)化身; (某些宗教里的)道成肉身. ❖ *His industry and persistence suggest that he was an ant in a previous incarnation.* 他的勤奋与毅力表明他前生是只蚂蚁. N-COUNT

in·cen·di·ary /ɪn'sendiəri, AM -eri/ **incendiaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Incendiary** weapons or attacks are ones that cause large fires. 引起燃烧的; 放火的. ❖ *Five incendiary devices were found in her house.* 在她的屋子里找到了五件纵火工具. ADJ ADJ n

2 An **incendiary** is an incendiary bomb. 燃烧弹. N-COUNT

in·cense, incenses, incensing, incensed. The noun is pronounced /'ɪnsens/. The verb is pronounced /ɪn'sens/. 名词发音为 /'ɪnsens/. 动词发音为 /ɪn'sens/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Incense** is a substance that is burned for its sweet smell, often as part of a religious ceremony. (参拜用的)香. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that something **incenses** you, you mean that it makes you extremely angry. 激怒,使发怒. ❖ *This proposal will incense conservation campaigners.* 该提议将会激怒保守派竞选者. ◢ **in·censed** ❖ *Mum was incensed at his lack of compassion.* 妈妈对于他缺乏同情心大为恼火. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

in·cen·tive /ɪn'sentɪv/ **incentives.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If something is an **incentive** to do something, it encourages you to do it. 鼓励,激励; 诱因. ❖ *There is little or no incentive to adopt such measures.* 很少人或根本没有人鼓励采取这种措施. *...tax incentives for companies that create jobs.* 对于创造就业机会的公司提供的税收优惠. N-VAR

in·cep·tion /ɪn'sepʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **inception** of an institution or activity is the start of it. 开端,起初. ❖ *Since its inception the company has produced fifty three different aircraft designs.* 公司从成立到现在,已经设计出五十三种不同的飞机. N-UNCOUNT with poss FORMAL

in·ces·sant /ɪn'sesənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **incessant** process or activity is one that continues without stopping. 不间断的,连续的. ❖ *...incessant rain.* 连绵不断的雨. *...his incessant demands for affection.* 他对情感的孜孜追求. ◢ **in·ces·sant·ly** ❖ *Dee talked incessantly.* 迪伊说个没完. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

in·cest /'ɪnsest/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Incest is the crime of two members of the same family, for example a father and daughter, having sexual intercourse. 乱伦. N-UNCOUNT

in·ces·tu·ous /ɪn'sestʃuəs/.

1 An **incestuous** relationship is one involving sexual intercourse between two members of the same family, for example a father and daughter. 乱伦的. ADJ

2 If you describe a group of people as **incestuous**, you disapprove of the fact that they all know everything about each other but are not interested in ideas or people from outside the group. 向内的; 小圈子的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

inch /ɪntʃ/ **inches, inching, inched.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **inch** is an imperial unit of length, approximately equal to 2.54 centimetres. There are twelve inches in a foot. 英寸. ❖ *...a candy tin 6 inches high.* 一个6英寸高的糖罐. N-COUNT

2 **Inch** is used in the expressions **every inch** and **inch by inch** to emphasize how completely or carefully an area is covered. 彻底地,仔细地. ❖ *Every inch of shelf space was crammed with books.* 书架上塞满了书. *The police were searching the area inch by inch.* 警察正仔细地搜查该处. N-SING PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that someone looks **every inch** a certain type of person, you are emphasizing that they look exactly like that kind of person. 完全地. ❖ *He looks every inch the City businessman.* 他完全是一副伦敦商业区生意人的模样. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 To **inch** somewhere means to move there very slowly, carefully, or with difficulty. 缓慢谨慎地移动; 艰难地移动. ❖ *...a climber inching up a vertical wall of rock.* 小心翼翼攀登岩石峭壁的攀登者. *He inched the van forward.* 他慢慢地向前推动那辆厢式货车. *An ambulance inched its way through the crowd.* 一辆救护车缓慢地在人群中穿行. V-ERG V prep/adv V n prep/adv V way prep/adv

in·cho·ate /ɪn'kəʊɪt/.

If something is **inchoate**, it is recent or new, and rather vague or not yet properly developed. 新近的; 未成熟的. ADJ FORMAL

in·ci·dence /'ɪnsɪdəns/ **incidences.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **incidence** of something bad, such as a disease, is the frequency with which it occurs, or the occasions when it occurs. N-VAR

(坏事的)发生率; 影响范围. ❖ *...a report about the high incidence of child mortality.* 一份有关儿童高死亡率的报告.

in·ci·dent /ˈɪnsɪdənt/ **incidents.** ◆◆◆◆◇

N-COUNT also without N FORMAL
An **incident** is something that happens, often something unpleasant. 事件, 事变, 事故. ❖ *26 people have been killed in a dramatic shooting incident.* 已有26人死于一宗引人注目的枪杀事件. *Jason Brown was arrested without incident in San Francisco.* 贾森 · 布朗在圣弗朗西斯市没犯事却被拘捕.

in·ci·den·tal /ˌɪnsɪˈdentəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

ADJ
If one thing is **incidental** to another, it is less important than the other thing or is not a major part of it. 次要的, 附带的. ❖ *At the bottom of the bill, you will notice various incidental expenses.* 在账单的底端, 你会注意到列有各种附加费用.

in·ci·den·tal·ly /ˌɪnsɪˈdentli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 ADV, ADV with cl, PRAGMATICS
You use **incidentally** to introduce a point which is not directly relevant to what you are saying, often a question or extra information that you have just thought of. 顺便说, 顺便提一下. ❖ *The tower, incidentally, dates from the twelfth century.* 顺便提一下, 这座塔始建于12世纪.

2 ADV, ADV with v
If something occurs only **incidentally**, it is less important than another thing or is not a major part of it. 附带地, 次要地. ❖ *The letter mentioned my great-aunt and uncle only incidentally.* 信中只是附带提了一下我的姑婆和叔叔.

ˈincident room, incident rooms.

N-COUNT
In Britain, an **incident room** is a room used by the police while they are dealing with a major crime or accident. (英国警方处理严重罪行或事故的)案件室.

in·cin·er·ate /ɪnˈsɪnəreɪt/ **incinerates, incinerating, incinerated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 VB V n
When authorities **incinerate** rubbish or waste material, they burn it in a furnace. 焚烧(垃圾等). ◢ **in·cin·era·tion** /ɪnˌsɪnəˈreɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...an incineration plant.* 焚化厂.

2 VB be V-ed
If people **are incinerated**, for example in a bomb attack or a fire, they are burnt to death. (被)烧死.

in·cin·era·tor /ɪnˈsɪnəreɪtə/ **incinerators.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT
An **incinerator** is a large furnace for burning rubbish. 焚化炉.

in·cipi·ent /ɪnˈsɪpiənt/.

ADJ ADJ n FORMAL
An **incipient** situation or quality is one that is starting to happen or develop. 早期的, 初始的. ❖ *There were signs of incipient panic.* 出现了早期恐慌的迹象.

in·cise /ɪnˈsaɪz/ **incises, incising, incised.**

VB be V-ed FORMAL V-ed
If an object is **incised** with a design, the design is cut into its surface with a sharp instrument. (被)雕刻; (被)切割. ❖ *...a set of chairs incised with Grecian scrolls.* 一套刻有希腊式卷形花纹的椅子.

in·ci·sion /ɪnˈsɪʒən/ **incisions.**

N-COUNT
An **incision** is a sharp cut made in something, for example by a surgeon who is operating on a patient. 切口. ❖ *The technique involves making a tiny incision in the skin.* 该方法包括在皮肤上切开一道小口.

in·ci·sive /ɪnˈsaɪsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
You use **incisive** to describe a person, their thoughts, or their speech when you approve of their ability to think and express their ideas clearly, briefly, and forcefully. 尖锐的; 切中要害的; 简明的.

in·ci·sor /ɪnˈsaɪzə/ **incisors.**

N-COUNT
Your **incisors** are the teeth at the front of your mouth which you use for biting into food. 门牙.

in·cite /ɪnˈsaɪt/ **incites, inciting, incited.** ◆◇◇◇◇

VB
If someone **incites** people to behave in a violent or unlawful way, they encourage people to behave in that way. 激励; 鼓动; 煽动. ❖ *He incited his fellow citizens to take their revenge.* (V n to-inf) 他煽动同胞采取报复行动. *The party agreed not to incite its supporters to violence.* (V n to n) 该党同意不会煽动其支持者从事暴力活动. *...material likely to incite racial hatred.* (V n) 可能挑起种族仇恨的材料. ◢ **in·cite·ment, incitements** N-VAR ❖ *British law forbids incitement to murder.* 英国法律禁止煽动谋杀.

incl.

1 In written advertisements, **incl.** is an abbreviation for 'including'. (用于书面广告)包括, 含有. including的缩写形式. ❖ *...only £19.95 (incl. VAT and delivery).* 只需19.95镑(增值税和邮寄费包括在内).

2 In written advertisements, **incl.** is an abbreviation for 'inclusive'. (用于书面广告)一切费用包括在内的. inclusive的缩写形式. ❖ *Double room: £50 per week incl.* 双人房: 每周50镑(所有费用包括在内).

in·clem·ent /ɪnˈklemənt/.

ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
Inclement weather is unpleasantly cold or stormy. 恶劣的; 严寒的; 狂风暴雨的.

in·cli·na·tion /ˌɪnklɪˈneɪʃən/ **inclinations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-VAR
An **inclination** is a feeling that makes you want to act in a particular way. 愿望, 意向. ❖ *He had neither the time nor the inclination to think of other things.* 他既没时间也没兴趣想别的事. *She showed no inclination to go.* 她没表示要离开. *He set out to follow his artistic inclinations.* 他开始追寻艺术爱好.

in·cline, inclines, inclining, inclined. The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈklaɪn/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪnklaɪn/. 动词发音为 /ɪnˈklaɪn/, 名词发音为 /ˈɪnklaɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 V-ERG FORMAL
If you **incline** to a particular view or action, you want to take that view or action, or often take it. 倾向于...; 往往会... . ❖ *I incline to the view that he is right.* (V to/towards n) 我倾向于认为他是正确的. *...the factors which incline us towards particular beliefs.* (V n to/towards n) 使我们往往奉行某些特定信念的因素. *Many end up as team leaders, which inclines them to co-operate with the bosses.* (V n to-inf) 很多人最后成了小组领导, 这使他们愿意跟老板合作. ◢ **in·clined** ADJ-GRADED, v-link ADJ ❖ *Nobody felt inclined to argue with Smith.* 没有人愿意跟史密斯争论. *He was inclined to self-pity.* 他往往自我怜悯. *If you are so inclined, you can watch TV.* 如果你那么想看电视就看吧.

2 VB V n WRITTEN
If you **incline** your head, you bend your neck so that your head is leaning forward. (使)前倾, (使)倾斜.

3 N-COUNT FORMAL
An **incline** is land that slopes at an angle. 斜坡. ❖ *He came to a halt at the edge of a steep incline.* 他在一处陡峭的斜坡旁边停住了.

in·clined /ɪnˈklaɪnd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
If you say that you are **inclined** to have a particular opinion, you mean that you hold this opinion but you are not expressing it strongly. 有...意向的; 倾向于某种意见的. ❖ *I am inclined to agree with Alan.* 我倾向于同意艾伦.

2 ADJ adv ADJ
Someone who is mathematically **inclined** or artistically **inclined**, for example, has a natural talent for mathematics or art. (数学、艺术等方面)有天赋的.

3 ➡ 又见 **incline.**

in·clude /ɪnˈkluːd/ **includes, including, included.** ◆◆◆◆◆

VB
If something such as a group or amount **includes** a particular thing, or if someone **includes** it in the group or amount, the group or amount has that thing in it as one of its parts. 包括, 包含. ❖ *The trip has been extended to include a few other events.* (V n) 行程内容增加了数个别的项目. *The list includes many British internationals.* 名单上包括很多英国国际比赛选手. *The President is expected to include this idea in his education plan.* (V n in n) 人们希望总统在教育计划中考虑这个意见. *Food is included in the price.* (V-ed) 价格已包含食物费用. ◢ **in·clud·ed** ADJ, n ADJ, v-link ADJ ❖ *All of us, myself included, had been totally committed to the Party.* 我们所有人, 包括我自己在内, 曾完全献身于党. ◢ **in·clu·sion** /ɪnˈkluːʒən/ **inclusions** N-VAR ❖ *...a confident performance which justified his inclusion in the team.* 证明他是队伍一员的自信表现. *...the inclusion of the term 'couplehood' in a 'Dictionary of New Words'.* 《新词词典》收录了couplehood这个词.

in·clud·ing /ɪnˈkluːdɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

PREP PRAGMATICS
You use **including** to introduce examples of people or things that are part of the group of people or things that you are talking about. 包括. ❖ *A number of international stars, including Joan Collins, are expected to attend.* 包括琼 · 柯

林斯在内的一批国际影星预计会出席. *Preparation time (not including chilling): 5 minutes.* 制作需时(不包括冷冻): 5分钟.

in·clu·sive /ɪnˈkluːsɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a price is stated to be **inclusive**, it includes all the charges connected with the goods or services offered. 包括一切费用的. ❖ *All prices are inclusive of VAT.* 所有价格都包括了增值税. *...an inclusive price of £32.90.* 已把所有费用包括在内的32.90镑. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...a special introductory offer of £5,995 fully inclusive.* 包括一切费用在内、只售5,995镑的特价试销产品. ADV amount ADV

➠ 又见 **all-inclusive**.

2 After mentioning the first and last item in a set of things, you can add **inclusive** to make it clear that the items stated are included in the set. 首末数目包括在内的. ❖ *Training will commence on 5 October, running from Tuesday to Saturday inclusive.* 培训将于10月5日开始, 从星期二至星期六都要上课. ADJ n ADJ

3 If you describe a group or organization as **inclusive**, you mean that it allows all sorts of people to belong to it or use its facilities. 容纳各色人等的; 包含所有人在内的. ❖ *The academy is far more inclusive now than it used to be.* 和以往相比, 协会的成员构成更加广泛. ADJ-GRADED

in·cog·ni·to /ˌɪnkɒɡˈniːtəʊ/.

Someone who is **incognito** is using a false name or wearing a disguise, in order not to be recognized or identified. 隐姓埋名的; 假冒身份的. ❖ *Hotel inspectors have to travel incognito.* 旅馆检查员需要用化名旅游. ADJ v-link ADJ, ADJ after v

in·co·her·ent /ˌɪnkəʊˈhɪərənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is **incoherent**, they are talking in a confused and unclear way. 说话不清楚的, 表达不连贯的. ❖ *The man was almost incoherent with fear.* 那人被吓得几乎语无伦次. ◢ **in·co·her·ence** ❖ *This rambling incoherence indicates her stress.* 这些杂乱无章的话表明她承受的压力. ◢ **in·co·her·ent·ly** ❖ *He collapsed on the floor, mumbling incoherently.* 他跌倒在地板上, 含糊不清地咕哝着. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV

2 If you say that something such as a policy is **incoherent**, you are criticizing the fact that it has no clear and consistent purpose. 目的不明确的; 无连贯性的. ❖ *...an incoherent set of objectives.* 一系列不连贯的目标. ◢ **incoherence** ❖ *...the general incoherence of government policy.* 政府政策的普遍紊乱状况. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

in·come /ˈɪnkʌm/ **incomes**. ♦♦♦♦◇

A person's or organization's **income** is the money that they earn or receive, as opposed to the money that they have to spend or pay out. 收入、收益. ❖ *...families on low incomes.* 低收入家庭. *Over a third of their income comes from comedy videos.* 他们收入的三分之一以上来自喜剧录像. N-VAR

in·comer /ˈɪnkʌmə/ **incomers**.

An **incomer** is someone who has recently come to live in a particular place or area. 新来的人, 初到者. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌincome supˈport. ♦◇◇◇◇

In Britain, **income support** is money that the government gives regularly to people with no income or very low incomes. (英国政府定期支付给无收入或低收入者的)收入补贴. ❖ *...people on income support.* 领取收入补贴的人. N-UNCOUNT

ˈincome tax, **income taxes**. ♦♦◇◇◇

Income tax is a certain percentage of your income that you have to pay regularly to the government. 所得税. N-VAR

in·com·ing /ˈɪnkʌmɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **incoming** message or phone call is one that you receive. 收到的, 进来的. ❖ *We keep a tape of incoming calls.* 我们把打入的电话都录音了. ADJ ADJ n

2 An **incoming** plane or passenger is one that is arriving at a place. 快到达的. ❖ *...a passenger off the incoming flight.* 从刚到达的飞机上下来的一名旅客. ADJ ADJ n

3 An **incoming** official or government is one that has just been appointed or elected. 新任的, 刚当选的. ❖ *...a surprise victory for incoming Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel.* 新任首相曼奴埃尔·埃斯基韦尔的意外获胜. ADJ ADJ n

4 An **incoming** tide or wave is coming towards the shore. (潮水或海浪)向岸涌来的, 涨潮的. ADJ ADJ n

in·com·mu·ni·ca·do /ˌɪnkəˌmjuːnɪˈkɑːdəʊ/.

1 If someone is being kept **incommunicado**, they are not allowed to talk to anyone outside the place where they are. 不得与外界接触的、禁止同外界交流的. ❖ *He was held incommunicado in prison for ten days.* 他被囚禁在狱中达十天之久, 不得与外界有任何接触. ADJ

2 If someone is **incommunicado**, they do not want to be disturbed, or are in a place where they cannot be contacted. 好清静的; 隐居的. ❖ *He is incommunicado in a secluded cottage in Wales.* 他隐居在威尔士一所僻静的别墅中. ADJ v-link ADJ

in·com·pa·rable /ɪnˈkɒmprəbəl/.

If you describe someone or something as **incomparable**, you mean that they are extremely good or impressive. 极好的, 无与伦比的. ❖ *...a play starring the incomparable Edith Evans.* 一部由无与伦比的伊迪丝·埃文斯主演的戏剧. *...an area of incomparable beauty.* 一处美丽无比的地方. ADJ FORMAL

◢ **in·com·pa·rably** ❖ *British industry is in incomparably better shape than at the beginning of the 1980s.* 英国工业现在比1980年代初期的状态好得不能再好了. ADV

in·com·pat·ible /ˌɪnkəmˈpætɪbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing or person is **incompatible** with another, they are very different in important ways, so that what is good or suitable for one is bad or unsuitable for the other. 不一致的; 不和谐的; 不相容的. ❖ *His behavior has been incompatible with his role as head of state.* 他的行为与他作为一国首脑的角色很不相称. *Their interests were mutually incompatible.* 他们的利益互相抵触. ◢ **in·com·pat·ibil·ity** /ˌɪnkəmpætɪˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *Incompatibility between the mother's and the baby's blood groups may cause jaundice.* 母子血型不相融会引起黄疸病. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

2 If one type of computer or computer system is **incompatible** with another, they cannot use the same programs or be linked up together. (电脑)不兼容的. ADJ

in·com·pe·tent /ɪnˈkɒmpɪtənt/ **incompetents**. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **incompetent**, you are criticizing them because they are unable to do their job or a task properly. 不称职的; 无能力的. ❖ *I was incompetent at playing the piano.* 我钢琴弹得不好. *He wants the power to sack incompetent teachers.* 他需要有权力解雇不称职的教师. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I'm surrounded by incompetents!* 我身边全是无能之辈! N-COUNT

◢ **in·com·pe·tence** ❖ *The incompetence of government officials is appalling.* 政府官员的无能令人惊讶. *...his incompetence in failing to conduct full inquiries.* 他无能力进行全面调查. N-UNCOUNT

in·com·plete /ˌɪnkəmˈpliːt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **incomplete** is not yet finished, or does not have all the parts or details that it needs. 未完成的; 不全面的. ❖ *The clearing of rubbish and drains is still incomplete.* 清理垃圾和污水沟的工作尚未完成. *European political union would be incomplete without a defence element.* 缺少了防御因素, 欧洲政治联盟将是不完整的. ADJ-GRADED

in·com·pre·hen·sible /ˌɪnkɒmprɪˈhensɪbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **incomprehensible** is impossible to understand. 费解的, 叫人搞不懂的. ❖ *Her speech was almost incomprehensible.* 她的讲话几乎听不懂. *...incomprehensible mathematics puzzles.* 费解的数学难题. ADJ-GRADED

in·com·pre·hen·sion /ˌɪnkɒmprɪˈhenʃən/.

Incomprehension is the state of being unable to understand something or someone. 不懂、不理解. ❖ *Rosie had a look of incomprehension on her face.* 罗茜的脸上有一副茫然的神情. N-UNCOUNT

in·con·ceiv·able /ˌɪnkənˈsiːvəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **inconceivable**, you think it is very unlikely to happen or be true. 难以置信的, 不可思议的. ❖ *It was inconceivable to me that Toby could have been my attacker.* 我无法相信托比居然攻击我. ADJ-GRADED

in·con·clu·sive /ˌɪnkənˈkluːsɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is **inconclusive**, it does not provide any clear ADJ-GRADED

answer or result. 无明确结论的, 无结果的. ❖ *Research has so far proved inconclusive.* 研究目前尚无定论. *The past two elections were inconclusive.* 过去的两轮选举没有结果.

in·con·gru·ous /ɪn'kɒŋgruəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED FORMAL Someone or something that is **incongruous** seems strange when considered together with other aspects of a situation. 不和谐的, 不相称的, 不协调的. ❖ *The Indian temple is an incongruous sight in the Welsh border country.* 威尔士边界的印度塔是一个不协调的景观. N-VAR ◢ **in·con·gru·ity** /ˌɪnkɒŋ'gru:ɪti/ **incongruities** ❖ *...the almost absurd incongruity between her wealth and her lifestyle.* 她的财富与她的生活方式不相符得几近荒唐. ADV-GRADED ◢ **in·con·gru·ous·ly** ❖ *...Western-style buildings perched incongruously in a high green valley.* 极不协调地坐落在一处高耸的绿色山谷中的西式建筑物.

in·con·sequen·tial /ˌɪnkɒnsɪ'kwenʃəl/.
ADJ-GRADED Something that is **inconsequential** is not important. 不重要的; 不合逻辑的. ❖ *Seemingly inconsequential details can sometimes contain significant clues.* 看似微不足道的细节有时会包含重要线索.

in·con·sid·er·able /ˌɪnkən'sɪdərəbəl/.
ADJ with neg PRAGMATICS If you describe an amount or quality as **not inconsiderable**, you are emphasizing that it is, in fact, large or great. 不小的; 大的; 多的. ❖ *He was a man of great charm and not inconsiderable wit.* 他是个很有魅力而且相当聪明的人.

in·con·sid·er·ate /ˌɪnkən'sɪdərət/.
ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS If you describe someone as **inconsiderate**, you are criticizing them because they do not take enough care over how their words or actions will affect other people. 不体谅人的, 不顾别人情感的, 考虑不周的.

in·con·sist·ent /ˌɪnkən'sɪstənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 ADJ-GRADED If you describe someone as **inconsistent**, you are criticizing them for not behaving in the same way every time a similar situation occurs. 不一致的, 不连贯的. ❖ *...the leadership's hesitant and inconsistent behaviour.* 领导层犹豫不决及前后不一致的行为. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **in·con·sist·en·cy** ❖ *His worst fault was his inconsistency.* 他最大的错误就是他的行为不一致.
2 ADJ-GRADED Someone or something that is **inconsistent** does not stay the same, but is sometimes good and sometimes bad. 易变的; 时好时坏的. ❖ *We had a terrific start to the season, but recently we've been inconsistent.* 我们本季有极佳的开局, 但最近一直时好时坏.
3 ADJ If two statements are **inconsistent**, one cannot possibly be true if the other is true. 相悖的, 相矛盾的. ❖ *The evidence given in court was inconsistent with what he had previously told them.* 法庭上提供的证据与他先前告诉他们的互相矛盾. N-VAR ◢ **in·con·sist·en·cy, inconsistencies** ❖ *We were asked to investigate the alleged inconsistencies in his evidence.* 我们被要求对他供词中的所谓矛盾进行调查.
4 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n If something is **inconsistent with** a set of ideas or values, it does not fit in well with them or match them. 不相符的, 相抵触的. ❖ *This legislation is inconsistent with what they call Free Trade.* 这条法规与他们所谓的自由贸易相抵触. *The outburst was inconsistent with the image he has cultivated.* 他的勃然大怒与他所树立的形象不相符.

in·con·sol·able /ˌɪnkən'səʊləbəl/.
ADJ If you say that someone is **inconsolable**, you mean that they are very sad and cannot be comforted. 伤心欲绝的; 无法安慰的.

in·con·spicu·ous /ˌɪnkən'spɪkjuəs/.
1 ADJ-GRADED Someone who is **inconspicuous** does not attract attention to themselves. 不引人注目的, 躲躲闪闪的. ADV-GRADED ◢ **in·con·spicu·ous·ly** ❖ *I sat inconspicuously in a corner.* 我不惹人注意地坐在一个角落里.
2 ADJ-GRADED Something that is **inconspicuous** is not easily seen or does not attract attention because it is small, ordinary, or hidden away. 不起眼的; 普通的; 隐藏的. ❖ *The studio is an inconspicuous grey building.* 制片厂是一座毫不起眼的灰色建筑物.

in·con·ti·nent /ɪn'kɒntɪnənt/.
ADJ Someone who is **incontinent** is unable to control their bladder or bowels, or both. 失禁的. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **in·con·ti·nence** ❖ *Incontinence is not just a condition of old age.* 大小便失禁不只是年老的症状.

in·con·tro·vert·ible /ˌɪnkɒntrə'vɜ:tɪbəl/.
ADJ **Incontrovertible** evidence is absolutely certain and cannot be denied or disproved. 不容置疑的; 绝对的. ADV ◢ **in·con·tro·vert·ibly** ❖ *No solution is incontrovertibly right.* 没有绝对正确的解决方案.

in·con·ven·ience /ˌɪnkən'vi:niəns/ **inconveniences, inconveniencing, inconvenienced.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 N-VAR If someone or something causes **inconvenience**, they cause problems or difficulties for someone. 不便; 困难. ❖ *We apologize for any inconvenience caused during the repairs.* 我们为维修期间造成的不便表示歉意.
2 VB V n If someone **inconveniences** you, they cause problems or difficulties for you. 给...带来不便; 给...造成困难. ❖ *He promised to be very quick so as not to inconvenience them any further.* 他答应尽快完成, 以免给他们造成更多的不便.

in·con·ven·ient /ˌɪnkən'vi:niənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED Something that is **inconvenient** causes problems or difficulties for someone. 不方便的; 造成麻烦的. ❖ *I know it's inconvenient for you, but I must see you.* 我知道会打扰您, 但我必须见您. *It's very inconvenient to have to wait so long.* 要等这么长时间很麻烦. *She arrived at an extremely inconvenient moment.* 她在一个极不合适的时刻到来了. ADV-GRADED ◢ **in·con·ven·ient·ly** ❖ *...a comfortable hotel, but rather inconveniently situated.* 一家很舒适的旅馆, 但位置很偏僻.

in·cor·po·rate /ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt/ **incorporates, incorporating, incorporated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
VB FORMAL If something such as a group or device **incorporates** a particular thing, or if someone **incorporates** it in the group or device, the group or device has that thing in it as one of its parts. 把...纳入其中; 合并. V n ❖ *The new cars will incorporate a number of major improvements.* 新型汽车将有很多重大的改进. V n into n *The party vowed to incorporate environmental considerations into all its policies.* 该政党发誓要把环境因素纳入其政策中. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **in·cor·po·ra·tion** /ɪnˌkɔ:pə'reɪʃən/ ❖ *...the incorporation of Piedmont Airlines and PSA into US Air.* 皮德蒙特航空公司和太平洋西南航空公司与美国航空公司的合并.

in·cor·rect /ˌɪnkə'rekt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ Something that is **incorrect** is untrue, inaccurate, or wrong. 不正确的, 不准确的, 错误的. ❖ *He denied that his evidence about the telephone call was incorrect.* 他否认有关打电话一事的证据是不准确的. *...injuries caused by incorrect posture.* 姿势不正确造成的损伤. ADV ◢ **in·cor·rect·ly** ❖ *The magazine suggested, incorrectly, that he was planning to announce his retirement.* 那份杂志错误地暗示他计划要宣布辞职. ADV with v *The doors had been fitted incorrectly.* 那几扇门装得不合适.

in·cor·ri·gible /ɪn'kɒrɪdʒəbəl, AM -'kɔ:r-/.
ADJ If you tell someone they are **incorrigible**, you are saying, often in a humorous way, that they have faults which will never change. 无可救药的; 积习难改的. ❖ *Gamblers are incorrigible optimists.* 赌徒们是固执的乐天派.

in·cor·rupt·ible /ˌɪnkə'rʌptɪbəl/.
ADJ PRAGMATICS If you describe someone as **incorruptible**, you approve of the fact that they cannot be bribed or persuaded to do things that they should not do. 不受贿的; 廉洁的.

in·crease, increases, increasing, increased. ◆◆◆◆◆ The verb is pronounced /ɪn'kri:s/. The noun is pronounced /'ɪnkri:s/. 动词发音为 /ɪn'kri:s/. 名词发音为 /'ɪnkri:s/.
1 V-ERG If something **increases**, it becomes greater in number, level, or amount. 增长, 增加. V ❖ *The population continues to increase.* 人口持续增长. V by/from/to amount *Japan's industrial output increased by 2%.* 日本的工业产出增长了2%. V n *The company has increased the price of its cars.* 公司提高了汽车的售价. V-ed *The increased investment will help stabilise*

the economy. 增长了的投资将有助于稳定经济. We are experiencing an increasing number of problems. 我们正遇到越来越多的难题. V-ing

2 If there is an **increase** in the number, level, or amount of something, it becomes greater. 增长, 增加, 增强. ❖ ...*a sharp increase in productivity.* 生产力的大幅提高. *He called for an increase of 1p on income tax.* 他要求把所得税增加1便士. ...*an increase of violence along the border.* 边境暴力事件的增多. If something is **on the increase**, it is becoming more frequent or greater in number or intensity. 正在增加; 更加频繁. ❖ *Crime is on the increase.* 罪案不断增加. *Divorce rates and births outside marriage are on the increase.* 离婚率以及非婚生育有上升趋势. N-COUNT PHR

in·creas·ing·ly /ɪnˈkriːsɪŋli/. ♦♦♦♦◇
You can use **increasingly** to indicate that a situation or quality is becoming greater in intensity or more common. 越来越多地; 不断增长地. ❖ *He was finding it increasingly difficult to make decisions.* 他发现越来越难做出决定. *The U.S. has increasingly relied on Japanese capital.* 美国已经越来越依靠日本的资金. *Increasingly, their goals have become more radical.* 他们的目标越来越激进. ADV

in·cred·ible /ɪnˈkredɪbəl/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you describe something or someone as **incredible**, you like them very much or are impressed by them, because they are extremely or unusually good. 极好的, 好得不寻常的. ❖ *You're always an incredible help on these cases.* 在这些事情上你总是个难得的好帮手. ◢ **in·cred·ibly** /ɪnˈkredɪbli/ ❖ *Their father was incredibly good-looking.* 他们的父亲外貌极好. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV adj/adv

2 If you say that something is **incredible**, you mean that it is very unusual or surprising, and you cannot believe it is really true, although it may be. 难以置信的, 无法相信的. ❖ *It seemed incredible that people would still want to play football during a war.* 战争期间人们还想踢足球, 这似乎难以置信. ...*the incredible stories that children may tell us.* 小孩子可能告诉我们的令人难以置信的事. ◢ **incredibly** ❖ *Incredibly, some people don't like the name.* 难以置信的是, 有些人不喜欢这个名字. ADJ-GRADED ADV

3 You use **incredible** to emphasize the degree, amount, or intensity of something. 惊人的; 巨大的; 剧烈的. ❖ *We import an incredible amount of cheese from the Continent.* 我们从欧洲大陆进口大量的乳酪. *It's incredible how much Francesca wants her father's approval.* 弗朗西丝卡竟那么需要她父亲的赞同, 这让人吃惊. *His panic was incredible.* 他惊恐万状. ◢ **incredibly** ❖ *It was incredibly hard work.* 那是很艰巨的工作. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV ADV adj/adv

in·cre·du·lity /ˌɪnkrɪˈdjuːlɪti, AM -ˈduːl-/.
If someone reacts with **incredulity** to something, they are unable to believe it because it is very surprising or shocking. 难以置信, 无法相信. ❖ *The surprise announcement has been met with incredulity.* 突如其来的通知令人难以置信. N-UNCOUNT

in·credu·lous /ɪnˈkredʒʊləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone is **incredulous**, they are unable to believe something because it is very surprising or shocking. 不相信的, 表示怀疑的. ❖ *There was a brief, incredulous silence.* 人们陷于一种短暂而又满腹疑惑的平静中. ◢ **in·credu·lous·ly** ❖ *'You told Pete?' Rachel said incredulously.* '你告诉了皮特?' 雷切尔怀疑地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

in·cre·ment /ˈɪnkrɪmənt/ **increments.**
1 An **increment** in something or in the value of something is an amount by which it increases. 增加量(额), 增值. ❖ *The average yearly increment in labour productivity in industry was 4.5 per cent.* 工业劳动生产力的年均增值为4.5%. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 An **increment** is an amount by which your salary automatically increases after a fixed period of time. (工资的)定期自动加薪. ❖ *Many teachers qualify for an annual increment.* 很多教师有资格获得每年加薪. N-COUNT FORMAL

in·cre·men·tal /ˌɪnkrɪˈmentəl/.
Incremental is used to describe something that increases in value or worth, often by a regular amount. 增加的, 递增的. ❖ *We are seeking continuous, incremental improvements.* 我们正在寻找持续的增量改进. ADJ FORMAL

in·crimi·nate /ɪnˈkrɪmɪneɪt/ **incriminates, incriminating, incriminated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something **incriminates** you, it suggests that you are responsible for something bad, especially a crime. 显示...有罪; 牵连. ❖ *They are afraid of incriminating themselves and say no more than is necessary.* 他们怕牵连到自己, 所以只讲必须讲的. ◢ **in·crimi·nat·ing** ❖ *Police had reportedly searched his flat and found incriminating evidence.* 据报道, 警察搜查了他的住所, 并找到了有关的罪证. VB V n V pron-refl ADJ-GRADED

in·cu·bate /ˈɪnkjʊbeɪt/ **incubates, incubating, incubated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 When birds **incubate** their eggs, they keep the eggs warm until the baby birds hatch. 孵化, 孵. ◢ **in·cu·ba·tion** /ˌɪnkjʊˈbeɪʃən/ ❖ *Male albatrosses share in the incubation of eggs.* 雄性信天翁分担孵蛋的工作. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 When a germ in your body **incubates** or **is incubated**, it develops for a period of time before it starts making you feel ill. (使)(病菌)潜伏. ❖ *The virus can incubate for up to ten days after the initial infection.* 病毒感染后可潜伏长达10天. ◢ **incubation** ❖ *The illness has an incubation period of up to 11 days.* 该病的潜伏期长达11天. V-ERG V Also V n N-UNCOUNT

in·cu·ba·tor /ˈɪnkjʊbeɪtə/ **incubators.**
1 An **incubator** is a piece of hospital equipment which weak or premature babies are put into until they are strong enough to survive. (放置弱小或早产婴儿的)恒温箱. N-COUNT

2 An **incubator** is a piece of equipment used to keep eggs or bacteria at the correct temperature for them to hatch or develop. 孵化器; 细菌培养器. N-COUNT

in·cul·cate /ˈɪnkʌlkeɪt, AM ɪnˈkʌl-/ **inculcates, inculcating, inculcated.**
If you **inculcate** an idea or opinion in someone's mind, you teach it to them by repeating it until it is fixed in their mind. 反复灌输; 谆谆教诲. ❖ *The aim is to inculcate business people with an appreciation of different cultures.* 其宗旨是向商人反复灌输对不同文化的鉴赏力. *Great care was taken to inculcate the values of nationhood and family.* 大力反复灌输国家和家庭的价值观. VB V n in n FORMAL V n with n V n

in·cum·bent /ɪnˈkʌmbənt/ **incumbents.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **incumbent** is someone who holds an official post at a particular time. 在职者, 现任者. ❖ ...*measures to secure the re-election of incumbent congressmen next month.* 保证于下个月对现任国会议员进行重新选举的措施. N-COUNT FORMAL
➜ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ ...*the only candidate who defeated an incumbent senator.* 挫败了一位现任参议员的唯一候选人. ADJ ADJ n

2 If it is **incumbent** upon you to do something, it is your duty or responsibility to do it. 成为义务的, 作为职责的. ❖ *I used to think it was incumbent on a woman to get married and have children.* 我曾经以为结婚生孩子是女人的天职. ADJ it v-link ADJ upon/on n to-inf FORMAL

in·cur /ɪnˈkɜː/ **incurs, incurring, incurred.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If you **incur** something unpleasant, it happens to you because of something you have done. 招致; 引起; 蒙受. ❖ *The government had also incurred huge debts.* 政府也招致了巨额债务. ...*the terrible damage incurred during the past decade.* 过去十年间所引起的严重破坏. VB WRITTEN V n V-ed

in·cur·able /ɪnˈkjʊərəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone has an **incurable** disease, they cannot be cured of it. 不可医治的, 不可救药的. ◢ **in·cur·ably** /ɪnˈkjʊərəbli/ ❖ ...*youngsters who are disabled, or incurably ill.* 残疾或患有不治之症的年轻人. ADJ ADV ADV adj

2 You can use **incurable** to indicate that someone has a particular quality or attitude and will not change. 性格改不掉的; 固执的. ❖ *Poor old William is an incurable romantic.* 可怜的老威廉是个痴情的浪漫者. ◢ **incurably** ❖ *I know you think I'm incurably nosey.* 我知道你认为我无可救药地爱多管闲事. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV adj

in·cur·sion /ɪnˈkɜːʃən, -ʒən/ **incursions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **incursion** into a country is a small, sudden military invasion of it. 小规模军事突袭; 袭击. ❖ ...*armed incursions* N-COUNT

into border areas by rebel forces. 叛变分子对边境地带的武装袭击.

in·debt·ed /ɪn'detɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that you are **indebted to** someone for something, you mean that you are very grateful to them for something. 十分感激的, 蒙恩的. ❖ *I am deeply indebted to him for his help.* 我深深地感激他的帮助. ◢ **in·debt·ed·ness** ❖ *...his indebtedness to Sir Geoffrey.* 他对杰弗里爵士的感激. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n N-UNCOUNT

2 **Indebted** countries, organizations, or people are ones that owe money to other countries, organizations, or people. 负债的. ❖ *...the most heavily indebted countries.* 负债最严重的国家. ◢ **indebtedness** ❖ *The company has reduced its indebtedness to just $15 million.* 公司已将其债务减少至1,500万元. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

in·de·cen·cy /ɪn'diːsənsi/.

1 In law, an act of **indecency** is a sexual act for which you can be prosecuted. 非礼行为, 猥亵行为. ❖ *They were found guilty of acts of gross indecency.* 他们被判决犯有严重的猥亵行为. N-UNCOUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **indecent.**

in·de·cent /ɪn'diːsənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **indecent**, you mean that it is shocking and offensive, usually because it relates to sex or nakedness. 有伤风化的, 下流的. ❖ *Mr Sharp had insulted him in what he described as indecent language.* 夏普先生用他所谓的下流语言侮辱了他. ◢ **in·de·cen·cy** ❖ *...the indecency of their language.* 他们语言的粗鄙性. ◢ **in·de·cent·ly** ❖ *He behaved indecently.* 他举止下流. *... an indecently short skirt.* 一条短得有伤风化的裙子. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV

2 If you describe the speed or amount of something as **indecent**, you are indicating that it is much quicker or larger than is usual or desirable. (速度)快得不合适的; (数量)大得不正常的. ❖ *The legislation was drafted with indecent haste.* 法律草拟得过于匆忙. ◢ **indecently** ❖ *...an indecently large office.* 一间面积过大的办公室. ADJ ADV

in,decent as'sault.

Indecent assault is the crime of attacking someone in a way which involves touching or threatening them sexually, but not forcing them to have sexual intercourse. 非礼, 强暴猥亵行为. N-UNCOUNT

in,decent ex'posure.

Indecent exposure is a criminal offence that is committed when someone exposes their genitals in public. 当众暴露性器官罪. N-UNCOUNT

in·de·ci·pher·able /ˌɪndɪ'saɪfərəbəl/.

If writing or speech is **indecipherable**, you cannot understand what the words are. 费解的, 无法弄懂的. ADJ-GRADED

in·de·ci·sion /ˌɪndɪ'sɪʒən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone suffers from **indecision**, you mean that they find it very difficult to make decisions. 不决断, 迟疑不决, 优柔寡断. ❖ *After months of indecision, the government finally gave the plan the go-ahead.* 经过数月的迟疑不决, 政府终于将这项计划付诸实施. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

in·de·ci·sive /ˌɪndɪ'saɪsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone is **indecisive**, you mean that they find it very difficult to make decisions. 不决断的, 优柔寡断的, 犹豫不决的. ❖ *Michael was indecisive about how to decorate the room.* 迈克尔对如何布置房间犹豫不决. ◢ **in·de·ci·sive·ness** ❖ *The mayor was criticized by radical reformers for his indecisiveness.* 市长因其优柔寡断而受到改革激进者的批评. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

2 An **indecisive** result in a contest or election is one which is not clear or definite. 不明确的; 尚无定论的. ❖ *The outcome of the battle was indecisive.* 战斗的结果尚未明朗. ADJ

in·deed /ɪn'diːd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **indeed** to confirm or agree with something that has just been said. 的确, 确实地. ❖ *The payments had indeed been made.* 确实已经付款. *'Did you know him?' – 'I did indeed.'* '你认识他吗?' — '当然.' *'Know what I mean?' – 'Indeed I do.'* '明白我的意思吗?' — '当然明白.' *'Isn't it a gorgeous day, Father?' – 'Yes, indeed!'* '爸爸, 今天真的很愉快, 不是吗?' — '是的, 的确很愉快!' ADV PRAGMATICS

2 You use **indeed** to introduce a further comment or statement which strengthens the point you have already made. 实际上, 其实, 甚至. ❖ *We have nothing against diversity; indeed, we want more of it.* 我们不反对多样化; 其实, 我们希望更加多样化. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

3 You use **indeed** at the end of a clause to give extra force to the word 'very', or to emphasize a particular word. 的确, 实在(加强very的语气, 或强调某个词). ❖ *The wine was very good indeed.* 这种酒的确很好. *It's rare indeed for an Irish Prime Minister to visit Belfast.* 爱尔兰总理访问贝尔法斯特的次数实在是太少了. ADV adj ADV PRAGMATICS

4 You can use **indeed** as a way of repeating a question in order to emphasize it, especially when you do not know the answer. (表示重复强调某个问题, 尤其不知道答案时) 究竟, 到底. ❖ *'And what do we do here?' – 'What, indeed?'* '我们在这儿做什么呢?' — '是呀, 究竟做什么呢?' ADV quest ADV PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

in·de·fati·gable /ˌɪndɪ'fætɪgəbəl/.

You use **indefatigable** to describe someone who never gets tired of doing something. 永不厌倦的; 坚持不懈的. ❖ *His indefatigable spirit helped him to cope with his illness.* 他不屈不挠的精神有助他与病魔作斗争. ADJ FORMAL

in·de·fen·sible /ˌɪndɪ'fensɪbəl/.

1 If you say that a statement, action, or idea is **indefensible**, you mean that it cannot be justified or supported because it is completely wrong or unacceptable. 站不住脚的; 无辩解余地的. ❖ *His action was indefensible.* 他的行为无辩解余地. ADJ-GRADED

➪ **The indefensible** is something which is indefensible. 站不住脚的事; 无可辩解的事. ❖ *To argue otherwise is trying to defend the indefensible.* 如果再作其他争辩, 那就是在企图维护那些不可辩解的事. N-SING

2 Places or buildings that are **indefensible** cannot be defended if they are attacked. 无法防御的, 不能防守的. ADJ

in·de·fin·able /ˌɪndɪ'faɪnəbəl/.

An **indefinable** quality or feeling cannot easily be described. 难以描述的, 难以名状的. ❖ *There was something indefinable in her eyes.* 她眼神中有某种难以描述的东西. ADJ WRITTEN

in·defi·nite /ɪn'defɪnɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a situation or period as **indefinite**, you mean that people have not decided when it will end. 不确定的; 无限期的. ❖ *The trial was adjourned for an indefinite period.* 审讯被无限期延迟. ◢ **in·defi·nite·ly** ❖ *The visit has now been postponed indefinitely.* 参观活动现已无限期延后. ADJ ADV ADV with v

2 Something that is **indefinite** is not exact or clear. 不明确的, 不准确的. ❖ *...at some indefinite time in the future.* 在将来某个未知的时间. ADJ

in,definite 'article, indefinite articles.

The words 'a' and 'an' are sometimes called the **indefinite article**. 不定冠词(即a和an). N-COUNT

in,definite 'pronoun, indefinite pronouns.

An **indefinite pronoun** is a pronoun such as 'someone', 'anything', or 'nobody', which you use to refer in a general way to a person or thing without saying who or what they are, or what kind of person or thing you mean. 不定代词(如someone, anything或nobody). N-COUNT

in·del·ible /ɪn'delɪbəl/.

1 If you say that something leaves an **indelible** impression, you mean that it is very unlikely to be forgotten. 不能忘却的; (印象)抹不掉的. ❖ *My visit to India in 1986 left an indelible impression on me.* 1986年的印度之旅给我留下了不可磨灭的印象. ◢ **in·del·ibly** ❖ *The horrors he experienced are imprinted, perhaps indelibly, in his brain.* 他所经历的恐惧或许永久地烙在他脑海中了. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

2 **Indelible** ink or an **indelible** stain cannot be removed, erased, or washed out. 擦不掉的, 洗不掉的. ❖ *...written in indelible ink.* 用不易褪色的墨水写成的. *It leaves indelible stains on clothes.* 它在衣物上留下洗不掉的污迹. ADJ

in·deli·cate /ɪn'delɪkət/.
If something or someone is **indelicate**, they are rude or embarrassing. 粗鲁的; 令人难堪的; 无教养的. ❖ *She really could not touch upon such an indelicate subject.* 她确实不能随便提及这种令人难堪的话题. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·dem·ni·fy /ɪn'demnɪfaɪ/ **indemnifies, indemnifying, indemnified.**
To **indemnify** someone against something bad happening means to promise to protect them, especially financially, if it happens. (尤指从金融方面)答应补偿, 保证赔偿. ❖ *A third party had agreed to indemnify the taxpayer against any loss resulting from this investment.* 有第三方同意保证补偿纳税人因该投资所带来的任何损失. VB V n against n FORMAL V n

in·dem·nity /ɪn'demnɪti/ **indemnities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something provides **indemnity**, it provides insurance or protection against damage or loss, especially in the form of financial compensation. (对损伤或损失的)赔偿, 保险, 保障. ❖ *Political exiles had not been given indemnity from prosecution.* 政治流放者尚未得到免遭起诉的保护. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
2 An **indemnity** is an amount of money or goods that are received by someone as compensation for some damage or loss they have suffered. (因所遭受的损伤或损失而得到的)赔偿金, 赔偿物. ❖ *The government has paid the family an indemnity for the missing pictures.* 政府已经向这个家庭支付了遗失照片的赔偿金. N-VAR FORMAL

in·dent /ɪn'dent/ **indents, indenting, indented.**
When you **indent** a line, you write or print it further away from the margin than the other lines. 缩格书写, 缩进. VB V n

in·den·ta·tion /ˌɪnden'teɪʃən/ **indentations.**
1 An **indentation** is a space at the beginning of a line of writing, between the margin and the beginning of the writing. (页边与起始行之间的)空格, 行首空格. N-COUNT
2 An **indentation** is a dent in a surface or a notch on the edge of something. 凹陷, 缺口. N-COUNT

in·dent·ed /ɪn'dentɪd/.
If something is **indented**, its edge or surface is uneven because parts of it have been worn away or cut away. 凹陷不平的, 有缺口的. ❖ *...Chile's indented coastline.* 智利呈锯齿状的海岸线. ADJ-GRADED

in·den·tured /ɪn'dentʃəd/.
In the past, an **indentured** worker was a worker who was forced to work for someone for a period of time, because of an agreement made by people in authority. (旧时按照当权者所定协定而被迫为别人工作一段时间的工人)契约的, 合同的. ADJ

ˌInde'pendence Day.
A country's **Independence Day** is the day on which its people celebrate their independence from another country that ruled them in the past. (纪念国家脱离别国统治的)独立纪念日. N-UNCOUNT

in·de·pend·ent /ˌɪndɪ'pendənt/ **independents.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If one thing or person is **independent** of another, they are separate and not connected, so the first one is not affected or influenced by the second. 单独的; 不相关联的; 分开的. ❖ *Your questions should be independent of each other.* 你们的问题应彼此无关. ◢ **in·de·pen·dent·ly** ❖ *...people working independently in different areas of the world.* 分散在世界各地各自工作的人们. *...biological processes which continue to function independently of any effort that we can make.* 与我们所能付出的任何努力都无关的生物变化过程. ADJ ADV
2 If someone is **independent**, they are free to live as they want, because they do not need help and have no obligations to anyone. 独立的, 自主的. ❖ *She would like to be financially independent.* 她想在财政上独立. ◢ **independently** ❖ *...helping disabled students to live and study as independently as possible.* 帮助残疾学生尽可能独立地生活和学习. *...the independently-minded females of the Nineties.* 90年代思想自主的女性. ◢ **in·de·pend·ence** ❖ *He was afraid of losing his independence.* 他害怕失去其独立性. ADJ-GRADED ADV N-UNCOUNT
3 An **independent** school or other organization does not receive money from the government. (学校或其他机构)私立的, 独立的, 不靠政府资助的. ADJ
4 **Independent** countries and states are not ruled by other countries but have their own government. (国家)独立的. ◢ **independence** ❖ *In 1816, Argentina declared its independence from Spain.* 1816年, 阿根廷宣布独立, 脱离西班牙的统治. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
5 An **independent** inquiry or opinion is one that involves people who are not connected with a situation, and should therefore be fair and unbiased. 有主见的; 公正的, 无偏见的. ADJ ADJ n
6 An **independent** politician is one who does not represent any political party. 无党派的. ADJ
➭ An **independent** is an independent politician. 无党派政客. N-COUNT

'in-depth.
➟ 见 **depth**.

in·de·scrib·able /ˌɪndɪ'skraɪbəbəl/.
You use **indescribable** to emphasize that a quality or condition is very intense or extreme, and therefore cannot be properly described. (极端得)难以描述的, 无法形容的. ❖ *The stench from the sewer is indescribable.* 污水沟发出的恶臭简直无法形容. ◢ **in·de·scrib·ably** /ˌɪndɪ'skraɪbəbli/ ❖ *...the treacherous and indescribably filthy conditions.* 暗藏危险而又脏得难以形容的环境. ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV ADV adj

in·de·struct·ible /ˌɪndɪ'strʌktɪbəl/.
If something is **indestructible**, it is very strong and cannot be destroyed. 很强壮的; 不可摧毁的. ❖ *Molded plastic is almost indestructible.* 铸模塑料坚固得几乎不能摧毁. ADJ

in·de·ter·mi·nate /ˌɪndɪ'tɜːmɪnət/.
If something is **indeterminate**, you cannot say exactly what it is. 不确切的; 说不准的; 模糊的. ❖ *Dr Amid was a man of indeterminate age.* 阿米德博士是个让人猜不准其年龄的人. ◢ **in·de·ter·mi·na·cy** ❖ *...the indeterminacy of language.* 语言的模糊性. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

in·dex /'ɪndeks/ **indices, indexes, indexing, indexed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
Indexes is the usual plural, but the form **indices** can be used for meanings 1 and 6. indexes是一般使用的复数形式, 但indices可用于第1项和第6项释义.
1 An **index** is a system by which changes in the value of something and the rate at which it changes can be recorded, measured, or interpreted. (可记录、测量或说明某事物的价值变化及变化率的)指数. ❖ *...the UK retail price index.* 英国零售价格指数. N-COUNT with supp
2 An **index** is an alphabetical list that is printed at the back of a book and tells you on which pages important topics are referred to. 索引. N-COUNT
3 If you **index** a book or a collection of information, you make an alphabetical list of the items in it. 为(书本等)编索引. ❖ *A quarter of this vast archive has been indexed and made accessible to researchers.* 这大批档案的四分之一已编好索引, 可供研究人员使用. VB V n be V-ed
4 ➟ 又见 **card index**.
5 If a quantity or value **is indexed** to another, a system is arranged so that it increases or decreases whenever the other one increases or decreases. (使)(一种数量或价值按另一种上下浮动)进行调整. ❖ *Minimum pensions and wages are to be indexed to inflation.* 最低限度的养老金和工资将按通货膨胀进行调整. VB usu passive be V-ed to n
6 In mathematics, **indices** are the small numbers that show how many times you must multiply a number by itself. For example, in the equation $3^2 = 9$, the number 2 is an index. (数学)指数, 幂(例如等式$3^2 = 9$, 数位2是指数). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

'index card, index cards.
An **index card** is a small card on which you can write information. 索引卡, 资料卡. N-COUNT

'index finger, index fingers.
Your **index finger** is the finger that is next to your thumb. 食指. N-COUNT

ˌindex-'linked.
Index-linked pensions, payments, or welfare benefits are ADJ

calculated using the index which measures inflation or the cost of living, and therefore change as inflation or the cost of living changes. (退休金、报酬或福利等)按通货膨胀指数调整的, 按生活指数调整的.

ˌIndian ˈsummer, Indian summers.
You can refer to a period of unusually warm and sunny weather during the autumn as an **Indian summer**. 小阳春(秋季反常地温暖而阳光普照的一段时间). N-COUNT

in·di·cate /ˈɪndɪkeɪt/ **indicates, indicating, indicated.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If one thing **indicates** another, the first thing shows that the second is true or exists. 表明, 标示. ❖ *A survey of retired people has indicated that most are independent and enjoying life.* 对退休人员进行的一项调查表明, 大多数退休的人都独立而且生活愉快. *High school seniors must indicate which college they'll attend next year.* 中学高年级学生必须表明他们来年要上哪所大学. ◢ **in·di·ca·tion** /ˌɪndɪˈkeɪʃən/ **indications.** An **indication** is a sign which shows that something is true or exists. 标记, 象征. ❖ *All the indications are that we are going to receive reasonable support.* 所有的迹象都表明我们将要得到适当的支援. *He gave no indication that he was ready to compromise.* 他没有要妥协的意思. VB V n / V that / V wh / N-VAR

2 If you **indicate** an opinion, an intention, or a fact, you mention it in an indirect way. 间接表达. ❖ *Mr Rivers has indicated that he may resign.* 里弗斯先生已示意他可能要辞职. VB V n / V that

3 If one thing **indicates** something else, it is a sign of that thing. 象征, 标示. ❖ *Dreams can help indicate your true feelings.* 梦境可表达你的真实感觉. VB / V n

4 If you **indicate** something to someone, you show them where it is, especially by pointing to it. 指示, 指向. ❖ *He indicated a chair.* 他指着一把椅子. VB / FORMAL / V n

5 If a technical instrument **indicates** something, it shows a measurement or reading. (仪表)显示(量度或读数). ❖ *The temperature gauge indicated that it was boiling.* 温度计显示达到了沸点. VB V n / V that

6 When drivers **indicate**, they make lights flash on one side of their vehicle to show that they are going to turn in that direction. The usual American word is **signal**. (司机)亮指示灯. [美]一般作signal. ❖ *He can tell us when we should indicate left or right.* 他能告诉我们何时打左右转向灯. VB V / BRITISH / V adv

in·dica·tive /ɪnˈdɪkətɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing is **indicative** of another, it suggests what the other thing is likely to be. 表示的, 暗示的. ❖ *Often physical appearance is indicative of how a person feels.* 外貌状况通常能显露出一个人的感觉. ADJ-GRADED / FORMAL

2 In grammar, a clause that is in **the indicative**, or in **the indicative mood**, has a subject followed by a verb group. Examples are 'I'm hungry' and 'She was followed'. 陈述语气. N-SING the N

in·di·ca·tor /ˈɪndɪkeɪtə/ **indicators.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **indicator** is a measurement or value which gives you an idea of what something is like. 指标. ❖ *...vital economic indicators, such as inflation, growth and the trade gap.* 重大的经济指标如通货膨胀、增长及贸易差额. N-COUNT

2 A car's **indicators** are the flashing lights that tell you that it is going to turn left or right. (汽车)转向灯, 指示灯. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT / BRITISH

in·di·ces /ˈɪndɪsiːz/.
Indices is one of the plural forms of **index**. index的一种复数形式.

in·dict /ɪnˈdaɪt/ **indicts, indicting, indicted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone **is indicted** for a crime, they are officially charged with it. (被)控告, (被)起诉. ❖ *Carl was eventually indicted for tampering with public records.* 卡尔最终因擅自更改公共档案而被起诉. *He was later indicted on corruption charges.* 他后来被控贿赂罪. ◢ **in·dict·ment, indictments** ❖ *The government's indictment against the three men alleged unlawful trading...* 政府对三个从事所谓非法买卖者的起诉. VB be V-ed / LEGAL, AMERICAN / be V-ed for -ing/n / be V-ed on n / N-COUNT

in·dict·ment /ɪnˈdaɪtmənt/ **indictments.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you say that one thing is an **indictment** of another thing, you mean that it shows how bad the other thing is. 谴责, 控诉. ❖ *It's a sad indictment of society that policemen are regarded as easy targets by thugs.* 警察被暴徒视作容易袭击的目标, 这是对社会的可悲谴责. N-COUNT

in·die /ˈɪndi/ **indies.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Indie music refers to rock or pop music produced by new bands working with small independent record companies. (摇滚或流行音乐)独立制作的. ADJ ADJ n / INFORMAL
▷ An **indie** is an indie band or record company. 独立乐队; 独立唱片公司. N-COUNT

in·dif·fer·ent /ɪnˈdɪfərənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you accuse someone of being **indifferent** to something, you mean that they have a complete lack of interest in it. 不感兴趣的, 漠不关心的. ❖ *People have become indifferent to the suffering of others.* 人们对别人的痛苦已变得漠不关心. ◢ **in·dif·fer·ence** ❖ *...the prejudice and indifference which surround the Aids epidemic.* 对艾滋病传播的偏见与冷漠. ◢ **in·dif·fer·ent·ly** ❖ *'Not that it matters,' said Tench indifferently.* '那并不要紧.' 坦奇冷冷地说. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT / ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe something or someone as **indifferent**, you mean that their standard or quality is not very good, and often quite bad. 水平低的; 质量差的. ❖ *She had starred in several very indifferent movies.* 她主演过几部水平很低的影片. ◢ **indifferently** ❖ *...an eight-year-old girl who reads tolerably and writes indifferently.* 阅读尚可而字写得相当差的八岁女孩. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

in·dig·enous /ɪnˈdɪdʒɪnəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found, rather than coming there or being brought there from another country. 当地的; 土产的; 土生土长的. ADJ / FORMAL

in·di·gent /ˈɪndɪdʒənt/.
Someone who is **indigent** is very poor. 穷困的, 贫穷的. ADJ-GRADED / FORMAL

in·di·gest·ible /ˌɪndɪˈdʒestɪbəl/.

1 Food that is **indigestible** cannot be digested easily. 难以消化的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe facts or ideas as **indigestible**, you mean that they are difficult to understand, complicated, and dull. 难懂的; 复杂的; 乏味的. ADJ-GRADED

in·di·ges·tion /ˌɪndɪˈdʒestʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you have **indigestion**, you have pains in your stomach and chest that are caused by difficulties in digesting food. 消化不良; 不消化. N-UNCOUNT

in·dig·nant /ɪnˈdɪgnənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **indignant**, you are shocked and angry, because you think that something is unjust or unfair. 义愤的, 愤慨的. ❖ *He is indignant at suggestions that they were secret agents.* 有暗示说他们是密探, 对此他感到愤慨. ◢ **in·dig·nant·ly** ❖ *'That is not true,' Erica said indignantly.* '那不是真的.' 埃丽卡愤怒地说. ◢ **in·dig·na·tion** /ˌɪndɪgˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *He could hardly contain his indignation.* 他几乎无法抑制他的愤怒. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

in·dig·nity /ɪnˈdɪgnɪti/ **indignities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you talk about the **indignity** of doing something, you mean that doing it is humiliating or embarrassing. 侮辱、羞辱. ❖ *He suffered the indignity of having to flee angry protesters.* 他不得不逃离愤怒的抗议者, 因而遭到了羞辱. N-VAR / FORMAL

in·di·go /ˈɪndɪgəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **indigo** is dark purplish blue in colour. 靛蓝(的), 紫蓝色(的). COLOUR

in·di·rect /ˌɪndaɪˈrekt, -dɪr-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **indirect** result or effect is not caused immediately and obviously by a thing or person, but happens because of something else that they have done. 间接的. ❖ *Millions could die of hunger as an indirect result of the war.* 那场战争会间接导致数百万人饿死. ◢ **in·di·rect·ly** ❖ *Drugs are indirectly responsible for the violence.* 毒品间接导致暴力. *The president is indirectly elected by parliament.* 总统由议会间接选出. ADJ / ADV

2 An **indirect** route or journey does not use the shortest or easiest way between two places. 迂回的. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Indirect** remarks and information suggest something or refer to it, without actually mentioning it or stating it clearly. 不明确表示的, 拐弯抹角的. ❖ *His remarks amounted to an indirect appeal for economic aid.* 他的话实际上是拐弯抹角地要求经济援助. ◢ **indirectly** ❖ *He referred indirectly to the territorial dispute.* 他拐弯抹角地提及领土争端. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

ˌindirect 'object, indirect objects.
An **indirect object** is an object which is used with a transitive verb to indicate who benefits from an action or gets something as a result. For example, in 'She gave him her address', 'him' is the indirect object. 间接宾语. 比较 **direct object.** N-COUNT

ˌindirect 'question, indirect questions.
An **indirect question** is the same as a **reported question**. 同reported question. N-COUNT

ˌindirect 'speech.
Indirect speech is the same as **reported speech**. 同reported speech. N-UNCOUNT

ˌindirect 'tax, indirect taxes.
An **indirect tax** is a tax on goods and services which is added to their price. (附加于商品及服务的)间接税. 比较 **direct tax.** N-COUNT

ˌindirect ta'xation.
Indirect taxation is a system in which a government raises money by means of indirect taxes. (通过间接税筹集资金的)间接课税制度. N-UNCOUNT

in·dis·ci·pline /ˌɪnˈdɪsɪplɪn/.
If you refer to **indiscipline** in a group or team, you disapprove of their lack of discipline. 无秩序, 无纪律. ❖ *...the team's indiscipline on the pitch.* 队伍在球场上的无纪律的行为. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

in·dis·creet /ˌɪndɪˈskriːt/.
If you describe someone as **indiscreet**, you mean that they do or say things in public which they should only do or say secretly or in private. 不审慎的, 轻率的. ❖ *He is notoriously indiscreet about his private life.* 他因私生活很不检点而声名狼藉. ADJ-GRADED

in·dis·cre·tion /ˌɪndɪˈskreʃən/ **indiscretions.**
If you talk about someone's **indiscretion**, you mean that they have done or said something that is risky, careless, or likely to upset people. 轻率的言行; 过失. ❖ *They paid for their indiscretion with their lives.* 他们因举动轻率而赔上了性命. *...his mother's youthful indiscretions.* 他母亲年轻时的言行不谨慎. N-VAR

in·dis·crimi·nate /ˌɪndɪˈskrɪmɪnət/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe an action as **indiscriminate**, you are critical of it because it does not involve any careful thought or choice. 不加考虑的; 随意而为的. ❖ *...the indiscriminate killing of refugees.* 对难民的滥杀. ◢ **in·dis·crimi·nate·ly** ❖ *The men opened fire indiscriminately.* 那些人随意地开火了. *I'm afraid this disease strikes indiscriminately.* 我怕这种病会随意散播蔓延. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

in·dis·pen·sable /ˌɪndɪˈspensəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something is **indispensable**, they are absolutely essential and other people or things cannot function without them. 必不可少的, 必须的. ❖ *She was becoming indispensable to him.* 她对他变得不可或缺了. ADJ-GRADED

in·dis·posed /ˌɪndɪˈspəʊzd/.
If you say that someone is **indisposed**, you mean that they are not available because they are ill, or for a reason that you do not want to reveal. (由于生病或不愿透露的原因)不能会面的, 找不到的. ADJ FORMAL

in·dis·put·able /ˌɪndɪˈspjuːtəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that something is **indisputable**, you are emphasizing that it cannot be denied or proved wrong. 无可否认的, 毋庸置疑的. ❖ *It is indisputable that birds in the UK are harbouring this illness.* 无可否认, 英国鸟类携带这种病. ◢ **in·dis·put·ably** /ˌɪndɪˈspjuːtəbli/ ❖ *She has an indisputably lovely voice.* 她的声音的确很动听. ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV

in·dis·tinct /ˌɪndɪˈstɪŋkt/.
Something that is **indistinct** is unclear and difficult to see, hear, or recognize. 模糊的, 难以分辨的, 不清晰的. ❖ *The lettering is fuzzy and indistinct.* 字体模糊不清. ◢ **in·dis·tinct·ly** ❖ *He speaks so rapidly and indistinctly that many listeners haven't a clue what he is saying.* 他讲话太快而且含糊不清, 很多听众都弄不清他在讲什么. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

in·dis·tin·guish·able /ˌɪndɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If one thing is **indistinguishable** from another, the two things are so similar that it is difficult to know which is which. 没有区别的, 难以辨别的. ADJ

in·di·vid·ual /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl/ **individuals.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Individual** means relating to one person or thing, rather than to a large group. 个人的, 个别的, 个体的. ❖ *...waiting for the group to decide rather than making individual decisions.* 等待小组做决定, 而不是个人做决定. *Divide the vegetables among four individual dishes.* 把蔬菜分别放在四个碟子里. ◢ **in·di·vid·ual·ly** ❖ *...cheeses which come in individually wrapped segments.* 一片片独立包装的乳酪. ❖ *There are 96 pieces and they are worth, individually and collectively, a lot of money.* 共有96件, 它们单算或整体算都很值钱. ADJ ADJ n ADV

2 An **individual** is a person. 个人. ❖ *...anonymous individuals who are doing good things within our community.* 我们社区里做好事不留名的人. N-COUNT

3 If you describe someone or something as **individual**, you mean that you admire them because they are very unusual and do not try to imitate other people or things. 独特的, 特别的. ❖ *...her very individual personality.* 她很独特的个性. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

in·di·vidu·al·ist /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəlɪst/ **individualists.**
1 If you describe someone as an **individualist**, you mean that they like to think and do things in their own way, rather than imitating other people. 思想上有独立倾向的人; 我行我素者. ❖ *Individualists say that you should be able to wear what you want.* 我行我素者认为, 人应该能按自己的喜好穿衣. ◢ **in·di·vidu·al·is·tic** /ˌɪndɪvɪdʒuˈlɪstɪk/ ❖ *Most artists are very individualistic.* 大多数艺术家都特立独行. ◢ **in·di·vidu·al·ism. Individualism** is individualist behaviour. 个人主义; 我行我素. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 **Individualist** means relating to the belief that economics and politics should not be controlled by the state. 个人主义的; 利己主义的. ❖ *...a party fundamentally committed to individualist and consumerist values.* 从根本上致力于个人主义及消费主义价值观的政党. ADJ

➩ An **individualist** is a person with individualist views. 个人主义者. ❖ *They share with earlier individualists a fear of creeping socialism.* 他们跟以往的个人主义者一样害怕日渐滋长的社会主义. N-COUNT

◢ **individualism. Individualism** is the belief that economics and politics should not be controlled by the state. 个人主义; 利己主义. N-UNCOUNT

in·di·vidu·al·ity /ˌɪndɪvɪdʒuˈælɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **individuality** of a person or thing consists of the qualities that make them different from other people or things. 个性. ❖ *People should be free to express their individuality.* 人们应该有表现他们个性的自由. N-UNCOUNT

in·di·vidu·al·ize /ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəlaɪz/ **individualizes, individualizing, individualized;** [英]又拼作 **individualise.**
To **individualize** a thing or person means to make them different from other things or people and to give them a recognizable identity. 使个性化; 使具有明显的特征. ❖ *Unless a document is highly formal, individualize it by adding comments in the margins.* 除非是很正式的文件, 否则在其页边空白处加上评注使其具有明显的特征. ◢ **in·di·vidu·al·ized** ❖ *A more individualized approach to patients should now be adopted.* 现在对病人应该采取更加个性化的治疗方法. VB FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED

in·di·vis·ible /ˌɪndɪˈvɪzɪbəl/.
If something is **indivisible**, it cannot be divided into different ADJ

parts. 不可分割的. ❖ *The mind and body form an indivisible whole.* 思想和身体组成不可分割的整体.

Indo- /ˈɪndəʊ-/.
Indo- combines with nationality adjectives to form adjectives which describe something as connected with both India and another country. (与表示国家的形容词构成形容词, 以表示印度和另一国家有关)印度的. ❖ *...Indo-Pakistani talks.* 印度与巴基斯坦的谈判. PREFIX

in·doc·tri·nate /ɪnˈdɒktrɪneɪt/ **indoctrinates, indoctrinating, indoctrinated.**
If people **are indoctrinated**, they are taught a particular belief with the aim that they will reject other beliefs; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(被)灌输思想. ❖ *I wouldn't say that she was trying to indoctrinate us.* 我不想说她在试图向我们灌输思想. ◢ **in·doc·tri·na·tion** /ɪnˌdɒktrɪˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *...political indoctrination classes.* 政治教化阶级. VB be V-ed PRAGMATICS V n N-UNCOUNT

in·do·lent /ˈɪndələnt/.
Someone who is **indolent** is lazy. 懒惰的. ❖ *...indolent teenagers who won't lift a finger to help.* 连举手之劳也不肯付出的懒惰的青少年. ◢ **in·do·lence** ❖ *There was a great deal of indolence in his nature.* 他本质上很懒. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

in·domi·table /ɪnˈdɒmɪtəbəl/.
If you say that someone has an **indomitable** spirit, you admire them because they never give up or admit that they have been defeated. 从不认输的, 不屈不挠的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

in·door /ˈɪndɔː/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Indoor activities or things are ones that happen or are used inside a building and not outside. 室内的. ❖ *...an indoor market.* 室内市场. ADJ ADJ n

in·doors /ˌɪnˈdɔːz/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something happens **indoors**, it happens inside a building. 在室内. ❖ *Since she was indoors, she had not been wearing a coat.* 因为她待在屋内, 所以一直没有穿外套. *I think perhaps we should go indoors.* 我想或许我们应该到屋里去. ADV

in·du·bi·table /ɪnˈdjuːbɪtəbəl, AM -ˈduːb-/.
You use **indubitable** to describe something when you want to emphasize that it is definite and cannot be doubted. 确实的, 无可怀疑的. ❖ *His brilliance as a director and actor renders this film an indubitable classic.* 他作为导演和演员的出色表现使得这部电影成为毋庸置疑的经典之作. ◢ **in·du·bi·tably** ❖ *His behaviour was indubitably ill-judged.* 他的行为无疑是判断失误. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL ADV

in·duce /ɪnˈdjuːs, AM -ˈduːs-/ **induces, inducing, induced.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 To **induce** a state or condition means to cause it. 引起, 诱发. ❖ *Surgery could induce a heart attack.* 手术可能引发心脏病. ◢ **-induced** ❖ *...stress-induced disorders.* 因压力造成的紊乱. *...a drug-induced hallucination.* 药物引起的幻觉. VB V n COMB
2 If you **induce** someone to do something, you persuade or influence them to do it. 引诱, 劝说(某人做某事). ❖ *I would do anything to induce them to stay.* 只要能把他们留下, 我愿意做任何事. ◢ **in·duce·ment, inducements.** An **inducement** is something that is offered to someone to persuade or influence them to do something. 引诱, 劝说; 引诱物. VB V n to-inf N-COUNT
3 If a doctor or midwife **induces** labour or birth, they cause a pregnant woman to start giving birth by using drugs or other medical means. (用药物等)催生(婴儿). ◢ **in·duc·tion** ❖ *...if there are obvious medical reasons for induction.* 如果有明显的医学理由支持催产. VB V n N-SING

in·duct /ɪnˈdʌkt/ **inducts, inducting, inducted.**
1 If someone **is inducted** into a particular job, rank, or position, they are given the job, rank, or position in a formal ceremony. (使)正式就职; (被)给予头衔(或职位). ❖ *...how Princess Diana was inducted into her arduous royal work.* 戴安娜王妃如何肩负其艰巨的皇室工作. *...as the Countess inducts Nina into the cult.* 当伯爵夫人吸纳尼娜加入这群信徒时. VB FORMAL be V-ed into n V n into n Also V n
2 If someone **is inducted** into the army, they are officially made to join the army. (被)征召(入伍). ❖ *In December he was inducted into the army.* 他在12月被征召入伍. VB usu passive, be V-ed into n AMERICAN be V-ed into n

in·duc·tion /ɪnˈdʌkʃən/ **inductions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Induction** is a procedure or ceremony for introducing someone to a new job or way of life. 就职仪式; 入门课; 入门; 入伍. ❖ *...the induction of the girls into the sport.* 引导女孩子参加体育活动. *...Elvis' induction into the army.* 埃尔维斯的入伍. N-VAR
2 **Induction** is a method of reasoning in which you use individual ideas or facts to give you a general rule or conclusion. 归纳法. ❖ *Science is founded on the principle of induction.* 科学建立在归纳原则之上. ◢ **in·duc·tive** /ɪnˈdʌktɪv/. **Inductive** reasoning is based on the process of induction. 归纳法的. N-UNCOUNT ADJ
3 **Induction** is the process by which electricity or magnetism is passed between two objects or circuits without them touching each other. 电磁感应. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL
4 ➡ 又见 **induce**.

in·dulge /ɪnˈdʌldʒ/ **indulges, indulging, indulged.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **indulge** in something, you allow yourself to have or do something that you know you will enjoy. 满足. ❖ *You can indulge yourself without spending a fortune.* 你不必花大笔钱也可以得到满足. VB V in n V pron-refl Also V
2 If you **indulge** someone, you let them have or do what they want, even if this is not good for them. 纵容, 溺爱. ❖ *He did not really agree with indulging children.* 他并非真的同意纵容孩子们. VB V n

in·dul·gent /ɪnˈdʌldʒənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **indulgent**, you treat a person with special kindness, often in a way that is not good for them. 溺爱的, 纵容的. ❖ *His indulgent mother was willing to let him do anything he wanted.* 他的母亲溺爱孩子, 任由他做他想做的事. ◢ **in·dul·gent·ly** ❖ *Ned smiled at him indulgently and said, 'Come on over when you feel like it.'* 内德迁就地对他微笑着说, '你想过来时就过来吧.' ◢ **in·dul·gence, indulgences** ❖ *The king's indulgence towards his sons angered the business community.* 国王对其儿子们的纵容激怒了商业界. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-VAR

in·dus·trial /ɪnˈdʌstriəl/. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 You use **industrial** to describe things which relate to or are used in industry. 工业的, 产业的. ❖ *...industrial machinery and equipment.* 工业机器和设备. ADJ
2 An **industrial** city or country is one in which industry is important or highly developed. 工业为主的, 工业发达的. ❖ *...western industrial countries.* 西方工业发达国家. ADJ

inˌdustrial ˈaction. ♦◇◇◇◇
If workers take **industrial action**, they join together and do something to show that they are unhappy with their pay or working conditions, for example refusing to work. 工业行动(如罢工). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

inˈdustrial estate, industrial estates. ♦◇◇◇◇
An **industrial estate** is an area which has been specially planned for a lot of factories. 工业区. N-COUNT BRITISH

in·dus·tri·al·ise /ɪnˈdʌstriəlaɪz/.
➡ 见 **industrialize**.

in·dus·tri·al·ism /ɪnˈdʌstriəlɪzəm/.
Industrialism is the state of having an economy based on industry. 工业主义, 产业主义. N-UNCOUNT

in·dus·tri·al·ist /ɪnˈdʌstriəlɪst/ **industrialists.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **industrialist** is a powerful businessman who owns or controls large industrial companies or factories. 工业家, 实业家. N-COUNT

in·dus·tri·al·ize /ɪnˈdʌstriəlaɪz/ **industrializes, industrializing, industrialized;** [英]又拼作 **industrialise**. ♦♦◇◇◇
When a country **industrializes** or **is industrialized**, it develops a lot of industries. (使国家)工业化. ❖ *Energy consumption rises as countries industrialise.* 能源消耗随着各国的工业化而增加. *Stalin's methods had industrialized the Russian economy.* 斯大林的方案曾使苏联经济实现了工业化. ◢ **in·dus·tri·ali·za·tion** /ɪnˌdʌstriəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *Industrialization began early in Spain.* 西班牙很早便开始工业化了. V-ERG V V n N-UNCOUNT

in·dus·tri·al·ized /ɪn'dʌstriəlaɪzd/; 又拼作 **industrialised**. ◆◆◇◇◇
An **industrialized** area or place is one which has a lot of industries. 工业化的, 多工业的. ❖ *...the industrialized world.* 工业化的世界. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

in,dustrial re'lations. ◆◇◇◇◇
Industrial relations refers to the relationship between employers and employees in industry, and the political decisions and laws that affect it. 劳资关系; 影响劳资关系的政策和法律. N-PLURAL

in·dus·tri·ous /ɪn'dʌstriəs/.
An **industrious** person works very hard. 勤奋的. ❖ *She was an industrious and willing worker.* 她是个勤奋积极的工人. ◢ **in·dus·tri·ous·ly** ❖ *Maggie paints industriously all through the summer.* 玛吉整个夏季都在努力地绘画. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

in·dus·try /'ɪndəstri/ **industries.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 **Industry** is the work and processes involved in collecting raw materials, and making them into products in factories. 工业, 企业. ❖ *...countries where industry is developing rapidly.* 工业高速发展的国家. N-UNCOUNT
2 A particular **industry** consists of all the people and activities involved in making a particular product or providing a particular service. 行业. ❖ *...the motor vehicle and textile industries.* 汽车业及纺织业. N-COUNT
3 If you refer to a social or political activity as an **industry**, you are criticizing it because you think it involves a lot of people in unnecessary or useless work. (浪费大量人力的)社会(或政治)活动. ❖ *Some Afro-Caribbeans are rejecting the whole race relations industry.* 一些非洲裔加勒比人正在抵制全部种族关系社会活动. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
4 ➡ 又见 **captain of industry, cottage industry, service industry.**
5 **Industry** is the fact of working very hard. 勤奋, 勤勉. ❖ *No one doubted his ability, his industry or his integrity.* 没有人怀疑他的能力、勤奋及正直. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

in·ebri·at·ed /ɪn'i:brieɪtɪd/.
Someone who is **inebriated** has drunk too much alcohol. 喝醉的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·ed·ible /ɪn'edɪbəl/.
If you say that something is **inedible**, you mean you cannot eat it, for example because it tastes bad or is poisonous. 不能吃的, 不宜食用的. ADJ-GRADED

in·ef·fable /ɪn'efəbəl/.
You use **ineffable** to say that something is so great or extreme that it cannot be described in words. 无法描述的, 难以表达的. ❖ *...the ineffable sadness of many of the portraits.* 很多肖像脸上不可言状的哀伤. ◢ **in·ef·fably** /ɪn'efəbli/ ❖ *Walters is ineffably entertaining.* 沃尔特斯风趣得无法形容. ADJ FORMAL ADV

in·ef·fec·tive /,ɪnɪ'fektɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that something is **ineffective**, you mean that it has no effect on a process or situation. 无效的, 不起作用的. ❖ *...an ineffective method of controlling your dog.* 管理狗的一种不奏效的方法. ◢ **in·ef·fec·tive·ness** ❖ *...the ineffectiveness of some of the police's anti-crime strategies.* 警方某些反犯罪策略的无效. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

in·ef·fec·tual /,ɪnɪ'fektʃuəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something is **ineffectual**, they fail to do what they are expected to do or are trying to do. 不称职的; 徒劳的. ❖ *The mayor had become ineffectual in the struggle to clamp down on drugs.* 市长在禁毒的斗争中未能称职. ◢ **in·ef·fec·tu·al·ly** ❖ *Few are won and many drag on expensively and ineffectually.* 几乎没有取得什么成果, 很多事情都耗费很大而又徒劳无益. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

in·ef·fi·cient /,ɪnɪ'fɪʃənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Inefficient people, organizations, systems, or machines do not use time, energy, or other resources in the best way. 效率低的, 不经济的. ❖ *...the closure of outdated and inefficient factories.* 过时而且效率低的工厂的倒闭. ◢ **in·ef·fi·cien·cy, inefficiencies** ❖ *...the inefficiency of the distribution system.* 发行系统的低效率. ◢ **in·ef·fi·cient·ly** ❖ *Energy prices have been kept artificially low, so energy is used inefficiently.* 能源价格被人为地调得很低, 所以能源未能有效地被使用. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-VAR ADV-GRADED ADV with v

in·el·egant /ɪn'elɪgənt/.
If you say that something is **inelegant**, you mean that it is not attractive or graceful. 不优美的, 不雅观的. ❖ *The grand piano has been replaced with a small, inelegant electric model.* 那架大钢琴已被一架难看的小型电子琴取代了. ADJ-GRADED

in·eli·gible /ɪn'elɪdʒəbəl/.
If you are **ineligible** for something, you are not qualified for it or entitled to it. 无资格的, 不合格的. ❖ *They were ineligible to remain in the USA because of their criminal records.* 他们因有犯罪记录, 所以无资格留在美国. ADJ FORMAL

in·ept /ɪn'ept/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone is **inept**, you are criticizing them because they do something with a complete lack of skill. 技艺欠缺的, 笨拙的. ❖ *You are completely inept at writing.* 你根本不懂如何写东西. *...his inept handling of the army.* 他对军队的无能领导. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

in·epti·tude /ɪn'eptɪtju:d, AM -tu:d/.
If you refer to someone's **ineptitude**, you are criticizing them because they do something with a complete lack of skill. 不擅长, 不称职. ❖ *...anger which sprayed out in all directions at the ineptitude of the police.* 因警方不称职而引起的广泛民愤. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

in·equal·ity /,ɪnɪ'kwɒlɪti/ **inequalities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Inequality is the difference in social status, wealth, or opportunity between people or groups. (社会地位、财富或机遇的)不平等, 不均衡. ❖ *People are concerned about corruption and social inequality.* 人们关注贪污和社会不平等的问题. N-VAR

in·equi·table /ɪn'ekwɪtəbəl/.
If you say that something is **inequitable**, you are criticizing it because it is unfair or unjust. 不公正的, 不公平的. ❖ *The welfare system is grossly inequitable and inefficient.* 福利体制整体上极不公平, 而且效率极低. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

in·equi·ty /ɪn'ekwɪti/ **inequities.**
If you refer to the **inequity** of something, you are criticizing it because it is unfair or unjust. 不公正, 不公平. ❖ *...the inequities in our health care system.* 我们医疗保健体制中的不公平现象. N-VAR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

in·eradi·cable /,ɪnɪ'rædɪkəbəl/.
You use **ineradicable** to emphasize that a quality, fact, or situation is permanent and cannot be changed. (属性、事实或境况)根深蒂固的, 不能改变的. ❖ *Divorce is a permanent, ineradicable fact of modern life.* 离婚是现代生活持久而又不能根除的事实. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

in·ert /ɪ'nɜ:t/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **inert** does not move at all and appears to be lifeless. 静止不动的; 无生命的. ❖ *He covered the inert body with a blanket.* 他用毯子盖住那具僵硬的尸体. ADJ
2 If you describe something as **inert**, you are criticizing it because it is not very lively or interesting. 无活力的, 没趣味的. ❖ *The novel itself remains oddly inert.* 这部小说本身异乎寻常地乏味. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
3 An **inert** substance is one which does not react with other substances. (物质)惰性的; 不活泼的. ADJ TECHNICAL

in·er·tia /ɪ'nɜ:ʃə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you have a feeling of **inertia**, you feel very lazy and unwilling to move or be active. 懒惰; 无活力. ❖ *He resented her inertia, her lack of energy and self-direction.* 他对她的惰性、缺乏干劲及自我方向很是反感. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Inertia** is the tendency of a physical object to remain still or to continue moving, unless a force is applied to it. 惯性. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

in·es·cap·able /,ɪnɪ'skeɪpəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a fact, situation, or activity as **inescapable**, you mean that it is difficult not to notice it or be affected by it. 难免的, 不可逃避的. ❖ *...common illnesses that most people regard as nothing more than an inescapable nuisance.* 多数人认为不过是难免的小麻烦的普通疾病. ADJ

◢ **in·es·cap·ably** /ˌɪnɪˈskeɪpəbli/ ❖ *...when your life becomes inescapably dull.* 当你的生活变得不可避免地乏味时. ADV

in·es·ti·mable /ɪnˈestɪməbəl/.
If you describe the value, benefit, or importance of something as **inestimable**, you mean that it is extremely great and cannot be calculated. (价值、利益或重要性)不可估量的, 极其重大的. ❖ *This gives the professional an inestimable advantage.* 这给职业选手以极大的优势. ADJ FORMAL

in·evi·table /ɪnˈevɪtəbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
If something is **inevitable**, it is certain to happen and cannot be prevented or avoided. 不可避免的, 必定发生的. ❖ *If the case succeeds, it is inevitable that other trials will follow.* 如果这案例成功, 其他审讯必将随之而来. ADJ
➪ **The inevitable** is something which is inevitable. 难免之事. ❖ *'It's just delaying the inevitable,' he said.* '那不过是在拖延必然发生的事.' 他说. N-SING *the* N
◢ **in·evi·tably** /ɪnˈevɪtəbli/ ❖ *Technological changes will inevitably lead to unemployment.* 技术变革将不可避免地导致失业. ADV ◢ **in·evi·tabil·ity** /ɪnˌevɪtəˈbɪlɪti/ **inevitabilities** ❖ *We are all bound by the inevitability of death.* 我们都难免有一死. N-VAR

in·ex·act /ˌɪnɪɡˈzækt/.
Something that is **inexact** is not precise or accurate. 不准确的; 不确切的; 不严谨的. ❖ *Economics may be an inexact science, but it is a science nonetheless.* 经济学可能是一门不严谨的科学, 但终归是一门科学. ADJ-GRADED

in·ex·cus·able /ˌɪnɪkˈskjuːzəbəl/.
If you say that something is **inexcusable**, you are emphasizing that it cannot be justified or tolerated because it is extremely bad. 不可辩解的, 不可容忍的. ❖ *He said the killing of innocent people was inexcusable.* 他说杀戮无辜的人是不可宽恕的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **in·ex·cus·ably** /ˌɪnɪkˈskjuːzəbli/ ❖ *She had been inexcusably careless.* 她一直粗心大意, 让人无法忍受. ADV-GRADED

in·ex·haust·ible /ˌɪnɪɡˈzɔːstəbəl/.
If there is an **inexhaustible** supply of something, there is so much of it that it cannot all be used up. 用之不尽的, 无穷无尽的. ❖ *His energy was unbounded and his patience inexhaustible.* 他精力十足, 耐性无限. ADJ

in·exo·rable /ɪnˈeksərəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You use **inexorable** to describe a process which cannot be prevented from continuing or progressing. 不可阻挡的, 不能遏制的. ❖ *...the seemingly inexorable rise in unemployment.* 看似无法遏制的失业增长. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **in·exo·rably** /ɪnˈeksərəbli/ ❖ *The crisis is moving inexorably towards war.* 这次危机势必将演化为战争. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

in·ex·pen·sive /ˌɪnɪkˈspensɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **inexpensive** does not cost very much. 便宜的, 价廉的, 花费不多的. ❖ *There is a large variety of good inexpensive restaurants.* 有各种各样价廉味美的饭馆. ADJ-GRADED

in·ex·pe·ri·ence /ˌɪnɪkˈspɪəriəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you refer to someone's **inexperience**, you mean that they have little knowledge or experience of a particular situation or activity. 不了解; 无经验. ❖ *Critics attacked the youth and inexperience of his staff.* 批评者对他工作班子的年轻与缺乏经验进行了抨击. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **in·ex·pe·ri·enced** /ˌɪnɪkˈspɪəriənst/ ❖ *They are inexperienced when it comes to decorating.* 论及装饰, 他们毫无经验. ADJ-GRADED

in·ex·pli·cable /ˌɪnɪkˈsplɪkəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something is **inexplicable**, you cannot explain why it happens or why it is true. 无法解释的. ❖ *For some inexplicable reason, the investors decided to pull out.* 由于某种无法解释的原因, 投资者决定退出. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **in·ex·pli·cably** /ˌɪnɪkˈsplɪkəbli/ ❖ *She suddenly and inexplicably announced her retirement.* 她突然莫名其妙地宣布退休. ADV-GRADED

in·ex·press·ible /ˌɪnɪkˈspresɪbəl/.
An **inexpressible** feeling cannot be expressed in words because it is so strong. 无法表达的, 难以描述的. ❖ *He felt a sudden inexpressible loneliness.* 他突然感到一种难以形容的孤独感. ADJ

in ex·tre·mis /ɪn ɪkˈstriːmɪs/.
If someone or something is **in extremis**, they are in a very difficult situation and have to use extreme methods. 处于紧急关头; 应急措施. ❖ *The use of antibiotics is permitted only in extremis.* 抗生素只准用作应急措施. PHR FORMAL BRITISH

in·ex·tri·cable /ˌɪnɪkˈstrɪkəbəl, ɪnˈekstrɪk-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If there is an **inextricable** link between things, they cannot be considered separately. 相互牵制的, 无法分开的. ❖ *There's an inextricable link between markets and cost.* 市场与成本有着不可分割的关系. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢ **in·ex·tri·cably** /ˌɪnekˈstrɪkəbli/ ❖ *Our survival is inextricably linked to the survival of the rainforest.* 我们的生存与雨林的存在有着无法分割的关系. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

in·fal·lible /ɪnˈfælɪbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a person or thing is **infallible**, they are never wrong. 没有过失的, 从不犯错的. ❖ *She had an infallible eye for style.* 她对款式很有眼光. ADJ ◢ **in·fal·libil·ity** /ɪnˌfælɪˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *...exaggerated views of the infallibility of science.* 对于科学的可靠性言过其实的看法. N-UNCOUNT

in·fa·mous /ˈɪnfəməs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Infamous people or things are well-known because of something bad. 臭名昭著的, 声名狼藉的. ❖ *...the infamous massacre of Indians at Wounded Knee.* 在翁迪德尼屠杀印第安人臭名昭著的事件. ADJ FORMAL

in·fa·my /ˈɪnfəmi/.
Infamy is the state of being infamous. 臭名, 恶名, 邪恶. ❖ *...one of the greatest acts of infamy in history.* 历史上最大的恶行之一. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

in·fan·cy /ˈɪnfənsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Infancy** is the period of your life when you are a very young child. 幼儿期, 婴儿期. ❖ *...minute details of Deborah's infancy.* 德博拉幼年的详细资料. N-UNCOUNT
2 If something is in its **infancy**, it is new and has not developed very much. 初期, 早期. ❖ *Computing science was still in its infancy.* 计算科学当时仍处于早期阶段. N-UNCOUNT

in·fant /ˈɪnfənt/ **infants.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **infant** is a baby or very young child. 婴儿, 幼儿. ❖ *The family were forced to flee with their infant son.* 一家人被迫带着幼子逃亡. *...the infant mortality rate in Britain.* 英国的婴儿死亡率. N-COUNT
2 **Infants** are children between the ages of five and seven, who go to an infant school. 上幼儿学校的孩子(五至七岁). N-COUNT BRITISH
➪ You use **the infants** to refer to a school or class for such children. 幼儿学校; 幼儿班. ❖ *You've been my best friend ever since we started in the infants.* 从我们上幼儿学校起, 你就是我最好的朋友. N-UNCOUNT *the* N
3 **Infant** means designed especially for very young children. 儿童的; 专为幼儿设计的. ❖ *...an infant carrier in the back of a car.* 放在汽车后座的幼儿座位. ADJ ADJ n
4 An **infant** organization or system is new and has not developed very much. 新成立的; 未成熟的. ❖ *The infant company was based in Germany.* 这家新成立的公司设在德国. ADJ ADJ n

in·fan·ti·cide /ɪnˈfæntɪsaɪd/.
Infanticide is the crime of killing a baby. 杀婴罪. N-UNCOUNT

in·fan·tile /ˈɪnfəntaɪl/.
1 **Infantile** behaviour or illnesses are typical of very young children. 婴幼儿特有的. ❖ *...infantile aggression.* 幼儿的敌意行为. *...children with infantile eczema.* 患有小儿湿疹的儿童. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL
2 If you accuse someone or something of being **infantile**, you think that they are foolish and childish. 幼稚的; 愚蠢的. ❖ *This kind of humour is infantile and boring.* 这种幽默幼稚而乏味. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

in·fan·try /ˈɪnfəntri/. ◆◆◇◇◇
The **infantry** are soldiers who fight on foot rather than in tanks or on horses. 步兵. ❖ *The enemy infantry was hiding.* 敌方步兵正埋伏着. *...regiments of infantry.* 步兵团. N-COLL-UNCOUNT

in·fantry·man /ˈɪnfəntrimən/ **infantrymen.**
An **infantryman** is a soldier in an infantry regiment. 步兵. N-COUNT

'infant school, infant schools.
In Britain, an **infant school** is a school for children between the ages of approximately 5 and 7. (英国为5至7岁儿童设立的)幼儿学校. N-VAR

in·fatu·at·ed /ɪn'fætʃueɪtɪd/.
If you are **infatuated** with a person or thing, you have strong feelings of love or passion for them which make you unable to think clearly or sensibly about them. 痴迷的, 热恋的. ❖ *He was utterly infatuated with her.* 他完全地迷恋上她. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **in·fat·ua·tion** /ɪn,fætʃu'eɪʃən/ **infatuations** ❖ *...his infatuation with bullfighting.* 他对斗牛的痴迷. *Teenagers have their own infatuations.* 青少年有自己迷恋的东西. N-VAR

in·fect /ɪn'fekt/ **infects, infecting, infected.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 To **infect** people, animals, or plants means to cause them to have a disease or illness. 传染; 使感染. ❖ *...people infected with HIV.* 染上艾滋病病毒的人们. VB V n; V-ed; Also V n with n
◢ **in·fec·tion** /ɪn'fekʃən/ ❖ *...plants that are resistant to infection.* 能抵抗病菌感染的植物. N-UNCOUNT
2 To **infect** a substance or area means to cause it to contain harmful germs or bacteria. 使受污染. ❖ *The birds infect the milk.* 鸟儿污染牛奶. *...a virus which is spread mainly by infected blood.* 主要通过受污染的血液传播的病毒. VB V n; V-ed
◢ **in·fect·ed** ❖ *In heavily infected areas, half the population become blind.* 在污染严重的地区, 半数人失明了. ADJ-GRADED
3 When people, places, or things **are infected** by a feeling or influence, it spreads to them. (被)感染; (被)打动. ❖ *He thought they might infect others with their bourgeois ideas.* 他想他们可以用他们的资产阶级思想影响他人. *His urge for revenge would never infect her.* 他复仇的欲望永远不会打动她. VB be V-ed by n; V n with n; V n

in·fec·tion /ɪn'fekʃən/ **infections.** ◆◆◆◇◇
An **infection** is a disease caused by germs or bacteria. 传染病. ❖ *Ear infections are a common complication of a sore throat in pre-school children.* 耳部传染病是学前儿童中常见的咽喉疼痛并发症. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **infect.**

in·fec·tious /ɪn'fekʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A disease that is **infectious** can be caught by being near a person who is infected with it. 传染(性)的. 比较 **contagious.** ❖ *...infectious diseases such as measles.* 麻疹之类的传染病. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a feeling is **infectious**, it spreads to other people. (情感)有感染力的. ❖ *She radiates an infectious enthusiasm for everything she does.* 她对她做的每件事都流露出富有感染力的热情. ADJ-GRADED

in·fec·tive /ɪn'fektɪv/.
Infective means related to infection or likely to cause infection. (可能)传染的. ❖ *...a mild and very common infective disease of children.* 轻微而又很常见的儿童传染病. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·fer /ɪn'fɜː/ **infers, inferring, inferred.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **infer** that something is the case, you decide that it is true on the basis of information that you already have. 推断, 推测. ❖ *By measuring the motion of the galaxies in a cluster, astronomers can infer the cluster's mass.* 通过测量星团中星系的运动, 天文学家可以推测该星团的质量. VB V that; V n
2 Some people use **infer** to mean 'imply', but many people consider this use to be incorrect. 暗示, 暗指(很多人认为这用法不正确). ❖ *The police inferred, though they didn't exactly say it, that they found her behaviour rather suspicious.* 警方暗示说发现她的行为相当可疑, 尽管他们没有确切说出这一点. VB V that

in·fer·ence /'ɪnfərəns/ **inferences.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **inference** is a conclusion that you draw about something by using information that you already have about it. 推论, 结论. ❖ *There were two inferences to be drawn from her letter.* 从她的信中可以得出两个结论. N-COUNT
2 **Inference** is the act of drawing conclusions about something on the basis of information that you already have. 推断, 推理. ❖ *It had an extremely tiny head and, by inference, a tiny brain.* 它的头极小, 由此推断, 它的脑也很小. N-UNCOUNT

in·fe·ri·or /ɪn'fɪəriə/ **inferiors.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Something that is **inferior** is not as good as something else. (较)差的. ❖ *The cassettes were of inferior quality.* 这些磁带质量低劣. *Comprehensive schools were perceived as inferior to grammar schools.* 人们认为综合中学比文法学校差. ADJ-GRADED
2 If one person is regarded as **inferior** to another, they are regarded as less important because they have less status or ability. 次要的; 地位低的; 能力差的. ❖ *...the inferior status of women in pre-revolutionary Russia.* 革命前的俄罗斯妇女地位低微. *Most career women make me feel inferior.* 职业女性大都令我自惭形秽. ADJ-GRADED
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It was a gentleman's duty always to be civil, even to his inferiors.* 始终保持彬彬有礼, 甚至对下属也如此, 这是一个绅士的职责. N-COUNT
◢ **in·fe·ri·or·ity** /ɪnfɪəri'ɒrɪti, AM -'ɔːr-/ ❖ *I found it very difficult to shake off a sense of social inferiority.* 我发现很难摆脱社会自卑感. N-UNCOUNT

,inferi'ority complex, inferiority complexes.
Someone who has an **inferiority complex** feels that they are of less worth or importance than other people. 自卑情结, 自卑感. N-COUNT

in·fer·nal /ɪn'fɜːnəl/.
1 **Infernal** is used to emphasize that something is very annoying or unpleasant. 讨厌的; 可恶的. ❖ *They can't work in these infernal conditions.* 他们无法在这种令人生厌的环境下工作. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS DATED
2 **Infernal** is used to describe things that relate to hell. 阴间的, 地狱的. ❖ *...the goddess of the infernal regions.* 地狱女神. ADJ ADJ n

in·fer·no /ɪn'fɜːnəu/ **infernos.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you refer to a fire as an **inferno**, you mean that it is burning fiercely and causing great destruction. (毁灭性的)烈火. ❖ *Rescue workers fought to get to victims inside the inferno.* 营救人员在烈火中抢救遇难者. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

in·fer·tile /ɪn'fɜːtaɪl, AM -təl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A person or animal that is **infertile** is unable to produce babies. 不育的. ADJ
◢ **in·fer·til·ity** /,ɪnfɜː'tɪlɪti/ ❖ *Male infertility is becoming commonplace.* 男性不育症正成为普遍现象. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Infertile** soil is of poor quality and plants cannot grow in it. 贫瘠的. ❖ *The polluted waste is often dumped, making the surrounding land infertile.* 人们常常倾倒被污染的废物, 致使周围土地变得贫瘠. ADJ-GRADED

in·fest /ɪn'fest/ **infests, infesting, infested.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When pests such as insects or rats **infest** plants or a place, they spread in large numbers and cause damage. (虫类、老鼠等)大批滋生于; 侵害. ❖ *...pests like aphids which infest cereal crops.* 大批侵害谷物的如蚜虫之类的害虫. VB V n
◢ **in·fest·ed** ❖ *The prison is infested with rats.* 监狱中老鼠横行. ADJ
◢ **-infested** ❖ *...the rat-infested slums where the plague flourished.* 老鼠为患、瘟疫流行的贫民窟. COMB
◢ **in·fes·ta·tion** /,ɪnfe'steɪʃən/ **infestations** ❖ *The premises were treated for cockroach infestation.* 这些房屋因蟑螂为患而要进行灭虫. N-VAR
2 If you say that people or things you disapprove of or regard as dangerous **are infesting** a place, you mean that there are large numbers of them in that place. (不好的或危险的人或事)遍布于, 大批存在于. ❖ *Crime and drugs are infesting the inner cities.* 旧城区充斥着犯罪和毒品. VB PRAGMATICS V n
◢ **infested** ❖ *The road further south was infested with bandits.* 在更靠南的路段有大批土匪出没. ADJ
◢ **-infested** ❖ *...the shark-infested waters of the Great Barrier Reef.* 鲨鱼成灾的大堡礁水域. COMB

in·fi·del /'ɪnfɪdəl/ **infidels.**
If one person refers to another as an **infidel**, the first person is hostile towards the second person because that person has a different religion or has no religion. 异教徒; 不信奉宗教者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS LITERARY

➭ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He promised to continue the fight against infidel forces.* 他发誓要继续与异教势力作斗争. ADJ ADJ n

in·fi·del·ity /ˌɪnfɪ'delɪti/ **infidelities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Infidelity occurs when a person who is married or in a steady relationship has sex with another person. 不贞行为; 奸情. ❖ *...frightened always that her fears of her husband's infidelity would be confirmed.* 总害怕她对丈夫不忠的担心被证实. N-VAR

'in-fighting.

In-fighting is rivalry or quarrelling between members of the same group or organization. 内讧, 内部斗争. ❖ *...after a year of in-fighting between right-wingers and moderates in the party.* 党派内右翼分子跟温和派长达一年的斗争之后. N-UNCOUNT

in·fill /'ɪnfɪl/ **infills, infilling, infilled.**

1 To **infill** a hollow place or gap means to fill it. 填充, 填补(空隙). ❖ *The cave was too polluted to enter and the entrance was infilled by the landowner.* 洞穴污染得太严重以致无法进入, 所以土地所有者把洞口填上了. *It is wise to start infilling with a layer of gravel for drainage.* 明智之举是先填充一层沙砾以利排水. VB BRITISH be V-ed V Also V n

2 **Infill** is something which fills a hollow place or gap. 填充物. ❖ *There is room for infill between the new outer suburbs of the city.* 这个城市的新辟外围市郊之间有填补的余地. N-UNCOUNT

in·fil·trate /'ɪnfɪltreɪt/ **infiltrates, infiltrating, infiltrated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If people **infiltrate** a place or organization, or **infiltrate** into it, they enter it secretly in order to spy on it or influence it. 潜入, 混入. ❖ *The street protests had been infiltrated by people bent on violence.* 一心想施暴的人混入了街上抗议示威的人群. *A reporter tried to infiltrate into the prison.* 一个记者试图混入监狱. ◢ **in·fil·tra·tion** /ˌɪnfɪl'treɪʃən/ **infiltrations** ❖ *The security zone was set up to prevent guerrilla infiltrations.* 设立安全区是为了防止游击队潜入. VB V n be V-ed V into/from n N-VAR

2 To **infiltrate** people **into** a place or organization means to get them into it secretly in order to spy on it or influence it. 使潜入, 使混入. ❖ *...efforts to infiltrate agents into the former Soviet Union.* 使密探潜入前苏联而作出的努力. VB V n into n

in·fil·tra·tor /'ɪnfɪltreɪtə/ **infiltrators.**

An **infiltrator** is a person who has infiltrated a place or organization. 潜入者. ❖ *He had close on three hundred infiltrators inside the walls, disguised as local soldiers.* 他让大约300名装扮成当地士兵的人潜入城里. N-COUNT

in·fi·nite /'ɪnfɪnɪt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **infinite**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely great in amount or degree. (数量)极大的; (程度)极高的. ❖ *...an infinite variety of landscapes.* 种类繁多的田园风景. *With infinite care, John shifted position.* 约翰极为谨慎地换了位置. ◢ **in·fi·nite·ly** ❖ *His design was infinitely better than anything I could have done.* 他的设计比我作的任何设计都要好得多. ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV

2 Something that is **infinite** has no limit, end, or edge. 无限的; 无止境的; 无边际的. ❖ *Obviously, no company has infinite resources.* 很明显; 没有哪家公司有用之不尽的财力. *...God's infinite mercy.* 上帝无限的宽厚仁慈. ADJ

➭ **The infinite** is something which is infinite. 无限极; 无穷大的事. ❖ *...pondering on the infinite.* 对无限事物的思考. N-SING

◢ **infinitely** ❖ *A centimetre can be infinitely divided into smaller units.* 一厘米可以无限地划分成更小的单位. ADV ADV with v

in·fini·tesi·mal /ˌɪnfɪnɪ'tesɪməl/.

Something that is **infinitesimal** is extremely small. 极微小的, 微乎其微的. ❖ *...mineral substances present in infinitesimal amounts in the soil.* 土壤里存在的微量矿物质. ADJ FORMAL

in·fini·tive /ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv/ **infinitives.**

The **infinitive** of a verb is the basic form, for example 'do', 'be', 'take', and 'eat'. The infinitive is often used with 'to' in front of it. 不定式, 原形(动词). N-COUNT

in·fi·ni·tum /ˌɪnfɪ'naɪtəm/.

➠ 见 **ad infinitum**.

in·fin·ity /ɪn'fɪnɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Infinity** is a number that is larger than any other number and can never be given an exact value. 无穷, 无穷大, 无限大. ❖ *These permutations multiply towards infinity.* 该数列趋向于无穷大. N-UNCOUNT also a N of n

2 **Infinity** is a point that is further away than any other point and can never be reached. 无限远的点. ❖ *...the darkness of a starless night stretching to infinity.* 没有星光的夜晚无边无际的黑暗. N-UNCOUNT

in·firm /ɪn'fɜːm/.

A person who is **infirm** is weak or ill, and usually old. 年老体弱的; 虚弱的; 有病的. ❖ *She moved with her aging, infirm husband into a retirement center.* 她跟年老体弱的丈夫搬到了养老院. ADJ-GRADED

➭ **The infirm** are people who are infirm. 衰弱的人, 体弱的人. N-PLURAL

◢ **in·fir·mity** /ɪn'fɜːmɪti/ **infirmities** ❖ *Older people often try to ignore their infirmities.* 上了年纪的人往往不肯正视他们虚弱的身体. N-VAR

in·fir·ma·ry /ɪn'fɜːməri/ **infirmaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Some hospitals are called **infirmaries**. 医院. ❖ *...the Radcliffe Infirmary in Oxford.* 位于牛津的拉德克利夫医院. N-COUNT

in·flame /ɪn'fleɪm/ **inflames, inflaming, inflamed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **inflames** a situation or **inflames** people's feelings, it makes people angry or passionate about something. 使火上加油; 激怒; 使激动. ❖ *The shooting has only inflamed passions further.* 枪击事件只会进一步激起人们的情绪. VB JOURNALISM V n

in·flamed /ɪn'fleɪmd/.

If part of your body is **inflamed**, it is red or swollen, usually as a result of an infection, injury, or illness. 红肿的, 发炎的. ❖ *Symptoms include red, itchy and inflamed skin.* 症状包括皮肤发红、发痒和发炎. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·flam·mable /ɪn'flæməbəl/.

An **inflammable** material or chemical catches fire and burns easily. 易燃的. ❖ *A highly inflammable liquid escaped into the drilling equipment.* 一种高度易燃性液体流进了钻探设备中. ADJ-GRADED

in·flam·ma·tion /ˌɪnflə'meɪʃən/ **inflammations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **inflammation** is a painful redness or swelling of a part of your body that results from an infection, injury, or illness 发炎, 炎症. ❖ *The drug can cause inflammation of the liver.* 该药物可引起肝脏发炎. N-VAR FORMAL

in·flam·ma·tory /ɪn'flæmətəri, AM -tɔːri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you accuse someone of saying or doing **inflammatory** things, you mean that what they say or do is likely to make people react very angrily. 使人恼火的. ❖ *She described his remarks as irresponsible, inflammatory and outrageous.* 她说他的话不负责任、令人气愤而且极其无礼. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 An **inflammatory** condition or disease is one in which the patient suffers from inflammation. 发炎的, 炎症的. ❖ *...the inflammatory reactions that occur in asthma.* 哮喘中出现的炎症反应. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

in·flat·able /ɪn'fleɪtəbəl/ **inflatables.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **inflatable** object is one that you fill with air when you want to use it. 可充气的, 可膨胀的. ❖ *The children were playing on the inflatable castle.* 孩子们在充气城堡内玩耍. ADJ

2 An **inflatable** is an inflatable object, especially a small boat. 充气物体(尤指充气艇). N-COUNT

in·flate /ɪn'fleɪt/ **inflates, inflating, inflated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **inflate** something such as a balloon or tyre, or if it **inflates**, it becomes bigger as it is filled with air or a gas. (使)充气, (使)膨胀. ❖ *Don's lifejacket had failed to inflate.* 唐的救生衣未能充起气来. V-ERG V n V

2 If you say that someone **inflates** the price of something, or that the price **inflates**, you mean that the price increases. 抬高(物价); (物价)上涨. ❖ *Clothing prices have not inflated as much as automobiles.* 服装价格的上升不及汽车那么高. ◢ **in·flat·ed** ❖ *They had to buy everything at* V-ERG V n V ADJ-GRADED

inflated prices at the ranch store. 他们不得不在牧场的商店里付较高价钱购买各种东西.

3 If someone **inflates** the amount or effect of something, they say it is bigger, better, or more important than it really is, usually so that they can profit from it. 鼓吹, 夸大. ❖ *They inflated their clients' medical injuries and treatment to defraud insurance companies.* 他们夸大了客户的医疗损伤与治疗, 以欺骗保险公司. VB / V n

in·fla·tion /ɪnˈfleɪʃən/. ♦♦♦♦◇
Inflation is a general increase in the prices of goods and services in a country. 物价上涨, 通货膨胀. ❖ *...an inflation rate of only 2.2%.* 只有 2.2% 的通货膨胀率. N-UNCOUNT

in·fla·tion·ary /ɪnˈfleɪʃənri, AM -neri/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Inflationary means connected with inflation or causing inflation. 通货膨胀的; 引起通货膨胀的. ❖ *The bank is worried about mounting inflationary pressures.* 银行担心持续增加的通货膨胀压力. ADJ-GRADED

in·flect /ɪnˈflekt/ **inflects, inflecting, inflected.**
If a word **inflects**, its ending or form changes in order to show its grammatical function. If a language **inflects**, it has words in it that inflect. (词尾)屈折变化; (语言)包含屈折变化的词. ◢ **in·flect·ed** ❖ *Kings, ministers, and Brahmans spoke Sanskrit, the most esteemed and highly inflected language.* 国王、大臣及婆罗门都讲梵语 — 一种最受尊重而又包含丰富屈折变化的语言. *In all dictionaries to date we give the headword and all the inflected forms.* 在迄今为止的所有词典里, 我们都列出了词头及其所有的屈折变化形式. ◢ **in·flec·tion** /ɪnˈflekʃən/ **inflections** ❖ *At this stage the child has not yet acquired the ability to use inflections.* 在这阶段孩子还未具备使用语言的屈折变化的能力. VB V / ADJ-GRADED / N-VAR

in·flec·tion /ɪnˈflekʃən/ **inflections.**
An **inflection** in someone's voice is a change in their tone or intonation as they are speaking. 音调变化, 声调的抑扬顿挫. ❖ *The man's voice was devoid of inflection.* 那人的语调呆板单调. N-VAR / WRITTEN

in·flex·ible /ɪnˈfleksɪbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **inflexible** cannot be altered in any way, even if the situation changes. 不可更改的; 不灵活的. ❖ *Workers insisted the new system was too inflexible.* 工人们坚持认为新制度太缺乏弹性. ◢ **in·flex·ibil·ity** /ˌɪnˌfleksɪˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *The snag about an endowment mortgage is its inflexibility.* 人寿保险抵押的缺点是它缺乏灵活性. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone is **inflexible**, you are criticizing them because they refuse to change their mind or alter their way of doing things. 古板的, 固执的. ❖ *His opponents viewed him as stubborn, dogmatic, and inflexible.* 他的对手认为他顽固、武断及古板. ◢ **inflexibility** ❖ *Joyce was irritated by the inflexibility of her colleagues.* 乔伊丝对同事们的古板守旧感到恼火. ADJ-GRADED / PRAGMATICS / N-UNCOUNT

in·flict /ɪnˈflɪkt/ **inflicts, inflicting, inflicted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
To **inflict** harm or damage on someone or something means to make them suffer it. 使遭受(伤害或打击). ❖ *...the damage being inflicted on Britain's industries by the recession.* 经济衰退给英国各个行业造成的打击. ◢ **in·flic·tion** /ɪnˈflɪkʃən/ ❖ *...without the unnecessary or cruel infliction of pain.* 不用承受不必要的或悲惨的痛苦. VB V n / V n on n / N-UNCOUNT

'in-flight; 又拼作 **inflight.**
In-flight services are ones that are provided on board an aeroplane. (服务)飞行中提供的. ❖ *The in-flight movie was 'Casablanca'.* 飞行中播放的电影是《卡萨布兰卡》. ADJ ADJ n

in·flow /ˈɪnfləʊ/ **inflows.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If there is an **inflow** of money or people into a place, a large amount of money or people move into a place. (钱或人)大量流入; 涌入. ❖ *The Swiss wanted to discourage an inflow of foreign money.* 瑞士人想阻止外币的流入. *...the inflow of immigrants from East Germany.* 东德移民的大量涌入. N-COUNT

in·flu·ence /ˈɪnfluəns/ **influences, influencing, influenced.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Influence** is the power to make other people agree with your opinions or do what you want. 影响力; 支配力. ❖ *As Hugh grew older, she had less influence and couldn't control him.* 随着休的长大, 她已很难支配他和控制他. *The government should continue to use its influence for the release of all hostages.* 政府应该继续利用其影响力促使所有人质获得释放. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **influence** someone, you use your power to make them agree with you or do what you want. 影响; 支配. ❖ *He is trying to improperly influence a witness.* 他企图用不恰当的方法左右一名目击者. *My dad influenced me to do electronics.* 是我爸爸影响了我去从事电子业. VB / V n / V n to-inf

3 If someone or something has an **influence** on people or situations, they affect the way people think or act, or what happens. 影响; 作用. ❖ *The Shropshire landscape was an influence on Owen too.* 什罗普郡的景色也影响了欧文. *Many other medications have an influence on cholesterol levels.* 很多其他药物对胆固醇水平有影响. N-COUNT

4 If someone or something **influences** a person or situation, they have an effect on that person's behaviour or that situation. 对...起作用; 产生影响. ❖ *What you eat may influence your risk of getting cancer.* 你所吃的东西可能影响你患癌的风险. *They still influence what's played on the radio.* 他们仍然影响着电台节目的内容. VB / V n / V wh

5 Someone or something that is a good or bad **influence** on people has a good or bad effect on them. (好的或坏的)影响. ❖ *TV is a bad influence on people.* 电视对人们有不良影响. N-COUNT

6 If you are **under the influence of** someone or something, you are being affected or controlled by them. 受...的影响(或控制). ❖ *The very earliest sculptures were made under the influence of Greek art.* 最早期的雕塑受到希腊艺术的影响. *He was arrested on suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol.* 他涉嫌酒后驾驶而被捕. PHR

7 If someone is **under the influence**, their mind is affected by alcohol or drugs. 喝醉酒; 服用毒品后神智不清. ❖ *Police charged the man with driving under the influence.* 警方控告那人酒后驾驶. PHR / INFORMAL

in·flu·en·tial /ˌɪnfluˈenʃəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Someone or something that is **influential** has a lot of influence over people or events. 有影响力的; 起作用的. ❖ *It helps to have influential friends.* 跟有影响力的人交朋友很有利. *He had been influential in shaping economic policy.* 他对制定经济政策起了作用. ADJ-GRADED

in·flu·en·za /ˌɪnfluˈenzə/.
Influenza is the same as **flu**. 同flu. N-UNCOUNT / FORMAL

in·flux /ˈɪnflʌks/ **influxes.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **influx** of people or things into a place is their arrival there in large numbers. (人或事物的)大批进入, 涌入. ❖ *European countries face the possible influx of millions of Russians and others from eastern Europe.* 欧洲国家有可能面临数百万从俄罗斯及其他东欧国家涌入的移民. N-COUNT

info /ˈɪnfəʊ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Info is information. 信息, 消息. ❖ *For more info phone 414-3935.* 欲知更多详情, 请致电 414-3935. N-UNCOUNT / INFORMAL

in·fo·mer·cial /ˌɪnfəʊˈmɜːʃəl/ **infomercials.**
An **infomercial** is a television programme in which a famous person gives information about a company's products or services, or a politician gives his or her opinions. The word is formed from 'information' and 'commercial'. (名人介绍产品或服务的)电视节目; (政客发表政见的)专题节目. (由information及commercial合成.) N-COUNT

in·form /ɪnˈfɔːm/ **informs, informing, informed.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **inform** someone of something, you tell them about it. 告诉, 通知. ❖ *...efforts to inform people about the dangers of AIDS.* 尽力让人们了解艾滋病的危害. *My daughter informed me that she was pregnant.* 女儿告诉我她怀孕了. *'I just added a little soy sauce,' he informs us.* "我只加了一点酱油." 他对我们说. VB / V n of n / V n that / V n with quote / Also V n

2 If someone **informs on** a person, they give information about the person to the police or another authority, which VB

causes the person to be suspected or proved guilty of doing something bad. 告发; 检举. ◆ *Somebody must have informed on us.* 一定有人告发了我们. V on n

3 If a situation or activity **is informed** by an idea or a quality, that idea or quality is very noticeable in it. (使)显眼; (使)占明显位置. ◆ *The concept of the Rose continued to inform the poet's work.* 玫瑰的意念一直是这位诗人作品中的主题. VB be V-ed by n FORMAL V n

in·for·mal /ɪn'fɔːməl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Informal** speech or behaviour is relaxed and friendly rather than serious, very correct, or official. (谈话、举止)随和的; 友好的; 非严肃的. ◆ *She is refreshingly informal.* 她竟变得友善随和起来. ◢ **in·for·mal·ly** ◆ *She was always there at half past eight, chatting informally to the children.* 她总是8时30分在那里出现, 跟孩子们随和地交谈着. ◢ **in·for·mal·ity** /ɪnfɔː'mælɪti/ ◆ *He was overwhelmed by their cheerfulness and friendly informality.* 他被他们的快乐和友好所感染. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v N-UNCOUNT

2 An **informal** situation is one which is relaxed and friendly and not very serious or official. (处境)气氛轻松的; 友好的; 非庄重的. ◆ *The house has an informal atmosphere.* 屋子里的气氛轻松悠闲. ◢ **informality** ◆ *Eleanor enjoyed the relative informality of island life.* 埃莉诺享受着小岛上相对较轻松惬意的生活. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 You use **informal** to describe something that is done unofficially or casually without planning. 非正式的; 未经计划的. ◆ *...an informal meeting of EC ministers.* 欧共体部长们的非正式会晤. *We had an informal party at a hotel, and people just flooded in.* 我们在酒店举行了一场非正式舞会, 人们纷纷涌进来. ◢ **informally** ◆ *He began informally to handle Ted's tax affairs for him.* 虽然未有正式的安排, 他开始为特德处理个人税务事宜. ADJ ADV

in·form·ant /ɪn'fɔːmənt/ **informants.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **informant** is someone who gives another person a piece of information. 提供信息者. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 An **informant** is the same as an **informer**. 同informer. N-COUNT

in·for·ma·tion /ˌɪnfə'meɪʃən/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Information about someone or something consists of facts about them. 信息; 消息; 资料 ◆ *Pat refused to give her any information about Sarah.* 帕特拒绝向她提供任何有关莎拉的信息. *Each centre would provide information on technology and training.* 各中心会提供技术及培训方面的信息. *For further information contact the number below.* 欲知详情, 请打以下电话查询. N-UNCOUNT

in·for·ma·tion·al /ˌɪnfə'meɪʃənəl/.

Informational means relating to information. 信息的; 消息的. ◆ *...the informational needs of school-age children.* 学龄儿童的信息需求. *...the vocabulary and ideas of informational television.* 信息电视的词汇及构想. ADJ ADJ n JOURNALISM

infor,mation tech'nology. ◆◇◇◇◇

Information technology is the theory and practice of using computers to store and analyse information. 信息技术(用电脑储存和分析信息的理论与实践). ◆ *...the information technology industry.* 信息技术产业. N-UNCOUNT

in·forma·tive /ɪn'fɔːmətɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **informative** gives you useful information. 提供有用信息的. ◆ *'Holidays That Don't Cost the Earth' is a lively, informative read.* 《不消耗地球资源的假期》是一本生动、令人增长见闻的读物. ADJ-GRADED

in·formed /ɪn'fɔːmd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **informed** knows about a subject or what is happening in the world. 知识丰富的; 见识广博的. ◆ *Informed people know the company is shaky.* 有见识的人明白该公司的业务极不稳定. *...the importance of keeping the public properly informed.* 让公众保持适当知情的重要性. ADJ-GRADED

→ 又见 **well-informed**.

2 When journalists talk about **informed** sources, they mean people who are likely to give correct information because of their private or special knowledge. 知情的; 有可靠消息的. ◆ *According to informed sources, those taken into custody include at least one major-general.* 根据可靠消息, 那些被关押的人当中包括至少一名少将. ADJ ADJ n

3 An **informed** guess or decision is one that is likely to be good, because it is based on definite knowledge or information. 合理的; 明智的. ◆ *Science is now enabling us to make much more informed choices about how we use common drugs.* 科学现在让我们能够更加合理地选择使用常见的药物. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

4 → 又见 **inform**.

in·form·er /ɪn'fɔːmə/ **informers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **informer** is someone who tells the police that another person has done something illegal or is about to do something illegal. 通报者; 告发者, 线人. ◆ *...two men suspected of being police informers were attacked and wounded.* 两名被怀疑为警方线人的男子遇袭受伤. N-COUNT

info·tain·ment /ˌɪnfəʊ'teɪnmənt/.

Infotainment is used to refer to radio or television programmes that are intended to be entertaining while providing useful information at the same time. The word is formed from 'information' and 'entertainment'. (电台或电视台的)资讯娱乐节目. (由 information 及 entertainment 合成.) N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

infra-red /ˌɪnfrə'red/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Infra-red** radiation is similar to light but has a longer wavelength, so we cannot see it without special equipment. (辐射)红外线的. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Infra-red** equipment detects infra-red radiation. (设备)红外线检测的. ◆ *...searching with infra-red scanners for weapons and artillery.* 用红外线扫描器搜寻武器和火炮. ADJ ADJ n

infra·struc·ture /'ɪnfrəstrʌktʃə/ **infrastructures.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **infrastructure** of a country, society, or organization consists of the basic facilities such as transport, communications, power supplies, and buildings, which enable it to function properly. 基础结构, 基础设施. ◆ *The infrastructure, from hotels to transport, is old and decrepit.* 从旅馆至运输方面的基础设施均已破烂陈旧. N-VAR

in·fre·quent /ɪn'friːkwənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **infrequent**, it does not happen often. 不经常的, 罕见的. ◆ *John Marvell was paying one of his infrequent visits to London.* 约翰·马弗尔正在伦敦进行访问, 这是他罕有的行程之一. ◢ **in·fre·quent·ly** ◆ *The bridge is used infrequently.* 那座桥不常有人走. *...schools which, not infrequently, were made up of 80 per cent or more of ethnic minorities.* 常常由80%以上的少数民族组成的学校. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

in·fringe /ɪn'frɪndʒ/ **infringes, infringing, infringed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **infringes** a law or a rule, they break it or do something which disobeys it. 违背, 违反(法律或规定). ◆ *The film exploited his image and infringed his copyright.* 那部电影利用了他的肖像, 侵犯了他的版权. ◢ **in·fringe·ment** /ɪn'frɪndʒmənt/ **infringements** ◆ *Infringement of the regulation is punishable by a fine.* 违反规章可处以罚款. VB V n N-VAR

2 If something **infringes** people's rights, it interferes with these rights and does not allow people the freedom they are entitled to. 干涉; 侵犯. ◆ *It's starting to infringe on our personal liberties.* 它开始侵犯我们的个人自由. ◢ **infringement** ◆ *...infringement of privacy.* 对私生活的干涉. *They see it as an infringement on their own freedom of action.* 他们把那视作对他们行动自由的干涉. VB V n V on n N-VAR

in·furi·ate /ɪn'fjʊərieɪt/ **infuriates, infuriating, infuriated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something or someone **infuriates** you, they make you extremely angry. 激怒; 使大怒. ◆ *The champion was infuriated by the decision.* 冠军被这一裁决激怒了. *It infuriates us to have to deal with this particular mayor.* 我们要与这位挑剔的市长交涉, 这使我们极为恼火. ◢ **in·furi·at·ed** ◆ *He knew me well enough to realize how infuriated such a conversation would make me.* 他对我的了解足以让他知道这种谈话会让我有多生气. ◢ **in·furi·at·ing** ◆ *Steve accelerated with infuriating slowness.* 史蒂夫慢条斯理地加速, 让人气愤. ◢ **in·furi·at·ing·ly** ◆ *This book is infuriatingly repetitious.* 这本书啰唆得叫人无法忍受. VB V n be V-ed it V n to-inf Also it V n that ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

in·fuse /ɪn'fjuːz/ **infuses, infusing, infused.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **infuse** a quality into someone or something, or to **infuse** them with a quality, means to fill them with it. 灌输; 使具备; 使充满. ❖ *Many of the girls seemed to be infused with excitement on seeing the snow.* 很多女孩子似乎一见到雪就满怀兴奋. *He argued that a union would infuse unnecessary conflict into the company's employee relations.* 他辩解说工会将给公司的雇员关系带来不必要的冲突. VB FORMAL be V-ed with n V n into n Also V n with n

2 If you **infuse** things such as tea leaves or herbs, you put them in hot water or some other liquid for some time so that the water absorbs their flavour. 沏(茶); 泡(草药). ❖ *Herbalists infuse the flowers in oil.* 草药医生把这种花泡在油里. *Leave the tea to infuse.* 让茶泡出味道来. V-ERG V n V n in n V

in·fu·sion /ɪn'fjuːʒən/ **infusions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If there is an **infusion** of one thing into another, the first thing is added to the other thing and makes it stronger or better. 注入, 灌输. ❖ *He brought a tremendous infusion of hope to the people.* 他给人民带来了极大的希望. N-VAR FORMAL

2 An **infusion** is a liquid made by leaving herbs in hot water until the flavour is strong. 泡制的草药液. N-COUNT

-ing /-ɪŋ/.

1 **-ing** is added to verbs to form present participles. Present participles are used with auxiliary verbs to make continuous tenses. They are also used like adjectives, describing a person or thing as doing something. 用以构成现在分词. 现在分词跟助动词构成进行式; 又可像形容词一样使用, 表示某人或物正在做某事. ❖ *He was walking along the street.* 他沿着街道走着. *It was worth it to see all those smiling faces.* 见到那一张张笑脸一切都值了. SUFFIX

2 **-ing** is added to verbs to form uncount nouns referring to activities. 与动词构成不可数名词, 表示动作、活动. ❖ *Gardening is very popular in Britain.* 园艺在英国十分流行. SUFFIX

in·gen·ious /ɪn'dʒiːniəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **ingenious** is very clever and involves new ideas or equipment. 巧妙的, 别出心裁的. ❖ *...a truly ingenious invention.* 一项真正别出心裁的发明. ◢ **in·gen·ious·ly** ❖ *The roof has been ingeniously designed to provide solar heating.* 屋顶设计得很巧妙, 配备了太阳能供热系统. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

in·ge·nue /,ænʒeɪ'njuː/ **ingenues.**

An **ingenue** is a young, innocent girl in a play or film, or an actress who plays the part of young, innocent girls. (戏剧或电影中)天真的少女(又指扮演这种少女的演员). ❖ *She's not really interested in any more ingenue roles.* 她真的不想再扮演任何天真无邪的少女. N-COUNT

in·genu·ity /,ɪndʒə'njuːɪti, AM -'nuː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ingenuity is skill at working out how to achieve things or skill at inventing new things. 心灵手巧; 独创性. N-UNCOUNT

in·genu·ous /ɪn'dʒenjuəs/.

If you describe someone as **ingenuous**, you mean that they are innocent, trusting, and incapable of deceiving anyone. 天真无邪的; 可信赖的; 不会欺骗的. ❖ *With ingenuous sincerity, he captivated his audience.* 他带着天真的诚恳迷住了观众. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·gest /ɪn'dʒest/ **ingests, ingesting, ingested.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When animals or plants **ingest** a substance, they take it into themselves, for example by eating or absorbing it. 摄入; 吸收. ◢ **in·ges·tion** /ɪn'dʒestʃən/ ❖ *Every ingestion of food can affect our mood.* 任何食物的摄入都可能影响我们的情绪. VB V n TECHNICAL N-UNCOUNT

in·glo·ri·ous /ɪn'glɔːriəs/.

If you describe something as **inglorious**, you mean that it is rather shameful. 不光彩的, 可耻的. ADJ-GRADED

in·got /'ɪŋgət/ **ingots.**

An **ingot** is a lump of metal, usually shaped like a brick. (砖状的)金属锭, 铸块. ❖ *...gold ingots.* 金锭. N-COUNT

in·grained /,ɪn'greɪnd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ingrained habits and beliefs are difficult to change or remove. (习惯、信仰等)难以改变的, 难以根除的. ❖ *Morals tend to be deeply ingrained.* 品性难移. ADJ-GRADED

in·gra·ti·ate /ɪn'greɪʃieɪt/ **ingratiates, ingratiating, ingratiated.**

If someone tries to **ingratiate** themselves with you, they do things to try and make you like them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)讨好, 取悦(某人). ❖ *Many politicians are trying to ingratiate themselves with her.* 很多政客试图巴结她. ◢ **in·gra·ti·at·ing** ❖ *He said this with an ingratiating smile at John.* 他说这话时对约翰讨好地微笑着. VB PRAGMATICS V pron-refl with n Also V pron-refl ADJ-GRADED

in·grati·tude /ɪn'grætɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/.

Ingratitude is lack of gratitude for something that has been done for you. 忘恩负义. ❖ *It would be the height of ingratitude after all he's done for me.* 在他为我做了那么多的事情之后, 这将会是极其忘恩负义的. N-UNCOUNT

in·gre·di·ent /ɪn'griːdiənt/ **ingredients.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Ingredients** are the things that are used to make something, especially all the different foods you use when you are cooking a particular dish. (烹调中的)原料, 配料. N-COUNT

2 An **ingredient** of a situation is one of the essential parts of it. 要素, 成分. ❖ *I think that is one of the major ingredients in his success.* 我认为那是他成功的主要因素之一. N-COUNT

in·grown /,ɪn'grəʊn/ or **ingrowing** /,ɪn'grəʊɪŋ/.

An **ingrown** toenail, or in British English an **ingrowing** toenail, is one which is growing into your toe, often causing you pain. (脚指甲)长入肉内的. [英]作ingrowing. ADJ

in·hab·it /ɪn'hæbɪt/ **inhabits, inhabiting, inhabited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If a place or region **is inhabited** by a group of people or a species of animal, those people or animals live there. (被)居住(于); (被)栖居(于). ❖ *...the people who inhabit these beautiful islands.* 住在这些美丽岛屿上的人们. VB be V-ed V n Also V-ed

in·hab·it·ant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ **inhabitants.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **inhabitants** of a place are the people who live there. 居民. N-COUNT

in·ha·la·tion /ɪnhə'leɪʃən/ **inhalations.**

1 **Inhalation** is the process or act of breathing in, taking air and sometimes other substances into your lungs. 吸(气); 吸入. ❖ *Accidental inhalation of the powder can be harmful.* 意外吸入这种粉末会对身体有害. *Take several deep inhalations.* 深深地吸几口气. N-VAR FORMAL

2 An **inhalation** is a treatment for colds and other illnesses in which you dissolve substances in hot water and breathe in the vapour. 吸入疗法(治疗感冒和其他疾病时, 将药物溶解在热水中, 然后吸入水气). N-COUNT

in·hale /ɪn'heɪl/ **inhales, inhaling, inhaled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When you **inhale**, you breathe in. When you **inhale** something such as smoke, you take it into your lungs when you breathe in. 吸气; 吸入(烟气等). ❖ *He was treated for the effects of inhaling smoke.* 他因吸入浓烟不适而要接受治疗. VB V V n

in·hal·er /ɪn'heɪlə/ **inhalers.**

An **inhaler** is a small device for inhaling a drug in order to help you breathe more easily if you have asthma or a cold. 吸入器, 人工呼吸器. N-COUNT

in·her·ent /ɪn'herənt, -'hɪər-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **inherent** qualities of something are the necessary and natural parts of it. 固有的; 内在的; 与生俱来的. ❖ *...the dangers inherent in an outbreak of war.* 战争爆发中的潜在危险. ◢ **in·her·ent·ly** ❖ *Aeroplanes are not inherently dangerous.* 飞机本身并不危险. ADJ ADV

in·her·it /ɪn'herɪt/ **inherits, inheriting, inherited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **inherit** money or property, you receive it from someone who has died. 继承(遗产). ❖ *...paintings that he inherited from his father.* 他从父亲那儿继承来的画作. VB V n V n from n

2 If you **inherit** something such as a problem or attitude, you get it from the people who used to have it, for example because you have taken over their job or been influenced by them. (从上任的手中)接过, 接替. ❖ *A future Labour government would inherit a difficult economic situation.* 未来的工党政府会接手处理经济困局. VB V n Also V n from n

3 If you **inherit** a characteristic or quality, you are born with VB

it, because your parents or ancestors also had it. 与生俱有(某种特点或特质); (通过遗传)继承. ❖ *Her children have inherited her love of sport.* 她的孩子们继承了她对体育的热爱. V n *Stammering is probably an inherited defect.* 口吃很可能是一种遗传的缺陷. V-ed Also V n from n

in·her·it·ance /ɪn'herɪtəns/ **inheritances.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **inheritance** is money or property which you receive from someone who has died. 遗产; 继承物. ❖ *Avoiding inheritance tax is straightforward.* 逃避遗产税是很明确的. N-VAR

2 If you get something such as a problem or attitude from someone who used to have it, you can refer to this as an **inheritance**. 沿袭下来的问题(或态度). ❖ *...starvation and disease over much of Europe and Asia, which was Truman's inheritance as President.* 杜鲁门当总统时接手的欧洲和亚洲大部分地区的饥荒与疾病问题. N-COUNT

3 Your **inheritance** is the particular characteristics or qualities which your family or ancestors had and which you are born with. 遗传的性格(或相貌等). ❖ *Eye colour shows more than your genetic inheritance.* 眼睛颜色不仅仅说明了基因遗传. N-SING also no det, with supp

in·heri·tor /ɪn'herɪtə/ **inheritors.**

The **inheritors** of something such as a tradition are the people who live or arrive after it has been established and are able to benefit from it. 继承者, 后继者. ❖ *...the proud inheritors of the Prussian military tradition.* 普鲁士军队传统的高傲继承者. N-COUNT

in·hib·it /ɪn'hɪbɪt/ **inhibits, inhibiting, inhibited.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **inhibits** an event or process, it prevents it or slows it down. 妨碍; 延缓(进程). ❖ *Wine or sugary drinks inhibit digestion.* 酒或含糖饮料妨碍消化. VB V n; V n

2 To **inhibit** someone from doing something means to prevent them from doing it. 阻止, 妨碍(某人做某事). ❖ *It could end up inhibiting the poor from getting the medical care they need.* 最终结果可能妨碍穷人得到他们所需的医疗服务. VB; V n from -ing/n

in·hib·it·ed /ɪn'hɪbɪtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **inhibited**, you mean they find it difficult to behave naturally and show their feelings, and that you think this is a bad thing. 拘谨的; 不自然的. ❖ *Men are more inhibited about touching each other than women.* 男人相互之间在身体接触方面比女人拘谨得多. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

in·hi·bi·tion /ˌɪnhɪ'bɪʃən/ **inhibitions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Inhibitions are feelings of fear or embarrassment that make it difficult for you to behave naturally. 顾忌; 抑制. ❖ *They behave with a total lack of inhibition.* 他们的行为相当放肆. N-VAR

in·hos·pi·table /ˌɪnhɒ'spɪtəbəl/.

An **inhospitable** place is unpleasant to live in. 不适宜居住的. ❖ *...the earth's most inhospitable regions.* 地球上最不适宜人居住的地带. ADJ-GRADED

in·hu·man /ˌɪn'hjuːmən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **inhuman**, you mean that it is extremely cruel or brutal. 没有人性的; 残酷的. ❖ *The barbaric slaughter of whales is unnecessary and inhuman.* 野蛮捕杀鲸鱼既没有必要, 又没有人性. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone or something as **inhuman**, you mean that they are strange or bad because they do not seem human in some way. 古怪的; 野蛮的; 不像人的. ❖ *...inhuman shrieks.* 野兽般的尖叫. ADJ-GRADED

in·hu·mane /ˌɪnhjʊ'meɪn/.

If you describe something as **inhumane**, you mean that it is extremely cruel. 极其残酷的, 残忍的. ❖ *He was kept under inhumane conditions.* 他处于极度残酷的环境中. ADJ-GRADED

in·hu·man·ity /ˌɪnhjʊ'mænɪti/ **inhumanities.**

Inhumanity is extreme cruelty. 残酷, 残忍, 凶残. ❖ *...the inhumanity of war.* 战争的残酷. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

in·imi·cal /ɪ'nɪmɪkəl/.

Conditions that are **inimical** to something make it difficult for that thing to exist or do well. 不利的, 有害的. ❖ *...a false morality that is inimical to human happiness.* 不利于人类幸福的错误道德观. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·imi·table /ɪ'nɪmɪtəbəl/.

You use **inimitable** to describe someone, especially a performer, when you admire them because of their special qualities. 特有的; 不能模仿的. ❖ *He makes his own point in his own inimitable way.* 他以自己独特的方式表明自己的观点. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

in·iqui·tous /ɪ'nɪkwɪtəs/.

If you describe something as **iniquitous**, you mean that it is very unfair or morally bad. 极不公正的; 道德极差的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·iquity /ɪ'nɪkwɪti/ **iniquities.**

Iniquity is wickedness or injustice. 邪恶, 不公正. ❖ *...the iniquities of capitalism.* 资本主义的邪恶. N-VAR FORMAL

ini·tial /ɪ'nɪʃəl/ **initials, initialling, initialled;** [美]拼作 **initialing, initialed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You use **initial** to describe something that happens at the beginning of a process. 初始的, 最初的. ❖ *The initial reaction has been excellent.* 初期的反应棒极了. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Initials** are the capital letters which begin each word of a name. For example, if your full name is Michael Dennis Stocks, your initials will be M.D.S. 姓名的首字母(如 Michael Dennis Stocks 的首字母是 M.D.S.). N-COUNT

3 If someone **initials** an official document, they write their initials on it, for example to show that they have seen it or authorize it. 用姓名的首字母签名(以示已阅或许可). ❖ *Would you mind initialing this voucher?* 请您在凭单上签名好吗? VB; V n

ini·tial·ly /ɪ'nɪʃəli/. ♦♦♦◇◇

Initially means soon after the beginning of a process or situation. 最初; 开始. ❖ *Initially, they were wary of Simon.* 刚开始, 他们对西蒙有所警惕. ADV

ini·ti·ate, **initiates, initiating, initiated.** The verb is pronounced /ɪ'nɪʃieɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ɪ'nɪʃiət/. 动词发音为 /ɪ'nɪʃieɪt/. 名词发音为 /ɪ'nɪʃiət/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **initiate** something, you start it or cause it to happen. 开始(干某事); 发起. ❖ *They wanted to initiate a discussion on economics.* 他们想就经济学发起一次研讨. VB; V n

2 If you **initiate** someone into something, you introduce them to a particular skill or type of knowledge and teach them about it. 使开始掌握(某项技能或知识). ❖ *He initiated her into the study of other cultures.* 他引导她开始了对其他文化的研究. VB; V n into n; Also V n

3 If someone **is initiated** into something such as a religion, secret society, or group, they become a member of it by taking part in ceremonies at which they learn its special knowledge or customs. (通过某种仪式)(被)接纳为成员. ❖ *...the lengthy ceremony that initiated Golden Dawn members into the Second Order.* 接纳'金光黎明会'的成员加入'第二修道会'的漫长仪式. VB be V-ed into n; V n into n; Also V n

4 An **initiate** is a person who has been accepted as a member by a particular group or club and been taught its secrets and skills. 新入会成员. N-COUNT

ini·tia·tion /ɪˌnɪʃi'eɪʃən/ **initiations.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **initiation** of something is the starting of it. 开始, 起初. ❖ *There was a year between initiation and completion.* 从开始到结束为时一年. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone's **initiation** into a particular group is the act or process by which they officially become a member, often involving special ceremonies. 正式加入, 入会. ❖ *This was my initiation into the peace movement.* 这是我正式加入该和平运动. *...initiation ceremonies.* 入会仪式. N-VAR

ini·tia·tive /ɪ'nɪʃətɪv/ **initiatives.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 An **initiative** is an important act or statement that is intended to solve a problem. 重大行动; 声明. ❖ *There's talk of a new peace initiative.* 有关新和平行动的传闻. N-COUNT

2 In a fight or contest, if you have **the initiative,** you are in a better position than your opponents to decide what to do next. 有利地位, 主动权. N-SING the N

3 If you have **initiative**, you have the ability to decide what to do next and to do it, without needing other people to tell you what to do. 主动性, 自主性; 积极性. ❖ *She was disappointed by his lack of initiative.* 她对他缺乏主动性很失望. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **take the initiative** in a situation, you are the first person to act, and are therefore able to control the situation. 倡导, 发起; 采取主动. PHR

ini·tia·tor /ɪ'nɪʃieɪtə/ **initiators.**
The **initiator** of a plan or process is the person who was responsible for thinking of it or starting it. 创始人, 发起人. N-COUNT

in·ject /ɪn'dʒekt/ **injects, injecting, injected.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 To **inject** someone with a substance such as a medicine, or to **inject** it into them, means to use a needle and a syringe to put it into their body. 给...注射; 注射(药液). ❖ *His son was injected with strong drugs.* 他儿子被注射了烈性麻醉药. *He needs to inject himself once a month.* 他需要每月给自己打一次针. VB V n into n, be V-ed with n, V pron-refl, Also V n, V n with n
2 If you **inject** a new, exciting, or interesting quality into a situation, you add it. 引进; 加入. ❖ *She kept trying to inject a little fun into their relationship.* 她一直试图在他们的关系中增添一点乐趣. VB V n into n
3 If you **inject** money or resources into a business or organization, you provide more money or resources for it. 注入(资金等). VB V n into n

in·jec·tion /ɪn'dʒekʃən/ **injections.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you have an **injection**, a doctor or nurse puts a medicine into your body using a needle and a syringe. 注射. ❖ *It has to be given by injection, usually twice daily.* 它必须进行注射, 通常为每天两次. N-COUNT also by N
2 An **injection** of money or resources into a business or organization is the act of providing more money or resources for it, to help it become more efficient or profitable. (资金等的)注入. ❖ *...a £250 million cash injection from the government.* 政府2.5亿镑的资金投入. N-COUNT with supp

in·ju·di·cious /ˌɪndʒʊ'dɪʃəs/.
If you describe a person or something that they have done as **injudicious**, you are critical of them because they have shown very poor judgement. 判断不当的. ❖ *He blamed injudicious comments by bankers for last week's devaluation.* 他为上周的货币贬值谴责了银行家们判断失准. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·junc·tion /ɪn'dʒʌŋkʃən/ **injunctions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An **injunction** is a court order, usually one telling someone not to do something. (法院的)强制令, 禁制令. ❖ *He took out a court injunction against the newspaper demanding the return of the document.* 他拿出法院的禁制令, 禁止该报要求取回文件. N-COUNT LEGAL
2 An **injunction** to do something is an order or strong request to do it. 命令; 强烈要求; 呼吁. ❖ *We hear endless injunctions to managers to build commitment and a sense of community among their staff.* 我们听到不断的呼吁, 要求经理们在雇员中建立承诺与群体感. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

in·jure /'ɪndʒə/ **injures, injuring, injured.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **injure** a person or animal, you damage some part of their body. 伤害; 使受伤. ❖ *...stiff penalties for motorists who kill, maim, and injure.* 对于导致他人死亡、残废及受伤的驾车者的严厉处罚. VB V n, V

in·jured /'ɪndʒəd/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 An **injured** person or animal has physical damage to part of their body, usually as a result of an accident or fighting. 受伤的. ❖ *Many of them will have died because they were so badly injured.* 他们当中很多人受了重伤, 将要死去. ADJ-GRADED
▷ **The injured** are people who are injured. 受伤的人. N-PLURAL the N
2 If you feel **injured** or if your feelings are **injured**, you feel upset because you believe something unjust or unfair has been done to you. 受委屈的; 受到不公平对待的. ❖ *...a look of injured pride.* 一副自尊心受挫的模样. ADJ-GRADED

ˌinjured ˈparty, injured parties.
The **injured party** in a court case or in a dispute over unfair treatment is the person who is or claims to be the victim of the unfair treatment. 被害人; 受害一方. ❖ *The injured party got some compensation.* 受害的一方获得了一些赔偿. N-COUNT LEGAL

in·ju·ri·ous /ɪn'dʒʊəriəs/.
Something that is **injurious** to someone or their health or reputation is harmful to them. (对健康、声誉)有危害的, 有损害的. ❖ *Stress in itself is not necessarily injurious.* 压力本身并不一定有害. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·ju·ry /'ɪndʒəri/ **injuries.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 An **injury** is damage done to a person's or an animal's body. 伤, 损伤. ❖ *The two other passengers escaped serious injury.* 其他两名乘客未受重伤. N-VAR
2 ➡ to **add insult to injury**: 见 **insult**.

'injury time.
Injury time is the period of time added to the end of a football match because play was interrupted during the match when players were injured. (足球)伤停补时(因球员受伤而在比赛末尾补加的时间). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

in·jus·tice /ɪn'dʒʌstɪs/ **injustices.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Injustice** is a lack of fairness in a situation. 不公正, 不公平. ❖ *They resented the injustices of the system.* 他们对该制度的不公正现象感到气愤. N-VAR
2 If you say that someone has **done you an injustice**, you mean that they have been unfair in the way that they have judged you or treated you. 对(某人)不公正; 冤枉(某人). PHR

ink /ɪŋk/ **inks, inking, inked.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Ink** is the coloured liquid used for writing or printing. 墨水, 油墨. ❖ *The letter was handwritten in black ink.* 信是用黑色墨水写成的. N-VAR
2 If you **ink** something, you put ink on it. 涂墨水于...; 给...上油墨. VB V n

ink·ling /'ɪŋklɪŋ/ **inklings.**
If you have an **inkling** of something, you have a vague idea about it. 略知, 模糊概念. ❖ *We had an inkling that something might be happening.* 我们恍惚感到可能发生了什么事. N-COUNT

ink·well /'ɪŋkwel/ **inkwells.**
An **inkwell** is a container for ink on a desk. (桌子上的)墨水池. N-COUNT

inky /'ɪŋki/.
1 **Inky** means black or very dark blue. 黑色的; 深蓝色的. ADJ
2 If something is **inky**, it is covered in ink. 被墨水覆盖的, 沾满墨水的. ADJ

in·laid /ˌɪn'leɪd/.
An object that is **inlaid** has a design on it which is made by putting materials such as wood or metal into the surface of the object. 镶嵌的, 嵌饰的. ❖ *...a box delicately inlaid with little triangles.* 精巧地镶嵌着小三角形的盒子. ADJ

in·land. The adverb is pronounced /ɪn'lænd/. The adjective is pronounced /'ɪnlænd/. 副词发音为 /ɪn'lænd/, 形容词发音为 /'ɪnlænd/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If something is situated **inland**, it is away from the coast, towards or near the middle of a country. If you go **inland**, you go away from the coast, towards the middle of a country. 在内陆(地); 向内陆(地). ❖ *The vast majority live further inland.* 极大多数人住在更靠内陆的地方. ADV
2 **Inland** lakes and places are not on the coast, but in or near the middle of a country. 内地的, 内陆的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌInland ˈRevenue. ♦◇◇◇◇
In Britain, the **Inland Revenue** is the government authority which collects income tax and some other taxes. (英国)税务局. N-PROPER

'in-laws. ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **in-laws** are the parents and close relatives of your husband or wife. 亲家; 姻亲. N-PLURAL

in·lay /'ɪnleɪ/ **inlays.**
An **inlay** is a design or pattern on an object which is made by putting materials such as wood or metal into its surface. 嵌饰, 镶嵌图案. ❖ *...desks with leather inlay.* 镶嵌了皮革的桌子. N-VAR

in·let /'ɪnlet/ **inlets.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An **inlet** is a narrow strip of water which goes from a sea or lake into the land. (湖或海伸入陆地的)水湾, 小湾. N-COUNT
2 An **inlet** is a part of a machine through which a flow of liquid enters. (机器液体)流入口, 进口. N-COUNT

in·mate /'ɪnmeɪt/ **inmates.** ♦♦◇◇◇
The **inmates** of a prison or a psychiatric hospital are the N-COUNT

prisoners or patients who are living there. (监狱的)犯人; (精神病院的)病人.

in·most /ˈɪnməʊst/.

Inmost means the same as **innermost**. 义同innermost. ADJ ADJ n
❖ *He knew in his inmost heart that he was behaving badly.* 他内心深处清楚地知道自己的行为不佳.

inn /ɪn/ **inns.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **inn** is a small hotel or pub, usually an old one. (通常古旧的)客栈, 旅店. ❖ *...the old Anchor Inn.* 古老的"船锚客栈". *I stayed at a seventeenth-century inn.* 我住在一家17世纪的旅馆里. N-COUNT DATED

in·nards /ˈɪnədz/.

1 The **innards** of a person or animal are the organs inside their body. 内脏. N-PLURAL

2 A machine's **innards** are the parts inside it. (机器的)内部结构. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

in·nate /ɪˈneɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **innate** quality or ability is one which a person is born with. 与生俱来的, 天生的, 固有的. ❖ *Americans have an innate sense of fairness.* 美国人有一种天生的公正感. ADJ

◢ **in·nate·ly** ❖ *I believe everyone is innately psychic.* 我相信每个人都有天生的特异功能. ADV ADV adj

in·ner /ˈɪnə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **inner** parts of something are the parts which are contained or are enclosed inside the other parts, and which are closest to the center. 里面的, 内部的. ❖ *She got up and went into an inner office.* 她起身走进了里面的一间办公室. ADJ ADJ n

2 Your **inner** feelings are feelings which you have but do not show to other people. 内心的, 不表露的. ❖ *Michael needed to express his inner tensions.* 迈克尔须表达出他内心的紧张不安. ADJ ADJ n

ˌinner ˈcircle, inner circles. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **inner circle** is a group of people who have a lot of power or control in a group or organization, and who work together in secretive ways. 核心集团; 圈内人物. ❖ *...the inner circle of scientists who produced the atomic bomb.* 生产原子弹的核心科学家集团. N-COUNT

ˌinner ˈcity, inner cities; 又拼作 **inner-city**. ◆◆◇◇◇

You use **inner city** to refer to the areas in or near the centre of a large city where people live and where there are often social and economic problems. (通常出现社会和经济问题的)旧城区, 市中心贫民区. ❖ *...helping kids deal with the fear of living in the inner city.* 帮助孩子们克服住在市中心贫民区的恐惧. *...inner-city areas.* 旧城区. N-COUNT

inner·most /ˈɪnəməʊst/.

1 Your **innermost** thoughts and feelings are your most personal and secret ones. 最隐秘的, 内心的, 最深处的. ❖ *...revealing a company's innermost secrets.* 透露某公司的最高机密. ADJ ADJ n

2 The **innermost** thing is the one that is nearest to the center. 最深的; 最接近中心的. ❖ *She put the receipt into the innermost pocket of her bag.* 她把收据放进提包最内层的袋子里. ADJ ADJ n

ˈinner tube, inner tubes.

An **inner tube** is a rubber tube containing air which is inside a car tyre or a bicycle tyre. (轮胎的)内胎. N-COUNT

in·ning /ˈɪnɪŋ/ **innings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **inning** is a period in a game of baseball when one of the teams is at bat. (棒球的)局, 回合. N-COUNT

in·nings /ˈɪnɪŋz/; **innings** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◆◇◇◇

An **innings** is a period in a game of cricket during which a particular team or player is batting. (板球的)局, 回合. N-COUNT

inn·keeper /ˈɪnkiːpə/ **innkeepers.**

An **innkeeper** is someone who owns or manages an inn. 客栈老板. N-COUNT DATED

in·no·cence /ˈɪnəsəns/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Innocence** is the quality of having no experience or knowledge of the more complex or unpleasant aspects of life. 天真无邪; 纯洁. ❖ *Youngsters are losing their childhood innocence too quickly.* 青少年在快速地失去他们孩童期的天真无邪. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone proves their **innocence**, they prove that they are not guilty of a crime. 无罪, 清白. N-UNCOUNT

in·no·cent /ˈɪnəsənt/ **innocents.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone is **innocent**, they did not commit a crime which they have been accused of. 无罪的, 无辜的, 清白的. ❖ *He was sure that the man was innocent of any crime.* 他相信那人没犯任何罪. ADJ

2 If someone is **innocent**, they have no experience or knowledge of the more complex or unpleasant aspects of life. 天真无邪的, 单纯的. ❖ *They seemed so young and innocent.* 他们看上去那么年轻和单纯. ADJ-GRADED

➪ An **innocent** is someone who is innocent. 天真无邪的人, 单纯无知的人. ❖ *She had always regarded Ian as a hopeless innocent where women were concerned.* 她总觉得伊恩对女人的事无知得无药可救. N-COUNT

◢ **in·no·cent·ly** ❖ *The baby gurgled innocently on the bed.* 婴儿在床上天真地咯咯笑. ADV-GRADED

3 **Innocent** people are those who are not involved in a crime, conflict, or other situation, but who nevertheless get injured or killed. 无辜受害的. ❖ *All those wounded were innocent victims.* 受伤的人都是无辜的受害者. ADJ

4 An **innocent** question, remark, or comment is not intended to offend or upset people, even if it does so. 无恶意的, 无意冒犯的. ❖ *It was probably an innocent question, but Michael got flustered, anyway.* 那可能是个无恶意的提问, 但迈克尔还是慌张起来. ADJ-GRADED

in·no·cent·ly /ˈɪnəsəntli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone does or says something **innocently**, you mean that they are pretending to be naive or know nothing about a situation, although they are really being quite clever and know more than they say. 佯装无知地; 装傻地. ❖ *I tried to catch Chrissie's eye to find out what she was playing at, but she only smiled back at me innocently.* 我试图从克丽茜的目光中弄明白她在玩弄敷衍, 但她只是佯装无知地对我微笑. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

➽ 又见 **innocent**.

in·nocu·ous /ɪˈnɒkjuəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **innocuous** is not at all harmful or controversial. 无害的; 无争议的. ❖ *Both mushrooms look innocuous but are in fact deadly.* 两种蘑菇看似无毒, 但实际上可致命. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·no·vate /ˈɪnəveɪt/ **innovates, innovating, innovated.**

To **innovate** means to introduce changes and new ideas in the way something is done or made. 革新, 创新. ❖ *...his constant desire to innovate and experiment.* 他不断创新与试验的愿望. VB V Also V n

in·no·va·tion /ˌɪnəˈveɪʃən/ **innovations.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **innovation** is a new thing or a new method of doing something. 创新的东西; 创新方法. ❖ *...the technological innovations of the industrial age.* 工业时代的技术创新. N-COUNT

2 **Innovation** is the introduction of new ideas, methods, or things. 革新, 创新. ❖ *We must promote originality, inspire creativity and encourage innovation.* 我们必须提倡独创性, 激发创造力以及鼓励革新. N-UNCOUNT

in·no·va·tive /ˈɪnəveɪtɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **innovative** is new and original. 新颖的, 创新的. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **innovative** person introduces changes and new ideas. (人)引入新思想的, 革新的. ADJ-GRADED

in·no·va·tor /ˈɪnəveɪtə/ **innovators.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **innovator** is someone who introduces changes and new ideas. 革新者, 创新者. N-COUNT

in·no·va·tory /ˈɪnəveɪtəri, AM -tɔːri/.

Innovatory means the same as **innovative**. 义同innovative. ❖ *Only the opening sequence could claim to be genuinely innovatory.* 只有开始的序列堪称是真正的创新. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

in·nu·en·do /ˌɪnjuˈendəʊ/ **innuendoes** or **innuendos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Innuendo is indirect reference to something rude or unpleasant. 影射, 含沙射影, 指桑骂槐. ❖ *...magazines which are full of sexual innuendo.* 满篇隐含着性描写的杂志. N-VAR

in·nu·mer·able /ɪ'njuːmərəbəl, AM -'nuː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Innumerable means very many, or too many to be counted. 非常多的, 数不清的. ❖ *He has invented innumerable excuses, told endless lies.* 他编造过无数的借口, 撒过无数次谎. ADJ

in·ocu·late /ɪ'nɒkjuleɪt/ **inoculates, inoculating, inoculated.**
To **inoculate** a person or animal means to inject a weak form of a disease into their body as a way of protecting them against the disease. 给…接种, 给…注射疫苗. ❖ *His dogs were inoculated against rabies.* 他的狗接种了狂犬疫苗. ◢ **in·ocu·la·tion** /ɪˌnɒkju'leɪʃən/ **inoculations** ❖ *This may eventually lead to routine inoculation of children.* 这将最终发展到儿童定期接种疫苗. *Cholera inoculations are recommended.* 建议进行霍乱防疫注射. VB V n; be V-ed against n; N-VAR

in·of·fen·sive /ˌɪnə'fensɪv/.
If you describe someone or something as **inoffensive**, you mean that they are not unpleasant or unacceptable in any way, but are perhaps rather dull. 不惹人讨厌的; 不难于接受的; 不会冒犯人的. ADJ-GRADED

in·op·er·able /ɪn'ɒpərəbəl/.
An **inoperable** tumour, is one that cannot be removed or cured by a surgical operation. (肿瘤)不能割除的、手术无法医治的. ADJ FORMAL

in·op·era·tive /ɪn'ɒpərətɪv/.
An **inoperative** rule or tax is one that does not work any more or that cannot be made to work. (规则、税收)不能实行的; 无效的. ADJ FORMAL

in·op·por·tune /ɪn'ɒpətjuːn, AM -'tuːn/.
If you describe something as **inopportune** or if you say that it happens at an **inopportune** time, you mean that it happens at an unfortunate or unsuitable time, and so causes trouble or embarrassment. 不适宜的、不合适的; 令人尴尬的. ADJ-GRADED

in·or·di·nate /ɪn'ɔːdɪnɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **inordinate**, you are emphasizing that it is unusually or excessively great in amount or degree. 过量的, 过度的. ❖ *...their inordinate number of pets.* 他们数量过多的宠物. ◢ **in·or·di·nate·ly** ❖ *He is inordinately proud of his wife's achievements.* 他对太太的成就过于骄傲. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL; ADV

in·or·gan·ic /ˌɪnɔː'gænɪk/.
Inorganic substances are substances such as stone and metal that do not come from living things. 无机的、无生物的. ADJ

'**in-patient, in-patients.**
An **in-patient** is someone who stays in hospital while they receive their treatment. 住院病人. N-COUNT

in·put /'ɪnput/ **inputs, inputting.** The form **input** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Input** consists of information or resources that a group or project receives. 输入的信息; 投入的资源. ❖ *They may need some additional inputs and advice on how to improve the management of their farms.* 他们可能需要引进额外的资源与建议以改善农场的经营. N-VAR
2 If you **input** information into a computer, you feed it in, for example by typing it on a keyboard. 将(资料)输入(电脑). ❖ *The computer acts as a word processor where the text of a speech can be input at any time.* 电脑充当文字处理器、任何时候都可把演讲稿输入. VB; be V-ed
▷ **Input** is information that is put into a computer. (电脑)输入的资料. N-UNCOUNT

in·quest /'ɪnkwest/ **inquests.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **inquest** is an official inquiry into the cause of someone's death. (对某人死因的)官方调查, 审理. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to an investigation by the people involved into the causes of a defeat or failure as an **inquest**. (对自身失败原因的)查究. ❖ *Party chiefs held an inquest into the election disaster.* 政党领导们对选举惨败进行了查究. N-COUNT

in·quire /ɪn'kwaɪə/ **inquires, inquiring, inquired;** 又拼作 **enquire.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **inquire** about something, you ask for information about it. 询问. ❖ *I rang up to inquire about train times.* 我打电话查询了列车时刻. *'Is something wrong?' he enquired.* '有什么不对劲吗?' 他问道. *'Who are you?' he enquired of the first man.* '你是谁?' 他问第一个人. *He asked for his key and inquired whether there had been any messages for him.* 他要了他的钥匙, 又问了问是否有留给他的讯息. *He was so impressed that he inquired the young shepherd's name.* 他对牧童印象很深刻, 于是便问起他的名字来. VB FORMAL; V about n; V with quote; V of n with quote; V wh; V n; Also V for n, V
2 If you **inquire into** something, you investigate it carefully. (仔细)调查, 查究. ❖ *Inspectors were appointed to inquire into the affairs of the company.* 检查员被指派查明该公司的事件. VB; V into n/wh

›inquire after.
If you **inquire after** someone, you ask how they are or what they are doing. 问候, 问好. ❖ *Elsie called to inquire after my health.* 埃尔茜致电问候我的健康状况. PHR-V FORMAL; V P noun

in·quir·er /ɪn'kwaɪərə/ **inquirers;** 又拼作 **enquirer.**
1 An **inquirer** is a person who asks for information about something or someone. 询问者, 查问者. ❖ *I send each inquirer a packet of information.* 我送给每位查询者一袋资料. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 **Inquirer** is used in the names of some newspapers and magazines. (用于某些报刊名称中)…咨询报 ❖ *...the 'National Enquirer'.* 《国家询问报》.

in·quir·ing /ɪn'kwaɪərɪŋ/; 又拼作 **enquiring.**
1 If you have an **inquiring** mind, you have a great interest in learning new things. 好问的, 爱探究的. ❖ *...an inquiring attitude to learning.* 爱探究的学习态度. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
2 If someone has an **inquiring** expression on their face, they are showing that they want to know something. 探求的, 求知的. ❖ *'That's right, dear,' she said in reply to his enquiring glance.* '这就对了, 亲爱的.' 对他充满求知的眼神, 她这样回答道. ◢ **in·quir·ing·ly** ❖ *She looked at me inquiringly. 'Well?'* 她用探询的目光看着我说, '怎么样?' ADJ ADJ n WRITTEN; ADV

in·quiry /ɪn'kwaɪəri/ **inquiries;** 又拼作 **enquiry.** Sometimes pronounced /'ɪŋkwɪri/ in American English. 美国英语有时读作 /'ɪŋkwɪri/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 An **inquiry** is a question which you ask in order to get some information. 查询, 询问. ❖ *He made some inquiries and discovered she had gone to the Continent.* 他打听一番后, 发现她已去了欧洲大陆. N-COUNT
2 An **inquiry** is an official investigation. (正式的)调查, 查询. ❖ *He believes a police inquiry may not be completely independent.* 他认为警方的调查未必完全独立. N-COUNT
3 **Inquiry** is the process of asking about or investigating something in order to find out more about it. 询问过程, 调查过程. ❖ *The investigation has suddenly switched to a new line of inquiry.* 调查突然转向一种新的调查方法. N-UNCOUNT
4 If someone **is helping the police with their inquiries**, the police are questioning them about a crime, but have not yet charged them with it. 协助警方调查. PHR
5 ➤ 又见 **court of inquiry.**

in·qui·si·tion /ˌɪnkwɪ'zɪʃən/ **inquisitions.**
An **inquisition** is an official investigation, especially one which is very thorough and uses harsh methods of questioning. (正式的)调查; (尤指彻底而且严格的)盘问. N-COUNT

in·quisi·tive /ɪn'kwɪzɪtɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **inquisitive** person likes finding out about things, especially secret things. 好打听的. ❖ *Barrow had an inquisitive nature.* 巴罗天生爱盘根问底. ADJ-GRADED

in·quisi·tor /ɪn'kwɪzɪtə/ **inquisitors.**
An **inquisitor** is someone who is asking someone else a series of questions, especially in a rather hostile way. (尤指有敌意的)询问者, 调查者. N-COUNT

in·quisi·to·rial /ɪnˌkwɪzɪ'tɔːriəl/.
If you describe something as **inquisitorial**, you mean they resemble things in an inquisition. 审讯似的. ❖ *The next hearings will be structured differently in order to minimize the inquisitorial atmosphere.* 下次的听审将改变方式, 以尽量减弱审讯般的气氛. ADJ

in·roads /'ɪnrəudz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If one thing **makes inroads** into another, the first thing starts PHR

affecting or destroying the second. 影响; 侵害. ❖ *In Italy, as elsewhere, television has made deep inroads into cinema.* 在意大利, 与在其他地方一样, 电视已经深深地侵害了电影院的生意.

in·sane /ɪn'seɪn/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **insane** has a mind that does not work in a normal way, with the result that their behaviour is very strange. 精神错乱的; 行为古怪的. ❖ *Some people simply can't take it and they just go insane.* 有些人就是承受不了而精神失常. ADJ

➪ **The insane** are people who are insane. 患精神病的人. ❖ *...the state hospital for the criminally insane.* 收容精神病犯人的国立医院. N-PLURAL *the N*

◢ **in·san·ity** /ɪn'sænɪti/ ❖ *The film is a powerful study of a woman's descent into insanity.* 这部电影是对一个女人如何变得精神失常的很有力度的研究. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe a decision or action as **insane**, you think it is very foolish or excessive. 极愚蠢的; 荒唐的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **in·sane·ly** ❖ *I would be insanely jealous if Bill left me for another woman.* 如果比尔抛弃我去找别的女人, 我就会嫉妒得发疯. ADV-GRADED

◢ **insanity**. If you describe a decision or action as **insanity**, you think it is very foolish. 愚蠢的决定(或行为). ❖ *...the final financial insanity of the 1980s.* 20世纪80年代金融界最后的荒唐行为. N-UNCOUNT

in·sani·tary /ɪn'sænɪtri, AM -teri/.

If something such as a place is **insanitary**, it is so dirty that it is likely to have a bad effect on people's health. 不卫生的, 有碍健康的. ❖ *...the insanitary conditions of slums.* 贫民窟差的卫生状况. ADJ-GRADED *FORMAL*

in·sa·tiable /ɪn'seɪʃəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone has an **insatiable** desire for something, they want as much of it as they can possibly get. 不知足的, 贪心的. ❖ *A section of the reading public has an insatiable appetite for dirty stories about the famous.* 部分读者有一种无法满足的口味, 就是想读关于名人的负面报道. *They were insatiable collectors.* 他们都是些贪婪的收藏家. ADJ

in·scribe /ɪn'skraɪb/ **inscribes, inscribing, inscribed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **inscribe** words on an object, you write or carve the words on the object. (在...上)写字; 刻字. ❖ *Some galleries commemorate donors by inscribing their names on the walls.* 有些画廊将捐助者的名字刻在墙上, 以示纪念. VB *V n on/with n*

...stone slabs inscribed with Buddhist texts. 刻有佛教经文的石板. *The book is inscribed: To John Arlott from Laurie Lee.* 书上写着: 劳里·李赠给约翰·阿洛特. *V-ed*

in·scrip·tion /ɪn'skrɪpʃən/ **inscriptions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **inscription** is a piece of writing carved into a surface, or written on something such as a book or photograph. An inscription is usually a special message or saying. 铭文; 题字, 题名. ❖ *Above its doors was a Latin inscription.* 门的上方刻着一段拉丁语铭文. *The silver medal bears the sovereign's head and the inscription 'For distinguished service'.* 银勋章上有君主的头像, 还刻有 '功劳卓著' 的字样. N-COUNT

in·scru·table /ɪn'skru:təbəl/.

If a person or their expression is **inscrutable**, it is very hard to know what they are really thinking or what they mean. 难以了解的; 神秘的. ❖ *In some circumstances, it is important to keep a straight face and to remain inscrutable.* 在某些场合, 保持面容平静不露声色很重要. ADJ-GRADED

in·sect /'ɪnsekt/ **insects.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **insect** is a small animal that has six legs. Most insects have wings. Ants, flies, and beetles are all insects. 昆虫. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

in·sec·ti·cide /ɪn'sektɪsaɪd/ **insecticides.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Insecticide is a chemical substance that is used to kill insects that are a nuisance, for example because they eat crops. 杀虫剂. ❖ *Spray the plants with insecticide.* 给植物喷杀虫剂. N-VAR

in·secure /ˌɪnsɪ'kjʊə/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **insecure**, you feel unsure of yourself because you think that you are not good enough or are not loved. 没把握的; 没有信心的. ❖ *Most mothers are insecure about their performance as mothers.* 大多数母亲对为人母的能力缺乏信心. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **in·secu·rity** /ˌɪnsɪ'kjʊərɪti/ **insecurities** ❖ *She is always assailed by self-doubt and emotional insecurity.* 她总是受到自我怀疑和情感自卑的折磨. N-VAR

2 Something that is **insecure** is not safe or protected. 不安全的, 没有保护的. ❖ *...low-paid, insecure jobs.* 低收入、无保障的工作. *Cellular phones are inherently insecure, as anyone can listen to and record conversations.* 移动电话根本不安全, 任何人都可以听或录下里面的对话. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **insecurity** ❖ *...the increase in crime, which has created feelings of insecurity in the population.* 已经导致公众缺乏安全感的犯罪的增长. N-UNCOUNT

in·semi·nate /ɪn'semɪneɪt/ **inseminates, inseminating, inseminated.**

1 To **inseminate** a woman or female animal means to put a male's sperm into her in order to make her pregnant. 使受精, 使怀孕. ❖ *The gadget is used to artificially inseminate cows.* 这个小工具用于给母牛人工授精. VB *V n*

◢ **in·semi·na·tion** /ɪnˌsemɪ'neɪʃən/ ❖ *The sperm sample is checked under the microscope before insemination is carried out.* 授精前用显微镜对精子样本进行检查. N-UNCOUNT

2 ➠ 又见 **artificial insemination**.

in·sen·si·tive /ɪn'sensɪtɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **insensitive** to particular problems or to someone's feelings, you are criticizing that person for being unaware of those problems or feelings, or not caring about them. 麻木的; 无动于衷的. ❖ *My mother was a thinking woman, not an insensitive one.* 我母亲是个有思想的人, 而非麻木的人. *Women's and Latino organizations that say he is insensitive to civil rights...* 认为他对公民权利漠不关心的妇女及拉丁族裔组织. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

◢ **in·sen·si·tiv·ity** /ɪnˌsensɪ'tɪvɪti/ ❖ *...insensitivity to the environmental consequences.* 对于环境后果的无动于衷. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **insensitive** to a physical sensation is unable to feel it. 无感觉的, 麻木的. ❖ *He had become insensitive to cold.* 他对寒冷已经没有感觉. ADJ

in·sepa·rable /ɪn'seprəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing is **inseparable** from another, the things are so closely connected that they cannot be considered separately. 不可分割的、无法分开的. ❖ *Liberty is inseparable from social justice.* 自由与社会平等是不可分割的. *For the ancient Mexicans, life and death were inseparable, two halves of the same whole.* 对于古代墨西哥人而言, 生与死紧密相关, 是同一整体的两半. ADJ

◢ **in·sepa·rably** ❖ *In his mind, religion and politics were inseparably intertwined.* 他认为宗教与政治相互密不可分. ADV

2 If you say that two people are **inseparable**, you mean that they are very good friends and spend a great deal of time together. 形影不离的. ADJ-GRADED

in·sert, inserts, inserting, inserted. The verb is pronounced /ɪn'sɜːt/. The noun is pronounced /'ɪnsɜːt/. 动词发音为 /ɪn'sɜːt/. 名词发音为 /'ɪnsɜːt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **insert** an object into something, you put the object inside it. 插入, 插进. ❖ *He took a small key from his pocket and slowly inserted it into the lock.* 他从口袋里掏出一把小钥匙, 慢慢插进锁眼中. *Wait for a couple of minutes with your mouth closed before inserting the thermometer.* 先合上嘴巴等几分钟, 然后再放进体温计. VB *V n into n* *V n*

◢ **in·ser·tion** /ɪn'sɜːʃən/ **insertions** ❖ *...the first experiment involving the insertion of a new gene into a human being.* 包括把一种新基因置入人体内的第一个实验. N-VAR

2 If you **insert** a comment into a piece of writing or a speech, you include it. 插入(评论等). ❖ *They joined with the monarchists to insert a clause calling for a popular vote on the issue.* 他们与君主主义者一道在言论中插入一个条款, 呼吁公众对议题表决. VB *V n* Also *V n into/in n*

◢ **insertion** ❖ *...an item for insertion in the programme.* 插入该程序的一个项目. N-VAR

3 An **insert** is something that is inserted somewhere, especially an advertisement on a piece of paper that is placed between the pages of a book or magazine. 插入物(尤指书刊中的广告插页). N-COUNT

ˌin-ˈservice.

If people working in a particular profession are given **in-service** training, they attend special courses to improve their skills or to learn about new developments in their field. 在职期间进行的. ❖ *...in-service courses for people such as doctors, teachers, and civil servants.* 为医生、教师以及公务员等设立的在职培训课程. ADJ: ADJ n

in·set /ˈɪnset/ **insets.**

1 Something that is **inset** with a decoration or piece of material has the decoration or material set inside it. 镶嵌…的; 插入…的. ❖ *...a small gold pendant, shaped as a heart and inset with a diamond.* 一枚镶嵌着钻石的心形小金坠. ADJ

2 An **inset** is a small picture, diagram, or map that is inside a larger one. (大图中套印的)小图. N-COUNT

in·shore. The adverb is pronounced /ˌɪnˈʃɔː/. The adjective is pronounced /ˈɪnʃɔː/. 副词发音为 /ˌɪnˈʃɔː/. 形容词发音为 /ˈɪnʃɔː/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is **inshore**, it is in the sea but quite close to the land. If something moves **inshore**, it moves from the sea towards the land. 靠近海岸; 向海岸. ❖ *A barge was close inshore about a hundred yards away.* 一条驳船在约一百码外的近海岸处. *...a strong wind blowing inshore.* 吹向海岸的强风. ADV be ADV, ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...inshore reefs.* 近岸的礁. ADJ: ADJ n

in·side /ˌɪnˈsaɪd/ **insides.** The preposition is usually pronounced /ɪnˈsaɪd/. 作介词时一般发音为 /ɪnˈsaɪd/. ♦♦♦♦◇

The form **inside of** can also be used as a preposition. This form is more usual in American English. inside of 又可作介词, 常见于美国英语.

1 Something or someone that is **inside** a place, container, or object is in it or is surrounded by it. 在…里, 在…内部. ❖ *Inside the box were a dozen or so papers.* 盒子里有大约一打报纸. *There is a telephone inside the entrance hall.* 大堂里有一部电话. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The couple chatted briefly on the doorstep before going inside.* 夫妇二人进去之前在门阶上简单谈了几句. *He ripped open the envelope and read what was inside.* 他撕开信封, 读了里面写的东西. *I could hear music coming from inside.* 我能听到从里面传出的音乐. *Inside, Anastasia could see that the house was very pretty.* 在里面, 阿纳斯塔西娅看得出房子很美. *The potato cakes can be shallow or deep-fried until crisp outside and meltingly soft inside.* 马铃薯饼可用油略炸或炸至外脆里嫩. ADV

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the inside of the house.* 房子内部. *The doors were locked from the inside.* 门从里面锁上了. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...an inside lavatory.* 室内洗手间. ADJ: ADJ n

2 The **inside** pages of a newspaper are all the pages except the front page and the back page. (报纸除首末页之外)中间页的. ADJ: ADJ n

3 On a wide road, the **inside** lane is the one which is closest to the edge of the road. (马路车道)最靠路边的. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I overtook Charlie on the inside.* 我从慢车道超越了查理. N-SING: the N

4 Your **insides** are your internal organs, especially your stomach. 内脏; (尤指)肚子、肠胃. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

5 **Inside** knowledge is obtained from someone who is involved in a situation and therefore knows a lot about it. 内部的, 内情的. ❖ *Sloane used inside diplomatic information to make himself rich.* 斯隆靠外交内情发大财. *It's fascinating to get the inside story so many years after this incident.* 事发后这么多年方得知其内情, 这真有趣. ADJ: ADJ n

6 If you are **inside** an organization, you belong to it. 属于. ❖ *75 percent of chief executives come from inside the company.* 75%的总裁来自该公司. *He hasn't looked very carefully into what was happening inside the Communist Party.* 他没有很仔细地了解共产党内部发生了什么事情. PREP

7 You can say that someone is **inside** when they are in prison. 在监狱里. ❖ *He's been inside three times.* 他进了三次监狱了. ADV INFORMAL

8 If you have a feeling **inside** you, you feel it, often without expressing it. 在…内心. ❖ *He felt a great weight of sorrow inside him.* 他内心感到非常悲痛. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *There is nothing left inside — no words, no anger, no tears.* 心里什么都没有了—没有什么可说的, 没有愤怒, 没有眼泪. ADV

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *On the inside he was in turmoil.* 他心里一片混乱. N-SING: the N

9 If you do something **inside** a particular time, you do it before the end of that time. 在(一段时间)之内. ❖ *They should have everything working inside an hour.* 他们应该在一小时之内让一切都运转起来. *New Zealand were ahead inside five minutes.* 新西兰队五分钟之内获得领先. PREP

10 If something such as a piece of clothing is **inside out**, the part that is normally inside now faces outwards. 里面朝外的. PHR

11 If you say that you know something or someone **inside out**, you are emphasizing that you know them extremely well. 完全地; 极其. ❖ *He knew the game inside out.* 他对比赛熟悉极了. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 If you say that something **has been turned inside out**, you mean that it is the opposite of what you expect or think it should be. (与所期待的)相反. ❖ *Edinburgh is an American city turned inside out: the rich in the middle, the poor around the outside.* 爱丁堡是美国城市的相反版本: 富人住在中心, 穷人住在周边. PHR

in·sid·er /ˌɪnˈsaɪdə/ **insiders.** ♦♦◇◇◇

An **insider** is someone who is involved in a situation and who knows more about it than other people. 知情人, 内部人士. ❖ *...Hollywood insiders.* 好莱坞知情人士. *She has valuable insider knowledge about the secret workings of large department stores.* 她掌握着大型百货公司有价值的秘密运作方式的内情. N-COUNT

ˌinsider ˈdealing.

Insider dealing is the illegal practice of buying or selling shares in a company, by someone who has special or confidential knowledge of that company because they are involved with it in some way. (公司内非法证券买卖的)内幕交易. N-UNCOUNT

in·sidi·ous /ɪnˈsɪdiəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **insidious** is unpleasant or dangerous and develops gradually without being noticed. 隐伏的、潜伏的; 暗中为害的. ❖ *They focus on overt discrimination rather than insidious aspects of racism.* 他们关注的是明显的歧视, 而不是种族主义的潜在问题. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **in·sidi·ous·ly** ❖ *Delusions are sometimes insidiously destructive.* 妄想有时隐伏着破坏性. ADV-GRADED

in·sight /ˈɪnsaɪt/ **insights.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you gain **insight** or an **insight** into a complex situation or problem, you learn something useful or valuable about it. 深入了解; 洞悉. ❖ *I hope that this talk has given you some insight into the kind of work that we've been doing.* 我希望这次谈话让你真正了解到我们一直在做的工作. N-VAR

2 If someone has **insight**, they are able to understand complex situations. 洞察力. ❖ *He was a man of forceful character, with considerable insight and diplomatic skills.* 他是一个性格刚强的人, 有相当的洞察力和外交技巧. N-UNCOUNT

in·sight·ful /ˈɪnsaɪtful/.

If you describe a person or their remarks as **insightful**, you mean that they show a very good understanding of people and situations. 有深刻见解的. ❖ *She offered some really interesting, insightful observations.* 她提出了一些十分有趣而又见解深刻的评论. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

in·sig·nia /ɪnˈsɪgniə/; **insignia** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

An **insignia** is a badge or sign which shows that a person or object belongs to a particular organization, often a military one. 徽章; 识别符号. ❖ *...a scarlet tunic bearing* N-COUNT

the insignia of a captain in the Irish Guards. 佩有爱尔兰卫兵部队上尉徽章的深红色紧身短上衣.

in·sig·nifi·cant /ˌɪnsɪgˈnɪfɪkənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇ ADJ-GRADED
Something that is **insignificant** is unimportant, especially because it is very small. 微不足道的, 不重要的, 微小的. ◆ *In 1949 Bonn was a small, insignificant city.* 1949年, 波恩是个无足轻重的小城市. ◢ **in·sig·nifi·cance** ◆ *The event was regarded as of such insignificance that not one major newspaper carried a report.* 那件事被视为微不足道, 没有一家大报纸报道它. N-UNCOUNT

in·sin·cere /ˌɪnsɪnˈsɪə/. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
If you say that someone is **insincere**, you are criticizing them for saying things they do not really mean, often polite or flattering things. 不真诚的, 虚伪的. ◆ *This apology has been seen as being too late and insincere.* 人们认为这个道歉太晚而且缺乏诚意. ◢ **in·sin·cer·ity** /ˌɪnsɪnˈserɪti/ ◆ *...a man who knows how to mingle seduction and insincerity.* 知道如何把诱惑与虚情假意混在一起的男子. N-UNCOUNT

in·sinu·ate /ɪnˈsɪnjueɪt/ **insinuates, insinuating, insinuated.**
1 If you say that someone **insinuates** something unpleasant, you mean that they suggest that it is true without stating it openly; used showing disapproval. (贬义)拐弯抹角示意, 暗示. ◆ *The libel claim followed an article which insinuated that the President was lying.* 在一篇旁敲侧击地声称总统在撒谎的文章发表之后, 接着便是诽谤性的断言. *Are you insinuating that I smell?* 你是不是想说我有体味? *Marcus kept making insinuating remarks.* 马库斯一直在说些含沙射影的话. ◢ **in·sin·ua·tion** /ɪnˌsɪnjuˈeɪʃən/ **insinuations** ◆ *I just don't think it's right to bring a good man down by rumour and insinuation.* 我只是认为不应该通过造谣和含沙射影把一个好人打垮. VB V n PRAGMATICS; V that; V-ing; N-VAR
2 If you say that someone **insinuates** themselves into a particular situation, you mean that they manage very cleverly to get into that situation; used showing disapproval. (贬义)巧妙地进入. ◆ *...a thriller about a young man who insinuates himself into a millionaire's empire by assuming different identities.* 描写一个年轻人冒充不同身份巧妙地混进一位百万富翁的企业的一本惊险读物. VB PRAGMATICS; V pron-refl into n; Also V n prep

in·sip·id /ɪnˈsɪpɪd/.
1 If you describe food or drink as **insipid**, you dislike it because it has very little taste. 没有味道的, 清淡的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone or something as **insipid**, you dislike them because they have no strong or striking qualities. 无特征的, 无情趣的; 乏味的. ◆ *'A Woman and a Man' is an entirely unoriginal, insipid film.* 《一个女人和一个男人》是一部完全没有新意、枯燥乏味的电影. ADJ-GRADED

in·sist /ɪnˈsɪst/ **insists, insisting, insisted.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **insist** that something should be done, you say very firmly that it must be done. If you **insist** on something, you say very firmly that it must be done or provided. 坚决主张, 坚决要求, 坚持. ◆ *My family insisted that I should not give in, but stay and fight.* 我的家人坚决主张我不应屈服, 而要坚持战斗到底. *She insisted on being present at all the interviews.* 她坚决出席所有的面谈. *I didn't want to join in, but Kenneth insisted.* 我本不想加入, 但肯尼思坚决要我加入. VB; V that; V on -ing/n; V
2 If you **insist** that something is true, you say so very firmly and refuse to be contradicted. 坚持认为; 断言. ◆ *The president insisted that he was acting out of compassion, not political opportunism.* 总统断言他那么做是出于同情, 而非政治机会主义. *'It's not that difficult,' she insists.* '没那么难.' 她坚称. *Crippen insisted on his innocence.* 克里平一口咬定他是无辜的. VB; V that; V with quote; V on n

in·sist·ence /ɪnˈsɪstəns/. ◆◆◇◇◇ N-UNCOUNT
Someone's **insistence** on something is the fact that they insist that it should be done or that it is true. 坚决主张, 坚持. ◆ *...Raeder's insistence that naval uniform be worn.* 雷德坚决主张穿上海军制服. *She had attended an interview at her boyfriend's insistence.* 她曾在男朋友的坚决主张下参加了面试.

in·sist·ent /ɪnˈsɪstənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **insistent** keeps insisting that a particular thing should be done or is the case. 坚持的. ◆ *Abramov had been insistent that the matter be resolved quickly.* 阿布拉莫夫一直坚持尽快了结这件事. *He is most insistent on this point.* 他十分坚持这一点. ◢ **in·sist·ent·ly** ◆ *'What is it?' his wife asked again, gently but insistently.* '怎么回事?' 他的妻子温和而坚决地再次问道. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 An **insistent** noise or rhythm keeps going on for a long time and holds your attention. 持续的. ◆ *...the insistent rhythms of the Caribbean and Latin America.* 加勒比海和拉丁风格的音乐节奏. ADJ-GRADED

in situ /ɪn ˈsɪtjuː, AM - ˈsɪtuː/. ADV; ADV after v FORMAL
If something remains **in situ**, especially while something is done to it, it remains where it is. 在原位置. ◆ *Major works of painting, sculpture, mosaic and architecture were examined in situ in Venice.* 在威尼斯, 重要的绘画、雕塑、镶嵌画以及建筑物被原地研究.

in·so·far as /ˌɪnsəˈfɑːr æz/; 又拼作 **in so far as.** ◆◇◇◇◇ PHR-CONJ
You use **insofar as** to introduce a statement which explains and adds to something you have just said. (用于引导补充说明)只要; 就...而言. ◆ *We are entering a period of less danger insofar as the danger of nuclear war between the superpowers is less.* 我们将进入一个危机较低的时代, 只要超级大国之间的核战危机减少.

in·sole /ˈɪnsəʊl/ **insoles.** N-COUNT
The **insoles** of a pair of shoes are the soft layer of material inside each one, which the soles of your feet rest on. (鞋底的)内层, 鞋垫.

in·so·lent /ˈɪnsələnt/. ADJ-GRADED
If you say that someone is being **insolent**, you mean they are being rude to someone they ought to respect. 粗鲁的, 无礼的. ◆ *...her insolent stare.* 她粗鲁无礼的注视. *The officer stamped his boot. 'Don't be insolent with me, mademoiselle.'* 警官跺一跺靴子说, '小姐, 不得无礼.' ◢ **in·so·lence** ◆ *The most frequent reasons for excluding a pupil were breaking school rules, insolence, and bad language.* 开除学生最常见的理由是违反校规、粗鲁无礼以及说污言秽语. N-UNCOUNT

in·sol·uble /ɪnˈsɒljubəl/.
1 An **insoluble** problem is so difficult that it is impossible to solve. 不能解决的. ◆ *...an insoluble dilemma.* 不能解决的困境. ADJ
2 If a substance is **insoluble**, it does not dissolve in a liquid. 不溶解的. ◆ *Carotenes are insoluble in water.* 胡萝卜素不溶于水. ADJ

in·sol·vent /ɪnˈsɒlvənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇ ADJ
A person or organization that is **insolvent** does not have enough money to pay their debts. 无钱偿还债务的; 破产的. ◆ *The bank was declared insolvent.* 这家银行被宣布破产了. ◢ **in·sol·ven·cy** /ɪnˈsɒlvənsi/ **insolvencies** ◆ *The economy has entered a sharp downturn, and unemployment and insolvencies can be expected to increase.* 经济已开始急剧衰退, 失业和破产个案预期会增加. *...fighting the threat of insolvency.* 对抗破产的威胁. N-VAR

in·som·nia /ɪnˈsɒmniə/. ◆◇◇◇◇ N-UNCOUNT
Someone who suffers from **insomnia** finds it difficult to sleep. 失眠; 失眠症.

in·som·ni·ac /ɪnˈsɒmniæk/ **insomniacs.** N-COUNT
An **insomniac** is a person who finds it difficult to sleep. 失眠症患者.

in·sou·ci·ant /ɪnˈsuːsiənt/. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
An **insouciant** action or quality shows someone's lack of concern about something which they might be expected to take more seriously. 漠不关心的, 漫不经心的. ◆ *...Andy Warhol, who worked with an insouciant disregard for the distinctions between painting, photography and film.* 安迪·沃霍尔不注重绘画、摄影及电影之间的区别. ◢ **in·sou·ci·ance** /ɪnˈsuːsiəns/ ◆ *He replied with characteristic insouciance: 'So what?'* 他以他特有的漠不关心的语调回答说: '那又怎么样?' N-UNCOUNT

Insp.

Insp. is the written abbreviation for 'Inspector' when it is used as a title. (用作头衔)检查员，视察员；巡官. Inspector 的缩写形式. ❖ *...Insp John Downs.* 约翰·唐斯巡官. N-TITLE

in·spect /ɪn'spekt/ **inspects, inspecting, inspected.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **inspect** something, you look at it carefully in order to check it or find out what it is like. 检查，查看. ❖ *Cut the fruit in half and inspect the pips: if they are turning slightly brown it is ready for harvesting.* 把水果切成两半，检查一下种子，如果它们变成浅棕色，就可以采摘了. ◢ **in·spec·tion** /ɪn'spekʃən/ **inspections** ❖ *'Excellent work,' he said when he had completed his inspection of the painted doors.* '干得漂亮.' 他在检查完漆过的门之后说道. *A long, low table turns out on closer inspection to be a large mirror set on bricks.* 凑近一看才发现，一张又长又矮的桌子原来是架在砖上的一面大镜子. VB V n N-VAR

2 When an official **inspects** a place or a group of people, they visit it and check it carefully, for example in order to find out whether regulations are being obeyed. 巡视，视察. ❖ *Each hotel is inspected and, if it fulfils certain criteria, is recommended.* 各家旅馆都被视察过；如果达到一定的标准，就获得推荐. ◢ **inspection** ❖ *Officers making a routine inspection of the vessel found fifty kilograms of the drug.* 例行巡查该船只的警官发现船上有五十公斤毒品. VB V n be V-ed N-VAR

in·spec·tor /ɪn'spektə/ **inspectors.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 An **inspector** is a person, usually employed by a government agency, whose job is to find out whether people are obeying official regulations. 检查员，巡查员；督察. ❖ *The mill was finally shut down by state safety inspectors.* 工厂最终被国家安全检查员勒令关闭. N-COUNT

2 In Britain, an **inspector** is a police officer who is higher in rank than a sergeant and lower in rank than a superintendent. (警察)巡官. ❖ *I got on the phone to Inspector Joplin at Scotland Yard.* 我跟伦敦苏格兰场的乔普林巡官通了电话. N-COUNT, N-TITLE, N-VOC

in·spec·tor·ate /ɪn'spektərət/ **inspectorates.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **inspectorate** is an official organization whose job is to inspect a particular type of place or work. 考察团，检查团. ❖ *...the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.* 核设施检查团. N-COUNT BRITISH

in·spi·ra·tion·al /ˌɪnspɪ'reɪʃənəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **inspirational** provides you with inspiration. 激发灵感的；鼓舞人心的. ❖ *Tolstoy was an inspirational figure in forming Gandhi's ideas about nonviolence.* 托尔斯泰启发了甘地形成非暴力思想. ADJ-GRADED

in·spire /ɪn'spaɪə/ **inspires, inspiring, inspired.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If a work of art or an action **is inspired** by something, that thing is the source of the idea or the motivation for it. (使)产生灵感；(被)启发；(被)促成. ❖ *The book was inspired by a real person, namely Tamara de Treaux.* 一个真实的人物，即塔玛拉·德特鲁，为这本书提供了灵感. *These herbs will inspire you to try out all sorts of exotic-flavoured dishes!* 这些芳草会激发你尝试各种异国风味的菜式. *And what inspired you to change your name?* 是什么促使你把名字改掉的呢? ◢ **in·spi·ra·tion** /ˌɪnspɪ'reɪʃən/ ❖ *My inspiration comes from poets like Baudelaire and Jacques Prévert.* 我的灵感来自波德莱尔和雅克·普雷韦这样的诗人. *The inspiration behind the reforms was a paper written in 1985.* 改革背后的启示来自一篇写于1985年的论文. ◢ **-inspired** ❖ *...Mediterranean-inspired ceramics in bright yellow and blue.* 由地中海艺术启发形成的具鲜艳黄绿色彩的制陶术. *Jamaica's socialist government is adopting US-inspired free market practices.* 牙买加社会主义政府正在采纳美国式的自由市场做法. VB usu passive be V-ed by n V n to-inf N-UNCOUNT COMB

2 If someone or something **inspires** you, they give you new ideas and a strong feeling of enthusiasm. 激励，鼓舞. ❖ *In the 1960s, the electric guitar virtuosity of Jimi Hendrix inspired a generation.* 在1960年代，吉米·亨德里克斯卓越的电吉他才华激励了一代人. ◢ **inspiration.** An **inspiration** is someone or something that inspires you. 激励；给予激励的人. ❖ *Powell's unusual journey to high office is an inspiration to millions.* 鲍威尔升任高官的不平凡历程激励了千百万人. ◢ **in·spir·ing** ❖ *...Edward Kennedy and Mario Cuomo, the party's most inspiring orators.* 爱德华·肯尼迪和马里奥·科莫，该党最有煽动力的演说者. *England produced an effective, if not inspiring, performance against the CIS.* 英国对国会情报处采取了一项即使不鼓舞人心但仍算有效的行动. VB V n N-SING a N ADJ-GRADED

3 Someone or something that **inspires** a particular emotion or reaction in people makes them feel this emotion or reaction. 唤起(感情)；激起(反应). ❖ *The car's performance is effortless and its handling is precise and quickly inspires confidence.* 驾驶这辆汽车不费力，操纵准确，而且很快就会唤起人的自信心. VB V n

Inst.

Inst. is a written abbreviation for 'Institute'. Institute的缩写形式. ❖ *...the Liverpool Inst. of Higher Ed.* 利物浦高等教育学院.

in·stabil·ity /ˌɪnstə'bɪlɪti/ **instabilities.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Instability is a lack of stability in a situation, person, or object. 不稳定；不稳固. ❖ *...social discontent and political instability.* 社会不满和政治不稳定. *...mental instability.* 精神不稳定性. *The slightest instability will cause bearings to fail and rotors to crash.* 稍稍松动就会使轴承失灵，转子坠落. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

in·stall /ɪn'stɔːl/ **installs, installing, installed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **install** a piece of equipment, you fit it or put it somewhere so that it is ready to be used. 安装，设置. ❖ *They had installed a new phone line in the apartment.* 他们已经在住宅里布好了新电话线. ◢ **in·stal·la·tion** ❖ *Hundreds of lives could be saved if the installation of alarms was more widespread.* 如果警报设施分布得更广泛，几百条人命便可幸免于难. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **is installed** in a new job or important position, they are officially given the job or position, often in a special ceremony. (使)就任；(被)任命. ❖ *The York Synod is the first since Dr Carey was installed as Archbishop of Canterbury.* 约克教会会议是在凯里博士就任坎特伯雷大主教以来的第一次. *The army has promised to install a new government within a week.* 军队已经承诺一周内成立新政府. ◢ **installation** ❖ *He sent a letter inviting Naomi to attend his installation as chief of his tribe.* 他发函邀请娜奥米出席他就职部落首领的仪式. VB be V-ed as n V n N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **install** yourself in a particular place, you settle there and make yourself comfortable. 安顿，安置. ❖ *She had installed herself in a modern villa.* 她在一所现代化的别墅里安顿下来. VB FORMAL V pron-refl prep/adv

in·stal·la·tion /ˌɪnstə'leɪʃən/ **installations.** ♦♦◇◇◇

An **installation** is a place that contains equipment and machinery which are being used for a particular purpose. 设施. ❖ *The building was turned into a secret military installation.* 那座建筑物变成了秘密军事设施. *...a nuclear installation.* 核设施. N-COUNT

in·stal·ment /ɪn'stɔːlmənt/ **instalments;** [美]拼作 **installment.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you pay for something in **instalments**, you pay small sums of money at regular intervals over a period of time, rather than paying the whole amount at once. 分期付款. ❖ *...his next instalment on the mortgage.* 他的下期按揭还款. N-COUNT

2 An **instalment** of a story is one of its separate parts that are published or broadcast one after the other. (故事分段联播或连载的)一段，一集. ❖ *...the latest instalment in Douglas Adams's 'Hitchhiker' trilogy.* 道格拉斯·亚当斯《搭便车的人》三部曲的最新一集. N-COUNT

in·stance /'ɪnstəns/ **instances.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **for instance** to introduce something or someone that is an example of what you are talking about. 例如，比如. ❖ *At the high-cost end of the spectrum, for instance, is one Bank of New York account.* 例如，该系列属于高成本的有纽约银行账户. *Let your child make some of the small decisions concerning his daily routine. For instance, allow him to choose what clothes he wears at* PHR PRAGMATICS

the weekend. 让你的孩子对他的日常生活做某些小的决定,比如、允许他选择周末想穿的衣服.

2 An **instance** is a particular example or occurrence of something. 例子,事例. ❖ *...an investigation into a serious instance of corruption.* 对一宗严重贪污案的调查. N-COUNT

3 You say **in the first instance** to mention the first of a series of actions or possibilities. (用于列举)第一、首先. ❖ *In the first instance your child will be seen by an ear, nose and throat specialist.* 你的孩子将首先由耳鼻喉专家检查. *The post was for one year in the first instance with possible renewal to a further year.* 该职位开始是为期一年的,有可能再续聘一年. PHR PRAGMATICS

in·stant /ˈɪnstənt/ **instants.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **instant** is an extremely short period of time or point in time. 片刻,瞬间. ❖ *The pain disappeared in an instant.* 疼痛立刻消失了. *At that instant the museum was plunged into total darkness.* 在那一瞬间,博物馆陷入了一片漆黑. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone does something **the instant** something else happens, you are emphasizing that they do the first thing immediately after the second thing happens. 紧接着. ❖ *I had bolted the door the instant I had seen the bat.* 我一看到蝙蝠就闩上了门. PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS

3 You use **instant** to describe something that happens immediately. 即刻的,立即的. ❖ *He had taken an instant dislike to Mortlake.* 他立刻对莫特莱克感到厌恶. ADJ
◢ **in·stant·ly** ❖ *The man was killed instantly.* 那人立刻被杀了. *The songs are instantly recognisable.* 那些歌一下子就能听出来. ADV

4 **Instant** food can be prepared very quickly, for example by just adding water. (食品)可快速调制的、方便的、速成的. ❖ *...instant coffee.* 速溶咖啡. ADJ ADJ n

in·stan·ta·neous /ˌɪnstənˈteɪniəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **instantaneous** happens immediately and very quickly. 即刻的、瞬间的. ❖ *The coroner said that death was instantaneous.* 验尸官说死亡是瞬间发生的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **in·stan·ta·neous·ly** ❖ *Airbags inflate instantaneously on impact.* 安全气囊受到撞击便立刻充气. ADV ADV with v

ˈinstant ˈreplay, instant replays.

An **instant replay** is a repeated showing, usually in slow motion, of an event that has just been on television. The usual British term is **action replay**. (电视镜头的慢动作)即时重放. [英]一般作action replay. N-COUNT AMERICAN

in·stead /ɪnˈsted/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you do one thing **instead of** another, you do the first thing and not the second thing, as the result of a choice or a change of behaviour. 作为替换;而不是. ❖ *She had to spend nearly four months away from him that summer, instead of the usual two.* 那个夏季她需要离开他四个月,而不是往常的两个月. *Instead of going to work thinking that it will be totally boring, try to be positive.* 还是尽量带着积极的而非完全厌烦的情绪去上工作. PHR-PREP

2 If you do not do something, but do something else **instead**, you do the second thing and not the first thing. 反而,却. ❖ *Frank and Joe did not reply. Instead, they began a frantic search.* 弗兰克和乔不作回答,而是开始疯狂地搜寻. *My husband asked why I couldn't just forget about dieting all the time and eat normally instead.* 我丈夫问我为什么不能忘记老是想着节食而开始正常的饮食. ADV ADV with cl

in·step /ˈɪnstep/ **insteps.**

Your **instep** is the middle part of your foot, where it arches upwards. 脚背,足背. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

in·sti·gate /ˈɪnstɪgeɪt/ **instigates, instigating, instigated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who **instigates** an event causes it to happen. 引发,煽动. ❖ *Jenkinson instigated a refurbishment of the old gallery.* 詹金森开始对旧画廊重新装饰. *The violence over the last forty-eight hours was instigated by ex-members of the secret police.* 过去四十八小时的暴力事件是由前秘密警察唆使的. VB V n be V-ed
◢ **in·sti·ga·tion** /ˌɪnstɪˈgeɪʃən/ ❖ *The talks are taking place at the instigation of Germany.* 会谈是在德国授意下开始的. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **in·sti·ga·tor** /ˈɪnstɪgeɪtə/ **instigators** ❖ *He was accused of being the main instigator of the coup.* 他被指控为该政变的主要煽动者. N-COUNT

in·stil /ɪnˈstɪl/ **instils, instilling, instilled;** [美]拼作 **instill.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **instil** an idea or feeling into someone, especially over a period of time, you make them think it or feel it. 逐步灌输;使逐渐获得. ❖ *They hope that their work will instil a sense of responsibility in children.* 他们希望他们的工作将逐步培养孩子们的责任感. *...young men who could instil fear on football terraces.* 会逐步形成足球看台恐惧感的年轻人. VB V n in/into n V n

in·stinct /ˈɪnstɪŋkt/ **instincts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Instinct** is the natural tendency that a person or animal has to behave in a particular way. 本能. ❖ *I didn't have as strong a maternal instinct as some other mothers.* 我没有某些母亲那种强烈的母性本能. *...the dog's natural instinct to hunt.* 狗的捕猎本能. *He always knew what time it was, as if by instinct.* 他似乎总是本能地知道时间. N-VAR

2 If you have an **instinct** for something, you are naturally good at it or able to do it. 本领,天赋. ❖ *Farmers are increasingly losing touch with their instinct for managing the land.* 农民正逐渐失去他们管理土地的本领. *Irene is so incredibly musical and has a natural instinct to perform.* 艾琳令人难以置信地富有音乐感,而且有表演天赋. N-COUNT

3 An **instinct** is a feeling that you have about a particular situation, rather than an opinion or idea based on facts. 直觉. ❖ *I should've gone with my first instinct, which was not to do the interview.* 我本应该凭最初的直觉放弃面试. *He seems so honest and genuine and my every instinct says he's not.* 他看似很诚恳真挚,但我的各种直觉告诉我他不是这样. N-VAR

in·stinc·tive /ɪnˈstɪŋktɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

An **instinctive** feeling, idea, or action is one that you have or do without thinking or reasoning. 本能的,直觉的. ❖ *It's an absolutely instinctive reaction—if a child falls you pick it up.* 孩子摔倒了你把他扶起来—这是绝对的本能反应. ADJ
◢ **in·stinc·tive·ly** ❖ *He knew instinctively that here was more bad news.* 他凭直觉知道还有更多的坏消息. ADV ADV with v

in·stinc·tual /ɪnˈstɪŋktʃuəl/.

An **instinctual** feeling, action, or idea is based on instinct. 凭直觉的. ❖ *The relationship between a parent and a child is instinctual and stems from basic human nature.* 父母与孩子的关系靠直觉和出自人类的本性. ADJ

in·sti·tute /ˈɪnstɪtjuːt, AM -tuːt/ **institutes, instituting, instituted.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **institute** is an organization or building where a particular type of work is done, especially research or teaching. 科研机构;学会. ❖ *...the National Cancer Institute.* 国家肿瘤研究所. *Directly in front of the institute is Kelly Ingram Park.* 直接面对着该研究所的是凯里·英格拉姆公园. N-COUNT

2 If you **institute** a system, rule, or plan, you start it. 开始,着手(制定). ❖ *We will institute a number of measures to better safeguard the public.* 我们将采取若干措施以更好地保护公众. VB FORMAL V n
◢ **in·sti·tu·tion** ❖ *...their demands for the institution of multi-party democracy.* 他们对制定多党派民主政治的要求. N-UNCOUNT

in·sti·tu·tion /ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃən, AM -ˈtuː-/ **institutions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **institution** is an official organization which is important in society. Parliament, the Church, and large banks are all institutions. (如议会、教会以及大型银行等)官方机构. ❖ *The Hong Kong Bank is Hong Kong's largest financial institution.* 香港汇丰银行是香港最大的金融机构. N-COUNT

2 An **institution** is a place such as a mental hospital, children's home, or prison, where people are kept and looked after. (如精神病院、孤儿院或监狱等)福利机构;慈善机关. ❖ *...Shoal Creek Mental Institution.* 沙洲小溪精神病院. *...penal institutions.* 服刑机构. *Larry has been in an institution since he was four.* 拉里从4岁起就一直生活在孤儿院. N-COUNT

3 An **institution** is a custom that is considered an important N-COUNT

or typical feature of society, usually because it has existed for a long time. 风俗; 仪式; 习惯. ❖ *I believe in the institution of marriage.* 我相信婚姻制度. *...the institution of the family.* 家庭生活习惯.

in·sti·tu·tion·al /ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃənəl, AM -ˈtuː-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Institutional** means relating to an important official organization. 官方机构的. ❖ *NATO remains the United States' chief institutional anchor in Europe.* 北约仍是美国在欧洲的主要官方机构靠山. *The share price will be determined by bidding from institutional investors.* 股票价格将由官方机构投资者竞标而定. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Institutional** means relating to a building where people are looked after or held. 收容所的; 看守所的. ❖ *Outside the protected environment of institutional care he could not survive.* 如果离开看守所的监护环境, 他无法生存. ADJ ADJ n

in·sti·tu·tion·al·ize /ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃənəlaɪz, AM -ˈtuː-/ ◆◇◇◇◇ **institutionalizes, institutionalizing, institutionalized;** [英]又拼作 **institutionalise.**

1 If someone such as a sick or old person **is institutionalized**, they are sent to stay in a special hospital or home, usually for a long period. (被)(长期)收留在特别医院(或福利院). ❖ *She became seriously ill and had to be institutionalized for a lengthy period.* 她病得很重, 必须在医院住上很长时间. VB usu passive be V-ed

▲ **in·sti·tu·tion·ali·za·tion** /ˌɪnstɪˈtjuːʃənəlaɪzeɪʃən, AM -ˈtuː-/ ❖ *For Arnie, institutionalization was necessary when his wife became both blind and violent.* 对于阿尼, 当他的妻子既失明又变得暴躁时, 有必要将她送进福利院. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **institutionalize** something means to establish it as part of a culture, social system, or organization. 使为社会文化所认可; 使制度化; 使纳入(某机构). ❖ *The goal is to institutionalize family planning into community life.* 目标是将计划生育纳入社区生活. *...institutionalized religion.* 制度化的宗教. ▲ **institutionalization** ❖ *...the institutionalization of social change.* 社会变革的制度化. VB V n V-ed N-UNCOUNT

in·struct /ɪnˈstrʌkt/ **instructs, instructing, instructed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **instruct** someone to do something, you formally tell them to do it. 指示, 命令; 通知. ❖ *The family has instructed solicitors to sue Thomson for compensation.* 那家人已经通知律师向汤姆森提出索赔. ▲ **in·struc·tion, instructions** ❖ *Many Labour MPs defied a party instruction to vote against the Bill.* 很多工党议员违抗了该党对此议案投反对票的指示. VB V n to-inf Also V n with quote, V n that N-COUNT

2 Someone who **instructs** people in a subject or skill teaches it to them. 教; 传授. ❖ *He instructed family members in nursing techniques.* 他教授家人护理技巧. ▲ **instruction** ❖ *All schoolchildren must now receive some religious instruction.* 所有在校学生现在必须接受一些宗教教育. VB V n in/on n N-UNCOUNT

in·struc·tion /ɪnˈstrʌkʃən/ **instructions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Instructions are clear and detailed information on how to do something. 操作指南; 用法说明. ❖ *This book gives instructions for making a wide range of skin and hand creams.* 这本书说明了如何制作多种护肤霜和护手霜. *...an instruction booklet.* 操作指南小册子. N-PLURAL

in·struc·tion·al /ɪnˈstrʌkʃənəl/.

Instructional books or films are meant to teach people something or to offer them help with a particular problem. 教学的; 教育的. ❖ *...instructional material designed to help you with your lifestyle.* 为帮助改善生活方式而编写的教学材料. *You may wish to take advantage of our instructional session.* 您可能想充分利用我们的教育会议. ADJ

in·struc·tive /ɪnˈstrʌktɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **instructive** gives useful information. 提供有用知识的; 有益的. ❖ *It's instructive to compare his technique with Alan Bennett's.* 把他的方法与艾伦·贝内特的加以比较很有用. *...an entertaining and instructive documentary.* 一部有趣而且知识丰富的记录片. ADJ-GRADED

in·struc·tor /ɪnˈstrʌktə/ **instructors.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **instructor** is someone who teaches a skill such as driving or skiing. In American English, an **instructor** is also a schoolteacher or a junior university teacher. 教练. (美国英语)教师; 大学讲师. ❖ *...his karate instructor.* 他的空手道教练. N-COUNT

in·stru·ment /ˈɪnstrəmənt/ **instruments.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **instrument** is a tool or device that is used to do a particular scientific task, for example to measure the speed or altitude of a car or plane. 器具; 仪器. ❖ *...navigation instruments.* 导航仪. *...instruments for cleaning and polishing teeth.* 牙齿清洗和抛光的器械. N-COUNT

2 A musical **instrument** is an object such as a piano, guitar, or flute, which you play in order to produce music. 乐器. N-COUNT

3 Something that is an **instrument** for achieving a particular aim is used by people to achieve that aim. 手段. ❖ *The veto has been a traditional instrument of diplomacy for centuries.* 否决权是多个世纪以来传统的外交手段. N-COUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **stringed instrument, wind instrument.**

in·stru·men·tal /ˌɪnstrəˈmentəl/ **instrumentals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **instrumental** in a process or event helps to make it happen. 有帮助的; 起作用的. ❖ *He was instrumental in raising the company's wider profile.* 他对提升公司的形象起了作用. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Instrumental** music is performed by instruments and not by voices. 乐器的. ADJ

▷ An **instrumental** is a piece of instrumental music. 器乐曲. N-COUNT

in·stru·men·tal·ist /ˌɪnstrəˈmentəlɪst/ **instrumentalists.**

An **instrumentalist** is someone who plays a musical instrument. 乐器演奏者. N-COUNT

in·stru·men·ta·tion /ˌɪnstrəmenˈteɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Instrumentation** is a group or collection of scientific instruments. 一组(批)科学仪器. ❖ *Basic flight instrumentation was similar on both planes.* 两架飞机的基本飞行仪器相类似. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **instrumentation** of a piece of music is the way in which it is written for different instruments. 器乐谱写. ❖ *The instrumentation is exquisite.* 器乐谱写得很优美. N-UNCOUNT

in·sub·or·di·nate /ˌɪnsəˈbɔːdɪnət/.

If you say that someone is **insubordinate**, you mean that they do not obey people who have authority over them. 犯上的; 不服从的. ❖ *In industry, a worker who is grossly insubordinate is threatened with discharge.* 在制造业, 特别不顺从的工人会受到解雇的威胁. ▲ **in·sub·or·di·na·tion** /ˌɪnsəbɔːdɪˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *Hansen and his partner were fired for insubordination.* 汉森和他的伙伴因不顺从而被解雇. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

in·sub·stan·tial /ˌɪnsəbˈstænʃəl/.

Something that is **insubstantial** is not large, solid, or strong. 不大的; 不坚固的; 不强壮的. ❖ *The prosecutor had considered the insubstantial nature of the evidence.* 控方考虑了该证据不堪一击的性质. ADJ-GRADED

in·suf·fer·able /ɪnˈsʌfrəbəl/.

If you say that someone or something is **insufferable**, you are emphasizing that they are very unpleasant or annoying. 可恶的; 令人讨厌的; 难以忍受的. ❖ *The heat and humidity were insufferable.* 炎热与潮湿让人无法忍受. ▲ **in·suf·fer·ably** /ɪnˈsʌfrəbli/ ❖ *His letters are insufferably dull.* 他的信乏味得让人厌恶. *He found most of them insufferably arrogant.* 他觉得他们大多数都傲慢得令人难以忍受. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL ADV ADV adj

in·suf·fi·cient /ˌɪnsəˈfɪʃənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **insufficient** is not large enough in amount or degree for a particular purpose. 不充足的; 不够的; 匮乏的. ❖ *There was insufficient evidence to justify criminal proceedings.* 没有足够的证据来提出刑事诉讼. ▲ **in·suf·fi·cien·cy** /ˌɪnsəˈfɪʃənsi/ ❖ *Late miscarriages are usually not due to hormonal insufficiency.* 晚期流产通常与激素不足无关. ▲ **in·suf·fi·cient·ly** ❖ *Food that is insufficiently cooked can lead to food poisoning.* 未充分煮熟的食物可引致食物中毒. ADJ FORMAL N-UNCOUNT ADV ADV adj/-ed

in·su·lar /ˈɪnsjʊlə, AM -sə-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **insular**, you disapprove of them because they are unwilling to meet new people or to consider ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

new ideas. 孤僻的; 思想狭隘的; 保守的. ◢ **in·su·lar·ity** /ˌɪnsjʊˈlærɪti, AM -sə-/ ❖ *They have started to break out of their old insularity.* 他们已经开始摆脱保守旧思想的约束. N-UNCOUNT

in·su·late /ˈɪnsjʊleɪt, AM -sə-/ **insulates, insulating, insulated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a person or group **is insulated** from the rest of society or from outside influences, they are protected from them. (使)与外界隔离; (被)保护不受外界影响. ❖ *They wonder if their community is no longer insulated from big city problems.* 他们质疑他们的社区是否不再免受大城市问题的影响. *Their wealthy families had further insulated them from reality.* 他们富有的家庭将他们与现实进一步隔离. ◢ **in·su·la·tion** /ˌɪnsjʊˈleɪʃən, AM -sə-/ ❖ *They lived in happy insulation from brutal facts.* 他们快乐地生活在与残酷现实隔离了的世界里. VB be V-ed from/against n; V n from/against n; N-UNCOUNT

2 To **insulate** something such as a building means to protect it from cold or noise by covering it or surrounding it in a thick layer. 使隔音; 使隔热(如铺上隔离层). ❖ *Is there any way we can insulate our home from the noise?* 有没有办法使我们的家隔音? *Are your hot and cold water pipes well insulated?* 你们的冷热水管道都包好隔热层了吗? *...a light insulating material.* 隔绝光线的材料. ◢ **insulation** ❖ *High electricity bills point to a poor heating system or bad insulation.* 昂贵电费说明供热系统差或隔热不良. ◢ **in·su·la·tor, insulators** ❖ *Fat is an excellent insulator against the cold.* 脂肪是绝好的御寒物质. VB V n; V n from/against n; V-ed; V-ing; N-UNCOUNT; N-COUNT

3 If a piece of equipment **is insulated**, it is covered with rubber or plastic to prevent electricity passing through it and giving the person using it an electric shock. (使)绝缘. ❖ *...electrical insulating tape.* 绝缘胶带. VB be V-ed; V-ing

in·su·lin /ˈɪnsjʊlɪn, AM -sə-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Insulin is a substance that most people produce naturally in their body and which controls the level of sugar in their blood. 胰岛素. N-UNCOUNT

in·sult, insults, insulting, insulted. The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈsʌlt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪnsʌlt/. 动词发音为 /ɪnˈsʌlt/. 名词发音为 /ˈɪnsʌlt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone **insults** you, they say something rude to you or offend you by doing or saying something which shows they have a low opinion of you. 侮辱; 辱骂. ❖ *I did not mean to insult you.* 我不是有意侮辱你. *Buchanan said he was insulted by the judge's remarks.* 布坎南说法官的话侮辱了他. ◢ **in·sult·ed** ❖ *I was a bit insulted that they thought I needed bribing.* 他们以为我需要贿赂,这倒有点侮辱了我. ◢ **in·sult·ing** ❖ *It's insulting to be seen as some object.* 被人视作某种目标,这让人生气. *One of the apprentices made an insulting remark to a passing officer.* 一名学徒辱骂了一名路经此地的军官. ◢ **in·sult·ing·ly** ❖ *I have rarely read anything so insultingly sexist as this article.* 我几乎没有读过像这篇文章带有侮辱性的性别歧视的东西. VB; V n; ADJ-GRADED; ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 An **insult** is a rude remark, or something a person says or does which insults you. 辱骂, 侮辱. ❖ *Their behaviour was an insult to the people they represent.* 他们的行为对于他们所代表的人是一种侮辱. *They shouted insults at each other.* 他们互相辱骂. N-COUNT

3 If an action or event **adds insult to injury**, it makes an unfair or unacceptable situation even worse. 使不公平; 使不可接受的局势恶化; 更糟的是. PHR

in·su·per·able /ɪnˈsuːpərəbəl/.

An **insuperable** problem or obstacle is impossible to solve or overcome. (难题或障碍)不可逾越的; 无法解决的. ADJ FORMAL

in·sup·port·able /ˌɪnsəˈpɔːtəbəl/.

If you say that something is **insupportable**, you mean it is unbearable or unacceptable. 不能忍受的; 不可接受的. ADJ FORMAL

in·sur·ance /ɪnˈʃʊərəns/ **insurances.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Insurance** is an arrangement in which you pay money regularly to a company, and they pay money to you if something unpleasant happens to you, for example if your property is stolen or damaged, or if you get a serious illness. 保险. ❖ *The insurance company paid out for the stolen jewellery.* 保险公司支付了被盗珠宝的赔款. *The individual may take out insurance on the lenses.* 个人可以给镜头上保险. N-VAR

2 If you do something as **insurance** against something unpleasant happening, you do it to protect yourself in case the unpleasant thing happens. 保险措施. ❖ *Oil was stored as an insurance against sanctions and oil embargoes.* 储备石油以备制裁和石油禁运之需. N-VAR

in·sure /ɪnˈʃʊə/ **insures, insuring, insured.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **insure** yourself or your property, you pay money to an insurance company so that, if you become ill or die, or if your property is damaged or stolen, the company will pay you or your family a sum of money. 投保; 给...保险. ❖ *Many people insure against death.* 很多人为生命而投保. *The ABTA scheme insures holidaymakers against a travel firm's collapse.* 英国旅行社协会计划为旅游者买保险, 以防备旅行社倒闭. ◢ **in·sur·er, insurers.** An **insurer** is a company that sells insurance. 保险公司. VB V n; V against/for n; V n against/for n; N-COUNT

2 If you **insure** yourself against something unpleasant that might happen in the future, you do something to protect yourself in case it happens, or to prevent it happening. 预防; 防止. ❖ *He insured himself against failure by treating only those he was fairly certain he could cure.* 为防止失败, 他只对那些他有把握治愈的病人进行治疗. VB V pron-refl against n; Also V against n

3 ➜ 又见 **ensure**.

in·sured /ɪnˈʃʊəd/; **insured** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

The insured is the person who is insured by a particular policy. 被保险人; 受保人. N-COUNT LEGAL

in·sur·gen·cy /ɪnˈsɜːdʒənsi/ **insurgencies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **insurgency** is an attempt by a group of people to remove the government of their country by force. 反叛; 造反. ◢ **in·sur·gent, insurgents** ❖ *The insurgents had taken control of the country's main military air base.* 叛变者已经控制了该国的主要空军基地. N-VAR; N-COUNT

in·sur·mount·able /ˌɪnsəˈmaʊntəbəl/.

An **insurmountable** problem is so severe or difficult that it cannot be solved. 不可解决的; 无法克服的. ADJ

in·sur·rec·tion /ˌɪnsəˈrekʃən/ **insurrections.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **insurrection** is an attempt by a group of people to remove the government of their country by force. 暴动, 起义, 叛乱. ❖ *They were plotting to stage an armed insurrection.* 他们正密谋发动武装暴动. N-VAR FORMAL

int. ♦◇◇◇◇

Int. is an abbreviation for **internal** or for **international**. internal或international的缩写形式.

in·tact /ɪnˈtækt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Something that is **intact** is complete and has not been damaged or changed. 完整无损的. ❖ *His reputation is still intact.* 他的声誉尚未受损. *The coup leaders left the telephone system intact.* 政变首领们没有毁坏电话系统. ADJ

in·take /ˈɪnteɪk/ **intakes.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Your **intake** of a particular kind of food, drink, or air is the amount that you eat, drink, or breathe in. (对食品、饮料、空气的)摄取量, 吸入量. ❖ *Your intake of alcohol should not exceed two units per day.* 你对酒精的摄取量每天不能超过两个单位. *Reduce your salt intake.* 你要减少盐的摄取量. N-SING with supp

2 The people who are accepted into an organization or place at a particular time are referred to as a particular **intake**. 新招纳的人. ❖ *...one of this year's intake of students.* 今年新招收的学生之一. N-COUNT

3 When there is **an intake of breath**, someone breathes in quickly and audibly, usually because they are shocked at something. (因吃惊)倒抽一口气. PHR

in·tan·gible /ɪnˈtændʒɪbəl/ **intangibles.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **intangible** is abstract or is hard to define or measure. 抽象的; 难以形容的; 无法测定的. ADJ-GRADED

➪ You can refer to intangible things as **intangibles**. 无形的东西; 无形的因素. ❖ *...intangibles such as pride of* N-PLURAL

workmanship, loyalty and good work habits. 对工艺的自豪感、忠诚以及良好工作习惯等无形的因素.

in·te·ger /ˈɪntɪdʒə/ **integers.**

An **integer** is an exact whole number such as 1, 7, or 24 as opposed to a number with fractions or decimals. 整数. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

in·te·gral /ˈɪntɪɡrəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is an **integral** part of something is an essential part of that thing. 不可缺少的; 必要的. ❖ *Anxiety is integral to the human condition.* 焦虑是人类健康状况的必要组成部分. ADJ

in·te·grate /ˈɪntɪɡreɪt/ **integrates, integrating, integrated.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If someone **integrates** into a social group, or is **integrated** into it, they behave in such a way that they become part of the group or are accepted into it. (使)融合. ❖ *He didn't integrate successfully into the Italian way of life.* 他没有顺利地融入意大利的生活方式. *...his attempt to integrate the boy into the family unit.* 他为了让那个男孩融入到家庭里而做出的尝试. ◢ **in·te·grat·ed** ❖ *We believe that pupils of integrated schools will have more tolerant attitudes.* 我们认为, 学生就读兼收白人与黑人的学校会有较宽容的态度. ◢ **in·te·gra·tion** /ˌɪntɪˈɡreɪʃən/ ❖ *...the integration of disabled people into mainstream society.* 残疾人士跟主流社会的融合. V-ERG; V into/with n; V n into/with n; Also V n, V; ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **integrate** one thing with another, the first thing is combined with the second so that they become closely linked or form part of a whole idea or system. (使)合而为一; (使)连成一体; 整合. ❖ *It believes that by integrating the rail lines with its buses it can make them pay.* 把铁路线及巴士线结合起来, 他们相信这样做可更好地利用资源. *Ann wanted the conservatory to integrate with the kitchen.* 安想把温室与厨房合二为一. *Little attempt was made to integrate the parts into a coherent whole.* 几乎没有尝试要把各部分结合成连贯的整体. ◢ **integrated** ❖ *...an integrated national transport policy.* 综合的国家运输政策. ◢ **integration** ❖ *...closer European integration.* 更加紧密的欧洲一体化. V-RECIP-ERG; V n with n; V with n; V pl-n into n; Also V pl-n, pl-n V; ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

in·teg·rity /ɪnˈteɡrɪti/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you have **integrity**, you are honest and firm in your moral principles. 诚实; 正直. ❖ *I have always regarded him as a man of integrity.* 我一直把他当做诚实正直的人. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **integrity** of something such as a group of people or a text is its state of being a united whole. 整体; 完整性. ❖ *Separatist movements are a threat to the integrity of the nation.* 分裂主义运动对国家的完整构成威胁. N-UNCOUNT with poss FORMAL

in·tel·lect /ˈɪntɪlekt/ **intellects.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Intellect** is the ability to understand or deal with ideas and information. 智力; 思维能力; 理解力. ❖ *The intellect is not the most important thing in life.* 才智不是生活中最重要的东西. N-VAR

2 **Intellect** is the quality of being very intelligent or clever. 智慧; 聪颖. ❖ *Her intellect is famed far and wide.* 她的聪慧名闻遐迩. N-VAR

in·tel·lec·tual /ˌɪntɪˈlektʃʊəl/ **intellectuals.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Intellectual** means involving a person's ability to think and to understand ideas and information. 智力的, 理解力的; 思维的. ❖ *...the intellectual development of children.* 儿童的智力发展. ◢ **in·tel·lec·tual·ly** ❖ *...intellectually satisfying work.* 在智力方面令人满意的工作. *Intellectually, I was completely prepared for that type of work.* 我已在思想上对那种工作完全作好了准备. ADJ ADJ n; ADV

2 An **intellectual** is someone who spends a lot of time studying and thinking about complicated ideas. 知识分子. ❖ *...teachers, artists and other intellectuals.* 教师、艺术家以及其他知识分子. N-COUNT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *They were very intellectual and witty.* 他们很聪明机智. *...an intellectual elite.* 一位知识分子精英. ADJ-GRADED

in·tel·li·gence /ɪnˈtelɪdʒəns/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Intelligence** is information that is gathered by the government or the army about their country's enemies and their activities. (政府或军事)情报, 信息. ❖ *...the intelligence services.* 情报部门. *Why was military intelligence so lacking?* 军事情报为什么如此匮乏? N-UNCOUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **intelligent.**

in·tel·li·gent /ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A person or animal that is **intelligent** has the ability to think, understand, and learn things quickly and well. 聪明的; 有才智的. ❖ *...lively and intelligent conversation.* 生动而反映智慧的谈话. *Horses are more intelligent than cattle.* 马比牛聪明得多. ◢ **in·tel·li·gence** ❖ *She's a woman of exceptional intelligence.* 她是个绝顶聪明的女人. ◢ **in·tel·li·gent·ly** ❖ *They are incapable of thinking intelligently about politics.* 他们没有政治悟性. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED

2 Something that is **intelligent** has the ability to think and understand instead of doing things automatically or by instinct. 有思维力的、智力的; 智慧的. ❖ *It's an intelligent, computer controlled system which can continually sense the road surface.* 那是一种智能电脑控制系统, 能够不断地感应路面情况. *...the biggest-ever search for intelligent life elsewhere in the universe.* 迄今为止对宇宙中有智慧的生命的最大规模搜寻工作. ◢ **intelligence** ❖ *Nerve cells, after all, do not have intelligence of their own.* 神经细胞本身毕竟不具有智力. ADJ; N-UNCOUNT

in·tel·li·gent·sia /ɪnˌtelɪˈdʒentsiə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **intelligentsia** in a country or community are the most educated people there, especially those interested in the arts, philosophy, and politics. 知识界. N-COLL-SING

in·tel·li·gi·ble /ɪnˈtelɪdʒɪbəl/.

Something that is **intelligible** can be understood. 可理解的, 明白易懂的. ❖ *The language of Darwin was intelligible to experts and non-experts alike.* 无论对于专家或不是专家的人, 达尔文的语言同样易于理解. ADJ-GRADED

in·tem·per·ate /ɪnˈtempərət/.

If you describe someone's language or behaviour as **intemperate**, you disapprove of it because it is unreasonably strong and uncontrolled. 放纵的; 无节制的; 过度的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

in·tend /ɪnˈtend/ **intends, intending, intended.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **intend** to do something, you have decided or planned to do it. 打算; 决定. ❖ *She intends to do A levels and go to university.* 她打算先参加高级程度考试, 再上大学. *I didn't intend coming to Germany to work.* 我没打算来德国工作. *We had always intended that the new series would be live.* 我们一直想现场直播新一辑的系列节目. VB; V to-inf; V -ing; V that

2 If something **is intended** for a particular use or purpose, people have planned that it should have that use or purpose. (被)计划; (被)打算; (被)用作. ❖ *This money is intended for the development of the tourist industry.* 打算把这笔钱用于发展旅游业. *Columns are usually intended in architecture to add grandeur and status.* 圆柱在建筑物中通常是为了增加庄严与地位. *Originally, Hatfield had been intended as a leisure complex.* 原本计划把哈特菲尔德建成一座综合康乐大楼. *The intended target had been a military building.* 原定计划目标是一座军事大楼. VB usu passive; be V-ed for n; be V-ed to-inf; be V-ed as n; V-ed

3 If you **intend** a particular idea or feeling in something that you say or do, you want to express it or want it to be understood. 意欲表达; 想要. ❖ *He didn't intend any sarcasm.* 他原意不是想挖苦人. *Burke's response seemed a little patronizing, though he undoubtedly hadn't intended it that way.* 伯克的反应似乎有点傲慢, 尽管他的确没有那个意思. *Those who did use the term did not intend it to be a compliment.* 那些的确用到这个词的人并没有把它视作恭维的话. VB; V n; V n n; V n to-inf; Also V n as n

in·tense /ɪnˈtens/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Intense** is used to describe something that is very great or concentrated in strength or degree. 强烈的; 极度的. ❖ *He was sweating from the intense heat.* 他因酷热而大汗淋漓. *...a deep-seated and intense hatred.* 内心深处的强烈仇恨. *The battle for third place was intense.* 第三名争夺得很激烈. ◢ **in·tense·ly** ❖ *The fast-food business is intensely competitive.* 快餐业竞争激烈. ◢ **in·ten·sity** /ɪnˈtensɪti/ **intensities** ❖ *The attack was anticipated but its intensity came as a shock.* 攻击是预料中的事, 但其猛烈程度令人震惊. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-VAR

2 If you describe a person as **intense**, you mean that they appear to concentrate very seriously on everything that they do and feel. 强烈的; 热切的、热情的. ❖ *He's an intense player, but he does enjoy what he's doing.* 他是个热情的演奏者, 他的确自得其乐. *I felt so self-conscious under Luke's mother's intense gaze.* 卢克的母亲那么热切地看着我, 弄得我很不自在. ◢**intensely** ❖ *He stared at David intensely.* 他严厉地瞪着戴维. ◢**intensity** ❖ *His intensity and the ferocity of his feelings alarmed me.* 他感情上的强烈与狂暴令我恐慌. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

in·ten·si·fy /ɪn'tensɪfaɪ/ **intensifies, intensifying, intensified.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **intensify** something or if it **intensifies**, it becomes greater in strength, amount, or degree. (使)加强; 增多; 加剧. ❖ *Britain is intensifying its efforts to secure the release of three British hostages.* 英国正尽力确保三名英国人质安全获释. *The conflict is almost bound to intensify.* 冲突几乎肯定要愈演愈烈. *Groups of refugees are on the move following intensified fighting in the region.* 该地区发生了剧烈的战斗之后、一批一批的难民开始迁离该地. ◢ **in·ten·si·fi·ca·tion** /ɪn,tensɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ ❖ *...the intensification of violent rebel attacks.* 叛军猛烈攻击的加剧. V-ERG V n V V-ed N-UNCOUNT

in·ten·sive /ɪn'tensɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **intensive** activity involves the concentration of energy or people on one particular task in order to try to achieve a great deal in a short time. (短期内)集中进行的; 密集的. ❖ *...several days and nights of intensive negotiations.* 连续数天夜以继日地集中谈判. *Each counsellor undergoes an intensive training programme.* 每位辅导员都接受密集培训课程. ◢**in·ten·sive·ly** ❖ *Ruth's parents opted to educate her intensively at home.* 露丝的父母选择在家里给她进行集中的教育. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 **Intensive** farming involves producing as many crops or animals as possible from your land, usually with the aid of chemicals. 集约式的(依靠化肥使土地有高产量或蓄养最多的牲口). ◢**intensively** ❖ *Will they farm the rest of their land less intensively?* 其余的土地他们是否会较少地进行集约式耕作呢? ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

-intensive /-ɪntensɪv/.

-intensive combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that an industry or activity involves the use of a lot of a particular thing. (与名词结合构成形容词)密集的. ❖ *...energy-intensive industries.* 能源密集型产业. COMB

in,tensive 'care. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone is in **intensive care**, they are in hospital being cared for very thoroughly and watched very closely because they are seriously ill. (医院对重病患者的)特别护理. N-UNCOUNT

in·tent /ɪn'tent/ **intents.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **intent** on doing something, you are eager and determined to do it. 急切的; 坚决的. ❖ *The rebels are obviously intent on keeping up the pressure.* 很明显, 反叛分子决意继续施加压力. *...a well-known retired actress who was intent on a come-back.* 一心想重返舞台的一位著名的退隐女演员. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ on/upon -ing/n

2 If someone is **intent**, they appear to be concentrating very seriously on what they are doing or feeling. 热切的; 专心的. ❖ *She looked from one intent face to another.* 她望着一张又一张专心致志的脸. *Rodney had been intent on every word.* 罗德尼留心了每一个字. ◢ **in·tent·ly** ❖ *He listened intently, then slammed down the phone.* 他专心地听着, 然后砰地挂了电话. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ADV-GRADED ADV after v

3 A person's **intent** is their intention to do something. 目的, 意图. ❖ *...this strong statement of intent on arms control.* 这一有关军备控制的意图的强烈声明. *He was also accused of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life.* 他还被控持有枪械及意图杀人. N-VAR FORMAL

4 You say **to all intents and purposes** to suggest that a situation is not exactly as you describe it but the effect is the same as if it were. 实际上. ❖ *To all intents and purposes he was my father.* 实际上他是我父亲. PHR

in·ten·tion /ɪn'tenʃən/ **intentions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

An **intention** that you have is an idea or plan of what you are going to do. 计划; 意图; 打算. ❖ *Beveridge announced his intention of standing for parliament.* 贝弗里奇宣布他打算竞选议员. *We have no intention of buying American jets.* 我们不打算购买美国喷气式飞机. *Unfortunately, his good intentions never seemed to last long.* 不幸的是, 他的好意似乎总是不能持久. N-VAR

in·ten·tion·al /ɪn'tenʃənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **intentional** is deliberate. 故意的, 有意的. ❖ *...women who are the victims of intentional discrimination.* 成为被蓄意歧视的牺牲品的女性. ◢**in·ten·tion·al·ly** ❖ *I've never intentionally hurt anyone.* 我从未故意伤害过任何人. ADJ ADV

in·ter /ɪn'tɜː/ **inters, interring, interred.** ◆◆◇◇◇

When a dead person **is interred**, they are buried. (被)埋葬. ❖ *...the spot where bones were originally interred.* 原先埋葬尸骨的地点. VB FORMAL be V-ed

inter- /'ɪntə-/.

Inter- combines with adjectives and nouns to form adjectives indicating that something moves, exists, or happens between two or more places, things, or groups of people. For example, inter-governmental relations are relations between governments. (与形容词和名词构成形容词)在...之间的. 如 inter-governmental relations 指各政府之间的关系. ❖ *...a policy of encouraging inter-racial marriage.* 鼓励种族通婚的政策. PREFIX

inter·act /,ɪntər'ækt/ **interacts, interacting, interacted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **interact** with another person, you communicate with each other as you work or spend time together. 相互交流; 共同合作; 互动. ❖ *The other children interacted and played together.* 其他孩子相互配合, 一同玩耍. ◢ **inter·ac·tion** /,ɪntər'ækʃən/ **interactions** ❖ *...superficial interactions with other people.* 同其他人表面上的合作. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V N-VAR

2 When computers **interact** with people or other machines, information or instructions are exchanged. (电脑与人或机器)交互工作, 互动. ❖ *...a true global village in which telephones, computers and televisions interact.* 有电话、电脑及电视交互工作的真正意义上的地球村. ◢**interaction** ❖ *...experts on human-computer interaction.* 人机对话专家. VB V with n pl-n V N-VAR

3 When one thing **interacts** with another, the two things affect each other's behaviour or condition. 相互影响; 相互作用. ❖ *The oxygen interacts with the wine and brings out the flavours more fully.* 氧与葡萄酒相互作用, 使香味更加浓郁. *You have to understand how cells interact.* 你必须明白细胞是如何相互作用的. ◢**interaction** ❖ *...the interaction between physical and emotional illness.* 身体疾病与情绪疾病的相互作用. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V N-VAR

inter·ac·tive /,ɪntər'æktɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **interactive** computer program or television system is one which allows direct communication between the user and the machine. 人机对话的; 互动式的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a group of people or their activities as **interactive**, you mean that the people communicate with each other. 互相合作的; 配合的. ❖ *This encouraged flexible, interactive teaching in the classroom.* 这促进了课堂上灵活互动的教学方法. ADJ-GRADED

in·ter alia /,ɪntər 'eɪliə/.

You use **inter alia**, meaning 'among other things', when you want to say that there are other things involved apart from the one you are mentioning. 除其他事情之外. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

inter·cede /,ɪntə'siːd/ **intercedes, interceding, interceded.**

If you **intercede** with someone, usually someone in a position of power, you talk to them in order to try to persuade them not to take action against a particular person. 向(掌权者)求情, 说情. ❖ *He had occasionally tried to intercede for me.* 他曾经时常为我求情. *The Supreme Court will not intercede to overturn an election.* 最高法院不会为推翻一项选举而斡旋. VB V with n FORMAL V for n V

inter·cept /ˌɪntəˈsept/ **intercepts, intercepting, intercepted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **intercept** someone or something that is travelling from one place to another, you stop them before they get to their destination. 途中拦截. ❖ *His letter was intercepted by the Secret Service.* 他的信件被特工处中途拦截了. VB V n be V-ed

◢ **inter·cep·tion** /ˌɪntəˈsepʃən/ **interceptions** ❖ *...the interception of a ship off the west coast of Scotland.* 在苏格兰西海岸对一艘船的拦截. N-VAR

inter·cep·tor /ˌɪntəˈseptə/ **interceptors.**
An **interceptor** is a fighter aircraft or ground based missile system designed to intercept and attack enemy planes or missiles. 截击机; 地面截击导弹系统. N-COUNT

inter·ces·sion /ˌɪntəˈseʃən/ **intercessions.**
Intercession is an act of interceding to try to end a disagreement or to try to persuade someone powerful to be merciful to a weaker person. 调停, 调解; 求情. N-VAR FORMAL

inter·change, interchanges, interchanging, interchanged. ♦◇◇◇◇ The noun is pronounced /ˈɪntətʃeɪndʒ/. The verb is pronounced /ˌɪntəˈtʃeɪndʒ/. 名词发音为/ˈɪntətʃeɪndʒ/. 动词发音为/ˌɪntəˈtʃeɪndʒ/.

1 If there is an **interchange** of ideas or information among a group of people, each person talks about his or her ideas or gives information to the others. 互换, 交换. N-VAR with supp

2 If you **interchange** one thing with another, each thing takes the place of the other or is exchanged for the other. 交换, 互换. ❖ *Your task is to interchange words so that the sentence makes sense.* 你的工作是把词进行调换, 使句子有意义. *...the point where the illusions of the stage and reality begin to interchange.* 舞台上的幻觉与现实开始交错的时刻. V-RECIP-ERG V n with n V pl-n pl-n V Also V with n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the interchange of matter and energy at atomic or sub-atomic levels.* 原子层及次原子层上物质与能量的相互转换. N-VAR

3 An **interchange** on a motorway is a junction where it meets a main road or another motorway. (公路或高速公路的)交汇处; 立体交叉道. N-COUNT

inter·change·able /ˌɪntəˈtʃeɪndʒəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Things that are **interchangeable** can be exchanged with each other without it making any difference. 可交换的, 可交替的. ❖ *His greatest innovation was the use of interchangeable parts.* 他最伟大的创新是使用了可以互相调换的部件. ADJ

◢ **inter·change·ably** ❖ *These expressions are often used interchangeably, but they do have different meanings.* 这些表达方式常可以互换使用, 但它们的确有不同的意义. ADV ADV after v

inter·com /ˈɪntəkɒm/ **intercoms.**
An **intercom** is a device like a small box with a microphone which is connected to a loudspeaker in another room. 内部通话装置. N-COUNT

inter·con·nect /ˌɪntəkəˈnekt/ **interconnects, interconnecting, interconnected.**
Things that **interconnect** or **are interconnected** are connected to or with each other. (使)相互联系, (使)相互连接. ❖ *Their lives interconnect with those of celebrated figures of the late eighteenth-century.* 他们的生活与18世纪后期的名人的生活相互关联. *The regions are interconnected by an excellent highway system.* 这些地区由一条高级公路系统相互连接在一起. *...a huge mesh of interconnecting wires.* 相互连接的大型线网. V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V V with n be V-ed V-ing Also V n with n

◢ **inter·con·nec·tion** /ˌɪntəkəˈnekʃən/ **interconnections** ❖ *...the thematic interconnection between the stories.* 各个故事主题之间的相互联系. N-VAR

inter·con·ti·nen·tal /ˌɪntəkɒntɪˈnentəl/.
Intercontinental is used to describe something that exists or happens between continents. 洲际的, 洲与洲之间的. ❖ *...intercontinental flights.* 洲际航班. ADJ ADJ n

inter·course /ˈɪntəkɔːs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Intercourse** is the act of having sex. 性交. ❖ *...sexual intercourse.* 性交. *We didn't have intercourse.* 我们没有发生性关系. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 Social **intercourse** is communication between people as they spend time together. 交往, 交际. N-UNCOUNT DATED

inter·cut /ˌɪntəˈkʌt/ **intercuts, intercutting.** The form **intercut** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形.
If a film **is intercut with** particular images, those images appear regularly throughout the film. (使)(电影)镜头交切. ❖ *The film is set in a night club and intercut with images of gangland London.* 该影片以一家夜总会为背景, 与伦敦街头盗匪充斥的镜头相交切. VB TECHNICAL be V-ed with n Also V n with n

inter·de·pend·ent /ˌɪntədɪˈpendənt/.
People or things that are **interdependent** all depend on each other. 相互依赖的、互相依存的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **inter·de·pend·ence** ❖ *...the interdependence of nations.* 各国之间的相互依存. *...economic interdependence.* 经济方面的相互依赖. N-UNCOUNT

inter·dict, interdicts, interdicting, interdicted. The verb is pronounced /ˌɪntəˈdɪkt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪntədɪkt/. 动词发音为/ˌɪntəˈdɪkt/. 名词发音为/ˈɪntədɪkt/.

1 If an armed force **interdicts** something or someone, they stop them and prevent them from moving. If they **interdict** a route, they block it or cut it off. 禁止; 阻断. ❖ *Troops could be ferried in to interdict drug shipments.* 可以渡运军队阻止毒品的装运. VB AMERICAN FORMAL V n

2 An **interdict** is an official order to ban, prevent, or restrict something. 禁令, 强制令. ❖ *The National Trust has placed an interdict on jet-skis in Dorset.* 国民托管组织颁布了禁令, 禁止在多塞特使用喷气式滑艇. N-COUNT FORMAL

inter·dic·tion /ˌɪntəˈdɪkʃən/.
The **interdiction** of something is the prevention of a supply of it from reaching a place. 禁止, 阻止. ❖ *...the interdiction of drug traffic.* 对毒品运输的禁止. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

inter·dis·ci·pli·nary /ˌɪntədɪsɪˈplɪnəri, AM -ˈplɪneri/.
Interdisciplinary means involving more than one academic subject. 跨学科的、多学科的. ADJ

in·ter·est /ˈɪntrəst, -tərest/ **interests, interesting, interested.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you have an **interest** in something, you want to learn or hear more about it. 兴趣; 好奇. ❖ *His parents tried to discourage his interest in music.* 他的父母试图劝他打消对音乐的兴趣. *She'd liked him at first, but soon lost interest.* 她起初喜欢他, 但不久就失去了兴趣. *Food was of no interest to her at all.* 她对食物完全没有兴趣. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 Your **interests** are the things that you enjoy doing. 爱好. ❖ *He developed a wide range of sporting interests.* 他有广泛的运动爱好. N-COUNT

3 If something **interests** you, it attracts your attention so that you want to learn or hear more about it or continue doing it. 使感兴趣; 吸引...的注意力. ❖ *These are the stories that interest me.* 这些是让我感兴趣的故事. *It may interest you to know that Miss Woods, the housekeeper, witnessed the attack.* 您或许会有兴趣知道管家伍兹小姐目击了这次袭击. VB V n it V n to-inf

4 If you are trying to persuade someone to buy something from you or do something for you, you can say that you are trying to **interest** them **in** it. 劝(某人)买(某物); 劝(某人)做(某事). ❖ *I can't interest you in a new car, I suppose?* 我猜想我无法劝你买辆新车? VB V n in n/-ing

5 If something is in the **interests** of a particular person or group, it will benefit them in some way. 利益. ❖ *Did those directors act in the best interests of their club?* 那些董事们做事考虑到他们集团的最高利益吗? *She was acting against the boy's interests.* 她的做法对那个男孩不利. N-COUNT

6 If you do something **in the interests of** a particular result or situation, you do it in order to achieve that result or maintain that situation. 为取得(某结果); 为保持(某状况). ❖ *...a call for all businessmen to work together in the interests of national stability.* 向所有商人发出的为国家安定而携手合作的呼吁. PHR

7 You can use **interests** to refer to groups of people who you think use their power or money to benefit themselves. (利用权力或金钱获利的) 利益集团. ❖ *The government accused unnamed 'foreign interests' of inciting the* N-COUNT

trouble. 政府不指名地谴责‘外国利益集团’引发了这场纠纷.

8 A person or organization that has **interests** in a company owns shares in this company. 股份. ◆ *Her other business interests include a theme park in Scandinavia.* 她其他的商业股份包括斯堪的纳维亚的一家主题公园的股份. *Disney will retain a 51 percent controlling interest in the venture.* 迪斯尼将保留该企业51%的控股权. N-COUNT

9 If a person, country, or organization has an **interest** in a possible event or situation, they want that event or situation to happen because they are likely to benefit from it. 关心, 关注. ◆ *The West has an interest in promoting democratic forces.* 西方国家关注加强民主力量. N-COUNT

10 **Interest** is extra money that you receive if you have invested a sum of money, or extra money that you pay if you have borrowed money. 利息. ◆ *Does your current account pay interest?* 你的活期存款账户付给利息吗? N-UNCOUNT

11 ➡ 又见 **interested, interesting; compound interest, self-interest, vested interest.**

➡ to **have someone's interests at heart**: 见 **heart.**

in·ter·est·ed /ˈɪntrestɪd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you are **interested** in something, you think it is important and you are keen to learn more about it or spend time doing it. 感兴趣的. ◆ *The young man is getting interested in gardening.* 那位年轻人开始对园艺感兴趣. *I would be interested in doing a film based on 'Hearst'.* 我有意根据《赫斯特》制作一部电影. *I'd be interested to meet her.* 我有兴趣见见她. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **interested** party or group of people is affected by or involved in a particular event or situation. 有关系的; 受影响的. ADJ: ADJ n

3 ➡ 又见 **self-interested.**

ˌinterest-ˈfree.

An **interest-free** loan has no interest charged on it. 无利息的. ◆ *Many stores are offering interest-free credit.* 很多商店都提供免息贷款. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *Customers allowed the banks to use their money interest-free.* 客户允许银行不付利息而使用他们的存款. ADV; ADV after v

in·ter·est·ing /ˈɪntrestɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

If you find something **interesting**, it attracts your attention, for example because you think it is exciting or unusual. 有趣的, 引发兴趣的. ◆ *It was interesting to be in a different environment.* 换个环境很有趣. *...a strange little place with an interesting history.* 一个具有有趣历史的陌生的小地方. *His third album is by far his most interesting.* 他的第三张唱片是迄今为止他最感兴趣的. ADJ-GRADED

in·ter·est·ing·ly /ˈɪntrestɪŋli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **interestingly** to introduce a piece of information that you think is interesting or surprising. 有趣的是; 令人惊讶的是. ◆ *Interestingly enough, a few weeks later, Benjamin remarried.* 足以令人吃惊的是, 几星期后, 本杰明又结婚了. ADV-GRADED; ADV with cl; PRAGMATICS

inter·face /ˈɪntəfeɪs/ **interfaces, interfacing, interfaced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **interface** between two subjects or systems is the area in which they affect each other or have links with each other. 接合部位. ◆ *...that interface between bureaucracy and the working world.* 官僚与劳工界的接触面. N-COUNT; FORMAL

2 If one thing **interfaces** with another, they have connections with each other or interact. 联系; 相互作用. ◆ *Unless divisions consult with one another, the components they produce are not likely to interface smoothly.* 除非各分公司相互协商, 否则他们所生产的部件将不能相互匹配. V-RECIP-ERG; V with n; FORMAL; pl-n V; Also V n with n

3 The user **interface** of a particular piece of computing software is its presentation on screen and how easy it is to operate. (电脑使用者的)介面. N-COUNT; TECHNICAL

inter·fere /ˌɪntəˈfɪə/ **interferes, interfering, interfered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **interferes** in a situation, they get involved in it although it does not concern them and their involvement is not wanted. 介入; 干涉. ◆ *I wish everyone would stop interfering.* 我希望大家都停止干预. *...interfering neighbours.* 介入的邻居. ◢ **inter·fer·ence** ◆ *The parliament described the decree as interference in the republic's internal affairs.* 国会把这一法令说成是对该共和国内部事务的干涉. VB: V in/with n; PRAGMATICS; V; V-ing; N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that **interferes with** a situation, activity, or process has a damaging effect on it. 妨碍, 扰乱; 损害, 破坏. ◆ *Drug problems frequently interfered with his work.* 吸毒问题经常妨碍他的工作. VB; V with n

inter·fer·ence /ˌɪntəˈfɪərəns/. ◆◆◇◇◇

When there is **interference**, a radio signal is affected by other radio waves or electrical activity so that it cannot be received properly. (电波等的)干扰. N-UNCOUNT

in·ter·im /ˈɪntərɪm/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Interim** is used to describe something that is intended to be used until something permanent is done or established. 临时的; 中期的. ◆ *She was sworn in as head of an interim government in March.* 她于三月份宣誓成为临时政府首长. *...an interim report.* 中期报告. ADJ: ADJ n

2 **In the interim** means until a particular thing happens. 在过渡中; 间歇期间. ◆ *He was to remain in jail in the interim.* 在此期间他待在狱中. PHR; FORMAL

in·te·ri·or /ɪnˈtɪəriə/ **interiors.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **interior** of something is the inside part of it. 内部. ◆ *...the boat's interior.* 船的内部. *...the interior walls.* 内墙壁. N-COUNT

2 The **interior** of a country or continent is the central area of it. 内地, 内陆; 腹地. ◆ *...a 5-day hike into the interior.* 长达五天到内地的远足. N-SING

3 A country's **interior** minister, ministry, or department deals with affairs within that country, such as law and order. 国内的, 内务的. ADJ: ADJ n

4 A country's minister or ministry of **the interior** deals with affairs within that country, such as law and order. 内政, 内务. N-SING

inˌterior decoˈration.

Interior decoration is the decoration of the inside of a house, using paints, wallpapers, carpets, and furnishings. 室内装饰. ◢ **in·te·ri·or deco·ra·tor, interior decorators.** An **interior decorator** is someone whose job is interior decoration. 室内装饰工. N-UNCOUNT; N-COUNT

inˌterior deˈsign. ◆◇◇◇◇

Interior design is the art or profession of designing how the inside of a house is going to be decorated by choosing paints, wallpapers, carpets, and furnishings. 室内装饰设计术; 室内装饰设计业. ◢ **in·te·ri·or de·sign·er, interior designers.** An **interior designer** is someone whose job is interior design. 室内装饰设计师. N-UNCOUNT; N-COUNT

inter·ject /ˌɪntəˈdʒekt/ **interjects, interjecting, interjected.**

If you **interject** something, you say it and interrupt someone else who is speaking. 插话; 插入. ◆ *'Surely there's something we can do?' interjected Palin.* ‘我们肯定能做点什么吗?’ 佩林插问道. ◢ **inter·jec·tion** /ˌɪntəˈdʒekʃən/ **interjections.** An **interjection** is something you say which interrupts someone else who is speaking. 插话. VB: V n; FORMAL; V with quote; Also V; N-COUNT

inter·jec·tion /ˌɪntəˈdʒekʃən/ **interjections.**

In grammar, an **interjection** is a word or expression which you use to express a strong feeling such as surprise, pain, or horror. 感叹词, 感叹语. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **interject.**

inter·laced /ˌɪntəˈleɪst/.

If things are **interlaced**, parts of one thing go over, under, or between parts of another. 交织的, 交错的. ◆ *He sat with his eyes closed and his fingers interlaced.* 他合着眼、十指交叉地坐着. ADJ; WRITTEN

inter·link /ˌɪntəˈlɪŋk/ **interlinks, interlinking, interlinked.**

Things that **are interlinked** are linked with each other in some way. (使)相互连结; (使)联系. ◆ *The question to be addressed is interlinked with the question of human rights.* 将要谈到的问题与人权问题有关. V-RECIP-ERG; be V-ed; be V-ed with n; Also pl-n V

inter·lock /ˌɪntəˈlɒk/ **interlocks, interlocking, interlocked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Things that **interlock** go between or through each other so that they are linked. (使)连锁; (使)相互扣住. ❖ *Interlock your fingers behind your back.* 十指交叉放在背后. V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V V pl-n Also V with n

2 If systems, situations, or plans **are interlocked**, they are very closely connected. (使)紧密联系; (使)连锁. ❖ *The tragedies begin to interlock.* 悲剧开始连起来. V-RECIP-ERG be V-ed pl-n V Also V with n

inter·locu·tor /ˌɪntəˈlɒkjʊtə/ **interlocutors.**

1 Your **interlocutor** is the person with whom you are having a conversation. 对话者, 对谈者. ❖ *...staring motionless at his interlocutor.* 面无表情地瞪眼看着跟他讲话的人. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 An **interlocutor** is a person or organization which has the role of a representative, intermediary, or participant in talks or negotiations. (会谈或谈判中的)代表; 调解人; 谈判者. N-COUNT FORMAL

inter·lop·er /ˈɪntələʊpə/ **interlopers.**

If you describe someone as an **interloper**, you mean that they have come into a situation or a place where they are not wanted or do not belong. 干涉者; 闯入者. N-COUNT

inter·lude /ˈɪntəluːd/ **interludes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **interlude** is a short period of time when an activity or situation stops and something else happens. 间歇; 插曲. ❖ *...a happy interlude in the Kents' life.* 肯特一家生活中一段欢乐插曲. N-COUNT

inter·mar·ry /ˌɪntəˈmæri/ **intermarries, intermarrying, intermarried.**

When people from different social, racial, or religious groups **intermarry**, they marry each other. (不同社会、种族或宗教团体之间)通婚. ❖ *Some of the traders settled and intermarried with local women.* 有些商人定居下来, 并与当地的女性通婚. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n

◢ **inter·mar·riage** /ˌɪntəˈmærɪdʒ/ **intermarriages** ❖ *...intermarriage between members of the old and new ruling classes.* 新旧统治阶级成员之间的通婚. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

inter·medi·ary /ˌɪntəˈmiːdiəri/ **intermediaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **intermediary** is a person who passes messages or proposals between two people or groups. 中间人, 调解人. N-COUNT

inter·medi·ate /ˌɪntəˈmiːdiət/ **intermediates.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **intermediate** stage, level, or position is one that occurs between two other stages, levels, or positions. 中间的, 居中的. ❖ *...Perugia, Assisi, and intermediate stations.* 佩鲁贾、阿西西及其中途各站. ADJ

2 **Intermediate** learners are no longer beginners, but are not yet advanced. (学生)中级的, 中等程度的. ADJ

➩ An **intermediate** is an intermediate learner. 中级程度学习者. ❖ *...beginners, intermediates, and advanced skiers.* 初、中、高级滑雪者. N-COUNT

in·ter·ment /ɪnˈtɜːmənt/ **interments.**

The **interment** of a dead person is their burial. 埋葬, 安葬. N-VAR FORMAL

in·ter·mi·nable /ɪnˈtɜːmɪnəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **interminable**, you are emphasizing that it continues for a very long time and indicating that you wish it was shorter or would stop. 无休止的; 冗长不堪的. ❖ *...an interminable meeting.* 没完没了的会议. ADJ PRAGMATICS

◢ **in·ter·mi·nably** ❖ *He talked to me interminably about his first wife.* 他没完没了地对我谈及他的第一任妻子. ADV

inter·min·gle /ˌɪntəˈmɪŋgəl/ **intermingles, intermingling, intermingled.**

When people or things **intermingle**, they mix with each other. 混合. ❖ *...an opportunity for them to intermingle with the citizens of other countries.* 让他们跟别国公民打成一片的机会. V-RECIP pl-n V FORMAL V with n

◢ **inter·min·gled** ❖ *The ethnic populations are so intermingled that there's bound to be conflict.* 各种族之间太混杂, 注定会出现冲突. ADJ-GRADED

inter·mis·sion /ˌɪntəˈmɪʃən/ **intermissions.**

An **intermission** is a short interval between two parts of a film, play, or show. In American English, you can also say that something happens at, after, or during **intermission**. (电影、戏剧等中间的)短暂间歇; 幕间休息. N-COUNT also prep N

inter·mit·tent /ˌɪntəˈmɪtənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **intermittent** happens occasionally rather than continuously. 间歇的, 断断续续的. ❖ *...after three hours of intermittent rain.* 断断续续地下了三小时的雨之后. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **inter·mit·tent·ly** ❖ *The talks went on intermittently for three years.* 会谈断断续续地进行了三年. ADV-GRADED

in·tern, interns, interning, interned. The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈtɜːn/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪntɜːn/. 动词发音为 /ɪnˈtɜːn/, 名词发音为 /ˈɪntɜːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **is interned**, they are put in prison for political reasons. (因政治原因)(被)扣押, (被)扣留. ❖ *He was interned as an enemy alien at the outbreak of the Second World War.* 二战爆发时他身为敌国侨民而被扣押. VB usu passive be V-ed

◢ **in·tern·ment** ❖ *...the return of internment without trial for terrorists.* 对恐怖分子未经审判而再度扣押. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **in·ternee** /ˌɪntɜːˈniː/ **internees.** An **internee** is a person who has been imprisoned for political reasons. (因政治原因)被扣留者; 拘留犯. N-COUNT

2 An **intern** is an advanced student or a recent graduate who is being given practical training under supervision. 实习生. N-COUNT AMERICAN

in·ter·nal /ɪnˈtɜːnəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Internal** is used to describe things that exist or happen inside a country or organization. 国内的; 内政的; 内部的. ❖ *The country stepped up internal security.* 该国加强了国内的安保. *...the internal mail box.* 内部信箱. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **in·ter·nal·ly** ❖ *The state is not a unified and internally coherent entity.* 该国不是一个统一的、内部协调的实体. ADV

2 **Internal** is used to describe things that exist or happen inside a particular person, object, or place. 体内的; 内部的. ❖ *The internal bleeding had been massive.* 内出血很严重. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **internally** ❖ *Evening primrose oil is used on the skin as well as taken internally.* 月见草油用于外敷, 也可内服. *Internally, however, the two computers are so different that programs cannot be switched.* 然而, 两部电脑内部配置差别很大, 程序无法转换. ADV

in·ter·nal·ize /ɪnˈtɜːnəlaɪz/ **internalizes, internalizing, internalized;** [英]又拼作 **internalise.**

If you **internalize** something such as a belief or a set of values, you make it become part of your attitude or way of thinking. 使(信仰或价值观等)内在化; 消化吸收. ❖ *...internalized feelings of what is right and wrong.* 对于是与非的内在判断力. VB V n FORMAL V-ed

inter·na·tion·al /ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəl/ **internationals.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **International** means between or involving different countries. 国际的; 世界(性)的. ❖ *...an international agreement against exporting arms to that country.* 禁止对该国输出武器的国际协定. ADJ

◢ **inter·na·tion·al·ly** ❖ *...internationally recognised certificates in Teaching English as a Foreign Language.* 国际认可的'作为外语的英语教学'证书. ADV

2 An **international** is a sports match played between teams representing two different countries. 国际比赛. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 An **international** is a sportsman or sportswoman who plays in a match played between teams representing two different countries. 国际比赛选手. N-COUNT BRITISH

inter·na·tion·al·ist /ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəlɪst/ **internationalists.**

If someone has **internationalist** beliefs or opinions, they believe that countries should co-operate with one another and try to understand one another. 国际主义的. ❖ *...a more genuinely internationalist view of US participation in peace-keeping.* 对于美国参与维持和平的更加真实的国际主义看法. ADJ

➩ An **internationalist** is someone who has internationalist views. 国际主义者. N-COUNT

◢ **inter·na·tion·al·ism.** 国际主义. N-UNCOUNT

inter·na·tion·al·ize /ˌɪntəˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ **internationalizes, internationalizing, internationalized;** [英]又拼作 **internationalise.**

If an issue or a crisis is **internationalized**, it becomes the VB be V-ed

concern of many nations. (使)国际化. ❖ *They have been trying to internationalise the Kashmir problem.* 他们一直试图使克什米尔问题国际化. JOURNALISM V n ◢ **inter·na·tion·ali·za·tion** /ˌɪntənæʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the internationalization of the crisis in Croatia.* 克罗地亚危机的国际化.

ˌinternational reˈlations. ♦◇◇◇◇
The political relationships between different countries are referred to as **international relations**. 国际关系. N-PLURAL

inter·necine /ˌɪntəˈniːsaɪn, AM -siːn/.
An **internecine** conflict, war, or quarrel is one which takes place between opposing groups within a country or organization. 内部斗争的; 自相残杀的. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

in·ternee.
➡ 见 **intern**.

In·ter·net /ˈɪntənet/.
The Internet is the worldwide network of computer links which allows computer users to connect with computers all over the world, and which carries electronic mail. 互联网, 因特网. N-PROPER the N

in·tern·ment.
➡ 见 **intern**.

inter·per·son·al /ˌɪntəˈpɜːsənəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Interpersonal means relating to relationships between people. 人际(关系)的. ❖ *...problems in interpersonal relationships.* 人际关系问题. ADJ ADJ n

inter·play /ˈɪntəpleɪ/.
The **interplay** between two or more things or people is the way that they have an effect on each another or react to each other. 相互影响; 相互作用. ❖ *...the personal interplay between great entertainers and a live public.* 大表演家与现场观众面对面的相互交流. N-UNCOUNT

in·ter·po·late /ɪnˈtɜːpəleɪt/ **interpolates, interpolating, interpolated.**
If you **interpolate** a comment into a conversation or some words into a piece of writing, you put it in as an addition. 插入(评论等). ❖ *These odd assertions were interpolated into the manuscript some time after 1400.* 这些古怪的断言是在1400年后的某个时期加到这篇稿子内的. VB V n FORMAL be V-ed into n

inter·pose /ˌɪntəˈpəʊz/ **interposes, interposing, interposed.**
1 If you **interpose** something between two people or things, you place it between them. 使插入; 使介入. ❖ *Strong police forces had to interpose themselves between the two rival groups.* 强大的警力必须介入到两个敌对派系之间. *The work interposes a glass plate between two circular mirrors.* 这项工作是将一块玻璃片夹在两面圆镜子之间. VB FORMAL V pron-refl between pl-n V n between pl-n
2 If you **interpose**, you interrupt with a comment or question. 插(话). ❖ *'He rang me just now,' she interposed.* '他刚刚打电话给我.' 她插嘴说道. *Jacob was silent so long that Livvy interposed.* 雅各布沉默得太久, 利韦忍不住插话了. VB V FORMAL V with quote V Also V n

in·ter·pret /ɪnˈtɜːprɪt/ **interprets, interpreting, interpreted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **interpret** something in a particular way, you decide that this is its meaning or significance. 解释; 理解, 领会. ❖ *The move was interpreted as a defeat for Mr Gorbachev and a victory for Mr Yeltsin.* 这一举措被认为是戈尔巴乔夫的失败和叶利钦的胜利. *The judge has to interpret the law as it's been passed.* 该法律已被通过, 法官要解释之. VB V n adv/prep V n as n V n ◢ **in·ter·pre·ta·tion, interpretations** N-VAR ❖ *The opposition Labour Party put a different interpretation on the figures.* 对立的工党对这些数字有不同解释.
2 If you **interpret** something someone is saying, you translate it immediately into another language. 口译; 翻译. ❖ *The chambermaid spoke little English, so her husband came with her to interpret.* 房间女服务员几乎不会讲英语, 所以她丈夫跟着她来作翻译. VB V n V ◢ **in·ter·pret·er, interpreters.** N-COUNT 口译者, 译员.

in·ter·pre·ta·tion /ɪnˌtɜːprɪˈteɪʃən/ **interpretations.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A performer's **interpretation** of something such as a piece of music or a role in a play is the particular way in which they choose to perform it. (对乐章或角色的)表演方式、把握方式. ❖ *...her full-bodied interpretation of the role of Micaela.* 她对米凯拉这一角色的充分把握. N-COUNT with supp
➡ 又见 **interpret**.

in·ter·pre·ta·tive /ɪnˈtɜːprɪtətɪv/.
➡ 见 **interpretive**.

in·ter·pre·tive /ɪnˈtɜːprɪtɪv/. 又可作 **interpretative**.
You use **interpretive** to describe something that provides an interpretation. 解释的, 作为说明的. ❖ *History is an interpretive process.* 历史是一个解释过程. ADJ ADJ n

inter·reg·num /ˌɪntəˈregnəm/.
An **interregnum** is a period between the end of one person's time as ruler or leader and the coming to power of the next ruler or leader. (旧统治者结束统治而新统治者尚未登位的)政权空白期. N-SING FORMAL

inter·re·late /ˌɪntərɪˈleɪt/ **interrelates, interrelating, interrelated.**
If two or more things **interrelate**, there is a connection between them and they have an effect on each other. 相互联系; 相互影响. ❖ *Each of these cells have their specific jobs to do, but they also interrelate with each other.* 这些细胞各司其职, 但它们也相互关联. V-RECIP pl-n V pl-n V with pron-recip Also V with n

inter·re·la·tion·ship /ˌɪntərɪˈleɪʃənʃɪp/ **interrelationships.**
An **interrelationship** is a close relationship between two or more things or people. (事件之间的)紧密关系; 密切联系. ❖ *...the interrelationships between unemployment, crime, and imprisonment.* 失业、犯罪以及坐牢三者间的紧密关联. N-COUNT

in·ter·ro·gate /ɪnˈterəgeɪt/ **interrogates, interrogating, interrogated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone **interrogates** someone, they question them thoroughly for a long time in order to get some information from them. 询问; 审问. VB V n ◢ **in·ter·ro·ga·tion** /ɪnˌterəˈgeɪʃən/ **interrogations** N-VAR ❖ *...the right to silence in police interrogations.* 在警方盘问时保持沉默的权利. ◢ **in·ter·ro·ga·tor, interrogators** N-COUNT ❖ *I was well aware of what my interrogators wanted to hear.* 我很清楚审问我的人想听些什么.

in·ter·roga·tive /ˌɪntəˈrɒgətɪv/ **interrogatives.**
1 An **interrogative** gesture or tone of voice shows that you want to know the answer to a question. 疑问的, 询问的; 好问的. ❖ *Donovan cocked an interrogative eye at his companion, who nodded in reply.* 多诺万用探询的眼神看看同伴, 同伴点头以示回应. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN
2 In grammar, a clause that is in **the interrogative**, or in the **interrogative** mood, has its subject following 'do', 'be', 'have', or a modal verb. Examples are 'When did he get back?' and 'Are you all right?'. Clauses of this kind are typically used to ask questions. 疑问句. N-SING the N
3 In grammar, an **interrogative** is a word such as 'who', 'how', or 'why', which can be used to ask a question. 疑问词. N-COUNT

in·ter·rupt /ˌɪntəˈrʌpt/ **interrupts, interrupting, interrupted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **interrupt** someone who is speaking, you say or do something that causes them to stop. 打断(讲话); 打扰. ❖ *Turkin tapped him on the shoulder. 'Sorry to interrupt, Colonel.'* 图尔金拍拍他的肩膀说: '上校, 抱歉打扰您一下.' VB V n V ◢ **in·ter·rup·tion** /ˌɪntəˈrʌpʃən/ **interruptions** N-VAR ❖ *The sudden interruption stopped Beryl in mid-flow.* 突如其来的打扰把贝丽尔的话打断了.
2 If someone or something **interrupts** a process or activity, they stop it for a period of time. 中止, 中断. ❖ *He has rightly interrupted his holiday in Spain.* 他适时地中止了他在西班牙的休假. *Their meal was interrupted by a phone call.* 一个来电令他们暂时停止了进餐. VB V n be V-ed by n ◢ **interruption** N-VAR ❖ *...interruptions in the supply of food.* 粮食供应中断.
3 If something **interrupts** a line, surface, or view, it stops it from being continuous or makes it look irregular. 打破...的连续性(或协调等). ❖ *Taller plants interrupt the views from the house.* 较高大的植物使得这所房子的视野受阻. VB V n

inter·sect /ˌɪntəˈsekt/ **intersects, intersecting, intersected.**

1 If two or more lines or roads **intersect**, they meet or cross each other. 与...相交(交叉). ❖ *The orbit of this comet intersects the orbit of the Earth.* 该彗星的轨道与地球的轨道相交. V-RECIP pl-n V, V n, Also V with n
◢ **inter·sec·tion** /ˌɪntəˈsekʃən/ **intersections.** An **intersection** is a place where roads or other lines meet or cross. 交点; 道路交叉口. ❖ *...a busy highway intersection.* 繁忙的公路交叉口. N-COUNT

2 If a place, area, or surface **is intersected** by things such as roads or lines, they cross it. (被)贯穿, (被)横越. ❖ *The centre of the city is intersected by three main waterways.* 三条主要水道贯穿市中心. VB usu passive, be V-ed by n

3 If one thing **intersects** with another, the two things have a connection at a particular point. 交接; 联系. ❖ *Their histories intersect.* 它们的历史交错着. V-RECIP, V with n, pl-n V

inter·sperse /ˌɪntəˈspɜːs/ **intersperses, interspersing, interspersed.**

If you **intersperse** one group of things **with** another, you put or include the second things between or among the first things. 夹杂; 点缀. ❖ *...skilfully interspersing jokes and gossipy anecdotes among his instructions.* 他的指示中巧妙穿插的一些笑话和道听途说的奇闻. VB V n with n, V n among n

inter·spersed /ˌɪntəˈspɜːst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If one group of things are **interspersed with** another, the second things occur between or among the first things. 散布其间的; 点缀的. ❖ *...a series of bursts of gunfire, interspersed with single shots.* 夹杂着零星炮弹的连串炮火. ADJ, v-link ADJ prep

inter·state /ˈɪntəsteɪt/ **interstates.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Interstate** means between states, especially the states of the United States. (美国)州际的, 州与州之间的. ❖ *The action prohibits interstate movement of certain fruits and vegetables.* 该行动禁止州与州之间从事某些水果蔬菜的运输. *...interstate highways.* 州际公路. ADJ ADJ n

2 An **interstate** is a major road linking states. 州际公路. ❖ *He cruised slowly down Interstate 40.* 他沿着40号州际公路慢速行驶. N-COUNT, also N num, AMERICAN

inter·stel·lar /ˌɪntəˈstelə/.

Interstellar means between the stars. 星际的. ❖ *The distances involved in interstellar travel posed immense difficulties.* 星际旅行由于距离遥远造成了极大的困难. ADJ ADJ n, FORMAL

inter·twine /ˌɪntəˈtwaɪn/ **intertwines, intertwining, intertwined.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If two or more things **intertwine**, they are closely connected with each other in many ways. (使)紧密相连. ❖ *Their destinies are intertwined.* 他们的命运紧密相连着. *He intertwines personal reminiscences with the story of British television.* 他把个人回忆与英国电视历程紧紧连结在一起. V-RECIP-ERG, pl-n V, be V-ed, V n with n, Also V with n

2 If two things **intertwine**, they are twisted together or go over and under each other. 缠结, 缠绕. ❖ *...their three intertwined initials.* 他们三个连写在一起的姓名首字母. V-RECIP pl-n V, V-ed, Also V with n

in·ter·val /ˈɪntəvəl/ **intervals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **interval** between two events or dates is the period of time between them. (时间上的)间隔, 间隙. ❖ *There was a long interval of silence.* 出现了长时间的沉默. N-COUNT

2 An **interval** during a play, concert, or game is a short break between two of the parts. 幕间休息. ❖ *Our price includes a glass of wine in the interval and a programme.* 票价包括幕间休息时提供的一杯酒和一出节目. N-COUNT

3 If something happens **at intervals**, it happens several times with gaps or pauses in between. 不时; 间断地. PHR

4 In music, an **interval** is the difference in pitch between two musical notes. (音乐)音程. N-COUNT, TECHNICAL

5 If things are placed **at particular intervals**, there are spaces of a particular size between them. 到处; 每隔(一定)距离. ❖ *Several red and white barriers marked the road at intervals of about a mile.* 那段路上大约每隔一英里就有一个红白相间的路障. PHR

inter·vene /ˌɪntəˈviːn/ **intervenes, intervening, intervened.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **intervene** in a situation, you become involved in it and try to change it. 干预, 干涉. ❖ *The situation calmed down when police intervened.* 经警方介入调停后, 形势稳定下来了. VB V in n, V
◢ **inter·ven·tion** /ˌɪntəˈvenʃən/ **interventions** ❖ *...the United States and its intervention in the internal affairs of many countries.* 美国及其对很多国家内政的干涉. N-VAR

2 If you **intervene**, you interrupt a conversation in order to add something to it. 打断(讲话), 插嘴. ❖ *'I've told you he's not here,' Irena intervened.* '我告诉过你他不在这里.' 伊雷娜插嘴说. VB V, V with quote

3 If an event **intervenes**, it happens suddenly in a way that stops, delays, or prevents something from happening. 阻碍, 干扰; 打断. ❖ *I pray that death may not intervene to prevent our meeting.* 我恳求死亡不要来临, 以免中断我们的会面. VB V, V to-inf

inter·ven·ing /ˌɪntəˈviːnɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **intervening** period of time is one that separates two events or points in time. (时间上)间隔的; 中间的. ❖ *During those intervening years Bridget had married her husband.* 那其间的几年, 布丽奇特嫁给了她的丈夫. ADJ ADJ n

2 An **intervening** object or area comes between two other objects or areas. (空间上)间隔的; 中间的. ❖ *...the intervening miles of moorland.* 贯穿几英里的高沼地. ADJ ADJ n

inter·ven·tion·ist /ˌɪntəˈvenʃənɪst/ **interventionists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Interventionist policies show an organization's desire to become involved in a problem or a crisis which does not concern it directly. 干涉主义的. ❖ *The United States and Britain want the UN to develop a more interventionist role.* 美国和英国想要联合国发挥更多的干涉主义作用. ADJ-GRADED, JOURNALISM
➪ An **interventionist** is someone who supports interventionist policies. 干涉主义者. N-COUNT

inter·view /ˈɪntəvjuː/ **interviews, interviewing, interviewed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **interview** is a formal meeting at which someone is asked questions in order to find out if they are suitable for a job or a course of study. (对求职者或学生的)面试, 面谈. N-VAR

2 If you **are interviewed** for a particular job or course of study, someone asks you questions to find out if you suitable for it. (被)面试. ❖ *He was interviewed for a management job and got it.* 他参加一份管理工作的面试并且成功获聘. VB usu passive, be V-ed

3 An **interview** is a conversation in which a journalist puts questions to someone such as a famous person or politician. (记者的)采访, 访问. N-COUNT

4 When a journalist **interviews** someone such as a famous person, they ask them a series of questions. (记者)采访, 访问. VB V n

5 When the police **interview** someone, they ask them questions about a crime that has been committed. (警方)审问. VB V n

inter·viewee /ˌɪntəvjuˈiː/ **interviewees.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **interviewee** is a person who is being interviewed. 被采访者; 面试者; 被审问者. N-COUNT

inter·view·er /ˈɪntəvjuə/ **interviewers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **interviewer** is a person who is asking someone questions at an interview. 采访者; (对应试人或求职者进行提问的)面试者; 审问者. N-COUNT

inter·weave /ˌɪntəˈwiːv/ **interweaves, interweaving, interwove, interwoven.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If two or more things **interweave**, they are very closely connected or are combined with each other. (使)紧密结合; (使)交织. ❖ *He was beginning to realize that her grieving was interwoven with guilt.* 他开始意识到她的悲痛中交织着内疚感. V-RECIP-ERG, pl-n V, be V-ed with n, Also V with n

in·tes·tine /ɪnˈtestɪn/ **intestines.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **intestines** are the tubes in your body through which food passes when it has left your stomach. 肠. N-COUNT
◢ **in·tes·ti·nal** /ɪnˈtestɪnəl/ ❖ *...the intestinal wall.* 肠壁. ADJ ADJ n

in·ti·ma·cy /ˈɪntɪməsi/ **intimacies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Intimacy** between two people is a very close personal relationship between them. 亲密; 熟悉; 密切. ❖ *...a means of achieving intimacy with another person.* 与他人建立密切关系的手段. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Intimacies** are things that you say or do to someone you N-COUNT

have a very close personal relationship with. 亲昵的语言(或行为).

in·ti·mate, intimates, intimating, intimated. The adjective and noun are pronounced /ˈɪntɪmət/. The verb is pronounced /ˈɪntɪmeɪt/. 形容词和名词的发音为 /ˈɪntɪmət/. 动词发音为 /ˈɪntɪmeɪt/. ♦♦◊◊◊

1 If you have an **intimate** friendship with someone, you know them very well and like them a lot. 熟悉的; 密切的; 亲密的. ADJ-GRADED

➪ An **intimate** is an intimate friend. 知己, 密友. ❖ *They are to have an autumn wedding, an intimate of the couple confides.* 这对情侣的一位密友透露他们将于秋季结婚. N-COUNT

◢ **in·ti·mate·ly** ❖ *He did not feel he had got to know them intimately.* 他觉得自己还没有透彻地了解他们. ADV-GRADED

2 If two people are in an **intimate** relationship, they are involved with each other in a loving or sexual way. 暧昧的; 有性关系的. ❖ *...their intimate moments with their boyfriends.* 她们与男友们度过的暧昧时光. ◢ **intimately** ❖ *You have to be willing to get to know yourself and your partner intimately.* 你需要让自己亲密地了解伴侣和自己. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

3 An **intimate** conversation or detail, for example, is very personal and private. 私人的; 个人的. ◢ **intimately** ❖ *It was the first time they had attempted to talk intimately.* 那是他们第一次试图私下谈心. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

4 If you use **intimate** to describe an occasion or the atmosphere of a place, you like it because it is quiet and pleasant, and seems suitable for close conversations between friends. 幽静的, 舒适的; 小圈子的. ❖ *...an intimate candlelit dinner for two.* 恬静的二人烛光晚餐. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

5 An **intimate** connection between ideas or organizations, for example, is a very strong link between them. 紧密的, 密切的. ❖ *...an intimate connection between madness and wisdom.* 疯狂与智慧之间的密切联系. ◢ **intimately** ❖ *Property and equities are intimately connected.* 财产与股票紧密相关. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

6 An **intimate** knowledge of something is a deep and detailed knowledge of it. 精通的; 深刻的; 透彻的. ◢ **intimately** ❖ *...a golden age of musicians whose work she knew intimately.* 她很熟悉其作品的黄金时代的音乐家. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

7 If you **intimate** something, you say it in an indirect way. 暗示; 透露. ❖ *He went on to intimate that he was indeed contemplating a shake-up of the company.* 他继续透露他的确正考虑对公司进行改革. VB V n FORMAL V that Also V to n n

in·ti·ma·tion /ˌɪntɪˈmeɪʃən/ **intimations.**

An **intimation** is an indirect suggestion or sign that something is likely to happen or be true. 暗示; 提示. ❖ *I did not have any intimation that he was going to resign.* 没有人向我透露他要辞职. N-COUNT FORMAL

in·timi·date /ɪnˈtɪmɪdeɪt/ **intimidates, intimidating, intimidated.** ♦♦◊◊◊

If you **intimidate** someone, you deliberately make them frightened enough to do what you want them to do. 恐吓, 威胁. ❖ *...attempts to intimidate people into voting for the governing party.* 企图威胁人们投执政党的票. VB V n V n into -ing

◢ **in·timi·da·tion** /ɪnˌtɪmɪˈdeɪʃən/ ❖ *...allegations of intimidation.* 恐吓的指控. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **in·timi·dat·ing.** If you describe someone or something as **intimidating**, you mean that they are frightening and make people lose confidence. 可怕的; 使人丧失信心的. ❖ *A lot of men find buying lingerie intimidating.* 很多男人害怕买女子内衣类的衣物. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **in·timi·dat·ed** ❖ *Women can come in here and not feel intimidated.* 妇女进入这里不觉得畏惧. ADJ-GRADED

into /ˈɪntuː/. Also pronounced /ˈɪntuː/, particularly before pronouns and for meaning 14. 又读作 /ˈɪntuː/ (尤用于第14项释义或用在代词前面). ♦♦♦♦♦

In addition to the uses shown below, **into** is used after some verbs and nouns in order to introduce extra information. **Into** is also used with verbs of movement, such as 'walk', and in phrasal verbs such as 'enter into'. 除以下所列用法之外, into 还用在某些动词或名词之后, 以引出附加信息. into 还与动作动词如 walk 以及短语动词如enter into等连用.

1 If you put one thing **into** another, you put the first thing inside the second. (放)进, (放)入. ❖ *Put them into a dish.* 把它们盛在碟子里. *All olives were packed into jars by hand.* 所有的橄榄都是用手工压进瓶子里的. PREP

2 If you go **into** a place or vehicle, you move from being outside it to being inside it. 进, 入, 到...里. ❖ *I have no idea how he got into Iraq.* 我一点儿也不知道他是如何进入伊拉克的. *She got up and went into an inner office.* 她起身走进一间里面的办公室. *He got into bed.* 他上床睡觉了. PREP

3 If one thing goes **into** another, the first thing moves from the outside to the inside of the second thing, by breaking or damaging the surface of it. (穿透表面而)进入; 穿入. ❖ *Flavell had accidentally discharged a pistol, firing it into the ceiling.* 弗拉维尔不小心开了枪, 子弹穿进了天花板. *The tiger sank its teeth into his leg.* 老虎咬了他的腿. PREP

4 If one thing gets **into** another, the first thing enters the second and becomes part of it. 渗入, 融入. ❖ *Poisonous smoke had got into the water supply.* 有毒烟气渗入了供水系统. PREP

5 If you are walking or driving a vehicle and you bump **into** something or crash **into** something, you hit it accidentally. (意外碰或撞)在...上. ❖ *He slipped on a rotting mango and bumped into the wall.* 他踩到一只烂芒果而失足滑倒, 撞到了墙上. PREP

6 When you get **into** a piece of clothing, you put it on. (穿)上. ❖ *She could change into a different outfit in two minutes.* 她两分钟就能换上一套不同的衣服. PREP

7 If someone or something gets **into** a particular state, they start being in that state. 变成, 处于(某种状态). ❖ *That caused him to get into trouble.* 那件事使他惹上麻烦. *I slid into a depression.* 我变得消沉. PREP

8 If you talk someone **into** doing something, you persuade them to do it. (劝说某人)从事(某事). ❖ *Gerome tried to talk her into taking an apartment in Paris.* 杰罗姆试图说服她在巴黎买下一套公寓. PREP

9 If something changes **into** something else, it then has a new form, shape, or nature. 成为; 变为. ❖ *...to turn a nasty episode into a little bit of a joke.* 把令人厌恶的情节变得像一则笑话. *...learning what she needs to know to grow into a competent adult.* 学习她所需要的知识, 以成为有用之才. PREP

10 If something is cut or split **into** a number of pieces or sections, it is divided so that it becomes several smaller pieces or sections. (分)成, (分)为. ❖ *Sixteen teams are taking part, divided into four groups.* 有十六支队伍参赛, 分成四组. PREP

11 An investigation **into** a subject or event is concerned with that subject or event. 关于, 有关. ❖ *...research into Aids.* 关于艾滋病的研究. PREP

12 If you move or go **into** a particular career or business, you start working in it. 从事; 承担. ❖ *There are now more women going into medicine.* 现在有更多女性从事医疗行业. PREP

13 If something continues **into** a period of time, it continues until after that period of time has begun. 直到, 持续到. ❖ *He had three children, and lived on into his sixties.* 他有三个孩子, 活到六十多岁. PREP

14 If you are very interested in something and like it very much, you can say that you are **into** it. 很有兴趣; 很喜欢. ❖ *I'm into electronics myself.* 我本人对电子学很感兴趣. PREP INFORMAL

in·tol·er·able /ɪnˈtɒlərəbəl/. ♦◊◊◊◊

If you describe something as **intolerable**, you mean that it is so bad or extreme that no one can bear it or tolerate it. 难以容忍的, 无法忍受的. ❖ *They felt this would put intolerable pressure on them.* 他们觉得这将给他们构成难以承受的压力. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **in·tol·er·ably** /ɪnˈtɒlərəbli/ ❖ *...intolerably cramped conditions.* 无法忍受的限制条件. ADV-GRADED

in·tol·er·ant /ɪnˈtɒlərənt/. ♦◊◊◊◊

If you describe someone as **intolerant**, you mean that they do not accept behaviour and opinions that are different from their own; used showing disapproval. (贬义)不容忍的; ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

I

不接受的，偏执的. ❖ *He was intolerant of both suggestions and criticisms.* 他既不接纳建议也不接受批评.
◢ **in·tol·er·ance** ❖ *...his intolerance of any opinion other than his own.* 除了他自己的意见外，他对任何别的意见的排斥. *...religious intolerance.* 宗教的不宽容性. N-UNCOUNT

in·to·na·tion /ˌɪntəˈneɪʃən/ **intonations.**
Your **intonation** is the way that your voice rises and falls as you speak. 语调，声调. ❖ *The words are English, but the intonation is distinctly Japanese.* 用词是英语的，但音调显然是日语的. N-VAR

in·tone /ɪnˈtəʊn/ **intones, intoning, intoned.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **intone** something, you say or recite it in a slow and serious way, with most of the words at one pitch. (以单调声音)吟诵；(缓慢严肃地)说. ❖ *'But Jesus is here!' the priest intoned.* '但基督就在这里！' 牧师庄重地说. VB V n WRITTEN V with quote

in·toxi·cat·ed /ɪnˈtɒksɪkeɪtɪd/.
1 Someone who is **intoxicated** is drunk. 喝醉酒的. ❖ *He was charged with driving while intoxicated.* 他被控酒后驾驶. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 If you are **intoxicated by** or **with** something such as a feeling or an event, you are so excited by it that you find it hard to think clearly and sensibly. 被...陶醉的；欣喜若狂的. ❖ *They seem to have become intoxicated by their success.* 他们似乎陶醉在胜利的喜悦中. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ by/with n LITERARY

in·toxi·cat·ing /ɪnˈtɒksɪkeɪtɪŋ/.
1 **Intoxicating** drink contains alcohol and can make you drunk. 含酒精的，令人醉酒的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe something as **intoxicating**, you mean that it makes you feel a strong sense of excitement or happiness. 令人陶醉的；令人非常兴奋的. ❖ *...the intoxicating fragrance of lilies.* 百合花那醉人的芳香. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

in·toxi·ca·tion /ɪnˌtɒksɪˈkeɪʃən/.
1 **Intoxication** is the state of being drunk. 醉酒. ❖ *Intoxication interferes with memory and thinking.* 醉酒影响人的记忆和思维. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
2 You use **intoxication** to refer to a quality that something has that makes you feel very excited. 沉醉性. ❖ *...the sheer intoxication of cinema.* 电影的绝对陶醉性. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

in·trac·table /ɪnˈtræktəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Intractable** people are very difficult to control or influence. 难控制的；倔强的. ❖ *He protested, but Wright was intractable.* 他提出抗议，但赖特不为所动. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 **Intractable** problems or situations are very difficult to deal with. 难对付的；棘手的. ❖ *A final settlement of the intractable Afghan conflict is still far off.* 最终解决阿富汗棘手的冲突问题至今仍是遥遥无期. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

in·tran·si·gent /ɪnˈtrænsɪdʒənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as **intransigent**, you mean that they refuse to behave differently or to change their attitude to something; used showing disapproval. (贬义)不让步的；不妥协的. ❖ *They put pressure on the Government to change its intransigent stance.* 他们给政府施加压力，以改变政府不妥协的姿态. ◢ **in·tran·si·gence** ❖ *He often appeared angry and frustrated by the intransigence of both sides.* 双方的僵持常常使他恼怒而又不知所措. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

in·tran·si·tive /ɪnˈtrænsɪtɪv/.
An **intransitive** verb does not have an object. (动词)不及物的. ADJ

intra·venous /ˌɪntrəˈviːnəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Intravenous foods or drugs are given to sick people through their veins, rather than their mouths. 注入静脉的. ❖ *...an intravenous drip.* 静脉滴注. ◢ **intra·venous·ly** ❖ *Premature babies have to be fed intravenously.* 早产婴儿必须通过静脉输入养分. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL ADV ADV after v

'in tray, in trays; 又拼作 **in-tray.**
An **in tray** is a shallow basket used in offices to put letters and documents in when they arrive or when they are waiting to be dealt with. (办公室中存放来函文件或待处理函件的)收件盘. N-COUNT

in·trep·id /ɪnˈtrepɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
An **intrepid** person acts in a brave way; often used humorously. (常用于幽默)勇猛的；无畏的. ❖ *Driving a car yourself in Buenos Aires is recommended only to the most intrepid foreigner.* 只建议那些勇猛无畏的外国人方可在布宜诺斯艾利斯自行驾车. ADJ-GRADED DATED

in·tri·ca·cies /ˈɪntrɪkəsiz/.
The **intricacies** of something are its complicated details. 错综复杂的细节. ❖ *Rose explained the intricacies of the job.* 罗丝解释了该工作的复杂细节. N-PLURAL

in·tri·ca·cy /ˈɪntrɪkəsi/.
Intricacy is the state of being made up of many small parts or details. 错综复杂；复杂精细. ❖ *Garments are priced from $100 to several thousand dollars, depending on the intricacy of the work.* 按其制作的复杂性，服装的定价由一百至几千元不等. N-UNCOUNT

in·tri·cate /ˈɪntrɪkət/. ♦◇◇◇◇
You use **intricate** to describe something that has many small parts or details. 复杂精细的；错综复杂的. ❖ *...intricate patterns and motifs.* 错综复杂的花纹图案. ◢ **in·tri·cate·ly** ❖ *...intricately carved sculptures.* 手工复杂精细的雕刻品. ADJ-GRADED ADV GRADED

in·trigue, intrigues, intriguing, intrigued. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪntriːg/. The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈtriːg/. 名词发音为 /ˈɪntriːg/, 动词发音为 /ɪnˈtriːg/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Intrigue** is the making of secret plans to harm or deceive people. 阴谋；密谋；谋划. ❖ *...the plots and intrigues in the novel.* 小说中的情节与谋划. N-VAR
2 If something **intrigues** you, it interests you and you are curious about it. 激起...的好奇心；使感兴趣. ❖ *She had hesitated, even though the job intrigued her.* 尽管那份工作让她感兴趣，她还是犹豫过. ◢ **in·trigued** ❖ *I would be intrigued to hear others' views.* 我很想听听其他人的见解. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

in·tri·guing /ɪnˈtriːgɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you describe someone or something as **intriguing**, you mean that they interest you and you are curious about them. 引发好奇心的；使人感兴趣的. ❖ *This intriguing book is both thoughtful and informative.* 这本引人入胜的书既有思想性又信息量丰富. ◢ **in·tri·guing·ly** ❖ *The results are intriguingly different each time.* 令人好奇的是，每次结果都不尽相同. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

in·trin·sic /ɪnˈtrɪnsɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something has **intrinsic** value or **intrinsic** interest, it is valuable or interesting because of its basic nature or character, and not because of its connection with other things. 本质的；固有的；内在的. ❖ *Diamonds have little intrinsic value and their price depends almost entirely on their scarcity.* 钻石本身并没有什么价值，其价格几乎完全视乎其稀有程度. ◢ **in·trin·si·cal·ly** /ɪnˈtrɪnsɪkli/ ❖ *Sometimes I wonder if people are intrinsically evil.* 我有时忖度人是否性本恶. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL ADV

intro·duce /ˌɪntrəˈdjuːs, AM -ˈduːs/ **introduces, introducing, introduced.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 To **introduce** something means to cause it to enter a place or exist in a system for the first time. 引进；传入. ❖ *The word 'Pagoda' was introduced to Europe by the 17th century Portuguese.* Pagoda 一词是在17世纪由葡萄牙人引入欧洲的. ◢ **intro·duc·tion** ❖ *...the introduction of a privacy bill to prevent press intrusions into private lives.* 为防止传媒对私生活的侵扰而制定的维护隐私权法案. VB V n V n into/to n N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **introduce** someone **to** something, you cause them to learn about it or experience it for the first time. 引导；使了解；使尝试. ❖ *He introduced her to both literature and drugs.* 他让她认识了文学和药物. ◢ **introduction** ❖ *His introduction to League football would have been gentler if he had started at a smaller club.* 如果他在小俱乐部里有过踢球的经历，那他就会更顺利地适应联赛. VB V n to n N-SING
3 If you **introduce** one person to another, or you **introduce** two people, you tell them each other's names, so that they can get to know each other. If you **introduce** yourself to someone, you tell them your name. 介绍；使互相认识；作(自我)介绍. ❖ *Someone introduced us and I sat next to him.* 有人介绍我们互相认识了，我便坐在他旁边. *Let me introduce myself.* 让我自我介绍一下. ◢ **intro·duc·tion, introductions** VB V n to n V pl-n V pron-refl N-VAR

❖ *With considerable shyness, Elaine performed the introductions.* 伊莱恩极为羞怯地作了介绍.

4 The person who **introduces** a television or radio programme speaks at the beginning of it, and often between the different items in it, in order to explain what the programme or the items are about. 为(电视或电台节目)作开场白. ❖ *'Health Matters' is introduced by Dick Oliver on BBC World Service.* 英国广播公司对外广播节目中的'健康问题'由迪克·奥利弗作开场白. VB be V-ed by n Also V n

intro·duc·tion /ˌɪntrəˈdʌkʃən/ **introductions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **introduction** to a book or talk is the part that comes at the beginning and tells you what the rest of it is about. 引言, 序言. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a book as an **introduction** to a particular subject, you mean that it explains the basic facts about that subject. 入门(书). N-COUNT

3 You can refer to a new product as an **introduction** when it becomes available for the first time. 引进的产品. ❖ *There are two among their recent introductions that have greatly impressed me.* 他们新近引进的产品中有两种给我留下了深刻的印象. N-COUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **introduce.**

intro·duc·tory /ˌɪntrəˈdʌktəri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **introductory** talk or chapter in a book gives a small amount of general information about a particular subject, often before a more detailed explanation. 序言的; 导论的. ❖ *...an introductory course in religion and theology.* 宗教和神学基础课程. ADJ ADJ n

2 An **introductory** offer or price on a new product is something such as a free gift or a low price that is meant to attract new customers. (为促销新产品而)初期免费的; 推销期优惠的. ❖ *You will be able to take advantage of an extremely favourable introductory rate.* 您会享受到极优惠的促销价. ADJ ADJ n

intro·spec·tion /ˌɪntrəˈspekʃən/.

Introspection is the examining of your own thoughts, ideas, and feelings. 反省. N-UNCOUNT

intro·spec·tive /ˌɪntrəˈspektɪv/.

Introspective people spend a lot of time examining their own thoughts, ideas, and feelings. 好反省的. ADJ-GRADED

intro·vert /ˈɪntrəvɜːt/ **introverts.**

1 An **introvert** is a quiet, shy person who finds it difficult to talk to people. 性格内向的人; 不爱交际的人; 害羞的人. N-COUNT

2 **Introvert** means the same as **introverted.** 义同 introverted. ❖ *The music students here are a very introvert lot.* 这里学音乐的学生尽是些很内向的人. ADJ-GRADED

intro·vert·ed /ˈɪntrəvɜːtɪd/.

Introverted people are quiet and shy and find it difficult to talk to other people. (性格)内向的; 不爱交际的; 害羞的. ADJ-GRADED

in·trude /ɪnˈtruːd/ **intrudes, intruding, intruded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **is intruding** into a particular place or situation, you mean that they are not wanted or welcome there. 打扰. ❖ *I hope I'm not intruding.* 我希望我没有打扰你. VB V into/on/upon n V

2 If something **intrudes** on your mood or your life, it disturbs it or has an unwanted effect on it. 扰乱; 烦扰. ❖ *There are times when personal feelings cannot be allowed to intrude.* 有些时候不能加入个人感情. VB V on/into/upon n V

3 If someone **intrudes** into a place, they go there even though they are not allowed to be there. 侵入; 闯入. ❖ *We believe they intruded on to the field of play.* 我们认为他们闯入了比赛场地. VB V into/onto n

in·trud·er /ɪnˈtruːdə/ **intruders.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **intruder** is a person who goes into a place where they are not supposed to be. 侵入者; 闯入者. N-COUNT

in·tru·sion /ɪnˈtruːʒən/ **intrusions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone disturbs you when you are in a private place or having a private conversation, you can call this event an **intrusion.** 打扰. ❖ *I hope you don't mind this intrusion, Jon.* 乔恩, 我希望你不介意我打扰了你. N-VAR

2 An **intrusion** is something that disturbs your mood or your life in an unwelcome way. 侵扰; 烦扰. ❖ *...intrusion into private grief.* 对个人不幸的侵扰. N-VAR

in·tru·sive /ɪnˈtruːsɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **intrusive** disturbs your mood or your life in an unwelcome way. 侵扰的; 烦扰的. ❖ *Staff are courteous but never intrusive.* 职员们很亲切, 但从不烦扰别人. ADJ-GRADED

in·tu·it /ɪnˈtjuːɪt, AM -ˈtuː-/ **intuits, intuiting, intuited.**

If you **intuit** something, you guess what it is on the basis of your intuition or feelings, rather than on the basis of knowledge. 凭直觉知道; 凭感觉猜到. ❖ *He was an honest man trying to intuit what was the right thing to do.* 他是个凭直觉判断该做什么的老实人. VB FORMAL V n

in·tui·tion /ˌɪntjuˈɪʃən, AM -tu-/ **intuitions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **intuition** or your **intuitions** are unexplained feelings you have that something is true even when you have no evidence or proof of it. 直觉. ❖ *Her intuition was telling her that something was wrong.* 她的直觉告诉她有点不对劲. N-VAR

in·tui·tive /ɪnˈtjuːətɪv, AM -ˈtuː-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you have an **intuitive** idea or feeling about something, you feel that it is true although you have no evidence or proof of it. 直觉的; 本能的. ◢ **in·tui·tive·ly** ❖ *He seemed to know intuitively that I must be missing my mother.* 他似乎本能地知道我在思念着母亲. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

Inu·it /ˈɪnjuɪt/ **Inuits;** the form **Inuit** can also be used for the plural. Inuit 也可作复数形式.

The **Inuit** are a race of people descended from the original inhabitants of Eastern Canada and Greenland. 因纽特人(加拿大东部和格陵兰土著的后代). N-COUNT

in·un·date /ˈɪnʌndeɪt/ **inundates, inundating, inundated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that you **are inundated** with things such as letters, demands, or requests, you are emphasizing that you receive so many of them that you cannot deal with them all. (使人应接不暇地)大量涌入; 使充满. ❖ *They have inundated me with fan letters.* 影迷们给我寄来了让我应接不暇的信件. VB be V-ed with n PRAGMATICS V n with n Also V n

2 If an area of land **is inundated,** it becomes covered with water. (被)淹没, (被)浸没. ❖ *Almost four hundred thousand square miles have now been inundated.* 目前有近四十万平方英里被淹没. VB usu passive be V-ed

in·ure /ɪˈnjʊə/ **inures, inuring, inured.**

If an experience **inures** you to something unpleasant, it makes you accustomed to it so that it no longer affects you. 使习惯(于); 使适应. ❖ *Pictures and accounts of the bombed cities had not inured the world to such sights.* 被轰炸城市的图片及报道令世人惨不忍睹. ◢ **in·ured** ❖ *I'm already inured to the sound of the alarm.* 我已经习惯于听警报了. VB FORMAL V n to n ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

in·vade /ɪnˈveɪd/ **invades, invading, invaded.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 To **invade** a country means to enter it by force with an army. 侵略, 侵入, 攻入. ❖ *In autumn 1944 the allies invaded the Italian mainland at Anzio and Salerno.* 1944年秋天, 盟军从安齐奥和萨莱诺攻入了意大利本土. *When the Romans and later the Normans came to Britain they did so as invading armies.* 罗马人以及后来的诺曼人是以侵略军的身份进入不列颠的. VB V n V-ing Also V

2 If you say that people or animals **invade** a place, you mean that they enter it in large numbers, often in a way that is unpleasant or difficult to deal with. 涌入, 大批进入. ❖ *People invaded the streets in victory processions almost throughout the day.* 人们几乎一整天都在涌上街头, 进行庆祝胜利的游行. *Victoria has been invaded by giant American bullfrogs.* 巨型美国牛蛙曾大批涌入维多利亚. VB V n

3 ➡ to **invade** someone's **privacy**: 见 **privacy.**

in·vad·er /ɪnˈveɪdə/ **invaders.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Invaders** are soldiers who are invading a country. 侵略者. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a country or army that has invaded or is about to invade another country as an **invader.** 侵略国; 侵略军. ❖ *...action against a foreign invader.* 对抗外国侵略军的行动. N-COUNT

in·va·lid, invalids. The noun is pronounced /'ɪnvəlɪd/. The adjective is pronounced /ɪn'vælɪd/. 名词发音为/'ɪnvəlɪd/. 形容词发音为/ɪn'vælɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **invalid** is someone who needs to be cared for because they have an illness or disability. 病人；残疾者. N-COUNT

2 If an action, procedure, or document is **invalid**, it cannot be accepted, because it breaks the law or some official rule. (法律等)无效的、作废的. ❖ *The trial was stopped and the results declared invalid.* 审判终止了、审判结果被宣布无效. ◢ **in·va·lid·ity** ❖ *...the invalidity of the marriage ceremony.* 该结婚仪式的无效. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

3 An **invalid** argument or conclusion is wrong because it is based on a mistake. 站不住脚的. ADJ

in·vali·date /ɪn'vælɪdeɪt/ **invalidates, invalidating, invalidated.**

1 To **invalidate** something such as an argument, conclusion, or result means to prove that it is wrong or cause it to be wrong. 使无价值；使站不住脚. ❖ *Any form of physical activity will invalidate the results.* 任何形式的物质活动都会推翻这些结果. VB V n

2 If something **invalidates** something such as a law, contract, or election, it causes it to be considered illegal. 使无效. ❖ *An official decree invalidated the vote in the capital.* 官方颁布的法令使在首都进行的选举无效. VB V n

in·va·lid·ity /ˌɪnvə'lɪdɪti/.

Invalidity is the state of being an invalid. 残疾；病弱. ❖ *And this takes no account of the human cost— intense pain, invalidity and dependency.* 而且这还没有考虑到人要付出的代价—剧烈的疼痛、残疾以及依赖别人而活. N-UNCOUNT

in·valu·able /ɪn'væljəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **invaluable**, you mean that it is extremely useful. 非常宝贵的；极为贵重的；无价的. ❖ *The research should prove invaluable in the study of linguistics.* 这将被证明是语言学研究中非常有价值的探索. ADJ

in·vari·able /ɪn'veəriəbəl/.

You use **invariable** to describe something that never changes. 不变的，永恒的. ❖ *It was normal to pay interest on money borrowed from friends and relatives, though the practice was not invariable.* 从朋友和亲戚那儿借钱要付利息是正常的，尽管这做法并不是一成不变的. ADJ

in·vari·ably /ɪn'veəriəbli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If something **invariably** happens or is **invariably** true, it always happens or is always true. 不变地，恒久地，一律地. ❖ *They almost invariably get it wrong.* 他们似乎总搞错事情. ADV

in·va·sion /ɪn'veɪʒən/ **invasions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If there is an **invasion** of a country, a foreign army enters it by force. 侵略、入侵. ❖ *...the Roman invasion of Britain.* 罗马对不列颠的入侵. N-VAR

2 If you refer to the arrival of a large number of people or things as an **invasion**, you are emphasizing that they are unpleasant or difficult to deal with. 涌入；侵扰. ❖ *...this year's annual invasion of flies, wasps and ants.* 今年一如以往的受苍蝇、黄蜂及蚂蚁的侵扰. N-VAR

3 If you describe an action as an **invasion**, you disapprove of it because it affects someone or something in a way that is not wanted. (贬义)侵犯；侵害. ❖ *Is reading a child's diary always a gross invasion of privacy?* 读孩子的日记是否总是对隐私权的极大侵犯? N-VAR PRAGMATICS

in·va·sive /ɪn'veɪsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **invasive** to describe something undesirable which spreads very quickly and which is very difficult to stop from spreading. 侵袭的；扩散的. ❖ *They found invasive cancer during a routine examination.* 在一次例行检查中，他们发现了扩散性癌症. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **invasive** medical procedure is a procedure such as surgery which involves entering a patient's body, for example by cutting it open. (医疗)介入的；手术的. ADJ-GRADED

in·vec·tive /ɪn'vektɪv/.

Invective is rude and unpleasant things that people shout at people they hate or are angry with. 辱骂，咒骂，恶言谩骂. ❖ *A woman had hurled racist invective at the family.* 一个女人用带有种族仇视的言辞辱骂了这家人. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

in·veigh /ɪn'veɪ/ **inveighs, inveighing, inveighed.**

If you **inveigh against** something, you criticize it strongly. 猛烈抨击；痛骂、辱骂. ❖ *A lot of his writings inveigh against luxury and riches.* 他很多作品严厉抨击了奢侈和财富. VB FORMAL V against n

in·vei·gle /ɪn'veɪgəl/ **inveigles, inveigling, inveigled.**

If you **inveigle** someone **into** doing something, you cleverly persuade them to do it when they do not really want to. 诱骗，引诱. ❖ *He inveigles them into planning a robbery.* 他诱骗他们谋划一次打劫. VB FORMAL V n into n/-ing

in·vent /ɪn'vent/ **invents, inventing, invented.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **invent** something such as a machine or process, you are the first person to think of it or make it. 发明，创造. ❖ *He invented the first electric clock.* 他发明了第一个电子钟. VB V n

2 If you **invent** a story or excuse, you try to make other people believe that it is true when in fact it is not. 捏造，虚构. ❖ *I must invent something I can tell my mother.* 我必须编造一些可以告诉妈妈的事. VB V n

in·ven·tion /ɪn'venʃən/ **inventions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **invention** is a machine, device, or system that has been invented by someone. 发明物. ❖ *The spinning wheel was a Chinese invention.* 手纺车是中国的发明物. N-COUNT

2 **Invention** is the act of inventing something that has never been made or used before. 发明，创造；创始. ❖ *...the invention of the telephone.* 电话的发明. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Invention** is the ability to invent things or to have clever and original ideas. 发明的才能；创造能力. ❖ *Perhaps, with such powers of invention and mathematical ability, he will be offered a job in computers.* 这种创造力和数学才能或许会使他得到一份电脑方面的工作. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you refer to someone's account of something as an **invention**, you think that it is untrue and that they have made it up. 虚构，捏造. N-VAR

in·ven·tive /ɪn'ventɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **inventive** person is good at inventing things or has clever and original ideas. 有发明才能的；有创造能力的. ❖ *...Stroman's ceaselessly inventive choreography.* 斯特罗曼不断有所创新的舞蹈编排. ◢ **in·ven·tive·ness** ❖ *He has surprised us before with his inventiveness.* 他的发明创造才能一直令我们吃惊. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

in·ven·tor /ɪn'ventə/ **inventors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **inventor** is a person who has invented something, or whose job is to invent things. 发明家；创造者；创作者. N-COUNT

in·ven·tory /'ɪnvəntri, AM -tɔːri/ **inventories.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **inventory** is a written list of all the objects in a particular place. 存货清单，详细目录. N-COUNT

2 An **inventory** is a supply or stock of something. 供给；存货. ❖ *...one inventory of twelve sails for each yacht.* 每艘游艇配备了十二张帆. N-VAR AMERICAN

in·verse /'ɪnvɜːs/.

1 If there is an **inverse** relationship between two things, one of them becomes larger as the other becomes smaller. 相反的；反向的. ❖ *The tension grew in inverse proportion to the distance from their final destination.* 他们的紧张程度跟他们将到达终点的距离成反比例增长. ◢ **in·verse·ly** ❖ *The size of the nebula at this stage is inversely proportional to its mass.* 这一阶段的星云的体积与其质量成反比例. ADJ TECHNICAL ADV

2 **The inverse** of something is its exact opposite. 相反的事物；颠倒的事物. ❖ *There is no sign that you bothered to consider the inverse of your logic.* 看不出你动脑筋想过你的逆向推理. N-SING the N FORMAL

in·ver·sion /ɪn'vɜːʃən, -ʒən/ **inversions.**

When there is an **inversion** of something, it is changed into its opposite. 倒置，反转. ❖ *...a strange inversion of priorities.* 优先次序的奇怪倒转. N-VAR FORMAL

in·vert /ɪn'vɜːt/ **inverts, inverting, inverted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **invert** something, you turn it upside down or back to VB

front. 使倒置; 使反转. ❖ *Invert the cake onto a cooling rack.* 把蛋糕翻过来放在冷却架上. *...a black inverted triangle.* 一个黑色倒三角形. FORMAL V n V-ed

2 If you **invert** something, you change it to its opposite. 使颠倒, 使相反. ❖ *They may be hoping to invert the presumption that a defendant is innocent until proved guilty.* 被告未被证明有罪之前是无辜的, 他们也许想推翻这一假定. *...inverted moral values.* 被颠倒的道德价值观. VB FORMAL V n V-ed

in·ver·tebrate /ɪnˈvɜːtɪbrət/ **invertebrates.**

An **invertebrate** is a creature that does not have a spine, for example an insect or an octopus. 无脊椎动物. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...invertebrate creatures.* 无脊椎生物. ADJ

in,verted 'commas.

1 **Inverted commas** are punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where speech or a quotation begins and ends. They are usually written or printed as (' ') or (" "). Inverted commas are also sometimes used round the titles of books, plays, or songs, or round a word or phrase that is being discussed. 引号, 即(' ') 或 (" "). N-PLURAL BRITISH

2 If you say **in inverted commas** after a word or phrase, you are indicating that you think the word or phrase is inaccurate or unacceptable in some way, or that you are quoting someone else. (用于表示前面的词或短语不准确或无法接受, 或是引用而来的话). ❖ *They're asked to make objective, in inverted commas, evaluations of these statements.* 他们被要求对这些声明作一些所谓'客观'的评价. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

in·vest /ɪnˈvest/ **invests, investing, invested.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **invest** in something, or if you **invest** a sum of money, you use your money in a way that you hope will increase its value, for example by paying it into a bank, or buying shares or property. 投资. ❖ *They intend to invest directly in shares.* 他们打算直接投资在股票上. *He wants advice on how to invest the money.* 他征求建议如何把那笔钱进行投资. *He invested all our profits in gold shares.* 他把我们的全部利润投资在金矿股票上. VB V in n V n V n in n

2 When a government or organization **invests** in something, it gives or lends money for a purpose that it considers useful or profitable. (政府、机构等)投入资金. ❖ *Why does Japan invest, on average, twice as much capital per worker per year than the United States?* 为什么日本平均每年对每个工人的投资是美国的两倍? VB V in n V n Also V n in n, V

3 If you **invest in** something useful, you buy it, because it will help you to do something more efficiently or more cheaply. 花钱买; 投资. ❖ *The company has invested a six-figure sum in an electronic order-control system.* 公司投资了一笔六位数字的费用添置了一套电子程序控制系统. VB V in n V n in n

4 If you **invest** time or energy in something, you spend a lot of time or energy on something that you consider to be useful or likely to be successful. 花费, 投入(时间、精力). VB V n in n

5 If you say that someone or something **is invested with** a particular quality, you mean that they seem to have that quality. (被)赋予; (被)赋有. ❖ *The buildings are invested with a nation's history.* 这些建筑物承载着一个国家的历史. VB usu passive FORMAL be V-ed with n

6 To **invest** someone **with** rights or responsibilities means to give them those rights or responsibilities legally or officially. 授予; 授以. ❖ *The constitution had invested him with certain powers.* 宪法授予了他某些权力. VB FORMAL V n with n

in·ves·ti·gate /ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt/ **investigates, investigating, investigated.** ♦♦♦♦◇

If someone, especially an official, **investigates** an event or allegation, they try to find out what happened or what is the truth. 调查; 审查. ❖ *The two officers were being investigated by the director of public prosecutions.* 两名警员正受到公诉部主管的审查. *Police are still investigating how the accident happened.* 警方仍在调查事故发生的经过. VB V n be V-ed V wh Also V

◢ **in·ves·ti·ga·tion** /ɪnˌvestɪˈgeɪʃən/ **investigations** ❖ *He is under investigation for corruption.* 他因贪污正接受调查. N-VAR

in·ves·ti·gative /ɪnˈvestɪgətɪv, AM -geɪt-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Investigative work, especially journalism, involves investigating things. 调查的; 调查研究的; 审查的. ❖ *...an investigative reporter.* 好调查研究的记者. ADJ

in·ves·ti·ga·tor /ɪnˈvestɪgeɪtə/ **investigators.** ♦♦◇◇◇

An **investigator** is someone who carries out investigations, especially as part of their job. 调查者; 调查研究者; 审查者. N-COUNT

in·ves·ti·ga·tory /ɪnˈvestɪgətri, AM -tɔːri/.

Investigatory means the same as **investigative**. 义同 investigative. ADJ ADJ n

in·ves·ti·ture /ɪnˈvestɪtʃə/ **investitures.**

An **investiture** is a ceremony in which someone is given an official title. 授权仪式; 授职仪式. ❖ *...Edward VIII's investiture as Prince of Wales in 1911.* 1911年爱德华八世成为威尔士亲王的受封仪式. N-COUNT

in·vest·ment /ɪnˈvesmənt/ **investments.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Investment** is the activity of investing money. 投资. ❖ *The government must introduce tax incentives to encourage investment.* 政府必须实行税收激励手段以促进投资. *...investment bankers.* 投资银行家. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **investment** is an amount of money that you invest, or the thing that you invest it in. 投资额; 投资物. ❖ *You'll be able to earn an average rate of return of 8% on your investments.* 你将会获得你投资额平均 8% 的回报率. *...people's desire to buy a house as an investment.* 人们购买房子作为投资的愿望. N-VAR

3 If you describe something you buy as an **investment**, you mean that it will be useful, especially because it will help you to do a task more cheaply or efficiently. 有用的投资物; 值得买的东西. ❖ *A small-screen portable TV can be a good investment.* 买一台小荧幕便携式电视机可以说很值. N-COUNT

4 **Investment** of time or effort is the spending of time or effort on something in order to make it a success. (时间、精力的)投入. N-UNCOUNT

in·ves·tor /ɪnˈvestə/ **investors.** ♦♦♦♦◇

An **investor** is a person or organization that buys shares or pays money into a bank in order to receive a profit. 投资者. N-COUNT

in·vet·er·ate /ɪnˈvetərət/.

If you describe someone as, for example, an **inveterate** liar or smoker, you mean that they have lied or smoked for a long time and are not likely to stop doing it. (陋习等)由来已久的; 根深蒂固的; 成瘾的. ADJ ADJ n

in·vidi·ous /ɪnˈvɪdiəs/.

1 If you describe a task or job as **invidious**, you mean that it is unpleasant because it is likely to make you unpopular. 惹人不快的、引起反感的. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **invidious** comparison or choice between two things is an unfair one because the two things are not comparable or because there is only one thing that you can choose. 不公平的. ❖ *It is invidious to make a selection.* 对此进行挑选是不公平的. ADJ

in·vigi·late /ɪnˈvɪdʒɪleɪt/ **invigilates, invigilating, invigilated.**

The person who **invigilates** an examination supervises the people who are taking it. 监(考). VB V n BRITISH

◢ **in·vigi·la·tor, invigilators** ❖ *I acted as the invigilator.* 我担任监考员. N-COUNT

in·vig·or·ate /ɪnˈvɪgəreɪt/ **invigorates, invigorating, invigorated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **invigorates** you, it makes you feel refreshed and more awake. 使精力充沛; 使生气勃勃. ❖ *Take a deep breath in to invigorate you.* 深深吸一口气让自己精神起来. VB V n

◢ **in·vig·or·at·ed** ❖ *She seemed invigorated, full of life and energy.* 她看来精力充沛, 生气勃勃. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **in·vig·or·at·ing** ❖ *...the bright Finnish sun and invigorating northern air.* 芬兰明媚的阳光和令人精神抖擞的北风. ADJ-GRADED

2 To **invigorate** a situation or a process means to make it more efficient or more effective. 激励; 使提高效率. ❖ *The tactic could well help invigorate a struggling campaign.* 该策略会有助于给艰巨的竞选活动注入活力. VB V n

in·vin·cible /ɪnˈvɪnsɪbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe an army or sports team as **invincible**, you ADJ-GRADED

believe that they cannot be defeated. 战无不胜的. ❖ *He knocked out the seemingly invincible Mike Tyson.* 他击败了似乎战无不胜的迈克·泰森. ◢ **in·vin·cibil·ity** /ɪnˌvɪnsɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...symbols of the invincibility of the Roman army.* 罗马军队战无不胜的象征.

2 If someone has an **invincible** belief or attitude, it cannot be changed. 无法改变的; 不可动摇的. ADJ

in·vio·lable /ɪnˈvaɪələbəl/.

1 If a law or principle is **inviolable**, you must not break it. 不可侵犯的; 不能违背的. ❖ *The CIA's security rules were tough, logical, and inviolable.* 中央情报局的安全规章严厉、合理, 不容违背. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 If a country say its borders are **inviolable**, it means they must not be changed or crossed without permission. (边界)不容进犯的; 不可侵犯的. ◢ **in·vio·labil·ity** /ɪnˌvaɪələˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the inviolability of the country's current border with Poland.* 该国目前与波兰之间的边界的不容侵犯. ADJ FORMAL

in·vio·late /ɪnˈvaɪələt/.

If something is **inviolate**, it has not been or cannot be harmed or affected by anything. 未受损害的; 未受侵犯的; 不可亵渎的. ❖ *We believed our love was inviolate.* 我们相信我们的爱是纯洁的. ADJ FORMAL

in·vis·ible /ɪnˈvɪzɪbəl/ **invisibles.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **invisible**, you mean that it cannot be seen, for example because it is transparent, hidden, or very small. 看不见的; 渺小的; 隐匿的. ❖ *The belt is invisible even under the thinnest garments.* 即使穿上极薄的外衣, 皮带也不显露出来. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **in·vis·ibly** /ɪnˈvɪzɪbli/ ADV ❖ *A thin coil of smoke rose almost invisibly into the sharp, bright sky.* 一缕轻烟飘入晴空, 隐隐约约几乎看不见了. ADV with v

2 You can use **invisible** when you are talking about something that cannot be seen but has a definite effect. In this sense, **invisible** is often used before a noun which refers to something that can usually be seen. 无形的; 难以察觉的; 难辨认的. ❖ *All the time you are in doubt about the cause of your illness, you are fighting against an invisible enemy.* 在你不能确定自己的病因期间, 你就是在跟一个无形的敌人作斗争. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you say that you feel **invisible**, you are complaining that you are being ignored by other people. If you say that a particular problem or situation is **invisible**, you are complaining that it is not being considered or dealt with. 受冷落的; 被忽视的. ❖ *It was strange, how invisible a clerk could feel.* 奇怪的是, 一位职员竟然感到自己受到如此的冷落. *The problems of the poor are largely invisible.* 穷人的问题在很大程度上被忽视. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **in·vis·ibil·ity** /ɪnˌvɪzɪˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *She takes up the issue of the invisibility of women and women's concerns in society.* 她提出女性被忽视及女性对社会的关注等问题.

4 In stories, **invisible** people or things have a magic quality which makes people unable to see them. 隐形的. ADJ

5 **Invisible** earnings are the money that a country makes as a result of services such as banking and tourism, rather than by producing goods. (指银行业、旅游业等收益)无形的. ❖ *The invisible trade surplus was £900 million lower than reported.* 无形贸易盈余比所报道的少了9亿镑. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

6 **Invisibles** are services such as banking and tourism, which provide a country's invisible earnings. (银行、旅游业等)无形业务. N-PLURAL BRITISH

in·vi·ta·tion /ˌɪnvɪˈteɪʃən/ **invitations.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **invitation** is a written or spoken request to come to an event such as a party or a meeting. (书面或口头)邀请. ❖ *The Syrians have not yet accepted an invitation to attend.* 叙利亚人尚未接受出席的邀请. *He's understood to be there at the personal invitation of President Daniel Arap Moi.* 他是受丹尼尔·阿拉普·莫伊总统的个人邀请来这里的. N-COUNT

2 An **invitation** is the card or paper on which an invitation is written or printed. 请帖, 请柬. N-COUNT

3 If you believe that someone's action is likely to have a particular result, especially a bad one, you can refer to the action as an **invitation to** that result. 招致. ❖ *...a war that most liberal Democrats regarded as an invitation to disaster.* 大多数自由民主党人视作招致灾难的一场战争. N-SING N to n

in·vite, invites, inviting, invited. The verb is pronounced /ɪnˈvaɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈɪnvaɪt/. 动词发音为 /ɪnˈvaɪt/, 名词发音为 /ˈɪnvaɪt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **invite** someone to something such as a party or a meal, you ask them to come to it. 邀请. ❖ *I invited her in for a coffee.* 我请她进来喝杯咖啡. *Barron invited her to accompany him to the races.* 巴伦邀请她陪他一同去看比赛. VB V n prep/adv V n to-inf Also V n

2 If you **are invited** to do something, you are formally asked or given permission to do it. (被)允准; (被)要求; (被)委派做. ❖ *At a future date, managers will be invited to apply for a management buy-out.* 将来某个时候, 会允许经理们大量收购股份. *If a new leader emerged, it would then be for the Queen to invite him to form a government.* 如果出现了新领导人, 将由女王允准他组建政府. VB be V-ed to-inf V n to-inf Also V n

3 If something you say or do **invites** trouble or criticism, it makes trouble or criticism more likely. 招致; 招惹. ❖ *Their refusal to compromise will inevitably invite more criticism from the UN.* 他们拒绝妥协, 这势必遭到联合国更多的批评. VB V n

4 An **invite** is an invitation to something such as a party or a meal. 邀请. N-COUNT INFORMAL

in·vit·ing /ɪnˈvaɪtɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **inviting**, you mean that it has good qualities that attract you or make you want to experience it. 诱人的; 吸引人的. ❖ *The February air was soft, cool, and inviting.* 二月份凉风柔和, 令人向往. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **in·vit·ing·ly** ❖ *The waters of the tropics are invitingly clear.* 热带海水清澈诱人. ADV-GRADED

➡ 又见 **invite**.

in vi·tro /ɪn ˈviːtrəʊ/.

In vitro fertilization is a method of helping a woman to conceive by removing an egg from her and fertilizing it outside her body, then replacing the fertilized egg in her uterus. 体外(受精)的. ADJ ADJ n

in·vo·ca·tion /ˌɪnvəˈkeɪʃən/ **invocations.**

An **invocation** is an appeal to a god for help or forgiveness. 祈祷; 乞求神灵. ❖ *...an invocation for divine guidance.* 乞求圣灵指点. N-VAR FORMAL

in·voice /ˈɪnvɔɪs/ **invoices, invoicing, invoiced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **invoice** is a document that lists goods and services that you have received, and says how much money you owe for them. 发票; 发货清单; 服务费用清单. N-COUNT

2 If you **invoice** someone, you send them an invoice. 给(某人)开发票; 给(某人)开发货清单. VB V n

in·voke /ɪnˈvəʊk/ **invokes, invoking, invoked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **invoke** a law, you state that you are taking a particular action because that law allows or obliges you to. 行使(法权); 求助于(法律). ❖ *The judge invoked an international law that protects refugees.* 法官援用了一条保护难民的国际法条例. VB V n

2 If you **invoke** something such as a saying or a famous person, you refer to them in order to support your argument. 援引(用来支持论点). ❖ *In political matters George Washington went out of his way to avoid invoking the authority of Christ.* 在政治问题上, 乔治·华盛顿与平时不同, 他尽量避免援引基督典籍. VB V n

3 If someone **invokes** a god, they appeal to the god for help or forgiveness. 祈求(上帝保佑); 祈求(神助). VB V n LITERARY

4 If something such as a piece of music **invokes** a feeling or an image, it causes someone to have the feeling or to see the image. Many people consider this use to be incorrect. 唤起; 产生(有人认为此用法不正确). VB V n

in·vol·un·tary /ɪnˈvɒləntri, AM -teri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you make an **involuntary** movement or exclamation, you make it suddenly and without intending to. 不由自主的; 无意识的. ❖ *Another surge of pain in my ankle* ADJ

caused me to give an involuntary shudder. 踝关节又一阵的巨痛使我不由自主地颤抖了一下. ◢ **in·vol·un·tari·ly** /ˈɪnvɒləntrəli, AM -ˈteərɪli/ ❖ *His left eyelid twitched involuntarily.* 他的左眼睑不由自主地抽动. ADV / ADV with v

2 You use **involuntary** to describe an action or situation which is forced on someone. 非自愿的; 强制性的. ❖ *Involuntary repatriation of Haitians began this week.* 对海地人的强制性遣返于本周开始. ADJ

in·volve /ɪnˈvɒlv/ **involves, involving, involved.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If a situation or activity **involves** something, that thing is a necessary part or consequence of it. 包含; 使成为必要部分. ❖ *Nicky's job as a public relations director involves spending quite a lot of time with other people.* 尼基作为公关部主管, 他的工作包括花很多时间和别人沟通. VB / V n/-ing

2 If a situation or activity **involves** someone, they are taking part in it. 牵涉; 使卷入; 使陷入. ❖ *...a riot involving a hundred inmates.* 有一百名囚犯参与的暴乱. VB / V n

3 If you say that someone **involves** themselves **in** something, you mean that they take part in it, often in a way that is unnecessary or unwanted. 插手; 管闲事. ❖ *I seem to have involved myself in something I don't understand.* 我似乎介入了连我自己都不理解的事情当中. VB / V pron-refl in n

4 If you **involve** someone else **in** something, you get them to take part in it. 使参与. ❖ *Before too long he started involving me in the more confidential aspects of the job.* 没过多久他便开始让我参与更为机密的工作. VB / V n in n/-ing

5 If one thing **involves** you **in** another thing, especially something unpleasant or inconvenient, the first thing causes you to do or deal with the second. 使承担; 使负担. ❖ *A late booking may involve you in extra cost.* 如果登记迟了, 你就要支付附加费. VB / V n in n

in·volved /ɪnˈvɒlvd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you are **involved** in a situation or activity, you are taking part in it or have a strong connection with it. 有关的; 参与的. ❖ *The Farmers' Club is an organisation for people involved in agriculture.* 农会是为从事农业的人士设立的组织. ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ

2 If you are **involved** in something, you give a lot of time or effort to it. 忙于...的; 致力于...的. ❖ *The family were deeply involved in Jewish culture.* 那家人致力于深入研究犹太文化. ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ

3 The things **involved** in something such as a job or system are the necessary parts or consequences of it. 必要的; 必然的. ❖ *Let's take a look at some of the figures involved.* 让我们看看必要的数据. ADJ v-link ADJ

4 If a situation or activity is **involved**, it is very complicated. 复杂的; 混乱的. ADJ-GRADED

5 If one person is **involved** with another, especially someone they are not married to, they are having a close relationship. 关系暧昧的. ❖ *He became romantically involved with a married woman.* 他跟一位已婚女性开始了浪漫的密切交往. ADJ-GRADED

in·volve·ment /ɪnˈvɒlvmənt/ **involvements.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **involvement** in something is the fact that you are taking part in it. 参与; 介入. ❖ *She disliked his involvement with the group.* 她讨厌他和那伙人混在一起. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Involvement** is the enthusiasm that you feel when you care deeply about something. 热心; 热切. ❖ *Ben has always felt a deep involvement with animals.* 本对动物总有一种深切的关怀. N-UNCOUNT

3 An **involvement** is a close relationship between two people, especially if they are not married to each other. 暧昧关系. N-VAR

in·vul·ner·able /ɪnˈvʌlnərəbəl/.
If someone or something is **invulnerable**, they cannot be harmed or damaged. 不会被伤害的; 不会被破坏的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **in·vul·ner·abil·ity** /ɪnˌvʌlnərəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *They have a sense of invulnerability to disease.* 他们感觉自己百病不侵. N-UNCOUNT

in·ward /ˈɪnwəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **inward** thoughts or feelings are the ones that you do not express or show to other people. 内心的、心灵深处的. ❖ *I sighed with inward relief.* 我如释重负地叹了口气. ADJ: ADJ n
◢ **in·ward·ly** ❖ *He pretended to be mildly affronted, but inwardly he was pleased.* 他假装有点受到冒犯, 但暗自高兴. ADV

2 An **inward** movement is one towards the inside or centre of something. 向内的; 输入的. ❖ *...a sharp, inward breath like a gasp.* 喘息般的急促吸气. ADJ: ADJ n

3 ➡ 又见 **inwards.**

ˈinward-looking.
If you describe a people or society as **inward-looking**, you mean that they are more interested in themselves than in other people or societies; used showing disapproval. (贬义)内向的; 闭关自守的. ADJ-GRADED / PRAGMATICS

in·wards /ˈɪnwədz/; the form **inward** is also used. In American English, **inward** is more usual. 又可作 inward. [美] 一般作 inward. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something moves or faces **inwards**, it moves or faces towards the inside or centre of something. 向内; 向中心. ❖ *She pressed back against the door until it swung inwards.* 她背靠住门用力顶, 直到把门顶开. ADV / ADV after v

ˌin-your-ˈface; 又拼作 **in-yer-face.**
If you say that someone has an **in-your-face** attitude, you mean that they seem determined to behave in a way that is unconventional or slightly shocking. 决意不因循旧传统的; 赤裸裸的; 令人震惊的. ❖ *It's in-your-face feminism, and it's meant to shock.* 这是赤裸裸的女权主义, 其本意就是要引起轰动. ADJ-GRADED / INFORMAL

iodine /ˈaɪədiːn, AM -daɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Iodine is a dark-coloured substance that is used in medicine and photography. 碘. N-UNCOUNT

ion /aɪən/ **ions.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Ions are electrically charged atoms; a technical term in science. 离子. N-COUNT

-ion.
➡ 见 **-ation.**

ion·iz·er /ˈaɪənaɪzə/ **ionizers;** [英]又拼作 **ioniser.**
An **ionizer** is a device which is meant to make the air in a room more healthy by removing positive ions. 负离子发生器. N-COUNT

iota /aɪˈəʊtə/.

1 If you say that there is not **an iota** or not **one iota** of something, you are emphasizing that there is not even a very small amount of it. (与否定词连用)极少量, 一点儿. ❖ *He's never before shown an iota of interest in any kind of social work.* 他之前对任何社会工作从未表现出一丝兴趣. QUANT / PRAGMATICS

2 You can use **an iota** or **one iota** to emphasize a negative statement. **Not an iota** or **not one iota** means not even to a small extent or degree. (强调否定的意思)一点也不, 丝毫没有. ❖ *Our credit standards haven't changed one iota.* 我们的信贷标准丝毫没有改变. PHR / PRAGMATICS

IOU /ˌaɪ əʊ ˈjuː/ **IOUs.**
An **IOU** is a written promise that you will pay back some money that you have borrowed. **IOU** is an abbreviation for 'I owe you'. 借据, 借条. I owe you的缩写形式. N-COUNT

IQ /ˌaɪ ˈkjuː/ **IQs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **IQ** is your level of intelligence, as indicated by a special test that you do. **IQ** is an abbreviation for 'intelligence quotient'. 智商. Intelligence quotient的缩写形式. ❖ *His IQ is above average.* 他的智商在平均数之上. N-VAR

ir- /ɪr-/.
Ir- is added to words that begin with the letter 'r' to form words with the opposite meaning. 用在以r为首的词前面, 构成与该词意思相反的词. ❖ *His behaviour was becoming increasingly irrational.* 他的行为越来越不理智. *...its mixture of satirical wit, irreverence and spontaneity.* 它糅合了讥讽妙语、傲慢无礼及自发性. PREFIX

iras·cible /ɪˈræsɪbəl/.
If you describe someone as **irascible**, you mean that they become angry very easily. 易怒的, 爱发脾气的. ADJ-GRADED / WRITTEN

irate /aɪˈreɪt/.
If someone is **irate**, they are very angry about something. 愤 ADJ-GRADED

怒的，发怒的。❖ *She then wrote an extremely irate letter to the 'New Statesman'.* 然后她给《新政治家》写了一封极为愤慨的信。

ire /aɪə/.

Ire is anger. 愤怒，怒火。❖ *The government's decision also drew the ire of local MPs.* 政府的决定也激怒了地方的下议院议员。 N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN

iri·des·cent /ˌɪrɪ'desənt/.

Something that is **iridescent** has many bright colours that seem to keep changing. 色彩斑斓的；彩虹色的。❖ *...iridescent bubbles.* 彩虹色的泡沫。 ADJ LITERARY

iris /'aɪərɪs/ **irises.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **iris** is the round coloured part of a person's eye. 虹膜。❖ *Each area of the iris is said to correspond to a particular part of the body.* 据说虹膜的各个区都与身体的某个特定部分相对应。 N-COUNT

2 An **iris** is a tall plant which has long leaves and large purple, yellow, or white flowers. 鸢尾属植物。 N-COUNT

irk /ɜːk/ **irks, irking, irked.**

If something **irks** you, it irritates or annoys you. 使厌烦，使烦恼；激怒。❖ *The rehearsal process also irked him increasingly.* 彩排过程也让他越来越烦厌。 *She was irked by their behavior.* 他们的行为使她恼怒。 *It irks me to see this guy get all this free publicity.* 看到这家伙如此顺利地大出风头，真叫我恼火。 VB FORMAL V n be V-ed it V n to-inf/that ◢ **irked** ❖ *Claire had seemed a little irked when he left.* 他离开时克莱尔似乎有点心烦。 ADJ-GRADED v link ADJ

irk·some /'ɜːksəm/.

If something is **irksome**, it irritates or annoys you. 令人厌烦的；令人恼怒的。 ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

iron /aɪən/ **irons, ironing, ironed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Iron** is an element which usually takes the form of a hard, dark-grey metal, used to make steel and in manufacturing many things such as vehicles and buildings. 铁。❖ *The huge, iron gate was locked.* 高大的铁门上着锁。 *Anaemia is usually the result of a low level of iron in the blood.* 贫血通常是由于血液中缺铁所致。 N-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **cast iron.**

2 You can use **iron** to describe the character or behaviour of someone who is very firm in their decisions and actions, or who can control their feelings well. 坚决的；刚强的。❖ *...a man of icy nerve and iron will.* 一个神情冷静意志刚强的人。 ADJ ADJ n

3 **Iron** is used in expressions such as **an iron hand** and **iron discipline** to describe strong, harsh, or unfair methods of control which do not allow people much freedom. 严酷的；无情的。❖ *...people living permanently in the iron grip of poverty.* 永远摆脱不掉赤贫的人们。 ADJ ADJ n

4 If someone **pumps iron**, they exercise by lifting weights using special machines. 举重。 PHR INFORMAL

5 An **iron** is an electrical device with a flat metal base. You heat it until the base is hot, then rub it over clothes to remove creases. 熨斗。 N-COUNT

6 If you **iron** clothes, you remove the creases from them using an iron. 熨平。❖ *There's something nice about a freshly ironed shirt.* 新熨好的衬衣很舒适。 VB V n V-ed ◢ **iron·ing** ❖ *I managed to get all the ironing done this morning but not much else.* 我今天上午把所有的衣服都熨好了，但没有再干别的事。 N-UNCOUNT

7 If someone has a lot of **irons in the fire**, they are involved in several different activities or have several different plans. （同时做的）几件事情；多种计划（打算）。❖ *Too many irons in the fire can sap your energy and prevent you from seeing which path to take.* 太多的计划会耗费精力，而且让你无所适从。 PHR

▸**iron out.**

If you **iron out** difficulties, you resolve them and bring them to an end. 解决；消除。❖ *It was in the beginning, when we were still ironing out problems.* 那是在初期，那时我们还在解决问题。 PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

'Iron Age.

The Iron Age was a period of time which began when people started making things from iron about three thousand years ago. 铁器时代。 N-PROPER the N

iron·clad /'aɪənklæd/; 又拼作 **iron-clad.**

If you describe a guarantee or plan as **ironclad**, you think it is absolutely certain to work or be successful. 绝对奏效的；必定可行的。 ADJ-GRADED

ˌIron 'Curtain. ◆◇◇◇◇

People referred to the border that separated the Soviet Union and its East European allies from the Western European countries as **the Iron Curtain**. 铁幕（以前指苏联及其东欧各同盟国跟西欧各国的分界线）。 N-PROPER the N

iron·ic /aɪ'rɒnɪk/ or **ironical** /aɪ'rɒnɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you make an **ironic** remark, you say something that you do not mean, as a joke. 反语的；挖苦的。❖ *People used to call me Mr Popularity at high school, but they were being ironic.* 中学时大家曾叫我'受欢迎先生'，但他们说的是反话。 ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ironi·cal·ly** ❖ *'A very good year for women!' she said ironically.* '对妇女们绝好的一年！'她挖苦地说。 ADV-GRADED

2 If you say that it is **ironic** that something should happen, you mean that it is odd or amusing because it involves a contrast. 具有讽刺意味的；出乎意料的；可笑的。❖ *It is ironic that a feminist who values independence should marry a chauvinist.* 令人啼笑皆非的是，一位重视独立的女性居然嫁给了一位大男子主义者。 ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ironically** ❖ *Ironically, for a man who hated war, he would have made a superb war cameraman.* 具有讽刺意味的是，作为一个憎恨战争的人，他居然成为一名高级战地摄影师。 ADV-GRADED ADV with cl

'ironing board, ironing boards.

An **ironing board** is a long narrow board covered with cloth on which you iron clothes. 烫衣板。 N-COUNT

iron·monger /'aɪənmʌŋgə/ **ironmongers.**

An **ironmonger** is a shopkeeper who sells articles for the house and garden such as tools, nails, and pans. You can refer to the shop where an ironmonger works as the **ironmonger** or **ironmonger's**. 小五金商；小五金商店。 N-COUNT BRITISH

iron·work /'aɪənwɜːk/.

Decorative iron objects or structures are referred to as **ironwork**. 铁饰品；装饰性铁件。 N-UNCOUNT

iro·ny /'aɪrəni/ **ironies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Irony** is a form of humour which involves saying things that you do not mean. 反语，讽刺，冷嘲。❖ *There seemed to be no hint of irony in his voice.* 他言语中似乎没有讥讽的意思。 N-UNCOUNT

2 If you talk about the **irony** of a situation, you mean that it is odd or amusing because it involves a contrast. （局面）出乎意料；令人啼笑皆非。❖ *The irony is this document may become more available in the US than in Britain where it was commissioned.* 令人啼笑皆非的是，这份文件是在英国印发的，但在美国却更容易搞到。 N-VAR

ir·ra·di·ate /ɪ'reɪdieɪt/ **irradiates, irradiating, irradiated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **is irradiated**, they are exposed to a large amount of radiation. （被）辐射。❖ *...the Chernobyl disaster, which irradiated large parts of Europe.* 使欧洲大部分地区遭到辐射的切尔诺贝利核灾难。 VB be V-ed TECHNICAL V n ◢ **ir·ra·dia·tion** /ɪˌreɪdi'eɪʃən/ ❖ *...the harmful effects of irradiation and pollution.* 辐射与污染的害处。 N-UNCOUNT

2 If food **is irradiated**, it is treated with radiation to kill pests and make it last longer. （食品）（被）辐射消毒。❖ *...the risks and benefits of irradiated food.* 辐射消毒食品的风险与好处。 VB be V-ed V-ed ◢ **irradiation** ❖ *...doubts about the safety of food irradiation.* 对于食品辐射消毒的怀疑。 N-UNCOUNT

ir·ra·tion·al /ɪ'ræʃənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone's feelings and behaviour as **irrational**, you mean they are not based on logical reasons or clear thinking. 无理性的；不合逻辑的。❖ *...an irrational fear of science.* 对科学的近乎荒唐的惧怕。 ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ir·ra·tion·al·ly** ❖ *My husband is irrationally jealous over my past loves.* 我丈夫莫名其妙地嫉妒我过去的情人。 ADV-GRADED ◢ **ir·ra·tion·al·ity** /ɪˌræʃə'nælɪti/ ❖ *...the irrationality of his behaviour.* 他行为的不理智。 N-UNCOUNT

ir·rec·on·cil·able /ɪˌrekənˈsaɪləbəl/.

1 If two things such as opinions or proposals are **irreconcilable**, they are so different from each other that it is not possible to believe or have both of them. 相对立的; 大相径庭的. ◆ *These old concepts are irreconcilable with modern life.* 这些旧观念与现代生活相对立. ADJ FORMAL

2 An **irreconcilable** disagreement or conflict is so serious that it cannot be settled. 不可和解的, 不可调和的. ◆ *...an irreconcilable clash of personalities.* 不可调和的性格冲突. ADJ FORMAL

ir·re·deem·able /ˌɪrɪˈdiːməbəl/.

If someone or something has an **irredeemable** fault, it cannot be corrected. 不能改变的; 无法补救的. ◆ *He is still an irredeemable misogynist.* 他仍然是一个无法改变的厌恶女人的人. ◢ **ir·re·deem·ably** /ˌɪrɪˈdiːməbli/ ◆ *The applicant was irredeemably incompetent.* 那位求职者什么技能也没有, 实在无可救药. ADJ FORMAL ADV ADV adj/-ed

ir·re·duc·ible /ˌɪrɪˈdjuːsɪbəl/.

Irreducible things cannot be made simpler or smaller. 不能减少的; 不能简化的. ◆ *...the irreducible complexity of human life.* 人类生活不可简化的复杂性. ADJ FORMAL

ir·refu·table /ˌɪrɪˈfjuːtəbəl/.

Irrefutable evidence, statements, or arguments cannot be denied or shown to be incorrect. 不可否认的; 无可辩驳的. ◆ *Her logic was irrefutable.* 她的理由无可辩驳. ADJ FORMAL

ir·regu·lar /ɪˈregjʊlə/ **irregulars.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If events or actions occur at **irregular** intervals, the periods of time between them are of different lengths. 不规律的; 不稳定的. ◆ *She was taken to hospital suffering from an irregular heartbeat.* 她因心律不齐被送进了医院. *He worked irregular hours.* 他工作时间不定. ◢ **ir·regu·lar·ly** ◆ *Epileptic fits occur irregularly and without warning.* 癫痫病发作既无规律也无先兆. ◢ **ir·regu·lar·ity** /ɪˌregjʊˈlærɪti/ **irregularities** ◆ *...a dangerous irregularity in her heartbeat.* 她有危害性命的心律不齐. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-VAR

2 Something that is **irregular** is not smooth or straight, or does not form a regular pattern. 不平整的; 不直的; 不规整的. ◆ *The paint was drying in irregular patches.* 油漆干得不均匀. ◢ **irregularly** ◆ *...the irregularly shaped lake.* 边缘曲折的湖. ◢ **irregularity** ◆ *...treatment of abnormalities or irregularities of the teeth.* 牙齿畸形或不整齐的治疗. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-VAR

3 **Irregular** behaviour is dishonest or not in accordance with the normal rules. 不道德的; 不合常规的; 不合法的. ◆ *...the minister accused of irregular business practices.* 被控从事不合法生意的部长. ◢ **irregularity** ◆ *...charges arising from alleged financial irregularities.* 被指从事财政违法行为而形成的指控. ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

4 An **irregular** verb, noun, or adjective does not inflect in the same way as most other verbs, nouns, or adjectives in the language. For example, 'break' is an irregular verb because its past form is 'broke', not 'breaked'. (动词、名词、形容词)不规则变化的. 例如break的过去式为broke、不是breaked. ADJ

5 **Irregular** troops do not belong to an official national army. 非正规军的. ADJ ADJ n

➪ **Irregulars** are irregular troops. 非正规部队. N-COUNT

ir·rel·evant /ɪˈrelɪvənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that something is **irrelevant**, you mean that it is not important to or not connected with the present situation or discussion. 不重要的; 无关的, 不相干的. ◆ *Their old hard-won skills were irrelevant.* 他们辛苦摸索出来的陈旧技能没什么用. *The government decided that their testimony would be irrelevant to the case.* 政府认为他们的证词对该案件无帮助. ◢ **ir·rel·evance** ◆ *...the utter irrelevance of the debate.* 毫不相关的辩论. *Whether the book shocks or not is an irrelevance.* 这本书能否引起轰动并不重要. ◢ **ir·rel·evan·cy, irrelevancies** ◆ *Why was he wasting her time with these irrelevancies?* 他为什么用这些不相干的事浪费她的时间? ◢ **ir·rel·evant·ly** ◆ *She would have hated the suit, I thought irrelevantly.* 她本来会讨厌那套衣服的, 我随随便便地想. ADJ-GRADED N-SING N-COUNT ADV-GRADED

ir·repa·rable /ɪˈreprəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Irreparable damage or harm is so bad that it cannot be repaired or put right. 不可修复的; 不可弥补的. ◢ **ir·repa·rably** /ɪˈreprəbli/ ◆ *His brain was irreparably damaged.* 他的大脑受到无可挽救的损伤. ADJ FORMAL ADV

ir·re·place·able /ˌɪrɪˈpleɪsəbəl/.

Irreplaceable things or people are so special that they cannot be replaced if they are lost. 不能替代的; 独一无二的. ADJ

ir·re·press·ible /ˌɪrɪˈpresɪbəl/.

An **irrepressible** person is lively and energetic and never seems to be depressed. 精力旺盛的; 从不消沉的; 不受压制的. ◢ **ir·re·press·ibly** /ˌɪrɪˈpresɪbli/ ◆ *Gavin was irrepressibly rebellious.* 加文桀骜不驯. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

ir·re·proach·able /ˌɪrɪˈprəʊtʃəbəl/.

If you say that someone's character or behaviour is **irreproachable**, you mean that they behave so well that they cannot be criticized. 无可指责的; 无瑕疵的. ADJ

ir·re·sist·ible /ˌɪrɪˈzɪstɪbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something such as a desire or force as **irresistible**, you mean that it is so powerful that it makes you act in a certain way, and there is nothing you can do to prevent this. 不可抗拒的; 无可阻止的. ◆ *It proved an irresistible temptation to Hall to go back.* 霍尔最终无法抵御这一诱惑, 回去了. *...irresistible pressure from the financial markets.* 金融市场带来的不可抗拒的压力. ◢ **ir·re·sist·ibly** /ˌɪrɪˈzɪstɪbli/ ◆ *He can see the drawbacks, but is still irresistibly drawn to them.* 他能看出其中的缺陷, 但还是忍不住被吸引过去. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you describe something or someone as **irresistible**, you mean that they are so good or attractive that you cannot stop yourself from liking them or wanting them. 富有诱惑力的; 惹人喜爱的. ◆ *...irresistible granary bread.* 令人垂涎的全麦面包. ◢ **irresistibly** ◆ *She had a gamine charm which men found irresistibly attractive.* 她有一种让男人觉得很有诱惑力的调皮魅力. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL ADV-GRADED ADV adj

ir·reso·lute /ɪˈrezəluːt/.

Someone who is **irresolute** cannot decide what to do. 优柔寡断的; 犹豫不决的; 举棋不定的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ir·re·spec·tive /ˌɪrɪˈspektɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something happens or should happen **irrespective of** a particular thing, you mean that it is not affected or should not be affected by that thing. 不受影响的; 不顾的. ◆ *...equality for all citizens irrespective of ethnic origin.* 对全体公民不分民族的公平. *This service should be available to everybody, irrespective of whether they can afford it.* 这项服务应该面向所有人, 不管他们能否付得起. PHR-PREP FORMAL

ir·re·spon·sible /ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsɪbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **irresponsible**, you are criticizing them because they do things without properly considering their possible consequences. 不负责任的; 无责任感的. ◆ *It was irresponsible to advocate the legalisation of drugs.* 毒品合法化的主张是不负责任的. *It would be irresponsible of me not to advise my company to abandon this project.* 我如果不建议公司放弃该项目, 我就是不负责任. *Many people have an irresponsible attitude towards marriage.* 很多人对婚姻持不负责任的态度. ◢ **ir·re·spon·sibly** /ˌɪrɪˈspɒnsɪbli/ ◆ *They have behaved irresponsibly.* 他们一直表现得放荡不羁. ◢ **ir·re·spon·sibil·ity** /ˌɪrɪspɒnsɪˈbɪlɪti/ ◆ *...the irresponsibility of people who advocate such destruction.* 那些主张进行这一破坏的人的不负责任. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ir·re·triev·able /ˌɪrɪˈtriːvəbəl/.

Irretrievable damage or an **irretrievable** situation is so bad that there is no possibility of putting it right. 无可挽回的; 无法补救的; 不能恢复的. ◆ *...a country in irretrievable decline.* 陷入无法挽救的衰落中的国家. ◢ **ir·re·triev·ably** /ˌɪrɪˈtriːvəbli/ ◆ *Her marriage broke down irretrievably.* 她的婚姻无可挽救地破裂了. ADJ ADV

ir·rev·er·ent /ɪˈrevərənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **irreverent**, you mean that they do ADJ-GRADED

not show respect for people or things that are generally respected; usually used showing approval. (贬义)无礼的, 不尊敬的; 傲慢的. ◢ **ir·rev·er·ence** ❖ *His irreverence for authority marks him out as a troublemaker.* 他无视当权者, 这使他注定是一个惹麻烦的人. ◢ **ir·rev·er·ent·ly** ❖ *'Jobs for the boys,' said Crosby irreverently.* '任人唯亲.' 克罗斯比玩世不恭地说. PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

ir·re·vers·ible /ˌɪrɪ'vɜːsɪbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a change is **irreversible**, things cannot be changed back to the way they were before. 不能挽回的; 不可逆转的. ❖ *She could suffer irreversible brain damage.* 她可能会受到无法治愈的脑部损伤. ◢ **ir·re·vers·ibly** ❖ *Television has irreversibly changed our perception of the Royal Family.* 电视不可挽回地改变了我们对皇室的看法. ADJ ADV ADV with v

ir·revo·cable /ɪ'revəkəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a decision, action, or change is **irrevocable**, it cannot be changed or reversed. 不可改变的; 不可撤回的. ❖ *His mother's death was an irrevocable loss.* 他母亲的去世是一个不可挽回的损失. ◢ **ir·revo·cably** /ɪ'revəkəbli/ ❖ *My relationships with friends have been irrevocably altered.* 我和朋友们的关系无可挽救地改变了. ADJ FORMAL ADV

ir·ri·gate /'ɪrɪgeɪt/ **irrigates, irrigating, irrigated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
To **irrigate** land means to supply it with water in order to help crops grow. 灌溉. ❖ *...strips of cultivated land irrigated by a maze of interconnected canals.* 由错综交织的灌溉网浇灌的条状耕地. ◢ **ir·ri·ga·tion** /ˌɪrɪ'geɪʃən/ ❖ *...a sophisticated irrigation system.* 精密的灌溉系统. VB V n V-ed N-UNCOUNT

ir·ri·table /'ɪrɪtəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **irritable**, you are easily annoyed. 易怒的; 烦躁的. ❖ *He had missed his dinner, and grew irritable.* 他没有赶上吃正餐, 变得很烦躁. ◢ **ir·ri·tably** /'ɪrɪtəbli/ ❖ *'Why are you whispering?' he asked irritably.* '你干吗说话声音那么小?' 他不耐烦地问道. ◢ **ir·ri·tabil·ity** /ˌɪrɪtə'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *She showed no sign of irritability.* 她没有显得急躁. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

ir·ri·tant /'ɪrɪtənt/ **irritants.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something as an **irritant**, you mean that it keeps annoying you. 烦扰的事物; 使人恼怒的事物. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 An **irritant** is a substance which causes a part of your body to become tender, sore, or itchy. 刺激物, 刺激剂. N-COUNT FORMAL

ir·ri·tate /'ɪrɪteɪt/ **irritates, irritating, irritated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something **irritates** you, it keeps annoying you. 烦扰; 激怒. ❖ *Perhaps they were irritated by the sound of crying.* 也许哭声令他们烦躁. ◢ **ir·ri·tat·ed** ❖ *Her teacher is getting irritated with her.* 她的老师开始变得对她不耐烦了. ◢ **ir·ri·tat·ing** ❖ *They also have the irritating habit of interrupting.* 他们还有打断别人的话这种让人恼怒的习惯. ◢ **ir·ri·tat·ing·ly** ❖ *They can be irritatingly indecisive at times.* 有时他们会优柔寡断得让人恼火. VB V n be V-ed ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If something **irritates** a part of your body, it causes it to itch or become sore. 使发痒; 使疼痛; 使难受. ◢ **irritating** ❖ *In heavy concentrations, ozone is irritating to the eyes.* 高浓度的臭氧会刺激眼睛. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

ir·ri·ta·tion /ˌɪrɪ'teɪʃən/ **irritations.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Irritation** is a feeling of annoyance. 恼怒; 生气. ❖ *For the first time Leonard felt irritation at her methods.* 伦纳德第一次对她的方法感到恼火. *He tried not to let his irritation show.* 他尽量不流露自己的恼怒. N-UNCOUNT
2 An **irritation** is something that keeps annoying you. 恼人的事物. ❖ *He describes the tourists as an irritation.* 他说这群游客给人添麻烦. N-COUNT
3 **Irritation** in your skin or eyes is a feeling of soreness or itching there. 疼痛; 发痒. N-VAR

is /ɪz/.
Is is the third person singular of the present tense of **be**. **Is** is often abbreviated to **'s**. be现在时的第三人称单数形式, 常缩写成's.

-ise /-aɪz/.
➡ 见 **-ize**.

-ish /-ɪʃ/.
1 **-ish** is added to adjectives to form adjectives which indicate that someone or something has a quality to a small extent. For example, if you say that something is largish, you mean it is fairly large. (跟形容词构成形容词)表示'有点...的', '稍为...的'. ❖ *...a tank of greenish water.* 绿绿的一池水. SUFFIX
2 **-ish** is added to nouns and names to form adjectives which indicate that someone or something is like a particular kind of person or thing. For example, 'childish' means like a child, or typical of a child. (用在名词、名称后面, 以构成形容词)表示'像...的', '...似的'. ❖ *...a man of monkish appearance.* 外表像修士的男人. SUFFIX
3 **-ish** is added to words referring to times, dates, or ages to form words which indicate that the time or age mentioned is approximate. (与表示时间、日期或年龄的词结合)表示'大约...', '...前后'. ❖ *I'll call you guys tomorrow. Noonish.* 我明天给你们打电话, 大约在午间. *The nurse was fiftyish.* 那名护士五十岁左右. SUFFIX

Is·lam /'ɪzlɑːm, AM ɪs'lɑːm/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Islam** is the religion of Muslims, which teaches that there is only one God and that Mohammed is His prophet. 伊斯兰教, 回教. N-UNCOUNT
2 Some people use **Islam** to refer to all the countries where Islam is the main religion. 伊斯兰教国家. ❖ *...relations between Islam and the West.* 伊斯兰教国家与西方的关系. N-UNCOUNT

Is·lam·ic /ɪz'læmɪk/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Islamic means belonging or relating to Islam. 伊斯兰教的. ❖ *...Islamic law.* 伊斯兰教规. ADJ ADJ n

is·land /'aɪlənd/ **islands.** ◆◆◆◆◇
An **island** is a piece of land that is completely surrounded by water. 岛屿; 岛. ❖ *...the picturesque island of Gozo.* 风景独特的戈佐岛. *We spent a day on Caldey Island.* 我们在考尔地岛度过了一天. N-COUNT

is·land·er /'aɪləndə/ **islanders.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Islanders are people who live on an island. 岛上居民, 岛民. N-COUNT

isle /aɪl/ **isles.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **isle** is an island. 岛. ❖ *...the Isle of Man.* 马恩岛. *When the Saxons came to these isles, a number of Britons fled across the Channel.* 撒克逊人踏上这些岛时, 很多不列颠人通过英吉利海峡逃走. N-COUNT LITERARY

is·let /'aɪlət/ **islets.**
An **islet** is a small island. 小岛. ❖ *The tiny islet has been the subject of dispute for many years.* 该小岛一直是多年来争端的起因. N-COUNT LITERARY

-ism /-ɪzəm/ **-isms.**
1 **-ism** is used to form uncount nouns that refer to political or religious movements and beliefs. (用以构成不可数名词, 指政治或宗教运动及信仰). ❖ *...a time of growing Slovak nationalism.* 日益增强的斯洛伐克民族主义时期. SUFFIX
2 **-ism** is used to form uncount nouns that refer to attitudes and behaviour. (用以构成不可数名词, 指态度和行为). ❖ *...an act of heroism.* 英雄主义的行为. SUFFIX
3 **-ism** is used to form nouns that refer to unfair or illegal discrimination against particular groups of people. (用以构成名词, 指不公正的或非法的歧视行为). ❖ *Ageism is obstructing their career ambitions.* 对老年人的歧视妨碍了他们的事业抱负. SUFFIX

isn't /'ɪzənt/.
In informal English, **is not** is usually said or written as **isn't**. is not 的缩略形式.

iso·late /'aɪsəleɪt/ **isolates, isolating, isolated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **isolate** a person or organization means to cause them to lose their friends or supporters. 使孤立. ❖ *That will further isolate Britain from the mainstream of the European union.* 那将使英国进一步从欧盟主体中孤立出来. ◢ **iso·lat·ed** ❖ *They are finding themselves increasingly isolated within the teaching profession.* 他们发现自己越来越受到教育界的孤立. ◢ **iso·la·tion** /ˌaɪsə'leɪʃən/ ❖ *...the public isolation of the Prime Minister.* 公众对首相的孤立. VB V n V n from n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **isolate** yourself, or if something **isolates** you, you VB

become physically or socially separated from other people. (使)分离; (使)脱离. ❖ *Tweed's habit was never to isolate himself in his room.* 特威德的习惯是从不把自己关在屋子里. *His radicalism and refusal to compromise isolated him.* 他的激进主义以及拒绝妥协使他被孤立了. *Police officers had a siege mentality that isolated them from the people they served.* 警察们有一种受围心态,这把他们与他们所服务的人疏离. V pron-refl / V n / V n from n

3 If you **isolate** something such as an idea or a problem, you separate it from others that it is connected with, so that you can concentrate on it or consider it on its own. 对...进行分离; 剔出. ❖ *...attempts to isolate a single factor as the cause of the decline of Britain.* 尝试挑出英国衰落的单个原因. VB / V n

4 To **isolate** a substance means to obtain it by separating it from other substances using scientific processes. 分离出. VB V n

5 To **isolate** a sick person or animal means to keep them apart from other people or animals, so that their illness does not spread. 隔离(病人等). VB V n

iso·lat·ed /ˈaɪsəleɪtɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **isolated** place is a long way away from large towns and is difficult to reach. 偏僻的; 孤零的. ❖ *Aubrey's family's farm is very isolated.* 奥布里家的农场非常偏僻. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you feel **isolated**, you feel lonely and without friends or help. 孤独无助的; 孤独的. ❖ *Some patients may become very isolated and depressed.* 有些病人会变得很孤独消沉. ADJ-GRADED

3 An **isolated** example is an example of something that is not very common. 个别的, 不常见的. ❖ *They said the allegations related to an isolated case of cheating.* 他们说那些指控关乎一起欺诈个案. ADJ ADJ n

iso·la·tion /ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Isolation** is the state of feeling alone and without friends or help. 孤独; 孤立无助. ❖ *Many deaf people have feelings of isolation and loneliness.* 很多聋人有孤独寂寞之感. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something is considered **in isolation** from other things that it is connected with, it is considered separately. 孤立地. ❖ *Punishment cannot, therefore, be discussed in isolation from social and political theory.* 因此, 不能在社会及政治理论之外单独讨论惩罚. PHR

3 If someone does something **in isolation**, they do it without other people being present or without their help. 单独地; 独力地. PHR

4 ➡ 又见 **isolate**.

iso·la·tion·ism /ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃənɪzəm/.

Isolationism refers to a country's policy when it avoids becoming involved in relationships or disputes between other countries. 孤立主义. ◢ **iso·la·tion·ist, isolationists** ❖ *Some critics are isolationists, who want a Russia-first policy.* 有些批评家是孤立主义者,他们要求一种'俄罗斯为先'的政策. N-UNCOUNT / N-COUNT

iso·met·rics /ˌaɪsəˈmetrɪks/; the form **isometric** is used as a modifier. isometric 用作修饰语.

Isometrics or **isometric** exercises are exercises in which you make your muscles work against each other or against something else, for example by pressing your hands together. 静力锻炼法. N-PLURAL

iso·tope /ˈaɪsətəʊp/ isotopes. ◆◇◇◇◇

Isotopes are atoms of the same substance which have different physical properties because they do not have the same number of neutrons. 同位素. ❖ *...tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen.* 氚, 即氢的放射性同位素. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

is·sue /ˈɪsjuː, ˈɪʃuː/ issues, issuing, issued. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 An **issue** is an important subject that people are arguing about or discussing. 争议; 议题. ❖ *Agents will raise the issue of prize-money.* 代理商将提出奖金问题. *Is it right for the Church to express a view on political issues?* 教会该不该对政治问题发表看法? N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **side issue**.

2 If something is **the issue**, it is the thing you consider to be the most important part of a situation or discussion. 关键; 焦点. ❖ *I was earning a lot of money, but that was not the issue.* 我当时挣钱很多,但那不重要. *She avoided the issue.* 她避开焦点问题. N-SING the N

3 The question or point **at issue** is the question or point that is being argued about or discussed. 所争论的; 所讨论的. ❖ *The point at issue is not when the reserves were released, but where they were released from.* 争论点不是何时发放的储备金, 而是从哪儿发放的. PHR

4 If you **make an issue of** something, you try to make other people think about it or discuss it, because you are concerned or annoyed about it. 挑起争论; 引起讨论. ❖ *He decided not to make an issue of it.* 他决定不把这事挑起争论. PHR

5 If you **take issue with** someone or something they said, you disagree with them, and start arguing about it. 持异议, 不同意. ❖ *The filmmaker takes issue with the critics who say his works have been deliberately provocative.* 有些批评家说他的影片有意煽动, 制片人对此持反对意见. PHR

6 An **issue** of something such as a magazine or newspaper is the version of it that is published, for example, in a particular month or on a particular day. (书刊报纸的)期; 号. ❖ *...the latest issue of the 'Lancet'.* 最新一期《柳叶刀》. *I read Germaine Greer's article in the March issue.* 我在三月号的期刊中读的杰曼·格里尔的文章. N-COUNT

7 If you **issue** a statement or a warning, you make it known formally or publicly. 发布; 颁布. ❖ *Yesterday his kidnappers issued a second threat to kill him.* 绑架他的人于昨天再次扬言要杀死他. VB / V n

8 If you **are issued with** something, it is officially given to you. (被)分配, (被)发给. ❖ *Staff will be issued with new grey-and-yellow designer uniforms.* 职员们将配发新式的灰黄相间的设计师设计的制服. VB usu passive / be V-ed with n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a standard army issue rifle.* 军队分发的标准步枪. N-UNCOUNT

9 When something such as a liquid, sound, or smell **issues from** something, it comes out of that thing. 流出; 发出; 出来. VB V from n FORMAL

-ist /-ɪst/ -ists.

1 **-ist** is added to nouns instead of '-ism' in order to form nouns and adjectives relating to particular beliefs. 跟名词结合构成名词和形容词, 表示'...主义者(的)'、'...信仰者(的)'. ❖ *Later he was to become famous as a pacifist.* 后来他成了著名的和平主义者. *...fascist organisations.* 法西斯主义组织. SUFFIX

2 **-ist** is used to form nouns referring to people who do a particular kind of work. 用于构成名词, 指'从事...的人'. ❖ *Susi Arnott is a biologist.* 苏西·阿诺特是生物学家. SUFFIX

3 **-ist** is used to form nouns that refer to people who play particular musical instruments. 用于构成名词, 指乐器演奏家. ❖ *...Hungarian pianist Christina Kiss.* 匈牙利钢琴家克里斯蒂娜·基什. SUFFIX

isth·mus /ˈɪsməs/ isthmuses.

An **isthmus** is a narrow piece of land with sea on either side, connecting two very large areas of land. 地峡, 峡部. N-COUNT

it /ɪt/. ◆◆◆◆◆

It is a third person singular pronoun. **It** is used as the subject or object of a verb, or as the object of a preposition. 第三人称单数代词, 用作动词的主语或宾语, 或作介词的宾语.

1 You use **it** to refer to an object, animal, or other thing that has already been mentioned, or to a situation that you have just described. (指所提到过的东西, 动物或情况)它; 那, 这. ❖ *He saw the grey Land-Rover down the by-pass. It was more than a hundred yards from him.* 他看到岔道上的灰色陆虎车,离他有一百多码. *My wife has become crippled by arthritis. She is embarrassed to ask the doctor about it.* 我妻子因关节炎而变得一瘸一拐的, 她不好意思就此询问医生. *Antonia will not be jealous, or if she is, she will not show it.* 安东尼娅不会嫉妒的, 或者即使是, 她也不会表现出来. PRON

2 You use **it** to refer to a child or baby whose sex you do not know or whose sex is not relevant to what you are saying. PRON

(指性别尚不明或其性别被认为不重要的小孩或婴儿)它,这,那. ❖ *He threw the baby high in the air and it stopped crying.* 他把婴儿高高地抛向空中,于是他(她)不哭了.

3 You use **it** before certain nouns, adjectives, and verbs to introduce your feelings or point of view about a situation. (用于某些名词、形容词、动词前作引词,引出对状况的感觉或看法). ❖ *It was nice to see Steve again.* 再一次见到史蒂夫真好. *It's a pity you never got married, Sarah.* 萨拉,真可惜你没结过婚. *He found it hard to work with a microphone pointing at him.* 他觉得无法面对着一个麦克风工作. *It seems that you are letting things get you down.* 你似乎在听任这些事把你搞得很沮丧. PRON

4 You use **it** in passive clauses which report a situation or event. (作先行词、用于被动句以描述状况或事件). ❖ *It has been said that stress causes cancer.* 据说压力可引发癌症. *Yesterday it was reported that a number of people had been arrested.* 据报昨天有很多人被捕. PRON

5 You use **it** with some verbs that need a subject or object, although there is no noun that it refers to. (作某些动词的主语或宾语,本身无确切所指). ❖ *As it turned out, three-fourths of the people in the group were psychiatrists.* 原来,这伙人当中有四分之三是精神病医生. *I like it here.* 我喜欢这儿. PRON

6 You use **it** to say what the time, day, or date is. (指时间). ❖ *It's three o'clock in the morning.* 凌晨3点钟. *It was a Monday, so she was at home.* 那天是星期一,所以她在家. PRON

7 You use **it** to describe the weather, the light, or the temperature. (指天气、光线或温度). ❖ *It was very wet and windy the day I drove over the hill to Milland.* 我驾车翻过那座小山往米尔兰那天,天气又潮湿又有大风. *It's getting dark. Let's go inside.* 天快黑了,我们进去吧. PRON

8 You use **it** when you are telling someone who you are, or asking them who they are, especially at the beginning of a phone call. You also use **it** in statements and questions about the identity of other people. (尤指在通电话时用于介绍或询问某人的身份). ❖ *'Who is it?' he called.* '是谁呀?'他喊道. *Hello Freddy, it's only me, Maxine.* 你好,弗雷迪,就是我,玛克辛. PRON PRAGMATICS

9 When you are emphasizing or drawing attention to something, you can put that thing immediately after **it** and a form of the verb 'be'. (作先行词,用以构成强调句). ❖ *It's the country's rulers who devised this system.* 正是这个国家的统治者设计了这一体系. *It's my father they're accusing.* 他们指责的是我父亲. PRON PRAGMATICS

10 You use **it** in expressions such as **it's not that** or **it's not just that** when you are saying that something is not the reason, or not the only reason, for what is happening or being done. 不是因为; 不只是因为. ❖ *It's not that I didn't want to be with my family.* 不是因为我不想和家人在一起. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 ➤ **if it wasn't for**: 见 **be**.

ital·ic /ɪ'tælɪk/ italics.

1 **Italics** are letters which slope to the right. They can be used to emphasize particular words. The examples in this dictionary are printed in italics. 斜体字(本词典的例句以斜体字表示). N-PLURAL

2 **Italic** letters slope to the right. (字体朝右)斜的, 斜体的. ❖ *...her beautiful italic script.* 她漂亮的斜体手书. ADJ ADJ n

itch /ɪtʃ/ itches, itching, itched. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **itch** or when a part of your body **itches**, you have an unpleasant feeling on your skin that makes you want to scratch. 发痒. ❖ *...dry, itching skin.* 又干又痒的皮肤. VB V V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Scratch my back—I've got an itch.* 帮我搔搔背,我觉得痒. N-COUNT

▲ **itch·ing** ❖ *The itching is caused by contact with irritant material.* 痒是由接触引起过敏之物引起的. N-UNCOUNT ▲ **itchy** ❖ *...itchy, sore eyes.* 双眼又痒又痛. *Wigs are itchy and uncomfortable.* 假发令人发痒,也不舒服. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **are itching** to do something, you are very eager or impatient to do it. 渴望; 急于. ❖ *I was itching to get involved.* 我心痒难熬地想参与这件事. *The general was itching for a fight.* 那位将军迫不及待想打仗. VB INFORMAL V to-inf V for n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an insatiable itch to switch from channel to channel.* 总想把频道换来换去的冲动. N-SING

it'd /'ɪtəd/.

1 **It'd** is a spoken form of 'it would'. it would的缩略形式.

2 **It'd** is a spoken form of 'it had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其 had 为助动词时) it had的缩略形式. ❖ *It'd just started.* 这才刚刚开始.

item /'aɪtəm/ items. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **item** is one of a collection or list of objects. 条,条目,项目. ❖ *The most valuable item on show will be a Picasso drawing.* 在展览会上最珍贵的展品将会是毕加索的画. N-COUNT

➤ 又见 **collector's item**.

2 An **item** is one of a list of things for someone to do, deal with, or talk about. 项目,专案. ❖ *The other item on the agenda is the tour.* 日程的另一项是游览. N-COUNT

3 An **item** is a report or article in a newspaper or magazine, or on television or radio. (报刊、电视等)文章; 报道. ❖ *There was an item in the paper about him.* 报纸上有一则关于他的新闻. N-COUNT

item·ize /'aɪtəmaɪz/ itemizes, itemizing, itemized; [英] 又拼作 itemise.

If you **itemize** a number of things, you make a list of them. 列出,逐条登录. ❖ *...a fully itemised bill.* 详列细目的账单. VB V n V-ed

itin·er·ant /aɪ'tɪnərənt/ itinerants.

1 An **itinerant** worker or preacher travels around a region, working for short periods in different places. 巡回的; 流动的. ❖ *...the author's experiences as an itinerant musician.* 作者当巡回演出音乐家的经历. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

2 An **itinerant** is someone whose way of life involves travelling around, usually someone who is poor and homeless. 巡回者; 流浪者. ❖ *...education programmes for itinerants.* 针对流动散工的教育计划. N-COUNT FORMAL

itin·er·ary /aɪ'tɪnərəri, AM -eri/ itineraries. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **itinerary** is a plan of a journey, including the route and the places that you will visit. 旅游计划; 预定行程. ❖ *The next place on our itinerary was Silistra.* 我们旅程的下一站是锡利斯特拉. N-COUNT

it'll /'ɪtəl/.

It'll is a spoken form of 'it will'. it will的缩略形式.

its /ɪts/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Its is a third person singular possessive determiner. 第三人称单数物主代词. You use **its** to indicate that something belongs or relates to a thing, place, or animal that has just been mentioned or whose identity is known. You can use **its** to indicate that something belongs or relates to a child or baby. 它的,他(她)的. ❖ *The Labour Party concludes its annual conference today.* 工党于今日结束了年会. DET-POSS

it's /ɪts/.

1 **It's** is the usual spoken form of 'it is'. it is的缩略形式.

2 **It's** is the usual spoken form of 'it has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其has 为助动词时)it has的缩略形式. ❖ *It's been such a long time.* 过了这么长的时间了.

it·self /ɪt'self/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Itself** is used as the object of a verb or preposition when it refers to something that is the same thing as the subject of the verb. (反身代词,用作动词或介词的宾语)它自己. ❖ *The body rebuilds itself while we sleep.* 我们睡觉时,身体会自我修复. *The back part of the chair bends double and folds into itself.* 椅子靠背可以折叠. PRON-REFL v PRON, prep PRON

2 You use **itself** to emphasize the thing you are referring to. (表示强调)本身,自身. ❖ *I think life itself is a learning process.* 我认为生活本身就是一个学习过程. *The involvement of the foreign ministers was itself a sign of progress.* 外交部长们的参与本身就是一个已有了进展的征兆. PRON-REFL PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that someone is, for example, politeness **itself** or kindness **itself**, you are emphasizing they are extremely polite or extremely kind. (表示强调)化身. ❖ *He is rarely satisfied with anything less than perfection itself.* 他只满足于完美无缺. PRON-REFL n PRON PRAGMATICS

4 ➤ **an end in itself**: 见 **end**.

ITV /ˌaɪ tiː ˈviː/ ◆◆◇◇◇

1 ITV refers to the group of British commercial television companies that broadcasts programmes on one channel. ITV is an abbreviation for 'Independent Television'. (英国)独立电视公司. Independent Television的缩写形式. N-COLL-PROPER

2 ITV is the television channel that is run by ITV. 独立电视频道. ◆ *The first episode will be shown tomorrow at 10.40pm on ITV.* 第一集将于明晚10:40在独立电视频道播出. N-PROPER

-ity /-ɪti/ **-ities.**

-ity is added to some adjectives, sometimes in place of '-ious', to form nouns referring to the state, quality, or behaviour described by the adjective. (跟某些形容词构成名词, 表示状态、特性或举止). ◆ *...life with all its contradictions and complexities.* 包含各种矛盾与复杂性的生活. SUFFIX

IUD /ˌaɪ juː ˈdiː/ **IUDs.**

An **IUD** is a piece of plastic or metal which is put inside a woman's womb in order to prevent her from becoming pregnant. **IUD** is an abbreviation for 'intra-uterine device'. 宫内节育器. intra-uterine device的缩写形式. N-COUNT

I've /aɪv/.

I've is the usual spoken form of 'I have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤当 have 为助动词时) I have的缩略形式. ◆ *I've been invited.* 我获得邀请.

ivo·ry /ˈaɪvəri/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Ivory** is a valuable type of bone, which forms most of the tusks of an elephant. 象牙. ◆ *...intricate ivory carvings.* 复杂的象牙雕刻品. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Ivory** is a creamy-white colour. 象牙色(的), 乳白色(的). COLOUR

ˌivory ˈtower, ivory towers.

If you describe someone as living in an **ivory tower**, you disapprove of them because you think they have no knowledge or experience of the practical problems of everyday life. (贬义)象牙塔(指与实际生活相脱离的小圈子). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ivy /ˈaɪvi/ **ivies.**

Ivy is an evergreen plant that grows up walls or along the ground. 常春藤. ◆◇◇◇◇ N-VAR

ˈIvy League.

The Ivy League is a group of eight important universities in the eastern part of the United States. 常春藤联合会(指美国东部的八所名牌大学). N-PROPER the N

-ize /-aɪz/ **-izes, -izing, -ized;** [英]又拼作 **-ise.**

Verbs that can end in either '-ize' or '-ise' are dealt with in this dictionary at the '-ize' spelling. Many verbs ending in **-ize** describe processes by which things or people are brought into a new state. -ize或-ise用于动词末尾, 表示'以...方式', '使...化'. ◆ *...a way of trying to regularize and standardize practice.* 使操作系统化、标准化的方法. SUFFIX

J, j

J, j /dʒeɪ/ **J's, j's.**

1 **J** is the tenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十个字母. N-VAR

2 **J** or **j** is an abbreviation for words beginning with j, such as 'joule' or 'Jack'. 以J或j 为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 joule 或 Jack.

jab /dʒæb/ **jabs, jabbing, jabbed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **jab** something, you push it with a quick sudden movement and with a lot of force. 猛击, 刺, 戳. ◆ *Nick jabbed his finger at the clothes on the bed.* 尼克用手指戳了戳床上的衣服. *A needle was jabbed into the baby's arm.* 一根针刺进了婴儿的手臂. *Suddenly he jabbed at me with his forefinger.* 他突然用食指戳了我一下. VB: V n; V n prep; be V-ed into n; V at n

2 A **jab** is a sudden sharp punch. 刺, 戳. N-COUNT

3 A **jab** is an injection to prevent illness. 皮下注射. ◆ *...anti-malaria jabs.* 抗疟疾注射. N-COUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

jab·ber /ˈdʒæbə/ **jabbers, jabbering, jabbered.**

If you say that someone **is jabbering**, you mean that they are talking very quickly and excitedly, and you cannot understand them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)快而含糊不清地说, 叽里咕噜地说. ◆ *The girl jabbered incomprehensibly.* 那个女孩叽里咕噜地说些含糊不清的话. *I left them there jabbering away.* 我离开了, 他们还在那里喋喋不休. VB PRAGMATICS; V; V away

jack /dʒæk/ **jacks, jacking, jacked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **jack** is a device for lifting a heavy object such as a car off the ground. 起重器, 千斤顶. N-COUNT

2 A **jack** is a playing card whose value is between a ten and a queen. (纸牌中的) J 牌, 杰克牌. N-COUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **jack-of-all-trades, Union Jack.**

▸jack in.

If you **jack** something **in**, you stop doing it. 停止, 结束. ◆ *Four of the cast jacked it in about Christmas.* 其中的四名演员在圣诞节前后停工. *After she jacked in the teaching, Jane got herself a job with a shipping line.* 放弃教学工作后, 简在一家船务公司找到了工作. PHR-V INFORMAL BRITISH; V n P; V P n

▸jack up.

1 If you **jack up** a heavy object such as a car, you raise it off the ground using a jack. 用起重器支起来. ◆ *All I had to do was get everyone out of the car, jack it up, and put on the spare.* 我所要做的就是让所有人下车, 然后用千斤顶把车顶起来, 再换上备用轮胎. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P

2 If you say that someone or something **jacks up** a price or amount, you mean it rises to an unreasonable level. (价格、数目等)提高, 抬高. ◆ *Inflation has jacked up the rate of unemployment.* 通货膨胀提高了失业率. PHR-V PRAGMATICS INFORMAL; V P n

jack·al /ˈdʒækɔːl/ **jackals.**

A **jackal** is a wild animal that looks like a dog. It lives in Africa and Southern Asia. (生活在非洲及南亚的)豺, 胡狼. N-COUNT

jack·boot /ˈdʒækbuːt/ **jackboots.**

Jackboots are soldiers' boots that come up to the knee. 军用过膝长统靴. N-COUNT

jack·daw /ˈdʒækdɔː/ **jackdaws.**

A **jackdaw** is a large black and grey bird that lives in Europe and Asia. (生活在欧洲和亚洲的)寒鸦. N-COUNT

jack·et /ˈdʒækɪt/ **jackets.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **jacket** is a short coat with long sleeves. 夹克, 短上衣. 见插图条 **clothes.** N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **bomber jacket, dinner jacket, flak jacket, life jacket, sports jacket, straitjacket.**

3 The **jacket** of a book is the cover that protects it. (精装书的)护封. N-COUNT

4 A **jacket** is the cover in which a record is kept. The British word is **sleeve.** 唱片套. [英]作 sleeve. N-COUNT AMERICAN

jacket poˈtato, jacket potatoes.

A **jacket potato** is a potato that has been baked without being peeled. 带皮烤的马铃薯. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈjack-in-the-box, jack-in-the-boxes.

A **jack-in-the-box** is a child's toy that consists of a box with a doll inside it that springs out when the lid is opened. (打开盒盖就跳出一个小洋娃娃的)玩偶匣. N-COUNT

ˈjack-knife, jack-knifes, jack-knifing, jack-knifed.

If an articulated truck **jack-knifes**, the trailer swings around at a sharp angle to the cab in an uncontrolled way as the truck is moving. 弯成V字形(铰接车辆发生大幅度弯折). VB: V

ˌjack-of-ˈall-trades.
If you refer to someone as a **jack-of-all-trades**, you mean that they are able to do a variety of different jobs. You are also often suggesting that they are not very good at any of these jobs. 什么都懂一点的人, 杂而不精的人. N-SING

jack·pot /ˈdʒækpɒt/ **jackpots.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **jackpot** is a large sum of money which is the most valuable prize in a game or lottery. (彩票的)头奖; 巨额奖金. ❖ *...the biggest ever jackpot of more than £5 million.* 有史以来数目最大超过500万镑的巨奖. N-COUNT
2 If you **hit the jackpot**, you have good luck or a great success. 交好运; 获得重大成功. PHR INFORMAL

Jaco·bean /ˌdʒækəˈbiːən/.
A **Jacobean** building, piece of furniture, or work of art was built or produced in the style of the period between 1603 and 1625. 1603年至1625年间詹姆斯一世时期风格的(建筑物、家具或艺术品). ADJ

Ja·cuz·zi /dʒəˈkuːzi/ **Jacuzzis.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **Jacuzzi** is a large round bath which is fitted with a device that makes the water bubble. **Jacuzzi** is a trademark. (装有水泡产生器的)按摩浴缸. Jacuzzi 为商标名. N-COUNT

jade /dʒeɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Jade is a hard green type of stone, used for making jewellery and ornaments. 玉; 翡翠. N-UNCOUNT

jad·ed /ˈdʒeɪdɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **jaded**, you feel bored, tired, and unenthusiastic, because you have had too much of the same thing. 厌倦的; 精疲力竭的; 缺乏热情的. ❖ *...his air of jaded cynicism.* 他那种受够了的玩世不恭的态度. ADJ-GRADED

jagged /ˈdʒægɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **jagged** has a rough uneven shape or edge with lots of sharp points. 锯齿状的; 参差不齐的. ❖ *...a piece of iron with jagged edges.* 边缘参差不齐的铁片. ADJ-GRADED

jagu·ar /ˈdʒægjuə, AM -gwɑːr/ **jaguars.**
A **jaguar** is a large animal of the cat family with dark spots on its back. 美洲豹. N-COUNT

jail /dʒeɪl/ **jails, jailing, jailed;** [英]又作 **gaol.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **jail** is a place where criminals are kept in order to punish them. 监狱; 看守所. ❖ *He recently served two years in jail for fraud.* 他最近因行骗被监禁了两年. N-VAR
2 If someone **is jailed**, they are put into jail. (被)收监, (被)监禁. VB usu passive

jail·bird /ˈdʒeɪlbɜːd/ **jailbirds.**
If you refer to someone as a **jailbird**, you mean that they are in prison, or have been in prison. 囚犯; 被关押过的人. N-COUNT DATED, INFORMAL

jail·break /ˈdʒeɪlbreɪk/ **jailbreaks.**
A **jailbreak** is an escape from jail. 越狱. N-COUNT

jail·er /ˈdʒeɪlə/ **jailers.**
A **jailer** is a person who is in charge of a jail and the prisoners in it. (监狱)看守员, 狱卒. N-COUNT DATED

jail·house /ˈdʒeɪlhaʊs/ **jailhouses.**
A **jailhouse** is the same as a **prison**. 同 prison. N-COUNT INFORMAL, AMERICAN

J

jam /dʒæm/ **jams, jamming, jammed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Jam** is a food that is made by cooking fruit with a large amount of sugar. Usually you spread jam on bread. The usual American word is **jelly**. 果酱. [美]一般作 jelly. ❖ *...strawberry jam.* 草莓酱. N-VAR BRITISH
2 If you **jam** something somewhere, you push or put it there roughly. 塞, 塞进. ❖ *Pete jammed his hands into his pockets.* 皮特把双手插进口袋里. VB; V n prep
3 If a mechanism **jams**, or if something **jams** it, the mechanism stops moving freely and no longer works properly. (使)发生故障; (使)卡住. ❖ *The second time he fired, his gun jammed.* 第二次射击时, 他的枪卡住了. *A rope jammed the boat's propeller.* 一条绳子卡住了船的螺旋桨. *The intake valve was jammed open.* 进气阀挤开了. *A tree-root had swollen at the base of the gate, jamming it shut.* 大闸基处的一条树根凸了出来, 把闸挤住开不了了. V-ERG; V; V n; V-ed; V n adj
4 To **jam** a radio or electronic signal means to interfere with it and prevent it from being received or heard clearly. 干扰(电波). VB V n ◢**jam·ming** ❖ *The plane is used for electronic jamming and radar detection.* 这架飞机是用来进行电子干扰和雷达侦察的. N-UNCOUNT
5 If there is a **jam** on a road, there are so many vehicles that they cannot move. (交通)挤塞. ❖ *400 trucks may sit in a jam for ten hours.* 400辆货车会在拥塞的交通中停滞长达十小时. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **traffic jam.**
◢**jammed** ❖ *Nearby roads and the dirt track to the beach were jammed with cars.* 附近的道路和通向海滩的土路被汽车塞得水泄不通. ADJ-GRADED
6 If a lot of people **jam** a place, or **jam** into a place, they are pressed tightly together so that they can hardly move. 挤紧; 挤塞. ❖ *Hundreds of people jammed the boardwalk to watch.* 数百人挤在木板道上围观. *They jammed into buses provided by the Red Cross.* 他们挤进红十字会派出的汽车. ◢**jammed** ❖ *The stadium was jammed and they had to turn away hundreds of disappointed fans.* 体育场挤满了人, 他们不得不把数百名失望的球迷拒之门外. VB; V n; V into n; ADJ-GRADED
7 If you say that callers **are jamming** telephone lines, you are emphasizing that there are a lot of people making calls to the same place at the same time. 使(电话线)繁忙; (很多人)打爆(电话). ❖ *Hundreds of callers jammed the BBC switchboard for more than an hour.* 数百名给英国广播公司打电话的人打爆该公司总机超过一小时. VB; V n
8 If someone is **in a jam**, they are in a very difficult situation. 陷入困境. N-SING in N INFORMAL
9 When jazz or rock musicians **are jamming**, they are informally playing music that has not been written down or planned in advance. 即兴演奏爵士乐或摇滚乐. VB, V INFORMAL
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a jam session.* 爵士乐(或摇滚乐)即兴演奏会. N-COUNT

jamb /dʒæm/ **jambs.**
A **jamb** is a post that forms the side part or upright of a door frame or window frame. (门窗)边框; 侧柱. N-COUNT

jam·bo·ree /ˌdʒæmbəˈriː/ **jamborees.**
A **jamboree** is a party or celebration where there is a large number of people and a lot of excitement. 大型聚会; 狂欢会. N-COUNT

ˌjam-ˈpacked.
If somewhere is **jam-packed**, it is so full of people or things that there is no room for any more. 拥挤不堪的; 塞得紧紧的. ❖ *His room was jam-packed with fruit, flowers, gifts etc.* 他的房间里堆满了水果、鲜花及礼品等. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

Jan. ♦♦◇◇◇
Jan. is a written abbreviation for **January**. January 的缩写形式.

jan·gle /ˈdʒæŋgəl/ **jangles, jangling, jangled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 When objects strike against each other and make an unpleasant ringing noise, you can say that they **jangle** or **are jangled**. (使)发出刺耳声; (使)发出叮当声. ❖ *Jane took out her keys and jangled them.* 简拿出钥匙, 把它们弄得叮当作响. *...her jangling bracelets.* 她的手镯叮叮当当响着. V-ERG V; V n; V-ing
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a jangle of bells.* 叮当当的钟声. N-SING
2 If you say that someone's nerves **are jangling**, or someone or something **jangles** them, you mean that that person is very anxious. (使)烦躁; 刺激; 烦扰. ❖ *The caffeine in coffee can jangle the nerves.* 咖啡中的咖啡因会刺激神经. V-ERG V; V n

jani·tor /ˈdʒænɪtə/ **janitors.**
A **janitor** is a person whose job is to look after a building. 守卫、大厦管理员. N-COUNT AMERICAN

Janu·ary /ˈdʒænjʊəri, AM -jueri/ **Januaries.** ♦♦♦♦◇
January is the first month of the year in the Western calendar. 一月. 见附录 **Dates.** ❖ *We always have snow in January.* 我们这里一月份总是下雪. N-VAR

jape /dʒeɪp/ **japes.**
A **jape** is a silly trick that you play on someone. 愚弄; 恶作剧. N-COUNT DATED

jar /dʒɑː/ **jars, jarring, jarred.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **jar** is a glass container with a lid that is used for storing food. 罐子、坛子. N-COUNT

2 You can use **jar** to refer to a jar and its contents, or to the contents only. 一罐(或一坛); 一罐(或一坛)的量. ❖ *...two jars of filter coffee.* 两瓶过滤好的咖啡. N-COUNT

3 If something **jars** on you, you find it unpleasant, disturbing, or shocking. 使人感到不快(不安或吃惊). VB ❖ *Sometimes a light remark jarred on her father.* 有时一句无关紧要的话让她父亲感到不安. V on n *...televised congressional hearings that jarred the nation's faith in the presidency.* 使国民对总统任职感到不放心的国会电视听证会. V n *...self-confidence that in less capable hands would jar horribly.* 在能力较差的人手里, 自信心会受到严重打击. V ◢ **jar·ring** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *Dore's comments strike a jarring note.* 多尔的评论让人不快.

4 If an object **jars**, or if something **jars** it, the object moves with a fairly hard shaking movement. (使)震动; (使)摇动. V-ERG ❖ *The ship jarred a little.* 船轻微晃动了一下. V *The impact jarred his arm.* 冲击力震伤了他的手臂. V n

jar·gon /ˈdʒɑːgən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **jargon** to refer to words and expressions that are used in special or technical ways by particular groups of people, often making the language difficult to understand. (特定圈子的人使用的令人费解的)行话; 术语. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...600,000 C2 males (marketing jargon for skilled manual workers).* 60万名C2男工(营销术语, 指熟练的体力劳动工人).

jas·mine /ˈdʒæzmɪn/ jasmines. ◆◇◇◇◇

Jasmine is a climbing plant which has small white or yellow flowers with a pleasant smell. 茉莉(花). N-VAR

jaun·dice /ˈdʒɔːndɪs/.

Jaundice is an illness that makes your skin and eyes become yellow. 黄疸(病). N-UNCOUNT

jaun·diced /ˈdʒɔːndɪst/.

If you describe someone's attitudes or views as **jaundiced**, you mean that they are unenthusiastic, pessimistic, or cynical. 缺乏热情的; 偏见悲观的; 愤世嫉俗的. ADJ-GRADED

jaunt /dʒɔːnt/ jaunts.

A **jaunt** is a short journey which you go on for pleasure or excitement. (短途)旅行; 远足. N-COUNT

jaun·ty /ˈdʒɔːnti/ jauntier, jauntiest. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or something as **jaunty**, you mean that they are full of confidence and energy. 充满信心的; 轻松愉快的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...a jaunty little man.* 精神振奋的小个子男人. *Tremain's novel is altogether jauntier.* 特里梅因的小说总的来说更轻松愉快. ◢ **jaun·ti·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *The Arsenal striker remains jauntily confident.* 那位阿森纳队的前锋仍是士气昂扬.

jave·lin /ˈdʒævlɪn/ javelins. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **javelin** is a long spear that is thrown in sports competitions. 标枪. N-COUNT ❖ *I wanted to be a javelin-thrower.* 我想当标枪运动员.

2 You can refer to the competition in which the javelin is thrown as **the javelin**. 掷标枪项目. N-SING the N ❖ *...Steve Backley who won the javelin.* 赢得了标枪比赛的史蒂夫·巴克利.

jaw /dʒɔː/ jaws. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **jaw** is the lower part of your face below your mouth. 下颌; 下巴. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT ❖ *He scratched at the stubble on his jaw.* 他抓挠着下巴的胡茬.

2 If you say that someone's **jaw drops**, you mean that they are very surprised. 大为吃惊; 诧异得张大嘴巴. PHR

3 A person's or animal's **jaws** or **jawbones** are the two bones in their head which their teeth are attached to. 颌骨. N-COUNT

4 If you talk about the **jaws of** something unpleasant such as death or hell, you are referring to a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 险境. N-PLURAL N of n ❖ *...caught in the jaws of world recession.* 陷入全球经济衰退的险境.

jaw·line /ˈdʒɔːlaɪn/ jawlines; 又拼作 jaw line.

Your **jawline** is the part of your lower jaw which forms the outline of the bottom of your face. 下颌的轮廓. N-COUNT ❖ *...high cheekbones and strong jawline.* 高高的颧骨和鲜明的下颌轮廓.

jay /dʒeɪ/ jays. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **jay** is a brownish-pink bird with blue and black wings that lives in Europe and Asia. (生活在欧洲和亚洲的)松鸦. N-COUNT

jay·walk·ing /ˈdʒeɪwɔːkɪŋ/.

Jaywalking is the act of crossing a road or walking in a road in a careless and dangerous way. 不遵守交通规则随意过马路. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *The policemen threatened to arrest them for jaywalking.* 警察吓唬他们说乱穿马路要拘捕的.

jazz /dʒæz/ jazzes, jazzing, jazzed. ◆◆◆◇◇

Jazz is a style of music that was invented by black American musicians in the early part of the twentieth century. Jazz music has very strong rhythms and often involves improvisation. 爵士乐. N-UNCOUNT

▸jazz up.

1 If you **jazz** something **up**, you make it look more interesting, colourful, or exciting. 使增添乐趣; 使生色; 使热烈. PHR-V INFORMAL ❖ *...jazzing up the chilly modern interiors.* 给冰冷的现代房屋内部增添的缤纷色彩. V P noun *They're just jazzing it up for the media.* 他们正为把它推上媒体而对它进行加工润色. V n P

2 If someone **jazzes up** a piece of music, they change it in order to make it sound more like popular music or jazz. 使具有现代音乐或爵士乐的风格. PHR-V V P noun

jazzy /ˈdʒæzi/ jazzier, jazziest. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **jazzy**, you mean that it is colourful and modern. 花哨的; 艳丽时髦的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...spotted fabrics and jazzy prints.* 带花点的织物和花哨的印花布.

2 **Jazzy** music is music in the style of jazz. 爵士乐的; 有爵士乐风格的. ADJ-GRADED

jeal·ous /ˈdʒeləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone is **jealous**, they feel angry or bitter because they think that another person is trying to take a lover or friend, or a possession, away from them. 嫉妒的, 妒忌的; 感到唯恐失去的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *She got insanely jealous and there was a terrible fight.* 她嫉妒得失去理智, 跟别人厮打起来. ◢ **jeal·ous·ly** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *He rarely appears in public and jealously protects his family's privacy.* 他很少在公众场合出现, 小心翼翼地维护着家庭的隐私. ◢ **jeal·ousy** N-UNCOUNT also N in pl ❖ *We all know the sharp stab of jealousy as an old girlfriend comes back into view.* 我们都知晓, 当一个前女友再度出现时, 我们会产生刀刺般的嫉妒.

2 If you are **jealous** of another person's possessions or qualities, you feel angry or bitter because you do not have them. 嫉妒的; 羡慕的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *You're jealous because the record company rejected your idea.* 你嫉妒是因为唱片公司否决了你的想法. ◢ **jealously** ADV-GRADED ADV after v ❖ *Gloria eyed them jealously.* 格洛丽亚嫉妒地注视着他们. ◢ **jealousy** N-UNCOUNT also N in pl ❖ *Her beauty causes envy and jealousy.* 她的美丽让人又羡慕又妒忌.

jeans /dʒiːnz/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Jeans are casual trousers that are usually made of strong blue denim. 牛仔裤. N-PLURAL

Jeep /dʒiːp/ Jeeps. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **Jeep** is a small four-wheeled vehicle that can travel over rough ground. **Jeep** is a trademark. 吉普车. Jeep 为商标名. N-COUNT

jeer /dʒɪə/ jeers, jeering, jeered. ◆◇◇◇◇

If people **jeer** at someone, they show disrespect by saying or shouting rude and insulting things to them. 嘲笑; 嘲弄. VB V at n ❖ *His motorcade was jeered by angry residents.* 他的车队受到了愤怒的当地居民的奚落. be V-ed *Demonstrators have jeered the mayor.* 示威者对市长喝倒彩. V n *I didn't come here today to jeer.* 我今天不是来奚落你的. V *...mobs of jeering bystanders.* 一群说风凉话的旁观者. V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. N-COUNT ❖ *...the heckling and jeers of his audience.* 他的听众们的嘘声和讥讽的话语.

◢ **jeer·ing** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *There was constant jeering and interruption from the floor.* 楼层不时传来嘲笑声与打断的声音.

Je·ho·vah /dʒɪˈhəʊvə/.

Jehovah is the name given to God in the 'Old Testament'. 耶和华(《旧约》中对上帝的称呼). N-PROPER

Je,hovah's 'Witness, Jehovah's Witnesses.

A **Jehovah's Witness** is a member of a religious organization which accepts some Christian ideas and believes that the world is going to end very soon. 耶和华见证人(接受某些基督思想, 认为世界末日在即的教派的成员). N-COUNT

J

jell /dʒel/.
➡ 见 **gel**.

jel·lied /'dʒelid/.
Jellied food is prepared and eaten in a jelly. 凝结成胶冻(或果冻)的. ◆ *...jellied eels.* 鳗鱼冻. ADJ: ADJ n

Jell-O /'dʒeləu/.
Jell-O is a clear food made from gelatine, fruit juice, and sugar. The usual British word is **jelly**. **Jell-O** is a trademark. 果冻. [英]一般作 jelly. Jell-O 为商标名. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

jel·ly /'dʒeli/ **jellies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **jelly** is a transparent, usually coloured food made from gelatine, fruit juice, and sugar. The usual American word is **Jell-O**. 果冻. [美]一般作 Jell-O. N-VAR BRITISH
➪ A container of jelly can be referred to as a **jelly**. 一盒(或一瓶、一罐)果冻. ◆ *Turn out the jellies onto serving plates.* 把果冻倒在上菜的碟子里. N-COUNT
2 **Jelly** is the same as **jam**. 同jam. ◆ *...a triple-decker peanut butter and jelly sandwich.* 三层花生酱和果冻夹心的三明治. N-VAR AMERICAN
3 **Jelly** is a kind of thin, clear jam, eaten with meat. 和肉一起吃的稀果酱. ◆ *Crabapple jelly is a fantastic complement to both hot and cold meats.* 沙果酱佐食热的和冷的肉味道俱佳. N-VAR BRITISH
4 If you refer to a substance as a **jelly**, you mean that it is clear and partly liquid, partly solid. 糊状物. ◆ *...meat in jelly.* 肉糜. N-VAR
5 If your legs or arms feel like **jelly**, they feel very weak, usually because you are nervous or afraid. 软弱无力. ◆ *My legs were like jelly when I realised I had won.* 当我知道自己赢了时, 我的双腿都发软了. N-UNCOUNT
6 ➡ 又见 **royal jelly**.

'jelly bean, jelly beans.
Jelly beans are small coloured sweets with hard shells and jelly inside. 软心豆粒糖. N-COUNT

jelly·fish /'dʒelifɪʃ/; **jellyfish** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
A **jellyfish** is a sea creature with a clear soft body and tentacles that can sting you. 水母, 海蜇. N-COUNT

jeop·ard·ize /'dʒepədaɪz/ **jeopardizes, jeopardizing, jeopardized;** [英]又拼作 **jeopardise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something **jeopardizes** a situation or activity, they do something that may destroy it or cause it to fail. 使处于危险; 使受到危害. ◆ *The talks may still be jeopardized by disputes.* 争端仍可能阻挠会谈的进行. VB: V n, be V-ed

jeop·ardy /'dʒepədi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something is **in jeopardy**, they are in a dangerous situation where they might fail or be destroyed. 处于危险; 处于险境. ◆ *A series of setbacks have put the whole project in jeopardy.* 一系列的挫折使整个计划面临失败. PHR

jerk /dʒɜːk/ **jerks, jerking, jerked.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **jerk** something or someone, or if they **jerk** in a particular direction, they move a short distance very suddenly and quickly. (使)猝然一动; 急推; 急拉. ◆ *The car jerked to a halt.* 汽车戛然停下. *...jerking his head in my direction.* 猛地把头扭向我这边. *Eleanor jerked her wrist free.* 埃莉诺猛地抽出了手腕. V-ERG: V adv/prep, V n adv/prep, V n adj, Also V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He indicated the bedroom with a jerk of his head.* 他把头一扭, 指出卧室所在. N-COUNT
2 ➡ 又见 **knee-jerk**.
3 If you call someone a **jerk**, you are insulting them because you think they are stupid or you do not like them. 蠢货. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

jer·kin /'dʒɜːkɪn/ **jerkins.**
A **jerkin** is a sleeveless jacket worn by men or women. 无袖短上衣. N-COUNT DATED

jerky /'dʒɜːki/ **jerkier, jerkiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Jerky movements are very sudden and abrupt and do not flow smoothly. 忽动忽停的; 抽动的; 颠簸的. ◆ *Mr Griffin made a jerky gesture, dismissing that matter.* 格里芬先生打了一个晃动的手势, 拒绝提起那件事. ◢ **jerki·ly** ◆ *...he moved jerkily towards the car.* 他晃悠着走向汽车. ADV: ADV with v
◢ **jerki·ness** ◆ *Avoid jerkiness by breathing easily throughout the exercise.* 整个锻炼过程中呼吸要放松, 以免动作不顺畅. N-UNCOUNT

jer·sey /'dʒɜːzi/ **jerseys.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **jersey** is a woollen piece of clothing that covers the upper part of your body and your arms. 紧身针织外套. N-COUNT DATED
2 **Jersey** is a knitted slightly stretchy fabric used especially to make women's clothing. 女装用弹性针织布料. ◆ *...a black jersey top.* 黑色紧身针织上衣. N-VAR

jest /dʒest/ **jests, jesting, jested.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **jest** is something that you say that is intended to be amusing. 笑话, 俏皮话. ◆ *It was a jest rather than a reproach.* 那不过是个玩笑, 算不上是责备. N-COUNT FORMAL
If you say something **in jest**, you do not mean it seriously, but want to be amusing. 开玩笑地. ◆ *It was said in jest.* 那是当玩笑说的. PHR
2 If you **jest**, you tell jokes or say amusing things. 开玩笑; 说笑话. ◆ *He enjoyed drinking and jesting with his cronies.* 他喜欢和知己朋友边喝酒边说笑. VB FORMAL V

jest·er /'dʒestə/ **jesters.**
In the courts of kings and queens in medieval Europe, the **jester** was the person whose job was to do silly things in order to make people laugh. (中世纪欧洲宫廷中的)逗乐小丑. N-COUNT

Jesu·it /'dʒezjʊɪt, AM 'dʒeʒuɪt/ **Jesuits.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **Jesuit** is a Catholic priest who belongs to the Society of Jesus. (天主教)耶稣会会士. N-COUNT

jet /dʒet/ **jets, jetting, jetted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **jet** is an aeroplane that is powered by jet engines. 喷气式飞机. ◆ *We flew to Paris by private jet.* 我们乘坐私人喷气式飞机飞往巴黎. N-COUNT also by N
➡ 又见 **jump jet**.
2 If you **jet** somewhere, you travel there in a fast aeroplane. 乘机飞往. ◆ *Val will be jetting off on a two-week holiday.* 瓦尔将乘飞机去度假两周. VB: V adv/prep
3 A **jet** of liquid or gas is a strong, fast, thin stream of it. (气体或液体的)喷射流. ◆ *A jet of water.* 喷射而出的水柱. N-COUNT
4 **Jet** is a hard black stone that is used in jewellery. 煤玉, 贝褐炭, 黑玉. N-UNCOUNT

,jet 'aircraft; **jet aircraft** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
A **jet aircraft** is an aircraft that is powered by one or more jet engines. 喷气式飞机. N-COUNT

,jet 'black; 又拼作 **jet-black.**
Something that is **jet black** is a very intense black. 漆黑的; 乌黑的. ◆ *...jet-black hair.* 乌黑的头发. ADJ

jet 'engine, jet engines.
A **jet engine** works by pushing hot air and gases out at the back. 喷气发动机. N-COUNT

'jet lag; 又拼作 **jetlag.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are suffering from **jet lag**, you feel tired and slightly confused after a long journey by aeroplane. 飞机旅程时差综合征. ◢ **jet-lagged** ◆ *I'm still a little jet-lagged.* 我仍有点时差综合征. N-UNCOUNT, ADJ-GRADED

jet·liner /'dʒetlaɪnə/ **jetliners.**
A **jetliner** is a large aeroplane, especially one which carries passengers. 喷气式客机. N-COUNT AMERICAN

jet·sam /'dʒetsəm/.
➡ 见 **flotsam**.

'jet set; 又拼作 **jet-set.**
You can refer to rich and successful people who live in a luxurious way as the **jet set**. 养尊处优的富有阶层. ◢ **jet-setting** ◆ *...enjoying his jet-setting lifestyle.* 享受他阔佬般的生活方式. N-SING, ADJ: ADJ n

'jet stream, jet streams.
The **jet stream** is a very strong wind that blows high in the earth's atmosphere and has an important influence on the weather. (大气中影响天气变化的)急流. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

jet·ti·son /'dʒetɪsən/ **jettisons, jettisoning, jettisoned.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **jettison** something, for example an idea or a plan, you deliberately reject it or decide not to use it. (有 VB

J

意)放弃; 拒绝. ❖ *The Government seems to have jettisoned the plan.* 政府似乎放弃了这个计划. V n

2 If someone **jettisons** something that is not needed, they throw it away or get rid of it. (把不必要的东西)扔掉; 抛弃. ❖ *The crew jettisoned excess fuel.* 机组人员扔掉了多余的燃油. VB V n

jet·ty /ˈdʒeti/ **jetties.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **jetty** is a wide stone wall or wooden platform where boats stop to let people get on or off, or to load or unload goods. 登岸码头. N-COUNT

Jew /dʒuː/ **Jews.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **Jew** is a person who believes in and practises the religion of Judaism. 犹太人; 犹太教徒. ❖ *The 'Old Testament' is a sacred book for Jews.* 《旧约》是犹太教徒的宗教经典. N-COUNT

◢ **Jew·ish** ❖ *...the Jewish festival of the Passover.* 犹太教逾越节. ADJ ◢ **Jew·ish·ness** /ˈdʒuːɪʃnəs/ ❖ *Its Jewishness was never quite certain.* 它是否属于犹太教无从定论. N-UNCOUNT

jew·el /ˈdʒuːəl/ **jewels.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **jewel** is a precious stone used to decorate valuable things such as rings or necklaces. 宝石. ❖ *...precious jewels.* 珍贵的宝石. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **crown jewel**.

2 If you describe something or someone as a **jewel**, you mean that they are better, more beautiful, or more special than other similar things or people. 宝贝; 珍贵非凡的人(或物). ❖ *Our little jewel of a cathedral.* 我们的小宝贝教堂. *Alan, you're a jewel.* 艾伦, 你是颗明珠. N-COUNT

3 If you refer to an achievement or thing as the **jewel in** someone's **crown**, you mean that it is considered to be their greatest achievement. 最大的成就. ❖ *This book is the jewel in his crown.* 这本书是他最大的成就. PHR

jew·elled /ˈdʒuːəld/; [美]拼作 **jeweled**.

Jewelled items and ornaments are decorated with precious stones. 镶嵌了宝石的. ADJ

jew·el·ler /ˈdʒuːələ/ **jewellers;** [美]拼作 **jeweler**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **jeweller** is a person who makes, sells, and repairs jewellery and watches. 珠宝商; 钟表商. N-COUNT

2 A **jeweller** or a **jeweller's** is a shop where jewellery and watches are made, sold, and repaired. 珠宝商行; 钟表店. N-COUNT

jew·el·lery /ˈdʒuːəlri/; [美]拼作 **jewelry**. ◆◆◇◇◇

Jewellery consists of ornaments that people wear, for example rings and bracelets. 珠宝, 首饰. N-UNCOUNT

Jew·ry /ˈdʒʊəri, AM ˈdʒuːri/.

Jewry is used to refer to all the people who are Jewish, through religion or ancestry. (总称)犹太人. ❖ *...the unity of world Jewry.* 全球犹太人的团结. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

jib /dʒɪb/ **jibs, jibbing, jibbed.**

1 The **jib** is the small triangular sail that is sometimes used at the front of a sailing boat. 船首三角帆. N-COUNT

2 If you **jib** at something, you are unwilling to do it or to accept it. 不愿做; 不愿接受. VB V at n/-ing DATED

jibe /dʒaɪb/ **jibes, jibing, jibed.** 又拼作 **gibe**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **jibes**, they say something rude and insulting which is intended to make another person look foolish. 嘲弄, 嘲笑. ❖ *'No doubt he'll give me the chance to fight him again,' he jibed.* '毫无疑问我会有机可乘, 再让他领教我的拳头.' 他嘲讽道. VB V WRITTEN V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...another cheap jibe about his loss of hair.* 对他的脱发状况作的另一个低级没趣的嘲笑. N-COUNT

2 If numbers, statements, or events **jibe**, they are exactly the same as each other or consistent with each other. 相等; 相符; 一致. ❖ *The numbers don't jibe.* 这些数目不相等. *How did your expectations jibe with the reality?* 你的期望如何与实际相符? V-RECIP pl-n V INFORMAL AMERICAN V with n

jif·fy /ˈdʒɪfi/.

If you say that you will do something **in a jiffy**, you mean that you will do it very quickly or very soon. 迅速地; 瞬间. PHR INFORMAL

jig /dʒɪg/ **jigs, jigging, jigged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **jig** is a lively folk dance. 吉格舞, 快步舞. ❖ *She hopped on the coffee table and danced an Irish jig.* 她跳上咖啡桌跳起爱尔兰吉格舞来. N-COUNT

2 To **jig** means to dance or move energetically, especially bouncing up and down. 上下有力地跳动. ❖ *You didn't just jig about by yourself, I mean you danced properly.* 你不是瞎跳; 我的意思是, 你舞步正确. VB V adv/prep Also V

jig·gle /ˈdʒɪgəl/ **jiggles, jiggling, jiggled.**

1 If you **jiggle** something, you move it quickly up and down or from side to side. 使上下(或前后)急动. ❖ *He jiggled the doorknob noisily.* 他急忙扭动门把手, 弄得吱嘎作响. VB INFORMAL V n

2 If someone or something **jiggles**, they move quickly up and down or from side to side. 快速地上下(或左右)移动. ❖ *He tapped his feet, hummed tunes and jiggled about.* 他脚打着拍子, 哼着曲子, 身躯起劲地左摇右摆. VB V INFORMAL V adv

jig·saw /ˈdʒɪgsɔː/ **jigsaws.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **jigsaw** or **jigsaw puzzle** is a picture on cardboard or wood that has been cut up into odd shapes and has to be put together correctly. 拼图游戏. N-COUNT

2 You can describe a very complicated situation as a **jigsaw**. 复杂的局势. ❖ *...the jigsaw of high-level diplomacy.* 高层外交的复杂局势. N-COUNT

ji·had /dʒiˈhæd, AM -ˈhɑːd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **jihad** is a holy war which Islam allows Muslims to fight against those who reject its teachings. (伊斯兰教的)圣战, 护教战争. N-SING

jilt /dʒɪlt/ **jilts, jilting, jilted.**

If someone **is jilted** by the person who they are having a romantic relationship with, that person ends the relationship suddenly in a way which is surprising and upsetting. 抛弃(情人). ❖ *He murdered the woman who jilted him.* 他把抛弃他的女人杀了. VB: be V-ed INFORMAL V n

jin·gle /ˈdʒɪŋgəl/ **jingles, jingling, jingled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When something **jingles** or when you **jingle** it, it makes a gentle ringing noise, like small bells. (使)发出柔和的叮当声. ❖ *Brian put his hands in his pockets and jingled some change.* 布雷恩双手插在口袋里把弄着零钱, 发出叮叮当当的声音. *Her bracelets jingled like bells.* 她的镯子发出铃铛般的声音. V-ERG V n V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the jingle of money in a man's pocket.* 有人衣袋里发出钱币的碰撞声. N-SING

2 A **jingle** is a short simple tune, often with words, which is used to advertise a product or programme on radio or television. (广播或电视广告中的)短歌, 短曲. ❖ *...advertising jingles.* 广告短歌. N-COUNT

jin·go·ism /ˈdʒɪŋgəʊɪzəm/.

If you refer to people's behaviour as **jingoism**, you disapprove of it because it shows a strong and unreasonable belief in the superiority of their country, especially in a war against another country. (贬义)极端爱国主义; 侵略主义. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ◢ **jin·go·is·tic** /ˌdʒɪŋgəʊˈɪstɪk/ ❖ *The press continued its jingoistic display.* 报刊继续展现其极端爱国主义. ADJ

jink /dʒɪŋk/ **jinks, jinking, jinked.**

If someone or something **jinks** somewhere, they move there quickly in an irregular way, rather than by moving in a straight line. 急转; 闪开. ❖ *As they reached the start-finish line Prost jinked right and drew abreast.* 当他们快冲线时, 普罗斯特向右一闪追了上来. VB INFORMAL BRITISH V adv/prep Also V

➡ 又见 **high jinks**.

J

jinx /dʒɪŋks/ **jinxes.**

You can call something or someone that is considered to be unlucky or to bring bad luck a **jinx**. 倒霉的人; 不祥的人(或物). ❖ *He was beginning to think he was a jinx.* 他开始觉得自己是倒霉蛋. N-COUNT ◢ **jinxed** /dʒɪŋkst/ ❖ *The couple's children now believed their home was jinxed and want to move out as soon as possible.* 那对夫妇的孩子们现在觉得他们的家是个不祥之地, 想尽快搬出去. ADJ-GRADED

jit·ters /ˈdʒɪtəz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you have the **jitters**, you feel extremely nervous, for example because you have to do something important. (极度的)紧张不安; 害怕. ❖ *I had a case of the jitters during my first two speeches.* 我最初两次发言时感到很紧张. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

jit·tery /ˈdʒɪtəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **jittery**, you mean that they feel ADJ-GRADED

nervous or are showing signs of nervousness. 紧张不安的, 发慌的. ❖ *International investors have become jittery about the country's economy.* 国际投资者开始对该国的经济感到不安. INFORMAL

jive /dʒaɪv/ **jives, jiving, jived.**
If you **jive**, you dance energetically, especially to jazz music or to rock and roll. 跳牛仔舞. ❖ *I learnt to jive there when they got the jukebox.* 他们置办了自动唱片点唱机, 我由此学会了跳牛仔舞. VB INFORMAL V

Jnr. ◆◇◇◇◇
Jnr is a written abbreviation for 'Junior' that is used after a man's name to distinguish him from an older member of his family with the same name. In American English, the abbreviation **Jr.** is used. Junior 的缩写形式, 放在男子姓名后, 表示同一家族中同名但年纪较小者. [美]作 Jr. BRITISH

job /dʒɒb/ **jobs.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **job** is the work that someone does to earn money. 工作, 活计. ❖ *Once I'm in America I can get a job.* 一到美国我就能找到工作. *Thousands have lost their jobs.* 数千人丢了工作. *I felt the pressure of being the first woman in the job.* 我感到了第一位担当该工作的女性的压力. N-COUNT
2 A **job** is a particular task. (一件)工作. ❖ *He said he hoped that the job of putting together a coalition wouldn't take too much time.* 他说希望组织同盟的工作不会花太多时间. *Save major painting jobs for the spring or summer.* 把主要油漆的活儿留到春天或夏天. N-COUNT
3 The **job** of a particular person or thing is their duty or function. 职责, 任务; 作用. ❖ *Their main job is to preserve health rather than treat illness.* 他们的主要职责是保健, 而不是治病. *Drinking a lot helps the kidneys do their job.* 多喝水有利肾脏的功能. N-COUNT
4 If you say that someone is doing a good **job**, or is making a good **job** of something, you mean that they are doing it well. (干得好的)工作. ❖ *We could do a far better job of managing it than they have.* 我们可以比他们经营得好得多. N-SING
5 If you say that you have a **job** doing something, you are emphasizing how difficult it is. 艰难的工作, 费力的事. ❖ *With all these different pensions, you're going to have a job to keep track.* 你得费点劲儿才能跟踪好这些林林总总的退休金计划. N-SING PRAGMATICS
6 ➡ 又见 **jobbing**; **hatchet job**, **on-the-job**.
7 If you refer to work as **jobs for the boys**, you mean that the work is unfairly given to someone's friends, supporters, or relations, even though they may not be the best qualified people to do it. 任人唯亲. ❖ *The Party has been accused of creating a 'jobs for the boys' system of government.* 该党派被认为建立了'任人唯亲'的政府体系而受到指责. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH
8 If you say that something is **just the job**, you mean that it is exactly what you wanted or needed. 正是所需要的东西. ❖ *Not only is it just the job for travelling, but it's handy for groceries too.* 它不只是旅行所需要的东西, 它也便于携带食品杂货. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL
9 If someone is **on the job**, they are actually doing a particular job or task. 在工作. ❖ *There was no formal training; they learned on the job.* 没有提供正规的培训; 他们是边做边学的. PHR
10 ➡ **it's a good job**: 见 **good**.
➡ **the job in hand**: 见 **hand**.

J

job·bing /ˈdʒɒbɪŋ/.
A **jobbing** worker does not work for someone on a regular basis, but does particular jobs when they are asked to. 做零工的; 做散工的. ❖ *...a jobbing builder.* 做散工的建筑工人. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

ˈjob centre, job centres; 又拼作 **jobcentre.**
A **job centre** is a place where people who are looking for work can go to get advice on finding a job, and to look at adverts placed by employers. 就业服务中心. N-COUNT BRITISH

job·less /ˈdʒɒbləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Someone who is **jobless** does not have a job, although they would like one. 失业的. ❖ *...the number of jobless people.* 失业人数. ADJ
➲ **The jobless** are people who are jobless. 失业者. ❖ *...a new training scheme for the jobless.* 向失业人士提供的新培训计划. N-PLURAL the N
◢ **job·less·ness** ❖ *Concern over the rising level of joblessness was a feature of yesterday's debate.* 对失业率上升的担忧是昨天辩论的一个题目. N-UNCOUNT

ˌjob ˈlot, job lots.
A **job lot** is a number of similar things which are sold together cheaply, for example in an auction. 以低价出售的一批相同货品. ❖ *I was lucky to get it as part of a job lot at a sale.* 我幸运地在一次低价杂货拍卖中得到了它. N-COUNT

ˈjob seeker, job seekers.
The term **job seeker** is sometimes used by the government and journalists to refer to a jobless person. (官方或记者用语)失业者. N-COUNT

ˈjob sharing.
Job sharing is the arrangement by which two people share the same job by working part-time, for example one person working in the mornings and the other in the afternoons. 交替工作. N-UNCOUNT

jock /dʒɒk/ **jocks.**
1 A **jock** is a young man who is very enthusiastic about a particular sport or other activity, and spends a lot of time doing it or involved with it. 热心某项运动的运动员; 某项活动的热心人. ❖ *...an all-American football jock.* 美国业余足球队最佳队员. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 A **jock** is the same as a **disc jockey**. 同 disc jockey. ❖ *...top Radio 1 jock Simon Bates.* 第一频道的顶级音乐播放员西蒙·贝茨. N-COUNT INFORMAL

jock·ey /ˈdʒɒki/ **jockeys, jockeying, jockeyed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **jockey** is someone who rides a horse in a race. 职业骑师. N-COUNT
2 If you say that someone **is jockeying** for something, you mean that they are using whatever methods they can in order to gain an advantage over their rivals. 千方百计地取得; 不择手段地做. ❖ *As the big phone companies jockey for position, the real winners will be the customers.* 当各大电信公司千方百计地争夺立足之地时, 真正的赢家将是消费者. *Both sides are jockeying to belittle the other side.* 双方都不择手段地互相诋毁. VB V for n V to-inf

jock·strap /ˈdʒɒkstræp/ **jockstraps.**
A **jockstrap** is a piece of clothing worn by sportsmen under their shorts or trousers to support their genitals. (男运动员用的)下体护身, 护裆. N-COUNT

jocu·lar /ˈdʒɒkjʊlə/.
If you say that someone has a **jocular** manner, you mean that they are cheerful and often make jokes. 滑稽的; 爱开玩笑的. ❖ *The song was written in a light-hearted jocular way.* 歌写得轻松滑稽. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

jodh·purs /ˈdʒɒdpəz/.
Jodhpurs are trousers that people wear when they ride a horse. Jodhpurs are usually loose from the thigh to the knee and tight below the knee. 马裤. N-PLURAL

jog /dʒɒg/ **jogs, jogging, jogged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **jog**, you run slowly, often as a form of exercise. (作为身体锻炼)缓步跑. ❖ *I got up early the next morning to jog.* 第二天早上我早起去跑步. VB V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He went for another early morning jog.* 他又去清晨慢跑了. N-COUNT
◢ **jog·ging** ❖ *It isn't the walking and jogging that got his weight down.* 散步和慢跑并不是他体重下降的原因. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **jog·ger** /ˈdʒɒgə/ **joggers** ❖ *The park was full of joggers.* 公园里到处是慢跑的人. N-COUNT
2 If you **jog** something, you push or bump it slightly so that it moves. 轻推; 轻撞. ❖ *Avoid jogging the camera.* 别碰着照相机. VB V n
3 If something or someone **jogs** your **memory**, they cause you to suddenly remember something that you had forgotten. 唤起回忆. ❖ *Police have planned a reconstruction of the* PHR

crime tomorrow in the hope this will jog the memory of passers-by. 警方计划明天重现案发过程,希望借此唤起过路人的记忆.

joie de vi·vre /ˌʒwɑː də ˈviːvrə/.

Joie de vivre is a feeling of happiness and enjoyment of life. 生活的乐趣; 对生活的享受. ❖ *He has plenty of joie de vivre.* 他尽情地享受生活. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

join /dʒɔɪn/ **joins, joining, joined.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If one person or vehicle **joins** another, they move or go to the same place, for example so that both of them can do something together. 和...做伴; 和...同往. ❖ *His wife and children moved to join him in their new home.* 他的妻儿搬到新居跟他一起生活. VB V n

2 If you **join** an organization, you become a member of it or start work as an employee of it. 加入; 成为...的一员. ❖ *He joined the Army five years ago.* 他在五年前参军. VB V n

3 If you **join** an activity that other people are doing, you take part in it or become involved with it. 参与; 参加. ❖ *The pastor requested the women present to join him in prayer.* 牧师要求在场的女性跟他一起祷告. *Last night the group which represents private contractors joined in condemning the Government's confused stance.* 昨晚一群私人承包商的代表参与谴责政府模棱两可的态度. VB V n, V n in n/-ing, V in -ing

4 If you **join** a queue, you stand at the end of it. 排(队). ❖ *Make sure you join the queue inside the bank.* 银行里请排队. VB V n

5 To **join** two things means to fix or fasten them together. 接合, 使相连. ❖ *...the conjunctiva, the skin which joins the eye to the lid.* 结膜, 即接合眼球和眼睑的皮. *...two springs that are joined together by a string.* 两条用绳接起来的弹簧. VB V pl-n, V n prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The joins have been carefully concealed.* 接口已经仔细地隐藏起来. N-COUNT

6 If something such as a line or path **joins** two things, it connects them. 连接. ❖ *The car parks are joined by a footpath.* 数个停车场由一条小路连接起来. *...a global highway of cables joining all the continents together.* 连接所有大陆的全球电缆高速公路. VB V pl-n, be V-ed, V-ing

7 If two roads or rivers **join**, or if one road or river **joins** another, the two meet or come together at a particular point. 与...汇合(或相交). ❖ *Do you know the highway to Tulsa? The airport road joins it.* 到塔尔萨的公路怎么走? 机场路连着那公路. V-RECIP pl-n V, V n

8 ➼ **join forces**: 见 **force**.

➼ **join the ranks**: 见 **rank**.

›join in.

If you **join in** an activity, you take part in it or become involved in it. 加入, 参加. ❖ *The songs the woman will sing will be known by everyone present and all will join in as she sings.* 那位女歌手唱的歌在座的所有人都会唱, 他们将会随她同唱. PHR-V V P n, V P

›join up.

1 If someone **joins up**, they become a member of the army, the navy, or the air force. 参军. ❖ *When hostilities broke out he returned to England and joined up.* 当战争爆发时, 他返回英格兰参军. PHR-V BRITISH V P

2 If a person or thing **joins up** with another, they move or go to the same place. 与...会合. ❖ *Hawkins joined up with Mick in Malaga, and the two went touring around the countryside.* 霍金斯和米克在马拉加会合, 然后一同去郊游. *They began to join up in communities and to contribute to the livelihood of other communities.* 他们开始在社区会合起来, 致力于提高其他社群的生活质量. PHR-V-RECIP V P with n, pl-n V P

join·er /ˈdʒɔɪnə/ **joiners.**

A **joiner** is a person who makes wooden window frames, door frames, doors, and cabinets. (做门窗框、家具等的)细木工人. 比较 **carpenter**. N-COUNT BRITISH

join·ery /ˈdʒɔɪnəri/.

Joinery is the skill and work of a joiner. 细木工手艺. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

joint /dʒɔɪnt/ **joints.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Joint** means shared by or belonging to two or more people. 共有的; 共用的. ❖ *She and Frank had never gotten around to opening a joint account.* 她和弗兰克从未开立过联名账户. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **joint·ly** ❖ *The Port Authority is an agency jointly run by New York and New Jersey.* 港务局是由纽约和新泽西两地共同经营的机构. ADV ADV with v

2 A **joint** is a part of your body such as your elbow or knee where two bones meet and are able to move together. 关节. ❖ *Her joints ache if she exercises.* 她一运动关节就疼痛. N-COUNT

3 If something puts someone's **nose out of joint**, it upsets or offends them because it makes them feel less important or less valued. 使某人心烦意乱; 使某人有失落感. ❖ *Her sister-in-law's nose is a little out of joint.* 她的嫂子有些心烦意乱. PHR INFORMAL

4 If something is **out of joint**, it is not quite right or appropriate, or does not work quite as it should. 不对劲的; 混乱的; 不正常的. ❖ *The electoral timetable seems to be out of joint with the need for change.* 选举团的时间表似乎很混乱, 需要重新安排. PHR

5 A **joint** is the place where two things are fastened or fixed together. 接合处; 接合点. N-COUNT

➼ **dovetail joint**: 见 **dovetail**.

6 A **joint** is a fairly large piece of meat which is suitable for roasting. The usual American word is **roast**. (可供烘烤的)大块肉. [美]一般作 roast. ❖ *He carved the joint of beef.* 他切开一大块牛肉. N-COUNT BRITISH

7 You can refer to a place where people go for some form of entertainment as a **joint**. 吃喝玩乐的场所. ❖ *She had always wanted to eat in a hamburger joint in Hollywood.* 她一直想在好莱坞一家汉堡包店用餐. N-COUNT INFORMAL

8 A **joint** is a cigarette which contains cannabis. 大麻烟卷. N-COUNT INFORMAL

joint·ed /ˈdʒɔɪntɪd/.

Something that is **jointed** has joints that move. 有(活动)关节的. ❖ *The glass cover for this is cleverly jointed in the middle.* 它的玻璃罩中间巧妙地设有接缝. ADJ

ˌjoint-ˈstock company, joint-stock companies.

A **joint-stock company** is a business whose shares can be bought by members of the public. 合股公司. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

joist /dʒɔɪst/ **joists.**

Joists are long thick pieces of metal, wood, or concrete that form part of the structure which supports a building. (由金属、木或钢筋水泥等构成的)建筑物托梁. N-COUNT

jo·jo·ba /həʊˈhəʊbə/.

Jojoba or **jojoba oil** is oil which is made from the seeds of the jojoba plant. Jojoba oil is used in many cosmetics. 可可巴油(用于化妆品). N-UNCOUNT

joke /dʒəʊk/ **jokes, joking, joked.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **joke**, you tell funny stories or say amusing things. 说笑话. ❖ *She would joke about her appearance.* 她会拿她的相貌开玩笑. *Lorna was laughing and joking with Trevor.* 洛娜一边大笑一边和特雷弗打趣. *The project was taking so long that Stephen joked that it would never be finished.* 工程进行了很长的时间, 以至于斯蒂芬打趣说它永远完工不了. VB V about n, V with n, V that, Also V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He made a joke about poisoning his wife.* 他开玩笑说要毒死他的妻子. N-COUNT

◢ **jok·er** /ˈdʒəʊkə/ **jokers** ❖ *He is, by nature, a joker, a witty man with a sense of fun.* 他天生是个爱说笑话的人, 诙谐机智. N-COUNT

2 If you **joke**, you tell someone something that is not true in order to amuse yourself. 开玩笑. ❖ *Don't get defensive, Charlie. I was only joking.* 别那么戒心十足的, 查利, 我不过是在开玩笑. *'I wish you made as much fuss of me,' Vera joked, going into the scullery to make some fresh tea.* '我希望你对我也如此关心照料.' 薇拉一边开玩笑一边到厨房去沏新茶. VB V, V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It was probably just a joke to them, but it wasn't funny to me.* 这对他们来说或许只是个玩笑, 但对我来说并不可笑. N-COUNT

3 If you say that something or someone is **a joke**, you think they are ridiculous and not worthy of respect. 荒唐可 N-SING a N PRAGMATICS

J

笑的事或人; 笑柄. ❖ *The police investigation was a joke. A total cover-up.* 警方的调查很荒唐, 完全是为了掩人耳目. INFORMAL

4 If you say that an annoying or worrying situation is **beyond a joke**, you are emphasizing that you do not think it is fair or reasonable. 不公平的; 不合情理的. ❖ *I'm not afraid of a fair fight but this is beginning to get beyond a joke.* 我不怕公平竞争, 但这事开始变得不合理了. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

5 If you describe a situation as **no joke**, you are emphasizing that it is very difficult or unpleasant. 很困难的事; 不轻松的事. ❖ *Two hours on a bus is no joke, is it.* 乘巴士两小时可不是件轻松的事. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

6 If you **make a joke of** something, you laugh at it even though it is in fact rather serious or sad. 拿(某事)开玩笑. ❖ *I wish I had your courage, Michael, to make a joke of it like that.* 迈克尔, 但愿我能有你那种勇气去拿它开玩笑. PHR

7 If you say that **the joke is on** a particular person, you mean that they have been made to look very foolish. 被戏弄的是(某人). ❖ *'For once,' he said, 'the joke's on me. And it's not very funny.'* '只此一次,' 他说, '被戏弄的是我, 我不觉得很好笑.' PHR

8 You say **you're joking** or **you must be joking** to someone when they have just told you something very surprising or difficult to believe. 你一定是在开玩笑吧. ❖ *One hundred and forty quid for a pair of headphones, you've got to be joking!* 花140镑买一副耳机, 你一定是在开玩笑吧! CONVENTION PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

jok·er /ˈdʒəʊkə/ jokers. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **joker** in a pack of playing cards is the card which does not belong to any of the four suits. (纸牌中不属于任何序列的)百搭牌, (大、小)王牌. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone or something as **the joker in the pack**, you mean that they are different from the other people or things in their group, and can be unpredictable. 特别的人(或事); 难以捉摸的人(或事). PHR

jok·ey /ˈdʒəʊki/.

If something is done in a **jokey** way, it is intended to be amusing, rather than serious. 开玩笑的; 不认真的. ❖ *He was still his old jokey self.* 他还是像以前那么爱开玩笑. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL BRITISH

jok·ing·ly /ˈdʒəʊkɪŋli/.

If you say or do something **jokingly**, you do it with the intention of amusing someone, rather than with any serious meaning or intention. 开玩笑地. ❖ *Sarah jokingly called her 'my monster'.* 萨拉戏称她为"我的怪物". ADV ADV with v

jol·lity /ˈdʒɒlɪti/.

Jollity is cheerful behaviour. 愉快(或快乐)的行为. ❖ *...the singing and jollity of the celebration.* 庆典中的歌唱和欢乐. N-UNCOUNT DATED

jol·ly /ˈdʒɒli/ jollier, jolliest. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **jolly** is happy and cheerful in their appearance or behaviour. 快活的, 愉快的. ❖ *She was a jolly, kind-hearted woman.* 她是个快乐而又善良的女人. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **jolly** event is lively and enjoyable. 令人愉快的; 惬意的. ❖ *I was looking forward to a jolly party.* 我期待着一个开心的派对. ADJ-GRADED

3 You can use **jolly** to give emphasis to an adjective or adverb. 很, 非常. ❖ *It was jolly hard work, but I loved it.* 那是一件很艰难的工作, 但我喜欢它. *The captain was a jolly nice chap.* 上尉是个非常不错的小伙子. ADV ADV adj/adv BRITISH DATED

4 You use **jolly well** to emphasize what you are saying, especially when you are annoyed or angry. 一定, 肯定. ❖ *She was jolly well not going to let them get away with it.* 她绝不会放过他们的. PHR BRITISH DATED

jolt /dʒəʊlt/ jolts, jolting, jolted. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **jolts**, or if something **jolts** it, it moves suddenly and quite violently. (使)震动; (使)颠簸. ❖ *The train jolted into motion.* 火车猛地开动起来. *They were working frantically in the fear that an aftershock would jolt the house again.* 他们正疯狂地收拾东西, 唯恐余震会再次震动房子. V-ERG V V prep V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We were worried that one tiny jolt could worsen her injuries.* 我们担心轻微的震动也会加重她的伤势. N-COUNT

2 If something **jolts** someone, it gives them an unpleasant surprise or shock. 使震惊. ❖ *Henderson was momentarily jolted by the news.* 亨德森一时间被这则消息惊呆了. *It is tragic that it needs deaths to jolt authorities into action.* 可悲的是只有死亡才能惊醒当局采取行动. *She had drifted into a light sleep when an uproar from the hallway jolted her awake.* 她刚刚迷迷糊糊地睡着, 就被走廊里的骚动声惊醒了. VB V n be V-ed V n prep V n adj

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The campaign came at a time when America needed such a jolt.* 当美国需要这种震动时, 竞选就开始了. N-COUNT

jos·tle /ˈdʒɒsəl/ jostles, jostling, jostled. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If people **jostle** you, they bump against you or push you in a way that annoys you, usually when you are in a crowd. 挤; 撞. ❖ *We spent an hour jostling with the crowds as we did our shopping.* 我们购物时, 花了整整一小时在人群里挤来挤去. *She was cheered and clapped by tourists who jostled to see her.* 推挤着来看她的游客为她欢呼鼓掌. *Mari elbowed and jostled her way through the crowd.* 玛丽从人群中挤过去. VB V n V prep/adv V to-inf Also V n prep/adv

2 If people or things **are jostling for** something such as attention or a reward, they are competing with other people or things for it. 争夺; 竞争. ❖ *...the contenders who have been jostling for the top job.* 一直争夺着最高职位的竞争者. VB V for n

jot /dʒɒt/ jots, jotting, jotted. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **jot** something short such as an address somewhere, you write it down so that you will remember it. 记下, 略记, 草草写下. ❖ *Could you just jot his name on there.* 请把他的名字写在那里. VB V n prep/adv

➲ **Jot down** means the same as **jot**. 义同 jot. ❖ *Keep a pad handy to jot down queries as they occur.* 准备好小本子, 以便随时记下要查询的东西. *Listen carefully to the instructions and jot them down.* 仔细聆听指示, 并把它们记下来. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If you say that there is not **a jot** or not **one jot** of something, you are emphasizing that there is not even a very small amount of it. 几乎没有, 极少量. ❖ *It makes not one jot of difference.* 根本没什么区别. QUANT PRAGMATICS DATED

3 **Not a jot** or **not one jot** means not even to a small extent or degree. 丝毫不, 一点儿也不. ❖ *It doesn't affect my judgement one jot.* 这丝毫不会影响我的判断. PHR PRAGMATICS DATED

jot·ting /ˈdʒɒtɪŋ/ jottings.

Jottings are brief informal notes that you write down. 便条; 摘记. N-COUNT

joule /dʒuːl/ joules.

A **joule** is a unit of energy or work. (能或功的单位)焦耳. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

jour·nal /ˈdʒɜːnəl/ journals. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **journal** is a magazine, especially one that deals with a specialized subject. 期刊, 杂志. ❖ *All our results are published in scientific journals.* 我们的所有结论都发表在科学杂志上. N-COUNT

2 A **journal** is a daily or weekly newspaper. 日报; 周报. ❖ *He was a newspaperman for 'The New York Times' and some other journals.* 他曾是《纽约时报》及其他几家报纸的经销人. *...'The Wall Street Journal'.* 《华尔街日报》. N-COUNT

3 A **journal** is an account which you write of your daily activities. 日记, 日志. ❖ *On the plane he wrote in his journal.* 他在飞机上写日志. N-COUNT

jour·nal·ism /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪzəm/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Journalism is the job of collecting news or other information, and writing about it in newspapers or magazines or talking about it on television or radio. 新闻工作. ❖ *He began a career in journalism, working for the North London Press Group.* 他开始从事新闻工作, 为北伦敦报业集团工作. *...an accomplished piece of investigative journalism.* 一则出色的调查性新闻报道. N-UNCOUNT

jour·nal·ist /ˈdʒɜːnəlɪst/ journalists. ♦♦♦♦◇

A **journalist** is a person whose job is to collect news or other information, and write about it in newspapers or magazines or talk about it on television or radio. 新闻记者; 新闻工作者. ◢ **jour·nal·is·tic** /ˌdʒɜːnəˈlɪstɪk/ ❖ *He began* N-COUNT ADJ ADJ n

his journalistic career in the early eighties in Australia. 80年代初期他在澳洲开始了记者生涯. *...journalistic descriptions of countries she visited.* 描述她所去过的国家的新闻报道.

jour·ney /ˈdʒɜːni/ **journeys, journeying, journeyed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When you make a **journey**, you travel from one place to another. 旅行; 旅程; 行程. ◆ *There is an express service from Paris which completes the journey to Bordeaux in under 4 hours.* 巴黎有一列快车,前往波尔多不到4小时. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a person's experience of changing or developing from one state of mind to another as a **journey**. (思维等的)过程. ◆ *My films try to describe a journey of discovery, both for myself and the watcher.* 我透过电影试图向我自己和观众展示一种发现的过程. N-COUNT with supp

3 If you **journey** somewhere, you travel there. 旅行到(某地). ◆ *In February 1935, Naomi journeyed to the United States for the first time.* 1935年2月,娜奥米第一次到美国旅游. *She has journeyed on horseback through Africa and Turkey.* 她曾骑马到过非洲和土耳其. VB FORMAL V to n V prep/adv

journey·man /ˈdʒɜːnimən/ **journeymen.**

1 In former times, a **journeyman** was a worker who had finished learning a trade and who was employed by someone else rather than working on his or her own. (古时)满师学徒工; 为人雇用的熟练工. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to someone, especially a sportsman or woman or an entertainer, as a **journeyman**, you mean that they have the basic skill which their job requires, but that they do not have much talent or originality. (具工作所需基本技能但无才干或创意的运动员、演员等)熟手; 熟练工. ◆ *Douglas was a 29-year-old journeyman fighter, erratic in his previous fights.* 道格拉斯是个29岁技巧熟练的拳击手,在前面几场比赛中表现不够稳定. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

jour·no /ˈdʒɜːnəʊ/ **journos.**

A **journo** is a **journalist**. 新闻记者. ◆ *Hundreds of journos jammed themselves onto the boat.* 数百名记者挤上那条小船. N-COUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

joust /dʒaust/ **jousts, jousting, jousted.**

1 When two or more people or organizations **joust**, they compete with each other for superiority. 竞争; 格斗. ◆ *The image of the white knight jousting with the oppressive tyranny of bureaucrats, oligarchs and politicians is tempting.* 跟官僚、寡头和政客们的苛政进行格斗的白衣骑士的形象很吸引人. V-RECIP pl-n V LITERARY V with n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *There were notable jousts with the Secretary of Commerce.* 与商务部长有明显的角逐. N-COUNT

2 In medieval times, when two knights on horseback **jousted**, they fought against each other using lances. (中世纪时骑士的)马上枪术比赛. ◆ *Knights joust and frolic.* 骑士们骑着马打斗嬉戏. ◢ **joust·ing** ◆ *...medieval jousting tournaments.* 中世纪时的马上比武大会. V-RECIP pl-n V Also V with n N-UNCOUNT

jo·vial /ˈdʒəʊviəl/.

If you describe a person as **jovial**, you mean that they are happy and behave in a cheerful way. 快活的, 愉快的. ◆ *Father Whittaker appeared to be in a jovial mood.* 惠特克神父看上去心情愉快. ◢ **jo·vi·al·ly** ◆ *'No problem,' he said jovially.* '没问题.' 他愉快地说. *Both men hooted jovially, clapping him on the back.* 两人都快活地大叫着拍拍他的后背. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ADV-GRADED ADV with v

jowl /dʒaul/ **jowls.**

1 You can refer to someone's lower cheeks as their **jowls**, especially when they hang down and cover their jawbones. 脸的下部; 下颌垂肉. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 If you say that people or things are **cheek by jowl** with each other, you are indicating that they are very close to each other. 密切的、亲密的. ◆ *She and her family have to live cheek by jowl with these people.* 她和家人不得不跟这些人保持密切来往. PHR

joy /dʒɔɪ/ **joys.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Joy** is a feeling of great happiness. 高兴, 喜悦. ◆ *Salter shouted with joy.* 索尔特高兴地大叫起来. *He broke down and wept tears of joy.* 他忍不住落下喜悦的泪水. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **joy** is something or someone that makes you feel happy or gives you great pleasure. 令人高兴的事或人; 乐趣. ◆ *That is one of the joys of being a chef.* 那是做厨师的一大乐趣. *It was a joy to see her looking so well.* 她看上去气色很好,这真让人高兴. N-COUNT with supp

3 If you get no **joy**, you do not have success or luck in achieving what you are trying to do. (与否定词连用)成功; 幸运; 满意. ◆ *If you don't get any joy, get in touch with your local councillor.* 如果不满意,请与当地议员联系. N-UNCOUNT with brd-neg INFORMAL BRITISH

4 If you say that someone **is jumping for joy**, you mean that they are very pleased or happy about something. 非常高兴; 极为快活. ◆ *He jumped for joy on being told the news.* 听到这则消息时,他喜不自胜. PHR

➻ one's **pride and joy**: 见 **pride**.

joy·ful /ˈdʒɔɪful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **joyful** causes happiness and pleasure. 可喜的, 使人高兴的. ◆ *A wedding is a joyful celebration of love.* 婚礼是爱情的庆典. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 Someone who is **joyful** is extremely happy. 很高兴的, 快乐的. ◆ *His staff are well spoken, articulate, joyful people who know what they are talking about.* 他的员工说话得体、思维清晰而且性格开朗. ◢ **joy·ful·ly** ◆ *They greeted him joyfully.* 他们热情地向他打招呼. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED

joy·less /ˈdʒɔɪləs/.

Something that is **joyless** produces no happiness or pleasure. 不快活的; 没有趣味的. ◆ *Eating in East Berlin used to be a hazardous and joyless experience.* 在东柏林用餐曾经是既冒险又乏味的经历. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

joy·ous /ˈdʒɔɪəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Joyous means extremely happy. 很快活的, 非常高兴的. ◆ *She had made their childhood so joyous and carefree.* 她令他们的童年如此快活,无忧无虑. *...a joyous celebration of life.* 对生命的热情歌颂. ◢ **joy·ous·ly** ◆ *Sarah accepted joyously.* 萨拉很高兴地接受了. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ADV-GRADED

joy·rid·ing /ˈdʒɔɪraɪdɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Joyriding is the crime of stealing a car and driving around in it at high speed. 高速开着偷来的车兜风. ◢ **joy·ride** /ˈdʒɔɪraɪd/ **joyrides** ◆ *Thieves took a bus on a 400-mile joyride before dumping it.* 窃贼们开着一辆巴士兜风400英里,然后把它丢弃. ◢ **joy·rider, joyriders** ◆ *They have not put off the more determined joyrider.* 他们还未能阻止那个一意孤行的偷车贼高速开着车兜风. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT N-COUNT

joy·stick /ˈdʒɔɪstɪk/ **joysticks.**

1 In some computer games, the **joystick** is the lever which the player uses in order to control the direction of the things on the screen. (电脑游戏机的)控制杆. N-COUNT

2 In an aeroplane, the **joystick** is the lever which the pilot uses in order to control the direction and height of the aeroplane. (飞机的)操纵杆. N-COUNT INFORMAL

JP /ˌdʒeɪ ˈpiː/ **JPs.**

In Britain, a **JP** is a **Justice of the Peace**. (英国)治安官. N-COUNT

Jr. ◆◆◇◇◇

Jr. is a written abbreviation for **Junior**. It is used after a man's name to distinguish him from an older member of his family with the same name. Junior的缩写形式,放在男子姓名后,表示同一家族中同名但年纪较小者. ◆ *...Harry Connick Jr.* 小哈里·康尼克. AMERICAN

ju·bi·lant /ˈdʒuːbɪlənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **jubilant**, you feel extremely happy because of a success. (因成就)喜气洋洋的, 欢欣的. ◆ *...the jubilant crowds of Paris.* 巴黎欢欣鼓舞的人群. ADJ-GRADED

ju·bi·la·tion /ˌdʒuːbɪˈleɪʃən/.

Jubilation is a feeling of great happiness and triumph, because of a success. (因胜利、成就)欢欣, 欢腾. ◆ *His resignation was greeted by jubilation on the streets of Sofia.* 索非亚有人上街欢呼庆祝他辞职. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ju·bi·lee /ˈdʒuːbɪliː/ **jubilees.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **jubilee** is a special anniversary of an event, especially the 25th or 50th anniversary. (尤指25或50周年等特殊的)周年纪念; 周年庆典. ◆ *...Queen Victoria's jubilee.* 维多利亚女王周年大典. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **golden jubilee, silver jubilee**.

J

Ju·da·ic /dʒuːˈdeɪɪk/.
Judaic means belonging or relating to Judaism. 犹太的, 犹太人的. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

Ju·da·ism /ˈdʒuːdeɪɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Judaism is the religion of the Jewish people. It is based on the Old Testament of the Bible and the Talmud. 犹太教. N-UNCOUNT

jud·der /ˈdʒʌdə/ **judders, juddering, juddered.**
If something **judders**, it shakes and vibrates rather violently. 剧烈震动; 强烈震颤. ❖ *The lift started off, juddered, and went out of action.* 电梯开动了, 然后猛烈震动起来, 最后停了. VB V

judge /dʒʌdʒ/ **judges, judging, judged.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **judge** is the person in a court of law who decides how the law should be applied, for example how criminals should be punished. 法官. ❖ *Judge Mr Justice Schiemann jailed him for life.* 法官席曼先生判他终身监禁. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

2 A **judge** is a person who decides who will be the winner of a competition. (比赛的)裁判员, 评委. ❖ *A panel of judges is now selecting the finalists.* 裁判小组正在挑选参加决赛的选手. N-COUNT

3 If you **judge** something such as a competition, you decide who or what is the winner. (比赛等)裁判; 评选. ❖ *Francine Lawrence will judge the competition.* 弗朗辛 · 劳伦斯将担任该场比赛的裁判. *Entrants will be judged in two age categories: 5-10 years and 11-14 years.* 参赛者将按两个年龄组别进行评定: 5-10岁组别和11-14岁组别. *Len Kelly, who judged with Ron Thumwood, said he was surprised at the good condition of the birds.* 与罗恩 · 图姆伍德一同担任评审的莱恩 · 凯利说, 他对这些鸟类的良好状态感到很惊讶. ◢**judg·ing** ❖ *The judging was difficult as always.* 评审一如以往般艰难. VB V n; be V-ed; V; N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **judge** something or someone, you form an opinion about them after you have examined the evidence or thought carefully about them. 鉴定; 评价. ❖ *I am ready to judge any book on its merits.* 我会按每本书的价值对它进行评价. *It's for other people to judge how much I have improved.* 我有多大进步是由别人来评定的. *He judged that this was the moment to say what had to be said.* 他认为现在是说该说的话的时候. *The UN withdrew its relief personnel because it judged the situation too dangerous.* 联合国认为局势太危险, 于是撤走了其救援人员. VB V n; V n on n; V wh; V that; V n adj; Also V n to-inf

5 If you **judge** something, you guess its amount, size, or value or you guess what it is. 判断; 估计. ❖ *I judged him to be about forty.* 我估计他大约有四十岁. *Though the shoreline could be dimly seen, it was impossible to judge how far away it was.* 虽然海岸线隐约可见, 却无法估计出它有多远. VB V n; V n to-inf; V wh; Also V that

6 If someone is a good **judge** of something, they understand it and can make sensible decisions about it. If someone is a bad **judge** of something, they cannot do this. 鉴定人; 鉴赏家. ❖ *It would appear that my sister is a poor judge of masculine charm.* 我妹妹有时显得完全不懂何谓男性魅力. N-COUNT

7 You use **judging by**, **judging from** or **to judge from** to introduce the reasons why you believe or think something. 根据, 依照. ❖ *Judging by the opinion polls, he seems to be succeeding.* 从民意测验看来, 他似乎会胜出. *To judge from his productivity, Mozart clearly enjoyed robust good health throughout his twenties.* 根据莫扎特的创作量来判断, 他在二十多岁时身体一直很健康. PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS

judg·ment /ˈdʒʌdʒmənt/ **judgments;** [英]又拼作 **judgement.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **judgment** is an opinion that you have or express after thinking carefully about something. 评价; 看法. ❖ *In your judgment, what has changed over the past few years?* 依你看, 过去几年有什么变化? *I don't really want to make any judgments on the decisions they made.* 我不太想对他们的决定发表意见. N-VAR

2 **Judgment** is the ability to make sensible guesses about a situation or sensible decisions about what to do. 判断力; 识别力. ❖ *He said that publication of the information was a serious error in judgment.* 他认为发布该消息是严重的判断失误. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **judgment** is a decision made by a judge or by a court of law. 判决; 审判. ❖ *The industry was awaiting a judgment from the European Court.* 该行业在等待欧洲法院的宣判. N-VAR

4 If something is **against** your **better judgment**, you believe that it would be more sensible or better not to do it. 明知不可取, 明知不能做. ❖ *Against my better judgement I agreed.* 我违心地同意了. PHR

5 If you **pass judgment** on someone or something, you give your opinion about it, especially if you are making a criticism. 发表意见; 指责. ❖ *It's not for me to pass judgement, it's a personal matter between the two of you.* 我不便发表什么意见, 这是你们两人的私事. PHR

6 If you **reserve judgment** on something, you refuse to give an opinion about it until you know more about it. 保持沉默; 有所保留. ❖ *Doctors are reserving judgement on his ability to travel until later in the week.* 医生要到这周晚些时候才会给出他能否去旅行的意见. PHR

7 To **sit in judgment** means to decide whether or not someone is guilty of doing something wrong. 评论某人(是否有罪或做错事). ❖ *He argues very strongly that none of us has the right to sit in judgement.* 他强烈地争辩说我们谁都无权发表评论. PHR

judg·men·tal /ˌdʒʌdʒˈmentəl/; [英]又拼作 **judgemental.**
If you say that someone is **judgmental**, you are critical of them because they form opinions on people and situations very quickly, when it would be better for them to wait until they know more about the person or situation. 妄作结论的; 判断不全面的. ❖ *You should not be judgemental about people and their differing sexualities.* 你不应该对人们及其不同性取向妄做结论. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ju·di·cial /dʒuːˈdɪʃəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Judicial means relating to the legal system and to judgements made in a court of law. 司法的; 法庭的; 法院判定的. ❖ *...an independent judicial inquiry.* 独立的司法调查. *The last judicial hanging in Britain was in 1964.* 英国最后一宗法院判决的绞刑是在1964年执行的. ◢**ju·di·cial·ly** ❖ *Even if the amendment is passed it can be defeated judicially.* 即使修正案得以通过, 也可能被法庭否决. ADJ ADJ n; ADV; ADV with v

ju·di·ci·ary /dʒuːˈdɪʃəri, AM -ʃieri/. ◆◆◇◇◇
The judiciary is the branch of authority in a country which is concerned with justice and the legal system. 司法部门; 司法体系. ❖ *The judiciary must think very hard before jailing non-violent offenders.* 司法部门在监禁非暴力罪犯之前, 必须经过慎重考虑. N-SING the N FORMAL

ju·di·cious /dʒuːˈdɪʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe an action or decision as **judicious**, you approve of it because you think that it shows good judgement and sense. 明智的; 审慎的. ❖ *The President authorizes the judicious use of military force to protect our citizens.* 总统授权审慎地使用军事力量保护我们的公民. ◢**ju·di·cious·ly** ❖ *Modern fertilisers should be used judiciously.* 现代化肥必须审慎使用. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL; ADV-GRADED ADV with v

judo /ˈdʒuːdəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Judo is a Japanese sport or martial art in which two people wrestle and try to throw each other to the ground. (日本)柔道; 柔道术. N-UNCOUNT

jug /dʒʌg/ **jugs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **jug** is a cylindrical container with a handle and a lip or spout, used for holding and pouring liquids. (有柄有嘴的圆柱形)大罐; 壶. N-COUNT
➲ A **jug** of liquid is the amount that the jug contains. 一壶(指壶中所盛液体的量). ❖ *...a jug of water.* 一壶水. N-COUNT

jug·ger·naut /ˈdʒʌgənɔːt/ **juggernauts.**
1 A **juggernaut** is a very large lorry. 重型(铰接式)卡车. ❖ *...attempts to curb the number of juggernaut lorries passing through the Alps.* 尝试限制穿越阿尔卑斯山山脉的重型卡车的数量. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If you describe an organization or group as a **juggernaut,** N-COUNT

you are critical of them because they are large and extremely powerful, and you think they are not being controlled properly. 不可抗拒的强大力量; 无法控制的强大机构. PRAGMATICS

jug·gle /'dʒʌgəl/ **juggles, juggling, juggled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that you **juggle** lots of different things, for example your work and your family, you are indicating that it is difficult to fit them all in so that you have enough time for all of them. 同时应付(各项事情); 力图平衡(各种事情). ❖ *Mike juggled the demands of a family of 11 with a career as a TV reporter.* 迈克又在电视台当记者又要应付一家十一口人的各种需要. VB V n / V n with n / Also V with n

2 If you **juggle**, you entertain people by throwing things into the air, catching each one and throwing it up again so that there are several of them in the air at the same time. 同时抛接几样东西, 玩杂耍. ❖ *Soon she was juggling five eggs.* 她很快就同时抛接五只鸡蛋了. VB V / V n ◢ **jug·gl·ing** ❖ *...mime and juggling.* 哑剧和杂技表演. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **jug·gler, jugglers** ❖ *David was a professional juggler and performer.* 戴维是个职业杂技演员. N-COUNT

'juggling act, juggling acts.

If you say that a situation is a **juggling act**, you mean that someone is trying to do two or more things at once, and finding it difficult to do them properly. 费劲周旋的事; 应接不暇的状况. ❖ *Her life became a juggling act. She had to look after the family and the home, and she had a part-time job as well.* 她的生活变得疲于奔命, 既要照顾家人、又要料理家务、还要做一份兼职工作. N-COUNT

jugu·lar /'dʒʌgjʊlə/ **jugulars.**

1 A **jugular** or **jugular** vein is one of the three important veins in your neck that carry blood from your head back to your heart. 颈静脉. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **went for the jugular**, you mean that they ruthlessly attacked another person's weakest points. 攻击某人的致命弱点. ❖ *Mr Black went for the jugular, asking intimate sexual questions.* 布莱克先生直取其致命弱点, 提出个人性生活问题. PHR INFORMAL

juice /dʒu:s/ **juices.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Juice** is the liquid that can be obtained from a fruit. 果汁. ❖ *...a glass of fresh orange juice.* 一杯鲜橙汁. N-VAR

2 The **juices** of a joint of meat are the liquid that comes out of it when you cook it. 肉汁. N-PLURAL

3 The **juices** in your stomach are the fluids that help you to digest food. 胃液. N-PLURAL with supp

juicy /'dʒu:si/ **juicier, juiciest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If food is **juicy**, it has a lot of juice in it and is very enjoyable to eat. 多汁美味的. ❖ *...a thick, juicy steak.* 一块肉厚多汁的牛排. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can describe information as **juicy** if it is exciting or scandalous. (消息)有趣刺激的; 诽谤性的. ❖ *It provided some juicy gossip for a few days.* 这件事成了数日以来的流言飞语. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

juke·box /'dʒu:kbɒks/ **jukeboxes;** 又拼作 **juke box.** N-COUNT

A **jukebox** is a record player in a place such as a pub or a bar. You put a coin in and choose the record you want to hear. (投币点唱式)自动点唱机.

Jul. ♦♦◇◇◇

Jul. is a written abbreviation for **July**. July的缩写形式.

July /dʒʊ'laɪ/ **Julys.** ♦♦♦♦◇

July is the seventh month of the year in the Western calendar. 七月. 见附录 **Dates**. N-VAR

jum·ble /'dʒʌmbəl/ **jumbles, jumbling, jumbled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **jumble** of things is a lot of different things that are all mixed together in a disorganized or confused way. 一堆杂乱的东西. ❖ *...a jumble of huge boulders.* 杂乱的大石堆. *...a meaningless jumble of words.* 一堆废话. N-COUNT

2 If you **jumble** things, or if they **jumble**, they become mixed together so that they are untidy or not in the correct order. (使)混乱; (使)杂乱. ❖ *They jumble together shampoos, toys, chocolate, clothes, electronic goods and hair slides.* 他们把洗发水、玩具、巧克力、衣服、电子器具以及发夹等乱七八糟地堆在一起. *Jumble spots and stripes to build a whole spectrum of blues.* 把斑点和条纹不规则地排列在一起, 设计出一系列蓝色布料. *His thoughts jumbled and raced.* 他的思绪纷乱而又急速地翻腾着. V-ERG V n with together / V n / V

➪ To **jumble up** means the same as to **jumble**. 义同 jumble. ❖ *They had jumbled it all up into a heap.* 他们把东西混乱地堆成一堆. *The watch parts fell apart and jumbled up.* 手表的零件四散, 变得杂乱分不开. *...wires jumbled up, tied together, all painted black.* 杂乱地缠结在一起的漆成黑色的电线. PHR-V-ERG V n P / V P

3 **Jumble** consists old or unwanted things that people give away to charity. The American word is **rummage**. (捐献给慈善机构的)旧东西. [美]作 rummage. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

jum·bled /'dʒʌmbəld/.

If you describe things or ideas as **jumbled**, you mean that they are mixed up and not in order. 混乱的; 纷乱的; 混杂的. ADJ-GRADED

'jumble sale, jumble sales.

A **jumble sale** is a sale of cheap second-hand goods, usually held to raise money for charity. The usual American expression is **rummage sale**. (常作为义卖的)旧杂货拍卖. [美]一般作 rummage sale. N-COUNT BRITISH

jum·bo /'dʒʌmbəʊ/ **jumbos.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In advertising and in the names of products, very large products are sometimes described as **jumbo** products. 特大(号)的; 巨型的. ❖ *...a jumbo box of tissues.* 大盒装纸巾. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **jumbo** or a **jumbo jet** is a very large jet aeroplane that can carry several hundred passengers. 巨型喷气式客机. N-COUNT

jump /dʒʌmp/ **jumps, jumping, jumped.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **jump**, you bend your knees, push against the ground with your feet, and move quickly upwards into the air. 跳; 跳跃. ❖ *I jumped over the fence.* 我跳过栅栏. *I'd jumped seventeen feet six in the long jump, which was a school record.* 我在跳远比赛中跳了17英尺6英寸, 创下了学校纪录. VB V prep/adv / V n / Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the longest jumps by a man.* 人跳过的最长距离. N-COUNT

2 If you **jump** from something above the ground, you deliberately push yourself into the air so that you drop towards the ground. 跳下. ❖ *He jumped out of a third-floor window.* 他从三楼的一个窗户跳下. *I jumped the last six feet down to the deck.* 我从最后六英尺高处跳到甲板上. VB V prep/adv / V n / Also V

3 If you **jump** something such as a fence, you move quickly up and through the air over or across it. 跳过, 越过. ❖ *He jumped the first fence beautifully.* 他优雅地跃过第一道栏. VB V n

4 If you **jump** somewhere, you move there quickly and suddenly. 跳到. ❖ *She jumped to her feet and ran downstairs.* 她突然跳起来跑下楼. VB V prep/adv

5 If something makes you **jump**, it makes you make a sudden movement because you are frightened or surprised. (因受惊吓)猛地一跳. ❖ *The phone shrilled, making her jump.* 电话尖声地响了起来, 把她吓了一跳. VB V

6 If an amount or level **jumps**, it suddenly increases or rises by a large amount in a short time. (数量等)激增; 突升. ❖ *Sales jumped from $94 million to over $101 million.* 销售额从9,400万元急升至1.01亿元. *The number of crimes jumped by ten per cent last year.* 去年的犯罪率急升了百分之十. VB V to/from amount / V by amount / Also V amount

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a big jump in energy conservation.* 能源节约方面取得了很大的进步. N-COUNT

7 If someone **jumps** a queue, they move to the front of it and are served or dealt with before it is their turn. 不按次序排队插到前面. VB V n BRITISH

8 If someone **jumps** you, or **jumps** on you, they attack you suddenly. 突然袭击. ❖ *One of them jumped him from behind.* 他们其中一个突然从后面扑向他. *A week later, the same guys jumped on me on our own front lawn.* 一周后, 在我们自己房子前的草地上, 同一伙人突然向我袭击. VB INFORMAL V n / V on n

9 If someone **jumps on** you, they quickly criticize you if you do something that they do not approve of. 立刻责备或批 VB

J

评. ◆ *A lot of people jumped on me about that.* 很多人为该事立即批评了我. V on n

10 If you **jump at** an offer or opportunity, you accept it quickly and eagerly. 急忙接受; 立即抓住(机会). VB no cont ◆ *Members of the public would jump at the chance to become part owners.* 公众将抓住机会, 以成为共有者. V at n

11 If you say that someone is **jumping up and down**, you mean they are very excited, happy, or angry about something. 兴奋; 激愤. PHR

12 ➝ 又见 **bungee jumping, high jump, long jump, show jumping, triple jump.**

13 ➝ to **jump bail**: 见 **bail**.

➝ to **jump on the bandwagon**: 见 **bandwagon**.

➝ to **jump to a conclusion**: 见 **conclusion**.

➝ to **jump the gun**: 见 **gun**.

➝ to **jump for joy**: 见 **joy**.

›jump in.

If you **jump in**, you act quickly and decisively, often without thinking much about what you are doing. (未经深思)毅然地做; 果断地立即行动. PHR V ◆ *The Government had to jump in and purchase millions of dollars worth of supplies.* 政府不得不毅然而购入价值数百万元的供给品. V P

›jump out.

If you say that something **jumps out** at you, you mean that it is easy to notice it because it is different from other things of its type. (因特别而)引人注意. PHR V ◆ *Every so often one letter will jump out at you as being a bit different.* 偶尔会有一封有点特别的信引起你的注意. V P at n Also V P

ˌjumped-ˈup. ◆○○○○

If you describe someone as **jumped-up**, you disapprove of them because they consider themselves to be more important than they really are. 自以为了不起的, 自大的. ADJ PRAGMATICS ◆ *He's nothing better than a jumped-up bank clerk!* 他不过是个自以为了不起的银行职员罢了. BRITISH, INFORMAL

jump·er /ˈdʒʌmpə/ **jumpers.** ◆◆○○○

1 A **jumper** is a warm knitted piece of clothing which covers the upper part of your body and your arms. 针织上衣. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT BRITISH ◆ *...a knitted woolly jumper.* 一件针织羊毛衫.

2 A **jumper** is a sleeveless dress that is worn over a blouse or sweater. The usual British word is **pinafore**. 无袖衫. [英] 一般作 pinafore. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 If you refer to a person or a horse as a particular kind of **jumper**, you are describing how good they are at jumping or the way that they jump. 善跳跃的人或马; 某种跳跃姿势的人或马. N-COUNT ◆ *He is a terrific athlete and a brilliant jumper.* 他是个很棒的运动员, 也是个出色的跳高(跳远)选手.

ˈjumping-ˈoff point.

A **jumping-off point** is a place, situation, or occasion which you use as the starting point for something. 起点; 出发点. N-SING ◆ *...a bustling market town and the best jumping-off point for a first visit to Le Gers.* 熙攘的集镇, 也是首次游览热尔的最佳出发点.

J

ˈjump jet, jump jets.

A **jump jet** is a jet aircraft that can take off and land vertically. 垂直升降的喷气式飞机. N-COUNT BRITISH

jump·suit /ˈdʒʌmpsuːt/ **jumpsuits.**

A **jumpsuit** is a piece of clothing in the form of a top and trousers in one continuous piece. 连衫裤. N-COUNT

jumpy /ˈdʒʌmpi/.

If you are **jumpy**, you are nervous or worried about something. 紧张不安的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL ◆ *When he spoke his voice was jumpy.* 他说话时声音有些颤抖.

Jun. ◆◆○○○

Jun. is a written abbreviation for **June**. June的缩写形式.

junc·tion /ˈdʒʌŋkʃən/ **junctions.** ◆◆○○○

A **junction** is a place where roads or railway lines join. In American English, the more usual word is **intersection**. 交叉路口; 十字路口. [美] 一般作 intersection. N-COUNT ◆ *Follow the road to a junction and turn left.* 沿这条路走到交叉路口处, 再向左转. ...*Clapham Junction.* 克拉珀姆交叉路口.

junc·ture /ˈdʒʌŋktʃə/ **junctures.**

At a particular **juncture** means at a particular point in time, especially when it is a very important time in a series of events. 时刻; 关键时刻. N-COUNT ◆ *What's important at this juncture is the ability of the three republics to work together.* 在这个关头, 重要的是这三个共和国的合作能力.

June /dʒuːn/ **Junes.** ◆◆◆◆○

June is the sixth month of the year in the Western calendar. 六月. 见附录 **Dates**. N-VAR ◆ *He spent two and a half weeks with us in June 1986.* 1986年6月, 他跟我们在一起有两个半星期的时间.

jun·gle /ˈdʒʌŋgəl/ **jungles.** ◆◆○○○

1 A **jungle** is a forest in a tropical country where large numbers of tall trees and plants grow very close together. 丛林, 密林. N-VAR ◆ *...the mountains and jungles of Papua New Guinea.* 巴布亚新几内亚的群山密林.

2 If you describe a situation as a **jungle**, you dislike it because it is complicated and difficult to get what you want from it. 纷繁复杂的局势; 杂乱的事. N-SING with supp PRAGMATICS ◆ *...a jungle of complex rules.* 名目繁多的复杂条规.

jun·ior /ˈdʒuːniə/ **juniors.** ◆◆◆○○

1 A **junior** official or employee holds a lower-ranking position in an organization or profession. 等级(或地位)较低的. ADJ-GRADED ◆ *...a junior minister attached to the prime minister's office.* 首相办公室的初级大臣.

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The Lord Chancellor has said legal aid work is for juniors.* 大法官说法律辅助性工作是下属们的事. N-COUNT

2 If you are someone's **junior**, you are younger than they are. 年少者; 较年轻者. N-SING poss N ◆ *She now lives with actor Denis Lawson, 10 years her junior.* 她现在跟比她小10岁的演员丹尼斯·劳森一起生活.

3 In the United States, a student in the third year of a high school or university course is called a **junior**. (美国)中学或大学三年级学生. N-COUNT

ˈjunior school, junior schools.

In England and Wales, a **junior school** is a school for children between the ages of about seven and eleven. (英格兰和威尔士7至11岁孩子上的)小学. N-VAR

ju·ni·per /ˈdʒuːnɪpə/ **junipers.** ◆○○○○

A **juniper** is an evergreen bush with purple berries which can be used in cooking and medicine. 刺柏, 桧. N-VAR

junk /dʒʌŋk/ **junks, junking, junked.** ◆◆○○○

1 If you describe a group of objects as **junk**, you think that they are old and useless. 废弃的旧东西. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ◆ *What are you going to do with all that junk, Larry?* 拉里, 你怎样处理那堆旧东西? INFORMAL

2 You can use **junk** to refer to old and second-hand goods that people buy and collect. 买来收藏的旧货. N-UNCOUNT ◆ *Look out for old illustrated books in junk shops.* 到旧货店找旧的带插图的书籍.

3 If you **junk** something, you get rid of it or stop using it. 扔掉, 丢弃. VB INFORMAL ◆ *Consumers will not have to junk their old cassettes to use the new format.* 顾客无须扔掉旧盒带就能转用新版. V n

4 A **junk** is a Chinese sailing boat that has a flat bottom and square sails. 中国式帆船. N-COUNT

ˈjunk bond, junk bonds. ◆◆○○○

If a company issues **junk bonds**, it borrows money from investors, usually at a high rate of interest, in order to finance a particular deal. (公司发行的)高息集资债券; 垃圾债券; 风险债券. N-COUNT

jun·ket /ˈdʒʌŋkɪt/ **junkets.**

If you describe a trip by an official or businessman as a **junket**, you disapprove of it because it is expensive, unnecessary, and often has been paid for with public money. (贬义)公费旅游. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ˈjunk food, junk foods.

If you refer to food as **junk food**, you mean that it is quick and easy to prepare but is not good for your health. 无益于健康的快餐食品, 垃圾食品. N-VAR

junkie /ˈdʒʌŋki/ **junkies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **junkie** is a drug addict. 吸毒者，有毒瘾者. ❖ *...junkies who leave their syringes all over the place.* 把注射器丢得到处都是的吸毒者. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 You can use **junkie** to refer to someone who is very interested in a particular activity, especially when they spend a lot of time on it. 上瘾的人，沉迷于某事的人. ❖ *...a computer junkie.* 沉迷电脑的人. N-COUNT n N INFORMAL

'junk mail.

Junk mail consists of advertisements and publicity materials that you receive through the post which you have not asked for. 大批发出的邮寄广告，垃圾广告邮件. N-UNCOUNT

junk·yard /ˈdʒʌŋkjɑːd/ **junkyards.**

A **junkyard** is the same as a **scrapyard**. 同 scrapyard. N-COUNT

jun·ta /ˈdʒʌntə, ˈhʊntə/ **juntas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you refer to a **junta**, you mean a military government that has taken power by force, and not through elections; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(通过武力组建的)军政府. N-COLL-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ju·ris·dic·tion /ˌdʒʊərɪsˈdɪkʃən/ **jurisdictions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Jurisdiction** is the power that a court of law or an official has to carry out legal judgements or to enforce laws. 司法权；审判权；管辖权. ❖ *The British police have no jurisdiction over foreign bank accounts.* 英国警方无权查核外国银行账户. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 A **jurisdiction** is a state or other area in which a particular court and system of laws has authority. 管辖区域. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ju·ris·pru·dence /ˌdʒʊərɪsˈpruːdəns/.

Jurisprudence is the study of law and the principles on which laws are based. 法学；法理学. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ju·rist /ˈdʒʊərɪst/ **jurists.**

A **jurist** is a person who is an expert on law. 法学家；法律学者. N-COUNT FORMAL

ju·ror /ˈdʒʊərə/ **jurors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **juror** is a member of a jury. 陪审团成员. N-COUNT

jury /ˈdʒʊəri/ **juries.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 In a court of law, the **jury** is the group of people who have been chosen from the general public to listen to the facts about a crime and to decide whether the person accused is guilty or not. 陪审团. N-COLL-COUNT

2 A **jury** is a group of people who choose the winner of a competition. (比赛)评委团. N-COLL-COUNT

just 1 adverb uses 副词用法

just /dʒʌst/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **just** to say that something happened a very short time ago, or is starting to happen at the present time. For example, if you say that someone **has just arrived**, you mean that they arrived a very short time ago. 刚才，刚刚. ❖ *I've just bought a new house.* 我刚刚买了一幢新的房子. *I just had the most awful dream.* 我刚才做了个极可怕的梦. *I'm only just beginning to take it in.* 我只是刚开始明白. ADV ADV before v

2 If you say that you are **just** doing something, you mean that you are doing it now and will finish it very soon. 正在；马上；很快. If you say that you are **just about to** do something, or **just going to** do something, you mean that you will do it very soon. 正准备，就要. ❖ *I'm just making the sauce for the cauliflower.* 我马上就把花椰菜调料准备好. *I'm just going to walk down the lane now and post some letters.* 我正准备沿小路步行去寄信. ADV ADV before v

3 You can use **just** to emphasize that something is happening at exactly the moment of speaking or at exactly the moment that you are talking about. 正当；正好. ❖ *Randall would just now be getting the Sunday paper.* 兰德尔现在该正好收到星期日的报纸. *Just then the phone rang.* 正在那时电话响了. ADV ADV adv/prep PRAGMATICS

4 You use **just** to indicate that something is no more important, interesting, or difficult, for example, than you say it is. 只是，只不过是. ❖ *It's just a suggestion.* 那不过是个建议而已. *I am sure you can tell just by looking at me that I am all right.* 我敢肯定你只须看我一眼就知道我很好. ADV ADV group/cl PRAGMATICS

5 You use **just** to emphasize that you are talking about a small part or sample, not the whole of an amount. 只有，仅有. ❖ *These are just a few of the many options available.* 在众多可用的方案中，这些只是其中的几个而已. ADV ADV n PRAGMATICS

6 You use **just** to draw attention to how small an amount is or how short a length of time is. (强调数量、时间极少)只，仅仅. ❖ *David redecorated a room in just three days.* 戴维只用了三天时间就把房子重新装修好. ADV ADV amount PRAGMATICS

7 You can use **just** in front of a verb to indicate that the result of something is unfortunate or undesirable and is likely to make the situation worse rather than better. (置于动词前，表示某事不遂人愿或会使局势恶化)只会. ❖ *Leaving like I did just made it worse.* 像我那么离开只会把事情弄得更糟. ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS

8 You use **just** to indicate that what you are saying is the case, but only by a very small degree or amount. 勉强，只能. ❖ *Her hand was just visible by the light from the sitting room.* 借着起居室的灯光能勉强看见她的手. *He could just reach the man's head with his right hand.* 他用右手勉强能够摸到那人的头. ADV ADV adj/adv/prep ADV before v

9 You use **just** with 'might', 'may', and 'could', when you mean that there is a small chance of something happening, despite the fact that it is not very likely. 也许，可能. ❖ *It's an old trick but it just might work.* 那是个老把戏，但或许行得通. ADV ADV with modal

10 You use **just** to emphasize the following word or phrase, in order to express feelings such as annoyance, admiration, or certainty. (加强语气)很；确实；就是. ❖ *She just won't relax.* 她就是不肯休息. *I don't see the point in it really. It's just stupid.* 我真的看不出这有什么意义，它确实很无聊. *Isn't he just the most beautiful thing you ever saw?* 他确实是你所见过的最漂亮的宝贝吧? ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS ADV adj/n

11 You use **just** with instructions, polite requests, or statements of intention, to make your request or statement seem less difficult and problematical than someone might think. (软化语气)且请；能否. ❖ *I'm just going to ask you a bit more about your father's business.* 我能否多了解点你父亲的生意情况. *Just add water, milk and butter.* 请加入水、牛奶及黄油. ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS

12 You use **just** in expressions such as **just a minute, just a moment**, and **just a second** when you are asking someone to wait for a short time. 稍稍. (用于 just a minute, just a moment及just a second. 以上均解作'请稍候'.) ❖ *'Let me in, Di.' – 'Okay. Just a minute.'* '迪，给我开门.'—'好，请稍等一下.' ADV ADV n PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

13 You can use **just** in expressions such as **just a minute, just a moment**, and **just a second** when you want to interrupt or stop someone. (用于打断别人讲话)请停一下. ❖ *Well, now just a second, I don't altogether agree.* 嗯，请等等，我不完全同意. ADV ADV n PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

14 You can use **just** with negative question tags, for example **'isn't he just?'** and **'don't they just!'**, to say that you agree completely with what has been said. (表示完全同意)的确是这样. ❖ *'That's crazy,' I said. 'Isn't it just?' he said.* '那很荒唐.'我说.'的确是这样.'他说. ADV PRAGMATICS BRITISH, SPOKEN

15 If you say that you can **just** see or hear something, you mean that it is easy for you to imagine seeing or hearing it. 容易想象出，容易想得出. ❖ *I can just hear her telling her friends, 'Well, I blame his mother!'* 我很容易想象得出她对她的朋友说，'哎，我责怪他母亲!' ADV ADV before v

16 You use **just** to mean exactly, when you are specifying something precisely or asking for precise information. 确切地；到底. ❖ *There are no statistics about just how many people won't vote.* 到底有多少人不会投票，对此没有统计过. *My arm hurts too, just here.* 我的手臂也痛，就在这儿. ADV ADV cl/prep/adv

17 You use **just** to emphasize that a particular thing is exactly what is needed or fits a particular description exactly. (表示强调)恰好；正是(所需要的). ❖ *Kiwi fruit are just the thing for a healthy snack.* 猕猴桃正好是健康的小吃. ADV ADV n PRAGMATICS

18 You use **just** in expressions such as **just like, just as... as**, and **just the same** when you are emphasizing the similarity between two things or two people. 正像；如同. ❖ *Behind the facade they are just like the rest of us.* 在外 ADV ADV like n, ADV as adj/adv, ADV n PRAGMATICS

J

表的背后，他们和我们其余的人没什么两样. *He worked just as hard as anyone.* 他像所有人一样努力地工作.

19 You use **just about** to indicate that what you are talking about is so close to being the case that it can be regarded as being the case. 差不多，几乎. ❖ *What does she read? Just about everything.* 她都读些什么？几乎无所不读. PHR

20 You use **just about** to indicate that what you are talking about is in fact the case, but only by a very small degree or amount. 勉强，只有. ❖ *We've got just about enough time to get there.* 我们勉强有足够的时间赶到那里去. PHR

21 If things are **just so**, they are done or arranged exactly as they should be or exactly as someone wants them. 正好按要求的方式做. ❖ *I do her hair, and it has to be just so.* 我要按她要求的方式给她做头发. PHR

22 You use the expression **it's just that** when you are making a complaint, suggestion, or excuse, so that the person you are talking to will not get annoyed with you. (缓和语气)只是；只要；仅需要. ❖ *Your hair is all right; it's just that you need a haircut.* 你的头发还不错，只要理理发便行. PHR PRAGMATICS

23 ➡ **just now**: 见 **now**.
➡ **only just**: 见 **only**.
➡ **it just goes to show**: 见 **show**.
➡ **not just**: 见 **not**.

just 2 adjective use 形容词用法

just /dʒʌst/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe a situation, action, or idea as **just**, you mean that it is right or acceptable according to particular moral principles. 正义的；公正的. ❖ *She fought honestly for a just cause and for freedom.* 她真诚地为正义的事业和自由而斗争. *Was Pollard's life sentence just or was it too severe?* 波拉德被判终身监禁是合情合理还是太严厉了? ◢ **just·ly** ❖ *They were not treated justly in the past.* 他们过去受到了不公正的对待. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED ADV with v

➡ to get your **just deserts**: 见 **desert**.

jus·tice /ˈdʒʌstɪs/ **justices.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Justice** is fairness in the way that people are treated. 公正、公平. ❖ *He only wants freedom, justice and equality.* 他只要求自由、公正和平等. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **miscarriage of justice**.

2 The **justice** of a cause, claim, or argument is its quality of being reasonable, justifiable, or right. 合理；合法；正当. ❖ *We must win people round to the justice of our cause.* 我们必须争取人们了解我们事业的正义性. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Justice** is the legal system that a country uses in order to deal with people who break the law. 司法；法律制度. ❖ *A lawyer is part of the machinery of justice.* 律师是司法系统的一部分. N-UNCOUNT

4 If a criminal is **brought to justice**, he or she is punished for a crime by being arrested and tried in a court of law. 把…送交法院审判. ❖ *They demanded that those responsible be brought to justice.* 他们要求对负有责任的人依法惩处. PHR

5 A **justice** is a judge. 法官. ❖ *Thomas will be sworn in today as a justice on the Supreme Court.* 托马斯今日将在最高法院宣誓就任法官. *...Retired High Court Justices.* 已退休的高等法院法官. N-COUNT AMERICAN

6 **Justice** is used before the names of judges. (用于法官名字前)法官. ❖ *...Mr Justice Hutchison.* 哈钦森法官大人. N-TITLE

7 If someone or something **does justice** to a person or thing, they describe or reproduce them in a way that shows truly how good or valuable they are. 充分显示…的优点. ❖ *The photograph I had seen didn't do her justice.* 我所见到的照片根本没把她最好的一面显示出来. PHR

8 If you **do justice** to someone or something, you deal with them properly and completely. 正当地对待；全面地处理. ❖ *No one article can ever do justice to the topic of fraud.* 没有哪篇文章能够全面地探讨欺诈这个课题. PHR

9 If you **do** yourself **justice**, you do something as well as you are capable of doing it. 充分发挥能力；尽力做好. ❖ *I don't think he could do himself justice playing for England.* 我认为他在英格兰队效力不会充分发挥其技能. PHR

10 If you say that something is **rough justice** for someone, you mean that they have not been treated fairly. 不公正；不公平. ❖ *It would have been rough justice had he been deprived of this important third European win.* 如果他当时真的被剥夺了这个重要的、第三次赢得的欧洲冠军，那就不公平了. PHR BRITISH

Justice of the 'Peace, Justices of the Peace.

In Britain, a **Justice of the Peace** is a person who is not a lawyer but who is authorized to act as a judge in a local criminal law court. The abbreviation **JP** is also used. (非律师，但被委任为地方法院的)治安法官，基层法院法官. JP 为其缩写形式. N-COUNT

jus·ti·fi·able /ˌdʒʌstɪˈfaɪəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An action, situation, emotion, or idea that is **justifiable** is acceptable or correct because there is a good reason for it. 可证明为正当的；无可非议的. ❖ *The violence of the revolutionary years was justifiable on the grounds of political necessity.* 依据政治需要，在革命年代使用暴力是无可非议的. ◢ **jus·ti·fi·ably** /ˌdʒʌstɪˈfaɪəbli/ ❖ *He was justifiably proud of his achievements.* 他为自己的成绩感到骄傲，这是可理解的. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

jus·ti·fi·ca·tion /ˌdʒʌstɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **justifications.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **justification** for something is an acceptable reason or explanation for it. 正当的理由；合理的解释. ❖ *To me the only justification for a zoo is educational.* 对我来说，动物园存在的唯一的合理理由是其教育性. N-VAR

jus·ti·fied /ˈdʒʌstɪfaɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you describe a decision, action, or idea as **justified**, you think it is reasonable and acceptable. 合理的. ❖ *In my opinion, the decision was wholly justified.* 依我看，这一决定完全合理. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you think that someone is **justified in** doing something, you think that their reasons for doing it are good and valid. 有正当理由的；理由充分的. ❖ *He's absolutely justified in resigning. He was treated shamefully.* 他有充分的理由辞职，因他蒙受了羞辱. *The report concluded that police were justified in opening fire.* 报告最后的结论说警方有充分的理由开枪. ADJ v-link ADJ in -ing PRAGMATICS

jus·ti·fy /ˈdʒʌstɪfaɪ/ **justifies, justifying, justified.** ♦♦♦◇◇

If someone or something **justifies** a particular decision, action, or idea, they show or prove that it is reasonable or necessary. 证明…合理(或有必要). ❖ *No argument can justify a war.* 没有什么理由能说明战争是合理的. VB V n

just·ly /ˈdʒʌstli/.

You use **justly** to show that you approve of someone's attitude towards something, because it seems to be based on truth or reality. 正当地；有充分理据地. ❖ *Australians are justly proud of their native wildlife.* 澳洲人理直气壮地为他们的本土野生生物感到骄傲. ADV PRAGMATICS

➡ 又见 **just**.

jut /dʒʌt/ **juts, jutting, jutted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **juts out**, it sticks out above or beyond a surface. 突出；伸出. ❖ *The northern end of the island juts out like a long, thin finger into the sea.* 该岛的北端像一根细长的手指般伸入海里. VB V adv/prep

2 If you **jut** a part of your body, especially your chin, or if it **juts**, you push it forward in an aggressive or determined way. (使身体的某一部分挑衅地或坚定地)伸出. ❖ *His jaw jutted stubbornly forward.* 他的下颌倔强地向前挺着. *Gwen jutted her chin forward, her nose in the air.* 格温扬起下巴，鼻子翘在空中. V-ERG V adv/prep V n adv/prep Also V, V n

jute /dʒuːt/.

Jute is a substance that is used to make cloth and rope. It comes from a plant which grows mainly in South-East Asia. 黄麻纤维. N-UNCOUNT

ju·venile /ˈdʒuːvənaɪl/ **juveniles.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **juvenile** is a child or young person who is not yet old enough to be regarded as an adult. 少年. ❖ *Juvenile crime is increasing at a terrifying rate.* 少年犯罪正以骇人的比率增长. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **juvenile**, you ADJ-GRADED

J

are critical of it because you think that it is silly or immature. 幼稚的; 不成熟的. PRAGMATICS

3 A **juvenile** is a young animal. 幼小动物. N-COUNT

'juvenile court, juvenile courts.

A **juvenile court** is a court which deals with crimes committed by young people who are not yet old enough to be considered as adults. 少年法庭. N-VAR

,juvenile de'linquency.

Juvenile delinquency is vandalism and other criminal behaviour that is committed by young people who are not old enough to be legally considered as adults. 少年犯罪. N-UNCOUNT

,juvenile de'linquent, juvenile delinquents.

A **juvenile delinquent** is a young person who is guilty of committing crimes. 少年罪犯. N-COUNT

jux·ta·pose /,dʒʌkstə'pəʊz/ **juxtaposes, juxtaposing, juxtaposed.**

If you **juxtapose** two contrasting objects, images, or ideas, you place them together or describe them together, so that the differences between them are strongly emphasized. 把...并置或并列(以示差别). VB FORMAL ❖ *The technique Mr Wilson uses most often is to juxtapose things for dramatic effect.* 威尔逊先生最常用的方法是对事情并行描述, 以产生戏剧性的效果. V pl-n ❖ *...the celebration of life juxtaposed with the terror of mortality.* 与对死亡的恐惧相并列的对生命的颂扬. V-ed with n, Also V n with n

◢ **jux·ta·po·si·tion** /,dʒʌkstəpə'zɪʃən/ **juxtapositions** ❖ *...this juxtaposition of brutal reality and lyrical beauty.* 残酷的现实和诗歌般的美丽两者的相提并论. N-VAR

K, k

K, k /keɪ/ **K's, k's.**

1 **K** is the eleventh letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十一个字母. N-VAR

2 **K** or **k** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with k, such as 'kilometre', 'kilobyte', or 'king'. 以k为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 kilometre, kilobyte 或 king.

3 **K** or **k** is sometimes used to represent the number 1,000, especially when referring to sums of money. (数目, 尤指金钱) 1,000. NUMBER INFORMAL ❖ *I used to make over 40k.* 我曾经赚到4万元之多.

kaf·tan /'kæftæn/ **kaftans.**

➡ 见 **caftan**.

kale /keɪl/.

Kale is a vegetable that is similar to a cabbage. (一种类似卷心菜的蔬菜)羽衣甘蓝. N-UNCOUNT

ka·lei·do·scope /kə'laɪdəskəʊp/ **kaleidoscopes.**

1 A **kaleidoscope** is a toy in the shape of a tube. If you look through the tube and turn the other end, you can see a pattern of colours which changes as you turn the tube round. 万花筒. N-COUNT

2 You can describe something that is made up of a lot of different and frequently changing colours or elements as a **kaleidoscope**. (颜色、形状等)色彩斑斓; 千变万化. N-SING ❖ *...a kaleidoscope of different alliances, groupings and interests.* 结盟形式、党派分立及利益关系的瞬息万变.

◢ **ka·lei·do·scop·ic** /kə,laɪdə'skɒpɪk/ ❖ *...a kaleidoscopic range of fabrics.* 一系列花样繁多的布料. ADJ ADJ n

ka·mi·ka·ze /,kæmɪ'kɑːzi/.

1 If someone such as a soldier or terrorist performs a **kamikaze** act, they attack the enemy knowing that they will be killed doing it. 冒死攻击的; 同归于尽的. ADJ ADJ n ❖ *We have volunteers, including kamikaze pilots, ready to attack.* 我们有志愿者 — 包括飞行员敢死队在内, 随时准备进攻.

2 You can use **kamikaze** to describe an action or attitude which involves doing something which is very dangerous and likely to harm the person who does it. 非常危险的, 冒死的. ADJ ADJ n ❖ *These are kamikaze jobs, the ones almost guaranteed to end your career.* 这些是极其危险的工作, 几乎一定会毁掉你的前程.

kan·ga·roo /,kæŋgə'ruː/ **kangaroos.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **kangaroo** is a large Australian animal which moves by jumping on its back legs. Female kangaroos carry their babies in a pouch on their stomachs. 袋鼠. N-COUNT

kanga'roo court, kangaroo courts.

If you refer to a court or a meeting as a **kangaroo court**, you disapprove of it because it is unofficial or unfair, and is intended to find someone guilty. (贬义) '袋鼠法庭' (指非正规的或不公正的法庭、会议等); 私设的公堂. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ❖ *Reichmann claims he is the victim of a kangaroo court.* 赖克曼声称他是'袋鼠法庭'审理下的牺牲品.

ka·put /kə'pʊt/.

If you say that something is **kaput**, you mean that it is completely broken, useless, or finished. 坏了的; 没用的; 完蛋了的. ADJ INFORMAL ❖ *'What's happened to your car?'— 'It's kaput.'* '你的车怎么了?' — '坏了.'

kara·oke /,kæri'əʊki/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Karaoke is a form of entertainment in which a machine plays tapes of the tunes of pop songs, and people take it in turns to use a microphone to sing the words. 卡拉OK. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the popularity of pub karaoke nights.* 酒吧卡拉OK之夜的流行普及.

ka·ra·te /kə'rɑːti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Karate is a Japanese martial art or sport in which people fight without weapons, using only their hands, elbows, feet, and legs. (日本武术运动)空手道. N-UNCOUNT

kar·ma /'kɑːmə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

In religions such as Hinduism and Buddhism that accept the idea of reincarnation, **karma** is the belief that your actions in this life affect all your future lives. (印度教与佛教等的信条, 认为今世的所作所为会引起来世的善恶报应)羯磨, 业. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Through good deeds, kindness and compassion people can alter their bad karma.* 人们通过行善、怀着仁慈之心及怜悯之情可改变宿命.

kart /kɑːt/ **karts.**

A **kart** is the same as a **go-kart**. 同 go-kart. N-COUNT

kay·ak /'kaɪæk/ **kayaks.**

A **kayak** is a boat like a canoe, used in the sport of canoeing and by Inuit people. (运动或因纽特人用的, 类似独木舟的)划子. N-COUNT

ke·bab /kə'bæb, AM -'bɑːb/ **kebabs.**

A **kebab** is a dish consisting of small pieces of grilled meat, and sometimes vegetables, either inside a pitta bread or on a long metal rod. 夹在扁圆面包中的碎烤肉; 烤肉串. N-VAR

keel /kiːl/ **keels, keeling, keeled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **keel** of a boat is the long, specially shaped piece of wood or steel along the bottom of it. (船的)龙骨. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone or something is **on an even keel**, you mean that they are working or progressing smoothly and steadily, without any sudden changes. 平稳; 稳定. PHR ❖ *Jason had helped him out with a series of loans, until he could get back on an even keel.* 贾森借给他一连串贷款以助他渡过困境, 直至他经济上恢复稳定.

➤keel over.

If someone **keels over**, they collapse because they are tired or ill. 晕倒; 病倒. PHR-V INFORMAL ❖ *She must have had a heart attack and keeled over.* 她一定是心脏病发作而昏倒了. V P

K

keen /kiːn/ **keeners, keenest; keens, keening, keened.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you are **keen** on doing something, you very much want to do it. If you are **keen** that something should happen, you very much want it to happen. 热衷的; 渴望的. [ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ] ❖ *Both companies were keen on a merger.* 两家公司都热衷于合并. *She's still keen to keep in touch.* 她仍然渴望保持联络. ◢**keen·ness** [N-UNCOUNT] ❖ *...the country's keenness for better economic ties with China.* 该国热切希望改善与中国的经济关系.

2 If you are **keen on** something or someone, you like them a lot. 喜爱的. [ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ on n] ❖ *Mick has been very keen on Carla.* 米克一直迷恋着卡拉. *He's not keen on the idea, but he sees the point.* 他并不喜欢这个主意,但他明白当中的道理. ◢**keenness** ❖ *...his keenness for the arts.* 他对艺术的喜爱. [N-UNCOUNT]

3 If someone is **keen**, they have a lot of enthusiasm for a particular activity or for things in general. 热心的; 极感兴趣的. [ADJ-GRADED] ❖ *I've interviewed him and he seems very keen.* 我跟他面谈过,他看上去很感兴趣. *She was a keen amateur photographer.* 她曾是个对摄影有浓厚兴趣的业余摄影师. ◢**keenness** ❖ *...the keenness of the students.* 学生们的热忱. [N-UNCOUNT]

4 A **keen** interest or emotion is very intense. 强烈的; 浓厚的. [ADJ-GRADED] ❖ *...his keen sense of loyalty.* 他强烈的忠诚感. ◢**keen·ly** ❖ *This is a keenly awaited project.* 这是大家热切期待的计划. [ADV-GRADED]

5 If you are a **keen** supporter of a cause or idea, you support it enthusiastically. (支持者)积极的; 热心的. [ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n] ❖ *He is a keen advocate of closer integration in Europe.* 他积极提倡欧洲更加紧密的一体化.

6 If you say that someone has a **keen** intellect, you mean that they are very clever and aware of what is happening around them. (头脑)敏捷的; 精明的. [ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n] ❖ *Mr Walsh has a keen appreciation of the priorities of the electorate.* 沃尔什先生对选民的重点利益有精确的了解. ◢**keenly** ❖ *They're keenly aware that whatever they decide will set a precedent.* 他们清楚地知道无论他们作出什么决定,都会开创先例. [ADV-GRADED]

7 If you have a **keen** eye or ear, you are able to notice things that are difficult to detect. (目光或听觉)敏锐的. [ADJ-GRADED] ❖ *...an amateur artist with a keen eye for detail.* 观察入微的业余艺术家. ◢**keenly** ❖ *Charles listened keenly.* 查尔斯机警地听着. [ADV-GRADED; ADV with v]

8 A **keen** fight or competition is one in which the competitors are all trying very hard to win. 激烈的. [ADJ-GRADED] ❖ *They have buried their keen rivalry to work together on the project.* 他们结束了激烈的相互竞争, 携手合作该计划. ◢**keenly** ❖ *The 1994 contest should be very keenly fought.* 1994年的比赛一定会很激烈. [ADV-GRADED]

9 If someone **keens**, they make a wailing sound, usually as a sign of grief because someone has died. 哀号, 恸哭. [VB: V; LITERARY] ❖ *Someone was making a low, keening noise.* 有人在低声哭泣. [V-ing]

keep /kiːp/ **keeps, keeping, kept.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If someone **is kept** in a particular state, they remain in it. 使保持(某种状态). [V-LINK-ERG] ❖ *The noise kept him awake.* 噪音令他无法入睡. [V n adj/prep] *To keep warm they burnt wood in a rusty oil barrel.* 他们在一只生锈的油桶里烧柴取暖. [V adj/prep]

2 If you **keep** in a particular position, or place, you remain in it. 坚持; 留在. [V-ERG] ❖ *Keep away from the doors while the train is moving.* 火车开动时请勿靠近车门. [V adv/prep] *He kept his head down, hiding his features.* 他垂头遮掩着面部. [V n with adv] *Doctors will keep her in hospital for at least another week.* 医生要她在医院至少再住上一星期. [V n prep]

3 If you **keep** off something or **keep** away from it, you avoid it. 避开; 避免. If you **keep** out of something, you avoid getting involved in it. 不参加, 不卷入. [V-ERG] ❖ *He's going to be a fantastic player if he keeps away from booze.* 如果他不酗酒, 定会成为一名出色的演员. [V prep/adv] *Their main aim is to help keep youngsters out of trouble.* 他们的主要目的是不让年轻人惹上麻烦. [V n prep/adv]

4 If someone or something **keeps** you from doing something, they prevent you from doing it. 妨碍; 阻止. [VB] ❖ *What can you do to keep it from happening again?* 你如何防止这样的事情再次发生? [V n from -ing]

5 If someone or something **keeps** you, they delay you and make you arrive somewhere later than expected. 耽搁; 延误. [VB] ❖ *'What kept you?'—'I went in the wrong direction.'* '什么事令你迟到了?'—'我走错方向了.' [V n]

6 If you try to **keep** from doing something, you try to stop yourself from doing it. 抑制, 克制. [VB] ❖ *She bit her lip to keep from crying.* 她咬着嘴唇强忍哭泣. [V from -ing]

7 If you **keep** doing something, you do it repeatedly or continue to do it. If someone or something **keeps** you doing something, they cause you to do it repeatedly or to continue to do it. (使)重复进行; (使)继续. [V-ERG] ❖ *I keep forgetting it's December.* 我总忘记现在是12月份. [V -ing] *I will let you have my answer tomorrow. I won't keep you waiting.* 我明天答复你, 我不会让你久等的. [V n -ing; PHR-V]
◇ **Keep on** means the same as **keep**. 义同 keep. ❖ *Did he give up or keep on trying?* 他放弃了或是仍在尝试着? [V P -ing]

8 **Keep** is used in the phrases **keep at it**, **keep going**, and **keep it up**, to indicate that someone continues doing something that they have started, even if they are tired and would prefer to stop. 坚持, 继续. [VB] ❖ *'Keep at it!' Thade encouraged me.* '坚持下去!' 撒德鼓励我说. [V at it] *She forced herself to keep going.* 她强迫自己坚持下去. [V -ing] *You're doing a great job! Keep it up!* 做得好! 继续保持! [V it up]

9 If you **keep** something from someone, you do not tell them about it. 隐瞒, 保守(秘密). [VB: V n from n] ❖ *He had to keep the truth from his children.* 他只能对孩子们隐瞒真相.

10 If you **keep** something **to** yourself, you do not tell anyone else about it. 不把...讲出来. [PHR] ❖ *I have to tell someone. I can't keep it to myself.* 我得找人说说; 我不能憋在心里.

11 If you **keep yourself to yourself** or **keep to yourself**, you stay on your own most of the time and do not mix with other people. 不甚与人交往. [PHR] ❖ *Since she knows little Italian, she keeps to herself.* 她不太会讲意大利语, 所以很少与别人交谈.

12 **Keep** is used with some nouns to indicate that someone does something for a period of time or continues to do it. For example, if you **keep a grip** on something, you continue to hold or control it. (与某些名词结合使用, 表示某人一直或继续做某事, 如keep a grip意为'继续把握或控制')继续, 持续. [VB] ❖ *One of them would keep a look-out on the road behind to warn us of approaching vehicles.* 他们其中一人会注意后面的路面情况, 一有开过来的车辆就会告诉我们. [V n]

13 When you **keep** something such as a promise or an appointment, you do what you said you would do. 信守; 履行. [VB] ❖ *He had again failed to keep his word.* 他再一次食言了. [V n]

14 If you **keep** a record of a series of events, you write down details of it so that they can be referred to later. 记录; 记载. [VB] ❖ *Eleanor began to keep a diary.* 伊莉诺开始写日记. [V n]

15 If you **keep** something, you continue to have it in your possession and do not throw it away, give it away, or sell it. 保存; 保留. [VB] ❖ *'I like this dress,' she said. 'Keep it. You can have it,' said Daphne.* '我喜欢这条裙子.' 她说. '拿去吧, 给你了.' 达夫妮说. [V n] *Lathan had to choose between marrying her and keeping his job.* 莱森要在跟她结婚及保住工作两者之间作出选择.

16 If you **keep** something in a particular place, you always have it in that place. 储藏, 储存. [VB] ❖ *She kept her money under the mattress.* 她把钱藏在床垫下. [V n prep/adv] *To make it easier to contact us, keep this card handy.* 为便于与我们联络, 请随身携带这张卡片. [V n adj]

17 Something that is **for keeps** is permanent and will not change. 永久地; 无可更改地. [PHR; INFORMAL] ❖ *Ensure that whatever you gain now will be for keeps.* 请确保你现在得到的任何东西都是永久性的.

18 If something is **in keeping** with something else, it is appropriate or suitable in relation to that thing. 合适; 恰当. [PHR] If something is **out of keeping** with something else, it is not suitable or appropriate in relation to that thing. 不合适;

不恰当. ❖ *In keeping with tradition, the Emperor and Empress did not attend the ceremony.* 按照惯例, 皇帝和皇后没有出席典礼.

19 If you **keep** someone, you support them by earning enough money to provide food, clothing, and other necessary things. 供养, 抚养. ❖ *I was working nights in a bar to keep myself.* 我靠晚间在酒吧工作来养活自己. *He married an Armenian with a good dowry, who kept him in silk cravats.* 他娶了一位带来一大笔嫁妆的亚美尼亚女人, 她让他过上了富裕的生活. VB V n / V pron-refl / V n in n

20 Someone's **keep** is the cost of food and other things that they need in their daily life. 日常生活开销. ❖ *Ray will earn his keep on local farms while studying.* 雷求学期间同时会在当地的农场工作, 以应付日常生活的支出. N-SING / poss N

21 If you **keep** animals, you own them and take care of them. 饲养(动物). ❖ *We have kept chickens for many years.* 我们养鸡有很多年了. VB V n

22 You can say or ask how someone **is keeping** as a way of saying or asking whether they are well. 保持健康. ❖ *She hasn't been keeping too well lately.* 她最近身体不太好. VB only cont / V adv

23 If food **keeps** for a certain length of time, it stays fresh and suitable to eat for that time. (食品)保鲜; 保持不坏. ❖ *It will keep for 2-3 weeks.* 它能保鲜两至三周. VB / V

24 A **keep** is the main tower of a medieval castle, in which people lived. (中世纪)城堡主楼. N-COUNT

25 ➡ to **keep** someone **company**: 见 **company**.
➡ to **keep a straight face**: 见 **face**.
➡ to **keep** your **hand in**: 见 **hand**.
➡ to **keep** your **head**: 见 **head**.
➡ to **keep house**: 见 **house**.
➡ to **keep pace**: 见 **pace**.
➡ to **keep the peace**: 见 **peace**.
➡ to **keep a secret**: 见 **secret**.
➡ to **keep time**: 见 **time**.
➡ to **keep track of**: 见 **track**.

▸keep back.

If you **keep** some information **back**, you do not tell all that you know about something. 保密; 隐瞒. ❖ *Neither of them is telling the whole truth. Invariably, they keep something back.* 他们两人都没有完全说实话. 他们都在隐瞒些什么. PHR-V V n P

▸keep down.

1 If you **keep** the number, size, or amount of something **down**, you do not let it increase. 控制(数目、大小、数量)在...之内. ❖ *Administration costs were kept down to just £460.* 行政费用限制到只有460镑. PHR-V V n P / V P noun

2 If someone **keeps** a group of people **down**, they keep them in a state of powerlessness, and prevent them from being completely free. 镇压; 压制. ❖ *No matter what a woman tries to do to improve her situation, there is some barrier or attitude to keep her down.* 不管女性想如何改善她们的地位, 她们总受到某种障碍或态度的压制. PHR-V / V n P / Also V P noun

3 If you **keep** food or drink **down**, you manage to swallow it properly and not vomit, even though you feel sick. (艰难地)吞下; 使不吐出. ❖ *I've been trying to make her drink but she can't keep anything down.* 我一直在设法令她喝下去, 但她什么都咽不下. PHR-V / V n P

▸keep on.

1 ➡ 见 **keep** **4**.

2 If you **keep** someone **on**, you continue to employ them, for example after they are old enough to retire or after other employees have lost their jobs. 继续雇用; 继续留用. ❖ *A skeleton staff of 20 is being kept on.* 最低限度只继续留用20名员工. PHR-V V n P / be V-ed P / Also V P noun

▸keep to.

1 If you **keep to** a rule, plan, or agreement, you do exactly what you are expected or supposed to do. 遵从; 奉行. ❖ *You've got to keep to the speed limit.* 你必须遵守时速限制. PHR-V / V P n

2 If you **keep to** something such as a path or river, you do not move away from it as you go somewhere. 不离开, 沿着. ❖ *Keep to the right until you reach the end of the track.* 沿着右侧一直走到小径的尽头. PHR-V / V P n

3 If you **keep** something **to** a particular number or quantity, you limit it to that number or quantity. 限制在...之内. ❖ *Keep costs to a minimum.* 把成本维持在最低水平. PHR-V / V n P n

▸keep up.

1 If someone or something **keeps up** with another person or thing, the first one moves, progresses, or increases as fast as the second. 并驾齐驱, 不落后. ❖ *She shook her head and started to walk on. He kept up with her.* 她摇摇头, 然后继续走着. 他跟了上去. *Things are changing so fast, it's hard to keep up.* 事情变化太快, 很难跟得上. PHR-V / V P with n / V P

2 If you **keep up** with your work or with other people, you manage to do or understand all your work, or to do or understand it as well as other people. 学习; 跟上(功课等). ❖ *Life here is tough for a parent whose kids aren't keeping up in school.* 在这里, 如果孩子们的功课跟不上, 做父母的就苦了. PHR-V / V P with n / V P

3 If you **keep up** with what is happening, you make sure that you know about it. 关注(局势发展); 注意了解. ❖ *She did not bother to keep up with the news.* 她不留意新闻时事. PHR-V / V P with n / Also V P

4 If you **keep** something **up**, you continue to do it or provide it. 继续做(某事); 不间断. ❖ *They risk losing their homes because they can no longer keep up the repayments.* 他们有失去房子的风险, 因为他们再也无力继续偿还分期付款. PHR-V V n P / V P noun

5 If you **keep** something **up**, you prevent it from growing less in amount, level, or degree. 使...不减少; 使...不降低. ❖ *Opposition forces are keeping up the pressure against the government.* 在野各派势力继续对政府施加压力. PHR-V V n P / V P noun

keep·er /ˈkiːpə/ keepers. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In football, the **keeper** is the same as the **goalkeeper**. 同 goalkeeper. ❖ *...the Chelsea keeper's unfortunate performance against Manchester United.* 在与曼彻斯特联队对垒的比赛中, 切尔西队守门员令人遗憾的表现. N-COUNT / BRITISH

2 A **keeper** at a zoo is a person who takes care of the animals. (动物园的)饲养员. N-COUNT

3 The **keeper** of a museum or art gallery is the person who is responsible for the exhibits. (博物馆或画廊的)管理人. N-COUNT

ˌkeep-ˈfit; 又拼作 keep fit. ◆◇◇◇◇

Keep-fit is the activity of keeping your body in good condition by doing special exercises. (通过运动保持身体健康)的运动. N-UNCOUNT / BRITISH

keep·sake /ˈkiːpseɪk/ keepsakes.

A **keepsake** is a small present that someone gives you so that you will not forget them. 纪念品. N-COUNT

keg /keg/ kegs.

A **keg** is a small barrel used for storing something such as beer or other alcoholic drinks. (盛啤酒等)小桶. ❖ *...empty beer kegs.* 空啤酒桶. N-COUNT

kelp /kelp/.

Kelp is a type of seaweed. 大型褐藻. N-UNCOUNT

ken·nel /ˈkenəl/ kennels. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **kennel** is a small building made especially for a dog to sleep in. 狗窝; 狗舍. N-COUNT

2 **Kennels** or **a kennels** or **a kennel** is a place where dogs are bred and trained, or looked after when their owners are away. (驯养或临时寄养狗的)养狗场. ❖ *Get friends to take the dog, or put him in kennels.* 请朋友们把狗带走, 或者把它送到养狗场. N-COUNT

kept /kept/.

Kept is the past tense and past participle of **keep**. keep 的过去式和过去分词.

kerb /kɜːb/ kerbs; [美]拼作 curb. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **kerb** is the raised edge of a pavement which separates it from the road. (隔开人行道和车道的)路边. N-COUNT

ˈkerb-crawling.

Kerb-crawling is the illegal activity of driving slowly along the side of a road in order to hire a prostitute. (为寻找娼妓而驾车)沿路边慢速行驶. N-UNCOUNT / BRITISH

ker·chief /ˈkɜːtʃɪf/ kerchiefs.

A **kerchief** is a piece of cloth that you wear on your head or around your neck. 头巾; 围巾. N-COUNT / DATED

K

ker·fuf·fle /kəˈfʌfəl/.

A **kerfuffle** is noisy and disorderly behaviour, often resulting from an argument. 吵闹；骚乱. ❖ *There was a bit of a kerfuffle during the race when a dog impeded the leading runners.* 比赛进行中，有一条狗妨碍了领先的几名赛跑运动员，引起了一阵混乱. N-SING INFORMAL, BRITISH

ker·nel /ˈkɜːnəl/ **kernels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **kernel** of a nut is the part that is inside the shell. (果壳内的)仁. N-COUNT

2 The **kernel** of something is the central and most important part of it. 核心，中心，要点. ❖ *The kernel of that message was that peace must not be a source of advantage or disadvantage for anyone.* 该则消息的要点是和平不应成为导致任何人处于优势或劣势. N-COUNT

3 A **kernel** of something is a small element of it. 小的成分，小部分. ❖ *There may be a kernel of truth in what he says.* 他的话也许有一点儿道理. N-COUNT

kero·sene /ˈkerəsiːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Kerosene is a clear, strong-smelling liquid which is used as a fuel, for example in heaters and lamps. 煤油. N-UNCOUNT

kes·trel /ˈkestrəl/ **kestrels.**

A **kestrel** is a type of small falcon. 红隼. N-COUNT

ketch /ketʃ/ **ketches.**

A **ketch** is a type of sailing ship. 双桅小帆船. N-COUNT

ketch·up /ˈketʃʌp/.

Ketchup is a thick, cold sauce, usually made from tomatoes. 番茄酱. N-UNCOUNT

ket·tle /ˈketəl/ **kettles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **kettle** is a covered container that you use for boiling water. It has a handle and a spout. (有柄有壶嘴烧水用的)水壶. ❖ *I'll put the kettle on and make us some tea.* 我来烧壶水泡点茶. N-COUNT

➪ A **kettle** of water is the amount of water contained in a kettle. 一壶的量. ❖ *Pour a kettle of boiling water over the onions.* 往洋葱上浇一壶沸水. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is **a different kettle of fish**, you mean that it is very different from another related thing that you are talking about. 截然不同的事. ❖ *Playing for the reserve team is a totally different kettle of fish.* 在后备队效力完全是另一回事. PHR INFORMAL

kettle·drum /ˈketəldrʌm/ **kettledrums.**

A **kettledrum** is a large drum which can be tuned to play a particular note. 定音鼓. N-COUNT

key /kiː/ **keys, keying, keyed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **key** is a specially shaped piece of metal that you place in a lock and turn in order to open or lock something such as a door, or to start or stop the engine of a vehicle. 钥匙. ❖ *She reached for her coat and car keys.* 她伸手取她的外衣和汽车钥匙. N-COUNT

➠ **under lock and key**: 见 **lock**.

➠ 又见 **master key**.

2 The **keys** on a computer keyboard or typewriter are the buttons that you press in order to operate it. (电脑或打字机键盘的)键. N-COUNT

3 The **keys** of a piano or organ are the long narrow pieces of wood or plastic that you press in order to play it. (钢琴或风琴的)琴键. N-COUNT

K

4 In music, a **key** is a scale of musical notes that starts on one specific note. (音乐的)音，调. ❖ *...the key of A minor.* A小调. N-VAR

5 The **key** on a map or diagram or in a book is a list of symbols or abbreviations used and their meanings. (地图、图表或书本的)略语表；符号表；凡例；图例. N-COUNT

6 The **key** person or thing in a group is the most important one. 关键的，最重要的. ❖ *Education is likely to be a key issue in the next election.* 下一轮选举中，教育很可能成为主要关注的议题. ADJ ADJ n

7 The **key** to a desirable situation or result is the way in which it can be achieved. (达到目的的)方法，手段，要诀. ❖ *Diet and relaxation are two important keys to good health.* 饮食与休息是保持健康的两大要诀. N-COUNT

➤**key in.**

If you **key** something **in**, you put information into a computer or you give the computer a particular instruction by typing the information or instruction on the keyboard. 用键盘把信息或指令输入电脑，键入. ❖ *Brian keyed in his personal code.* 布赖恩键入了他的个人密码. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

key·board /ˈkiːbɔːd/ **keyboards.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **keyboard** of a typewriter or computer is the set of keys that you press in order to operate it. (打字机或电脑的)键盘. N-COUNT

2 The **keyboard** of a piano or organ is the set of black and white keys that you press in order to play it. (钢琴或风琴的)键盘. N-COUNT

3 People sometimes refer to musical instruments that have a keyboard as **keyboards**. 键盘乐器. ❖ *...a band that featured Paul Carrack on keyboards.* 由保罗·卡拉克弹奏键盘乐器的乐队. N-COUNT

ˌkeyed ˈup.

If you are **keyed up**, you are very excited or nervous before an important or dangerous event. 激动；神经紧张. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

key·hole /ˈkiːhəʊl/ **keyholes.**

A **keyhole** is the hole in a lock that you put a key in. 锁眼，钥匙孔. N-COUNT

ˌkeyhole ˈsurgery.

Keyhole surgery is a surgical technique in which the surgeon inserts the instruments through small cuts in the patient's body. 微创手术. N-UNCOUNT

key·note /ˈkiːnəʊt/ **keynotes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **keynote** of a policy or speech is the main theme of it or the part of it that is emphasized the most. (政策的)主导原则；(演说的)要旨. ❖ *He would be setting out his plans for the party in a keynote speech.* 在要旨讲话中，他将展示该党的计划. N-COUNT

ˈkey ring, key rings; 又拼作 **keyring**.

A **key ring** is a metal ring which you use to keep your keys together. 钥匙圈. N-COUNT

key·stone /ˈkiːstəʊn/ **keystones.**

A **keystone** of a policy or system is an important part of it, which is the basis for later developments. 基础；基本原则；主旨. ❖ *The government's determination to beat inflation has so far been the keystone of its economic policy.* 至目前为止，竭力遏制通货膨胀一直是政府的基本经济政策. N-COUNT

ˌkey ˈword, key words.

In language teaching, **key words** are the words in a course book which the writer suggests are the most important for the student to learn. (教科书的)重要单词. N-COUNT

kg. ◆◇◇◇◇

Kg is an abbreviation for **kilogram** or **kilograms**. 千克，公斤. kilogram 或 kilograms 的缩写形式.

kha·ki /ˈkɑːki, AM ˈkæki/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Khaki** is a strong material of a greenish brown colour, used especially to make uniforms for soldiers. (尤指用于做军服的)卡其布. N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **khaki** is greenish brown. 土黄色(的). COLOUR

kib·butz /kɪˈbʊts/ **kibbutzim** /ˌkɪbʊˈtsiːm/.

A **kibbutz** is a place of work in Israel, for example a farm or factory, where the workers live together and share all the duties. 基布兹(以色列的集体农场或工厂). N-COUNT

kick /kɪk/ **kicks, kicking, kicked.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **kick** someone or something, you hit them forcefully with your foot. 踢. ❖ *He threw me to the ground and started to kick.* 他把我推倒在地上，然后开始踢我. *He escaped by kicking open the window.* 他踢开窗户逃走了. *The fiery actress kicked him in the shins.* 暴躁的女演员踢了他的小腿. VB V n, V, V n with adj, V n in n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He suffered a kick to the knee.* 他的膝盖被踢了一下. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **kicks** you **when** you **are down**, you think they are behaving unfairly because they are attacking you when you are in a weak position. 乘人之危. PHR

3 If you describe a situation as **a kick in the teeth**, you are PHR

emphasizing that it is a severe setback or disappointment. 重大挫折；沮丧。❖ *We've been struggling for years and it's a real kick in the teeth to see a new band make it ahead of us.* 我们一直奋斗了多年，所以当看到一支新的乐队超过了我们，我们非常沮丧。 PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 If you say that you could **kick yourself**, you mean that you are very annoyed with yourself for getting something wrong. (为做错事而感到)懊悔，自责。❖ *I was still kicking myself for not paying attention.* 我仍然为我的疏忽而感到懊悔。 *You would kick yourself if you were to miss this.* 如果你错过了这机会，你会后悔的。 PHR

5 When you **kick** a ball or other object, you hit it with your foot so that it moves through the air. 踢(球)。❖ *He kicked the ball away.* 他把球踢开了。 VB V n; V n with adv; Also V n prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *Schmeichel swooped to save the first kick from Borisov.* 施迈歇尔飞身扑向鲍里索夫踢来的第一记球。 N-COUNT

6 If you **kick**, you move your legs with very quick, small, and forceful movements, once or repeatedly. (快而小幅度地)踢。❖ *They were dragged away struggling and kicking.* 他们一面挣扎一面踢着被拖走了。 *First he kicked the left leg, then he kicked the right.* 他先踢了踢左腿，接着又踢了踢右腿。 VB; V; V n

➪ **Kick out** means the same as **kick**. 义同 kick。❖ *'Help!' I cried, kicking out.* '救命！'我一边踢一边大声喊着。 PHR-V; V P

7 If you say that someone is dragged **kicking and screaming** into a particular course of action, you are emphasizing that they are very reluctant to do something. 很不情愿地；勉为其难地。 PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If you **kick** a bad habit, you stop having that habit. 戒绝，改掉(恶习)。❖ *I've kicked cigarettes.* 我戒烟了。 VB INFORMAL V n

9 If something gives you **a kick**, it makes you feel very excited or very happy for a short period of time. (短暂的)极度兴奋，极大的快乐。❖ *I got a kick out of seeing my name in print.* 看到我的名字出现在出版物中，我兴奋极了。 N-SING a N INFORMAL

10 If someone does something **for kicks**, they do it because they think it will be exciting. 为了寻求刺激；为了取乐。 PHR INFORMAL

11 ➥ **alive and kicking**: 见 **alive**.

➥ **kick** someone's **ass**: 见 **ass**.

➥ **kick up a fuss**: 见 **fuss**.

▸kick around.

1 If people **kick** an idea **around**, they discuss it informally. 随便谈；非正式讨论。❖ *They started to kick around the idea of an electric scraper.* 他们开始谈到购买电动铲土机一事。 PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V P noun

2 If someone **kicks** you **around**, they treat you badly and unfairly. 粗暴地对待；欺凌。 PHR-V V n P INFORMAL

▸kick down or kick in.

If someone **kicks** something **down** or if they **kick** it **in**, they hit it violently with their foot so that it falls over or breaks to pieces. 踢翻；踢碎。❖ *She was forced to kick down the front door.* 她被迫踢破前门。 PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

▸kick in.

1 If something **kicks in**, it begins to take effect. 生效，起作用。❖ *I hoped the tablets would kick in soon.* 我希望这些药片很快就起作用。 PHR-V; V P

2 ➥ 又见 **kick down**.

▸kick off.

1 In football, when the players **kick off**, they start a match by kicking the ball from the centre of the pitch. (足球)开球，开始比赛。 PHR-V

2 If an event, game, series, or discussion **kicks off**, it begins. (事件、比赛或讨论等)开始。❖ *The Mayor kicked off the party.* 市长宣布晚会开始。 *We kicked off with a slap-up dinner.* 我们开始享用丰盛高档的饭菜。 PHR-V-ERG V P; V P noun; V P with n; V P n

3 If you **kick off** your shoes, you shake your feet so that your shoes come off. 甩掉(鞋子)。 PHR-V V P n

▸kick out.

1 To **kick** someone **out** of a place means to force them to leave it. 赶走，轰走。❖ *Her family kicked her out.* 她的家人把她赶了出去。 PHR-V; V n P of n; V n P; Also V P noun

2 ➥ 又见 **kick 6**.

kick·back /ˈkɪkbæk/ kickbacks. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **kickback** is a sum of money that is illegally paid to someone in authority, for example for arranging for a company to be chosen to do an important job. (不合法的)酬金；回扣。 N-COUNT

ˈkick-off, kick-offs. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In football, **kick-off** is the time at which a particular match starts. (足球比赛的)开球。 N-VAR

2 The **kick-off** of an event or activity is its beginning. (事件或活动等的)开端，开始。❖ *...the kick-off of the parade.* 游行庆典的开始。 N-SING INFORMAL

ˌkick-start, kick-starts, kick-starting, kick-started; 又拼作 kickstart. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 To **kick-start** a process that has stopped working or progressing is to take a course of action that will quickly start it going again. 使重新开始；启动。❖ *The President has chosen to kick-start the economy by slashing interest rates.* 总统决定通过大幅度削减利率来刺激经济。 VB; V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *The housing market needs a kick-start.* 房地产市场需要刺激一下。 N-COUNT

2 If you **kick-start** a motorcycle, you press the lever that starts it with your foot. 用脚踏启动器启动(摩托车等)。 VB V n

kid /kɪd/ kids, kidding, kidded. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You can refer to a child as a **kid**. 小孩。❖ *They've got three kids.* 他们有三个孩子。 N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 Young people who are no longer children are sometimes referred to as **kids**. 青少年。❖ *...gangs of kids on motorbikes.* 成群结伙骑着摩托车的青少年。 N-COUNT INFORMAL

3 Your **kid brother** or **kid sister** is your younger brother or sister. 弟；妹。 ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

4 If you **are kidding**, you are saying something that is not really true, as a joke. 开玩笑。❖ *I'm just kidding.* 我只是开了个玩笑。 *I'm not kidding, Frank. There's a cow out there.* 弗兰克，我不是说笑的，那边真的有只母牛。 VB; V

5 You can say **'No kidding'** to emphasize that what you are saying is true, or that you mean it. 不是开玩笑；是当真的。❖ *I'm scared. No kidding, really.* 我吓坏了；不骗你，真的吓坏了。 CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

6 You can say **'No kidding?'** to show you are interested or surprised when someone tells you something. (表示感兴趣或惊讶)'真的吗？' ❖ *'We won.'—'No kidding?'* '我们赢了。'—'真的吗？' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

7 You can say **'you've got to be kidding'** to someone if they have said something you think is ridiculous or completely untrue. 你简直是在开玩笑。❖ *You've got to be kidding! I can't live here!* 你简直是在开玩笑！我不可能住在这儿！ PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

8 If you **kid** someone, you tease them. 戏谑；取笑。❖ *He used to kid me about being chubby.* 他以前经常取笑我圆胖。 VB V n; V n about -ing/n

9 If people **kid** themselves, they allow themselves to believe something that is not true because they wish that it was true. 欺骗(自己)。❖ *I could kid myself that you did this for me, but it would be a lie.* 我可以骗自己说你做这事是为了我，但这是自欺欺人。 VB V pron-refl; V pron-refl that

10 You can use expressions such as **'who is she kidding?'** or **'who are you trying to kid?'** if you think it is obvious that someone is not being sincere and does not mean what they say. (表示不诚实)想骗谁呀。❖ *She played the role of a meek, innocent, shy girl. I don't know who she was trying to kid.* 她装扮成一个温顺、天真、害羞的女孩，我不知道她想欺骗哪些人。 PHR INFORMAL

11 A **kid** is a young goat. 小山羊。 N-COUNT

kid·die /ˈkɪdi/ kiddies; 又拼作 kiddy.

A **kiddie** is a very young child. 幼童，小孩。 N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌkid ˈgloves.

If you treat someone or something with **kid gloves**, you are very careful in the way you deal with them, for example because they are very delicate or easily upset, or because they could be dangerous. 小心谨慎；审慎。❖ *Some artists have to be handled with kid gloves.* 对待某些艺术家要小心谨慎。 N-PLURAL

kid·nap /ˈkɪdnæp/ **kidnaps, kidnapping, kidnapped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **kidnap** someone is to take them away illegally and by force, and usually to hold them prisoner in order to demand something from their family, employer, or government. 绑架; 劫持. ❖ *Police in Brazil uncovered a plot to kidnap him.* 巴西警方侦破了一宗企图绑架他的阴谋. ◢ **kid·nap·per, kidnappers** ❖ *His kidnappers have threatened that they will kill him unless three militants are released from prison.* 绑架他的人威胁说, 除非三名激进分子获得释放, 否则他们会杀了他. ◢ **kid·nap·ping, kidnappings** ❖ *Two youngsters have been arrested and charged with kidnapping.* 两名年青人被拘捕; 他们被指控绑架罪. VB V n Also V N-COUNT N-VAR

2 **Kidnap** or a **kidnap** is the crime of taking someone away by force. 绑架(罪); 劫持(罪). ❖ *Stewart denies attempted murder and kidnap.* 斯图尔特否认企图谋杀和绑架罪. *He was charged with the kidnap of a 25-year-old woman.* 他被指控绑架一名25岁女子. N-VAR

kid·ney /ˈkɪdni/ **kidneys.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **kidneys** are the organs in your body that filter waste matter from your blood and send it out of your body in your urine. 肾, 肾脏. N-COUNT

2 **Kidneys** are the kidneys of an animal, for example a lamb, calf, or pig, that are eaten as meat. (可食用的动物的)腰子. ❖ *...steak and kidney pie.* 牛排和腰子馅饼. N-VAR

ˈkidney bean, kidney beans.

Kidney beans are fairly large, dark red beans. 菜豆, 四季豆. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-COUNT

kill /kɪl/ **kills, killing, killed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If a person, animal, or other living thing **is killed**, something or someone causes them to die. (被)杀死; (使)死亡. ❖ *Cattle should be killed cleanly and humanely.* 杀牛应该利落而人道. *The earthquake killed 62 people.* 地震使62人丧生. *Heroin can kill.* 海洛因可致命. ◢ **kill·ing, killings** ❖ *There is tension in the region following the killing of seven civilians.* 七名平民被杀后, 该地区进入紧张状态. *...a brutal killing.* 残忍的屠杀. VB be V-ed V n V N-VAR

2 The act of killing an animal after hunting it is referred to as the **kill**. (对动物的)捕杀. ❖ *Venison liver is especially good if eaten within one day of the kill.* 鹿肝在捕杀鹿的当天吃, 味道特别好. N-COUNT

3 If you **move in** or **close in for the kill**, you act very determinedly in taking advantage of a changed situation in order to do something that you have been preparing to do. 决心趁机做某事. ❖ *She is going for the kill by rallying opposition to the prime minister.* 她决心召集反对力量打倒首相. PHR

4 If you say that you will **kill** someone for something they have done, you are emphasizing that you are extremely angry with them. (强调愤怒)非杀了(某人)不可. ❖ *I'm going to kill him when I get hold of him.* 等我找到他时, 我非把他宰了不可. VB PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V n

5 If you say that something **is killing** you, you mean that it is causing you physical or emotional pain. 使很疼痛; 使很痛苦. ❖ *My feet are killing me.* 我的脚痛得要命. VB only cont INFORMAL V pron

6 If you say that you will do something **if it kills** you, you are emphasizing that you are determined to do it even though it is extremely difficult or painful. (表示强调)无论多困难(或痛苦). ❖ *I'll make this marriage work if it kills me.* 有再大的困难我也要促成这桩婚姻. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you say that something will not **kill** you, you mean that it is not really as difficult or unpleasant as it might seem. (常与否定词连用)使筋疲力尽; 使受苦. ❖ *Three or four more weeks won't kill me!* 我再多工作三四周也不会累垮的. VB INFORMAL V pron

8 If someone or something **kills** a project, activity, or idea, they completely destroy or end it. 扼杀; 终止. ❖ *His objective was to kill the space station project altogether.* 他的目的是要使太空站计划彻底告吹. VB V n

➪ To **kill off** means the same as to **kill**. 义同 kill. ❖ *He would soon launch a second offensive, killing off the peace process.* 他很快会发动第二次攻势以扼杀和平进程. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

9 If something **kills** pain, it weakens it or gets rid of it. 减轻, 消除(疼痛); 镇(痛). ❖ *He was forced to take opium to kill the pain.* 他只好服用鸦片来止痛. VB V n

10 If you **are killing** time, you are doing something because you have some time available, not because you really want to do it. 消磨(时光). ❖ *He walked the streets of St. Petersburg with no purpose other than to kill time.* 他在圣彼得堡的大街上闲荡, 只是为了消磨时光. VB V n

11 ➠ to **kill two birds with one stone**: 见 **bird**.
➠ **dressed to kill**: 见 **dress**.
➠ to **be killed outright**: 见 **outright**.

➤**kill off.**

1 ➠ 见 **kill 8**.

2 If things such as animals or germs **are killed off**, all of them are killed or destroyed. (被)灭绝; (被)杀光. ❖ *Their natural predators have been killed off.* 他们的野生食肉动物已遭杀光. *All blood products are now heat treated to kill off any infection.* 所有血液制品现在都经过加热处理, 以杀灭所有传染病菌. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P

kill·er /ˈkɪlə/ **killers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **killer** is a person who has killed someone. 杀手; 凶手. ❖ *The police are searching for his killers.* 警方正在搜寻杀死他的凶手. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to something that causes death as a **killer**. 引发死亡的事物. ❖ *Heart disease is the biggest killer of men in most developed countries.* 在大多数发达国家, 心脏病是人们的头号杀手. N-COUNT

ˌkiller ˈinstinct, killer instincts.

If you say that a sports player or politician has the **killer instinct**, you admire them for their toughness and determination to succeed. (运动员或政客的)好胜感. ❖ *He quit the sport when he realised he didn't have the killer instinct.* 当他意识到自己没有运动员好胜的本性时, 他决定不当运动员了. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

ˌkiller ˈwhale, killer whales.

A **killer whale** is a type of black and white whale. 逆戟鲸, 虎鲸, 杀人鲸. N-COUNT

kill·ing /ˈkɪlɪŋ/ **killings.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **make a killing**, you make a large profit very quickly and easily. 获取暴利. PHR INFORMAL

2 ➠ 又见 **kill**.

kill·joy /ˈkɪldʒɔɪ/ **killjoys.**

If you call someone a **killjoy**, you are criticizing them because they stop other people from enjoying themselves, often by reminding them of something unpleasant. 令人扫兴的人. ❖ *Don't be such a killjoy!* 别这么令人扫兴! N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

kiln /kɪln/ **kilns.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **kiln** is an oven that is used to bake pottery or bricks so that they become hard. 窑. N-COUNT

kilo /ˈkiːləu/ **kilos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **kilo** is the same as a **kilogram**. 同 kilogram. N-COUNT

kilo- /ˈkɪləu-/.

Kilo- is added to some nouns that refer to units of measurement in order to form other nouns referring to units a thousand times bigger. 与某些表示单位的名词结合使用, 指'千'的意思. ❖ *...100 kilojoules of energy.* 10万焦耳的能量. *...an explosion of around 20 kilotons.* 大约2万吨的爆炸力. PREFIX

kilo·byte /ˈkɪləbaɪt/ **kilobytes.**

In computing, a **kilobyte** is one thousand bytes of data. (计算机)千字节. N-COUNT

kilo·gram /ˈkɪləgræm/ **kilograms;** 又拼作 **kilogramme.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **kilogram** is a metric unit of weight. One kilogram is a thousand grams, and is equal to 2.2 pounds. 千克, 公斤(公制重量单位, 1千克=2.2磅). N-COUNT

kilo·hertz /ˈkɪləhɜːts/; **kilohertz** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **kilohertz** is a unit of measurement of radio waves. One kilohertz is one thousand hertz. 千赫(电波单位, 1千赫=1,000赫兹). N-COUNT

K

kilo·metre /ˈkɪləmiːtə, kɪˈlɒmɪtə/ **kilometres;** [美]拼作 **kilometer**. ◆◆◆◇◇

A **kilometre** is a metric unit of distance or length. One kilometre is a thousand metres, and is equal to 0.62 miles. 千米,公里(公制长度单位,1千米=0.62英里). N-COUNT

kilo·watt /ˈkɪləwɒt/ **kilowatts.**

A **kilowatt** is a unit of power. One kilowatt is a thousand watts. 千瓦(功率单位,1千瓦=1,000瓦特). N-COUNT

ˈkilowatt-hour, kilowatt-hours.

A **kilowatt-hour** is a unit of energy that is equal to the energy provided by a thousand watts in one hour. 千瓦时(能量单位,相当于每小时1,000瓦特的能量); 一度(电). N-COUNT

kilt /kɪlt/ **kilts.**

A **kilt** is a kind of skirt that men sometimes wear as part of their country's traditional costume, especially in Scotland. Kilts can also be worn by women and girls. (苏格兰男子穿的)短褶裙(苏格兰民族服装一部分); (妇女和女孩穿的)短褶裙. N-COUNT

ki·mo·no /kɪˈməʊnəʊ, AM -nə/ **kimonos.**

A **kimono** is an item of Japanese clothing. It is long, shaped like a coat, and has wide sleeves. 和服(日本式的长袍). N-COUNT

kin /kɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **kin** are your relatives. 亲戚. ❖ *...her husband's kin.* 他丈夫的亲戚. N-PLURAL DATED

➽ 又见 **kith and kin, next of kin.**

kind 1 noun uses and phrases 名词用法及短语

kind /kaɪnd/ **kinds.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A particular **kind** of thing is one of the different types or sorts of that thing. 种类. ❖ *Had Jamie ever been in any kind of trouble?* 杰米有没有惹上过什么麻烦? *I'm not the kind of person to get married.* 我不是那种适合结婚的人. *This book prize is the biggest of its kind in the world.* 这个图书奖是世界上同类奖项中奖金最高的. *Ear pain of any kind must never be ignored.* 任何一种耳痛都不容忽视. N-COUNT

2 You can use **all kinds of** to emphasize that there are a great number and variety of particular things or people. 种类繁多的; 各种各样的. ❖ *Donations came from all kinds of people.* 捐款来自各色各样的人. *All kinds of remarkable things began to happen.* 各种各样引人注目的事情开始发生. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If you refer to someone's **kind**, you are referring to all the other people that are like them, especially when you disapprove of them. (和...)同类的人. ❖ *I hate Lewis and his kind just as much as you do.* 我跟你一样讨厌刘易斯以及像他这样的人. N-COUNT poss N PRAGMATICS

4 If you refer to someone or something as **one of a kind**, you mean that there is nobody or nothing else like them. 独特的人(或事物). ❖ *She's a very unusual woman, one of a kind.* 她是个很不同寻常的女人,很独特. PHR

5 If you refer, for example, to **two, three,** or **four of a kind**, you mean two, three, or four similar people or things that seem to go well or belong together. 相配的; 同类的. ❖ *They were two of a kind, from the same sort of background.* 他们属于同类人,来自相同背景. PHR

6 You can use **of a kind** to indicate that something is reasonably good or adequate in the circumstances, but is not ideal. 似某一类(但不真正相同)的. ❖ *She finds solace of a kind in alcohol.* 她从喝酒中得到的安慰不是真正的安慰. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 You use **kind of** when you want to say that something or someone can be roughly described in a particular way. 有点儿; 有几分. ❖ *She wasn't beautiful. But she was kind of cute.* 她不漂亮,但有几分可爱. *It kind of gives us an idea of what's happening.* 它让我们对正在发生的事有几分了解. PHR SPOKEN

8 If you respond or retaliate **in kind**, you react to something that someone has done to you, by doing the same thing to them. 以同样方式. ❖ *They hurled defiant taunts at the riot police, who responded in kind.* 他们挑衅地大声辱骂防暴警察,警察们也做出同样的行为. PHR

9 If you pay a debt **in kind**, you pay it in the form of goods or services and not money. 以实物偿付. ❖ *Inflation and the shortage of banknotes has forced factories to pay their workers in kind.* 通货膨胀以及钞票短缺迫使工厂用实物支付工人的工资. PHR

kind 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

kind /kaɪnd/ **kinder, kindest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **kind** behaves in a gentle, caring, and helpful way towards other people. 和善的; 体贴的; 乐于助人的. ❖ *She is warm-hearted and kind to everyone.* 她对大家都很热情体贴. *It was very kind of you to come.* 你能来真是太好了. ◢ **kind·ly** ❖ *'You seem tired this morning, Jenny,' she said kindly.* '珍妮,你今早好像很疲倦似的.' 她和善地说道. ◢ **kind·ness** ❖ *We have been treated with such kindness by everybody.* 我们受到了大家如此友善的款待. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **kind** in expressions such as **please be so kind as to** and **would you be kind enough to** in order to ask someone to do something in a firm but polite way. 表示请求,如please be so kind as to (请,拜托)和would you be kind enough to (请...好吗?). ❖ *Please be so kind as to see to it that all the alterations are made at once!* 请别忘了马上进行所有的改动. *I wonder if you'd be kind enough to call him.* 我在想是否请你给他打个电话. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS

3 Something that is **kind** emphasizes the good qualities in something or someone, and perhaps makes them appear better than they really are. 有益的; 使增色的. ❖ *Summer clothes are invariably less kind to fuller figures.* 夏天的服装穿在较肥胖的身材上总是不好看. ADJ-GRADED

4 ➽ 又见 **kindly, kindness.**

kin·der·gar·ten /ˈkɪndəgɑːtən/ **kindergartens.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **kindergarten** is the same as a **nursery school**. 同nursery school. ❖ *She's in kindergarten now.* 她现在上幼儿园读书了. N-COUNT also in/to/at N

ˌkind-ˈhearted.

If you describe someone as **kind-hearted**, you mean that they are kind, caring, and generous. 好心肠的; 体贴的; 宽厚的. ADJ-GRADED

kin·dle /ˈkɪndəl/ **kindles, kindling, kindled.**

1 If something **kindles** a particular emotion in someone, it makes them start to feel it. 激起(情绪等). ❖ *The second world war kindled his enthusiasm for politics.* 第二次世界大战激起了他对政治的极大兴趣. *These poems have helped kindle the imagination of generations of children.* 这些诗歌激发了一代又一代儿童的想象力. VB V n

2 If you **kindle** a fire, you light paper or wood in order to start it. 点燃. VB V n

kin·dling /ˈkɪndlɪŋ/.

Kindling consists of small pieces of dry wood and other materials that you use to start a fire. 引火柴; 引火物. N-UNCOUNT

kind·ly /ˈkaɪndli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **kindly** person is kind and caring. 仁慈的; 和蔼的; 体贴的. ❖ *...an extremely kindly man.* 一个非常和蔼可亲的人. ◢ **kind·li·ness** ❖ *His kindliness and warmth made him particularly effective with staff welfare.* 他为人体贴而热情,使他特别适合从事员工福利的工作. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **kindly** does something for you, they show thoughtfulness and care for you. 客气地; 关切地; 体贴地. ❖ *He had very kindly asked me to the cocktail party.* 他很客气地邀请我参加鸡尾酒会. ADV-GRADED ADV before v

3 If someone asks you to **kindly** do something, they are asking you in a way which shows that they have authority over you, or that they are angry with you. (用以显示权力或表示愤怒)请. ❖ *Will you kindly obey the instructions I am about to give?* 请服从我即将下达的命令. ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS FORMAL

4 If you **look kindly on** someone or something, you support them or approve of what they are doing. 支持; 赞同. ❖ *Recent historical work looks kindly on the regime.* 最近的历史研究支持该政体. PHR

5 If someone **does not take kindly to** something or someone, they do not like it or them. 不喜欢. ❖ *She did not take kindly to being offered advice on her social life.* 她不喜欢别人对她的社交生活提出忠告. PHR

6 ➽ 又见 **kind 2.**

kind·ness /ˈkaɪndnəs/ **kindnesses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **kindness** is a helpful or considerate act. 好意; 关切的行为. ❖ *I only want to do you a small kindness.* 我只是想帮你一下. N-COUNT

2 ➻ 又见 **kind 2**.

kin·dred spir·it, /ˌkɪndrɪd ˈspɪrɪt/ **kindred spirits.**

A **kindred spirit** is a person who has the same view of life or the same interests as you. 志趣相投的人. ❖ *He recognized in Bulman a kindred spirit.* 他把布尔曼视为志趣相投的人. N-COUNT

ki·net·ic /kɪˈnetɪk/.

Kinetic is used to describe something that is concerned with movement. 运动的; 活动产生的. ❖ *...the kinetic energy of the meteorite.* 陨石的动能. ADJ TECHNICAL

king /kɪŋ/ **kings.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **king** is the most important man in the royal family of his country, and usually the Head of State. 国王, 君主. ❖ *...the king and queen of Spain.* 西班牙国王和王后. *...when Prince Charles becomes King.* 当查尔斯王子成为国王时. *...King Albert.* 艾伯特国王. N-TITLE, N-COUNT

2 If you describe a man as **the king of** something, you mean that he is the most important person doing that thing or he is the best at doing it. (做某事)最重要的人; 首屈一指的人; 王者. ❖ *He was the king of the big love song.* 他是情歌大王. N-COUNT the N of n

3 A **king** is a playing card with a picture of a king on it. (纸牌的)K牌, 王牌. ❖ *...the king of diamonds.* 方块K. N-COUNT

4 In chess, the **king** is the most important piece. When you are in a position to capture your opponent's king, you win the game. (国际象棋的)王. N-COUNT

5 ➻ **a king's ransom**: 见 **ransom**.

king·dom /ˈkɪŋdəm/ **kingdoms.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **kingdom** is a country ruled by a king or queen. 王国. ❖ *...the United Kingdom.* 联合王国(英国). *...the Kingdom of Denmark.* 丹麦王国. N-COUNT

2 A **kingdom** is a place or area that is thought to be under the control of a person or organization. (由某人或某组织控制的)地域, 管辖范围. ❖ *It was infamous as a kingdom of brigands, scoundrels, and slave-traders.* 这是一个声名狼藉的地方, 由土匪、恶棍以及奴隶贩子控制着. N-COUNT

3 A particular **kingdom** is one of the major groups that all natural and living things are divided into. (自然界和有生命的东西所归属的)界. ❖ *...the mineral, plant, animal and human kingdoms.* 矿物、植物、动物及人类各界. N-COUNT

king·fisher /ˈkɪŋfɪʃə/ **kingfishers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **kingfisher** is a brightly-coloured bird which lives near rivers and lakes and catches fish. 翠鸟. N-COUNT

king·ly /ˈkɪŋli/.

Kingly means like a king, or related to the duties of a king. 国王似的; 国王的. ❖ *Waving his arms in a kingly manner, he led his company back to the royal dwellings.* 他像国王一样挥动着双臂, 带领着他的一伙人回到豪宅里. *They thought that he should resume his kingly duties.* 他们认为他应该继续行使国王的职权. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

king·pin /ˈkɪŋpɪn/ **kingpins.**

If you describe someone as the **kingpin** of an organization, you mean that they are the most important person involved in it. 主要人物, 头目. ❖ *...one of the alleged kingpins of Colombia's largest drugs ring.* 哥伦比亚最大贩毒集团内所谓的头目之一. N-COUNT INFORMAL

king·ship /ˈkɪŋʃɪp/.

Kingship is the fact or position of being a king. 国王身份; 王位. ❖ *...the duties of kingship.* 一国之君的职责. N-UNCOUNT

ˈking-size; 又拼作 **king-sized**.

A **king-size** or **king-sized** version of something is a larger size than the standard version, and may be the largest size available. 加大的; 特大的. ❖ *...a king-size bed.* 特大号床. *...king-size cigarettes.* 特长香烟. ADJ

kink /kɪŋk/ **kinks.**

A **kink** is a curve or twist in something which is otherwise straight. 弯曲; 扭结. ❖ *...a tiny black kitten with tufted ears and a kink in her tail.* 耳朵毛茸茸的、尾巴卷曲的小黑猫. N-COUNT

◢ **kinked.** If something is **kinked**, it has a kink or kinks in it. 弯曲的; 扭结的. ❖ *The kinked line in chart 1 represents this pattern.* 图1的曲线代表这个模式. ADJ

kinky /ˈkɪŋki/ **kinkier, kinkiest.**

If you describe something as **kinky**, you mean that it is associated with strange or unusual sexual practices. (性行为)变态的. ❖ *...kinky underwear.* 变态的内衣. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

kin·ship /ˈkɪnʃɪp/.

1 **Kinship** is the relationship between members of the same family. 亲属关系. ❖ *Her father's family could claim kinship with another hero of that war.* 她父亲的家人可以说跟那次战争的另一名英雄有亲属关系. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If you feel **kinship** with someone, you feel close to them, because you have a similar background or similar feelings or ideas. 亲切; 投契. ❖ *...a sense of kinship.* 亲切感. *...the warmth and kinship one farmer feels for another.* 农民相互之间的热情投契. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

kins·man /ˈkɪnzmən/ **kinsmen.**

Someone's **kinsman** is their male relative. 男性亲属. N-COUNT LITERARY

kins·woman /ˈkɪnzwʊmən/ **kinswomen.**

Someone's **kinswoman** is their female relative. 女性亲属. N-COUNT LITERARY

ki·osk /ˈkiːɒsk/ **kiosks.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **kiosk** is a small shop on the street, or in public place such as a station. It sells things such as snacks or newspapers which you buy through an open window. 小卖部; 报刊亭. ❖ *I was getting cigarettes at the kiosk.* 我在小卖部买香烟. N-COUNT

2 A **kiosk** or a **telephone kiosk** is a public telephone box. 公用电话亭. ❖ *He phoned me from a kiosk.* 他从公共电话亭里给我打电话. N-COUNT BRITISH

kip /kɪp/.

Kip is sleep. 睡觉. ❖ *Mason went home for a couple of hours' kip.* 梅森回家睡了几个小时. *I had a kip in a field.* 我在田里睡了一下. N-UNCOUNT also a N INFORMAL

kip·per /ˈkɪpə/ **kippers.**

A **kipper** is a herring which has been preserved by being hung in smoke. 烟熏鲱鱼. N-COUNT BRITISH

kirsch /kɪəʃ/.

Kirsch is a strong, colourless, alcoholic drink made from cherries. 樱桃酒. N-UNCOUNT

kiss /kɪs/ **kisses, kissing, kissed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **kiss** someone, you touch them with your lips to show love or affection, or to greet them or say goodbye. 亲吻. ❖ *She leaned up and kissed him on the cheek.* 她靠在他身上吻了他的面颊. *Her parents kissed her goodbye.* 她父母跟她吻别. *They kissed for almost half-a-minute.* 他们吻了差不多半分钟. *We kissed goodbye.* 我们吻别了. V-RECIP, NON-RECIP V n, V n n, RECIP pl-n V, pl-n V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I put my arms around her and gave her a kiss.* 我搂着她吻了她一下. N-COUNT

2 If you **kiss** someone's hand, you touch it lightly with your lips as a sign of respect. 吻(某人的手, 以示敬意). ❖ *He bowed, kissed her hand, and led her down to the courtyard.* 他弯腰吻了她的手, 然后引领她到院子里. VB, V n

3 If you **blow** someone **a kiss**, you touch the palm of your hand lightly with your lips, and then blow on your hand towards the person. (送)飞吻. PHR

4 If you say that you **kiss** something **goodbye** or **kiss goodbye to** something, you accept the fact that you are going to lose it, although you do not want to. 放弃; 承认失败. ❖ *I felt sure I'd have to kiss my dancing career goodbye.* 我确实觉得我只能放弃我的舞蹈生涯了. PHR INFORMAL

ˌkiss and ˈtell.

If someone who has had a love affair with a famous person tells the story of that affair in public, for example in a newspaper or book, you can refer to this as a **kiss and tell** story. 宣称与名人有风流韵事的. ❖ *...the publication of a kiss-and-tell book by a woman who claims to have had an affair with him.* 由一位声称与他有暧昧关系的女人在书内公开的这段风流韵事. ADJ ADJ n

ˌkiss of ˈdeath.

If you say that a particular event is the **kiss of death** for N-SING

K

someone or something, you mean that it is certain to make them fail or be a disaster. 必定导致失败的事; 灾难. ❖ *The government fears these accusations will be the kiss of death for foreign sales of other such goods.* 政府担心这些责难会扼杀其他此类货品的对外销售.

ˌkiss of ˈlife.

If you give someone who has stopped breathing **the kiss of life**, you put your mouth onto their mouth and breathe into their lungs to make them start breathing again. (口对口的)人工呼吸. N-SING the N BRITISH

kit /kɪt/ **kits, kitting, kitted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **kit** is a group of items that are kept together, often in the same container, because they are all used for similar purposes. 套装用品. ❖ *...a first aid kit.* 一套急救用品; 急救箱. *...an emergency car-tool kit.* 一套应急汽车维修工具; 应急汽车维修工具箱. N-COUNT

2 **Kit** is special clothing and equipment that you use when you take part in a particular activity or sport. (特殊场合穿的)服装, 装备; 运动装. ❖ *I forgot my gym kit.* 我忘了带健身服装. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

3 A **kit** is a set of parts that can be put together in order to make something. 配套元件. ❖ *...model aeroplane kits.* 飞机模型套装元件. N-COUNT

▸kit out.

If someone or something **is kitted out**, they have all the clothing or equipment they need at a particular time. (被)穿上全副装备. ❖ *She was kitted out with winter coat, skirts, jumpers.* 她把冬装外套、短裙及套头毛衣等全穿在身上. *Kit yourself out in crash helmet and goggles.* 把防撞头盔和护目镜都戴上. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL be V-ed P with/in n; V n P with/in n

kit·bag /ˈkɪtbæg/ **kitbags.**

A **kitbag** is a long narrow bag in which soldiers or sailors keep clothing and personal belongings. (士兵或水手的)行囊, 背包. N-COUNT BRITISH

kitch·en /ˈkɪtʃɪn/ **kitchens.** ◆◆◆◆◇

A **kitchen** is a room that is used for cooking and for household jobs such as washing dishes. 厨房. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **soup kitchen**.

kitch·en·ette /ˌkɪtʃɪˈnet/ **kitchenettes.**

A **kitchenette** is a small kitchen, or a part of a larger room that is used for cooking. 小厨房; 房间里作厨房用的角落. N-COUNT

ˌkitchen ˈgarden, kitchen gardens.

A **kitchen garden** is a part of the garden of a large country house in which vegetables, herbs, and fruit are grown. 家庭菜园. N-COUNT

kite /kaɪt/ **kites.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **kite** is a toy which you fly in the air while holding it by a long string. It consists of a light frame covered with paper or cloth. 风筝. N-COUNT

2 A **kite** is a bird of prey with a long forked tail. 鸢. N-COUNT

Kite·mark /ˈkaɪtmɑːk/.

In Britain, the **Kitemark** is a symbol like a small kite which is displayed on products that have met official standards of safety and quality. (英国)风筝标记(盖在商品上, 表示符合官方的安全质量规格). N-SING

kith and kin /ˌkɪθ ən ˈkɪn/.

Someone's **kith and kin** are their relatives. 亲戚, 亲属. N-PLURAL

kitsch /kɪtʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can refer to a work of art or an object as **kitsch** if it is showy and in bad taste, for example because it has been made to appeal to people's sentimentality. 庸俗的艺术品; 俗气的物品. ❖ *...collectors of Fifties kitsch.* 五十年代拙劣作品的收藏者. N-UNCOUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Blue and green eye shadow has long been considered kitsch.* 蓝色和绿色的眼影一直被视为俗气的眼部化妆. *...kitsch pop culture.* 俗不可耐的通俗文化. ADJ-GRADED

kit·ten /ˈkɪtən/ **kittens.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **kitten** is a very young cat. 小猫. ❖ *I am going to get a kitten.* 我要收养一只小猫. N-COUNT

kit·ty /ˈkɪti/ **kitties.**

1 A **kitty** is an amount of money consisting of contributions from several people, used to buy things that these people will share. (几个人凑集的)一笔钱(用于购买共同享用的物品). ❖ *You haven't put any money in the kitty for three weeks.* 你三个星期以来都没有与我们凑钱买东西了. N-COUNT

2 A **kitty** is the total amount of money which is bet in a lottery or card game, and which is taken by the winner or winners. (彩票或纸牌游戏的)全部赌注. ❖ *The total prize kitty is £13.5 million.* 全部赌注奖金有1,350万镑. N-COUNT

3 **Kitty** is sometimes used as an affectionate way of referring to a cat. 猫咪(对猫的昵称). N-COUNT INFORMAL

kiwi /ˈkiːwiː/ **kiwis.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **kiwi** is a type of bird that lives in New Zealand. Kiwis cannot fly. 几维鸟(生活在新西兰的一种不会飞的鸟). N-COUNT

ˈkiwi fruit, kiwi fruits; **kiwi fruit** can also be used as the plural form. kiwi fruit 又作复数形式.

A **kiwi fruit** is a fruit with a brown hairy skin and green flesh. 奇异果, 猕猴桃. 见插图条 **fruit**. N-VAR

Kleen·ex /ˈkliːneks/. **Kleenex** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **Kleenex** is a piece of soft tissue paper that is used as a handkerchief. Kleenex is a trademark. 舒洁纸巾; 纸巾. Kleenex 为商标名. N-COUNT

klep·to·ma·ni·ac /ˌkleptəˈmeɪniæk/ **kleptomaniacs.**

A **kleptomaniac** is a person with a mental illness which gives them an uncontrollable desire to steal things. 有偷窃癖者(一种精神病). N-COUNT

km, kms; **km** can also be used as the plural form. km 又作复数形式. ◆◆◇◇◇

Km is a written abbreviation for **kilometre**. 千米, 公里. kilometre 的缩写形式.

knack /næk/ **knacks.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you have the **knack** of doing something difficult or skilful, you are able to do it easily and naturally. 诀窍, 技巧. ❖ *He's got the knack of getting people to listen.* 他有诀窍令人留心倾听. N-COUNT

knack·ered /ˈnækəd/.

1 If you are **knackered**, you are extremely tired. 筋疲力尽的. ❖ *I was absolutely knackered at the end of the match.* 比赛结束时我感到累极了. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 If you say that something is **knackered**, you mean that it is completely broken or worn out. 彻底坏了的, 坏透了的. ❖ *My tape player's knackered.* 我的磁带播放机坏了. ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL

knap·sack /ˈnæpsæk/ **knapsacks.**

A **knapsack** is a canvas bag that you carry on your back, for example when you are walking in the countryside. (远足用的)背包. N-COUNT

knead /niːd/ **kneads, kneading, kneaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **knead** dough, you press and squeeze it with your hands so that it becomes smooth and ready to cook. 揉, 捏制. ❖ *Lightly knead the mixture on a floured surface.* 在撒了面粉的板上轻轻地揉捏粉团. VB; V n

2 If you **knead** a part of someone's body, you press or squeeze it with your fingers. (用手指)推拿, 按摩. ❖ *She felt him knead the aching muscles.* 她感觉到他在按摩酸痛的肌肉. VB; V n

knee /niː/ **knees, kneeing, kneed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **knee** is the place where your leg bends. 膝关节; 膝盖. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *The snow was up to his knees.* 大雪深及他的膝盖. *...a knee injury.* 膝关节受伤. N-COUNT

2 If you **knee** someone, you hit them using your knee. 用膝盖撞击. VB V n

3 The **knee** on a piece of clothing is the part that covers your knee. (裤子等的)膝部. ❖ *...jeans with holes at both knees.* 膝部有洞的牛仔裤. N-COUNT

4 If something or someone is on your **knee** or on your **knees**, they are resting or sitting on the upper part of your legs when you are sitting down. (坐在某人)膝上. ❖ *I sat in the back of the taxi with my son on my knee.* 我坐在出租车后座, 让儿子坐在我膝上. N-COUNT poss N

5 If you are on your **knees**, you are in a kneeling position, with the lower part of your legs bent under you and your knees touching the ground. 跪着的姿势. ❖ *She fell to the ground on her knees and prayed.* 她跪在地上开始祈祷. *She was on her knees in the kitchen.* 她在厨房里跪着. N-PLURAL poss N

6 If a country or organization **is brought to its knees**, it is almost completely destroyed by someone or something. 使(国家或组织)屈服. ❖ *Our aim is to bring this government to its knees, to force it to the negotiating table.* 我们的目标是要使这个政府屈服, 迫使它进行谈判. PHR

knee·cap /ˈniːkæp/ **kneecaps;** 又拼作 **knee-cap.**
Your **kneecaps** are the bones at the front of your knees. 膝盖骨. N-COUNT

ˈknee-capping, knee-cappings.
Knee-capping is the act of shooting someone in the knee, which is carried out by some terrorist organizations as a form of punishment. 开枪射击膝盖骨(恐怖组织一种报复形式). N-VAR

ˌknee-ˈdeep.
1 Something that is **knee-deep** is as high as your knees. 及膝高的. ❖ *...knee-deep snow.* 雪深及膝. ADJ
2 If a person or a place is **knee-deep** in something such as water, the level of the water comes up to a person's knees. 及膝般深的. ❖ *They spent much of their time knee-deep in mud.* 他们大多数时间都站在深及膝盖的泥浆中. ADJ

ˈknee-jerk.
If you call someone's response to a problem a **knee-jerk** reaction, you mean that they react to it quickly and predictably, without thinking about it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)未经考虑而作出反应的. ❖ *The knee-jerk reaction to this is to call for proper security in all hospitals.* 对此事自动的反应是要所有医院都采取适当的安全措施. ADJ PRAGMATICS

kneel /niːl/ **kneels, kneeling, kneeled, knelt.** The forms **kneeled** and **knelt** can both be used for the past tense and past participle. kneeled 及 knelt 均可作过去式和过去分词. ◆◇◇◇◇
When you **kneel**, you put your body in a position with your knees on the ground and your lower legs stretched out behind them. 跪下, 跪. ❖ *She knelt by the bed and prayed.* 她跪在床前祈祷. *...a kneeling position.* 跪着的姿势. VB V prep/adv V-ing Also V
➪ **Kneel down** means the same as **kneel**. 义同 kneel. ❖ *She kneeled down beside him.* 她在他身旁跪下. PHR-V V P

ˈknees-up, knees-ups.
A **knees-up** is a party or celebration. 晚会; 派对; 庆典. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

knelt /nelt/.
Knelt is a past tense and past participle of **kneel**. kneel的过去式和过去分词.

knew /njuː, AM nuː/.
Knew is the past tense of **know**. know的过去式.

knick·ers /ˈnɪkəz/; the form **knicker** is used as a modifier. knicker 用作前置修饰语. ◆◇◇◇◇
Knickers are a piece of underwear worn by women and girls. They have holes for the legs and elastic around the waist. 女用内裤. ❖ *...six pairs of knickers.* 六条女式内裤. N-PLURAL BRITISH

knick-knacks /ˈnɪknæks/.
Knick-knacks are small objects such as ornaments which people like to keep or collect. 小装饰物; 小纪念品. ❖ *Her flat is spilling over with knick-knacks.* 她的房间里到处是小摆设. N-PLURAL

K

knife /naɪf/ **knives; knifes, knifing, knifed.** **Knives** is the plural form of the noun and **knifes** is the third person singular of the present tense of the verb. knives 为名词的复数形式. knifes 为动词现在时第三人称单数形式. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **knife** is a tool consisting of a flat sharp-edged piece of metal on the end of a handle. A knife is used mainly for cutting things, such as food, but some knives can be used as weapons. 刀; 餐刀; 匕首. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils.** ❖ *...a knife and fork.* 一副刀叉. *...a surgeon's knife.* 外科手术刀. N-COUNT
2 To **knife** someone means to attack and injure them with a knife. 用刀砍(或刺、捅). ❖ *She was knifed in the back six times.* 她的背部被刺了六刀. ◢ **knif·ing, knifings.** A **knifing** is an incident in which someone is knifed. 持刀行凶. ❖ *...a post-electoral riot that led to knifings, beatings and 27 arrests.* 选举后发生的导致持刀行凶、殴打并有27人被捕的暴乱. VB V n be V-ed prep Also V n prep N-COUNT
3 If a lot of people want something unpleasant to happen to someone, for example if they want them to lose their job, you can say that **the knives are out** for that person. 准备声讨; 剑拔弩张. ❖ *The Party knives are out for the leader.* 该党准备弹劾其首领. PHR BRITISH
4 If you **twist the knife**, you do or say something unpleasant to someone, when they are already in an unpleasant situation. 在伤口上撒盐; 继续伤害. ❖ *Her daughter manages to twist the knife still further by claiming Nancy never loved her.* 她女儿继续在加深伤害, 声称南希根本没有爱过她. PHR
5 ➼ 又见 **carving knife, flick-knife, paper knife, pocket knife, Stanley knife.**

ˈknife-edge; 又拼作 **knife edge.**
If a situation is **on a knife-edge**, it is exciting or tense because nobody knows what is going to happen next and one thing is just as likely to happen as another. 处于紧张状态(或微妙状态). ❖ *The game is poised on a knife-edge. One mistake or one piece of good luck could decide it.* 游戏正处于紧张关头; 一个错误或一分运气就决胜负. *Tonight's knife-edge vote could be uncomfortably close.* 今晚的投票情况非常紧张, 票数可说是接近得叫人不安. N-SING

knife·man /ˈnaɪfmən/ **knifemen.**
A **knifeman** is someone who has attacked or killed someone with a knife. 持刀行凶者; 持刀杀人犯. ❖ *A crazed knifeman attacked three policewomen.* 一名发了疯的持刀行凶者袭击了三名女警. N-COUNT BRITISH, JOURNALISM

knife·point /ˈnaɪfpɔɪnt/; 又拼作 **knife-point.**
If you are attacked or robbed **at knifepoint**, someone threatens you with a knife while they attack or rob you. 在刀子的威胁下. ❖ *He held her at knifepoint and threatened to kill her.* 他把利刀架在她身上, 威胁要杀死她. PHR JOURNALISM

knight /naɪt/ **knights, knighting, knighted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 In medieval times, a **knight** was a man of noble birth, who served his king or lord in battle. (中世纪的)骑士. N-COUNT
2 If someone **is knighted**, they are given a knighthood. (被)封为爵士. ❖ *He was knighted in the Queen's birthday honours list in June 1988.* 1988年6月, 在女王诞辰受勋者名单中, 他被封为爵士. VB usu passive be V-ed
3 In chess, a **knight** is a piece which is shaped like a horse's head. (国际象棋的)马. N-COUNT
4 If you refer to a **knight in shining armour**, you mean someone who is kind and brave, and likely to rescue you from a difficult situation. 乐于助人的勇士; 侠义之士. PHR

knight·hood /ˈnaɪthʊd/ **knighthoods.** ◆◇◇◇◇
In Britain, a **knighthood** is a title that the queen or king gives to a man for his outstanding achievements or service. A man with a knighthood can put 'Sir' in front of his name. (英国)爵士头衔(有爵士头衔的人, 其名字前可用Sir). N-COUNT

knight·ly /ˈnaɪtli/.
Knightly describes something that is characteristic of a knight, such as his bravery or honour. 骑士的; 英勇高尚的. ADJ ADJ n

knit /nɪt/ **knits, knitting, knitted.** The past tense can be either **knit** or **knitted** for meaning 3. 第3项释义的过去式可作 knit 或 knitted. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **knit** something, especially a piece of clothing, you make it from wool by using two knitting needles or a machine. 编织; 机织. ❖ *I had endless hours to knit and sew.* 我没完没了地编织缝补. *I have already started knitting baby clothes.* 我已经开始编织婴儿衣服了. *She knitted him 10 pairs of socks.* 她为他编织了10双袜子. *...her grey knitted cardigan.* 她那件灰色的针织开襟羊毛衫. VB V V n V n n V-ed
➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...hand-knit garments.* 手织衣物. COMB
2 If someone or something **knits** things or people together, they make them fit or work together closely and successfully. VB

使紧密地结合；使牢固地连接。❖ *The best thing about sport is that it knits the whole family close together.* 体育运动的最大优点是：它把一家人紧密地连结在一起。 V n with together / Also V n to/into n

➡ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式。❖ *...a tightly knit society.* 团结紧密的社会。 *...an exceptionally happy and close-knit family.* 少有的幸福而齐心的家庭。 COMB

3 If you **knit** your **brows**, you frown because you are angry or worried. 皱眉。 PHR / LITERARY

knit·ting /ˈnɪtɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Knitting** is something, such as a piece of clothing, that is being knitted. 正在编织的东西。❖ *She had been sitting with her knitting at her fourth-floor window.* 她一直坐在四楼窗前编织着东西。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Knitting** is the activity of making clothes out of wool. 编织。❖ *...a relaxing hobby, such as knitting.* 一种令人松弛的业余爱好，例如编织。 *...knitting patterns.* 针织图案。 N-UNCOUNT

ˈknitting needle, knitting needles.

Knitting needles are thin plastic or metal rods which you use when you are knitting. 编结针、毛衣针、编织针。 N-COUNT

knit·wear /ˈnɪtweə/.

Knitwear is clothing that has been knitted, especially clothing made using machines and sold in shops. 针织衣物。 N-UNCOUNT

knives /naɪvz/.

Knives is the plural of **knife**. knife的复数形式。

knob /nɒb/ knobs. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **knob** is a round handle on a door or drawer which you use in order to open or close it. (门或抽屉的)球形把手。 N-COUNT

2 A **knob** is a rounded lump or ball on top of a post or stick. (柱子或手杖顶部的)圆球，顶球。❖ *A loose brass knob on the bedstead rattled.* 床架上一个松动的铜顶球咯咯作响。 N-COUNT

3 A **knob** is a round switch on a piece of machinery or equipment. (机器或仪器的)旋钮。❖ *He twiddled a knob on the dashboard, and a red light came on.* 他转动了仪表板上一个旋钮，红灯便亮起来了。 N-COUNT

4 A **knob of** butter is a small amount of it. 一小块。❖ *Top the steaming hot potatoes with a knob of butter.* 在冒着热气的马铃薯上放一小块牛油。 N-COUNT: N of n / BRITISH

knob·bly /ˈnɒbli/; 又可作 **knobby** /ˈnɒbi/.

Something that is **knobbly** or **knobby** has lumps on it which stick out and make the surface uneven. 多结节的；多疙瘩的。 ADJ-GRADED

knock /nɒk/ knocks, knocking, knocked. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **knock** on something such as a door or window, you hit it, usually several times, to attract someone's attention. 敲(门等)。❖ *She went directly to Simon's apartment and knocked on the door.* 她直奔西蒙的房间，敲起他的门来。 *He knocked before going in.* 他在进去前先敲了敲门。 VB / V on/at n / V

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *They heard a knock at the front door.* 他们听到了前门的敲门声。 N-COUNT

◢ **knock·ing** ❖ *...a loud knocking at the door.* 响亮的敲门声。 N-SING

2 If you **knock** something, you touch or hit it roughly so that it moves or falls over. 击；打；推倒。❖ *She accidentally knocked the tea tin off the shelf.* 她不小心把架子上的茶罐碰倒了。 *Buckets of roses had been knocked over.* 一桶一桶的玫瑰被推倒。 VB / V n prep / V n with adv / Also V n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *...materials to protect against knocks, rain and dust.* 防撞、防水和防尘的材料。 N-COUNT

3 To **knock** someone into a particular position or condition means to hit them very hard so that they fall over or become unconscious. 把...撞倒；把...击昏。❖ *The third wave was so strong it knocked me backwards.* 第三个浪潮来势汹汹，把我撞翻了。 *Someone had knocked him unconscious.* 有人曾经把他击昏。 VB / V n prep/adv / V n adj

4 If someone **knocks** two rooms or buildings into one, or **knocks** them together, they make them form one room or building by removing a wall. 合并(房间等，例如将两间房之间的墙拆除，合并成一房间)。❖ *The spacious kitchen was achieved by knocking together three small rooms.* 宽敞的厨房是由三个小房间合并而成的。 VB / V pl-n into n / V pl-n with together

5 If something **knocks**, it makes a repeated sharp banging noise. 发出碰撞声。❖ *The walls squeaked and the pipes knocked.* 墙壁吱吱嘎嘎，管道砰砰作响。 VB / V

6 If something unpleasant **knocks** a particular quality or characteristic out of someone, it makes them lose it. 使失去(品质、特征等)。❖ *The stories of his links with the actress had knocked the fun out of him.* 对于他和那位女演员的关系的传闻，他觉得很无聊。 VB: no cont / V n out of n / Also V n

7 If someone or something receives a **knock**, they have an unpleasant experience which prevents them from achieving so much. 挫折；困难。❖ *The art market has suffered some severe knocks during the past two years.* 过去两年，艺术市场经受了几次严重的挫败。 N-COUNT

8 If you **knock** something or someone, you criticize them. 批评；指责。❖ *I'm not knocking them: if they want to do it, it's up to them.* 我并非在责难他们；他们想不想干那事由他们自己决定。 VB / INFORMAL / V n

9 If you tell someone to **knock it off**, you are telling them to stop doing something that is annoying you. 别闹了；别吵了。❖ *Will you just knock it off!* 请别闹了！ PHR / INFORMAL

10 ➡ to **knock** people's **heads together**: 见 **head**.
➡ to **knock** something **on the head**: 见 **head**.
➡ to **knock** someone or something **into shape**: 见 **shape**.

▸knock about.

➡ 见 **knock around**.

▸knock around; [英]又作 knock about.

Knock around and **knock about** are informal expressions. knock around 及 knock about 属非正式表达形式。

1 If someone **knocks** you **around** or **knocks** you **about**, they hit or kick you several times. 接连打击；反复踢。❖ *He lied to me constantly and started knocking me around.* 他经常对我说谎，还开始虐待我。 PHR-V / BRITISH / V n P

2 If someone **knocks around** or **knocks about** somewhere, they spend time there, experiencing different situations or just passing time. 漫游；闲荡。❖ *...reporters who knock around in troubled parts of the world.* 在全球各骚乱地区游历的记者们。 *They knock around on weekends in grubby sweaters and pants.* 每到周末他们便衣冠不整地四处闲荡。 PHR-V / V P prep/adv / V P / Also V P n

3 If someone or something is **knocking around** or **knocking about**, they are present in a particular place. 出现于(某场所)。❖ *His paintings look as if they have been knocking around for centuries.* 他那些绘画看上去像已展出了好几个世纪。 PHR-V / only cont / V P

4 If you **knock around** or **knock about** with someone, you spend your spare time with them. (和某人)做伴；厮混。❖ *They were knocking around together for about a year before they started living together.* 他们厮混了大约一年之后才开始共同生活。 PHR-V-RECIP / V P with n / pl-n V P together

▸knock back.

1 If you **knock back** a drink, you drink it quickly. 猛饮；一口气喝下。❖ *He was knocking back his 10th gin and tonic of the day.* 他在灌下他今天的第十瓶加汤力水的杜松子酒。 PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

2 If an event, situation, or person **knocks** you **back**, they prevent you from progressing or achieving something. 妨碍，阻碍。❖ *That really knocked back any hope for further peace negotiations.* 这的确使进一步的和谈化为泡影。 PHR-V: V n P / BRITISH / V P noun

▸knock down or knock over.

1 If someone **is knocked down** or **is knocked over** by a vehicle or its driver, they are hit by the vehicle and are injured or killed. (被)撞伤；(被)撞死。❖ *A drunk driver knocked down and killed two girls.* 喝醉了的司机撞死了两个女孩。 PHR-V / be V-ed P / V P noun / Also V n P

2 To **knock down** a building means to demolish it. 拆掉，拆除。❖ *They have since knocked down the shack and built a modern villa.* 自那以后，他们拆掉了破房子，盖了一座新式别墅。 PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

▸knock off.

1 To **knock off** an amount from a price, time, or level means to reduce it by that amount. 减去，减少。❖ *He has knocked 10 seconds off the world record.* 他用少于10秒的时间刷新了世界纪录。 PHR-V / V P amount / V amount P n

2 If someone **knocks** something **off**, they steal it. 偷。 PHR-V

K

❖ *Cars can be stolen almost as easily as knocking off a bike.* 偷汽车几乎像偷自行车那么容易。 BRITISH INFORMAL V P noun

3 When you **knock off**, you finish work at the end of the day or before a break. 下班; 歇工. ❖ *If I get this report finished I'll knock off early.* 如果我完成这份报告, 我就提早下班. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

4 To **knock** someone **off** means to kill them. 杀(死). ❖ *He had many motives for wanting to knock off Yvonne.* 他有很多动机想干掉伊冯娜. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V P noun

›knock out.

1 To **knock** someone **out** means to cause them to become unconscious or to go to sleep. 使昏迷; 使睡着. ❖ *She hit him with a frying pan! Nearly knocked him out.* 她用一只煎锅砸了他! 差点把他砸昏了. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

2 If a person or team **is knocked out** of a competition, they are defeated in a game, so that they take no more part in the competition. (在比赛中)(被)淘汰. ❖ *The Irish came so close to knocking England out of the European Championships.* 爱尔兰队差点令英格兰队在欧洲锦标赛中被淘汰出局. PHR-V be V-ed P V n P of n Also V P n

➡ 又见 **knockout**.

3 If something **is knocked out** by enemy action or bad weather, it is destroyed or stops functioning because of it. (被)毁坏; (使)停止工作. ❖ *Our bombers have knocked out the mobile launchers.* 我们的轰炸机摧毁了那些移动式火箭发射台. PHR-V V P noun

›knock over.

➡ 见 **knock down**.

›knock up; the form **knock together** is also used for meaning 1. knock together 也适用于第 1 项释义.

1 If you **knock** something **up** or **knock** it **together**, you make it or build it very quickly, using whatever materials are available. 很快拼成(或搭起). ❖ *Any water-skiing enthusiast can knock up a pair of skis in a few hours.* 每个滑水爱好者都能在几小时内很快做好一副水橇. *Could you possibly knock me up some scrambled eggs?* 请快些给我做份炒鸡蛋好吗? PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun V n P noun Also V n P

2 If you **knock** someone **up**, you knock on their door in the night or in the morning in order to wake them up. (敲门、窗等)叫醒某人. ❖ *He went to knock Rob up at 4.30 am.* 他凌晨四点半就去敲门, 把罗布叫醒. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V n P Also V P noun

knock·about /ˈnɒkəbaʊt/.

Knockabout comedy is lively and spontaneous, and often involves people doing funny or foolish things. (喜剧)喧闹的, 胡闹的; 滑稽的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

knock·down /ˈnɒkdaʊn/ knockdowns; 又拼作 knock-down.

A **knockdown** price is much lower than it would be normally. 廉价的. ❖ *...the chance to buy it now at a knockdown price.* 现在有机会以廉价购得它. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

knock·er /ˈnɒkə/ knockers.

A **knocker** is a piece of metal on the front door of a building, which you use to hit the door in order to attract the attention of the people inside. 门环. N-COUNT

'knock-on. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **knock-on** effect or process is one in which one initial action or event causes several other events to happen one after the other. 连带的; 间接的. ❖ *The peseta's problems had a knock-on effect on the escudo.* 西班牙货币问题对葡萄牙货币有连带影响. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

K

knock·out /ˈnɒkaʊt/ knockouts; 又拼作 knock-out. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In boxing, a **knockout** is a situation in which a boxer wins the fight by making his opponent fall to the ground and be unable to stand up before the referee has counted to ten. (拳击中的)击倒对手获胜. N-COUNT also by N

2 A **knockout** blow is an action or event that completely destroys an opponent. 毁灭性的; 摧毁性的. ❖ *He delivered a knockout blow to all of his rivals.* 他给所有对手以致命的一击. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **knockout** competition is one in which several competitors or teams take part, and the winner of each match goes on to the next round while the loser leaves the competition, until one competitor or team is the winner. (比赛)淘汰制的. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

4 If you describe someone or something as **a knockout**, you think they are extremely attractive or impressive. 迷人的人(或事物); 给人深刻印象的人(或事物). N-SING a N INFORMAL

knoll /nəʊl/ knolls.

A **knoll** is a low hill with gentle slopes and a rounded top. 小土墩; 圆丘. N-COUNT LITERARY

knot /nɒt/ knots, knotting, knotted. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you tie a **knot** in a piece of string, rope, cloth, or other material, you pass one end or part of it through a loop and pull it tight. (绳子等的)结. ❖ *One lace had broken and been tied in a knot.* 一根鞋带断了并打了个结. N-COUNT

2 If you **knot** a piece of string, rope, cloth, or other material, you pass one end or part of it through a loop and pull it tight. 把...打成结. ❖ *He knotted the laces securely together.* 他把那些带子牢牢地结在一起. VB V n V n with together

3 If you say that two people **tie the knot**, you mean that they get married. 结婚. PHR INFORMAL

4 A **knot** of people is a group standing very close together. (挤在一起的)一群; 一簇. ❖ *A little knot of men stood clapping.* 一小群人站着鼓掌. N-COUNT WRITTEN

5 If your stomach **knots** or if something **knots** it, it feels tight because you are afraid or excited. (被)紧缩; (使)紧张. ❖ *I felt my stomach knot with apprehension.* 我吓得心都揪紧了. V-ERG V Also V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a knot of tension in his stomach.* 他心里感到一阵紧张. N-COUNT

6 If part of your face or your muscles **knot**, they become tense, usually because you are worried or angry. (面部或肌肉因担忧或生气而)拉紧, 形成硬结. ❖ *His forehead knotted in a frown.* 他皱起了眉头. VB V

7 A **knot** in a piece of wood is a small hard area where a branch grew. (树枝上的)节子, 节疤. N-COUNT

8 A **knot** is a unit of speed. The speed of ships, aircraft, and winds is measured in knots. 节(船、飞机及风的速度单位); 一海里时速. ❖ *...speeds of up to 30 knots.* 高达30节的速度. N-COUNT

knot·ty /ˈnɒti/ knottier, knottiest.

1 A **knotty** problem is complicated and difficult to solve. 错综复杂的; 棘手的. ❖ *The new management team faces some knotty problems.* 新的管理队伍面临某些棘手的问题. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Knotty** wood has a lot of small hard areas on it where branches once grew. (木材)多节的. ADJ

know /nəʊ/ knows, knowing, knew, known. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **know** a fact, a piece of information, or an answer, you have it correctly in your mind. 知道; 了解. ❖ *I don't know the name of the place.* 我不晓得那个地方的名称. *I know that you led a rifle platoon during the Second World War.* 我知道你是二战时期一个步枪排的排长. *I don't know what happened to her husband.* 我不知道她丈夫出了什么事. *'How did he meet your mother?'—'I don't know.'* '他怎么认识你母亲的?'—'我不晓得.' *We all know about his early experiments in flying.* 我们不了解他早期的飞行试验. VB no cont V n V that V wh V V about n/-ing

2 If you **know** about a subject, you have studied it or taken an interest in it, and understand part or all of it. 学过; 懂得. ❖ *She didn't know anything about music but she liked to sing.* 她一点也不懂得音乐, 但她喜欢唱歌. VB no cont V about n V amount about n

3 If you **know** a language, you have learnt it and can understand it. 通晓(语言). ❖ *It helps to know French and Creole if you want to understand some of the lyrics.* 通晓法语和克里奥尔语有助于你理解其中的某些抒情诗. VB no cont V n

4 If you **know** how to do something, you have the necessary skills and knowledge to do it. 掌握、懂得(做某事的方法). ❖ *The health authorities now know how to deal with the disease.* 健康权威人士现在掌握了治疗这种病的方法. VB no cont V wh-to-inf

5 If you **know of** something, you have heard about it but you do not necessarily have a lot of information about it. 听说过. ❖ *We know of the incident but have no further details.* 我们只听说过这件事, 但并不了解更多的细节. VB no cont V of n

6 If you are **in the know** about something, especially something that is not known about or understood by many people, you have information about it. 知情,了解内幕. ❖ *He takes crucial decisions without consulting people in the know.* 他不向知情人士了解情况就做重大决定. PHR

7 If you **know** someone, you are familiar with them because you have met them and talked to them before. 熟悉; 认识. ❖ *Gifford was a friend. I'd known him for nine years.* 吉福德是我的一位朋友; 我与他认识九年了. If you **get to know** someone, you find out what they are like by spending time with them. 花时间了解,逐渐了解(某人). VB no cont / V n / PHR

8 If you **know** something such as a place, a work of art, or an idea, you are familiar with it. 熟悉,了解(地方、艺术品及想法等). ❖ *I don't know whether you know Birmingham well.* 我不知道你是否熟悉伯明翰. *I don't know the play, I've just come to see it.* 我不了解这部戏剧,我就是来看它的. VB no cont / V n

9 If you talk about a thing or system **as we know it**, you are referring to the form in which it exists now and which is familiar to most people. 正如大多数人所熟知的那样. ❖ *...those values of our culture that are essential to civilisation as we know it.* 我们所熟知的文明中不可缺少的那些文化价值观. PHR

10 If you **know** something or someone, you recognize them when you see them or hear them. 认出,辨认出. ❖ *Would she know you if she saw you on the street?* 如果她在街上看见你,她会认出你吗? VB no cont / V n

11 If someone or something **is known** as a particular name, they are called by that name. 名叫; 称之为. ❖ *The disease is more commonly known as Mad Cow Disease.* 这种疾病通常被称作'疯牛病'. *Everyone knew him as Dizzy.* 大家都叫他'小迷糊'. VB no cont / be V-ed as n / V n as n / Also V n by n

12 If you **know** someone or something as a person or thing that has particular qualities, you consider that they have those qualities. 认定...(是...). ❖ *Lots of people know her as a very kind woman.* 很多人都认为她是个善良的人. *Kemp knew him for a meticulous officer.* 肯普认定他是个一丝不苟的长官. VB / V n as n / V n for n

13 If you **know** someone or something as a person or thing with a particular job or function, you are familiar with them in that job or function, rather than in any other. (通过...)熟悉,认识. ❖ *Most of us know her as the woman who used to present the television news.* 我们大多数人都认识她,因为她曾经是电视新闻报道员. VB / V n as n

14 ➞ 又见 **knowing**, **known**.

15 You say **I know** to show that you agree with what has just been said. (表示同意)我同意; 是这样. ❖ *'This country is so awful.'–'I know, I know.'* '这个国家糟透了.' — '我知道的,我知道的.' CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS

16 You say **I know** to show that you accept that something is true, but think that it is not very important or relevant. (表示同意,但认为无关紧要)知道了. ❖ *'There are trains straight from Cambridge.'–'I know, but it's no quicker.'* '有从剑桥开来的直达列车.' — '我知道了,但还是不够快.' CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS

17 You use **I know** to express sympathy and understanding towards someone. (表示怜悯和理解)我懂. ❖ *I'm sorry, George. I know how you feel.* 很抱歉,乔治,我理解你的心情. *I know you must be feeling sad.* 我知道你一定很伤心. PHR / PRAGMATICS

18 You can use **I don't know** to indicate that you do not completely agree with something or do not really think that it is true. (表示不完全同意)很难说; 也许吧. ❖ *'He should quite simply resign.'–'I don't know about that.'* '很简单,他应该辞职.' — '这很难说.' PHR / PRAGMATICS

19 You can say **I don't know about you** to indicate that you are going to give your own opinion about something and you want to find out if someone else feels the same. (表示要发表意见并且想知道别人的感受)你们觉得怎么样. ❖ *I don't know about the rest of you, but I'm hungry.* 你们其余的人觉得怎么样? 我可饿了. PHR / PRAGMATICS

20 You use **I don't know** in expressions which indicate criticism of someone's behaviour. For example, if you say that you **do not know how** someone can do something, you mean that you cannot understand or accept them doing it. (表示谴责)我无法理解(或接受). ❖ *I don't know what those folk think they are playing at.* 我无法理解这些人在搞些什么名堂. PHR / PRAGMATICS

21 You can use expressions such as **you know what I mean** and **if you know what I mean** to suggest that the person listening to you understands what you are trying to say, and so you do not have to explain any more. 你明白我的意思(不需要再解释). ❖ *She was a bit stuck up, know what I mean?* 她有点傲慢,你明白我的意思吗? CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS

22 You use **you know** to emphasize or to draw attention to what you are saying. (表示强调或引起注意)你知道; 你要知道. ❖ *The conditions in there are awful, you know.* 你要知道,那里的情况糟透了. CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS / SPOKEN

23 Some people use **you know** when they are uncertain about what they are saying or what they are going to say next. (表示拿不定该说什么)你知道吗. ❖ *He's generous and, you know, very nice, very polite.* 他很慷慨,而且,你知道的,他很和蔼,彬彬有礼. CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS / SPOKEN

24 You use **you know** when you are trying to explain more clearly what you mean, by referring to something that the person you are talking to knows about. (表示进一步解释)你知道的. ❖ *Wear the white dress, you know, the one with all the black embroidery.* 穿那件白连衣裙; 你知道的,就是那件绣黑花的. CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS / SPOKEN

25 You say **You never know** or **One never knows** to indicate that it is not definite or certain what will happen in the future, and to suggest that there is some hope that things will turn out well. 很难说; 难以预料. ❖ *There might be an even bigger one—I doubt it, but you never know.* 或许会有更大的—我很怀疑,但这很难说. CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS

26 People use expressions such as **goodness knows**, **Heaven knows**, and **God knows** when they do not know something. Some people consider these expressions to be offensive. (表示不知道)天晓得(有人认为冒犯). ❖ *'Who's he?'–'God knows.'* '他是谁?' — '只有天知道.' PHR / INFORMAL

27 People sometimes say **What do you know!** when they are very surprised about something. (表示惊讶)真想不到. ❖ *Well, what do you know!* 嗳,真想不到! EXCLAM / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL

28 You can say **You don't know** in order to emphasize how strongly you feel about the remark you are going to make next. (表示强调)你不知道(多么...). ❖ *You don't know how good it is to speak to somebody from home.* 你不知道与家乡来的人讲话有多好. PHR / PRAGMATICS / SPOKEN

29 You say **Not that I know of** when you think the answer to a question is 'no' but you cannot be sure because you do not know all the facts. 据我所知没有(不是). ❖ *'Is he married?'–'Not that I know of.'* '他结婚了吗?' — '据我所知没有.' CONVENTION / PRAGMATICS

30 **Know** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **to know** something **backwards** is explained at **backwards**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中,本词典将这些放在其他词条下,如 to know something backwards 见 backwards 一条.

ˈknow-all, know-alls. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is a **know-all**, you are critical of them because they think that they know a lot more than other people. The American word is **know-it-all**. 自以为无所不知的人. [美]作 know-it-all. N-COUNT / PRAGMATICS / BRITISH, INFORMAL

ˈknow-how; 又拼作 knowhow. ◆◆◆◇◇

Know-how is knowledge of the methods or techniques of doing something. 技巧; 技能; 窍门. ❖ *He hasn't got the know-how to run a farm.* 他还没找到经营农场的窍门. N-UNCOUNT / INFORMAL

know·ing /ˈnəʊɪŋ/.

A **knowing** gesture or remark is one that shows that you understand something, even though it has not actually been mentioned directly. 会意的,心照不宣的. ❖ *Dan exchanged a knowing look with Harry.* 丹和哈里心照不宣地相互看了一眼. ◢ **know·ing·ly** ❖ *He smiled knowingly.* 他会意地微笑了. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

K

know·ing·ly /ˈnəuɪŋli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **knowingly** do something wrong, you know that it is wrong but you do it anyway. 明知故犯地,蓄意地. ◆ *He had never knowingly taken illegal drugs.* 他从未故意服用过毒品. ADV-GRADED ADV before v

ˈknow-it-all, know-it-alls.
If you say that someone is a **know-it-all**, you are critical of them because they think they know a lot more than other people. The British word is **know-all**. 自以为无所不知的人. [英]作 know-all. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS AMERICAN INFORMAL

knowl·edge /ˈnɒlɪdʒ/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Knowledge** is information and understanding about a subject which a person has, or which all people have. 了解; 知识; 学问. ◆ *She disclaims any knowledge of her husband's business concerns.* 她否认对她丈夫的商业事务有任何了解. *...the quest for scientific knowledge.* 对科学知识的追求. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that something is true **to your knowledge** or **to the best of** your **knowledge**, you mean that you believe it to be true but it is possible that you do not know all the facts. 据(某人)所知. ◆ *Alec never carried a gun to my knowledge.* 据我所知,亚历克未曾携带过枪支. PHR
3 If you do something **safe in the knowledge** that something else is the case, you do the first thing confidently because you are sure of the second thing. 只要确信. ◆ *You can ventilate your room, safe in the knowledge that your window is secure.* 你可以给房间通通风,只要确信你的窗户是稳固的话. PHR WRITTEN

knowl·edge·able /ˈnɒlɪdʒəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **knowledgeable** has a clear understanding of many different facts about the world or about a particular subject. 知识渊博的; 在行的. ◆ *Do you think you are more knowledgeable about life than your parents were?* 你是否以为你比父母更懂得生活? ◢ **knowl·edge·ably** ◆ *Kaspar had spoken knowledgeably about the state of agriculture in Europe.* 卡斯帕就欧洲农业状况发表了很有见地的言论. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

known /nəun/.
1 **Known** is the past participle of **know**. know的过去分词.
2 You use **known** to describe someone or something that is clearly recognized by or familiar to all people or to a particular group of people. 闻名的. ◆ *...He was a known drug dealer.* 他是个众所周知的毒品贩子. *Garcia's more known as a good guitarist.* 加西亚更大的名气是一名优秀的吉他手. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you **let it be known** that something is the case, or you **let** something **be known**, you make sure that people know it or can find out about it. 让人知道; 公开出来表示. ◆ *The Prime Minister has let it be known that he is against it.* 首相已经让大家知道,他是反对此事的. PHR

knuck·le /ˈnʌkəl/ **knuckles, knuckling, knuckled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **knuckles** are the rounded pieces of bone that form lumps on your hands where your fingers join your hands. (手上的)指关节. 见插图条 **human body**. ◆ *Jaggery was clutching the rail so tightly his knuckles were white.* 贾格里紧紧抓住栏杆,指关节都惨白了. N-COUNT
➡ a **rap on the knuckles**: 见 **rap**.

›knuckle down.
If someone **knuckles down**, they begin to work or study very hard, especially after a period when they have done very little work. 开始努力工作(或学习). ◆ *He managed to knuckle down to his lessons long enough to pass his examination.* 他总算认真复习了一段时间的功课,刚好考试合格. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P to n/-ing

›knuckle under.
If you **knuckle under**, you do what someone else tells you to do or what a situation forces you to do, because you realize that you have no choice. 屈服; 认输. ◆ *The United States, he said, did not knuckle under to demands.* 他说美国没有屈从于别人的要求. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P to n

ˈknuckle-duster, knuckle-dusters; 又拼作 **knuckleduster.**
A **knuckle-duster** is a piece of metal that is designed to be worn on a person's hand as a weapon, so that if they hit someone they will hurt them badly. 戴在指关节上的金属套(作为武器). N-COUNT BRITISH

KO /ˌkeɪ ˈəu/ **KO's, KO'd.**
1 **KO** is an abbreviation for **knockout**. knockout 的缩写形式. N-COUNT
2 To **KO** someone means to hit them so hard that they become unconscious. 击昏(某人). VB V n INFORMAL

koa·la /kəuˈɑːlə/ **koalas.**
A **koala** or a **koala bear** is an Australian animal which looks like a small bear with grey fur and small tufted ears. 树袋熊,考拉(澳洲动物,面似小熊,有灰色毛皮和毛茸茸耳朵). N-COUNT

kohl·ra·bi /kəulˈrɑːbi/; **kohlrabi** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
Kohlrabi is a green vegetable that has a round ball of leaves like a cabbage. 苤蓝; 大头菜. N-VAR

kooky /ˈkuːki/.
Someone who is **kooky** is slightly strange or eccentric, but often in a way which makes you like them. 奇怪的; 不合常规但惹人喜爱的. ADJ-GRADED

Ko·ran /kɔːˈrɑːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The Koran is the sacred book on which the religion of Islam is based. (伊斯兰教的教经)《可兰经》,《古兰经》. N-PROPER the N
◢ **Ko·ran·ic** /kɔːˈrænɪk/ ◆ *... Koranic schools.* 回教学校. ADJ ADJ n

ko·sher /ˈkəuʃə/.
1 Something, especially food, that is **kosher** is approved of or permitted by the laws of Judaism. 符合犹太教规的. ◆ *... a kosher butcher.* 符合犹太教规的屠夫. ADJ
2 Something that is **kosher** is generally approved of or considered to be correct. 正确的; 合适的. ◆ *I guessed something wasn't quite kosher.* 我觉得有点不大对劲. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

kow·tow /ˌkauˈtau/ **kowtows, kowtowing, kowtowed;** 又拼作 **kow-tow.**
If you say that someone **kowtows** to someone else, you are critical of them for behaving very humbly towards that other person, because they are afraid of them or hope to get something from them. 卑躬屈膝. ◆ *See how stupidly they kow-tow to persons higher in the hierarchy.* 瞧他们对上层人物卑躬屈膝的那股愚蠢劲儿. VB PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V to n Also V

kph /ˌkeɪ piː ˈeɪtʃ/.
Kph is an abbreviation for 'kilometres per hour'. It is used to indicate the speed of something such as a vehicle. (以千米或公里计的)每小时速度. kilometres per hour 的缩写形式.

Krem·lin /ˈkremlɪn/. ◆◆◇◇◇
The Kremlin is the building in Moscow where Russian government business takes place. 克里姆林宫(俄罗斯政府处理公务的地方). N-PROPER the N
➪ The **Kremlin** is also used to refer to the central government of Russia and of the former Soviet Union. 俄罗斯中央政府; 前苏联政府. ◆ *The Kremlin is still insisting on a diplomatic solution.* 俄罗斯中央政府仍然坚持以外交手段来解决. N-PROPER the N

ku·dos /ˈkjuːdɒs, AM ˈkuːdəuz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Kudos is fame, glory, or admiration that someone gets as a result of a particular action or achievement. 荣誉; 光荣. ◆ *It meant kudos for whoever won the case.* 无论是谁赢得了这场诉讼,都会得到赞誉的. N-UNCOUNT

kung fu /ˌkʌŋ ˈfuː/.
Kung fu is a Chinese martial art or sport in which people fight using only their bare hands and feet. 中国武术,功夫. N-UNCOUNT

KW; 又拼作 **kW.**
KW is a written abbreviation for **kilowatt**. 千瓦. kilowatt 的缩写形式.

L, l

L, l /el/ **L's, l's.**

1 L is the twelfth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十二个字母. N-VAR

2 L is the symbol for 'learner driver'. In Britain, a large red 'L' on a white background is attached to cars, motorbikes, or lorries in which people are learning to drive. L为'学车者'的标志(英国标有白底红字L的车辆为学车). N-VAR

3 L or l is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with l, such as 'litre' and 'lire'. 以l为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如litre和lire.

La.

La is a written abbreviation for **lane**, and is used especially in addresses and on maps or signs. lane (小巷)的缩写形式, 尤用于地址、地图或符号中.

lab /læb/ **labs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **lab** is the same as a **laboratory**. 同latoratory. N-COUNT

2 In Britain, **Lab** is the written abbreviation for **Labour**. 在英国Labour的缩写形式. ◆ *...Ron Brown MP for Edinburgh Leith (Lab).* 爱丁堡郡利斯的议员罗恩·布朗(工党).

la·bel /'leɪbəl/ **labels, labelling, labelled;** [美]拼作 **labeling, labeled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **label** is a piece of paper or plastic that is attached to an object in order to give information about it. 标签, 标记. N-COUNT

2 If something **is labelled**, a label is attached to it giving information about it. (被)贴上标签. ◆ *The produce was labelled 'Made in China'.* 产品上标明了'中国制造'. *All the products are labelled with comprehensive instructions.* 所有产品都标明了详尽的用法说明. VB be V-ed; be V-ed quote; be V-ed with n; Also V n

3 If you say that someone or something **is labelled** as a particular thing, you mean that people generally describe them that way and you think that this is unfair. (不公正地)(被)称为; (被)归类于. ◆ *Too often the press are labelled as bad boys.* 传媒常被称为坏孩子. *They are afraid to contact the social services in case they are labelled a problem family.* 他们不敢与社会福利机构接触, 以免被归类为问题家庭. VB usu passive; PRAGMATICS; be V-ed as n/adj; be V-ed n/adj

4 If you say that someone gets a particular **label**, you mean that people describe them with a particular critical word or phrase. 称号, 绰号. ◆ *Her treatment of her husband earned her the label of the most hated woman in America.* 她对待丈夫的方式使她赢得了'美国最可恨的女人'的称号. N-COUNT

5 You can refer to a company that produces and sells records as a particular **label**. (唱片公司)标签. N-COUNT

la·bor /'leɪbə/.

➥ 见 **labour**.

la·bora·tory /lə'bɒrətri, AM 'læbrətɔːri/ **laboratories.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **laboratory** is a building or a room where scientific experiments, analyses, and research are carried out. 实验室; 研究室. N-COUNT

2 A **laboratory** in a school or college is a room containing scientific equipment where students are taught science subjects. (学校)实验室. N-COUNT

3 ➥ 又见 **language laboratory**.

'Labor Day.

In the United States, **Labor Day** is a public holiday in honour of working people. It is the first Monday in September. (美国)劳工节(9月的第一个星期一). N-UNCOUNT

la·bor·er /'leɪbərə/.

➥ 见 **labourer**.

la·bo·ri·ous /lə'bɔːriəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a task or job as **laborious**, you mean that it takes a lot of time and effort. 费力的, 吃力的; 艰苦的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **la·bo·ri·ous·ly** ◆ *He sat behind a desk laboriously writing.* 他坐在桌旁费力地写作. ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

'labor union, labor unions.

A **labor union** is an organization that has been formed by workers in order to represent their rights and interests to their employers. The British term is **trade union**. 工会. [英]作trade union. N-COUNT; AMERICAN

la·bour, /'leɪbə/ **labours, labouring, laboured;** [美]拼作 **labor.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Labour** is very hard work, usually physical work. (常指体力的)劳动, 苦工. ◆ *...the labour of seeding, planting and harvesting.* 播种、种植及收获的劳动. *The chef at the barbecue looked up from his labours.* 烧烤野餐会上的厨师忙里偷闲, 抬起头来. N-UNCOUNT; also N in pl

➥ 又见 **hard labour**.

If you do something as a **labour of love**, you do it because you really want to and not because of any reward you might get for it, even though it involves hard work. 因喜欢而做的事, 自愿做的事. PHR

2 Someone who **labours** works hard using their hands. (用双手)劳动, 工作. VB V

3 If you **labour** to do something, you do it with difficulty. 努力干, 费力地做. ◆ *For twenty-five years now he has laboured to build a religious community.* 二十五年来他一直在努力建立一个宗教团体. *...a young man who's labouring under all kinds of other difficulties.* 正在其他种种困难下工作的年轻人. VB; V to-inf; V under n

4 **Labour** is used to refer to the workers of a country or industry, considered as a group. (总称)工人, 劳工. ◆ *Latin America lacked skilled labour.* 拉丁美洲缺少熟练工人. *...the struggle between capital and labour.* 劳资之间的斗争. N-UNCOUNT

5 The work done by a group of workers or by a particular worker is referred to as their **labour**. 工作, 活计; 劳动成果. ◆ *The unemployed cannot withdraw their labour.* 失业者不能收回他们的劳动成果. N-UNCOUNT

6 In Britain, people use **Labour** to refer to the **Labour Party**. (英国)工党. ◆ *Labour will now have to try and reassess its position.* 工党现在不得不试着重新评估它的处境. *They all vote Labour.* 他们都投工党一票. N-COLL-PROPER

7 A **Labour** politician or voter is a member of a Labour Party or votes for a Labour Party. 工党的; 支持工党的. ADJ

8 If you **labour under** a delusion or misapprehension, you continue to believe something which is not true. 被...蒙蔽; 为...所困惑. VB V under n

9 If you **labour** a point or an argument, you keep making the same point or saying the same thing, although it is unnecessary. 过分详尽地阐述, 反复啰嗦地陈述. VB V n

10 **Labour** is the last stage of pregnancy, in which the baby is gradually pushed out of the womb by the mother. 分娩. ◆ *She was in labour.* 她在分娩. N-UNCOUNT

'labour camp, labour camps; [美]拼作 **labor camp.**

A **labour camp** is a kind of prison, where the prisoners are forced to do hard, physical work, usually outdoors. (强迫囚犯在户外劳动的)劳动营, 劳改营. N-COUNT

la·boured /'leɪbəd/.

1 If someone's breathing is **laboured**, it is slow and seems to take a lot of effort. (呼吸)费劲的, 吃力的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something such as someone's writing or speech is **laboured**, they have put too much effort into it so it seems awkward and unnatural. (文章、言谈)矫揉造作的, 不自然的. ADJ-GRADED

L

la·bour·er /ˈleɪbərə/ **labourers;** [美]拼作 **laborer.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **labourer** is a person who does a job which involves a lot of hard physical work. (体力劳动的)工人. ❖ *...a farm labourer.* 农场工人. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈlabour force, labour forces. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **labour force** consists of all the people who are able to work in a country or area, or all the people who work for a particular company. (一个国家、地区或公司的)劳动力. N-COUNT

ˈlabour market, labour markets. ♦◇◇◇◇
When you talk about the **labour market**, you are referring to all the people who are able to work and want jobs in a country or area, in relation to the number of jobs there are available in that country or area. 劳动力市场. N-COUNT

ˈLabour Party; [美]拼作 **Labor Party.** ♦♦♦◇◇
In Britain, **the Labour Party** is the main left-of-centre party. 工党(英国主要的中间偏左政党). N-PROPER the N

ˈlabour-saving.
A **labour-saving** device or idea makes it possible for you to do something with less effort than usual. 节省劳力的; 减轻劳动强度的. ADJ

lab·ra·dor /ˈlæbrədɔː/ **labradors.**
A **labrador** is a type of large dog with short dense black or gold hair. 拉布拉多猎犬. N-COUNT

la·bur·num /ləˈbɜːnəm/ **laburnums.**
A **laburnum** or a **laburnum tree** is a small tree which has long stems of yellow flowers. 金链花属植物. N-VAR

laby·rinth /ˈlæbɪrɪnθ/ **labyrinths.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe a place as a **labyrinth**, you mean that it is made up of a complicated series of paths or passages, through which it is difficult to find your way. 迷宫; 曲径. ❖ *...the labyrinth of corridors.* 迷宫似的走廊. ◢ **laby·rin·thine** /ˌlæbɪˈrɪnθaɪn/ ❖ *The streets of the Old City are narrow and labyrinthine.* 老城的街道狭窄而曲折. N-COUNT LITERARY ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe a situation, process, or area of knowledge as a **labyrinth**, you mean that it is very complicated. 错综复杂的事物. ❖ *...the labyrinth of human nature.* 错综复杂的人性. ◢ **labyrinthine** ❖ *...the labyrinthine complexities of the situation.* 错综复杂的形势. N-COUNT FORMAL ADJ-GRADED

lace /leɪs/ **laces, lacing, laced.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Lace** is a very delicate cloth which is made by twisting together fine threads, with holes left in between. 花边; 网眼织品. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Laces** are thin pieces of material that are used to fasten some types of clothing, especially shoes. 系带, 鞋带. ❖ *He'd put on his shoes and tied the laces.* 他已穿上鞋, 系上鞋带了. N-COUNT
3 If you **lace** something such as a pair of shoes, you tighten the shoes by pulling the laces through the holes, and usually tying them together. 把...系在一起; 用系带束紧. VB V n
➲ **Lace up** means the same as **lace.** 义同 lace. ❖ *He sat on the steps, and laced up his boots.* 他坐在台阶上系紧靴子. *Nancy was lacing her shoe up when the doorbell rang.* 门铃响时, 南希正在系鞋带. PHR-V V P noun V n P
4 To **lace** food or drink with a substance such as alcohol or a drug means to put a small amount of the substance into the food or drink. (在食物或饮料中)加少量烈酒(或药物). ❖ *...a cup of coffee laced with cyanide.* 一杯掺入了氰化物的咖啡. VB V n with n V-ed
5 If you **lace** your speech or writing with a particular quality or type of language, you include a lot of it in what you say or write. 使(言谈或文章)具有某种特点(或风格). ❖ *...a speech laced with wry humour.* 富于讽刺幽默的演说. VB V n with n V-ed

L

›lace up.
➠ 见 lace **3**. PHR-V

lac·er·ate /ˈlæsəreɪt/ **lacerates, lacerating, lacerated.**
If something **lacerates** your skin, it cuts it badly and deeply. 割破, 划破. ◢ **lac·er·ated** ❖ *She was suffering from a badly lacerated hand.* 她因手被深深地割破而感到疼痛. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

lac·era·tion /ˌlæsəˈreɪʃən/ **lacerations.**
Lacerations are deep cuts on your skin. 深的伤口; 割伤. N-COUNT

ˈlace-ups; the form **lace-up** is used as a modifier. lace-up用作前置修饰语.
Lace-ups are shoes which are fastened with laces. 系带鞋. N-PLURAL BRITISH

lach·ry·mose /ˈlækrɪməʊs, -məʊz/.
Someone who is **lachrymose** cries very easily and very often. 爱哭的, 易哭的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

lack /læk/ **lacks, lacking, lacked.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If there is a **lack** of something, there is not enough of it or it does not exist at all. 缺乏; 缺少; 不足. ❖ *Despite his lack of experience, he got the job.* 尽管他缺乏经验, 但仍得到了那份工作. *The charges were dropped for lack of evidence.* 由于证据不足, 指控被撤销了. N-UNCOUNT also a N
2 If you say there is **no lack of** something, you are emphasizing there is a great deal of it. (强调)有许多; 大量; 不缺少. ❖ *President Clinton displayed no lack of vigor when he began to speak.* 克林顿总统发言时气势十足. PHR PRAGMATICS
3 If you say that someone or something **lacks** something, or that that thing **is lacking** in them, you mean they do not have any or enough of that thing. 缺乏, 缺少. ❖ *It lacked the power of the Italian cars.* 它缺乏意大利汽车所具有的动力. *Certain vital information is lacking in the report.* 报告中缺少某些关键的信息. ◢ **lack·ing** ❖ *She felt nervous, increasingly lacking in confidence about herself.* 她感到紧张不安, 越来越缺乏自信. *Why was military intelligence so lacking?* 为什么军事情报人才如此匮乏? V-ERG V n V ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

lacka·dai·si·cal /ˌlækəˈdeɪzɪkəl/.
If you say that someone is **lackadaisical**, you mean that they are rather lazy and do not show much interest or enthusiasm in what they do. 懒惰的, 懒洋洋的, 没精打采的. ADJ-GRADED

lack·ey /ˈlæki/ **lackeys.**
If you describe someone as a **lackey**, you are critical of them because they follow someone's orders completely, without ever questioning them. 卑躬屈膝的人; 盲目服从命令的人; 走狗. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

lack·lustre /ˈlæklʌstə/; [美]拼作 **lackluster.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something or someone as **lacklustre**, you mean that they are not very impressive or lively. 无生气的; 不吸引人的; 平淡无味的. ❖ *...his party's lackluster performance during the election campaign.* 他的政党在竞选中毫无生气的表现. ADJ-GRADED

la·con·ic /ləˈkɒnɪk/.
If you describe someone as **laconic**, you mean that they use very few words to say something, so that they seem casual or unfriendly. 简洁的, 简短的. ◢ **la·coni·cal·ly** /ləˈkɒnɪkli/ ❖ *He laconically announced that Digby had been transferred.* 他简短地宣布迪格比已调职. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

lac·quer /ˈlækə/ **lacquers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Lacquer is a special liquid which is painted on wood or metal in order to protect it and to make it shiny. (涂在金属或木材上的)漆. ◢ **lac·quered** ❖ *...17th-century lacquered cabinets.* 制于17世纪的上了漆的柜子. N-VAR ADJ ADJ n

la·crosse /ləˈkrɒs, AM -ˈkrɔːs/.
Lacrosse is an outdoor game in which players use long sticks with nets at the end to catch and throw a small ball, in order to try and score goals. 长曲棍球, 兜网球. N-UNCOUNT

lac·ta·tion /lækˈteɪʃən/.
Lactation is the production of milk by women and female mammals during the period after they give birth. 泌乳, 哺乳. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

lac·tic acid /ˌlæktɪk ˈæsɪd/.
Lactic acid is an acid which is found in sour milk and is also produced by your muscles when you have been exercising a lot. 乳酸. N-UNCOUNT

lac·tose /ˈlæktəʊs/.
Lactose is a sugar which is found in milk and which is sometimes added to food. 乳糖. N-UNCOUNT

la·cu·na /ləˈkjuːnə/ **lacunae.**
If you say that there is a **lacuna** in something such as a document or a person's argument, you mean that it does not deal with an important issue and is therefore not effective or convincing. 缺陷; 漏洞; 空白. N-COUNT FORMAL

lacy /ˈleɪsi/ **lacier, laciest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Lacy** things are made from lace or have pieces of lace attached to them. (有)花边的; (有)带子的. ❖ *...lacy nightgowns.* 镶花边的睡衣. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Lacy** is used to describe something that looks like lace, especially because it is very delicate. 花边状的, 网状的. ❖ *...lacy ferns.* 网状蕨类植物. ADJ-GRADED

lad /læd/ **lads.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **lad** is a young man or boy. 男孩; 少年; 青年; 小伙子. ❖ *He's always been a big lad for his age.* 他年纪不小,但一直看起来像个大男孩. *Come along, lad.* 孩子,跟上来. N-COUNT, N-VOC INFORMAL

2 Some men refer to their group of male friends or colleagues as **the lads**. (男性的)朋友圈, 同事. ❖ *...having a drink with the lads.* 与伙伴们喝杯酒. *One look at him and you could see he wasn't one of the lads.* 一看他你就能发现他不是这个圈子里的人. N-PLURAL the N BRITISH, INFORMAL

lad·der /ˈlædə/ **ladders.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **ladder** is a piece of equipment used for climbing up something or down from something. It consists of two long pieces of wood, metal, or rope with steps fixed between them. 梯子. N-COUNT

2 You can use **ladder** to refer to something such as a society, organization, or system which has different levels that people can progress up or drop down. 阶梯; (成功或失败的)途径. ❖ *They want to climb the ladder of success.* 他们想爬上成功的阶梯. N-SING the N

3 A **ladder** in a woman's stocking or tights is a torn part where some of the vertical threads have broken, leaving only the horizontal threads. (长筒袜等破烂的)抽丝. N-COUNT

lad·die /ˈlædi/ **laddies.**

A **laddie** is a young man or boy. 小伙子; 男孩. ❖ *Now then, laddie, what's the trouble?* 行啦! 小子, 出了什么事? N-COUNT, N-VOC INFORMAL

lad·en /ˈleɪdən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is **laden** with a lot of heavy things, they are holding or carrying them. 装满的, 充满了的. ❖ *I came home laden with cardboard boxes.* 我带了很多纸箱回家. *Heavily laden lorries were passing.* 满载货物的卡车正在驶过. ADJ

2 If you describe a person or thing as **laden with** something, particularly something bad, you mean that they have a lot of it or are full of it. 负担沉重的. ❖ *We're so laden with guilt.* 我们是如此深感内疚. ▲**-laden** ❖ *...a fat-laden meal.* 非常油腻的一餐. *...smoke-laden air.* 充满烟尘的空气. *...his debt-laden international empire.* 他负债累累的国际企业集团. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n COMB

'ladies' man.

If you say that a man is a **ladies' man**, you mean that he enjoys flirting with women and that women find him attractive. 喜欢和女人厮混的男人; 讨女人喜欢的男人. N-SING DATED

'ladies' room.

Some people refer to a public toilet for women as **the ladies' room**. 公共女厕所. N-SING

la·dle /ˈleɪdəl/ **ladles, ladling, ladled.**

1 A **ladle** is a large, round, deep spoon with a long handle, used for serving soup, stew, or sauce. 长柄勺. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. N-COUNT

2 If you **ladle** food such as soup or stew, you serve it, especially with a ladle. (用勺)舀, 盛. ❖ *Barry held the bowls while Liz ladled soup into them.* 巴里端着碗, 莉兹往碗里盛汤. *I ladled out fruit punch.* 我把果子混合饮料舀出来. VB V n prep V n with adv

▸ladle out.

If you **ladle out** something such as money, information, or advice, you give it freely and in large quantities. 随意大量地给予. ❖ *She was constantly on the phone, ladling out inside details to reporters.* 她不停地打电话, 向记者大量提供内部详情. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

lady /ˈleɪdi/ **ladies.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You can use the word **lady** when you are referring to a woman, especially when you are showing politeness or respect. 女士, 夫人. ❖ *Shall we rejoin the ladies?* 我们要再回到女士们那里去吗? *...a cream-coloured lady's shoe.* 一只米色的女士鞋. ➡ 又见 **old lady**. N-COUNT

2 You can say **'ladies'** when you are addressing a group of women in a formal and respectful way. (称呼)女士们. ❖ *Your table is ready, ladies.* 女士们, 你们的饭菜准备好了. N-VOC PRAGMATICS

3 A **lady** is a woman from the upper classes, especially in former times. 贵族夫人; 贵族小姐. ❖ *...the Empress and ladies of the Imperial Palace.* 皇宫里的皇后和贵夫人们. N-COUNT

4 In Britain, **Lady** is a title used in front of the names of some female member of the nobility, or the wives of knights or peers. 夫人, 小姐(英国对爵士或有爵位的贵族的妻女之尊称). ❖ *...Sir Iain and Lady Noble.* 伊恩爵士和诺布尔夫人. N-TITLE

5 If you say that a woman is a **lady**, you mean that she behaves in a polite, dignified, and graceful way. 淑女. ❖ *His wife was great as well, beautiful-looking and a real lady.* 他的夫人也太棒了, 既美丽动人, 又是个真正的淑女. N-COUNT

6 People sometimes refer to a public toilet for women as **the ladies**. 女厕所, 女洗手间. ❖ *Charlotte rushed into the Ladies.* 夏洛特冲进了女洗手间. N-SING BRITISH, INFORMAL

7 **'Lady'** is sometimes used by men as a form of address when they are talking to a woman that they do not know. (用以称呼不认识的女性)女士, 夫人, 小姐. ❖ *What seems to be the trouble, lady?* 小姐, 出了什么事? N-VOC AMERICAN, INFORMAL

8 ➡ 又见 **First Lady**.

lady·bird /ˈleɪdibɜːd/ **ladybirds.**

A **ladybird** is a small round beetle that is red with black spots. The American word is **ladybug**. 瓢虫, 甲虫. [美]作 ladybug. N-COUNT BRITISH

lady·bug /ˈleɪdibʌg/ **ladybugs.**

➡ 见 **ladybird**.

'lady friend, lady friends.

A man's **lady friend** is the woman with whom he is having a romantic or sexual relationship. (男性的)女友, 情妇. N-COUNT DATED

,lady-in-'waiting, ladies-in-waiting.

A **lady-in-waiting** is a woman from the aristocracy or upper classes, who acts as a companion to a queen or princess. (女王或公主的)侍女, 宫女. N-COUNT

lady·like /ˈleɪdilaɪk/.

If you say that a woman or girl is **ladylike**, you mean that she behaves in a polite, dignified, and graceful way. 雍容华贵的; 温文尔雅的; 贵妇人似的. ADJ-GRADED

Lady·ship /ˈleɪdiʃɪp/ **Ladyships.**

The expressions **Your Ladyship**, **Her Ladyship**, or **Their Ladyships** are used to address or refer to female members of the nobility or the wives of knights or peers. 夫人, 小姐(对有爵位女子的尊称). N-VOC, N-PROPER det-poss N PRAGMATICS

lag /læg/ **lags, lagging, lagged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If one thing or person **lags** behind another thing or person, their progress is slower than that of the other thing or person. 滞后, 落后. ❖ *Black sportsmen have made it in football, but other sports are lagging behind.* 黑人运动员在足球方面成功了, 但其他体育项目却还落在后面. *He now lags 10 points behind the champion.* 他现在比冠军落后了10分. *A poll for the 'Observer' showed Labour on 39 per cent with the Tories lagging a point behind.* 《观察家报》的民意调查显示, 工党的支持率为39%, 保守党则落后一个百分点. VB V behind n V behind V amount behind n V amount behind Also V

2 A time **lag** or a **lag** of a particular length of time is a period of time between one event and another related event. (两宗关连事件之间的)时间差距, 时间间隔. ❖ *There's a time lag between infection with HIV and developing AIDS.* 在感染HIV病毒和患上艾滋病这两者之间有一段时间间隔. N-COUNT with supp

3 If you **lag** the inside of a roof, a pipe, or a water tank, you cover it with a special material in order to prevent heat escaping from it or to prevent it from freezing. 给...装绝热材料, 装防护材料. ❖ *Water tanks should be well lagged.* 水箱应该好好地装上绝热材料. ➡ 又见 **lagging**. VB V n BRITISH V-ed

la·ger /ˈlɑːgə/ **lagers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Lager is a type of light beer. 淡啤酒, 贮藏啤酒. ❖ *...a pint of lager.* 一品脱淡啤酒. N-VAR BRITISH

➪ A glass of lager can be referred to as a **lager**. 一杯淡啤酒. N-COUNT

lag·gard /ˈlægəd/ **laggards.**
If you describe a country, company, or product as a **laggard**, you mean that it is not performing as well as its competitors. 迟钝者; 落后者. N-COUNT

lag·ging /ˈlægɪŋ/.
Lagging is special material which is used to cover pipes, water tanks, or the inside of a roof so that heat does not escape from them or so they do not freeze. 绝热材料; 防护层. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

la·goon /ləˈguːn/ **lagoons.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **lagoon** is an area of calm sea water that is separated from the ocean by reefs or sandbanks. 潟湖, 环礁湖, 咸水湖. N-COUNT

laid /leɪd/.
Laid is the past tense and past participle of **lay**. lay的过去式和过去分词.

ˌlaid-ˈback. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as **laid-back**, you mean that they behave in a calm relaxed way as if nothing ever worries them. 松弛的; 悠闲的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

lain /leɪn/.
Lain is the past participle of **lie**. lie的过去分词.

lair /leə/ **lairs.**
1 A **lair** is a place where a wild animal lives, usually a place which is underground or well-hidden. 兽窝, 兽穴. ❖ *...a fox's lair.* 狐狸窝. N-COUNT
2 Someone's **lair** is the particular room or hiding place that they go to, especially when they want to get away from other people. 秘密藏身处. N-COUNT INFORMAL

laird /leəd/ **lairds.**
A **laird** is a landowner in Scotland who owns a large area of land. (苏格兰)地主. N-COUNT

laissez-faire /ˌleseɪ ˈfeə, ˌles-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Laissez-faire is the policy which is based on the idea that governments and the law should not interfere with business, finance, or the conditions of people's working lives. (政府对工商业的)自由放任, 不干涉政策. N-UNCOUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the Government's laissez-faire attitude toward the use of motor vehicles.* 政府对机动车辆使用的自由放任态度. ADJ-GRADED

la·ity /ˈleɪɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **laity** are all the people involved in the work of a church who are not clergy, monks, or nuns. (区别于教士或僧侣的)俗人. N-COLL-SING also no det

lake /leɪk/ **lakes.** ♦♦♦♦◇
A **lake** is a large area of fresh water, surrounded by land. 湖. ❖ *They can go fishing in the lake.* 他们可以在湖里钓鱼. *...Lake Victoria.* 维多利亚湖. N-COUNT

lake·side /ˈleɪksaɪd/.
The **lakeside** is the area of land around the edge of a lake. 湖边, 湖滨, 湖畔. N-SING

lama /ˈlɑːmə/ **lamas.**
A **lama** is a Buddhist priest or monk, for example in Chinese Tibet, etc. 喇嘛(如中国西藏等地的佛教僧侣). N-COUNT, N-TITLE

lamb /læm/ **lambs.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **lamb** is a young sheep. 羔羊, 小羊. N-COUNT
➪ **Lamb** is the flesh of a lamb eaten as food. 羔羊肉, 小羊肉. ❖ *Laura was basting the leg of lamb.* 劳拉正在给小羊腿浇涂油脂. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that people do something or go somewhere **like lambs** or **like lambs to the slaughter**, you mean that they do something or go somewhere quietly and obediently, rather than trying to resist. 温顺地; 怯懦地; 不反抗地. PHR

L

lam·bast /læmˈbæst/ **lambasts, lambasting, lambasted;** 又拼作 **lambaste** /læmˈbeɪst/.
If you **lambast** someone, you criticize them severely, usually in public. (当众)严厉地批评, 斥责. VB V n FORMAL

lamb·ing /ˈlæmɪŋ/.
Lambing is the time in the spring when female sheep give birth to lambs. 春天母羊分娩的一段时间. ❖ *...the lambing season.* 母羊分娩的季节. N-UNCOUNT

lame /leɪm/ **lamer, lamest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone is **lame**, they are unable to walk properly and they limp because an injury or illness has damaged one or both of their legs. 跛的, 瘸的. ❖ *She was lame in one leg.* 她的一条腿跛着. *His horse went lame.* 他的马瘸腿了. ADJ-GRADED
➪ **The lame** are people who are lame. 跛子, 瘸子. N-PLURAL the N
◢ **lame·ness** ❖ *Inadequate healing may lead to chronic lameness.* 治疗不充分可能会引起长期残废. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe an excuse, argument, or remark as **lame**, you mean that it is poor or weak. 蹩脚的; 站不住脚的; 无说服力的. ❖ *He mumbled some lame excuse about having gone to sleep.* 他为自己睡着了含糊地说了些无说服力的借口. ◢ **lame·ly** ❖ *'Lovely house,' I said lamely.* '很漂亮的房子.' 我毫无说服力地说道. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

lamé /ˈlɑːmeɪ, AM læˈmeɪ/.
Lamé is cloth that has threads of gold or silver woven into it, which make it sparkle. 有金银线的织物; 金银锦缎. N-UNCOUNT

ˌlame ˈduck, lame ducks.
If you describe someone or something as a **lame duck**, you are critical of them because they are weak or unsuccessful. 不中用的人(或物); 软弱的人(或物). ❖ *It is not proper to use British taxpayers' money to support lame-duck industries.* 用英国纳税人的钱去扶持疲弱的产业不太恰当. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

la·ment /ləˈment/ **laments, lamenting, lamented.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **lament** something, you express your sadness, regret, or disappointment about it. 为...悲痛; 哀悼; 悲叹. ❖ *He laments that people in Villa El Salvador are suspicious of the police.* 他为萨尔瓦多城的人们怀疑警察而悲叹. *'Prices are down 40 per cent since Christmas,' he lamented.* '自圣诞节过后, 物价下降了40%.' 他悲叹道. VB V n, V that, V with quote
2 Someone's **lament** is something that they say that expresses their sadness, regret, or disappointment about something. 悲痛之词, 悲叹之词. ❖ *...the professional woman's lament that a woman's judgment is questioned more than a man's.* 职业妇女的悲叹之词, 就是女性作出的判断比男性作出的更受到质疑. N-COUNT
3 A **lament** is a poem, song, or piece of music which expresses sorrow that someone has died. 哀诗; 挽歌. N-COUNT

lam·en·table /ˈlæməntəbəl, ləˈment-/.
If you describe something as **lamentable**, you mean that it is very unfortunate or disappointing. 不幸的; 令人惋惜的. ❖ *This lamentable state of affairs lasted until 1947.* 这种不幸的事情一直持续到1947年. ◢ **lam·en·tably** /ˈlæməntəbli/ ❖ *There are still lamentably few women surgeons.* 可悲的是, 现在仍然几乎没有女外科医生. *They have failed lamentably.* 他们失败了, 令人惋惜. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV

la·men·ta·tion /ˌlæmenˈteɪʃən/ **lamentations.**
A **lamentation** is an expression of grief or great sorrow. 悲伤; 恸哭; 痛惜. N-VAR FORMAL

lami·nate /ˈlæmɪneɪt/ **laminates.**
A **laminate** is a tough material that is made by bonding together two or more layers of a particular substance. 层压板, 层压材料. N-VAR

lami·nat·ed /ˈlæmɪneɪtɪd/.
1 Material such as wood or plastic that is **laminated** consists of several thin sheets or layers that are stuck together. 由薄木片(或胶片)叠压成的. ❖ *Modern windscreens are made from laminated glass.* 现代挡风玻璃由夹层安全玻璃制成. ADJ
2 A product that is **laminated** is covered with a thin sheet of something, especially clear or coloured plastic, in order to protect it. 由薄片保护层覆盖的. ❖ *The photographs were mounted on laminated cards.* 照片裱在层压纸板上. ADJ

lamp /læmp/ **lamps.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **lamp** is a light that works by using electricity or by burning oil or gas. 灯; 油灯; 煤气灯. ❖ *She switched on the bedside lamp.* 她开了床头灯. N-COUNT
2 A **lamp** is an electrical device which produces a special type of light or heat, used especially in medical or beauty treatment. (医疗或美容用的)照射灯, 发热灯. ❖ *...a sun lamp.* 太阳灯. N-COUNT

lamp·light /ˈlæmplaɪt/.
Lamplight is the light produced by a lamp. 灯光. N-UNCOUNT

lam·poon /læmˈpuːn/ **lampoons, lampooning, lampooned.**
If you **lampoon** someone or something, you criticize them very strongly, using humorous means. 讽刺; 嘲笑. VB V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...his scathing lampoons of consumer culture.* 他对消费文化的尖锐嘲讽. N-VAR

ˈlamp-post, lamp-posts.
A **lamp-post** is a tall metal or concrete pole that is fixed beside a road and has a light at the top. The more usual American word is **street lamp**. 灯杆, 路灯柱. [美]一般作street lamp. N-COUNT BRITISH

lamp·shade /ˈlæmpʃeɪd/ **lampshades.**
A **lampshade** is a decorative covering that is fitted round or over an electric light bulb. 灯罩. N-COUNT

lance /lɑːns, læns/ **lances, lancing, lanced.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a boil on someone's body **is lanced**, it is pierced with a sharp instrument in order to let the pus drain out. (被)刺破; (被)切开. ◆ *It is a painful experience having the boil lanced.* 把疖子切开是很痛苦的经历. VB be V-ed have n V-ed Also V n
2 A **lance** is a long spear used in former times, especially by soldiers on horseback. 长矛. N-COUNT

land /lænd/ **lands, landing, landed.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 **Land** is an area of ground, especially one that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building. 土地, 大地. ◆ *...agricultural land.* 农业土地. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can refer to an area of land which someone owns as their **land** or their **lands**. 地产, 地皮, 田产. N-COUNT poss N
3 If you talk about **the land**, you mean farming and the way of life in farming areas, as opposed to in the cities. 田地, 耕地. ◆ *...living off the land.* 靠土地为生. N-SING the N
4 **Land** is the part of the world that is ground, rather than sea or air. 陆地. ◆ *It isn't clear whether the plane went down over land or sea.* 还不太清楚飞机是坠毁在陆地上还是在海上. N-UNCOUNT also the N
5 If you **land** a fish, you succeed in catching it and getting it out of the water. 抓住, 钓上(鱼). VB V n
6 You can use **land** to refer to a country or region, when you do not mean any particular country, when you are talking about an imaginary or ideal place, or when you are talking about your own country in an emotional or patriotic way. 国家; 国土; 地区. ◆ *...2,000 miles away in a strange land.* 2,000英里以外的一个陌生国度里. *...blessed lands of sun and sea and olive trees.* 有阳光、大海及橄榄树的福地. N-COUNT with supp LITERARY
7 When someone or something **lands**, they come down to the ground after moving through the air or falling. 着陆, 落地 ◆ *He was sent flying into the air and landed 20ft away.* 他被抛出飞向空中, 在20英尺外的地方落地. VB V
8 When someone **lands** a plane, ship, or spacecraft, it arrives somewhere after a journey. 使(飞机、轮船或太空船)着陆, 登陆. ◆ *The jet landed after a flight of just under three hours.* 在飞行了不到三小时后, 喷气机着陆了. ◢ **land·ing, landings** ◆ *I had to make a controlled landing into the sea.* 我不得不在海上进行有控制的降落. V-ERG V n V N-VAR
9 To **land** goods somewhere means to successfully unload them there at the end of a journey, especially by ship. (尤指从船上)卸下, 卸货. ◆ *The vessels will have to land their catch at designated ports.* 船舶必须在指定的港口卸下它们捕获的东西. VB BRITISH V n
10 If you **land** in an unpleasant situation or place, something causes you to be in it. 陷入(困境等). ◆ *This is not the first time his exploits have landed him in trouble.* 他的英勇业绩已不是第一次让他陷入困境了. V-ERG V in n INFORMAL V n in n
11 If someone or something **lands** you with a difficult situation, they cause you to have to deal with the difficulties involved. 使处于; 使陷于; 使承担(困难的责任或事情). ◆ *The other options simply complicate the situation and could land him with more expense.* 其他的选择只会使事态更加复杂, 会令他承担更多的费用. VB INFORMAL BRITISH V n with n
12 If something **lands** somewhere, it arrives there unexpectedly, often causing problems. (出人意料地)到达. ◆ *The book had already landed on his desk.* 那本书竟落在他的桌子上. VB INFORMAL V prep/adv
13 If you **land** something that is difficult to get and that many people want, you are successful in getting it. 赢得, 得到, 获得. ◆ *His flair with hair soon landed him a part-time job at his local barbers.* 他理发的天分很快让他在当地理发馆找到了一份兼职工作. VB V n INFORMAL V n n
14 If someone **lands** a blow or punch, they hit someone. 打(一拳). ◆ *De Leon landed a punch on the Italian's mouth.* 德利昂朝那个意大利人的嘴巴打了一拳. V-ERG V n V n prep Also V
15 ➡ **to land on your feet**: 见 **foot**.

▸**land up.**
If you say that you **land up** in a place or situation, you mean that you arrive in it after a long journey or at the end of a long series of events. 抵达; 最终处于(某种境况). ◆ *We landed up at Las Vegas at about 6.30.* 我们终于在6点30分左右到达拉斯维加斯. PHR-V INFORMAL V P prep/adv

land·ed /ˈlændɪd/.
Landed means owning a large amount of land, especially land that has belonged to the same family for several generations. (尤指世袭继承)拥有土地的. ◆ *...the landed gentry.* 拥有土地的绅士们. ADJ ADJ n

land·fall /ˈlændfɔːl/ **landfalls.**
Landfall is the first piece of land which you see or arrive at after a voyage at sea. (航海中)初见陆地. N-VAR LITERARY

land·fill /ˈlændfɪl/ **landfills.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Landfill** is a method of disposing of very large amounts of rubbish by digging a large deep hole and burying it. (垃圾)填埋. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **landfill** is a large deep hole in which very large quantities of rubbish are disposed of. (垃圾)填埋场. N-COUNT

land·ing /ˈlændɪŋ/ **landings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 The **landing** is the area at the top of a staircase which has rooms leading off it. (楼梯的)平台. N-COUNT
2 A **landing** is an act of unloading troops in a place as part of a military invasion or other operation. (部队的)登陆. N-COUNT
3 A **landing** is the same as a **landing stage**. 同landing stage. N-COUNT

ˈlanding craft; **landing craft** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
A **landing craft** is a boat designed for taking troops and equipment from a larger ship to the shore. 登陆艇. N-COUNT

ˈlanding stage, landing stages.
A **landing stage** or a **landing** is a platform built over water where boats stop to let people get off, or to load or unload goods. (水上)栈桥, 码头. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈlanding strip, landing strips.
A **landing strip** is a long flat piece of land from which aircraft can take off and land. (飞机的)起落跑道. N-COUNT

land·lady /ˈlændleɪdi/ **landladies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone's **landlady** is the woman who allows them to live or work in a building which she owns, in return for payment of rent. 女房东. N-COUNT
2 The **landlady** of a pub is the woman who owns or runs it, or the wife of the man who owns or runs it. 女店主, 女主人. N-COUNT

land·less /ˈlændləs/.
Someone who is **landless** is prevented from owning the land that they farm, usually by large landowners or by the economic system. 无土地的, 不拥有地产的. ◆ *...the yeoman farmers and the landless peasants.* 自耕农和无地农民. ADJ

land·locked /ˈlændlɒkt/; 又拼作 **land-locked.**
A **landlocked** country is surrounded by other countries and does not have its own ports. 被陆地包围的; 内陆的. ADJ

land·lord /ˈlændlɔːd/ **landlords.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Someone's **landlord** is the man who allows them to live or work in a building which he owns, in return for payment of rent. 房东. N-COUNT
2 The **landlord** of a pub is the man who owns or runs it, or the husband of the woman who owns or runs it. 店主, 主人. N-COUNT

land·lubber /ˈlændlʌbə/ **landlubbers.**
A **landlubber** is a person who is not used to travelling by boat or ship, and is not knowledgeable about the sea. 旱鸭子, 新水手(指不习惯航海或对海洋知之甚少的人). N-COUNT DATED

land·mark /ˈlændmɑːk/ **landmarks.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **landmark** is a building or feature which is easily noticed and can be used to judge your position or the position of other buildings or features. 地标; 标志性建筑. ❖ *The Ambassador Hotel is a Los Angeles landmark.* 大使酒店是洛杉矶的标志性建筑物. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to an important stage in the development of something as a **landmark**. 里程碑; 重要标志. ❖ *...a landmark arms control treaty.* 一个划时代的军备控制条约. N-COUNT

land mass, land masses.
A **land mass** is a very large area of land such as a continent. 陆块, 地块. N-COUNT

land·mine /ˈlændmaɪn/ **landmines;** 又拼作 **land mine.**
A **landmine** is an explosive device which is placed on or under the ground and explodes when a person or vehicle touches it. 地雷. N-COUNT

land·owner /ˈlændəʊnə/ **landowners.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **landowner** is a person who owns land, especially a large amount of land. 地主; 土地所有者. N-COUNT

land·owning /ˈlændəʊnɪŋ/.
Landowning is used to describe people who own a lot of land. 拥有土地的. ❖ *...a wealthy Scottish landowning family.* 苏格兰一个拥有土地的富有家族. ADJ: ADJ n

ˈland reform, land reforms.
Land reform is a change in the system of land ownership, especially when it involves giving land to the people who actually farm it and taking it away from people who own large areas for profit. 土地改革. N-VAR

ˈland registry, land registries.
A **land registry** is a government office where records are kept about each area of land in a country or region. 地政局, 地籍局. N-COUNT BRITISH

land·scape /ˈlændskeɪp/ **landscapes, landscaping, landscaped.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 The **landscape** is everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants. 风景, 景色; 景观. ❖ *...Arizona's desert landscape.* 亚利桑那州的沙漠景观. N-VAR
2 A **landscape** is a drawing or painting which shows a scene in the countryside. 风景画. N-COUNT
3 A **landscape** is all the features that are important in a particular situation, and which give it a unique character. 全景, 全貌. ❖ *...Russia's political landscape.* 俄罗斯的政治全貌. N-COUNT with supp
4 If an area of land **is landscaped**, it is redesigned and then altered to create a pleasing artistic effect. (被)美化; (接受)景观美化. ❖ *They had landscaped their property with trees, shrubs, and lawns.* 他们用树木、灌木和草坪来美化他们的房子. VB: be V-ed, V n with n, Also V n
▲ **land·scap·ing** ❖ *The landowner insisted on a high standard of landscaping.* 土地所有者坚持要有高水平的园林美化. N-UNCOUNT

ˌlandscape ˈarchitect, landscape architects.
A **landscape architect** is the same as a **landscape gardener**. 同 landscape gardener. N-COUNT

ˌlandscape ˈgardener, landscape gardeners.
A **landscape gardener** is a person who designs gardens or parks so that they look attractive. 园林学家; 园林设计师. N-COUNT

land·slide /ˈlændslaɪd/ **landslides.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **landslide** is a victory in an election in which a person or political party gets far more votes or seats than their opponents. (竞选中)压倒多数的胜利. ❖ *He won last month's presidential election by a landslide.* 在上个月的总统竞选中, 他以压倒的优势获胜了. *...a landslide victory.* 压倒优势的胜利. N-COUNT
2 A **landslide** is a large amount of earth and rocks falling down a cliff or the side of a mountain. 山体滑坡, 山体坍塌, 塌方. N-COUNT

land·slip /ˈlændslɪp/ **landslips.**
A **landslip** is a small movement of soil and rocks down a slope. (小规模的)山体滑坡, 塌方. N-COUNT BRITISH

lane /leɪn/ **lanes.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **lane** is a type of road, especially in the country. (乡间)小路; 小巷. ❖ *...a quiet country lane.* 宁静的乡间小道. *...The Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane.* 帕克巷多切斯特酒店. N-COUNT
2 A **lane** is a part of a main road which is marked by the edge of the road and a painted line, or by two painted lines. (用线画出来的)车道. ❖ *...the slow lane.* 慢车道. N-COUNT
3 At a swimming pool or athletic track, a **lane** is a long narrow section which is marked by lines or ropes. 泳道; 跑道. N-COUNT
4 A **lane** is a route that is frequently used by aircraft or ships. 航线, 航道. ❖ *...the busiest shipping lane in the world.* 全球最繁忙的航运线. N-COUNT

lan·guage /ˈlæŋgwɪdʒ/ **languages.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **language** is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. (某一国家或地区的)语言. ❖ *...the English language.* 英语. *Students are expected to master a second language.* 学生应掌握一门第二语言. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to the words used in connection with a particular subject as the **language** of that subject. (某一领域的)术语, 语言. ❖ *...the language of business.* 商业术语. N-UNCOUNT: the N of n, supp N
3 You can use **language** to refer to various means of communication involving recognizable symbols, non-verbal sounds, or actions. (符号、声音、动作等)表达方式, 交流方式. ❖ *...sign languages.* 手语. *...the digital language of computers.* 电脑的数字语言. N-VAR: supp N, N of n
4 **Language** is the use of a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds or written symbols. 言语, 语言. ❖ *...how children acquire language.* 孩子们是如何习得语言的. N-UNCOUNT
5 You can refer to someone's use of rude words or swearing as **bad language** when you find it offensive. 骂人脏话, 下流话. N-UNCOUNT: adj N, poss N
6 The **language** of a piece of writing or speech is the style in which it is written or spoken. 措辞; 语言风格. ❖ *...a booklet summarising it in plain language.* 一本用平实语言概述的小册子. N-UNCOUNT with supp

ˈlanguage laboratory, language laboratories.
A **language laboratory** is a classroom equipped with tape recorders and headphones where people can improve their foreign language skills. 语言实验室. N-COUNT

lan·guid /ˈlæŋgwɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone is **languid**, they show little energy or interest and are very slow and casual in their movements. 倦怠的; 无力的; 没精打采的. ❖ *Thin young models hung around looking languid.* 身体瘦瘦的年轻模特儿在周围闲荡着, 看起来没精打采的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY
▲ **lan·guid·ly** ❖ *We sat about languidly after dinner.* 吃过晚饭后, 我们懒洋洋地闲坐着. *A tanned blonde in a bikini swims languidly in the clear swimming pool.* 一个黝黑的金发女郎穿着比基尼泳装在清澈的游泳池里慵懒地游着. ADV-GRADED

lan·guish /ˈlæŋgwɪʃ/ **languishes, languishing, languished.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **languishes** somewhere, they are forced to remain and suffer in an unpleasant situation. 受苦, 受折磨. ❖ *Pollard continues to languish in prison.* 波拉德继续在监狱里受苦. VB: V prep/adv
2 If something **languishes**, it is not successful, often because of a lack of effort or because of a lot of difficulties. (因困难或缺乏努力)不成功, 衰败. ❖ *The company gradually languished.* 这家公司逐渐衰落了. VB: V

lan·guor /ˈlæŋgə/.
Languor is a pleasant feeling of being relaxed and not having any energy or interest in anything. 衰弱无力; 慵困; 疲倦. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY
▲ **lan·guor·ous** /ˈlæŋgərəs/ ❖ *...languorous morning coffees on the terrace.* 清晨在露台上懒洋洋地喝咖啡. ADJ-GRADED

lank /læŋk/.
Lank hair is long and lies or hangs in a dull and unattractive ADJ-GRADED

way.(头发)平直的,无光泽的.

lanky /ˈlæŋki/ **lankier, lankiest.**

Someone who is **lanky** is tall and thin and moves rather awkwardly.(人)瘦长的. ADJ-GRADED

lan·tern /ˈlæntən/ **lanterns.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **lantern** is a lamp in a metal frame with glass sides and with a handle on top so you can carry it. 灯笼;提灯. N-COUNT

lap /læp/ **laps, lapping, lapped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **lap** is the horizontal flat area formed between your stomach and your knees when you are sitting down.(人坐着时的)大腿部. ❖ *She waited quietly with her hands in her lap.* 她把双手放在大腿上,安静地等着. N-COUNT poss N

2 In a race, a competitor completes a **lap** when he or she has gone round a course once.(跑道的)一圈. ❖ *...that last lap of the race.* 比赛的最后一圈. N-COUNT

3 In a race, if you **lap** another competitor, you go past them while they are still on the previous lap. 比...领先一圈(或数圈). ❖ *...his lack of experience at lapping slower cars.* 他在超越慢车方面缺少经验. VB V n

4 When water **laps** against something such as the shore or the side of a boat, it touches it gently and makes a soft sound.(波浪)轻拍,冲刷. ❖ *The building was right on the river and the water lapped the walls.* 这座建筑物完全建在河上,河水轻拍着墙壁. ◢ **lap·ping** ❖ *The only sound was the lapping of the waves.* 唯一的声音是波浪的轻拍声. VB V prep/adv WRITTEN V n N-UNCOUNT the N of n

5 When an animal **laps** a drink, it uses short quick movements of its tongue to flick liquid up into its mouth. 舔,舔食. VB

➲ **Lap up** means the same as **lap**. 义同 lap. ❖ *She poured some water into a plastic bowl. Faust, her Great Dane, lapped it up with relish.* 她倒了些水在塑料碗里,丹麦大狗福斯特津津有味地舔着. PHR-V V n P

6 If someone lives **in the lap of luxury**, they live in conditions of great comfort and wealth. 在优裕的环境中. PHR

▸**lap up.**

If you say that someone **laps up** something such as information or attention, you mean that they accept it eagerly, and often you think they are being foolish for believing that it is sincere. 急于接受;轻易相信. ❖ *They just haven't been to school before. They're so eager to learn, they lap it up.* 他们以前没上过学,他们是如此渴望学习,因而轻信别人. PHR-V V P noun V n P

➻ 又见 **lap** **5**.

la·pel /ləˈpel/ **lapels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **lapels** of a jacket or coat are the two flaps at the front that are folded back on each side.(衣服的)翻领. N-COUNT

lap·is lazu·li /ˌlæpɪs ˈlæzjulaɪ, AM -liː/.

Lapis lazuli is a bright blue semi-precious stone. 天青石,金青石. N-UNCOUNT

ˈlap of honour, laps of honour.

If the winner of a race or game does a **lap of honour**, they run or drive slowly around a race track or sports field in order to receive the applause of the crowd.(比赛获胜者的)绕场一周. N-COUNT

lapse /læps/ **lapses, lapsing, lapsed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **lapse** is a moment or instance of bad behaviour by someone who usually behaves well. 过失,闪失;小毛病. ❖ *He showed neither decency nor dignity. It was an uncommon lapse.* 他表现得既不庄重,也无尊严,这是一次罕见的失误. N-COUNT

2 A **lapse** of something such as concentration or judgement is a temporary lack of that thing, which can often cause you to make a mistake.(暂时的)丧失,缺少. N-COUNT N of n, supp N

3 If you **lapse** into a quiet or inactive state, you stop talking or being active. 陷入,进入(某种状态). ❖ *Doris Brown closed her eyes and lapsed into sleep.* 多丽丝·布朗闭上眼睛,慢慢睡着了. VB V into n

4 If you say that someone **lapses** into a particular way of speaking, a particular language, or a way of behaving, you mean they start speaking or behaving in that way. 陷入,进入(某种说话或表现方式). ❖ *She lapsed into a little girl voice to deliver a nursery rhyme.* 她开始用小女孩的嗓音朗诵了一首童谣. VB V into n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Her lapse into German didn't seem peculiar.* 她又开始用德语说话,这似乎并不怎么奇怪. N-COUNT

5 A **lapse** of time is a period that is long enough for a situation to change or for people to have a different opinion about it.(时间的)流逝. ❖ *...the restoration of diplomatic relations after a lapse of 24 years.* 24年过去后外交关系的恢复. N-SING

6 If a period of time **lapses**, it passes.(时间)流逝. ❖ *...in the days that had lapsed since Grace's death.* 在格雷斯去世后的日子里. VB V

7 If a situation or legal contract **lapses**, it is allowed to end or to become invalid rather than being continued, renewed, or extended.(法律协议)中止,失效. VB V

8 If a member of a particular religion **lapses**, he or she no longer believes in it or follows its rules and practices. 背弃(宗教信仰);背离(正道). ❖ *...a lapsed Catholic.* 一个离经叛道的天主教徒. VB V V-ed

lap·top /ˈlæptɒp/ **laptops.**

A **laptop** or a **laptop computer** is a small portable computer. 膝上型计算机,便携式电脑,笔记本电脑. N-COUNT

lap·wing /ˈlæpwɪŋ/ **lapwings.**

A **lapwing** is a small bird with dark green feathers, a white breast, and a tuft of feathers on its head. 凤头麦鸡. N-COUNT

lar·ceny /ˈlɑːsəni/.

Larceny is the crime of theft. 盗窃罪. ❖ *...20 years in prison on grand larceny charges.* 因犯重大盗窃罪而被监禁20年. N-UNCOUNT LEGAL

larch /lɑːtʃ/ **larches.**

A **larch** is a tree with needle-shaped leaves. 落叶松. N-VAR

lard /lɑːd/.

Lard is soft white fat obtained from pigs. It is used in cooking.(烹调用的)猪油. N-UNCOUNT

lar·der /ˈlɑːdə/ **larders.**

A **larder** is a room or cupboard in a house in which food is kept. 食物贮藏处,食品室,食品橱. N-COUNT BRITISH

large /lɑːdʒ/ **larger, largest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **large** thing or person is greater in size than usual or average.(体积)大的,巨大的. ❖ *The pike lives mainly in large rivers and lakes.* 狗鱼主要生活在大河湖泊中. *He was a large man with a thick square head.* 他身材高大,脸方发浓. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **large** amount or number of people or things is more than the average amount or number.(数量)巨大的,多的. ❖ *The gang finally fled with a large amount of cash.* 这帮家伙最终携巨款逃离了. *There are a large number of centres where you can take full-time courses.* 有很多可以进修全日制课程的中心. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **large** organization or business does a lot of work or commercial activity and employs a lot of people.(机构或公司)规模巨大的. ❖ *...a large company in Chicago.* 芝加哥的一家大公司. ADJ-GRADED

4 **Large** is used to indicate that a problem or issue which is being discussed is very important or serious.(问题)重大的,严重的. ❖ *...the already large problem of under-age drinking.* 未成年酗酒这个已经很严重的问题. ADJ-GRADED

5 You use **at large** to indicate that you are talking in a general way about most of the people mentioned. 大多数,整个. ❖ *...the chances of getting reforms accepted by the community at large.* 让社区大多数人接受改革的可能性. PHR

6 If you say that a dangerous person, thing, or animal is **at large**, you mean that they have not been captured or made safe.(危险人物或野兽)未被捕获的,外逃的. PHR

7 You use **by and large** to indicate that a statement is mostly but not completely true. 大体上,总的来说. ❖ *By and large, the papers greet the government's new policy document with a certain amount of scepticism.* 总的来说,报纸在接受政府的新政策文件时带有一定的怀疑. PHR

8 ➻ **to a large extent**: 见 **extent**.

➻ **larger than life**: 见 **life**.

➡ to loom large: 见 loom.
➡ in large measure: 见 measure.

large·ly /'lɑːdʒli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **largely** to say that a statement is not completely true but is mostly true. 大半地; 主要地. ◆ *The fund is largely financed through government borrowing.* 这项资金大部分是通过向政府借款来筹措的. *The early studies were done on men, largely by male researchers.* 早期对男性的研究主要由男性研究人员进行. ADV-GRADED

2 **Largely** is used to introduce the main reason for a particular event or situation. 主要地; 很大程度上. ◆ *The French empire had expanded largely through military conquest.* 法兰西帝国很大程度上通过军事征服进行扩张. ADV; ADV prep

,large-'scale; 又拼作 **large scale**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **large-scale** action or event happens over a very wide area or involves a lot of people or things. 大规模的, 大范围的. ◆ *...a large scale military operation.* 大规模的军事行动. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n

2 A **large-scale** map or diagram represents a small area of land or a building or machine on a scale that is large enough for small details to be shown. (地图等)大比例尺的. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n

lar·gesse /lɑː'ʒes/; [美]又拼作 **largess**.

Largesse is kindness or generosity, especially when this involves giving more money to someone than was expected or asked for. (赠与或援助的)慷慨. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

larg·ish /'lɑːdʒɪʃ/.

Largish means fairly large. 相当大的. ◆ *...a largish modern city.* 一个相当大的现代城市. ADJ

lar·go /'lɑːgəʊ/ **largos**.

1 **Largo** written above a piece of music means that it should be played slowly. (音乐)缓慢地, 庄严地. ADV-GRADED; ADV after v

2 A **largo** is a piece of music, especially part of a longer piece, that is played slowly. 缓慢曲、广板. N-COUNT

lark /lɑːk/ **larks, larking, larked**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **lark** is a small brown bird which makes a pleasant sound. 百灵鸟; 云雀. N-COUNT

2 If you say that doing something is a **lark**, you mean it is naughty or daring, but also fun. 嬉戏, 玩乐. ◆ *The children thought it was a great lark.* 孩子们认为这很好玩. N-COUNT; BRITISH

3 You can use **lark** in expressions such as **this acting lark** and **the writing lark** to indicate humorously that you think an activity or job is amusing, foolish, or unnecessary. 令人懊恼的工作, 不愿意做的事. ◆ *He eventually decided the acting lark wasn't half bad.* 他最终认为演戏这一行并不是那么差劲. N-COUNT; the/this n N; BRITISH

▸lark around or **lark about**.

If you **lark around** or **lark about**, you behave in a playful, childish, and silly way, often in order to make people laugh. 嬉戏, 闹着玩, 逗乐. ◆ *The other actors complained about me larking about when they were trying to concentrate.* 其他演员抱怨说, 他们在努力集中精力时, 我却在逗乐. PHR-V; INFORMAL; BRITISH; V P

lar·va /'lɑːvə/ **larvae** /'lɑːviː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **larva** is an insect at the stage of its life after it has developed from an egg and before it changes into its adult form. (昆虫的)幼虫, 幼体. ◢ **lar·val** /'lɑːvəl/ ◆ *...the larval stage of a beetle.* 甲虫的幼体阶段. N-COUNT; ADJ: ADJ n

lar·yn·gi·tis /,lærɪn'dʒaɪtɪs/.

Laryngitis is an infection of the throat in which your larynx becomes swollen and painful. 喉炎. N-UNCOUNT

lar·ynx /'lærɪŋks/ **larynxes**.

Your **larynx** is the top part of the passage that leads from your throat to your lungs and contains your vocal cords. 喉, 喉头. N-COUNT

la·sa·gne /lə'sænjə/ **lasagnes**; 又拼作 **lasagna**.

Lasagne is a food dish that consists of layers of pasta, sauce, and a filling such as meat or cheese. 意大利千层面(以多层宽面条夹肉末或奶酪制成). N-VAR

las·civi·ous /lə'sɪviəs/.

If you describe someone as **lascivious**, you disapprove of them because you think they show an unnaturally strong interest in sex. 好色的, 淫荡的. ◆ *...their lewd and lascivious talk.* 他们淫荡猥亵的谈话. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

la·ser /'leɪzə/ **lasers**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **laser** is a narrow beam of concentrated light produced by a special machine. 激光. ◆ *...new laser technology.* 新的激光技术. N-COUNT

2 A **laser** is a machine that produces a laser beam. 激光器. N-COUNT

'laser disc, laser discs.

A **laser disc** is a shiny flat disc which can be played on a machine which uses lasers to convert signals on the disc into television pictures and sound of a very high quality. 激光唱片, 镭射唱片. N-COUNT

'laser printer, laser printers.

A **laser printer** is a computer printer that produces clear words and pictures by using laser beams. 激光打印机. N-COUNT

lash /læʃ/ **lashes, lashing, lashed**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **lashes** are the hairs that grow on the edge of your upper and lower eyelids. 睫毛. N-COUNT

2 If you **lash** something somewhere, you tie it firmly to something. 用(绳, 带等)捆紧, 扎紧. ◆ *Secure the anchor by lashing it to the rail.* 把锚捆在围栏上绑牢. *The shelter is built by lashing poles together.* 这个遮蔽棚是把柱子绑在一起建成的. *All the equipment is very securely lashed down.* 所有设备都已牢牢地系在一起了. VB; V n to n; V pl-n with together; be V-ed adv

3 If wind, rain, or water **lashes** someone or something, it hits them violently. 猛烈冲击(打击). ◆ *Suddenly rain lashed against the windows.* 突然, 雨点猛烈地敲打着窗户. VB: V n; WRITTEN; V prep/adv

4 If someone **lashes** into you, they speak very angrily to you, criticizing you or scolding you. 严厉斥责, 猛烈批评. ◆ *...while she summoned up the words to lash him.* 正当她想着用什么话语去斥责他时. VB: V into n; V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Never before had he felt the full lash of John's temper.* 他以前从没感受过约翰发脾气时的严厉指责. N-SING: det N

◢ **lash·ing, lashings** ◆ *...the lashings he got from the critics.* 他受到来自批评家的责难. N-COUNT

5 A **lash** is a thin strip of leather at the end of a whip. 鞭子; 鞭梢. N-COUNT

6 If someone **lashes** another person, they hit that person with a whip. 鞭打, 抽打. VB: V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The villagers sentenced one man to five lashes.* 村民们判决要抽打那个人五鞭子. N-COUNT

▸lash out.

1 If you **lash out**, you attempt to hit someone quickly and violently with a weapon or with your hands or feet. 攻击, 猛击. ◆ *Her husband has a terrible temper and lashes out at her for no good reason.* 她丈夫脾气极糟, 横蛮无理地打她. PHR-V: V P; V P at n

2 If you **lash out** at someone or something, you speak to them very angrily or cruelly, criticizing or scolding them. 严厉斥责, 猛烈抨击. PHR-V: V P at/against n

lash·ing /'læʃɪŋ/ **lashings**.

1 **Lashings of** something means a large quantity or amount of it. 许多, 大量. ◆ *...jam and lashings of clotted cream.* 果酱和很多浓缩奶油. QUANT; BRITISH

2 **Lashings** are ropes or cables used to tie one thing to another. 捆绑用的绳索. N-COUNT

lass /læs/ **lasses**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **lass** is a young woman or girl. 少女, 小女孩. ◆ *...a plain-speaking Yorkshire lass who loves nothing more than to share fish and chips with her childhood friends.* 一个来自约克郡、说话直率的小女孩, 最喜欢的事莫过于跟她的童年伙伴们分食炸鱼薯条. *'What is it, lass?' Finlay cried.* '怎么了, 小姑娘?' 芬利叫道. N-COUNT; N-VOC; INFORMAL; BRITISH

las·sie /'læsi/ **lassies**.

A **lassie** is a young woman or girl. 少女, 小姑娘. N-COUNT; SCOTTISH

las·si·tude /'læsɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/.

Lassitude is a state of tiredness, laziness, or lack of interest. 疲乏, 困倦. ◆ *...periods of lassitude and inactivity.* 疲乏懒散的时期. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

las·so /læ'suː, AM 'læsəʊ/ **lassoes, lassoing, lassoed**.

1 A **lasso** is a long rope with a loop at one end, used especially by cowboys for catching cattle. (尤指牛仔套捕牛而用的)套索. N-COUNT

2 If you **lasso** an animal, you catch it by throwing a lasso round its neck and pulling it tight. 用套索套(动物). VB V n

last 1 uses before a noun 在名词前的用法

last /lɑːst, læst/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **last** in expressions such as **last Friday**, **last night**, and **last year** to refer, for example, to the most recent Friday, night, or year. (时间上)最近的, 上一个的. ❖ *I got married last July.* 我是去年七月结的婚. *...last year's elections.* 去年的选举. DET

2 The **last** event, person, thing, or period of time is the most recent one. 上一次的; 刚过去的. ❖ *Much has changed since my last visit.* 我上次来过之后, 这里变化很大. *I split up with my last boyfriend three years ago.* 三年前, 我与前任男朋友分手了. ADJ det ADJ

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *The next tide would be even higher than the last.* 下一次潮汐甚至会比上一次更高涨. PRON

3 The **last** thing, person, event, or period of time is the one that happens or comes after all the others of the same kind. 最后的, 最末的. ❖ *This is his last chance as prime minister.* 这是他当首相的最后一次机会. *...the last three pages of the chapter.* 这一章的最后三页. *They didn't come last in their league.* 他们在联赛中不是最后一名. ORDINAL

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *The trickiest bits are the last on the list.* 最难对付的是名单上的最后一名. PRON

4 **Last** is used to refer to the only thing, person, or part of something that remains. 最后唯一的, 仅剩下的. ❖ *Jed nodded, finishing off the last piece of pizza.* 杰德点点头, 吃完了最后一块比萨饼. *...the freeing of the last hostage.* 最后一名人质的释放. ADJ det ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He finished off the last of the wine.* 他喝光了最后一点葡萄酒. N-SING the N of n

5 You use **last** before numbers to refer to a position that someone has reached in a competition after other competitors have been knocked out. For example, if you reach the last four, you are one of four people remaining in a competition. (用于数字前)最后剩下的(一个或几个). ADJ det ADJ

6 You can use **last** to indicate for example that you definitely do not want to do something or that someone is extremely unlikely to have done something. 最不愿意干的; 最不可能的. ❖ *The last thing I wanted to do was teach.* 我最不愿意做的事就是教书. ADJ det ADJ

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *I would be the last to say that science has explained everything.* 我最不赞成说科学已经解释了一切. PRON

last 2 adverb and pronoun uses 副词和代词用法

last /lɑːst, læst/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **last** happened on a particular occasion, that is the most recent occasion on which it happened. 最近一次, 上一次. ❖ *When were you there last?* 你上一次是什么时候在那儿的? *The house is a little more dilapidated than when I last saw it.* 这房子比我上一次见到时又破旧了一些. ADV ADV with v

2 If you do something **last**, you do it after everyone else does, or after you do everything else. 最后. ❖ *I testified last.* 我最后作证. *I was always picked last for the football team.* 我总是最后才被选入足球队. ADV ADV after v

3 If you are the **last** to do or know something, everyone else does or knows it before you. 最后一个. PRON

4 **The last** you see of someone or **the last** you hear of them is the final time that you see them or talk to them. 最后一次. PRON

last 3 phrases 短语

last /lɑːst, læst/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use expressions such as **the night before last**, **the election before last**, and **the leader before last**, to refer to the period of time, event, or person that happened or came immediately before the most recent one in a series. (置于before后)最后一次之前(如: 前天晚上, 再前一次的选举, 再上一任领导人). PHR

2 You can use expressions such as **the last I heard** and **the last she heard** to introduce a piece of information that is the most recent that you have on a particular subject. 最新(最近)的信息. ❖ *The last I heard, Joe and Irene were still happily married.* 我最近得知乔和艾琳的婚姻生活仍然很幸福. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 You can use phrases such as the **last but one**, the **last but two**, or **last but three**, to refer to the thing or person that is, for example, one, two, or three before the final person or thing in a group or series. 倒数第二(第三, 第四). ❖ *It's the last but one day in the athletics programme.* 体育活动已进行至倒数第二天了. PHR

4 The expression **last in, first out** is used to say that the last person who started work in an organization should be the first person to leave it, if fewer people are needed. 最后来者最先走(指解雇时先解雇新雇用的人员). PHR

5 If you **leave** something or someone **until last**, you delay using, choosing, or dealing with them until you have used, chosen, or dealt with all the others. 直到最后才使用(处理). PHR

6 If you **see the last of** someone, you do not expect to see them or deal with them again. 不希望再次见到(某人). PHR

7 If you say that something has happened **at last** or **at long last** you mean it has happened after you have been hoping for it for a long time. 终于. ❖ *I'm so glad that we've found you at last!* 我们终于找到你了, 真高兴! PHR

8 You use **every last** to emphasize that you are talking about all the people or things in a group without exception, or all the parts of something. 每一个, 全部. ❖ *I'd spent all I had, every last penny.* 我已把钱全部花光了, 一分也不剩. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 If you say that something goes on happening **to the last**, you mean that it happens throughout a book, film, or event. 自始至终, 从头到尾. ❖ *...a highly readable political thriller with plenty of twists of plot to keep you guessing to the last.* 一本可读性极高的政治惊险小说, 有大量曲折的情节让你自始至终都在猜测着. PHR

10 If you say that someone is a particular kind of person **to the last**, you are emphasizing that they are that kind of person. 正是(某一类人). ❖ *Armstrong was tall and handsome to the last.* 阿姆斯特朗正是那种既高大又英俊的男人. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You use expressions such as **to the last detail** and **to the last man** to indicate that a plan, situation, or activity includes every single person, thing, or part involved. 包括了每个人; 包括每个部分. PHR

12 ➻ to **have the last laugh**: 见 **laugh**.
➻ **last minute**: 见 **minute**.
➻ someone's **last stand**: 见 **stand**.
➻ **the last straw**: 见 **straw**.
➻ **last thing**: 见 **thing**.

last 4 verb uses 动词用法

last /lɑːst, læst/ **lasts, lasting, lasted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If an event, situation, or problem **lasts** for a particular length of time, it continues to exist or happen for that length of time. 持续, 延续. ❖ *The games lasted only half the normal time.* 运动会只进行了正常时间的一半. *Enjoy it because it won't last.* 好好享受吧, 因为这不会持续下去的. VB V for n, V n, V

2 If something **lasts** for a particular length of time, it continues to be able to be used for that time, for example because there is some of it left or because it is in good enough condition. 足够维持, 够用. ❖ *The repaired sail lasted less than 24 hours.* 修补好的帆只维持了不到24小时. *This battery lasts twice as long as batteries made by other battery makers.* 这种电池的耐用时间是其他制造商制造的电池的两倍. VB V for n, V n, V adv, Also V

3 You can use **last** in expressions such as **last the game**, **last the course**, and **last the week**, to indicate that someone manages to take part in an event or situation right to the end, especially when this is very difficult for them. 始终维持某状态; 经受住; 坚持到最后. VB V n

➪ To **last out** means the same as to **last**. 义同last. ❖ *It'll be a miracle if the band lasts out the tour.* 如果乐队能坚持完成巡回演出, 那就是奇迹了. PHR-V V P, V P noun

4 ➻ 又见 **lasting**.

L

ˌlast-ˈditch. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **last-ditch** action is done only because there are no other ways left to achieve something or to prevent something happening. It is often done without much hope that it will succeed. 最后防线的；已无退路的；最后拼搏的. ❖ *...a last-ditch attempt to prevent civil war.* 防止内战的最后努力. ADJ: ADJ n

last·ing /ˈlɑːstɪŋ, ˈlæst-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You can use **lasting** to describe a situation, result, or agreement that continues to exist or have an effect for a very long time. 持久的，耐久的；永恒的. ❖ *We are well on our way to a lasting peace.* 我们在持久和平的道路上进展了一大步. ADJ

last·ly /ˈlɑːstli, ˈlæst-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **lastly** when you want to make a final point, ask a final question, or mention a final item that is connected with the other ones you have already asked or mentioned. 最后；最后一点. ❖ *Lastly, I would like to ask about your future plans.* 最后，我想问问你将来的打算. ADV: ADV with cl/group; PRAGMATICS

2 You use **lastly** when you are saying what happens after everything else in a series of actions or events. 最后. ❖ *Spot all the differences between the two pictures opposite, then circle them in red. Lastly, complete the tie-breaker in no more than 25 words.* 找出对面两幅画所有的不同之处，然后用红笔圈出来. 最后，用不超过25个字完成决胜负题. ADV: ADV cl

ˌlast-ˈminute.

➡ 见 **minute**.

ˌlast ˈrites.

The last rites consist of a religious ceremony performed by a Christian priest for a dying person. (基督教为死者作的)临终祈祷，临终圣礼. N-PLURAL: the N

latch /lætʃ/ **latches, latching, latched.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **latch** is a fastening on a door or gate. It consists of a metal bar which slots into place to lock the door and which you lift in order to open the door. 门闩，插销. N-COUNT

2 If you **latch** a door or gate, you fasten it by means of a latch. 给(门)装插销；用门闩锁上. ❖ *He latched the door, tested it, and turned around to speak to Frank.* 他闩上门，检查完毕，然后转过身去跟弗兰克说话. VB: V n

3 A **latch** is a lock on a door which locks automatically when you shut the door. 弹簧锁，碰锁. N-COUNT

▸latch onto or **latch on.**

1 If someone **latches onto** a person or an idea or **latches on,** they become very interested in the person or idea, often because they find them useful. 对...产生极大兴趣. ❖ *Other trades have been quick to latch on.* 其他行业很快就表示出极大的兴趣. PHR-V: V P n; V P

2 If one thing **latches onto** another, or if it **latches on,** it attaches itself to it and becomes part of it. 依附于；成为...的一部分. ❖ *These are substances which specifically latch onto the protein on the cell membrane.* 这些物质特别容易附在细胞膜的蛋白质上. PHR-V: V P n; Also V P

latch·key /ˈlætʃkiː/.

If you refer to a child as a **latchkey** kid, you disapprove of the fact that they have to let themselves into their home after school because their parents are out at work. (儿童)挂钥匙的(指儿童由于父母都外出工作，需要带钥匙于放学后自己进家门). ADJ: ADJ n; PRAGMATICS

late /leɪt/ **later, latest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Late** means near the end of a day, week, year, or other period of time. 近日暮的；近末尾的；末期的. ❖ *It was late in the afternoon.* 已到傍晚了. *His autobiography was written late in life.* 他的自传是在晚年写成的. *The case is expected to end late next week.* 这宗案件预计下周晚些时候结束. ADV-GRADED

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The talks eventually broke down in late spring.* 谈判终于在暮春破裂. *...the late 1960's.* 20世纪60年代末期. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n

2 If it is **late,** it is near the end of the day or it is past the time that you feel something should have been done. 日暮的；晚的；迟的. ❖ *We've got to go now. It's getting late.* 我们现在得走了，已经比较晚了. ◢ **late·ness** ❖ *A large crowd had gathered despite the lateness of the hour.* 尽管时间已晚，仍有一大群人聚集着. ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ; N-UNCOUNT

3 又见 **later, latest.**

4 **Late** means after the time that was arranged or expected. 迟，迟于(规定的时间). ❖ *Steve arrived late.* 斯蒂夫来晚了. *The talks began some fifteen minutes late.* 谈判迟了近十五分钟才开始. ADV-GRADED

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *His campaign got off to a late start.* 他很晚才开始参加竞选. *The train was 40 minutes late.* 这趟火车晚点40分钟. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **lateness** ❖ *He apologised for his lateness.* 他为迟到而道歉. N-UNCOUNT

5 **Late** means after the usual time that a particular event or activity happens. 晚，迟，晚于(通常时间). ❖ *We went to bed very late.* 我们很晚才睡觉. *He married late.* 他结婚结得晚. ADV-GRADED: ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *They had a late lunch in a cafe.* 他们在小餐馆里很晚才进午餐. ADJ-GRADED: ADJ n

6 **a late night**: 见 **night.**

7 You use **late** when you are talking about someone who is dead. 已故的. ❖ *...my late husband.* 我已故的丈夫. *...the late Mr Parkin.* 已故的帕金先生. ADJ: det ADJ

8 Someone who is **late of** a particular place or institution lived or worked there until recently. 不久前；到不久前为止(还在某地居住或工作). ❖ *...Cousin Zachary, late of Bellevue Avenue.* 扎查里表哥不久前住在贝里武大街. ADJ: v-link ADJ of n; FORMAL

9 If you say **better late than never** when someone has done something, you think they should have done it earlier. 迟做总比不做好. ❖ *It's been a long time coming but better late than never.* 经过很长时间它才到来，但迟到总比不到好. CONVENTION

10 If you say that someone is doing something **late in the day**, you mean that it may fail because they have waited too long before doing it. 为时已晚；时机已过. ❖ *I'd left it all too late in the day to get anywhere with these strategies.* 我错过了时机，以致这些策略不能取得任何进展. PHR

11 You use **of late** to refer to an event or state of affairs that happened or began to exist a short time ago. 最近以来，近来. ❖ *The dollar has been stronger of late.* 美元最近一直较为坚挺. PHR; FORMAL

12 If an action or event is **too late** or happens **too late**, it is useless or ineffective because the right time for it has passed. 太晚(已无用或无效). ❖ *We realized too late that we were caught like rats in a trap.* 当我们察觉到自己像被夹在捕鼠夹上的老鼠时已太晚了. PHR

late·comer /ˈleɪtkʌmə/ **latecomers.**

A **latecomer** is someone who arrives after the time that they should have done, or later than others. 迟到者，后来者. N-COUNT

late·ly /ˈleɪtli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **lately** to describe events in the recent past, or situations that started not long ago. 最近，不久前. ❖ *Dad's health hasn't been too good lately.* 父亲的身体最近不是很好. *Lord Tomas had lately been appointed Chairman of the Centre for Policy Studies.* 托马斯勋爵不久前被任命为政策研究中心的主席. ADV

2 You can use **lately** to refer to the job a person has been doing until recently. 不久前(做的工作). ❖ *I spoke to Sir Robert Mark, lately retired as Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.* 我与罗伯特·马克先生谈话，他最近刚从市警察局局长的位置退下来. ADV; FORMAL

ˈlate-night. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Late-night** is used to describe events that happen late at night. 深夜的，午夜的. ❖ *...John Peel's late-night show.* 约翰·皮尔的午夜演出. *...late-night drinking parties.* 深夜酒会. ADJ: ADJ n

2 **Late-night** is used to describe services that are available late at night and do not shut when most commercial activities finish. 营业到深夜的. ❖ *Saturday night was a late-night shopping night.* 周六晚上是深夜购物的热门时段. *...late-night trains.* 夜班火车. ADJ: ADJ n

L

la·tent /ˈleɪtənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Latent is used to describe something which is hidden and not obvious at the moment, but which may develop further in the future. 潜在的, 潜伏的. ❖ *Advertisements attempt to project a latent meaning behind an overt message.* 广告试图在公开的信息背后传递潜在的含义. ADJ

lat·er /ˈleɪtə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Later** is the comparative of **late**. late的比较级.

2 You use **later** to refer to a time or situation that is after the one that you have been talking about or after the present one. 后来; 较晚, 更晚. ❖ *He resigned ten years later.* 他十年后辞职了. *Burke later admitted he had lied.* 伯克后来承认自己撒了谎. ADV

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *At a later news conference, he said differences should not be dramatized.* 在后来的新闻发布会上, 他说分歧不应该被夸大. *The competition should have been re-scheduled for a later date.* 比赛应重新安排在一个稍后的时间进行. ADJ-COMPAR ADJ n

Later on means the same as **later**. 同later. ❖ *Later on I'll be speaking to Patty Davis.* 稍后, 我要跟帕蒂 · 戴维斯谈谈. PHR

3 You use **later** to refer to the last part of someone's life or career or of a period of history. 末期的; 晚年的. ❖ *He found happiness in later life.* 他在晚年生活中找到了幸福. ...*the later part of the 20th century.* 20世纪下半叶. ADJ-COMPAR ADJ n

4 ➜ **sooner or later**: 见 **sooner**.

lat·er·al /ˈlætərəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Lateral means relating to the sides of something, or moving in a sideways direction. 侧面的; 横向的. ❖ *McKinnon estimated the lateral movement of the bridge to be between four and six inches.* 麦金农估计, 桥的横向移动在四至六英寸之间. ADJ

▲**lat·er·al·ly** ❖ *Shafts were sunk, with tunnels dug laterally.* 在深处挖了矿井, 并在侧面挖了隧道. *The aircraft became laterally unstable.* 飞机变得横向不稳定了. ADV

ˌlateral ˈthinking.

Lateral thinking is a method of solving problems by using your imagination, rather than by using logic or other conventional ways of thinking. (运用想象, 而不是逻辑或常规思维方式来解决问题的)横向思维, 水平思维. ❖ *The holiday romance can last – it just requires a bit of lateral thinking.* 假日罗曼史可以持续下去一只要具备一点横向思维便可想象到. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

lat·est /ˈleɪtɪst/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Latest** is the superlative of **late**. late的最高级.

2 You use **latest** to describe something that is the most recent thing of its kind. 最近的, 最新的. ❖ ...*her latest book.* 她最近出版的新书. *The resignations are the latest in a series of blows to Mr Amato's government.* 辞职是对阿马托政府的一系列打击中最近来的一次. ADJ-SUPERL

3 You can use **latest** to describe something that is extremely modern and up-to-date, and is therefore better than the other things of its type. 最新式的, 最现代化的. ❖ ...*the latest laser photocopiers.* 最新式的激光影印机. *Computers have always represented the latest in technology.* 电脑总是代表着科技的最新发展. ADJ-SUPERL usu v-link ADJ in/of n

4 You use **at the latest** in order to indicate that something must happen at or before a particular time. 至迟, 最晚. ❖ *She should be back by ten o'clock at the latest.* 她最迟应该在10点前回来. PHR PRAGMATICS

la·tex /ˈleɪteks/.

Latex is a substance obtained from some kinds of trees, which is used to make products like rubber and glue. 胶乳; 橡胶浆. N-UNCOUNT

lathe /leɪð/ **lathes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **lathe** is a machine which is used for shaping wood or metal. 车床. N-COUNT

lath·er /ˈlɑːðə, ˈlæðə/ **lathers, lathering, lathered.**

1 A **lather** is a white mass of bubbles which is produced by mixing a substance such as soap or washing powder with water. (肥皂等的)泡沫. ❖ *He wiped off the remains of the lather with a towel.* 他用毛巾擦掉剩下的肥皂泡. N-SING

2 When a substance such as soap or washing powder **lathers**, it produces a white mass of bubbles because it has been mixed with water. 产生泡沫, 起泡沫. ❖ *The shampoo lathers and foams so much it's very hard to rinse it all out.* 洗发水起了很多泡, 很难全部洗净. VB V

3 If you **lather** something, you rub a substance such as soap or washing powder on it until a lather is produced, in order to clean it. 涂以肥皂(或洗衣粉). ❖ *Lather your hair as normal.* 像平时那样, 往你头发上涂肥皂. *For super-soft skin, lather on a light body lotion before you bathe.* 要皮肤极度柔滑, 请在洗澡前往身上抹点轻柔的润肤露. VB V n V n with adv Also V n prep

Lat·in /ˈlætɪn/ **Latins.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Latin** is the language which the ancient Romans used to speak. 拉丁语. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Latin** countries are countries where Spanish, or perhaps Portuguese, Italian, or French, is spoken. You can also use **Latin** to refer to things and people that come from these countries. 使用拉丁语系语言的; 拉丁人的. ❖ *The enthusiasm for Latin music is worldwide.* 全世界都热爱拉丁音乐. ADJ

➩ **Latins** are people who come from **Latin** countries. 来自说拉丁语系语言国家的人; 拉丁人. ❖ *They are role models for thousands of young Latins.* 他们的言行是成千上万拉丁青年仿效的对象. N-COUNT

La·ti·no /læˈtiːnəʊ/ **Latinos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **Latino** is a citizen of the United States who originally came from Latin America, or whose family originally came from Latin America. 拉丁美洲裔美国人. ❖ ...*the city's office of Latino Affairs.* 该市的拉丁美洲裔居民事务办公室. N-COUNT

lati·tude /ˈlætɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **latitudes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **latitude** of a place is its distance from the equator. 纬度. 比较 **longitude**. ❖ *In the middle to high latitudes rainfall has risen steadily over the last 20-30 years.* 在过去20至30年间, 中纬度至高纬度的降雨量逐年稳定上升. N-VAR

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The army must cease military operations above 36 degrees latitude north.* 在北纬36度以北, 军队必须停止军事行动. ADJ

2 **Latitude** is freedom to choose the way in which you do something. (行动或言论的)自由. ❖ *He would be given every latitude in forming a new government.* 他在组建新政府时, 人们会给予他一切自由. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

la·trine /ləˈtriːn/ **latrines.**

A **latrine** is a structure, usually consisting of a hole in the ground, that is used as a toilet for example in a military camp. (如军营内的)厕所, 茅厕. N-COUNT

lat·ter /ˈlætə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When two people, things, or groups have just been mentioned, you can refer to the second of them as **the latter**. (两者中)后面的一个, 后者. ❖ *He tracked down his cousin and uncle. The latter was sick.* 他找到了表兄和舅舅, 后者有病在身. PRON

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The disease may be congenital or acquired. The latter variety is frequently the consequence of infection.* 该疾病可能是先天的, 也可能是后天的. 后者经常是由传染引起的. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **latter** to describe the later part of a period of time or event. 后一部分的; 后期的. ❖ *The latter part of the debate concentrated on abortion.* 争论的后一部分集中在堕胎问题上. ADJ ADJ n

ˈlatter - day. ◆◇◇◇◇

Latter-day is used to describe something or someone that is a modern equivalent of something or someone in the past. 近代的, 当今的. ❖ *He holds the belief that he is a latter-day prophet.* 他笃信他是当今的先知. ADJ ADJ n

lat·ter·ly /ˈlætəli/.

You can use **latterly** to indicate that a situation or event is the most recent one. 近来, 最近. ❖ *City centres were abandoned first by residents, then by shops, and latterly by businesses.* 首先迁离市中心的是居民, 继而是商店, 而最近是商业机构. ADV ADV with cl/group

lat·tice /ˈlætɪs/ **lattices.**

A **lattice** is a pattern or structure made of strips of wood or N-COUNT

L

another material which cross over each other diagonally leaving holes in between. 格子图案; 斜条结构. ❖ *We were crawling along the narrow steel lattice of the bridge.* 我们正沿着桥梁上狭窄的钢格子架爬行. ◢ **lat·ticed** ❖ *The surface of the brain is pinky-grey and latticed with tiny blood vessels.* 大脑表层的颜色是粉红带灰, 由细小的血管形成斜条格状. ADJ

lat·tice·work /ˈlætɪswɜːk/.

Latticework is any structure that is made in the form of a lattice. 格子; 格子木架. ❖ *...latticework chairs.* 斜条格椅子. N-UNCOUNT

laud /lɔːd/ **lauds, lauding, lauded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If people **laud** someone, they praise and admire them. 赞美, 称赞. ❖ *They lauded the former president as a hero.* 他们称颂前总统是位英雄. *The company also lauded Mr. Bush for his intention to correct market distortions through an international agreement.* 公司也称赞布什先生打算通过国际协议来纠正市场扭曲的情况. ◢ **laud·ed** ❖ *...the most lauded actress in New York.* 纽约最备受称赞的女演员. VB V n / JOURNALISM / V n as n / V n for n / ADJ-GRADED

laud·able /ˈlɔːdəbəl/.

Something that is **laudable** deserves to be praised or admired. 值得赞美的, 值得称赞的. ❖ *One of Diana's less laudable characteristics is her jealousy.* 戴安娜其中一个不太受称许的性格特征就是爱嫉妒. ADJ-GRADED / FORMAL

laugh /lɑːf, læf/ **laughs, laughing, laughed.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 When you **laugh**, you make a sound with your throat while smiling and show that you are happy or amused. People also sometimes laugh when they feel nervous or are being unfriendly. 笑; 发笑; 讥笑. ❖ *He laughed with pleasure when people said he looked like his dad.* 人们说他长得像他爸爸时, 他快乐地笑了. *The British don't laugh at the same jokes as the French.* 英国人和法国人不会因同一个笑话而发笑. *'They'll carry me away on a stretcher if I win on Sunday,' laughed Lyle.* '星期天我如果赢了, 他们会用担架把我抬走的,' 莱尔笑道. VB V / V with n / V at n / V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Lysenko gave a deep rumbling laugh at his own joke.* 李森科为自己讲的笑话轰然大笑. N-COUNT

2 If people **laugh at** someone or something, they mock them or make jokes about them. 嘲笑, 取笑, 讥笑. ❖ *I thought they were laughing at me because I was ugly.* 我想他们正因我长得丑而嘲笑我. VB / V at n

3 If a person or their comments **get a laugh** or **raise a laugh**, they make the people listening to them laugh. 逗得人大笑, 引人发笑. ❖ *The joke got a big laugh, which encouraged me to continue.* 笑话逗得人大笑, 促使我继续说下去. PHR / BRITISH

4 If you do or say something **for a laugh** or **for laughs**, you do or say it as a joke or for fun rather than for any other reason. 为了取乐, 为了消遣. ❖ *They were persuaded onstage for a laugh by their mates.* 他们的同伴为了取乐, 劝说他们上台表演一下. PHR

5 If you describe a situation as **a laugh**, **a good laugh**, or **a bit of a laugh**, you think that it is fun and do not take it too seriously. 引人发笑的事; 笑话. ❖ *Working there's great. It's quite a good laugh actually.* 在那儿工作好极了. 事实上, 那挺像个玩笑. PHR

6 If you describe someone as **a laugh** or **a good laugh**, you like them because they are amusing and fun to be with. 笑料; 引人发笑的人(或物). ❖ *Mickey was a good laugh and great to have in the dressing room.* 米基是个引人发笑的人物, 有他在化妆室里真好. PHR / BRITISH

7 If you **have a good laugh about** something, you find it amusing and realize that it is funny, especially when the situation was at first rather upsetting. 觉得有趣, 滑稽(尤指最初时令人烦恼). ❖ *We've both had a good laugh about the accident despite what's happened.* 尽管发生了事故, 我们俩还是大笑了一顿. PHR

8 If you say that you **have the last laugh**, you mean that you make your critics or opponents look foolish or wrong, by being successful when you were not expected to be. 获得最后胜利. ❖ *Des O'Connor is expecting to have the last laugh on his critics by soaring to the top of the Christmas hit parade.* 德奥康纳盼望他的歌曲在圣诞流行唱片榜中攀升到首位, 以此击败那些批评家, 获得最后胜利. PHR

9 ➼ to **laugh in** someone's **face**: 见 **face**.
➼ to **laugh** your **head off**: 见 **head**.
➼ **no laughing matter**: 见 **matter**.
➼ to **laugh all the way to the bank**: 见 **way**.

▸**laugh off.**

If you **laugh off** a difficult or serious situation, you try to suggest that it is amusing and unimportant, for example by making a joke about it. 用笑摆脱(困境); 一笑置之. ❖ *Whilst I used to laugh it off, I'm now getting irritated by it.* 过去我对此总是一笑置之, 现在却懊恼不已. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P

laugh·able /ˈlɑːfəbəl, ˈlæf-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that something such as an idea or suggestion is **laughable**, you mean that it is so stupid as to be funny and not worth serious consideration. 可笑的, 荒谬的. ❖ *The idea that TV shows like 'Dallas' or 'Dynasty' represent typical American life is laughable.* 认为像《达拉斯》和《豪门恩怨》这样的电视节目能代表典型的美国生活, 这种想法真是荒唐. ◢ **laugh·ably** ❖ *To an outsider, the issues that we fight about would seem almost laughably petty.* 对外人来说, 我们争吵的问题几乎琐碎得可笑. ADJ-GRADED / ADV

laugh·ing·ly /ˈlɑːfɪŋli, ˈlæf-/.

If you **laughingly** refer to something with a particular name or description, the description is not appropriate and you think that this is either amusing or annoying. (表示有趣或厌烦)笑着地, 带笑地. ❖ *I spent much of what I laughingly call 'the holidays' working through 621 pages of typescript.* 我花了很多被我戏称为'假期'的时间来看一份621页的打印稿. ADV / ADV with v

'laughing stock, aughing stocks; 又拼作 **laughing-stock.**

If you say that a person or an institution has become a **laughing stock**, you mean that they have been made to seem ridiculous. 笑料, 笑柄. ❖ *...his policies became the laughing stock of the financial community.* 他的政策成了金融界的笑柄. N-COUNT

laugh·ter /ˈlɑːftə, ˈlæf-/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Laughter** is the sound of people laughing, for example because they are amused or happy. 笑声. ❖ *Their laughter filled the corridor.* 他们的笑声响彻走廊. *He delivered the line perfectly, and everybody roared with laughter.* 他的台词念得美妙极了, 每个人都哈哈大笑. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Laughter** is the act of laughing, or the feeling of fun and amusement that you have when you are laughing. 笑; 笑意. ❖ *Pantomime is about bringing laughter to thousands.* 哑剧给成千上万的人带来欢笑. N-UNCOUNT

launch /lɔːntʃ/ **launches, launching, launched.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 To **launch** a rocket, missile, or satellite means to send it into the air or into space. 发射; 把(火箭、导弹等)发送上天. ❖ *A Delta II rocket was launched from Cape Canaveral early this morning.* 今天清晨, 德尔塔二号火箭从卡纳维拉尔角发射上天. VB V n / be V-ed

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *This morning's launch of the space shuttle Columbia has been delayed.* 哥伦比亚号航天飞机原定今早的发射被推迟了. N-VAR

2 To **launch** a ship or a lifeboat means to put it into water, often for the first time after it has been built. 使(船, 尤指新船)首次下水. ❖ *Coastguards launched three lifeboats off Great Ormes.* 海岸警卫队员在大奥姆斯角放下了三只救生艇. VB / V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The launch of a ship was a big occasion.* 新船下水是一个重大场合. N-COUNT

3 To **launch** a large and important activity, for example a military attack, means to start it. 使开始; 使投入(战斗). ❖ *Heavy fighting has been going on after the guerrillas had launched their offensive.* 游击队开始进攻后, 激烈战斗一直进行着. *Mr Gorbachev was on holiday when the coup was launched.* 政变开始时, 戈尔巴乔夫先生正在休假. VB / V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the launch of a campaign to restore law and order.* 一场恢复法律和秩序的运动的发起. N-COUNT

4 If a company **launches** a new product, it makes it available VB

L

to the public. 将…投放市场. ❖ *Crabtree & Evelyn has just launched a new jam, Worcesterberry Preserve.* 瑰珀翠公司刚把一种新的伍斯特果酱投放市场. *Marks & Spencer recently hired top model Linda Evangelista to launch its new range.* 玛莎公司最近雇用了超级名模琳达·伊万杰列斯塔来为新产品投入市场作宣传. V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *British Airways has broken new ground with the launch of a new service to Taipei.* 英国航空公司开辟了去往台北的新航线, 开创了新的经营领域. N-COUNT

5 A **launch** is a large motorboat that is used for carrying people on rivers and lakes and in harbours. 汽艇; 游艇. ❖ *We'll make a trip by launch to White Island.* 我们要坐汽艇去白岛旅行. N-COUNT also by N

▸launch into.

If you **launch into** something such as a speech, task, or fight, you enthusiastically start it. (热情、急切地)开始进行(某种活动). ❖ *Geoff has launched himself into fatherhood with great enthusiasm.* 杰夫满怀热情地当起父亲来. PHR-V V P n; V pron-refl P n

'launching pad, launching pads.

A **launching pad** is the same as a **launch pad**. 同launch pad. N-COUNT

'launch pad, launch pads.

1 A **launch pad** or **launching pad** is a platform from which rockets, missiles, or satellites are launched. (火箭、导弹或卫星等的)发射台. N-COUNT

2 A **launch pad** or **launching pad** is a situation, for example a job, which you can use in order to go forward to something better or more important. 跳板; 起点. ❖ *Wimbledon has been a launch pad for so many players.* 温布尔顿一直是许多运动员的起点. N-COUNT

laun·der /ˈlɔːndə/ **launders, laundering, laundered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **launder** clothes, bed linen, and towels, you wash and iron them. 洗涤, 浆洗. ❖ *She wore a freshly laundered and starched white shirt.* 她穿了一件刚洗过又上了浆的白衬衫. VB V n; V-ed

2 To **launder** money that has been obtained illegally means to process it through a legitimate business or to send it abroad to a foreign bank, so that nobody knows that it was illegally obtained. 洗钱(把非法得来的钱投入合法商业或寄往国外银行). ❖ *The House voted today to crack down on banks that launder drug money.* 众议院今天投票决定严惩那些为贩毒者洗黑钱的银行. ◢ **laun·der·er, launderers** ❖ *...a businessman and self-described money launderer.* 一个自称为洗黑钱的商人. VB; V n; N-COUNT

laun·der·ette /ˌlɔːnˈdret/ **launderettes;** 又拼作 **laundrette.**

A **launderette** is a shop in which there are washing machines and dryers which people can use to wash and dry their clothes. The American word is **laundromat**. 自助洗衣店. [美]作laundromat. N-COUNT BRITISH

laun·dro·mat /ˈlɔːndrəmæt/ **laundromats.**

A **laundromat** is the same as a **launderette**. 同launderette. N-COUNT AMERICAN

laun·dry /ˈlɔːndri/ **laundries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Laundry** is used to refer to clothes, sheets, and towels that are about to be washed, are being washed, or have just been washed. 要洗(或正在洗或已洗的)衣物. ❖ *I'll do your laundry.* 我会帮你洗衣服. *He'd put his dirty laundry in the clothes basket.* 他已把脏衣服放在洗衣篮里. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **laundry** is a firm that washes and irons clothes, sheets, and towels for people. 洗衣店. ❖ *We had to have the washing done at the laundry.* 我们得把衣服送到洗衣店去. N-COUNT

3 A **laundry** or a **laundry room** is a room in a house, hotel, or institution where clothes, sheets, and towels are washed. (家居、酒店等内的)洗衣房. N-COUNT

4 → *to wash your dirty laundry in public*: 见 **dirty**.

'laundry list, laundry lists.

If you describe something as a **laundry list** of things, you mean that it is a long list of them. 细目清单. ❖ *...a laundry list of reasons why shareholders should reject the bid.* 股东为什么应该否决投标的种种原因. N-COUNT

lau·rel /ˈlɒrəl, AM ˈlɔːr-/ **laurels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **laurel** or a **laurel tree** is a small evergreen tree with shiny leaves. 月桂树. N-VAR

2 If someone is **resting on** their **laurels**, they appear to be satisfied with the things they have achieved and have stopped putting effort into what they are doing; used showing disapproval. 满足于已有成绩; 故步自封. ❖ *The committee's chairman accused NASA of resting on its laurels after making it to the moon.* 委员会的主席谴责美国国家航空航天局在成功登陆月球后, 只满足于已有成就. PHR PRAGMATICS

lava /ˈlɑːvə/ **lavas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Lava is the very hot molten rock that comes out of a volcano. 熔岩, 火山岩. N-VAR

lava·tory /ˈlævətri, AM -tɔːri/ **lavatories.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **lavatory** is the same as a **toilet**. 同toilet. ❖ *...a public lavatory.* 公共厕所. N-COUNT BRITISH

lav·en·der /ˈlævɪndə/ **lavenders.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Lavender** is a garden plant with sweet-smelling, bluish-purple flowers. 薰衣草. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 **Lavender** is used to describe things that are pale bluish-purple in colour. 浅紫色(的). COLOUR

lav·ish /ˈlævɪʃ/ **lavishes, lavishing, lavished.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **lavish**, you mean that a lot of time, effort, or money has been spent on it to make it as impressive as possible. 铺张浪费的; 过分慷慨的. ❖ *...a lavish party to celebrate Bryan's fiftieth birthday.* 庆祝布莱恩五十大寿的铺张晚会. *The sets and costumes are lavish.* 布景和服装很铺张. ◢ **lav·ish·ly** ❖ *IBM spent lavishly on their workers' education and training.* 国际商用机器公司不惜花费大量资金对员工进行教育和培训. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 If you say that something is **lavish**, you mean it is extravagant and excessively wasteful. 浪费的; 挥霍无度的. ❖ *...stealing antique jewellery and paintings to finance a lavish lifestyle.* 偷窃古董珠宝和绘画来满足奢侈的生活方式. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you **lavish** something such as money, affection, or time on someone or something, you spend a lot of money on them or give them a lot of affection or attention. 大肆花费; 慷慨地给予. ❖ *The emperor promoted the general and lavished him with gifts.* 皇帝提升了将军, 并慷慨地赏赐他许多礼物. VB V n on/upon n; V n with n

law /lɔː/ **laws.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **The law** is a system of rules that a society or government develops in order to deal with crime, business agreements, and social relationships. You can also use the **law** to refer to the people who work in this system. 法, 法律. ❖ *Obscene and threatening phone calls are against the law.* 打淫秽和恐吓电话是违法的. *There must be changes in the law quickly.* 必须迅速修改法律. *The book analyses why women kill and how the law treats them.* 这本书分析了女性为何杀人, 以及法律会如何处置她们. N-SING: the N

2 **Law** is used to refer to a particular branch of the law, such as **criminal law** or **company law**. 某一特定法规(如刑法或公司法). ❖ *Important questions of constitutional law were involved.* 这涉及有关宪法的重要问题. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **law** is one of the rules in a system of law which deals with a particular type of agreement, relationship, or crime. (法律体系内的)某一规则. ❖ *...the country's liberal political asylum law.* 该国自由主义的政治庇护法. N-COUNT

4 The **laws** of an organization or activity are its rules, which are used to organize and control it. (某一组织或活动的)规则, 守则. ❖ *...the laws of the Church of England.* 英格兰教会的规则. N-PLURAL: the N of n; supp N

5 A **law** is a rule or set of rules for good behaviour which is considered right and important by the majority of people for moral, religious, or emotional reasons. 习俗; 惯例. ❖ *...inflexible moral laws.* 欠缺灵活性的道德习俗. N-COUNT

6 A **law** is a natural process in which a particular event or thing always leads to a particular result, or a scientific rule that someone has invented to explain such a process. 规律; 法则. ❖ *The laws of nature are absolute.* 大自然定律是绝对的. *...the law of gravity.* 万有引力定律. N-COUNT with supp

7 **Law** or **the law** is all the professions which deal with advising people about the law, representing people in court, or giving decisions and punishments. 司法界; 律师行业. ❖ *A* N-UNCOUNT

L

career in law is becoming increasingly attractive to young people. 律师行业对年轻人越来越有吸引力了.

8 **Law** is the study of systems of law and how laws work. 法学、法律学. ❖ *He holds a law degree from Bristol University.* 他持有布里斯托尔大学的法律学学位. N-UNCOUNT

9 ➡ 又见 **court of law, rule of law**.

10 If you accuse someone of thinking they are **above the law**, you criticize them for thinking that they are so clever or important that they do not need to obey the law. 凌驾于法律之上. ❖ *One opposition member of parliament accuses the government of wanting to be above the law.* 国会的一位反对派议员谴责政府试图凌驾于法律之上. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 If you have to do something **by law**, or if you are not allowed to do something **by law**, the law states that you have to do it or that you are not allowed to do it. 根据法律,依据法律. ❖ *Minicabs are prohibited by law from touting passers-by for business.* 依据法律规定,出租车不能向行人兜揽生意. PHR

12 If someone **takes the law into** their **own hands**, they punish someone according to their own ideas of justice, often when this involves breaking the law. 不通过法律而擅自处理. ❖ *The speeding motorist was pinned to the ground by angry locals who took the law into their own hands until police arrived.* 愤怒的当地居民不顾法律,自行动武,把超速驾驶的人按倒在地,直到警察来了才住手. PHR

13 **The law of averages** is the idea that something is sure to happen at some time, considering the number of times it generally happens or is expected to happen. 平均律. ❖ *On the law of averages we just can't go on losing and losing.* 根据平均律,我们不可能总是一输再输. PHR

14 If you say that someone **lays down the law**, you are critical of them because they give other people orders and they think that they are always right. (自以为是地)发号施令. ❖ *...traditional parents, who believed in laying down the law for their offspring.* 那些自以为是、认为应该对儿女发号施令的传统型父母. PHR PRAGMATICS

15 If you say that someone is **a law unto** himself or herself, you think that they behave in an independent way, ignoring laws, rules, or conventional ways of doing things. (无视常规或惯例)自行其事,独断独行. ❖ *Some of the landowners were a law unto themselves. There was nobody to check their excesses and they exploited the people.* 有些地主独断专横. 由于没有人去阻止他们的暴行,他们就不断剥削人们. PHR PRAGMATICS

'law-abiding. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **law-abiding** person always obeys the law and is considered to be good and honest because of this. 守法的、安分守己的. ❖ *Gun ownership by law-abiding people was not a problem.* 守法的人们拥有枪支不是一个问题. ADJ-GRADED

,law and 'order. ◆◆◇◇◇

When there is **law and order** in a country, the laws are generally accepted and obeyed, so that society there functions normally. 法律与秩序; 法治; 治安. ❖ *If there were a breakdown of law and order, the army might be tempted to intervene.* 如果法治崩溃了,军队可能会试图干预. N-UNCOUNT

'law-breaker, law-breakers; 又拼作 lawbreaker.

A **law-breaker** is someone who breaks the law. 违法者. ❖ *The money spent on prisons could be better spent on training first-time law-breakers to earn an honest living.* 花在监狱上的钱可以更有效地用来教导初犯者走上正途,让他们学会靠诚实生活. N-COUNT

'law-breaking; 又拼作 law breaking.

Law-breaking is any kind of illegal activity. 违法,犯法行为. ❖ *Civil disobedience, violent or non-violent, is intentional law-breaking.* 无论是暴力的还是非暴力的,公民抗命都是故意违法的行为. N-UNCOUNT

'law court, law courts.

A **law court** is a place where legal matters are decided by a judge and jury or by a magistrate. 法庭,法院. N-COUNT

'law-enforcement. ◆◇◇◇◇

Law-enforcement agencies or officials are responsible for catching people who break the law. 执法. ❖ *We need to restore respect for the law and for bodies such as the army and the law-enforcement agencies.* 我们需要恢复对法律、对军队以及执法机构的尊重. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL AMERICAN

law·ful /ˈlɔːful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If an activity, organization, or product is **lawful**, it is allowed by law. 合法的. ❖ *Hunting is a lawful activity.* 打猎是合法行为. ◢ **law·ful·ly** ❖ *Amnesty International is trying to establish whether the police acted lawfully in shooting him.* 大赦国际组织试图确定警察把他枪杀是否合法. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV ADV with v

law·less /ˈlɔːləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Lawless** actions break the law, especially in a wild and violent way. 违法的,目无法纪的. ❖ *The government recognised there were problems in urban areas but these could never be an excuse for lawless behaviour.* 政府承认城镇地区存在着问题,但这绝不能成为违法行为的借口. ◢ **law·less·ness** ❖ *Lawlessness is a major problem.* 目无法纪是一个大问题. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

2 A **lawless** place or time is one where people do not respect the law. 没有法纪的、无视法律的. ❖ *...lawless inner-city streets plagued by muggings, thefts, assaults and even murder.* 没有法纪的充斥着行凶抢劫、盗窃、袭击、甚至凶杀案的市中心贫民区街道. *...an increasingly lawless and godless age.* 日益无法无天的时代. ADJ-GRADED

law·maker /ˈlɔːmeɪkə/ lawmakers. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **lawmaker** is someone such as a politician who is responsible for proposing and passing new laws. 立法者. N-COUNT AMERICAN

law·man /ˈlɔːmæn/ lawmen.

Lawmen are men such as policemen or lawyers whose work involves the law. 执法者(如警察或律师). ❖ *...the 61-year-old lawman who headed the enquiry.* 负责调查的61岁的执法人员. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

lawn /lɔːn/ lawns. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **lawn** is an area of grass that is cut short and is usually part of someone's garden or part of a park. 草地,草坪. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-VAR

lawn·mow·er /ˈlɔːnməʊə/ lawnmowers; 又拼作 lawn mower.

A **lawnmower** is a machine for cutting grass on lawns. 割草机. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

,lawn 'tennis.

Lawn tennis is the official name for **tennis**. 网球. N-UNCOUNT

law·suit /ˈlɔːsuːt/ lawsuits. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **lawsuit** is a case in a court of law which concerns a dispute between two people or organizations. 诉讼. ❖ *The dispute culminated last week in a lawsuit against the government.* 上周这场争论导致对政府的起诉. N-COUNT FORMAL

law·yer /ˈlɔɪə/ lawyers. ◆◆◆◆◇

A **lawyer** is a person who is qualified to advise people about the law and represent them in court. 律师. N-COUNT

lax /læks/ laxer, laxest. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that a person's behaviour or a system is **lax**, you mean they are not careful or strict in making or obeying rules or maintaining high standards. 不严格的,不严谨的,马虎的. ❖ *One of the problem areas is lax security.* 问题之一是保安措施不够严密. *I was lax in my duties.* 我工作很马虎. ◢ **lax·ity** ❖ *The laxity of export control authorities has made a significant contribution to the problem.* 出口控制当局的松懈是促成这个问题的重要原因. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

laxa·tive /ˈlæksətɪv/ laxatives. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **laxative** is something which you eat or drink that stops you being constipated. 通便剂,泻药; 有助于通便的饮食. ❖ *Foods that ferment quickly in the stomach are excellent natural laxatives.* 在胃里很快发酵的食物是极好的天然通便剂. N-VAR

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The artificial sweetener sorbitol has a laxative effect.* 人工甜料山梨醇有通便效果. ADJ-GRADED

lay 1 verb and noun uses 动词和名词用法

lay /leɪ/ lays, laying, laid. ◆◆◆◆◇

In standard English, the form **lay** is also the past tense of the verb **lie** in some meanings. In informal English, people sometimes use the word **lay** instead of **lie** in those meanings.

标准英语中，在某些含义里lay有时是lie的过去式.在非正式英语中，人们在这些含义里有时用lay而不用lie.

1 If you **lay** something somewhere, you put it there in a careful or neat way. (仔细整齐地)放置，搁放. ❖ *Mothers routinely lay babies on their backs to sleep.* 母亲通常让婴儿在她们的背上睡觉. VB V n prep/adv

2 If you **lay** the table or **lay** the places at a table, you arrange the knives, forks, and other things that people need on the table before a meal. The usual American expression is **set the table**. 摆好餐具(准备开饭). [美] 一般作 set the table. VB V n BRITISH

3 If you **lay** something such as carpets, cables, or foundations, you put them into their permanent position. 铺设; 把...放在永久位置. ❖ *Public utilities dig up roads to lay pipes.* 公用事业部门掘开公路以铺设管道. VB V n

4 When someone **lays** a trap, they prepare it to catch someone or something. 设置(陷阱). ❖ *They were laying a trap for the kidnapper.* 他们设置陷阱捉拿绑架者. VB V n

5 When a female bird **lays** an egg, the egg comes out of its body. 产(卵)，下(蛋). ❖ *Freezing weather in spring hampered the hens' ability to lay.* 春天严寒的天气影响了母鸡下蛋的能力. VB V n V

6 **Lay** is used with some nouns to talk about making official preparations for something. For example, if you **lay the basis** for something, or **lay plans** for it, you prepare it carefully so that you can continue with it, develop it, or benefit from it later. 奠定(基础); 设计(计划). ❖ *Diplomats meeting in Chile have laid the groundwork for far-reaching environmental regulations.* 在智利召开会议的外交官们为制定有深远意义的环保规则奠定了基础. VB V n

7 **Lay** is used with some nouns in expressions about accusing or blaming someone. For example, if you **lay the blame** for a mistake on someone, you say it is their fault, or if the police **lay charges** against someone, they officially accuse that person of a crime. 归(罪)于; 把...归于; 提出(控告等). ❖ *Police have decided not to lay charges over allegations of a telephone tapping operation.* 警方决定不对电话窃听活动提出指控. VB V n prep V n

8 If you **lay** yourself **open to** criticism or attack, or if something **lays** you **open to it**, something you do makes it possible or likely that other people will criticize or attack you. 使(自己)遭受(指责或攻击). ❖ *Such a statement could lay her open to ridicule.* 这样的声明容易使她受到嘲笑. PHR

9 ➽ to **lay** something **bare**: 见 **bare**.
➽ to **lay claim to** something: 见 **claim**.
➽ to **lay** something **at** someone's **door**: 见 **door**.
➽ to **lay eyes on** something: 见 **eye**.
➽ to **lay a finger on** someone: 见 **finger**.
➽ to **lay** your **hands on** something: 见 **hand**.
➽ to **lay down the law**: 见 **law**.
➽ to **lay down** your **life**: 见 **life**.
➽ to **lay** something **to rest**: 见 **rest**.
➽ to **lay siege to** something: 见 **siege**.
➽ to **lay waste**: 见 **waste**.

›lay aside.

If you **lay aside** a feeling or belief, you reject it or give it up in order to progress with something. 把...放在一边，搁置在一旁. ❖ *Perhaps the opposed parties will lay aside their sectional interests and rise to this challenge.* 各反对党也许会把局部利益放在一旁，以迎接这次挑战. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›lay before.

If you **lay** an idea or piece of information **before** someone, you present it to them, usually in order to obtain their approval or advice. (期望得到同意或建议)把...置于(某人)面前，把...交给(某人). ❖ *Mr Patten laid regulations before Parliament giving himself wide general powers.* 帕腾先生把规章呈交给议会，这些规章给了他自己广泛的权力. PHR-V FORMAL V n P n Also V P n n

›lay down.

1 If you **lay** something **down**, you put it down, usually because you have finished using it. (因使用完毕)把(某物)放下. ❖ *She laid down her knife and fork and pushed her plate away.* 她放下刀叉，推开碟子. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If rules or people in authority **lay down** what people must do, they officially state what they must do. 规定，制定. ❖ *The Companies Act lays down a set of minimum requirements.* 公司法制定了一套最基本要求. PHR-V V P noun

3 If someone **lays down** their weapons, they stop fighting a battle or war and make peace. 屈服; 投降. PHR-V V P noun

›lay into.

To **lay into** someone or something means to start attacking them with physical violence or severe criticism. 狠打; 严厉斥责. ❖ *A mob of women laid into him with handbags and pointed shoes.* 一群妇女用手提包和尖头鞋把他狠打了一顿. PHR-V INFORMAL V P n

›lay off.

1 If workers **are laid off**, they are told by their employers to leave their job, usually because there is no more work for them to do. (因不景气)(被)解雇. ❖ *They did not sell a single car for a month and had to lay off workers.* 他们一个月以来一辆车也没卖出去，为此不得不解雇员工. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P

➽ 又见 **layoff**.

2 If you tell someone to **lay off**, you mean that they should leave you or someone else alone. 不要打扰; 停止干预. ❖ *He went on attacking her until other passengers arrived and told him to lay off.* 他不停地打她，直到其他乘客过来阻止他，他才住手. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

›lay on.

If you **lay on** something such as food, entertainment, or a service, you provide or supply it, especially in a generous or grand way. (很大方地)安排，提供(食物，娱乐或服务). ❖ *They laid on a superb evening.* 他们安排了一次极好的晚会. PHR-V V P noun BRITISH

›lay out.

1 If you **lay out** a group of things, you spread them out and arrange them neatly. 摆开，摊开. ❖ *She took a deck of cards and began to lay them out.* 她拿了一副纸牌，开始把牌平摊开来. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 To **lay out** ideas or plans means to explain or present them clearly, for example in a document or a meeting. 提出，阐述(意见或计划). ❖ *Maxwell listened closely as Johnson laid out his plan.* 在约翰逊提出自己的计划时，马克斯韦尔仔细地听着. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 To **lay out** an area of land or a building means to plan and design how its different parts should be arranged. 安排，布置，设计(场所，建筑). ❖ *When we laid out the car parks, we reckoned on one car per four families.* 我们设计停车场时，是按每四个家庭有一辆车来计算的. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➽ 又见 **layout**.

4 If you **lay out** money on something, you spend a large amount of money on it. 花(大量的钱). ❖ *You won't have to lay out a fortune for this dining table.* 你不必为这张餐桌花一大笔钱. PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun

›lay up.

If someone **is laid up** with an illness, the illness makes it necessary for them to stay in bed. (因病)卧床. ❖ *I was laid up in bed with acute rheumatism.* 我因急性风湿病而卧床休息. *I was laid up for two months after the accident.* 事故发生后，我卧床两个月. PHR-V usu passive INFORMAL be V-ed P with n be V-ed P

lay 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

lay /leɪ/.

1 You use **lay** to describe people who are involved with a Christian church but are not members of the clergy or are not monks or nuns. (教会中)非神职的、世俗的. ❖ *...a Methodist lay preacher.* 循道卫理公会教派的一个非神职讲道者. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **lay** to describe people who are not experts or professionals in a particular subject or activity. 外行的; 非专业的. ❖ *It is difficult for a lay person to gain access to medical libraries.* 一个外行人很难获准进入医学图书馆. ADJ ADJ n

lay·about /'leɪəbaʊt/ **layabouts**.

If you say that someone is a **layabout**, you disapprove of them because you think they are idle and lazy. 游手好闲的人，懒汉，二流子. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

L

'lay-by, lay-bys.
A **lay-by** is a short strip of road by the side of a main road, where cars can stop for a while. 路旁停车处. N-COUNT BRITISH

lay·er /'leɪə/ **layers, layering, layered.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **layer** of a material or substance is a quantity or piece of it that covers a surface or that is between two other things. 层; 表层; 夹层. ◆ *A fresh layer of snow covered the street.* 刚下的一层雪覆盖了街道. *Arrange all the vegetables except the potatoes in layers.* 把除了马铃薯之外的其他所有蔬菜按层排好. N-COUNT
2 If something such as a system or an idea has many **layers**, it has many different levels or parts. 层次; 级别. ◆ *...an astounding ten layers of staff between the factory worker and the chief executive.* 一个令人惊讶的员工架构, 在工厂工人和行政总裁之间竟分为十个级别. N-COUNT
3 If you **layer** something, you arrange it in layers. 把(某物)堆成层. VB V n

lay·ered /'leɪəd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **layered** is made or exists in layers. 分层的, 有夹层的. ◆ *...a layered white dress.* 有夹层的白色连衣裙. ADJ

lay·man /'leɪmən/ **laymen.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **layman** is a person who is not qualified or experienced in a particular subject or activity. 外行, 门外汉. ◆ *There are basically two types called, in layman's terms, blue and white asbestos.* 石棉主要有两类, 用外行的话来说, 就是蓝石棉和白石棉. N-COUNT

lay·off /'leɪɒf, AM -ɔːf/ **layoffs.** ♦◇◇◇◇
When there are **layoffs** in a company, people are made unemployed because there is no more work for them. 解雇. N-COUNT

lay·out /'leɪaʊt/ **layouts.** ♦◇◇◇◇
The **layout** of a garden, building, or piece of writing is the way in which the parts of it are arranged. 布局, 安排. N-COUNT

lay·per·son /'leɪpɜːsən/ **laypersons** or **laypeople.**
A **layperson** is a person who is not qualified or experienced in a particular subject or activity. 外行, 门外汉. N-COUNT

laze /leɪz/ **lazes, lazing, lazed.**
If you **laze** somewhere for a period of time, you relax and enjoy yourself, not doing anything that requires effort. 闲散地打发时间; 混日子. ◆ *Fred lazed in an easy chair.* 弗雷德慵懒地躺在安乐椅里消磨时间. VB V; V; Also V prep
➪ **Laze around** or **laze about** means the same as **laze**. 义同laze. PHR-V

lazy /'leɪzi/ **lazier, laziest.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If someone is **lazy**, they do not want to work or make any effort to do anything. 懒惰的, 懒的. ◆ *I was too lazy to learn how to read music.* 我太懒了, 没法学会读乐谱. ADJ-GRADED
▸**la·zi·ness** ◆ *Current employment laws will be changed to reward effort and punish laziness.* 当前的雇用法会有所改变, 将会奖励勤勉, 惩处懒惰. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can use **lazy** to describe an activity in which you are very relaxed and which you do without making much effort. 闲散的, 懒洋洋的. ◆ *We would have a lazy lunch and then lie on the beach in the sun.* 我们要轻闲地吃一顿午饭, 然后再到沙滩上晒日光浴. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ▸**la·zi·ly** ◆ *Liz went back into the kitchen, stretching lazily.* 利兹回到厨房, 懒洋洋地伸了个懒腰. ADV-GRADED
3 If you describe something as **lazy**, you mean that it moves or flows slowly and gently. 缓慢的, 慢吞吞的. ◆ *...the lazy, loose grace of the born athlete.* 天生的运动员所具有的轻松优雅的风度. ADJ: ADJ n LITERARY ▸**lazily** ◆ *White flakes drifted lazily down from a night sky.* 白色的雪片从夜空中缓缓地飘下. ADV; ADV with v

lb. ♦♦◇◇◇
lb is a written abbreviation for **pound**, when 'pound' refers to weight. 指重量单位时pound(磅)的缩写形式. ◆ *The baby was born three months early at 3 lb 5 oz.* 婴儿早产三个月, 重三磅五盎司.

LCD /ˌel siː 'diː/ **LCDs.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **LCD** is a display of information on a screen, which uses liquid crystals that become visible when electricity is passed through them. LCD is an abbreviation for **liquid crystal display**. 液晶显示. liquid crystal display的缩写形式. ◆ *...a solar calculator with LCD display.* 液晶体显示的太阳能计算器. N-COUNT

lead 1 being ahead or taking someone somewhere 领先或带领

lead /liːd/ **leads, leading, led.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you **lead** a group of moving people, you walk or ride in front of them. 走在前面带路, 领路. ◆ *He walks with a stick but still leads his soldiers into battle.* 他走路得用手杖, 但仍指挥着战士们战斗. *Tom was leading, a rifle slung over his back.* 汤姆把步枪挂在背后, 在前面领路. VB V n; V n prep/adv; V
2 If you **lead** someone to a particular place or thing, you take them there. 指引, 带领(某人)去(某地). ◆ *He took Dickon by the hand to lead him into the house.* 他拉住迪康的手, 把他引领到屋子里. *Leading the horse, Evandar walked to the door.* 伊万德牵着马, 向门口走去. VB; V n prep/adv; V n
3 If a road or door **leads** to a place or **leads** in a particular direction, you can get to that place or go in that direction by following the road or going through the door. 通往, 通向. ◆ *...a main highway leading north.* 往北的主要公路. VB V prep/adv
4 If you **are leading** in a race or competition, you are winning. 领先, 胜过. ◆ *So far Fischer leads by five wins to two.* 目前为止, 费希尔以五比二领先. *Aston Villa last led the League in March 1990.* 1990年3月, 阿斯顿·维拉最终在联赛中取胜. VB V; V by amount; V n
5 If you have the **lead** or are in the **lead** in a race or competition, you are winning. 领先. ◆ *England took the lead after 31 minutes.* 英格兰队在31分钟后领先. N-SING the N
6 Someone's **lead** over a competitor in a race or competition is the distance, amount of time, or number of points by which they are ahead of them. 领先的距离(时间或数量). ◆ *His goal gave Forest a two-goal lead against Southampton.* 他的得分使森林队领先南安普顿队两个球. *Sainz now has a lead of 28 points.* 塞恩兹现在以28分领先. N-SING with supp
7 If one company or country **leads** others in a particular activity, it is more successful or advanced than they are in that activity. 领先; 更成功; 更先进. ◆ *When it comes to pop music we not only lead Europe, we lead the world.* 谈到流行音乐, 我们不仅领先欧洲, 也领先全球. VB V n in n; V n
8 If you **lead** a group of people, an organization, or an activity, you are in charge of the people or the activity. 领导, 带领, 率领. ◆ *He led the country between 1949 and 1984.* 1949年至1984年期间, 他领导着这个国家. VB; V n
9 If you give a **lead**, you do something that other people consider to be a good example or model to follow. 榜样, 表率. ◆ *...the need for the president to give a moral lead.* 总统作出道德表率的必要性. *Over the next 150 years, many others followed his lead.* 其后的150年间, 很多人都追随着他的榜样. N-COUNT
10 You can use **lead** when you are saying what kind of life someone has. For example, if you **lead** a busy life, your life is busy. 过着(某种生活). VB V n
11 If something **leads** to a situation or event, usually an unpleasant one, it begins a process which causes that situation or event to happen. 招致, 导致. ◆ *Ethnic tensions among the republics could lead to civil war.* 在那些共和国, 种族间的紧张状态可能会导致内战. VB; V to n
12 If something **leads** you to do something, it influences or affects you in such a way that you do it. 影响; 诱导; 引导. ◆ *What was it ultimately that led you to leave Sarajevo for Zagreb?* 是什么令你最终离开萨拉热窝前往萨格勒布? VB; V n to-inf
13 If someone or something **leads** you to think or expect something, they cause you to think or expect it, although it is not true or does not happen. 引诱, 怂恿; 误导(某人)去期望. ◆ *It was not as straightforward as we were led to believe.* 这并不像我们被诱使误信的那样简单直接. VB V n to-inf; be V-ed
14 If you **lead** a conversation or discussion, you control the way that it develops so that you can introduce a particular subject. 引出(某一主题的谈话或讨论). ◆ *After a while I led the conversation around to her job.* 过了一会儿, 我开始谈起她的工作. VB V n; V n adv/prep

15 You can say that one point or topic in a discussion **leads** you to another in order to introduce a new point or topic that is linked with the previous one. 引向(相关问题). ❖ *Well, I think that leads me to the real point.* 嗯,我想那把我引向了真正的要点. VB PRAGMATICS V n to n

16 A **lead** is a piece of information or an idea which may help people to discover the facts in a situation where many facts are not known, for example in the investigation of a crime. 线索. ❖ *The inquiry team is also following up possible leads after receiving 400 calls from the public.* 调查小组在接到400个公众人士的来电后,也循着可能的线索进行调查. N-COUNT

17 The **lead** in a play, film, or show is the most important part in it. The person who plays this part can also be called the **lead**. (戏剧、电影等中的)主角; 扮演主角的演员. ❖ *Nina Ananiashvili and Alexei Fadeyechev from the Bolshoi Ballet dance the leads.* 由大剧院芭蕾舞团的尼娜·阿纳尼阿什维利和阿列克谢·法捷耶切夫领舞. N-COUNT

18 The **lead** in a newspaper is the most important story in it. (报纸上的)头条新闻. N-SING

19 A dog's **lead** is a long chain or piece of leather attached to the dog's collar so that you can control the dog. (系狗用的)绳子,皮带. N-COUNT

20 A **lead** is a piece of wire covered in plastic which supplies electricity to a piece of equipment or carries it from one part of the equipment to another. 导线,引线. N-COUNT

21 ➻ 又见 **leading**, **-led**.

➻ to **lead** someone **astray**: 见 **astray**.

➻ **one thing led to another**: 见 **thing**.

➻ to **lead the way**: 见 **way**.

›lead off.

1 If a door or path **leads off** a place or **leads off** from it, you can go directly from that place through that door or along that path. (门或道路)从...开始. ❖ *The treatment rooms lead off from the swimming pool.* 治疗室从游泳池开始. *A corridor led off to the left.* 一条走廊通往左边. PHR-V V P n, V P from n, V P prep

2 If someone **leads off** in an activity or conversation, they start it. 开始,带头. ❖ *Whenever there was a dance he and I led off.* 只要有舞会,总是他和我带头行动. PHR-V V P, Also V P noun

›lead on.

If someone **leads** you **on**, they encourage you to do something, especially by giving you false information or behaving in a misleading way. 引诱; 引入歧途. PHR-V V n P

›lead on to.

If one event or action **leads on to** another, it causes it or makes it possible. 引发,引向(另一事件). ❖ *This discovery led on to studies of the immune system.* 这个发现引发了有关免疫系统的研究. PHR-V BRITISH V P P n

›lead up to.

1 The events that **led up to** a particular event happened one after the other until that event occurred. 导致. ❖ *...the events that led up to the deaths.* 导致死亡的事件. PHR-V V P P n

➻ 又见 **lead-up**.

2 The period of time **leading up to** an event is the period of time immediately before it happens. 直到(某事件之前的)一段时间). ❖ *...the weeks leading up to Christmas.* 在圣诞节前的几周. PHR-V V P P n

lead 2 substances 物质

lead /led/ **leads.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Lead** is a soft, grey, heavy metal. 铅. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **lead** in a pencil is the centre part of it which makes a mark on paper. 铅笔芯. N-COUNT

lead·ed /ˈledɪd/.

1 **Leaded** petrol has had lead added to it. (汽油)含铅的. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Leaded** windows are made of small pieces of glass held together by strips of lead. (小块玻璃嵌成的窗户)镶有铅框的. ADJ ADJ n

lead·en /ˈledən/.

1 A **leaden** sky is dark grey and has no movement of clouds. (天空)铅灰色的,深灰色的. ADJ LITERARY

2 If your movements are **leaden**, you move slowly and heavily, usually because you are tired. (因疲劳)沉重的,迟缓的. ADJ LITERARY

lead·er /ˈliːdə/ **leaders.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **leader** of a group of people or an organization is the person who is in charge of it. 领导,领袖. ❖ *The Republican Party's leader, Mr Franz Schoenhuber, has resigned.* 共和党领袖弗朗茨·舍恩胡贝尔辞职了. N-COUNT

2 The **leader** in a race or competition is the person who is winning. 领先者. ❖ *The leaders came in two minutes clear of the field.* 领先者比其他运动员早两分钟到达. N-COUNT

3 The **leader** among a range of products or companies is the one that is most successful. 最成功的产品(或公司); (市场)领先者. ❖ *Procter & Gamble is the leader in the mass market cosmetics industry.* 宝洁公司是大众市场化妆品工业中的佼佼者. N-COUNT

4 The **leader** of an orchestra is the most senior violin player, who acts as a deputy to the conductor. (作为乐队指挥助理的)首席小提琴手. N-COUNT BRITISH

5 The **leader** of a band or orchestra is the person who conducts it. (乐队的)指挥. N-COUNT AMERICAN

6 In a newspaper, the **leader** is the main article, usually expressing the editor's opinion on the most important news items of the day. (报纸的)社论. N-COUNT BRITISH

lead·er·ship /ˈliːdəʃɪp/ **leaderships.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You refer to people who are in control of a group or organization as the **leadership**. 领导层. ❖ *...the Labour leadership of Haringey council.* 哈林盖地方议会的工党领导层. N-COUNT

2 Someone's **leadership** is their position or state of being in control of a group of people. 领导地位. ❖ *He praised her leadership during the crisis.* 他称赞她在危机中的领导能力. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Leadership** refers to the qualities that make someone a good leader, or the methods a leader uses to do his or her job. 领导才能. ❖ *What people want to see is determined, decisive action and firm leadership.* 人们想要看到的是坚决、果断的行动及强而有力的领导. N-UNCOUNT

lead-free /ˌledˈfriː/.

Something such as petrol or paint which is **lead-free**, is made without lead, or has no lead added to it. 无铅的. ADJ

lead-in /ˈliːdɪn/ **lead-ins.**

A **lead-in** is something that is said or done as an introduction before the main subject or event, especially before a radio or television programme. (广播或电视节目前的)开场白,引子. N-COUNT

lead·ing /ˈliːdɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **leading** person or thing in a particular area is the one which is most important or successful. 最重要的; 最成功的. ❖ *Britain's future as a leading industrial nation depends on investment.* 英国将来能否成为主要工业国家取决于投资状况. ADJ, ADJ n

2 The **leading** part or role in a play or film is the main part or role. A **leading** lady or man is an actor who plays this role. 主角的; 扮演主角的. ADJ ADJ n

3 The **leading** group, vehicle, or participant in a race or procession is the one that is at the front. 领先的; 前列的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌleading ˈarticle, leading articles. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **leading article** in a newspaper is the main article in it, usually expressing the editor's opinion on the most important news item of the day. (报纸的)社论. N-COUNT

ˌleading ˈedge.

The **leading edge** of a particular area of research or development is the area of it that seems most advanced or sophisticated. (研究或发展的)前缘,前线. ❖ *...a consumer electronics company at the leading edge of developing components.* 处于开发零部件前线的消费者电子公司. N-SING

ˌleading ˈlight, leading lights.

If you say that someone is a **leading light** in an organization, you mean that they are one of the most important or active people in it. 重要人物; 活跃人物. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌleading ˈquestion, leading questions.

A **leading question** is expressed in such a way that it suggests what the answer should be. 诱导性问题. N-COUNT

lead sing·er /ˌliːd ˈsɪŋə/ **lead singers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **lead singer** of a pop group is the person who sings most of the songs. (流行音乐中的)主唱, 主音歌手. N-COUNT

lead-up /ˈliːdʌp/.

The **lead-up** to an event is the things that are connected with that event and that happen before it. (某事件的)前导, 前奏. ❖ *The lead-up to the wedding was extremely interesting.* 婚礼的前奏非常有趣. N-SING

leaf /liːf/ **leaves; leafs, leafing, leafed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **leaves** of a tree or plant are the parts that are flat, thin, and usually green. 叶, 叶子. ❖ *The Japanese maple that stands across the drive had just come into leaf.* 车道两旁的日本枫树刚发芽. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **-leaved**.

2 A **leaf** is one of the pieces of paper of which a book is made. (书刊的)张, 页. N-COUNT

3 If you **take a leaf from** someone's **book**, you behave in the same way as them because you want to be like that person or as successful as they are. 仿效某人, 以某人为榜样. PHR

4 If you say that you are going to **turn over a new leaf**, you mean that you are going to start to behave in a better or more acceptable way. 翻开新的一页; 重新开始. PHR

▸**leaf through.**

If you **leaf through** a book or magazine, you turn the pages without reading or looking at them very carefully. 浏览; 快速翻阅(书或杂志). PHR-V V P n

leaf·less /ˈliːfləs/.

If a tree or plant is **leafless**, it has no leaves. 无叶的. ADJ

leaf·let /ˈliːflət/ **leaflets, leafleting, leafleted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **leaflet** is a little book or a piece of paper containing information about a particular subject. 传单; 小册子. ❖ *...a leaflet called 'Sexual Harassment at Work'.* 一本名为《工作中的性骚扰》的小册子. N-COUNT

2 If you **leaflet** a place, you distribute leaflets there, for example by handing them to people, or by putting them through letter boxes. 派发传单(或小册子). ❖ *We've leafleted the university today to try to drum up some support.* 今天我们已在大学里派发了传单, 尽力争取支持. VB V n Also V

leafy /ˈliːfi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Leafy** trees and plants have lots of leaves on them. 叶茂的, 多叶的. ❖ *...the splendour of the Tuscan hills and leafy trees.* 托斯卡纳山丘和茂密的树木的壮丽景象. ADJ-GRADED

2 You say that a place is **leafy** when there are lots of trees and plants there. 多树木的; 多植被的. ❖ *...leafy suburban areas.* 树木茂盛的郊区. ADJ-GRADED

league /liːg/ **leagues.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **league** is a group of people, clubs, or countries that have joined together for a particular purpose, or because they share a common interest. 同盟, 联盟. ❖ *...the League of Nations.* 国际联盟. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is **in league** with someone else to do something bad, they are working together to do that thing. 与...勾结. ❖ *Williams operated the smuggling scheme in league with his brother.* 威廉姆斯与他的兄弟勾结, 进行了走私计划. PHR

3 A **league** is a group of clubs which play the same sport or activity in competition with each other. (球队的)俱乐部联会; 联盟; 联赛. ❖ *The club is on the brink of promotion to the Premier League.* 球队很可能会晋升超级联赛. N-COUNT

4 You use the word **league** to make comparisons between different people or things, especially in terms of their quality. 等级, 级别. ❖ *Their record sales would put them in the same league as The Rolling Stones.* 他们唱片的销售量会使他们达到跟"滚石乐队"一样的级别. N-COUNT with supp

leak /liːk/ **leaks, leaking, leaked.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If a container or other object **leaks**, or **leaks** a substance such as a liquid or gas, there is a hole or crack in the container which lets the substance escape. You can also say that a substance such as a liquid or gas **leaks** from a container. 漏, 渗; 渗出. ❖ *The roof leaked.* 屋顶漏雨了. *The gas had apparently leaked from a cylinder.* 气体显然是从汽缸里漏出来的. *A large diesel tank mysteriously leaked its contents into the river.* 一个大型柴油罐神秘地把油漏到河里. V-ERG V V prep/adv V n into n Also V n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It's thought a gas leak may have caused the blast.* 人们认为可能是煤气泄漏引起了爆炸. N-COUNT

2 A **leak** is a crack, hole, or other fault that a substance such as a liquid or gas can pass through. 漏洞; 漏隙; 裂缝. ❖ *Engineers found a leak in a hydrogen fuel line.* 工程师在氢气燃料管道中发现了一道裂缝. N-COUNT

3 If a secret document or piece of information **is leaked**, someone lets the public know about it. 泄露, 透露(秘密或消息). ❖ *Last year, a civil servant was imprisoned for leaking a document to the press.* 去年, 一位公务员因向新闻界透露一份文件而被判入狱. *He revealed who leaked a confidential police report.* 他透露了是谁泄露了一份秘密的警察报告. *We don't know how the transcript leaked.* 我们不知道副本是如何泄露出去的. *...a leaked report.* 一份被泄露了的报告. V-ERG V n to n V n V V-ed

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *More serious leaks, possibly involving national security, are likely to be investigated by the police.* 警方或许会调查可能涉及国家安全的更严重的泄密事件. N-COUNT

➡ **Leak out** means the same as **leak**. 义同leak. ❖ *More details are now beginning to leak out.* 现在, 更多的细节开始被披露出来了. PHR-V-ERG V P

leak·age /ˈliːkɪdʒ/ **leakages.**

A **leakage** is an amount of liquid or gas that is escaping from a pipe or container by means of a crack or hole. 渗漏, 泄漏. ❖ *It should be possible to reduce leakage from pipes.* 减少管道的泄漏应该是可能做到的事. N-VAR

leaky /ˈliːki/ **leakiest.**

Something that is **leaky** has holes, cracks, or other faults which allow liquids and gases to pass through. 有漏洞的; 有裂缝的. ADJ-GRADED

lean /liːn/ **leans, leaning, leaned, leant; leaner, leanest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

The form **leant** (/lent/) can be used as the past tense and past participle in British English. 英国英语英语中, leant (/lent/)又用作过去式和过去分词.

1 When you **lean** in a particular direction, you bend your body in that direction. 屈身, 弯曲. ❖ *They stopped to lean over a gate.* 他们停下来, 斜靠在大门上. VB V adv/prep

2 If you **lean** on or against someone or something, you rest against them so that they partly support your weight. If you **lean** an object on or against something, you place the object so that it is partly supported by the thing it is resting against. (使)斜靠, (使)倚靠. ❖ *She was feeling tired and was glad to lean against him.* 她觉得很疲倦, 很高兴可以倚靠在他身上. *Lean the plants against a wall.* 把这些植物斜靠在墙上. VB V adv/prep V n adv/prep

3 If you describe someone as **lean**, you approve of the fact that they are thin but look strong and healthy. 瘦的(但身体强健). ❖ *...Mike, tall and lean with clear blue eyes.* 迈克, 又高又瘦有一双明亮的蓝眼睛. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

4 If meat is **lean**, it does not have very much fat. (肉)瘦的, 少脂肪的. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you describe an organization as **lean**, you mean that it has become stronger and more competitive by getting rid of staff or projects which were unprofitable. (机构)精简而富有竞争力的. ADJ-GRADED

6 If you describe periods of time as **lean**, you mean that people have less of something such as money or are less successful than they used to be. 歉收的; 收益少的; 得利少的. ❖ *The taxi trade is going through its leanest patch for 30 years.* 出租车行业正在经历着30年来最不景气的现象. ADJ-GRADED

▸**lean on** or **lean upon.**

1 If you **lean on** someone or **lean upon** them, you depend on them for support and encouragement. 依靠, 依赖. ❖ *She leaned on him to help her to solve her problems.* 她依靠他帮助解决问题. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **lean on** someone, you try to influence them, especially by threatening them. 对...施加影响; 恐吓. ❖ *He told us to get stuffed so we leaned on his kid.* 他要我们滚 PHR-V INFORMAL V P n

蛋,所以我们恐吓他的孩子.

›lean towards.

If you **lean towards** or **lean toward** a particular idea, belief, or type of behaviour, you have a tendency to think or act in a particular way.有...倾向;倾向于. ❖ *Politically, I lean towards the right.* 政治上,我倾向于右翼. PHR-V V P n

lean·ing /ˈliːnɪŋ/ **leanings.**

Your particular **leanings** are the beliefs, ideas, or aims you hold or a tendency you have towards them. 倾向;偏爱. ❖ *I always had a leaning towards sport.* 我一直偏爱运动. N-COUNT

leant /lent/.

Leant is a past tense and past participle of **lean**. lean的过去式和过去分词的一种形式.

ˈlean-to, lean-tos.

A **lean-to** is a building such as a shed or garage which is attached to one wall of a larger building. 披屋;单坡小屋. N-COUNT

leap /liːp/ **leaps, leaping, leaped, leapt.** The form **leapt** (/lept/) is the usual past tense and past participle in British English. 英国英语中, leapt (/lept/)一般用作过去式和过去分词. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **leap**, you jump high in the air or jump a long distance. 跳;跳跃. ❖ *He had leapt from a window in the building and escaped.* 他从大楼的窗户上跳下逃走了. VB V V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Smith took Britain's fifth medal of the championships with a leap of 2.37 metres.* 史密斯以2.37米的一跳为英国夺得锦标赛的第五枚奖牌. N-COUNT

2 If you **leap** somewhere, you move there suddenly and quickly. 快速移动;猛然行动. ❖ *The two men leaped into the jeep and roared off.* 这两个人快速跳上吉普车,然后驾车轰然离去. VB V prep/adv

3 If a vehicle **leaps** somewhere, it moves there in a short sudden movement. (车辆)迅速跃出. ❖ *The car leapt forward.* 汽车飞快地向前蹿去. VB V adv/prep

4 If you take **a leap in the dark** or **a leap into the unknown**, you do something without having any previous experience in or knowledge of that activity. 盲目举动;冒险行为. PHR

5 A **leap** is a large and important change, increase, or advance. 飞跃;骤变. ❖ *The result has been a giant leap in productivity.* 结果是生产力的大跃进. *Contemporary art has taken a huge leap forward in the last five or six years.* 当代艺术在近五、六年取得了巨大的跃进. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

6 If you **leap** to a particular place or position, you make a large and important change, increase, or advance. 突然发生(变化、提高或进步). ❖ *Warwicks leap to third in the table, 31 points behind leaders Essex.* 沃里克队一跃到了榜上第三位,比领先的艾塞克斯队落后31分. VB V prep

7 You can use **in leaps and bounds** or **by leaps and bounds** to emphasize that someone or something is improving or increasing quickly and greatly. 跳跃式地;非常迅速地. ❖ *The total number of species on the planet appears to be growing by leaps and bounds.* 这个行星上物种的总数量似乎正在迅速增加. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If your heart **leaps**, you experience a sudden, very strong feeling of surprise, fear, or happiness. (心脏因惊讶、恐惧或快乐而)强有力地跳动. ❖ *My heart leaped at the sight of her.* 一见到她,我内心怦怦跳动. VB V

9 If you **leap** at a chance or opportunity, you accept it quickly and eagerly. 急切地抓住;迫不及待地接受. VB V at n

›leap out at.

If something **leaps out at** you, it is very obvious or noticeable. 显而易见;显眼. ❖ *One of the things that does leap out at us is that every side seems to want the others to acknowledge their suffering.* 对我们来说显而易见的一个事实,就是每一方似乎都想要其他各方认同他们经历的苦难. *She said she felt the colours were leaping out at her, they were so bright.* 她说她感到颜色太显眼,太鲜艳了. PHR-V V P P n

leap·frog /ˈliːpfrɒg, AM -frɔːg/ **leapfrogs, leapfrogging, leapfrogged.**

1 **Leapfrog** is a game which children play, in which a child bends over, while others jump over their back. 跳背游戏. N-UNCOUNT

2 If one group of people **leapfrogs** into a particular position, or **leapfrogs** someone else, they use the achievements of another person or group in order to make advances of their own. (利用别人的成就)超越,跨越. ❖ *It is already obvious that all four American systems have leapfrogged over the European versions.* 很显然,所有四个美国的系统都超越了欧洲的版本. *American researchers have now leapfrogged the Japanese and are going to produce a digital system within a year or two.* 美国研究人员现在已经超越了日本人,在一两年内他们就可以生产出一套数码系统. VB V prep V n

ˌleap of ˈfaith, leaps of faith.

A **leap of faith** is a deliberate decision to accept or believe something that you initially find difficult to accept or believe. 信仰的骤变. N-COUNT a N in sing

leapt /lept/.

Leapt is a past tense and past participle of **leap**. leap的过去式和过去分词的一种形式.

ˈleap year, leap years.

A **leap year** is a year which has 366 days. The extra day is the 29th of February. There is a leap year every four years. 闰年. N-COUNT

learn /lɜːn/ **learns, learning, learned, learnt.** In British English, the forms **learned** and **learnt** can both be used for the past tense and past participle. 英国英语中, learned和learnt均可作过去式和过去分词. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **learn** something, you obtain knowledge or a skill through studying or training. 学,学习. ❖ *Their children were going to learn English.* 他们的孩子将会学习英语. *He is learning to play the piano.* 他在学弹钢琴. *...learning how to use new computer systems.* 学习如何使用新的电脑系统. *Experienced teachers help you learn quickly.* 有经验的老师帮助你快速学习. VB V n V to-inf V wh V Also V about n

◢ **learn·er, learners** ❖ *...a new aid for younger children or slow learners.* 一项对年龄较小的孩子或学习缓慢的学生的新援助. *Learner drivers must be supervised by adults.* 见习司机必须有成人监督. N-COUNT

◢ **learn·ing** ❖ *...a bilingual approach to the learning of English.* 以双语形式学习英语. *Oxford is renowned as a place of learning.* 牛津以学府闻名. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **learn** of something, you find out about it. 发现;获悉,得知. ❖ *She learned of his affair with Betty.* 她知道了他与贝蒂的风流韵事. *She wasn't surprised to learn that he was involved.* 得知他被牵连其中,她毫不惊讶. VB V of n V that Also V wh

3 If people **learn** to behave or react in a particular way, they gradually start to behave in that way. 学会. ❖ *You have to learn to face your problem.* 你必须学会面对你的问题. *We are learning how to confront death.* 我们正在学习如何面对死亡. VB V to-inf V wh-to-inf

◢ **learned** /lɜːnd/ ❖ *Some believe the disorder is a learned reaction to a stressful environment.* 有人相信精神错乱是面对充满压力的环境的一种后天学会的反应. ADJ

4 If you **learn** from an unpleasant experience, you change the way you behave so that it does not happen again or so that if it happens again, you can deal with it more easily. 吸取(教训). ❖ *I am convinced that he has learned from his mistakes.* 我深信他已从错误中吸取了教训. *The company failed to learn any lessons from this experience.* 公司没有从这次经历中吸取任何教训. VB V from n V n from n

5 If you **learn** something such as a poem or the script of a play, you study or repeat the words so that you can remember them. 记住. VB V n

6 ➻ 又见 **learned**; **seat of learning**.

➻ to **learn** something **the hard way**: 见 **hard**.

➻ to **learn the ropes**: 见 **rope**.

learned /ˈlɜːnɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **learned** person has gained a lot of knowledge by studying. **Learned** books or papers have been written by someone like this. 有学问的,博学的. ❖ *I met a learned and charming man called Dr Mortimer Manson.* 我遇到一个名叫莫蒂默・曼森博士的人,他学识渊博,风度翩翩. ADJ-GRADED

2 ➻ 又见 **learn**.

L

'learning curve, learning curves.

A **learning curve** is a process where people develop a skill by learning from their mistakes. A steep learning curve involves learning very quickly. 学习曲线(从错误中学习技巧的过程). N-COUNT

learnt /lɜːnt/.

Learnt is a past tense and past participle of **learn**. learn的过去式和过去分词的一种形式. BRITISH

lease /liːs/ **leases, leasing, leased.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **lease** is a legal agreement by which the owner of a building, a piece of land, or something such as a car allows someone else to use it for a period of time in return for money. 租借, 租赁. ❖ *He took up a 10 year lease on the house.* 他租下这套房子, 租期为10年. N-COUNT

2 If you **lease** property or something such as a car from someone, or if they **lease** it to you, they allow you to use it in return for regular payments of money. 租用; 出租. ❖ *He went to Toronto, where he leased an apartment.* 他去了多伦多, 在那里租了一套公寓房. *She hopes to lease the building to students.* 她希望把房子租给学生. *La Prade could lease him a few acres.* 拉普拉德可以租给他几亩地. VB V n V n to n V n n

3 If you say that someone or something has been given a **new lease of life**, you are emphasizing that they are much more lively or successful than they have been in the past. 活得更有生气; 更成功地生活. PHR

lease·hold /ˈliːshəʊld/ **leaseholds.**

If you have the **leasehold** of a building or piece of land, you have the legal right to use it for a period of time as arranged according to a lease. 租赁权; 租赁. N-COUNT BRITISH

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a leasehold property.* 租赁的房地产. ADJ

▲ **lease·holder, leaseholders.** ❖ *The leaseholder is responsible for drug use by anyone who lives in the apartment.* 承租人对任何住在屋里的人的吸毒行为要负上责任. N-COUNT

leash /liːʃ/ **leashes.**

A dog's **leash** is a long thin piece of leather or a chain, which you attach to the dog's collar. (系狗等的)皮带, 绳子. ❖ *All dogs in public places should be on a leash.* 所有在公共场合的狗都应该系上绳子. N-COUNT

least /liːst/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Least is often considered to be the superlative form of **little**. 常作为little的最高级.

1 You use **at least** to say that a number or amount is the smallest that is possible or likely and that the actual number or amount may be greater. The forms **at the least** and **at the very least** are also used. 至少. 也可用at the least和at the very least. ❖ *...a dinner menu featuring at least 15 different sorts of fish.* 一份以至少有15种不同鱼类为特色的宴会菜谱. *He would call me on the phone four or five times a day at the least.* 他每天至少要给我打四五次电话. PHR

2 You use **at least** to say that something is the minimum that is the case or should be done, although you think that more than this might be possible in the circumstances. The forms **at the least** and **at the very least** are also used. 起码; 最低限度. 也可用at the least和at the very least. ❖ *She could take a nice holiday at least.* 她起码可以好好地休一次假. *Why do we not, at the very least, attack the artillery emplacements?* 最起码来说, 我们为什么不攻击炮台呢? PHR

3 You use **at least** to indicate an advantage that exists in spite of the disadvantage or bad situation that has just been mentioned. 起码, 至少. ❖ *At least we know he is still alive.* 至少我们知道他还活着. *If something awful happens to you at least you can write about it.* 如果发生了什么可怕的事, 你至少还可以把它写出来. PHR

L

4 You use **at least** to indicate that you are correcting or changing something that you have just said. (表示修正或改变刚说过的话)至少. ❖ *I can live with almost anything—or at least I thought I could.* 我几乎可以容忍任何事情—至少, 我认为我可以. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 You use **the least** to mean a smaller amount than anyone or anything else, or the smallest amount possible. 少量的, 最小的, 最少的. ❖ *If you like cheese, go for the ones with the least fat.* 如果你喜欢奶酪, 去买含脂肪量最少的. *They neglect their duty at the least hint of fun elsewhere.* 只要别的地方稍有一点儿趣事, 他们就玩忽职守. ADJ-SUPERL the ADJ n

➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *On education funding, Japan performs best but spends the least per student.* 在教育资金方面, 日本做得最好, 但为每个学生花的钱却最少. PRON

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Damming the river may end up benefiting those who need it the least.* 在河中筑坝最后可能会让那些最不需要它的人受益. ADV-SUPERL

6 You use **least** to indicate that someone or something has less of a particular quality than most other things of its kind. 最不具有地; 最少地. ❖ *The least experienced athletes had caused a great many false-starts.* 经验最少的运动员造成了很多次起跑犯规. ADV-SUPERL ADV adj/adv

7 You use **least** to indicate that something is true or happens to a smaller degree or extent than anything else or at any other time. 最小程度地. ❖ *He had a way of throwing her off guard with his charm when she least expected it.* 他有办法在她最意想不到的时候, 利用魅力让她失去警惕. ADV-SUPERL ADV with v

8 You use **least** in structures where you are emphasizing that a particular situation or event is much less important or serious than other possible or actual ones. 最不重要的; 最不严重的. ❖ *Having to get up at three o'clock every morning was the least of her worries.* 需要每天清晨三点钟起床是最不让她担心的事. ADJ-SUPERL ADJ of n PRAGMATICS

9 You use **the least** in structures where you are stating the minimom that should be done in a situation, and suggesting that more should really be done. 最少量(暗示应该做得更多). ❖ *The least his hotel could do is provide a little privacy.* 他的酒店起码应该做到为住客提供一点儿隐私. PRON PRAGMATICS

You use expressions like **'that's the least I can do'** to mean that you are very willing to do something, or to acknowledge someone's thanks. 这是我所能做的最起码的事. ❖ *Why not relax and let me teach you how to windsurf? It's the least I can do.* 为什么不放松一下, 让我来教你如何风帆滑浪呢?这是我能做的最起码的事. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 You can use **in the least** and **the least bit** to emphasize a negative. (用于强调否定义)丝毫; 极少. ❖ *I'm not like that at all. Not in the least.* 我根本不像那样, 一点儿也不像. *Alice wasn't the least bit frightened.* 艾丽斯丝毫没被吓着. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You use **last but not least** to say that the last person or thing to be mentioned is as important as all the others. 最后的但并非最不重要的人(事). PHR

12 You can use **least of all** after a negative statement to emphasize that it applies especially to the person or thing mentioned. (用于否定式陈述句后)尤其. ❖ *No one ever reads these articles, least of all me.* 没有人去读这些文章, 尤其是我. PHR PRAGMATICS

13 You can use **not least** to emphasize a particularly important example or reason. 相当重要的是; 尤其; 特别是. ❖ *Dieting itself can be bad for you, not least because it is a cause of chronic stress.* 节食本身会对你有害, 特别是它会引起长期的压力. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 You can use **to say the least** to suggest that a situation is actually much more extreme or serious than you say it is. 至少可以说. ❖ *Accommodation was basic to say the least.* 至少可以说, 食宿是基本问题. PHR PRAGMATICS

leath·er /ˈleðə/ **leathers.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Leather** is treated animal skin which is used for making shoes, clothes, bags, and furniture. 皮革. ❖ *He wore a leather jacket.* 他穿了一件皮夹克. N-VAR

2 **Leathers** are leather clothes such as jackets and trousers, especially those worn by motorcyclists. 皮制衣服(尤指骑摩托车的人所穿的). N-PLURAL

leath·ery /ˈleðəri/.

If the texture of something, for example someone's skin, is **leathery**, it is tough and hard, like leather. 似皮革的; 坚韧的. ADJ-GRADED

leave /liːv/ **leaves, leaving, left.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **leave** a place or person, you go away from that place or person. 离开，离去；从...出发. VB V n ❖ *I simply couldn't bear to leave my little girl.* 要我离开爱女，我简直受不了. *My flight leaves in less than an hour.* 我的班机在一小时内起飞. V *The last of the older children had left for school.* 最后一个年长些的孩子已上学了. V for n

2 If you **leave** an institution, group, or job, you permanently stop attending that institution, being a member of that group, or doing that job. (永远)离开，脱离，退出. VB ❖ *He left school with no qualifications.* 他没有拿到学业资格就离开了学校. V n *I am leaving to concentrate on writing fiction.* 我会退出这里，以集中精力写小说. V *...a leaving present.* 告别礼物. V-ing

3 If you **leave** your husband, wife, or some other person with whom you have had a close relationship, you stop living with them or you end the relationship. 离开，离弃(某人). VB ❖ *He'll never leave you.* 他永远也不会离开你. V n *Bill left me for another woman.* 比尔离开我去找另一个女人了. V n for n Also V

4 If you **leave** something or someone in a particular place, you let them remain there when you go away, deliberately or because you forget to take them with you. (故意或疏忽)留下，丢下. VB ❖ *I left my bags in the car.* 我把包丢在车上了. V n prep/adv *Leave your key with a neighbour.* 把你的钥匙留给一位邻居. V n with n

5 If you **leave** a message or an answer, you write it, record it, or give it to someone so that it can be found or passed on. 留下；交代给. VB V n ❖ *You can leave a message on our answering machine.* 你可以在电话录音机上留言. V n prep/adv *I left my phone number with several people.* 我把电话号码告诉了好几个人. V n with n

6 If you **leave** someone doing something, they are doing that thing when you go away from them. 使(某人)处于(某种状态). VB ❖ *Salter drove off, leaving Callendar surveying the scene.* 索尔特驱车离去，留下卡伦德在现场勘察. V n -ing

7 If you **leave** someone to do something, you go away from them so that they do it on their own. 让(某人)自行做(某事)；听任. VB ❖ *I'd better leave you to get on with it, then.* 那么，我最好让你自己继续做. V n to-inf *Diana took the hint and left them to it.* 黛安娜明白了暗示，放手让他们自己去做. V n to it *One of the advantages of a department store is that you are left to yourself to try things on.* 百货商店的好处之一是你可以随意试穿衣物. be V-ed to pron-refl Also V n to n

8 If someone or something **leaves** an amount of something, they do not use it and it remains available after the rest has been used or taken away. 留下(一部分). VB ❖ *He always left a little food for the next day.* 他总是留一点食物在第二天吃. V n for n *Double rooms at any of the following hotels should leave you some change from £150.* 下列任何一家酒店的双人房间价钱都应该在150镑以内. V n n

9 To **leave** someone with something, especially something that is difficult to deal with or that is unpleasant, means to cause them to have it or be responsible for it. 把...留给(某人). VB ❖ *...a crash which left him with a broken collar-bone.* 一宗令他锁骨折断的撞车事故. V n with n *He left me with a child to support.* 他把一个孩子留给我抚养.

10 If an event **leaves** people or things in a particular state, they are in that state when the event has finished. (某事件在结束后)使...处于(某种状态). VB ❖ *...violent disturbances which have left at least ten people dead.* 使至少十人死亡的暴乱事件. V n adj *The documentary left me in a state of shock.* 这部纪录片让我震惊不已. V n prep/adv

11 If you **leave** food or drink, you do not eat or drink it, often because you do not like it. (因不喜欢)不吃，不喝. VB V n

12 If something **leaves** a mark, effect, or sign, it causes that mark, effect, or sign to remain as a result. 留下(标记、后果等). VB ❖ *A muscle tear will leave a scar after healing.* 撕裂过的肌肉在愈合后会留下疤痕. V n *She left a lasting impression on him.* 她给他留下了永久的印象.

13 If you **leave** something in a particular state, position, or condition, you let it remain in that state, position, or condition. 让...保持(某种状态). VB ❖ *He left the album open on the table.* 他让影集在桌子上打开着. V n adj *I've left the car lights on.* 我已让车灯亮着了. V n adv/prep *I left the engine running.* 我让引擎启动着. V n -ing

14 If you **leave** someone or something **alone**, or if you **leave** them **be**, you do not worry about them or bother them. 不担心；不打扰；不干预. PHR

15 If someone tells you to **leave well alone**, they are telling you not to interfere in something. 不要干预. PHR

16 If you **leave** a space or gap in something, you deliberately make that space or gap. (故意)留下(空间或间隙). VB V n

17 If you **leave** a job, decision, or choice to someone, you give them the responsibility for dealing with it or making it. 把...交由(某人). VB ❖ *Affix the blue airmail label and leave the rest to us.* 贴上航空邮件的蓝色标签后，把剩下的交给我们来做. V n to n *The judge should not have left it to the jury to decide.* 法官不应把它交由陪审团来决定. V it to n to-inf *For the moment, I leave you to take all decisions.* 目前，我让你来作所有决定. V n to-inf *The ceasefire leaves a lot to the goodwill of the forces involved.* 停火在很大程度上取决于各相关军队的诚意. V amount to n

18 If someone or something **leaves** you only one particular option, it causes you to have only that one option. 留下(选择余地). VB ❖ *He would have preferred not to have a fitted kitchen but the limited space left him no option.* 他倒不想要一间有固定设备的厨房，但有限的空间使他不能有选择. V n n

19 If you **leave** something until a particular time, you delay doing it or dealing with it until then. 留待(某个时候). VB ❖ *Don't leave it all until the last minute.* 不要把事情全留到最后一刻. V n until/to n If you **leave** something **too late**, you delay doing it so that when you eventually do it, it is useless or ineffective. 把...留到太晚的时候才做. PHR

20 If you **leave** a particular subject, you stop talking about it and start discussing something else. 放弃. VB ❖ *I think we'd better leave the subject of Nationalism.* 我想我们最好还是别再谈论民族主义这个话题. V n *I'm afraid we're going to have to leave it there.* 恐怕，我们得到此为止了. V n prep/adv

21 You use the phrase **leaving aside** or **leaving to one side** when mentioning a fact or detail that you want to ignore when making a general statement. 忽视；不考虑. PHR PREP PRAGMATICS ❖ *Leaving aside the question of privacy, constant surveillance can be remarkably convenient.* 如不考虑隐私问题，长期监督可以是非常方便的.

22 If you **leave** property or money to someone, you arrange for it to be given to them after you have died. 遗留，遗赠. VB V n to n

23 If you say that someone **leaves** a wife, husband, or a particular number of children, you mean that the wife, husband, or children remain alive after that person has died. (死后)留下. VB V n, no cont FORMAL

24 **Leave** is a period of time when you are not working at your job, because you are on holiday or for some other reason. If you are **on leave**, you are not working at your job. 假期，休假. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Why don't you take a few days' leave?* 你为什么不休几天假呢?

25 If you ask for **leave** to do something, you ask for permission to do it. 许可，准许. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...an application for leave to appeal against the judge's order.* 要求准许对法官的决议提出上诉的申请. N to-inf FORMAL

26 When you **take your leave** or **take leave of** someone, you say goodbye to them and go. 向...告别；辞别. PHR FORMAL

27 ➡ 又见 **left**.

➡ to **leave a lot to be desired**: 见 **desire**.

➡ to **leave** someone **to** their **own devices**: 见 **device**.

➡ **take it or leave it**: 见 **take**.

▸leave behind.

1 If you **leave** someone or something **behind**, you go away permanently from them. (永远)离开，放弃. PHR-V V n P ❖ *We hear of women who run away, leaving behind their homes and families.* 我们听说过有妇女私奔，离开了她们的家庭和子女. V P noun

2 If someone or something **leaves behind** an object or a situation, it remains after they have left or gone. 留下(痕迹). PHR-V V n P ❖ *The sunburn will fade over several days, leaving behind a skin that is tanned.* 晒斑要过好几天才会褪去，留下一层晒黑了的皮肤. V P noun

L

3 If a person, country, or organization **is left behind**, they do not achieve or progress as much as others and so they are at a disadvantage. 被丢在后面; 落后于. ❖ *We're going to be left behind by the rest of the world.* 我们将会落后于世界上其他国家. PHR-V V n P be/get V-ed P

▸leave off.

1 If someone or something **is left off** a list, they are not included on that list. 未包括; 被排除在外. ❖ *She has been deliberately left off the guest list.* 她被故意排除在客人名单之外. *The judge left Walsh's name off the list of those he wanted arrested.* 法官没有把沃尔什的名字列在他想逮捕的人员名单上. PHR-V be V-ed P n V n P n Also V n P

2 If someone **leaves off** doing something, they stop doing it. 停止; 中断. ❖ *We all left off eating.* 我们都停止了吃饭. *The film takes up where the original left off and plots the final demise of Billy the Kid.* 电影从原著中断的地方开始, 构思小孩比利最后死亡了. PHR-V V P -ing V P Also V P noun

▸leave out.

If you **leave** someone or something **out** of an activity, collection, discussion, or group, you do not include them in it. 把…排除在外. ❖ *Some would question the wisdom of leaving her out of the team.* 有人质疑把她排除在队外这一做法是否明智. *If you prefer mild flavours reduce or leave out the chilli.* 如果你喜欢味道温和些, 就少放些辣椒, 或者不放. If someone **feels left out**, they feel sad because they are not included in a group or activity. 感到被排除在外; 感到受冷落. PHR-V V n P of n V P noun Also V n P PHR

-leaved /-liːvd/; 又拼作 **-leafed**.

-leaved or **-leafed** combines with adjectives to form other adjectives which describe the type of leaves a tree or plant has. (加在形容词后)…叶片状的. ❖ *...broad-leaved trees.* 阔叶树木. COMB

leav·en /ˈlevən/ **leavens, leavening, leavened.**

If a situation or activity **is leavened** by something, it is made more interesting or cheerful. (使)变得活跃. ❖ *He leavened his pictures with a dry wit.* 他的冷面诙谐给影片增加了生气. VB be V-ed by/with n V n with n

ˌleave of ˈabsence, leaves of absence.

If you have **leave of absence** you have permission to be away from work for a certain period. 准假. N-VAR

leaves /liːvz/.

Leaves is the plural form of **leaf**, and the third person singular form of **leave**. leaf的复数形式, leave的第三人称单数形式.

lech·er /ˈletʃə/ **lechers.**

If you describe a man as a **lecher**, you disapprove of him because he behaves as if he is only interested in sex. 好色之徒, 纵欲的人. ◢ **lech·er·ous** /ˈletʃərəs/ ❖ *...lecherous old men.* 纵欲的老人们. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ADJ-GRADED

lec·tern /ˈlektən/ **lecterns.**

A **lectern** is a high sloping desk on which someone puts their notes when they are standing up and giving a lecture. (台面倾斜可放讲稿的)演讲桌. N-COUNT

lec·ture /ˈlektʃə/ **lectures, lecturing, lectured.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **lecture** is a talk someone gives in order to teach people about a particular subject, usually at a university or college. (通常指大学里的)讲课, 讲座. N-COUNT

2 If you **lecture** on a particular subject, you give a lecture or a series of lectures about it. 作演讲, 讲课. ❖ *She then invited him to Atlanta to lecture on the history of art.* 于是, 她邀请他到亚特兰大讲授艺术史. *She has danced, choreographed, lectured and taught all over the world.* 她到世界各地跳舞、编舞、授课及讲学. VB V on/in n Also V

3 If someone **lectures** you about something, they criticize you or tell you how they think you should behave. 训斥; 告诫. ❖ *He used to lecture me about getting too much sun.* 他过去总是告诫我不要晒太多的阳光. *Chuck would lecture me, telling me to get a haircut.* 查克会训斥我, 要我去理发. VB V n about/on n V n Also V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Our captain gave us a stern lecture on safety.* 船长给我们作了一次关于水上安全的严厉训话. N-COUNT

lec·tur·er /ˈlektʃərə/ **lecturers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **lecturer** is a teacher at a university or college. (大学里的)讲师. ❖ *...a lecturer in law at Southampton University.* 南安普敦大学的法律学讲师. ◢ **lec·ture·ship, lectureships.** A **lectureship** is the position of a lecturer at a university or college. 讲师职位. N-COUNT N-COUNT

led /led/.

Led is the past tense and past participle of **lead**. lead的过去式和过去分词.

-led /-led/.

1 **-led** is used to form adjectives which indicate that something is organized, directed, or controlled by a particular person or group. (用作构成形容词)由…领导的; 由…指挥(或控制)的. ❖ *...the student-led democracy movement.* 由学生领导的民主运动. COMB

2 **-led** is used to form adjectives which indicate that something is mainly caused or influenced by a particular factor. (用作构成形容词)主要由…引起(或影响)的. ❖ *...a market-led economy.* 市场导向型经济. COMB

ledge /ledʒ/ **ledges.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **ledge** is a piece of rock on the side of a cliff or mountain, which is in the shape of a narrow shelf. 岩架, 岩脊. N-COUNT

2 A **ledge** is a narrow shelf along the bottom edge of a window. 窗台. N-COUNT

ledg·er /ˈledʒə/ **ledgers.**

A **ledger** is a book in which a company or organization writes down the amounts of money it spends and receives. 分类账, 分户账; 账簿. N-COUNT

lee /liː/.

1 The **lee** of a place is the shelter that it gives from the wind or bad weather. 背风处; 受掩蔽的一面. ❖ *...the cathedral, which nestles in the lee of a hill.* 依偎在小山背风处的大教堂. N-SING: with poss

2 The **lee** side of a ship is the one that is away from the wind. (船的)背风面, 下风. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

leech /liːtʃ/ **leeches.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **leech** is a small animal which looks like a worm and lives in water. Leeches feed by sucking the blood of other animals. (吸血的)水蛭, 蚂蟥. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **leech**, you disapprove of them because they deliberately depend on other people, often making money out of them. (指坏人)吸血鬼, 寄生虫. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

leek /liːk/ **leeks.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Leeks are long green and white vegetables which smell similar to onions. 韭葱. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-VAR

leer /lɪə/ **leers, leering, leered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **leers** at you, they smile unpleasantly, usually in a sexually suggestive way; used showing disapproval. (挑逗地)笑; 送秋波. ❖ *...men standing around, swilling beer and occasionally leering at passing females.* 男人们在四周站着, 痛饮啤酒, 偶尔色迷迷地看着路过的女性. VB PRAGMATICS V at n Also V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *When I asked the clerk for my room key, he gave it to me with a leer.* 我向职员要房间钥匙, 他递给我时色迷迷地看了我一眼. N-COUNT

leery /ˈlɪəri/.

If you are **leery** of something, you are cautious and suspicious about it and try to avoid it. 怀有戒心的; 猜疑的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

lee·way /ˈliːweɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Leeway is the flexibility that someone has to change their plans, for example by taking more time or spending more money than they had originally intended to. (时间或金钱的)余地, 可容许的偏差. ❖ *The President said that he wanted to give states more leeway to pursue their own health-care reforms.* 总统说他想给各州更多的余地让他们去进行自己的卫生保健改革. N-UNCOUNT

left 1 remaining 剩余, 余下

left /left/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Left** is the past tense and past participle of **leave**. leave的过去式和过去分词.

2 If there is a certain amount of something **left**, or if you have a certain amount of it **left**, it remains when the rest ADJ: v-link ADJ, v n ADJ

L

has gone or been used. 剩下的, 剩余的. ❖ *Is there any gin left?* 还剩有杜松子酒吗? *He's got plenty of money left.* 他还剩下很多钱. *They still have six games left to play.* 他们还有六场比赛未进行. If there is a certain amount of something **left over**, or if you have it **left over**, it remains when the rest has gone or been used. 剩余的, 残存的. PHR

left 2 direction and political groupings 方向和政治派别

left /left/; also written **Left** for meaning 3. 第3项释义又写作 Left. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **left** is one of two opposite directions, sides, or positions. If you are facing north and you turn to the left, you will be facing west. In the word 'to', the 't' is to the left of the 'o'. 左边, 左面. ❖ *In Britain cars drive on the left.* 在英国, 汽车靠左行驶. *...the brick wall to the left of the conservatory.* 温室左边的砖墙. *Beaufort Castle is on your left.* 左边是博福特城堡. N-SING

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Turn left at the crossroads into Clay Lane.* 在十字路口向左转, 进入克莱巷. ADV

2 Your **left** arm, leg, or ear, for example, is the one which is on the left side of your body. Your **left** shoe or glove is the one which is intended to be worn on your left foot or hand. 左边的, 左面的. ADJ ADJ n

3 You can refer to political ideas which are closer to socialism than capitalism and conservatism, or to people who support these ideas, as **the left**. 左派思想; 左翼分子, 社会主义分子. ❖ *In 1979, Labour moved sharply to the left.* 1979年, 工党忽然转向了左翼. *The government's industrial policy has been fiercely attacked by the left.* 政府的工业政策受到左派的猛烈抨击. N-SING the N

,left-'field.

Left-field means slightly odd or unusual. 有些怪异的, 不寻常的. ❖ *...a left-field cabaret act.* 古怪的卡巴莱歌舞表演. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

'left-hand. ◆◆◇◇◇

Left-hand describes the position of something when it is on the left side. 左边的, 左侧的. ❖ *The keys are in the back left-hand corner of the drawer.* 钥匙放在抽屉后部的左上角. ADJ ADJ n

,left-hand 'drive.

A **left-hand drive** car, van, or lorry has the steering wheel on the left side, and is designed to be used in countries where people drive on the right-hand side of the road. 左座驾驶的. ADJ

,left-'handed. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **left-handed** finds it easier to use their left hand rather than their right hand for activities such as writing and throwing a ball. 左撇子的, 惯用左手的. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *My father thought that I'd be at a disadvantage if I wrote left-handed.* 父亲认为如果我用左手写字, 我会很吃亏. ADV ADV after v

◢ **left-hander, left-handers** ❖ *Left-handers have trouble using can-openers.* 左撇子用罐头刀时有困难. N-COUNT

left·ist /'leftɪst/ **leftists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Socialists and Communists are sometimes referred to as **leftists**. 左派人士; 社会主义分子; 共产主义分子. ❖ *arguments to provoke leftists still in love with the revolution...* 旨在挑衅仍热衷于革命的左派成员的争论. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone, their ideals or their activities as **leftist**, you mean that they support the ideas of socialism or communism. 左派的; 支持社会主义的; 支持共产主义的. ❖ *...an alliance of seven leftist parties.* 七个左派政党的联盟. ◢ **left·ism.** 左倾主义. ADJ ADJ n; N-UNCOUNT

,left-of-'centre; [美]拼作 **left of center.**

Left-of-centre people or political parties support moderate political ideas which are closer to socialism than to capitalism. (人或政党)中间偏左的. ADJ

left·over /'leftəʊvə/ **leftovers;** 又拼作 **left-over.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to food that remains uneaten after a meal as **leftovers**. 残羹剩菜; 剩余物. N-PLURAL

2 You use **leftover** to describe an amount of something that remains after the rest of it has been used or eaten. 剩余的; 吃剩的. ❖ *...leftover pieces of wallpaper.* 用剩的墙纸. *Leftover chicken makes a wonderful salad.* 吃剩的鸡肉可以做一盘极好的沙拉. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **leftover from** a past period of time is something that still exists after most other things connected to that time have disappeared. 从...来的剩余物. ❖ *My best clothes were leftovers from college.* 我最好的衣服是念大学时穿过剩下的. N-COUNT N from n

left·ward /'leftwəd/. The form **leftwards** is also used. 又可作 leftwards.

Leftward or **leftwards** means towards a political position that is closer to socialism than to capitalism. (政治)左倾的. ❖ *...a leftward shift in politics.* 政治上的左倾转变. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He seemed to move leftwards as he grew older.* 随着年龄的增长, 他好像变得越来越左倾. ADV ADV after v

,left-'wing; 又拼作 **left wing.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Left-wing** people have political ideas that are based on socialism. 左翼的, 左派的. ❖ *They said they would not be voting for him because he was too left-wing.* 他们表示不会投他的票, 因为他太倾向左派了. ◢ **left-winger, left-wingers** ❖ *We were accused of being militant left-wingers.* 我们被指责为好战的左翼分子. ADJ-GRADED; N-COUNT

2 The **left wing** of a group of people, especially a political party, consists of the members of it whose beliefs are closer to socialism than are those of its other members. (尤指政党中的)左翼, 左派. N-SING

lefty /'lefti/ **lefties;** 又拼作 **leftie.**

1 If you refer to someone as a **lefty**, you mean that they have socialist beliefs and you disapprove of this. (贬义)左派人士. ❖ *...a 'loony' policy of trendy lefty politics.* 时髦的左派政治的疯狂政策. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 A **lefty** is someone, especially a sports player, who is left-handed. 左撇子(尤指惯用左手的运动员). N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

leg /leg/ **legs, legging, legged.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A person or animal's **legs** are the long parts of their body that they use to stand on and walk with. (人或动物的)腿. 见插图条 **human body**. ◢ **-legged** /-legɪd/ ❖ *...Sheila, a long-legged blonde.* 双腿修长、一头金发的希拉. *...a large four-legged animal.* 大型的四足动物. N-COUNT; COMB

2 The **legs** of a pair of trousers are the parts that cover your legs. 裤腿, 裤管. N-COUNT

3 A **leg** of lamb, pork, chicken, or other meat is a piece of meat that consists of the animal's or bird's leg, especially the thigh. (供食用的禽类或牲畜类的)腿肉. ❖ *...a chicken leg.* 鸡腿. *...a leg of mutton.* 羊腿. N-COUNT n N, N of n

4 The **legs** of a table, chair, or other piece of furniture are the parts that rest on the floor and support the furniture's weight. (家具的)脚, 支架. ◢ **-legged** ❖ *...a three-legged stool.* 三脚凳. N-COUNT; COMB

5 If you **leg it**, you run somewhere very quickly, usually in order to escape from someone or something. (为逃避某人或某物)快跑, 拔腿就跑. ❖ *He was now to be seen legging it across the field.* 有人发现他正在快速跑过田野. PHR INFORMAL

6 If you say that something or someone is **on their last legs**, you mean that the period of time when they were successful or strong is ending. 雄风不再; 即将衰退. ❖ *By the mid-1980s, the copper industry in the US was on its last legs.* 至20世纪80年代中期, 美国的铜工业已濒临衰退. PHR INFORMAL

7 If you **are pulling** someone's **leg**, you are teasing them by telling them something shocking or worrying as a joke. 跟某人开玩笑, 取笑某人. PHR INFORMAL

8 A **leg** of a long journey is one part of it, usually between two points where you stop. (行程的)一段. ❖ *The first leg of the journey was by boat to Lake Naivasha.* 旅程的第一阶段是乘船到奈瓦沙湖. N-COUNT

9 A **leg** of a sports competition is one of a series of games that are played to decide an overall winner. (赛程的)一段. N-COUNT BRITISH

10 ➡ **an arm and a leg**: 见 **arm**.

lega·cy /'legəsi/ **legacies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **legacy** is money or property which someone leaves to you in their will when they die. 遗赠物; 遗产. N-COUNT

2 A **legacy** of an event or period of history is something which N-COUNT

L

is a direct result of it and which continues to exist after it is over. (某一事件或历史的)遗留结果,遗留问题. ❖ *...the legacy of inequality and injustice created by Apartheid.* 因种族隔离造成的不平等和不公平. with supp

le·gal /ˈliːgəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Legal** is used to describe things that relate to the law. 法律的; 与法律有关的. ❖ *He vowed to take legal action.* 他发誓要诉诸法律. *...the British legal system.* 英国的法律制度. ◢ **le·gal·ly** ❖ *It could be a bit problematic, legally speaking.* 从法律上说,这可能有些问题. ADJ ADJ n; ADV

2 An action or situation that is **legal** is allowed or required by law. 合法的; 法律允许的. ❖ *...drivers who have more than the legal limit of alcohol.* 饮酒量超过法定限度的司机. ◢ **le·gal·ity** /lɪˈgælɪti/ ❖ *The auditor has questioned the legality of the contracts.* 审计师对合同的合法性提出了质疑. ◢ **le·gal·ly** ❖ *A lorry driver can legally work eighty-two hours a week.* 货车司机一周可工作的法定时间为82小时. ADJ; N-UNCOUNT; ADV

ˌlegal ˈaid. ◆◇◇◇◇

Legal aid is financial assistance given by the government or another organization to people who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer. 法律援助(由政府或其他机构向无力聘请律师的人提供的经济援助). N-UNCOUNT

le·gal·ise /ˈliːgəlaɪz/.

➥ 见 **legalize**.

le·gal·is·tic /ˌliːgəˈlɪstɪk/.

If you say that someone's language or ideas are **legalistic**, you are criticizing them for paying too much attention to legal details. 拘泥于法律条文的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

le·gal·ize /ˈliːgəlaɪz/ **legalizes, legalizing, legalized;** [英]又拼作 **legalise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **is legalized**, a law is passed that makes it legal. 使合法化. ❖ *Divorce was legalized in 1981.* 离婚合法化于1981年实施. ◢ **le·gali·za·tion** /ˌliːgəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *She ruled out the legalization of drugs.* 她排除让吸毒合法化的可能. VB be V-ed Also V n; N-UNCOUNT

ˌlegal ˈtender.

Legal tender is money, especially a particular coin or banknote, which is officially part of a country's currency at a particular time. 法定货币. N-UNCOUNT

le·ga·tion /lɪˈgeɪʃən/ **legations.**

1 A **legation** is a group of government officials and diplomats who work in a foreign country and represent their government in that country. 公使馆全体人员. ❖ *...a member of the US legation.* 美国公使馆的一位成员. N-COUNT

2 A **legation** is the building in which a legation works. 公使馆. N-COUNT

leg·end /ˈledʒənd/ **legends.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **legend** is a very old and popular story that may be true. 传说; 传奇故事. ❖ *...the legends of ancient Greece.* 古希腊传说. *...Irish legend.* 爱尔兰传说. N-VAR

2 If you refer to someone as a **legend**, you mean that they are very famous and admired by a lot of people. 传奇人物. ❖ *...blues legends John Lee Hooker and B.B.King.* 布鲁斯音乐的传奇人物约翰·李·胡克和B.B.金. N-COUNT

leg·end·ary /ˈledʒəndri, AM -deri/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone or something as **legendary**, you mean that they are very famous and that many stories are told about them. 著名的; 传奇的. ❖ *...the legendary Jazz singer Adelaide Hall.* 传奇的爵士乐歌手阿德莱德·霍尔. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **legendary** person, place, or event is mentioned or described in an old legend. 传奇的,传说的. ❖ *...the resting place of the legendary King Lud.* 传说中的卢德国王的安息地. ADJ

L

-legged /-legɪd/.

➥ 见 **leg** **7**, **8**.

leg·gings /ˈlegɪŋz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Leggings** are close-fitting trousers, usually made out of a stretchy fabric, that are worn by women and girls. (妇女和少女穿的)紧身裤,弹力裤. N-PLURAL

2 **Leggings** are an outer covering of leather or other strong material that you wear over your normal trousers in order to protect them. 裹腿,护胫. N-PLURAL

leg·gy /ˈlegi/.

If you describe someone, usually a woman, as **leggy**, you mean that they have very long legs. (女性)双腿修长的. ❖ *The leggy beauty was none other than our own Naomi Campbell.* 那个双腿修长的美女不是别人,正是我们的娜奥米·坎贝尔. ADJ-GRADED

leg·ible /ˈledʒɪbəl/.

Legible writing is clear enough to read. (书写)清晰的,易读的. ❖ *My handwriting isn't very legible.* 我的字体不是那么清晰. ADJ-GRADED

le·gion /ˈliːdʒən/ **legions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **legion** is a large group of soldiers who form one section of an army. 军团,兵团. N-COUNT

2 A **legion** of people or things is a great number of them. 大量,众多. ❖ *...a legion of stories about noisy neighbours.* 大量关于邻居嘈杂的故事. N-COUNT WRITTEN

3 If you say that things of a particular kind are **legion**, you mean that there are a great number of them. 众多的,大量的,大批的. ❖ *Books on the subject of Tarot Cards are legion.* 关于塔罗纸牌的书多得很. ADJ v-link ADJ FORMAL

leg·is·late /ˈledʒɪsleɪt/ **legislates, legislating, legislated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When a government or state **legislates**, it passes a new law. 立法,制定法律. ❖ *Most member countries have already legislated against excessive overtime.* 大部分成员国已立法反对过度超时工作. *You cannot legislate to change attitudes.* 你不能通过立法去改变人的态度. VB V FORMAL; V against/for/on n; V to-inf; Also V n

leg·is·la·tion /ˌledʒɪˈsleɪʃən/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Legislation consists of a law or laws passed by a government. 法律,法规; 立法. ❖ *...legislation to protect women's rights.* 保护妇女权益的法律. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

leg·is·la·tive /ˈledʒɪslətɪv, AM -leɪ-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Legislative means involving or relating to the process of making and passing laws. 关于立法的. ❖ *...the first step in the legislative process.* 立法程序的第一步. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

leg·is·la·tor /ˈledʒɪsleɪtə/ **legislators.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **legislator** is a person who is involved in making or passing laws. 立法者. N-COUNT FORMAL

leg·is·la·ture /ˈledʒɪslətʃə, AM -leɪ-/ **legislatures.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **legislature** of a particular state or country is the group of people in it who have the power to make and pass laws. 立法机关,立法团体. N-COUNT FORMAL

le·git /ləˈdʒɪt/.

If you describe a person or thing as **legit**, you mean that they are in accordance with the law or with a particular set of rules and regulations. 合法的; 守法的. ❖ *I checked him out, he's legit.* 我对他进行了检查,他是合乎规定的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

le·giti·mate, legitimates, legitimating, legitimated. ◆◆◇◇◇

The adjective is pronounced /lɪˈdʒɪtɪmət/. The verb is pronounced /lɪˈdʒɪtɪmeɪt/. 形容词发音为 /lɪˈdʒɪtɪmət/, 动词发音为 /lɪˈdʒɪtɪmeɪt/.

1 Something that is **legitimate** is acceptable according to the law. 法律认可的; 合法的. ❖ *...the restoration of the legitimate government.* 合法政府的复辟. ◢ **le·giti·ma·cy** /lɪˈdʒɪtɪməsi/ ❖ *...the political legitimacy of his government.* 他的政府在政治上的合法性. ◢ **le·giti·mate·ly** ❖ *...legitimately elected by the people.* 由人民合法地选举出来. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED

2 If you say that something such as a feeling or claim is **legitimate**, you think that it is reasonable and justified. 正当的; 合理的. ❖ *That's a perfectly legitimate fear.* 那是完全合理的担心. ◢ **le·giti·ma·cy** ❖ *...the legitimacy of his challenge for the title.* 他向头衔提出挑战的正当性. ◢ **le·giti·mate·ly** ❖ *They could quarrel quite legitimately with some of my choices.* 他们可以相当合理地就我的一些选择进行争论. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 A **legitimate** child is one whose parents were married before he or she was born. (孩子)合法出生的. ADJ

4 To **legitimate** something means the same as to **legitimize** it. 义同 legitimize. ❖ *We want to legitimate this process by passing a law.* 我们想通过一项法律,使这一程 VB FORMAL V n

序合法化. ◢ le·giti·ma·tion /lɪˌdʒɪtɪˈmeɪʃən/ ◆ ...*the legitimation of state constitutions.* 州法规的合法性. N-UNCOUNT

le·giti·mize /lɪˈdʒɪtɪmaɪz/ **legitimizes, legitimizing, legitimized;** [英]又拼作 **legitimise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

To **legitimize** something, especially something bad, means to officially allow it, approve it, or to make it seem acceptable. 使(某物, 尤指不好的事物)合法; 使官方允许. ◆ *They will accept no agreement that legitimizes the ethnic division of the country.* 他们不会接受任何使国家种族分离合法化的协定. VB FORMAL V n

leg·less /ˈlegləs/.

1 A **legless** person or animal has no legs, for example as the result of an accident. 无腿的. ◆ ...*Douglas Bader, the legless wartime fighter pilot.* 在战争年代失去了双腿的战斗机飞行员道格拉斯·巴德. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you say that someone is **legless**, you mean that they are extremely drunk. 酩酊大醉. ◆ *They found the locals getting legless on tequila.* 他们发现当地人喝了龙舌兰酒后酩酊大醉. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

ˈleg room.

Leg room is the amount of space, especially in a car or other vehicle, that is available in front of your legs. (车辆中)供伸腿的空间. N-UNCOUNT

leg·ume /ˈlegjuːm/ **legumes.**

Legumes are a group of plants, including clover, peas, and beans, whose seeds grow in pods. 豆科植物. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

lei·sure /ˈleʒə, AM ˈliːʒ-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Leisure** is the time when you are not working and you can relax and do things that you enjoy. 空闲, 闲暇. ◆ ...*a relaxing way to fill my leisure time.* 消磨我的闲暇时间的松弛方法. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone does something **at leisure** or **at** their **leisure**, they enjoy themselves by doing it when they want to, without hurrying. 空闲地, 从容地. ◆ *Stroll at leisure through the gardens.* 悠闲地在花园漫步. PHR

ˈleisure centre, leisure centres. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **leisure centre** is a large public building containing different facilities for leisure activities, such as a sports hall, a swimming pool, and rooms for meetings. 休闲中心. N-COUNT BRITISH

lei·sured /ˈleʒəd, AM ˈliːʒ-/.

1 **Leisured** people are people who do not work, usually because they are rich. (通常指富人)有闲的. ◆ *The owner belonged to the leisured classes.* 那位业主属于有闲阶级. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Leisured** activities are done in a relaxed way or do not involve work. 从容的; 不慌不忙的. ◆ ...*this leisured life of reading and writing.* 既读书又写作的悠闲生活. ADJ-GRADED

lei·sure·ly /ˈleʒəli, AM ˈliːʒ-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **leisurely** action is done in a relaxed and unhurried way. 悠闲的; 从容的; 不慌不忙的. ◆ *Tweed walked at a leisurely pace.* 特威德不慌不忙地走着. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *We walked leisurely into the hotel.* 我们悠然走进酒店. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

lei·sure·wear /ˈleʒəweə, AM ˈliːʒ-/.

Leisurewear is informal clothing which you wear when you are not working. 便服, 休闲装. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

leit·mo·tif /ˈlaɪtməʊtiːf/ **leitmotifs;** 又拼作 **leitmotiv**.

A **leitmotif** in something such as a book or film or in a person's life is an idea or an object which occurs again and again. 主导主题; 主旋律. ◆ *The title of one of Dietrich's best-known songs could serve as the leitmotif for her life.* 迪特里希最知名的一首歌的歌名可以看做是她生命的主旋律. N-COUNT FORMAL

lem·ming /ˈlemɪŋ/ **lemmings.**

1 A **lemming** is an animal that looks like a rat with thick fur. 旅鼠. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a large group of people are acting like **lemmings**, you are critical of them because they all follow each other into an action without thinking about it. 盲从的人; 不假思索地紧随的人. ◆ *The French crowds pour like lemmings down the motorway to Paris.* 那群法国人盲目地涌入通往巴黎的高速公路. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

lem·on /ˈlemən/ **lemons.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **lemon** is a bright yellow fruit with very sour juice. 柠檬. 见插图条 **fruit**. ◆ ...*oranges, lemons and other citrus fruits.* 橙子、柠檬及其他柑橘类的水果. N-VAR

2 **Lemon** is a drink that tastes of lemons. 柠檬饮料. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Lemon** is the same as **lemon yellow**. 同lemon yellow. COLOUR

lem·on·ade /ˌleməˈneɪd/ **lemonades.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Lemonade is a colourless sweet fizzy drink. A drink that is made from lemons, sugar, and water can also be referred to as **lemonade**. 柠檬汽水, 柠檬饮料. N-UNCOUNT

➪ A glass of lemonade can be referred to as a **lemonade**. 一杯柠檬水. N-COUNT

ˌlemon ˈcurd.

Lemon curd is a sweet thick yellow food made from lemons which you spread on bread or put in tarts. 柠檬乳. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

lem·on·grass /ˈlemənɡrɑːs, -ɡræs/; 又拼作 **lemon grass**.

Lemongrass is a type of grass that grows in tropical countries. It is used as a flavouring in food. 柠檬草, 香茅草. N-UNCOUNT

lem·ony /ˈleməni/.

Something that smells or tastes of lemons can be described as **lemony**. 柠檬味的; 柠檬香的. ◆ *The salad dressing was too lemony.* 这种沙拉酱的柠檬味太重了. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlemon ˈyellow; 又拼作 **lemon-yellow**.

Lemon yellow or **lemon** is used to describe things that are pale yellow in colour. 柠檬黄(的), 淡黄色(的). COLOUR

le·mur /ˈliːmə/ **lemurs.**

A **lemur** is an animal that looks like a small monkey and has a long tail and a face similar to that of a fox. 狐猴. N-COUNT

lend /lend/ **lends, lending, lent.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When people or organizations such as banks **lend** you money, they give it to you and you agree to pay it back at a future date, often with an extra amount as interest. 借给, 贷(款). ◆ *The bank is reassessing its criteria for lending money.* 银行再次评估它贷款的标准. *I had to lend him ten pounds to take his children to the pictures.* 我不得不借给他10英镑让他带孩子们去看电影. ◢ **lend·ing** ◆ ...*a slump in bank lending.* 银行贷款的暴跌. ◢ **lend·er, lenders** ◆ ...*the six leading mortgage lenders.* 六个主要按揭贷款人. VB V n V n n Also V N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 If you **lend** something that you own, you allow someone to have or to use it for a period of time. 借出, 借给. ◆ *Will you lend me your jacket for a little while?* 能把你的外套借我一会儿吗? VB V n n Also V n to n

3 If you **lend** your support to someone or something, you help them with something they are doing or with a problem that they have. 提供(支援). ◆ *He was approached by the organisers to lend support to a benefit concert.* 义演音乐会的主办者前去找他, 希望他能提供支援. VB V n to n Also V n

4 If something **lends** itself to a particular activity or result, it is easy for it to be used for that activity or to achieve that result. 适合于. ◆ *The room lends itself well to summer eating with its light, airy atmosphere.* 这个房间明亮通风, 很适合夏日进餐. VB V pron-refl to n

5 If something **lends** a particular quality to something else, it adds that quality to it. 添加. ◆ *Enthusiastic applause lent a sense of occasion to the proceedings.* 热烈的掌声给会议增添了几分盛会的气氛. VB V n to n Also V n n

6 ➠ to **lend** your **name to** something: 见 **name**.

lend·er /ˈlendə/.

➠ 见 **lend**.

ˈlending library, lending libraries.

A **lending library** is a public library from which people are allowed to borrow books. (书籍可外借的)公共图书馆. N-COUNT

ˈlending rate, lending rates. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **lending rate** is the rate of interest that you have to pay when you are repaying a loan. 贷款利率; 借款利率. N-COUNT

L

length /leŋθ/ **lengths.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **length** of something is the amount that it measures from one end to the other along the longest side. 长, 长度. ◆ *It is about a metre in length.* 它大约有一米长. ...*the length of the fish.* 鱼的长度. ...*a length of 22ft.* 22英尺长. N-VAR

2 The **length** of something is its quality of being long. 长、 N-UNCOUNT

长度. ❖ *I noticed, too, the length of her fingers.* 我也注意到她手指的修长.

3 The **length** of something such as a piece of writing is the amount of writing that is contained in it. (篇幅)长度. ❖ *...a book of at least 100 pages in length.* 一本至少有100页长的书. N-VAR

4 The **length** of an event, activity, or situation is the period of time from beginning to end for which something lasts. (时间的)长短. ❖ *The exact length of each period may vary.* 每个阶段的确切时间可能会有所不同. *...his film, over two hours in length.* 他那部长达两个多小时的电影. N-VAR

5 A **length** of rope, cloth, wood, or other material is a piece of it that is intended to be used for a particular purpose. (物料的)一段长度. ❖ *Hang lengths of fabric behind the glass.* 在玻璃后挂上一段段的布料. N-COUNT with supp

6 If you swim a **length** in a swimming pool, you swim the distance between the ends that are furthest from each other. (游泳池内的)一段长度. N-COUNT

7 In boat racing or horse racing, a **length** is the distance from the front to the back of the boat or horse and is used as a unit of measurement. (在划船比赛或赛马中,船或马从头至尾的)长度. ❖ *Harvard won by four lengths.* 哈佛队以超出四个船身的长度获胜. N-COUNT

8 If something happens or exists along **the length of** something, it happens or exists for the whole way along it. (...的)全程, 总长度. ❖ *I looked along the length of the building.* 我顺着建筑物的总长度望过去. N-SING the N of n

9 ➻ 又见 **full-length**.

10 If someone does something **at length**, they do it after a long period of time. 最终, 终于. ❖ *At length my father went into the house.* 我的父亲终于进了房子. PHR LITERARY

11 If someone does something **at length**, they do it for a long time or in great detail. 长久地; 详尽地. ❖ *They spoke at length.* 他们详尽地说了半天. PHR

12 If you say that someone **goes to great lengths** to achieve something, you mean that they try very hard and perhaps do extreme things in order to achieve it. 不遗余力地; 不顾一切地. ❖ *Greta Garbo went to great lengths to hide from reporters and photographers.* 格蕾塔 · 嘉宝尽一切努力躲避记者和摄影师. PHR

13 ➻ **at arm's length**: 见 **arm**.

➻ **the length and breadth of**: 见 **breadth**.

-length /-leŋθ/.

-length combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe something that is of a certain length, or long enough to reach the point indicated by the noun. (前接名词构成形容词)有...长度的, 长及...的. ❖ *...shoulder-length hair.* 齐肩长的头发. *...knee-length boots.* 长及膝盖的靴子. COMB

➻ 又见 **full-length**.

length·en /ˈleŋθən/ lengthens, lengthening, lengthened. ◆◇◇◇◇

When something **lengthens** or when you **lengthen** it, it becomes longer. 延长; 使变长. ❖ *Vacations have lengthened and the work week has shortened.* 假期延长了,而工作日缩短了. *She began to walk faster, but he lengthened his stride to keep up with her.* 她开始走得更快,他也随之迈大步跟着她走. V-ERG V n

length·ways /ˈleŋθweɪz/ or lengthwise.

Lengthways or **lengthwise** means in a direction or position along the length of something. 纵长地, 纵向地. ❖ *Cut the aubergines in half lengthways.* 把茄子纵向切成两半. ADV ADV after v

length·wise /ˈleŋθwaɪz/.

Lengthwise means the same as **lengthways**. 义同lengthways. ADV ADV after v

lengthy /ˈleŋθi/ lengthier, lengthiest. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **lengthy** to describe an event or process which lasts for a long time. 长的, 冗长的. ❖ *...the lengthy process of filling out passport application forms.* 填写护照申请书的冗长过程. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **lengthy** report, article, book, or document contains a lot of speech, writing, or other material. 极长的; 极详尽的. ❖ *...a lengthy report from the Council of Ministers.* 内阁作的极为详尽的报告. ADJ-GRADED

le·ni·en·cy /ˈliːniənsi/.

Leniency is a lenient attitude or lenient behaviour. 宽大; 宽容; 仁慈. ❖ *He said he would show no leniency towards those who stirred up trouble.* 他说他不会对那些挑起麻烦的人表示任何宽大. N-UNCOUNT

le·ni·ent /ˈliːniənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

When someone in authority is **lenient**, they are not as strict or severe as expected. 宽大的; 仁慈的. ❖ *The government already is lenient with drug traffickers.* 政府对贩毒分子已经很宽厚了. ◢ **le·ni·ent·ly** ❖ *He says that reckless drivers are treated too leniently.* 他说对鲁莽司机的惩处太宽厚了. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

lens /lenz/ lenses. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **lens** is a thin curved piece of glass or plastic used in things such as cameras, telescopes, and pairs of glasses. You look through a lens in order to make things look larger, smaller, or clearer. 透镜, 镜片. ❖ *I packed your sunglasses with the green lenses.* 我把你的绿色镜片太阳镜放入行李包了. N-COUNT

2 In your eye, the **lens** is the part behind the pupil that focuses light and helps you to see clearly. (眼球的)晶状体. N-COUNT

3 ➻ 又见 **contact lens, telephoto lens, wide-angle lens, zoom lens**.

lent /lent/.

Lent is the past tense and past participle of **lend**. lend的过去式和过去分词.

Lent.

Lent is the period of forty days before Easter, during which some Christians give up something that they enjoy. 大斋期, 大斋节(复活节前基督教徒为期40天的斋戒). N-UNCOUNT

len·til /ˈlentɪl/ lentils. ◆◇◇◇◇

Lentils are the seeds of a lentil plant. They can be dried and used to make soups and stews. 小扁豆. N-COUNT

leo·nine /ˈliːənaɪn/.

Leonine means like a lion, and is used especially to describe men with a lot of hair on their head, or with big beards. 狮子般的(尤指男子发多须浓). ❖ *...a tall leonine grey-haired man.* 一个身材高大、长着灰色头发狮子般的男子. ADJ LITERARY

leop·ard /ˈlepəd/ leopards. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **leopard** is a type of large, wild cat. Leopards have yellow fur and black spots, and live in Africa and Asia. 豹. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

leo·tard /ˈliːətɑːd/ leotards.

A **leotard** is a tight-fitting piece of clothing, covering the body but not the legs, that some people wear when they practise dancing or do exercise. (舞蹈、体操等人员穿的)紧身连衣裤. N-COUNT

lep·er /ˈlepə/ lepers.

1 A **leper** is a person who has leprosy. 麻风病患者. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to someone as a **leper**, you mean that people in their community avoid them because they have done something that has shocked or offended people. 被排斥的人; 大家唯恐避之不及的人. ❖ *The newspaper article had branded her a social leper not fit to be seen in company.* 报刊文章曾抹黑她,指她是一个被社会排斥的人,不适合与他人结伴相处. N-COUNT

lep·ro·sy /ˈleprəsi/.

Leprosy is an infectious disease that damages people's flesh. 麻风病. N-UNCOUNT

les·bian /ˈlezbiən/ lesbians. ◆◆◆◇◇

A **lesbian** is a woman who is sexually attracted to women. 女同性恋者. ❖ *...a youth group for lesbians, gays and bisexuals.* 一个为男女同性恋及双性恋者组织的年青人团体. N-COUNT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Many of her best friends were lesbian.* 她许多最好的朋友都是女同性恋者. *...a long-term lesbian relationship.* 长期的女同性恋关系. ADJ

les·bi·an·ism /ˈlezbiənɪzəm/.

Lesbianism refers to homosexual relationships between women or the preference that a woman shows for sexual relationships with women. 女性同性恋关系. ❖ *...today's increased public awareness of lesbianism.* 今天的公众对女同性恋增强的意识. N-UNCOUNT

le·sion /ˈliːʒən/ **lesions.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **lesion** is an injury or wound to someone's body. (对身体的)损伤，损害. ❖ *...skin lesions.* 皮肤伤. *...a lesion of the spinal cord.* 脊髓损伤. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

less /les/. ◆◆◆◆◆
Less is often considered to be the comparative form of **little**. 一般用作little的比较级.

1 You use **less** to indicate that there is a smaller number of things or a smaller amount of something than before or than average, or than something else. You can use 'a little', 'a lot', 'a bit', 'far', and 'much' in front of **less**. 较少的. 可在less前加a little, a lot, a bit, far和much. ❖ *People should eat less fat.* 人们应该少吃脂肪. *...a dishwasher that uses less water and electricity.* 耗水量和耗电量更少的洗碗碟机. DET
➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *...spending less and saving more.* 少花费，多节省. PRON
➪ Also a quantifier. 又作数量词. ❖ *Last year less of the money went into high-technology companies.* 去年，流入高科技公司的钱少了些. QUANT

2 You use **less than** before a number or amount to say that the actual number or amount is smaller than this. 少于. ❖ *Motorways actually cover less than 0.1 percent of the countryside.* 高速公路在乡村的覆盖率实际上不足百分之一. PHR-PREP

3 You use **less** to indicate that something or someone has a smaller amount of a quality than they used to or than is average or usual. (比通常或平均)更低的，更少的. ❖ *I often think about those less fortunate than me.* 我经常想起那些没有我幸运的人. *Poverty is less of a problem now than it used to be.* 现在，贫穷问题和以前比起来已不是那么大的问题了. ADV-COMPAR

4 You use **less and less** to say that something is becoming smaller all the time in degree or amount. 越来越少. ❖ *The couple seem to spend less and less time together.* 这对夫妻共聚的时间似乎越来越少了. *She sounded less and less eager to return to Ireland.* 听起来，她越来越不急于返回爱尔兰了. PHR

5 You use the expressions **still less**, **much less**, and **even less** after a negative statement in order to introduce and emphasize a further statement, and to make it negative too. (置于否定陈述句后)更不用说. ❖ *The boy didn't have a girlfriend, much less a wife.* 这个小伙子还没有女朋友，更不用说妻子了. PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

6 When you are referring to amounts, you use **less** in front of a number or quantity to indicate that it is to be subtracted from another number or quantity already mentioned. 减去；扣除. ❖ *Fees: £750, less £400.* 收费：750镑，减去400镑. *Drivers will pay between ten and twenty five percent, less tax.* 扣除税收后，司机得支付百分之十至二十五的费用. PREP

7 You use **less than** to say that something does not have a particular quality. For example, if you describe something as **less than** perfect, you mean that it is not perfect at all. 完全不. ❖ *Her greeting was less than enthusiastic.* 她的问候谈不上热情. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 You can use **no less** as an emphatic way of expressing surprise or admiration at the importance of something or someone. (表示惊讶或钦佩)竟然，居然. ❖ *He had returned to England in an aircraft carrier no less.* 他居然乘坐航空母舰回到了英国. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 You use **no less than** before an amount to indicate that the amount is larger than you expected. 不少于；多达. ❖ *He is lined up for no less than four US television interviews.* 他在等待着多达四家美国电视台的采访. PHR

10 ➻ **couldn't care less**: 见 **care**.
➻ **more or less**: 见 **more**.
➻ **nothing less than**: 见 **nothing**.

-less /-ləs/.
-less is added to nouns in order to form adjectives that indicate that someone or something does not have the thing that the noun refers to. (接在名词后构成形容词)不具有，无，不能. ❖ *...drink and talk and meaningless laughter.* 喝酒、闲谈和无聊大笑. SUFFIX

les·see /ˌleˈsiː/ **lessees.**
A **lessee** is a person who has taken out a lease on something such as a house or a piece of land. 承租人，租户. N-COUNT LEGAL

less·en /ˈlesən/ **lessens, lessening, lessened.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **lessens** or you **lessen** it, it becomes smaller in size, amount, degree, or importance. 变少，减少. ❖ *Make sure that your immunisations are up to date to lessen the risk of serious illness.* 确保定期进行防疫注射，以减少患严重疾病的风险. ◢ **less·en·ing** ❖ *...a lessening of tension on the border.* 边境紧张局势的缓解. V-ERG V; V n; N-UNCOUNT

less·er /ˈlesə/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You use **lesser** in order to indicate that something is smaller in extent, degree, or amount than another thing that has been mentioned. 较少的，更小的. ❖ *Obvious potential allies are Ireland, Denmark and, to a lesser degree, the Netherlands.* 显然的潜在的同盟国有爱尔兰、丹麦；而在较小的程度上，还有荷兰. ADJ-COMPAR; ADJ n; the ADJ of n
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...lesser known works by famous artists.* 著名艺术家较不知名的作品. ADV-COMPAR

2 You can use **lesser** to refer to something or someone that is less important than other things or people of the same type. 次要的. ❖ *They pleaded guilty to lesser charges of criminal damage.* 他们承认了指控相对较轻的刑事毁坏罪. ADJ-COMPAR; ADJ n; the ADJ of n

3 ➻ **the lesser of two evils**: 见 **evil**.

les·son /ˈlesən/ **lessons.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **lesson** is a fixed period of time when people are taught about a particular subject or taught how to do something. 一堂课；课程. ❖ *Johanna took piano lessons.* 约翰娜上钢琴课. N-COUNT

2 If something teaches you a **lesson**, it makes you realize the truth or realize what should be done. 教训；经验. ❖ *There's still one lesson to be learned from the crisis.* 还有一个应从危机中吸取的教训. If you say that you are going to **teach** someone **a lesson**, you mean that you are going to punish them for something that they have done so that they do not do it again. 给(某人)一顿教训. N-COUNT; PHR

lest /lest/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you do something **lest** something unpleasant should happen, you do it to try to prevent the unpleasant thing from happening. 免得，为了不使. ❖ *I was afraid to open the door lest he should follow me.* 我不敢开门，免得他跟着我. CONJ FORMAL

let /let/ **lets, letting;** the form **let** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式及过去分词同形. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **let** something happen, you allow it to happen without doing anything to stop or prevent it. 让，允许. ❖ *Thorne let him talk.* 索恩让他讲话. *She let the door slam.* 她砰地一声关上了门. *Let me say a few more words about economic affairs.* 请允许我就经济事务再多说几句. *I can't let myself be distracted.* 我不能允许自己分心. VB; V n inf; V pron-refl inf

2 If you **let** someone do something, you give them your permission to do it. 允许. ❖ *I love sweets but Mum doesn't let me have them very often.* 我喜欢吃糖果，但妈妈不让我经常吃. *They won't let you into the country.* 他们不允许你进入这个国家. VB; V n inf; V n prep/adv

3 If you **let** someone into, out of, or through a place, you allow them to enter, leave, or go through it. 允许...进入(或离开或经过). ❖ *I let myself into the flat.* 我让自己进了房子. *I'd better go and let the dog out.* 我最好去把狗放出去. VB; V n prep/adv

4 You use **let me** when you are introducing something you want to say. (介绍话题时)请让我，请允许我. ❖ *Let me tell you what I saw last night.* 请容我告诉你昨晚我所见到的事. *Let me explain why.* 请让我解释一下. VB only imper; PRAGMATICS; V me inf

5 You say **let's** or, in more formal English, **let us**, to direct the attention of the people you are talking to towards the subject that you want to consider next. (建议转入下一个话题)让我们；咱们. ❖ *Let's consider ways of making it easier.* 让我们考虑使它更容易的一些办法. VB only imper; PRAGMATICS; V us inf

L

6 Someone in authority, such as a teacher, can use **let's** or, in more formal English, **let us**, in order to give a polite instruction to another person or group of people. (礼貌地吩咐)让我们… ◆ *Let's have some hush, please.* 让我们静一下吧! VB only imper PRAGMATICS V us inf

7 You use **let me** when you are offering politely to do something. (礼貌表示主动做)让我来. ◆ *Let me get you something to drink.* 让我给你拿些喝的. *Please let me help in any way I can.* 哪方面我能做得到的, 请让我帮忙. VB: only imper PRAGMATICS V me inf

8 You say **let's** or, in formal English, **let us** when you are making a suggestion that involves both you and the person you are talking to. (用作建议)让我们; 咱们. ◆ *I'm bored. Let's go home.* 我觉得厌烦, 咱们回家吧. VB only imper PRAGMATICS V us inf

9 People often use **let** in expressions like **let me see** or **let me think** when they are hesitating or thinking of what to say next. 让我想想. ◆ *Now, let's see. Where did I leave my bag?* 嗯, 让我想想, 我把包放到哪里去了? VB PRAGMATICS V pron inf

10 You can use **let** when you are saying what you think someone should do, usually when they are behaving in a way that you think is unreasonable or wrong. 使; 让. ◆ *Let him get his own cup of tea.* 让他自己倒茶. VB only imper PRAGMATICS V n inf

11 You can use **let** when you are praying for something to happen or when you want it very much to happen. You can use **let** in this way when you are talking to yourself. (祈祷时)让, 请求. ◆ *Please God, let him telephone me.* 主啊, 求您让他给我打个电话. VB only imper V n inf

12 If you **let** your house or land to someone, you allow them to use it in exchange for money that they pay you regularly. 出租. ◆ *The reasons for letting a house, or part of one, are varied.* 出租整套房子或部分房间的原因是多种多样的. VB V n to n BRITISH V n

➪ **Let out** means the same as **let**. 义同 let. ◆ *I couldn't sell the London flat, so I let it out to pay the mortgage.* 我不能卖掉伦敦的房子, 所以我把它租出去以偿还按揭贷款. PHR V V n P Also V P noun

13 In tennis or badminton, if you serve a **let**, the ball or shuttlecock touches the net but is in the correct part of the court. You then serve again. (网球或羽毛球发球时的)擦网, 触网. N-COUNT

14 **Let alone** is used after a statement, usually a negative one, to indicate that the statement is even more true of the person, thing, or situation that you are going to mention next. 更不用说, 更别提. ◆ *It is incredible that the 12-year-old managed to even reach the pedals, let alone drive the car.* 12岁的孩子能踩上踏板已令人难以置信, 更别说开车了. PHR CONJ PRAGMATICS

15 To **let** someone **be** means to leave them alone and not interfere in what they are doing. 不打扰. ◆ *If your child is really sick and needs sleep and quiet, let him be.* 如果你的孩子真的病了而需要睡眠和安静, 就随他吧. PHR

16 If you **let go** of someone or something, you stop holding them. 放手, 放开. ◆ *She let go of Mona's hand and took a sip of her drink.* 她放开了莫娜的手, 喝了一小口她的饮料. PHR

17 If you **let** someone **go**, you allow them to leave or to escape. 让(某人)离开, 逃跑. ◆ *They held him for three hours and then let him go.* 他们关了他三个小时, 然后放了他. PHR

18 When someone leaves a job, the employer sometimes says that they are **letting** that person **go**. 允许辞职, 让某人离开. ◆ *Peterson was let go after less than two years.* 彼得森工作不到两年就获准辞职了. PHR

19 If someone says or does something that you think is annoying or stupid and you **let it go**, you do not react to it or say anything about it. 不再多说; 就那样吧. ◆ *Let it go, he thought. He didn't feel like arguing.* 算了吧, 他心想. 他不想去争辩. PHR

20 If you **let** yourself **go**, you relax, lose your inhibitions, and behave much more freely than usual. 随心所欲; 放松. PHR

21 If someone **lets** themselves **go**, they pay less attention to themselves or their appearance than they used to, so that they look untidy or unattractive. 变得不修边幅. PHR

22 If you say that you did not know what you were **letting** yourself **in for** when you decided to do something, you mean you did not realize how difficult, unpleasant, or expensive it was going to be. 惹上(麻烦); 卷入(不愉快的事). ◆ *He got the impression that Miss Hawes had no idea of what she was letting herself in for.* 他感觉霍斯小姐没有意识到她令自己惹上了什么麻烦. PHR

23 If you **let** someone **know** something, you tell them about it or make sure that they know about it. 告诉(某人); 确保(某人)知道. ◆ *If you do want to go, please let me know.* 如果你真的想走, 请告诉我一声. PHR

24 If you **let drop**, **let fall**, or **let slip** information, you reveal it casually or by accident, during a conversation about something else. (偶然或随意地)说起, 说漏嘴. ◆ *He might have let something slip in a moment of weakness.* 他可能因一时软弱而说漏了嘴. PHR

25 If you say that someone has **been let loose** in a place or situation, you mean that they have been given complete freedom to do what they like in that place or situation. 放任. ◆ *She has all the glee of a little girl let loose in a sweetie shop.* 她有着小女孩那种在糖果店可以任意挑吃的欢乐. PHR

26 If someone **lets loose** a sound or remark, they make it, often suddenly. (忽然)发出, 放出. ◆ *He let loose a long, deep sigh.* 他发出了一声长长而低沉的叹息. PHR

27 ➸ to **let fly**: 见 **fly**.
➸ to **let** your **hair down**: 见 **hair**.
➸ to **let** someone **off the hook**: 见 **hook**.
➸ to **let it be known**: 见 **known**.
➸ to **live and let live**: 见 **live**.
➸ to **let the side down**: 见 **side**.
➸ to **let off steam**: 见 **steam**.

▸let down.

1 If you **let** someone **down** you disappoint them, by not doing something that you have said you will do or that they expected you to do. 使失望; 使沮丧. ◆ *Don't worry, Xiao, I won't let you down.* 别担心, 晓, 我不会让你失望的. ◢ **let down** ◆ *...a large number of workers who feel badly let down.* 很多感到非常沮丧的工人. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun ADJ-GRADED

2 If something **lets** you **down**, it is the reason you are not as successful as you could have been. 使丢脸; 使失败. ◆ *Many believe it was his shyness and insecurity which let him down.* 很多人相信是他的羞怯和缺乏安全感致使他不能成功. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

3 If you **let down** something such as a tyre, hot-air balloon, or rubber dinghy, you allow air to escape from it. 给(轮胎等)放气. ◆ *I let the tyres down on his car.* 我给他的汽车轮胎放了气. PHR-V BRITISH V n P Also V P noun

▸let in.

If an object **lets in** something such as air, light, or water, it allows air, light, or water to get into it or pass through it. 允许进入(空气、阳光或水). ◆ *...balconies shaded with lattice-work which lets in air but not light.* 可以让空气流通、却不会让光线进入的有斜条格子遮蔽的阳台. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸let in on.

If you **let** someone **in on** something that is a secret from most people, you allow them to know about it. 让(某人)得知(秘密). ◆ *I'm going to let you in on a little secret.* 我要让你知道一个小秘密. PHR-V V n P P n

▸let into.

If you **let** someone **into** a secret, you allow them to know it. 使(某人)知道(秘密). ◆ *I'll let you into a little showbiz secret.* 我要告诉你娱乐圈的一个小秘密. PHR-V V n P n

▸let off.

1 If someone in authority **lets** you **off** a task or duty, they give you permission not to do it. 允许不必做. ◆ *Having a new baby lets you off going to boring dinner-parties.* 生一个孩子可使你不必参加一些烦人的宴会. PHR-V BRITISH V n P n/-ing

2 If you **let** someone **off**, you give them a lighter punishment than they expect or no punishment at all. 放过; 从轻处理; 宽恕. ◆ *Because he was a Christian, the judge let him off.* 因为他是个基督教徒, 法官放过了他. PHR-V V n P

3 If you **let off** an explosive or a gun, you explode or fire it. 放(枪、炮). ◆ *His neighbourhood had let off fireworks to celebrate the Revolution.* 他的邻里们都放烟花庆祝革命. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

L

›let on.
If you do not **let on** that something is true, you do not tell anyone that it is true. 吐露(真情). ❖ *She never let on that anything was wrong.* 她从不透露出了什么错. PHR V INFORMAL V n that/wh Also V P

›let out.
1 If something or someone **lets** water, air, or breath **out**, they allow it to flow out or escape. 使(水、空气或呼吸)流动、流走. ❖ *It lets sunlight in but doesn't let heat out.* 它吸收阳光, 却不能排除热气. PHR V V n P Also V P noun
2 If you **let out** a particular sound, you make that sound. 发出(声音). ❖ *When she saw him, she let out a cry of horror.* 她看见他时, 恐惧地叫了一声. PHR V WRITTEN V P noun Also V P
3 ➠ 又见 **let** **11**.

›let up.
If an unpleasant, continuous process **lets up**, it stops or its intensity is reduced. (指连续的坏情况)停止, 减弱, 缓和. ❖ *The rain had let up.* 雨已停了. PHR V V P
➠ 又见 **let-up**.

'let-down, let-downs; 又拼作 **letdown**.
A **let-down** is a disappointment that you suffer, usually because something has not happened in the way in which you expected it to happen. 失望. ❖ *The flat was really very nice, but compared with what we'd been used to, it was a terrible let-down.* 这所房子确实很好, 但和我们住惯了的房子比起来, 却非常令人失望. N-VAR

le·thal /ˈliːθəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A substance that is **lethal** can kill people or animals. 致命的. ❖ *...a lethal dose of sleeping pills.* 一剂致命的安眠药. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe something as **lethal**, you mean that it is capable of causing a lot of damage. 毁灭性的; 危害极大的. ❖ *High-powered cars are lethal weapons in the hands of inexperienced drivers.* 马力大的汽车在缺乏经验的司机手中是杀人凶器. ADJ-GRADED

le·thar·gic /lɪˈθɑːdʒɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **lethargic**, you do not have much energy or enthusiasm. 没精打采的; 懒洋洋的. ❖ *He felt too miserable and lethargic to get dressed.* 他感到极度悲伤倦怠, 以至于不想穿衣打扮. ADJ-GRADED

leth·ar·gy /ˈleθədʒi/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Lethargy is the condition or state of being lethargic. 没精打采; 懒散. ❖ *...tiredness, paleness, and lethargy.* 疲倦、苍白, 毫无生气. N-UNCOUNT

let's /lets/. ♦♦♦♦◇
Let us is usually said or written as **let's**. let us 的缩略形式.

let·ter /ˈletə/ **letters.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you write a **letter** to someone, you write a message on paper and send it to them, usually by post. 信. ❖ *I had received a letter from a very close friend.* 我收到一个很要好的朋友的来信. *...a letter of resignation.* 辞职信. N-COUNT also by N
2 **Letters** are written symbols which represent one of the sounds in a language. 字母. ❖ *...the letter E.* 字母 E. N-COUNT
3 If you say that someone carries out instructions **to the letter**, you mean that they do exactly what they are told to do, paying great attention to every detail. 不折不扣地, 严格地. ❖ *She obeyed his instructions to the letter.* 她严格地服从他的指令. PHR
4 ➠ 又见 **capital letter**, **covering letter**, **dead letter**, **love letter**, **newsletter**, **poison-pen letter**.

'letter bomb, letter bombs.
A **letter bomb** is a small bomb which is disguised as a letter or parcel and sent to someone through the post. 书信炸弹(恐怖分子投寄的类似信件或包裹的爆炸物). N-COUNT

let·ter·box /ˈletəbɒks/ **letterboxes;** 又拼作 **letter box**.
A **letterbox** is a rectangular hole in a door or a small box at the entrance to a building into which letters and small parcels are delivered. 投信口, 信箱. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT BRITISH

let·tered /ˈletəd/.
Something that is **lettered** is covered or decorated with letters or words. 标有字母的, 饰有字母的. ADJ

letter·head /ˈletəhed/ **letterheads.**
A **letterhead** is the name and address of a person, company, or organization which is printed at the top of their writing paper. 信纸抬头(指信纸上方的印刷文字, 如个人、公司或机构的名称和地址). N-COUNT

let·ter·ing /ˈletərɪŋ/.
Lettering is writing, especially when you are describing the type of letters used. (书写的)字母, 字体. ❖ *...a small blue sign with white lettering.* 一小块蓝底白字的招牌. N-UNCOUNT

'letter opener, letter openers.
A **letter opener** is a tool shaped like a blunt knife, which is used for opening envelopes. 开信刀. N-COUNT

let·tuce /ˈletɪs/ **lettuces.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **lettuce** is a plant with large green leaves that you eat in salads. 莴苣, 生菜. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-VAR

'let-up.
If there is no **let-up** in something, usually something unpleasant, there is no reduction in the intensity of it. 放松; 减弱. ❖ *There was no let-up in the battle on the money markets yesterday.* 昨天, 金融市场上的激战没有减弱. N-UNCOUNT also a N

leu·kae·mia /luːˈkiːmiə/; [美]拼作 **leukemia**. ♦◇◇◇◇
Leukaemia is a disease of the blood in which the body produces too many white blood cells. 白血病. N-UNCOUNT

lev·el /ˈlevəl/ **levels, levelling, levelled;** [美]拼作 **leveling, leveled**. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **level** is a point on a scale, for example a scale of amount, quality, or difficulty. 水平, 程度, 水准. ❖ *...the lowest level of inflation for some years.* 若干年来通货膨胀的最低水平. *Michael's roommate had been pleasant on a superficial level.* 迈克尔的室友表面看来还算友善. *The exercises are marked according to their level of difficulty.* 这些作业练习是根据难度大小来批改的. N-COUNT with supp
➠ 又见 **A level**, **O level**.
2 The **level** of a river, lake, or ocean or the **level** of liquid in a container is the height of its surface. 水平面, 水平线. ❖ *The water level of the Mississippi River is already 6.5 feet below normal.* 密西西比河的水位比正常已经降低了6.5英尺. N-SING: the N
➠ 又见 **sea level**.
3 If something is at a particular **level**, it is at that height. 高度. ❖ *The water came up to her chin and the bubbles were at eye level.* 水位已上升至她的下巴, 而泡沫已浮至她眼前. N-SING
4 If one thing is **level** with another thing, it is at the same height. 同一水准的, 相同高度的. ❖ *Amy knelt down so that their eyes were level.* 埃米跪了下来, 这样他们的眼睛便处在同一视线水平上. ADJ: v-link ADJ
5 When something is **level**, it is completely flat with no part higher than any other. 平的, 平坦的. ❖ *...a plateau of fairly level ground.* 地势相当平坦的高原. ADJ-GRADED
6 If someone or something such as a violent storm **levels** a building or area of land, they flatten or demolish it completely. 摧毁; 夷为平地. ❖ *Further tremors could level more buildings.* 更多的震动会摧毁更多的建筑物. VB V n
7 If you draw **level** with someone or something, you get closer to them until you are by their side. 与…拉平, 与…相齐. ❖ *Just before we drew level with the gates, he slipped out of the jeep.* 就在我们都快到达大门时, 他溜出了吉普车. ADV ADV after v BRITISH
○ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He waited until they were level with the door.* 他一直等到他们与门对齐时. ADJ: v-link ADJ
8 If you keep your voice **level**, you speak in a deliberately calm and unemotional way. 平静的, 冷静的. ❖ *He forced his voice to remain level.* 他强迫自己保持声音的平静. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN
9 If an accusation or criticism is **levelled** at someone, they are criticized for something they have done or are accused of doing something wrong. 针对(某人). ❖ *Allegations of corruption were levelled at him and his family.* 贪污的指控是针对他和他的家人的. *He leveled bitter criticism against the US.* 他对美国提出尖刻的批评. VB be V-ed at/against n V n at/against n
10 If you **level** an object at someone or something, you lift it and point it in their direction. 瞄准, 对准. ❖ *The man* VB V n at n

L

wheeled around and levelled his gun at Joe. 这个人转过身，举起枪瞄准乔。 Also V n

11 If you **level** with someone, you tell them the truth and do not keep anything secret. 坦诚相告(某人)。 ❖ *I'll level with you. I'm no great detective.* 我坦诚告诉你吧，我不是什么大侦探。 VB INFORMAL V with n

12 If you say that you will **do** your **level best** to do something, you are emphasizing that you will try as hard as you can to do it, often when the situation makes it very difficult. 竭尽所能，尽力而为。 ❖ *We're going to do our level best to help people.* 我们会竭尽全力帮助人们。 PHR PRAGMATICS

13 ➟ a **level playing field**: 见 **playing field**.

▸level off or **level out.**

1 If something that is progressing or developing **levels off** or **levels out**, it stops growing or diminishing at such a fast speed. (停止大幅度增长或降低)保持平稳。 ❖ *Inflation is finally levelling out at around 11% a month.* 通货膨胀终于稳定在每月11%左右。 PHR-V V P, V P prep

2 If an aircraft **levels off** or **levels out**, it travels horizontally after having been travelling in an upwards or downwards direction. (飞机在上升或俯冲后)水平飞行。 PHR-V V P

▸level out.

➟ 见 **level off.** PHR-V

ˌlevel ˈcrossing, level crossings.

A **level crossing** is a place where a railway line crosses a road. The usual American term is **grade crossing** or **railroad crossing**. (铁路与公路的)平面交叉处，道口。[美]一般作 grade crossing 或 railroad crossing. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌlevel-ˈheaded.

If you describe a person as **level-headed**, you mean that they are calm and sensible even in difficult situations. 头脑冷静的；理智的。 ❖ *His level-headed approach suggests he will do what is necessary.* 他冷静的态度表明他会做需要做的一切。 ADJ-GRADED

lev·el·ler /ˈlevələ/ **levellers;** [美]拼作 **leveler.**

If you describe something as a **leveller**, you mean that it makes all people seem the same, regardless of factors such as age, race, and social status. 使人人平等的事(或局面)。 ❖ *The computer is a leveller, making information available to everyone.* 电脑让人人平等，它使每个人都可得到信息。 N-COUNT

ˌlevel ˈpegging; 又拼作 **level-pegging.**

If two opponents in a competition or contest are **level pegging**, they are equal with each other. 势均力敌的，不相上下的。 ADJ v-link ADJ BRITISH

lev·er /ˈliːvə, AM ˈlev-/ **levers, levering, levered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **lever** is a handle or bar that is attached to a piece of machinery which you push or pull in order to operate the machinery. 操纵杆，控制杆。 ❖ *The taps have a lever to control the mix of hot and cold water.* 水龙头有一控制杆，可控制冷热水的混合。 N-COUNT

➟ 又见 **gear lever**.

2 A **lever** is a long bar, one end of which is placed under a heavy object so that when you press down on the other end you can move the object. 杠杆。 N-COUNT

3 If you **lever** something in a particular direction, you move it there, especially by using a lot of effort. 撬动。 ❖ *Neighbours eventually levered open the door with a crowbar.* 邻居们终于用铁撬把门撬开了。 *Insert the fork about 6 in. from the root and simultaneously lever it backwards.* 把叉从根部6英寸处插入，同时从后面撬动。 VB V n with adj, V n adv/prep

4 A **lever** is an idea or action that you can use to make people do what you want them to do. (施压的)行为，手段。 ❖ *...using the hostages as a lever to gain concessions from the west.* 把人质当做手段，要求西方国家让步。 N-COUNT

L

lev·er·age /ˈliːvərɪdʒ, AM ˈlev-/ **leverages, leveraging, leveraged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Leverage** is the ability to influence situations or people so that you can control what happens to them. 控制能力，影响力。 ❖ *His function as a Mayor affords him the leverage to get things done.* 他作为市长的职能使他具有把事情完成的影响力。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Leverage** is the force that is applied to an object when something such as a lever is used. 杠杆作用，杠杆效力。 ❖ *...longer shafts, providing better leverage.* 更长的能提供更好的杠杆作用的轴。 N-UNCOUNT

3 In business, to **leverage** a company or investment means to use borrowed money in order to buy it or pay for it. 举债经营。 ◢ **lev·er·aged** ❖ *...leveraged buyouts.* 举债全部收购。 VB V n, ADJ-GRADED

le·via·than /lɪˈvaɪəθən/ **leviathans.**

A **leviathan** is something which is extremely large and difficult to control, and which you find rather frightening. 庞然大物；可怕的事物。 N-COUNT LITERARY

Levi's /ˈliːvaɪz/; 又拼作 **Levis.**

Levi's are jeans. **Levi's** is a trademark. "利维斯"牛仔裤。 N-PLURAL

levi·tate /ˈlevɪteɪt/ **levitates, levitating, levitated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **levitate** means to rise and float in the air without any support from other people or objects. Some people claim to be able to do this through meditation. (通过意念)升空，悬浮空中。 ❖ *The film shows the shaman levitating into the air and then floating across the room.* 这部电影表现了萨满巫师浮起到空中，然后飘过房间。 ◢ **levi·ta·tion** /ˌlevɪˈteɪʃən/ ❖ *...levitation, prophecy, and healing.* 升空、预言，以及医治。 VB, V, Also V n, N-UNCOUNT

lev·ity /ˈlevɪti/.

Levity is behaviour that shows a tendency to treat serious matters in a way that is not serious. 轻率，轻浮。 ❖ *At the time, Arnold had disapproved of such levity.* 当时，阿诺德不赞同这种轻率态度。 N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

levy /ˈlevi/ **levies, levying, levied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **levy** is a sum of money that you have to pay, for example as a tax to the government. 征税款。 ❖ *...an annual motorway levy on all drivers.* 每年对所有高速公路汽车司机征收的税款。 N-COUNT

2 If a government or organization **levies** a tax or other sum of money, it demands it from people or organizations. 征收(税款等)。 ❖ *Taxes should not be levied without the authority of Parliament.* 没有议会的许可，不应征收税款。 VB V n on n, V n

lewd /ljuːd, AM luːd/.

If you describe someone's behaviour as **lewd**, you are critical of them because you think they are interested in sex in a crude and unpleasant way. 淫荡的，猥亵的，下流的。 ❖ *...eyeing up the women and making lewd comments.* 打量着女人并下流地评论着。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

lexi·cal /ˈleksɪkəl/.

Lexical means relating to the words of a language. 词汇的。 ❖ *...the commonest lexical items in the languages.* 语言中最普通的词条。 ADJ

lexi·cog·ra·phy /ˌleksɪˈkɒgrəfi/.

Lexicography is the activity or profession of writing and editing dictionaries. 词典编纂；词典编纂工作。 N-UNCOUNT

◢ **lexi·cog·ra·pher, lexicographers.** N-COUNT

lexi·con /ˈleksɪkən/ **lexicons.**

1 The **lexicon** of a particular subject is all the terms associated with it. The **lexicon** of a person or group is all the words they commonly use. (某一学科、个人或团体的)所有用词，词汇。 ❖ *...the lexicon of management.* 管理学词汇。 N-SING with supp

2 A **lexicon** is an alphabetical list of words of a language or of a particular subject. (某一语言或学科的)全部词汇。 N-COUNT

3 A **lexicon** is a dictionary, especially of a very old language such as Greek or Hebrew. (尤指希腊语或希伯来语等古代语言的)字典，词典。 N-COUNT DATED

lia·bil·ity /ˌlaɪəˈbɪlɪti/ **liabilities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone or something is a **liability**, you mean that they cause a lot of problems or embarrassment. 制造麻烦的人(或事)。 ❖ *As the president's prestige continues to fall, they're clearly beginning to consider him a liability.* 随着总统威望的持续下降，他们显然开始把他当做了一个累赘。 N-COUNT

2 A company or organization's **liabilities** are the sums of money which it owes. 欠债，债务。 N-COUNT TECHNICAL

3 ➟ 又见 **liable**.

lia·ble /ˈlaɪəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When something **is liable to** happen, it is very likely to PHR-MODAL

happen. 可能的，有...倾向的. ❖ *A small minority of the mentally ill are liable to harm themselves.* 精神病人中的一小部分人有伤害自己的倾向.

2 If people or things are **liable to** something unpleasant, they are likely to experience it or do it. 可能遭受...的；有...危险的. ❖ *...a woman particularly liable to depression.* 尤其容易精神抑郁的一名妇女. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

3 If you are **liable** for something such as a debt, you are legally responsible for it. (法律上)负有责任的，有义务的. ❖ *The airline's insurer is liable for damages to the victims' families.* 航空保险公司有责任向受害者家属支付赔偿金. ADJ v-link ADJ

▲ **lia·bil·ity** /ˌlaɪəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *He is claiming damages from London Underground, which has admitted liability.* 他要求伦敦地铁公司作出赔偿，该公司已承认了责任. N-UNCOUNT

li·aise /liˈeɪz/ **liaises, liaising, liaised.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When organizations or people **liaise**, or when one organization **liaises** with another, they work together and keep each other fully informed about what is happening. (与...)联络，联系. ❖ *Detectives are liaising with Derbyshire police.* 侦探们与德比郡的警察保持着联络. *The three groups will all liaise with each other.* 三个小组将互相保持联络. V-RECIP BRITISH V with n pl-n V with pron-recip Also pl-n V

liai·son /liˈeɪzɒn, AM ˈliːeɪz-/ **liaisons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Liaison** is co-operation and the exchange of information between different organizations or between different sections of an organization. 联络，联系(不同组织间或组织内部各单位间的合作与信息交流). ❖ *Liaison between police forces and the art world is vital to combat art crime.* 警方与艺术界的联系对打击与艺术有关的犯罪至关重要. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone acts as **liaison** between two or more groups, their job is to encourage co-operation and the exchange of information between those groups. 联络员，联系人. ❖ *She acts as a liaison between patients and staff.* 她充当了病人和工作人员之间的联系人. N-UNCOUNT also a N

3 You can refer to a sexual or romantic relationship between two people as a **liaison**. (指男女的)私通. N-COUNT

liar /laɪə/ **liars.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is a **liar**, you mean that they tell lies. 说谎者. ❖ *He was a liar and a cheat.* 他是个撒谎者，也是个骗子. N-COUNT

lib /lɪb/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Lib is an abbreviation for 'liberation'. It is used in the names of some political movements that are concerned with freeing people from governments or traditional ideas which the members believe to be oppressive. liberation的缩写形式. (用于政治活动中的)解放，解放运动. ❖ *...Women's Lib.* 妇女解放. N-UNCOUNT

➸ 又见 **ad-lib**.

li·ba·tion /laɪˈbeɪʃən/ **libations.**

In ancient Greece and Rome, a **libation** was an alcoholic drink that was offered to the gods. (古希腊及罗马中敬神的)奠酒，祭酒. N-COUNT LITERARY

Lib Dem /ˌlɪb ˈdem/ **Lib Dems.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In Britain, you can refer to the Liberal Democrat Party or its members as **the Lib Dems**. (英国)自由民主党(或其成员). ❖ *...Lib-Dem councillors.* 自由民主党议员. N-PROPER the N, N n

li·bel /ˈlaɪbəl/ **libels, libelling, libelled;** [美]拼作 **libeling, libeled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Libel** is something in writing which wrongly accuses someone of something, and which is therefore against the law. 诽谤；诽谤性文字. 比较 **slander**. ❖ *Warren sued him for libel over the remarks.* 沃伦控告他对评论进行诽谤. N-VAR LEGAL

2 To **libel** someone means to write or print something in a book or a newspaper which wrongly damages that person's reputation and is therefore against the law. 发表诽谤性文字(或图画)；中伤，诋毁. VB V n LEGAL

li·bel·lous /ˈlaɪbələs/; [美]拼作 **libelous.**

If something in a book, newspaper, or magazine is **libellous**, it wrongly accuses someone of something, and is therefore against the law. 诽谤性的. ❖ *The articles were libellous and damaging to the interests of the team.* 文章含有诽谤性文字，损害了团队的利益. ADJ-GRADED

lib·er·al /ˈlɪbərəl/ **liberals.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Someone who has **liberal** views is tolerant of different behaviour or opinions, and believes people should be free to do or think as they like. 开明的；心胸广阔的；自由主义的. ❖ *She is known to have liberal views on divorce.* 大家都知道她对离婚的态度很开明. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...free-thinking liberals.* 思想自由的自由主义者. N-COUNT

2 A **Liberal** politician or voter is a member of a Liberal Party or votes for a Liberal Party. 自由党成员；自由党支持者. ADJ ADJ n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The Liberals hold twenty-three seats.* 自由党拥有23个席位. N-COUNT

3 **Liberal** means giving, using, or taking a lot of something, or existing in large quantities. 慷慨的，大方的；大量的. ❖ *As always he is liberal with his jokes.* 像往常一样，他说了很多笑话. ▲ **lib·er·al·ly** ❖ *Chemical products were used liberally.* 化学制品被大量使用. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ˌLiberal ˈDemocrat, Liberal Democrats. ◆◆◇◇◇

In Britain, a **Liberal Democrat** is a member of the Liberal Democrat Party. (英国)自由民主党党员. N-PROPER

ˌLiberal ˈDemocrat Party.

The Liberal Democrat Party is the third largest political party in Britain and the main centre party. 自由民主党(英国第三大党，为主要的中心政党). N-PROPER the N, N n

lib·er·al·ism /ˈlɪbərəlɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Liberalism** is a belief in gradual social progress by reform and by changing laws, rather than by revolution. 自由主义(相信社会进步不是通过革命取得，而是通过逐渐改良和改变法律取得). N-UNCOUNT

2 **Liberalism** is the belief that people should have a lot of political and individual freedom. 自由主义(相信人们应拥有许多政治和个人自由). ❖ *...growing liberalism in the Church.* 教会中不断涌现的自由主义. N-UNCOUNT

lib·er·al·ize /ˈlɪbrəlaɪz/ **liberalizes, liberalizing, liberalized;** [英]又拼作 **liberalise.** ◆◆◇◇◇

When a country or government **liberalizes**, or **liberalizes** its laws or its attitudes, it becomes less strict and allows people more freedom in their actions. 使自由化；放宽对...的限制. ❖ *...the decision to liberalize travel restrictions.* 放宽对旅行限制的决定. ▲ **lib·er·ali·za·tion** /ˌlɪbrəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the liberalization of divorce laws.* 对离婚法的放宽. VB V V n N-UNCOUNT

ˈLiberal Party. ◆◇◇◇◇

In Britain, **the Liberal Party** was the main political party of the centre. **Liberal Party** is also used to refer to similar parties in some other countries. (英国或其他国家的)自由党. N-PROPER the N, N n

lib·er·ate /ˈlɪbəreɪt/ **liberates, liberating, liberated.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 To **liberate** a place or the people in it means to free them from the political or military control of another country, area, or group of people. 解放. ❖ *They planned to march on and liberate the city.* 他们计划继续前进，解放那座城市. ▲ **lib·era·tion** /ˌlɪbəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *...a mass liberation movement.* 群众解放运动. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 To **liberate** someone from something means to help them escape from it or overcome it, and lead a better way of life. 从...中脱离；从...中解放出来. ❖ *He asked how committed the leadership was to liberating its people from poverty.* 他问领导对于把人民从贫困中解脱出来，尽了多少责. ▲ **lib·er·at·ing** ❖ *It can be a very liberating experience.* 这可能是一次让人感到非常开放的经历. ▲ **lib·era·tion** ❖ *...the women's liberation movement.* 妇女解放运动. VB V n from n Also V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 To **liberate** a prisoner or hostage means to set them free. 释放(犯人或人质). ❖ *The government is devising a plan to liberate prisoners held in detention camps.* 政府正在制定方案，把关在拘留营里的犯人释放出来. VB V n

lib·er·at·ed /ˈlɪbəreɪtɪd/.

If you describe someone as **liberated**, you mean that they do not accept their society's traditional values or ADJ-GRADED

L

restrictive way of behaving. 思想解放的; 不受传统价值约束的. ◆ *...a liberated businesswoman.* 思想解放的女商人.

lib·era·tor /'lɪbəreɪtə/ **liberators.**

A **liberator** is someone who sets people free from a system, situation, or set of ideas that restricts them in some way. 解放者; 释放者. ◆ *We were the people's liberators from the terrorists.* 我们是把人们从恐怖分子手中解放出来的执行人. N-COUNT FORMAL

lib·er·tar·ian /,lɪbə'teəriən/ **libertarians.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone is **libertarian** or has **libertarian** attitudes, they believe in or support the idea that people should be free to think and behave in the way that they want. 自由意志主义的; 行动自由论的. ◆ *The town's political climate was libertarian.* 这个城镇的政治气候奉行自由论. ADJ FORMAL

➪ A **libertarian** is someone with libertarian views. 自由意志主义者; 行动自由论者. N-COUNT

lib·er·tine /'lɪbəti:n/ **libertines.**

If you refer to someone as a **libertine**, you think they are immoral and unscrupulous in their sexual activities and do not care about the effect their behaviour has on other people. 放荡不羁者; 浪荡公子. N-COUNT LITERARY

lib·er·ty /'lɪbəti/ **liberties.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Liberty** is the freedom to live your life in the way that you want, without interference from other people or the authorities. 自由; 独立自主. ◆ *...the rights and liberties of the English people.* 英国人民的权利和自由. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **civil liberties.**

2 **Liberty** is the freedom to go wherever you want, which you lose when you are a prisoner. (囚犯的)自由活动权利. ◆ *There is no formal confirmation so far that he is at liberty.* 因为他的情况目前还没有被正式确认, 所以他还是自由的. N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone is **at liberty** to do something, they have been given permission to do it. 可以自由(做某事). ◆ *You're quite at liberty to dismiss me now as your business manager.* 你现在完全可以解除我商务经理一职. PHR

4 If you say that you have **taken the liberty of** doing something, you are saying that you have done it without asking permission because you do not think that anyone will mind. 擅自做(某事); 冒昧做(某事). ◆ *I took the liberty of going into Assunta's wardrobe, as it was open.* 我擅自翻了亚崇塔的衣柜, 因为它是开着的. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you **take liberties** or **take a liberty** with someone or something, you act without caution or without concern for that thing or person. 过于随便; 表现无礼. ◆ *She knew she was taking a big liberty in developing Mick's photos without his knowledge.* 她知道背着米克冲洗他的照片是太过于无礼. PHR

li·bidi·nous /lɪ'bɪdɪnəs/.

People who are **libidinous** have strong sexual feelings and express them in their behaviour. 好色的, 淫荡的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

li·bi·do /lɪ'bi:dəʊ/ **libidos.**

A person's **libido** is all their natural instincts and urges, especially their sexual urges. (尤指人的自然本能的)冲动, 性冲动. ◆ *Lack of sleep is a major factor in loss of libido.* 缺少睡眠是损失性欲的一个主要因素. N-VAR

li·brar·ian /laɪ'breəriən/ **librarians.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **librarian** is a person who is in charge of a library or who has been specially trained to work in a library. 图书馆馆长; 图书馆管理员. N-COUNT

li·brary /'laɪbrəri, AM -breri/ **libraries.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A public **library** is a building where things such as books, newspapers, videos, and music are kept for people to read, use, or borrow. 图书馆; 藏书楼. N-COUNT

2 A private **library** is a collection of things such as books or music, that is normally only used with the permission of the owner. (私人)藏书. ◆ *My thanks go to the British School of Osteopathy, for the use of their library.* 我要致谢英国正骨疗法学院, 感谢他们允许我查阅了他们的藏书. N-COUNT

3 In some large houses the **library** is the room where most of the books are kept. 藏书室. N-COUNT

li·bret·tist /lɪ'bretɪst/ **librettists.**

A **librettist** is a person who writes the words that are used in an opera or musical play. (歌剧或音乐剧的)歌词作者. N-COUNT

li·bret·to /lɪ'bretəʊ/ **librettos** or **libretti.**

The **libretto** of an opera is the words that are sung in it. 歌剧脚本; 歌词. ◆ *...the author of one or two opera librettos.* 写有一两部歌剧脚本的作者. N-COUNT

lice /laɪs/.

Lice is the plural of **louse**. louse的复数形式.

li·cence /'laɪsəns/ **licences;** [美]拼作 **license.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **licence** is an official document which gives you permission to do, use, or own something. (官方)执照, 许可证, 特许证. ◆ *Smith, who did not have a licence, admitted driving without due care and attention.* 史密斯没有执照, 他承认在驾驶时没有给予应有的谨慎和注意. *...a temporary import licence.* 临时进口许可证. N-COUNT

2 If someone does something **under licence**, they do it by special permission from a government or other authority. 获得许可. PHR

3 If you say that something gives someone **licence** or a **licence** to act in a particular way, you disapprove of the fact that it gives them an excuse to behave in an irresponsible or excessive way. 放纵, 纵容. ◆ *'Dropping the charges has given racists a licence to kill,' said Jim's aunt.* '撤回指控就是放纵种族主义者去杀人.' 吉姆的姨妈说. N-UNCOUNT also a N, N to-inf PRAGMATICS

4 If you describe a commercial activity as **a licence to print money**, you disapprove of the fact that it allows people to gain a lot of money with little effort or responsibility. 毫不费力地赚取金钱. ◆ *Running a television company may no longer be a licence to print money.* 经营电视台不再可能轻松地赚钱了. PHR PRAGMATICS

li·cense /'laɪsəns/ **licenses, licensing, licensed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If a government or other authority **licenses** a person, organization, or activity, they officially give permission for the person or organization to do something, or for the activity to take place. 批准; 许可. ◆ *Under the agreement, the council can license a U.S. company to produce the drug.* 根据协议, 理事会可以批准一家美国公司生产这种药. VB V n, V n to-inf, Also V n to n

li·censed /'laɪsənst/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **licensed** to do something, you have official permission from the government or from the authorities to do it. 特许的; 被批准的. ◆ *There were about 250 people on board, about 100 more than the ferry was licensed to carry.* 船上有250名乘客, 比渡船额定载员量多出大约100人. ADJ

2 If something that you own or use is **licensed**, you have official permission to own it or use it. 有许可证的. ◆ *...a licensed rifle.* 有许可证的步枪. ADJ

3 If a place such as a restaurant, hotel, or casino is **licensed**, it has been given a licence to sell alcoholic drinks. (饭馆、酒店或娱乐场)获准售酒的. ADJ BRITISH

li·cen·see /,laɪsən'si:/ **licensees.**

1 A **licensee** is a person or organization that has been given a licence. 持有许可证者. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 A **licensee** is someone who has been given a licence to sell alcoholic drinks, for example in a pub. 售酒执照持有者. N-COUNT BRITISH

'license number, license numbers.

The **license number** of a car or other road vehicle is the series of letters and numbers that are shown at the front and back of it. The British term is **registration number**. (机动车)牌照号码. [英]作registration number. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'license plate, license plates.

A **license plate** is a sign on the front and back of a vehicle that shows its registration number. The British expression is **number plate**. (汽车)牌照. [英]作number plate. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'licensing laws.

In Britain, **licensing laws** are the laws which control the selling of alcoholic drinks. (英国)售酒法(控制销售酒类的法律). N-PLURAL

li·cen·tious /laɪ'senʃəs/.

If you describe a person as **licentious**, you disapprove of them ADJ-GRADED

because you think they are very immoral, especially in their sexual behaviour. 放荡的; 淫乱的. ❖ *There were alarming stories of licentious behaviour.* 有一些骇人听闻的关于放荡行为的故事. ◢ **li·cen·tious·ness** ❖ *...moral licentiousness.* 道德上的放荡. PRAGMATICS FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

li·chen /ˈlaɪkən/ **lichens.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Lichen is a cluster of tiny plants that looks like grey or yellow moss and grows on rocks, trees, and walls. 青苔, 地衣; 苔藓. N-VAR

lick /lɪk/ **licks, licking, licked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When people or animals **lick** something, they move their tongue across its surface. 舔. ❖ *She folded up her letter, licking the envelope flap.* 她把信折好, 舔了舔信封的折口. VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...taking tiny licks at a pistachio ice-cream.* 轻舔着开心果冰激凌. N-COUNT

2 If you **lick** someone or something, you easily defeat them in a fight or competition. (轻易)打败, 超过. ❖ *He might be able to lick us all in a fair fight.* 在公平的较量中, 他可以把我们全都打败. VB INFORMAL V n

3 When flames **lick** something, they touch it lightly and briefly. (火焰)吞噬, 吞卷. ❖ *The apex of the flames licked the crimson sky.* 火舌尖端吞卷着深红色的天空. VB LITERARY V n

4 A **lick** of something is a small amount of it. 少量; 一点儿. ❖ *It could do with a lick of paint to brighten up its premises.* 略加油漆就可使整个建筑物生辉. N-COUNT INFORMAL

5 A **lick** is a short piece of music which is part of a song and played on a guitar. (吉他演奏歌曲的)小过门. ❖ *...the screeching licks of heavy metal guitar.* 低沉的金属吉他发出的尖锐小过门乐曲. N-COUNT INFORMAL

6 ➼ to **lick** your **lips**: 见 **lip**.

➼ to **lick into shape**: 见 **shape**.

lick·ing /ˈlɪkɪŋ/ **lickings.**

A **licking** is a severe defeat by someone in a fight, battle, or competition. (战争、比赛等中的)惨败, 痛击. ❖ *They gave us a hell of a licking.* 他们给我们一顿痛击. N-COUNT

lico·rice /ˈlɪkərɪʃ, -ɪs/.

➼ 见 **liquorice**.

lid /lɪd/ **lids.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **lid** of a container is the top which you open to reach inside. (容器的)盖子. N-COUNT

2 Your **lids** are the pieces of skin which cover your eyes when you close them. 眼睑. N-COUNT

lid·ded /ˈlɪdɪd/.

1 **Lidded** is used to describe a container that has a lid. 有盖的. ❖ *Place the mussels in a lidded pan and place over a high heat for 4 minutes.* 把蚌放到有盖的平底锅内, 用高温煮上四分钟. ADJ ADJ n

2 When someone has **lidded** eyes, their eyelids are partly or fully closed. (眼睑)半闭着的, 全闭着的. ADJ LITERARY

lido /ˈliːdəʊ/ **lidos.**

A **lido** is an open-air swimming pool, or a part of a beach, which is used by the public for swimming or water sports. 海滨浴场; 公共露天游泳池. N-COUNT BRITISH

lie 1 position or situation 位置或所在处

lie /laɪ/ **lies, lying, lay, lain.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **are lying** somewhere, you are in a horizontal position and are not standing or sitting. 躺; 平卧. ❖ *There was a child lying on the ground.* 有个孩子躺在地上. *He lay awake watching her for a long time.* 他躺着时是清醒的, 一直在看着她. VB V prep/adv V adj

2 If an object **lies** in a particular place, it is in a flat position in that place. 平放. ❖ *...a newspaper lying on a nearby couch.* 平放在附近睡椅上的报纸. *Broken glass lay scattered on the carpet.* 打碎的玻璃散落在地毯上. VB V prep/adv V adj

3 If you say that a place **lies** in a particular position or direction, you mean that it is situated there. 位于. ❖ *The islands lie at the southern end of the Kurile chain.* 这些岛屿位于千岛群岛的南端. VB V prep/adv

4 The **lie** of an object or area is its position or the way that it is arranged. 位置; 地形地貌. ❖ *The actual site of a city is determined by the natural lie of the land.* 城市的实际地点是由这一地带的自然地形决定的. N-SING with supp

5 **Lie** is used, especially on gravestones and memorials, to say that a dead person is buried in a particular place. (墓碑上用语)葬于(某地). ❖ *The inscription reads: Here lies Catin, the son of Magarus.* 碑铭写着: 马格路斯的儿子卡丁下葬于此. *My father lies in the small cemetery a few miles up this road.* 我父亲被埋葬在这条公路前方几英里的一个小公墓里. VB FORMAL V prep/adv

6 You can use **lie** to say that something is or remains in a particular state or condition. For example, if something **lies forgotten**, it has been and remains forgotten. 处于, 保持(某种状态). ❖ *His country's economy lies in ruins.* 他的国家的经济状况陷于崩溃状态. V-LINK V adj V prep

7 You can use **lie** to say what position a competitor or team is in during a competition. (比赛时)占名次. ❖ *I was going well and was lying fourth.* 我一切顺利, 居第四名. *Blyth Tait is lying in second place.* 布莱思·泰特位居第二. VB BRITISH V ordinal V in n

8 You can talk about where something such as a problem, solution, or fault **lies** to say what you think it involves or is caused by. 在于, 存在于. ❖ *The problem lay in the large amounts spent on defence.* 问题在于花在防卫上大笔的钱. *He realised his future lay elsewhere.* 他意识到他的未来在别处. VB V prep/adv

9 You use **lie** in expressions such as **lie ahead**, **lie in store**, and **lie in wait** when you are talking about what someone is going to experience in the future, especially when it is something unpleasant or difficult. 展现; 即将经历(尤指不愉快的、麻烦的事). ❖ *The President's most serious challenges lie ahead.* 总统最严峻的挑战还在后面. VB V prep/adv

10 ➼ to **lie in state**: 见 **state**.

➼ to **take** something **lying down**: 见 **take**.

▸**lie around;** [英]又作 **lie about**.

1 If things are left **lying around** or **lying about**, they are not tidied away but left casually somewhere where they can be seen. 随处乱扔乱放. ❖ *My dad had a couple of Bob Dylan and Beatles song-books lying around the house.* 我爸爸有几本关于鲍勃·迪伦和甲壳虫乐队的歌曲集, 它们都被乱扔在屋子里. PHR-V V P V P n

2 If you **lie around** or **lie about**, you spend your time relaxing and being lazy. 闲着; 无所事事. ❖ *On Sunday Cohen lay around the house all day.* 星期天, 科恩整日在家里无所事事. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P n

▸**lie back.**

If you **lie back**, you relax and lower yourself from a sitting position so that you are resting on your back. 向后靠; 放松. PHR-V V P

▸**lie behind.**

If you refer to what **lies behind** a situation or event, you are referring to the reason the situation exists or the event happened. 存在于…背后的原因. ❖ *It seems that what lay behind the clashes was disagreement over the list of candidates.* 看来冲突背后的原因来自对候选人名单的争论. PHR-V V P n

▸**lie down.**

When you **lie down**, you move into a horizontal position, usually in order to rest or sleep. 躺下, 躺着. PHR-V V P

lie 2 things that are not true 不真实的事情

lie /laɪ/ **lies, lying, lied.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **lie** is something that someone says or writes which they know is untrue. 谎言, 假话. ❖ *'Who else do you work for?'—'No one.'—'That's a lie.'* '你还为谁工作?'—'没有别的人了.'—'你撒谎.' *All the boys told lies about their adventures.* 所有男孩都夸大他们的冒险经历. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **white lie**.

2 If someone **is lying**, they are saying something which they know is not true. 说谎, 撒谎. ❖ *If asked, he lies about his age.* 只要问到年龄, 他就撒谎. *She lied to her husband so she could meet her lover.* 她向丈夫撒谎, 这样她便可以跟情人会面. *He reportedly called her 'a lying little twit'.* 据说他称她为"一个爱撒谎的小笨蛋". ◢ **ly·ing** ❖ *Lying is something that I will not tolerate.* 撒谎是我不能容忍的. VB V V about n V to n V-ing N-UNCOUNT

L

3 ➡ 又见 **lying**.

4 If something **gives the lie to** a statement, claim, or theory, it suggests or proves that it is not true. 提出(或证实)...是假的. ❖ *This survey gives the lie to the idea that Britain is moving towards economic recovery.* 这项调查显示, 英国在走向经济复苏这一说法是失实的. PHR

5 If you say that someone **is living a lie**, you mean that in every part of their life they are hiding the truth about themselves from other people. 过骗人的生活; 过虚伪的生活. PHR

'lie detector, lie detectors.

A **lie detector** is an electronic machine used mainly by the police to find out whether a suspect is telling the truth. 测谎机. ❖ *...a lie detector test.* 次测谎机试验. N-COUNT

'lie-down. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you have a **lie-down**, you have a short rest, usually in bed. 小睡. N-SING BRITISH

'lie-in, lie-ins. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you have a **lie-in**, you rest by staying in bed later than usual in the morning. 懒觉. ❖ *I have a lie-in on Sundays.* 星期天我一般睡个懒觉. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

lieu /lju:, AM lu:/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you do, get, or give one thing **in lieu of** another, you do, get, or give it instead of the other thing, because the two things are considered to be of the same value or importance. 代替.... ❖ *He left what little furniture he owned to his landlord in lieu of rent.* 他把他那点儿家具留给房东, 以代替房租. PHR-PREP FORMAL

Lieut.

Lieut. is a written abbreviation for **lieutenant** when 'lieutenant' is a person's title. 用作头衔时, lieutenant 的缩写形式.

lieu·ten·ant /lef'tenənt, AM lu:-/ **lieutenants.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **lieutenant** is a junior officer in the army, navy, or air force, or in the American police force. (陆军)中尉; (空军或海军)上尉; (美国)中尉警官. N-COUNT

➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...Lieutenant Colonel Gale Carter.* 盖尔 · 卡特中校. COMB

2 If you refer to someone as a person's **lieutenant**, you mean they are that person's main assistant in an organization or activity. 副职官员. N-COUNT

life /laɪf/ **lives** /laɪvz/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Life** is the quality which people, animals, and plants have when they are not dead, and which objects and substances do not have. 生命. ❖ *...a baby's first minutes of life.* 婴儿初生的几分钟. *...the earth's supply of life-giving oxygen.* 地球供应维持生命的氧气. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **life** to refer to things or groups of things which are alive. 活物; 生物. ❖ *Is there life on Mars?* 火星上有生物吗? *The book includes some useful facts about animal and plant life.* 这本书包含了关于动植物的一些有用的事实. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 If you refer to someone's **life**, you mean their state of being alive, especially when there is a risk or danger of them dying. (尤指有危险时的)生命, 性命. ❖ *Your life is in danger.* 你的生命有危险. *The intense fighting is reported to have claimed many lives.* 据报道, 激烈的战斗已使许多人死亡. N-COUNT

4 Someone's **life** is the period of time during which they are alive. 一生; 寿命. ❖ *He spent the last fourteen years of his life in retirement.* 他在退休中度过生命的最后14年. N-COUNT poss N

5 You can use **life** to refer to a period of someone's life when they are in a particular situation or job. (处于某一位置或拥有某一工作时的)人生阶段, 生涯. ❖ *That was the beginning of my life in the television business.* 那是我投身电视业的最初阶段. N-COUNT with supp

6 You can use **life** to refer to particular activities which people regularly do during their lives. (有规律的特定的)生活, 活动. ❖ *My personal life has had to take second place to my career.* 我的个人生活不得不求其次、退让于我的事业. *Most diabetics have a normal sex life.* 大部分糖尿病患者都有正常的性生活. N-COUNT supp N

7 You can use **life** to refer to the events and experiences that happen to people while they are alive. 生活; 经历. ❖ *It's the people with insecurities who make life difficult.* 是那些缺乏安全感的人使生活变得艰难起来. *...the sort of life we can only fantasise about living.* 那种我们只能幻想的生活. N-UNCOUNT

8 If you know a lot about **life**, you have gained many varied experiences, for example by travelling a lot and meeting different kinds of people. 世事; 人生. ❖ *I was 19 and too young to know much about life.* 我只有19岁, 太年轻了, 对世事知之甚少. N-UNCOUNT

9 You can use **life** to refer to the things that people do and experience that are characteristic of a particular place, group, or activity. (某一特定地点、团体或工作特有的)生活. ❖ *How did you adjust to college life?* 你是如何适应大学生活的? *Margaret Thatcher had dominated political life in Britain for over a decade.* 玛格丽特 · 撒切尔夫人主宰了英国政治生活达十余年. N-UNCOUNT

10 A person, place, or something such as a film that is full of **life** gives an impression of excitement, energy, or cheerfulness. 活力; 生命力. ❖ *The town itself was full of life and character.* 这座小镇本身充满了生机和特色. N-UNCOUNT

11 If you refer to someone as **the life and soul of the party** you mean that they are lively and entertaining on social occasions, and are good at mixing with people. 社交聚会上最活跃的人. PHR BRITISH

12 If someone is sentenced to **life**, they are sentenced to stay in prison for the rest of their life or for a very long period of time. 无期徒刑; 终身监禁. ❖ *He could get life in prison, if convicted.* 如果他被证实有罪, 有可能被判终身监禁. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

13 **For life** means for the rest of a person's life. 终生. ❖ *He was jailed for life.* 他被判终身监禁. *There can be no jobs for life.* 可能一辈子没有工作. PHR

14 The **life** of something such as a machine or organization is the period of time that it lasts for. (机器等的)寿命, 使用期. ❖ *The repairs did not increase the value or the life of the equipment.* 维修不会提高该设备的价值或延长其使用寿命. N-COUNT with poss

15 If you talk about **life after death**, you are discussing the possibility that people may continue to exist in some form after they die. 死后的生活, 死后的存在(指死后以某种形式继续存在的可能性). PHR

16 If you say that someone **is fighting for** their **life**, you mean they are in a very serious condition and may die as a result of an accident or illness. (因事故或疾病)为生命挣扎, 有生命危险. PHR JOURNALISM

17 If you say that someone does something **for dear life** or **for** their **life**, you mean that they do it using all their effort because they are in a dangerous or urgent situation. 尽一切努力; 拼命地. ❖ *I made for the life raft and hung on for dear life.* 我游向救生艇, 拼命地抓住它. PHR INFORMAL

18 If someone **lays down** their **life** for another person, they die so that the other person can live. 牺牲生命; 献身. PHR LITERARY

19 If someone **takes** another person's **life**, they kill them. If someone **takes** their own **life**, they kill themselves. 杀死他人; 自杀. PHR FORMAL

20 If you say that someone **lives life to the full**, you mean that they make a deliberate effort to gain a lot from life by being always busy and trying new activities. 尽情生活. PHR

21 If you tell someone to **get a life**, you are expressing frustration with them because they do not have any interests or activities which you think would make their life interesting or worthwhile. 应过更有意义的生活. PHR PRAGMATICS

22 If you say that you **have a life**, you mean that you have interests and activities, particularly outside your work, which make your life enjoyable and worthwhile. (尤指工作之外)生活有意义, 生活有价值. PHR

23 If you start **a new life**, you move to another place, or change your career, usually to try and recover from an unpleasant experience. 开始新的生活(指从过去不愉快的经历中恢复过来). PHR

L

24 If you **live** your **own life**, you live in the way that you want to and accept responsibility for your actions and decisions, without other people's advice or interference. 按自己的意愿生活; 过自己的日子. PHR

25 If you say that **life isn't worth living** without someone or something, or that someone or something **makes life worth living**, you mean that you cannot enjoy life without them. 生命无价值; (某人或某物)使生命有价值. PHR

26 If you **bring** something **to life** or if it **comes to life**, it becomes interesting or exciting. (使)生动; (使)活跃; (使)逼真. ❖ *The cold, hard cruelty of two young men is vividly brought to life in this true story.* 两个年轻人的冷酷和残忍在这个真实的故事中活灵活现. *Poems which had seemed dull and boring suddenly came to life.* 看起来单调乏味的诗歌忽然显得生动起来了. PHR

27 If something or someone **comes to life**, they become active. 苏醒; 变得活跃. ❖ *The volcano came to life a week ago.* 这座火山一周前又活跃了. PHR

28 You can use expressions such as **to come to life**, **to spring to life**, and **to roar into life** to indicate that a machine or vehicle suddenly starts working or moving. (机器或车辆)忽然开始启动, 开始运转. ❖ *To his great relief the engine came to life.* 使他感到很欣慰的是, 引擎开始运转了. PHR LITERARY

29 If you say that you cannot remember something **for the life of** you, you are emphasizing that you cannot remember it, however hard you try. 无论如何. ❖ *I can't for the life of me understand why you didn't think of it.* 我无论如何也不明白你为什么没想到这点. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

30 You can say **'Life goes on'** after mentioning something very sad to indicate that although people are very upset or affected by it, they have to carry on living normally. (无论多么烦恼)生活还是会继续下去. ❖ *I can't spend the rest of my life wishing it hadn't happened. Life goes on.* 我不能在余生只管想着: 假如事情从未发生过该多好. 生活还得继续过下去. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

31 You can use **in all my life** or **in my life** to emphasize that you have never previously experienced something to such a degree. (强调从没有过)一生中. ❖ *I have never been so scared in all my life.* 我一生中从没有这么害怕过. PHR PRAGMATICS

32 You can use expressions such as **the fright of** your **life** or **the race of** your **life** to emphasize, for example, that something has made you more frightened than you have ever been before or that you have run faster than you have ever run before. 从没有这么惊吓过; 从未跑得这么快. PHR PRAGMATICS

33 People say **'That's life'** after an unlucky, unpleasant, or surprising event to show that they realize such events happen occasionally and must be accepted. 这就是生活(不幸、不愉快或令人惊讶的事情时有发生, 必须接受). CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

34 If you talk about the man or woman **in** someone's **life**, you mean the person they are having a relationship with, especially a sexual relationship. 在(某人)的生活中(与别人有了关系, 特别是性关系). ❖ *There is a new man in her life.* 在她的生活中, 有了个新相识的男人. PHR

35 If you say that someone or something is **larger than life**, you mean that they appear or behave in a way that seems more exaggerated or important than usual. 夸大的. ❖ *Nobody takes seriously the improbable storylines and larger than life characters.* 没有人把这个不可能的故事情节和夸大的人物当做一回事. PHR

36 If something **starts life** or **begins life** as a particular thing, it is that thing when it first starts to exist. (某物)开始存在. ❖ *Herr's book started life as a dramatic screenplay.* 赫尔的书开始问世时是用作戏剧性的电影剧本. PHR

37 In art, **life** refers to the producing of drawings, paintings, or sculptures that represent actual people, objects, or landscapes, rather than images from the artist's imagination. (美术创作中的)实物, 写真. N-UNCOUNT

38 ➡ 又见 **fact of life**, **kiss of life**.

➡ **a matter of life and death**: 见 **death**.

➡ **a new lease of life**: 见 **lease**.

➡ **to have the time of** your **life**: 见 **time**.

➡ **to risk life and limb**: 见 **limb**.

➡ **true to life**: 见 **true**.

ˌlife-and-ˈdeath.

➡ 见 **death**.

ˈlife assurance. ♦◇◇◇◇

Life assurance is the same as **life insurance**. 同life insurance. N-UNCOUNT

life·belt /ˈlaɪfbelt/ lifebelts. BRITISH

A **lifebelt** is a large ring used to keep a person afloat and prevent them from drowning when they fall into the sea or other deep water. 救生圈. N-COUNT

life·blood /ˈlaɪfblʌd/; 又拼作 life-blood.

The **lifeblood** of an organization, area, or person is the most important thing that they need in order to exist or be successful. 命脉; 原动力. ❖ *Coal and steel were the region's lifeblood.* 煤炭和钢铁是这个地区的命脉. N-SING

life·boat /ˈlaɪfbəʊt/ lifeboats. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **lifeboat** is a boat that is sent out from a port or harbour in order to rescue people who are in danger at sea. 救生船. N-COUNT

2 A **lifeboat** is a boat that is carried on a ship, which people on the ship use to escape when the ship is in danger of sinking. (船上的)救生艇. N-COUNT

ˈlife cycle, life cycles. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **life cycle** of an animal or plant is the series of changes and developments that it passes through from the beginning of its life until its death. (动植物的)生活周期. N-COUNT

2 The **life cycle** of something such as an idea or organization is the series of developments that take place in it from its beginning until the end of its usefulness. 发展周期; 盛衰史. ❖ *Each new product would have a relatively long life cycle.* 每种新产品会有一个相对较长的盛衰周期. N-COUNT

ˈlife-enhancing.

If you describe something as **life-enhancing**, you mean that it makes you feel happier and more content. 让生活更幸福的; 令人更满足的. ❖ *...a life-enhancing and exciting trip.* 增进活力、令人兴奋的旅行. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlife exˈpectancy, life expectancies. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **life expectancy** of a person, animal, or plant is the length of time that they are normally likely to live. 预期寿命. ❖ *Smoking reduces life expectancy.* 吸烟会缩短预期寿命. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ˈlife form, life forms.

A **life form** is any living thing such as an animal or plant. 生物; 活物. N-COUNT with supp

life·guard /ˈlaɪfgɑːd/ lifeguards.

A **lifeguard** is a person who works at a beach or swimming pool and rescues people when they are in danger of drowning. 救生员. ❖ *He worked as a lifeguard at Brighton Beach.* 他在布赖顿海滩当救生员. N-COUNT

ˌlife imˈprisonment. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone is sentenced to **life imprisonment**, they are sentenced to stay in prison for the rest of their life, or for a very long period of time. 终生监禁; 长期监禁. N-UNCOUNT

ˈlife insurance. ♦◇◇◇◇

Life insurance is a form of insurance in which a person makes regular payments to an insurance company, in return for a sum of money to be paid to them when they reach a certain age, or to a person they have nominated, usually their wife or husband or children, when they die. 人寿保险. N-UNCOUNT

ˈlife jacket, life jackets; 又拼作 lifejacket.

A **life jacket** is a sleeveless jacket which keeps you afloat in water. The American word is **life preserver**. 救生衣. [美]作life preserver. N-COUNT BRITISH

life·less /ˈlaɪfləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a person or animal is **lifeless**, they are dead, or are so still that they appear to be dead. 无生命的, 死的. ADJ

2 A **lifeless** place or area does not have anything living or growing there at all. 无生物的; 无生命迹象的. ❖ *Dry stone walls may appear stark and lifeless, but they provide a valuable habitat for plants and animals.* 干的石墙可能看 ADJ-GRADED

L

起来光秃秃的,没有生命,但它们却给动植物提供了一个很好的生活环境.

3 If you describe a person, or something such as an artistic performance or a town as **lifeless**, you mean they lack any lively or exciting qualities. 沉闷的; 缺少生机的; 没有生气的. ◆ *With one exception his novels are shallow and lifeless things.* 他的小说仅有一本例外, 其余的都既肤浅, 又索然无味. ADJ-GRADED

life·like /ˈlaɪflaɪk/.
Something that is **lifelike** has the appearance of being alive. 栩栩如生的; 逼真的. ◆ *...a lifelike doll.* 栩栩如生的玩具娃娃. ADJ-GRADED

life·line /ˈlaɪflaɪn/ **lifelines.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **lifeline** is something that enables an organization or group to survive or to continue with an activity. 生命线; 命脉; 生机. ◆ *The orders will throw a lifeline to Britain's shipyards.* 这些订单将给英国的造船厂带来生机. N-COUNT

life·long /ˈlaɪflɒŋ, AM -lɔːŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Lifelong means existing or happening for the whole of a person's life. 终身的, 毕生的. ◆ *...her lifelong friendship with Naomi.* 她与娜奥米的毕生友谊. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌlife ˈmember, life members.
If you are a **life member** of a club or organization, your membership will last for the rest of your life. 终身会员. N-COUNT

ˌlife ˈpeer, life peers.
In Britain, a **life peer** is a person who is given a title such as 'Lord' or 'Lady' which they can use for the rest of their life. Life peers have the right to a seat in the House of Lords in the British parliament. (英国)终身贵族. N-COUNT

ˈlife preserver, life preservers.
A **life-preserver** is a sleeveless jacket which keeps you afloat in water. The British term is **life jacket**. 救生衣. [英]作life jacket. N-COUNT AMERICAN

lif·er /ˈlaɪfə/ **lifers.**
A **lifer** is a criminal who has been given a life sentence. 无期徒刑犯. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈlife raft, life rafts; 又拼作 **life-raft.**
A **life raft** is a small boat which is carried on aeroplanes, helicopters, and large boats to be used in emergencies. (飞机或轮船上的)救生筏. N-COUNT

life·sav·er /ˈlaɪfseɪvə/ **lifesavers.**
If you say that something is a **lifesaver**, you mean that it helps people in a very important way, often in a way that is important to their health. 对健康很重要的东西. ◆ *The cervical smear test is a lifesaver.* 子宫颈涂片检查对妇女健康很重要. N-COUNT

ˈlife-saving. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **life-saving** drug, operation, or action is one that saves someone's life or is likely to save their life. 救命的. ◆ *She decided her child should go to America for life-saving treatment.* 她决定把孩子送往美国接受挽救生命的治疗. ADJ

2 You use **life-saving** to refer to the skills and activities connected with rescuing people, especially people who are drowning. 救生技术; 救生法. ◆ *She teaches swimming, life-saving and water aerobics.* 她教授游泳、救生法和水上有氧运动. N-UNCOUNT

ˌlife ˈscience, life sciences.
The **life sciences** are sciences such as zoology, botany, and anthropology, which are concerned with human beings, animals, and plants. 生命科学(如动物学、植物学及人类学). N-COUNT

ˌlife ˈsentence, life sentences. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone receives a **life sentence**, they are sentenced to stay in prison for the rest of their life, or for a very long period of time. 无期徒刑; 终生监禁. N-COUNT

L

ˈlife-size.
A **life-size** representation of someone or something, for example a painting or sculpture, is the same size as the person or thing that they represent. 与真人(或实物)一样大小的. ◆ *...a life-sized statue of an Indian boy.* 与真人大小一样的印度男孩塑像. ADJ

ˈlife-sized.
Life-sized means the same as **life-size**. 义同 life-size. ADJ

life·span /ˈlaɪfspæn/ **lifespans;** 又拼作 **life span.**
1 The **lifespan** of a person, animal, or plant is the period of time for which they live or are normally expected to live. 寿命; 预期生命期限. ◆ *A 15-year lifespan is not uncommon for a dog.* 对狗来说, 15年的寿命是很正常的. N-VAR

2 The **lifespan** of a product, organization, or idea is the period of time for which it is expected to work properly or to last. 预期使用期限; 预期有效期限. N-COUNT

life·style /ˈlaɪfstaɪl/ **lifestyles;** 又拼作 **life style** 或 **life-style.** ◆◆◇◇◇
The **lifestyle** of a particular person or group of people is the living conditions, behaviour, and habits that are typical of them or are chosen by them. 生活方式. ◆ *...the change of lifestyle occasioned by the baby's arrival.* 婴儿出生所带来的生活方式的改变. N-VAR

ˌlife-supˈport machine, life-support machines.
A **life-support machine** is the equipment that is used to keep a person alive when they are very ill and incapable of breathing without help. 生命维持设备. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌlife-supˈport system, life-support systems.
A **life-support system** is the same as a **life-support machine**. 同life-support machine. N-COUNT

ˌlife's ˈwork.
Someone's **life's work** or **life work** is the main activity that they have been involved in during their life, or their most important achievement. 毕生从事的工作; 一生中最重要的工作. ◆ *An exhibition of his life's work is being shown in the garden of his home.* 他毕生的作品正在他家的花园中展出. N-SING

ˈlife-threatening. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone has a **life-threatening** illness or is in a **life-threatening** situation, there is a strong possibility that the illness or the situation will kill them. 有生命危险的; 威胁生命的. ADJ

life·time /ˈlaɪftaɪm/ **lifetimes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **lifetime** is the length of time that someone is alive. 一生, 终身. ◆ *During my lifetime I haven't got around to much travelling.* 在我的一生中, 我没怎么去四处旅行. N-COUNT

2 The **lifetime** of a particular thing is the period of time that it lasts. 存在期; 使用期. ◆ *...the lifetime of a parliament.* 议会的任职期. N-SING with poss

3 If you describe something, for example an opportunity, as the opportunity **of a lifetime**, you are emphasizing that it is the most memorable or important opportunity that you are ever likely to have. 终身难遇的, 千载难逢的. ◆ *This could be not just the trip of a lifetime but the experience of a lifetime.* 这不仅是千载难逢的旅行, 更是千载难逢的体验. PHR PRAGMATICS

lift /lɪft/ **lifts, lifting, lifted.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **lift** something, you move it to another position, especially upwards. 提起; 举起; 抬起. ◆ *She lifted the last of her drink to her lips.* 她举起最后一点饮料送到嘴边. VB: V n, V n prep/adv
➪ **Lift up** means the same as **lift**. 义同 lift. ◆ *She put her arms around him and lifted him up.* 她用两臂抱着他, 把他抬起来. *Curious shoppers lifted up their children to take a closer look at the parade.* 有好奇心的购物者将孩子们举起, 好让他们更清楚地看到游行队伍. PHR-V: V n P, V P noun

2 If you **lift** a part of your body, you move it to a higher position. 抬起, 举起(身体的某一部分). ◆ *Amy lifted her arm to wave.* 埃米举起手臂挥舞着. VB: V n
➪ **Lift up** means the same as **lift**. 义同 lift. ◆ *Tom took his seat again and lifted his feet up on to the railing.* 汤姆又坐下来, 抬起脚放到栏杆上. PHR-V: V n P

3 If you **lift** your eyes or your head, you look up, for example when you have been reading and someone comes into the room. 抬起(眼或头). VB: V n

4 If a government or organization **lifts** people or goods in or out of a country or area, it transports them there by aeroplane, especially in special circumstances such as a war. 空运. ◆ *The army lifted people off rooftops where they had climbed to escape the flooding.* 军队把爬到屋顶上躲避洪水的人们空运走. VB: V n prep/adv

5 If fog, cloud, or mist **lifts**, it reduces, for example by moving upwards or by becoming less thick. (雾、云等)消散, 消失. VB: V

6 A **lift** is a device that carries people or goods up and down inside tall buildings. The American word is **elevator**. 电梯. [美]作elevator. N-COUNT BRITISH

7 If you give someone a **lift** somewhere, you take them there in your car as a favour to them. 搭顺路车, 免费搭车. N-COUNT

8 If people in authority **lift** a law or rule that prevents people from doing something, they end it. 撤销, 解除(法律或规则). ◆ *Mr Bush said he'd never been enthusiastic about sanctions in the first place and would lift them.* 布什先生说他对首先实行制裁根本就不热心, 他想解除制裁. VB; V n

9 If something **lifts** your spirits or your mood, you start feeling more cheerful. 提起(兴致). ◆ *He used his incredible sense of humour to lift my spirits.* 他用他那难以置信的幽默感来提起我的兴致. *As soon as she heard the telephone ring her spirits lifted.* 她一听到电话铃响, 精神为之一振. V-ERG; V n; V

10 If something gives you a **lift**, it gives you a feeling of greater confidence, energy, or enthusiasm. 鼓舞. ◆ *My selection for the team has given me a tremendous lift.* 我被选中加入球队, 这给了我极大鼓舞. N-SING INFORMAL

11 To **lift** something means to increase its amount or to increase the level or the rate at which it happens. 提高; 增加. ◆ *The bank lifted its basic home loans rate to 10.99% from 10.75%.* 银行把基本的房屋贷款利率从10.75%提高到10.99%. *A barrage would halt the flow upstream and lift the water level.* 兴建拦河坝会截断上游的水流, 提高水位. VB; V n to/from/by amount; V n

12 ➽ to **lift a finger**: 见 **finger**.

▸lift off.

When an aircraft or rocket **lifts off**, it leaves the ground and rises into the air. (飞机或火箭)起飞, 发射. PHR-V: V P

▸lift up.

➽ 见 lift ■, ■. PHR-V

'lift-off, lift-offs. ◆◇◇◇◇

Lift-off is the act of launching a rocket into space, when it leaves the ground and rises into the air. (火箭的)发射. ◆ *The rocket tumbled out of control shortly after lift-off.* 火箭起飞后不久就打转翻筋斗, 失去了控制. N-VAR

liga·ment /'lɪgəmənt/ **ligaments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **ligament** is a band of strong tissue in a person's body which connects bones. 韧带. N-COUNT

light 1 brightness or illumination 明亮或照明

light /laɪt/ **lights, lighting, lit, lighted; lighter, lightest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

The form **lit** is the usual past tense and past participle, but the form **lighted** is also used. light 的过去式和过去分词通常作 lit, 但也可作 lighted.

1 **Light** is the brightness that lets you see things. Light comes from sources such as the sun, moon, lamps, and fire. 光; 光线; 光亮. ◆ *Light and water in embassy buildings were cut off.* 大使馆内的灯光和供水被切断了. *It was difficult to see in the dim light.* 在昏暗的光线下, 很难看清楚. *...ultraviolet light.* 紫外光. N-UNCOUNT also the N

2 A **light** is something such as an electric lamp which produces light. 发光体; 电灯; 灯光. ◆ *The janitor comes round to turn the lights out.* 看门人走过来, 把灯关上了. *...street lights.* 街灯. N-COUNT

3 If a place or object **is lit** by something, it has light shining on it. 被照亮; 使发亮. ◆ *A giant moon lit the road so brightly you could see the landscape clearly.* 硕大的月亮把道路照得通明, 你可以把景观看得一清二楚. *The room was lit by only the one light.* 这房间仅靠一盏灯照明. *...the little lighted space at the bottom of the stairwell.* 楼梯井底部稍稍照亮了的空间. VB; V n; V-ed; Also V n with n

4 **First light** is the time in the early morning when light first appears and before the sun rises. 黎明, 破晓. PHR LITERARY

5 When you talk about **the light at the end of the tunnel**, you are referring to a pleasant situation in the future which gives you hope and optimism, especially because you are in a difficult or unpleasant situation at the moment. 曙光在即; 快要熬出头了. PHR

6 If it is **light**, there is enough natural daylight left to see by even though it is the evening. 明亮的. ◆ *It was still light when we arrived.* 我们到达时, 天还亮着. ADJ-GRADED

7 If a room or building is **light**, it has a lot of natural light in it, for example because it has large windows. 光线充足的. ◢ **light·ness** ◆ *The dark green spare bedroom is in total contrast to the lightness of the large main bedroom.* 深绿色的备用卧室与宽敞的主卧室的明亮形成强烈对比. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

8 You can use **lights** to refer to a set of traffic lights. 交通灯, 红绿灯. N-PLURAL

9 If someone in authority gives you the **green light**, they give you permission to do something. (尤指官方的)许可, 开绿灯. ◆ *The food industry was given a green light to extend the use of these chemicals.* 食品业获准扩大这些化学制品的应用范围. PHR

10 If you **light** something such as a cigarette or fire, or if it **lights**, it starts burning. 点燃(香烟、火等). ◆ *If the charcoal does fail to light, use a special liquid spray and light it with a long taper.* 如果木炭确实没有点着, 就使用一种特殊的液体喷雾, 用细长蜡烛把它点燃. *...a lighted candle.* 点着的蜡烛. V-ERG; V n; V; V-ed

11 If someone asks you for **a light**, they want a match or cigarette lighter so they can start smoking. 点火物(如火柴或打火机). ◆ *Have you got a light anybody?* 你们谁有火儿吗? N-SING: a N INFORMAL

12 If you **set light to** something, you make it start burning. The usual American expression is **set fire to**. 使燃烧; 使点燃. [美]一般作set fire to. PHR BRITISH

13 If you say that an object **sees the light of day** or **sees the light**, you mean that it is taken out of the place where it is stored. 见天日(指从储存的地方取出). ◆ *Museum basements are stacked full of objects which never see the light of day.* 博物馆地下室里堆满了许多从来没有见过天日的物品. PHR

14 If something **sees the light of day** at a particular time, it comes into existence or is made known to the public at that time. 问世, 面世; 开始为人所知. ◆ *This extraordinary document first saw the light of day in 1966.* 这一特别文献于1966年首次公诸于世. PHR

15 If someone or something **sheds light on**, **throws light on**, or **casts light on** something, it makes it easier to understand, because more information is known about it. (因有更多信息和资料)使某事更易理解. ◆ *A new approach offers an answer, and may shed light on an even bigger question.* 一种新的途径提供了答案, 使人们可能进一步了解甚至更大的问题. PHR

16 If someone **sees the light**, they finally understand something after having thought about it for some time, or after having misunderstood it. 明白过来; 理解, 领悟. PHR

17 ➽ 又见 **lighter, lighting; bright lights, pilot light, red light.**

18 If something is presented in a particular **light**, it is presented so that you think about it in a particular way or so that it appears to be of a particular nature. 角度; 眼光. ◆ *He has worked hard in recent months to portray New York in a better light.* 近几个月来他努力工作, 以便从更好的角度描绘纽约. N-COUNT with supp

19 You can refer to the type of influence that something has on situations, people, or things as **the light of** that situation, person, or thing. 对…的影响(或反映). ◆ *...the harsh light of reality.* 现实的残酷反映. N-SING: the N of n WRITTEN

20 If something **comes to light** or **is brought to light**, it becomes obvious or is made known to a lot of people. (被)显露; (被)暴露; 成为众所周知. ◆ *Nothing about this sum has come to light.* 这笔钱的情况一点儿也不为人所知. *The truth is unlikely to be brought to light by the promised enquiry.* 真相不太可能由作过保证的调查揭露出来. PHR

21 If something is possible or if you make a decision **in the light of** particular information or knowledge, it is possible or you make the decision because you have this information or knowledge. 鉴于; 由于. ◆ *In the light of this information* PHR-PREP

L

it is now possible to identify a number of key issues. 鉴于这则消息,现在有可能确定一些关键问题.

▸light on or **light upon.**

If you **light on** something or **light upon** it, you suddenly notice it or find it. (忽然)看到, 注意到. PHR-V V P n

▸light up.

1 If you **light** something **up** or if it **lights up**, it becomes bright, usually when you shine light on it. (使)发亮, (使)发光. PHR-V ERG
❖ *...a keypad that lights up when you pick up the handset.* 电话听筒被拿起时会发亮的键盘. V P *It isn't possible to heat one half of a bedroom or only to light up one half of a sitting room!* 不可能只加暖半间卧室,或只照亮半个客厅. V P noun

2 If your face or your eyes **light up**, you suddenly look very surprised or happy. 放光; 露喜色; 容光焕发. ❖ *Sue's face lit up with surprise.* 休因惊讶而精神为之一振. PHR-V V P; V P with n

3 If you **light up**, you make a cigarette, cigar, or pipe start burning and you start smoking it. 点上(香烟、雪茄、烟斗). PHR-V V P; INFORMAL
❖ *He takes his time lighting up a cigarette.* 他不慌不忙地点了一支香烟抽起来. V P noun

▸light upon.

➽ 见 **light on.** PHR-V

light 2 not great in weight, amount, or intensity (重量、数量或程度)不大的

light /laɪt/ **lighter, lightest.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Something that is **light** does not weigh very much, or weighs less than you would expect it to. (重量)轻的. ❖ *Try to wear light, loose clothes.* 尝试穿些轻便宽松的衣服. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **light·ness** ❖ *It is fashioned completely of steel for lightness and strength.* 这完全用钢制成,既轻巧又坚固. N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **light** is not very great in amount, degree, or intensity. (数量、程度或强度)不大的, 稍稍的, 轻微的. ❖ *...the usual light traffic in the city.* 该市通常不大的交通量. *...a light breeze.* 微风. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **light·ly** ❖ *Put the onions in the pan and cook until lightly browned.* 把洋葱放到平底锅里煮,直到变成浅褐色. ADV-GRADED

3 **Light** equipment and machines are small and easily moved, especially because they are not heavy. 轻盈的, 轻装的; 易移动的. ❖ *...a convoy of light armoured vehicles.* 一支轻装甲车车队. ADJ: ADJ n

4 Something that is **light** is very pale in colour. (颜色)浅的, 淡的, 苍白的. ❖ *He is light haired with gray eyes.* 他头发颜色很淡, 眼睛灰白. ADJ-GRADED
➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *We know he has a light green van.* 我们知道他有一辆浅绿色小货车. COMB

5 A **light** sleep is one that is easily disturbed and in which you are often aware of the things around you. If you are a **light** sleeper, you are easily woken when you are asleep. (睡眠)易惊醒的、不熟睡的. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n ◢ **lightly** ❖ *He was dozing lightly in his chair.* 他在椅子上打盹. ADV-GRADED

6 A **light** sound, for example someone's voice, is pleasantly quiet. (声音、嗓音)柔和的, 轻的. ❖ *The voice was sweet and light.* 嗓音甜美柔和. ADJ-GRADED

7 A **light** meal is small in quantity. (进食)少的, 分量不大的. ❖ *...wine and cheese or other light refreshment.* 葡萄酒和奶酪或其他小点心. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **lightly** ❖ *She found it impossible to eat lightly.* 她觉得吃得少几乎是不可能的. ADV-GRADED

8 Food that is **light** has a delicate flavour and is easy to digest. (食物)清淡的, 易于消化的. ❖ *Berti's clear tomato soup is deliciously light.* 伯蒂的番茄清汤味美而清淡. *...light table wines.* 酒精含量低的佐餐酒. ADJ-GRADED

9 **Light** work does not involve much physical effort. (工作)轻松的. ADJ-GRADED

10 If you describe the result of an action or a punishment as **light**, you mean that it is less serious or severe than you expected. (行动或惩罚)轻微的, 不严厉的. ❖ *She confessed her astonishment at her light sentence when her father visited her at the jail.* 她在父亲探监时,承认她在获悉自己只获轻判的惊讶之情. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **lightly** ❖ *One of the accused got off lightly in exchange for pleading guilty to withholding information from Congress.* 其中一位被告承认犯了向国会隐瞒消息的罪而获轻判. ADV-GRADED

11 Movements and actions that are **light** are graceful or gentle and are done with very little force or effort. 轻柔的; 用力小的; 轻盈的; 轻巧的. ❖ *There was a light knock at the door.* 门口传来轻轻的敲门声. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **lightly** ❖ *He kissed her lightly on the mouth.* 他轻轻吻了一下她的嘴. ADV-GRADED ◢ **lightness** ❖ *She danced with a grace and lightness that were breathtaking.* 她优美轻盈地跳起舞来, 舞姿动人. N-UNCOUNT

12 ➽ 又见 **lighter.**

light 3 unimportant or not serious 不重要或不严重的

light /laɪt/ **lighter, lightest.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you describe things such as books, music, and films as **light**, you mean that they entertain you without making you think very deeply. 轻松娱乐的; 不深刻的. ❖ *...a light entertainment programme.* 轻松的娱乐节目. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say something in a **light** way, you sound as if you think that it is not important or serious. 不重要的; 不严肃的. ❖ *Talk to him in a friendly, light way about the relationship.* 友好地、轻松地跟他谈谈这种关系. *...to finish on a lighter note.* 用更轻松的语调结束. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **light·ly** ❖ *'Once a detective, always a detective,' he said lightly.* '一旦成了侦探, 就永远是侦探,' 他轻描淡写地说道. ADV-GRADED
◢ **light·ness** ❖ *'I'm not an authority on them,' Jessica said with forced lightness.* '我不是他们的权威,' 杰茜卡故作轻松地说道. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that something is not a **light** matter, you mean that it should be treated or considered as being important and serious. (与否定词连用)不重要的, 无关紧要的. ❖ *It can be no light matter for the Home Office that so many young prisoners should have wanted to kill or injure themselves.* 这么多年轻犯人想自杀或自残, 对内政部来说这绝非小事. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **lightly** ❖ *His allegations cannot be lightly dismissed.* 不能草草驳回他的陈词. ADV-GRADED

4 If you **make light of** something, you treat it as though it is not serious or important, when in fact it is. 轻视; 对...满不在乎. PHR
➽ to **make light work of**: 见 **work.**

5 ➽ 又见 **lighter.**

ˌlight ˈaircraft.

Light aircraft is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形. N-COUNT
A **light aircraft** is a small aeroplane that is designed to carry a small number of passengers or a small amount of goods. 轻型飞机.

ˈlight bulb, light bulbs. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **light bulb** or **bulb** is the round glass part of an electric light or lamp which light shines from. 灯泡. N-COUNT

light·en /ˈlaɪtən/ lightens, lightening, lightened. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When something **lightens**, it becomes less dark in colour. (使)(颜色)变淡. ❖ *Leslie lightens her hair and has now had it cut into a short, feathered style.* 莱斯莉把头发染淡、剪短, 并把边缘削薄. V-ERG V; V n

2 If your attitude, or mood **lightens**, or if someone or something **lightens** it, they make you feel more cheerful, happy, and relaxed. (使)开朗; (使)轻松. ❖ *The sun was streaming in through the window, yet it did nothing to lighten his mood.* 阳光从窗户照射进来, 但这丝毫没有让他的心情开朗起来. V-ERG V; V n

3 If you **lighten** something, you make it less heavy. (使)变轻, 减轻. ❖ *It is a good idea to blend it in a food processor as this lightens the mixture.* 把它放到食品加工器里掺匀是个好主意, 因为这可以减轻混合物的重量. VB; V n

4 If someone or something **lightens** your **burden** or your **load**, they do something to make a bad or difficult situation better for you. 减轻负担. ❖ *In sharing this secret you lighten your burden.* 把这个秘密告诉别人, 你就可以减轻自己的负担. *If you are responsible for children, lighten the load by asking others to help.* 如果你对孩子们有责任心, 就请别人帮忙以减轻负担. PHR

▸lighten up.

If someone tells you to **lighten up**, they think you should be less serious and make an effort to be more relaxed and happy. 变得愉快; 变得轻松. PHR-V V P

light·er /ˈlaɪtə/ **lighters.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **lighter** is a small device that produces a flame which you can use to light cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. 点火器; 打火机. N-COUNT

ˌlight-ˈfingered.

If you say that someone is **light-fingered**, you mean that they steal things. 擅于偷窃的; 扒窃的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

ˌlight-ˈheaded.

If you are **light-headed**, you feel rather dizzy and faint, for example because you are ill or because you have drunk too much alcohol. 眩晕的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlight-ˈhearted. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **light-hearted** is cheerful and happy. 无忧无虑的; 轻松愉快的. ❖ *They were light-hearted and prepared to enjoy life.* 他们无忧无虑, 准备享受生活. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something that is **light-hearted** is intended to be entertaining or amusing, and not at all serious. 娱乐性的; 不严肃的. ❖ *There have been many attempts, both light-hearted and serious, to locate the Loch Ness Monster.* 有很多人尝试查找尼斯湖水怪出没的地点, 有些人随便找找, 有些人很认真地找着. ADJ-GRADED

light·house /ˈlaɪthaʊs/ **lighthouses.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **lighthouse** is a tower containing a powerful flashing lamp that is built on the coast or on a small island in the sea. Lighthouses are used to guide ships or to warn them of danger. 灯塔. N-COUNT

ˌlight ˈindustry, light industries.

Light industry is industry in which only small items are made, for example household goods and clothes. 轻工业. N-VAR

light·ing /ˈlaɪtɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **lighting** in a place is the way that it is lit, for example by electric lights, by candles, or by windows, or the quality of the light in it. 照明. ❖ *The whole room is bathed in soft lighting.* 整个房间沐浴在柔和的灯光中. *...street lighting.* 街道照明. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **lighting** in a film or play is the use of different electric lights to give a particular effect. (影视或舞台的)灯光, 照明技术. N-UNCOUNT

light·ning /ˈlaɪtnɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Lightning** is the very bright flashes of light in the sky that happen during thunderstorms. 闪电. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Lightning** describes things that happen very quickly or last for only a short time. 闪电般的; 短暂的. ❖ *Driving today demands lightning reflexes.* 当今的驾驶要求反应快速敏捷. ADJ: ADJ n

ˈlightning conductor, lightning conductors.

A **lightning conductor** is a long thin piece of metal on top of a building that attracts lightning and allows it to reach the ground safely. The American expression is **lightning rod**. 避雷针. [美]作 lightning rod. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈlightning rod, lightning rods.

1 A **lightning rod** is a long thin piece of metal on top of a building that attracts lightning and allows it to reach the ground safely. The British expression is **lightning conductor**. 避雷针. [英]作 lightning conductor. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 If you say that someone **is a lightning rod for** something, you mean that they attract that thing to themselves. 吸引物. ❖ *He became a lightning rod for criticism.* 他招惹批评. PHR AMERICAN

ˈlightning strike, lightning strikes.

A **lightning strike** is a strike in which workers stop work suddenly and without any warning, in order to protest about something. 闪电式罢工. N-COUNT

light·ship /ˈlaɪtʃɪp/ **lightships.**

A **lightship** is a small ship that stays in one place and that has a powerful flashing lamp like a lighthouse. It is used to guide ships or to warn them of danger. (导航用的)灯船. N-COUNT

light·weight /ˈlaɪtweɪt/ **lightweights;** 又拼作 **light-weight.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something that is **lightweight** weighs less than most other things of the same type. (重量比同类事物)轻的, 轻型的. ❖ *The company manufactures a range of innovative lightweight cycles.* 该公司生产了一系列新颖的轻型自行车. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Lightweight** is a category in some sports, such as boxing, judo, or rowing, based on the weight of the athlete. (拳击等体育比赛)轻量级的. ❖ *By the age of sixteen he was the junior lightweight champion of Poland.* 16岁时, 他成为波兰青少年组的轻量级选手冠军. N-UNCOUNT

➪ A **lightweight** is a person who is in the lightweight category in a particular sport. 轻量级选手. N-COUNT

3 If you describe someone as a **lightweight**, you are critical of them because you think that they are not very important or skilful in a particular area of activity. 无足轻重的人; 技术不熟练的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Some of the discussion in the book is lightweight and unconvincing.* 书中的某些论述无足轻重, 不能令人信服. ADJ-GRADED

ˈlight year, light years. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **light year** is the distance that light travels in a year. 光年. ❖ *...a star system millions of light years away.* 数百万光年以外的星系. N-COUNT

2 You can say that two things are **light years** apart to emphasize a very great difference or a very long distance or period of time between them. 极大差距; 极长距离. ❖ *She says the French education system is light years ahead of the English one.* 她说法国的教育体制比英国先进多了. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

lik·able /ˈlaɪkəbəl/.

➸ 见 **likeable.**

like 1 preposition and conjunction uses 介词和连词用法

like /laɪk/ **likes.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you say that one person or thing is **like** another, you mean that they have similar characteristics or behave in similar ways. 相像的, 相似的. ❖ *Kathy is a great mate, we are like sisters.* 凯西是个很好的伙伴, 我们像姐妹一样. *It's a bit like going to the dentist; it's never as bad as you fear.* 这有点儿像是去看牙医, 绝并不像你想的那样可怕. *...a mountain shaped like a reclining woman.* 形似一位斜卧着的妇女的山脉. PREP

2 If you ask or talk about what something or someone is **like**, you are asking or talking about their qualities, features, or characteristics. (性质、特性或特征)像...一样. ❖ *What was Bulgaria like?* 保加利亚这个国家是怎样的? *What was it like growing up in Hillsborough?* 在希尔斯伯勒长大会是怎样的? PREP

3 You can use **like** to introduce an example of the set of things or people that you have just mentioned. 比如像...; 例如. ❖ *The neglect that large cities like New York have received over the past 12 years is tremendous.* 像纽约这样的大城市在过去12年里所受到的忽视是相当大的. PREP

4 You can use **like** to say that someone or something is in the same situation as another person or thing. 像...(情况)一样. ❖ *It also moved those who, like me, are too young to have lived through the war.* 这也感动了那些像我这样因太年轻而没有经历过战争的人. PREP

5 If you say that someone is behaving or doing something **like** something or someone else, you mean that they are behaving in a way or doing something that is typical of that kind of thing or person. 像...一样; 具有...的特点. ❖ *I was shaking all over, trembling like a leaf.* 我浑身发抖, 像树叶一样颤动着. *Greenfield was behaving like an irresponsible idiot.* 格林菲尔德表现得像一个不负责任的白痴. PREP

6 You can use **like** in expressions such as **that's just like her** and **it wasn't like him** to indicate that the person's behaviour is or is not typical of their character. 符合, 像(某人的特点或性格). ❖ *Why does he want to do a mad thing like that? It's not like him.* 他为什么要做那样疯狂的事? 这不像他的性格. PREP

7 **Like** is sometimes used in order to say that something appears to be the case when it is not. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. 似乎是...(但实际上不是).(有人认为like这种用法不正确) ❖ *On the train up to Waterloo, I felt like I was going on an adventure.* 在去往滑铁卢的火车上, 我觉得自己像是在冒险. CONJ

L

8 **Like** is sometimes used in order to indicate that something happens or is done in the same way as something else. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. 如同.(有人认为like这种用法不正确) ◆ *He spoke exactly like I did.* 他说得完全和我一样. *We really were afraid, not like in the cinema.* 我们真的很害怕, 不像看电影时的那种害怕. CONJ PRAGMATICS

9 You can use the expressions **like anything, like crazy,** or **like mad** to emphasize that someone is doing something or something is happening in a very intense or noticeable way. 非常明显的; 像什么似的; 非常疯狂的. ◆ *He's working like mad at the moment.* 他此刻正发了疯似地在工作. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

10 Some people say **like** when they are thinking about what to say next or because it has become their habit to say it. (口头禅)嗯, 呃. ◆ *I decided that I'd go and, like, take a picture of him.* 我决定我要去... 嗯, 去给他拍一张照片. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, SPOKEN

11 You can use **like** in expressions such as **like attracts like**, when you are referring to two or more people or things that have the same or similar characteristics. 同类(如: 物以类聚). ◆ *You have to make sure you're comparing like with like.* 你得肯定你是按类进行比较的. N-UNCOUNT

12 You say **'and the like'** to indicate that there are other similar things or people that can be included in what you are saying. 等等; 以及诸如此类. ◆ *...keeping fit through jogging, aerobics, weight training, and the like.* 通过慢跑、有氧运动、体重训练以及诸如此类的方式保持身体健康. PHR

13 You can talk about **the likes of** someone or something to refer to people or things of a particular type. 像...这样的人(或事物). ◆ *Why would somebody like her want to spend an evening with the likes of me?* 像她这样的人为什么想与我这样的人共度一个夜晚? PHR INFORMAL

14 If you refer to something **the like of which** or **the likes of which** has never been seen before, you are emphasizing how important, great, or noticeable the thing is. (极重要的、史无前例的)类型, 规模. ◆ *...technological advances the like of which the world had previously only dreamed of.* 人类以前只能梦想的科技的巨大发展. PHR PRAGMATICS

15 You use the expression **more like** when mentioning an amount, name, or description that in your opinion is more accurate than one that has already been mentioned. 更确切地是. ◆ *It's on company advice — well, orders, more like.* 这是公司的建议—呃, 更确切地说, 是命令. PHR

16 You use the expression **something like** with an amount, number, or description to indicate that it is approximately accurate. 大约, 接近. ◆ *They can get something like £3,000 a year.* 他们一年大约能得到3,000镑. PHR

17 You can use **like** in expressions such as **nothing like** to make an emphatic negative statement. (用作强调否定句)绝不, 没有. ◆ *Three hundred million dollars will be nothing like enough.* 三亿元绝对不够. PREP PRAGMATICS

18 You say **like this, like that,** or **like so** when you are showing someone how something is done. 像这样(做); 像上述那样. ◆ *It opens and closes, like this.* 它打开, 然后关上, 就像这样. PHR

19 You use **like this** or **like that** when you are drawing attention to something that you are doing or that someone else is doing. (引起注意)如此, 这样. ◆ *I'm sorry to intrude on you like this.* 对不起, 如此打扰你了. PHR

like 2 verb and noun uses 动词和名词用法

like /laɪk/ likes, liking, liked. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **like** something or someone, you think they are interesting, enjoyable, or attractive. 喜欢. ◆ *I can't think why Grace doesn't like me.* 我不明白格雷斯为什么不喜欢我. *Do you like to go swimming?* 你喜欢游泳吗? *I like my whisky neat.* 我喜欢我的威士忌是纯的. *That's one of the things I like about you.* 那是我喜欢你的一方面. VB no cont V n/-ing V to-inf V n adj/prep V n about n/-ing

2 Someone's **likes** are the things that they enjoy or find pleasant. 喜欢的东西. ◆ *I knew everything about Jemma: her likes and dislikes, her political viewpoints.* 我对吉玛了如指掌, 包括她喜欢和不喜欢的东西, 以及她的政治观点. N-PLURAL

3 If you ask someone how they **like** something, you are asking them for their opinion of it. 看待; 认为. ◆ *How do you like America?* 你对美国的看法如何? *How did you like the trip?* 你对这次旅行有何看法? VB no cont, no passive V n/-ing

4 If you **like** something such as a particular course of action or way of behaving, you approve of it. 愿意; 赞同. ◆ *Opal, his wife, didn't really like him drinking so much.* 他的妻子奥珀尔真的不赞同他喝那么多酒. *I don't like relying on the judges' decisions.* 我不同意依赖法官的判决. VB no cont, V n V n -ing V -ing Also V to-inf

5 If you say that you **like** to do something or that you **like** something to be done, you mean that you prefer to do it or prefer it to be done as part of your normal life or routine. 想; 希望; 宁愿. ◆ *I like to get to airports in good time.* 我想及时赶到机场. *I hear Mary's husband likes her to be home no later than six o'clock.* 我听说玛丽的丈夫希望她不迟于六点回家. VB no cont, no passive V to-inf V n to-inf

6 If you say that you would **like** something or would **like** to do something, you are indicating a wish or desire that you have. 想要; 希望有. ◆ *I'd like a huge bubble bath to sink into up to my neck.* 我想洗一次彻底的泡泡浴, 整个人完全躺进去, 只露出头来. *If you don't mind, I think I'd like to go home.* 如果你不介意, 我想我要回家了. VB no cont, no passive PRAGMATICS V n V to-inf

7 You can say that you **would like** to say something to indicate that you are about to say it. 想要(说)... . ◆ *I'd like to apologize.* 我想道歉. *I would like to take this opportunity of telling you about a new service we are offering.* 我想趁这个机会告诉你我们提供的一项新服务. VB no cont, no passive PRAGMATICS V to-inf

8 If you ask someone if they **would like** something, you are politely offering them something or inviting them to do something. (有礼貌地提供或邀请)想要, 愿意. ◆ *Would you like a magazine while you wait?* 你在等候时想看看杂志吗? *Would you like to come back for coffee?* 你愿意回来喝杯咖啡吗? VB no cont, no passive PRAGMATICS V n V to-inf

9 If you say to someone that you **would like** something, or ask them if they **would like** to do something, you are politely telling them what you want or what you want them to do. (有礼貌地告诉别人你)想要. ◆ *I'd like an explanation.* 我想要个解释. *Would you like to tell me what happened?* 能告诉我发生了什么事吗? VB no cont, no passive PRAGMATICS V n V to-inf Also V n to-inf

10 You say **'if you like'** when you are making or agreeing to an offer or suggestion in a casual way. 如果你乐意. ◆ *You can stay here if you like.* 如果你乐意, 你可以留在这里. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You say **'if you like'** when you are expressing something in a different way, or in a way that you think some people might disagree with or find strange. 可以说; 换句话说. ◆ *This is more like a down payment, or a deposit, if you like.* 这更像是预付订金, 或者换句话说, 是押金. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 ➡ 又见 **liking**.

-like /-laɪk/.

-like combines with nouns to form adjectives which describe something as being similar to the thing referred to by the noun. (前接名词构成形容词)像...一样; 有...特征. ◆ *...beautiful purple-red petunia-like flowers.* 像牵牛花一样的美丽的紫红色花朵. *...a tiny worm-like creature.* 像虫一样的小生物. COMB

like·able /ˈlaɪkəbəl/; 又拼作 **likable**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **likeable** is pleasant and easy to like. 可爱的, 令人喜爱的. ◆ *He was an immensely likeable chap.* 他是个非常令人喜爱的家伙. ADJ-GRADED

like·li·hood /ˈlaɪklihʊd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **likelihood** of something happening is how likely it is to happen. 可能; 可能性. ◆ *The likelihood of infection is minimal.* 感染的可能性很低. *There is every likelihood that sanctions will work.* 极有可能制裁会凑效. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something is a **likelihood**, it is likely to happen. 可能的事. ◆ *The likelihood is that, if the Republicans lose, Mr Baker will retire.* 可能会这样: 如果共和党输了, 贝克先生就会引退. N-SING

3 If you say that something will happen **in all likelihood**, you mean that it will probably happen. 极有可能; 十有八九. ◆ *Steven had in all likelihood made his decision.* 史蒂文极有可能已做出了决定. PHR

like·ly /ˈlaɪkli/ **likelier, likeliest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **likely** to indicate that something is probably the case or will probably happen in a particular situation. 有可能的. ❖ *If this is your first baby, it's far more likely that you'll get to the hospital too early.* 如果这是你的第一胎，你很可能会太早就去医院. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Profit will most likely have risen by about £25 million.* 利润很可能会上升2,500万镑左右. ADV-GRADED

2 If someone or something is **likely** to do something, they will very probably do it. 有可能(做某事). ❖ *Once people have seen that something actually works, they are much more likely to accept change.* 人们一旦看到某些真正的效果，他们更可能接受变化. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf

3 A **likely** person, place, or thing is one that will probably be suitable for a particular purpose. 合适的，恰当的. ❖ *He had seemed a likely candidate to become Prime Minister.* 他似乎是首相的合适人选. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

4 You can say **'not likely'** as an emphatic way of saying 'no', especially when someone asks you whether you are going to do something. 决不可能. ❖ *'How about having a phone out here?' – 'Not likely!'* '在这外面装一部电话，如何?' — '决不可能!' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

'like-minded. ◆◇◇◇◇

Like-minded people have similar opinions, ideas, attitudes, or interests. 想法相似的; 志趣相投的. ❖ *...the opportunity to mix with hundreds of like-minded people.* 与许多志趣相投的人交往的机会. ADJ

lik·en /ˈlaɪkən/ **likens, likening, likened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **liken** one thing or person **to** another thing or person, you say that they are similar. 把...比作. ❖ *She likens marriage to slavery.* 她把婚姻比作奴役. VB V n to n/-ing

like·ness /ˈlaɪknəs/ **likenesses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If two things or people have a **likeness** to each other, they are similar to each other. 相像，相似. ❖ *There might be a likeness between their features, but their eyes were totally dissimilar.* 他们的面貌特征可能相似，但眼睛却完全不同. N-SING

2 A **likeness** of someone is a picture or sculpture of them. (某人的)肖像，塑像. ❖ *...wax likenesses of every US president.* 每位美国总统的蜡像. N-COUNT with poss

3 If you say that a picture of someone is a good **likeness** of them, you mean that it looks just like them. (照片与本人的)相像，相似. N-COUNT

like·wise /ˈlaɪkwaɪz/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **likewise** when you are comparing two methods, states, or situations and saying that they are similar. 也是如此; 同样地. ❖ *The V-2 was not an ordinary weapon: it could only be used against cities. Likewise the atom bomb.* V-2型导道不是普通的武器: 它只能用来对付城市. 原子弹也同样如此. ADV

2 If you do something and someone else does **likewise**, they do the same or a similar thing. 同样地; 类似地. ❖ *He lent money, made donations and encouraged others to do likewise.* 他借出钱并捐款，还鼓励别人也这样做. ADV ADV after v

lik·ing /ˈlaɪkɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you have a **liking** for something or someone, you like them. 爱好; 嗜好. ❖ *She had a liking for good clothes.* 她喜欢好衣服. N-SING with supp

2 If something is, for example, too fast **for** your **liking**, you would prefer it to be slower. 适合...的喜好. ❖ *He had become too powerful for their liking.* 他变得太有势力了，不讨他们喜欢. PHR

3 If something is **to** your **liking**, it suits your interests, tastes, or wishes. 合(某人的)意，称(某人的)心. ❖ *London was more to his liking than Rome.* 伦敦比罗马更合他的心意. PHR

li·lac /ˈlaɪlək/ **lilacs; lilac** can also be used as the plural form. lilac 又作复数形式. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **lilac** or a **lilac tree** is a small tree which has pleasant-smelling purple, pink, or white flowers in large, cone-shaped clusters. **Lilacs** are the flowers which grow on this tree. 丁香; 紫丁花. N-VAR

2 Something that is **lilac** is pale pinkish-purple in colour. 淡紫色(的). COLOUR

lilt /lɪlt/.

If someone's voice has a **lilt** in it, the pitch of their voice rises and falls in a pleasant way. (语音、语调的)抑扬顿挫，轻快节奏. N-SING

lilt·ing /ˈlɪltɪŋ/.

A **lilting** voice or song rises and falls in pitch in a pleasant way. 说话抑扬顿挫的. ❖ *He had a pleasant, lilting northern accent.* 他说话略带北方口音，抑扬顿挫，听来悦耳. ADJ

lily /ˈlɪli/ **lilies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **lily** is a plant with large flowers that are often white. 百合花. N-VAR

,lily of the 'valley, lilies of the valley; lily of the valley can also be used as the plural. lily of the valley 又作复数形式.

Lily of the valley are small plants with large leaves and small, white, bell-shaped flowers. 铃兰. N-VAR

lima bean /ˈliːmə biːn/ **lima beans.**

Lima beans are flat round beans that are light green in colour and are eaten as a vegetable. 利马豆. N-COUNT

limb /lɪm/ **limbs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **limbs** are your arms and legs. 四肢. ❖ *She would be able to stretch out her cramped limbs and rest for a few hours.* 她可以伸展开发麻的四肢，休息几个小时. N-COUNT

2 The **limbs** of a tree are its branches. 树的分枝，树枝. ❖ *This entire rickety structure was hanging from the limb of an enormous leafy tree.* 整个摇摇欲坠的建筑结构悬垂在一棵茂盛大树的枝条上. N-COUNT LITERARY

3 If someone goes **out on a limb**, they do something they strongly believe in even though it is risky or extreme, and is likely to fail or be criticized by other people. 处于危险的境地; 冒着失败(或被指责)的危险. ❖ *They can see themselves going out on a limb, voting for a very controversial energy bill.* 投票支持一个极具争议性的能源法案，他们可能会看到自己陷入困境. PHR

4 If someone **risks life and limb**, they do something very dangerous in order to achieve something, usually in a very brave way. 冒着生命危险. ❖ *Viewers will remember the dashing hero, Dirk, risking life and limb to rescue Daphne from the dragons.* 观众会记得那个有冲劲的英雄德克，他冒着生命危险把达夫妮从恶龙那里救出来. PHR

-limbed /-lɪmd/.

-limbed combines with adjectives to form other adjectives which indicate that a person or animal has limbs of a particular type or appearance. (与形容词构成形容词)有...肢的; 有...翼的. ❖ *He was long-limbed and dark-eyed.* 他四肢修长，眼睛乌黑发亮. COMB

lim·ber /ˈlɪmbə/ **limbers, limbering, limbered.**

▸limber up.

If you **limber up**, you prepare for a physical activity such as a sport by exercising your muscles and limbs. 做准备活动; 做热身运动. ❖ *A short walk will limber up the legs.* 散散步能活动双腿. PHR-V V P V P noun

lim·bo /ˈlɪmbəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone or something is in **limbo**, you mean that they are in a situation where they seem to be caught between two stages and it is unclear what will happen next. 不明朗阶段; 不确定阶段. ❖ *The negotiations have been in limbo since mid-December.* 12月中旬以来，谈判一直处于不明朗阶段. N-UNCOUNT

2 **The limbo** is a West Indian dance in which you have to pass under a low bar while leaning backwards. The bar is moved nearer to the floor each time you go under it. 林波舞(西印度群岛的舞蹈，舞者向后弯腰，在横杆下通过，横杆逐次降低). N-SING the N, N n

L

lime /laɪm/ **limes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **lime** is a green fruit that tastes like a lemon. Limes grow on trees in tropical countries. 酸橙; 青柠. ❖ *...peeled slices of lime.* 削了皮的酸橙片. N-VAR

2 **Lime** is a drink that tastes of limes. 酸橙汁. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **lime** is a large tree with pale green leaves. 椴树. N-COUNT
❖ *...dilapidated avenues of limes.* 破旧的椴树林荫道.
4 **Lime** is a substance containing calcium. It is found in soil and water. 石灰. N-UNCOUNT
➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...lime-rich sand.* 石灰含量高的沙子. COMB

,lime 'green; 又拼作 **lime-green**.
Something that is **lime green** is light yellowish-green in colour. 浅黄绿色(的); 酸橙绿(的). ❖ *She wore a lime-green trouser suit.* 她穿了一条浅黄绿色的裤子. COLOUR

lime·light /ˈlaɪmlaɪt/. ♦◊◊◊◊
If someone is in the **limelight**, a lot of attention is being paid to them, because they are famous or because they have done something very unusual or exciting. 引人注目的中心. ❖ *Tony has now been thrust into the limelight, with a high-profile job.* 托尼担任这么一份引人注意的工作, 成为公众关注的焦点. N-UNCOUNT

lim·er·ick /ˈlɪmərɪk/ **limericks.** ♦◊◊◊◊
A **limerick** is a humorous poem which has five lines. 五行打油诗. N-COUNT

lime·stone /ˈlaɪmstəʊn/ **limestones.** ♦◊◊◊◊
Limestone is a white rock which is used for building and making cement. 石灰岩. N-VAR

lim·ey /ˈlaɪmi/ **limeys.**
Some Americans refer to British people as **limeys**. (有些美国人称英国人为limeys)英国佬. N-COUNT INFORMAL

lim·it /ˈlɪmɪt/ **limits, limiting, limited.** ♦♦♦♦◊
1 A **limit** is the greatest amount, extent, or degree of something that is possible. 极限. ❖ *Her love for him was being tested to its limits.* 她对他的爱被考验到极限了. *There is no limit to how much fresh fruit you can eat in a day.* 你每天能吃多少新鲜水果是没有限度的. N-COUNT
2 A **limit** of a particular kind is the largest or smallest amount of something such as time or money that is allowed because of a rule, law, or decision. 限额, 限量. ❖ *The three month time limit will be up in mid-June.* 三个月的期限将在六月中旬届满. N-COUNT
3 The **limit** of an area is its boundary or edge. 范围, 界限. ❖ *...the city limits of Baghdad.* 巴格达市区范围. N-COUNT with supp
4 The **limits** of a situation are the facts involved in it which make only some actions or results possible. 限度. ❖ *He outlined the limits of British power.* 他概述了英国权力的限度. N-PLURAL
5 If you **limit** something, you prevent it from becoming greater than a particular amount or degree. 限制, 限定. ❖ *He limited payments on the country's foreign debt.* 他限定了国家对外债的偿还. *This would limit unemployment to around 2.5 million.* 这可使失业人数限定在250万左右. VB V n V n to n
6 If you **limit** yourself to something, or if someone or something **limits** you, the number of things that you have or do is reduced. 定限制; (数量)被减少. ❖ *Men should limit themselves to 20 units of alcohol a week.* 男人们应限定自己每周至多喝20个酒精单位. *We limited them to just a couple of chances.* 我们只给了他们一两个机会. ◢ **lim·it·ing** ❖ *The conditions laid down to me were not too limiting.* 给我规定的条件还不算很苛刻. VB V pron-refl to n/-ing V n to n/-ing Also V pron-refl ADJ-GRADED
7 If something **is limited** to a particular place or group of people, it exists only in that place, or is had or done only by that group. 只限于; 受限制. ❖ *Entry to this prize draw is limited to UK residents only.* 只有英国居民才能参加这次抽奖. VB usu passive be V-ed to n/-ing
8 If an area or a place is **off limits**, you are not allowed to go there. 禁止进入. ❖ *These establishments are off limits to ordinary citizens.* 这些机构禁止普通市民进入. PHR
9 If someone **is over the limit**, they have drunk more alcohol than they are legally allowed to when driving a vehicle. (驾驶时酒精含量)超过合法限度. PHR BRITISH
10 If you say **the sky is the limit**, you mean that there is nothing to prevent someone or something from being very successful. (成功)无穷尽, 没有限制. ❖ *In terms of both salary and career success, the sky is the limit.* 在薪酬和事业成功两方面, 都是前途无量的. PHR
11 If you add **within limits** to a statement, you mean that it is true or applies only when talking about reasonable or normal situations. 在某种程度内; 有限度. ❖ *We'll tell you what we can, within limits, of course.* 我们会告诉你我们能告知的, 当然, 是有限度的. PHR
12 ➸ 又见 **age limit, limited.**

limi·ta·tion /ˌlɪmɪˈteɪʃən/ **limitations.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 The **limitation** of something is the act or process of controlling or reducing it. 限制; 限定. ❖ *...the limitation of nuclear weapons.* 核武器的限制. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **limitation** on something is a rule or decision which prevents that thing from growing or extending beyond certain limits. 限额. ❖ *...a limitation on the tax deductions for people who make more than $100,000 a year.* 对每年收入超过10万元的人们进行税收减免的限额. N-VAR
3 If you talk about the **limitations** of someone or something, you mean that they can only do some things and not others, or that they can only achieve a fairly low degree of success or excellence. 局限; 缺陷. ❖ *Parents are too likely to blame schools for the educational limitations of their children.* 父母很有可能因孩子教育上的局限而责备学校了. N-PLURAL
4 A **limitation** is a fact or situation that allows only some actions and makes others impossible. 局限. ❖ *...an acute disc collapse in the spine, causing limitation of movement.* 导致活动受限制的脊椎椎间盘的急性萎缩. N-VAR

lim·it·ed /ˈlɪmɪtɪd/. ♦♦♦◊◊
1 Something that is **limited** is not very great in amount, range, or degree. 有限的; 少的. ❖ *They may only have a limited amount of time to get their points across.* 他们或许只能在有限的时间内阐释他们的观点. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **limited** company is one in which the shareholders are legally responsible for only a part of any money that it may owe if it goes bankrupt. (公司)股东有限责任的. ❖ *They had plans to turn the club into a limited company.* 他们计划把俱乐部转为有限公司. ADJ: ADJ n, n ADJ BRITISH

,limited e'dition, limited editions. ♦◊◊◊◊
A **limited edition** is something like a book, an engraving, or a set of coins which has been produced in very small numbers, so that each one will be valuable in the future. (书籍等有限量生产的)限量版. N-COUNT

lim·it·less /ˈlɪmɪtləs/. ♦◊◊◊◊
If you describe something as **limitless**, you mean that there is or appears to be so much of it that it will never be exhausted. 无限的; 无限度的. ❖ *...a potentially limitless supply of energy.* 能源潜在的无限供应. ADJ

lim·ou·sine /ˌlɪməˈziːn/ **limousines.** ♦◊◊◊◊
A **limousine** is a large and very comfortable car. Limousines are usually driven by a chauffeur and are used by very rich or important people. 豪华大轿车. N-COUNT

limp /lɪmp/ **limps, limping, limped; limper, limpest.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 If someone **limps**, they walk with difficulty or in an uneven way because one of their legs or feet is hurt. 跛行, 一瘸一拐地走. ❖ *He had to limp off with a leg injury.* 因有腿伤, 他不得不一瘸一拐地离去. VB V V adv/prep
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A stiff knee following surgery forced her to walk with a limp.* 因做了手术后双膝僵硬, 她只能一瘸一拐地走路. N-COUNT
2 If you describe something as **limp**, you mean that it is soft or weak when it should be firm or strong. 软的; 柔弱的. ❖ *A residue can build up on the hair shaft, leaving the hair limp and dull looking.* 残留物会积聚在发束上, 使头发看起来软而无光泽. ◢ **limp·ly** ❖ *Flags and bunting hung limply in the still, warm air.* 旗帜在无风而温暖的空气中垂挂着. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v
3 If someone is **limp**, their body has no strength and is not moving, for example because they are asleep or unconscious. (因睡觉或失去知觉而)无力的, 无生气的. ❖ *He hit his head against a rock and went limp.* 他的头撞到了岩石上, 随即失去了知觉. ADJ-GRADED

lim·pet /ˈlɪmpɪt/ **limpets.**
A **limpet** is a small sea animal with a cone-shaped shell which attaches itself tightly to rocks. 帽贝(一种海洋生物). N-COUNT

lim·pid /ˈlɪmpɪd/.
1 If you say that something is **limpid**, you mean that it is very clear and transparent. 清澈的,透明的. ❖ *...limpid blue eyes.* 晶莹的蓝眼睛. *...limpid rock-pools.* 清澈的岩石区水潭. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY
2 If you describe speech, writing, or music as **limpid**, you like it because it is clear, simple, and flowing. (文体或音乐)清晰的,流畅的. ❖ *'The New York Times' thought the speech a model of its kind, limpid and unaffected.* 《纽约时报》认为该演说是典范,既简明流畅又不矫揉造作. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

linch·pin /ˈlɪntʃpɪn/ **linchpins;** 又拼作 **lynchpin.**
If you refer to a person or thing as the **linchpin** of something, you mean that they are the most important person or thing involved in it. 关键人物;关键因素. ❖ *He's the linchpin of our team and crucial to my long-term plans.* 他是我们队的关键人物,对我的长期计划至关重要. N-COUNT with supp

lin·den /ˈlɪndən/ **lindens.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **linden** or a **linden tree** is a large tree with pale green leaves which is often planted in parks in towns and cities. 椴树. N-VAR

line /laɪn/ **lines, lining, lined.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **line** is a long thin mark which is drawn or painted on a surface. Lines are often used to divide one part of a surface from another. 线;线条. ❖ *Draw a line down that page's center.* 沿着页面的中间画一条线. *...a dotted line.* 一条虚线. *The ball had clearly crossed the line.* 这个球无疑已过了线. N-COUNT
2 The **lines** on someone's skin, especially on their face, are long thin marks that appear there as they grow older. 皱纹;皮肤上的纹. ❖ *...a large, generous face with deep lines.* 一张布满深深皱纹、宽大而淳厚的脸. N-COUNT
3 A **line** of people or things is a number of them arranged one behind the other or side by side. (人或物的)行、排、列. ❖ *The sparse line of spectators noticed nothing unusual.* 稀稀落落的观众行列没有注意到任何异常情况. N-COUNT
4 A **line** of people or vehicles is a number of them that are waiting one behind another, for example in order to buy something or to go in a particular direction. (人或车辆的)队列. ❖ *...trucks waiting in line to unload their grain.* 排着队等着卸下谷物的卡车. *Thousands stood in line for hours to get a seat in the audience.* 数千人排队等了好几个小时,为的是得到一个观众席位. N-COUNT also in N AMERICAN
5 If people or things **line** a road, room, or other place, they are present in large numbers along its edges or sides. 沿...排成队. ❖ *Thousands of cheering Albanians lined the streets of the capital.* 成千上万欢呼着的阿尔巴尼亚人在首都的街道上排成队列. VB V n ◢ **-lined** ❖ *...a long tree-lined drive.* 树木成行的长长车道. COMB
6 A **line** of a piece of writing is one of the rows of words, numbers, or other symbols in it. (书写的)行. ❖ *The next line should read: Five days, 23.5 hours.* 下一行应读作: 5天, 23.5个小时. N-COUNT
7 A **line** of a poem, song, or play is a group of words that are spoken or sung together. 诗行;歌词;台词. ❖ *Learning lines is very easy. Acting is very difficult.* 背诵台词很容易,而表演却很困难. N-COUNT
8 A particular type of **line** in a conversation is a remark that is intended to have a particular effect. (交谈中有特别效果的)妙语,评语. ❖ *...chat-up lines like 'You've got beautiful eyes'.* 搭讪的妙语如'你的眼睛真漂亮'. N-COUNT with supp
9 You can refer to a long piece of wire, string, or cable as a **line** when it is used for a particular purpose. 绳,索. ❖ *She put her washing on the line.* 她把洗好的衣服晾在绳上. *...a piece of fishing-line.* 一截钓鱼线. N-VAR
10 A **line** is a connection which makes it possible for two people to speak to each other on the telephone. 电话线. ❖ *The telephone lines went dead.* 电话线坏了. *She's on the line from her home in Boston.* 她正在接她波士顿家里打来的电话. N-COUNT
11 You can use **line** to refer to a telephone number which you can ring in order to get information or advice. (提供信息或建议的)电话线路,查询热线. ❖ *...the 24-hours information line.* 24小时服务的查询热线. N-COUNT
12 The **line** in which something or someone moves is the particular route that they take. 路线. ❖ *Walk in a straight line.* 沿直线走. N-COUNT
13 A **line** is a particular route, involving the same stations, roads, or stops along which a train or bus service regularly operates. (固定运行的)铁路线,公路线,运输线. ❖ *They've got to ride all the way to the end of the line.* 他们得一直坐车到这条线路的终点. *Stay on the Piccadilly Line.* 留在皮卡迪利大街线路上. N-COUNT
14 A railway **line** consists of the pieces of metal and wood which form the track that the trains travel along. 铁路线. N-COUNT
15 A shipping, air, or bus **line** is a company which provides services for transporting people or goods by sea, air, or bus. (海运、航空或公共汽车)运输公司. ❖ *The Foreign Office offered to pay the shipping line all the costs.* 外交部提出支付轮船公司所有费用. N-COUNT
16 You can use **line** to refer to the edge, outline, or shape of an object or a person's body. 轮廓,外形. ❖ *...the architectural lines of the conservatory.* 温室的建筑轮廓. N-COUNT with supp LITERARY
17 A state or county **line** is a boundary between two states or counties. 边界;界线. ❖ *24-hour-a-day gambling casinos sit just over the California state line in Nevada.* 一天24小时开业的赌场坐落在加利福尼亚州与内华达州交界处. N-COUNT AMERICAN
18 You can use **lines** to refer to the set of physical defences or the soldiers that have been established along the boundary of an area occupied by an army. 战线;前线;防线. ❖ *Their unit was shelling the German lines.* 他们的部队正在炮轰德军防线. N-COUNT
19 A **line** is a route, especially a dangerous or secret one, along which people move or send messages or supplies. (尤指危险、秘密、信息、补给等的)线路. ❖ *The American continent's geography severely limited the lines of attack.* 美洲大陆的地形严重限制了进攻路线. *...the guerrillas' main supply lines.* 游击队的主要补给线. N-COUNT
20 The particular **line** that a person or group has towards a problem or topic is the attitude or policy that they have towards it. 路线;方针. ❖ *The government has taken a hard line against the continuing influx of Albanian boat people.* 政府采取了强硬方针对抗从阿尔巴尼亚乘船不断涌入的难民. N-COUNT
21 You can use **line** to refer to the way in which someone's thoughts or activities develop, particularly if this is logical or systematic. 步骤;方法. ❖ *What are some of the practical benefits likely to be of this line of research?* 使用这种研究方法可能有哪些实际好处? N-COUNT
22 If something is organized on particular **lines**, or along particular **lines**, it is organized according to that method or principle. 方式. ❖ *...reorganising old factories to work along Japanese lines.* 改组旧厂房使之按日本的生产方式运作. N-PLURAL on/along N with supp
23 Your **line** of business or work is the kind of work that you do. 行业,专业. ❖ *So what was your father's line of business?* 那么,你父亲是干哪一行的? N-COUNT
24 If someone says that something is your **line**, or that it is **in your line**, they mean that it is the sort of thing that you often do because you enjoy doing it. (因兴趣或喜欢)常做的事. ❖ *Perhaps doing voluntary work is more your line?* 也许做志愿工作你更在行? N-SING poss N INFORMAL
25 A **line** is a particular type of product that a company makes or sells. (产品的)类型,品种. ❖ *His best selling line is the cheapest lager at £1.99.* 他最畅销的货品是以1.99镑出售的最便宜的淡啤酒. N-COUNT
26 You can use **line** to refer to all the generations of a family, especially when you are considering the social status or the physical characteristics that the various members inherit. 家系,族系,家族. ❖ *...the old Welsh royal* N-COUNT with supp

L

line descended from Arthur and Uther Pendragon. 从亚瑟和大头龙尤瑟传袭下来的古老的威尔士皇室家族.

27 You can use **line** when you are referring to a number of people who are ranked according to status or seniority. (身份或资历的)排列. ❖ *He is the man who stands next in line for the presidency.* 他是接任总统的第一人选. N-COUNT

28 A particular **line** of people or things is a series of them that has existed over a period of time, when they have all been similar in some way, or done similar things. 一系列相似的人(或物). ❖ *We were part of a long line of artists.* 我们是众多系列的艺术家当中的一部分. N-COUNT

29 If you **line** a wall, container, or other object, you put a layer of something on the inside surface of it in order to make it stronger, warmer, or cleaner. 给...加衬里. ❖ *Bears tend to line their dens with leaves or grass.* 熊往往用树叶或草垫在洞穴里. ◢ **-lined** *...a dark, suede-lined case.* 用仿麂皮做衬里的黑色皮箱. VB: V n; V n with n; COMB

30 If something **lines** a container or area, especially an area inside a person, animal, or plant, it forms a layer on the inside surface. 在...的内壁形成层. ❖ *...the muscles that line the intestines.* 贴在肠内壁层的肌肉. VB: V n

31 If something happens somewhere **along the line** or somewhere **down the line**, it happens during the course of a situation or activity, often at a point that cannot be exactly identified. 在某过程中; 在某点上. ❖ *Somewhere along the line he picked up an engineering degree.* 在那一过程中的某个时候, 他无意中得到了工程学学位. PHR

32 If you say that something happens all **down the line**, or right **down the line**, you mean that it happens in every case. 处处; 时时; 全部地. ❖ *Democrats and Republicans differed right down the line on what the proper responses were.* 民主党和共和党对于何谓正确的回应, 观点迥异. PHR INFORMAL

33 If you **draw the line** at a particular activity, you refuse to do it, because you disapprove of it or because it is more extreme than what you normally do. 划定界线; 不会去做(某事). ❖ *They would draw the line at hitting an old lady.* 他们会拒绝动手打一位老太太. PHR

34 If you **draw a line** between two things, you make a distinction between them. 区别, 区分. ❖ *It is, however, not possible to draw a distinct line between the two categories.* 但是, 不可能明确区分这两个范畴. PHR

35 If you **drop** someone **a line**, you write to them. 给(某人)写信. ❖ *My phone doesn't work, so drop me a line.* 我的电话坏了, 所以写信给我吧. PHR INFORMAL

36 If you do something or if it happens to you **in the line of duty**, you do it or it happens as part of your regular work or as a result of it. 在执行任务过程中. ❖ *More than 3,000 police officers were wounded in the line of duty last year.* 去年, 超过3,000名警员在执行任务时受了伤. PHR

37 If you refer to a method as **the first line of**, for example, defence or treatment, you mean that it is the first or most important method to be used in dealing with a problem. 首要方法; 最重要的措施. ❖ *Passport checks will remain the first line of defence against terrorists.* 检查护照仍然是防备恐怖分子的首要方法. PHR

38 If you are **in line** for something, it is likely to happen to you or you are likely to obtain it. If something is **in line** to happen, it is likely to happen. 可能获得; 可能会发生. ❖ *He must be in line for a place in the 'Guinness Book of Records'.* 他很可能被列入《吉尼斯世界纪录大全》. PHR

39 If one object is **in line** with others, or moves **into line** with others, they are arranged in a line. 排成一行. ❖ *The device itself was right under the vehicle, almost in line with the gear lever.* 这个装置本身正好在车辆下面, 几乎与变速杆在一条线上. PHR

40 If one thing is **in line** with another, or is brought **into line** with it, the first thing is, or becomes, similar to the second, especially in a way that has been agreed, planned, or expected. 与...类似(或一致). ❖ *The structure of our schools is now broadly in line with the major countries of the world.* 我们学校的结构现在与世界上主要国家在很多方面都相似. PHR

41 If you keep someone **in line** or bring them **into line**, you make them obey you, or you make them behave in the way you want them to. 使...符合(某人意愿). ❖ *All this was just designed to frighten me and keep me in line.* 所有这些只是有意用来吓唬我、令我服从的. PHR

42 If you do something **on line**, you do it using a computer or a computer network. (电脑)在线, 在网上. ❖ *They can order their requirements on line.* 他们可以在网上订购需要的物品. PHR

43 If something such as your job, career, or reputation is **on the line**, you may lose or harm it as a result of what you are doing or of the situation you are in. 冒(损失或受伤害)的危险. ❖ *He wouldn't put his career on the line to help a friend.* 他不会冒着事业受损害的危险去帮助朋友. PHR INFORMAL

44 If someone steps **out of line**, they disobey someone or behave in an unacceptable way. 举止不当. ❖ *Any one of my players who steps out of line will be in trouble.* 我手下任何一个表现不当的球员都会有麻烦的. PHR

45 If you **read between the lines**, you understand what someone really means, or what is really happening in a situation, even though it is not said openly. 领会字里行间的意思; 体会言外之意. ❖ *Reading between the lines she sensed a certain lack of sympathy for the deceased.* 她阅读字里行间的含义时, 感到对死者欠缺一份同情. PHR

46 ➟ 又见 **lined, lining; bottom line, branch line, dividing line, front line, party line, picket line, production line.**
➟ to **sign on the dotted line**: 见 **dotted**.
➟ to **line** your **pockets**: 见 **pocket**.
➟ to **toe the line**: 见 **toe**.

▸line up.

1 If people **line up** or if you **line them up**, they move so that they stand in a row or form a queue. 排队; 使排成队列. ❖ *The senior leaders lined up behind him in orderly rows.* 高级领导们排在他后面、一排排整齐地站着. *The gym teachers lined us up against the cement walls.* 体操老师要我们靠着水泥墙排成队. PHR-V ERG; V P; V n P

2 If you **line** things **up**, you move them into a straight row. 使排成直线; 使排成一列. ❖ *I would line up my toys on this windowsill and play.* 我会在窗台上把玩具排成一列来玩. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

3 If you **line** one thing **up** with another, or one thing **lines up** with another, the first thing is moved into its correct position in relation to the second. You can also say that two things **line up** or **are lined up**. (使)排列整齐. ❖ *You have to line the car up with the ones beside you.* 你得把你的车与你旁边的车对齐停放好. *I just couldn't get it to line up with the surrounding body panels.* 我就是不能把它与周围的主面板对齐. *...when the images line up exactly.* 当这些图像完全排整齐时. PHR-V-RECIP-ERG; V n P with n; V P with n; pl-n V P; Also V P n with n

4 If you **line up** an event or activity, you arrange for it to happen. If you **line** someone **up** for an event or activity, you arrange for them to be available for that event or activity. 安排; 组织. ❖ *She lined up executives, politicians and educators to serve on the board of directors.* 她安排行政人员、政治家及教育家担任董事会成员. *Bob Dylan is lining up a two-week UK tour for the New Year.* 鲍勃·迪伦正筹备在英国的为期两周的新年巡回演出. PHR-V; V P n to-inf; V P noun; Also V n P, V n P to-inf

5 If you **line up** with, behind, or alongside a person or group, you support them. 支持. ❖ *Some surprising names have lined up behind the idea.* 一些名人出乎意料地也支持这一想法. PHR-V; V P prep; Also V-ed P

6 ➟ 又见 **line-up**.

line·age /ˈlɪniɪdʒ/ **lineages.**

Someone's **lineage** is the series of families from which they are directly descended. 血统; 世系. ❖ *They can trace their lineage directly back to the 18th century.* 他们可以把他们的世系直接追溯到18世纪. N-VAR FORMAL

lin·ear /ˈlɪniə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **linear** process or development is one in which something changes or progresses straight from one stage to another, and has a starting point and an ending point. 线的, ADJ

直线的; 线性的. ◆ *Her novel subverts the conventions of linear narrative. It has no neat chronology and no tidy denouement.* 她的小说打破了直线叙述的传统,缺少时间顺序,也没有清晰的结局.
2 A **linear** shape or form consists of straight lines. 线状的、线形的. ◆ *...the sharp, linear designs of the Seventies and Eighties.* 七、八十年代鲜明的线条图案. ADJ
3 **Linear** movement or force occurs in a straight line rather than in a curve. (运动或力量)直的, 直线的. ADJ

lined /laɪnd/.
1 If someone's face or skin is **lined**, it has wrinkles or lines on it. 有皱纹的. ◆ *His lined face was that of an old man.* 他的脸像老人一般的布满皱纹. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Lined** paper has lines printed across it to help you write neatly. (纸张)画了线的. ADJ
3 ➡ 又见 **line**.

'line drawing, line drawings.
A **line drawing** is a drawing which consists only of lines, in which darker or lighter areas are shown by the spacing and thickness of the lines. 线条画; 线描. N-COUNT

'line manager, line managers.
Your **line manager** is the person at work who is in charge of the department, shift, or project you are working on. 部门经理. N-COUNT BRITISH

lin·en /lɪnɪn/ **linens.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Linen** is a kind of cloth that is made from a plant called flax. 亚麻布. ◆ *...a white linen suit.* 白色的亚麻布衣服. N-VAR
2 **Linen** is tablecloths, napkins, sheets, pillowcases, and similar things made of cloth that are used in the house. (桌布、餐巾、床单、枕套等家用的)布织品. ◆ *All linens and towels are provided.* 所有家用布织品和毛巾均予以供应. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl
➡ to **wash** your **dirty linen in public**: 见 **dirty**.

,line of 'sight, lines of sight.
Your **line of sight** is an imaginary line that stretches between your eyes and the object that you are looking at. 视线. ◆ *He was trying to keep out of the bird's line of sight.* 他试图避开鸟的视线. N-COUNT

lin·er /'laɪnə/ **liners.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **liner** is a large passenger ship. 大型客轮. ◆ *...luxury ocean liners.* 豪华远洋客轮. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **bin liner**.

'liner note, liner notes.
The **liner notes** on record jackets are short pieces of writing that tell you something about the record or the musicians playing on the record. The British term is **sleeve notes**. 唱片套上的说明文字. [英]作sleeve notes. N-COUNT AMERICAN

lines·man /'laɪnzmən/ **linesmen.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **linesman** is an official in games such as football and tennis who watches the boundary line of the field or court and indicates when the ball goes outside it. (足球、网球等的)边线裁判员. N-COUNT

'line-up, line-ups. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **line-up** is a group of people or a series of things that are assembled to take part in a particular activity or event. (为某活动或事件)安排的一批人(或事物); 阵容. ◆ *The programme is back for a new series with a great line-up of musicians and comedy acts.* 该节目重新开始一个新的系列,有一大群音乐家和喜剧演员加入阵容. N-COUNT
2 At a police **line-up**, a witness to a crime walks past a line of people in order to see if they recognize the person who committed the crime among the people in the line. (警方安排证人指认嫌疑犯的)一排人. N-COUNT

lin·ger /'lɪŋgə/ **lingers, lingering, lingered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When something such as an idea, feeling, or illness **lingers**, it continues to exist for a long time, often much longer than expected. 继续存留; 缓慢消失. ◆ *The scent of her perfume lingered on in the room.* 房间里还飘着她的香水味. *He would rather be killed in a race than die a lingering death in hospital.* 他宁愿在比赛中死去,也不愿在医院里慢慢死去. VERB V; V adv/prep; V-ing
2 If you **linger** somewhere, you stay there for a longer time than is necessary. 逗留; 徘徊; 不愿离去. ◆ *Customers are welcome to linger over coffee until around midnight.* 顾客们都可以随意慢慢喝着咖啡直到午夜时分. *...a dreary little town where few would choose to linger.* 一个很少有人愿意多逗留的沉闷小镇. VERB V n; V adv/prep; V

lin·gerie /'lænʒəri, AM -'reɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can refer to women's underwear and nightclothes as **lingerie**. 妇用内衣. N-UNCOUNT

lin·go /'lɪŋgəʊ/ **lingos.**
1 People sometimes refer to a foreign language, especially one that they do not understand, as a **lingo**. (尤指听不懂的)外语, 外国话. ◆ *I don't speak the lingo.* 我不说这种外国话. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 A **lingo** is a range of vocabulary or a style of language which is used in a special context or by a small group of people. 行话; 隐语. ◆ *In record-business lingo, that means he wanted to buy the rights to the song and market it.* 按唱片业的行话,这就是说他想买下这首歌的版权,并把它发行. N-UNCOUNT also a N INFORMAL

lin·gua fran·ca /,lɪŋgwə 'fræŋkə/.
A **lingua franca** is a language or way of communicating which is used between people who do not speak one another's native language. (非母语的)交际混合语, 通用语. ◆ *English is rapidly becoming the lingua franca of Asia.* 英语正迅速成为亚洲的通用语. N-SING FORMAL

lin·guist /'lɪŋgwɪst/ **linguists.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **linguist** is someone who is good at speaking or learning foreign languages. 擅长多门外语的人. ◆ *Her brother was an accomplished linguist.* 她的弟弟是一位有造诣的、懂多门外语的人. N-COUNT
2 A **linguist** is someone who studies or teaches linguistics. 语言学家. N-COUNT

lin·guis·tics /lɪŋ'gwɪstɪks/; the form **linguistic** is used as a modifier. linguistic 用作前置修饰语. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Linguistics** is the study of the way in which language works. 语言学. ◆ *Modern linguistics emerged as a distinct field in the nineteenth century.* 现代语言学在19世纪成为一门独特的学科. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Linguistic** abilities or ideas relate to language or linguistics. 语言的; 语言学的. ◆ *...linguistic skills.* 语言技能. *...linguistic theory.* 语言学理论. ◢ **lin·guis·ti·cal·ly** /lɪŋ'gwɪstɪkli/ ◆ *Somalia is an ethnically and linguistically homogeneous nation.* 索马里在种族上和语言上都是单一国家. ADJ ADV

lini·ment /'lɪnɪmənt/ **liniments.**
Liniment is a liquid that you rub into your skin in order to reduce pain or stiffness. (减轻痛楚或僵硬的)擦剂, 涂敷药. N-VAR

lin·ing /'laɪnɪŋ/ **linings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 The **lining** of something such as a piece of clothing or a curtain is a layer of cloth attached to the inside of it in order to make it thicker or warmer, or in order to make it hang better. 衬料; 衬套, 衬里. ◆ *...a padded satin jacket with quilted lining.* 用线缝好的布料做衬垫的缎子外套. N-VAR
2 You can use **lining** to refer to a layer of a substance that is attached to the inside of something in order to insulate or protect it. (内壁中起绝缘或保护作用的)内衬, 衬层. ◆ *...brake linings.* 制动器衬层. *Moss makes an attractive lining to wire baskets.* 苔藓给金属篮铺上了一层诱人的衬层. N-VAR
3 The **lining** of your stomach or other organ is a layer of tissue on the inside of it. (器官内壁的)膜. ◆ *...the uterine lining.* 子宫膜. N-COUNT
4 ➡ 又见 **line**.

link /lɪŋk/ **links, linking, linked.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If someone or something **links** two things or situations or if they **are linked**, there is a logical relationship between them, for example because one thing causes the other to exist or happen. (逻辑上)(被)联系. ◆ *The study further strengthens the evidence linking smoking with early death.* 该项研究进一步表明了抽烟与缩短寿命之间的关系. *Liver cancer is linked to the hepatitis B virus.* 肝癌和乙型肝炎病毒两者相关. VERB V n to/with n
➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the link between smoking and* N-COUNT

L

lung cancer. 抽烟与肺癌的关系.
➡ 又见 **index-linked**.
2 If two places or objects **are linked** or something **links** them, there is a physical connection between them. (被)连接, (被)接合. ❖ *...the Rama Road, which links the capital, Managua, with the Caribbean coast.* 拉玛路把首都马那瓜与加勒比海岸连接起来. *...the Channel Tunnel linking Britain and France.* 连接英法两国的英吉利海峡隧道. VB / V n with/to n / V pl-n
➢ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Stalin insisted that the radio link with the German Foreign Ministry should remain open.* 斯大林坚持与德国外交部的无线电联系应保持畅通. N-COUNT
3 A **link** between two people, organizations, or places is a friendly or business connection between them. 关系; 联系. ❖ *Kiev hopes to cement close links with Bonn.* 基辅希望巩固与波恩之间的密切联系. *A cabinet minister came under investigation for links to the Mafia.* 一位内阁部长因与黑手党有关联, 正在接受调查. N-COUNT
4 A **link** to another person or organization is something that allows you to communicate with them or have contact with them. 联系途径; 联系. ❖ *She was my only link with the past.* 她是我与往昔的唯一联系. *The Red Cross was created to provide a link between soldiers in battle and their families at home.* 创建红十字会是为了给参战士兵和他们的家人提供联系途径. N-COUNT / N with/between/to n
5 If you **link** one person or thing to another, you claim that there is a relationship or connection between them. 使联系起来. ❖ *Criminologist Dr Ann Jones has linked the crime to social circumstances.* 犯罪学家安·琼斯博士把犯罪行为与社会环境相联系. VB / V n to/with n / Also V pl-n
6 A **link** is one of the rings in a chain. 环; 节. ❖ *I had to shorten my chain by several links.* 我得把链子缩短几节. N-COUNT
7 If you **link** one thing with another, you join them by putting one thing through the other. 连起来; 勾住; 挽住. ❖ *He linked the fingers of his hands together on his gross stomach.* 他把双手手指勾起来, 放在臃肿的肚子上. If two or more people **link arms**, or if one person **links arms** with another, they stand next to each other, and each person puts their arm round the arm of the person next to them. 挽着手臂. ❖ *She stayed with them, linking arms with the two girls, joking with the boys.* 她跟他们待在一起, 与两个女孩子挽着手臂, 跟男孩子们说着笑话. VB / V n prep/adv / Also V n / PHR
8 ➡ 又见 **link-up**.

›link up.

1 If you **link up** with someone, you join them for a particular purpose. 与...联结, 会合. ❖ *The Russian and American armies linked up for the first time on the banks of the river Elbe.* 俄军与美军在易北河畔首次会合. PHR-V-RECIP / V P with n / pl-n V P
2 If one thing **is linked up to** another, the two things are connected to each other. 与...联系起来; 与...结合起来. ❖ *The television screens of the next century will be linked up to an emerging world telecommunications grid.* 下世纪的电视屏幕将与新兴的全球电信网络结合起来. PHR-V / usu passive / be V-ed P to n / Also be V-ed P

link·age /ˈlɪŋkɪdʒ/ linkages. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **linkage** between two things is a link or connection between them. The **linkage** of two things is the act of linking or connecting them. 联系; 关联. ❖ *No one disputes the direct linkage between the unemployment rate and crime.* 没有人对失业率与犯罪的直接关系产生争议. *...the creation of new research materials by the linkage of previously existing sources.* 通过把以前已有原料结合, 创造了新的研究材料. N-VAR
2 **Linkage** is a process in international diplomacy where one country agrees to do something only if another country agrees to do something in return. (国际外交中一国仅在他国同意做某事作为回报后才同意做某事的) 关联原则. ❖ *There could be no linkage with other Mideast problems.* 这与其他中东问题不大可能有任何关联. N-UNCOUNT

'link-up, link-ups. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **link-up** is a connection between two machines or communication systems. 连接, 联系. ❖ *...a live satellite link-up with Bonn.* 联系波恩的现场转播卫星. N-COUNT
2 A **link-up** is a relationship or partnership between two organizations. 关系; 合作关系. ❖ *The US airline has just announced a formal link-up with British Airways.* 美国航空公司刚宣布与英国航空公司缔结了正式的合作关系. N-COUNT

lino /ˈlaɪnəʊ/.

Lino is the same as **linoleum**. 同linoleum. ❖ *...the dirty lino on the floor of the kitchen.* 厨房地板上的脏油布. N-UNCOUNT / BRITISH

li·no·leum /lɪˈnəʊliəm/.

Linoleum is a floor covering which is made of cloth covered with a hard shiny substance. 油地毡; 油毯; 油布. ❖ *...a gray linoleum floor.* 铺了灰色油毯的地板. N-UNCOUNT

lin·seed oil /ˈlɪnsiːd ɔɪl/.

Linseed oil is an oil made from flax seeds. It is used to make paints and inks, or to protect wooden surfaces. (用作制造油、墨、漆的) 亚麻子油. N-UNCOUNT

lint /lɪnt/.

Lint consists of small unwanted particles of fluff that collects on clothes. 软麻布; 绒布. N-UNCOUNT / AMERICAN

lin·tel /ˈlɪntəl/ lintels.

A **lintel** is a piece of stone or wood over a door or window which supports the bricks above it. (门窗上的) 楣, 过梁. N-COUNT

lion /ˈlaɪən/ lions. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **lion** is a large wild member of the cat family that is found in Africa. Lions have yellowish fur, and male lions have long hair on their head and neck. 狮. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

li·on·ess /ˈlaɪənɪs/ lionesses.

A **lioness** is a female lion. 母狮. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

li·on·ize /ˈlaɪənaɪz/ lionizes, lionizing, lionized; [英]又拼作 lionise.

If someone **is lionized**, they are treated as if they are very important or special, often when they do not really deserve to be. 被奉为(要人). ❖ *The press began to lionize him enthusiastically.* 新闻界开始狂热地把他奉为要人. *In 1936, Max Schmeling had been lionised as boxing's great hope.* 1936年, 马克斯·施梅林被视为拳击界的一大希望. VB be V-ed / FORMAL / V n / be V-ed as n

'lion's share. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a person, group, or project gets the **lion's share** of something, they get the largest part of it. 最大的一份. ❖ *The lion's share of the work will go to American companies.* 这份工作的大部分将归属于美国公司. N-SING

lip /lɪp/ lips. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **lips** are the two outer parts of the edge of your mouth. 唇, 嘴唇. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *The tip of Ellen's tongue shows between her lips.* 埃伦的舌尖露在两唇之间. N-COUNT
◢**-lipped** /-lɪpt/ ❖ *A thin-lipped smile spread over the captain's face.* 船长的脸上稍微露出微笑. COMB
➡ 又见 **tight-lipped**.
2 The **lip** of something such as a container or a high area of land is its edge. (容器或高地的)边缘, 嘴, 口. ❖ *...the lip of the jug.* 壶嘴. *...the lip of Mount Etna's smouldering crater.* 埃特纳的冒烟火山口. N-COUNT
3 If you **bite your lip**, you try very hard not to show your anger or distress. (克制怒气或悲伤时)咬唇. ❖ *She bit her lip as she recalled the words he'd thrown at her.* 当回想起他对她冲口而出的那些话时, 她咬着嘴唇克制情绪. PHR
4 If you **lick your lips**, you move your tongue across your lips as you think about or taste something pleasant. (想到或尝到合意的东西时)舔嘴唇. ❖ *They licked their lips in anticipation.* 他们带着期望地舔了舔嘴唇. PHR
5 If you say that something is **on everyone's lips**, you mean that a lot of people are talking about it. 大家都在谈论. ❖ *He is the guy whose name is on everyone's lips at the moment.* 他是现在人人都在谈论的那个家伙. PHR
6 If you tell someone that your **lips are sealed**, you are promising them that you will keep a secret that they have told you. 绝口不提, 守口如瓶, 保持缄默. ❖ *I shall reveal all, but until then my lips are sealed.* 我会披露一切, 但在此之前我会绝口不提. PHR / PRAGMATICS
7 If you say that someone is keeping a **stiff upper lip**, you mean that they are not showing any emotion even though it is difficult for them not to. (强忍困难)保持沉着, 不泄露感情. PHR

lipo·suc·tion /ˈlɪpəʊsʌkʃən/.
Liposuction is a form of cosmetic surgery where fat is removed from under the skin by dissolving it with chemicals and then sucking it out with a tube. 吸脂减肥法. N-UNCOUNT

lip-read, lip-reads, lip-reading. The form **lip-read** is pronounced /ˈlɪpriːd/ when it is the present tense, and /ˈlɪpred/ when it is the past tense and past participle. 现在式发音为 /ˈlɪpriːd/, 过去式和过去分词发音为 /ˈlɪpred/.
If someone can **lip-read**, they can understand what someone else is saying by looking at the way the other person's lips move as they speak, without actually hearing them. 唇读(看口型以理解说话). ❖ *They are not given hearing aids or taught to lip-read.* 没有人给他们助听器, 也没有人教他们唇读法. VB V
◢ **lip read·ing** ❖ *The teacher should not move around too much as this makes lip reading more difficult.* 老师不应该走动太频繁, 因为这使唇读更困难. N-UNCOUNT

ˈlip service. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone pays **lip service** to an idea, you are critical of them because they say they are in favour of it, but do nothing to support it. 口惠而实不至; 空口答应. ❖ *Unhappily, he had done no more than pay lip service to their views.* 令人遗憾的是, 对他们的观点他只是空口说说而已. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

lip·stick /ˈlɪpstɪk/ **lipsticks.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Lipstick is a coloured substance in the form of a stick which women put on their lips. 口红, 唇膏. ❖ *She was wearing red lipstick.* 她涂了红色唇膏. N-VAR
➪ A **lipstick** is a small tube containing this substance. 一支唇膏. N-COUNT

liq·ue·fy /ˈlɪkwɪfaɪ/ **liquefies, liquefying, liquefied.**
When a gas or solid substance **liquefies** or **is liquefied**, it changes its form and becomes liquid. (使)溶化, (使)液化. ❖ *You can liquefy the carbon dioxide to separate it from the other constituents.* 你可以使二氧化碳液化, 使之从其他成分中分离出来. V-ERG V, V n

li·queur /lɪˈkjʊə, AM -ˈkɜːr/ **liqueurs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **liqueur** is a strong alcoholic drink with a sweet taste. 带甜味烈酒. N-VAR
➪ A **liqueur** is a glass of liqueur. 一杯烈性甜酒. N-COUNT
2 **Liqueurs** are a type of chocolate. They contain a sweet substance that has the flavour of an alcoholic liqueur. 酒心巧克力. N-COUNT

liq·uid /ˈlɪkwɪd/ **liquids.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **liquid** is a substance which is not solid but which flows and can be poured, for example water. 液体. ❖ *Boil for 20 minutes until the liquid has reduced by half.* 让液体沸腾20分钟, 直到只剩下一半. *Solids turn to liquids at certain temperatures.* 在一定温度下, 固体转变为液体. N-VAR
2 A **liquid** substance is in the form of a liquid rather than being solid or a gas. 液体的; 流动的. ❖ *Wash in warm water with liquid detergent.* 在温水里加液体清洁剂洗涤. *...liquid nitrogen.* 液态氮. ADJ
3 **Liquid** assets are the things that a person or company owns which can be quickly turned into cash if necessary. (资金)易变为现金的, 流动的. ❖ *The bank had sufficient liquid assets to continue operations.* 该银行有足够的流动资金继续营运. ◢ **li·quid·ity** /lɪˈkwɪdɪti/ ❖ *The company maintains a high degree of liquidity.* 该公司有高度的资金折现力. ADJ TECHNICAL, N-UNCOUNT

liq·ui·date /ˈlɪkwɪdeɪt/ **liquidates, liquidating, liquidated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **liquidate** a company is to close it down and sell all its assets, usually because it is in debt. 清算(公司, 以偿还债务). ❖ *A unanimous vote was taken to liquidate the company.* 全体投票一致通过使该公司清盘. ◢ **liq·ui·da·tion** /ˌlɪkwɪˈdeɪʃən/ **liquidations** ❖ *The company went into liquidation.* 公司破产了. ◢ **liq·ui·da·tor** /ˈlɪkwɪdeɪtə/ **liquidators** ❖ *The firm has been passed into the hands of liquidators.* 该公司已移交给了清算人. VB TECHNICAL, V n, N-VAR, N-COUNT
2 If a company **liquidates** its assets, its property is sold in order to get money. 将资产变卖(以获得现金). ❖ *The company closed down operations and began liquidating its assets in January.* 公司停止营业, 于一月开始变卖资产. VB TECHNICAL, V n
3 If someone powerful **liquidates** people, they get rid of them, usually by killing them. 清洗, 清除(尤指杀死). ❖ *They have not hesitated in the past to liquidate their rivals.* 他们过去在清除对手时, 从不犹豫. VB, V n

ˈliquid crystal, liquid crystals.
A **liquid crystal** is a liquid that has some of the qualities of crystals, for example reflecting light from different directions in different ways. 液晶体. N-COUNT

ˌliquid crystal disˈplay, liquid crystal displays.
A **liquid crystal display** is a display of information on a screen, which uses liquid crystals that become visible when electricity is passed through them. (信息的)液晶显示. N-COUNT

liq·uid·ize /ˈlɪkwɪdaɪz/ **liquidizes, liquidizing, liquidized;** [英]又拼作 **liquidise**.
If you **liquidize** food, you process it using an electrical appliance in order to make it into a pulp. 将(食物)捣成软糊状. VB V n

liq·uid·iz·er /ˈlɪkwɪdaɪzə/ **liquidizers;** 又拼作 **liquidiser**.
A **liquidizer** is an electric machine that you use to liquidize food. The usual American word is **blender**. 食物搅拌器; 榨汁机. [美]一般作 blender. N-COUNT BRITISH

liq·uor /ˈlɪkə/ **liquors.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Alcoholic drink such as whisky, vodka, and gin can be referred to as **liquor**. The British term is **spirits**. 烈酒(如威士忌、伏特加、杜松子酒等). [英]作 spirits. ❖ *...a liquor store.* 售酒的小店. *...intoxicating liquors.* 令人喝醉的烈酒. N-VAR AMERICAN

liquo·rice /ˈlɪkərɪʃ, -ɪs/; 又拼作 **licorice**.
Liquorice is a firm black substance with a strong taste. It is used for making sweets. 甘草. N-UNCOUNT

lira /ˈlɪərə/ **lire** /ˈlɪərə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **lira** is the unit of money that was used in Italy. Turkey and Syria also have a unit of money called a **lira**. 里拉(旧意大利货币单位, 土耳其及叙利亚的货币单位). N-COUNT

lisp /lɪsp/ **lisps, lisping, lisped.**
1 If someone has a **lisp**, they pronounce the sounds 's' and 'z' as if they were 'th'. For example, they say 'thing' instead of 'sing'. 咬着舌头说话(例如把s和z读成th). N-COUNT
2 If someone **lisps** or if they **lisp** something, they say something with a lisp. 咬舌说话. ❖ *Bochmann lisped his congratulations.* 博克曼咬着舌道出了他的贺词. VB V, V n

list /lɪst/ **lists, listing, listed.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **list** of things such as names or addresses is a set of them which all belong to a particular category, written down one below the other. 单子, 清单; 一览表. ❖ *There were six names on the list.* 名单上有六个名字. *...fine wine from the hotel's exhaustive wine list.* 酒店清单上详尽列出的优质葡萄酒品牌. N-COUNT
2 A **list** of things such as events or priorities is a set of them that you think of as being in the same category and as being in a particular order. 一系列; 一连串. ❖ *High on the list of public demands is to end military control of broadcasting.* 在公众的一连串要求中, 高居首位的要求是结束军事力量对广播的控制. *'First City' joined a long list of failed banks.* '第一城市' 加入了倒闭银行的行列中. N-COUNT
3 To **list** several things such as reasons or names means to write or say them one after another, usually in a particular order. 列出(多项事物); 把...列出来. ❖ *Ingredients are listed in order of the amount used.* 配料是按其使用分量的多少列出来的. VB V n, be V-ed
4 To **list** something in a particular way means to include it in that way in a list or report. 把...列入(表或报告). ❖ *A medical examiner has listed the deaths as homicides.* 验尸官把这些死亡事件列作凶杀案. *He was not listed under his real name on the residents panel.* 他在居民名册上没有登记真实姓名. VB V n prep
5 ➤ 又见 **listed, listing; civil list, hit list, honours list, laundry list, mailing list, shopping list, waiting list**.
6 If something, especially a ship, **lists**, it leans over to one side. (船)倾斜. ❖ *The ship listed again, and she was thrown back across the bunk.* 船又倾斜了, 她被扔回了铺位. VB TECHNICAL, V

L

list·ed /ˈlɪstɪd/.
A **listed** building is protected by law against being demolished or altered because it is historically or architecturally important. (建筑物作为文物保护而)登录入册的. ◆ *...a Grade II Listed 17th century farmhouse.* 列为二级保护文物的17世纪农舍. ADJ BRITISH

lis·ten /ˈlɪsən/ **listens, listening, listened.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **listen** to someone who is talking or to a sound, you give your attention to them or it. 听; 注意听. ◆ *Sonia was not listening.* 索尼娅没有留心听. ◢ **lis·ten·er, listeners** ◆ *One or two listeners had fallen asleep while the President was speaking.* 总统在讲话时, 有一两个听众睡着了. VB V to n V N-COUNT
2 If you **listen** for a sound, you keep alert and are ready to hear it if it occurs. 留神等着听(某声音). ◆ *They're both asleep upstairs, but you don't mind listening just in case of trouble, do you?* 他们都在楼上睡觉, 你不介意注意听听动静吧, 以防有什么麻烦. VB V for n V
➪ **Listen out** means the same as **listen**. 义同listen. ◆ *I didn't really listen out for the lyrics.* 事实上, 我没有留意歌词内容. *Listen out and we'll see what we can find out.* 注意听, 我们看看能发现什么. PHR V V P for n V P
3 If you **listen** to someone, you do what they advise you to do, or you believe them. 听从, 听信. ◆ *When I asked him to stop, he would not listen.* 我叫他停下来时, 他不听. VB V to n V
4 You say **listen** when you want someone to pay attention to you because you are going to say something important. (提醒人)注意听. ◆ *Listen, I finish at one.* 听着, 我在一点钟结束. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

▸**listen in.**
If you **listen in** to a private conversation, you secretly listen to it. 窃听; 偷听. ◆ *He assigned federal agents to listen in on Martin Luther King's phone calls.* 他派联邦特工窃听马丁·路德·金的电话. PHR-V V P to/on n Also V P

lis·ten·er /ˈlɪsnə/ **listeners.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **listener** is a person who listens to the radio or to a particular radio programme. (收听电台广播或某一节目的)听众. ◆ *I'm a regular listener to her show.* 我是她的节目的忠实听众. N-COUNT
2 If you describe someone as a good **listener**, you mean that they listen carefully and sympathetically to you when you talk. 听者; 认真听的人. ◆ *Dr Brian was a good listener.* 布赖恩博士是个注意倾听别人说话的人. N-COUNT adj N
3 ➻ 又见 **listen**.

list·ing /ˈlɪstɪŋ/ **listings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **listing** is a published list, or an item in a published list. 表册, 列表; (列表上的)项目. ◆ *A full listing of the companies will be published quarterly.* 所有公司的一览表每季度出版一次. N-COUNT

list·less /ˈlɪstləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **listless** has no energy or enthusiasm. 倦怠的; 情绪低落的; 冷漠的. ◆ *He was listless and pale and wouldn't eat much.* 他没精打采, 脸色苍白, 食欲不振. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **list·less·ly** ◆ *Usually, you would just sit listlessly, too hot to do anything.* 通常, 你会百无聊赖地坐着, 因天气太热而什么事也做不了. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ˌlist ˈprice, list prices.
The **list price** of an item is the price which the manufacturer suggests that a shopkeeper should charge for it. 定价. N-COUNT

lit /lɪt/.
Lit is a past tense and past participle of **light**. light的过去式和过去分词.

lita·ny /ˈlɪtəni/ **litanies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe what someone says, especially when it is a long list of things, as a **litany**, you mean that you have often heard it repeated, and you think it is boring or insincere. 重复而枯燥的陈述. ◆ *She remained in the doorway, listening to his litany of complaints against her client.* 她待在门口, 听着他对她的顾客唠唠叨叨的抱怨. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
2 A **litany** is part of a church service in which the priest says a set group of words and the people reply, also using a set group of words. 连祷; 应答式祈祷. N-COUNT

li·ter /ˈliːtə/.
➻ 见 **litre**.

lit·era·cy /ˈlɪtərəsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Literacy is the ability to read and write. 读写能力; 识字能力. ◆ *Many adults have some problems with literacy and numeracy.* 很多成年人在读写和计算方面有些困难. N-UNCOUNT

lit·er·al /ˈlɪtərəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **literal** sense of a word or phrase is its most basic sense. 字面意义的. ◆ *In many cases, the people there are fighting, in a literal sense, for their homes.* 很多情况下, 按字面意义, 那儿的人在真正地为他们的家园而战斗. ADJ
2 A **literal** translation is one in which you translate each word of the original work rather than giving the meaning of each expression or sentence using words that sound natural. 直译的, 逐字翻译的, 按字面意思翻译的. ◆ *A literal translation of the name Tapies is 'walls'.* Tapies这个名字的直译为"墙壁". ◢ **lit·er·al·ly** ◆ *The word 'volk' translates literally as 'folk'.* volk这个字直译为"人们". ADJ ADV
3 You use **literal** to describe someone who uses or understands words in a plain and simple way. (用词)平淡的, 刻板的. ◆ *Dennis is a very literal person.* 丹尼斯是个措辞非常乏味的人. ADJ-GRADED

lit·er·al·ly /ˈlɪtərəli/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You can use **literally** to emphasize a word or expression which is being used in a creative way to exaggerate a situation. Some careful speakers of English think that this use is incorrect. (表示夸张)简直. (一些说英语人士认为此种用法不当) ◆ *We've got to get the economy under control or it will literally eat us up.* 我们得控制住经济, 否则它简直会把我们吞掉. *The views are literally breath-taking.* 这些景色简直令人叹为观止. ADV PRAGMATICS
2 You use **literally** to emphasize that what you are saying is true, even though it seems exaggerated or surprising. 确实地, 真正地. ◆ *I literally crawled to the car.* 我确实是爬向汽车的. ADV PRAGMATICS
3 If you **take** something **literally**, you think that a word or expression is being used with its most simple or basic meaning. 按字面意义理解. ◆ *If you tell a person to 'step on it' or 'throw on your coat', they may take you literally, with disastrous consequences.* 如果你告诉一个人step on it (赶快)或throw on your coat (快穿上衣服), 他们也许会按字面意思来理解, 从而造成灾难性的后果. PHR

lit·er·ary /ˈlɪtərəri, AM -reri/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Literary** means concerned with or connected with the writing, study, or appreciation of literature. 文学的; 与文学有关的. ◆ *She's the literary editor of the 'Sunday Review'.* 她是《周日评论》的文学版编辑. *...a literary masterpiece.* 文学名著. ADJ
2 **Literary** words and expressions are often unusual in some way and are used to create a special effect in a piece of writing such as a poem, speech, or novel. (字词等)书面的, 书卷气的. ADJ-GRADED

lit·er·ate /ˈlɪtərət/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **literate** is able to read and write. 有读写能力的. ◆ *Over one-quarter of the adult population are not fully literate.* 四分之一以上的成人不完全具有读写能力. ADJ
2 If you describe someone as **literate**, you mean that they are intelligent and well-educated, especially about literature and the arts. 受过良好教育的; 有文化修养的. ◆ *Scientists should be literate and articulate as well as able to handle figures.* 科学家不仅应该能计算数字, 还应该有文化修养和表达能力. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you describe someone as **literate** in a particular subject, you mean that they have a good knowledge and understanding of that subject. 精通的; 熟练的. ◆ *Head teachers need to be financially literate.* 校长需要精通财务. ADJ-GRADED
➻ 又见 **computer-literate**.

lit·era·ti /ˌlɪtəˈrɑːti/.
Literati are well-educated people who are interested in N-PLURAL

L

literature; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)文人. ❖ *That Walter Scott was a fervent Tory is something of an embarrassment to the leftist literati.* 说沃尔特·司各特是个狂热的保守派，这是颇令左派文人困窘的事.

lit·era·ture /ˈlɪtrətʃə, AM -tərətʃʊr/ **literatures.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Novels, plays, and poetry are referred to as **literature**, especially when they are considered to have artistic merit. 文学; 文学作品. ❖ *...a Professor of English Literature.* 英国文学教授. *I have spent my life getting to know diverse literatures of different epochs.* 我终生致力于了解不同时期的各种文学作品. N-VAR

2 The **literature** on a particular subject of study are the books and articles that have been published about it. (关于某一学科的)文献, 著述. ❖ *The literature on immigration policy is almost unrelievedly critical of the state.* 有关移民政策的著述几乎都在批评政府. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Literature** is written information produced by people who want to sell you something or give you advice. (促销某物或提供服务的)宣传资料. ❖ *Some companies have toned down the claims on their promotional literature.* 一些公司在推销宣传资料方面已降低了调子. N-UNCOUNT

lithe /laɪð/.

A **lithe** person is able to move and bend their body easily and gracefully. (身体)柔软的, 易弯的. ❖ *His walk was lithe and graceful.* 他走路轻盈优雅. ADJ-GRADED

litho·graph /ˈlɪθəgrɑːf, -græf/ **lithographs.**

A **lithograph** is a picture made by printing with a piece of stone or metal which has been specially treated so that inks sticks to some parts of it and not to others. 平版印刷画. N-COUNT

liti·gant /ˈlɪtɪgənt/ **litigants.**

A **litigant** is a person involved in fighting or defending a civil lawsuit. 诉讼当事人. N-COUNT LEGAL

liti·gate /ˈlɪtɪgeɪt/ **litigates, litigating, litigated.**

To **litigate** means to take legal action. 提出诉讼. ❖ *...the cost of litigating personal injury claims in the county court.* 在地方法庭上对个人伤害索赔提出诉讼的费用. VB V LEGAL

◢ **liti·ga·tion** /ˌlɪtɪˈgeɪʃən/ ❖ *...more than four years of litigation on behalf of the residents.* 代表居民进行的长达四年多的诉讼. V n N-UNCOUNT

liti·ga·tor /ˈlɪtɪgeɪtə/ **litigators.**

A **litigator** is a lawyer who helps someone take legal action. 诉讼人, 律师. N-COUNT LEGAL

li·ti·gious /lɪˈtɪdʒəs/.

Someone who is **litigious** often makes formal complaints about people to a civil court of law. 好诉讼的, 好打官司的. ❖ *People remained litigious, ready to sue.* 人们一直好打官司, 动辄就起诉. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

lit·mus test /ˈlɪtməs test/ **litmus tests.**

If you say that something is a **litmus test** of a particular thing, you mean that it is an effective and conclusive way of proving it or measuring it. 石蕊试验; 试金石. ❖ *Ending the fighting must be the absolute priority, the litmus test of the agreements' validity.* 结束战斗必须绝对被优先考虑, 这是检测协议是否有效的试金石. N-COUNT

li·tre /ˈliːtə/ **litres;** [美]拼作 **liter.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **litre** is a metric unit of volume that is a thousand cubic centimetres. It is equal to 1.76 British pints or 2.11 American pints. 升(相当于1.76英制品脱, 或2.11美制品脱.) ❖ *...15 litres of water.* 15升水. *...a Ford Escort with a 1.9-litre engine.* 发动机容量为1.9升的福特'护航舰'牌汽车. N-COUNT

lit·ter /ˈlɪtə/ **litters, littering, littered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Litter** is rubbish that is left lying around outside. 乱扔的垃圾, 废弃杂物. ❖ *If you see litter in the corridor, pick it up.* 如果你在走廊里看到了乱扔的垃圾, 就捡起来. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a number of things **litter** a place, they are scattered around untidily on or in it. 乱扔于; 使凌乱. ❖ *Glass from broken bottles litters the pavement.* 破瓶子的玻璃碎片散落在行人道上. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He pushed aside the litter of books and papers and laid two places at the table.* 他把乱扔的书和报纸推在一边, 在桌旁腾出了两个位置. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **lit·tered** ❖ *Concrete purpose-built resorts are littered across the mountainsides.* 用混凝土专门建造的度假屋遍布山坡上. *Debris was littered over the race track.* 碎片散乱在赛道上. ADJ v-link ADJ prep

3 If you say that something such as history or someone's speech is **littered with** something, you mean that there are many examples of the second thing in the first. 充满. ❖ *Charles' speech is littered with lots of marketing buzzwords like 'package' and 'product'.* 查尔斯的讲话充满了像'包装'和'产品'这样的营销流行用语. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

4 A **litter** is a group of animals born to the same mother at the same time. (动物产下的)一窝幼崽. ❖ *...a litter of pups.* 一窝小狗. N-COUNT

ˈlitter bin, litter bins.

A **litter bin** is a container, usually in a street, park, or public building, into which people can put rubbish. 废物箱, 垃圾箱. N-COUNT BRITISH

little 1 determiner, quantifier, and adverb uses 限定词、量词和副词用法

lit·tle /ˈlɪtəl/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **little** to indicate that there is only a very small amount of something. You can use 'so', 'too', and 'very' in front of **little**. 少的. (可在前加so, too和very). ❖ *I find that I need very little sleep these days.* 我发现这些日子我需要很少的睡眠. *There is little doubt that a diet high in fibre is more satisfying.* 吃含纤维素高的食物更佳, 这几乎毋庸置疑. DET

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *They claim that little of the $16.5 million in aid sent by the US government has reached them.* 他们宣称美国政府提供的1,650万元的援助金几乎没送到他们手中. QUANT

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Little is known about his childhood.* 他童年的情况鲜为人知. PRON

2 **Little** means not very often or to only a small extent. 不经常; 少量. ❖ *On their way back to Marseille they spoke very little.* 回马赛的途中, 他们很少说话. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 **A little** of something is a small amount of it, but not very much. You can also say **a very little**. 一点儿, 少量. (也可用a very little). ❖ *A little food would do us all some good.* 一点儿食物会对大家都有好处. *I shall be only a very little time.* 我很快就回来. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *They get paid for it. Not much. Just a little.* 他们借此获得了报酬, 不多, 只有一点点. PRON

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *Pour a little of the sauce over the chicken.* 倒一点儿调味汁到鸡肉上. QUANT

4 **A little** or **a little bit** means to a small extent or degree or for a short period. 有点儿; 一小会儿. ❖ *He walked a little by himself in the garden.* 他独自在花园里走了一会儿. *He was a little bit afraid of his father's reaction.* 他有点儿害怕父亲作出的反应. ADV-GRADED ADV after v, ADV adj/adv

5 If something happens **little by little**, it happens very gradually. 渐渐地; 一点一点地. ❖ *In the beginning he had felt well, but little by little he was becoming weaker.* 开始时, 他感觉很好, 但渐渐地他变得虚弱起来. PHR

little 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

lit·tle /ˈlɪtəl/ **littler, littlest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

The comparative **littler** and the superlative **littlest** are sometimes used in spoken English for meanings 1, 3, and 4, but otherwise the comparative and superlative forms of the adjective **little** are not used. 比较级littler和最高级littlest有时用于释义1, 3及4的英语口语中, 但其他时候则不用.

1 **Little** things are small in size. **Little** is slightly more informal than **small**. 小的; 细小的. (与small比较起来, little较不正式). ❖ *We sat around a little table, eating and drinking wine.* 我们坐在小桌子旁吃饭喝酒. *...the little group of art students.* 那一小群美术学生. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **little** to indicate that someone or something is small, in a pleasant and attractive way. 小得可爱的; 小得吸引人的. ❖ *...a little old lady.* 个子小而外貌可亲的老妇人. *James usually drives a little Citroen hatchback.* 詹姆斯经常驾驶一辆小巧的雪铁龙掀背式轿车. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

3 A **little** child is young. 幼小的. ❖ *When I was little I was very hyper-active.* 我小时候异常活跃. ADJ-GRADED

4 Your **little** sister or brother is younger than you are. (弟弟或妹妹)年幼的，幼小的. ADJ: ADJ n

5 A **little** distance, period of time, or event is short in length. (距离或时间)短的；(事件)不严重的. ❖ *Just go down the road a little way, turn left, and cross the bridge.* 沿着公路走一小段，向左转，再过桥. *Why don't we just wait a little while and see what happens.* 我们为什么不等一小会儿，看看发生了什么呢? ADJ-GRADED: ADJ n

6 A **little** sound or gesture is quick. (声音或手势)快速的. ❖ *He turned with a little nod and I watched him walk away.* 他迅速地点点头，转过身去，我便看着他离去. ADJ-GRADED: ADJ n

7 You use **little** to indicate that something is not serious or important. 不重要的；琐碎的；微不足道的. ❖ *Harry found himself getting angry over little things that had never bothered him before.* 哈里发现自己变得容易对琐事动怒，而以前他从未为这些事烦恼过. ADJ: ADJ n

,little 'finger, little fingers. ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **little finger** is the smallest finger on your hand. 小指. N-COUNT

lit·to·ral /ˈlɪtərəl/ **littorals.**
The area near a sea coast is sometimes referred to as the **littoral**. 沿海的，海滨的. ❖ *...the littoral countries of the Persian Gulf.* 波斯湾的沿海国家. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

li·tur·gi·cal /lɪˈtɜːdʒɪkəl/.
Liturgical things are used in or relate to church services. 礼拜式的. ❖ *...Jewish liturgical music.* 犹太礼拜音乐. ADJ FORMAL

lit·ur·gy /ˈlɪtədʒi/ **liturgies.**
A **liturgy** is a particular form of religious service, usually one that is set and approved by a branch of the Christian Church. (基督教会的)礼拜仪式. ❖ *...the many similarities in ministry, liturgy and style between the two churches.* 两个教会在牧师、礼拜仪式和风格上的许多相似之处. N-VAR

live 1 verb uses 动词用法

live /lɪv/ **lives, living, lived.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If someone **lives** in a particular place or with a particular person, their home is in that place or with that person. 居住. ❖ *She has lived here for 10 years.* 她在这里住了十年. *She always said I ought to live alone.* 她总是说我应该独自居住. *He still lives with his parents.* 他仍和父母住在一起. VB: V adv/prep

2 If you say that someone **lives** in particular circumstances or that they **live** a particular kind of life, you mean that they are in those circumstances or that they have that kind of life. (在某种环境或以某种方式)生活. ❖ *We lived quite grandly.* 我们生活得相当愉快. *We can start living a normal life again now.* 现在我们又能开始过正常的生活了. VB: V adv/prep, V n

3 To **live** means to be alive, especially after a particular event or point in time. If you say that someone **lives** to a particular age, or to see a particular event, you mean that they stay alive until they are that age or until that event happens. 活着，生存. ❖ *He's got a terrible disease and will not live long.* 他得了可怕的病，活不长了. *He lived to see his first grandson.* 他活着看到第一个孙儿出世. *They both lived to a ripe old age.* 他们都活到了高龄. *Ian was her only living relative.* 伊恩是她唯一尚在的亲戚. VB: V adv, V to-inf, V to n, V-ing

4 If people **live by** doing a particular activity, they get the money, food, or clothing they need by doing that activity. 靠...生活. ❖ *...the last indigenous people to live by hunting.* 靠打猎为生的最后一批土著人. *...professional criminals who lived by crime.* 靠犯罪为生的职业罪犯. VB: no cont, V by -ing/n

5 If you say that someone **lives for** a particular thing, you mean that it is the most important thing in their life. 为...而生活. ❖ *Laura lived for those kids.* 劳拉为那些孩子们而活. VB: V for n

6 If a person or occasion **lives** in someone's mind or in history, they are remembered for ever or for a long time because they are significant or important. 留存；铭记. ❖ *The memory of that will live with me for many years to come.* 那段记忆将在以后的很多年里留在我的脑海里. *The name of Hawker deserves to live in the history of aviation.* 霍克的名字应该留在航空史上. VB: no cont, V with n, V in n

➩ **Live on** means the same as **live**. 义同 live. ❖ *Lenin lives on in the minds and hearts of millions of people.* 列宁仍然活在千百万人心目中. PHR-V: V P in n, Also V P

7 ➻ 又见 **living**.

8 If you say that someone **lives and breathes** a particular subject or activity, you are emphasizing that they are extremely enthusiastic about it. 对...热情极高. ❖ *'I live and breathe the business,' he says. 'I'm not here to be second best.'* '我对这份职业充满热情，'他说，'我来这里不是想当第二.' PHR PRAGMATICS

9 If you tell someone that they **haven't lived** unless they experience a particular thing, you are telling them that thing is extremely good and should be experienced. 没有过具有意义的生活，没有好好活过. ❖ *You haven't lived until you've used their new micro system.* 如果你没使用过他们这种新的微型系统，你就白过了. PHR

10 You can use expressions such as **to live in fear** and **to live in terror** to indicate that someone is always thinking about an unpleasant or frightening event, because they think that it might happen. 生活在恐惧中. ❖ *One in 10 Californians is unemployed and thousands more live in fear of losing their jobs.* 十个加利福尼亚人中就有一个失业，更多的人则生活在失业的恐惧中. PHR

11 You say **live and let live** as a way of saying that you should let other people behave in the way that they want to and not criticize them for behaving differently from you. 自己活也让别人活；相互宽容；互不干扰. ❖ *The Smiths have a liberal live and let live attitude.* 史密斯一家态度开明，有一种与别人互不干扰的生活态度. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

12 If you **live it up**, you have a very enjoyable and exciting time, for example by going to lots of parties or spending lots of money. 狂欢，享乐. PHR INFORMAL

13 ➻ **to live hand to mouth**: 见 **hand**.
➻ **to live a lie**: 见 **lie**.
➻ **to live beyond** your **means**: 见 **means**.
➻ **to live in sin**: 见 **sin**.

▸live by.
If you **live by** particular standards or rules, you behave in the way that those standards or rules say that you should. 按...标准(或规则)生活. ❖ *He expected those around him to live by his own superhuman standards.* 他期望周围的人都按他自己超乎常人的标准来生活. PHR-V: V P n

▸live down.
If you are unable to **live down** a mistake, failure, or bad reputation, you are unable to make people forget about it. 使人们忘掉(错误、失败或坏名声). ❖ *Labor was also unable to live down its reputation as the party of high taxes.* 工党不能使人们忘掉它征高税的名声. *I thought I'd never live it down.* 我想我永远也不能让人们把它忘掉. PHR-V: V P noun, V n P

▸live off.
If you **live off** another person, you rely on them to provide you with money. 靠(某人)过活. ❖ *...a man who all his life had lived off his father.* 终生依赖父亲生活的人. PHR-V: V P n

▸live on or **live off.**

1 If you **live on** or **live off** a particular amount of money, you have that amount of money to buy things. 靠(一定数额的钱)生活. ❖ *Most students are unable to live on £3,000 per year.* 很多学生不能靠每年3,000镑生活. PHR-V: V P amount

2 If you **live on** or **live off** a particular source of income, that is where you get the money that you need. 靠(某种经济来源)生活. ❖ *He's been living off state benefits.* 他一直靠国家救济金过活. PHR-V: V P n

3 If an animal, plant, or bacterium **lives on** or **lives off** a particular food, this is the kind of food that it eats to stay alive. 靠(某种食物)维持生命. ❖ *...white rot fungus, a common organism that lives on dead wood.* 白色真菌，一种靠朽木维持生命的普通生物. PHR-V: V P n

4 If you say that a person **lives on** or **lives off** a particular kind of food, you mean that it is, or seems to be, the only thing that they eat. 以(某物)为主食. ❖ *The children live on chips.* 孩子们以炸薯条为主食. PHR-V: V P n

▸live on.

1 ➻ 见 live **6**.

2 If someone or something **lives on** after a person has died, they continue to be alive or exist, and to remind other people of that person. 继续活着(或存在). PHR-V V P

▸live out.

1 If you **live out** your life in a particular place or in particular circumstances, you stay in that place or in those circumstances until the end of your life or until the end of a particular period of your life. (在某地或某种环境中)度过余生. ❖ *Gein did not stand trial but lived out his days in a mental asylum.* 盖因没有受到审判，而是在精神病院度过余生. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **live out** a dream, fantasy, or idea, you do the things that you have thought about. 实践；身体力行. ❖ *He began living out his rock 'n' roll fantasy.* 他开始实践他的摇滚乐梦想. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸live through.

If you **live through** an unpleasant event or change, you experience it and survive. 经历(某事)而幸存. ❖ *We are too young to have lived through the war.* 我们太年轻，还没有经历过战争. PHR-V V P n

▸live together.

If two people are not married but live in the same house and have a sexual relationship, you can say that they **live together**. 同居. PHR-V V P

▸live up to.

If someone or something **lives up to** what they were expected or desired to be or do, they are as good as they were expected or desired to be. 符合；不辜负. ❖ *Sales have not lived up to expectations this year.* 今年的销售量没有预期的那么多. PHR-V V P P n

live 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

live /laɪv/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Live** animals or plants are alive, rather than being dead or artificial. 活的、有生命的. ❖ *...a protest against the company's tests on live animals.* 对该公司用活的动物作实验表示的抗议行动. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **real live** to say that someone or something is present or exists, when you want to indicate that you think this is exciting and unusual or unexpected. (表示激动或惊讶)真正的、活生生的. ❖ *He had never met a real live admiral.* 他还从没见过一个真正的海军上将. PHR INFORMAL

3 A **live** television or radio programme is one in which an event or performance is broadcast at exactly the same time as it happens, rather than being recorded first. 现场直播的. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *It was broadcast live in 50 countries.* 它曾在50个国家进行直播. *We'll be going live to Nottingham later.* 稍后我们要往诺丁汉进行现场直播. ADV ADV after v

4 A **live** performance is given in front of an audience, rather than being recorded and then broadcast or shown in a film. (演出)现场的. ❖ *A live audience will pose the questions.* 现场观众将提问. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Kat Bjelland has been playing live with her new band.* 凯特·比杰兰德一直在与她的新乐队进行现场演出. *She's much happier performing live than in a recording studio.* 她在现场表演比在录音室里录音开心得多. ADV ADV after v

5 A **live** album is an album which has on it a recording of a band playing in a concert, rather than in a recording studio. (唱片)现场录制的. ADJ

6 A **live** wire or piece of electrical equipment is directly connected to a source of electricity. 带电的、通电的. ADJ

➻ 又见 **live wire**.

7 **Live** bullets are made of metal, rather than rubber or plastic, and are intended to kill people. 实弹的. ❖ *They trained in the jungle using live ammunition.* 他们在丛林里用实弹进行训练. ADJ

8 A **live** bomb or missile is one which has not yet exploded. (炸弹或导弹)尚未爆炸的. ADJ

live-in /ˌlɪv ˈɪn/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **live-in** partner is someone who lives in the same house as the person they are having a sexual relationship with, but is not married to them. 同居的. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **live-in** nanny or servant sleeps and eats in the house where they work. (保姆或仆人)吃住在雇主家里的. ADJ ADJ n

live·li·hood /ˈlaɪvlihʊd/ **livelihoods.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **livelihood** is the job or other source of income which gives you the money to buy the things that you need in your daily life. 生计、谋生. ❖ *...fishermen who depend on the seas for their livelihood.* 靠海谋生的渔民. N-VAR

live·ly /ˈlaɪvli/ **livelier, liveliest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can describe someone as **lively** when they behave in an enthusiastic and cheerful way. 活泼的、活跃的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **live·li·ness** ❖ *Amy could sense his liveliness even from where she stood.* 埃米从她站立的地方甚至也能感觉到他的活力四射. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **lively** event or a **lively** discussion, for example, has lots of interesting and exciting things happening or being said in it. 欢乐的、热烈的. ❖ *It turned out to be a very interesting session with a lively debate.* 这是一次讨论热烈、妙趣横生的会议. ◢ **liveliness** ❖ *Some may enjoy the liveliness of such a restaurant.* 有人可能会喜欢这种餐馆的热闹气氛. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 Someone who has a **lively** mind is intelligent and interested in a lot of different things. 灵敏的，敏锐的，头脑活跃的. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **lively** feeling or awareness is a strong and enthusiastic one. 强烈的，热烈的. ❖ *The papers also show a lively interest in European developments.* 报纸对欧洲的发展也表现出强烈的兴趣. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

liv·en /ˈlaɪvən/ **livens, livening, livened.**

▸liven up.

1 If a place or event **livens up**, or if something **livens** it **up**, it becomes more interesting and exciting. (使)活跃起来；(使)变得生动. ❖ *How could we decorate the room to liven it up?* 我们怎样装饰房间才能使它富有生气？ *The arena livens up only on Saturdays and Sundays when a flea market is open there.* 竞技场只有在星期六和星期日跳蚤市场开放时才会热闹起来. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P Also V P noun

2 If people **liven up**, or if something **livens them up**, they become more cheerful and energetic. (使)愉快起来；(使)活跃起来. ❖ *Talking about her daughters livens her up.* 谈论女儿能让她愉快起来. *George livens up after midnight, relaxing a little.* 午夜后，乔治身心松弛了些，变得愉快起来. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P

liv·er /ˈlɪvə/ **livers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **liver** is a large organ in your body which processes your blood and helps to clean unwanted substances out of it. 肝脏. N-COUNT

2 **Liver** is the liver of some animals, especially lambs, pigs, and cows, which is cooked and eaten. (羊、猪、牛等动物供食用的)肝. N-VAR

liv·ery /ˈlɪvəri/ **liveries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A servant's **livery** is the special uniform that he or she wears. (仆人的)制服. ❖ *...a butler in pale blue livery.* 穿着浅蓝色制服的男管家. ◢ **liv·eried** ❖ *The tea was served to guests by liveried footmen.* 茶是由一个穿制服的男仆端给客人的. N-VAR ADJ ADJ n

2 The **livery** of a particular company is the special design or set of colours associated with it that is put on its products and possessions. (公司的)专用图案(或颜色). ❖ *...buffet cars in the company's bright red and yellow livery.* 涂有公司大红大黄颜色图案的餐车. N-COUNT

lives.

1 **Lives**, pronounced /laɪvz/, is the plural of **life**. 发音为/laɪvz/；life的复数形式.

2 **Lives**, pronounced /lɪvz/, is the third person singular form of **live**. 发音为 /lɪvz/，为live的第三人称单数形式.

live·stock /ˈlaɪvstɒk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Animals such as cattle and sheep which are kept on a farm are referred to as **livestock**. 家畜；牲口. N-COLL-UNCOUNT

live wire /ˌlaɪv ˈwaɪə/ **live wires.**

If you describe someone as a **live wire**, you mean that they are N-COUNT

L

lively and energetic. 生龙活虎的人, 活跃的人. INFORMAL

liv·id /ˈlɪvɪd/.

1 Someone who is **livid** is extremely angry. 极怒的, 大怒的. ❖ *I am absolutely livid about it.* 我对此极其愤怒. *She is livid that I have invited Dick.* 因我邀请了迪克, 她便大发雷霆. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 Something that is **livid** is an unpleasant dark colour. 深色的; 铁青色的. ❖ *The scarred side of his face was a livid red.* 他带伤疤的一边脸青紫泛红. ADJ-GRADED

liv·ing /ˈlɪvɪŋ/ **livings.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The work that you do for a **living** is the work that you do in order to earn the money that you need. 生计, 谋生之道. ❖ *He earns his living doing all kinds of things.* 为了谋生, 他什么事都干. N-COUNT If you say that someone **scrapes a living** or **scratches a living**, you mean that they just manage to earn enough to live on, but it is very difficult. 勉强维持生活, 艰难糊口. PHR

2 You use **living** when you are talking about the quality of people's daily lives. 生活(性质, 方式). ❖ *Olivia has always been a model of healthy living.* 奥利维亚一直是健康生活的典范. *...the stresses of urban living.* 都市生活的压力. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 The **living** area of a house is the part where people sit and relax. 居住用的. ❖ *The spacious living quarters were on the second floor.* 宽敞的住处在二楼. ADJ ADJ n

4 **The living** are people who are alive, rather than people who have died. 活着的人, 有生命的人. N-PLURAL the N

5 ➡ **living proof**: 见 **proof**.

➡ **in living memory**: 见 **memory**.

ˈliving room, living rooms; 又拼作 **living-room.** ♦♦◇◇◇

The **living room** in a house is the room where people sit and relax. 客厅, 起居室. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

ˈliving standard, living standards. ♦◇◇◇◇

Living standards refers to the level of comfort in which people live, which usually depends on how much money they have. 生活水平. ❖ *Cheaper housing would vastly improve the living standards of ordinary people.* 廉价的住房会大幅度提高普通人的生活水平. N-COUNT

ˌliving ˈwage.

A **living wage** is a wage which is just sufficient to enable you to buy food, clothing, and other necessary things. 最低生活工资, 基本生活工资. ❖ *Many farmers have to depend on subsidies to make a living wage.* 许多农民不得不依靠补贴获得基本生活工资. N-SING

liz·ard /ˈlɪzəd/ **lizards.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **lizard** is a reptile with short legs and a long tail. 蜥蜴. N-COUNT

-'ll /-əl/.

'll is the short form of 'will' or 'shall' used in spoken English and informal written English. will或shall的缩略形式. ❖ *I'll tell you what I think.* 我会告诉你我的想法.

lla·ma /ˈlɑːmə/ **llamas.**

A **llama** is a South American animal with thick hair, which looks like a small camel without a hump. 美洲驼. N-COUNT

lo /ləʊ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Lo and behold or **lo** is used to emphasize a surprising event that is about to be mentioned, or to emphasize in an ironic way that something is not surprising at all. 看那! 瞧! (对将提到的事表示惊讶, 或讽刺某事一点不令人惊讶). CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

load /ləʊd/ **loads, loading, loaded.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **load** a vehicle or a container, or if you **load** things into or onto it, you put a large quantity of things or heavy things into or onto it. 装载; 使负荷. ❖ *The three men seemed to have finished loading the truck.* 这三个人好像已把货物装好在货车上. *Mr. Dambar had loaded his plate with lasagne.* 达姆巴先生往碟子里装满了扁形面条. *They load all their equipment into backpacks.* 他们把所有的设备装到了背包里. *She deposited the loaded tray.* 她放下了装满物品的托盘. VB V n V n with n V n into/onto n V-ed

➲ **Load up** means the same as **load**. 义同load. ❖ *The giggling couple loaded up their red sports car and drove off.* 那对咯咯笑着的情侣把东西装上红色的跑车, 然后开车走了. *She loaded up his collection of vintage wines into crates.* 她把他收集的上乘葡萄酒装进了板条箱. PHR-V V P n V P noun

◢ **load·ing** ❖ *...the loading of baggage onto international flights.* 国际班机的行李装载. N-SING

2 A **load** is something, usually a large quantity or heavy object, which is being carried. 负荷; 重担. ❖ *He drove by with a big load of hay.* 他装着一大车干草驾驶而去. N-COUNT

3 A **load** is a quantity of clothes or sheets which need washing and which are washed together in a washing machine. (洗衣机)一次的洗衣量. N-COUNT

4 You can refer to the amount of work you have to do as a **load**. 工作量. ❖ *She's taking some of the load off the secretaries.* 她在减轻秘书们的工作量. N-COUNT

5 The **load** on something is the amount of weight that is pressing down on it or the amount of strain that it is under. 负担. ❖ *High blood pressure imposes an extra load on the heart.* 高血压给心脏增加额外负担. N-SING

6 The **load** of a system or computer is the extent to which it is being used at a particular time. (某一系统或电脑的)负荷, 负载. N-COUNT

7 **A load of** something or **loads of** it is a large amount of it. **A load of** people or things or **loads of** them is a large number of them. 许多, 大量. ❖ *I've got loads of money.* 我有许多许多的钱. *I used to read loads of Asterix books.* 我过去总是读许多阿斯特瑞克斯历险记的书. QUANT INFORMAL You can use **a load of** to refer to a thing or a group of things or people which you do not like. For example, if you say that something is **a load of rubbish**, you are emphasizing that you think it is no good at all or not true at all. (表示不喜欢)一堆物(或人); 如: a load of rubbish (一堆废话). PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

8 When someone **loads** a weapon such as a gun, they put a bullet or missile in it so that it is ready to use. 把弹药装于(枪炮). ❖ *He carried a loaded gun.* 他带着一支装了子弹的枪. VB V n V-ed

9 When someone **loads** a camera or other piece of equipment or when they **load** film, tape, or data into it, they put film, tape, or data into it so that it is ready to use. 装上(胶卷、磁带或资料). ❖ *A photographer from the newspaper was loading his camera with film.* 报社的摄影记者在给相机装上胶卷. VB V n V n with n Also V n into/onto/on n

10 ➡ 又见 **loaded**.

➤load down.

If you **load** someone **down** with things, especially heavy things, you give them a large number of them. 使负荷; 使受重压. ❖ *They had come up from London loaded down with six suitcases.* 他们带着六个箱子从伦敦回来. PHR-V V n P with n V-ed P Also V P

➤load up.

➡ 见 **load 1**.

-load /-ləʊd/ **-loads.**

-load is used to form nouns that refer to the total amount of something that a particular vehicle or container can hold or carry. (用作构成名词)某种车辆或容器能装载的量. ❖ *...a lorry-load of sheep.* 一卡车装载量的绵羊. COMB

load·ed /ˈləʊdɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **loaded** question or word has more meaning or purpose than it appears to have, because the person who uses it hopes it will cause people to respond in a particular way. 有圈套的; 有含蓄意义的. ❖ *...the loaded word 'sexist'.* sexist 这个有隐含意义的词. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is **loaded** with a particular characteristic, it has that characteristic to a very great degree. 充满(某种特点)的. ❖ *The President's visit is loaded with symbolic significance.* 总统的来访充满了象征意义. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you say that something is **loaded** in favour of someone or something, you mean it works unfairly to their advantage. If you say it is **loaded** against them, you mean it works unfairly to their disadvantage. 对...有利(或不利)的. ❖ *The article was heavily loaded against Morrissey.* 该文章对莫里西十分不利. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

loaf /ləʊf/ **loaves; loafs, loafing, loafed.** **Loaves** is the plural of the noun. **Loafs** is the third person singular form of ♦◇◇◇◇

the verb. Loaves为名词的复数形式. Loafs为动词的第三人称单数形式.

1 A **loaf** of bread is bread which has been shaped and baked in one piece. It is usually large enough for more than one person and can be cut into slices. 一条大面包. N-COUNT

2 If you **loaf**, you stand or wait in a place, not doing anything interesting or useful. 游荡; 虚度光阴. VB V

➭ **Loaf around** means the same as **loaf**. 义同loaf. ◆ *We had been at Cambridge together, she studying medicine and me loafing around.* 我们曾一同在剑桥大学读书, 她攻读医学, 而我则虚度光阴. PHR-V V P

loaf·er /ˈləʊfə/ loafers.

Loafers are flat slip-on shoes, usually made of leather. 懒汉鞋; 拖鞋; 平底皮鞋. N-COUNT

loam /ləʊm/.

Loam is soil that contains a lot of decayed vegetable matter and does not contain too much sand or clay. 壤土; 肥土. N-UNCOUNT

loan /ləʊn/ loans, loaning, loaned. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **loan** is a sum of money that you borrow. 贷款, 借款. N-COUNT ◆ *The president wants to make it easier for small businesses to get bank loans.* 总统想让小企业更容易获得银行贷款. *...loan repayments.* 贷款偿还.

➻ 又见 **bridging loan, soft loan**.

2 If someone gives you a **loan of** something, you borrow it from them. 暂借. N-SING N of n ◆ *I am in need of a loan of a bike for a few weeks.* 我现在需要暂借一辆自行车用几个星期.

3 If you **loan** something to someone, you lend it to them. 借出. VB V n to n, V n n, Also V n ◆ *He had kindly offered to loan us all the plants required for the exhibit.* 他友善地提出把展览会需要的全部植物借给我们.

➭ **Loan out** means the same as **loan**. 义同loan. ◆ *It is common practice for clubs to loan out players to sides in the lower divisions.* 俱乐部把球员借调给低级别的队伍是普遍惯例. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P

4 If something is **on loan**, it has been borrowed. 暂借, 借用. PHR ◆ *...impressionist paintings on loan from the National Gallery.* 从国家美术馆暂借来的印象派绘画.

5 If a person is **on loan** from one organization to another, they are temporarily working for the second organization while still employed by the first. (人员)被暂借, 借调. PHR ◆ *She's on loan to us from the CIA.* 她从中央情报局借调到我们这里来.

ˈloan shark, loan sharks.

If you describe someone as a **loan shark**, you disapprove of them because they lend money to people and charge them very high rates of interest on the loan. 放高利贷者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

loath /ləʊθ/; 又拼作 loth.

If you are **loath** to do something, you do not want to do it. 不情愿的, 勉强的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf

loathe /ləʊð/ loathes, loathing, loathed. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **loathe** something or someone, you dislike them very much. 憎恨; 厌恶. VB V n, V -ing ◆ *She loathed being the child of impoverished labourers.* 她憎恨自己是穷苦工人的孩子.

◢ **loath·ing** ◆ *She looked at him with loathing.* 她厌恶地看着他. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **loath·some** /ˈləʊðsəm/. If you describe something or someone as **loathsome**, you dislike them very much. 令人厌恶的. ADJ-GRADED

loaves /ləʊvz/.

Loaves is the plural of **loaf**. loaf的复数形式.

lob /lɒb/ lobs, lobbing, lobbed. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **lob** something, you throw it or launch it so that it goes quite high in the air. (往高处)抛扔, 发射. VB V n, V n prep/adv ◆ *Enemy forces lobbed a series of artillery shells onto the city.* 敌军对着市区往空中连续发射了炮弹.

2 In sport, if you **lob** the ball, you hit or kick it high into the air so that it lands behind your opponent. (打球时)吊高球, 挑高球. VB V n, V n prep ◆ *Brown lobbed the ball over the Australian goalkeeper.* 布朗把球挑高, 越过那名澳洲守门员.

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. N-COUNT ◆ *...long, high lobs that fell precisely on the baseline.* 准确落在底线上的又远又高的击球.

lob·by /ˈlɒbi/ lobbies, lobbying, lobbied. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **lobby** someone such as a member of a government or council, you try to persuade them that a particular law should be changed or that a particular thing should be done. 游说(政府官员或议员). VB V n, V for n, Also V ◆ *Gun control advocates are lobbying hard for new laws.* 枪支控制的提倡者在努力游说议员制订新的法律.

◢ **lob·by·ing** ◆ *The aid was frozen in June after intense lobbying by conservative Republicans.* 保守的共和党成员强烈游说后, 此项援助于六月冻结了. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **lob·by·ist, lobbyists** N-COUNT ◆ *Victoria is a parliamentary lobbyist for disabled rights group RADAR.* 维多利亚是残疾人士权利机构"英国皇家残疾人康复协会"在议会上的说客.

2 A **lobby** is a group of people who represent a particular organization or campaign, and who try to persuade a government or council to change the laws or take action in favour of that organization or campaign. 游说政府(或议会)的团体. N-COUNT ◆ *Agricultural interests are some of the most powerful lobbies in Washington.* 农业利益集团是华盛顿最强大的游说团体.

3 A **lobby** is the area near the entrance to a hotel or other large building that has corridors and staircases leading off it. 大厅, 大堂. N-COUNT ◆ *I met her in the lobby of the museum.* 我在博物馆的大厅遇到她.

lobe /ləʊb/ lobes. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **lobe** of your ear is the soft fleshy part at the bottom. 耳垂. N-COUNT

2 A **lobe** is a rounded part of something, for example one of the sections of your brain or lungs, or one of the rounded sections along the edges of some leaves. 脑叶; 肺叶; 树叶的裂片. N-COUNT ◢ **-lobed** ◆ *...a plant with large three-lobed leaves.* 有三个大裂片树叶的一种植物. COMB

lo·boto·my /ləˈbɒtəmi/ lobotomies.

A **lobotomy** is an operation in which some of the nerves in the brain are cut in order to treat severe mental illness. 脑叶切断术. N-VAR MEDICAL

lob·ster /ˈlɒbstə/ lobsters. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **lobster** is a sea creature that has a hard shell, two large claws, and eight legs. 龙虾. N-VAR

➭ **Lobster** is the flesh of a lobster eaten as food. 龙虾肉. N-UNCOUNT

lo·cal /ˈləʊkəl/ locals. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Local** means existing in or belonging to the area where you live, or to the area that you are talking about. 当地的, 本地的, 地方的. ADJ ADJ n ◆ *We'd better check on the match in the local paper.* 我们最好在当地报纸上查一下这次比赛. *Some local residents joined the students' protest.* 一些当地居民参加了学生的抗议行动.

➭ The **locals** are local people. 当地人, 本地人. N-COUNT ◆ *That's what the locals call the place.* 那是当地人对该地方的称呼.

◢ **lo·cal·ly** ◆ *...a tree known locally as a toothbrush tree.* 一种被当地人称为牙刷树的树木. ADV-GRADED

2 **Local** government is elected by people in one area of a country and controls aspects such as education, housing, and transport within that area. (政府)地方性的. ADJ ◢ **locally** ADV ◆ *The curriculum was to be decided locally.* 该课程由地方决定.

3 Your **local** is a pub which is near where you live and where you often go for a drink. (经常去的)本地小酒吧. N-COUNT BRITISH INFORMAL

4 A **local** anaesthetic or condition affects only a small area of your body. (麻醉等)局部的. ADJ MEDICAL

ˌlocal auˈthority, local authorities. ◆◆◆◇◇

In Britain, a **local authority** is an organization that is officially responsible for all the public services and facilities in a particular area. 地方当局, 地方权力机构. N-COUNT

ˌlocal ˈcolour.

Local colour is used to refer to customs, traditions, dress, and other things which give a place or a period of history its own particular character. 地方特色, 地方色彩. N-UNCOUNT

lo·cale /ləʊˈkɑːl/ locales.

A **locale** is a small area, for example the place where something happens or where the action of a book or film is set. (事情或故事发生的)现场, 场景. N-COUNT FORMAL

L

lo·cal·ity /ləʊ'kælɪti/ **localities.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **locality** is a small area of a country or city. 地方, 地区. N-COUNT
❖ *Following the discovery of the explosives the president cancelled his visit to the locality.* 随着爆炸物被发现, 总统取消了前往该地的访问. FORMAL

lo·cal·ize /'ləʊkəlaɪz/ **localizes, localizing, localized;** [英]又拼作 **localise.**
1 If you **localize** something, you identify precisely where it is. 确定...的地点. VB V n
2 If something **is localized**, the area that it affects is limited and it is prevented from spreading. (被)局部化; 局部感染. VB V n ◢ **lo·cal·ized** ❖ *She had localized breast cancer.* 她患有局部乳腺癌. ADJ-GRADED

'local time. ♦◇◇◇◇
Local time is the official time in a particular region or country. 地方时, 当地时间. ❖ *It was around 10.15 pm local time, 3.15 am at home.* 那时是当地时间晚上10时15分左右, 本土时间大约是凌晨3时15分. N-UNCOUNT

lo·cate /ləʊ'keɪt, AM 'ləʊkeɪt/ **locates, locating, located.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **locate** something or someone, you find out where they are. 找出...的位置. ❖ *We've simply been unable to locate him.* 我们根本找不到他所在的位置. VB FORMAL V n
2 If you **locate** something in a particular place, you put, build, or set it there. 使...坐落于. ❖ *The board had already decided to locate the headquarters in Perth.* 理事会已决定把总部设在珀斯. ...*tax incentives for businesses that locate in the inner city.* 对位于市中心的企业提供的税收优惠. ◢ **lo·cat·ed** ❖ *The restaurant is located near the cathedral.* 该饭馆位于大教堂附近. ...*Brisbane's centrally located dance studios.* 位于布里斯班中心的舞蹈排练房. VB FORMAL V n prep/adv V prep/adv ADJ v-link ADJ prep, adv ADJ

lo·ca·tion /ləʊ'keɪʃən/ **locations.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **location** is the place where something happens or is situated. (某事发生或所处的)位置, 场所. ❖ *Macau's newest small luxury hotel has a beautiful location.* 澳门最新的小型豪华酒店所在地环境优美. N-COUNT
2 The **location** of someone or something is their exact position. 位置. ❖ *Leo looked around him, identifying his location.* 利奥看看自己的四周, 想确定他所在的位置. N-COUNT with poss
3 A **location** is a place away from a studio where a film or part of a film is made. 外景拍摄地. ❖ *We're shooting on location.* 我们正在外景拍摄地进行拍摄. N-VAR

loch /lɒx, lɒk/ **lochs.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **loch** is a large area of water in Scotland that is completely or almost completely surrounded by land. (苏格兰)湖, 内陆湖; 海湾. N-COUNT

loci /'ləʊsaɪ, 'ləʊkaɪ/.
Loci is the plural of **locus**. locus的复数形式.

lock /lɒk/ **locks, locking, locked.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 When you **lock** something such as a door, drawer, or case, you fasten it with a key, so that other people cannot open it. 锁住, 锁上. ❖ *Wolfgang moved along the corridor towards the locked door.* 沃尔夫冈沿着走廊走向锁着的门. VB V n V-ed
2 The **lock** on something such as a door or a drawer is the device which is used to keep it shut and prevent other people from opening it. 锁. ❖ *At that moment he heard Gill's key turning in the lock of the door.* 那时, 他听到吉尔的钥匙在门锁里转动的声音. If something or someone is kept **under lock and key**, they are in a container or room which has been securely locked. 被锁上; 被关押. N-COUNT PHR
3 If you **lock** something or someone in a place, room, or container, you put them there and fasten the lock. 把...锁藏起来. ❖ *They beat them up and locked them in a cell.* 他们揍了他们一顿, 把他们锁到牢房里. VB V n in/into n
4 When you **lock** something in a particular position or place or when it **locks** there, it is held or fitted firmly in that position or place. 卡紧; 拴紧. ❖ *He leaned back in the swivel chair and locked his fingers behind his head.* 他靠在旋转椅上, 手指交叉放在脑后. *The undercarriage locked into position.* (飞机的)起落架被固定好了. V-ERG V n prep/adv V prep/adv
5 On a canal or river, a **lock** is a place where walls have been built with gates at each end so that boats can move to a higher or lower section of the canal or river, by gradually changing the water level inside the gates. (运河或河流的)闸, 船闸. N-COUNT
6 A **lock** of hair is a small bunch of hairs on your head that grow together and curl or curve in the same direction. 一绺头发. N-COUNT
7 Your **locks** are your hair. 头发. N-PLURAL WRITTEN
8 ➡ **lock, stock, and barrel**: 见 **barrel**.

▸**lock away.**
1 If you **lock** something **away** in a place or container, you put or hide it there and fasten the lock. 把...锁藏起来. ❖ *He asked them to be sure to lock the letters away.* 他吩咐他们一定要把信件锁上收好. *He had even locked away all the videos.* 他甚至把所有录影带都锁起来了. PHR-V V n P V P noun
2 To **lock** someone **away** or to **lock** them **up** means to put them in prison or in a secure psychiatric hospital. 把...关进监狱(精神病院). ❖ *Locking them away is not sufficient, you have to give them treatment.* 把他们关进精神病院还不够, 还得给他们治疗. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun
3 If you **lock** yourself **away**, you go somewhere where you can be alone, and do not come out or see anyone for some time. 闭门谢客. PHR-V V pron-refl P

▸**lock in.**
If you **lock** someone **in**, you put them in a room and lock the door so that they cannot get out. 把(某人)关在屋子里. PHR-V V n P

▸**lock out.**
1 If someone **locks** you **out** of a place, they prevent you entering it by locking the doors. 把(某人)关在门外. ❖ *They had had a row, and she had locked him out of the apartment.* 他们吵了一场架, 她便把他关在屋外. *My husband's locked me out.* 丈夫把我关了在门外. PHR-V V n P of n V n P
2 If you **lock** yourself **out** of a place, such as your house, you cannot get in because the door is locked and you do not have your keys. 把(自己)锁在外面. ❖ *There had been a knock at the door and when she opened it she locked herself out.* 有人敲门, 但她去开门时, 却把自己锁了在门外. *She was now locked out.* 现在她被关在门外了. PHR-V V pron-refl P of n V pron-refl P V-ed P
3 ➡ 又见 **lock-out.**

▸**lock up.**
1 If you **lock** something **up** in a place or container, you put or hide it there and fasten the lock. 上锁. ❖ *Lock it up and give the key to the neighbours.* 把它锁起来, 把钥匙交给邻居. *Lock up your credit cards and buy on a cash basis.* 把你的信用卡锁起来, 用现金购物. PHR-V V n P V P noun
2 ➡ 见 **lock away 2**.
3 When you **lock up** a building or car or **lock up**, you make sure that all the doors and windows are locked so that nobody can get in. 锁好(房屋或汽车的)门窗. ❖ *Don't forget to lock up.* 别忘了关好门窗. *Leave your car here and lock it up.* 把车放在这里锁好. PHR-V V P V n P

locked /lɒkt/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you say that people are **locked in** conflict or **in** battle, you mean they are arguing or fighting in a fierce or determined way, and neither side seems likely to stop. (争斗中)紧紧扭住的; 殊死斗争的. ADJ v-link ADJ in n

lock·er /'lɒkə/ **lockers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **locker** is a small metal or wooden cupboard with a lock, where you can put your personal belongings temporarily, for example in a school or a sports club. (学校或体育场供个人临时存放物品的)带锁储物柜, 存衣柜. N-COUNT

'locker room, locker rooms. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **locker room** is a room in which there are a lot of lockers, for example in a school, place of work, or a sports club. The British expression is **changing room.** (学校、工作间或体育场的)储物间, 更衣室. [英]作 changing room. N-COUNT AMERICAN

lock·et /'lɒkɪt/ **lockets.**
A **locket** is a piece of jewellery containing something such as a picture, which is worn on a chain around the neck. (装照片等的)盒式项链坠. N-COUNT

'lock-out, lock-outs; [美]拼作 **lockout.**
A **lock-out** is a situation in which employers close a place of N-COUNT

work and prevent workers from entering it until the workers accept the employer's new proposals on pay or conditions of work. 停业(雇主为使工人答应某些条件而停工).

'lock-up, lock-ups; 又拼作 **lockup**.

1 A **lock-up** is the same as a **jail**. 同jail. ❖ *...the maximum-security lock-up in Lucasville.* 卢卡斯维尔防卫最为严密的监狱. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

2 A **lock-up** is a garage that is not part of someone's main premises. (不在主楼内的)车库. ❖ *...a lock-up garage.* 需上锁的独立车库. N-COUNT BRITISH

lo·co·mo·tion /ˌləʊkəˈməʊʃən/.

Locomotion is the ability to move or the act of moving from one place to another. 运动; 运动力; 移动; 移动力. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

lo·co·mo·tive /ˌləʊkəˈməʊtɪv/ **locomotives.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **locomotive** is a railway engine. 机车, 火车头. N-COUNT FORMAL

lo·cum /ˈləʊkəm/ **locums.**

A **locum** is a doctor who does the work of another doctor who is ill or on holiday. 临时代班医生. N-COUNT BRITISH

lo·cus /ˈləʊkəs/ **loci.**

The **locus** of an activity is the most important place where it happens, or from which it spreads to other places. 地点;所在地; 中心地. ❖ *Barcelona is the locus of Spanish industry.* 巴塞罗那是西班牙工业的集中地. *The military remained the locus of real power.* 军队依然把握着真正的权力中心. N-COUNT FORMAL

lo·cust /ˈləʊkəst/ **locusts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Locusts are large insects which live in hot countries. They fly in large groups and eat crops. 蝗虫. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

lodge /lɒdʒ/ **lodges, lodging, lodged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **lodge** is a house or hut in the country or the mountains where people stay on holiday, for example when they want to hunt animals. (供人狩猎或旅游时居住的)乡间小屋, 小舍. ❖ *...a Victorian hunting lodge.* 维多利亚式的狩猎小屋. *...a ski lodge.* 滑雪度假小屋. N-COUNT

2 A **lodge** is a small house at the entrance to the grounds of a large house. (大房屋的)门房. N-COUNT

3 In some organizations, such as the Freemasons, a **lodge** is a local branch or meeting place of the organization. (共济会等会社的)地方分会, 集会处. N-COUNT

4 If you **lodge** somewhere, such as in someone else's house, or if you **are lodged** there, you live or stay there, usually in return for payment. 租住, 寄居. ❖ *...the farming family she lodged with as a young teacher.* 她以年轻教师身份寄宿的那个农民家庭. *Rebel and government delegates are lodged in different hotels.* 叛军代表和政府代表分别在不同的酒店住宿. VB V prep/adv, be V-ed prep/adv, Also V n prep/adv

➡ 又见 **lodging**.

5 If an object **lodges** somewhere, it becomes stuck there. (被)卡住. ❖ *The bullet lodged in the sergeant's leg.* 子弹嵌在了警官的大腿里. *His car has a bullet lodged in the passenger door.* 他的车有一颗子弹卡在了供乘客上下的车门上. VB V prep/adv, V-ed

6 If you **lodge** a complaint, protest, or claim, you officially make it. 提出(投诉, 抗议或主张). ❖ *He has four weeks in which to lodge an appeal.* 他有四个星期时间提出上诉. VB V n

lodg·er /ˈlɒdʒə/ **lodgers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **lodger** is a person who pays money to live in someone else's house. 房客, 租住人. ❖ *Jennie took in a lodger to help with the mortgage.* 珍妮收了一个房客, 以支付按揭贷款. N-COUNT BRITISH

lodg·ing /ˈlɒdʒɪŋ/ **lodgings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

You can use **lodging** or **lodgings** to refer to a place, such as a room in someone else's house, where someone stays for a period of time. **Lodgings** can refer to one or more of these places. 租住的房间, 寄宿舍. ❖ *He was given free lodging.* 他得到免费提供的寄宿. *Many of the single men found lodgings in the surrounding villages.* 许多单身汉在附近的村庄里寄宿. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **board and lodging**.

loft /lɒft, AM lɔːft/ **lofts, lofting, lofted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **loft** is the space inside the sloping roof of a house or other building, where things are sometimes stored. 阁楼, 顶楼. ❖ *We would like to convert the loft into another bedroom.* 我们想把阁楼改建成另一个卧室. N-COUNT

2 When someone such as a cricketer, golfer, or footballer **lofts** a ball, they hit or kick it high into the air. (板球、高尔夫球或足球)击高球, 踢高球. ❖ *He lofted the ball 60 yards into the top corner of the net.* 他把球从60码之外往高处踢出去, 从网上角射入. VB V n

lofty /ˈlɒfti, AM ˈlɔːf-/ **loftier, loftiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **lofty** ideal or ambition is noble, important, and admirable. 崇高的, 高尚的. ❖ *...the gap between lofty ideals and grubby reality.* 崇高的理想和肮脏的现实之间的差距. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **lofty** building or room is very high. (建筑物或房间)极高的. ❖ *Victorian houses can seem cold with their lofty ceilings and rambling rooms.* 维多利亚式的建筑因其高高的天花板和布局零乱的房间而显得有些冰冷. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

3 If you say that someone behaves in a **lofty** way, you are criticizing them for behaving in a proud way, as if they think they are very important. 傲慢的, 高傲的. ❖ *...the lofty disdain he often expresses for his profession.* 他经常对自己专业表现出来的傲气. ◢ **lofti·ly** /ˈlɒftɪli, AM ˈlɔːf-/ ❖ *'We supply financial information to selected clients,' Crook said loftily.* '我们向精选客户提供金融信息,' 克鲁克傲慢地说. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

log /lɒg, AM lɔːg/ **logs, logging, logged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **log** is a thick piece of wood cut from a branch or trunk of a tree. 原木. ❖ *He dumped the logs on the big stone hearth.* 他把木材堆放在石砌的大壁炉上. *...the original log cabin where Lincoln was born.* 林肯出生的那间小木屋. N-COUNT

2 A **log** is an official written account of what happens each day, for example on a ship. (航海)日志. ❖ *The family made an official complaint to a ship's officer, which was recorded in the log.* 该家庭对轮船官员正式提出了投诉, 这被记入了航海日志. N-COUNT

3 If you **log** an event or fact, you record it officially in writing or on a computer. 对...作正式书面记录; (把...输入电脑)作正式记录. ❖ *Details of the crime are then logged in the computer.* 犯罪细节被输入了电脑作正式记录. VB V n, be V-ed

4 ➡ 又见 **logging**.

›log in or **log on.**

When someone **logs in** or **logs on**, or **logs into** a computer system, they gain access to the system, usually by typing their name and a password. (输入姓名和密码)登录,进入(电脑系统). ❖ *Customers pay to log on and gossip with other users.* 消费者需付款才能进入系统与其他用户闲聊. *They would log into their account and take a look at prices and decide what they'd like to do.* 他们要进入他们的账户系统, 看看价格, 再决定做什么. PHR-V V, V P n

›log out or **log off.**

When someone who is using a computer system **logs out** or **logs off**, they finish using the system by typing a particular command. 退出, 注销(系统). PHR-V V P

loga·rithm /ˈlɒgərɪðəm, AM ˈlɔːg-/ **logarithms.**

In mathematics, the **logarithm** of a number is a number that it can be represented by in order to make difficult calculations simpler. Mathematics books often contain a list of logarithms. (数学)对数. N-COUNT

'log book, log books.

A **log book** is a book in which someone records details and events relating to something, especially to their car. (车辆的)行车日志. N-COUNT

log·ger /ˈlɒgə, AM ˈlɔːg-/ **loggers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **logger** is a man whose job is to cut down trees. The usual British word is **lumberjack**. 伐木工人; 樵夫. [英]一般作lumberjack. N-COUNT AMERICAN

log·ger·heads /ˈlɒgəhedz, AM ˈlɔːg-/.

If two or more people are **at loggerheads**, they disagree very strongly with each other. 不和, 相争. ❖ *For months dentists and the health department have been at loggerheads.* 数月来, 牙医们和健康部门一直不和. *The* PHR

L

European Community is at loggerheads with the rest of the world over its agricultural subsidies. 欧洲共同体与世界其他国家在农业补助的问题上争执不已.

log·gia /'lɒdʒə/ **loggias.**
A **loggia** is a roofed area attached to a house. (连接房屋的)凉廊、走廊. N-COUNT FORMAL

log·ging /'lɒgɪŋ, AM 'lɔːg-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Logging is the activity of cutting down trees in order to sell the wood. 伐木业. ◆ *Logging companies would have to leave a central area of the forest before the end of the year.* 伐木公司在年底前得留下森林的一个中心区. N-UNCOUNT

log·ic /'lɒdʒɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Logic** is a method of reasoning that involves a series of statements, each of which must be true if the statement before it is true. 逻辑, 逻辑学. ◆ *...a mind which has a natural understanding of mathematical logic and causality.* 对数学逻辑和因果关系有天生理解力的头脑. N-UNCOUNT
2 The **logic** of a conclusion or an argument is its quality of being correct and reasonable. 逻辑性; 理由. ◆ *I don't follow the logic of your argument.* 我不太明白你论点的逻辑性. *There would be no logic in upsetting the agreements.* 破坏协定是不合道理的. N-UNCOUNT
3 A particular kind of **logic** is the way of thinking and reasoning about things that is characteristic of a particular type of person or activity. (某种)推理方法, 逻辑. ◆ *The plan was based on sound commercial logic.* 该计划建立在合理的商业逻辑上. N-UNCOUNT with supp

logi·cal /'lɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 In a **logical** argument or analysis, each step or point must be true if the step before it is true. 合乎逻辑的, 合理的. ◆ *Only when each logical step has been checked by other mathematicians will the proof be accepted.* 只有每个合理的步骤被其他数学家检定后, 这项证明才能获得接纳. ADJ
▲ **logi·cal·ly** /'lɒdʒɪkli/ ◆ *My professional training has taught me to look at things logically.* 专业培训让我学会逻辑地看问题. ADV
2 A **logical** conclusion can be reasonably deduced or expected, because of facts or requirements that you know already, or because of the rules of logic. 合理推论的; 符合逻辑的. ◆ *If the climate gets drier, then the logical conclusion is that even more drought will occur.* 如果气候更干燥, 那么有更多旱灾发生就是合理的结论了. *There was a logical explanation.* 存在着合情合理的解释. *It is logical to take precautions.* 采取预防措施是合乎情理的. *Connie suddenly struck her as a logical candidate.* 她忽然想到康妮是情理中的候选人. ADJ-GRADED
▲ **logically** ◆ *Logically, the Universe cannot be younger than any of the stars it contains.* 从逻辑上说, 宇宙不可能比它所包含的任何星球都年轻. ADV

-logical.
➡ 见 **-ological.**

-logist.
➡ 见 **-ologist.**

lo·gis·tic /lə'dʒɪstɪk/ or **logistical** /lə'dʒɪstɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Logistic or **logistical** means relating to the organization of something complicated. 后勤的, 物流管理的. ◆ *Producing a musical so far from home posed a variety of logistical problems.* 在离开本土这么远的情况下, 制作一部音乐舞台剧造成了物流管理上的种种困难. ADJ ADJ n
▲ **lo·gis·ti·cal·ly** /lə'dʒɪstɪkli/ ◆ *Organised junior football was either restricted or logistically impossible to operate.* 有组织的青少年足球赛不是受到限制, 就是在物流管理上不可能实施. ADV

lo·gis·tics /lə'dʒɪstɪks/.
If you refer to the **logistics** of doing something complicated that involves a lot of people or equipment, you are referring to the skilful organization of it so that it can be done successfully and efficiently. 后勤, 物流管理; 物流管理学. ◆ *The skills and logistics of getting such a big show on the road pose enormous practical problems.* 举办一个大型街头表演所需要的技术和后勤带来了巨大的实际困难. N-COLL-UNCOUNT

log·jam /'lɒgdʒæm/ **logjams.**
If someone or something breaks the **logjam**, they succeed in ending a disagreement or difficult situation which had prevented progress from being made. 停滞状态; 僵局. N-COUNT

logo /'ləʊgəʊ/ **logos.** ◆◆◇◇◇
The **logo** of a company or organization is the special design or way of writing its name that it puts on its products, notepaper, or advertisements. (公司或机构在产品、信纸或广告上的)标识, 标记, 商标. N-COUNT

-logy.
➡ 见 **-ology.**

loin /lɔɪn/ **loins.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone's **loins** are the front part of their body between their waist and thighs, especially their sexual parts. 腰, 腰部; 耻骨区; 阴部. N-PLURAL LITERARY
2 **Loin** is meat which comes from the back or sides of an animal, quite near the tail end. (动物的)腰肉, 脊背肉. ◆ *...roast loin of venison.* 烤的野味腰肉. N-VAR
3 If you say that someone has to **gird** their **loins**, you are saying in a humorous way that they have to prepare themselves for a very difficult task. (幽默用语)准备完成艰巨的任务. PHR

loin·cloth /'lɔɪnklɒθ, AM -klɔːθ/ **loincloths.**
A **loincloth** is the only item of clothing worn by men in some hot parts of the world. It consists of a piece of cloth covering their sexual parts. (用以蔽下体的)缠腰布. N-COUNT

loi·ter /'lɔɪtə/ **loiters, loitering, loitered.**
If you **loiter** somewhere, you stay there or walk about there without any real purpose. 闲荡, 徘徊. ◆ *Unemployed young men loiter at the entrance of the factory.* 失业的年轻人在工厂门口徘徊. VB V

loll /lɒl/ **lolls, lolling, lolled.**
1 If you **loll** somewhere, you sit or lie in a very relaxed position. 懒洋洋地倚靠(坐着或躺着). ◆ *He lolled back in his comfortable chair.* 他懒洋洋地躺在舒适的椅子里. *...spending afternoons lolling around a swimming pool.* 懒洋洋地坐在游泳池周围度过下午. VB V prep/adv
2 If someone's head or tongue **lolls**, it hangs down loosely. (头或舌)下垂, 耷拉. ◆ *When he let go the head lolled sideways.* 他一松手, 头就耷拉到一旁. *Tongue lolling, the dog came lolloping back from the forest.* 狗儿把舌头伸在外面, 从森林里闲荡回来. VB V adv/prep V

lol·li·pop /'lɒlipɒp/ **lollipops.**
A **lollipop** is a sweet consisting of a hard piece of a sugary substance on the end of a stick. 棒棒糖. N-COUNT

lol·lop /'lɒləp/ **lollops, lolloping, lolloped.**
If an animal or person **lollops** along, they run along awkwardly and not very fast. 笨拙缓慢地走. ◆ *A herd of elephants lolloped across the plains towards a water hole.* 一群大象缓缓地穿过草原, 走向水潭. VB V prep/adv

lol·ly /'lɒli/ **lollies.**
A **lolly** is the same as a **lollipop**. 同 lollipop. N-COUNT BRITISH
➡ 又见 **ice lolly.**

lone /ləʊn/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you talk about a **lone** person or thing, you mean that they are alone. 单独的, 孤单的. ◆ *He was shot by a lone gunman.* 他被一个独行枪手射杀. ADJ ADJ n
2 A **lone** parent looks after her or his child or children without the help of a husband, wife, or partner. 独身的, 寡居的. ◆ *Seven out of ten lone parents live on income support.* 十个单亲父母中, 有七个靠援助金过活. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

lone·ly /'ləʊnli/ **lonelier, loneliest.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **lonely** person is unhappy because they are alone, or because they do not have any friends. You can also use **lonely** to describe a situation or period of time in which someone feels lonely. 孤单的, 孤寂的. ◆ *...lonely people who just want to talk.* 只想与人交谈的孤独者. *I desperately needed something to occupy me during those long, lonely nights.* 在那些漫长孤寂的晚上, 我极其需要有事可做. *...her lonely childhood.* 她孤独的童年. ADJ-GRADED
▲ **lone·li·ness** ◆ *...the fear and loneliness working class students can feel when they are plunged into the rarefied atmosphere of university.* 工人阶级出身的学生在进入大 N-UNCOUNT

学里的精英群后所感到的恐惧和孤寂.

2 A **lonely** place is one where very few people come. 偏远的; 人迹罕至的. ❖ *It felt like the loneliest place in the world.* 这活像是世界上最荒凉的地方. *...dark, lonely streets.* 昏暗偏僻的街道. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlonely ˈhearts.

A **lonely hearts** section in a newspaper or a **lonely hearts** club is used by people who are trying to find a lover or friend. (报刊专栏或俱乐部)征友的, 寻友的. ADJ: ADJ n

lon·er /ˈləʊnə/ **loners.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you refer to someone as a **loner**, you mean they prefer to be alone rather than with a group of people. 喜欢孤独的人. N-COUNT

lone·some /ˈləʊnsəm/.

1 A **lonesome** person is unhappy because they are alone or do not have any friends. 寂寞的. ❖ *I've grown so lonesome, thinking of you.* 我在想你时觉得很寂寞. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

2 A **lonesome** place is one where very few people come. 偏僻的; 荒凉的. ❖ *...featureless buildings clustered around a series of lonesome quadrangles.* 聚集在一大片偏僻四合院周围的毫无特色的建筑物. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

long 1 time 时间

long /lɒŋ, AM lɔːŋ/ **longer** /ˈlɒŋgə, AM ˈlɔːŋgər/ **longest** /ˈlɒŋgɪst, AM ˈlɔːŋgɪst/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Long** means a great amount of time or for a great amount of time. 长时间地, 长久地. ❖ *Repairs to the cable did not take too long.* 维修电缆不会花太长时间. *Have you known her parents long?* 你认识她父母很久了吗? *I learned long ago to avoid these invitations.* 我很久以前就学会了避开这样的邀请. *The railway had obviously been built long after the house.* 显然, 铁路比这所房子迟很多才建成. *Chess has long been regarded as a measure of intellect.* 国际象棋很早就被认为是锻炼智力的一种方法. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 You use **long** in expressions such as **'long live the Queen'** and **'long may it continue'** to express your support for someone or something and your hope that they will live or last a long time. 长久(用于'女王万岁'及'但愿它永存'等表达式中, 希望某人或某物活或存在很长时间). PHR PRAGMATICS

3 The expression **for long** is used to mean 'for a great amount of time'. 长久. ❖ *'Did you live there?' – 'Not for long.'* '你以前住在那里吗?' — '没住过多久.' *Developing countries won't put up with the situation for much longer.* 发展中国家不会再长久地容忍这种情况了. *For too long there was a huge gap in the market.* 有很长的一段时间, 市场上存在着巨大差距. PHR

4 If something will happen **before long**, it will happen soon or after a short period of time. 不久以后, 即将. ❖ *German interest rates will come down before long.* 德国利率不久就会下调. PHR

5 If you say that someone **won't be long**, you think that they will arrive or return soon. 很快就会(到达或回来). PHR SPOKEN

6 You use **long** to ask or talk about amounts of time. 时间长度. ❖ *How long have you lived around here?* 你在这附近住了多长时间? *He has been on a diet for as long as any of his friends can remember.* 从朋友们记得时起, 他就一直在节食. ADV-GRADED

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *How long is the usual stay in hospital?* 通常要在医院待多久? *The average commuter journey there is five hours long.* 往返行程平均要花五个小时. ADJ-GRADED

➩ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a month-long visit to Egypt.* 往埃及作一个月的访问. COMB

7 **Long** is used in expressions such as **all day long** and **your whole life long** to emphasize that something happens for the whole of a particular period of time. 整天; 终生. ❖ *We played that record all night long.* 我们把那张唱片放了一整晚. *Snow is sometimes found all summer long upon the highest peaks.* 有时, 在最高的山峰上积雪整个夏天都不化. ADV n ADV PRAGMATICS

8 Something that is **no longer** true used to be true but is not true now. You can also say that something is not true **any longer**. 不再. ❖ *Food shortages are no longer a problem.* 食物短缺不再是个问题. *She could no longer afford to keep him at school.* 她不再有能力供他上学了. *I noticed that he wasn't sitting by the door any longer.* 我注意到他不再坐在门边了. PHR

9 If you say that something is true **as long as** or **so long as** something else is true, you mean that it is true only if the second thing is true. 只要. ❖ *The interior minister said he would still support them, as long as they didn't break the rules.* 内政部长说只要他们不违反规则, 他就会依旧支持他们. PHR-CONJ

10 **Long** is used to describe large periods of time, containing a lot of minutes, hours, days, weeks, or years. 长时间的, 长期的. ❖ *He must have started writing his book a long time ago.* 他一定很久以前就开始写书了. *She was a TV reporter and worked long hours.* 她是电视台记者, 每天工作时间很长. *He predicts it won't be long before foreign players revolutionise the Premier League.* 他预言不久以后, 外籍球员就会使超级联赛发生巨大变化. ADJ-GRADED

11 **Long** is used to describe something such as a meeting, journey, book, or list that takes a lot of time to experience or deal with, because of its great size or content. (事情需要很长时间经历或处理)长的. ❖ *She is planning a long holiday in Egypt and America.* 她正计划到埃及和美国度一个长假. *I went for a long walk.* 我作了一次长距离的散步. *He was making quite a long speech.* 他的讲话相当长. *This is a long film, three hours and seven minutes.* 这是一部长达三小时零七分钟的电影. ADJ-GRADED

12 If you describe a period of time as **long**, you mean that it seems to last for more time than it actually does, for example because you are very busy or worried during it. 漫长的; 似乎比实际长的. ❖ *This has been the longest week of my life.* 这是我度过的最漫长的一周. ADJ-GRADED

13 If someone has a **long** memory, they are able to remember things that happened far back in the past. (记忆)能回忆久远的. ADJ-GRADED

14 **So long** means goodbye. 再见, 再会. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

15 ➸ **at long last**: 见 **last**.

➸ **in the long run**: 见 **run**.

➸ **in the long term**: 见 **term**.

➸ **long in the tooth**: 见 **tooth**.

➸ to **take the long view**: 见 **view**.

long 2 distance and size 距离和大小

long /lɒŋ, AM lɔːŋ/ **longer** /ˈlɒŋgə, AM ˈlɔːŋgər/ **longest** /ˈlɒŋgɪst, AM ˈlɔːŋgɪst/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **long** measures a great distance from one end to the other. (距离)长的, 远的. ❖ *...a long table.* 长桌子. *A long line of people formed outside the doctor's office.* 人们在医生办公室外排成一列长队. *Lucy was 27, with long dark hair.* 露西27岁, 有着一头长长的黑发. *His destination was Chobham Common, a long way from his Cotswold home.* 他的目的地是乔伯姆康门, 距他在科茨沃尔德的老家有很长的一段距离. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **long** piece of clothing covers the whole of someone's legs or more of their legs than usual. Clothes with **long** sleeves cover the whole of someone's arms. (衣服)长的. ❖ *She is wearing a long black dress.* 她穿着一件黑色的长连衣裙. *...a long-sleeved blouse.* 长袖上衣. ADJ: ADJ n

3 You use **long** to talk or ask about the distance something measures from one end to the other. 有...长的. ❖ *An eight-week-old embryo is only an inch long.* 八个星期的胚胎只有一英寸长. *How long is the tunnel?* 隧道的长度是多少? *...centipedes as long as a pencil.* 有铅笔那么长的蜈蚣. ADJ-GRADED amount ADJ, how ADJ

➩ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a three-foot-long gash in the tanker's side.* 油轮侧面一条三英尺长的裂缝. COMB

4 ➸ **as long as your arm**: 见 **arm**.

➸ **a long face**: 见 **face**.

➸ **a long shot**: 见 **shot**.

➸ to **go a long way**: 见 **way**.

long 3 verb uses 动词用法

long /lɒŋ, AM lɔːŋ/ **longs, longing, longed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **long** for something, you want it very much. 渴望, 非常 VB

L

想拥有. ❖ *Steve longed for the good old days.* 史蒂夫渴望再有往昔的美好日子. *I'm longing to meet her.* 我渴望见到她. *He longed for the winter to be over.* 他盼望冬天早日结束. ◢ **longed-for** ❖ *...the wet weather that prevents your longed-for picnic.* 阻碍你去渴望已久的野餐的多雨天气. V for n / V to-inf / V for n to-inf / ADJ: ADJ n

➻ 又见 **longing**.

long- /lɒŋ-, AM lɔːŋ-/ **longer-, longest-.** ◆◆◆◇◇

Long- is used with past and present participles to form adjectives which indicate that the action or state indicated by the verb has been continuing for a long time. 与过去分词和现在分词构成形容词, 表示该动作已持续很长时间. ❖ *...long-established social traditions.* 确立已久的社会传统. *...the long-awaited signing of a peace agreement.* 等待已久的和约的签订. *...the long-lasting effects of the infection.* 感染导致的持续很久的后果. *...the world's longest-running radio series, Britain's 'The Archers'.* 世界上联播时间最长的广播系列节目—英国的《弓箭手》. COMB

ˌlong-'distance. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Long-distance** is used to describe travel between places that are far apart. 长距离的. ❖ *Trains are reliable, cheap and best for long-distance journeys.* 火车可靠便宜, 最适合长途旅行. *...the first long-distance sea voyages made by Portuguese navigators at the end of the 15th century.* 葡萄牙航海家于15世纪末期作的第一次长途海上航行. ADJ: ADJ n

2 **Long-distance** telephone calls are between people who are not in the same town or local area. (电话)长途的. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I phoned Nicola long-distance to suggest it.* 我打长途电话向尼古拉建议此事. ADV / ADV after v

ˌlong drawn 'out; 又拼作 **long-drawn-out.**

A **long drawn out** process or conflict lasts an unnecessarily long time or an unpleasantly long time. 长期的, 拖长的. ❖ *...a long drawn out election campaign.* 拖长了的竞选活动. ADJ-GRADED

lon·gev·ity /lɒnˈdʒevɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Longevity is long life. 长命, 长寿. ❖ *Human longevity runs in families.* 人类长寿有家庭遗传. *The main characteristic of the strike has been its longevity.* 这次罢工的主要特点是持续时间长. N-UNCOUNT / FORMAL

long·hand /ˈlɒŋhænd, AM ˈlɔːŋ-/.

If you write something down in **longhand**, you write it by hand using complete words and normal letters rather than typing it or using shortened forms or special symbols. 普通书写(相对于打字、缩写或用特别符号). N-UNCOUNT

'long-ˌhaul. ◆◇◇◇◇

Long-haul is used to describe the transporting of passengers or goods over long distances. 长途运输的. ❖ *...long-haul flights.* 长途运输航班. ADJ: ADJ n

long·ing /ˈlɒŋɪŋ, AM ˈlɔːŋ-/ **longings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you feel a **longing** for something, you have a rather sad feeling because you want it very much. 渴望. ❖ *I was overwhelmed with longing for those innocent days of early childhood.* 我极渴望能回到幼年时期那些天真无邪的日子. *Imelda spoke of her longing to return home.* 伊梅尔达谈到她回家的渴望. N-VAR

long·ing·ly /ˈlɒŋɪŋli, AM ˈlɔːŋ-/.

If you look or think **longingly**, you look at or think about something you want with a feeling of desire. 渴望地. ❖ *Claire looked longingly at the sunlit gardens outside the window.* 克莱尔渴望地看着窗外阳光灿烂的花园. ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

lon·gi·tude /ˈlɒndʒɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **longitudes.**

The **longitude** of a place is its distance to the west or east of a line passing through Greenwich. 经度, 经线. 比较 **latitude.** ❖ *A similar feature is found at 13 degrees North between 230 degrees and 250 degrees longitude.* 相似的特征在北纬13度、经度230度至250度之间的地方被发现. N-VAR

lon·gi·tu·di·nal /ˌlɒndʒɪˈtjuːdɪnəl, AM -ˈtuː-/.

A **longitudinal** measurement, axis, or cross-section goes from one end of an object to the other rather than across it from side to side. 纵向的, 经线的. ❖ *My nails have a longitudinal ridge.* 我指甲上有一条隆起的纵向条纹. ADJ: ADJ n

'long johns.

Long johns are warm underpants with long legs. (保暖的)长衬裤, 长内裤. N-PLURAL

'long jump.

The long jump is an athletics event which involves jumping as far as you can from a mark which you run up to. 跳远. N-SING: the N

'long-life.

Long-life milk, fruit juice, or batteries are treated so that they last a longer time than ordinary kinds. (牛奶、果汁或电池)保存期长的. ADJ: ADJ n

'long-ˌlost.

You use **long-lost** to describe someone or something that you have not seen for a long time. 很久不见的. ❖ *A number of Albanian tourists are reported to have come to Turkey to visit long-lost relatives.* 据报道, 很多阿尔巴尼亚旅客到土耳其探访离散很久的亲人. *...finding a long-lost sixth century manuscript.* 发现一份失踪已久的六世纪的手稿. ADJ: ADJ n

'long-ˌrange. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **long-range** weapon or vehicle is able to reach a target or destination which is a long way away. 远程的. ❖ *...long-range nuclear missiles.* 远程核导弹. *...the growing use on the North Atlantic routes of long-range twin-engined aircraft.* 在北大西洋路线上增加使用远程双引擎飞机. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **long-range** plan or prediction relates to a period extending a long time into the future. 长远的, 长期的. ❖ *...a bold, complex, and long-range strategy for improving US education.* 旨在改善美国教育的大胆复杂的长远策略. ADJ-GRADED

long·shore·man /ˈlɒŋʃɔːmən, AM ˈlɔːŋ-/ **longshoremen.**

A **longshoreman** is a person who works in the docks, loading and unloading ships. The British word is **docker.** 港口工人, 码头装卸工人. [英]作 docker. N-COUNT / AMERICAN

ˌlong-'sighted.

Long-sighted people cannot see things clearly that are close to them, and therefore need to wear glasses. The American word is **far-sighted.** 远视的. [美]作 far-sighted. ADJ-GRADED / BRITISH

ˌlong-'standing. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **long-standing** situation has existed for a long time. (已持续)长时间的, 长期存在的. ❖ *...their long-standing dispute over money.* 他们为钱的长期争吵. *...long-standing economic links between Europe and much of Africa.* 欧洲和很多非洲国家之间的长期经济联系. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlong-'suffering. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **long-suffering** patiently bears continual trouble or bad treatment. 长期忍受的; 长期受苦的. ❖ *He went back to Yorkshire to join his loyal, long-suffering wife.* 他回到约克郡, 与他那长期受苦的忠贞妻子会合. ADJ-GRADED

'long-term, **longer-term.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **long-term** has continued for a long time or will continue for a long time in the future. 长期的. ❖ *...a new training scheme to help the long-term unemployed.* 帮助长期失业人士的新培训方案. *The association believes new technology will provide a long-term solution to credit card fraud.* 该协会相信新科技将给信用卡诈骗情况提供长期有效的解决办法. ADJ-GRADED

2 When you talk about what happens in **the long term**, you are talking about what happens over a long period of time. 长远地. ❖ *In the long term the company hopes to open in Moscow and other major cities.* 长远地看, 这家公司希望在莫斯科和其他主要城市开设分公司. N-SING: the N

'long-time. ◆◆◆◇◇

You use **long-time** to describe something that has existed or been a particular thing for a long time. 长久的, 长时间的. ❖ *...her long-time boyfriend.* 她交往了很久的男朋友. *...a long-time member of the pro-democracy movement.* 亲民主运动中一位长期支持的成员. ADJ: ADJ n

'long wave.

Long wave is a range of radio waves which are used for broadcasting. (广播)长波. ❖ *...the BBC's plans to take Radio Four off its long-wave frequency.* 英国广播公司取消第四台节目长波频率的计划. N-UNCOUNT

L

,long-'winded.
If you describe something that is written or said as **long-winded**, you are criticizing it because it is longer than necessary. 冗长的,啰嗦的. ❖ *The manifesto is long-winded, repetitious and often ambiguous or poorly drafted.* 这份声明冗长重复,常常措辞含糊、表达力不足. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

loo /lu:/ **loos.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **Loo** is a toilet. 厕所,洗手间. ❖ *I asked if I could go to the loo.* 我问能否去厕所. *All rooms have private loos.* 所有房间都有独立洗手间. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

loo·fah /'lu:fə/ **loofahs.**
A **loofah** is a long rough sponge which you use to wash yourself in the bath. (洗澡用的)海绵. N-COUNT

look 1 using your eyes or your mind 用眼看或用心想

look /lʊk/ **looks, looking, looked.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **look** in a particular direction, you direct your eyes there, especially so that you can see what is there or see what something is like. 看,瞧. ❖ *He looks at me and looks away again.* 他盯着我看,然后又移开视线. *I looked down the hallway.* 我朝着走廊那边看. *Ducks! Look, right there!* 鸭子!看,就在那里. VB V prep/adv V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Lucille took a last look in the mirror.* 露西尔最后往镜子里看了一眼. *Assisi has a couple of churches that are worth a look if you have time.* 如果你有空前往的话,阿西西有两所教堂是很值得一看的. N-SING

2 A **look** is an expression on someone's face or a movement of their eyes, often showing what they are feeling or thinking. 神态,表情;外表. ❖ *He gave her a blank look, as if he had no idea who she was.* 他茫然地看了她一眼,好像不知道她是谁似的. *Sally spun round, a feigned look of surprise on her face.* 萨莉转到一旁,脸上装出一副惊讶的表情. N-COUNT

3 If you **look** someone **in the eye** or **in the face**, you look directly at them in a bold, open way, for example in order to make them realize that you are not afraid of them or that you are telling the truth. 直视,正视(某人的眼或脸,表示不畏惧或说实话). ❖ *She felt so foolish she could barely look Robert in the eye.* 她觉得自己是如此愚蠢,以至于几乎不敢正视罗伯特的眼睛. PHR

4 If someone **looks** you **up and down**, they direct their eyes from your head to your feet, in a rude and superior way and often as though they disapprove of you. (无礼及轻蔑地)上下打量. ❖ *The sales assistant looked me up and down and told me not to try the dress on because she didn't think I would get into it.* 售货员上下打量着我,告诉我不要试穿那件衣服,因为她认为我穿不上. PHR

➠ to **look down** your **nose at** someone: 见 **nose**.

5 If you say that someone **looks the other way**, you are criticizing them because they pay no attention to something unpleasant that is happening, when they should be dealing with it properly. (对正在发生的令人不愉快的事)故意忽视. ❖ *Politicians routinely looked the other way while people were tortured or killed by police.* 在人们被警察拷打或杀害时,政治家却总是袖手旁观. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If someone, especially an expert, **looks at** something, they examine it, and then deal with it or say how it should be dealt with. 仔细检查. ❖ *Can you look at my back? I think something's wrong.* 你能检查一下我的背吗?我觉得有点儿不对劲. VB V at n Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The car has not been running very well and a mechanic had to come over to have a look at it.* 汽车运行得不是很好,一个技工来检查了一下. N-SING

7 If you **look at** a subject, problem, or situation, you think about it or give your attention to it. 考虑;研究. ❖ *Next term we'll be looking at the Second World War period.* 下学期,我们要研究第二次世界大战时期. *He visited Florida a few years ago looking at the potential of the area to stage a big match.* 几年前他去佛罗里达视察,考虑在那里举办大型比赛的可能性. VB V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They're taking a close look at President Bill Clinton's economic proposal.* 他们正在仔细考虑克林顿总统的经济提案. *A quick look at Monday's British newspapers shows that there's plenty of interest in foreign news.* 快速浏览周一的英国报纸就会发现很多人对外国新闻很感兴趣. N-SING

8 If you **look at** a person, situation, or subject from a particular point of view, you judge them or consider them from that point of view. 对待,看待. ❖ *Brian had learned to look at her with new respect.* 布赖恩学会了尊重地对待她. *It depends how you look at it.* 这取决于你怎么看它了. VB V at n prep/adv

9 If you **are looking** to do something, you intend to do it. 打算做(某事). ❖ *Israel is looking to negotiate new trade agreements with the EU.* 以色列打算跟欧盟谈判新的贸易协定. VB only cont V to-inf

10 You can use **look** to draw attention to something or someone, for example because you find them very surprising, significant, or annoying. (引起注意)看. ❖ *I mean, look at how many people watch television and how few read books.* 我的意思是,看看有好多的人在看电视、有好少的人在读书. *Look what a mess you've made of your life.* 看,你把自己的生活弄得有多糟. VB only imper PRAGMATICS V at n/wh V wh

11 You say **look** when you want someone to pay attention to you because you are going to say something important. (唤起注意)哎,瞧. ❖ *Look, I'm sorry. I didn't mean it.* 哎,对不起,我不是有意的. *Now, look, here is how things stand.* 现在,瞧,情况是这样的. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

12 You say **look here** when you are going to say something important to someone, especially when you are angry at something they have done or said. (尤指因生气而想叫人注意)看着,喂,哎. ❖ *Now look here, Tim, there really is no need for that kind of reaction.* 喂,蒂姆,确实没必要做出这种反应. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

13 If you **look** for something that you have lost, or for something that you want or need, you try to find it. 寻找. ❖ *I'm looking for my friend Brady Coyne. He told me he'd be here tonight.* 我在找我的朋友布雷迪·科因,他说今晚他会在这儿. *He's looking for a way out from this conflict.* 他在寻找解决这次冲突的办法. *I looked everywhere for ideas.* 我到处找办法. *Have you looked on the piano?* 你在钢琴上找过了吗? VB V for n V prep/adv for n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Go and have another look.* 再去找找看. N-SING

14 If something such as a building or window **looks** somewhere, it has a view of a particular place. 面向,朝向. ❖ *Each front door looks across a narrow alley to the front door opposite.* 每扇前门都面向一条狭窄的小巷对面的前门. VB V prep

➪ **Look out** means the same as **look**. 义同 look. ❖ *Nine windows looked out over the sculpture gardens.* 九扇窗户俯视着有雕像的园林. PHR-V V P prep

▸look after.

1 If you **look after** someone or something, you do what is necessary to keep them healthy, safe, or in good condition. 照顾,照料. ❖ *I love looking after the children.* 我喜欢照料孩子. *People don't look after other people's property in the same way as they look after their own.* 人们不像看管自己的财产那样看管别人的财产. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **look after** something, it is your responsibility to deal with it. 负责. ❖ *...the farm manager who looks after the day-to-day organization.* 负责日常组织工作的农场管理人. PHR-V V P n

▸look ahead.
If you **look ahead**, you think about what is going to happen in the future and perhaps make plans for the future. 向前看;计划未来. ❖ *Its purpose was to review the pill's safety record and to look ahead to its future development.* 其目的是检查避孕药的安全记录,为将来的发展作计划. PHR-V V P

▸look around.
➠ 见 **look round**. PHR-V

▸look back.

1 If you **look back**, you think about things that happened in the past. 回想,回顾. ❖ *Looking back, I am staggered how easily it was all arranged.* 回想起来,我惊讶地发现这一切原来这么容易地就被安排好了. PHR-V V P

L

2 If you say that someone did something and then **never looked back**, you mean that they were very successful from that time on. 一直成功; 一直兴旺发达. ❖ *I went freelance when my son Adam was born, and have never looked back.* 儿子亚当出生后，我从事了自由职业，从此一直很成功. PHR-V V P

▸**look down on.**
If you say that someone **looks down on** you, you are criticizing them because they consider you to be inferior or unimportant. 瞧不起, 轻视. ❖ *I wasn't successful, so they looked down on me.* 我没有取得成功, 因此他们看不起我. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P P n

▸**look forward to.**
1 If you **look forward to** something that is going to happen, you want it to happen because you think you will enjoy it. 盼望, 期望. ❖ *He was looking forward to working with the new Prime Minister.* 他盼望与新上任的首相一起工作. PHR-V V P P -ing/n

2 If you say that someone **is looking forward to** something useful or positive, you mean they expect it to happen. 期待. ❖ *Motor traders are looking forward to a further increase in vehicle sales.* 汽车销售商期待汽车销售量进一步增加. PHR-V V P P n

▸**look in.**
If you **look in** on a person or place, you visit them for a short time, usually when you are on your way somewhere else. 顺路拜访, 顺道看望. ❖ *If we get anywhere near Jersey we'll look in on Mother.* 如果我们去到泽西岛附近的任何地方, 我们会顺路去探望院长. PHR-V V P on n Also V P

▸**look into.**
If a person or organization **is looking into** something, they are examining the facts relating to it before deciding what to do. 调查; 观察. ❖ *It should also look into the possibilities of wind-generated electricity.* 也应该调查一下用风力发电的可能性. *He had once looked into buying his own island.* 他曾就购买自己的岛屿进行过考察. PHR-V V P n/-ing

▸**look on.**
If you **look on** while something happens, you watch it happening without taking part yourself. 旁观, 观看. ❖ *About 150 local people looked on in silence as the two coffins were taken into the church.* 大约有150名当地人静静地看着两具棺木被抬进了教堂. PHR-V V P

▸**look on** or **look upon.**
If you **look on** someone or something as a particular type of person or thing, or if you **look on** them in a particular way, you think of them in that way. 把...看做; 以某种方式看待. ❖ *A lot of people looked on him as a healer.* 很多人把他看做一个治疗师. *Employers look favourably on applicants who have work experience.* 雇主看好有工作经验的求职者. PHR-V V P n as n V adv P n Also V P n prep/adv

▸**look out.**
1 If you say or shout '**look out!**' to someone, you are warning them that they are in danger. 注意, 小心, 留神. ❖ *'Look out!' somebody shouted, as the truck started to roll toward the sea.* '小心!' 货车开始往海里滚时, 有人喊道. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P

2 ➡ 见 **look 1 9**.

▸**look out for.**
1 If you **look out for** something, you stay alert so that you will notice it if or when it occurs. 注意防备; 保持警惕. ❖ *Look out for special deals.* 对特别的交易要保持警惕. *What are the symptoms to look out for?* 要对哪些症状保持警惕? PHR-V V P P n

2 If you **look out for** someone, you make sure that they have all the advantages that they can. 为(某人)筹措; 确保为(某人)准备妥当. ❖ *I felt that I had to look out for myself, because I didn't see that anyone else was going to.* 我觉得我得为自己筹措一切, 因为我发现没有别人会去准备. PHR-V V P P n

L

▸**look over.**
If you **look** something **over**, you examine it quite quickly in order to get a general idea of what it is like. 浏览. ❖ *He could have looked over the papers in less than ten minutes.* 他本可以在十分钟之内浏览完文件. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸**look round** or **look around.**
If you **look round** a building or place, you walk round it and look at the different parts of it. 环顾, 四处看. ❖ *We went to look round the show homes.* 我们到剧院四处看了看. *I'm going to look around and see what I can find.* 我准备四处看看, 看能发现些什么. PHR-V V P n V P

▸**look through.**
1 If you **look through** a book, a magazine, or a group of things, you get an idea of what is in it by examining a lot of the items in it. 翻阅, 浏览. ❖ *He happened to be looking through the medical book 'Gray's Anatomy' at the time.* 当时, 他碰巧在翻阅医学书《格雷解剖学》. *Peter starts looking through the mail as soon as the door shuts.* 门一关上后, 彼得随即开始浏览邮件. PHR-V V P n

2 If you say that someone **looks through** you, you feel ignored because they look at you without seeming to see or recognize you. 忽视; 对...视而不见. ❖ *As for doctors, when you go to see them they just look right through you.* 至于医生方面, 你去看病时, 他们只是对你视而不见. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P n

▸**look to.**
If you **look to** someone or something for a particular thing that you want, you expect or hope that they will provide it. 指望, 依赖. ❖ *...technically unsophisticated photographers, who look to you for instruction.* 指望着你去指导的技术不够精湛的摄影师. *Looking to the future, though, we asked him what the prospects are for a vaccine.* 虽然指望着将来, 我们仍然问他关于疫苗的前景如何. PHR-V V P n for noun V P n

▸**look up.**
1 If you **look up** a piece of information, you find it out by looking in a book or list. (在书中或名单中)查寻, 查检. ❖ *I looked your address up in the personnel file.* 我在人事档案里查找你的地址. *Many people have to look up the meaning of this word in the dictionary.* 很多人得在字典里查找这个字的意思. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If you **look** someone **up**, you visit them after not having seen them for a long time. (很久不曾去之后)拜访, 看望. ❖ *She looked up some friends of bygone years.* 她去看望了昔日的一些朋友. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If a situation **is looking up**, it is improving. 好转, 改善. ❖ *Things could be looking up in the computer industry.* 在计算机产业, 情况会有好转. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

▸**look upon.**
➡ 见 **look on**. PHR-V

▸**look up to.**
If you **look up to** someone, especially someone older than you, you respect and admire them. 尊敬; 钦佩. ❖ *You're a popular girl, Grace, and a lot of the younger ones look up to you.* 格雷丝, 你是个受欢迎的女孩, 很多年纪比你小的都很尊敬你. PHR-V V P P n

look 2 appearance 外貌

look /lʊk/ **looks, looking, looked.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **look** when describing the appearance of a person or thing or the impression that they give. 看起来. ❖ *I shall use the money to make my home look lovely.* 我要用这笔钱把家里装修得舒适悦目. *They look like stars to the naked eye.* 肉眼看上去, 他们像星星一样. *What did my father look like?* 我父亲长得像什么? *He looked as if he was going to smile.* 他看起来好像是想笑. *He looked to be about fourteen years old.* 他看上去约莫十四岁的样子. V-LINK V adj V like n V like/as if V to-inf

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She had the look of someone deserted and betrayed.* 她看上去像是被抛弃和出卖了. *When he came to decorate the kitchen, Kenneth opted for a friendly rustic look.* 当肯尼思来装饰厨房时, 他故意表现得友好纯真. N-SING with supp

▸**-looking** ❖ *...a very peculiar-looking woman.* 看起来很独特的女子. COMB

2 When you refer to someone's **looks**, you are referring to how physically attractive they are. 外表, 容貌. ❖ *I never chose people just because of their looks.* 我从不以貌取人. *...a young woman with wholesome good looks.* 健康貌美的年轻女子. N-PLURAL

3 You use expressions such as **by the look of him** and **by the looks of it** when you want to give an opinion based on the appearance of someone or something. 根据(某人或某物的)外表来判断. ❖ *He was not a well man by the look of him.* 从外表上看，他身体不好. *By the look of things, Mr Stone and company will stay busy.* 看样子，斯通先生和公司将会继续忙下去. PHR

4 If you **don't like the look of** something or someone, their appearance suggests that they might be the cause of something harmful or unpleasant. 看出…有风险; 看出…不对劲. ❖ *I don't like the look of those clouds.* 我看那些云层好像有些不对劲. *I didn't like the look of him one bit.* 我看他这人好像有什么问题. PHR

5 You use **look** when indicating what you think will happen in the future or how a situation seems to you. (指事态发展趋向)看来. ❖ *He had lots of time to think about the future, and it didn't look good.* 他有很多时间考虑将来，情况看来并不乐观. *It looks like Warner Brothers' gamble is paying off.* 看来华纳兄弟娱乐公司的投机成功了. *The Europeans had hoped to win, and, indeed, had looked like winning.* 欧洲人希望能取得胜利，确实，他们看来要赢了. V-LINK; V adj; it V like/as if; V like -ing/n

'look-alike, look-alikes.
A **look-alike** is someone who has a very similar appearance to another person, especially a famous person. (与另一人，尤指名人)极相似的人. ❖ *...a Marilyn Monroe look-alike.* 极像玛丽莲·梦露的人. N-COUNT

look·er /ˈlʊkə/ **lookers.**
You can refer to an attractive man or woman as a **looker** or a **good looker**. 漂亮的人，有魅力的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'look-in.
If you do not get a **look-in**, you cannot do something because too many other people are doing it. (没有)参加的机会; (没有)份儿. ❖ *They want to make sure the newcomers don't get a look-in.* 他们想确保新加入者没有份儿. N-SING BRITISH, INFORMAL

'looking glass, looking glasses; 又拼作 **looking-glass.**
A **looking glass** is a mirror. 镜子. N-COUNT DATED

look·out /ˈlʊkaʊt/ **lookouts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **lookout** is a place from which you can see clearly in all directions. 监视哨，瞭望哨. ❖ *Troops tried to set up a lookout post inside a refugee camp.* 军队试图在难民营内设立一个监视哨. N-COUNT

2 A **lookout** is someone who is watching for danger in order to warn other people about it. 观察员，守望员. N-COUNT

3 If you **are keeping a lookout** or **are on the lookout**, you are alert and careful because you do not want to miss noticing something interesting or important, or something unpleasant that you want to avoid. 警惕地注意; 留心察看. ❖ *He'd failed to keep a proper lookout that night.* 那天晚上，他未能警惕地注意守望. *Nature lovers will be on the lookout for eagles, cormorants, and the occasional whale.* 热爱大自然的人将会留心观察鹰、鸬以及偶尔出现的鲸. PHR

loom /luːm/ **looms, looming, loomed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something **looms** over you, it appears as a large or unclear shape, often in a frightening way. (令人生畏地)隐隐出现; (阴森地)暗中逼近. ❖ *...the bleak mountains that loomed out of the blackness.* 黑暗中耸现的荒山. VB; V prep/adv; Also V

2 If a worrying or threatening situation or event **is looming**, it seems likely to happen soon. (担忧或威胁)临近. ❖ *The threat of renewed civil war looms ahead.* 内战重新爆发的威胁迫在眉睫. VB V; V adv/prep

3 If a problem or event **looms large**, it occupies a lot of your thoughts and seems to be a frightening prospect that you cannot avoid. 威慑; 令人生畏. ❖ *...the terrible problem of armed crime now looming large in our society.* 武装犯罪这一威慑着我们社会的可怕问题. PHR

4 A **loom** is a device that is used for weaving thread into cloth. 织布机. N-COUNT

›loom up.
If something **looms up**, it comes into sight as a tall unclear shape, often in a frightening way. 隐约出现，赫然出现. ❖ *The great house loomed up ahead of them.* 一座大房子赫然耸现在他们面前. PHR-V; V P

loony /ˈluːni/ **loonies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you refer to someone as a **loony**, you mean that they behave in a way that seems mad, strange, or eccentric. 疯子; 怪人. ❖ *They all thought I was a loony.* 他们都认为我是个疯子. *...loony feminist nonsense.* 怪诞的女性主义者的胡言乱语. N-COUNT INFORMAL

loop /luːp/ **loops, looping, looped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **loop** is a curved or circular shape in something long, for example in a piece of string. 环，圈. ❖ *...a loop of garden hose.* 一环的花园浇水软管. *We cling anxiously to the thin loops of rope.* 我们不安地紧紧抓住绕着的细绳. N-COUNT

2 If you **loop** something such as a piece of rope around an object, you tie a length of it in a loop around the object. 把(某物)绕成环(或圈). ❖ *He looped the rope over the wood.* 他把绳索在木头上绕圈. VB; V n prep

3 If something **loops** somewhere, it goes there in a circular direction that makes the shape of a loop. 包围; 环绕前进. ❖ *The enemy was looping around the south side.* 敌人从南面包抄进攻过来. VB; V prep/adv

loop·hole /ˈluːphəʊl/ **loopholes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **loophole** in the law is a small mistake or omission which allows some people to avoid doing something that the law intended them to do. 漏洞. ❖ *...exploiting some loophole in the law to avoid prosecution.* 找法律的漏洞以避免被起诉. N-COUNT

loose /luːs/ **looser, loosest; looses, loosing, loosed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Something that is **loose** is not firmly held or fixed in place. 松的，松动的. ❖ *...if a tooth feels very loose.* 如果感到一颗牙齿特别松动… *Two wooden beams had come loose from the ceiling.* 天花板上的两根木制横梁松动了. *...a loose thread.* 松了的线. ◢ **loose·ly** ❖ *Tim clasped his hands together and held them loosely in front of his belly.* 蒂姆双手交叠，松弛地放在腹部前面. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

2 Something that is **loose** is not attached to anything, or held or contained in anything. 松散的. ❖ *...racing motorcycles on the loose gravel.* 在松散的砾石上进行摩托车比赛. *...a handful of loose change.* 一把零钱. *A page came loose and floated onto the tiles.* 一张书页松脱了，飘到地砖上. ADJ

3 If people or animals break **loose** or are set **loose**, they are freed after they have been restrained. 不受束缚的; 自由的; 挣脱限制的. ❖ *She broke loose from his embrace and crossed to the window.* 她从他的拥抱中挣脱出来，走到了窗户边. ADJ; ADJ after v; ADJ n; v-link ADJ

4 If a person or an animal is **on the loose**, they are free because they have escaped from a person or place. (人或动物因没被关好而)自由走动，到处乱跑. PHR

5 **Loose** clothes are rather large and do not fit closely. (衣服)宽松的. ❖ *Clothing should be as loose and as comfortable as possible.* 衣服应尽可能的宽松舒适. ◢ **loosely** ❖ *His shirt hung loosely over his thin shoulders.* 衬衣宽松地套在他瘦削的肩膀上. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

6 If your hair is **loose**, it hangs freely round your shoulders and is not tied back. (头发)松开的，披散的. ADJ

7 Something that is **loose** is not compact or dense in texture. (结构)疏松的，不紧密的. ❖ *...loose soil.* 松土. ADJ

8 A **loose** grouping, arrangement, or organization is flexible rather than strictly controlled or organized. (机构、安排、协定等)松散的，不严密的. ❖ *Murray and Alison came to some sort of loose arrangement.* 默里和艾里森达成了某种松散的协定. *...a loose coalition of leftwing forces.* 左翼力量的一个松散联盟. ◢ **loosely** ❖ *...a loosely organised group of criminals.* 组织松散的犯罪集团. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

9 **Loose** words or expressions are not exact but rather vague. (词或短语)不精确的，不明确的. ❖ *...a loose translation.* 不精确的译文. ◢ **loosely** ❖ *...four characters, loosely based on my uncles.* 大致以我的几个舅舅为原型的四个角色. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

10 If someone describes a woman or someone's behaviour as **loose**, they disapprove of that person because they think ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

L

she or he has sexual relationships with too many people. 放荡的, 淫荡的. ❖ *...a loose woman.* 放荡的女人. *He was accused of loose morals.* 他被指责品行放荡. DATED

11 To **loose** something such as ammunition means to release a large amount of it suddenly. 发射(子弹)、开(枪). ❖ *He trained his gun down and loosed a brief burst.* 他把枪向下瞄准, 连续地短暂射击. VB V n

12 If you **loose** something, you hold it less tightly or unfasten it slightly. 释放, 松开. ❖ *The guards loosed his arms.* 卫兵们松开了他的胳膊. VB V n

13 ➻ a **loose cannon**: 见 **cannon**.
➻ to **cut loose**: 见 **cut**.
➻ **all hell breaks loose**: 见 **hell**.
➻ to **be let loose**: 见 **let**.

ˌloose ˈend, loose ends. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **loose end** is part of a story, situation, or crime that has not yet been explained. (故事、处境、罪案)悬疑未决的部分. ❖ *There are some annoying loose ends in the plot.* 这一情节中有些恼人的悬疑未决的问题. N-COUNT

2 If you are **at a loose end**, you are bored because you do not have anything to do. 不知做什么好; 无所事事. PHR INFORMAL

ˌloose ˈfitting.

Loose fitting clothes are rather large and do not fit tightly on your body. (衣服)宽松的, 宽大的. ❖ *...a pale-pink, loose-fitting silk suit.* 淡粉红色的宽松丝绸服装. ADJ-GRADED

loos·en /ˈluːsən/ loosens, loosening, loosened. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **loosens** restrictions or laws, they make them less strict or severe. 放宽, 放松(限制等). ❖ *Taiwan has progressively loosened restrictions on private travel.* 台湾逐渐放松对个人旅游的限制. VB V n
◢ **loos·en·ing** ❖ *Domestic conditions did not justify a loosening of monetary policy.* 本国情况不能说明放宽货币政策是正确的. N-SING

2 If someone or something **loosens** the ties between people or groups of people, they become weaker. 使(关系)松弛. ❖ *The ties that bind them together are loosening.* 使他们结合在一起的关系松散了. V-ERG V n V

3 If a government or organization **loosens** its grip on a group of people or an activity, it begins to have less control over it. (控制)减弱, 减少. ❖ *The Soviet Union's grip on Eastern Europe loosened.* 苏联对东欧的控制减弱了. V-ERG V n V

4 If you **loosen** your clothing or something that is tied or fastened, you move it or undo it slightly so that it is less tight or less firmly held in place. 解开, 松开. ❖ *Her hair had loosened and was tangled around her shoulders.* 她把头发解开, 披散在肩上. V-ERG V n V

5 If you **loosen** something that is stretched across something else, you make it less stretched or tight. 使...松开; 使...不紧. ❖ *Insert a small knife into the top of the chicken breast to loosen the skin.* 在鸡胸上部插入一把小刀, 使鸡皮松开. VB V n

6 If you **loosen** your grip on something, you hold it less tightly. 放松, 松开. ❖ *When his grip loosened she eased herself away.* 他一放松, 她就脱开身了. V-ERG V n V

7 If you say that something **has loosened** someone's **tongue**, you mean that it has made them talk about something, especially when they should have remained silent. (尤指本应保持沉默时)使无拘束地说话. PHR

▸loosen up.

1 If a person or situation **loosens up**, they become more relaxed and less tense. 放松. ❖ *I think people have loosened up their standards.* 我认为人们放松了他们的标准. PHR-V V P V P n

2 If you **loosen up** your body, you do simple exercises to get your muscles ready for a difficult physical activity, such as running or playing football. 放松(肌肉). ❖ *Relax. Let your body loosen up.* 放松吧, 让身体松弛一下. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P Also V n P

loot /luːt/ loots, looting, looted. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If people **loot** shops or houses, they steal things from them during a battle, riot, or other disturbance. 抢劫; 洗劫. ❖ *...youths taking advantage of the general confusion to loot and steal.* 利用混乱局面趁机抢劫盗窃的年轻人. VB V n V
◢ **loot·ing** ❖ *There has been rioting and looting.* 一直都有暴乱和抢劫在发生. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **loot·er, looters** ❖ *He saw looters carrying off items from evacuated apartments.* 他看见洗劫者从已经空无一人的住宅里拿着物品走出来. N-COUNT

2 If someone **loots** money or goods, they steal them during a battle, riot, or other disturbance. 掠夺; 乘乱偷窃. ❖ *...thugs who have looted food supplies and terrorized the population.* 掠夺食物供给品、令全体居民恐慌的暴徒. VB V n

3 **Loot** is stolen money and goods. 赃物, 掠夺物. ❖ *Most criminals steal in order to sell their loot for cash on the black market.* 大部分罪犯偷盗是为了在黑市上卖掉赃物以换取现金. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

lop /lɒp/ lops, lopping, lopped.

▸lop off.

1 If you **lop** something **off**, you cut it away from what it was attached to, usually with a quick, strong stroke. 砍掉, 砍下. ❖ *...men with axes, lopping off branches.* 拿着斧子砍下树枝的男人们. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If you **lop** an amount of money or time **off** something such as a budget or a schedule, you reduce the budget or schedule by that amount. 删去; 削减. ❖ *The Air France plane lopped over four hours off the previous best time.* 法国航空公司的飞机比以前的最快速度又快了四小时. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P n Also V P noun, V n P

lope /ləʊp/ lopes, loping, loped.

If a person or animal **lopes** somewhere, they run in an easy and relaxed way, taking long steps. 迈着大步轻松地走. ❖ *He was loping across the sand toward Nancy.* 他迈着大步越过沙滩, 朝着南希走去. *She turned and walked away with long, loping steps.* 她转过身, 迈着大步离开. VB V prep/adv V-ing Also V

lop·sided /ˌlɒpˈsaɪdɪd/; 又拼作 **lop-sided**.

1 Something that is **lopsided** is uneven because one side is lower or heavier than the other. (因一方比另一方低或重而)不平衡的, 不匀称的. ❖ *...a friendly, lopsided grin.* 友好的撇嘴一笑. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that a situation is **lopsided**, you mean that one element is much stronger, bigger, or more important than another element. 倾向一方的, 一面倒的. ❖ *...lopsided economic relations.* 一面倒的经济关系. ADJ-GRADED

lo·qua·cious /ləˈkweɪʃəs/.

If you describe someone as **loquacious**, you mean that they talk a lot. 多话的, 健谈的. ❖ *The normally loquacious Mr O'Reilly has said little.* 平常多话的奥赖利先生说话很少. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

lord /lɔːd/ lords, lording, lorded. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **lord** is a man who has a high rank in the nobility, for example an earl, a viscount, or a marquess. 贵族, 勋爵(伯爵、子爵或侯爵等). ❖ *She married a lord.* 她嫁给了一个贵族. *...Lord Lloyd.* 劳埃德勋爵. N-COUNT N-TITLE BRITISH

2 Senior judges, bishops, and some male members of the nobility are addressed as **'my Lord'**. 大人, 阁下(尊称法官、主教、贵族等). ❖ *My lord, I am instructed by my client to claim that the evidence has been tampered with.* 法官大人, 我受委托人的指示来指出, 证据已被窜改. N-VOC my N PRAGMATICS BRITISH

3 **Lord** is used in the titles of some officials of very high rank. 阁下, 大臣(尊称高级官员). ❖ *He was Lord Chancellor from 1970 until 1974.* 1970至1974年间, 他出任大法官. BRITISH

4 **The Lords** is the same as **the House of Lords**. 同 the House of Lords. ❖ *It's very likely the bill will be defeated in the Lords.* 该法案很可能会在上议院被否决. N-COLL-PROPER the N

5 In former times, especially in medieval times, a **lord** was a man who owned land or property and who had power and authority over people. 领主; 庄园主; 地主. N-COUNT

6 If you describe a man as the **lord** of a particular area, industry, or thing, you mean that they have total authority and power over it. 权力人物; 显赫人物. ❖ *A century ago the aristocracy were truly lords of the earth.* 一个世纪前, 贵族确实是世界上的显赫人物. N-COUNT

7 If someone lords it over you, they act in a way that shows that they think they are better than you, especially by giving lots of orders; used showing disapproval. 逞威风; 指手画脚. ❖ *In Egypt priests were a privileged class, lording it over common folk.* 在埃及, 祭司是特权阶级, 对平民指手画脚逞威风. PHR PRAGMATICS

L

8 In the Christian church, people refer to God and to Jesus Christ as the **Lord**. 上帝,耶稣. ❖ *I know the Lord will look after him.* 我知道上帝会眷顾他的. N-PROPER

9 **Lord** is used in exclamations such as **'good Lord!'** and **'oh Lord!'** to express surprise, amusement, shock, frustration, or worry about something. (表示惊讶、有趣、沮丧或担忧)天哪!上帝呀! EXCLAM

10 You can say **'Lord knows'** to emphasize something that you feel or believe very strongly. (强调自己相信确实如此)大家知道. ❖ *I've got to go home, but Lord knows I dread it.* 我得回家了,但大家知道我是害怕的. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You can say **'Lord knows'** to emphasize that you do not know something. (强调不知道)天知道,天晓得. ❖ *He would turn up at meetings, but Lord knows where he came from.* 他会在会议上露面,但天晓得他是从哪里冒出来的. PHR PRAGMATICS

lord·ly /ˈlɔːdli/.

1 If you say that someone's behaviour is **lordly**, you are critical of them because they treat other people in a proud and arrogant way. 傲慢的,不可一世的. ❖ *...their usual lordly indifference to patients.* 他们对病人惯常的傲慢的冷漠态度. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 **Lordly** means magnificent, impressive, and suitable for a lord. 威严的,宏伟的. ❖ *...the site of a lordly mansion.* 一座宏伟大厦的遗址. ADJ: ADJ n

Lord·ship /ˈlɔːdʃɪp/ Lordships. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use the expressions **Your Lordship**, **His Lordship**, or **Their Lordships** when you are addressing or referring to a judge, bishop, or male member of the nobility. 大人,阁下,爵爷(尊称法官、主教或男性贵族). ❖ *My name is Richard Savage, your Lordship.* 大人,我叫理查德·萨维奇. N-VOC, N-PROPER det-poss N PRAGMATICS

lore /lɔː/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **lore** of a particular country or culture is its traditional stories and history. 传说;(传统的)历史. ❖ *...ancient Catalan lore.* 古加泰罗尼亚传说. N-UNCOUNT with supp

lor·ry /ˈlɒri, AM ˈlɔːri/ lorries. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **lorry** is a large vehicle that is used to transport goods by road. The American word is **truck**. 卡车,货车. [美]作truck. ❖ *...a long-haul container lorry.* 长途运货的货柜车. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If someone says that something has fallen **off the back of a lorry**, they mean that they bought something that they knew was stolen. (买)赃物. ❖ *Pete once bought the boys a bicycle cheap off the back of a lorry.* 皮特曾经给男孩们买过一辆便宜的赃物自行车. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

lose /luːz/ loses, losing, lost. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **lose** a contest, a fight, or an argument, you do not succeed because someone does better than you and defeats you. 输掉;失败. ❖ *A C Milan lost the Italian Cup Final.* AC 米兰在意大利杯决赛中落败了. *No one likes to be on the losing side.* 没人愿身处失败的一方. VB V n V-ing Also V

2 If you **lose** something, you do not know where it is, for example because you have forgotten where you put it. 丢失,失去. ❖ *I lost my keys.* 我把钥匙丢了. VB V n

3 If things **are lost**, they are destroyed in a disaster. (被)损失. ❖ *...the famous Nankin pottery that was lost in a shipwreck.* 在一次海难中损失的著名的中国白底青花瓷器. VB usu passive be V-ed

4 If something **loses** you a contest or **loses** you something that you had, it causes you to fail or to no longer have what you had. 使失败;使失去. ❖ *My own stupidity lost me the match.* 我自己的愚蠢使我输掉了这场比赛. VB V n n

5 You say that you **lose** something when you no longer have it because it has been taken away from you or destroyed. 失去. ❖ *Mr Chirac subsequently lost his job as prime minister.* 希拉克先生随后失去了总理的职位. VB V n

6 If someone **loses** a quality, ability, attitude, or belief, they no longer have it. 丧失. ❖ *He lost all sense of reason.* 他丧失了所有理智. *He had lost the use of his legs.* 他的双腿丧失了功能. VB V n

7 If you say that you **have nothing to lose**, you mean that you will not suffer if you do something unsuccessfully. 不会有任何损失. If you say that you **have much to lose**, you mean that you may suffer if you do something unsuccessfully. 会有很大损失. PHR

8 If someone or something **loses** heat, their temperature becomes lower. (温度)降低. ❖ *Babies lose heat much faster than adults.* 婴儿的体温比成年人下降得快得多. VB V n

9 If you **lose** blood or fluid from your body, it leaves your body so that you have less of it. (血液或体液)失去,减少. VB V n

10 If you **lose** weight, you become less heavy, and usually look thinner. (体重)降低,减轻. VB V n

11 If you **lose** a part of your body, it is cut off in an operation or in a violent accident. (在手术或事故中)失去. ❖ *He lost a foot when he was struck by a train.* 他被火车撞倒后,失去了一只脚. VB V n

12 If someone **loses** their life, they die. 失去(生命);死去. ❖ *...the ferry disaster in 1987, in which 192 people lost their lives.* 在1987年那次有192人丧生的渡轮灾难. VB V n

13 If you **lose** a close relative or friend, they die. 失去(亲戚或朋友). ❖ *My Grandma lost her brother in the war.* 我的祖母在战争中失去了她的兄弟. VB V n

14 If you **lose** time, you waste it. 浪费(时间). ❖ *Police lost valuable time in the early part of the investigation.* 在调查初期,警方浪费了宝贵的时间. VB V n

15 If you say that someone **loses no time** in doing something, you are emphasizing that they act quickly in order to benefit from a situation. 不浪费时间;赶紧(做某事). ❖ *Francine lost no time in defending herself.* 弗朗辛赶紧为自己辩护. PHR PRAGMATICS

16 If you **lose** an opportunity, you do not take advantage of it. 失去(机会). ❖ *They did not lose the opportunity to say what they thought of events.* 他们没有错过机会说出他们对事件的看法. VB V n V n to-inf

17 If you say that someone **loses no opportunity** to do or say a particular thing, especially something that they will benefit from or that will harm someone else, you are emphasizing that they do it or say it whenever it is possible. 不错过任何机会. ❖ *He has lost no opportunity to capitalise on his new position.* 他不错过任何机会利用新职位获利. PHR PRAGMATICS

18 If you **lose** yourself in something, you give a lot of attention to it and do not think about anything else. 专注. ❖ *He was lost in the contemplation of the landscape.* 他聚精会神地凝视着景色. VB V pron-refl in n be V-ed in n

19 If a business **loses** money, it earns less money than it spends, and is therefore in debt. (商业)亏损. VB V n

20 ➡ **lose** your **way**: 见 **way**.

21 ➡ 又见 **lost**.

22 **Lose** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **lose** your **balance** is explained at **balance**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中,本词典将这些放在其他词条下,如lose your balance见balance一条.

▸lose out.

If you **lose out**, you suffer a loss or disadvantage because you have not succeeded in what you were doing. 输掉;失败. ❖ *Laura lost out to Tom.* 劳拉输给了汤姆. *Women have lost out in this new pay flexibility.* 新工资制度的灵活性令妇女处于不利地位. PHR-V VP V P to n V P in n Also V P on n

los·er /ˈluːzə/ losers. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **losers** of a game, contest, or struggle are the people who are defeated or beaten. 失败者,输家. ❖ *...the winners and losers of this year's Super Bowl.* 今年超级杯赛的赢家和输家. If you say that someone is a **good loser**, you approve of the fact that they accept that they have lost a game or contest without complaining. If you say that someone is a **bad loser**, you are critical of them because they hate losing and complain a lot about it. 输得起(输不起)的人. N-COUNT PHR PRAGMATICS

2 If you refer to someone as a **loser**, you have a low opinion of them because you think they are always unsuccessful. 屡屡失败的人. ❖ *A born loser, he was unable to keep a job.* 他是个天生的失败者,连一份工作都保不住. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

L

3 People who are **losers** as the result of an action or event, are in a worse situation because of it or do not benefit from it. (某一事件或行为结果的)受损害者. ❖ *Some of Britain's top business leaders of the 1980s have become the country's greatest losers in the recession.* 英国一些1980年代的顶尖企业成了经济衰退中最大的受损害者. N-COUNT

loss /lɒs, AM lɔːs/ **losses.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Loss** is the fact of no longer having something or having less of it than before. 失去, 损失. ❖ *...loss of sight.* 失明. *The loss of income for the government is about $250 million a month.* 政府每月损失的收入大约有2.5亿元. N-VAR

2 A **loss** is the disadvantage you suffer when a valuable and useful person or thing leaves or is taken away. 损失. ❖ *His death was a great loss to herself.* 他的死亡对她是个巨大损失. N-COUNT

3 If a business makes a **loss**, it earns less than it spends. 亏损. ❖ *In 1986 Rover made a loss of nine hundred million pounds.* 1986年, 罗孚汽车公司共亏损九亿镑. N-VAR

4 If a business produces something **at a loss**, they sell it at a price which is less than it cost them to produce it or buy it. 亏本. PHR

5 **Loss** of life occurs when people die. 丧生, 死亡. ❖ *...a terrible loss of human life.* 可怕的人命伤亡. N-VAR

6 The **loss** of a relative or friend is their death. (亲戚朋友的)丧失, 死亡. ❖ *...the loss of his mother.* 他母亲的去世. N-UNCOUNT with supp

7 **Loss** is the feeling of sadness you experience when someone or something you like is taken away from you. 失落感. ❖ *...your feelings of loss and grief.* 你失落悲伤的感情. N-UNCOUNT

8 The **loss** of something such as heat, blood, or fluid is the gradual reduction of it or of its level in a system or in someone's body. 降低, 减少. ❖ *With microsurgery, there is minimal blood loss.* 用显微手术失血最少. N-UNCOUNT with supp

9 If you say that you are **at a loss**, you mean that you do not know what to do in a particular situation. 茫然, 不知所措. PHR

10 If you **cut** your **losses**, you stop doing what you were doing in order to prevent the bad situation that you are in becoming worse. (为避免造成更大损失)趁早停止. PHR

11 If you say that someone or something is a **dead loss**, you have a low opinion of them because you think they are completely useless or unsuccessful. 完全无用的人(或物); 彻底失败的人. ❖ *I'd had no experience of organizing anything of that sort. I think I was largely a dead loss.* 我没有组织那类事情的经验, 我想我大半是个无用的人. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH INFORMAL

'loss leader, loss leaders.

A **loss leader** is a product that is sold in a shop at such a low price that it makes a loss. This is done to attract customers, in the hope that they will buy other goods in the same shop. (为招徕顾客)亏本出售的货品. N-COUNT

lost /lɒst, AM lɔːst/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Lost** is the past tense and past participle of **lose**. lose的过去式和过去分词.

2 If you are **lost** or if you get **lost**, you do not know where you are or are unable to find your way. 迷路的, 迷失的. ❖ *I realised I was lost.* 我意识到我迷路了. ADJ

3 If something is **lost**, or gets **lost**, you cannot find it, for example because you have forgotten where you put it. 丢失的, 遗失的. ❖ *My paper got lost.* 我的试卷丢了. ADJ

4 If you feel **lost**, you feel very uncomfortable because you are in an unfamiliar situation. 迷惘的, 失落的. ❖ *I feel lost and lonely in a strange town alone.* 独自处身陌生的小镇, 我感到失落孤单. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you describe a person or group of people as **lost**, you think that they do not have a clear idea of what they want to do or achieve. 迷惘的; 失落的; 困惑的. ❖ *...a lost generation in search of an identity.* 寻找自己身份的迷惘的一代. ADJ

6 If you describe something as **lost**, you mean that you no longer have it or it no longer exists. 失去了的, 消失了的. ❖ *...their lost homeland.* 他们失去了的家园. *...a lost job or promotion.* 失去了的工作或晋升. ADJ

7 You use **lost** to refer to a period or state of affairs that existed in the past and no longer exists. 消逝的, 逝去的. ❖ *...his lost youth.* 他逝去了的青春. ADJ ADJ n

8 If something is **lost**, it is not used properly and is considered wasted. 浪费了的. ❖ *Fox is not bitter about the lost opportunity to compete in the Games.* 福克斯对失去了参加运动会的机会并没有愤愤不平. ADJ

9 If you tell someone to **get lost**, you are telling them in a very rude way to go away. (粗鲁的命令)滚, 走开. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If advice or a comment **is lost on** someone, they do not understand it or they pay no attention to it. 未被理解; 不曾受到注意. PHR

11 If you **are lost in thought**, you give all your attention to what you are thinking about and do not notice what is going on around you. 陷入沉思. PHR

12 If you say that you **would be lost without** someone or something, you mean that you would be unhappy or unable to work properly without them. 缺少(某人或某物)就会不快乐(或不能做好工作). PHR

,lost 'cause, lost causes.

If you refer to something or someone as a **lost cause**, you mean that people's attempts to change or influence them have no chance of succeeding. 败局已定; 已注定要失败的人(或事). N-COUNT

,lost 'property.

1 **Lost property** consists of things that people have lost or accidentally left in a public place, for example on a train or in a school. 丢失的物品, 失物. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Lost property** is a place where lost property is kept. 失物认领处. N-UNCOUNT

,lost 'soul, lost souls.

If you call someone a **lost soul**, you mean that they seem unhappy, and unable to fit in with any particular group of people in society. 不能适应社会的人. N-COUNT

lot /lɒt/ **lots.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **A lot of** something or **lots of** it is a large amount of it. 许多, 大量. ❖ *A lot of our land is used to grow crops.* 我们把许多土地用来种农作物. *'You'll find that everybody will try and help their colleague.'—'Yeah. There's a lot of that.'* '你会发现每个人都会试着帮助他们的同事.'—'对, 有许多这样的人.' *Lots of pubs like to deck themselves out with flowers.* 很多酒吧喜欢用花来装饰. *He drank lots of milk.* 他喝了很多牛奶. QUANT

➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *There's lots going on.* 发生了许多事. *I learned a lot from him.* 我从他那里学到了许多东西. PRON

2 **A lot** means to a great extent or degree. 极大程度. ❖ *Matthew's out quite a lot doing his research.* 马修常常外出进行考查. *...if I went out and accepted a job at a lot less money.* 如果我出去接受一份工资少得多的工作的话... ADV

3 If you do something **a lot**, you do it often or for a long time. 经常, 长久地. ❖ *They went out a lot.* 他们经常外出. ADV ADV after v

4 You can use **lot** to refer to a set or group of things or people. 一批; 一群. ❖ *...two lots of 1,000 shares.* 两批1,000股股份. *We've just sacked one lot of builders.* 我们刚解雇了一批建筑工人. N-COUNT num N

5 You can refer to a specific group of people as a particular **lot**. 特定种类的人. ❖ *Future generations are going to think that we were a pretty boring lot.* 未来的几代人会认为我们是相当单调乏味的人. N-SING adj N INFORMAL

6 You can use **the lot** to refer to the whole of an amount that you have just mentioned. (刚提到的)全部, 整体. ❖ *He went to a betting shop and lost the lot in half an hour.* 他去投注站下赌注, 半小时内就输光了. N-SING the N INFORMAL

7 Your **lot** is the kind of life you have or the things that you have or experience. 命运, 际遇. ❖ *Young people are usually less contented with their lot.* 年轻人通常对自己的际遇不那么满意. N-SING

8 If you **throw in** your **lot with** a particular person or group, you decide to work with them and support them from then on, whatever happens. 决心与某人共渡难关; 决心支持某人. PHR

L

9 A **lot** is a small area of land that belongs to a person or company. 一块地；地皮. ❖ *If oil or gold are discovered under your lot, you can sell the mineral rights.* 如果在你的地皮下发现石油或黄金，你可以出售矿产权. N-COUNT AMERICAN

➡ 又见 **parking lot**.

10 A **lot** in an auction is one of the objects or groups of objects that are being sold. (拍卖时的)一件、一批(货). ❖ *Lot 432 is described as a Baroque pearl and diamond pin.* 第432号拍卖品被形容为是一枚巴罗克风格的珍珠和钻石别针. N-COUNT

11 If people **draw lots** to decide who will do something, they each take a piece of paper from a container. One or more pieces of paper is marked, and the people who take marked pieces are chosen. 抽签决定；抓阄. PHR

loth /ləʊθ/.
➡ 见 **loath**.

lo·tion /ˈləʊʃən/ **lotions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **lotion** is a liquid that you use to clean, improve, or protect your skin or hair. (皮肤或头发的)洗液，洗剂，涂液. ❖ *...suntan lotion.* 防晒油. N-VAR

lot·tery /ˈlɒtəri/ **lotteries.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **lottery** is a type of gambling game in which people buy numbered tickets. Several numbers are then chosen, and the people who have those numbers on their tickets win a prize. 抽彩给奖法；彩票抽奖. N-COUNT

2 If you describe something as **a lottery**, you mean that what happens depends entirely on luck or chance. 碰巧的事. ❖ *Which judges are assigned to a case is always a bit of a lottery.* 每宗案件会派哪位法官审理总是有点碰运气. N-SING a N

louche /luːʃ/.
If you describe a person or place as **louche**, you mean that they are unconventional and not respectable, but often in a way that people find rather attractive. 名声不好但却颇有吸引力的. ❖ *...that section of London society which somehow managed to be louche and fashionable at the same time.* 伦敦的那一区段不知怎的弄得声名狼藉，但同时又很时尚. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

loud /laʊd/ **louder, loudest.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If a noise is **loud**, the level of sound is very high and it can be easily heard. Someone or something that is **loud** produces a lot of noise. (声音)响亮的；喧闹的. ❖ *There was a loud bang.* 发出一声巨响. *...amazingly loud discos.* 震耳欲聋的迪斯科舞厅. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He turns the television up very loud.* 他把电视音量调得很大. ADV-GRADED

◢ **loud·ly** ❖ *His footsteps echoed loudly in the tiled hall.* 他的脚步声在铺了地砖的大厅里发出响亮的回音. ADV-GRADED

◢ **loud·ness** ❖ *The students began to enter the classroom and Anna was startled at their loudness.* 学生们开始走进教室，安娜被他们的嘈杂声吓了一跳. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say or read something **out loud**, you say it or read it so that it can be heard, rather than just thinking it. 大声地(说或读). ❖ *Even Ford, who seldom smiled, laughed out loud a few times.* 甚至连一向不苟言笑的福特也有几次放声大笑. PHR

3 If you tell someone something **loud and clear**, you are very easily understood, either because your voice is very clear or because you express yourself very clearly. 大声清楚地. ❖ *Lisa's voice comes through loud and clear.* 莉莎的声音响亮而清晰. *The message is a powerful one, and I hope it will be heard loud and clear by the tobacco industry.* 这一消息强而有力，我希望烟草行业能清楚地听到这一点. PHR

4 If someone is **loud** in their support for or criticism of something, they express their opinion very often and in a very strong way. 强烈支持的；强调的. ❖ *Mr Jones received loud support from his local community.* 琼斯先生得到了当地社区的积极支持. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **loud·ly** ❖ *Mac talked loudly in favour of the good work done by the Church.* 马克盛情赞扬了教会所做的有益工作. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

5 If you describe something, especially a piece of clothing, as **loud**, you dislike it because it has very bright colours or very large, bold patterns which look unpleasant. (布料等)俗艳的，花哨的. ❖ *He liked to shock with his gold chains and loud clothes.* 他喜欢戴金项链，穿花哨的衣服，以此让人震惊不已. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

loud·hail·er /ˌlaʊdˈheɪlə/ **loudhailers.**
A **loudhailer** is a portable device with a microphone at one end and a cone-shaped speaker at the other end. You use it when you want people to be able to hear you from a long way away, especially outdoors. The usual American word is **bullhorn**. 喇叭筒，扬声器. [美]一般作 bullhorn. N-COUNT BRITISH

loud·mouth /ˈlaʊdmaʊθ/ **loudmouths** /ˈlaʊdmaʊðz/; 又拼作 **loud-mouth**.
If you describe someone as a **loudmouth**, you are critical of them because they talk a lot, especially in an unpleasant, offensive, or stupid way. 高谈阔论的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ◢ **loud-mouthed** ❖ *...a loud-mouthed oaf with very little respect for women.* 对女士毫不尊重、高谈阔论的呆子. ADJ-GRADED

loud·speaker /ˌlaʊdˈspiːkə/ **loudspeakers;** 又拼作 **loud speaker**. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **loudspeaker** is a piece of equipment, for example part of a radio or hi-fi system, through which sound comes out. 扩音器，喇叭. N-COUNT

lounge /laʊndʒ/ **lounges, lounging, lounged.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **lounge** is a room in a house where people sit and relax. 起居室，休闲室. ❖ *The Holmbergs were sitting before a roaring fire in the lounge.* 霍姆伯格一家坐在起居室内熊熊燃烧的炉火前. N-COUNT

2 A **lounge** is a room in a hotel or club where people can sit and relax. (酒店或俱乐部内的)休息室. ❖ *...the lounge of a big Johannesburg hotel.* 约翰内斯堡一家大酒店的休息室. N-COUNT

3 A **lounge** is a very large room in an airport where people can sit and wait for aircraft to arrive or depart. (机场内的)等候室. ❖ *...the departure lounge.* 离境候机室. N-COUNT

4 If you **lounge** somewhere, you lean against something or lie somewhere in a relaxed or lazy way. (懒洋洋地)靠着，躺着. ❖ *They ate and drank and lounged in the shade.* 他们吃饱喝足了，懒洋洋地躺在树荫里. VB V prep

➤**lounge about** or **lounge around.** The form **lounge about** is mainly used in British English. lounge about 主要用于英国英语.
If you **lounge about** or **lounge around**, you spend your time in a relaxed and lazy way, sometimes when you should be doing something useful. 无所事事；闲逛. ❖ *He remembered mowing the lawn, lounging around the swimming pool.* 他记得割草坪、在游泳池里懒洋洋地泡着的往事. PHR-V V P V P n

louse /laʊs/ **lice.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Lice are small insects that live on the bodies of people or animals and bite them in order to drink their blood. 虱子；寄生虫. N-COUNT

lousy /ˈlaʊzi/ **lousier, lousiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something as **lousy**, you mean that it is very bad. 糟透的，很坏的. ❖ *He blamed Fiona for a lousy weekend.* 他把糟透了的周末归咎于菲奥娜. *The food was lousy and there was never enough of it.* 食物很差，而且从来都不够吃. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 If someone is **lousy** at something, they are very bad at it. 劣等的，极不擅长的. ❖ *I was a lousy secretary.* 我是个劣等秘书. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

3 If you feel **lousy**, you feel very ill. 不舒服的. ❖ *I wasn't actually sick but I felt lousy.* 实际上，我没有生病，但觉得不太舒服. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

lout /laʊt/ **louts.**
If you describe a man or boy as a **lout**, you are critical of them because they behave in an impolite or aggressive way. 举止粗鲁的人. ❖ *...a drunken lout.* 醉酒鬼. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ◢ **lout·ish** /ˈlaʊtɪʃ/ ❖ *I was really embarrassed by the loutish behaviour of the English.* 我真的为英国人粗鲁的举止感到尴尬不已. ADJ-GRADED

L

lou·vre /ˈluːvə/ **louvres**; [美]拼作 **louver**.
A **louvre** is a door or window with narrow, flat, sloping pieces of wood or glass across its frame. 装有百叶窗的门(或窗). N-COUNT

lov·able /ˈlʌvəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as **lovable**, you mean that they have attractive qualities, and are easy to like. 可爱的, 惹人爱的, 讨人喜欢的. ADJ-GRADED

love /lʌv/ **loves, loving, loved.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **love** someone, you feel romantically or sexually attracted to them, and they are very important to you. 爱, 爱恋, 爱慕. ❖ *Oh, Amy, I love you.* 哦, 埃米, 我爱你. VB V n

2 **Love** is a very strong feeling of affection towards someone who you are romantically or sexually attracted to. 爱; 爱情; 性爱. ❖ *Our love for each other has been increased by what we've been through together.* 在共同经历这一切后, 我们对彼此的爱增加了. *...an old fashioned love story.* 老套的爱情故事. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **fall in love** with someone, you start to be in love with them. 爱上, 坠入爱河. ❖ *We fell madly in love.* 我们彼此狂热地相爱. PHR

4 If you **are in love** with someone, you feel romantically or sexually attracted to them, and they are very important to you. 爱恋着(某人), 热恋着(某人). PHR

5 When two people **make love**, they have sex. 做爱, 性交. ❖ *Have you ever made love to a girl before?* 你以前与女孩做过爱吗? PHR

6 **Love at first sight** is the experience of starting to be in love with someone as soon as you see them for the first time. 一见钟情. PHR

7 You say that you **love** someone when their happiness is very important to you, so that you behave in a kind and caring way towards them. 喜欢, 爱. ❖ *You'll never love anyone the way you love your baby.* 你决不会像爱你的孩子那样去爱任何人. VB V n

8 **Love** is the feeling that a person's happiness is very important to you, and the way you show this feeling in your behaviour towards them. 爱, 热爱. ❖ *My love for all my children is unconditional.* 我对我所有孩子的爱是无条件的. N-UNCOUNT

9 You can use expressions such as **'love'**, **'love from'**, and **'all my love'**, followed by your name, as an informal way of ending a letter to a friend or relation. (给朋友亲友写信时结尾署名前用语)爱你的. ❖ *...with love from Grandma and Grandpa.* 爱你的祖母、祖父. CONVENTION

10 If you send someone your **love**, you ask another person, who will soon be speaking or writing to them, to tell them that you are thinking about them with affection. 问好, 致意. ❖ *Please give her my love.* 请代我向她问好. N-UNCOUNT poss N

11 If you say that there is **no love lost** between two people or groups or there is **little love lost** between them, you mean that they do not like each other at all. 彼此无好感; 相互厌恶. ❖ *Garry Kasparov and Anatoly Karpov may be fellow countrymen but there's no love lost between them.* 加里·卡斯帕罗夫和阿纳托里·卡波夫或许是同胞,但他们彼此并无好感. PHR

12 If you cannot or will not do something **for love or money** or **for love nor money**, you are completely unable to do it or you do not intend to do it. 无论如何也不能; 不管怎样也不愿. ❖ *I'm not coming back up here. Never, for love nor money.* 我不会回到这里来, 决不, 无论如何也不. PHR

13 If you **love** something, you like it very much. 喜欢, 爱好. ❖ *I love taking photographs.* 我喜欢照相. *...one of these people that loves to be in the outdoors.* 那类喜欢到户外活动的人. *I love it when I hear you laugh.* 我喜欢听到你笑声. VB V n, V n/-ing, V to-inf, V it wh

14 You can say that you **love** something when you consider that it is important and want to protect or support it. 热爱. ❖ *I love my country as you love yours.* 我热爱我的祖国, 就像你爱你的祖国一样. VB V n

15 **Love** is a strong liking for something, or a belief that it is important. 爱好. ❖ *This is no way to encourage a love of literature.* 这绝不是为了激起对文学的爱好. N-UNCOUNT

16 If you say someone **would love** to have or do something, you mean that they very much want to have it or do it. 想要; 希望. ❖ *I would love a hot bath and clean clothes.* 我想洗个热水澡, 换上干净衣服. *His wife would love him to give up his job.* 他的妻子希望他放弃工作. VB V to-inf, V n, V n to-inf

17 If you **fall in love** with something, you start to like it very much. 开始非常喜欢(某物). ❖ *I fell in love with the cinema.* 我开始喜欢看电影. PHR

18 If you are **in love** with something, you like it very much. 非常喜欢(某物). ❖ *He had always been in love with the enchanted landscape of the West.* 他一直非常喜欢西部迷人的风景. PHR

19 Your **love** is someone or something that you love. 喜爱的人(或物). ❖ *'She is the love of my life,' he said.* '她是我生命中的爱人,' 他说. *Music's one of my great loves.* 音乐是我最大的爱好之一. N-COUNT

20 Some people use **love** as an affectionate way of addressing someone. (昵称)亲爱的人. ❖ *Well, I'll take your word for it then, love.* 嗯, 那么我就相信你, 亲爱的. N-VOC INFORMAL

21 In tennis, **love** is a score of zero. (网球)得零分. NUMBER

22 ➡ 又见 **-loved, loving; free love, peace-loving, tug-of-love.**

23 ➡ **labour of love**: 见 **labour**.

ˈlove affair, love affairs. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **love affair** is a romantic and usually sexual relationship between two people who love each other but who are not married or living together. 风流韵事. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to someone's **love affair** with something, you mean that they like it a lot and are very enthusiastic about it. 强烈爱好. ❖ *...Tom's love affair with France and most things French.* 汤姆对法国和法国大多数事物的热爱. N-SING with supp

love·birds /ˈlʌvbɜːdz/.
You can refer in a humorous way to two people as **lovebirds** when they are obviously very much in love. 热恋情侣; 恩爱夫妻. N-PLURAL

ˈlove child, love children.
If you refer to someone as a **love child**, you mean that the person was born as a result of a love affair between two people who have never been married to each other. 私生子. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

-loved /-lʌvd/.
-loved combines with adverbs to form adjectives that describe how much someone or something is loved. 与副词构成形容词, 表示某人或某物如何被爱. ❖ *...the much-loved father and his son.* 被深爱着的父亲和儿子. COMB

ˌlove-ˈhate relationship, love-hate relationships.
If you have a **love-hate relationship** with someone or something, your feelings towards them change suddenly and often from love to hate. 爱恨交加的复杂感情关系. N-COUNT

love·less /ˈlʌvləs/.
A **loveless** relationship or situation is one where there is no love. 无爱的. ADJ

ˈlove letter, love letters.
A **love letter** is a letter that you write to someone in order to tell them that you love them. 情书. N-COUNT

ˈlove life, love lives. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone's **love life** is the part of their life that consists of their romantic and sexual relationships. 爱情生活; 性生活. N-COUNT

love·lorn /ˈlʌvlɔːn/.
Lovelorn means the same as **lovesick**. 义同 lovesick. ❖ *He was acting like a lovelorn teenager.* 他表现得像个害相思病的少年. ADJ-GRADED

love·ly /ˈlʌvli/ **lovelier, loveliest.** ♦♦♦◇◇
If you describe someone or something as **lovely**, you like them very much. 可爱的. ❖ *You look lovely, Marcia.* 你看起来很可爱, 马西娅. *He had a lovely voice.* 他嗓音动听. ◢ **love·li·ness** ❖ *You are a vision of loveliness.* 你是个可爱的美人儿. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH; N-UNCOUNT

ˈlove-making.
Love-making refers to sexual activities that take place between two people who love each other. 做爱, 性交. ❖ *Their love-making became less and less frequent.* 他们 N-UNCOUNT

L

做爱的次数越来越少了.

'love nest, love nests.

A **love nest** is a house or flat where two people who are having a love affair live or meet. 相爱的人居住(或幽会)的住所; 爱巢. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

lov·er /ˈlʌvə/ **lovers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone's **lover** is someone who they are having a sexual relationship with but are not married to. 情侣, 情人. ❖ *He and Liz became lovers soon after they first met.* 他和莉兹初次相逢后, 很快就成了情侣. N-COUNT

2 If you are a **lover** of something such as animals or the arts, you enjoy them very much and take great pleasure in them. 爱好者, 热爱者. ❖ *She is a great lover of horses.* 她是个热爱马匹的人. N-COUNT with supp

love·sick /ˈlʌvsɪk/.

If you describe someone as **lovesick**, you mean that they are so in love with someone, usually someone who does not love them, that they are behaving in a strange and foolish way. 害相思病的; 受爱情折磨而表现异常的. ❖ *Suddenly John felt like a lovesick teenager again.* 约翰突然觉得自己又像个害相思病的少年. ADJ-GRADED

'love story, love stories. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **love story** is something such as a novel or film about a love affair. 爱情故事. N-COUNT

'love triangle, love triangles.

A **love triangle** is a situation which involves three people who are each in love with at least one other person in the group. 三角恋爱. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

lovey-dovey /ˌlʌvi ˈdʌvi/.

You can use **lovey-dovey** to describe, in a humorous or slightly disapproving way, lovers who show their affection for each other very openly. (略带幽默或贬义)公开示爱的, 情意绵绵的. ❖ *All my friends were either lovey-dovey couples or wild, single girls.* 我所有的朋友不是情意绵绵的情侣, 就是疯狂的单身女孩. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

lov·ing /ˈlʌvɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **loving** feels or shows love to other people. 充满深情的; 表示爱的. ❖ *Jim was a most loving husband.* 吉姆是最深情的丈夫. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **lov·ing·ly** ❖ *Brian gazed lovingly at Mary Ann.* 布赖恩含情脉脉地凝望着玛丽·安. ADV-GRADED

2 **Loving** actions are done with great enjoyment and care. 爱护的; 细心周到的. ❖ *The house has been restored with loving care.* 这房子被煞费苦心地装修起来了. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **lovingly** ❖ *I lifted the box and ran my fingers lovingly over the top.* 我提起盒子, 爱护地摸弄着盒面. ADV-GRADED

3 ➟ 又见 **peace-loving.**

low /ləʊ/ **lower, lowest; lows.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **low** measures only a short distance from the bottom to the top, or from the ground to the top. 低的, 矮的. ❖ *She put it down on the low table.* 她把它放到了矮桌上. *The country, with its low, rolling hills, was beautiful.* 这个地区山峦低矮起伏, 景色秀美. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is **low**, it is close to the ground, to sea level, or to the bottom of something. 低的. ❖ *He bumped his head on the low beams.* 他的头撞到了低的横梁上. *It was late afternoon and the sun was low in the sky.* 已是傍晚时分, 夕阳低垂在天际. ADJ-GRADED

3 When a river is **low**, it contains less water than usual. (河流)浅的. ADJ-GRADED

4 You can use **low** to indicate that something is small in amount or degree or that it is at the bottom of a particular scale. You can use phrases such as **in the low 80s** to indicate that, for example, a number or level is less than 85 but not as little as 80. (数量或程度)少的, 小的. (例如in the low 80s表示少于85, 但又不止80那么少). ❖ *British casualties remained remarkably low.* 英国的伤亡人数仍出奇的少. *They are still having to live on very low incomes.* 他们仍不得不依靠微薄的收入生活. ADJ-GRADED

5 **Low** is used to describe people who are near the bottom of a particular scale or system. 低级的, 低层的. ❖ *She refused to promote Colin above the low rank of 'legal adviser'.* 她拒绝把科林从低职位的 '法律顾问' 提升上来. ADJ-GRADED

6 If something reaches a **low** of a particular amount or degree, that is the smallest it has ever been. 低点; 最低点. ❖ *The dollar fell to a new low.* 美元跌到了新低点. N-COUNT

7 If you drive or ride in a **low** gear, you select a gear which gives you the most control over your car or bike, usually first or second gear. (汽车、自行车速度)低挡的. ADJ-GRADED

8 If the quality or standard of something is **low**, it is very poor. (质量或标准)低的. ❖ *The inquiry team criticises staff at the psychiatric hospital for the low standard of care.* 调查组批评精神病院的工作人员护理标准低. *...low-grade coal.* 劣等的煤. ADJ-GRADED

9 If you describe someone such as a student or a worker as a **low** achiever, you mean that they are not very good at their work, and do not achieve or produce as much as others. (能力)差的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

10 If you have a **low** opinion of someone or something, you disapprove of them or dislike them. 轻视的; 不赞同的. ADJ-GRADED

11 You can use **low** to describe negative feelings and attitudes. 消极的, 没精打采的. ❖ *We are all very tired and morale is low.* 我们都很累, 士气低落. *People had very low expectations.* 人们期望很低. ADJ-GRADED

12 If you are **low**, you are depressed. 情绪低落的, 消沉的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

13 If a food or other substance is **low in** a particular ingredient, it contains only a small amount of that ingredient. (含量)少的. ❖ *They look for foods that are low in calories.* 他们期望有低热量的食物. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in n

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...low-sodium tomato sauce.* 钠含量低的番茄酱. COMB

14 If you are **low** on something or if a supply of it is **low**, there is not much of it left. 不足的, 短缺的. ❖ *World stocks of wheat were getting very low.* 全球的小麦储量非常短缺. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

15 If a sound or noise is **low**, it is deep. (声音)低沉的. ADJ-GRADED

16 If someone's voice is **low**, it is quiet or soft. (嗓音)小声的, 轻声的. ADJ-GRADED

17 A light that is **low** is dim and not bright or strong. (光线)暗的, 弱的. ADJ-GRADED

18 If a radio, oven, or light is on **low**, it has been adjusted so that only a small amount of sound, heat, or light is produced. (音量、热度、光度等)低的. ❖ *She turned her little kitchen radio on low.* 她把厨房里的小型收音机调低音量. *Cook the sauce over a low heat until it boils.* 把酱汁用小火煮, 直到沸腾为止. ADJ-GRADED

19 ➟ 又见 **lower.**

20 If a disease or illness **lays** you **low**, it makes you weak or ill. 使虚弱, 使衰弱. PHR

21 If you **are lying low**, you are hiding or not drawing attention to yourself. 藏而不露; 不招人注意. ❖ *Far from lying low, Kuti became more outspoken than ever.* 库提非但没有避免抛头露面, 还比以前更直言不讳. PHR INFORMAL

22 ➟ **low profile**: 见 **profile.**

➟ **to be running low**: 见 **run.**

low·brow /ˈləʊbraʊ/; 又拼作 **low-brow.**

If you say that something is **lowbrow**, you mean that it is simple and undemanding rather than being intellectual or complicated as is therefore sometimes regarded as being of inferior quality. 缺乏文化修养的. ❖ *...a low-brow French comedy.* 一出粗俗的法国喜剧. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlow-ˈcut.

Low-cut dresses and blouses leave a woman's neck and the top part of her chest bare. (妇女衣服领口)开得低的. ADJ-GRADED

'low-down; 又拼作 **lowdown.**

1 If someone gives you **the low-down** on something or someone, they tell you all the important information about them that they think you want or need to know. 内幕; 真相. ❖ *We want you to give us the low-down on your team-mates.* 我们希望你提供有关你队友的一些内幕. N-SING the N INFORMAL

2 You can use **low-down** to emphasize how bad, dishonest, or unfair you consider a person or their behaviour to be. 卑劣的, 卑鄙的. ❖ *They will stoop to every low-down trick.* 无论多么卑鄙的伎俩他们都干得出来. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

L

low·er /ˈləʊə/ lowers, lowering, lowered. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You can use **lower** to refer to the bottom one of a pair of things. 下端的，下边的. ❖ *She bit her lower lip.* 她咬住下嘴唇. *The upper layer of felt should overlap the lower.* 毛毡的上层应与下层叠着. *...the lower of the two holes.* 两个洞下边的那个. ADJ-COMPAR ADJ n, the ADJ, the ADJ of n

2 You can use **lower** to refer to the bottom part of something. (某物)底部的. ❖ *Use a small cushion to help give support to the lower back.* 用一个小软垫来撑着背的下部. *...fires which started in the lower part of a tower block.* 从一座塔楼的低层开始的火灾. ADJ-COMPAR ADJ n

3 You can use **lower** to refer to people or things that are less important than similar people or things. 较低等的; 较不重要的. ❖ *The nation's highest court reversed the lower court's decision.* 国家最高法院撤销了较低级法院的决定. ADJ-COMPAR ADJ n, the ADJ

4 If you **lower** something, you move it slowly downwards. (慢慢地)放下，降下. ❖ *Two reporters had to help lower the coffin into the grave.* 两名记者不得不帮忙把棺材放到坟墓里. *Sokolowski lowered himself into the black leather chair.* 索科洛斯基屈身坐进了黑色的皮椅. ◢ **low·er·ing** ❖ *...the extinguishing of the Olympic flame and the lowering of the flag.* 奥林匹克圣火的熄灭和旗帜的降下. VB V n, V n prep/adv, V pron-refl prep/adv, N-UNCOUNT

5 If someone **lowers** their head, eyes, or gaze, they move their head or eyes so that they look downwards, for example because they are sad or embarrassed. 低下，垂下(头、眼睛等). VB V n

6 If you **lower** something, you make it less in amount, degree, value, or quality. 降低，减低. ❖ *The Central Bank has lowered interest rates by 2 percent.* 中央银行把利率降低了2%. ◢ **lowering** ❖ *...a package of social measures which included the lowering of the retirement age.* 包括降低退休年龄在内的一整套社会福利措施. VB V n, N-UNCOUNT

7 If you say that you would not **lower** yourself by doing something, you mean that you would not behave in a way that would make you or other people respect you less. 降低...的身份(或价值). ❖ *Don't lower yourself, don't be the way they are.* 别降低你自己的身份，别像他们那样. *I've got no qualms about lowering myself to Lemmer's level to get what I want.* 对把自己降低到莱默的水平去获取我所想要的，我毫不感到内疚. VB V pron-refl, V pron-refl to n

8 If you **lower** your voice, you speak more quietly. 压低(嗓音). ❖ *His voice lowers confidentially.* 他的声音很隐秘地压低了. V-ERG V n, V

9 ➡ 又见 low.

ˌlower ˈcase; 又拼作 **lower-case**.

Lower-case letters are small letters, not capital letters. (字母)小写字体. N-UNCOUNT

ˌlower ˈclass, lower classes; 又拼作 **lower-class**.

Some people use the **lower class** or the **lower classes** to refer to the division of society that they consider to have the lowest social status. 社会低层，下层社会. ❖ *Education now offers the lower classes access to job opportunities.* 现在，教育为社会下层的人们提供了获得工作的机会. N-COLL-COUNT

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Bast is a lower-class young man who works as a clerk in an insurance office.* 巴斯特是一个下层阶级的青年，在一家保险公司担任职员. ADJ

ˌlowest common deˈnominator, lowest common denominators.

1 **Lowest common denominator** is used to refer critically to plans, ideas, opinions, or tastes which appeal to the majority of people or will be understood by the majority of people. 符合大众口味的事物; 被大多数人理解的事物. ❖ *Tabloid newspapers pander to the lowest common denominator.* 通俗小报迎合大众口味. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 In mathematics, the **lowest common denominator** is the smallest number that all the numbers on the bottom of a particular group of fractions can be divided into. (数学)最小公分母. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ˌlow-ˈflying.

Low-flying aircraft or birds are flying very close to the ground, or lower than normal. (飞机或鸟)低飞的，比正常飞得低的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌlow-ˈkey. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **low-key**, you mean that it is restrained rather than being as showy or intense as it could be. 抑制的; 低调的. ❖ *The wedding will be a very low-key affair.* 婚礼将非常低调地举行. ADJ-GRADED

low·lands /ˈləʊləndz/; the form **lowland** is used as a modifier. lowland 用作前置修饰语.

Lowlands are an area of low, flat land. 低地. ❖ *...the lowlands of the United Kingdom.* 英国的低地. *...lowland areas.* 低地地区. N-PLURAL

ˈlow life; 又拼作 **low-life**.

People sometimes use **low life** to refer critically to people who they find extremely unpleasant and disturbing, especially people who are involved in crime and violence. 下层社会人渣. ❖ *...the sort of low-life characters who populate this film.* 充斥于这部影片中的下层卑劣人物. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

low·ly /ˈləʊli/ lowlier, lowliest. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or something as **lowly**, you mean that they are low in rank or importance. (地位或名望)低的. ❖ *...lowly bureaucrats pretending to be senators.* 假装为参议员的低级官员. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlow-ˈlying.

Low-lying land is at, near, or below sea level. 低的; 接近(或低于)海平面的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlow-ˈpaid. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or their job as **low-paid**, you mean that their work earns them very little money. 工资微薄的. ADJ-GRADED

➩ **The low-paid** are people who are low-paid. 工资微薄的人. N-PLURAL the N

ˌlow-ˈpitched.

1 A sound that is **low-pitched** is deep. (声音)低沉的. ❖ *With a low-pitched rumbling noise, the propeller began to rotate.* 螺旋推进器发出隆隆的低沉噪音，开始旋转起来. ADJ-GRADED

2 A voice that is **low-pitched** is very soft and quiet. (嗓音)柔和的，轻的. ❖ *He kept his voice low-pitched in case someone was listening.* 他把嗓门压低，以免有人偷听. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlow-ˈprofile.

A **low-profile** person or a **low-profile** event does not attract very much attention or publicity. 不显眼的，低调的. ❖ *He is a low-profile figure who spent nearly 40 years in the company.* 他在公司里待了将近40年，是个低调人物. ADJ-GRADED

ˈlow season.

The low season is the time of year when a holiday resort, hotel, or tourist attraction receives the fewest visitors, and fares and holiday accommodation are often cheaper. The usual American term is **off season**. (度假胜地的)淡季. [美]一般作 off season. N-SING the N BRITISH

ˌlow-ˈslung.

Low-slung chairs or cars are very low, so that you are close to the ground when you are sitting in them. (椅子或汽车)低座的; 低车身的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlow-ˈtech.

Low-tech machines or systems are ones that do not use modern sophisticated technology. 技术含量低的. ❖ *But in Tokyo, the police, with their bicycles and dial phones, are decidedly low-tech.* 但是在东京，警察骑着自行车，拿着拨号电话机，却无疑是技术含量很低的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌlow ˈtide, low tides.

At the coast, **low tide** is the time when the sea is at its lowest level because the tide is out. 低潮. ❖ *The causeway to the island is only accessible at low tide.* 通往小岛的堤道只有在退潮时才能通行. N-VAR

ˌlow ˈwater.

Low water is the same as **low tide**. 同 low tide. N-UNCOUNT

loy·al /ˈlɔɪəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **loyal**, you mean they remain firm in their friendship or support for someone or something. 忠诚的，忠贞的. ❖ *He'd always been such a loyal friend to us all.* 对我们大家，他总是这样忠诚的一个朋友. ◢ **loy·al·ly** ❖ *They have loyally supported their party and their leader.* 他们忠诚地支持他们的政党和领袖. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED ADV with v

loy·al·ist /ˈlɔɪəlɪst/ **loyalists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **loyalist** is a person who remains firm in their support for a government or ruler. (对政府或统治者的)忠诚支持者. N-COUNT

loy·al·ty /ˈlɔɪəlti/ **loyalties.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Loyalty** is the quality of staying firm in your friendship or support for someone or something. 忠诚. ❖ *I have sworn an oath of loyalty to the monarchy.* 我发过誓要对君主制忠心耿耿. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Loyalties** are feelings of friendship, support, or duty towards someone or something. 对...忠诚的情感. ❖ *She had developed strong loyalties to the Manet family.* 她与梅内特一家建立了深厚的友谊. N-COUNT

loz·enge /ˈlɒzɪndʒ/ **lozenges.**

1 **Lozenges** are sweets which you can suck to soothe a cough or sore throat. 菱形止咳糖片. N-COUNT

2 A **lozenge** is a shape with four corners. The two corners that point up and down are further apart than the two pointing sideways. 菱形. N-COUNT

LP /ˌel ˈpiː/ **LPs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **LP** is a record which usually has about 25 minutes of music or speech on each side; **LP** is an abbreviation for 'long-playing record'. 密纹唱片. Long-playing record的缩写形式. N-COUNT

ˈL-plate, L-plates.

L-plates are signs with a red 'L' on them which you attach to a car to warn other drivers that you are a learner. L字牌,学车牌(置于车前以显示此为学习驾驶车的标志). N-COUNT BRITISH

LSD /ˌel es ˈdiː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

LSD is a very powerful illegal drug which causes hallucinations. 麦角酰二乙胺(一种迷幻药物). N-UNCOUNT

Lt. ◆◇◇◇◇

Lt is a written abbreviation for **lieutenant**. 中尉; 副官. lieutenant的缩写形式.

Ltd. ◆◆◆◇◇

Ltd is a written abbreviation for **limited**; it is used after the name of a company. limited的缩写形式, 用于公司名字后. 比较 **plc**. BRITISH

lub·ri·cant /ˈluːbrɪkənt/ **lubricants.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **lubricant** is a substance which you put on the surfaces or parts of something, especially something mechanical, to make the parts move smoothly. 润滑剂, 润滑油. N-VAR

lu·bri·cate /ˈluːbrɪkeɪt/ **lubricates, lubricating, lubricated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **lubricate** something such as a part of a machine, you put a substance such as oil on it so that it moves smoothly. 加润滑油; 使润滑. ❖ *...lubricating oil.* 润滑油. VB: V n FORMAL V-ing Also V

◢ **lu·bri·ca·tion** /ˌluːbrɪˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *Use a touch of linseed oil for lubrication.* 用一点儿亚麻子油作润滑用. N-UNCOUNT

lu·cerne /luːˈsɜːn/.

Lucerne is a plant that is grown for animals to eat and in order to improve the soil. The usual American word is **alfalfa**. 苜蓿(植物, 用作饲料及改善土壤). [美]一般作 alfalfa. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

lu·cid /ˈluːsɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Lucid** writing or speech is clear and easy to understand. 明晰的; 易懂的. ❖ *Haig was immediately impressed by his lucid explanation of the work.* 他对工作清楚易懂的解释马上给黑格留下了印象. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **lu·cid·ly** ❖ *Both of them had the ability to present complex matters lucidly.* 他们俩都有清楚地描述复杂事件的能力. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

◢ **lu·cid·ity** /luːˈsɪdɪti/ ❖ *His writings were marked by an extraordinary lucidity and elegance of style.* 他的作品以清楚明晰、风格典雅为特色. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone is **lucid**, they are thinking clearly again after a period of illness or confusion. (病后或思想混乱后)头脑清醒的, 神志清晰的. ❖ *He wasn't very lucid, he didn't quite know where he was.* 他不是很清醒, 他不太知道自己在哪儿. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

◢ **lucidity** ❖ *The pain had lessened in the night, but so had his lucidity.* 夜里, 疼痛减轻了些, 但他也不那么清醒了. N-UNCOUNT

luck /lʌk/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Luck** or **good luck** is success or good things that happen to you, that do not come from your own abilities or efforts. 运气. ❖ *The Sri Lankans have been having no luck with the weather.* 斯里兰卡人一直没有运气碰到好天气. *The goal, when it came, owed more to good luck than good planning.* 终于进球得分时, 更多靠的是运气, 而不是周密的部署. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Bad luck** is lack of success or bad things that happen to you, that have not been caused by yourself or other people. 运气不好, 运气欠佳. ❖ *I had a lot of bad luck during the first half of this season.* 这个赛季的前半期我倒霉透顶了. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that something **brings bad luck** or **brings** someone **good luck**, you believe that it has an influence on whether good or bad things happen to them. 带来恶运(或好运). ❖ *Jean was extremely superstitious and believed the colour green brought bad luck.* 琼非常迷信, 她相信绿色会带来恶运. PHR

4 You can add **with luck** or **with any luck** to a statement to indicate that you hope that a particular thing will happen. 如果顺利的话. ❖ *With any luck, she thought, the money would turn up somewhere.* 如果一切顺利的话, 她想, 钱会在某个地方出现. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 If you say **'Good luck'** or **'Best of luck'** to someone, you are telling them that you hope they will be successful in something they are trying to do. (祝某人)好运, 成功, 顺利. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

6 You can say **'Bad luck'**, **'Hard luck'**, or **'Tough luck'** to someone when you want to express your sympathy to them. (表示同情)真是不幸. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

7 If you say that something is **the luck of the draw**, you mean that it is the result of chance and you cannot do anything about it. 全仗运气; 全凭造化. PHR

8 ➡ 又见 **hard luck**.

➡ **take pot luck**: 见 **pot**.

9 You can say someone **is in luck** when they are in a situation where they can have what they want or need. 运气好. ❖ *You're in luck. The doctor's still in.* 你真走运, 医生还未走. PHR

10 If you say that someone **is out of luck**, you mean that they cannot have something which they can normally have. 运气不好, 不走运. ❖ *'What do you want, Roy? If it's money, you're out of luck.'* '你想要什么, 罗伊? 如果是钱的话, 你就不走运了.' PHR

11 If you describe someone as **down on their luck**, you mean that they have had bad experiences, often because they do not have enough money. 不走运的; 穷困潦倒的. PHR

12 You can say **'No such luck'** when you want to express your disappointment over something. 没那份运气. ❖ *He must have been hoping for a relaxed time. No such luck.* 他一定一直在希望能放松一段时间, 但他没那份运气. CONVENTION INFORMAL

13 If you say that someone **is pushing** their **luck**, you think they are taking a bigger risk than is sensible, and may get into trouble. 冒不必要的险, 冒着会陷入麻烦的险. PHR

14 If someone **tries** their **luck** at something, they try to succeed at it, often when it is very difficult or there is little chance of success. 试试运气, 碰碰运气. ❖ *She was going to try her luck at the Las Vegas casinos.* 她打算去拉斯维加斯的赌场去碰碰运气. PHR

lucki·ly /ˈlʌkɪli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You add **luckily** to a statement to indicate that it is fortunate that something happened or is the case because otherwise the situation would have been difficult or unpleasant. 幸好, 幸运的是. ❖ *Luckily, we both love football.* 幸运的是, 我们俩都爱好足球. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl

luck·less /ˈlʌkləs/.

If you describe someone or something as **luckless**, you mean that they are unsuccessful or unfortunate. 不幸运的, 无运气的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

lucky /ˈlʌki/ **luckier, luckiest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You say that someone is **lucky** when they have something that is very desirable or when they are in a very desirable situation. 幸运的. ❖ *I am luckier than most. I have a job.* 我比大部分人都幸运, 我有一份工作. *He is incredibly lucky to be alive.* 他非常幸运还活着. ADJ-GRADED

L

2 Someone who is **lucky** seems to always have good luck. 有好运的. ❖ *He had always been lucky at cards.* 他玩牌手气总是很好. ADJ-GRADED

3 ➡ 又见 **happy-go-lucky**.

4 You can use **lucky** in expressions such as **'Lucky you'** and **'Lucky devil'** when you are slightly jealous of someone else's good fortune or success, or surprised at it. (嫉妒或惊讶别人的好运)你真幸运, 真走运. CONVENTION INFORMAL

5 If you **strike lucky** or **strike it lucky**, you have some good luck. 交好运. ❖ *You may strike lucky and find a sympathetic and helpful clerk.* 你也许会交好运, 碰到一个富有同情心的、肯帮助人的职员. PHR INFORMAL BRITISH

6 A **lucky** object is something that people believe helps them to be successful. 吉祥的, 带来好运的. ❖ *He did not have on his other lucky charm, a pair of green socks.* 他没有穿上他的另一个护身符——一双绿色袜子. ADJ

7 If you say that it is **third time lucky** for someone, you mean that they have tried to do a particular thing twice before and that this time they will succeed. 事不过三(指第三次再做时, 一定会成功). PHR

8 If you describe a situation or event as **lucky**, you mean that it was fortunate or successful, and that it happened by chance and not as a result of planning. 幸运的. ❖ *He was lucky that it was only a can of beer that knocked him on the head.* 真是万幸, 打在他头上的只是一个啤酒罐. ADJ-GRADED

9 If you say that someone **will be lucky** to do or get something, you mean that they are very unlikely to be able to do or get it, and certainly will not do or get any more than that. 侥幸, 碰巧. ❖ *You'll be lucky if you get any breakfast.* 如果你能吃到早餐, 那就算侥幸了. *Those remaining in work will be lucky to get the smallest of pay increases.* 那些留下加班的人能提高一丁点儿工资就算侥幸了. PHR

10 If you say that someone can **count** themselves **lucky**, you mean that the situation they are in or the thing that has happened to them is better than it might have been. 算幸运了. ❖ *She counted herself lucky to get a job in one of Edinburgh's department stores.* 能在爱丁堡的一家百货公司得到一份工作, 她认为自己算幸运了. PHR

11 ➡ to **thank** one's **lucky stars**: 见 **star**.

lu·cra·tive /ˈluːkrətɪv/ ◆◆◇◇◇

A **lucrative** activity, job, or business deal is very profitable. 有利的; 赚钱的. ADJ-GRADED

lu·cre /ˈluːkə/

People sometimes refer to money or profit as **lucre**, especially when they think that it has been obtained by dishonest means. (不正当的)收益, 钱财. ❖ *...so they can feel less guilty about their piles of filthy lucre.* 这样他们能对成堆的不义之财感到不那么内疚. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS DATED

Lud·dite /ˈlʌdaɪt/ Luddites.

If you refer to someone as a **Luddite**, you are criticizing them for opposing changes in industrial methods, especially the introduction of new machines and modern methods. 反对采用新机器和现代方法的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

lu·di·crous /ˈluːdɪkrəs/ ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **ludicrous**, you mean that it is foolish, unreasonable, or unsuitable. 愚蠢的; 可笑的; 荒唐的. ❖ *It was ludicrous to suggest that the visit could be kept secret.* 对于有人提出这次访问能够保密, 简直是荒唐的话. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

◢ **lu·di·crous·ly** ❖ *By Western standards the prices are ludicrously low.* 根据西方的标准, 这些价格低得有些荒唐. ADV-GRADED

lug /lʌg/ lugs, lugging, lugged. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **lug** a heavy or awkward object somewhere, you carry it there with difficulty. (费劲地)拖, 拉. ❖ *Nobody wants to lug around huge suitcases.* 没有人愿意拖着这些大箱子到处走. *I hastily packed the hamper and lugged it to the car.* 我急急忙忙把大篮子收拾好, 拖进了车内. VB INFORMAL V n with adv V n prep Also V n

L

lug·gage /ˈlʌgɪdʒ/ ◆◇◇◇◇

Luggage is the suitcases and bags that you take with you when travel. 行李. N-UNCOUNT

lu·gu·bri·ous /luːˈguːbriəs/

If you say that someone or something is **lugubrious**, you mean that they are sad and gloomy. 悲哀的, 阴郁的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

luke·warm /ˌluːkˈwɔːm/ ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something, especially a liquid, that is **lukewarm** is only slightly warm. 微温的, 温暖的. ❖ *Wash your face with lukewarm water and a mild soap.* 用温水及中性的肥皂洗脸. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a person or their attitude as **lukewarm**, you mean that they are not showing much enthusiasm or interest. 冷淡的, 不热情的. ❖ *Economists have never been more than lukewarm towards him.* 经济学家一向对他都不热情. ADJ-GRADED

lull /lʌl/ lulls, lulling, lulled. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **lull** is a period of quiet or calm in a longer period of activity or excitement. (活动等的)间歇. ❖ *...a lull in the conversation.* 谈话中的间歇. N-COUNT

2 If you **are lulled** into feeling safe, someone or something causes you to feel safe at a time when you are not safe. (使)变得平静而放松警觉; (被)哄骗. ❖ *It is easy to be lulled into a false sense of security.* 很容易被催眠而产生一种虚假的安全感. *Lulled by almost uninterrupted economic growth, too many European firms assumed that this would last for ever.* 受几乎连续不断的经济增长所哄骗, 太多的欧洲公司以为这会永远持续下去. VB be V-ed into n/-ing V-ed Also V n into n/-ing

3 If someone or something **lulls** you, they cause you to feel calm or sleepy. 使平静; 使安静入睡. ❖ *The heat and hum of the forest had lulled him to sleep.* 森林里的热气和嗡嗡的声音使他安静下来入睡了. VB V n V n into/to n

lulla·by /ˈlʌləbaɪ/ lullabies.

A **lullaby** is a quiet song which is sung to babies and young children to help them go to sleep. 摇篮曲, 催眠曲. N-COUNT

lum·ba·go /lʌmˈbeɪgəʊ/.

If someone has **lumbago**, they have pains in the lower part of their back. 腰痛. N-UNCOUNT

lum·bar /ˈlʌmbə/.

Lumbar means relating to the lower part of your back. 腰部的. ❖ *Lumbar support is very important if you're driving a long way.* 如果是长途驾车, 用腰部护垫就很重要. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

lum·ber /ˈlʌmbə/ lumbers, lumbering, lumbered. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Lumber** consists of trees and large pieces of wood that have been roughly cut up. 木材. ❖ *The lumber from different trees of the same species will vary in color and texture.* 同类而不同树木的木材在颜色和纹理上都会各异. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

2 If someone or something **lumbers** from one place to another, they move there very slowly and clumsily. 缓慢笨重地移动. ❖ *He turned and lumbered back to his chair.* 他转过身, 笨拙地返回到椅子上. *...a lumbering lorry.* 移动缓慢的货车. VB V adv/prep V-ing

▸**lumber with.**

If you **are lumbered with** someone or something, you have to deal with them even though you do not want to and this annoys you. (被)拖累; 受害于; 被迫应付. ❖ *She lost her libel action against Channel 4 and was lumbered with a 300,000 pound bill.* 在第4频道的诽谤案中她败诉了, 被判罚30万镑的赔偿. PHR-V usu passive PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH be V-ed P n

lumber·jack /ˈlʌmbədʒæk/ lumberjacks.

A **lumberjack** is a person whose job is to cut down trees. 伐木工人. N-COUNT

lu·mi·nary /ˈluːmɪnəri, AM -neri/ luminaries. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you refer to someone as a **luminary**, you mean that they are an expert in a particular subject or activity. (某一行业的)专家, 权威. N-COUNT LITERARY

lu·mi·nes·cence /ˌluːmɪˈnesəns/.

Luminescence is a soft, glowing light. 微弱的光. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

lu·mi·nos·ity /ˌluːmɪˈnɒsɪti/.

The **luminosity** of a star or sun is how bright it is. 光度, 亮度. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

lu·mi·nous /ˈluːmɪnəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **luminous** shines or glows in the dark. (黑暗中)发光的, 明亮的. ❖ *The luminous dial on the clock showed five minutes to seven.* 夜光钟面显示现在是6点55分. ADJ-GRADED

lump /lʌmp/ lumps, lumping, lumped. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **lump** of something is a solid piece of it. 块, 团. N-COUNT ❖ *The potter shaped and squeezed the lump of clay into a graceful shape.* 制陶工人把一块黏土揉捏, 捏成了一个优雅的形状.

2 A **lump** of sugar is a small cube of it. 小方块糖. N-COUNT ❖ *'No sugar,' I said, and Jim asked for two lumps.* '我不要糖.' 我说, 而吉姆要了两块方糖.

3 A **lump** on or in someone's body is a small, hard swelling that has been caused by an injury or an illness. 肿块, 隆起. N-COUNT

4 If you say that you have a **lump in your throat**, you mean that you have a tight feeling in your throat because of a strong emotion such as sorrow or gratitude. 哽咽. PHR

5 ➠ 又见 **lump sum**.

6 If you say that someone **will have to lump it**, you mean that they must accept a situation whether they like it or not. 勉强接受, 被迫容忍. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH ❖ *The crew will be sleeping in the hull and will have to lump it.* 全体人员得在船舱底睡觉, 他们不得不勉强接受.

▸**lump together.**

If a number of different people or things **are lumped together**, they are considered as a group rather than separately. 与...被归为一类. PHR V usu passive, be V-ed P, be V-ed P with n ❖ *Because she was lumped together with alcoholics and hard-drug users, Claire felt out of place.* 因为她与酗酒者和硬性毒品服用者被归为一类, 克莱尔感到很别扭.

lump·en /ˈlʌmpən/.

If you describe people as **lumpen**, you think they are dull and clumsy. 呆滞的, 笨拙的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

ˌlump ˈsum, lump sums. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **lump sum** is an amount of money that is paid as a large amount on a single occasion rather than as smaller amounts on several separate occasions. 一次总付的钱. N-COUNT ❖ *...a tax-free lump sum of £50,000 at retirement age.* 到退休年龄时, 一次性给付的免税的5万镑.

lumpy /ˈlʌmpi/ lumpier, lumpiest. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **lumpy** contains lumps or is covered with lumps. 有块状物的, 多块的. ADJ-GRADED

lu·na·cy /ˈluːnəsi/.

1 If you describe someone's behaviour as **lunacy**, you mean that it seems very strange or foolish. 怪诞或愚蠢的举止. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

2 **Lunacy** is severe mental illness. 精神错乱, 精神病. N-UNCOUNT DATED ❖ *Lunacy became the official explanation for Hess's actions.* 对于赫斯的行为, 官方的解释是精神错乱.

lu·nar /ˈluːnə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Lunar means relating to the moon. 月球的, 月的. ADJ ADJ n ❖ *...man's first lunar landing.* 人类的第一次月球登陆.

lu·na·tic /ˈluːnətɪk/ lunatics. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as a **lunatic**, you think they behave in a dangerous, stupid, or annoying way. 危险疯狂的人, 愚蠢失常的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL ❖ *If Sid wanted to behave like a lunatic, that was his choice.* 如果锡德想表现得极端愚蠢, 那是他的选择.

2 If you describe someone's behaviour or ideas as **lunatic**, you think they are very foolish and possibly dangerous. 极端愚蠢的; 疯狂危险的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 People who were mentally ill used to be called **lunatics**; some people find this use offensive. (有人认为冒犯)精神病患者, 疯子. N-COUNT DATED

ˈlunatic asylum, lunatic asylums.

A **lunatic asylum** was a place where mentally disturbed people used to be locked up. 精神病院, 疯人院. N-COUNT

ˌlunatic ˈfringe.

If you refer to a group of people as the **lunatic fringe**, you mean that they are very extreme in their opinions or behaviour. 狂热者, 极端主义者. N-SING ❖ *Demands for a separate Siberia are confined for now to the lunatic fringe.* 把西伯利亚分离出去, 目前只有极端主义者们才有这种要求.

lunch /lʌntʃ/ lunches, lunching, lunched. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Lunch** is the meal that you have in the middle of the day. 午餐, 午饭. N-VAR ❖ *He did not enjoy business lunches.* 他不喜欢商务午餐.

2 When you **lunch**, you have lunch, especially at a restaurant. 吃午餐(尤指在饭店内). VB V FORMAL ❖ *Only the extremely rich could afford to lunch at the Mirabelle.* 只有极富有的人才能负担得起在米拉贝勒饭店吃午饭. V adv/prep

3 If you say there's no such thing as a **free lunch**, you are saying that most things that are worth having need to be paid for or worked for, and that you cannot expect to get things for nothing. 免费午餐(指实际上不可能有不需付钱或付出努力的好事). PHR

ˈlunch box, lunch boxes; 又拼作 **lunchbox**.

A **lunch box** is a small container with a lid. You put food in it to eat for lunch at work or at school. 饭盒, 午餐盒. N-COUNT

ˈlunch break, lunch breaks; 又拼作 **lunchbreak**.

Your **lunch break** is the period in the middle of the day when you stop work in order to have a meal. 午饭休息时间. N-COUNT

ˈlunch counter, lunch counters.

A **lunch counter** is an informal café or a counter in a shop where people can buy and eat meals. 出售快餐食品的柜台; 快餐店. N-COUNT AMERICAN

lunch·eon /ˈlʌntʃən/ luncheons. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **luncheon** is a formal lunch. People are often invited to luncheons to celebrate an important event or to raise money for charity. 午宴, 午餐会(通常为庆祝重大事件或慈善募捐而举行的午餐). N-COUNT

2 **Luncheon** is the meal that you eat in the middle of the day. 午饭. N-VAR FORMAL

ˈluncheon meat, luncheon meats. ◆◇◇◇◇

Luncheon meat is a type of cooked meat that is often sold in tins. It is a mixture of pork and cereal. (罐装)午餐肉. N-VAR BRITISH

ˈlunch hour, lunch hours.

Your **lunch hour** is the period in the middle of the day when you stop working, usually for one hour, in order to have a meal. 午餐时间. N-COUNT

lunch·time /ˈlʌntʃtaɪm/ lunchtimes; 又拼作 **lunch time**. ◆◆◇◇◇

Lunchtime is the period of the day when people have their lunch. 午餐时间. N-VAR

lung /lʌŋ/ lungs. ◆◆◇◇◇

Your **lungs** are the two organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. 肺. N-COUNT

lunge /lʌndʒ/ lunges, lunging, lunged. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **lunge** in a particular direction, you move in that direction suddenly and clumsily. 突然移动, 笨拙地移动. VB ❖ *He lunged at me, grabbing me violently.* 他向我冲来, 猛地把我抓住. V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The attacker knocked on their door and made a lunge for Wendy when she answered.* 袭击者敲响了门, 当温迪应门时向她猛扑过去. N-COUNT

lung·ful /ˈlʌŋfʊl/ lungfuls.

If someone takes a **lungful** of something such as air or smoke, they breathe in deeply so that their lungs feel as if they are full of that thing. 两肺的容量. N-COUNT

lurch /lɜːtʃ/ lurches, lurching, lurched. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **lurch** means to make a sudden, unintentional, jerky movement, especially forwards. (无意中突然)蹒跚地向前倾斜. VB ❖ *Henry looked, stared, and lurched to his feet.* 亨利望过去, 凝视着, 突然摇晃着站起来了. V adv/prep, Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The car took a lurch forward but grounded in a deep rut.* 汽车向前猛冲, 但在很深的车辙里卡住了. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a person or organization **lurches** from one thing to another, you mean they move suddenly from one course of action or attitude to another in an uncontrolled way. (无法控制地)蹒跚向前; 摇摆不定. VB V from n to n ❖ *The first round of multilateral trade talks has lurched between hope and despair.* 第一轮多边贸易会谈举步蹒跚, 在希望与绝望之间徘徊. V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The property sector was another* N-COUNT

L

casualty of the lurch towards higher interest rates. 房产业是利率突然提高的另一个受害者.

3 If someone **leaves** you **in the lurch**, they go away or stop helping you at a very difficult time. 弃某人于困境或危难中. PHR INFORMAL

lure /ljʊə, AM lʊr/ **lures, luring, lured.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 To **lure** someone means to trick them into a particular place or to trick them into doing something that they should not do. 引诱, 诱惑. ❖ *They did not realise that they were being lured into a trap.* 他们没有意识到他们正被引诱到陷阱里. *The company aims to lure smokers back to cigarettes.* 公司打算引诱吸烟者复吸香烟. VB V n prep/adv

2 A **lure** is something such as bait which is used to attract prey to a certain place so that they can be caught. 诱饵, 诱惑物. N-COUNT

3 A **lure** is an attractive quality that something has, or something that you find attractive. 吸引力, 魅力. ❖ *The lure of rural life is proving as strong as ever.* 乡村生活的吸引力证实跟以前一样强烈. N-COUNT

lu·rid /ˈljʊərɪd, AM ˈlʊrɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **lurid**, you are critical of it because it involves a lot of violence, sex, or shocking detail. 骇人的, 耸人听闻的. ❖ *...lurid accounts of Claire's sexual exploits.* 有关克莱尔在性方面耸人听闻的故事. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe something as **lurid**, you do not like it because it is very brightly coloured. (贬义)耀眼的, 绚丽的. ❖ *She took care to paint her toe nails a lurid red or orange.* 她小心翼翼地把脚趾甲涂上刺眼的红色或橙色. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

lurk /lɜːk/ **lurks, lurking, lurked.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **lurks** somewhere, they wait there secretly so that they cannot be seen, usually because they intend to do something bad. 潜伏, 埋伏. ❖ *Their attack came close to the trees where Harper lurked with his seven-barrelled gun.* 他们的攻击迫近到哈珀带着七筒猎枪潜伏着的树丛附近. VB V

2 If something such as a bad memory, suspicion, or danger **lurks**, it exists, but you are only slightly aware of it. 暗藏、潜在. ❖ *Hidden dangers lurk in every family saloon car.* 每辆家庭小轿车内都有潜在的危险. *Around every corner lurked doubt and uncertainty.* 每个角落周围都潜藏着疑惑和不明确. VB V

lus·cious /ˈlʌʃəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a woman or something about her as **luscious**, you mean that you find her sexually attractive. 性感的, 勾起性欲的. ❖ *What I like most about Gabby is her luscious lips!* 我最喜欢加比的是她性感的嘴唇. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Luscious** food is juicy and delicious. 汁多味美的. ADJ-GRADED

lush /lʌʃ/ **lusher, lushest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Lush** fields or gardens have a lot of very healthy grass or plants. (植物)茂盛的, 繁茂的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a place or thing as **lush**, you mean that it is very luxurious. 豪华的, 奢侈的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

lust /lʌst/ **lusts, lusting, lusted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Lust** is a feeling of strong sexual desire for someone. 强烈的性欲. ❖ *His lust for her grew until it was overpowering.* 他对她的情欲不断增长, 以至难以抗拒. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **lust** for something is a very strong and eager desire to have it. 渴望, 欲望. ❖ *It was Fred's lust for glitz and glamour that was driving them apart.* 正是弗雷德对浮华生活的欲望使他们在疏离. N-UNCOUNT

►**lust after** or **lust for.**

1 If you **lust after** someone or **lust for** them, you feel a very strong sexual desire for them. 对某人有强烈的性欲. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **lust after** or **lust for** something, you have a very strong desire to possess it. 渴望, 有强烈的占有欲望. ❖ *Sheard lusted after the Directorship.* 希尔德渴望担当董事会主席. PHR-V V P n

lust·ful /ˈlʌstfʊl/.

Lustful means feeling or expressing strong sexual desire. 好色的, 淫荡的. ❖ *He can't stop himself from having lustful thoughts.* 他不能克制自己不产生淫荡的念头. ADJ

lus·tre /ˈlʌstə/; [美]拼作 **luster.**

1 **Lustre** is gentle shining light that is reflected from a surface, for example from polished metal. 光泽. ❖ *Gold retains its lustre for far longer than other metals.* 黄金的光泽比其他金属保持得久得多. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Lustre** is the qualities that something has that make it interesting and exciting. 光彩. ❖ *What do you do if your relationship is beginning to lose its lustre?* 如果你们的关系开始失去光彩, 你怎么办? N-UNCOUNT

lus·trous /ˈlʌstrəs/.

Something that is **lustrous** shines brightly and gently, because it has a smooth or shiny surface. 有光泽的. ADJ-GRADED

lusty /ˈlʌsti/ **lustier, lustiest.**

If you say that something is **lusty**, you mean that it is healthy and full of strength and energy. 健壮的, 精力充沛的. ❖ *...plants with large, lusty roots.* 根部巨大且充满生机的植物. ◢ **lusti·ly** ❖ *Bob ate lustily.* 鲍勃吃饭时狼吞虎咽. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

lute /luːt/ **lutes.**

A **lute** is a stringed instrument that looks quite like a guitar. You play the lute by plucking the strings. 诗琴, 琉特琴. N-VAR

luv /lʌv/.

Luv is an informal written form of the word 'love', when it is being used as a way of addressing someone. (love的非正式书写语, 用于称呼某人)亲爱的. ❖ *You'll have to be quick, luv; we've a plane to catch.* 你得快点, 亲爱的, 我们得去赶乘飞机. N-VOC PRAGMATICS BRITISH

luv·vie /ˈlʌvi/ **luvvies.**

People sometimes refer to actors and actresses as **luvvies** as a humorous way of criticizing their behaviour and pretentiousness. (戏称)自命不凡的演员. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH

luxu·ri·ant /lʌgˈʒʊəriənt/.

1 **Luxuriant** plants, trees, and gardens are healthy and growing well. 茂盛的, 繁茂的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Luxuriant** hair is thick and healthy. (头发)浓密的. ADJ-GRADED

luxu·ri·ate /lʌgˈʒʊərieɪt/ **luxuriates, luxuriating, luxuriated.**

If you **luxuriate in** something, you relax in it and enjoy it very much, especially because you find it comfortable and luxurious. 纵情享受. ❖ *Ralph was luxuriating in the first real holiday he'd had in years.* 拉尔夫在纵情享受他多年来第一个真正的假期. VB V in n

luxu·ri·ous /lʌgˈʒʊəriəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **luxurious**, you mean that it is very comfortable and expensive. 奢侈的, 豪华的. ❖ *She had come to enjoy Roberto's luxurious life-style.* 她慢慢喜欢上了罗伯托奢侈的生活方式. ◢ **luxu·ri·ous·ly** ❖ *The dining-room is luxuriously furnished and carpeted.* 餐厅装饰豪华, 铺着地毯. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Luxurious** means feeling or expressing great pleasure and comfort. 极舒适的. ❖ *Amy tilted her wine in her glass with a luxurious sigh.* 埃米把葡萄酒倒进酒杯里, 舒服地叹息了一声. ◢ **luxuriously** ❖ *Liz laughed, stretching luxuriously.* 利兹笑起来, 舒服地舒展身体. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

luxu·ry /ˈlʌkʃəri/ **luxuries.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Luxury** is very great comfort, especially among beautiful and expensive surroundings. 奢华, 奢侈. ❖ *By all accounts he leads a life of considerable luxury.* 根据各种说法, 他过着相当奢侈的生活. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **luxury** is something expensive which is not necessary but which gives you pleasure. 奢侈品. ❖ *A week by the sea is a luxury they can no longer afford.* 在海边度假一周是一种他们再也负担不起的奢侈享受. N-COUNT

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He could not afford luxury food on his pay.* 单靠他的工资, 他买不起奢侈的食物. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **luxury** is a pleasure which you do not often have the opportunity to enjoy. 难得的享受. ❖ *Hot baths are my favourite luxury.* 洗热水澡是我最喜欢的难得享受. N-SING with supp

ˈluxury goods.

Luxury goods are things which are not necessary, but which give you pleasure or make your life more comfortable. 奢侈品. ❖ *...increased taxes on luxury goods, such as boats, fur coats and expensive cars.* 对例如小艇、 N-PLURAL

毛皮大衣及豪华车等奢侈品增加的税收.

LW.

LW is an abbreviation for **long wave**. 长波. long wave的缩写形式. — ABBREVIATION

-ly /-li/ **-lier, -liest.**

1 **-ly** is added to adjectives to form adverbs that indicate the manner or nature of something. 置于形容词后,构成副词,表示事物的方式或性质. ❖ *I saw Louise walking slowly to the bus stop.* 我看见路易丝朝公共汽车站慢慢走去. *Sarah has typically British fair skin.* 萨拉有英国人典型的白皙皮肤. — SUFFIX

2 **-ly** is added to nouns to form adjectives that describe someone or something as being like or typical of a particular kind of person or thing. 置于名词后,构成形容词,表示某人或某物像某种特定的人或物. ❖ *The staff are very friendly.* 全体工作人员都非常友好. *This was a cowardly thing to do.* 做这事真是卑鄙. — SUFFIX

3 **-ly** is added to nouns referring to periods of time to form adjectives or adverbs that say how often something happens or is done. 置于表示时间的名词后以构成形容词或副词,表示某事发生的频率. ❖ *...monthly payments.* 每月的付款. *...the language that we use daily.* 我们每天使用的语言. — SUFFIX

ly·chee /ˈlaɪtʃiː, AM ˈliːtsiː/ **lychees.**

Lychees are Chinese fruit which have white flesh and large stones inside and a pinkish-brown skin. 荔枝. — N-VAR

Ly·cra /ˈlaɪkrə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Lycra is a type of stretchy fabric, similar to elastic, which is used to make tight-fitting garments such as tights and swimming costumes. **Lycra** is a trademark. 莱卡(一种弹性料子,用于紧身衣或游泳衣). Lycra为商标名. — N-UNCOUNT

ly·ing /ˈlaɪɪŋ/.

Lying is the present participle of **lie**. lie的现在分词.

lymph gland /ˈlɪmf glænd/ **lymph glands.**

Lymph glands are small masses of tissue in various parts of your body. They contain special white blood cells which fight infection. 淋巴腺, 淋巴结. — N-COUNT

lynch /lɪntʃ/ **lynches, lynching, lynched.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If an angry crowd of people **lynch** someone, they kill that person by hanging them, without letting them have a trial, because they believe that that person has committed a crime. 处以私刑. — VB: V n

◢ **lynch·ing, lynchings** ❖ *Some towns found that lynching was the only way to drive away bands of outlaws.* 一些小镇发现处以私刑是赶走成群歹徒的唯一办法. — N-VAR

lynch·pin /ˈlɪntʃpɪn/.

➡ 见 **linchpin**.

lynx /lɪŋks/ **lynxes.**

A **lynx** is a wild animal similar to a large cat. 山猫. — N-COUNT

lyre /laɪə/ **lyres.**

A **lyre** is a stringed instrument that looks like a small harp. 里尔琴, 七弦琴, 小竖琴. — N-COUNT

lyr·ic /ˈlɪrɪk/ **lyrics.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Lyric** poetry is written in a simple and direct style, and usually expresses personal emotions such as love. 抒情的. — ADJ: ADJ n

2 The **lyrics** of a song are its words. 歌词. — N-COUNT

lyri·cal /ˈlɪrɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **lyrical** is poetic and romantic. 抒情诗般的, 浪漫的. ❖ *His paintings became more lyrical.* 他的画变得更具抒情味了. — ADJ-GRADED

◢ **lyri·cal·ly** ❖ *I'm trying to show children that it's lyrically beautiful out there, wherever you live.* 我正在试图向孩子们说明无论你住在哪儿,外面都是诗一般的美丽. — ADV-GRADED

➡ **to wax lyrical**: 见 **wax**.

lyri·cism /ˈlɪrɪsɪzəm/.

Lyricism is gentle and romantic emotion, often expressed in writing, poetry, or music. (作品、诗歌或音乐中)温柔浪漫的情绪. ❖ *...a natural lyricism which can be expressed through dance and music.* 能通过舞蹈和音乐表达的自然的抒情情绪. — N-UNCOUNT

lyri·cist /ˈlɪrɪsɪst/ **lyricists.**

A **lyricist** is someone who writes the words for modern songs or musicals. (现代歌曲或音乐剧的)歌词作者, 填词人. — N-COUNT

M, m

M, m /em/ **M's, m's.**

1 **M** is the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十三个字母. — N-VAR

2 **m** is a written abbreviation for 'metres' or 'metre'. metres或metre的缩写形式. ❖ *The isthmus is only 200m wide.* 这个地峡只有200米宽.

3 **m** is a written abbreviation for the number 'million'. million的缩写形式. ❖ *Exports reached $150m.* 出口额达到1.5亿元.

4 **M** or **m** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with m, such as 'minutes', 'married', 'masculine', and 'male'. 以m为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如minutes, married, masculine和male.

-'m /-m/.

In spoken English and in informal written English, **'m** is a short form of 'am'. am 的缩略形式. ❖ *I'm not hungry.* 我不饿.

ma /mɑː/ **mas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Some people refer to or address their mother as **ma**. 妈妈. — N-FAMILY, INFORMAL

MA /ˌem ˈeɪ/ **MAs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **MA** is a master's degree in an arts or social science subject. **MA** is an abbreviation for Master of Arts. 文科或社会科学硕士学位. Master of Arts的缩写形式. — N-COUNT

2 **MA** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have an MA. (用于人的姓名之后)拥有文科硕士学位的人.

ma'am /mæm, mɑːm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

People sometimes say **ma'am** as a formal and polite way of addressing a woman whose name they do not know or a woman of superior rank. 夫人(对未知姓名或地位高的妇女的正式礼貌称谓). — N-VOC, PRAGMATICS

mac /mæk/ **macs.**

A **mac** is a raincoat, especially one made from a particular kind of waterproof cloth. (尤指由防水布制的)雨衣. — N-COUNT, BRITISH

ma·ca·bre /məˈkɑːbrə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You describe something such as an event or story as **macabre** when it is strange and horrible or upsetting, usually because it involves death or injury. (与死亡或受伤有关)恐怖的, 令人毛骨悚然的. — ADJ-GRADED

maca·ro·ni /ˌmækəˈrəʊni/.

Macaroni is a kind of pasta made in the shape of short hollow tubes. 通心面. — N-UNCOUNT

maca·roon /ˌmækəˈruːn/ **macaroons.**

Macaroons are sweet biscuits flavoured with almond. 蛋白杏仁饼干. — N-COUNT

mace /meɪs/ **maces.**

1 A **mace** is an ornamental stick carried by an official or placed somewhere as a symbol of authority. (象征权力的)权杖. — N-COUNT

2 **Mace** is a spice, usually in the form of a powder, made from the shell of nutmegs. 肉豆蔻干皮(香料). — N-UNCOUNT

3 **Mace** is a substance that causes tears and sickness, and — N-UNCOUNT

M

that is used in sprays as a defence against rioters or attackers. **Mace** is a trademark. 催泪毒气. Mace为商标名.

mac·er·ate /ˈmæsəreɪt/ **macerates, macerating, macerated.**

If you **macerate** food in a liquid, you soak it for a period of time so that it absorbs the liquid. (使)浸软. ❖ *Cognac is also used to macerate and flavour ingredients.* 干邑白兰地酒也用来浸泡配料并为之调味. *Leave for four to five days to macerate.* 浸泡四五天. V-ERG V n in n / V n / V

Mach /mɑːk/.

Mach is used as a unit of measurement in stating the speed of a moving object in relation to the speed of sound. For example, if an aircraft is travelling at Mach 1, it is travelling at exactly the speed of sound. 马赫(飞行速度单位, 例如飞行工具以1马赫飞行, 其速度则相等于音速). N-UNCOUNT N num TECHNICAL

ma·chete /məˈʃeti/ **machetes.**

A **machete** is a large knife with a broad blade. 宽刃刀, 砍刀. N-COUNT

Machia·vel·lian /ˌmækiəˈveliən/.

If you describe someone as **Machiavellian**, you are critical of them because they use cleverness and trickery to get what they want, and they do not care about morals, conventions, or other people. (指不顾道德、习俗或他人, 为满足自己的私欲而)不择手段的; 狡诈的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

machi·na·tions /ˌmækɪˈneɪʃənz, ˌmæʃ-/.

Machinations are someone's secret and complicated plans to gain power; used showing disapproval. 阴谋, 诡计. ❖ *...the political machinations that brought him to power.* 使他成功上台的政治阴谋. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

ma·chine /məˈʃiːn/ **machines, machining, machined.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **machine** is a piece of equipment which uses electricity or an engine in order to do a particular kind of work. 机器; 机械装置. ❖ *I put the coin in the machine and pulled the lever.* 我将硬币投入机器中然后拉动控制杆. *...a color photograph of the sort taken by machine.* 那种由机器拍摄的彩色照片. N-COUNT also by N

2 If something **is machined**, it is made or worked on using a machine. (使)由机器制造, (使)由机器加工. ❖ *The material is machined in a factory.* 这种材料是由一家工厂加工的. VB be V-ed Also V n

▲ **ma·chin·ing** ❖ *...our machining, fabrication and finishing processes.* 我们的制造、组装和最后修整等流程. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can use **machine** to refer to a large and well-controlled system or organization. 严密控制的大系统或组织. ❖ *...Nazi Germany's military machine.* 纳粹德国的军事组织. N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone is a **machine**, you mean that they seem to do their work without thinking or feeling anything. 机械地工作而不加思考的人. N-COUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **fruit machine, sewing machine, slot machine, vending machine.**

maˈchine code.

Machine code is a way of expressing instructions and information in a numerical form which can be understood by a computer or microchip. (用数字形式表示, 让电脑或晶片处理的)机器码; 电脑语言. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

maˈchine gun, machine guns. 又拼作 **machine-gun.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **machine gun** is a gun which fires a lot of bullets one after the other very quickly. 机枪, 机关枪. ❖ *...a burst of machine-gun fire.* 一阵机枪扫射. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **sub-machine gun.**

ma·chin·ery /məˈʃiːnəri/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can use **machinery** to refer to machines in general, or machines that are used in a factory or on a farm. (总称)机器, 机械. ❖ *...your local garden machinery specialist.* 你们当地的园艺机械专家. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **machinery** of a government or organization is the system and all the procedures that it uses to deal with things. 体系; 架构. ❖ *The machinery of democracy could be created quickly.* 民主体系可以迅速地创建起来. N-SING the N

maˈchine tool, machine tools. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **machine tool** is a machine that cuts, shapes, or finishes metal or other materials. 机床; 工具机. N-COUNT

ma·chin·ist /məˈʃiːnɪst/ **machinists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **machinist** is a person whose job is to operate a machine, especially in a factory. 机工, 机械师. N-COUNT

ma·chis·mo /mæˈtʃɪzməʊ, AM mɑːˈtʃiːz-/.

You use **machismo** to refer to men's behaviour or attitudes when they are very conscious and proud of their masculinity. 大男人气概; 男子汉的自信. N-UNCOUNT

macho /ˈmætʃəʊ, AM ˈmɑː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **macho** to describe men who are very conscious and proud of their masculinity. 大男人气概的. ❖ *...displays of macho bravado.* 大男人气概的逞强表现. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

mac·in·tosh /ˈmækɪntɒʃ/.

➡ 见 **mackintosh.**

macke·rel /ˈmækərəl/; **mackerel** is both the singular and the plural. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mackerel** is a sea fish with a greeny-blue skin. (海鱼类)鲭鱼. N-VAR

➲ **Mackerel** is this fish eaten as food. (可食用的)鲭鱼. N-UNCOUNT

mack·in·tosh /ˈmækɪntɒʃ/ **mackintoshes.**

A **mackintosh** is a raincoat, especially one made from a particular kind of waterproof cloth. (尤指由防水布制的)雨衣. N-COUNT BRITISH

macro /ˈmækrəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **macro** to indicate that something relates to something general or large in scope, rather than being detailed or specific, especially when talking about business, finance, and management. (尤用作形容商业、财政和管理等)宏观的; 总体的. ❖ *...regulation of the economy both at the macro level and at the micro level.* 同时在宏观和微观层面上的经济调节. ADJ

▲ **macro-** ❖ *...macro-economic policy.* 宏观经济政策. *...the macro-relationship between unemployment and imprisonment.* 失业与监禁的宏观关系. PREFIX

macro·bi·ot·ic /ˌmækrəʊbaɪˈɒtɪk/.

Macrobiotic food consists of whole grains and vegetables that are grown without chemicals. 益寿的; (指没有使用化肥等种植的全谷类食物及蔬菜)益寿食物的. ADJ TECHNICAL

macro·cosm /ˈmækrəʊkɒzəm/.

A **macrocosm** is a complex organized system such as the universe or a society, considered as a single unit. (被看成一个整体的复杂组织体系)宇宙; 宏观世界; 宏观社会. N-SING FORMAL

mad /mæd/ **madder, maddest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone who is **mad** has a mind that does not work in a normal way, with the result that their behaviour is very strange. 疯的, 精神失常的. ❖ *She was afraid of going mad.* 她害怕变疯. ADJ PRAGMATICS

▲ **mad·ness** ❖ *He was driven to the brink of madness.* 他都快被逼疯了. N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **mad** to describe people or things that you think are very foolish. 极为愚蠢的. ❖ *You'd be mad to work with him again.* 你要是再和他共事那真是愚蠢之极. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

▲ **madness** ❖ *It is political madness.* 那是极大的政治愚昧. N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone is **mad**, they are very angry. 狂怒的, 极为恼火的. ❖ *You're just mad at me because I don't want to go.* 我不想去, 所以你就大为光火. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

4 If you say that someone or something **drives you mad**, you mean that you find them extremely annoying. 极为烦人, 使受不了. ❖ *This itching is driving me mad.* 痒得使我快受不住了. PHR INFORMAL

5 If you are **mad about** or **mad on** something or someone, you like them very much indeed. 狂热的, 非常喜欢的. ❖ *He's mad about you.* 他极喜欢你. *He's mad on trains.* 他非常喜欢火车. *She's not as mad about sport as I am.* 她对体育不像我那么狂热. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ about/on n INFORMAL

➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...his football-mad son.* 他那对足球狂热的儿子. COMB

6 **Mad** behaviour is wild and uncontrolled. 狂乱的, 疯狂的, 不能控制的. ❖ *You only have an hour to complete the game so it's a mad dash.* 你只有一个小时来完成比赛, 所以你要拼命冲刺了. *The audience went mad.* 观众的情绪无法控制. ADJ

▲ **mad·ly** ❖ *Down in the streets people were waving madly.* 下面街道上人们在疯狂地挥着手. ADV ADV with v

7 If you do something **like mad**, you do it very energetically PHR

or enthusiastically. 精力充沛地; 疯狂地; 极其热情地. ❖ *He was weight training like mad.* 他疯狂地练习举重. INFORMAL

8 ➜ 又见 madly.

mad·am /ˈmædəm/ **madams.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 People sometimes say **Madam** as a very formal and polite way of addressing a woman whose name they do not know or a woman of superior rank. 女士、夫人、太太(对未知名或地位较高的妇女的正式礼貌称谓). N-VOC PRAGMATICS

2 You use the expression **'Dear madam'** at the beginning of a formal letter or a business letter when you are writing to a woman. 尊敬的女士(用于正式信件或商业信函对妇女的称谓). N-VOC PRAGMATICS

3 **Madam** is sometimes used in front of words such as 'Chairman' to address the woman who holds the position mentioned. (用于职位名称之前)女士. ❖ *I have to say this, Madam Chairman.* 我不得不这么说, 主席女士. N-VOC N n PRAGMATICS

4 You can call a little girl a **madam** if you are annoyed because she is being naughty and behaving as if she expects other people to do what she wants. 喜欢指使他人的小女孩. N-COUNT, N-VOC PRAGMATICS BRITISH, SPOKEN

mad·cap /ˈmædkæp/.

A **madcap** plan or scheme is very foolish and not likely to succeed. (计划或方案等)愚昧的; 鲁莽的. ADJ GRADED INFORMAL

ˌmad ˈcow disease. ◆◇◇◇◇

Mad cow disease is a fatal disease which affects the nervous system of cattle. 疯牛病. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

mad·den /mædən/ **maddens, maddening, maddened.**

To **madden** a person or animal means to make them very angry. 激怒, 使狂怒. VB V n

mad·den·ing /ˈmædənɪŋ/.

If you describe something as **maddening**, you mean that it makes you feel angry, irritated, or frustrated. 令人恼怒的, 使人气恼的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **mad·den·ing·ly** ❖ *The service is maddeningly slow.* 服务慢得简直令人受不了. ADV-GRADED

made /meɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Made** is the past tense and past participle of **make**. make的过去式和过去分词.

2 If something is **made of** or **made out of** a particular substance or material, that substance or material was used to build or construct it. 由...制成的. ❖ *What is the statue made out of?* 这个雕像是由什么材料做成的? ADJ v-link ADJ of/out of n

3 If you say that someone **has it made** or **has got it made**, you mean that they are certain to be rich or successful. 有成功或发财的把握. PHR INFORMAL

-made /-meɪd/.

-made combines with words such as 'factory' to make adjectives that indicate that something has been made or produced in a particular place or in a particular way. (构成形容词, 表示制造的地点或方式)...制造的. ❖ *...a British-made car.* 英国制造的汽车. *...specially-made footwear.* 特别制作的鞋类. COMB

ˌmade-to-ˈmeasure.

A **made-to-measure** suit, shirt, or other item of clothing is one that is made by a tailor to fit you exactly, rather than one that you buy already made in a shop. (套装或衬衣等)量体裁制的, 定制的. ADJ

ˈmade-up; 又拼作 **made up.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **made-up**, you are wearing make-up such as powder or eye shadow. 化了妆的. ❖ *She was made-up and ready to go.* 她化好了妆准备出发. *...heavily made-up eyes.* 化了浓妆的眼睛. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ, adv ADJ n

2 A **made-up** word, name, or story is invented, rather than really existing or being true. (词、名字或故事等)编造的, 捏造的. ADJ

mad·house /ˈmædhaus/ **madhouses.**

1 If you describe a place or situation as a **madhouse**, you mean that it is full of confusion and noise. 喧闹的地方, 吵闹混乱的场面. N-COUNT

2 A **madhouse** is a mental hospital. 疯人院. N-COUNT DATED

mad·ly /ˈmædli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one person is **madly** in love with another, they love that person a great deal. 极其, 非常. ❖ *She has fallen madly in love with him.* 她已深深地爱上了他. ADV

2 You can use **madly** in front of an adjective in order to emphasize a particular quality. (用于形容词之前作强调)非常. ❖ *Inside it is madly busy.* 里面非常忙乱. ADV ADV adj PRAGMATICS

mad·man /ˈmædmən/ **madmen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **madman** is a man who is insane. 疯子. N-COUNT

Ma·don·na /məˈdɒnə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Catholics and other Christians sometimes call Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, **the Madonna**. 圣母玛利亚(耶稣之母, 天主教和基督教徒有时也称其为Mary). N-PROPER the N

mad·ras /məˈdræs, -ˈdrɑːs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **madras** curry is a rather hot spicy curry. (咖哩)马德拉斯的. ADJ ADJ n

mad·ri·gal /ˈmædrɪgəl/ **madrigals.**

A **madrigal** is a song sung by several singers without any musical instruments. 无伴奏合唱曲; 牧歌. N-COUNT

mad·woman /ˈmædwumən/ **madwomen.**

A **madwoman** is a woman who is insane. 精神失常的女人. N-COUNT

mael·strom /ˈmeɪlstrɒm/ **maelstroms.**

If you describe a situation as a **maelstrom**, you mean that it is very confused, violent, or destructive. 极度混乱; 大动乱. ❖ *Inside, she was a maelstrom of churning emotions.* 她内心的各种情感翻腾着, 极其混乱. N-COUNT WRITTEN

maes·tro /ˈmaɪstrəu/ **maestros.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **maestro** is a skilled and well-known musician or conductor. 音乐大师, 名指挥家. N-COUNT, N-VOC

ma·fia /ˈmæfiə, AM ˈmɑːf-/ **mafias.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **The Mafia** is a criminal organization that gets money illegally, especially by threatening people, dealing in drugs, and prostitution. 黑手党(从事恐吓、贩毒、卖淫等非法活动的犯罪组织). N-COLL-COUNT the N

2 You can use **mafia** to refer to an organized group of people who you disapprove of because they use unfair or illegal means in order to get what they want. 以不公平或不法手段使自己图谋得逞的集团, 小团伙. ❖ *...the south-based education-reform mafia.* 以南方为基地的教育改革集团. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

mag /mæg/ **mags.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mag** is the same as a **magazine**. 同magazine. N-COUNT INFORMAL

maga·zine /ˌmægəˈziːn, AM -ziːn/ **magazines.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **magazine** is a publication with a paper cover which is issued regularly, usually weekly or monthly, and which contains articles, stories, photographs, and advertisements. 杂志; 期刊. N-COUNT

2 On radio or television, a **magazine** or a **magazine programme** is a programme consisting of several items about different topics, people, and events. 杂志节目(电台、电视台涉及不同主题的节目). ❖ *...a live arts magazine.* 现场直播的文艺杂志节目. N-COUNT

3 In a gun, the **magazine** is the compartment for the cartridges. 弹匣. N-COUNT

4 A **magazine** is a building in which ammunition and explosives are kept. 弹药库. N-COUNT

ma·gen·ta /məˈdʒentə/ **magentas.**

If something is **magenta**, it is dark reddish-purple. 紫红色(的). COLOUR

mag·got /ˈmægət/ **maggots.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Maggots are tiny creatures that look like very small worms and turn into flies. 蛆. N-COUNT

mag·ic /ˈmædʒɪk/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Magic** is the power to use supernatural forces to make impossible things happen, such as making people disappear or controlling events in nature. 魔法, 法术. ❖ *They believe in magic.* 他们相信魔法. *Legends say that Merlin raised the stones by magic.* 传说中墨林使用法术举起石头. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **magic** when you are referring to an event or change that is so wonderful, strange, quick, or unexpected that it seems as if supernatural powers have caused it. 神奇的事情或变化. ❖ *All this was supposed to work magic.* 这一切被认为可以产生神奇效果. *The fog disappeared like* N-UNCOUNT

M

magic. 雾神奇地消失了.

3 You use **magic** to describe something that does things, or appears to do things, by magic. 似用魔法的; 神奇的. ❖ *...the magic ingredient that helps to keep skin looking smooth.* 能使皮肤保持光滑的魔幻般的成分. ADJ: ADJ n

4 **Magic** is the art and skill of performing mysterious tricks to entertain people, for example by making things appear and disappear. 魔术, 戏法. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you refer to the **magic** of something, you mean that it has a special mysterious quality which makes it seem wonderful and exciting to you and which makes you feel happy. 魔力; 魅力. ❖ *There can be a magic about love that defies all explanation.* 爱有魔力, 没法解释. N-UNCOUNT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...those magic moments in the rose-garden.* 那些在玫瑰园里美妙的时刻. ADJ-GRADED

6 If you refer to a person's **magic**, you mean a special talent or ability that they have, which you admire or consider very impressive. (令人钦佩的)特殊才能或特殊智慧. N-UNCOUNT

7 You can use expressions such as **the magic number** and **the magic word** to talk about a number or word which is significant or desirable in a particular situation. (在某特定情况下)(数目、词语)重要的; 令人满意的; 有利的. ❖ *...their quest to gain the magic number of 270 electoral votes.* 他们寻求获得胜败攸关的270张选举人票. ADJ: the ADJ n

8 **Magic** is used in expressions such as **there is no magic formula** and **there is no magic solution** to say that someone will have to make an effort to solve a problem, because it will not solve itself. (与否定词连用)(解决方法)现成的; 轻而易举的. ADJ: ADJ n, with neg

magi·cal /ˈmædʒɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **magical** seems to use magic or to be able to produce magic. 似具有魔力的, 能使用魔术的. ❖ *...a little boy who has magical powers.* 有神奇魔力的小男孩. ◢ **magi·cal·ly** /ˈmædʒɪkəli/ ❖ *He is magically transported through the cinema screen.* 他魔术般地被载着穿过电影银幕. ADJ-GRADED; ADV; ADV with v

2 You can say that a place or object is **magical** when it has a special mysterious quality that makes it seem wonderful and exciting. 神秘的; 令人神往的. ADJ-GRADED

,magic ˈcarpet, magic carpets.

In stories, a **magic carpet** is a special carpet that can carry people through the air. (传说中能空中载人的)魔毯. N-COUNT

ma·gi·cian /məˈdʒɪʃən/ **magicians.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **magician** is a person who entertains people by doing magic tricks. 魔术师, 变戏法的人. N-COUNT

2 In fairy stories, a **magician** is a person, usually a man, who has magic powers. (童话故事中的)魔法师, 术士. N-COUNT

3 If you call someone a **magician**, you admire the skilful and exciting way they do something. 技术出神入化的人. ❖ *Bevan was a magician with words.* 贝文运用语言出神入化. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

,magic ˈwand, magic wands.

1 A **magic wand** or a **wand** is a long thin rod that magicians and fairies wave when they are performing tricks and magic. 魔术棒, 魔杖. N-COUNT

2 You use **magic wand**, especially in the expression **there is no magic wand**, to indicate that someone is dealing with a difficult problem which cannot be solved quickly and easily. 解决难题的神奇手段. ❖ *There is no magic wand to secure a just peace.* 公正的和平是不可能轻易获得的. N-COUNT

mag·is·te·rial /ˌmædʒɪˈstɪəriəl/.

If you describe someone's behaviour or work as **magisterial**, you mean that they show great authority or ability. 权威的; 有才能的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

mag·is·trate /ˈmædʒɪstreɪt/ **magistrates.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **magistrate** is a person who is appointed to act as a judge in law courts which deal with minor crimes or disputes. (处理轻微犯罪或纠纷的)地方法官. N-COUNT

mag·nani·mous /mægˈnænɪməs/.

If you are **magnanimous**, you behave well and generously towards other people, especially people who are weaker than you or who have been opposed to you in some way. 宽宏大量的. ◢ **mag·na·nim·ity** /ˌmægnəˈnɪmɪti/ ❖ *Churchill took his defeat with good humour and magnanimity.* 丘吉尔心平气和而大方地接受了失败. ◢ **mag·nani·mous·ly** ❖ *'You were right, and we were wrong,' he said magnanimously.* '你对了, 我们错了.' 他很大方地说. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL; N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED

mag·nate /ˈmægneɪt/ **magnates.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **magnate** is someone who has earned a lot of money from a particular business or industry. 巨头; 大王. ❖ *...a multimillionaire shipping magnate.* 拥有数百万家产的船业大王. N-COUNT

mag·ne·sium /mægˈniːziəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Magnesium is a metallic element which is light and silvery-white, and burns with a bright white flame. 镁. N-UNCOUNT

mag·net /ˈmægnɪt/ **magnets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **magnet** is a piece of iron or other material which attracts iron towards it. 磁铁; 磁体. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is a **magnet** or is like a **magnet**, you mean that people are very attracted by it and want to go to it or look at it. 有吸引力的人(或物). ❖ *Prospect Park, with its vast lake, is a magnet for all health freaks.* 景色公园有一个很大的湖, 对所有为健康而着迷的人都很有吸引力. N-COUNT

mag·net·ic /mægˈnetɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **magnetic**, it has the power of a magnet or functions like a magnet. 有磁性的; 产生磁力的. ❖ *...magnetic particles.* 磁性微粒. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **magnetic** to describe something that is caused by or relates to the force of magnetism. 由磁力引起的; 与磁性有关的. ❖ *...magnetic forces.* 磁力. ◢ **mag·neti·cal·ly** /mægˈnetɪkli/ ❖ *...metal fragments held together magnetically.* 因磁力而聚集在一起的金属碎片. ADJ; ADV

3 You use **magnetic** to describe tapes, parts of devices, and objects which have a coating of a magnetic substance and which contain coded information that can be read or written on by computers. 带有含电脑编码信息的磁性物质的. ❖ *...her magnetic strip ID card.* 她的磁条身份证. *...magnetic recording tape.* 录音磁带. ADJ

4 If you describe something as **magnetic**, you mean that it is very attractive to people because it has unusual, powerful, and exciting qualities. 有吸引力的; 有魅力的. ❖ *...the magnetic pull of his looks.* 他外表的魅力. ADJ-GRADED

,magnetic ˈfield, magnetic fields. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **magnetic field** is an area around a magnet, or something functioning as a magnet, in which the magnet's power to attract things is felt. 磁场. N-COUNT

mag·net·ism /ˈmægnɪtɪzəm/.

1 Someone or something that has **magnetism** has unusual, powerful, and exciting qualities which attract people to them. 吸引力, 魅力. ❖ *There was no doubting the animal magnetism of the man.* 毫无疑问, 这个人对异性很具吸引力. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Magnetism** is the natural power of some objects and substances, especially iron, to attract other objects towards them. 磁性, 磁力. N-UNCOUNT

mag·net·ize /ˈmægnɪtaɪz/ **magnetizes, magnetizing, magnetized;** [英]又拼作 **magnetise.**

1 If you **magnetize** something, you make it magnetic. 使磁化. ❖ *...a small metal chessboard with magnetized playing pieces.* 有磁化棋子的金属小棋盘. VB: V n; V-ed

2 If one thing is **magnetized** towards another, it is attracted to it by magnetic forces. (被)吸引; (被)磁力吸引. VB: be V-ed prep/adv

mag·ni·fi·ca·tion /ˌmægnɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **magnifications.**

1 **Magnification** is the degree to which a lens, mirror, or other device can magnify an object, or the degree to which the object is magnified. (透镜或镜子等的)放大倍率. ❖ *...electronic microscopes, capable of magnification of 1 million times.* 能放大100万倍的电子显微镜. N-VAR

2 ➡ 又见 **magnify.**

mag·nifi·cent /mægˈnɪfɪsənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that something or someone is **magnificent**, you mean that you think they are extremely good, beautiful, or ADJ-GRADED

impressive. 华丽的; 极美的; 给人深刻印象的. ❖ *...a magnificent country house.* 一幢华丽的乡村豪宅. ◢ **mag·nifi·cence** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *I shall never forget the magnificence of the Swiss mountains.* 我永远也不会忘记瑞士壮丽的山脉. ◢ **mag·nifi·cent·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *The team played magnificently.* 球队表现得非常好.

mag·ni·fy /ˈmægnɪfaɪ/ **magnifies, magnifying, magnified.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **magnify** an object means to make it appear larger than it really is, by means of a special lens or mirror. 放大. ❖ *This version of the Digges telescope magnifies images 11 times.* 这种迪格斯牌望远镜可以将物像放大11倍. *...magnifying lenses.* 放大透镜. ◢ **mag·ni·fi·ca·tion** ❖ *Pores are visible without magnification.* 毛孔无须放大就可看见. VB V n; V n n; V-ing; N-UNCOUNT
2 To **magnify** something means to increase its effect, size, loudness, or intensity. (使效果、大小、声音或强度等)扩大, 加剧. ❖ *Poverty and human folly magnify natural disasters.* 贫穷和人类的愚昧使自然灾害危害更大. VB; V n

'magnifying glass, magnifying glasses.
A **magnifying glass** is a piece of glass which makes objects appear bigger than they actually are. 放大镜. N-COUNT

mag·ni·tude /ˈmægnɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **magnitudes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you talk about the **magnitude** of something, you are talking about its great size, scale, or importance. 庞大; 重要性. ❖ *An operation of this magnitude is going to be difficult.* 这样庞大的操作会很困难. *No one seems to realise the magnitude of this problem.* 似乎无人意识到这个问题的重要性. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Magnitude** is used in stating the size or extent of something such as a star, earthquake, or explosion. (星体的体积或光度)星等; 地震级数; 爆炸强度. ❖ *...the 1.2 magnitude star Fomalhaut.* 1.2星等的恒星北落师门. *The San Francisco earthquake of 1906 had a magnitude of 8.3.* 1906年的旧金山地震震级为8.3. N-VAR TECHNICAL
3 You can use **order of magnitude** when you are giving an approximate idea of the amount or importance of something. 数量; 重要性. ❖ *America and Russia do not face a problem of the same order of magnitude as Japan.* 美俄面临的问题并没有日本的那么严重. PHR
4 If one amount is an **order of magnitude** larger than another, it is ten times larger than the other. If it is two **orders of magnitude** larger, it is a hundred times larger. 数量级(1数量级等于10倍, 2数量级等于100倍). PHR TECHNICAL

mag·no·lia /mægˈnəʊliə/ **magnolias.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **magnolia** is a kind of tree with white, pink, yellow, or purple flowers. 木兰. N-COUNT
2 You can use **magnolia** to describe things that are creamish-white. 乳白色(的). COLOUR

mag·num /ˈmægnəm/ **magnums.**
A **magnum** is a wine bottle holding the equivalent of two normal bottles, approximately 1.5 litres. (容量约为1.5公升的)大酒瓶. N-COUNT

,magnum 'opus.
A **magnum opus** is the greatest or most important work produced by a writer, artist, musician, or scholar. 巨著, 杰作, 最伟大的作品. N-SING

mag·pie /ˈmægpaɪ/ **magpies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **magpie** is a bird with black and white markings and a long tail. 喜鹊. N-COUNT
2 If you describe someone as a **magpie**, you mean that they like collecting and keeping things, often things that have little value. 爱收集无价值东西的人. N-COUNT

ma·ha·ra·ja /ˌmɑːhəˈrɑːdʒə/ **maharajas;** 又拼作 **maharajah.**
A **maharaja** is the head of one of the royal families that used to rule parts of India. (印度)土邦主, 王公. N-COUNT

ma·hoga·ny /məˈhɒgəni/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Mahogany is a dark reddish-brown wood that is used to make furniture. 红木, 桃花心木. N-UNCOUNT

maid /meɪd/ **maids.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **maid** is a woman who works as a servant in a hotel or private house. 女服务员, 女仆. N-COUNT
➤ 又见 **old maid.**

maid·en /ˈmeɪdən/ **maidens.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **maiden** is a young girl or woman. 少女, 年轻女子. ❖ *...stories of noble princes and their brave deeds on behalf of beautiful maidens.* 关于高贵的王子和他们为了美貌少女而表现英勇的故事. N-COUNT LITERARY
2 **Maiden** is used to describe some activities and events when they are the first of that kind that a particular person or thing has done. For example, a politician's **maiden speech** is the first speech that he or she makes in parliament after becoming a member of it. (行动或事件等)首次的, 初次的. ❖ *In 1912, the Titanic sank on her maiden voyage.* 1912年, 泰坦尼克号在处女航时沉没. ADJ ADJ n

'maiden name, maiden names.
A married woman's **maiden name** is her parents' surname, which she used before she got married and started using her husband's surname. (女子的)婚前姓, 娘家姓. N-COUNT

,maid of 'honour, maids of honour.
A **maid of honour** is the chief bridesmaid at a wedding. 主要伴娘, 首席女傧相. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mail /meɪl/ **mails, mailing, mailed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **The mail** is the public service or system by which letters and parcels are collected and delivered. 邮政业, 邮递系统. ❖ *Your check is in the mail.* 你的支票正在邮递中. *Ford will contact owners by mail.* 福特公司将利用邮件与业主联系. *The museum's director was contacted through the mail in early April.* 四月初已经通过邮件与博物馆馆长联系过了. N-SING the N, also by N
2 You can refer to letters and parcels that are delivered to you as **mail**. 邮件, 信件, 邮包. ❖ *Nora looked through the mail.* 诺拉粗略读过那封信. N-UNCOUNT also the N
3 If you **mail** a letter or parcel to someone, you send it to them by putting it in a post box or by taking it to a post office. 邮寄, 寄出. ❖ *He mailed me the contract.* 他将合同邮寄给我. *The Government has already mailed some 18 million households with details of the public offer.* 政府已经给大约1,800万个家庭寄出了公开发售的细节. *She had not mailed the letters.* 她没有将信件寄出去. ◢ **mail·ing** ❖ *The newsletter was printed towards the end of June in readiness for mailing.* 简讯在六月底前印刷完毕, 准备邮寄. VB V n to n; V n n; V n with n; V n; N-UNCOUNT
4 To **mail** someone means to send a message to them electronically by means of a computer network. (用网络)发送电子邮件. ❖ *...if a report must be electronically mailed to an office by 9 am the next day.* 如果报告必须在第二天上午9点前用电子邮件发送到办公室的话. VB V n; be V-ed prep; Also V n n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Video mail is electronic mail with sound and moving pictures.* 视像邮件指有声音和活动影像的电子邮件. N-UNCOUNT
5 ➤ 又见 **mailing, chain mail, electronic mail, email, hate mail, junk mail, surface mail.**

▸mail out
If someone **mails out** things such as letters, leaflets, or bills, they send them to a large number of people at the same time. 大量邮寄(信件、传单或账单等). ❖ *This week, the company mailed out its annual report.* 这一周, 公司寄出了大量的年度报告. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

mail·bag /ˈmeɪlbæg/ **mailbags;** 又拼作 **mail bag.**
1 A **mailbag** is a large bag that is used by postal workers for carrying mail. 邮袋. N-COUNT
2 In the United States, the letters that are received by an important person, a newspaper, or a television or radio company can be referred to as the **mailbag**. The British word is **postbag**. (在美国, 要人、报纸、电视或广播公司等收到的)信件, 邮件. [英]作 postbag. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

mail·box /ˈmeɪlbɒks/ **mailboxes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In the United States, a **mailbox** is a box outside your house where letters are delivered. (美国)屋前的私人信箱. N-COUNT
2 A **mailbox** is a metal box with a hole in it, which you put letters in to be collected. The British word is **post box.** 公用邮筒, 公用邮箱. [英]作 post box. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mail·ing /ˈmeɪlɪŋ/ **mailings.**
1 A **mailing** is something that is sent to people through the N-COUNT

postal service. 邮件. ❖ *The seniors organizations sent out mailings to their constituencies.* 一些最早成立的机构向它们的赞助者发出邮件.

2 ➜ 又见 **mail**.

'mailing list, mailing lists.

A **mailing list** is a list of names and addresses that a company or organization keeps, so that they can send people information or advertisements. (公司或机构用以寄出信息或广告的)邮寄名单. N-COUNT

mail·man /ˈmeɪlmæn/ **mailmen.**

A **mailman** is a man whose job is to collect and deliver letters and parcels that are sent by post. The usual British word is **postman**. 邮递员, 邮差. [英]一般作 postman. N-COUNT AMERICAN

,mail 'order. ◆◆◇◇◇

Mail order is a system of buying and selling goods. You choose the goods you want from a company by looking at their catalogue, and the company sends them to you by post. 邮购订货. ❖ *The toys are available by mail order.* 这些玩具可以用邮购方式买到. N-UNCOUNT

mail·shot /ˈmeɪlʃɒt/ **mailshots.**

A **mailshot** is a letter sent out to a large number of people in order to advertise something or to appeal for money for a particular charity. 邮寄广告(用作广告或慈善募捐的宣传邮品). N-COUNT BRITISH

maim /meɪm/ **maims, maiming, maimed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **maim** someone means to injure them so badly that part of their body is permanently damaged. 使终身残废; 使重伤. VB V n

main /meɪn/ **mains.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **main** thing is the most important one of several similar things in a particular situation. 最主要的, 主要的. ❖ *...one of the main tourist areas of Amsterdam.* 阿姆斯特丹主要的旅游区之一. *My main concern now is to protect the children.* 我现在主要关心的是保护孩子们. ADJ det ADJ

2 If you say that something is true **in the main**, you mean that it is generally true, although there may be exceptions. 大体上; 基本上. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 The **mains** are the pipes which supply gas or water to buildings, or which take sewage away from them. (传送煤气、自来水或污水等的)总管道, 主管道. ❖ *The capital has been without mains water.* 首都已经没有自来水供应了. N-COUNT

4 The mains are the wires which supply electricity to buildings, or the place where the wires end inside the building. (电力等)干线; 电源. ❖ *...amplifiers which plug into the mains.* 插入电源的扩音器. N-PLURAL BRITISH

,main 'clause, main clauses.

A **main clause** is a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence. 主句. 比较 **subordinate clause**. N-COUNT

main·frame /ˈmeɪnfreɪm/ **mainframes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mainframe** or **mainframe computer** is a large powerful computer which can be used by many people at the same time and which can do very large or complicated tasks. (电脑)主机. N-COUNT

main·land /ˈmeɪnlænd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You can refer to the large principal part of a country or continent as **the mainland**, especially when this is being contrasted with the islands around it. (尤指与周围岛屿相对比)大陆, 本土. ❖ *...the ferry to the mainland.* 去大陆的渡船. *...the coast of mainland Britain.* 英国本土的海岸. N-SING the N, N n

main·line /ˈmeɪnlaɪn/.

1 A **mainline** railway or route is the principal railway between two places. A **mainline** station is situated on a mainline railway. (铁路或某一路线的)主线的, 干线的. ADJ ADJ n

2 You can use **mainline** to describe people, ideas, and activities that belong to the most central or conventional part of a tradition, institution, or business. (人、观点和行动等)主流的; 传统的; 约定俗成的. ❖ *...the teachings of mainline churches.* 主流教会的教义. ADJ ADJ n

main·ly /ˈmeɪnli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **mainly** to indicate that your statement is broadly true or that it is a generalization. 基本上、总体上. ❖ *I gave up university teaching mainly because I had a child.* 我放弃了大学的教学工作主要因为我有个孩子. *The birds live mainly on nectar.* 这种鸟主要以花蜜为生. ADV ADV with cl/group, ADV with v

2 You use **mainly** when you are referring to a group and stating something that is true of most of it. 主要地. ❖ *The audience was mainly from Senegal or Mali.* 观众主要来自塞内加尔或马里. *The spacious main bedroom is mainly blue.* 宽大的主卧室的主色调是蓝色. ADV ADV with group

,main 'road, main roads. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **main road** is an important road that leads from one town or city to another. 干道, 主要公路. N-COUNT

main·spring /ˈmeɪnsprɪŋ/ **mainsprings.**

If you say that an idea, emotion, or other factor is the **mainspring** of something, you mean that it is the most important reason or motive for that thing. (观点、情感的)主要原因; 主要动机. ❖ *The mainspring of his actions was his Christian conviction.* 他的行动主要是由于对基督教的坚定信仰. N-COUNT WRITTEN

main·stay /ˈmeɪnsteɪ/ **mainstays.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as the **mainstay** of a particular thing, you mean that it is the most basic and important part of it. 主要依靠; 支柱. ❖ *Fish and rice were the mainstays of the country's diet.* 鱼和米在这个国家是主要食物. N-COUNT

main·stream /ˈmeɪnstriːm/ **mainstreams.** ◆◆◇◇◇

People, activities, or ideas that are part of the **mainstream** are regarded as the most typical, normal, and conventional because they belong to the same group or system as most others of their kind. (人、活动或思想等)主流; 主要倾向, 主要趋势. ❖ *...people outside the economic mainstream.* 经济主流之外的人们. *The show wanted to attract a mainstream audience.* 演出希望吸引主流观众. N-COUNT

main·tain /meɪnˈteɪn/ **maintains, maintaining, maintained.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **maintain** something, you continue to have it, and do not let it stop or grow weaker. 保持、维持. ❖ *The Department maintains many close contacts with the chemical industry.* 该部门与化工业保持着紧密的联系. VB V n

2 If you **maintain** something at a particular rate or level, you keep it at that rate or level. (在某一比率或水平上)维持. ❖ *The government was right to maintain interest rates at a high level.* 政府维持高利率是正确的. VB V n at n

3 If you **maintain** a road, building, vehicle, or machine, you keep it in good condition by regularly checking it and repairing it when necessary. 保养, 维修(道路、建筑物、交通工具、机器等). ❖ *...a tough campaign to force authorities to maintain roads properly.* 迫使当局对道路进行正常保养的艰巨运动. VB V n

4 If you **maintain** someone, you provide them with money and other things that they need. 供养; 抚养. ❖ *...the basic costs of maintaining a child.* 抚养一个孩子的基本花费. VB V n

5 If you say that someone **maintains** that something is true, you mean that they have stated their opinion strongly but not everyone agrees with them or believes them. 坚持; 断言. ❖ *He has maintained that the money was donated for international purposes.* 他一直坚持说钱是为了国际用途而捐赠的. *He had always maintained his innocence.* 他总是坚持自己是清白的. VB V that, V n, Also V with quote

main·te·nance /ˈmeɪntɪnəns/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **maintenance** of a building, vehicle, road, or machine is the process of keeping it in good condition by regularly checking it and repairing it when necessary. (对建筑物、车辆、道路或机器的)维修, 保养. ❖ *...maintenance work on government buildings.* 对政府大楼的维修工作. N-UNCOUNT

2 Maintenance is money that someone gives regularly to another person to pay for the things that the person needs. (定期给予的)抚养费, 赡养费. ❖ *...the government's plan to make absent fathers pay maintenance for their children.* 政府使弃家的父亲支付孩子抚养费的计划. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you ensure the **maintenance** of a state or process, you make sure that it continues. (状态、进程等的)维持, 保持. ❖ *...the maintenance of peace and stability in Asia.* 维护亚洲的和平与稳定. N-UNCOUNT

mai·son·ette /ˌmeɪzəˈnet/ **maisonettes.**
In Britain, a **maisonette** is a flat with its own door to the outside, which it does not share with other flats in the same building. Most maisonettes have two storeys. 公寓(在英国,通常为两层,有自用门). N-COUNT

maize /meɪz/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Maize is a tall plant which produces large cobs of sweetcorn. It is grown as the basic food crop in many parts of the world. 玉米,玉蜀黍. N-UNCOUNT

Maj. ♦◇◇◇◇
Maj. is a written abbreviation for when it is used as a title. Major用于头衔时的缩写形式. ❖ *...Maj. D B Lee.* D. B. 李少校. N-TITLE

ma·jes·tic /məˈdʒestɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something or someone as **majestic**, you think they are very beautiful, dignified, and impressive. 壮丽的;庄重的;威严的. ❖ *...a majestic country home.* 庄严的乡村住宅. ◢ **ma·jes·ti·cal·ly** /məˈdʒestɪkli/ ❖ *She rose majestically to her feet.* 她庄重地站起身来. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

maj·es·ty /ˈmædʒɪsti/ **majesties.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 You use majesty in expressions such as **Your Majesty** or **Her Majesty** when you are addressing or referring to a King or Queen. 陛下;女王陛下. ❖ *I quite agree, Your Majesty.* 我非常赞同,陛下. *His Majesty requests your presence in the royal chambers.* 国王陛下要在皇宫召见你. N-VOC poss N, PRON, poss PRON PRAGMATICS
2 **Majesty** is the quality of being beautiful, dignified, and impressive. 壮丽;庄重;威严;雄伟. ❖ *...the majesty of the mainland mountains.* 大陆巍峨的山脉. N-UNCOUNT

ma·jor /ˈmeɪdʒə/ **majors, majoring, majored.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 You use **major** when you want to describe something that is more important, serious, or significant than other things in a group or situation. 较重要的,较重大的,主要的. ❖ *The major factor in the decision to stay or to leave was usually professional.* 在决定去留时主要考虑的通常是职业因素. *Drug abuse has long been a major problem.* 滥用毒品一直都是一个主要问题. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
2 A **major** is a middle-ranking officer in the army. 少校. N-COUNT
3 In European music, a **major** scale is one in which the third note is two tones higher than the first. 大调的;大音阶的. ❖ *...Mozart's Symphony No 35 in D Major.* 莫扎特D大调第35号交响曲. ADJ n ADJ, ADJ n
4 **An economics major** or **an English major**, for example, is a university student whose main subject is economics or English. 主修...的学生,...专业的学生. N-COUNT supp N AMERICAN
5 A student's **major** is the main subject that he or she is studying at university. 主修科目,专业. ❖ *He switched his major in college to business.* 他将自己的大学主修科目改为商科. N-COUNT AMERICAN
6 If someone **majors** in a particular subject, they study it as their main subject at university. 主修,专攻. VB V in n AMERICAN

ma·jor·ette /ˌmeɪdʒəˈret/ **majorettes.**
A **majorette** is one of a group of girls or young women who march at the front of a musical band in a procession. 行进乐队的女指挥(领队). N-COUNT

ma·jor·ity /məˈdʒɒrɪti, AM -ˈdʒɔːr-/ **majorities.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 The **majority** of people or things in a group is more than half of them. 过半数,大多数. ❖ *The majority of my patients come to me from out of town.* 我大多数的病人来自城外. *The vast majority of our cheeses are made with pasteurised milk.* 我们绝大部分的奶酪都是用巴氏杀菌法消过毒的牛奶制成的. If a group is **in a majority** or **in the majority**, they form more than half of a larger group. 占多数,拥有多数. ❖ *...the south eastern part of Lithuania where Poles are in a majority.* 波兰人占多数的立陶宛东南部. N-COLL-SING PHR
2 In an election or vote, a **majority** is the difference between the number of votes or parliamentary seats that the winner gets and the number of votes or seats that the next person or party gets. 多数票,超过对方的票数(选举或投票中获胜方超过另一方的票数). ❖ *Members of parliament approved the move by a majority of ninety-nine.* 议员们以99张的多数票通过了这个动议. *He is set to win a clear majority in the elections.* 他肯定会在选举中以明显的多数票胜出. N-COUNT
3 **Majority** is the state of legally being an adult. In Britain, people reach their majority at the age of eighteen. 法定成年人身份. ❖ *The age of majority in Romania is eighteen.* 罗马尼亚法定成年年龄为18岁. N-UNCOUNT
4 ➡ 又见 **absolute majority, moral majority**.

make 1 carrying out an action 执行行动

make /meɪk/ **makes, making, made.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 You can use **make** with a wide range of nouns to indicate that someone performs an action or says something. For example, if someone **makes** a suggestion, they suggest something. (与名词连用)做,作,说. ❖ *I made a few phone calls.* 我打了几个电话. *I think you're making a serious mistake.* 我认为你犯了一个严重的错误. *She had made us an offer too good to refuse.* 她向我们提出了一个好得难以拒绝的建议. VB V n V n n
2 You can use **make** with certain nouns to indicate that someone does something well or badly. For example, if you **make** a success of something, you do it successfully. (成功或失败地)做;使做成. ❖ *He made a mess of his audition.* 他将试镜搞砸了. *Make a better job of it this time.* 这一次要做得更好. VB V n of n
3 If you **make** as if to do something or **make** to do something, you behave in a way that makes it seem that you are just about to do it. 假装要做,看上去要做. ❖ *Mary made as if to protest, then hesitated.* 玛丽看上去好像要抗议,却迟疑了下来. *He made to chase Davey.* 他假装要去追达菲. VB WRITTEN V as if to-inf V to-inf
4 In cricket, if a player **makes** a particular number of runs, they score that number of runs. In baseball or American football, if a player **makes** a particular score, they achieve that score. (板球、棒球、美式足球等)得分. VB V amount
5 If you **make do** with something, you use or have it instead of something else that you do not have, although it is not as good. 勉强凑合,将就使用;退而求其次. ❖ *Why make do with a copy if you can afford the genuine article?* 你如能买得起真品,为什么要拿复制品凑合呢? PHR
6 If you **make like** you are doing something, you act as if you are doing it, and if you **make like** someone, you act as if you are that person. 装做,装扮. ❖ *Bob makes like he's a fish blowing bubbles.* 鲍勃装成鱼在喷气泡的模样. PHR INFORMAL
7 **Make** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression 'to make sense' is explained at 'sense'. 亦可用在大量的表达式中,本词典将这些放在其他词条下,如to make sense见sense一条.

make 2 causing or changing 导致或改变

make /meɪk/ **makes, making, made.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If something **makes** you do something, it causes you to do it. 使,致使. ❖ *Grit from the highway made him cough.* 公路上的沙粒使他咳嗽起来. *I was made to feel guilty and irresponsible.* 我被弄得感到有罪过感和不负责任感. VB V n inf be V-ed to-inf
2 If you **make** someone do something, you force them to do it. 迫使,促使. ❖ *Mama made him clean up the plate.* 妈妈要他清洗盘子. *All non-payers of poll tax will be traced and made to pay.* 所有未缴交人头税的人将被追查,并被促使缴付. VB V n inf be V-ed to-inf
3 You use **make** to talk about causing someone or something to be a particular thing or to have a particular quality. 使成为,使变成. ❖ *...James Bond, the role that made him a star.* 詹姆斯·邦德,一个使他成为明星的角色. *She made life very difficult for me.* 她使我的日子极不好过. *She's made it obvious that she's appalled by me.* 她清楚表示被我吓住了. VB V n n V n adj V it adj that Also V it adj to-inf
4 If you say that one thing or person **makes** another seem, for example, small, stupid, or good, you mean that they cause them to seem small, stupid, or good in comparison, even though they are not. 使显得,使看上去(小,蠢,好等). ❖ *...a campaign of spite and revenge which makes Lady* VB V n inf adj

M

Sarah appear angelic by comparison. 相比之下，恶意和报复的行为使萨拉女士显得善良。 prep/n

5 If you **make** yourself understood, heard, or known, you succeed in getting people to understand you, hear you, or know that you are there. 使...(被理解，听到，知道)。 ❖ *He almost had to shout to make himself heard above the music.* 他几乎必须大叫才能使自己的声音盖过音乐而被听得见。 VB V pron-refl -ed

6 If you **make** someone something, you appoint them to a particular job, role, or position. 委任，任命。 ❖ *Mr Major made him transport minister.* 梅杰先生任命他为运输大臣。 *...if I am made chairman...* 如果我被任命为主席的话... VB V n n

7 If you **make** something into something else, you change it in some way so that it becomes that other thing. 把...变成；把...制成。 ❖ *Her bestseller 'Peachtree Road' is soon to be made into a television mini-series.* 她的畅销作品《桃树大道》很快就会被摄制成一部电视连续短剧。 VB V n into n

8 If someone **makes** a friend or an enemy, someone becomes their friend or their enemy, often because of a particular thing they have done. 结交(朋友)；树(敌)。 ❖ *He was unruly in class and made an enemy of most of his teachers.* 他因上课不守纪律而与大多数老师结怨。 VB V n V n of n

➡ to **make friends**: 见 **friend**.

9 To **make** a total or score a particular amount means to increase it to that amount. 合计为。 ❖ *This makes the total cost of the bulb and energy £27.* 这样，灯泡和电费的花费合计为27镑。 VB V n amount

make 3 creating or producing 创造或制造

make /meɪk/ **makes, making, made.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 To **make** something means to produce, construct, or create it. 制造，建造，创造。 ❖ *Having curtains made professionally can be costly.* 请专业人员制作窗帘会花费不少。 *Would you like me to make us all a coffee?* 我给大家煮点儿咖啡，好不好？ *They make compost out of all kinds of waste.* 他们用各种各样的废物制成混合肥料。 ◢ **mak·ing** ❖ *...Salamon's book about the making of this movie.* 萨拉蒙有关制作该电影的书。 *Ducks' eggs are particularly prized for cake making.* 鸭蛋用来做蛋糕受到特别重视。 VB V n have n V-ed V n n V n from/out of n N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 If you **make** a note or list, you write something down in that form. 写下；记录；列出。 ❖ *Mr Perry made a note in his book.* 佩里先生在他的书上做了一个记录。 VB V n

3 If you **make** rules or laws, you decide what these should be. 拟订，订立。 ❖ *The police don't make the laws, they merely enforce them.* 警察不制定法律，他们只是执行法律。 VB V n

4 If something **makes** something else, it is responsible for the success of that thing. 使成功。 ❖ *What really makes the book are the beautiful designs.* 真正使该书成功的是它的精美设计。 VB V n

5 If you **make** money, you get it by working for it, by selling something, or by winning it. 赚得，挣得。 ❖ *I think every business's goal is to make money.* 我想每家公司的目标都是赚钱。 *Can it be moral to make so much money out of a commodity which is essential to life?* 从生活必需品中挣得如此多的钱会符合道德吗？ VB V n V n out of/from n

6 If you say that someone is **on the make**, you disapprove of them because they are trying to get a lot of money or power, possibly by illegal or immoral methods. (可能以非法或不道德的手段)拼命追求利益或权力。 PHR PRAGMATICS

7 The **make** of something such as a car or radio is the name of the company that made it. 品牌，商标。 ❖ *...a certain make of wristwatch.* 某种牌子的腕表。 N-COUNT supp N, N of n

make 4 link verb uses 系动词用法

make /meɪk/ **makes, making, made.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You can use **make** to say that someone or something has the right qualities for a particular task or role. (因具有某种品质而)足以成为，可转变为。 ❖ *She'll make a good actress, if she gets the right training.* 如能得到正确的训练，她会成为一个好演员。 V-LINK V n Also V n n

2 If people **make** a particular pattern such as a line or a circle, they arrange themselves in this way. 组成，形成(某种形状)。 ❖ *A group of people made a circle around the Pentagon.* 一群人在五角大楼周围围成一圈。 V-LINK V n

3 You can use **make** to say what two numbers add up to. 等于，相当于。 ❖ *Four twos make eight.* 四乘以二等于八。 V-LINK V amount

make 5 achieving or reaching 取得或达到

make /meɪk/ **makes, making, made.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If someone **makes** a particular team or **makes** a particular high position, they do so well that they are put in that team or get that position. 成为一分子；获得一席位。 ❖ *The athletes are just happy to make the British team.* 运动员们对于能成为英国国家队的成员感到非常高兴。 VB V n

2 If you **make** a place in or by a particular time, you get there in or by that time, often with some difficulty. (克服困难之后)到达，抵达。 ❖ *The engine is gulping two tons of fuel an hour in order to make New Orleans by nightfall.* 为了在黑夜降临前到达新奥尔良，火车现在每小时要消耗两吨燃料。 VB V n prep

3 If you **make it** somewhere, you succeed in getting there, especially in time to do something. 及时到达，赶上。 ❖ *So you did make it to America, after all.* 那么，毕竟你还是及时到达了美国。 PHR

4 If you **make it**, you are successful in achieving something difficult, or in surviving through a very difficult period. (经历困难之后)取得成功。 ❖ *You're brave and courageous. You can make it.* 你勇敢无畏，你能取得成功的。 PHR

5 If you cannot **make it**, you are unable to attend an event that you have been invited to. 及时赶上参加。 ❖ *He hadn't been able to make it to our dinner.* 他当时无法及时赶来参加我们的晚宴。 PHR

make 6 stating an amount or time 表述数量或时间

make /meɪk/ **makes, making, made.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **make** when saying what you calculate or guess an amount to be. (对数目)猜想；估算。 ❖ *All I want to know is how many T-shirts Jim Martin has got. I make it three.* 我只想知道吉姆·马丁已有多少件T恤衫，我猜他有三件。 *I make the total for the year £69,599.* 我估算一年共有69,599镑。 VB V it amount V n amount

2 You use **make** when saying what time your watch says it is. (手表)显示。 ❖ *I make it nearly 9.30.* 我的手表显示快到9:30了。 VB V it n

make 7 phrasal verbs 短语动词

make /meɪk/ **makes, making, made.** ♦♦♦♦♦

▸make for.

1 If you **make for** a place, you move towards it. 走向，向...前进。 ❖ *He rose from his seat and made for the door.* 他从座位上站起身来，向门走去。 PHR-V V P n

2 If something **makes for** another thing, it causes or helps to cause that thing. 导致，造成。 ❖ *A happy parent makes for a happy child.* 有幸福的父母亲，就会有幸福的孩子。 PHR-V V P n INFORMAL

▸make of.

If you ask a person what they **make of** something, you want to know what their impression, opinion, or understanding of it is. 理解。 ❖ *Nancy wasn't sure what to make of Mick's apology.* 南希不知道该如何去理解米克的道歉。 PHR-V V P n

▸make off.

If you **make off**, you leave somewhere as quickly as possible, often in order to escape. 匆忙走开；逃走。 ❖ *They broke free and made off in a stolen car.* 他们挣脱开，坐上偷来的汽车逃走了。 *Masked robbers broke in and made off with $8,000.* 蒙面强盗破门而入，拿着8,000元逃走了。 PHR-V V P V P with n

▸make out.

1 If you **make** something **out**, you manage with difficulty to see or hear it. (勉强地)看出；听出。 ❖ *I could just make out a tall, pale, shadowy figure.* 我只能隐约看到一个高大、苍白、模糊的身影。 *I heard the voices, but couldn't make out what they were saying.* 我听到声音，但无法听清楚他们正在说些什么。 PHR-V V P noun V P wh Also V n P

2 If you try to **make** something **out**, you try to understand it or decide whether or not it is true. 了解；弄清楚。 ❖ *It is hard to make out what criteria are used.* 要了解用了哪些标准很困难。 *As far as I can make out, the police consider that's unlikely.* 就我所理解，警察认为那不太可能。 PHR-V V n P V P wh V P

3 If you **make out** that something is true or **make** something PHR-V

out to be true, you try to cause people to believe that it is true. 试图证明，努力证实. ◆ *They were trying to make out that I'd actually done it.* 他们当时正在努力证明我其实做了那件事. *He's more business-minded than he makes himself out to be.* 他比自己所表现出来的更有商业头脑. V P that / V n P to-inf / Also V P

4 If you **make out** a case for something, you try to establish or prove that it is the best thing to do. 提出(...是最好的)；证明(是对的). ◆ *You could certainly make out a case for this point of view.* 你肯定能举例来证明这个观点. PHR-V / V P noun

5 When you **make out** a cheque, receipt, or order form, you write all the necessary information on it. 开出，写出(支票、收据、订单等). ◆ *You can make a cheque out to Feed the Children.* 你可以给'喂饱孩子'组织开一张支票. *I'm going to make out a receipt for you.* 我会给你开收据的. PHR-V / V n P to n / V P noun

6 If you ask how someone **is making out**, you are asking how well they are doing with a particular task, or in their life in general. 进展；生活. ◆ *Edgar made out well as a photographer.* 埃德加当摄影师干得很成功. PHR-V / V P adv / INFORMAL

7 If two people **are making out**, they are engaged in sexual activity. 亲吻，爱抚. ◆ *...pictures of the couple making out in their underwear on the beach.* 一对男女穿着内衣在海滩上亲吻的照片. PHR-V-RECIP / pl-n V P / INFORMAL, AMERICAN

▸make over.

If you **make** something **over** to someone, you legally transfer the ownership of it to them. (以法律形式)向...转让所有权. ◆ *John had made over to him most of the land.* 约翰已经把大部分土地转让给了他. *They moved on to a larger farm and in time made it over to Francis.* 他们搬迁到了一个更大的农场，并最后把它转让给了弗朗西斯. PHR-V / V P to n n / V n P to n

▸make up.

1 The people or things that **make up** something are the members or parts that form that thing. 组成，构成. ◆ *Women officers make up 13 per cent of the police force.* 女警构成了警力的13%. *Insects are made up of tens of thousands of proteins.* 昆虫是由几十万个蛋白质构成的. PHR-V / V P noun / be V-ed P of n / Also V n P

2 If you **make up** something such as a story or excuse, you invent it, sometimes in order to deceive people. 编造，捏造. ◆ *I think it's very unkind of you to make up stories about him.* 我认为你捏造有关他的谎话真是不厚道. *I'm not making it up.* 我并不是在捏造事实. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P

3 If you **make** yourself **up**, or if someone else **makes** you **up**, make-up is put on your face. 为...化妆. ◆ *She spent too much time making herself up.* 她花了太多时间来化妆. *I can't be bothered to make up my face.* 我懒得化妆. PHR-V / V pron-refl P / V P noun / Also V n P

4 If you **make up** an amount, you add something to it so that it is as large as it should be. 补足；凑够. ◆ *Less than half of the money that students receive is in the form of grants, and loans have made up the difference.* 学生所接受的钱不到一半是助学金，其余部分由贷款补足. *The team had six professionals and made the number up with five amateurs.* 球队中有六名职业运动员，另五名业余运动员凑齐了人数. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P / Also V n P to amount

5 If you **make up** time or hours, you work some extra hours to compensate for some time you have taken off work. (加班以)弥补，补上(时间). ◆ *They'll have to make up time lost during the strike.* 他们必须加班来弥补罢工所耽误的时间. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

6 If two people **make up** or **make it up** after a quarrel or disagreement, they become friends again. 复交；和解，言归于好. ◆ *She came back and they made up.* 她回来了，他们重修旧好. *They should make up with their ex-enemy in the West.* 他们应该与西方以前的敌人和解. *I'll make it up with him again.* 我会再与他和解的. PHR-V-RECIP / pl-n V P / V P with n / V it P with n / Also pl-n V it P

7 If you **make up** something such as food or medicine, you prepare it by mixing or putting different things together. 配制；合成(食品、药品等). ◆ *Prepare the soufflé dish before making up the soufflé mixture.* 在配制蛋奶酥混合料之前，准备好放蛋奶酥的盘子. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

8 If you **make up** a bed or couch, you put sheets and blankets onto it so that someone can sleep there. 整理；铺(床). ◆ *Her mother made up a bed in her old room.* 她妈妈在她以前的房间里铺好了床. PHR-V / V P noun

▸make up for.

To **make up for** something that is lost, missing, or damaged means to replace it or compensate for it. 补偿，弥补(遗失、损坏). ◆ *Ask for an extra compensation payment to make up for the stress you have been caused.* 要求额外补偿金以补偿你所受到的精神紧张. PHR-V / V P P n

▸make up to.

If you say that you will **make it up to** someone for something, you are promising that you will do something for them to compensate for the fact that they have been upset or disappointed, especially by you. (因自己的过失)向...承诺予以补偿. ◆ *I must make it up to him for the awful intrusion of last night.* 我必须对昨晚的打扰给他以补偿. PHR-V / PRAGMATICS / V it P P n for n/-ing / V it P P n

ˌmake-beˈlieve.

1 If you say that someone is living in a **make-believe** world or is living in a world of **make-believe**, you disapprove of them because they are pretending that things are better or more exciting than they really are. 虚构，虚幻. ◆ *She squandered millions on a life of make-believe.* 她挥霍了数百万元过着虚幻的生活. N-UNCOUNT / PRAGMATICS

2 When a child plays a game in which they pretend something, for example that they are someone else, you can refer to this activity as **make-believe**. 假扮游戏. N-UNCOUNT

3 You use **make-believe** to describe things, for example in a play or film, that imitate or copy something real, but which are not what they appear to be. 虚构的；模仿的. ◆ *The violence in those films was too unreal, it was make-believe.* 这些电影中的暴力太不真实了，看着很假. ADJ

make·over /ˈmeɪkəʊvə/ makeovers.

If someone has a **makeover**, they have their make-up done by a beautician and their hair styled by a hair stylist, so that they feel they look as good as they possibly can. 精心打扮，美容美发(以达到最佳形象). N-COUNT

mak·er /ˈmeɪkə/ makers. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **maker** of something is the person or company that makes it. 生产者(商)，制造者(厂). ◆ *...Japan's two largest car makers.* 日本最大的两家汽车生产商. *...the makers of chocolates, sweets and biscuits.* 生产巧克力、糖果和饼干的厂家. N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **peacemaker**.

make·shift /ˈmeɪkʃɪft/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Makeshift things are temporary and usually of poor quality, but they are used because there is nothing better available. 临时用的；权宜的. ◆ *...a makeshift coffee table.* 临时的咖啡桌. ADJ-GRADED

ˈmake-up; 又拼作 makeup. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Make-up** consists of things such as lipstick, eye shadow, and powder which some women put on their faces to make themselves look more attractive or which actors use so that their faces can be clearly seen. 化妆品(如口红、眼影、脂粉等). ◆ *Normally she wore little make-up.* 她通常几乎不施脂粉. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone's **make-up** is their nature and the various qualities in their character. 特质，性格. ◆ *His friends seem to see these tantrums as an inevitable part of his makeup.* 他的朋友似乎认为发这些脾气是他性格中不可或缺的部分. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 The **make-up** of something consists of its different parts and the way these parts are arranged. 成分；构成. ◆ *...the chemical make-up of the oceans and atmosphere.* 海洋和大气的化学组成. N-UNCOUNT with supp

mak·ing /ˈmeɪkɪŋ/ makings. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe a person or thing as something **in the making**, you mean that they are going to become known or recognized as that thing. 在形成中，在发展中，在酝酿中. ◆ *Her drama teacher is confident Julie is a star in the making.* 朱莉的戏剧老师深信朱莉将会成为明星. PHR

2 If something **is the making of** a person or thing, it is the reason that they become successful or become very much better PHR

M

than they used to be. 成功的原因. ❖ *This discovery may yet be the making of him.* 这个发现也许将是他成功的原因.

3 If someone or something has **the makings of** something, it seems possible or likely that they will become that thing, as they have the necessary qualities. 潜质, 可能性. ❖ *Godfrey had the makings of a successful journalist.* 戈弗雷具有成功记者所需的潜质. PHR

4 If something such as a problem you have is **of your own making**, you have caused or created it yourself. 自己造成的、咎由自取. ❖ *The university's financial troubles are of its own making.* 那所大学的财政困难是自己造成的. PHR

5 ➡ 又见 **make**.

mal- /mæl-/.
Mal- is added to words in order to form new words which describe things that are bad or unpleasant, or that are unsuccessful or imperfect. 表示 '坏'、'不良'、'不成功'、'不完善' 等. ❖ *The animals were seriously maltreated.* 那些动物受到很重的虐待. PREFIX

mal·ad·just·ed /ˌmæləˈdʒʌstɪd/.
If you describe a child as **maladjusted**, you mean that they have psychological problems and behave in a way which is not acceptable to society. (因心理因素而)适应不良的; 不适应环境的. ADJ-GRADED

mal·ad·min·is·tra·tion /ˌmælədˌmɪnɪsˈtreɪʃən/.
Maladministration is the act or process of administering a system or organization incorrectly. (对系统、机构等的)管理不善. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

mala·droit /ˌmæləˈdrɔɪt/.
If you describe someone as **maladroit**, you mean that they are clumsy, awkward, or tactless. 笨拙的; 不得体的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

mala·dy /ˈmælədi/ **maladies.**
1 A **malady** is an illness or disease. 疾病. ❖ *He was stricken at twenty-one with a crippling malady.* 他21岁时突然得了致残重病. N-COUNT DATED

2 People sometimes use **maladies** to refer to serious problems in a society or situation. (社会、环境等的)弊病、弊端. N-COUNT WRITTEN

ma·laise /mæˈleɪz/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Malaise** is a state in which there is something wrong with a society or group, for which there does not seem to be a quick or easy solution. 弊病; 不良状况. ❖ *There is no easy short-term solution to Britain's chronic economic malaise.* 对英国经济的长期不良状况没有立刻见效的解决方法. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If someone is suffering from **malaise**, they feel tired, unwell, and lacking in energy. 乏力; 不适; 虚弱. ❖ *He complained of depression, headaches and malaise.* 他诉说自己情绪低落、头疼以及身体虚弱. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ma·laria /məˈleəriə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Malaria is a serious disease carried by mosquitoes and which causes periods of fever. 疟疾. ◢ **ma·lar·ial** /məˈleəriəl/ ❖ *...malarial parasites.* 引起疟疾的寄生生物. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

mal·con·tent /ˈmælkəntent/ **malcontents.**
You describe people as **malcontents** when you disapprove of the way in which they are dissatisfied with a situation and want it to change. 不满的人; 不满现状的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

male /meɪl/ **males.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **male** is a person or animal that belongs to the sex that cannot give birth to babies or lay eggs. 男性, 雄性. ❖ *A high proportion of crime is perpetrated by young males in their teens and twenties.* 很高比率的罪案都是由十几岁和二十几岁的年轻男性犯下的. *Males and females take turns brooding the eggs.* 雄鸟和雌鸟轮流孵卵. N-COUNT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a deep male voice.* 男子低沉的声音. *Many women achievers appear to pose a threat to their male colleagues.* 许多成功的女性似乎对她们的男性同事构成了威胁. ADJ

◢ **male·ness** ❖ *...the solidarity among men which is part of maleness.* 男人之间的团结属于男性气质的一部分. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **male** flower or plant fertilizes the part that will become the fruit. (花卉)雄蕊的; (植物)雄株的. ADJ TECHNICAL

ˌmale ˈchauvinist, male chauvinists.
If you describe an attitude or remark as **male chauvinist**, you are critical of it because you think it is based on the belief that men are naturally superior to women. 大男子主义的. ❖ *The male chauvinist attitude of some people in the company could get you down.* 公司中有些人的大男子主义会让你感到颇为沮丧. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➲ A **male chauvinist** is a man who has male chauvinist views. 大男人主义者. N-COUNT

◢ **male chauvinism** ❖ *Insurance is a conservative profession, renowned for its male chauvinism.* 保险业是保守的职业, 以大男人主义见称. N-UNCOUNT

ˈmale-dominated. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **male-dominated** society, organization, or area of activity is one in which men have most of the power and influence. (在社会、机构或某活动领域等)男性操控的; 男性占上风的. ❖ *...the male-dominated world of journalism.* 男性主导的新闻业. ADJ

mal·efac·tor /ˈmælɪfæktə/ **malefactors.**
A **malefactor** is someone who has done something bad or illegal. 坏人, 犯罪分子. N-COUNT FORMAL

ma·levo·lent /məˈlevələnt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **malevolent** person deliberately tries to cause harm or evil. 恶意的, 存心不良的. ❖ *Her stare was malevolent, her mouth a thin line, her eyes bright and glittering.* 她满怀恶意地盯着, 嘴抿成一条细线, 眼睛雪亮, 熠熠发光. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

◢ **ma·levo·lence** ❖ *...a rare streak of malevolence.* 少有的一丝恶意. N-UNCOUNT

mal·for·ma·tion /ˌmælfɔːˈmeɪʃən/ **malformations.**
A **malformation** in a person's body is a part which does not have the proper shape or form, especially when it has been like this since birth. (尤指天生的)畸形. N-COUNT MEDICAL

mal·formed /ˌmælˈfɔːmd/.
If people or parts of their body are **malformed**, they do not have the shape or form that they are supposed to, especially when they have been like this since birth. 畸形的. ❖ *...premature births, malformed babies and mentally retarded babies.* 早产、畸形和大脑迟钝的婴儿. ADJ-GRADED MEDICAL

mal·func·tion /ˌmælˈfʌŋkʃən/ **malfunctions, malfunctioning, malfunctioned.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If a machine or part of the body **malfunctions**, it fails to work properly. 发生故障, 失灵. ❖ *The radiation can damage microprocessors and computer memories, causing them to malfunction.* 辐射会破坏微型处理器和电脑的存储器, 导致它们出现故障. VB FORMAL V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a computer malfunction.* 电脑故障. N-COUNT

mal·ice /ˈmælɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Malice is behaviour that is intended to harm people or their reputations, or cause them embarrassment and upset. 恶意; 故意损害或刁难别人. ❖ *There was no malice on his part.* 他没有恶意. N-UNCOUNT

ma·li·cious /məˈlɪʃəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone's words or actions as **malicious**, you mean that they are intended to harm people or their reputation, or cause them embarrassment and upset. 怀恶意的, 恶毒的. ❖ *...malicious gossip.* 恶毒的流言飞语. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ma·li·cious·ly** ❖ *...his maliciously accurate imitation of Hubert de Burgh.* 他对休伯特·德·伯格恶意的精确模仿. ADV-GRADED

ma·lign /məˈlaɪn/ **maligns, maligning, maligned.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **malign** someone, you say unpleasant and untrue things about them. 诽谤, 中伤, 诬蔑. ❖ *We maligned him dreadfully when you come to think of it. We assumed the very worst about him.* 想想就知道, 我们狠狠地中伤了他. 我们把他想得太坏了. VB FORMAL V n

2 If something is **malign**, it causes harm. 有害的, 恶性的. ❖ *...the malign influence jealousy had on their lives.* 嫉妒对他们生活的恶劣影响. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n FORMAL

3 ➡ 又见 **much-maligned**.

ma·lig·nan·cy /məˈlɪgnənsi/ **malignancies.**
When doctors talk about the **malignancy** of a tumour or N-VAR

disease, they mean that it is serious, is spreading to other parts of the body, and may cause death. (肿瘤或疾病等)恶性. MEDICAL

ma·lig·nant /məˈlɪgnənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **malignant** tumour or disease is serious, spreads rapidly to other parts of the body, and may cause death. (肿瘤或疾病等)恶性的. ❖ *She developed a malignant breast tumour.* 她乳房长了一个恶性肿瘤. ADJ MEDICAL

2 If you say that someone is **malignant**, you think they are cruel and like to cause harm. 恶毒的; 残忍的. ❖ *He said that we were evil, malignant and mean.* 他说我们邪恶、残忍和吝啬. ADJ-GRADED

ma·lin·ger /məˈlɪŋgə/ **malingers, malingering, malingered.**

If someone **is malingering**, they pretend to be ill in order to avoid working; used showing disapproval. (为逃避工作而)装病. ❖ *She was told by her doctor that she was malingering.* 医生告诉她说, 她在装病. VB PRAGMATICS V

mall /mɔːl, mæl/ **malls.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **mall** is a very large enclosed shopping area. (非露天的)购物区; 购物街. N-COUNT

mal·lard /ˈmælɑːd/ **mallards.**

A **mallard** is a kind of wild duck which is very common. 野鸭. N-COUNT

mal·le·able /ˈmæliəbəl/.

1 If you say that someone is **malleable**, you mean that they are easily influenced or controlled by other people. 易受影响的; 易受人控制的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 A substance that is **malleable** is soft and can easily be made into different shapes. 可塑的. ❖ *Silver is the most malleable of all metals.* 银是可塑性最强的金属. ADJ-GRADED

mal·let /ˈmælɪt/ **mallets.**

A **mallet** is a wooden hammer with a square head. 木槌. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

mal·nour·ished /ˌmælˈnʌrɪʃt/.

If someone is **malnourished**, they are physically weak because they do not eat enough food or do not eat the right kind of food. 营养不良的, 营养失调的. ADJ-GRADED

mal·nu·tri·tion /ˌmælnjuːˈtrɪʃən, AM -nuː-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone is suffering from **malnutrition**, they are physically weak and extremely thin because they have not eaten enough food. 营养不良, 营养失调. N-UNCOUNT

mal·odor·ous /mælˈəʊdərəs/.

Something that is **malodorous** has an unpleasant smell. 恶臭的, 难闻的. ❖ *...tons of malodorous garbage bags.* 成吨的恶臭熏天的袋装垃圾. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

mal·prac·tice /ˌmælˈpræktɪs/ **malpractices.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you accuse someone of **malpractice**, you are accusing them of breaking the law or the rules of their profession in order to gain some advantage for themselves. 营私舞弊; 渎职; 玩忽职守. ❖ *There were only one or two serious allegations of malpractice.* 只有一两项关于渎职的严重的指控. N-VAR FORMAL

malt /mɔːlt/ **malts.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Malt** is a substance made from grain that has been soaked in water and then dried in a hot oven. Malt is used in the production of whisky, beer, and other alcoholic drinks. (用以酿制威士忌、啤酒和其他酒类的)麦芽. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Malt** is the same as **malt whisky**. 同malt whisky. N-VAR

malt·ed /ˈmɔːltɪd/.

Malted barley has been soaked in water and then dried in a hot oven. It is used in the production of whisky, beer, and other alcoholic drinks. (大麦)已制成麦芽的. ADJ: ADJ n

mal·treat /ˌmælˈtriːt/ **maltreats, maltreating, maltreated.**

If a person or animal **is maltreated**, they are treated badly, especially by being hurt. (被)虐待, (被)粗暴地对待. ❖ *He said that he was not tortured or maltreated during his detention.* 他说在被拘留期间没有受到酷刑或虐待. VB: usu passive be V-ed

mal·treat·ment /ˌmælˈtriːtmənt/.

Maltreatment is cruel behaviour, especially involving hurting a person or animal. (对人或动物的)虐待, 粗暴对待. ❖ *2,000 prisoners died as a result of torture and maltreatment.* 2,000个囚犯因酷刑和虐待而死. N-UNCOUNT

ˌmalt ˈwhisky, malt whiskies.

Malt whisky or **malt** is whisky that is made from malt. 麦芽威士忌. ❖ *I got a bottle of my best malt out of the sideboard.* 我从餐具柜中拿出一瓶最好的麦芽威士忌. N-VAR

➔ A **malt whisky** is a glass of malt whisky. 一杯麦芽威士忌. N-COUNT

mam /mæm/ **mams.** ♦◇◇◇◇

In some dialects of British English, **mam** is used to mean mother. (英国英语方言)妈妈. ❖ *You sit here and rest, Mam.* 妈妈, 你坐这儿, 休息一下. N-FAMILY INFORMAL

mama /məˈmɑː, AM ˈmɑːmə/ **mamas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Mama means the same as **mother**. 同mother. N-FAMILY DATED

mam·ma /ˈmɑːmə/ **mammas.**

Mamma means the same as **mother**. 同mother. N-FAMILY AMERICAN, INFORMAL

mam·mal /ˈmæməl/ **mammals.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Mammals are animals such as humans, dogs, lions, and whales. 哺乳动物. N-COUNT ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

mam·ma·lian /mæˈmeɪliən/.

Mammalian means relating to mammals. 哺乳动物的. ❖ *Studies of mammalian behaviour...* 对哺乳动物行为的研究. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

mam·ma·ry /ˈmæməri/.

Mammary means relating to the breasts. 乳房的, 乳腺的. ❖ *...the mammary glands.* 乳腺. N-COUNT

mam·mo·gram /ˈmæməgræm/ **mammograms.**

A **mammogram** is a test used to check whether women have breast cancer, using x-rays. 乳房X光检查. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

Mam·mon /ˈmæmən/.

You can use **Mammon** to refer in a disapproving way to money and business activities in contrast to creative or spiritual activities. (贬义)(与精神活动相对)钱财, 财富. ❖ *...trendy bishops who had forsaken God for the Mammon of politics.* 那些离弃上帝、顺应潮流、追求政治财富的主教.

mam·moth /ˈmæməθ/ **mammoths.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **mammoth** to emphasize that a task or change is very great and needs a lot of effort to achieve. (任务或变化)重大的; 巨大的; 繁重的. ❖ *...the mammoth task of relocating the library.* 搬迁图书馆这一繁重的任务. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 A **mammoth** was a prehistoric animal like a large elephant with long curling tusks. 猛犸, 毛象(一种史前生物). N-COUNT

mam·my /ˈmæmi/ **mammies.**

In some dialects of English, **mammy** is used to mean mother. (方言)妈妈. N-FAMILY INFORMAL

man /mæn/ **men; mans, manning, manned.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **man** is an adult male human being. 男人; 男性. ❖ *He was a very good looking young man.* 他是个很英俊的年轻人. N-COUNT

2 **Man** and **men** are sometimes used to refer to all human beings, including both males and females. Some people dislike this use. 人类(有人不喜欢这种用法). ❖ *Anxiety is modern man's natural state.* 焦虑是现代人自然就会有的一种状态. N-VAR

3 Some people refer to a woman's husband, lover, or boyfriend as her **man**. 丈夫; 情人; 男朋友. ❖ *...if they see your man cuddle you in the kitchen or living room.* 如果他们看见你丈夫在厨房或客厅里拥抱着你. N-SING: poss N INFORMAL

4 If you say that a man is, for example, **a gambling man** or **an outdoors man**, you mean that he likes gambling or outdoor activities. (有某类性格或嗜好的)人. N-COUNT supp N

5 If you say that a man is, for example, **a London man** or **an Oxford man**, you mean that he comes from London or Oxford, or went to university there. 来自某地的人; 在某地上过学的人. N-COUNT n-proper N

6 If you refer to a particular company's or organization's **man**, you mean a man who works for or represents that company or organization. (公司或机构的男性)职员(或代表). ❖ *...the Daily Telegraph's man in Abu Dhabi.* 《每日电讯》驻阿布扎比的记者. N-COUNT poss N JOURNALISM

7 If you say that a man is someone's **man**, you mean that he always supports that person or does what they want. 支持者; 信徒. ❖ *At the time he was said to be very much Rajiv Gandhi's man.* 据说当时他是拉吉夫·甘地的十足支持者. N-COUNT poss N

8 In the armed forces, the **men** are the ordinary soldiers, N-PLURAL

sailors, or airmen, but not the officers. 士兵(部队中非军官者).

9 Male workers are sometimes referred to as **men**, especially if they do physical work or work for a more senior person. (尤其基层的)男工人、男雇员. ❖ *The men voted by a four-to-one majority to accept the pay offer.* 工人们投票以四比一的多数接受了工资建议. N-PLURAL

10 **Man** is sometimes used as a greeting or form of address to a man. 老兄(弟), 哥们儿, 小伙子, 兄弟. ❖ *Hey wow, man! Where d'you get those boots?* 哇, 老兄, 靴子是在哪儿买的? N-VOC INFORMAL

11 People sometimes address a man as **my man**. 老兄, 老弟. ❖ *'Get the guy in the purple shirt.'—'All right, my man.'* '抓住穿紫色衬衣的家伙.' —'好的, 老兄.' *Get in, and we'll take a little ride, my man.* 上车吧, 我们兜一会儿风, 老兄. CONVENTION AMERICAN, INFORMAL

12 People sometimes address a man as **my man**, **my dear man**, or **my good man**. This is often friendly, but can also suggest that the speaker feels superior to the person being addressed. (友善而带屈尊俯就意味的称呼语)老弟, 老兄, 我的老友. ❖ *My dear man, you are welcome to stay.* 老弟, 非常欢迎你留下. *It's not for you to say so, my man!* 老弟, 你不该说这些话. CONVENTION BRITISH, DATED

13 If you **man** something such as a place, vehicle or machine, you operate it or are in charge of it. 操作; 打理. ❖ *The station is seldom manned in the evening.* 这个站晚上很少有人留守. VB V n
◢ **manned** ❖ *...a manned spacecraft.* 载人的宇宙飞船. *...manned exploration of the solar system.* 对太阳系的载人探索. ADJ

14 If you say that a man is **man enough** to do something, you mean that he has the necessary courage or ability to do it. 有足够的勇气或能力. ❖ *You can search me if you think you're man enough.* 如你觉得自己有胆量就搜我的身吧. PHR

15 If you describe a man as **a man's man**, you mean that he has qualities which make him popular with other men rather than with women. 受男人(而不是女人)欢迎的男人. PHR

16 If you say that a man **is his own man**, you approve of the fact that he makes his decisions and his plans himself, and does not depend on other people. 有自己主张的人; 不受他人支配的人. ❖ *Be your own man.* 自己要有主见. PHR PRAGMATICS

17 If you say that a group of men are, do, or think something **to a man**, you are emphasizing that every one of them is, does, or thinks that thing. 一致, 无一例外. ❖ *Economists, almost to a man, were sceptical.* 经济学家几乎无一例外都持怀疑态度. PHR PRAGMATICS

18 A **man-to-man** conversation or meeting takes place between two men, often to discuss a serious personal matter. 私下的; 一对一的. ❖ *...a man-to-man talk.* 私下的单独对话. *Me and Ben should sort this out man to man.* 我和本应好好谈一次解决这个问题. PHR

19 ➡ 又见 **ladies's man**, **no-man's land**.

20 ➡ **the man in the street**: 见 **street**.

➡ **man about town**: 见 **town**.

➡ **man of the world**: 见 **world**.

-man /-mæn/.

-man combines with numbers to make adjectives which indicate that something involves or is intended for that number of people. (与数字连用, 构成形容词)有...人参加的; 为...人设计的. ❖ *The four-man crew...* 四人组. *...a two-man tent.* 双人帐篷. COMB

mana·cle /ˈmænəkəl/ manacles, manacling, manacled.

1 **Manacles** are metal devices attached to a prisoner's wrists or legs in order to prevent him or her from moving or escaping. 镣铐; 手铐; 脚镣. N-COUNT

2 If a prisoner **is manacled**, their wrists or legs are put in manacles. (被)铐手铐或脚镣. ❖ *His hands were manacled behind his back.* 他的双手被铐在身后. *He was manacled by the police.* 他被警察铐上了手铐. VB usu passive be V-ed prep/adv be V-ed

man·age /ˈmænɪdʒ/ manages, managing, managed. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **manage** an organization, business, or system, or the people who work in it, you are responsible for controlling them. 掌管, 管理, 经营. ❖ *Within two years he was managing the store.* 两年之内他就开始管理这家商店了. *Professors are notoriously difficult to manage.* 教授们是出名地难管理的. VB V n

2 If you **manage** time, money, or other resources, you deal with them carefully and do not waste them. 慎重安排; 控制. ❖ *In a busy world, managing your time is increasingly important.* 忙碌的世界里, 慎重安排时间越来越重要了. VB V n

3 If you **manage** to do something, especially something difficult, you succeed in doing it. 设法做到; 成功完成. ❖ *Over the past 12 months the company has managed a 10 per cent improvement.* 在过去的12个月里, 公司实现了10%的增长. VB V to-inf V n

4 If you **manage**, you succeed in coping with a difficult situation. 成功应对; 设法对付. ❖ *How did your mother manage when your father left?* 你爸爸走了以后, 你妈妈是怎样应付过来的? VB V
◢ **man·age·able** ❖ *He will now try to cut down the task to a manageable size.* 他现在会尽力将任务减少到可以应付的程度. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you say that you can **manage** an amount of time or money for something, you mean that you can afford to spend that time or money on it. (时间或金钱)花得起. ❖ *'All right, I can manage a fiver,' McMinn said with reluctance.* '好吧, 我可以出五美元.' 麦克明不情愿地说道. VB V n

6 If you say that someone **managed** a particular response, such as a laugh or a greeting, you mean that it was difficult for them to do it because they were feeling sad or upset. 勉强做到(笑、寒暄等); 设法做到. ❖ *He looked dazed as he spoke to reporters, managing only a weak smile.* 跟记者说话时, 他看上去很迷茫, 只能勉强地笑了一下. VB V n

7 You say **'I can manage'** or **'I'll manage'** as a way of refusing someone's offer of help and insisting on doing something by yourself. (对他人主动提出帮忙的婉拒)我能应付. ❖ *I can manage by myself.* 我自己能应付得了. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

man·age·ment /ˈmænɪdʒmənt/ managements. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Management** is the control and organizing of a business or other organization. (商务或机构的)管理; 经营. ❖ *The zoo needed better management rather than more money.* 这家动物园需要的是更好的管理, 而不是更多的资金. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the people who control and organize a business or other organization as the **management**. 管理部门; 资方. ❖ *The management is doing its best.* 管理部门在竭尽全力. *We need to get more women into top management.* 我们需要让更多的妇女进入高层管理. N-COLL-VAR

3 **Management** is the way people control different parts of their lives. 控制; 管理技巧. ❖ *...the secret of time management.* 时间控制的秘诀. N-UNCOUNT

man·ag·er /ˈmænɪdʒə/ managers. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **manager** is a person who is responsible for running part of or the whole of a business organization. 经理; 负责人. ❖ *...a retired bank manager.* 一名退休的银行经理. N-COUNT
◢ **mana·gerial** /ˌmænɪˈdʒɪəriəl/ ❖ *...his managerial skills.* 他的管理技巧. ADJ

2 The **manager** of a pop star or other entertainer is the person who looks after their business interests. (演艺人员的)经纪人. N-COUNT

3 The **manager** of a sports team is the person responsible for training the players and organizing the way they play. (负责训练和组织比赛的)运动队或球队主教练. N-COUNT

man·ag·er·ess /ˌmænɪdʒəˈres/ manageresses.

The **manageress** of a shop, restaurant, or other small business is the woman who is responsible for running it. Some women object to this word and prefer to be called a 'manager'. 女经理(但有些妇女更愿意被称为manager). ❖ *...the manageress of a betting shop.* 赌场的女经理. N-COUNT

ˌmanaging diˈrector, managing directors. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **managing director** of a company is the most important working director, and is in charge of the way the company is managed. 总经理, 执行董事. N-COUNT BRITISH

man·da·rin /ˈmændərɪn/ mandarins. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Journalists sometimes use **mandarin** to refer to someone who has an important job in the Civil Service. (报刊有时用)重要的公务员; 文官. ❖ *...Foreign Office mandarins.* 外交 N-COUNT BRITISH

M

部的官员.

2 **Mandarin** is the official language of China. 普通话, 国语(中国的官方语言). N-UNCOUNT

3 A **mandarin** was, in former times, an important government official in China. (中国古代的)官员. N-COUNT

4 A **mandarin** or a **mandarin orange** is a small orange which is easy to peel. 柑橘. N-COUNT

man·date /'mændeɪt/ **mandates, mandating, mandated.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 If a government or other elected body has a **mandate** to carry out a particular policy or task, they have the authority to carry it out as a result of winning an election or vote. 授权; 委任. ❖ *A mandate for continued economic reform...* 继续进行经济改革的授权. N-COUNT

2 When someone **is mandated** to carry out a particular policy or task, they are given the official authority to do it or are instructed to do it. (被)委任; (被)授权; (被)批准. ❖ *He'd now been mandated by the West African Economic Community to go in and to enforce a ceasefire.* 他现已得到西非经济共同体的授权, 介入并执行停火协议. VB usu passive; be V-ed to-inf

⊃ If someone is given a **mandate** to carry out a particular policy or task, they are mandated to do it. 授权; 委任. ❖ *A mandate from the UN...* 联合国的授权. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to the fixed length of time that a country's leader or government remains in office as their **mandate**. 任期; 在位期, 统治期. ❖ *...his intention to leave politics once his mandate ends.* 他打算一旦任期届满就离开政坛. N-COUNT FORMAL

4 To **mandate** something means to make it mandatory. 强制规定; 颁令. ❖ *Sixteen years ago, Quebec mandated that all immigrants send their children to French schools.* 16年前, 魁北克省颁布命令所有移民必须将子女送到法语学校读书. *...constitutionally mandated civil rights.* 由宪法规定了的公民权利. VB V n AMERICAN; V that; V-ed

man·da·tory /'mændətri, AM -tɔːri/. ♦◊◊◊◊

If an action or procedure is **mandatory**, people have to do it, because it is a rule or it is fixed by law. 必须履行的; 强制性的; 法定的. ❖ *...the mandatory retirement age of 65.* 65岁的强制退休年龄. *...the mandatory life sentence for murder.* 因谋杀法律规定需判的无期徒刑. ADJ FORMAL

man·di·ble /'mændɪbəl/ **mandibles.**

A **mandible** is a jawbone. 下颌骨, 颚. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

man·do·lin /ˌmændə'lɪn/ **mandolins.**

A **mandolin** is a musical instrument that looks like a small guitar and has four pairs of strings. 曼陀林(一种乐器). 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-VAR

mane /meɪn/ **manes.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 The **mane** on a horse or lion is the long thick hair that grows from its neck. (马)鬃毛; (狮)鬣毛. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a person's hair as their **mane**, you mean that they have a lot of hair. (指人)浓密的头发. ❖ *He had a great mane of white hair.* 他满头浓密的白发. N-COUNT LITERARY

'man-eating.

A **man-eating** animal is one that has killed and eaten human beings, or that people think might do so. 吃人的. ❖ *...man-eating lions.* 吃人的狮子. ADJ ADJ n

ma·neu·ver /mə'nuːvə/.

➡ 见 **manoeuvre**.

man·ful·ly /'mænfəli/.

If you say that someone, especially a man, does something **manfully**, you mean that they do it in a very determined or brave way. 坚定地; 勇敢地; 有大丈夫气概地. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

man·ga·nese /'mæŋgəniːz/.

Manganese is a greyish-white metal that is used in making steel. 锰. N-UNCOUNT

man·ger /'meɪndʒə/ **mangers.**

A **manger** is a low open container which cows, horses, and other animals feed from in a stable or barn. (牛、马等的)食槽. N-COUNT DATED

man·gle /'mæŋgəl/ **mangles, mangling, mangled.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 If a physical object **is mangled**, it is crushed or twisted very forcefully, so that it is difficult to see what its original shape was. (被)压坏; (被)扭曲至面目全非. ❖ *...the mangled wreckage.* 面目全非的残骸. VB usu passive; V-ed

2 If you say that someone **mangles** words or information, you are criticizing them for not speaking or writing clearly or correctly. (因发音不准或书写不当而)扭曲; 破坏至无法辨认. VB V n PRAGMATICS

3 A **mangle** is an old-fashioned device for squeezing water from wet clothes after washing them. 轧布机; 轧干机. N-COUNT

man·go /'mæŋgəʊ/ **mangoes** or **mangos.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **mango** is a large sweet yellowish fruit which grows on a tree in hot countries. 芒果. ❖ *...mango chutney.* 芒果酸辣酱. N-VAR

⊃ A **mango** is the tree that this fruit grows on. 芒果树. ❖ *...lime and mango trees.* 酸橙树和芒果树. N-COUNT

man·grove /'mæŋgrəʊv/ **mangroves.**

A **mangrove** or **mangrove tree** is a tree with roots which are above the ground. It grows along coasts or river banks in hot countries. 红树(生长在热带海岸或河岸地带). ❖ *...mangrove swamps.* 红树沼泽. N-COUNT

man·gy /'meɪndʒi/ **mangier, mangiest.**

A **mangy** animal looks dirty, uncared for or ill. 肮脏的; 带病的. ADJ-GRADED

man·handle /'mænhændəl/ **manhandles, manhandling, manhandled.**

1 If someone **is manhandled**, they are physically held or pushed, for example when they are being taken somewhere. (被)推拉, 架着. ❖ *They manhandled the old man along the corridor.* 他们沿走廊推搡老人. VB be V-ed; V n prep/adv; Also V n

2 If you **manhandle** something big or heavy somewhere, you move it there by hand. 用人力搬动. ❖ *The three of us manhandled the uncovered dinghy out of the shed.* 我们三人从棚里用力拖出无篷的小艇. VB; V n prep/adv

man·hole /'mænhəʊl/ **manholes.**

A **manhole** is a hole in a road, leading down to a drain. It is covered by a metal plate which is removed when someone needs to go down into the drain. (道路上通往下水道的)检修孔, 人孔. N-COUNT

man·hood /'mænhʊd/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 **Manhood** is the state of being a man rather than a boy, or the period of a man's adult life. 成人; 成人期. ❖ *They were failing lamentably to help their sons grow from boyhood to manhood.* 他们遗憾地未能帮助儿子们从孩童成长为成人. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you refer to **American manhood** or **French manhood** for example, you are referring to American men or French men considered as a group. (总称)男子(如美国男子、法国男子). N-UNCOUNT supp N

'man-hour, man-hours; 又拼作 **man hour**.

A **man-hour** is the average amount of work that one person can do in an hour. **Man-hours** are used to estimate how long jobs take. Some people disapprove of this expression because it seems to exclude women. 工时, 一人一小时的工作量.(有人反对这种用法, 因这词似乎排除了女人.) ❖ *The restoration took almost 4,000 man-hours over four years.* 修复工作花费了将近4,000个工时, 长达4年之久. N-COUNT

man·hunt /'mænhʌnt/ **manhunts.**

A **manhunt** is a major search for someone who has escaped or disappeared. (对逃跑者或失踪者的)搜捕, 追捕. N-COUNT

ma·nia /'meɪniə/ **manias.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 If you say that a person or group has a **mania** for something, you mean that they enjoy it very much or devote a lot of time to it. 狂热, 癖好. ❖ *The media have a mania about rugby.* 媒体对橄榄球非常狂热. N-COUNT

2 **Mania** is a mental illness which causes the sufferer to become very worried or concerned about something. 躁狂病. ❖ *...the treatment of mania.* 对躁狂症的治疗. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ma·ni·ac /'meɪniæk/ **maniacs.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 A **maniac** is a mad person who is violent and dangerous. 疯子, 狂人. ❖ *...a drug-crazed maniac.* 嗜毒成性的疯子. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **maniac**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely foolish and reckless. 愚蠢的; 疯狂的. ❖ *...a maniac driver.* 疯狂的司机. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

M

3 If you call someone, for example, a religious **maniac** or a sports **maniac**, you are critical of them because they have an unnaturally strong and obsessive interest in religion or sport. (贬义)狂热分子. N-COUNT supp N

ma·nia·cal /mə'naɪəkəl/.

If you describe someone's behaviour as **maniacal**, you mean that it is extreme, violent, or very determined. 极端的; 强烈的; 非常执著的. ❖ *He was almost maniacal in his pursuit of sporting records.* 他在追求破运动记录方面简直有些疯狂. ◢ **ma·nia·cal·ly** /mə'naɪəkli/ ❖ *He was last seen striding maniacally to the hotel reception.* 最后一次有人看到他是见他疯了似的大步走向旅馆的接待处. ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV

man·ic /'mænɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **manic**, you mean that they do things extremely quickly or energetically, often because they are very excited or anxious. (因过度激动或紧张)极其迅速的, 精力极充沛的, 发了疯似的. ❖ *He was really manic.* 他真的像发了疯似的. *...an almost manic energy.* 精力极充沛. ◢ **man·ic·al·ly** /'mænɪkli/ ❖ *We cleaned the house manically.* 我们极其迅速地打扫了屋子. ADJ-GRADED ADV

2 If you describe someone's smile, laughter, or sense of humour as **manic**, you mean that it seems excessive or strange. (微笑、笑声、幽默等)过度的; 怪异的. ❖ *...a manic grin.* 怪异地露齿一笑. ADJ-GRADED

,manic-de'pressive, manic-depressives; 又拼作 **manic depressive**.

If someone is **manic-depressive**, they have a medical condition in which they sometimes feel excited and confident and at other times very depressed. 躁狂抑郁的, 患躁狂抑郁症的. ❖ *...manic depressive illness.* 躁狂抑郁症. ADJ

➩ A **manic-depressive** is someone who is manic-depressive. 躁狂抑郁症患者. ❖ *Her mother is a manic depressive.* 她母亲患有躁狂抑郁症. N-COUNT

mani·cure /'mænɪkjʊə/ **manicures, manicuring, manicured.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **manicure** your hands or nails, you care for them by softening your skin and cutting and painting your nails. 修指甲; 手部护理. VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I have a manicure occasionally.* 我有时会修修指甲. N-COUNT

mani·cured /'mænɪkjʊəd/.

A **manicured** garden or lawn has very short neatly cut grass. (花园、草坪等)修剪过的. ADJ

mani·cur·ist /'mænɪkjʊərɪst/ **manicurists.**

A **manicurist** is a person whose job is manicuring people's hands and nails. 修甲师. N-COUNT

mani·fest /'mænɪfest/ **manifests, manifesting, manifested.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **manifest**, you mean that it is clearly true and that nobody would disagree with it if they saw it or considered it. 显然的, 显而易见的. ❖ *...the manifest failure of the policies.* 这些政策的失败显而易见. ◢ **mani·fest·ly** ❖ *She manifestly failed to last the mile and a half of the race.* 显然地, 她未跑完这比赛的1.5英里. *...the manifestly obvious health and social advantages of chastity.* 坚守贞操明显地合乎个人的健康和社会利益. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED

2 If you **manifest** a particular quality, feeling, or illness, or if it **manifests** itself, it becomes visible or obvious. 显露, 露出. ❖ *He manifested a pleasing personality on stage.* 他在舞台上表现出讨人喜欢的性格. *The virus needs two weeks to manifest itself.* 这种病毒需要两周才会发作. V-ERG FORMAL V n V pron-refl

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The same alarm is manifest everywhere.* 到处都显露出同样的恐慌. ADJ-GRADED

mani·fes·ta·tion /,mænɪfe'steɪʃən/ **manifestations.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **manifestation** of something is one of the different ways in which it can appear. 表明; 表现形式; 显示. ❖ *... different manifestations of the disease.* 这种疾病不同的表现形式. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

mani·fes·to /,mænɪ'festəʊ/ **manifestos** or **manifestoes.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **manifesto** is a statement published by a person or group of people, especially a political party, in which they say what their aims and policies are. 宣言, 声明. ❖ *... their election manifesto.* 他们的竞选宣言. N-COUNT

mani·fold /'mænɪfəʊld/.

Things that are **manifold** are of many different kinds. 多种多样的, 繁多的. ❖ *The difficulties are manifold.* 困难是多种多样的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ma·nila /mə'nɪlə/; 又拼作 **manilla.**

A **manila** envelope or folder is made from a strong paper that is usually light brown. 马尼拉纸的; 黄褐色纸的; 牛皮纸造的. ADJ ADJ n

ma·nipu·late /mə'nɪpjʊleɪt/ **manipulates, manipulating, manipulated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **manipulates** people, you disapprove of them because they skilfully force or persuade people to do what they want. (贬义)摆布, 操控. ❖ *She's always borrowing my clothes and manipulating me to give her vast sums of money.* 她总是向我借衣服, 千方百计摆布我给她大笔的钱. *They'll have kids who are two, three, who are manipulating them into buying toys.* 他们会碰到两三岁的孩子缠着他们买玩具. ◢ **ma·nipu·la·tion** /mə,nɪpjʊ'leɪʃən/ **manipulations** ❖ *I don't like manipulations or lies.* 我不喜欢操纵的行为或谎言. VB V n PRAGMATICS V n to-inf V n into -ing N-VAR

2 If you say that someone **manipulates** an event or situation, you disapprove of them because they use or control it for their own benefit. (贬义)操纵; 利用. ❖ *They felt he had been cowardly in manipulating the system to avoid the draft.* 他们觉得他利用制度以逃避服役是懦夫的行为. ◢ **manipulation** ❖ *...accusations of political manipulation.* 操纵政治的指控. VB PRAGMATICS V n N-VAR

3 If you **manipulate** something that requires skill, such as a complicated piece of equipment or a difficult idea, you operate it or process it. 操作; 控制. ❖ *The technology uses a pen to manipulate a computer.* 这种技术利用一支钢笔来操作电脑. *... people like journalists who manipulate ideas.* 像那些能巧妙操控思想的记者. ◢ **manipulation** ❖ *...the simplest of mathematical manipulations.* 数学运算中最简单的一种. VB V n N-VAR

4 If someone **manipulates** your bones or muscles, they skilfully move and press them with their hands in order to remove tension or push the bones into their correct position. 推拿. ❖ *The way he can manipulate my leg has helped my arthritis so much.* 他对我的腿进行推拿, 对关节炎的治疗帮助很大. ◢ **manipulation** ❖ *...acupuncture, chiropractic or manipulation.* 针灸、指压或推拿. VB V n N-VAR

ma·nipu·la·tive /mə'nɪpjʊlətɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **manipulative**, you disapprove of them because they manipulate people. (贬义)操纵的、控制的. ❖ *...aggressive and manipulative behaviour.* 盛气凌人和操纵的行为. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ma·nipu·la·tor /mə'nɪpjʊleɪtə/ **manipulators.**

If you describe someone as a **manipulator**, you mean that they skilfully control events, situations, or people, often in a way that other people disapprove of. 善于左右局势(他人)者, 操纵者. ❖ *Jean Brodie is a manipulator. She cons everybody.* 琼·布罗迪善于操纵他人, 她欺骗每一个人. *...some of the best PR manipulators in the business.* 该行业中一些最善于处理公共关系的能手. N-COUNT

man·kind /,mæn'kaɪnd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You can refer to all human beings as **mankind** when considering them as a group. Some people dislike this use. 人类.(有些人不喜欢这种用法) ❖ *...the evolution of mankind.* 人类的进化. N-UNCOUNT

man·ly /'mænli/ **manlier, manliest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe a man's behaviour or appearance as **manly**, you approve of it because it shows qualities that are considered typical of a man, such as strength or courage. 有男子汉气概的; 刚毅的; 威武的. ❖ *...he set himself manly tasks.* 他为自己定下了男子汉的任务. ◢ **man·li·ness** ❖ *He has no doubts about his manliness.* 他毫不怀疑自己的刚毅. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT poss N

,man-'made. ♦◇◇◇◇

Man-made things are created or caused by people, rather than occurring naturally. 人造的; 人工的; 人为的. ❖ *...man-made lakes.* 人造湖. ADJ

M

man·na /ˈmænə/.
If you say that something unexpected is **manna from heaven** or **manna**, you mean that it is good and happened just at the time that it was needed. 天赐之物; 意外收获. ❖ *The revealed documents were manna for journalists.* 那些被披露的档案对记者来说是天赐之物. PHR

manned /mænd/.
➸ 见 **man**.

man·ne·quin /ˈmænɪkɪn/ **mannequins.**
1 A **mannequin** is a life-sized model of a person which is used to display clothes, hats, or shoes, especially in shop windows. (用以展示衣、帽、鞋等的)人体模型,服装模型. N-COUNT DATED
2 A **mannequin** is a person who displays clothes, hats, or shoes by wearing them, especially in fashion shows or photographs. 时装模特儿. N-COUNT DATED

man·ner /ˈmænə/ **manners.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 The **manner** in which you do something is the way that you do it. (人行为的)态度, 方式. ❖ *She smiled again in a friendly manner.* 她又一次友好地微笑了. N-SING with supp
2 If something is done in the **manner** of something else, it is done in the style of that thing. (做事的)方式, 方法. ❖ *We kissed each other's cheeks in the European manner.* 我们以欧洲人的方式互相亲吻了面颊. N-SING with supp
3 Someone's **manner** is the way in which they behave and talk when they are with other people, for example whether they are polite, confident, or bad-tempered. 举止, 态度. ❖ *His manner was self-assured and brusque.* 他的举止自信而粗鲁. ◢ **-mannered** ❖ *Forrest was normally mild-mannered, affable, and untalkative.* 福里斯特通常举止温文、和蔼可亲, 不爱多说话. N-SING COMB
4 If someone has **good manners**, they are polite and observe social customs. If someone has **bad manners**, they are impolite and do not observe these customs. (好/坏)仪态; (好/坏)风度. ❖ *He dressed well and had impeccable manners.* 他穿着考究, 仪态无可挑剔. N-PLURAL
5 ➸ 又见 **bedside manner, table manner.**
6 If you refer to **all manner of** objects or people, you are talking about objects or people of many different kinds. 各种各样的. ❖ *...pictures of all manner of wildlife.* 各种各样野生动植物的图片. PHR
7 You say **in a manner of speaking** to indicate that what you have just said is not absolutely or literally true, but is true in a general way. 一般可以说; 在某种意义上说. ❖ *An attorney is your employee, in a manner of speaking.* 从某种意义上说, 律师是你的雇员. PHR PRAGMATICS
8 You use **what manner of** to suggest that the person or thing you are about to mention is of an unusual or unknown kind. (不同寻常的或不知名的)种类. ❖ *What manner of place is this?* 这是什么地方? PHR LITERARY

man·nered /ˈmænəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone's behaviour or a work of art as **mannered**, you dislike it because it is elaborate or formal, and therefore seems false or artificial. 矫饰的, 做作的, 不自然的. ❖ *...Naomi's mannered voice.* 娜奥米不自然的声音. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 **Mannered** behaviour is polite and observes social customs. 礼貌的, 得体的. ❖ *...perfectly polite and beautifully mannered.* 礼貌得体和举止优雅. ADJ-GRADED

man·ner·ism /ˈmænərɪzəm/ **mannerisms.**
Someone's **mannerisms** are the gestures or ways of speaking which are very characteristic of them, and which they often use. 习惯性的举止、谈吐、习性. N-COUNT

man·nish /ˈmænɪʃ/.
If you describe a woman's appearance or behaviour as **mannish**, you mean it is more like a man's appearance or behaviour than a woman's. (女性的容貌或行为)男性化的, 像男人的. ❖ *...a mannish trouser suit.* 一套男性化的裤套装. ADJ-GRADED

ma·noeu·vrable /məˈnuːvərəbəl/; [美]拼作 **maneuverable.**
Something that is **manoeuvrable** can be easily moved into different positions. 容易调动的; 机动灵活的. ❖ *Ferries are very powerful and manoeuvrable compared to cargo ships.* 与货船相比, 渡船马力大, 机动灵活. ADJ-GRADED

ma·noeu·vre /məˈnuːvə/ **manoeuvres, manoeuvring, manoeuvred;** [美]拼作 **maneuver.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **manoeuvre** something into or out of an awkward position, you skilfully move it there. (巧妙地)移动; 调动. ❖ *We attempted to manoeuvre the canoe closer to him.* 我们试图将独木舟移得离他更近. *I manoeuvred my way among the tables.* 我在很多桌子间走. VB V n adv/prep V way prep/adv Also V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a ship capable of high speed and rapid manoeuvre.* 能高速行驶、敏捷移动的船. N-VAR
2 If you **manoeuvre** a situation, you change it in a clever and skilful way so that you can benefit from it. (灵巧地)操纵. ❖ *The authorities have to manoeuvre the markets into demanding a cut in interest rates.* 政府当局不得不控制市场以让市场要求降低利率. *He brilliantly manoeuvred himself back to power.* 他巧妙地使手腕使自己重新掌了权. VB V n V n prep/adv Also V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...manoeuvres to block the electoral process.* 阻止选举进程的巧妙策略. N-COUNT
◢ **ma·noeu·vring, manoeuvrings** ❖ *...his unrivalled skill in political manoeuvring.* 他在政治策略上无与伦比的手段. N-VAR
3 Military **manoeuvres** are training exercises which involve the movement of soldiers and equipment over a large area. (军事上)调动、演习. ❖ *Allied troops begin maneuvers tomorrow.* 盟军明天开始演习. N-PLURAL
4 ➸ **room for manoeuvre:** 见 **room.**

man·or /ˈmænə/ **manors.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **manor** is a large house in the country and the land and smaller buildings belonging to it, especially when the house was built in the Middle Ages or has replaced one that was built at that time. (中世纪或以后的)庄园. N-COUNT

ˈmanor house, manor houses. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **manor house** is the main house that is or was on a medieval manor. 庄园大宅. N-COUNT

man·power /ˈmænpaʊə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Workers are sometimes referred to as **manpower** when they are being considered as a part of the process of producing goods or providing services. 工人; 人力; 劳动力. ❖ *...the shortage of skilled manpower in the industry.* 该行业缺少有技术的工人. N-UNCOUNT

man·qué /ˈmɒŋkeɪ, AM mɑːŋˈkeɪ/.
You use **manqué** to describe someone who has never succeeded in becoming the kind of person mentioned, although they tried to or had the potential to. 未成功的, 未实现愿望的, 壮志未酬的. ❖ *He was, in a sense, an academic manqué.* 在某种意义上, 他想当学者而一直未能如愿. ADJ n ADJ

manse /mæns/ **manses.**
In some Christian churches, a **manse** is the house provided for a clergyman to live in. 牧师住宅. ❖ *...a Baptist manse in Monmouth.* 蒙茅斯的一座浸信会牧师住宅. N-COUNT BRITISH

man·servant /ˈmænsɜːvənt/ **manservants.**
A **manservant** is a man who works as a servant in a private house. The American word is **houseman.** 男仆. [美]作 houseman. N-COUNT DATED, BRITISH

man·sion /ˈmænʃən/ **mansions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **mansion** is a very large house. 宅第, 公馆. ❖ *...an eighteenth century mansion in Hampshire.* 汉普郡的一座18世纪公馆. N-COUNT
2 In Britain, **Mansions** is often used in the names of blocks of flats. ...大厦(在英国常用于公寓大楼名称). ❖ *...Delaware Mansions, a block of 167 flats opposite the BBC Radio studios.* 在英国广播公司电台播音室的对面是有167套住房的特拉华大厦.

man·slaughter /ˈmænslɔːtə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of a person by someone who did not intend to kill them. 误杀(罪). ❖ *...she was guilty of manslaughter, not murder.* 她因误杀、而不是谋杀被判有罪. N-UNCOUNT LEGAL

man·tel /ˈmæntəl/ **mantels.**
A **mantel** is a mantlepiece. 壁炉架, 壁炉台. N-COUNT DATED

mantel·piece /ˈmæntəlpiːs/ **mantelpieces;** 又拼作 **mantlepiece.**

A **mantelpiece** is a wood or stone shelf which is the top part of a border round a fireplace. 壁炉架, 壁炉台. ❖ *On the mantelpiece are a pair of bronze Ming vases.* 壁炉台上有一对明朝的青铜花瓶. N-COUNT

man·tle /ˈmæntəl/ **mantles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you take on the **mantle** of something such as a profession or an important job, you take on the responsibilities and duties which must be fulfilled by anyone who has this profession or job. (专业或重要职位等的)责任, 职责. ❖ *She has the intellectual form to take up the mantle of leadership.* 她有担当起领导职责的知识分子风范. N-SING the N of n WRITTEN

2 A **mantle** of something is a layer of it covering a surface, for example a layer of snow on the ground. (一层)覆盖物. ❖ *...a mantle of soot and ash.* 一层煤屑和烟灰. N-COUNT with supp WRITTEN

3 A **mantle** is a piece of clothing without sleeves that people used to wear over their other clothes in former times. (旧时的)披风, 斗篷. N-COUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **mantel.**

mantle·piece /ˈmæntəlpiːs/.

➡ 见 **mantelpiece.**

,man-to-'man.

➡ 见 **man.**

man·tra /ˈmæntrə/ **mantras.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mantra** is a chant used by Buddhists and Hindus when they meditate, or to help them feel calm and deal with problems. 曼特罗(佛教和印度教的祷文). N-COUNT

manu·al /ˈmænjuəl/ **manuals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Manual** work is work in which you use your hands or your physical strength rather than your mind. 手工的; 体力的. ❖ *...skilled manual workers.* 熟练的体力劳动者. ADJ

2 **Manual** is used to talk about movements which are made by someone's hands. 手的. ❖ *...toys designed to help develop manual dexterity.* 用来帮助练习手灵巧性的玩具. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

3 **Manual** means operated by hand, rather than by electricity or a motor. (非电动或机动的而是)手动的, 用手操作的. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **manu·al·ly** ❖ *The device is manually operated, using a simple handle.* 这种设备是利用一个简单的手柄, 用手来操作. ADV ADV with v

4 A **manual** is a book which tells you how to do something or how a piece of machinery works. 指南、手册. ❖ *...the instruction manual.* 指导手册. N-COUNT

manu·fac·ture /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃə/ **manufactures, manufacturing, manufactured.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 To **manufacture** something means to make it in a factory, usually in large quantities. (大量)制造, 生产. ❖ *They manufacture the class of plastics known as thermoplastic materials.* 他们制造那种叫做热塑性材料的塑料. *We import foreign manufactured goods.* 我们进口外国制成品. VB V n V-ed

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the manufacture of nuclear weapons.* 核武器的制造. N-UNCOUNT with supp

◢ **manu·fac·tur·ing** ❖ *...management headquarters for manufacturing in China.* 在中国进行生产的管理总部. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Manufactures** are goods or products which have been made in a factory. 产品、制造品. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

3 If you say that someone **manufactures** information, you are criticizing them because they invent information that is not true. 编造、虚构. ❖ *According to the prosecution, the officers manufactured an elaborate story.* 根据控方所称, 官员们精心编造了一个故事. VB PRAGMATICS V n

manu·fac·tur·er /ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərə/ **manufacturers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **manufacturer** is a business or company which makes goods in large quantities to sell. 制造商, 生产厂家. ❖ *...the world's largest doll manufacturer.* 世界最大的玩偶生产商. N-COUNT

ma·nure /məˈnjuə, AM -ˈnʊr/ **manures.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Manure is animal faeces, sometimes mixed with chemicals, that is spread on the ground in order to make plants grow healthy and strong. 粪肥; 肥料. N-VAR

manu·script /ˈmænjuskrɪpt/ **manuscripts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

M

1 A **manuscript** is a handwritten or typed document, especially a writer's first version of a book before it is published. 手稿; 打字稿; 原稿. ❖ *He had seen a manuscript of the book.* 他曾见过这本书的手稿. *I am grateful to him for letting me read his early chapters in manuscript.* 我感谢他让我读了开始几章的手稿. N-COUNT also in N

2 A **manuscript** is an old document that was written by hand on paper or parchment before printing was invented. (印刷术发明之前的)手抄本. ❖ *...early printed books and rare manuscripts.* 早期印刷的书籍和珍本手抄本. N-COUNT

many /ˈmeni/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **many** to indicate that you are talking about a large number of people or things. 许多. ❖ *I don't think many people would argue with that.* 我认为许多人不会对此有异议. *Not many films are made in Finland.* 芬兰制作的电影不多. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *We stood up, thinking through the possibilities. There weren't many.* 我们站起来, 想着各种可能性, 但可能性并没有很多种. PRON

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *In many of these neighborhoods a lot of people don't have telephones.* 在邻近的许多地方, 很多人没有电话. QUANT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Among his many hobbies was the breeding of fine horses.* 他众多爱好之一就是育良种马. *The possibilities are many.* 可能性有许多. ADJ-GRADED det ADJ, v link ADJ

2 You use **many** to talk about numbers or quantities, and to ask and answer questions about numbers or quantities. (用以谈论、问及或回答数量的)多少. ❖ *No-one knows how many people have been killed since the war began.* 没有人知道自从战争开始以来有多少人死亡. *How many people out here have ever been called by a pollster? Well, not very many.* 这儿有多少人接受过民意调查员的调查? 嗯, 不太多. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *How many do you smoke a day?* 你一天吸多少支烟? PRON

3 You use **many** with 'as' when you are comparing numbers of things or people. 与as连用, 表示比较. ❖ *I've always entered as many photo competitions as I can.* 我总是尽可能多地参加摄影比赛. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Let the child try on as many as she likes.* 让这个女孩喜欢试穿多少件就试穿多少件. PRON

4 You use **many** followed by 'a' and a noun to emphasize that there are a lot of people or things involved in something. 后加a, 表示'许多'、'多'. ❖ *Many a mother tries to act out her unrealized dreams through her daughter.* 许多母亲都试图通过女儿来实现自己未完成的梦想. PREDET PRAGMATICS

5 You use **many** to mean 'many people'. 许多人. ❖ *Iris Murdoch is regarded by many as a supremely good and serious writer.* 许多人认为艾里斯·默多克是一名卓越且严肃的小说家. PRON

6 **The many** means a large group of people considered as separate from a small minority. 大多数人; 群众. ❖ *The printing press gave power to a few to change the world for the many.* 印刷技术给少数人以权力去改变大多数人的世界. PRON

7 You use **as many as** before a number to suggest that it is surprisingly large. 多达. ❖ *New York City police say that as many as four and a half million people watched today's parade.* 纽约市警察局说有多达450万人观看了今天的游行. PHR

8 You use **a good many** or **a great many** to emphasize that you are referring to a large number of things or people. 很多很多的; 相当多的. ❖ *We've both had a good many beers.* 我们两人都喝了很多啤酒. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 ➡ **many happy returns:** 见 **return.**

➡ **in so many words:** 见 **word.**

map /mæp/ **maps, mapping, mapped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **map** is a drawing of a particular area such as a city, a country, or a continent, showing its main features as they would appear if you looked at them from above. 地图. ❖ *Have you got a map of the city centre?* 你有没有市中心的地图? N-COUNT

2 A **map** is a drawing that gives special information about an area. 图; 图谱. ❖ *...weather maps on television.* 电视播放的气象图. N-COUNT

3 To **map** an area means to make a map of it. 为…绘制地图. VB V n
❖ *...a spacecraft which is using radar to map the surface of Venus.* 一艘正在利用雷达为金星表面绘制地图的宇宙飞船.

4 If you say that someone or something **put** a person, thing, or place **on the map**, you mean that they made it become well-known and important. 使出名, 使显得重要. ❖ *...the attempts of the Edinburgh Festival's organisers to put C.P. Taylor firmly on the map.* 爱丁堡艺术节的主办者试图使C.P.泰勒一举成名. PHR

›map out.

If you **map out** something that you are intending to do, you work out in detail how you will do it. 详细安排, 筹划. ❖ *I cannot conceive of anybody writing a play by sitting down and mapping it out.* 我无法想象有人仅仅靠坐下来, 仔细拟订就能写出一部剧本. PHR-V V P noun V n P

ma·ple /ˈmeɪpəl/ maples. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **maple** or a **maple tree** is a tree with large leaves which turn bright red or gold in autumn. 槭树(俗称枫树). N-VAR
➪ **Maple** is the wood of this tree. 槭木. N-UNCOUNT

ˌmaple ˈsyrup.

Maple syrup is a sweet, sticky, brown liquid made from the sap of maple trees, that can be eaten with pancakes or used to make puddings. 槭树糖浆. N-UNCOUNT

mar /mɑː/ mars, marring, marred. ♦♦◇◇◇

To **mar** something means to spoil or damage it. 损害; 毁坏. ❖ *That election was marred by massive cheating.* 那次选举中有大规模作弊. VB V n be V-ed

Mar. ♦♦◇◇◇

Mar. is a written abbreviation for **March**. March 的缩写形式.

mara·thon /ˈmærəθən, AM -θɒn/ marathons. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **marathon** is a race in which people run a distance of 26 miles (about 42 km). 马拉松(长途)赛跑(全长26英里, 约42公里). N-COUNT
➪ **The marathon** is the sport of running marathon races. 马拉松比赛. ❖ *I took up the marathon.* 我参加马拉松比赛. N-SING the N

2 If you use **marathon** to describe an event or task, you are emphasizing that it takes a long time and is very tiring. 马拉松式的; 持久的; 需要耐力的. ❖ *...a marathon session of talks.* 一轮马拉松式的会谈. *...the medical team which successfully carried out the marathon operation.* 成功地完成了长时间手术的医疗小组. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

ma·raud·ing /məˈrɔːdɪŋ/.

Marauding groups of people or animals are wandering around looking for opportunities to steal or kill. 流动抢劫的; 劫掠的; 到处猎杀的. ◢ **ma·raud·er** /məˈrɔːdə/ **marauders** ❖ *Numb with terror, she stared at the departing marauders.* 她吓呆了, 只会眼睁睁地盯着正在离去的抢劫者. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY N-COUNT

mar·ble /ˈmɑːbəl/ marbles. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Marble** is a type of very hard rock which feels cold when you touch it and which shines when it is cut and polished. 大理石. ❖ *He collected classical marble busts of Caesar.* 他收集古典的大理石凯撒半身像. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Marbles** are sculptures made of marble. 大理石雕刻品. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

3 **Marbles** is a children's game played with small balls, usually made of coloured glass. You roll a ball along the ground and try to hit an opponent's ball with it. 弹子游戏. ❖ *On the far side of the street, two boys were playing marbles.* 在街道的远端, 两个男孩正在玩弹子游戏. N-UNCOUNT
➪ A **marble** is one of the small balls used in this game. 弹珠, 玻璃弹子. N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone **has lost** their **marbles**, you mean that their ideas or behaviour are very strange, as if they have become insane. 丧失理智. PHR INFORMAL

mar·bled /ˈmɑːbəld/.

Something that is **marbled** has a pattern or colouring like that of marble. 有大理石石纹的; 大理石颜色的. ❖ *If the meat is marbled with fat it should be tender.* 肥瘦均匀的五花肉会嫩一些. ADJ

march /mɑːtʃ/ marches, marching, marched. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When soldiers **march** somewhere, or when a commanding officer **marches** them somewhere, they walk there with very regular steps, as a group. (使)(队伍齐步)行进, (使)前进. ❖ *Captain Ramirez called them to attention and marched them off to the main camp.* 拉米雷斯上尉命令他们立正, 并带领他们向主营地齐步前进. *We marched fifteen miles to Yadkin River.* 我们前进了15英里, 到达了亚德金河. V-ERG V prep/adv V n adv/prep V n Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *After a short march, the column entered the village.* 纵队经过短距离行进, 进入了村庄. N-COUNT
If a group of soldiers are **on the march**, they are marching somewhere. 在行军中, 在前进中. PHR

2 When a large group of people **march** for a cause, they walk somewhere together in order to express their ideas or to protest about something. (示威)游行. ❖ *The demonstrators then marched through the capital chanting slogans.* 示威者然后游行穿行首都, 不断喊着口号. VB V prep/adv Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Organisers expect up to 300,000 protesters to join the march.* 组织者预计有30万抗议者参加游行. N-COUNT
◢ **march·er, marchers** ❖ *Fights between police and marchers lasted for three hours.* 警察和示威者的冲突持续了三小时. N-COUNT

3 If you say that someone **marches** somewhere, you mean that they walk there quickly and in a determined way, for example because they are angry. 坚定地快步行走. ❖ *He marched into the kitchen without knocking.* 他门也没敲, 就快步走进厨房. VB V prep/adv

4 If you **march** someone somewhere, you force them to walk there with you, for example by holding their arm tightly. 迫使…前进. ❖ *I marched him across the room and out on to the doorstep.* 我押着他穿过房间, 出来到了门阶. VB V n prep/adv

5 The **march** of something is its steady development or progress. 稳步发展, 进展. ❖ *...the relentless march of technology.* 科技持续的发展. N-SING

6 A **march** is a piece of music with a regular rhythm that you can march to. 进行曲. N-COUNT

7 If you give someone their **marching orders**, you tell them that you no longer want or need them, for example as your employee or as your lover. 解雇通知; 分手声明. ❖ *They've had their marching orders.* 他们已遭解雇了. PHR

8 If you **steal a march** on someone, you start doing something before they do it in order to gain an advantage over them. 抢先. ❖ *If its strategy succeeds, Mexico could even steal a march on its northern neighbour.* 如果策略成功, 墨西哥甚至比它的北部邻邦更能抢先一步. PHR

March, Marches. ♦♦♦♦◇

March is the third month of the year in the Western calendar. 三月. 见附录 **Dates**. ❖ *I flew to Milan in early March.* 我三月初飞往米兰. *She was born in Austria on March 6, 1920.* 她于1920年3月6日出生于奥地利. N-VAR

mar·chion·ess /ˌmɑːʃəˈnes/ marchionesses.

A **marchioness** is the wife or widow of a marquis, or a woman with the same rank as a marquis. 侯爵夫人; 女侯爵. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

ˈmarch-past, march-pasts; 又拼作 march past.

When soldiers take part in a **march-past**, they march in front of an important person as part of a ceremonial occasion. (军队经过检阅台的)分列式. N-COUNT

mare /meə/ mares. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **mare** is an adult female horse. 母马. N-COUNT

mar·ga·rine /ˌmɑːdʒəˈriːn, AM ˈmɑːdʒərɪn/ margarines. ♦◇◇◇◇

Margarine is a yellow substance made from vegetable oil and sometimes animal fats. It is similar to butter. 人造黄油. N-VAR

mar·gin /ˈmɑːdʒɪn/ margins. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **margin** is the difference between two amounts, especially the difference in the number of votes or points between the winner and the loser in an election or other contest. 差数; 胜方的领先幅度. ❖ *They could end up with a 50-point winning margin.* 他们最后可能以领先50分的优势获胜. N-COUNT with supp

2 The **margin** of a written or printed page is the blank space at the side of the page. 页边空白; 页边. N-COUNT

M

3 If there is a **margin** for something in a situation, there is some freedom to choose what to do or decide how to do it. 余地；余裕. ❖ *The money is collected in a straightforward way with little margin for error.* 钱是直接收的，几乎没有出错的余地. N-VAR with supp

4 The **margin** of a place or area is the extreme edge of it. 边缘，边. ❖ *These islands are on the margins of human habitation.* 这些岛屿位于人类居住地的边缘. N-COUNT with supp

5 If you say that a person or thing is on the **margins** of a group, an idea, or a situation, you mean that they are among the least typical, least important, or least powerful parts of it. 不典型；不重要；无权势. ❖ *...signs of the party's rapid retreat to the political margins.* 该党在政治上迅速失势的迹象. N-PLURAL with supp

6 ➡ 又见 **profit margin**.

mar·gin·al /ˈmɑːdʒɪnəl/ **marginals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **marginal**, you mean that it is small or not very important. 微小的，不重要的. ❖ *This is a marginal improvement on October.* 比起10月这是一点小改进. *The role of the party proved marginal.* 结果证明，该党的作用微不足道. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe people as **marginal**, you mean that they are not involved in the main events or developments in society. 处于社会边缘的，不参与主要活动的. ❖ *I don't want to call him marginal, but he's not a major character.* 我不想称他为边缘人物，但他不是主要角色. ADJ-GRADED

3 In political elections, a **marginal** seat or constituency is one which is usually won or lost by only a few votes. (政治选举中)(席位或选区)以微弱票数赢得或失去的；边缘的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

➩ A **marginal** is a marginal seat. 边缘席位. ❖ *These are the key marginals which Labour must win.* 这些是工党必须赢得的关键性边缘席位. N-COUNT

4 **Marginal** activities, costs, or taxes are not the main part of a business or an economic system, but often make the difference between its success or failure. (指非主体部分的营业活动、花费、税项等，但决定某生意或经济系统的成败)边际的. ADJ TECHNICAL

5 **Marginal** land is poor farming land which lies between fertile land and an area of completely infertile land such as a desert. (指肥沃土地和不毛之地之间的土地)贫瘠的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n TECHNICAL

mar·gin·al·ize /ˈmɑːdʒɪnəlaɪz/ **marginalizes, marginalizing, marginalized;** [英]又拼作 **marginalise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **marginalize** a group of people means to make them feel isolated and unimportant. 忽视；排斥；使处于社会边缘. ❖ *The effect of this has been to increasingly marginalize the local authority sector.* 这样做的结果是越来越把地方当局边缘化了. ◢ **mar·gin·ali·za·tion** ❖ *He spoke of his fears of the marginalization of Africa.* 他谈到了对非洲边缘化的担心. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

mar·gin·al·ly /ˈmɑːdʒɪnəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Marginally means to only a small extent. 些许地；轻微地. ❖ *Sales last year were marginally higher than in 1991.* 去年的销售额只比1991年稍高. ADV

mari·gold /ˈmærɪgəʊld/ **marigolds.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **marigold** is a type of yellow or orange flower. 万寿菊；金盏花. N-VAR

ma·ri·jua·na /ˌmærɪˈwɑːnə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Marijuana is the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant which some people smoke or eat as a drug. Marijuana is illegal in many countries. (毒品)大麻. N-UNCOUNT

ma·ri·na /məˈriːnə/ **marinas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **marina** is a small harbour for yachts and other small boats. 游艇停泊港. N-COUNT

mari·nade /ˌmærɪˈneɪd/ **marinades, marinading, marinaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **marinade** is a sauce of oil, vinegar, and seasonings, which you soak meat or fish in before you cook it, in order to add flavour or to make it more tender. 混合调味汁；腌泡汁. N-COUNT

2 To **marinade** means the same as to **marinate**. 义同 marinate. V-ERG

mari·nate /ˈmærɪneɪt/ **marinates, marinating, marinated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **marinate** meat or fish, or if it **marinates**, you keep it in a mixture of oil, vinegar, and seasonings before cooking it, so that it can develop a special flavour. 腌泡(于调味汁中). ❖ *Put it in a screw-top jar with French dressing and leave to marinate.* 将其放入一个装有法国调味品的有螺旋盖的瓶子中浸泡. V-ERG V n V

ma·rine /məˈriːn/ **marines.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **marine** is a soldier, for example in the US Marine Corps or the Royal Marines, who is specially trained for military duties at sea as well as on land. 海军陆战队士兵. N-COUNT

2 **Marine** is used to describe things relating to the sea or to the animals and plants that live in the sea. 海的；海产的. ❖ *...breeding grounds for marine life.* 海洋生物的繁殖场. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Marine** is used to describe things relating to ships and their movement at sea. 船只的；船运的；海事的. ❖ *...a solicitor specialising in marine law.* 一名专攻海事法的律师. ADJ ADJ n

mari·ner /ˈmærɪnə/ **mariners.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mariner** is a sailor. 海员，水手. ❖ *...a master mariner.* 一名经验丰富的船员. N-COUNT LITERARY

mari·tal /ˈmærɪtəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Marital is used to describe things relating to marriage. 婚姻的. ❖ *Caroline was keen to make her marital home in London.* 卡罗琳渴望婚后在伦敦居住. ADJ ADJ n

ˌmarital ˈstatus.

Your **marital status** is whether you are married, single, or divorced. 婚姻状况. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

mari·time /ˈmærɪtaɪm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Maritime is used to describe things relating to the sea and to ships. 海上的；海运的；海事的. ❖ *...the largest maritime museum of its kind.* 同类中最大的海事博物馆. ADJ ADJ n

mar·jo·ram /ˈmɑːdʒərəm/.

Marjoram is a kind of herb. 墨角兰(一种香草). N-UNCOUNT

mark /mɑːk/ **marks, marking, marked.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **marks** a surface, a small area of the surface is stained or damaged, for example because something has been spilled on it. (使)留下污迹，(使)留下印痕. ❖ *I have to be more careful with the work tops, as wood marks easily.* 对工作台面我必须更加小心，因为木头很容易留下印痕. V-ERG V n V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The dogs are always rubbing against the wall and making dirty marks.* 狗经常蹭墙，弄脏了墙面. N-COUNT

2 If you **mark** something with a particular word or symbol, you write that word or symbol on it. 做标记，标出. ❖ *The bank marks the check 'certified'.* 银行在这张支票上做了'已鉴定'的标记. *For more details about these products, send a postcard marked HB/FF.* 如想了解这些产品更多的详情，请寄来标有HB/FF字样的明信片. VB V n with n V n quote V-ed

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He made marks with a pencil.* 他用铅笔做标记. N-COUNT

3 A **mark** is a point that is given for a correct answer or for doing something well in an exam or competition. 得分. ❖ *Candidates who answered 'b' could be awarded half marks.* 那些选b的考生可以得到一半的分. *He did well to get such a good mark.* 他表现得不错，得了这么高的分. N-COUNT

4 When a teacher **marks** a student's work, he or she decides how good it is and writes a number or letter on it to indicate this opinion. 给...评分. VB V n

➩ A **mark** is also a number or letter used in this way. 分数. N-COUNT

◢ **mark·ing** ❖ *For the rest of the lunch break I do my marking.* 剩下的午饭休息时间，我都在评分. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you say that someone gets good or high **marks** for doing something, you mean that they have done it well or deserve to be praised for doing it. If you say that they get poor or low **marks**, you mean that they have done it badly or do not deserve to be praised. (高或低的)评价. ❖ *You have to give her top marks for moral guts.* 你应该高度评价她维护道德的勇气. N-PLURAL supp N

6 A particular **mark** is a particular number, point, or stage which has been reached or might be reached, especially a significant one. 标准，水平；目标. ❖ *Unemployment is rapidly approaching the one million mark.* 失业人数迅速接近100万大关. N-COUNT

M

7 The **mark** of something is the characteristic feature that enables you to recognize it. 特征; 标志. ❖ *The mark of a civilized society is that it looks after its weakest members.* 文明社会的特征是照顾其最弱势的成员. N-COUNT N of n/-ing

8 If you say that a type of behaviour or an event is a **mark** of a particular quality, feeling, or situation, you mean it shows that that quality, feeling, or situation exists. 标志着(某种品质、情感、情景等)的行为或事件. ❖ *Shopkeepers closed their shutters as a mark of respect.* 店主们拉上百叶窗以示敬意. N-SING a N of n

9 If something **marks** a place or position, it shows where something else is or where it used to be. 标示; 表明...的位置. ❖ *...the river which marks the border with Thailand.* 这条标志着与泰国交界的河流. VB V n

10 An event that **marks** a particular stage or point is a sign that something different is about to happen. 标志; 划出不同. ❖ *The announcement marks the end of an extraordinary period in European history.* 宣言标志了欧洲历史上一个特别阶段的终结. VB V n

11 If you do something to **mark** an event or occasion, you do it to show that you are aware of the importance of the event or occasion. 庆祝, 纪念. ❖ *The four new stamps mark the 100th anniversary of the British Astronomical Association.* 这4张新邮票是为纪念英国天文学协会成立100周年而发行的. VB V n

12 If a particular quality or feature **marks** something, it is a quality or feature which that thing often or typically has or shows. 表现...的特征; 为...的特征. ❖ *The style is marked by simplicity, clarity, and candor.* 文体的特征是简洁、清晰、直接. VB V n

13 Something that **marks** someone as a particular type of person indicates that they are that type of person. 明显表示. ❖ *Her opposition to abortion and feminism mark her as a convinced traditionalist.* 她反对堕胎和女权主义, 这表明她是坚定的传统主义者. VB V n as n

14 In a team game, when a defender **is marking** an attacker, the defender is responsible for staying close to the attacker in order to try and prevent them from getting the ball and scoring goals. (比赛中)盯住(对方的球员). ◢ **marking** ❖ *They had stopped Ecuador from building up attacks with good marking.* 他们严密盯守, 阻止了厄瓜多尔队集结力量以备进攻的努力. VB V n; N-UNCOUNT

15 The **mark** was the unit of money used in Germany. (德国旧币)马克. N-COUNT

16 **Mark** is used before a number to indicate a particular temperature level in a gas oven. (煤气炉上的)温度级, 温度刻度. ❖ *Set the oven at gas mark 4.* 将煤气炉开到4挡. N-UNCOUNT N num

17 **Mark** is used before a number to indicate a particular version or model of a vehicle, machine, or device. (车辆、机器、设备等)型号. ❖ *...his Mark II Ford Cortina.* 他的福特柯蒂娜II型轿车. N-UNCOUNT N num

18 ➡ 又见 **marked, marking, black mark, exclamation mark, full marks, high-water mark, punctuation mark, question mark, scuff mark, stretch marks.**

19 If something or someone **leaves** their **mark** or **leaves a mark**, they have a lasting effect on something or someone else. 留下深远影响. ❖ *Years of conditioning had left their mark on her, and she never felt inclined to talk to strange men.* 多年的熏陶给她留下了极深的影响, 她永远也不想和陌生男人说话. PHR

20 If you **make** your **mark** or **make a mark**, you become noticed or famous by doing something impressive or unusual. 出名. ❖ *She made her mark in the film industry in the 1960s.* 1960年代她在电影界很有名. PHR

21 If you are **quick off the mark**, you are quick to understand or respond to something, or to take advantage of an opportunity. If you are **slow off the mark**, you are slow to understand or respond to something, or to take advantage of an opportunity. 思维(反应)敏捷(迟钝); (不)善于抓住机遇. PHR

22 If something is **off the mark**, it is inaccurate or incorrect. If it is **on the mark**, it is accurate or correct. (不)准确. ❖ *He's right on the mark about movies being out of step with American culture.* 他说电影与美国文化格格不入, 非常正确. PHR

23 If something such as a claim or estimate is **wide of the mark**, it is incorrect or inaccurate. 不准确的; 毫不相干的. ❖ *That comparison isn't as wide of the mark as it seems.* 那个对比不像看上去的那般离谱. PHR

24 ➡ to **overstep the mark**: 见 **overstep**.

➡ **mark my words**: 见 **word**.

▸mark down.

1 If you **mark** something **down**, you write it down. 写下, 记下. ❖ *As he marks down the prices, he stops now and then to pack things into a large bag.* 他一边记下价格, 一边不时地停下来将物品装进大袋子里. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

2 If you **mark** someone **down** as a particular type of person, especially a type that you do not like, you consider that they have the qualities which make them that type of person. (贬义)认定...为(某类型的人). ❖ *If he'd taken that five pounds, I would have marked him down as a greedy fool.* 如果他当时拿了那5镑, 我会认为他是个贪婪的傻瓜. PHR-V; V n P as n

3 To **mark** an item **down** or **mark** its price **down** means to reduce its price. 降低...的价钱; 减(价). ❖ *Clothes are the best bargain, with many items marked down.* 服装是最好的便宜货, 许多都降了价. PHR-V; V P noun; V-ed P; Also V n P

▸mark off.

1 If you **mark off** a piece or length of something, you make it separate, for example by putting a line on it or around it. 画界线分隔. ❖ *Read the text through and mark off the sections you find particularly applicable.* 通读文本, 将那些特别适用的段落画出来. PHR-V; V P noun

2 If a particular quality or feature **marks** someone or something **off** from other people or things, it is unusual or special and makes them seem noticeably different. 区分, 区别. ❖ *The traditionalist influences within the navy marked it off as a rather old-fashioned institution.* 海军内传统主义的影响使其显得是一个相当老式的机构. PHR-V V n P from n; V n P as n

3 If you **mark off** a date on a calendar or an item on a list, you put a line through it or next to it, in order to show that it has been completed or dealt with. 标明已经做完; 勾销; 划掉. ❖ *Miss Hoare called out names and marked them off.* 霍尔小姐点着名字, 然后划掉它们. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P

▸mark out.

1 To **mark out** an area or shape means to show where it begins and ends. 划出, 标出(范围或形状). ❖ *When planting seedlings I prefer to mark out the rows in advance.* 我在种树苗时喜欢事先划出行来. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If a particular quality or feature **marks** someone or something **out** from other people or things, it is unusual or special and makes them seem noticeably different from them. 区别, 区分. ❖ *There were several things about that evening that marked it out as very unusual.* 有几件事使得那个夜晚显得非常特别. PHR-V V n P from n; V n P as adj/n; Also V P noun

▸mark up.

If you **mark** something **up**, you increase its price. 调高...的价格. ❖ *A typical warehouse club marks up its goods by only 10 to 15 percent.* 典型的仓储式会员商店只将商品的价格调高10%到15%. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

➡ 又见 **mark-up**.

marked /mɑːkt/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **marked** change or difference is very obvious and easily noticed. 明显的, 显著的. ❖ *There has been a marked increase in crimes against property.* 侵犯财物的案件有显著增加. ◢ **mark·ed·ly** /ˈmɑːkɪdli/ ❖ *America's current economic downturn is markedly different from previous recessions.* 美国当前的经济低迷与以前的经济衰退有着显著的不同. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as a **marked** man or woman, you mean that they are in danger from someone who wants to harm or kill them. 被盯梢的; 被监视的. ADJ ADJ n

mark·er /ˈmɑːkə/ markers. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **marker** is an object which is used to show the position N-COUNT

M

of something, or is used to help somebody remember something. 标记, 标志物; 书签. ❖ *He put a marker in his book and followed her out.* 他在书中放了一个书签后,跟她出去了.

2 If you refer to something as a **marker** for a particular quality or feature, you mean that it demonstrates the existence or presence of that quality or feature. (表明某品质或特色的)标志. ❖ *Vitamin C is a good marker for the presence of other vitamins and nutrients in frozen food.* 冷冻食品中维生素C的存在就很好地表明存在着其他维生素和营养物质. N-COUNT

3 A **marker** or a **marker pen** is a pen with a thick tip made of felt, used for drawing and colouring things. (用来画图和涂色的)记号笔. N-COUNT

mar·ket /ˈmɑːkɪt/ **markets, marketing, marketed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **market** is a place where goods are bought and sold, usually in the open air. (尤指露天的)市场. ❖ *He sold boots on a market stall.* 他在市场的货摊上卖靴子. N-COUNT

2 The **market** for a particular commodity or product is the number of people who want to buy it, or the area in the world in which it is sold. 销售对象; 销售地区. ❖ *The foreign market was increasingly crucial.* 国外市场越来越关键. N-COUNT

3 The **market** refers to the total amount of a product that is sold each year, especially when you are talking about the competition between the companies who sell that product. 总销售量. ❖ *The two big companies control 72% of the market.* 这两家大公司控制了市场总销量的72%. N-SING the N

4 If you talk about a **market** economy, or the **market** price of something, you are referring to an economic system in which the prices of things depend on how many are available and how many people want to buy them, rather than prices being fixed by governments. 市场的; 由市场决定的. ❖ *He must sell the house for the current market value.* 他必须按当前的市价出售房子. ADJ ADJ n

5 To **market** a product means to organize its sale, by deciding on its price, where it should be sold, and how it should be advertised. (有组织地)推销; 开发市场. ❖ *Touch-tone telephones have been marketed in America since 1963.* 按键式电话机从1963年开始就在美国推销. ...*if a soap is marketed as an anti-acne product.* 如果肥皂作为去粉刺产品来推销的话. ◢ **mar·ket·ing** ❖ ...*Renault's marketing department.* 雷诺汽车的市场部. VB V n; be V-ed; be V-ed as n; N-UNCOUNT

6 **The job market** or **the labour market** refers to the people who are looking for work and the jobs available for them to do. 劳动力市场, 就业市场. N-SING the n N

7 The stock market is sometimes referred to as **the market**. 股票市场. ❖ *The market collapsed last October.* 上个十月股票市场崩溃. N-SING the N

8 ➡ 又见 **black market, market forces, open market.**

9 If you say that it is **a buyer's market**, you mean that it is a good time to buy something, because there is a lot of it available, and therefore its price is low. (市场上货物多、价钱低、有利于买方的)买方市场. If you say that it is **a seller's market**, you mean that very little of it is available, so its price is high. (市场上货物少、价钱高、有利于卖方的)卖方市场. PHR

10 If you are **in the market for** something, you are interested in buying it. 想买进. ❖ ...*motorists in the market for a £10,000 car.* 想买进一辆价格为1万镑的汽车的驾车者. PHR

11 If something is **on the market**, it is available for people to buy. If it comes **onto the market**, it becomes available for people to buy. 市场有售的; 刚上市的. ❖ ...*new medicines that have just come onto the market.* 刚上市的新药. PHR

12 If you **price** yourself **out of the market**, you try to sell goods or services at a higher price than other people, with the result that nobody buys them from you. 因要价过高而无法成交. PHR

mar·ket·able /ˈmɑːkɪtəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **marketable** is able to be sold because people want to buy it. 有销路的. ◢ **mar·ket·abil·ity** /ˌmɑːkɪtəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ ...*a product that has sufficient marketability to enable them to recover their investment costs.* 有充足市场潜力, 能让他们收回投资成本的产品. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

mar·ket·eer /mɑːkɪˈtɪə/ **marketeers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **marketeer** is the same as a **marketer**. 同marketer. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **free-marketeer.**

mar·ket·er /ˈmɑːkɪtə/ **marketers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **marketer** is someone whose job involves marketing. 销售者; 市场开发者. N-COUNT

ˌmarket ˈforces. ◆◇◇◇◇
When politicians and economists talk about **market forces**, they mean the economic factors that determine the price and availability of goods when there is no interference from the government. 市场力量(指政府不干预决定商品价格及供应). N-PLURAL

ˌmarket ˈgarden, market gardens.
A **market garden** is a small farm where vegetables and sometimes fruit and flowers are grown for sale. 蔬菜农场; 商业菜园. N-COUNT BRITISH

market·place /ˈmɑːkɪtpleɪs/ **marketplaces;** 又拼作 **market place.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In business, the **marketplace** refers to the activity of buying and selling products. 交易活动. ❖ *It's our hope that we will play an increasingly greater role in the marketplace.* 我们的希望是能在交易活动中担当越来越重要的角色. N-COUNT

2 A **marketplace** is a small area in a town or city where goods are bought and sold, often in the open air. 集市, 市集. N-COUNT

ˌmarket reˈsearch. ◆◇◇◇◇
Market research is the activity of collecting and studying information about what people want, need, and buy. 市场调查. N-UNCOUNT

ˌmarket ˈshare, market shares. ◆◆◇◇◇
A company's **market share** in a product is the proportion of the total sales of that product that is produced by that company. 市场份额. ❖ *Ford has been gaining market share this year.* 福特今年的市场份额有所增加. N-VAR TECHNICAL

mark·ing /ˈmɑːkɪŋ/ **markings.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Markings are coloured lines, shapes, or patterns on an animal or object which help to identify it. 记号; 斑纹. ❖ ...*identifying individual whales by the distinctive markings on their tails.* 通过鲸鱼尾巴上的不同斑纹来识别鲸鱼. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **mark.**

marks·man /ˈmɑːksmən/ **marksmen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **marksman** is a person who can shoot very accurately. 神射手. N-COUNT

2 A **marksman** is a football player who scores a lot of goals. 射门能手. ❖ *City's principal marksman was Joe Harvey who scored seventeen goals.* 市队的主要射手是进了17球的乔·哈维. N-COUNT

ˈmark-up, mark-ups.
A **mark-up** is an increase in the price of something, for example the difference between its cost and the price that you sell it for. (增加成本价和零售价的差额)标高的金额. N-COUNT

mar·ma·lade /ˈmɑːməleɪd/ **marmalades.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Marmalade is a food made from oranges, lemons, or grapefruit that is similar to jam. 橘子酱; 柠檬酱; 葡萄柚酱. N-VAR

ma·roon /məˈruːn/ **maroons, marooning, marooned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **maroon** is dark reddish-purple in colour. 栗色(的), 褐红色(的). ❖ ...*maroon velvet curtains.* 栗色天鹅绒窗帘. COLOUR

2 If someone **is marooned** somewhere, they are left in a place that is difficult for them to escape from. (使)处于无法逃脱的困境. ❖ *Five couples were marooned in their caravans when the River Avon broke its banks.* 埃文河决堤时, 五对夫妇被困在旅行车中. VB usu passive; be V-ed prep/adv

ma·rooned /məˈruːnd/.
If you say that you are **marooned**, you mean that you feel alone and helpless, because you are in an unpleasant situation that you cannot change. (因无法改变不利局面)孤立无助的. ❖ ...*families marooned in decaying inner-* ADJ

M

city areas. 住在逐渐衰落的旧城区、孤立无助的家庭. *...temporarily marooned at home by my injured knee.* 我因膝部受伤而暂时困在家中.

marque /mɑːk/ **marques.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **marque** is a famous make or brand of a particular product. 名牌产品, 著名品牌. ❖ *...a marque long associated with motor racing success, Alfa Romeo.* 一个长期与成功相联系的赛车著名品牌: 阿尔法·罗密欧. N-COUNT

mar·quee /mɑːˈkiː/ **marquees.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **marquee** is a large tent which is used at a fair, garden party, or other outdoor event, usually for eating and drinking in. 大帐篷, 大遮篷. N-COUNT

2 A **marquee** is a cover over the entrance of a building, for example, a hotel or a theatre. (入口处的)遮篷. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mar·quis /ˈmɑːkwɪs/ **marquises;** 又拼作 **marquess.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **marquis** is a male member of the nobility who has the rank between duke and earl. 侯爵. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

mar·riage /ˈmærɪdʒ/ **marriages.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **marriage** is the relationship between a husband and wife. 婚姻, 夫妻关系. ❖ *In a good marriage, both husband and wife work hard to solve any problems that arise.* 良好的婚姻中、丈夫和妻子会共同努力去解决出现的任何问题. *When I was 35 my marriage broke up.* 我35岁时婚姻破裂. N-COUNT

2 A **marriage** is the act of marrying someone, or the ceremony at which this is done. 结婚; 结婚仪式. ❖ *I opposed her marriage to Darryl.* 我反对她和达里尔结婚. N-VAR

3 **Marriage** is the state of being married. 婚姻生活. ❖ *In twenty years of marriage he has only taken two proper vacations.* 在结婚的二十年中, 他只有两次真正的休假. N-UNCOUNT

4 ➤ 又见 **arranged marriage.**

mar·ried /ˈmærid/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **married**, you have a husband or wife. 已婚的, 有配偶的. ❖ *She is married to an Englishman.* 她嫁给了一个英格兰人. *...a married man with two children.* 一个有两个孩子的已婚男子. ADJ

2 **Married** means relating to marriage or to people who are married. 婚姻的; 夫妻的. ❖ *For the first ten years of our married life we lived in a farmhouse.* 婚后的头十年, 我们住在一栋农舍里. ADJ: ADJ n

3 If you say that someone is **married to** their work or another activity, you mean they are very involved with it and have little time or interest for anything else. 投入的, 专心致志的. ❖ *She was a very strict Christian who was married to her job.* 她是一名认真的基督教徒, 对工作非常投入. ADJ: v-link ADJ to n

mar·row /ˈmærəʊ/ **marrows.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **marrow** is a long, thick, green vegetable with soft white flesh that is eaten cooked. The American term is 'vegetable marrow'. 西葫芦. [美]作vegetable marrow. N-VAR BRITISH

2 **Marrow** is the same as **bone marrow**. 同bone marrow. ❖ *The marrow donor is her 14-month-old sister.* 骨髓捐赠者是她14个月大的妹妹. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **marrow** of something is the most important and basic part of it. 主要部分, 精华. ❖ *We're getting into the marrow of the film.* 我们开始进入电影的精华部分. N-SING: the N

mar·ry /ˈmæri/ **marries, marrying, married.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When two people **get married** or **marry**, they legally become husband and wife in a special ceremony. **Get married** is less formal and more commonly used than **marry**. 结婚(get married不如marry正式, 更常用). ❖ *They married a month after they met.* 他们认识一个月后结婚了. *He wants to marry her.* 他想娶她. *Laura just got married to Jake.* 劳拉刚和杰克结婚. *I am getting married on Monday.* 我星期一要结婚了. V-RECIP: pl-n get V-ed, pl-n V, V n, get V-ed to n (non-recip), Also V (non-recip)

2 When a priest or registrar **marries** two people, he or she conducts the ceremony in which the two people legally become husband and wife. 使...成婚. ❖ *In July 1957, we were married in New York.* 1957年7月, 我们在纽约成婚. VB: V n

➤**marry off.**

If you **marry** someone **off**, you find a suitable person for them to marry. 把...嫁出去, 为...娶亲. ❖ *They advised her mother to marry her off to the old man as he was very rich.* 他们劝她妈妈将她嫁给那个老头, 因为他很富有. *He had the good fortune to marry off his daughter to the local chief.* 他将女儿嫁给了当地首领, 运气真不错. *Tradition dictates that girls should be married off early.* 传统规定, 女孩应早早出嫁. PHR V: V n P, V n P to n, V P n to n, be V-ed P

marsh /mɑːʃ/ **marshes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **marsh** is a wet muddy area of land. 沼泽; 湿地. N-VAR

mar·shal /ˈmɑːʃəl/ **marshals, marshalling, marshalled;** [美]又拼作 **marshaling, marshaled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **marshal** people or things, you gather them together and arrange them for a particular purpose. 召集; 安排; 整理. ❖ *Richard was marshalling the doctors and nurses, showing them where to go.* 理查德正在召集医生和护士, 为他们指路. VB: V n

2 A **marshal** is an official who helps to supervise a public event, especially a sports event. (竞赛的)主事官, 典礼官. ❖ *The grand prix is controlled by well-trained marshals.* 大奖赛由训练有素的主事官指挥. N-COUNT

3 In the United States and some other countries, a **marshal** is a police officer, often one who is responsible for a particular area. (美国)(地方)警察局长. N-COUNT

4 A **marshal** is an officer who has the highest rank in an army or air force. (陆军或空军)元帅. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

marsh·land /ˈmɑːʃlænd/ **marshlands.**

Marshland is land that is covered in marshes. 沼泽地. N-UNCOUNT: also N in pl

marsh·mal·low /ˌmɑːʃˈmæləʊ, AM ˈmɑrʃ ˌmel-/ **marshmallows.**

1 **Marshmallow** is a soft, sweet, spongy food that is used in some cakes, puddings, and sweets. 糖稀(可用来做糕点、布丁、糖果). N-UNCOUNT

2 **Marshmallows** are sweets made from marshmallow. (用糖稀做的)软糖. N-COUNT

marshy /ˈmɑːʃi/.

Marshy land is covered in marshes. 沼泽的. ❖ *...the broad, marshy plain of the River Spey.* 斯佩河广阔的沼泽平原. ADJ-GRADED

mar·su·pial /mɑːˈsuːpiəl/ **marsupials.**

A **marsupial** is an animal such as a kangaroo or an opossum. Female marsupials carry their babies in a pouch on their stomachs. 有袋动物(如袋鼠或负鼠). N-COUNT

mart /mɑːt/ **marts.**

A **mart** is a place, such as a market, where things are bought and sold. 市场; 贸易中心. ❖ *...the flower mart.* 花卉市场. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mar·tial /ˈmɑːʃəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Martial is used to describe things relating to soldiers or war. 军事的; 军队的; 战争的. ❖ *The paper was actually twice banned under the martial regime.* 事实上这篇文章两次被军事政权禁止刊登. ADJ FORMAL

➤ 又见 **court-martial.**

ˌmartial ˈart, martial arts. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **martial art** is one of the techniques of self-defence that come from the Far East, for example kung fu, karate, or judo. 武术(如功夫、空手道、柔道等). N-COUNT

ˌmartial ˈlaw. ◆◇◇◇◇

Martial law is control of an area that is established and maintained by soldiers instead of civilians. 军事管制, 戒严令. N-UNCOUNT

Mar·tian /ˈmɑːʃən/ **Martians.**

1 A **Martian** is an imaginary creature from the planet Mars. (假想的)火星人. N-COUNT

2 Something that is **Martian** exists on or relates to the planet Mars. 火星的, 与火星有关的. ❖ *...the Martian atmosphere.* 火星的大气层. ADJ

mar·ti·net /ˌmɑːtɪˈnet/ **martinets.**

If you say that someone is a **martinet**, you are criticizing them because they believe in strict discipline and they expect their orders to be obeyed immediately and not questioned. (贬义)严格执行纪律并要求绝对服从的人. ❖ *He's a retired Lieutenant Colonel and a bit of a martinet.* 他是一名退役的中校, 有时有点军人作风. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

mar·tyr /ˈmɑːtə/ **martyrs, martyring, martyred.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **martyr** is a person who is killed or made to suffer greatly, as a direct result of his or her religious or political beliefs, and therefore gives strength to people who share those beliefs. 殉道者; 烈士. ❖ *...a glorious martyr to the cause of liberty.* 为自由事业光荣牺牲的烈士. *...a Christian martyr.* 基督教的殉道者. N-COUNT

2 If someone **is martyred**, they are killed or made to suffer very greatly, because of their religious or political beliefs. (使)殉道; (使)受难. ❖ *St Pancras was martyred in 304 AD.* 圣潘克拉斯公元304年殉道. VB usu passive be V-ed

3 If you refer to someone as a **martyr**, you disapprove of the fact that they pretend to suffer, or exaggerate their suffering, in order to get sympathy or praise from other people. (贬义)(假装受苦以博取同情或赞誉的)假烈士. ❖ *When are you going to quit acting like a martyr?* 你什么时候才放弃假装圣人? N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

➡ 又见 **martyred**.

4 If you say that someone is a **martyr** to something, you mean that they suffer as a result of it. 因...受苦或受迫害者. ❖ *Ellsworth was a martyr to his sense of honour.* 埃尔斯沃思因其荣誉感而受苦. N-COUNT

mar·tyr·dom /ˈmɑːtədəm/.

1 If someone suffers **martyrdom**, they are killed, tortured, or made to suffer because of their religious or political beliefs. (因宗教或政治信仰而)牺牲, 殉难; 受苦. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **martyrdom**, you are critical of them because they are showing that they are suffering in an exaggerated way, in order to gain sympathy or praise. (为获取同情或赞扬而)假装受苦. ❖ *The air of patient martyrdom with which she greeted him...* 她以一副耐心地受苦的模样迎接他. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

mar·tyred /ˈmɑːtəd/.

If you describe a person or their behaviour as **martyred**, you are critical of them because they often exaggerate their suffering in order to get sympathy or praise from other people. (为博取同情或赞誉而)假装受苦的. ❖ *'As usual,' muttered his martyred wife.* '和平常一样.' 他那假装受苦的妻子咕哝道. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS LITERARY

mar·vel /ˈmɑːvəl/ **marvels, marvelling, marvelled;** ♦◇◇◇◇
[美]拼作 **marveling, marveled.**

1 If you **marvel** at something, you express your great surprise, wonder, or admiration. 大为惊讶, 觉得惊奇. ❖ *Her fellow members marveled at her seemingly infinite energy.* 她的同伴都为她似乎无限的精力大为惊奇. *'That's the weirdest thing I've ever seen,' marveled Carl.* '那是我所见过的最怪异的事情.' 卡尔惊奇地叫道. VB V at n V with quote Also V, V that

2 You can describe something or someone as a **marvel** to indicate that you think that they are wonderful. 令人惊奇的事物(人), 奇妙的事物(人). ❖ *The whale, like the dolphin, has become a symbol of the marvels of creation.* 和海豚一样, 鲸鱼已成为大自然造化的奇妙的象征. N-COUNT

3 **Marvels** are things that people have done, or that have happened, which are very unexpected or surprising. 奇迹; 不可思议的事情. ❖ *She almost died, but the hospital's skill achieved great marvels.* 她几乎就要死了, 但这家医院的抢救创造了奇迹. N-COUNT

mar·vel·lous /ˈmɑːvələs/; [美]拼作 **marvelous.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you describe someone or something as **marvellous**, you are emphasizing that they are very good. 很好的, 绝妙的. ❖ *He certainly is a marvellous actor.* 他的确是个很好的演员. *He looked marvellous.* 他看上去很好. ◢ **mar·vel·lous·ly** ❖ *He always painted marvellously.* 他通常都画得很好. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

Marx·ism /ˈmɑːksɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Marxism is a political philosophy based on the writings of Karl Marx which stresses the importance of the struggle between different social classes. 马克思主义. N-UNCOUNT

Marx·ist /ˈmɑːksɪst/ **Marxists.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Marxist** means based on Marxism or relating to Marxism. 马克思主义的, 与马克思主义有关的. ❖ *...a Marxist state.* 奉行马克思主义的国家. *...Marxist ideology.* 马克思主义意识形态. ADJ

2 A **Marxist** is a person who believes in Marxism or who is a member of a Marxist party. 马克思主义者; 马克思政党成员. N-COUNT

mar·zi·pan /ˈmɑːzɪpæn/.

Marzipan is a paste made of almonds, sugar, and egg which is sometimes put on top of cakes. 杏仁蛋白糊. N-UNCOUNT

masc.

Masc. is a written abbreviation of **masculine**. masculine 的缩写形式.

mas·cara /mæˈskɑːrə, AM -ˈkær-/ **mascaras.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Mascara is a substance used mainly by women, to colour their eyelashes. 染睫毛膏. N-VAR

mas·cot /ˈmæskɒt/ **mascots.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **mascot** is an animal, toy, or symbol which is associated with a particular organization or event, and which is thought to bring good luck. 吉祥物. ❖ *...the official mascot of the Barcelona Games.* 巴塞罗那运动会的官方吉祥物. N-COUNT

mas·cu·line /ˈmæskjʊlɪn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Masculine** qualities and things relate to or are considered typical of men, in contrast to women. 男性的, 男子的. ❖ *...masculine characteristics like a husky voice and facial hair.* 诸如声音沙哑和长胡须等男性特征. ◢ **mas·cu·lin·ity** /ˌmæskjʊˈlɪnɪti/ ❖ *...a project on the link between masculinity and violence.* 有关男性和暴力之间关系的研究项目. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone or something is **masculine**, you mean that they have qualities such as strength or confidence which are considered typical of men. 男子气概的. ❖ *...her aggressive, masculine image.* 她好斗的男子汉形象. ◢ **masculinity** ❖ *...being unable to prove his masculinity.* 无法证明他的男子气概. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 In some languages, a **masculine** noun, pronoun, or adjective has a different form from a feminine or neuter one, or behaves in a different way. (一些语言中, 与阴性和中性不同的)(名词、代词等)阳性的. ADJ

mash /mæʃ/ **mashes, mashing, mashed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **mash** food that is solid but soft, you crush it so that it forms a soft mass. 把...捣烂成糊状. ❖ *Mash the bananas with a fork.* 用叉子将香蕉捣烂. VB V n

2 **Mash** is mashed potato. 马铃薯泥. ❖ *He only eats junk food like fish and chips or sausages and mash.* 他只吃无营养的食物, 如炸鱼和薯片, 或香肠和薯泥. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

3 A **mash** of food is a soft mass of food. It is often a mixture of several ingredients. 糊状物. ❖ *They ate a mash of 2 potatoes, 2 carrots & cabbage.* 他们吃了由两个马铃薯、两个胡萝卜和一些卷心菜做成的糊状物. N-SING

mask /mɑːsk, mæsk/ **masks, masking, masked.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **mask** is something which you wear over your face in order to hide or protect it or to make yourself look different. 面具, 面罩. ❖ *You must wear goggles and a mask that will protect you against the fumes.* 你必须戴护目镜和面罩, 以保护你免受浓烟的侵害. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **gas mask, oxygen mask.**

2 If you **mask** your feelings, you deliberately do not show them in your behaviour, so that people cannot know what you really feel. 掩饰, 遮掩. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His mask of detachment cracked.* 他再也无法扮作超然了. N-COUNT

3 If one thing **masks** another, it prevents people from noticing or recognizing the other thing. 遮蔽, 掩盖. ❖ *A thick grey cloud masked the sun.* 厚厚的乌云遮蔽了太阳. VB V n

masked /mɑːskt, mæskt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **masked** is wearing a mask. 戴面具的, 戴面罩的. ADJ

'masking tape.

Masking tape is plastic or paper tape which is sticky on one side and is used to protect part of a surface. 防护粘贴胶布, 遮蔽胶带. N-UNCOUNT

maso·chism /ˈmæsəkɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Masochism** is behaviour in which someone gets sexual N-UNCOUNT

pleasure from their own pain or suffering. 性受虐狂, 受虐狂.
◢ **maso·chist, masochists** ❖ *...consensual sexual masochists.* 互相知情同意的性受虐狂患者. N-COUNT ◢ **maso·chis·tic** /ˌmæsəˈkɪstɪk/ ❖ *...his masochistic tendencies.* 他的受虐狂倾向. ADJ

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **masochism**, you mean that they seem to be trying to get into a situation which causes them suffering or great difficulty. 受虐狂. ❖ *It takes a peculiar kind of masochism to return to a British winter.* 只有患上某种受虐狂才会回英国过冬. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **maso·chist** ❖ *Anybody who enjoys this is a masochist.* 任何喜欢这样做的人都是受虐狂. N-COUNT ◢ **maso·chis·tic** ❖ *It seems masochistic, somehow.* 这有些像受虐狂. ADJ-GRADED

3 ➡ 又见 **sado-masochism**.

ma·son /ˈmeɪsən/ **masons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **mason** is a person who is skilled at making things or building things with stone. 砖瓦匠; 石匠. N-COUNT

2 A **Mason** is the same as a **Freemason**. 同 Freemason. N-COUNT

Ma·son·ic /məˈsɒnɪk/.

Masonic is used to describe things relating to the beliefs, traditions, or organization of Freemasons. 共济会的; 共济会精神的. ❖ *...a Masonic lodge on Broughton Street.* 布劳顿街共济会分会会址. ADJ: ADJ n

ma·son·ry /ˈmeɪsənri/.

Masonry is bricks or pieces of stone which have been stuck together with cement as part of a wall or building. 砖石; 砖石水泥结构. N-UNCOUNT

mas·quer·ade /ˌmæskəˈreɪd/ **masquerades, masquerading, masqueraded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **masquerades as** someone or something else, they pretend to be that person or thing. 化装. ❖ *He masqueraded as a doctor and fooled everyone.* 他化装成医生, 骗倒了每个人. VB: V as n

2 A **masquerade** is an attempt to deceive people about the true nature or identity of something. 伪装; 欺骗. ❖ *He told a news conference that the elections would be a masquerade.* 在一次新闻发布会上他说选举将是个骗局. N-COUNT

mass /mæs/ **masses, massing, massed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **mass** of something is a large quantity of it. 大量, 众多. ❖ *On his desk is a mass of books and papers.* 他的桌子上有大量的书和文件. *She had a mass of auburn hair.* 她长着一头浓密的赤褐色头发. N-SING: N of n

2 **Masses** of something means a great deal of it. 许多, 大量. ❖ *There's masses of work for her to do.* 她有大量的工作要做. QUANT INFORMAL

3 **Mass** is used to describe something which involves or affects a very large number of people. 大批的, 大规模的. ❖ *...weapons of mass destruction.* 大规模杀伤性武器. ADJ: ADJ n

4 A **mass** of a solid substance, a liquid, or a gas is an amount of it, especially a large amount which has no definite shape. (无固定形状的)团; 堆; 块. ❖ *...a mass of rubble.* 一大堆碎石. N-COUNT

5 If you talk about **the masses**, you mean the ordinary people in society, in contrast to the leaders or the highly educated people. (与领导者和有良好教育的人相对的)民众, 群众. ❖ *His music is commercial. It is aimed at the masses.* 他的音乐很商业化, 针对一般市民. N-PLURAL: the N

6 The **mass** of people are most of the people in a country, society, or group. (国家、社会、团体)大部分的人; 主体. ❖ *The 1939-1945 world war involved the mass of the population.* 1939 - 1945年的世界大战涉及到大部分人. N-SING: the N of n

7 A **mass** of people is a large crowd of them. 大量(的人). ❖ *...masses of excited people clogged the streets.* 很多激动的人堵住了街道. N-COUNT: N of n

8 When people or things **mass**, or when you **mass** them, they gather together into a large crowd or group. 聚集, 集结. ❖ *The General was massing his troops for a counterattack.* 将军正在聚集他的部队准备反攻. V-ERG: V, V n

9 The **mass** of an object is the amount of physical matter that it has. 质量. N-VAR TECHNICAL

10 **Mass** is a Christian church ceremony during which people eat bread and drink wine in order to remember the last meal of Jesus Christ. (天主教)弥撒. N-VAR

11 A **Mass** is a piece of music which uses the prayers from the Christian ceremony of Mass as the words that are sung. 弥撒曲. N-COUNT

12 ➡ 又见 **massed, critical mass, land mass.**

mas·sa·cre /ˈmæsəkə/ **massacres, massacring, massacred.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **massacre** is the killing of a large number of people in a violent and cruel way. 大屠杀. ❖ *...reports of massacre, torture and starvation.* 有关屠杀、酷刑和饥荒的报道. N-VAR

2 If people **are massacred**, a large number of them are killed in a violent and cruel way. (被)大规模屠杀. ❖ *300 civilians are believed to have been massacred by the rebels.* 相信已有300名平民被叛乱者杀害. VB: be V-ed, Also V n

mas·sage /ˈmæsɑːʒ, AM məˈsɑːʒ/ **massages, massaging, massaged.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **massage** someone or a part of their body, you squeeze and rub their body, in order to make them relax or reduce their pain. 按摩; 推拿. ❖ *She continued massaging her right foot, which was bruised and aching.* 她不停地按摩她那有淤伤且疼痛的右脚. VB: V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Massage isn't a long-term cure for stress.* 按摩无法长期治疗精神紧张. N-VAR

2 If you say that someone **massages** statistics, figures, or evidence, you are criticizing them for changing or rearranging the facts in such a way that other people are deceived. 窜改(统计结果、数据或证据等). ❖ *Their governments have no reason to 'massage' the statistic.* 他们的政府没有理由'窜改'统计结果. VB: V n PRAGMATICS

masse.

➡ 见 **en masse**.

massed /mæst/.

Massed is used to describe a large number of people who have been brought together for a particular purpose. (因某种特定原因)大量聚集的. ❖ *He could not escape the massed ranks of newsmen.* 他无法从大群记者中脱身. ADJ: ADJ n

mas·seur /mæˈsɜː/ **masseurs.**

A **masseur** is a person whose job is to give massages. (男)按摩师. N-COUNT

mas·seuse /mæˈsɜːz/ **masseuses.**

A **masseuse** is a woman whose job is to give massages. 女按摩师. N-COUNT

mas·sif /mæˈsiːf/ **massifs.**

A **massif** is a group of mountains or a high plateau. 山峦; 高原. N-COUNT

mas·sive /ˈmæsɪv/. ♦♦♦◇◇

Something that is **massive** is very large in size, quantity, or extent. 大量的, 大规模的. ❖ *There was evidence of massive fraud.* 有重大欺诈的迹象. *The scale of the problem is massive.* 问题涉及的范围很大. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **mas·sive·ly** ❖ *Interest rates will rise massively.* 利率会大幅度上调. ADV-GRADED

ˌmass ˈmedia. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **mass media** are television, radio, and newspapers. 大众传播媒介. ❖ *...mass media coverage of the issue.* 大众传媒对该问题的报道. N-COLL-SING

ˈmass noun, mass nouns.

1 A **mass noun** is a noun such as 'wine' which is usually uncount, but is used with an indefinite article or in the plural form when it refers to types or brands of a substance, as in 'a range of Australian wines'. (不可数名词加上不定冠词或其复数形式时, 表示类别或品牌等的)物质名词. N-COUNT

2 In some descriptions of grammar, a **mass noun** is the same as an **uncount noun**. 有些语法描述中, 同uncount noun (不可数名词). N-COUNT

ˌmass-proˈduce, mass-produces, mass-producing, mass-produced. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **mass-produces** something, they make it in large quantities by repeating the process many times. 大量生产. ❖ *...machinery to mass-produce footwear.* 用以大量生产鞋类的机器. VB: V n ◢ **mass-produced** ❖ *...the first mass-produced mountain bike.* 首批大量生产的山地自行车. ADJ: ADJ n

M

,mass pro'duction; 又拼作 **mass-production.**
Mass production is the production of something in large quantities. 大量生产. N-UNCOUNT

mast /mɑːst, mæst/ **masts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **masts** of a boat are the tall upright poles that support its sails. 桅，桅杆. N-COUNT
2 A **mast** is a long vertical pole that is used as an aerial to transmit sound or television pictures. (用以传播声音或电视图像的)天线杆. N-COUNT
3 ➡ to **nail** your **colours to the mast**: 见 **colour.**
➡ to **nail** your **colours to a mast**: 见 **colour.**

mas·tec·to·my /mæ'stektəmi/ **mastectomies.**
A **mastectomy** is a surgical operation to remove a woman's breast. 乳房切除手术. N-VAR

mas·ter /'mɑːstə, 'mæs-/ **masters, mastering, mastered.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A servant's **master** is the man that he or she works for. 雇主；主人. ❖ *My master ordered me not to deliver the message except in private.* 我的雇主命令我除非无他人在场，否则不要传话. N-COUNT DATED
2 A dog's **master** is the man or boy who owns it. (狗的)主人. N-COUNT
3 In the past, **Master** was used before a boy's name as a polite way of referring to him or addressing him. Nowadays, **Master** can be written before a boy's name when addressing a letter to him. 少爷(过去，将Master放在男孩姓名之前，用于称谓；现时，在信件中仍可用于称谓). N-TITLE BRITISH
4 If you say that someone is a **master** of a particular activity, you mean that they are extremely skilled at it. 能手，大师. ❖ *She was a master of the English language.* 她是英语语言大师. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **old master, past master.**
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a master craftsman.* 手工艺能手. ADJ: ADJ n
5 If you are **master** of a situation, you have complete control over it. 有能力控制局面的人. ❖ *Jackson remained calm and always master of his passions.* 杰克逊保持沉着，他总能控制自己的激情. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl
6 If you **master** something, you learn how to do it properly or you succeed in understanding it completely. 精通；掌握. ❖ *Students are expected to master a second language.* 学生应该掌握一门第二语言. VB V n
7 If you **master** a difficult situation, you succeed in controlling it. 控制；克服. ❖ *When you have mastered one situation you have to go on to the next.* 你在控制住一个情况后，又必须接着控制下一个. VB V n
8 A **master** is a male teacher, especially one in a British public school. (尤指英国公学的)男教师. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **headmaster, housemaster.**
9 A **master** copy of something such as a film or a tape recording is an original copy that can be used to produce other copies. (电影或录音等)母带的；原版的. ADJ: ADJ n
10 A master's degree can be referred to as a **master's.** 硕士学位. ❖ *I've a master's in economics.* 我有经济学硕士学位. N-SING

,master 'bedroom, master bedrooms.
The **master bedroom** in a large house is the largest bedroom. 主卧室，户主卧室. N-COUNT

mas·ter·class /'mɑːstəklɑːs, 'mæstəklæs/ **masterclasses.**
A **masterclass** is a lesson where someone who is an expert at something such as dancing or music gives advice to very talented students. (为优秀学生举办的舞蹈或音乐)专家讲习班，大师班. N-COUNT

mas·ter·ful /'mɑːstəfəl, 'mæs-/.
1 If you describe a man as **masterful**, you approve of him because he behaves in a way which shows that he is in control of a situation. 能控制局面的. ❖ *Big, successful moves need bold, masterful managers.* 大的成功举措需要大胆、能控制局面的经理. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 If you describe someone's behaviour or actions as **masterful**, you mean that they show great skill. 熟练的，精湛的. ❖ *...a masterful performance of boxing and punching skills.* 拳击和击打技巧的精湛表现. ADJ-GRADED

'master key, master keys.
A **master key** is a key which will open all the locks in a set, even though each lock has its own different key. 万能钥匙. N-COUNT

mas·ter·ly /'mɑːstəli, 'mæs-/.
If you describe something as **masterly**, you admire it because it has been done extremely well or shows the highest level of ability and skill. 精湛的；技艺高超的. ❖ *Malcolm Hebden gives a masterly performance.* 马尔科姆·赫布登作了精湛的表演. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

master·mind /'mɑːstəmaɪnd, 'mæs-/ **masterminds, masterminding, masterminded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **mastermind** a difficult or complicated activity, you plan it in detail and then make sure that it happens successfully. 策划；精心计划. ❖ *The finance minister will continue to mastermind Poland's economic reform.* 财政部长将继续精心策划波兰的经济改革. VB V n
2 The **mastermind** behind a difficult or complicated plan, often a criminal one, is the person who is responsible for planning and organizing it. (常指罪案)主谋，策划者. ❖ *He was the mastermind behind the plan to acquire the explosives.* 他是这次获取爆炸物计划的主谋. N-COUNT

,master of 'ceremonies, masters of ceremonies.
At events such as formal dinners, award ceremonies, and variety shows, the **master of ceremonies** is the person who introduces the speakers or performers, and who announces what is going to happen next. 司仪，典礼官(正式宴会、颁奖典礼和杂耍演出等的主持者). N-COUNT

master·piece /'mɑːstəpiːs, 'mæs-/ **masterpieces.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **masterpiece** is an extremely good painting, novel, film, or other work of art. 杰作，名作. ❖ *His book, I must add, is a masterpiece.* 我得加一句，他的这本书是一部杰作. N-COUNT
2 An artist's, writer's, or composer's **masterpiece** is the best work that they have ever produced. (艺术家、作家或作曲家等)最杰出的作品；代表作. N-COUNT with poss
3 A **masterpiece** is an extremely clever or skilful example of something. 绝妙的典范. ❖ *The whole thing was a masterpiece of crowd management.* 整件事是人群管理的最佳典范. N-COUNT

'master plan, master plans.
A **master plan** is a clever plan that is intended to help someone succeed in a very difficult or important task. 总体规划；蓝图. ❖ *...the master plan for the reform of the economy.* 经济改革的蓝图. N-COUNT

'master's degree, master's degrees; 又拼作 **Master's degree.**
A **master's degree** is a university degree which is of a higher level than a first degree. A master's degree, for example, an MA or an MSc, usually takes one or two years to complete. 硕士学位. N-COUNT

master·stroke /'mɑːstəstrəʊk, 'mæs-/ **masterstrokes.**
A **masterstroke** is something you do which is unexpected but very clever and which helps you to achieve something. 妙举；高招. ❖ *To have convinced Hillsden that he would be justified in killing Calder was a masterstroke.* 能使希尔斯登相信他杀考尔德是正当的，这真是高招儿. N-COUNT

master·work /'mɑːstəwɜːk, 'mæs-/ **masterworks.**
If you describe something such as a book or a painting as a **masterwork**, it is your opinion that it is an excellent example of its type. (指书或画等)杰出的典范. ❖ *They endure as masterworks of American musical theatre.* 它们始终是美国音乐剧的杰作. N-COUNT

mas·tery /'mɑːstəri, 'mæs-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you show **mastery** of a particular skill or language, you show you have learnt or understood it completely and have no difficulty using it. 掌握；精通. ❖ *He doesn't have mastery of the basic rules of grammar.* 他没有掌握语法的基本规则. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Mastery** is power or control over something. 统治，控制. N-UNCOUNT

❖ *...his mastery over early, painful emotions.* 他对过去痛苦情感的控制.

mast·head /'mɑːsthed, 'mæst-/ **mastheads.**

1 A ship's **masthead** is the highest part of its mast. 桅顶,桅头. N-COUNT

2 A newspaper's **masthead** is the part at the top of the front page where its name appears in big letters. 刊头,报头栏. N-COUNT

mas·ti·cate /'mæstɪkeɪt/ **masticates, masticating, masticated.**

When you **masticate** food, you chew it. 咀嚼. ❖ *Don't gulp everything down without masticating.* 不要吃什么东西都吞下而不咀嚼. VB V n FORMAL V ◢ **mas·ti·ca·tion** /ˌmæstɪ'keɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...mastication of the food in the mouth.* 在嘴中咀嚼食物.

mas·tiff /'mæstɪf/ **mastiffs.**

A **mastiff** is a large, powerful, short-haired dog. 大驯犬. N-COUNT

mas·tur·bate /'mæstəbeɪt/ **masturbates, masturbating, masturbated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **masturbates**, they stroke or rub their own genitals in order to get sexual pleasure. 手淫. VB V ◢ **mas·tur·ba·tion** /ˌmæstə'beɪʃən/. N-UNCOUNT

mat /mæt/ **mats.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **mat** is a small piece of something such as cloth, card, or plastic which you put on a table to protect the table against heat or spillages. 小垫. ❖ *The food is served on polished tables with mats.* 食物放在光洁且铺有碟垫的桌子上. N-COUNT

2 A **mat** is a small piece of carpet or other thick material which is put on the floor for protection, decoration, or comfort. 小地毯,席. ❖ *Bring a sleeping bag and foam mat.* 带上一个睡袋和泡沫橡胶席子. N-COUNT

3 A **mat** of something such as grass or moss is a thick untidy layer of it. (厚而凌乱的)簇,丛,团. ❖ *She touched the thick mat of sandy hair on his chest.* 她摸着他那厚厚的浅棕色的胸毛. N-COUNT with supp

4 ➡ 又见 **matt, place mat.**

mata·dor /'mætədɔː/ **matadors.**

A **matador** is the person in a bullfight who is supposed to kill the bull. (在斗牛中的)斗牛士. N-COUNT

match /mætʃ/ **matches, matching, matched.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **match** is an organized game of football, tennis, cricket, or other sport. 比赛. ❖ *He was watching a football match.* 他当时正在看一场足球比赛. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **match** is a small wooden stick with a substance on one end that produces a flame when you rub it along the rough side of a matchbox. 火柴. N-COUNT

3 If one thing of a particular colour or design **matches** another, or if the two things **match**, they have the same colour or design, or have a pleasing appearance when they are used together. (和...)相配,(和...)相称;(和...)一致. ❖ *'The shoes are too tight.' — 'Well, they do match your dress.'* '鞋太紧了.' — '不过它确实和你的衣服很相配.' *All the chairs matched.* 所有椅子都是一个款式. *You don't have to match your lipstick exactly to your outfit.* 不一定要使口红和衣服的颜色完全一致. V-RECIP-ERG V n pl-n V V n to/with n Also V pl-n

➲ **Match up** means the same as **match**. 义同 match. ❖ *The pillow cover can match up with the sheets.* 枕头套和床单的颜色一致. *It's so easy to match them up with your own.* 很容易将它们和你自己的搭配起来. PHR-V-ERG V P with/to n V n P with/to n

4 If a combination of things or people is a good **match**, they have a pleasing effect when placed or used together. 配合的一对,匹配. ❖ *Helen's choice of lipstick was a good match for her skin-tone.* 海伦选择的唇膏和她的肤色非常相配. N-SING adj N

5 If something such as an amount or a quality **matches** with another, or if the two things **match**, they are both the same or equal. 相同,比得上. ❖ *Their strengths in memory and spatial skills matched.* 他们的记忆力和空间思维能力不相上下. *Our value system does not match with their value system.* 我们的价值观和他们的价值观不同. *...efforts to match demand with supply.* 平衡需求和供应的努力. V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V V with n V n with n Also V pl-n

6 If one thing **matches** another, or if the two things **match**, they are connected or suit each other in some way. (使)成对,(使)相配,(使)一致. ❖ *The students are asked to match the books with the authors.* 要求学生将书和作者搭配起来. *It can take time and effort to match buyers and sellers.* 使买方和卖方一致起来会耗时费力. *The sale would only go ahead if the name and number matched.* 只有名字和数字相符,才能进行销售. V-RECIP-ERG V n with/to n V pl-n pl-n V Also V with n

➲ **Match up** means the same as **match.** 义同 match. ❖ *...to match up jobless professionals with small companies in need of expertise.* 将无业的专业人员和需要专业技术的小公司挂起钩来. *My sister and I never really matched up.* 我和妹妹从来没有心心相印过. *I'm going to hand your automatic over to the police so that they can match it up to the bullet taken from Siobhan's body.* 我准备将你的自动步枪交给警察,以检验这支枪和从西沃恩身体中取出的子弹是否吻合. PHR-V-RECIP-ERG V P noun with n pl-n V P V n P to/with n

7 If you **match** something, you are as good as it or equal to it, for example in speed, size, or quality. 比得上;敌得过. ❖ *They played some fine attacking football, but I think we matched them in every department.* 他们踢的是漂亮的进攻式足球,但我认为我们在任何方面都敌得过他们. VB V n

8 If you **meet your match**, you find that you are competing or fighting against someone or something that you cannot beat. 遇上对手,遇到敌手. ❖ *I had finally met my match in power and intellect.* 我终于遇上了对手,他在力量和智力方面都和我不相上下. PHR

9 If one person or thing is **no match for** another, they are unable to compete successfully with the other person or thing. 比不上;敌不过. ❖ *Hand-held guns proved no match for heavy armor.* 手提式武器根本不是重型装甲的对手. PHR

10 ➡ 又见 **matched, matching.**

▸match up.

➡ 见 **match 3, 6.** PHR-V

▸match up to.

If someone or something does not **match up to** what was expected, they are smaller, less impressive, or of poorer quality. (与否定词连用)与(期待的)一致;比得上. ❖ *Her career never quite matched up to its promise.* 她在事业上的成就一直达不到预期. PHR-V V P P n

match·box /'mætʃbɒks/ **matchboxes.**

A **matchbox** is a small box that you buy with matches in it. 火柴盒. N-COUNT

matched /mætʃt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that two people are well **matched**, you mean that they have qualities that will enable them to have a good relationship. 相配的. ❖ *My parents were not very well matched.* 我的父母不太相配. ADJ adv ADJ

2 In sports and other competitions, if the two opponents or teams are well **matched**, they are both of the same standard in strength or ability. 不相上下的,可匹敌的. ADJ adv ADJ

match·ing /'mætʃɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Matching is used to describe things which are of the same colour or design. (颜色或式样等)相配的;一致的. ❖ *...a coat and a matching handbag.* 一件外套和一个颜色相同的手提包. ADJ ADJ n

match·less /'mætʃləs/.

You can use **matchless** to emphasize that you think something is extremely good. 无双的;无敌的. ❖ *The Savoy provides a matchless hotel experience.* 萨沃伊旅馆为您提供无与伦比的旅馆经历. ADJ PRAGMATICS

match·making /'mætʃmeɪkɪŋ/.

Matchmaking is the activity of encouraging people you know to form relationships or get married. 做媒. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **match·maker,** N-COUNT **matchmaker** ❖ *My services as a formal matchmaker aren't required.* 没有人要我做正式的媒人.

ˌmatch 'point, match points.

In a game of tennis, **match point** is the situation when the player who is in the lead can win the whole match if they win the next point. (网球等的)赛点. N-VAR

match·stick /'mætʃstɪk/ **matchsticks.**

1 A **matchstick** is the wooden part of a match. 火柴棍儿. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to something very small or thin as a **matchstick**. 像火柴棍儿的东西；小或细的物体. ❖ ...*children with matchstick legs*. 长着细细小腿的孩子. N-COUNT

mate /meɪt/ **mates, mating, mated.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You can refer to someone's friends as their **mates**, especially when you are talking about a man and his male friends. (尤指男人的)朋友, 伙伴. ❖ *He's off drinking with his mates*. 他出去和朋友们喝酒了. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 Some men use **mate** as a way of addressing other men when they are talking to them. 老兄. ❖ *Come on mate, things aren't that bad*. 老友, 别泄气, 事情没有那么糟糕. N-VOC PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

3 Someone's wife, husband, or sexual partner can be referred to as their **mate**. 配偶; 丈夫; 妻子; 性伴侣. N-COUNT

4 An animal's **mate** is its sexual partner. (动物的)配偶. N-COUNT

5 When animals **mate**, a male and a female have sex in order to produce young. (动物)交配. ❖ *This allows the pair to mate properly and stops the hen staying in the nest-box*. 这样可以使公鸡和母鸡充分地交配, 使母鸡不再待在巢中. *They want the males to mate with wild females*. 他们想让雄性动物和野生雌性动物交配. V-RECIP pl-n V; V with n; Also V

6 On a commercial ship, **the mate** or **first mate** is the most important officer except for the captain. (商船船长之下的)大副. N-COUNT

7 A **mate** is an officer on a merchant ship. (商船的)高级船员. N-COUNT

8 In chess, **mate** is the same as **checkmate**. (国际象棋中)同checkmate. N-UNCOUNT

9 ➡ 又见 **classmate**, **flatmate**, **playmate**, **roommate**, **running mate**, **schoolmate**, **shipmate**, **soul mate**.

ma·terial /məˈtɪəriəl/ **materials.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **material** is a solid substance. 固体材料; 原料. ❖ ...*a conducting material such as a metal*. 一种导热材料, 如金属. N-VAR

2 **Material** is cloth. 布料; 织物. ❖ ...*the thick material of her skirt*. 她裙子的厚布. N-VAR

3 **Materials** are the things that you need for a particular activity. 用具. ❖ ...*sewing materials*. 缝纫用品. N-PLURAL

4 Ideas or information that are used as a basis for a book, play, or film can be referred to as **material**. 素材; 资料. ❖ *In my version of the story, I added some new material*. 我在对该故事的演绎中加入了新的素材. N-UNCOUNT

5 **Material** things are related to possessions or money, rather than to more abstract things such as ideas or values. (与抽象相对, 如财产、钱财等)物质的; 实体的; 有形的. ◢ **ma·teri·al·ly** ❖ *He has tried to help this child materially and spiritually*. 他一直试图在物质和精神上帮助这个孩子. ADJ; ADV

6 If you say that someone is a particular kind of **material**, you mean that they have the qualities or abilities to do a particular job or task. 人才. ❖ *She was not university material*. 她不是上大学的材料. N-UNCOUNT supp N

7 **Material** information or evidence is directly relevant and important in a legal or academic argument. (法律或学术论证中)(资料或证据)直接相关的, 重要的. ❖ *The company failed to disclose material information*. 该公司未能披露直接相关的信息. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

ma·teri·al·ise /məˈtɪəriəlaɪz/.

➡ 见 **materialize**.

ma·teri·al·ism /məˈtɪəriəlɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Materialism** is the attitude of someone who attaches a lot of importance to money and wants to possess a lot of material things. 物质主义; 偏重占有钱财和物质的思想. ◢ **ma·teri·al·ist, materialists** ❖ *Leo is a materialist, living for life's little luxuries*. 利奥是个物质主义者, 活着只为了生活中的小小享受. N-UNCOUNT; N-COUNT

2 **Materialism** is the belief that only physical matter exists, and that there is no spiritual world. 唯物主义, 唯物论. ◢ **materialist** ❖ ...*the materialist view of nature and society*. 唯物主义的自然观和社会观. N-UNCOUNT; ADJ

ma·teri·al·is·tic /məˌtɪəriəˈlɪstɪk/.

If you describe a person or society as **materialistic**, you are critical of them because they attach too much importance to money and material possessions. 物质主义的; 过分追求钱财和物质占有的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ma·teri·al·ize /məˈtɪəriəlaɪz/ **materializes, materializing, materialized;** [英]又拼作 **materialise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a possible or expected event does not **materialize**, it does not happen. (与否定词连用)实现, 成为现实. ❖ *A rebellion by radicals failed to materialize*. 激进分子的叛乱并未出现. VB V

2 If a person or thing **materializes**, they suddenly appear, after they have been invisible or in another place. 突然出现. ❖ *Tamsin materialized at her side, notebook at the ready*. 塔姆辛突然出现在她的身边, 拿着笔记本作好记录准备. VB V

ma·ter·nal /məˈtɜːnəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Maternal** feelings or actions are typical of those of a mother towards her child. 母亲的; 母性的. ❖ *She had little maternal instinct*. 她几乎没有母性本能. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Maternal** is used to describe things that relate to the mother of a baby. 孕妇的, 产妇的. ❖ *Maternal smoking can damage the unborn child*. 孕妇吸烟会伤害尚未出生的婴儿. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **maternal** relative is one who is related through a person's mother rather than their father. 母系的, 母方的. ❖ ...*her maternal grandfather*. 她的外祖父. ADJ ADJ n

ma·ter·nity /məˈtɜːnɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Maternity** is used to describe things relating to the help and medical care given to a woman when she is pregnant and when she gives birth. 妇产的; 妇产科的. ❖ ...*the city's maternity hospital*. 这座城市的妇产科医院. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Maternity** is the state of being a mother. 母亲身份. N-UNCOUNT

maˈternity leave.

Maternity leave is the period of time a mother is allowed to take off work when she has her baby. 产假. N-UNCOUNT

matey /ˈmeɪti/.

1 If someone uses **matey** words or behaviour, they are being very friendly, usually insincerely. (通常并不真诚地)友好的, 平易近人的. ❖ ...*her irritatingly matey tone*. 她那令人恼怒的假友好口吻. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

2 You can address someone as **matey** when you are being friendly towards them. People sometimes also use **matey** when they are annoyed with someone. (有时表示不悦)伙伴, 朋友. ❖ *Listen matey, just take a look at yourself in the mirror! You look awful!* 听着, 老友, 照照镜子! 你看上去糟透了! N-VOC PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

math /mæθ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Math is the same as **mathematics**. The usual British word is **maths**. 同mathematics. [英]一般作maths. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

math·emati·cal /ˌmæθəˈmætɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **mathematical** involves numbers and calculations. 数学的. ◢ **math·emati·cal·ly** /ˌmæθəˈmætɪkli/ ❖ ...*a mathematically complicated formula*. 复杂的数学公式. *Mathematically, it made sense*. 从数学的角度来看, 它有意义. ADJ ADJ n; ADV

2 If you have **mathematical** abilities or a **mathematical** mind, you are clever at doing calculations or understanding problems that involve numbers. 数学方面的. ❖ ...*a mathematical genius*. 数学天才. ◢ **mathematically** ❖ *Anyone can be an astrologer as long as they are mathematically minded*. 只要有数学头脑, 任何人都能当占星家. ADJ-GRADED; ADV; ADV -ed/adj

math·ema·ti·cian /ˌmæθəməˈtɪʃən/ **mathematicians.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **mathematician** is a person who is trained in the study of numbers and calculations. 数学家. N-COUNT

2 A **mathematician** is a person who is good at doing calculations and using numbers. 善于数字计算的人. ❖ *I'm not a very good mathematician*. 我不太善于数字计算. N-COUNT

math·emat·ics /ˌmæθəˈmætɪks/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Mathematics** is the study of numbers, quantities, or shapes. 数学. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **mathematics** of a problem consists of the calculations that are involved in it. 数字运算. ❖ ...*the mathematics of debt*. 对债务的数字运算. N-UNCOUNT

M

maths /mæθs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Maths is the same as **mathematics**. The usual American word is **math**. 同mathematics. [美]一般作math. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

mati·nee /mætɪneɪ, AM ˌmætəˈneɪ/ **matinees;** 又拼作 **matinée.**
A **matinee** is a performance of a play or a showing of a film which takes place in the afternoon. 午后的演出; 日戏. N-COUNT

ma·tri·arch /ˈmeɪtriɑːk/ **matriarchs.**
1 A **matriarch** is a woman who rules in a society in which power passes from mother to daughter. 女族长; 女家长. N-COUNT
◢ **ma·tri·ar·chal** /ˌmeɪtriˈɑːkəl/. A **matriarchal** society or system is ruled by matriarchs. 母系的. ADJ
2 A **matriarch** is an old and powerful female member of a family, for example a grandmother. 女家长. ◢ **matriarchal.** If you describe a woman as **matriarchal**, you mean that she has authority and power within her family or group. (女性)统领的; 掌权的. N-COUNT ADJ

ma·tri·ar·chy /ˈmeɪtriɑːki/ **matriarchies.**
1 **Matriarchy** is a system of government in which the ruler is female and the power is passed from mother to daughter. 母权制; 母系制度. N-VAR
2 A **matriarchy** is a system of inheritance in which family property is traditionally inherited from women and not from men. 女性继承制. N-VAR

ma·tri·ces /ˈmeɪtrɪsiːz/.
Matrices is the plural of **matrix**. matrix 的复数形式.

ma·tricu·late /məˈtrɪkjʊleɪt/ **matriculates, matriculating, matriculated.**
In some countries, if you **matriculate**, you complete a course of studies successfully, especially by passing examinations. 完成(预科)课程(尤指考试及格). VB V ◢ **ma·tricu·la·tion** /məˌtrɪkjʊˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *The head decided I should have another go at matriculation.* 校长认为我应该另外再进行一次大学入学考试. N-UNCOUNT

mat·ri·mo·ny /ˈmætrɪməni, AM -məʊni/.
Matrimony is marriage. 结婚; 婚姻关系. ❖ *...the bonds of matrimony.* 婚姻的纽带. ◢ **mat·ri·mo·nial** /ˌmætrɪˈməʊniəl/ ❖ *...the matrimonial affairs of the royal family.* 皇室的婚姻事务. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ADJ

ma·trix /ˈmeɪtrɪks/ **matrices.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **matrix** is the environment or context in which something such as a society develops and grows. (事物成长的)发源地; 母体; 基质. ❖ *...the matrix of their culture.* 他们文化的摇篮. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL
2 A **matrix** is a rectangular arrangement of numbers, symbols, or letters written in rows and columns and used in solving certain mathematical problems. 矩阵. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ma·tron /ˈmeɪtrən/ **matrons.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **matron** in a nursing home is the woman who is in charge of all the nurses. 护士长. N-COUNT, N-TITLE BRITISH
2 In some British schools, the **matron** is the woman who looks after the health and hygiene of the children. (英国学校中的)女舍监. N-TITLE, N-COUNT
3 The **matron** in a hospital or other institution is the woman who is in charge of domestic matters. **Matron** is also used to refer to a female officer in a prison. (医院或其他机构的)内务女主管; 监狱女主管. N-COUNT AMERICAN
4 People sometimes refer to middle-aged women as **matrons**, especially if they are fat. (尤指肥胖的)中年妇人. N-COUNT
◢ **ma·tron·ly** ❖ *...a matronly woman with an air of authority.* 盛气凌人的体型胖的中年妇女. ADJ-GRADED

matt /mæt/; 又拼作 **matte.** [美]又拼作 **mat.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **matt** colour, paint, or surface is dull rather than shiny. 亚光的. ADJ

mat·ted /ˈmætɪd/.
Matted hair has become a thick untidy mass, often because it is wet or dirty. (头发)缠结的, 乱成一团的. ADJ-GRADED

mat·ter /ˈmætə/ **matters, mattering, mattered.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **matter** is a task, situation, or event which you have to deal with or think about, especially one that involves problems. 事情; 问题. ❖ *She wanted to discuss some private matter.* 她想讨论一些私人问题. *Until the matter is resolved the athletes will be ineligible to compete.* 除非这个问题解决了, 否则运动员无资格参赛. *...business matters.* 商业问题. N-COUNT
2 You use **matters** to refer to the situation you are talking about, especially when something is affecting the situation in some way. 情况; 问题. ❖ *Retreating into a cosy ritual will not improve matters.* 退而采用轻松的例行方法不会改善当前的情况. N-PLURAL without det
3 If you say that something is **another matter** or **a different matter**, you mean that it is very different from the situation that you have just discussed or is an exception to a rule or general statement that you have just made. 另外一回事; 完全不同的事. ❖ *Being responsible for one's own health is one thing, but being responsible for another person's health is quite a different matter.* 对自身健康负责是一回事, 对他人健康负责完全是另外一回事. PHR
4 If something is **no easy matter**, it is difficult to do it. 绝非容易的事. PHR
5 If a person in authority says **that's the end of the matter** or **that's an end to the matter**, they mean that a decision that has been taken must not be changed or discussed any more. 决定已下, 无可更改. PHR PRAGMATICS
6 If you say that something is **no laughing matter**, you mean that it is very serious and not something that you should laugh or joke about. 正经事, 需严肃对待的事, 非同儿戏. PHR
7 If you say that something **makes matters worse**, you mean that it makes a difficult situation even more difficult. 使情况更糟. PHR
8 If you say that a situation is a **matter** of a particular thing, you mean that that is the most important thing to be done or considered when you are involved in the situation or explaining it. 需要做或考虑的最重要的事情; 关键所在. ❖ *History is always a matter of interpretation.* 历史总是如何诠释的问题. N-SING a N of n/-ing
9 If you say that a statement is **a matter of opinion**, you mean that it is not a fact, and that other people, including yourself, do not agree with it. 看法因人而异的问题; 见仁见智. PHR
10 Printed **matter** consists of books, newspapers, and other texts that are printed. Reading **matter** consists of things that are suitable for reading, such as books and newspapers. (印刷或阅读的)材料. N-UNCOUNT supp N
11 **Matter** is the physical part of the universe consisting of solids, liquids, and gases. 物质. N-UNCOUNT
12 You use **matter** to refer to a particular type of substance. 物品, 物料. ❖ *...decaying vegetable matter.* 腐烂的蔬菜. N-UNCOUNT with supp
13 You use **matter** in expressions such as **'a matter of weeks'** when you are emphasizing how small an amount is or how short a period of time is. (强调数量小或时间短)大约, 仅仅. ❖ *Within a matter of days she was back at work.* 仅在几天之内她就重新上班了. N-SING a N of pl-n PRAGMATICS
14 If you say that something is just **a matter of time**, you mean that it is certain to happen at some time in the future. (表示肯定会发生)只是时间问题. ❖ *It would be only a matter of time before he went through with it.* 他完成这件事只是时间的问题. PHR
15 You use **matter** in expressions such as **'What's the matter?'** or **'Is anything the matter?'** when you think that someone has a problem and you want to know what it is. 麻烦事, 问题. N-SING the N
16 If you say that something does not **matter**, you mean that it is not important to you because it does not have an effect on you or on a particular situation. (常与否定词连用)重要, 要紧. ❖ *A lot of the food goes on the floor but that doesn't matter.* 许多食品放在地板上, 但这不要紧. *It does not matter how long their hair is.* 他们的头发有多长并不重要. *Does it matter that people don't know this?* 人们不知道这件事, 这要不要紧? *Money is the only thing that matters to them.* 只有钱对他们才重要. VB no cont V it V wh it V that V to n Also it V
17 You say **'it doesn't matter'** to tell someone who is CONVENTION

M

apologizing to you that you are not angry or upset, and that they should not worry. 没关系, 没什么. PRAGMATICS

18 You say **'it doesn't matter'** when someone offers you a choice between two or more things and you do not mind which is chosen. 无所谓; 什么都行. ❖ *'Steve, what do you want?' – 'Coke, Pepsi, it doesn't matter.'* "史蒂夫, 想要点什么?" — "可口可乐、百事可乐, 什么都可以." CONVENTION

19 You say **'no matter'** after you have just asked a question or mentioned an idea or doubt and you have decided that it is not really important, interesting, or worth discussing. 不重要, 不值得讨论. ❖ *'Didn't you ever read the book?' Keating shook his head. 'Well, no matter.'* "你没读过这本书?" 基廷摇了摇头, "哎, 无所谓的." CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

20 If you are going to do something **as a matter of** urgency or priority, you are going to do it as soon as possible, because it is important. 看成(紧急或优先)的事情. PHR

21 You use **the fact of the matter is** or **the truth of the matter is** to introduce a fact which supports what you are saying or which is not widely known, for example because it is a secret. 事实上, 实际上. ❖ *The fact of the matter is that most people consume far more protein than they actually need.* 实际情况是, 很多人进食的蛋白质比他们实际需要的多得多. PHR PRAGMATICS

22 You can use **for that matter** to emphasize that the remark you are making is true in the same way as your previous, similar remark. 同样地; 而且. ❖ *The irony was that Shawn had not seen her. Nor for that matter had anyone else.* 有讽刺意味的是肖恩没见过她, 而且其他人也没见过. PHR PRAGMATICS

23 You use **no matter** in expressions like **'no matter how'** and **'no matter what'** to say that something is true or happens in all circumstances. 无论, 不管. ❖ *No matter what your age, you can lose weight.* 不管你年纪多大, 都能减肥. PHR

24 If you say that you are going to do something **no matter what**, you are emphasizing that you are definitely going to do it, whatever obstacles or difficulties you may face. 无论如何. PHR PRAGMATICS

25 ➡ 又见 **subject matter**.
➡ **a matter of life and death**: 见 **death**.
➡ **as a matter of course**: 见 **course**.
➡ **as a matter of fact**: 见 **fact**.
➡ **mind over matter**: 见 **mind**.

ˌmatter-of-ˈfact. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **matter-of-fact** person shows no emotions such as enthusiasm, anger, or surprise, especially in a situation where you would expect them to be emotional. 不露声色的; 面无表情的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **matter-of-factly** ❖ *'She thinks you're a spy,' Scott said matter-of-factly.* "她认为你是个间谍." 斯科特不露声色地说. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

mat·ting /ˈmætɪŋ/.
Matting is strong thick material, usually made from a material like rope, straw, or rushes, which is used as a floor covering. 地席, 席子. N-UNCOUNT

mat·tress /ˈmætrəs/ **mattresses.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **mattress** is the large flat layer of padding which is put on a bed to make it comfortable to sleep on. 床垫. N-COUNT

ma·ture /məˈtjuə/ **matures, maturing, matured; maturer, maturest.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When a child or young animal **matures**, it becomes an adult. 成熟, 长大成人. VB V ◢ **matu·ra·tion** /ˌmætjʊˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *Jessica takes pride in the development and maturation of her son.* 杰西卡对儿子的成长和成熟感到骄傲. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **mature** person is an adult. 成年的. ❖ *...when you are mature and have all the experience, wisdom and confidence that comes with age.* 当你长大, 有了随年龄增长而累积的经验、智慧和自信的时候. ADJ ◢ **ma·tur·ity** /məˈtjʊərɪti/. **Maturity** is the state of being fully developed or adult. 成熟, 成人. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you say that someone is **mature** or of **mature** years, you are saying politely that they are middle-aged or old. (婉转用法)中年的; 老年的. ADJ PRAGMATICS
4 If someone **matures**, they become more fully developed in their personality and emotional behaviour. (个性、情感等)成熟. ❖ *After three years at university I will have matured.* 三年大学之后, 我将会成熟起来. VB V
5 If you describe someone as **mature**, you think that they are fully developed and balanced in their personality and emotional behaviour. (个性、情感等)成熟的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **maturity** ❖ *Her speech showed great maturity and humanity.* 她的讲话显得很成熟、很有人性. N-UNCOUNT
6 When something **matures**, it reaches a state of complete development. 完全发育. ❖ *When the trees matured they were cut.* 树长成后即被砍掉. VB V
7 If you describe someone's work of art or fiction as **mature**, you mean they have created it thoughtfully and carefully and they have fully developed their abilities and potential. (作品经深思熟虑而)成熟的. ❖ *It is his most mature comedy yet.* 这是他至今最成熟的喜剧. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
8 If something such as wine or cheese **matures**, it is left for a time to allow its full flavour or strength to develop. (使)酿制成熟. ❖ *...the cellars where the cheeses are matured.* 酿制奶酪的地窖. V-ERG V be V-ed
9 **Mature** cheese or wine has been left for a time to allow its full flavour or strength to develop. (奶酪、酒等)酿熟的, 充分酿造的. ADJ-GRADED
10 When an investment **matures**, the time comes when you stop paying money, and the bank, savings, or insurance company pays you back the money you have saved plus the interest. (投资)到期. VB V
11 A **mature** investment is an investment which has matured. (投资)到期的; 应支付的. ADJ ◢ **maturity** ❖ *Customers are told what their policies will be worth on maturity.* 顾客获知他们的保险单到期将价值多少. N-UNCOUNT

maˌture ˈstudent, mature students.
A **mature student** is a person who begins their studies at university or college a number of years after leaving school, so that they are older than most of the people they are studying with. 成年学生; 离校多年后重返校园就学的人. N-COUNT BRITISH

maud·lin /ˈmɔːdlɪn/.
1 If you describe someone as **maudlin**, you mean that they are being sad and sentimental in a foolish way. (贬义)伤感的; 多愁善感的. ❖ *Jimmy turned maudlin after three drinks.* 吉米三杯酒后感伤起来. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe a song, book, or film as **maudlin**, you are criticizing it for being very sentimental. (贬义)(指歌、书或电影等)伤感的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

maul /mɔːl/ **mauls, mauling, mauled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **is mauled** by an animal, they are savagely attacked by it and badly injured. (被)(动物)凶残地伤害. ❖ *The dog went berserk and mauled one of the girls.* 狗疯了, 严重咬伤了其中一个女孩. VB be V-ed V n
2 If someone **is mauled**, they are criticized or attacked fiercely and aggressively, and often harmed in some way. (被)猛烈地抨击; (被)谴责. ❖ *The cable-TV and health-care industries are both being mauled by government.* 有线电视和医疗业都受到了政府的严厉谴责. VB usu passive be V-ed

mau·so·leum /ˌmɔːzəˈliːəm/ **mausoleums.**
A **mausoleum** is a building which contains the grave of a famous person or the graves of a rich family. 陵墓; 家族坟墓. N-COUNT

mauve /məʊv/ **mauves.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **mauve** is pale purple. 浅紫色(的). COLOUR

mav·er·ick /ˈmævərɪk/ **mavericks.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as a **maverick**, you mean that they are unconventional and independent, and do not think or behave in the same way as other people. 思想行为异于常规的人. ❖ *He was too much of a maverick ever to hold high office.* 他为人非常独立, 异于常规, 因而无法当上高官. *...a maverick group of scientists.* 一群标新立异的科学家. N-COUNT

maw /mɔː/ **maws.**
If you describe something as a **maw**, you mean that it is like a huge mouth which swallows, consumes, or absorbs N-COUNT LITERARY

everything around it. 大而无底的东西，可吞噬一切的东西. ❖ *Cale's best work has plunged fearlessly into the dripping maw of emotional extremes.* 凯尔的最佳作品已经无畏地、透彻地表达了情感极限的深渊.

mawk·ish /ˈmɔːkɪʃ/.

You can describe something as **mawkish** when it is sentimental and silly, and you dislike it a lot. 多愁善感以至令人讨厌的. ❖ *A sordid, sentimental plot unwinds, with an inevitable mawkish ending.* 卑劣伤感的情节发展下去，结局不可避免地令人反胃. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

max /mæks/.

1 **Max.** is an abbreviation for 'maximum' which is often used with numbers or amounts when you are giving measurements or ratings. maximum的缩写形式，多用于度量或数量. ❖ *'Start small,' the man advised, 'Ten gallons, max.'* '开始时少一点，最多十加仑.' 那人建议道. ADJ num ADJ, ADJ n

2 If you do something **to the max**, you do it to the greatest degree possible. 最大程度地. ❖ *Everyone involved is enjoying himself to the max.* 每一个参加的人都玩得极其尽兴. PHR INFORMAL

max·im /ˈmæksɪm/ **maxims.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **maxim** is a rule for good or sensible behaviour, especially one in the form of a saying or proverb. (以格言、谚语形式出现的)行为准则. ❖ *I believe in the maxim 'if it ain't broke, don't fix it'.* 我相信这个行为准则，即'东西不破，无须修复'. N-COUNT

max·im·ize /ˈmæksɪmaɪz/ **maximizes, maximizing, maximized;** [英]又拼作 **maximise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **maximize** something, you make it as great in amount or importance as you can. 使…增加到最大限度. ❖ *In order to maximize profit the firm would seek to maximize output.* 为了最大限度地增加利润，商行将尽最大努力增加产量. *How can you arrange the furniture to maximize the space in your living room?* 如何放置家具才能使你的客厅空间显得最宽敞? VB V n

◢ **maxi·mi·za·tion** /ˌmæksɪmaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...a pricing policy that was aimed at profit maximization.* 以取得最大利润为目标的定价政策. N-UNCOUNT

maxi·mum /ˈmæksɪməm/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **maximum** to describe an amount which is the largest that is possible, allowed, or required. 最大的; 最高的. ❖ *...the maximum height for a fence or hedge is 2 metres.* 栅栏或树篱最高是两米. *China headed the table with maximum points.* 中国在表上以最高分数领先. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a maximum of two years in prison.* 最长坐牢两年. N-SING

2 You use **maximum** to indicate how great an amount is. 极大的. ❖ *...the maximum amount of information.* 极多的信息. *It was achieved with minimum fuss and maximum efficiency.* 以最小的忙乱、最大的效率完成了这件事. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you say that something is a particular amount **maximum**, you mean that this is the greatest amount it should be or could possibly be, although a smaller amount is acceptable or very possible. 最大量地，最大值地. ❖ *We need an extra 6g a day maximum.* 我们每天最多再加6克. ADV amount ADV

4 If someone does something **to the maximum**, they do it to the greatest degree possible. 最大程度地; 最大限度地. ❖ *You have to develop your capabilities to the maximum.* 你必须最大程度地发展你的才能. PHR

may /meɪ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

May is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. may为情态动词，与动词原形连用.

1 You use **may** to indicate that something will possibly happen or be true in the future, but you cannot be certain. (表示事物将来发生或正确)可能，也许. ❖ *We may have some rain today.* 今天可能会下雨. *I may be back.* 我可能会回来. *I don't know if they'll publish it or not. They may.* 我不知道他们会不会把它出版，也许他们会的. *Cancer may not show up for many years.* 癌症可能要很多年后才会显露出来. MODAL PRAGMATICS

2 You use **may** to indicate that there is a possibility that something is true, but you cannot be certain. (表示不清楚是否真实)可能，也许. ❖ *Throwing good money after bad may not be a good idea, they say.* 他们说，将更多的钱花在已然无利可图的投资上可能不是个好主意. MODAL PRAGMATICS

3 You use **may** to indicate that something is sometimes true or is true in some circumstances. (表示在某些情况下的真实性)可能，也许. ❖ *A vegetarian diet may not provide enough calories for a child's normal growth.* 素食食谱可能无法为孩子的正常成长提供足够的热量. MODAL

4 You use **may have** with a past participle when suggesting that it is possible that something happened or was true, or when giving a possible explanation for something. 与过去分词连用，表示过去发生的事的可能性，或提供可能的解释. ❖ *He may have been to some of those places.* 他或许曾到过其中的一些地方. *The chaos may have contributed to the deaths of up to 20 people.* 混乱场面可能是使多达20人丧生的原因之一. MODAL PRAGMATICS

5 You use **may** in statements where you are accepting the truth of a situation, but contrasting it with something that is more important. (与更重要的方面对比)尽管; 或许. ❖ *I may be almost 50, but there's not a lot of things I've forgotten.* 尽管我快50岁了，但我忘记的事并不多. MODAL PRAGMATICS

6 You use **may** when you are mentioning a quality or fact about something that people can make use of if they want to. (指人们可利用的性质或事实等)可以，能够. ❖ *It may be worn over the shoulder or carried in the hand.* 它能挎在肩膀上，也能拿在手上. MODAL

7 If you do something so that a particular thing **may** happen, you do it so that there is an opportunity for it. (表示结果)(以便)能够，可以. ❖ *...an increase in the numbers of surgeons so that patients may be treated as soon as possible.* 增加外科医生的人数，以便病人可以尽快得到医治. MODAL

8 You use **may** to indicate that someone is allowed to do something or has the choice of doing something, usually because of a rule or law. You use **may not** to indicate that someone is not allowed to do something. (表示许可或可以选择)(不)可以. ❖ *Any two persons may marry in Scotland provided that both persons are at least 16 years of age.* 在苏格兰，只要两人都不小于16岁，就可以结婚. MODAL PRAGMATICS

9 You use **may** when you are giving permission to someone to do something, or when asking for permission to do something. (表示请求时的允许)可以. ❖ *May we come in?* 我们可以进来吗? *You may leave.* 你可以走了. MODAL PRAGMATICS FORMAL

10 You use **may** when you are making polite requests. (用于礼貌请求中)能，可以. ❖ *I'd like the use of your living room, if I may.* 如果可以的话，我想用一下你的客厅. *May I come with you to Southampton?* 我能和你一起去南安普敦吗? MODAL PRAGMATICS

11 You use **may**, usually in questions, when you are politely making suggestions or offering to do something. (用于礼貌地提出建议或主动帮助)可以让… ❖ *May we suggest you try one of our guest houses.* 我们建议您试试我们的宾馆. MODAL PRAGMATICS FORMAL

12 You use **may** as a polite way of interrupting someone, asking a question, or introducing what you are going to say next. (用于礼貌地打断某人，询问或介绍下一个话题)能，可以. ❖ *'If I may interrupt for a moment,' Kenneth said.* '不好意思，打断一会儿.' 肯尼思说道. MODAL PRAGMATICS FORMAL SPOKEN

13 You use **may** when you are mentioning the reaction or attitude that you think someone is likely to have to something you are about to say. (指某人可能作出的反应或态度)可能会，或许会. ❖ *Whatever you may think, I work hard for a living.* 不管你怎么想，我是为了生计而努力工作. MODAL PRAGMATICS

14 You use **may** in expressions such as **I may add** and **I may say** in order to emphasize a statement that you are making. (用以强调作出的陈述)敢，必要. ❖ *Both of them, I may say, are thoroughly reliable men.* 我敢说，他们两个都是可以完全信赖的人. MODAL PRAGMATICS

15 People use **may** to express hopes and wishes. (表示愿望和祝愿)愿，祝. ❖ *Courage seems now to have deserted him. May it quickly reappear.* 现在勇气似乎离他而去，愿它尽快重现. MODAL MODAL n v PRAGMATICS FORMAL

16 ➡ **be that as it may**: 见 **be.**

➡ **may as well**: 见 **well.**

May /meɪ/ **Mays.** ◆◆◆◆◇
N-VAR May is the fifth month of the year in the Western calendar. 五月。见附录 **Dates**.

may·be /ˈmeɪbi/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS You use **maybe** to express uncertainty, for example when you do not know that something is definitely true, or when you are mentioning something that may possibly happen in the future in the way you describe. 或许,可能,大概。❖ *Maybe she is in love.* 或许她正在恋爱。 *I do think about having children, maybe when I'm 40.* 我确实想过生孩子,或许到我40岁吧。
2 ADV PRAGMATICS You can say **maybe** as a response to a question or remark, when you do not want to agree or disagree. (用于不愿作出肯定或否定回答时)也许,或许。❖ *'Do you think that China and Japan will step in?'—'Maybe.'* '你认为中国和日本会介入吗?'—'也许吧。' *'Is she coming back?'—'Maybe.'* '她要回来了吗?'—'也许吧。'
3 ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS You use **maybe** when you are making suggestions or giving advice. **Maybe** is also used to introduce polite requests. (用于提建议或礼貌请求)或许。❖ *Maybe we can go to the movies or something.* 或许我们可以去看电影或做点儿什么。 *Maybe you'd better tell me what this is all about.* 或许你最好告诉我这到底是怎么回事。
4 ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS You use **maybe** to indicate that, although a comment is partly true, there is also another point of view that should be considered. (表示评论部分正确,但要考虑另一角度)也许,虽然。❖ *Maybe there is jealousy, but I think the envy is more powerful.* 虽有嫉妒,但我认为羡慕更强烈。
5 ADV ADV amount PRAGMATICS You use **maybe** when you are making a rough guess at a number, quantity, or value, rather than stating it exactly. (对数字、数量或价值等的粗略估计)大概。❖ *The men were maybe a hundred feet away.* 那些男人大概在100英尺之外。
6 ADV ADV with cl/group People often use **maybe** to mean 'sometimes', particularly in a series of general statements about what someone does, or about something that regularly happens. (在作系列陈述时)也许,有时。❖ *They'll come to the bar for a year, or maybe even two, then they'll find another favourite spot.* 他们会在一年内常来这家酒吧,甚至或许会来两年,然后就会再找另一处他们喜欢的地方。

May·day /ˈmeɪdeɪ/ **Maydays.**
N-COUNT A **Mayday** or a **Mayday** message is a radio message sent out by someone on a ship or plane to call for help because they are in serious difficulty. 国际无线电求救信号。

may·hem /ˈmeɪhem/. ◆◇◇◇◇
N-UNCOUNT You use **mayhem** to refer to a situation that is not controlled or ordered, when people are behaving in a disorganized, confused, and often violent way. 极端混乱状态。❖ *Their arrival caused mayhem as crowds of refugees rushed towards them.* 他们的到来引起了大混乱,大批难民向他们冲了过来。

mayn't /ˈmeɪənt/.
Mayn't is a spoken form of **may not**. may not 的缩略形式。

may·on·naise /ˌmeɪəˈneɪz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
N-UNCOUNT **Mayonnaise** is a thick pale sauce made from egg yolks, oil, and vinegar. It is eaten with salad. 蛋黄酱。

mayor /meə, ˈmeɪə/ **mayors.** ◆◆◆◇◇
N-COUNT The **mayor** of a town or city is the person who has been elected to represent it for a fixed period of time. 市长。

mayor·ess /ˈmeəres, ˈmeɪəres/ **mayoresses.**
1 N-COUNT BRITISH A woman who holds the office of mayor is sometimes referred to as a **mayoress**. 女市长。
2 N-COUNT BRITISH A **mayoress** is the wife of a mayor. 市长夫人。

may've /ˈmeɪəv/.
May've is a spoken form of **may have**, especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其have为助动词时)may have 的缩略形式。

maze /meɪz/ **mazes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 N-COUNT A **maze** is a complex system of passages or paths separated by walls or hedges, which is designed to confuse people who try to find their way through it as a form of amusement. 迷宫。
2 N-COUNT A **maze** of streets, rooms, or tunnels is a large number of them that are connected in a complicated way, so that it is difficult to find your way through them. 错综复杂的街道(房间或地道等)。❖ *...a maze of dimly-lighted, brown-carpeted corridors.* 灯光昏暗、铺着棕色地毯的迷宫般的走廊。
3 N-COUNT You can refer to a set of ideas, topics, or rules as a **maze** when a large number of them are related to each other in a complicated way that makes them difficult to understand. (观点、主题或规则等)错综复杂的事物。❖ *The book tries to steer you through the maze of alternative therapies.* 这本书旨在帮助你搞清楚那些复杂的非传统治疗方法。

MBA /ˌem biː ˈeɪ/ **MBAs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 N-COUNT An **MBA** is a master's degree in business administration. You can also refer to a person who has this degree as an **MBA**. **MBA** is an abbreviation for 'Master of Business Administration'. 工商管理硕士学位; 工商管理硕士。Master of Business Administration 的缩写形式。
2 **MBA** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have an MBA. (用于某人姓名之后)工商管理硕士。

MC /ˌem ˈsiː/ **MCs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT, N-TITLE An **MC** is the same as a **master of ceremonies**. 同master of ceremonies.

McCoy /məˈkɔɪ/.
PHR INFORMAL If you describe someone or something as **the real McCoy**, you mean that they are the genuine person or thing and not an imitation or fake. (非模仿者或赝品)本人,真品。

MD /ˌem ˈdiː/ **MDs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 N-COUNT BRITISH **MD** is an abbreviation for managing director. managing director的缩写形式。❖ *He's going to be the MD of the Park Lane company.* 他将要出任柏宁公司的总经理。
2 Some doctors have **MD** after their name. This indicates that they have obtained a higher degree in medicine. 医学硕士。

me /mi, 重读 miː/. ◆◆◆◆◆
PRON A speaker or writer uses **me** to refer to himself or herself. **Me** is a first person singular pronoun. **Me** is used as the object of a verb or a preposition. 我(表示第一人称单数,作动词或介词的宾语)。❖ *...decisions that would affect me for the rest of my life.* 影响我以后一生的决定。 *She looked up at me.* 她抬头看着我。

mead /miːd/.
N-UNCOUNT In former times, **mead** was an alcoholic drink made of honey, spices, and water. 蜂蜜酒。

mead·ow /ˈmedəʊ/ **meadows.** ◆◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT A **meadow** is a field which has grass and flowers growing in it. 草地。

mea·gre /ˈmiːɡə/; [美]拼作 **meager.** ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS If you describe an amount or quantity of something as **meagre**, you are critical of it because it is very small or not enough. (指数量)微不足道的。❖ *...a meagre 3.1% pay rise.* 工资稍微增长了3.1%。 *Their food supply is meager.* 他们的食物供应少得可怜。

meal /miːl/ **meals.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 N-COUNT A **meal** is an occasion when people eat, at breakfast time, lunchtime, or dinnertime. 一餐饭。❖ *She sat next to him throughout the meal.* 她整顿饭都坐在他身旁。
2 N-COUNT A **meal** is the food you eat at breakfast time, lunchtime, or dinnertime. 膳食。❖ *The waiter offered him red wine or white wine with his meal.* 服务员为他提供了佐餐的红葡萄酒或白葡萄酒。
3 PHR If you have a **square meal**, you have a large healthy meal. 美餐; 饱餐。
4 N-UNCOUNT **Meal** is a rough powder made of crushed grain. It is used to make flour or animal food. (用来做面粉或饲料的)粗磨粉。
5 PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL If you think someone is taking more time and energy to do something than is necessary, you can say they are **making a meal of** it. 小题大作。
6 ➡ 又见 **bone meal**.

ˌmeals on ˈwheels; 又拼作 **Meals on Wheels.**
N-UNCOUNT **Meals on wheels** is a service provided by the local authority that delivers hot meals to people who are too old or too

M

sick to cook for themselves. (为老人或病人等)送饭上门的服务.

'meal ticket.

If you say that something or someone is a **meal ticket**, you mean that they enable someone to have money or a rich lifestyle which they would not otherwise have. 提供生活来源的人; 赖以为生的工作(技能、工具等). ❖ *His chosen field was unlikely to be a meal ticket for life.* 他选择的行业不太可能成为他永远赖以为生的职业. N-SING

meal·time /ˈmiːltaɪm/ mealtimes; 又拼作 meal time.

Mealtimes are occasions when you eat breakfast, lunch, or dinner. 进餐时间. ❖ *At mealtimes he would watch her eat.* 在吃饭的时候他会看着她吃. N-VAR

mealy /ˈmiːli/.

Food that is dry and powdery can be described as **mealy**. 粉状的. ADJ-GRADED

mealy-mouthed /ˌmiːliˈmaʊðd/.

If you say that someone is being **mealy-mouthed**, you are critical of them for being unwilling to speak in a simple or open way because they want to avoid talking directly about something unpleasant. (贬义)说话拐弯抹角的; 不直率的. ❖ *He did not intend to be mealy-mouthed with the country's leaders.* 他不打算和这个国家的领导们说话拐弯抹角. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mean 1 verb uses 动词用法

mean /miːn/ means, meaning, meant. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you want to know what a word, code, signal, or gesture **means**, you want to know what it refers to or what message it conveys. (字、代码、信号或姿势)表示...的意思, 意思是. ❖ *In modern Welsh, 'glas' means 'blue'.* 在现代威尔士语里, glas的意思是蓝色. *What does 'evidence' mean?* evidence的意思是什么? *The red signal means you can shoot.* 红色信号表示你可以射击了. VB no cont; V n; V that

2 If you ask someone what they **mean**, you are asking them to explain exactly what or who they are referring to or what they are intending to say. 意指, 意谓. ❖ *Do you mean me?* 你是指我吗? *What do you think he means by that?* 你认为他那么说意思是什么? *He means that he does not want this marriage to turn out like his friend's.* 他的意思是他不想让这桩婚姻的结果像他朋友的婚姻那样. VB no cont; V n; V that

3 You use **'you mean'** in a question to check that you have understood properly what someone has said. 用于疑问句, 询问对方自己的理解是否正确. ❖ *What accident? You mean Christina's?* 什么事故? 你是指发生在克里斯蒂娜身上的事故吗? PHR PRAGMATICS

4 You say **'I mean'** when making what you have just said clearer. (说明自己刚才的话)我是指. ❖ *It was his idea. Gordon's, I mean.* 这是他的主意, 我是指戈登. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 You can use **'I mean'** to introduce a statement, especially one that justifies something you have just said. 引导陈述语句, 用以解释自己的正确性. ❖ *I'm sure he wouldn't mind. I mean, I was the one who asked him.* 我确信他不会介意. 因为是我问他的. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 You say **'I mean'** when correcting something that you have just said. (用以纠正刚说过的话)我是说. ❖ *It was law or classics – I mean English or classics.* 那是有关法律的书或经典 — 我是指英文书或经典. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If something **means** something to you, it is important to you in some way. 有重要性. ❖ *It would mean a lot to them to win.* 对他们来说, 赢很重要. VB V amount to n; it V amount to n

8 If one thing **means** another, it shows that the second thing exists or is true. 意味着(另一种事物存在或是正确的). ❖ *An enlarged prostate does not necessarily mean cancer.* 前列腺增大并不意味就是癌症. *Just because he has a beard doesn't necessarily mean he's a hippy.* 他留胡子本身并不一定就说明他是个嬉皮士. VB no cont; V n; V that

9 If one thing **means** another, it inevitably leads to the second thing happening. 引起, 造成. ❖ *Trade and product discounts can also mean big savings.* 贸易和产品折扣也会导致节省大量金钱. *The change will mean that Taiwan no longer has full diplomatic relations with any Middle Eastern state.* 这种变化将造成台湾与中东的任何国家不再有正式外交关系. VB no cont; V n; V that

10 If doing one thing **means** doing another, it involves doing the second thing. 涉及; 包含. ❖ *Managing well means communicating well.* 管理好也包含沟通好. VB; V -ing

11 If you say that you **mean** what you are saying, you are telling someone that you are serious about it and are not joking, exaggerating, or just being polite. 是认真(严肃). ❖ *He could see I meant what I said. So he took his fur coat and left.* 他能看出我说的话是认真的, 所以他拿起毛皮大衣就离开了. VB no cont; V n

12 If you say that someone **meant** to do something, you are saying that they did it quite deliberately. 怀有特定用意, 故意. ❖ *I didn't mean to hurt you.* 我并不是故意伤害你. *I can see why you believed my letters were threatening but I never meant them to be.* 我能明白为什么你认为我的信有要挟性, 但我绝对没有这个意思. VB no cont; V to-inf; V n to-inf

13 If you **mean** to do something, you intend or plan to do it. 打算; 意欲. ❖ *I mean to look after my body more.* 我打算多注意身体. VB no cont; V to-inf

14 If you say that something **was meant** to happen, you believe it was made to happen by God or fate, and was not simply a coincidence or an accident. (被)注定, (被)命定. ❖ *John was constantly reassuring me that we were meant to be together.* 约翰经常告诉我我们注定要在一起. VB usu passive, no cont; be V-ed to-inf

15 If you say that someone did not **mean** any harm or disrespect, you are saying that they did not intend to upset people or to cause problems, even though they may in fact have done so. (与否定词连用)故意(造成伤害或不敬). VB V n

16 If you say that someone **means well**, you mean they are trying to be kind and helpful, even though they might be causing someone problems or upsetting them. (虽造成麻烦但)本意友善. PHR

17 If you say that you **know what it means** to do something, or that you **know what** something **means**, you mean that you know everything that is involved in a particular activity or experience, especially the effect that it has on you. 知道这意味着什么; 知道影响是什么. ❖ *I know what it means to lose a child under such tragic circumstances.* 我知道在这样悲惨的情况下失去孩子意味着什么. PHR

18 If a name, word, or phrase **means something to** you, you have heard it before and you know what it refers to. 听说过并知道其所指. ❖ *Does the word 'Fareham' mean anything to anyone?* Fareham这个词有谁知道它指什么吗? PHR

19 ➛ to **mean business**: 见 **business**.

➛ **if you know what I mean**: 见 **know**.

➛ 又见 **meaning, meant**.

mean 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

mean /miːn/ meaner, meanest. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **mean**, you are being critical of them because they are unwilling to spend much money or to use very much of a particular thing. 吝啬的; 小气的. ❖ *Don't be mean with fabric, otherwise curtains will end up looking skimpy.* 不要舍不得用布, 否则窗帘做好后会显得寒酸. ◢ **mean·ness** ❖ *This very careful attitude to money can sometimes border on meanness.* 这种用钱非常谨慎的态度有时与吝啬很相似. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe an amount as **mean**, you are saying it is very small; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(指数目)很少的, 很小的; 微薄的. ❖ *...the meanest grant possible from the local council.* 地方市政会所可能给的最少的拨款. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH

3 If you say that someone is being **mean**, you are saying they are being unkind to someone. 刻薄的, 无情的. ❖ *I'd feel mean saying no.* 我觉得拒绝会很不客气. ◢ **mean·ly** ❖ *He had been behaving very meanly to his girlfriend.* 他一直对他的女朋友非常刻薄. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

4 If you describe a person or animal as **mean**, you are saying they are very bad-tempered and cruel. (指人或动物)脾气暴躁的; 残忍的. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

5 If you describe a place as **mean**, you think it looks poor, and perhaps dirty or violent. (指地方)简陋的; 破旧的. ❖ *He was raised on the mean streets of the central* ADJ-GRADED

market district of Panama City. 他在巴拿马城中心市场地区的破旧街道中成长.

6 You can use **no mean** in expressions such as **'no mean writer'** to indicate that someone does something well, often when comparing them with someone else who also does it well. (通常与其他人相比)不逊色的. ❖ *She was no mean performer on a variety of other instruments.* 她演奏多种其他乐器也毫不逊色. PHR INFORMAL

7 You can use **no mean** in expressions such as **'no mean achievement'** to indicate that someone has done something they deserve to be proud of. 了不起的, 值得骄傲的. ❖ *To destroy 121 enemy aircraft is no mean record.* 击落121架敌机是个足以自豪的记录. PHR

mean 3 noun use 名词用法

mean /miːn/.

The mean is a number that is the average of a set of numbers. 平均数, 平均值. ❖ *...the mean score for 26-year-olds.* 26岁年龄组的平均分数. N-SING the N

➙ 又见 **means.**

me·ander /mi'ændə/ **meanders, meandering, meandered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a river or road **meanders**, it has a lot of bends in it. 蜿蜒. ❖ *A rural single railway track meanders through the valley.* 乡下的单轨铁路蜿蜒通过山谷. *...a meandering stream.* 蜿蜒而流的小溪. VB V prep/adv V-ing

2 A **meander** is a large bend in a river. 河流弯曲处, 弯流. ❖ *As we navigate the river, every meander brings some new surprise.* 我们在河上航行, 每一个弯流都会带来新的惊奇. N-COUNT

3 If you **meander** somewhere, you move slowly and not in a straight line. 漫步. ❖ *It's so restful to meander along Irish country roads.* 沿爱尔兰的乡间道路漫步感觉非常悠闲. VB V prep/adv

4 If a speech or piece of writing **meanders**, it seems to move from one topic to another without any order or purpose. 漫谈. ❖ *...a rich and meandering novel.* 一部内容丰富的漫谈小说. VB V V-ing

mean·ing /'miːnɪŋ/ **meanings.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **meaning** of a word, expression, or gesture is the thing or idea that it refers to or represents and which can be explained using other words. 意义, 意思, 含义. ❖ *I became more aware of the symbols and their meanings.* 我开始更加熟悉这些符号和它们的意义. N-VAR

2 The **meaning** of what someone says or of something such as a book or film is the thoughts or ideas that are intended to be expressed by it. (指书或电影等)思想; 观点. ❖ *Unsure of the meaning of this remark, Ryle chose to remain silent.* 赖尔对这句话的含义没有把握, 因此他保持沉默. N-VAR

3 If an activity or action has **meaning**, it has a purpose and is worthwhile. 目的; 意义. ❖ *...a challenge that gives meaning to life.* 为生活带来意义的挑战. N-UNCOUNT

mean·ing·ful /'miːnɪŋfʊl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **meaningful**, you mean that it is serious, important, or useful in some way. 有意义的. ❖ *He asked people to tell him about a meaningful event or period in their lives.* 他让人们说出他们一生中有意义的事件或阶段. ◢ **mean·ing·ful·ly** ❖ *Marxist Yugoslavia thus contributed meaningfully to the formation of an international doctrine.* 马克思主义的南斯拉夫因此为一个国际性学说的形成作出了贡献. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 A **meaningful** look or gesture is intended to express something, without anything being said. A **meaningful** remark is intended to express something which is not obvious but which is understood by a particular person. (指眼神、姿势或话语)有意图的, 有目的的, 有用意的. ◢ **meaningfully** ❖ *'Who's your publisher?' – 'Lockett Press,' she said, and she raised an eyebrow meaningfully.* '你的出版公司是哪一家?' — '洛基特出版社.' 她说道, 并意味深长地扬了扬眉毛. ADJ ADJ n ADV-GRADED

M

mean·ing·less /'miːnɪŋləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something that someone says or writes is **meaningless**, it has no meaning, or appears to have no meaning. (指话语等)没有意义的. ❖ *The sentence 'kicked the ball the man' is meaningless.* 句子kicked the ball the man 没有意义. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something that is **meaningless** is of no importance or relevance. 无意义的; 没有重要性的; 无价值的. ❖ *Fines are meaningless to guys earning millions.* 罚款对挣钱无数的人来说毫无意义. ADJ-GRADED

3 If something that you do is **meaningless**, it has no purpose and is not at all worthwhile. 无目的的; 不值得的. ❖ *They seek strong sensations to dull their sense of a meaningless existence.* 他们寻找强烈的刺激来麻木他们生存漫无目的的感觉. ADJ-GRADED

means /miːnz/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **means** of doing something is a method, instrument, or process which can be used to do it. **Means** is both the singular and the plural form for this use. (单复数相同)方法, 手段. ❖ *The move is a means to fight crime.* 该举措是打击犯罪的一种手段. *Business managers are focused on increasing their personal wealth by any available means.* 商业管理人员一心只想如何不择手段来增加私人财富. N-COUNT with supp

2 If you do something **by means of** a particular method, instrument, or process, you do it using that method, instrument, or process. 依靠, 借助于; 使用(方法、工具或程序等). ❖ *This is a two year course taught by means of lectures and seminars.* 这是一个两年的课程, 通过讲座和研讨会来完成. PHR-PREP

3 If you say that something is **a means to an end**, you mean it enables you to achieve what you want, and is not enjoyable or important itself. (本身并不重要或有趣的)达到目的的方法、手段. ❖ *Marketing is only a means to an end.* 推销只是手段. PHR

4 You can refer to the money that someone has as their **means**. 钱财; 财富. ❖ *...a person of means.* 一个富有的人. *He did not have the means to compensate her.* 他没有钱来赔偿她. N-PLURAL FORMAL

5 If someone is living **beyond** their **means**, they are spending more money than they can afford. If someone is living **within** their **means**, they are not spending more money than they can afford. 入不敷出(量入为出). PHR

6 You can say **'by all means'** to tell someone that you are willing to allow them to do something. 好的; 当然可以. ❖ *'Can I come and have a look at your house?' – 'Yes by all means.'* '我能去看看您家吗?' — '当然可以.' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

7 You use expressions such as **'by no means'** and **'not by any means'** to emphasize that something is not true. 绝不; 并没有. ❖ *This is by no means out of the ordinary.* 这根本也没有出奇之处. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

'means test, means tests.

A **means test** is a test in which your income is assessed in order to see if you are eligible for certain state grants or benefits. If your income is above a certain amount, you are not eligible. (确定是否有资格领取政府补助等的)个人经济状况调查. ◢ **means-tested** ❖ *Many people entitled to means-tested benefits fail to make any claim.* 许多人有资格领取按经济调查结果而应享的救济金, 但并没有提出任何申请. N-COUNT ADJ

meant /ment/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Meant** is the past tense and past participle of **mean**. mean的过去式和过去分词.

2 If you say that something or someone **is meant to** be or do a particular thing, you mean that they are intended to be or do that thing, often when they have failed to be or do it. 打算是...的; 原来计划做...的(但通常并未实现). ❖ *I can't say any more, it's meant to be a big secret.* 我不能再说下去, 这本应是个大秘密. *I'm meant to be on holiday.* 我本应在度假. ADJ v-link ADJ to-inf

3 If something **is meant for** particular people or for a particular situation, it is intended for those people or for that situation. 为了(某些人或某境况)的. ❖ *Fairy tales weren't just meant for children.* 童话的对象不只是孩子. ADJ v-link ADJ for n

4 If you say that something **is meant to** happen, you mean PHR-MODAL

it is expected to happen or it ought to happen. 必须,应该. ❖ *Parties are meant to be fun.* 宴会就是要让人开心的.

5 If you say that something **is meant to** have a particular quality or characteristic, you mean it has a reputation for being like that. 应该(具有品质或特征). ❖ *Spurs are meant to be one of the top teams in the world.* 马刺队是世界上最好的球队之一. PHR-MODAL PRAGMATICS

mean·time /ˈmiːntaɪm/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **In the meantime** or **meantime** means in the period of time between two events. 其间. ❖ *Eventually your child will leave home to lead her own life as a fully independent adult, but in the meantime she relies on your support.* 最终你的孩子会离开家,作为一个完全独立的成人过她自己的生活,但其间,她依靠你的支持. PHR

2 **For the meantime** means for a period of time from now until something else happens. 当前,从当前到下一件事发生的一段时间. ❖ *The Prime Minister has, for the meantime, seen off the challenge of the opposition party.* 首相当前已经顶住了反对党的挑战. PHR

mean·while /ˈmiːnwaɪl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Meanwhile** means while a particular thing is happening. 同时. ❖ *Brush the aubergines with oil, add salt and pepper, and bake till soft. Meanwhile, heat the remaining oil in a heavy pan.* 在茄子上涂上食油,加盐和胡椒粉,并烤软.同时将剩下的油放在大平底锅中加热. ADV; ADV with cl

2 **Meanwhile** means in the period of time between two events. 其间. ❖ *You needn't worry; I'll be ready to greet them. Meanwhile I'm off to discuss the Fowler's party with Felix.* 你不用担心;我会去致意他们的.其间我要出去和费利克斯讨论一下福勒的聚会. **In the meanwhile** means the same as **meanwhile**. 义同meanwhile. ADV; ADV with cl; PHR

3 You use **meanwhile** to introduce a different aspect of a particular situation, especially one that is completely opposite to the one previously mentioned. 然而. ❖ *I somehow got through the meal. Christopher meanwhile never ate anything.* 不管怎样,我把饭全都吃了,然而克利斯托弗却什么也没吃. ADV; ADV with cl; PRAGMATICS

mea·sles /ˈmiːzəlz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Measles is an infectious illness that gives you a high temperature and red spots on your skin. 麻疹. N-UNCOUNT; also the N

mea·sly /ˈmiːzli/.

If you describe an amount, quantity, or size as **measly**, you are critical of it because it is very small or inadequate. 少(小)得可怜的. ❖ *The average British bathroom measures a measly 3.5 square metres.* 英国人浴室的平均面积小得可怜,只有3.5平方米. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

meas·ur·able /ˈmeʒərəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **measurable**, it is large enough to be noticed or to be significant. 明显的,显著的. ❖ *Both leaders seemed to expect measurable progress.* 两个领导似乎都期望有显著进展. ◢ **meas·ur·ably** ❖ *After this, the pace of events quickened measurably.* 在此以后,事件的发展速度明显加快了. ADJ; FORMAL; ADV-GRADED

2 Something that is **measurable** can be measured. 可测量的,可计量的. ADJ-GRADED

meas·ure /ˈmeʒə/ measures, measuring, measured. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **measure** the quality, value, or effect of something, you decide how great it is, by making observations or following particular procedures. (对质量、价值或影响进行)估量,衡量. ❖ *I continued to measure his progress against the charts in the doctor's office.* 我通过与医生办公室的图表进行对比,继续估量他的病情好转的情况. *It was difficult to measure the precise impact of the labor action.* 很难确切估量这次罢工行动的影响. VB; V n prep; V n

2 If you **measure** a quantity that can be expressed in numbers, such as the length of something, you discover it using a particular instrument, for example a ruler. 度量;测量. ❖ *Measure the length and width of the gap.* 度量缝隙的长度和宽度. VB; V n

3 If something **measures** a particular length, width, or amount, that is its size or intensity, expressed in numbers. (长度、宽度或数量等)大小为. ❖ *This hand-decorated plate measures 30 cm across.* 这个手工装饰的盘子的直径为30厘米. VB: no cont; V amount

4 A **measure** of a strong alcoholic drink such as whisky is an amount of it in a glass. In pubs, a **measure** is an official standard amount. (烈酒)一玻璃杯的量,标准量. N-COUNT

5 A **measure of** a particular quality, feeling, or activity is a fairly large amount of it. 一定程度,相当大的量. ❖ *Each attained a measure of success.* 每个人都取得了相当大的成功. N-SING: N of n; FORMAL

6 If you say that something has changed or that it has affected you **beyond measure**, you are emphasizing that it has done this to a great extent. 非常;极度;过分. ❖ *She irritated him beyond measure.* 她惹得他非常生气. PHR; PRAGMATICS

7 If something is true **in some measure** or **in large measure**, it is true in a partial or general way, although it is not completely true. 在一定(很大)程度上. ❖ *Power is in some measure an act of will.* 权力在一定程度上是意志的表现. PHR; FORMAL

8 If you say that something is done **for good measure**, you mean that it is done in addition to a number of other things. 另外;额外地. ❖ *I repeated my question for good measure.* 另外,我重复了我的问题. PHR

9 If you **get** or **take the measure of** someone or something, you discover what they are like, so that you are able to control them or deal with them. If you **have the measure of** someone or something, you have succeeded in doing this. (以能控制或处理为目的)估量(某人或某物); 知道...的特性. ❖ *The governments of the industrialized world had failed to get the measure of the crisis.* 工业化国家的政府未能正确估量这场危机. PHR; FORMAL

10 If you say that one aspect of a situation is a **measure of** that situation, you mean that it shows that the situation is very serious or has developed to a very great extent. 标准,尺度. ❖ *That is a measure of how bad things have become at the bank.* 那可作为一个标准,以说明这家银行的情况变得多么糟糕. N-SING; N of n/wh

11 When someone, usually a government or other authority, takes **measures** to do something, they carry out particular actions in order to achieve a particular result. 行动;措施;手段. ❖ *The government warned that police would take tougher measures to contain the trouble.* 政府警告说,警方将采取更严厉措施来遏制动乱. N-COUNT; FORMAL

12 ➡ 又见 **measured, measuring, counter-measure, half measure, tape measure.**

➤measure out.

If you **measure out** a certain amount of something, you measure that amount and take it or mark it because it is the amount that you want or need. 量出,量取. ❖ *I'd already measured out the ingredients.* 我已经量取了配料. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

➤measure up.

If you do not **measure up** to a standard or to someone's expectations, you are not good enough to achieve the standard or fulfil the person's expectations. 符合(标准); 达到(某人的期望水平). ❖ *She's always comparing me to other people, and somehow I never measure up.* 她总将我和别人比较,但是不知为何,我总辜负她的期望. PHR-V; V P to n; V P

meas·ured /ˈmeʒəd/.

A **measured** response or reaction is careful and deliberate. (回答或反应)慎重的;深思熟虑的. ADJ-GRADED

meas·ure·ment /ˈmeʒəmənt/ measurements. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **measurement** is a result, usually expressed in numbers, that you obtain by measuring something. 度量结果. ❖ *We took lots of measurements.* 我们获得许多测量结果. N-COUNT

2 Your **measurements** are the size of your waist, chest, hips, and other parts of your body, which you need to know when you are buying clothes. (腰围、胸围和臀围等)三围; (身体某部分量得的)尺寸. N-PLURAL; with poss

3 **Measurement** of something is the process or activity of measuring it. (指过程或动作)测量,度量. N-VAR

meas·ur·ing /ˈmeʒərɪŋ/.

A **measuring** jug or spoon is specially designed for measuring ADJ: ADJ n

quantities, especially in cooking. 用于度量的.

meat /miːt/ **meats.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Meat is flesh taken from a dead animal that people cook and eat. 食用的肉. ❖ *...a buffet of cold meats and salads.* 冷肉和沙拉的自助餐. N-VAR

2 ➸ 又见 **luncheon meat, red meat, white meat.**

3 If you say something is **meat and drink** to someone, you mean that they enjoy it very much. 无穷的乐趣; 让人觉得开心的事物. ❖ *What normal people considered pressure was meat and drink to him.* 在常人看来是压力的东西对他而言却是无穷的乐趣. PHR

meat·ball /ˈmiːtbɔːl/ **meatballs.**

Meatballs are small balls of chopped meat, breadcrumbs, and herbs. 肉丸. N-COUNT

meaty /ˈmiːti/ **meatier, meatiest.**

1 Food that is **meaty** contains a lot of meat. (食物)多肉的. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can describe something such as a piece of writing or a part in a film as **meaty** if it contains a lot of interesting or important material. (作品或电影等)内容丰富的. ADJ-GRADED

mec·ca /ˈmekə/ **meccas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Mecca** is a city in Saudi Arabia, which is the holiest city in Islam because the Prophet Mohammed was born there. 麦加(沙特阿拉伯城市, 伊斯兰教的圣地, 先知穆罕默德的出生地). N-PROPER

2 If you describe a place as a **mecca** or **Mecca** for a particular thing or activity, you mean that many people who are interested in it go there. 胜地; 向往的地方. ❖ *Thailand has become the tourist mecca of Asia.* 泰国已成为亚洲的旅游胜地. N-COUNT

me·chan·ic /mɪˈkænɪk/ **mechanics.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **mechanic** is someone whose job is to repair and maintain machines and engines, especially car engines. (尤指修理汽车的)技工, 机械修理工人. N-COUNT

2 The **mechanics** of a process, system, or activity are the way in which it works or the way in which it is done. (过程、系统或动作等)程序; 操作方法, 运作方法. ❖ *What are the mechanics of this new process?* 这个新程序是如何运作的? N-PLURAL

3 **Mechanics** is the part of physics that deals with the natural forces that act on moving or stationary objects. 力学; 机械学. N-UNCOUNT

me·chani·cal /mɪˈkænɪkəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **mechanical** device has parts that move when it is working, often using power from an engine or from electricity. 机动的, 机械驱动的. ◢ **me·chani·cal·ly** /mɪˈkænɪkli/ ❖ *The air was circulated mechanically.* 这空气是通过机械动力来流通的. ADJ ADV

2 **Mechanical** means relating to machines and engines and the way they work. 与机械有关的; 与机械运作有关的. ❖ *The train had stopped due to a mechanical problem.* 火车因为机器故障停下来了. ◢ **mechanically** ❖ *The car was mechanically sound, he decided.* 他判定这辆汽车在机械方面是完好的. ADJ: ADJ n ADV

3 If you describe a person as **mechanical**, you mean they are naturally good at understanding how machines work. 天生善于理解机械知识的. ◢ **mechanically** ❖ *I'm not mechanically minded.* 我没有搞机械的头脑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 If you describe someone's action as **mechanical**, you mean that they do it automatically, without thinking about it. (不加思考)机械的, 呆板的. ◢ **mechanically** ❖ *He nodded mechanically, his eyes fixed on the girl.* 他机械地点了点头, 而眼睛却盯着那个女孩. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

mecha·nise /ˈmekənaɪz/.

➸ 见 **mechanize.**

mecha·nism /ˈmekənɪzəm/ **mechanisms.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 In a machine or piece of equipment, a **mechanism** is a part, often consisting of a set of smaller parts, which performs a particular function. 机械装置(部分); 机械部分. ❖ *...the locking mechanism.* 锁定装置. N-COUNT

2 A **mechanism** is a special way of getting something done within a particular system. 特别的办法, 途径; 机制. ❖ *There's no mechanism for punishing arms exporters who break the rules.* 没有惩处违反规定的武器出口商的特别办法. N-COUNT: with supp

3 ➸ 又见 **defence mechanism.**

mecha·nis·tic /ˌmekəˈnɪstɪk/.

If you describe a view or explanation of something as **mechanistic**, you are criticizing it because it describes a natural or social process as if it were a machine. (贬义)(观点或解释)机械的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mecha·nize /ˈmekənaɪz/ **mechanizes, mechanizing, mechanized;** [英]又拼作 **mechanise.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **mechanizes** a process, they cause it to be done by machines, when it was previously done by people. 使机器化, 使机械化. ❖ *Only gradually are technologies being developed to mechanize the task.* 使该项作业机械化的技术只是在逐渐发展. ◢ **mecha·nized** ❖ *...highly mechanised production methods.* 高度机械化的生产方法. ◢ **mecha·ni·za·tion** /ˌmekənaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *Mechanization happened years ago on the farms of Islay.* 艾莱的农场数年前就开始实现机械化了. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

med·al /ˈmedəl/ **medals.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **medal** is a small metal disc which is given as an award for bravery or as a prize in a sporting event. 奖牌, 奖章; 勋章. N-COUNT

me·dal·lion /mɪˈdæliən/ **medallions.**

A **medallion** is a round metal disc which some people wear as an ornament, especially on a chain round their neck. 圆形装饰物. N-COUNT

med·al·list /ˈmedəlɪst/ **medallists.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **medallist** is a person who has won a medal in sport. 赢得奖牌者. ❖ *...the Olympic gold medallists.* 奥林匹克金牌得主. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

med·dle /ˈmedəl/ **meddles, meddling, meddled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone **meddles** in something, you are criticizing the fact they try to influence or change it without being asked. 管闲事; 干涉. ❖ *If only you hadn't felt compelled to meddle.* 若你没觉得非管闲事不可, 那该多好啊. *...the inept and meddling bureaucrats.* 无能但爱干涉的官僚. ◢ **med·dler, meddlers** ❖ *They view activists as little more than meddlers.* 他们几乎只将激进分子看做是爱管闲事的人. VB V in/with n PRAGMATICS V V-ing N-COUNT

med·dle·some /ˈmedəlsəm/.

If you describe a person as **meddlesome**, you are criticizing them because they try to influence or change things that do not concern them. 爱管闲事的; 爱干涉的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

me·dia /ˈmiːdiə/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You can refer to television, radio, newspapers, and magazines as the **media**. (指电视、电台广播、报纸、杂志等)媒体, 传媒. ❖ *It is hard work and not a glamorous job as portrayed by the media.* 这是份苦差, 不像媒体所描述的是吸引人的工作. *Media coverage of cycling in July was pretty impressive.* 媒体对七月的自行车运动的报道给人留下深刻印象. N-COLL-SING

➸ 又见 **mass media, multimedia.**

2 **Media** is a plural of **medium**. medium的复数形式.

me·di·aeval /ˌmediˈiːvəl, AM ˌmiːd-/.

➸ 见 **medieval.**

me·dian /ˈmiːdiən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **median** value of a set of values is the middle one when they are arranged in order. For example, if five students take a test and their marks are 5, 7, 7, 8, and 10, the median mark is 7. 中位数的. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

me·di·ate /ˈmiːdieɪt/ **mediates, mediating, mediated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone **mediates** between two groups of people, or **mediates** an agreement between them, they try to settle an argument between them by talking to both groups and trying to find things that they can both agree to. 调解, 调停, 斡旋. ❖ *United Nations officials have mediated a series of peace meetings between the two sides.* 联合国官员已为两方促成了一系列的和谈. *The Vatican successfully mediated in a territorial dispute between Argentina and Chile in 1984.* 1984年, 梵蒂冈成功地调停了阿根廷和智利两国的领土争端. ◢ **me·dia·tion** /ˌmiːdiˈeɪʃən/ ❖ *The agreement* VB V between pl-n V n between pl-n V Also V n N-UNCOUNT

provides for United Nations mediation between the two sides. 该协议规定了联合国为双方调停. ◢ **me·dia·tor, mediators** ❖ *An archbishop has been acting as mediator between the rebels and the authorities.* 一名大主教一直在叛乱者和官方之间担任调停人的角色. N-COUNT

2 If something **mediates** a particular process or event, it allows that process or event to happen and influences the way in which it happens. 通过中介作用促成. ❖ *...the thymus, the organ which mediates the response of the white blood cells.* 胸腺，一个通过中介作用而促成白血球反应的器官. ◢ **mediation** ❖ *This works through the mediation of the central nervous system.* 这是通过中枢神经系统的中介作用而运转的. VB FORMAL V n / N-UNCOUNT

med·ic /ˈmedɪk/ **medics.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **medic** is a doctor or medical student. 医师; 医科学生. N-COUNT INFORMAL

medi·cal /ˈmedɪkəl/ **medicals.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Medical** means relating to illness and injuries and to their treatment or prevention. 医疗的. ❖ *Several police officers received medical treatment for cuts and bruises.* 好几名警察因割伤和淤伤而接受治疗. ◢ **medi·cal·ly** /ˈmedɪkli/ ❖ *Therapists cannot prescribe drugs as they are not necessarily medically qualified.* 治疗师不能开处方，因为他们在医疗上不一定都够资格. ADJ ADJ n / ADV
2 A **medical** is a thorough examination of your body by a doctor, for example before you start a new job. 身体检查，体检. N-COUNT

ˌmedical exˈaminer, medical examiners.
A **medical examiner** is a medical expert who is responsible for investigating the deaths of people who have died in a sudden, violent, or unusual way. 验尸官. N-COUNT AMERICAN

medi·cat·ed /ˈmedɪkeɪtɪd/.
A **medicated** soap or shampoo contains substances which kill bacteria and therefore make your skin or hair healthier. (肥皂或洗发液等)含药物的，药制的. ADJ

medi·ca·tion /ˌmedɪˈkeɪʃən/ **medications.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Medication is medicine that is used to treat and cure illness. 药物; 药物治疗. ❖ *When somebody comes for treatment I always ask them if they are on any medication.* 当有人来治病，我总会问其是不是正在服药. N-VAR

me·dici·nal /meˈdɪsənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Medicinal substances or substances with **medicinal** effects can be used to treat and cure illnesses. 药物的; 药用的; 有疗效的. ❖ *...medicinal plants.* 药用植物. ◢ **me·dici·nal·ly** ❖ *Root ginger has been used medicinally for centuries.* 姜被当做药用已有数世纪. ADJ / ADV / ADV after v

medi·cine /ˈmedsən, AM ˈmedɪsɪn/ **medicines.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Medicine** is the treatment of illness and injuries by doctors and nurses. 医学; 内科学. ❖ *He pursued a career in medicine.* 他从事医学工作. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Medicine** is a substance, usually a liquid, tablets, or a powder, that you drink or swallow in order to cure an illness. 药; 药剂. N-VAR

me·di·eval /ˌmediˈiːvəl, AM ˌmiːd-/; 又拼作 **mediaeval.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Something that is **medieval** relates to or dates from the period in European history between the end of the Roman Empire in 476AD and about 1500AD. 中世纪的(指欧洲历史上从公元476年到1500年). ❖ *...a medieval castle.* 一座中世纪城堡. ADJ

me·dio·cre /ˌmiːdiˈəʊkə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **mediocre**, you mean that it is of average quality but you think it should be better. 中等的; 平庸的; 普通的. ❖ *His school record was mediocre.* 他的学校记录中等. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

me·di·oc·rity /ˌmiːdiˈɒkrɪti, ˌmed-/ **mediocrities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to the **mediocrity** of something, you mean that it is of average quality but you think it should be better. 平庸，平凡. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS
2 If you refer to someone as a **mediocrity**, you think that they are not very good at what they do. 庸人，庸才. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

medi·tate /ˈmedɪteɪt/ **meditates, meditating, meditated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **meditate on** something, you think about it very deeply for a long time. 沉思，深思. ◢ **medi·ta·tion,** /ˌmedɪˈteɪʃən/ **meditations** ❖ *...the man, lost in meditation, walking with slow steps along the shore.* 那个男人沿着海岸慢慢地走着，陷入沉思中. VB V on n / N-UNCOUNT Also N in pl
2 If you **meditate**, you remain in a silent and calm state for a period of time, as part of a religious training or so that you are more able to deal with the problems of everyday life. (宗教中)默想，冥想. ◢ **meditation** ❖ *Many busy executives have begun to practice meditation.* 许多忙碌的行政人员开始练习默想. VB V / N-UNCOUNT

medi·ta·tion /ˌmedɪˈteɪʃən/ **meditations.**
A **meditation** on a particular subject is something such as a piece of writing or a speech which expresses deep thoughts about that subject. 沉思录. N-COUNT

medi·ta·tive /ˈmedɪtətɪv, AM -teɪt-/.
Meditative describes things that are related to the act of meditating or the act of thinking very deeply about something. 沉思的，冥想的. ❖ *...moments of meditative silence.* 沉思时的安静时刻. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

Medi·ter·ra·nean /ˌmedɪtəˈreɪniən/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **The Mediterranean** is the sea which is between southern Europe and North Africa from north to south and the Straits of Gibraltar and western Asia from west to east. 地中海. N-PROPER the N
2 **The Mediterranean** refers to the southern part of Europe which borders the Mediterranean Sea. 地中海沿岸南欧地区. ❖ *...one of the most dynamic and prosperous cities in the Mediterranean.* 地中海沿岸南欧地区最有活力和繁荣的城市之一. N-PROPER the N
3 Something that is **Mediterranean** is characteristic of or belongs to the people or region around the Mediterranean Sea. 地中海式的; 地中海地区居民的. ❖ *There was very little meat in the classic Mediterranean diet.* 传统的地中海式饮食中很少有肉. ADJ

me·dium /ˈmiːdiəm/ **mediums, media.** The plural of the noun can be either **mediums** or **media** for meanings 5 and 6. The form **mediums** is the plural for meaning 7. 用于第5和第6项释义时，复数形式既可作 mediums，也可作 media. 用于第7项释义时，复数形式为 mediums. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something is of **medium** size, it is neither large nor small, but approximately half way between the two. 中等的. ❖ *He was of medium height.* 他中等身高. ADJ
2 You use **medium** to describe something which is average in degree or amount, or approximately half way along a scale between two extremes. 中度的; 中等的. ❖ *...foods that contain only medium levels of sodium.* 含钠量仅为中度的食物. *...a sweetish, medium-strength beer.* 一种中等浓度的甜啤酒. ADJ
➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Cook under a medium-hot grill.* 放在热度适中的烤架上烹调. ADV
3 If something is of a **medium** colour, it is neither light nor dark, but approximately half way between the two. (颜色)适中的. ❖ *Andrea has medium brown hair.* 安德烈娅有着不深不浅的棕色头发. COMB
4 If you strike or find a **happy medium** between two extreme and opposite courses of action, you find a sensible way of behaving that is somewhere between the two extremes. (采取)中庸之道，折中办法. PHR
5 A **medium** is a way or means of expressing your ideas or of communicating with people. 方法，途径; 媒介. ❖ *In Sierra Leone, English is used as the medium of instruction for all primary education.* 在塞拉利昂，英语被用作所有初等教育的教学语言. *But Artaud was increasingly dissatisfied with film as a medium.* 但阿尔托对作为媒介的电影感到越来越不满意. N-COUNT
6 A **medium** is a substance or material which is used for a particular purpose or in order to produce a particular effect. 媒质; 媒介物. ❖ *Blood is the medium in which oxygen is carried to all parts of the body.* 血是氧传输到身体所有部分的媒质. N-COUNT
7 A **medium** is a person who claims to be able to contact N-COUNT

and speak to people who are dead. 巫师; 灵媒.

8 ➡ 又见 media.

,medium-'dry; 又拼作 **medium dry**.

Medium-dry wine or sherry is not very sweet. (葡萄酒或雪利酒)不太甜的，中等甜味的. ADJ

'medium-sized. 又可作 **medium size**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Medium-sized means neither large nor small, but approximately half way between the two. 中等大小的; 中型的. ❖ *...a medium-sized saucepan.* 中型锅. ADJ

'medium-term. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **medium-term** is the period of time which lasts a few months or years beyond the present time, in contrast with the short term or the long term. (与短期或长期相对的)中期. ❖ *The medium-term economic prospects remained poor.* 经济的中期前景仍然暗淡. N-SING

'medium wave.

Medium wave is a range of radio waves which are used for broadcasting. (广播)中波. N-UNCOUNT

med·ley /'medli/ **medleys.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In music, a **medley** is a collection of different tunes or songs that are played one after the other as a single piece of music. 组合曲，集成曲. N-COUNT

2 In sport, a **medley** is a swimming race in which the four main strokes are used one after the other. 混合泳. N-COUNT

3 A **medley** of different foods or other things is a mixture of them. 混合物，大杂烩. ❖ *...a medley of four fish in a cream sauce.* 奶油酱四鱼杂烩. N-COUNT

meek /mi:k/ **meeker, meekest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a person as **meek**, you think that they are gentle and quiet, and likely to do what other people say. 温顺的. ADJ-GRADED

➪ **The meek** are people who are meek. 温顺的人. ❖ *The meek shall inherit the earth.* 驯服的人将获赠这个世界. N-PLURAL the N

◢ **meek·ly** ❖ *'Thank you, Peter,' Amy said meekly.* '谢谢你，彼得.' 埃米温顺地说道. ADV-GRADED ◢ **meek·ness** ❖ *She maintained a kind of meekness.* 她一直很温顺. N-UNCOUNT

meet /mi:t/ **meets, meeting, met.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **meet** someone, either a stranger or someone you already know, you happen to be in the same place as them and start talking to them. (偶然)遇见，邂逅. ❖ *He's the kindest and sincerest person I've ever met.* 他是我见过的所有人之中最善良、最真诚的一个. *We met by chance.* 我们偶然相遇. V-RECIP V n pl-n V

➪ **Meet up** means the same as **meet**. 义同 meet. ❖ *Last night, when he was parking my automobile, he met up with a buddy he had at Oxford.* 昨晚，他在停泊我的车子时，碰见了他在牛津大学时的好友. *They met up in 1956, when they were both young schoolboys.* 他们在1956年相遇，当时他们都是年幼的学生. PHR-V-RECIP V P with n pl-n V P

2 If two or more people **meet**, they go to the same place, which they have earlier arranged to do, so that they can talk or do something together. (约定)见面; 和...会面. ❖ *Meet me down at the beach tomorrow, at 6 am sharp.* 明早6点整在海滩见我. V-RECIP pl-n V V n

➪ **Meet up** means the same as **meet**. 义同 meet. ❖ *We tend to meet up for lunch once a week.* 我们通常每周一次一起吃午饭. *My intention was to have a long holiday and meet up with old friends.* 我的目的是休一个长假，和老朋友们见见面. PHR-V-RECIP pl-n V P V P with n

3 If you **meet** someone, you are introduced to them and begin talking to them and getting to know them. (经介绍)与...相识; 和...会谈. ❖ *Hey, Terry, come and meet my Dad.* 嘿，特里，来认识一下我爸爸. VB V n

4 You use **meet** in expressions such as **'Pleased to meet you'** and **'Nice to have met you'** when you want to politely say hello or goodbye to someone you have just met for the first time. (用于礼貌地打招呼或告别时)很高兴认识你; 很高兴和你相识. VB V n PRAGMATICS

5 If you **meet** someone who is travelling, or if you **meet** someone off their train, plane, or bus, you go to the station, airport, or bus-stop in order to be there when they arrive. You can also say that you **meet** someone's train, plane, or bus. (到火车站、机场或汽车站等)迎接. ❖ *Mama met me at the station.* 妈妈到车站来接我. *Lili and my father met me off the boat.* 莉莉和父亲到码头来接我. *Kurt's parents weren't able to meet our plane.* 库尔特的父母不能来机场接我们. VB V n prep/adv V n off n V n

6 When a group of people such as a committee **meet**, they gather together for a particular purpose. (因特定目的)会面; 聚集. ❖ *Officials from the two countries will meet again soon to resume negotiations.* 不久，两国的官员将再次会面恢复谈判. VB V

7 If you **meet with** someone, you have a meeting with them. 和...会晤. ❖ *Most of the lawmakers who met with the president said they backed the mission.* 大多数与总统会晤的议员都说他们支持该任务. VB AMERICAN V with n

8 If two sportsmen, teams, or armies **meet**, they compete or fight against one another. 与...交锋; 和...比赛; 与...交战. ❖ *England last met the French in 1984 when they lost 2-0.* 英格兰队最后一次和法国队交锋是在1984年，当时他们以0:2战败. V-RECIP pl-n V V n

9 A **meet** is an event in which athletes come to a particular place in order to take part in a race or races. 运动会. N-COUNT

10 If something such as a suggestion, proposal, or new book **meets with** a particular reaction, it gets that reaction from people. 遇上; 遭到. ❖ *The idea met with a cool response from various quarters.* 各方面对这个设想的反应都很冷淡. *We hope today's offer will meet with your approval too.* 我们希望今天的建议也能得到你的赞成. *Reagan's speech was met with incredulity in the US.* 里根的讲话在美国受到怀疑. V-ERG V with n V n with n

11 If you **meet** something such as a problem or challenge, you deal satisfactorily with it. 应付，完成. ❖ *They had worked heroically to meet the deadline.* 他们奋力工作，以在最后期限前完成任务. VB V n

12 If you **meet** a situation, attitude, or problem, you experience it or become aware of it. 经历(情景、态度或问题等); 意识到. ❖ *Never had she met such spite and pettiness.* 她从来没有遇过这样充满恶意和褊狭的态度. VB V n

13 You can say that someone **meets with** success or failure when they are successful or unsuccessful. 获得(成功); 遭受(失败). ❖ *Attempts to find volunteers have met with embarrassing failure.* 寻找志愿者的努力遭到了令人尴尬的失败. VB V with n

14 If something **meets** a need, requirement, or condition, it is satisfactory or sufficiently large to fulfil it. 满足(需求和要求等); 符合(条件). ❖ *Out of the original 23,000 applications, 16,000 candidates meet the entry requirements.* 在最初的2.3万个申请中，有1.6万名候选人符合加入条件. VB V n

15 If you **meet** the cost of something, you provide the money that is needed for it. 支付，偿付. ❖ *The government said it will help meet some of the cost of the damage.* 政府说它将支付毁坏带来的损失的一部分. VB V n

16 When a moving object **meets** another object, it hits or touches it. 与...相撞; 与...接触. ❖ *You sense the stresses in the hull each time the keel meets the ground.* 每次船底接触到海底时，人们都能感到船体受到的压力. V-RECIP V n Also pl-n V

17 If two areas **meet**, especially two areas of land or sea, they are next to one another. 相接; 与...连接; 与...交汇. ❖ *It is one of the rare places in the world where the desert meets the sea.* 这里是世界上沙漠和大海相连极罕见的几个地方之一. V-RECIP pl-n V V n

18 The place where two lines **meet** is the place where they join together. 互相连接; 与...连接. ❖ *The track widened as it met the road.* 小路在与公路相连的地方变宽了. V-RECIP pl-n V V n

19 If your eyes **meet** someone else's, you both look at each other at the same time. 对视; 目光相遇. ❖ *Nina's eyes met her sisters' across the table.* 尼娜与坐在桌子对面的妹妹们对视. V-RECIP WRITTEN V n

20 If you do not **meet** someone's **eyes** or **gaze**, you do not look at them although they are looking at you, for example because you are ashamed. (与否定词连用)与...对视; 正视. PHR

M

❖ *He hesitated, then shook his head, refusing to meet her eyes.* 他犹豫了一下,然后摇摇头,不愿正视她.

21 If someone **meets** their **death** or **meets** their **end** they die, especially in a violent or suspicious way. 死亡; 暴毙. PHR WRITTEN

22 ➡ to **make ends meet**: 见 **end**.

➡ **there's more to** this **than meets the eye**: 见 **eye**.

➡ to **meet** someone's **eyes**: 见 **eye**.

➡ to **meet** someone **halfway**: 见 **halfway**.

➡ to **meet** your **match**: 见 **match**.

▸meet up.

➡ 见 **meet** ■, ■. PHR-V

meet·ing /ˈmiːtɪŋ/ **meetings.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **meeting** is an event in which a group of people come together to discuss things or make decisions. 会议, 集会. N-COUNT ❖ *He still travels to London regularly for business meetings.* 他仍然定期到伦敦去参加商务会议.

➩ You can also refer to the people at a meeting as **the meeting**. 与会者、参加会议的人. ❖ *The meeting decided that further efforts were needed.* 与会者认为需要进一步努力. N-SING the N

2 When you meet someone, either intentionally or accidentally, you can refer to this event as a **meeting**. 相会, 会面; 相遇. N-COUNT ❖ *Her life was changed by a chance meeting with her former art master a few years ago.* 她的一生因几年前与她以前的艺术老师偶遇而改变.

'meeting house, meeting houses.

A **meeting house** is a building in which a group of nonconformist Christians, for example Quakers, meet in order to worship together. (非国教教徒的)宗教聚会所. N-COUNT

'meeting place, meeting places. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **meeting place** is a place where people meet. 会面地点, 会场. N-COUNT

mega /ˈmegə/.

Young people sometimes use **mega** in front of adjectives in order to emphasize them. (有时用在形容词前作强调)巨大地; 非常. ❖ *He has become mega rich.* 他变得非常富有. ADV PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...her newly acquired mega salary.* 她刚拿到非常多的薪水. ADJ ADJ n

mega- /ˈmegə-/.

1 **Mega-** is added to units of measurement in order to form nouns referring to units that are a million times bigger. (加在度量单位之前构成名词)百万, 兆. ❖ *...a two thousand megawatt surge in electricity.* 一次两千兆瓦特的激增电流. PREFIX

2 **Mega-** combines with nouns and adjectives in order to emphasize the size, quality, or importance of something. (与名词或形容词连用,以强调大小、性质或重要性)巨大的; 极多的. ❖ *Now he can begin to earn the sort of mega-bucks he has always dreamed about.* 现在他开始能挣到他一直梦寐以求的巨额金钱了. *...a Hollywood mega-star.* 一名好莱坞超级巨星. PREFIX PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

mega·byte /ˈmegəbaɪt/ **megabytes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In computing, a **megabyte** is one million bytes of data. (电脑中)兆字节. N-COUNT

mega·hertz /ˈmegəhɜːts/; **megahertz** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **megahertz** is a unit of frequency which is used especially for radio frequencies. One megahertz equals one million cycles per second. (等于每秒一百万周波的)兆赫. N-COUNT

mega·lo·ma·nia /ˌmegələˈmeɪniə/.

Megalomania is the belief that you are more powerful and important than you really are. 妄自尊大. N-UNCOUNT

mega·lo·ma·ni·ac /ˌmegələˈmeɪniæk/ **megalomaniacs.**

If you describe someone as a **megalomaniac**, you are criticizing them because they enjoy being powerful, or because they believe that they are more powerful than they really are. 妄自尊大的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

mega·phone /ˈmegəfəʊn/ **megaphones.**

A **megaphone** is a cone-shaped device for making your voice sound louder in the open air. 喇叭筒, 扩音器. N-COUNT

mega·ton /ˈmegətʌn/ **megatons.**

You can use **megaton** to refer to the power of a nuclear weapon. 兆吨, 百万吨(指核武器能量). N-COUNT num N

mega·watt /ˈmegəwɒt/ **megawatts.**

A **megawatt** is a unit of power. One megawatt is a million watts. 兆瓦特, 百万瓦特. N-COUNT

mel·an·cho·lia /ˌmelənˈkəʊliə/.

Melancholia is a feeling of great melancholy or depression. 精神忧郁; 抑郁症. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

mel·an·chol·ic /ˌmelənˈkɒlɪk/ **melancholics.**

If you describe someone or something as **melancholic**, you mean that they are very sad. 忧郁的、悲伤的. ❖ *The night was as melancholic as his mood.* 夜晚和他的心情一样非常忧郁. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

➩ A **melancholic** is someone who is melancholic. 忧郁的人. N-COUNT

mel·an·choly /ˈmelənkɒli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You describe something that you see or hear as **melancholy** when it gives you an intense feeling of sadness. 使人忧郁的; 让人伤感的. ❖ *The only sounds were the distant, melancholy cries of the sheep.* 仅有的声音是绵羊在远处使人伤感的叫声. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Melancholy** is an intense feeling of sadness which lasts for a long time and which strongly affects your behaviour and attitudes. 忧思; 伤感. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

3 If someone feels or looks **melancholy**, they feel or look very sad. 伤感的、忧郁的. ❖ *...his melancholy smile.* 他忧郁的微笑. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

me·lange /meɪˈlɒndʒ/ **melanges;** 又拼作 **mélange**.

A **melange** of things is a mixture of them, especially when this is attractive or exciting. (尤其指有吸引力或令人激动的)混合物; 大杂烩; 什锦. ❖ *...a successful melange of music styles, from soul and rhythm and blues to rap.* 动人的音乐风格大拼盘, 包括灵歌、节奏布鲁斯和说唱乐. N-COUNT with supp WRITTEN

mela·nin /ˈmelənɪn/.

Melanin is a dark substance in the skin, eyes, and hair of people and animals, which gives them colour and can protect them against strong sunlight. 黑色素. N-UNCOUNT

mela·no·ma /ˌmeləˈnəʊmə/ **melanomas.**

A **melanoma** is a tumour or type of cancer that forms in the skin. 恶性黑色素瘤. N-COUNT

me·lee /ˈmeleɪ, AM ˈmeɪ-/ **melees;** 又拼作 **mêlée**.

1 A **melee** is a noisy confusing fight between the people in a crowd. 混战; 大打出手. ❖ *A policeman was killed and scores of people were injured in the melee.* 在那场混战中一名警察丧生, 几十人受伤. N-COUNT WRITTEN

2 A **melee** of things is a large, disorganized group of them. 混乱的一群. ❖ *You may want to wander through the melee of streets around the waterfront.* 你或许想在海滨周围那杂乱无章的街道上漫步. N-SING WRITTEN

mel·lif·lu·ous /mɪˈlɪfluəs/.

A **mellifluous** voice or piece of music is smooth and gentle and very pleasant to listen to. (声音或音乐)甜美的; 悦耳的; 流畅的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

mel·low /ˈmeləʊ/ **mellower, mellowest; mellows, mellowing, mellowed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Mellow** is used to describe things that have a pleasant, soft, rich colour, usually red, orange, yellow, or brown. (颜色)柔美的; 柔和的. ❖ *...the softer, mellower light of evening.* 夜晚更温和、更柔媚的光线. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **mellow** sound or flavour is pleasant, smooth, and rich. (声音)圆润的; (味道)芳醇的. ❖ *...a delightfully mellow, soft and balanced wine.* 一款甘醇、温和适中的葡萄酒. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone **mellows**, they become kinder or less extreme in their behaviour, especially as a result of growing older. (使)(因年龄增长)变成熟; (使)变老练; (使)变温和. ❖ *Marriage had not mellowed him.* 结婚并没有使他变得成熟. VERB V, V n

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Is she more mellow and tolerant?* 她更成熟, 更宽容吗? ADJ-GRADED

4 If someone is **mellow**, they feel very relaxed and cheerful, especially as the result of alcohol or good food. (因饮酒或饱餐)轻松愉快的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

me·lod·ic /mɪˈlɒdɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Melodic** means relating to melody. 旋律的. ❖ *...Schubert's effortless gift for melodic invention.* 舒伯特在创造旋律方面运用自如的天赋. ADJ TECHNICAL

2 Music that is **melodic** has beautiful tunes in it. 旋律优美的; 音调优美的. ADJ-GRADED

me·lo·dious /mɪˈləudiəs/.

A **melodious** sound is pleasant to listen to. 音调优美的; 悦耳的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

melo·dra·ma /ˈmelədrɑːmə/ **melodramas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **melodrama** is a story or play in which there are a lot of exciting or sad events and in which people's emotions are exaggerated. 情节剧; 传奇剧. N-VAR

melo·dra·mat·ic /ˌmelədrəˈmætɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Melodramatic behaviour is behaviour in which someone treats a situation as much more serious than it really is. 夸张的; 小题大作的. ❖ *She'd flung herself on the sofa in a pose of melodramatic exhaustion.* 她猛地扑到沙发上, 作出极其夸张的疲惫姿势. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **melo·dra·mati·cal·ly** /ˌmelədrəˈmætɪkli/ ADV-GRADED ❖ *'For God's sake,' Michael said melodramatically, 'Whatever you do, don't look down.'* '看在上帝的份上,' 迈克尔夸张地说道, '不管你干什么, 就是别往下看.' ADV with v

melo·dy /ˈmelədi/ **melodies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **melody** is a tune. 曲调, 旋律. ❖ *He played me a melody and I said, 'I've heard that song before.'* 他为我演奏了一段音乐, 我说: '我曾经听过这首歌.' N-COUNT FORMAL

2 **Melody** is the quality of being tuneful. 美妙, 悦耳. ❖ *Her voice was full of melody.* 她的声音非常悦耳. N-UNCOUNT

mel·on /ˈmelən/ **melons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **melon** is a large fruit which is sweet and juicy inside and has a hard green or yellow skin. 瓜. 见插图条 **fruit**. N-VAR

melt /melt/ **melts, melting, melted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When a solid substance **melts**, it changes to a liquid, usually because it has been heated. (使)融化, (使)熔化. V-ERG V ❖ *Melt the white chocolate in a bowl suspended over simmering water.* 将白巧克力放在一个碗里, 将碗吊于慢慢沸腾的水上, 使之融化. V n ❖ *...melted snow dripped from his boots.* 融化的雪从他的靴子上滴下. V-ed

2 If a person or thing **melts into** something, they become difficult to see, for example because they are moving away from you or are the same colour as the background. 融入, 消失于...中. ❖ *The youths dispersed and melted into the darkness.* 年轻人散开了, 渐渐消失于黑暗中. VB LITERARY V into n

3 If something such as your feelings **melt**, they suddenly disappear and you no longer feel them. 突然消失, 突然消散. ❖ *He would have struggled but his strength had melted.* 他本要挣扎一下, 但突然没有了力气. VB LITERARY V

➲ **Melt away** means the same as **melt**. 义同 melt. ❖ *When he heard these words, Shinran felt his inner doubts melt away.* 信冉听到这些话后, 感到内心的疑虑顿然消散. PHR-V V P

4 If someone or something **melts** your heart, you start to feel loving or tender towards them. (使)(心)软化; (使)变温柔. ❖ *When a bride walks down the aisle to a stirring tune, even the iciest of hearts melt.* 当新娘在令人激动的旋律中通过教堂通道, 即使是最冰冷的心也会软化下来. V-ERG V n V

›melt away.

If a crowd of people **melts away**, members of the crowd gradually leave until there is nobody left. (人群)逐渐散去. PHR-V V P

➥ 又见 **melt 3**.

›melt down.

If an object **is melted down**, it is heated until it melts. (使)熔化. ❖ *Some thieves do not even bother to melt down stolen silver for its scrap value.* 有些小偷甚至懒得将盗来的银器熔毁, 以取其废料价值. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun

melt·down /ˈmeltdaun/ **meltdowns.**

1 If there is **meltdown** in a nuclear reactor, a fault makes the core overheat and melt. This can cause radiation to escape. (核反应堆核心)熔毁(可能导致放射性物质泄漏). N-VAR

2 The **meltdown** of an organization or system is its sudden and complete failure. (机构或系统)突然及全面瘫痪. ❖ *Urgent talks are going on to prevent the market going into financial meltdown during the summer.* 紧急会谈正在举行, 以防止夏季期间市场突然陷入金融瘫痪. N-UNCOUNT with supp JOURNALISM

ˈmelting point, melting points.

The **melting point** of a substance is the temperature at which it melts when you heat it. 熔点. N-COUNT

ˈmelting pot, melting pots.

1 A **melting pot** is a place or situation in which people or ideas of different kinds gradually get mixed together. 熔炉; 各种人或观点的融合处. ❖ *The republic is a melting pot of different nationalities.* 该共和国是融合了不同民族的大熔炉. N-COUNT

2 If someone or something is **in the melting pot**, they are constantly changing, so that you don't know what will finally happen to them. 未定型的; 可能会改变的. ❖ *Their fate is still in the melting pot.* 他们仍然命运未卜. PHR BRITISH

mem·ber /ˈmembə/ **members.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **member** of a group is one of the people, animals, or things belonging to that group. 成员, 一分子. ❖ *Their lack of training could put members of the public at risk.* 缺乏训练的他们可能会置公众的性命于险境. ❖ *...a sunflower or a similar member of the daisy family.* 向日葵或与其相似的雏菊科植物. N-COUNT with supp

2 A **member** of an organization such as a club or a political party is a person who has officially joined the organization. (会社、政党等)会员, 成员. ❖ *Britain is a full member of NATO.* 英国是北大西洋公约组织的正式成员. N-COUNT

3 A **member country** or **member state** is one of the countries that has joined an international organization or alliance. (国家)会员的, 成员的. ADJ ADJ n

4 A **Member** is a Member of Parliament. (英国)国会议员. ❖ *...the Member for Leeds North-East.* 代表利兹市东北区的议员. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌMember of ˈParliament, Members of Parliament. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **Member of Parliament** is a person who has been elected by people to represent them in a country's parliament. It is usually abbreviated to 'MP'. 国会议员. 常缩写为MP. N-COUNT

mem·ber·ship /ˈmembəʃɪp/ **memberships.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Membership** of an organization is the state of being a member of it. 会员身份; 成员资格. ❖ *...his membership of the Communist Party.* 他的共产党党员资格. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 The **membership** of an organization is the people who belong to it, or the number of people who belong to it. 会员; 会员人数. ❖ *The European Builders Confederation has a membership of over 350,000 building companies.* 欧洲建筑商联合会会员超过35万家建筑公司. ❖ *...organizations with huge memberships.* 有大量会员的机构. N-COLL-VAR

mem·brane /ˈmembreɪn/ **membranes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **membrane** is a thin piece of skin which connects or covers parts of a person's or animal's body. (人或动物的)膜; 薄膜. N-COUNT

me·men·to /mɪˈmentəu/ **mementos** or **mementoes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **memento** is an object which you keep because it reminds you of a person or a special occasion. 纪念品, 纪念物. ❖ *They presented me with a superb wooden bowl as a memento of my visit.* 他们赠给我一只华丽的木碗, 作为我到访的纪念. N-COUNT

memo /ˈmeməu/ **memos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **memo** is a short official note that is written from one person to another within the same company or organization. (公司或机构内部的)便笺, 便条; 备忘录. N-COUNT

mem·oir /ˈmemwɑː/ **memoirs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A person's **memoirs** are a written account of the people who they have known and events that they remember. (人物或事件)传; 记事录. N-PLURAL

2 A **memoir** is a book or article that you write about someone who you have known well. 传记, 传略; 回忆录. N-COUNT FORMAL

memo·ra·bilia /ˌmemərəˈbɪliə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Memorabilia are things that you collect because they are connected with a person or an organization in which you are interested. (与某人或机构有关的)纪念品. N-PLURAL

memo·rable /ˈmemərəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Something that is **memorable** is worth remembering or likely to be remembered, because it is special or unique. 值得记忆的，难忘的. ❖ *Annette's performance as Eliza Doolittle in 'Pygmalion' was truly memorable.* 安妮特在《窈窕淑女》中扮演伊丽莎·杜利特尔，其演技确实令人难忘. ADJ-GRADED
▲ **memo·rably** ❖ *The National Theatre's production is memorably staged.* 国家剧院作品的上演十分令人难忘. ADV-GRADED

memo·ran·dum /ˌmeməˈrændəm/ **memoranda** or **memorandums.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **memorandum** is a written report that is prepared for a person or committee in order to provide them with information about a particular matter. 备忘录. N-COUNT
2 A **memorandum** is an informal diplomatic communication from one government to another. 外交备忘录. N-COUNT
3 A **memorandum** is a short official note that is written from one person to another within the same company or organization. (公司或机构内部的)便条，便笺. N-COUNT FORMAL

me·mo·rial /mɪˈmɔːriəl/ **memorials.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **memorial** is a structure built in order to remind people of a famous person or event. 纪念建筑物；纪念碑；纪念馆. ❖ *Building a memorial to Columbus has been his lifelong dream.* 为哥伦布建一座纪念馆是他一生的夙愿. *Every village had its war memorial.* 每个村庄都有自己的战争纪念碑. N-COUNT
2 A **memorial** event, object, or prize is in honour of someone who has died, so that they will be remembered. 悼念的，追悼的；纪念的. ❖ *A memorial service is being held for her at St Paul's Church.* 圣保罗教堂正在为她举行一个追悼仪式. ADJ: ADJ n
3 If you say that something will be a **memorial to** someone who has died, you mean that it will continue to exist and remind people of them. 纪念物. ❖ *The museum will serve as a memorial to the millions who passed through Ellis Island.* 这家博物馆将用来纪念数百万个通过埃利斯岛的人. N-COUNT

me·mo·ri·al·ize /mɪˈmɔːriəlaɪz/ **memorializes, memorializing, memorialized;** [英]又拼作 **memorialise.**
If a person or event **is memorialized**, something is produced that will continue to exist and remind people of them. (某人或某事件)(被)纪念. ❖ *When she died in 1946, her friends wanted to memorialize her in some significant way.* 在她1946年去世时，她的朋友们想以一种有意义的方式来纪念她. VB: be V-ed, V n

memo·rize /ˈmeməraɪz/ **memorizes, memorizing, memorized;** [英]又拼作 **memorise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **memorize** something, you learn it so that you can remember it exactly. 熟记；记住. VB: V n

memo·ry /ˈmeməri/ **memories.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Your **memory** is your ability to remember things. 记忆力. ❖ *All the details of the meeting are fresh in my memory.* 那次会议的所有细节在我的记忆中都很清晰. *Two major areas in which mentally retarded children require help are memory and attention.* 智力迟钝的孩子主要有两方面需要帮助，就是记忆力和注意力. N-VAR
2 If you do something **from memory**, you do it without looking at anything written or printed. 凭记忆. ❖ *Many members of the church sang from memory.* 许多教会的教徒都凭记忆唱歌. PHR
3 If you **lose your memory**, you forget things that you used to know. 忘记，忘却. PHR
4 If you say that something is, for example, the best, worst, or first thing of its kind **in living memory** or **within living memory**, you mean that it is the best, worst, or only thing of that kind that people can remember happening. 在活着的人的记忆中. ❖ *The floods are the worst in living memory.* 这次洪水是活着的人们记忆中最严重的一次. PHR PRAGMATICS
5 ➻ to **commit** something **to memory**: 见 **commit.**
6 A **memory** is something that you remember from the past. 回忆；记忆中的事物. ❖ *He had happy memories of his father.* 他对父亲有着美好的记忆. N-COUNT
7 If you talk about the **memory** of someone who has died, especially someone who was loved or respected, you are referring to the thoughts, actions, and ceremonies by which they are remembered. 纪念. ❖ *The congress opened with a minute's silence in memory of those who died in the struggle.* 国会开幕时，与会者静默一分钟，以纪念那些在斗争中牺牲的人们. N-SING
8 A computer's **memory** is the part of the computer where information is stored, especially for a short time before it is transferred to disks or magnetic tapes. (电脑)内存，存储器. N-COUNT

mem·sa·hib /ˈmemsɑːhɪb/ **memsahibs.**
Memsahib was used to refer to or address white women in India, especially during the period of British rule, or sometimes to refer to or address upper-class Indian women. 夫人，太太，小姐(旧时印度对白人妇女或上层妇女的称呼). N-COUNT, N-TITLE, N-VOC DATED

men /men/.
Men is the plural of **man.** man的复数形式.

men·ace /ˈmenɪs/ **menaces, menacing, menaced.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone or something is a **menace** to other people or things, you mean that person or thing is likely to cause serious harm. 威胁；危险的人或物体. ❖ *In my view you are a menace to the public.* 在我看来，你对公众有威胁. *...the menace of fascism.* 来自法西斯主义的威胁. N-COUNT
2 If you say that one thing **menaces** another, you mean that the first thing is likely to cause the second thing serious harm. 威胁，使遭受危险. ❖ *The European states retained a latent capability to menace Britain's own security.* 欧洲国家保留着威胁英国自身安全的潜在实力. VB: V n
3 **Menace** is a quality or atmosphere that gives you the feeling that you are in danger or that someone wants to harm you. 使人感到危险的性质或气氛. ❖ *There is a pervading sense of menace.* 弥漫着一种危险的气氛. N-UNCOUNT
4 If you **are menaced** by someone, they threaten to harm you. (被)威吓，(被)威胁. ❖ *She's being menaced by her sister's latest boyfriend.* 她受到了妹妹新结识的男朋友的恐吓. VB: be V-ed, Also V n
5 If someone commits the crime of demanding money **with menaces**, they threaten to cause harm unless they are given the money. 敲诈，勒索. PHR BRITISH, LEGAL
6 You can refer to someone or something as a **menace** when you want to say that they cause you trouble or annoyance. 讨厌的人(事)；麻烦的人(事). ❖ *Bad shoes are a menace.* 质量差的鞋子真麻烦. N-COUNT INFORMAL

men·ac·ing /ˈmenɪsɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something looks **menacing**, they give you a feeling that they are likely to cause you harm or put you in danger. 造成危险的；有威胁的. ❖ *The strong dark eyebrows give his face an oddly menacing look.* 浓眉给他的脸增添了一种古怪的凶相. ADJ-GRADED
▲ **men·ac·ing·ly** ❖ *A group of men suddenly emerged from a doorway and moved menacingly forward to block her way.* 一群男人突然从门口窜出，凶恶地向前移动，堵住她的去路. ADV-GRADED

me·nage /meɪˈnɑːʒ/; 又拼作 **ménage.**
A **menage** is a group of people living together in one house. 家庭. N-SING FORMAL

me·nage a trois /meɪˌnɑːʒ ɑː ˈtwɑː/ **menages a trois;** 又拼作 **ménage à trois.**
A **menage a trois** is a situation where three people live together, especially when one of them is having a sexual relationship with both of the others. 三角性关系的家庭. N-COUNT

me·nag·erie /məˈnædʒəri/ **menageries.**
A **menagerie** is a collection of wild animals. 一群野生动物. N-COUNT

mend /mend/ **mends, mending, mended.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **mend** something that is broken or not working, you repair it, so that it works properly or can be used. 修理，修补. ❖ *I should have had the catch mended, but never got round to it.* 我本应找人修好窗锁钩，但一直未能安排修理. VB: V n, have n V-ed
2 If a person or a part of their body **mends** or **is mended**, they get better after they have been ill or have had an injury. V-ERG: V

M

(使)身体好转;(使)(伤口)愈合. ❖ *He must have a major operation on his knee to mend severed ligaments.* 他的膝盖必须动大手术来修复断裂的韧带. V n

3 If you are **on the mend** after an illness or injury, you are recovering from it. (疾病或受伤后)在恢复中, 正在好转. PHR INFORMAL

4 If you try to **mend** divisions between people, you try to end the quarrels between them. 修好, 修复(关系). ❖ *They will seek to mend divisions that were caused by the Gulf conflict.* 他们将努力修复因海湾冲突带来的分裂. VB V n

5 If a relationship or situation is **on the mend** after a difficult or unsuccessful period, it is improving. (关系或事态)在好转中. ❖ *More evidence that the economy was on the mend was needed.* 需要更多能证明经济正在好转的证据. PHR INFORMAL

6 If someone who has been behaving badly **mends** their **ways**, they begin to behave well. 改正错误, 改过. PHR

7 ➻ to **mend fences**: 见 **fence**.

men·da·cious /men'deɪʃəs/.

A **mendacious** statement or remark is not truthful. 说谎的; 虚假的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

men·dac·ity /men'dæsɪti/.

Mendacity is the quality of lying, rather than being truthful. 说谎. ❖ *It was an astonishing display of cowardice and mendacity.* 这种胆怯和说谎的表现令人震惊. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

mend·ing /'mendɪŋ/.

Mending is the sewing and repairing of clothes that have got holes in them. (衣服的)修补, 缝补. N-UNCOUNT DATED
➻ 又见 **mend**.

men·folk /'menfəuk/.

When women refer to their **menfolk**, they mean the men in their family or society. (家中或社会中)男人们. ❖ *The majority of women are, like their menfolk, rigidly typecast.* 同男人一样, 大部分妇女都死板地总演同一类角色. N-PLURAL

me·nial /'mi:niəl/.

Menial work is very boring and tiring, and the people who do it have a low status and are usually poorly paid. (工作等)乏味烦琐的; 低微的. ADJ-GRADED

men·in·gi·tis /ˌmenɪn'dʒaɪtɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Meningitis is a serious infectious illness which affects your brain and spinal cord. 脑膜炎. N-UNCOUNT

meno·pause /'menəpɔ:z/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **menopause** is the time during which a woman gradually stops menstruating, usually when she is about fifty years old. 更年期, 绝经期. N-SING also no det
◢ **meno·pau·sal** ❖ *A menopausal woman of average build and height requires 1,600 - 2,400 calories daily.* 一名身材中等的更年期妇女每天需要1,600至2,400卡的热量. ADJ

'men's room, men's rooms.

The **men's room** is a toilet for men. 男厕. N-COUNT AMERICAN

men·strual /'menstruəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Menstrual means relating to menstruation. 月经的. ❖ *...the menstrual cycle.* 月经周期. ADJ ADJ n

men·stru·ate /'menstrueɪt/ **menstruates, menstruating, menstruated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When a woman **menstruates**, a flow of blood comes from her womb. Women who are fertile menstruate once a month unless they are pregnant. 行经, 月经来潮. VB V FORMAL
◢ **men·strua·tion** /ˌmenstru'eɪʃən/ ❖ *Menstruation may cease when a woman is anywhere between forty-five and fifty years of age.* 妇女在45到50岁间的任何时候都将可能停经. N-UNCOUNT

mens·wear /'menzweə/.

Menswear is clothing for men. 男装. ❖ *...the menswear industry.* 男装行业. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

-ment.

-ment is added to some verbs to form nouns that refer to actions, processes, or states. 加在动词后组成名词表示'行为'、'过程'、'状态'等. ❖ *...shortly after the commencement of the service.* 在仪式开始后不久. *...the enrichment of uranium.* 铀的浓缩. SUFFIX

M

men·tal /'mentəl/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Mental** means relating to the process of thinking. 智力的; 思维的. ❖ *The intellectual environment has a significant influence on the mental development of the children.* 知识环境对孩子的智力发展有重要影响. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **men·tal·ly** ❖ *I think you are mentally tired.* 我想你脑子累了. ADV

2 A **mental** act is one that involves only thinking and not physical action. (与体力相对)智力的, 脑力的. ❖ *Practise mental arithmetic when you go out shopping.* 外出购物时练习一下心算. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **mentally** ❖ *This technique will help people mentally organize information.* 这种技巧能帮助人们在脑中组织信息. ADV ADV with v

3 If you **make a mental note** of something, you make an effort to store it in your memory so that you will not forget it. 用脑记下. ❖ *She made a mental note to have his prescription refilled.* 她记着要为他的药方再次配药. PHR

4 **Mental** means relating to the state or the health of a person's mind. 精神的; 精神病的. ❖ *Most people know little about mental health problems.* 很多人对精神健康问题知道得很少. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **mentally** ❖ *...the needs of the mentally ill and the mentally handicapped.* 精神病患者和精神有缺陷的人的需求. ADV

5 If you say that someone is **mental**, you mean that you think they are mad; a use which some people find offensive. 疯的, 精神不正常的(有人认为冒犯). ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

ˌmental 'age, mental ages.

A person's **mental age** is the age which they are considered to have reached in their thinking ability. It is used especially when referring to people with learning difficulties. 智力年龄, 心理年龄. N-COUNT

'mental hospital, mental hospitals.

A **mental hospital** is a hospital for people who are suffering from mental illness. 精神病院. N-COUNT

men·tal·ity /men'tælɪti/ **mentalities.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **mentality** is your attitudes and your way of thinking. 心态; 思维方式. ❖ *Running a business requires a very different mentality from being a salaried employee.* 经营者需要有与受薪雇员完全不同的思维方式. N-COUNT

men·thol /'menθɒl, AM -θɔ:l/.

Menthol is a substance that smells a bit like peppermint. It is used in some medicinal products, especially for curing colds. 薄荷醇. N-UNCOUNT

men·tion /'menʃən/ **mentions, mentioning, mentioned.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **mention** something, you say something about it, usually briefly. 提及, 谈到. ❖ *I may not have mentioned it to her.* 我可能没有向她提起过这件事. *I had mentioned that I didn't really like contemporary music.* 我曾说过我不太喜欢当代音乐. *She shouldn't have mentioned how heavy the dress was.* 她本不应提及衣服有多重. VB V n/-ing, V n to n, V that, V wh
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *At the community centre, mention of funds produces pained looks.* 在社区中心一提到资金, 就会引发人们脸上露出痛苦的表情. N-VAR

2 People sometimes say **'don't mention it'** as a polite reply to someone who has just thanked them for doing something. 不用谢; 没什么. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

3 You use **not to mention** when you want to add extra information which emphasizes the point that you are making. 更不必说, 更何况是. ❖ *The audience, not to mention the bewildered cast, were not amused.* 观众没有被逗乐, 更不必说迷惑不解的演员了. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If someone **is mentioned** in writing, a reference is made to them by name, often to criticize or praise something that they have done. (在写作中)(被)提到, (被)提及. ❖ *As for your father, he won't be mentioned in my will.* 至于你父亲, 我的遗嘱中不会提到他. VB usu passive be V-ed; Also be V-ed as n/adj

5 A special or honourable **mention** is formal praise that is given for an achievement that is very good, although not usually the best of its kind. 提名表扬. ❖ *Two of the losers deserve special mention: Caroline Swaithes, of Kings Norton, and Maria Pons.* 两名没有获得名次的选手应该提出表扬, 她们是来自金斯诺顿的卡罗琳·斯威斯和玛利亚·庞斯. N-VAR with supp

6 ➻ to **be mentioned in dispatches**: 见 **dispatch**.

men·tor /ˈmentɔː/ **mentors.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A person's **mentor** is someone who teaches them and gives them a lot of advice over a period of time. 指导者; 导师. N-COUNT FORMAL

menu /ˈmenjuː/ **menus.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 In a restaurant or café, the **menu** is a list of the available meals and drinks. 菜单. ❖ *Nothing on the menu costs more than $9.95.* 菜单上没有一道菜的价钱超过9.95元. N-COUNT
2 A **menu** is the food that you serve at a meal. 饭菜. ❖ *This menu uses some of the best produce available at this time of year.* 这些饭菜是用了这个季节所能有的一些最好农产品做成的. N-COUNT
3 On a computer, a **menu** is a list of choices. Each choice represents something you can do using the computer. (电脑中)菜单, 选单. N-COUNT

MEP /ˌem iː ˈpiː/ **MEPs.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **MEP** is a person who has been elected to the European Parliament. **MEP** is an abbreviation for 'Member of the European Parliament'. 欧洲议会议员. Member of the European Parliament的缩写形式. ❖ *...John Tomlinson, Labour MEP for Birmingham West.* 约翰·汤姆林森, 代表伯明翰西区的工党欧洲议会议员. N-COUNT

mer·can·tile /ˈmɜːkəntaɪl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Mercantile means relating to merchants or trading. 商人的; 商业的. ❖ *The older noble families were eclipsed by the emergence of a new mercantile class.* 老的贵族家族因新兴商人阶层的出现而相形失色. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

mer·ce·nary /ˈmɜːsənri, AM -neri/ **mercenaries.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **mercenary** is a soldier who is paid to fight by a country or group that he or she does not belong to. (受雇于外国或其他团体的)雇佣兵. N-COUNT
2 If you describe someone as a **mercenary** you are criticizing them because you think that they are only interested in the money that they can get from a particular person or situation. 唯利是图的, 贪财的. ADJ-GRADED

mer·chan·dise /ˈmɜːtʃəndaɪz, -daɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Merchandise is goods that are bought, sold, or traded. 商品, 货物. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

mer·chan·dis·er /ˈmɜːtʃəndaɪzə/ **merchandisers.**
A **merchandiser** is a person or company that sells goods to the public. The British word is **retailer**. 零售商. [英]作retailer. ❖ *I trained to become a merchandiser.* 我接受培训以便做个零售商. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mer·chan·dis·ing /ˈmɜːtʃəndaɪzɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Merchandising** consists of goods such as toys and clothes that are produced in order to promote something such as a particular film, sports team, or pop group. 宣传物件, 宣传品. ❖ *We are selling the full range of World Cup merchandising.* 我们销售全系列世界杯商品. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Merchandising** is used to refer to the way shops and businesses organize the sale of their products, for example the way they are displayed and the prices that are chosen. 销售规划. N-UNCOUNT

mer·chant /ˈmɜːtʃənt/ **merchants.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **merchant** is a person whose business is buying, selling, or trading goods in large quantities. 商人; 批发商. ❖ *...a wine merchant.* 葡萄酒商人. N-COUNT
2 **Merchant** seamen or ships are involved in carrying goods for trade. 商船的; 商业的. ❖ *...the British merchant fleet.* 英国的商船队. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌmerchant ˈbank, merchant banks. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **merchant bank** is a bank that deals mainly with business firms, investment, and foreign trade. 商人银行. N-COUNT

mer·ci·ful /ˈmɜːsɪful/.
1 If you describe someone in authority as **merciful**, you mean that they show kindness and forgiveness to people. 仁慈的, 宽大的. ❖ *We can only hope the court is merciful.* 我们只能希望法庭会宽大处理. *...a merciful God.* 仁慈的上帝. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe an event or situation as **merciful**, you mean that it seems fortunate, especially because it stops someone's suffering or discomfort. (因结束了某人的痛苦而还算是)仁慈的, 幸运的. ❖ *We were told when he was taken to hospital that his injuries were so severe death would be merciful.* 我们获悉他被送往医院时, 受伤非常严重, 而死对他来说是解脱. *Eventually the session came to a merciful end.* 谢天谢地, 会议终于结束了. ADJ-GRADED

mer·ci·ful·ly /ˈmɜːsɪfuli/. ♦◇◇◇◇
You can use **mercifully** to show that you are glad about something, because it avoids a dangerous or unpleasant situation, or puts an end to it. 幸运地. ❖ *Mercifully, a friend came to the rescue.* 幸运的是, 一个朋友来救我了. *Bolivia has been mercifully free of large-scale, drug-related violence.* 幸运的是, 玻利维亚一直没有大规模与毒品有关的暴力事件. ADV PRAGMATICS

mer·ci·less /ˈmɜːsɪləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **merciless**, you mean that they are very cruel or determined and do not show any concern for the effect their actions have on other people. 残忍的, 无情的. ❖ *...the merciless efficiency of a modern police state.* 现代极权国家的冷酷无情的效率. ADJ-GRADED
♦ **mer·ci·less·ly** ❖ *We teased him mercilessly.* 我们无情地戏弄他. ADV-GRADED

mer·cu·rial /mɜːˈkjʊəriəl/.
If you describe someone as **mercurial**, you mean that they frequently change their mind or mood without warning. (主意或情绪)善变的, 反复无常的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

mer·cu·ry /ˈmɜːkjʊri/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Mercury is a silver-coloured liquid metal, often used in thermometers. 水银, 汞. N-UNCOUNT

mer·cy /ˈmɜːsi/ **mercies.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If someone in authority shows **mercy**, they choose not to harm or punish someone they have power over. 宽恕; 仁慈. ❖ *Neither side took prisoners or showed any mercy.* 没有一方抓获了俘虏或表现出一丝仁慈. *May God have mercy on your soul.* 愿上帝怜悯你的灵魂. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Mercy** is used to describe a special journey to help someone in great need, such as sick people or refugees. 慈善的. ❖ *...a daring mercy mission to bring back refugees from Bosnia.* 一个将难民从波斯尼亚送回的大胆的慈善行动. ADJ: ADJ n JOURNALISM
3 If one person or thing is **at the mercy** of another, the first person or thing is in a situation where they cannot prevent themselves being harmed or affected by the second. 任凭...的摆布, 完全由...支配. ❖ *Buildings are left to decay at the mercy of vandals and the weather.* 建筑物被任由其毁没, 任凭人的肆意破坏和气候的侵蚀. *He has us at his mercy.* 我们只得任由他摆布. PHR
4 If you tell someone they should be **grateful for small mercies**, you mean that something relatively good or slightly less bad has happened to them, and they should be happy about it, instead of complaining. 满足于小恩惠或不太差的情况(而不抱怨). PHR

ˈmercy killing, mercy killings.
A **mercy killing** is an act of killing someone who is very ill, in order to stop them suffering any more pain. 安乐死. N-VAR

mere /mɪə/ **merest.** ♦♦♦◇◇
Mere does not have a comparative form. The superlative form **merest** is used for emphasis, rather than in comparisons. 无比较级; 最高级形式merest用于强调, 而不是比较.
1 You use **mere** to emphasize how unimportant or insufficient something is. 只不过的, 仅仅的. ❖ *She'd never received the merest hint of any communication from him.* 她从未从他那里收到一点点的消息. *Sixty per cent of teachers are women, but a mere 5 percent of women are heads and deputies.* 60%的教师是女性, 但仅有5%的女性担任校长或副校长. ADJ: ADJ n, a ADJ amount PRAGMATICS
2 You use **mere** to emphasize how small something is, in contrast to its great value or effect. (强调与其巨大价值或效果相比之下, 某事物之小)仅仅的. ❖ *Tickets are a mere £7.50 at the door.* 门票仅为7.50镑. *Whenever there was a gap in the traffic the merest pressure on the accelerator was enough to close it.* 只要车辆之间有空当, 稍微加加速就足以把空当填上. ADJ: ADJ n, a ADJ amount PRAGMATICS

M

mere·ly /ˈmɪəli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **merely** to emphasize that something is only what you say and not better, more important, or more exciting. 只不过. ❖ *Michael is now merely a good friend.* 迈克尔现在只不过是好朋友. *Merely because you believe a thing is right, it isn't automatically so.* 仅仅因为你认为某事是正确的,它不会自动变成正确的. *They are offering merely technical assistance.* 他们只提供技术援助. ADV PRAGMATICS

2 You use **merely** to emphasize that a particular quantity is very small. (强调某数量之小)仅仅,只. ❖ *The brain accounts for merely three per cent of body weight.* 大脑只占体重的3%. ADV ADV amount PRAGMATICS

3 You use **not merely** before the less important of two contrasting statements, as a way of emphasizing the more important statement. 不仅仅是. ❖ *The team needs players who want to play cricket for England, not merely any country that will have them.* 球队需要那些愿为英格兰打板球的队员,而不是哪个国家要就去哪的队员. *His were not merely crimes of theft but of violence against elderly people.* 他所犯的罪不仅仅是盗窃,也包括对老年人使用暴力. PHR PRAGMATICS

mer·etri·cious /ˌmerɪˈtrɪʃəs/.

If you describe something as **meretricious**, you dislike it because although it looks attractive, it is in fact of little value. 虚有其表的. ❖ *...vulgar, meretricious and shabby souvenirs.* 庸俗、华而不实、低劣的纪念品. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

merge /mɜːdʒ/ **merges, merging, merged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If one thing **merges** with another, or **is merged** with another, they combine or come together to make one whole thing. You can also say that two things **merge**, or **are merged**. (使)会合;(使)结合;(使)联合. ❖ *The rivers merge just north of a vital irrigation system.* 河流就在一个重要灌溉系统的北面不远处会合. *The two countries merged into one.* 两个国家合二为一. *He showed me how to merge the graphic with text on the same screen.* 他向我演示了如何在同一屏幕上将图表和文本合并. V-RECIP-ERG V with n pl-n V pl-n V into n V n with n Also V pl-n V pl-n into n

2 If one sound, colour, or object **merges** into another, or they **merge**, the first changes so gradually into the second, or is so similar to it, that you do not notice the change or difference. 渐渐变成;合为一体,融合. ❖ *Night and day begin to merge.* 渐渐天亮了. V-RECIP V into/with n pl-n V

mer·ger /ˈmɜːdʒə/ **mergers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **merger** is the joining together of two separate companies or organizations so that they become one. (公司或机构等)合并. ❖ *...the proposed merger of two Japanese banks.* 两家日本银行合并的建议. N-COUNT

me·rid·ian /məˈrɪdiən/ **meridians.**

A **meridian** is an imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole. Meridians are drawn on maps to help you describe the position of a place. 子午线,经线. N-COUNT

me·ringue /məˈræŋ/ **meringues.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **meringue** is a very sweet cake that you make by whipping together sugar and the whites of eggs and then baking the mixture. (蛋清和糖搅拌后烘焙的)蛋白酥. N-VAR

mer·it /ˈmerɪt/ **merits, meriting, merited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you refer to the **merit** or **merits** of something, you mean that it has good or useful qualities. 优点,长处;价值. ❖ *Box-office success mattered more than artistic merit.* 票房成功比艺术价值更重要. *It was obvious that, whatever its merits, their work would never be used.* 很明显,不管有什么优点,他们的作品都永不会被使用. *Such an approach has the merit of precision.* 这种方法有精确度高的优点. N-VAR

2 If someone or something **merits** a particular action or treatment, they are good, important, or serious enough for someone to treat them in this way. 值得,应该得到. ❖ *He had done nothing wrong to merit a criminal investigation.* 他从未做过错事,不应该受到刑事调查. *Such ideas merit careful consideration.* 这些观点值得仔细考虑. VB FORMAL V n

3 If you judge something or someone **on merit** or **on their merits**, your judgement is based on their actual qualities, rather than particular rules, traditions, or prejudices. (相对于规则、传统或偏见)按照实际品质,根据事实真相. ❖ *Everybody is selected on merit.* 每个人都是择优录取的. *Each case is judged on its merits.* 每个案子都是根据事实来判定的. PHR

meri·toc·ra·cy /ˌmerɪˈtɒkrəsi/ **meritocracies.**

A **meritocracy** is a social system in which people get rewards because of what they achieve, rather than because of their wealth or status. 按成就获报酬的社会制度. N-VAR

meri·to·crat·ic /ˌmerɪtəˈkrætɪk/.

A **meritocratic** society gives people rewards because of what they achieve, rather than because of their wealth or social status. 按成就获报酬的. ADJ-GRADED

meri·to·ri·ous /ˌmerɪˈtɔːriəs/.

If you describe something as **meritorious**, you approve of it for its good or worthwhile qualities. 有价值的;有功绩的. ❖ *I had been promoted for what was called gallant and meritorious service.* 我受到提拔,因为我的服务被认为是英勇和值得赞扬的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

mer·maid /ˈmɜːmeɪd/ **mermaids.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In fairy stories and legends, a **mermaid** is a woman with a fish's tail instead of legs, who lives in the sea. 美人鱼. N-COUNT

mer·ri·ly /ˈmerɪli/.

If you say that something is happening **merrily**, you mean that it is happening fairly quickly, in a pleasant or satisfactory way. 迅速地;欢快地. ❖ *A pan of potatoes was boiling away merrily on the gas stove.* 煤气炉上那锅马铃薯很快要煮干了. ➤➤ 又见 **merry**. ADV ADV with v

mer·ri·ment /ˈmerɪmənt/.

Merriment means fun and laughter. 欢乐;嬉笑. N-UNCOUNT DATED

mer·ry /ˈmeri/ **merrier, merriest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **merry** is happy and cheerful. 快乐的,高兴的. ❖ *He was much loved for his merry nature.* 他因快乐的天性而大受欢迎. *Merry black eyes glinted at them.* 闪着快乐的黑眼睛望着他们. *She was humming a merry little tune.* 她哼唱着欢快的小调. ◢ **mer·ri·ly** ❖ *Chris threw back his head and laughed merrily.* 克里斯将头往后一仰,开心地笑起来. ADJ-GRADED DATED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 In the days just before Christmas and on Christmas Day, you can use **'Merry Christmas'** as a friendly greeting or message to other people. 圣诞快乐. ❖ *Merry Christmas, everyone.* 祝大家圣诞快乐. *I just wanted to wish you a merry Christmas.* 我只是想祝你圣诞快乐. CONVENTION

3 If you get **merry**, you get slightly drunk. 微醉的. ❖ *They went off to Glengarriff to get merry.* 他们到格伦加里夫喝酒去了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL

4 **Merry** is used to suggest, in a slightly disapproving way, that someone continues to do something confidently without thinking about the problems that it involves. 无所顾虑的;自信的. ❖ *It hasn't stopped the British Navy proceeding on its merry way.* 这并没有使英国海军停止用其无所顾虑的方式行事. ◢ **merrily** ❖ *They knew they could not go merrily on as before.* 他们知道不能再像以前那样无所顾虑了. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS ADV ADV with v

5 ➤➤ 又见 **merrily**.

'merry-go-round, merry-go-rounds.

1 At a fairground, a **merry-go-round** is a large, round rotating platform with model animals or vehicles on it which children can pretend to ride or drive when it turns round. 旋转木马. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a continuous series of activities as a **merry-go-round**. 像走马灯似的一连串活动. ❖ *...a merry-go-round of teas, fetes, musical events and the like.* 茶会、游乐会、音乐会等等一连串的活动. N-COUNT

'merry-making.

Merry-making is the activities of people who are enjoying themselves together in a very lively way, for example by eating, drinking, or dancing. 寻欢作乐;狂欢. N-UNCOUNT

me·sa /ˈmeɪsə/ **mesas.**

A **mesa** is a large hill with a flat top and steep sides, especially N-COUNT

in the south-western United States. (尤指美国西南部的)台地; 平顶山.

mesh /meʃ/ **meshes, meshing, meshed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Mesh** is material like a net made from wire, thread, or plastic. 网状物. ❖ *The ground-floor windows are obscured by wire mesh.* 一楼的窗户被金属丝网遮蔽着. *...a mesh small enough to exclude tiny insects.* 就连小虫也不能穿过的一个网眼很小的网状物. N-VAR

2 If two things or ideas **mesh** or **are meshed**, they go together well or fit together closely. (使)融合, (使)互相协调. ❖ *This of course meshes with the economic philosophy of those on the right.* 这当然和右倾的经济哲学体系一致. *Meshing the research and marketing operations will be Mr. Furlaud's job.* 对研究和市场运作进行协调是弗劳德先生的工作. V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V; V with n; V pl-n; Also V n with n

mes·mer·ize /ˈmezməraɪz/ **mesmerizes, mesmerizing, mesmerized;** [英]又拼作 **mesmerise.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **are mesmerized** by something, you are so interested in it or so attracted to it that you cannot think about anything else. (使)着迷; (被)迷住. ❖ *She stared mesmerized at all the green banknotes.* 她着了迷似的盯着所有的美钞. *... a mesmerising smile.* 迷人的微笑. VB: *be* V-ed; V-ed; V-ing; Also V n

mess /mes/ **messes, messing, messed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If something is a **mess** or in a **mess**, it is in a dirty or untidy state. 凌乱状态; 脏乱状态. ❖ *Finally, making a dreadful mess, they devour the fruit.* 最后,他们将水果一扫而光,弄得一片凌乱. *I'll clear up the mess later.* 我稍后会收拾这堆凌乱的东西. *The wrong shampoo can leave curly hair in a tangled mess.* 用错了洗发水会使鬈发绞成一团. N-SING also no det

2 If you say that a situation is a **mess**, you mean that it is full of trouble or problems. You can also say that something is in a **mess**. 困境; 麻烦. ❖ *I've made such a mess of my life.* 我把自己的生活弄得一团糟. *...the many reasons why the economy is in such a mess.* 很多使经济陷入如此困境的原因. N-VAR

3 The **mess** in an army barracks or on an airfield is the building in which members of the armed forces eat or relax. 军人食堂. ❖ *...a party at the officers' mess.* 在军官食堂举行的聚会. N-COUNT

›mess about or **mess around.** The form **mess about** is mainly used in British English. mess about 主要用于英国英语.

1 If you **mess about**, you spend time doing silly or casual things without any particular purpose or result. 浪费时间; 摆弄. ❖ *...the ones who were not very bright and used to mess about in class.* 那些不太聪明、上课时又常浪费时间的学生. *Boys and girls will enjoy messing about with any kind of machine.* 任何一种机器男孩和女孩都喜欢摆弄. PHR-V; V P; V P with n

2 If you say that someone **is messing about with** something, you mean that they are interfering with it in a harmful way. 瞎弄; 弄糟. ❖ *I'd like to know who's been messing about with the pram.* 我想知道是谁在乱动婴儿车. PHR-V; V P with n

3 If you **mess** someone **about**, you treat them badly, for example by not being honest with them, or by continually changing plans which affect them. 轻率地对待、玩弄. ❖ *I think they've been messed around far too much.* 我认为他们被人随意摆布得过分了. PHR-V V n P; BRITISH; *be* V-ed P

›mess up.

1 If someone **messes** something **up**, or if they **mess up**, they cause something to fail or be spoiled. 把...弄砸; 搞糟. ❖ *He had messed up one career.* 他把一项事业干砸了. *If I messed up, I would probably be fired.* 如果我把事情弄砸了,很可能会被解雇. PHR-V V n P; INFORMAL; V P noun; V P

2 If you **mess up** a place or a thing, you make it untidy or dirty. 弄脏, 弄乱. ❖ *I hope they haven't messed up your video tapes.* 我希望他们没有把你的录像带弄乱. PHR-V; INFORMAL; V P noun

3 If something **messes** someone **up**, it causes them to be very confused or worried, or to have psychological problems. 弄得迷惑; 感到混淆. ❖ *That really messed them up, especially the boys.* 那确实把他们弄迷惑了,尤其是那些男孩. PHR-V; INFORMAL; V n P

›mess with.

If you tell someone not to **mess with** someone or something, you are warning them not to get involved with that person or thing. 招惹; 打扰. ❖ *Do you know who you're messing with — do you know who I am?* 你知道你惹了谁 — 你知道我是谁吗? PHR-V; PRAGMATICS; V P n

mes·sage /ˈmesɪdʒ/ **messages.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **message** is a piece of information or a request that you send to someone or leave for them when you cannot speak to them directly. 信息, 消息. ❖ *I got a message you were trying to reach me.* 我得到消息说你正在找我. *A message taped by the President was broadcast to US troops around the world.* 由总统录制的命令在向世界各地的美军广播. N-COUNT

2 The **message** that someone is trying to communicate is the idea, argument, or opinion that they are trying to communicate. 主张, 论点, 观点. ❖ *The report's message was unequivocal.* 该报道的观点很清楚. *I think they got the message that this is wrong.* 我想他们已经得到信息说这是错误的. N-COUNT

mes·sen·ger /ˈmesɪndʒə/ **messengers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **messenger** takes a message to someone, or takes messages regularly as their job. 送信人, 通信员. ❖ *He gave the instruction for the document to be sent by messenger.* 他指示由送信人来送文件. N-COUNT also *by* N

mes·si·ah /mɪˈsaɪə/ **messiahs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 For Jews, **the Messiah** is a king or leader who will be sent to them by God. 弥赛亚(犹太人心目中上帝派遣来的救主). N-PROPER

2 For Christians, **the Messiah** is Jesus Christ. (基督教)救世主耶稣. N-PROPER

3 If people refer to someone as their **messiah**, they believe that he or she will do, or has done, wonderful things, especially rescuing them from serious trouble. 救星, 救世主. ❖ *People see Mandela as their messiah.* 人们把曼德拉当做他们的救星. N-COUNT

mes·si·an·ic /ˌmesiˈænɪk/.

1 **Messianic** means relating to the belief that a divine being has been born, or will be born, who will change the world. 救世主的. ❖ *The cult leader saw himself as a Messianic figure.* 这个邪教领袖把自己看成是救世主似的人物. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Messianic** means relating to the belief that there will be a complete change in the social order in a country or in the world. 相信社会将出现彻底变革的. ❖ *The defeated radicals of the French Revolution were the first to have this messianic vision in 1794.* 法国大革命中失败的极端分子在1794年首先预见到社会将出现彻底变革. ADJ-GRADED

Messrs /ˈmesəz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Messrs is used as the plural of **Mr** in front of the names of two or more men, for example as part of the name of a business. Mr的复数形式, 用于两个或两个以上男人姓名之前, 如用于构成公司的名字. ❖ *...Messrs Clegg & Sons of Balham.* 巴朗的克莱格父子公司. N-TITLE; FORMAL

messy /ˈmesi/ **messier, messiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **messy** person or activity makes things dirty or untidy. (人或活动)邋遢的; 脏乱的. ❖ *She was a good, if messy, cook.* 她尽管有些邋遢, 但仍是个好厨师. *The work tends to be a bit messy.* 这份工作往往会有些凌乱. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something that is **messy** is dirty or untidy. 脏的; 凌乱的. ❖ *This first coat of paint looks messy.* 第一层油漆看起来很杂乱. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe a situation as **messy**, you dislike it because it is confused or complicated. 复杂的; 棘手的. ❖ *Negotiations would be messy and time-consuming.* 谈判将很复杂、很消耗时间. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

met /met/.

Met is the past tense and past participle of **meet**. meet 的过去式和过去分词.

meta·bol·ic /ˌmetəˈbɒlɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Metabolic means relating to a person's or animal's metabolism. 新陈代谢的, 代谢作用的. ❖ *People who have inherited a low metabolic rate will gain weight.* 那些有遗传的新 ADJ ADJ n; TECHNICAL

M

陈代谢缓慢的人体重会增加.

me·tabo·lism /mɪ'tæbəlɪzəm/ **metabolisms.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-VAR Your **metabolism** is the way that chemical processes in your body cause food to be used in an efficient way, for example to give you energy. 新陈代谢.

me·tabo·lize /mɪ'tæbəlaɪz/ **metabolizes, metabolizing, metabolized;** [英]又拼作 **metabolise.**

VB TECHNICAL V n When you **metabolize** a substance, it is broken down by chemical processes in your body, so that it can be absorbed and used. 使新陈代谢. ❖ *Diabetics cannot metabolise glucose properly.* 糖尿病患者不能正常代谢葡萄糖.

met·al /'metəl/ **metals.** ◆◆◆◇◇

N-VAR **Metal** is a hard substance such as iron, steel, copper, or lead. 金属. ❖ *...pieces of furniture in wood, metal and glass.* 木、金属和玻璃家具. *He hit his head against a metal bar.* 他的头撞到了一根金属棒.

➡ 又见 **base metal.**

met·alled /'metəld/.

ADJ: ADJ n A **metalled** road or path has a level surface made of many small pieces of stone. (道路)铺满碎石的.

me·tal·lic /mə'tælɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 ADJ-GRADED A **metallic** sound is like the sound of one piece of metal hitting another. 金属撞击声的. ❖ *It gave a metallic clang, like a cracked bell.* 它发出一种金属撞击似的铿锵声, 就像一个破裂的钟的.

2 ADJ **Metallic** paint or colours shine like metal. (涂料或色彩)发出金属光泽的. ❖ *...metallic silver paint.* 银光涂料.

3 ADJ **Metallic** means consisting wholly or partly of metal. (全部或部分)由金属制成的. ❖ *Place the salmon in a nonstick metallic dish.* 将鲑鱼放在一个不粘食物的金属盘中.

4 ADJ-GRADED A **metallic** voice has a harsh and unpleasant sound. (嗓音)嘶哑的.

5 ADJ-GRADED A **metallic** taste is bitter and unpleasant. (味道)有怪异味道的.

met·al·lur·gy /me'tælədʒi, AM 'metəlɜːdʒi/.

N-UNCOUNT **Metallurgy** is the science and technology of extracting metals from their ores and preparing them for use. 冶金学, 冶金术. ◢ **met·al·lur·gist** /me'tælədʒɪst, AM 'metəlɜːrdʒɪst/ N-COUNT **metallurgists.** A **metallurgist** is an expert in metallurgy. 冶金专家, 冶金学家.

metal·work /'metəlwɜːk/.

1 N-UNCOUNT **Metalwork** is the activity of making objects out of metal in a skilful way. 金属制造, 金属加工. ❖ *...teachers of woodwork and metalwork.* 木工科和金属制造科的老师.

2 N-UNCOUNT The **metalwork** is the metal part of something. 金属部分. ❖ *Rust and flaking paint mean the metalwork is in very poor condition.* 铁锈和剥落的油漆表明金属部分破损不堪.

meta·mor·phose /,metə'mɔːfəʊz/ **metamorphoses, metamorphosing, metamorphosed.**

V-ERG FORMAL To **metamorphose** or **be metamorphosed** means to develop and change into something completely different. (使)变形; (使)变成. ❖ V from/into n *The group is having to metamorphose from a loose collection of businesses into a fully integrated multinational.* 该组织必须从一个松散的商业机构联合体转变为一个完全一体化的跨国集团. be V-ed from/into n *The actors were metamorphosed into a living tapestry of color at the dress rehearsal.* 彩排中, 演员们变成了一幅色彩缤纷的活挂毯. V *The tadpoles metamorphose and emerge onto land.* 蝌蚪变了形, 爬上了岸. Also V n, V n from/into n

meta·mor·pho·sis /,metə'mɔːfəsɪs/ **metamorphoses.**

N-VAR FORMAL When a **metamorphosis** occurs, a person or thing develops and changes into something completely different. 变质; 彻底转变. ❖ *...his metamorphosis from nationalist to communist.* 他从民族主义者到共产主义者的彻底转变.

meta·phor /'metəfɔ/ **metaphors.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 N-VAR A **metaphor** is an imaginative way of describing something by referring to something else which has the qualities that you want to express. 比喻, 隐喻. ❖ *...using a dinner party as a metaphor for life.* 将宴会比作人生. *She turned to a cricketing metaphor to express her determination to beat off any challenge.* 她在表达自己迎接一切挑战的决心时, 用了一个板球的隐喻.

2 PHR If you **mix** your **metaphors**, you say something that consists of parts of two well-known phrases or sayings. People do this accidentally, or sometimes deliberately as a joke. 将隐喻混合起来. ❖ *To mix yet more metaphors, you were trying to run before you could walk, and I've clipped your wings.* 将更多的隐喻合并起来说, 就是你没学会走就想跑, 而我已折断了你的双翼, 限制了你的自由.

meta·phori·cal /,metə'fɒrɪkəl, AM -'fɔːr-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

ADJ-GRADED You use the word **metaphorical** to indicate that you are not using words with their ordinary meaning, but are describing something by means of an image or symbol. 比喻的; 象征的. ❖ *The ship may be heading for the metaphorical rocks unless a buyer can be found.* 除非能找到买主, 否则就像船开向了暗礁. ◢ **meta·phori·cal·ly** ADV ❖ *You're speaking metaphorically, I hope.* 我希望你是在打比喻.

meta·physi·cal /,metə'fɪzɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

ADJ **Metaphysical** means relating to metaphysics, or to difficult abstract problems. 形而上学的, 玄学的; 深奥的. ❖ *...metaphysical questions like personal responsibility for violence.* 形而上学的问题, 诸如个人对于暴力的责任等.

meta·phys·ics /,metə'fɪzɪks/.

N-UNCOUNT **Metaphysics** is a part of philosophy which is concerned with understanding reality and developing theories about what exists and how we know that it exists. 形而上学, 玄学.

mete /miːt/ **metes, meting, meted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

➤mete out.

PHR-V V P noun FORMAL V-ed P To **mete out** a punishment means to punish someone. 给予、实施(惩罚). ❖ *...the two year sentence meted out to a convicted child molester.* 判处一个对儿童性骚扰的罪犯两年徒刑.

me·teor /'miːtiə/ **meteors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT A **meteor** is a piece of rock flying through space, especially one that is shining or burning brightly. 流星.

me·teor·ic /,miːti'ɒrɪk, AM -'ɔːr-/.

ADJ-GRADED If you use **meteoric** to describe someone's career, you mean that they achieved success very quickly. (事业)取得迅速成功的. ❖ *Let's hope that the meteoric rise to fame and fortune does not adversely affect him.* 让我们期望快速成名和暴富不会对他有负面影响吧.

me·teor·ite /'miːtiəraɪt/ **meteorites.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT A **meteorite** is a large piece of rock or metal from space that has landed on Earth. 陨石.

me·teoro·logi·cal /,miːtiərə'lɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

ADJ: ADJ n **Meteorological** means relating to meteorology. 气象的. ❖ *...adverse meteorological conditions.* 不利的气象条件.

me·teor·ol·ogy /,miːtiə'rɒlədʒi/.

N-UNCOUNT **Meteorology** is the study of the processes in the Earth's atmosphere that cause particular weather conditions. Meteorology is used especially for giving weather forecasts. 气象学; 气象研究. ◢ **me·teor·olo·gist** /,miːtiə'rɒlədʒɪst/ N-COUNT **meteorologists** ❖ *Meteorologists have predicted mild rains for the next few days.* 气象学家推测以后几天有小雨.

me·ter /'miːtə/ **meters, metering, metered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 N-COUNT A **meter** is a device that measures and records something such as the amount of gas or electricity that you have used. (天然气或电等的)量度器, 表, 仪, 计. ❖ *He was there to read the electricity meter.* 他去那儿抄电表.

2 VB To **meter** something such as gas or electricity means to use a meter to measure how much of it people use, usually in order to calculate how much they have to pay. 用仪表测量(计价). ❖ V n *Only a third of these households thought it reasonable to meter water.* 这些家庭中只有三成家庭认为用水表计量收费合理. V-ed *...metered taxis.* 计程车.

3 N-COUNT A **meter** is the same as a **parking meter**. 同parking meter.

4 ➡ 又见 **metre.**

me·thane /'miːθeɪn, AM 'meθ-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

N-UNCOUNT **Methane** is a colourless gas that has no smell. Natural gas consists mostly of methane. 甲烷; 沼气.

meth·od /'meθəd/ **methods.** ◆◆◆◆◇

N-COUNT A **method** is a particular way of doing something. 方法、方

M

式，手段. ❖ *The pill is the most efficient method of birth control.* 口服避孕药是节育的最有效方法. *...new teaching methods.* 新的教学方法.

me·thodi·cal /mə'θɒdɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED If you describe someone as **methodical**, you mean that they do things carefully, thoroughly, and in order. 有条理的；细心的. ❖ *Da Vinci was methodical in his research, carefully recording his observations.* 达·芬奇在研究时有条不紊，仔细地记录下他的观察结果. ◢ **me·thodi·cal·ly** /mə'θɒdɪkli/ ADV-GRADED: ADV with v ❖ *She methodically put the things into her suitcase.* 她将物品整齐地放入她的手提箱中.

meth·od·ol·ogy /ˌmeθə'dɒlədʒi/ **methodologies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
N-VAR FORMAL A **methodology** is a system of methods and principles for doing something, for example for carrying out research. 方法论；一套方法. ❖ *The example used below concentrates on sexism; the methodology for the analysis of racism is exactly the same.* 下面所举的例子集中说明的是性别歧视，对种族歧视分析的方法完全相同. ◢ **meth·odo·logi·cal** /ˌmeθədə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ADJ ❖ *...theoretical and methodological issues raised by the study of literary texts.* 文学文本研究所提出的理论和方法问题.

meths /meθs/.
N-UNCOUNT BRITISH **Meths** is the same as **methylated spirits**. 同methylated spirits.

meth·yl·at·ed spir·its /ˌmeθəleɪtɪd 'spɪrɪts/.
N-UNCOUNT BRITISH **Methylated spirits** is a liquid made from alcohol and other chemicals. It can be used for cleaning, and as a fuel in small lamps and heaters. 甲基化酒精.

me·ticu·lous /mə'tɪkjʊləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED If someone is **meticulous**, they do things very carefully and with great attention to detail. 一丝不苟的，非常注意细节的. ❖ *He was so meticulous about everything, including safety at work.* 他做任何事情都非常谨慎，包括工作时的安全. ◢ **me·ticu·lous·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *The flat had been meticulously cleaned.* 公寓已经非常仔细地打扫过了.

me·ti·er /'metieɪ, AM me'tjeɪ/ **metiers;** 又拼作 **métier**.
N-COUNT FORMAL Your **metier** is the type of work that you have a natural talent for and do well. (在此方面有天赋的)工作；职业；行业. ❖ *It was as the magazine's business manager that he found his true metier.* 他发现真正适合自己的工作是当上该杂志的营业经理后.

me·tre /'miːtə/ **metres;** [美]拼作 **meter**. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 N-COUNT: num N A **metre** is a metric unit of length equal to 100 centimetres. (长度单位)米，公尺. ❖ *Chris Boardman won the Olympic 4,000 metres pursuit.* 克里斯·博德曼赢了奥林匹克4,000米赛事. *The scarves are 2.3 metres long.* 丝巾有2.3米长.
2 N-VAR TECHNICAL **Metre** is the regular and rhythmic arrangement of syllables in poetry. (诗歌的)韵律，格律. ❖ *All of the poems are written in traditional metres and rhyme schemes.* 所有的诗都按照传统的格律和押韵格式写成.

met·ric /'metrɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ The **metric** system of measurement uses units such as metres, centimetres, grams, and litres. 米制的，公制的. ❖ *...the metric system.* 公制. *...oddities such as curtain material being sold in imperial widths but metric lengths.* 所卖窗帘布的宽度采用英制，长度采用公制等这样一些怪事.

ˌmetric 'ton, metric tons. ◆◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT A **metric ton** is 1,000 kilograms. 公吨(等于1,000公斤). ❖ *The 'Wall Street Journal' uses 220,000 metric tons of newsprint each year.* 《华尔街日报》每年要用22万公吨的新闻纸.

Met·ro /'metrəʊ/ **Metros.** ◆◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT The **Metro** is the underground railway system in some cities, for example in Paris. (巴黎等城市的)地下铁路系统.

met·ro·nome /'metrənəʊm/ **metronomes.**
N-COUNT A **metronome** is a device which is used to regulate the speed of a piece of music. It makes a clicking sound and can be adjusted to make the sound at different speeds. 节拍器.

me·tropo·lis /mə'trɒpəlɪs/ **metropolises.** ◆◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT You can refer to a large, important, busy city as a **metropolis**. 大都市，大城市. ❖ *...this booming metropolis.* 这个快速发展的大都市. *Shanghai aims to recapture its position as the metropolis of East Asia.* 上海的目标是重新夺回东亚第一都市的地位.

met·ro·poli·tan /ˌmetrə'pɒlɪtən/. ◆◆◇◇◇
ADJ **Metropolitan** means belonging to or typical of a large busy city. 大都市的，有大都市气派的. ❖ *...the metropolitan district of Miami.* 迈阿密的大都会区. *...major metropolitan hospitals.* 主要的城市医院.

met·tle /'metəl/.
N-UNCOUNT Someone's **mettle** is their capability to do something well in difficult circumstances. 耐力；能力. ❖ *For both sides, it's the first real test of their mettle this season.* 对双方而言，这都是本赛季以来对自己本领的第一场真正考验.

mew /mjuː/ **mews, mewing, mewed.**
VB: V When a cat **mews**, it makes a soft high-pitched cry. (猫)咪咪叫，喵喵叫.

mews /mjuːz/; **mews** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT BRITISH A **mews** is a yard or street surrounded by houses that were originally built as stables. 由马厩改建的房屋所包围的街道(或院落). ❖ *...her London mews house.* 她在伦敦马厩大院的房子. *...his house in Stanhope Mews.* 他在斯坦厄普街的房屋.

ˌMexican 'wave, Mexican waves.
N-COUNT BRITISH If a crowd of people do a **Mexican wave**, each person in the crowd stands up and puts their arms in the air after the person next to them, creating a continuous rolling motion through the crowd. The usual American term is **wave**. 墨西哥人浪表演. [美] 一般作wave.

mez·za·nine /'mezəniːn/ **mezzanines.**
N-COUNT A **mezzanine** is a small storey built between two main storeys in a building. 夹层楼面；阁楼. ❖ *...the mezzanine floor.* 阁楼.

ˌmezzo-so'prano /ˌmetsəʊ sə'prɑːnəʊ/ **mezzo-sopranos.**
N-COUNT A **mezzo-soprano**, or a **mezzo**, is a woman singer who sings with a higher range than a contralto but a lower range than a soprano. 女中音歌手，女中音. ❖ *...her celebrated mezzo voice.* 她那著名的女中音嗓音.

mg. ◆◇◇◇◇
Mg is a written abbreviation for **milligrams**. milligrams的缩写形式. ❖ *...300 mg of calcium.* 300毫克的钙.

MHz.
MHz is a written abbreviation for **megahertz**. megahertz的缩写形式.

miaow /mi'aʊ/ **miaows, miaowing, miaowed.**
N-COUNT: SOUND **Miaow** is used to represent the noise that a cat makes. 喵喵(猫的叫声). ❖ *He made a frightened noise a little like the miaow of a cat.* 他发出了惊叫，有些像猫喵喵的叫声.
➪ Also a verb. 又作动词. VB: V ❖ *Cats miaow when they are unhappy.* 猫不高兴时会喵喵地叫.

mi·as·ma /mi'æzmə/ **miasmas.**
N-VAR LITERARY You can describe something bad or confused that seems to be in the air all around you as a **miasma**. 不良气氛. ❖ *...a miasma of failure, stupidity, self-pity hovering all around him.* 萦绕于他周围的失败、愚昧、自怜的气氛.

mica /'maɪkə/ **micas.**
N-VAR **Mica** is a hard mineral which splits easily into thin layers. 云母.

mice /maɪs/.
Mice is the plural of **mouse**. mouse的复数形式.

mick·ey /'mɪki/.
PHR BRITISH INFORMAL If you **take the mickey** out of someone or something, you make fun of them, usually in an unkind way. (恶意)取笑，拿…开玩笑. ❖ *He started taking the mickey out of this poor man just because he is bald.* 只因为对方是秃顶，他就开始取笑这个可怜的人.

ˌMickey 'Mouse. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS You use **Mickey Mouse** to show that you think something is silly, childish, easy, or worthless. 幼稚的；简单的；没有价值的. ❖ *This is not a Mickey Mouse course.* 这可不是一门简单的课程.

M

micro- /ˈmaɪkrəʊ-/.
Micro- is used to form nouns that refer to something that is a very small example or fraction of a particular type of thing. (构成名词表示微小或只占极小部分的)微的. PREFIX
❖ *...micro-organisms.* 微生物. *...micro-seconds.* 微秒.

mi·crobe /ˈmaɪkrəʊb/ **microbes.**
A **microbe** is a very small living thing, which you can only see if you use a microscope. 微生物; 细菌. N-COUNT

micro·bi·ol·ogy /ˌmaɪkrəʊbaɪˈɒlədʒi/.
Microbiology is the branch of biology which deals with the study of micro-organisms and their effects on people. 微生物学. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **micro·bi·olo·gist, microbiologists** ❖ *...a microbiologist at Liverpool University.* 利物浦大学的微生物学家. N-COUNT ◢ **micro·bio·logi·cal** /ˌmaɪkrəʊbaɪəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ ADJ ❖ *...microbiological testing.* 微生物试验.

micro·chip /ˈmaɪkrəʊtʃɪp/ **microchips.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **microchip** is a very small piece of silicon inside a computer, on which electronic circuits are printed. (电脑中的)微芯片. N-COUNT

ˌmicro-comˈputer, micro-computers.
A **micro-computer** is a small computer, often used for word-processing. (常用于文字处理的)微型电脑. N-COUNT

micro·cosm /ˈmaɪkrəʊkɒzəm/ **microcosms.**
A place or event that is a **microcosm** of a much larger one has all the main features of the larger one and seems like a smaller version of it. 缩影; 微观世界. N-COUNT FORMAL ❖ *Mahan's story is that of the Asian community in microcosm.* 马汉的故事就是亚裔社群的缩影.

micro·elec·tron·ics /ˌmaɪkrəʊelekˈtrɒnɪks/; the form **microelectronic** is used as a modifier. microelectronic 用作前置修饰语.
Microelectronics is the branch of electronics that deals with miniature electronic circuits. 微电子学. N-UNCOUNT

micro·fiche /ˈmaɪkrəʊfiːʃ/ **microfiches.**
A **microfiche** is a small sheet of film on which writing or other information is stored, greatly reduced in size. (用于存储文字等的)缩微胶片. N-VAR

micro·film /ˈmaɪkrəʊfɪlm/ **microfilms.**
Microfilm is film that is used for photographing information and storing it in a reduced form. 缩微胶卷, 缩微胶片. N-VAR

ˌmicro-ˈorganism, micro-organisms; 又拼作 **microorganism.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **micro-organism** is a very small living thing which you can only see if you use a microscope. 微生物. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

micro·phone /ˈmaɪkrəfəʊn/ **microphones.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **microphone** is a device that is used to make sounds louder or to record them on a tape recorder. 扩音器; 麦克风. N-COUNT

micro·pro·ces·sor /ˌmaɪkrəʊˈprəʊsesə/ **microprocessors.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **microprocessor** is the central processing chip in a computer or in another piece of equipment. 微处理器. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

micro·scope /ˈmaɪkrəskəʊp/ **microscopes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **microscope** is an instrument which magnifies very small objects so that you can look at them and study them. 显微镜. N-COUNT

micro·scop·ic /ˌmaɪkrəˈskɒpɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Microscopic** objects are extremely small, and usually can be seen only through a microscope. 极微小的, 需用显微镜才可见的. ADJ ❖ *...microscopic fibres of protein.* 极微小的蛋白质纤维.
2 A **microscopic** examination is done using a microscope. 使用显微镜的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *Microscopic examination of a cell's chromosomes can reveal the sex of the fetus.* 对细胞的染色体作显微镜检查可以显示胎儿的性别.
3 If you say that something is done in **microscopic** detail, you are emphasizing that it is done in a very thorough, detailed way. 细微的; 彻底的. ADJ PRAGMATICS ❖ *...the microscopic details of those crucial minutes.* 那些关键时刻发生的一切细节.

micro·sec·ond /ˈmaɪkrəʊsekənd/ **microseconds.**
A **microsecond** is one-millionth of a second. 微秒, 一百万分之一秒. N-COUNT

M

micro·sur·gery /ˌmaɪkrəʊˈsɜːdʒəri/.
Microsurgery is surgery that is done using a microscope and very small instruments. 显微手术. N-UNCOUNT

micro·wave /ˈmaɪkrəʊweɪv/ **microwaves, microwaving, microwaved.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **microwave** or a **microwave oven** is an oven which cooks food very quickly by electromagnetic radiation. 微波炉. N-COUNT
2 To **microwave** food or drink means to cook or heat it in a microwave oven. 用微波炉烹调(加热). VB V n

mid- /mɪd-/.
Mid- is used to form nouns or adjectives that refer to the middle part of a particular period of time, or the middle point of a particular place. (用于名词或形容词之前)中间, 中部. PREFIX ❖ *Davis is in her mid-thirties.* 戴维斯三十四五岁了. *...the mid-west of America.* 美国的中西部.

ˌmid-ˈair.
If something happens in **mid-air**, it happens in the air, rather than on the ground. 半空中; 空中. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *The bird stopped and hovered in mid-air.* 鸟停了下来, 在半空中盘旋.

mid·day /ˌmɪdˈdeɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Midday** is twelve o'clock in the middle of the day. 正午. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *At midday everyone would go down to Reg's Cafe.* 正午时分, 每个人都会到雷吉咖啡厅去.
2 **Midday** is the middle part of the day, from late morning to early afternoon. 中午. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the midday heat.* 中午的酷热.

mid·dle /ˈmɪdəl/ **middles.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 The **middle** of something is the part of it that is furthest from its edges, ends, or outside surface. 中间, 中央. N-COUNT ❖ *Howard stood in the middle of the room.* 霍华德站在房子的正中央. *Father told her to make sure the roast potatoes weren't raw in the middle.* 父亲吩咐她一定要将马铃薯的中心烤熟.
➳ **the middle of nowhere**: 见 **nowhere**.
2 The **middle** object in a row of objects is the one that has an equal number of objects on each side. 中间的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *Around the middle finger of her left hand, she wore a gold ring.* 她左手的中指戴着金戒指.
3 Your **middle** is the part of your body around your stomach. 腰部. N-COUNT INFORMAL ❖ *The cook's apron covered her middle.* 厨子的腰部围着围裙.
4 **The middle of** an event or period of time is the part that comes after the first part and before the last part. 在…当中. N-SING: the N of n ❖ *I woke up in the middle of the night.* 我半夜时醒来. *She was born in the middle of a rain storm.* 她出生时正在下暴雨.
➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *The middle fortnight saw nearly 100mm of rainfall nationwide.* 中间的两星期, 全国各地的降雨量接近100毫米.
5 If someone is in their **middle** thirties, for example, they are aged somewhere between thirty four and thirty six. (某年龄段)四至六之间的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *I went on competing till I was in my middle forties.* 我一直到四十四五岁才不再参加比赛了.
6 The **middle** child in a family has equal numbers of younger and older brothers and sisters. (家中排行)中间的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *His middle son died in a drowning accident.* 他中间那个儿子在一次事故中淹死了.
7 The **middle** course or way is a moderate course of action that lies between two opposite and extreme courses. 折中的; 中庸的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *He favoured a middle course between free enterprise and state intervention.* 他喜欢自由经营和政府干预两者的中间路线.
8 If you divide or split something **down the middle**, you divide or split it into two equal halves or groups. 分成相等的两份. PHR
9 If you are **in the middle of** doing something, you are busy doing it. 正忙于. PHR ❖ *I'm in the middle of cooking for nine people.* 我正在为9个人做饭.

ˌmiddle ˈage; 又拼作 **middle-age.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Middle age is the period in your life between the ages of 45 and 60, when you are no longer young but have not yet become old. (45岁到60岁之间的)中年阶段. N-UNCOUNT

ˌmiddle-ˈaged. ◆◆◇◇◇
Someone who is **middle-aged** is between the ages of 45 and 60 and is neither young nor old. 中年的. ❖ *...middle-aged, married businessmen.* 中年已婚商人. ADJ
➡ **The middle-aged** are people who are middle-aged. 中年人. N-PLURAL the N

ˌMiddle ˈAges. ◆◇◇◇◇
In European history, **the Middle Ages** was the period between the end of the Roman Empire in 476 AD and about 1500 AD. 中世纪(指欧洲史上从罗马帝国统治结束, 即公元476至公元1500的时段). N-PLURAL the N

middle·brow /ˈmɪdəlbraʊ/; 又拼作 **middle-brow.**
Middlebrow entertainment is interesting and enjoyable but does not require much thought. 有趣但无需思考的. ❖ *...a middlebrow anti-war play.* 一出有趣但无思想深度的反战剧. ADJ-GRADED

ˌmiddle ˈclass, middle classes. ◆◆◆◇◇
The **middle class** or **middle classes** are the people in a society who are not working class or upper class, for example managers, doctors, and lawyers. 中产阶级(包含经理、医生、律师等). ❖ *The President may have secured some support from the middle classes.* 总统或许已经得到了中产阶级一定程度的支持. N-COLL-COUNT
➡ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He is rapidly losing the support of blue-collar voters and of middle-class conservatives.* 他正在迅速失去蓝领投票人和中产阶级保守派的支持. ADJ

ˌmiddle ˈdistance.
1 If you are looking into **the middle distance**, you are looking at a place that is neither near nor far away. 中景. N-SING the N
2 A **middle-distance** runner is someone who takes part in races that are longer than a sprint, but not as long as a marathon. (赛跑)中距离的. ADJ, ADJ n

ˌMiddle ˈEast. ◆◆◆◆◇
The Middle East is the area around the eastern Mediterranean that includes Iran and all the countries in Asia that are to the west and south-west of Iran. 中东地区(包括伊朗及伊朗以西和西南地区至地中海以东地区). ❖ *...the two great rivers of the Middle East.* 中东地区的两大河流. N-PROPER the N
▲ **ˌMiddle ˈEastern** ❖ *The US economy depends on Middle Eastern oil.* 美国经济依赖于中东地区的石油. ADJ ADJ n

middle·man /ˈmɪdəlmæn/ **middlemen.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **middleman** is a person or company which buys things from the people who produce them and sells them to other people at a profit. 中间人; 中介公司; 经纪人. ❖ *The CSO earns huge profits as the middleman.* 中央销售组织作为中介公司挣得了巨大利润. N-COUNT
2 A **middleman** is a person who helps in negotiations between people who are unwilling to meet each other directly. 中介人, 斡旋人. ❖ *The two sides would only meet indirectly, through middlemen.* 双方只愿通过斡旋人间接接触. N-COUNT

ˈmiddle name, middle names.
Your **middle name** is the name that comes between your first name and your surname. 中名(第一个名字与姓中间的名字). N-COUNT

ˌmiddle-of-the-ˈroad.
1 **Middle-of-the-road** politicians or opinions are moderate, not extreme. (政客或观点)中间路线的; 温和立场的. ❖ *The Archbishop is middle-of-the-road in politics.* 大主教在政治上持中间立场. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe something or someone as **middle-of-the-road**, you mean that they have an ordinary or unadventurous nature or lifestyle. (性格或生活方式)平庸的; 无惊险的. ❖ *I actually don't want to be a middle-of-the-road person.* 我其实不想过平庸的生活. ADJ-GRADED

ˌmiddle-ˈranking.
A **middle-ranking** person has a fairly important or responsible position in a particular organization, but is not one of the most important people in it. (职位)中级的. ADJ ADJ n

ˈmiddle school, middle schools.
1 In the United States, a **middle school** is a school that children go to between the ages of 10 or 11 and 14. 美国初中(10或11岁至14岁的孩子上的学校). ❖ *...Harlem Park Middle School.* 哈勒姆柏克初中. N-VAR
2 In Britain, a **middle school** is a state school that children go to between the ages of 8 or 9 and 12 or 13. (英国)中间学校(8或9岁至12或13岁的孩子上的高小和初中之间的公立学校). N-VAR

ˌMiddle ˈWest.
The Middle West is the central part of the United States of America. 美国中西部地区. N-PROPER the N

mid·dling /ˈmɪdəlɪŋ/.
If you describe a quality such as the size of something as **middling**, you mean that it is average. 中等的; 普通的. ❖ *The Beatles enjoyed only middling success until 1963.* 甲壳虫乐队在1963年之前成就平平. ADJ

midge /mɪdʒ/ **midges.**
Midges are very small insects which fly in groups. 蠓; 摇蚊. N-COUNT

midg·et /ˈmɪdʒɪt/ **midgets.**
1 People who are very short are sometimes referred to as **midgets**; a use which some people find offensive. 矮人, 侏儒(有人认为冒犯). N-COUNT
2 **Midget** is used to describe something which is very small. 极小的. ❖ *...midget submarines.* 微型潜艇. ADJ ADJ n

Mid·lands /ˈmɪdləndz/. ◆◆◇◇◇
The Midlands is the region or area in the central part of a country, in particular the central part of England. 中部地区(尤指英格兰的中部地区). N-COLL-PROPER the N

mid·night /ˈmɪdnaɪt/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Midnight** is twelve o'clock in the middle of the night. 午夜12点, 子夜. ❖ *The entrance gates were locked at midnight.* 出入的大门在午夜都锁上了. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Midnight** is used to describe something which happens or appears at midnight or in the middle of the night. 午夜的, 半夜的. ❖ *It is totally out of the question to postpone the midnight deadline.* 将午夜的最后期限延后是完全不可能的. ADJ ADJ n
3 If someone **is burning the midnight oil**, they are staying up very late in order to study or do some other work. 熬夜, 开夜车. PHR

ˌmidnight ˈblue.
Something that is **midnight blue** is a very dark blue colour, almost black. (近黑的)深蓝色(的). COLOUR

mid·point /ˈmɪdpɔɪnt/; 又拼作 **mid-point.**
1 The **midpoint** between two things is the point that is the same distance from both things. 中点. ❖ *...the midpoint between Paris and Warsaw.* 巴黎和华沙的中间点. N-SING
2 The **midpoint** of an event is the time halfway between the beginning and the end of it. (事件)一半; 中间. ❖ *She has not yet reached the midpoint of her life.* 她的生命还没有走完一半. N-SING

mid·riff /ˈmɪdrɪf/ **midriffs.**
Someone's **midriff** is the middle part of their body, between their waist and their chest. 腹部; 肚子. N-COUNT

mid·sized /ˈmɪdsaɪzd/; 又拼作 **mid-sized.** 又作 **midsize.**
You use **midsized** or **midsize** to describe things, especially products and companies, that are of average size. (产品或公司等)中等大小的, 中型的. ❖ *...a low-cost midsized car.* 一部廉价的中型车. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN

midst /mɪdst/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you are **in the midst of** doing something, you are doing it at the moment. 正当...的时候. ❖ *Congress is in the midst of rewriting the nation's banking laws.* 国会正在改写国家的银行法. PHR-PREP
2 If something happens **in the midst of** an event, it happens during it. 正当其时. ❖ *Eleanor arrived in the midst of a blizzard.* 埃莉诺到达时, 正是风雪交加. PHR-PREP
3 If someone or something is **in the midst of** a group of people or things, they are among them or surrounded by them. 在...中间. ❖ *...exposed like this in the midst of a large crowd.* 像这样暴露在众多的人群中. PHR-PREP
4 You say that someone is **in your midst** when you are PHR

drawing attention to the fact that they are in your group. 在…当中. ❖ *We're lucky to have such a man in our midst.* 在我们之中有这样一个人,真是幸运. FORMAL

mid·stream /ˌmɪdˈstriːm/; 又拼作 **mid-stream**.

1 Someone or something that is in **midstream** is in the middle of a river, where the current is strongest. 水流中央. ❖ *Their boat had capsized in midstream.* 他们的船在中流倾覆了. N-UNCOUNT

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Some of them got caught midstream by the tide.* 他们有些人在河中央赶上了潮水. ADV

2 If someone who has been doing something such as talking stops or pauses in **midstream**, they stop doing it, often before continuing. 半途, 中途. ❖ *I was cut off in midstream.* 我的话说到一半时被打断了. N-UNCOUNT

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...to change course midstream.* 中途改弦更张. ADV; ADV after v

mid·sum·mer /ˌmɪdˈsʌmə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Midsummer is the period in the middle of the summer. 仲夏, 夏至. N-UNCOUNT

ˌMidsummer's ˈDay.

Midsummer's Day or **Midsummer Day** is the 24th of June. (6月24日)施洗约翰节. N-PROPER

mid·way /ˌmɪdˈweɪ/; 又拼作 **mid-way**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **midway** between two places, it is between them and the same distance from each of them. (距离)在中间. ❖ *The studio is midway between his aunt's old home and his cottage.* 画室位于他姑母旧居和他的村屋之间. ADV; ADV prep

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the midway point between Gloucester, Hereford and Worcester.* 格洛斯特、赫里福德和伍斯特郡三地的中间点. ADJ; ADJ n

2 If something happens **midway** through a period of time, it happens during the middle part of it. (时间)在中段. ❖ *He returned midway through the afternoon.* 他是在下午过半时回来的. ADV; ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the midway point of the first half of the game.* 上半场比赛的中间点. ADJ; ADJ n

mid·week /ˌmɪdˈwiːk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Midweek describes something that happens in the middle of the week. 一周的中间. ❖ *...midweek flights from Gatwick.* 来自盖特威克的周中间航班. ADJ; ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *They'll be able to go up to London midweek.* 他们能在星期中间去往伦敦. ADV; ADV after v

Mid·west /ˌmɪdˈwest/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **Midwest** is the region in the north of the central part of the USA. 美国中西部地区. ❖ *...farmers in the Midwest.* 中西部的农民. ◢ **Mid·west·ern** /ˌmɪdˈwestən/ ❖ *...traditional Midwestern values.* 传统的中西部价值观. N-PROPER; ADJ

mid·wife /ˈmɪdwaɪf/ **midwives.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **midwife** is a nurse who is trained to deliver babies and to advise pregnant women. 助产士, 接生员. N-COUNT

mid·wife·ry /ˌmɪdˈwɪfəri/.

Midwifery is the work of delivering babies and advising pregnant women. 助产工作, 接生. N-UNCOUNT

mid·win·ter /ˌmɪdˈwɪntə/; 又拼作 **mid-winter**.

Midwinter is the period in the middle of winter. 仲冬. N-UNCOUNT

mien /miːn/.

Someone's **mien** is their general appearance and manner, especially the expression on their face, which shows what they are feeling or thinking. 外表; 神情. ❖ *It was impossible to tell from his mien whether he was offended.* 无法从他的表情来判断他是否生气了. N-SING; LITERARY

miffed /mɪft/.

If you are **miffed**, you are slightly annoyed and hurt because of something which someone has said or done to you. 微怒的. ❖ *I was a bit miffed about that.* 我对那件事有些生气. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL

might 1 modal uses 情态动词用法

might /maɪt/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Might is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. 情态动词, 与动词的原形连用.

1 You use **might** to indicate that something will possibly happen or be true in the future. (推测将来事件发生)可能, 也许. ❖ *Smoking might be banned totally in most buildings.* 在大多数的建筑物内,吸烟可能会被完全禁止. *I might well regret it later.* 我将来很可能会后悔的. *He might not be back until tonight.* 他可能到今晚才能回来. MODAL; PRAGMATICS

2 You use **might** to indicate that there is a possibility that something is true. (事件真实性)可能. ❖ *They had not given up hope that he might be alive.* 他们认为他可能还活着, 仍然没有放弃希望. *You might be right.* 可能你是对的. *He might not be interested in her any more.* 他可能对她已不再感兴趣了. MODAL; PRAGMATICS

3 You use **might** to indicate that something has the potential for happening or being true in particular circumstances. (有潜在的)可能, 或许. ❖ *...the type of person who might appear in a fashion magazine.* 会在时装杂志中出现的那种人. MODAL; PRAGMATICS

4 You use **might have** with a past participle to indicate that it is possible that something happened or was true, or when giving a possible explanation for something. (与过去分词连用, 表示对过去已发生的情况的推测, 或作出可能的解释)可能, 也许. ❖ *I heard what might have been an explosion.* 我听到的声音可能是爆炸声. *She thought the shooting might have been an accident.* 她认为射击事件可能是个意外. MODAL; PRAGMATICS

5 You use **might have** with a past participle to indicate that something was a possibility in the past, although it did not actually happen. (与过去分词连用, 表示与事实相反的虚拟)本可以; 会; 能. ❖ *The report might have been better written.* 报告本可以写得更好. *I didn't give my name because if I did I thought you might not have come.* 我当时没有告诉我的名字, 因为我认为如果告诉了, 你就不会来了. MODAL; PRAGMATICS

6 You use **might** in statements where you are accepting the truth of a situation, but contrasting it with something that is more important. (接受某种事实, 但将其与更重要的方面进行对比; 尽管如此)也许, 可能. ❖ *He might be a bore, but he was as quick-witted as a weasel.* 他或许让人觉得烦厌, 但他像黄鼠狼一样反应快. MODAL; PRAGMATICS

7 You use **might** when you are saying emphatically that someone ought to do the thing mentioned, especially when you are annoyed because they have not done it. (用于抱怨某人应该做但没有做)应该, 应当. ❖ *You might have told me that before!* 本早该告诉我! MODAL; PRAGMATICS

8 You use **might** to make a suggestion or to give advice in a very polite way. (委婉地提议或建议)或许, 也许. ❖ *You might try the gas station down the street.* 你或许可以到街那头的汽油站试试. *I thought we might go for a drive on Sunday.* 我觉得我们也许可以在星期日开车兜兜风. MODAL; PRAGMATICS

9 You use **might** as a polite way of interrupting someone, asking a question, making a request, or introducing what you are going to say next. (打断某人、提问、请求或提出新话题等)可以, 能. ❖ *Might I make a suggestion?* 我可以提个建议吗? *Might I trouble you for a drop more tea?* 能不能麻烦你再加一点茶? MODAL; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL; SPOKEN

10 You use **might** in expressions such as **as you might expect** and **as you might imagine** in order to indicate that the statement you are making is not surprising. (表示并不意外)应该料到, 应该想到. ❖ *'How's Jan?' she asked. — 'Bad. As you might expect.'* '简怎么样?' 她问道.— '很糟, 这并不奇怪.' MODAL; PRAGMATICS

11 You use **might** in expressions such as **I might add** and **I might say** in order to emphasize a statement that you are making. (强调将要作出的陈述)我要加一句; 我要说. ❖ *It didn't come as a great surprise to me, I might say.* 我得说, 这件事的发生对我来说并不是一个大的意外. MODAL; PRAGMATICS

12 You use **might** in expressions such as **I might have known** and **I might have guessed** to indicate that you are not surprised at a disappointing event or fact. (表示对令人失望的事件或事实并不感到意外)我本应知道; 我本应猜出来. ❖ *'I detest clutter, you know.' — 'I didn't know, but I might have guessed.'* '你知道我讨厌凌乱.' — '我不知道, 但我本应能猜出来的.' MODAL; PRAGMATICS

13 ➡ **might as well**: 见 **well**.

might 2 noun uses 名词用法

might /maɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Might** is power or strength. 力量, 力气. ❖ *The might of the army could prove a decisive factor.* 军队的力量将是决定因素. *These symbols of Soviet power, represented the great might of the Soviet Union.* 这些苏维埃政权的象征, 代表了苏联的巨大力量. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If you do something **with all** your **might**, you do it using all your strength and energy. 竭尽全力. ❖ *She swung the hammer at his head with all her might.* 她挥起铁锤全力朝他的头部砸去. PHR

mighti·ly /ˈmaɪtɪli/.

Mightily means to a great extent or degree. 在很大程度上, 非常. ❖ *He had given a mightily impressive performance.* 他的表演给人的印象非常深刻. ADV-GRADED DATED

mightn't /ˈmaɪtənt/.

Mightn't is a spoken form of **might not**. might not 的口语缩略形式.

might've /ˈmaɪtəv/.

Might've is the usual spoken form of **might have**, especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其 have 为助动词时) might have 的口语缩略形式.

mighty /ˈmaɪti/ **mightier, mightiest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Mighty** is used to describe something that is very large or powerful. 巨大的, 强大的. ❖ *There was a flash and a mighty bang.* 闪光之后是一声巨响. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

2 **Mighty** is used in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize the quality that they are describing. (用于形容词和副词之前用以强调)很, 非常. ❖ *It's something you'll be mighty proud of.* 这将是让你极感自豪的一件事. ADV-GRADED PRAGMATICS AMERICAN, INFORMAL

mi·graine /ˈmiːgreɪn, AM ˈmaɪ-/ **migraines.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **migraine** is an extremely painful headache that makes you feel very ill. 偏头痛. N-VAR

mi·grant /ˈmaɪgrənt/ **migrants.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **migrant** is a person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work. (尤指为寻找工作的)移民, 移居者. ❖ *...migrant workers following harvests northward.* 随收割季节向北推进而北上的流动工人. N-COUNT

2 **Migrants** are birds, fish, or animals that migrate from one part of the world to another. 候鸟; 迁徙动物. N-COUNT

mi·grate /maɪˈgreɪt, AM ˈmaɪgreɪt/ **migrates, migrating, migrated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If people **migrate**, they move from one place to another, especially in order to find work or to live somewhere for a short time. (尤指为寻找工作或短期居住)迁移, 移居. ❖ *People migrate to cities like Jakarta in search of work.* 人们向如雅加达等城市迁移, 寻找工作. ◢ **mi·gra·tion** /maɪˈgreɪʃən/ **migrations** ❖ *...the migration of Soviet Jews to Israel.* 苏联犹太人向以色列的迁徙. ◢ **mi·gra·tory** /ˈmaɪgrətəri, AM -tɔːri/ ❖ *...migratory farm labour.* 流动的农业劳工. VB V prep/adv Also V N-VAR ADJ

2 When birds, fish, or animals **migrate**, they move at a particular time or season from one part of the world or from one part of a country to another. (动物)定期迁移, 迁徙. ❖ *...a dam system that kills the fish as they migrate from streams to the ocean.* 导致从溪流向海洋迁徙的鱼死亡的大坝系统. ◢ **migration** ❖ *...the migration of animals in the Serengeti.* 塞伦盖蒂动物的迁徙. ◢ **migratory** ❖ *...the great migratory fish like swordfish, tuna and bluefish.* 剑鱼、金枪鱼、青鱼等鱼类的大迁徙. VB V prep/adv Also V N-VAR ADJ ADJ n

mike /maɪk/ **mikes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mike** is the same as a **microphone**. 同microphone. ❖ *'One, two, three, four, testing,' Seaton said into a mike.* '一, 二, 三, 四, 试音.' 西顿朝着麦克风说道. N-COUNT INFORMAL

mild /maɪld/ **milder, mildest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Mild** is used to describe something such as a feeling, attitude, or illness that is not very strong or severe. (感觉、态度或疾病等)轻微的, 温和的. ❖ *...a look of mild confusion.* 略带迷惑的神情. *Anna put up a mild protest.* 安娜提出了温和的抗议. *...if you have only mild symptoms.* 如果你只有轻微症状的话. ◢ **mild·ly** ❖ *I'm only mildly surprised.* 我只是稍感意外. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 A **mild** person is gentle and does not get angry easily. (性情)温和的, 温厚的. ❖ *He is a mild man, who is reasonable almost to the point of blandness.* 他性格温和、理智得几乎到了不动情感的地步. ◢ **mildly** ❖ *'I'm not meddling,' Kenworthy said mildly.* '我不是在管闲事.' 肯沃西温和地说道. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

3 **Mild** weather is pleasant because it is neither extremely hot nor extremely cold. (天气)温暖的, 暖和的. ADJ-GRADED

4 You describe food as **mild** when it does not taste or smell strong, sharp, or bitter. (食物)味淡的. ❖ *This cheese has a soft, mild flavour.* 这种奶酪有清淡的味道. *...a mild curry powder.* 不太辣的咖喱粉. ADJ-GRADED

5 **Mild** soap or washing-up liquid does not contain anything which might damage the things you want to wash. (肥皂、洗液等)温和不损衣物的. ADJ-GRADED

6 In Britain, **mild** is a clear, dark-coloured beer. (英国)淡味(麦芽)啤酒. N-UNCOUNT

7 ➡ 又见 **mildly**.

mil·dew /ˈmɪldjuː, AM -duː/.

Mildew is a powdery fungus that grows on things such as plants, books, and cloth in damp places. 霉菌. N-UNCOUNT

mil·dewed /ˈmɪldjuːd, AM -duːd/.

Something that is **mildewed** has mildew growing on it. 发霉的、长霉的. ADJ

mild·ly /ˈmaɪldli/.

1 ➡ 见 **mild**.

2 You use to **put it mildly** to indicate that you are describing something in language that is much less strong, direct, or critical than what you really think. 说得委婉些. ❖ *To say we are disappointed about this is putting it mildly.* 说我们对此感到失望是委婉的说法. PHR

ˌmild-ˈmannered.

If you describe someone as **mild-mannered**, you approve of them because they are gentle, kind, and polite. 有礼貌的, 温文尔雅的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mile /maɪl/ **miles.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **mile** is a unit of distance equal to 1,760 yards or approximately 1.6 kilometres. 英里(1英里为1,760码, 约等于1.6公里). ❖ *They drove 600 miles across the desert.* 他们驾车穿越600英里的沙漠. *The hurricane is moving to the west at about 18 miles per hour.* 飓风以每小时18英里的速度向西推进. N-COUNT num N

2 **Miles** is used, especially in the expression **miles away**, to refer to a long distance. 在很远的地方. ❖ *...if you enrol at a gym that's miles away.* 如果你在很远的体育馆登记. *'Shall I come to see you?' – 'Are you kidding? It's miles.'* '我能去看你吗?' — '别开玩笑了, 太远了.' N-PLURAL

3 If you say that someone is **miles away**, you mean that they are unaware of what is happening because they are thinking deeply about something else. 心不在焉, 走神. ❖ *What were you thinking about? You were miles away.* 你在想什么? 你当时心不在焉. PHR INFORMAL

4 If you say that someone is willing to **go the extra mile**, you mean that they are willing to make a special effort to do or achieve something. 特意; 作出特别努力. PHR

5 If you say that you can see or recognize something **a mile off**, you are emphasizing that it is very obvious and easy to recognize. 清楚易见, 很远都很容易辨认. ❖ *You can spot undercover cops a mile off.* 你一眼就能认出那些秘密警察. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

6 If you say that someone would **run a mile** when faced with a particular situation, you mean that they would be very frightened or unwilling to deal with it. (因害怕或不情愿)赶快远离. ❖ *I'm very squeamish and when I see needles I run a mile.* 我很神经质, 一看见针就赶快避开. PHR INFORMAL

mile·age /ˈmaɪlɪdʒ/ **mileages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Mileage** refers to the distance that you have travelled, measured in miles. 英里数, 英里里程. ❖ *Most of their mileage may be in and around town.* 他们开车到过的地 N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

M

方大多是在镇里或镇的周围.

2 The **mileage** of a vehicle is the number of miles that it can travel using one gallon of petrol. (耗油一加仑的)交通工具的行驶里数. ❖ *...cars that get better mileage.* 耗油量更低的汽车. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 The **mileage** in a particular course of action is its usefulness in getting you what you want. 用处, 好处. ❖ *It's obviously very important to get as much mileage out of the convention as possible.* 显而易见,充分地利用惯例很重要. N-UNCOUNT

mile·stone /ˈmaɪlstəʊn/ **milestones.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **milestone** is an important event in the history or development of something or someone. (历史或个人经历中)重要事件; 转折点. ❖ *Starting school is a milestone for both children and parents.* 开始上学对孩子和父母来说都是一件大事. N-COUNT

2 A **milestone** is a stone by the side of a road showing the distances to particular places. 里程碑. N-COUNT

mi·lieu /ˈmiːljɜː, AM mɪˈljuː/ **milieux** or **milieus.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **milieu** is the group of people or activities that you live among or are familiar with. 周围环境, 环境. ❖ *They stayed, safe and happy, within their own social milieu.* 他们安全幸福地待在自己的社会环境中. N-COUNT FORMAL

mili·tant /ˈmɪlɪtənt/ **militants.** ◆◆◆◇◇

You use **militant** to describe people who believe in something very strongly and are very active in trying to bring about political or social change. 好战的, 好斗的; 激进的. ❖ *Militant mineworkers in the Ukraine have voted for a one-day stoppage.* 激进的乌克兰矿工们投票决定停工一天. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词 ❖ *The militants were planning a series of terrorist acts.* 激进分子正在计划进行一连串恐怖活动. N-COUNT

◢ **mili·tan·cy** ❖ *...the rise of trade union militancy.* 工会好斗情绪的兴起. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **mili·tant·ly** ❖ *...Albania's militantly atheist authorities.* 阿尔巴尼亚激进的无神论当局. ADV-GRADED

mili·ta·rism /ˈmɪlɪtərɪzəm/.

Militarism is a country's desire to strengthen their armed forces in order to make themselves more powerful; used showing disapproval. (贬义)军国主义; 穷兵黩武. ❖ *...a dangerous mixture of nationalism and militarism.* 民族主义和军国主义的危险结合. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

mili·ta·rist /ˈmɪlɪtərɪst/ **militarists.**

1 If you describe someone as a **militarist**, you mean that they are eager that their country's armed forces should be strengthened and used in order to make it more powerful; used showing disapproval. (贬义)军国主义者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 **Militarist** means the same as **militaristic**. 义同 militaristic. ❖ *...militarist policies.* 军国主义政策. ADJ-GRADED

mili·ta·ris·tic /ˌmɪlɪtəˈrɪstɪk/.

Militaristic is used to describe groups, ideas, or policies which support the strengthening and use of the armed forces of their country in order to make it more powerful; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(群体、观点或政策等)军国主义的. ❖ *...aggressive militaristic governments.* 好斗的崇尚军国主义的政府. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mili·ta·rized /ˈmɪlɪtəraɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **militarised.**

1 A **militarized** area or region has members of the armed forces and military equipment in it. 军事化的. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can use **militarized** to show disapproval of something that has many military characteristics. (贬义)有军事特色的. ❖ *...a militarized and confrontationist style of politics.* 有军事和对抗特点的政治手段. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mili·tary /ˈmɪlɪtri, AM -teri/ **militaries.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Military** means relating to the armed forces of a country. 军队的; 军事的. ❖ *Military action may become necessary.* 可能有必要采取军事行动. *...military personnel to help with the relief efforts.* 军事人员协助救济行动. ◢ **mili·tari·ly** /ˌmɪlɪˈteərɪli/ ❖ *They remain unwilling to intervene militarily.* 他们仍不愿采取军事干预. ADJ ADV

2 **Military** means relating to or belonging to the army, rather than to the navy or the air force. 陆军的. ❖ *...American naval and military forces.* 美国海军和陆军部队. ADJ ADJ n

3 **The military** are the armed forces of a country, especially officers of high rank.(尤指高级军官)军方; 武装部队. ❖ *Did you serve in the military?* 你在军队待过吗? N-COLL-COUNT the N

ˌmilitary poˈlice. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **military police** are the part of an army, navy, or air force that act as its police force. 宪兵队. N-COLL-SING

2 **Military police** are men and women who are members of the military police. 宪兵. ❖ *The camp is surrounded by razor-wire fences and guarded by military police.* 营地的四周是尖尖的铁丝网围栏,并有宪兵把守. N-PLURAL

ˌmilitary poˈliceman, **military policemen.**

A **military policeman** is a member of the military police. 宪兵队员. ❖ *Over by a newspaper stand was a military policeman.* 在那边报摊旁有一名宪兵. N-COUNT

ˌmilitary ˈservice. ◆◇◇◇◇

Military service is a period of compulsory service in the armed forces of a country. 兵役. ❖ *...young people refusing to do compulsory military service.* 拒绝服义务兵役的年轻人. N-UNCOUNT

mili·tate /ˈmɪlɪteɪt/ **militates, militating, militated.**

If something **militates against** something or someone, it makes something less likely to happen or someone less likely to achieve something. 妨碍; 产生不利影响. ❖ *Her background militates against her.* 她的背景对她不利. VB FORMAL V against n

mi·li·tia /mɪˈlɪʃə/ **militias.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **militia** is an organization that operates like an army but whose members are not professional soldiers. 民兵组织. ❖ *The troops will not attempt to disarm the warring militias.* 军队不会试图解除交战民兵的武装. N-COUNT

mi·li·tia·man /mɪˈlɪʃəmən/ **militiamen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **militiaman** is a member of a militia. 民兵. N-COUNT

milk /mɪlk/ **milks, milking, milked.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Milk** is the white liquid produced by cows, goats, and some other animals. People drink milk, and use it to make butter, cheese, and yoghurt. (牛、羊等动物的)奶, 乳. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **milks** a cow or goat, they get milk from it by pulling its udders, using either their hands or a special machine. (从奶牛、羊身上)挤奶. ◢ **milk·ing** ❖ *...an automatic milking machine.* 自动挤奶机. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

3 **Milk** is the white liquid produced by women to feed their babies. (女人的)乳汁. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you say that someone **milks** something, you mean that they get as much benefit or profit as they can from it, without caring about the effects this has on other people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)榨取. ❖ *The callous couple milked money from a hospital charity to fund a lavish lifestyle.* 这对无情的夫妇从一家医疗慈善机构榨取钱财,以此过着奢侈的生活. VB V n PRAGMATICS V n from n

5 ➡ 又见 **coconut milk, condensed milk, skimmed milk.**

ˌmilk ˈchocolate.

Milk chocolate is chocolate that has been made with milk. It is lighter in colour and has a creamier taste than plain chocolate. 牛奶巧克力. N-UNCOUNT

milk·man /ˈmɪlkmən, AM -mæn/ **milkmen.**

A **milkman** is a person who delivers milk to people's homes. 送奶工人. N-COUNT

ˈmilk product, **milk products.**

Milk products are foods made from milk, for example butter, cheese, and yoghurt. (黄油、奶酪、酸奶等)奶制品. N-COUNT

ˈmilk round, **milk rounds.**

1 If someone has a **milk round**, they work as a milkman, going from house to house delivering milk. 送奶的工作. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 The **milk round** is an annual event when employees from large companies visit colleges and universities and interview students who are interested in working for them. (大公司雇员到各所大学的)挑选雇员活动. N-SING the N BRITISH

milk·shake /ˈmɪlkʃeɪk/ **milkshakes;** 又拼作 **milk shake.**

Milkshake is a cold drink made by mixing milk with a flavouring, and sometimes ice cream or fruit, and then whisking it. 奶昔(将牛奶和冰激凌或水果等和调味品混合 N-VAR

搅拌而成).

➪ A **milkshake** is a glass of milkshake. 一杯奶昔. N-COUNT

'milk tooth, milk teeth.

Your **milk teeth** are the first teeth that grow in your mouth, which later fall out and are replaced by a second set. 乳牙, 乳齿. N-COUNT

milky /'mɪlki/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **milky**, you mean it is pale white in colour. You can describe other colours as **milky** when they are very pale or have white streaks in them. 乳白色的; (其他颜色)淡的; 带白条的. ❖ *...milky white paint.* 乳白色漆. *A milky mist filled the valley.* 淡白色的薄雾弥漫山谷. ADJ

2 Drinks or food that are **milky** contain a lot of milk. (饮料或食物)多乳的. ❖ *...a large bowl of milky coffee.* 一大碗牛奶咖啡. ADJ-GRADED

,Milky 'Way. ♦◇◇◇◇

The Milky Way is the pale strip of light consisting of many stars that you can see stretched across the sky at night. 银河. N-PROPER the N

mill /mɪl/ **mills, milling, milled.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **mill** is a building in which grain is crushed and ground to make flour. 磨坊, 磨粉厂. N-COUNT

2 A **mill** is a small device used for grinding something such as coffee beans or pepper into powder. 小型碾磨机, 磨粉器. ❖ *...a pepper mill.* 胡椒研磨机. N-COUNT supp N

3 To **mill** something such as wheat or pepper means to grind it in a mill. 碾, 磨. ◢ **mil·ler, millers** ❖ *The festival was a holiday for millers and bakers.* 该节日是碾磨工人和面包工人的假日. VB V n N-COUNT

4 A **mill** is a factory used for making and processing materials such as steel, wool, or cotton. (处理钢材、羊毛或棉花等)工厂; 制造厂. ❖ *...a steel mill.* 钢厂. N-COUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **run-of-the-mill, watermill.**

▸**mill around;** [英]又可作 **mill about.**

When a crowd of people **mill around** or **mill about**, they move around within a particular place or area, so that the movement of the whole crowd looks very confused. (人群)乱转, 兜圈子. ❖ *Dozens of people milled around Charing Cross Road and Denmark Street.* 几十个人在查灵十字路和丹麦街上乱转. PHR-V V P / V P n

mil·len·nium /mɪ'leniəm/ **millennia** or **millenniums.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **millennium** is a thousand years. 一千年. ❖ *Their creations survive half a millennium later.* 他们的作品到现在已存在五百年了. N-COUNT

2 A **millennium** is one of the periods of a thousand years before or after the birth of Jesus Christ. For example, 1995 is in the second millennium A.D. 基督出生前或以后的千年期. ❖ *Evidence exists that acupuncture was practised in China as long ago as the third millennium BC.* 有证据表明, 中国在公元前三千多年前就开始运用针刺疗法. N-COUNT FORMAL

mil·let /'mɪlɪt/ **millets.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Millet is a cereal crop that is grown for its seeds or for hay. 粟; 小米. N-VAR

milli- /'mɪlɪ-/.

Milli- is added to some nouns that refer to units of measurement in order to form other nouns referring to units a thousand times smaller. (用于计量单位之前)千分之一; 毫. ❖ *...a small current, around 5 milliamps.* 很小的电流, 5毫安左右. PREFIX

mil·li·gram /'mɪlɪgræm/ **milligrams;** [英]又拼作 **milligramme.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **milligram** is a unit of weight that is equal to one thousandth of a gramme. 毫克. ❖ *...0.5 milligrams of mercury.* 0.5毫克的水银. N-COUNT num N

mil·li·li·tre /'mɪlɪli:tə/ **millilitres;** [美]拼作 **milliliter.**

A **millilitre** is a unit of volume for liquids and gases that is equal to a thousandth of a litre. 毫升. ❖ *...100 millilitres of blood.* 100毫升的血液. N-COUNT num N

mil·li·metre /'mɪlɪmi:tə/ **millimetres;** [美]拼作 **millimeter.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **millimetre** is a metric unit of length that is equal to a tenth of a centimetre or a thousandth of a metre. 毫米. ❖ *...a tiny little transparent pill, about 20 millimetres long.* 非常小的透明药片, 大约有20毫米长. N-COUNT num N

mil·li·ner /'mɪlɪnə/ **milliners.**

A **milliner** is a person whose job is making or selling women's hats. 女帽制造商; 女帽贩卖商. N-COUNT

mil·li·nery /'mɪlɪnəri, AM -neri/.

Millinery is used to refer to hats made or sold by a milliner. 女帽. N-UNCOUNT

mil·lion /'mɪliən/ **millions.** The plural form is **million** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'few' 在数字或表示数字的词语之后的复数形式为 million. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **million** or one **million** is the number 1,000,000. 一百万. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 If you talk about **millions of** people or things, you mean that there is a very large number of them but you do not know or do not want to say exactly how many. 无数, 许多. ❖ *The programme was viewed on television in millions of homes.* 有无数家庭通过电视收看了这个节目. QUANT

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *This wretched war has brought misery to millions.* 这场不幸的战争已经给无数人带来了痛苦. PRON

mil·lion·aire /,mɪliə'neə/ **millionaires.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **millionaire** is a very rich person who has money or property worth at least a million pounds or dollars. 百万富翁. N-COUNT

mil·lion·air·ess /,mɪliə'neəres/ **millionairesses.**

A **millionairess** is a woman who has money or property worth at least a million pounds or dollars. 女百万富翁. N-COUNT

mil·lionth /'mɪliənθ/ **millionths.** ♦♦♦♦◇

The **millionth** item in a series is the one you count as number one million. 第一百万. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

mil·li·pede /'mɪlɪpi:d/ **millipedes.**

A **millipede** is a small creature with a long, narrow body made of small segments, each with two pairs of legs. 千足虫, 马陆. N-COUNT

mil·li·sec·ond /'mɪlisekənd/ **milliseconds.**

A **millisecond** is a unit of time equal to one thousandth of a second. 毫秒, 千分之一秒. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

mill·stone /'mɪlstəun/ **millstones.**

1 A **millstone** is a large, flat, round stone which is one of a pair of stones used to grind grain into flour. 磨石, 碾石. N-COUNT

2 If you describe something as **a millstone** or **a millstone around** your **neck**, you mean that it is a very unpleasant problem or responsibility that you cannot escape from. 沉重的负担; 包袱; 折磨. ❖ *For today's politicians, the treaty is becoming a millstone.* 对今天的政客来说, 该条约已成了一个包袱. PHR

mime /maɪm/ **mimes, miming, mimed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Mime** is the use of movements and gestures in order to express something or tell a story without using speech. 哑剧. ❖ *...a mime artist.* 哑剧艺术家. N-VAR

2 If you **mime** something, you describe or express it using mime rather than speech. 模拟; 用手势(动作)表示. ❖ *I remember asking her to mime getting up in the morning.* 我记得曾要求她模拟早晨起床的动作. VB V n/-ing Also V

3 If you **mime**, you pretend to be singing or playing an instrument, although the music is in fact coming from a record or cassette. 假唱; 假奏. ❖ *In concerts, the group mime their songs.* 音乐会上, 这个乐队配合他们的歌曲录音进行假唱. *The waiters mime to records playing on the jukebox.* 服务员们随着唱机播放的唱片进行假唱. VB V V n V to n

mim·ic /'mɪmɪk/ **mimics, mimicking, mimicked.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **mimic** the actions or voice of a person or animal, you imitate it, usually in a way that is meant to be amusing or entertaining. (为了逗乐)模仿(人或动物的动作或声音) ❖ *He could mimic anybody.* 他能模仿任何人. VB V n

➪ A **mimic** is a person who is able to mimic people or animals. 善于模仿的人. N-COUNT

M

2 If someone or something **mimics** another person or VB

thing, they try to be like them or are like them, although they are not really that person or thing. 模仿,仿效. ❖ *The computer doesn't mimic human thought; it reaches the same ends by different means.* 电脑不能模仿人的思维,但它能用别的方式达到同样效果. V n

mim·ic·ry /ˈmɪmɪkri/.

Mimicry is the action of mimicking someone or something. 模仿、模拟. N-UNCOUNT

min. ♦♦◇◇◇

Min. is a written abbreviation for **minimum**, or for **minutes** or **minute**. minimum、minutes或minute的缩写形式.

mina·ret /ˌmɪnəˈret/ **minarets.**

A **minaret** is a tall thin tower which is part of a mosque. (清真寺的)尖塔. N-COUNT

mince /mɪns/ **minces, mincing, minced.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Mince** is meat which has been cut into very small pieces by being forced through the small holes in a machine called a mincer. The usual American term is **hamburger meat**. 绞碎的肉, 肉丝, 肉末. [美] 一般作hamburger meat. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

2 If you **mince** food such as meat, you put it through a mincer. (用绞肉机)绞碎. VB V n

3 If you say that someone **minces** somewhere, you mean that they walk there with quick small steps; often used to say disapprovingly that a man walks in an exaggeratedly effeminate way. 急促地用小步走(常用于批评男人夸张地以女性化的方式走路). ❖ *They minced in, in beach costumes and make-up.* 他们扭扭捏捏地用小碎步走了进来,穿着沙滩装,还化了妆. VB V prep/adv

4 If you say someone does not **mince** their **words** or does not **mince words**, you mean they speak in a forceful direct way, especially when saying something unpleasant to someone. 说话转弯抹角、说话婉转. PHR

mince·meat /ˈmɪnsmiːt/.

Mincemeat is a sweet mixture of currants, apple, sugar, and suet. It is usually cooked in pastry to make mince pies. 百果馅. N-UNCOUNT

ˌmince ˈpie, mince pies.

Mince pies are small sweet pies containing mincemeat. They are usually eaten at Christmas. (圣诞节吃的)百果馅饼. N-COUNT

mind 1 noun uses 名词用法

mind /maɪnd/ **minds.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You refer to someone's **mind** when talking about their thoughts. For example, if you say that something is **in your mind**, you mean that you are thinking about it, and if you say that something is **at the back of your mind**, you mean that you are aware of it, although you are not thinking about it very much. 思维, 想法, 脑海(例如: in your mind 正想着; at the back of your mind 在脑海的深处). ❖ *I'm trying to clear my mind of all this.* 我正努力着忘记这些. *He spent the next hour going over the trial in his mind.* 他在其后的一小时把审判过程思考了一遍. N-COUNT with poss

2 Your **mind** is your ability to think and reason. 思维能力、智力. ❖ *You have a good mind.* 你具有良好的思维能力. N-COUNT

3 If you have a particular type of **mind**, you have a particular way of thinking which is part of your character, or a result of your education or professional training. 思维方式. ❖ *Andrew, you have a very suspicious mind.* 安德鲁,你是个多疑的人. N-COUNT

-minded ❖ *These are evil-minded people.* 这些是恶毒心肠的人. *...open-minded young people who are both productive and reflective.* 具有创造力、喜欢沉思的思想开放的年轻人. COMB

4 You can refer to someone as a particular kind of **mind** as a way of saying that they are clever, intelligent, or imaginative. 有才智的人. ❖ *She moved to London, meeting some of the best minds of her time.* 她搬到伦敦,遇见了一些当时最有才华的人. N-COUNT with supp

5 ➡ 又见 **minded, -minded, frame of mind, state of mind.**

6 If you tell someone to **bear** something **in mind** or to **keep** something **in mind**, you are reminding or warning them about something important which they should remember. 牢记. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If something **brings** another thing **to mind** or **calls** another thing **to mind**, it makes you think of that other thing, usually because it is similar in some way. (因相似)使想起. ❖ *The word 'outing' probably brings to mind a trip to the seaside or the zoo.* outing 这个词可能会使人想起到海边或动物园游玩一趟. PHR

8 If you **cast** your **mind back** to a time in the past, you think about what happened then. 使回忆起, 使追忆起. ❖ *Cast your mind back to 1978, when Forest won the title.* 回想一下1978年,当时福里斯特赢得了这项冠军. PHR

9 If you **change** your **mind**, or if someone or something **changes** your **mind**, you change a decision you have made or an opinion that you had. 改变主意、改变观点. PHR

10 If something **comes to mind** or **springs to mind**, you think of it without making any effort. 毫不费力地想起. ❖ *Integrity and honesty are words that spring to mind when talking of the man.* 一说到这个人,就自然地联想起正直和诚实这两个词. PHR

11 If you say that an idea or possibility **never crossed** your **mind**, you mean that you did not think of it. (主意)想过, 掠过. PHR

12 If you see something **in** your **mind's eye**, you imagine it and have a clear picture of it in your mind. 在想象中, 在脑海中. PHR

13 If you ask someone what they **have in mind**, you want to know in more detail about an idea or wish they have. 意图, 打算. ❖ *'Maybe we could celebrate tonight.'—'What did you have in mind?'* '或许我们今晚可以庆祝一下.' —'你打算如何庆祝呢?' PHR

14 If you do something **with** a particular thing **in mind**, you do it with that thing as your aim or as the reason or basis for your action. 以(某事)为目的; 以(某事)作为行动的原因或基础. PHR

15 If you say that something such as an illness is all **in the mind**, you mean that it relates to someone's feelings or attitude, rather than having any physical cause. (疾病等)与情绪或态度有关的. ❖ *It could be a virus, or it could be all in the mind.* 可能是病毒引起,也可能完全是心理因素. PHR

16 If you **know** your **own mind**, you are sure about your opinions, and are not easily influenced by other people. 有自己明确的观点, 有决断. PHR

17 If you say that someone **is losing** their **mind**, you mean that they are becoming mad. 失去理智, 变疯. PHR

18 If you **make up** your **mind** or **make** your **mind up**, you decide which of a number of possible things you will have or do. 下定决心, 做出决定. PHR

19 You can use the expression **mind over matter** to describe situations in which a person seems to be able to control events, physical objects, or the condition of their own body using their mind. 精神胜物质. ❖ *Good health is simply a case of mind over matter.* 身体健康只是一个脑子能控制住的问题. PHR

20 If a number of people are **of one mind, of like mind,** or **of the same mind**, they all agree about something. 观点一致, 意见一致. PHR

21 If something is **on** your **mind**, you are worried or concerned about it and think about it a lot. 为(某事)担忧; 因(某事)而牵肠挂肚. ❖ *This game has been on my mind all week.* 这一周来我一直为比赛的事情牵肠挂肚. PHR

22 If your **mind is on** something or you **have** your **mind on** something, you are thinking about that thing rather than something else. 只想着, 只考虑着(某事). PHR

23 If you have **an open mind**, you avoid forming an opinion or making a decision until you know all the facts. 在了解一切情况之前不作出结论. PHR

24 If you say that someone is **out of their mind**, you mean that they are mad or very foolish. 发狂; 愚蠢. PHR INFORMAL

25 If you say that you have been **out of your mind** with a feeling such as worry, jealousy, or frustration, you are emphasizing that you have been extremely worried, jealous, or frustrated. 特别感到(担忧, 嫉妒, 沮丧等). PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

M

26 If you say that someone is, for example, **bored out of** their **mind**, **scared out of** their **mind**, or **stoned out of** their **mind**, you are emphasizing that they are extremely bored, scared, or affected by drugs. 感到极度厌倦(恐惧或因吸毒而神志不清). PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

27 If you **put** your **mind to** something, you devote a lot of energy, effort, or attention to it. 专心于. PHR

28 If something **puts** you **in mind of** something else, it reminds you of it because it is similar to it or is associated with it. 使想起,使记起. ❖ *This put me in mind of something Patrick said many years ago.* 这使我回想起帕特里克多年前说过的话. PHR

29 If you can **read** someone's **mind**, you know what they are thinking without them saying anything. 猜出(某人)的想法,看出(某人)的心思. PHR

30 To **put** someone's **mind at rest** or **set** their **mind at rest** means to stop them worrying about something. 使...放心. PHR

31 If you say that nobody **in** their **right mind** would do a particular thing, you are emphasizing that it is an irrational thing to do and you would be surprised if anyone did it. 精神正常,神志清醒. ❖ *No one in her right mind would make such a major purchase without asking questions.* 神志清醒的人在做这么大的一宗买卖时不会不提问题的. PHR PRAGMATICS

32 If you **set** your **mind on** something or **have** your **mind set on** it, you are determined to do it or obtain it. 下定决心去做(或得到). ❖ *When my wife sets her mind on something, she invariably finds a way to achieve it.* 我太太只要下定决心去做某件事情,她总是能找到办法完成. PHR

33 If something **slips** your **mind**, you forget it. 忘记,记不起. ❖ *I was going to mention it, but it slipped my mind.* 我当时想提到它,但一时想不起来了. PHR

34 If you **speak** your **mind**, you say firmly and honestly what you think about a situation, even if this may offend or upset people. 坦率直言. PHR

35 If something **sticks in** your **mind**, it remains firmly in your memory. 历久不忘. PHR

36 If something **takes** your **mind off** a problem or unpleasant situation, it helps you to forget about it for a while. 使暂时忘记(问题或使人不悦的情况). PHR

37 You say or write **to my mind** to indicate that the statement you are making is your own opinion. 依我看,我的意见是. ❖ *There are scenes in this play which to my mind are incredibly violent.* 依我看,这部戏里有一些难以置信的暴力场面. PHR

38 If you are **in two minds** or **of two minds**, you are uncertain about what to do, especially when you have to choose between two courses of action. 犹豫不决,拿不定主意. PHR

39 ➡ **presence of mind**: 见 **presence**.
➡ **out of sight, out of mind**: 见 **sight**.

mind 2 verb uses 动词用法

mind /maɪnd/ **minds, minding, minded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you do not **mind** something, you are not annoyed or bothered by it. 介意,反对. ❖ *Do you mind being alone?* 你介意独处吗? *I hope you don't mind me calling in like this, without an appointment.* 我希望你不介意我没有预约就来拜访. *It involved a little extra work, but nobody seemed to mind.* 这稍微增加了工作量,但似乎没有人介意. VB V -ing V n -ing V

2 You use **mind** in the expressions **'do you mind?'** and **'would you mind?'** as a polite way of asking permission or asking someone to do something. (礼貌请求允许或请求某人做某事)愿意,介意. ❖ *You don't mind if they take a look round, do you?* 你不会介意他们到处看看,是吗? *Would you mind waiting outside for a moment?* 你在外面等一会儿行吗? *'Would you like me to read that for you?' – 'If you wouldn't mind, please.'* '我为你读一读好吗?' — '如果你不介意的话,那就请吧.' VB PRAGMATICS V if V -ing V

3 If someone does not **mind** what happens or what something is like, they do not have a strong preference for any particular thing. (与否定词连用)在乎. ❖ *I don't mind what we play, really.* 我真的不在乎我们玩什么. VB with brd-neg V wh

4 If you tell someone to **mind** something, you are warning them to be careful so that they do not hurt themselves or other people, or damage something. 当心,留神. ❖ *Mind that bike!* 当心那辆自行车! VB PRAGMATICS V n

5 You use **mind** when you are reminding someone that they must do something or telling them to be careful not to do something. 记住,务必. ❖ *Mind you don't burn those sausages.* 记住不要烧糊那些香肠. VB PRAGMATICS V that

6 If you **mind** a child or something such as a shop or luggage, you look after it, usually while the person who owns it or is usually responsible for it is elsewhere. 照料,照顾. ❖ *Jim Coulters will mind the store while I'm away.* 我不在时,吉姆·库尔特斯会照料商店的. VB V n

7 If you are offered something or offered a choice and you say **'I don't mind'**, you are saying politely that you will be happy with any of the things offered. 什么都可以,随便. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

8 People use the expression **if you don't mind** when they are rejecting an offer or saying that they do not want to do something, especially when they are annoyed. (用于拒绝某个提议或拒绝做某事)如果你不介意的话. ❖ *If you don't mind, we won't talk about it any more.* 如果你不介意的话,我们就不再谈论它了. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 You use **mind you** to emphasize a piece of information that you are adding, especially when the new information explains what you have said or contrasts with it. Some people use **mind** in a similar way. (用于提醒)请注意,应该考虑到. 有人用mind. ❖ *They pay full rates. Mind you, they can afford it.* 他们付全价. 请注意,他们付得起. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If you tell someone, especially a child, to **mind** their **language**, **mind** their **tongue**, or **mind** their **manners**, you are telling them to speak or behave properly and politely. 请注意言行,注意礼貌. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 You say **never mind** to someone to try and make them feel better when they have failed to do something or done something wrong, or when something unpleasant has happened to them. 没关系,别担心. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

12 You use **never mind** to tell someone that they need not do something or worry about something, because it is not important or because you will do it yourself. 别担心,不要紧. ❖ *'I'll go up in one second, I promise.' – 'Never mind,' I said with a sigh. 'I'll do it.'* '我保证很快就上去.' — '无所谓,我来做吧.' 我叹口气说道. *'Was his name David?' – 'No, I don't think it was, but never mind, go on.'* '他的名字叫戴维吗?' — '不,我觉得不是,但不要紧,继续说吧.' PHR PRAGMATICS

13 You use **never mind** after a statement, often a negative one, to indicate that the statement is even more true of the person, thing, or situation that you are going to mention next. 更别说,更不用提. ❖ *I'm not going to believe it myself, never mind convince anyone else.* 连我自己都不相信,更不用说去说服其他人了. *Many of the potholes are a danger even to motor vehicles, never mind cyclists.* 许多路面凹坑甚至对机动车辆都构成危险,更别说对骑自行车的人了. PHR CONJ PRAGMATICS

14 If you say that you **wouldn't mind** something, you mean that you would quite like it. 喜欢,愿意. ❖ *I wouldn't mind a coffee.* 我想要一杯咖啡. *Anne wouldn't mind going to Italy or France to live.* 无论到意大利或是到法国去生活,安妮都愿意. PHR

15 ➡ **to mind** your **own business**: 见 **business**.

'mind-blowing; 又拼作 mind blowing.

If you describe something as **mind-blowing**, you mean that it is extremely impressive or surprising. 令人极度震惊的,印象极其深刻的. ❖ *...a mind-blowing array of treatments.* 令人印象非常深刻的一系列的治疗方法. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

'mind-boggling; 又拼作 mind boggling.

If you say that something is **mind-boggling**, you mean that it is so enormous, complicated, or extreme that it is very hard to imagine. (因数量巨大、复杂或极端等)令人难以想象的,惊人的. ❖ *The amount of paperwork involved is mind-boggling.* 涉及文字的工作量非常惊人. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

mind·ed /'maɪndɪd/.

If someone is **minded** to do something, they want or intend to ADJ

M

do it. 想要...的, 有意...的. ❖ *The Home Office said at that time that it was minded to reject his application for political asylum.* 内政部当时说他们准备拒绝他的政治庇护申请. v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf, so ADJ FORMAL

-minded /-'maɪndɪd/.

1 **-minded** combines with adverbs to form adjectives that indicate that someone is interested in a particular subject or is able to think in a particular way. (与副词连用以组成形容词)对...感兴趣的, 有...头脑的. ❖ *I am not an academically-minded person.* 我没有学术头脑. *He was not mechanically-minded.* 他没有学机械的头脑. COMB

2 **-minded** combines with nouns to form adjectives that indicate that someone has a particular aim, priority, or interest. (与名词连用以组成形容词)有特定目的、重点或兴趣的. ❖ *We weren't career-minded like girls are today.* 我们不像今天的女孩们那么有事业心. COMB

3 ➛ 又见 **mind**.

mind·er /'maɪndə/ **minders.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **minder** is a person whose job is to protect someone such as a celebrity or businessman. (名人或商人等的)保镖. N-COUNT

2 A **minder** is the same as a **childminder**. 同childminder. N-COUNT BRITISH

mind·ful /'maɪndfʊl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are **mindful** of something, you think about it and consider it when taking action. 想着的, 留神的. ❖ *We must be mindful of the consequences of selfishness.* 我们必须留神自私带来的后果. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ FORMAL

mind·less /'maɪndləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a destructive action as **mindless**, you mean it is not at all sensible and is done for no good reason. 不明智的, 毫无道理的. ❖ *...a plot that mixes blackmail, extortion and mindless violence.* 一个把勒索、敲诈及盲目的暴力混合在一起的情节. ADJ BRITISH

2 If you describe a person or group as **mindless**, you mean that they are stupid or do not think about what they are doing. 愚昧的, 做事不动脑筋的. ❖ *She wasn't at all the mindless little wife so many people perceived her to be.* 她并不像许多人认为的那样是个不动脑筋的妻子. ◢ **mind·less·ly** ❖ *I was annoyed with myself for having so quickly and mindlessly lost thirty dollars.* 我对自己不过脑子, 这么快便损失了30元感到懊恼. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

3 If you describe an activity as **mindless**, you mean that it is so dull that people do it or take part in it without thinking. 无需动脑筋的. ❖ *...the mindless repetitiveness of some tasks.* 一些无需动脑筋的重复性工作. ◢ **mindlessly** ❖ *I spent many hours in it mindlessly banging a tennis ball against the wall.* 我几个小时在里面毫不思索地把网球打到墙上练球. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

'mind-numbing.

If you describe an event or experience as **mind-numbing**, you mean that it is so bad, boring, or great in extent that you are unable to think about it clearly. (因坏、令人厌烦或范围广而)使人思维不清的. ❖ *It was another day of mind-numbing tedium.* 又是令人思维麻木的烦琐的一天. ADJ-GRADED

mind·set /'maɪndset/ **mindsets.**

If you refer to someone's **mindset**, you mean their general attitudes and the way they typically think about things. 思维倾向, 思维方式. ❖ *The greatest challenge for the Americans is understanding the mindset of Eastern Europeans.* 对美国人来说, 最大的挑战是如何理解东欧人的思维方式. N-COUNT

mine 1 pronoun use 代词用法

mine /maɪn/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Mine is the first person singular possessive pronoun. A speaker or writer uses **mine** to indicate that something belongs or relates to himself or herself. (第一人称单数领属代词)我的. ❖ *Her right hand is inches from mine.* 她的右手离我的手很近. *That wasn't his fault, it was mine.* 那不是他的错, 是我的错. PRON-POSS

mine 2 noun and verb uses 名词和动词用法

mine /maɪn/ **mines, mining, mined.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **mine** is a place where deep holes and tunnels are dug under the ground in order to obtain a mineral such as coal, diamonds, or gold. 矿井, 矿. ❖ *...coal mines.* 煤矿. N-COUNT

2 When a mineral such as coal, diamonds, or gold **is mined**, it is obtained from the ground by digging deep holes and tunnels. (被)开采. ❖ *The pit is being shut down because it no longer has enough coal that can be mined economically.* 煤矿被关闭了, 因为从经济角度考虑它不再具开采的价值. ◢ **min·ing** ❖ *...traditional industries such as coal mining and steel making.* 传统工业如煤矿开采和钢材生产等. VB usu passive be V-ed N-UNCOUNT

3 A **mine** is a bomb which is hidden in the ground or in water and which explodes when people or things touch it. 地雷; 水雷. N-COUNT

4 If an area of land or water **is mined**, mines are placed there which will explode when people or things touch them. (被)布雷. ❖ *The approaches to the garrison have been heavily mined.* 通往驻防地的路已经布满地雷. VB be V-ed Also V n

5 If you say that someone is a **mine of information**, you mean that they know a great deal about something. (指人)丰富的信息库. PHR

mine·field /'maɪnfi:ld/ **minefields.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **minefield** is an area of land or water where explosive mines have been hidden. 雷区, 布雷区. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a situation as a **minefield**, you are emphasizing that there are a lot of hidden dangers or problems, and things could easily go wrong. 危险形势; 危险区. ❖ *The whole subject is a political minefield.* 整个课题简直是一个政治地雷. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

min·er /'maɪnə/ **miners.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **miner** is a person who works underground in mines in order to obtain minerals such as coal, diamonds, or gold. 矿工. N-COUNT

min·er·al /'mɪnərəl/ **minerals.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **mineral** is a substance such as tin, salt, uranium, or sulphur that is formed naturally in rocks and in the earth. Minerals are also found in small quantities in food and drink. 矿物质, 矿石. N-COUNT

'mineral water, mineral waters. ♦◇◇◇◇

Mineral water is water that comes out of the ground naturally and is considered healthy to drink. 矿泉水. N-VAR

min·estro·ne /,mɪnɪ'strəʊni/.

Minestrone soup is a type of soup made from meat stock that contains small pieces of vegetable and pasta. 蔬菜通心粉肉汤. N-UNCOUNT

mine·sweeper /'maɪnswi:pə/ **minesweepers;** 又拼作 **mine sweeper**.

A **minesweeper** is a ship that is used to clear away explosive mines in the sea. 扫雷艇. N-COUNT

min·gle /'mɪŋgəl/ **mingles, mingling, mingled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If things such as sounds, smells, or feelings **mingle**, they become mixed together but are usually still recognizable. 混合, 相混合. ❖ *Foreboding mingled with his excitement.* 不祥的预感和他的兴奋感觉混合在一起. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n

2 At a party, if you **mingle** with other people, you move around and chat to them. 来回走动并交谈. ❖ *Guests ate and mingled.* 客人们吃着食物, 来回走动并聊着天. *Alison mingled for a while and then went to where Douglas stood with John.* 艾利森来回走动交谈了一会儿, 然后走到道格拉斯和约翰站着的地方. V-RECIP V with pl-n pl-n V V (non-recip)

mini /'mɪni/ **minis.**

A **mini** is the same as a **mini-skirt**. 同mini-skirt. ❖ *...a mini that has shocking-apricot flowers.* 一条印着扎眼的杏花图案的超短裙. N-COUNT

mini- /'mɪni-/.

Mini- is used before nouns to form nouns which refer to something which is a smaller version of something else. (用于名词前以组成名词)较小, 短. ❖ *Provisions may be purchased from the mini-market.* 日常用品可以从小市场上买到. *We were playing mini-golf.* 我们在玩小型高尔夫球. PREFIX

minia·ture /'mɪnɪtʃə, AM 'mɪniətʃʊr/ **miniatures.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Miniature** is used to describe something which is very small, especially a smaller version of something which is ADJ ADJ n

normally much bigger. 缩小的、小于通常尺寸的. ❖ *Rosehill Farm has been selling miniature roses since 1979.* 玫瑰山农场自1979年开始售卖小型的玫瑰花.

2 If you describe one thing as another thing **in miniature**, you mean that it is much smaller in size or scale than the other thing, but is otherwise exactly the same. (除体积或规模外都完全相同的)小型的, 微型的. ❖ *Ecuador provides a perfect introduction to South America; it's a continent in miniature.* 厄瓜多尔能让你完全了解南美洲, 因为它本身就是南美大陆的缩影. PHR

3 A **miniature** is a very small detailed painting, often of a person. 小画像; 微型画. N-COUNT

4 A **miniature** is a very small bottle of alcoholic drink, usually containing enough for one or two servings. 用小瓶装(一人或二人量)的酒. N-COUNT

minia·tur·ize /mɪnɪtʃəraɪz/ **miniaturizes, miniaturizing, miniaturized;** [英]又拼作 **miniaturise**.

If you **miniaturize** something such as a machine, you produce a very small version of it. 使小型化, 使微型化. ❖ *...the problems of further miniaturizing the available technologies.* 进一步使现有技术小型化的问题. ◢ **minia·turi·za·tion** /ˌmɪnɪtʃəraɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...increasing miniaturization in the computer industry.* 电脑行业日益微型化. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

mini·bar /mɪnibɑː/ **minibars.**

In a hotel room, a **minibar** is a small fridge containing a selection of alcoholic drinks. (旅馆客房里装有酒精饮料的)小冰箱. N-COUNT

mini·bus /mɪnibʌs/ **minibuses;** 又拼作 **mini-bus**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **minibus** is a large van which has seats in the back for passengers to sit on, and windows along its sides. 小型客车, 小型公共汽车. ❖ *He was then taken by minibus to the military base.* 其后他就被小客车载到了军事基地. N-COUNT Also by N

mini·cab /mɪnikæb/ **minicabs;** 又拼作 **mini-cab**.

A **minicab** is a taxi which you have to arrange to pick you up by telephone. 电话预约的出租车. ❖ *If you want a cheap ride, take a minicab.* 如果你想收费便宜的话, 就坐电话预约的出租车. N-COUNT BRITISH

mini·mal /mɪnɪməl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **minimal** is very small in quantity, value, or degree. (数量、价值或程度等)极小的. ❖ *The co-operation between the two is minimal.* 两方的合作程度很低. ◢ **mini·mal·ly** ❖ *He was paid, but only minimally.* 他拿到了报酬, 但少得很. ADJ ADV

mini·mal·ist /mɪnɪməlɪst/ **minimalists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Minimalist ideas, artists, or designers are influenced by a style in which a small number of very simple things are used to create a particular effect. (观点、艺术家或设计者等崇尚以极简单的方式来表达某种效果的风格)简约主义的. ❖ *The two designers settled upon a minimalist approach.* 两个设计师决定采用最简约的方法. ADJ-GRADED

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the minimalists in the 1970s.* 1970年代的简约主义者. N-COUNT

◢ **mini·mal·ism** ❖ *She replaced austere minimalism with cosy warmth and colour.* 她用令人舒适的暖色调及颜色取代了简约主义. N-UNCOUNT

mini·mize /mɪnɪmaɪz/ **minimizes, minimizing, minimized;** [英]又拼作 **minimise**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **minimize** a risk, problem, or unpleasant situation, you reduce it to the lowest possible level. 使(风险、问题或困境等)降至最低程度. ❖ *Concerned people want to minimize the risk of developing cancer.* 关注的人们想把患癌的危险降至最低. VB V n

2 If you **minimize** something, you make it seem smaller or less significant than it really is. 使变得不重要, 使变小. ❖ *At his trial, he had tried to minimize his behavior.* 在审判中, 他曾极力轻描淡写自己的行为. VB V n

mini·mum /mɪnɪməm/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **minimum** to describe an amount which is the smallest that is possible, allowed, or required. 最小的, 最低的. ❖ *...five feet nine, the minimum height for a policeman.* 当警察身高起码要五英尺九英寸. ADJ ADJ n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *This will take a minimum of one hour.* 这至少需要一个小时. N-SING

2 You use **minimum** to state how small an amount is. 极小的, 极少的. ❖ *Neil and Chris try to spend the minimum amount of time on the garden.* 尼尔和克里斯尽量花极少的时间在花园上. ADJ ADJ n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He goes about his job with a minimum of fuss.* 他工作时极少大惊小怪. N-SING

3 If you say that something is a particular amount **minimum**, you mean that this is the smallest amount it should be or could possibly be. 最少地, 最小地. ❖ *You're talking over a thousand pounds minimum for one course.* 你们在谈及一个课程最少要1,000镑的事. ADV amount ADV

4 You use **at a minimum**, or **at the minimum**, when you want to indicate that something is the very least which could or should happen. 至少, 最少. ❖ *This would take three months at a minimum.* 这至少需要三个月. PHR

5 If you say that someone keeps something **to a minimum**, or **to the minimum**, you mean that they keep the amount of it as small as possible. 保持尽量少(小). PHR

min·ing /ˈmaɪnɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

➥ 见 **mine**.

min·ion /ˈmɪnjən/ **minions.**

Someone's **minions** are the people who carry out unimportant or unrewarding jobs for them. (替某人执行不重要或没有成就感的工作的)助手, 下属. ❖ *She delegated the job to one of her minions.* 她委派一个下属去做那项工作. N-COUNT

ˈmini-skirt, mini-skirts; 又拼作 **miniskirt**.

A **mini-skirt** is a very short skirt. 超短裙, 迷你裙. N-COUNT

min·is·ter /ˈmɪnɪstə/ **ministers, ministering, ministered.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **minister** is a person who is in charge of a particular government department. (政府)部长; 大臣. ❖ *...minister of culture.* 文化部长. *The new Defence Minister...* 新上任的国防部长. ◢ **min·is·terial** /ˌmɪnɪˈstɪəriəl/ ❖ *...the prime minister's initial ministerial appointments.* 首相最初的大臣提名名单. N-COUNT ADJ ADJ n

2 A **minister** is a person who officially represents their government in a foreign country and has a lower rank than an ambassador. (比大使低一级的)公使. ❖ *He concluded a deal with the Danish minister.* 他跟丹麦的公使达成了一个协议. N-COUNT

3 A **minister** is a member of the clergy, especially in Protestant churches. (尤指新教的)牧师. ❖ *...a Baptist minister.* 一名浸信会牧师. N-COUNT

4 If you **minister to** people or **to** their needs, you serve them or help them, for example by making sure that they have everything they need or want. 服务, 给予援助. ❖ *For 44 years he had ministered to the poor.* 44年来, 他一直给穷人提供帮助. VB FORMAL V to n

mini·stra·tions /ˌmɪnɪˈstreɪʃənz/.

A person's **ministrations** are the things they do to help or care for someone, especially someone who is weak or ill. 帮助, 侍候, 服侍. ❖ *...my increasing resistance to the ministrations of my friends.* 我愈来愈抗拒帮助我的朋友. N-PLURAL LITERARY

min·is·try /ˈmɪnɪstri/ **ministries.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **ministry** is a government department that deals with a particular area of administration within a country. (政府的)部. ❖ *...the Ministry of Justice.* 司法部. *...the Agriculture Ministry.* 农业部. N-COUNT

2 The **ministry** of a religious person is the work that they do that is based on or inspired by their religious beliefs. 神职工作, 牧师工作. ❖ *His ministry is among the poor.* 他当穷人的牧师. N-COUNT

3 Members of the clergy belonging to some branches of the Christian church are referred to as **the ministry**. (基督教的)全体牧师. ❖ *So what prompted him to enter the ministry?* 那么, 是什么促使他成为牧师的呢? N-COLL-SING the N

mink /mɪŋk/ **minks. Mink** can also be used as the plural form. mink 又作复数形式. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **mink** is a small furry animal with highly valued fur. 水貂. N-COUNT

M

→ **Mink** is the fur of a mink. 貂皮. ❖ *...a mink coat.* 貂皮大衣. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **mink** is a coat or other garment made from the fur of a mink. 貂皮大衣(外套、围巾等). N-COUNT

min·now /'mɪnəʊ/ **minnows.**
A **minnow** is a very small freshwater fish. 米诺鱼(一种极小的淡水鱼). N-COUNT

mi·nor /'maɪnə/ **minors.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 You use **minor** when you want to describe something that is less important, serious, or significant than other things in a group or situation. 次要的, 程度较轻的. ❖ *...a number of minor roles in films.* 电影中一些较次要的角色. *The problem is minor, and should be quickly overcome.* 问题不严重, 应该能够迅速克服. ADJ-GRADED
2 In European music, a **minor** scale is one in which the third note is one and a half tones higher than the first. 小调的, 小音阶的. ❖ *...the unfinished sonata movement in F minor.* 未完成的F小调奏鸣曲乐章. ADJ n ADJ, ADJ n
3 A **minor** is a person who is still legally a child. (法律)未成年人. N-COUNT

mi·nor·ity /mɪ'nɒrɪti, AM -'nɔːr-/ **minorities.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you talk about a **minority** of people or things in a larger group, you are referring to a number of them that forms less than half of the larger group, usually much less than half. 少数. ❖ *In a tiny minority of cases mistakes have been made.* 在极少数情况下, 出现了一些错误. *...minority shareholders.* 少数股东. N-SING If people are **in a minority** or **in the minority**, they belong to a group of people or things that form less than half of a larger group. 属于少数, 是少数派. PHR
2 A **minority** is a group of people of the same race, culture, or religion who live in a place where most of the people around them are of a different race, culture, or religion. 少数民族. ❖ *...the region's ethnic minorities.* 该地区的少数民族. N-COUNT

min·strel /'mɪnstrəl/ **minstrels.** ♦◇◇◇◇
In medieval times, a **minstrel** was a singer and musician who travelled around and performed for noble families. (中世纪时为贵族表演的)吟游歌手(或乐师). N-COUNT

mint /mɪnt/ **mints, minting, minted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Mint** is a fresh-tasting herb. 薄荷. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **mint** is a sweet with a peppermint flavour. 薄荷糖. N-COUNT
3 The **mint** is the place where the official coins of a country are made. 造币厂, 铸币厂. ❖ *In 1965 the mint stopped putting silver in dimes.* 1965年起, 造币厂停止在一角硬币中放入白银. N-COUNT
4 To **mint** coins or medals means to make them in a mint. 铸造(硬币或奖章). VB V n ◢ **mint·ing** ❖ *...the minting of new gold coins.* 新金币的铸造. N-UNCOUNT
5 If you say that someone makes a **mint**, you mean that they make a very large amount of money. 巨额的钱, 巨款. N-SING INFORMAL
6 If you say that something is **in mint condition**, you mean that it is in perfect condition. 完美, 崭新. PHR

mint·ed /'mɪntɪd/.
If you describe something as **newly minted** or **freshly minted**, you mean that it is very new, and that it has only just been produced or completed. 崭新的、新生的. ADJ

mi·nus /'maɪnəs/ **minuses.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 You use **minus** to show that one number or quantity is being subtracted from another. 减(去). ❖ *One minus one is zero.* 一减一等于零. *...their full July salary minus the hardship payment.* 他们七月份的全额工资减去贫困生活的款项. CONJ
2 You use **plus or minus** to give the amount by which a particular number may vary. 正负不超过, 正负不多于. ❖ *...a margin of error of plus or minus 5 per cent.* 误差上下不超过5%. PHR
3 **Minus** before a number or quantity means that the number or quantity is less than zero. 负数的. ❖ *...temperatures of minus 65 degrees.* 零下65度的气温. ADJ, ADJ amount
4 Teachers use **minus** in grading work in schools and colleges. 'B minus' is not as good as 'B', but is a better grade than 'C'. 略低一些的. ADJ
5 If someone or something is **minus** something, they do not have that thing. 没有, 缺少. ❖ *The film company collapsed, leaving Chris jobless and minus his life savings.* 那家电影公司倒闭了, 使得克里斯失去了工作和一辈子的积蓄. PREP
6 A **minus** is a disadvantage. 不利条件, 损失, 不足, 缺点. ❖ *The minuses far outweigh that possible gain.* 损失会远远超过可能的获益. N-COUNT INFORMAL

mi·nus·cule /'mɪnɪskjuːl/.
If you describe something as **minuscule**, you mean that it is very small. 极小的, 微小的. ADJ

minute 1 noun and verb uses 名词和动词用法

min·ute /'mɪnɪt/ **minutes, minuting, minuted.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **minute** is one of the sixty parts that an hour is divided into. People often say **'a minute'** or **'minutes'** when they mean a short length of time. 分钟; 很短的时间. ❖ *The pizza will then take about twenty minutes to cook.* 比萨饼需要20分钟才能烤好. *See you in a minute.* 一会儿见. *Within minutes we realized our mistake.* 很快地我们就明白了自己的错误. N-COUNT
2 People often use expressions such as **wait a minute** or **just a minute** when they want to stop you doing or saying something. (为阻止做或说)稍停, 且慢. ❖ *Wait a minute, folks, something is wrong here.* 且慢, 同伴们, 这里有点不对劲. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
3 If you say that something will or may happen **at any minute** or **any minute now**, you are emphasizing that it is likely to happen very soon. 随时, 任何时刻. PHR PRAGMATICS
4 If you say that you do **not** believe **for a minute** or **for one minute** that something is true, you are emphasizing that you do not believe that it is true. 根本不, 一点儿也不, 从不. PHR PRAGMATICS
5 A **last-minute** action is done at the latest time possible. 最后时刻, 迫不得已. ❖ *He will probably wait until the last minute.* 他可能会等到最后时刻. PHR
6 You use the expression **the next minute** or expressions such as **'one minute** he was there, **the next** he was gone' to emphasize that something happens suddenly, especially when it is very different from what was happening before. 突然. ❖ *The next minute my father came in.* 突然我父亲进来了. PHR PRAGMATICS
7 If you say that something happens **the minute** something else happens, you are emphasizing that it happens immediately after the other thing. 一...就.... ❖ *The minute you do this, you'll lose control.* 一旦你这么做, 就会失去控制. PHR PRAGMATICS
8 If you say that something must be done **this minute**, you are emphasizing that it must be done immediately. 立刻, 马上. ❖ *Sit down this minute.* 立刻坐下. PHR PRAGMATICS
9 The **minutes** of a meeting are the written records of the things that are discussed or decided at it. 会议记录. N-PLURAL
10 When someone **minutes** something that is discussed or decided at a meeting, they make a written record of it. 摘录...的要点. VB V n
11 ➝ 又见 **up-to-the-minute**.

minute 2 adjective use 形容词用法

min·ute /maɪ'njuːt, AM -'nuːt/ **minutest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that something is **minute**, you mean that it is very small. 极小的, 微小的. ❖ *Only a minute amount is needed.* 只需要一点点. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **mi·nute·ly** ❖ *The benefit of an x-ray far outweighs the minutely increased risk of cancer.* 照X光的好处远比稍有增加的患癌的风险更为重要. ADV-GRADED

mi·nute·ly /maɪ'njuːtli, AM -'nuːt-/.
You use **minutely** to indicate that something is done in great detail. 缜密的, 仔细的. ❖ *The metal is then minutely examined.* 然后仔细地检查了金属. ADV-GRADED, ADV with v

mi·nu·tiae /maɪ'njuːʃiiː, AM mɪ'nuːʃ-/.
The **minutiae** of something such as someone's job or life are the very small details of it. 微小的细节, 细枝末节. N-PLURAL FORMAL

mira·cle /'mɪrəkəl/ **miracles.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you say that an event, discovery, or invention is a **miracle**, you mean that it is very surprising and fortunate. 奇 N-COUNT

迹，侥幸的事。❖ *It is a miracle no one was killed.* 无人死亡真是个奇迹。

2 A **miracle** is a wonderful and surprising event that is believed to be caused by God. (神创造的)奇迹。❖ *...the miracle of the Virgin Birth.* 童贞女生子的奇迹。 N-COUNT

mi·racu·lous /mɪˈrækjʊləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **miraculous**, you mean that it is very surprising and fortunate. 神奇的，侥幸的。❖ *The horse made a miraculous recovery.* 马匹奇迹地康复了。 ADJ-GRADED

◢ **mi·racu·lous·ly** ❖ *Miraculously, the guards escaped death or serious injury.* 守卫们很侥幸地死里逃生，也没有受重伤。 ADV-GRADED

2 If someone describes a wonderful event as **miraculous**, they believe the event has been caused by God. 超自然的，神造成的。❖ *...miraculous healing.* 奇迹般地复元。 ADJ

◢ **miraculously** ❖ *He was miraculously healed of a severe fever.* 他奇迹般地从高烧中康复过来。 ADV

mi·rage /ˈmɪrɑːʒ/ **mirages.**

1 A **mirage** is something which you see when it is extremely hot, for example in the desert, and which appears to be quite near but is actually a long way away or does not really exist. 海市蜃楼。 N-COUNT

2 If you describe something as a **mirage**, you mean that it is an illusion although it may seem real. 妄想，幻想。❖ *The girl was a mirage, cast up by his troubled mind.* 那女孩是他的幻觉，是从他那混乱的思绪中产生的。 N-COUNT

mire /maɪə/.

1 You can refer to an unpleasant or difficult situation as a **mire**. 困境，困局。❖ *...a mire of poverty and ignorance.* 处于贫穷和无知的困境。 N-SING LITERARY

2 **Mire** is dirt or mud. 淤泥。❖ *...the muck and mire of sewers and farmyards.* 下水道和农家庭院的垃圾和淤泥。 N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

mir·ror /ˈmɪrə/ **mirrors, mirroring, mirrored.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **mirror** is an object made of glass in which you can see your reflection. 镜子。 ◢ **mir·rored** ❖ *...a mirrored ceiling.* 装有镜子的天花板。 N-COUNT ADJ

2 If something **mirrors** something else, it has similar features to it, and therefore seems like a copy or representation of it. 反映出。❖ *The book inevitably mirrors my own interests and experiences.* 这本书无可避免地反映了我的兴趣和经历。 VB V n

3 If you see something reflected in water, you can say that the water **mirrors** it. 反射，映射。 VB V n LITERARY

ˌmirror ˈimage, mirror images; 又拼作 **mirror-image.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is a **mirror image** of something else, it is exactly the same as it or the same but reversed. 影像，翻版。❖ *This is almost the mirror image of the situation in Scotland.* 这几乎就是苏格兰情况的翻版。 N-COUNT

mirth /mɜːθ/.

Mirth is amusement which you express by laughing. 欢笑。❖ *That caused considerable mirth amongst pupils.* 那引起学生们哄堂大笑。 N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

mis- /mɪs-/.

Mis- is added to some verbs and nouns to form new verbs and nouns which indicate that something is done badly or wrongly. 与某些动词和名词相合构成新的动词和名词，表示'坏'，'不当'。❖ *The local newspaper misreported the story.* 当地报纸错误地报道了这则消息。 *...the misuse of official funds.* 公款的使用不当。 PREFIX

mis·ad·ven·ture /ˌmɪsədˈventʃə/ **misadventures.**

A **misadventure** is an unfortunate incident. 不幸，灾难。❖ *...a verdict of death by misadventure.* 裁定为意外死亡。 N-VAR FORMAL

mis·an·thrope /ˈmɪzənθrəʊp/ **misanthropes.**

A **misanthrope** is a person who does not like other people. 憎恨人类者，遁世者。 ◢ **mis·an·throp·ic** /ˌmɪzənˈθrɒpɪk/ ❖ *His father was a misanthropic but successful businessman.* 他父亲厌恶与人交往，却是个成功的商人。 N-COUNT FORMAL ADJ-GRADED

mis·an·thro·py /mɪˈzænθrəpi/.

Misanthropy is a general dislike of people. 厌恶人类，憎恨人类。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

mis·ap·ply /ˌmɪsəˈplaɪ/ **misapplies, misapplying, misapplied.**

If something **is misapplied**, it is used for a purpose for which it is not intended or not suitable. (被)误用，(被)滥用。❖ *The law had been misapplied.* 该法律被误用了。 VB usu passive be V-ed

◢ **mis·ap·pli·ca·tion** /ˌmɪsæplɪˈkeɪʃən/ **misapplications** ❖ *...a common misapplication of the law.* 该法律常见的误用。 N-VAR

mis·ap·pre·hen·sion /ˌmɪsæprɪˈhenʃən/ **misapprehensions.**

A **misapprehension** is a wrong idea or impression that you have about something. 错误的观点，错误印象。❖ *...the misapprehension that women want hairy, muscular men.* 错误地认为女人喜欢体毛多、身体强健的男人。 N-VAR

mis·ap·pro·pri·ate /ˌmɪsəˈprəʊprieɪt/ **misappropriates, misappropriating, misappropriated.**

If someone **misappropriates** money which does not belong to them, they take it without permission and use it for their own purposes. 盗用，挪用。 ◢ **mis·ap·pro·pria·tion** /ˌmɪsəprəʊpriˈeɪʃən/ ❖ *...charges of misappropriation of bank funds.* 对盗用银行资金的指控。 VB V n N-UNCOUNT

mis·be·have /ˌmɪsbɪˈheɪv/ **misbehaves, misbehaving, misbehaved.**

If someone, especially a child, **misbehaves**, they behave in a way that is not acceptable to other people. 举止失礼，行为不端。 VB V

mis·be·hav·iour /ˌmɪsbɪˈheɪvjə/; [美]拼作 **misbehavior.**

Misbehaviour is behaviour that is not acceptable to other people. 不规矩行为，不当举止。❖ *...pupil misbehaviour in schools.* 学生在校行为不当。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

mis·cal·cu·late /ˌmɪsˈkælkjʊleɪt/ **miscalculates, miscalculating, miscalculated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **miscalculate**, you make a mistake in judging a situation or in making a calculation. 错误地估计(形势)，误算。❖ *He has badly miscalculated the mood of the people.* 他严重错误地估计了人们的情绪。 ◢ **mis·cal·cu·la·tion** /ˌmɪskælkjʊˈleɪʃən/ **miscalculations** ❖ *The coup failed because of miscalculations by the plotters.* 政变因为策划者的错误判断而告失败。 VB V V n N-VAR

misˌcarriage of ˈjustice, miscarriages of justice. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **miscarriage of justice** is a wrong decision made by a court, as a result of which an innocent person is punished. (法庭)误判，审判不公。 N-VAR

mis·car·ry /ˌmɪsˈkæri/ **miscarries, miscarrying, miscarried.**

If a woman **miscarries**, she gives birth to a foetus before it is properly formed and it dies. 流产，小产。❖ *Many women who miscarry eventually have healthy babies.* 许多曾经流产的妇女最后都能生下健康的婴儿。 ◢ **mis·car·riage** /ˌmɪsˈkærɪdʒ/ **miscarriages.** If a woman has a **miscarriage**, she miscarries. 流产，小产。 VB V Also V n N-VAR

mis·cast /ˌmɪsˈkɑːst, -ˈkæst/.

If an actor or actress is **miscast**, the role that they have is not suitable for them, so that they appear silly or unconvincing to the audience. (演员)担任不适当角色的。 ADJ-GRADED

mis·cel·la·neous /ˌmɪsəˈleɪniəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **miscellaneous** group consists of many different kinds of things or people that are difficult to put into a particular category. 混杂的，不同种类混杂的。❖ *...a hoard of miscellaneous junk.* 积存林林总总的杂物。 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

mis·cel·la·ny /mɪˈseləni, AM ˈmɪsəleɪni/ **miscellanies.**

A **miscellany** of things is a collection or group of many different kinds of things. 大杂烩，混合物。❖ *...glass cases filled with a miscellany of objects.* 装有各种各样东西的玻璃容器。 N-COUNT WRITTEN

mis·chief /ˈmɪstʃɪf/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Mischief** is eagerness to have fun, especially by embarrassing people or by playing harmless tricks. 顽皮，淘气；爱作弄人。❖ *He was always up to mischief.* 他总是很淘气。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Mischief** is behaviour that is intended to cause trouble for people. 捣蛋，恶作剧。❖ *...the mischief that young people get up to when they're not employed.* 年轻人在没有就业时所搞的恶作剧。 N-UNCOUNT

3 **Mischief** is the harm that someone or something does. 伤 N-UNCOUNT

害,破坏. ❖ *Voters have wisely never given him an overall parliamentary majority. There is no knowing what mischief he might have caused if they had.* 投票人很明智地没有让他在议会中赢得大多数,否则还不知道他会造成什么样的伤害.

'mischief-maker, mischief-makers.

If you say that someone is a **mischief-maker**, you are criticizing them for saying or doing things which are intended to cause trouble between people. 惹是非者,玩恶作剧的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

mis·chie·vous /'mɪstʃɪvəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **mischievous** person likes to have fun by playing harmless tricks or embarrassing people. 调皮的,爱作弄人的. ◢ **mis·chie·vous·ly** ❖ *Kathryn winked mischievously.* 凯瑟琳调皮地眨了眨眼. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 A **mischievous** act or suggestion is intended to cause trouble. 造成伤害的. ❖ *The Foreign Office dismissed the story as mischievous and false.* 外交部谴责那是恶意中伤和失实的报道. ◢ **mischievously** ❖ *That does not require 'massive' military intervention, as some have mischievously claimed.* 有些人混淆视听地指出,那需要'大规模'的军事干预. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

mis·con·ceived /ˌmɪskən'siːvd/.

If you describe a plan or method as **misconceived**, you mean it is not the right one for dealing with a particular problem or situation. 计划不妥当的,方法不当的. ❖ *The teachers say the tests for 14-year-olds are misconceived.* 老师们说为14岁孩子而设的测试有欠妥当. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mis·con·cep·tion /ˌmɪskən'sepʃən/ **misconceptions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **misconception** is an idea that is not correct or which has been misunderstood. 错误的观点,误解. ❖ *There are many fears and misconceptions about cancer.* 人们对癌症有很多的恐惧和误解. N-COUNT

mis·con·duct /ˌmɪs'kɒndʌkt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Misconduct is bad or unacceptable behaviour, especially by a professional person or someone who is normally respected by people. 行为不当,渎职. N-UNCOUNT

mis·con·strue /ˌmɪskən'struː/ **misconstrues, misconstruing, misconstrued.**

If you **misconstrue** something that has been said or something that happens, you interpret it wrongly. 误解,曲解. ❖ *An outsider might misconstrue the nature of the relationship.* 外人可能会误解这种关系的性质. VB FORMAL V n

mis·cre·ant /'mɪskriənt/ **miscreants.**

A **miscreant** is someone who has done something illegal or behaved badly. 坏人,歹徒,恶棍. ❖ *Local people demanded that the District Magistrate apprehend the miscreants.* 当地人要求地方法官逮捕那些歹徒. N-COUNT LITERARY

mis·deed /ˌmɪs'diːd/ **misdeeds.**

A **misdeed** is a bad or evil act. 错误行为,罪行. N-COUNT FORMAL

mis·de·mean·our /ˌmɪsdɪ'miːnə/ **misdemeanours;** [美]拼作 **misdemeanor.**

1 A **misdemeanour** is an act that some people consider to be wrong or unacceptable. 行为不当,有失检点的举止. ❖ *Emily knew nothing about her husband's misdemeanours.* 埃米莉对她丈夫的不当行为一无所知. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 In countries where the legal system distinguishes between very serious crimes and less serious ones, a **misdemeanour** is a less serious crime. 轻罪. N-COUNT LEGAL

mis·di·rect /ˌmɪsdɪ'rekt, -daɪ'r-/ **misdirects, misdirecting, misdirected.**

1 If resources or efforts **are misdirected**, they are used for or based upon wrong or inappropriate goals. (资源或精力)(被)不适当地使用,(被)误用. ❖ *Many of the aid projects in the developing world have been misdirected.* 许多对发展中国家提供的援助计划被不当地利用了. ◢ **mis·di·rect·ed** ❖ *...a misdirected effort to mollify the bishop.* 令主教息怒的不当的做法. VB usu passive be V-ed ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **misdirect** someone, you send them in the wrong direction. 给(某人)指错方向. VB V n

mi·ser /'maɪzə/ **misers.**

If you say that someone is a **miser**, you disapprove of them because they are very mean and hate spending money. 吝啬鬼,守财奴. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

mis·er·able /'mɪzərəbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you are **miserable**, you are very unhappy. 极不愉快的,痛苦的. ❖ *She went to bed, miserable and depressed.* 她怀着不快、沮丧的心情去睡觉. ◢ **mis·er·ably** /'mɪzərəbli/ ❖ *He looked miserably down at his plate.* 他痛苦地低下头看着盘子. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe a place or situation as **miserable**, you mean that it makes you feel unhappy or depressed. 令人不快的,让人难受的. ❖ *There was nothing at all in this miserable place to distract him.* 这个令人不快的地方根本就没有让他分心的东西. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe the weather as **miserable**, you mean that it makes you feel depressed, because it is raining or dull. (天气因下雨或昏暗)让人感到压抑的. ❖ *...a grey, wet, miserable day.* 灰暗、潮湿、令人不快的一天. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you describe someone as **miserable**, you mean that you do not like them because they are bad-tempered or unfriendly. (指人因脾气坏或不友好)不招人喜欢的. ❖ *He always was a miserable man.* 他总是不招人喜欢. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

5 You can describe a quantity as **miserable** when you think that it is much smaller than it ought to be. 少得可怜的,少得很的. ❖ *Our speed over the ground was a miserable 2.2 knots.* 我们在地上的速度只有2.2节,慢得很. ◢ **miserably** ❖ *...the miserably inadequate supply of books now provided for schools.* 目前供应给学校的课本极度匮乏. ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV ADV adj

6 A **miserable** failure is very disappointing or humiliating. (失败)令人失望的,让人感到羞愧的. ◢ **miserably** ❖ *Some manage it. Some seem to fail miserably.* 有些人能应付它,有些人似乎惨败了. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV with v

mi·ser·ly /'maɪzəli/.

1 If you describe someone as **miserly**, you disapprove of them because they are very mean and hate spending money. 吝啬的,小气的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe an amount of something as **miserly**, you are critical of it because it is very small. 极少的,贫乏的. ❖ *Being a student today with miserly grants and limited career prospects is difficult.* 现今,当一个只获得极少的奖学金和面对暗淡事业前景的学生真是艰难. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mis·ery /'mɪzəri/ **miseries.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Misery** is great unhappiness. 悲惨,痛苦. ❖ *All that money brought nothing but sadness and misery.* 那么多金钱除带来伤心和痛苦之外,别无其他. N-VAR

2 **Misery** is the way of life and unpleasant living conditions of people who are very poor. 贫苦,穷困. ❖ *A tiny, educated elite profited from the misery of their two million fellow countrymen.* 一小撮受过良好教育的精英们从200万同胞的贫苦中得到自己的利益. N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone **makes** your **life a misery**, they behave in an unpleasant way towards you over a period of time and make you very unhappy. (因长时间对某人不好)使(某人)的生活没有乐趣. PHR

4 If you **put** someone **out of** their **misery**, you tell them something that they are very anxious to know. (告诉某人想了解的事)使(某人)不再担心或焦虑. ❖ *Please put me out of my misery. How do you do it?* 不要让我焦虑了. (请告诉我)你是怎么做的? PHR INFORMAL

5 If you **put** an animal **out of** its **misery**, you kill it because it is ill or injured and cannot be cured or healed. 杀死(动物)以结束其痛苦. PHR

6 If you say that someone is a **misery**, you are critical of them because they are always complaining. 老是发牢骚的人. ❖ *I'm not such a misery now! I gave up drink a few years back and that has changed things a lot.* 我不再爱发牢骚了! 我几年前戒了酒,这使我改变了许多. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

mis·fire /ˌmɪs'faɪə/ **misfires, misfiring, misfired.**

1 If a plan **misfires**, it goes wrong and does not have the results that you intend it to have. (计划)未达到预期效果,失败. VB V

2 If an engine **misfires**, it fails to ignite when it should. VB V

(引擎)发动不起来.

3 If a gun **misfires**, the bullet is not sent out as it should be when the gun is fired. (枪炮)不发火, 发射不出炮弹. VB V

mis·fit /ˈmɪsfɪt/ **misfits.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **misfit** is a person who is not easily accepted by other people, often because their behaviour is very different from that of everyone else. 不适应环境的人, 与环境格格不入的人. N-COUNT

mis·for·tune /ˌmɪsˈfɔːtʃuːn/ **misfortunes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **misfortune** is something unpleasant or unlucky that happens to someone. 不幸遭遇, 厄运. ❖ *She seemed to enjoy the misfortunes of others.* 她似乎对别人的不幸遭遇幸灾乐祸. N-VAR

mis·giv·ing /ˌmɪsˈgɪvɪŋ/ **misgivings.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you have **misgivings** about something that is being proposed or done, you feel that it is not quite right, and you are worried that it may have undesirable consequences. 疑虑, 担心. ❖ *I have misgivings about going anywhere away from home.* 我对离家外出都感到担心. N-VAR

mis·guid·ed /ˌmɪsˈgaɪdɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe an opinion or plan as **misguided**, you are critical of it because you think it is based on a mistake or misunderstanding. (意见或计划)基于错误(或误解)的, 受错误思想引导的. ❖ *He is misguided in expecting honesty from her.* 他误以为她会诚实. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mis·han·dle /ˌmɪsˈhændəl/ **mishandles, mishandling, mishandled.**

If you say that someone **has mishandled** something, you are critical of them because you think they have dealt with it badly or inefficiently. 粗暴对待, 错误地处理. ❖ *The judge said the police had mishandled the siege.* 法官说警察在围困时处理不当. VB PRAGMATICS V n

● **mis·han·dling** ❖ *...the Government's mishandling of the economy.* 政府对经济处理不当. N-UNCOUNT

mis·hap /ˈmɪshæp/ **mishaps.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **mishap** is an unfortunate but not very serious event that happens to someone. 轻微的事故, 小灾难. ❖ *After a number of mishaps she did manage to get back to Germany.* 在经历了数个小劫难之后, 她最终成功地回到了德国. N-VAR

mis·hear /ˌmɪsˈhɪə/ **mishears, mishearing, misheard.**

If you **mishear** what someone says, you hear it incorrectly, so that you think that they said something different. 听错. ❖ *You misheard me, Frank.* 你听错了, 弗兰克. VB V n Also V

mish·mash /ˈmɪʃmæʃ/; 又拼作 **mish-mash**.

If you say that something is a **mishmash**, you are criticizing it because it is a confused mixture of different types of things. (贬义)混杂物, 大杂烩. ❖ *...a bizarre mishmash of colours and patterns.* 色彩和图案的奇怪搭配. N-SING PRAGMATICS

mis·in·form /ˌmɪsɪnˈfɔːm/ **misinforms, misinforming, misinformed.**

If you **are misinformed**, you are told something that is wrong or inaccurate. (被)提供错误信息, (被)误报. ❖ *...accusing the media of misinforming the people.* 指责媒体向人们提供错误信息. VB be V-ed V n

mis·in·for·ma·tion /ˌmɪsɪnfəˈmeɪʃən/.

Misinformation is wrong information which is given to someone, often in a deliberate attempt to make them believe something which is not true. (常指故意误导别人相信的)错误的信息. N-UNCOUNT

mis·in·ter·pret /ˌmɪsɪnˈtɜːprɪt/ **misinterprets, misinterpreting, misinterpreted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **misinterpret** something, you understand it wrongly. 误解, 曲解. ❖ *He was totally amazed that he'd misinterpreted the situation so completely.* 他对自己完全地误解了当时的情况感到非常震惊. VB V n

● **mis·in·ter·pre·ta·tion** /ˌmɪsɪnˌtɜːprɪˈteɪʃən/ **misinterpretations** ❖ *The message left no room for misinterpretation.* 这条消息没有误解的余地. N-VAR

mis·judge /ˌmɪsˈdʒʌdʒ/ **misjudges, misjudging, misjudged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone **has misjudged** a person or situation, you mean that they have formed an incorrect idea or opinion about them, and often that they have made a wrong decision as a result of this. (对人或状况)错误地判断(估计). ❖ *Perhaps I had misjudged him, and he was not so predictable after all.* 或许我错误地估计了他, 毕竟他的行为并不是那么容易预料的. VB V n

mis·judge·ment /ˌmɪsˈdʒʌdʒmənt/ **misjudgements;** 又拼作 **misjudgment.**

A **misjudgement** is an incorrect idea or opinion that is formed about someone or something, especially when a wrong decision is made as a result of this. (尤指因此而做出错误决定的)判断错误, 估计错误. N-VAR

mis·lay /ˌmɪsˈleɪ/ **mislays, mislaying, mislaid.**

If you **mislay** something, you put it somewhere and then forget where you have put it. 忘记把…放在什么地方. VB V n

mis·lead /ˌmɪsˈliːd/ **misleads, misleading, misled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone **has misled** you, you mean that they have made you believe something which is not true, either by telling you a lie or by giving you a wrong idea or impression. 使产生错误想法; 误导; 欺骗. VB V n

mis·lead·ing /ˌmɪsˈliːdɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If you describe something as **misleading**, you mean that it gives you a wrong idea or impression. 使人产生误解的, 误导的. ❖ *It would be misleading to say that we were friends.* 说我们是朋友会令人产生误解. ADJ-GRADED

● **mis·lead·ing·ly** ❖ *The data had been presented misleadingly.* 这些数据使人产生误解. ADV-GRADED

mis·led /ˌmɪsˈled/.

Misled is the past tense and past participle of **mislead**. mislead 的过去式和过去分词.

mis·man·age /ˌmɪsˈmænɪdʒ/ **mismanages, mismanaging, mismanaged.**

To **mismanage** something means to manage it badly. 对…管理不善, 对…经营不善. ❖ *75% of voters think the President has mismanaged the economy.* 75% 的投票者认为总统对经济管理不善. VB V n

● **mis·man·age·ment** /ˌmɪsˈmænɪdʒmənt/ ❖ *His gross mismanagement left the company desperately in need of restructuring.* 他明显的经营不善令公司亟待重组. N-UNCOUNT

mis·match, **mismatches, mismatching, mismatched.**

The noun is pronounced /ˈmɪsmætʃ/. The verb is pronounced /mɪsˈmætʃ/.名词的读音为/ˈmɪsmætʃ/; 动词的读音为 /mɪsˈmætʃ/.

1 If there is a **mismatch** between two or more things or people, they do not go together well or are not suitable for each other. 搭配不当, 搭配错误. ❖ *...a mismatch between the skills offered by people and the skills needed by industry.* 人们提供的技术和产业需要的技术不符. N-COUNT

2 To **mismatch** things or people means to put them together although they do not go together well or are not suitable for each other. 不适当地把…配合在一起, 使…错误地配合. ❖ *She was deliberately mismatching articles of clothing.* 她故意将衣服胡乱搭配. VB V pl-n

● **mis·matched** ❖ *The two opponents are mismatched.* 这两个对手实力悬殊. ADJ-GRADED

mis·named /ˌmɪsˈneɪmd/.

If you say that something or someone **is misnamed**, you mean that they have a name that describes them badly or incorrectly. (被)不适当地取名, (被)误称. ❖ *...a high school teacher who was misnamed Mr. Witty.* 一名叫'机智先生'但却名不副实的中学老师. V-PASSIVE be V-ed be V-ed n

mis·no·mer /ˌmɪsˈnəʊmə/ **misnomers.**

If you say that something is a **misnomer**, you mean that it is a word or name that describes something wrongly or inaccurately. 名字的误用, 取名不当. ❖ *Herbal 'tea' is something of a misnomer because these drinks contain no tea at all.* '药草茶'算得上是取名不当, 因为这些饮料中根本不含茶. N-COUNT

mi·sogy·nist /mɪˈsɒdʒɪnɪst, maɪˈs-/ **misogynists.**

A **misogynist** is a man who hates women. 憎恨女人者, 嫌忌女人者. N-COUNT

● **mi·sogy·ny** /mɪˈsɒdʒɪni/. **Misogyny** is a strong and irrational dislike of women. 憎恨女人. N-UNCOUNT

mis·place /ˌmɪsˈpleɪs/ **misplaces, misplacing, misplaced.**

If you **misplace** something, you lose it, usually only temporarily. (通常暂时地)丢失. VB V n

M

mis·placed /ˌmɪsˈpleɪst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a feeling or action as **misplaced**, you are critical of it because you think it is inappropriate, or directed towards the wrong thing or person. (感情或行动)(被)寄托于不该寄托的地方或人. ❖ *I think your concern is misplaced. Ackroyd is no threat to anyone.* 我认为你的担心是不必要的, 阿克罗伊德对任何人都不构成威胁. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mis·print /ˈmɪsprɪnt/ **misprints.**

A **misprint** is a mistake in the way something is printed, for example a spelling mistake. 印刷错误. N-COUNT

mis·pro·nounce /ˌmɪsprəˈnaʊns/ **mispronounces, mispronouncing, mispronounced.**

If you **mispronounce** a word, you pronounce it wrongly. 发错...的音. ❖ *He repeatedly mispronounced words and slurred his speech.* 他一再发错词的音和说话含糊不清. VB V n

mis·quote /ˌmɪsˈkwəʊt/ **misquotes, misquoting, misquoted.**

If someone **is misquoted**, something that they have said or written is repeated inaccurately.(话语或文章)(被)错误地引用. ❖ *...a psychoanalyst who says a journalist misquoted him in a series of magazine articles.* 一位心理分析家说, 一名记者在杂志的系列文章中对他的话引用不当. VB be V-ed, V n

mis·read /ˌmɪsˈriːd/ **misreads, misreading.** The form **misread** is used in the present tense, and is the past tense and past participle, when it is pronounced /ˌmɪsˈred/. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形, 当读作 /ˌmɪsˈred/ 时, 是过去式和过去分词.

1 If you **misread** a situation or someone's behaviour, you do not understand it properly. 对...理解(或判断)失误. ❖ *The government largely misread the mood of the electorate.* 政府在很大程度上对选民的心态理解失误. ◢ **mis·read·ing, misreadings** ❖ *...a misreading of opinion in France.* 对法国舆论的误读. VB, V n, N-COUNT

2 If you **misread** something that has been written or printed, you look at it and think that it says something that it does not say. 看错, 读错. ❖ *His chauffeur misread his route and took a wrong turning.* 他的司机看错了路线, 拐错了弯. VB, V n

mis·rep·re·sent /ˌmɪsreprɪˈzent/ **misrepresents, misrepresenting, misrepresented.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **misrepresents** a person or situation, they give a wrong or inaccurate account of what the person or situation is like. 错误或不准确地叙述. ❖ *The press had misrepresented him as arrogant and bullying.* 新闻界错误地描述他是高傲自大、仗势欺人. ◢ **mis·rep·re·sen·ta·tion** /ˌmɪsˌreprɪzenˈteɪʃən/ **misrepresentations** ❖ *The programme's researchers are guilty of bias and misrepresentation.* 该计划的研究人员犯了带偏见和误述的罪责. VB V n, V n as adj, Also V n as n, N-VAR

mis·rule /ˌmɪsˈruːl/.

If you refer to someone's governing of a country as **misrule**, you are critical of them for governing their country in an unfair or inefficient way. 治理不当, 实施暴政. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

miss 1 used as a title or a form of address 用作称谓或称呼

Miss, /mɪs/ **Misses.** ◆◆◆◆◇

You use **Miss** in front of the name of a girl or unmarried woman when you are speaking to her or referring to her. 小姐(用在女孩或未婚妇女的姓名之前表示称呼). ❖ *The club was run by Miss Ivy Streeter.* 该俱乐部由艾维·斯特里特小姐经营. N-TITLE PRAGMATICS

miss 2 verb and noun uses 动词和名词用法

miss /mɪs/ **misses, missing, missed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you are throwing, kicking, or shooting something, and you **miss**, you fail to hit something or reach your target. 未击中. ❖ *When I'd missed a few times, he suggested I rest the rifle on a rock to steady it.* 我好几次未击中目标后, 他建议我将步枪放在一块石头上来稳定它. *She hurled the ashtray across the room, narrowly missing my head.* 她从房子的另一端把烟灰缸猛地向我掷来, 差一点打中我的头部. VB, V, V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Striker Alan Smith was guilty of two glaring misses.* 前锋艾伦·史密斯有过两次明显的射门失误. N-COUNT

2 If you **miss** something, you fail to notice it. 未注意到, 忽视. ❖ *From this vantage point he watched, his searching eye never missing a detail.* 他从这个有利的地势观察, 他那锐利的眼睛决不会放过任何一个细节. *It's the first thing you see as you come round the corner. You can't miss it.* 它是你拐过角落时看到的第一样东西, 你不会看不见的. VB, V n

3 If you **miss** the point or **miss** the joke, you fail to understand or appreciate it. (要点或笑话)未理解、未领会. VB V n

4 If you **miss** a chance or opportunity, you fail to take advantage of it. 错过, 未抓住. ❖ *It was too good an opportunity to miss.* 这个机会太好了, 你可不能放过. VB V n

5 If you **miss** someone or something, you feel sad because the person is no longer with you, or because you no longer have the thing. 想念, 思念. ❖ *Your mama and I are gonna miss you at Christmas.* 你妈妈和我在圣诞节会想念你的. *He missed having good friends.* 他怀念有好朋友在一起的日子. VB, V n, V -ing

6 If you **miss** something such as a plane or train, you arrive too late to catch it. 误了(飞机或火车等). ❖ *He missed the last bus home.* 他回家没赶上末班的公交车. VB, V n

7 If you **miss** an event or activity, you do not go to it or take part in it, because you are unable to or have forgotten to, or because you do not want to. (因不能、忘记或不想)未参加. ❖ *Makku and I had to miss our lesson.* 马库和我只好不上课了. *'Are you coming to the show?'—'I wouldn't miss it for the world.'* '你去看演出吗?'—'无论如何我不会不去的.' VB, V n

8 If you **give** something **a miss**, you decide not to do it or not to go to it. 决定不做, 决定不去. PHR INFORMAL

9 ➠ 又见 **missing, hit and miss, near miss.**

➠ to **miss the boat**: 见 **boat.**

➠ to **not miss a trick**: 见 **trick.**

▸**miss out.**

1 If you **miss out** on something that would be beneficial or interesting to you, you are not involved in it or do not take part in it. 错过有利可图的机会. ❖ *We're missing out on a tremendous opportunity.* 我们正在错过一个获利的大好的机会. PHR-V, V P on n, Also V P

2 If you **miss out** something or someone, you do not include them in something. 遗漏. ❖ *What about Sally? You've missed her out.* 萨丽呢? 你把她漏掉了. PHR-V, V P noun, BRITISH, V n P

mis·shap·en /ˌmɪsˈʃeɪpən/.

You can describe something as **misshapen** if it does not have a normal or natural shape. 畸形的, 奇形怪状的. ADJ-GRADED

mis·sile /ˈmɪsaɪl, AM -səl/ **missiles.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **missile** is a tube-shaped weapon that moves long distances through the air and explodes when it reaches its target. 导弹. N-COUNT

2 Anything that is thrown as a weapon can be called a **missile.** (用于攻击的)投掷物. ❖ *The football supporters began throwing missiles.* 足球迷开始扔投掷物. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 ➠ 又见 **cruise missile, guided missile.**

miss·ing /ˈmɪsɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something is **missing**, it is not in its usual place, and you cannot find it. 失踪的, 找不到的. ❖ *The playing cards had gone missing.* 纸牌不见了. ADJ

2 If a part of something is **missing**, it has been removed or has come off. 缺失的. ❖ *Three buttons were missing from his shirt.* 他的衬衣上少了三颗纽扣. ADJ

3 If you say that something is **missing**, you mean that it has not been included, and you think that it should have been. 未被包括的. ❖ *She had given me an incomplete list. One name was missing from it.* 她给了我一份不完整的名单, 其中遗漏了一个名字. ADJ

4 Someone who is **missing** cannot be found, and it is not known whether they are alive or dead. (人)下落不明的. ❖ *Both pilots are listed as missing in action.* 两名飞行员 ADJ

都被列入执行任务时失踪的名单中. *She's tracked down over two hundred missing persons, in many cases after the police have given up.* 她已经找到了200个失踪的人,很多是在警察已经放弃的情况下找到的.

ˌmissing ˈlink, missing links.

The **missing link** in a situation is the thing, person, or idea you need to know about in order to understand how the situation has developed. (为了解某情况的发展而)必须了解的事(人或观点). ❖ *The discovery provides a missing link in the evolution of the universe.* 该发现为研究宇宙的进化提供了必须了解的环节. N-COUNT

mis·sion /ˈmɪʃən/ **missions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **mission** is an important task that people are given to do, especially one that involves travelling to another country. (尤指需要出国的)任务, 使命. ❖ *He has been on a mission to help end Lebanon's political crisis.* 他一直在执行帮助结束黎巴嫩政治危机的任务. N-COUNT

2 A **mission** is a group of people, such as diplomats or clergymen, who have been sent to a foreign country to carry out their particular duties. (如被派往国外的外交人员或神职人员)外交使团, 代表团. N-COUNT

3 A **mission** is a special journey made by a military aeroplane or spaceship. (军事等上的)特别任务, 使命. ❖ *...a bomber that crashed during a training mission.* 在一次训练任务中坠毁的轰炸机. N-COUNT

4 If you say that you have a **mission**, you mean that you have a strong commitment and sense of duty to do or achieve something. 使命, 天职. ❖ *He viewed his mission in life as protecting the weak from the evil.* 他把保护弱者免受恶魔侵害视为自己一生中的使命. N-SING

5 A **mission** is a building or group of buildings in which missionary work is carried out. 教堂, 教区. N-COUNT

mis·sion·ary /ˈmɪʃənri, -neri/ **missionaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **missionary** is a Christian who has been sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity. (派往国外的)传教士. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to someone's enthusiasm for an activity or belief as **missionary** zeal, you are emphasizing that they are very enthusiastic about it. (对某行动或信仰等的热忱)无比的, 热烈的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

mis·sive /ˈmɪsɪv/ **missives.**

A **missive** is a letter or other message that someone sends. 信件. N-COUNT LITERARY

mis·spell /ˌmɪsˈspel/ **misspells, misspelling, misspelled** or **misspelt.**

If someone **misspells** a word, they spell it wrongly. 拼写错. VB V n ◢ **mis·spell·ing, misspellings** ❖ *...a misspelling of the writer's name.* 对作家姓名的拼写错误. N-COUNT

mis·spend /ˌmɪsˈspend/ **misspent.**

If you say that time or money **has been misspent**, you disapprove of the way in which it has been spent. (时间或金钱)(被)浪费; (被)滥用. ❖ *Ruby recalled getting stoned during her misspent youth.* 鲁比回想起年轻时虚度时光, 整日醉醺醺的情景. VB be V-ed PRAGMATICS V-ed

mis·sus /ˈmɪsɪz/.

Some people refer to a man's wife as his **missus** or the **missus**. 太太, 妻子. N-SING INFORMAL

mist /mɪst/ **mists, misting, misted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Mist** consists of a large number of tiny drops of water in the air, which make it difficult to see very far. 薄雾. ❖ *A bluish mist hung in the air.* 淡蓝色的薄雾悬浮在空中. N-VAR

2 If a piece of glass **mists**, it becomes covered with tiny drops of water, so that you cannot see through it easily. 被雾气笼罩; (使)模糊不清. ❖ *The temperature in the car was misting the window.* 汽车内的温度使车窗形成一层雾气. V-ERG V, V n

➲ **Mist over** and **mist up** mean the same as **mist**. mist over 及 mist up 的意思与 mist 相同. ❖ *The front windshield was misting over.* 前挡风玻璃被雾气遮住了. PHR-V-ERG V P

mis·take /mɪˈsteɪk/ **mistakes, mistaking, mistook, mistaken.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you make a **mistake**, you do something wrong, for example because you do not know what is right or because you are not thinking clearly. 错误, 过失. ❖ *...spelling mistakes.* 拼写错误. *The official who ignored the warning might have made a mistake.* 那个忽视了警告的官员可能已经犯了错误. *He has been arrested by mistake.* 他被误抓了. N-COUNT also by N

2 If you **mistake** one person or thing **for** another, you wrongly think that they are the other person or thing. 把…误认为. ❖ *I mistook you for Carlos.* 我把你误认为是卡洛斯了. VB V n for n

3 You can say **there is no mistaking** something when you are emphasizing that you cannot fail to recognize or understand it. 不可能被认错(误解). ❖ *There was no mistaking Magda's sincerity.* 玛格达的真诚不用怀疑. PHR PRAGMATICS

mis·tak·en /mɪˈsteɪkən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **mistaken**, or you have a **mistaken** belief, you are wrong about something. 弄错的; 犯错的; 理解错误的. ❖ *You couldn't be more mistaken, Alex.* 亚力克斯, 你大错特错了. *The dead men could have been the victims of mistaken identity.* 这些死者有可能是因别人弄错他们的身份而被杀害的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **mis·tak·en·ly** ❖ *They mistakenly believed the standard licenses they held were sufficient.* 他们误以为他们持有的正规执照足够了. ADV ADV with v

2 You use expressions such as **if I'm not mistaken** and **unless I'm very much mistaken** as a polite way of emphasizing a statement, especially when you are confident that it is correct. (礼貌用法, 用于强调正确性)如果我没弄错的话. ❖ *I think he wanted to marry her, if I am not mistaken.* 如果我没弄错的话, 他想娶她. PHR PRAGMATICS

mis·ter /ˈmɪstə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Men are sometimes addressed as **mister**, especially by children, or when the person talking to them does not know their name. (孩子称呼男人, 或在不知名时对男人的称呼)先生. ❖ *Look, Mister, we know our job, so don't try to tell us what to do.* 你看, 先生, 我们知道如何去做我们的事, 你不用再告诉我们怎样去做了. N-VOC PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

mis·time /ˌmɪsˈtaɪm/ **mistimes, mistiming, mistimed.**

If you **mistime** something, you do it at the wrong time, so that it is not successful. 在不适当的时候去做(因而导致失败). ❖ *...a certain mistimed comment.* 一个肯定不合时宜的评论. VB V n, V-ed

mis·tle·toe /ˈmɪsəltəʊ/.

Mistletoe is a plant with white berries that grows on the branches of some trees. It is used in Britain as a Christmas decoration. 槲寄生(在英国被用于圣诞树的装饰). N-UNCOUNT

mis·took /mɪˈstʊk/.

Mistook is the past tense of **mistake**. mistake的过去式.

mis·treat /ˌmɪsˈtriːt/ **mistreats, mistreating, mistreated.**

If someone **mistreats** a person or animal, they treat them cruelly or make them suffer. 虐待. VB V n ◢ **mis·treat·ment** /mɪsˈtriːtmənt/ ❖ *...issues like police brutality and mistreatment of people in prisons.* 如警察残酷行为及狱中犯人受虐待等问题. N-UNCOUNT

mis·tress /ˈmɪstrəs/ **mistresses.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a married man has a **mistress**, he is having a sexual relationship with a woman who is not his wife. 情妇. N-COUNT

2 A **mistress** is a female teacher. 女教师. ❖ *My history mistress was extremely helpful. She was a Cambridge graduate.* 我的历史老师非常乐于帮忙. 她是剑桥大学的毕业生. N-COUNT DATED

3 A servant's **mistress** is the woman that he or she works for. (仆人的)女主人. ❖ *The servant told me his mistress was gone abroad.* 那个仆人告诉我他的女主人出国了. N-COUNT DATED

4 A dog's **mistress** is the woman or girl who owns it. (狗的)女主人. N-COUNT

5 If you say that a woman is a **mistress of** a particular activity, you mean that she is very skilled at it. 女能手, 女名家. ❖ *She is a mistress of disguise.* 她是伪装的能手. N-COUNT N of n

mis·tri·al /ˈmɪstraɪəl, AM -ˈtraɪ-/ **mistrials.**

1 A **mistrial** is a legal trial which is declared invalid, because one side has behaved improperly or because there N-COUNT BRITISH

M

has been a legal error. The trial usually has to be conducted again. (由于一方表现不当或因诉讼失误造成的)无效审判.

2 A **mistrial** is a legal trial which ends without a verdict, for example because the jury cannot agree on one. (因陪审团无法作出裁决等而造成的)无效诉讼. ❖ *The judge said he would declare a mistrial if the jury did not reach its verdict today.* 法官称如果今天陪审团不作出裁决的话, 他将宣布该案为无效诉讼. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mis·trust /ˌmɪsˈtrʌst/ **mistrusts, mistrusting, mistrusted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Mistrust** is the feeling that you have towards someone who you do not trust. 不信任. ❖ *There was mutual mistrust between the two men.* 这两个人之间互不信任. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **mistrust** someone or something, you do not trust them. 对...不信任. VB V n

mis·trust·ful /ˌmɪsˈtrʌstful/.

If you are **mistrustful** of someone, you do not trust them. 对...不信任的. ADJ-GRADED

misty /ˈmɪsti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

On a **misty** day, there is a lot of mist in the air. 有雾的, 多雾的. ❖ *It's a bit misty this morning.* 今早雾有点大. ADJ-GRADED

ˈmisty-eyed.

If you say that something makes you **misty-eyed**, you mean that it makes you feel very sentimental or nostalgic. 使人感伤的, 使人怀旧的. ADJ-GRADED

mis·under·stand /ˌmɪsʌndəˈstænd/ **misunderstands, misunderstanding, misunderstood.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **misunderstand** something or someone, you do not understand them properly. 误解, 误会. ❖ *She had misunderstood the word 'psychosomatic'.* 她错误理解了psychosomatic这个词的意思. *They have simply misunderstood what rock and roll is.* 他们完全把摇滚乐理解错了. VB V n V wh

▲ **mis·under·stand·ing, misunderstandings** ❖ *Tell your midwife what you want so she can make a note of it and avoid misunderstandings.* 告诉助产士你的想法, 这样她可记下来, 以免误会. N-VAR

2 ➡ 又见 **misunderstanding**, **misunderstood**.

mis·under·stand·ing /ˌmɪsʌndəˈstændɪŋ/ **misunderstandings.** ♦◇◇◇◇

You can refer to a disagreement or slight quarrel as a **misunderstanding**. 不和, 争执. ❖ *...a little misunderstanding with the police.* 与警察的小争执. N-COUNT FORMAL

➡ 又见 **misunderstand**.

mis·under·stood /ˌmɪsʌndəˈstʊd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Misunderstood** is the past tense and past participle of **misunderstand**. misunderstand的过去式和过去分词.

2 If you describe someone as **misunderstood**, you mean that people have wrong ideas about them, and do not recognize their qualities or achievements. (品质或成就等)被误解的; 未获得承认的. ❖ *...a misunderstood genius.* 一个未得到承认的天才. ADJ-GRADED

mis·use, misuses, misusing, misused. The noun is pronounced /ˌmɪsˈjuːs/. The verb is pronounced /ˌmɪsˈjuːz/. 名词发音为 /ˌmɪsˈjuːs/, 动词发音为 /ˌmɪsˈjuːz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **misuses** something, they use it incorrectly, carelessly, or dishonestly. 误用, 滥用, 不当使用. ❖ *...reports accusing the party boss of misusing his position to buy a Mercedes car.* 指责该党党魁滥用职权购买梅赛德斯汽车的报道. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the misuse of power and privilege.* 滥用权力和特权. *...illness associated with drug misuse.* 跟滥用药物有关的疾病. N-VAR

mite /maɪt/ **mites.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **A mite** means to a small extent or degree. It is sometimes used to make a statement less extreme. (用于弱化某一陈述)一点点, 少量. ❖ *I can't help feeling just a mite uneasy about it.* 我不禁对此感到一点点的担心. PHR

2 **Mites** are very tiny creatures that live, for example, on plants or in animals' fur. 螨. N-COUNT

miti·gate /ˈmɪtɪgeɪt/ **mitigates, mitigating, mitigated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **mitigate** something means to make it less unpleasant, serious, or painful. 减轻, 缓和. ❖ *...ways of mitigating the effects of an explosion.* 减轻爆炸带来的后果的方法. VB FORMAL V n

▲ **miti·ga·tion** ❖ *...the mitigation or cure of a physical or mental condition.* 身体或精神疾病的缓解或治愈. N-UNCOUNT

miti·gat·ing /ˈmɪtɪgeɪtɪŋ/.

Mitigating circumstances or factors make a bad action, especially a crime, easier to understand and excuse, and may result in the person responsible being punished less severely. (情况或因素)可减轻罪行的. ❖ *The judge found that in her case there were mitigating circumstances.* 法官发现在她的案件中有可减轻罪行的情况. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

miti·ga·tion /ˌmɪtɪˈgeɪʃən/.

If someone, such as a judge, is told something **in mitigation**, they are told something that makes a crime or fault easier to understand and excuse. 以减轻罪行. ❖ *Kieran Coonan QC told the judge in mitigation that the offences had been at the lower end of the scale.* 英国大律师基兰·库南告诉法官说, 由于罪行属于较轻的类型, 故此要求从轻发落. PHR FORMAL

➡ 又见 **mitigate**.

mitt /mɪt/ **mitts.**

1 You can refer to a person's hands as their **mitts**. 手. ❖ *Joe also wants to get his mitts on the lamp.* 乔也想用手去触摸那盏灯. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 A baseball **mitt** is a large padded glove worn by baseball players. (棒球)手套, 护手套. N-COUNT

mit·ten /ˈmɪtən/ **mittens.**

Mittens are gloves which have one section that covers your thumb and another section that covers your four fingers together. (拇指分开, 四指连在一起)连指手套. N-COUNT

mix /mɪks/ **mixes, mixing, mixed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If two substances **mix** or if you **mix** one substance with another, you stir or shake them together, or combine them in some other way, so that they become a single substance. 混合, 搅和. ❖ *Oil and water don't mix.* 油和水不相混合. *It mixes easily with cold or hot water.* 它很容易与冷水或热水相混合. *Mix the cinnamon with the rest of the sugar.* 把肉桂和剩下的糖拌在一起. *Mix the ingredients together slowly.* 慢慢地把配料拌在一起. V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V V with n V n with n V pl-n together

2 If you **mix** something, you prepare it by mixing two or more things together. 拌成, 配制. ❖ *He had spent several hours mixing cement.* 他花了好几个小时调合水泥. *Are you sure I can't mix you a drink?* 你肯定我不能为你调配出一杯饮料吗? VB V n V n n

3 A **mix** is a powder containing all the ingredients you need in order to make something such as a cake or a sauce. When you want to use it, you add liquid. (如蛋糕或调味料等)食品混合配料. ❖ *For speed we used packets of pizza dough mix.* 为了赶快完成, 我们用了几包比萨饼面团配料. N-VAR

4 A **mix** of different things or people is two or more of them together. 混合物; 混杂的人群. ❖ *The story is a magical mix of fantasy and reality.* 这个故事把幻想和真实奇妙地结合了起来. *We get a very representative mix of people.* 我们现在有了非常具有代表性的一群人. N-COUNT

5 If you say that two things or activities do not **mix** or that you cannot **mix** one thing or activity with another, you mean that it is not a good idea to have them or do them together, because the result would be unpleasant or harmful. (与否定词连用)(使)相协调; (使)同时进行. ❖ *Politics and sport don't mix.* 政治和体育不能掺和在一起. *Ted managed to mix business with pleasure.* 特德成功地将做生意和娱乐协调在一起. V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V V n with n Also V with n, V pl-n

6 If you **mix** with other people, you meet them and talk to them. You can also say that people **mix**. 交际, 交往. ❖ *He has that rare ability to mix with people of any age.* 他具有那种能与任何年龄的人交际的罕见能力. *The two communities still find it difficult to mix beyond rather cursory social greetings.* 两个社群除了向对方作简单的问候外, 并未有更深的交往. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V

7 When a record producer **mixes** a piece of music, he or she puts together the individual instrumental and vocal parts that have been recorded in order to make the finished sound. 调谐, 混录. ❖ *They've been mixing tracks for a new album* VB V n

M

due out later this year. 他们一直在为即将在今年较晚时间发行的一张新唱片混录乐曲. ◢ mix·ing ❖ *Final mixing should be completed by the end of this week.* 最后一次混录必须在本周完成. N-UNCOUNT

8 If someone **mixes it**, they deliberately start a fight or argument, or willingly take part in one. The usual American expression is **mix it up**. 打起来; 争吵起来. [美] 一般作 mix it up. ❖ *Stewart has developed a tendency to mix it verbally with the opposition.* 斯图尔特养成了同对手争吵的习惯. PHR INFORMAL

9 ➻ 又见 **mixed**; **cake mix**.

➻ to **mix** your **metaphors**: 见 **metaphor**.

▸mix up.

1 If you **mix up** two things or people, you confuse them, so that you think that one of them is the other one. 混淆, 弄混. ❖ *People often mix me up with other actors.* 人们经常把我和别的演员弄混. *Depressed people may mix up their words.* 性格忧郁的人可能会弄不清自己所说的话. *A lot of people mix the twins up.* 许多人分不清这对双胞胎. PHR-V V n P with n V P pl-n V pl-n P

2 If you **mix up** a number of things, you put them together in a random way so that they are not in any particular order. 弄乱, 使...混杂一起. ❖ *I like to mix up designer clothes.* 我喜欢把设计师专门设计的衣服混杂在一起. *The plan was that the town should not fall into office, industrial and residential zones, but mix the three up together.* 根据计划, 不应该把这个市镇分为办公室区、工业区及住宅区, 而要把它们混在一起. *This is music from a different era. I've taken those sounds from childhood and mixed them up with other things.* 这是一首属于不同时代的乐曲. 我把童年听到的乐曲跟别的东西糅合在一起. PHR-V V P pl-n V pl-n P V n P with n

3 ➻ 又见 **mixed up**, **mix-up**.

mixed /mɪkst/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you have **mixed** feelings about something or someone, you feel uncertain about them because you can see both good and bad points about them. 好坏交织在一起的; 复杂的. ❖ *I came home from the meeting with mixed feelings.* 我开完会后回家, 心情很复杂. *There has been a very mixed reaction to the decision.* 人们对这个决定有非常复杂的反应. ADJ-GRADED

➻ **a mixed blessing**: 见 **blessing**.

2 A **mixed** group of people consists of people of many different types. 混杂的, 不同成员混合的. ❖ *I found a very mixed group of individuals some of whom I could relate to and others with whom I had very little in common.* 我发现这是个非常混杂的群体, 有些人跟我谈得来, 有些却与我几乎无相同之处. *The community is very mixed, not least because there are plenty of small industrial enterprises.* 这个社区的成分很复杂, 尤其是因为它包含了很多小型企业. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Mixed** is used to describe something that involves people from two or more different races or religions. 不同种族或宗教结合的. ❖ *...a woman of mixed race.* 一个有混合血统的妇女. *...a racially mixed school.* 有不同种族学生的学校. *...mixed marriages.* 异族通婚. ADJ

4 **Mixed** education or accommodation is intended for both males and females. (教育或住宿等)男女混合的. ❖ *...a mixed school.* 男女生学校. *The spa has 6 indoor pools, 2 for women only, 2 for men only, and 2 for mixed bathing.* 这个温泉有六个室内池, 两个专供女人用的, 两个专供男人用的, 其余两个是供男女同浴的. ADJ

5 **Mixed** is used to describe something which consists of different things of the same general kind. (同类物体)混合的. ❖ *...a small mixed salad.* 一小盘的什锦沙拉. *...a teaspoon of mixed herbs.* 一茶匙的混合香草. ADJ ADJ n

ˌmixed aˈbility.

In a **mixed ability** class or teaching system, pupils are taught together in the same class, even though their abilities are different. (班级或教育制度)学生能力参差不齐的, 不同能力混编的. ADJ

ˌmixed ˈbag.

If you describe a situation or a group of things or people as a **mixed bag**, you mean that it contains some good items, features, or people and some bad ones. 有好有坏的情况; 大杂烩; 有好有坏的事物或人. ❖ *...a mixed bag of results from banks and building societies.* 银行和建房互助协会传来的有好有坏的消息. N-SING

ˌmixed ˈdoubles.

In sports such as tennis, **mixed doubles** is a match in which a man and a woman play as partners against another man and woman. 混合双打. ❖ *Vic Seixas and Doris Hart won the mixed doubles.* 维克·赛克萨斯及多丽丝·哈特赢得了混合双打冠军. N-UNCOUNT

ˌmixed eˈconomy, mixed economies.

If a country has a **mixed economy**, some companies there are owned by the state and some are owned privately. 混合经济形式(指一国国有经济和私营经济并存). N-COUNT

ˌmixed ˈup. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **mixed up**, you are confused, often because of emotional or social problems. (因情绪或社会原因)迷惑不解的, 思维混乱的. ❖ *I think he's a rather mixed up kid.* 我认为他是个思维颇混乱的孩子. *I get mixed up about times and places.* 我老是把时间和地点弄混. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that someone is **mixed up** with a person or in an activity that you disapprove of, you mean they are involved with that person or activity. 厮混; 参与(不良活动). ❖ *Why did I ever get mixed up with you?* 我为何跟你们厮混在一起呢? *A scandal, I tell you, would mean dishonor for you, since you'd be mixed up in it.* 我告诉你, 一个丑闻会玷污你的名声的, 因为你会被牵连进去的. ADJ v-link ADJ with/in n

mix·er /ˈmɪksə/ mixers. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **mixer** is a machine used for mixing things together. 搅拌机, 搅拌器. ❖ *...an electric mixer.* 电动搅拌机. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **food mixer**.

2 A **mixer** is a non-alcoholic drink such as fruit juice that you mix with strong alcohol such as gin. 调酒用的非酒精饮料(如果汁). N-COUNT

ˈmixing bowl, mixing bowls.

A **mixing bowl** is a large bowl used for mixing ingredients. 搅拌用的碗. N-COUNT

mix·ture /ˈmɪkstʃə/ mixtures. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **mixture** of things consists of several different things together. 混合. ❖ *They looked at him with a mixture of horror, envy, and awe.* 他们看着他, 目光中混杂着恐惧、嫉妒和敬畏. *...a mixture of spiced, grilled vegetables.* 加过香料的和烤过的蔬菜混合起来. N-SING

2 A **mixture** is a substance that consists of two or more substances which have been stirred or shaken together. 混合物. ❖ *Prepare the gravy mixture.* 准备肉汁混合料. *...a mixture of water and sugar and salt.* 水、糖及盐的混合物. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **cough mixture**.

ˈmix-up, mix-ups.

A **mix-up** is a mistake or a failure in something that was planned. (安排)混乱, 失误. ❖ *...a mix-up over travel arrangements.* 旅行安排上的混乱. N-COUNT INFORMAL

Mk. ♦◇◇◇◇

Mk is a written abbreviation for **mark**. **Mk** is used to refer to a particular model or design of a car or machine. mark的缩写形式, 表示汽车或机器的型号或设计. ❖ *...a 1974 white MG Midget Mk 3.* 一辆1974年出产的白色III型MG名爵微型跑车.

ml. ♦◇◇◇◇

ml is a written abbreviation for **millilitre** or **millilitres**. millilitre或millilitres的缩写形式. ❖ *Boil the sugar and 100 ml of water.* 将糖和100毫升的水煮沸.

mm. ♦♦♦◇◇

mm is an abbreviation for **millimetre** or **millimetres**. millimetre或millimetres的缩写形式. ❖ *...a 135mm lens.* 一个135毫米的镜头. *...0.25mm of rain.* 0.25毫米的降雨量.

mne·mon·ic /nɪˈmɒnɪk/ mnemonics.

A **mnemonic** is a word, short poem, or sentence that is intended to help you remember things such as scientific rules or spelling rules. 帮助记忆的字(短诗或句子). ❖ *...mnemonic devices used to assist in remembering laws.* 用于帮助记忆规则的装置. N-COUNT

mo /məʊ/.
A **mo** is a very short length of time. 极短的时间; 一会儿. ❖ *Hang on a mo.* 等一会儿. N-SING: a N SPOKEN

moan /məʊn/ **moans, moaning, moaned.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **moan**, you make a low sound, usually because you are unhappy or in pain. 呻吟. ❖ *Tony moaned in his sleep and then turned over on his side.* 托尼在睡觉时呻吟, 然后翻了个身, 侧身而睡. VB V Also V with quote
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Suddenly she gave a low, choking moan.* 她突然发出了一声低低的、闷闷的呻吟声. N-COUNT
2 To **moan** means to complain or speak in a way which shows that you are very unhappy. 抱怨; 悲叹. ❖ *Voters moan about the quality of their MPs.* 投票人抱怨下议院议员的素质. *'Look what he did,' she moaned.* '看看他都做了什么,' 她抱怨道. VB V V prep/adv V with quote Also V that
3 A **moan** is a complaint or the act of complaining. 抱怨, 牢骚. ❖ *You can go see him and have a good old moan.* 你可以去看看他, 好好地发一发牢骚. N-COUNT INFORMAL
4 A **moan** is a low noise. 低低的声音, 呻吟般的声音. ❖ *...the occasional moan of the wind.* 风偶尔发出的瑟瑟声. N-COUNT LITERARY

moan·er /ˈməʊnə/ **moaners.**
If you refer to someone as a **moaner**, you are criticizing them because they often complain about things. 爱抱怨的人, 爱发牢骚的人. ❖ *Film critics are dreadful moaners.* 电影评论员都是讨厌的爱发牢骚的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

moat /məʊt/ **moats.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **moat** is a deep wide ditch which used to be dug round a castle and then filled with water, in order to protect the castle from attack. (堡垒的)护城河, 城壕. N-COUNT

mob /mɒb/ **mobs, mobbing, mobbed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **mob** is a large, disorganized, and often violent crowd of people. 人群; 暴徒; 乌合之众. ❖ *Bottles and cans were hurled on the terraces by the mob.* 暴徒把瓶子和铁罐扔到了台阶上. *...a growing mob of demonstrators.* 愈来愈多的示威暴民. N-COLL-COUNT
2 You can use **the mob** to refer disapprovingly to the mass of people, especially when they are behaving in a violent or threatening way. (贬义)群众; 暴民. ❖ *There is a danger of the mob taking over.* 有暴民夺取政权的危险. *They have been exercising what amounts to mob rule.* 他们一直在实行相当于暴民统治的政策. N-SING: the N. N n PRAGMATICS
3 You can refer to the people involved in organized crime as the **Mob**. 犯罪集团. ❖ *...casinos that the Mob had operated.* 曾经由那个犯罪集团操纵的赌场. *...a Mob killing.* 一宗由犯罪集团实施的杀人事件. N-SING INFORMAL
4 If someone **is being mobbed**, a crowd of people is gathering very closely around that person in a disorderly way. (被)成群围住. ❖ *They are mobbed by fans wherever they go.* 他们不论走到哪里都会被仰慕者团团围住. VB: usu passive be V-ed

mo·bile /ˈməʊbaɪl, AM -bəl/ **mobiles.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 You use **mobile** to describe something that is able to move freely or be moved easily from place to place. 流动的, 可移动的. ❖ *Mobile units have been set up to get police quickly to an incident.* 警方已经设立了流动分队以便快速到达出事地点. *...the four hundred seat mobile theatre.* 有400个座位的流动剧院. ADJ
2 If you are **mobile**, you can move or travel easily from place to place, for example because you are not physically disabled or because you have your own transport. 可走动的、易出行的. ❖ *He is now mobile thanks to a powered wheelchair.* 有电动轮椅的帮助他现在可以走动了. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **mo·bil·ity** /məʊˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *Two cars gave them the freedom and mobility to go their separate ways.* 两人都有各自的汽车, 可让他们不受束缚、自由自在地分开行动. N-UNCOUNT
3 If someone has a **mobile** face, the expression on it changes quickly as their feelings change. (情绪)易变的, 多变的. ADJ-GRADED
4 In a **mobile** society, people move easily from one job, home, or social class to another. (工作、住所或社会阶层等)流动的. ❖ *...young, mobile professionals.* 年轻、流动的专业人才. ◢ **mobility** ❖ *Prior to the nineteenth century, there were almost no channels of social mobility.* 19世纪之前, 几乎没有让社会阶层流动的途径. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
5 ➞ 又见 **upwardly mobile**.
6 A **mobile** is the same as a **mobile phone**. 同mobile phone. ❖ *They tried to call me on the mobile yesterday.* 他们昨天试图打我的移动电话找我. N-COUNT INFORMAL
7 A **mobile** is a decoration which you hang from a ceiling. It usually consists of several small objects which move as the air around them moves. 风铃. N-COUNT

ˌmobile ˈhome, mobile homes. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **mobile home** is a caravan that people live in and that usually remains in the same place, but which can be pulled to another place using a car or van. (由车辆拉动的)活动房屋. N-COUNT

ˌmobile ˈphone, mobile phones. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **mobile phone** is a telephone that you can carry with you and use to make or receive calls wherever you are. 移动电话. N-COUNT

mo·bi·lize /ˈməʊbɪlaɪz/ **mobilizes, mobilizing, mobilized;** [英]又拼作 **mobilise.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **mobilize** support, you succeed in encouraging people to take action, especially political action. 鼓动起; 获得(支持). ❖ *The purpose of the journey is to mobilize public opinion on this controversial issue.* 这次行程的目的是希望公众舆论对这个有争议的问题给以支持. VB FORMAL V n
◢ **mo·bi·li·za·tion** /ˌməʊbɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the rapid mobilization of international opinion in support of the revolution.* 迅速获得国际舆论对革命的支持. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **mobilize** resources, you organize them and make them available for use. 调动. ◢ **mobilization** ❖ *...the mobilization of resources for education.* 调动资源以用于教育. VB V n FORMAL N-UNCOUNT
3 If a country **mobilizes** its armed forces, or if the country or its armed forces **mobilize**, they make preparations for a conflict. 动员(武装部队); 动员起来. ❖ *Sudan even threatened to mobilize in response to the ultimatums.* 苏丹甚至威胁说要动员部队以回应最后通牒. *It means that their whole army will mobilize.* 这意味着他们整个陆军部队将要动员起来. ◢ **mobilization** ❖ *...a demand for full-scale mobilization to defend the republic.* 要求总动员以保卫共和国. V-ERG V n FORMAL V N-UNCOUNT

mob·ster /ˈmɒbstə/ **mobsters.**
A **mobster** is someone who is a member of an organized group of violent criminals. 犯罪集团成员, 歹徒. N-COUNT

moc·ca·sin /ˈmɒkəsɪn/ **moccasins.**
Moccasins are soft leather shoes which have a low heel and a raised seam at the front. 莫卡辛鞋, 软皮鞋(低后跟, 前方有凸起的缝合线). N-COUNT

mock /mɒk/ **mocks, mocking, mocked.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **mock** someone or something, you laugh at them, tease them, or try to make them look foolish. 取笑, 嘲弄, 挖苦. ❖ *Nigel was mocked by schoolmates about his protruding ears.* 奈杰尔因为他那对突出的耳朵而遭到同学们取笑. *'I'm astonished, Benjamin,' she mocked.* '本杰明, 我很惊讶.' 她挖苦道. ◢ **mock·ing** ❖ *'It never really stops'. she complains in a mocking tone.* '它从未真正停过.' 她用嘲弄的语气抱怨道. ◢ **mock·ing·ly** ❖ *'Isn't that sweet?' he says mockingly.* '那还不甜吗?' 他嘲弄地说道. VB V n be V-ed V with quote ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 You use **mock** to describe something which is not real or genuine, but which is intended to be very similar to the real thing. 模拟的; 假装的. ❖ *'It's tragic!' swoons Jeffrey in mock horror.* '真是悲惨!' 杰弗里假装吓晕了过去. *One of them was subjected to a mock execution.* 他们当中一个被处以模拟死刑. *...a mock Tudor mansion.* 一幢模拟的都铎式大宅. ADJ ADJ n
3 **Mocks** are practice exams that you take as part of your preparation for real exams. (英国)模拟考试. ❖ *She went from a D in her mocks to a B in the real thing.* 她在模拟考试中只取得D, 但在正式考试时却取得了B. N-COUNT BRITISH

mock·ery /ˈmɒkəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone mocks you, you can refer to their behaviour or attitude as **mockery**. 嘲笑, 讥笑的行为. ❖ *Was there a* N-UNCOUNT

M

glint of mockery in his eyes? 他眼里是不是有一丝的讥笑? *There should be no snobbish mockery of catering or fashion design as university subjects.* 对饮食服务或时装设计作为大学里的科目,不应该有势利的嘲讽.

2 If something makes a **mockery** of something, it makes it appear worthless and foolish. 显得无价值; 荒谬. ❖ *This action makes a mockery of the Government's continuing protestations of concern.* 这个行动是对政府持续关注的讽刺. *The present system is a mockery of justice.* 现行制度践踏了司法公正. N-SING

'mock-up, mock-ups.

A **mock-up** of something such as a machine or building is a model of it which is made to do tests on or to show people what it will look like. (用于试验或展览的)实体模型, 实物复制品. ❖ *...a mock-up of the high street.* 那条大街的模型. N-COUNT

mod /mɒd/ **mods.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Mods are young people who wear a special kind of neat clothes, ride motor-scooters, and like soul music. Mods first appeared in the early 1960s. 摩登派青年(出现于1960年代初, 衣着整洁, 骑小型摩托车, 喜欢灵乐者). N-COUNT

mod·al /'məʊdəl/ **modals.**

A **modal** or a **modal auxiliary** is a word such as 'can' or 'would' which is used with a main verb to express ideas such as possibility, intention, or necessity. (表示可能性、意愿或必需)情态动词. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

,mod 'cons.

If a house has all **mod cons**, it has all the modern facilities such as central heating and hot water that make it pleasant to live in. 现代化生活设备(如供暖、热水设备等). N-PLURAL BRITISH, INFORMAL

mode /məʊd/ **modes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **mode** of something is one of the different forms it can take or ways it can happen. 方式, 方法, 模式. ❖ *...the capitalist mode of production.* 资本主义生产模式. *...a slightly more elegant and formal mode of dress.* 稍为优雅和庄重的着装方式. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

2 On some cameras or electronic devices, the different **modes** available are the different programs or functions that you can choose. (照相机或电器等)操作程序(模式). ❖ *The camera is in manual mode.* 照相机现在是手动模式. N-COUNT

mod·el /'mɒdəl/ **models, modelling, modelled;** [美]拼作 **modeling, modeled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **model** of an object is a smaller copy of it that shows what it looks like or how it works. 模型. ❖ *...an architect's model of a wooden house.* 建筑师做的木房子模型. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a model aeroplane that was the envy of the other students.* 让其他学生既羡慕又嫉妒的飞机模型. ADJ: ADJ n

2 If you **model** objects, you make them out of a substance such as clay or wood. (用泥土或木头)制作...的模型; 做模型. ❖ *There she began to model in clay.* 在那儿她开始用泥土制作模型. VB: V n, V in n

3 A particular **model** of a machine is a particular type or version of it. 型号; 设计. ❖ *To keep the cost down, opt for a basic model.* 为了节省成本, 就要选择基本的型号. N-COUNT

4 A **model** is a system that is being used and that people might want to copy in order to achieve similar results. 模范, 榜样. ❖ *...the Chinese model of economic reform.* 中国作为经济改革的榜样. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

5 If one thing **is modelled** on another, the first thing is made so that it is like the second thing in some way. (使)仿效, (使)模仿. ❖ *The quota system was modelled on those operated in America.* 该配额制度仿效了美国的制度. *She asked the author if she had modelled her hero on anybody in particular.* 她问作者书中主角是否模仿了某一个具体人物. VB: be V-ed on n, V n on n

6 A **model** of a system or process is a theoretical description of it that might help you understand how it works. 模型(用于帮助理解的理论描述). ❖ *Darwin eventually put forward a model of biological evolution.* 达尔文最终提出了生物进化的理论模型. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

7 If someone such as a scientist **models** a system or process, they make an accurate theoretical description of it in order to understand or explain how it works. 作出(对系统或过程)的理论描述的模型. ❖ *...the mathematics needed to model a nonlinear system like an atmosphere.* 用于做出像大气层的非线性系统模型所需的数学. VB: V n

8 If you say that someone or something is a **model** of a particular quality, you approve of them because they have that quality to a large degree. (某品质的)典范. ❖ *His marriage and family life is a model of propriety.* 他的婚姻和家庭生活都是得体的典范. N-COUNT: N of n PRAGMATICS

9 You use **model** to express approval of someone when you think that they give an excellent example by fulfilling their function very well. 模范的, 典范的. ❖ *She had been a model pupil.* 她曾经是个模范学生. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

10 ➤ 又见 **role model.**

11 An artist's **model** is a person who is painted, drawn, or sculpted by them. (艺术家的)模特儿. N-COUNT

12 If someone **models** for an artist, they stay in a particular position so that the artist can paint, draw, or sculpt them. 当模特儿. ❖ *Tullio has been modelling for Sandra for eleven years.* 图利奥已经为桑德拉当了11年的模特儿. VB: V for n, Also V

13 A fashion **model** is a person whose job is to display clothes by wearing them. (时装)模特儿. N-COUNT

14 If someone **models** clothes, they display them by wearing them. (亲身穿着)展示; 当服装模特儿. ❖ *She began modelling in Paris when she was only 15.* 在她只有15岁时就开始在巴黎当服装模特儿. ◢ **mod·el·ling** ❖ *She was being offered a modelling contract.* 有人提出与她签一份当服装模特儿的合约. VB: V n, V; N-UNCOUNT

mo·dem /'məʊdem/ **modems.**

A **modem** is a device which uses a telephone line to connect computers. (用于连接电话线和电脑的)调制解调器. ❖ *He sent his work to his publishers by modem.* 他把自己的作品通过网络发送给了他的出版商. N-COUNT also by N

mod·er·ate, moderates, moderating, moderated. ◆◆◆◇◇

The adjective and noun are pronounced /'mɒdərət/. The verb is pronounced /'mɒdəreɪt/. 形容词和名词发音为 /'mɒdərət/; 动词发音为 /'mɒdəreɪt/.

1 **Moderate** political opinions or policies are not extreme. You can also use **moderate** to describe people or groups who have such opinions or policies. (政治观点、政策等)温和的, 不走极端的. ❖ *...an easy-going man of very moderate views.* 一个观点温和、容易相处的人. *...a moderate Democrat.* 一个温和的民主党成员. ADJ-GRADED

➪ A **moderate** is someone with moderate political opinions. 政治观点温和的人. N-COUNT

2 You use **moderate** to describe something that is neither large nor small in amount or degree. 中等的, 适度的. ❖ *While a moderate amount of stress can be beneficial, too much stress can exhaust you.* 适度的压力对你会有好处, 而太大的压力会压垮你的. ◢ **mod·er·ate·ly** ❖ *...a moderately attractive woman.* 有一定魅力的女人. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

3 If you **moderate** something or if it **moderates**, it becomes less extreme or violent and more manageable or acceptable. 使温和; 变得温和. ❖ *They are hoping that once in office he can be persuaded to moderate his views.* 他们希望他执政后, 能接受劝说使其观点变得温和一些. *The immediate sense of crisis has moderated somewhat.* 对一触即发的危机的感觉有些缓和了. V-ERG: V n, V

mod·era·tion /,mɒdə'reɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone's behaviour shows **moderation**, you approve of them because they act in a way that is reasonable and not extreme. 适度, 节制. ❖ *The United Nations Secretary General called on all parties to show moderation.* 联合国秘书长呼吁各方要保持克制. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

If you say that someone eats, drinks, or smokes **in moderation**, you approve of them because their eating, drinking, or smoking is not great or excessive. (饮食、吸烟等)适度地, 不过分地. ❖ *Many adults are able to drink in moderation, but others become dependent on alcohol.* 许多成年人能 PHR PRAGMATICS

M

做到饮酒适量,但一部分人却依赖酒精度日.

mod·era·tor /'mɒdəreɪtə/ **moderators.**

In some debates, the **moderator** is a neutral person who presides over the discussion and makes sure that it is conducted in an orderly way. (辩论)仲裁人,主持人. N-COUNT

mod·ern /'mɒdən/ **moderns.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Modern** means relating to the present time, for example the present decade or present century. 现代的,近代的. ❖ *...modern society.* 现代社会. *...the risks facing every modern marriage.* 每段现代婚姻面对的危机. ADJ: ADJ n

2 Something that is **modern** is new and involves the latest ideas or equipment. 最新的,新式的. ❖ *...modern technology.* 最新科技. ◢ **mo·der·nity** /mɒ'dɜːnɪti/ ❖ *...an office block that astonished the city with its modernity.* 一幢办公大楼矗立在城市中,其现代化程度叫人叹为观止. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 People are sometimes described as **modern** when they have opinions or ways of behaviour that have not yet been accepted by most people in a society. 摩登的,新潮的. ❖ *They were very modern Tories.* 他们是非常现代的托利党人. *She is very modern in outlook.* 她的观念很新潮. ADJ-GRADED

4 **Modern** is used to describe styles of art, dance, music, and architecture that have developed in recent times, in contrast to classical styles. (艺术、舞蹈、音乐及建筑等)现代派的. ❖ *...the Museum of Modern Art.* 现代艺术博物馆. ADJ: ADJ n

➡ The **moderns** are artists who follow modern styles. 现代派艺术家. N-COUNT

ˌmodern-'day. ◆◇◇◇◇

Modern-day is used to refer to the new or modern aspects of a place, activity, or society. 现代的,当代的. ❖ *...modern-day America.* 当代美国. *...modern-day living.* 现代生活. ADJ: ADJ n

mod·ern·ise /'mɒdənaɪz/.

➡ 见 **modernize.**

mod·ern·ism /'mɒdənɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

In the first half of the 20th century, **modernism** was a tendency in the arts which was concerned with form, language, the mind, and the emotions, rather than with realism and narrative. 现代主义(出现于20世纪前半叶,关注形式、语言、心理和情感,与现实主义和描述主义相对的思潮). N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **post-modernism.**

mod·ern·ist /'mɒdənɪst/ **modernists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Modernist means relating to the ideas and methods of modernism or modern art. (观点和手段等)现代主义的. ❖ *The building is impeccably modernist: glass, aluminium and grey.* 从玻璃、铝材料和灰色外表来看,这座建筑是完美的现代主义作品. ADJ

➡ 又见 **post-modernist.**

➡ A **modernist** is an artist who uses modernist ideas and methods. 现代主义艺术家. N-COUNT

mod·ern·ize /'mɒdənaɪz/ **modernizes, modernizing, modernized;** [英]又拼作 **modernise.** ◆◆◇◇◇

To **modernize** something such as a system or a factory means to change it by replacing old equipment or methods with new ones. 使现代化. ❖ *...plans to modernize the refinery.* 使炼油厂现代化的计划. ◢ **mod·erni·za·tion** /ˌmɒdənaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the modernization of the region.* 该地区的现代化. *...a five-year modernization programme.* 为期五年的现代化计划. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

ˌmodern 'languages.

If you study **modern languages**, you study foreign languages such as French, German, and Russian which are widely used today. 现代语言(现今广泛使用的语言如法语、德语及俄语等). N-PLURAL

mod·est /'mɒdɪst/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **modest** house or other building is not large or expensive. 不大的;不昂贵的;朴素的. ❖ *A one-night stay in a modest hotel costs around £35.* 在小旅馆住宿一夜大概需要花35镑. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **modest** to describe something such as an amount, rate, or improvement which is relatively small. (数量、比例或改进等)较小的;不大的;不多的. ❖ *Swiss unemployment rose to the still modest rate of 0.7%.* 瑞士的失业率微涨至0.7%. *She let him place two modest bets on the last two races.* 她让他在最后两场赛马上下了少量的赌注. ◢ **mod·est·ly** ❖ *Britain's balance of payments improved modestly last month.* 英国的国际收支差额上月稍有好转. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 A **modest** income or success is not large, but is considered to be sufficient or satisfactory. 足够的,适度的. ❖ *You don't get rich, but you can get a modest living out of it.* 你不会因此富裕起来,但能从中过适度的生活. ADJ

4 If you say that someone is **modest**, you approve of them because they do not talk much about their abilities, qualities, or possessions. 谦虚的,谦逊的. ❖ *Lord Carrington is modest about his achievements.* 卡林顿勋爵对自己取得的成就表现得很谦虚. ◢ **modestly** ❖ *'I have recently taken up playing the sax, but I'm not that good,' she said modestly.* '我最近才开始演奏萨克斯管,吹得并不好.'她谦虚地说道. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v

5 You can describe a woman as **modest** when she avoids doing or wearing anything that might cause men to have sexual feelings towards her. You can also describe her clothes or behaviour as **modest**. (妇女)端庄的,(服装或行为)庄重的,正派的. ❖ *Asian women are more modest and shy.* 亚洲妇女更端庄、更害羞. ◢ **modestly** ❖ *She sat down cautiously on the red canvas cushions, knees modestly together.* 她小心翼翼地坐在红帆布坐垫上,膝盖很端庄地并在一起. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

mod·es·ty /'mɒdɪsti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who shows **modesty** does not talk much about their abilities, achievements, or possessions; used showing approval. 谦虚,谦逊. ❖ *I'm not good enough to play in Italy. That's not false modesty, I say it because it's true.* 我的水平还不足以到意大利去比赛,这不是故作谦虚,我这么说是因为确实如此. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

2 You can refer to the **modesty** of something such as a place, an amount, or a plan when it is relatively small or unambitious. 较小,适度. ❖ *The modesty of the town itself comes as something of a surprise.* 这个市镇本身这么小,有些令人出乎意料. N-UNCOUNT

3 If a woman or girl shows **modesty**, she is cautious about the way she dresses and behaves because she is aware that other people may view her in a sexual way. 谨慎,端庄. ❖ *Mirella's skirt was drawn up much more than modesty allowed.* 米莱拉的裙子提得太高,大大超过了端庄的标准. N-UNCOUNT

modi·cum /'mɒdɪkəm/.

A **modicum** of something, especially something that is good or desirable, is a reasonable but not large amount of it. 适量,少量. ❖ *I'd like to think I've had a modicum of success.* 我倒觉得自己已取得一定的成功. QUANT FORMAL

modi·fi·er /'mɒdɪfaɪə/ **modifiers.**

A **modifier** is a word or group of words that modifies another word or group. Sometimes, only words that are used before a noun are called **modifiers**. 修饰语,修饰成分;(名词前的)前置修饰语. N-COUNT

modi·fy /'mɒdɪfaɪ/ **modifies, modifying, modified.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **modify** something, you change it slightly, often in order to improve it. (程度较小地)修改,改造. ❖ *The club members did agree to modify their recruitment policy.* 俱乐部会员同意修改招收会员的规定. ◢ **modi·fi·ca·tion** /ˌmɒdɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ **modifications** ❖ *Relatively minor modifications were required.* 需要作少量修改. VB V n N-VAR

2 A word or group of words that **modifies** another word describes or classifies it, or restricts its meaning. 修饰;限定...的意义. ❖ *Adjectives generally precede the noun they modify.* 形容词通常出现在它们所修饰的名词之前. VB V n

mod·ish /'məʊdɪʃ/.

Something or someone that is **modish** is fashionable. 时髦的,流行的. ❖ *...modish young women from London society.* 从伦敦上流社会来的时髦年轻女子. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

modu·lar /'mɒdjʊlə/.

1 **Modular** is used to describe buildings or furniture consisting of separate parts or units that can be put together in ADJ TECHNICAL

different ways. (建筑或家具等)有标准组件的,组合式的、模块化的.

2 **Modular** means relating to the teaching of college or university courses in units called modules. (大学课程)分单元的、由独立单元构成的. ❖ *The course is modular in structure.* 这个课程在结构上是单元式的. ADJ BRITISH

modu·late /'mɒdjuleɪt/ **modulates, modulating, modulated.**

To **modulate** something means to alter or adjust it in order to make it more suitable or effective in particular circumstances. 调整; 缓和、减轻. ❖ *These chemicals modulate the effect of potassium.* 这些化学物质缓解钾的作用. *He carefully modulated his voice.* 他小心地压低了声音. ◢ **modu·la·tion** /ˌmɒdju'leɪʃən/ **modulations** ❖ *Even their voice modulations were similar.* 连他们说话的语调都很相似. VB FORMAL V n N-VAR

mod·ule /'mɒdjuːl/ **modules.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In some college or university courses, a **module** is one of the units that the course is divided into. (大学分单元课程)单元. ❖ *These courses cover a twelve week period and are organised into three four-week modules.* 这些课程共十二周,分为三个为期四周的单元. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **module** is part of a spacecraft which can operate independently of the main part, often at a distance from it. (航天器上能独立的)舱. ❖ *A rescue plan could be achieved by sending an unmanned module to the space station.* 救援计划可以通过发射一个无人驾驶舱到空间站完成. N-COUNT

3 A **module** is a part of a machine, especially a computer, which performs a particular function. (机器、尤其电脑中的)模块,程序块. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

mo·dus op·eran·di /ˌməudəs ɒpə'rændiː, -daɪ/.

A **modus operandi** is a particular way of doing something. 方法,做法. ❖ *Serial killers sometimes change their methods, their modus operandi.* 连环杀人犯有时会改变其方法、做法. N-SING FORMAL

mo·dus vi·ven·di /ˌməudəs vɪ'vendiː, -daɪ/.

A **modus vivendi** is an arrangement which allows people who have different attitudes to live or work together. (使矛盾双方能共处或共事的)解决办法,妥协. ❖ *After 1940, a modus vivendi between church and state was achieved.* 1940年以后,教会和政府之间达成了妥协. N-SING FORMAL

mo·gul /'məugəl/ **moguls.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **mogul** is an important, rich, and powerful businessman. 商业巨子; 地位显赫、富有的商人. ❖ *...an international media mogul.* 一位国际传媒业巨子. *...Hollywood movie moguls.* 好莱坞电影界的巨子. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

mo·hair /'məuheə/.

Mohair is a type of very soft wool. 马海毛、安哥拉山羊毛. ❖ *...a brown mohair dress.* 一条棕色马海毛裙子. N-UNCOUNT

moist /mɔɪst/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **moist** is slightly wet. 微湿的、湿润的. ❖ *Wipe off any excess make-up with a clean, moist cotton flannel.* 用一块干净、湿润的棉法兰绒布将多余的妆擦去. ADJ-GRADED

mois·ten /'mɔɪsən/ **moistens, moistening, moistened.**

To **moisten** something means to make it slightly wet. 使微湿,弄湿. ❖ *She took a sip of water to moisten her dry throat.* 她喝了一小口水,来湿润一下她干燥的喉咙. VB V n

mois·ture /'mɔɪstʃə/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Moisture is tiny drops of water in the air, on a surface, or in the ground. 潮气、湿气、水气. ❖ *...variations in the relative vigour of plants, as measured by their level of moisture and chlorophyll.* 植物茁壮程度的差异,就如由它们所含的水分和叶绿素来判定的那样. N-UNCOUNT

mois·tur·ize /'mɔɪstʃəraɪz/ **moisturizes, moisturizing, moisturized;** [英]又拼作 **moisturise.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you use a substance to **moisturize** your skin, you rub it on your skin to make your skin softer. 使增加水分,使湿润. ❖ *The lotion moisturizes while it cleanses.* 这种洁面液在清洗的同时滋润了皮肤. *...moisturizing cream.* 润肤霜. ◢ **moist·ur·iz·er, moisturizers.** A **moisturizer** is a cream or other product that you use to moisturize your skin. 润肤霜; 润肤膏. VB V n V V-ing N-VAR

mo·lar /'məulə/ **molars.**

Your **molars** are the large teeth towards the back of your mouth. 臼齿. N-COUNT

mo·las·ses /mə'læsɪz/.

Molasses is a thick, dark brown syrup which is produced when sugar is refined. It is used in cooking. 糖蜜、糖浆. N-UNCOUNT

mold /məuld/.

➽ 见 **mould**.

mold·ing /'məuldɪŋ/.

➽ 见 **moulding**.

moldy /'məuldi/.

➽ 见 **mouldy**.

mole /məul/ **moles.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **mole** is a natural dark spot or small dark lump on someone's skin. 胎记. ❖ *... a smartly dressed man with a mole on his left cheek.* 衣着潇洒、左颊上有一块胎记的男人. N-COUNT

2 A **mole** is a small animal with black fur that lives underground. 鼹鼠. N-COUNT

3 A **mole** is a member of a government or organization who secretly reveals confidential information to the press or to a rival organization. 长期潜伏的间谍,(将政府或机构内的秘密信息透露给媒体或敌方组织的)内奸. ❖ *He had been recruited by the Russians as a mole.* 他当时已经被俄罗斯人招募当了间谍. N-COUNT

mo,lecular bi'ology. ♦◇◇◇◇

Molecular biology is the study of the complex chemicals found in living things. 分子生物学. ◢ **mo·lecu·lar bi·olo·gist, molecular biologists** ❖ *This substance has now been cloned by molecular biologists.* 这种物质现在已经被分子生物学家克隆出来了. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

mol·ecule /'mɒlɪkjuːl/ **molecules.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **molecule** is the smallest amount of a chemical substance which can exist by itself. 分子. ❖ *...water molecules.* 水分子. ◢ **mo·lecu·lar** /mə'lekjulə/ ❖ *...molecular genetics.* 分子遗传学. N-COUNT ADJ: ADJ n

mo·lest /mə'lest/ **molests, molesting, molested.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A person who **molests** a woman or child interferes with them in a sexual way against their will. 对(妇女或儿童)性骚扰, 猥亵. ◢ **mo·les·ta·tion** /ˌmɒle'steɪʃən, AM ˌməul-/ ❖ *Any case of sexual molestation of a child should be reported to the police.* 任何儿童受性骚扰的事件都应该向警方报案. ◢ **mo·lest·er, molesters** ❖ *He'd been publicly labeled a child molester.* 他已经被公开地指为对儿童进行性骚扰者. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

mol·li·fy /'mɒlɪfaɪ/ **mollifies, mollifying, mollified.**

If you **mollify** someone, you do or say something to make them less upset or angry. 使平静; 使息怒; 抚慰. ❖ *The investigation was undertaken primarily to mollify pressure groups.* 展开调查主要是为了安抚压力集团. ◢ **mol·li·fied** ❖ *He looked first mollified and then relieved.* 他看上去先是缓和了下来,之后就释然了. VB FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

mol·lusc /'mɒləsk/ **molluscs.**

A **mollusc** is an animal such as a snail, clam, or octopus, which has a soft body and no backbone. Many types of mollusc have shells to protect them. 软体动物(如蜗牛、蛤或章鱼等,并通常有壳来保护的动物). N-COUNT

molly·coddle /'mɒlɪkɒdəl/ **mollycoddles, mollycoddling, mollycoddled.**

If you accuse someone of **mollycoddling** someone else, you are criticizing them for doing too many things for the other person and protecting them too much from unpleasant experiences. 娇宠,纵容. VB V n PRAGMATICS

Molo·tov cock·tail /ˌmɒlətɒv 'kɒkteɪl/ **Molotov cocktails.**

A **Molotov cocktail** is a simple bomb made by putting petrol and cloth into a bottle. It is exploded by setting fire to the cloth. (用一瓶汽油加布条制成的)燃烧弹,莫洛托夫燃烧瓶. N-COUNT

mol·ten /'məultən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Molten rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot thick liquid. (岩石、金属或玻璃等)熔化的,熔融的. ADJ

M

mom /mɒm/ **moms.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Some people refer to or address their mother as **mom**. The usual British word is **mum**. 妈妈. [英] 一般作 mum. ❖ *Mom, can you tell me how to do it?* 妈妈, 你能告诉我怎么做吗? N-FAMILY AMERICAN, INFORMAL

mo·ment /ˈməʊmənt/ **moments.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **moment** or **moments** are a very short period of time, for example a few seconds. 瞬间, 片刻. ❖ *She stared at him a moment, then turned away.* 她盯着他片刻, 然后转身走了. *In moments, I was asleep.* 我很快就睡着了. N-COUNT
2 A particular **moment** is the point in time at which something happens. 时刻, 时候. ❖ *At this moment a car stopped at the house.* 就在这时, 一辆汽车停在房子旁. *Many people still remember the moment when they heard that President Kennedy had been assassinated.* 许多人仍然记得他们获悉肯尼迪总统被暗杀的那一刻. N-COUNT with supp
3 If you say that an ordinary person or thing **has** their **moments**, you mean that sometimes they are more successful or interesting than usual. 有比平时更成功或有趣的时候. ❖ *He's not the thoroughly outgoing character you'd predict, although he has his moments.* 他虽然有性格表现外向的时候, 但他并非你所想的那样非常开朗. PHR
4 ➜ **spur of the moment**: 见 **spur**.
5 If someone does something at **the last moment**, they do it at the latest time possible. 最后一刻. ❖ *They changed their minds at the last moment and refused to go.* 他们在最后一刻改变主意, 拒绝去了. PHR
6 You use the expression **the next moment** or expressions such as '**one moment** he was there, **the next** he was gone' to emphasize that something happens suddenly, especially when it is very different from what was happening before. 突然..., 突然变得.... ❖ *He is unpredictable, weeping one moment, laughing the next.* 他这人反复无常, 一会儿哭, 一会儿又笑. PHR PRAGMATICS
7 If you say that something happens **the moment** something else happens, you are emphasizing that it happens immediately after the other thing. 一...(就...). ❖ *The moment I closed my eyes, I fell asleep.* 我一闭上眼睛, 就睡着了. PHR PRAGMATICS
8 If you say that you do not believe **for a moment** or **for one moment** that something is true, you are emphasizing that you do not believe that it could possibly be true. (与否定词连用)一点儿. ❖ *I don't for a moment think there'll be a divorce.* 我从未想过会发生离婚. PHR PRAGMATICS
9 You use expressions such as **at the moment** and **at the present moment** to indicate that a particular situation exists at the time when you are speaking. 现在, 此刻. ❖ *He's touring South America at this moment in time.* 他此刻正在南美洲旅行. PHR
10 You use **for the moment** to indicate that something is true now, even if it will not be true later or in the future. 暂时, 目前. ❖ *For the moment, however, the government is happy to live with it.* 不过, 目前政府很容忍这种情况. PHR
11 You use **of the moment** to describe someone or something that is especially popular at a particular time, especially when you want to suggest that their popularity is temporary. 当前流行的, 当前走红的. ❖ *He calls it a 'contraption', using his favourite word of the moment.* 他用当前他爱用的'玩意儿'来称呼它. PHR PRAGMATICS

mo·men·tary /ˈməʊməntəri, AM -teri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **momentary** lasts for a very short period of time, for example for a few seconds or less. 瞬间的, 短暂的, 片刻的. ❖ *His hesitation was only momentary.* 他只是迟疑了片刻. ADJ
◢ **mo·men·tari·ly** /ˌməʊmənˈteərɪli/ ❖ *She paused momentarily.* 她暂停了片刻. ADV

ˌmoment of ˈtruth, moments of truth.
If you refer to a time or event as the **moment of truth**, you mean that it is an important time when you must make a decision quickly, and whatever you decide will have important consequences in the future. 紧要关头, 关键时刻. ❖ *Both men knew the moment of truth had arrived.* 两人都知道关键时刻已经来到了. N-COUNT

mo·men·tous /məʊˈmentəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you refer to a decision, event, or change as **momentous**, you mean that it is very important, often because of the effects that it will have in the future. (因对将来有影响)重要的, 重大的. ❖ *The past three years have been among the most momentous in world history.* 过去的三年是世界历史中最重要的阶段之一. *It will be a momentous occasion.* 这将是重大的场合. ADJ-GRADED

mo·men·tum /məʊˈmentəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If a process or movement gains **momentum**, it develops or progresses increasingly quickly, and becomes increasingly less likely to stop. 势头, 冲力. ❖ *They are each anxious to maintain the momentum of the search for a solution.* 他们每个人都非常想保持寻找解决方案的动力. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Momentum** is the mass of a moving object multiplied by its velocity. 动量(等于移动物体的质量乘以它的速度). N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

mom·ma /ˈmɒmə/ **mommas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Momma means the same as **mommy**. 义同mommy. ❖ *'Don't look so sad,' Momma advised. 'You are so pretty when you smile.'* '别看上去那么伤心,' 妈妈劝道, '你笑的时候挺漂亮的.' N-FAMILY AMERICAN, INFORMAL

mom·my /ˈmɒmi/ **mommies.**
Some children refer to or address their mother as **mommy**. The usual British word is **mummy**. 妈妈, 妈咪. [英]一般作mummy. ❖ *Mommy and I went in an aeroplane.* 妈妈和我坐飞机去的. N-FAMILY AMERICAN, INFORMAL

Mon. ◆◆◇◇◇
Mon is a written abbreviation for **Monday**. Monday的缩写形式. ❖ *...Mon Oct 19.* 10月19日, 星期一.

mon·arch /ˈmɒnək/ **monarchs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
The **monarch** of a country or empire is the king, queen, or other hereditary ruler who reigns over it. (世袭)君主; 帝王, 国王; 女王. N-COUNT

mo·nar·chi·cal /mɒˈnɑːkɪkəl/.
Monarchical means relating to a monarch or monarchs. 君主的, 君主制度的. ❖ *...a monarchical system of government.* 君主政体. ADJ

mon·ar·chist /ˈmɒnəkɪst/ **monarchists.**
If you have **monarchist** opinions, you believe that your country should have a hereditary ruler such as a king or queen. 持世袭君主制观点的, 君主主义的. ❖ *...the tiny monarchist party.* 这个非常小的君主主义政党. ADJ-GRADED
➜ A **monarchist** is someone with monarchist views. 君主主义者. N-COUNT

mon·ar·chy /ˈmɒnəki/ **monarchies.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **monarchy** is a system in which a monarch reigns over a country. 君主制度, 君主政体. ❖ *...a serious debate on the future of the monarchy.* 对君主制的未来进行的严肃辩论. N-VAR
2 A **monarchy** is a country that is ruled by a monarch. 君主国. N-COUNT
3 The **monarchy** is used to refer to the monarch and his or her family. 皇室. ❖ *The monarchy has to create a balance between its public and private lives.* 皇室必须在其公众和私人生活中建立一种平衡. N-COUNT

mon·as·tery /ˈmɒnəstri, AM -teri/ **monasteries.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **monastery** is a building or collection of buildings in which monks live. 修道院. N-COUNT

mo·nas·tic /məˈnæstɪk/.
Monastic means relating to monks or to a monastery. 修道士的, 僧侣的; 修道院的. ❖ *...the monastic life.* 僧侣生活. ADJ

Mon·day /ˈmʌndeɪ, -di/ **Mondays.** ◆◆◆◆◇
Monday is the day after Sunday. 星期一. N-VAR

mon·etar·ism /ˈmʌnɪtərɪzəm, AM ˈmɑːn-/.
Monetarism is the control of a country's economy by regulating the total amount of money that is available. 货币主义(认为通过控制货币供应来控制经济). N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

mon·etar·ist /ˈmʌnɪtərɪst, AM ˈmɑːn-/ **monetarists.**
Monetarist economics is based on the theory that a country's economy should be controlled by regulating the total amount of money that is available. 货币主义的. ❖ *...tough monetarist* ADJ-GRADED TECHNICAL

policies. 严格的货币政策.
➩ A **monetarist** is someone with monetarist views. 货币主义者. N-COUNT

mon·etary /'mʌnɪtri, AM 'mɑːnɪteri/. ♦♦♦◇◇
Monetary means relating to money, or to the money supply. 金钱的,货币的. ❖ *Some countries tighten monetary policy to avoid inflation*. 有些国家通过紧缩货币政策来防止通货膨胀. *...the International Monetary Fund*. 国际货币基金组织. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

mon·ey /'mʌni/ **monies** or **moneys**. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 **Money** consists of the coins or banknotes that you can spend, or a sum that can be represented by these. 货币; 钱. ❖ *Major Karnes took some money out of his pocket and handed it to the captain*. 卡恩斯少校从口袋里拿出一些钱,递给了上尉. *Players should be allowed to earn money from advertising*. 应允许选手们拍广告赚钱. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Monies** is sometimes used to refer to an amount of money, or to separate amounts of money. 金额, 款项. ❖ *...the investment and management of monies by pension funds*. 退休金基金会对钱款的投资和管理. N-PLURAL FORMAL
3 If you get your **money's worth** from something, you are satisfied because you think it is worth the amount of money you have spent on it. 钱花得值得. ❖ *The fans get their money's worth*. 拥护者的钱花得值得. PHR PRAGMATICS
4 If you are **in the money**, you have a lot of money to spend. 富有, 有钱. ❖ *If you are one of the lucky callers chosen to play, you could be in the money*. 如果你成为被选出来竞技的打电话者之一,你可能就会发财了. PHR INFORMAL
5 If you **make money**, you obtain money by earning it or by making a profit. 挣钱, 赚钱, 发财. ❖ *...the only bit of the firm that consistently made money*. 一直赚钱的工厂唯一的部门. PHR
6 If you say that **money talks**, you mean that if someone has a lot of money, they also have a lot of power. 有钱就有权; 金钱万能. PHR
7 If a government or a central bank **prints money**, it provides the money for public spending by producing more banknotes, rather than by earning or borrowing what it needs. 通过发行货币(而不是通过赚钱或借钱)提供资金. PHR
8 If you say that someone is **throwing money at** a problem, you are criticizing them for trying to solve it by spending money on it, instead of doing more thoughtful and imaginative things. 用钱解决(问题), 大肆挥霍. PHR PRAGMATICS
9 If you say that you want someone to **put their money where their mouth is**, you want them to spend money to improve a bad situation, instead of just talking about improving it. 通过花钱来改善不佳状况, 并非只是空谈. PHR
10 If you say that the **smart money** is on a particular person or thing, you mean that people who know a lot about it think that this person will be successful, or this thing will happen. 知情者(熟悉情况并认为某人会成功或某事会发生的人). ❖ *A lot of smart money in Washington says that peace is nearly at hand*. 华盛顿的许多知情者说和平日子快要来了. PHR JOURNALISM
11 ➠ 又见 **pocket money**.
➠ **a licence to print money**: 见 **licence**.
➠ **give** someone **a run for** their **money**: 见 **run**.

mon·eyed /'mʌnid/; 又拼作 **monied**.
A **moneyed** person has a lot of money. 富有的, 有钱的. ❖ *...Japan's new monied classes*. 日本新兴的有钱阶层. ADJ FORMAL

money·lender /'mʌnilendə/ **moneylenders**; 又拼作 **money-lender**.
A **moneylender** is a person who lends money which has to be paid back at a high rate of interest. 放高利贷的人, 放债人. N-COUNT DATED

'money-maker, money-makers.
If you say that a business, product, or investment is a **money-maker**, you mean that it makes a big profit. 赚钱的商业(产品或投资). N-COUNT

'money market, money markets. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you refer to the **money market**, you mean the lending of large amounts of money, and the buying and selling of foreign currencies by institutions such as large banks. 金融市场, 货币市场. ❖ *On the money markets the dollar was weaker against European currencies*. 在金融市场上, 美元相对于欧洲货币显得疲软. N-COUNT

'money order, money orders.
A **money order** is a piece of paper representing a sum of money which you can buy at a post office and send to someone as a way of sending them money by post. The usual British term is **postal order**. 邮政汇票. [英] 一般作 postal order. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'money-spinner, money-spinners.
If you say that something is a **money-spinner**, you mean that it earns a lot of money for someone. 能赚钱的东西, 摇钱树. ❖ *The films have been fantastic money-spinners*. 电影一直是很好的摇钱树. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'money supply. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **money supply** is the amount of money in circulation in a country's economy. 货币供应量. ❖ *They believed that controlling the money supply would reduce inflation*. 他们认为控制货币供应量能降低通货膨胀. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

mon·grel /'mʌŋgrəl/ **mongrels.**
A **mongrel** is a dog which is not a pedigree but a mixture of different breeds. 杂种狗. N-COUNT

mon·ied /'mʌnid/.
➠ 见 **moneyed**.

moni·tor /'mɒnɪtə/ **monitors, monitoring, monitored.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **monitor** something, you regularly check its development or progress. 监督, 监视, 监控(事物的发展或进程). ❖ *Officials had not been allowed to monitor the voting*. 不允许官员们监督投票. ◢ **moni·tor·ing** ❖ *...analysis and monitoring of the global environment*. 对全球环境的分析和监控. VB V n N-UNCOUNT
2 You can refer to a person who checks that something is done correctly, or that it is fair, as a **monitor**. 监督员. ❖ *...UN monitors overseeing Namibian independence*. 联合国监督纳米比亚独立的监督员. N-COUNT
3 If officials or journalists **monitor** radio broadcasts from other countries, they record them or listen carefully to them in order to obtain information. 监听(外国广播). VB V n
4 A **monitor** is a machine that is used to check or record things, for example processes inside a person's body. 监控器, 监护仪. ❖ *...a heart monitor*. 心脏监护仪. N-COUNT
5 A **monitor** is a kind of television screen which is used to display information, for example in airports or television studios. (机场或电视台直播室的)监视器, 显示屏. N-COUNT

monk /mʌŋk/ **monks.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **monk** is a member of a male religious community that is usually separated from the outside world. 修道士, 僧侣. N-COUNT

mon·key /'mʌŋki/ **monkeys.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **monkey** is an animal with a long tail which lives in hot countries. Monkeys climb trees, and are related to gorillas and chimpanzees. 猴子. N-COUNT

mono /'mɒnəʊ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Mono is used to describe a system of playing music in which all the sound is directed through one speaker only. 单声道的. 比较 **stereo**. ADJ

mono- /'mɒnəʊ-/.
Mono- is used at the beginning of nouns and adjectives that have 'one' or 'single' as part of their meanings. 用于名词或形容词之前,表示'单', '一'. ❖ *...monolingual teachers*. 单语老师. PREFIX

mono·chrome /'mɒnəkrəʊm/.
1 A **monochrome** film, photograph, or television shows black, white, and shades of grey, but no other colours. (胶卷、照片或电视等)黑白的. ADJ
2 A **monochrome** picture uses only one colour in various shades. 单色的. ADJ

mono·cle /'mɒnəkəl/ **monocles.**
A **monocle** is a glass lens which people wore in former times in front of one of their eyes to improve their ability to N-COUNT

M

see with that eye. 单片眼镜.

mo·noga·my /mə'nɒgəmi/.
Monogamy is used to refer to the state or custom of having a sexual relationship with only one partner or of being married to only one person. 一夫一妻制, 单配偶制. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **mo·noga·mous** /mə'nɒgəməs/ ❖ *...a monogamous relationship.* 一夫一妻关系. ADJ

mono·gram /'mɒnəgræm/ **monograms.**
A **monogram** is a design based on someone's initials, which is usually marked on things they own such as their clothes. 姓名首字母组合的图案. N-COUNT
◢ **mono·grammed** ❖ *...a monogrammed handkerchief.* 印有首字母组合图案的手帕. ADJ

mono·graph /'mɒnəgrɑ:f, -græf/ **monographs.**
A **monograph** is a book or essay which is a detailed study of only one subject. 专著; 专论, 专文. N-COUNT FORMAL

mono·lin·gual /ˌmɒnəʊ'lɪŋgwəl/.
Monolingual means involving, using, or speaking only one language. 单语的, 只使用一种语言的. ❖ *...a largely monolingual country.* 主要通用一种语言的国家. ADJ

mono·lith /'mɒnəlɪθ/ **monoliths.**
1 A **monolith** is a very large upright piece of stone that was erected in ancient times. 单块石柱. N-COUNT
2 If you refer to an organization or system as a **monolith**, you are critical of it because it is very large and very slow to change, and it does not seem to have different parts with different characters. (贬义)大而不变; 死气沉沉. ❖ *In the past the USSR was a monolith under the control of the Communist Party.* 过去苏联在共产党治理下, 是个一成不变的国家. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
◢ **mono·lith·ic** ❖ *...an authoritarian and monolithic system.* 独裁、大而不变的体系. ADJ-GRADED

mono·lith·ic /ˌmɒnə'lɪθɪk/.
If you describe something such as a building as **monolithic**, you do not like it because it is very large and plain with no character. (建筑物)庞大但毫无特色的. ❖ *...a huge monolithic concrete building.* 一座庞大的、毫无特色的混凝土建筑. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mono·logue /'mɒnəlɒg, AM -lɔ:g/ **monologues.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to a long speech by one person during a conversation as a **monologue**, you mean it prevents other people from talking or expressing their opinions. 长篇大论(使别人无法插话). ❖ *Morris ignored the question and continued his monologue.* 莫里斯不理睬这个问题, 继续他的长篇大论. N-COUNT
2 A **monologue** is a long speech which is spoken by one person in a play or other drama. 长篇独白. N-VAR

mo·nopo·lis·tic /məˌnɒpə'lɪstɪk/.
If you refer to a business or its practices as **monopolistic**, you mean that it tries to control as much of an industry as it can and does not allow fair competition. 垄断的, 独占的. ADJ-GRADED

mo·nopo·lize /mə'nɒpəlaɪz/ **monopolizes, monopolizing, monopolized;** [英]又拼作 **monopolise.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **monopolizes** something, they have a very large share of it and prevent other people from having a share. 垄断, 独占, 完全控制. ❖ *Johnson, as usual, monopolized the conversation.* 跟平常一样, 约翰逊又只管自己说, 不容许别人插话了. VB V n
◢ **mo·nopo·li·za·tion** /məˌnɒpəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the monopolization of a market by a single supplier.* 唯一的供应商垄断了市场. N-UNCOUNT
2 If something or someone **monopolizes** you, they demand a lot of your time and attention, so that there is very little time left for anything else. 全部占有(某人)的时间(使没有时间做其他事). VB V n

mo·nopo·ly /mə'nɒpəli/ **monopolies.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If a company, person, or state has a **monopoly** on something such as an industry, they have complete control over it. 垄断, 支配. ❖ *...a state monopoly on land ownership.* 国家垄断土地的拥有权. N-VAR
2 A **monopoly** is a company which is the only provider of a particular product or service and which therefore has complete control over an industry, so that it is impossible for other companies to compete with it. 专营公司, 专卖公司. ❖ *...the shift of state monopolies from government to private management.* 政府专营公司从政府管理转为私营管理. N-COUNT
3 If you say that someone does not have a **monopoly** on something, you mean that they are not the only person who has that thing. 独自占有, 独有. ❖ *Women do not have a monopoly on feelings of betrayal.* 不只是女人才会有被出卖的感觉. N-SING with brd-neg

mono·rail /'mɒnəʊreɪl/ **monorails.**
A **monorail** is a system of transport in which small trains travel along a single rail which is usually high above the ground. 单轨铁路. N-COUNT also by N

mono·syl·la·ble /'mɒnəʊsɪləbəl/ **monosyllables.**
If you say that someone speaks in **monosyllables**, you mean that they say very little. (言语)少言寡语. N-COUNT
◢ **mono·syl·lab·ic** /ˌmɒnəʊsɪ'læbɪk/. If you refer to someone or the way they speak as **monosyllabic**, you mean that they say very little. 说话很少的. ADJ-GRADED

mono·tone /'mɒnətəʊn/ **monotones.**
1 If someone speaks in a **monotone**, their voice does not vary at all in tone or loudness and so it is not interesting to listen to. 单调的语音, 一成不变的声音. N-COUNT also in N
2 **Monotone** colours do not have any variations or shades. (色彩)单调的, 缺乏变化的. ❖ *On misty days, backgrounds fade to monotone blues and greys.* 在有薄雾的日子里, 背景逐渐变成了单调的蓝色和灰色. ADJ

mo·noto·nous /mə'nɒtənəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **monotonous** is very boring because it has a regular repeated pattern which never changes. 单调乏味的, 毫无变化的. ❖ *It's monotonous work, like most factory jobs.* 那是单调的工作, 跟大多数工厂里的工种一样. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **mo·noto·nous·ly** ❖ *The rain dripped monotonously.* 雨单调乏味地下着. ADV-GRADED

mo·noto·ny /mə'nɒtəni/.
The **monotony** of something is the fact that it never changes and is repetitive and boring. 单调, 枯燥. ❖ *A night on the town may help to break the monotony of the week.* 在镇上过一晚或许有助于打破工作一周的单调乏味. N-UNCOUNT

mon·ox·ide /mə'nɒksaɪd/.
➟ 见 **carbon monoxide.**

mon·soon /mɒn'su:n/ **monsoons.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **monsoon** is the season in Southern Asia when there is a lot of very heavy rain. (南亚的)季风期, 雨季. N-COUNT
2 Monsoon rains are sometimes referred to as the **monsoons**. 雨季中的大雨. N-PLURAL

mon·ster /'mɒnstə/ **monsters.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **monster** is a large imaginary creature that looks very ugly and frightening. (想象中的大而丑、可怕的)怪物. N-COUNT
2 If you describe someone as a **monster**, you mean that they are cruel, frightening, or evil. 恶人, 坏人. N-COUNT
3 A **monster** is something which is extremely large, especially something which is difficult to manage or which is unpleasant. (不易对付的或讨厌的)巨大的物体. ❖ *...the monster which is now the London marathon.* 当前的巨大考验是伦敦马拉松比赛. N-COUNT
4 **Monster** means extremely and surprisingly large. 极大的, 特大的. ❖ *...a monster weapon.* 巨型武器. *The film will be a monster hit.* 这部电影会获得极大的成功. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

mon·stros·ity /mɒn'strɒsɪti/ **monstrosities.**
If you describe something, especially something large, as a **monstrosity**, you mean that you think it is extremely ugly. 极其丑陋的东西. ❖ *The older buildings have been torn down and replaced by modern monstrosities.* 古旧建筑已经被拆掉, 取而代之的是丑陋的现代建筑物. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

mon·strous /'mɒnstrəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe a situation or event as **monstrous**, you mean that it is extremely shocking or unfair. 令人震惊的; 不公正的. ❖ *She endured the monstrous behaviour for years.* 多年来她忍受着这种令人发指的行为. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **mon·strous·ly** ❖ *Your husband's family has behaved monstrously.* 你丈夫一家的表现令人吃惊. *...a woman so monstrously* ADV-GRADED ADV after v

treated. 一个受到如此不公正待遇的女性.

2 If you describe an unpleasant thing as **monstrous**, you mean that it is extremely large in size or extent. (型号、程度等)巨大的. ❖ *...a monstrous copper edifice.* 巨大的铜建筑. ◢ **monstrously** ❖ *...monstrously inflated prices.* 极度上扬的价格. *...monstrously powerful engines.* 马力极大的机器. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS] ADV-GRADED ADV adj/-ed

3 If you describe something as **monstrous**, you mean that it is extremely frightening because it appears unnatural or ugly. 丑陋而可怕的; 怪异的. ❖ *...the film's monstrous fantasy figure.* 电影中的幻想出来的丑陋可怕的人物. ADJ-GRADED

mon·tage /mɒn'tɑːʒ, 'mɒntɑːʒ/ **montages.**

A **montage** is a picture, film, or piece of music which consists of several different items that are put together, often in an unusual combination or sequence. 蒙太奇(图画、电影或音乐中将不同的成分不寻常地放在一起的方法). N-COUNT

month /mʌnθ/ **months.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **month** is one of the twelve periods of time that a year is divided into, for example January or February. 月, 月份. ❖ *The trial is due to begin next month.* 审判定于下个月开始. N-COUNT

2 A **month** is a period of about four weeks. 一个月的时间. ❖ *She was here for a month.* 她在这儿一个月. N-COUNT

month·ly /'mʌnθli/ **monthlies.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **monthly** event or publication happens or appears every month. (事件或出版物等)每月的, 每月一次的. ❖ *...their monthly house payments.* 他们每月的房租. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *In some areas the property price can rise monthly.* 有些地方, 房地产价格每个月都会上涨. ADV ADV after v

2 You can refer to a publication that is published monthly as a **monthly**. 月刊. ❖ *...'Scallywag', a London satirical monthly.* 《流氓》这份伦敦出版的讽刺性月刊. N-COUNT

3 **Monthly** quantities or rates relate to a period of one month. (数量和费用等)每月的, 按月的. ❖ *...the monthly rent for a two-bedroom flat.* 有两间卧室的房子每月的租金. ADJ: ADJ n

monu·ment /'mɒnjumənt/ **monuments.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **monument** is a large structure, usually made of stone, which is built to remind people of an event in history or of a famous person. 纪念碑; 纪念馆; 纪念物. N-COUNT

2 A **monument** is something such as a castle or bridge which was built a very long time ago and is regarded as an important part of a country's history. 历史遗迹, 永久性纪念物. N-COUNT

3 If you describe something as a **monument** to someone's qualities, you mean that it is a very good example of the results or effects of those qualities. 证明, 见证. ❖ *By his international achievements he leaves a fitting monument to his beliefs.* 他在国际上取得的成就为他自己的信念留下了合适的见证. N-COUNT N to n

monu·men·tal /ˌmɒnju'mentəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **monumental** to emphasize the size or extent of something. (大小或程度)极大的. ❖ *It had been a monumental blunder.* 那曾是个极大的错误. ◢ **monu·men·tal·ly** ❖ *...the most monumentally hideous night of my life!* 那是我一生中最可怕的一个晚上! *...a task for which he is monumentally ill-equipped.* 一个极不适合他做的工作. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS] ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe a book or musical work as **monumental**, you are emphasizing that it is very large and impressive, and is likely to be important for a long time. (作品或音乐作品等)伟大而不朽的. ❖ *...his monumental work on Chinese astronomy.* 他对中国天文学所作的不朽的研究. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS]

moo /muː/ **moos, mooing, mooed.**

When cows **moo**, they make the long low sound that cattle typically make. (牛)哞哞叫. VB: V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The cow says 'moo-moo'.* 奶牛哞哞地叫着. N-COUNT, SOUND

mooch /muːtʃ/ **mooches, mooching, mooched.**

▸**mooch around;** [英]又作 **mooch about.**

If you **mooch around** or **mooch about** a place, you move around there slowly with no particular purpose. 闲逛, 漫步. ❖ *Andrew was left to mooch around the house on his own.* 安德鲁被独自留在屋内闲荡. PHR-V V P V P n

mood /muːd/ **moods.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **mood** is the way you are feeling at a particular time. If you are in a good **mood**, you feel cheerful. If you are in a bad **mood**, you feel angry and impatient. 心情, 情绪. ❖ *Lily was in one of her aggressive moods.* 莉莉当时的情绪很爱争吵. If you say that you are **in the mood** for something, you mean that you want to do it or have it. If you say that you are **in no mood** to do something, you mean that you do not want to do it or have it. 有(或没有)(做某事)的兴趣. N-COUNT with supp PHR

2 The **mood** of a group of people is the way that they think and feel about an idea, event, or question at a particular time. 心态, 思想倾向. ❖ *They largely misread the mood of the electorate.* 他们在很大程度上错误理解了选民的心态. N-SING

3 If someone is in a **mood**, the way they are behaving shows that they are feeling angry and impatient. 心情不好, 不耐烦. N-COUNT

4 The **mood** of a place is the general impression that you get of it. 总体印象; 基调. ❖ *First set the mood with music.* 首先用音乐定下基调. N-COUNT

moody /'muːdi/ **moodier, moodiest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **moody** person often becomes depressed or angry without any warning. 闷闷不乐的; 喜怒无常的. ◢ **moodi·ly** /'muːdɪli/ ❖ *He sat and stared moodily out the window.* 他坐着, 闷闷不乐地盯着窗外. ◢ **moodi·ness** ❖ *His moodiness may have been caused by his poor health.* 他的喜怒无常可能是由他不佳的健康状况引起的. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe a picture, film, or piece of music as **moody**, you mean that it suggests particular emotions, especially sad ones. (图画、电影或音乐等)引起某种情感的; (尤指)感伤的. ❖ *...moody black and white photographs.* 令人感伤的黑白照片. ADJ-GRADED

moon /muːn/ **moons, mooning, mooned.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **moon** is the object in the sky that goes round the Earth once every four weeks and that you can often see at night as a circle or part of a circle. 月球, 月亮. ❖ *...the first man on the moon.* 第一个登上月球的人. *...the light of a full moon.* 满月的光辉. N-SING

➻ 又见 **new moon**.

2 A **moon** is an object like a small planet that travels around a planet. (行星的)卫星. ❖ *...Neptune's large moon.* 海王星的大卫星. N-COUNT

3 If you say that something happens **once in a blue moon**, you are emphasizing that it does not happen very often at all. 极少发生. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

4 If you say that you are **over the moon**, you mean that you are very pleased about something. 感到很满意, 很愉快. PHR INFORMAL

5 If you **are mooning** around, you are spending time doing nothing in particular, for example because you feel unhappy or lazy, or are worried about something. (因不高兴、懒惰和焦虑等而)懒散度日, 闲逛. VB

moon·light /'muːnlaɪt/ **moonlights, moonlighting, moonlighted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Moonlight** is the light that comes from the moon at night. 月光. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **moonlights**, they have a second job in addition to their main job, often without informing their main employers or the tax office. (偷偷地)从事第二职业; 兼职. ❖ *...an engineer who was moonlighting as a taxi driver.* 一个兼职做出租车司机的工程师. VB: V V as n

moon·lit /'muːnlɪt/.

Something that is **moonlit** is lit by moonlight. 有月光的. ADJ

moon·shine /'muːnʃaɪn/.

1 **Moonshine** is whisky that is made illegally. 非法酿制的威士忌酒. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

2 If you say that someone's thoughts, ideas, or comments are **moonshine**, you think they are foolish and not based on reality. (指思想、观点及评论)空想, 妄想. ❖ *As Morison* N-UNCOUNT [PRAGMATICS]

M

remarks, the story is pure moonshine. 正如莫里森所言，那个故事纯属妄想.

moor /muə/ **moors, mooring, moored.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **moor** is an area of open, uncultivated, and usually high land with poor soil that is covered mainly with grass and heather. 荒芜高原，荒原. ◆ *...265 square miles of moor.* 面积为265平方英里的荒芜高原. N-VAR BRITISH

2 If you **moor** a boat, you attach it to the land with a rope or cable so that it cannot drift away. (使)系泊，(使)停泊. ◆ *I decided to moor near some tourist boats.* 我决定将船泊在一些游艇附近. VB V n, V

3 ➡ 又见 **mooring**.

4 The **Moors** were a Muslim people who established a civilization in North Africa and Spain between the 8th and the 15th century A.D. 摩尔人(公元8世纪到15世纪在北非和西班牙建立文明的穆斯林民族). ◢ **Moor·ish** ◆ *...a medieval Moorish palace.* 一座中世纪摩尔人的宫殿. N-COUNT, ADJ

moor·ing /ˈmuərɪŋ/ **moorings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **mooring** is a place or object on land to which a boat is tied so that it cannot drift away. 停泊处. N-COUNT

2 **Moorings** are the rope, anchors, or chains used to moor a boat or ship. (绳、锚或链等)停泊设备. N-PLURAL

moor·land /ˈmuələnd/ **moorlands.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Moorland is land which consists of moors. 高沼泽地. ◆ *...rugged Yorkshire moorland.* 约克郡高低不平的高沼泽地. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

moose /muːs/; **moose** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇ N-COUNT

A **moose** is a large North American deer. 北美驼鹿.

moot /muːt/ **moots, mooting, mooted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a plan, idea, or subject **is mooted**, it is suggested or introduced for discussion. (计划、观点及主题等)(被)提出(供讨论). ◆ *...the scheme, which was first mooted in November.* 在11月首次被提出供讨论的方案. VB usu passive FORMAL

2 If something is a **moot** point or question, people cannot agree about it. 尚未达成一致的. ADJ-GRADED

mop /mɒp/ **mops, mopping, mopped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **mop** consists of a sponge or many pieces of string attached to a long handle and is used for washing floors. (擦地用的)拖把. N-COUNT

2 If you **mop** a surface such as a floor, you clean it with a mop. 用拖把擦(地板). ◆ *She wants the floors mopped every day.* 她要地板每天都擦一次. VB V n

3 If you **mop** sweat from your forehead, you wipe it with a handkerchief. (用手帕)擦去，抹去. ◆ *The Inspector took out a handkerchief and mopped his brow.* 检查员掏出手帕，擦了擦额头. VB V n from n, V n

4 If someone has a **mop** of hair, they have a lot of hair and it looks rather untidy. 蓬乱的一团(头发). N-COUNT

➤mop up.

1 If you **mop up** a liquid, you clean it with a cloth so that the liquid is absorbed. 用抹布擦干. ◆ *When the washing machine spurts out water at least we can mop it up.* 当洗衣机喷出水时，我们至少可以用抹布把它擦干. *...as the thunderstorms left homeowners mopping up.* 雷雨使得屋主们要用拖把将地擦干. PHR-V V P noun, V n P, V P

2 If you **mop up** something that you think is undesirable or dangerous, you remove it or deal with it so that it is no longer a problem. 清除，肃清. ◆ *The infantry divisions mopped up remaining centres of resistance.* 步兵师肃清了余下的仍在抵抗的地区. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P

mope /məup/ **mopes, moping, moped.**

If you **mope**, you feel miserable and do not feel interested in doing anything. 闷闷不乐，百无聊赖. VB V

➤mope around; [英]又作 **mope about.**

If you **mope around** or **mope about**, you wander around not doing anything, looking and feeling unhappy. 闷闷不乐(没精打采)地闲荡. ◆ *He moped around the office for a while, feeling bored.* 他在办公室里闲荡了一会儿，感到非常无聊. PHR-V V P, V P n

moped /ˈməuped/ **mopeds.**

A **moped** is a small motorcycle which you start by pedalling like a bicycle. 摩托自行车. N-COUNT

mor·al /ˈmɒrəl, AM ˈmɔːr-/ **morals.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Morals** are principles and beliefs concerning right and wrong behaviour. 道德，品德，道德规范. ◆ *Western ideas and morals...* 西方的观念和道德规范. *They have no morals.* 他们毫无品德. N-PLURAL

2 **Moral** means relating to beliefs about what is right or wrong. 道德的，品德的. ◆ *...the moral issues involved in 'playing God'.* 有关'扮演上帝'的道德问题. ◢ **mor·al·ly** ◆ *When, if ever, is it morally justifiable to allow a patient to die?* 究竟让病人在什么时候死，在道德上才是情有可原的呢? *Is there really morally any difference between slaughtering a cow for food and a horse for food?* 为了食用而杀牛和杀马在道德上难道真的有区别吗? ADJ ADJ n, ADV-GRADED

3 **Moral** courage or duty is based on what you believe is right or acceptable, rather than on what the law says should be done. 道义的，道德的. ◆ *The Government had a moral, if not a legal duty to pay compensation.* 即使政府没有法律义务去赔偿，它至少也有道义上的责任. ADJ ADJ n

4 A **moral** person behaves in a way that is believed by most people to be good and right. 有道德的，品德端正的. ◢ **morally** ◆ *Art is not there to improve you morally.* 艺术并不是用来使人在道德上有所进步的. ADJ-GRADED, ADV, ADV with v

5 ➡ **moral victory**: 见 **victory**.

6 If you give someone **moral** support, you encourage them in what they are doing by expressing approval. 精神上的，道义上的. ADJ ADJ n

7 The **moral** of a story or event is what you learn from it about how you should or should not behave. (故事或事件的)教育意义，寓意. ◆ *The moral of the story is let the buyer beware.* 这个故事的寓意是让购物者当心. N-COUNT

mo·rale /məˈrɑːl, -ˈræl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Morale is the amount of confidence and optimism that people have. 士气，精神状态. ◆ *Many pilots are suffering from low morale.* 许多飞行员士气低落. N-UNCOUNT

moral 'fibre; [美]拼作 **moral fiber.**

Moral fibre is the quality of being determined to do what you think is right. 坚定的意志. ◆ *...the destruction of the moral fibre of the nation.* 摧毁这个国家的人的意志. N-UNCOUNT

mor·al·ise /ˈmɒrəlaɪz, AM ˈmɔːr-/.

➡ 见 **moralize.**

mor·al·ist /ˈmɒrəˈlɪst, AM ˈmɔːrə-/ **moralists.**

A **moralist** is someone who has strong ideas about right and wrong behaviour, and who tries to make other people behave according to these ideas. 德育家，道德家. ◢ **mor·al·is·tic** /ˌmɒrəlˈɪstɪk, AM ˌmɔːr-/ ◆ *He has become more moralistic.* 他变得越来越爱说教. N-COUNT, ADJ-GRADED

mo·ral·ity /məˈrælɪti/ **moralities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Morality** is the belief that some behaviour is right and acceptable and that other behaviour is wrong. 道德，伦理. ◆ *...standards of morality and justice.* 道德和正义的标准. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **morality** is a system of principles and values concerning people's behaviour, which is generally accepted by a society or by a particular group of people. 道德标准，道德观. ◆ *...a morality that is sexist.* 性别歧视的道德观. N-COUNT

3 The **morality** of something is how right or acceptable it is. 道德性，道义性. ◆ *...the arguments about the morality of blood sports.* 对猎杀运动的道德性的争论. N-UNCOUNT

mor·al·ize /ˈmɒrəlaɪz, AM ˈmɔːr-/ **moralizes, moralizing, moralized;** [英]又拼作 **moralise.**

If you say that someone **is moralizing**, you are critical of them for telling people what they think is right or wrong. 说教，训导. ◆ *As a dramatist I hate to moralize.* 作为一名剧作家，我讨厌说教. ◢ **mor·al·iz·ing** ◆ *We have tried to avoid any moralizing.* 我们已经极力避免任何的说教. VB PRAGMATICS V, N-UNCOUNT

,moral ma'jority.

If there is a large group in society that holds strong conservative opinions on matters of morality and religion, you can refer to these people as **the moral majority**. 主张严 N-COLL-SING, N-COLL-PROPER the N

M

格道德和宗教标准的人们.

mo·rass /mə'ræs/ **morasses.**

N-COUNT If you describe an unpleasant or confused situation as a **morass**, you mean that it seems impossible to escape from or resolve, because it has become so serious or so complicated. 困境. ❖ *I tried to drag myself out of the morass of despair.* 我极力想从绝望的困境中自拔.

mora·to·rium /ˌmɒrə'tɔːriəm, AM ˌmɔːr-/ **moratoriums** or **moratoria.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT A **moratorium** on a particular activity or process is the stopping of it for a fixed period of time, usually as a result of an official agreement. 延缓, 暂停.

mor·bid /'mɔːbɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

ADJ-GRADED A **morbid** person has a strange or unwise interest in unpleasant things, especially death. (尤指对死亡等的兴趣)病态的, 不正常的. ❖ *Some people have a morbid fascination with crime.* 有些人对犯罪有病态的迷恋. ◢ **mor·bid·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *There's something morbidly fascinating about the thought.* 这种思想有一种病态的魅力.

mor·dant /'mɔːdənt/.

ADJ-GRADED FORMAL **Mordant** humour or wit is sarcastic, sharp, and critical, but also very funny. (幽默或机智)尖锐的, 讽刺的, 批判的.

more /mɔː/. ◆◆◆◆◆

More is often considered to be the comparative form of **much** and **many**. much和many的比较级.

1 DET You use **more** to indicate that there is a greater number of things or a greater amount of something than before or than average, or than something else. You can use 'a little', 'a lot', 'a bit', 'far' and 'much' in front of **more**. 更多的, 更大的(可在前面加上a little, a lot, a bit, far及much). ❖ *...teaching more children foreign languages.* 教更多的孩子学外语. *Give adolescents a little more information than they ask for.* 在年轻人提问时, 告诉他们更多的信息.

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. PRON ❖ *He had four hundred dollars in his pocket. Billy had more.* 他口袋里有400元, 比利的钱更多些.

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. QUANT ❖ *Employees may face increasing pressure to take on more of their own medical costs in retirement.* 雇员们可能面临着越来越大的压力, 即在退休后需要更多地承担自己的医疗费用.

2 ADV-COMPAR ADV after v You can use **more** to indicate that something continues to happen for a further period of time. 再, 继续地, 进一步. ❖ *Things might have been different if I'd talked a bit more.* 如果我当时再多说几句的话, 情况就可能会不一样了. PHR You can use **some more** to indicate that something continues to happen for a further period of time. 持续, 再. ❖ *We walked some more.* 我们又走了一会儿.

3 ADV-COMPAR adv ADV, n ADV You use **more** to indicate that something is repeated. For example, if you do something 'once more', you do it again once. 再, 又. ❖ *This train would stop twice more.* 这列火车会再停下来两次.

4 DET You use **more** to refer to an additional thing or amount. You can use 'a little', 'a lot', 'a bit', 'far' and 'much' in front of **more**. 更多的, 附加的(可在前面加上a little, a lot, a bit, far及much). ❖ *They needed more time to consider whether to hold an inquiry.* 他们需要更多时间来考虑是否进行调查.

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ADJ-COMPAR ADJ n ❖ *We stayed in Danville two more days.* 我们在丹维尔又逗留了两天. *Are you sure you wouldn't like some more wine?* 你肯定不想再要点酒吗?

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. PRON ❖ *Oxfam has appealed to western nations to do more to help the refugees.* 饥荒救济会已经呼吁西方国家对难民提供更多帮助.

5 PHR-PREP You use **more than** before a number or amount to say that the actual number or amount is even greater. 比...更多, 超过. ❖ *...a survey of more than 1,500 schools.* 对1,500多所学校进行的调查.

6 PHR You use **more than** to say that something is true to a greater degree than is necessary or than average. 比(需要的或平均的)更多. ❖ *Lithuania produces more than enough food to feed itself.* 立陶宛的粮食产量超过自身的需求.

7 PHR PRAGMATICS You use **no more than** or **not more than** when you want to emphasize how small a number or amount is. 仅仅, 至多. ❖ *Each box requires no more than a few hours of labor to build.* 每个箱子只需要干几个小时就能做好.

8 PHR You can use **more and more** to indicate that something is becoming greater in amount, extent, or degree all the time. (数量、范围或程度等)越来越... ❖ *Bob became more and more furious.* 鲍勃变得越来越愤怒了. *More and more women are wearing men's fragrances.* 越来越多的女士在用男用香水.

9 ADV-COMPAR ADV adj/adv You use **more** to indicate that something or someone has a greater amount of a quality than they used to or than is average or usual. 更加地, 更大程度地. ❖ *Prison conditions have become more brutal.* 监狱的环境变得更加残酷了. *We can satisfy our basic wants more easily than in the past.* 要满足基本的生活需求, 现在比过去容易.

10 ADV-COMPAR ADV with v If you do something **more** than before or **more** than someone else, you do it to a greater extent or more often. 更加地, 比...更甚. ❖ *When we are tired, tense, depressed or unwell, we feel pain much more.* 我们在身体疲倦或精神紧张、情绪低落、不舒服时, 会容易感到疼痛得多.

11 ADV-COMPAR ADV adv/adj PRAGMATICS You use **more** in conversations when you want to draw someone's attention to something interesting or important that you are about to say. (为引起对将要提及的有趣或重要事情的注意)更, 而且. ❖ *More seriously for him, there are members who say he is wrong.* 对他来说更严重的是, 有些成员说他是错的.

12 ADV-COMPAR ADV group than group/cl, ADV of a n If you say that something is **more** one thing than another, you mean that it is like the first thing rather than the second. (与其说...)倒不如说.... ❖ *He's more like a film star than a life-guard.* 与其说他是个救生员, 不如说他更像个电影明星. *It's not really an interview, it's more of a conversation.* 那确实说不上是面试, 倒更像是一次交谈.

13 PHR If something is **more than** a particular thing, it has greater value or importance than this thing. 超出. ❖ *He's more than a coach, he's a friend.* 他不只是个教练, 更是个朋友呢!

14 PRON PRAGMATICS You can use **more** in expressions like 'no more, no less' and 'neither more nor less' to indicate that what you are saying is exactly true or correct. 多了的部分(用于no more, no less和neither more nor less等表达式中, 表示所说的话完全准确或没错). ❖ *I told him the truth. No more, no less.* 我如实地告诉了他事情的真相.

15 PHR PRAGMATICS If something is **more or less** true, it is true in a general way, but is not completely true. 差不多, 基本上. ❖ *The Conference is more or less over.* 会议基本上结束了. *He more or less started the firm.* 他多少算得上创办了公司.

16 PHR PRAGMATICS If you say that someone or something is **nothing more than** a particular thing, you are emphasizing that they are only that thing, and nothing more interesting or important. 只不过, 仅仅. ❖ *Mr Urquhart was nothing more than a hard-working businessman.* 厄克特先生只不过是个努力工作的商人.

17 PHR PRAGMATICS You can use **what is more** or **what's more** to introduce an extra piece of information which supports or emphasizes the point you are making. 另外, 此外, 而且. ❖ *You should remember it, and what's more, you should get it right.* 你应该记住它, 此外应该把它做好.

18 ➽ **all the more**: 见 **all**.

➽ **any more**: 见 **any**.

more·over /mɔː'rəʊvə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

ADV ADV with cl (not last in cl) PRAGMATICS FORMAL You use **moreover** to introduce a piece of information that adds to or supports the previous statement. 此外, 再者. ❖ *The young find everything so simple. The young, moreover, see it as their duty to be happy and do their best to be so.* 年轻人觉得一切都如此简单. 此外, 他们还把快乐当做自己的责任, 并想方设法来快乐.

mo·res /'mɔːreɪz/.

N-PLURAL FORMAL The **mores** of a particular place or group of people are the customs and behaviour that are typically found in that place or group. 风俗习惯, 传统. ❖ *...the accepted mores of British society.* 英国社会已接受的风俗.

morgue /mɔːg/ **morgues.**

1 A **morgue** is a building or room where dead bodies are kept before being cremated or buried. (火化或埋葬之前用以停放尸体的)停尸房. N-COUNT

2 A **morgue** is a building or room where unidentified dead bodies or the bodies of murder victims are kept until they are identified or released for burial. (身份不明的死者或谋杀受害者在被确认身份或被允许埋葬之前用以停放尸体的)停尸房. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mori·bund /ˈmɒrɪbʌnd, AM ˈmɔːr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **moribund**, you mean that it is in a very bad condition. 垂死的, 奄奄一息的, 状况极差的. ❖ *...the moribund economy.* 极恶劣的经济状况. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

Mor·mon /ˈmɔːmən/ **Mormons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Mormons are people who belong to the Christian religious group founded by Joseph Smith in the United States. 摩门教徒(属美国约瑟夫·史密斯建立的基督教派). N-COUNT

morn /mɔːn/.

Morn means the same as **morning**. 义同morning. ❖ *...one cold February morn.* 2月一个寒冷的早晨. N-SING LITERARY

morn·ing /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/ **mornings.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **morning** is the part of each day between the time that people usually wake up and noon or lunchtime. 上午, 早上(从人们通常起床的时间至中午). ❖ *On Sunday morning Bill was woken by the telephone.* 星期天早上, 比尔被电话铃声吵醒了. N-VAR

2 If you refer to a particular time **in the morning**, you mean a time during the part of a day between midnight and noon. 上午(从午夜至中午). ❖ *I often stayed up until two or three in the morning.* 我经常熬夜到凌晨两三点钟. N-SING the N

3 If you say that something will happen **in the morning**, you mean that it will happen during the morning of the following day. 明早, 次日上午. PHR

4 If you say that something happens **morning, noon and night**, you mean that it happens all the time. 一直, 总是. ❖ *You get fit by playing the game, day in, day out, morning, noon and night.* 一天早、中、晚, 日复一日地进行这项活动, 你就会健康起来. PHR

ˈmorning dress.

Morning dress is a suit of clothes that is worn by men for very formal or special occasions such as weddings. (非常正式的场合上男子所穿的)常礼服. N-UNCOUNT

ˈmorning room, morning rooms.

In some large old houses, the **morning room** is a sitting-room which is sunny in the morning. (旧式大房子中阳光能照射的)晨居室. N-COUNT DATED

ˈmorning sickness.

Morning sickness is a feeling of sickness that some women have, often in the morning, when they are pregnant. 孕妇晨吐, 害喜. N-UNCOUNT

ˌmorning ˈstar.

The **morning star** is the planet Venus, which can be seen shining in the sky just after sunrise. 晨星, 金星. N-SING the N

mor·on /ˈmɔːrɒn/ **morons.**

If you refer to someone as a **moron**, you think that they are very stupid. 笨蛋, 傻瓜. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE ◢ **mo·ron·ic** /mɔːˈrɒnɪk/ ❖ *It was wanton, moronic vandalism.* 简直是既荒唐又愚蠢的恶意破坏. ADJ-GRADED

mo·rose /məˈrəʊs/.

A **morose** person is miserable, bad-tempered, and not willing to talk very much to other people. 郁闷的, 怪癖的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **mo·rose·ly** ❖ *One elderly man sat morosely at the bar.* 一个上了年纪的男人郁闷地坐在酒吧里. ADV-GRADED

mor·pheme /ˈmɔːfiːm/ **morphemes.**

A **morpheme** is the smallest unit of meaning in a language. 词素, 语素. ❖ *In Tonga the morpheme ba is the prefix for a plural noun.* 在汤加语中, 词素ba是复数名词的前缀. N-COUNT

mor·phine /ˈmɔːfiːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Morphine is a drug used to relieve pain. 吗啡(用作止痛). N-UNCOUNT

mor·phol·ogy /mɔːˈfɒlədʒi/.

The **morphology** of something is its form and structure. In linguistics, **morphology** refers to the way words are constructed with stems, prefixes, and suffixes. 形态学; 词法. N-UNCOUNT

mor·row /ˈmɒrəʊ, AM ˈmɔːr-/.

1 The **morrow** means tomorrow or the next day. 次日, 明天. ❖ *We do depart for Wales on the morrow.* 我们明天确实要起程去威尔士. N-SING DATED BRITISH

2 **Good morrow** means the same as 'good morning'. 义同good morning. ❖ *Good morrow to you, my lord.* 主人, 早上好. CONVENTION DATED

morse code /ˌmɔːs ˈkəʊd/; 又拼作 **Morse code.**

Morse code or **morse** is an international code which is used for sending messages. 莫尔斯电码. N-UNCOUNT

mor·sel /ˈmɔːsəl/ **morsels.**

A **morsel** is a very small amount of something, especially a very small piece of food. (食物)少量, 一小份. ❖ *...a delicious little morsel of meat.* 小份美味的肉. N-COUNT

mor·tal /ˈmɔːtəl/ **mortals.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you refer to the fact that people are **mortal**, you mean that they have to die and cannot live forever. 不能永生的, 终有一死的. ❖ *A man is deliberately designed to be mortal. He grows, he ages, and he dies.* 人一出生就注定会死. 他会成长, 衰老, 然后死亡. ADJ ◢ **mor·tal·ity** ❖ *She has suddenly come face to face with her own mortality.* 她已突然直接面对死亡. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can describe someone as a **mortal** when you want to say that they are an ordinary person, rather than someone who has power or has achieved something. 凡人, 普通人. ❖ *Tickets seem unobtainable to the ordinary mortal.* 普通人似乎很难拿到票. N-COUNT

3 You can use **mortal** to show that something is very serious or may cause death. 严重的; 致命的. ❖ *The police were defending themselves and others against mortal danger.* 警察正在保卫自己及他人免遭致命的危险. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ◢ **mor·tal·ly** ❖ *He falls, mortally wounded.* 他摔了一跤, 受了致命伤. ADV

4 You can use **mortal** to emphasize that a feeling is extremely great or severe. (感觉)极大的, 极度的. ❖ *When self-esteem is high, we lose our mortal fear of jealousy.* 当我们非常自负时, 会失去对嫉妒的极度害怕. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS ◢ **mortally** ❖ *Candida admits to having been 'mortally embarrassed'.* 坎迪达承认当时'非常难堪'. ADV ADV -ed /adj/adv

mor·tal·ity /mɔːˈtælɪti/.

The **mortality** in a particular place or situation is the number of people who die. 死亡率. ❖ *The nation's infant mortality rate has reached a record low.* 该国婴儿死亡率下降至历史最低点. N-UNCOUNT

mor·tar /ˈmɔːtə/ **mortars.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **mortar** is a short cannon which fires shells high into the air for a short distance. 迫击炮. N-COUNT

2 **Mortar** is a mixture of sand, water, and cement or lime, which is put between bricks to make them stay firmly together when you are building walls. 砂浆, 灰浆. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **mortar** is a bowl in which you can crush or grind things such as herbs, spices, or grain using a special rod called a pestle. 研钵, 臼. N-COUNT

4 ➡ **bricks and mortar**: 见 **brick**.

mort·gage /ˈmɔːgɪdʒ/ **mortgages, mortgaging, mortgaged.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **mortgage** is a loan of money which you get from a bank or building society in order to buy a house. 按揭, 抵押. N-COUNT

2 If you **mortgage** your house or land, you use it as a guarantee to a company in order to borrow money from them. (为了借钱)抵押(房屋或土地). VB V n

mor·ti·cian /mɔːˈtɪʃən/ **morticians.**

A **mortician** is a person whose job is to deal with the bodies of people who have died and to arrange funerals. The British word is **undertaker**. 殡葬业者. [英]作undertaker. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mor·ti·fy /ˈmɔːtɪfaɪ/ **mortifies, mortifying, mortified.**

If you say that something **mortifies** you, you mean that it offends, shames, or embarrasses you a great deal. 使羞辱, 使尴尬. ❖ *Jane mortified her family by leaving her* VB no cont V n

M

husband. 简离开了丈夫, 使家庭蒙羞. ◢ **mor·ti·fied** ❖ *If I reduced somebody to tears I'd be mortified*. 如果我令谁哭了, 我会很尴尬的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **mor·ti·fy·ing** ❖ *She felt it would be utterly mortifying to be seen in such company as his by anyone*. 她觉得不管让谁看见她和他这样的人在一起, 她都会觉得非常没面子. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **mor·ti·fi·ca·tion** /ˌmɔːtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *The chairman tried to disguise his mortification*. 主席极力掩饰自己的窘迫. N-UNCOUNT

mor·tu·ary /ˈmɔːtʃuəri, AM -ueri/ **mortuaries**.
A **mortuary** is a building or a room in a hospital where dead bodies are kept before they are buried or cremated. (医院的)停尸房. N-COUNT

mo·sa·ic /məʊˈzeɪɪk/ **mosaics**. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **mosaic** is a design which consists of small pieces of coloured glass, tiles, or stone set in concrete or plaster. 镶嵌图案, 马赛克. N-VAR

mo·sey /ˈməʊzi/ **moseys, moseying, moseyed**.
If you **mosey** somewhere, you go there slowly, often without any particular purpose. 漫步, 溜达. ❖ *He usually moseys into town for no special reason*. 他经常无特别原因地溜达到镇上. VB INFORMAL V adv/prep

Mos·lem /ˈmɒzləm, ˈmʊzlɪm/.
➡ 见 **Muslim**.

mosque /mɒsk/ **mosques**. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **mosque** is a building where Muslims go to worship. 清真寺. N-COUNT

mos·qui·to /mɒˈskiːtəʊ/ **mosquitoes** or **mosquitos**. ◆◇◇◇◇
Mosquitos are small flying insects which bite people and animals and suck their blood. 蚊子. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

mosˈquito net, mosquito nets.
A **mosquito net** is a curtain made of very fine cloth which is hung round a bed in order to keep mosquitoes and other insects away. 蚊帐. N-COUNT

moss /mɒs, AM mɔːs/ **mosses**. ◆◇◇◇◇
Moss is a very small soft green plant which grows on damp soil, or on wood or stone. 苔藓. N-VAR ◢ **mossy** /ˈmɒsi, AM ˈmɔːsi/ ❖ ... *a mossy wall*. 长满苔藓的墙. ADJ-GRADED

most /məʊst/. **Most** is often considered to be the superlative form of **much** and **many**. much 和 many 的最高级形式. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **most** to refer to the majority of a group of things or people or the largest part of something. 大多数, 大部分. ❖ *Most of the houses in the capital don't have piped water*. 首都大部分房屋都没有自来水. *By stopping smoking you are undoing most of the damage smoking has caused*. 通过戒烟就能消除吸烟带来的大部分危害. QUANT

➩ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *Most people think the Queen has done a good job*. 大多数人认为女王做了件很出色的工作. DET

➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *All of the rooms have private baths, and most have radios and TV*. 所有的房间都有私人浴室, 大部分房间有收音机和电视. PRON

2 You use **the most** to mean a larger amount than anyone or anything else, or the largest amount possible. 最多的, 最大数量的. ❖ *The President himself won the most votes*. 总统本人赢得的选票最多. *The skippers get the most money, and after them the cooks*. 船长拿到的钱最多, 其次是厨师. ADJ-SUPERL the ADJ n

➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *The most they earn in a day is ten roubles*. 他们一天最多赚10卢布. PRON

3 You use **most** to indicate that something is true or happens to a greater degree or extent than anything else. 很, 非常. ❖ *What she feared most was becoming like her mother*. 她非常害怕的是, 她会变得和她母亲一样. ...*Professor Morris, the person he most hated*. 莫里斯教授是他最恨的人. ADV-SUPERL ADV with v **Most of all** means the same as **most**. 义同most. ❖ *She said she wanted most of all to be fair*. 她说她最想要的是做到公平. PHR

4 You use **most** to indicate that someone or something has a greater amount of a particular quality than other things of its kind. 最. ❖ *He was one of the most influential performers of modern jazz*. 他是现代爵士乐最有影响的表演者之一. *If anything, swimming will appeal to her most strongly*. 如果说有什么对她最有吸引力的话, 那就是游泳. ADV-SUPERL ADV adj/adv

5 If you do something **the most**, you do it to the greatest extent possible or with the greatest frequency. (程度或频率等)最. ❖ *What question are you asked the most?* 你被问得最多的问题是什么? *Inevitably those who suffer the most are the mothers and children*. 不可避免, 最受伤害的是母亲和孩子们. ADV-SUPERL the ADV after v

6 You use **most** in conversations when you want to draw someone's attention to something very interesting or important that you are about to say. (为引起对将要说的有趣或重要的话的注意)很, 非常. ❖ *Most surprisingly, quite a few said they don't intend to vote at all*. 非常令人吃惊的是, 有好几个人说他们根本不打算投票. ADV-SUPERL ADV adv/adj PRAGMATICS

7 You use **most** to emphasize an adjective or adverb. (用于强调形容词或副词)很, 非常. ❖ *I believe he is most painfully anxious about Diana*. 我相信他非常担心黛安娜. ADV-SUPERL ADV adj/adv FORMAL

8 You use **at most** or **at the most** to say that a number or amount is the maximum that is possible or likely. 最多, 不超过. ❖ *Poach the pears in apple juice or water and sugar for perhaps ten minutes at most*. 将梨放入苹果汁或糖水中煮, 不超过10分钟. PHR

9 If you **make the most of** something, you get the maximum use or advantage from it. 充分利用, 尽量利用. ❖ *Happiness is the ability to make the most of what you have*. 幸福就是充分利用自己的所有的能力. PHR

10 ➡ **for the most part**: 见 **part**.

-most /-məʊst/.
-most is added to adjectives in order to form other adjectives that describe something as being further in a particular direction than other things of the same kind. (置于形容词后构成新的形容词)最... . ❖ ...*the topmost branches of the trees*. 树最高的分枝. ...*the northernmost suburbs of Chicago*. 芝加哥最北的郊区. SUFFIX

most·ly /ˈməʊstli/. ◆◆◆◇◇
You use **mostly** to indicate that a statement is generally true, for example true about the majority of a group of things or people, true most of the time, or true in most respects. 大多数地, 多半, 通常. ❖ *I am working with mostly highly motivated people*. 我工作上打交道的大都是极有上进心的人. *Cars are mostly metal*. 汽车主要由金属制成. ADV ADV with cl/group

mo·tel /məʊˈtel/ **motels**. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **motel** is a hotel intended for people who are travelling by car. 汽车旅馆. N-COUNT

moth /mɒθ, AM mɔːθ/ **moths**. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **moth** is an insect like a butterfly which usually flies about at night. 蛾, 飞蛾. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

moth·ball /ˈmɒθbɔːl, AM ˈmɔːθ-/ **mothballs, mothballing, mothballed**.

1 A **mothball** is a small white ball made of a special chemical, which you can put amongst clothes or blankets in order to keep moths away. 卫生球, 樟脑丸. N-COUNT

2 If someone in authority **mothballs** a plan, factory, or piece of equipment, they decide to stop developing or using it, perhaps temporarily. (暂时)中止; 封存. ❖ *The shuttle programme has now been mothballed to save money*. 航天飞机计划已经被搁置, 为的是要省钱. VB V n JOURNALISM be V-ed

ˈmoth-eaten.

1 **Moth-eaten** clothes look very old and ragged and have holes in them. 蛀坏的, 破烂的, 千疮百孔的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **moth-eaten**, you mean that it seems unattractive or useless because it is old or has been used too much. 陈旧的, 不再适用的. ❖ *This strategy looks increasingly moth-eaten*. 该策略看上去越加不适用. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

moth·er /ˈmʌðə/ **mothers, mothering, mothered**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Your **mother** is the woman who gave birth to you. 母亲, 妈妈. ❖ *She's an English teacher and a mother of two children*. 她是个英语教师, 也是两个孩子的母亲. N-FAMILY

2 If a woman **mothers** a child, she looks after it and brings it up, usually because she is its mother. 抚养. ❖ *Colleen* VB

had dreamed of mothering a large family. 科琳梦想养育一大群的孩子. ◢ **moth·er·ing** ❖ *The reality of mothering is frequently very different from the romantic ideal.* 养育孩子的实况和出于想象的浪漫情景, 差距通常很大. V n N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **mother** someone, you treat them with great care and affection, as if they were a small child. 给…母亲般的照顾. ❖ *She felt a great need to mother him.* 她觉得非常有必要给他以母亲般的照顾. VB V n

'mother country, mother countries; 又拼作 **Mother Country**.

1 Someone's **mother country** is the same as their **motherland**. 同motherland. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to **the mother country** of a particular state or country, you are referring to the very powerful country that used to control its affairs. 宗主国, 母国. ❖ *Australia, New Zealand, and Canada, had no colonial conflict with the mother country.* 澳大利亚、新西兰及加拿大跟它们的宗主国没有殖民冲突. N-SING the N

'mother figure, mother figures; 又拼作 **mother-figure**.

If you regard someone as a **mother figure**, you think of them as having the role of a mother and being the person you can turn to for help, advice, or support. 母亲般的人, 慈母般的人. N-COUNT

moth·er·hood /'mʌðəhʊd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Motherhood is the state of being a mother. 做母亲, 母亲身份. ❖ *...women who try to combine work and motherhood.* 那些尝试既当职业女性又当母亲的妇女. N-UNCOUNT

'mother-in-law, mothers-in-law. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone's **mother-in-law** is the mother of their husband or wife. 岳母, 婆婆. N-COUNT

mother·land /'mʌðəlænd/; 又拼作 **Motherland**. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **motherland** is the country in which you were born and to which you still feel emotionally linked. 祖国. ❖ *Central to our belief is love for the motherland and a desire to serve.* 我们信仰的核心是热爱祖国和渴望为祖国服务. N-SING

moth·er·ly /'mʌðəli/.

Motherly feelings or actions are like those of a mother. (情感和行动)母亲般的, 慈母般的. ❖ *It was an incredible display of motherly love and forgiveness.* 这是一次难以置信的母亲般的爱和宽恕的显现. ADJ-GRADED

,Mother 'Nature.

Mother Nature is sometimes used to refer to nature, especially when it is being considered as a force that affects human beings. 大自然. ❖ *The gardener is convinced he can improve on Mother Nature's rather casual attitude to the plant kingdom.* 园丁确信他能改进大自然对植物王国漫不经意的态度. N-UNCOUNT

,mother-of-'pearl; 又拼作 **mother of pearl**.

Mother-of-pearl is the shiny layer on the inside of some shells. It is used to make buttons or to decorate things. 珍珠母, 珠母层. N-UNCOUNT

,mother-to-'be, mothers-to-be.

A **mother-to-be** is a woman who is pregnant, especially for the first time. (尤指首次怀孕的)孕妇. N-COUNT

'mother tongue, mother tongues; 又拼作 **mother-tongue**.

Your **mother tongue** is the language that you learn from your parents when you are a baby. 母语. N-COUNT

mo·tif /məʊ'ti:f/ motifs. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **motif** is a design which is used as a decoration or as part of an artistic pattern. 图案, 图形. ❖ *...a rose motif.* 一个玫瑰图案. N-COUNT

2 A **motif** is a theme or idea that is frequently repeated throughout a piece of literature or music. 主题, 主旨. N-COUNT

mo·tion /'məʊʃən/ motions, motioning, motioned. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Motion** is the activity or process of continually changing position or moving from one place to another. 移动, 运动. ❖ *The wind from the car's motion whipped her hair around her head.* 汽车开过所带来的风吹乱了她的头发. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **motion** is an action, gesture, or movement. 动作, 姿势. ❖ *Cover each part of the body with long sweeping strokes or circular motions.* 触及全身各个部位的持续抚摸或画圈动作. N-COUNT

3 If you **motion** to someone, you move your hand or head as a way of telling them to do something or where to go. 做手势, 点(摇)头示意. ❖ *She motioned for the locked front doors to be opened.* 她示意打开锁着的前门. *He stood aside and motioned Don to the door.* 他让开, 示意唐向门走去. *I motioned him to join us.* 我向他招手, 示意让他加入我们的行列. VB V to n, V for n to-inf, V n prep/adv, V n to-inf

4 A **motion** is a formal proposal or statement in a meeting, debate, or trial, which is discussed and then voted on or decided on. 动议, 提议. ❖ *Opposition parties are likely to bring a no-confidence motion against the government.* 反对党很可能会对政府提出不信任动议. N-COUNT

5 Some people, especially doctors or nurses, use **motion** as a polite way of referring to a person's act of defecation or the faeces produced. (医生、护士等的礼貌说法)粪便, 大便. ❖ *Try to make sure your bowel motions are regular.* 尽力确保你的排便有规律. N-COUNT BRITISH

6 ➡ 又见 **slow motion**.

7 If you say that someone **is going through the motions**, you think they are only saying or doing something because it is expected of them without being interested, enthusiastic, or sympathetic. 装装样子, 摆姿势, 敷衍塞责地做. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If a process or event is **in motion**, it is happening. If it is set **in motion**, it is happening or beginning to happen. 正在运作, (开始)进行. PHR

mo·tion·less /'məʊʃənləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **motionless** is not moving at all. 动也不动的, 静止的. ❖ *He remained quite motionless behind his desk.* 他动也不动地坐在桌后. ADJ-GRADED

'motion picture, motion pictures. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **motion picture** is a film made for cinema. 电影. ❖ *...the motion picture industry.* 电影业. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mo·ti·vate /'məʊtɪveɪt/ motivates, motivating, motivated. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **are motivated** by something, especially an emotion, it causes you to behave in a particular way. (被)激发, (使)产生动机. ❖ *The crime was not politically motivated.* 这宗罪案没有政治动机. *What motivates athletes to takes drugs?* 什么驱使运动员服用违禁药物呢? ◢ **mo·ti·vat·ed** ❖ *...highly motivated employees.* 工作高度积极的雇员. ◢ **mo·ti·va·tion** ❖ *His poor performance may be attributed to lack of motivation.* 他表现差劲或可归因于缺乏动力. VB be V-ed, V n to-inf, Also V n, ADJ-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **motivates** you to do something, they make you feel determined to do it. 推动积极性, 激励. ❖ *The manager doesn't know how to motivate his players.* 球队主教练不知道如何激励他的队员. ◢ **motivation** ❖ *Given parental motivation we are optimistic about the ability of people to change.* 考虑到有父母的激励, 我们对人们改变的能力很有信心. VB V n to-inf, V n, N-UNCOUNT

mo·ti·va·tion /,məʊtɪ'veɪʃən/ motivations. ♦♦◇◇◇

Your **motivation** for doing something is what causes you to want to do it. 动机, 诱因. ❖ *The timing of the attack, and its motivations, are unknown.* 袭击的时间和动机未明. N-COUNT

mo·tive /'məʊtɪv/ motives. ♦♦◇◇◇

Your **motive** for doing something is your reason for doing it. 原因, 动机. ❖ *Police have ruled out robbery as a motive for the killing.* 对这起凶杀案, 警察已经排除了劫杀的可能性. *His motives are good, even if misguided.* 他动机是良好的, 虽然好心办了坏事. N-COUNT

mot·ley /'mɒtli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You can describe a group of things as a **motley** collection if you think they seem strange together because they are all very different. 混杂的, 成分杂乱的. ❖ *...a motley collection of vans, old buses, cattle-trucks, and even a fire engine.* 收集了货车、旧公共汽车、运牛卡车, 甚至还有消防车等各式各样的车辆. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

mo·tor /'məʊtə/ motors, motoring, motored. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **motor** in a machine, vehicle, or boat is the part that uses electricity or fuel to produce movement, so that the N-COUNT

M

machine, vehicle, or boat can work. 发动机、电动机、马达.

2 **Motor** vehicles and boats have a petrol or diesel engine. 使用内燃机的. ADJ: ADJ n

3 **Motor** is used to describe activities relating to motor vehicles. 机动车辆的,汽车的. ❖ *...the future of the British motor industry.* 英国汽车工业的前景. ADJ: ADJ n

4 Some people refer to a car as a **motor**. 汽车. ❖ *It's a lovely little motor.* 这是一辆可爱的小汽车. N-COUNT

5 If you **motor** somewhere, you travel there in a car, usually for pleasure. 乘车旅行. ❖ *I had motored down from Cheshire.* 我曾乘车沿柴郡南下. VB DATED V adv/prep

6 If the crew of a small sailing boat **motor** somewhere, they use the boat's motor rather than the power of the wind to get the boat there. 使用发动机驾驶帆船. ❖ *Restarting the engine, we motored downriver.* 我们重新发动引擎,沿河而下. VB V adv/prep

7 ➡ 又见 **motoring**.

motor·bike /ˈməʊtəbaɪk/ **motorbikes;** 又拼作 **motor-bike**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **motorbike** is the same as a **motorcycle**. 同motorcycle. N-COUNT

motor·boat /ˈməʊtəbəʊt/ **motorboats;** 又拼作 **motor boat**.

A **motorboat** is a boat that is driven by an engine. 摩托艇、汽船. N-COUNT

motor·cade /ˈməʊtəkeɪd/ **motorcades.**

A **motorcade** is a line of slowly-moving cars carrying important people, usually as part of a public ceremony. (当中载有重要人物的)汽车行列,车队. N-COUNT

ˈmotor car, motor cars. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **motor car** is the same as a **car**. 同car. N-COUNT DATED

motor·cycle /ˈməʊtəsaɪkəl/ **motorcycles.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **motorcycle** is a two-wheeled vehicle which is driven by an engine. 摩托车. N-COUNT

motor·cyclist /ˈməʊtəsaɪklɪst/ **motorcyclists.**

A **motorcyclist** is a person who rides a motorcycle. 驾驶摩托车的人. N-COUNT

mo·tor·ing /ˈməʊtərɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Motoring means relating to cars and driving. 汽车的,驾驶汽车的. ❖ *...a three-month sentence for motoring offences.* 因驾驶违规而被判入狱三个月. *...one of Britain's largest motoring organisations.* 英国最大的驾车人组织之一. ADJ: ADJ n

mo·tor·ist /ˈməʊtərɪst/ **motorists.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **motorist** is a person who drives a car. 驾驶汽车者、司机. N-COUNT

mo·tor·ized /ˈməʊtəraɪzd/; 又拼作 **motorised**.

1 A **motorized** vehicle has an engine. (交通工具)机动的. ❖ *Motorized carriages were beginning to replace horse-drawn cabs.* 机动车开始取代马车. ADJ

2 A **motorized** group of soldiers is equipped with motor vehicles. 装备机动车辆的,摩托化的. ❖ *...motorized infantry.* 有摩托化装备的步兵. ADJ

ˌmotor ˈneurone disease.

Motor neurone disease is a disease which destroys the part of a person's nervous system that controls movement. 运动神经疾病. N-UNCOUNT

motor·way /ˈməʊtəweɪ/ **motorways.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **motorway** is a major road that has been specially built for fast travel over long distances. Motorways have several lanes and special places where traffic gets on and leaves. The usual American word is **freeway**. 高速公路. [美]一般作 freeway. ❖ *...the M1 motorway.* M1高速公路. N-VAR BRITISH

mot·tled /ˈmɒtəld/.

Something that is **mottled** is covered with irregular patches of different colours. 斑驳的,杂色的. ❖ *...mottled green and yellow leaves.* 绿黄相间的斑驳的树叶. ADJ-GRADED

mot·to /ˈmɒtəʊ/ **mottoes** or **mottos.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **motto** is a short sentence or phrase that expresses the attitude to life of a particular person or group. 座右铭,箴言. ❖ *The regiment's motto is 'Nemo nos impune lacessit' (No one provokes us with impunity).* 这个团的座右铭是 'Nemo nos impune lacessit' (激怒我者,必受惩罚). *Aim high, that's my motto.* 力争上游,这就是我的座右铭. N-COUNT

mould /məʊld/ **moulds, moulding, moulded;** [美]拼作 **mold**. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **mould** is a container that you use to make something into a particular shape. You pour a soft or liquid substance such as melted metal or jelly into the mould, and when it becomes solid, it has the same shape as the mould. 模子、模具,铸模. ❖ *...jelly moulds.* 做果冻的模子. N-COUNT

2 If a person fits into or is cast in a **mould** of a particular kind, they have the characteristics that are typical of that particular type of person. 性格;气质. ❖ *At first sight, Joe Pesci is not exactly cast in the leading man mould.* 乍看上去,乔·佩希并不具有领军人物的气质. If you say that someone **breaks the mould**, you mean that they do completely different things from what has been done before or from what is usually done. 打破常规,打破模式. N-COUNT PHR

3 If you **mould** a soft substance such as plastic or clay, you make it into a particular shape or into an object. 使成形,塑造. ❖ *Mould the cheese mixture into small balls.* 把乳酪配料做成小球状. VB V n V n into n

4 To **mould** someone or something means to change or influence them over a period of time so that they develop in a particular way. 塑造,把…塑造成. ❖ *Too often we try to mold our children into something they do not wish to be.* 很多时候我们极力把孩子塑造成他们不想成为的人. VB V n V n into n

5 When something **moulds** to an object or when you **mould** it there, it fits round the object tightly so that the shape of the object can still be seen. (使)与外形吻合. ❖ *She moulded her skirt against her thighs.* 她使裙子紧裹大腿. V-ERG V prep V n prep

6 **Mould** is a soft grey, green, or blue substance that sometimes forms in spots on old food or damp walls. 霉,霉菌. N-VAR

mould·er /ˈməʊldə/ **moulders, mouldering, mouldered;** [美]拼作 **molder**.

If something **is mouldering**, it is decaying slowly where it has been left. 腐烂. ❖ *...one of your scripts that's been mouldering under the bed for ages.* 你的一份放在床下很长时间、已经开始腐烂的手稿. VB V

mould·ing /ˈməʊldɪŋ/ **mouldings;** [美]拼作 **molding**. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **moulding** is a strip of plaster or wood along the top of a wall or round a door, which has been made into an ornamental shape or decorated with a pattern. (墙或门等)装饰用的线条、线脚. N-COUNT

mouldy /ˈməʊldi/; [美]拼作 **moldy**.

Something that is **mouldy** is covered with mould. 发霉的,变霉的. ❖ *Oranges can be kept for a long time without going mouldy.* 鲜橙可以存放很长时间而不发霉. ADJ-GRADED

moult /məʊlt/ **moults, moulting, moulted;** [美]拼作 **molt**. ♦◇◇◇◇

When an animal or bird **moults**, it gradually loses its coat or feathers so that a new coat or feathers can grow. 换毛,脱毛. VB V

mound /maʊnd/ **mounds.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **mound** of things is a large heap or pile of them. 堆,垛. ❖ *The bulldozers piled up huge mounds of dirt.* 推土机堆起了大堆大堆的泥土. *The table was a mound of paper and books.* 桌子上堆满了文件和书. N-COUNT

mount /maʊnt/ **mounts, mounting, mounted.** ♦♦♦

1 If you **mount** a campaign or event, you organize it and make it take place. 举行,进行,开展. ❖ *The ANC announced it was mounting a major campaign of mass political protests.* 非洲人国民大会宣布他们正在组织一次大规模的政治抗议活动. VB V n

2 If something **mounts**, it increases in intensity. (强度)加剧. ❖ *For several hours, tension mounted.* 有几个小时,紧张局势在加剧. VB V

3 If something **mounts**, it increases in quantity. (数量)增加,上升. ❖ *The uncollected garbage mounts in city streets.* 城市街道上待清理的垃圾不断增多. VB V

➲ To **mount up** means the same as to **mount**. 义同 mount. ❖ *Her medical bills mounted up.* 她的医疗支出在不断增加. PHR-V V P

M

4 If you **mount** the stairs or a platform, you go up the stairs or go up onto the platform. 登上，爬上. ❖ *The vehicle mounted the pavement.* 那辆汽车驶上了人行道. VB FORMAL V n

5 If you **mount** a horse or cycle, you climb on to it so that you can ride it. 骑上. ❖ *They all mounted and rode off.* 他们都骑马走了. VB V n V

6 A **mount** is a horse. 马. ❖ *...the number of owners who care for older mounts.* 愿意照顾老马的马主的人数. N-COUNT FORMAL

7 If you **mount** an object on something, you fix it there firmly. 把...固定；安装；裱贴. ❖ *Her husband mounts the work on velour paper.* 她丈夫将作品裱贴在绒质纸上. VB V n on n Also V n

◢ **-mounted** ❖ *...a wall-mounted electric fan.* 固定在墙上的电风扇. COMB

8 If you **mount** an exhibition or display, you organize and present it. 组织或展出. ❖ *The gallery has mounted an exhibition of art by Irish women painters.* 画廊举办了爱尔兰女画家作品展. VB V n

9 **Mount** is used as part of the name of a mountain. 山，峰. ❖ *...Mount Everest.* 珠穆朗玛峰.

10 ➸ 又见 **mounted**.

›mount up.

➸ 见 **mount 3**. PHR-V

moun·tain /ˈmaʊntɪn, AM -tən/ **mountains.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **mountain** is a very high area of land with steep sides. 山，山峦. ❖ *...a lovely little mountain village.* 怡人的小山村. N-COUNT

2 If you talk about a **mountain** of something or **mountains** of it, you are emphasizing that there is a large amount of it. 大量，(一)大堆. ❖ *They are faced with a mountain of bureaucracy.* 他们面临严重的官僚现象. QUANT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ˈmountain bike, mountain bikes. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mountain bike** is a type of bicycle with a strong frame and thick tyres, suitable for riding over rough ground. 山地自行车. N-COUNT

moun·tain·eer·ing /ˌmaʊntɪˈnɪərɪŋ/.

Mountaineering is the activity of climbing the steep sides of mountains as a hobby or sport. 爬山、登山运动. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **moun·tain·eer, mountaineers** ❖ *He is an experienced mountaineer.* 他是个有经验的登山运动员. N-COUNT

moun·tain·ous /ˈmaʊntɪnəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **mountainous** place has a lot of mountains. 多山的. ❖ *...the mountainous region of Campania.* 坎帕尼亚多山的地区. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **mountainous** to emphasize that something is great in size, quantity, or degree.(规模、数量或程度)巨大的. ❖ *...the company's mountainous debt.* 公司的巨额债务. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

moun·tain·side /ˈmaʊntɪnsaɪd/ **mountainsides.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mountainside** is one of the steep sides of a mountain. 山坡. ❖ *...the sheep on the mountainside.* 山坡上的绵羊. N-COUNT

mount·ed /ˈmaʊntɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Mounted police or soldiers ride horses when they are on duty.(警察、士兵)骑马执行任务的. ADJ ADJ n

➸ 又见 **mount**.

mourn /mɔːn/ **mourns, mourning, mourned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **mourn** someone who has died, you are very sad that they have died and show your sorrow in the way that you behave. 悼念，哀悼. ❖ *He mourned for his valiant men.* 他为勇敢的手下哀悼. VB V n V for n Also V

◢ **mourn·ing** ❖ *...the period of mourning and bereavement.* 丧亲哀悼期. N-UNCOUNT If you are **in mourning**, you are dressed or behaving in a particular way because someone you love or respect has died. 居丧的. PHR

2 If you **mourn** something, you regret that you no longer have it and show your regret in the way that you behave. 对...感到痛心；因...感到遗憾. ❖ *She mourned for the beloved past.* 她感慨地眷恋着过去. VB V n V for n

mourn·er /ˈmɔːnə/ **mourners.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mourner** is a person who attends a funeral, especially as a relative or friend of the dead person. (尤指死者亲属或朋友)参加葬礼者，送葬者. N-COUNT

mourn·ful /ˈmɔːnful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **mournful**, you are very sad. 悲伤的、忧伤的. ❖ *He looked mournful, even near to tears.* 他看上去很悲伤，甚至眼泪都快要流下来了. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **mourn·ful·ly** ❖ *He stood mournfully at the gate waving bye bye.* 他悲伤地站在门口，挥手告别. ADV-GRADED

2 A **mournful** sound seems very sad. (声音)凄惨的，凄厉的. ❖ *...the mournful wail of bagpipes.* 风笛凄厉的哀号声. ADJ-GRADED

mourn·ing /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

➸ 见 **mourn**.

mouse /maʊs/ **mice.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **mouse** is a small furry animal with a long tail. 老鼠，耗子. N-COUNT

2 A **mouse** is a hand-held device that you use with a computer system. By moving it and pressing its buttons, you can perform certain operations without using the keyboard. 鼠标器，滑鼠. N-COUNT

3 ➸ **game of cat and mouse**: 见 **cat**.

mouse·trap /ˈmaʊstræp/ **mousetraps.**

A **mousetrap** is a small device that catches or kills mice. 捕鼠器，捕鼠夹. N-COUNT

mous·ey /ˈmaʊsi/.

➸ 见 **mousy**.

mousse /muːs/ **mousses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Mousse** is a sweet light food made from eggs and cream. It is often flavoured with fruit or chocolate. 奶油冻. N-VAR

2 **Mousse** is a white foamy substance that you can put in your hair to make it easier to shape into a particular style. (头发用)定型水，定型泡沫，摩丝. N-VAR

mous·tache /məˈstɑːʃ, AM ˈmʌstæʃ/ **moustaches;** 又拼作 **mustache.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A man's **moustache** is the hair that grows on his upper lip. If it is very long, it is sometimes referred to as his **moustaches.** 髭，小胡子(胡子很长时，有时也用moustaches). N-COUNT

◢ **mous·tached** ❖ *...three burly, moustached middle-aged men.* 三个身材魁梧、长着小胡子的中年男子. ADJ

mous·ta·chi·oed /məsˈtæʃiəʊd, AM -ˈtætʃəʊd/; 又拼作 **mustachioed.**

A **moustachioed** man has a moustache, especially a thick, curly, or fancy one. 长有(尤指浓密、卷曲或别致的)胡子的. ADJ LITERARY

mousy /ˈmaʊsi/; 又拼作 **mousey.**

1 **Mousy** hair is a dull light brown colour. (头发)呈灰褐色的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone is **mousy**, they are quiet and shy and people do not notice them. 沉默的；害羞的；不引人注意的. ❖ *The Inspector remembered her as a small, mousy woman.* 检查员想起她是个个子矮小、胆怯的人. ADJ-GRADED

mouth, mouths, mouthing, mouthed. The noun is pronounced /maʊθ/. The verb is pronounced /maʊð/. The plural of the noun and the third person singular of the verb are both pronounced /maʊðz/. 名词发音为 /maʊθ/；动词发音为 /maʊð/；名词的复数形式及动词的第三人称单数发音为 /maʊðz/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **mouth** is the area of your face where your lips are or the space behind your lips where your teeth and tongue are. 嘴，口腔. ❖ *She clamped her hand against her mouth.* 她用手紧紧地捂住嘴. *His mouth was full of peas.* 他满嘴是豌豆. N-COUNT

◢ **-mouthed** /-maʊðd/ ❖ *He straightened up and looked at me, open-mouthed.* 他站起身来，张着嘴看着我. COMB

2 You can say that someone has a particular kind of **mouth** to indicate that they speak in a particular kind of way or that they say particular kinds of things. 说话方式. ❖ *You've got such a crude mouth!* 你怎么说话这样粗鲁！ N-COUNT with supp

◢ **-mouthed** ❖ *...Simon, their smart-mouthed teenage son.* 西蒙是他们十几岁的儿子，口才很好. COMB

3 The **mouth** of a cave, hole, or bottle is its entrance or opening. (洞穴、孔或瓶的)进口，开口. N-COUNT

◢ **-mouthed** ❖ *He put the flowers in a wide-mouthed blue vase.* 他将花放进瓶口很大的蓝色花瓶中. COMB

4 If you have a number of **mouths to feed**, you have the responsibility of earning enough money to feed and look PHR

M

after that number of people. 需要抚养的人. ❖ *My father had 11 mouths to feed.* 我父亲要养活一家11口.

5 If you say that someone does not **open** their **mouth**, you are emphasizing that they never say anything at all. 开口说话. ❖ *He hasn't opened his mouth since he's been there.* 他在那儿一直没有开口说话. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If you **keep** your **mouth shut** about something, you do not talk about it, especially because it is a secret. (尤指对秘密)保持缄默，一声不吭. ❖ *You wouldn't be here now if she'd kept her mouth shut.* 如果她当时守口如瓶的话，你现在就不会在这儿了. PHR

7 The **mouth** of a river is the place where it flows into the sea. (河流的)入海口，河口. N-COUNT

8 If you **mouth** something, you form words with your lips without making any sound. 用口形默示. ❖ *'It's for you,' he mouthed.* '这是给你的'，他用口形默示道. VB V n, V with quote

9 If you **mouth** something, you say it, especially without believing it or without understanding it. 言不由衷地说；不知所云地说. ❖ *I mouthed some sympathetic platitudes.* 我言不由衷地说了一些表示同情的陈词滥调. VB V n

10 ➡ **live hand to mouth**: 见 **hand**.
➡ **heart in** your **mouth**: 见 **heart**.
➡ **from the horse's mouth**: 见 **horse**.
➡ to **put** your **money where** your **mouth is**: 见 **money**.
➡ **shut** your **mouth**: 见 **shut**.
➡ **born with a silver spoon in** your **mouth**: 见 **spoon**.
➡ **word of mouth**: 见 **word**.
➡ **put words into** someone's **mouth**: 见 **word**.

mouth·ful /ˈmaʊθfʊl/ mouthfuls. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **mouthful** of drink or food is the amount that you put or have in your mouth. (饮料、食物等)一口之量. ❖ *Chew each mouthful fully before the next bite.* 将每一口完全咀嚼后再吃下一口. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a long word or phrase as **a mouthful**, you mean that it is difficult to say. 冗长难读的词. ❖ *It's called the Pan-Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project, which is quite a mouthful.* 这个项目称作"泛加勒比地区灾害预备预防项目"，读起来相当拗口. N-SING a N INFORMAL

ˈmouth organ, mouth organs.

A **mouth organ** is the same as a **harmonica**. 同harmonica. N-COUNT BRITISH

mouth·piece /ˈmaʊθpiːs/ mouthpieces. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **mouthpiece** of a telephone is the part that you speak into. (电话)话筒. N-COUNT

2 The **mouthpiece** of a musical instrument or other device is the part that you put into your mouth. (乐器的)吹口，嘴. N-COUNT

3 The **mouthpiece** of an organization or person is someone who informs other people of the opinions and policies of that organization or person. 发言人；喉舌. ❖ *Their mouthpiece is the vice-president.* 他们的发言人是副主席. N-COUNT

mouth·wash /ˈmaʊθwɒʃ/ mouthwashes.

Mouthwash is a liquid that you rinse your mouth with, in order to clean and freshen it. 漱口水，洗口药. N-VAR

ˈmouth-watering; 又拼作 mouthwatering.

1 **Mouth-watering** food looks or smells extremely delicious. 令人垂涎的，非常可口的. ❖ *...more than 150 mouthwatering recipes.* 超过150个令人垂涎菜肴的食谱. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **mouth-watering**, you are emphasizing that it is very attractive. 诱人的. ❖ *...prizes worth a mouth-watering £9.6 million.* 价值为960万镑的诱人的奖品. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS JOURNALISM

mov·able /ˈmuːvəbəl/; 又拼作 moveable.

Something that is **movable** can be moved from one place or position to another. 活动的，可移动的. ❖ *It's a vinyl doll with movable arms and legs.* 这个乙烯基塑料洋娃娃的手和腿是可以活动的. ADJ

move /muːv/ moves, moving, moved. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **move** something or when it **moves**, its position changes and it does not remain still. (使)移动；(使)改变位置. ❖ *She moved the sheaf of papers into position.* 她将一捆文件放到该放的位置. *I could see the branches of the trees moving back and forth.* 我能看见树枝在摇曳. *The train began to move.* 火车开动了. V-ERG V n, V n prep/adv, V prep/adv, V

2 When you **move**, you change your position or go to a different place. 移动；改变位置. ❖ *She moved away from the window.* 她离开窗边. VB V, V prep/adv
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Daniel's eyes followed her every move.* 丹尼尔的视线追随着她的一举一动. N-COUNT

3 If a person or company **moves**, they leave the building where they have been living or working, and go to live or work in a different place. (人)搬家；(公司)搬迁，改变地址. ❖ *She had often considered moving to London.* 她以往经常想搬到伦敦去. *'The London Evening Standard' moved offices a few years ago.* 《伦敦标准晚报》几年前搬迁办公地址了. VB V, V to n, V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Modigliani announced his move to Montparnasse in 1909.* 莫迪利亚尼在1909年宣布把家搬到蒙帕尔纳斯. N-COUNT

4 If people in authority **move** someone, they make that person go from one place or job to another one. 调动；派遣. ❖ *His superiors moved him to another parish.* 他的上级把他调动到另一个教区去. VB V n, V n prep/adv

5 If you **make a move**, you prepare or begin to leave one place and go somewhere else. 离开，走开. ❖ *He glanced at his wristwatch. 'I suppose we'd better make a move.'* 他看了一眼手表说道，'我想我们最好走吧.' PHR

6 If you are **on the move**, you are going from one place to another. 不断在搬家，迁徙不定. ❖ *...they were always on the move.* 他们总是迁徙不定. PHR

7 If you **move** from one job or interest to another, you change to it. 改变，变换(工作或兴趣等). ❖ *In the early days Christina moved jobs to get experience.* 在早期，克里斯蒂娜变换了多种工作以获取经验. VB V from/to n/-ing, V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...his move to the chairmanship.* 他当上了主席. N-COUNT

8 If you **move** to a new topic in a conversation, you start talking about something different. 改变，更换(话题等). ❖ *Let's move to another subject, Dan.* 丹，让我们换个话题吧! VB V from/to n/-ing

9 If you **move** an event to another date, you change the time at which it happens. 改变(日期). ❖ *The band have moved forward their Leeds date to October 27.* 该乐队将他们到达利兹的日期提前到10月27日. VB V n to n, V n with adv, Also V n

10 If you **move** towards a particular state, activity, or opinion, you start to be in that state, do that activity, or have that opinion. 转向(某种状态、行动或观点等). ❖ *The Labor Party has moved to the right and become like your Democrat Party.* 工党的观点已经转向右倾，跟你们民主党相似了. VB V prep/adv
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His move to the left was not a sudden leap but a natural working out of ideas.* 他转向了左倾，这不是突然的跃进，而是观点改变的自然结果. N-COUNT

11 If you say that you will not **be moved**, you mean that you have come to a decision and nothing will change your mind. (与否定词连用)(使)改变主意，(使)动摇. ❖ *Everyone thought I was mad to go back, but I wouldn't be moved.* 每个人都认为我回去是疯了，但我是不会改变主意的. VB usu passive, with neg, be V-ed

12 If a situation or process **is moving**, it is developing or progressing, rather than staying still. (情况或过程)发展，进展. ❖ *...events are moving fast.* 事情发展得很快. VB V

13 A **move** is an act of putting a chess piece or other counter in a different position on a board when it is your turn to do so in a game. (象棋中的)一步棋. N-COUNT

14 A **move** is an action that you take in order to achieve something. 行动；步骤；办法. ❖ *It may also be a good move to suggest she talks things over.* 建议她把事情好好谈一谈也是个好办法. N-COUNT

15 If you **make a move**, you take a course of action. 采取行动(措施). ❖ *...fifteen Japanese banks made a move to pull out.* 15家日本银行采取行动以摆脱困境. PHR

16 If you say that **one false move** will cause a disaster, you mean that you or someone else must not make even one mistake because the situation is so tricky or dangerous. — PHR

次失误; 一次鲁莽的行动. ❖ *He knew one false move would end in death.* 他知道一有失误就会招致丧命.

17 If you **move**, you act or you begin to do something. 采取行动(措施). ❖ *Industrialists must move fast to take advantage of new opportunities in Eastern Europe.* 工业家们必须迅速行动, 利用东欧出现的新良机. VB V

18 If you tell someone to **get a move on**, you are telling them to hurry. 快点儿, 加紧. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

19 If something **moves** you to do something, it influences you and causes you to do it. 打动; 影响. ❖ *It was punk that first moved him to join a band seriously.* 首先打动他正式地加入一个乐队的是朋克摇滚乐. VB V n to-inf

20 If something **moves** you, it has an effect on your emotions and causes you to feel sadness or sympathy for another person. 使感动; 激起...的情感. ❖ *His prayer moved me to tears.* 他的祷告使我感动得流下眼泪. ◢ **moved** ❖ *Walesa himself appeared to be deeply moved.* 瓦文萨本人看起来被深深地打动了. VB V n, V n to n, ADJ-GRADED, v-link ADJ

21 If you **move** a motion or amendment, you formally propose it at a meeting so that everyone present can vote for or against it. 提出(动议或修正案); 提议. ❖ *I move that the case be dismissed.* 我提议驳回那宗诉讼案. VB V n, V that

22 You say that someone **moves in** a particular society, circle, or world when you mean that they know people in that social class or group and spend most of their time with them. 与交往; 进入...社交圈子. ❖ *She moves in high-society circles in London.* 她在伦敦加入了上流社会的圈子. VB V in n

23 ➠ to **move the goalposts**: 见 **goalpost**.
➠ to **move heaven and earth**: 见 **heaven**.
➠ to **move a muscle**: 见 **muscle**.

▸move about or **move around.** The form **move about** is mainly used in British English. move about 主要用于英国英语.

If you **move about** or **move around**, you keep changing your job or keep changing the place where you live. 一直在换工作; 经常搬家. ❖ *He moved around the country working in orange groves.* 他不断换工作地点, 到过全国各地的橙园工作. PHR-V V P, V P n

▸move along.

1 If someone, especially a police officer, tells you to **move along** or **move on**, they tell you to stop standing in a particular place and to go somewhere else. 移动, 走动, 别停留. ❖ *The police were called to move them on.* 警察被召来赶走他们. PHR-V-ERG V P, V n P, Also V P noun

2 If a process **moves along** or if something **moves** it **along**, it progresses. (使)进展. ❖ *I hope we can move things along.* 我希望我们能取得进展. PHR-V-ERG V P, V n P

▸move away.

If you **move away**, you go and live in a different town or area of a country. 搬家. PHR-V V P

▸move down.

If someone or something **moves down**, they go to a lower level, grade, or class. 降低, 降级. ❖ *Gold prices moved down.* 黄金价格下降了. PHR-V V P, Also V P noun

▸move in.

1 When you **move in** somewhere, you begin to live in a different house or place. 搬家至. ❖ *Her husband had moved in with a younger woman.* 她的丈夫去跟一个更加年轻的女人同居了. *He suggested we should move in together.* 他建议我们搬到一起. PHR-V V P, V P with n, V P together

2 If police, soldiers, or attackers **move in**, they go towards a place or person in order to deal with or attack them. 进逼; 进攻; 对付. ❖ *Forces were moving in on the town of Knin.* 人军正逼近克宁镇. PHR-V V P, V P on n

3 If someone **moves in** on an area of activity which was previously only done by a particular group of people, they start becoming involved with it for the first time. 开始进入. ❖ *These black models are moving in on what was previously white territory: the lucrative cosmetic contracts.* 这些黑人模特儿正在进入以前只属于白人的领地, 即签订了报酬丰厚的化妆品合同. PHR-V V P on n, Also V P

▸move into.

If you **move into** a new house, you start living there. 迁入(新居). ❖ *I want you to move into my apartment.* 我希望你能搬进我的公寓. PHR-V V P n

▸move off.

When a vehicle or large group of people **moves off**, they start moving away from a place. (车辆或大群人)离开, 出发. ❖ *Gil waved his hand and the car moved off.* 吉尔挥挥手, 车就离开了. PHR-V V P

▸move on.

1 When you **move on** somewhere, you leave the place where you have been staying or waiting and go or travel there. 离开前往. ❖ *What's wrong with his wanting to sell his land and move on?* 他想卖掉土地搬往别处, 有什么不妥吗? PHR-V V P prep/adv, V n

2 ➠ 见 **move along 1**.

3 If you **move on**, you finish or stop one activity and start doing something new. 开始做(别的事情). ❖ *His mother, Julia, soon moved on to a new relationship.* 他的妈妈朱莉娅很快又开始了一段新恋情. PHR-V V P, V P to n

▸move out.

If you **move out**, you stop living in a particular house or place and you go to live somewhere else. 迁出, 搬走. ❖ *They had a huge row and Sally moved out of the house.* 他们狠狠地吵了一顿, 萨莉就搬了出去. PHR-V V P, V P of n

▸move over.

1 If you **move over** to a new system or way of doing something, you change to it. 转变, 改变(系统或方法). ❖ *...moving over to a market economy.* 转变为市场经济. PHR-V V P to n, Also V P

2 If you **move over**, you change your position in order to make room for someone else. (为别人腾出空间)挪动, 移动. ❖ *Move over and let me drive.* 请挪开, 让我开车. PHR-V V P

▸move up.

1 If you **move up**, you change your position, especially in order to be nearer someone or to make room for someone else. 向前移动; 靠拢. ❖ *Move up, John, and let the lady sit down.* 约翰, 请向前移一下, 让这位女士坐下. PHR-V V P

2 If someone or something **moves up**, they go to a higher level, grade, or class. 晋升, 升级. ❖ *Children learn in mixed ability classes and move up a class each year.* 孩子们在不同能力混编的班级学习, 每年升一级. PHR-V V P, V P n

move·able /'muːvəbəl/.
➠ 见 **movable**.

move·ment /'muːvmənt/ **movements.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **movement** is a group of people who share the same beliefs, ideas, or aims. (有共同信仰、思想或目标的)运动; 积极开展运动的团体. ❖ *...the women's movement.* 妇女运动. N-COUNT

2 **Movement** involves changing position or going from one place to another. 移动, 活动. ❖ *They actually monitor the movement of the fish going up river.* 实际上, 他们监视着沿河而上的鱼群的活动. *Her hand movements are becoming more animated.* 她的手部运动变得更加自如了. N-VAR

3 A **movement** is a planned change in position that an army makes during a battle or military exercise. (军队)调动, 调遣. ❖ *There are reports of fresh troop movements towards China.* 报道说有新的军队向中国边境调动. N-VAR

4 **Movement** is a gradual development or change of an attitude, opinion, or policy. 趋势, 动向, 倾向. ❖ *...the movement towards democracy in Latin America.* 拉丁美洲国家转向民主制度的趋势. N-VAR with supp

5 Your **movements** are everything which you do or plan to do during a period of time. 行动, 活动. ❖ *I want a full account of your movements the night Mr Gower was killed.* 我需要你把高尔先生被杀当晚你所做过的事和到过的地方详细写出来. N-PLURAL poss N

6 A **movement** of a piece of classical music is one of its main sections. 乐章. ❖ *...the first movement of Beethoven's 7th symphony.* 贝多芬第七交响曲的第一乐章. N-COUNT

mov·er /'muːvə/ **movers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe a person or animal as a particular kind of N-COUNT

M

mover, you mean that they move at that speed or in that way. 行动者; 运动中的人(或动物). ❖ *We found him a nice horse— a good mover who could gallop.* 我们认为他是一匹'好马'——一匹能奔善跑的骏马. ADJ N

➡ 又见 **prime mover**.

movie /'mu:vi/ **movies.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **movie** is a film. 电影. ❖ *...a horror movie.* 一部恐怖片. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 You can talk about **the movies** when you are talking about seeing a movie in a movie theater. The British term is **the cinema**. 看电影. [英]作 the cinema. ❖ *He took her to the movies.* 他带她去看电影. N-PLURAL the N AMERICAN

3 **The movies** are movies in general, or the business and art of making movies. The British term is **cinema**. 电影; 电影业; 电影艺术. [英]作cinema. ❖ *...sights I'd only ever seen in the movies.* 我只在电影中见过的景象. N-PLURAL the N AMERICAN

movie·goer /'mu:vigəʊə/ **moviegoers.**

A **moviegoer** is a person who often goes to the movies. 经常看电影的人. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'movie house, movie houses.

A **movie house** is the same as a **movie theater**. 同movie theater. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'movie theater, movie theaters.

A **movie theater** is a place where people go to watch films for entertainment. The British word is **cinema**. 电影院. [英]作cinema. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mov·ing /'mu:vɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **moving**, it makes you feel a strong emotion such as sadness, pity, or sympathy. 令人感伤(同情)的. ❖ *It was a moving moment for Marianne.* 对玛丽安娜来说,这是个感人的时刻. ◢ **mov·ing·ly** ❖ *You write very movingly of your sister Diana's suicide.* 你把你妹妹戴安娜的自杀写得很伤感. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 A **moving** model or part of a machine moves or is able to move. 可移动的, 活动的. ADJ ADJ n

3 The **moving spirit** or **moving force** behind something is a person or thing that caused it to start and to keep going, or that influenced people to take part in it. 推动力, 影响力. ❖ *She alone must have been the moving spirit behind the lawsuit that lost me my position.* 一定是她一个人主使了使我丢失职位的诉讼. PHR

,moving 'picture, moving pictures.

A **moving picture** is a film. 电影. N-COUNT DATED

mow /məʊ/ **mows, mowing, mowed, mown.** The past participle can be either **mowed** or **mown**. 过去分词可以是mowed或mown. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **mow** an area of grass, you cut it using a lawn mower. 刈草; 割草. ❖ *...he continued to mow the lawn.* 他继续修剪草坪. VB V n Also V

➤mow down.

If someone **is mown down**, they are killed violently by a vehicle or gunfire. (被)(交通工具或枪炮)摧毁, (被)射杀. ❖ *Gunmen mowed down 10 people in one attack.* 持枪者一次射杀了10人. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P

mow·er /'məʊə/ **mowers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **mower** is the same as a **lawnmower**. 同 lawnmower. N-COUNT

2 A **mower** is a machine that has sharp blades for cutting something such as corn or wheat. 收割机. N-COUNT

MP /,em 'pi:/ **MPs.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 In Britain, an **MP** is a person who has been elected to represent the people from a particular area in the House of Commons. **MP** is an abbreviation for 'Member of Parliament'. (英国)下议院议员. Member of Parliament 的缩写形式. ❖ *...Colin Pickthall, MP for West Lancashire.* 科林·皮克索尔, 西兰开夏郡的下议院议员. N-COUNT

2 **MP** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have been elected as an MP. (用于姓名之后)...下议院议员.

mpg /,em pi: 'dʒi:/.

mpg is an abbreviation for 'miles per gallon'; it is written after a number to indicate how many miles a vehicle can travel using one gallon of fuel. miles per gallon 的缩写形式. 英里/加仑(每加仑燃料能够走的英里数).

mph. ◆◇◇◇◇

mph is an abbreviation for 'miles per hour'; it is written after a number to indicate the speed of something such as a vehicle. miles per hour的缩写形式. 英里/小时(每小时英里数).

Mr /'mɪstə/; this abbreviation is usually followed by a full stop in American English. 美国英语通常在此缩写形式后加上句号. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Mr** is used before a man's name when you are speaking or referring to him. (当谈及或称呼男人时, 用于其姓名之前)先生. ❖ *Hello, Mr Simpson.* 辛普森先生, 你好. *...Mr Bob Price.* 鲍勃·普赖斯先生. N-TITLE

2 **Mr** is sometimes used in front of words such as 'President' and 'Chairman' to address the man who holds the position mentioned. 用于President或 Chairman等之前表示担当某职位. ❖ *Mr. President, you're aware of the system.* 总统先生, 你对该系统是了解的. N-VOC N n

Mrs /'mɪsɪz/; this abbreviation is usually followed by a full stop in American English. 美国英语通常在此缩写形式后加上句号. ◆◆◆◆◆

Mrs is used before the name of a married woman when you are speaking or referring to her. (当谈及或称呼已婚妇女时, 用于其姓名之前)夫人, 太太. ❖ *Hello, Mrs Miles.* 迈尔斯太太, 你好. *...Mrs Anne Pritchard.* 安妮·普里查德夫人. N-TITLE

Ms /məz, mɪz/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Ms is used before a woman's name when you are speaking to her or referring to her. If you use **Ms**, you are not specifying if the woman is married or not. 女士(当称呼或谈及某妇女时, 用在其姓名之前, 不确指其是否已婚). ❖ *...Ms Elizabeth Harman.* 伊丽莎白·哈曼女士. N-TITLE

MS /,em 'es/.

1 **MS** is a serious disease of the nervous system, which gradually makes a person weaker, and sometimes affects their sight or speech. **MS** is an abbreviation for **multiple sclerosis**. (神经系统的)多发性硬化. multiple sclerosis 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **MS** is the same as an **MSc**. 同MSc. AMERICAN

MSc /,em es 'si:/ **MScs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **MSc** is a master's degree in a science subject. **MSc** is an abbreviation for 'Master of Science'. 理科硕士. Master of Science的缩写形式. N-COUNT

2 **MSc** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have an MSc. (用于姓名后)持有理科硕士学位的人.

Mt, Mts. ◆◇◇◇◇

Mt is a written abbreviation for **mount** or **mountain**. It is used as part of the name of a mountain or range of mountains. 山峰, 山脉. mount或mountain的缩写形式. ❖ *...Mt Alpes* 阿尔卑斯山脉.

much /mʌtʃ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **much** to indicate the great intensity, extent, or degree of something such as an action, feeling, or change. **Much** is usually used with 'so', 'too', and 'very', and in negative clauses with this meaning. (表示行动、感情或变化等的强度、范围、程度等)非常, 很. (常与 so, too, very等连用, 以及在否定句中表示这种意思.) ❖ *She laughs too much.* 她笑得太多. *Thank you very much.* 非常感谢. *'Can you hear it where you live?' He shook his head. 'Not much.'* '在你住的地方能听到吗?' 他摇了摇头, '不大能听到.' *My hairstyle hasn't changed much since I was five.* 从五岁开始我的发型并没有太大变化. ADV-GRADED

2 You use **much** in front of 'too' or comparative adjectives and adverbs in order to emphasize that there is a large amount of a particular quality. (用在too之前, 或在形容词和副词的比较级之前)...得多, 到极大程度. ❖ *The skin is much too delicate.* 皮肤非常的娇嫩. *You'd be so much happier if you could see yourself the way I see you.* 假如你能像我看你那样去看你自己的话, 你就会开心得多. ADV-GRADED ADV compar ADV too PRAGMATICS

3 If one thing is **much** the same as another thing, it is very similar to it. 差不多, 几乎, 基本上. ❖ *The day ended* ADV ADV as/like cl

M

much as it began. 那一天就那样开始,就那样结束. *Sheep's milk is produced in much the same way as goat's milk.* 绵羊奶的生产和山羊奶的生产基本上一样. ADV like n

4 You use **so much so** to indicate that your previous statement is true to a very great extent, and therefore it has the result mentioned. 太...以至于.... ❖ *He himself believed in freedom, so much so that he would rather die than live without it.* 他本人非常信仰自由,以至于不自由毋宁死. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 You use **very much** to emphasize that someone or something has a lot of a particular quality, or that the description you are about to give is particularly accurate. 非常,差不多. ❖ *Yorkshire is still very much a farming community.* 约克郡几乎仍是个农业区. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 You use **much** to indicate that you are referring to a large amount of a substance, or of something else referred to by an uncount noun. (修饰不可数名词)许多的,大量的. ❖ *They are grown on the hillsides in full sun, without much water.* 它们种植在阳光充足但雨水不多的山坡上. *Much crime goes unreported.* 许多罪行没有被报案. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *There was so much to talk about.* 要谈的太多了. PRON

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *Joyce was tired and in pain much of the time.* 乔伊斯很多时侯又累又痛. *She does much of her work abroad.* 她很多工作是在国外做的. QUANT

7 You use **much** in the expression **how much** to ask questions about amount or degree, and also in reported clauses and statements to give information about the amount or degree of something. (对数量或程度提问或用于间接引语)多少. ❖ *How much money can I afford?* 我能负担多少钱? DET PRAGMATICS

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *She knows how much this upsets me.* 她知道这件事令我有多心烦. ADV-GRADED how ADV

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *How much do you earn?* 你挣多少钱? PRON

8 You use **much** in the expression **as much** when you are comparing amounts. (比较数量时)跟...一样. ❖ *I shall try, with as much patience as is possible, to explain yet again.* 我会尽量耐心地再解释一遍. DET

9 You use **as much as** before an amount to suggest that it is surprisingly large. 多达.... ❖ *The organisers hope to raise as much as £6 million for charity.* 主办者希望能筹集到600万镑的慈善款项. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If something does not happen **much**, it does not happen very often. 经常,常常(发生). ❖ *His father never talked much about the war.* 他父亲从来不多谈那场战争. ADV-GRADED

11 If you do not see **much of** someone, you do not see them very often. 经常,常常(看见). QUANT

12 You say **nothing much** to refer to something that is not very interesting or important. 没多大意思;并不重要. ❖ *'What was stolen?'—'Oh, nothing much.'* '什么被偷了?'—'哦,没有什么重要的东西.' PHR

13 If you describe something as **not much of a** particular type of thing, you mean that it is small or of poor quality. (数量)小;(质量)差. ❖ *It hasn't been much of a holiday.* 那个假期真不像话. PHR

14 If a situation or action is **too much** for you, it is so difficult, tiring, or upsetting that you cannot cope with it. 太...而受不了,应付不了. ❖ *His inability to stay at one job for long had finally proved too much for her.* 每份工作他都不能坚持做下去,这终于使她受不了了. PHR

15 You use **much less** after a statement, often a negative one, to indicate that the statement is even more true of the person, thing, or situation that you are going to mention next. 更不用说,更何况. ❖ *They are always short of water to drink, much less to bathe in.* 他们经常缺水喝,更不用说洗澡了. PHR PRAGMATICS

16 If you say that something is not **so much** one thing **as** another, you mean that it is more like the second thing than the first. 与其说是...不如说是.... ❖ *I don't really think of her as a daughter so much as a very good friend.* 实际上与其说我将她当做女儿,不如说我把她当做一个很要好的朋友. PHR

17 **So much for** is used to indicate that you have finished talking about a subject. 关于(某个话题)就说到这里;到此为止. ❖ *Well, so much for the producers. But what of the consumers?* 好了,关于生产商的就说这么多了.那么消费者又怎么样呢? PHR PRAGMATICS

18 If you say **so much for** a particular thing, you mean that it has not been successful or helpful. 不过如此;毫无帮助. ❖ *So much for all his damn theories!* 他那些所有该死的理论不过如此! PHR INFORMAL

19 If you say that someone did not do **so much as** perform a particular action, you are emphasizing that they did not even do that, when you were expecting them to do more. 甚至,竟然. ❖ *I didn't so much as catch sight of him all day long.* 我一天中竟没有看到他一眼. PHR PRAGMATICS

20 You use **as much** in expressions such as **'I thought as much'** and **'I guessed as much'** after you have just been told something and you want to say that you already believed or expected it to be true. 同样的事;果然预料中的事. ❖ *You're waiting for a woman — I thought as much.* 你正在等一个女人—果然不出所料. PHR PRAGMATICS

21 You use **much as** to introduce a fact which makes something else you have just said or will say rather surprising. 虽然,即使. ❖ *Much as they hope to go home tomorrow, they're resigned to staying on.* 虽然他们希望明天能回家,但还是服从要求留下了. PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS

22 ➸ **a bit much**: 见 **bit**.

➸ **not up to much**: 见 **up**.

much- /mʌtʃ-/.

Much- combines with past participles to form adjectives which emphasize a particular quality of something or someone. (与过去分词连用,构成形容词)非常,十分. ❖ *The resort will provide the tourist city with 150 much-needed rooms.* 那个度假胜地将为这个旅游城市提供急需的150个房间. *...a much-improved program.* 有很大改进的方案. COMB PRAGMATICS

,much-ma'ligned.

If you describe someone or something as **much-maligned**, you mean that they are often criticized by people, but you think the criticism is unfair or exaggerated. 经常受到不公平地批评的,备受非议的. ❖ *...the much-maligned British Rail has a major expertise in electronic communications.* 备受非议的英国铁路公司在电子通讯方面有较全面的专业水准. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

,much-'travelled; [美]拼作 much-traveled.

A **much-travelled** person has travelled a lot in foreign countries. 常到国外旅游的. ADJ

muck /mʌk/ mucks, mucking, mucked. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Muck** is dirt or some other unpleasant substance. 淤泥;污物. ❖ *This congealed muck was interfering with the filter and causing the flooding.* 凝结在一起的污物堵住了过滤器,导致水溢出了. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

2 **Muck** is manure. 肥料,粪肥. ❖ *...the smell of muck being spread.* 正在施的粪肥气味. N-UNCOUNT

➤muck about or muck around.

The form **muck about** is mainly used in British English. muck about 主要用于英国英语.

1 If you **muck about** or **muck around**, you behave in a childish or silly way, often so that you waste your time and fail to achieve anything. 混日子,虚度光阴. ❖ *He'd spent his boyhood summers mucking about in boats.* 他小时候整个夏天都在小船上混日子. PHR-V V P INFORMAL, BRITISH V P prep/adv

2 If you **muck about with** or **muck around with** something, you alter it, often making it worse than it already was. 瞎弄,搞乱. ❖ *The president's wife doesn't muck around with policy.* 总统夫人不对政策指手画脚. PHR-V INFORMAL V P with n

➤muck in.

If someone **mucks in**, they join in with an activity or help other people with a job and do not consider themselves to be too important to do it. (不自视甚高而)一起出力,一起干活;参加. ❖ *Course residents are expected to muck in and be prepared to share rooms.* 参加课程的住校生要共同工作、共用寝室. *She mucked in with the chores.* 她一起做家务. PHR-V INFORMAL, BRITISH V P V P with n

M

›muck out.
If you **muck out** a stable, pigsty, or other farm animal's home, you clean out all the manure and old hay. 打扫(牲畜棚). ❖ *He went to muck out the horses.* 他去打扫马棚. *Here's how to muck out.* 这就是打扫的方法. PHR-V BRITISH V P noun V P Also V n P

›muck up.
If you **muck up** or **muck** something **up**, you ruin something or do it very badly. 把...弄砸, 弄糟. ❖ *The people who are mucking up the area come from outside.* 那些把这个地方弄得一团糟的人来自外面. *I've really managed to muck things up now.* 现在, 我已经真正把事情弄砸了. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P noun V n P

'muck-raking; 又拼作 **muckraking.**
If you accuse someone of **muck-raking**, you are criticizing them for finding and spreading scandal about someone, especially a public figure. (尤指对公众人物的)丑事揭露, 黑幕揭发. ❖ *The allegations are disgraceful muck-raking.* 对散布无耻谰言的行径进行了指控. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

mucky /ˈmʌki/ **muckier, muckiest.**
Something that is **mucky** is very dirty. 肮脏的, 脏的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

mu·cous mem·brane /ˌmjuːkəs ˈmembreɪn/ **mucous membranes.**
A **mucous membrane** is a thin piece of skin that produces mucus to prevent itself from becoming dry. It covers delicate parts of the body such as the inside of your nose. 黏膜. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

mu·cus /ˈmjuːkəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Mucus is a clear slimy liquid that is produced in some parts of your body, for example the inside of your nose. 黏液. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

mud /mʌd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Mud is a sticky mixture of earth and water. 烂泥、泥. ❖ *Their lorry got stuck in the mud.* 他们的卡车陷入了泥泞中. N-UNCOUNT

mud·dle /ˈmʌdəl/ **muddles, muddling, muddled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If people or things are in a **muddle**, they are in a state of confusion or disorder. 困惑, 茫然; 混乱, 一团糟. ❖ *My thoughts are all in a muddle.* 我的思绪混乱得很. N-VAR
2 If you **muddle** things or people, you get them mixed up, so that you do not know which is which. 将...弄混, 将...搅乱. ❖ *Already, one or two critics have begun to muddle the two names.* 已经有一两位批评家开始将这两个名字混淆了. VB V pl-n
➪ **Muddle up** means the same as **muddle**. 义同 muddle. ❖ *The question muddles up three separate issues.* 这个问题把三件独立事件混在一起. *He sometimes muddles me up with other patients.* 他有时把我和别的病人混淆了. ◢ **mud·dled up** ❖ *I am getting my words muddled up.* 我开始说不清楚了. PHR-V V P pl-n V n P with n Also V pl-n P ADJ-GRADED

›muddle through.
If you **muddle through**, you manage to do something even though you do not have the proper equipment or do not really know how to do it. 胡乱应付过去. ❖ *The BBC may be able to muddle through the next five years like this.* 英国广播公司可以像这样应付过去下一个五年. PHR-V V P V P n Also V way P

›muddle up.
➽ 见 **muddle 2**. PHR-V

mud·dled /ˈmʌdəld/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone is **muddled**, they are confused about something. 混乱的, 糊涂的. ❖ *This aim of wider share ownership is based on muddled thinking.* 扩大股权的决定是在思绪紊乱时做出的. ADJ-GRADED

mud·dy /ˈmʌdi/ **muddier, muddiest; muddies, muddying, muddied.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **muddy** contains mud or is covered in mud. 泥泞的, 沾满泥泞的. ❖ *...his muddy boots.* 他沾满泥泞的靴子. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you **muddy** something, you cause it to be muddy. 使沾满泥泞. ❖ *His new grey jacket was torn and muddied.* 他那件新的灰色外衣被撕破了, 且粘满了泥泞. VB V n V-ed
3 **Muddy** is used to describe a colour which is dull and brownish. 灰暗的, 暗淡的. ❖ *...a muddy green-brown.* 暗淡的棕绿色. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
4 If someone or something **muddies** a situation or issue, they cause it to seem less clear and less easy to understand. 使...混乱; 使...复杂化. ❖ *...the mixed motives that muddied Mr Crane's efforts.* 令克兰先生的努力难以理解的复杂动机. ◢ **mud·died** ❖ *Overseas the legal issues are more muddied.* 在海外, 法律事宜更加复杂. If someone or something **muddies the waters**, they cause a situation or issue to seem less clear and less easy to understand. 搅浑水; 搞乱形势; 添乱. ❖ *They keep on muddying the waters by raising other political issues.* 他们不断提出其他政治问题, 把形势弄得更混乱. VB V n ADJ-GRADED PHR

mud·flats /ˈmʌdflæts/.
Mudflats are areas of flat empty land at the coast which are covered by the sea only when the tide is in. (海边涨潮时淹没的)潮泥滩. N-PLURAL

mud·guard /ˈmʌdgɑːd/ **mudguards.**
The **mudguards** on a bicycle or other vehicle are curved pieces of metal or plastic above the tyres, which stop the rider or vehicle from being splashed with mud. (自行车或车辆的)挡泥板. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

mud·slide /ˈmʌdslaɪd/ **mudslides.**
A **mudslide** is a large amount of mud sliding down a mountain. 泥流. N-COUNT

'mud-slinging.
If you accuse someone of **mud-slinging**, you are accusing them of making insulting, unfair, and damaging remarks about their opponents. 诽谤, 诋毁. ❖ *This political mud-slinging has left many ordinary Poles feeling confused.* 这种政治诋毁使很多波兰百姓感到困惑. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

mues·li /ˈmjuːzli/ **mueslis.**
Muesli is a breakfast cereal made from chopped nuts, dried fruit, and grains. 牛奶什锦早餐(用碾碎的坚果、干果及谷物制成). N-VAR

muff /mʌf/ **muffs, muffing, muffed.**
1 If you **muff** something, you do it badly or you make a mistake while you are doing it, so that it is not successful. 拙劣地做; 弄糟. ❖ *He muffed his opening speech.* 他把开场白弄得一团糟. VB INFORMAL V n
2 A **muff** is a piece of fur or thick cloth shaped like a short hollow cylinder, which you can put your hands in to warm them in cold weather. 手筒、手笼(由毛皮或厚布制成, 御寒用). N-COUNT
3 **Muffs** are the same as **earmuffs**. 同 earmuffs. N-PLURAL

muf·fin /ˈmʌfɪn/ **muffins.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Muffins** are small cakes, usually with fruit or some other flavouring in them. 松饼(内有果类或其他调味料). N-COUNT
2 **Muffins** are small, flat, sweet bread rolls that you eat hot with butter. (涂黄油趁热吃的)松饼(一种小甜面包卷). N-COUNT BRITISH

muf·fle /ˈmʌfəl/ **muffles, muffling, muffled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **muffles** a sound, it makes it quieter and more difficult to hear. 使捂住、使闷住(声音). ❖ *Blake held his handkerchief over the mouthpiece to muffle his voice.* 布莱克把手帕盖在话筒上以使声音难以听清. VB V n

muf·fled /ˈmʌfəld/.
If you are **muffled** or **muffled up**, you are wearing a lot of heavy clothes so that very little of your body or face is visible. 裹住的, 包住的. ❖ *...children muffled in scarves and woolly hats.* 围着围巾、戴着羊毛帽的孩子们. ADJ

muf·fler /ˈmʌflə/ **mufflers.**
1 A **muffler** is the same as a **scarf**. 同scarf. N-COUNT DATED
2 A **muffler** is a device on a car exhaust that makes it quieter. The British word is **silencer**. (汽车的)消声器. [英]作 silencer. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mug /mʌg/ **mugs, mugging, mugged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **mug** is a large deep cup with straight sides and a handle, used for hot drinks. (带柄、筒形的)大杯. N-COUNT
➪ A **mug** of something is an amount of it contained in a mug. 一大杯的量. N-COUNT
2 If someone **mugs** you, they attack you in order to steal your money. 对...行凶抢劫. ◢ **mug·ging, muggings** ❖ *...a victim of mugging.* 行凶抢劫的受害者. ◢ **mug·ger** VB V n N-VAR N-COUNT

M

/ˈmʌgə/. **muggers** ❖ *If you come face to face with a mugger, what do you do?* 如果你面对一个行凶抢劫的歹徒，你会怎么办？

3 If you say that someone is a **mug**, you mean that they are stupid and easily deceived or misled by other people. 容易上当受骗的人. ❖ *He's a mug as far as women are concerned.* 只要对方是女人，他就容易上当受骗. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH

4 Someone's **mug** is their face. 脸. ❖ *He managed to get his ugly mug on the telly.* 他竟然让自己丑陋的脸在电视上出现. N-COUNT INFORMAL

▸mug up.

If you **mug up** a subject or **mug up** on it, you study it quickly, so that you can remember the main facts about it. 快速学习(某学科). ❖ *...visitors who want to mug up their knowledge in the shortest possible time.* 那些想在极短时间内学会这些知识的参观者. *It is advisable to mug up on your Spanish.* 你快速学习西班牙语是可取的. PHR-V INFORMAL BRITISH V P noun V P on n Also V P

mug·gy /ˈmʌgi/.

Muggy weather is unpleasantly warm and damp. 闷热的，湿热的. ❖ *It was muggy and overcast.* 那是个闷热的阴天. ADJ-GRADED

ˈmug shot, mug shots.

A **mug shot** is a photograph of someone, especially a photograph of a criminal which has been taken by the police. (尤指警察拍摄的罪犯的)照片. N-COUNT INFORMAL

mul·berry /ˈmʌlbəri, AM -beri/ **mulberries.**

A **mulberry** or a **mulberry tree** is a tree which has small purple or white berries. 桑树. N-VAR

➲ **Mulberries** are the fruit of a mulberry tree. 桑椹，桑子. N-COUNT

mulch /mʌltʃ/ **mulches, mulching, mulched.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **mulch** plants means to put rotting leaves and twigs or manure on the ground around them to keep the soil moist and prevent weeds. 用护根物(如腐叶、小树枝或粪肥等)覆盖. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...thick mulches of decayed leaves.* 腐叶堆成的厚厚的护根物. N-VAR

mule /mjuːl/ **mules.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **mule** is an animal whose parents are a horse and a donkey. 骡，骡子. N-COUNT

mull /mʌl/ **mulls, mulling, mulled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **mull** something, you think about it for a long time before deciding what to do. 仔细考虑，反复思考. ❖ *Do you know why he was mulling and hesitating?* 你知不知道他为什么反复考虑、犹豫不决？ VB V n AMERICAN V

▸mull over.

If you **mull** something **over**, you think about it for a long time before deciding what to do. 仔细考虑，反复思考. ❖ *Mclaren had been mulling over an idea to make a movie.* 麦克拉伦一直在考虑制作一部影片. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

mul·lah /ˈmʊlə, ˈmʌlə/ **mullahs.**

A **mullah** is a Muslim who is a teacher, scholar, or religious leader. 毛拉(伊斯兰教对教师、学者或宗教领袖等的尊称). N-COUNT; N-TITLE

mulled /mʌld/.

Mulled wine has sugar and spice added to it and is then heated. (指酒)加糖和香料然后加热的. ADJ ADJ n

mul·let, /ˈmʌlɪt/ **mullets; mullet** can also be used as the plural form. 又作复数形式. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **mullet** is a small sea fish that people cook and eat. 鲻鱼；鲱鲤. N-VAR

➲ **Mullet** is this fish eaten as food. (作为食物的)鲻鱼；鲱鲤. N-UNCOUNT

multi- /ˈmʌlti-/.

Multi- is used to form adjectives indicating that something consists of many things of a particular kind. (用以构成形容词)多的，由多个构成的. ❖ *...multi-party democracy.* 多党民主. PREFIX

multi·col·oured /ˈmʌltikʌləd/; 又拼作 **multi-coloured.** [美]拼作 **multicolored.**

A **multicoloured** object has many different colours. 多色的，多彩的. ❖ *...multicoloured umbrellas.* 色彩缤纷的雨伞. ADJ

multi·cul·tur·al /ˌmʌltiˈkʌltʃərəl/; 又拼作 **multi-cultural.**

Multicultural means consisting of or relating to people of many different nationalities and cultures. 多元文化的. ❖ *...children growing up in a multicultural society.* 在多种文化并存的社会中长大的孩子们. ADJ-GRADED

multi·cul·tur·al·ism /ˌmʌltiˈkʌltʃərəlɪzəm/.

Multiculturalism is the belief that all the different cultural or racial groups that make up a society should be given equal representation in areas such as education and the workplace. 多元文化主义(认为构成一个社会的所有不同文化或种族都应具有平等权利). N-UNCOUNT

ˌmulti-ˈfaceted.

Something that is **multi-faceted** has a variety of different and important features or elements. 多方面的. ❖ *Her job is multi-faceted.* 她的工作包括多个方面. ADJ-GRADED

multi·fari·ous /ˌmʌltɪˈfeəriəs/.

If you describe things as **multifarious**, you mean that they are many in number and of many different kinds. 各式各样的，多样的. ❖ *Spain is a composite of multifarious traditions and people.* 西班牙是一个有多种传统和民族的合成体. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

multi·lat·er·al /ˌmʌltiˈlætərəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Multilateral means involving at least three different groups of people or nations. (指涉及至少三组人或三个国家)多边的，多方的. ❖ *...multilateral trade talks in Geneva.* 在日内瓦举行的多边贸易谈判. ADJ

multi·lin·gual /ˌmʌltiˈlɪŋgwəl/; 又拼作 **multi-lingual.**

1 **Multilingual** means involving several different languages. 多语种的. ❖ *...multilingual dictionaries.* 多语词典. ADJ

2 A **multilingual** person is able to speak more than two languages very well. 能熟练使用两种以上语言的. ADJ

multi·media /ˌmʌltiˈmiːdiə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In computing, you use **multimedia** to refer to programs and products which involve the use of sound, pictures, and film, as well as ordinary text, to convey information. 多媒体(指电脑程序和产品运用了声音、图像、视像及一般文字来传递信息). N-UNCOUNT

2 In education, **multimedia** is the use of television and other different media in a lesson, instead of only textbooks. 多媒体教学(指教学中使用电视和其他媒体). N-UNCOUNT

3 In art, **multimedia** is the use of different kinds of material in a painting or sculpture. (图画、雕塑等使用不同材料的)混合绘画法，混合雕塑法. N-UNCOUNT

ˌmulti-millioˈnaire, multi-millionaires; 又拼作 **multimillionaire.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **multi-millionaire** is a very rich person who has money or property worth several million pounds or dollars. 千万富翁；亿万富翁. N-COUNT

multi·na·tion·al /ˌmʌltiˈnæʃənəl/ **multinationals;** 又拼作 **multi-national.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **multinational** company has branches or subsidiary companies in many different countries. 跨国的，多国的. ADJ

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...multinationals such as Ford and IBM.* 诸如福特汽车公司和国际商用机械公司等跨国公司. N-COUNT

2 **Multinational** armies, organizations, or other groups involve people from several different countries. (军队、组织或团体等)由多国组成的. ❖ *The US troops would be part of a multinational force.* 美国部队将会是多国部队的一员. ADJ

3 **Multinational** countries or regions have a population that is made up of people of several different nationalities. (国家或地区等)多民族的. ADJ

multi·ple /ˈmʌltɪpəl/ **multiples.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **multiple** to describe things that consist of many parts, involve many people, or have many uses. 多种成分组成的；涉及多人的；多种用途的. ❖ *He died of multiple injuries.* 他死于多处受伤. *The most common multiple births are twins.* 最常见的多胎生产是双胞胎. ADJ

2 If one number is a **multiple of** a smaller number, it can be exactly divided by that smaller number. 倍数. ❖ *We count the seconds, minutes and hours in multiples of six and ten.* 当我们计算秒、分及小时是以六和十的倍数来计算的. N-COUNT N of n

3 A **multiple** or a **multiple store** is a shop with a lot of branches in different towns. 连锁商店. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌmultiple 'choice; 又拼作 **multiple-choice**.
In a **multiple choice** test or question, you have to choose the answer that you think is right from several possible answers that are listed on the question paper. 多项选择的. ADJ

multi·ple scle·ro·sis /ˌmʌltɪpəl sklə'rəʊsɪs/. ♦○○○○
Multiple sclerosis is a serious disease of the nervous system. The abbreviation 'MS' is also used. (神经系统的)多发性硬化. 又缩写作 MS. N-UNCOUNT

multi·plex, multiplexes /'mʌltɪpleks/.
A **multiplex** is a cinema complex with six or more screens. (有六个或六个以上银幕的)电影院综合体, 多厅电影院. N-COUNT

ˌmultipli'cation table, multiplication tables.
➜ 见 **table**.

multi·plic·ity /ˌmʌltɪ'plɪsɪti/.
A **multiplicity of** things is a large number or a large variety of them. 大量, 多样. ❖ *...a writer who uses a multiplicity of styles.* 一个使用多种风格写作的作家. QUANT FORMAL

multi·ply /'mʌltɪplaɪ/ **multiplies, multiplying, multiplied.** ♦♦○○○
1 When something **multiplies**, it increases greatly in number or amount. (使)(数量)增加, 增多. ❖ *Her husband multiplied his demands on her time.* 她丈夫要求她用更多时间陪他. ◢ **multi·pli·ca·tion** /ˌmʌltɪplɪ'keɪʃən/ ❖ *Increasing gravity is known to speed up the multiplication of cells.* 众所周知, 增加重力可加快细胞的增多. V-ERG V; V n; N-UNCOUNT
2 When animals and insects **multiply**, they increase in number by giving birth to large numbers of young. (动物和昆虫等)繁殖, 增殖. VB V
3 If you **multiply** one number by another, you calculate the total which you get when you add the first number to itself as many times as is indicated by the second number. 把…乘以…; 使相乘. ❖ *Twenty-five multiplied by one point one two is twenty eight.* 25乘以1.12等于28. *...the remarkable ability to multiply huge numbers correctly.* 能把大数相乘并计算出正确答案的非凡能力. ◢ **multiplication** ❖ *... simple tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division.* 加减乘除的简单测试. VB V n by n; V-ed; V pl-n; N-UNCOUNT

multi·racial /ˌmʌlti'reɪʃəl/; 又拼作 **multi-racial**.
Multiracial means consisting of or involving people of many different nationalities and cultures. 多民族的, 多种族的. ❖ *We live in a multiracial society.* 我们生活在一个多种族的社会. ADJ-GRADED

ˌmulti-'storey.
A **multi-storey** building has several floors at different levels above the ground. (建筑)多层的. ADJ

multi·tude /'mʌltɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **multitudes.** ♦○○○○
1 A **multitude of** things or people is a very large number of them. 大量, 许多. ❖ *There are a multitude of small quiet roads to cycle along.* 有许多可以骑自行车的宁静小路. QUANT
2 You can refer to a very large number of people as a **multitude**. 一大群人. ❖ *...surrounded by a noisy multitude.* 被一大群嘈杂的人群包围. N-COUNT WRITTEN
3 **The multitude** or **the multitudes** are the great majority of people in a particular country or situation. 大多数人, 大众, 群众. ❖ *The hideous truth was hidden from the multitude.* 骇人听闻的真相没有让大众知晓. N-COLL-COUNT the N

mum /mʌm/ **mums.** ♦♦♦♦○○
1 Your **mum** is your mother. 母亲, 妈妈. ❖ *He misses his mum.* 他想念妈妈. N-FAMILY INFORMAL
2 If you **keep mum** about something, you do not tell anyone about it. 保持缄默, 保守秘密. ❖ *I'd be in trouble if I let on. So I kept mum.* 如果我说出去, 就会有麻烦, 所以我保持缄默. PHR INFORMAL

mum·ble /'mʌmbəl/ **mumbles, mumbling, mumbled.** ♦○○○○
If you **mumble** something, you speak very quietly and indistinctly so that the words are difficult to understand. 咕哝; 含糊地说. ❖ *'Today of all days,' she mumbled.* '怎么偏偏是今天.' 她咕哝道. VB V n; V with quote; Also V
➜ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He could hear the low mumble of Navarro's voice.* 他能听到纳瓦罗低低的咕哝声. N-COUNT

mumbo-jumbo /ˌmʌmbəʊ 'dʒʌmbəʊ/.
If you describe an idea or belief as **mumbo-jumbo**, you are criticizing it because you think it is unrealistic or nonsensical. (观点或信仰的)不切实际, 荒谬, 胡言乱语. ❖ *It's all full of psychoanalytic mumbo-jumbo.* 那完全是心理分析学的胡说八道. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

mum·mi·fy /'mʌmɪfaɪ/ **mummifies, mummifying, mummified.**
If a dead body **is mummified**, it is preserved, usually by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth. (尸体通过涂油和裹布)(被)制成木乃伊. ❖ *...a mummified corpse surrounded by various artefacts.* 四周放着各种手工艺品的木乃伊. VB be V-ed; V-ed

mum·my /'mʌmi/ **mummies.** ♦○○○○
1 Some people, especially children, call their mother **mummy**. 妈妈, 妈咪. N-FAMILY INFORMAL
2 A **mummy** is a dead body which was preserved long ago by being rubbed with special oils and wrapped in cloth. 木乃伊. N-COUNT

mumps /mʌmps/.
Mumps is a disease usually caught by children in which the glands of the neck swell up. 腮腺炎. ❖ *She's got mumps.* 她得了腮腺炎. N-UNCOUNT

munch /mʌntʃ/ **munches, munching, munched.** ♦○○○○
If you **munch** food, you eat it by chewing it steadily, thoroughly, and rather noisily. 用力咀嚼, 大声咀嚼. ❖ *Across the table, his son Benjie munched appreciatively.* 在桌子的另一边, 他的儿子本吉津津有味地大嚼特嚼着. *Sheep were munching their way through a yellow carpet of leaves.* 绵羊在铺满黄叶的地上吃出一条路来. VB V n; V; V way through n; Also V away at/on n

mun·dane /ˌmʌn'deɪn/. ♦○○○○
Something that is **mundane** is very ordinary and not at all interesting or unusual. 寻常的, 平淡无奇的. ❖ *...the mundane realities of life.* 生活本身的平淡. ADJ-GRADED
➜ You can refer to mundane things as **the mundane**. 寻常的事, 平淡的事. N-SING the N

mu·nici·pal /mjuː'nɪsɪpəl/ ♦♦○○○
Municipal means connected with the local government of a city or town. 市政的, 市立的. ❖ *...the municipal library.* 市立图书馆. ADJ: ADJ n

mu·nici·pal·ity /mjuːˌnɪsɪ'pælɪti/ **municipalities.** ♦○○○○
A **municipality** is a city or town with its own local council and officials. You can also refer to that city or town's local government as the **municipality**. 市政当局; 地方政府. ❖ *...public woodlands, belonging to the municipality.* 属于当地政府的公共林地. N-COUNT

mu·ni·tions /mjuː'nɪʃənz/. ♦○○○○
Munitions are military equipment and supplies, especially bombs and guns. 军需品(尤指弹药和枪械等). N-PLURAL

mu·ral /'mjʊərəl/ **murals.** ♦○○○○
A **mural** is a picture painted on a wall. 壁画. N-COUNT

mur·der /'mɜːdə/ **murders, murdering, murdered.** ♦♦♦♦
1 **Murder** is the deliberate and unlawful killing of a person. 谋杀, 暗杀. ❖ *...attempted murder.* 谋杀未遂. *The murder charge was dismissed.* 谋杀罪名不成立. N-VAR
2 To **murder** someone means to commit the crime of killing them deliberately. 谋杀. ❖ *...the body of a murdered religious and political leader.* 那位被谋杀的宗教和政治领袖的尸体. ◢ **mur·der·er, murderers** ❖ *...a notorious mass murderer.* 一个臭名昭著的大规模谋杀者. VB V; V-ed; Also V; N-COUNT
3 If you say that someone **gets away with murder**, you are complaining that they can do whatever they like without anyone trying to control them or punish them. 为所欲为; 无法无天; 逍遥法外. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
4 If you say that someone **screams blue murder** or **screams bloody murder**, you are emphasizing that they make a lot of noise and fuss because something is happening or has happened that they do not like. (因发生不悦的事)拼命地叫喊. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

mur·der·ess /'mɜːdərɪs/ **murderesses.**
A **murderess** is a woman who deliberately and unlawfully kills another person. 女谋杀犯, 女凶手. N-COUNT

mur·der·ous /'mɜːdərəs/. ♦○○○○
If you describe a person or their actions as **murderous**, you ADJ-GRADED

M

mean that they intend to kill someone or are likely to kill someone, usually violently. 蓄意谋杀的; 可能谋杀的. ❖ *This murderous lunatic could kill them both.* 这个可能会杀人的疯子可能把他们俩都杀掉.

mur·der·ous·ly /ˈmɜːdərəsli/.
You use **murderously** to indicate that something is extremely unpleasant or threatening. 极讨厌地; 极险恶地. ❖ *The bags were murderously heavy.* 这些袋子重得要命. ADV

murk /mɜːk/.
The **murk** is darkness, dark water, or thick mist that is very difficult to see through. 黑暗; 浓雾; 黑水. ❖ *A tall old man in a black cloak loomed out of the murk.* 一个穿黑色大衣的高个子老头儿在黑暗中隐隐出现. N-SING

murky /ˈmɜːki/ **murkier, murkiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **murky** place or time of day is dark and rather unpleasant because there is not enough light. 昏暗的, 漆黑的, 阴暗的. ❖ *...one murky November afternoon.* 11月份一个昏暗的下午. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Murky** water or fog is so dark and dirty that you cannot see through it. (水)脏黑的; (雾)朦胧的. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you describe an activity or situation as **murky**, you suspect that it is dishonest or morally wrong. 可疑的, 不可告人的. ❖ *...a murky conspiracy to keep them out of power.* 一个令他们不能掌权的不可告人的阴谋. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH
4 If you describe something as **murky**, you mean that the details of it are not clear or that it is difficult to understand. 晦涩难懂的. ❖ *The law here is a little bit murky.* 这部法律有些晦涩难懂. ADJ-GRADED

mur·mur /ˈmɜːmə/ **murmurs, murmuring, murmured.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **murmur** something, you say it very quietly, so that not many people can hear what you are saying. 小声说话, 嘀咕. ❖ *He turned and murmured something to the professor.* 他转身向教授嘀咕着什么. *'How lovely,' she murmured.* '多可爱.' 她喃喃地说道. VB V n / V n to n / V with quote
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They spoke in low murmurs.* 他们低声地说话. Also V that / N-COUNT
2 A **murmur** is a continuous low sound, like the noise of a river or of distant voices. 持续低沉的声音; 微弱的声音. ❖ *I could hear the murmur of the sea.* 我听到海浪轻轻的拍击声. N-SING with supp
3 If there are **murmurs** of a particular emotion, people are beginning to express that emotion. 嘟囔, 咕哝. ❖ *Already there are murmurs of discontent.* 不满的怨言已存在. ◢ **mur·mur·ings** ❖ *There have been murmurings of discontent over the government policy on inflation.* 对政府解决通货膨胀问题的政策一直存在着不满的怨言. N-COUNT with supp / N-PLURAL
4 A heart **murmur** is an abnormal sound which is made by the heart and which shows that there is probably something wrong with it. (心脏的)杂音. N-COUNT
5 If someone does something **without a murmur**, they do it without complaining. 毫无怨言. ❖ *I explained what had happened and he accepted it without a murmur.* 我向他解释发生的情况, 他毫无怨言地接受了. PHR

mus·cle /ˈmʌsəl/ **muscles, muscling, muscled.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 Your **muscles** are the pieces of tissue inside your body which connect bones together and which you use when you make a movement. You also refer to the shapes which these make on your body as your **muscles**. 肌肉组织; 肌肉. ❖ *Exercise will tone up your stomach muscles.* 运动能锻炼你腹部的肌肉. N-VAR
2 If you say that someone did not **move a muscle**, you mean that they stayed absolutely still. (与否定词连用)动一下. PHR
3 If you say that someone has **muscle**, you mean that they have power and influence, which enables them to do difficult things. 实力, 影响力. ❖ *Eisenhower used his muscle to persuade Congress to change the law.* 艾森豪威尔运用他的影响力劝说国会修改了该项法律. N-UNCOUNT
4 If a group, organisation, or country **flexes** its **muscles**, it behaves in a way designed to show people that it has power and is considering using it. 展示实力, 炫耀武力. PHR

M

➤**muscle in.**
If someone **muscles in** on something, they force their way into a situation where they have no right to be and where they are not welcome, in order to gain some advantage for themselves; used showing disapproval. (贬义)强行挤入(以分享利益). ❖ *They are hoping to tie up the deal before any other rivals muscle in.* 他们希望在其他对手强行挤入来分享之前, 做成这笔交易. PHR-V V P on n / PRAGMATICS / V P

ˈmuscle-bound.
If you describe someone as **muscle-bound**, you mean that their muscles are strongly developed, often in an exaggerated or unattractive way. 肌肉过分发达的, 肌肉粗大僵硬的. ADJ-GRADED

mus·cu·lar /ˈmʌskjʊlə/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Muscular means involving or affecting your muscles. 肌肉的; 影响肌肉的. ❖ *...muscular effort.* 肌肉作用力. ADJ: ADJ n
2 If a person or their body is **muscular**, they are very fit and strong, and have firm muscles which are not covered with a lot of fat. 强壮的; 肌肉发达的. ❖ *...his tanned muscular legs.* 他那肌肉发达、黝黑的双腿. ADJ-GRADED

mus·cu·lar dys·tro·phy /ˌmʌskjʊlə ˈdɪstrəfi/.
Muscular dystrophy is a serious disease in which your muscles gradually weaken. 肌肉萎缩. N-UNCOUNT

mus·cu·la·ture /ˈmʌskjʊlətʃə/.
Musculature refers to all the muscles in your body, or to a set of muscles that you use to perform a particular action. 肌肉系统. ❖ *He moved slowly and quietly, his musculature evident under his clothes.* 他缓缓地、静静地走着, 衣服掩盖下的肌肉隐约可见. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

muse /mjuːz/ **muses, musing, mused.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **muse** on something, you think about it, usually saying or writing what you are thinking at the same time. (通常边想边说或写)沉思, 默想. ❖ *'When I was a child I was happy,' she mused.* '我小时候是很幸福的.' 她在沉思中说道. ◢ **mus·ing, musings** ❖ *His musings were interrupted by Montagu.* 蒙塔古打断了他的沉思. VB V on/about/over n / WRITTEN / V with quote / N-COUNT
2 A **muse** is a person, usually a woman, who is believed to give inspiration and creative ideas to artists, writers, or musicians. 缪斯(给艺术家、作家或音乐家等带来灵感的女神); 激发灵感的人. N-COUNT

mu·seum /mjuːˈziːəm/ **museums.** ♦♦♦♦◇
A **museum** is a building where a large number of interesting and valuable objects, such as works of art or historical items, are kept, studied, and displayed to the public. 博物馆, 博物院. ❖ *...the American Museum of Natural History.* 美国自然历史博物馆. N-COUNT

muˈseum piece, museum pieces.
If you describe an object or building as a **museum piece**, you mean that it is old and unusual. 古老而稀有的珍品. N-COUNT

mush /mʌʃ/.
Mush is a thick soft paste. 黏稠状食物. ❖ *Be careful not to overcook them or they will turn to mush.* 注意不要煮得过头, 否则将会变成了黏糊状. N-UNCOUNT Also a N

mush·room /ˈmʌʃruːm/ **mushrooms, mushrooming, mushroomed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Mushrooms** are fungi with short stems and round tops. Some types of mushrooms can be eaten. 蘑菇. 见插图条 **vegetables**. ❖ *...mushroom omelette.* 蘑菇煎蛋. N-VAR
2 If something such as an industry or a place **mushrooms**, it grows or comes into existence very quickly. 迅速发展; 雨后春笋般出现. ❖ *A sleepy capital of a few hundred thousand people has mushroomed to a crowded city of 2 million.* 一个只有几十万人、安静的首府迅速发展成为有200万人口的拥挤的城市. ◢ **mush·room·ing** ❖ *...the mushrooming of commercial art galleries in Barcelona.* 巴塞罗那商业画廊的迅速出现. VB V / V to/into n / N-UNCOUNT

ˈmushroom cloud, mushroom clouds.
A **mushroom cloud** is an extremely large cloud caused by a nuclear explosion. (核爆时形成的) 蘑菇云. N-COUNT

mushy /ˈmʌʃi/.
1 Vegetables and fruit that are **mushy** are soft and have ADJ-GRADED

lost most of their shape. (蔬菜水果等)软塌塌的、糊状的.

2 If you describe someone or something as **mushy**, you dislike them because they are very sentimental. 伤感的, 多愁善感的. ❖ *The film slides into mushy sentimentality.* 电影内容最后变得过于感伤了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

mu·sic /ˈmjuːzɪk/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Music** is the pattern of sounds produced by people singing or playing instruments. 音乐. ❖ *...classical music.* 古典音乐. *...the music of George Gershwin.* 乔治·格什温的音乐. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Music** is the symbols written on paper which represent musical sounds. 乐谱. ❖ *He's never been able to read music.* 他从来不识谱. N-UNCOUNT

➜ 又见 **sheet music**.

3 If something that you hear or are told is **music to your ears**, you are very happy or pleased about it. 佳音, 好消息. ❖ *The slightest sound of conspiracy is music to the ears of journalists.* 哪怕一丁点儿有关阴谋的风吹草动对记者们都是好消息. PHR

4 If you **face the music**, you put yourself in a position where you will be criticized or punished for something you have done. 承担自己行为带来的后果. PHR

mu·si·cal /ˈmjuːzɪkəl/ **musicals**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Musical** means connected with or relating to music. 音乐的. ❖ *We have a wealth of musical talent in this region.* 这个地区有大量的音乐天才. *...Stan Getz's musical career.* 斯坦·盖茨的音乐生涯. ADJ: ADJ n ◢ **mu·si·cal·ly** /ˈmjuːzɪkli/ ❖ *Musically there is a lot to enjoy.* 从音乐角度来说, 这有很多值得欣赏的地方. *...trying to communicate verbally what he can only communicate musically.* 尽量用言语表达他只能用音乐表达的东西. ADV

2 A **musical** is a play or film that uses singing and dancing in the story. 音乐剧; 音乐电影. N-COUNT

3 Someone who is **musical** has a natural ability and interest in music. 有音乐天赋的, 爱好音乐的. ❖ *My father was very musical.* 我父亲非常爱好音乐. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **mu·si·cal·ity** /ˌmjuːzɪˈkælɪti/ ❖ *...a people of extraordinary musicality.* 一个有卓越音乐天赋的民族. N-UNCOUNT

4 Sounds that are **musical** are light and pleasant to hear. 悦耳的, 动听的. ❖ *He had a soft, almost musical voice.* 他说话声音轻柔, 悦耳动听. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **musically** ❖ *The voice was as musically soft as ever.* 声音轻柔悦耳, 一如从前. ADV-GRADED

ˌmusical ˈchairs.

1 **Musical chairs** is a party game in which people run round a row of chairs while music plays and try to sit down on one when the music stops. 随音乐声抢椅子游戏. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe the situation within a particular organization or area of activity as **musical chairs**, you are critical of the fact that people in that organization or area exchange jobs or positions very often. (人员的)频繁轮替. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

ˈmusical comedy, musical comedies.

Musical comedy is a type of play or film that has singing and dancing as part of the story, especially one written before the middle of the twentieth century. 音乐喜剧. N-VAR

ˈmusical director, musical directors.

A **musical director** is the same as a **music director**. 同 music director. N-COUNT

ˌmusical ˈinstrument, musical instruments. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **musical instrument** is an object such as a piano, guitar, or violin which you play in order to produce music. 乐器. N-COUNT

ˈmusic box, music boxes.

A **music box** is a box that contains a clockwork mechanism which plays a tune when you open the lid. 音乐盒(打开盖子能自动播放音乐的盒子). N-COUNT

ˈmusic director, music directors.

The **music director** of an orchestra or other group of musicians is the person who decides what they will play and where, and usually conducts them as well. 音乐指挥. N-COUNT

ˈmusic hall, music halls; 又拼作 **music-hall**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Music hall** consists of a series of performances by comedians, singers, and dancers. It was popular in the theatre in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. 综艺表演(包含喜剧表演、唱歌、跳舞等). ❖ *...an old music hall song.* 一首老的综艺表演歌曲. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

2 A **music hall** was a theatre that presented popular entertainment. 综艺剧场, 歌舞杂耍戏院. N-COUNT

mu·si·cian /mjuːˈzɪʃən/ **musicians.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **musician** is a person who plays a musical instrument as their job or hobby. 音乐家, 乐师. N-COUNT

mu·si·cian·ship /mjuːˈzɪʃənʃɪp/.

Musicianship is the skill involved in performing music. 音乐技巧. ❖ *Her musicianship is excellent.* 她的音乐技巧很出色. N-UNCOUNT

ˈmusic stand, music stands.

A **music stand** is a device that holds pages of music in position while you play a musical instrument. 乐谱架. N-COUNT

musk /mʌsk/.

Musk is a substance with a strong smell which is used in making perfume. 麝香. N-UNCOUNT

mus·ket /ˈmʌskɪt/ **muskets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **musket** was an early type of gun with a long barrel, which was used before rifles were invented. 滑膛枪, 火枪. N-COUNT

musky /ˈmʌski/.

A **musky** smell is strong, warm, and sweet. 麝香的, 有麝香味的. ❖ *...musky perfume.* 麝香味香水. ADJ-GRADED

Mus·lim /ˈmuzlɪm, ˈmuːs-, AM ˈmʌz-/ **Muslims.** ◆◆◆◆◇

A **Muslim** is someone who believes in Islam and lives according to its rules. 穆斯林, 伊斯兰教信徒. N-COUNT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...Iran and other Muslim countries.* 伊朗及其他伊斯兰教国家. ADJ

mus·lin /ˈmʌzlɪn/ **muslins.**

Muslin is very thin cotton cloth. 平纹细布, 薄棉布. N-VAR

mus·sel /ˈmʌsəl/ **mussels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Mussels are a kind of shellfish which are cooked in their shells and eaten from them. The shells are oval and usually black. 贻贝, 淡菜. N-COUNT

must /məst, 重读 mʌst/ **musts.** The noun is pronounced /mʌst/. 名词发音为 /mʌst/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Must is a modal verb. It is followed by the base form of a verb. 情态动词, 后接动词的原形.

1 You use **must** to indicate that you think it is very important or necessary for something to happen. You use **must not** or **mustn't** to indicate that you think it is very important or necessary for something not to happen. 必须; must not 或 mustn't 表示 '绝不能', '绝不可以'. ❖ *What you wear should be stylish and clean, and must definitely fit well.* 你所穿的衣服应该时髦、干净, 而且必须绝对合身. *The doctor must not allow the patient to be put at risk.* 医生一定不能拿病人的生命冒险. MODAL PRAGMATICS

2 You use **must** to indicate that it is necessary for something to happen, usually because of a rule or law. (由于规定或法律)必须, 应该. ❖ *Candidates must satisfy the general conditions for admission.* 候选人必须符合参选的一般条件. MODAL PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that one thing **must have** happened in order for something else to happen, you mean that it is necessary for the first thing to have happened before the second thing can happen. 必须首先.... ❖ *In order to take that job, you must have left another job.* 为了得到这份工作, 你必须首先辞掉另一份工作. MODAL PRAGMATICS

4 You use **must** to express your firm intention to do something. (表示决心)一定要. ❖ *I must be getting back.* 我到时候一定要回来. MODAL PRAGMATICS

5 You use **must** to make forceful suggestions or invitations. (表示建议或邀请)务必, 应该, 一定要. ❖ *You must see a doctor, Frederick.* 弗雷德里克, 你应该去看医生. *You must see the painting Paul has given me.* 你一定要看看保罗送我的画. MODAL PRAGMATICS

6 You use **must** in conversation in expressions such as **'I must say'** and **'I must admit'** in order to emphasize a point that you are making. (用于强调所说的话)我必须说, 我必须承认. ❖ *This came as a surprise, I must say.* 我得 MODAL PRAGMATICS

说,这来得太突然了. *I must admit I like looking feminine.* 我必须承认,我喜欢自己看起来有女人味.

7 You use **must** in expressions such as **'it must be noted'** and **'it must be remembered'** in order to draw the reader's or listener's attention to what you are about to say. (引起对将要说出的话的注意) 必须指出的是, 必须记住的是. ❖ *It must be noted, however, that not all British and American officers carried out orders.* 然而,必须指出的是,并不是所有的英美军官都执行了命令. MODAL PRAGMATICS

8 You use **must** in questions to express your anger or irritation about something that someone has done, usually because you do not understand their behaviour. (用于问句中,表示愤怒、不满或不理解)偏偏, 偏要. ❖ *Why must you do everything as if you have to win?* 你为什么做任何事都跟一定要赢似的呢? MODAL PRAGMATICS

9 You say **'if you must'** when you know that you cannot stop someone doing something that you think is wrong, stupid, or annoying. (认为对方错误、愚昧或恼人, 但知道无法阻止时)如果你坚持要... . ❖ *If you must be in the sunlight, use the strongest filter cream you can get.* 如你坚持要待在太阳底下,就尽可能用防晒效能最好的护肤霜. *'Could I have a word?' – 'Oh dear, if you must.'* '我能说一句吗?' — '哦,如果你坚持要说,就说吧.' PHR PRAGMATICS

10 You say **'if you must know'** when you tell someone something that you did not want them to know and you want to suggest that you think they were wrong to ask you about it. 如果你真想知道的话. ❖ *'Why don't you wear your jogging shorts Mum?' – 'Well, my legs are too skinny, if you must know.'* '妈妈,你为什么不穿跑步用的短裤?' — '哦,如果你一定要知道的话,那是因为我的腿太瘦了.' PHR PRAGMATICS

11 If you refer to something as a **must** you mean that it is very useful, important, or necessary. 必须要做的事, 重要的事、有用的事. ❖ *A trip to this important religious monument is a must for all visitors.* 这座重要的宗教纪念碑是所有参观者的必到之地. N-COUNT INFORMAL

12 You use **must** to indicate that you are fairly sure that something is the case. (表示相对肯定)应该是. ❖ *At 29 Russell must be one of the youngest ever Wembley referees.* 29岁的拉塞尔应该是有史以来在温布利大球场执法的最年轻的裁判. MODAL PRAGMATICS

13 You use **must**, or **must have** with a past participle, to indicate that you believe that something is the case, because of the available evidence. (表示有证据可以推断)一定, 必定. ❖ *'You must be Emma,' said the visitor.* '你肯定是埃玛.' 来访者说道. *He must have brought them home in order to continue his work.* 他肯定是把它们带回家了,以便可以继续工作. MODAL PRAGMATICS

14 You use **must** in remarks and comments where you are expressing sympathy. (在说话或评价时表示同情)肯定, 一定. ❖ *This must be a very difficult job for you.* 这项工作对你来说肯定很困难吧. MODAL PRAGMATICS

15 You use **must** in exclamations to express surprise or shock. (表示惊讶或震惊)肯定, 必定. ❖ *You must have gone out of your mind!* 你当时肯定是疯了. MODAL PRAGMATICS

must- /mʌst-/.

Must- is added to verbs such as 'see', 'do', or 'read' to form adjectives and nouns which describe things that you consider that people must see, do, or read. For example, a **must-have** is something which you think people should get or which is very fashionable, and a **must-win** game is one which a team needs to win. (与动词连用构成形容词或名词)必须做的, 必要的. (如must-have表示应该拥有的东西或时髦的事物; must-win表示比赛必须胜出的.) COMB INFORMAL

mus·tache /mə'stɑːʃ, AM 'mʌstæʃ/.

➡ 见 **moustache**.

mus·tard /'mʌstəd/ mustards. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Mustard** is a yellow or brown paste usually eaten with meat. It tastes hot and spicy. 芥末, 芥末酱. N-VAR

2 **Mustard** is a small plant with yellow flowers and long seed pods. The seeds can be used to make mustard. (植物)芥. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Mustard** is used to describe things that are brownish yellow. 黄褐色(的). ❖ *...a mustard coloured jumper.* 一件黄褐色套头毛衣. COLOUR

'mustard gas.

Mustard gas is a gas used in chemical warfare. It burns and blisters the skin. 芥子气(用于化学战的一种毒气). N-UNCOUNT

mus·ter /'mʌstə/ musters, mustering, mustered. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **muster** support, strength, or energy, you gather as much of it as you can in order to do something. 争取(支持); 鼓起(勇气); 积蓄(力量). ❖ *He travelled around West Africa trying to muster support for his movement.* 他环游西非, 为自己提倡的运动争取支持. VB V n

2 When soldiers **muster**, they gather together in one place in order to take part in a military action. (部队)集合, 集结. ❖ *The general had mustered his troops north of the Hindu Kush.* 将军已经把部队集结在兴都库什山脉以北. V-ERG V V n

3 If someone or something **passes muster**, they are good enough for the thing they are needed for. 符合要求; 合格. ❖ *I could not pass muster in his language.* 我说不好他的语言. PHR

mustn't /'mʌsənt/.

Mustn't is the usual spoken form of **must not**. must not 的缩略形式.

must've /'mʌstəv/.

Must've is the usual spoken form of **must have**, especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其have为助动词时) must have 的缩略形式.

mus·ty /'mʌsti/.

Something that is **musty** smells stale and damp. 发霉的, 湿腐味的. ❖ *...that terrible musty smell.* 那种严重的霉味. ADJ-GRADED

mu·tant /'mjuːtənt/ mutants. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **mutant** is an animal or plant that is physically different from others of the same species as the result of a change in its genetic structure. (动物或植物)突变体, 突变异种. N-COUNT

mu·tate /mjuː'teɪt, AM 'mjuːteɪt/ mutates, mutating, mutated. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an animal or plant **mutates**, it develops different characteristics as the result of a change in its genes. (使)变异; (引起)基因突变. ❖ *HIV may have mutated into a new, as yet undetected virus.* 艾滋病病毒可能已经变异成一种新的但仍未检查出的病毒. *The technique has been to mutate the genes by irradiation.* 这种方法一直是通过放射使基因产生突变. ◢ **mu·ta·tion** /mjuː'teɪʃən/ **mutations** ❖ *...a genetic mutation that appears to be the cause of Huntington's disease.* 一种像是导致亨廷顿病的基因变异. V-ERG V V into n V n N-VAR

2 If something **mutates into** a very different thing, it changes into it. 改变, 变成. ❖ *Overnight, the gossip begins to mutate into headlines.* 一夜之间, 这一流言飞语成为了报纸的头条新闻. VB V into n

mute /mjuːt/ mutes, muting, muted. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **mute** is silent and does not speak. 沉默的, 无声的. ❖ *He was mute, distant, and indifferent.* 他沉默、冷淡、满不在乎. ◢ **mute·ly** ❖ *I crouched by him and grasped his hand, mutely offering what comfort I could.* 我蹲在他旁边, 抓住他的手, 无言地传递我能给予他的安慰. ADJ ADV ADV with v

2 Someone who is **mute** is unable to speak. 哑的, 不能说话的. ❖ *Marianna, the duke's daughter, became mute after a shock.* 玛丽安娜, 这位公爵的女儿, 在一次受到惊吓之后变哑了. ADJ DATED

3 If you **mute** a noise or sound, you lower its volume or make it less distinct. 使(声音)柔和; 使减弱. ❖ *They begin to mute their voices.* 他们开始压低声音. ◢ **mut·ed** ❖ *'Yes,' he muttered, his voice so muted I hardly heard his reply.* '是的.' 他咕哝道, 他的声音太小, 我几乎没听见他的回答. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

4 If someone **mutes** something such as their feelings or their activities, they reduce the strength or intensity of them. 抑制(情感); 降低(强度). ❖ *It accuses the Bush administration of muting its criticism of repression.* 它指责布什政府抑制它对镇压的批评. ◢ **muted** ❖ *Reaction to the news was muted.* 对这条新闻的反应被压制了下去. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

mut·ed /'mju:tɪd/.
Muted colours are soft and gentle, not bright and strong. (颜色)柔和的, 不耀眼的. ADJ-GRADED

mu·ti·late /'mju:tɪleɪt/ **mutilates, mutilating, mutilated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a person or animal **is mutilated**, their body is severely damaged, usually by someone who physically attacks them. (被)毁伤, (被)损伤, (被)摧残. ❖ *He tortured and mutilated six young men.* 他拷打并摧残六个年轻人. VB: be V-ed / V n
◢ **mu·ti·la·tion** /,mju:tɪ'leɪʃən/, **mutilations** ❖ *Amnesty International chronicles cases of torture and mutilation.* 大赦国际记录了拷打和摧残的案例. N-VAR
2 If something **is mutilated**, it is deliberately damaged or spoiled. (被)故意毁坏. ❖ *I discovered a mutilated cassette stuffed in a wastebasket.* 我发现了一盒塞在废纸篓里被故意毁坏的磁带. VB: be V-ed / V-ed / Also V n

mu·ti·nous /'mju:tɪnəs/.
If someone is **mutinous**, they are strongly dissatisfied with a person's authority and are likely to rebel against it. (因强烈不满而)有反叛倾向的. ❖ *His own army, stung by defeats, is mutinous.* 他自己的军队受到失败的刺激, 呈反叛倾向. ADJ-GRADED

mu·ti·ny /'mju:tɪni/ **mutinies, mutinying, mutinied.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **mutiny** is a rebellion by a group of people, usually soldiers or sailors, against a person in authority. 兵变, 哗变. N-VAR
◢ **mu·ti·neer** /,mju:tɪ'nɪə/, **mutineers.** A **mutineer** is a person who takes part in a mutiny. 兵变者, 哗变者. N-COUNT
2 If a group of people, especially soldiers or sailors, **mutiny**, they refuse to obey the person who has authority over them. 兵变, 哗变. ❖ *Sailors at a naval base had mutinied against their officers.* 一个海军基地的水手们向军官们发动了兵变. VB: V / V against n

mutt /mʌt/ **mutts.**
A **mutt** is a dog, usually one that is a mixture of breeds. (常指杂种的)狗. N-COUNT INFORMAL

mut·ter /'mʌtə/ **mutters, muttering, muttered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you **mutter**, you speak very quietly so that you cannot easily be heard, often because you are complaining about something. 咕哝, 嘀咕, 低声抱怨. ❖ *'God knows,' she muttered, 'what's happening in that madman's mind.'* '天知道那个疯子到底在想些什么.' 她嘀咕道. *She can hear the old woman muttering about consideration.* 她能听到那个老妇人在小声抱怨没人关心她. VB: V / V with quote / V about n / Also V to n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They make no more than a mutter of protest.* 他们只不过是小声抗议. N-COUNT
◢ **mut·ter·ing, mutterings** ❖ *He heard muttering from the front of the crowd.* 他听到前面的人群在小声嘀咕. N-VAR

mut·ton /'mʌtən/.
Mutton is meat from an adult sheep. 羊肉. N-UNCOUNT

mu·tu·al /'mju:tʃuəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
You use **mutual** to describe a situation, feeling, or action that is experienced, felt, or done by both of two people mentioned. (形势、感情或行动)共同的, 相互的. ❖ *The East and the West can work together for their mutual benefit.* 东方和西方可以为共同的利益而合作. *It's plain that he adores his daughter, and the feeling is mutual.* 很明显, 他爱女儿, 而且这种情感是相互的. ADJ
◢ **mu·tu·al·ly** ❖ *Attempts to reach a mutually agreed solution had been fruitless.* 达成双方都同意的解决方案的努力最终都没有成果. *...a mutually convenient time.* 一个方便双方的时间. ADV
➜ **mutually exclusive**: 见 **exclusive**.

'mutual fund, mutual funds. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **mutual fund** is an organization which invests money in many different kinds of business and which offers units for sale to the public as an investment. The British expression is **unit trust**. 共同基金, 单位信托投资公司. [英] ☞unit trust. N-COUNT AMERICAN

mu·zak /'mju:zæk/.
1 **Muzak** is recorded music that is played as background music in shops or restaurants. **Muzak** is a trademark. (商店或饭馆等播放的)米尤扎克背景音乐. Muzak 为商标名. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe music as **muzak**, you dislike it because you think it is dull or unnecessary. (贬义)无聊的音乐, 没有必要的音乐. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

muz·zle /'mʌzəl/ **muzzles, muzzling, muzzled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **muzzle** of an animal such as a dog is its nose and mouth. (动物的)口鼻部. N-COUNT
2 The **muzzle** of a gun is the end where the bullets come out when it is fired. 枪口, 炮口. N-COUNT
3 A **muzzle** is a device that is put over a dog's nose and mouth so that it cannot bite people or bark. (狗的)口套. N-COUNT
4 If you **muzzle** a dog or other animal, you put a muzzle over its nose and mouth. 为...戴口套. VB: V n
5 If you say that someone **is muzzled**, you are complaining that they are prevented from expressing their views freely. 被迫保持沉默; (被)钳制自由发表言论. ❖ *She was opposed to new laws to muzzle the press.* 她反对钳制报刊自由发表言论的新法律. VB: be V-ed / V n PRAGMATICS

MW.
1 **MW** is a written abbreviation for **medium wave**. medium wave的缩写形式.
2 **MW** is a written abbreviation for **megawatt**. megawatt 的缩写形式.

my /maɪ/. ◆◆◆◆◆
My is the first person singular possessive determiner. 第一人称单数物主限定词.
1 A speaker or writer uses **my** to indicate that something belongs or relates to himself or herself. 我的. ❖ *I invited him back to my flat.* 我邀请他回到我的公寓. *John's my best friend.* 约翰是我的好朋友. DET-POSS
2 In conversations or in letters, **my** is used in front of a name or a word like 'darling' to show affection. (用于姓名或某些称呼之前表示亲热)我的, 亲爱的. ❖ *Yes, all right, my dear.* 亲爱的, 好吧! DET-POSS PRAGMATICS
3 In spoken English, **my** is used in phrases such as **'My God'** and **'My goodness'** to express surprise or shock. 英语口语中, my用在短语中, 例如 My God 及 My goodness, 以表示惊讶或震惊. ❖ *My goodness, Tim, you have changed!* 天啊, 蒂姆, 你变了! DET-POSS PRAGMATICS

myo·pia /maɪ'əupiə/.
1 If someone suffers from **myopia**, they cannot see things properly when they are far away, because there is something wrong with their eyes. 近视. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
◢ **my·op·ic** /maɪ'ɒpɪk/. People who are **myopic** suffer from myopia. 近视的. ❖ *She has wiry blonde hair and big myopic eyes.* 她的头发金黄而粗硬, 眼睛大而近视. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you say that someone displays **myopia**, you disapprove of them because they seem to be unable or unwilling to recognize the true facts of a situation, especially the negative consequences of their own actions. 短视, 目光短浅, 缺乏深思熟虑. ❖ *Only people with a bad dose of Utopian myopia could delude themselves that juvenile crime isn't an immensely serious problem.* 只有那些有着乌托邦式目光短浅的人们, 才会麻痹自己说青少年犯罪不是个非常严重的问题. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS
◢ **myopic** ❖ *The Government still has a myopic attitude to spending.* 政府对支出仍然抱着一种缺乏远见的态度. ADJ-GRADED

myri·ad /'mɪriəd/; 又拼作 **myriads.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **A myriad** or **myriads** of people or things is a very large number or great variety of them. 大量, 无数, 各式各样. ❖ *They face a myriad of problems bringing up children.* 他们面临抚养孩子成长的一大堆问题. QUANT
2 **Myriad** means having a large number or great variety. 大量的, 各式各样的. ❖ *...British pop and culture in all its myriad forms.* 以各种形式出现的英国流行艺术和文化. ADJ ADJ n

my·self /maɪ'self/. ◆◆◆◆◇
Myself is the first person singular reflexive pronoun. 第一人称单数反身代词.
1 A speaker or writer uses **myself** to refer to himself or herself. **Myself** is used as the object of a verb or preposition when the subject refers to the same person. (用于动词或介词后, 与主语同指)我自己. ❖ *I asked myself what I would have done in such a situation.* 我问自己在这种情况下, 我又会如何去做. *I looked at myself in the mirror.* 我看着镜中的自己. PRON-REFL / v PRON / prep PRON
2 You use **myself** to emphasize a first person singular PRON-REFL

M

N

subject. Some speakers use **myself** instead of 'me' as the object of a verb or preposition. 用于强调第一人称单数主语；有些人用myself代替me，以作动词或介词的宾语. PRAGMATICS
❖ *I myself enjoy cinema, poetry, eating out and long walks.* 我本人喜欢电影、诗歌、在外吃饭和长时间散步. *...a complete beginner like myself.* 一个和我一样的完完全全的初学者.

3 If you say something such as 'I did it **myself**', you are emphasizing that you did it, rather than anyone else. (用于强调非他人所为)我亲自. PRON-REFL PRAGMATICS

4 ➡ **by myself**: 见 **by**.

mys·teri·ous /mɪˈstɪəriəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **mysterious** is strange and is not known about or understood. 神秘的；难以理解的. ADJ-GRADED
❖ *He died in mysterious circumstances.* 他死得离奇. *A mysterious illness confined him to bed.* 一种神秘的疾病使他卧床不起. ◢ **mys·teri·ous·ly** ❖ *A couple of messages had mysteriously disappeared.* 有几条信息已神秘消失. ADV-GRADED

2 If someone is **mysterious** about something, they deliberately do not talk much about it, usually because they want people to be curious about it. 故弄玄虚的，诡秘的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
❖ *As for his job – well, he was very mysterious about it.* 至于他的工作—嗯，他对此总是故弄玄虚. ◢ **mysteriously** ❖ *Asked what she meant, she said mysteriously: 'Work it out for yourself.'* 被问及她是什么意思时，她诡秘地说道：'你自己猜吧.' ADV-GRADED ADV after v

mys·tery /ˈmɪstəri/ **mysteries.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **mystery** is something that is not understood or known about. 神秘的事物；难以理解的事物；谜. ❖ *The source of the gunshots still remains a mystery.* 射击从何处而来仍是个谜. N-COUNT

2 If you talk about the **mystery** of someone or something, you are talking about how difficult they are to understand or know about, especially when this gives them a rather strange or magical quality. 难以理解的人(或物)，无从了解的人(或物). ❖ *She's a lady of mystery.* 她是个神秘的女人. *It is an elaborate ceremony, shrouded in mystery.* 那是个蒙上了神秘色彩的、精心设计的仪式. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **mystery** person or thing is one whose identity or nature is not known. 身份不明的，性质不明的. ❖ *A mystery buyer purchased 1.5 million MGN shares last Friday.* 上周五，一个神秘的买家购买了MGN公司150万股的股票. ADJ ADJ n

4 A **mystery** is a story in which strange things happen that are not explained until the end. 疑案小说. N-COUNT

mys·tic /ˈmɪstɪk/ **mystics.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **mystic** is a person who believes in religious practices in which people search for truth, knowledge, and unity with God through meditation and prayer. (相信通过冥想和祈祷来探讨真理、知识以及与上帝合一的)通灵论者，神秘主义者. ◢ **mys·ti·cism** /ˈmɪstɪsɪzəm/. You can refer to the practices of mystics as **mysticism**. 神秘主义. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

2 **Mystic** means the same as **mystical**. 义同mystical. ❖ *...mystic union with God.* 与上帝的神秘结合. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

mys·ti·cal /ˈmɪstɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **mystical** involves spiritual powers and influences that most people do not understand. 神秘的. ❖ *That was clearly a deep mystical experience.* 那明显是富有浓厚神秘色彩的经历. ADJ-GRADED

mys·ti·fy /ˈmɪstɪfaɪ/ **mystifies, mystifying, mystified.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **are mystified** by something, you find it impossible to explain or understand. (使)难以解释(或理解)；(使)迷惑. VB be V-ed
❖ *There was something strange in her attitude which mystified me.* 她的态度有点怪，这使我感到很疑惑. V n ◢ **mys·ti·fi·ca·tion** /ˌmɪstɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *Some minerals, Pough explained to my mystification, are not truly black but only look so.* 鲍让我大为疑惑，说有些矿石的颜色不是真正黑色，只是看上去是黑色而已. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **mys·ti·fy·ing** ❖ *I find your attitude a little mystifying, Moira.* 莫伊拉，我发觉你的态度有点儿奇怪. ADJ-GRADED

mys·tique /mɪˈstiːk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Mystique is a sense or atmosphere of mystery and secrecy which is associated with a particular person or thing. 神秘性，神秘气氛. ❖ *...the mystique that surrounds fine art.* 笼罩在美术作品之上的神秘气氛. N-UNCOUNT

myth /mɪθ/ **myths.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **myth** is a well-known story which was made up in the past to explain natural events or to justify religious beliefs or social customs. 神话故事；神话. ❖ *...a famous Greek myth in which Icarus flew too near to the Sun.* 一则关于伊卡洛斯飞得太接近太阳的著名希腊神话. N-VAR ◢ **myth·ic** ❖ *...the mythic figure of King Arthur.* 亚瑟王这个神话人物. ADJ ◢ **mythi·cal** /ˈmɪθɪkəl/ ❖ *...the Hydra, the mythical beast that had seven or more heads.* 蛇怪，据说是有七个或更多个头的神话中的野兽. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a belief or explanation as a **myth**, you mean that many people believe it but it is actually untrue. (被普遍相信但并不真实的)虚构观念，荒诞说法. ❖ *Contrary to the popular myth, women are not reckless spendthrifts.* 和普遍的看法相反，女人并不是不顾后果地大肆挥霍. N-VAR ◢ **mythical** ❖ *...the mythical, romanticized West of cowboys and gunslingers.* 虚构的有着牛仔和枪手的浪漫西部. ADJ

myth·ic /ˈmɪθɪk/.

If you describe someone or something as **mythic**, you mean that they have become very famous or important. 很有名的；很重要的. ❖ *...a team whose reputation has achieved mythic proportions.* 一支声名显赫的球队. ADJ-GRADED

my·thol·ogy /mɪˈθɒlədʒi/ **mythologies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Mythology** is a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture. (某一特定国家、宗教或文化的)神话，神话集.❖ *In Greek mythology she was the patroness of history.* 在希腊神话中，她是历史的保护神. N-VAR ◢ **mytho·logi·cal** /ˌmɪθəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...the mythological beast that was part lion and part goat.* 半狮半羊的神话动物. ADJ

2 You can use **mythology** to refer to the beliefs or opinions that people have about something, when you think that they are false or untrue. 错误的信仰(或观点). ❖ *Altman strips away the pretence and mythology to expose the film industry as a business like any other.* 奥尔特曼撕下电影业的伪装和神秘面纱，指出电影业跟任何其他产业一样是一种生意. N-VAR

N, n

N, n /en/ **N's, n's.**

1 N is the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十四个字母. N-VAR

2 N or **n** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with N or n, such as 'north', 'northern', or 'noun'. 以N或n为首字母的单词的缩写形式，如north, northern, noun等.

'n' /ən/.

The word 'and' is sometimes written as **'n'** between certain pairs of words, for example 'rock **'n'** roll' and 'fish **'n'** chips'. 有时在一对词之间用作and的缩写形式，如rock 'n' roll, fish 'n' chips. ❖ *...a country 'n' western song.* 一首西部乡村音乐. CONJ INFORMAL WRITTEN

N.A.; 又拼作 **n/a.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N.A. is a written abbreviation for 'not applicable'. You use it when you are filling in a questionnaire when a question or category is not relevant to you. not applicable CONVENTION

N

的缩写形式，在填写问卷时表示某项'不适用'.

naan /nɑːn/ **naans;** 又拼作 **nan.**
Naan or **naan bread** is a type of bread that comes in a large, round, flat piece and is usually eaten with Indian food. (大、圆、扁平的)印度式面包. N-VAR

nab /næb/ **nabs, nabbing, nabbed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If people in authority such as the police **nab** someone who they think has done something wrong, they catch them or arrest them. 捉住，抓住. ❖ *After a short spell in the masonry business he was back in the armed robbery business. Again, he got nabbed.* 从事石匠业没有多久，他又重操旧业，干起了武装抢劫的勾当. 他再一次被逮捕了. VB V n INFORMAL get V-ed

na·dir /ˈneɪdɪə, AM -dər/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **nadir** of something such as someone's career or the history of an organization is its worst time. (事业或机构在历史上的)最低点；最差阶段. ❖ *1945 to 1946 was the nadir of Truman's presidency.* 1945年到1946年是杜鲁门总统生涯的最低点. N-SING LITERARY
2 In astronomy, **the nadir** is the point at which the sun or moon is directly below you, on the other side of the earth. 天底(即地球另一面的天空). 比较 **zenith.** N-SING: the N

naff /næf/ **naffer, naffest.**
If you say that something is **naff**, you mean it is very unfashionable or unsophisticated. 不时髦的；幼稚肤浅的. ❖ *The music's really naff.* 这段音乐肤浅透顶. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

nag /næg/ **nags, nagging, nagged.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone **is nagging** you, you are annoyed with them because they are continuously asking you to do something, often something you do not want to do. 唠叨；不停地抱怨；纠缠不休. ❖ *My girlfriend nagged me to cut my hair.* 我的女朋友不断唠叨要我剪头发. *She had stopped nagging him about never being home.* 她不再总是抱怨他从不回家. *...children nagging their parents into buying things.* 纠缠父母为自己买东西的孩子们. VB V n PRAGMATICS V n to-inf V n about n V n into -ing Also V
◢ **nag·ging** ❖ *Her endless nagging drove him away from home.* 她无休止的唠叨迫使他离家出走. N-UNCOUNT
2 If something such as a doubt or worry **nags** at you, or **nags** you, it keeps worrying you. (疑虑、担心等)困扰；使烦恼. ❖ *...the anxiety that had nagged Amy all through lunch.* 整个午饭期间都在困扰埃米的焦虑感. *Something was nagging in the back of his mind.* 他内心深处有事情一直在困扰着他. VB V at n V n V
3 People sometimes refer to a horse as a **nag.** 马. N-COUNT INFORMAL

nag·ging /ˈnægɪŋ/.
A **nagging** pain is not very severe but is difficult to cure. (疼痛)一直困扰的. ❖ *He complained of a nagging pain between his shoulder blades.* 他诉说肩胛骨中间部位一直疼痛. ADJ: ADJ n

nail /neɪl/ **nails, nailing, nailed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **nail** is a thin piece of metal with one pointed end and one flat end. You hit the flat end with a hammer in order to push the nail into something such as a wall. 钉子. 见插图条 **tools.** ❖ *A mirror hung on a nail above the washstand.* 在脸盆架上方的钉子上挂着一面镜子. N-COUNT
2 If you **nail** something somewhere, you fix it there using one or more nails. 钉；将...钉牢. ❖ *The windows were all nailed shut.* 所有的窗户都被钉死了. VB V n prep/adv
3 Your **nails** are the thin hard parts that grow at the ends of your fingers and toes. 指甲；趾甲. ❖ *Keep your nails short and your hands clean.* 指甲要短，手要干净. N-COUNT
4 To **nail** someone means to catch them and prove that they have been breaking the law. 抓住；逮捕. ❖ *The prosecution still managed to nail him for robberies at the homes of leading industrialists.* 控方仍然成功地因他抢劫杰出工业家们的住宅而逮捕了他. VB INFORMAL V n
5 If you say that someone **has hit the nail on the head**, you mean that you think their opinion about something is exactly right. 一针见血；正好对题. ❖ *'I think it would civilize people a bit more if they had decent conditions.' — 'I think you've hit the nail on the head.'* '我想如果人们有好的条件，那就能更好地教化他们.' — '我想你说的正好是一针见血.' PHR
6 ➡ **a nail in** something's **coffin:** 见 **coffin.**
➡ to **nail** your **colours to the mast:** 见 **colour.**
➡ to **fight tooth and nail:** 见 **tooth.**

▸**nail down.**
1 If you **nail down** something unknown or uncertain, you find out exactly what it is. 弄清；确实找出. ❖ *It would be useful if you could nail down the source of this tension.* 如你能确定这种紧张状态的根源那会很有用的. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
2 If you **nail down** an agreement, you manage to reach a firm agreement with a definite result. 确定. ❖ *The Secretary of State and his Russian counterpart met to try to nail down the elusive accord.* 国务卿和俄罗斯外长会面，努力落实那个模棱两可的协定. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
3 If you **nail** something **down**, you fix it firmly onto something. 钉牢，钉紧. ❖ *Lay strips of 4 mm ply over the mesh and nail these down with panel pins.* 在网上放4毫米厚的板条，并用镶板钉钉牢. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

'nail-biting.
If you describe something such as a story or a sports match as **nail-biting**, you mean that it makes you feel very excited or nervous because you do not know how it is going to end. (故事或比赛结果因无法预料)紧张的. ❖ *...England's magnificent nail-biting 75-71 win over Russia.* 英格兰队以75比71战胜俄罗斯队，漂亮地赢得了这场紧张的比赛. ADJ-GRADED

'nail file, nail files.
A **nail file** is a small strip of metal or sandpaper that you rub on the ends of your nails to shorten them or shape them. 指甲锉. N-COUNT

'nail polish, nail polishes.
Nail polish is the same as **nail varnish.** 同 nail varnish. N-VAR

'nail varnish, nail varnishes.
Nail varnish is a thick liquid that some women paint on their nails. The usual American term is **nail polish.** 指甲油. [美] 一般作 nail polish. N-VAR BRITISH

na·ive /naɪˈiːv, AM nɑː-/; 又拼作 **naïve.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If you describe someone as **naive**, you think they lack experience, causing them to expect things to be uncomplicated or easy, or people to be honest or kind when they are not. 幼稚的；轻信的；没有经验的. ❖ *It's naive to think that teachers are always tolerant.* 认为老师总是很宽容是很幼稚的. *...naive idealists.* 幼稚的理想主义者. *Their view was that he had been politically naive.* 他们认为他在政治上很天真. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **na·ive·ly** ❖ *...naively applying Western solutions to Eastern problems.* 幼稚地使用西方的方案来解决东方国家的问题. ADV-GRADED
◢ **na·ive·ty** /naɪˈiːvɪti/ ❖ *I was alarmed by his naivety and ignorance of international affairs.* 他对国际事务的幼稚和无知使我震惊. N-UNCOUNT

na·ked /ˈneɪkɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **naked** is not wearing any clothes. 裸体的. ❖ *Her naked body was found wrapped in a sheet in a field.* 她的裸尸裹着一张床单，被发现弃在田地里. *They stripped me naked.* 他们将我的衣服脱光. ADJ
◢ **na·ked·ness** ❖ *He had pulled the blanket over his body to hide his nakedness.* 他拉了一块毯子盖住赤裸的身体. N-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **stark naked.**
2 If you say that someone is **naked** or feels **naked**, you mean they are helpless, unprotected, or powerless. 无助的；无保护的；无能为力的. ❖ *If the reports are accurate, the deal leaves the authorities and the President virtually naked.* 如果报道属实，这个交易将使当局和总统陷入几乎无助的境地. ADJ
3 If an animal or part of an animal is **naked**, it has no fur or feathers on it. (动物)无毛的，无羽毛的. ADJ
4 You can describe an object as **naked** when it does not have its normal covering. (物件)无遮蔽的，无覆盖的. ❖ *...a naked bulb dangling in a bare room.* 悬挂在空荡荡的房间里、没有灯罩的灯泡. ADJ
5 **Naked** emotions are easy to recognize, because they are very strongly felt. (情感)显露的. ❖ *The naked hatred in the woman's face shocked me.* 那个女人脸上毫无掩饰的仇 ADJ: ADJ n WRITTEN

N

根让我震惊不已. ◢**na·ked·ly** ❖ *She was embarrassed at showing her fear so nakedly.* 她因如此明显地露出恐惧而感到尴尬. ADV-GRADED

6 You can use **naked** to describe unpleasant or violent actions and behaviour which are not disguised or hidden in any way. (恶行)赤裸裸的, 不加掩饰的. ❖ *Naked aggression and an attempt to change frontiers by force could not go unchallenged.* 不能对赤裸裸的侵略和以武力改变边界的企图放任自流. *...naked greed.* 赤裸裸的贪婪. ADJ ADJ n JOURNALISM

7 If you say that something cannot be seen by **the naked eye**, you mean that it cannot be seen without the help of equipment such as a telescope or microscope. (不用借助仪器的帮助)以肉眼看. ❖ *The planet Mars will be visible to the naked eye all week.* 火星在一周所有时间内都可以用肉眼看见. PHR

name /neɪm/ names, naming, named. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **name** of a person, place, or thing is the word or group of words that is used to identify them. 姓名; 名称. ❖ *'What's his name?'—'Peter.'* '他叫什么名字?'—'彼得.' *They changed the name of the street.* 他们把街道名改了. N-COUNT

2 If something is **in** someone's **name**, it officially belongs to them or is reserved for them. 属于某人; 在某人名下. ❖ *A double room had been reserved for him in the name of Muller.* 以马勒的名义为他预订了一个双人房间. PHR

3 When you mention someone or something **by name**, or address someone **by name**, you use their name. 以名字(称呼). ❖ *He greets customers by name and enquires about their health.* 他与顾客打招呼时直呼其名, 并问候他们的健康. PHR

4 You can use **by name** or **by the name of** when you are saying what someone is called. 以...为名; 名叫. ❖ *This guy, Jack Smith, does he go by the name of Jackal?* 这个家伙, 杰克·史密斯, 他是不是名叫杰考尔? PHR

5 When you **name** someone or something, you give them a name, usually at the beginning of their life. 为...命名, 给...取名. ❖ *My mother insisted on naming me Horace.* 我妈妈坚持为我取名霍勒斯. *...a man named John T. Benson.* 一个名叫约翰·T. 本森的男人. VB V n n V-ed

6 If you **name** someone or something **after** another person or thing, you give them the same name as that person or thing. 按...取名, 与...取同样的名字. ❖ *Why have you not named any of your sons after yourself?* 你为什么没有将你的一个儿子取与你同样的名字? VB V n after n

7 If you **name** someone, you identify them by stating their name. 确定姓名. ❖ *One of the victims of the weekend's snowstorm has been named as twenty-year-old John Barr.* 周末暴风雪的遇难者之一已经被确定为20岁的约翰·巴尔. VB V n V n as n

8 If you **name** someone as the person who will have a particular job, you give them that job or appoint them to it. 提名; 指定; 任命. ❖ *When the chairman of Campbell's retired, McGovern was named as his successor.* 当坎贝尔的主席退休时, 麦戈文被任命为他的继承人. *Early in 1941 he was named commander of the Afrika Korps.* 早在1941年, 他就被任命为非洲军团的司令官. VB V n be V-ed as n be V-ed n Also V n as n, V n n

9 If you **name** something such as a price, time, or place, you say what you want it to be. 定下(价格、时间、地点等). ❖ *Call Marty, tell him to name his price.* 给马蒂打电话, 让他定出他要的价格. VB V n

10 You say **'You name it'**, usually after or before a list, to indicate that you are talking about a very wide range of things. 你随意列举. ❖ *Pickled cucumbers, jam, pickled berries, tomatoes; you name it, they've got it.* 腌黄瓜、果酱、腌浆果、番茄, 凡是你能想到的, 他们都有. PHR

11 You can refer to the reputation of a person or thing as their **name**. 名声, 名望. ❖ *He had a name for good judgement.* 他以良好的判断力著称. *She's never had any drug problems or done anything to give jazz a bad name.* 她从来没有毒品问题, 也从没有做什么会使爵士乐蒙羞的事. N-COUNT

12 If you **lend** your **name to** something such as a project, a political programme, or a charitable cause, you support it. (对计划、政治方案、慈善事业等)给予支持. ❖ *He had political points of view and lent his name to a lot of causes.* 他有政治观点, 并支持多种事业. PHR

13 If you **make a name for** yourself or **make** your **name** as something, you become well-known for that thing. 成名, 出名. ❖ *He made his name with several collections of short stories.* 他凭借好几部短篇小说集一举成名. PHR

14 You can refer to someone as, for example, a famous **name** or a great **name** when they are well-known. 知名人士, 名人. ❖ *...some of the most famous names in modelling and show business.* 模特儿表演界和娱乐界的一些名人. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

15 If someone **calls** you **names**, they insult you by saying unpleasant things to you or about you. 谩骂; 侮辱. ❖ *They had called her rude names.* 他们粗鲁地谩骂她. PHR

16 If you **name names**, you identify the people who have done something, often something wrong. 指名道姓地说出; 指出...人的名字. ❖ *Nobody was prepared to risk prosecution by actually naming names.* 没有人愿意冒着被起诉的风险说出有关人士的名字. PHR

17 If someone does something **in the name of** a group of people, they do it as the representative of that group. 以...的名义; 代表. ❖ *She accepted the gift in the name of the Save the Children Fund.* 她以挽救儿童基金的名义接受了礼物. PHR

18 If you do something **in the name of** an ideal or an abstract thing, you do it in order to preserve or promote that thing. 以...的名义; 为...的缘故. ❖ *There had been times when she had felt sickened by the things people did in the name of business.* 有些时候她对人们以商业名义所做的事感到厌恶. PHR

19 People sometimes use expressions such as **'in the name of** heaven' or **'in the name of** humanity' to add emphasis to a question or request. (对问题或请求的强调)到底, 究竟. ❖ *What in the name of heaven's going on?* 到底发生了什么事? PHR PRAGMATICS

20 If you say that a situation exists **in all but name**, you mean that it is not officially recognized but that it actually exists. 未得到正式承认但实际存在的. ❖ *...the group, which is now a political party in all but name.* 这个组织现在已是实际存在的政党, 仅差获得正式承认而已. PHR

21 If you say that a situation exists **in name only**, you mean that it does not have the status or position that it claims to have. 仅在名义上. ❖ *He is commander-in-chief in name only.* 他只是挂名总司令. PHR

22 If you say that something is **the name of the game**, you mean that it is the most important aspect of a situation. 最重要的方面. ❖ *Family values are suddenly the name of the game.* 家庭价值观突然间成为关键因素. PHR INFORMAL

23 ➞ 又见 **assumed name, big name, brand name, Christian name, code name, first name, given name, maiden name, middle name, pet name.**

'name-drop, name-drops, name-dropping, name-dropped.

If you say that someone **is name-dropping**, you disapprove of them because they are referring to famous people that they know, or know about, in order to impress people. (贬义)提及名人以炫耀自己身份. ❖ *The assistant carried on talking to his mate, name-dropping all the famous riders he knew.* 那个助手一直与他的同伴交谈, 炫耀地提及他所知道的所有著名骑手. ◢**name-dropping** ❖ *Her reminiscences of clients and friends sometimes verge on name-dropping.* 她经常回顾客户和朋友, 有时近乎炫耀的地步. VB V PRAGMATICS V n N-UNCOUNT

name·less /ˈneɪmləs/.

1 You describe people or things as **nameless** when you do not know their name or when they do not have a name. 不知名的; 没有名字的. ❖ *They can have their cases rejected, without reasons being given, by nameless officials.* 他们的案件会在没有提出理由的情况下被一些不知名的官员拒绝办理. ADJ

2 If you say that someone or something will remain **nameless**, you mean that you will not mention their name, often because you do not want to embarrass them. 不便提及 ADJ v-link ADJ

姓名的; 不愿透露姓名的. ❖ *A local friend who shall be nameless warned me that I was in for trouble soon.* 一个不愿透露姓名的当地朋友警告我, 我很快就会遇到麻烦.

name·ly /ˈneɪmli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You use **namely** to introduce detailed information about the subject you are discussing, or a particular aspect of it. (引导更详尽的信息)即, 也就是说. ❖ *This shows how little they were aware of the challenge facing them, namely, to re-establish prosperity and the rule of law.* 这表明他们对所面临的挑战, 即重建繁荣和法规, 知道的是多么地少. ADV ADV n/group PRAGMATICS

name·plate /ˈneɪmpleɪt/ **nameplates;** 又拼作 **name-plate.**

A **nameplate** is a sign on a door or wall which shows the name of the person or organization that occupies that particular room or building. (表示屋主或机构的)名称牌, 标示牌, 名匾. N-COUNT

name·sake /ˈneɪmseɪk/ **namesakes.**

Your **namesake** is another person who has the same name as you. 同名者. ❖ *He is putting together a four-man team, including his son and namesake Tony O'Reilly Jnr.* 他正在组建一个四人小组, 其中包括和他同名、名叫小托尼·奥赖利的儿子. N-COUNT WRITTEN

nan /næn/ **nans.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Some British people refer to their grandmother as their **nan**. (英国)祖母, 外祖母. ❖ *I was brought up by my nan.* 我由祖母养大. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 A **nan** is the same as a **naan**. 同 naan. N-VAR

nan·ny /ˈnæni/ **nannies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

In some families, a **nanny** is a woman who is paid by the parents to look after their child or children. 保姆. N-COUNT

ˌnanny ˈstate.

If you refer to a government as the **nanny state**, you disapprove of its system of providing certain social services which you think makes people rely on the state rather than wanting to do things for themselves. (使人们过分依赖福利制度的)保姆式国家. ❖ *The tussle to free the individual from the nanny state is still far from won.* 使个人从依赖福利制度中解脱出来的斗争离成功还很远. N-SING PRAGMATICS BRITISH

nap /næp/ **naps, napping, napped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **nap**, you sleep for a short period of time, usually during the day. 打盹; 小憩. ❖ *An elderly person may nap during the day and then sleep only five hours a night.* 老年人白天可能会小睡一会儿, 而晚上只睡上五个小时. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I might take a little nap.* 我也许可以小睡一会儿. N-COUNT

2 If someone **is caught napping**, something happens when they are not prepared for it, although they should have been. 使某人措手不及; 乘某人疏忽. ❖ *The security services were clearly caught napping.* 保安部门显然被弄了个措手不及. PHR INFORMAL

3 The **nap** of a carpet or of a cloth such as velvet is the top layer of short threads, which usually lie smoothly in one direction. (地毯或呢绒布表面的)绒毛. N-SING

na·palm /ˈneɪpɑːm/.

Napalm is a substance containing petrol which is used to make bombs that burn people, buildings, and plants. (用于制造汽油弹的)凝固汽油. N-UNCOUNT

nape /neɪp/ **napes.**

The **nape** of your neck is the back of it. 项, 颈背. ❖ *...the way that his hair grew at the nape of his neck.* 他头发长到颈背的样子. N-COUNT

nap·kin /ˈnæpkɪn/ **napkins.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **napkin** is a square of cloth or paper that you use when you are eating to protect your clothes, or to wipe your mouth or hands. (布或纸的)餐巾. N-COUNT

nap·py /ˈnæpi/ **nappies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **nappy** is a piece of soft thick cloth or paper which is fastened round a baby's bottom in order to soak up its urine and faeces. The usual American word is **diaper**. 尿布. [美]一般作 diaper. N-COUNT BRITISH

nar·cis·si /nɑːˈsɪsaɪ/.

Narcissi is a plural form of **narcissus**. narcissus 的复数形式.

nar·cis·sism /ˈnɑːsɪsɪzəm/.

Narcissism is the habit of always thinking about yourself and admiring yourself; used showing disapproval. (贬义)自我陶醉; 自恋; 顾影自怜. ❖ *Those who suffer from narcissism become self-absorbed or chronic show-offs.* 那些有自恋癖的人变得自我陶醉, 或不断炫耀自己. ◢ **nar·cis·sis·tic** /ˌnɑːsɪˈsɪstɪk/ ❖ *...the image of the vain, narcissistic man.* 一个虚荣、自恋的男人形象. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL ADJ-GRADED

nar·cis·sus /nɑːˈsɪsəs/ **narcissi;** the plural can be either **narcissi** or **narcissus.** 复数形式可作 narcissi 或 narcissus.

Narcissi are trumpet-shaped flowers, usually white or yellow, that bloom in the spring. 水仙花. N-COUNT

nar·cot·ic /nɑːˈkɒtɪk/ **narcotics.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Narcotics** are drugs such as opium or heroin which make you sleepy and stop you feeling pain, but are also addictive. 麻醉毒品(如鸦片或海洛因); 麻醉剂. ❖ *He appears to be high on some sort of narcotic.* 他看上去像吸食了某种麻醉毒品而飘飘然. N-COUNT

2 If something, especially a drug, has a **narcotic** effect, it makes the person who uses it feel sleepy and dazed. 麻醉的; 催眠的. ❖ *...hormones that have a narcotic effect on the immune system.* 对免疫系统有麻醉作用的荷尔蒙. ADJ

nar·rate /nəˈreɪt, AM ˈnæreɪt/ **narrates, narrating, narrated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **narrate** a story, you tell it from your own point of view. 叙述, 讲述. ❖ *The book is narrated by Richard Papen, a Californian boy.* 这本书是由一个加州男孩理查德·帕彭叙述的. ◢ **nar·ra·tion** /nəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *Its story-within-a-story method of narration is confusing.* 它的故事套故事的叙述方法让人混淆. ◢ **nar·ra·tor** /nəˈreɪtə, AM ˈnæreɪt-/ **narrators** ❖ *Jules, the story's narrator, is an actress in her late thirties.* 这个故事的叙述者朱尔斯是个接近40岁的女演员. VB V n FORMAL be V-ed N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 The person who **narrates** a documentary film or programme speaks the words which accompany the pictures, but does not appear in it. (为纪录片或节目)作解说. ❖ *She also narrated a documentary about the Kirov Ballet School.* 她还为一个关于基洛夫芭蕾学校的纪录片作过解说. ◢ **narration** ❖ *As the crew gets back from lunch, we can put your narration on it right away.* 既然全体人员都吃过午饭回来了, 我们可以马上把你的解说加进片里. ◢ **narrator** ❖ *Famous actors were narrators of some of the early shows.* 著名的演员是早先一些节目的解说员. VB V n Also V N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

nar·ra·tive /ˈnærətɪv/ **narratives.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **narrative** is a story or an account of a series of events. (对事件的)记叙, 讲述. ❖ *Sloan began his narrative with the day of the murder.* 斯隆从谋杀发生的当日开始讲述. N-COUNT

2 **Narrative** is the description of a series of events, for example in a novel. 叙事, 叙述. ❖ *Neither author was very strong on narrative.* 两位作者都不擅长叙事. *...Nye's simple narrative style.* 奈的简单叙事风格. N-UNCOUNT

nar·row /ˈnærəʊ/ **narrower, narrowest; narrows, narrowing, narrowed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **narrow** measures a very small distance from one side to the other, especially compared to its length or height. 窄的, 狭窄的. ❖ *...through the town's narrow streets.* 通过小镇的狭窄街道. *She had long, narrow feet.* 她的脚长而瘦. ◢ **nar·row·ness** ❖ *...the narrowness of the river mouth.* 河口的狭窄. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **narrows**, it becomes less wide. 变窄. ❖ *The wide track narrows before crossing another stream.* 宽阔的路在跨越另一条小溪时变窄了. VB V

3 If your eyes **narrow** or if you **narrow** your eyes, you almost close them, for example because you are angry or thinking deeply. 眯眼. ❖ *He paused and narrowed his eyes in concentration.* 他停顿下来, 眯眼沉思. V-ERG V WRITTEN V n

4 If you describe someone's ideas, attitudes, or beliefs as **narrow**, you disapprove of them because they are unimaginative, old-fashioned, or very strict, and often ignore the more important aspects of a situation. (观点、态度或信念等)目光短浅的, 狭隘的, 度量小的, 陈旧的. ❖ *...a narrow and outdated view of family life.* 关于家庭生活的狭隘、过 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

N

N

时的观点。 ◢**nar·row·ly** ❖ *They're making judgments based on a narrowly focused vision of the world.* 他们是基于狭隘的世界观作出判断的。 ADV-GRADED ◢**narrowness** ❖ *...the narrowness of their mental and spiritual outlook.* 他们心理和精神观的狭隘。 N-UNCOUNT

5 If something **narrows** or if you **narrow** it, its extent, range, or scope becomes smaller. (广度、范围等)(使)变狭窄;(使)缩小. ❖ *The European Community and America had narrowed their differences over farm subsidies.* 欧盟和美国已经在农产品补贴问题上缩小了分歧。 V-ERG V / V n ◢**nar·row·ing** ❖ *...a narrowing of the gap between rich members and poor.* 贫富成员之间差距的缩小。 N-SING

6 If you have a **narrow** victory, you succeed in winning but only by a small margin. 勉强的; 相差极小的. ❖ *Delegates have voted by a narrow majority in favour of considering electoral reform.* 代表们投票以微弱的多数赞成考虑选举改革。 ADJ-GRADED ◢**narrowly** ❖ *She narrowly failed to win enough votes.* 她仅以微弱之差未能赢得足够的票数。 ADV

7 If you have a **narrow** escape, something unpleasant nearly happens to you. (逃跑时)险些丧命的. ❖ *Two police officers had a narrow escape when separatists attacked their vehicles.* 两名警察在分裂主义分子袭击他们的车辆时死里逃生。 ADJ-GRADED / ADJ n ◢**narrowly** ❖ *Five firemen narrowly escaped death when a staircase collapsed beneath their feet.* 五名消防队员在他们脚下的楼梯倒塌后死里逃生。 ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

8 ➼ **on the straight and narrow**: 见 **straight**.

narrow down.

If you **narrow down** a range of things, you reduce the number of things included in it. 缩减; 缩小范围. ❖ *I've managed to narrow the list down to twenty-three.* 我设法将名单缩减为23人。 PHR-V / V P noun / V n P to n / Also V n P

'narrow boat, narrow boats; 又拼作 narrowboat.

A **narrow boat** is a long, low boat used on canals. (运河中)狭长而低矮的小船. N-COUNT BRITISH

,narrow-'minded.

If you describe someone as **narrow-minded**, you are criticizing them because they are unwilling to consider new ideas or other people's opinion. 目光狭隘的、心胸狭窄的. ❖ *...a narrow-minded bigot.* 目光狭隘的顽固分子。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢**narrow-minded·ness** ❖ *It is unbelievable that as a result of this narrow-mindedness a group of people should suffer.* 难以置信的是,一群人会因为这种狭隘思想而受罪。 N-UNCOUNT

NASA /ˈnæsə/. ♦♦◊◊◊

NASA is the American government organization concerned with the exploration of space. **NASA** is an abbreviation for 'National Aeronautics and Space Administration'. (美国)国家航空航天局. National Aeronautics and Space Administration 的缩写形式. N-PROPER

na·sal /ˈneɪzəl/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 **Nasal** is used to describe things relating to the nose and the functions it performs. 鼻的. ❖ *...inflamed nasal passages.* 发炎的鼻腔. *...nasal decongestant sprays.* 通鼻塞喷剂. ADJ: ADJ n

2 If someone's voice is **nasal**, it sounds as if air is passing through their nose as well as their mouth while they are speaking. 有鼻音的. ❖ *She talked in a deep nasal monotone.* 她说话鼻音重, 音调单调. ADJ

nas·cent /ˈnæsənt/.

Nascent things or processes are just beginning, and are expected to become stronger or to grow bigger. (事物、进程)初生的, 刚刚开始的. ❖ *Kenya's nascent democracy was threatened by conflict yesterday.* 肯尼亚刚出现的民主昨天受到冲突的威胁. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

na·stur·tium /nəˈstɜːʃəm/ nasturtiums.

Nasturtiums are low plants which trail along the ground. They have orange, red, and yellow trumpet-shaped flowers. 旱金莲属植物. N-COUNT

nas·ty /ˈnɑːsti, ˈnæsti/ nasties; nastier, nastiest. ♦♦◊◊◊

1 Something that is **nasty** is very unpleasant to see, experience, or feel. 令人不快的; 讨厌的; 丑恶的; 坏的. ❖ *...an extremely nasty murder.* 一桩极其可怕的谋杀. *This divorce could turn nasty.* 这次离婚可能会有坏收场. ADJ-GRADED ◢**nas·ti·ness** ❖ *...the nastiness of war.* 战争的丑恶. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe a person or their behaviour as **nasty**, you mean that they behave in an unkind and unpleasant way. 恶意的, 恶毒的. ❖ *The guards looked really nasty.* 卫兵们看上去实在很凶. *Mummy is so nasty to me when Daddy isn't here.* 爸爸不在时, 妈妈对我很凶. ADJ-GRADED ◢**nas·ti·ly** ❖ *She took the money and eyed me nastily.* 她拿走了钱, 并以恶毒的眼光看着我. ADV-GRADED ◢**nastiness** ❖ *As the years went by his nastiness began to annoy his readers.* 时间久了, 他的恶意激怒了读者. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe something as **nasty**, you mean it is unattractive, undesirable, or in bad taste. 丑陋的; 不受欢迎的; 下流的. ❖ *...Emily's nasty little house in Balham.* 埃米莉在巴勒姆难看的小房子. *That damned Farrel made some nasty jokes here about Mr. Lane.* 那个该死的法雷尔在这里拿莱恩先生开了一些下流的玩笑. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **nasty** problem or situation is very worrying and difficult to deal with. (问题、形势等)令人担忧的; 难对付的. ❖ *A spokesman said this firm action had defused a very nasty situation.* 一个发言人说这次坚决行动缓和了非常严峻的局势. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you describe an injury or a disease as **nasty**, you mean that it is serious or looks unpleasant. (受伤、疾病)严重的. ❖ *Lili had a nasty chest infection.* 莉莉胸腔严重感染. ADJ-GRADED

6 **Nasties** are unpleasant or harmful people or things. 让人讨厌的人(或物), 危险的人(或物). ❖ *Decaffeinated coffee still contains some stimulants and other nasties linked with cancer.* 已除去咖啡因的咖啡仍然含有一些刺激物和其他与癌症有关的危险物质. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

7 ➼ 又见 **video nasty**.

natch /nætʃ/.

Natch is used to indicate that something such as an idea or story is very obvious and predictable. (观点、事件)显而易见地; 当然. ❖ *Ina is a bad girl so, natch, ends up in prison.* 艾娜是个坏女孩, 所以最后当然进了监狱. ADV: ADV with cl/group INFORMAL

na·tion /ˈneɪʃən/ nations. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **nation** is an individual country, especially when it is considered from the point of view of its cultural or ethnic identity. 国家; 民族. ❖ *Such policies would require unprecedented co-operation between nations.* 这样的政策需要国家之间史无前例的合作. *The Arab nations agreed to meet in Baghdad.* 阿拉伯国家同意在巴格达开会. N-COUNT

2 **The nation** is sometimes used to refer to all the people who live in a particular country. 全体国民. ❖ *It was a story that touched the nation's heart.* 这是个感动全国人民的故事. N-SING JOURNALISM

na·tion·al /ˈnæʃənəl/ nationals. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **National** means relating to the whole of a country or nation rather than to part of it or to other nations. 全国的. ❖ *Ruling parties have lost ground in national and local elections.* 执政党在全国和地方选举中双双失利. *...major national and international issues.* 全国性和国际性的重要问题. ADJ ◢**na·tion·al·ly** ❖ *...a nationally televised speech.* 在全国播放的电视讲话. ADV

2 **National** means typical of the people or customs of a particular country or nation. 国家的; 民族的. ❖ *...the national characteristics and history of the country.* 这个国家的民族特征和历史. *Baseball is the national pastime.* 棒球是这个国家典型的消遣运动. ADJ: ADJ n

3 When someone has citizenship of a particular country, you can refer to them as a **national** of that country. 国民; 侨民. ❖ *...a Sri Lankan-born British national.* 一个在斯里兰卡出生的英国国民. N-COUNT

,national 'anthem, national anthems. ♦◊◊◊◊

A **national anthem** is a nation's official song which is played or sung on public occasions. 国歌. N-COUNT

,National Cur'riculum. ♦♦◊◊◊

The National Curriculum is the course of study that most school pupils in England and Wales are meant to follow between the ages of 5 and 16. (英格兰和威尔士多数学校5至16岁学生需要攻读的)全国课程. N-PROPER the N

ˌnational ˈgovernment, national governments. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **national government** is a coalition government, especially one that comes to power during a crisis. (尤指危机中上台执政的)联合政府; 国民政府. N-COUNT

ˌNational ˈHealth Service. ◆◇◇◇◇
In the United Kingdom, **the National Health Service** is the state system for providing medical care. It is paid for by taxes. (英国)国民保健制度. ❖ *An increasing number of these treatments are now available on the National Health Service.* 现在国民保健制度提供越来越多这样的治疗. N-PROPER the N

ˌnational inˈsurance. ◆◇◇◇◇
In the United Kingdom, **national insurance** is the state system of paying money to people who are ill, unemployed, or retired. It is financed by money that the government collects from people in employment and their employers. 国民保险制度(英国政府向雇员和雇主收取钱款而为病人、失业者和退休者提供经费的制度). N-UNCOUNT

na·tion·al·ise /ˈnæʃənəlaɪz/.
➸ 见 **nationalize**.

na·tion·al·ist /ˈnæʃənəlɪst/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Nationalist** is used when describing the desire for political independence by people who have the same language, religion, or culture. 民族独立主义的; 民族主义的; 国家主义的. ❖ *The crisis has set off a wave of nationalist feelings in Quebec.* 这场危机在魁北克掀起了一场民族主义情绪的浪潮. ADJ ADJ n

➪ A **nationalist** is someone with nationalist views. 民族独立主义者; 民族主义者; 国家主义者. N-COUNT

◢ **na·tion·al·ism** /ˈnæʃənəlɪzəm/ ❖ *The rising tide of Slovak nationalism may also help the SNP to win representation in parliament.* 逐渐高涨的斯洛伐克民族主义思潮可能还会帮助斯洛伐克国民党在议会中赢得代表席位. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Nationalist** is used when describing people's great love for their nation, or their belief that their nation is better than others; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)民族主义的; 民族至上的. ❖ *Political life has been infected by growing nationalist sentiment.* 政治生活已经受到逐渐增长的民族主义情绪的影响. ADJ ADJ n

➪ A **nationalist** is someone with nationalist views. 民族主义者. N-COUNT

◢ **nationalism** ❖ *This kind of fierce nationalism is a powerful and potentially volatile force.* 这种强烈的民族主义是一股强大且具有潜在不稳定性的力量. N-UNCOUNT ◢**na·tion·al·is·tic** /ˌnæʃənəˈlɪstɪk/ ❖ *...Barcelona, a team who are a monument to the nationalistic pride of the Catalan people.* 巴塞罗那队, 一支标志着加泰罗尼亚人民族自豪感的球队. ADJ-GRADED

na·tion·al·ity /ˌnæʃəˈnælɪti/ **nationalities.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you have the **nationality** of a particular country, you were born there or have the legal right to be a citizen of it. 国籍. ❖ *Asked his nationality, he said British.* 被问及国籍时, 他说是英国. N-VAR

2 You can refer to people who have the same racial origins as a **nationality**, especially when they do not have their own independent country. (尤指没有自己独立国家的)民族. ❖ *...the many nationalities that comprise Ethiopia.* 组成埃塞俄比亚的众多民族. N-COUNT

na·tion·al·ize /ˈnæʃənəlaɪz/ **nationalizes, nationalizing, nationalized;** [英]又拼作 **nationalise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If the government **nationalizes** a private company or industry, that company or industry becomes owned by the state and controlled by the government. 使(公司或产业)国有化; 使收归国有. ❖ *The coffee industry was nationalised at the time of independence.* 独立时, 咖啡工业被收归国有. VB V n; be V-ed

◢ **na·tion·ali·za·tion** /ˌnæʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **nationalizations** ❖ *...the campaign for the nationalization of the coal mines.* 争取煤矿国有化的运动. N-VAR

ˌnational ˈpark, national parks. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **national park** is a large area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants, or animals, and which the public can usually visit. 国家公园. N-COUNT

ˌnational ˈservice. ◆◇◇◇◇
National service is service in the armed forces, which young people in some countries have to do by law. 国民义务兵役制. N-UNCOUNT

na·tion·hood /ˈneɪʃənhʊd/.
A country's **nationhood** is its status as a nation. 国家地位. ❖ *To them, the monarchy is the special symbol of nationhood.* 对他们而言, 君主制是国家地位的特别象征. N-UNCOUNT

ˌnation ˈstate, nation states. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **nation state** is an independent state which consists of people from one particular national group. (以某个单一民族组成的)民族国家. ❖ *Albania is a small nation state of around 3 million people.* 阿尔巴尼亚是一个大约有300万人口的单一民族小国. N-COUNT

nation·wide /ˌneɪʃənˈwaɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Nationwide activities or situations happen or exist in all parts of a country. (活动或形势)全国性的, 全国范围的, 遍及全国的. ❖ *The rising number of car crimes is a nationwide problem.* 日益增加的汽车犯罪是个全国性的问题. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...available from department stores nationwide.* 全国百货商场均有销售. *The figures show unemployment falling nationwide last month.* 数字显示上月全国失业率下降. ADV

na·tive /ˈneɪtɪv/ **natives.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Your **native** country or area is the country or area where you were born and brought up. 出生地的. ❖ *Mother Teresa visited her native Albania.* 特里萨修女访问了她的祖国阿尔巴尼亚. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **native of** a particular country or region is someone who was born in that country or region. 出生在某地(某国家)的人. ❖ *Dr Aubin is a native of St Blaise.* 奥宾博士是在圣布勒斯出生的人. N-COUNT N of n

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...men and women native to countries such as Japan.* 出生在日本等国家的人们. ADJ

3 Some European people use **native** to refer to a person who was born in or lives in a non-Western country and who belongs to the race or tribe that forms the majority of its inhabitants; some people consider this use offensive. (冒犯义)(西方人指出生或生活在非西方国家的)土著. ❖ *They used force to banish the natives from the more fertile land.* 他们使用武力把土著驱逐出比较肥沃的土地. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Native people were allowed to retain some sense of their traditional culture and religion.* 土著获准保留他们传统文化和宗教的某些东西. ADJ ADJ n

4 Plants or animals that are **native to** a particular region live or grow there naturally rather than being brought there. (动植物)当地的; 土产的. ❖ *...a project to create a 50 acre forest of native Caledonian pines.* 一个种植50英亩土生苏格兰松树林的计划. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The coconut palm is a native of Malaysia.* 椰子棕榈是马来西亚特产. N-COUNT N of n

5 Your **native** language or tongue is the first language that you learned to speak when you were a child. (语言)出生地的, 母语的. ❖ *French is not my native tongue.* 法语不是我的母语. ADJ ADJ n

6 A **native** ability or quality is one that you possess naturally without having to learn it. 与生俱来的, 天赋的. ❖ *We have our native inborn talent, yet we hardly use it.* 我们有与生俱来的天赋, 但却很少利用它. ADJ ADJ n

ˌNative Aˈmerican, Native Americans. ◆◇◇◇◇
Native Americans are people from any one of the many tribes which were already living in North America before the Europeans arrived there. 美洲土著民. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a gathering of Native American elders.* 美洲土著长老的一次聚会. ADJ ADJ n

ˌnative ˈspeaker, native speakers.
A **native speaker** of a language is someone who speaks that language as their first language rather than having learnt it as a foreign language. 说本族语的人; 讲母语的人. ❖ *Our programme ensures daily opportunities to practice your* N-COUNT

N

study language with native speakers. 我们的课程保证你每天都有机会与讲母语的人练习所学的语言.

N

Na·tiv·ity /nə'tɪvɪti/.

The Nativity is the birth of Jesus, which is celebrated by Christians at Christmas. 基督降生. ❖ *...the Nativity story.* 基督降生的故事. N-SING *the N*

na'tivity play, **nativity plays.**

A **nativity play** is a play about the birth of Jesus, usually one performed by children at Christmas time. (通常指孩子们在圣诞节期间表演的)基督降生剧. N-COUNT

NATO /'neɪtəʊ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

NATO is an international organization which consists of the USA, Canada, the UK, and other European countries who have agreed to support one another if they are attacked. It is an abbreviation for 'North Atlantic Treaty Organization'. 北大西洋公约组织(包含美国、加拿大、英国和其他欧洲国家). North Atlantic Treaty Organization的缩写形式. N-PROPER

nat·ter /'nætə/ **natters, nattering, nattered.**

When people **natter**, they talk casually for a long time about unimportant things. 闲谈; 瞎扯. ❖ *There were several dozen people in the great hall, already nattering away to the music of a string quartet.* 大厅中有几十人已经在弦乐四重奏音乐中闲聊着. *...a day of nattering with fellow farmers at the local market.* 在当地市场上和农民兄弟闲聊了一天. *You natter all day long at the hospital.* 你整日在医院里闲聊. V-RECIP pl-n V INFORMAL pl-n V adv/prep V with n V

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...when a group of new mums get together for a natter.* 一群新妈妈聚在一起聊天的时候... N-SING *a N*

nat·ty /'næti/ **nattier, nattiest.**

1 If you describe a man as **natty**, you think that he dresses smartly and neatly. (指男人穿着)整洁的, 漂亮的. ❖ *Cliff was a natty dresser.* 克利夫穿着考究. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 If you describe something as **natty**, you think it is attractive and cleverly designed. 设计精巧的. ❖ *...natty little houses.* 精致的小房子. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

natu·ral /'nætʃərəl/ **naturals.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you say that it is **natural** for someone to act in a particular way, you mean that it is reasonable in the circumstances. 可理解的; 合理的; 自然的. ❖ *It is only natural for youngsters to crave the excitement of driving a fast car.* 年轻人追求开快车的刺激是很合情合理的事情. *A period of depression can be a perfectly natural response to certain aspects of life.* 一段时期的沮丧是对生活某些方面完全自然的反应. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Natural** behaviour or ability is instinctive and has not been learned. (行为、能力等)天赋的, 天生的. ❖ *...the insect's natural instinct to feed.* 昆虫进食的天生本能. ◢**natu·ral·ly** ❖ *Some individuals are naturally good communicators.* 有些人天生就很擅长与人交流. ADJ ADV

3 If you say that someone is a **natural**, you mean that they do something very well and very easily. 天才; 轻而易举做好某事的人. ❖ *He's a natural with any kind of engine.* 他对任何一种发动机都很在行. N-COUNT

4 If someone's behaviour is **natural**, they appear to be relaxed and are not trying to hide anything. (行为)自然的, 不做作的. ❖ *Bethan's sister was as friendly and natural as the rest of the family.* 贝瑟恩的姐姐和他们家其他人一样友善、自然. ◢**naturally** ❖ *You can talk quite naturally to her.* 你可以相当自然地和她谈话. ◢**natu·ral·ness** ❖ *...the naturalness of the acting.* 表演的自然. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v N-UNCOUNT

5 **Natural** things exist or occur in nature and are not made or caused by people. 自然存在的; 非人为的. ❖ *...the worst natural disaster in South Korea in four years.* 四年里在韩国发生的最糟糕的自然灾难. *...the gigantic natural harbour of Poole.* 普尔巨大的天然海港. ◢**naturally** ❖ *Nitrates are chemicals that occur naturally in water.* 硝酸盐是水中天然的化学物质. *Honey is a naturally acidic substance.* 蜂蜜是天然的酸性物质. ADJ ADJ n ADV

6 If someone dies of **natural causes**, they die because they are ill or old rather than because of an accident, murder, or suicide. (指非因事故、谋杀或自杀的)自然原因(死亡). PHR

7 Someone's **natural** parent is their actual parent, as opposed to one who has adopted or fostered them. Someone's **natural** child is their actual child, rather than one they have adopted or fostered. (家庭成员)有血缘关系的. ADJ ADJ n

8 In music, a **natural** note is the ordinary note, not its sharp or flat form. (音符)本位的. ❖ *...B natural.* B本位音. ADJ n ADJ

9 ➸ 又见 **naturally.**

,natural 'childbirth.

If a woman gives birth by **natural childbirth**, she chooses not to be given any drugs to relieve her pain or to send her to sleep. 自然分娩(指不用药物的分娩). N-UNCOUNT

,natural 'gas. ◆◇◇◇◇

Natural gas is gas which is found underground or under the sea. It is collected and stored, and piped into people's homes to be used for cooking and heating. 天然气. N-UNCOUNT

,natural 'history. ◆◇◇◇◇

Natural history is the study of animals, plants, and other living things. 博物学. N-UNCOUNT

natu·ral·ise /'nætʃərəlaɪz/.

➸ 见 **naturalize.**

natu·ral·ism /'nætʃərəlɪzəm/.

Naturalism is a theory in literature and art which states that people and objects should be shown as they actually are, rather than in an idealistic or unnatural way. 自然主义(主张文学、艺术要写实的理论). N-UNCOUNT

natu·ral·ist /'nætʃərəlɪst/ **naturalists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **naturalist** is a person who studies plants, animals and other living things. 博物学家. N-COUNT

natu·ral·is·tic /,nætʃərə'lɪstɪk/.

1 **Naturalistic** is used to describe the work of artists and writers who believe in and practice naturalism in their work. (艺术、文学中)自然主义的. ❖ *These drawings are among his most naturalistic.* 这些画是他最能体现自然主义的作品中的一部分. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Naturalistic** means simulating the effects or characteristics of nature. 写实的; 顺从自然的. ❖ *Further research is needed under rather more naturalistic conditions.* 需要在更接近自然的环境中进行更深入的研究. ADJ-GRADED

natu·ral·ize /'nætʃərəlaɪz/ **naturalizes, naturalizing, naturalized;** [英]又拼作 **naturalise.**

1 To **naturalize** a species of plant means to replant it in an area where it is not usually found. 移植. ❖ *The plant naturalises well in grass.* 这种植物移植到草地中很成功. V-ERG V n V

2 If the government of a country **naturalizes** someone, they allow a person who was not born in that country to become a citizen of it. 使加入国籍; 使归化. ◢**natu·rali·za·tion** /,nætʃərəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...their naturalization papers.* 他们的入籍文件. ◢**natu·ral·ized** ❖ *We all became naturalized British citizens.* 我们都成了已经归化的英国公民. VB V n N-UNCOUNT ADJ ADJ n

natu·ral·ly /'nætʃərəli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **naturally** to indicate that you think something is very obvious and not at all surprising in the circumstances. 自然地; 并不出奇地. ❖ *When things go wrong, all of us naturally feel disappointed.* 出了错时, 我们很自然都会感到失望. *Naturally these comings and goings excited some curiosity.* 发生的这些事会引起一些好奇, 这并不奇怪. ADV

2 If one thing develops **naturally** from another, it develops as a normal consequence or result of it. 正常地; 自然地. ❖ *A study of yoga leads naturally to meditation.* 学习瑜伽自然地会使你产生冥想. ADV

3 If something **comes naturally** to you, you find it easy to do and quickly become good at it. 容易学会; 很快变得擅长. ❖ *With football, it was just something that came naturally to me.* 至于足球, 它只是我很容易就学会了的东西. PHR

4 ➸ 又见 **natural.**

,natural re'sources. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **natural resources** of a place are all its land, forests, energy sources, and minerals which exist naturally there and can be used by people. 自然资源(包含土地、森林、能源和矿产等). ❖ *...a country rich in natural resources.* 一个自然资源丰富的国家. N-PLURAL

ˌnatural seˈlection.
Natural selection is a process by which species of animals and plants that are best adapted to their environment survive and reproduce, while those that are less well adapted die out. 自然选择; 物竞天择. N-UNCOUNT

ˌnatural ˈwastage.
If a business or other organization reduces its workforce by **natural wastage**, it does it by not replacing employees who leave or retire, rather than by sacking people or making them redundant. The usual American word is **attrition**. 自然减员, 自然流失(不是通过解雇, 而是不去补充退休和离职的空缺而达到减员效果). [美] 一般作 attrition. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

na·ture /ˈneɪtʃə/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Nature** refers to all the animals, plants, and other things in the world that are not made by people, and all the events and processes that are not caused by people. 自然界, 大自然. ❖ *...grasses that grow wild in nature.* 在大自然里蔓生的野草. *...the ecological balance of nature.* 大自然的生态平衡. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that something is **against nature**, you disapprove of it because you think it is unnatural or abnormal. 违背自然; 反常. PHR PRAGMATICS
3 If you want to get **back to nature**, you want to return to a simpler way of living. 回归自然; 过简朴的生活. PHR
4 Some people talk about a **call of nature** when referring politely to the need to go to the toilet. (委婉)上厕所的欲望. PHR PRAGMATICS
5 The **nature** of something is its basic quality or character. 本性, 性质, 本质. ❖ *Mr Sharp would not comment on the nature of the issues being investigated.* 夏普先生不愿就被调查问题的性质作出评论. *...the ambitious nature of the programme.* 该方案雄心勃勃的特点. *The protests had been non-political by nature.* 这些抗议本质上是非政治的. N-SING with supp, also by/in N
6 If you say that something has a particular characteristic **by** its **nature** or **by** its **very nature**, you mean that things of that type always have that characteristic. 本质上; 性质总是如此. ❖ *Peacekeeping, by its nature, makes pre-planning difficult.* 维持和平行动总会使预先计划非常困难. PHR
7 If you say that something is **in the nature of things**, you mean that you would expect it to happen in the circumstances mentioned. 必然地; 理所当然地; 肯定会发生地. ❖ *Many have already died, and in the nature of things many more will die.* 许多人已经死了, 更多的人肯定也将死去. PHR
8 If you say that one thing is **in the nature of** another, you mean that you think it is like the other thing. 具有...的性质. ❖ *It was in the nature of a debate rather than an argument.* 本质上那更像是辩论而不是争论. PHR
9 Someone's **nature** is their character, which they show by the way they behave. 天性, 性格. ❖ *Her ambitious nature made her unsuitable for an arranged marriage.* 她有远大抱负的性格使她不适合包办的婚姻. *He was by nature affectionate.* 他天性充满柔情. N-SING with poss, also by N
10 If a way of behaving is **second nature** to you, you do it almost without thinking because it is easy or obvious to you. 第二天性, 习性(指无须思考自然会做某事). ❖ *Planning ahead had always come as second nature to her.* 作为自己的第二天性, 她总要提前作好规划. PHR
11 ➡ 又见 **human nature**, **Mother Nature**.

ˈnature study.
Nature study is the study of animals and plants at a very basic level by looking at them directly, for example as it is taught to young children. 对自然(动植物)的观察, 自然课. N-UNCOUNT

ˈnature trail, nature trails.
A **nature trail** is a route through an area of countryside which is signposted, pointing out things like animals, plants, and rocks. 通向自然景点的小径. N-COUNT

na·tur·ism /ˈneɪtʃərɪzəm/.
Naturism is the practice of not wearing any clothes on beaches and other areas specially set aside for this purpose. 裸体主义. ◢ **na·tur·ist**, **naturists** ❖ *...a naturist beach.* 裸体主义者的海滩. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH N-COUNT

naught /nɔːt/.
➡ 见 **nought**.

naugh·ty /ˈnɔːti/ **naughtier, naughtiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that a child is **naughty**, you think that he or she is behaving badly or is disobedient. 淘气的, 顽皮的, 不听话的. ❖ *Girls, you're being very naughty.* 姑娘们, 你们太淘气了. *You naughty boy!* 你这个淘气的孩子! ADJ-GRADED
◢ **naugh·ti·ness** ❖ *...a young boy's natural naughtiness.* 小男孩的天性顽皮. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can describe books, pictures, or words, as **naughty** when they are slightly rude or related to sex. 猥亵的, 下流的. ❖ *...saucy TV shows, crammed full of naughty innuendo.* 处处有猥亵的性暗示的下流电视节目. ◢ **naughtiness** ❖ *...a writer who shocked the bourgeoisie with his sexual naughtiness.* 一个以猥亵的性话题令资产阶级震惊的作家. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

N

nau·sea /ˈnɔːziə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Nausea is the feeling that you are going to vomit. 恶心, 作呕. ❖ *I was overcome with a feeling of nausea.* 我感到非常恶心. N-UNCOUNT

nau·seam /ˈnɔːziæm/.
➡ 见 **ad nauseam**.

nau·seate /ˈnɔːzieɪt/ **nauseates, nauseating, nauseated.**
If something **nauseates** you, it makes you feel as if you are going to vomit. 使恶心, 使作呕. VB V n

nau·seat·ing /ˈnɔːzieɪtɪŋ/.
If you describe someone's attitude or behaviour as **nauseating**, you find it extremely unpleasant and feel disgusted by it. 令人厌恶的, 令人作呕的. ❖ *The judge described the offences as nauseating and unspeakable.* 法官称这些罪行令人厌恶, 说不出口. ADJ-GRADED

nau·seous /ˈnɔːziəs, AM -ʃəs/.
If you feel **nauseous**, you feel as if you want to vomit. 令人恶心的. ADJ-GRADED

nau·ti·cal /ˈnɔːtɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Nautical means relating to ships and sailing. 航海的. ❖ *...a nautical chart of the region you sail.* 你航行经过地区的航海图. ADJ

ˌnautical ˈmile, nautical miles.
A **nautical mile** is a unit of measurement used at sea. It is equal to 1,852 metres. 海里(等于1,852米). N-COUNT

na·val /ˈneɪvəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Naval means belonging to, relating to, or involving a country's navy. 海军的. ❖ *He was the senior serving naval officer.* 他是海军现役的高级军官. *...the US naval base at Guantanamo Bay.* 关塔那摩湾的美国海军基地. ADJ ADJ n

nave /neɪv/ **naves.**
The **nave** of a church or cathedral is the long central part where people gather to worship. (教堂中人群聚集朝拜的)教堂正厅. N-COUNT

na·vel /ˈneɪvəl/ **navels.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **navel** is the small hollow just below your waist at the front of your body. 脐, 肚脐. N-COUNT

ˈnavel-gazing.
If you refer to the way people approach a problem as **navel-gazing**, you are criticizing them because they think about it for a long time but take no action on it. (贬义)对问题考虑很久但不采取行动的; 优柔寡断的. ❖ *She dismisses the reform process as an exercise in collective navel-gazing.* 她将改革进程贬斥为集体的优柔寡断行为. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

navi·gable /ˈnævɪgəbəl/.
Navigable rivers or waterways are wide and deep enough for a boat to travel along safely. 适合航行的. ADJ FORMAL

navi·gate /ˈnævɪgeɪt/ **navigates, navigating, navigated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When someone **navigates** a ship or an aircraft, they steer in the direction that has been decided upon. 为(飞机或轮船等)导航, 驾驶. ❖ *The purpose of the visit was to navigate into an ice-filled fiord.* 这次旅行的目的是将船导航到满是冰块的峡湾. *...the new navigation system which will enable aircraft to navigate with total pinpoint accuracy.* 使飞机能极其精确地航行的新导航系统. V-ERG V n, V prep/adv, V
2 When a ship or boat **navigates** an area of water, it sails on VB V n

or across it. (船只)航行.

N

3 If you say that someone **navigates** their way somewhere, you mean that they go there, often with some difficulty because the route is complicated or there are obstacles in the way. (艰难地)穿过, 穿越. ❖ *They had just navigated their way through Maidstone.* 他们刚刚穿过梅德斯通. *They had first to navigate around chairs in the middle of the room.* 他们首先得穿过房间中央的许多椅子. *Cars will navigate a maze of bridges, ramps and loops called 'Scheme Z'.* 汽车将穿过由桥梁、坡路和环路组成的迷宫般的'Z路线'. VB V way prep V prep/adv V n

4 If you manage to **navigate** a difficult situation, you deal with it successfully. (对困难情况)成功处理. ❖ *This outlook helped her to navigate through her later years with success.* 这种展望帮助她在后来的日子里获得成功. VB V n V through n

5 If a passenger in a car **navigates**, he or she tells the driver, often using a road map, what roads the car should be driven along in order to get somewhere. (在地图的帮助下为汽车司机)导航. VB V

6 When fish, animals, or insects **navigate** somewhere, they find the right direction to go and travel there. (鱼、动物、昆虫等)找到正确路线并前往. ❖ *In tests, the bees navigate back home after being placed in a field a mile away.* 试验中, 蜜蜂在被放到一英里外的田野后成功地找到了回家的路. VB V adv/prep Also V

navi·ga·tion /ˌnævɪˈgeɪʃən/ navigations. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Navigation** is the act of steering a ship or aircraft in a direction that has been decided upon. (根据事先确定的路线进行的)导航. ❖ *The expedition was wrecked by bad planning and poor navigation.* 这次探险因计划失误和导航不良而坏了事. N-VAR ◢**navi·ga·tion·al** /ˌnævɪˈgeɪʃənəl/ ❖ *The crash was a direct result of inadequate navigational aids.* 飞机坠毁是缺乏导航援助的直接后果. ADJ

2 You can refer to the movement of ships as **navigation**. (船只的)航行. ❖ *Pack ice around Iceland was becoming a threat to navigation.* 冰岛附近的浮冰群正在对船只航行构成威胁. N-UNCOUNT

navi·ga·tor /ˈnævɪgeɪtə/ navigators. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **navigator** on an aircraft or ship is the person whose job is to work out the direction in which the aircraft or ship should be travelling. (飞机或轮船)领航员. N-COUNT

nav·vy /ˈnævi/ navvies.

A **navvy** is a person who is employed to do hard physical work, for example building roads or canals. (从事筑路或挖沟等重体力劳动的)苦工. N-COUNT DATED, BRITISH

navy /ˈneɪvi/ navies. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A country's **navy** consists of the people it employs to fight at sea, and the ships they use. 海军. ❖ *Her own son was also in the Navy.* 她自己的儿子也在海军中服役. N-COUNT

2 **Navy** means the same as **navy-blue**. 义同 navy-blue. ❖ *...a navy sweater.* 深蓝色的运动衫. COLOUR

ˌnavy-ˈblue.

Navy-blue is very dark blue. 深蓝色(的). ❖ *...a navy-blue blazer.* 深蓝色的夹克. COLOUR

nay /neɪ/.

1 You use **nay** in front of a stronger word or phrase which you feel is more correct than the one you have just used and helps to emphasize the point you are making. (用作强调)不但如此, 而且. ❖ *...his son's remarkable, nay, unique performance.* 他儿子的出色, 不, 是独特的表演. ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS FORMAL

2 **Nay** is sometimes used to mean 'no' when people are talking about voting for or giving their consent for something. (投票时的)否决, 反对. ❖ *The House of Commons can merely say yea or nay to the executive judgment.* 下议院只能对行政裁决投票表示赞成或反对. CONVENTION

3 **Nay** is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'no'. (古旧诗歌或宗教用语)不, 非, 否. CONVENTION

Nazi /ˈnɑːtsi/ Nazis. ◆◆◆◇◇

The **Nazis** were members of the right-wing political party, led by Adolf Hitler, which held power in Germany from 1933 to 1945. 纳粹党人, 纳粹分子(由希特勒领导、在1933至1945年间统治德国的右翼政党成员). N-COUNT ◢**Na·zism. Nazism** was the political ideas and activities of the German Nazi Party. 纳粹主义; 纳粹思想. N-UNCOUNT

NB /ˌen ˈbiː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You write **NB** to draw someone's attention to what you are about to say or write. NB is an abbreviation for the Latin expression 'nota bene'. 注意, 留心. 拉丁文nota bene的缩写形式. ❖ *NB. Please watch the news for any announcement.* 注意:请收看新闻留意有没有任何通知. PRAGMATICS

NCO /ˌen siː ˈəʊ/ NCOs.

An **NCO** is a soldier who has a rank such as sergeant or corporal. **NCO** is an abbreviation for 'non-commissioned officer'. 军士. non-commissioned officer的缩写形式. N-COUNT

NE.

NE is a written abbreviation for **north-east**. north-east 的缩写形式.

ne·an·der·thal /niˈændətɑːl, -θɔːl/ neanderthals.

1 **Neanderthal** people lived in Europe between 35,000 and 70,000 years ago. (生活在3.5万至7万年前的欧洲穴居人)尼安德特人的. ❖ *...neanderthal man.* 尼安德特人. ADJ ADJ n

➪ You can refer to people from the Neanderthal period as **Neanderthals**. 尼安德特人. N-COUNT

2 If you describe people's, especially men's, ideas or ways of behaving as **Neanderthal**, you disapprove of them because they are very old-fashioned and uncivilized. (尤指男人的观点、行为等)僵化过时的; 粗野的; 不文明的. ❖ *...his notoriously Neanderthal attitude to women.* 他那臭名昭著的对妇女的粗野态度. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...drunken neanderthals.* 醉酒的粗人. N-COUNT

near /nɪə/ nearer, nearest; nears, nearing, neared. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is **near** a place, thing, or person, it is a short distance from them. 在...附近. ❖ *Don't come near me.* 不要走近我. *...a farmhouse near the cottage.* 小别墅附近的一家农舍. *He drew his chair nearer the fire.* 他将椅子拉得更靠近火炉. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He crouched as near to the door as he could.* 他尽可能地靠近门蹲着. *She took a step nearer to the barrier.* 她向障碍物又走近了一步. *As we drew near, I saw that the boot lid was up.* 我们走近后, 我看见汽车的行李箱的盖子翘起. ADV GRADED ADV after v, Also be ADV

➪ Also a comparative and superlative adjective. 又作比较级和最高级的形容词. ❖ *...the nearer of the two barges.* 两艘驳船中更近的那一艘. *He collapsed into the nearest chair.* 他瘫倒在离自己最近的椅子上. ADJ

◢**near·ness** ❖ *One of these gates is known as 'The Forest Gate' because of its nearness to woods bordering the lane.* 其中一道大门叫'森林之门', 因为它离路旁的树林很近. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can say that someone will not go **near** something or someone when you are emphasizing that they will not go somewhere, do something, or see someone. (与否定词连用, 作强调)靠近, 接近. ❖ *He will absolutely not go near a hospital.* 他绝不会去医院. PREP PRAGMATICS

3 The **near** one of two things is the one that is closer. (两者中)更近的. ❖ *...a mighty beech tree on the near side of the little clearing.* 离那小块空旷地的更近一边的一棵巨大山毛榉树. ADJ GRADED det ADJ n

4 If you **are nearing** a place, you are getting quite near to it. 走近. ❖ *As he neared the stable, he slowed the horse.* 他走近马厩时, 让马慢了下来. VB WRITTEN V n

5 You use **near and far** to indicate that you are referring to a very large area or distance. 四面八方, 各处. ❖ *People would gather from near and far.* 人们将从四面八方聚集到一起. PHR

6 If someone or something is **near to** a particular state, they have almost reached it. 差不多; 即将; 几乎. ❖ *The repairs to the Hafner machine were near to completion.* 对哈夫纳机器的修理即将完成. *He comes near to contradicting himself.* 他几乎自我矛盾了. PHR-PREP

➪ **Near** means the same as **near to**. 义同 near to. ❖ *He was near tears.* 他差一点就落泪了. PREP

7 You use **near** to indicate that something is almost the ADJ ADJ n

N

thing mentioned. 非常接近的; 类似的. ❖ *She was believed to have died in near poverty.* 人们相信她是在近乎贫困中死去的. WRITTEN

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...his near fatal accident.* 那次几乎导致他死亡的事故. ADV ADV adj

8 When someone or something **nears** a particular stage or point, they will soon reach that stage or point. 接近(阶段或点). ❖ *His age was hard to guess — he must have been nearing fifty.* 很难猜出他的年龄—他肯定将近五十岁了. VB no passive V n

9 You use **nowhere near** and **not anywhere near** to emphasize that something is not the case. 一点儿也不, 根本不. ❖ *They are nowhere near good enough.* 他们根本就不够好. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If something is similar to something else, you can say that it is **near to** it. 相似. ❖ *...a sickening sensation that was near to nausea.* 让人反感, 几至令人作呕的感觉. PHR-PREP

➪ **Near** means the same as **near to**. 义同 near to. ❖ *Often her feelings were nearer hatred than love.* 她的感觉经常更近于仇恨而不是爱. PREP

11 You describe the thing most similar to something as the **nearest** thing **to** it when there is no example of the thing itself. (因无事物本身的例子)最相似的; 最接近的. ❖ *It would appear that the legal profession is the nearest thing to a recession-proof industry.* 法律职业似乎是最接近于不受经济衰退影响的行业. ADJ-SUPERL the ADJ to n

12 If a time or event draws **near**, it will happen soon. (时间或事件)接近. ❖ *The time for my departure from Japan was drawing nearer every day.* 我离开日本的时间一天比一天接近. *...a person who knows or feels that death is near.* 知道或感到死亡将至的人. ADV-GRADED ADV after v WRITTEN

13 If something happens **near** a particular time, it happens just before or just after that time. (时间)接近; 左右. ❖ *Performance is lowest between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m. and reaches a peak near midday.* 表演在凌晨3点到5点之间是最低潮, 接近中午达到高潮. *I'll tell you nearer the day.* 我到那天前后会告诉你的. PREP

14 You say that an important time or event **nears** when it is going to occur quite soon. (重要时间或事件)即将发生. ❖ *As half time neared, Hardyman almost scored twice.* 中场时间将到时, 哈迪曼差点就梅开二度. VB V

15 If you say that something will happen **in the near future**, you mean that it will happen quite soon. 不久的将来. PHR

16 You use **near** to say that something is a little more or less than an amount or number stated. (数目或数字)接近, 左右. ❖ *...to increase manufacturing from about 2.5 million cars a year to nearer 4.75 million.* 将250万辆汽车的年产量增加到将近475万辆. *...the pound, which ended last year near its annual low.* 英镑在去年年终时接近一年中的最低点. PREP

17 In a contest, your **nearest** rival or challenger is the one that is most likely to defeat you. (比赛中的对手或挑战者)水平最接近的; 最有可能击败自己的. ADJ-SUPERL ADJ n

18 People sometimes refer to their close relatives and friends as their **nearest and dearest**. 最最亲爱的. PHR

19 If you want to indicate that something is almost true, you can use the expressions **near enough** and **damned near**. In British English, you can also say **as near as dammit**. 几乎如此; 差不多. [英]又可作 as near as dammit. ❖ *I bought them for a pound a piece, near enough.* 我买它们时, 几乎是一英镑一个. PHR INFORMAL

20 If you want to indicate that something almost happened, you can use the expression **damned near**. In British English, you can also say **as near as dammit**. (事情)几乎(发生), 差不多(出现). [英]又可作 as near as dammit. ❖ *He damned near fooled me.* 他几乎愚弄了我. PHR INFORMAL

near·by /ˌnɪəˈbaɪ/. ♦♦♦◇◇

If something is **nearby**, it is only a short distance away. 在附近; 在旁边. ❖ *...someone who lived nearby.* 住在附近的某个人. *...a couple standing nearby.* 站在旁边的一对夫妇. *There is less expensive accommodation nearby.* 附近有便宜一些的住所. ADV ADV after v n ADV

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *At a nearby table a man was complaining in a loud voice.* 附近的桌子边有个男人在大声抱怨. ADJ ADJ n

ˌnear death exˈperience, near death experiences.

A **near death experience** is a strange experience that some people who have nearly died say they had when they were unconscious. 濒死体验, 濒死经验. N-COUNT

ˌNear ˈEast.

The Near East is the same as the **Middle East**. 同 Middle East. N-PROPER the N

near·ly /ˈnɪəli/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Nearly** is used to indicate that a quantity or time is a little smaller than or a little less than the stated value. (数量或时间)差一点; 将近; 差不多. ❖ *Goldsworth stared at me in silence for nearly twenty seconds.* 戈兹沃斯一声不吭地盯了我将近20秒钟. *Hunter knew nearly all of this already.* 亨特已差不多全知道此事了. ADV-GRADED ADV group

2 **Nearly** is used to indicate that something will soon be true. 即将. ❖ *It was already nearly eight o'clock.* 已快到8点了. *I was nearly asleep.* 我差不多睡着了. *I've nearly finished the words for your song.* 我很快就要完成你那首歌的歌词了. ADV-GRADED ADV group, ADV before v

3 You use **not nearly** to emphasize that one thing or amount is much smaller or much less than another. (事物或数量)远不及; 远少于. ❖ *Father's flat in Paris wasn't nearly as grand as this.* 父亲在巴黎的公寓远不如这座房子豪华. *Minerals in general are not nearly so well absorbed as other nutrients.* 通常矿物质远不如其他营养物质那么容易被吸收. PHR PRAGMATICS

ˌnear ˈmiss, near misses; 又拼作 **near-miss.**

1 A **near miss** is a bomb or shot that comes close to its target but misses it. (炸弹或射击)差点儿击中, 近距脱靶. ❖ *We've had a few near misses in the raids.* 我们在袭击中有好几次都差点儿击中目标. N-COUNT

2 You can say there is a **near miss** when a collision or accident nearly occurs. (碰撞或事故)险些发生. ❖ *...a near miss between two airliners over southern England.* 两架客机在英格兰南部上空险些发生的相撞事故. N-COUNT

3 A **near miss** is an attempt to do something which fails by a very small margin. 惜败, 以较小差距失利. ❖ *...last Saturday's near miss against Ireland.* 上周六惜败于爱尔兰的比赛. N-COUNT

near·side /ˈnɪəsaɪd/.

The nearside of a vehicle is the side that is nearest the edge of the road when the vehicle is being driven normally. (车辆在正常行驶时的)左侧, 靠近人行道的一侧. ❖ *It hit the kerb on the nearside.* 它撞到了路边的路缘. *...the nearside front tyre.* 左侧前胎. N-SING BRITISH

ˌnear-ˈsighted; 又拼作 **nearsighted.**

If someone is **near-sighted**, they cannot see distant things clearly. 近视的. ADJ-GRADED DATED

neat /niːt/ **neater, neatest.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **neat** place, thing, or person is tidy and smart, with everything arranged in an orderly way. 整洁的, 整齐的. ❖ *She undressed and put her wet clothes in a neat pile.* 她脱下衣服, 将湿衣服放成整齐的一堆. *Everything was neat and tidy.* 所有的东西都放得整整齐齐. ◢ **neat·ly** ❖ *He folded his paper neatly and sipped his coffee.* 他将文件整齐地叠好, 然后小口地喝着咖啡. ◢ **neat·ness** ❖ *The grounds were a perfect balance between neatness and natural wildness.* 这些场地是整洁和自然野生状态的完美平衡. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **neat** keeps their home or possessions tidy, with everything arranged in an orderly way. 爱整洁的. ❖ *'That's not like Alf,' he said, 'leaving papers muddled like that. He's always so neat.'* 他说道, '把文件搞得一团糟, 真不像阿尔夫做的事, 他总是那么的爱整洁.' ◢ **neatly** ❖ *I followed her into that room which her mother had maintained so neatly.* 我跟着她走进了那间她妈妈一直保持得非常整洁的房间. ◢ **neatness** ❖ *...a paragon of neatness, efficiency and reliability.* 一个整洁、高效和可靠的模范. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

3 A **neat** object, part of the body, or shape is quite small ADJ-GRADED

N

and has a smooth outline. (物体、身体或体形)小而匀称的. ❖ *...a faded woman with neat features.* 一个身材姣好的半老徐娘.

4 A **neat** movement or action is done accurately and skilfully, with no unnecessary movements. (行动或动作)精确的; 巧妙的; 利索的. ❖ *A neat move between Black and Keane left Nigel Clough in the clear.* 布莱克和基恩之间的巧妙行动使得奈杰尔·克拉夫脱离了危险. ◢ **neatly** ❖ *The experienced favourite swerved neatly aside and surged forward to beat two other younger horses by several lengths.* 那匹经验丰富、被看好的马突然巧妙地向旁边一转,急奔向前,把另外两匹较年轻的马甩出好几个身位,赢得了胜利. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

5 A **neat** way of organizing, achieving, explaining, or expressing something is clever and convenient. (组织、完成、解释或表达某事)巧妙的; 简洁的; 干净利落的. ❖ *It had been such a neat, clever plan.* 这是个非常巧妙、绝顶聪明的计划. ◢ **neatly** ❖ *Real people do not fit neatly into these categories.* 真人不能很好地被纳入这些范畴内. ◢ **neatness** ❖ *He knew full well he had been outflanked, and he appreciated the neatness of it.* 他非常清楚自己被击败了,但他很欣赏这种干净利落的方式. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

6 If you say that something is **neat**, you like it or think it is very good. 很好的. ❖ *'Oh, those new apartments are really neat,' the girl babbled on.* '哇,这些新公寓真是好极了,'那个女孩喋喋不休地说着. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, AMERICAN

7 If someone drinks strong alcohol **neat**, they do not add anything such as tonic or water to it. (酒)纯的,未掺水的. ❖ *He took a mouthful of neat whisky.* 他喝了一口纯威士忌酒. ADJ BRITISH

nebu·la /'nebjələ/ **nebulae.**

A **nebula** is a cloud of dust and gas in space. New stars are produced from nebulae. (产生新星的)星云. N-COUNT

nebu·lous /'nebjələs/.

If you describe something as **nebulous**, you mean that it is vague and not clearly defined or not easy to describe. 含糊的,模糊不清的. ❖ *The notions we children were able to form of the great world beyond were exceedingly nebulous.* 我们在孩童时能形成的对外部大世界的概念是非常模糊的. ADJ-GRADED

nec·es·sari·ly /ˌnesɪ'serɪli, 'nesɪsrɪli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you say that something is not **necessarily** true, you mean that it may not be true or is not always true. (与否定词连用)一定,必定 ❖ *Anger is not necessarily the most useful or acceptable reaction to such events.* 对这种事件,愤怒不一定是最有用或最可接受的反应. If you reply '**Not necessarily**', you mean that what has just been said or suggested may not be true. 不一定. ❖ *'He was lying, of course.'—'Not necessarily.'* '他当时肯定在说谎,'—'也不一定.' ADV with neg CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

2 If you say that something **necessarily** happens or is **necessarily** true, you mean that it has to happen or be true and cannot be any different. 必定,肯定. ❖ *Tourism is an industry that has a necessarily close connection with governments.* 旅游业是一个肯定与多个政府有紧密联系的产业. ADV

nec·es·sary /'nesɪsəri/ **necessaries.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **necessary** is needed in order for something to happen, especially something you want to happen. 必需的,必要的. ❖ *It might be necessary to leave fast.* 可能得必须赶快离开. *We will do whatever is necessary to stop them.* 我们会做一切必要的事去阻止他们. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say '**That won't be necessary**' when someone has offered to do something for you, you are refusing their offer in a very definite way, often showing that you do not value their offer. (直接拒绝别人的主动提议,通常表示不重视)没必要,不用了. ❖ *I offered to show him the video tape. 'Oh, that won't be necessary,' he said with a slight flutter of his fingers.* 我主动想让他看看录像带,但他微微地摇摇手指说:'哦,那不用了.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that something will happen **if necessary, when necessary**, or **where necessary**, you mean that it will happen if it is necessary, when it is necessary, or where it is necessary. 如果有必要; 当有必要时; 在需要的地方. ❖ *If necessary, the airship can stay up there for days.* 如有必要,飞船可以在那儿停留数天. PHR

4 A **necessary** consequence or connection must happen or exist, because of the nature of the things or events involved. (结果或关联)必然会发生的; 必然存在的. ❖ *Wastage was no doubt a necessary consequence of war.* 毫无疑问,浪费是战争的必然结果. ADJ ADJ n

5 **Necessaries** are things, such as food or clothing, that you need to have in order to live. (食品或衣服等)生活必需品. ❖ *...a small parcel of necessaries tied up in a handkerchief and carried on a stick.* 用手帕裹住并挑在棍子上的一小包生活必需品. N-PLURAL DATED

ne·ces·si·tate /nɪ'sesɪteɪt/ **necessitates, necessitating, necessitated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **necessitates** an event, action, or situation, it makes it necessary. 使...成为必要. ❖ *A prolonged drought had necessitated the introduction of water rationing.* 长时间的干旱使供水配给变得必要. VB FORMAL V n/-ing

ne·ces·sity /nɪ'sesɪti/ **necessities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **necessity** of something is the fact that it must exist, happen, or be done. (存在、发生或做某事的)必要性,需要. ❖ *There is agreement on the necessity of reforms.* 对改革的必要性达成了共识. *Most women, like men, work from economic necessity.* 与男人一样,大多数女人也是出于经济需要而工作. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that something is **of necessity** true, you mean that it is true because nothing else is possible or imaginable in the circumstances. 必然地,势必. PHR FORMAL

3 A **necessity** is something that you must have in order to live properly or do something. 必需品. ❖ *Water is a basic necessity of life.* 水是生活的基本必需品. N-COUNT

4 A situation or action that is a **necessity** is necessary and cannot be avoided. 不可避免的事,必然的事. ❖ *The President pleaded that strong rule from the centre was a regrettable, but temporary necessity.* 总统辩解说,中央的强硬管治虽令人遗憾,但暂时是不可避免的. N-COUNT

neck /nek/ **necks, necking, necked.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **neck** is the part of your body which joins your head to the rest of your body. 颈部,脖子. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *She threw her arms round his neck and hugged him.* 她双臂搂住他的脖子,拥抱着他. N-COUNT

2 The **neck** of an article of clothing such as a shirt, dress, or jumper is the part which surrounds your neck. (衣服的)衣领,领圈. N-COUNT

3 The **neck** of something such as a bottle or a guitar is the long narrow part at one end of it. (瓶子或吉他的)颈状部分; 细长部分. N-COUNT

4 If a racehorse wins **by a neck**, it wins by a very small distance. (赛马)以些微之差(胜出). N-SING

5 If you say that someone **is breathing down** your **neck**, you mean that they are watching you very closely and checking everything you do. 密切监视. ❖ *Most farmers have bank managers breathing down their necks.* 大多数农民都有银行经理在严密监视他们. PHR

6 In a competition, especially an election, if two or more competitors are **neck and neck**, they are level with each other and have an equal chance of winning. (竞赛、尤其选举中的参赛者)并驾齐驱,不相上下. PHR

7 If you say that you have something **round** your **neck**, or **around** your **neck**, you mean that it is your responsibility and it causes you a lot of worry. 缠住某人; 令某人担忧. ❖ *No-one should start working life with a debt round their neck.* 谁都不应该在开始走上工作岗位时便债务缠身. PHR

8 If you say that someone is in some sort of trouble or criminal activity **up to** their **neck**, you mean that they are deeply involved in it. 深深陷入(某种麻烦或犯罪行为). ❖ *He is probably up to his neck in debt.* 他可能已是负债累累. PHR INFORMAL

9 If you **stick** your **neck out**, you bravely say or do something that might be criticized or might turn out to be wrong. 敢冒风险(说或做可能招致批评或可能会出错的事). PHR INFORMAL

10 Someone or something that is from your **neck of the woods** is from the same part of the country as you are. (与你同属的)地段，地带. PHR INFORMAL

11 If two people **are necking**, they are kissing each other passionately. You can also say that one person **is necking** with another. 搂着脖子亲吻. ◆ *I found myself behind a curtain, necking with my best friend's wife.* 我在窗帘后和我最好朋友的妻子搂着脖子亲吻起来. V-RECIP INFORMAL V with n Also pl-n V

12 ➡ **a millstone round** your **neck**: 见 **millstone**.
➡ **a pain in the neck**: 见 **pain**.
➡ **the scruff of** your **neck**: 见 **scruff**.

neck·lace /ˈneklɪs/ **necklaces, necklacing, necklaced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **necklace** is a piece of jewellery such as a chain or a string of beads which someone, usually a woman, wears round their neck. 项链，项圈. ◆ *...a diamond necklace and matching earrings.* 钻石项链和相配的耳环. N-COUNT

2 To **necklace** someone means to kill them by putting a tyre soaked in petrol around their neck and then setting fire to it. 给(某人)戴火项链(指把轮胎套在脖子上并放火烧死). VB V n

neck·line /ˈneklaɪn/ **necklines.**

The **neckline** of a dress, blouse, or other piece of clothing is the edge that goes around the wearer's neck, especially the front part of it. 领口，领圈. ◆ *...a short brown dress with a plunging neckline.* 带有突出领口的棕色短连衣裙. N-COUNT

neck·tie /ˈnektaɪ/ **neckties.**

A **necktie** is a narrow piece of cloth that someone, usually a man, wears with a shirt. It is tied around the neck under the collar, with the ends hanging down in front. 领带. N-COUNT AMERICAN

nec·ro·philia /ˌnekrəˈfɪliə/.

Necrophilia is the act of having sexual intercourse with a dead body, or the desire for it. 恋尸狂，恋尸癖. N-UNCOUNT

ne·cropo·lis /neˈkrɒpəlɪs/ **necropolises.**

A **necropolis** is a place where dead people were buried in ancient times. 古代墓地. ◆ *...a small Etruscan museum and necropolis 3 km east of the village.* 在村庄以东三公里的小型埃特鲁斯坎博物馆和古代墓地遗址. N-COUNT FORMAL

ne·cro·sis /neˈkrəʊsɪs/.

Necrosis is the death of part of someone's body, for example because it is not getting enough blood. (身体部分)坏死. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

nec·tar /ˈnektə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Nectar** is a sweet liquid produced by flowers, which bees and other insects collect. 花蜜. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you refer to a drink as **nectar**, you think it is delicious. 味美的饮料. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

nec·tar·ine /ˈnektəriːn, -rɪn/ **nectarines.**

A **nectarine** is a kind of peach with a smooth skin. 油桃. 见插图条 **fruit.** N-COUNT

née /neɪ/.

You use **née** after a married woman's name just before you mention the family surname she had before she got married. 婚前姓为…，娘家姓为…. ◆ *...Lady Helen Taylor (née Windsor).* 海伦·泰勒夫人(婚前姓温莎). FORMAL

need /niːd/ **needs, needing, needed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

Need sometimes behaves like an ordinary verb, for example 'She needs to know' and 'She doesn't need to know' and sometimes like a modal, for example 'Need she know?', and 'She need not know'. 'Need not' has the contracted form 'needn't'. need 有时作普通动词(后接动词不定式)，有时作情态动词(后接动词原形). need not 的缩写形式为 needn't.

1 If you **need** something, or **need** to do something, you cannot successfully achieve what you want or live properly without it. 需要. ◆ *He desperately needed money.* 他非常缺钱. *I need to make a phone call.* 我需要打个电话. *I need you to do something for me.* 我需要你为我做点事. *I need you sane and sober.* 我需要你保持理智冷静. *I need you here, Wally.* 沃利，我这儿需要你. VB no cont V n V to-inf V n to-inf V n adj V n adv/prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Charles has never felt the need to compete with anyone.* 查尔斯从未觉得有必要和任何人竞争. *...the child who never had his need for attention and importance satisfied.* 一个需要受到关心和重视、却从未得到满足的孩子. N-COUNT

2 If an object or place **needs** something doing to it, that action must or should be done to improve the object or place, or to improve a situation. If a task **needs** doing, it must or should be done to improve a situation. 必须(做)，需要(做). ◆ *The building needs quite a few repairs.* 这幢大楼需要多项维修. *The taste of vitamins is not too nice so the flavour sometimes needs to be disguised.* 维生素的味道并不太好，所以有时需要将这种味道掩盖. VB no cont V n/-ing V to-inf

3 You can say '**Who needs** something?' as a way of emphasizing that you think that this thing is unnecessary or not useful. (强调某物不必要，无用)谁要…? ◆ *Cigarettes, who needs them?* 香烟，谁要这种东西? PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 If there is a **need** for something, that thing would improve a situation or something cannot happen without it. (有)需要，需求. ◆ *There is a need for other similar schools throughout Britain.* 整个英国需要有其他类似的学校. N-SING

5 If someone or something is **in need of** something, they need it or ought to have it. 需要；缺少. ◆ *I was all right but in need of rest.* 我身体还好，但缺少休息. PHR

6 People **in need** do not have enough of essential things such as money, food, or good health. 缺少基本物质(如金钱、食物或健康). ◆ *When both of you were in need, I was the one who loaned you money.* 在你们俩都很穷时，是我借钱给你们的. PHR

7 If you say that you will do something, especially an extreme action, **if need be**, or **if needs be**, you mean that you will do if it is necessary. 如有必要的话. ◆ *We can survive down here for three months, if need be.* 如有必要，我们能在这里生存三个月. PHR

8 If you say that someone **needn't** do something, you are telling them not to do it, or advising or suggesting that they should not do it. 不用；(建议)不应. ◆ *Look, you needn't shout.* 喂，你没必要大嚷大叫. *She need not know I'm here.* 她不用知道我在这里. MODAL with neg PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a verb. 又作名词. ◆ *Well, for Heaven's sake, you don't need to apologize.* 唉，天啊，你无需道歉. *Come along, Mother, we don't need to take up any more of Mr Kemp's time.* 妈妈，走吧，我们不应该再多占肯普先生的时间了. VB no cont, with neg V to-inf

9 You can tell someone that **there's no need** for them to do something as a way of telling them not to do it or telling them to stop doing it, for example because it is unnecessary or unjustified. 不用，不需要. ◆ *There's no need to call a doctor.* 不用叫医生来. *There's no need for that kind of language in this magazine.* 这本杂志中用不着那种语言. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

10 If you tell someone that they **needn't** do something, or that something **needn't** happen, you are reassuring them that it is not necessary or inevitable, because a situation is not as bad as they might think. 没必要，不一定. ◆ *You needn't worry.* 你不必担心. *This needn't take long, Simon.* 西蒙，这不一定需要很长时间. *He need never drink again.* 他一定不能再喝酒了. *All he need fear is a general postponement of Britain's economic recovery.* 他需要担心的只是英国经济复苏的全面延缓. MODAL with brd-neg PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a verb. 又作动词. ◆ *He replied, with a reassuring smile, 'Oh, you don't need to worry about them.'* 他面带安慰的笑容回答道，'哦，你不必为他们担心.' *You don't need to be a millionaire to consider having a bank account in Switzerland.* 不一定要成了百万富翁后才在瑞士拥有银行账户. VB no cont, with neg V to-inf

11 If someone **needn't** have done something, it was not necessary or useful for them to do it, although they did it. 本无必要. ◆ *I was a little nervous when I announced my engagement to Grace, but I needn't have worried.* 我在宣布与格雷丝订婚时有些紧张，但其实没必要担心. MODAL with neg

➪ If someone **didn't need to** do something, they needn't have done it. 本没有必要. ◆ *You didn't need to give me any more money you know, but thank you.* 你知道本没有必要再给我钱，但还是感谢你. VB no cont, with neg V to-inf

12 You use **needn't** when you are giving someone permission not to do something. (表示允许)不必，可以不. ◆ *Well, you needn't tell me anything if you don't want to.* MODAL with neg PRAGMATICS

N

那么，如果你不想告诉我，你可以不说。

➡ Also a verb. 又作名词。❖ *You don't need to wait for me.* 你可以不等我。 *Mommy, you don't need to stay while we talk.* 妈妈，我们在谈话的时候你不必留在这儿。 VB no cont V to-inf

13 If something **need not** be true, it is not necessarily true or not always true. 不一定，不总是。❖ *What is right for us need not be right for others.* 对我们来说正确的事，对别人而言不一定就正确。 MODAL with neg FORMAL

14 You use **need** in expressions such as **I need hardly say** and **I needn't add** to emphasize to the person you are talking to that they should not be surprised by what you are about to say, because it is a natural consequence of what you have just said. 无需多言。❖ *I needn't add that if you fail to do as I ask, you will suffer the consequences.* 无需多言，如果你没有按照我要求的去做，你会自食其果的。 MODAL PRAGMATICS

15 You can use **need** in expressions such as **'Need I say more'** and **'Need I go on'** when you want to avoid stating an obvious consequence of something you have just said. 还用再说吗？❖ *Mid-fifties, short black hair, grey moustache, distinctive Russian accent. Need I go on?* 五十五岁左右，黑色短发，灰白胡须，明显的俄罗斯口音，还用我再往下说吗？ MODAL PRAGMATICS

need·ful /ˈniːdfʊl/.

Needful means necessary. 必要的，需要的。❖ *...stoppages for needful rest and recreation.* 停工以便得到必要的休息和娱乐。 ADJ-GRADED DATED

nee·dle /ˈniːdəl/ needles, needling, needled. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **needle** is a small very thin piece of metal with a sharp point which is used for sewing. 针。 N-COUNT

2 Knitting **needles** are thin metal or plastic sticks that are used for knitting. 编织针。 N-COUNT

3 A **needle** is a thin hollow metal rod with a sharp point, which forms part of a syringe. It is used to inject a drug into someone's body. (注射用的)针头。 N-COUNT

4 On a record player, the **needle** is the small pointed device that touches the record and picks up the sound signals. (电唱机的)唱针，磁针。 N-COUNT

5 On an instrument which measures something such as speed or weight, the **needle** is the long strip of metal or plastic on the dial that moves backwards and forwards, showing the measurement. (量度仪器)指针。 N-COUNT

6 The **needles** of a fir or pine tree are its thin, hard, pointed leaves. (杉树或松树的)针叶。 N-COUNT

7 If someone **needles** you, they annoy you continually, especially by criticizing you. (尤指用批评)激怒；刺激。❖ *He had needled Jerrold, which might be unwise.* 他激怒了杰罗尔德，这可能很不明智。 VB V n

8 ➠ **like looking for a needle in a haystack**: 见 **haystack**. ➠ 又见 **pins and needles**.

'needle exchange, needle exchanges; 又拼作 needle-exchange.

A **needle exchange** is a place where drug addicts are able to obtain new hypodermic needles in exchange for used ones. (吸毒者的)新旧注射器交换地。 N-COUNT

need·less /ˈniːdləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **needless** is completely unnecessary. 毫无必要。❖ *...but his death was so needless.* 但他死得如此没有必要。 ADJ-GRADED ▲**need·less·ly** ❖ *Half a million women die needlessly each year during childbirth.* 每年有50万妇女在分娩时毫无必要地死去。 *He said something to me so mean, so needlessly cruel.* 他向我说了一些非常刻薄、非常没必要那么残忍的话。 ADV-GRADED

2 You use **needless to say** when you want to emphasize that what you are about to say is obvious and to be expected in the circumstances. 不用说；当然。❖ *Needless to say, she awoke from anesthesia cold, crying, and in lots of pain.* 当然，她从麻醉中苏醒时，全身冰凉，浑身疼痛，哭了起来。 PHR PRAGMATICS

needle·work /ˈniːdəlwɜːk/.

1 **Needlework** is sewing or embroidery that is done by hand. 缝纫；针线活儿；刺绣。❖ *She did beautiful needlework.* 她针线活儿做得很好。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Needlework** is the activity of sewing or embroidering. 缝纫；刺绣。 N-UNCOUNT

needn't /ˈniːdənt/.

Needn't is the usual spoken form of **need not**. need not 的缩略形式。

needy /ˈniːdi/ needier, neediest. ◆◇◇◇◇

Needy people do not have enough food, medicine, or clothing or an adequate house to live in. 贫困的；物品匮乏的。❖ *...ensuring that food and medicine get to needy Somalis.* 确保食物和药品送到物资匮乏的索马里人手中。 ADJ-GRADED

➡ **The needy** are people who are needy. 贫穷的人。 N-PLURAL the N

ne·fari·ous /nɪˈfeəriəs/.

If you describe an activity as **nefarious**, you mean that it is wicked and immoral. 邪恶的，不道德的。❖ *Why make a whole village prisoner if it was not to some nefarious purpose?* 如果没有某种邪恶目的的话，为什么将全村人都当做囚犯呢？ ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

neg.

Neg. is a written abbreviation for 'negative'. negative 的缩写形式。

ne·gate /nɪˈgeɪt/ negates, negating, negated. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing **negates** another, it causes that other thing to lose the effect or value that it had. 抵消；否定；使无效；使失去价值。❖ *These weaknesses negated his otherwise progressive attitude towards the staff.* 这些缺点抵消了他对员工其他的进步态度。 VB FORMAL V n

2 If someone **negates** something, they say that it does not exist. 否认；否定。❖ *To negate the results of elections would only make things worse.* 否定选举结果只会将事情弄得更糟。 VB FORMAL V n

ne·ga·tion /nɪˈgeɪʃən/.

1 **Negation** is the act of causing something not to exist, or the state of not existing. 取消；否定。❖ *...an act of negation rather than creation.* 否定而非创造的举动。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 The **negation of** a quality or ideal is its complete opposite or its complete absence. 对立面；相反；否定。❖ *To do nothing would seem to be a negation of what we stand for.* 袖手旁观似乎与我们所主张的背道而驰。 N-SING N of n FORMAL

3 **Negation** is a person's disagreement with someone or refusal of something. 不同意；拒绝。❖ *The editor grimaced, gesturing in negation.* 编辑面露苦色，表示不同意。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

nega·tive /ˈnegətɪv/ negatives. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A fact, situation, or experience that is **negative** is unpleasant, depressing, or harmful. 负面的；消极的。❖ *The news from the rival is overwhelmingly negative.* 来自对手的消息绝对负面。 *All this had an extremely negative effect on the criminal justice system.* 所有这些都对刑事司法制度产生了非常严重的消极影响。 ADJ-GRADED ▲**nega·tive·ly** ❖ *This will negatively affect the result.* 这将对结果有负面的影响。 ADV-GRADED

2 If someone is **negative**, they consider only the bad aspects of a situation, rather than the good ones. 消极的，悲观的。❖ *Why does the media present such a negative view of this splendid city?* 为什么媒体对这个美丽的城市进行如此消极的报道？ ADJ-GRADED ▲**negatively** ❖ *Maybe he viewed all his relationships rather negatively.* 他可能相当消极地看待所有与别人的关系。 ADV-GRADED ADV after v ▲**nega·tiv·ity** /ˌnegəˈtɪvɪti/ ❖ *I loathe negativity. I can't stand people who moan.* 我厌恶消极的态度，我无法容忍那些总在抱怨的人。 N-UNCOUNT

3 A **negative** reply or decision indicates the answer 'no'. (回答或决定)否定的。❖ *...a vague but negative response.* 一个含糊但表示否定的回应。 ADJ ▲**negatively** ❖ *60 percent of the sample answered negatively.* 60%的被调查者作出了否定回答。 ADV

4 A **negative** is a word, expression, or gesture that means 'no' or 'not'. (词、短语或手势所表示的)否定。❖ *In the past we have heard only negatives when it came to following a healthy diet.* 过去，在谈到遵循健康的饮食习惯时我们听到的回应都是否定。 N-COUNT

5 If an answer is **in the negative**, it is 'no' or means 'no'. 否定的。 PHR

6 In grammar, a **negative** clause contains a word such as 'not', 'never', or 'nobody'. (从句)否定的。 ADJ

7 If a sentence is **in the negative**, it contains a word such as 'not', 'never', or 'nobody'. (句子)否定的. PHR

8 If a medical test or scientific test is **negative**, it shows no evidence of the medical condition or substance that you are looking for. (医疗检查或科学试验等)呈阴性的. ❖ *So far 57 have taken the test and all have been negative.* 到目前为止,有57人参加了检查,结果都呈阴性. ADJ

9 In photography, a **negative** is the image that is first produced when you use a camera, from which the final photograph is developed. (摄影)底片. N-COUNT

10 A **negative** charge or current has the same electrical charge as an electron. (电)阴性的, 负的, 负极的. ◢**negatively** ❖ *These electrons are negatively charged.* 这些电子带有负电荷. ADJ ADV ADV -ed

11 A **negative** number, quantity, or measurement is less than zero. (数字、数量、计量等)负数的. ADJ

ˌnegative ˈequity.
If a person with a mortgage on their home has **negative equity**, the amount of money they owe to the mortgage company is greater than the value of their home. 负资产(抵押贷款中抵押品价值少于所欠抵押公司的价值). N-UNCOUNT

ne·glect /nɪˈglekt/ **neglects, neglecting, neglected.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **neglect** someone or something, you fail to look after them properly. 未能恰当照顾. ❖ *The woman denied that she had neglected her child.* 那个妇女否认未能照顾好自己的孩子. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The town's old quayside is collapsing after years of neglect.* 镇上的老码头因多年无人照料即将坍塌. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **neglect** someone or something, you fail to give them the degree of attention, recognition, or consideration that they deserve. 忽视, 忽略. ❖ *Children tend to neglect their homework.* 孩子们往往将家庭作业放在一边不管. ◢**ne·glect·ed** ❖ *The fact that she is not coming today makes her grandmother feel lonely and neglected.* 她今天不会来,这让她的祖母感到孤零零的、受到了冷落. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

3 If you **neglect** to do something you ought to do, you fail to do it. 疏忽大意; 玩忽职守. ❖ *They never neglect their duties.* 他们从来不玩忽职守. VB V to-inf V n

4 ➡ **benign neglect**: 见 **benign**.

ne·glect·ful /nɪˈglektfʊl/.

1 If you describe someone as **neglectful**, you think they fail to do everything they should do to look after someone or something properly. 未能恰当照顾的; 不关心的; 疏忽的. ❖ *Children who are neglected tend to become neglectful parents.* 那些未受到恰当照顾的孩子以后容易成为不关心孩子的父母. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone is **neglectful** of something, they do not give it the attention or consideration that it should be given. 不关心的; 不重视的. ❖ *Have I been neglectful of my friend, taking him for granted?* 我一直是不关心我的朋友、把他视为理所当然吗? ADJ-GRADED

neg·li·gee /ˈneglɪʒeɪ, AM ˌneglәˈʒeɪ/ **negligees;** 又拼作 **négligée**.
A **negligee** is a woman's dressing gown which is made of very thin fabric. (轻柔布料制成的)女式晨衣. N-COUNT

neg·li·gent /ˈneglɪdʒәnt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone in a position of responsibility is **negligent**, they do not do something which they ought to do or they fail to provide the care for someone or something they are responsible for. 失职的, 玩忽职守的; 粗心大意的. ❖ *The jury determined that the airline was negligent in training and supervising the crew.* 陪审团认定航空公司在训练和监督职员方面失职. ◢**neg·li·gence** ❖ *The soldiers were ordered to appear before a disciplinary council on charges of negligence.* 这些士兵被指控玩忽职守,受命到纪律委员会接受调查. ◢**neg·li·gent·ly** ❖ *A manufacturer negligently made and marketed a car with defective brakes.* 生产商马虎地生产了一辆刹车系统有缺陷的汽车并将其销售出去. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV ADV with v

2 If you describe a person's movements or manner as **negligent**, you mean they look relaxed and informal. 随便的; 放松的. ❖ *Laura acknowledged this compliment with a negligent wave of her left hand.* 劳拉随便一挥左手,作为对这个夸奖的回应. ◢**negligently** ❖ *He slouched, arms negligently spread over his papers.* 他没精打采地坐着,双臂随便伸开放在文件上. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ADV-GRADED

neg·li·gible /ˈneglɪdʒɪbәl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
An amount or effect that is **negligible** is so small that it is not worth considering or worrying about. 微不足道的; 可以忽略的. ❖ *The pay that the soldiers received was negligible.* 士兵们拿到的报酬少得可怜. ADJ-GRADED

ne·go·tiable /nɪˈgәʊʃәbәl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **negotiable** can be changed or agreed when people discuss it. 可以通过谈判解决的; 可以协商的. ❖ *He warned that his economic programme for the country was not negotiable.* 他警告说,他为国家设计的经济方案没有商量的余地. ADJ

2 Contracts or assets that are **negotiable** can be transferred to another person in exchange for money. (合同或资产等)可转让的, 可兑现的. ADJ

ne·go·ti·ate /nɪˈgәʊʃieɪt/ **negotiates, negotiating, negotiated.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If one person or group **negotiates** with another, they talk about a problem or a situation such as a business arrangement in order to solve the problem or complete the arrangement. You can also say that two people or groups **negotiate**. 谈判, 磋商, 协商. ❖ *...when you have two adversaries negotiating.* 在与两个对手进行谈判的时候... *The local government and the army negotiated a truce.* 当地政府和军队谈判休战. *Western governments have this week urged him to negotiate.* 西方国家政府本周呼吁他参加谈判. *The South African president has negotiated an end to white-minority rule.* 南非总统通过谈判结束了白人的少数统治. *His publishing house had just begun negotiating for her next books.* 他的出版社刚刚开始商谈出版她接着要写的书. ◢**ne·go·tia·tor, negotiators** ❖ *Mr Clarke was a tough negotiator with the unions.* 克拉克先生在与工会的谈判中态度强硬. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V pl-n V n V V n V for n Also V to-inf N-COUNT

2 If you **negotiate** a place or an obstacle, you successfully travel across it or around it. (成功克服一些困难后)通过, 穿过. ❖ *I negotiated my way out of the airport and joined the flow of cars.* 我从机场驾车钻了出来,加入车流中. VB V n V way prep/adv

neˈgotiating table. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that people are at the **negotiating table**, you mean that they are having discussions in order to settle a dispute or reach an agreement. 谈判桌(喻指在谈判中或在磋商中). N-SING

ne·go·tia·tion /nɪˌgәʊʃiˈeɪʃәn/ **negotiations.** ♦♦♦♦◇
Negotiations are formal discussions between people who have different aims or intentions, especially in business or politics, during which they try to reach an agreement. (商业或政治)谈判. ❖ *The Mexican Senate has recommended the negotiation of a free trade agreement with the United States.* 墨西哥参议院建议与美国进行自由贸易协议的谈判. *We have had meaningful negotiations.* 我们进行了有意义的谈判. N-VAR

Ne·gro /ˈniːgrәʊ/ **Negroes.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **Negro** is someone with dark skin who comes from Africa or whose ancestors came from Africa. Some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)(来自非洲或有非洲血统的)黑人. N-COUNT DATED

neigh /neɪ/ **neighs, neighing, neighed.**
When a horse **neighs**, it makes a loud sound with its mouth. (马)嘶鸣. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The horse gave a loud neigh.* 那匹马高声嘶鸣. N-COUNT

neigh·bour /ˈneɪbә/ **neighbours;** [美]拼作 **neighbor**. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Your **neighbours** are the people who live near you, especially the people who live in the house or flat which is next to yours. 邻居. ❖ *I got chatting with my neighbour in the garden.* 我当时和邻居在花园里聊天. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to the person who is standing or sitting next to you as your **neighbour**. 邻近的人; 身边的人. ❖ *The woman prodded her neighbour.* 那个妇女捅了捅旁边的人. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to something which stands next to something else of the same kind as its **neighbour**. 邻近的 N-COUNT

N

物体，靠近的东西. ❖ *Each house was packed close behind its neighbour.* 每座房子紧挨在邻屋的后面.

4 A country's **neighbour** is another country which is near it or which borders on it. 邻国. ❖ *Malaysia, unlike some of its neighbours, is a democracy.* 马来西亚和一些邻国不同，是一个民主国家. N-COUNT

neigh·bour·hood /'neɪbəhʊd/ **neighbourhoods;** [美]拼作 **neighborhood.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **neighbourhood** is one of the parts of a town where people live. 街坊邻里；街区. ❖ *...the Flatbush neighbourhood of Brooklyn.* 布鲁克林区的弗拉特布什居民区. N-COUNT

2 **In the neighbourhood of** a number means approximately that number. (数字)大约. ❖ *He's won in the neighbourhood of four million dollars.* 他赢了大约四百万元. PHR-PREP

3 A place **in the neighbourhood of** another place is near it. (地点)附近地区. ❖ *...woodlands in the neighbourhood of large towns.* 大城镇附近的林地. PHR

neigh·bour·ing /'neɪbərɪŋ/; [美]拼作 **neighboring.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Neighbouring places or things are near other things of the same kind. (地点或物体)邻近的，毗邻的，附近的. ❖ *Rwanda is to hold talks with leaders of neighbouring countries.* 卢旺达准备和邻国的领导们举行会谈. ADJ ADJ n

neigh·bour·ly /'neɪbəli/; [美]拼作 **neighborly.**

If the people who live near you are **neighbourly**, they are friendly and helpful. If you live in a **neighbourly** place, it has a friendly atmosphere. 睦邻的；友善的. ❖ *The noise would have provoked alarm and neighbourly concern.* 噪音可能已经惊动了四邻并引起友善的关注. *...a small, neighbourly seaside resort.* 气氛友善的小海滨度假胜地. ADJ-GRADED

▲**neigh·bour·li·ness** ❖ *The head of state said his country had always attached great importance to good neighbourliness.* 该国元首说他的国家一直注重睦邻友好关系. N-UNCOUNT

nei·ther /'naɪðə, 'niːðə/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **neither** in front of the first of two or more words or expressions when you are linking two or more things which are not true or do not happen. The other thing, or the last of the other things, is introduced by 'nor'. (用于引导第一个否定成分，后面表示否定部分则由nor连接)两者都不，两者中无一. ❖ *Professor Hisamatsu spoke neither English nor German.* 久松教授既不说英语也不说德语. *The play is neither as funny nor as disturbing as Tabori thinks it is.* 这个剧本既不像塔博里想象的那样有趣，也不像他想象的那样让人不安. CONJ PRAGMATICS

2 You use **neither** to refer to each of two things or people, when you are making a negative statement that includes both of them. 两者都不的. ❖ *At first, neither man could speak.* 起初，两个人谁也说不出话来. DET

➪ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *Neither of us felt like going out.* 我们两个谁也不想出去. QUANT

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Neither seemed likely to be aware of my absence for long.* 这两个人似乎有可能都不知道我已不在很长时间了. PRON

3 If you say that one person or thing does not do something and **neither** does another, what you say is true of all the people or things that you are mentioning. 其他都不. ❖ *I never learned to swim and neither did they.* 我从未学过游泳，他们也都没有学过. CONJ PRAGMATICS

4 You use **neither** after a negative statement to emphasize that you are introducing another negative statement. 也没有，也不. ❖ *I can't ever recall Dad hugging me. Neither did I sit on his knee.* 我想不起爸爸曾拥抱过我，我也从未在他的膝上坐过. CONJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

5 If you say that something is **neither here nor there**, you mean that it does not matter because it is not a relevant point. 不相干，没有关系. ❖ *Whether or not he realised the fact was neither here nor there.* 他有没有意识到这个事实无关紧要. PHR

nemesis /'nemɪsɪs/.

The **nemesis** of a person or thing is a situation, event, or person which causes it to be seriously harmed or destroyed, especially as a punishment or judgement. 报应；惩罚. ❖ *Yet the imminent crisis in its balance of payments may be the President's nemesis.* 然而即将到来的收支危机可能是对总统的惩罚. N-UNCOUNT

neo- /'niːəʊ-/.

Neo- is used with nouns to form adjectives and nouns that refer to modern versions of styles and political groups that existed in the past. (与名词结合构成形容词或名词)(风格或政治团体)新的，新型的. ❖ *...10 ft high neo-Victorian gates.* 10英尺高的新维多利亚式大门. *...the neo Socialists.* 新社会主义者. PREFIX

neo·clas·si·cal /ˌniːəʊ'klæsɪkəl/; 又拼作 **neo-classical.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Neoclassical architecture or art dates from the late 18th century and uses designs from Roman and Greek architecture and art. (自18世纪后期开始，应用古罗马、古希腊建筑和艺术风格)新古典主义的. ADJ

neo·lith·ic /ˌniːə'lɪθɪk/.

Neolithic is used to describe things relating to the period of prehistory when people had started farming but still used stone for their weapons and tools. 新石器时代的. ❖ *...neolithic culture.* 新石器时代文化. ADJ

ne·olo·gism /'niːɒlədʒɪzəm, niː'ɒl-/ **neologisms.**

A **neologism** is a new word or expression in a language, or a new meaning for an existing word or expression. 新词汇；旧词新义. N-COUNT FORMAL

neon /'niːɒn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Neon** lights or signs are made from glass tubes filled with neon gas which produce a bright electric light. (灯或标志等)氖光的，霓虹的. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Neon** is a gas which occurs in very small amounts in the atmosphere. 氖. N-UNCOUNT

neo·na·tal /ˌniːəʊ'neɪtəl/.

Neonatal means relating to the first few days of life of a new born baby. 新生的，初生的. ❖ *...the neonatal intensive care unit.* 新生婴儿的特护病区. ADJ ADJ n

neo·phyte /'niːəfaɪt/ **neophytes.**

A **neophyte** is someone who is new to a particular activity. 新手，初学者. ❖ *...the self-proclaimed political neophyte Ross Perot.* 自称是政坛新人的罗斯·佩罗. N-COUNT FORMAL

neph·ew /'nefjuː, 'nev-/ **nephews.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **nephew** is the son of their sister or brother. 侄子；外甥. N-COUNT

nepo·tism /'nepətɪzəm/.

Nepotism is using power unfairly in order to get jobs or other benefits for your family or friends; used showing disapproval. (贬义)裙带关系，任人唯亲，偏袒亲属. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

nerd /nɜːd/ **nerds.**

If you say that someone is a **nerd**, you are saying in an unkind way that they are stupid or foolish, especially because they wear unfashionable clothes and behave awkwardly in social situations. (穿着过时或社交场合失礼的)蠢人，笨人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

nerve /nɜːv/ **nerves.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Nerves** are long thin fibres that transmit messages between your brain and other parts of your body. 神经. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to someone's **nerves**, you mean their ability to cope with problems such as emotional stress, tension, and danger. 毅力，意志力. ❖ *Jill's nerves are stretched to breaking point.* 吉尔的意志力到了崩溃的边缘. N-PLURAL

3 If someone or something **gets on** your **nerves**, they annoy or irritate you. 使心烦；惹恼. PHR INFORMAL

4 If you say that you have **touched a nerve** or **touched a raw nerve**, you mean that you have accidentally upset someone by talking about something that they feel strongly about or are very sensitive about. 无意中触及要害；碰到痛处. PHR

5 You can refer to someone's feelings of anxiety or tension as **nerves**. 神经紧张，焦虑不安. ❖ *I just played badly. It wasn't nerves.* 我只是表现得不好，不是神经紧张. N-PLURAL

6 **Nerve** is the courage that you need in order to do something difficult or dangerous. 勇气；意志力. ❖ *He never got up enough nerve to meet me.* 他从未能鼓足起勇气来见我. N-UNCOUNT

N

7 If you **hold** your **nerve** or **keep** your **nerve**, you remain calm and determined in a difficult situation. 保持冷静; 坚定决心. If you **lose** your **nerve**, you suddenly panic and become too afraid to do something that you were about to do. 失去勇气; 变得胆怯. PHR

8 If you say that someone **has a nerve** or **has the nerve** to do something, you are criticizing them for doing something which you feel they had no right to do. 放肆; 胆敢; 无耻. ❖ *He had the nerve to ask me to prove who I was.* 他竟胆敢要我证明我的身份. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

'nerve centre, nerve centres; [美]拼作 **nerve center.**
The **nerve centre** of an organization is the place from where its activities are controlled and where its leaders meet. 神经中枢; 控制中心; 总部. ❖ *...the building that was once the nerve centre of the Communist party.* 曾经是共产党总部的那座大楼. N-COUNT

'nerve ending, nerve endings.
Your **nerve endings** are the millions of points on the surface of your body and inside it which send messages to your brain when you feel sensations such as heat, cold, and pain. 神经末梢. N-COUNT

'nerve gas, nerve gases.
Nerve gas is a poisonous gas that paralyses or kills people. 神经性毒气. N-VAR

'nerve-racking; 又拼作 **nerve-wracking.**
A **nerve-racking** situation or experience makes you feel very tense and worried. 使紧张的; 使担心的. ❖ *It was more nerve-wracking than taking a World Cup penalty.* 这远比在世界杯赛中罚点球更让人紧张. ADJ-GRADED

ner·vo·sa /nɜː'vəʊsə/.
➣ 见 **anorexia, bulimia.**

nerv·ous /'nɜːvəs/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If someone is **nervous**, they are frightened or worried about something that is happening or might happen, and show this in their behaviour. 紧张的; 焦虑不安的. ❖ *The party has become deeply nervous about its prospects of winning the next election.* 该党对赢得下一场选举的前景深感忧虑. ◢ **nerv·ous·ly** ❖ *Brunhilde stood up nervously as the men came into the room.* 那些人进入房间时, 布伦希尔德神情紧张地站了起来. ◢ **nerv·ous·ness** ❖ *I smiled warmly so he wouldn't see my nervousness.* 我热情地微笑着, 这样他不会看出我很紧张. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

2 A **nervous** person is very tense and easily upset. 神经质的; 神经脆弱的. ❖ *She was apparently a very nervous woman, and that affected her career.* 她显然是个非常紧张焦虑的人, 而这对她的事业有影响. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **nervous** illness or condition is one that affects your emotions and your mental state. (疾病或状况)神经系统的、神经方面的. ADJ ADJ n

,nervous 'breakdown, nervous breakdowns. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **nervous breakdown** is an illness caused by mental stress. Sufferers become extremely depressed and anxious, and therefore have to be treated by a psychiatrist. 精神崩溃. N-COUNT

'nervous system, nervous systems. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **nervous system** consists of all the nerves in your body together with your brain and spinal cord. It controls your movements and reflexes as well as your thoughts and feelings. 神经系统. N-COUNT

'nervous wreck, nervous wrecks.
If you say that someone is a **nervous wreck**, you mean that they are extremely nervous or worried about something. 极度紧张的人; 十分焦虑的人. N-COUNT

nervy /'nɜːvi/.
If someone is **nervy**, their behaviour shows that they are very tense or anxious, or they are the type of person who is easily upset. 紧张的, 焦虑的; 神经质的. ❖ *Sometimes dad was nice to us, but sometimes he was bad-tempered and nervy.* 爸爸有时对我们很好, 但有时他脾气很坏, 有些神经质. ADJ-GRADED

-ness /-nəs/.
-ness is added to adjectives to form nouns which often refer to a state or quality. For example, 'sadness' is the state of being sad and 'kindness' is the quality of being kind. 后缀, 与形容词连用, 构成名词, 表示状态或性质. SUFFIX

nest /nest/ nests, nesting, nested. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A bird's **nest** is the home that it makes to lay its eggs in. (鸟)巢, 窝. N-COUNT

2 When a bird **nests** somewhere, it builds a nest and settles there to lay its eggs. 筑巢, 巢居. VB V

3 A **nest** is a home that a group of insects or other creatures make in order to live in and give birth to their young in. (昆虫等的)巢穴. ❖ *Some solitary bees make their nests in burrows in the soil.* 一些独居蜂在土壤的洞穴中建巢. *...a rat's nest.* 鼠穴. N-COUNT

4 You can refer to a place as your **nest** when it is your home or where you feel comfortable and relaxed. 舒适的家, 安乐窝. ❖ *My wife seems to be building a nest of her own at Osborne House.* 我妻子好像正在奥斯本庄园里建造她自己的安乐窝. N-COUNT

5 If you accuse someone of **feathering their nest**, you are accusing them of taking advantage of their position in order to get a lot of money and lead a comfortable life. 营私, 以权谋私, 中饱私囊. ❖ *Mary's much more interested in doing things for other people than feathering her own nest.* 玛丽更感兴趣的是帮助别人, 而不是中饱私囊. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 You can use **nest** to refer to a place where something bad is happening, or to the people there who are behaving in a bad or unpleasant way. 温床; 巢穴; 一帮坏人. ❖ *...Biarritz, notorious in those days as a nest of spies.* 比亚里茨当年以间谍的温床而臭名昭著. *You've got your own little nest of informers in the Police Department.* 你在警察局里已经有了一小群通风报信者. N-COUNT N of n

7 ➣ 又见 **love nest.**
➣ **a hornet's nest**: 见 **hornet.**

'nest egg, nest eggs; 又拼作 **nest-egg.**
A **nest egg** is a sum of money that you are saving for a particular purpose. (为某一特定目的而存的)备用钱, 储备金. ❖ *They have a little nest egg tucked away somewhere.* 他们在某地藏有小金库. N-COUNT INFORMAL

nes·tle /'nesəl/ nestles, nestling, nestled. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **nestle** or **are nestled** somewhere, you move into a comfortable position, usually by pressing against someone or against something soft. 依偎; 舒适地安顿下来. ❖ *Jade nestled her first child in her arms.* 杰德将她的长子抱在怀里. V-ERG V prep / V n prep

2 If a building, place, or thing **nestles** or **is nestled** somewhere, it is in that place or position and seems safe or sheltered. (使)安顿, (被)安放. ❖ *She nestled eggs safely in the straw in Jim's basket.* 她将鸡蛋安放到吉姆篮中的稻草上. V-ERG V prep / V n prep

nes·tl·ing /'nestlɪŋ/ nestlings.
A **nestling** is a young bird that has not yet learnt to fly. (还未学会飞的)雏鸟. N-COUNT

net 1 noun and verb uses 名词和动词用法
net /net/ nets, netting, netted. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Net** is a kind of cloth that is made of very fine threads woven together so that there are small equal spaces between them. 网. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **net** is a piece of netting which is used as a protective covering for something, for example to protect vegetables from birds. (保护)网. ❖ *I threw aside my mosquito net.* 我将蚊帐扔在一边. N-COUNT

3 A **net** is a piece of netting which is used for catching fish, insects, or animals. 渔网; (捕捉昆虫或动物的)网. ❖ *Several fishermen sat on wooden barrels, tending their nets.* 几个渔民坐在木桶上, 料理渔网. N-COUNT

4 If you **net** a fish or other animal, you catch it in a net. 用网捕捉. ❖ *Poachers have been netting salmon.* 非法捕鱼者一直在用网捕鲑鱼. VB V n

5 In games such as tennis, the **net** is the piece of netting across the centre of the court which the ball has to go over. (网球等)球网. N-COUNT

6 The **net** on a football or hockey pitch is the framework N-COUNT

N

with netting over it which is attached to the back of the goal. (足球或曲棍球等)球门网.

7 When a football player **nets** a goal, he scores a goal. 进球得分. VB V n JOURNALISM

8 If you **net** something, you manage to get it, especially by using skill. 设法获得. ❖ *They took to the water intent on netting the £250,000 reward offered for conclusive proof of the monster's existence.* 他们到水里去,意图找出怪物存在的确切证据,以获得为此而设的25万镑的奖金. VB V n

9 When a police operation **nets** a number of people or things, they catch those people or find those things. 捕获; 缴获. ❖ *The anti-drug sweep had netted nearly 900 kilogrammes of cocaine.* 反毒品清剿活动缴获了近900公斤的可卡因. VB V n

10 If you **net** a particular amount of money, you gain it as profit after all expenses have been paid. 净赚, 净挣. ❖ *Last year he netted a cool 3 million pounds.* 去年他净赚整整300万镑. VB V n

11 **The net** is the same as the **Internet**. 同 Internet. N-SING the N

12 ➡ 又见 **netting; safety net.**

13 If criminals **slip through the net**, they avoid being caught by the system or trap that was meant to catch them. (罪犯)漏网. PHR

14 You use **slip through the net** or **fall through the net** to describe a situation where people are not properly cared for by the system that is intended to help them. (本应包含在内的人)走漏掉; 有漏网之鱼. ❖ *...and a number of African countries, too, are slipping through the net.* 一些非洲国家也未能被包含在内. PHR

net 2 adjective and adverb uses 形容词和副词用法

net /net/; [英]又拼作 **nett**. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **net** amount is one which remains when everything that should be subtracted from it has been subtracted. 净余的, 净额的. ❖ *...a rise in sales and net profit.* 销售和纯利润的增长. *What you actually receive is net of deductions for the airfare.* 你实际收到的是减去飞机票价后的净额. ADJ ADJ n; v-link ADJ of n

➔ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Balances of £5,000 and above will earn 11 per cent gross, 8.25 per cent net.* 5,000镑及以上的结余将能挣得总额的11%, 纯收入的8.25%. ADV amount ADV; ADV after v

2 The **net** weight of something is its weight without its container or the material that has been used to wrap it. (不包含容器或包装材料的重量)净的. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **net** result is a final result after all the details have been considered or included. (结果)最终的, 最后的. ❖ *We have a net gain of nearly 50 seats, the biggest for any party in Scotland.* 我们最终获得将近50个席位, 在苏格兰所有政党中得席位最多. ADJ ADJ n

net·ball /ˈnetbɔːl/.

In Britain and some other countries, **netball** is a game played by two teams of seven players, usually women. Each team tries to score goals by throwing a ball through a net on the top of a pole at each end of the court. (每方有七名女选手的)无挡板篮球. N-UNCOUNT

ˌnet ˈcurtain, net curtains.

In Britain, **net curtains** are pieces of lacy material that people hang in their windows. 网眼窗帘. N-COUNT

neth·er /ˈneðə/.

Nether means the lower part of a thing or place. 较低的; 下方的. ❖ *He was escorted back to the nether regions of Main Street.* 他被护送回主街的下层地区. ADJ ADJ n DATED

nether·world /ˈneðəwɜːld/.

If you refer to a place as a **netherworld**, you mean that it is gloomy and dangerous and full of poverty and deprivation. 贫穷地区; 下层社会; 地狱. ❖ *...a London netherworld of criminals.* 伦敦一个罪犯充斥的地下世界. N-SING

nett /net/.

➡ 见 **net**.

net·ting /ˈnetɪŋ/.

Netting is a kind of material made of pieces of thread or metal wires. These are woven together so that there are equal spaces between them. 网; 网状物. ❖ *...wire netting.* 金属网, 铁丝网. N-UNCOUNT

net·tle /ˈnetəl/ nettles, nettling, nettled. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Nettles** are wild plants that sting you when you touch them. 荨麻. N-COUNT

2 If you **grasp the nettle**, you deal with a problem, or do something that is unpleasant, quickly and in a determined way. 大胆处理棘手问题. ❖ *The government should grasp the nettle of devaluation before the referendum takes place.* 政府应在全民公决之前大胆处理货币贬值问题. PHR BRITISH

3 If you **are nettled** by something, you are annoyed or offended by it. (被)烦扰; (被)激怒. ❖ *It was the suggestion that he might alter course to win an election that really nettled him.* 正是那个让他改变路线来赢取选举胜利的建议真正地激怒了他. VB be V-ed; V n

net·work /ˈnetwɜːk/ networks, networking, networked. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **network** of lines, roads, veins, or other long thin things is a large number of them which cross each other or meet at many points. 网络, 网状系统. ❖ *...Strasbourg, with its rambling network of medieval streets.* 斯特拉斯堡布局零乱的中世纪街道网络. *...a rich network of blood vessels and nerves.* 丰富的血管和神经系统网络. N-COUNT

2 A **network** of people or institutions is a large number of them that have a connection with each other and work together as a system. (一群人共同形成的)人际网, 关系网. ❖ *Distribution of the food is going ahead using a network of local church people.* 请来的一群当地教士正在分发食品. *...the benefits which the family network can provide.* 家庭关系网可以提供的好处. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **old-boy network**.

3 A particular **network** is a system of things which are connected and which operate together. For example, a **computer network** consists of a number of computers that are part of the same system. (电脑等系统的)网络. ❖ *Huge sections of the rail network are out of action.* 很大部分的铁路网已停止运行. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **neural network**.

4 A radio or television **network** is a company or group of companies that broadcasts the same radio or television programmes throughout an area. 广播网; 电视网. N-COUNT

5 When a television or radio programme **is networked**, it is broadcast on different stations at the same time. (电视或广播节目)联播, 联网播放. VB usu passive

net·work·ing /ˈnetwɜːkɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Networking** is the process of establishing business contacts, often through social activities. (通常通过社交活动建立的)人际关系网, 商业关系网. ❖ *If executives fail to exploit the opportunities of networking they risk being left behind.* 如果主管们不能利用建立商业关系网的机会, 他们就有落后的危险. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the things associated with a computer system or the process of establishing such a system as **networking**. 电脑系统; 电脑系统的建立. ❖ *...computer and networking equipment.* 电脑及其系统设备. N-UNCOUNT

neu·ral /ˈnjʊərəl, AM ˈnʊr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Neural means relating to a nerve or to the nervous system. 神经的, 神经系统的. ❖ *...neural pathways in the brain.* 大脑中的神经通路. ADJ TECHNICAL

neu·ral·gia /njʊəˈrældʒə, AM nʊr-/.

Neuralgia is severe pain along the whole length of a nerve, especially a nerve in the face or head. (尤指脸部或头部的)神经痛. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

ˌneural ˈnetwork, neural networks.

In computing, a **neural network** is a program or system modelled on the human brain, and designed to imitate the brain's method of functioning. 神经网络(以模仿人脑运转方式而设计的电脑程序或系统). N-COUNT

neuro- /ˈnjʊərəʊ-, AM ˈnʊrəʊ-/.

Neuro is used to form words that refer or relate to a nerve or the nervous system. (前缀)神经的, 神经系统的. ❖ *...Karl Pribram, the well-known neuro-scientist.* 卡尔·普里布拉姆, 一位著名的神经科学家. *...the neuromuscular system.* 神 PREFIX

经肌肉系统.

neu·rol·ogy /njuəˈrɒlədʒi, AM nʊr-/.

Neurology is the study of the structure, function, and diseases of the nervous system. 神经学; 神经病学. ❖ *He trained in neurology at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases.* 他在国家神经疾病医院接受神经病学的培训. ◢ **neu·rolo·gist, neurologists** ❖ *His doctor sent him to a neurologist.* 他的医生将他送到神经病学医生那里. ◢ **neu·ro·logi·cal** /ˌnjuərəˈlɒdʒɪkəl, AM ˌnʊr-/ ❖ *...neurological disorders such as Parkinson's disease.* 神经紊乱疾病, 如帕金森病. — N-UNCOUNT, MEDICAL; N-COUNT; ADJ: ADJ n

neu·ron /ˈnjuərɒn, AM ˈnʊr-/ **neurons;** 又拼作 **neurone.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **neuron** is a cell which is part of the nervous system. Neurons send messages to and from the brain. 神经细胞, 神经元. — N-COUNT, TECHNICAL

➡ 又见 **motor neurone disease.**

neu·ro·sis /njuəˈrəʊsɪs, AM nʊr-/ **neuroses** /njuəˈrəʊsiːz, AM nʊr-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Neurosis is a mental condition which causes people to have unreasonable fears and worries over a long period of time. 神经机能病; 神经衰弱症. ❖ *She got a neurosis about chemicals and imagined them everywhere doing her harm.* 她对化学制品神经过敏, 想象它们处处在对自己造成危害. ◢ **neu·rot·ic** /njuəˈrɒtɪk, AM nʊr-/ ❖ *He was almost neurotic about being followed.* 他对被跟踪几乎有些神经过敏. — N-VAR; ADJ-GRADED

➪ A **neurotic** is someone who is neurotic. 神经质的人, 神经过敏的人. — N-COUNT

neu·ter /ˈnjuːtə, AM ˈnuːt-/ **neuters, neutering, neutered.**

1 When an animal **is neutered**, its reproductive organs are removed. 阉割. ❖ *We ask the public to have their dogs neutered.* 我们要求公众将自己的狗阉割. — VB: usu passive, have n V-ed

2 To **neuter** an organization, group, or person means to make them powerless and ineffective. 使(机构、团体或人)无效; 废掉...的能力. ❖ *Their air force had been neutered before the work began.* 在工作开始之前, 他们的空军已被废去了战斗力. — VB: V n, JOURNALISM, BRITISH, be V-ed

3 In some languages, a **neuter** noun, pronoun, or adjective has a different form from a masculine or feminine one. (名词、代词或形容词)中性的. — ADJ

neu·tral /ˈnjuːtrəl, AM ˈnuːt-/ **neutrals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a person or country adopts a **neutral** position or remains **neutral**, they do not support anyone in a disagreement, war, or contest. 中立的, 不偏不倚的. ❖ *Let's meet on neutral territory.* 让我们在中立地区会面. *Iran has pledged to remain neutral if war breaks out.* 伊朗已保证如爆发战争, 它将保持中立. — ADJ-GRADED

➪ A **neutral** is someone who is neutral. 中立者. ❖ *It was a good game to watch for the neutrals.* 对中立者而言这是一场很好的比赛. — N-COUNT

◢ **neu·tral·ity** /njuːˈtrælɪti, AM nuːt-/ ❖ *...a reputation for political neutrality and impartiality.* 在政治上保持中立和公正的名声. — N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone speaks in a **neutral** voice or if their facial expression or language is **neutral**, they do not show what they are thinking or feeling, for example if they approve or disapprove of something. 不露感情色彩的, 不露声色的. ❖ *He told her about the death, describing the events in as neutral a manner as he could.* 他告诉她有关这起死亡事件, 在描述时尽可能地不露感情. *In our family, these people are referred to as scabs. The neutral term is strikebreakers.* 在我们家, 这些人被称为工贼, 中立说法是破坏罢工的人. ◢ **neutrality** ❖ *I noticed, behind the neutrality of his gaze, a deep weariness.* 我注意到在他不露声色的凝视后面是深深的疲倦. — ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that something is **neutral**, you mean it does not have any effect on other things because it lacks any significant qualities of its own, or it is an equal balance of two or more different qualities, amounts, or ideas. 中性的; 无个性特征的. ❖ *Three in every five interviewed felt that the Budget was neutral and they would be no better off.* 被采访者之中五分之三的人认为预算没有什么特色, 他们的境况也不会有什么好转. — ADJ-GRADED

4 **Neutral** is the position between the gears of a vehicle such as car, in which the gears are not connected to the engine. (车辆传动装置的)空挡位置. ❖ *Graham put the van in neutral and jumped out.* 格雷厄姆将小货车调至空挡, 自己跳了出来. — N-UNCOUNT

5 In an electrical device or system, the **neutral** wire is one of the three wires needed to complete the circuit so that the current can flow. (电器)不带电的; 中性的. — ADJ

6 **Neutral** is used to describe things that are a pale, indistinct colour such as light grey or beige, or things that contain no colour at all. 灰暗的; 淡灰的, 灰白的. ❖ *Mary suggests using a neutral lip pencil.* 玛丽建议使用淡色唇笔. — COLOUR

7 In physics, **neutral** is used to describe things such as atomic particles that have neither a positive nor a negative charge. (原子等)不带电的. ❖ *A neutron is simply a neutral particle in the nucleus of an atom.* 中子只是原子核中不带电的粒子. — ADJ

8 In chemistry, **neutral** is used to describe things that are neither acidic nor alkaline. (化学物质)中性的. ❖ *Pure water is neutral with a pH of 7.* 纯水是中性物质, pH值为7. — ADJ-GRADED

neu·tral·ize /ˈnjuːtrəlaɪz, AM ˈnuːt-/ **neutralizes, neutralizing, neutralized;** [英]又拼作 **neutralise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **neutralize** something means to prevent it from having any effect or from working properly. 使无法正常运作; 使失去效果; 破坏. ❖ *The intruder smashed a window to get in and then neutralized the alarm system.* 闯入者破窗而入, 然后破坏了警报系统. ◢ **neu·trali·za·tion** /ˌnjuːtrəlaɪˈzeɪʃən, AM ˌnuːt-/ ❖ *...the sale or neutralization of the suspected nuclear site.* 受到怀疑的核电站的变卖或停止运作. — VB: V n; N-UNCOUNT

2 When a chemical substance **neutralizes** an acid, it reduces the acidic level. 使(化学物质)中和. ❖ *Antacids are alkaline and they relieve pain by neutralizing acid in the contents of the stomach.* 抗酸剂是碱性的, 他们能通过中和胃里的酸性物质达到减轻痛苦的效果. — VB: V n

neu·tron /ˈnjuːtrɒn, AM ˈnuːt-/ **neutrons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **neutron** is an atomic particle that has no electrical charge. 中子. — N-COUNT

ˌneutron ˈstar, neutron stars.

A **neutron star** is a star that has collapsed under the weight of its own gravity. 中子星. — N-COUNT

nev·er /ˈnevə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Never** means at no time in the past or at no time in the future. 从来没有, 从不, 永不. ❖ *I have never lost the weight I put on in my teens.* 我十几岁时所增加的体重从未减掉过. *Never say that. Never, do you hear?* 永远不要那么说, 永远, 听见了吗? *This is never to happen again.* 这绝不会再次发生. — ADV

2 **Never** means not in any circumstances at all. 任何情况下也不, 绝不. ❖ *I would never do anything to hurt him.* 我绝不做任何伤害他的事. *Divorce is never easy for children.* 离婚对孩子来说从来都不容易接受. *The golden rule is never to clean a valuable coin.* 黄金规则是永远不要洗净有价值的硬币. — ADV

3 **Never ever** is an emphatic expression for 'never'. never的强调形式. ❖ *He's vowed never ever to talk about it.* 他发誓绝不会谈及它. — PHR, PRAGMATICS, SPOKEN

4 **Never** is used to refer to the past and means 'not'. (过去时间的)不, 没有. ❖ *He never achieved anything.* 他没有取得任何成就. *He waited until all the luggage was cleared, but Paula's never appeared.* 他一直等到所有的行李都被清理出来, 但葆拉的行李仍没有出现. — ADV, SPOKEN

5 You say **'never!'** to indicate how surprised or shocked you are by something that someone has just said. (表示诧异和震惊)不会吧! — EXCLAM, PRAGMATICS

6 ➡ **never fear**: 见 **fear**.

➡ **never mind**: 见 **mind**.

ˌnever-ˈending. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something bad or unpleasant as **never-ending**, you are emphasizing that it seems to last a very long time. 持续很久的, 永无休止的. ❖ *The spiral of terrorism becomes* — ADJ, PRAGMATICS

never-ending. 恐怖主义活动的恶性循环变得永无休止.

N

,never-'never land.

If you talk about a **never-never land**, you mean an imaginary place where everything is pleasant and people do not have any problems. 世外桃源, 想象中的美好地方. ❖ *We became suspended in some stately never-never land of pleasure, luxury and idleness*. 我们变得悬浮在某种堂皇的世外桃源之中, 生活愉快、既奢华又悠闲. N-UNCOUNT also a N INFORMAL

never·the·less /ˌnevəðəˈles/. ◆◆◆◇◇

You use **nevertheless** when saying something that contrasts with what has just been said. 然而, 不过. ❖ *Although the market has been flattened, residential property costs remain high. Nevertheless, the fall-off in demand has had an impact on resale values*. 虽然市场已趋平稳, 但房产价格仍居高不下. 不过, 需求下降对转售价格已经产生影响. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS FORMAL

new /njuː, AM nuː/ **newer, newest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **new** has been recently created, built, or invented or is in the process of being created, built, or invented. 新的. ❖ *They've just opened a new hotel in the Stoke area*. 他们刚刚在斯托克地区开了一家新旅馆. *Their epic fight is the subject of a new film*. 他们之间大规模的战斗是新电影的主题. *These ideas are nothing new in America*. 这些观点在美国一点儿也不新鲜. ◢ **new·ness** ❖ *The board acknowledges problems which arise from the newness of the approach*. 委员会承认使用新方法所引起的问题. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **new** has not been used or owned by anyone. 未用过的, 崭新的. ❖ *That afternoon she went out and bought a new dress*. 那天下午她外出买了件新衣服. *There are many boats, new and used, for sale*. 有许多小船待售, 有崭新的, 也有旧的. ADJ

3 If you say that someone or something is **as good as new**, you mean that they are in a very good condition or state, especially after they have been damaged or ill. 完好无损的, 完好如新的. ❖ *In a day or so he will be as good as new*. 一两天后他就会完全恢复过来. PHR

4 You use **new** to describe something which has replaced another thing, for example because you no longer have the old one, or it is no longer useful. 替代原来的; 另外的; 新的. ❖ *I had to find somewhere new to live*. 我只好另找地方来住. *They told me I needed a new battery*. 他们告诉我需要换电池了. ADJ

5 **New** is used to describe something that has only recently been discovered or noticed. 新近发现的; 刚被注意到的. ❖ *The new planet is about ten times the size of the earth*. 新发现的行星大约是地球体积的十倍. ADJ

6 A **new** day or year is the beginning of the next day or year. (某日或某年等)刚开始的, 新的. ❖ *The next election is for the government to take us into the new century*. 下一次选举将选出带领我们进入新世纪的政府. ADJ ADJ n

7 **New** is used to describe someone or something that has recently acquired a particular status or position. 刚取得某种地位的. ❖ *...the usual exhaustion of a new mother*. 刚当妈妈的妇女通常经历的筋疲力尽. ADJ ADJ n

8 If you are **new** to a situation or place, or if the situation or place is **new** to you, you have not previously seen it or had any experience of it. 陌生的, 新接触的. ❖ *His name was new to me then and it stayed in my mind*. 那时, 我对他的名字很陌生, 它就留在我的脑海中. *I'm new here and all I did was follow orders*. 我是新来的, 我所做的一切就是遵守命令. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

9 **New** potatoes, carrots, or peas are produced early in the season for such vegetables and are usually small with a sweet flavour. (蔬菜)时鲜的; 新上市的. ADJ ADJ n

10 ➻ 又见 **brand-new**.

➻ to **turn over a new leaf**: 见 **leaf**.

➻ **a new lease of life**: 见 **lease**.

➻ **pastures new**: 见 **pasture**.

new- /njuː-, AM nuː-/.

New- combines with the past participle of some verbs to form adjectives which indicate that an action has been done or completed very recently. (与某些动词的过去分词连用构成形容词)新近...的, 最近...的. ❖ *He loved the smell of new-mown grass*. 他喜欢刚割过的草发出的气味. *Gerald treasures his new-won independence*. 杰拉尔德珍惜他刚赢得的独立自主. COMB

,New 'Age. ◆◇◇◇◇

New Age is used to refer to activities such as meditation, astrology, and alternative medicine, or to describe the people who are involved in them. 新潮生活; 有新时代生活方式的人. ❖ *She was involved in many New Age activities such as yoga and healing*. 她参加了许多诸如瑜伽和康复治疗之类的'新时代'活动. N-UNCOUNT

,New Age 'traveller, New Age travellers.

In Britain, **New Age travellers** are people who travel around, living in tents and caravans, and who reject many of the values of modern society. 新时代旅行者(指摒弃现代社会价值观者). N-COUNT

,new 'blood.

If people talk about bringing **new blood** into an organization or sports team, they are referring to new people who are likely to improve it. (某一机构或球队的)新成员; 新生力量; 生力军. ❖ *There should be major changes in the government to bring in new blood*. 政府应该作出重大改变, 以注入新鲜血液. N-UNCOUNT

new·born /ˈnjuːbɔːn, AM ˈnuː-/ **newborns;** 又拼作 **new-born** 或 **new born.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **newborn** baby or animal is one that has just been born. (婴儿或动物)刚出生的. ❖ *...new born lambs*. 新生的羔羊. ADJ

➪ **The newborn** are babies or animals who are newborn. (集体名词)刚出生的婴儿(或动物). ❖ *Mild jaundice in the newborn is common*. 在新生婴儿中, 轻度黄疸病很普遍. N-PLURAL the N

2 A **newborn** is a baby that has just been born. 新生儿. ❖ *...an instrument for taking a sample of blood from a newborn*. 为新生儿抽取血样本的仪器. N-COUNT MEDICAL

3 **Newborn** is sometimes used to describe things that have just come into existence. 刚出现的, 新兴的. ❖ *Microbiology was a newborn science*. 微生物学是一门新兴科学. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

,new 'broom, new brooms.

Someone who has just started a new job and who is expected to make a lot of changes can be referred to as a **new broom**. 新上任的人. ❖ *The company seemed set to make a fresh start under a new broom*. 该公司似乎下定决心在新领导的带领下重头再来. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

new·comer /ˈnjuːkʌmə, AM ˈnuː-/ **newcomers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **newcomer** is a person who has recently arrived in a place, joined an organization, or started a new activity. 新来者, 新到的人; 新手. ❖ *The candidates are both relative newcomers to politics*. 这两个候选人在政坛上相对都是新手. N-COUNT

2 A **newcomer** is something which has not existed before or been available before. 新近出现的东西. ❖ *The company's latest newcomer is a 4x4 estate with a 2.2 litre petrol engine*. 这家公司的最新产品是一款配有2.2公升汽油发动机的4 x 4型旅行车. N-COUNT

,new 'face, new faces. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is new in a particular situation or public role can be referred to as a **new face**. 新上任的人; 新面孔. ❖ *All together there are six new faces in the cabinet*. 内阁中共有六张新面孔. N-COUNT

new-fangled /ˌnjuːˈfæŋɡəld, AM ˌnuː-/; 又拼作 **newfangled**.

If someone describes an idea or a piece of equipment as **new-fangled**, they dislike it because they find it too complicated or think it is unnecessary. (贬义)新花样的. ❖ *Mr Goss does not believe in any of this 'new-fangled nonsense' about lean meat*. 戈斯先生不相信任何有关瘦肉的'新花样的无稽之谈'. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS DATED, INFORMAL

,new-'found; 又拼作 **newfound.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **new-found** quality, ability, or attribute is one that you have discovered recently. 新发现的. ❖ *Juliana was brimming* ADJ ADJ n

over with new-found confidence. 朱莉安娜满怀着最近找到的自信.

new·ly /ˈnjuːli, AM ˈnuːli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

ADV
ADV ed/adj
Newly is used before a past participle or an adjective to indicate that a particular action is very recent, or that a particular state of affairs has very recently begun to exist. (用于过去分词或形容词之前)最近, 新近. ❖ *...the newly independent countries of Africa and Asia.* 亚非新兴独立国家.

newly·wed /ˈnjuːliwed, AM ˈnuː-/ **newlyweds**; 又拼作 **newly-wed**.

N-COUNT
Newlyweds are a man and woman who have very recently got married to each other. 新婚夫妇. ❖ *The newlyweds postponed their honeymoon.* 这对新婚夫妇推迟了他们的蜜月.

ˌnew ˈman, new men.

N-COUNT BRITISH
If you describe someone as a **new man**, you are saying, often humorously, that he has modern ideas about relationships, and believes that men should share in domestic tasks and caring for children. (幽默)新派男人(认为男人应分担家务和照料孩子). ❖ *Then we have the caring New Man, with a baby in one hand and a tea towel in the other.* 然后出现了关怀体贴的新好男人, 一手抱着孩子, 一手拿着茶巾.

ˌnew ˈmoon, new moons.

N-COUNT
A **new moon** is the moon when it appears as a thin crescent shape at the start of its four-week cycle of appearing to become larger and then smaller. 新月. ❖ *The new moon was the occasion of festivals of rejoicing in Egypt.* 在埃及新月初升时是节日欢庆的时候.

news /njuːz, AM nuːz/. ◆◆◆◆◆

N-UNCOUNT
1 **News** is information about a recently changed situation or a recent event. 消息, 新闻. ❖ *We waited and waited for news of him.* 我们苦等他的消息. *I wish I had better news for you.* 我希望我能为你带来好一些的消息. *He's thrilled to bits at the news.* 他听到这个消息乐不可支.

N-UNCOUNT
2 **News** is information that is published in newspapers and broadcast on radio and television about recent events. (报纸、新闻或电视的)新闻. ❖ *Foreign News is on Page 16.* 国外新闻在第16版. *Those are some of the top stories in the news.* 那些新闻是头版新闻的一部分.

N-SING the N
3 **The news** is a television or radio broadcast which consists of information about recent events. (电视或电台广播中的)新闻报道. ❖ *I heard all about the bombs on the news.* 我在新闻报道中听到了很多关于爆炸的情况. *...the six o'clock news.* 6点钟的新闻报道.

4 **News** is sometimes used in the names of newspapers. (用于报刊名称中)新闻. ❖ *...the New York Daily News.* 《纽约每日新闻》.

N-UNCOUNT
5 If you say that someone or something is **news**, you mean that they are considered to be interesting and important at the moment, and that people want to hear about them on the radio and television and in newspapers. (电台、电视和报纸的)热点. ❖ *For the first time since 1959, the area was headline news again.* 自1959年以来, 该地区首次再度成为头条热点新闻.

PHR
6 If you say that something is **bad news**, you mean that it will cause you trouble or problems. If you say that something is **good news**, you mean that it will be useful or helpful to you. 坏消息/好消息. ❖ *The drop in travel is bad news for the airline industry.* 旅游人数下降对航空业来说是个坏消息.

PHR
7 If you say that something **is news to** you, you mean that you did not previously know what you have just been told, especially when you are surprised or annoyed about it. (尤表示惊讶或讨厌等)对某人来说是新消息, 没听说过的事. ❖ *I'd certainly tell you if I knew anything, but I don't. What you're saying is news to me.* 如果我知道什么, 我肯定会告诉你, 但我不知道. 你说的那些事我没听说过.

ˈnews agency, news agencies. ◆◆◆◇◇

N-COUNT
A **news agency** is an organization that gathers news stories from a particular country or from all over the world and supplies them to journalists. 通讯社.

news·agent /ˈnjuːzeɪdʒənt, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newsagents.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT
In Britain, a **newsagent** or a **newsagent's** is a shop where newspapers and magazines, as well as sweets, cigarettes, and stationery, are sold. You can also refer to the shopkeeper as a **newsagent**. 报刊经销店(在英国既卖报纸、杂志、又卖糖果、烟、文具等)报刊经销商. ❖ *The newsagent said, 'Bye, Keith! See you later.'* 那个卖报的说, '基思, 一会儿见.'

news·cast /ˈnjuːzkɑːst, AM ˈnuːzkæst/ **newscasts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT AMERICAN
A **newscast** is a news programme that is broadcast on the radio or on television. (电台或电视台的)新闻节目.

N-COUNT
▲**news·caster, newscasters.** ❖ *He became the most high-profile newscaster in Britain.* 他成为英国最引人注目的新闻节目主持人.

ˈnews conference, news conferences. ◆◆◇◇◇

N-COUNT
A **news conference** is a meeting held by a famous or important person in which they answer journalists' questions. 记者招待会; 新闻发布会.

news·flash /ˈnjuːzflæʃ, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newsflashes**; 又拼作 **news flash**.

N-COUNT
A **newsflash** is an important item of news that television or radio companies broadcast as soon as they receive it, often interrupting other programmes to do so. (电台或电视台打断正常节目的)插播重要新闻报道.

news·letter /ˈnjuːzletə, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newsletters**; 又拼作 **news letter**. ◆◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT
A **newsletter** is one or more printed sheets of paper containing information about an organization that is sent regularly to its members. (机构为成员定期发送的)简报, 通讯. ❖ *...a quarterly newsletter.* 一份季度通讯.

news·man /ˈnjuːzmən, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newsmen.**

N-COUNT
A **newsman** is a reporter for a newspaper or a television or radio news programme. 新闻记者.

news·paper /ˈnjuːspeɪpə, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newspapers.** ◆◆◆◆◇

N-COUNT
1 A **newspaper** is a publication consisting of a number of large sheets of folded paper, on which news, advertisements, and other information is printed. 报纸. ❖ *They read their daughter's allegations in the newspaper.* 他们读了女儿在报纸上的声明. *...a Sunday newspaper feature about AIDS in America.* 周日报纸上一篇有关美国艾滋病情况的专题报道.

N-COUNT
2 A **newspaper** is an organization that produces a newspaper. 报社. ❖ *It is Britain's fastest growing national daily newspaper.* 它是英国发展最快的全国性日报.

N-UNCOUNT
3 **Newspaper** consists of pieces of old newspapers, especially when they are being used for another purpose such as wrapping things up. (尤指用以包裹物品或作其他用途的)旧报纸. ❖ *He found two pots, each wrapped in newspaper.* 他发现了两个罐子, 都由旧报纸包着.

news·paper·man /ˈnjuːspeɪpəmæn, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newspapermen.**

N-COUNT
A **newspaperman** is a reporter, especially a man, who works for a newspaper. (尤指为报纸工作的男性)新闻记者.

news·print /ˈnjuːzprɪnt, AM ˈnuːz-/.

N-UNCOUNT
1 **Newsprint** is the cheap fairly rough paper on which newspapers are printed. 新闻纸.

N-UNCOUNT
2 **Newsprint** is the text that is printed in newspapers. 报纸的正文. ❖ *The papers are still devoting pages of newsprint to the Gulf Crisis.* 这些报纸仍然用一些篇幅去报道海湾危机.

N-UNCOUNT
3 **Newsprint** is the ink which is used to print newspapers and magazines. (印刷报纸杂志等的)油墨. ❖ *They get their hands covered in newsprint.* 他们手上沾满了油墨.

news·read·er /ˈnjuːzriːdə, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newsreaders.**

N-COUNT BRITISH
A **newsreader** is a person who reads the news on the radio or on television. 新闻广播员.

news·reel /ˈnjuːzriːl, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newsreels.** ◆◆◇◇◇

N-COUNT
A **newsreel** is a short film of national or international news events. In the past newsreels were made for showing in cinemas. 新闻短片.

N

'news release, news releases.

A **news release** is a written statement about a matter of public interest which is given to the press by an organization concerned with the matter. (某机构通过通讯社发布的)新闻稿. N-COUNT AMERICAN

news·room /ˈnjuːzruːm, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newsrooms.** ◆○○○○

A **newsroom** is an office in a newspaper, radio, or television organization, where news reports are written and edited. (报纸、电台或电视台等)新闻编辑室. N-COUNT

news·stand /ˈnjuːzstænd, AM ˈnuːz-/ **newsstands;** 又拼作 **news-stand**.

A **newsstand** is a movable stall in the street, or a stall at a railway station, at which newspapers and magazines are sold. 书报亭; 报摊. ❖ *Eight new national newspapers have appeared on the newsstands since 1981.* 自1981年起, 有八份全国性新报纸开始在报摊上出现. N-COUNT

news·worthy /ˈnjuːzwɜːði, AM ˈnuːz-/.

An event, fact, or person that is **newsworthy**, is considered to be interesting enough to be reported in newspapers or on the radio or television. 值得报道的, 有新闻价值的. ❖ *The number of deaths makes the story newsworthy.* 死亡人数使这篇报道具有新闻价值. ADJ-GRADED

newt /njuːt, AM nuːt/ **newts.**

A **newt** is a small creature which looks like a lizard and lives partly on land and partly in water. 蝾螈. N-COUNT

,New 'Testament. ◆○○○○

The New Testament is the part of the Bible that deals with the life and teachings of Jesus Christ and with Christianity in the early Church. (圣经)《新约全书》. N-PROPER the N

'new town, new towns. ◆○○○○

A **new town** is a town that has been planned and built as a single project, including houses, shops, and factories, rather than one that has developed gradually. (规划的)新市镇, 新城. ❖ *...Basildon New Town.* 巴西尔登新城. N-COUNT BRITISH

,new 'wave, new waves. ◆○○○○

In the arts or in politics, a **new wave** is a group or movement that deliberately introduces new or unconventional ideas instead of using traditional ones. 新浪潮; 新潮派. ❖ *...the new wave of satirical comedy.* 讽刺喜剧的新浪潮. N-COUNT

,New 'World. ◆◆○○○

The New World is used to refer to the continents of North and South America. 新大陆; (南北)美洲大陆, 新世界. ❖ *...wines from the New World and Australasia.* 来自美洲和澳大拉西亚的葡萄酒. N-PROPER the N

,New 'Year. ◆◆○○○

1 **New Year** or **the New Year** is the time when people celebrate the start of a year. 新年. ❖ *Happy New Year, everyone.* 祝大家新年快乐. *The restaurant was closed over the New Year.* 这家饭馆在新年期间停业. N-UNCOUNT

2 **The New Year** is the first few weeks of a year. 一年的头几周. ❖ *Isabel was expecting their baby in the New Year.* 伊莎贝尔新年伊始就要临产. N-SING the N

,New Year's reso'lution, New Year's resolutions; 又拼作 **New Year resolution**.

If you make a **New Year's resolution**, you make a decision at the beginning of a year to start doing something or to stop doing something. 新年许愿, 新年决策. ❖ *She made a New Year's resolution to get fit.* 她在新年下定决心健身. N-COUNT

next /nekst/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **next** period of time, event, person, or thing is the one that comes immediately after the present one or after the previous one. (时间、事件、人或事物等)下一个的, 紧接着的. ❖ *I got up early the next morning.* 第二天早晨我一早起来. *Many senior citizens have very few visitors from one week to the next.* 许多老人一周接一周也很少有人来探望. *And then Captain Charles sings, 'Don't ever laugh when a hearse goes by or you will be the next to die.'* 然后查尔斯船长唱道: '灵柩经过时千万别笑, 否则下一个就轮到你去死.' ORDINAL

2 You use **next** in expressions such as **next Friday**, **next day** and **next year** to refer, for example, to the Friday, day, or year which follows immediately after the present one or after the previous one. (时间上)下次的, 紧接着来到的. ❖ *Let's plan a big night next week.* 让我们计划下周开一个盛大的晚会. *He retires next January.* 他来年一月退休. DET

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *I shall be 26 years old on Friday next.* 下一个周五我就26岁了. ADJ n ADJ

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *He predicted that the region's economy would grow by about six per cent both this year and next.* 他预测今明两年该地区的经济将有6%的增长. PRON

3 You use **after next** in expressions such as **the week after next** to refer to a period of time after the next one. For example, when it is May, the month after next is July. 再下一个; 再下一周. PHR

4 The **next** place or person is the one that is nearest to you or that is the first one that you come to. (地点或人)最近的; 最亲近的. ❖ *Grace sighed so heavily that Trish could hear it in the next room.* 格雷斯叹气声很重, 特里斯在隔壁房间里都听得见. *Stop at the next corner. I'm getting out.* 在下一个拐角停车, 我要下车. ADJ det ADJ

5 The thing that happens **next** is the thing that happens immediately after something else. 紧接着; 然后. ❖ *Next, close your eyes then screw them up tight.* 然后, 合上眼睛, 再闭紧. *The news is next.* 紧接着是新闻. ADV

6 When you **next** do something, you do it for the first time since you last did it. 下次. ❖ *I next saw him at his house in Berkshire.* 我下次见到他时是在伯克郡他的家中. ADV ADV before v

7 You use **next** to say that something has more of a particular quality than all other things except one. For example, the thing that is **next** best is the one that is the best except for one other thing. 仅次于. ❖ *At least three times more daffodils are grown than in Holland, the next largest grower.* 水仙花的种植量至少是第二大生产国荷兰的三倍. ADV ADV adj superl

8 If you say that you do something or experience something as much **as the next** person, you mean that you are no different from anyone else in the respect mentioned. 与其他人一样. ❖ *I'm as ambitious as the next man.* 我和其他人一样雄心勃勃. PHR

9 You can say **the next thing I knew** to suggest that a new situation which you are describing was surprising because it happened very suddenly. (表示惊讶)等明白过来后才发现; 没想到. ❖ *The next thing I knew, the bungalow was on fire.* 等我明白过来后才发现平房着火了. PHR INFORMAL, SPOKEN

10 If one thing is **next to** another thing, it is at the other side of it. 在...旁边. ❖ *She sat down next to him on the sofa.* 她挨着他坐在沙发上. *The car was parked in the small weedy lot next to the hotel.* 汽车停在旅馆旁杂草丛生的停车场里. PHR-PREP

11 You use **next to** in order to give the most important aspect of something when comparing it with another aspect. 次于. ❖ *Her children were the number two priority in her life next to her career.* 在她的生命中, 孩子们的重要性次于事业. PHR-PREP

12 You use **next to** before a negative, or a word that suggests something negative, to mean almost, but not completely. (用于否定词或有否定意味的词之前)几乎. ❖ *Most pre-prepared weight loss products are next to useless.* 大多数预制减肥产品几乎毫无用处. PHR

,next 'door. ◆◆○○○

1 If a room or building is **next door**, it is the next one to the right or left. (房间或建筑)在邻近; 在隔壁. ❖ *She was next door at the time.* 她当时就在隔壁. *The flat next door was empty.* 隔壁那套房子无人居住. ADV

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The wires trailed through other parts of the HQ into a next door building.* 电线经过总部大楼的其他部分到达隔壁的大楼. ADJ ADJ n

➪ If a room or building is **next door to** another one, it is the next one to the left or right. 在...的隔壁. ❖ *The kitchen is right next door to the dining room.* 厨房就在饭厅的隔壁. PHR-PREP

2 The people **next door** are the people who live in the house to the right or left of yours. 在隔壁. ❖ *The neighbors thought the family next door had moved.* 邻居们认为隔壁一家已经搬走. ADV n ADV

N

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Our next door neighbour knocked on the door to say that our car had been stolen.* 隔壁邻居敲门说我们的车被盗了. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you refer to someone as **the boy next door** or **the girl next door**, you mean that they are respectable and dependable but rather dull and boring. 值得尊敬和依赖但单调乏味的人. ❖ *He was dependable, straightforward, the boy next door.* 他可靠正直, 但单调乏味. PHR

,next 'door's.

You can use **next door's** to indicate that something belongs to the person or people who live in the house to the right or left of your own. 隔壁邻居的. ❖ *...next door's dog.* 隔壁邻居的狗. DET-POSS

,next of 'kin.

Next of kin is sometimes used to refer to the person who is your closest relative, especially in official or legal documents. (尤用于正式或法律文件中)最近的亲属. ❖ *We have notified the next of kin.* 我们已经通知了最近的亲属. N-COLL-UNCOUNT FORMAL

nex·us /'neksəs/; **nexus** is both the singular and plural. 单复数同形.

A **nexus** is a connection or series of connections within a particular situation or system. 联系; 关系; 连接. ❖ *The Prayer Book has provided a flexible enough nexus of beliefs to hold together the different church parties.* 祈祷书提供了各种信仰之间足够灵活的联系纽带, 可以将不同的教派团结起来. N-COUNT FORMAL

NHS /,en eɪ'tʃes/. ◆◆◇◇◇

NHS is an abbreviation for **National Health Service**. National Health Service 的缩写形式. ❖ *Three out of four NHS patients were given an appointment within three months.* 参加国民医疗保健制度的病人中有四分之三在三个月之内能够约见医生. N-SING the N, N n

nia·cin /'naɪəsɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Niacin is a vitamin that occurs in milk, liver, yeast, and some other foods. 烟酸, 尼克酸. N-UNCOUNT

nib /nɪb/ **nibs.**

A **nib** is a small pointed piece of metal at the end of a fountain pen, which controls the flow of ink as you write. 钢笔尖. N-COUNT

nib·ble /'nɪbəl/ **nibbles, nibbling, nibbled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **nibble** food, you eat it by biting very small pieces of it, for example because you are not very hungry. 小口地啃咬. ❖ *She nibbled at the corner of a piece of dry toast.* 她小口地咬着干面包片的一角. VB V n, V at/on n, Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We each took a nibble.* 我们每个人都啃了一小口. N-COUNT

2 When an animal **nibbles** something, it takes small bites of it quickly and repeatedly. (动物快速反复地小口地)咬, 啄. ❖ *The birds cling to the wall and nibble at the brickwork.* 鸟儿抓在墙壁上, 啄着砖块. VB V n, V at/on n, Also V

➪ **Nibble away** means the same as **nibble**. 义同 nibble. ❖ *The rabbits nibbled away on the herbaceous plants.* 野兔一口一口地吃掉草本植物. PHR-V V P on/at n

3 If you **nibble** something, you bite it very gently. 轻咬, 细咬. ❖ *Daniel Winter nibbled on his pen.* 丹尼尔·温特轻咬着钢笔. VB V n, V on/at n

4 If one thing **nibbles** at another, it gradually affects, harms, or destroys it. 逐渐影响; 慢慢削弱; 蚕食. ❖ *It was all going to plan, yet small doubts kept nibbling at the edges of his mind.* 他正要作出计划, 然而有些小疑团仍在影响着他. VB V at n

➪ **Nibble away** means the same as **nibble**. 义同 nibble. ❖ *Several manufacturers are also nibbling away at Ford's traditional customer base.* 好几家制造商也在逐渐拉走福特公司的老顾客. PHR-V V P at n

5 **Nibbles** are small snacks such as biscuits, crisps, and peanuts, that are usually offered to you at parties. 小吃, 点心(聚会中提供的饼干、脆食品和花生等). ❖ *Nibbles go down well with any age group.* 所有年纪的人都爱吃点心. N-COUNT BRITISH

nice /naɪs/ **nicer, nicest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you say that something is **nice**, you mean that you find it attractive, pleasant, or enjoyable. 美好的, 令人愉快的. ❖ *It's nice to be here together again.* 再次在这里相聚很是让人高兴. *We had a nice meal with a bottle of champagne.* 我们吃了顿美餐, 又喝了瓶香槟酒. ◢ **nice·ly** ❖ *He's just written a book, nicely illustrated and not too technical.* 他刚写完一本书, 插图精美, 技术性不是太强. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

2 If you say that it is **nice of** someone to say or do something, you are saying that they are being kind and thoughtful. This is often used as a way of thanking someone. (通常用于感谢某人)好心的, 考虑周到的. ❖ *It's awfully nice of you to come all this way to see me.* 你老远来看我, 真是非常感谢. *'How are your boys?' – 'How nice of you to ask.'* '你的孩子们都好吗?' — '感谢你的问候.' ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that someone is **nice**, you mean that you like them because they are friendly and pleasant. 友好的, 和善的. ❖ *He was a nice fellow, very quiet and courteous.* 他是个和善的人, 性情文静, 很有礼貌. ◢ **nice·ness** ❖ *Mr Major quietly warned them not to mistake his niceness for weakness.* 梅杰先生很平静地警告他们, 不要将他的善意误解成软弱. ADJ-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT

4 If you are **nice** to people, you are friendly, pleasant, or polite towards them. 对...友善的; 有礼貌的. ❖ *She met Mr and Mrs Ricciardi, who were very nice to her.* 她遇到了里恰尔迪夫妇, 他们对她很友善. ◢ **nicely** ❖ *He treated you very nicely and acted like a decent guy.* 他对你很友善, 举止得体. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ, ADV-GRADED ADV after v

5 When the weather is **nice**, it is warm and pleasant. (天气)温和的; 晴好的. ❖ *He nodded to us and said, 'Nice weather we're having.'* 他向我们点了点头, 说道, '今天的天气很好.' ADJ-GRADED

6 You can use **nice** to emphasize a particular quality that you like. 美好的; 令人喜爱的. ❖ *People have got used to nice glossy magazines.* 人们已经习惯于美观的光面杂志. *Add the oats to thicken the mixture and stir until it is nice and creamy.* 加入燕麦使混合物变稠, 并搅拌成很好的奶油状. ADJ PRAGMATICS

7 A **nice** point or distinction is very clear, precise, and based on good reasoning. 清晰的; 精确的; 有充足理由的. ❖ *Those are nice academic arguments, but what about the immediate future?* 那些都是很好的学术论点, 但当前该怎么办呢? ◢ **nicely** ❖ *I think this puts the problem very nicely.* 我想这已把问题说明得非常清楚了. ADJ, ADV-GRADED ADV after v

8 You can use **nice** when you are greeting people. For example, you can say **Nice to meet you** when you meet someone for the first time and **Nice to have met you** when you are saying goodbye to them. You can also say **Nice to see you** when you meet someone you already know. (用于打招呼时)很高兴认识你, 很高兴见到你. ADJ it v link ADJ to-inf PRAGMATICS

9 If someone says **nice one**, they are showing their approval of something clever or funny that they have just seen or heard. 不错; 很好. ❖ *Knowles became Torquay's manager. Nice one.* 诺尔斯成了托奎的经理. 真妙. CONVENTION INFORMAL

10 ➼ 又见 **nicely**.

,nice-'looking.

Someone who is **nice-looking** is physically attractive. 好看的; 美丽的; 潇洒的. ❖ *I saw this nice-looking man in a gray suit.* 我看见了这个穿着灰色西装的潇洒男士. ADJ-GRADED

nice·ly /'naɪsli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is happening or working **nicely** is happening or working in a satisfactory way or in the way that you want it to. (事情的发生或运作)令人满意地. ❖ *She has a bit of private money, so they manage quite nicely.* 她有点私房钱, 因此他们生活得颇为惬意. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

➼ 又见 **nice**.

2 If you say that something will **do nicely**, you mean that it is adequate or satisfactory for the situation. 令人满足; 令人满意. ❖ *A shirt and jersey and an ordinary pair of trousers will do nicely, thank you.* 一件衬衣、一件运动衫和一条普通的裤子就行了, 谢谢你. PHR

ni·cety /'naɪsɪti/ **niceties.**

The **niceties** of a situation are its details, especially with N-COUNT

N

regard to good manners or the appropriate behaviour for that situation. (尤指礼节上的)细节. ◆ *He wasted no time with social niceties.* 他不在社交的繁文缛节上浪费时间.

niche /niːʃ, AM nɪtʃ/ **niches.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In business, a **niche** in the market is a specific area which has its own particular requirements, customers, and products. (产品等在市场中的)定位, 特定位置. ◆ *I think we have found a niche in the toy market.* 我想我们在玩具市场上找到了适合的定位. N-COUNT

2 In business, **niche** marketing is the practice of dividing the market into specialized areas for which particular products are produced. A **niche** market is one of these specialized areas. (市场)有定位的, 专门区域的. ◆ *Many media experts see such all-news channels as part of a general move towards niche marketing.* 许多媒体专家将这些纯新闻频道视为迈向市场定位的一部分. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **niche** is a hollow area in a wall which has been made to hold something such as a statue, or a natural hollow part in a hillside or cliff. (墙上用于放置雕像等的)壁龛; (山或悬崖上的)凹洞. ◆ *There was a niche in the rock where the path ended.* 岩石上有个凹洞, 小路在此到达尽头. N-COUNT

4 Your **niche** is the job or activity which is exactly suitable for you. 非常适合的工作(或活动). ◆ *Simon Lane quickly found his niche as a busy freelance model maker.* 西蒙·莱恩很快找到了适合自己的工作, 当上了忙碌的自由职业模型制作师. N-COUNT

5 If you **carve a niche** for yourself, you organize your work to create a secure position. 为工作创造安稳的地位. ◆ *...a firm of solicitors that has carved a niche for itself in handling claims for investor compensation.* 一个为自己在处理投资赔偿方面建立稳健地位的法律顾问公司. PHR

nick /nɪk/ **nicks, nicking, nicked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **nicks** something, they steal it. 偷, 盗. ◆ *He smashed a window to get in and nicked a load of silver cups.* 他破窗而入、偷走了许多银杯. *He'll think twice about nicking bags that aren't his again.* 他下次再偷别人的包时会三思而行. VB INFORMAL BRITISH V n

2 If the police **nick** someone, they arrest them. 逮捕. ◆ *The police nicked me for carrying an offensive weapon.* 警察因为我携带攻击性武器而逮捕我. *Keep quiet or we'll all get nicked.* 保持安静, 否则我们都会被抓起来的. VB V n INFORMAL BRITISH get/be V-ed

3 **The nick** is a prison, or a police station. 监狱; 警署. ◆ *After several years banged up in the nick, even you might start to go mad.* 在监狱里关了数年之后, 即使是你也可能变疯的. N-COUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

4 If you **nick** something or **nick** yourself, you accidentally make a small cut or scratch in the surface of the object or your skin. (无意中)刮蹭, 留下划痕; 割伤. ◆ *When I pulled out of the space, I nicked the rear bumper of the car in front of me.* 在把车从停车位开出时, 我将前面汽车的后保险杠刮蹭了. *He dropped a bottle in the kitchen and nicked himself on broken glass.* 他在厨房里弄掉一个瓶子, 自己被碎玻璃割伤. VB V n V pron-refl

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The barbed wire had left only the tiniest nick just below my right eye.* 带刺的铁丝网只在我右眼的正下方留下了很小的痕迹. N-COUNT

5 **Nick** is used in expressions such as **'in good nick'** or **'in bad nick'** to describe the physical condition of someone or something. 状态好; 状态不好. ◆ *Tom's house is actually in better nick than mine.* 汤姆的屋子实际上比我屋子的状况要好. PHR

6 If you say that something happens **in the nick of time**, you are emphasizing that it happens at the last possible moment. 恰好及时; 紧要关头. ◆ *Seems we got here just in the nick of time.* 好像我们来得正是时候. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

nick·el /ˈnɪkəl/ **nickels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Nickel** is a silver-coloured metal that is used in making steel. 镍. N-UNCOUNT

2 In the United States and Canada, a **nickel** is a coin worth five cents. (美国和加拿大)五分硬币, 镍币. N-COUNT

nick·name /ˈnɪkneɪm/ **nicknames, nicknaming, nicknamed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **nickname** someone or something, you give them an informal name. 为...起绰号. ◆ *When he got older I nicknamed him Little Alf.* 他长大以后, 我给他起了个绰号叫小阿尔夫. VB V n n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Red got his nickname for his red hair.* '阿红'因他的红头发而得名. N-COUNT

nico·tine /ˈnɪkɪtiːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Nicotine is an addictive substance contained in tobacco. (烟草中的)尼古丁. N-UNCOUNT

niece /niːs/ **nieces.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **niece** is the daughter of their sister or brother. 侄女; 外甥女. N-COUNT

nif·ty /ˈnɪfti/ **niftier, niftiest.**

If you describe something as **nifty**, you think it is neat and pleasing or cleverly done. 整洁的; 令人满意的; 精巧的. ◆ *Bridgeport was a pretty nifty place.* 布里奇波特是个很整洁的地方. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

nig·gard·ly /ˈnɪgədli/.

If you describe someone or something as **niggardly**, you are critical of their meanness or lack of generosity. 吝啬的; 小气的. ◆ *...a niggardly supply of hot water.* 少得可怜的热水供应. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

nig·gle /ˈnɪgəl/ **niggles, niggling, niggled.**

1 If something **niggles** you, it causes you to worry slightly over a long period of time. 长时间困扰, 不断烦扰. ◆ *It's been niggling at my mind ever since I met Neville in Nice.* 自从在尼斯遇见内维尔后, 这件事一直在心头困扰着我. *The puzzle niggled away in Arnold's mind.* 这个难题一直在困扰阿诺德. VB V n V at n V away Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *So why is there a little niggle at the back of my mind?* 那么为什么在我心底仍有一些困扰呢? N-COUNT

2 If someone **niggles** you, they annoy you by continually criticizing you for what you think are small or insignificant details. 吹毛求疵, 挑小毛病. ◆ *You tend to niggle at your partner, and get hurt when he doesn't hug you.* 你总是挑伴侣的毛病, 他一旦不拥抱你, 你就感到受了伤害. VB V n V at n Also V, V n that

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The life we have built together is more important than any minor niggle either of us might have.* 我们一起建立的生活比我们某一方可能有的小毛病重要得多. N-COUNT

nig·gling /ˈnɪgəlɪŋ/.

A **niggling** injury or worry is small but bothers you over a long period of time. (伤痛或担忧等)轻微而持久的. ADJ-GRADED

nigh /naɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an event **is nigh**, it will happen very soon. (事件)即将发生, 临近. ◆ *The end of the world may be nigh, but do we really care?* 世界末日可能就要到来, 但我们真的在乎吗? ADV be ADV DATED

➡ 又见 **well-nigh**.

2 **Nigh on** an amount, number, or age means almost that amount, number, or age. (数量、数目或年龄等)接近. ◆ *I had to pay nigh on forty pounds for him.* 我得付给他将近40英镑. PHR DATED

night /naɪt/ **nights.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **night** is the part of each day when the sun has set and it is dark outside, especially the time when people are sleeping. 夜晚, 夜间. ◆ *He didn't leave the house all night.* 他整夜都未离开那房子. *Finally night fell.* 夜幕终于降临了. N-VAR

2 The **night** is the period of time between the end of the afternoon and the time that you go to bed. (下午结束到睡觉前的时间)晚上; 傍晚. ◆ *So whose party was it last night?* 昨晚的宴会是谁举办的? *Demiris took Catherine to dinner the following night.* 次日傍晚, 德米里斯带着凯瑟琳去吃晚饭. N-COUNT

3 A particular **night** is a particular evening when a special event takes place, such as a show or a play. (有特别活动的)夜晚. ◆ *The first night crowd packed the building.* 第一天晚上人群挤满了整栋楼. *...election night.* 选举之夜. N-COUNT supp N

4 If it is a particular time **at night**, it is during the time when it gets dark and before midnight. (天黑至午夜)在晚上. ◆ *He works obsessively from 7.15 am to 9 or 10 at night.* 他从早上7:15到晚上9点或10点着迷似地工作. PHR

5 If something happens **at night**, it happens regularly during PHR

the evening or night. 在晚上. ❖ *He was going to college at night, in order to become an accountant.* 他当时晚上要去上大学,想成为一名会计师.

6 If something happens **day and night** or **night and day**, it happens all the time without stopping. 一天到晚; 不停地. ❖ *He was at my door night and day, demanding my attention.* 他日夜来到我的门前,希望得到我的注意. PHR

7 If you have **an early night**, you go to bed early. If you have **a late night**, you go to bed late. 睡觉时间早(或晚). PHR

8 ➡ **morning, noon, and night**: 见 **morning**.

night·cap /ˈnaɪtkæp/ **nightcaps.**

A **nightcap** is a drink that you have just before you go to bed, usually an alcoholic drink. 睡前饮料(通常指酒精饮料). N-COUNT

night·clothes /ˈnaɪtkləʊðz/.

Nightclothes are clothes that you wear in bed. 睡衣. N-PLURAL

night·club /ˈnaɪtklʌb/ **nightclubs;** 又拼作 **night club.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **nightclub** is a place where people go late in the evening to drink and dance. 夜总会. N-COUNT

night·club·bing /ˈnaɪtklʌbɪŋ/.

Nightclubbing is the activity of going to nightclubs. 逛夜总会. N-UNCOUNT

night·dress /ˈnaɪtdres/ **nightdresses.**

A **nightdress** is a sort of loose dress that a woman or girl wears in bed. The usual American word is **nightgown**. 女式睡衣. [美]一般作 nightgown. N-COUNT BRITISH

night·fall /ˈnaɪtfɔːl/.

Nightfall is the time of day when it starts to get dark. 黄昏, 傍晚. ❖ *I need to get to Lyon by nightfall.* 我必须在黄昏前到达里昂. N-UNCOUNT

night·gown /ˈnaɪtgaʊn/ **nightgowns.** N-COUNT

A **nightgown** is a **nightdress**. 即 nightdress. AMERICAN

nightie /ˈnaɪti/ **nighties.**

A **nightie** is a nightdress. 女式睡衣. ❖ *Carol was shivering in just her nightie.* 卡萝尔因只穿着睡衣而发抖. N-COUNT INFORMAL

night·in·gale /ˈnaɪtɪŋgeɪl, AM -tən-/ **nightingales.**

A **nightingale** is a small brown bird. The male's song, which can be heard at night, is very melodic. 夜莺. N-COUNT

night·life /ˈnaɪtlaɪf/; 又拼作 **night-life.**

Nightlife is all the entertainment and social activities that are available at night in towns and cities, such as nightclubs and theatres. 夜生活. ❖ *Hamburg's energetic nightlife is second to none.* 汉堡活跃的夜生活不亚于任何地方. N-UNCOUNT

night·ly /ˈnaɪtli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **nightly** event happens every night. 每夜的, 每晚的. ❖ *We watched the nightly news.* 我们收看每晚的新闻. ...*air raids were a nightly occurrence.* 空袭每晚都发生. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *She appears nightly on the television news.* 她每晚都在电视新闻中露面. ADV

night·mare /ˈnaɪtmeə/ **nightmares.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **nightmare** is a very frightening dream. 梦魇, 噩梦. ❖ *All the victims still suffered nightmares.* 所有的受害者仍然深受噩梦之苦. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a situation as a **nightmare**, you mean that it is very frightening and unpleasant. 可怕的事物. ❖ *The years in prison were a nightmare.* 在监狱中的那些岁月就是一场噩梦. N-COUNT

3 If you refer to a situation as a **nightmare**, you are saying in a very emphatic way that it is irritating because it causes you a lot of trouble. 令人烦恼恐惧的事. ❖ *Taking my son Peter to a restaurant was a nightmare.* 带我儿子彼得去饭馆真让人心烦. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

night·mar·ish /ˈnaɪtmeərɪʃ/.

If you describe something as **nightmarish**, you mean that it is extremely frightening and unpleasant. 令人恐惧的; 极不愉快的. ❖ *She described a nightmarish scene of dead bodies lying in the streets.* 她描述了尸横街头的可怕场面. ADJ-GRADED

ˈnight owl, night owls.

A **night owl** is someone who regularly stays up late at night, or who prefers to work at night. 经常熬夜的人, 夜猫子. ❖ *The late-night parties make the hotel a haven for night owls.* 午夜晚会使这家酒店成了夜猫子的好去处. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈnight porter, night porters.

A **night porter** is a person whose job is to be on duty at the main reception desk of a hotel throughout the night. (旅馆服务台的)夜间值班员. N-COUNT

N

ˈnight school, night schools.

Someone who goes to **night school** does an educational course in the evenings. 夜校. ❖ *People can go out to work in the daylight hours and then come to night school in the evening.* 人们可以白天去工作, 晚上上夜校. N-VAR

night·shirt /ˈnaɪtʃɜːt/ **nightshirts.**

A **nightshirt** is a long, loose shirt worn in bed. 宽松长睡衣. N-COUNT

night·spot /ˈnaɪtspɒt/ **nightspots.**

A **nightspot** is a nightclub. 夜总会. ❖ ...*Harlem's most famous nightspot, the Cotton Club.* 哈莱姆区最著名的夜总会—棉花俱乐部. N-COUNT INFORMAL

night·stick /ˈnaɪtstɪk/ **nightsticks.**

A **nightstick** is a short thick club that is carried by policemen in the United States. (美国)警棍. N-COUNT

ˈnight-time; 又拼作 **night time.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Night-time is the period of time between when it gets dark and when the sun rises. 夜间. ❖ *A twelve hour night time curfew is in force.* 正在实行12小时的宵禁. N-UNCOUNT

night·watch·man /ˌnaɪtˈwɒtʃmən/ **nightwatchmen;** 又拼作 **night-watchman.**

A **nightwatchman** is a person whose job is to guard buildings at night. (大楼的)夜间门卫. N-COUNT

night·wear /ˈnaɪtweə/.

Nightwear is clothing that you wear in bed. 睡衣, 睡服. N-UNCOUNT

ni·hil·ism /ˈnaɪlɪzəm/.

Nihilism is the belief that there is no justification for any existing authorities or institutions, and that they should all be rejected or destroyed. 虚无主义. ◢ **ni·hil·ist, nihilists** ❖ *Why wasn't Weber a nihilist?* 韦伯为什么不是一个虚无主义者呢? N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

ni·hil·is·tic /ˌnaɪˈlɪstɪk/.

If you describe someone as **nihilistic**, you mean they do not trust political and religious authority and place their faith in the individual. 虚无主义的(指不相信政治和宗教权威而相信个人的观点). ADJ-GRADED

nil /nɪl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Nil** means the same as nought or zero. It is usually used to say what the score is in sports such as rugby or football. (体育比赛分数)零. ❖ *They beat the defending champions, Argentina, one-nil in the final.* 他们在决赛中以1比0击败卫冕冠军阿根廷队. NUMBER

2 If you say that something is **nil**, you mean that it does not exist at all. 无. ❖ *Their legal rights are virtually nil.* 他们几乎没有法定权利. N-UNCOUNT

nim·ble /ˈnɪmbəl/ **nimbler, nimblest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **nimble** is able to move their fingers, hands, or legs quickly and easily. 手脚灵敏的; 敏捷的. ❖ *Val, who was light and nimble on her feet, learnt to dance the tango.* 瓦尔脚步轻巧敏捷, 学会了跳探戈舞. ◢ **nim·bly** ❖ *Sabrina jumped nimbly out of the van.* 萨布丽娜敏捷地从小卡车中跳出. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you say that someone has a **nimble** mind, you mean they are clever and can think very quickly. 思维敏捷的; 聪明的. ❖ *Elderly people are told that if they want to keep their minds nimble, they must use them.* 老年人被告知, 如果想保持思维敏捷他们必须经常用脑. ADJ-GRADED

nim·bus /ˈnɪmbəs/.

A **nimbus** is a large dark grey cloud that brings rain or snow. 雨云(带来雨或雪的大片乌云). ❖ ...*layers of cold nimbus clouds.* 一层层寒冷的雨云. N-SING TECHNICAL

nimby /ˈnɪmbi/; 又拼作 **Nimby.**

If you say that someone has a **nimby** attitude, you are criticizing them because they do not want any new developments such as housing or roads near to where they live. **Nimby** is an abbreviation for 'not in my backyard'. (贬义)反对在自己居所附近建房修路的. not in my backyard的缩写形式. ❖ ...*the usual nimby protests from local* ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

N

residents. 当地居民通常会提出的反对在他们居住地附近进行开发的抗议.

nine /naɪn/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Nine** is the number 9. 九. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 ➤ **nine times out of ten**: 见 **time**.

nine·teen /ˌnaɪnˈtiːn/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Nineteen is the number 19. 十九. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

nine·teenth /ˌnaɪnˈtiːnθ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

The **nineteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number nineteen. 第十九. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

nine·ti·eth /ˈnaɪntiəθ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

The **ninetieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number ninety. 第九十. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

nine·ty /ˈnaɪnti/ **nineties**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Ninety** is the number 90. 九十. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 When you talk about the **nineties**, you are referring to numbers between 90 and 99. For example, if the temperature is **in the nineties**, the temperature is between 90 and 99 degrees. 90至99之间的数目. N-PLURAL

3 **The nineties** is the decade between 1990 and 1999. (20世纪)90年代. N-PLURAL the N

nin·ny /ˈnɪni/ **ninnies**.

If you refer to someone as a **ninny**, you think that they are foolish or silly. 傻瓜, 蠢人. N-COUNT INFORMAL, DATED

ninth /naɪnθ/ **ninths**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **ninth** item in a series is the one that you count as number nine. 第九. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

2 A **ninth** is one of nine equal parts of something. 九分之一. FRACTION

nip /nɪp/ **nips, nipping, nipped**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **nip** somewhere, usually somewhere nearby, you go there quickly or for a short time. 迅速前往, 急忙赶往(某处). ❖ *Should I nip out and get some groceries?* 我该出去一会儿买点儿食品杂货吗? VB no passive INFORMAL, BRITISH V adv/prep

2 If a person or an animal **nips** you, they pinch or bite you lightly. 轻掐, 轻咬, 轻夹. ❖ *He nipped Billy's cheek with two rough fingers.* 他用两只粗糙的手指轻轻捏了捏比利的面颊. *I have known cases where dogs have nipped babies.* 我知道狗咬婴孩的几则事例. VB V n Also V at n, V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a petty nip, which fails to break the skin or draw blood.* 轻轻一掐, 既没有弄破皮, 也没有出血. N-COUNT

3 A **nip** is a small sip or amount of strong alcoholic drink. 少量烈性酒; 一小口烈性酒. ❖ *She had a habit of taking an occasional nip from a flask of cognac.* 她有个习惯, 就是不时地从长颈瓶中喝一小口干邑白兰地酒. N-COUNT

4 ➤ **to nip** something **in the bud**: 见 **bud**.

nip·per /ˈnɪpə/ **nippers**.

A **nipper** is a child. 孩子. ❖ *I'm not ever going to forget what you've done for the nippers.* 我永远不会忘记你为孩子们所做的一切. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

nip·ple /ˈnɪpəl/ **nipples**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **nipples** on someone's body are the two small pieces of slightly hard flesh on their chest. Babies suck milk from their mothers' breasts through the nipples. (人的)乳头. N-COUNT

2 A **nipple** is a piece of rubber or plastic which is fitted to the top of a baby's bottle. (橡皮或塑料做的)奶头. ❖ *...a white plastic bottle with a rubber nipple.* 一个带有橡皮奶头的白色塑料瓶. N-COUNT

nip·py /ˈnɪpi/.

1 If the weather is **nippy**, it is rather cold. 寒冷的, 凛冽的. ❖ *...it could get suddenly nippy in the evenings.* 晚间天气可能会骤冷. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something or someone as **nippy**, you mean they can move very quickly over short distances. 敏捷的, 动作迅速的. ❖ *This nippy new car has fold-down rear seats.* 这辆快捷的新车有可折叠的后座. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

nir·va·na /nɪəˈvɑːnə, nɜː-/.

1 In the Hindu and Buddhist religions, **Nirvana** is the ultimate state of spiritual enlightenment that can possibly be achieved. (印度教或佛教中的)涅槃; 解脱. N-UNCOUNT

2 People sometimes refer to a state of complete happiness and peace as **nirvana**. 无忧无虑的境界; 极乐世界. ❖ *Many businessmen think that a world where relative prices never varied would be nirvana.* 许多商人认为一个相对价格永远不变的世界将是天堂. N-UNCOUNT

nit /nɪt/ **nits**.

1 If someone has lice in their hair, the eggs of this insect are referred to as **nits**. 虱子卵. N-PLURAL

2 If you refer to someone as a **nit** or **nitwit**, you think they are a stupid or silly. 傻瓜, 笨蛋. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

nit·pick·ing /ˈnɪtpɪkɪŋ/; 又拼作 **nit-picking**.

If you refer to someone's opinion as **nitpicking**, you disapprove of the fact that it concentrates on small and unimportant details, especially to try and find fault with something. 吹毛求疵, 挑剔. ❖ *A lot of nit-picking was going on about irrelevant things.* 有许多对不相关事物的挑剔. *I can get down to nitpicking detail, I am pretty fussy about certain things.* 我可以认真地去对细节吹毛求疵, 我对某些东西相当挑剔. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

ni·trate /ˈnaɪtreɪt/ **nitrates**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Nitrates are chemical compounds that consist of nitrogen, oxygen, and some other element or elements. They are used as fertilizers in agriculture. (用作肥料)硝酸盐. ❖ *High levels of nitrate occur in Eastern England because of the heavy use of fertilizers.* 因为化肥用量很大, 英格兰东部的硝酸盐的含量很高. N-VAR

ˌnitric ˈacid.

Nitric acid is a strong colourless acid containing nitrogen, hydrogen, and oxygen. 硝酸. N-UNCOUNT

nitro- /ˈnaɪtrəʊ-/.

Nitro combines with nouns to form other nouns referring to things which contain nitrogen and oxygen. (与名词连用构成名词)硝基的. ❖ *...highly corrosive substances such as nitro-phosphates.* 腐蚀性强的物质, 如硝化磷酸盐. COMB

ni·tro·gen /ˈnaɪtrədʒən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Nitrogen is a colourless element that has no smell and is usually found as a gas. It forms about 78% of the earth's atmosphere, and is found in all living things. 氮. N-UNCOUNT

ni·tro·glyc·er·in /ˌnaɪtrəʊˈglɪsərɪn/; 又拼作 **nitroglycerine**.

Nitroglycerin is an explosive liquid that is used in making dynamite and also in some medicines. 硝化甘油(用于制造炸药和药物). N-UNCOUNT

nitty-gritty /ˌnɪti ˈgrɪti/; 又拼作 **nitty gritty**.

If people get down to the **nitty-gritty** of a matter, situation, or activity, they discuss the most important, basic parts of it or facts about it. 本质; 事实真相. ❖ *...the nitty gritty of everyday politics.* 日常政治的本质. N-SING INFORMAL

nit·wit /ˈnɪtwɪt/.

➤ 见 **nit**.

no /nəʊ/ **noes** or **no's**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **no** to give a negative response to a question. (对问题作否定回答)不, 不是, 没有. ❖ *'Any problems?'—'No, I'm O.K.'* '出什么事了?'—'没有, 我没事.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

2 You use **no** to say that something that someone has just said is not true. (指出某人所说的话不正确)不, 不对. ❖ *'We thought you'd emigrated.'—'No, no.'* '我们以为你已经移民了.'—'不, 没有.' *'You're getting worse than me.'—'No I'm not.'* '你变得比我更差.'—'不对, 我没有.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

3 You use **no** to refuse an offer or a request, or to refuse permission. (表示拒绝)不, 不用, 不行. ❖ *'Here, have mine.'—'No, this is fine.'* '来, 用我的.'—'不用了, 这个很好.' *After all, the worst the boss can do is say no if you ask him.* 毕竟, 老板能做的最坏的事就是对你的请求说不. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

4 You use **no** to indicate that you do not want someone to do something. (表示不允许)不, 不行. ❖ *No. I forbid it.* 不, 我不允许这种事. *'No. It's not right. We mustn't.'* '不, 那不对. 我们不能那么做.' EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

5 You use **no** to acknowledge a negative statement or to show that you accept and understand it. (对否定陈述表示同意、接受、理解)是这样, 是的, 对. ❖ *'I don't know him, do I?'—'No, you don't.'* '我不认识他, 是吗?'—'是的, 你不认 CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

识他.'

6 You use **no** as a way of introducing a correction to what you have just said. (用于纠正刚说过的话)不. ❖ *...500 grams, no, a little less than that.* 500克, 不, 稍微少一些. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

7 You use **no** to express shock or disappointment at something you have just been told. (对所听到的消息表示震惊或失望)不会吧. ❖ *'We went with Sarah and the married man that she's currently seeing.' – 'Oh no.'* '我们与莎拉和她最近常会面的那个已婚男人一起去的.' — '哦, 不会吧.' EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

8 You use **no** to mean not any or not one person or thing. 没有. ❖ *He had no intention of paying the cash.* 他没打算支付现金. *No letters survive from this early period.* 早期的信件没有保存下来. DET

9 You use **no** to emphasize that someone or something definitely does not have the characteristic or identity mentioned. 算不上, 不是. ❖ *He is no singer.* 他根本称不上是个歌手. *Kathryn was no beauty at the best of times.* 凯瑟琳最漂亮时也算不上是个美女. DET PRAGMATICS

10 If you say **there is no** doing a particular thing, you mean that it is very difficult or impossible to do that thing. 很困难; 不可能. ❖ *There is no going back to the life she had.* 不可能再回到她以前的生活. PHR

11 You use **no** when saying that something does not exceed a particular amount or number, or does not have more of a particular quality than something else. (数量或数目)不超过; (性质)不具备. ❖ *...no later than the end of 1994.* 不晚于1994年底. *...no fewer than thirty climbers reached the summit.* 不少于30个攀登者登上了山顶. *...he will be no more effective than his predecessors.* 他不会比他的前任更有效率. ADV ADV compar

12 You use **no** in front of an adjective and noun to make the noun group mean its opposite. (用于形容词和名词合成的词组前, 表示反义)不; 没有. ❖ *Today's elections on the island are of no great importance in themselves.* 今天在该岛举行的选举本身没有多大价值. DET

13 **No** is used in notices or instructions to say that a particular activity or thing is forbidden. (用于布告、指示等)不准, 不允许. ❖ *...'no smoking' signs.* '不准吸烟'的标志. *No talking after lights out.* 熄灯后不准讲话. DET PRAGMATICS

14 A **no** is a person who has answered 'no' to a question or who has voted against something. **No** is also used to refer to their answer or vote. 作否定回答的人; 投反对票的人; 否定回答; 反对票. ❖ *According to the latest opinion polls, the noes have 50 percent, the yeses 35 percent.* 根据最新的民意调查显示, 作否定回答的人占50%, 作肯定回答的人占35%. N-COUNT

15 ➻ to not **take no for an answer**: 见 **answer**.
➻ **no doubt**: 见 **doubt**.
➻ **no less**: 见 **less**.
➻ **no less than**: 见 **less**.
➻ **no longer**: 见 **long**.
➻ **in no way**: 见 **way**.
➻ **there's no way**: 见 **way**.
➻ **no way**: 见 **way**.

No., Nos. ♦◇◇◇◇

No. is a written abbreviation for 'number'. number的缩写形式. ❖ *Mansell had two cars at his disposal and was the official No.1.* 曼塞尔手头有两部车可供使用, 他是第一号正式车手.

nob /nɒb/ nobs.

If you refer to a group of people as the **nobs**, you mean they are rich or come from a much higher social class than you do. (英国)有钱人; 上流人物. ❖ *...the nobs who live in the Big House.* 住在'大宅'里的有钱人. N-COUNT INFORMAL, DATED, BRITISH

nob·ble /ˈnɒbəl/ nobbles, nobbling, nobbled.

1 If someone **nobbles** an important group of people such as a committee, they bribe or threaten them in order to make them do something. 买通, 收买, 威胁(要人). ❖ *...allegations of attempts to nobble the jury.* 关于企图收买陪审团的指控. VB INFORMAL, BRITISH V n

2 If someone **nobbles** a racehorse, they deliberately harm it, often using drugs, in order to prevent it from winning a race. (赛马中)伤害马匹使其不能获胜. VB INFORMAL, BRITISH

3 If someone **nobbles** your plans or chances of succeeding, they prevent you from achieving what you want. 阻碍, 破坏(计划). ❖ *...an attempt to nobble Mr Heseltine's political progress.* 企图妨碍赫塞尔廷先生政治进展的企图. VB INFORMAL, BRITISH V n

N

no·bil·ity /nəʊˈbɪlɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **The nobility** of a society are all the people who have titles and belong to a high social class. (社会阶层)贵族. ❖ *They married into the nobility.* 他们与贵族联姻. N-COLL-SING the N

2 A person's **nobility** is the noble and admirable quality of their behaviour and character. 高贵的品格. ❖ *She is not without some instincts of nobility and generosity.* 她并不是没有一些高贵和慷慨的天性. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

no·ble /ˈnəʊbəl/ nobles; nobler, noblest. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone is a **noble** person, you admire and respect their honesty, bravery, and unselfishness. 高尚情操的; 正直的; 英勇的; 无私的. ❖ *He was an upright and noble man who was always willing to help.* 他正直无私, 总是乐于助人. ◢**no·bly** ❖ *They have supported us nobly in this war.* 他们在这场战争中无私地援助了我们. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you say that something is a **noble** idea, goal, or action, you admire it because it is based on high moral principles. (思想、目标、行为)高尚的, 高贵的. ❖ *He had implicit faith in the noble intentions of the Emperor.* 他对皇帝的高尚动机毫不怀疑. *Their cause was noble.* 他们的事业是高尚的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 If you describe something as **noble**, you think that its appearance or quality is very impressive, making it superior to other things of its type. 壮观的, 宏伟的. ❖ *...the great parks with their noble trees.* 树木参天的大公园. ADJ-GRADED

4 **Noble** means belonging to a high social class and having a title. 贵族的. ❖ *...rich and noble families.* 富有的贵族家庭. ADJ-GRADED

5 In former times, people who belonged to a high social class and had titles such as 'Baron' or 'Duke' were referred to as **nobles**. (社会阶层)贵族. N-COUNT

noble·man /ˈnəʊbəlmən/ noblemen.

In former times, a **nobleman** was a man who was a member of the nobility. 贵族. N-COUNT

no·blesse oblige /nəʊˌbles əˈbliːʒ/.

Noblesse oblige is the idea that privileged people, for example those of a high social class, should act honourably and use their privileges to help other people. 显贵者应有品德; 位高则任重. ❖ *They did so without hope of further profit and out of a sense of noblesse oblige.* 他们这样做不是为了得到更多利益, 而只是出于贵人行为理应高尚的意识. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

noble·woman /ˈnəʊbəlwʊmən/ noblewomen.

In former times, a **noblewoman** was a woman who was a member of the nobility. 女贵族. N-COUNT

no·body /ˈnəʊbɒdi/ nobodies. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Nobody** or **no one** means not a single person, or not a single member of a particular group or set. 没有人, 无人. ❖ *Nobody realizes how bad things are.* 没有人意识到事情有多糟糕. *Everyone wants to be a hero, but no one wants to die.* 每个人都想当英雄, 但没有人愿去死. PRON-INDEF

2 If someone says that a person is a **nobody**, they are saying in an unkind way that the person is not at all important. 无足轻重的人; 小人物. ❖ *A man in my position has nothing to fear from a nobody like you.* 处于我这种地位的人根本不害怕像你这样的无名小卒. N-COUNT

ˌno ˈclaims; 又拼作 no-claims.

A **no claims** discount or bonus is a discount or bonus that you get on an insurance policy when you have not made any claims on it in the previous year. (因前一年未向保险公司要求过赔偿而获得的)无索赔赠金. ❖ *Motorists could lose their no-claims discount.* 驾驶人士可能失去无索赔赠金. ADJ ADJ n

ˌno-ˈconfidence. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If members of an organization pass a vote or motion of **no-confidence** in someone, they take a vote which shows that they no longer support that person or their ideas. 不信 N-UNCOUNT

N

任(投票). ❖ *The students passed a motion of no-confidence in the college principal.* 学生通过了对学院院长的不信任动议.

2 You can refer to something people say or do as **a vote of no-confidence** when it shows that they no longer support a particular person or organization. 表示不再信任的投票. ❖ *Many police officers view this action as a vote of no-confidence in their service.* 许多警官把这举动看做是不再支持他们工作的表示. N-UNCOUNT

noc·tur·nal /nɒk'tɜːnəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Nocturnal** means occurring at night. 夜间发生的. ❖ *...the immensity of the nocturnal sky.* 夜空的浩瀚无际. ADJ

2 **Nocturnal** creatures are active mostly at night. 夜间活动的. ❖ *When there is a full moon, this nocturnal rodent is careful to stay in its burrow.* 月圆时, 夜间活动的啮齿动物总是谨慎地待在洞里. ADJ

noc·turne /'nɒktɜːn/ **nocturnes.**

A **nocturne** is a short gentle piece of music, often one written to be played on the piano. (常以钢琴奏出的)夜曲. N-COUNT

nod /nɒd/ **nods, nodding, nodded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **nod**, you move your head downwards and upwards to show that you are answering 'yes' to a question, or to show agreement, understanding, or approval. 点头(表示同意或理解). ❖ *'Are you okay?' I asked. She nodded and smiled.* '你没事吧?' 我问道.她点头微笑. *Jacques tasted one and nodded his approval.* 雅克尝了一口, 赞赏地点点头. VB no passive V V n Also V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *'Probably,' agreed Hunter, with a slow nod of his head.* '也许吧,' 亨特同意地说, 慢慢地点点头. *He gave Sabrina a quick nod of acknowledgement.* 他对萨布里纳很快地点点头, 表示感谢. N-COUNT

2 If you **nod** in a particular direction, you bend your head once in that direction in order to indicate something or to give someone a signal to do something. (朝某一方向)点头示意. ❖ *'Does it work?' he asked, nodding at the piano.* '这能弹吗?' 他问, 朝钢琴点点头. *He lifted the end of the canoe, nodding to me to take up mine.* 他抬起独木舟的一端, 向我点头示意, 要我抬起我这一端. VB no passive V prep V to n to-inf

3 If you **nod**, you bend your head once, as a way of saying hello or goodbye. 点头招呼. ❖ *All the girls nodded and said 'Hi'.* 所有女孩都点头招呼, 说 '嗨'. *Tom nodded a greeting but didn't say anything.* 汤姆点头致意, 但什么也没说. *Both of them smiled and nodded at friends.* 他们俩都微笑着, 向朋友们点头致意. VB no passive V V n V at/to n Also V n to n

4 In football, if a player **nods** the ball in a particular direction, they hit the ball there with their head. (足球中)用头顶(球). ❖ *Taylor leapt up to nod the ball home.* 泰勒跳起来把球顶进球门. *Brian McClair pulled United level, nodding in his twenty-third goal of the season.* 布赖恩·麦克莱尔顶进了他本赛季的第23个球, 帮联队扳平. VB V n adv/prep V adv

5 If you **give** someone **the nod** or if you **give the nod** to someone, you give them permission to do something. 同意(某人)做(某事). ❖ *'Keep him outside till I give you the nod.'* '在我点头同意前, 别让他进来.' PHR INFORMAL

6 If a proposal is accepted **on the nod**, it is accepted without being questioned or argued about. (未经提问或讨论就获得)接受, 同意. ❖ *Big issues are going through on the nod.* 重大问题未经讨论就会被通过. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

nod off.

If you **nod off**, you fall asleep, especially when you had not intended to. 打瞌睡. ❖ *He was so tired that he started to nod off at work.* 他非常累, 以至在工作时就开始打瞌睡. *He was nodding off to sleep in an armchair.* 他在扶手椅上打瞌睡. PHR-V INFORMAL V P V P to n

node /nəʊd/ **nodes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **node** is a point, especially in the form of lump or swelling, where one thing joins another. 交接点; 节; 结. ❖ *Cut them off cleanly through the stem just below the node.* 把它们紧挨这个节下的茎整齐地削掉. N-COUNT

nod·ule /'nɒdjuːl, AM -dʒuːl/ **nodules.**

1 A **nodule** is a small lump or swelling that can appear on your skin or in your body and which may need medical treatment. 瘤. ❖ *In a typical case, there is a small inflamed nodule just under the skin.* 典型病例中, 在皮肤下会有一个发炎的小瘤. N-COUNT MEDICAL

2 A **nodule** is a small round lump which is found on the roots of certain plants. (植物根部的)小圆块. ❖ *...bacteria that live in root nodules on certain plants.* 繁衍在某些植物根部小圆块里的细菌. N-COUNT

Noel /nəʊ'el/.

Noel is sometimes printed on Christmas cards and Christmas wrapping paper to mean 'Christmas'. 圣诞节(常印在贺卡和包装纸上). N-PROPER

,no-'go area, no-go areas.

1 If you refer to a place as a **no-go area**, you mean it has a reputation for violence and crime which makes people frightened to go there. (因暴力和罪案使人们害怕去的)禁区. ❖ *...a subway system whose reputation for violence and lawlessness makes it a no-go area for many natives of the city.* 以暴力和无法无天而闻名的地铁系统成了许多本市居民不敢去的禁区. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **no-go area** is a place which is controlled by a group of people who use force to prevent other people from entering it. (武装队伍所控制的)禁区. ❖ *The security forces entered the IRA's no-go areas.* 治安部队进入了爱尔兰共和军控制的禁区. N-COUNT

noise /nɔɪz/ **noises.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Noise** is a loud or unpleasant sound. 噪声, 杂音. ❖ *There was too much noise in the room and he needed peace.* 房间里噪音太大, 他需要安静. *The noise of bombs and guns was incessant.* 枪炮声不断. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **noise** is a sound that someone or something makes. (人或物发出的)声音. ❖ *...birdsong and other animal noises.* 鸟鸣及其他动物发出的声音. *She'd been working in her room till a noise had disturbed her.* 她一直在房间里工作, 直到一个声音打扰了她. N-COUNT

3 If someone **makes noises** of a particular kind about something, they say things that indicate their attitude to it in a rather indirect or vague way. (某人间接或含糊的)表明态度. ❖ *The President took care to make encouraging noises about the future.* 总统谨慎地表达了对未来令人鼓舞的态度. *His mother had also started making noises about it being time for him to leave home.* 他的母亲也开始间接表示到了他应该离开家的时候了. N-PLURAL

4 If you say that someone **makes the right noises** or **makes all the right noises**, you think that they are showing concern or enthusiasm about something because they feel they ought to rather than because they really want to. 假意关心; 故作踊跃. ❖ *He was making all the right noises about multi-party democracy and human rights.* 他假意关心多党民主和人权. PHR

5 ➞ 又见 **big noise**.

noise·less /'nɔɪzləs/.

Something or someone that is **noiseless** does not make any sound. 无声的, 静的. ❖ *The snow was light and noiseless as it floated down.* 雪花轻轻地悄然落下. ◢ **noise·less·ly** ❖ *I shut the door noiselessly behind me.* 我把身后的门悄声地关上. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

noi·some /'nɔɪsəm/.

If you describe something or someone as **noisome**, you mean that you find them extremely unpleasant. 令人厌恶的. ❖ *His noisome reputation for corruption had already begun to spread.* 他令人厌恶的贪污名声已开始传开. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

noisy /'nɔɪzi/ **noisier, noisiest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **noisy** person or thing makes a lot of loud or unpleasant noise. 发出噪音的; 喧闹的. ❖ *...my noisy old typewriter.* 我那台噪音很大的旧打字机. ◢ **noisi·ly** ❖ *The students on the grass bank cheered noisily.* 学生们在河畔的草地上发出喧闹的欢呼声. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 A **noisy** place is full of a lot of loud or unpleasant noise. 嘈杂的; 闹哄哄的. ❖ *...the crowded and noisy terrace of the cafe.* 咖啡厅内拥挤嘈杂的平台. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe someone as **noisy**, you are critical of them for trying to attract attention to their views by frequently and forcefully discussing them. (为吸引注意而)吵吵嚷嚷的. ❖ *It might, at last, silence the small but noisy intellectual clique.* 这终于可能让那聒噪的知识分子小圈子安静下来. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

no·mad /'nəʊmæd/ **nomads.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **nomad** is a member of a tribe which travels from place to place rather than living in one place all the time. 游牧部落的成员. ❖ *...a country of nomads who raise cattle and camels.* 饲养牛群和骆驼的游牧国家. N-COUNT

no·mad·ic /nəʊ'mædɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Nomadic** people travel from place to place rather than living in one place all the time. 游牧生活的. ❖ *...the great nomadic tribes of the Western Sahara.* 西撒哈拉的大游牧部落. ADJ

2 If someone has a **nomadic** way of life, they travel from place to place and do not have a settled home. 流浪的. ❖ *The daughter of a railway engineer, she at first had a somewhat nomadic childhood.* 她是铁路技工的女儿, 最初差不多是在流浪中度过童年的. ADJ-GRADED

'no-man's land. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **No-man's land** is an area of land that is not owned or controlled by anyone, for example the area of land between two opposing armies. 无人管辖的地区; (交战两军之间的)真空地带, 无人地带. ❖ *...the no-man's land between the Jordanian and Iraqi frontier posts.* 在约旦和伊拉克边界哨站之间的无人地带. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 If you refer to a situation as a **no-man's land** between different things, you mean that it seems unclear because it does not fit into any of the categories. (种类或范畴)尚未确定的领域. ❖ *The new play is set in the dangerous no-man's land between youth and adolescence.* 这部新剧以青年和青春期之间这一危险的模糊阶段为背景. N-SING

nom de guerre /ˌnɒm də 'geə/ **noms de guerre.**

A **nom de guerre** is a false name which is sometimes used by people who belong to an unofficial military organization. (非官方军事组织成员用的)假名, 化名. ❖ *...a Serb militia leader who goes by the nom de guerre Arkan.* 化名为'阿尔坎'的塞族民兵领袖. N-COUNT FORMAL

no·men·cla·ture /nə'meŋklətʃə, AM 'nəʊmənkleɪtʃər/ **nomenclatures.**

The **nomenclature** of a particular set of things is the system of naming those things. 命名系统; 术语定名法. ❖ *...the nomenclature of woody plants.* 木本植物专门名称. *...the internationally agreed rules of chemical nomenclature.* 国际公认的化学术语规则. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl FORMAL

no·men·kla·tura /ˌnəʊmenklɑː'tʊərə/.

In former USSR, **the nomenklatura** were the people approved of and appointed to positions of authority. 党官(在前苏联得到赞同并被任命到权力位置的人). ❖ *Ordinary people in USSR have always resented the nomenklatura's privileges.* 苏联的老百姓对官僚们的特权始终感到很愤慨. N-SING the N

nomi·nal /'nɒmɪnəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **nominal** to indicate that someone or something is supposed to have a particular identity or status, but in reality does not have it. 名义上的, 有名无实的. ❖ *As he was still not allowed to run a company, his wife became its nominal head.* 由于他仍没有获准开办公司, 他的妻子便成了名义上的领导. ◢ **nomi·nal·ly** ❖ *The Sultan was still nominally the Chief of Staff.* 苏丹仍然是名义上的参谋长. *...South Africa's nominally independent homeland of Transkei.* 南非名义上独立的家园特兰斯凯. ADJ ADV

2 A **nominal** price or sum of money is very small in comparison with the real cost or value of the thing that is being bought or sold. (价格或金额与实际相比)微不足道的. ❖ *All the ferries carry bicycles free or for a nominal charge.* 所有渡船都免费运送自行车或只收取象征性的费用. ADJ ADJ n

3 In economics, the **nominal** value, rate, or level of something is the one expressed in terms of current prices or figures, without taking into account the effects of changes in the level of prices over time. (经济学)票面(价值的; 名义价格的, 虚价的). ADJ ADJ n

ˌnominal 'group, nominal groups.

A **nominal group** is the same as a **noun group**. 同 noun group. N-COUNT

nomi·nate /'nɒmɪneɪt/ **nominates, nominating, nominated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone **is nominated** for a job or position, their name is formally suggested as a candidate for it. (被)提名. ❖ *The public will be able to nominate candidates for awards such as the MBE.* 公众可以为像英帝国勋章这样的奖项提名候选人. *The UN Secretary General has nominated Mrs Ogata as its next High Commissioner for Refugees.* 联合国秘书长已提名绪方贞子夫人为下一届难民公署的高级专员候选人. ◢ **nomi·na·tion** /ˌnɒmɪ'neɪʃən/ **nominations** ❖ *...a list of nominations for senior lectureships.* 高级讲师的提名名单. VB be V-ed; V n for n; V n as n; Also V n; V n to-inf; N-COUNT

2 If you **nominate** someone to a job or position, you formally choose them to hold that job or position. 任命, 指定. ❖ *Voters will choose fifty of the seventy-five deputies. The Emir will nominate the rest.* 投票者将选出75个代表中的50个, 其余的由酋长指定. *He was nominated by the African National Congress as one of its team at the Groote Schuur talks.* 他是被非洲国民议会任命为到格鲁特赛胡尔进行会谈的成员之一. *Mr Gorbachev must nominate someone to receive the award on his behalf.* 戈尔巴乔夫先生必须指派某个人代表他去领奖. ◢ **nomination** ❖ *There were two main candidates for nomination as his replacement.* 有两位主要的候选人被提名接替他. VB V n as; V n; be V-ed as n; V n to-inf; Also V n as n; V n n; N VAR

3 If someone or something such as a book or film is **nominated** for an award, someone formally suggests that person or thing should be given that award. (被)提名(受奖). ❖ *...a campaign to nominate the twice World Champion as Sports Personality of the Year.* 提名两度世界冠军为本年度体育名人的活动. ◢ **nomination** ❖ *He's certain to get a nomination for best supporting actor.* 他肯定会获得最佳配角的提名. VB be V-ed for n; V n as n; Also V n for n; N-COUNT

nomi·na·tive /'nɒmɪnətɪv/.

In the grammar of some languages, **the nominative**, or **the nominative case** is the case used for a noun when it is the subject of a verb. In English, only the pronouns 'I', 'he', 'she', 'we', and 'they' are in the nominative. (语法)主格的. 比较 **accusative**. N-SING the N

nomi·nee /ˌnɒmɪ'niː/ **nominees.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **nominee** is someone who is nominated for a job or position, or who is nominated for an award. 被任命者; 被提名者. ❖ *His nominee for vice president was elected only after a second ballot.* 他提名的副主席在第二次投票后才当选. *...nominees for the 1992 Nobel Peace Prize.* 1992年诺贝尔和平奖的提名人选. N-COUNT

non- /nɒn-/.

1 **Non-** is used in front of adjectives and nouns to form adjectives that describe something as not having a particular quality or feature. (用于形容词和名词前构成形容词)非; 没有; 无. ❖ *...non-nuclear weapons.* 非核武器. *...non-verbal communication.* 非口头交流. PREFIX

2 **Non-** is used in front of nouns to form nouns which refer to situations where a particular action has not or will not take place. (用于名词前构成名词)没有; 不. ❖ *He was disqualified from the council for non-attendance.* 他因没有出席而丧失了参加委员会的资格. *Relations would be based on non-interference in each other's internal affairs.* 关系将建立在双方互不干涉内政的前提下. PREFIX

3 **Non-** is used in front of nouns to form nouns which refer to people who do not belong to a particular group or category. (用于名词前构成名词, 指人)不属于某一团体(或类别). ❖ *How did these people, Chinese and non-Chinese, create the economic miracle Hong Kong is today?* 这些人——中国人和非中国人, 是如何创造香港今日的经济奇迹的? PREFIX

ˌnon-ag'gression.

If a country adopts a policy of **non-aggression**, it declares N-UNCOUNT

N

that it will not attack or try to harm a particular country. 不侵略，不侵犯.

ˌnon-alcoˈholic.
A **non-alcoholic** drink does not contain alcohol. 不含酒精的. ADJ

ˌnon-aˈligned. ♦◇◇◇◇
Non-aligned countries did not support or were in no way linked to groups of countries headed by the United States or the former Soviet Union. (与美国或前苏联)不结盟的. ❖ *...India's role as the most influential member of the non-aligned movement.* 印度作为不结盟运动中最具影响力的成员的角色. ADJ

non·cha·lant /ˈnɒnʃələnt, AM ˌnɑːnʃəˈlɑːnt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as **nonchalant**, you mean that they appear not to worry or care about things and that they seem very calm. 漠不关心的；冷淡的. ❖ *Clark's mother is nonchalant about her role in her son's latest work.* 克拉克的母亲对自己在儿子最近工作中应发挥的作用漠不关心. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **non·cha·lance** /ˈnɒnʃələns, AM ˌnɑːnʃəˈlɑːns/ ❖ *Affecting nonchalance, I handed her two hundred dollar bills.* 我故作冷淡地递给她两张百元钞票. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **non·cha·lant·ly** ❖ *'Does Will intend to return with us?' Joanna asked as nonchalantly as she could.* '威尔打算和我们一同回去吗?' 乔安娜尽可能漠不关心地问道. ADV-GRADED

ˌnon-ˈcombatant, non-combatants.
1 **Non-combatant** troops are members of the armed forces whose duties do not include fighting. 非战斗的. N-COUNT
2 In a war, **non-combatants** are people who are not members of the armed forces. (战争中)非武装人员. N-COUNT

non·com·mit·tal /ˌnɒnkəˈmɪtəl/; 又拼作 **non-committal.**
If someone is **noncommittal**, they deliberately do not express their opinion or intentions clearly. 不表明态度(或意图)的；不置可否的. ❖ *Mr Hall is non-committal about the number of jobs that the development corporation has created.* 霍尔先生对开发公司已创造的职位数量没有明确表态. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **non·com·mit·tal·ly** ❖ *'I like some of his novels better than others,' I said noncommittally.* '我更喜欢他的一些小说.' 我不置可否地说. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

non·con·form·ist /ˌnɒnkənˈfɔːmɪst/ **nonconformists;** 又拼作 **non-conformist.**
1 If you say that someone's way of life or views are **nonconformist**, you mean that they behave or think in an unusual, original, or rebellious way, and not in the way that people in their society usually behave or think. 不遵守惯例的；不墨守成规的. ADJ-GRADED
➲ A **nonconformist** is someone who is nonconformist. 不遵守惯例的人；不墨守成规者. ❖ *Nureyev remained a rebel and a non-conformist.* 努列耶夫一直是个叛逆者，不守惯例的人. N-COUNT
◢ **non·con·form·ity** /ˌnɒnkənˈfɔːmɪti/ ❖ *Lovelock's principled nonconformity can be traced to his childhood.* 洛夫洛克坚守原则、不墨守成规的作风可追溯到他的童年. N-UNCOUNT
2 In Britain, **nonconformist** churches are Protestant churches which are not part of the Church of England. (英国)不信奉国教的. ADJ ADJ n
➲ A **nonconformist** is a member of a nonconformist church. 不信奉国教者. N-COUNT

non·de·script /ˈnɒndɪskrɪpt/.
If you describe something or someone as **nondescript**, you mean that their appearance is rather dull, and not at all interesting or attractive. 无特征的；极其平凡单调的. ❖ *...those hundreds of nondescript buildings along the Bath Road.* 位于巴思大道上数百座无特征的建筑. *...a nondescript woman of uncertain age.* 一个无法猜出其年龄、平淡无奇的女人. ADJ-GRADED

none /nʌn/. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **None of** something means not even a small amount of it. **None of** a group of people or things means not even one of them. 一点儿也没有，全无. ❖ *She did none of the maintenance on the vehicle.* 她没对车辆做任何保养. *None of us knew how to treat her.* 我们谁也不知该如何对待她. QUANT
➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *I turned to bookshops and libraries seeking information and found none.* 我转向书店和图书馆去寻找资料，但什么也没找到. *No one could imagine a great woman painter. None had existed yet.* 没有人能想象出一个伟大的女画家. 还没有出现这样的人. PRON-INDEF
2 If you say that someone **will have none of** something, you mean that you refuse to tolerate it. 拒绝忍受. ❖ *He knew his own mind and was having none of their attempts to keep him at home.* 他了解自己的想法，决不能忍受他们把他关在家里的企图. PHR INFORMAL
3 **None but** means only. 只有. ❖ *None but God will ever know what I suffered.* 只有上帝知道我经历的苦难. PHR FORMAL
4 You use **none too** in front of an adjective or adverb in order to emphasize that the quality mentioned is not present. (用于形容词或副词前，强调所提到的特点不存在)毫不. ❖ *He was none too thrilled to hear from me at that hour.* 他在那一刻接到我的信竟毫不兴奋. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL
5 You use **none the** to say that someone or something does not have any more of a particular quality than they did before. (指比以前无改变)一点也不. ❖ *You could end up committed to yet another savings scheme and none the wiser about managing your finances.* 你最终可能会承担另一个储蓄计划，但这样在理财方面却一点也没有比以前更加明智. PHR
6 ➳ **it's none of** your **business**: 见 **business**.
➳ **none other than**: 见 **other**.
➳ **second to none**: 见 **second**.

non·en·tity /nɒnˈentɪti/ **nonentities.**
If you refer to someone as a **nonentity**, you mean that they are not special or important in any way. 无足轻重的人. ❖ *Amidst the current bunch of nonentities, he is a towering figure.* 在眼下的一群小人物中，他是个杰出人物. N-COUNT

ˌnon-esˈsential, non-essentials.
1 **Non-essential** means not absolutely necessary. 非必要的；无关紧要的. ❖ *The crisis has led to the closure of a number of non-essential government services.* 这场危机导致了一些非必要的政府部门的关闭. ADJ
2 **Non-essentials** are things that are not absolutely necessary. 非必要的事物. ❖ *Many consumers could be expected to cut down on non-essentials like toys.* 预计很多消费者可能会减少购买玩具等不必要的东西. N-PLURAL

none·the·less /ˌnʌnðəˈles/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Nonetheless means the same as **nevertheless**. 义同 nevertheless. ❖ *There was still a long way to go. Nonetheless, some progress had been made.* 仍有很长的路要走，但却已有了一些进步. *His face is serious but nonetheless very friendly.* 他表情严肃，但却很友善. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ˌnon-eˈvent, non-events.
If you say that something was a **non-event**, you mean that it was disappointing or unexciting, especially when this was not what you had expected. 没按期望进行的事；令人失望的事. ❖ *The whole affair was something of a non-event.* 整个事情有点令人扫兴. N-COUNT

ˌnon-eˈxistent. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that something is **non-existent**, you mean that it does not exist when you feel that it should. 不存在的. ❖ *Hygiene was non-existent: no running water, no bathroom.* 根本谈不上卫生:没有自来水，也没有浴室. ADJ ◢ **non-existence** ❖ *The applause from the delegates was thin to the point of non-existence.* 代表们的掌声寥寥无几，几近于无. N-UNCOUNT

ˌnon-ˈfiction; 又拼作 **nonfiction.**
Non-fiction is writing that gives information or describes real events, rather than telling a story. 非小说类写实作品，非虚构作品. ❖ *...the author of thirteen novels and ten non-fiction books.* 著有13部小说和10部非小说类书籍的作家. N-UNCOUNT

ˌnon-ˈfinite.
A **non-finite** clause is based on an infinitive or a participle and has no tense. (从句)非限定的. 比较 **finite**. ADJ

ˌnon-ˈhuman.
Non-human means not human or not produced by humans. 非人类的；不由人类制造的. ❖ *Hostility towards outsiders* ADJ

is characteristic of both human and non-human animals. 对外来者怀有敌意是人类和非人类动物的共同特征.

,non-inter'vention.

Non-intervention is the practice or policy of not becoming involved in a dispute or disagreement between other countries or groups and of not helping either side. 不干涉政策(不介入他人之间的纠纷或不和的政策). N-UNCOUNT

,non-'linear; 又拼作 **nonlinear**.

If you describe something as **non-linear**, you mean that it does not progress or develop smoothly from one stage to the next in a logical way. 非线性的; 不平稳的. ❖ *...non-linear trends in currency markets.* 货币市场不平稳的发展趋势. ADJ

,non-'member, non-members.

Non-members of a club or organization are people who are not members of it. 非成员、非会员. N-COUNT

,non-'nuclear.

Non-nuclear means not using or involving nuclear weapons or nuclear power. 非核子的. ❖ *...the first postwar treaty to reduce non-nuclear weapons in Europe.* 战后在欧洲削减非核武器的第一项条约. ADJ

'no-no.

If you say that something is **a no-no**, you think it is undesirable or unacceptable. 不受欢迎的事; 不被接受的事. ❖ *We all know that cheating on our taxes is a no-no.* 我们都知道在税收上做手脚是不允许的. N-SING a N INFORMAL

,no-'nonsense. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as a **no-nonsense** person or something as a **no-nonsense** thing, you approve of the fact that they are efficient and concentrate on important matters rather than trivial things. 讲究效率的; 讲究实在的. ❖ *She saw herself as a direct, no-nonsense modern woman.* 她认为自己是一个直截了当的、讲究效率的现代女性. *The decor is straightforward and no-nonsense.* 装饰简洁明快, 很实在. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

,non-'payment. ♦◇◇◇◇

Non-payment is a failure to pay a sum of money that you owe. (款项)未支付; 欠款. ❖ *...an eviction order from the council for non-payment of rent.* 理事会对未付房租而签发的逐出令. N-UNCOUNT

non·plussed /ˌnɒn'plʌst/.

If you are **nonplussed**, you feel confused and not sure how to react. 迷惑的, 困惑的. ❖ *She expected him to ask for a scotch and was rather nonplussed when he asked her to mix him a martini and lemonade.* 她本以为他会叫一杯苏格兰威士忌, 所以在他请她调一杯马蒂尼酒加柠檬水时, 她相当困惑. ADJ-GRADED

,non-'profit-making.

A **non-profit-making** organization or a **non-profit** organization is run to make money for a cause or charity, rather than to make a profit for investors. 非营利的、不以营利为目的的. ❖ *...the Film Theatre Foundation, a non-profit-making company which raises money for the arts.* 电影院基金会是为艺术募捐的非营利公司. ADJ

,non-prolife'ration. ♦◇◇◇◇

Non-proliferation is the limiting of the production and spread of something such as nuclear or chemical weapons. (核武器或化学武器的)不扩散. ❖ *...disarmament and the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.* 裁军和防止核武器扩散. N-UNCOUNT

,non-'resident, non-residents.

A **non-resident** is someone who is visiting a particular place but who does not live or stay there permanently. 暂居的、非长住的. ❖ *100,000 non-resident workers would have to be sent back to their home villages.* 10万名暂住工人将被遣送回家乡的村庄. N-COUNT

non·sense /'nɒnsəns/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that something spoken or written is **nonsense**, you mean that you consider it to be untrue or silly. 胡说; 瞎话; 蠢话. ❖ *...all that poetic nonsense about love.* 所有那些胡说八道的爱情诗歌. *'I'm putting on weight.' — 'Nonsense my dear.'* '我胖了.' — '瞎说, 亲爱的.' N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **nonsense** to refer to something that you think is foolish or that you disapprove of. 愚蠢的事; 荒谬的事. ❖ *Surely it is an economic nonsense to deplete the world of natural resources.* 显然, 耗尽世界的自然资源是经济上的愚蠢行为. N-UNCOUNT also a N

3 You can refer to spoken or written words that do not mean anything because they do not make sense as **nonsense**. 无意义. ❖ *...a children's nonsense poem by Charles E Carryl.* 查尔斯·E.卡里尔写的一首儿童打油诗. N-UNCOUNT

4 To **make a nonsense of** something or to **make nonsense of** it means to make it seem ridiculous or pointless. 使显得荒谬; 使无意义. ❖ *The fighting made a nonsense of peace pledges made in London last week.* 这场战斗使上周在伦敦作出的和平承诺显得荒谬. PHR

5 ➤ 又见 **no-nonsense**.

non·sen·si·cal /nɒn'sensɪkəl/.

If you say that something is **nonsensical**, you think it is stupid, ridiculous, or untrue. 愚蠢的; 荒谬的; 不真实的. ❖ *It seemed to me that Sir Robert's arguments were nonsensical.* 据我看, 罗伯特先生的论点似乎很荒谬. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

non se·qui·tur /ˌnɒn 'sekwɪtə/ non sequiturs.

A **non sequitur** is a statement, remark, or conclusion that does not follow naturally or logically from what has just been said. 不合逻辑的推论(或言论). N-VAR FORMAL

,non-'smoker, non-smokers. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **non-smoker** is someone who does not smoke. 不抽烟的人, 不吸烟者. N-COUNT

,non-'smoking; 又拼作 **nonsmoking**.

1 A **non-smoking** area in a public place is an area in which people are not allowed to smoke. (某一区域)禁烟的. ADJ

2 A **non-smoking** person is a person who does not smoke. (人)不抽烟的. ADJ

,non-spe'cific; 又拼作 **nonspecific**.

1 **Non-specific** diseases or symptoms have more than one cause or diagnosis. (疾病和症状)有多种原因的, 多种诊断的. ❖ *...a 37-year-old woman with a nine month history of non-specific headaches.* 一位有九个月多病源头痛史的37岁妇女. ADJ

2 Something that is **non-specific** is general rather than precise or exact. 不明确的; 概括的. ❖ *I intend to use these terms in a deliberately non-specific and all-embracing way.* 我故意不明确地、包罗万象地使用这些术语. ADJ

,non-'standard.

Non-standard things are different from the usual version or type of that thing. 不标准的; 非规范的. ❖ *...non-standard window shapes.* 不标准的窗户形状. ADJ

,non-'starter, non-starters.

If you describe a plan or idea as a **non-starter**, you mean that it has no chance of success. (计划或想法)无成功机会. ❖ *The United States is certain to reject the proposal as a non-starter.* 美国肯定会否决这一提议, 认为其毫无成功的希望. N-COUNT INFORMAL

,non-'stick; 又拼作 **nonstick**. ♦◇◇◇◇

Non-stick cooking equipment such as saucepans, frying-pans, or baking tins has a special coating on the inside, which prevents food from sticking to it. (厨具等)不粘锅的. ADJ

,non-'stop; 又拼作 **nonstop**. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **non-stop** continues without any pauses or interruptions. 不断的, 不停的. ❖ *Many US cities now have non-stop flights to Aspen.* 美国许多城市现在已有了到阿斯彭的直达航班. *...80 minutes of non-stop music.* 80分钟不间断的音乐. ADJ

➤ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The snow fell non-stop for 24 hours.* 雪不停地下了24小时. ADV ADV after v

,non-'union; [美]拼作 **nonunion**.

Non-union workers do not belong to a trade union. A **non-union** company or organization does not employ workers who belong to a trade union. (工人)不属于工会的; (公司)不雇用工会会员的. ADJ

,non-'verbal; 又拼作 **nonverbal**.

Non-verbal communication consists of things such as your ADJ

N

facial expressions, arm movements, or tone of voice which show how you feel about a particular situation, as opposed to the words which you actually speak. 非语言的.

ˌnon-ˈviolent; 又拼作 **nonviolent**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Non-violent** methods of bringing about change do not involve hurting people or causing damage. 非暴力的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **non-violence** ◆ *The Albanian opposition has made a firm public commitment to non-violence.* 阿尔巴尼亚反对派向公众承诺坚决奉行非暴力政策. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to someone or something such as a crime as **non-violent** when that person or thing does not hurt or injure people. 没有使用暴力的. ◆ *The judiciary must think very hard before jailing non-violent offenders.* 司法部门在关押非暴力罪犯前必须深思熟虑. ADJ-GRADED

ˌnon-ˈwhite, non-whites. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **non-white** person is a member of a race of people who are not of European origin. 非白种人的. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Not one non-white has ever been selected to play for the team.* 从来没有一个非白人被选中代表该队参赛. N-COUNT

noo·dle /ˈnuːdəl/ **noodles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Noodles are long, thin strips of pasta used in Chinese and Italian cooking. 面条. N-COUNT

nook /nʊk/ **nooks.**

A **nook** is a small and sheltered place. 小的隐蔽处. ◆ *We found a seat in a little nook, and had some lunch.* 我们在一个小角落里找到一个座位, 吃了午饭. N-COUNT

If you talk about every **nook and cranny** of a place or situation, you mean every part or every aspect of it. 到处, 处处, 每个角落. ◆ *Boxes are stacked in every nook and cranny at the factory.* 这个工厂的每个角落都堆满了盒子. PHR PRAGMATICS

nookie /ˈnʊki/; 又拼作 **nooky**.

You can refer to sexual intercourse as **nookie**. 性交. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

noon /nuːn/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Noon** is twelve o'clock in the middle of the day. 正午, 中午. ◆ *The long day of meetings started at noon.* 漫长一天的会议从中午开始. *He expected the transfer to go through by today's noon deadline.* 他期待着移交能在今天中午的最后期限前完成. N-UNCOUNT

➠ 又见 **high noon**.

2 ➠ **morning, noon, and night**: 见 **morning**.

noon·day /ˈnuːndeɪ/.

Noonday means happening or appearing in the middle part of the day. 正午的. ◆ *...the noonday sun.* 正午的太阳. ADJ ADJ n

ˈno one; 又拼作 **no-one**. ◆◆◆◆◇

No one means the same as **nobody**. 义同 nobody.

noose /nuːs/ **nooses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **noose** is a circular loop at the end of a piece of rope or wire that is used to trap animals or hang people. 套索; 绞索. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to something that traps people in a difficult situation as a **noose**. 束缚; 圈套; 陷阱. ◆ *The rebels are tightening the noose around the capital.* 叛乱分子正加紧对首都的围攻. N-COUNT

nope /nəʊp/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Nope is sometimes used instead of 'no' as a response. (用作回答, 代替no)不, 不是. ◆ *'Has the prisoner next door talked to you' – 'Nope,' the man answered.* '隔壁的犯人同你说话了吗?' — '没有,' 这人回答道. CONVENTION INFORMAL SPOKEN

nor /nɔː/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **nor** after 'neither' in order to introduce the second alternative or the last of a number of alternatives in a negative statement. 也不, 也没有. ◆ *Neither Mr Rose nor Mr Woodhead was available for comment.* 罗斯先生和伍德黑德先生都无暇作评论. *I can give you neither an opinion nor any advice.* 我对你既说不出意见, 也提不了建议. CONJ PRAGMATICS

2 You use **nor** after a negative statement in order to indicate that the negative statement also applies to you or to someone or something else. (用于否定陈述句后)也是没有, 同样没有. ◆ *'None of us has any idea how long we're going to be here.' – 'Nor do I.'* '我们谁也不知道要在这里待多久.' — '我也不知道.' *'If my husband has no future,' she said, 'then nor do my children.'* '如果我丈夫没有前途的话, 那么我的孩子们也没有.' 她说道. CONJ PRAGMATICS

3 You use **nor** after a negative statement in order to introduce another negative statement which adds information to the previous one. (用于否定陈述句后, 引入另一否定陈述句)也不, 也没有. ◆ *Cooking up a quick dish doesn't mean you have to sacrifice flavour. Nor does fast food have to be junk food.* 烹调快餐并不意味着你不要考虑味道, 快餐也并不都是垃圾食品. CONJ PRAGMATICS

Nor·dic /ˈnɔːdɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Nordic means relating to the countries of northern Europe, especially Scandinavia. 北欧的; 斯堪的纳维亚的. ◆ *The Nordic countries have been quick to assert their interest in the development of the Baltic States.* 北欧国家很快声明它们对波罗的海诸国的发展感兴趣. ADJ ADJ n

norm /nɔːm/ **norms.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Norms** are ways of behaving that are considered normal in a particular society. (行为)标准, 规范. ◆ *...the commonly accepted norms of democracy.* 通行的民主标准. *...a social norm that says drunkenness is inappropriate behaviour.* 认为酗酒是不恰当行为的社会规范. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a situation is **the norm**, you mean that it is usual and expected. 正常情况, 通常情况. ◆ *Families of six or seven are the norm in Borough Park.* 有五六个成员的家庭在帕克镇是正常情况. N-SING the N

3 A **norm** is an official standard or level of achievement that you are expected to reach or conform to. 标准. ◆ *...a Europe-wide environmental protection agency which would establish European norms.* 将制定欧洲标准的、覆盖整个欧洲的环保机构. N-COUNT

nor·mal /ˈnɔːməl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **normal** is usual and ordinary, in accordance with what people expect. 正常的, 常规的. ◆ *He has occasional injections to maintain his good health but otherwise he lives a normal life.* 他偶尔会靠注射来维持健康, 除此之外, 他过着正常生活. *The two countries resumed normal diplomatic relations.* 这两个国家恢复了正常的外交关系. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **normal** person is generally healthy in body and mind, without any major defects or problems. (人的身体、智力)正常的. ◆ *Will the baby be normal?* 这婴儿会正常吗? ADJ-GRADED

nor·mal·cy /ˈnɔːməlsi/.

Normalcy is a situation in which everything is normal. 正常状态, 常态. ◆ *Underneath this image of normalcy, addiction threatened to rip this family apart.* 在正常的表象下, 吸毒可能会使这个家庭破裂. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

nor·mal·ity /nɔːˈmælɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Normality is a situation in which everything is normal. 正常状态. ◆ *A semblance of normality has returned.* 表面上的正常已恢复. N-UNCOUNT

nor·mal·ize /ˈnɔːməlaɪz/ **normalizes, normalizing, normalized;** [英]又拼作 **normalise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **normalize** a situation or when it **normalizes**, it becomes normal. (使)正常化. ◆ *...some deep-seated emotional reason which has to be dealt with before your eating habits normalize.* 在你的饮食习惯变得正常前, 还有些根深蒂固的情感因素需要解决. V-ERG V n V

2 If people, groups, or governments **normalize** relations or ties or when relations or ties **normalize**, they become normal or return to normal. (使)正常化, (使)恢复正常. ◆ *They are not prepared to join the EC in normalizing ties with this country.* 他们不打算像欧共体那样与该国恢复正常关系. *...if relations between Hanoi and Washington begin to normalise.* 如果河内与华盛顿间的关系开始正常化的话... V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V n, V n with n, V

◢ **nor·mali·za·tion** /ˌnɔːməlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ◆ *The two sides would like to see the normalisation of diplomatic relations.* 双方都愿意看到外交关系的正常化. N-UNCOUNT

nor·mal·ly /ˈnɔːməli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you say that something **normally** happens or that ADV

N

you **normally** do a particular thing, you mean that it is what usually happens or what you usually do. 正常地, 通常地. ❖ *All airports in the country are working normally today.* 今天, 国内的所有机场都运转正常. *Normally, the transportation system in Paris carries 950,000 passengers a day.* 通常, 巴黎的交通系统一天运载旅客95万人次.

2 If you do something **normally**, you do it in the usual or conventional way. 按常规地. ❖ *...failure of the blood to clot normally.* 血液未能按常规那样凝固. ADV; ADV after v

Nor·man /'nɔːmən/ **Normans.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **Normans** were the people who came from northern France and conquered England in 1066, and their descendants. (法国的)诺曼人. N-COUNT

2 **Norman** is used to refer to the period of history in Britain from 1066 until around 1200, and in particular to the style of architecture of that period. 诺曼时期的(1066-1200); (建筑)诺曼风格的. ❖ *...a Norman castle.* 诺曼式的城堡. ADJ

nor·ma·tive /'nɔːmətɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Normative means creating or stating particular rules of behaviour. 制定规则的; 规范的. ❖ *...a normative model of teaching.* 教学的规范模式. ADJ; FORMAL

Norse /nɔːs/.

1 **Norse** means belonging or relating to medieval Scandinavia. 中古时期斯堪的纳维亚的. ❖ *...Norse mythology.* 中古斯堪的纳维亚神话. ADJ

2 **Norse** is the language that was spoken in medieval Scandinavia. 中古时期斯堪的纳维亚语. N-UNCOUNT

Norse·man /'nɔːsmən/ **Norsemen.**

Norsemen were people who lived in Scandinavia during the medieval period. 中古时期斯堪的纳维亚人. N-COUNT

north /nɔːθ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

North is one of the four points of the compass. 北, 北方. 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

north·bound /'nɔːθbaund/.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

,north-'east.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

,north-'easterly.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

,north-'eastern.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

nor·ther·ly /'nɔːðəli/.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

north·ern /'nɔːðən/.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

north·ern·er /'nɔːðənə/.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

north·ern·most /'nɔːðənməust/.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

,North 'Pole.

The **North Pole** is the place on the surface of the earth which is farthest towards the north. (地球)北极. N-PROPER

north·ward /'nɔːθwəd/.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

,north-'west.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

,north-'westerly.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

,north-'western.

➡ 见附录 **Points of the compass.**

nose /nəuz/ **noses, nosing, nosed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **nose** is the part of your face which sticks out above your mouth. You use it for smelling and breathing. 鼻子. 见插图条 **human body.** N-COUNT

2 You can refer to your sense of smell as your **nose**. 嗅觉. ❖ *The river that runs through Middlesbrough became ugly on the eye and hard on the nose.* 流经米德尔斯伯勒的河流脏得不堪入目, 臭得难以忍受. N-COUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **hard-nosed, toffee-nosed.**

4 If a racehorse wins a race by a **nose**, it wins by the smallest possible distance. (赛马中)以一鼻之差, 以微小差别. N-SING

5 If you **follow** your **nose**, you make decisions and behave in a particular way because you feel instinctively that this is what you should do. 凭直觉处事. PHR

6 If you say that someone **has a nose for** something, you mean that they have an instinctive ability to find it or recognize it. 对...有直觉; 能敏锐地发现(或认识)某事. ❖ *He had a nose for trouble and a brilliant tactical mind.* 他善于发现问题并且有杰出的谋略. PHR

7 If you say that someone or something **gets up** your **nose**, you mean that they annoy you. 使恼怒. ❖ *The guy I was living with was getting up my nose.* 与我住在一起的那个家伙让我颇为恼怒. PHR; INFORMAL

8 If you say that someone **looks down** their **nose** at something or someone else, you mean that the first person believes they are superior to the other thing or person and treats them with disrespect; used showing disapproval. 瞧不起, 轻视. ❖ *I know what it's like when people look down their nose because you don't have nice things.* 我知道别人因为你没有好东西而瞧不起你的那种感觉是怎样的. PHR; PRAGMATICS

9 If you say that you **paid through the nose** for something, you mean that you had to pay too high a price for it. 花的价钱太高, 付的代价太大. PHR; INFORMAL

10 If someone **pokes** their **nose into** something or **sticks** their **nose into** something, they try to interfere with it even though it does not concern them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)管闲事, 干涉与己无关的事. ❖ *We don't like strangers who poke their noses into our affairs.* 我们不喜欢陌生人干预我们的事务. PHR; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

11 To **rub** someone's **nose in** something that they do not want to think about, such as a mistake they have made, means to remind them repeatedly about it. 反复提起(某人的)错误, 揭(某人的)疮疤. ❖ *His enemies will attempt to rub his nose in past policy statements.* 他的敌人会企图对他过去在政策言论上的失误揪住不放. PHR; INFORMAL

12 If you say that someone **is cutting off** their **nose to spite** their **face**, you mean they do something that they think will hurt someone, without realizing or caring that it will hurt them as well. 害人亦害己(因伤害别人却也害了自己). PHR; PRAGMATICS

13 If you **thumb** your **nose at** someone, you behave in a way that shows that you do not care what they think. 对(某人)满不在乎; 轻蔑. ❖ *He has always thumbed his nose at the media.* 他总是对媒体表示满不在乎. PHR

14 If you **turn up** your **nose** at something, you reject it because you think that it is not good enough for you. 嫌弃. ❖ *I'm not in a financial position to turn up my nose at several hundred thousand pounds.* 以我的经济状况, 我还不太可能拒绝好几十万镑. PHR

15 If you do something **under** someone's **nose**, you do it right in front of them, without trying to hide it from them. 当着某人的面. PHR

16 ➡ to **put** someone's **nose out of joint**: 见 **joint.**

17 The **nose** of a vehicle such as a car or aeroplane is the front part of it. (汽车或飞机等的)鼻子, 前端. N-COUNT

18 If vehicles are **nose to tail**, the front of one vehicle is close behind the back of another. (车辆)首尾相隔很近. PHR

19 If a vehicle **noses** in a certain direction, you move it slowly and carefully in that direction. (车辆)缓缓移动. ❖ *A motorboat nosed out of the mist.* 摩托艇缓缓驶出薄雾. *Ben drove past them, nosing his car into the garage.* 本驾车从他们身旁驶过, 缓缓开进车库. V-ERG; V adv/prep; V n prep/adv

➤**nose around;** [英]又作 **nose about.**

If you **nose around** or **nose about**, you look around a place that belongs to someone else, to see if you can find something interesting. 四处寻找; 打听. ❖ *Accountants are nosing around the BBC at the moment, conducting an efficiency study.* 会计师们此刻正在英国广播公司四处查看, 进行效率研究. PHR-V; V P; INFORMAL; V P n

nose·bleed /'nəuzbliːd/ **nosebleeds;** 又拼作 **nose bleed.**

If someone has a **nosebleed**, blood comes out from inside their nose. 鼻出血. N-COUNT

N

nose·dive /ˈnəʊzdaɪv/ **nosedives, nosediving, nosedived;** 又拼作 **nose-dive.**

1 If prices, profits, or exchange rates **nosedive**, they fall very suddenly. (价格、利润或汇率等)暴跌,骤减. VB V JOURNALISM

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The bank yesterday revealed a 30 per cent nosedive in profits.* 银行昨天透露利润骤降了30%. N-SING

2 If something such as someone's reputation or a particular situation **nosedives**, it gets worse very suddenly and dramatically. (名誉)急剧下降; (情况)急转直下. ❖ *Since the US invasion the president's reputation has nosedived.* 自从美国入侵,总统的名誉已急剧下降. VB JOURNALISM V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He told the tribunal his career had 'taken a nosedive' since his dismissal last year.* 他告诉法庭,自从他去年被免职以来,事业已一落千丈. N-SING

ˈnose job, nose jobs.

A **nose job** is surgical operation that some people have to improve the shape of their nose. 鼻子整形手术. N-COUNT INFORMAL

nos·ey /ˈnəʊzi/.

➡ 见 **nosy**.

nosh /nɒʃ/.

Food can be referred to as **nosh**. 食物. ❖ *Fancy some nosh?* 想吃点东西吗? N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

nos·tal·gia /nɒˈstældʒə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Nostalgia is an affectionate feeling you have for the past, especially for a particularly happy time. 怀旧; 向往过去. N-UNCOUNT

nos·tal·gic /nɒsˈtældʒɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Nostalgic** things cause you to think affectionately about the past. 引人怀旧的. ❖ *Although we still depict nostalgic snow scenes on Christmas cards, winters are now very much warmer.* 虽然我们仍在圣诞卡片上画引人怀旧的雪景,但现在冬天已暖和多了. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you feel **nostalgic**, you think affectionately about experiences you had in the past. 缅怀过去的. ❖ *Many people were nostalgic for the good old days.* 很多人对过去美好的日子很怀念. ◢ **nos·tal·gi·cal·ly** /nɒsˈtældʒɪkli/ ❖ *People look back nostalgically on the war period, simply because everyone pulled together.* 人们缅怀战争时期,仅仅是因为那时人们都很齐心协力. ADJ-GRADED ADV

nos·tril /ˈnɒstrɪl/ **nostrils.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **nostrils** are the two openings at the end of your nose. 鼻孔. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

nos·trum /ˈnɒstrəm/ **nostrums.**

You can refer to ideas or theories which are intended to solve a particular problem as **nostrums**, especially when you think that they are untrue, simplistic, or outdated. 不会奏效的计策(招数). N-COUNT

nosy /ˈnəʊzi/ **nosier, nosiest;** 又拼作 **nosey.**

If you describe someone as **nosy**, you mean that they are interested in things which do not concern them; used showing disapproval. 爱管闲事的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

not /nɒt/. ♦♦♦♦♦

In spoken English and informal written English, **not** is often contracted to **n't** and added to the auxiliary or modal verb. For example, 'did not' is often contracted to 'didn't'. 口语或非正式书面语中, not常以n't的缩写形式接于辅助动词或情态动词后. 如 did not 常缩写为didn't.

1 You use **not** with verbs to form negative statements. 与动词连用构成否定陈述句. ❖ *The sanctions are not working the way they were intended.* 制裁没有发挥应有的作用. *I was not in Britain at the time.* 那时我不在英国. *I don't trust my father anymore.* 我不再信任父亲了. NEGATIVE

2 You use **not** to form questions to which you expect the answer 'yes'. 构成期望肯定(yes)答案的疑问句. ❖ *Haven't they got enough problems there already?* 他们在那里的问题还不够多吗? *Didn't I see you at the party last week?* 上周我在晚会上不是见到你了吗? NEGATIVE PRAGMATICS

3 You use **not**, usually in the form **n't**, in questions which imply that someone should have done something or should do something, or to express surprise that something is not the case. 常以n't的形式用于问句中,表示某人应已完成或应做某事,或对某事不是如此感到惊讶. ❖ *Why didn't you do it months ago?* 你为什么不在几个月前做它? *Why couldn't he listen to her?* 为什么他不能听她的? *Hasn't anyone ever kissed you before?* 以前没有人吻过你吗? NEGATIVE PRAGMATICS

4 You use **not**, usually in the form **n't**, in question tags after a positive statement. 常以n't的形式用于附加疑问句中. ❖ *'It's a nice piece of jewellery though, isn't it?'* '但这是一件很好的珠宝,不是吗?' *You will take me tomorrow, won't you?* 你明天会带我去,是吗? NEGATIVE

5 You use **not**, usually in the form **n't**, in polite suggestions. 常以n't的形式,表示有礼貌的建议. ❖ *Why don't you fill out our application?* 你为什么不填我们的申请表呢? *Couldn't they send it by train?* 他们不能用火车运送吗? NEGATIVE PRAGMATICS

6 You use **not** to represent the negative of a word, group, or clause that has just been used. 表示对刚提到的单词、词组或句子的否定. ❖ *'Have you found Paula?' – 'I'm afraid not, Kate.'* '你找到保拉了吗?' — '恐怕没有,凯特.' *At first I really didn't care whether he came or not.* 一开始我真的不在乎他来不来. NEGATIVE

7 You can use **not** in front of 'all' or 'every' when you want to say something that applies only to some members of the group that you are talking about. 用于all或every前,表示只指其中一部分. ❖ *Not all the money, to put it mildly, has been used wisely.* 说得客气一些,不是所有的钱都花得其所. *Not every applicant had a degree.* 不是每个申请者都有学位. NEGATIVE

8 If something is **not** always the case, you mean that sometimes it is the case and sometimes it is not. 并不(总是这样). ❖ *He didn't always win the arguments, but he often was right.* 他的论点并不总是被接受,但他经常是对的. *She couldn't always afford a babysitter.* 她并不总是请得起临时保姆. NEGATIVE

9 You can use **not** or **not even** in front of 'a' or 'one' to emphasize that there is none at all of what is being mentioned. (用于a或one前表示)一个也没有. ❖ *The houses are beautiful, but there's no shop, not even a pub to go into.* 这些房子很漂亮,但却没有商店,甚至没有一家酒吧可以去. *I sent report after report. But not one word was published.* 我一份报告接着一份报告送去,但一个字也没登出来. NEGATIVE PRAGMATICS

10 You can use **not** in front of a word referring to a distance, length of time, or other amount to say that the actual distance, time, or amount is less than the one mentioned. (用于表示距离,时间或其他数量的词前,指实际的数量比刚提到的少)不及. ❖ *The tug crossed our stern not fifty yards away.* 拖船从不到50码处驶过我们船尾. *They were here not five minutes ago!* 他们不到五分钟前还在这儿呢! NEGATIVE

11 You use **not** when you are contrasting something that is true with something that is untrue. You use this especially to indicate that people might think that the untrue statement is true. 用于真假事物间的对比,强调人们可能会把错的误认为是正确的. ❖ *Training is an investment not a cost.* 培训是一种投资,而不是花费. NEGATIVE PRAGMATICS

12 You use **not** in expressions such as 'not only', 'not just', 'not simply', and 'not merely' to emphasize that something is true, but it is not the whole truth. (强调某事是真实的,但并不是事实的全部)不只. ❖ *These movies were not only making money; they were also perceived to be original.* 这些影片不仅在赚钱,还被认为很新颖独特. *There is always a 'black market' not just in Britain but in Europe as a whole.* 不仅在英国,而且在整个欧洲都总有'黑市'. NEGATIVE PRAGMATICS

13 You use **not that** to introduce a negative clause that contradicts something that the previous statement implies. (引导与前面含义相矛盾的否定从句)并不是说,并非. ❖ *His death took me a year to get over; not that you're ever really over it.* 我用了一年时间才从他的死给我的打击中恢复过来,但并不是说真正忘却了一切. PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS

14 **Not at all** is an emphatic way of saying 'No' or of agreeing that the answer to a question is 'No'. (强调'不')一点儿也不. ❖ *'Sorry. I sound like Abby, don't I?' – 'No. Not at all.'* '对不起,我听起来像阿比,是吗?' — '不,一点儿也不.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

'You don't think that you've betrayed your country.'—'No I don't. No, not at all.' '你认为你没有背叛你的祖国.'—'是的,我不这么认为,是的,一点也没有.'

15 **Not at all** is a polite way of acknowledging a person's thanks. 别客气,不用谢. ❖ *'Thank you very much for speaking with us.'—'Not at all.'* '多谢你同我们谈话.'—'别客气.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

16 ➽ **not half**: 见 **half**.
➽ **if not**: 见 **if**.
➽ **not least**: 见 **least**.
➽ **not to mention**: 见 **mention**.
➽ **nothing if not**: 见 **nothing**.
➽ **not for nothing**: 见 **nothing**.
➽ **more often than not**: 见 **often**.

no·table /ˈnəʊtəbəl/ notables. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **notable** is important or interesting. 值得注意的; 瞩目的. ❖ *The proposed new structure is notable not only for its height, but for its shape.* 提议的新建筑不仅因其高度,而且因其外形而令人瞩目. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Notables** are important or powerful people. 显要人物; 权威人士. N-COUNT FORMAL

no·tably /ˈnəʊtəbli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **notably** to specify an important or typical example of something that you are talking about. 特别是; 重要地. ❖ *The divorce would be granted when more important problems, notably the fate of the children, had been decided.* 待更重要的问题决定后,尤其是孩子的命运决定后,离婚将获批准. ADV-GRADED ADV group/cl PRAGMATICS

2 You can use **notably** to emphasize a particular quality that someone or something has. 显著地. ❖ *A notably short, silver-haired man, he plays basketball with his staff several times a week.* 一个显然个子矮小、满头银发的人每周与他的员工们打几次篮球. ADV ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS

no·ta·ry /ˈnəʊtəri/ notaries.

A **notary** or a **notary public** is a person, usually a lawyer, who has legal authority to witness the signing of documents in order to make them legally valid. 公证人. N-COUNT

no·ta·tion /nəʊˈteɪʃən/ notations.

A **notation** is a set of written symbols that are used to represent a system such as music, logic, or mathematics. 音符; 符号. N-VAR

notch /nɒtʃ/ notches, notching, notched. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to a step on a scale of measurement or achievement as a **notch**. (量度或成就的)级别, 等级. ❖ *Average earnings in the economy moved up another notch in August.* 经济上的平均收入在8月份又提高了一级. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

2 If you **notch** a success, especially in sport, you achieve it. 赢得. ❖ *Steve Bull notched his 200th goal for Wolves as they beat Leicester 3-0.* 他们以3比0胜了莱斯特队的同时,史蒂夫·布尔也为野狼队攻进了他的第200个球. VB JOURNALISM V n

3 A **notch** is a small V-shaped or circular cut in the surface or edge of something. (V字形)槽口, 凹口. ❖ *It is a myth that gunslingers in the American west cut notches in the handle of their pistol for each man they shot.* 关于美国西部的持枪歹徒每杀一个人后,都要在他们的手枪柄上刻上V字形凹痕的说法,都是杜撰出来的. N-COUNT

4 ➽ 又见 **top-notch**.

›notch up.

If you **notch up** something such as a score or total, you achieve it. 赢得, 取得成功. ❖ *The economy is expanding, notching up high growth rates.* 经济在发展,取得了高增长率. PHR-V JOURNALISM V P noun Also V n P

note /nəʊt/ notes, noting, noted. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **note** is a short letter. 短信; 便条. ❖ *I'll have to leave a note for Karen.* 我得给卡伦留张条子. *Remember to write a note to say where you are.* 记住写封短信说说你在哪儿. N-COUNT

2 A **note** is something that you write down to remind yourself of something. 笔记, 记录. ❖ *Take notes during the consultation as the final written report is very concise.* 在磋商过程中进行记录,因为最后的书面报告非常简短. N-COUNT

3 When you **note** something, you write it down as a record of what has happened. 记录, 记下. ❖ *'He has had his tonsils out and has been ill, too,' she noted in her diary.* '他切除了扁桃腺,且一直在生病,' 她在日记中写道. *One policeman was clearly visible noting the number plates of passing cars.* 一名警察显然在记录经过车辆的牌号. VB V with quote V n Also V wh, V that

4 If you tell someone to **note** something, you are drawing their attention to it. 注意, 留神. ❖ *Note the statue to Sallustio Bandini, a prominent Sienese.* 注意这座萨卢斯蒂奥·班迪尼的雕像,他是一位杰出的锡耶纳人. *Please note that there are a limited number of tickets.* 请注意,票数有限. VB V n V that

5 If you **take note** of something, you pay attention to it because you think that it is important. 注意, 留意. ❖ *They took note that she showed no surprise at the news of the murder.* 他们注意到她对谋杀的消息毫不吃惊. PHR

6 If a piece of writing **notes** something, it mentions it. 提到. ❖ *The report notes that many elderly people admitted to hospital suffer from inadequate nutrition.* 报告提到许多住院的老年人患有营养不良. VB V that Also V n

7 In a book or article, a **note** is a short piece of additional information. 注释, 注解. ❖ *See Note 16 on page 223.* 见第223页注解16. N-COUNT

8 If you **compare notes** with someone on a particular subject, you talk to them and find out whether their opinion or information is the same as yours. You can also say that two people **compare notes**. 交换意见. ❖ *The women were busily comparing notes on the Queen's outfit.* 那些妇女忙着就女王的服装交换着意见. PHR

9 If you **note** a fact, you become aware of it. 注意到. ❖ *Suddenly, I noted that the rain had stopped.* 我突然注意到雨已停了. *At every stage people noted how painstaking he was about personal relations with constituents, party workers and civil servants.* 每个阶段,人们都注意到他是多么煞费苦心地与选举人、党内工作人员以及公务员搞好个人关系. VB V n V that V wh

10 A **note** is a short document that has to be signed by someone and that gives official information about something. 正式便条; 简短公文. ❖ *Since Mr Bennett was going to need some time off work, he asked for a sick note.* 由于贝内特先生需要请假一段时间,他要了一张病假条. N-COUNT with supp

11 You can refer to a banknote as a **note**. The usual American word is **bill**. 钞票, 纸币. [美]一般作 bill. ❖ *...a five pound note.* 一张五镑的钞票. N-COUNT BRITISH

12 In music, a **note** is the sound of a particular pitch, or a written symbol representing this sound. 乐音; 音符. ❖ *She has a deep voice and doesn't even try for the high notes.* 她嗓音低沉,从没试过高音. N-COUNT

13 You can use **note** to refer to a particular quality in someone's voice that shows how they are feeling. 口气, 语调. ❖ *It was not difficult for him to catch the note of bitterness in my voice.* 他要领会我话中的怨愤语气并不难. N-SING with supp

14 You can use **note** to refer to a particular feeling, impression, or atmosphere. (某一特定的)感觉; 印象; 气氛. ❖ *He first came to national prominence in 1953 as the editor of 'Punch' which he gave a note of aggressive radicalism.* 他于1953年作为《笨拙》杂志的编辑首次闻名全国,他给人留下好斗的激进主义的印象. N-SING with supp

15 If someone or something **strikes** a particular **note** or **sounds** a particular **note**, they create a particular feeling, impression, or atmosphere. 制造某种感觉(印象或气氛). ❖ *Before his first round of discussions, Mr Baker sounded an optimistic note.* 在第一轮讨论前,贝克先生发出乐观的论调. PHR

16 Someone or something that is **of note** is important, worth mentioning, or well-known. 重要的; 值得提及的; 著名的. ❖ *He has published nothing of note in the last ten years.* 过去的十年里,他没发表过任何值得一提的作品. PHR

17 ➽ 又见 **noted, promissory note, sleeve note**.
➽ to **make a mental note**: 见 **mental**.

›note down.

If you **note down** something, you write it down quickly, so that you have a record of it. 记录. ❖ *If you find a name* PHR-V V P noun

N

N

that's on the list I've given you, note it down. 如果你在我给你的名单上找到一个名字，就把它记下来. *Please note down what I'm about to say.* 请记下我要说的话. V n P / V P wh

note·book /ˈnəʊtbʊk/ **notebooks.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 A **notebook** is a small book for writing notes in. 笔记本. ❖ *I'd already filled ten pages in my notebook.* 我已在笔记本上记满了十页. N-COUNT

2 A **notebook** computer is a small portable personal computer. 手提电脑、笔记本电脑. N-COUNT

not·ed /ˈnəʊtɪd/. ♦♦♦◊◊

Someone or something that is **noted** for something they do or have is well-known and admired for it. 著名的，闻名的. ❖ ...*a television programme noted for its attacks on organised crime.* 一个以抨击有组织犯罪而闻名的电视节目. ADJ-GRADED

note·pad /ˈnəʊtpæd/ **notepads.**

A **notepad** is a pad of paper that you use for writing notes or letters on. 记事本；便笺簿；拍纸簿. N-COUNT

note·paper /ˈnəʊtpeɪpə/.

Notepaper is paper that you use for writing letters on. 信纸. N-UNCOUNT

note·worthy /ˈnəʊtwɜːði/.

A fact or event that is **noteworthy** is interesting, remarkable, or significant in some way. 值得注目的；显著的. ❖ *It is noteworthy that the Arabic words 'war', and 'javelin' or 'lance' are very similar.* 值得注意的是，阿拉伯语单词 '战争' 和 '标枪' 或 '长矛' 很相似. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

noth·ing /ˈnʌθɪŋ/ **nothings.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Nothing** means not a single thing, or not a single part of something. 什么也没有；没有一部分. ❖ *I've done nothing much since coffee time.* 喝完咖啡后，我没做什么事. *There's nothing else I can do for you.* 我不再能为你做别的什么了. PRON-INDEF

2 You use **nothing** to indicate that something or someone is not important or significant. (事或人)无足轻重；微不足道. ❖ *Because he had always had money it meant nothing to him.* 因为他一直有钱，所以这对他是微不足道的. *She kept bursting into tears over nothing at work.* 她总是为工作中的琐事不断失声痛哭. PRON-INDEF

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *All it took was a word here, a word there, to convince him that he was a nothing.* 只需在这里说说，在那里说说，就可使他相信自己只是个无名小辈. N-COUNT

3 If you say that something costs **nothing** or is worth **nothing** you are indicating that it costs or is worth a surprisingly small amount of money. 不值钱；值很少钱. ❖ *The furniture was threadbare; he'd obviously picked it up for nothing.* 家具很破旧，显然，他买的是便宜货. PRON-INDEF

4 You use **nothing** before an adjective or 'to'-infinitive to mean that a situation or activity does not have the particular quality mentioned. (用于形容词或带to不定式前，表示不具有提到的那种性质)没有什么. ❖ *There is nothing wrong with the car.* 汽车没有什么毛病. *All kids her age do silly things; it's nothing to worry about.* 像她这么大的孩子都会做傻事，没什么好担心的. PRON-INDEF / PRON adj / PRON to-inf

5 You can use **nothing** before 'so' and an adjective or adverb, or before a comparative, to emphasize how strong or great a particular quality is. (用于so加上形容词、副词或比较级前，强调某种性质特别强烈或明显)没有...比. ❖ *Youngsters learn nothing so fast as how to beat the system.* 年轻人学什么都没有学如何战胜制度快. *There's nothing better than a good cup of hot coffee.* 没有什么比一杯热咖啡更好了. PRON-INDEF PRAGMATICS / PRON so adj/adv / PRON compar

6 You can use **all or nothing** to say that either something must be done fully and completely or else it cannot be done at all. 要么全做，要么不做. ❖ *Either he went through with this thing or he did not; it was all or nothing.* 他要么把这事做完，要么就不做，二者取其一. PHR

7 If you say that something is **better than nothing**, you mean that it is not what is required, but that it is better to have that thing than to have nothing at all. 聊胜于无. ❖ *15 minutes of exercise is better than nothing.* 做15分钟的运动总比什么都不做好. PHR

8 You use **nothing but** in front of a noun, an infinitive without 'to', or an '-ing' form to mean 'only'. (用于名词、不带to的不定式或-ing前)仅有，只有；除了...什么也没有. ❖ *All that money brought nothing but sadness and misery.* 那些钱带来的只有悲伤和痛苦. *It did nothing but make us ridiculous.* 这只是让我们显得滑稽. *They care for nothing but fighting.* 他们除了战斗，什么也不关心. PHR

9 You can say **'Nothing doing'** when you want to say that something is not happening or cannot be done. 某事不会发生；不行. ❖ *Pay now, or nothing doing.* 现在就付钱，否则就不行. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

10 If you say that **there is nothing for it** but to take a particular action, you mean that it is the only possible course of action that you can take, even though it might be unpleasant. 除了...之外别无他法；只能如此. ❖ *Sleep was now impossible and there was nothing for it but to get up.* 睡觉现在是不可能了，除了起床，别无他法. PHR BRITISH

11 You use **nothing if not** in front of an adjective to indicate that someone or something clearly has a lot of the particular quality mentioned. (用于形容词前，表示具有许多所提到的性质)确实，极其. ❖ *Professor Fish has been nothing if not professional.* 菲什教授确实非常内行. PHR

12 People sometimes say **'It's nothing'** as a polite response after someone has thanked them for something they have done. 没关系. ❖ *'Thank you for the wonderful dinner.'—'It's nothing,' Sarah said.* '谢谢这顿丰盛的饭菜.' — '没关系，' 萨拉回答道. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

13 If you say about an activity that there is **nothing to it** or **nothing in it**, you mean that it is extremely easy. 非常容易，不费劲. ❖ *This device has a gripper that electrically twists off the jar top. Nothing to it.* 这个装置有一个能扭开瓶子盖的电动夹子，非常容易. *If you've shied away from making pancakes in the past, don't be put off – there's really nothing in it!* 如果你过去一直回避做薄饼的话，不要泄气 — 这确实容易极了！ PHR

14 You can use **nothing less than** to emphasize your next words, often indicating that something seems very surprising or important. 简直；确实. ❖ *You're nothing less than a murderer!* 你简直就是个谋杀犯. PHR PRAGMATICS

15 If you say that it was **not for nothing** that something happened, you are emphasizing that there was a very good reason for it to happen. 不是没有缘由；事出有因. ❖ *Not for nothing was the plane called 'the widow-maker'.* 这种飞机不是无缘无故地被称为 '寡妇制造者' 的. PHR PRAGMATICS

16 If you say that someone is getting **something for nothing**, you disapprove of the fact that they are getting something that they want without having to give anything or do anything in return. 白白获得；免费获取. PHR PRAGMATICS

17 **Nothing of the sort** is used as an emphatic way of refusing permission or of denying something that someone has said. 绝不是这样. ❖ *'We're going to talk this over in my office.'—'We're going to do nothing of the sort.'* '我们准备在我办公室里详细讨论这件事.' — '我们绝不做这类事.' PHR PRAGMATICS

18 ➼ 又见 **sweet nothings**.

➼ to **say nothing of**: 见 **say**.

➼ **nothing short of**: 见 **short**.

➼ to **stop at nothing**: 见 **stop**.

➼ to **think nothing of**: 见 **think**.

noth·ing·ness /ˈnʌθɪŋnəs/.

1 **Nothingness** is the fact of not existing. 不存在；虚无. ❖ *There might be something beyond the grave, you know, and not nothingness.* 坟墓后面或许会有什么，你知道，并不是虚无. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Nothingness** can refer to complete emptiness or a complete absence of things or feelings. (事物或感情)完全没有，完全空虚. ❖ *Her eyes, glazed with the drug, stared with half closed lids at nothingness.* 她因吸毒而双眼呆滞，眼睛半闭着，目光空洞. N-UNCOUNT

no·tice /ˈnəʊtɪs/ **notices, noticing, noticed.** ♦♦♦♦◊

1 If you **notice** something or someone, you become aware of them. 注意到. ❖ *I noticed that most academics were* VB V n / V that

writing papers during the summer. 我发现大部分学者在夏天写论文. *Luckily, I'd noticed where you left the car.* 幸运的是,我注意到了你停车的地方. *Mrs Shedden noticed a bird sitting on the garage roof.* 谢登夫人看到一只小鸟栖息在车库的房顶上. V wh / V n -ing / Also V

2 If you **bring** something **to** someone's **notice**, you make them aware of it. If something **comes to** your **notice**, you become aware of it. 引起某人的注意,使某人觉察到. ❖ *It was in 1982 that his name was first brought to our notice.* 就是在1982年,他的名字第一次引起了我们的注意. *As I write, a very interesting case has come to my notice.* 我在写作时注意到一件非常有趣的事. PHR

3 If you **take notice** of a particular fact or situation, you behave in a way that shows that you are aware of it. 注意,觉察. ❖ *We want the government to take notice of what we think they should do for single parents.* 我们希望政府能注意到我们认为他们应为单身父母做些什么. PHR

4 If you **take no notice** of someone or something, you do not consider them to be important enough to affect what you think or what you do. 不注意;不考虑. ❖ *I tried not to take any notice at first but then I was offended by it.* 开始时我试图不予理会,后来却被激怒了. PHR

5 If something **escapes** your **notice**, you fail to recognize it or realize it. 没注意到;忽略. ❖ *From the smallest to the largest production unit, no one escaped notice.* 从最小到最大的生产单位,谁也没有被忽略. PHR

6 A **notice** is a written announcement in a place where everyone can read it. (书面)通告,告示. ❖ *A few guest houses had 'No Vacancies' notices in their windows.* 有几家旅店在窗户上挂出了'客满'的告示. N-COUNT

7 A **notice** is a formal announcement in a newspaper or magazine about something that has happened or is going to happen. (报刊上登载的)启事. ❖ *The request is published in notices in today's national newspapers.* 这一请求在今天的全国性报纸上的启事栏中登出来了. N-COUNT

8 A **notice** is a written article in a newspaper or magazine in which someone gives their opinion of a play, film, or concert. (对戏剧、电影或音乐会的)短评. N-COUNT

9 If you give **notice** about something that is going to happen, you give a warning in advance that it is going to happen. 预告,预先通知. ❖ *Interest is paid monthly. Three months' notice is required for withdrawals.* 利息是按月支付的,提款要提前三个月通知. *She was transferred without notice.* 她事先没接到通知就被调走了. N-UNCOUNT

10 **Notice** is used in expressions such as **'at short notice'**, **'at a moment's notice'** or **'at twenty-four hours' notice'**, to indicate that something can or must be done within a short period of time. 提前很短时间(一会儿,24小时)通知. ❖ *There's no one available at such short notice to take her class.* 只提前这么短的时间通知,找不到人代她的课. PHR

11 If a situation is said to exist **until further notice**, it will continue for an uncertain length of time until someone changes it. 在另行通知之前. ❖ *All flights to Lanzhou had been cancelled until further notice.* 在另行通知之前,所有前往兰州的航班都被取消. PHR

12 If an employer **gives** an employee **notice**, the employer tells the employee that he or she must leave his or her job within a fixed period of time. 发出解雇通知. PHR

13 If you **hand in** your **notice** or **give in** your **notice**, you tell your employer that you intend to leave your job soon within a set period of time. 递上离职通知. PHR

no·tice·able /ˈnəʊtɪsəbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Something that is **noticeable** is very obvious, so that it is easy to see, hear, or recognize. 显而易见的. ❖ *It is noticeable that women do not have the sort of rivalry that men have.* 显而易见,女性不会面临男性所面临的那种竞争. ◢ **no·tice·ably** ❖ *Standards of living were deteriorating rather noticeably.* 生活水平降低得相当明显. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

not·ice·board /ˈnəʊtɪsbɔːd/ **noticeboards.**
A **noticeboard** is a board which is attached to a wall in order to display notices giving information about something. The usual American word is **bulletin board**. 公告牌;布告栏. [美]一般作 bulletin board. N-COUNT BRITISH

no·ti·fi·ca·tion /ˌnəʊtɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **notifications.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are given **notification** of something, you are officially informed of it. 通知. ❖ *Payments should be sent with the written notification.* 支付款项时应附带一份书面通知. N-VAR

no·ti·fy /ˈnəʊtɪfaɪ/ **notifies, notifying, notified.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **notify** someone of something, you officially inform them about it. 通知,通报. ❖ *Earlier this year they were notified that their homes were to be cleared away.* 今年早些时候,他们接到通知说他们的房子要被拆除. *She confirmed that she would notify the police and the hospital.* 她确认说她会通报警察和医院. VB: V n of/about n / FORMAL / be V-ed that / V n / Also V n that

no·tion /ˈnəʊʃən/ **notions.** ♦♦♦◇◇
A **notion** is an idea or belief about something. 观念,看法,见解. ❖ *We each have a notion of just what kind of person we'd like to be.* 我们对自己想成为什么样的人都有自己的看法. *...the notion that privatisation of our industry is now inevitable.* 关于我们工业的私有化现已不可避免的看法. N-COUNT

no·tion·al /ˈnəʊʃənəl/.
Something that is **notional** exists only in theory or as a suggestion or idea, but not in reality. 纯理论的;概念的. ◢ **no·tion·al·ly** ❖ *Mr Deng, who is notionally retired, has not appeared in public for three months now.* 邓先生在名义上已退休,已有三个月没在公共场合露面了. ADJ FORMAL / ADV

no·to·ri·ety /ˌnəʊtəˈraɪɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone or something achieves **notoriety**, they become well-known for something bad. 恶名,声名狼藉. ❖ *He had achieved notoriety as chief counsel to President Nixon in the Watergate break-in.* 在水门事件中,他因担任尼克松总统的首席辩护律师而声名狼藉. N-UNCOUNT

no·to·ri·ous /nəʊˈtɔːriəs/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Someone or something that is **notorious** is well-known for something bad. 声名狼藉的,臭名昭著的. ❖ *West Berlin has long been notorious for its street violence.* 西柏林早就因其街头暴力而臭名昭著. ◢ **no·to·ri·ous·ly** ❖ *He worked mainly in New York City where living space is notoriously at a premium.* 他主要在纽约市工作,那里的房屋是众所周知的昂贵. *Doctors notoriously neglect their own health.* 医生们对自身的健康的忽视是出了名的. ADJ-GRADED / ADV

not·with·stand·ing /ˌnɒtwɪðˈstændɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is true **notwithstanding** something else, it is true in spite of that other thing. 虽然,尽管. ❖ *He despised William Pitt, notwithstanding the similar views they both held.* 他蔑视威廉·皮特,尽管他们有相似的观点. PREP FORMAL
➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *His relations with colleagues, differences of opinion notwithstanding, were unfailingly friendly.* 尽管他与同事的意见有分歧,但关系一直很友好. ADV n ADV

nought /nɔːt/ **noughts**; 用于第2项释义时也拼作 **naught**. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Nought** is the number 0. 零. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER
2 If you try to do something but your efforts are not successful, you can say that your efforts **come to naught**. 徒劳无功;归于失败. ❖ *Numerous attempts to persuade him to write his memoirs came to nought.* 无数劝他撰写回忆录的努力都徒劳无功. PHR FORMAL

noun /naʊn/ **nouns.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **noun** is a word such as 'woman', 'guilt', or 'Harry' which is used to refer to a person or thing. 名词. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **collective noun, count noun, mass noun, proper noun, singular noun, uncount noun.**

'noun group, noun groups.
A **noun group** is a noun or pronoun, or a group of words based on a noun or pronoun. Noun groups can be the subject, object, or complement in a clause, or the object of a preposition. In the sentence, 'He put the bottle of wine on the kitchen table', 'He', 'the bottle of wine', and 'the kitchen table' are all noun groups. 名词词组;名词短语. N-COUNT

'noun phrase, noun phrases.
A **noun phrase** is the same as a **noun group**. 同 noun group. N-COUNT

N

N

nour·ish /ˈnʌrɪʃ, AM ˈnɜːrɪʃ/ **nourishes, nourishing, nourished.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **nourish** a person, animal, or plant means to provide them with the food that is necessary for life, growth, and good health. 滋养；提供营养。 ❖ *...microbes in the soil which nourish the plant.* 泥土中滋养植物的微生物。 VB V n
◆ **nour·ish·ing** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...sensible, nourishing food.* 合理而富有营养的食物。 *The doctor has ordered me to take a nourishing diet.* 医生叮嘱我平常吃些有营养的食品。

2 To **nourish** something such as a feeling or belief means to allow or encourage it to grow. 支持；鼓励；助长。 ❖ *Journalists on the whole don't create public opinion. They can however help to nourish it.* 大体上，新闻记者没有制造舆论，但他们却可以对舆论推波助澜。 VB V n

-nourished /-ˈnʌrɪʃt, AM -ˈnɜːr-/.

-nourished is used with adverbs such as 'well' or 'under' to indicate how much food someone eats or whether it is the right kind of food. 与well或under等副词连用，表示某人从食物得到营养的程度。 ❖ *To make sure the children are well-nourished, vitamin drops are recommended.* 确保孩子们营养丰富，建议服用维生素糖。 COMB

nour·ish·ment /ˈnʌrɪʃmənt, AM ˈnɜːr-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something provides a person, animal, or plant with **nourishment**, it provides them with the food that is necessary for life, growth, and good health. 营养食品。 ❖ *He was unable to take nourishment for several days.* 他好几天不能进食。 N-UNCOUNT

2 The action of nourishing someone or something, or the experience of being nourished, can be referred to as **nourishment**. 提供营养；获得营养。 ❖ *Sugar gives quick relief to hunger but provides no lasting nourishment.* 糖能很快解饿，但却不能提供持久的营养。 N-UNCOUNT

nous /naʊs/.

Nous is intelligence or common sense. 智力，常识。 ❖ *She may not have much political nous.* 她可能没有太多的政治头脑。 N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

nouveau-riche /ˌnuːvəʊ ˈriːʃ/ **nouveaux-riches.** The plural can be either **nouveau-riche** or **nouveaux-riches**. 复数形式可作 nouveau-riche 或 nouveaux-riches。

1 The **nouveaux-riches** are people who have only recently become rich and who have tastes and manners that some people consider vulgar; used showing disapproval. 暴发户。 N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

2 **Nouveau-riche** means belonging or relating to the nouveaux-riches. 暴发户的。 ❖ *He hit back at critics who did not appreciate his nouveau-riche taste.* 他反击那些不欣赏他暴发户口味的批评家。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

nou·velle cui·sine /ˌnuːvel kwɪˈziːn/.

Nouvelle cuisine is a style of cooking in which fresh foods are lightly cooked and served in small amounts, attractively arranged. You can also refer to food that has been cooked in this way as **nouvelle cuisine**. (指食物新鲜、量少、注重摆设的)新派烹调法，新派食物。 N-UNCOUNT

Nov. ◆◆◇◇◇

Nov. is a written abbreviation for **November**. November的缩写形式。

nov·el /ˈnɒvəl/ **novels.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **novel** is a long written story about imaginary people and events. 长篇小说。 ❖ *...a novel by Herman Hesse.* 赫尔曼·海塞的长篇小说。 *...historical novels.* 历史小说。 N-COUNT

2 **Novel** things are unlike anything that has been done, experienced, or created before. 新颖的，新奇的。 ❖ *...a novel way of demonstrating against steeply rising oil prices.* 反对石油价格陡升的新奇的抗议方式。 ADJ-GRADED

nov·el·ist /ˈnɒvəlɪst/ **novelists.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **novelist** is a person who writes novels. 小说家。 N-COUNT

no·vel·la /nəʊˈvelə/ **novellas.**

A **novella** is a short novel or a long short story. 中篇小说。 N-COUNT

nov·el·ty /ˈnɒvəlti/ **novelties.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Novelty** is the quality of being different, new, and unusual. 新颖，新奇。 ❖ *Rapidly changing styles cater to a desire for novelty and individualism.* 快速改变的款式迎合了对新奇和个性的渴求。 N-UNCOUNT

2 A **novelty** is something that is new and therefore interesting. 新奇有趣的事物。 ❖ *...the days when a motor car was a novelty.* 当汽车还是新奇事物的时代。 N-COUNT

3 **Novelties** are cheap unusual objects that are sold as gifts or souvenirs. 廉价新奇的小玩意儿(常用作礼物或纪念品)。 N-COUNT

No·vem·ber /nəʊˈvembə/ **Novembers.** ◆◆◆◆◇

November is the eleventh month of the year in the Western calendar. 十一月。见附录 **Dates**. ❖ *He arrived in London in November 1939.* 他于1939年11月抵达伦敦。 *...what the voters will do next November.* 选民们在明年11月份要做的。 N-VAR

nov·ice /ˈnɒvɪs/ **novices.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **novice** is someone who has been doing a job or other activity for only a short time and so is not experienced at it. 新手；初学者。 ❖ *...a novice writer.* 新作家。 N-COUNT

2 In a monastery or convent, a **novice** is a person who is preparing to become a monk or nun. 见习修士(或修女)。 N-COUNT

now /naʊ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **now** to refer to the present time, often in contrast to a time in the past or the future. 现在，当前。 ❖ *She's a widow now.* 她现在是个寡妇。 *Beef now costs well over 30 roubles a pound.* 牛肉现在一磅要30多个卢布。 *She should know that by now.* 她到现在应已知道此事了。 ADV
▷ Also a pronoun. 又作代词。 ❖ *Now is the time when we must all live as economically as possible.* 现在正是我们都必须尽量节俭的时候。 PRON

2 If you do something **now**, you do it immediately. 立刻，马上。 ❖ *I must go now.* 我得马上走了。 *If I don't write now I shall never have another opportunity to do so.* 我要是不立刻就写，就永远不会再有机会写了。 ADV ADV after v
▷ Also a pronoun. 又作代词。 ❖ *Now is your chance to talk to him.* 马上就是你同他说话的机会了。 PRON

3 You use **now** or **now that** to indicate that an event has occurred and as a result something else may or will happen. 既然；由于。 ❖ *Now you're settled, why don't you take up some serious study?* 既然你已经安顿下来了，为什么不开始认真地学点东西呢？ CONJ PRAGMATICS

4 You use **now** to indicate that a particular situation is the result of something that has recently happened. 这一来；像这样。 ❖ *Mrs Chandra has received one sweater for each of her five children and says that the winter will not be so hard now.* 钱德拉夫人收到给五个孩子每人一件的毛衣，她说这一来，冬天不再那么苦了。 *She told me not to repeat it, but now I don't suppose it matters.* 她曾告诉我别重提此事，可眼下我却认为这没什么关系。 ADV

5 In stories and accounts of past events, **now** is used to refer to the particular time that is being written or spoken about. 这时。 ❖ *It was too late now for Blake to lock his room door.* 这时，对布莱克来说，锁住房间门已为时太晚。 *By now it was completely dark outside.* 这时，外面已全黑了。 ADV

6 You use **now** in statements which specify the length of time up to the present that something has lasted. 到现在为止。 ❖ *They've been married now for 30 years.* 到现在为止，他们已结婚30年了。 *They have been missing for a long time now.* 到现在，他们已失踪了很长时间。 ADV

7 You say **'Now'** or **'Now then'** to indicate to the person or people you are with that you want their attention, or that you are about to change the subject. (说话时用以引起别人注意或改变话题)嗳；好。 ❖ *'Now then,' Max said, 'to get back to the point.'* '嗳，'马克斯说，'回到主题吧。' *Now, can we move on and discuss the vital business of the day, please.* 嗳，我们继续讨论当今的重大事情吧。 ADV PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

8 Some people say **'Now'** when they are thinking of what to say next. (考虑该说的话)嗯。 ❖ *Now, er, dogs can live to fifteen.* 嗯，呃，狗能活到15岁。 ADV PRAGMATICS

9 You use **now** to give a slight emphasis to a request or command. (表示对要求或命令的轻微强调)嗳，嗨。 ❖ *Come on now. You know you must be hungry.* 嗳，来吧，你知道你一定饿了。 *Come and sit down here, now.* 嗨，来坐在这儿。 ADV PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

10 You can say **'Now'** to introduce information which is relevant to the part of a story or account that you have reached, and which needs to be known before you can continue. (补 ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

N

充相关信息)哦. ❖ *Now, I hadn't told him these details, so he must have done some research on his own.* 哦，我没告诉过他这些细节，因此，他肯定已独自做了些研究.

11 You say **'Now'** to introduce something which contrasts with what you have just said before. 咳(用于提出与自己刚说的话形成对照的事物). ❖ *Now, if it was me, I'd want to do more than just change the locks.* 咳，如果是我，我可不会只是换换锁. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

12 **Just now** means a very short time ago. 刚才. ❖ *You looked pretty upset just now.* 刚才你看起来心烦意乱. PHR

13 You use **just now** when you want to say that a particular situation exists at the time when you are speaking, although it may change in the future. 目前，现在. ❖ *I'm pretty busy just now.* 我现在很忙. PHR

14 You can say **'now, now'** as a friendly way of trying to comfort someone who is upset or distressed. (表示劝慰)好了，好了. ❖ *'I want to go with you, Daddy.'–'Now, now, sweetheart.'* '我想和你一起去，爸爸.'—'好了，好了，亲爱的.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

15 You can say **'Now, then'** or **'Now, now'** when you want to give someone you know well a friendly warning not to behave in a particular way. (表示告诫)好了. ❖ *Now then, no unpleasantness, please.* 好了，请不要做令人不愉快的事. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

16 If you say that something happens **now and then** or **every now and again**, you mean that it happens sometimes but not very often or regularly. 时而，偶然. ❖ *My father has a collection of magazines to which I return every now and then.* 我父亲收集了一批杂志，我偶然会去翻翻看. PHR

17 If you say that something will happen **any day now**, **any moment now**, or **any time now**, you mean that it will happen very soon. 马上，立刻(会发生). PHR

18 People such as television presenters and entertainers sometimes use **now for** when they are going to start talking about a different subject or presenting a new activity. (开始新话题或新节目)现在是，下面进行的是. ❖ *And now for something completely different.* 下面是一些完全不同的东西. PHR PRAGMATICS

19 If you say **'It's now or never'**, you mean that something must be done immediately, because if it is not done immediately there will not be another chance to do it. 机不可失，莫失良机. PHR

nowa·days /ˈnaʊədeɪz/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Nowadays means at the present time, in contrast with the past. 现今，现在. ❖ *I don't see much of Tony nowadays.* 我现在很少见到托尼. ADV ADV with cl

no·where /ˈnəʊweə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **nowhere** to emphasize that a place has more of a particular quality than any other places, or that it is the only place where something happens or exists. 任何地方都不. ❖ *Nowhere is language a more serious issue than in Hawaii.* 语言在任何地方都不像在夏威夷那么重要. *This kind of forest exists nowhere else in the world.* 这种森林在世界其他任何地方都不存在. ADV PRAGMATICS

2 You use **nowhere** when making negative statements to say that a suitable place of the specified kind does not exist. 没有地方，无处. ❖ *There was nowhere to hide and nowhere to run.* 无处可藏，也无处可跑. *I have nowhere else to go, nowhere in the world.* 我没别的地方可去，什么地方都没有. *He had nowhere to call home.* 他没有地方可以称得上是家. ADV

3 You use **nowhere** to indicate that something or someone cannot be seen or found. 到处都不(被看见或发现). ❖ *Michael glanced anxiously down the corridor, but Wilfred was nowhere to be seen.* 迈克尔焦急地顺着走廊望去，但却到处也找不到威尔弗雷德. *The escaped prisoner was nowhere in sight.* 那名逃犯不见踪影了. ADV

4 If you say that something or someone appears **from nowhere** or **out of nowhere**, you mean that they appear suddenly and unexpectedly. 突然出现. ❖ *A car came from nowhere, and I had to jump back into the hedge.* 一辆汽车不知从哪儿冒出来，我不得不往后跳到树篱里. ADV from/out of ADV

5 You can use **nowhere** to refer in a general way to small, unimportant, or uninteresting places. 无名之地，没趣味的小地方. ❖ *...endless paths that led nowhere in particular.* 无数通往无名之地的小径. ADV

6 You use **nowhere** to mean not in any part of a text, speech, or argument. (文本、讲话或辩论中)不在任何一处. ❖ *He nowhere offers concrete historical background to support his arguments.* 他没有在任何地方提供具体的历史背景来支持他的论点. ADV

7 If you say that a place is **in the middle of nowhere**, you mean it is a long way from other places. (某地)远离他处；(单独)在茫茫荒野中. PHR

8 If you say that you **are getting nowhere**, or **getting nowhere fast**, or that something **is getting** you **nowhere**, you mean that you are not achieving anything or having any success. 毫无结果；一无所获. ❖ *My mind won't stop going round and round on the same subject and I seem to be getting nowhere.* 我的脑子不停地绕着同一问题在想，但看来却一无所获. PHR

9 If you use **nowhere near** in front of a word or expression, you are emphasizing that the real situation is very different from, or has not yet reached, the state which that word or expression suggests. 远远没有；离得远；远不是. ❖ *He's nowhere near recovered yet from his experiences.* 他还远没有从他的经历中恢复过来. PHR PRAGMATICS

,no-'win situation, no-win situations.

If you are in a **no-win situation**, any action you take will fail to benefit you in any way. 不能取胜的处境；必输的情形. ❖ *It was a no-win situation. Either she pretended she hated Ned and felt awful or admitted she loved him and felt even worse!* 这是个解决不了的问题，她要么假装恨内德，从而感到很难过；要么就承认爱他，但会觉得更糟. N-COUNT

nox·ious /ˈnɒkʃəs/.

1 A **noxious** gas or substance is poisonous or very harmful. 有毒的，有害的. ❖ *Many household products give off noxious fumes.* 许多家用制品都发出有害气体. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you refer to someone or something as **noxious**, you mean that they are extremely unpleasant. 可恶的，令人极端厌恶的. ❖ *Their behaviour was extremely noxious.* 他们的表现十分令人厌恶. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

noz·zle /ˈnɒzəl/ **nozzles**. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **nozzle** of a hose or pipe is a narrow piece fitted to the end to control the flow of liquid or gas. 管口；喷嘴. N-COUNT

nr. ◆◇◇◇◇

In addresses, **nr** is used as a written abbreviation for **near**. 在地址中，near的缩写形式. ❖ *Brackhurst Agricultural College, Nr Southwell, Notts.* 诺丁汉郡绍斯韦尔附近，布莱克霍斯特农业学院.

-n't /-ənt/.

➞ 见 **not**.

nth /enθ/.

1 If you refer to the most recent item in a series of things as the **nth** item, you are emphasizing that it has happened many times. 若干次的，很多次的. ❖ *The story was raised with me for the nth time two days before the article appeared.* 文章出现两天前，这个故事我已听过若干次了. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

2 If something is done **to the nth degree**, it is done to an extreme degree. 极度地，极端地. ❖ *Ned and I discussed everything to the nth degree.* 我和内德每件事都讨论得很透彻. PHR

nu·ance /ˈnjuːɑːns, AM ˈnuː-/ **nuances**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **nuance** is a small and subtle difference in sound, feeling, appearance, or meaning. (声音、感觉、外貌或意义的)细微差别. ❖ *...every subtle nuance of emotion there is.* 情感的每一点微妙差异. N-VAR

nub /nʌb/.

The nub of a situation, problem, or argument is the central and most basic part of it. 要点；核心. ❖ *That, I think, is the nub of the problem.* 我想，那就是问题的症结所在. N-SING the N

nu·bile /ˈnjuːbaɪl, AM ˈnuːbɪl/.

A **nubile** woman is young, physically mature, and sexually ADJ-GRADED

attractive. (女性)年轻而身体成熟的; 性感的.

N

nu·clear /ˈnjuːkliə, AM ˈnuːk-/. ♦♦♦♦◇

Nuclear means relating to the nuclei of atoms, or to the energy released when these nuclei are split or combined. 核的; 原子能的. ❖ *...a nuclear power station.* 核电站. *...nuclear weapons.* 核武器. ADJ: ADJ n

,nuclear 'family, nuclear families.

A **nuclear family** is a family unit that consists of father, mother, and children. 核心家庭(包括父母和孩子). N-COUNT

,nuclear-'free.

A **nuclear-free** place is a place where the manufacture and transport of nuclear weapons, the building of nuclear reactors, and the disposal of nuclear waste are all forbidden. (某地区)无核的. ❖ *...the idea of a nuclear-free world.* 关于无核世界的构想. ADJ

,nuclear re'actor, nuclear reactors. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **nuclear reactor** is a machine which is used to produce nuclear energy or the place where this machine and other related equipment is kept. 核反应器; 核反应堆. N-COUNT

,nuclear 'winter.

Nuclear winter refers to the possible effects on the environment of a war in which large numbers of nuclear weapons are used. It is thought that there would be very low temperatures and very little light during a nuclear winter. 核冬天(假想因使用大量核武器而带来的低温、无阳光的环境). N-UNCOUNT also a N

nu·cleic acid /njuːˌkleɪɪk ˈæsɪd, AM ˌnuː-/ nucleic acids.

Nucleic acids are complex chemical substances, such as DNA, which are found in living cells. 核酸. N-VAR TECHNICAL

nu·cleus /ˈnjuːkliəs, AM ˈnuː-/ **nuclei** /ˈnjuːkliaɪ, AM ˈnuː-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **nucleus** of an atom or cell is the central part of it. 核(原子或细胞的中心). N-COUNT

2 The **nucleus** of a group of people or things is the small number of members which form the most important part of the group. 核心、中心. ❖ *The Civic Movement could be the nucleus of a centrist party.* 公民运动可以是中间派政党的核心. N-COUNT

nude /njuːd, AM nuːd/ **nudes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **nude** person is not wearing any clothes. 裸体的. ❖ *The occasional nude bather comes here.* 偶然会有裸浴者来这儿. *We are not allowed to perform nude.* 不准许我们进行裸体表演. ADJ: ADJ n; ADJ after v ◢ **nu·dity** /ˈnjuːdɪti, AM ˈnuː-/ ❖ *...constant nudity and bad language on TV.* 电视上不断出现的裸体画面和脏话. N-UNCOUNT If you do something **in the nude**, you are not wearing any clothes. If you paint or draw someone **in the nude**, they are not wearing any clothes. 赤身裸体地. PHR

2 A **nude** is a picture or statue of a person who is not wearing any clothes. A **nude** is also a person in a picture who is not wearing any clothes. 裸体画; 裸体雕像; (画中)裸体人像. N-COUNT

nudge /nʌdʒ/ **nudges, nudging, nudged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **nudge** someone, you push them gently, usually with your elbow, in order to draw their attention to something or to show them that you want them to do something. 用肘轻推(以引起注意). ❖ *I nudged Stan and pointed again.* 我轻轻推了斯坦一下, 又指了指. VB; V n
▸ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She slipped her arm under his and gave him a nudge.* 她把手臂移到他的手臂下面, 并用肘轻轻推了推他. N-COUNT

2 If you **nudge** someone or something into a place or position, you gently push them there. 轻推. ❖ *Edna Swinson nudged him into the sitting room.* 埃德娜·斯温森把他轻轻推进客厅. VB; V n prep/adv
▸ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *McKinnon gave the wheel another slight nudge to starboard.* 麦金农又把舵轻轻向右侧推了推. N-COUNT

3 If you **nudge** someone into doing something, you gently persuade them to do it. 劝说; 促使. ❖ *Foreigners must use their power not simply to punish the country but to nudge it towards greater tolerance.* 外国人必须运用他们的力量, 不仅要处罚这个国家, 而且要促使它变得更宽容. *British tour companies are nudging clients to travel further afield.* 英国旅游公司在劝说顾客去更远的地方旅行. VB; V n into -ing/n; V n towards n; V n to-inf
▸ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I had a feeling that the challenge appealed to him. All he needed was a nudge.* 我觉得这个挑战很吸引他, 他需要的只是一点鼓励. N-COUNT

4 If someone or something **is nudging** a particular amount, level, or state, they have almost reached it. 接近. ❖ *The temperature when we were there was nudging 80°F.* 我们到那里时, 气温接近华氏80度. VB; V n

5 If you refer to **a nudge and a wink** or to **nudge-nudge wink-wink**, you mean that the person who is writing or saying something is suggesting sexual misbehaviour without stating it openly. 眉来眼去(暗指与性行为相关). ❖ *...a series of nudge-nudge, wink-wink rumors that have appeared in newspapers over the last two years.* 过去两年来报纸上刊登的一系列卿卿我我的传闻. PHR

nud·ism /ˈnjuːdɪzəm, AM ˈnuː-/.

Nudism is the practice of not wearing any clothes on beaches and other areas specially set aside for this purpose. 裸体主义. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **nud·ist, nudists** ❖ *There are no nudist areas.* 没有裸体场所. N-COUNT

nug·get /ˈnʌgɪt/ **nuggets.**

1 A **nugget** is a small lump of something, especially gold. 一小块(尤指金块). ❖ *...pure high-grade gold nuggets.* 优质纯金块. N-COUNT

2 A **nugget** of information is an interesting or useful piece of information. 有趣(或有价值)的消息. N-COUNT

nui·sance /ˈnjuːsəns, AM ˈnuː-/ **nuisances.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone or something is a **nuisance**, you mean that they annoy you or cause you a lot of problems. 讨厌的人(或东西); 麻烦事. ❖ *He could be a bit of a nuisance when he was drunk.* 他喝醉时会有那么一点儿讨厌. N-COUNT If someone **makes a nuisance of** themselves, they behave in a way that annoys other people. 做出令人讨厌的行为. PHR

nuke /njuːk, AM nuːk/ **nukes, nuking, nuked.**

1 A **nuke** is a nuclear weapon. 核武器. ❖ *They have nukes, and if they're sufficiently pushed, they'll use them.* 他们拥有核武器, 如果被逼到极点, 他们将会使用. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If one country **nukes** another, it attacks it using nuclear weapons. 用核武器攻击. VB; V n INFORMAL

null /nʌl/.

If an agreement, a declaration, or the result of an election is **null and void**, it is not legally valid. (法律上)无效的. PHR

nul·li·fy /ˈnʌlɪfaɪ/ **nullifies, nullifying, nullified.**

1 To **nullify** a legal decision or procedure means to declare that it is not legally valid. 使无效; 取消. ❖ *He used his broad executive powers to nullify decisions by local governments.* 他使用自己广泛的行政权取消地方政府的决定. VB FORMAL; V n

2 To **nullify** something means to make it have no effect. 使无用; 使失去效果. ❖ *He may be able to nullify that disadvantage by offering a wider variety of produce.* 他可以通过提供更多不同的产品来消解劣势. VB FORMAL; V n

numb /nʌm/ **numbs, numbing, numbed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a part of your body is **numb**, you cannot feel anything there. 麻木的; 失去感觉的. ❖ *He could feel his fingers growing numb at their tips.* 他能感到手指尖逐渐变得麻木. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **numb·ness** ❖ *I have recently been suffering from pain and numbness in my hands.* 最近我的手一直疼痛麻木. N-UNCOUNT

2 If cold weather, a drug, or a blow **numbs** a part of your body, you can no longer feel anything in it. 使麻木; 使失去知觉. ❖ *The cold numbed my fingers.* 我的手指冻僵了. VB; V n

3 If you are **numb** with shock, fear, or grief, you are so shocked, frightened, or upset that you cannot think clearly or feel any emotion. 感情麻木的; 冷淡的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **numbness** ❖ *Many men become more aware of emotional numbness in their 40s.* 很多人40岁以后, 愈加意识到自己感情麻木. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **numb·ly** /ˈnʌmli/ ❖ *He walked numbly into the cemetery.* 他麻木地走进了墓地. ADV

4 If an event or experience **numbs** you, you can no longer think clearly or feel any emotion. 使感情麻木. ◆ *The shock of Philippe's letter numbed her.* 菲利佩来信的打击使她感情麻木. VB V n

➡ 又见 **mind-numbing**.

◢**numbed** ◆ *I'm so numbed with shock that I can hardly think.* 我因遭受了打击而思想麻木, 几乎不能思考. ADJ-GRADED

num·ber /ˈnʌmbə/ **numbers, numbering, numbered.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **number** is a word such as 'two', 'nine', or 'twelve', or a symbol such as 1, 3, or 47. You use numbers to say how many things you are referring to or where something comes in a series. 数字, 数目. ◆ *No, I don't know the room number.* 不, 我不知道房间号. *...number 3, Argyll Street.* 阿盖尔街3号. N-COUNT

2 A **number** is the series of digits that you dial when you are making a telephone call. 电话号码. ◆ *Sarah sat down and dialled a number.* 萨拉坐下来, 拨了一个号码. *'You must have a wrong number,' she said. 'There's no one of that name here.'* '你一定记错号码了,' 她说, '这里没有人叫这个名字.' N-COUNT

3 If you **number** something, you mark it with a number, usually starting at 1. 编上号码. ◆ *He cut his paper up into tiny squares, and he numbered each one.* 他把纸裁成很小的方形, 然后给每张纸编上号. VB V n

4 You use **number** with words such as 'large' or 'small' to say approximately how many things or people there are. (与 large 或 small 等词连用)数量, 数额. ◆ *Quite a considerable number of interviews are going on.* 有相当多的面试正在进行. *I have had an enormous number of letters from single parents.* 我有许多单亲父母的来信. N-COUNT adj N

5 If there are a **number** of things or people, there are several of them. If there are any **number** of things or people, there is a large quantity of them. 一些; 很多. ◆ *Sam told a number of lies.* 萨姆撒了一些谎. *There must be any number of people in my position.* 一定有许多人与我的处境相同. N-SING a/any N

6 **One of** your **number** is a member of your group. 一个成员. ◆ *Scientists like the idea that one of their number is close to the seat of power.* 科学家们欢迎他们当中有人靠近权力中心的设想. PHR

7 You can refer to the position of someone or something in a list of the most successful or most popular of a particular type of thing as, for example, **number** one or **number** two. (名次排列)第几. ◆ *Martin now faces the world number one, Jansher Khan of Pakistan.* 马丁现在面对世界一号选手, 巴基斯坦的贾谢尔汗. N-UNCOUNT N num

8 If a group of people or things **numbers** a particular total, that is how many there are. 总计有. ◆ *They told me that their village numbered 100.* 他们告诉我村里共有100人. *This time the dead were numbered in hundreds, not dozens.* 这次死亡人数达数百人, 而不是几十个. VB V num be V-ed in num

9 You can refer to a short piece of music, a song, or a dance as a **number**. (音乐、歌曲或舞蹈)一支, 一首. ◆ *...'Unforgettable', a number that was written and performed in 1951.* 《忘不了》, 一首于1951年创作并演唱的歌曲. N-COUNT

10 If someone or something **is numbered** among a particular group, they are believed to belong in that group. 被归于; 被包括在内. ◆ *He numbered several Americans among his friends.* 他把几个美国人算作他的朋友. VB be V-ed among n FORMAL V n among n

11 If you say that someone's or something's **days are numbered**, you mean that they will not survive or be successful for much longer. 活不长; 将死亡; 将失败. PHR

12 ➡ 又见 **opposite number, prime number, serial number**.

➡ **safety in numbers**: 见 **safety**.

ˈnumber cruncher, number crunchers.

If you refer to **number crunchers**, you mean people whose jobs involve dealing with numbers or mathematical calculations. 与数字打交道的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈnumber crunching.

If you refer to **number crunching**, you mean activities or processes concerned with numbers or mathematical calculation, for example in finance, statistics, or computing. (金融、统计或计算行业中)与数字打交道. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

num·ber·less /ˈnʌmbələs/.

If there are **numberless** things, there are too many to be counted. 无数的, 数不清的. ◆ *...numberless acts of personal bravery.* 无数表现出个人勇气的行为. ADJ LITERARY

ˌnumber ˈone, number ones. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Number one** means better, more important, or more popular than anything else of its kind. 头号的; 最重要的. ◆ *The economy is the number one issue by far.* 到目前为止, 经济是头号问题. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

2 In popular music, the **number one** is the best selling record in any one week, or the group or person who has made that record. (流行音乐里)排行第一的; 最畅销的. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈnumber plate, number plates; 又拼作 **numberplate.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **number plate** is a sign on the front and back of a vehicle that shows its registration number. The American term is **license plate.** (车辆)牌照, 车牌. [美]作 license plate. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈnumbers game.

If you say that someone is playing the **numbers game**, you are criticizing them because, when considering a particular situation, they mention only those aspects of it that can be expressed in numbers, which may be misleading or dishonest. (贬义)(只用数字表达某情况, 可能导致误解的)数字游戏. N-SING

ˌNumber ˈTen.

Number Ten is often used to refer to 10 Downing Street, London, the official home of the British Prime Minister. 唐宁街10号(英国首相官邸). N-PROPER

numb·skull /ˈnʌmskʌl/ **numbskulls.**

If you refer to someone as a **numbskull**, you mean that they are very stupid. 笨蛋, 傻瓜. ◆ *How were we to know that he was a numbskull?* 我们怎会知道他是个笨蛋? N-COUNT DATED, INFORMAL

nu·mera·cy /ˈnjuːmərəsi, AM ˈnuː-/.

Numeracy is the ability to do arithmetic. 识数; 计算能力. ◆ *...literacy and numeracy skills.* 读写和计算能力. N-UNCOUNT

nu·mer·al /ˈnjuːmərəl, AM ˈnuː-/ **numerals.**

Numerals are written symbols used to represent numbers. 数字. ◆ *...a square wristwatch with classic Roman numerals.* 带有古罗马数字的方形手表. N-COUNT

nu·mer·ate /ˈnjuːmərət, AM ˈnuː-/.

Someone who is **numerate** is able to do arithmetic. 识数的; 有计算能力的. ◆ *Your children should be literate and numerate.* 你的孩子们应该会读写和懂算术. ADJ-GRADED

nu·meri·cal /njuːˈmerɪkəl, AM ˈnuː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Numerical means expressed in numbers or relating to numbers. 用数字表示的; 数字的. ◆ *Put them in numerical order.* 把它们按数字顺序排好. ◢**nu·meri·cal·ly** ◆ *...a numerically coded colour chart.* 按数字编号的彩色图表. ADJ ADV

nu·mer·ol·ogy /ˌnjuːməˈrɒlədʒi, AM ˌnuː-/.

Numerology is the study of particular numbers, such as a person's date of birth, in the belief that they may have special significance in a person's life. 数字命理学; 数字占卜学. N-UNCOUNT

nu·mer·ous /ˈnjuːmərəs, AM ˈnuːm-/. ◆◆◆◇◇

If people or things are **numerous**, they exist or are present in large numbers. 许多的; 无数的; 众多的. ◆ *Sex crimes were just as numerous as they are today.* 性犯罪过去和今天都一样比比皆是. ADJ-GRADED

nu·mi·nous /ˈnjuːmɪnəs, AM ˈnuːm-/.

Things that are **numinous** are holy, awe-inspiring, and mysterious. 神圣的; 令人敬畏的; 神秘的. ◆ *...the galaxy's cold, numinous stars.* 银河系中冷寂而神秘的星球. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

nun /nʌn/ **nuns.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **nun** is a member of a female religious community who has taken religious vows and promised to spend her life serving God. 修女; 尼姑. N-COUNT

nun·cio /ˈnʌnsiəʊ/ **nuncios.**

In the Roman Catholic church, a **nuncio** is an official who N-COUNT

represents the Pope in a foreign country. 罗马教廷大使.

N

nun·nery /ˈnʌnəri/ **nunneries.**
A **nunnery** is a group of buildings in which a community of nuns live together. 女修道院; 尼姑庵. N-COUNT DATED

nup·tial /ˈnʌpʃəl/ **nuptials.**
1 **Nuptial** is used to refer to things relating to a wedding or to marriage. 婚姻的; 婚礼的. ❖ *...the room which he had called the nuptial chamber.* 被他称作洞房的房间. ADJ DATED
2 Someone's **nuptials** are their wedding celebrations. 婚礼. ❖ *I've heard of your impending nuptials, my dear.* 我听说你即将举行婚礼, 亲爱的. N-PLURAL DATED

nurse /nɜːs/ **nurses, nursing, nursed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **nurse** is a person whose job is to care for people who are ill. 护士. N-COUNT
2 If you **nurse** someone, you care for them when they are ill. 护理; 照顾. ❖ *She rushed home to nurse her daughter back to health.* 她赶回家去, 照顾女儿恢复健康. VB V n
◢**nurs·ing** ❖ *She had no aptitude for nursing.* 她一点都不会护理. N-UNCOUNT
3 A **nurse** is a person who is trained to look after young children. 保姆, 保育员. ❖ *Every morning she got up early with the children and the nurse.* 每天清早她与孩子们和保姆一同早起. N-COUNT DATED
4 If you **nurse** an illness or injury, you allow it to get better by resting as much as possible. 调养, 疗养. ❖ *Botham continues to nurse a strained groin.* 博瑟姆继续调养扭伤的腹股沟. VB V n
5 If you **nurse** an emotion or desire, you feel it strongly for a long time. 一直怀有(强烈的感情或欲望). ❖ *Jane still nurses the pain of rejection.* 简仍然感受到被拒绝的痛苦. VB V n
6 When a baby **nurses** or when its mother **nurses** it, it feeds by sucking milk from its mother's breast. 哺育, (给孩子)喂奶. ❖ *...young women nursing babies.* 给孩子喂奶的少妇. V-ERG V DATED V n
7 ➻ 又见 **nursery nurse.**

nurse·maid /ˈnɜːsmeɪd/ **nursemaids.**
A **nursemaid** is a woman or girl who is paid to look after young children. 育婴女佣. N-COUNT DATED

nurse·ry /ˈnɜːsəri/ **nurseries.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **nursery** is a place where children who are not old enough to go to school are looked after. 托儿所. ❖ *Her company ran its own workplace nursery.* 她所在的公司有自己的工作场地托儿所. N-COUNT also at/from/to N
➻ 又见 **day nursery.**
2 A **nursery** or a **nursery school** is a school for young children who are not yet old enough to go to primary school. 幼儿园. ❖ *...an affordable nursery education.* 经济上负担得起的幼儿园教育. N-VAR
3 A **nursery** is a room in a family home in which the young children of the family sleep or play. (家居房子的)儿童室. ❖ *He has painted murals in his children's nursery.* 他在孩子们的儿童室里画了壁画. N-COUNT
4 A **nursery** is a place where plants are grown in order to be sold. 苗圃. ❖ *The garden, developed over the past 35 years, includes a nursery.* 这个花园经过了35年的培育, 有一个苗圃. N-COUNT

nursery·man /ˈnɜːsərimən/ **nurserymen.**
A **nurseryman** is a man who works in a place where young plants are grown in order to be sold. 园丁, 苗圃工人. N-COUNT

ˈnursery nurse, nursery nurses.
A **nursery nurse** is a person who has been trained to look after very young children. (受过训练的)婴儿保育员. N-COUNT

ˈnursery rhyme, nursery rhymes.
A **nursery rhyme** is a poem or song for young children, especially one that is old or well known. 儿歌, 童谣. N-COUNT

ˈnursery school, nursery schools. ◆◇◇◇◇
➻ 见 **nursery.**

ˈnursing home, nursing homes. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **nursing home** is an institution, usually private, where people who need medical care are looked after, especially old people. (私立)疗养院; (尤指)养老院. N-COUNT

nur·ture /ˈnɜːtʃə/ **nurtures, nurturing, nurtured.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **nurture** something such as a young child or a young plant, you care for it while it is growing and developing. 养育, 培养. ❖ *Parents want to know the best way to nurture and raise their child to adulthood.* 父母们想知道把孩子抚育培养成人的最好方法. VB FORMAL V n
◢**nur·tur·ing** ❖ *She was not receiving warm nurturing care.* 她没有得到热诚的培养和关怀. ADJ-GRADED
◢**nurturing** ❖ *Which adult in these children's lives will provide the nurturing they need?* 这些孩子们生活中的哪个成人会提供他们所需的养育? N-UNCOUNT
2 **Nurture** is care and encouragement that is given to someone while they are growing and developing. 养育, 培养. ❖ *The human organism learns partly by nature, partly by nurture.* 人类的机体部分是靠先天形成, 部分是靠后天培养. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you **nurture** plans, ideas, or people, you actively encourage their development and success. 鼓励(发展); 滋长, 助长. ❖ *She had always nurtured great ambitions for her son.* 她总是鼓励儿子有雄心壮志. VB FORMAL V n
◢**nurturing** ❖ *...the nurturing of new talent.* 新人才的培养. N-UNCOUNT

nut /nʌt/ **nuts.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 The firm shelled fruit of some trees and bushes are called **nuts.** 坚果. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **groundnut, hazelnut.**
2 A **nut** is a small piece of metal with a hole through which you put a bolt. Nuts and bolts are used to hold things together such as pieces of machinery. 螺丝帽. 见插图条 **tools.** N-COUNT
3 If you think someone is extremely enthusiastic about a subject or activity, you can say they are a **nut** on it. 狂热的人, 着迷的人. ❖ *I was a nut on records and statistics.* 我对记录和统计很着迷. *...a football nut.* 足球迷. N-COUNT INFORMAL
4 If someone is **nuts** about something or someone, they like that thing or person very much. 非常喜欢的; 迷恋的. ❖ *They're nuts about the car.* 他们非常喜欢这辆汽车. ADJ v-link ADJ about n INFORMAL
5 If you refer to someone as a **nut**, you mean they are mad. 疯子. ❖ *There's some nut out there with a gun.* 外面有个拿着枪的疯子. *He thought my father was a nut.* 他认为我父亲是个疯子. N-COUNT INFORMAL
6 If you say that someone is **nuts**, you think they are mad or very foolish. 疯的, 傻的. ❖ *They were either joking or completely nuts.* 他们要么是在开玩笑, 要么完全疯了. ADJ v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
7 A man's testicles are sometimes referred to as his **nuts.** 睾丸. N-PLURAL INFORMAL
8 Your head is sometimes referred to as your **nut.** 脑袋, 头. N-COUNT INFORMAL
9 If someone **does** their **nut**, they become extremely angry. 狂怒, 大发雷霆. ❖ *We heard your sister doing her nut.* 我们听见你妹妹大发雷霆. PHR INFORMAL
10 If you talk about the **nuts and bolts** of a subject or an activity, you are referring to the detailed practical aspects of it rather than abstract ideas about it. 具体内容; 实际内容. ❖ *He's more concerned about the nuts and bolts of location work.* 他对外景拍摄的实际工作更关心. PHR
11 If you think someone is difficult to deal with, you can say they are a **tough nut** or a **hard nut.** 难对付的人. ❖ *The 'Daily Express' describes Dr Carey as a pretty tough nut.* 《每日快报》把凯里博士形容为一个很难对付的人. PHR INFORMAL
12 If you say that something is **a hard nut to crack** or a **tough nut to crack**, you mean that it is difficult to do or to understand. 难题, 棘手问题. PHR INFORMAL

nut·case /ˈnʌtkeɪs/ **nutcases;** 又拼作 **nut case.**
If you think that someone is mad or that their behaviour is very strange, you can say they are a **nutcase.** 疯子; 怪人. ❖ *The woman's a nutcase. She needs locking up.* 这个女人是个疯子, 应把她关起来. N-COUNT INFORMAL

nut·cracker /ˈnʌtkrækə/ **nutcrackers.**
A **nutcracker** is a device used to crack the shell of a nut. **Nutcrackers** can be used to refer to one or more of these devices. 坚果钳. N-COUNT

nut·meg /ˈnʌtmeg/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Nutmeg is a spice used to flavour sweet food. (多用于甜食的香料)肉豆蔻. N-UNCOUNT

nu·tra·sweet /ˈnjuːtrəswiːt, AM ˈnuː-/.
Nutrasweet is a low-calorie substance that is used instead of sugar to sweeten food. **Nutrasweet** is a trademark. 纽特健康糖(一种代糖); 亦为商标名. N-UNCOUNT

nu·tri·ent /ˈnjuːtriənt, AM ˈnuː-/ **nutrients.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Nutrients are chemical substances that people and animals need from food, and plants need from soil. 营养素, 滋养物. ❖ *...minerals and other essential nutrients.* 矿物质和其他基本的养料. N-COUNT

nu·tri·tion /njuːˈtrɪʃən, AM ˈnuː-/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Nutrition is the process of taking food into the body and absorbing the nutrients in those foods. 营养; 吸收营养的过程. ❖ *There are alternative sources of nutrition to animal meat.* 除了肉类还有其他的营养来源. N-UNCOUNT

nu·tri·tion·al /njuːˈtrɪʃənəl, AM ˈnuː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **nutritional** content of food is all the proteins, vitamins, and minerals that are in it which help you to remain healthy. 有营养成分的. ADJ
◢ **nu·tri·tion·al·ly** ❖ *...a nutritionally balanced diet.* 营养均衡的饮食. ADV

nu·tri·tion·ist /njuːˈtrɪʃənɪst, AM nuː-/ **nutritionists.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **nutritionist** is a person whose job is to give advice on what you should eat to remain healthy. 营养学家. N-COUNT

nu·tri·tious /njuːˈtrɪʃəs, AM nuː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Nutritious food contains the proteins, vitamins, and minerals which help your body to be healthy. 营养的, 滋养的. ADJ-GRADED

nu·tri·tive /ˈnjuːtrɪtɪv, AM ˈnuː-/.
The **nutritive** content of food is all the proteins, vitamins, and minerals that are in it which help you to remain healthy. 有营养成分的. ADJ: ADJ n

nut·shell /ˈnʌtʃel/.
You can use **in a nutshell** to indicate that what you are saying summarizes your opinions or thoughts in a very brief and concise way. 概括地说. ❖ *In a nutshell, the owners thought they knew best.* 简而言之, 业主们认为他们最清楚. PHR PRAGMATICS

nut·ter /ˈnʌtə/ **nutters.**
If you refer to someone as a **nutter**, you think they are mad, or that their behaviour is very strange. 疯子, 怪人. ❖ *Is he a joker, is he a nutter, or is he a genius?* 他究竟是爱开玩笑、还是个疯子, 或者是个天才? N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH

nut·ty /ˈnʌti/ **nuttier, nuttiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe food as **nutty**, you mean it tastes of nuts, has the texture of nuts, or is made with nuts. 有坚果味的; 坚果般的. ❖ *...nutty butter cookies.* 坚果黄油饼干. *Chick peas have a distinctive, delicious and nutty flavour.* 鹰嘴豆与众不同, 味美可口, 味如坚果. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone as **nutty**, you think their behaviour is very strange or foolish. 古怪的, 傻乎乎的. ❖ *He looked like a nutty professor.* 他看起来像是个古怪的教授. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

nuz·zle /ˈnʌzəl/ **nuzzles, nuzzling, nuzzled.**
If you **nuzzle** someone or something, you gently rub your nose and mouth against them to show affection. (用鼻和口)擦; 轻碰(示爱). ❖ *The dog came and nuzzled up against me.* 狗跑过来, 用鼻子蹭我. VB: V n, V adv/prep

NW.
NW is a written abbreviation for **north-west**. north-west 的缩写形式.

ny·lon /ˈnaɪlɒn/ **nylons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Nylon** is a strong flexible artificial fibre. 尼龙. ❖ *Green nylon nets were piled up like a haystack on the rear deck.* 绿色的尼龙网像干草堆一样堆在后甲板上. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Nylons** are stockings made of nylon. 尼龙袜. N-PLURAL

nymph /nɪmf/ **nymphs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In Greek and Roman mythology, **nymphs** were spirits of nature who took the form of young women. (希腊罗马神话中的)仙女. N-COUNT
2 A **nymph** is the larva of an insect such as a dragonfly. It develops into an adult without going through the stage of being a pupa. 若虫, 稚虫(昆虫的幼体). N-COUNT

nym·pho·ma·ni·ac /ˌnɪmfəˈmeɪniæk/ **nymphomaniacs.**
If someone refers to a woman as a **nymphomaniac**, they mean that she has sex or wants to have sex much more often than they consider normal or acceptable: used showing disapproval. (贬义)女色情狂. ❖ *Madame Lucia was a known nymphomaniac in Paris in the Thirties.* 露西娅夫人在30年代是巴黎有名的女色情狂. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

O, o

O, o /əʊ/ **O's, o's.**
1 O is the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十五个字母. N-VAR
2 O is used to mean nought or zero, particularly when you are telling someone a telephone number. (尤用于说电话号码时)零. NUMBER SPOKEN
3 O is used in exclamations, especially when you are expressing strong feelings. (惊叹语)哎呀, 啊, 哟. ❖ *O how mistaken you are!* 哎呀, 你错得一塌糊涂! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS LITERARY
➡ 又见 **oh.**
4 O is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with o, such as 'old' or 'organization'. 以o为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如old, organization.

o' /ə/.
O' is used to represent the word 'of' pronounced in a particular way. 用作代表of的一种读音. ❖ *Can we have a cup o' coffee, please?* 请为我们来一杯咖啡, 好吗? PREP WRITTEN
➡ 又见 **o'clock.**

oaf /əʊf/ **oafs.**
If you refer to someone, especially a man or boy, as an **oaf**, you think that they are impolite, clumsy, or aggressive. (尤指男性)粗人; 笨拙的人. ❖ *You drunken oaf!* 你这个醉鬼! N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
◢ **oaf·ish** /ˈəʊfɪʃ/ ❖ *The bodyguards, as usual, were brave but oafish.* 像通常那样, 这些保镖虽然勇敢但很笨拙. ADJ-GRADED

oak /əʊk/ **oaks.** ◆◆◇◇◇
An **oak** or an **oak tree** is a large tree that often grows in woods and forests and has strong hard wood. 橡树. N-VAR
➩ **Oak** is the wood of this tree. 橡木. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **oak·en** /ˈəʊkən/. **Oaken** means made of the wood from an oak tree. 橡木制的, 橡木的. ❖ *...an oaken door.* 橡木门. ADJ: ADJ n

OAP /ˌəʊ eɪ ˈpiː/ **OAPs.**
OAP is an abbreviation for 'old age pensioner'. An **OAP** is a person who is old enough to receive an old age pension from the government. 领取养老金者. old age pensioner的缩写形式. ❖ *Tickets for students and OAP's are £4.00.* 学生和领取养老金者的票价均为4镑. N-COUNT BRITISH

oar /ɔː/ **oars.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Oars are long poles with a wide flat blade at one end which are used for rowing a boat. 桨, 橹. N-COUNT

oasis /əʊˈeɪsɪs/ **oases** /əʊˈeɪsiːz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **oasis** is a small area in a desert where water and plants are found. (沙漠中的)绿洲. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to a pleasant place or situation as an **oasis** when it is surrounded by unpleasant ones. (不愉快环境中的)舒适地方. ❖ *The gardens are an oasis in the midst of Cairo's urban sprawl.* 这些花园是开罗的城市扩 N-COUNT

张之中难得的舒适之地.

oath /əʊθ/ **oaths.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **oath** is a formal promise, especially a promise to be loyal to a person or country. (尤指对个人或国家表示效忠的)宣誓, 誓言. ❖ *He took an oath of loyalty to the government.* 他宣誓效忠政府. N-COUNT

2 In a court of law, if someone takes the **oath**, they formally promise to tell the truth, and are then legally bound to do so. (法庭上的)宣誓(讲真话). You can say that someone is **on oath** or **under oath** when they have made this promise. 已宣誓讲真话; 在誓言的约束下. N-SING: the N; also on/under N

3 An **oath** is an offensive expression or a swear-word. 诅咒, 咒骂. ❖ *William let out a foul oath.* 威廉大骂了一声粗话. N-COUNT WRITTEN

oat·meal /ˈəʊtmiːl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Oatmeal** is a coarse flour made by crushing oats. 燕麦粉, 燕麦片. N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **oatmeal** is a pale creamy brown colour. 米灰色(的). COLOUR

oats /əʊts/; the form **oat** is used as a modifier. oat 用作前置修饰语. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Oats** are a cereal crop or its grains, used for making porridge or feeding animals. 燕麦. N-PLURAL

2 If you say that someone, especially a young person, **sows** their **wild oats**, you mean they behave in a rather uncontrolled and irresponsible way, usually in their sexual activity. (常指性活动方面)放荡不羁. PHR

ob·du·rate /ˈɒbdjʊrət, AM -dʊr-/.

If you describe someone as **obdurate**, you think that they are being stubborn in their refusal to change their mind about something. 顽固的, 执拗的, 倔强的. ❖ *...a suspicious, obdurate and rebellious local administration.* 一个猜疑、顽固、反叛的地方当局. ◢ **ob·du·ra·cy** /ˈɒbdjʊrəsi, AM -dʊr-/ ❖ *He is known for his obduracy in a crisis.* 他以在危机时固守不变而著称. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

obedi·ent /əʊˈbiːdiənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A person or animal who is **obedient** does what they are told to do. 顺从的, 服从的. ❖ *He was always very obedient to his parents.* 他对父母总是言听计从. ◢ **obedi·ence** ❖ *...unquestioning obedience to the law.* 对法律不加置疑的顺从. ◢ **obedi·ent·ly** ❖ *He was looking obediently at Keith.* 他顺从地看着基思. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED ADV with v

obei·sance /əʊˈbeɪsəns/ **obeisances.**

1 **Obeisance** to someone or something is respect for them and obedience towards them. 尊敬, 敬重. ❖ *While he was still young and strong all paid obeisance to him.* 在他年轻力壮时, 所有人都很尊敬他. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 An **obeisance** is a physical gesture, especially a bow, that you make in order to show your respect for someone or something. 鞠躬示敬. N-VAR FORMAL

ob·elisk /ˈɒbəlɪsk/ **obelisks.**

An **obelisk** is a tall stone pillar that has been built in honour of a person or an important event. (纪念某人或某事件的)方尖塔, 方尖石碑. N-COUNT

obese /əʊˈbiːs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone is **obese**, they are extremely fat. 极度肥胖的, 虚胖的. ❖ *Obese people tend to have higher blood pressure than lean people.* 过胖的人的血压容易比瘦人高. ◢ **obesity** /əʊˈbiːsɪti/ ❖ *Excessive consumption of sugar leads to problems of obesity.* 过度摄入糖会引起肥胖. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

obey /əʊˈbeɪ/ **obeys, obeying, obeyed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **obey** a person, a command, or an instruction, you do what you are told to do. 服从; 执行; 遵守. ❖ *It was Baker's duty to obey.* 贝克的任务是执行命令. VB: V n; V

ob·fus·cate /ˈɒbfʌskeɪt/ **obfuscates, obfuscating, obfuscated.**

To **obfuscate** something means to deliberately make it seem confusing and difficult to understand. (故意地)使混淆, 使费解. ❖ *They are obfuscating the issue, as only insurance companies can.* 正如只有保险公司所能的那样, 他们正在将这个问题混淆. ◢ **ob·fus·ca·tion** /ˌɒbfʌsˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the general obfuscation of the navy's budget.* 总体上使人费解的海军预算案. VB FORMAL V n Also V N-UNCOUNT

obi·tu·ary /əʊˈbɪtʃʊəri, AM -ʃueri/ **obituaries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone's **obituary** is an account of their character and achievements which is published or broadcast shortly after they have died. 讣告, 讣闻. N-COUNT

ob·ject, objects, objecting, objected. The noun is pronounced /ˈɒbdʒɪkt/. The verb is pronounced /əbˈdʒekt/. 名词发音为 /ˈɒbdʒɪkt/. 动词发音为 /əbˈdʒekt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **object** is anything that has a fixed shape or form, that you can touch or see, and that is not alive. 物体, 实物. ❖ *He squinted his eyes as though he were studying an object on the horizon.* 他眯着眼, 好像是在仔细观察一个在地平线上的物体. *...an object the shape of a coconut.* 一个形似椰子的东西. N-COUNT

2 The **object** of what someone is doing is their aim or purpose. 目标, 目的. ❖ *The object of the exercise is to raise money for the charity.* 那样做的目的是为慈善团体筹款. N-COUNT

3 The **object of** a particular feeling or reaction is the person or thing it is directed towards, or the person or thing that causes it. (情感或反应的)对象. ❖ *The object of her hatred was 24-year-old Ros French.* 她的仇恨对象是24岁的罗斯・弗伦奇. N-COUNT: N of n

➞ 又见 **sex object.**

4 In grammar, the **object** of a verb or a preposition is the word or phrase which completes the structure begun by the verb or preposition. (语法)宾语. N-COUNT

➞ 又见 **direct object, indirect object.**

5 If you **object** to something, you express your dislike or disapproval of it. 反对, 不赞成. ❖ *Cullen objected that his staff would be unable to handle the added work.* 卡伦反对那种他的手下无法完成这些额外工作的说法. *'I don't know what you're talking about,' Russ objected.* 拉斯反对道, '我不知道你们在说些什么.' ◢ **ob·ject·or** /əbˈdʒektə/ **objectors** ❖ *The district council agreed with the objectors and turned down the application.* 区议会同意了反对者的意见, 拒绝了申请. VB: V to n; V that; V with quote; N-COUNT

6 ➞ 又见 **conscientious objector.**

7 If you say that **money is no object**, you are emphasizing that you are willing or able to spend as much money as necessary. 钱不成问题, 钱没有困难. PHR PRAGMATICS

ob·jec·tion /əbˈdʒekʃən/ **objections.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you make or raise an **objection** to something, you say that you do not like or agree with it. 反对; 异议. ❖ *Two main objections to the proposal have been raised.* 对该提议已有两种主要反对意见被提出. N-VAR

2 If you say that you have no **objection** to something, you mean that you are not annoyed or bothered by it. 反感; 反对. ❖ *I have no objection to banks making money.* 我并不反对银行赚钱. N-UNCOUNT: with brd-neg

ob·jec·tion·able /əbˈdʒekʃənəbəl/.

If you describe someone or something as **objectionable**, you consider them to be extremely offensive and unacceptable. 讨厌的; 令人反感的. ❖ *Such power is politically dangerous and morally objectionable.* 这种权力在政治上是危险的, 道德上是令人反感的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ob·jec·tive /əbˈdʒektɪv/ **objectives.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **objective** is what you are trying to achieve. 目标, 目的. ❖ *His objective was to win.* 他的目标就是获胜. N-COUNT

2 **Objective** information is based on facts. 客观的, 以事实为依据的. ❖ *He had no objective evidence that anything extraordinary was happening.* 他没有客观证据来表明有什么特别的事情发生. ◢ **ob·jec·tive·ly** ❖ *We simply want to inform people objectively about events.* 我们只想将事件的真相如实地告诉人们. ◢ **ob·jec·tiv·ity** /ˌɒbdʒekˈtɪvɪti/. ADJ: ADJ n; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone is **objective**, they base their opinions on facts rather than on their personal feelings. 客观的; 不带感情色彩的. ❖ *A journalist should be completely objective.* 记者应该完全公正客观. ◢ **ob·jec·tive·ly** ❖ *Try to view situations more objectively.* 尽量更客观地观察情况. ◢ **ob·jec·tiv·ity.** ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ˈobject lesson, object lessons.

If you describe an action, event, or situation as an **object** N-COUNT

lesson, you think that it demonstrates the correct way to do something, or that it demonstrates the truth of a particular principle. (证明原理或指导正确使用方法的)实例. ❖ *...an object lesson in how to use television as a means of persuasion.* 关于如何使用电视作为一种说服手段的实例.

ob·jet d'art /ˌɒbʒeɪ ˈdɑː/ **objets d'art.**
N-COUNT **Objet d'arts** are small ornaments or objects that are considered to have artistic merit. 小工艺品, 小艺术品.

ob·li·gate /ˈɒblɪgeɪt/ **obligates, obligating, obligated.**
VB If something **obligates** you to do a particular thing, it creates a situation where you have to do it. 迫使; 使负有义务. ❖ V n to-inf *The ruling obligates airlines to release information about their flight delays.* 该裁决规定航空公司必须发布班机延误的信息. V-ed *I felt obligated to let him read the letter.* 我觉得有义务让他读这封信.

ob·li·ga·tion /ˌɒblɪˈgeɪʃən/ **obligations.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 N-VAR If you have an **obligation** to do something, it is your duty to do that thing. If you have an **obligation** to a person, it is your duty to look after them or protect their interests. 义务, 责任; 道义. ❖ *When teachers assign homework, students usually feel an obligation to do it.* 老师布置的家庭作业学生通常觉得必须完成. *I have an ethical and a moral obligation to my client.* 在伦理和道德上, 我得对客户负责.
2 PHR If a product or a service is offered **without obligation**, you do not have to pay for that product or service until you have tried it and are satisfied with it. (产品或服务等在试用和满意之前)不一定必须购买; 无购买义务.

ob·liga·tory /əˈblɪgətri, AM -tɔːri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 ADJ If something is **obligatory**, you must do it because of a rule or a law. 必须执行的, 强制的. ❖ *These rates do not include the charge for obligatory medical consultations.* 这些费用不包括对必不可少的医疗咨询的收费.
2 ADJ ADJ n If you describe something as **obligatory**, you mean that it is done from habit or custom rather than any sense of enthusiasm. 礼节性的; 习惯性的. ❖ *His lips curved up in the obligatory smile, acknowledging the compliment.* 他的嘴唇礼节性地挤出笑容, 对这个称赞表示感谢.

oblige /əˈblaɪdʒ/ **obliges, obliging, obliged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 VB be V-ed to-inf If you **are obliged** to do something, a situation, rule, or law makes it necessary for you to do that thing. (因处境、规例或法律要求)(使)必须做. ❖ V n to-inf *This decree obliges unions to delay strikes.* 这个法令迫使工会推迟罢工.
2 VB V n To **oblige** someone means to be helpful to them by doing what they have asked you to do. 满足(某人)的要求; 为(某人)效劳. ❖ *If you ever need help with the babysitting, I'd be glad to oblige.* 如你需要人帮助照顾孩子, 我乐于效劳. V V with n *They obliged with very straightforward answers.* 他们非常直接地回答了提问.
3 CONVENTION PRAGMATICS People sometimes use **obliged** in expressions such as **'much obliged'** or **'I am obliged to you'** when they want to indicate that they are very grateful for something. 非常感谢. ❖ *Thank you Doctor, I am extremely obliged to you.* 谢谢您, 医生, 我真是非常感谢您.
4 CONVENTION PRAGMATICS FORMAL If you tell someone that you **would be obliged** or **should be obliged** if they would do something, you are telling them in a firm polite way that you want them to do it. 不胜感激. ❖ *I would be obliged if you could read it to us.* 如果你能读给我们听, 那就非常感谢了.

oblig·ing /əˈblaɪdʒɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED If you describe someone as **obliging**, you think that they are willing and eager to be helpful. 乐于助人的; 热心的. ❖ *He is an extremely pleasant and obliging man.* 他非常讨人欢喜, 乐于助人. ◢ **oblig·ing·ly** ❖ ADV-GRADED ADV with v *Benedict obligingly held the door open.* 贝内迪克特非常热心, 一直将门拉开.

oblique /əʊˈbliːk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 ADJ-GRADED An **oblique** statement is not expressed directly or openly, making it difficult to understand. 间接的; 拐弯抹角的. ❖ *Mr Golding delivered an oblique warning, talking of the danger of sudden action.* 戈尔丁先生间接地提出了警告, 谈到采取突然行动的危险性. ◢ **oblique·ly** ❖ ADV *He obliquely referred to the US and Saudi Arabia.* 他拐弯抹角地谈到美国和沙特阿拉伯.
2 ADJ An **oblique** line is a straight line that is not horizontal or vertical. An **oblique** angle is any angle other than a right angle. (线)斜的, 倾斜的; (角度)非直角的. ◢ **oblique·ly.** ADV

oblit·erate /əˈblɪtəreɪt/ **obliterates, obliterating, obliterated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 VB V n If something **obliterates** an object or place, it destroys it completely. 彻底毁坏; 毁灭. ❖ *Their warheads are enough to obliterate the world several times over.* 他们的弹头足以将世界摧毁数次. ◢ **oblit·era·tion** /əˌblɪtəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ N-UNCOUNT *...the obliteration of three rainforests.* 三片热带雨林的彻底破坏.
2 VB V n LITERARY If you **obliterate** something such as a memory, emotion, or thought, you remove it completely from your mind. 使(记忆、情感或思想等)彻底清除; 抹去; 忘却.

oblivi·on /əˈblɪviən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 N-UNCOUNT **Oblivion** is the state of not being aware of what is happening around you, for example because you are asleep or unconscious. 无意识; 无知觉. ❖ *He had slipped once again into deep and dreamless oblivion.* 他再一次深深地陷入了无梦的无知觉状态.
2 N-UNCOUNT **Oblivion** is the state of having been forgotten or of no longer being considered important. 被遗忘; 湮没. ❖ *The traditional radicalist wing of the party looks set to sink into oblivion.* 该政党的传统的激进主义派别看来注定要被人们遗忘.
3 N-UNCOUNT into N PRAGMATICS If you say that something is bombed or blasted **into oblivion**, you are emphasizing that it is completely destroyed, so that it is unrecognizable and seems never to have existed. (被炸得)面目全非.

oblivi·ous /əˈblɪviəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED If you are **oblivious** to something, you are not aware of it. 未觉察到的. ❖ *She lay motionless where she was, oblivious to pain.* 她一动不动地躺在那儿, 感觉不到疼痛. ◢ **ob·livi·ous·ly** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *Burke was sprawled obliviously against the window.* 伯克展开四肢靠窗躺着, 而自己并未觉察到这一点.

ob·long /ˈɒblɒŋ, AM -lɔːŋ/ **oblongs.**
N-COUNT An **oblong** is a shape which has two long sides and two short sides and in which all the angles are right angles. 长方形. 见插图条 **shapes**.

ob·nox·ious /ɒbˈnɒkʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED If you describe someone as **obnoxious**, you think that they are very unpleasant. 惹人讨厌的; 可憎的. ❖ *One of the parents was a most obnoxious character. No-one liked him.* 其中一个家长非常令人讨厌; 没有人喜欢他.

oboe /ˈəʊbəʊ/ **oboes.**
N-VAR An **oboe** is a wooden orchestral instrument that is shaped like a tube and played by blowing through a reed inserted at its top. 双簧管. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. ◢ **obo·ist,** N-COUNT **oboists.** An **oboist** is someone who plays the oboe. 吹双簧管者, 双簧管演奏者.

ob·scene /ɒbˈsiːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 ADJ-GRADED If you describe something as **obscene**, you mean it offends you because it relates to sex or violence in an unpleasant and shocking way. 淫秽的, 下流的. ❖ *I think these photographs are obscene.* 我觉得这些照片很下流. *...obscene language.* 淫秽语言.
2 ADJ In law, books, pictures, or films which are judged **obscene** are illegal because they deal with sex or violence in a way that is offensive to the general public. 色情的, 淫秽的. ❖ *A city magistrate ruled that the novel was obscene.* 一个市执法官判定这篇小说是猥亵的.
3 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS If you describe something as **obscene**, you disapprove of it very strongly and consider it to be offensive or immoral. 令人讨厌的; 不道德的. ❖ *It was obscene to spend millions producing unwanted food.* 花数百万元来生产无人需要的食品真是不道德.

ob·scen·ity /ɒbˈsenɪti/ **obscenities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 N-UNCOUNT **Obscenity** is behaviour or things that offend people because they relate to sex in an unpleasant or indecent way. 猥亵, 淫秽. ❖ *He insisted the photographs were not art but*

obscenity. 他坚持认为这些照片不是艺术而是淫秽作品.

2 An **obscenity** is a very offensive word or expression. 淫秽词语; 下流话. ❖ *They shouted obscenities at us.* 他们用下流话对我们破口大骂. N-VAR

3 If you refer to an action or event as an **obscenity**, you disapprove of it very strongly and consider it to be offensive or immoral. 可憎的事; 不道德的事. ❖ *...the obscenities of civil war.* 令人发指的内战. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

O

ob·scu·rant·ism /ˌɒbskjʊˈræntizəm, AM ɒbˈskjʊrənt-/. **Obscurantism** is the practice or policy of deliberately making something vague and difficult to understand, especially in order to prevent people from finding out the truth. (为防止人们发现真相而采取的)蒙昧主义, 愚民政策. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **ob·scu·rant·ist** /ˌɒbskjʊˈræntɪst, AM ɒbˈskjʊrənt-/ ADJ-GRADED

ob·scure /ɒbˈskjʊə/ **obscurer, obscurest; obscures, obscuring, obscured.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something or someone is **obscure**, they are unknown, or are known by only a few people. 不知名的, 鲜为人知的. ❖ *The origin of the custom is obscure.* 人们不清楚这一习俗的由来. *...an obscure Greek composer.* 一名鲜为人知的希腊作曲家. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ob·scu·rity** /ɒbˈskjʊərɪtɪ/ ❖ *The latter half of his life was spent in obscurity.* 他在默默无闻中度过了后半生. N-UNCOUNT

2 If one thing **obscures** another, it prevents it from being seen or heard properly. 遮蔽; 使模糊. ❖ *Trees obscured his vision; he couldn't see much of the square.* 树挡住了他的视线, 因此他不太能看到广场. VB V n

3 Something that is **obscure** is difficult to understand or deal with, usually because it involves so many parts or details. 晦涩的, 隐晦的, 费解的. ❖ *The contracts are written in obscure language.* 合同由晦涩难懂的语言写成. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **obscurity** ❖ *Hunt was irritated by the obscurity of Henry's reply.* 亨特被亨利隐晦的回答惹恼了. N-UNCOUNT

4 To **obscure** something means to make it difficult to understand. 故弄玄虚; 使费解. ❖ *...the jargon that obscures educational writing.* 使教育著作变得晦涩难懂的术语. VB V n

ob·se·qui·ous /ɒbˈsiːkwiəs/. If you describe someone as **obsequious**, you think their eagerness to help or agree with someone is based on how important they consider that person to be; used showing disapproval. (贬义)奉承的, 谄媚的, 巴结的. ❖ *Barrow was positively obsequious to me until he learnt that I was the son of a labourer.* 在知道我是一个工人的儿子之前, 巴罗主动想巴结我. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **ob·se·qui·ous·ness** ❖ *His tone quickly changed from obsequiousness to outright anger.* 他的语调很快从谄媚变成了彻底的愤怒. N-UNCOUNT

ob·serv·able /əbˈzɜːvəbəl/. Something that is **observable** can be seen. 可见的; 观察得到的; 显著的. ❖ *Coffee can, in some cases, have an observable toxic effect.* 有些时候咖啡会有显著的毒性效果. ADJ

ob·ser·vance.
➸ 见 **observe**.

ob·ser·vant /əbˈzɜːvənt/.

1 Someone who is **observant** pays a lot of attention to things and notices more about them than most people do. 善于观察的, 观察力敏锐的. ❖ *An observant doctor can often detect depression from posture, and movement.* 一名善于观察的医生能从姿势和动作中觉察出沮丧. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **observant** follower of a religion performs all the duties that his or her religion requires. 严格履行教规的. ❖ *...a profoundly observant Islamic country.* 一个严格遵循伊斯兰教规的国家. ADJ: ADJ n

ob·ser·va·tion /ˌɒbzəˈveɪʃən/ **observations.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Observation** is the action or process of carefully watching someone or something. 观察. ❖ *...careful observation of the movement of the planets.* 对行星运动的仔细观测. *In hospital she'll be under observation all the time.* 她在医院将一直接受观察. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **ob·ser·va·tion·al** /ˌɒbzəˈveɪʃənəl/ ❖ *...observational studies of the early emotional relationships of young children.* 儿童早期情感关系的观察性研究. ADJ

2 An **observation** is something that you have learned by seeing or watching something and thinking about it. 观察结果. ❖ *This book contains observations about the causes of addictions.* 这本书包含了对毒品上瘾原因的观察研究结果. N-COUNT

3 If a person makes an **observation**, they make a comment about something or someone, usually as a result of watching how they behave. (观察后的)评论, 评述. ❖ *Tom Lloyd makes the observation that companies are living entities in their own right.* 汤姆·劳埃德评论说, 公司本身就是现实存在的实体. N-COUNT

4 **Observation** is the ability to pay a lot of attention to things and to notice more about them than most people do. 观察力. ❖ *My powers of observation and memory had improved.* 我的观察力和记忆力都有提高. N-UNCOUNT

ob·ser·va·tory /əbˈzɜːvətri, AM -tɔːri/ **observatories.** ♦◇◇◇◇ An **observatory** is a building with a large telescope from which scientists study the stars and planets. 天象观察台, 天文台. N-COUNT

ob·serve /əbˈzɜːv/ **observes, observing, observed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **observe** someone or something, you watch them carefully, especially in order to learn something about them. 观察. ❖ *Professor Stern studies and observes the behaviour of babies.* 斯特恩教授对婴儿的行为进行观察研究. *Our sniper teams observed them manning an anti-aircraft gun.* 我们的狙击队观察到他们在操作一门防空炮. VB V n V n -ing Also V, V n inf

2 If you **observe** someone or something, you see or notice them. 注意到; 看见. ❖ *Hooke observed a reddish spot on the surface of the planet.* 胡克注意到行星的表面有一个淡红的点. VB FORMAL V n

3 If you **observe** that something is the case, you make a remark or comment about it, especially when it is something you have noticed and thought about a lot. 评论; 评说. ❖ *We may observe that the government in a civilised country is much more expensive than in a barbarous one.* 我们可以说, 文明国家的政府要比野蛮国家的政府花费大得多. *'He is a fine young man,' observed Stephen.* 斯蒂芬评论道: '他是个不错的小伙子.' VB FORMAL V that V with quote

4 If you **observe** something such as a law or custom, you obey it or follow it. 遵守, 遵循. ❖ *Forcing motorists to observe speed restrictions is tricky.* 强迫驾车者遵守速度限制困难重重. VB V n ◢ **ob·ser·vance, observances** ❖ *Local councils should use their powers to ensure strict observance of laws.* 地方议会应该使用权力, 确保人们严格遵守法律. N-VAR

ob·serv·er /əbˈzɜːvə/ **observers.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You can refer to someone who sees or notices something as an **observer**. 目击者, 看见的人. ❖ *Observers say the woman pulled a knife out and stabbed him in the neck.* 目击者说, 那名妇女抽出一把刀, 刺入他的脖子. N-COUNT

2 An **observer** is someone who studies current events and situations. 观察家, 观察者. ❖ *Political observers believe that a new cabinet may be formed shortly.* 政治观察家们认为, 一个新内阁将在短期内组成. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

3 An **observer** is a person who is sent to observe an important event or situation, especially in order to make sure it happens as it should, or so that they can tell other people about it. (确保事情按计划进行的)观察员. ❖ *The president suggested that a UN observer should attend the conference.* 主席建议应该有一名联合国观察员出席会议. N-COUNT

ob·sess /əbˈses/ **obsesses, obsessing, obsessed.** ♦♦◇◇◇ If something **obsesses** you, you keep thinking about it and find it difficult to think about anything else. 使全神贯注; 使着迷; 使心神不宁. ❖ *I must admit that maps obsess me.* 我必须承认地图让我着迷. *She stopped drinking but began obsessing about her weight.* 她不再酗酒, 但开始整日为体重担心. V-ERG V n V about/over n Also V that ◢ **ob·sessed** /əbˈsest/ ❖ *He was obsessed with American gangster movies.* 他对美国的警匪片十分着迷. ADJ-GRADED

ob·ses·sion /əbˈseʃən/ **obsessions.** ♦♦◇◇◇ If you say that someone has an **obsession** with someone or something, you feel they are spending too much of their time thinking about that person or thing. 着迷; 牵挂; 困扰. N-VAR

❖ *She would try to forget her obsession with Christopher.* 她会尽力忘记对克里斯托弗的牵挂. ◢ **ob·ses·sion·al** ❖ *She became almost obsessional about the way she looked.* 她对自己的形象变得过于担心. ADJ-GRADED

ob·ses·sive /əbˈsesɪv/ **obsessives.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone's behaviour is **obsessive**, they cannot stop doing something or thinking about something. 沉迷...的, 着迷的. ❖ *Williams is obsessive about motor racing.* 威廉姆斯沉迷于赛车. ◢ **ob·ses·sive·ly** ❖ *He couldn't help worrying obsessively about what would happen.* 他禁不住十分担心将要发生的事. ADJ-GRADED ADV

2 An **obsessive** is someone who is obsessive about something or who behaves in an obsessive way. 着迷的人. N-COUNT

ob·so·les·cence /ˌɒbsəˈlesəns/.

Obsolescence is the state of being no longer needed because something newer or more efficient has been invented. 过时; 淘汰. ❖ *The aircraft was nearing obsolescence by early 1942.* 到1942年初这种飞机几乎要被淘汰了. ◢ **ob·so·les·cent** /ˌɒbsəˈlesənt/ ❖ *...outmoded, obsolescent equipment.* 过时、行将淘汰的设备. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

ob·so·lete /ˌɒbsəˈliːt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **obsolete** is no longer needed because something better has been invented. 过时的; 受淘汰的. ❖ *So much equipment becomes obsolete almost as soon as it's made.* 太多的设备在刚刚制造出来时差不多就已经过时. ADJ-GRADED

ob·sta·cle /ˈɒbstəkəl/ **obstacles.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An **obstacle** is an object that makes it difficult for you to go where you want to go, because it is in your way. 障碍物. ❖ *He left her to navigate her own way round the trolleys and other obstacles.* 他让她自己在手推车和其他障碍物中间择路前进. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to anything that makes it difficult for you to do something as an **obstacle**. 障碍, 阻碍, 妨碍. ❖ *Overcrowding remains a large obstacle to improving conditions.* 过分拥挤仍然是改善条件的一大障碍. N-COUNT

ˈobstacle course, obstacle courses.

An **obstacle course** is an area of land covered with obstacles such as walls or ditches, which people, especially soldiers, run over as an exercise to improve their skills and strength. The usual British term is **assault course**. 超越障碍训练场. [英] 一般作assault course. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ob·stet·rics /ɒbˈstetrɪks/; the form **obstetric** is used as a modifier. obstetric 用作前置修饰语.

Obstetrics is the branch of medicine that is concerned with pregnancy and childbirth. 产科. ❖ *...modern obstetric medicine.* 现代产科医学. ◢ **ob·ste·tri·cian** /ˌɒbstəˈtrɪʃən/ **obstetricians.** An **obstetrician** is a doctor who is specially trained to deal with childbirth and the care of pregnant women. 产科医生. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL N-COUNT

ob·sti·nate /ˈɒbstɪnət/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **obstinate**, you are critical of them because they are very determined to do what they want, and refuse to change their mind or be persuaded to do something else. 固执己见的, 顽固的. ❖ *He is obstinate and determined and will not give up.* 他非常固执, 既已下定决心就不会放弃. ◢ **ob·sti·nate·ly** ❖ *Smith obstinately refused to carry out the order.* 史密斯顽固地拒绝执行命令. ◢ **ob·sti·na·cy** ❖ *She was capable of great obstinacy and occasional selfishness.* 她可以是非常固执, 有时还自私自利. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 You can describe things as **obstinate** when they are difficult to move, change, or destroy. 难以对付的. ❖ *...the obstinate weeds.* 难以清除的野草. ◢ **ob·sti·nate·ly** ❖ *...the door of the shop which obstinately stayed closed.* 商店那扇总是关着的门. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ob·strep·er·ous /ɒbˈstrepərəs/.

If you say that someone is **obstreperous**, you think that they are noisy and difficult to control. 喧嚣的; 吵闹的; 难驾驭的. ❖ *I have no intention of being awkward and obstreperous.* 我并不打算让你难堪, 也不想吵吵闹闹. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ob·struct /ɒbˈstrʌkt/ **obstructs, obstructing, obstructed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **obstructs** a road or path, it blocks it, stopping people or vehicles getting past. 阻塞, 堵塞. ❖ *Tractors and container lorries have completely obstructed the road.* 拖拉机和集装箱货车将路彻底堵塞. VB V n

2 To **obstruct** someone or something, means to make it difficult for them to move forward by blocking their path. 阻止, 阻挡. ❖ *A number of local people have been arrested for trying to obstruct lorries loaded with logs.* 一些当地人因拦住装满木头的货车通行而被捕. VB V n

3 To **obstruct** something such as justice or progress means to prevent it from happening properly or from developing. 阻挠, 阻止(司法或进程). ❖ *The authorities are obstructing a United Nations investigation.* 当局正在阻挠联合国的调查. ◢ **ob·struc·tion** /ɒbˈstrʌkʃən/ ❖ *Mr Guest faces a criminal charge of obstruction.* 格斯特先生面临阻挠执法的刑事起诉. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 If someone or something **obstructs** your view, they are positioned between you and the thing you are trying to look at, stopping you from seeing it properly. 遮蔽, 挡住(视线). ❖ *Claire positioned herself so as not to obstruct David's line of sight.* 克莱尔调整了位置, 以防挡住戴维的视线. VB V n

ob·struc·tion /ɒbˈstrʌkʃən/ **obstructions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **obstruction** is something that blocks a road, path, or passageway. 障碍物. ❖ *...drivers parking near his house and causing an obstruction.* 将车停在他屋子旁造成障碍的司机们. N-VAR

ob·struc·tive /ɒbˈstrʌktɪv/.

If you say that someone is being **obstructive**, you think that they are intentionally causing difficulties for other people. 蓄意阻碍的, 故意刁难的. ❖ *Mr Smith was obstructive and refused to follow correct procedure.* 史密斯先生故意阻挠, 拒绝遵循正确的步骤. ADJ-GRADED

ob·tain /ɒbˈteɪn/ **obtains, obtaining, obtained.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 To **obtain** something means to get it or achieve it. 获取, 得到. ❖ *Evans was trying to obtain a false passport and visa.* 埃文斯正在试图弄到假护照和签证. ◢ **ob·tain·able** /ɒbˈteɪnəbəl/ ❖ *...delicious cheeses which are obtainable anywhere in France.* 可以在法国任何地方买到的可口奶酪. VB FORMAL V n ADJ

2 If a situation **obtains**, it exists. 存在. ❖ *The longer this situation obtains, the more extensive the problems become.* 这种情况存在越久, 这些问题就将牵涉越广. VB FORMAL V

ob·tru·sive /ɒbˈtruːsɪv/.

If you say that someone or something is **obtrusive**, you think they are noticeable in an unpleasant way. 过分突出而招人厌的, 过分显眼的. ❖ *'You are rude and obtrusive, Mr Galbraith,' said Tommy.* '加尔布雷思先生, 你很粗鲁, 很莽撞,' 汤米说道. ADJ-GRADED

ob·tuse /əbˈtjuːs, AM -ˈtuːs/.

1 Someone who is **obtuse** has difficulty understanding things, or makes no effort to understand them. (理解)迟钝的. ❖ *I've really been very obtuse and stupid.* 我实在是非常迟钝愚蠢. ◢ **ob·tuse·ness** ❖ *Naivety bordering on obtuseness helped sustain his faith.* 他天真得几近于迟钝, 这使得他能坚持他的信念. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

2 In mathematics, an **obtuse** angle is between 90° and 180°. (数学中90°至180°)钝角的. 比较 **acute** angle. ADJ TECHNICAL

ob·verse /ˈɒbvɜːs/.

The **obverse** of an opinion, situation, or argument is its opposite. 对立面; 对应物. ❖ *The obverse of rising unemployment is gains in productivity.* 失业率上涨的对立面是生产力的增长. N-SING FORMAL

ob·vi·ate /ˈɒbvieɪt/ **obviates, obviating, obviated.**

To **obviate** something such as a problem or a need means to remove it or make it unnecessary. 排除; 避免; 使变得不必要. ❖ *The use of a solicitor trained as a mediator would obviate the need for independent legal advice.* 使用被训练成调停人的律师将不再需要独立的法律咨询. VB FORMAL V n

ob·vi·ous /ˈɒbviəs/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If something is **obvious**, it is easy to see or understand. ADJ-GRADED

显而易见的,明显的. ❖ *...an elderly person with no obvious physical or mental ailments.* 一个没有明显身体或精神疾病的老人. *Determining how the Democratic challenger would conduct his presidency isn't quite so obvious.* 判定民主党挑战者将如何行使总统权力并不是很容易.

2 If you describe something that someone says as **obvious**, you are being critical of it because you think it is unnecessary or shows lack of imagination. (贬义)不必要的;缺乏想象力的. ❖ *There are some very obvious phrases that we all know.* 有一些我们都知道的十分平庸的语句. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

O

▲ **ob·vi·ous·ness** ❖ *He was irritated by the obviousness of this opinion.* 这个平淡无奇的观点使他恼怒. N-UNCOUNT

If you say that someone **is stating the obvious**, you mean that they are saying something that everyone already knows and understands. 说出人人皆知的观点. ❖ *It may be stating the obvious, but most teleworking at present is connected with computers.* 当前大多数的远程工作都是和电脑相联系的,这个观点也许人人皆知. PHR

ob·vi·ous·ly /ˈɒbviəsli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **obviously** when you are stating something that you expect your listener to know already. 不言而喻. ❖ *Obviously, they've had sponsorship from some big companies.* 不言而喻,他们已经获得了一些大公司的赞助. ADV ADV with cl

2 You use **obviously** to indicate that something is easily noticed, seen, or recognized. 显而易见地,显然地. ❖ *They obviously appreciate you very much.* 显然他们很赏识你. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group

oc·ca·sion /əˈkeɪʒən/ **occasions, occasioning, occasioned.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 An **occasion** is a time when something happens, or a case of it happening. (事情发生的)时候;场合. ❖ *I often think fondly of an occasion some years ago at Covent Garden.* 我经常深情地回想起几年前在考文特花园的一个场合. N-COUNT

2 An **occasion** is an important event, ceremony, or celebration. 重要庆典活动;盛会. ❖ *...taking her with me on official occasions.* 我在参加正式活动时带着她. N-COUNT

3 An **occasion for** doing something is an opportunity for doing it. 时机,机会. ❖ *Your baby's birthday is an occasion for all the family to celebrate.* 你宝宝的生日是全家人庆祝的机会. N-COUNT N for n/-ing FORMAL

➡ 又见 **sense of occasion**.

4 To **occasion** something means to cause it. 引起,导致. ❖ *He argued that the release of hostages should not occasion a change in policy.* 他辩解道,释放人质不会导致政策的改变. VB FORMAL V n

5 If you **have occasion** to do something, it is necessary for you to do it. 有必要、应该. ❖ *We have had occasion to deal with the group on a variety of charges.* 我们已经有必要处理这个团体,对它提出多项的指控. PHR

6 If something happens **on occasion**, it happens sometimes, but not very often. 偶尔,有时. ❖ *He translated not only from the French but also, on occasion, from the Polish.* 他不仅翻译法文,有时也翻译波兰文. PHR

7 If you say that someone **rose to the occasion**, you mean that they did what was necessary to successfully overcome a difficult situation. 成功应付困难局面. ❖ *He rose to the occasion, and got me to the station with one minute to spare!* 他排除了困难,将我送到车站时距开车时间只剩一分钟! PHR

oc·ca·sion·al /əˈkeɪʒənəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Occasional means happening sometimes, but not regularly or often. 偶然的,偶尔的. ❖ *I've had occasional mild headaches all my life.* 时发的轻微头痛伴随我的一生. ADJ-GRADED

▲ **oc·ca·sion·al·ly** ❖ *He still misbehaves occasionally.* 他的行为有时仍然不检点. ADV-GRADED

oc·ci·den·tal /ˌɒksɪˈdentəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Occidental means relating to the countries of Europe and America. 西方的. ❖ *...occidental culture.* 西方文化. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

oc·cult /ɒˈkʌlt, ˈɒkʌlt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **occult** is the knowledge and study of supernatural or magical forces. 神秘学(有关超自然和神秘力量的知识和研究). ❖ *...books dealing with the occult.* 关于神秘学的书籍. *...paganism and occult practice.* 异教信仰和神秘习俗. ▲ **oc·cult·ist, occultists.** An **occultist** is a person who believes in the supernatural and the power of magic. 信仰超自然和魔法的人. N-SING N-COUNT

oc·cu·pan·cy /ˈɒkjʊpənsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Occupancy is the act of using a room, building, or area of land, usually for a fixed period of time. 占用;居住. ❖ *Hotel occupancy has been as low as 40%.* 旅馆的入住率很低,只有40%. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

oc·cu·pant /ˈɒkjʊpənt/ **occupants.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **occupants** of a building or room are the people who live or work there. 住户. ❖ *Most of the occupants had left before the fire broke out.* 大多数居民在火灾发生前已经离开. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to the people who are in a place such as a room, vehicle, or bed at a particular time as the **occupants**. (房间、汽车、床等的)使用者,占用者. ❖ *He wanted the occupants of the vehicle to get out.* 他想让车里的人出来. N-PLURAL

oc·cu·pa·tion /ˌɒkjʊˈpeɪʃən/ **occupations.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **occupation** is your job or profession. 工作,职业. ❖ *What is your occupation?* 你是干什么工作的? *Occupation: administrative assistant.* 职业:行政助理. N-COUNT

▲ **oc·cu·pa·tion·al** /ˌɒkjʊˈpeɪʃənəl/ ❖ *...occupational assistance in the form of low-interest loans.* 低息贷款形式的职业补助. ▲ **oc·cu·pa·tion·al·ly** ❖ *...an occupationally related skin problem.* 职业性皮肤病. ADJ-GRADED ADV

2 An **occupation** is something that you do for pleasure or as part of your daily life. 消遣,业余活动. ❖ *Parachuting is a dangerous occupation.* 跳伞是一项危险的消遣运动. N-COUNT

3 The **occupation** of a country is its invasion and control by a foreign army. 占领,占据. ❖ *The communist regime was established in Romania during the Soviet occupation.* 罗马尼亚的共产党政权是在苏联占领期间建立的. N-UNCOUNT

4 The **occupation** of a building is the act or fact of someone living or working in it. (对建筑物的)占有、居住. N-UNCOUNT

ˌoccupational ˈhazard, occupational hazards.

An **occupational hazard** is something unpleasant that you may suffer or experience as a result of doing your job or hobby. (职业或嗜好带来的)职业性危害. ❖ *Expense is an occupational hazard of being a cat lover.* 对喜欢猫的人来说,这个爱好的花费颇大. N-COUNT

ˌoccupational ˈtherapy.

Occupational therapy is a method of helping people who have been ill or injured to develop or regain skills by giving them certain activities to do. 职业疗法(一种让伤病者进行某些活动以助其恢复技能的疗法). ▲ **ˈoccupational ˈtherapist, occupational therapists.** 职业理疗师. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

oc·cu·pi·er /ˈɒkjʊpaɪə/ **occupiers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **occupier** of a house, flat, or piece of land is the person who lives or works there. (房屋、土地的)占有者;住户. N-COUNT FORMAL

➡ 又见 **owner-occupier**.

oc·cu·py /ˈɒkjʊpaɪ/ **occupies, occupying, occupied.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The people who **occupy** a building or a place are the people who live or work there. 占有;居住. ❖ *Land is, in most instances, purchased by those who occupy it.* 很多时候,土地都被居住于其上的人们买去. VB V n

2 If a room or something such as a seat **is occupied**, someone is using it, so that it is not available for anyone else. (某个地方)(被)占用. ❖ *I saw three camp beds, two of which were occupied.* 我看见三张行军床,其中的两张被人占用了. V-PASSIVE be V-ed

3 If something **occupies** a particular area or place, it fills or covers it, or exists there. 占用. ❖ *Bookshelves occupied most of the living room walls.* 书架占用了起居室大部分墙面. VB V n

4 If something **occupies** you, or if you **occupy** yourself, your time, or your mind with it, you are busy doing that thing or thinking about it. 使忙于;使全神贯注. ❖ *Her parliamentary career has occupied all of her time.* 她整日忙于议会的事务. *He occupied himself with packing the car.* 他忙着向车上装东西. ▲ **oc·cu·pied** ❖ *I had been so occupied with other things.* 我一直忙于其他事情. VB V n V pron-refl with n ADJ-GRADED

5 If something **occupies** you, it requires your efforts, attention, or time. 需要付出(或关注);使脱不开身. ❖ *I had* VB V n

other matters to occupy me, during the day at least. 我有其他事脱不开身，至少白天是这样。

6 If something such as a journey **occupies** a particular period of time, it takes that amount of time to complete. 占有(时间)。 VB V n

7 If a group of people or an army **occupies** a place or country, they move into it, using force in order to gain control of it. 占领，占据。 ❖ *U.S. forces now occupy a part of the country.* 美国的军队现在占领了那个国家的部分领土。 *...the occupied territories.* 占领区。 VB V n V-ed

8 If someone or something **occupies** a particular place in a system, process, or plan, they have that place. 担任(职务)；居(某种地位)。 ❖ *Many men still occupy more positions of power than women.* 男人仍然比女人担任更多的要职。 VB V n

oc·cur /əˈkɜː/ **occurs, occurring, occurred.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When something **occurs**, it happens. 发生。 ❖ *If headaches only occur at night, lack of oxygen is often the cause.* 如果头痛只在夜里出现，通常是因为缺氧。 *The crash occurred when the crew shut down the wrong engine.* 机组人员关掉了不应关掉的引擎才造成了坠机事件。 VB V Also there V n

2 When something **occurs** in a particular place, it exists or is present there. 存在；有。 ❖ *The cattle disease occurs more or less anywhere in Africa where the fly occurs.* 这种牛的疾病几乎都发生在非洲有那种苍蝇的地方。 VB V adv/prep

3 If a thought or idea **occurs** to you, you suddenly think of it or realize it. 使突然想起，使意识到。 ❖ *It did not occur to me to check my insurance policy.* 我并没有想到去检查我的保险单。 *It occurred to me that I could have the book sent to me.* 我突然想到可以让人将书寄送给我。 VB: no passive, no cont it V to n to-inf it V to n that

oc·cur·rence /əˈkʌrəns, AM -ˈkɜːr-/ **occurrences.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **occurrence** is something that happens. 发生的事。 ❖ *Complaints seemed to be an everyday occurrence.* 牢骚似乎每天都有。 N-COUNT FORMAL

2 **The occurrence of** something is the fact that it happens or is present. 发生；出现。 ❖ *The greatest occurrence of coronary heart disease is in those over 65.* 患冠心病最多的是那些65岁以上的人。 N-COUNT the N of n

ocean /ˈəʊʃən/ **oceans.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **The ocean** is the sea. 海洋，大海。 ❖ *There were few sights as beautiful as the calm ocean.* 几乎没有什么景观比平静的大海更美。 ◢ **ocean·ic** /ˌəʊʃiˈænɪk/ ❖ *...oceanic islands.* 海洋里的岛屿。 *...oceanic plants.* 海洋植物。 N-SING: the N ADJ

2 An **ocean** is one of the five very large areas of sea on the Earth's surface. 洋(地球的五个大的海域之一)。 ❖ *...the Indian Ocean.* 印度洋。 N-COUNT with supp

3 If you say that there is an **ocean of** something, you are emphasizing that there is a very large amount of it. 大量，极多。 ❖ *I had cried oceans of tears.* 我流了很多眼泪。 N-COUNT N of n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 If you say that something is **a drop in the ocean**, you mean that it is a very small amount which is unimportant compared to the cost of other things or is so small that it has very little effect on something. (表示渺小、不足)沧海一粟；杯水车薪。 ❖ *His fee is a drop in the ocean compared with the real cost of broadcasting.* 他的酬金与广播事业真正的花费相比，实在微不足道。 PHR

ˈocean-going.

Ocean-going ships are designed for travelling on the sea rather than on rivers, canals, or lakes. (船只)远洋航行的。 ADJ

ocean·og·ra·phy /ˌəʊʃəˈnɒgrəfi/.

Oceanography is the scientific study of sea currents, the sea bed, and the fish and animals that live in the sea. 海洋学，海洋地理学。 ◢ **ocean·og·ra·pher, oceanographers** ❖ *...an oceanographer working on an environmental protection programme.* 一位研究环境保护方案的海洋学家。 ◢ **oceano·graph·ic** /ˌəʊʃənəˈgræfɪk/ ❖ *...oceanographic research.* 海洋学研究。 N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT ADJ

ochre /ˈəʊkə/; 又拼作 **ocher**.

1 Something that is **ochre** is a yellowish orange colour. 黄褐色(的)，赭色(的)。 COLOUR

2 **Ochre** is coloured earth, usually red or yellow, that is used to make dyes and paints. (用作颜料的)赭石。 N-UNCOUNT

o'clock /əˈklɒk/. ♦♦♦◇◇

You use **o'clock** after numbers from one to twelve to say what time it is. For example, if you say that it is 9 o'clock, you mean that it is nine hours after midnight or nine hours after midday. (与1至12等数字连用)点钟。 ❖ *...ten o'clock last night.* 昨晚10点钟。 *...two o'clock in the morning.* 凌晨2点钟。 ADV num ADV

Oct. ♦♦◇◇◇

Oct. is a written abbreviation for **October**. October的缩写形式。 ❖ *...Tuesday Oct. 25th.* 10月25日，星期二。

O

oc·ta·gon /ˈɒktəgən/ **octagons.**

An **octagon** is a geometrical shape that has eight straight sides. 八边形；八角形。见插图条 **shapes**. ◢ **oc·tago·nal** /ɒkˈtægənəl/ ❖ *...a white octagonal box.* 一个白色的八边形盒子。 N-COUNT ADJ

oc·tane /ˈɒkteɪn/.

Octane is a chemical substance that exists in petrol and that is used to measure the quality of petrol. 辛烷。 ❖ *...high octane fuel for cars.* 辛烷值高的汽车燃料。 N-UNCOUNT

oc·tave /ˈɒktɪv/ **octaves.**

An **octave** is the musical interval between the first note and the eighth note of a scale. 八度音阶。 N-COUNT

oc·tet /ɒkˈtet/ **octets.**

An **octet** is a group of eight singers or musicians. 八重唱；八重奏。 N-COUNT

Oc·to·ber /ɒkˈtəʊbə/ **Octobers.** ♦♦♦♦◇

October is the tenth month of the year in the Western calendar. 十月。见附录 **Dates**. ❖ *Most seasonal hiring is done in early October.* 大多数季节性招聘都在10月初举行。 *The first plane is due to leave on October 2.* 第一架飞机定于10月2日起飞。 N-VAR

oc·to·genar·ian /ˌɒktəʊdʒɪˈneəriən/ **octogenarians.**

An **octogenarian** is a person who is between eighty and eighty-nine years old. 八旬老人。 N-COUNT

oc·to·pus /ˈɒktəpəs/ **octopuses.**

An **octopus** is a sea creature with eight tentacles which it uses to catch food. 章鱼。 N-VAR

➪ **Octopus** is this fish eaten as food. (食用的)章鱼。 N-UNCOUNT

OD /ˌəʊ ˈdiː/ **OD's, OD'ing, OD'd.**

To **OD** means the same as to **overdose**. 义同 overdose. ❖ *The kid OD'd a year ago.* 这孩子一年前用药过量。 VB INFORMAL V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。 ❖ *I had a friend died of an OD.* 我的一位朋友因用药过量致死。 N-COUNT

odd /ɒd/ **odder, oddest.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you say someone or something is **odd**, you think they are strange or unusual. 古怪的，异常的。 ❖ *He'd always been odd, but not to this extent.* 他总是很古怪，但还没有到这种程度。 *What an odd coincidence.* 多么奇怪的巧合啊！ ADJ-GRADED

➸ 又见 **odd-looking**.

◢ **odd·ly** ❖ *...an oddly shaped hill.* 一座形状怪异的山。 *His own boss was behaving rather oddly.* 他自己的老板表现得相当异常。 ◢ **odd·ness.** ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **odd** before a noun to indicate that you are not mentioning the type, size, or quality of something because it is not important. (用于名词前)少量的。 ❖ *I knew that Alan liked the odd drink.* 我知道艾伦喜欢喝点儿酒。 ADJ: det ADJ

3 You use **odd** after a number to indicate that it is only approximate. (用于数字后)大约；多于；余数。 ❖ *'How long have you lived here?' – 'Twenty odd years.'* '你在这儿住了多长时间？' — '20多年了。' ADV num ADV INFORMAL

4 **Odd** numbers are those which cannot be divided exactly by the number two. 奇数的，单数的。 ADJ

5 You say that two things are **odd** when they do not belong to the same set or pair. 不成双的，单只的。 ❖ *I'm wearing odd socks.* 我穿的袜子不成对。 ADJ

6 **The odd one out** in a particular situation is a person who is different from the other people in it. 与其他人不同的。 ❖ *The Prime Minister is the odd man out in a mainly university-educated government.* 在一个以大学学历为主的政府里，首相属于另类。 PHR

7 ➸ 又见 **odds, odds and ends**.

odd·ball /ˈɒdbɔːl/ **oddballs.**

If you refer to someone as an **oddball**, you think they behave in a strange or peculiar way. 行为古怪的人. ❖ *Jim was a bit of an oddball.* 吉姆的行为有些古怪. N-COUNT INFORMAL

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He knew many fascinating oddball characters.* 他认识很多具有魅力的古怪人物. ADJ-GRADED

odd·ity /ˈɒdɪti/ **oddities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

O

1 An **oddity** is someone or something that is very strange. 古怪的人; 奇怪的东西. ❖ *Losing my hair made me feel an oddity.* 没有了头发使我觉得自己是个怪人. N-COUNT

2 The **oddity** of something is the fact that it is very strange. 古怪. ❖ *...the oddities of the Welsh legal system.* 奇怪的威尔士法律体系. N-COUNT

ˌodd-ˈjob man, odd-job men.

An **odd-job man** is a man who is paid to do various manual jobs, usually in somebody's home. (某人家庭的)零杂工. N-COUNT

ˈodd-looking.

Odd-looking people or things look unusual or peculiar. 长相古怪的; 外观奇特的. ❖ *...an odd-looking couple.* 一对看上去很古怪的夫妻. ADJ-GRADED

odd·ly /ˈɒdli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **oddly** to indicate that something you are saying is not what you expected. 出乎意料地; 奇怪地. ❖ *He seemed oddly reluctant to talk about it.* 出乎意料的是, 他似乎不愿讨论这个话题. *Oddly, Emma says she never considered her face was attractive.* 奇怪的是, 埃玛说她从未觉得自己长得好看. ADV PRAGMATICS

➥ 又见 **odd**.

odd·ment /ˈɒdmənt/ **oddments.**

Oddments are unimportant objects of any kind, usually ones that are old or left over from a larger group of things. (并不重要的)剩余物; 零散物. ❖ *...oddments of wool.* 剩余的羊毛. N-COUNT

odds /ɒdz/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You refer to the probability of something happening as the **odds** that it will happen. In gambling, if you bet one pound on a horse whose odds are '10 to 1', you will receive ten pounds if the horse wins. 可能性; 赔率. ❖ *What are the odds of finding a parking space?* 有可能找到停车的地方吗? N-PLURAL

➥ 又见 **odds-on**.

2 If you say that **the odds are against** something or someone, you mean that they are unlikely to succeed. 成功的可能性不大. ❖ *The odds are against the scheme going ahead.* 正在实行的方案很可能失败. PHR

3 If something happens **against** all **odds**, it happens or succeeds although it seemed impossible or very unlikely. 尽管不太可能; 尽管有很大困难. ❖ *Some women do manage to achieve business success against all odds.* 尽管有很大困难, 有些妇女确实在商界取得了成功. PHR

4 If you say that **the odds are in** someone's **favour**, you mean that they are likely to succeed in what they are doing. 很可能取得成功. PHR

5 To **lengthen the odds** on something happening means to make it less likely to happen. You can also say that **the odds are lengthening**. 减低...发生的可能性. PHR

6 If someone is **at odds** with someone else, or if two people are **at odds**, they are disagreeing or quarrelling with each other. 与...有矛盾; 不和. PHR

ˌodds and ˈends.

You can refer to a disorganized group of things of various kinds as **odds and ends**. 零碎的东西, 零散物. ❖ *...some clothes, odds and ends, and make-up.* 一些衣服、零散物和化妆品. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

ˌodds-ˈon; 又拼作 **odds on.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If there is an **odds-on** chance that something will happen, it is very likely that it will happen. 很可能的. ❖ *Gerald was no longer the odds-on favourite to win.* 杰拉尔德不再是有可能获胜的热门人选. ADJ INFORMAL

ode /əud/ **odes.**

An **ode** is a poem that is usually written in praise of a particular person, thing, or event. 赞美诗; 颂歌. N-COUNT LITERARY

odi·ous /ˈəudiəs/.

If you describe people or things as **odious**, you think that they are extremely unpleasant. 可憎的, 讨厌的. ❖ *...the most odious man I have ever met.* 我遇到的最讨厌的人. ADJ-GRADED

odium /ˈəudiəm/.

Odium is the dislike, disapproval, or hatred that people feel for a particular person. 厌恶; 讨厌; 仇恨. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

odour /ˈəudə/ **odours;** [美]拼作 **odor**. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **odour** is a particular and distinctive smell. 气味. ❖ *The herb has a characteristic taste and odour.* 这种药草有一种特别的味道和气味. N-VAR

➥ 又见 **body odour**.

odour·less /ˈəudələs/; [美]拼作 **odorless**.

An **odourless** substance has no smell. 无气味的. ADJ-GRADED

od·ys·sey /ˈɒdɪsi/ **odysseys.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **odyssey** is a long exciting journey on which a lot of things happen. 长途的冒险旅程. N-COUNT LITERARY

Oedipus com·plex /ˈiːdɪpəs kɒmpleks/.

If a boy or man has an **Oedipus complex**, he feels sexual desire for his mother and is jealous of his father. 恋母(厌父)情结, 俄狄浦斯情结. N-SING

o'er /ɔː/.

O'er means the same as 'over'; used mainly in poetry. (主要用于诗歌中)义同over. PREP DATED

oesopha·gus /iːˈsɒfəgəs/ **oesophaguses;** 又拼作 **esophagus**.

Your **oesophagus** is the part of your body that carries the food from the throat to the stomach. 食道. N-COUNT

oes·tro·gen /ˈiːstrədʒən, AM ˈe-/; 又拼作 **estrogen**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Oestrogen is a hormone produced in the ovaries of female animals. 雌性激素. N-UNCOUNT

of /əv, 重读 ɒv, AM ʌv/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **of** to combine two nouns when the first noun identifies the feature that the second noun has that you want to talk about. (连接两名词, 前面的名词确定后面名词的特征)...的. ❖ *The average age of the women interviewed was only 21.5.* 被采访妇女的平均年龄只有21岁半. *...the population of this town.* 这个小镇的人口. PREP

2 You use **of** to combine two nouns, or a noun and a present participle, when the second noun or present participle defines or gives more information about the first noun. 连接名词和名词或现在分词, 后者说明前者. ❖ *She let out a little cry of pain.* 她痛得轻轻叫了一声. *He had little chance of winning.* 他几乎没有获胜的机会. PREP

3 You use **of** after nouns referring to actions to specify the person or thing that is affected by the action or that performs the action. (用于关于动作的名词后, 确定受该动作影响的人或该动作的执行者)对...的; ...的. ❖ *...the assessment of future senior managers.* 对未来的高级管理人员的评估. *...the death of their father.* 他们父亲的死. PREP

4 You use **of** after a name to introduce the institution or place to which a person or thing belongs or with which they are connected. 属于...的; ...地方的. ❖ *...the Prince of Wales.* 威尔士亲王. *...the superb temples of India.* 印度宏伟的神庙. PREP

5 You use **of** after words and phrases referring to quantities or groups to indicate the substance or thing that is being measured. 表示数量或种类. ❖ *...dozens of people.* 几十个人. *...billions of dollars.* 数十亿元. *...a collection of short stories.* 短篇故事集. PREP

6 You use **of** after a noun referring to a container to form an expression referring to the container and its contents. 装有...的; 在...之内的. ❖ *...a cup of tea.* 一杯茶. *...a roomful of people.* 满屋子的人. PREP

7 You use **of** after a count noun and before an uncount noun to talk about an individual thing, when several such things are normally considered as a whole. 用于可数名词和不可数名词之间, 表示整体和部分的关系. ❖ *...a blade of grass.* 一片草叶. *...one slice of bread.* 一片面包. PREP

8 You use **of** after a noun which specifies a particular part or feature, to introduce the thing that it belongs to. (指定 PREP

整体的一部分或某一特征)...的. ❖ *...the other side of the square.* 广场的另一边. *...on the 23rd of July.* 7月23日那一天.

9 You use **of** to indicate the materials or things that form something. 由...制成的. ❖ *...decorations of wood and straw.* 由木头和稻草制成的装饰品. *...a mixture of paint-thinner and petrol.* 涂料稀释剂和汽油的混合物. PREP

10 You use **of** after some verbs to indicate someone or something else involved in the action. 表示动作的对象. ❖ *He'd been dreaming of her.* 他总是梦到她. *The Americans cannot accuse him of ignoring the problem.* 美国人不能指责他不管这个问题. PREP

11 You use **of** after some adjectives to indicate the person or thing that a feeling or quality relates to. 用于一些形容词后, 说明与某种情感或品质相联系的人或事物. ❖ *I have grown very fond of Alec.* 我逐渐喜欢上亚历克了. *She would be guilty of betraying her mother.* 她会为背叛母亲而感到愧疚. PREP

12 You use **of** before a word referring to the person who performed an action when saying what you think about the action. 用于表示人物的词之前, 引出行为主体. ❖ *That's very kind of you.* 你真是太好了. PREP

13 You use **of** after a noun which describes someone or something, to introduce the person or thing you are talking about. 用于描述名词之后, 引出谈话的对象. ❖ *...an awkward, slow-moving giant of a man.* 一个笨拙、移动缓慢的巨人. PREP

14 If something is **more** or **less of** a particular thing, it is that thing to a greater or lesser degree. 比...更...(或不足). ❖ *Your extra fat may be more of a health risk than you realize.* 你多余的脂肪对健康的危害也许比你意识到的要严重. PREP

15 You use **of** to indicate a characteristic or quality that someone or something has or to introduce a person or thing that has a particular quality. 用于表示某人或某物具有的特性或品质. ❖ *...the worth of their music.* 他们音乐的价值. *The new deal was considered to be the most generous of its kind.* 新政策被认为是同类政策中最慷慨的一个. PREP

16 You use **of** after the verb 'be' to indicate a characteristic or quality that someone or something has. 用于动词be之后, 表示特性或品质. ❖ *The crisis faced over the next few months is of an entirely different scale.* 以后几个月面临的危机的程度将完全不同. PREP FORMAL

17 You use **of** to specify an amount, value, or age. 表示数量、价格或年龄. ❖ *...a rise of 13.8%.* 上涨13.8%. *I feel like a girl of 18.* 我感到自己好像是18岁的姑娘. PREP

18 You use **of** after a noun such as 'month' or 'year' to indicate how long some state or activity continues. 用于表示时间的名词后, 表示状态或行为持续的时间. ❖ *...eight years of war.* 八年战争. *The project has gone through a dozen years of planning.* 这个方案的设计经历了十几年才完成. PREP

19 You use **of** to say what time it is by indicating how many minutes there are before the hour mentioned. 表示在某小时之前的时间. ❖ *...a quarter of eight in the evening.* 晚上7点45分. PREP AMERICAN

of 'course. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You say **of course** to suggest that something is normal, obvious, or well-known, and should therefore not surprise the person you are talking to. (因正常、显然或众所周知等原因)不奇怪; 自然, 当然. ❖ *Of course there were lots of other interesting things at the exhibition.* 当然, 展览会上还有很多其他有趣的东西. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

2 You use **of course** as a polite way of giving permission. (礼貌地答允)当然可以. ❖ *'Could I see these documents?' – 'Of course.'* '我能看看这些文件吗?' — '当然可以.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

3 You use **of course** in order to emphasize a statement that you are making, especially when you are agreeing or disagreeing with someone. (用以强调, 尤作表示赞成或反对某人观点)当然. ❖ *Of course I'm not afraid!* 我当然不害怕! *'She doesn't have to know how things work.' – 'Of course she does.'* '她不必知道事情是怎么回事吧.' — '她当然要知道.' ADV PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

4 **Of course not** is an emphatic way of saying no. (否定的强调形式)当然不会; 当然不行. ❖ *'You won't tell him, will you?' – 'Of course not.'* '你不会告诉他, 是吧?' — '当然不会.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

off /ɒf, AM ɔːf/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is taken **off** something else or moves **off** it, it is no longer touching that thing. 从...移开. ❖ *He took his feet off the desk.* 他将脚从书桌上移开. *Hugh wiped the blood off his face.* 休将脸上的血擦去. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Lee broke off a small piece of orange.* 李掰下一小块橙子. ADV ADV after v

2 When you get **off** a bus, train, or plane, you leave it after you have been travelling on it. 离开; 从...走下. ❖ *As he stepped off the aeroplane, he was shot dead.* 他从飞机上走下时, 被人开枪打死. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *At the next stop the man got off too and introduced himself.* 那个人在下一站也下了车, 并做了自我介绍. ADV ADV after v

3 If you keep **off** a street or piece of land, you do not step on it or go there. 不靠近. ❖ *The police had warned visitors to keep off the beach.* 警察警告游客不要去海滩. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...a sign saying 'Keep Off'.* 写着 '请勿靠近' 的告示. ADV

4 When you take **off** something that you are wearing, you remove it from your body. 脱掉, 摘下. ❖ *He hastily stripped off his old uniform.* 他迅速地将旧制服脱掉. ADV ADV after v

5 If something is situated **off** a place such as a coast, room, or road, it is near to it or next to it, but not exactly in it. 在...附近, 在...旁边. ❖ *The boat was anchored off the northern coast.* 船停在北海岸的附近. *...a penthouse just off Park Avenue.* 帕克大道旁边的豪华套房. PREP

6 If you go **off**, you leave a place. 离开, 离去. ❖ *He was just about to drive off.* 他刚准备驾车离去. *She was off again. Last year she had been to Kenya. This year it was Goa.* 她又动身了. 去年她去了肯尼亚, 今年去果阿. *...when his master's off traveling.* 当他的主人外出旅行时... ADV

7 **Off** is used in a number of informal phrasal verbs, such as **buzz off** or **clear off**, which are used to tell someone angrily to go away. (用于一些非正式短语动词中, 如buzz off或clear off)滚开. ADV ADV after v

8 If you have time **off**, you do not go to work or school, for example because you are ill or it is a day when you do not usually work. (因生病或假日)不上班, 不上学. ❖ *The rest of the men had the day off.* 其他人那天休息. *The average Swede was off sick 27 days last year.* 去年瑞典人平均休病假27天. ADV

➪ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *He could not get time off work.* 他找不出时间休假. PREP

9 If you keep **off** a subject, you deliberately avoid talking about it. (故意)避开. ❖ *Keep off the subject of politics.* 不要谈论政治. PREP

10 If something such as an agreement or a sporting event is **off**, it is cancelled. (协议或运动会等)取消了. ❖ *The deal's off.* 交易取消了. *Greenpeace refused to call off the event.* 绿色和平组织拒绝取消这次活动. ADV

11 If someone is **off** something harmful such as a drug, they have stopped taking or using it. 戒掉, 停服. ❖ *The psychiatrist took her off drug therapy.* 精神病医生让她停止药物治疗. PREP

12 If you are **off** something, you have stopped liking it. 不再喜欢; 不想. ❖ *I'm off coffee at the moment.* 我现在不想喝咖啡. PREP

13 When something such as a machine or electric light is **off**, it is not functioning or in use. When you switch it **off**, you stop it functioning. (机器或电灯等)关掉. ❖ *He saw her bedroom light was off.* 他看到她卧室的灯熄了. *The microphones had been switched off.* 麦克风被关掉了. ADV

14 If there is money **off** something, its price is reduced by the amount specified. 从...减去; 减价. ❖ *...discounts offering thousands of pounds off the normal price of a car.* 比正常车价少数千镑的大减价. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I'm prepared to knock five* ADV

hundred pounds off but no more. 我准备减价500英镑，但不能再少了。

15 If something is a long way **off**, it is a long distance away from you. 距离(很远)；在...距离以外。 ❖ *...animals that from a long way off look like flies.* 从远处看像苍蝇的动物. *Below you, though still 50 miles off, is the most treeless stretch of land imaginable.* 虽然仍有50英里的距离，但你的下面是你可想象到的树木最稀少的一片土地。 ADV n/amount ADV

O

16 If something is a long time **off**, it will not happen for a long time. 距离(很长时间)。 ❖ *The required technology is probably still two years off.* 所需技术可能仍要两年才会出现。 ADV n/amount ADV

17 If you get something **off** someone, you obtain it from them. 从...得到。 ❖ *I don't really get a lot of information, and if I do I get it off Mark.* 我确实没有太多的消息，而如果有的话，我是从马克那里得来的。 PREP SPOKEN

18 **Off** combines with adverbs such as 'well', 'badly', and 'worse' to form adjectives that indicate how poor or rich someone is. (与well, badly或worse等副词连用构成形容词)富有的(或贫困的)。 ❖ *He's very comfortably off.* 他过着非常安逸的生活。 COMB

19 If food has gone **off**, it tastes and smells bad because it is no longer fresh enough to be eaten. (食物)不新鲜的；腐坏的。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ BRITISH

20 If you live **off** a particular kind of food, you eat it in order to live. If you live **off** a particular source of money, you use it to live. 以...为生。 ❖ *Paul had been living off the sale of his own paintings.* 保罗一直以卖自己的画作为生。 PREP

21 If a machine runs **off** a particular kind of fuel or power, it uses that power in order to function. 靠...驱动。 ❖ *The Auto Compact Disc Cleaner can run off batteries.* 这种光盘自动清洗机能以电池驱动。 PREP

22 If you say that someone's behaviour is a bit **off**, you mean that you find it unacceptable or wrong. 无法接受的；不对劲的。 ADJ-GRADED v-link adv ADJ INFORMAL

23 If something happens **on and off**, or **off and on**, it happens occasionally, or only for part of a period of time, not in a regular or continuous way. 偶然，不时；断断续续。 ❖ *I was still working on and off as a waitress.* 我仍然不时做女招待。 PHR

ˌoff-ˈair; 又拼作 off air.

In radio or television, when a programme goes **off-air** or when something happens **off-air**, it is not broadcast. (电台或电视节目)不在广播，不在播送。 ❖ *The argument continued off air.* 辩论在广播结束后仍在继续。 ADV

▷ Also an adjective. 又作形容词。 ❖ *...a special off-air advice line.* 节目后的电话咨询专线。 ADJ ADJ n

of·fal /ˈɒfəl, AM ˈɔːfəl/.

Offal consists of the internal organs of animals, for example their hearts and livers, when they are cooked and eaten. (食用的)动物内脏。 N-UNCOUNT

ˌoff-ˈbalance; 又拼作 off balance. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is **off-balance**, they can easily fall or be knocked over because they are not standing firmly. 不平衡的；不稳定的。 ❖ *The lunge had thrown him off-balance.* 猛然前冲使他失去了平衡。 ADJ-GRADED v n ADJ, v-link ADJ

2 If someone is caught **off-balance**, they are extremely surprised or upset by a particular event or piece of news they are not expecting. 冷不防的；十分意外的。 ❖ *He knocked me off-balance with his abrupt change of subject.* 他突然转换话题，让我措手不及。 ADJ-GRADED

ˌoff ˈbalance sheet.

In finance, an **off balance sheet** transaction is one that is not recorded in a company's balance sheets. (交易)未记入资产负债表的；未记账的。 ADJ

ˌoff-ˈbeam; 又拼作 off beam.

If you describe something or someone as **off-beam**, you mean that they are wrong, mistaken, or inaccurate. 不准确的；有偏差的。 ❖ *Everything she says is a little off beam.* 她说的一切都不太准确。 ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

off·beat /ˌɒfˈbiːt, AM ˌɔːf-/; 又拼作 off-beat.

If you describe something or someone as **offbeat**, you think that they are different from normal. 不寻常的，非一般的；非常规的。 ❖ *She adores old, offbeat antiques.* 她喜欢古旧、与众不同的古董。 ADJ-GRADED

off-Broadway /ˌɒf ˈbrɔːdweɪ, AM ˌɔːf -/.

An **off-Broadway** play is less commercial and often more experimental than those usually staged in Broadway, the main theatre district in New York. (戏剧)外百老汇的(指商业性不强及更具实验性)。 ❖ *...adapted from the off-Broadway stage show.* 由百老汇以外的舞台表演改编而成。 ADJ ADJ n

ˌoff-ˈcentre; [美]拼作 off-center.

1 If something is **off-centre**, it is not exactly in the middle of a space or surface. 偏离中心的。 ❖ *The pedals seem a bit off-centre.* 踏板似乎有些偏离中心。 ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone or something as **off-centre**, you mean that they are less conventional than other people or things. 怪诞的；不落俗套的。 ❖ *Davies's writing is far too off-centre to be commercial.* 戴维斯的作品过于怪诞，而不具商业价值。 ADJ-GRADED

ˈoff-chance; 又拼作 offchance.

If you do something **on the off-chance**, you do it because you hope that it will succeed, although you think that this is unlikely. 侥幸一试；碰运气。 ❖ *He had taken a flight to Paris on the off-chance that he might be able to meet her.* 他抱着也许能够和她会面的渺茫希望乘飞机去巴黎。 PHR

ˌoff-ˈcolour; [美]拼作 off-color.

1 If you say that you are feeling **off-colour**, you mean that you are slightly ill. 身体微恙的。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ BRITISH

2 If journalists say that someone's performance is **off-colour**, they mean that they are not performing as well as they usually do. (表现)比平常差的。 ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

ˈoff day, off days; 又拼作 off-day.

If someone has an **off day**, they do not perform as well as usual. 不顺利的一天；状态不佳的一天。 N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌoff ˈduty. ♦◇◇◇◇

When someone such as a soldier or policeman is **off duty**, they are not working. 下了班的。 ❖ *Lisa's body was discovered by an off-duty policeman.* 利萨的尸体被一名下了班的警察发现。 ADJ

of·fence /əˈfens/ offences; [美]拼作 offense. ♦♦♦◇◇

The pronunciation /ˈɒfens/ is used for meaning 6. 在第6项释义发音为 /ˈɒfens/.

1 An **offence** is a crime that breaks a particular law and requires a particular punishment. 违法行为；罪行。 ❖ *It is a criminal offence to sell goods that are unsafe.* 贩卖不安全物品是刑事犯罪。 N-COUNT

2 **Offence** or an **offence** is behaviour which causes people to be upset or embarrassed. 冒犯；使人尴尬的行为。 ❖ *The book might be published without creating offense.* 这本书的出版可能并不会冒犯任何人。 N-VAR

3 If you **cause offence** or **give offence** to someone, you upset or embarrass them, for example by being rude or tactless. 冒犯；使尴尬；得罪。 ❖ *The photograph is likely to cause offence to the public.* 这张照片可能会激怒公众。 PHR

4 Some people say '**no offence**' to reassure you that they do not want to upset you, although what they are saying may seem rude. 并非存心冒犯。 ❖ *No offence to her, but I know prettier girls than she.* 并非存心冒犯她，但我认识的女孩有的比她更漂亮。 CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

5 If someone **takes offence** at something you say or do, they feel upset, often unnecessarily, because they think you are being rude to them. (通常指没有必要而)生气，见怪。 ❖ *She never takes offence at anything.* 她对任何事情都从不生气。 PHR

6 In sports such as American football, ice hockey, or basketball, **the offense** is the team which has possession of the ball and is trying to score. (美式橄榄球、冰球、篮球等)进攻方，持球方。 N-SING the N AMERICAN

of·fend /əˈfend/ offends, offending, offended. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **offend** someone, you upset or embarrass them VB V n

by doing something rude or tactless. 冒犯，开罪；使生气。 ❖ *Television censors are cutting out scenes which they claim may offend.* 电视节目审检员剪掉他们认为可能冒犯公众的画面。 V
◢ **of·fend·ed** ❖ *She is terribly offended, angered and hurt by this.* 她被这件事弄得非常不愉快，又生气又伤心。 ADJ-GRADED

2 To **offend** against a law, rule, or principle means to break it. 违反，触犯(法律、规定、法则等)。 ❖ *This bill offends against good sense and against justice.* 这个议案有违理智和公正。 VB FORMAL V against n

3 If someone **offends**, they commit a crime. 犯罪，违法。 ❖ *In Western countries girls are far less likely to offend than boys.* 西方国家里，女孩犯罪的可能性远比男孩要小。 VB no cont FORMAL V
◢ **of·fend·er, offenders** ❖ *...an open prison for young offenders.* 一所不设防的少年犯监狱。 N-COUNT

of·fend·er /əˈfendə/ offenders. ◆◆◇◇◇

You can refer to someone or something which you think is causing a problem as an **offender**. 造成问题的人(或物)；冒犯者。 ❖ *The contraceptive pill is the worst offender, but it is not the only drug to deplete the body's vitamin levels.* 避孕药是降低身体内维生素水平的罪魁祸首，但它并不是引发该问题的唯一药品。 N-COUNT

of·fend·ing /əˈfendɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can use **offending** to describe something that is causing a problem that needs to be dealt with. 造成问题的；引起不便的。 ❖ *The dentist commenced to drill the offending tooth.* 牙医开始在出问题的牙上钻孔。 ADJ-GRADED the ADJ n

of·fense /əˈfens, ˈɒfens/.

➡ 见 **offence**.

of·fen·sive /əˈfensɪv/ offensives. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you say that something is **offensive**, you mean that it upsets or embarrasses you because it is rude or insulting. (因粗鲁或侮辱性)冒犯的；讨厌的。 ❖ *Some friends of his found the play horribly offensive.* 他的一些朋友觉得该剧本极其冒犯。 ADJ-GRADED
◢ **of·fen·sive·ly** ❖ *The group who had been shouting offensively opened to let her through.* 一直在辱骂的那群人散开让她走过。 ADV-GRADED

2 A military **offensive** is a carefully planned attack made by a large group of soldiers. (军事的)进攻，攻势。 N-COUNT

3 If you conduct an **offensive**, you take strong action to show how angry you are about something or how much you disapprove of something. (表现愤怒或反对的)强硬行动；攻击。 ❖ *Republicans had little choice but to mount an all-out offensive on the Democratic nominee.* 共和党别无选择，只有全面攻击那位民主党提名人。 N-COUNT

4 If you **go on the offensive**, **go over to the offensive**, or **take the offensive**, you begin to take strong action against people who have been attacking you. 攻击；进击；还击。 PHR

of·fer /ˈɒfə, AM ˈɔːfər/ offers, offering, offered. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **offer** something to someone, you ask them if they would like to have it or use it. 主动提供；给予。 ❖ *He has offered seats at the conference table to the Russian leader.* 他请俄国领导人在会议桌旁就坐。 *Rhys offered him an apple.* 里斯给他一个苹果。 VB V n to n V n n Also V n

2 If you **offer** to do something, you say that you are willing to do it. 表示愿意做；提议。 ❖ *Peter offered to teach them water-skiing.* 彼得表示愿意教他们滑水。 *'Can I get you a drink?' she offered.* '要不要我给你拿点儿饮料？' 她自告奋勇道。 VB V to-inf V with quote

3 An **offer** is something that someone says they will give you or do for you. 给予物；提议。 ❖ *I ought to reconsider her offer to move in.* 我应该重新考虑让她搬进来的提议。 *...several excellent job offers.* 好几个提供工作岗位的良机。 N-COUNT

4 If you **offer** someone information, advice, or praise, you give it to them, usually because you feel that they need it or deserve it. 提供，给予。 ❖ *...a company offering advice on mergers and acquisitions.* 一家为合并和收购提供建议的公司。 *Western leaders, who had been offering Yeltsin moral support...* 一直给叶利钦道义支持的西方国家领导人。 VB V n V n n Also V n to n

5 If you **offer** someone something such as love or friendship, you show them that you feel that way towards them. 表现出。 ❖ *The President has offered his sympathy to the Georgian people.* 总统对佐治亚州人表示同情。 *John's mother and sister rallied round offering comfort.* 约翰的妈妈和姐姐聚在周围安慰他。 VB V n to n V n Also V n n

6 If people **offer** prayers, praise, or a sacrifice to a god, they worship a god in one of those ways. (向神)奉献，献祭。 ❖ *Church leaders offered prayers.* 教会领袖做了祷告。 *He will offer the first harvest of rice to the sun goddess.* 他将把第一次收割的稻米献给太阳女神。 VB V n V n to n Also V n n
➲ **Offer up** means the same as **offer**. 义同offer. ❖ *He should consider offering up a prayer.* 他应该考虑做一下祷告。 PHR-V V P noun

O

7 If an organization **offers** something such as a service or product, it provides it. 提供，给予(服务或产品)。 ❖ *We are offering a quality service.* 我们提供优质服务。 *Sainsbury's is offering customers 1p for each shopping bag re-used.* 顾客每重复使用一个购物袋，斯坦斯伯里商店就赠予一便士。 VB V n V n n Also V n to n

8 An **offer** in a shop is a specially low price for a specific product or something extra that you get if you buy a certain product. (商品)特价。 ❖ *Co-op prawn salad is on offer at £1.79.* 合作商店的大虾沙拉现以1.79镑的特价出售。 N-COUNT

9 If you **offer** a particular amount of money for something, you say that you will pay that much to buy it. (购买时)出价，报价。 ❖ *They are offering farmers $2.15 a bushel for corn.* 他们向农民出价每蒲式耳2.15元收购玉米。 *He will offer her a fair price for the land.* 他将向她提出公道的价格来购买那块土地。 VB V amount V n amount V n n

10 An **offer** is the amount of money that someone says they will pay to buy something. 出价；报价。 ❖ *No one else will make me an offer.* 没有其他人向我报价。 N-COUNT

11 If you are **open to offers**, you are willing to sell something or do something if someone will pay you an amount of money that you think is reasonable. (如报价合理将愿意出售或做某事)欢迎出价。 ❖ *I am available for employment from July 1 and am open to offers.* 从7月1日开始我可以随时受聘，并欢迎提出条件。 PHR

12 If someone or something **has something to offer**, they have a particular quality or ability that makes them important, attractive, or useful. 具有某种品质(或能力)可供利用；具有吸引力(或有用处)。 ❖ *Explore all that this incredible city has to offer.* 找出这个不可思议的城市所具有的一切吸引力。 PHR

13 If there is something **on offer**, it is available to be used or bought. 可以使用；可以买到。 ❖ *Savings schemes are the best retail investment products on offer.* 储蓄计划是可以利用的最好的零售投资方式。 PHR

▸offer up.

➡ 见 **offer 6**. PHR-V

of·fer·ing /ˈɒfərɪŋ, AM ˈɔːf-/ offerings. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **offering** is something that is specially produced to be sold. 待售商品，用以出售的产品。 ❖ *...Provençal offerings such as aioli with salt cod.* 普罗旺斯的产品，如咸鳕鱼蒜泥蛋黄酱。 N-COUNT

2 An **offering** is something that people offer to their God or gods as a sacrifice. (给神的)供物，祭品。 N-COUNT

of·fer·tory /ˈɒfətri, AM ˈɔːfərtɔːri/ offertories.

In the Christian Mass, the **offertory** is the part of the service where the bread and wine of the Eucharist is offered to God by the priest. 奉献仪式(基督教弥撒中，由牧师将圣餐面包和酒献给上帝)。 N-COUNT

ˌoff-ˈguard.

If someone is caught **off-guard**, they are not expecting a surprise or danger that suddenly occurs. 未预料到的；未提防的。 ❖ *He was caught completely off-guard.* 他被抓了个措手不及。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

ˌoff-ˈhand; 又拼作 off hand.

1 If you say that someone is being **off-hand**, you are critical of them for being unfriendly or impolite, and not showing any interest in what other people are doing or saying. 不友好的；不礼貌的；漫不经心的，漠不关心的。 ❖ *Consumers found the attitude of its staff off-hand and* ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

generally offensive. 顾客发现这里的职员态度冷漠无礼、普遍都讨人厌.

2 If you say something **off-hand**, you say it without checking the details or facts of it. 不假思索地; 未加核实地. ❖ *Were they at home or away, do you know off hand?* 他们在家还是外出了, 你能马上说出来吗? ADV / ADV after v

of·fice /ˈɒfɪs, AM ˈɔːf-/ **offices.** ♦♦♦♦♦

O

1 An **office** is a room or a part of a building where people work sitting at desks. 办公室; 办公处. ❖ *At about 4.30 p.m. Audrey arrived at the office.* 大约在下午4点30分, 奥德丽到了办公室. N-COUNT

2 An **office** is a small building or room where people can go for information, tickets, or a service of some kind. 办事处; 问询处; 票务室; 服务处. ❖ *...the tourist office.* 旅游办事处. N-COUNT

3 An **office** is a department of an organization, especially the government, where people deal with a particular kind of administrative work. (尤指政府某部门的)部、局、处. ❖ *...Downing Street's press office.* 唐宁街新闻处. N-COUNT

4 If someone holds **office** in a government, they have an important job or position of authority. (政府中的)要职, 公职, 官职. ❖ *...events to mark the President's ten years in office.* 纪念总统在位十年的活动. N-UNCOUNT

5 Someone's **good offices** are the help that they give to other people who are trying to achieve something. 帮助, 帮忙. ❖ *She sought the good offices of the President for the smooth passage of the Bill.* 她寻求总统的帮助, 以使该法案得以顺利通过. PHR FORMAL

6 ➡ 又见 **booking office, box office, post office, register office, registry office.**

ˈoffice boy, office boys.

An **office boy** is a young man, especially one who has just left school, who is employed in an office to do simple tasks. (办公室里的)年轻男杂务员. N-COUNT DATED

ˈoffice-holder, office-holders; 又拼作 **office holder.**

An **office-holder** is a person who has an important official position in an organization. 任要职者、高官. ❖ *They appear to be in a mood to vote against office-holders in the elections.* 选举中, 他们似乎不愿选居高位的人. N-COUNT FORMAL

ˌoffice ˈhours.

Office hours are the times when an office or similar place of work is open for business. 办公时间, 上班时间. N-PLURAL

of·fic·er /ˈɒfɪsə, AM ˈɔːf-/ **officers.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 In the armed forces, an **officer** is a person in a position of authority. 军官. N-COUNT

2 An **officer** is a person who has a responsible position in an organization, especially a government organization. (机构, 尤其是政府部门的)主管, 官员. ❖ *...a local authority education officer.* 一个地方政府的教育官员. N-COUNT

3 Members of the police force can be referred to as **officers.** 警察; 警官. ❖ *...senior officers in the West Midlands police force.* 西米德兰兹郡警队中的高级警官. *Thank you, Officer.* 谢谢你, 警官. N-COUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **petty officer, pilot officer, police officer, probation officer, returning officer, warrant officer.**

of·fi·cial /əˈfɪʃəl/ **officials.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Official** means approved by the government or by someone in authority. 官方的; 正式的. ❖ *According to the official figures, over one thousand people died.* 根据官方统计数字, 有一千多人死亡. ◢ **of·fi·cial·ly** ❖ *The election results have still not been officially announced.* 选举结果还没有正式宣布. ADJ / ADV

2 **Official** activities are carried out by a person in authority as part of their job. (活动)公务的, 公职的. ❖ *The President is in Brazil for an official two-day visit.* 总统正在巴西进行为期两天的公务访问. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Official** things are used by a person in authority as part of their job. 官员的, 公务上的. ❖ *...the official residence of the Head of State.* 国家元首的官邸. ADJ ADJ n

4 An **official** is a person who holds a position of authority in an organization. 官员, 行政人员. ❖ *...a senior UN official.* 一位联合国高级官员. N-COUNT

5 If you describe someone's explanation or reason for something as the **official** explanation, you are suggesting that it is probably not true, but is used because the real explanation is embarrassing. (对某事的解释或理由)官方公布的; 表面上的. ❖ *The official reason given for the President's absence was sickness.* 总统缺席的官方理由是说他有病. ◢ **officially** ❖ *Officially, the guard was to protect us. In fact, they were there to report on our movements.* 表面上, 保镖是保护我们; 实际上, 他们是来监视我们的活动. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS / ADV

of·fi·cial·dom /əˈfɪʃəldəm/.

Officialdom is used to refer to government officials or officials in other organizations, especially when you think their rules and regulations make them slow and unhelpful. (尤指工作效率低的)官僚, 官员; 官场. N-UNCOUNT

of·fi·ci·ate /əˈfɪʃieɪt/ **officiates, officiating, officiated.**

1 When someone **officiates** at a ceremony or formal occasion, he or she is in charge and performs the official part of the ceremony. 主持(仪式). ❖ *Bishop Silvester officiated at the funeral.* 西尔韦斯特主教主持了葬礼. VB / V

2 When someone **officiates** at a sports match or competition, he or she acts as the referee or umpire. (在体育比赛中)担任裁判. VB V

of·fi·cious /əˈfɪʃəs/.

If you describe someone as **officious**, you are critical of them because they are eager to tell people what to do when you think they should not. 爱发号施令的; 爱管闲事的. ❖ *They wouldn't welcome any officious interference from the police.* 他们不会欢迎警察多管闲事, 进行干预. ◢ **of·fi·cious·ly** ❖ *Lance Corporal Williams officiously ordered them out.* 一等兵威廉斯发号施令, 赶他们出去. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS / ADV / ADV with v

of·fing /ˈɒfɪŋ, AM ˈɔːf-/.

If you say that something is **in the offing**, you mean that it is likely to happen soon. 即将到来, 即将发生. ❖ *A general amnesty for political prisoners may be in the offing.* 很快就会大赦政治犯. PHR

ˌoff-ˈkey.

When music is **off-key**, it is not in tune. (音乐)走调的. ❖ *... wailing, off-key vocals and strangled guitars.* 哀号声、走调的歌声和短促的吉他声. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Laura couldn't sing off-key if she tried.* 如果劳拉努力的话, 她唱歌是不会走调的. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

ˈoff-licence, off-licences.

An **off-licence** is a shop which sells beer, wine, and other alcoholic drinks, as well as cigarettes. The usual American expression is **liquor store**. 允许出售烟酒的商店. [美] 一般作 liquor store. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌoff ˈlimits; 又拼作 **off-limits.**

1 If a place is **off limits** to someone, they are not allowed to go there. 禁止进入的. ❖ *Downing Street has been off limits to the general public since 1982.* 唐宁街自1982年起就不再对公众开放. ADJ

2 If you say that an activity or a substance is **off limits** for someone, you mean that they are not allowed to do it or have it. 禁止的; 不允许拥有的. ❖ *For Di, such pleasures are strictly off limits.* 对迪来说, 这样的乐事他根本无权享有. ADJ-GRADED

off·load /ˌɒfˈləʊd, AM ˌɔːf-/ **offloads, offloading, offloaded.**

1 If you **offload** something that you do not want, you get rid of it by giving it or selling it to someone else. 丢下; 卖掉(不想要的东西). ❖ *Prices have been cut by developers anxious to offload unsold apartments.* 开发商降价, 急于把尚未出售的住房脱手. VB / V n / Also V n onto n

2 When goods **are offloaded**, they are removed from a container or vehicle and put somewhere else. (被)卸下. ❖ *The cargo was due to be offloaded in Singapore.* 货物定于在新加坡卸下. VB / be V-ed / Also V n

ˌoff-ˈpeak.

You use **off-peak** to describe something that happens or that is used at times when there is least demand for it. Prices at off-peak times are often lower than at other times. ADJ ADJ n

非高峰期的; 需求平淡期的.

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Each tape lasts three minutes and costs 36p per minute off-peak.* 每盘录音带持续三分钟, 在非黄金时间播出每分钟的费用为36便士. ADV ADV after v

ˌoff-ˈputting.

If you describe someone as **off-putting**, you mean that they make you feel uneasy or uncomfortable. If you describe something as **off-putting**, you mean that it makes you dislike that thing. 让人感到不舒服的; 令人生厌的. ❖ *I hope that you will not find my presence off-putting.* 我希望我在这里不会让你觉得讨厌. ADJ-GRADED

ˌoff-ˈscreen; 又拼作 **offscreen**.

You use **off-screen** to refer to the real lives of film or television actors, in contrast with the lives of the characters they play. (演员)在银幕以外, 在现实生活中. ❖ *He was immensely attractive to women, onscreen and offscreen.* 他对女人有无限的吸引力, 无论是在银幕上, 还是银幕外. ADV ADV with cl

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...an off-screen romance.* 一个现实生活中的浪漫史. ADJ ADJ n

ˈoff season; 又拼作 **off-season**.

1 The **off season** is the time of the year when not many people go on holiday and when things such as hotels and plane tickets are often cheaper. 淡季. ❖ *It is possible to vacation at some of the more expensive resorts if you go in the off-season.* 在淡季到一些比较昂贵的旅游胜地度假是可行的. *...off-season prices.* 淡季的价格. N-SING also no det

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Times become more flexible off-season, especially in the smaller provincial museums.* 淡季里, 参观时间变得更灵活, 尤其是在一些较小的地方博物馆里. ADV

2 The **off season** is the time of the year when a particular sport is not played. (某种体育活动的)休赛期. ❖ *...intensive off-season training.* 休赛期间的密集训练. N-SING

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *To stay fit off season, I play tennis or football.* 为了在休赛期间保持状态, 我打网球或踢足球. ADV

off·set /ˌɒfˈset, AM ˌɔːf-/ **offsets, offsetting.** The form **offset** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ◆◆◇◇◇

If one thing **is offset** by another, the effect of the first thing is reduced by the second, so that any advantage or disadvantage is cancelled out. (被)抵消; (被)补偿. ❖ *The increase in pay costs was offset by higher productivity.* 工资成本的增加被更高的生产力抵消了. VB be V-ed Also V n

off·shoot /ˈɒfʃuːt, AM ˈɔːf-/ **offshoots.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If one thing is an **offshoot** of another, it has developed from that other thing. 分支; 衍生物. ❖ *Psychology began as a purely academic offshoot of natural philosophy.* 心理学开始时纯粹是自然哲学的学术分支. N-COUNT

off·shore /ˌɒfˈʃɔː, AM ˌɔːf-/; 又拼作 **off-shore**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Offshore** means situated or happening in the sea, near to the coast. 近海的, 离岸的. ❖ *...Britain's offshore oil industry.* 英国的近海石油工业. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *One day a larger ship anchored offshore.* 一天, 一艘更大的船在近海停泊. ADV

2 **Offshore** investments or companies are located in a place, usually an island, which has fewer tax regulations than most other countries. (投资或公司等设在税收更优惠的地方)不在本土的, 投放海外的. ADJ ADJ n

off·side /ˌɒfˈsaɪd, AM ˌɔːf-/; 又拼作 **off-side**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In games such as football or hockey, when an attacking player is **offside**, they have broken the rules by being nearer to the goal than a defending player when the ball is passed to them. (足球或曲棍球等运动中)越位的. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Wise was standing at least ten yards offside.* 怀斯站在至少越位十码的位置. ADV

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a goal disallowed for offside.* 因越位被判无效的一个入球. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **offside** of a vehicle is the side that is furthest from the edge of the road when you are driving. (在靠左交通中车辆位于路边的)最外侧,右侧. N-SING BRITISH

off·spring /ˈɒfsprɪŋ, AM ˈɔːf-/; **offspring** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can refer to a person's children or to an animal's young as their **offspring**. (人类)子女; (动物)崽. N-COUNT FORMAL

off·stage /ˌɒfˈsteɪdʒ, AM ˌɔːf-/; 又拼作 **off-stage**.

1 When an actor or entertainer goes **offstage**, they go into the area behind or to the side of the stage, so that the audience no longer sees them. 台后, 幕后. ❖ *She ran offstage in tears.* 她哭着跑到后台. *There was a lot of noise offstage.* 后台很嘈杂. ADV

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *I was not alone in my reaction to the appalling, amateurish-sounding offstage voices.* 对骇人和外行的幕后声音有如此反应并非我一人. ADJ

2 **Offstage** is used to describe the behaviour of actors or entertainers in real life, when they are not performing. (演员)私生活的; 台下的. ❖ *...the tragedies of their off-stage lives.* 他们私生活中的悲惨境遇. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Off-stage they are close friends.* 台下他们是好朋友. ADV ADV with cl

ˌoff-the-ˈcuff.

➠ 见 **cuff**.

ˌoff-the-ˈpeg.

➠ 见 **peg**.

ˌoff-the-ˈrecord.

➠ 见 **record**.

ˌoff-the-ˈshelf.

➠ 见 **shelf**.

ˌoff-the-ˈwall. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **off-the-wall**, you mean that it is unusual and rather strange but in an amusing or interesting way. 滑稽的; 古怪但有趣的. ❖ *...surreal off-the-wall humor.* 滑稽的超现实幽默. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that a person, their ideas, or their ways of doing something are **off-the-wall**, you are critical of them because you think they are mad or very foolish. 愚蠢的, 疯狂的. ❖ *...some absurd, off-the-wall investment strategy.* 某种荒唐愚蠢的投资策略. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌoff-ˈwhite.

Something that is **off-white** is not pure white, but slightly grey or yellow. 灰白色(的), 米黄色(的). COLOUR

oft- /ɒft-, AM ɔːft-/.

Oft combines with past participles to form adjectives that mean that something happens or is done often. (与过去分词连用构成形容词)经常发生的, 经常做的. ❖ *These were oft-repeated legal arguments.* 这些是经常重复的法律论点. COMB LITERARY

of·ten /ˈɒfən, AM ˈɔːf-/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something **often** happens, it happens many times or much of the time. 经常, 多次. ❖ *They often spent Christmas at Prescott Hill.* 他们经常在普雷斯科特山过圣诞节. *They used these words freely, often in front of their parents too.* 他们不受拘束地使用这些词, 在父母面前也经常用. *That doesn't happen very often.* 那不经常发生. ADV-GRADED

2 You use **often** after 'how' to ask questions about frequency. You also use **often** in reported clauses and other statements to give information about the frequency of something. (用在how之后或单独使用, 表示频率)经常. ❖ *How often do you brush your teeth?* 你隔多久刷一次牙? *They jog twice as often as the general population.* 他们和大多数人一样每天慢跑两次. ADV

3 If something happens **every so often**, it happens regularly, but with fairly long intervals between each occasion. (有规律地)有时, 偶尔, 不时. ❖ *Every so often he would turn and look at her.* 他偶尔会回头看看她. PHR

4 If you say that something happens **as often as not**, or **more often than not**, you mean that it happens fairly frequently, and that this can be considered as typical of the kind of situation you are talking about. 往往. ❖ *As often as not it was something quite trivial that generated my worst rages.* 往往是一些很小的事情让我大发雷霆. PHR

often·times /ˌɒfənˈtaɪmz, AM ˌɔːf-/.

If something **oftentimes** happens, it happens many times or ADV

much of the time. The usual British word is **often**. 经常、常常. AMERICAN [英]一般作 often. ❖ *Oftentimes, I wouldn't even return the calls.* 我经常甚至都不回电话. *It was oftentimes difficult to discuss certain issues.* 通常很难讨论某些问题.

ogle /'əʊgəl/ **ogles, ogling, ogled.**

If you say that one person is **ogling** another, you disapprove of them continually staring at that person in a way that indicates a strong sexual interest. 色迷迷地看、挑逗性地注视. ❖ *All she did was hang around ogling the men.* 她整日闲逛、挑逗地盯着男人. *Paula is not used to everyone ogling at her while she undresses.* 保拉不习惯在脱衣服时人人都色迷迷地盯着看. VB PRAGMATICS V n V at n Also V

O

ogre /'əʊgə/ **ogres.**

1 If you refer to someone as an **ogre**, you are saying in a humorous way that they are very frightening. (幽默用法)可怕的人. ❖ *Bank managers do not really like being thought of as ogres.* 银行经理们的确不愿被人看做是恶魔. N-COUNT

2 In stories, an **ogre** is a cruel, frightening giant who often eats people. (故事中凶残可怕的)吃人恶魔. N-COUNT

oh /əʊ/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **oh** to introduce a response or a comment on something that has just been said. (引导回答或评论)噢. ❖ *'Would you like me to phone and explain the situation?'—'Oh, would you?'* '要不要让我来打电话解释这种情况?'—'噢,那你打吧.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

2 You use **oh** to express a feeling such as surprise, pain, annoyance, or joy. (表达惊讶、痛苦、烦恼或兴奋等情感)啊,哇,哎呀. ❖ *'Oh!' Kenny blinked. 'Has everyone gone?'* '哎,大家都走了吗?' 肯尼眨眨眼说道. *'Oh, my God,' Korontzis moaned.* '哇,天哪!' 科隆奇斯呻吟道. ➡ 又见 **o**. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

3 You use **oh** when you are hesitating while speaking, for example because you are trying to estimate something, or because you are searching for the right word. (谈话中的停顿)嗯. ❖ *I've been here, oh, since the end of June.* 我从,嗯,从6月底一直在这里. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

ohm /əʊm/ **ohms.**

An **ohm** is a unit which is used to measure electrical resistance. (电阻单位)欧姆. ❖ *...a resistance of 40 ohms.* 电阻为40欧姆. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

OHMS /ˌəʊ eɪtʃ em 'es/.

OHMS is the abbreviation for 'On Her Majesty's Service' or 'On His Majesty's Service'. It is used on official letters from British or Commonwealth government offices. (用于英国或英联邦国家政府正式信件上, 为On Her Majesty's Service或On His Majesty's Service的缩写形式)为女王(国王)陛下效劳.

OHP /ˌəʊ eɪtʃ 'piː/ **OHPs.**

An **OHP** is the same as an **overhead projector**. 同 overhead projector. N-COUNT

oik /ɔɪk/ **oiks.**

If you refer to someone as an **oik**, you think that they behave in a rude or uncivilized way. 粗鲁的人; 无文化的人. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

oil /ɔɪl/ **oils, oiling, oiled.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Oil** is a smooth thick liquid that is used as a fuel and for lubricating machines. Oil is found underground. 燃油,石油. ❖ *The company buys and sells about 600,000 barrels of oil a day.* 公司每天买进卖出约60万桶石油. *...a small oil lamp.* 一盏小油灯. N-VAR

2 If you **oil** something, you put oil onto or into it, for example to make it work smoothly or to protect it. (为润滑或保护)涂上油; 用油润滑. ❖ *A crew of assistants oiled and adjusted the release mechanism.* 一群助手为发射装置上油润滑,并加以调整. ♦ **oiled** ❖ *Oiled wood is water-resistant and won't flake.* 涂了油的木头防水,外表不会剥落. ➡ 又见 **well-oiled**. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

3 **Oil** is a smooth thick liquid made from plants or fish and used in cookery. 食用油. ❖ *...olive oil.* 橄榄油. N-VAR

4 **Oil** is a smooth thick liquid that is often scented and that you rub into your skin or add to your bath. 润肤油,防护油. N-VAR

5 **Oils** are **oil paintings**. 油画. ❖ *Her colourful oils and works on paper have a naive, dreamlike quality.* 她多彩的油画和绘画带有天真、梦幻的性质. N-COUNT

6 When an artist paints in **oils** he or she uses oil paints. 油彩;油画颜料. N-PLURAL

7 ➡ 又见 **crude oil, olive oil.**

8 If you **pour oil on troubled waters**, you try to calm down a difficult situation. 平息风波; 调停争端. PHR

9 If someone or something **oils the wheels** of a process or system, they help things to run smoothly and successfully. 使事情得以顺利进行. PHR

10 ➡ to **burn the midnight oil**: 见 **midnight**.

oil·cloth /'ɔɪlklɒθ, AM -klɔːθ/ **oilcloths.**

1 **Oilcloth** is a cotton fabric with a shiny waterproof surface. 油布. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **oilcloth** is a covering such as a tablecloth which has been made from oilcloth. 油布; 漆布. N-COUNT

oil·field /'ɔɪlfiːld/ **oilfields;** 又拼作 **oil field.** ♦◊◊◊◊

An **oilfield** is an area under which there is oil. 油田. N-COUNT

'oil-fired.

Oil-fired heating systems and power stations use oil as a fuel. (供暖系统、电站等)以燃油为燃料的. ADJ: ADJ n

oil·man /'ɔɪlmæn/ **oilmen;** 又拼作 **oil man.**

An **oilman** is a man who owns an oil company or who works in the oil business, for example on an oil rig. 石油商人; 油井工人. N-COUNT

'oil paint, oil paints.

Oil paint is a thick paint used by artists. 油画颜料. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

'oil painting, oil paintings.

An **oil painting** is a picture which has been painted using oil paints. 油画作品、油画. N-COUNT

'oil platform, oil platforms.

An **oil platform** is a structure that is used as a base when drilling for oil from the sea. 海上钻油平台. N-COUNT

'oil rig, oil rigs.

An **oil rig** is a structure on land or in the sea that is used as a base when drilling for oil. 石油钻塔; 钻油设备. N-COUNT

oilseed rape /ˌɔɪlsiːd 'reɪp/.

Oilseed rape is a plant with yellow flowers which is grown as a crop. Its seeds are crushed to make cooking oil. 油菜. N-UNCOUNT

oil·skins /'ɔɪlskɪnz/.

Oilskins consist of a coat and a pair of trousers made from thick waterproof cotton cloth. 油布雨衣; 防水服装. N-PLURAL

'oil slick, oil slicks. ♦◊◊◊◊

An **oil slick** is a layer of oil that floats on the sea or on a lake. It is formed when oil accidentally spills out of a ship or container. 浮油层; 浮油. N-COUNT

'oil tanker, oil tankers. ♦◊◊◊◊

An **oil tanker** is a ship that is used for transporting oil. 油轮. N-COUNT

'oil well, oil wells. ♦◊◊◊◊

An **oil well** is a hole which is drilled into the ground or the seabed in order to extract oil. 油井. N-COUNT

oily /'ɔɪli/ **oilier, oiliest.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 Something that is **oily** is covered with oil or contains oil. 涂有油的; 含油的. ❖ *...an oily rag.* 油腻的抹布. *Paul found the sauce too oily.* 保罗发现酱汁过于油腻. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Oily** means looking, feeling, tasting, or smelling like oil. (看、感觉、尝或闻起来)像油的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe someone as **oily**, you dislike them because you think they flatter people too much or are excessively but insincerely polite. 油腔滑调的; 谄媚的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

oint·ment /'ɔɪntmənt/ **ointments.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 An **ointment** is a smooth thick substance that is put on sore skin or a wound to help it heal. 药膏, 油膏. ❖ *A range of ointments and creams is available for the treatment of eczema.* 现有各种各样治疗湿疹的药膏和护肤霜. N-VAR

2 If you describe someone or something as a **fly in the ointment**, you think they spoil a situation and prevent it being as successful as you had hoped. 扫兴的人(或事); 杀风景的人(或事). PHR

okay /ˌəʊ'keɪ/ **okays, okaying, okayed;** 又拼作 **OK.** ♦♦♦♦◊

1 If you say that something is **okay**, you find it satisfactory ADJ

or acceptable. 令人满意的; 可以接受的. ❖ *...a shooting range where it's OK to use weapons.* 在可以使用武器的射程内. *Is it okay if I come by myself?* 我自己来可以吗? INFORMAL

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *We seemed to manage okay for the first year.* 我们第一年似乎过得还不错. ADV

2 You can say **'Okay'** to show that you agree to something. (表示同意)可以, 好的. ❖ *'Shall I give you a ring on Friday?'—'Yeah okay.'* '我要不要星期五给你打个电话?' — '好的,可以.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

3 You can say **'Okay?'** to check whether the person you are talking to understands what you have said and accepts it. (询问对方是否理解并同意)好吗? ❖ *We'll get together next week, OK?* 我们下周见面, 好吗? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 If someone in authority **okays** something, they officially agree to it or allow it to happen. 批准, 许可, 同意. ❖ *His doctor wouldn't OK the trip.* 他的医生不会同意让他做这次旅行的. VB INFORMAL V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Reluctantly, he gave the okay to issue a new press release.* 他勉强同意发布新的新闻稿. N-SING the N

5 If you say that someone is **okay**, you mean that they are safe and well. 安全的; 健康的. ❖ *Check that the baby's okay.* 检查一下孩子是否一切都好. ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL

6 You can use **okay** to indicate to someone that you want to start talking about something else or doing something else. (引导话题)好了. ❖ *OK. Now, let's talk some business.* 好了, 现在我们来谈谈正事. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

7 You can use **okay** to stop someone arguing with you by showing that you accept the point they are making, though you do not necessarily regard it as very important. (表示同意别人的话虽然并不觉得重要, 目的是要停止争辩)好吧. ❖ *Okay, so I'm forty-two.* 好吧, 就算我42岁. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

okra /ˈəʊkrə/.

Okra is a vegetable that consists of long green pods. (蔬菜)秋葵荚. N-UNCOUNT

old /əʊld/ older, oldest. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Someone who is **old** has lived for many years and is no longer young. 年老的, 年迈的. ❖ *...a white-haired old man.* 一位白发老人. *He was considered too old for the job.* 他被认为年纪太大, 不适合做这份工作. ADJ-GRADED

➪ **The old** are people who are old. 老人们. N-PLURAL the N

2 Something that is **old** has existed for a long time. 年代久的, 古老的. ❖ *These books must be very old.* 这些书肯定年代久远. *...an old Arab proverb.* 一句古老的阿拉伯谚语. ADJ-GRADED

3 Something that is **old** is no longer in good condition because of its age or because it has been used a lot. 用旧了的, 破旧的. ❖ *...an old toothbrush.* 一把旧牙刷. ADJ-GRADED

4 You use **old** to talk or ask about how many days, weeks, months, or years someone or something has lived or existed. (表示年龄或历史)...岁的, ...久的. ❖ *The paintings in the chapel were perhaps a thousand years old.* 教堂里的画约有一千年的历史. *How old are you now?* 你现在多大了? ADJ amount ADJ how ADJ

5 You use **old** to refer to something that is no longer used, that no longer exists, or that has been replaced by something else. 废弃的; 原有的. ❖ *The old road had disappeared under grass.* 古道已淹没在草丛中. *In the old Liberal party the peace movement was a powerful voice.* 在不复存在的自由党中, 和平运动的呼声曾很强. ADJ ADJ n

6 You use **old** to refer to something that used to belong to you, or to a person or thing that used to have a particular role in your life. 以前的; 曾拥有的. ❖ *I'll make up the bed in your old room.* 我要把你以前住的房间里的床整理一下. *...when Jane returned to her old boyfriend.* 简回到她以前男朋友的身旁时. ADJ poss ADJ n

7 An **old** friend, enemy, or rival is someone who has been your friend, enemy, or rival for a long time. 多年来的, 长期的. ❖ *I called my old friend John Horner.* 我给老朋友约翰·霍纳打电话. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

8 You can use **old** to express affection or familiarity when talking to or about someone you know. (表示亲密)老... ❖ *Are you all right, old chap?* 你好吗, 老兄? ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

9 You use **any old** to emphasize that the quality or type of something is not important. If you say that a particular thing is not **any old** thing, you are emphasizing how special or famous it is. (用以强调并不重要)任何类型的; 任何质量的; 一般的. ❖ *Any old paper will do.* 什么纸都可以. *This is not just any old front room.* 这并不是一般的前厅. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 **In the old days** means in the past, before things changed. 在过去. PHR

11 When people refer to **the good old days**, they are referring to a time in the past when they think that life was better than it is now. (比现在好的)美好的往日. PHR

12 If you talk about people or things **of old**, you are referring to people or things that existed long ago but which no longer exist, or no longer exist in the same form. 从前的, 往日的. ❖ *...the warrior knights of old.* 古时尚武的骑士. PHR LITERARY

13 ➻ **good old**: 见 **good**.
➻ **of the old school**: 见 **school**.
➻ **to settle an old score**: 见 **score**.
➻ **up to one's old tricks**: 见 **trick**.

ˌold ˈage. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **old age** is the period of years towards the end of your life. 老年阶段, 晚年. ❖ *They worry about how they will support themselves in their old age.* 他们担心晚年时怎样养活自己. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Old age** is the quality or state of being old and near the end of one's life. 老龄, 晚年. ❖ *We tend to consider old age as a social problem.* 我们往往将老龄化看做是社会问题. N-UNCOUNT

ˌold age ˈpension, old age pensions; 又拼作 old-age pension.

An **old age pension** is a regular amount of money that people receive from the government when they have retired from work. 养老金. N-COUNT

ˌold age ˈpensioner, old age pensioners; 又拼作 old-age pensioner.

An **old age pensioner** is a person who is old enough to receive a pension from the government. 领取养老金的人. N-COUNT

ˌold ˈbat, old bats.

If someone refers to an elderly person as an **old bat**, they think that person is silly or unpleasant. 愚蠢的老人, 令人讨厌的老人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE

ˈold boy, old boys. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can refer to a man who used to be a student at a particular school or university as an **old boy**. 男校友. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If you refer to an old or middle-aged man as an **old boy**, you are referring to him in a disrespectful informal way. 老头儿(对老人或中年人不礼貌的非正式称呼). N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈold-boy network, old-boy networks.

The old-boy network is a situation in which people who went to the same public school or university use their positions of influence to help each other; used showing disapproval. (贬义)校友关系网. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

olde /əʊld/.

Olde is used in names of places and in advertising to make people think that something is very old and interesting. (用于地名或广告中)古老而有趣的. ADJ ADJ n WRITTEN

old·en /ˈəʊldən/.

If you refer to a period in the past as the **olden** days, you are thinking or talking about it affectionately. (表示亲切)往昔的, 过去的. **In the olden days** or **in olden days** means in the past. 在过去, 在往昔. ❖ *In the olden days the girls were married young.* 过去女孩子很早就结婚了. ADJ ADJ n PHR

ˌold-ˈfashioned. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **old-fashioned** is no longer used, done, or believed by most people, because it has been replaced by something that is more modern. 过时的; 老式的. ❖ *The house was dull, old-fashioned and in bad condition.* 这座房子阴暗、过时, 而且很破旧. *They still make cheese the old-fashioned way.* 他们仍然以老式方法做奶酪. *She has some old-fashioned values.* 她的一些价值观已经过时. ADJ-GRADED

ˌold ˈflame, old flames.

An **old flame** is someone with whom you once had a romantic relationship. 旧情人. N-COUNT

O

'old girl, old girls. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to a woman who used to be a student at a particular school or university as an **old girl**. 女校友. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If you refer to an old or middle-aged woman as an **old girl**, you are referring to her in a disrespectful informal way. 老女人(对年老或中年妇女不礼貌的非正式称呼). N-COUNT BRITISH

,old 'guard. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you refer to a group of people as the **old guard**, you mean that they have worked in a particular organization for a very long time and are unwilling to accept new ideas or practices; used showing disapproval. (贬义)保守派, 保守分子. N-COLL-SING PRAGMATICS

,old 'hand, old hands.

If someone is an **old hand** at something, they are very skilled at it because they have been doing it for a long time. 老手; 富有经验的人. ❖ *She was something of an old hand at the game now.* 她现在玩这种游戏已很有经验. N-COUNT

,old 'hat.

➡ 见 **hat**.

oldie /'əʊldi/ **oldies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

You can use **oldie** to refer affectionately to an old song, film, or person, especially when they are unfashionable or outdated but still seem interesting or relevant. 怀旧歌曲; 经典老片; 老伙计, 老哥们. ❖ *Radio Aire only plays Top 40 stuff and oldies.* 艾尔广播电台只播放排名前40位的歌曲和老歌. *We'll be showing 13 classic oldie films.* 我们将上映13部经典老片. N-COUNT INFORMAL

,old 'lady. ♦◇◇◇◇

Some men refer to their wife, girlfriend, or mother as their **old lady**. 夫人; 老婆; 老妈(指妻子、女朋友或妈妈). N-SING INFORMAL

,old 'maid, old maids.

People sometimes refer to an old or middle-aged woman as an **old maid** when she has never married and they think that it is unlikely that she ever will marry. 老处女. N-COUNT RUDE

,old 'man. ♦◇◇◇◇

Some people refer to their father, husband, or boyfriend as their **old man**. 老父; 老公. N-SING INFORMAL

,old 'master, old masters. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **old master** is a painting by one of the famous European painters of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. These painters can also be referred to as the **Old Masters**. (16、17和18世纪欧洲的)古典画家(作品). 又作Old Masters. N-COUNT

,old people's 'home, old people's homes.

An **old people's home** is a place where old people live and are cared for when they are too old to look after themselves. 养老院, 敬老院. N-COUNT

,old 'school.

➡ **of the old school**: 见 **school**.

,old school 'tie.

The **old school tie** is the situation in which people who attended the same public school use their positions of influence to help each other. 校友关系网. N-SING *the* N BRITISH

'old-style. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **old-style** to describe something or someone of a type that was common in the past but is not common now. 老派的. ❖ *...a proper barber shop with real old-style barber chairs.* 有着真正老派理发椅的像样的理发店. ADJ ADJ n

,Old 'Testament. ♦◇◇◇◇

The Old Testament is the first of the two main parts of the Bible. (《圣经》)《旧约全书》. N-PROPER *the* N

'old-time. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **old-time** to refer to something that was common in the past but is not common now. 旧式的. ❖ *...an old-time dance hall.* 旧式舞厅. ADJ ADJ n

2 You can use **old-time** before the name of someone's job to show that they do their job in the way it was done in the past. (用于某人的工作名称前)旧式的. ❖ *...like an old-time sailor climbing the rigging.* 像过去的水手一样爬上帆索. ADJ ADJ n

'old-timer, old-timers.

1 If you refer to someone as an **old-timer**, you mean that he or she has been living in a particular place or doing a particular job for a long time. 老居民; 老职员; 老手. ❖ *...an old timer who has been a villain all his life.* 一个终生为非作歹的老家伙. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 An old man is sometimes referred to as an **old-timer**. 老人. ❖ *The old-timers used to recall how hot 1886 was.* 老人们常回忆起非常炎热的1886年. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

,old 'wives' tale, old wives' tales.

An **old wives' tale** is a commonly held belief that is based on traditional ideas which have since been proved to be incorrect. (并不真实的)古老信仰. N-COUNT

,old 'woman, old women.

If you refer to someone, especially a man, as an **old woman**, you are critical of them because you think that they are very fussy or very timid. (尤指男人)大惊小怪的人; 谨小慎微的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ole /əʊl/.

Ole is used to represent the word 'old' pronounced in a particular way. old的一种发音形式. ❖ *I started fixin' (fixing) up ole (old) bicycles fer (for) poor kids.* 我开始为穷孩子修理旧自行车. ADJ ADJ n WRITTEN

olean·der /,əʊli'ændə/ **oleanders.**

An **oleander** is a flowering evergreen tree or shrub which grows in hot countries. 夹竹桃(生于热带的常青植物). N-VAR

'O level, O levels. ♦◇◇◇◇

O levels are British educational qualifications which schoolchildren used to take at the age of fifteen or sixteen. 普通证书考试(英国15或16岁学生参加的一种考试). N-VAR

ol·fac·tory /ɒl'fæktəri/.

Olfactory means concerned with the sense of smell. 嗅觉的. ❖ *This olfactory sense develops in the womb.* 这种嗅觉在娘胎中就开始发展. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

oli·gar·chy /'ɒlɪgɑːki/ **oligarchies.**

1 An **oligarchy** is a small group of people who control and run a particular country or organization. You can also refer to a country which is governed in this way as an **oligarchy**. 寡头统治集团; 寡头统治的国家. N-COUNT

2 **Oligarchy** is a situation in which a country or organization is run by an oligarchy. 寡头政治, 寡头统治. ❖ *...a protest against imperialism and oligarchy.* 反对帝国主义和寡头政治的抗议. N-UNCOUNT

ol·ive /'ɒlɪv/ **olives.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Olives** are small green or black fruit with a bitter taste. Olives are often pressed to make olive oil. 橄榄. N-VAR

2 An **olive tree** or an **olive** is a tree on which olives grow. 橄榄树. N-VAR

3 Something that is **olive** is yellowish-green in colour. 橄榄色(的), 黄绿色(的). ❖ *...glowing colours such as deep red, olive, saffron and ochre.* 发亮的色彩, 如深红色、橄榄色、橘黄色、赭色等. COLOUR

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...an olive-green T-shirt.* 一件橄榄绿T恤衫. COMB

4 If someone has **olive** skin, the colour of their skin is light brown. (皮肤)淡褐色的. ADJ

'olive branch, olive branches.

If you offer an **olive branch** to someone, you say or do something in order to show or symbolize that you want to end a disagreement or quarrel. 和解的姿态; 表示和解的言行. N-COUNT

'olive oil, olive oils. ♦♦◇◇◇

Olive oil is oil that is obtained by pressing olives. It is used for putting on salads or in cooking. 橄榄油. N-VAR

-ological /-ə'lɒdʒɪkəl/.

-ological is used to replace '-ology' at the end of nouns in order to form adjectives. These adjectives describe something as relating to a particular science or subject. For example, 'biological' means relating to biology. (用在名词词尾代替-ology构成形容词)...学科的; ...科学的. SUFFIX

-ologist /-'ɒlədʒɪst/.

-ologist is used to replace '-ology' at the end of nouns in order to form other nouns that refer to people who are concerned with a particular science or subject. For example, SUFFIX

a 'biologist' is concerned with biology. (用在名词词尾代替-ology构成名词)研究…学科的人; …科学家.

-ology /-ˈɒlədʒi/.

-ology is used at the end of some nouns that refer to a particular science or subject, for example 'geology' or 'sociology'. (在某些名词词尾出现, 指某科学或学科)…学. SUFFIX

Olym·pian /əˈlɪmpiən/ **Olympians**.

1 **Olympian** means very powerful, large, or impressive. 强而有力的; 巨大的; 感人的. ❖ *Getting his book into print has been an Olympian task.* 出版这本书是一项艰巨的任务. ADJ FORMAL

2 An **Olympian** is a competitor in the Olympic Games. 奥运会参赛者. N-COUNT

Olym·pic /əˈlɪmpɪk/ **Olympics**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Olympic** means relating to the Olympic Games. 奥林匹克运动会的. ❖ *...Gao, the reigning Olympic champion.* 高, 本届奥运会冠军. ADJ: ADJ n

2 **The Olympics** are the Olympic Games. 奥林匹克运动会. N-PROPER: the N

O,lympic 'Games. ◆◆◇◇◇

The Olympic Games are a set of international sports competitions which take place every four years, each time in a different country. 奥林匹克运动会(每四年在不同国家举行的国际体育大赛). N-COLL-PROPER: the N

om·buds·man /ˈɒmbʊdzmən/ **ombudsmen**. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **ombudsman** is an independent official who is appointed to investigate complaints that people make against the government or public organizations. 独立调查官, 申诉专员(处理公民对政府或公共机构投诉的官员). N-COUNT

ome·lette /ˈɒmlət/ **omelettes**; [美]拼作 **omelet**. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **omelette** is a type of food made by beating eggs and cooking them in a flat pan. 煎蛋. N-COUNT

omen /ˈəʊmen/ **omens**. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is an **omen**, you think it indicates what is likely to happen in the future and whether it will be good or bad. 预兆, 征兆. ❖ *Her appearance at this moment is an omen of disaster.* 她在此刻出现预示着灾难降临. N-COUNT

omi·nous /ˈɒmɪnəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **ominous**, you mean that it worries you because it makes you think that something unpleasant is going to happen. 不祥的, 不吉的. ❖ *The rolls of distant thunder were growing more ominous.* 远处滚滚的雷声显得越来越不妙. ◢ **omi·nous·ly** ❖ *The bar seemed ominously quiet.* 酒吧里似乎充满着不祥的静寂. *Ominously, car sales slumped in August.* 8月份噩兆降临, 汽车销售一落千丈. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

omis·sion /əʊˈmɪʃən/ **omissions**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **omission** is something that has not been included or has not been done. 未被包括的事物; 遗漏的事物. ❖ *The duke was surprised by his wife's omission from the guest list.* 公爵对妻子未被列入客人名单而深感惊讶. N-COUNT

2 **Omission** is the act of not including someone or something or of not doing something. 省略, 删节; 遗漏. ❖ *...the prosecution's seemingly malicious omission of recorded evidence.* 控方对录音证据似乎恶意的遗漏. N-VAR

omit /əʊˈmɪt/ **omits, omitting, omitted**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **omit** something, you do not include it in an activity or piece of work, deliberately or accidentally. 省略; 排除; 遗漏. ❖ *Omit the salt in this recipe.* 在这份食谱里不要盐. *Our apologies to David Pannick for omitting his name from last week's article.* 我们为上周的文章中未提及戴维·潘尼克表示道歉. VB V n V n from n

2 If you **omit** to do something, you do not do it. 未做(某事). ❖ *His new girlfriend had omitted to tell him she was married.* 他的新女朋友未告诉他她已经结过婚. VB FORMAL V to-inf

om·ni·bus /ˈɒmnɪbʌs/ **omnibuses**.

1 An **omnibus** edition of a radio or television programme contains two or more similar programmes that were originally broadcast separately. (电台或电视节目等的)汇演; 多个相似节目一次播出. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 An **omnibus** is a book which contains a large collection of stories or articles, often by a particular person or about a particular subject. (同一作者或同一主题的)汇编, 选集. N-COUNT

3 **Omnibus** is an old-fashioned word for **bus**. (bus的旧词)公共汽车. N-COUNT DATED

om·nipo·tent /ɒmˈnɪpətənt/.

An **omnipotent** person or thing has complete power over things or people. 有无限权力的, 全能的. ❖ *...his seemingly omnipotent father.* 他那似乎是无所不能的父亲. ◢ **om·nipo·tence** ❖ *...the omnipotence of God.* 上帝的全能. ADJ FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

om·ni·pres·ent /ˌɒmnɪˈprezənt/.

Something that is **omnipresent** is present everywhere or seems to be always present. 无处不在的; 始终存在的. ❖ *The sound of sirens was an omnipresent background noise in New York.* 在纽约, 警报器的声音是无处不在的背景噪音. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

om·nis·ci·ent /ɒmˈnɪsiənt, AM -ˈnɪʃənt/.

If you describe someone as **omniscient**, you mean they know or seem to know everything. 无所不知的; 博识的. ❖ *We all, long ago, expected teachers to be omniscient.* 很久以前, 我们所有人都认为老师应该无所不知. ◢ **om·nis·ci·ence** ❖ *Her open-mouthed amazement at his omniscience was sufficient reward for him.* 她张大着嘴惊叹他的博识, 这对他来说已是足够的回报了. ADJ FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

om·niv·or·ous /ɒmˈnɪvərəs/.

1 An **omnivorous** person or animal eats all kinds of food, including both meat and plants. (人或动物)杂食的, 肉草兼食的. ADJ TECHNICAL

2 An **omnivorous** person likes a wide variety of things of a particular type. 兴趣广泛的. ❖ *As a child, Coleridge seems to have developed omnivorous reading habits.* 童年的柯尔律治似乎已养成广泛阅读的习惯. ADJ FORMAL

on /ɒn/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If someone or something is **on** a surface or object, the surface or object is immediately below them and is supporting their weight. (支撑)在…上. ❖ *He is sitting beside her on the sofa.* 他坐在她身旁的沙发上. *On top of the cupboards are vast straw baskets.* 碗柜上有大量草编的篮子. *...the Chinese rug on the floor.* 地板上的中国地毯. PREP

2 If something is **on** a surface or object, it is stuck to it or attached to it. (表示附着)在…上. ❖ *...the peeling paint on the ceiling.* 天花板上脱落的油漆. *There was a smear of gravy on his chin.* 他的下巴上有肉汁的油迹. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...how to sew a button on.* 如何钉上纽扣. ADV

3 If you put something **on** a surface, you move it so that it is supported by the surface. (移到)…之上. ❖ *I dropped my bag on the floor.* 我将手提包扔到地板上. PREP

4 You use **on** to say what part of your body is supporting your weight. 以(身体部位)为支撑. ❖ *He continued to lie on his back.* 他仍然仰面躺着. *She was on her hands and knees.* 她手膝着地. PREP

5 You use **on** to say that someone or something is touching a part of someone's body. (表示接触身体部位)在…上. ❖ *He kissed her lightly on the mouth.* 他轻轻地吻了她的嘴唇. PREP

6 If someone has a particular expression **on** their face, their face has that expression. (有某种表情)在(脸)上. ❖ *He had a big smile on his face.* 他满面笑容. PREP

7 When you put a piece of clothing **on**, you place it over part of your body in order to wear it. If you have it **on**, you are wearing it. 穿上; 戴着. ❖ *He put his coat on.* 他穿上外套. *I had a hat on.* 我戴着一顶帽子. ADV ADV after v

8 You can say that you have something **on** you if you are carrying it in your pocket or in a bag. (口袋或包里)带有…在身上. ❖ *I didn't have any money on me.* 我没有带钱. PREP

9 If someone's eyes are **on** you, they are looking or staring at you. (目光)落在…之上. PREP

10 If you hurt yourself **on** something, you accidentally hit a part of your body against it and that thing causes damage to you. (表示受损伤原因)被…; 因… ❖ *She cut her hand on a broken glass.* 她被碎玻璃划破了手. PREP

11 If you are **on** an area of land, you are there. (地点)在…里. ❖ *He was able to spend only a few days at a time on* PREP

O

the island. 他每次只能在岛上待上几天. *...a tall tree on a mountain.* 山上的一棵高树.

12 If something is situated **on** a place such as road or coast, it forms part of it or is by the side of it. (位置)位于; 在...的旁边. ❖ *...a men's store on Fifth Avenue.* 第五大街上的一家男士商品店. *The hotel is on the coast.* 旅馆位于海岸边. PREP

O

13 If you get **on** a bus, train, or plane, you go into it in order to travel somewhere. If you are **on** it, you are travelling in it. 在(交通工具)内; 乘坐(交通工具). ❖ *I never go on the bus into the town.* 我从未坐过公共汽车进城. *I remember crying all the way up on the train.* 我记得在上火车时我一路哭着. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He showed his ticket to the conductor and got on.* 他向售票员出示了车票就上了车. ADV ADV after v

14 If there is something **on** a piece of paper, it has been written or printed there. (纸张上)写有; 印上. ❖ *...the writing on the back of the card.* 卡片背后的笔迹. *...the numbers she put on the chart.* 她在图表上写的数字. PREP

15 If something is **on** a list, it is included in it. 被包含在...内. ❖ *I've seen your name on the list.* 我在名单上看到了你的名字. *There are many controversial topics on the agenda.* 议程包括许多有争议的话题. PREP

16 Books, discussions, or ideas **on** a particular subject are concerned with that subject. 关于, 论及. ❖ *...any book on baby care.* 关于婴儿护理的任何书籍. *...a free counselling service which can offer help and advice on legal matters.* 提供法律事务的帮助和建议的免费咨询服务. PREP

17 You use **on** to introduce the method, principle, or system which is used to do something. 以(某种方式、原理、方法等). ❖ *...a television that we bought on credit.* 我们以信贷方式买来的电视机. *...a levelling system which acts on the same principle as a spirit level.* 运作原理与水平仪一样的水平测量系统. PREP

18 If something is done **on** an instrument or a machine, it is done using that instrument or machine. 凭借(工具). ❖ *...songs that I could just sit down and play on the piano.* 那些我能坐下即时用钢琴弹出的歌曲. *I could do all my work on the computer.* 我可以用电脑完成我所有的工作. PREP

19 If information is, for example, **on** tape or **on** computer, that is the way that it is stored. (信息)被存储在(磁带或电脑)内. ❖ *Descriptions of the pieces have been logged on computer.* 这几项的说明被存储到电脑内. *A special version of 'Casablanca' is being released on video.* 《卡萨布兰卡》的特别版本以录像带的形式发行. PREP

20 If something is being broadcast, you can say that it is **on** the radio or television. 以...方式(播放). ❖ *...every sporting event on television and satellite.* 电视和卫星播放的所有体育赛事. *They're talking about it on Radio-Paris right now.* 他们这会儿正在巴黎广播电台上谈论此事. PREP

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...teenagers complaining there's nothing good on.* 抱怨没有好节目播放的青少年. ADJ v-link ADJ

21 When an activity is taking place, you can say that it is **on**. 正在发生的; 上映的. ❖ *Every year they put a play on.* 每年他们都上演一出戏剧. ADJ v-link ADJ

22 You use **on** in expressions such as '**have a lot on**' and '**not have very much on**' to indicate how busy someone is. (不)忙碌. ADV SPOKEN

23 You use **on** to introduce an activity that someone is doing, particularly travelling. (尤指旅游)在...过程中; 在从事...中. ❖ *I've always wanted to go on a cruise.* 我一直想乘船游览. *They are on a fishing holiday.* 他们正在度假钓鱼. PREP

24 When something such as a machine or an electric light is **on**, it is functioning or in use. When you switch it **on**, it starts functioning. (开始)运作中; 工作中. ❖ *The light was on and the door was open.* 灯亮着, 门开着. *The central heating's been turned off. I've turned it on again.* 中央供暖系统被关掉了, 我又将它打开. ADV

25 If you are **on** a committee or council, you are a member of it. 是...的成员. ❖ *Claire and Beryl were on the organizing committee.* 克莱尔和贝丽尔都是筹备委员会的成员. PREP

26 You can indicate when something happens by saying that it happens **on** a particular day or date. 在(某一天或日期). ❖ *This year's event will take place on June 19th.* 今年的活动定于6月19日举行. *She travels to Korea on Monday.* 她星期一去韩国. PREP

27 You use **on** when mentioning an event that was followed by another one. 一...就; 在...后立即... ❖ *She waited in her hotel to welcome her children on their arrival from London.* 她在旅馆等候, 迎接她的孩子们从伦敦来到这里. *On reaching Dubai the evacuees were taken straight to Dubai international airport.* 一到达迪拜, 这些被疏散的人就直接被送往迪拜国际机场. PREP

28 You use **on** to say that someone is continuing to do something. 继续下去; 不停地. ❖ *They walked on in silence.* 他们一言不发地继续走着. *Read on for further hints on leading successful relationships.* 接着往下读, 可以发现关于如何建立成功人际关系的更多提示. ADV ADV after v

29 If you say that someone goes **on** at you, you mean that they continually criticize you, complain to you, or ask you to do something. 不停地批评(抱怨、驱使)某人. ❖ *She's been on at me for weeks to show her round the stables.* 数周以来她一直缠着让我带她到马厩参观. *He used to keep on at me about the need to win.* 他过去常向我唠叨获胜的必要性. ADV

30 You use **on** in expressions such as **from now on** and **from then on** to indicate that something starts to happen at the time mentioned and continues to happen afterwards. 从...起一直... ❖ *We can expect trouble from this moment on.* 从现在起我们就会有麻烦了. ADV from n ADV

31 You often use **on** after the adverbs 'early', 'late', 'far', and their comparative forms, especially at the beginning or end of a sentence, or before a preposition. 用于某些副词及其比较级之后, 尤出现在句首、句末或介词前. ❖ *...early on in the morning.* 清晨. *Later on I learned how to read music.* 后来我学会了如何读乐谱. ADV adv ADV

32 Someone who is **on** a drug takes it regularly. 定期服用(药品). ❖ *She was on antibiotics for an eye infection.* 她因眼睛感染而按时服用抗生素. PREP

33 If you live **on** a particular kind of food, you eat it. If a machine runs **on** a particular kind of power or fuel, it uses it in order to function. 依赖于; 借助于. ❖ *The caterpillars feed on a wide range of trees, shrubs and plants.* 毛虫以多种树木、灌木和植物为食物. *The system could be used to ensure that cars are converted to run on unleaded petrol.* 该系统可以用来确保汽车改用无铅汽油. PREP

34 If you are **on** a particular income, that is the income that you have. 领取. ❖ *...young people who are unemployed or on low wages.* 失业或领取低工资的年轻人. PREP

35 Taxes or profits that are obtained from something are referred to as taxes or profits **on** it. 对...(征税), 由...(获利). ❖ *...a tax on food and medicine.* 食品和药品税. *The Church was to receive a cut of the profits on every record sold.* 教会将从每张售出的唱片所得利润中获得一定份额. PREP

36 When you buy something or pay for something, you spend money **on** it. 在...上(花钱). ❖ *I resolved not to waste money on a hotel.* 我坚决不乱花钱住旅馆. *More money should be spent on education.* 应该将更多的经费花在教育上. PREP

37 When you spend time or energy **on** a particular activity, you spend time or energy doing it. 在...上(花费时间或精力). ❖ *People complain about how children spend so much time on computer games.* 人们抱怨孩子花太多时间玩电脑游戏. *...the opportunity to concentrate more time and energy on America's domestic agenda.* 将更多时间和精力集中于处理美国国内事务的机会. PREP

38 If you say that something is **not on** or is **just not on**, you mean that it is unacceptable or impossible. (某事)无法接受的; 不可能的. PHR BRITISH

39 If you say that something happens **on and on**, you mean that it continues to happen for a very long time. 不停地, 不断 PHR

地. ❖ *Lobell drove on and on through the dense and blowing snow.* 洛贝尔在大雪纷飞中不停地驱车前进. *...a desert of ice stretching on and on.* 无边无际的冰雪荒原.

40 If you ask someone **what** they **are on about** or **what** they **are going on about**, you are puzzled because you cannot understand what they are talking about. (不明白)谈论的是什么. PHR INFORMAL

41 If you say that someone **knows what** they **are on about**, you are confident that what they are saying is true or makes sense, for example because they are an expert. 知道所说的是真的; 知道所说的话有意义. PHR INFORMAL

42 ➻ **on behalf of**: 见 **behalf**.
➻ **on and off**: 见 **off**.
➻ **and so on**: 见 **so**.
➻ **on top of**: 见 **top**.

once /wʌns, wɒns/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something happens **once**, it happens one time only. 一次, 一回. ❖ *I met Wilma once, briefly.* 我见过威尔玛一次, 时间很短. *Since then I haven't once slept through the night.* 从此以后, 我从未整夜安睡. *Mary had only been to Manchester once before.* 玛丽以前只到过曼彻斯特一次. ADV ADV with v

➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *'Have they been to visit you yet?' – 'Just the once yeah.'* '他们有没有来看过你?' — '只来过一次.' *Listen to us, if only this once.* 你听听我们的意见, 哪怕就这一次. PRON

2 You use **once** with 'a' and words like 'day', 'week', and 'month' to indicate that something happens regularly, one time in each day, week, or month. (与后接day, week, month等的a连用, 表示频率)每...一次. ❖ *Lung cells die and are replaced about once a week.* 肺细胞大约每周死亡并更新一次. *We arranged a special social event once a year.* 我们每年组织一次特别的社交活动. ADV ADV a n

3 You use **once** with 'every' and words like 'day', 'week', and 'year' to indicate that something happens a specified number of times and on a regular basis. (与后接day, week, year等的every连用, 表示频率)每隔...一次. ❖ *My daughter comes to visit me once every fortnight.* 我女儿每隔两星期来看我一次. ADV ADV every n, ADV every num n

4 If something was **once** true, it was true at some time in the past, but is no longer true. 从前, 以前. ❖ *The culture minister once ran a theatre.* 这位文化部长从前经营过一家剧院. *The house where she lives was once the village post office.* 她所住的房屋以前是村里的邮局. ADV ADV with v

5 If someone **once** did something, they did it at an unspecified time in the past. (时间不确定)曾经. ❖ *I once went camping at Lake Darling with a friend.* 我曾经和朋友一起到达令湖畔露营. *Diana had taken that path once.* 黛安娜曾经走过那条路线. ADV ADV with v

6 If something happens **once** another thing has happened, it happens immediately afterwards. 一...就; 立刻; 一旦. ❖ *The decision had taken about 10 seconds once he'd read a market research study.* 他读完市场调查, 研究了10秒钟之后, 就做出了决定. *Once customers come to rely on these systems they almost never take their business elsewhere.* 一旦顾客开始依赖这些系统, 他们几乎就不再到其他地方做生意了. CONJ

7 If you do something **once or twice**, you do it a few times, but not very often. 一两次, 几次. ❖ *I popped my head round the door once or twice.* 我数次向门外探头. PHR

8 If something happens **once in a while**, it happens sometimes, but not very often. 有时, 偶尔. ❖ *Once in a while she phoned him.* 她偶尔给他打电话. PHR

9 ➻ **once in a blue moon**: 见 **moon**.

10 If something happens **all at once**, it happens suddenly, often when you are not expecting it to happen. 突然, 忽然. ❖ *I feel terribly sleepy all at once.* 我突然间感到非常困倦. PHR

11 If you do something **at once**, you do it immediately. 立刻, 马上. ❖ *I have to go, I really must, at once.* 我必须走了, 我确实必须马上就走. PHR

12 If a number of different things happen **at once** or **all at once**, they all happen at the same time. 同时, 一起. ❖ *You can't be doing two things at once.* 你不能同时做两样事情. *She seems at once feminine and able to cope in a man's world.* 她似乎一方面很娇柔, 另一方面又能够在男人的世界里应付自如. PHR

13 **For once** is used to emphasize that something happens on this particular occasion, especially if it has never happened before, and may never happen again. 仅此一次; 破例的一次. ❖ *For once, dad is not complaining.* 爸爸破天荒地没有抱怨. PHR

14 If something happens **once again** or **once more**, it happens again. 又一次, 再一次. ❖ *Amy picked up the hairbrush and smoothed her hair once more.* 埃米拿起梳子, 又一次梳平头发. *Once again an official inquiry has spoken of weak management.* 官方调查又一次谈到了管理不善. PHR

15 If something happens **once and for all**, it happens completely or finally. 一劳永逸地, 最后一次. ❖ *We have to resolve this matter once and for all.* 我们必须彻底解决这个问题. PHR

16 **Once upon a time** is used to indicate that something happened or existed a long time ago or in an imaginary world. It is often used at the beginning of children's stories. (多用于儿童故事的开头)从前, 过去. ❖ *'Once upon a time,' he began, 'there was a man who had everything.'* '从前, 有个人, 他应有尽有,' 他开始讲道. PHR

'once-over.

If you **give** something or someone **the once-over**, you quickly look at or inspect them. 迅速打量, 迅速看一眼. PHR INFORMAL

on·coming /'ɒnkʌmɪŋ/.

Oncoming means moving towards you. 迎面而来的; 即将到来的. ❖ *She dashed across the road to avoid an oncoming car.* 她冲过马路, 避开迎面而来的汽车. *...the oncoming cold of winter.* 即将到来的冬天的寒冷. ADJ ADJ n

one /wʌn, wɒn/ ones. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **One** is the number 1. 一. 见附录 **Numbers**. ❖ *They had three sons and one daughter.* 他们有三儿一女. *...one thousand years ago.* 一千年前. *...one of the children killed in the crash.* 在空难中死去的其中一个孩子. NUMBER

2 You can use expressions such as **a hundred and one**, **a thousand and one**, and **a million and one** to emphasize that you are talking about a large number of things or people. 许多, 众多. ❖ *There are a hundred and one ways in which you can raise money.* 有许多筹集资金的方法. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If a group of people does something **as one**, all the people do the same thing at the same time or in the same way. 同时; 一致. ❖ *The 40,000 crowd rose as one.* 四万人同时站起来. PHR WRITTEN

4 If you say that someone is **at one with** the world, their feelings, or other people, you mean that they feel happy and at home in the situation they are in. 与...融为一体. ❖ *Take a stroll through the countryside and be at one with nature.* 在乡村漫步, 与大自然融为一体. PHR

5 You can use **in one** to indicate that something is a single unit, but is made up of several different parts or has several different functions. 集...于一身; 兼备. ❖ *...a love story and an adventure all in one.* 集爱情故事和探险于一身. PHR

6 You can use **in ones and twos** to indicate that people do things or something happens gradually and in small groups. 三三两两地; 渐渐. ❖ *They lose interest and start drifting away in ones and twos.* 他们失去了兴趣, 开始三三两两地散去. PHR

7 You can use **one by one** to indicate that people do things or that things happen in sequence, not all at the same time. 一个接一个地, 接连. ❖ *We went into the room one by one.* 我们逐个走进房间. PHR

8 If you say that someone or something is the **one** person or thing of a particular kind, you are emphasizing that they are the only person or thing of that kind. 唯一的. ❖ *His one regret is that he has never learned a language.* 他唯一的遗憾是从未学过一门语言. ADJ det ADJ PRAGMATICS

9 **One** can be used instead of 'a' to emphasize the DET

O

O

following noun. (代替a, 强调后接名词)一个, 一. ❖ *One person I hate is Russ.* 我讨厌的一个人就是拉斯. PRAGMATICS

10 You can use **one** instead of 'a' to emphasize the following adjective or expression. (代替a, 强调后接形容词或短语)一个. ❖ *It's like one enormous street carnival here.* 这里就像是一次盛大的街头狂欢. DET PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

11 You can use **for one** to emphasize that a particular person is definitely reacting or behaving in a particular way, even if other people are not. 举个例说. ❖ *I, for one, hope you don't get the job.* 就拿我来说吧, 我就希望你不要做这份工作. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 You can use **one** in front of someone's name to indicate that you have not met them or heard of them before. (用于某人姓名之前, 表示未曾见过或听说过的人)一个叫做...的人. ❖ *It seems that the fifth man is one John Cairncross.* 第五个人似乎叫约翰·克雷恩克罗斯. DET FORMAL

13 You can use **one** to refer to the first of two or more things that you are comparing. (对比事物中的第一项)某一. ❖ *Prices vary from one shop to another.* 价钱随商店的不同而各异. DET

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *We ask why peace should have an apparent chance in the one territory and not the other.* 我们会问为什么在一个地区有明显的和平希望, 而另一个地区却没有. ADJ det ADJ

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *The twins were dressed differently and one was thinner than the other.* 这对双胞胎穿着不同, 其中一个较瘦. PRON

14 You use **one or other** to refer to one or more things or people in a group, when it does not matter which particular one or ones are thought of or chosen. (几个中间)要么这个要么那个. ❖ *One or other of the two women was wrong.* 这两个女人中总有一个是错的. PHR

15 You can use **one** or **ones** instead of a noun when it is clear what type of thing or person you are referring to and you are describing them or giving more information about them. (代替正在描述的名词)一个; 一些. ❖ *They are selling their house to move to a smaller one.* 他们正要卖房子, 搬到较小的房子去住. PRON

16 You use **ones** to refer to people in general. (泛指)人们. ❖ *We are the only ones who know.* 只有我们知道. PRON

17 You can use **one** instead of a noun group when you have just mentioned something and you want to describe it or give more information about it. 代替正在描述的名词词组. ❖ *His response is one of anger and frustration.* 他的回应充满愤怒和沮丧. *The issue of land reform was one that dominated Hungary's parliamentary elections.* 土地改革问题是匈牙利议会选举的主要议题. PRON

18 You can use **one** when you have been talking or writing about a group of people or things and you want to say something about a particular member of the group. 其中之一. ❖ *'A college degree isn't enough,' said one honors student.* '大学学历还不够,' 一名优秀学生说道. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Some of them couldn't eat a thing. One couldn't even drink.* 他们有些人什么东西也不能吃, 其中一个甚至不能喝水. PRON

19 You use **one** in expressions such as '**one of the biggest airports**' or '**one of the most experienced players**' to indicate that something or someone is bigger or more experienced than most other things or people of the same kind. (最...)之一. QUANT

20 If you say that someone is **one for** or is **a one for** something, you mean that they like or approve of it or enjoy doing it. 热衷于...的人. ❖ *I'm not one for political discussions.* 我不是喜欢讨论政治的人. PHR

21 If you say that someone is **not one** to do something, you think that it is very unlikely that they would do it because it is not their normal behaviour. 不可能做...的人. ❖ *I'm not one to waste time on just anyone.* 我不会对任何人都这样浪费时间. PHR

22 You can use **one** when referring to a time in the past or in the future. For example, if you say that you did something **one day**, you mean that you did it on a day in the past. (指过去或将来)某一时间. ❖ *How would you like to have dinner one night?* 找个晚上吃饭怎么样? DET

➥ **one day**: 见 **day**.

23 You can use **one** to refer to a question, joke, remark, or subject of discussion. 用作问题、笑话等的代词. ❖ *This is a tricky one to answer.* 这是个很难回答的问题. PRON

24 You can use **one** to refer to an alcoholic drink. 用作酒精饮料的代词. ❖ *Other members of the committee drifted in for a quick one before closing time.* 委员会的其他成员在关门之前跑进来迅速地喝上一杯酒. PRON INFORMAL

25 You use **one** to make statements about people in general which also apply to themselves. **One** can be used as the subject or object of a sentence. (泛指一般人, 也可指自己; 可作句子的主语或宾语)人, 人们; 我们. ❖ *Where does one go from there?* 人们从那儿去哪里? *Shares and bonds can bring one quite a considerable additional income.* 股票和债券可以给人们带来可观的额外收入. PRON FORMAL

26 **The one and only** can be used in front of the name of an actor, singer, or other famous person when they are being introduced on a show. (在演出中用作介绍名人)就是这位, 绝无仅有, 著名的. ❖ *...the one and only Tina Turner.* 这就是著名的蒂娜·特纳. PHR

27 **One or two** means a few. 几个. ❖ *We may make one or two changes.* 我们可以进行几处改动. *I asked one or two of the stallholders about it.* 我就这个问题问了几位摊贩. PHR

28 If you try to get **one up on** someone, you try to gain an advantage over them, usually by doing something they have not done or knowing something they do not know. 比...强; 比...略胜一筹. PHR

29 ➥ **one after the other**: 见 **after**.
➥ **one and all**: 见 **all**.
➥ **one another**: 见 **another**.
➥ **one thing after another**: 见 **another**.
➥ to **pull a fast one**: 见 **fast**.
➥ **of one mind**: 见 **mind**.
➥ **in one piece**: 见 **piece**.

,one-armed 'bandit, one-armed bandits.

A **one-armed bandit** is the same as a **fruit machine**. 同 fruit machine. N-COUNT

'one-horse.

1 If someone describes a town as a **one-horse** town, they mean it is very small, dull, and old-fashioned. (城镇)小而沉闷的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If a contest is described as a **one-horse** race, it is thought that one person or thing will obviously win it. (比赛)没有对手的; 必胜的. ADJ ADJ n

,one-'liner, one-liners.

A **one-liner** is a funny remark or a joke told in one sentence, for example in a play or comedy programme. (戏剧或喜剧节目中单句的)打趣话, 笑话. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'one-man.

♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **one-man** show is given by only one man rather than by several people. (演出)独角戏的, 单人表演的. ❖ *...a modern one-man drama.* 一部现代独角戏剧. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **one-man** organization, such as a business or type of government is controlled by one person, rather than by several people. (公司或政府机构等)一人经营的, 一人控制的. ❖ *...a one-man cottage industry.* 一人经营的家庭手工业. *He established one-man rule in his country.* 他在自己的国家建立了独断专横的统治. ADJ ADJ n

,one-man 'band, one-man bands.

A **one-man band** is a street entertainer who plays a lot of different instruments at the same time. 一人乐队(在街头同时表演多种乐器的艺人). N-COUNT

,one-night 'stand, one-night stands.

A **one-night stand** is a very brief sexual relationship, usually involving having sex with a particular person on only one occasion. 一夜情. N-COUNT

,one-of-a-'kind.

You use **one-of-a-kind** to describe something that is special because there is nothing else exactly like it. 独特的. ❖ *...a* ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN

small one-of-a-kind publishing house. 一家独特的小出版社.

'one-off, one-offs. ♦♦◊◊◊

N-COUNT BRITISH If something is a **one-off**, it is made or happens only once. 一次性的东西；只发生一次的事情. ❖ *Our survey revealed that these allergies were mainly one-offs.* 我们的调查表明，这些过敏症主要是不会复发的. *...one-off cash benefits.* 一次性现金补助.

,one-parent 'family, one-parent families.

N-COUNT A **one-parent family** is a family that consists of one parent and his or her children living together. 单亲家庭.

'one-piece, one-pieces. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 ADJ: ADJ n A **one-piece** article of clothing consists of one piece only, rather than two or more separate parts. (衣服)连体的，上下身连在一起的. ❖ *...a lined, one-piece suit.* 一件有衬里的连衣裤.

2 N-COUNT A **one-piece** is a type of woman's swimming costume that is not a bikini. (女式的)连体泳衣.

on·er·ous /ˈəunərəs, AM ˈɑːn-/. ♦◊◊◊◊

ADJ-GRADED FORMAL If you describe a task as **onerous**, you dislike having to do it because you find it difficult or unpleasant. 困难的；繁重的；麻烦的. ❖ *...the onerous task of bringing up a very difficult child.* 将一个很难伺候的孩子养大成人这一繁重的任务.

one's /wʌnz/. ♦♦♦◊◊

1 DET-POSS FORMAL Speakers and writers use **one's** to indicate that something belongs or relates to people in general, or to themselves in particular. (泛指)人们，我们. ❖ *...the welfare of others in one's community.* 我们社会中其他一些人的福利. *...to expect one's children simply to reproduce one's own views.* 期望自己的孩子只是重复自己的观点.

2 **One's** can be used as a form of **one is** or **one has**, especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. 代替one is或one has(尤其has为助动词时). 见 **one.** ❖ *No one's going to hurt you.* 没有人会伤害你.

one·self /wʌnˈself/. ♦◊◊◊◊

Oneself is a third person singular reflexive pronoun. 第三人称单数的反身代词形式.

1 PRON-REFL A speaker or writer uses **oneself** as the object of a verb or preposition in a clause where 'oneself' meaning 'me' or 'any person in general' refers to the same person as the subject of the verb. (作动词或介词的宾语，与动词的主语一致)我自己；某人自己. ❖ *It is also a way of making oneself feel sophisticated.* 这也是使自己感觉老练的一种方法. *To work one must have time to oneself.* 想工作，一个人必须有独处的时间.

2 PRON-REFL **Oneself** can be used as the object of a verb or preposition, when 'one' is not present but is understood to be the subject of the verb. (作动词或介词的宾语)自己，自身. ❖ *It is a pleasant place to base oneself for summer vacations.* 这是一个给自己过暑假的好地方. *It's so easy to feel sorry for oneself.* 为自己感到惋惜是很容易的.

3 PRON-REFL FORMAL To do something **oneself** means to do it without any help or interference from anyone else. 亲自，本人. ❖ *Some things one must do oneself.* 有些事情必须亲自去做.

4 PRON-REFL FORMAL You use **oneself** to emphasize that something happens to you rather than to people in general. (强调与别人相对比)自己. ❖ *It is better to die oneself than to kill.* 宁愿自己去死，也不愿杀人.

,one-'sided. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 ADJ-GRADED If you say that an activity or relationship is **one-sided**, you think that one of the people or groups involved does much more than the other or is much stronger than the other. 不均衡的；一边倒的；力量悬殊的. ❖ *The negotiating was completely one-sided.* 谈判完全是一边倒的. *...a very one-sided match.* 一场力量悬殊的比赛.

2 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS If you describe someone as **one-sided**, you are critical of what they say or do because you think it shows that they have considered only one side of an issue or event. 片面的；以偏盖全的；考虑不周的. ❖ *The organisation still believes the government is being one-sided.* 该机构仍然认为政府很片面. *...a very one-sided account of her problems.* 对她的问题很片面的描述.

'one-time; 又拼作 **onetime.** ♦♦◊◊◊

ADJ: ADJ n JOURNALISM **One-time** can be used to describe something such as a job, position, or role which someone used to have, or something which happened or existed in the past. 从前的；一度的. ❖ *A one-time body builder, he now trains others for professional competition.* 他过去曾是一名健美运动员，现在训练别人参加职业比赛.

O

,one-to-'one. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 ADJ: ADJ n In a **one-to-one** relationship, one person deals directly with only one other person. 一对一的；面对面的. ❖ *...one-to-one training.* 一对一的训练. *...one-to-one counselling is the answer.* 面对面的咨询就是答案.

➲ ADV, ADV after v Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *She would like to talk to people one-to-one.* 她想和人一对一地谈话.

2 ADJ: ADJ n In a **one-to-one** comparison, one thing is compared with another thing that is broadly equivalent or similar to it. 大致对等的；大体相似的.

one-upmanship /ˌwʌn ˈʌpmənʃɪp/.

N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS **One-upmanship** is behaviour which someone uses to try to make other people feel inferior in order to make themselves appear more important; used showing disapproval. (贬义)凌驾于人；盛气凌人.

,one-'way. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 ADJ In **one-way** streets or traffic systems, vehicles can only travel in one direction. (街道或交通系统)单行的，单方向的.

2 ADJ **One-way** describes journeys or tickets which go to just one place, rather than to that place and then back again. (旅行或车票等)单程的. ❖ *...one-way trips.* 单程旅行.

3 ADJ **One-way** glass or a **one-way** mirror is a device which acts as a mirror when looked at from one side, but acts as a window when looked through from the other side. They are used for watching people without their knowledge or consent. (玻璃或镜子)单向的.

'one-woman.

ADJ: ADJ n A **one-woman** performance or business is done by only one woman, rather than by several people. (表演或生意等)只有一个女人来完成的. ❖ *She has already presented a one-woman show of her paintings.* 她已经展出了她个人的绘画作品.

on·going /ˌɒnˈgəuɪŋ/. ♦♦◊◊◊

ADJ An **ongoing** situation has been happening for quite a long time and seems likely to continue for some time in the future. 进行中的；继续的. ❖ *There is an ongoing debate on the issue.* 这个问题一直有持续的辩论.

on·ion /ˈʌnjən/ **onions.** ♦♦◊◊◊

N-VAR An **onion** is a small round vegetable with a brown skin that grows underground. It has many white layers on its inside which have a strong sharp smell and taste. 洋葱. 见插图条 **vegetables.**

on·line /ˌɒnˈlaɪn/; 又拼作 **on-line.**

➡ 见 **line.**

on·looker /ˈɒnlukə/ **onlookers.** ♦◊◊◊◊

N-COUNT An **onlooker** is someone who watches an event take place but does not take part in it. 旁观者. ❖ *A small crowd of onlookers were there to watch Mrs Thatcher.* 一小群旁观者在那儿观看撒切尔夫人.

only /ˈəunli/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 ADV: ADV with group, ADV before v You use **only** to indicate the one thing that is true, appropriate, or necessary in a particular situation, in contrast to all the other things that are not true, appropriate, or necessary. 只有；仅仅. ❖ *Only the President could authorize the use of the atomic bomb.* 只有总统才可以授权使用原子弹. *A business can only be built on a sound financial base.* 一个企业只能建立在良好的财政基础之上.

2 ADV, ADV cl/prep PRAGMATICS You use **only** to introduce the thing which must happen before the thing mentioned in the main part of the sentence can happen. 只有...才. ❖ *The lawyer is paid only if he wins.* 律师只有打赢官司才能得到报酬. *The bank insists that it will cut interest rates only when it is ready.* 这家银行坚持只有在准备充分之时才会减息.

O

3 If you talk about the **only** person or thing involved in a particular situation, you mean there are no others involved in it. 唯一的，仅有的。❖ *She was the only woman in the legal department.* 她是法律部唯一的女性. *The only thing I have is television.* 我仅有的东西是电视. ADJ det ADJ

4 An **only** child is a child who has no brothers or sisters. (孩子)唯一的，独生的. ADJ ADJ n

5 You use **only** to indicate that something is no more important, interesting, or difficult, for example, than you say it is, especially when you want to correct a wrong idea that someone may get or has already got. (尤用于纠正错误)只不过. ❖ *'I'm only a sergeant,' said Clements.* '我只不过是个警长,' 克莱门茨说道. *Don't get defensive, Charlie. I was only joking.* 别生气，查利，我只不过是在开玩笑. ADV ADV group, ADV before v

6 You use **only** to emphasize how small an amount is or how short a length of time is. (强调数量之少或时间之短)只有，仅仅. ❖ *Child car seats only cost about £10 a week to hire.* 租用婴儿汽车坐椅每周只需10镑. *I've only recently met him.* 我最近刚见过他. ADV ADV n/adv PRAGMATICS

7 You use **only** to indicate that you are talking about a small part or sample, not the whole of an amount. (指谈论的只是部分或例子，而不是全部)仅仅，只. ❖ *These are only a few of the possibilities.* 这些只是其中的几种可能性. *Teenagers typically earn only half the adult wage.* 青少年所得工资一般只是成年人的一半. ADV ADV n

8 **Only** is used after 'can' or 'could' to emphasize that it is impossible to do anything except the rather inadequate or limited action that is mentioned. (与can或could连用)只好，只能. ❖ *I could say nothing. I could only stand and look.* 我无话可说，我只能站在一边看着. *The police can only guess at the scale of the problem.* 警察只能估计问题的严重程度. ADV modal ADV inf PRAGMATICS

9 You can use **only** in the expressions **I only wish** or **I only hope** in order to emphasize what you are hoping or wishing. (强调)但愿，希望. ❖ *We can only hope that she can recover.* 我们但愿她能康复. ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS

10 **Only** can be used to add a comment which slightly changes or limits what you have just said. (用于附加评述，稍微修改所说的话)只是. ❖ *It's a bit like my house, only nicer.* 这和我的房子有些相似，只是更好一些. *...a sofa covered in the same fabric as covered her own sofa, only hers was green and this was brown.* 一张和她自己的沙发盖着同样布料的沙发，只是她沙发上所盖的布是绿色的，而这是棕色的. CONJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

11 **Only** can be used after a clause with 'would' to indicate why something is not done. (用于有would的分句之后，表示未做某事的原因)只可惜是，可是. ❖ *I'd invite you to come with me, only it's such a long way.* 我想邀请你和我同去，只是我们相隔太远. CONJ SPOKEN

12 You can use **only** before an infinitive to introduce an event which happens immediately after one you have just mentioned, and which is rather surprising or unfortunate. (引导动词不定式)不料，结果却. ❖ *Ryle tried the Embassy, only to be told that Hugh was in a meeting.* 赖尔到大使馆试了试，不料却被告知休正在开会. ADV ADV to-inf PRAGMATICS

13 You can use **only** to emphasize how appropriate a certain course of action or type of behaviour is. (强调动作或行为的适当性)很，的确. ❖ *It's only fair to let her know that you intend to apply.* 让她知道你打算申请，非常恰当. *She appeared to have changed considerably, which was only to be expected.* 看上去她变化相当大，这完全在意料之中. ADV PRAGMATICS

14 You can use **only** in front of a verb to indicate that the result of something is unfortunate or undesirable and is likely to make the situation worse rather than better. (用于动词之前，强调不幸或不愉快的结果)只会. ❖ *She says that legalising prostitution will only cause problems.* 她说使娼妓合法化只会引发问题. ADV ADV before v

15 If you say you **only have to** or **have only to** do one thing in order to achieve or prove a second thing, you are emphasizing how easily the second thing can be achieved or proved. (强调目标完成之容易)只用，只要. ❖ *We have only to read the labels to know what ingredients are in foods.* 我们只需看标签就可知道食物中有哪些成分了. PHR PRAGMATICS

16 You can say that something has **only just** happened when you want to emphasize that it happened a very short time ago. 刚刚，刚才. ❖ *I've only just arrived.* 我刚到. *You're only just back from leave.* 你休假刚回来. PHR PRAGMATICS

17 You use **only just** to emphasize that something is true, but by such a small degree that it is almost not true at all. 几乎不；勉强地；仅仅能. ❖ *For centuries farmers there have only just managed to survive.* 数世纪以来，那里的农民只能勉强生存下来. PHR PRAGMATICS

18 You can use **only too** to emphasize that something is true or exists to a much greater extent than you would expect or like. 非常；完全. ❖ *I know only too well that plans can easily go wrong.* 我非常了解计划很容易出差错. PHR PRAGMATICS

19 You can say that you are **only too** happy to do something to emphasize how willing you are to do it. 非常(愿意或高兴). ❖ *I'll be only too pleased to help them out with any queries.* 我非常高兴能帮助他们解决疑难问题. PHR PRAGMATICS

20 ➡ **if only**: 见 **if**.
➡ **not only**: 见 **not**.
➡ **the one and only**: 见 **one**.

ono·mato·poeia /ˌɒnəmætə'piːə/.

Onomatopoeia refers to the use of words which have been formed to sound like the noise of the thing that they are describing or representing. 'Hiss', 'buzz', and 'rat-a-tat-tat' are examples of onomatopoeia. 拟声词. ◢ **ono·mato·poe·ic** /ˌɒnəmætə'piːɪk/ ❖ *Japanese has three times as many onomatopoeic expressions as English.* 日语中的拟声词是英语中的三倍. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

on·rush /'ɒnrʌʃ/.

The **onrush** of something is its sudden development, which happens so quickly and forcefully that you are unable to control it. 突然发生. ❖ *She was screwing up her eyes against the onrush of air.* 突如其来的风使她眯紧了双眼. N-SING

on·rush·ing /'ɒnrʌʃɪŋ/.

Onrushing describes something such as a vehicle that is moving forward so quickly or forcefully that it would be very difficult to stop. (车辆)猛冲的，直冲的. ❖ *He was killed by an onrushing train.* 他被一辆猛冲而至的火车轧死. ADJ ADJ n

ˌon-'screen; 又拼作 onscreen. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **On-screen** means appearing on the screen of a television, cinema, or computer. 屏幕上的，显示器上的. ❖ *...a clear and easy-to-follow menu-driven on-screen display.* 清楚易用、由菜单驱动的屏幕显示. ADJ ADJ n

2 **On-screen** means relating to the roles being played by film or television actors, in contrast with their real life. (与现实生活相对)银幕上的. ❖ *...her on-screen romance with Pierce Lawton.* 她与皮尔斯·劳顿在银幕上的罗曼史. ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He was immensely attractive to women, onscreen and offscreen.* 他无论在银幕上还是银幕下对女性都非常有吸引力. ADV ADV with cl

on·set /'ɒnset/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **onset** of something, especially something unpleasant, is the beginning of it. (尤指不好的事情的)开始，发作. ❖ *With the onset of war, oil prices climbed past $30 a barrel.* 战争一开始，油价就攀升到超过30元一桶. N-SING also no det

on·shore /ˌɒn'ʃɔː/.

Onshore means happening or moving on or near land, rather than at sea. (与海上相对)陆上的. ❖ *...Western Europe's biggest onshore oilfield.* 西欧最大的陆上油田. ADJ
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *They missed the ferry and remained onshore.* 他们误了渡船，仍在岸上. ADV ADV after v

on·slaught /'ɒnslɔːt/ onslaughts. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **onslaught** on someone or something is a very violent forceful attack against them. 猛攻，袭击. ❖ *The attackers launched another vicious onslaught on their victim.* 攻击者向他们的受害者发动又一次狠狠的袭击. *...their relentless onslaught against spending plans.* 他们对开支计划的无情攻击. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to an **onslaught** of something, you mean that there is a large amount of it, often so that it is very difficult to deal with. (难以对付的)大数量. ❖ *The onslaught of orders should keep aircraft manufacturers busy.* 大量的订单将让飞机制造商们忙得不可开交. N-COUNT

on·stage /ˌɒn'steɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
When someone such as an actor or musician goes **onstage**, they go onto the stage in a theatre to give a performance. (登上)舞台上. ❖ *You have to be onstage at eight o'clock.* 你8点得上台演出. ADV

ˌon-the-ˈjob.
➡ 见 job.

ˌon-the-ˈspot.
➡ 见 spot.

onto /'ɒntuː/; 又拼作 **on to.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If someone or something moves **onto** an object or surface, it is then on that object or surface. 到...上. ❖ *I lowered myself onto the bed and switched on the TV.* 我躺到床上, 打开电视. *Smear cream on to your baby's skin.* 将护肤霜抹到宝宝皮肤上. PREP
2 You can sometimes use **onto** to introduce the place that someone moves into or towards. When someone is already in that place, you would normally use the preposition 'on'. 到...之上, 向...之上. (on一般指已在...之上). ❖ *The players emerged onto the field.* 运动员上场了. *Alex turned his car on to the Albert Quay.* 亚历克斯将汽车开向艾伯特码头. PREP
3 You can use **onto** to introduce the place towards which a light or someone's look is directed. (光线或视线)朝向. ❖ *...the metal part of the door onto which the sun had been shining.* 太阳一直照射在门的金属部分. *...the house with its view on to Regent's Park.* 朝向摄政王公园的房子. PREP
4 You can use **onto** to introduce a place that you would immediately come to after leaving another place that you have just mentioned, because they are next to each other. 紧连; 在...旁边; 通向. ❖ *The door opened onto a lighted hallway.* 门通向亮着灯的走廊. *...a strip of land that backs onto a large lake.* 背朝大湖的一片土地. PREP
5 When you change the position of your body, you use **onto** to introduce the part your body which is now supporting you. (倚靠)在...之上. ❖ *I heaved myself over onto my back.* 我翻身仰面躺下. PREP
6 When you get **onto** a bus, train, or plane, you enter it in order to travel somewhere. 登上(交通工具). PREP
7 **Onto** is used after verbs such as 'hold', 'hang', and 'cling' to indicate what someone is holding firmly or where something is being held firmly. (紧紧)附于...之上. ❖ *She had to cling onto the door-handle until the pain passed.* 她只好紧抓住门把手, 直至疼痛消失. PREP
8 If people who are talking get **onto** a different subject, they begin talking about it. 论及(另一话题). ❖ *Let's get on to more important matters.* 我们谈更重要的事情吧. PREP
9 You can sometimes use **onto** to indicate that something or someone becomes included as a part of a list or system. When they are already included in this list or system, you would normally use the preposition 'on'. (将包括)在...之内(on一般指已包括在内). ❖ *Twelve-thousand workers will go onto a four-day week at their factory.* 1.2万名工人将加入工厂的每周四天工作制. PREP
10 If someone **is onto** something, they are about to make a discovery. 即将发现. ❖ *Archaeologists knew they were onto something big when they started digging.* 考古学家在开始挖掘时就知道他们将会有重大发现. PREP INFORMAL
11 If someone **is onto** you, they have discovered that you are doing something illegal or wrong. 发现(不法或错误行为). ❖ *I had told people what he had been doing, so now the police were onto him.* 我告诉过别人他一直在做什么, 所以现在警察发现了他的不法行为. PREP INFORMAL

on·tol·ogy /ɒn'tɒlədʒi/.
Ontology is the branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of existence. 本体论, 实体论. ◢ **on·to·logi·cal** /ˌɒntə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...feelings of ontological security.* 本体安全的感觉. N-UNCOUNT ADJ

onus /'əʊnəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that the **onus** is on someone to do something, you mean it is their duty or responsibility to do it. 责任; 义务. ❖ *The onus is on the shopkeeper to provide quality goods.* 店主有责任提供优质商品. N-SING FORMAL

on·ward /'ɒnwəd/; 又拼作 **onwards.** ◆◇◇◇◇
In British English, **onwards** is an adverb and **onward** is an adjective. In American English and sometimes in formal British English, **onward** may also be an adverb. 英国英语中, onwards为副词, 而 onward为形容词. 美国英语和正规英国英语中onward又可作副词.
1 **Onward** means moving forward or continuing a journey. 向前的; (旅程)继续的. ❖ *British Airways have two flights a day to Bangkok, and there are onward flights to Phnom Penh.* 英国航空公司每天有两班飞机飞往曼谷, 在那里可以转乘前往金边的班机. ADJ
➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The bus continued onward.* 公共汽车继续往前行驶. *She stumbled onward through the blackness.* 她在黑暗中踉跄前行. ADV ADV after v
2 **Onward** means developing, progressing, or becoming more important over a period of time. 发展的; 前进的. ❖ *...the onward march of progress in the British aircraft industry.* 英国航空工业的不断发展. ADJ
➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The most important thing now is to move onwards.* 现在最重要的是要继续前进. *The White House feels no compulsion to rush onwards to a new agreement.* 白宫并不想急于达成新的协议. ADV ADV after v
3 If something happens from a particular time **onwards** or **onward**, it begins to happen at that time and continues to happen afterwards. (从某个时候)开始. ❖ *...from the turn of the century onward.* 从世纪之交开始. ADV from n ADV

onyx /'ɒnɪks/.
Onyx is a semi-precious stone which can be various colours. It is used for making ornaments, jewellery, or furniture. 缟玛瑙, 条纹玛瑙. N-UNCOUNT

oo /uː/.
➡ 见 ooh.

oodles /'uːdəlz/.
If you say that there is **oodles of** something, you are emphasizing that there is a very large quantity of it. 大量. ❖ *The recipe calls for oodles of melted chocolate.* 该食谱需要大量溶化的巧克力. QUANT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ooh /uː/; 又拼作 **oo.** ◆◆◇◇◇
People say '**ooh**' when they are surprised, looking forward to something, or find something pleasant or unpleasant. (表示惊讶)哇, 啊. ❖ *'Red? Ooh how nice.'* '红色? 哇, 太好了.' EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

oomph /ʊmf/.
If you say that someone or something has **oomph**, you mean that they are energetic and exciting. 精力, 活力; 兴奋. ❖ *'There's no buzz, there's no oomph about the place,' he complained.* '这里既不热闹, 又没有活力,' 他抱怨道. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

oops /ʊps, uːps/.
You say '**oops**' to indicate that there has been a slight accident or mistake, or to apologize to someone for it. (出现小事故或出错, 或向某人道歉)啊呀, 哎呀. ❖ *Oops, we made a mistake.* 哎呀, 我们弄错了. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ooze /uːz/ **oozes, oozing, oozed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When a thick or sticky liquid **oozes** from something or when something **oozes** it, the liquid flows slowly and in small quantities. 慢慢渗出; 淌. ❖ *The wounds were still oozing blood.* 伤口仍然在渗血. *He could see the cut now, still oozing slightly.* 他现在可以看见伤口了, 那儿仍有些微渗血. V-ERG V n V
2 If you say that someone or something **oozes** a quality or characteristic, you mean that they show it very strongly. 显示, 表现出; 透出. ❖ *The Elizabethan house oozes charm.* 伊丽莎白一世时期的房子充满了魅力. *...a soundtrack oozing with the spirit of 18th century France.* 一段洋溢着 VB V n V with n

O

18世纪法国精神的电影录音.

3 You can refer to any thick, sticky, liquid substance as **ooze**, especially the mud at the bottom of a river, lake, or the sea. (河、湖或海里的)淤泥,软泥,泥浆. N-UNCOUNT

op /ɒp/ **ops.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 An **op** is a medical operation. 手术. ❖ *Anna was recovering from a successful op to remove a tumour.* 安娜在成功的肿瘤切除手术后正在康复. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 **Ops** are military operations. 军事行动. ❖ *Flt Lt Beamont had completed a 200 hour tour of ops in December 1941.* 空军上尉比蒙特在1941年12月已完成200小时的军事行动. N-COUNT

op.

In music, **op.** is a written abbreviation for **opus**. opus的缩写形式. ❖ *...Beethoven's Op. 101 and 111 sonatas.* 贝多芬的第101号和111号奏鸣曲.

opac·ity /əʊ'pæsɪti/.

1 **Opacity** is the quality of being difficult to see through. 不透明性. ❖ *Opacity of the eye lens can be induced by deficiency of certain vitamins.* 眼睛晶体不透明可能是缺少某些维生素造成的. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If you refer to something's **opacity**, you mean that it is difficult to understand. 晦涩难懂. ❖ *His writing has an opacity to it.* 他的作品晦涩难懂. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

opal /'əʊpəl/ **opals.**

An **opal** is a precious stone. Opals are colourless or milky white. 蛋白石. N-VAR

opal·es·cent /,əʊpə'lesənt/.

Opalescent means colourless or milky white like an opal, or changing colour like an opal. (像蛋白石)无色的;乳白色的. ❖ *Elaine turned her opalescent eyes on him.* 伊莱恩一双乳白的眼睛转向他. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

opaque /əʊ'peɪk/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 If an object or substance is **opaque**, you cannot see through it. 不透明的. ❖ *...opaque glass windows.* 不透明的玻璃窗. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that something is **opaque**, you mean that it is difficult to understand. 晦涩难懂的. ❖ *...the opaque language of the inspector's reports.* 检查员报告中晦涩难懂的语言. ADJ-GRADED

op. cit. /,ɒp 'sɪt/. ♦◊◊◊◊

In reference books, **op. cit.** is written after an author's name to refer to a book of theirs which has already been mentioned. 见前引书,同前引(置于作者姓名后,指已引用过的书). ❖ *...quoted in Iyer, op. cit., p.332.* 引自伊耶尔(同上),332页.

OPEC /'əʊpek/. ♦♦◊◊◊

OPEC is an organization of countries that produce oil. **OPEC** is an abbreviation for 'Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries'. 石油输出国组织(欧佩克). Organization of Petroleum-Exporting Countries的缩写形式. N-PROPER

open /'əʊpən/ **opens, opening, opened.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **open** something such as a door, window, or lid, or if it **opens**, its position is changed so that it no longer covers a hole or gap. 打开,张开,开. ❖ *He opened the window and looked out.* 他打开窗户朝外望. *The church doors would open and the crowd would surge out.* 教堂的门会打开,人们将蜂拥而出. V-ERG V n V

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *A door had been forced open.* 门被强行打开. *...an open window.* 打开的窗户. ADJ

2 If a door or window is **wide open**, it is open to its full extent. (门或窗户)敞开,完全打开. PHR

3 If you **open** something such as a bottle, box, parcel, or envelope, you move, remove, or cut part of it so you can take out what is inside. 打开,拆开. ❖ *The Inspector opened the packet of cigarettes.* 检察员打开香烟包. VB V n

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *I tore the letter open.* 我将信撕开. ADJ

➩ **Open up** means the same as **open**. 义同open. ❖ *He opened up the jewelry case and took out a necklace.* 他打开珠宝盒,拿出一条项链. *I opened this bag up; there were five or six lamps in there.* 我打开这个袋子,里面有五六盏灯. PHR-V V P noun V n P

4 If people **open** something such as a blocked road or a border, or if it opens, people can then pass along it or through it. 开放;使畅通. ❖ *The rebels have opened the road from Monrovia to the Ivory Coast.* 叛乱分子已经打开了从蒙罗维亚到象牙海岸的道路. V-ERG V n Also V

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...an entire regiment that had nothing else to do but to keep that highway open.* 整个团除了保持公路畅通外,别无其他任务. ADJ

➩ **Open up** means the same as **open**. 义同 open. ❖ *Rescue workers opened up roads today.* 救援人员今天使道路得以畅通. *It wasn't just the roads that opened up but the waterways too.* 并非只有陆路畅通,水路同样畅通. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P

5 If you **open** your shirt or coat, you unfasten or unzip it. 解开(衣服). VB V n

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The top can be worn buttoned up or open.* 这件上装可以解开纽扣穿,也可扣着纽扣穿. *His open shirt revealed a fat gold chain.* 他的衬衣敞开,露出一条粗大的金项链. ADJ

6 If you **open** something such as a book, an umbrella, or your hand, or if it **opens**, the different parts of it move away from each other so that the inside of it can be seen. (书、伞或手)打开,摊开. ❖ *He opened the heavy 'Bible'.* 他打开沉甸甸的《圣经》. *The officer's mouth opened.* 那个军官的嘴张着. V-ERG V n V

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Bardo smacked his fist into his open hand.* 巴多用拳头打在另一只展开的手上. ADJ-GRADED

➩ **Open out** means the same as **open**. 义同 open. ❖ *Keith took a map from the dashboard and opened it out on his knees.* 基斯从汽车仪表板上拿出一张地图,在膝上摊开. *...oval tables which open out.* 能展开的椭圆形桌子. *Opening out the bed couldn't be easier—just lift and pull.* 将床摊开再容易不过了,只要提起来然后拉开即可. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P Also V P noun

7 When you **open** your eyes or your eyes **open**, you move your eyelids upwards, for example when you wake up, so that you can see. (眼睛)张开,睁开. ❖ *When I opened my eyes I saw a man standing at the end of my bed.* 我睁开眼睛时,看见一个男人站在床尾. *His eyes were opening wide.* 他睁大了眼睛. V-ERG V n V

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He saw that her eyes were open.* 他看到她的眼睛睁着. ADJ

8 If you **open** your arms, you stretch them wide apart in front of you, usually in order to hug someone. 张开(臂膀). VB V n

9 If you stand or sit in an **open** way, the front of your body is fully exposed and you are not hunched or at an angle to someone. (身体)充分展开的;(与某人)正对的. ❖ *Good listeners sit in an open way: relaxed, arms loose.* 有品位的听众会轻松地坐着:两臂放松、无拘无束. ADJ-GRADED

10 If you describe a person or their character as **open**, you mean they are honest and do not want or try to hide anything or to deceive anyone. 坦率的. ❖ *He had always been open with her.* 他对她总是很坦率. ◢ **open·ness** ❖ *I was impressed by his openness and I felt he was being very sincere.* 他的坦率给我留下深刻印象,我觉得他非常真诚. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

11 If you describe a situation, attitude, or way of behaving as **open**, you mean it is not kept hidden or secret. 公开的;不加掩饰的. ❖ *The action is an open violation of the Vienna Convention.* 该行动是对维也纳国际公约的公然侵犯. ◢ **openness** ❖ *...the new climate of political openness.* 政治开放的新气候. ADJ ADJ n N-UNCOUNT

12 If something is **in the open** or **out in the open**, people know about it and it is no longer kept secret. 公开的(地). ❖ *You must bring this issue out in the open.* 你必须公开这个问题. PHR

13 If you are **open to** suggestions or ideas, you are ready and willing to consider or accept them. (对建议或观点)乐于接受的;持开放态度的. ❖ *They are open to suggestions on how working conditions might be improved.* 他们乐于接受有关如何改善工作条件的建议. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

14 If you say that a system, person, or idea is **open to** something such as abuse or criticism, you mean they might receive it because of the qualities they possess or the effects ADJ v-link ADJ to n

they have had. 容易受到(批评等)的. ❖ *They left themselves wide open to accusations of double standards.* 他们使自己很容易遭指责为采用双重标准.

15 If you say that a fact or question is **open** to debate, interpretation, or discussion, you mean that people are uncertain whether it is true, what it means, or what the answer is. (争论、解释或讨论等)尚无定论的, 未决定的. ❖ *The truth of the facts may be open to doubt.* 事实的真实性尚值得怀疑. ADJ

16 If a place **opens** into another, larger place, you can move from one directly into the other. 通向, 通往. ❖ *The corridor opened into a low smoky room.* 走廊通往一间烟雾弥漫的矮房间. VB V into/onto/to n

➪ **Open out** means the same as **open**. 义同open. ❖ *...narrow streets opening out into charming squares.* 通往一些迷人的广场的狭窄街道. PHR-V V P into/onto/to n

17 An **open** area is a large area that does not have many structures or obstructions in it. 空旷的, 开阔的. ❖ *Officers will continue their search of nearby open ground.* 警官们将继续在附近的开阔地带搜寻. ADJ

18 If you do something **in the open**, you do it out of doors rather than in a house or other building. 在户外, 露天. PHR

19 An **open** structure or object is not covered or enclosed. 无遮盖的; 不密封的. ❖ *...a room with an open fire.* 有盆火的房间. ADJ ADJ n

20 An **open** wound is one from which blood or pus is coming out. (伤口)流血的, 流脓的, 裸露的. ADJ

21 When a shop, office, or public building **opens** or when someone **opens** it, its doors are unlocked and the people in it start working. 开门营业. ❖ *Banks closed on Friday afternoon and did not open again until Monday morning.* 银行星期五下午停止营业, 直到星期一上午才重新营业. V-ERG V Also V n

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *His shop is open Monday through Friday.* 他的商店周一至周五都营业. ADJ

22 When a public building, factory, or company **opens** or when someone **opens** it, it starts operating for the first time. 开张, 开业. ❖ *The original station opened in 1754.* 原来的车站于1754年开始使用. *They are planning to open a factory in Eastern Europe.* 他们计划在东欧开办一家工厂. ◢ **open·ing, openings** ❖ *He was there for the official opening.* 他在那里参加正式开业典礼. V-ERG V V n N-COUNT

23 If something such as a meeting or series of talks **opens**, or if someone **opens** it, it begins. (会议或谈判)开始. ❖ *...an emergency session of Parliament due to open later this morning.* 将在今天上午晚些时候开始的国会紧急会议. ◢ **opening** ❖ *...a communique issued at the opening of the talks.* 在会谈开始时发表的公报. V-ERG V Also V n N-SING

24 If an event such as a meeting or discussion **opens** or **is opened** with a particular activity or topic, that activity or topic is the first thing that happens or is dealt with. You can also say that someone such as a speaker or singer **opens** in a particular way. 以...开始. ❖ *The service opened with a hymn.* 仪式开始时先唱赞美诗. *Pollard opened the conversation with some small talk.* 波拉德以聊天的形式开始了谈话. V-ERG V with n V n with n

25 When a film, play, or other public event **opens**, it begins to be shown or be performed, or to take place for a limited period of time. (电影、戏剧或公共事件)开始上映; 开始; 开幕. ❖ *A photographic exhibition opens at the Royal College of Art on Wednesday.* 一个摄影展星期三在皇家艺术学院开幕. ◢ **open·ing** ❖ *...the opening of the Olympic Games.* 奥林匹克运动会开幕. VB V N-SING the N of n

26 If you **open** an account with a bank or a commercial organization, you begin to use their services. (在银行或商业机构)开户. VB V n

27 If an opportunity or choice **is open to** you, you are able to do a particular thing if you choose to. (机会或选择)可利用的, 可供选择的. ❖ *...a wide range of career opportunities open to young people.* 可供年轻人选择的多种就业机会. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

28 To **open** opportunities or possibilities means the same as to **open** them **up**. 提供(机会); 开放. ❖ *The navy wants to open opportunities for women.* 海军想招募女兵. V-ERG V n Also V

29 You can use **open** to describe something that anyone is allowed to take part in or accept. 自由参加的; 公开的. ❖ *...to keep entry into the managerial profession open and flexible.* 使进入管理专业的渠道保持开放及灵活机动. ADJ

30 If something such as an offer or vacancy is **open**, it is available for someone to accept or apply for. (出价或空缺等)开放的, 公开的. ❖ *The offer will remain open until further notice.* 直到另行通知为止, 出价仍然是公开的. ADJ v-link ADJ

31 ➠ 又见 **opening**.

32 If you say that a competition, race, or election is **wide open**, you mean that any of the participants could win it. (比赛或选举等)参加者都有机会获胜的. PHR

33 ➠ **with open arms**: 见 **arm**.
➠ **to open the door**: 见 **door**.
➠ **to keep your eyes open**: 见 **eye**.
➠ **with your eyes open**: 见 **eye**.
➠ **to open your eyes**: 见 **eye**.
➠ **to open fire**: 见 **fire**.
➠ **to open your heart**: 见 **heart**.
➠ **the heavens open**: 见 **heaven**.
➠ **to keep your options open**: 见 **option**.

›open out.
➠ 见 **open 5**, **16**, **open up 1**. PHR-V

›open up.
1 ➠ 见 **open 5**, **6**. PHR-V

2 If a place, economy, or area of interest **opens up**, or if someone **opens** it **up**, it becomes accessible to more people. (场所、经济或利益等)开放, 对...开放. ❖ *As the market opens up, I think people are going to be able to spend more money on consumer goods.* 随着市场的开放, 我想人们将能够把更多的钱用于消费品上. *The money could open up music to more children.* 这笔钱可以使更多的孩子接触到音乐. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P

3 If something **opens up** opportunities or possibilities, or if opportunities or possibilities **open up**, they are able to arise or develop. 提供(机会或可能性); (机会或可能性)出现. ❖ *The collapse of colonialism in Africa opened up new possibilities.* 殖民主义在非洲的崩溃开辟了新的可能性. *New opportunities are opening up for investors.* 对投资者来说, 新的机遇正在出现. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P Also V n P

4 If you **open up** a lead in a race or competition, you get yourself into a position where you are leading, usually by quite a long way. (比赛中)处于明显领先地位. PHR-V, V P n

5 When you **open up** a building, you unlock and open the door so that people can get in. 打开, 开门. ❖ *The postmaster and his wife arrived to open up the shop.* 邮政局长和妻子赶来将店门打开. PHR-V V P noun Also V P

6 If someone **opens up**, or in British English **opens out**, they start to say exactly what they think or feel about something or someone. 畅谈, 畅所欲言. [英]作open out. ❖ *People were always willing to open up to her.* 别人总愿意对她畅所欲言. PHR-V V P V P to n

ˌopen-ˈair; 又拼作 open air. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 An **open-air** place or event is outside rather than in a building. 户外的, 露天的. ❖ *...the Open Air Theatre in Regents Park.* 摄政王公园里的露天剧院. ADJ

2 If you are in the **open air**, you are outside rather than in a building. 户外. N-SING the N

ˌopen-and-ˈshut.
If you describe a dispute or a legal case as **open-and-shut**, you mean that is easily decided or solved because the facts are very clear. (争论或案件)明了的, 一目了然的. ❖ *...an open-and-shut murder charge.* 一项对意图明显的谋杀的控告. ADJ

open·cast /ˈəupənkɑːst, -kæst/; 又拼作 open-cast.
At an **opencast** mine, the coal, metal, or minerals are near the surface and underground passages are not used. (矿井)露天开采的. ADJ ADJ n

ˈopen day, open days.
At a school, university, or other institution, an **open day** is a N-COUNT

specific day when the members of the public are encouraged to visit the campus. 接待日，开放日(学校或机构等对外开放的日子). BRITISH

,open-'door; 又拼作 **open door**. ♦◇◇◇◇

If a country or organization has an **open-door** policy towards people or goods, it allows them to come there freely, without any restrictions. 对外开放的. ❖ *...an open door economic policy.* 对外开放的经济政策. ADJ ADJ n

O

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an open door to foreign investment.* 对外资开放. N-SING

,open-'ended. ♦◇◇◇◇

When people begin an **open-ended** discussion or activity, they do not start with any intention of achieving a particular decision or result. (讨论或活动)开放式的，无特定目标的，无设定结果的. ❖ *...open-ended questions about what passengers expect of an airline.* 关于乘客对航空公司有何期望的自由提问. ADJ

open·er /ˈəupənə/ **openers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **opener** is a tool which is used to open containers such as tins or bottles. 开启器具. ❖ *...a tin opener.* 开罐器. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **eye-opener**.

,open 'house.

If you say that someone keeps **open house**, you mean that they welcome friends or visitors to their house whenever they arrive. 随时欢迎来做客. N-UNCOUNT

open·ing /ˈəupənɪŋ/ **openings.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **opening** event, item, day, or week in a series is the first one. 开始的，最初的. ❖ *They returned to take part in the season's opening game.* 他们归队参加本赛季的首场比赛. ADJ ADJ n

2 The **opening** of something such as a book, play, or concert is the first part of it. (书、剧本或音乐会等的)开端，开始部分. ❖ *I've asked Mark to write a piece for the opening of the film.* 我已经请马克为电影写个开头. N-COUNT

3 An **opening** is a hole or empty space through which things or people can pass. (作为通道的)洞，孔. ❖ *...a narrow opening in the fence.* 栅栏上一个狭窄的洞. N-COUNT

4 An **opening** is a good opportunity to do something, for example to show people how good you are. 有利机会; 机遇. ❖ *All she needed was an opening to show her capabilities.* 她所需要的只是展现自己能力的机会. N-COUNT

5 An **opening** is a job that is available. (工作或职位等的)空缺. ❖ *We don't have any openings now.* 我们现在没有空缺职位. N-COUNT

6 ➻ 又见 **open**.

'opening hours.

Opening hours are the times during which a shop, bank, library, or pub is open for business. 营业时间; 开放时间. N-PLURAL

,opening 'night, opening nights. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **opening night** of a play or an opera is the first night on which a particular production is performed. (戏剧或歌剧的)首夜演出. N-COUNT

'opening time, opening times.

1 You can refer to the time that a shop, bank, library, or pub opens for business as its **opening time**. 开始营业时间. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **opening times** of a place such as a shop, a restaurant, or a museum is the period during which it is open. 营业时段; 开放时段. N-PLURAL

,open 'letter, open letters. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **open letter** is a letter that is published in a newspaper or magazine. It is addressed to a particular person but is intended for the general reader, usually in order to protest or give an opinion about something. 公开信(在报纸或杂志上发表的信件). N-COUNT

open·ly /ˈəupənli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If you do something **openly**, you do it without hiding any facts or hiding your feelings. 公开地; 不加掩饰地. ❖ *We can now talk openly about AIDS.* 我们现在可以公开谈论艾滋病了. *...a pair of nurses who were openly gay.* 一对并不掩饰自己是同性恋的护士. ADV-GRADED

,open 'market. ♦◇◇◇◇

Goods that are bought and sold on **the open market** are advertised and sold publicly rather than privately. 公开市场(可公开登广告和出售货物的市场). 比较 **black market**. N-SING the N

,open-'minded. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **open-minded**, you approve of them because they are willing to listen to and consider other people's ideas. 开通的; 乐于听取意见的. ❖ *He was very open-minded about other people's work.* 他对别人的工作很开通. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

◢ **open-minded·ness** ❖ *...honesty, open-mindedness and willingness to learn.* 诚实、开通和乐于学习. N-UNCOUNT

,open-'mouthed.

If someone is looking **open-mouthed**, they are staring at something with their mouth wide open because it has shocked, frightened, or excited them. (因吃惊、害怕或兴奋等而)目瞪口呆的. ❖ *They watched open-mouthed as the two men came towards them.* 他们目瞪口呆地看着那两个人向他们走来. ADJ

,open-'necked or **open-neck.**

If you are wearing an **open-necked** shirt or blouse, you are wearing a shirt or blouse with the top button unfastened and no tie. (衬衫)开领的. ADJ ADJ n

,open-'plan.

An **open-plan** building or room has no internal walls dividing it into smaller areas. (建筑物或房间无隔墙隔开)敞开式的. ADJ

,open 'question, open questions.

If something is an **open question**, people have different opinions about it and nobody can say which opinion is correct. 容许讨论的问题; 答案可以多种多样的问题; 无设定答案的问题. ❖ *It was an open question whether sanctions would do any good.* 制裁是否有用尚无定论. N-COUNT

,open 'secret, open secrets.

If you refer to something as an **open secret**, you mean that it is supposed to be a secret, but many people know about it. 公开的秘密. ❖ *It's an open secret that the security service bugged telephones.* 保安部门在电话上安装窃听器是公开的秘密. N-COUNT

,Open Uni'versity. ♦◇◇◇◇

In Britain, **the Open University** is a university that runs degree courses on the radio and television for students who do not have the qualifications necessary for ordinary universities, or who want to study part-time or mainly at home. 公开大学(在英国，通过广播和电视提供的部分时间兼读大学课程). N-PROPER the N

op·era /ˈɒpərə/ **operas.** ♦♦♦◇◇

An **opera** is a musical entertainment. It is like a play but most of the words are sung. 歌剧. ❖ *...a one-act opera about contemporary women in America.* 一部关于美国当代妇女的独幕歌剧. N-VAR

➻ 又见 **soap opera**.

◢ **op·er·at·ic** /ˌɒpəˈrætɪk/ ❖ *He attended the local amateur operatic society.* 他参加当地的业余歌剧协会. ADJ

'opera house, opera houses. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **opera house** is a theatre that is specially designed for the performance of operas. 歌剧院. N-COUNT

op·eran·di /ɒpəˈrændaɪ/.

➻ 见 **modus operandi**.

op·er·ate /ˈɒpəreɪt/ **operates, operating, operated.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **operate** a business or organization, you work to keep it running properly. If a business or organization **operates**, it carries out its work. 经营; 管理; 运作. ❖ *Greenwood owned and operated an enormous pear orchard.* 格林伍德拥有并经营着一个很大的梨园. *...allowing commercial banks to operate in the country.* 允许商业银行在国内经营. V-ERG V n V

◢ **op·era·tion** /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *...funds for the everyday operation of the business.* 日常商业运作所需的资金. N-UNCOUNT

2 When you **operate** a machine or device, or when it **operates**, you make it work. (机器或设备)操作; 运转. ❖ *A massive rock fall trapped the men as they operated a tunnelling machine.* 那些人在操作一台隧道开凿机时，被一块崩塌的巨大岩石困住了. V-ERG V n Also V

◢ **operation.** N-UNCOUNT

3 The way that something **operates** is the way that it works or has a particular effect. 运作; 起作用; 产生影响. ❖ *Ceiling and wall lights can operate independently.* 天花板灯和墙灯可独立开启. *The world of work doesn't operate that way.* 在实际工作中事情并非如此. ◢ **operation** ❖ *The operation of the new tax is being studied.* 正在进行对新税制的影响的研究. VB V adv/prep V n N-UNCOUNT

4 When surgeons **operate** on a patient in a hospital, they cut open a patient's body in order to remove, replace, or repair a diseased or damaged part. 动手术, 开刀. ❖ *The surgeon who operated on the King released new details of his injuries.* 为国王动手术的外科医生透露了国王受伤的新详情. VB V on n Also V

5 If military forces **are operating** in a particular region, they are in that place in order to carry out their orders. (军队)执行任务. VB V prep

'operating system, operating systems. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **operating system** of a computer is its most basic program, which it needs in order to function and run other programs. (电脑的)操作系统. N-COUNT

'operating table, operating tables.
An **operating table** is a table which a patient in a hospital lies on during a surgical operation. 手术台. N-COUNT

'operating theatre, operating theatres; [美]拼作 **operating theater.**
An **operating theatre** is a special room in a hospital where surgeons carry out medical operations. The usual American term is **operating room**. 手术室. [美] 一般作operating room. N-COUNT BRITISH

op·era·tion /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃən/ **operations.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 An **operation** is a highly organized activity that involves many people doing different things. (高度组织性的)行动. ❖ *The rescue operation began on Friday afternoon.* 营救行动于星期五下午开始. *...a military operation.* 军事行动. N-COUNT

2 A business or company can be referred to as an **operation**. 企业, 公司. ❖ *Thorn's electronics operation employs around 5,000 people.* 索恩的电子公司大约雇用了5,000人. N-COUNT

3 When a patient has an **operation**, a surgeon cuts open their body in order to remove, replace, or repair a diseased or damaged part. 手术. N-COUNT

4 If a system is in **operation**, it is being used. 使用中; 运作中. ❖ *Until the rail links are in operation, passengers can only travel through the tunnel by coach.* 在铁路使用之前, 乘客只能乘坐长途汽车穿越隧道. N-UNCOUNT in/out of N

5 When a rule, system, or plan **comes into operation** or you **put** it **into operation**, you begin to use it. 开始运作; 开始使用. ❖ *The Financial Services Act came into operation four years ago.* 金融服务法案四年前开始实施. PHR

6 If a machine or device is in **operation**, it is working. (机器或设备等)运作中, 运转中. ❖ *There are three ski lifts in operation.* 有三部载滑雪者的缆车在工作. N-UNCOUNT in/out of N

op·era·tion·al /ˌɒpəˈreɪʃənəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A machine or piece of equipment that is **operational** is in use or is ready for use. 用于操作的; 可以使用的. ❖ *The whole system will be fully operational by December 1995.* 整个系统到1995年12月将可完全投入使用. ADJ

2 **Operational** factors or problems relate to the working of a system, device, or plan. (与系统、设备或计划等相关)经营的; 运转的; 实施的. ❖ *The industry was required to prove that every operational aspect had been fully researched.* 要求该行业证明所有经营运作都已被全面研究过. ◢ **op·era·tion·al·ly** ❖ *An all-female political section would have been operationally ineffective.* 一个由清一色女性组成的政治部门在运作上应该不会有效果. ADJ ADV

op·era·tive /ˈɒpərətɪv/ **operatives.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A system or service that is **operative** is working or having an effect. 实施中的, 起作用的. ❖ *The Youth Training Scheme was operative by the end of 1983.* "青年训练计划"在1983年末就已开始实施. ADJ FORMAL

2 An **operative** is a worker, especially one with a manual skill. 工人; 技工. ❖ *...the sufferings of the factory operative.* 工厂里技术工人的困苦. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 An **operative** is someone who works for a government agency such as the intelligence service. 侦探; 间谍, 特工. N-COUNT AMERICAN

4 If you describe a word as **the operative word**, you want to draw attention to it because you think it is important or exactly true in a particular situation. 关键词; 正确的词. ❖ *As long as the operative word is 'greed', you can't count on people keeping the costs down.* 只要'贪婪'成为了关键词, 你就不能指望人们不提高价格. PHR

O

op·era·tor /ˈɒpəreɪtə/ **operators.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 An **operator** is a person who works at a telephone exchange or at the switchboard of an office or hotel. 电话接线员. ❖ *He dialled the operator and put in a call for Rome.* 他拨号找接线员, 给他接通一个打到罗马的电话. N-COUNT

2 An **operator** is a person who is employed to operate or control a machine. 操作员. N-COUNT

3 An **operator** is a person or a company that runs a business. 经营者; 经营商. ❖ *...the nation's largest cable TV operator.* 全国最大的有线电视经营商. N-COUNT

4 If you call someone a good **operator**, you mean that they are skilful at achieving what they want, often in a slightly dishonest way. 投机取巧者; 善于钻营的人. ❖ *...one of the shrewdest political operators in the Arab world.* 阿拉伯世界中最精明狡猾的政客之一. N-COUNT INFORMAL

5 ➡ 又见 **tour operator**.

op·er·et·ta /ˌɒpəˈretə/ **operettas.**
An **operetta** is a light-hearted and often comic opera which has some of the words spoken rather than sung. (轻松谐趣的)轻歌剧, 小歌剧. N-VAR

oph·thal·mic /ɒfˈθælmɪk/.
Ophthalmic means relating to or concerned with the medical care of people's eyes and eyesight. 眼的; 眼科的. ❖ *...ophthalmic surgeons.* 眼外科医生. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

oph·thal·mol·ogy /ˌɒfθælˈmɒlədʒi/.
Ophthalmology is the branch of medicine concerned with people's eyes and eyesight and the problems that affect them. 眼科, 眼科学. ◢ **oph·thal·molo·gist** /ˌɒfθælˈmɒlədʒɪst/ **ophthalmologists.** 眼科学家; 眼科医生. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

opi·ate /ˈəʊpiət/ **opiates.**
1 An **opiate** is a drug that contains opium. Opiates are used to reduce pain or to help people to sleep. (用于镇痛或安眠的)鸦片剂, 麻醉剂, 镇静剂. N-COUNT

2 If you call something an **opiate**, you disapprove of it because it makes people think less or spend less time on important activities. (贬义)(使人在重大事情上不愿动脑筋或浪费时间的)麻醉品. ❖ *...the opiate of mass entertainment.* 大众娱乐带来的麻醉作用. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

opine /əʊˈpaɪn/ **opines, opining, opined.**
To **opine** means to express your opinion. 发表见解; 认为. ❖ *'She's probably had a row with her boyfriend,' Charles opined.* '她可能和男朋友吵架了,' 查尔斯说道. *He opined that the navy would have to start again from the beginning.* 他认为海军应该从头再来. VB FORMAL V with quote V that Also V on/about n

opin·ion /əˈpɪnjən/ **opinions.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Your **opinion** about something is what you think or believe about it. 看法, 意见. ❖ *I wasn't asking for your opinion, Dick.* 迪克, 我并不是问你的意见. *He held the opinion that a government should think before introducing a tax.* 他认为政府在开征一项新税前应三思. N-COUNT

2 Your **opinion** of someone is your judgement of their character or ability. (对某人性格或能力的)判断, 评价, 印象. ❖ *That improved Mrs Goole's already favourable opinion of him.* 那进一步加深了古尔夫人对他的好印象. N-SING

3 You can refer to the beliefs or views that people have as **opinion**. 舆论. ❖ *There is a broad consensus of opinion about the policies which should be pursued.* 舆论对应该采取的政策达成广泛共识. N-UNCOUNT

4 An **opinion** from an expert is the advice or judgement that they give you in the subject that they know a lot about. (专家的)建议, 鉴定. ❖ *Even if you have had a regular physical check-up recently, you should still seek a medical opinion.* 即使你最近做过常规体检, 仍应该去询问医学专家的意见. N-COUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **public opinion, second opinion**.

6 You add expressions such as **'in my opinion'** or **'in their opinion'** to a statement in order to emphasize that it is what you or someone else thinks, and is not necessarily a fact. (陈述看法,并不一定是事实)据...看来. ❖ *Well he's not making a very good job of it in my opinion.* 依我看,那件事他干得并不好. PHR PRAGMATICS

O

7 If someone is **of the opinion** that something is the case, that is what they believe. 认为. ❖ *Frank is of the opinion that the 1934 yacht should have won.* 弗兰克认为,那艘1934制造的快艇本可以赢得比赛. PHR FORMAL

8 ➡ **a matter of opinion**: 见 **matter**.

opin·ion·at·ed /əˈpɪnjəneɪtɪd/.
If you describe someone as **opinionated**, you mean that they have very strong opinions and refuse to accept that they may be wrong. 固执己见的. ADJ-GRADED

oˈpinion poll, opinion polls. ◆◆◇◇◇
An **opinion poll** involves asking people's opinions on a particular subject, especially one concerning politics. (尤指关于政治的)民意调查,民意测验. N-COUNT

opium /ˈəupiəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Opium is a powerful drug made from the seeds of a type of poppy. Opium is used in medicines that relieve pain or help someone sleep. 鸦片. N-UNCOUNT

opos·sum /əˈpɒsəm/ **opossums.**
An **opossum** is a small animal that lives in America. It carries its young in a pouch on its body, and has thick fur and a long tail. 负鼠(产于美洲,有袋、厚毛、长尾). N-VAR

op·po·nent /əˈpəunənt/ **opponents.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A politician's **opponents** are other politicians who belong to a different party or who have different aims or policies. (政客的)对手. ❖ *He described the detention without trial of political opponents as a cowardly act.* 他把对政治对手未经审讯就扣押起来的行为描述为懦弱的表现. N-COUNT

2 In a sporting contest, your **opponent** is the person who is playing against you. (体育比赛中的)对手. N-COUNT

3 The **opponents** of an idea or policy do not agree with it and do not want it to be carried out. 反对者. ❖ *...opponents of the spread of nuclear weapons.* 反对核武器扩散的人. N-COUNT

op·por·tune /ˈɒpətjuːn, AM -ˈtuːn/.
If something happens at an **opportune** time or is **opportune**, it happens at the time that is most convenient for someone or most likely to lead to success. (时机)合适的、合时的. ❖ *I believe that I have arrived at a very opportune moment.* 我相信我来得正是时候. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

op·por·tun·ism /ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪzəm, AM -ˈtuːn-/.
If you refer to someone's behaviour as **opportunism**, you are criticizing them for taking advantage of any opportunity that occurs in order to gain money or power, without thinking about whether their actions are right or wrong. 机会主义;投机取巧. ❖ *The most commanding jobs are still held by bureaucrats selected for their servility and political opportunism.* 最有权力的职位仍然由那些因其卑躬屈膝和政治投机而被选中的官僚担任. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

op·por·tun·ist /ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪst, AM -ˈtuːn-/ **opportunists.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **opportunist**, you are critical of them because they take advantage of any situation in order to gain money or power, without considering whether their actions are right or wrong. 机会主义的;投机取巧的. ❖ *...corrupt and opportunist politicians.* 腐败和投机取巧的政客. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➪ An **opportunist** is someone who is opportunist. 机会主义者;投机取巧的人. N-COUNT

2 **Opportunist** actions are not planned, but are carried out in order to take advantage of the immediate situation. 抓住机会的. ❖ *He made the game safe with a brilliant opportunist goal.* 他抓住机会打进了精彩的一球,使得比赛稳操胜券. ADJ

op·por·tun·is·tic /ˌɒpətjuːˈnɪstɪk, AM -tuːˈn-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone's behaviour as **opportunistic**, you are critical of them because they take advantage of situations in order to gain money or power, without thinking about whether their actions are right or wrong. 机会主义的;投机取巧的. ❖ *Many of the party's members joined only for opportunistic reasons.* 许多党员参加该党都有投机取巧的目的. ◢ **op·por·tun·is·ti·cal·ly** ❖ *This nationalist feeling has been exploited opportunistically.* 这种民族主义情感被人乘机利用了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v

op·por·tu·nity /ˌɒpəˈtjuːnɪti, AM -ˈtuːn-/ **opportunities.** ◆◆◆◆◇
An **opportunity** is a situation in which it is possible for you to do something that you want to do. 机遇,时机,机会. ❖ *I had an opportunity to go to New York and study.* 我曾有机会去纽约学习. *The best reason for a trip to London is the super opportunity for shopping.* 去伦敦的最好理由就是有极好的购物机会. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **photo opportunity**.

op·pose /əˈpəuz/ **opposes, opposing, opposed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
If you **oppose** someone or **oppose** their plans or ideas, you disagree with what they want to do and try to prevent them from doing it. 反对. ❖ *Many parents oppose bilingual education in schools.* 许多家长反对学校进行双语教育. VB V n

op·posed /əˈpəuzd/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **are opposed to** something, you disagree with it or disapprove of it. 反对的. ❖ *I am utterly opposed to any form of terrorism.* 我彻底反对任何形式的恐怖主义. *...an outspoken group of ministers opposed to drinking.* 一群反对饮酒的坦率直言的部长. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n/-ing

2 You say that two ideas or systems are **opposed** when they are opposite to each other or very different from each other. 对立的;相反的. ❖ *...people with policies almost diametrically opposed to his own.* 那些与他自己的政策完全相反的人. ADJ

3 You use **as opposed to** when you want to make it clear that you are talking about one particular thing and not something else. 而不是. ❖ *We ate in the restaurant, as opposed to the bistro.* 我们是在餐馆吃饭,而不是在小酒馆里. PHR

op·pos·ing /əˈpəuzɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Opposing** ideas or tendencies are totally different from each other. (观点等)对立的,相反的. ❖ *I have a friend who has the opposing view and felt that the war was immoral.* 我有个朋友,他的观点完全相反,觉得这场战争很不道德. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Opposing** groups of people disagree about something or are in competition with one another. 对抗的,对立的. ❖ *He still favoured dialogue between the opposing sides.* 他仍然赞成对立双方进行对话. ADJ ADJ n

op·po·site /ˈɒpəzɪt/ **opposites.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If one thing is **opposite** another, it is on the other side of a space from it. 在...的对面;与...相对. ❖ *Jennie had sat opposite her at breakfast.* 珍妮吃早餐时坐在她的对面. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He looked up at the buildings opposite.* 他抬头看对面的建筑物. *...the little girl on the seat opposite.* 坐在对面座位的小女孩. *Her husband sat opposite.* 她丈夫坐在对面. ADV

2 The **opposite** side or part of something is the side or part that is furthest away from you. 离...最远一端的;对面的. ❖ *...the opposite corner of the room.* 房子的对角. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Opposite** is used to describe things of the same kind which are completely different in a particular way. 截然相反的,完全不同的. ❖ *All the cars driving in the opposite direction had their headlights on.* 所有相反方向的汽车都亮着车头灯. *Everything he does is opposite to what is considered normal.* 他所做的一切都被认为与正常行为相左. ADJ

4 The **opposite** of someone or something is the person or thing that is most different from them. 相反的人(或物);对立面. ❖ *Ritter was a very complex man but Marius was the opposite, a simple farmer.* 里特性格非常复杂,而马里厄斯则完全相反,他只是个简单的农民. *The opposite of love is not hatred but indifference.* 爱的对立面不是恨而是冷漠. N-COUNT

ˌopposite ˈnumber, opposite numbers. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **opposite number** is a person who has the same job N-COUNT

or rank as you, but works in a different department, firm, or organization. 对应的人; 在别的机构中做同样工作的人. JOURNALISM ❖ *The French Defence Minister is to visit Japan later this month for talks with his Japanese opposite number.* 法国国防部长本月晚些时候将访问日本,与日本的防卫厅长官进行会谈.

ˌopposite 'sex. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are talking about men and refer to **the opposite sex**, you mean women. If you are talking about women and refer to **the opposite sex**, you mean men. 异性. N-SING: the N

op·po·si·tion /ˌɒpəˈzɪʃən/ **oppositions.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Opposition** is strong, angry, or violent disagreement and disapproval. (强烈的)反对. ❖ *The government is facing a new wave of opposition.* 政府正面临着新一轮的强烈反对. N-UNCOUNT
2 The **opposition** consists of the political parties or groups that are opposed to a government. (与政府意见相左的)反对党. ❖ *...the main opposition parties.* 各主要反对党. N-COLL-COUNT
3 In a country's parliament, the **opposition** refers to the politicians or political parties that form part of the parliament but are not in the government. (议会中非执政的)反对党, 反对派, 在野党. ❖ *...the Leader of the Opposition.* 反对党领袖. N-COLL-COUNT
4 The **opposition** is the person or team you are competing against in a sports event. (比赛中的)对手. N-COLL-SING

op·press /əˈpres/ **oppresses, oppressing, oppressed.**
1 To **oppress** people means to treat them cruelly, or to prevent them from having the same opportunities, freedom, and benefits as others. 压迫, 压制. ❖ *These people often are oppressed by their governments.* 这些人经常受到他们政府的压制. VB: V n; be V-ed; Also V n with n ◢ **op·pressed** /əˈprest/ ❖ *They felt oppressed by the white English speakers who controlled things.* 他们感到受到了控制着一切的操英语的白人的压迫. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **op·pres·sion** /əˈpreʃən/ **oppressions** ❖ *...the oppression of the 19th-century poor by the rich.* 19世纪富人对穷人的压迫. N-UNCOUNT: also N in pl ◢ **op·pres·sor, oppressors** ❖ *They could organise no defence against their oppressors.* 他们无法组织起来反抗压迫者. N-COUNT
2 If something **oppresses** you, it makes you feel depressed, anxious, and uncomfortable. 使沮丧; 使忧虑; 使烦恼. ❖ *It was not just the weather which oppressed her.* 让她心烦的不只是天气. VB: LITERARY; V n

op·pres·sive /əˈpresɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe a society, its laws, or customs as **oppressive**, you think they treat people cruelly and unfairly. (社会、法律或习俗等)暴虐的, 残酷的; 压制的; 不公平的. ❖ *The new laws will be just as oppressive as those they replace.* 新法律将与所替代的法律同样不公正. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe the weather or the atmosphere in a room as **oppressive**, you mean that it is uncomfortably hot and humid. (气候)闷热的; (气氛)沉重的. ❖ *...the oppressive afternoon heat.* 午后的闷热. ADJ-GRADED
3 An **oppressive** situation makes you feel depressed and uncomfortable. 压抑的; 郁闷的. ❖ *...the oppressive sadness that weighed upon him like a physical pain.* 就像身上的疼痛一般压在他心头的难以忍受的悲伤. ADJ-GRADED

op·pro·brium /əˈprəubriəm/.
Opprobrium is open criticism or disapproval of something that someone has done. 公开批评; 辱骂. ❖ *His political opinions have attracted the opprobrium of the Left.* 他的政见招来了左派的抨击. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

opt /ɒpt/ **opts, opting, opted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
If you **opt** for something, you choose it or decide to do it in preference to anything else. 选择, 挑选. ❖ *Our students can also opt to stay in residence.* 我们的学生也可选择寄宿. VB: V for n; V to-inf

▸opt in.
If you can **opt in**, you are able to choose to be part of an agreement or system. 决定参与(某一协定或系统). ❖ *Only those countries which were willing and able should opt in to phase three.* 只有那些愿意并有能力的国家才应参与第三阶段. PHR-V: V P; V P to n

▸opt out.
If you **opt out** of something, you choose to be no longer involved in it. 选择退出. ❖ *Under the agreement the Vietnamese can opt out at any time.* 根据该协议, 越南任何时候都可选择退出. PHR-V: V P of n; V P

op·tic /ˈɒptɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Optic means relating to the eyes or to sight. 眼的; 视觉的. ❖ *...the optic nerve.* 视觉神经. ADJ: ADJ n
➜ 又见 **optics**.

op·ti·cal /ˈɒptɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Optical** instruments, devices, or processes are concerned with vision, light, or images. 光学的; 视力的. ❖ *...optical telescopes.* 光学望远镜. ADJ
2 **Optical** means relating to how people see things. 视觉的. ❖ *...the optical effects of volcanic dust.* 火山灰的视觉效果. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌoptical 'fibre, optical fibres; [美]拼作 **optical fiber.**
An **optical fibre** is a very thin strand of glass used to transmit information in the form of light. 光学纤维, 光纤. N-VAR

ˌoptical il'lusion, optical illusions.
An **optical illusion** is something that tricks your eyes so that what you think you see is different from what is really there. (与真实效果相对的)视错觉, 光幻觉. N-COUNT

op·ti·cian /ɒpˈtɪʃən/ **opticians.**
An **optician** is someone whose job involves testing people's eyesight, and making and selling glasses and contact lenses. You can refer to the shop where opticians work as an **optician** or an **optician's**. 眼镜商; 验光师; 光学仪器制造者; 眼镜店. N-COUNT

op·tics /ˈɒptɪks/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Optics is the branch of science concerned with vision, sight, and light. 光学. N-UNCOUNT
➜ 又见 **fibre optics**.

op·ti·mal /ˈɒptɪməl/.
➜ 见 **optimum**.

op·ti·mism /ˈɒptɪmɪzəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Optimism is the feeling of being hopeful about the future or about the success of something. 乐观. ❖ *The Indian Prime Minister has expressed optimism about India's future relations with the USA.* 印度总理对印美未来关系表示乐观. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **op·ti·mist, optimists** ❖ *He has the upbeat manner of an eternal optimist.* 他有永远乐天者的乐观态度. N-COUNT

op·ti·mis·tic /ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you feel **optimistic** about something, you think that it will turn out in the way you want. 乐观的. ❖ *She is optimistic that an agreement can be worked out soon.* 她对很快能达成协议很乐观. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **op·ti·mis·ti·cal·ly** ❖ *Both sides have spoken optimistically about the talks.* 双方都对会谈表示乐观. ADV-GRADED: ADV with v

op·ti·mize /ˈɒptɪmaɪz/ **optimizes, optimizing, optimized;** [英]又拼作 **optimise.**
1 To **optimize** a plan, system, or machine means to arrange or design it so that it operates as smoothly and efficiently as possible. 使优化; 使尽可能完善. ❖ *Doctors are concentrating on understanding the disease better, and on optimizing the treatment.* 医生致力于更好地了解这种疾病, 并尽可能完善其治疗方法. VB: FORMAL; V n
2 To **optimize** a situation or opportunity means to get as much advantage or benefit from it as you can. 尽量利用, 充分利用. ❖ *What can you do to optimize your family situation?* 你怎样才能尽量利用家庭环境呢? VB: FORMAL; V n

op·ti·mum /ˈɒptɪməm/ or **optimal.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **optimum** level or state of something is the best level or state that it could achieve. 最优化的, 最佳的; 最适宜的. ❖ *Aim to do some physical activity three times a week for optimum health.* 为了最佳的健康状况, 目标是每周三次做一些体力活动. ❖ *...optimal conditions for farming.* 最适合耕种的条件. ADJ; FORMAL

op·tion /ˈɒpʃən/ **options.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 An **option** is something that you can choose to do in preference to one or more alternatives. 供选择的事物; 选择. ❖ *America and its allies are putting too much emphasis on the military option.* 美国和它的盟友过分强 N-COUNT

调了选择军事行动. *What other options do you have?* 你还有其他选择吗?

2 If you have the **option** to do something, you can choose whether to do it or not. 选择权; 选择自由. ❖ *Several south-Asians were given the option of British citizenship.* 几个南亚人获得选择成为英国公民的自由. *We had no option but to abandon the meeting.* 我们别无选择, 只有放弃会议. N-SING

O

3 If you **keep** your **options open** or **leave** your **options open**, you avoid making an immediate decision about something. 暂不做出决定; 保留选择权. ❖ *She is keeping her options open, and has refused to leave her present job until the election is won.* 她为自己留有后路, 在赢得选举之前拒绝辞去现有工作. PHR

4 If you say that someone has taken a **soft option**, you mean that they have taken a course of action because it is the easiest thing to do or least likely to produce conflict rather than because it is the best thing to do in the circumstances. 最轻松的选择, 最容易的选择. PHR

5 In business, an **option** is an agreement or contract that gives someone the right to buy or sell something such as property or shares at a future date. 买卖选择权 (将来购买或出售物业、股份等期权). N-COUNT

6 An **option** is one of a number of subjects which a student can choose to study as a part of his or her course. 选修课. ❖ *Several options are offered for the student's senior year.* 大学四年级的学生有好几门选修课可供选择. N-COUNT

op·tion·al /ˈɒpʃənəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is **optional**, you can choose whether or not you do it or have it. 可自由选择的; 选修的. ❖ *Sex education is a sensitive area for some parents, and thus it should remain optional.* 性教育对有些家长来说是敏感的领域, 因此它应该作为选修课程. ADJ

'opt-out, opt-outs. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In Britain, you can refer to the action taken by a school or hospital in which they choose not to be controlled by a local government authority as an **opt-out**. 退出行动, 自主行动(指英国学校或医院从地方政府控制中脱离出来的行动). ❖ *More freedom and choice will be given to parents, and the school opt-outs will be stepped up.* 家长将获更多的自由和选择, 学校的自主管理行动将加快. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a national funding council for opt-out schools.* 一个为自主管理学校而设的全国性基金委员会. *...opt-out hospitals.* 脱离地方政府控制的医院. ADJ ADJ n

2 An **opt-out** clause in an agreement gives participants the choice not to be involved in one part of that agreement. (协议)可选择退出的, 可不参与的. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

3 You can refer to the action of choosing not to be involved in a particular part of an agreement as an **opt-out**. 选择不参与协议的行动. ❖ *...a list of demands, such as opt-outs from some parts of the treaty.* 一系列要求, 比如可以不加入该条约的某些部分. N-COUNT

opu·lent /ˈɒpjulənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Opulent** things or places look grand and expensive. 富丽堂皇的; 豪华的. ❖ *...an opulent office in London's West End.* 伦敦西区一所豪华的办公室. ◢ **opu·lence** ❖ *...the opulence of Napoleon III's court.* 拿破仑三世豪华的皇宫. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

2 People who have an **opulent** lifestyle are very wealthy and spend a lot of money. 富裕的, 奢华的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

opus /ˈəupəs, ˈɒpəs/ opuses or opera. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **opus** is a musical composition. **Opus** is usually followed by a number which indicates when the composition was written. The abbreviation 'op.' is also used. 编号乐曲(后接表示编写时间先后次序的数字). 又可缩写作'op'. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to an artistic work such as a piece of music or writing or a painting as an **opus**. 艺术作品. N-COUNT

➥ 又见 **magnum opus**.

or /ə, 重读 ɔː/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **or** to link two or more alternatives. (表示选择)或, 或者, 还是. ❖ *'Tea or coffee?' John asked.* '喝茶还是喝咖啡?' 约翰问道. *Spread the inside of the loaf with olive paste or pesto sauce.* 在面包内侧涂上橄榄酱或香草蒜泥酱. *He said he would try to write or call.* 他说他会写信或打电话. *Students are asked to take another course in English, or science, or mathematics.* 要求学生们选修另外一门课程, 包括英语、或科学, 或数学. CONJ PRAGMATICS

2 You use **or** to give another alternative, when the first alternative is introduced by 'either' or 'whether'. (引出另一个选择, 前者由either或whether引导)或者; 就是. ❖ *Items like bread, milk and meat were either unavailable or could be obtained only on the black market.* 面包、牛奶和肉这样的物品不是买不到, 就是只能从黑市上买到. *I don't know whether people will buy it or not.* 我不知道人们会不会买它. CONJ PRAGMATICS

3 You use **or** between two numbers to indicate that you are giving an approximate amount. (用于两个数字之间表示大致数量)大约. ❖ *...limiting their intake of tea to just three or four cups a day.* 限制他们喝茶的摄入量, 每天只能喝三至四杯. *...when I was nine or ten.* 在我九岁或十岁时. *Normally he asked questions, and had a humorous remark or two.* 通常他会问问题, 并说上一两句幽默的话. CONJ

4 You use **or** to introduce a comment which corrects or modifies what you have just said. (用于纠正或修改所说的话)或者说. ❖ *The man was a fool, or at least incompetent.* 这个人是个傻瓜, 或者说, 至少是不称职. *There was nothing more he wanted, or so he thought.* 他不再需要什么了, 或者说, 他是这么认为的. CONJ PRAGMATICS

5 If you say that someone should do something **or** something unpleasant will happen, you are warning them that if they do not do it, the unpleasant thing will happen. (说明前述事情的后果)否则, 要不然. ❖ *She had to have the operation, or she would die.* 她必须动手术, 否则就会死亡. CONJ PRAGMATICS

6 You use **or** to introduce something which is an explanation or justification for a statement you have just made. (说明前述事情的理由)否则, 要不然. ❖ *He must have thought Jane was worth it or he wouldn't have wasted time on her.* 他肯定认为简值得他这么做, 要不然就不会在她身上浪费时间了. CONJ PRAGMATICS

7 You use **or no** or **or not** to emphasize that a particular thing makes no difference to what is going to happen. 不管是不是, 无论是还是不是. ❖ *Chairman or no, if I want to stop the project, I can.* 不管我是不是主席, 如果我想阻止这个计划, 我就能做到. *Old-fashioned or not, it is very good.* 不管是不是过时了, 它还是很好. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 You use **or no** between two occurrences of the same noun in order to say that whether something is true or not makes no difference to a situation. (用于两个相同的名词之间)不管, 无论 ❖ *The next day, rain or no rain, it was business as usual.* 不管第二天是否下雨, 都照常营业. PHR

9 ➥ **or else**: 见 **else**.
➥ **or other**: 见 **other**.
➥ **or so**: 见 **so**.
➥ **or something**: 见 **something**.

-or /-ə/.

-or is used at the end of nouns that refer to people or things which perform a particular action. (用在名词的后面构成名词)...的人(或物). ❖ *...the translator.* 翻译者. *...an electric generator.* 发电机. SUFFIX

ora·cle /ˈɒrəkəl, AM ˈɔːr-/ oracles.

In ancient Greece, an **oracle** was a priest or priestess who made statements about future events or about the truth. (古希腊传达神谕的)牧师, 女祭司. N-COUNT

oral /ˈɔːrəl/ orals. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Oral** communication is spoken rather than written. 口头的, 口述的. ❖ *...an oral agreement.* 口头协议. *They had to give oral reports in school.* 他们必须在学校做口头报告. ◢ **oral·ly** ❖ *...their ability to present ideas orally and in writing.* 他们口头和书面表达观点的能力. *...the tradition that is passed down orally.* 口头传承的传统. ADJ ADV ADV after v

2 An **oral** is an examination, especially in a foreign language, that is spoken rather than written. (尤指外语学习的)口语考试. N-COUNT

3 You use **oral** to indicate that something is done with a person's mouth or relates to a person's mouth. 口腔的, 用口的. ❖ *...good oral hygiene.* 良好的口腔卫生. ADJ

4 **Oral** medicines are taken by mouth. (药)口服的. ❖ *...a single oral dose of vitamin B.* 单一剂口服的维生素B. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **orally** ❖ *...tablets taken orally.* 口服药片. ADV

,oral 'sex.

Oral sex is sexual activity involving contact between a person's mouth and their partner's genitals. 口交. N-UNCOUNT

or·ange /'ɒrɪndʒ, AM 'ɔːr-/ **oranges.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Something that is **orange** is of a colour between red and yellow. 橙色(的), 橙黄色(的). COLOUR

2 An **orange** is a round juicy fruit with a thick orange coloured skin. 橙, 橙子. 见插图条 **fruit**. N VAR

3 **Orange** is a drink that is made from or tastes of oranges. 橙汁饮料. N-UNCOUNT

orang-utang /ɔːˌræŋuː'tæn/ **orang-utangs;** 又拼作 **orang-utan**.

An **orang-utang** is a type of ape with long reddish hair that comes from Borneo and Sumatra. 猩猩, 褐猿(生长在婆罗洲和苏门答腊岛). N-COUNT

ora·tion /ə'reɪʃən, AM ɔː'r-/ **orations.**

An **oration** is a formal speech made in public. (正式的)演讲, 演说. N-COUNT FORMAL

ora·tor /'ɒrətə, AM 'ɔːr-/ **orators.**

An **orator** is someone who is skilled at making formal speeches in public which strongly affect people's feelings and beliefs. 演讲家, 演说家. ❖ *Lenin was the great orator of the Russian Revolution.* 列宁是俄国革命时的伟大演讲家. N-COUNT

ora·to·rio /ˌɒrə'tɔːriəʊ, AM 'ɔːr-/ **oratorios.**

An **oratorio** is a long piece of music with a religious theme which is written for singers and an orchestra. (宗教主题的)神剧, 清唱剧. N-COUNT

ora·tory /'ɒrətəri, AM 'ɔːrətɔːri/ **oratories.**

1 **Oratory** is the art of making formal speeches. 演讲术; 雄辩术. ❖ *He displayed determination as well as powerful oratory.* 他不仅表现了雄辩能力, 还表现了决心. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 An **oratory** is a small room or private place where Christians go to pray. (基督徒的)祈祷室; 小礼拜堂. N-COUNT

orb /ɔːb/ **orbs.**

An **orb** is something that is shaped like a ball, for example the sun or moon. 球体; 球状物. ❖ *...a glowing orb of light.* 炽热的发光球体. N-COUNT LITERARY

or·bit /'ɔːbɪt/ **orbits, orbiting, orbited.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 An **orbit** is the curved path in space that is followed by an object going round and round a planet, moon, or star. (宇宙中星体运行的)轨道. ❖ *Mars and Earth have orbits which change with time.* 火星和地球有着随时间变化而改变的运行轨道. N-COUNT also in/into N

2 If something such as a satellite **orbits** a planet, moon, or sun, it moves around it in a continuous curving path. (卫星)绕...运行. VB V n

3 The **orbit** of a particular person, group, or institution is the area over which they have influence. 势力范围, 影响范围. ❖ *Laos fell within the orbit of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.* 老挝落入了越南和苏联的势力范围之内. N-SING with supp

or·bit·al /'ɔːbɪtəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 An **orbital** road goes all the way round a large city. (公路)环城的. ❖ *...the M25 London orbital motorway.* 25号环伦敦高速公路. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Orbital** describes things relating to the orbit of an object in space. 轨道的. ❖ *...an orbital path unlike that of any other planet.* 与其他行星不同的运行轨道. ADJ ADJ n

or·chard /'ɔːtʃəd/ **orchards.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **orchard** is an area of land on which fruit trees are grown. 果园. N-COUNT

or·ches·tra /'ɔːkɪstrə/ **orchestras.** ♦♦◇◇◇

An **orchestra** is a large group of musicians who play a variety of different instruments together. Orchestras usually play classical music. (通常演奏古典音乐的)管弦乐队, 管弦乐团. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **chamber orchestra, symphony orchestra**.

◢ **or·ches·tral** /ɔː'kestrəl/ ❖ *...an orchestral concert.* 管弦音乐会. ADJ ADJ n

'orchestra pit.

In a theatre, the **orchestra pit** is the space reserved for the orchestra immediately in front of or below the stage. (剧场舞台前或下面的)乐池. N-SING

or·ches·trate /'ɔːkɪstreɪt/ **orchestrates, orchestrating, orchestrated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **orchestrates** an event or situation, you mean that they carefully organize it in a way that will produce the particular result that they want. 精心策划; 精心安排. ❖ *The colonel was able to orchestrate a rebellion from inside an army jail.* 这名上校能够在一座军队监狱里精心策划叛乱. VB V n Also V-ed

◢ **or·ches·tra·tion** ❖ *...the orchestration of criminal justice policy.* 刑事司法政策的精心设计. N-UNCOUNT

2 When someone **orchestrates** a piece of music, they write the individual parts to be played by the different instruments of an orchestra. 谱写管弦乐曲. ❖ *He was orchestrating the second act of his opera.* 他正在为歌剧的第二幕谱写管弦乐曲. VB V n

◢ **orchestration** ❖ *...lessons in orchestration.* 讲授谱写管弦乐曲的课程. N-UNCOUNT

or·ches·tra·tion /ˌɔːkɪs'treɪʃən/ **orchestrations.**

An **orchestration** is a piece of music that has been rewritten so that it can be played by an orchestra. 管弦乐改编曲. N-COUNT

or·chid /'ɔːkɪd/ **orchids.**

Orchids are plants with brightly coloured, unusually shaped flowers. 兰科植物; 兰花. N-COUNT

or·dain /ɔː'deɪn/ **ordains, ordaining, ordained.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When someone **is ordained**, they are made a member of the clergy in a religious ceremony. (宗教)(被)授任圣职, (被)任命为牧师. ❖ *He was ordained a Catholic priest in 1982.* 他在1982年被任命为天主教神父. *He ordained his own priests.* 他任命自己的神父. *The church's ruling body voted to ordain women as priests.* 教会的管理机构投票赞成任命女性为牧师. VB be V-ed n V n V n as n Also V n to n

◢ **or·di·na·tion** /ˌɔːdɪ'neɪʃən/ **ordinations** ❖ *...the ordination of women.* 任命女性为牧师. *...selecting candidates for ordination.* 挑选将被授任圣职的人选. N-VAR

2 If some authority or power **ordains** something, they decide that it should happen or be in existence. 规定; 决定. ❖ *Nehru ordained that socialism should rule.* 尼赫鲁决定实行社会主义. *The recession may already be severe enough to ordain structural change.* 经济衰退可能已经很严重, 应该决定实行结构性转变了. VB FORMAL V that V n

or·deal /ɔː'diːl/ **ordeals.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you describe an experience or situation as an **ordeal**, you think it is difficult and unpleasant. 苦难的经历; 严峻的考验. ❖ *...the painful ordeal of the last eight months.* 过去八个月痛苦的严峻考验. *She described her agonising ordeal.* 她描述了她的痛苦经历. N-COUNT

order 1 subordinating conjunction uses 从属连词用法

or·der /'ɔːdə/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you do something **in order to** achieve a particular thing or **in order that** something can happen, you do it because you want to achieve that thing. 为了, 以便; 目的是. ❖ *Most schools are extremely unwilling to cut down on staff in order to cut costs.* 许多学校都非常不愿意为了削减开支而减少员工. *No agenda was drawn up, in order that all matters could be raised.* 没有拟定议程以便所有问题都可提出讨论. PHR-CONJ

2 If someone must be in a particular situation **in order to** achieve something they want, they cannot achieve that thing if they are not in that situation. 只有(在某种情况下)才... ❖ *We need to get rid of the idea that we must be liked all the time in order to be worthwhile.* 我们应该消除这种观点, 即我们只有任何时候都有人喜欢才有价值. PHR-CONJ

3 If something must happen **in order for** something else to happen, the second thing cannot happen if the first thing does not happen. 要...就需要(另一事件先发生). ❖ *In order for their computers to trace a person's records, they need* PHR-CONJ

both the name and address of the individual. 要让他们的电脑查出某人的资料，就需要同时知道这个人的姓名和地址.

order 2 commands and requests 命令和请求

or·der /ˈɔːdə/ **orders, ordering, ordered.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If someone in authority **orders** someone to do something, they tell them to do it. 命令. ❖ *He ordered the women out of the car.* 他命令那些女人从车里出来. *'Let him go!' he ordered.* '让他走!' 他命令道. *'Stay here!' she ordered him.* '站住别动!' 她命令他道. VB V n to-inf / V n prep/adv / V with quote / Also V n with quote

2 If someone in authority **orders** something, they give instructions that it should be done. 指示; 下令. ❖ *The President has ordered a full investigation.* 总统下令全面调查. *The prime minister had ordered price controls to be introduced.* 总理指示要开始实施价格控制. *He ordered that all party property be confiscated.* 他指示没收所有党产. VB / V n / V n to-inf / V that / Also V n -ed

3 If someone in authority gives you an **order**, they tell you to do something. 命令; 指示. ❖ *I don't take orders from him any more.* 我不再听他发号施令了. N-COUNT

4 A court **order** is a legal instruction stating that something must be done. (法院的)指令. ❖ *...a court order banning her from keeping animals.* 一个禁止她饲养动物的法院指令. N-COUNT

5 If you are **under orders** to do something, you have been told to do it by someone in authority. 受命, 奉命. ❖ *I am under orders not to discuss his mission.* 我受命不要讨论他执行的使命. PHR

6 ➡ your **marching orders**: 见 **march**.
➡ **a tall order**: 见 **tall**.

7 When you **order** something that you are going to pay for, you ask for it to be brought to you, sent to you, or obtained for you. 订货, 订购. ❖ *Iris finally ordered coffees for herself and Tania.* 艾丽斯最终为自己和塔妮娅点了咖啡. *The waitress appeared. 'Are you ready to order?'* 女服务员来了. '您要点菜吗?' *We ordered him a beer.* 我们为他要了一杯啤酒. VB / V n / V / V n n

8 An **order** is a request for something to be brought, made, or obtained for you in return for money. 订单, 订货单. ❖ *British Rail are going to place an order for a hundred and eighty-eight trains.* 英国铁路公司准备订购188辆火车. N-COUNT

9 Someone's **order** is what they have asked to be brought, made, or obtained for them in return for money. 所订购的货品; 所点的菜肴. ❖ *The waiter returned with their order.* 服务员端来了他们所点的菜. N-COUNT poss N

10 Something that is **on order** at a shop or factory has been asked for but has not yet been supplied. 订购中; 订制中. PHR

11 If you do something **to order**, you do it whenever you are asked to do it. 按要求做. ❖ *She makes wonderful dried flower arrangements to order.* 她按顾客要求制作精美的干插花. PHR

12 If something is done **in short order**, it is done quickly and without any delay. 迅速地; 毫不耽搁地. ❖ *Constitutional rule was restored in short order.* 宪法治国迅速恢复过来. PHR

13 ➡ 又见 **holy orders, mail order, postal order, standing order.**

▸**order around** or **order about.** The form **order about** is mainly used in British English. order about 主要用于英国英语.

If you say that someone **is ordering you around** or **is ordering you about**, you mean they are telling you what to do as if they have authority over you, and you dislike this. 把...差来遣去; 指挥. ❖ *He gets really bossy and starts ordering me around.* 他变得实在很专横, 开始随意指挥我. PHR-V PRAGMATICS / V n P / Also V P noun

order 3 arrangements, situations, and groupings 安排、处境和分组

or·der /ˈɔːdə/ **orders, ordering, ordered.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If a set of things are arranged or done in a particular **order**, they are arranged or done so that one thing follows another, often according to a particular factor such as importance. 顺序, 次序. ❖ *Write down (in order of priority) the qualities you'd like to have.* (按优先顺序)写下你希望拥有的品质. *Sort them into a logical order.* 按逻辑顺序将它们归类. *The chairman re-arranged the order of the speakers.* 主席重新安排了发言者的顺序. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 **Order** is the situation that exists when everything is in a correct or predictable place, or happens at a correct or predictable time. 条理; 井井有条. ❖ *Making lists can create order and control.* 列制清单能使办事有条理和节制. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you put or keep something **in order**, you make sure that it is tidy or properly organized. 整洁; 井然有序. ❖ *It was her job to keep the room in order.* 保持房间整洁是她的工作. *Now he has a chance to put his life back in order.* 现在他有机会使生活回到正轨. PHR

4 **Order** is the situation that exists when people obey the law and do things peacefully, rather than fighting or rioting. 治安, 秩序. ❖ *Troops were sent to the islands to restore order.* 军队被派往这些岛屿以恢复秩序. N-UNCOUNT

5 The chairman or chairwoman of a meeting or tribunal can say **'Order!'** to tell people to stop causing a disturbance. (会议或审理委员会主席用于制止骚动)安静!肃静! CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

6 When people talk about a particular **order**, they mean the way society is organized at a particular time. 社会秩序; 制度. ❖ *Some feminists sought reforms within the existing social order.* 一些女权主义者寻求在现行社会制度内实行改革. N-SING with supp

7 The way that something **is ordered** is the way that it is organized and structured. (被)安排; (被)布置. ❖ *We know the French order things differently.* 我们知道法国人安排事情的方式不同. VB / V n

8 If you refer to something of a particular **order**, you mean something of a particular kind. 种类; 级别. ❖ *Gorillas are animals of high intelligence, capable of problem-solving of a high order.* 大猩猩是高智商动物, 解决难题的能力属高等. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

9 A religious **order** is a group of monks or nuns who live according to a particular set of rules. 修道会. N-COUNT

10 People who belong to a particular **order** have been given a particular honour or rank by the head of their country as a reward for their services or achievements. 勋章; 勋位. ❖ *...the Order of the Garter.* 嘉德勋章. N-COUNT

11 ➡ 又见 **ordered; law and order, pecking order, point of order.**

12 If you think something is **in order**, you think it should happen or be provided. 应该发生的; 理所当然的. ❖ *It's great to have you back. Congratulations are surely in order!* 你回来就太好了, 当然应该祝贺. PHR

13 If a particular way of behaving or doing something is **the order of the day**, it is very common. 普遍的, 常见的. ❖ *Chaos and the pursuit of power are rapidly becoming the order of the day in political life.* 在政治生活中, 混乱和对权力的追求正迅速变得非常普遍. PHR

14 You use **in the order of** or **of the order of** when mentioning an approximate figure. 大约, 左右. ❖ *They borrowed something in the order of £10 million.* 他们借了大约1,000万镑. PHR-PREP

15 If something is **in good order**, it is in good condition. 状态良好; 运作正常. ❖ *The vessel's safety equipment was not in good order.* 船的安全装置出了些问题. PHR

16 A machine or device that is **in working order** is functioning properly and is not broken. 运作正常. ❖ *...a ten-year-old car that is in perfect working order.* 一辆行走了十年、运行十分正常的汽车. PHR

17 A machine or device that is **out of order** is broken and does not work. 出故障; 无法运作. ❖ *Their phone's out of order.* 他们的电话坏了. PHR

18 If you say that someone or their behaviour is **out of order**, you mean that their behaviour is unacceptable or unfair. (行为)不合适的, 不正当的. ❖ *You don't think the paper's a bit out of order in publishing it?* 你难道不认为报社刊登这篇文章有些不合适吗? PHR INFORMAL

19 ➡ **to put your house in order**: 见 **house**.
➡ **order of magnitude**: 见 **magnitude**.

ˈorder book, order books.

When you talk about the state of a company's **order book** N-COUNT

or **order books**, you are talking about how many orders for their goods the company has. 订货簿; 订货记录. BRITISH

or·dered /ˈɔːdəd/.
An **ordered** society or system is well-organized and has a clear structure. (社会或系统)结构井然的. ADJ-GRADED

or·der·ly /ˈɔːdəli/ **orderlies.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something is done in an **orderly** fashion or manner, it is done in a well organized and controlled way. 有秩序的. ❖ *The organizers guided them in an orderly fashion out of the building.* 组织者井然有序地将他们引领出大楼. ADJ-GRADED
2 Something that is **orderly** is neat and well-arranged. 整洁的; 有条理的; 有秩序的. ❖ *It's a beautiful, clean and orderly city.* 这是个美丽、清洁和有秩序的城市. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **or·der·li·ness** ❖ *...the rather sterile orderliness of temples in Japan.* 日本庙宇颇无生气的整洁有序. N-UNCOUNT
3 An **orderly** is a person who works in a hospital and does jobs that do not require any special training. (医院的)杂工. N-COUNT

or·di·nal num·ber /ˌɔːdɪnəl ˈnʌmbə/ **ordinal numbers.**
An **ordinal number** or an **ordinal** is a word such as 'first', 'third', and 'tenth' that tells you where a particular thing occurs in a sequence of things. 序数词. 比较 **cardinal number**. N-COUNT

or·di·nance /ˈɔːdɪnəns/ **ordinances.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **ordinance** is an official rule or order. 法令, 法规; 条例. N-COUNT FORMAL

or·di·nand /ˈɔːdɪnænd/ **ordinands.**
An **ordinand** is someone who is being trained to be a priest. 受训中牧师, 圣职候选人. N-COUNT

or·di·nari·ly /ˈɔːdɪnərəli, AM -ˈnerɪli/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say what is **ordinarily** the case, you are saying what is normally the case. 通常地, 正常地. ❖ *The streets would ordinarily have been full of people.* 街道通常本应该挤满了人. *...places where the patient does not ordinarily go.* 病人通常不去的地方. ADV

or·di·nary /ˈɔːdɪnri, AM -neri/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Ordinary** people or things are normal and not special or different in any way. 普通的, 平凡的. ❖ *Most ordinary people would agree with me.* 大部分普通人会同意我的观点. *It was just an ordinary weekend.* 那不过是个普通的周末. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone or something as **ordinary**, you mean they are not special or interesting in any way and may be rather dull. 平庸的, 平淡的. ❖ *I'm just a very ordinary, boring normal guy.* 我只不过是个非常平庸、无新意的普通人. ADJ-GRADED
3 Something that is **out of the ordinary** is unusual or different. 不同寻常; 特殊的. ❖ *The boy's knowledge was out of the ordinary.* 这男孩的知识不同寻常. PHR

or·di·na·tion.
➸ 见 **ordain**.

ord·nance /ˈɔːdnəns/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Ordnance refers to military supplies, especially weapons. 军需品, 军备物质. ❖ *...lorries loaded with green boxes of ordnance.* 装载着内藏军备物质的绿色箱子的货车. N-UNCOUNT

ore /ɔː/ **ores.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Ore is rock or earth from which metal can be obtained. 矿石. ❖ *...a huge iron ore mine.* 巨大的铁矿. N-VAR

orega·no /ˌɒrɪˈgɑːnəʊ, AM əˈregənəʊ/.
Oregano is a herb that is used in cooking. 牛至(烹饪用的一种香草). N-UNCOUNT

or·gan /ˈɔːgən/ **organs.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **organ** is a part of your body that has a particular purpose or function, for example your heart or lungs. (人体的)器官. ❖ *...damage to the muscles and internal organs.* 对肌肉和内部器官的损害. N-COUNT
2 An **organ** is a large musical instrument with pipes of different lengths through which air is forced. It has keys and pedals rather like a piano. 风琴, 管风琴. N-COUNT
➸ 又见 **mouth organ**.
◢ **or·gan·ist, organists.** An **organist** is someone who plays the organ. 风琴演奏者, 管风琴演奏者. N-COUNT
3 You refer to a newspaper or organization as the **organ** of the government or another group when it is used by them as a means of giving information or getting things done. (政府或组织的)喉舌, 宣传工具. ❖ *The most powerful organ of government in Scotland is the 'Scottish Office'.* 在苏格兰, 最有影响力的政府喉舌是《苏格兰办公报》. N-COUNT

or·gan·ic /ɔːˈgænɪk/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Organic** methods of farming and gardening use only natural animal and plant products to fertilize the land and control pests and diseases, rather than using chemicals. (与化学肥料相对)使用有机肥料的. ADJ ◢ **or·gani·cal·ly** ❖ *Organically grown vegetables taste totally different.* 使用有机肥料的蔬菜味道完全不同. ADV, ADV with v
2 **Organic** substances are of the sort produced by or found in living things. (物质)有机体的, 有机物的. ❖ *...incorporating organic material into chalky soils.* 将有机物质混合到白垩质土壤中去. ADJ
3 **Organic** change or development happens gradually and naturally rather than suddenly. (与突然的变化或发展相对)循序渐进的, 自然的. ❖ *...to manage the company and supervise its organic growth.* 管理公司并监察其自然发展. ADJ FORMAL
4 If a community or structure is an **organic** whole, each part of it is necessary and is in harmony with the other parts. 构成整体的; 不可分割的. ❖ *City planning treats the city as an organic whole.* 城市规划将城市当做一个有机整体. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

O

or·gani·sa·tion /ˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃən/.
➸ 见 **organization**.

or·gani·sa·tion·al /ˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃənəl/.
➸ 见 **organization**.

or·gan·ise /ˈɔːgənaɪz/.
➸ 见 **organize**.

or·gan·is·er /ˈɔːgənaɪzə/.
➸ 见 **organize**.

or·gan·ism /ˈɔːgənɪzəm/ **organisms.** ♦♦◇◇◇
An **organism** is an animal or plant, especially one that is so small that you cannot see it without using a microscope. 有机体; 生物(尤指微生物). ❖ *Not all chemicals normally present in living organisms are harmless.* 并不是所有在活着的生物体内的化学物质都无害. N-COUNT

or·gani·za·tion /ˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **organizations;** 又拼作 **organisation**. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 An **organization** is an official group of people, for example a political party, a business, a charity, or a club. 组织; 机构. ❖ *Most of these specialized schools are provided by voluntary organizations.* 大多数这样的专门学校是由自愿组织提供的. *...the International Labour Organisation.* 国际劳工组织. N-COUNT ◢ **or·gani·za·tion·al** ❖ *This problem needs to be dealt with at an organizational level.* 这个问题需要在机构层面上处理. ADJ ADJ n
2 The **organization** of an event or activity involves making all the necessary arrangements for it. 组织; 筹办; 统筹. ❖ *Several of the projects have been delayed by poor organisation.* 好几个计划已经因组织不力而被耽搁了. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **organizational** ❖ *Evelyn's excellent organisational skills were soon spotted by her employers.* 伊芙琳出色的组织才能很快被她的老板们发现. ADJ ADJ n
3 The **organization** of something is the way in which its different parts are arranged or relate to each other. 组织; 架构; 编排. ❖ *The organization of the book leaves something to be desired.* 这本书的编排仍有商榷之处. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **organizational** ❖ *The police now recognise that big organisational changes are needed.* 警方现在意识到需要作大的机构改革. ADJ ADJ n

or·gan·ize /ˈɔːgənaɪz/ **organizes, organizing, organized;** [英]又拼作 **organise**. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **organize** an event or activity, you make sure that the necessary arrangements are made. 组织; 安排. ❖ *We all decided to organize a concert for Easter.* 我们一致决定为复活节筹办一次音乐会. *...a two-day meeting organised by the United Nations.* 由联合国组织的为期两天的会议. VB, V n ◢ **-organized** ❖ *...student-organized* COMB

seminars. 由学生组织的研讨会. ◢ **or·gan·iz·er** /'ɔːgənaɪzə/ **organizers** N-COUNT ❖ *...Jack Cunningham, Labour's campaign organiser.* 杰克·坎宁安,工党选举组织人. *She was a good organiser.* 她是个很好的组织者.

2 ➻ 又见 **personal organizer**.

3 If you **organize** something that someone wants or needs, you make sure that it is provided. 准备,筹备. VB V n ❖ *He rang his wife and asked her to organize coffee and sandwiches.* 他给妻子打电话,让她准备咖啡和三明治.

4 If you **organize** a set of things, you arrange them in an ordered way or give them a structure. 有条理地编排;使井然有序. VB ❖ *He began to organize his materials.* 他开始编排材料. V n

5 If you **organize** yourself, you plan your work and activities in an ordered efficient way. 规划;使(自己)有条理. VB ❖ *...changing the way you organize yourself.* 改变你为自己安排的方式. V pron-refl *I'm sure you don't need me to organize you.* 我确信你不需要我帮你规划吧. V n

6 If someone **organizes** workers or if workers **organize**, they form a group or society such as a trade union in order to have more power. (使)组织起来. V-ERG ❖ *...helping to organize women working abroad.* 帮助组织在国外工作的妇女. V n Also V

or·gan·ized /'ɔːgənaɪzd/; 又拼作 **organised**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 An **organized** activity or group involves a number of people doing something together in a structured way, rather than doing it by themselves. 有组织的. ADJ ADJ n ❖ *...organised groups of art thieves.* 有组织的盗窃艺术品的团伙. *...organised religion.* 有组织的宗教.

2 Someone who is **organized** plans their work and activities efficiently. 有条理的;效率高的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *These people are very efficient, very organized and excellent time managers.* 这些人效率高,条理好,非常会安排时间.

ˌorganized 'crime; 又拼作 **organised crime**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Organized crime is criminal activity such as the production and sale of illegal drugs which involves large numbers of people and is centrally organized. 有组织犯罪,集团犯罪. N-UNCOUNT

or·gan·za /ɔː'gænzə/.

Organza is a thin stiff fabric made of silk, cotton, or an artificial fibre. (由丝、棉或人造纤维制成的)硬薄纱. N-UNCOUNT

or·gasm /'ɔːgæzəm/ **orgasms**. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **orgasm** is the moment of greatest pleasure and excitement in sexual activity. 性高潮. N-VAR ◢ **or·gas·mic** /ɔː'gæzmɪk/ ADJ ❖ *...deep orgasmic pleasure.* 性高潮带来的强烈快感.

or·gi·as·tic /ˌɔːdʒi'æstɪk/.

An **orgiastic** event is one in which people enjoy themselves in an extreme uncontrolled way. 狂欢的. ADJ ADJ n ❖ *...an orgiastic party.* 狂欢集会.

orgy /'ɔːdʒi/ **orgies**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **orgy** is a party in which people behave in a very uncontrolled way, especially one involving sexual activity. (尤指纵欲的)狂欢宴会. N-COUNT ❖ *...a drunken orgy.* 纵酒狂欢宴会.

2 You can refer to an activity as an **orgy** to emphasize that it is done to an excessive extent. 放纵;无节制行为. N-COUNT with supp PRAGMATICS ❖ *The rioters were engaged in an orgy of destruction.* 暴徒们大肆破坏.

ori·ent /'ɔːrient/ **orients, orienting, oriented;** 又可作 **orientate**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **orient** yourself to a new situation or course of action, you learn about it and prepare to deal with it. 使熟悉;使适应. VB FORMAL ❖ *...orienting students to new ways of thinking.* 使学生熟悉新思维方式. V n towards/to *Anxiety comes from not being able to orient yourself in your own existence.* 焦虑来自于自己未能适应生存环境. V-ing V pron-refl

2 When you **orient** yourself, you find out exactly where you are and which direction you are facing in. 确定方位. VB ❖ *She lay still for a few seconds, trying to orient herself.* 她静静地躺上几秒钟,尝试确定自己的方位. V pron-refl

3 ➻ 又见 **oriented**.

Ori·ent /'ɔːriənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The eastern part of Asia was sometimes referred to as **the Orient**. 东亚;东方国家. N-PROPER the N ❖ *I found my schedule no longer permitted my frequent visits to the Orient.* 我发现自己的时间表安排不能再容许我经常到东方去. LITERARY

ori·en·tal /ˌɔːri'entəl/ **orientals**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Oriental** means coming from or associated with eastern Asia, especially China and Japan. 东方的,东亚的(尤指中国和日本). ADJ ❖ *...oriental carpets.* 东方地毯.

2 Some people refer to people from eastern Asia, especially China or Japan as **Orientals**; a use which some people find offensive. 东方人,东亚人(尤指中国人和日本人—有人认为冒犯). N-COUNT

ori·en·tal·ist /ˌɔːri'entəlɪst/ **orientalists**.

An **orientalist** is someone from the West who studies the language, culture, history, or customs of countries in eastern Asia. 东方学学者(研究东亚语言、文化、历史和风俗的西方人). N-COUNT

ori·en·tate /'ɔːrienteɪt/.

➻ 见 **orient**.

ori·en·tat·ed /'ɔːrienteɪtɪd/.

➻ 见 **oriented**.

-orientated /-ɔːrienteɪtɪd/.

-orientated means the same as **-oriented**. 义同-oriented. COMB

ori·en·ta·tion /ˌɔːrien'teɪʃən/ **orientations**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you talk about the **orientation** of an organization or country, you are talking about the kinds of aims and interests it has. (机构或国家的)定位,定向. N-VAR with supp ❖ *...a marketing orientation.* 市场定位.

2 Someone's **orientation** is their basic beliefs or preferences. 基本信仰;偏好;取向. N-VAR supp N ❖ *...discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation.* 以性取向为基础的歧视.

3 **Orientation** is basic information or training that is given to people starting a new job or course. (迎接新雇员或学生的)迎新培训,迎新会. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...a one-day orientation session.* 为期一天的迎新会.

4 The **orientation** of a structure or object is the direction it faces. 方向,方位. N-COUNT

ori·ent·ed /'ɔːrientɪd/; 又可作 **orientated**. ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone **is oriented towards** or **oriented to** a particular thing or person, they are mainly concerned with that thing or person. 有取向的;倾向于...的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ towards/to n ❖ *Most students here are oriented to computers.* 这里的大部分学生都倾向于学电脑.

-oriented /-ɔːrientɪd/; 又可作 **-orientated**.

-oriented is added to nouns and adverbs to form adjectives which describe what someone or something is primarily interested in or concerned with. (与名词或副词连结成形容词)以...为导向的;倾向于...的. COMB ❖ *...a market-oriented economy.* 市场型经济.

ori·ent·eer·ing /ˌɔːrien'tɪərɪŋ/.

Orienteering is a sport in which people run from one place to another, using a compass and a map to guide them between points that are marked along the route. 野外定向比赛,定向越野赛. N-UNCOUNT

ori·fice /'ɒrɪfɪs, AM 'ɔːr-/ **orifices**.

An **orifice** is an opening, especially one in your body such as your mouth. (尤指身体上的)孔,穴. N-COUNT FORMAL

ori·ga·mi /ˌɒrɪ'gɑːmi, AM ˌɔːr-/.

Origami is the craft of folding paper to make models. 折纸工艺. N-UNCOUNT

ori·gin /'ɒrɪdʒɪn, AM 'ɔːr-/ **origins**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You can refer to the beginning, cause, or source of something as its **origin** or **origins**. 开端、起源,来源. N-COUNT ❖ *...theories about the origin of life.* 有关生命起源的理论. *...many drugs which have their origins in herbs.* 许多源自草药的药物.

2 Your **origin** or **origins** is the country, race, or social class of your parents or ancestors. 出身,身世;血统. N-COUNT also of/in N ❖ *...people of Asian origin.* 亚裔人. *...their country of origin.* 他们的原籍所在国.

origi·nal /ə'rɪdʒɪnəl/ **originals**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **original** when referring to something that existed at the beginning of a process or activity, or the ADJ det ADJ

characteristics that something had when it began or was made. 原先的,最初的,起初的. ❖ *The original plan was to hold an indefinite stoppage.* 原来的计划是无限期停工.
2 If something such as a document, work of art, or piece of writing is an **original**, it is not a copy or a later version. (文件、艺术品、文字作品等的)原件,原作,原稿. ❖ *Copy the questionnaire and send the original to your employer.* 把调查问卷复印,并将原件送交给你的雇主. N-COUNT
3 An **original** piece of writing or music was written recently and has not been published or performed before. (文字或音乐作品)首创的,原创的. ❖ *...its policy of commissioning original work.* 委托编写原创作品的政策. ADJ
4 If you describe someone or their work as **original**, you mean that they are very imaginative and have new ideas. 创新的; 有创意的. ❖ *...a chef with an original touch.* 有独创风格的厨师. ◢ **origi·nal·ity** /əˌrɪdʒɪ'nælɪti/ ❖ *He was capable of writing things of startling originality.* 他能够写出极有创意的作品. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
5 If you read or sing something **in the original** or, for example, **in the original French**, you read or sing it in the language it was written in, rather than a translation. 用原著(或原唱)语言; 未经翻译. PHR

origi·nal·ly /ə'rɪdʒɪnəli/. ♦♦♦◊◊
When you say what happened **originally**, you are saying what happened when something began or came into existence, often to contrast it with what happened later. 最初,原先. ❖ *France originally refused to sign the treaty.* 法国最初拒绝签订该条约. ADV ADV with v, ADV with cl/group

oˌriginal 'sin.
According to some Christians, **original sin** is the wickedness that all human beings are born with. (基督教义中的)原罪. N-UNCOUNT

origi·nate /ə'rɪdʒɪneɪt/ **originates, originating, originated.** ♦♦◊◊◊
When something **originates** or when someone **originates** it, it begins to happen or exist. 起源,发源,发端于; 创建. ❖ *All carbohydrates originate from plants.* 所有的碳水化合物都源于植物. *I suppose no one has any idea who originated the story?* 我想大家都不知道谁创作了这个故事吧. ◢ **origi·na·tor, originators** ❖ *...Mick Jagger, one of the originators of National Music Day.* 米克·贾格尔,全国音乐日的发起人之一. V-ERG FORMAL V prep/adv V n N-COUNT

or·na·ment /'ɔːnəmənt/ **ornaments.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 An **ornament** is an attractive object that you display in your home or garden. (家中或花园里的)装饰物,点缀品. ◢ **or·na·men·tal** ❖ *...ornamental trees.* 有装饰物的树. N-COUNT ADJ
2 Decorations and patterns on a building or a piece of furniture can be referred to as **ornament** or **ornamentation**. (建筑或家具上的)装饰,摆设. ◢ **ornamental** ❖ *...ornamental plaster mouldings.* 装饰用的石膏墙线. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ADJ-GRADED

or·na·men·ta·tion /ˌɔːnəmen'teɪʃən/.
➡ 见 **ornament.**

or·na·ment·ed /'ɔːnəmentɪd/.
If something is **ornamented** with attractive objects or patterns, it is decorated with them. 以…装饰的,以…点缀的. ❖ *It had a high ceiling, ornamented with plaster fruits and flowers.* 它的天花板很高,上面装饰着石膏水果和花朵. ADJ-GRADED

or·nate /ɔː'neɪt/. ♦◊◊◊◊
An **ornate** building or object is decorated with complicated patterns or carvings. 装饰华丽的. ❖ *...an ornate iron staircase.* 装饰华丽的铁楼梯. ◢ **or·nate·ly** ❖ *...the ornately carved doors.* 雕刻华丽的门. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

or·ni·thol·ogy /ˌɔːnɪ'θɒlədʒi/.
Ornithology is the study of birds. 鸟类学. ◢ **or·ni·tho·logi·cal** /ˌɔːnɪθə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...the Hampshire Ornithological Society.* 汉普郡鸟类研究会. ◢ **or·ni·tholo·gist, ornithologists.** ❖ *That area is an ornithologist's paradise.* 那个地区是鸟类研究者的天堂. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ADJ ADJ n N-COUNT

or·phan /'ɔːfən/ **orphans, orphaned.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 An **orphan** is a child whose parents are dead. 孤儿. ❖ *He was left an orphan at the age of twelve.* 他在十二岁时成为孤儿. N-COUNT
2 If a child **is orphaned**, their parents die, or their remaining parent dies. (使)沦为孤儿. ❖ *Jones was orphaned at the age of ten.* 琼斯在十岁时沦为孤儿. V-PASSIVE no cont be V-ed

or·phan·age /'ɔːfənɪdʒ/ **orphanages.** ♦◊◊◊◊
An **orphanage** is a place where orphans live and are looked after. 孤儿院. N-COUNT

ortho·dox /'ɔːθədɒks/. ♦♦◊◊◊
1 **Orthodox** beliefs, methods, or systems are ones which are accepted or used by most people. (信仰、方法或系统等)正统的; 普遍赞成的; 普遍使用的. ❖ *Payne gained a reputation for sound, if orthodox, views.* 佩恩的观点虽有些正统,但却合理,这为他博得了名声. *...orthodox police methods.* 普遍使用的警方手段. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone as **orthodox**, you mean that they hold the older and more traditional ideas of their religion or party. 正统的,传统的. ❖ *...orthodox Jews.* 正统的犹太教徒. ADJ
3 The **Orthodox** churches are Christian churches in Eastern Europe which separated from the western church in the eleventh century. (东欧的基督教派)东正教的. ADJ

O

ortho·doxy /'ɔːθədɒksi/ **orthodoxies.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 An **orthodoxy** is an accepted view about something. 正统的观点; 被普遍接受的观点. ❖ *These ideas rapidly became the new orthodoxy in linguistics.* 这些观念迅速成为语言学中普遍接受的新观念. N-VAR
2 The old traditional beliefs of a religion, political party, or philosophy can be referred to as **orthodoxy**. (宗教的)正统教派; (政党或哲学的)正宗思想. ❖ *...a return to Marxist orthodoxy.* 回到正统的马克思主义. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ortho·paedic /ˌɔːθə'piːdɪk/; 又拼作 **orthopedic.**
Orthopaedic means relating to problems affecting people's joints and spines. 矫形外科,整形外科. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

os·cil·late /'ɒsɪleɪt/ **oscillates, oscillating, oscillated.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 If an object **oscillates**, it moves repeatedly from one position to another and back again, or keeps getting bigger and smaller. 摇摆不定; 摆动. ❖ *I checked to see if the needle indicating volume was oscillating.* 我查看指示音量的指针是否在摇摆. ◢ **os·cil·la·tion** /ˌɒsɪ'leɪʃən/ **oscillations** ❖ *Some oscillation of the fuselage had been noticed on early flights.* 机身的某种晃动在早期的飞行中就觉察到了. VB TECHNICAL V N-VAR
2 If something **oscillates** between one amount or value and another, there is a frequent or regular increase or decrease in its value. (量或数值)上下浮动,波动. ❖ *The lira oscillated between 840 and 850 lire to the mark.* 里拉对马克的比率在840到850比1之间浮动. ◢ **oscillation** ❖ *...oscillations in world temperature.* 世界温度的上下波动. VB no passive TECHNICAL V between pl-amount Also V N-VAR
3 If you **oscillate** between two moods, attitudes, or types of behaviour, you keep changing from the one to the other and back again. (情绪、态度或行为)波动; 踌躇,犹豫不决. ❖ *Kelly just stood there, suddenly oscillating between anger and guilt.* 凯利只是站在那里,突然间不知是愤怒还是内疚. ◢ **oscillation** ❖ *...his own oscillation between hope and despair.* 他自己在希望和绝望之间的徘徊. VB no passive FORMAL V between n and n N-UNCOUNT

os·mo·sis /ɒs'məʊsɪs/.
Osmosis is the process by which a liquid passes through a thin piece of solid substance such as the roots of a plant. (液体的)渗透. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

os·si·fy /'ɒsɪfaɪ/ **ossifies, ossifying, ossified.**
If an idea, system, or organization **ossifies** or if something **ossifies** it, it becomes fixed and difficult to change; used showing disapproval. (观点、系统或机构等)(使)僵化,(使)难有变化. ❖ *It reckons that rationing would ossify the farm industry.* 它认为配给制会使农场业变得僵化. V-ERG V PRAGMATICS FORMAL V n

os·ten·sible /ɒ'stensɪbəl/. ♦◊◊◊◊
Ostensible is used to describe something that seems to be true or is officially stated to be true, but about which you or other people have doubts. 貌似真实的; 表面上的. ❖ *The ostensible purpose of these meetings was to gather information.* 这些会议的公开目的是收集信息. ◢ **os·ten·sibly** /ɒ'stensɪbli/ ADJ ADJ n FORMAL ADV

❖ ...*such ostensibly independent organisations.* 这类貌似独立的机构.

os·ten·ta·tion /ˌɒstenˈteɪʃən/.
If you describe someone's behaviour as **ostentation**, you are criticizing them for doing things or buying things purely in order to impress people. 炫耀, 卖弄. ❖ ...*the excess and ostentation of the 1980s.* 20世纪80年代的无节制和炫耀. N-UNCOUNT [PRAGMATICS] FORMAL

O

os·ten·ta·tious /ˌɒstenˈteɪʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something or someone as **ostentatious**, you disapprove of them because their content, appearance, or behaviour is intended to impress people with its wealth and importance. (人或物等)卖弄的, 炫耀的, 讲排场的. ❖ ...*an ostentatious wedding reception.* 铺张的婚礼招待会. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS] ◢ **os·ten·ta·tious·ly** ❖ *Her servants were similarly, if less ostentatiously attired.* 她的仆人们的穿着同样炫耀, 只是略逊一些. ADV-GRADED
2 You can describe an action or behaviour as **ostentatious** when it is done in an exaggerated way to attract people's attention. (行为或动作)卖弄的, 炫耀的, 惹人注目的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ostentatiously** ❖ *Harry stopped under a street lamp and ostentatiously began inspecting the contents of his bag.* 哈里在街灯下停住, 开始惹人注目地检查包里的东西. ADV-GRADED

os·teo·path /ˈɒstiəpæθ/ **osteopaths.**
An **osteopath** is a person who treats illnesses by massaging people's bodies and bending them in different ways, especially in order to reduce pain or stiffness. 正骨医师. N-COUNT

os·teo·po·ro·sis /ˌɒstiəupəˈrəusɪs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Osteoporosis is a condition in which your bones lose calcium and become more likely to break. 骨质疏松. N-UNCOUNT

os·tra·cize /ˈɒstrəsaɪz/ **ostracizes, ostracizing, ostracized;** [英]又拼作 **ostracise**.
If someone **is ostracized**, people deliberately behave in an unfriendly way towards them and do not allow them to take part in any of their social activities. (被)排除在外, (被)排斥. ❖ *She claims she's being ostracized by some members of her local community.* 她声称自己正受到当地社区某些人的排斥. VB: usu passive FORMAL be V-ed ◢ **os·tra·cism** ❖ ...*incurring ostracism from their families.* 招致家庭成员的排斥. N-UNCOUNT

os·trich /ˈɒstrɪtʃ, AM ˈɔːst-/ **ostriches.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **ostrich** is a very large African bird that cannot fly. 鸵鸟. N-COUNT

oth·er /ˈʌðə/ **others.** ◆◆◆◆◆
When **other** follows the determiner **an**, it is written as one word. other在限定词an后写作another. 见 **another**.
1 You use **other** to refer to an additional thing or person of the same type as one that has been mentioned or is known about. 另外的, 其他的. ❖ *They were just like any other young couple.* 他们不过和其他年轻夫妇一样. *The communiqué gave no other details.* 公报没有给出其他任何细节. ADJ: det ADJ, ADJ n
➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Four crewmen were killed, one other was injured.* 四名船员死亡, 另外一名受伤. PRON
2 You use **other** to indicate that something is not the thing already mentioned, but something else. 其他的, 别的. ❖ *Calls cost 36p per minute cheap rate and 48p per minute at all other times.* 打电话在廉价时段是36便士一分钟, 而在所有其他时间都是48便士一分钟. ADJ: det ADJ, ADJ n
➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Some of these methods will work. Others will not.* 这些方法中有些会行得通, 而其他一些就行不通. PRON
3 You use **other** to refer to the second of two things or people when the identity of the first is already known or understood, or has already been mentioned. (两者中的)另一个. ❖ *The Captain was at the other end of the room.* 队长在房间的另一端. ADJ: det ADJ
➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Almost everybody had a cigarette in one hand and a martini in the other.* 几乎每个人都一只手拿着香烟, 另一只手端着马蒂尼酒. PRON
4 You use **other** at the end of a list or a group of examples, to refer generally to people or things like the ones just mentioned. 其他类似的. ❖ ...*shops, restaurants and other amenities.* 商店、饭馆以及其他生活便利设施. ADJ: det ADJ, ADJ n
➩ Also a pronoun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*the new physics and astronomy of Copernicus, Galileo, and others.* 哥白尼、伽利略和其他科学家所从事的新物理学和天文学. PRON
5 You use **other** to refer to the rest of the people or things in a group, when you are talking about one particular person or thing. (某一组之中)其他的, 其余的. ❖ *When the other pupils were taken to an exhibition, he was left behind.* 其他学生被带去参加一个展览会, 他却被留了下来. ADJ: det ADJ, ADJ n
➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Aubrey's on his way here, with the others.* 奥布里和其他人一起正在来这里的路上. PRON
6 **Other** people are people in general, excluding yourself or the particular person you have mentioned. (除自己或所谈及的人之外)别的, 其他的. ❖ *She likes to be with other people.* 她喜欢和其他人在一起. ADJ: ADJ n
➩ **Others** means the same as **other people.** 义同 other people. PRON
7 You use expressions like **among other** things or **among others** to indicate that there are several more facts, things, or people like the one or ones mentioned, but that you do not intend to mention them all. 除了别的以外; 包括. ❖ *His travels took him to Dublin, among other places.* 除了到过其他地方, 他还到过都柏林旅行. PHR [PRAGMATICS]
8 You use **every other** to emphasize that you are referring to all the rest of the people or things in a group. (强调同一群体中的)其他所有的. ❖ *The same will apply in every other country.* 这同样适用于其他所有国家. PHR [PRAGMATICS]
9 You use **other than** after a negative statement to say that the person, item, or thing that follows is the only exception to the statement. (用于否定陈述句之后)除了. ❖ *She makes no reference to any feminist work other than her own.* 她除了提到自己的书之外, 没有提及其他女权主义作家的作品. PHR
10 You use **other** in informal expressions of time such as **the other day, the other evening,** or **the other week** to refer to a day, evening, or week in the recent past. (非正式)不久前的(一天、一个晚上、一个星期). ❖ *I rang her the other day.* 我前几天给她打过电话. *The other evening we had a party.* 前不久的一个晚上我们举行了一次聚会. ADJ: the ADJ n
11 If something happens, for example, **every other day** or **every other month,** it does not happen every day or month, but on one day or in one month and then every second day or month after that. 每隔(一日、一个月). PHR
12 You use **none other than** and **no other than** to emphasize the name of a person or thing when something about that person or thing is surprising in a particular situation. (强调出乎意料)正是; 原来是. ❖ *The manager was none other than his son.* 经理原来是他的儿子. PHR [PRAGMATICS]
13 You use **nothing other than** and **no other than** to emphasize that a course of action, decision, or description is the only one possible in a particular situation. 除...别无...; 只有. ❖ *Nothing other than an immediate custodial sentence could be justified.* 只有作出马上监禁的判决才有可能说得过去. PHR [PRAGMATICS]
14 You use **or other** in expressions like **somehow or other** and **someone or other** to indicate that you cannot or do not want to be more precise about the information that you are giving. (不想作出确切说明)某一, 某些. ❖ *I was going to have him called away from the house on some pretext or other.* 我准备以某种借口让人将他叫出屋外. PHR
15 ➻ **one after the other**: 见 **after**.
➻ **each other**: 见 **each**.
➻ your **other half**: 见 **half**.
➻ **one or other**: 见 **one**.
➻ **this, that, and the other**: 见 **this**.
➻ **in other words**: 见 **word**.

oth·er·ness /ˈʌðənəs/.
Otherness is the quality that someone or something has which is different from yourself or from the things that you have experienced. 不同之处, 相异性. ❖ *I like the otherness of men's minds and bodies.* 我喜欢男人与我在思想和身体上的不同之处. N-UNCOUNT

other·wise /ˈʌðəwaɪz/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You use **otherwise** after stating a situation or fact, in order to say what the result or consequence would be if ADV, ADV with cl

this situation or fact was not the case. 否则, 不然的话. ❖ *I'm lucky that I'm interested in school work, otherwise I'd go mad.* 我很幸运, 对学校功课感兴趣, 否则我会发疯的. *She must not think of them, otherwise she would cry.* 她一定不要想他们, 否则她会哭的.

2 You use **otherwise** before stating the general condition or quality of something, when you are also mentioning an exception to this general condition or quality. 除了...之外; 在其他方面. ❖ *...a blue and gold caravan, slightly travel-stained but otherwise in good condition.* 一辆稍微在旅程中弄脏但车况良好的蓝金色旅行车. ADV / ADV group

3 You use **otherwise** to refer in a general way to actions or situations that are very different from, or the opposite to, your main statement. 不同地; 相反地. ❖ *Take approximately 60mg up to four times a day, unless advised otherwise by a doctor.* 除非医生有别的建议, 每天四次服大约60毫克的药. ADV / ADV with v / WRITTEN

4 You use **otherwise** to indicate that other ways of doing something are possible in addition to the way already mentioned. 另外; 用别的方法. ❖ *Do your best to avoid bruising or otherwise damaging them.* 尽量避免碰伤或损害它们. ADV / ADV before v

5 You use **or otherwise** or **and otherwise** to refer to something which contrasts with the preceding word. 或相反, 或其反面. ❖ *It was for the police to assess the validity or otherwise of the evidence.* 应该由警方来评定证据是否有效. PHR

ˌother-ˈworldly.

Other-worldly means more concerned with spiritual matters than with daily life. 超脱世俗的; 超凡入圣的. ❖ *They encourage an image of Tibet as an other-worldly sort of place.* 他们鼓励大家把西藏描绘成一个超脱世俗的地方. ADJ-GRADED

OTT /ˌəʊ tiː ˈtiː/.

If you describe something as **OTT**, you mean that it is exaggerated and extreme. **OTT** is an abbreviation for 'over the top'. 夸张的, 极度的. over the top的缩写形式. ❖ *...an OTT comedy cabaret revue.* 一出夸张的歌舞滑稽剧. ADJ-GRADED / INFORMAL

ot·ter /ˈɒtə/ otters. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **otter** is a small animal with brown fur, short legs, and a long tail. Otters swim well and eat fish. 水獭. N-COUNT

ouch /aʊtʃ/.

People say '**ouch**' when they suddenly feel pain. (因疼痛)哎哟. ❖ *She was barefoot and stones dug into her feet. 'Ouch, ouch,' she cried.* 她光着脚, 石头硌脚. '哎哟, 哎哟,' 她叫道. EXCLAM

ought /ɔːt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **ought to** to say that you think that it is morally right to do a particular thing or behave in a particular way or that it is morally right for a situation to exist, especially when giving or asking for advice or opinions. (表示在道义上)应该. ❖ *You've got a good wife. You ought to take care of her.* 你有个好妻子, 你应该爱护她. *Do you think I ought to stay with him?* 你觉得我应该和他在一起吗? PHR-MODAL / PRAGMATICS

2 You use **ought to** when saying that you think it is a good idea and important for you or someone else to do a particular thing, especially when giving or asking for advice or opinions. (因很正确和重要)应该. ❖ *You ought to ask a lawyer's advice.* 你应该向一位律师咨询. PHR-MODAL / PRAGMATICS

3 You use **ought to have** with a past participle to indicate that although it was best or correct for someone to do something in the past, they did not actually do it. (后接过去分词)本应该. ❖ *I realize I ought to have told you about it.* 我认识到我本来应该把这事告诉你的. PHR-MODAL

4 You use **ought to** when politely telling someone that you must do something, for example that you must leave. (礼貌地说)必须. ❖ *I think I ought to go.* 我想我必须走了. PHR-MODAL / PRAGMATICS

5 You use **ought to** to indicate that you expect something to be the case or you expect something to happen. (表示期望)应该. You use **ought to have** to indicate that you expect something to have happened already. (表示推测)应该已经. ❖ *'This ought to be fun,' he told Alex, eyes gleaming.* '这应该很有趣,' 他告诉亚历克斯道, 眼睛熠熠发光. PHR-MODAL

6 You use **ought to** to indicate that you think that something should be the case, but might not be. (表示推测, 但事实不一定如此)应该. ❖ *This news ought to send a shiver down John Major's spine.* 这条新闻应该会令约翰·梅杰脊梁发寒. PHR-MODAL

7 You use **ought to** to indicate that you think that something has happened because of what you know about the situation, but you are not certain. (根据所知情况推测, 但不确定)应该. ❖ *He ought to have reached the house some time ago.* 他应该在一段时间以前就已经到了那座房子. PHR-MODAL

8 You use **ought to have** with a past participle to indicate that something was expected to happen or be the case, but it did not happen or was not the case. (后接过去分词, 表示期望发生, 但并未发生)本应该, 本当. ❖ *Basically the system ought to have worked.* 从根本上说, 该系统本应该起作用的. PHR-MODAL

oughtn't /ˈɔːtənt/.

Oughtn't is a spoken form of **ought not**. ought not 的缩略形式.

ounce /aʊns/ ounces. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **ounce** is a unit of weight used in Britain and the USA. There are sixteen ounces in a pound and one ounce is equal to 28.35 grams. 盎司 (英美重量单位, 等于十六分之一磅, 28.35克). N-COUNT / num N

2 You can refer to a very small amount of something, such as a quality or characteristic, as an **ounce**. 少量, 少许. ❖ *I spent every ounce of energy trying to hide.* 我竭尽全力来掩藏. N-SING

3 ➞ 又见 **fluid ounce**.

our /aʊə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A speaker or writer uses **our** to indicate that something belongs or relates both to himself or herself and to one or more other people. 我们的. ❖ *We're expecting our first baby.* 我们的第一个孩子快要出生了. *I locked myself out of our apartment.* 我将自己锁在我们的寓所外面了. DET-POSS

2 A speaker or writer sometimes uses **our** to indicate that something belongs or relates to people in general. (泛指)我们的; 人们的. ❖ *The quality of our life depends on keeping well.* 我们的生活质量有赖于身体健康. DET-POSS

3 In non-standard English, speakers sometimes use **our** with the name of a member of their family or a very close friend. (非标准用法, 用于家庭成员或密友姓名之前)我家的, 我的. ❖ *Our Barry had a habit of doing that sort of thing.* 我家的巴里习惯做那样的事情. DET-POSS / SPOKEN

ours /aʊəz/. ◆◆◇◇◇

A speaker or writer uses **ours** to refer to something that belongs or relates both to himself or herself and to one or more other people. 我们的. ❖ *There are few strangers in a town like ours.* 像我们这样的小镇上鲜有陌生人. PRON-POSS

our·self /aʊəˈself/.

Ourself is sometimes used instead of 'ourselves' when it clearly refers to a singular subject. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. (在明确指单数主语时用作代替ourselves, 有人认为这种用法不正确)我们自己. ❖ *...the way we think of ourself and others.* 我们考虑自己和他人的方式. PRON-REFL / v PRON, prep PRON

our·selves /aʊəˈselvz/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A speaker or writer uses **ourselves** to refer to himself or herself and one or more other people as a group. **Ourselves** is used as the object of a verb or preposition when the subject refers to the same people. (作动词或介词的宾语, 与主语指称的人相同)我们自己. ❖ *We sat round the fire to keep ourselves warm.* 我们围坐在火旁来保持温暖. *It was the first time we admitted to ourselves that we were tired.* 这是我们第一次自己承认累了. PRON-REFL / v PRON / prep PRON

2 A speaker or writer sometimes uses **ourselves** to refer to people in general. **Ourselves** is used as the object of a verb or preposition when the subject refers to the same people. (作动词或介词的宾语, 用于统称)我们自己, 人们自己. ❖ *When we exert ourselves our heart rate increases.* 我们竭尽全力时心跳频率会加快. PRON-REFL / v PRON, prep PRON

3 You use **ourselves** to emphasize a first person plural subject. In more formal English, **ourselves** is sometimes PRON-REFL / PRAGMATICS

O

used instead of 'us' as the object of a verb or preposition, for emphasis. (强调第一人称复数主语，或代替us作动词或介词的宾语，表示强调)自己；我们。❖ *Others are feeling just the way we ourselves would feel in the same situation.* 其他人的感受和我们在同样情形下的感受一样。

4 If you say something such as 'We did it **ourselves**', you are indicating that the people you are referring to did it, rather than anyone else. 我们亲自，我们本人。 PRON-REFL

O

oust /aust/ **ousts, ousting, ousted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone **is ousted** from a position of power or from a job or place, they are forced to leave it. (被)赶下台；(被)罢免；(被)驱逐。❖ *They tried to oust him in a parliamentary vote of no confidence.* 他们试图以国会的不信任投票的方式赶他下台。 VB be V-ed FORMAL V n
◢ **oust·ing** ❖ *...the ousting of Mr Perez.* 对佩雷斯先生的罢免。 N-UNCOUNT

out 1 adverb uses 副词用法

out /aut/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When something is in a particular place and you take it **out**, you remove it from that place. 向外(取出)；(从...里)出来。❖ *Carefully pull out the centre pages.* 小心地撕下中间页。 *He took out his notebook.* 他拿出笔记本。 ADV ADV after v

2 You can use **out** to indicate that you are talking about the situation outside, rather than inside buildings. 在室外，在户外。❖ *It's hot out.* 外面很热。 ADV ADV after v

3 If you are **out**, you are not at home or not at your usual place of work. 在外；不在家；不在办公地点。❖ *I tried to get in touch with you yesterday evening, but I think you were out.* 昨天晚上我试图和你联系，但我想你不在家。 *She had to go out.* 她必须出去一趟。 ADV be ADV, ADV after v

4 If you say that someone is **out** in a particular place, you mean that they are in a different place, usually one far away. 在远处。❖ *The police tell me they've finished their investigations out there.* 警方告诉我说他们在那里的调查已经结束。 *Rosie's husband was now out East.* 罗茜的丈夫去了东方。 ADV ADV adv/prep

5 When the sea or tide goes **out**, the sea moves away from the shore. (海潮)退去，离岸。 ADV ADV after v, be ADV

out 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

out /aut/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If a light or fire is **out** or goes **out**, it is no longer shining or burning. (灯、火)熄灭的。 ADJ v-link ADJ

2 If flowers are **out**, their petals have opened. (花朵)开放的，盛开的。❖ *The cherry blossom was out early in Washington this year.* 今年华盛顿的樱花开得早。 ADJ v-link ADJ
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词。❖ *...when I see the wild flowers coming out.* 当我看到野花盛开的时候。 ADV ADV after v

3 If something such as a book or record is **out**, it is available for people to buy. (图书、唱片等)出版的。❖ *...cover versions of 40 British Number Ones—out now.* 英国首选40本小说的精装本现已出版。 ADJ v-link ADJ
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词。❖ *The HMSO edition came out a week later, priced £13.30.* 皇家文书局的版本一周后出版，价格为13.30镑。 ADV ADV after v

4 If workers are **out**, they are on strike. 罢工。❖ *We've been out for two and a half months and we're not going back until we get what we're asking for.* 我们已经罢工两个半月了，在要求得到满足前，我们不会复工。 ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词。❖ *26 people came out on strike.* 26个人举行了罢工。 ADV ADV after v

5 In a game or sport, if someone is **out**, they can no longer take part either because they are unable to or because they have been defeated. (比赛或运动)出局的，被击败的。❖ *Becker is out of the World Championships in Frankfurt, beaten in straight sets by Agassi.* 贝克在法兰克福世界锦标赛中出局，他是被阿加西直落三局击败的。 ADJ v-link ADJ

6 If you say that a proposal or suggestion is **out**, you mean that it is unacceptable. (提案或建议)不能接受的。 ADJ v-link ADJ

7 If you say that a particular fashion or method is **out**, you mean that it is unfashionable. 不再时髦的，过时的。❖ *Romance is making a comeback. Reality is out.* 浪漫正卷土重来，而现实却风光不再。 ADJ v-link ADJ

8 If you say that a calculation or measurement is **out**, you mean that it is incorrect. (计算)不正确的，错误的。❖ *They were only a few inches out.* 它们只差几英寸。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

9 If someone is **out** to do something, they intend to do it. 打算...的，想要...的。❖ *Most companies these days are just out to make a quick profit.* 而今眼下的大多数公司只想能迅速获利。 ADJ v-link ADJ to-inf INFORMAL

out 3 verb use 动词用法

out /aut/ **outs, outing, outed.**

If a group of people **out** a public figure or famous person, they reveal that person's homosexuality against their wishes. 揭露，公布(同性恋者)。 VB V n
◢ **out·ing** ❖ *The gay and lesbian rights group, Stonewall, sees outing as completely unhelpful.* 男女同性恋权利组织“石墙”认为公布同性恋的行为完全于事无补。 N-UNCOUNT

out 4 preposition uses 介词用法

out of. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you go **out of** a place, you leave it. 离开。❖ *She let him out of the house.* 她让他离开那间房屋。 PHR-PREP

2 If you take something **out of** the container or place where it has been, you remove it. (从...里面)拿出。❖ *I always took my key out of my bag and put it in my pocket.* 我总是从包中取出钥匙，放进衣袋中。 PHR-PREP

3 If you look or shout **out of** a window, you look or shout away from the room where you are towards the outside. (从...里面)向外看(或叫喊)。❖ *He went on staring out of the window.* 他继续盯着窗外。 PHR-PREP

4 If you are **out of** the sun, the rain, or the wind, you are sheltered from it. 免受(太阳、雨或风的侵害)。 PHR-PREP

5 If someone or something gets **out of** a situation, especially an unpleasant one, they are then no longer in it. If they keep **out of** it, they do not start being in it. 脱离(困境)；在...之外。❖ *In the past army troops have relied heavily on air support to get them out of trouble.* 过去，陆军在脱离困境时非常依赖空中支援。 PHR-PREP

6 You can use **out of** to say that someone leaves an institution. 离开(某机构)。❖ *You come out of university and find there are no jobs available.* 你毕业后发现找不到工作。 PHR-PREP

7 If you are **out of** range of something, you are beyond the limits of that range. 在...之外；越出...范围。❖ *Shaun was in the bedroom, out of earshot.* 肖恩在卧室里，听不见。 *By then she was out of sight.* 到那时，她已经无影无踪了。 PHR-PREP

8 You use **out of** to say what emotion or motive causes someone to do something. For example, if you do something **out of** pity, you do it because you pity someone. 出于(某种原因)；因为...❖ *He took up office out of a sense of duty.* 他是出于责任心才担任公职的。 PHR-PREP

9 If you get something such as information or work **out of** someone, you manage to make them give it to you, usually when they are unwilling to give it. (通常在对方不情愿的情况下)从...得到(信息或工作等)。❖ *'Where is she being held prisoner?' I asked. 'Did you get it out of him?'* ‘她被关押在哪儿？’我问道，‘你从他口里套出来没有？’ PHR-PREP

10 If you get pleasure or an advantage **out of** something, you get it as a result of being involved with that thing or making use of it. 从...中(得到快乐或利益等)；利用。❖ *To get the most out of your money, you have to invest.* 要想最充分地利用钱，你必须去投资。 PHR-PREP

11 If you are **out of** something, you no longer have any of it. 没有，无。❖ *We're out of milk.* 我们没有牛奶了。 PHR-PREP

12 If something is made **out of** a particular material, it consists of that material because it has been formed or constructed from it. 从...得来；用...制成。 PHR-PREP

13 You use **out of** to indicate what proportion of a group of things something is true of. For example, if something is true of one **out of** five things, it is true of one fifth of all things of that kind. (表示一组事物中的比例)在...中；从...中。❖ *Two out of five thought the business would be sold privately.* 五个人之中有两个认为这家公司会被私下卖掉。 PHR-PREP

out- /aut-/.

You can use **out-** to form verbs that describe an action as PREFIX

being done better by one person than by another. For example, if you can outswim someone, you can swim further or faster than they can. (用来构成动词)超过, 胜过. ❖ *...a younger brother who always outperformed him.* 总是比他表现得更好的弟弟.

out·age /'aʊtɪdʒ/ **outages.**
An **outage** is a period of time when the electricity supply to a building or area is interrupted, for example because of damage to the cables. The British term is **power cut.** 停电. [英]作power cut. N-COUNT AMERICAN

,out-and-'out.
You use **out-and-out** to emphasize that someone or something has all the characteristics of a particular type of person or thing. 十足的; 不折不扣的. ❖ *The Olympic theme tune 'Amigos para Siempre' proved an out-and-out success.* 事实表明, 奥运主题曲《永远的朋友》获得了极大的成功. ADJ ADJ n

out·back /'aʊtbæk/.
The remote parts of Australia where very few people live are referred to as **the outback.** (澳大利亚偏僻而人口稀少的)内地, 内陆地区. N-SING, the N

out·bid /,aʊt'bɪd/ **outbids, outbidding.**
If you **outbid** someone, you offer more money than they do for something that you both want to buy. 出价高于(某人). ❖ *A developer outbid them at the auction.* 一个开发商在拍卖时出价高于他们. VB V n

out·board /'aʊtbɔːd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
An **outboard** motor is one that you can fix to the back of a small boat. (小船的发动机)装在外侧的, 舷外的. ADJ ADJ n

out·bound /'aʊtbaʊnd/.
An **outbound** flight is one that is leaving or one that is due to leave its place of departure. (航班)即将起飞的, 出港的. ADJ

out·break /'aʊtbreɪk/ **outbreaks.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If there is an **outbreak** of something unpleasant, such as violence or a disease, it suddenly starts to happen. (暴力或疾病等的)爆发, 发生. ❖ *...the outbreak of war in the Middle East.* 中东地区战争的爆发. N-COUNT

out·build·ing /'aʊtbɪldɪŋ/ **outbuildings.**
Outbuildings are small buildings such as barns or stables that are part of a larger property. (粮仓或牲畜棚等的)附属建筑物. N-COUNT

out·burst /'aʊtbɜːst/ **outbursts.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 An **outburst** of an emotion, especially anger, is a sudden strong expression of that emotion. (情感, 尤指怒火的)爆发, 迸发. ❖ *...a spontaneous outburst of cheers and applause.* 欢呼和掌声的自然迸发. *There has been another angry outburst against the new local tax.* 人们又一次对新的地方税收政策爆发出愤怒之情. N-COUNT
2 An **outburst** of violent activity is a sudden period of this activity. (暴力行动的)突然发生, 爆发. ❖ *Five people were reported killed today in a fresh outburst of violence.* 据报道今天有五人在新的一轮暴力事件中死亡. N-COUNT

out·cast /'aʊtkɑːst, -kæst/ **outcasts.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **outcast** is someone who is not accepted by a group of people or by society. 被排斥的人; 被逐出的人; 被遗弃的人. ❖ *All of us felt like social outcasts.* 我们所有人都觉得像是社会的弃儿. N-COUNT

out·class /,aʊt'klɑːs, -'klæs/ **outclasses, outclassing, outclassed.**
1 If you **are outclassed** by someone, they are a lot better than you are at a particular activity. (被)远远超过. ❖ *Mason was outclassed by Lennox Lewis in his tragic last fight at Wembley.* 梅森在文布利举行的悲惨的最后一场比赛中, 远远落后于伦诺克斯·刘易斯. VB be V-ed Also V n
2 If one thing **outclasses** another thing, the first thing is of a much higher quality than the second thing. (质量上)超过. ❖ *These planes are outclassed by the most recent designs from the former Soviet Union.* 这些飞机远逊于前苏联最新设计的飞机. VB be V-ed Also V n

out·come /'aʊtkʌm/ **outcomes.** ♦♦♦◇◇
The **outcome** of an activity, process, or situation is the situation that exists at the end of it. (行动、过程或情况的)结果, 结局. ❖ *It's too early to know the outcome of her illness.* 要知道她的病情的结果现在为时尚早. *I am confident of a successful outcome to the negotiations.* 我对会谈成功充满信心. N-COUNT

out·crop /'aʊtkrɒp/ **outcrops;** [美]又拼作 **outcropping.**
An **outcrop** is a large area of rock sticking out of the ground. 露出地面的岩层. ❖ *...an outcrop of rugged granite.* 崎岖不平的花岗岩岩层. N-COUNT

out·cry /'aʊtkraɪ/ **outcries.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **outcry** is a reaction of strong disapproval and anger shown by the public or media about a recent event. 呐喊; 怒吼; 强烈反对. ❖ *The killing caused an international outcry.* 这次杀戮事件引起国际社会的强烈愤怒. N-VAR

out·dat·ed /,aʊt'deɪtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **outdated**, you mean that you think it is old-fashioned and no longer useful or relevant to modern life. 过时的, 陈旧的. ❖ *...outdated and inefficient factories.* 陈旧、效率低的工厂. ADJ-GRADED

out·did /,aʊt'dɪd/.
Outdid is the past tense of **outdo.** outdo的过去式.

out·dis·tance /,aʊt'dɪstəns/ **outdistances, outdistancing, outdistanced.**
1 If you **outdistance** someone, you are a lot better and more successful than they are at a particular activity over a period of time. 大大优于; 远远超过. ❖ *Ingrid had far outdistanced them as a movie star.* 作为影星, 英格丽远比他们成功. VB V n
2 If you **outdistance** your opponents in contest of some kind, you beat them easily. (比赛中)抛离(对手); 轻松击败. ❖ *...a millionaire businessman who easily outdistanced his major rivals for the nomination.* 一个在提名中轻松击败各主要对手的百万富商. VB V n

out·do /,aʊt'duː/ **outdoes, outdoing, outdid, outdone.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **outdo** someone, you are a lot more successful than they are at a particular activity. 胜过, 优于. ❖ *It was important for me to outdo them, to feel better than they were.* 超过他们, 比他们感觉更好, 对我来说非常重要. VB V n
2 You use **not to be outdone** to introduce an action which someone takes in response to a previous action. (引出对前述动作的回应)不甘落后. ❖ *The guys hire a stripper for the bachelor party. Not to be outdone, Hope and the girls organise their own night out.* 这些男人为单身汉聚会请来了一个脱衣舞女, 霍普和女孩子们也不甘落后, 她们安排自己的晚会. PHR

out·door /,aʊt'dɔː/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Outdoor activities or things happen or are used outside and not in a building. 户外的, 露天的. ❖ *If you enjoy outdoor activities, this is the trip for you.* 如果你喜欢户外活动, 这次旅行很适合你. *...outdoor cafes.* 露天咖啡馆. ADJ ADJ n

out·doors /,aʊt'dɔːz/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something happens **outdoors**, it happens outside in the fresh air rather than in a building. 在户外, 在室外. ❖ *It was warm enough to be outdoors all afternoon.* 天气很暖和, 可以整个下午都留在室外. ADV be ADV, ADV after v
2 You refer to **the outdoors** when talking about work or leisure activities which take place outside away from buildings. 户外工作; 户外活动. ❖ *Life in the great outdoors isn't supposed to be luxurious.* 美好的户外生活不应该很奢侈. N-SING the N

out·er /'aʊtə/. ♦♦◇◇◇
The **outer** parts of something are the parts which contain or enclose the other parts, and which are furthest from the centre. 外围的; 外部的. ❖ *He heard a voice in the outer room.* 他听到外厅里有说话声. *...the outer suburbs of the city.* 城市的远郊. ADJ ADJ n

outer·most /'aʊtəməʊst/.
The **outermost** thing in a group is the one that is furthest from the centre. 离中心最远的; 最外面的. ❖ *...the outermost corners of each room.* 每个房间最靠边的角落. ADJ ADJ n

,outer 'space. ♦◇◇◇◇
Outer space is the area outside the earth's atmosphere N-UNCOUNT

where the other planets and stars are situated. 外太空, 外层空间.

outer·wear /'autəweə/.
Outerwear is clothing that is not worn underneath other clothing. 外衣, 外套. ❖ *...colorful tops designed as outerwear.* 设计为外衣的鲜艳上装. N-UNCOUNT

out·fall /'autfɔːl/ **outfalls.**
An **outfall** is a place where water or waste flows out of a drain, often into the sea. (水的)入海口; (废弃物的)排放口. N-COUNT

O

out·field /'autfiːld/.
In baseball and cricket, the **outfield** is the part of the field that is furthest from the batting area. (棒球或板球的)外场, 外野. N-SING the N

out·field·er /'autfiːldə/ **outfielders.**
In baseball and cricket, the **outfielders** are the players in the part of the field that is furthest from the batting area. (棒球或板球中的)外场手, 外场员. N-COUNT

out·fit /'autfit/ **outfits, outfitting, outfitted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **outfit** is a set of clothes. 一套服装. ❖ *I spent lots of money on smart new outfits for work.* 我花了很多钱买漂亮的上班穿的新服装. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to an organization as an **outfit**. 组织; 团队; 小组. ❖ *We are a professional outfit and we do require payment for our services.* 我们是专业组织, 我们的服务当然要收费. N-COUNT JOURNALISM
3 To **outfit** someone or something means to provide them with equipment for a particular purpose. 为...提供装备; 配置设备. ❖ *I outfitted an attic bedroom as a studio.* 我将阁楼的卧室改装成工作室. VB V n AMERICAN V n with/as n

out·fit·ter /'autfitə/ **outfitters;** 又拼作 **outfitters.**
An **outfitter** or an **outfitters** is a shop that sells clothes and equipment for a specific purpose. (专门的)服装商店, 装备商店. N-COUNT BRITISH

out·flank /ˌaut'flæŋk/ **outflanks, outflanking, outflanked.**
1 In a battle, when one group of soldiers **outflanks** another, it succeeds in moving past the other group in order to be able to attack it from the side. 侧翼包抄. VB V n
2 If you **outflank** someone, you succeed in getting into a position where you can defeat them, for example in an argument. 取得有利位置. ❖ *He outflanked Mr Shamir by promising to be no less tough on security matters.* 他保证在安全问题上不比沙米尔先生更软弱, 这样他就取得了更有利的位置. VB V n

out·flow /'autfləu/ **outflows.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When there is an **outflow** of money or people, a large amount of money or people move from one place to another. (钱或人的)外流, 流出. ❖ *There was a net outflow of about £650m in short-term capital.* 短期资本的净流出约为6.5亿镑. N-COUNT

out·fox /ˌaut'fɒks/ **outfoxes, outfoxing, outfoxed.**
If you **outfox** someone, you defeat them in some way because you are cleverer or more cunning than they are. 以计胜过, 智胜. ❖ *He made a worldwide name outfoxing Franco's censors in the '60s.* 他在60年代因智胜佛朗哥手下的审查员而全球闻名. VB V n

out·going /ˌaut'gəuiŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **outgoing** president, chairman, or minister is one who is going to leave. 即将离任的. ❖ *...the outgoing director of the Edinburgh International Festival.* 即将离任的爱丁堡国际音乐戏剧节主席. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Outgoing** things such as planes, mail, and passengers are leaving or being sent somewhere. 离开的; 向外的. ❖ *All outgoing flights were grounded.* 所有离境的飞机都停飞了. ADJ ADJ n
3 Someone who is **outgoing** is very friendly and likes meeting and talking to people. 性格外向的; 好交际的. ADJ-GRADED

out·goings /'autgəuiŋz/.
Your **outgoings** are the regular amounts of money which you have to spend every week or every month, for example in order to pay your rent or bills. (经常性)开支, 费用. N-PLURAL BRITISH

out·grow /ˌaut'grəu/ **outgrows, outgrowing, outgrew, outgrown.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **outgrow** a piece of clothing, you can no longer wear it because you have grown and are now too big for it. 因长大而使...不合身. ❖ *She outgrew her clothes so rapidly that Patsy was always having to buy new ones.* 她长得太快, 衣服总是不合身, 帕齐只好总要买新衣服. VB V n
2 If you **outgrow** a particular way of behaving or thinking, you change and become more mature, so that you no longer behave or think in that way. 长大而放弃(某种行为或思想). ❖ *The girl may or may not outgrow her interest in fashion.* 女孩子可能会因年龄增长而不再对时尚感兴趣, 也可能不会如此. VB V n

out·growth /'autgrəuθ/ **outgrowths.**
Something that is an **outgrowth** of another thing has developed naturally as a result of it. 自然产物, 自然结果. ❖ *Her first book is an outgrowth of an art project she began in 1988.* 她出版的第一本书是从1988年开始的一项艺术工程的自然产物. N-COUNT

out·gun /ˌaut'gʌn/ **outguns, outgunning, outgunned.**
1 In a battle, if one army **is outgunned**, they are in a very weak position because the opposing army has more or better weapons. (军事战斗中的武器装备)(被)超过, (被)超越. VB be V-ed
2 If you **are outgunned** in a contest, you are beaten because your rival is stronger or better than you. (比赛中) (被)超过, (被)胜过. ❖ *He soon hit top speed to outgun all his rivals in the opening qualifying session.* 在开始的资格赛阶段他很快就达到最快速度而超过所有对手. VB be V-ed V n

out·house /'authaus/ **outhouses.**
1 An **outhouse** is a small building attached to a house or very close to the house, used, for example, for storing things in. 附属建筑, 外围建筑. ❖ *A police appeal for people to search outhouses and gardens came to nothing.* 警方要求人们搜寻附属建筑和花园的呼吁毫无结果. N-COUNT
2 An **outhouse** is an outside toilet. 屋外厕所. N-COUNT AMERICAN

out·ing /'autiŋ/ **outings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **outing** is a short enjoyable trip, usually with a group of people, away from your home, school, or place of work. 短途游玩, 远足. ❖ *...families on a Sunday afternoon outing.* 周日下午短途游玩的家庭. N-COUNT
2 In sport, an **outing** is an occasion when a player competes in a particular contest or competition. (体育)比赛. ❖ *Bedford were beaten at Wakefield in their first league outing since returning to the Second Division.* 贝德福德队在降回到乙级队后的第一场联赛比赛中就在韦克菲尔德落败. N-COUNT
3 ➤➤ 又见 **out 3**.

out·land·ish /aut'lændiʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **outlandish**, you disapprove of it because you think it is very unusual, strange, or unreasonable. (贬义)古怪的; 奇特的. ❖ *They appeared at parties in outlandish clothes.* 他们穿着稀奇古怪的衣服在晚会上出现. ADJ-GRADED

out·last /ˌaut'lɑːst, -'læst/ **outlasts, outlasting, outlasted.**
If one thing **outlasts** another thing, the first thing lives or exists longer than the second. 比...活得长; 比...持久. ❖ *These naturally dried flowers will outlast a bouquet of fresh blooms.* 这些自然干燥的花朵要比一束鲜花更持久. VB no passive V n

out·law /'autlɔː/ **outlaws, outlawing, outlawed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When something **is outlawed**, it is made illegal. (被)宣布违法. ❖ *In 1975, the track was closed down and gambling was outlawed.* 1975年跑道被关闭, 赌博被宣布违法. VB be V-ed Also V n
2 An **outlaw** is a criminal who is hiding from the authorities. 逃犯; 草莽英雄. N-COUNT DATED

out·lay /'autlei/ **outlays.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Outlay is the amount of money that you have to spend in order to buy something or start a project. (购买某物或启动某项目的)开支, 花费. ❖ *Apart from the capital outlay of buying the machine, dishwashers can actually save you money.* 除了购买时的资金开支之外, 洗碗机实际可以为你省钱. N-VAR

out·let /'autlet/ **outlets.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 An **outlet** is a shop or organization which sells the goods made by a particular manufacturer. 专卖店; 经销店. ❖ *...the largest retail outlet in the city.* 本市最大的零售专卖店. N-COUNT

2 If someone has an **outlet** for their feelings or ideas, they have a means of expressing and releasing them. (感情或思想发泄的)途径, 出路, 方式. ❖ *Her father had found an outlet for his ambition in his work.* 她的父亲在工作中找到了表现雄心的方式. N-COUNT

3 An **outlet** is a hole or pipe through which liquid or air can flow away. 排放口; 出口; 通风口. N-COUNT

4 An **outlet** is a place, usually in a wall, where you can connect electrical devices to the electricity supply. (通常指墙上的)电源插座. N-COUNT AMERICAN

out·line /ˈaʊtlaɪn/ **outlines, outlining, outlined.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **outline** an idea or a plan, you explain it in a general way. 概述; 大致讲解. ❖ *The mayor outlined his plan to clean up the town's image.* 市长概述了他改变城市形象的计划. VB V n

2 An **outline** is a general explanation or description of something. 梗概, 纲要. ❖ *Following is an outline of the survey findings.* 下面是调查结果的概要. N-COUNT also in N

3 You say that an object **is outlined** when you can see its general shape because there is light behind it. (被)显示出轮廓. ❖ *The Ritz hotel was outlined against the lights.* 里茨饭店的轮廓在灯光的映衬下显现出来. V-PASSIVE be V-ed

4 The **outline** of something is its general shape, especially when it cannot be clearly seen. 外形; 轮廓. ❖ *He could see only the hazy outline of the goalposts.* 他只能看到球门柱模糊的轮廓. N-COUNT

out·live /ˌaʊtˈlɪv/ **outlives, outliving, outlived.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If one person **outlives** another, they are still alive after the second person has died. If one thing **outlives** another thing, the first thing continues to exist after the second has disappeared or been replaced. 比...活得长; 比...持久. ❖ *I'm sure Rose will outlive many of us.* 我敢肯定罗斯比我们许多人都会活得更长. *Khrushchev predicted that Communism would outlive Capitalism.* 赫鲁晓夫预言共产主义将比资本主义更长久. If something **outlives its usefulness**, it has existed for too long, and is no longer useful or necessary. 失去效用; 不再必要. ❖ *He argued in his memoirs that the organisation had outlived its usefulness.* 他在回忆录中认为该机构已经失去效用. VB V n PHR

out·look /ˈaʊtlʊk/ **outlooks.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Your **outlook** is your general attitude towards life. 生活态度; 人生观. ❖ *We were quite different in outlook, Philip and I.* 我和菲利普的人生观完全不同. N-COUNT

2 The **outlook** for something is whether or not it is going to be prosperous, successful, or safe. 前景, 展望. ❖ *Has motherhood changed your career outlook?* 当了母亲是否已经改变了你的事业前途? N-SING

out·ly·ing /ˈaʊtlaɪɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Outlying places are far away from the main cities of a country. 边远的, 远离城市的. ❖ *Tourists can visit outlying areas like the Napa Valley Wine Country.* 观光者可以参观诸如纳帕谷葡萄酒之乡等边远地区. ADJ ADJ n

out·ma·noeu·vre /ˌaʊtməˈnuːvə/ **outmanoeuvres, outmanoeuvring, outmanoeuvred;** [美]拼作 **outmaneuver.**

When you **outmanoeuvre** someone, you gain an advantage over them in a particular situation by behaving in a clever and skilful way. 比...技高一筹; 比...高明; 智胜. ❖ *He has shown once again that he's able to outmanoeuvre the military.* 他再一次展现出他能够智胜军方. VB V n

out·mod·ed /ˌaʊtˈməʊdɪd/.

If you describe something as **outmoded**, you mean that you think it is old-fashioned and no longer useful or relevant to modern life. 老式的; 过时失效的. ❖ *Romania badly needs aid to modernise its outmoded industries.* 罗马尼亚急需援助, 以使其过时的工业现代化. ADJ-GRADED

out·num·ber /ˌaʊtˈnʌmbə/ **outnumbers, outnumbering, outnumbered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If one group of people or things **outnumbers** another, the first group has more people or things in it than the second group. (在数量上)超过, 比...多. ❖ *...a town where men outnumber women four to one.* 男人和女人比例为四比一的一个小镇. VB V n

ˈout of.

➠ 见 out.

ˌout-of-ˈbody.

An **out-of-body** experience is one in which you feel as if you are outside your own body, watching it and what is going on around it. (指感到自己置身其外来观察自己和身边事物的经历)体外的. ADJ

ˌout of ˈdate; 又拼作 **out-of-date.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **out of date** is old-fashioned and no longer useful. 过时的, 陈旧的. ❖ *Think how rapidly medical knowledge has gone out of date.* 想一想, 医学知识过时的速度是如何之快. ADJ-GRADED

ˌout of ˈdoors; 又拼作 **out-of-doors.**

If you are **out of doors**, you are outside a building rather than inside it. 在户外; 露天. ❖ *Sometimes we eat out of doors.* 有时我们在户外吃饭. ADV ADV after v, be ADV

ˌout-of-ˈpocket.

Out-of-pocket expenses are those which you pay out of your own money on behalf of someone else, and which are often paid back to you later. (指为他人花费, 但通常会获得偿还)自掏腰包的. ADJ ADJ n

➠ 又见 **pocket.**

ˌout-of-the-ˈway; 又拼作 **out of the way.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Out-of-the-way places are difficult to reach and are therefore not often visited. 偏僻的, 人迹罕至的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌout of ˈtouch. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **out of touch** with a situation is not aware of recent changes in it. 不了解...的; (与近期发生的变化)脱节的. ❖ *Washington politicians are out of touch with the American people.* 华盛顿的政客们脱离了美国人民. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

2 If you are **out of touch** with someone, you have not been in contact with them recently and are not familiar with their present situation. 失去联系的; 失去音讯的. ❖ *James wasn't invited. We've been out of touch for years.* 詹姆斯未被邀请, 我们已经失去联系数年了. ADJ v-link ADJ

ˌout-of-ˈtown. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Out-of-town** shops or facilities are situated away from the centre of a town or city. (商店或设施)远离市中心的, 市郊的. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Out-of-town** is used to describe people who do not live in a particular town or city, but have travelled there for a particular purpose. 非本地的, 外来的. ❖ *...a deluxe hotel for out-of-town visitors.* 一家为外来访客而开设的豪华旅馆. ADJ ADJ n

ˌout of ˈwork. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **out of work** does not have a job. 失业的. ADJ

out·pace /ˌaʊtˈpeɪs/ **outpaces, outpacing, outpaced.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **outpace** someone or something means to perform a particular action faster or better than they can. 比...速度更快; 超越. ❖ *These hovercraft can easily outpace most boats.* 这些气垫船可以轻松地超越大部分小船. VB V n

out·pa·tient /ˈaʊtpeɪʃənt/ **outpatients;** 又拼作 **out-patient.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **outpatient** is someone who receives treatment at a hospital but does not stay there overnight. 门诊病人. ❖ *...the outpatient clinic.* 门诊所. N-COUNT

out·per·form /ˌaʊtpəˈfɔːm/ **outperforms, outperforming, outperformed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If one thing **outperforms** another, the first is more successful or efficient than the second. 胜过, 超过. ❖ *In recent years the Austrian economy has outperformed most other industrial economies.* 最近几年, 奥地利的经济已经超过了其他大多数工业国家的经济. VB JOURNALISM V n

out·place·ment /ˈaʊtpleɪsmənt/.

An **outplacement** agency gives advice to managers and other professional people who have recently become unemployed, and helps them find new jobs. 职业安排, 工作安置(为失业的专业人士寻找新工作提供的咨询). N-UNCOUNT

out·play /ˌaʊtˈpleɪ/ **outplays, outplaying, outplayed.**

In sport, if one person or team **outplays** an opposing person or team, they play much better than their opponents. 比...表现更出色; 打败. VB V n

O

out·point /ˌaʊtˈpɔɪnt/ **outpoints, outpointing, outpointed.**
In boxing, if one boxer **outpoints** another, they win the match by getting more points then their opponent. (拳击中)以点数取胜. VB V n

out·post /ˈaʊtpəʊst/ **outposts.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **outpost** is a small settlement in a foreign country or a distant part of your own country which is used for trading or military purposes. (用作军事或商业目的、设在国外或本国偏远地区的)前哨, 哨所, 基地. ❖ *...a remote mountain outpost.* 偏僻的山区哨站. N-COUNT

O

out·pour·ing /ˈaʊtpɔːrɪŋ/ **outpourings.**
An **outpouring** of something such as an emotion or a reaction is the expression of it in an uncontrolled way. (感情或反应等的)涌出, 迸发, 倾泻. ❖ *The news of his death produced an instant outpouring of grief.* 他死亡的消息立即引起强烈的悲痛. N-COUNT

out·put /ˈaʊtpʊt/ **outputs.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Output** is used to refer to the amount of something that a person or thing produces. 产量. ❖ *Government statistics show the largest drop in industrial output for ten years.* 政府的统计数字显示, 工业产量十年来出现了最大的下降. N-VAR
2 The **output** of a computer or word processor is the information that it displays on a screen or prints on paper as a result of a particular program. (电脑或文字处理器等的)输出信息. N-VAR

out·rage, outrages, outraging, outraged. The verb is pronounced /ˌaʊtˈreɪdʒ/. The noun is pronounced /ˈaʊtreɪdʒ/. 动词发音为 /ˌaʊtˈreɪdʒ/. 名词发音为 /ˈaʊtreɪdʒ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **are outraged** by something, it makes you extremely shocked and angry. (使)震惊; (使)愤怒. ❖ *Many people have been outraged by some of the things that have been said.* 许多人被某些言论所激怒. VB be V-ed Also V n
◢ **out·raged** ❖ *He is truly outraged about what's happened to him.* 他对自己的遭遇感到非常愤怒. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Outrage** is an intense feeling of anger and shock. 愤怒; 震惊. ❖ *The decision provoked outrage from women.* 这个决定引起了妇女们的愤怒. N-UNCOUNT
3 You can refer to an act or event which you find very shocking as an **outrage**. 令人震惊的事. ❖ *Tom, this is an outrage!* 汤姆, 这太让人震惊了! N-COUNT

out·ra·geous /aʊˈreɪdʒəs/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you describe something as **outrageous**, you are emphasizing that it is unacceptable or very shocking. 不可容忍的; 骇人听闻的. ❖ *Charges for local telephone calls are particularly outrageous.* 本地电话收费尤其不可容忍. *He was thrown out of a hotel for his outrageous drunken behaviour.* 他因为令人不能容忍的醉酒行为而被逐出旅馆. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **out·ra·geous·ly** ❖ *Car-parks are few, crammed, and outrageously expensive.* 停车场很少, 拥挤不堪, 而且收费出奇的高. ADV

out·ran /ˌaʊtˈræn/.
Outran is the past tense of **outrun**. outrun的过去式.

out·rank /ˌaʊtˈræŋk/ **outranks, outranking, outranked.**
If one person **outranks** another person, he or she has a higher position or grade within an organization than the other person. (在组织中)比...级别高, 比...职位高. VB V n

outré /ˈuːtreɪ, AM uːˈtreɪ/.
Something that is **outré** is very unusual and strange. 非同寻常的; 怪异的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

out·reach /ˈaʊtriːtʃ/.
Outreach programmes and schemes try to find people who need help or advice rather than waiting for those people to come and ask for help. 外展服务(指方案或计划的主动出击). N-UNCOUNT

out·rid·er /ˈaʊtraɪdə/ **outriders.**
Outriders are people such as policemen who ride on motorcycles or horses beside or in front of an official vehicle, in order to protect the people in the vehicle. (走在官员车辆旁或前面的)骑士护卫, 摩托车护卫. N-COUNT

out·right /ˌaʊtˈraɪt/. The adjective is pronounced /ˈaʊtraɪt/. The adverb is pronounced /ˌaʊtˈraɪt/. 形容词发音为 /ˈaʊtraɪt/. 副词发音为 /ˌaʊtˈraɪt/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 You use **outright** to describe behaviour and actions that are open and direct, rather than indirect. (指行为和行动)公开的, 直接的. ❖ *Kawaguchi finally resorted to an outright lie.* 川口最后只好公开撒谎. *...outright condemnation.* 公开的谴责. ADJ ADJ n
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Why are you so mysterious? Why don't you tell me outright?* 你为什么要神神秘秘的? 为什么不直接告诉我呢? ADV ADV after v
2 **Outright** means complete and total. 完全的; 彻底的. ❖ *She had failed to win an outright victory.* 她未能获得完全胜利. ADJ ADJ n
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The peace plan wasn't rejected outright.* 和平计划没有被完全拒绝. ADV ADV after v
If someone **is killed outright**, they die immediately, for example in an accident. 立即死亡; 当场死亡. PHR

out·run /ˌaʊtˈrʌn/ **outruns, outrunning, outran.** The form **outrun** is used in the present tense and is also the past participle of the verb. 现在式和过去分词同形.
1 If you **outrun** someone, you run faster than they do, and therefore are able to escape from them or to arrive somewhere before they do. 比...跑得更快. ❖ *There are not many players who can outrun me.* 没有多少选手可以比我跑得更快. VB V n
2 If one thing **outruns** another thing, the first thing develops faster than the second thing. 比...发展得更快; 超过. ❖ *Spending could outrun the capacity of businesses to produce the goods.* 开销可能会超过企业的生产能力. VB V n

out·sell /ˌaʊtˈsel/ **outsells, outselling, outsold.**
If one product **outsells** another product, the first product is sold more quickly or in larger quantities than the second. 销量比...好; 卖得比...快. ❖ *Hexagonal pencils outsell round ones by ten to one.* 六角形铅笔比圆形铅笔销量好, 比率为10:1. VB V n

out·set /ˈaʊtset/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If something happens **at the outset** of an event, process, or period of time, it happens at the beginning of it. If something happens **from the outset** it happens from the beginning and continues to happen. 刚开始, 从一开始. ❖ *Decide at the outset what kind of learning programme you want to follow.* 一开始你就要决定采用哪一种学习方案. PHR

out·shine /ˌaʊtˈʃaɪn/ **outshines, outshining, outshone.**
If you **outshine** someone at a particular activity, you are much better at it than they are. 使相形见绌, 使逊色; 胜过. ❖ *Jesse has begun to outshine me in sports.* 杰西在体育上开始超过我了. VB V n

out·side /ˌaʊtˈsaɪd/ **outsides.** ♦♦♦♦♦
The form **outside of** can also be used as a preposition. This form is more usual in American English. outside of又可作介词, 此形式在美国英语中更常见.
1 The **outside** of something is the part which surrounds or encloses the rest of it. 外部, 外表. ❖ *...the outside of the building.* 建筑物的外部. *Cook over a fairly high heat until the outsides are browned.* 在相当高的温度下烹调, 直到外表焦黄. N-COUNT
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...high up on the outside wall.* 在墙壁外侧的高处. ADJ ADJ n
2 If you are **outside**, you are not inside a building but are quite close to it. 在外面. ❖ *'Was the car inside the garage?'—'No, it was still outside.'* '汽车在车库里吗?'—'没有, 还在外面.' *The shouting outside grew louder.* 屋外的叫喊声渐渐大起来. ADV
➩ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *The victim was outside a shop when he was attacked.* 受害者遭袭击时正在商店外. PREP
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a house with no bathroom and an outside lavatory.* 没有洗澡间但有室外厕所的房子. ADJ ADJ n
3 If you are **outside** a room, you are not in it but are in the hall or corridor next to it. 在...的外面. PREP
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *They heard voices coming from outside in the corridor.* 他们听到外面走廊里有人声. ADV
4 People or things **outside** a country, town, or region are PREP

not in it. 不在…之内. ❖ *...an old castle outside Budapest.* 一座位于布达佩斯城外的旧城堡. *...warships stationed outside European waters.* 驻扎于欧洲水域外的战舰.

➪Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Peace cannot be imposed from the outside by the United States.* 和平不能由美国从外部来强加. N-SING: the N

5 When you talk about the **outside** world, you are referring to things that happen or exist in places other than your own home or community. 外界的、外在的. ❖ *...a side of Morris's character she hid carefully from the outside world.* 莫里斯精心隐藏、不让外界知晓其性格的一面. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *That was good for the prisoners because it brought them outside into the community.* 那对囚犯们有好处, 因为那会使他们走进外面的社会. ADV; ADV after v

6 **Outside** people or organizations are not part of a particular organization or group. (人员或组织机构)外面的、外来的. ❖ *The company now makes much greater use of outside consultants.* 该公司现在进一步加大利用外来顾问. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *He is hoping to recruit a chairman from outside the company.* 他希望能从公司以外招聘主席. PREP

7 **Outside** a particular institution or field of activity means in other fields of activity or in general life. 在(机构或领域等)之外. ❖ *The condition is practically unknown outside psychiatry clinics.* 这种情形在精神病诊所以外几乎是无人知晓的. PREP

8 Something that is **outside** a particular range of things is not included within it. 超出…的范围; 不在…之内. ❖ *She is a beautiful boat, but way, way outside my price range.* 这条船很漂亮, 但远远超过我的价格范围. PREP

9 Something that happens **outside** a particular period of time happens at a different time from the one mentioned. 在…时间之外. ❖ *They are open outside normal daily banking hours.* 他们在每日正常的银行办公时间之外仍然营业. PREP

10 On a wide road, the **outside** lanes are the ones which are closest to its centre. (道路)外侧车道的. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...coming up on the outside.* 从外侧车道驶过来. N-SING: the N

11 **Outside of** is used to introduce the only thing or person that prevents your main statement from being completely true. 除了…之外. ❖ *Outside of a few cuts and mosquito bites, few of the campers would require his services as a doctor.* 除了少量割伤和蚊虫叮咬之外, 几乎没有露营者需要他这个医生的服务. PHR-PREP [PRAGMATICS]

12 You use **at the outside** to say that you think that a particular amount is the largest possible in a particular situation, or that a particular time is the latest possible time for something to happen. 至多; 充其量. ❖ *Give yourself forty minutes at the outside.* 最多给你自己40分钟. PHR

ˌoutside ˈbroadcast, outside broadcasts.
An **outside broadcast** is a radio or television programme that is not recorded or filmed in a studio, but in another building or in the open air. 室外广播、实况广播, 现场直播. N-COUNT

out·sid·er /ˌaʊtˈsaɪdə/ **outsiders.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **outsider** is someone who does not belong to a particular group or organization. 外人; 非成员. ❖ *The most likely outcome may be to subcontract much of the work to an outsider.* 最有可能出现的结果就是将大量工作转包给外人. N-COUNT

2 An **outsider** is someone who is not accepted by a particular group, or who feels that they do not belong in it. 局外人(不被某团体接受或感到不属于某团体者). ❖ *Malone, a cop, felt as much an outsider as any of them.* 马隆警官和他们每个人一样, 感觉自己是局外人. N-COUNT

3 In a competition, an **outsider** is a competitor who is unlikely to win. (比赛中)不被看好的选手. N-COUNT

out·size /ˌaʊtˈsaɪz/ or **outsized.**

1 **Outsize** or **outsized** things are much larger than usual or much larger than you would expect. (物件)特大的, 超大的. ❖ *...an outsize pair of scissors.* 一把特大号的剪刀. ADJ

2 **Outsize** clothes are clothes for very large people. (衣服)超大号的. ADJ BRITISH

out·skirts /ˈaʊtskɜːts/. ◆◆◇◇◇
The **outskirts** of a city or town are the parts of it that are farthest away from its centre. (市镇的)远郊, 边缘地带. ❖ *Hours later we reached the outskirts of New York.* 数小时后我们到达了纽约市郊. N-PLURAL: the N

out·smart /ˌaʊtˈsmɑːt/ **outsmarts, outsmarting, outsmarted.**
If you **outsmart** someone, you defeat them or gain an advantage over them in a clever and sometimes dishonest way. 比…精明; 智胜. ❖ *He claims that the smugglers are just outsmarting the border patrols.* 他声称走私犯总能狡猾地躲过边界巡逻队. VB; V n

out·sold /ˌaʊtˈsəʊld/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Outsold is the past tense and past participle of **outsell**. outsell 的过去式和过去分词.

out·spo·ken /ˌaʊtˈspəʊkən/.
Someone who is **outspoken** gives their opinions about things openly and honestly, even if they are likely to shock or offend people. 直言不讳的, 坦率的. ❖ *...his outspoken criticism of the prime minister.* 他对总理直言不讳的批评. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **out·spo·ken·ness** ❖ *Her outspokenness had alienated many voters.* 她的坦率直言使许多选民疏远了她. N-UNCOUNT

out·stand·ing /ˌaʊtˈstændɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you describe someone or something as **outstanding**, you think that they are very remarkable and impressive. 出色的; 突出的. ❖ *Derartu is an outstanding athlete.* 德拉图是一名杰出的运动员. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Outstanding** means very important or obvious. 重要的; 显著的. ❖ *...an outstanding example of a small business that grew into a big one.* 一家小企业成长为大企业的突出例子. ADJ

3 Money that is **outstanding** has not yet been paid and is still owed to someone. 未支付的, 未付款的. ❖ *The total debt outstanding is $70 billion.* 未偿还的债务总额达700亿元. ADJ

4 **Outstanding** issues or problems have not yet been resolved. 未解决的; 未完成的. ADJ

out·stand·ing·ly /ˌaʊtˈstændɪŋli/.
You use **outstandingly** to emphasize how good something is. 出色地; 杰出地. ❖ *Salzburg is an outstandingly beautiful place to visit.* 萨尔茨堡美丽出众, 是个好去处. ADV-GRADED; ADV adj/adv [PRAGMATICS]

out·stay /ˌaʊtˈsteɪ/ **outstays, outstaying, outstayed.**
➡ to **outstay** your **welcome**: 见 **welcome**.

out·stretched /ˌaʊtˈstretʃt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a part of the body of a person or animal is **outstretched**, it is stretched out as far as possible. 伸展的、展开的. ❖ *...an eagle with outstretched wings.* 一只展开双翼的鹰. ADJ

out·strip /ˌaʊtˈstrɪp/ **outstrips, outstripping, outstripped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If one thing **outstrips** another, the first thing becomes larger in amount, or more successful or important, than the second thing. (在数量上)超过, 胜过. ❖ *In the mid-eighteenth century the production of food far outstripped the rise in population.* 18世纪中期, 食物产量的增长大大超过人口的增长. VB; V n

ˈout-take, out-takes; 又拼作 **outtake.**
An **out-take** is a song on an album or part of a film or programme that is removed before the album is released or the film or programme is shown. (唱片或电影发行前被抽出的)不合格片段、不合格镜头. N-COUNT

ˈout tray, out trays; 又拼作 **out-tray.**
An **out tray** is a tray or shallow basket used in offices to put letters and documents in when they have been dealt with and are ready to be sent out of the office. (办公室里用以存放待发信件和文件的)发件篮, 发件盘. N-COUNT

out·vote /ˌaʊtˈvəʊt/ **outvotes, outvoting, outvoted.**
If you **are outvoted**, more people vote against what you are proposing than vote for it, so that your proposal is defeated. 以多数票被击败. ❖ *Twice his colleagues have outvoted him.* 他的同事两次以多数票击败了他. VB: be V-ed; V n

out·ward /ˈaʊtwəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **outward** journey is a journey that you make away ADJ: ADJ n

O

from a place that you are intending to return to later. (旅程)外出的. ❖ *Tickets must be bought in advance, with outward and return dates specified.* 必须提前购票，要写明去程和回程的日期.

2 The **outward** feelings, qualities, or attitudes of someone or something are the ones they appear to have rather than the ones that they actually have. (情感、素质或态度等)外表的, 表面的. ❖ *What the military rulers have done is to restore the outward appearance of order.* 军事统治者们所做的就是要恢复表面的秩序. ADJ ADJ n

O

3 The **outward** features of something are the ones that you can see from the outside. (特征)外表的, 外在可见的. ❖ *Mark was lying unconscious but with no outward sign of injury.* 马克躺着不省人事, 但没有表面伤痕. ADJ ADJ n

4 ➡ 又见 **outwards**.

out·ward·ly /ˈaʊtwədli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **outwardly** to indicate the feelings or qualities that a person or situation may appear to have, rather than the ones that they actually have. 表面上, 外表上. ❖ *Outwardly this looked like the beginning of a terrific programme.* 表面上看, 这像是个完美计划的开端. ADV

out·wards /ˈaʊtwədz/; 又可作 **outward**. In American English, **outward** is more usual. [美]更常作 outward. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something moves or faces **outwards**, it moves or faces away from the place you are in or the place you are talking about. 向外, 朝外. ❖ *The top door opened outwards.* 顶部的门朝外开. ADV ADV after v

2 If you say that a person or a group of people, such as a government, looks **outwards**, you mean that they turn their attention to another group that they are interested in or would like greater involvement with. (兴趣或注意力)向外. ❖ *Other poor countries looked outward, strengthening their ties to the economic superpowers.* 其他贫穷国家将目光投向国外, 与超级经济强国加强关系. ADV ADV after v

out·weigh /ˌaʊtˈweɪ/ **outweighs, outweighing, outweighed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If one thing **outweighs** another, the first thing is of greater importance, benefit, or significance than the second thing. 比...重要; 大于; 超过. ❖ *The medical benefits of x-rays far outweigh the risk of having them.* X光在医学上的益处远远大于它带来的风险. VB FORMAL V n

out·wit /ˌaʊtˈwɪt/ **outwits, outwitting, outwitted.**

If you **outwit** someone, you use your intelligence or a clever trick to defeat them or to gain an advantage over them. 智胜; 以计击败. ❖ *To win the presidency he had first to outwit his rivals.* 要想赢得总统宝座, 他首先必须智取对手. VB V n

out·worn /ˌaʊtˈwɔːn/.

If you describe a belief or custom as **outworn**, you mean that it is old-fashioned and no longer has any meaning or usefulness. 过时的; 废弃不用的. ❖ *...an ancient nation sunk in an outworn culture.* 一个陷入过时文化中的古国. ADJ

ouzo /ˈuːzəʊ/ **ouzos.**

Ouzo is a strong aniseed-flavoured alcoholic drink that is made in Greece. 茴香烈酒(希腊产的一种烈性酒). N-UNCOUNT

➲ A glass of ouzo can be referred to as an **ouzo**. 一杯茴香烈酒. N-COUNT

ova /ˈəʊvə/.

Ova is the plural of **ovum**. ovum的复数形式.

oval /ˈəʊvəl/ **ovals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Oval things have a shape that is like a circle but is wider in one direction than the other. 椭圆形的; 卵形的. 见插图条 **shapes**. ❖ *...a pale oval face.* 一张苍白椭圆形的脸. ADJ

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Mould the cheese into small ovals.* 将奶酪制成小块椭圆形状. N-COUNT

ovar·ian /əʊˈveəriən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ovarian means relating to or coming from the ovaries. 卵巢的. ❖ *...ovarian cancer.* 卵巢癌. ADJ ADJ n

ova·ry /ˈəʊvəri/ **ovaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A woman's **ovaries** are the two organs in her body that produce eggs. 卵巢. N-COUNT

ova·tion /əʊˈveɪʃən/ **ovations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **ovation** is a long burst of applause from an audience for a particular performer or speaker. 长时间鼓掌. N-COUNT FORMAL

➡ 又见 **standing ovation**.

oven /ˈʌvən/ **ovens.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **oven** is a cooker or part of a cooker that is like a box with a door. You cook food inside an oven. 烤箱, 烤炉. N-COUNT

oven·proof /ˈʌvənpruːf/.

An **ovenproof** dish is one that has been specially made to be used in an oven without being damaged by the heat. 经得起烤箱高温的; 耐热的. ADJ

over 1 position and movement 位置和动作

over /ˈəʊvə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

In addition to the uses shown below, **over** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives in order to introduce extra information. **Over** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'hand over' and 'glaze over'. 除了以下用法, 也用于某些动词、名词或形容词后, 表示附加信息. 也可用于某些短语动词中.

1 If one thing is **over** another thing or is moving **over** it, the first thing is directly above the second, either resting on it, or with a space between them. (接触或不接触)在...的上面; 在...的上方. ❖ *He looked at himself in the mirror over the table.* 他看着桌子上方镜中的自己. *We were crossing the small iron bridge over the stream.* 我们当时正在通过溪流上的小铁桥. *I also noted Blackhawk helicopters flying low over the crowd.* 我还注意到'黑鹰'直升机在人群上方低空飞行. PREP

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...planes flying over every 10 or 15 minutes.* 每10到15分钟从头顶飞过的飞机. ADV ADV after v

2 If one thing is **over** another thing, it is supported by it and its ends are hanging down on each side of it. 搭在...之上. ❖ *Joe's clothing was flung over the back of a chair.* 乔的衣服被扔在椅背上. PREP

3 If one thing is **over** another thing, it covers part or all of it. (部分或完全地)覆盖在...的上面. ❖ *Mix the ingredients and pour over the mushrooms.* 将各种配料搅拌, 然后倒在蘑菇上面. *He was wearing a light-grey suit over a shirt.* 他衬衣外面穿着一件浅灰色的外套. PREP

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Heat this syrup and pour it over.* 把这种糖浆加热并倒出. *The workers decided it would be too difficult to recover it so they covered it over.* 工人们认为它难以复原, 于是将它盖了起来. ADV ADV after v

4 If you lean **over** an object, you bend your body so that the top part of it is above the object. (靠、伏)在...的上面. ❖ *They stopped to lean over a gate.* 他们停下来, 靠在大门上. *She bent over the table, frowning.* 她俯身在桌上, 眉头紧锁. PREP

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Sam leant over to open the door of the car.* 萨姆俯身去打开车门. ADV ADV after v

5 If you look **over** or talk **over** an object, you look or talk across the top of it. 从...的上方(望过去或谈话). ❖ *I went and stood beside him, looking over his shoulder.* 我走过去, 站在他的旁边, 从他肩上望过去. PREP

6 If a window has a view **over** an area of land or water, you can see the land or water through the window. (景观)俯瞰, 俯视. ❖ *...a wonderful view over the River Amstel.* 阿姆斯特尔河上美妙的景色. PREP

7 If someone or something goes **over** a barrier or boundary, they get to the other side of it by going across it, or across the top of it. 从...上方横过, 跨过. ❖ *Policemen jumped over the wall in pursuit.* 警察跃过墙追赶. *She stepped over his shoes.* 她踩着他的鞋. PREP

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I climbed over into the back seat.* 我翻过去爬进后座. ADV ADV after v

8 If someone or something moves **over** an area or surface, they move across it, from one side to the other. 横过, 越过. ❖ *She ran swiftly over the lawn to the gate.* 她迅速跑过草坪, 来到门前. PREP

9 If something is on the opposite side of a road or river, you can say that it is **over** the road or river. 在...的对面; 在...的另一边. ❖ *...Richard Garrick, who lived in the house over the road.* 住在路对面那幢房子里的理查德·加里克. PREP

10 If you go **over** to a place, you go to that place. 到; 前往. ❖ *I got out the car and drove over to Dervaig.* 我将车开出, ADV

驶往德瓦奇. *I thought you might have invited her over.* 我以为你可能邀请了她过来.

11 You can use **over** to indicate a particular position or place a short distance away from someone or something. 在一边(不远处). ❖ *He noticed Rolfe standing silently over by the window.* 他注意到罗尔夫静静地站在窗边. ADV

12 **Over here** means near you, or in the country you are in. 在这边; 在我国. ❖ *Why don't you come over here tomorrow evening?* 你为什么明晚不到我这边来? *My father was in the U.S. army over here.* 我父亲在这里的美国陆军中服役. PHR

13 **Over there** means in a place a short distance away from you, or in another country. 在那边; 在别的国家. ❖ *The cafe is just across the road over there.* 咖啡馆就在那边、在路的对面. *She'd married some American and settled down over there.* 她嫁了个美国人、并在那边定居了. PHR

14 You use **over** to say that someone or something falls towards or onto the ground, often suddenly or violently. (突然或猛力地)倒下, 掉下. ❖ *He was knocked over by a bus and broke his leg.* 他被公共汽车撞倒, 断了一条腿. ADV ADV after v

15 If something rolls **over** or is turned **over**, its position changes so that the part that was facing upwards is now facing downwards. 翻转. ❖ *His car rolled over after a tyre was punctured.* 他的车在一个轮胎被刺破后翻了. ADV ADV after v

16 **All over** a place means in every part of it. 遍及、到处. ❖ *...the letters she received from people all over the world.* 她收到的来自世界各地的信件. PHR-PREP

17 ➤ **the world over**: 见 **world**.

over 2 amounts and occurrences 数量和发生的事

over /ˈəʊvə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is **over** a particular amount, measurement, or age, it is more than that amount, measurement, or age. 超过; 在...之上. ❖ *Cigarettes kill over a hundred thousand Britons every year.* 吸烟每年使超过10万个英国人死亡. *...equipment costs of over £100m.* 设备价值超过1亿镑. ➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...people aged 65 and over.* 年龄在65岁或以上的人. *The catalogue costs $5, refundable against orders of $30 and over.* 商品目录售价5元, 购物30元或以上就可退款. PREP ADV amount and ADV

2 **Over and above** an amount, especially a normal amount, means more than that amount or in addition to it. 超过(尤指正常数量); 除了...之外. ❖ *Expenditure on education has gone up by seven point eight per cent over and above inflation.* 教育经费上涨, 高于通货膨胀7.8%. PHR-PREP

3 If you say that you have some food or money **over**, you mean that it remains after you have used all that you need. 剩余. ❖ *Larsons pay me well enough, but there's not much over for luxuries.* 拉尔森公司给我的报酬很好, 但没有多少剩余的钱可用来买奢侈品. ADV

4 If you do something **over**, you do it again or start doing it again from the beginning. 再一次; 重复地. ❖ *She said if she had the chance to do it over, she would.* 她说如果有机会再做一次, 她会再做的. ADV ADV after v AMERICAN

5 If you say that something happened **twice over**, **three times over** and so on, you are stating the number of times that it happened and emphasizing that it happened more than once. 多次(两次, 三次等). PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that something is happening **all over again**, you are emphasizing that it is happening again, and you are suggesting that it is tiring, boring, or unpleasant. (强调讨厌的事物)再一次; 再从头开始. ❖ *The whole process started all over again.* 整个程序又一次从头开始. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you say that something happened **over and over** or **over and over again**, you are emphasizing that it happened many times. 多次反复地. ❖ *He plays the same songs over and over.* 他再三弹奏同样的歌曲. PHR PRAGMATICS

over 3 other uses 其他用法

over /ˈəʊvə/ **overs.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If an activity is **over** or all **over**, it is completely finished. 过去了的; 完结的. ❖ *The bad times were over.* 糟糕的岁月过去了. *I am glad it's all over.* 我很高兴这一切终于结束了. ADJ v-link ADJ

2 If you are **over** an illness or an experience, it has finished and you have recovered from its effects. 从...中恢复过来. ❖ *I'm glad that you're over the flu.* 我很高兴你的流感已经痊愈. PREP

3 If you have control or influence **over** someone or something, you are able to control them or influence them. 对...(有影响等). ❖ *The oil companies have lost their power over oil prices.* 石油公司已经失去对石油价格的控制权. PREP

4 You use **over** to indicate what a disagreement or feeling relates to or is caused by. 关于; 由于. ❖ *...concern over recent events in Burma.* 对缅甸近期发生的事件的关注. *Staff at some air and sea ports are beginning to protest over pay.* 一些航空港和海港的职员开始因为报酬而举行抗议. PREP

5 If something happens **over** a period of time or **over** a meal or a drink, it happens during that time or during that meal or drink. 在...期间. ❖ *Many strikes over the last few years have not ended successfully.* 过去几年中许多罢工并没有获得成功. *...discussing the problem over a glass of wine.* 在喝酒时讨论问题. PREP

6 You use **over** to indicate that you give or receive information using a telephone, radio, or other piece of electrical equipment. 通过(电话、无线电、电子设备等发出或接收信息); 以...方式. ❖ *I'm not prepared to discuss this over the telephone.* 我不准备在电话上讨论这个问题. PREP

7 The presenter of a radio or television programme says **'over to** someone' to indicate the person who will speak next. (电台或电视节目中主持人用语)以下交由(某人)报道. ❖ *With the rest of the sports news, over to Colin Maitland.* 其他体育新闻由科林·梅特兰报道. PHR-PREP

8 When people such as the police or the army are using a radio to communicate, they say **'Over'** to indicate that they have finished speaking and are waiting for a reply. (无线电通信用语)完毕. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

9 In cricket, an **over** consists of six correctly bowled balls. (板球运动中投手的)一轮投球数(六个). N-COUNT

over- /ˈəʊvə-/.

You can add **over-** to an adjective or verb to indicate that a quality exists or an action is done to too great an extent. For example, if you say that someone is being over-cautious, you mean that they are being too cautious. (用于形容词或动词前, 表示某品质或行动)过于, 过分. PREFIX

over·act /ˌəʊvərˈækt/ **overacts, overacting, overacted.**

If you say that someone **overacts**, you mean they exaggerate their emotions and movements, usually when acting in a play. (通常指在戏剧表演中)演得夸张、演得过火. ❖ *Sometimes he had overacted in his role as Prince.* 有时他在演王子时表演得有些过火. VB V

over·all, overalls. The adjective and adverb are pronounced /ˌəʊvərˈɔːl/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəʊvərɔːl/. 形容词和副词发音为 /ˌəʊvərˈɔːl/. 名词发音为 /ˈəʊvərɔːl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **overall** to indicate that you are talking about a situation in general or about the whole of something. 总的、整体的; 全面的. ❖ *Cut down your overall amount of physical activity.* 减少你体力活动的总量. ➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...the quality of education overall.* 总的教育素质. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV with cl

2 **Overalls** consist of a single piece of clothing that combines trousers and a jacket. You wear overalls over your clothes in order to protect them from dirt while you are working. (上下连身的)工作服. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

3 **Overalls** are trousers that are attached to a piece of cloth which covers your chest and which has straps going over your shoulders. The British word is **dungarees**. 工装裤. [英]作dungarees. N-PLURAL also a pair of N AMERICAN

4 An **overall** is a piece of clothing shaped like a coat that you wear over your clothes in order to protect them from dirt while you are working. (工作时穿的)罩衫. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌoverall maˈjority, overall majorities. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a political party wins an **overall majority** in an election or vote, they get more votes than the total number of votes or seats won by all their opponents. (选举或投票中、一政 N-COUNT

党得票多于所有对手得票的总数)绝大多数,压倒多数.

over·arch·ing /ˌəʊvərˈɑːtʃɪŋ/.
You use **overarching** to indicate that you are talking about something that includes or affects everything or everyone. 包罗万象的;支配一切的;最主要的. ❖ *Home ownership has been an overarching and innate desire of the British.* 拥有住宅一直是英国人最主要的天生欲望. ADJ: ADJ n

O

over·arm /ˈəʊvərɑːm/.
You use **overarm** to describe actions, such as throwing a ball, in which you stretch your arm over your shoulder. (投球时)举手过肩的. ADJ: ADJ n

over·awe /ˌəʊvərˈɔː/ **overawes, overawing, overawed.**
If you **are overawed** by something or someone, you are very impressed by them and a little afraid of them. (被)吓服;(被)吓倒. ❖ *Don't be overawed by people in authority, however important they are.* 不要被当官的吓倒,不管他们职位有多高. VB: usu passive, be V-ed
◢ **over·awed** ❖ *He had been rather overawed to meet one of the Billington family.* 他在和比林顿家族的一个成员会面时有些害怕. ADJ-GRADED

over·bal·ance /ˌəʊvəˈbæləns/ **overbalances, overbalancing, overbalanced.**
If you **overbalance**, you fall over or nearly fall over, because you are not standing properly. 失去平衡. VB: V

over·bear·ing /ˌəʊvəˈbeərɪŋ/.
An **overbearing** person tries to make other people do what he or she wants in an unpleasant and forceful way. 好指使人的;专横的. ❖ *My husband can be quite overbearing with our son.* 我的丈夫有时会对儿子很专横. ADJ-GRADED

over·blown /ˌəʊvəˈbləʊn/.
Something that is **overblown** makes something seem larger, more important, or more significant than it really is. 过分渲染的;夸张的. ❖ *The reporting of the hostage story was fair, if sometimes a little overblown.* 对人质事件的报道尚算公允,只是有时有点儿夸张. ADJ-GRADED

over·board /ˈəʊvəbɔːd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you fall **overboard**, you fall over the side of a boat into the water. 从船边落入水中. ADV: ADV after v
2 If you say that someone **goes overboard**, you mean that they do something to a greater extent than is necessary or reasonable. 走极端;做得过火. ❖ *What do you think causes the police to go overboard, to use excessive violence?* 你认为是什么原因使警察做得过分,滥用暴力的? PHR INFORMAL
3 If you **throw** something **overboard**, for example an idea or suggestion, you reject it completely. (对观点或建议等)完全拒绝,彻底否决. PHR

over·book /ˌəʊvəˈbʊk/ **overbooks, overbooking, overbooked.**
If an organization such as an airline or a theatre company **overbooks**, they sell more tickets than they have places for. (航空公司或剧院等)超额售票. ❖ *Planes are crowded, airlines overbook, and departures are almost never on time.* 飞机拥挤不堪,航空公司超量售票,飞机起飞几乎从不准时. VB: V, Also V n

over·booked /ˌəʊvəˈbʊkt/.
If something such as a hotel or a coach is **overbooked**, more people have booked than the number of places that are available. (旅馆或长途汽车等)超额预定的. ❖ *He was left behind in Auckland because the much-delayed flight was overbooked.* 他滞留在奥克兰,因为那误点多时的航班被超额预定了. ADJ-GRADED

over·bur·dened /ˌəʊvəˈbɜːdənd/.
1 If a system or organization is **overburdened**, it has too many people or things to deal with and so does not function properly. (系统或机构等)负担过重的. ❖ *The city's hospitals are overburdened by casualties.* 该市的医院因伤亡人数众多而人满为患. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **overburdened** with something such as work or problems, you have more of it than you can cope with. 因...过量而无法应付的. ❖ *The Chief Inspector disliked being overburdened with insignificant detail.* 总督察不愿被不起眼的琐事缠身. ADJ-GRADED

over·came /ˌəʊvəˈkeɪm/.
Overcame is the past tense of **overcome**. overcome的过去式.

over·cast /ˌəʊvəˈkɑːst, -ˈkæst/.
If it is **overcast**, or if the sky or the day is **overcast**, the sky is completely covered with cloud and there is not much light. 阴云密布的;阴暗的. ❖ *The weather forecast is for showers and overcast skies.* 天气预报报道将有阵雨和阴天. ADJ

over·charge /ˌəʊvəˈtʃɑːdʒ/ **overcharges, overcharging, overcharged.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone **overcharges** you, they charge you too much for their goods or services. 收费过高;索价过高. VB: V n
◢ **over·charg·ing.** N-UNCOUNT

over·coat /ˈəʊvəkəʊt/ **overcoats.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **overcoat** is a thick warm coat that you wear in winter. 大衣、外衣. N-COUNT

over·come /ˌəʊvəˈkʌm/ **overcomes, overcoming, overcame.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **overcome** a feeling or problem, you successfully deal with it and control it. 克服,战胜(情感或问题). ❖ *Molly had fought and overcome her fear of flying.* 莫莉奋力挣扎并克服了对乘飞机的恐惧. VB: V n
2 If you **are overcome** by something, it makes you feel so helpless, surprised, or embarrassed that you cannot think clearly. (感情上)(被)压倒. ❖ *The night before the test I was overcome by fear and despair.* 考试前夜,我被恐惧和绝望压垮. VB: be V-ed, Also V n
3 If you **are overcome** by smoke or a poisonous gas, you become very ill or die from breathing it in. (因烟或毒气等)(被)熏倒. VB: be V-ed

over·crowd·ed /ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
An **overcrowded** place has too many things or people in it. 拥挤不堪的. ❖ *...one of the most overcrowded prisons in the country.* 国内最拥挤的监狱之一. ADJ-GRADED

over·crowd·ing /ˌəʊvəˈkraʊdɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If there is a problem of **overcrowding**, there are more people living in a place than it was designed for. 过度拥挤. N-UNCOUNT

over·do /ˌəʊvəˈduː/ **overdoes, overdoing, overdid, overdone.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **overdo** it, you behave in an exaggerated or extreme way. 做作,表现夸张,表现过度. ❖ *He thought Dan was overdoing the charity bit.* 他认为丹在施舍中有些做作. VB: V n, Also V it
◢ **over·done** ❖ *The gloom about a never-ending recession was somewhat overdone.* 对永无休止的经济衰退的忧虑有些过度. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you **overdo** an activity, you try to do more than you can physically manage. 做...过度(超出体力负荷). ❖ *Satisfy your urge to take exercise but don't overdo it.* 满足自己锻炼的欲望,但不要运动过度. VB: V it, Also V n

over·done /ˌəʊvəˈdʌn/.
If food is **overdone**, it has been spoiled by being cooked for too long. (食物)煮得过度的,煮得太久的. ADJ-GRADED

over·dose /ˈəʊvədəʊs/ **overdoses, overdosing, overdosed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone takes an **overdose** of a drug, they take more of it than is safe. 服药过量. ❖ *Guitarist Jimi Hendrix died of a drug overdose.* 吉他手吉米·亨德里克斯死于服药过量. N-COUNT
2 If someone **overdoses**, they take more of a drug than is safe. 过量服用. ❖ *He'd overdosed on heroin.* 他过量服用海洛因. VB: V on n, Also V
3 You can refer to an excess of something, especially something harmful, as an **overdose**. (尤指有害物质的)过量. ❖ *An overdose of chlorine can give lighter hair a green tinge.* 氯元素过量会使较淡的头发看上去有一丝绿色. N-COUNT
4 You can say that someone **overdoses** on something if they have or do too much of it. 过量服用;使用过多;沉湎于. ❖ *The city, he concluded, had overdosed on design.* 他的结论是,这个城市过于注重设计了. VB: V on n, Also V

over·draft /ˈəʊvədrɑːft, -dræft/ **overdrafts.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you have an **overdraft**, you have spent more money than you have in your bank account, and so you are in debt to the bank. (银行账户的)透支. N-COUNT

over·drawn /ˌəuvəˈdrɔːn/.
If a person or their bank account is **overdrawn**, they have spent more money than they have in their account, and so are in debt to the bank. 透支的. ❖ *He was £100 overdrawn.* 他透支了100镑. ADJ-GRADED

over·dressed /ˌəuvəˈdrest/.
If you say that someone is **overdressed**, you think that they are wearing clothes that are too formal or too smart for a particular occasion. 穿得过于正式的. ADJ-GRADED

over·drive /ˈəuvədraɪv/ **overdrives.**
1 The **overdrive** in a vehicle is a very high gear that is used when you are driving at high speeds. (车辆的)超速挡. N-COUNT
2 If you go **into overdrive**, you begin to work very hard or perform a particular activity in a very intense way. 加倍努力; 拼命工作. PHR

over·due /ˌəuvəˈdjuː, -ˈduː/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that a change or an event is **overdue**, you mean that you think it should have happened before now. (变化或事件)迟到的, 晚来的. ❖ *This debate is long overdue.* 这场辩论来得太晚. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Overdue** sums of money have not been paid, even though it is later than the date on which they should have been paid. (钱)逾期未付的. ADJ-GRADED
3 An **overdue** library book has not been returned to the library, even though the date on which it should have been returned has passed. (图书馆的图书)逾期未归还的. ADJ-GRADED

over·eat /ˌəuvəˈiːt/ **overeats, overeating, overate, overeaten.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **overeat**, you eat more than you need to or more than is healthy. 进食过量, 暴食. ❖ *...if you tend to overeat because of depression.* 如果你因为沮丧而倾向于暴食. VB V Also V n
◢ **over·eater, overeaters** ❖ *She eats in secret like most compulsive overeaters.* 她和大多数暴食成性的人一样偷偷地吃东西. N-COUNT
◢ **over·eat·ing** ❖ *Certain segments of the food industry actively promote overeating.* 某些食品工业部门积极提倡过量饮食. N-UNCOUNT

over·em·pha·size /ˌəuvərˈemfəsaɪz/ **overemphasizes, overemphasizing, overemphasized;** [英]又拼作 **overemphasise.**
1 If you say that someone **overemphasizes** something, you mean that they give it more importance than it deserves or than you consider appropriate. 过分强调. ❖ *Drugs have been overemphasized in explaining the increase in violence.* 在解释暴力事件增加时, 毒品的作用被过分渲染了. VB be V-ed Also V n
◢ **over·em·pha·sis** ❖ *...an overemphasis on ideology and ideas.* 对意识形态和观点的过分强调. N-SING also no det
2 If you say that something cannot **be overemphasized**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very important. (与否定词连用)(被)过分强调. ❖ *The importance of education cannot be overemphasised.* 教育的重要性怎么强调也不过分. VB with brd-neg be V-ed Also V n

over·es·ti·mate /ˌəuvərˈestɪmeɪt/ **overestimates, overestimating, overestimated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone **overestimates** something, you mean that they think it is greater in amount or importance than it really is. 过高估计; 过高评价. ❖ *With hindsight, he was overestimating their desire for peace.* 事后看来, 他高估了他们对和平的期望. VB V n Also V
2 If you say that something cannot **be overestimated**, you are emphasizing that you think it is very important. (与否定词连用)(被)过分强调. ❖ *The benefits of this cannot be overestimated.* 这件事情的益处怎么高估也不过分. VB with brd neg PRAGMATICS be V-ed Also V n
3 If you **overestimate** someone, you think that they have more of a skill or quality than they really have. 对...的能力估计过高. ❖ *I think you overestimate me, Fred.* 弗雷德, 我想你高估了我. VB V n

ˌover-exˈcited.
If you say that someone is **over-excited**, you mean that they are more excited than you think is desirable. 过分激动的; 过度兴奋的. ❖ *Provide continuous, organised entertainment or children may get over-excited.* 提供连续性的、有组织的娱乐活动, 否则孩子们会过度兴奋的. ADJ-GRADED

over·ex·posed /ˌəuvərɪksˈpəuzd/.
An **overexposed** photograph is of poor quality because the film has been exposed to too much light. (照片)曝光过度的. ADJ-GRADED

over·ex·tend·ed /ˌəuvərɪksˈtendɪd/.
If someone is **overextended**, they have become involved in more activities than they can financially or physically manage. (资金或体力)超出负荷的; 参加过多活动的. ❖ *The UN budget for peacekeeping operations already is overextended.* 联合国维持和平行动的财政预算已经超支了. ADJ-GRADED

O

over·flight /ˈəuvəflaɪt/ **overflights.**
An **overflight** is the passage of an aircraft from one country over another country's territory. 飞越领空. N-VAR

over·flow, overflows, overflowing, overflowed. The verb is pronounced /ˌəuvəˈfləu/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəuvəfləu/. 动词发音为 /ˌəuvəˈfləu/. 名词发音为 /ˈəuvəfləu/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a liquid or a river **overflows**, it flows over the edges of the container or place it is in. 溢出; 泛滥. ❖ *The sewers were overflowing and the river was bursting its banks.* 污水溢出下水道, 河流决堤. VB no passive V Also V n
2 If a place or container **is overflowing** with people or things, there are too many of them in it. 充满, 挤满. ❖ *The great hall was overflowing with people.* 大厅里挤满了人. VB V with n Also V
3 If someone **is overflowing** with a feeling or if the feeling **overflows**, the person is experiencing it very strongly and shows this in their behaviour. 洋溢着; 满怀...的感情. ❖ *Kenneth overflowed with friendliness and hospitality.* 肯尼思满怀友善和好客之情. VB V with n Also V
4 The **overflow** is the extra people or things that something cannot contain or deal with because it is not large enough. 容纳不下的人(或物); 超出额. ❖ *Tents have been set up next to hospitals to handle the overflow.* 在医院旁边搭起了帐篷来安置多出的人. N-COUNT
5 An **overflow** is a hole or pipe through which liquid can flow out of a container when it gets too full. 排水管; 溢流口. N-COUNT
6 If a place or container is filled **to overflowing**, it is so full of people or things that no more can fit in. 满满地. PHR

over·fly /ˌəuvəˈflaɪ/ **overflies, overflying, overflew, overflown.**
When an aircraft **overflies** an area, it flies over it. 飞过...的上空. VB V n

over·ground /ˈəuvəgraund/.
In an **overground** transport system, vehicles run on the surface of the ground, rather than below it. 地面上的. ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *There are plans to run the line overground.* 有计划在地面上建立路线. ADV ADV after v

over·grown /ˌəuvəˈgrəun/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a place is **overgrown**, it is thickly covered with plants because it has not been looked after. (因无人照管)长满植物的. ❖ *...a courtyard overgrown with weeds.* 一个杂草丛生的庭院. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe an adult as an **overgrown** child, you mean that their behaviour and attitudes are like those of a child, and that you dislike this. (贬义)大孩子似的(指成年人有孩子般的行为和观点). ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

over·hang, overhangs, overhanging, overhung. The verb is pronounced /ˌəuvəˈhæŋ/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəuvəhæŋ/. 动词发音为 /ˌəuvəˈhæŋ/. 名词发音为 /ˈəuvəhæŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If one thing **overhangs** another, it sticks out over and above it. 突出于...之上. ❖ *Part of the rock wall overhung the path.* 石墙的一部分突出在小路的上方. VB V n
2 An **overhang** is the part of something that sticks out over and above something else. 突出部分. ❖ *...a sharp overhang of rock.* 石头尖尖的突出部分. N-COUNT

over·haul, overhauls, overhauling, overhauled. The verb is pronounced /ˌəuvəˈhɔːl/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəuvəhɔːl/. 动词发音为 /ˌəuvəˈhɔːl/. 名词发音为 /ˈəuvəhɔːl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a piece of equipment **is overhauled**, it is cleaned, VB be V-ed

checked thoroughly, and repaired if necessary. (被)全面检查; (被)彻底检修. ❖ *He had had his little Fiat car overhauled three times.* 他已经对他那辆小巧的'菲亚特'汽车全面检修了三次. have n V-ed

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the overhaul of aero engines.* 对飞机引擎进行的全面维修. N-COUNT

2 If you **overhaul** a system or method, you examine it carefully and make many changes in it in order to improve it. 全面修订; 彻底改造. ❖ *The government said it wanted to overhaul the employment training scheme.* 政府说它想全面修订就业培训计划. VB V n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a complete overhaul of air traffic control systems.* 对空中交通管制系统的彻底革新. N-COUNT

O

over·head. The adjective is pronounced /ˈəuvəhed/. The adverb is pronounced /ˌəuvəˈhed/. 形容词发音为 /ˈəuvəhed/. 副词发音为 /ˌəuvəˈhed/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You use **overhead** to indicate that something is above you or above the place that you are talking about. 在头顶上的, 在...上方的. ❖ *...the overhead light.* 吊灯. *...overhead cables.* 空中电缆. ADJ: ADJ n

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Helicopters have been seen flying overhead.* 可看见直升机一直在头顶盘旋. ADV

ˌoverhead proˈjector, overhead projectors.

An **overhead projector** is a machine that projects writing or pictures from a transparency onto a screen or wall. The abbreviation 'OHP' is also used. 投影仪. 又缩写作OHP. N-COUNT

over·heads /ˈəuvəhedz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **overheads** of a business are its regular and essential expenses, such as salaries, rent, electricity, and telephone bills. (企业的)基本开支. N-PLURAL

over·hear /ˌəuvəˈhɪə/ **overhears, overhearing, overheard.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **overhear** someone, you hear what they are saying when they are not talking to you and they do not know that you are listening. 无意中听到. ❖ *I overheard two doctors discussing my case.* 我无意中听到两名医生正在讨论我的病例. VB V n

over·heat /ˌəuvəˈhiːt/ **overheats, overheating, overheated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **overheats** or if you **overheat** it, it becomes hotter than is necessary or desirable. 变得过热; 使太热. ❖ *The engine was overheating and the car was not handling well.* 发动机过热, 汽车运转不正常. ◢ **over·heat·ed** ❖ *...that stuffy, overheated apartment.* 那间不通风和过热的套房. V-ERG V Also V n ADJ-GRADED

2 If a country's economy **overheats** or if conditions **overheat** it, it grows so rapidly that inflation and interest rates rise very quickly. (经济)过热; 使(经济)过热. ❖ *The private sector is increasing its spending so sharply that the economy is overheating.* 私营行业正在急剧增加开销, 这使得经济过热. ◢ **overheated** ❖ *...the disastrous consequences of an overheated market.* 过热的市场带来的灾难性后果. V-ERG V Also V n ADJ-GRADED

over·heat·ed /ˌəuvəˈhiːtɪd/.

Someone who is **overheated** is very angry about something. 十分愤怒的; 过于激烈的. ❖ *I think the reaction has been a little overheated.* 我觉得反应有些过激. ADJ-GRADED

over·hung /ˌəuvəˈhʌŋ/.

Overhung is the past tense and past participle of **overhang**. overhang的过去式和过去分词.

over·kill /ˈəuvəkɪl/.

You can say that something is **overkill** when you think that there is more of it than is necessary or appropriate. 过分的行为, 过火行为. ❖ *Such security measures may well be overkill.* 这样的安全措施很可能会过火. N-UNCOUNT

over·land /ˈəuvəlænd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **overland** journey is made across land rather than by ship or aeroplane. (旅程)陆路的, 陆上的. ❖ *The overland route is across some really tough mountains.* 陆上路线要通过一些确实非常艰险的山脉. ADJ: ADJ n

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *They're travelling to Baghdad overland.* 他们正从陆路去巴格达. ADV ADV after v

over·lap, overlaps, overlapping, overlapped. The verb is pronounced /ˌəuvəˈlæp/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəuvəlæp/. 动词发音为 /ˌəuvəˈlæp/. 名词发音为 /ˈəuvəlæp/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If one thing **overlaps** another, or if you **overlap** them, a part of the first thing occupies the same area as a part of the other thing. You can also say that two things **overlap**. 与...重叠; 使重叠. ❖ *The upper layer of felt should overlap the lower.* 上面一层毛毡应该和下一层重叠. *Overlap the slices carefully so there are no gaps.* 将切片仔细地互相叠在一起, 不要留间隙. *The edges must overlap each other.* 边缘部分必须互相交搭在一起. V-RECIP-ERG V n V pl-n pl-n V n Also pl-n V

2 If one idea or activity **overlaps** another, or **overlaps** with another, they involve some of the same subjects, people, or periods of time. You can also say that two ideas or activities **overlap**. 与...相同; 与...重叠; 相互重叠. ❖ *Elizabeth met other Oxford intellectuals some of whom overlapped Naomi's world.* 伊丽莎白遇到了牛津大学其他的知识分子, 其中一些是娜奥米社交圈内的人. *Christian holy week overlaps with the beginning of the Jewish holiday of Passover.* 基督教的圣周和犹太教逾越节初期在时间上重叠. V-RECIP V n V with n Also pl-n V

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the overlap between civil and military technology.* 民用和军用技术之间的重叠. N-VAR

over·lay, overlays, overlaying, overlaid. The verb is pronounced /ˌəuvəˈleɪ/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəuvəleɪ/. 动词发音为 /ˌəuvəˈleɪ/. 名词发音为 /ˈəuvəleɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **is overlaid** with something else, it is covered by it. (被)覆盖. ❖ *The floor was overlaid with rugs of oriental design.* 地板上铺着东方图案的小地毯. VB: usu passive be V-ed with n

2 You can use **overlay** to refer to a substance which covers the surface of something. 覆盖物. ❖ *...an overlay of snow on the tops of the iron fences.* 铁栏上面覆盖的雪. N-VAR

3 If something **is overlaid** with a feeling or quality, that feeling or quality is the most noticeable one, but there may be deeper and more important ones involved. (被)笼罩. ❖ *The party had been overlaid with a certain nervousness.* 该政党被某种紧张情绪所笼罩. VB be V-ed with n Also V n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There can be an emotional overlay to the frustration of solving real problems.* 在解决真正问题中所遇到的挫折可能会被某种情绪所掩盖. N-COUNT

over·leaf /ˌəuvəˈliːf/.

Overleaf is used in books and magazines to say that something is on the other side of the page you are reading. 在背面. ❖ *Answer the questionnaire overleaf.* 回答背面的问卷. ADV

over·load /ˌəuvəˈləud/ **overloads, overloading, overloaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **overload** a vehicle, you put more things or people into it than it was designed to carry. 使超载. ❖ *Don't overload the boat or it will sink.* 别让船超载, 否则会沉船. ◢ **over·load·ed** ❖ *Some trains were so overloaded that their suspension collapsed.* 有些列车过度超载, 使得减震悬架都坍塌了. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

2 To **overload** someone **with** work, problems, or information means to give them more work, problems, or information than they can cope with. 使...过分负担...; 使负担过重. ❖ *...an effective method that will not overload staff with yet more paperwork.* 一种能使员工们不会因更多文书工作而负担过重的有效方法. VB V n with n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *57 per cent complained of work overload.* 57%的人抱怨工作负担过重. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **overloaded** ❖ *The bar waiter was already overloaded with orders.* 酒吧侍者已经有太多的酒需要上了. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you **overload** an electrical system, you cause too much electricity to flow through it, and so damage it. 使(电力系统)超负荷. VB V n

over·look /ˌəuvəˈluk/ **overlooks, overlooking, overlooked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a building or window **overlooks** a place, you can see the place clearly from the building or window. 俯视; 瞭望. ❖ *Pretty and comfortable rooms overlook a flower-filled garden.* 漂亮舒适的房间俯视着鲜花遍地的花园. VB V n

2 If you **overlook** a fact or problem, you do not notice it, or do not realize how important it is. 忽视, 忽略. ❖ *We overlook all sorts of warning signals about our own health.* 我们忽视了各种各样有关自身健康的警告信号. VB V n

3 If you **overlook** someone's faults or bad behaviour, you forgive them and take no action. 宽恕, 宽容. ❖ *...satisfying relationships that enable them to overlook each other's faults.* 使他们能宽容各自缺点的、令人满意的关系. VB V n

over·lord /ˈəʊvəlɔːd/ **overlords.**

1 If you refer to someone as an **overlord**, you mean that they have great power which they exercise in an unjust way. 霸主, 霸王; 巨头. ❖ *The West has a huge job to defeat the cocaine and heroin overlords.* 西方要打败贩卖可卡因和海洛因的大毒枭任务还很艰巨. N-COUNT

2 In former times, an **overlord** was someone who had power over many people. (旧时的)统治者, 霸主. N-COUNT

over·ly /ˈəʊvəli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Overly means more than is normal, necessary, or reasonable. 过度地. ❖ *Employers may become overly cautious about taking on new staff.* 雇主们在雇用新职员时可能会变得过分小心. ADV ADV adj/adv-ed

over·manned /ˌəʊvəˈmænd/.

If you say that a place or an industry is **overmanned**, you mean that you think there are more people working there or doing the work than is really necessary. 工作人员过多的. ADJ-GRADED

over·man·ning /ˌəʊvəˈmænɪŋ/.

If there is a problem of **overmanning** in an industry, there are more people working there or doing the work than is really necessary. 人员过多的, 人手过剩的. N-UNCOUNT

over·much /ˌəʊvəˈmʌtʃ/.

If something happens **overmuch**, it happens too much or very much. 过多地. ❖ *He was not a man who thought overmuch about clothes.* 他不是那种过分讲究衣着的人. ADV FORMAL

over·night /ˌəʊvəˈnaɪt/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If something happens **overnight**, it happens throughout the night or at some point during the night. 通宵地; 在夜里的某时刻. ❖ *The weather remained calm overnight.* 整夜天气都很平静. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Travel and overnight accommodation are included.* 旅行和夜间住宿包括在内. ADJ ADJ n

2 You can say that something happens **overnight** when it happens very quickly and unexpectedly. 一夜之间; 短时间地; 突然地. ❖ *The rules are not going to change overnight.* 这些规则不会马上就变. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He became an overnight success.* 他一夜成名. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Overnight** bags or clothes are ones that you take when you go and stay somewhere for one or two nights. (旅行袋或衣服)供一两夜使用的. ADJ ADJ n

over·paid /ˌəʊvəˈpeɪd/.

If you say that someone is **overpaid**, you think they are paid more than they deserve for the work they do. 得到过多酬劳的. ADJ-GRADED

➸ 又见 **overpay**.

over·pass /ˈəʊvəpɑːs, -pæs/ **overpasses.**

An **overpass** is a structure which carries one road over the top of another one. The British word is **flyover**. 立交桥; 高架路. [英]作flyover. N-COUNT AMERICAN

over·pay /ˌəʊvəˈpeɪ/ **overpays, overpaying, overpaid.**

If you **overpay** someone, or if you **overpay** for something, you pay more than is necessary or reasonable. 付酬过多. ❖ *The council is said to have been overpaying for repairs made by its housing department.* 据说市政委员会一直为房屋部门支付过高的维修费. *The scheme will overpay some lawyers and underpay others.* 该方案将给一些律师的酬劳过高, 而给其他律师的酬劳过低. VB V for n V n Also V

➸ 又见 **overpaid**.

over·play /ˌəʊvəˈpleɪ/ **overplays, overplaying, overplayed.**

If you say that someone **is overplaying** something such as a problem, you mean that they are making it seem more important than it really is. 夸大...的重要性. ❖ *...overplaying the depth of the economic crisis.* 夸大了经济危机的严重性. VB V n

over·popu·lat·ed /ˌəʊvəˈpɒpjuleɪtɪd/.

If an area is **overpopulated**, there are problems because it has too many people living there. 人口过密的. ADJ-GRADED

over·popu·la·tion /ˌəʊvəpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən/.

If there is a problem of **overpopulation** in an area, there are more people living there than can be supported properly. 人口过密. N-UNCOUNT

over·pow·er /ˌəʊvəˈpaʊə/ **overpowers, overpowering, overpowered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **overpower** someone, you seize them despite their struggles because you are stronger than they are. (以较强力量)制服, 制胜. ❖ *It took ten guardsmen to overpower him.* 十个警卫才能将他制服. VB V n

2 If a feeling **overpowers** you, it suddenly affects you very strongly. (突然强烈的感情)压倒; 使无法承受. ❖ *A sudden dizziness overpowered him.* 他突然感到一阵强烈的头昏眼花. ◢ **over·pow·er·ing** ❖ *The desire for revenge can be overpowering.* 复仇的愿望有时会让人无法抗拒. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

3 In a sports match, when one team or player **overpowers** the other, they play much better than them and beat them easily. (比赛中)击败. VB V n

over·pow·er·ing /ˌəʊvəˈpaʊərɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **overpowering** person makes other people feel uncomfortable because they have such a strong personality. 个性强的; 专横的. ❖ *...an overpowering manner.* 专横的行为方式. ADJ-GRADED

over·priced /ˌəʊvəˈpraɪst/.

If you say that something is **overpriced**, you think it costs much more than it should. 定价过高的. ❖ *I went and had an overpriced cup of coffee in the hotel cafeteria.* 我去了旅馆的咖啡厅, 喝了一杯价格过高的咖啡. ADJ-GRADED

over·ran /ˌəʊvəˈræn/; 又拼作 **over-ran.**

Overran is the past tense of **overrun.** overrun的过去式.

over·rate /ˌəʊvəˈreɪt/ **overrates, overrating, overrated;** 又拼作 **over-rate.**

If you say that something or someone **is overrated**, you mean that people have a higher opinion of them than they deserve. (被)评价过高; (被)高估. ❖ *More men are finding out that the joys of work have been overrated.* 更多的人发现工作的乐趣被夸大了. ◢ **over·rat·ed** ❖ *Life in the wild is vastly overrated.* 野外生活被大大地高估了. VB be V-ed Also V n ADJ-GRADED

over·reach /ˌəʊvəˈriːtʃ/ **overreaches, overreaching, overreached;** 又拼作 **over-reach.**

If you say that someone **overreaches** themselves, you mean that they fail at something because they are trying to do more than they are able to. 过于逞能而失败; 不自量力. ❖ *He overreached himself and lost much of his fortune.* 他由于不自量力而损失了很多财产. VB V pron-refl

over·react /ˌəʊvəriˈækt/ **overreacts, overreacting, overreacted;** 又拼作 **over-react.**

If you say that someone **overreacts** to something, you mean that they have and show more of an emotion than is necessary or appropriate. 反应过度. ❖ *I overreact to anything sad.* 我对任何伤感的事都反应过度. ◢ **over·reac·tion** /ˌəʊvəriˈækʃən/ **overreactions** ❖ *The use of tear gas and rubber bullets was a monstrous overreaction.* 使用催泪瓦斯和橡胶子弹是过分的野蛮反应. VB V to n Also V N-VAR

over·ride /ˌəʊvəˈraɪd/ **overrides, overriding, overrode, overridden;** 又拼作 **over-ride.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing in a situation **overrides** other things, it is more important than them. 比...重要. ❖ *The welfare of a child should always override the wishes of its parents.* 孩子的幸福应该总是比父母的意愿更重要. ◢ **over·rid·ing** ❖ *...the overriding need to cut the budget deficit.* 减少财政赤字的当务之急. VB V n ADJ

2 If someone in authority **overrides** a person or their decisions, they cancel their decisions. (以权力)否决, 推翻(别人的决定). ❖ *I'm applying in advance for the authority to override him.* 我提前向当局提出申请, 以便推翻他的决定. VB V n

3 An **override** is an attempt to cancel someone's decisions by using your authority over them or by gaining more votes than them in an election or contest. (对某人的决定的)否决, 推翻. N-COUNT AMERICAN

O

O

over·rule /ˌəʊvəˈruːl/ **overrules, overruling, overruled**; 又拼作 **over-rule**. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone in authority **overrules** a person or their decision, they officially decide that the decision is incorrect or not valid. (正式)推翻、否决; 裁定无效. VB V n

over·run /ˌəʊvəˈrʌn/ **overruns, overrunning, overran**; 又拼作 **over-run**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an army or an armed force **overruns** a place, it succeeds in occupying it very quickly. (军队)占领, 侵占. ❖ *A group of rebels overran the port area.* 一群叛乱者占领了港口地区. VB V n

2 If you say that a place is **overrun** with things that you consider undesirable, you mean that there are a large number of them there. (讨厌的事物)泛滥的, 横行肆虐的. ❖ *The flower beds were overrun with grasses.* 花坛杂草丛生. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

3 If an event or meeting **overruns** by, for example, ten minutes, it continues for ten minutes longer than it was intended to. 超出(限定时间). ❖ *Tuesday's lunch overran by three-quarters of an hour.* 周二的午饭超出原定时间45分钟. *The talks overran their allotted time.* 会谈超过了规定时间. VB V by n V n Also V

4 If costs **overrun**, they are higher than was planned or expected. 超出(计划或预料). ❖ *Costs overran the budget by about 30%.* 开支比预算超支约30%. VB V n Also V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...cost overruns of at least $1 billion.* 至少10亿元的超支. N-COUNT

over·seas /ˌəʊvəˈsiːz/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **overseas** to describe things that happen or exist abroad. 在海外的、在国外的. ❖ *He has returned to South Africa from his long overseas trip.* 他在长时间的海外旅行后回到了南非. ADJ ADJ n

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...if you're staying for more than three months or working overseas.* 如你在国外停留三个月以上或工作的话... ADV

2 An **overseas** student or visitor comes from abroad. (学生或访客)来自国外的. ADJ ADJ n

over·see /ˌəʊvəˈsiː/ **oversees, overseeing, oversaw, overseen.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone in authority **oversees** a job or an activity, they make sure that it is done properly. 监督、监察. ❖ *...a commission to oversee the peace process.* 监督和平进程的委员会. ◢ **over·seer, overseers** ❖ *...overseer of oil production and safety.* 负责石油生产和安全的监督员. VB V n N-COUNT

over·sell /ˌəʊvəˈsel/ **oversells, overselling, oversold.**

If you say that something or someone **is oversold**, you mean that people say they are better or more useful than they really are. (被)赞誉过多; (被)过分吹嘘. ❖ *He thinks that DNA fingerprinting has been badly oversold.* 他认为脱氧核糖核酸指纹鉴定技术受到了严重的过分吹嘘. *I think the reformers have at times oversold the reforms.* 我认为改革者有时在过分吹嘘改革. VB be V-ed V n

over·sexed /ˌəʊvəˈsekst/.

If you say someone is **oversexed**, you mean that they are more interested in sex or more involved in sexual activities than you think they should be; used showing disapproval. (贬义)性欲过强的、性行为过多的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

over·shad·ow /ˌəʊvəˈʃædəʊ/ **overshadows, overshadowing, overshadowed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an unpleasant event or feeling **overshadows** something, it makes it less happy or enjoyable. 给...蒙上阴影; 使...暗淡. ❖ *Fears for the President's safety could overshadow his peace-making mission.* 对总统安全的担心可能会给他促成和平的任务蒙上阴影. VB V n

2 If someone or something **is overshadowed** by another person or thing, they are less successful, important, or impressive than the other person or thing. (使)失色, (使)相形见绌. ❖ *Hester is overshadowed by her younger and more attractive sister.* 赫斯特与她更有魅力的妹妹相比就黯然失色了. VB usu passive be V-ed

3 If one building, tree, or large structure **overshadows** another, it stands near it, is much taller than it, and casts a shadow over it. 遮蔽; 在...上投下阴影. ❖ *...one of the Edinburgh University towers that overshadows George Square.* 爱丁堡大学里其中一个遮蔽了乔治广场的塔. VB V n

over·shoot /ˌəʊvəˈʃuːt/ **overshoots, overshooting, overshot.**

1 If you **overshoot** a place that you want to get to, you go past it by mistake. 错过(目的地). ❖ *The plane apparently overshot the runway after landing.* 飞机在着陆后明显地滑出了跑道. VB V n Also V

2 If an organization **overshoots** its budget, it spends more than it had planned to. 超过(预算). VB V n

over·sight /ˈəʊvəsaɪt/ **oversights.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If there has been an **oversight**, someone has forgotten to do something which they should have done. 疏忽. ❖ *By an unfortunate oversight, full instructions do not come with the product.* 由于一次不幸的疏忽, 产品并没有附上完整的说明. N-COUNT

2 If someone has **oversight** of a process or system, they are responsible for making sure that it works efficiently and correctly. 监督, 照料. ❖ *Mr Yeltsin entrusted Mr Rutskoi with the oversight of agricultural reform.* 叶利钦先生委托鲁茨科伊先生主管农业改革. N-UNCOUNT

over·sim·pli·fy /ˌəʊvəˈsɪmplɪfaɪ/ **oversimplifies, oversimplifying, oversimplified.**

If you say that someone is **oversimplifying** something, you mean that they are describing or explaining it so simply that what they say is no longer true or reasonable. 使过于简单化. ❖ *To judge trips as if they're successes or failures may be oversimplifying things.* 只以成功或失败来判断旅程, 可能使事情过于简单化. ◢ **over·sim·pli·fied** ❖ *...an oversimplified view of mathematics and the sciences.* 对数学和各门理科过于简单化的观点. ◢ **over·sim·pli·fi·ca·tion** /ˌəʊvəsɪmplɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **oversimplifications** ❖ *To say that peer relationships affect self-esteem, is an oversimplification.* 说与同龄人的关系影响自尊, 这是将问题过于简单化了. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

over·size /ˈəʊvəsaɪz/ or **oversized.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Oversize or **oversized** things are too big, or much bigger than usual. 特大型的, 超大号的. ❖ *...the oversize white sweater she had worn at school.* 那件她在上学时穿的特大号白色毛线衫. *...an oversized bed.* 一张特大号床. ADJ-GRADED

over·sleep /ˌəʊvəˈsliːp/ **oversleeps, oversleeping, overslept.**

If you **oversleep**, you sleep longer than you should have done. 睡过头, 睡得太久. ❖ *I forgot to set my alarm and I overslept.* 我忘记了设置闹钟, 于是睡过了头. VB V

over·spend /ˌəʊvəˈspend/ **overspends, overspending, overspent.**

1 If you **overspend**, you spend more money than you can afford to. 花钱过多, 超支. ❖ *Don't overspend on your home and expect to get the money back when you sell.* 不要在买房子时超支并期望在卖出时能将钱挣回来. *I overspent by £1 on your shopping.* 我为你买东西时超支了1镑. VB V on n V by amount Also V

2 In business, if an organization or business has an **overspend**, it spends more money than was planned or allowed in its budget. The usual American term is **overrun**. 比(预计的)花得多, 超支. [美]一般作overrun. N-COUNT BRITISH

over·spill /ˈəʊvəspɪl/.

1 **Overspill** is used to refer to people who live near a city because there is no room in the city itself. 迁离市区的过剩人口. ❖ *...new towns built to absorb overspill from nearby cities.* 为吸纳邻近城市过剩人口而建的新城镇. N-UNCOUNT also a N BRITISH

2 You can use **overspill** to refer to something or someone which is extra and cannot be accommodated in the usual place. 多出的人(或物); 未能容纳的人(或物). ❖ *The overspill could stand at the back of the court.* 多出来的人可以站到法庭的后面. N-UNCOUNT also a N

over·staffed /ˌəʊvəˈstɑːft, -ˈstæft/.

If you say that a place is **overstaffed**, you think there are more people working there than is necessary. 人员过剩的. ADJ-GRADED

over·state /ˌəʊvəˈsteɪt/ **overstates, overstating, overstated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **overstating** something, you VB

mean they are describing it in a way that makes it seem more important or serious than it really is. 对...言过其实; 夸大. ❖ *The authors no doubt overstated their case with a view to catching the public's attention.* 毫无疑问，作者将事情夸大，目的是要引起公众关注. *Many scientists think this method overstates the dangers.* 许多科学家认为这种方法夸大了危险性. V n

◢ **over·state·ment, overstatements** N-VAR ❖ *This may have been an improvement, but 'breakthrough' was an overstatement.* 这可能是个改进，但说是'突破'就言过其实了.

over·stay /ˌəuvəˈsteɪ/ **overstays, overstaying, overstayed.**

If you **overstay** your time, you stay somewhere for longer than you have permission to stay. 停留超过(允许的时间). VB: no passive ❖ *Up to forty per cent of the students had overstayed their visas.* 高达40%的学生在签证到期后逾期逗留. V n Also V

➻ to **overstay your welcome**: 见 **welcome**.

over·step /ˌəuvəˈstep/ **oversteps, overstepping, overstepped.**

If you say that someone **oversteps** the limits of a system or situation, you mean that they do something that is not permissible or acceptable. 超越(限制). VB ❖ *The Commission is sensitive to accusations that it is overstepping its authority.* 该委员会对认为它超越其权限的指责很敏感. V n If someone **oversteps the mark**, they behave in a way that is considered unacceptable. 行为越轨. PHR

over·stretch /ˌəuvəˈstretʃ/ **overstretches, overstretching, overstretched.**

If you **overstretch** something or someone or if they **overstretch**, you force them to do something they are not really capable of, and may do them harm as a result. 勉为其难; 超负荷运行; 硬撑着. V-ERG V n ❖ *Do what you know you can do well and don't overstretch yourself.* 做你知道自己能做好的事，不要勉为其难. V pron-refl Also V

◢ **over·stretched** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *The police force is overstretched.* 警力不堪重负.

over·sub·scribed /ˌəuvəsəbˈskraɪbd/.

If something such as an event or a service is **oversubscribed**, too many people apply to attend the event or use the service. 过量预订的，超额认购的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *The popular schools tend to be heavily oversubscribed.* 受欢迎的学校的报名人数往往会严重超额.

overt /əuˈvɜːt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **overt** action or attitude is done or shown in an open and obvious way. 公然的; 公开的; 明显的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *Although there is no overt hostility, black and white students do not mix much.* 黑人学生和白人学生虽然不存在公开的敌意，但并不怎么往来.

◢ **overt·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *He's written a few overtly political lyrics over the years.* 这些年来，他写了一些明显的政治抒情诗.

over·take /ˌəuvəˈteɪk/ **overtakes, overtaking, overtook, overtaken.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **overtake** a vehicle or a person that is ahead of you and moving in the same direction, you pass them. 赶上，赶超(走在前面的车或人). VB ❖ *When he eventually overtook the last truck he pulled over to the inside lane.* 在终于超越最后一辆货车后，他将车开向内侧车道. V n Also V

2 If someone or something **overtakes** a competitor, they become more successful than them. 超过(竞赛者). VB ❖ *It's the first time at these games that the Americans have overtaken the Cubans.* 这是美国人在这些比赛中第一次超过了古巴人. V n

3 If an event **overtakes** you, it happens unexpectedly or suddenly. 突然降临，突然发生. VB ❖ *Tragedy was shortly to overtake him, however.* 但是，灾难很快降临在他的身上. V n

4 If a feeling **overtakes** you, it affects you very strongly. (情绪等)压倒，强烈影响. VB LITERARY ❖ *Something like panic overtook me in a flood.* 某种恐惧感像洪水般向我袭来. V n

over·tax /ˌəuvəˈtæks/ **overtaxes, overtaxing, overtaxed.**

1 If you **overtax** someone or something, you force them to work harder than they can really manage. 使负担过重; 使超负荷工作. VB ❖ *...a contralto who has overtaxed her voice.* 一名用嗓过度的女低音. V n

2 If you say that a government **is overtaxing** its people, you mean that it is making them pay more tax than you think they should pay. 对...课税过重. VB V n

ˌover-the-ˈcounter.

➻ 见 **counter**.

ˌover-the-ˈtop.

➻ 见 **top**.

over·throw, overthrows, overthrowing, overthrew, overthrown. ♦♦◇◇◇ The verb is pronounced /ˌəuvəˈθrəu/. The noun is pronounced /ˈəuvəθrəu/. 动词发音为 /ˌəuvəˈθrəu/，名词发音为 /ˈəuvəθrəu/.

When a government or leader **is overthrown**, they are removed from power by force. (从权位上)(被)推翻，(被)打倒. VB ❖ *That government was overthrown in a military coup.* 那届政府被一次军事政变推翻. be V-ed *...an attempt to overthrow the president.* 推翻总统的企图. V n

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the overthrow of the dictator.* 独裁者的被推翻. N-SING

over·time /ˈəuvətaɪm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Overtime** is time that you spend doing your job in addition to your normal working hours. 额外时间; 超时工作. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *He would work overtime, without pay, to finish a job.* 他会不计报酬，加班来完成一项工作.

2 If you say that someone **is working overtime** to do something, you mean that they are using a lot of energy, effort, or enthusiasm trying to do it. 极力地，竭尽全力地. PHR INFORMAL ❖ *Our defence worked overtime to keep us in the game.* 我们的防守队员竭尽全力，使我们在比赛中不致出局.

3 **Overtime** is an additional period of time that is added to the end of a sports match in which the two teams are level, as a way of allowing the teams more time to produce a conclusive result. The British expression is **extra time**. (比赛中在规定时间内双方平手后以决定胜负的)加时赛时间. [英]作extra time. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

over·tired /ˌəuvəˈtaɪəd/.

If you are **overtired**, you are so tired that you feel unhappy or irritable, or feel that you cannot do things properly. 过度疲劳的. ADJ-GRADED

over·tone /ˈəuvətəun/ **overtones.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something has **overtones** of a particular thing or quality, it suggests that thing or quality but does not openly express it. 暗示; 弦外之音. N-COUNT ❖ *The strike has taken on overtones of a civil rights campaign.* 罢工已经带上了民权活动的色彩.

over·took /ˌəuvəˈtuk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Overtook is the past tense of **overtake**. overtake的过去式.

over·ture /ˈəuvətʃuə/ **overtures.**

1 An **overture** is a piece of music, often one that is the introduction to an opera or play. (歌剧或戏剧的)序曲，前奏曲. N-COUNT

2 If you make **overtures** to someone, you behave in a friendly or romantic way towards them. 友好表示; 友好姿态; 示爱. N-COUNT ❖ *...clumsy yet endearing overtures of friendship.* 笨拙但很可爱的表示友谊的姿态.

over·turn /ˌəuvəˈtɜːn/ **overturns, overturning, overturned.** ♦♦

1 If something **overturns** or if you **overturn** it, it turns upside down or on its side. 翻倒; 打翻. V-ERG ❖ *The lorry veered out of control, overturned and smashed into a wall.* 这辆货车转向时失去控制，翻倒并撞到一堵墙上. V *Alex jumped up so violently that he overturned his glass of sherry.* 亚历克斯猛地跳起，将他的那杯雪利酒打翻. V n

2 If someone in authority **overturns** a legal decision, they officially decide that that decision is incorrect or not valid. 推翻，撤销(判决等). VB: V n

3 To **overturn** a government or system means to remove it or destroy it. 推翻，打倒(政府或系统). VB ❖ *He accused his opponents of wanting to overturn the government.* 他指责对手想推翻政府. V n

over·use, overuses, overusing, overused. The verb is pronounced /ˌəuvəˈjuːz/. The noun is pronounced /ˌəuvəˈjuːs/. 动词发音为 /ˌəuvəˈjuːz/，名词发音为 /ˌəuvəˈjuːs/.

1 If someone **overuses** something, they use more of it than necessary, or use it more often than necessary. 使用过度. VB

❖ *Don't overuse heated appliances on you hair.* 不要对头发过分使用发热器械. V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The record player packed up from overuse.* 电唱机因过度使用出现了故障. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that people **overuse** a word or idea, you mean that they use it so often that it no longer has any real meaning or effect. 滥用(词语). ❖ *Which words or phrases do you most overuse?* 你滥用最多的词或词组是哪些? VB V n ◢ **over·used** ❖ *'Just Do It' has become one of the most overused catch phrases in recent memory.* 'Just Do It'(就这么容易)近期成为被滥用最多的流行语之一. ADJ-GRADED

O

over·value /ˌəʊvəˈvæljuː/ **overvalues, overvaluing, overvalued.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **overvalue** something such as a currency or a share means to fix its value at too high a level as compared to other similar things. 对...估价过高. ❖ *He was wrong to overvalue sterling in the first place.* 首先, 他过高地估价英国货币是错误的. VB V n ◢ **over·valu·ation** /ˌəʊvəvæljuˈeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the overvaluation of the pound.* 对英镑的过高估价. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **over·valued** ❖ *Japanese shares are overvalued in terms of the return they offer.* 从其能带来的回报来看, 日本股票的价值被高估了. ADJ-GRADED

over·view /ˈəʊvəvjuː/ **overviews.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **overview** of a situation is a general understanding or description of it as a whole. 概览; 概述. ❖ *...a historical overview of drug use.* 对毒品使用的历史概述. N-COUNT

over·ween·ing /ˌəʊvəˈwiːnɪŋ/.

If you want to emphasize your disapproval of someone's very great ambition or arrogance, you can refer to their **overweening** ambition or their **overweening** arrogance. 过于自负的; 过于傲慢的. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

over·weight /ˌəʊvəˈweɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is overweight weighs more than is considered healthy or attractive. 体重超重的. ADJ-GRADED

over·whelm /ˌəʊvəˈwelm/ **overwhelms, overwhelming, overwhelmed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **are overwhelmed** by a feeling or event, it affects you very strongly, and you do not know how to deal with it. (使)受强烈影响; (使)不知所措. ❖ *The need to talk to someone, anyone, overwhelmed her.* 她强烈地感到要找个人谈谈, 不管是谁. VB be V-ed V n ◢ **over·whelmed** ❖ *Sightseers may be a little overwhelmed by the crowds and noise.* 观光者可能被人群和嘈杂声弄得有些无所适从. ADJ-GRADED

2 If a group of people **overwhelm** a place or another group, they gain complete control or victory over them. 完全控制; 压倒; 击败; 战胜. ❖ *One massive Allied offensive would overwhelm the weakened enemy.* 盟军的一次大规模攻击就可以击败已经削弱了的敌军. VB V n

over·whelm·ing /ˌəʊvəˈwelmɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something is **overwhelming**, it affects you very strongly, and you do not know how to deal with it. 强烈的; 无法抗拒的. ❖ *She felt an overwhelming desire to have another child.* 她非常强烈地想再生一个孩子. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **over·whelm·ing·ly** ❖ *Women found him overwhelmingly attractive.* 女人们发现他有无法抗拒的吸引力. ADV-GRADED

2 You can use **overwhelming** to emphasize that an amount or quantity is much greater than other amounts or quantities. (数字或数量)压倒性的, 绝大多数的. ❖ *The overwhelming majority of small businesses go broke within the first twenty-four months.* 绝大多数小企业在头两年里便破产了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **overwhelmingly** ❖ *The House of Commons has overwhelmingly rejected calls to bring back the death penalty.* 下议院以压倒性多数否决了重新实施死刑的呼吁. ADV

over·work /ˌəʊvəˈwɜːk/ **overworks, overworking, overworked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **overwork** or if someone **overworks** you, you work too hard, and are likely to become very tired or ill. 过度劳累; (使)过度操劳. ❖ *He overworks and underpays the poor clerk whom he employs.* 他让那个可怜的雇员过度工作, 却给予很少的工资. V-ERG V V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a heart attack brought on by overwork.* 因过度疲劳引起的心脏病. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **over·worked** ❖ *...an overworked doctor.* 一名过度操劳的医生. ADJ-GRADED

over·worked /ˌəʊvəˈwɜːkt/.

If you describe a word, expression, or idea as **overworked**, you mean it has been used so often that it is no longer effective or meaningful. (词句或观点等)被滥用了的. ❖ *'Ecological' has become one of the most overworked adjectives among manufacturers of garden supplies.* '生态学的'已成为园艺产品生产商滥用最多的形容词之一. ADJ-GRADED

over·wrought /ˌəʊvəˈrɔːt/.

Someone who is **overwrought** is very upset and is behaving in an uncontrolled way. 过度紧张的. ADJ-GRADED

ovu·late /ˈɒvjʊleɪt/ **ovulates, ovulating, ovulated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When a woman or female animal **ovulates**, she produces eggs from her ovary. 排卵; 产卵. VB V ◢ **ovu·la·tion** /ˌɒvjʊˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *By noticing these changes, the woman can tell when ovulation is about to occur.* 通过注意这些变化, 妇女就可以知道什么时候会排卵. N-UNCOUNT

ovum /ˈəʊvəm/ **ova.**

An **ovum** is one of the reproductive cells of a woman or female animal. 卵, 卵子. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ow /aʊ/.

'Ow!' is used in writing to represent the noise that people make when they suddenly feel pain. (表示疼痛)哎哟. ❖ *Ow! Don't do that!* 哎哟, 别那样! EXCLAM

owe /əʊ/ **owes, owing, owed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **owe** money to someone, they have lent it to you and you have not yet paid it back. You can also say that the money **is owing**. 欠(债); 欠(账). ❖ *The company owes money to more than 60 banks.* 这家公司欠60多家银行的贷款. *Blake already owed him nearly £50.* 布莱克已经欠他将近50镑了. *He could take what was owing for the rent.* 他会将所欠款项当做租金. VB V n to n V n n V Also V n

2 If someone or something **owes** a particular quality, their success, or their existence to a person or thing, they only have it because of that person or thing. 归功于, 全赖于. ❖ *I always suspected she owed her first job to her friendship with Roger.* 我总是觉得她的第一份工作应该有赖于她和罗杰的友谊. *I owe him my life.* 我全亏他才活了下来. VB no passive V n to n V n n

3 If you say that you **owe** a great deal to someone or something, you mean that they have helped you or influenced you a lot, and you feel very grateful to them. 欠(情); 感激. ❖ *As a professional composer I owe much to Radio 3.* 作为一名职业作曲家, 我非常感谢广播三台. *He's been fantastic. I owe him a lot.* 他很棒, 我很感谢他. VB V amount to n V n amount

4 If you say that something **owes** a great deal to someone or something, you mean that it exists, is successful, or has its particular form largely because of them. 归功于. ❖ *The island's present economy owes a good deal to whisky distilling.* 岛上现在的经济状况很大程度上应归功于威士忌酒酿造业. VB V amount to n

5 If you say that you **owe** someone gratitude, respect, or loyalty, you mean that they deserve it from you. 应给予(感激、尊敬、效忠等). ❖ *I owe you an apology.* 我应该向你道歉 *I owe a big debt of gratitude to her.* 我应该好好感激她. VB FORMAL V n n V n to n

6 If you say that you **owe it to** someone to do something, you mean that you should do that thing because they deserve it. 因为...而应该做. ❖ *I can't go. I owe it to him to stay.* 我不能走, 我应该为他而留下. VB no passive V it to n to-inf Also V it to n

7 You use **owing to** when you are introducing the reason for something. 因为. ❖ *He was out of work owing to a physical injury.* 他因身体有伤而失业了. PHR-PREP

owl /aʊl/ **owls.** ◆◆◇◇◇

An **owl** is a bird with a flat face, large eyes, and a small sharp beak. Most owls obtain their food by hunting small animals at night. 猫头鹰. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **night owl.**

own /əʊn/ **owns, owning, owned.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **own** to indicate that something belongs to a ADJ poss ADJ

particular person or thing. 自己的, 属于自己的. ❖ *My wife decided I should have my own shop.* 我妻子认为我应该自己开商店. *His office had its own private entrance.* 他的办公室有自己专用的入口.

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *He saw the Major's face a few inches from his own.* 他看见少校的脸离自己的脸只有几英寸. PRON

2 You use **own** to indicate that something is used by, or is characteristic of, only one person, thing, or group. 自己专用的; 自己特有的. ❖ *Jennifer insisted on her own room.* 珍妮弗坚持要有自己的房间. *I let her tell me about it in her own way.* 我让她用她自己的方式告诉我那件事. ADJ poss ADJ

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *...a sense of style that is very much her own.* 她那非常独特的风格意识. PRON

3 If you say that someone has something they can **call their own**, you mean it belongs to them personally, rather than, for example, being controlled by or shared with someone else. 声称...属于自己所有. ❖ *I would like a place I could call my own.* 我想要一个可以称为是自己的地方. PHR

4 If you **make** something your **own**, you become involved in it in such a way that people think of it as being related only to you or belonging only to you, rather than to anyone else. 使...属于自己所特有. ❖ *Here again is the song that Pavarotti has made his own.* 这又是一首属于帕瓦洛蒂独有风格的歌曲. PHR

5 If you say that someone has a particular thing **of** their **own**, you mean that that thing belongs or relates to them, rather than to other people. 属于自己的. ❖ *He set out in search of ideas for starting a company of his own.* 他为开设一家属于自己的公司而开始想方设法了. PHR

6 If you say that someone or something has a particular quality or characteristic **of** their **own** or **all of** their **own**, you mean that that quality or characteristic is especially theirs, rather than being shared by other things or people of that type. 特有的, 独有的. ❖ *The cries of the seagulls gave this part of the harbour a fascinating character all of its own.* 海鸥的叫声赋予这一片海港独有的迷人特征. PHR

7 You use **own** to indicate that someone does something without any help from other people. 独立的; 亲自的. ❖ *He'll have to make his own arrangements.* 他只好自己作安排. ADJ poss ADJ

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *There's no career structure, you have to create your own.* 不存在什么职业体系, 你必须创建自己的体系. PRON

8 If you do something **on** your **own**, you do it without any help from other people. 独立地; 依靠自己. ❖ *I work best on my own.* 我依靠自己干得最好. PHR

9 When you are **on** your **own**, you are alone. 独自的. ❖ *I told him how scared I was of being on my own.* 我告诉他我独自一人时是多么的害怕. PHR

10 If you **own** something, it is your property. 拥有(财产). ❖ *His father owns a local pub.* 他爸爸在当地拥有一家酒吧. VB V n

11 If you say that someone does something **as if** they **own the place** or **like** they **own the place**, you are critical of them because they do it in a very arrogant way. 好像是属于自己的地盘. ❖ *He struts around town like he owns the place.* 他在镇上大摇大摆地走, 好像这是他自己的地盘. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 If someone or something **comes into** their **own**, they become very successful or start to perform very well because the circumstances are right. (因环境适合)开始变得成功, 开始有出色表现. ❖ *The goalkeeper came into his own with a series of brilliant saves.* 守门员在做了一连串精彩救球之后, 开始进入状态. PHR

13 If you **get** your **own back** on someone, you have your revenge on them because of something bad that they have done to you. 报复. ❖ *...ways in which women have got their own back on former loved ones.* 女人报复以前恋人的手段. PHR INFORMAL

14 ➡ to **hold** your **own**: 见 **hold**.

▸own up.

If you **own up** to something wrong that you have done, you admit that you did it. 认错; 坦白; 招供. ❖ *Last year my husband owned up to an affair with his secretary.* 去年我丈夫承认与自己的秘书有染. PHR V V P to n/-ing Also V P

-owned /-əund/.

-owned combines with nouns, adjectives, and adverbs to form adjectives that indicate who owns something. (与名词、形容词和副词合并构成形容词)属...所有的. ❖ *...state-owned companies.* 国有公司. *...the Japanese-owned Bel Air Hotel.* 日本人拥有的贝尔航空旅馆. COMB

own·er /ˈəunə/ **owners.** ◆◆◆◆◇

The **owner** of something is the person to whom it belongs. 所有者, 拥有者. ❖ *The owner of the store was sweeping his floor when I walked in.* 在我走进去时, 店主正在扫地. *Every pet owner knows their animal has its own personality.* 每个宠物的主人都知道宠物有自己的个性. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **home owner**, **landowner**.

ˌowner-ˈoccupier, owner-occupiers.

An **owner-occupier** is a person who owns the house or flat that they live in. 业主居住者(指住在自己房屋的人). N-COUNT BRITISH

own·er·ship /ˈəunəʃɪp/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Ownership of something is the state of owning it. 所有权; 物主身份. ❖ *...the growth of home ownership in Britain.* 英国拥有房屋人数的增长. N-UNCOUNT

ˌown ˈgoal, own goals. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In sport, if someone scores an **own goal**, they accidentally score a goal for the team they are playing against. (体育比赛中误入自家球门的)乌龙球. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If a course of action that someone takes harms their own interests, you can refer to it as an **own goal**. (自己采取的行动不利于自己的)咎由自取的事, 帮倒忙的事. ❖ *Women have made themselves unemployable. They have scored an own goal.* 女人使得她们自己无法受到雇用, 她们这是咎由自取. N-COUNT BRITISH

ox /ɒks/ **oxen** /ˈɒksən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

An **ox** is a bull that has been castrated. Oxen are used in some countries for pulling vehicles or carrying things. (已阉割的)公牛. N-COUNT

Ox·bridge /ˈɒksbrɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Oxbridge is used to refer to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge together. 牛津和剑桥大学. N-PROPER BRITISH

ox·cart /ˈɒkskɑːt/ **oxcarts;** 又拼作 **ox-cart.**

An **oxcart** is a cart pulled by an ox or oxen. 牛车. N-COUNT

ox·ide /ˈɒksaɪd/ **oxides.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **oxide** is a compound of oxygen and another chemical element. 氧化物. ❖ *...nitrogen oxide.* 氮氧化物. N-VAR

oxi·dize /ˈɒksɪdaɪz/ **oxidizes, oxidizing, oxidized;** [英] 又拼作 **oxidise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

When a substance **is oxidized** or when it **oxidizes**, it changes chemically because of the effect of oxygen on it. (使)氧化. ❖ *Aluminium is rapidly oxidized in air.* 铝在空气中迅速氧化. V-ERG be V-ed Also V

◢ **oxi·da·tion** /ˌɒksɪˈdeɪʃən/ ❖ *Carbon dioxide is a necessary result of the oxidation of carbon compounds.* 二氧化碳是碳化合物氧化的必然结果. N-UNCOUNT

ox·tail /ˈɒksteɪl/ **oxtails.**

Oxtail is meat from the tail of a cow. It is used for making soups and stews. 牛尾肉(用于做汤和炖菜). N-VAR

oxy·gen /ˈɒksɪdʒən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Oxygen is a colourless gas that exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need oxygen in order to live. 氧(气). N-UNCOUNT

oxy·gen·ate /ˈɒksɪdʒɪneɪt/ **oxygenates, oxygenating, oxygenated.**

To **oxygenate** something means to mix or dissolve oxygen into it. 供氧; 输氧. ❖ *Previous attempts at filtering and oxygenating aquarium water had failed.* 以前过滤鱼缸水并为其充氧的努力都失败了. VB V n

ˈoxygen mask, oxygen masks.

An **oxygen mask** is a device that is connected to a cylinder of oxygen by means of a tube. It is placed over the nose and mouth of someone who is having difficulty in breathing. (供呼吸困难者呼吸的)氧气面罩. N-COUNT

oxy·mo·ron /ˌɒksɪˈmɔːrɒn/ **oxymorons.**

If you describe a phrase as an **oxymoron**, you mean that N-COUNT

what it refers to combines two contradictory qualities or ideas and therefore seems impossible. 矛盾修辞法; 矛盾体. ❖ *This has made many Americans conclude that business ethics is an oxymoron.* 这使得许多美国人认为商业道德是个矛盾体.

oys·ter /ˈɔɪstə/ **oysters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **oyster** is a large flat shellfish. Some oysters can be eaten and others produce pearls. 牡蛎, 蚝. N-COUNT

2 If you say that **the world is** someone's **oyster**, you mean that they can do anything or go anywhere that they want to. 整个世界任由(某人)摆布; 随心所欲. ❖ *You're young, you've got a lot of opportunity. The world is your oyster.* 你还年轻, 你有很多的机会, 你可以随心所欲. PHR

P

ˈoyster bed, oyster beds.

An **oyster bed** is a place where oysters breed and grow naturally or are cultivated for food or pearls. 牡蛎养殖场. N-COUNT

oyster·catcher /ˈɔɪstəkætʃə/ **oystercatchers.**

An **oystercatcher** is a black and white wading bird with a long red beak. 蛎鹬(一种涉禽). N-COUNT

oz. ◆◆◇◇◇

Oz. is a written abbreviation for **ounce**. ounce的缩写形式.

ozone /ˈəʊzəʊn/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Ozone is a colourless gas which is a form of oxygen. There is a layer of ozone high above the earth's surface. 臭氧. ❖ *...ozone depletion.* 臭氧的枯竭. N-UNCOUNT

ˈozone layer. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **ozone layer** is the part of the Earth's atmosphere that has the highest number of ozone molecules. The ozone layer protects living things from the harmful radiation of the sun. 臭氧层. N-SING

P, p

P, p /piː/ **P's, p's.**

1 **P** is the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十六个字母. N-VAR

2 **p** is an abbreviation for 'pence' or 'penny'. pence 或 penny 的缩写形式. ❖ *They cost 5p each.* 它们每件售价5便士.

3 You write **p.** before a number as an abbreviation for 'page'. The plural form is 'pp.'. page 的缩写形式, 复数形式为 pp.. ❖ *...examined in Chapter 4 (pp.109-113).* 在第4章的第109至113页中进行考证.

4 **P** or **p** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with p, such as 'per' or 'parking'. 以p为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 per 或 parking.

pa /pɑː/ **pas.**

Some people address or refer to their father as **pa**. 爸爸. ❖ *'Pa,' he said, 'I don't feel well.'* '爸爸,' 他说, '我觉得不舒服.' N-FAMILY INFORMAL

p.a.

p.a. is a written abbreviation for **per annum**. per annum的缩写形式. ❖ *...a yield of 10.5% p.a..* 年产量的10.5%.

PA /ˌpiː ˈeɪ/ **PAs.**

1 A **PA** is the same as a **personal assistant**. 同personal assistant. N-COUNT

2 **PA** or **PA system** is an abbreviation for 'public address system'. public address system 的缩写形式. ❖ *A voice came booming over the PA.* 公共广播系统传来隆隆的声音. N-COUNT

pace /peɪs/ **paces, pacing, paced.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **pace** of something is the speed at which it happens or is done. 速度. ❖ *Many people were not satisfied with the pace of change.* 许多人不满意变革的速度. N-SING

2 Your **pace** is the speed at which you walk. 步伐; 步速. ❖ *He moved at a brisk pace down the rue St Antoine.* 他以轻松的步伐沿着圣安托万街走去. N-SING

3 A **pace** is the distance that you move when you take one step. 迈出的一步; 一步的距离. ❖ *I took a pace backwards.* 我向后退了一步. N-COUNT

4 If you **pace** a small area, you keep walking up and down it, because you are anxious or impatient. 来回踱步, 踱来踱去. ❖ *He found John pacing around the flat, unable to sleep.* 他发现约翰在房间里踱来踱去, 难以入睡. VB V n, V prep/adv, Also V

5 If you **pace** yourself when doing something, you do it at a steady rate. 稳步进行. VB V pron-refl

6 If something **keeps pace** with something else that is changing, it changes quickly in response to it. (与某事物)同步并进. ❖ *...a world changing far too fast for her to keep pace.* 世界变化太快了, 她无法跟得上. PHR

7 If you **keep pace** with someone who is walking or running, you succeed in going as fast as them. (与某人)齐头并进, 并驾齐驱. PHR

8 If you do something **at** your **own pace**, you do it at a speed that is comfortable for you. 以自己的速度. PHR

9 If you **put someone through** their **paces** or make them **go through** their **paces**, you get them to show you how well they can do something. 考验(或测试)某人的能力. ❖ *The eleven boxers are in the hands of the British coach, who is putting them through their paces.* 这十一个拳击手在英国教练督导下正经受着考验. PHR

10 ➡ **at a snail's pace**: 见 **snail**.

▸pace out.

If you **pace out** a distance, you measure it by walking from one end of it to the other. 以步伐测(距离). ❖ *I marked the ground and then paced it out to be sure.* 我在地上画了一个标记, 然后以步子测量距离, 以确定一下. PHR-V, V P noun, V n P

paced /peɪst/.

If you talk about the way that something such as a film or book is **paced**, you are referring to the way in which the story is revealed and the speed at which the narrative moves along. (故事)有...节奏的. ❖ *This excellent thriller is fast paced and believable.* 这部很棒的惊险片节奏明快, 令人信服. ADJ adv ADJ

pace·maker /ˈpeɪsmeɪkə/ **pacemakers.**

1 A **pacemaker** is a device that is placed inside someone's body in order to help their heart beat in the right way. (心脏)起搏器. N-COUNT

2 A **pacemaker** is a competitor in a race whose task is to start the race very quickly in order to help the other runners achieve a very fast time. 领跑者, 定步速者(使其他参赛者跑得更快). N-COUNT

pace·setter /ˈpeɪssetə/ **pacesetters;** 又拼作 **pace-setter.**

1 A **pacesetter** is someone who is in the lead during part of a race or competition and therefore decides the speed or standard of the race or competition for that time. 领跑者, 领先者. ❖ *Real's victory keeps them five points behind the pacesetters, Barcelona.* 皇家马德里的胜利使他们能够保持比领先队伍巴塞罗那队落后五分. N-COUNT

2 A **pacesetter** is a person or a company that is considered to be the leader in a particular field or activity. (某领域中的)领袖, 领先者. ❖ *Mongolia seemed an unlikely candidate as the pacesetter for political change in Asia.* 蒙古似乎不大可能成为亚洲政治改革的先驱. N-COUNT

pa·cif·ic /pəˈsɪfɪk/.

A **pacific** person, country, or course of action is peaceful or has the aim of bringing about peace. 和平的; 以和平为目的的. ❖ *The Liberals were traditionally seen as the more* ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

pacific party. 传统上，自由党人士被认为是更加爱好和平的政党.

paci·fist /'pæsɪfɪst/ **pacifists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone has **pacifist** views, they believe that war and violence are always wrong. 和平主义的；和平主义者的. ADJ-GRADED

➪ A **pacifist** is someone with pacifist views. 和平主义者. N-COUNT

◢ **paci·fism. Pacifism** is the belief that war and violence are always wrong. 和平主义. N-UNCOUNT

paci·fy /'pæsɪfaɪ/ **pacifies, pacifying, pacified.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **pacify** someone who is angry, upset, or dissatisfied, you succeed in making them calm or satisfied. 使平静；抚慰. ◆ *She shrieked again, refusing to be pacified.* 她又尖叫起来了，无人能使她安静下来. VB V n; be V-ed

2 If the army or the police **pacify** a group of people, they use force to overcome their resistance or protests. 平定，平息(反抗或抗议的人群). ◆ *They were eventually pacified by officers of the local police.* 他们最终被当地警察平息下来. VB V n; be V-ed

pack /pæk/ **packs, packing, packed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **pack** a bag, you put your belongings into it, because you are leaving a place or going on holiday. 收拾(行李)；装(箱) ◆ *When I was 17, I packed my bags and left home.* 我17岁时就收拾行李，离开了家. ◢ **pack·ing** ◆ *She left Frances to finish her packing.* 她留给弗朗西丝去收拾行李. VB; V n; Also V; N-UNCOUNT

2 When people **pack** things, for example in a factory, they put them into containers or parcels so that they can be transported and sold. 包装；将...装箱. ◆ *Machines now exist to pack olives in jars.* 现在可用机器把橄榄装进罐子里. ◢ **pack·er, packers** ◆ *She is a meat packer.* 她是一名肉类包装工. ◢ **pack·ing** ◆ *His onions cost 9p a lb wholesale; packing and transport costs 10p.* 他的洋葱批发价为每磅9便士，包装费和运输费为10便士. VB V n; V n in n; N-COUNT; N-UNCOUNT

3 If people or things **pack into** a place or if they **pack** a place, there are so many of them that the place is full. 挤满. ◆ *Seventy thousand people will pack the stadium.* 七万人将挤满整个体育场. ◢ **packed** ◆ *The streets were packed with men, women and children.* 街道上挤满了男女和小孩. VB V into n; V n; ADJ-GRADED

4 A **pack** of things is a collection of them in one packet. 包；箱. ◆ *...a free information pack.* 免费资料包. *...a pack of cigarettes.* 一包香烟. N-COUNT

5 A **pack** is a bag containing your belongings that you carry on your back when you are travelling. 背包，背囊. ◆ *I hid the money in my pack.* 我将钱藏在背包里. N-COUNT

6 You can refer to a group of people who go around together as a **pack**, especially when it is a large group that you feel threatened by. (人)一伙，一帮. ◆ *...a pack of journalists eager to question him.* 一帮急于向他提问的记者. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS

7 A **pack** of wolves or dogs is a group of them that hunt together. (狼或狗)一群. N-COUNT

8 A **pack** of playing cards is a complete set of playing cards. The usual American word is **deck**. (扑克牌)一副. [美]一般作 deck. N-COUNT; BRITISH

9 If someone **packs** a jury, committee, or meeting, they make sure that it includes people who support them. (在...中)安插(支持自己的人). ◆ *Opposition parties have boycotted the proceedings, saying the government has packed the conference with its own supporters.* 反对党抵制会议进程，指出政府在会议中安插了自己的支持者. VB V n; V n with n

10 If you say that an account is **a pack of lies**, you mean that it is completely untrue. 一片谎言；一派胡言. PHR

11 If something **packs a punch**, it has a very powerful effect. 影响巨大. ◆ *W. Somerset Maugham's novel still packs an emotional punch.* W.萨姆塞特·毛姆的小说对人的情感仍然有巨大影响. PHR

12 If you **send** someone **packing**, you make them go away. 叫(某人)滚蛋，将...撵走. PHR; INFORMAL

13 You can say that someone is **ahead of the pack**, if they are ahead of everyone else in a race or competition. 处于领先的. ◆ *The Socialists may still finish ahead of the pack.* 社会党分子仍可能在结束时领先. PHR

14 ➜ 又见 **fanny pack, packed, packing**.

▸**pack in.**

1 If you **pack** something **in**, you stop doing it. 停止. ◆ *I'd just packed in a job the day before.* 我前天刚刚辞掉一份工作. PHR-V V n P; BRITISH, INFORMAL; V P noun

2 If someone **packs in** things or people, they fit a lot of them into a limited space or time. 将...塞进. ◆ *It's kind of a referendum, though a lot of issues are packed in.* 这可以说是一次全民公决，虽然其中塞进了许多议题. If a play, film or event **packs them in**, lots of people go to see it. (戏剧、电影等)吸引大批观众. PHR-V; V P noun; be V-ed P; PHR; INFORMAL

▸**pack into.**

1 If someone **packs** a lot of something **into** a limited space or time, they fit a lot into it. 将...塞进. ◆ *...packing more events or tasks into less time.* 用更少的时间来完成更多的事情或任务. *I have tried to pack a good deal into a few words.* 我努力想用几个词表示许多意思. PHR-V; V n P n

2 If people or things **are packed into** a place, so many of them are put in there that the place becomes very full. (被)塞进. PHR-V; usu passive

▸**pack off.**

If you **pack** someone **off** somewhere, you send them there to stay for a period of time. 将...打发到；送走. ◆ *Malcolm packed off Vivienne and the two children to stay in a caravan.* 马尔科姆将维维恩和两个孩子送到大篷车上. PHR-V; V n P prep; V P noun to-inf

▸**pack up.**

1 If you **pack up** or if you **pack up** your belongings, you tidy everything away and put all your belongings in a case or bag, because you are leaving. 整理(行装)，收拾(行李). ◆ *He began packing up his things.* 他开始收拾行装. PHR-V V P; V P noun

2 If a machine or a part of the body **packs up**, it stops working. (机器)停止运转、出故障；(人体某部位)出问题. ◆ *In the end it was his stomach and lungs that packed up.* 他最后是胃和肺出了问题. PHR-V; BRITISH, INFORMAL; V P

pack·age /'pækɪdʒ/ **packages, packaging, packaged.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **package** is a small parcel. 包裹. N-COUNT

2 A **package** is a small container in which a quantity of something is sold. The usual British word is **packet**. 包；盒；袋. [英]一般作 packet. ◆ *...a package of doughnuts.* 一盒油炸面包圈. N-COUNT; AMERICAN

3 A **package** is a set of proposals that are made by a government or organization and which must be accepted or rejected as a group. 一整套(提案)；一揽子(建议). ◆ *...a Western economic aid package for Moscow.* 西方国家向莫斯科提供的一整套经济援助计划. N-COUNT

4 When a product **is packaged**, it is put into packets to be sold. (商品)(被)包装出售. VB usu passive

5 If something such as an idea, place, or politician **is packaged**, advertisers try to make it seem attractive or interesting. (观点、地点、政客等)(被)包装起来. ◆ *...entertainment packaged as information.* 被包装成信息形式的娱乐. VB usu passive; be V-ed as n

'package deal, package deals.

A **package deal** is a set of offers or proposals which is made by a government or an organization, and which must be accepted or rejected as a whole. 整套交易，一揽子交易(只可全部接受或拒绝). N-COUNT

,package 'holiday, package holidays.

A **package holiday** or a **package tour** is a holiday arranged by a travel company in which your travel and your accommodation are booked for you. (由旅行社安排的)包办旅游，包价旅游. N-COUNT

pack·ag·ing /'pækɪdʒɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Packaging is the container or wrappings that something is sold in. 包装盒；包装. N-UNCOUNT

packed /pækt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 ➜ 见 **pack**.

2 Something that is **packed with** things contains a very large number of them. 挤满...的；因...而拥挤的. ◆ *The Encyclopedia is packed with clear illustrations and over 250 recipes.* 该百科全书中有很多清晰的插图，并有250多个食谱. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ with n

,packed 'lunch, packed lunches.
A **packed lunch** is food, for example sandwiches, which you take to work, to school, or on an outing and eat as your lunch. (带往办公室、学校或外出郊游的)盒装食物, 盒饭. N-COUNT BRITISH

,packed 'out.
If a place is **packed out**, it is very full of people. 挤满人的; 拥挤不堪的. ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL

pack·et /'pækɪt/ **packets.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **packet** is a small container in which a quantity of something is sold. Packets are either small boxes made of thin cardboard, or bags or envelopes made of paper or plastic. 包装盒; 包装袋. ❖ *Cook the rice according to instructions on the packet.* 按照包装袋上的指示煮饭. *...a cigarette packet.* 烟盒. N-COUNT BRITISH
➪ A **packet** of something is an amount of it contained in a packet. 包; 盒; 袋. ❖ *Elinor bought her a packet of biscuits.* 埃莉诺给她买了一袋饼干. N-COUNT
2 A **packet** is a small flat parcel. (扁平的)小包裹. ❖ *...a packet of photographs.* 一小包相片. N-COUNT BRITISH
3 You can refer to a lot of money as **a packet**. 一大笔钱. ❖ *It'll cost you a packet.* 那要花你一大笔的钱. N-SING a N BRITISH
4 ➥ 又见 **pay packet, wage packet.**

pack·ing /'pækɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Packing is the paper, plastic, or other material which is put round things that are being sent somewhere. (纸、塑料等)包装材料. N-UNCOUNT
➥ 又见 **pack.**

'packing case, packing cases.
A **packing case** is a large wooden box in which things are put so that they can be stored or taken somewhere. (运送货物的)大木箱, 装货箱. N-COUNT

pact /pækt/ **pacts.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **pact** is a formal agreement between two or more people, organizations, or governments. 条约; 协定. ❖ *Last month he signed a new non-aggression pact with Germany.* 上个月他和德国签订了新的互不侵犯条约. N-COUNT

pad /pæd/ **pads, padding, padded.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **pad** is a fairly thick flat piece of a material such as cloth or rubber. Pads are used, for example, to clean things, to protect things, or to change their shape. 垫子, 护垫. ❖ *He withdrew the needle and placed a pad of cotton-wool over the spot.* 他抽出针来, 在打针处放上了一块棉垫. N-COUNT
2 If you **pad** something, you put something soft in it or over it in order to make it less hard, to protect it, or to give it a different shape. 给...装衬垫. ❖ *Pad the back of a car seat with a pillow.* 在汽车后座放一块靠垫. ◢**pad·ded** ❖ *...a man in a padded jacket.* 穿着有肩垫外套的男子. VB V n; V n with n; ADJ
3 A **pad** of paper is a number of pieces of paper which are fixed together along the top or the side, so that each piece can be torn off when it has been used. 便笺本, 拍纸簿. N-COUNT
4 A **pad** is a platform or an area of flat, hard ground where helicopters take off and land or rockets are launched. (直升机的)停机坪; (火箭的)发射台. ❖ *...a landing pad on the back of the ship.* 船尾部的一个停机平台. N-COUNT
➥ 又见 **launch pad.**
5 People can refer to the place where they live as their **pad**, especially if it is a flat. 住处, 公寓. ❖ *It wouldn't have occurred to me to get myself a bachelor pad.* 我还没想到要为自己找一个单身公寓. N-COUNT INFORMAL, DATED
6 The **pads** of a person's fingers and toes or of an animal's paws are the soft, fleshy parts of them. (人的)手掌, 脚掌; (动物的)脚掌, 爪垫. N-COUNT
7 When someone **pads** somewhere, they walk there with steps that are fairly quick, light, and quiet. 轻步快速行走. ❖ *Kissinger rages as he pads the corridors.* 基辛格在快速走向走廊时, 正怒火中烧. VB V prep/adv; V n
8 ➥ 又见 **padding.**

▸pad out.
If you **pad out** a piece of writing or a speech with unnecessary words or pieces of information, you include them in it to make it longer and hide the fact that you have not got very much to say. 拖长, 加长(写作或讲话中不必要的话). ❖ *If I wanted to pad out my sermon a little, I might offer my congregation one of my favourite quotations.* 如果我想把我的布道拖长一点, 我就会向会众加上一句我最喜欢的引言. PHR-V BRITISH; V P noun; Also V n P, V n P with n

pad·ding /'pædɪŋ/.
1 **Padding** is soft material which is put on something or inside it in order to make it less hard, to protect it, or to give it a different shape. 衬料, 衬垫. ❖ *Players must wear padding to protect them from injury.* 球员必须带防护垫, 以防受伤. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Padding** is unnecessary words or information used to make a piece of writing or a speech longer. 凑篇幅的词句; 赘语. ❖ *...the kind of subject that politicians put in their speeches for a bit of padding.* 政客们在讲话中用作凑数的那类话题. N-UNCOUNT

pad·dle /'pædəl/ **paddles, paddling, paddled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **paddle** is a short pole with a wide flat part at one end or at both ends. You hold it in your hands and use it as an oar to move a small boat through water. 桨; 船桨. N-COUNT
2 If you **paddle** a boat, you move it through water using a paddle. 用桨划(船). ❖ *...paddling around the South Pacific in a kayak.* 在南太平洋上坐着小划子划来划去. VB V n; V prep/adv
3 If you **paddle**, you walk or stand in shallow water, for example at the edge of the sea, for pleasure. 涉水; 嬉水, 玩水. ❖ *...a lovely little stream that you can paddle in.* 一条可让你嬉水的美丽小溪. VB V; V prep
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Ruth enjoyed her paddle.* 鲁思享受着嬉水的乐趣. N-SING

'paddling pool, paddling pools.
A **paddling pool** is a shallow artificial pool for children to paddle in. The usual American word is **wading pool.** (人造的)浅水池, 嬉水池. [美]一般作wading pool. N-COUNT BRITISH

pad·dock /'pædək/ **paddocks.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **paddock** is a small field where horses are kept. (饲养马匹的)小围场. N-COUNT
2 In horse racing or motor racing, the **paddock** is the place where the horses or cars are kept just before each race. (赛马前的)马匹检阅场; (出赛前停放赛车的)停车场. N-COUNT

pad·dy /'pædi/ **paddies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **paddy** or a **paddy field** is a field that is kept flooded with water and is used for growing rice. 水稻田. N-COUNT
2 Some people use the word **paddy** to refer to an Irishman; an offensive word. 爱尔兰人(冒犯的称呼). N-COUNT INFORMAL

pad·lock /'pædlɒk/ **padlocks, padlocking, padlocked.**
1 A **padlock** is a lock which is used for fastening two things or two parts of something together. It consists of a block of metal with a U-shaped bar attached to it. One end of the bar is released when the padlock is unlocked with a key. 挂锁, 扣锁. N-COUNT
2 If you **padlock** something, you lock it or fasten it to something else using a padlock. 用挂锁将...锁在一起. ❖ *An old mailbox has been padlocked shut.* 一个旧邮箱被挂锁锁着. VB V n; be V-ed; Also V n to n

pa·dre /'pɑ:dreɪ/ **padres.**
A **padre** is a Christian priest, especially a chaplain to the armed forces. 神父, 牧师, (尤指)随军牧师. ❖ *Could I speak to you in private a moment, padre.* 牧师, 我能和你私下谈几句吗? N-COUNT; N-VOC INFORMAL

paean /'pi:ən/ **paeans.**
A **paean** is a piece of music, writing, or film that expresses praise, admiration, or joy. 赞美歌; 欢乐歌. ❖ *...a paean to deep, passionate love.* 歌颂情深而热烈的爱情的赞歌. N-COUNT LITERARY

pae·di·at·rics /,pi:di'ætrɪks/; [美]拼作 **pediatrics.** The form **paediatric** is used as a modifier. paediatric, 用作修饰语.
Paediatrics is the area of medicine that is concerned with the treatment of children's illnesses. 儿科学. ◢**pae·dia·tri·cian** /,pi:diə'trɪʃən/ **paediatricians** ❖ *Only an experienced paediatrician can tell the difference.* 只有经验丰富的儿科医生才能够看出区别来. N-UNCOUNT; N-COUNT

pae·do·philia /,pi:də'fɪliə/; [美]拼作 **pedophilia.**
Paedophilia is sexual activity with children or the condition of being sexually attracted to children. 恋童癖; 与儿童的 N-UNCOUNT

性行为. ◢**pae·do·phile** /ˈpiːdəfaɪl/ **paedophiles.** ❖ *...a convicted paedophile.* 一名恋童癖罪犯. N-COUNT

pa·el·la /paɪˈelə/ **paellas.**
Paella is a dish cooked especially in Spain, which consists of rice mixed with small pieces of vegetables, fish, and chicken. 西班牙肉菜饭(用小块蔬菜、鱼、鸡肉等做成). N-VAR

paeo·ny /ˈpiːəni/.
➠ 见 **peony**.

pa·gan /ˈpeɪgən/ **pagans.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Pagan** beliefs and activities do not belong to any of the main religions of the world and take nature and a belief in many gods as a basis. They are older, or are believed to be older, than other religions. 异教的(指不属于世界上主要宗教的). ADJ
2 In former times, **pagans** were people who did not believe in Christianity and who many Christians considered to be inferior. 异教徒(过去指不信奉基督教者). N-COUNT

pa·gan·ism /ˈpeɪgənɪzəm/.
Paganism is the belief in pagan ideas and activities. 异教信仰. ❖ *The country swayed precariously between Christianity and paganism.* 该国在基督教和异教之间摇摆不定. N-UNCOUNT

page /peɪdʒ/ **pages, paging, paged.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **page** is one side of one of the pieces of paper in a book, magazine, or newspaper. Each page usually has a number printed at the top or bottom. (书刊等的)页, 面. ❖ *Where's your book? Take it out and turn to page 4.* 你的书在哪儿? 快拿出来, 翻到第4页. N-COUNT
2 The **pages** of a book, magazine, or newspaper are the pieces of paper it consists of. (书刊等的)页面, 版面. ❖ *He turned the pages of his notebook.* 他翻着笔记本. N-COUNT
3 You can refer to an important event or period of time as a **page** of history. (历史)篇章. ❖ *...a new page in the country's political history.* 该国政治史上新的一页. N-COUNT with supp LITERARY
4 If someone who is in a public place **is paged**, they receive a message, often over a speaker, telling them that someone is trying to contact them. (在公共场所通过广播)(被)寻呼, (被)呼叫. ❖ *I'll have them paged and tell them you're here.* 我会通过广播呼叫他们, 告诉他们你在这里. VB be V-ed have n V-ed
5 A **page** is a small boy who is one of the bride's attendants at a wedding. The British word is **pageboy**. (婚礼中新娘的)小男傧相, 伴童. [英]作 pageboy. N-COUNT AMERICAN

pag·eant /ˈpædʒənt/ **pageants.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **pageant** is a colourful public parade, show, or ceremony, often organized to celebrate a historic event. 庆典; 巡游. N-COUNT

pag·eant·ry /ˈpædʒəntri/.
Pageantry is the colour and formality associated with royal celebrations and other official occasions, for example, when people dress in special clothes and bands play. (与王室庆典和其他正式场合有关的)壮观场面, 盛况. N-UNCOUNT

page·boy /ˈpeɪdʒbɔɪ/ **pageboys;** 又拼作 **page-boy**.
A **pageboy** is a small boy who is one of the bride's attendants at a wedding. The American word is **page**. (婚礼中新娘的)小男傧相, 伴童. [美]作 page. N-COUNT BRITISH

pager /ˈpeɪdʒə/ **pagers.**
A **pager** is a small electronic device which you can carry around with you and which can receive signals from a telephone. The pager gives you a number or a message when someone is trying to telephone you. 寻呼机, 传呼机. N-COUNT

pa·go·da /pəˈgəʊdə/ **pagodas.**
A **pagoda** is a tall building, often highly decorated, which is used for religious purposes, especially by Buddhists, in China, Japan, and South-East Asia. (尤指佛教的)塔, 宝塔. N-COUNT

paid /peɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Paid** is the past tense and past participle of **pay**. pay的过去式和过去分词.
2 **Paid** workers receive money for the work that they do. If you do **paid** work or are in **paid** employment, you receive money for the work that you do. 拿工资的, 有报酬的. ADJ ADJ n
3 If you are given **paid** holiday, you get your wages or salary even though you are not at work. (假期)带薪的. ADJ ADJ n
4 If you are well **paid**, you receive a lot of money for the work that you do. If you are badly **paid**, you do not receive much money. 工资(高或低)的. ADJ adv ADJ
5 If an unexpected event **puts paid to** someone's hopes, chances, or plans, it completely ends or destroys them. 使(希望、机会、计划等)破灭. ❖ *Only six months ago I ran my own business. The recession put paid to that.* 就在六个月前我还经营着自己的公司, 经济衰退使这一切付诸东流. PHR BRITISH

ˈpaid-up; 又拼作 **paid up**. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a person or country is a **paid-up** member of a group, they are an enthusiastic member or are recognized by most people as being a member of it. (成员)热心的; 被公认为属于(某组织)的. ❖ *...our future as an independent nation lies as a fully paid-up member of Europe.* 我们作为一个独立国家的未来在于成为欧洲的正式成员. ADJ ADJ n
2 If someone is a **paid-up** member of a political party or other organization, they have paid the money needed to become an official member. (某政党或组织的成员)已缴纳会费的. ADJ ADJ n

pail /peɪl/ **pails.**
A **pail** is a bucket, usually made of metal or wood. (铁或木造的)桶. N-COUNT AMERICAN

pain /peɪn/ **pains, pained.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Pain** is the feeling of great discomfort you have, for example when you have been hurt or when you are ill. 疼痛. ❖ *...a bone disease that caused excruciating pain.* 造成疼痛穿心的骨科疾病. *I felt a sharp pain in my lower back.* 我感到背的下部一阵剧烈疼痛. If you are **in pain**, you feel pain in a part of your body, because you are injured or ill. 在疼痛. N-VAR PHR
2 **Pain** is the feeling of unhappiness that you have when something unpleasant or upsetting happens. 痛苦; 悲痛. ❖ *...grey eyes that seemed filled with pain.* 似乎充满痛苦的灰色眼睛. N-UNCOUNT
3 If a fact or idea **pains** you, it makes you feel upset and disappointed. 使痛苦; 使难受. ❖ *It pains me to think of you struggling all alone.* 我一想到你独自一人挣扎就很痛苦. VB no cont V n it V n to-inf Also it V n that
4 If you think that a person, job, or situation is very annoying or irritating, you can say that they are **a pain** or **a pain in the neck**. 讨厌的人(或事), 烦人的人(或事). PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
5 If someone **is at pains to** do something, they are very eager and anxious to do it. 急于(做某事); 渴望(做某事). ❖ *Mobil is at pains to point out that the chances of an explosion at the site are remote.* 美孚石油公司急于指出在该地点发生爆炸的可能性很低. PHR JOURNALISM
6 You say that something was all you got **for your pains** when you are mentioning the disappointing result of a situation into which you put a lot of effort. 费尽辛苦的结果; 徒劳的结果. ❖ *All Corfield got for his pains was a bullet in the head.* 科菲尔德徒劳的结果就是头部中枪. PHR PRAGMATICS
7 If someone is ordered not to do something **on pain of** or **under pain of** death, imprisonment, or arrest, they must not do it and if they do it they will be killed, put in prison, or arrested. 如果违反则以(某种刑罚)惩处. PHR-PREP
8 If you **take pains** to do something or **go to great pains** to do something, you try hard to do it, because you think it is important. 尽力, 极力. PHR

ˈpain barrier.
If you say that a sports player has gone through **the pain barrier**, you mean that he or she is continuing to make a great effort in spite of being injured or exhausted. (运动员的)体力极限. N-SING the N JOURNALISM

pained /peɪnd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you have a **pained** expression or look, you look upset, worried, or slightly annoyed. (表情)痛苦的. ADJ-GRADED

pain·ful /ˈpeɪnful/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If a part of your body is **painful**, it hurts because it is injured or because there is something wrong with it. 使感到疼痛的. ❖ *Her glands were swollen and painful.* 她的腺体肿胀, 并隐隐作痛. ◢**pain·ful·ly** ❖ *His tooth had started to throb painfully again.* 他的牙齿又开始一抽一抽地疼痛. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

P

2 If something such as an illness, injury, or operation is **painful**, it causes you a lot of physical pain. 疼痛的,引起疼痛的. ❖ *...a painful back injury.* 疼痛的背部伤. ◢**painfully** ❖ *...cracking his head painfully against the cupboard.* 痛苦地把头撞向橱柜. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 Situations, memories, or experiences that are **painful** are difficult and unpleasant to deal with, and often make you feel sad and upset. 困难的; 难受的; 恼人的. ❖ *She finds it too painful to return there without him.* 她发现没有他陪伴着,要回到那里真是太难受了. ◢**painfully** ❖ *...their old relationship, which he had painfully broken off.* 他历尽困难才得以解除的他们之间的长久关系. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

4 If a performance or interview is **painful**, it is so bad that it makes you feel embarrassed for the people taking part in it. (表演或采访等)差劣得令人尴尬的. ❖ *It was a joint interview with the BBC and ITV and was painful both to watch and to listen to.* 那是英国广播公司和独立电视公司的联合采访,无论对观众和听众来说都很尴尬. ADJ-GRADED

P

pain·ful·ly /ˈpeɪnfʊli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **painfully** to emphasize a quality or situation that is undesirable. 苦恼地; 费力地. ❖ *Things are moving painfully slowly.* 事情的发展缓慢得叫人苦恼. *I am painfully aware that staff have a heavy work schedule.* 我很清楚员工们工作繁重,这情况叫人苦恼. ADV ADV adv/adj PRAGMATICS

pain·killer /ˈpeɪnkɪlə/ painkillers. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **painkiller** is a pill or other form of drug which reduces or stops physical pain. 止痛药. N-COUNT

pain·less /ˈpeɪnləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something such as a treatment that is **painless** causes no physical pain. 无痛苦感觉的. ❖ *Acupuncture treatment is gentle, painless, and, invariably, most relaxing.* 针灸疗法很温和,无痛楚,而且总是让你非常放松. ◢**pain·less·ly** ❖ *...a technique to eliminate unwanted facial hair quickly and painlessly.* 迅速而无痛地消除面部多余毛发的技术. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If a process or activity is **painless**, you do not have to make a great effort or suffer in any way. 不费力的. ❖ *There are no easy or painless solutions to the nation's economic ills.* 没有简单省力的方法解决国家的经济问题. ◢**painlessly** ❖ *...a game for children which painlessly teaches essential pre-reading skills.* 一种毫不费力地教导孩子们基本课前阅读技巧的游戏. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

pains·taking /ˈpeɪnsteɪkɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **painstaking** search, examination, or investigation is done extremely carefully and thoroughly. 十分小心的; 精心的. ◢**pains·taking·ly** ❖ *Broken bones were painstakingly pieced together.* 断开的骨头被非常小心地接合起来. ADJ-GRADED, usu ADJ n ADV-GRADED

paint /peɪnt/ paints, painting, painted. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Paint** is a coloured liquid that you put onto a surface with a brush in order to protect the surface or to make it look nice, or that you use to produce a picture. 油漆; 涂料. ❖ *They saw some large letters in white paint.* 他们看到一些用白漆写成的大字母. *The paint was peeling on the window frames.* 窗框上的油漆剥落了. N-VAR

2 If you **paint** a wall or an object, you cover it with paint. 用油漆漆上; 涂饰. ❖ *I made a guitar and painted it red.* 我制作了一把吉他,并将它漆成红色. VB V n V n colour

3 If you **paint** something or **paint** a picture of it, you produce a picture of it using paint. (用颜料)画画,绘画. ❖ *I had come here to paint.* 我曾来这里绘画. VB V n V

4 When you **paint** a design or message on a surface, you put it on the surface using paint. 把(图案或信息)涂画在表面上. ❖ *...a machine for painting white lines down roads.* 用来在马路上画白线的机器. VB V n prep

5 If a woman **paints** her lips or nails, she puts lipstick or nail varnish on them. (用口红或指甲油)涂,搽. ❖ *She painted her fingernails bright red.* 她把手指甲涂上鲜红色. VB V n V n colour

6 If you **paint** a grim or vivid picture of something, you give a description of it that is grim or vivid. 描绘, 描写. VB V n

7 ➠ 又见 **painting; gloss paint, oil paint, war paint.**

paint·brush /ˈpeɪntbrʌʃ/ paintbrushes; 又拼作 paint brush 或 paint-brush.

A **paintbrush** is a brush which you use for painting. 画笔; 漆刷. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

paint·er /ˈpeɪntə/ painters. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **painter** is an artist who paints pictures. 画家. N-COUNT

2 A **painter** is someone who paints walls, doors, and some other parts of buildings as their job. 油漆工. N-COUNT

paint·er·ly /ˈpeɪntəli/.

Painterly means relating to or characteristic of painting or painters. 有绘画(或画家)特征的. ❖ *...his painterly talents.* 他的绘画天赋. *The film has a painterly eye.* 这部电影具有一个画家的视角. ADJ

paint·ing /ˈpeɪntɪŋ/ paintings. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **painting** is a picture which someone has painted. 绘画作品, 画作. ❖ *...a large oil-painting of Queen Victoria.* 一幅维多利亚女王的大型油画. N-COUNT

2 **Painting** is the activity of painting pictures. 作画, 绘画. ❖ *...two hobbies she really enjoyed, painting and gardening.* 她真正喜欢的两大爱好: 绘画和园艺. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Painting** is the activity of painting doors, walls, and some other parts of buildings. (给门、墙壁等的)涂漆, 上油漆. ❖ *...painting and decorating.* 涂漆和装修工作. N-UNCOUNT

paint·work /ˈpeɪntwɜːk/.

The **paintwork** of a building, room, or vehicle is the covering of paint on it, or the parts of it that are painted. 漆面, 油漆层. ❖ *The paintwork, the wardrobes and the bedside cupboards were coffee-cream.* 漆面、衣柜及床头柜都是浅咖啡色的. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

pair /peə/ pairs, pairing, paired. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **pair** of things are two things of the same size and shape that are intended to be used together, for example shoes, earrings, or parts of the body. 一副; 一对; 一双. ❖ *...a pair of socks.* 一双袜子. *72,000 pairs of hands clapped in unison to the song.* 7.2万双手和着歌曲的节奏在鼓掌. N-COUNT

2 Some objects that have two main parts of the same size and shape are referred to as a **pair**, for example **a pair of trousers** or **a pair of scissors**. (例如裤)一条; (例如剪刀)一把. ❖ *...a pair of faded jeans.* 一条褪了色的牛仔裤. *...a pair of binoculars.* 一副双筒望远镜. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to two people as a **pair** when they are standing or walking together or when they have some kind of relationship with each other. 一对(指有某种关系的两人). ❖ *A pair of teenage boys were smoking cigarettes.* 两个少年在吸烟. *He and Paula made an unlikely pair.* 他和葆拉不大可能成为一对. N-SING

4 If one thing **is paired with** another, it is put with it or considered with it. (使)配成对, (使)配成搭档. ❖ *The trainees will then be paired with experienced managers.* 受训者将与有经验的管理者配成搭档. ◢**pair·ing** ❖ *...the pairing of these two fine musicians.* 这两位出色音乐家的联袂演出. VB: usu passive be V-ed with n N-UNCOUNT

5 ➠ 又见 **au pair.**

6 If you say that someone is or has **a safe pair of hands**, you mean that they are reliable and will not make any serious mistakes. 可靠的; 不会犯大错误的. ❖ *He has now held five cabinet posts and remains a safe pair of hands.* 他现在已经在内阁担任五个职务,仍然稳当可靠. PHR BRITISH

▸pair off.

When people **pair off** or **are paired off**, they form a pair, often in order to become girlfriend and boyfriend. (使)成为一对(情侣). ❖ *I knew she wouldn't be able to resist pairing me off with someone.* 我知道她会忍不住为我找个伴侣. PHR-V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V P V n P with n

▸pair up.

If people **pair up** or **are paired up**, they form a pair, especially in order to do something together. (使)成为搭档. ❖ *They asked us to pair up with the person next to us and form teams.* 他们叫我们与自己身边的那个人搭档起来,组成队伍. *Smokers and non-smokers are paired up as roommates.* 吸烟者和不吸烟者被分配到同一个房间. PHR-V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V P V P with n pl-n be V-ed

pair·ing /ˈpeərɪŋ/ pairings. ♦◇◇◇◇

Two people, especially sportspeople, actors, or musicians, who are working together as a pair can be referred to as a N-COUNT

pairing. 搭档, 结成对的两人. ❖ *In first place we now find the Belgian pairing of Nancy Feber and Laurence Courtois.* 首先出场的是比利时的一对选手一南希·费博及劳伦斯·考特斯.

pais·ley /ˈpeɪzli/ **paisleys.**
Paisley is a special pattern of curving shapes and colours, used especially on fabric. 佩斯利涡旋纹图案. 见插图条 **patterns**. ❖ *He was elegantly dressed in a grey suit, blue shirt and paisley tie.* 他衣着雅致, 身穿灰色西服、蓝色衬衣, 结着佩斯利图案领带. N-VAR

pa·jam·as /pəˈdʒɑːməz/.
➡ 见 **pyjamas**.

pal /pæl/ **pals.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Your **pals** are your friends. 伙伴; 哥们儿. ❖ *This time, they were going out to a nightclub with a mixed party of college pals.* 这次, 他们和一群大学同学去了一家夜总会. N-COUNT INFORMAL

pal·ace /ˈpælɪs/ **palaces.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **palace** is a very large splendid house, especially the home of a king, queen, or president. 皇宫, 宫殿. N-COUNT
2 When the members of a royal palace make an announcement through an official spokesperson, journalists refer to them as **the Palace**. 王室成员. N-SING *the* N
3 You can refer to any large splendid house or other building as a **palace**. 豪华住宅; 宅邸. ❖ *...a barn Maxwell bought and turned into a palace.* 马克斯韦尔买来并将其改建成豪华住宅的一个谷仓. N-COUNT

palae·on·tol·ogy /ˌpælɪɒnˈtɒlədʒi, AM ˌpeɪl-/; 又拼作 **paleontology**.
Palaeontology is the study of fossils as a guide to the history of life on earth. 古生物学. ◢**palae·on·tolo·gist, palaeontologists.** 古生物学家. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

pal·at·able /ˈpælətəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe food or drink as **palatable**, you mean that it tastes pleasant. 美味的, 可口的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 If you describe something such as an idea or method as **palatable**, you mean that people are willing to accept it. 宜人的; 可意的; 可接受的. ❖ *...a palatable way of sacking staff.* 容易接受的解雇职员的方式. ADJ-GRADED

pal·ate /ˈpælɪt/ **palates.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Your **palate** is the top part of the inside of your mouth. 腭(口腔的上壁). N-COUNT
2 You can refer to someone's **palate** as a way of talking about their ability to judge good food or drink. (对美食或美酒的)品尝力; 味觉. ❖ *...fresh pasta sauces to tempt more demanding palates.* 能诱惑更加挑剔的食家的鲜味面食酱汁. N-COUNT

pa·la·tial /pəˈleɪʃəl/.
A **palatial** house, hotel, or office building is large and splendid like a palace. (房屋等)宫殿般的, 宏伟的, 壮丽的. ADJ-GRADED

pa·la·ver /pəˈlɑːvə, -ˈlæv-/.
Palaver is unnecessary fuss about the way something is done. (不必要的)大惊小怪, 琐事. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

pale /peɪl/ **paler, palest; pales, paling, paled.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something is **pale**, it is very light in colour or almost white. 苍白的; 浅色的. ADJ-GRADED
➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *In the background, dressed in pale green, stood Eunice.* 尤妮斯穿着浅绿色的衣服站着在背景中. COMB
2 If someone looks **pale**, their face looks a lighter colour than usual, usually because they are ill, frightened, or shocked. (因生病、害怕或吃惊等)脸色苍白的. ◢**pale·ness** ❖ *...his paleness when he realized that he was bleeding.* 他意识到自己在流血时的脸色苍白. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
3 If one thing **pales** in comparison with another, it is made to seem much less important, serious, or good by it. 相形见绌; 显得逊色. ❖ *...a soap opera against which other soaps pale into insignificance.* 一出令同类剧显得微不足道的肥皂剧. VB V, V prep
4 If you think that someone's actions or behaviour are not acceptable, you can say that they are **beyond the pale**. 不可接受的; 不可容忍的. PHR

pal·ette /ˈpælɪt/ **palettes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **palette** is a flat piece of wood or plastic on which an artist mixes paints. 调色板. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to the range of colours that are used by a particular artist or group of artists as their **palette**. (画家使用的)主色调, 主要色彩. ❖ *David Fincher paints from a palette consisting almost exclusively of grey and mud brown.* 大卫·芬切绘画使用的颜色几乎全是灰色和泥褐色. N-COUNT

pali·mo·ny /ˈpælɪməuni/.
Palimony is money that a person pays to a partner they have lived with for a long time and are now separated from. (同居分手后付给对方的)生活费. 比较 **alimony**. N-UNCOUNT

pal·in·drome /ˈpælɪndrəum/ **palindromes.**
A **palindrome** is a word or a phrase that is the same whether you read it backwards or forwards, for example the word 'refer'. 回文(顺读和倒读都相同的词或短语). N-COUNT

P

pali·sade /ˌpælɪˈseɪd/ **palisades.**
A **palisade** is a fence of wooden posts which are driven into the ground in order to protect people from attack. 木栅栏. N-COUNT

pall /pɔːl/ **palls, palled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something **palls**, it becomes less interesting or less enjoyable after a period of time. (因过久)失去吸引力. ❖ *Already the allure of meals in restaurants had begun to pall.* 餐厅里的饭菜已经失去了吸引力. VB no cont V
2 If something unpleasant **casts a pall over** an event or occasion, it makes it less enjoyable than it should be. 使变得乏味. PHR
3 If a **pall** of smoke hangs over a place, there is a thick cloud of smoke above it. 浓密的云烟; 尘烟. N-COUNT

pall·bearer /ˈpɔːlbeərə/ **pallbearers.**
A **pallbearer** is a person who helps to carry the coffin or walks beside it at a funeral. 抬棺人; 护柩者. N-COUNT

pal·let /ˈpælɪt/ **pallets.**
1 A **pallet** is a narrow mattress filled with straw which is put on the floor for someone to sleep on. (作地铺用的)草垫子, 床垫. N-COUNT
2 A **pallet** is a hard narrow bed. 硬板床. N-COUNT
3 A **pallet** is a flat wooden or metal platform on which goods are stacked and stored so that they can be lifted and moved using a fork-lift truck. (供铲车运货或装货用的)平台, 运货板. N-COUNT

pal·lia·tive /ˈpæliətɪv, AM -ieɪt-/ **palliatives.**
1 A **palliative** is a drug or medical treatment that relieves suffering without treating the cause of the suffering. 治标药; 治标疗法; 保守疗法. N-COUNT
2 A **palliative** is an action that is intended to make the effects of a problem less severe but does not actually solve the problem. (并未真正解决问题的)权宜之计, 缓冲之计. ❖ *The society's board realised that the loan was a palliative, not a cure, for ever-increasing financial troubles.* 该协会的理事会认识到贷款对日益增长的财政困难只是治标不治本. N-COUNT

pal·lid /ˈpælɪd/.
1 Someone or something that is **pallid** is unattractively or unnaturally pale in appearance. 苍白的; 病态的. ADJ-GRADED
2 You can describe something as **pallid** if it is weak and unexciting. 无生气的; 乏味的. ❖ *...a pallid account of the future of transport.* 对交通运输前景的乏味阐述. ADJ-GRADED

pal·lor /ˈpælə/.
If you refer to the **pallor** of someone's face or skin, you mean that it is pale and unhealthy. (病态的)苍白. N-SING

palm /pɑːm/ **palms, palming, palmed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **palm** or a **palm tree** is a tree that grows in hot countries. It has long leaves growing at the top, and no branches. 棕榈树. N-COUNT
2 The **palm** of your hand is the inside part. 手掌. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT
3 If you have someone or something **in the palm of** your **hand**, you have control over them. 把(某人)攥在手心里; 完全控制. ❖ *They held his fate in the palms of their ancient hands.* 他们把他的命运操纵在自己老练的手中. PHR

▸palm off.
If you say that someone **has palmed** something or someone **off** on you or that they **have palmed** you **off** with something, you feel annoyed because they have made you accept something which is not valuable or which is not your responsibility. 把...硬塞给. ❖ *Joseph Smith made sure that he was never palmed off with such inferior stuff.* 约瑟夫·史密斯确保自己没有被硬塞给如此劣等的东西. PHR-V V n P on n PRAGMATICS be V-ed P with n

▸palm off with.
If you say that you **are palmed off with** a lie or an excuse, you are annoyed because you are told something in order to stop you asking any more questions. (被)(谎言或借口)搪塞; (被)欺骗. PHR-V be V-ed P with n PRAGMATICS BRITISH

P

'palm oil.
Palm oil is a yellow oil which comes from the fruit of certain palm trees and is used in making soap and sometimes as a fat in cooking. 棕榈油. N-UNCOUNT

palo·mi·no /ˌpælə'miːnəʊ/ **palominos.**
A **palomino** is a horse which is golden or cream in colour and has a white mane and tail. 帕洛米诺马(一种毛色为金色或奶油色的马). N-COUNT

pal·pable /'pælpəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You describe something as **palpable** when it is obvious or intense and easily noticed. 明显的; 易察觉的. ❖ *There is an almost palpable feeling of hopelessness.* 有一种几乎明显是绝望的感觉. ◢**pal·pably** /'pælpəbli/ ❖ *The scene was palpably intense to watch.* 剧情看起来很激烈紧凑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

pal·pi·tate /'pælpɪteɪt/ **palpitates, palpitating, palpitated.**
If something **palpitates**, it trembles or moves quickly backwards and forwards, or seems to move in this way. 颤抖; 摇摆. VB V LITERARY

pal·pi·ta·tion /ˌpælpɪ'teɪʃən/ **palpitations.**
When someone has **palpitations**, their heart beats very fast and with an irregular beat. 心脏悸动, 心悸. N-VAR

pal·sy /'pɔːlzi/.
➡ 见 **cerebral palsy**.

pal·try /'pɔːltri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **paltry** amount of money or something else is very small. 极小的; 很少量的. ❖ *They suffered an electoral catastrophe, winning a paltry 3 seats.* 他们在选举中灾难性地失败了, 仅仅赢得了3个席位. ADJ-GRADED
2 You can use **paltry** to describe something that you consider to be small or unimportant. 无足轻重的; 很小的. ❖ *The parents had little interest in paltry domestic concerns.* 父母对琐碎的家庭事务兴趣不大. ADJ-GRADED usu ADJ n

pam·pas /'pæmpəs, -əz/.
The pampas is the large area of flat grassy land in South America. (南美洲的)大草原, 草甸. N-SING the N

pam·per /'pæmpə/ **pampers, pampering, pampered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **pamper** someone, you make them feel comfortable by doing things for them or giving them expensive or luxurious things, sometimes in a way which has a bad effect on their character. 使娇生惯养; 纵容. ◢**pam·pered** ❖ *...today's pampered superstars.* 当今受到娇宠的超级巨星们. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

pam·phlet /'pæmflət/ **pamphlets.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pamphlet** is a very thin book, with a paper cover, which gives information about something. 小册子. N-COUNT

pan /pæn/ **pans, panning, panned.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **pan** is a round metal container with a long handle, which is used for cooking things in, usually on top of a cooker. 平底锅. N-COUNT
2 A **pan** is a shallow metal container used for baking foods. The British term is **baking tin**. 烤盘. [英]作 baking tin. N-COUNT AMERICAN
3 If something such as a film or a book **is panned** by critics, they say it is very bad. (被)严厉批评, (被)抨击. VB be V-ed INFORMAL
4 If you **pan** a film or television camera or if it **pans** somewhere, it moves slowly across an area in a wide sweep. (使)移动拍摄. ❖ *The camera panned along the line of players.* 摄影机的镜头跟着那一列球员追拍. V-ERG V n V prep/adv Also V
5 If someone **pans** for gold or **pans** gold, they use a shallow pan to sift gold from a river. (用淘选盘)淘(金). ❖ *Every year they panned about a ton and a half of gold.* 每年他们淘出一吨半的黄金. VB V for n V n

▸pan out.
If something, for example a project or some information, **pans out**, it produces something useful or valuable. 有成果; 获得成功. ❖ *None of Morgan's proposed financings panned out.* 摩根提议的融资方案无一成功. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

pan- /pæn-/.
pan- is added to the beginning of adjectives and nouns to form other adjectives and nouns that describe something as being connected with all places or people of a particular kind. (与形容词或名词连用, 构成新的形容词或名词)泛..., 整个..., 总... ❖ *...a pan-European defence system.* 一套泛欧洲防御系统. PREFIX

pana·cea /ˌpænə'siːə/ **panaceas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that something is not a **panacea** for a particular set of problems, you mean that it will not solve all those problems. (与否定词连用)万灵药; 解决所有问题的方法. ❖ *Western aid may help but will not be a panacea.* 西方国家的援助会有所帮助, 但不会是万应灵药. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

pa·nache /pə'næʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you do something with **panache**, you do it in a confident, stylish, and elegant way. 潇洒气质; 神气十足. N-UNCOUNT

pana·ma hat /ˌpænəmɑː 'hæt/ **panama hats.**
A **panama hat** or a **panama** is a straw hat with a rounded crown and quite a wide brim, worn especially by men. (圆顶宽边的)巴拿马草帽. N-COUNT

pan·cake /'pænkeɪk/ **pancakes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pancake** is a thin, flat, circular piece of cooked batter made of milk, flour, and eggs. Pancakes can be folded and eaten hot with a sweet or savoury filling inside. 烙饼, 薄煎饼. N-COUNT

'Pancake Day.
Pancake Day is the popular name for the day before the beginning of Lent, when people traditionally make pancakes. 薄煎饼日(大斋节的前日). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ˌpancake 'roll, pancake rolls.
A **pancake roll** is an item of Chinese food consisting of a small fried roll of thin pastry filled with vegetables and sometimes meat. 春卷(一种中国食品). N-COUNT BRITISH

pan·cre·as /'pæŋkriəs/ **pancreases.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **pancreas** is an organ in your body that is situated behind your stomach. It produces insulin and enzymes that help in the digestion of food. 胰, 胰腺. N-COUNT

pan·cre·at·ic /ˌpæŋkri'ætɪk/.
Pancreatic means relating to or involving the pancreas. 胰腺的. ❖ *...pancreatic juices.* 胰腺液. ADJ ADJ n

pan·da /'pændə/ **pandas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **panda** or a **giant panda** is a large animal rather like a bear, which has black and white fur and lives in the bamboo forests of China. 大熊猫. N-COUNT

'panda car, panda cars.
A **panda car** is a small police patrol car. 小型巡逻警车. N-COUNT BRITISH

pan·dem·ic /pæn'demɪk/ **pandemics.**
A **pandemic** is an occurrence of a disease that affects many people over a very wide area. (疾病的)大流行, 广泛传播. ❖ *One pandemic of Spanish flu took nearly 22 million lives worldwide.* 西班牙流行性感冒在全球夺去了近2,200万人的生命. N-COUNT FORMAL

pan·de·mo·nium /ˌpændɪ'məʊniəm/.
If there is **pandemonium** in a place, the people there are behaving in a very noisy and uncontrolled way. 喧哗, 嘈杂. ❖ *Pandemonium broke out as they ran into the street shouting.* 他们跑上街道大叫, 街道顿时变得嘈杂起来. N-UNCOUNT

pan·der /'pændə/ **panders, pandering, pandered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **pander to** someone or to their wishes, you do everything that they want, often to get some advantage for yourself; used showing disapproval. (贬义)迎合; 投其所好. ❖ *He said the government had pandered to the terrorists for too long.* 他说政府长久以来都迎合恐怖分子的要求. VB PRAGMATICS V to n

Pan·do·ra /pæn'dɔːrə/.
If someone or something **opens Pandora's box** or **opens a Pandora's box**, they take an action which unintentionally causes a lot of problems that did not exist or were not known about before. 开启潘多拉魔盒; 引来种种祸患. PHR

p & p; 又拼作 **p and p**.
In Britain, **p & p** is a written abbreviation for 'postage and packing'. It is used when stating the cost of packing goods in a parcel and sending them through the post to a customer. postage and packing 的缩写形式. 邮资及包装费. ❖ *The guide costs £9.95 (inc. p&p).* 该指南售价9.95镑(含邮资及包装费).

pane /peɪn/ **panes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pane** of glass is a flat sheet of glass in a window or door. (窗格或门上的)一块玻璃. N-COUNT

pan·el /'pænəl/ **panels.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **panel** is a small group of people who are chosen to do something, for example to discuss something in public. (选定的)专门小组, 讨论小组. ❖ *The advisory panel disagreed with the decision.* 顾问小组不同意该决定. N-COLL-COUNT
2 A **panel** is a flat rectangular piece of wood or other material that forms part of a larger object such as a door. (长方形的)镶板; 门板. N-COUNT
3 A control **panel** or instrument **panel** is a board which contains switches and controls to operate a machine or piece of equipment. (控制)面板; (仪表)板. N-COUNT n N

pan·elled /'pænəld/; [美]拼作 **paneled**. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something such as a room or door is **panelled**, its walls or surface are covered in decorative wooden panels. 用镶板镶嵌的. ADJ
➪ **-panelled** combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe the way a room or wall is decorated or the way a door or window is made. (与名词连用构成形容词)用...镶嵌的. ❖ *The walls are oak-panelled.* 这墙壁是用橡木镶嵌而成的. COMB

pan·el·ling /'pænəlɪŋ/; [美]拼作 **paneling**. ◆◇◇◇◇
Panelling consists of boards or strips of wood covering a wall inside a building. (墙内侧的)镶板, 嵌板. N-UNCOUNT

pan·el·list /'pænəlɪst/ **panellists;** [美]拼作 **panelist**.
A **panellist** is a person who is a member of a panel and speaks in public, especially on a radio or television programme. (尤指广播电视节目上的)讨论小组成员. N-COUNT

pang /pæŋ/ **pangs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pang** is a sudden strong feeling or emotion. 一阵强烈的感觉(或情感). ❖ *For a moment she felt a pang of guilt about the way she was treating him.* 有一阵子她对于自己对待他的方式感到内疚. N-COUNT

pan·han·dle /'pænhændəl/ **panhandles, panhandling, panhandled.**
1 A **panhandle** is a narrow strip of land joined to a larger area of land. (伸展到另一地区的)狭长土地, 锅柄状地区. ❖ *Thunderstorms caused flooding in the Texas panhandle early today.* 今日早些时候, 雷暴在得克萨斯州的锅柄状地区造成了洪水泛滥. N-COUNT AMERICAN
2 If someone **panhandles**, they stop people in the street and ask them for food or money. The usual British word is **beg**. (在街上)行乞. [英]一般作beg. ❖ *There was also a guy panhandling for quarters.* 还有一个家伙在乞讨一些零钱. ◢ **pan·han·dling** ❖ *Arrests for panhandling take place every day.* 每天都有行乞者被逮捕. VB: V AMERICAN, INFORMAL V for n N-UNCOUNT

pan·han·dler /'pænhændlə/ **panhandlers.**
A **panhandler** is a person who stops people in the street and asks them for food or money. The usual British word is **beggar**. 乞丐. [英]一般作beggar. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

pan·ic /'pænɪk/ **panics, panicking, panicked.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Panic** is a very strong feeling of anxiety or fear, which makes you act without thinking carefully. 惊恐, 恐慌. ❖ *I phoned the doctor in a panic, crying that I'd lost the baby.* 我在惊恐中打电话给医生, 哭着告诉他我的孩子死了. N-VAR
2 **Panic** or a **panic** is a situation in which people are affected by a strong feeling of anxiety. 恐慌, 大恐慌. ❖ *There was a moment of panic in Britain as it became clear just how vulnerable the nation was.* 当英国人清楚地知道国家是多么的脆弱时, 国内出现了一阵恐慌. N-VAR
3 If you **panic** or if someone **panics** you, you suddenly feel anxious or afraid, and act quickly and without thinking carefully. 感到恐慌; 使恐慌. ❖ *The unexpected and sudden memory briefly panicked her.* 突然而来的记忆使她一时间感到恐慌. *The Government has been panicked into giving us a promise to abolish it.* 政府一直感到很恐慌, 向我们许诺定要废除它. V-ERG: V, V n, be V-ed into -ing/n, Also V n into n

pan·icky /'pænɪki/.
A **panicky** feeling or **panicky** behaviour is characterized by panic. 惊恐的; 由惊恐引起的. ❖ *...yesterday's panicky decision by the Bank of Ireland.* 昨天爱尔兰银行在惊恐中做出的决定. ADJ-GRADED

'panic-stricken.
If someone is **panic-stricken** or is behaving in a **panic-stricken** way, they are so anxious or afraid that they may act without thinking carefully. 惊惶失措的. ADJ-GRADED

pan·ni·er /'pæniə/ **panniers.**
A **pannier** is one of two bags, boxes, or baskets for carrying things in, which are put either side of a bicycle, motorbike, or animal. (放在自行车、摩托车或牲口两侧的)挂筐, 挂包, 驮筐. N-COUNT

pano·ply /'pænəpli/.
A **panoply** of things is a wide range of them, especially one that is considered impressive. 气派; 雄伟的气势. ❖ *...the marvellous panoply of exhibitions laid on this year.* 今年安排的非凡气派的展览. N-SING FORMAL

pano·ra·ma /ˌpænə'rɑːmə, -'ræmə/ **panoramas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **panorama** is a view over a wide area of land. 全景, 全貌. ❖ *...a panorama of fertile valleys and gentle hills.* 肥沃的山谷和平缓的山岗的全景. N-COUNT
2 A **panorama** is a broad view of a state of affairs or of a constantly changing series of events. 概览, 综观. ❖ *...a panorama of the history of communism.* 对共产主义历史的概括. N-COUNT

pano·ram·ic /ˌpænə'ræmɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you have a **panoramic** view, you can see a long way over a wide area. 全貌的, 全景的. ADJ-GRADED

pan·sy /'pænzi/ **pansies.**
A **pansy** is a small brightly coloured garden flower with large round petals. 三色紫罗兰、三色堇. N-COUNT

pant /pænt/ **pants, panting, panted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **pant**, you breathe quickly and loudly with your mouth open, because you have been doing something energetic. 喘气; 喘息. VB: V
➦ 又见 **pants**.

pan·ta·loons /ˌpæntə'luːnz/.
Pantaloons are long trousers with very wide legs, gathered at the ankles. 灯笼裤. N-PLURAL

pan·theism /'pænθiːɪzəm/.
1 **Pantheism** is the religious belief that God is in everything in nature and the universe. 泛神论(相信上帝无处不在). N-UNCOUNT
2 **Pantheism** is a willingness to worship and believe in all gods. 泛神崇拜. N-UNCOUNT

pan·theis·tic /ˌpænθi'ɪstɪk/.
Pantheistic religions involve the acceptance of the idea that God is in everything in nature and the universe. 泛神论的. ADJ

pan·the·on /'pænθiɒn/ **pantheons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
You can refer to a group of gods or a group of important people as a **pantheon**. 众神, 诸神; 卓越人物. ❖ *...the Communist Party's pantheon of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.* 共产党的卓越人物马克思、恩格斯、列宁及斯大林. N-COUNT

pan·ther /'pænθə/ **panthers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **panther** is a large wild animal that belongs to the cat family. Panthers are usually black. 黑豹. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

panties /'pæntiz/.
In Britain, some people use the word **panties** to refer to the N-PLURAL

P

close-fitting underpants worn by women or girls. **Panties** is the usual American word for women's underpants. (英国)女式紧身内裤; (美国)女式短衬裤, 内裤. also a pair of N

pan·to /ˈpæntəʊ/ **pantos.** N-VAR INFORMAL, BRITISH
A **panto** is the same as a **pantomime**. 同pantomime.

pan·to·mime /ˈpæntəmaɪm/ **pantomimes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **pantomime** is a funny musical play for children. Pantomimes are usually based on fairy stories and are performed at Christmas. (通常在圣诞节期间演出的)童话剧. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 **Pantomime** is the form of entertainment which involves producing a pantomime. 童话剧演出. ❖ *He is currently starring in pantomime in Weston-super-Mare.* 他目前在滨海韦斯顿演出童话剧. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH
3 **Pantomime** is acting something out without speaking. 哑剧, 默剧. ❖ *Chaplin feared that the art of pantomime was under threat.* 卓别林担心哑剧艺术受到威胁. N-UNCOUNT
4 If you say that a situation or a person's behaviour is a **pantomime**, you mean that it is silly or exaggerated and that there is something false about it. 愚蠢(或夸张)的行为. ❖ *They were made welcome with the usual pantomime of exaggerated smiles and gestures.* 他们受得惯常的夸张笑容和动作的欢迎. N-SING BRITISH

pan·try /ˈpæntri/ **pantries.**
A **pantry** is a small room or large cupboard where food is kept. 食品储存室; 大食品柜; 茶水间. N-COUNT

pants /pænts/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Pants** are a piece of underwear which have two holes to put your legs through and elastic around the top to hold them up round your waist or hips. 内裤. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-PLURAL also a pair of N BRITISH
2 **Pants** are a piece of clothing that covers the lower part of your body and each leg. The British word is **trousers**. 裤子. [英]作trousers. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-PLURAL also a pair of N AMERICAN
3 If someone bores or scares **the pants off** you, for example, they bore or scare you a lot. 使人烦得要死; 使人吓得要命. PHR INFORMAL
4 If you **fly by the seat of** your **pants** or do something **by the seat of** your **pants**, you use your instincts to tell you what to do rather than following a plan or relying on equipment. 凭直觉. PHR
5 ➻ to **be caught with** one's **pants down**: 见 **catch**.
➻ to **wear the pants**: 见 **wear**.

pan·ty·hose /ˈpæntihəʊz/; 又拼作 **panty hose**.
Pantyhose are nylon tights worn by women. The usual British word is **tights**. (女用)连裤袜, 连袜裤. [英]一般作tights. N-PLURAL also a pair of N AMERICAN

pap /pæp/.
If you describe something such as writing or entertainment as **pap**, you mean that it is of no worth or serious interest. (指作品或娱乐等)无实际价值的东西, 无聊的东西. N-UNCOUNT

papa /pəˈpɑː, AM ˈpɑːpə/ **papas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Some people refer to or address their father as **papa**. 爸爸. N-FAMILY

pa·pa·cy /ˈpeɪpəsi/; 又拼作 **Papacy**.
The **papacy** is the position, power, and authority of the Pope, including the period of time that a particular person holds this position. 教皇职位; 教皇职权; 教皇在职期间. ❖ *Throughout his papacy, John Paul has called for a second evangelization of Europe.* 教皇约翰·保罗在位期间一直呼吁在欧洲实行第二次基督教化. N-SING

pa·pal /ˈpeɪpəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Papal is used to describe things relating to the Pope. 教皇的. ❖ *...the doctrine of papal infallibility.* 教皇永不犯错的信条. *...a papal visit to Japan.* 教皇对日本的访问. ADJ ADJ n

pa·pa·raz·zo /ˌpæpəˈrætsəʊ/ **paparazzi** /ˌpæpəˈrætsi/.
The **paparazzi** are photographers who follow rich or famous people around, hoping to take interesting or shocking photographs of them that they can sell to a newspaper. 专门偷拍名人的摄影记者; 狗仔队. N-COUNT

pa·pa·ya /pəˈpaɪə/ **papayas.**
A **papaya** is a fruit with a green skin, sweet yellow flesh, and small black seeds. Papayas grow in hot countries such as the West Indies. 番木瓜, 木瓜. N-COUNT

pa·per /ˈpeɪpə/ **papers, papering, papered.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 **Paper** is a material that you write on or wrap things with. The pages of this book are made of paper. 纸. ❖ *He wrote his name down on a piece of paper for me.* 他把名字写在纸上交给我. *...a paper bag.* 纸袋. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you put your thoughts down **on paper**, you write them down. 写在纸上; 写出来. ❖ *It is important to get something down on paper.* 把事情写下来很重要. PHR
3 If something seems to be the case **on paper**, it seems to be the case from what you read or hear about it, but it may not really be the case. 从书面来看; 在理论上. ❖ *On paper, their country is a multi-party democracy.* 从书面来看, 他们的国家是多党民主制. PHR
4 If you say that a promise or an agreement **is not worth the paper it's written on**, you mean that although it has been written down and seems to be official, it is in fact worthless because what has been promised or agreed will not be done. (承诺或协议等)不值得写在纸上; 毫无价值. PHR
5 **Paper** agreements, qualifications, or profits are ones that are stated by official documents to exist, although they may not really be effective or useful. 纸上的; 有名无实的. ❖ *We're looking for people who have experience rather than paper qualifications.* 我们在寻找那些有经验而不仅是空有资历的人. ADJ ADJ n
6 A **paper** is a newspaper. (某一份)报纸. N-COUNT
7 You can refer to newspapers in general as **the paper** or **the papers**. (总称)报纸. ❖ *You can't believe everything you read in the paper.* 你不能相信在报纸上读到的一切. *There's been a lot in the papers about the problems facing stepchildren.* 报纸上有很多有关继子女所面临的问题的报道. N-COUNT the N
8 Your **papers** are sheets of paper with writing or information on them, which you might keep in a safe place at home. (书信或文件等的)书面材料. ❖ *After her death, her papers—including unpublished articles and correspondence—were deposited at the library.* 她死后, 她的书面材料, 包括未发表的文章和书信往来, 都被存放在图书馆里. N-PLURAL
9 Your **papers** are official documents, for example your passport or identity card, which prove who you are or which give you official permission to do something. (证明身份的)证件. ❖ *A young Moroccan stopped by police refused to show his papers.* 一名被警察截住的摩洛哥年轻人拒绝出示他的证件. N-PLURAL
10 A **paper** is a long essay written on an academic subject. 论文. N-COUNT
11 A **paper** prepared by a government or a committee is a report on a question they have been considering or a set of proposals for changes in the law. 文件. ❖ *...a new government paper on European policy.* 政府有关欧洲政策的新文件. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **green paper**, **white paper**.
12 A **paper** is a part of a written examination in which you answer a number of questions in a particular period of time. 试卷. ❖ *...the applied mathematics paper.* 应用数学试卷. N-COUNT
13 If you **paper** a wall, you put wallpaper on it. (给墙壁)贴墙纸. ❖ *We papered all four bedrooms.* 我们把四个卧室全部裱上了墙纸. VB V n

➤paper over.
If people **paper over** a disagreement between them, they find a temporary solution to it in order to give the impression that things are going well. 暂且掩饰, 暂时掩盖. ❖ *...his determination to paper over the cracks in his party and avoid confrontation.* 他要掩饰党内分歧和避免冲突的决心. PHR-V V P n

paper·back /ˈpeɪpəbæk/ **paperbacks.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **paperback** is a book with a thin cardboard or paper cover. 纸面本, 平装本. 比较 **hardback** 及 **softback**. ❖ *She said she would buy the book when it comes out in paperback.* 她说那本书出平装本时她会去买. N-COUNT also in N

paper·boy /ˈpeɪpəbɔɪ/ **paperboys;** 又拼作 **paper boy**.
A **paperboy** is a boy who delivers newspapers to people's homes. 送报人; 报童. N-COUNT

'paper clip, paper clips; 又拼作 **paper-clip** 或 **paperclip.**
A **paper clip** is a small piece of bent wire that is used to fasten papers together. 回形针，曲别针. N-COUNT

paper·girl, /'peɪpəgɜːl/ **papergirls;** 又拼作 **paper girl.**
A **papergirl** is a girl who delivers newspapers to people's homes. 送报女童，女送报人. N-COUNT

'paper knife, paper knives; 又拼作 **paper-knife.**
A **paper knife** is a tool shaped like a blunt knife, which is used for opening envelopes. The usual American term is **letter opener.** 拆信刀. [美]一般作letter opener. N-COUNT BRITISH

paper·less /'peɪpələs/.
Paperless is used to describe transactions or office activities which are done by computer and telephone, rather than by writing things down and exchanging pieces of paper. (交易或办公等使用电脑或电话)无纸传递信息的. ❖ *Paperless trading can save time and money.* 无纸交易可以省时省钱. ADJ ADJ n

,paper 'money.
Paper money is money which is made of paper. 纸币. N-UNCOUNT

'paper round, paper rounds.
In Britain, a **paper round** is a job of delivering newspapers to houses along a certain route. Paper rounds are usually done by children before or after school. In the United States, it is called a **paper route.** (通常由儿童沿一定路线的)送报工作. [美]作paper route. N-COUNT

'paper shop, paper shops.
A **paper shop** is a shop that sells newspapers, tobacco, sweets, and stationery. 报刊经销店；文具杂货店. N-COUNT BRITISH

,paper-'thin; 又拼作 **paper thin.**
If something is **paper-thin,** it is very thin. 极薄的. ADJ

,paper 'tiger, paper tigers.
If you say that an institution, a country, or a person is a **paper tiger,** you mean that although they seem powerful they do not really have any power. 纸老虎，外强中干的人(或物). N-COUNT

'paper trail.
Documentary evidence of someone's activities can be referred to as a **paper trail.** (记载某人活动的)档案，记录. ❖ *Criminals are very reluctant to leave a paper trail.* 犯罪分子非常不愿意留下犯罪记录. N-SING AMERICAN

paper·weight /'peɪpəweɪt/ **paperweights.**
A **paperweight** is a small heavy object which you place on papers to prevent them from being disturbed or blown away. 镇纸. N-COUNT

paper·work /'peɪpəwɜːk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Paperwork is things like letters, reports, and records which have to be dealt with as the routine part of a job. 文书工作. N-UNCOUNT

pa·pery /'peɪpəri/.
Something that is **papery** is thin and dry like paper. 薄如纸的；质地似纸的. ADJ

papier-mâché /,pæpieɪ 'mæʃeɪ, AM ,peɪpə mə'ʃeɪ/.
Papier-mâché is a mixture of pieces of paper and glue. It can be made, while still damp, into objects such as ornaments and models. 制型纸板，混凝纸(纸浆和胶质混合，用于制作装饰品和模型). N-UNCOUNT

pap·ri·ka /pə'priːkə, 'pæprɪkə/.
Paprika is a mild-tasting red powder that is used for flavouring food. (烹调用的)红椒粉. N-UNCOUNT

pa·py·rus /pə'paɪrəs/ **papyri.**
1 **Papyrus** is a tall water plant that grows in Africa. 纸莎草. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Papyrus** is a type of paper made from papyrus stems that was used in ancient Egypt, Rome, and Greece. 纸莎草纸(古代埃及、罗马和希腊使用的用纸莎草造的纸). N-UNCOUNT
3 A **papyrus** is an ancient document that is written on papyrus. (写在纸莎草纸上的)古代文献. N-COUNT

par /pɑː/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone or something is **on a par with** someone or something else, you mean that the two people or things are equally good or bad, or equally important. 同等，相同. ❖ *Parts of Glasgow are on a par with the worst areas of London and Liverpool for burglaries.* 在入室盗窃方面，格拉斯哥部分地区与伦敦和利物浦最差的地区同样糟糕. PHR
2 If you say that someone or something is **below par** or **under par,** you mean that they are below the standard you expected. 在一般标准之下. ❖ *Duffy's primitive guitar playing is well below par.* 达菲粗糙的吉他弹奏远比一般水平要差. *...a below par effort.* 低于平均水平的努力. PHR
3 If you say that someone or something is not **up to par,** you mean that they are below the standard you expected. (与否定词连用)达到标准. PHR
4 If you say that something that happens is **par for the course,** you mean that you are not pleased with it but it is what you expected to happen. 不满意但意料之中的事. ❖ *He said long hours are par for the course.* 他说长时间的等候是意料中的事. PHR PRAGMATICS
5 In golf, **par** is the number of strokes that a good golfer should take to get the ball into a hole or into all the holes on a particular golf course. (高尔夫球中的)标准杆数，规定击球次数. ❖ *He was five under par after the first round.* 第一回合，他低于标准杆数五杆. N-UNCOUNT N with num, under/over N

P

para /'pærə/ **paras.**
A **para** is a **paratrooper.** 伞兵. N-COUNT INFORMAL

para. /'pærə/ **paras.**
Para. is a written abbreviation for **paragraph.** paragraph的缩写形式.

para·ble /'pærəbəl/ **parables.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **parable** is a short story, which is told in order to make a moral or religious point, like those in the Bible. 寓言. N-COUNT

pa·rabo·la /pə'ræbələ/ **parabolas.**
A **parabola** is a type of curve such as the path of something that is thrown up into the air and comes down in a different place. 抛物线. N-COUNT

para·bol·ic /,pærə'bɒlɪk/.
A **parabolic** object or curve is shaped like a parabola. 抛物面的，似抛物线的. ADJ

pa·ra·ceta·mol /,pærə'siːtəmɒl/; **paracetamol** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
Paracetamol is a mild drug which reduces pain and fever. It is sold in the form of tablets. 对乙酰氨基酚，扑热息痛(一种退烧镇痛药片). N-VAR

para·chute /'pærəʃuːt/ **parachutes, parachuting, parachuted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **parachute** is a device which enables a person to jump from an aircraft and float safely to the ground. It consists of a large piece of thin cloth attached to your body by strings. 降落伞. N-COUNT also by N
2 If a person **parachutes** or someone **parachutes** them somewhere, they jump from an aircraft using a parachute. 用降落伞降落；(使)空降. ❖ *He was a courier for the Polish underground and parachuted into Warsaw.* 他是空降到华沙为波兰地下党送信的人. *He was parachuted in.* 他是空降下来的. V-ERG V prep/adv be V-ed prep/adv
3 If someone **parachutes** something, they drop it somewhere by parachute. 空投，空降. ❖ *Supplies were parachuted into the mountains.* 供给品空投到山区. VB V n prep/adv

para·chut·ing /'pærəʃuːtɪŋ/.
Parachuting is the activity or sport of jumping from an aircraft with a parachute. 跳伞运动. ◢ **para·chut·ist, parachutists.** 跳伞者，跳伞运动员. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

pa·rade /pə'reɪd/ **parades, parading, paraded.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **parade** is a procession of people or vehicles moving through a public place in order to celebrate an important day or event. 庆典游行，列队行进. N-COUNT
2 When people **parade,** they walk together in a formal group or in a line, usually in front of spectators. 列队行进接受检阅. ❖ *Soldiers, sailors and airmen paraded down the Champs Elysee.* 士兵、水手和空军在香榭丽舍大街上列队行进接受检阅. VB V prep/adv
3 **Parade** is a formal occasion when soldiers stand in lines in order to be inspected, or march in formation. 阅兵仪式. N-VAR
4 If flags or statues **are paraded,** they are carried in a procession. (旗帜或雕像等)(被)展示着游行. ❖ *Banners* VB usu passive be V-ed prep

were paraded from church to church. 人们展示着横幅游行到每座教堂.

5 If prisoners **are paraded** through the streets of a town or on television, their captors show them to the public in order to show their power. (囚犯)(被)游街示众. VB be V-ed prep

6 If you say that someone **parades** a person, you mean that they show that person to others only in order to gain some advantage for themselves. (为了自身利益)展现, 展示. ❖ *Children have been paraded alongside the party leaders to publicise the latest issue.* 孩子们站在党的领袖们身边被用来宣传最近的事件. VB usu passive be V-ed

7 If people **parade** something, they show it in public so that they can be admired or envied. 炫耀, 夸示. ❖ *Valentino is keen to see celebrities parading his clothes at big occasions.* 瓦伦蒂诺切望名人能在重大场合穿着他设计的衣服. VB V n

P

8 If someone **parades**, they walk about somewhere in order to be seen and admired. (在行进中)炫耀. ❖ *They danced and paraded around.* 他们一边跳着舞, 一边四处炫耀着. VB V prep/adv

9 If someone **parades** a real or pretended feeling or quality, they draw attention to themselves by displaying it. 展示. ❖ *They parade their virtuous beliefs and hide their vices.* 他们展示自己的美德而掩饰恶习. VB V n

10 If you say that something **parades as** or **is paraded as** a good or important thing, you mean that some people say that it is good or important but you think it probably is not. (被)夸耀成... ❖ *The Chancellor will be able to parade his cut in interest rates as a small victory.* 总理会把对利率的削减夸耀成一次小小的胜利. V-ERG V as n PRAGMATICS V n as n

11 If you talk about a **parade of** people or things, you mean that there is a series of them that seems never to end. (人或东西)多得没完没了. ❖ *...an endless parade of advertisements.* 广告没完没了地出现. N-COUNT N of n

12 A **parade** is a short row of shops, usually set back from the main street. (远离主街道的)一排商店. N-COUNT BRITISH

13 **Parade** is used as part of the name of a street. (用作街道名称)大道; 街. ❖ *Queens Hotel, Clarence Parade.* 位于克拉伦斯街的昆斯旅馆.

14 ➡ 又见 **hit parade, identity parade.**

'parade ground, parade grounds.

A **parade ground** is an area of ground where soldiers practise marching and where they hold parades. 阅兵场. N-COUNT

para·digm /'pærədaɪm/ **paradigms.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **paradigm** is a model for something which explains it or shows how it can be produced. 范例, 示例. ❖ *...a new paradigm of production.* 生产的新范例. N-VAR FORMAL

2 A **paradigm** is a clear and typical example of something. 典型例子, 典范. ❖ *...he had become the paradigm of the successful man.* 他成为成功人士的典范. N-COUNT

para·dig·mat·ic /,pærədɪg'mætɪk/.

You can describe something as **paradigmatic** if it acts as a model or example for something. 作为示范的. ❖ *Their great academic success was paraded as paradigmatic.* 他们伟大的学术成就被夸耀成典范. ADJ FORMAL

para·dise /'pærədaɪs/ **paradises.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 According to some religions, **paradise** is a wonderful place where people go after they die, if they have led good lives. 天堂, 天国. N-PROPER

2 You can refer to a place or situation that seems beautiful or perfect as **paradise** or **a paradise**. 美好的地方; 人间乐园. ❖ *...one of the world's great natural paradises.* 世界上最美好的自然乐园之一. N-VAR

3 You can also use **paradise** to say that a place is very attractive to a particular kind of person and has everything they need for a particular activity. 乐园, 天地(对某类人极有吸引力且具有一切所需设备的地方). ❖ *The Algarve is a golfer's paradise.* 阿尔加夫是高尔夫球手的天堂. N-COUNT supp N

para·dox /'pærədɒks/ **paradoxes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You describe a situation as a **paradox** when it involves two or more facts or qualities which seem to contradict each other. 自相矛盾的情况; 反常. ❖ *The paradox is that the region's most dynamic economies have the most primitive financial systems.* 矛盾的是, 该地区最有活力的经济体系竟有着最原始的金融系统. N-COUNT ◢ **para·doxi·cal** ❖ *Some sedatives produce the paradoxical effect of making the person more anxious.* 有些镇静剂会产生令人变得更加焦虑不安的反常效果. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **para·doxi·cal·ly** /,pærə'dɒksɪkli/ ❖ *Paradoxically, the less you have to do the more you may resent the work that does come your way.* 自相矛盾的是, 你需要做的越少, 你对自己碰到的工作越是感到不满. ADV-GRADED

2 A **paradox** is a statement in which it seems that if one part of it is true, the other part of it cannot be true. 自相矛盾的说法, 似是而非的话. ❖ *Although I'm so successful I'm really rather a failure. That's a paradox, isn't it?* 虽然我很成功, 但我的确算得上是个失败者, 这说来很矛盾, 是不是? N-VAR

par·af·fin /'pærəfɪn/.

Paraffin is a strong-smelling liquid which is used as a fuel in heaters, lamps, and engines. The usual American word is **kerosene**. (作燃料用的)煤油. [美]一般作kerosene. N-UNCOUNT

para·gon /'pærəgɒn/ **paragons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you refer to someone as a **paragon**, you mean that you think they are perfect. If you say that they are a **paragon** of virtue, or some other good quality, you mean that they have a lot of that quality. 完美的人; (道德或良好品质的)典范. ❖ *...a paragon of neatness, efficiency and reliability.* 整洁、有效率和可靠的典范. N-COUNT

para·graph /'pærəgrɑːf, -græf/ **paragraphs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **paragraph** is a section of a piece of writing. A paragraph always begins on a new line and contains at least one sentence. (文章的)段落. N-COUNT

para·keet /'pærəkiːt/ **parakeets;** 又拼作 **parrakeet.**

A **parakeet** is a small parrot with a long tail. 长尾小鹦鹉. N-COUNT

par·al·lax /'pærəlæks/ **parallaxes.**

Parallax is the effect whereby an object appears to change its position because the person or instrument observing it has changed their position. (因观察者改变位置而出现的)视差. N-VAR TECHNICAL

par·al·lel /'pærəlel/ **parallels, parallelling, parallelled;** [美]拼作 **paralleling, paralleled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something has a **parallel**, it is similar to something else, but exists or happens in a different place or at a different time. If it has **no parallel** or is **without parallel**, it is not similar to anything else. (存在或发生在不同时间或地点的)可相比拟的事物, 相似处. ❖ *Readers familiar with English history will find a vague parallel to the suppression of the monasteries.* 对英国历史熟悉的读者会发现它与对修道院的镇压有约略相似之处. N-COUNT

2 If there are **parallels** between two things, they are similar in some ways. 相似点, 相似之处. ❖ *Detailed study of folk music from a variety of countries reveals many close parallels.* 对许多不同国家的民间音乐的仔细研究揭示了它们其中有很多相似之处. N-COUNT

3 If one thing **parallels** another, they happen at the same time or are similar, and often seem to be connected. 与...相似; 与...相对应. ❖ *His remarks paralleled those of the president.* 他的那番话和总统的话相呼应. VB V n

4 **Parallel** events or situations happen at the same time as one another, or are similar to one another. 同时发生的; 相应的. ❖ *...parallel talks between the two countries' Foreign Ministers.* 两国外长相应的谈话. ADJ

5 Something that occurs **in parallel** with something else occurs at the same time as it. 同时地. PHR

6 If two lines, two objects, or two lines of movement are **parallel**, they are the same distance apart along their whole length. 平行的, 并列的. ADJ

7 A **parallel** is an imaginary line round the earth that is parallel to the equator. Parallels are shown on maps. (地图上的)纬线, 纬圈. N-COUNT

,parallel 'bars.

Parallel bars consist of a pair of bars on posts which are used for doing gymnastic exercises. (做体操的)双杠. N-PLURAL

par·al·lel·ism /ˈpærəlelɪzəm/.
When there is **parallelism** between two things, there are similarities between them. 相似, 类似. ❖ *...parallelism between the priorities of the European Community and the United States.* 欧共体和美国在优先考虑的事务上存在的相似之处. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

par·al·lelo·gram /ˌpærəˈleləgræm/ **parallelograms.**
A **parallelogram** is a four-sided geometrical figure in which every side is parallel to the side opposite it. 平行四边形. N-COUNT

para·lyse /ˈpærəlaɪz/ **paralyses, paralysing, paralysed;** ♦◇◇◇◇
[美]拼作 **paralyze.**
1 If someone **is paralysed** by an accident or an illness, they have no feeling in their body, or in part of their body, and are unable to move. (使)瘫痪; (使)麻痹. ❖ *...a virus which paralysed his legs.* 导致他双腿瘫痪的病毒. VB: be V-ed V n
◢ **para·lysed** ❖ *...a paralysed right arm.* 瘫痪了的右臂. ADJ
2 If a person, place, or organization **is paralysed** by something, they become unable to act or function properly. (人员、机构等)瘫痪, 无法正常运转. ❖ *The government has been paralysed by indecision.* 政府因犹豫不决而陷入瘫痪. VB: be V-ed Also V n
◢ **paralysed** ❖ *...a paralysed civil service.* 瘫痪的政府部门. ADJ
◢ **para·lys·ing** ❖ *...paralysing shyness.* 令人气馁的羞怯. ADJ-GRADED

pa·raly·sis /pəˈræləsɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Paralysis** is the loss of feeling in all or part of your body, and the inability to move. 瘫痪; 麻痹. ❖ *...paralysis of the leg.* 腿部瘫痪. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Paralysis** is the state of being unable to act or function properly. 无法正常运转的状态. ❖ *...the paralysis of the leadership.* 领导层的瘫痪. N-UNCOUNT

para·lyt·ic /ˌpærəˈlɪtɪk/.
1 **Paralytic** means suffering from or related to paralysis. 瘫痪的; 麻痹的. ❖ *...paralytic disease in laboratory animals.* 实验室动物身上的瘫痪性疾病. ADJ
2 Someone who is **paralytic** is very drunk indeed. 酩酊大醉的. ❖ *By the end of the evening they were all absolutely paralytic.* 那天晚上结束时, 他们都喝得酩酊大醉. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

para·med·ic /ˌpærəˈmedɪk, AM -per-/ **paramedics.**
A **paramedic** is a person whose training is similar to that of a nurse and who helps to do medical work. 护理人员, 医务辅助人员. N-COUNT
◢ **para·medi·cal** /ˌpærəˈmedɪkəl/ ❖ *...doctors and paramedical staff.* 医生和护理人员. ADJ: ADJ n

pa·ram·eter /pəˈræmɪtə/ **parameters.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Parameters are factors or limits which affect the way that something can be done or made. 限定因素; 变数, 参数. ❖ *...the parameters of our loan agreement.* 我们贷款协议的限定条件. N-COUNT

para·mili·tary /ˌpærəˈmɪlɪtri, AM -teri/ **paramilitaries.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **paramilitary** organization is organized like an army and performs either civil or military functions in a country. 辅助军事的, 准军事的. ADJ: ADJ n
➩ **Paramilitaries** are members of a paramilitary organization. 准军事组织成员. N-COUNT
2 A **paramilitary** organization is an illegal group that is organized like an army. (非法团体)准军事的, 似正规军的. ❖ *...paramilitary activity supported from abroad.* 由境外支持的准军事活动. ADJ: ADJ n
➩ **Paramilitaries** are members of an illegal paramilitary organization. 非法的准军事组织成员. N-COUNT

para·mount /ˈpærəmaunt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **paramount** or of **paramount** importance is more important than anything else. 最重要的; 首要的; 至上的. ❖ *The child's welfare must be seen as paramount.* 孩子的福利必须被看做是最重要的. ADJ

par·amour /ˈpærəmuə/ **paramours.**
Someone's **paramour** is their lover. 情人. N-COUNT DATED

para·noia /ˌpærəˈnɔɪə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone suffers from **paranoia**, you think that they are too suspicious, distrustful, and afraid of other people. 乱猜疑, 多疑. ❖ *...the mounting paranoia with which he viewed the world.* 他观看世态时所带的越来越强的猜疑感. N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone suffers from **paranoia**, they wrongly believe that other people are trying to harm them. 偏执狂; 妄想狂. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

para·noi·ac /ˌpærəˈnɔɪæk/.
Paranoiac means the same as **paranoid**. 义同 paranoid. ADJ-GRADED

para·noid /ˈpærənɔɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone is **paranoid**, you mean that they are extremely suspicious, distrustful, and afraid of other people. 乱猜疑的, 多疑的. ❖ *I'm not going to get paranoid about it.* 我不会对此感到猜疑的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 Someone who is **paranoid** suffers from the mental illness of paranoia. 患偏执狂的; 患妄想狂的. ❖ *...a paranoid schizophrenic.* 一个妄想型精神分裂症患者. ADJ MEDICAL

para·nor·mal /ˌpærəˈnɔːməl/.
A **paranormal** event or power, for example the appearance of a ghost, cannot be explained by scientific laws and is thought to involve strange, unknown forces. (事件或力量)超自然的. ❖ *...paranormal phenomena.* 超自然现象. ADJ
➩ You can refer to paranormal events and matters as **the paranormal**. 超自然事件. N-SING: the N

para·pet /ˈpærəpɪt/ **parapets.**
A **parapet** is a low wall along the edge of a bridge, roof, or balcony. (桥梁、屋顶、阳台等旁边的)护墙, 矮墙. N-COUNT

para·pher·na·lia /ˌpærəfəˈneɪliə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 You can refer to a large number of objects that someone has with them or that are connected with a particular activity as **paraphernalia**. 随身用具; (某种活动所需的)器材, 设备. ❖ *...a large courtyard full of builders' paraphernalia.* 到处都是建筑器材的一座大院子. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you disapprove of the things and events that are involved in a particular system or activity, and you think they are unnecessary, you can refer to them as **paraphernalia**. (贬义)(不必要的)烦琐手续, 复杂程序. ❖ *The public don't necessarily want the paraphernalia of a full hearing.* 公众并不一定想要举行一次烦琐的详尽的听证会. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

para·phrase /ˈpærəfreɪz/ **paraphrases, paraphrasing, paraphrased.**
If you **paraphrase** someone or **paraphrase** something that they have said or written, you express what they have said or written in a different way. 意译; 解述. ❖ *Baxter paraphrased the contents of the press release.* 巴克斯特解释了新闻发布会的内容. VB: V n Also V
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a paraphrase of Proust's novel.* 对普鲁斯特小说的解述. N-COUNT

para·plegia /ˌpærəˈpliːdʒə/.
Paraplegia is paralysis of the lower half of the body. 下身瘫痪, 截瘫. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

para·plegic /ˌpærəˈpliːdʒɪk/ **paraplegics.**
A **paraplegic** is someone whose lower body is paralysed. 下身瘫痪患者, 截瘫患者. N-COUNT
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He will be paraplegic for the rest of his life.* 他的余生会下肢瘫痪. ADJ

para·psy·chol·ogy /ˌpærəsaɪˈkɒlədʒi/.
Parapsychology is the study of strange mental abilities that seem to exist but cannot be explained by accepted scientific theories. 通灵学, 心理玄学. N-UNCOUNT

para·site /ˈpærəsaɪt/ **parasites.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **parasite** is a small animal or plant that lives on or inside a larger animal or plant, and gets its food from it. 寄生动物(植物). N-COUNT
◢ **para·sit·ic** /ˌpærəˈsɪtɪk/ ❖ *...tiny parasitic insects.* 微小的寄生昆虫. ADJ
2 If you disapprove of someone because you think that they get money or other things from other people but do not do anything in return, you can call them a **parasite**. 依靠他人为生的人, 寄生虫. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
◢ **parasitic** ❖ *She is not self-sufficient, she is parasitic.* 她养不活自己, 简直是个寄生虫. ADJ

para·sol /ˈpærəsɒl, AM -sɔːl/ **parasols.**
A **parasol** is an object like an umbrella that provides shade from the sun. 太阳伞. N-COUNT

para·troop·er /ˈpærətruːpə/ **paratroopers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Paratroopers are soldiers who are trained to be dropped by parachute into battle or into enemy territory. 伞兵. N-COUNT

P

para·troops /ˈpærətruːps/; the form **paratroop** is used as a modifier. paratroop 用作修饰语.
Paratroops are soldiers who are trained to be dropped by parachute into battle or into enemy territory. 伞兵部队. N-PLURAL

par·boil /ˌpɑːˈbɔɪl/ **parboils, parboiling, parboiled.**
If you **parboil** food, especially vegetables, you boil it until it is partly cooked. 把...煮到半熟. VB: V n

par·cel /ˈpɑːsəl/ **parcels, parcelling, parcelled;** [美]拼作 **parceling, parceled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **parcel** is something wrapped in paper, usually so that it can be sent to someone by post. The more usual American word is package. 包裹, 邮包. [美]一般作package. ❖ *...a large brown paper parcel.* 一个巨大的用棕色纸包装的邮包. N-COUNT

2 A **parcel of** land is a piece of land. (土地)一块. ❖ *These small parcels of land were purchased for the most part by local people.* 这些小块土地大部分都由当地人买了下来. N-COUNT: N of n

3 A **parcel of** things or people is a quantity of them. 一批; 一些. ❖ *...a run-down house and a parcel of financial worries.* 一间破旧的房子和一堆经济难题. N-COUNT: N of n BRITISH

4 If you say that something is **part and parcel** of something else, you mean that it is involved or included in it. 是...的一部分. ❖ *Payment was part and parcel of carrying on insurance business within the UK.* 在英国, 支付索赔金是保险业的一部分. PHR

▸parcel out.
If you **parcel out** something, you divide it into several parts or amounts and give them to different people. 分配; 瓜分. ❖ *...an agreement that parcelled out the Middle East into several spheres of influence.* 把中东地区瓜分成几个势力范围的协定. PHR-V: V P noun, Also V n P

parched /pɑːtʃt/.

1 If something, especially the ground or a plant, is **parched**, it is very dry, because there has been no rain. 干枯的; 焦干的. ❖ *...a hill of parched brown grass.* 满山又枯又黄的草. ADJ-GRADED

2 If your mouth, throat, or lips are **parched**, they are unpleasantly dry. 唇干口燥的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you say that you are **parched**, you mean that you are very thirsty. 口渴的. ADJ-GRADED: v-link ADJ

parch·ment /ˈpɑːtʃmənt/ **parchments.**

1 In former times, **parchment** was the skin of a sheep or goat that was used for writing on. 羊皮纸. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Parchment** is a kind of thick yellowish paper. 似羊皮的黄色厚纸, 仿羊皮纸. ❖ *...an old lamp with a parchment shade.* 有着仿羊皮纸灯罩的旧台灯. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **parchment** is a document written on parchment. 羊皮纸文稿. N-COUNT

par·don /ˈpɑːdən/ **pardons, pardoning, pardoned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You say '**Pardon?**' or '**I beg your pardon?**' or, in American English, '**Pardon me?**' when you want someone to repeat what they have just said because you have not heard or understood it. [美]作 Pardon me? 我没听清楚, 请你再说一遍. ❖ *'Will you let me open it?' – 'Pardon?' – 'Can I open it?'* '我能将它打开吗?'—'你说什么?'—'我能打开它吗?' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

2 People say '**I beg your pardon?**' when they are surprised or offended by something that someone has just said. (对对方所说的话表示惊讶或气愤)你说什么! ❖ *'Would you get undressed, please?' – 'I beg your pardon?'* '请你将衣服脱去.'—'你说什么!' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

3 You say '**I beg your pardon**' or '**I do beg your pardon**' as a way of apologizing for accidentally doing something wrong, such as disturbing someone or making a mistake. (因打扰对方或犯了错误而表示)请原谅, 对不起. ❖ *I was impolite and I do beg your pardon.* 我很无礼, 请你原谅. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

4 Some people say '**Pardon me**' instead of 'Excuse me' when they want to politely get someone's attention or interrupt them. (引起对方注意或打断别人的话)打搅你了; 对不起. ❖ *Pardon me, are you finished, madam?* 女士, 对不起, 你(说)完了吗? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

5 You can say things like '**Pardon me for asking**' or '**Pardon my frankness**' as a way of showing you understand that what you are going to say may sound rude. 恕我直言. ❖ *That, if you'll pardon me saying so, is neither here nor there.* 恕我直言, 那既不在这里, 也不在那里. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

6 Some people say things like '**If you'll pardon the expression**' or '**Pardon my French**' just before or after saying something which they think might offend people. 请原谅我这么说(用于可能冒犯别人的话之前或之后). ❖ *It's enough to make you wet yourself, if you'll pardon the expression.* 那也足以让你屁滚尿流, 请原谅我这么说. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

7 If someone who has been found guilty of a crime **is pardoned**, they are officially allowed to go free and are not punished. (被)赦免. VB: be V-ed
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...he was granted a presidential pardon.* 他得到了总统的特赦. N-COUNT

pare /peə/ **pares, paring, pared.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **pare** something, or **pare** part of it off or away, you cut off its skin or its outer layer. 削; 剥. ❖ *He took out a slab of cheese, pared off a slice and ate it hastily.* 他拿出一大块乳酪, 削下一小片, 很快把它吃完了. VB: V n with adv, Also V n from n
➡ 又见 **paring.**

2 If you **pare** something **down** or **back**, or if you **pare** it, you reduce it. 削减. ❖ *The number of Ministries has been pared down by a third.* 政府各部的数目削减了三分之一. *The luxury tax won't really do much to pare down the budget deficit.* 对奢侈品征税实际上无助于减少预算赤字. VB: V n, be V-ed adv, V n with adv

'pared-down.
If you describe something as **pared-down**, you mean that it has no unnecessary features, and has been reduced to a very simple form. 削减了无用部分的; 精简了的. ❖ *...a pared-down military organization.* 精简了的军事组织. ADJ-GRADED

par·ent /ˈpeərənt/ **parents.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Your **parents** are your mother and father. 父母亲. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **one-parent family, single parent.**
◢ **pa·ren·tal** /pəˈrentəl/. ❖ *Parental attitudes vary widely.* 父母的态度有很大不同. ADJ

2 An organization's **parent** organization is the organization that created it and usually still controls it. (机构)母的, 创始的. ADJ: ADJ n

3 The **parent** animal, plant, or organism of a particular animal, plant or organism is the one that it comes from or is produced by. 亲本的, 亲代的; 母体的. ❖ *Parent birds began to hunt for food for their young.* 雌鸟开始为幼鸟寻找食物. ADJ: ADJ n

par·ent·age /ˈpeərəntɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **parentage** is the identity and origins of your parents. For example, if you are of Greek **parentage**, your parents are Greek. 出身, 家系. ❖ *We are all the result of our parentage and up-bringing.* 我们都由父母抚养成人. N-UNCOUNT

pa·ren·thesis /pəˈrenθəsɪs/ **parentheses** /pəˈrenθəsiːz/.

1 **Parentheses** are brackets used in writing. (This sentence is in parentheses) 圆括号. N-COUNT

2 A **parenthesis** is a remark that is made in the middle of a piece of speech or writing, and which gives a little more information about the subject being discussed. 插入语. N-COUNT

3 You say '**in parenthesis**' to indicate that you are about to add something before going back to the main topic. 作为插入成分; 插一句. ❖ *In parenthesis, I'd say that there were two aspects to writing you must never lose sight of.* 我想插一句, 我觉得写作有两个方面你一定不能忽视. PHR PRAGMATICS

par·en·the·ti·cal /ˌpærənˈθetɪkəl/.
A **parenthetical** remark or section is put into something written or spoken but is not essential to it. 作为插入语的; 补充说明的. ❖ *Fox was making a long parenthetical remark about his travels in Chinese Tibet.* 福克斯正在就他在中国西藏的旅行作一番长长的补充说明. ◢ **par·en·the·ti·cal·ly** ❖ *Well, parenthetically, I was trying to quit smoking at the time.* 附带说一句, 当时我正在戒烟. ADJ, ADV

par·ent·hood /ˈpeərənthʊd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Parenthood is the state of being a parent. 家长身份, 父(母)身份. N-UNCOUNT

par·ent·ing /ˈpeərəntɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Parenting is the activity of bringing up and looking after your child. (对孩子的)养育. N-UNCOUNT

ˌparent-ˈteacher association, parent-teacher associations.
A **parent-teacher association** is the same as a **PTA**. 同 PTA. N-COUNT

par ex·cel·lence /ˌpɑː ˈeksələːns, AM -ˌeksəˈlɑːns/.
You say that something is a particular kind of thing **par excellence** in order to emphasize that it is a very good example of that kind of thing. 卓越的; 出类拔萃的. ❖ *Mr Yeltsin is the populist par excellence.* 叶利钦先生是一名卓越的平民主义者. ADJ: n ADJ [PRAGMATICS]
➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Bresson is par excellence the Catholic film-maker.* 布莱森是位杰出的天主教电影制作人. ADV; ADV after v

pa·ri·ah /pəˈraɪə/ **pariahs.**
If you describe someone as a **pariah**, you mean that other people dislike them so much that they refuse to associate with them. 被社会遗弃的人; 贱民. ❖ *His landlady had treated him like a dangerous criminal, a pariah.* 他的女房东对待他就像对待危险的罪犯和贱民一样. N-COUNT

par·ing /ˈpeərɪŋ/ **parings.**
Parings are thin pieces that have been cut off things such as a fingernails, fruit, or vegetables. 削下的薄片(如指甲屑、果皮等). N-COUNT

par·ish /ˈpærɪʃ/ **parishes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **parish** is a village or part of a town which has its own church and clergyman. (有独立教堂和牧师的)教区. N-COUNT
2 A **parish** is a small country area in England which has its own elected council. (英格兰)乡村行政小区. ❖ *...County and Parish Councillors.* 郡和乡村行政区的议员们. N-COUNT

pa·rish·ion·er /pəˈrɪʃənə/ **parishioners.**
A clergyman's **parishioners** are the people who live in his parish, especially the ones who go to his church. (尤指上教堂的)教区居民. N-COUNT

par·ity /ˈpærɪti/ **parities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If there is **parity** between two things, they are equal. 相同, 相等. ❖ *Women have yet to achieve wage or occupational parity in many fields.* 妇女在很多领域仍未达到同等工资或同等职业的待遇. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
2 If there is **parity** between the units of currency of two countries, the exchange rate is such that the units are equal to each other. (两国货币汇率之间的)平价. N-VAR TECHNICAL

park /pɑːk/ **parks, parking, parked.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **park** is a public area of land with grass and trees, usually in a town, where people go in order to relax and enjoy themselves. 公园. N-COUNT
2 In Britain, a private area of grass and trees around a large country house is referred to as a **park**. (英国乡村别墅旁的)庭院, 园林. N-VAR
3 Some people refer to a football or rugby field as **the park**. 足球场; 橄榄球场. ❖ *Chris was also the best player on the park.* 克里斯也是球场上最棒的球员. N-SING BRITISH, JOURNALISM
4 You can refer to a place where a particular activity is carried out as a **park**. 专用区; 园区. ❖ *...a business park.* 商业园区. N-COUNT: supp N
5 When you **park** a vehicle or **park** somewhere, you drive the vehicle into a position where it can stay for a period of time, and leave it there. 停放(车辆); 在...停放车辆. ❖ *Ben parked across the street.* 本把车停在街对面. VB: V n; V prep/adv; Also V
➠ 又见 **double-park**.
6 ➠ 又见 **parked; amusement park, ballpark, car park, national park, safari park, theme park.**

par·ka /ˈpɑːkə/ **parkas.**
A **parka** is a jacket or coat which has a quilted lining and a hood with fur round the edge. (里面有毛的)皮大衣, 派克大衣. N-COUNT

parked /pɑːkt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **parked** somewhere, you have parked your car there. 已把车停放好的. ❖ *My sister was parked down the road.* 我妹妹把车停在路的另一端. ADJ: v-link ADJ

park·ing /ˈpɑːkɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Parking** is the action of moving a vehicle into a place in a car park or by the side of the road where it can be left. 停车; 泊车. ❖ *...parking is allowed only on one side of the street.* 只准在街道的一边停放车辆. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Parking** is space for parking a vehicle in. 停车位; 泊车位. ❖ *...parking is limited.* 泊车位有限. N-UNCOUNT

ˈparking garage, parking garages.
A **parking garage** is a building where people can leave their cars. The usual British term is **car park**. 停车楼; 停车场. [英]一般作car park. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈparking light, parking lights.
The **parking lights** on a vehicle are the small lights at the front that help other drivers to notice the vehicle and to judge its width. The British word is **sidelights**. (汽车提醒其他司机注意和判断距离的)停车指示灯. [英]作sidelights. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈparking lot, parking lots. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **parking lot** is an area of ground where people can leave their cars. The usual British word is **car park**. 停车场, 停车区. [英]一般作car park. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈparking meter, parking meters.
A **parking meter** is a device which you have to put money into when you park in a parking space. 停车计时收费器. N-COUNT

ˈparking ticket, parking tickets.
A **parking ticket** is a piece of paper with instructions to pay a fine which a traffic warden puts on your car when you have parked it somewhere illegally. 违章停车罚款单. N-COUNT

ˈpark-keeper, park-keepers; 又拼作 **park keeper**.
A **park-keeper** is a person whose job is to look after a park. 公园管理员. N-COUNT BRITISH

park·land /ˈpɑːklænd/ **parklands.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Parkland is land with grass and trees on it. 草木茂盛的地方. ❖ *...extensive national and regional parklands.* 国家和地方的广阔绿地. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

park·way /ˈpɑːkweɪ/ **parkways.**
A **parkway** is a wide road with trees and grass on both sides. (两旁有树木和草地的)林荫大道. N-COUNT AMERICAN

par·lance /ˈpɑːləns/.
You use **parlance** when indicating that the expression you are using is normally used by a particular group of people. (某一特定群体的)用语, 术语. ❖ *Local councils became, in official parlance, 'agencies of the state authority'.* 用官方用语来说, 地方参议会变成了'州政府的代理人'. N-UNCOUNT: supp N FORMAL

par·ley /ˈpɑːli/ **parleys, parleying, parleyed.**
1 A **parley** is a discussion between two opposing people or groups in which both sides try to come to an agreement. (敌对双方之间的)会谈, 和谈. N-VAR DATED
2 When two opposing people or groups **parley**, they meet to discuss something in order to come to an agreement. (敌对双方)会谈. ❖ *...a place where we meet and parley.* 我们进行会谈的地方. V-RECIP INFORMAL: V; Also V with n

par·lia·ment /ˈpɑːləmənt/ **parliaments;** 又拼作 **Parliament.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **parliament** of a country is the group of people who make or change its laws. (一国之)议会. N-COUNT, N-PROPER
➠ 又见 **Member of Parliament, Houses of Parliament.**
2 A particular **parliament** is a particular period of time in which a parliament is doing its work, between two elections or between two periods of holiday. (某一届)议会. ❖ *The legislation is expected to be passed in the next parliament.* 这项法律预计将在下一届议会通过. N-COUNT

par·lia·men·tar·ian /ˌpɑːləmenˈteəriən/ **parliamentarians.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Parliamentarians** are members of a parliament; used especially to refer to a group of Members of Parliament who are dealing with a particular task. (尤指处理某项专门事务的)议会议员. N-COUNT
2 A **parliamentarian** is a Member of Parliament who is an expert on the rules and procedures of Parliament and takes an active part in debates. (熟悉议会程序和规则以及擅长辩论的)议员. N-COUNT

par·lia·men·ta·ry /ˌpɑːləˈmentəri/. ◆◆◆◆◇
Parliamentary is used to describe things that are connected ADJ: ADJ n

P

with a parliament or with Members of Parliament. 议会的; 议员的. ❖ *...a parliamentary candidate.* 一名议员候选人.

par·lour /ˈpɑːlə/ **parlours;** [美]拼作 **parlor**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **parlour** is a sitting-room. 客厅, 起居室. N-COUNT DATED

2 **Parlour** is used in the names of some types of shops which provide a service, rather than selling things. (提供服务而非出售商品的)店铺. ❖ *...a funeral parlour.* 殡仪馆. N-COUNT n N

ˈparlour game, parlour games; [美]拼作 **parlor game**.

A **parlour game** is a game that is played indoors by families or at parties, for example a guessing game or word game. 室内游戏(如猜字游戏等). N-COUNT

par·lous /ˈpɑːləs/.

P

If something is in a **parlous** state, it is in a bad or dangerous condition. 糟糕的; 危险的; 严峻的. ❖ *...the parlous state of our economy.* 我国经济的严峻情况. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

Par·me·san /ˈpɑːmɪzæn/; 又拼作 **parmesan**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Parmesan or **Parmesan cheese** is a hard cheese with a strong flavour. 帕尔马干奶酪. N-UNCOUNT

pa·ro·chial /pəˈrəʊkiəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **parochial**, you are critical of them because you think that they are too concerned with their own local affairs and interests. (贬义)只关心本地区的; 地方观念的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 **Parochial** is used to describe things that relate to the parish connected with a particular church. 教区的, 堂区的. ❖ *...the local parochial church council.* 当地的堂区管理委员会. ADJ: ADJ n

pa·ro·chi·al·ism /pəˈrəʊkiəlɪzəm/.

Parochialism is the quality of being parochial and self-centred; used showing disapproval. (贬义)地方主义; 狭隘观念. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

paro·dy /ˈpærədi/ **parodies, parodying, parodied.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **parody** is a humorous piece of writing, drama, or music which imitates the style of a well-known person or represents a familiar situation in an exaggerated way. 滑稽模仿作品(戏剧或音乐等). N-VAR

2 When someone **parodies** a particular work, thing, or person, they imitate it in an amusing or exaggerated way. (以取乐或夸张方式)对...进行滑稽的模仿. ❖ *...a brilliant job of parodying a number of television and film genres.* 对一些电视和电影体裁的出色模仿. VB V n

3 When you say that something is a **parody** of a particular thing, you are criticizing it because you think it is a very poor example or bad imitation of that thing. (贬义)拙劣的模仿. ❖ *After the first trial, a parody of justice, defence lawyers are now allowed a bit of a say.* 在第一次带有嘲弄意味的司法审讯后, 被告律师才被允许作少许发言. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

pa·role /pəˈrəʊl/ **paroles, paroling, paroled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When prisoners are given **parole**, they are released before their prison sentence is due to end, on condition that they behave well. 假释. If someone is **on parole**, they will stay out of prison if they behave well. 获假释的. N-UNCOUNT PHR

2 If a prisoner **is paroled**, they are released before their prison sentence is due to end, on condition that they behave well. (被)假释. VB usu passive be V-ed

par·ox·ysm /ˈpærəksɪzəm/ **paroxysms.**

1 A **paroxysm** of emotion is a sudden, very strong occurrence of it. 突然发作. ❖ *...a paroxysm of rage.* 一阵狂怒. N-COUNT

2 A **paroxysm** is a series of sudden, violent, uncontrollable movements that your body makes because you are coughing, laughing, or in great pain. (因咳嗽、发笑或疼痛等造成的)发作, 阵发. ❖ *...a paroxysm of coughing.* 一阵咳嗽. N-COUNT

par·quet /ˈpɑːkeɪ, AM pɑːrˈkeɪ/.

Parquet is a floor covering made of small rectangular blocks of wood fitted together in a pattern. (拼成图案的)镶木地板. N-UNCOUNT

par·ra·keet.

➡ 见 **parakeet**.

par·rot /ˈpærət/ **parrots, parroting, parroted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **parrot** is a tropical bird with a curved beak and brightly-coloured or grey feathers. Parrots can be kept as pets. 鹦鹉. N-COUNT

2 If you think that someone is just repeating what someone else has said without really understanding it, you can say that they are **parroting it**. 鹦鹉学舌地重复; 机械地重复. ❖ *Generations of students have learnt to parrot the standard explanations.* 一代又一代的学生学会了机械地重复这些标准解释. VB PRAGMATICS V n

par·ry /ˈpæri/ **parries, parrying, parried.**

1 If you **parry** a question or argument, you cleverly avoid answering it or dealing with it. 回避(提问); 避而不答. VB V n

2 If you **parry** a blow from someone who is attacking you, you push aside their arm or weapon so that you are not hurt. 隔开, 挡开. ❖ *I parried, and that's when my sword broke.* 我挡了一下, 这时候我的剑断裂了. VB V n V

parse /pɑːz/ **parses, parsing, parsed.**

In grammar, if you **parse** a sentence, you examine each word and clause in order to work out what grammatical type each one is. (对句子)作语法分析. V n

par·si·mo·ny /ˈpɑːsɪməni, AM ˈpɑːrsəˌməʊni/.

Parsimony is extreme unwillingness to spend money; used showing disapproval. (贬义)悭吝, 吝啬; 过分节俭. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

◢ **par·si·mo·ni·ous** /ˌpɑːsɪˈməʊniəs/ ❖ *The president's parsimonious economic programme is not loved by his army.* 军方并不喜欢总统过分节俭的经济计划. ADJ-GRADED

pars·ley /ˈpɑːsli, AM ˈpɑːrzli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Parsley is a small plant with curly leaves that are used for flavouring or decorating food. (用作食品调味或点缀的)欧芹, 荷兰芹. N-UNCOUNT

pars·nip /ˈpɑːsnɪp/ **parsnips.**

A **parsnip** is a long cream-coloured root vegetable. 欧洲防风根, 欧洲萝卜(淡黄色、根部长). 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-COUNT

par·son /ˈpɑːsən/ **parsons.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **parson** is a vicar in the Church of England, or any clergyman. (英国国教的)教区牧师; 教士, 牧师. ◢**par·son·age** /ˈpɑːsənɪdʒ/ **parsonages.** A **parsonage** is the house where a parson lives. 牧师住宅. N-COUNT DATED N-COUNT

part 1 noun uses, quantifier uses, and phrases 作为名词、量词及短语时的用法

part /pɑːt/ **parts.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **part of** something is one of the pieces, sections, or elements that it consists of. 部分, 成分. ❖ *I like that part of Cape Town.* 我喜欢开普敦的那个地带. *Respect is a very important part of any relationship.* 尊重是任何人际关系中的重要部分. N-COUNT

2 A **part** for a machine or vehicle is one of the smaller pieces that is used to make it. (机器或车辆的)部件, 组成部分. ❖ *...spare parts for military equipment.* 军事设备的备用部件. N-COUNT

3 **Part of** something is some of it. 其中一些, 部分. ❖ *Mum and he were able to walk part of the way together.* 妈妈和他可以一起步行走过部分路程. *Woodhead spent part of his childhood in Rhodesia.* 伍德黑德在罗得西亚度过了童年的一部分时光. QUANT

4 If you say that something is **part** one thing, **part** another, you mean that it is to some extent the first thing and to some extent the second thing. 部分是...、而部分又是.... ❖ *The television producer today has to be part news person, part educator.* 现在的电视节目制作人必须一方面是新闻工作者, 一方面是教育家. ADV

5 You can use **part** when you are talking about the proportions of substances in a mixture. For example, if some instructions say that you should use two **parts** disinfectant to three **parts** water, you should mix two measures of disinfectant with three measures of water. (表示组成等份中的)一份. N-COUNT

6 If something or someone is **part of** a group or organization, they belong to it or are included in it. 成员. ❖ *...voting on whether to remain part of the Union or become independent.* 就是否保留为联邦成员还是独立进行投票. N-UNCOUNT also a N, N of n

➡ **part and parcel**: 见 **parcel**.

7 ➡ 又见 **private parts**.

8 **For the most part** means mostly or usually. 绝大部分; 通常. ❖ *For the most part the Germans kept out of local disputes.* 通常德国人不卷入地区冲突. PHR

9 You use **in part** to indicate that something exists or happens to some extent but not completely. 在某种程度上; 部分地. ❖ *The levels of blood glucose depend in part on what you eat and when you eat.* 血葡萄糖的含量在某种程度上取决于你吃了什么和什么时候吃的. PHR FORMAL

10 If you say that something happened for **the best part** or **the better part of** a period of time, you mean that it happened for most of that time. 绝大部分. ❖ *We spent the better part of an hour searching for her.* 我们花了近一小时找她. PHR

11 A **part** in a play or film is one of the roles in it which an actor or actress can perform. (戏剧或电影中的)角色, 人物. N-COUNT

12 If something or someone **plays a** large or important **part** in something, they are very involved in it and have an important effect on what happens. 在...中起作用. ❖ *These days work plays an important part in a single woman's life.* 现在, 工作对单身女人的生活有重要影响. PHR

13 Your **part in** something that happens is your involvement in it. 参加; 涉及. ❖ *If only he could conceal his part in the accident.* 如果他能够隐瞒在这场事故中的责任, 那多好啊. N-SING poss N in n

14 If you **take part in** an activity, you do it together with other people. 参加, 参与. PHR

15 If you say that you **want no part of** something, you mean that you do not want to be involved in it at all. 不想参与, 不想牵涉在内. PHR

16 When you are describing people's thoughts or actions, you can say **for** her **part** or **for** my **part**, for example, to introduce what a particular person thinks or does. 对(某人)来说. ❖ *The soldiers, for their part, agreed not to disrupt the election campaign.* 对军人们来说, 他们同意不破坏竞选活动. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

17 If you talk about a feeling or action **on** someone's **part**, you are referring to something that they feel or do. 在(某人)方面; 就(某人)而言. ❖ *There is no need for any further instructions on my part.* 没有必要再对我进行指导. ... *instances of excessive force on the part of security police.* 治安警察过分使用暴力的例子. PHR

part 2 verb uses 动词用法

part /pɑːt/ **parts, parting, parted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If things that are next to each other **part** or if you **part** them, they move in opposite directions, so that there is a space between them. (使)分开, (使)分离. ❖ *He crossed to the window of the sitting-room and parted the curtains.* 他穿过客厅走向窗户, 将窗帘拉开. V-ERG V V n

2 If you **part** your hair in the middle or at one side, you comb it in two different directions so that there is a straight line running from the front of your head to the back. (头发)分开梳理. ❖ *His hair was slicked back and neatly parted.* 他的头发光滑地梳向背后而且分得很齐整. VB V n V-ed

3 When two people **part**, they leave each other. 分别, 分手. ❖ *He has confirmed he is parting from his Swedish-born wife Eva.* 他已证实将会和他的瑞典籍太太伊娃分手. V-RECIP pl-n V FORMAL V from n

➡ to **part company**: 见 **company**.

4 If you **are parted from** someone you love, you are prevented from being with them. (使)分开, (使)分手. ❖ *I don't believe Lotte and I will ever be parted.* 我相信洛特和我永不会分开. V-RECIP be V-ed from n pl-n be V-ed Also V n from n

5 ➡ 又见 **parting**.

▸part with.

If you **part with** something that is valuable or that you would prefer to keep, you give it or sell it to someone else. 把...送给别人; 卖掉. ❖ *He parted with much of his collection to pay his gardening bills.* 为了偿还园艺所欠的债, 他卖掉了许多收藏品. PHR-V V P n

part-

part- /pɑːt-/.

Part- combines with adjectives, nouns, and verbs to mean partly but not completely the thing mentioned. (与形容词、名词或动词结合)意为'部分地...'. ❖ *...part-baked breads and rolls.* 部分烘烤的面包和面包卷. *...a part-human part-ape fossil.* 半人半猿的化石. *Some associations provide homes to buy or part-buy.* 一些协会提供可整套购买或部分购买的房屋. PREFIX

par·take

par·take /pɑːˈteɪk/ **partakes, partaking, partook, partaken.**

1 If you **partake of** food or drink, you eat or drink some of it. 吃一些; 喝一些. ❖ *Miss Janie Keane? Did you partake of the crisps?* 贾妮·基恩小姐吗? 你有没有吃炸薯片? VB V of n FORMAL

2 If you **partake in** an activity, you take part in it. 参加. ❖ *He decided to partake in a little morning exercise.* 他决定做少量早操运动. VB V in n FORMAL

ˌpart exˈchange;

ˌpart exˈchange; 又拼作 **part-exchange**.

If you give an old item in **part exchange** for something you are buying, the seller accepts the old item as a partial payment, so reducing the amount of money you have to pay. 部分抵价交易(以旧物抵作部分价格以购得新物). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

P

par·tial

par·tial /ˈpɑːʃəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **partial** to refer to something that is not complete or whole. 部分的, 局部的. ❖ *...a partial ban on the use of cars in the city.* 禁止在城里部分地段使用汽车. ADJ

2 If you are **partial to** something, you like it. 偏爱...的, 喜爱...的. ❖ *I am partial to baking cookies.* 我偏爱烤曲奇饼. ◢ **par·tial·ity** /ˌpɑːʃiˈælɪti/ ❖ *He has a great partiality for chocolate biscuits.* 他非常喜欢巧克力饼干. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n/-ing N-UNCOUNT

3 Someone who is **partial** supports a particular person or thing, for example in a competition or dispute, when they should be completely fair and unbiased. 偏袒的, 偏心的. ◢ **partiality** ❖ *She is criticized by some others for her one-sidedness and partiality.* 她因偏袒一方而遭到其他一些人的批评. ADJ v-link ADJ N-UNCOUNT

par·tial·ly

par·tial·ly /ˈpɑːʃəli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If something happens or exists **partially**, it happens or exists to some extent, but not completely. 部分地. ❖ *Lisa is deaf in one ear and partially blind.* 莉萨的一只耳朵聋了, 眼睛也有部分失明. ADV ADV with cl/group

par·tici·pant

par·tici·pant /pɑːˈtɪsɪpənt/ **participants.** ♦♦◇◇◇

The **participants** in an activity are the people who take part in it. 参加者, 参与者. N-COUNT

par·tici·pate

par·tici·pate /pɑːˈtɪsɪpeɪt/ **participates, participating, participated.** ♦♦♦◇◇

If you **participate** in an activity, you take part in it. 参加, 参与. ❖ *...special contracts at lower rates for participating corporations.* 对参与的公司提供更低利率的特殊合同. VB V in n V-ing

◢ **par·tici·pa·tion** /pɑːˌtɪsɪˈpeɪʃən/ ❖ *...participation in religious activities.* 参加宗教活动. N-UNCOUNT

par·tici·pa·tive

par·tici·pa·tive /pɑːˈtɪsɪpətɪv/.

Participative management or decision-making involves the participation of all the people engaged in an activity or affected by certain decisions. 所有人都参加的; 涉及所有人的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

par·tici·pa·tory

par·tici·pa·tory /pɑːˌtɪsɪˈpeɪtəri, AM pɑːrˈtɪsəpətɔːri/.

A **participatory** system, activity, or role involves a particular person or group of people taking part in it. 参与的, 参加的. ❖ *Fishing is said to be the most popular participatory sport in the U.K.* 钓鱼据说是英国最受欢迎的参与式体育活动. ADJ

par·ti·ci·ple

par·ti·ci·ple /ˈpɑːtɪsɪpəl/ **participles.**

In grammar, a **participle** is a form of a verb that can be used in compound tenses of the verb. There are two participles in English: the past participle, which usually ends in '-ed', and the present participle, which usually ends in '-ing'. (英语语法中动词的)分词. N-COUNT

par·ti·cle

par·ti·cle /ˈpɑːtɪkəl/ **particles.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **particle** of something is a very small piece or amount of it. 极少量. ❖ *There is a particle of truth in his statement.* 他的话只有一点点是实话. N-COUNT

2 In physics, a **particle** is a piece of matter smaller than an atom, for example an electron or a proton. (物理)粒子. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

3 In grammar, a **particle** is a preposition such as 'into' or an adverb such as 'out' which can combine with a verb to form a phrasal verb. 小品词(与动词连用构成短语动词的介词或副词). N-COUNT

'particle accelerator, particle accelerators.
A **particle accelerator** is a machine used for research in nuclear physics which can make subatomic particles go very fast. 粒子加速器. N-COUNT

'particle physics.
Particle physics is the study of the qualities of atoms and molecules and the way they behave and react. 粒子物理学. N-UNCOUNT

par·ticu·lar /pə'tɪkjʊlə/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You use **particular** to emphasize that you are talking about one thing or one kind of thing rather than other similar ones. 特定的、特指的、某一的. ❖ *I remembered a particular story about a postman.* 我记起了一个有关邮差的故事. ADJ ADJ n
2 You use **in particular** to indicate that what you are saying applies especially to one thing or person. 特别, 尤其. ❖ *Why should he notice her car in particular?* 他为什么要特别注意她的车呢? PHR
3 You use **nothing in particular** or **nobody in particular** to mean nothing or nobody important or special, or no one thing or person more than any other. 无甚特别. ❖ *...a conversation about nothing in particular.* 内容无甚特别的交谈. PHR
4 If a person or thing has a **particular** quality or possession, it is distinct and belongs only to them. 特有的, 特殊的. ❖ *I have a particular responsibility to ensure that I make the right decision.* 我对确保自己做出正确决定有特别的责任. ADJ ADJ n
5 You can use **particular** to emphasize that something is greater or more intense than usual. 特别的, 特殊的. ❖ *Particular emphasis will be placed on oral language training.* 重点将特别放在口语训练上. ADJ ADJ n
6 If you say that someone is **particular**, you mean that they choose things and do things very carefully, and are not easily satisfied. 挑剔的; 难以满意的. ❖ *Ted was very particular about the colors he used.* 特德对他使用的颜色特别挑剔. ADJ-GRADED
7 ➡ 又见 **particulars**.

P

par·ticu·lar·ity /pə,tɪkjʊ'lærɪti/ particularities.
Particularity is the quality of being unusual or unique. The **particularities** of something are the unusual features that characterize it. 特别之处; 特征. ❖ *The values professionals bring to their work are every bit as crucial as the particularities of the work itself.* 专业人员给他们作品的评价跟他们作品自身的特征同样关键. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl FORMAL

par·ticu·lar·ly /pə'tɪkjʊləli/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You use **particularly** to indicate that what you are saying applies especially to one thing or situation. 尤其是, 特别是. ❖ *Keep your office space looking good, particularly your desk.* 保持办公环境的整洁, 尤其是你的桌子. *I often do absent-minded things, particularly when I'm worried.* 我经常做事心不在焉, 尤其在我忧虑时更是如此. ADV ADV with cl/group
2 **Particularly** means more than usual or more than other things. 特别地; 异乎寻常地. ❖ *I particularly liked the wooden chests and chairs.* 我特别喜欢木制柜子和椅子. ADV ADV with cl/group

par·ticu·lars /pə'tɪkjʊləz/.
The **particulars** of something or someone are facts or details about them which are kept as a record. 详细情况(或事实). ❖ *The nurses at the admission desk asked her for particulars.* 登记处的护士们向她询问详细情况. N-PLURAL

part·ing /'pɑːtɪŋ/ partings. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Parting** is the act of leaving a particular person or place. A **parting** is an occasion when this happens. 分别, 离开. N-VAR
2 Your **parting** words or actions are the things that you say or do as you are leaving a place or person. 离别时的, 分手时的. ❖ *...his bold parting kiss.* 他离别时大胆的一吻. ADJ ADJ n
3 When there is **a parting of the ways**, two or more people or groups of people stop working together or travelling together. 在岔路口; 不再共事. PHR
4 The **parting** in someone's hair is the line running from the front to the back of their head where their hair has been combed in opposite directions. The usual American word is **part**. (头发上的)分缝, 分线. [美] 一般作part. N-COUNT BRITISH

'parting shot, parting shots.
If someone makes a **parting shot**, they make an unpleasant or forceful remark at the end of a conversation, and then leave so that nobody has the chance to reply. 临别时说的不友好的话. N-COUNT

par·ti·san /,pɑːtɪ'zæn, AM 'pɑːrtəzən/ partisans. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **partisan** strongly supports a particular person or cause, often without thinking carefully about the matter. (对某人或事业)盲目支持的. ADJ-GRADED
➪ A **partisan** is someone who is partisan. 盲目支持者. N-COUNT
2 **Partisans** are ordinary people who join together to fight enemy soldiers who are occupying their country. 游击队员. N-COUNT

par·ti·san·ship /,pɑːtɪ'zænʃɪp, AM 'pɑːrtəzən-/.
Partisanship is support for a person or group without fair consideration of the facts and circumstances. 盲目支持. N-UNCOUNT

par·ti·tion /pɑː'tɪʃən/ partitions, partitioning, partitioned. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **partition** is a wall or screen that separates one part of a room or vehicle from another. (将房间或车辆分开的)隔墙, 隔板. N-COUNT
2 If you **partition** a room, you separate one part of it from another by means of a partition. (用隔墙等)将...隔开. VB V n
3 If a country **is partitioned**, it is divided into two or more independent countries. (被)分割; (使)分裂. ❖ *Britain was accused of trying to partition the country 'because of historic enmity'.* 英国被指责'因历史遗留的敌意'而想使该国分裂. VB be V-ed V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...fighting which followed the partition of India.* 在印度分裂后出现的战乱. N-UNCOUNT

part·ly /'pɑːtli/. ◆◆◆◇◇
You use **partly** to indicate that something happens or exists to some extent, but not completely. 部分地; 在一定程度上. ❖ *It's partly my fault.* 这在一定程度上是我的错. *I have not worried so much this year, partly because I have had other things to think about.* 今年我不太担心, 部分原因是我还有其他事情要考虑. ADV ADV with cl/group

part·ner /'pɑːtnə/ partners, partnering, partnered. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Your **partner** is the person you are married to or are having a romantic or sexual relationship with. 配偶; 情人; 性伴侣. N-COUNT
2 Your **partner** is the person you are doing something with, for example dancing with or playing with in a game against two other people. 同伴; 搭档; 舞伴. ❖ *...a partner in crime.* 犯罪同伙. N-COUNT
3 If you **partner** someone, you are their partner in a game or in a dance. (在跳舞、游戏中)做搭档. ❖ *He will be partnered by Ian Baker, the defending champion.* 他将与卫冕冠军伊恩·贝克尔搭档. *He partnered Andre Agassi to victory.* 他和安德烈·阿加斯搭档, 获得了胜利. VB V n be V-ed by/with n V n to n
4 The **partners** in a firm or business are the people who share the ownership of it. 合伙人; 股东. N-COUNT
5 The **partner** of a country or organization is another country or organization with which they have an alliance or agreement. 同盟国; 签订共同合约的组织. N-COUNT

part·ner·ship /'pɑːtnəʃɪp/ partnerships. ◆◆◆◇◇
Partnership or a **partnership** is a relationship in which two or more people, organizations, or countries work together as partners. 同伴关系; 同盟关系. N-VAR

,part of 'speech, parts of speech.
A **part of speech** is a particular grammatical class of word, for example noun, adjective, or verb. 词类; 词性. N-COUNT

par·took /pɑː'tʊk/.
Partook is the past tense of **partake**. partake的过去式.

par·tridge /'pɑːtrɪdʒ/ partridges.
A **partridge** is a wild bird with brown feathers, a round body, and a short tail. 鹧鸪. N-COUNT

,part-'time. ◆◆◇◇◇
If someone is a **part-time** worker or has a **part-time** job, they work for only part of each day or week. 兼职的; 一部分时间的. ❖ *I'm part-time. I work three days a week.* 我是兼职工, 每周工作三天. ADJ
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I want to work part-time.* 我想兼职工作. ADV

,part-'timer, part-timers.
A **part-timer** is a person who works part-time. 兼职工, 非全日制工作者. N-COUNT

,part 'way; 又拼作 **part-way.**
Part way means part of the way or partly. 中途; 部分地. ADV
❖ *She was on the hillside, part way up.* 她在山坡上, 已到了上山的中途. ADV after v. *It might go part way to repaying the debt.* 它可能会部分偿还债务. ADV prep/adv

par·ty /'pɑːti/ **parties, partying, partied.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **party** is a political organization whose members have similar aims and beliefs. Usually the organization tries to get its members elected to the government of a country. 政党(有相同目标和信仰、通常以获取政权为目的的组织). ❖ *...a member of the Labour party.* 工党成员. *...her resignation as party leader.* 她辞去党主席职务. N-COUNT
2 A **party** of people is a group of people who are doing something together, for example travelling together. 一群人. ❖ *They became separated from their party.* 他们和自己的群体分开了. *...a party of sightseers.* 一群观光者. N-COUNT
3 A **party** is a social event, often in someone's home, at which people enjoy themselves doing things such as eating, drinking, dancing, talking, or playing games. 社交聚会. N-COUNT
4 If you **party**, you enjoy yourself doing things such as going out to parties, drinking, dancing, and talking to people. 参加社交聚会. ❖ *After a long evening of partying he looked tired.* 经过一晚长时间的聚会后, 他显得很疲倦. VB V
5 One of the people involved in a legal agreement or dispute can be referred to as a particular **party**. (条约或争论的)一方, 当事人. ❖ *It has to be proved that they are the guilty party.* 他们是不是有罪的一方还有待证明. N-COUNT LEGAL
6 Someone who **is a party to** or **is party to** an action or agreement is involved in it, and therefore partly responsible for it. 参加, 参与. ❖ *Crook had resigned his post rather than be party to such treachery.* 克鲁克宁愿辞掉职务也不愿参与这样的背叛行为. PHR
7 ➻ 又见 **dinner party, garden party, hen party, search party, stag party, third party, working party.**

party·goer /'pɑːtigəʊə/ **partygoers.**
A **partygoer** is someone who likes going to parties or someone who is at a particular party. 喜欢参加社交聚会的人; 参加聚会的人. N-COUNT

,party 'line. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **party line** on a particular issue is the official view taken by a political party, which its members are expected to support. 政党的路线. ❖ *They ignored the official party line.* 他们忽略党的官方路线. N-SING

'party piece, party pieces.
Someone's **party piece** is something that they often do to entertain people, especially at parties, for example singing a particular song. 聚会上的娱乐节目. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

,party po'litical. ◆◇◇◇◇
Party political matters relate to political parties. 政党的; 党派政治的. ❖ *The debate is being conducted almost exclusively on party political lines.* 这次辩论几乎完全是按政党的政治路线进行的. ADJ ADJ n

,party political 'broadcast, party political broadcasts.
In Britain, a **party political broadcast** is a short broadcast on radio or television made by a political party, especially before an election. (英国尤其是选举前的)政党宣传节目. N-COUNT

,party 'politics. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Party politics** is political activity involving political parties. 政党政治. ❖ *He had decided to retire from party politics.* 他决定不再涉足政党政治. N-UNCOUNT
2 If politicians are accused of playing **party politics**, they are criticized for doing something only because they are trying to improve people's opinion of their party, rather than doing it for the benefit of the country. (贬义)(仅以改善政党形象为目的, 不顾国家利益的)党派政治. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

party pooper /'pɑːti puːpə/ **party poopers.**
You describe someone as a **party pooper** when you think that they spoil other people's fun and their enjoyment of something; used showing disapproval. (贬义)令人扫兴的人, 煞风景的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

pass /pɑːs, pæs/ **passes, passing, passed.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 To **pass** someone or something means to go past them without stopping. 经过, 通过. ❖ *Jane stood aside to let her pass.* 简站到一边, 让她通过. *I sat in the garden and watched the passing cars.* 我坐在花园里, 看着经过的汽车. VB V n, V, V-ing
2 When someone or something **passes** in a particular direction, they move in that direction. 朝(某方向)行进; 走向. ❖ *He passed through the doorway into Ward B.* 他穿过门口, 进了病房B. *He passed down the tunnel.* 他走下隧道. VB V prep/adv
3 A **pass** is a narrow way between two mountains. (山间)要隘, 通道. N-COUNT
4 If something such as a road **passes** along a particular route, it goes along that route. 经过, 穿过, 路过. ❖ *The route passes through St-Paul-sur-Ubaye.* 该路线经过乌拜河上的圣保罗. *The road passes a farmyard.* 这条路穿过农家庭院. VB V prep/adv, V n
5 If you **pass** something through, over, or round something else, you move or push it through, over, or round that thing. 使向(某位置)移动(穿过, 在上面, 环绕等). ❖ *She passed the needle through the rough cloth.* 她把针穿过粗糙的布料. *He passed a hand wearily over his eyes.* 他疲倦地揉了揉眼. VB V n prep/adv
6 If you **pass** something to someone, you take it in your hand and give it to them. 传递, 递给. ❖ *He found what he was looking for, and, bending forward, passed the book to Jessica.* 他找到了他想找的内容, 然后把身体前倾, 将书递给了杰西卡. *Pass me that bottle.* 把那瓶子递给我. VB V n to n, V n n
7 If something **passes** from one person to another, the second person then has it instead of the first. 转交, 转让. ❖ *His mother's small estate had passed to him after her death.* 他母亲死后把小块房产传给了他. *These powers were eventually passed to municipalities.* 这些权力最终转交给了市政当局. V-ERG be V-ed from n to n, V to n, be V-ed to n
8 If you **pass** information **to** someone, you give it to them because it concerns them. 把...交给; 传送. ❖ *He passed the letters to the Department of Trade and Industry.* 他将信件交给了贸易及工业部. VB V n to n
➲ **Pass on** means the same as **pass**. 义同pass. ❖ *I do not know what to do with the information if I cannot pass it on.* 如果我不能将这信息传给别人, 我不知道它还有什么用处. *From time to time he passed on confidential information to him.* 他经常把保密资料传送给他. *He has written a note asking me to pass on his thanks.* 他写了字条, 吩咐我代他表示感谢. PHR-V V n P, V P noun
9 If you **pass** the ball to someone in your team in a game such as football, hockey, or rugby, you kick, hit, or throw it to them. (球类运动中)传(球). ❖ *Your partner should then pass the ball back to you.* 你的队友接着应该将球传回给你. VB V n adv/prep, Also V prep/adv
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Hirst rolled a short pass to Merson.* 赫斯特把球短传给默森. N-COUNT
10 When a period of time **passes**, it happens and finishes. (时间)流逝. ❖ *Several minutes passed before the girls were noticed.* 几分钟过后, 人们才注意到那些女孩. VB V
11 If you **pass** a period of time in a particular way, you spend it in that way. 度过(时间). ❖ *The children passed the time playing in the streets.* 孩子们在街道上消磨时光. *To pass the time they sang songs and played cards.* 他们唱歌打牌来消磨时间. VB V n -ing/adv, V n
12 If you **pass through** a stage of development or a period of time, you experience it. 经历、遭受. ❖ *The country was passing through a grave crisis.* 该国正经历一次严重的危机. VB V through n
13 If an amount **passes** a particular total or level, it becomes greater than that total or level. 超过. ❖ *...the first company in their field to pass the £2 billion turn-over mark.* 该行业里营业额超过20亿镑大关的第一家公司. VB V n
14 If someone or something **passes** a test, they are considered to be of an acceptable standard. 通过(考试); 及格. ❖ *Kevin has just passed his driving test.* 凯文刚刚通 VB V n

P

过驾驶考试. *I didn't pass.* 我考试不及格. V

○ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *An A-level pass in Biology is preferred for all courses.* 高级程度生物科考试及格的话, 对报读所有课程都有利. N-COUNT

15 If an examiner or someone in authority **passes** something or someone, they declare that they are of an acceptable standard. 宣判, 裁决. ❖ *The medical board would not pass him fit for General Service.* 医学委员会裁定他不适合从事一般医疗服务. VB V n; V n adj

16 A **pass** is a document that allows you to do something. 许可证; 通行证. ❖ *I got myself a pass into the barracks.* 我取得进入军营的通行证. N-COUNT

P

17 When people in authority **pass** a new law or a proposal, they formally agree to it or approve it. 批准, 通过(法律或议案). ❖ *The Estonian parliament has passed a resolution declaring the republic fully independent.* 爱沙尼亚议会通过决议, 宣布共和国完全独立. VB; V n

18 When a judge **passes** sentence on someone, he or she says what their punishment will be. (法官)作出判决. ❖ *Passing sentence, the judge said it all had the appearance of a con trick.* 法官在判决时说这完全是个骗局. VB; V n

19 If you **pass** comment or **pass** a comment, you say something. 发表(评论); 提出(意见). ❖ *We passed a few remarks about the weather.* 我们谈了谈天气. VB; V n

20 If something **passes** without comment, or **passes** unnoticed, nobody comments on it, reacts to it, or notices it. (无人发表意见或不被注意地)通过. ❖ *The cocktails were so sweet that the strength of them might pass unnoticed until it was too late.* 鸡尾酒太甜了, 以至于人们注意到它的酒力时为时已晚. VB V without n; V adj

21 If someone or something **passes for** or **passes as** something that they are not, they are accepted as that thing or mistaken for that thing. 被认作; 冒充. ❖ *Childrens' toy guns now look so realistic that they can often pass for the real thing.* 现在的儿童玩具手枪看上去非常逼真, 可以被经常用来冒充真的手枪. ... *a woman passing as a man.* 被误认男人的女人. VB; V for/as n

22 If someone **passes** water or **passes** urine, they urinate. 排泄(尿). VB V n

23 If someone **makes a pass at** you, they try to begin a romantic or sexual relationship with you. 献殷勤; 调情. PHR INFORMAL

24 ➟ 又见 **passing**.

➟ to **pass the buck**: 见 **buck**.

➟ to **pass judgment**: 见 **judgment**.

➟ to **pass the time of day**: 见 **time**.

›pass around or pass round.

If a group of people **pass** something **around** or **pass** it **round**, they each take it and then give it to the next person. 传(轮流地)递, 传给. ❖ *Serve the pudding, and pass around a bowl of yogurt to go with it.* 将布丁端上桌, 然后把当调料的一碗酸乳酪轮流传给各人. *A bottle of whisky was passed around.* 一瓶威士忌酒轮流传给各人. PHR-V V n P; V P noun; be V-ed P

›pass away.

You can say that someone **passed away** to mean that they died, if you want to avoid using the word 'die' because you think it is too blunt. (委婉)死去, 去世. PHR-V V P

›pass by.

If you **pass by** something, you go past it or near it on your way to another place. 路过, 经过. ❖ *A parked car exploded as their convoy passed by.* 在他们的车队经过时, 一辆停放在路边的汽车爆炸了. PHR-V V P n; V P

›pass off.

If an event **passes off** without any trouble, it happens and ends without any trouble. 发生并同时结束; 进行到最后. ❖ *The main demonstration passed off peacefully.* 主要的那次示威行动进行得很平静. PHR-V BRITISH; V P adv/prep

›pass off as.

If you **pass** something **off as** another thing, you convince people that it is that other thing. 冒充, 假装. ❖ *I've tried to pass off my accent as a posh convent school accent.* 我极力把口音装成是优雅的女修道院学校的口音. PHR-V V n P P n; V P noun P n

›pass on.

1 If you **pass** something **on** to someone, you give it to them so that they have it instead of you. 传给(另一人). ❖ *There is a risk of passing the virus on.* 存在着把病毒传染给别人的危险. *The late Earl passed on much of his fortune to the Princess.* 已故伯爵将他的许多财产传给了公主. PHR-V; V n P; V P noun to n

2 If you **pass on** costs or savings to someone else, you make them pay for your costs or allow them to benefit from your savings. 转移(成本); 允许从(积蓄)中获益. ❖ *It is right to pass the savings on to the customer.* 让顾客从积蓄中获利是正确的. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P to n; Also V n P, V P noun to n

3 ➟ 又见 **pass 8**.

›pass out.

1 If you **pass out**, you faint or collapse. 昏厥, 晕倒. ❖ *A drink of creme de menthe invariably made her sick. In fact, she passed out on several occasions when trying to drink it.* 喝薄荷甜酒总令她恶心. 实际上她已经有好几次在试图喝这种酒时晕倒了. PHR-V V P

2 When a police, army, navy, or air force cadet **passes out**, he or she satisfactorily finishes his or her training. (警校、军校学员)毕业, 完成学业. PHR-V V P BRITISH

›pass over.

1 If someone **is passed over** for a job, they do not get the job and someone younger or less experienced is chosen instead. 不(被)考虑提升(因更年轻或经验少的人被选中). ❖ *She claimed she was repeatedly passed over for promotion.* 她称自己已经再三地没有得到提升. PHR-V usu passive; be V-ed P for n; Also be V-ed P

2 If you **pass over** a topic in a conversation or speech, you do not talk about it. 回避; 忽略. ❖ *He largely passed over the government's record.* 在很大程度上, 他回避谈论政府的档案. PHR-V; V P n

›pass round.

Pass round means the same as **pass around**. 义同 pass around. PHR-V BRITISH

›pass up.

If you **pass up** a chance or an opportunity, you do not take advantage of it. 错过, 放过. ❖ *'I can't pass this up.' She waved the invitation.* '我不会放过这次机会.'她挥着邀请函说. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P

pass·able /ˈpɑːsəbəl, ˈpæs-/.

1 If something is a **passable** effort or of **passable** quality, it is satisfactory or quite good. 尚可的; 合格的. ❖ *Ms Campbell speaks passable French.* 坎贝尔女士的法语讲得还可以. ◢ **pass·ably** /ˈpɑːsəbli, ˈpæs-/ ❖ *She has always been quick to pick things up, doing passably well in school without really trying.* 她学东西总是很快, 上学时没有真正努力, 但学习成绩还可以. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 If a **road** is **passable**, it is not completely blocked, and people can still use it. (道路)可通行的. ADJ

pas·sage /ˈpæsɪdʒ/ passages. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **passage** is a long narrow space with walls or fences on both sides, which connects one place or room with another. (两边有墙或栅栏的)通道, 走廊. N-COUNT

2 A **passage** is a long narrow hole or tube in your body, which air or liquid can pass along. (人体内的)管道. ❖ *...blocked nasal passages.* 鼻腔不通. N-COUNT

3 A **passage** through a crowd of people or things is an empty space that allows you to move through them. 通道, 通路. ❖ *He cleared a passage for himself through the crammed streets.* 他在拥挤的街道上为自己挤出一条路. N-COUNT

4 The **passage** of someone or something is their movement from one place to another. 通过, 经过. ❖ *Yugoslavia would not permit the passage of German troops through its territory.* 南斯拉夫不会允许德国的军队通过其领土. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you are granted **passage** through a country or area of land, you are given permission to go through it. 通行权; 通行自由. ❖ *Mr Thomas would be given safe passage to and from Jaffna.* 托马斯先生将可自由而安全地来往贾夫纳. N-UNCOUNT

6 The **passage** of someone or something is their progress from one situation or one stage in their development to N-UNCOUNT

another. 过渡. ❖ *...to ease their passage from Socialist to market economies.* 减缓从社会主义走向市场经济的过渡.

7 The **passage** of a bill or act is the official acceptance of it by a parliament. (法案等的)通过. ❖ *It's been 200 years since the passage of the 'Bill of Rights'.* 《人权法案》已经通过200年了. N-UNCOUNT

8 **The passage of** a period of time is its passing. (时间的)流逝, 推移. ❖ *...after the passage of eighteen months.* 在过了十八个月之后. N-SING the N of n

9 A **passage** is a journey by ship. (乘船的)旅程, 航程. N-COUNT

10 A **passage** in a book, speech, or piece of music is a section of it that you are considering separately from the rest. (图书、演讲或音乐的)段落, 章节. ❖ *He reads a passage from Milton.* 他阅读弥尔顿文章中的一段话. N-COUNT

passage·way /pæsɪdʒweɪ/ **passageways.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **passageway** is a long narrow space with walls or fences on both sides, which connects one place or room with another. 走廊, 通道. N-COUNT

pass·book /pɑːsbʊk, 'pæs-/ **passbooks.**

A **passbook** is a small book recording the amount of money you pay in or take out of a savings account at a bank or building society. (银行或建房互助协会存款的)存折. N-COUNT

pas·sé /pæ'seɪ/.

If you describe something as **passé**, you think that it is no longer fashionable or that it is no longer effective. 过时的; 陈旧的. ❖ *She has publicly proclaimed that the Socialist Party is passé and that it is time to create a new party.* 她在公开场合宣称社会党过时了, 并说是建立新政党的时候了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

pas·sen·ger /'pæsɪndʒə/ **passengers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **passenger** in a vehicle such as a bus, boat, or plane is a person who is travelling in it, but who is not driving it or working on it. 乘客, 旅客. N-COUNT

2 **Passenger** is used to describe something that is designed for travellers, rather than drivers or goods. 客用的. ❖ *...a passenger train.* 旅客列车. ADJ: ADJ n

,passer-'by, passers-by; 又拼作 **passerby**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **passer-by** is a person who is walking past someone or something. 过路人, 路人. ❖ *A passer-by described what he saw moments after the car bomb had exploded.* 一个过路人描述了在汽车炸弹爆炸后不久所看到的事情. N-COUNT

pas·sim /'pæsɪm/.

In indexes and notes, **passim** indicates that a particular name or subject occurs frequently throughout a piece of writing or section of a book. (用于书后的索引或注释)到处, 各处. ❖ *...'The Theories of their Relation' (London, 1873), p.8 and passim.* 《论它们的关系》(伦敦, 1873), 第8页和其他各章节. ADV

pass·ing /'pɑːsɪŋ, 'pæs-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **passing** fashion, activity, or feeling lasts for only a short period of time and is not worth taking very seriously. 短暂的, 一时的. ❖ *He had never taken more than a passing interest in the girl.* 他对那个女孩一直只是一时的兴趣. ADJ: ADJ n

2 The **passing** of an empire, era, or custom is the fact of its coming to an end. (政权、时代或习俗的)终止, 消失. ❖ *East Germany as a state is on the point of disappearing. Few will mourn its passing.* 东德这个国家即将消失. 几乎没有人会为它的消失而悲痛. N-SING with poss

3 Someone's **passing** is their death. 去世, 逝世. ❖ *...the passing of one of this century's great artists, Miles Davis.* 本世纪最伟大的艺术家之一迈尔斯·戴维斯的逝世. N-SING

4 **The passing of** a period of time is the fact or process of its going by. 流逝. ❖ *The passing of time brought a sense of emptiness.* 时间的流逝带来了空虚感. N-SING the N of n

5 If something changes **with each passing year** or **with every passing day**, it changes continuously. (变化)不断地. PHR

6 A **passing** mention or reference is brief and is made while you are talking or writing about something else. 简短的; 顺便的. ❖ *It was just a passing comment.* 这只是顺便发表一下意见. If you mention something **in passing**, you mention it briefly while you are talking or writing about something else. 顺便地, 随便地. ❖ *The army is only mentioned in passing.* 军队只是被顺便提到一下. ADJ: ADJ n PHR

7 ➞ 又见 **pass**.

pas·sion /'pæʃən/ **passions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Passion** is a feeling of very strong sexual attraction for someone. 强烈的情欲; 热烈的恋情. ❖ *...my passion for a dark-haired, slender boy named James.* 我对一个名叫詹姆斯的身型修长、头发乌黑的男孩的强烈爱恋. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Passion** is a very strong feeling about something or a strong belief in something. 强烈情感; 强烈信念; 激情. ❖ *He spoke with great passion.* 他满怀激情地讲话. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 If you have a **passion** for something, you have a very strong interest in it and like it very much. 酷爱, 热爱. N-COUNT

pas·sion·ate /'pæʃənət/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **passionate** person has very strong feelings about something or a strong belief in something. 强烈情感的; 强烈信念的; 激情的. ❖ *I'm a passionate believer in public art.* 我是大众艺术的坚定支持者. ❖ *... his passionate commitment to peace.* 他对和平事业的热忱奉献. ◢ **pas·sion·ate·ly** ❖ *I am passionately opposed to the death penalty.* 我强烈反对死刑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 A **passionate** person has strong romantic or sexual feelings and expresses them in their behaviour. 性欲强烈的; 满怀激情的. ◢ **passionately** ❖ *He was passionately in love with her.* 他深爱着她. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

'passion fruit; passion fruit is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

A **passion fruit** is a small, round, brown fruit that is produced by certain types of tropical flower. 百香果(一种热带水果). N-VAR

pas·sive /'pæsɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **passive**, you mean that they do not take action but instead let things happen to them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)消极的. ❖ *His passive attitude made things easier for me.* 他的消极态度使我做起事来容易了一些. ◢ **pas·sive·ly** ❖ *He sat there passively, content to wait for his father to make the opening move.* 他消极地坐在那里, 愿意等父亲首先采取行动. ◢ **pas·sivi·ty** /pæ'sɪvɪti/ ❖ *...the passivity of the public under totalitarianism.* 大众在极权主义统治下的消极性. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV N-UNCOUNT

2 A **passive** activity involves watching, looking at, or listening to things rather than doing things. 被动的; 只看(听)而不动手的. ❖ *...the passive enjoyment one gets from looking at a painting or sculpture.* 从观赏绘画或雕塑中得到的被动的享受. ADJ: ADJ n

3 **Passive** resistance involves showing opposition to the people in power in your country by not co-operating with them and protesting in non-violent ways. (对当权者的抵抗)采取非暴力和不合作态度的; 消极的. ADJ: ADJ n

4 In grammar, **the passive** or **the passive voice** is formed using 'be' and the past participle of a verb. The subject of a passive clause does not perform the action expressed by the verb but is affected by it. For example, in 'He's been murdered', the verb is in the passive. (由be和过去分词构成的)被动语态. 比较 **active**. N-SING: the N

,passive 'smoking.

Passive smoking involves breathing in the smoke from other people's cigarettes because you happen to be near them. (因他人吸烟而受害的)吸二手烟, 被动吸烟. N-UNCOUNT

pas·siv·ize /'pæsɪvaɪz/ **passivizes, passivizing, passivized;** [英]又拼作 **passivise**.

If you can **passivize** a verb or clause, you can put the verb in the passive voice. 使变成被动语态. VB: V n

Pass·over /'pɑːsəʊvə, 'pæs-/.

Passover is a Jewish festival beginning in March or April and lasting for seven or eight days. 逾越节(犹太教在三月或四月间举行的、持续七八天的节日). N-UNCOUNT also the N

pass·port /'pɑːspɔːt, 'pæs-/ **passports.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **passport** is an official document which you need to show when you enter or leave a country. 护照. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a thing is a **passport to** success or happiness, you mean that this thing makes success or happiness possible. (获得成功或幸福的)保障. N-COUNT: N to n

P

pass·word /'pɑːswɜːd, 'pæs-/ **passwords.**

A **password** is a secret word or phrase that you must know in order to be allowed to enter a place such as a military base, or to be allowed to use a computer system. (进入军事地区的)口令; (使用电脑系统的)密码. N-COUNT

past /pɑːst, pæst/ **pasts.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **The past** is the time before the present, and the things that have happened. 过去, 以前. ❖ *In the past, about a third of the babies born to women with diabetes were lost.* 在过去, 患糖尿病的妇女所生的孩子中约有三分之一死亡. N-SING: the N

If you accuse someone of **living in the past**, you mean that they think too much about the past or believe that things are the same as they were in the past. 沉迷于过去时光; 认为一切如旧. PHR

P

2 **Past** events and things happened or existed before the present time. In literary English, **years past**, **months past**, and **days past** are sometimes referred to. 过去的, 以往的. ❖ *I knew from past experience that alternative therapies could help.* 我从过去的经验得知, 非传统治疗会有所帮助. *...the exploitation of Africa in centuries past.* 过去数个世纪对非洲的剥削. ADJ: ADJ n

3 Your **past** consists of all the things that you have done or that have happened to you. 过去的生活(或经历); 历史. ❖ *...revelations about his past.* 对他过去生活的披露. *...Germany's recent past.* 德国近代历史. N-COUNT

4 You use **past** to talk about a period of time that has just finished. For example, if you talk about the **past five years**, you mean the period of five years that has just finished. 刚过去的(如刚过去的五年). ❖ *...the momentous events of the past few days.* 过去几天发生的重大事件. ADJ: det ADJ n

5 If a situation is **past**, it has ended and no longer exists. 结束了的, 不复存在的. ❖ *The worst of the economic downturn is past.* 经济的最低迷时期已经过去. ADJ: v-link ADJ LITERARY

6 The **past tenses** of a verb are the ones used to talk about things that happened at some time before the present. In English, the simple past tense is sometimes called the **past tense**. The past tense uses the past form of a verb, which for regular verbs ends in '-ed', as in 'They walked back to the car'. (动词)过去时态的; 简单过去时的. ADJ: ADJ n

➡ 又见 **past perfect**.

7 You use **past** when you are stating a time which is thirty minutes or less after a particular hour. For example, if it is **twenty past six**, it is twenty minutes after six o'clock. (表述时间)在...之后, 晚于(如6点过20分). PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I have my lunch at half past.* 我在过半点钟时吃午饭. ADV

8 If it is **past** a particular time, it is later than that time. 晚于, 过了...时间之后. ❖ *It was past midnight.* 那是在午夜之后. *It's past your bedtime.* 你过了该上床睡觉的时间了. PREP

9 If you go **past** someone or something, you go near them and keep moving, so that they are then behind you. 超过; 经过. ❖ *I dashed past him.* 我快跑冲过了他. *A steady procession of people filed past the coffin.* 平静的队伍排成一行走过灵柩. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *An ambulance drove past.* 一辆救护车驶了过去. ADV

10 If you look or point **past** someone or something, you look or point at something behind them. 越过. ❖ *She stared past Christine at the bed.* 她目光越过克里斯蒂娜, 向床盯着. PREP

11 If something is **past** a place, it is on the other side of it. 在...的另一边. ❖ *Just past the Barlby roundabout there's temporary traffic lights.* 就在刚刚转过巴尔比路口的环岛, 有临时交通灯. PREP

12 If someone or something is **past** a particular point or stage, they are no longer at that point or stage. 已过了(某一点或某阶段). ❖ *He was well past retirement age.* 他已远远超过退休年龄. PREP

13 If you are **past** doing something, you are no longer able to do it, often because you have undergone so much. In particular, if you are **past caring**, you do not care about something because so many bad things have happened to you. 不再能够(做某事); 对...已不在乎. ❖ *Often by the time they do accept the truth they are past being able to put words to feelings.* 通常, 到他们确实接受事实的时候, 他们已不再能用言语来表达感情了. PREP

If you say that someone or something is **past it**, they are no longer able to do what they used to do. 不能再做以前所做的事. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

14 If you say that you **would not put it past** someone to do something bad, you mean that you would not be surprised if they did it because you think their character is bad. 对(某人的不良表现)不会感到吃惊. PHR

pas·ta /'pæstə, AM 'pɑːstə/ **pastas.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Pasta is a type of food made from a mixture of flour, eggs, and water that is formed into different shapes and then boiled. Spaghetti, macaroni, and noodles are types of pasta. (如通心粉和面条等)意大利面食. N-VAR

paste /peɪst/ **pastes, pasting, pasted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Paste** is a soft, wet, sticky mixture of a substance, which can be spread easily. 糊; 酱; 糊状物. ❖ *...wallpaper paste.* 墙纸糨糊. N-VAR

2 If you **paste** something on a surface, you put glue or paste on it and stick it on the surface. (用糨糊)粘, 贴. ❖ *Activists pasted up posters criticizing the leftist leaders.* 活跃分子贴出海报批评左派领袖. VB: V n prep, V n with adv

3 **Paste** is a hard shiny glass that is used for making imitation jewellery. (用于制作人造宝石的)铅质玻璃. ❖ *...paste emeralds.* 人造绿宝石. N-UNCOUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **pasting**.

pas·tel /'pæstəl, AM pæ'stel/ **pastels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Pastel** colours are pale rather than dark or bright. (色彩)柔和的, 淡的. ❖ *...delicate pastel shades.* 精巧而柔和的阴影部分. *...pastel pink.* 柔和的粉红色. ADJ: ADJ n, ADJ colour

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The lobby is decorated in pastels.* 大堂的装饰采用柔和的色调. N-COUNT

2 **Pastels** are small sticks of different coloured chalks that are used for drawing pictures. (用于绘画的)彩色粉笔, 蜡笔. N-COUNT

3 A **pastel** is a picture that has been done using pastels. 粉笔画; 蜡笔画. N-COUNT

pas·teur·ized /'pɑːstʃəraɪzd, 'pæs-/; 又拼作 **pasteurised**.

Pasteurized milk, cream, or cheese has had bacteria removed from it by a heating process to make it safer to drink or eat. (牛奶、奶油或干酪等)用巴氏消毒法处理的. ADJ

pas·tiche /pæ'stiːʃ/ **pastiches.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pastiche** is a piece of writing or music in which the style is copied from someone or something else, often in an amusing way. 模仿作品; 模仿音乐作品. ❖ *...an amusing seven-page pastiche of Nabokov's 'Lolita' entitled 'Granita'.* 一篇长达七页, 模仿纳巴科夫的《洛莉塔》、名为《格兰尼塔》的有趣作品. N-VAR FORMAL

pas·tille /'pæstəl, AM pæ'stiːl/ **pastilles.**

A **pastille** is a small round sweet with a fruit flavour. 水果糖. N-COUNT BRITISH

pas·time /'pɑːstaɪm, 'pæs-/ **pastimes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pastime** is something that you do in your spare time because you enjoy it or are interested in it. 消遣; 娱乐. N-COUNT

past·ing /'peɪstɪŋ/.

1 If something or someone takes a **pasting**, they are severely criticized. 猛烈抨击; 严厉批评. ❖ *John Major and Neil Kinnock took a pasting on live TV last night.* 昨晚约翰·梅杰和尼尔·金诺克在现场直播的电视节目中受到猛烈批评. *...the critical pasting that the film received.* 这部电影所受到的严厉批评. N-SING INFORMAL, BRITISH

2 If a sports team or political party is given a **pasting**, they are heavily defeated. 惨败. N-SING INFORMAL, BRITISH

ˌpast 'master, past masters.

If you are a **past master** at something, you are very skilful at it because you have had a lot of experience doing it. 老手, 行家. N-COUNT

pas·tor /'pɑːstə, 'pæstə/ **pastors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In some Protestant churches, a **pastor** is a member of the clergy. (新教的)牧师, 神职人员. N-COUNT

pas·to·ral /'pɑːstərəl, 'pæst-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **pastoral** duties of a religious leader are their responsibilities to the members of their religious group, especially for members' personal problems rather than members' religious needs. 牧师职责的; 有关(对教徒进行)精神辅导的. ❖ *...the pastoral care of the sick.* 对病者精神上的关怀. ADJ: ADJ n

2 If a school offers **pastoral** care, it is concerned with the personal needs and problems of its pupils, not just with their schoolwork. 针对(学生的)个人需求和问题的. ADJ: ADJ n

3 A **pastoral** place, atmosphere, or idea is characteristic of peaceful country life and scenery. 田园式的, 田园风光的. ❖ *...the pastoral beauty of a park.* 公园中田园式的美景. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

4 A **pastoral** way of life is one in which people keep animals such as cows and sheep that feed off the land. 畜牧的. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌpast ˈparticiple, past participles.
The **past participle** of a verb is a form which is usually the same as the past form and so ends in '-ed'. A number of verbs have irregular past participles, for example 'come' (past participle 'come'). Past participles are used to form perfect tenses and the passive voice, and many of them can be used like an adjective in front of a noun. (语法)过去分词. N-COUNT

ˈpast perfect.
The **past perfect** tenses of a verb are the ones used to talk about things that happened at some time before a specific time. The simple past perfect tense uses 'had' and the past participle of the verb, as in 'She had seen him before'. It is sometimes called the **pluperfect**. (由 had 和过去分词构成)(动词时态)过去完成时的. 有时称作 pluperfect. ADJ: ADJ n

pas·tra·mi /pæˈstrɑːmi/.
Pastrami is strongly seasoned smoked beef. 烟熏牛肉. N-UNCOUNT

pas·try /ˈpeɪstri/ **pastries.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Pastry** is a food made of flour, fat, and water that is mixed into a dough, rolled flat, and baked in the oven. It is used for making pies and flans. 油酥面团. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **pastry** is a small cake made with sweet pastry. 甜味圆馅饼; 油酥点心. N-COUNT

pas·ture /ˈpɑːstʃə, ˈpæs-/ **pastures.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Pasture** is land that has grass growing on it and that is used for farm animals to graze on. 牧场, 牧地. ❖ *...three acres of pasture and woodland.* 三英亩的牧场和林地. *...mountain pastures.* 山区牧场. N-VAR

2 If someone leaves for **greener pastures**, or in British English **pastures new**, they leave their job, their home, or the situation they are in for something they think will be much better. 更好的工作(地方或环境). [英]作pastures new. ❖ *Michael decided he wanted to move on to pastures new for financial reasons.* 迈克尔认为出于经济原因, 他想寻找更好的工作. PHR

pasty, pasties. The adjective is pronounced /ˈpeɪsti/. The noun is pronounced /ˈpæsti/. 形容词发音为 /ˈpeɪsti/. 名词发音为 /ˈpæsti/.
1 If you have a **pasty** face, you look pale and unhealthy. 苍白的; 不健康的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **pasty** is a small pie consisting of pastry folded around meat, vegetables, or cheese. 馅饼. ❖ *...meat pasties.* 肉馅饼. N-COUNT BRITISH

pat /pæt/ **pats, patting, patted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **pat** something or someone, you tap them lightly, usually with your hand held flat. 轻拍. ❖ *'Don't you worry about any of this,' she said patting me on the knee.* '不要为这些担心,' 她拍着我的膝盖说. VB: V n, V n on n
➢ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an encouraging pat on the shoulder.* 在肩上拍一下以示鼓励. N-COUNT

2 If you **give** someone **a pat on the back** or if you **pat** them **on the back**, you show them that you think they have done well and deserve to be praised. 称赞, 赞扬. ❖ *The players deserve a pat on the back.* 选手们值得表扬. PHR

3 If you say that an answer or explanation is **pat**, you disapprove of it because it is too simple and sounds as if it has been prepared in advance. (贬义)(答案、解释等)过于简单的, 油滑的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

patch /pætʃ/ **patches, patching, patched.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **patch** on a surface is a part of it which is different in appearance from the area around it. (外观与周围环境不同的)斑, 块. ❖ *...the bald patch on the top of his head.* 他头顶上光秃秃的一块. *... two big damp patches on the carpet.* 地毯上两大片弄湿了的地方. N-COUNT

2 A **patch** of land is a small area of land where a particular plant or crop grows. (种植庄稼的)小块土地. ❖ *...a patch of land covered in forest.* 被森林覆盖的一小片土地. N-COUNT with supp

3 A **patch** is a piece of material which you use to cover a hole in something. 补缀, 补块, 补丁. N-COUNT

4 If you **patch** something that has a hole in it, you mend it by fastening a patch over the hole. 为...补块; 修补. ❖ *He and Walker patched the barn roof.* 他和沃克修补了谷仓的顶部. VB: V n

5 A **patch** or an **eye patch** is a small piece of material which you wear to cover an injured eye. (保护受伤眼睛的)眼罩. N-COUNT

6 If you have or go through **a bad patch** or **a rough patch**, you have a lot of problems for a time. 困难的一段时间. PHR BRITISH

7 If you say that someone or something is **not a patch on** someone or something else, you mean that they are not nearly as good as the other person or thing. 比不上; 远不如. PHR INFORMAL BRITISH

›patch together.
If you **patch** something **together**, you form it from a number of parts in a quick hurried way. 拼凑. ❖ *...to avoid an election by patching together a new government.* 通过拼凑组成一个新政府来避免进行选举. PHR-V: V P noun, Also V n P

›patch up.
1 If you **patch up** a quarrel or relationship, you try to be friendly again and not to quarrel any more. 解决(争吵); 修好(关系). ❖ *He has now patched up his differences with the Minister.* 他现在解决了与部长之间的分歧. *France patched things up with New Zealand.* 法国和新西兰修好了关系. PHR-V: V P noun, V n P

2 If you **patch up** something which is damaged, you mend it with a patch. 修补, 修理(破损的东西). ❖ *We can patch up those holes.* 我们能修补好那些洞. PHR-V: V P noun, Also V n P

3 If doctors **patch** someone **up**, they treat their injuries, for example by putting bandages on them. 包扎. ❖ *Emergency surgery patched up his face.* 急救室人员把他的脸包扎好了. PHR-V: V n P, INFORMAL, V P noun

4 If people or countries **patch up** a deal, they manage to agree on it after difficult discussions. (经过艰难讨论后)达成(协定等). ❖ *Trade ministers patched up a compromise.* 贸易部长们终于达成了妥协. PHR-V: V P noun, Also V n P

patch·work /ˈpætʃwɜːk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **patchwork** quilt or cushion is made by sewing together small pieces of material of different colours. 拼布制品(由各色布片拼缝而成). ADJ: ADJ n
➢ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *For centuries, quilting and patchwork have been popular needlecrafts.* 几个世纪以来, 绗缝技术和杂花拼缀技术一直是备受欢迎的缝纫技巧. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you refer to something as a **patchwork**, you mean that it is made up of many different parts, pieces or colours. 拼凑的东西; 拼缝物. ❖ *The low mountains were a patchwork of green and brown.* 较矮的山上是一片片绿色和棕色. N-SING

patchy /ˈpætʃi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **patchy** substance or colour is not spread evenly, but is scattered around in small quantities. 分布不均的; 斑驳零散的. ❖ *...thick patchy fog.* 东一片西一片的浓雾. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is **patchy**, it is not completely reliable or satisfactory because it is not always good. 不完整的; 不完全可靠的. ❖ *The evidence is patchy.* 证据不充分. ADJ-GRADED

pate /peɪt/ **pates.**
Your **pate** is the top of your head. 头顶. ❖ *...Bryan's bald pate.* 布赖恩光秃秃的头顶. N-COUNT DATED

pâté /ˈpæteɪ, AM pɑːˈteɪ/ **pâtés.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Pâté is a mixture of meat, fish, or vegetables with various N-VAR

P

flavourings, which is blended into a paste and eaten cold. (可凉吃的)肉酱,鱼酱.

pa·tent /'peɪtənt, AM 'pæt-/ **patents, patenting, patented.** ◆◆◇◇◇
The pronunciation /'pætənt/ is also used for meanings 1 and 2 in British English. 在英国英语中,第1和第2项释义的发音也可以是/'pætənt/.

1 A **patent** is an official right to be the only person or company allowed to make or sell a new product for a certain period of time. 专利权. N-COUNT

2 If you **patent** something, you obtain a patent for it. 获得...的专利权. VB V n

3 If you use **patent** to describe something, especially something bad, you are emphasizing that you think its nature or existence is clear and obvious. 清楚的,明显的. ❖ *This was patent nonsense.* 这纯属胡言. ◢**pa·tent·ly** ❖ *He made his displeasure patently obvious.* 他使自己的不悦之情溢于言表. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

P

,patent 'leather.
Patent leather is leather or plastic with a shiny surface. It is used to make shoes, handbags, and belts. 漆革;漆皮. N-UNCOUNT

pa·ter·nal /pə'tɜːnəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Paternal** is used to describe feelings or actions which are typical of those of a father towards his child. 父亲的;慈父般的. ❖ *...paternal love.* 父爱. ADJ-GRADED

2 Your **paternal** relatives are related to you through your father rather than your mother. 父系的. ADJ ADJ n

pa·ter·nal·ism /pə'tɜːnəlɪzəm/.
Paternalism means taking all the decisions for the people you govern, employ, or are responsible for, thus taking away their own personal responsibility. 家长式管理;家长作风;专制. ◢**pa·ter·nal·ist, paternalists** ❖ *Primo de Rivera himself was a benevolent and sincere paternalist.* 普里莫·德·里韦拉本人是个慈祥真诚的家长式主义者. ❖ *...a paternalist policy of state welfare for the deserving poor.* 针对应该得到帮助的穷人的专制式国家福利政策. ◢**pa·ter·nal·is·tic** /pə,tɜːnə'lɪstɪk/ ❖ *The doctor is being paternalistic. He's deciding what information the patient needs to know.* 这个医生有家长式作风,由他确定病人需要知道哪些情况. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

pa·ter·nity /pə'tɜːnɪti/.
Paternity is the state or fact of being the father of a particular child. 父亲身份(或地位). ❖ *He was tricked into the marriage by a false accusation of paternity.* 别人伪称他是孩子的父亲,这样他被骗结了婚. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

pa'ternity leave.
If a man has **paternity leave**, his employer allows him some time off work because his child has just been born. 父亲在孩子刚出生后的休假;陪产假. N-UNCOUNT

pa'ternity suit, paternity suits.
If a woman starts or takes out a **paternity suit**, she asks a court of law to help her to prove that a particular man is the father of her child, often in order to claim financial support from him. 生父确认诉讼(妇女请求法院确认孩子的生父身份,并常附带抚养费要求). N-COUNT

path /pɑːθ, pæθ/ **paths.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **path** is a strip of ground, usually covered with concrete or gravel, which people walk on. (通常为水泥或圆石铺成的)小路,小径. 见插图条 **house and flat**. ❖ *He went up the garden path.* 他走在花园小路上. N-COUNT

2 Your **path** is the space ahead of you as you move along. 去路,行走路线. ❖ *A group of reporters blocked his path.* 一群记者拦住了他的去路. N-COUNT

3 The **path** of something is the line which it moves along in a particular direction. 移动路线. ❖ *He stepped without looking into the path of a reversing car.* 他走着,没有注意到一辆汽车的倒车路线. N-COUNT with poss

4 A **path** that you take is a particular course of action or way of achieving something. 途径,方式. ❖ *The opposition appear to have chosen the path of cooperation rather than confrontation.* 对方似乎采取了合作方式,而不是对立方式. N-COUNT

5 You can say that something is in your **path** or blocking your **path** to mean that it is preventing you from doing or achieving what you want. 道路,路途. ❖ *The Church of England put a serious obstacle in the path of women who want to become priests.* 英国国教会为那些想成为牧师的妇女设置了重重障碍. N-COUNT

6 If you **cross** someone's **path** or if your **paths cross**, you meet them by chance. 偶遇. PHR

pa·thet·ic /pə'θetɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you describe a person or animal as **pathetic**, you mean that they are sad and weak or helpless, and they make you feel very sorry for them. 可怜的;悲惨的. ❖ *...a pathetic little dog with a curly tail.* 卷着尾巴的可怜小狗. ◢**pa·theti·cal·ly** /pə'θetɪkli/ ❖ *She was pathetically thin.* 她瘦得可怜. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe someone or something as **pathetic**, you mean that they make you feel impatient or angry, often because they are very bad or weak. 差劲的;乏味的;令人不耐烦的. ❖ *What pathetic excuses!* 多么拙劣的借口啊! ❖ *...the pathetic attempts at public speaking made by members of all parties.* 在公开演讲中所有政党的成员做出的令人生厌的企图. ◢**pathetically** ❖ *Five women in a group of 18 people is a pathetically small number.* 一个18人的团体中只有5位妇女,这是个极小的数目. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj

path·finder /'pɑːθfaɪndə, 'pæθ-/ **pathfinders.**
A **pathfinder** is someone whose job is to find routes across areas. 探路人. N-COUNT

patho·gen /'pæθədʒen/ **pathogens.**
A **pathogen** is any organism which can cause disease in a person, animal, or plant. 病菌;病原体. ◢**patho·gen·ic** /,pæθə'dʒenɪk/ ❖ *...pathogenic bacteria.* 病原菌. N-COUNT TECHNICAL ADJ

patho·logi·cal /,pæθə'lɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You describe a person as **pathological** when they behave in an extreme and unacceptable way, and they have very powerful feelings which they cannot control. 病态的. ❖ *He experiences chronic, almost pathological jealousy.* 他有难以控制的近乎是病态的嫉妒感. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Pathological** also means relating to pathology. 病理学的,病理的. ❖ *...pathological conditions in animals.* 动物的病理状况. ADJ MEDICAL

pa·thol·ogy /pə'θɒlədʒi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Pathology is the study of the way diseases and illnesses develop, and examining dead bodies in order to find out the cause of death. 病理学. ◢**pa·tholo·gist** /pə'θɒlədʒɪst/ **pathologists.** A **pathologist** is someone whose job is pathology. 病理学家. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL N-COUNT

pa·thos /'peɪθɒs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Pathos is a quality in a situation, film, or play that makes people feel sadness and pity. 令人感到悲悯的力量;感染力. ❖ *...the pathos of man's isolation.* 男人的孤独所带来的感染力. N-UNCOUNT

path·way /'pɑːθweɪ, 'pæθ-/ **pathways.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **pathway** is a path which you can walk along or a route which you can take. 小路;通道. ❖ *Richard was coming up the pathway.* 理查德正沿着小路走来. N-COUNT

2 A **pathway** is a particular course of action or a way of achieving something. 路线;途径. ❖ *Diplomacy will smooth your pathway to success.* 交际手段将会令你更容易通往成功之路. N-COUNT

pa·tience /'peɪʃəns/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you have **patience**, you are able to stay calm and not get annoyed, for example when something takes a long time, or when someone is not doing what you want them to do. 耐心,耐性. ❖ *He doesn't have the patience to wait.* 他没有耐性等下去. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **tries** your **patience** or **tests** your **patience**, they annoy you so much that it is very difficult for you to stay calm. 让人无法忍受. PHR

3 **Patience** is also a card game for only one player. The American word is **solitaire**. 单人纸牌游戏. [美]作solitaire. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

pa·tient /'peɪʃənt/ **patients.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **patient** is a person who is receiving medical treatment from a doctor or hospital. A **patient** is also someone who is registered with a particular doctor. (通常为在某一固定医生处登记的)病人. ❖ *The earlier the treatment is given, the better the patient's chances.* 越早治疗,病人痊愈的机会就越大. N-COUNT

2 If you are **patient**, you stay calm and do not get annoyed, for example when something takes a long time, or when someone is not doing what you want them to do. 耐心的, 有忍耐力的. ❖ *Please be patient—your cheque will arrive.* 请耐心点,你的支票就要到了. ADJ-GRADED ◢**pa·tient·ly** ❖ *She waited patiently for Frances to finish talking.* 她耐心地等着弗朗西丝说完话. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

pati·na /ˈpætɪnə/.

1 A **patina** is a thin layer of something that has formed on the surface of something. 薄层. ❖ *He allowed a fine patina of old coffee to develop around the inside of the mug.* 他让咖啡渍在杯子内壁形成一层薄层. N-SING with supp

2 The **patina** on an antique or other old object is a soft shine that develops on its surface as it grows older. (古董或旧物件的表面因时代久远而形成的)光泽, 古色, 包浆. N-SING with supp

3 If you say that someone has a **patina** of a quality or characteristic, you mean that they have a small amount of this quality or characteristic. 一丝, 一点. ❖ *...a superficial patina of knowledge.* 一点点肤浅的知识. N-SING with supp LITERARY

pa·tio /ˈpætiəʊ/ **patios.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **patio** is an area of paving or concrete in a garden, where people can sit to eat or relax. 露台, 平台(花园中用石或水泥铺成的地带). N-COUNT

ˌpatio ˈdoor, patio doors.

Patio doors are glass doors that lead onto a patio. 通向露台的玻璃门. N-COUNT

pa·tis·serie /pəˈtiːsəri, AM -ˈtɪs-/ **patisseries.**

1 A **patisserie** is a shop where cakes and pastries are sold. 糕点店. N-COUNT

2 **Patisserie** refers to cakes and pastries. 糕点. ❖ *Blois is famous for patisserie.* 布卢瓦因糕点而闻名. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

pat·ois; **patois** is both the singular and the plural form. The singular form is pronounced /ˈpætwɑː/, the plural form is pronounced /ˈpætwɑːz/. 单复数同形. 单数形式时发音为 /ˈpætwɑː/、复数形式时发音为 /ˈpætwɑːz/.

1 A **patois** is an unwritten form of a language, especially French, that is spoken in a particular area of a country. (尤指法语的)方言, 土语. N-VAR

2 A **patois** is a language that has developed from a mixture of other languages. 混合语. N-VAR

pa·tri·arch /ˈpeɪtriɑːk/ **patriarchs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **patriarch** is the male head of a family or tribe. 男户主; 酋长, 族长. ❖ *The patriarch of the house, Mr Jawad, rules it with a ferocity renowned throughout the neighbourhood.* 族长贾瓦德先生以在当地出了名的残暴手段管治着家族. N-COUNT

2 A **patriarch** is the head of one of a number of Eastern Christian Churches. (东正教的)大主教. ❖ *...the new head of the Russian Orthodox church, Patriarch Alexei the Second.* 俄罗斯正教会的新领袖亚历克西亚二世大主教. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

pa·tri·ar·chal /ˌpeɪtriˈɑːkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **patriarchal** society, family, or system is one in which the men have all or most of the power and importance. 由男性统治(或控制)的. ❖ *She is a classic victim of the patriarchal society.* 她是男性社会中典型的牺牲品. ADJ-GRADED

pa·tri·ar·chy /ˈpeɪtriɑːki/ **patriarchies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Patriarchy** is a system in which men have all or most of the power and importance in a society or group. 男性统治的制度, 男权至上的制度. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **patriarchy** is a patriarchal society. 父权制社会, 男性统治的社会. N-COUNT

pa·tri·cian /pəˈtrɪʃən/ **patricians.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **patrician** is a person who comes from a family of high social rank. 贵族, 显贵. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 If you describe someone as **patrician**, you mean that they behave in a sophisticated way, and look as though they are from a high social rank. 贵族似的. ❖ *He was a lean, patrician gent in his early sixties.* 他六十来岁,是个身材瘦削,富有贵族气质的绅士. ADJ-GRADED

pat·ri·mo·ny /ˈpætrɪməni, AM -məʊni/.

1 Someone's **patrimony** is the possessions that they have inherited from their father or ancestors. 继承财产; 世袭财产. ❖ *I left my parents' house, relinquished my estate and my patrimony.* 我离开了父母, 放弃了我对房产和财产的继承. N-SING FORMAL

2 A country's **patrimony** is its national treasures and works of art. (国家的)国宝, 珍品. N-SING FORMAL

pa·tri·ot /ˈpætriət, ˈpeɪt-/ **patriots.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone who is a **patriot** loves their country and feels very loyal towards it. 爱国者. N-COUNT ◢**pat·ri·ot·ic** /ˌpætriˈɒtɪk, ˌpeɪt-/ ❖ *Woosnam is fiercely patriotic.* 伍斯纳姆极度爱国. ADJ-GRADED

P

pat·ri·ot·ism /ˈpætriətɪzəm, ˈpeɪt-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Patriotism is love for your country and loyalty towards it. 爱国主义. ❖ *...a country boy who had joined the army out of a sense of patriotism.* 一个出于爱国主义意识而入伍的乡村男孩. N-UNCOUNT

pa·trol /pəˈtrəʊl/ **patrols, patrolling, patrolled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When soldiers, police, or guards **patrol** an area or building, they move around it in order to make sure that there is no trouble there. 巡逻. VB Vn

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He failed to return from a patrol.* 他在巡逻后没有回来. N-COUNT

2 Soldiers, police, or guards who are **on patrol** are patrolling an area. 在巡逻. PHR

3 A **patrol** is a group of soldiers or vehicles that are patrolling an area. (一队)巡逻兵; 巡逻车队. N-COUNT

paˈtrol car, patrol cars.

A **patrol car** is a police car used for patrolling streets and highways. (警察)巡逻车. N-COUNT

patrol·man /pəˈtrəʊlmən/ **patrolmen.**

1 A **patrolman** is a uniformed policeman who patrols a particular area. 巡警. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 A **patrolman** is a person employed by a motorists' association who is based in a particular area and goes to help motorists when, for example, their cars break down. (车主协会雇用的修理汽车的)巡视员. N-COUNT BRITISH

pa·tron /ˈpeɪtrən/ **patrons.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **patron** is a person who supports and gives money to artists, writers, or musicians. (艺术家、作家或音乐家的)资助者. ❖ *Catherine the Great was a patron of the arts and sciences.* 凯瑟琳大帝是艺术和科学的资助者. N-COUNT with supp

2 The **patron** of a charity, group, or campaign is an important person who allows his or her name to be used for publicity. (慈善机构、组织或活动的)赞助者, 赞助商. ❖ *The Princess is patron of the National AIDS Trust.* 公主是全国艾滋病信托基金的赞助者. N-COUNT with supp

3 The **patrons** of a place such as a pub or a hotel are its customers. (酒馆或旅店的)顾客. ❖ *He spent the night at the Savoy: like so many of its patrons, he could not resist the exclusively English cooking.* 他整晚都在萨伏依酒店: 像酒店的其他顾客一样, 他也无法抗拒特有的英国式烹饪. N-COUNT FORMAL

pat·ron·age /ˈpætrənɪdʒ, ˈpeɪt-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Patronage is the support and money given by someone to a person or a group such as a charity. 支持; 资助. ❖ *...government patronage of the arts.* 政府对艺术的资助. N-UNCOUNT

pa·tron·ess /ˈpeɪtrənes/ **patronesses.**

A woman who is a patron of something can be described as a **patroness**. 女赞助人, 女资助人. N-COUNT

pat·ron·ise /ˈpætrənaɪz/.

➡ 见 **patronize**.

pat·ron·is·ing /ˈpætrənaɪzɪŋ/.

➡ 见 **patronizing**.

pat·ron·ize /ˈpætrənaɪz, AM ˈpeɪt-/ **patronizes, patronizing, patronized;** [英]又拼作 **patronise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **patronizes** you, they speak or behave towards you in a way which seems friendly, but which shows that they think they are superior to you in some VB PRAGMATICS

way: used showing disapproval. (贬义)以高人一等的态度对待. ❖ *Don't you patronize me!* 你别用屈尊俯就的态度对待我! V n

2 Someone who **patronizes** artists, writers, or musicians supports them and gives them money. 资助. ❖ *The Japanese Imperial family patronises the Japanese Art Association.* 日本皇室出钱资助日本艺术协会. VB FORMAL V n

3 If someone **patronizes** a place such as a pub or a hotel, they are one of its customers. 光顾; 惠顾. ❖ *The ladies of Berne liked to patronize the Palace for tea and little cakes.* 伯尔尼的女士们喜欢光顾宫殿, 喝喝茶和吃些小点心. VB FORMAL V n

pat·ron·iz·ing /ˈpætrənaɪzɪŋ, AM ˈpeɪt-/; 又拼作 **patronising**. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone is **patronizing**, they speak or behave towards you in a way that seems friendly, but which shows that they think they are superior to you; used showing disapproval. (贬义)屈尊俯就的, 高人一等的. ❖ *The tone of the interview was unnecessarily patronizing.* 采访的语调有些毫无必要的高人一等. ◢**pat·ron·iz·ing·ly** ❖ *Schneider patted the girl patronizingly on the cheek.* 施奈德屈尊俯就地在女孩的脸上轻拍了一下. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

P

ˌpatron ˈsaint, patron saints.

The **patron saint** of a place, an activity, or a group of people is a saint who is believed to give them special help and protection. 守护神. ❖ *...St Nicholas, patron saint of sailors.* 圣尼古拉是水手的守护神. N-COUNT

pat·sy /ˈpætsi/ **patsies.**

If you describe someone as a **patsy**, you mean that they are rather stupid and are easily cheated or misled by other people, or that they take the blame for other people's actions. 容易受骗的人; 代罪羔羊. ❖ *Davis was nobody's patsy.* 谁也骗不了戴维斯. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS AMERICAN, INFORMAL

pat·ter /ˈpætə/ **patters, pattering, pattered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **patters** on a surface, it hits it quickly several times, making quiet tapping sounds. (发出轻拍声地)快速拍打. ❖ *Rain pattered gently outside.* 雨在外面轻轻地啪嗒啪嗒地下着. VB V adv/prep

2 A **patter** is a series of quick, quiet, tapping sounds. 急速的轻拍声. ❖ *...the patter of the driving rain on the roof.* 大雨敲打屋顶的急速拍打声. N-SING

3 Someone's **patter** is a series of things that they say quickly and easily, usually in order to entertain people or to persuade them to buy or do something. 喋喋不休的讲话. ❖ *Fran began her automatic patter about how Jon had been unavoidably detained.* 弗兰开始她那喋喋不休的讲话, 说乔恩是如何不可避免地被耽误了. N-SING

pat·tern /ˈpætən/ **patterns.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **pattern** is the repeated or regular way in which something happens or is done. 方式, 形式. ❖ *All three attacks followed the same pattern.* 三次攻击都遵循同样的方式. *A change in the pattern of his breathing became apparent.* 他呼吸的方式明显有变化. N-COUNT

2 A **pattern** is an arrangement of lines or shapes, especially a design in which the same shape is repeated at regular intervals. 图案. ❖ *...a snaking three-dimensional pattern of colored dots.* 一个由彩点组成的迂回的三维空间图案. N-COUNT

3 A **pattern** is a diagram or shape that you can use as a guide when you are making something such as a model or a piece of clothing. 模型; 样品. ❖ *...sewing patterns.* 缝纫纸样. N-COUNT

pat·terned /ˈpætənd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **patterned** is covered with a pattern or design. 有图案装饰的. ❖ *...a strange bird with beautiful patterned plumage.* 一只奇异的鸟, 身上羽毛呈现美丽的图案. ADJ

2 If something new **is patterned** on something else that already exists, it is deliberately made so that it has similar features. 以...为模式. ❖ *My intimate relationships were patterned on what I had had with my mother.* 我以跟母亲相处的方式与别人保持亲密关系. V-PASSIVE be V-ed on/after n AMERICAN

pat·tern·ing /ˈpætənɪŋ/.

1 **Patterning** is the forming of fixed ways of behaving or of doing things by constantly repeating an action or by copying other people. 固定表现方式. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 You can refer to lines, spots, or other patterns as **patterning**. 图案, 图形. N-UNCOUNT

pau·city /ˈpɔːsɪti/.

If you say that there is a **paucity of** something, you mean that there is an insufficient amount of it. 不足, 缺乏. ❖ *Even the film's impressive finale can't hide the first hour's paucity of imagination.* 即使这部电影有令人印象深刻的结局, 也无法掩饰其在开头那个小时里缺乏想象力的片段. N-SING N of n FORMAL

paunch /pɔːntʃ/ **paunches.**

If a man has a **paunch**, he has a fat stomach. 大肚子. N-COUNT

pau·per /ˈpɔːpə/ **paupers.**

A **pauper** is a very poor person. 穷人. N-COUNT FORMAL

pause /pɔːz/ **pauses, pausing, paused.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **pause** while you are doing something, you stop for a short period and then continue. 停顿; 暂停. ❖ *'It's rather embarrassing,' he began, and paused.* '那颇为尴尬,' 他开始说道, 然后停顿了一下. *He talked for two hours without pausing for breath.* 他一口气谈了两个小时. VB V V for n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a pause while the barmaid set down two plates in front of us.* 酒吧女服务员将两个碟子放在我们面前时停顿了一下. N-COUNT

2 If something **gives** you **pause for thought**, it makes you think carefully about something, or think about it in a different way. 使仔细考虑; 使犹豫不决. PHR

pave /peɪv/ **paves, paving, paved.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If a road or an area of ground **has been paved**, it has been covered with blocks of stone or concrete. (被)铺砌. VB be V-ed

2 If one thing **paves the way for** another, it makes the other thing possible or more likely. 为...铺平道路; 使成为可能. ❖ *...a new proposal intended to pave the way for the signing of a chemical weapons reduction agreement.* 一项旨在为削减化学武器的条约铺路的新建议. PHR JOURNALISM

pave·ment /ˈpeɪvmənt/ **pavements.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **pavement** is a path with a hard surface, usually by the side of a road. The usual American word is **sidewalk**. 人行道, 行人路. [美]一般作sidewalk. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 The **pavement** is the hard surface of a road. 硬路面. ❖ *The car spun on the slippery pavement.* 汽车在滑的硬路面上打转. N-COUNT AMERICAN

pa·vil·ion /pəˈvɪliən/ **pavilions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **pavilion** is a building on the edge of a sports field where players can change their clothes and wash. (体育场的)运动员更衣室. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **pavilion** is a large temporary structure such as a tent, which is used at outdoor public events. (为户外公众活动而建的)临时建筑, 临时帐篷. ❖ *...the United States pavilion at the Expo'70 exhibition in Japan.* 在日本第70届世博会中美国的临时展馆. N-COUNT

3 A **pavilion** is an ornamental building in a garden or park. (花园中的)亭, 阁. N-COUNT

pav·ing /ˈpeɪvɪŋ/.

Paving is a paved area or surface. 铺面, 路面. N-UNCOUNT

ˈpaving stone, paving stones.

Paving stones are flat pieces of stone, usually square in shape, that are used for making pavements. (扁平而通常方形的)铺路石. N-COUNT BRITISH

pav·lo·va /pævˈləʊvə/ **pavlovas.**

A **pavlova** is a dessert that consists of a meringue base with fruit and whipped cream on top. 奶油蛋白饼. N-VAR

paw /pɔː/ **paws, pawing, pawed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **paws** of an animal such as a cat, dog, or bear are its feet. 爪子. ❖ *The falling cat instinctively spreads its paws and tail.* 猫下坠时会本能地将爪子和尾巴张开. N-COUNT

2 If an animal **paws** something, it rubs or hits it with its paw or hoof. 用爪子抓; 用蹄刨. ❖ *The dogs continued to paw and claw frantically at the chain mesh.* 那些狗继续疯狂地用爪子抓丝网. VB V n V at n

3 You can describe someone's hand as their **paw**, especially if it is very large or if they are very clumsy. (大或笨拙的)手. N-COUNT

4 If one person **paws** another, they touch or stroke them in a way that the other person finds offensive. 摸弄; 乱摸. ❖ *He pawed at my jacket with his free hand.* 他用闲着的那只手摸弄我的外套. VB V n PRAGMATICS V at n

pawn /pɔːn/ **pawns, pawning, pawned.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **pawn** something that you own, you leave it with a pawnbroker, who gives you money for it and who can sell it if you do not pay back the money before a certain time. 典当. VB V n

2 In chess, a **pawn** is the smallest and least valuable playing piece. Each player has eight pawns at the start of the game. (国际象棋中的)兵, 卒. N-COUNT

3 If you say that someone is using you as a **pawn**, you mean that they are using you for their own advantage. (被人利用的)马前卒, 爪牙工具. ❖ *They are the pawns in the power game played by their unseen captors.* 他们是权力游戏中被幕后人利用的马前卒. N-COUNT

pawn·broker /ˈpɔːnbrəʊkə/ **pawnbrokers.**

A **pawnbroker** is a person who will lend you money if you give them something that you own. The pawnbroker can sell that thing if you do not pay back the money before a certain time. 典当商, 当铺老板. N-COUNT

ˈpawn shop, pawn shops; 又拼作 **pawnshop.**

A **pawn shop** is a pawnbroker's shop. 典当行, 当铺. N-COUNT

paw·paw /ˈpɔːpɔː/ **pawpaws;** 又拼作 **paw-paw.**

A **pawpaw** is a fruit with green skin, sweet yellow flesh, and black seeds that grows in the West Indies. 番木瓜, 万寿果(生长在西印度群岛). N-VAR

pay /peɪ/ **pays, paying, paid.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 When you **pay** an amount of money to someone, you give it to them because you are buying something from them or because you owe it to them. When you **pay** something such as a bill or a debt, you pay the amount that you owe. 付款; 还(债); 缴纳. ❖ *Accommodation is free—all you pay for is breakfast and dinner.* 住宿是免费的, 你要付账的是早餐和正餐费用. *She paid £300,000 for the 34-room mansion.* 她为有34间房子的大厦付款30万镑. *The wealthier may have to pay a little more in taxes.* 更富有的人必须缴纳更多一点的税款. *You can pay by credit card.* 你可以使用信用卡结账. VB V n to n, V for n, V n for n, V n, V adv/prep, Also V to-inf, V n to-inf, V

2 When you are **paid**, you get your wages or salary from your employer. (被)给予报酬, (被)发薪水. ❖ *The lawyer was paid a huge salary.* 律师的薪水很高. *I get paid monthly.* 我每月领薪水. *They could wander where they wished and take jobs from who paid best.* 他们可以随意流动, 谁给的工资最高, 就为谁工作. VB be/get V-ed n, get/be V-ed adv, V adv

3 Your **pay** is the money that you get from your employer as wages or salary. 工资, 薪水. ❖ *...the workers' demand for a twenty per cent pay rise.* 工人要求工资增长百分之二十. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **are paid** to do something, someone gives you some money so that you will do it. (被)出钱雇用. ❖ *If you help me, I'll pay you anything.* 如果你帮我, 你要多少钱我都会给你. VB be V-ed to-inf, V n n

5 If a government or organization makes someone **pay** for something, it makes them responsible for providing the money for it, for example by increasing prices or taxes. 出资; 承担费用. ❖ *...a legally binding international treaty that establishes who must pay for environmental damage.* 一项在法律上有约束力的、规定谁必须为环境破坏承担费用的国际条约. VB V for n, Also V

6 If a job, deal, or investment **pays**, it brings you a profit or some money. 有报酬, 有回报. ❖ *We're stuck in jobs that don't pay very well.* 我们被困于报酬并不高的工作. VB V, V adv

7 When you **pay** money into a bank account, you put the money in the account. 把(钱)存入(银行账户). ❖ *There is nothing more annoying than queueing when you only want to pay in a few cheques.* 只想把几张支票存入银行也要排队, 没有什么比这更加烦人的了. VB V n into n, V n with adv

8 If a course of action **pays**, it results in some advantage or benefit for you. 有利可图, 有收益. ❖ *It pays to invest in protective clothing.* 投资生产防护服装有利可图. VB V, it V to-inf

9 If you **pay** for something that you do or have, you suffer as a result of it. (为...)受到惩罚; (因...)付出代价. ❖ *Why should I pay the penalty for somebody else's mistake?* 我为什么要为别人所犯的错误而受到处罚呢? *It's a small price to pay for the pleasure of living in this delightful house.* 住在这座讨人喜欢的房子里乐趣无穷, 这个价钱算不了什么. VB V for n, V n for n, Also V

10 You use **pay** with some nouns, for example in the expressions **pay a visit** and **pay attention**, to indicate that something is given or done. (后接名词)给予; 致以; 进行. ❖ *Do pay us a visit next time you're in Birmingham.* 下次来伯明翰时一定要来我们家. *He felt a heavy bump, but paid no attention to it.* 他被狠狠地撞了一下, 但毫不在意. VB V n n, V n to n, Also V n

11 **Pay** television consists of programmes and channels which are not part of an ordinary public broadcasting system, and for which viewers have to pay a special fee or subscription. (电视)收费的. ADJ: ADJ n

12 If something that you buy or invest in **pays for itself** after a period of time, the money you gain from it, or save because you have it, is greater than the amount you originally spent or invested. 收益超过投资; 省下的钱要比购买费用多. PHR

13 If you say that someone is **in the pay of** a certain person or group, you disapprove of the fact that they are being paid by and are working for that person or group, often secretly or illegally. 受雇于; 被...收买. ❖ *He was murdered at a presidential rally by gunmen in the pay of drug traffickers.* 他在总统集会上被毒品贩子雇用的枪手谋杀了. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 If you **pay** your **way**, you have or earn enough money to pay for what you need, without needing other people to give or lend you money. 自己支付所需费用. ❖ *I went to college anyway, as a part-time student, paying my own way.* 总之, 我上了大学, 部分时间学习、部分时间工作, 自己支付一切费用. PHR

15 ➤➤ 又见 **paid; sick pay.**

➤➤ to **pay dividends**: 见 **dividend.**

➤➤ to **pay through the nose**: 见 **nose.**

▸pay back.

1 If you **pay back** some money that you have borrowed or taken from someone, you give them an equal sum of money at a later time. 归还; 偿还. ❖ *I'll pay you back that two quid tomorrow.* 我明天还你两英镑. PHR-V V P noun, V n P n, Also V n P

2 If you **pay** someone **back** for doing something unpleasant to you, you take your revenge on them. 报复. ❖ *Some day I'll pay you back for this!* 总有一天我会为此而报复的! PHR-V V n P for n, Also V n P

▸pay off.

1 If you **pay off** a debt, you give someone all the money that you owe them. 偿清(债务); 全部偿还. ❖ *It would take him the rest of his life to pay off that loan.* 要偿清那笔贷款, 他得用上余下的一生. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P

2 If you **pay** someone **off**, you give them the amount of money that you owe them or that they are asking for, so that they will not take action against you or cause you any trouble. 贿赂; 因受威胁而给予钱财. ❖ *There was no point in paying off the boy if he was going to give evidence to police.* 如果那个男孩要向警方提供证据, 贿赂他也没有用. PHR-V V n P, V P noun

3 If an action **pays off**, it is successful or profitable after a period of time. 有回报; 获得成功; 起作用. ❖ *Sandra was determined to become a doctor and her persistence paid off.* 桑德拉下定决心要成为医生, 她的坚持不懈取得了成果. PHR-V V P

4 ➤➤ 又见 **payoff.**

▸pay out.

1 If you **pay out** money, especially a large amount, you spend it on something. 付出(尤指巨款). ❖ *...football clubs who pay out millions of pounds for players.* 那些为球员支付巨款的足球俱乐部. PHR-V V P n for/to n, Also V P n

2 When an insurance policy **pays out**, the holder of the policy receives the money that he or she is entitled to PHR-V V P

P

receive. (保险公司向投保人)支付赔偿金.
3 ➡ 又见 payout.

›pay up.
If you **pay up**, you give someone the money that you owe them or that they are entitled to, even though you would prefer not to give it. 全部付清(尽管很不情愿). PHR-V V P

pay·able /ˈpeɪəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If an amount of money is **payable**, it has to be paid or it can be paid. 需支付的; 可支付的. ❖ *Purchase tax was not payable on goods for export.* 出口产品无需缴纳购置税. ADJ FORMAL
2 If a cheque or postal order is made **payable to** you, it has your name written on it to indicate that you are the person who will receive the money. (支票或邮政汇票)以…为收款人的. ADJ v n ADJ, n ADJ, ADJ to n

P

pay·back /ˈpeɪbæk/ **paybacks;** 又拼作 **pay-back.**
You can use **payback** to refer to the profit or benefit that you obtain from something that you have spent money, time, or effort on. 投资回报; 收益. ❖ *There is always a substantial payback in terms of employee and union relations.* 在雇员和工会的关系方面总有可观的回报. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈpay cheque, pay cheques; [美]又拼作 **paycheck.**
Your **pay cheque** is a piece of paper that your employer gives you as your wages or salary, and which you can then cash at a bank. You can also use **pay cheque** as a way of referring to your wages or salary. 薪金支票; 薪水, 工资. N-COUNT

ˈpay day, pay days; 又拼作 **payday.**
Pay day is the day of the week or month on which you receive your wages or salary. 发薪日. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

PAYE /ˌpiː eɪ waɪ ˈiː/.
In Britain, **PAYE** is a system of paying income tax in which your employer deducts tax from your wages and pays it directly to the government; PAYE is an abbreviation for 'pay as you earn'. 所得税预扣制度(雇主从雇员工资中先扣下所得税直接交给政府的做法). pay as you earn 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

payee /peɪˈiː/ **payees.**
The **payee** of a cheque, or of a document authorizing payment, is the person who receives the cheque or payment. 收款人, 受款人. N-COUNT FORMAL

pay·er /ˈpeɪə/ **payers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can refer to someone as a **payer** if they pay a particular kind of bill or fee. For example, a mortgage **payer** is someone who pays a mortgage. 付款人. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **ratepayer, taxpayer.**
2 A good **payer** pays you quickly or pays you a lot of money. A bad **payer** takes a long time to pay you, or does not pay you very much. (前加形容词)付款(快或慢)的人; 给报酬(多或少)的人. N-COUNT adj N

ˌpaying ˈguest, paying guests.
A **paying guest** is a person who pays to stay with someone in their home, usually for a short time. 房客; 寄膳宿者. N-COUNT

pay·load /ˈpeɪləʊd/ **payloads.**
1 The **payload** of an aircraft or spaceship is the amount of things or people that it is carrying. (飞机或太空船的)有效载荷. ❖ *With these very large passenger payloads one question looms above all others—safety.* 载客量如此之大, 于是出现了一个比什么都重要的问题 — 安全性. N-VAR TECHNICAL
2 The **payload** of a missile or similar weapon is the quantity of explosives it contains. (导弹等武器的)装载炸药量. N-VAR TECHNICAL

pay·master /ˈpeɪmɑːstə, -mæst-/ **paymasters.**
1 A **paymaster** is a person or organization that pays and therefore controls another person or organization; used showing disapproval. (贬义)幕后老板. ❖ *...the ruling party's paymasters in business and banking.* 执政党在商界和银行界的幕后老板. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
2 A **paymaster** is an official in the armed forces who is responsible for the payment of wages and salaries. (部队的)工资出纳员. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

pay·ment /ˈpeɪmənt/ **payments.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **payment** is an amount of money that is paid to someone, or the act of paying this money. 付出的款项; 酬金; 付款. ❖ *Thousands of its customers are in arrears with loans and mortgage payments.* 它数以千计的客户都没有按期归还贷款和抵押贷款. N-COUNT
2 **Payment** is the act of paying money to someone or of being paid. 付款; 收到付款. N-UNCOUNT
3 ➡ 又见 **balance of payments, down payment.**

pay·off /ˈpeɪɒf/ **payoffs;** 又拼作 **pay-off.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **payoff** from an action is the advantage or benefit that you get from it. 好处, 益处. ❖ *The payoffs from such a breakthrough would be enormous.* 这样的一个突破会有很大的好处. N-COUNT
2 A **payoff** is a payment which is made to someone, often secretly or illegally, so that they will not cause trouble. 贿款. N-COUNT
3 A **payoff** is a payment made to someone when they have been dismissed from their job. 辞退金; 遣散费. N-COUNT

pay·out /ˈpeɪaʊt/ **payouts;** 又拼作 **pay-out.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **payout** is a sum of money, especially a large one, that is paid to someone, for example by an insurance company or as a prize. (尤指大笔的)付出款项. N-COUNT

ˈpay packet, pay packets.
Your **pay packet** is the envelope containing your wages, which your employer gives you at the end of every week. **Pay packet** can also be used to refer to someone's wages or salary. The American term is **pay envelope**. 工资袋; 工资. [美]作pay envelope. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌpay-per-ˈview.
A **pay-per-view** television station charges viewers for each film or programme that they watch. (电视台)按收看次数收费的(指观众每看一部电影或一个节目就需付钱). ADJ ADJ n

pay·phone /ˈpeɪfəʊn/ **payphones;** 又拼作 **pay phone.**
A **payphone** is a telephone which you need to put coins or a card in before you can make a call. 投币电话; 卡式电话. N-COUNT

pay·roll /ˈpeɪrəʊl/ **payrolls.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The people on the **payroll** of a company or an organization are the people who work for it and are paid by it. 工资清单; 在职人员表. N-COUNT

PC /ˌpiː ˈsiː/ **PCs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 In Britain, a **PC** is a male police officer of the lowest rank. **PC** is an abbreviation for **police constable**. (英国级别最低的)(男)警员. police constable的缩写形式. N-COUNT
2 A **PC** is a small computer that is usually used by one person in a small business, a school, or in their own home. **PC** is an abbreviation for **personal computer**. 个人电脑. personal computer的缩写形式. N-COUNT
3 If you say that someone is **PC**, you mean that their attitudes and language are typical of people who hold left-wing or liberal views; used showing disapproval. **PC** is an abbreviation for 'politically correct'. (贬义)(态度和使用的语言)左派观点的, 自由主义观点的. politically correct 的缩写形式. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

PE /ˌpiː ˈiː/. ◆◇◇◇◇
In schools, **PE** is a lesson in which pupils do physical exercises or sport. **PE** is an abbreviation for 'physical education'. 体育课. physical education 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

pea /piː/ **peas.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Peas are small, round, green seeds which grow in pods and are eaten as a vegetable. 豌豆. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-COUNT

peace /piːs/. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If countries or groups involved in a war or violent conflict are discussing **peace**, they are talking to each other in order to try to end the conflict. (战争或冲突双方所寻求的)和平. ❖ *Leaders of some rival factions signed a peace agreement last week.* 上周, 一些对立派别的首领签订了和平协定. N-UNCOUNT
2 If there is **peace** in a country or in the world, there are no wars or violent conflicts going on. 和平(没有战争或暴力冲突). ❖ *The President spoke of a shared commitment to world peace and economic development.* 总统谈到了维护世界和平和发展经济的共同义务. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you approve of disarmament, especially nuclear N-UNCOUNT

disarmament, you can use **peace** to refer to campaigns and other activities designed to promote it. (尤指争取核裁军的)和平运动. ❖ *...two peace campaigners accused of causing damage to an F1-11 nuclear bomber.* 两名被控损坏一架F1-11核轰炸机的和平运动支持者. PRAGMATICS

4 If you have **peace**, you are not being disturbed, and you are in calm, quiet surroundings. 安静, 宁静. ❖ *One more question and I'll leave you in peace.* 再问一个问题, 我就不再打扰你了. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you have a feeling of **peace**, you feel contented and calm and not at all worried. 平静, 安宁. ❖ *I know you will never be at peace until you have discovered where your brother is.* 我知道在找到你弟弟下落之前你永远也不会平静下来. N-UNCOUNT

6 If there is **peace** among a group of people, they live or work together in a friendly way and do not quarrel. You can also say that people live or work **in peace with** each other. 和睦相处. ❖ *...a period of relative peace in the country's industrial relations.* 该国劳资关系相对和睦的一段时间. N-UNCOUNT

7 ➻ 又见 **breach of the peace**, **Justice of the Peace**.

8 If you **hold** or **keep your peace**, you do not speak, even though there is something you want or ought to say. 保持沉默, 闭口不言. PHR FORMAL

9 If someone **keeps the peace**, they make sure that people behave in an orderly way and do not fight or quarrel with each other. 维持治安; 维持秩序. ❖ *How did your mother succeed in keeping the peace between these two very different men?* 你母亲是如何使这两个性格迥异的男人相安无事的? PHR

10 If the law requires you **to keep the peace**, you must behave in an orderly way and not cause any trouble in public. (在公共场所)守规矩, 遵守秩序. ❖ *The demonstrators were bound over to keep the peace.* 示威者被命令保证不妨碍治安. PHR LEGAL

11 If you **make peace** with someone or **make** your **peace** with them, you put an end to your quarrel with them, often by apologizing. (与...)修好, (与...)和解. PHR

12 If something gives you **peace of mind**, it stops you from worrying about a particular problem or difficulty. 安心; 心态平静. ❖ *He began to insist upon a bullet-proof limousine, just for peace of mind.* 他开始坚持要坐防弹豪华轿车, 只是为了不想再担心. PHR

13 If you express the wish that a dead person may **rest in peace**, you are showing respect and sympathy for him or her. '**Rest in peace**' is also sometimes written on gravestones. (祝愿死者)永远安息. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

14 If you are **at peace with** yourself or **at peace with the world**, you feel calm and contented, and you have no emotional conflicts within yourself or with other people. 心境平静; 无所忧虑. PHR

15 ➻ to **disturb the peace**: 见 **disturb**.

peace·able /ˈpiːsəbəl/.
Someone who is **peaceable** tries to avoid quarrelling or fighting with other people. 不爱争斗的; 平和的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ◢**peace·ably** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *The rival guerrilla groups had agreed to stop fighting and settle their differences peaceably.* 对立的游击队派别同意停止战斗, 用和平手段解决争端.

ˈPeace Corps; 又拼作 **peace corps**. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **Peace Corps** is an American organization that sends young people as volunteers to help with projects in developing countries. The British equivalent is **VSO**. 和平队(由年轻志愿人员组成的一美国组织, 到发展中国家提供帮助的). [英]作VSO. N-PROPER the N

ˌpeace ˈdividend, **peace dividends**.
The **peace dividend** is the economic benefit that was expected in the world after the end of the Cold War, as a result of money previously spent on defence and arms becoming available for other purposes. 和平红利, 和平利益(因冷战结束而使得本来用于防务的资金可以用于其他目的). N-COUNT

peace·ful /ˈpiːsful/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Peaceful** activities and situations do not involve war. 和平的; 没有战争的. ❖ *They emphasised that their equipment was for peaceful and not military purposes.* 他们强调说他们的装备是用于和平目的而非军事目的. ADJ-GRADED ◢**peace·ful·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *The US military expects the matter to be resolved peacefully.* 美国军方希望该问题能得到和平解决.

2 **Peaceful** occasions happen without violence or serious disorder. 太平的; 平静的. ❖ *Despite the violence that preceded the elections, reports say that polling was orderly and peaceful.* 虽然在选举前发生了暴力事件, 但据报道说, 投票选举过程井然有序, 十分平静. ADJ-GRADED ◢**peacefully** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *Ten thousand people are reported to have taken part in the protest which passed off peacefully.* 据报道, 有一万人参加了和平进行的抗议活动.

3 **Peaceful** people are not violent and try to avoid quarrelling or fighting with other people. 不愿与人争斗的; 性情温和的. ❖ *...warriors who killed or enslaved the peaceful farmers.* 杀害或奴役性情温和的农民的好战分子. ADJ-GRADED ◢**peacefully** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *They've been living and working peacefully with members of various ethnic groups.* 他们一直与各民族相安无事地一起生活和工作.

4 A **peaceful** place or time is quiet, calm, and free from disturbance. 宁静的, 安宁的. ❖ *Mornings are usually quiet and peaceful in Hueytown.* 休伊敦的早上通常很宁静. ADJ-GRADED ◢**peacefully** ADV-GRADED ❖ *Except for traffic noise the night passed peacefully.* 除了车辆经过的声音外, 晚上都很平静.

5 Someone who **feels** or **looks peaceful** feels or looks calm and free from worry. 安详的; 无忧无虑的. ❖ *I feel relaxed and peaceful.* 我感到很轻松、无忧无虑. ADV after v ADJ-GRADED ◢**peacefully** ADV-GRADED ❖ *Would she wake to find Gaston sleeping peacefully at her side?* 她醒来时会发现加斯顿安详地睡在她身边吗?

peace·ful·ly /ˈpiːsfʊli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone died **peacefully**, you mean that they suffered no pain or violence when they died. 安详地(死去). ❖ *He died peacefully on 10th December after a short illness.* 他病了很短的一段时间后, 于12月10日安然去世. ADV ADV after v PRAGMATICS

peace·keep·er /ˈpiːskiːpə/ **peacekeepers**; 又拼作 **peace-keeper**. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Peacekeepers** are soldiers who are members of a peacekeeping force. 维持和平部队成员. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a country or an organization as a **peacekeeper**, you mean that it often uses its influence or armed forces to try to prevent wars or violent conflicts in the world. 维持和平的国家(或机构). N-COUNT

peace·keep·ing /ˈpiːskiːpɪŋ/; 又拼作 **peace-keeping**. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **peacekeeping** force is a group of soldiers, usually from several different countries, that is sent to a country where there is war or fighting, in order to try to prevent more violence. 维护和平. ❖ *...Nigerian warplanes involved in peace-keeping operations in Liberia.* 在利比里亚维持和平行动的尼日利亚战斗机. N-UNCOUNT

ˈpeace-loving.
If you describe someone as **peace-loving**, you mean that they try to avoid quarrelling or fighting with other people. 爱好和平的; 不与人争斗的. ❖ *By and large, these people are peace-loving, law-abiding citizens.* 总的来说, 这些人都是不爱与人争斗、奉公守法的公民. ADJ-GRADED

peace·maker /ˈpiːsmeɪkə/ **peacemakers**; 又拼作 **peace-maker** 或 **peace maker**.
You can describe an organization, a country or a person as a **peacemaker** when they try to persuade countries or people to stop fighting or quarrelling. 和平缔造者; 调解人, 调停者. ❖ *She was a powerful peace-maker in local feuds.* 她是解决当地积怨有影响力的调解人. N-COUNT

peace·making /ˈpiːsmeɪkɪŋ/; 又拼作 **peace-making**.
Peacemaking efforts are attempts to persuade countries or groups to stop fighting with each other. 缔造和平; 调解, 调停. ❖ *The United States is more than ever the prime mover in Middle East peace-making.* 美国比以往任何时候都更加是中东地区调解的主要推动力. N-UNCOUNT

P

P

peace·nik /'pi:snɪk/ **peaceniks.**
If you describe someone as a **peacenik**, you mean that they are strongly opposed to war and support such causes as nuclear disarmament. 反战人士; 支持核裁军的人士. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

'peace offering, peace offerings.
You can use **peace offering** to refer to something that is given or said to someone as a kind of apology in order to end a quarrel. (为谋求和解而提出的)表示和解的东西. ❖ *'A peace offering,' Roberts said as he handed the box of cigars to Cohen.* '我们和解吧,' 罗伯茨把那盒雪茄递给科恩时说道. N-COUNT

peace·time /'pi:staɪm/; 又拼作 **peace-time.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Peacetime is a period of time during which a country is not at war. 和平时期. ❖ *He served during peace-time as an intelligence officer in the Navy.* 他在和平时期担任海军情报人员. *...one of the greatest peacetime Prime Ministers of this country.* 这个国家和平时期最伟大的首相之一. N-UNCOUNT

peach /pi:tʃ/ **peaches.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **peach** is a soft, round, juicy fruit with sweet yellow flesh and pinky-orange skin. Peaches grow in warm countries. 桃子.见插图条 **fruit** N-COUNT
2 Something that is **peach** is pale pinky-orange in colour. 桃红色(的). ❖ *...a peach silk blouse.* 一件桃红色丝质上衣. COLOUR
3 If you describe someone or something as a **peach**, you find them very pleasing or attractive. 特别惹人喜爱的人(或物). ❖ *...a peach of a goal from Beardsley.* 比尔兹利队美妙的入球. N-SING INFORMAL

peachy /'pi:tʃi/.
1 If you describe something as **peachy**, you mean that it tastes or smells like a peach or is similar in colour to a peach. 桃子味的; 桃红色的. ❖ *...a rich, peachy dessert wine.* 浓郁的桃味餐后甜酒. *...peachy pink.* 桃红色. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you say that something is **peachy** or **peachy keen**, you mean that it is very nice. 极美的, 极好的. ❖ *Everything in her life is just peachy.* 她生活中的一切都那么美好. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN, INFORMAL

pea·cock /'pi:kɒk/ **peacocks.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **peacock** is a large bird of the pheasant family. The male has a very large tail which it can spread out like a fan and which is marked with beautiful blue and green spots. 孔雀. N-COUNT
2 If you describe someone as a **peacock**, you think that they behave in a vain and arrogant way. 虚荣傲慢的人. ❖ *He introduced himself as 'the leader' and strutted up and down like a peacock.* 他自称是'领导者'、像孔雀似的趾高气扬地走来走去. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

peak /pi:k/ **peaks, peaking, peaked.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 The **peak** of a process or an activity is the point at which it is at its strongest, most successful, or most fully developed. 高峰; 最高点. ❖ *The bomb went off in a concrete dustbin at the peak of the morning rush hour.* 放在水泥垃圾箱中的炸弹在早上最繁忙的时间爆炸了. *...a flourishing career that was at its peak at the time of his death.* 在他死时正蒸蒸日上、处于巅峰期的事业. *Economies have peaks and troughs.* 经济有高峰期, 也有低谷期. N-COUNT
2 When something **peaks**, it reaches its highest value or its highest level. 达到最高点; 达到最高水平. ❖ *Temperatures have peaked at over thirty degrees Celsius.* 温度最高时超过30摄氏度. *The crisis peaked in July 1974.* 危机在1974年7月达到最高峰. VB V at n V
3 The **peak** level or value of something is its highest level or value. 最高的; 最大的. ❖ *Calls cost 36p (cheap rate) and 48p (peak rate) per minute.* 电话收费在谷段时间为每分钟36便士; 峰段时间为每分钟48便士. ADJ ADJ n
4 **Peak** times are the times when there is most demand for something or most use of something. (时候)需求量最大的. ❖ *During peak periods, reservations are difficult to make at some of the hotels.* 在旺季, 有些旅馆的房间很难预订得到. ADJ ADJ n
➜ 又见 **peak time.**
5 A **peak** is a mountain or the top of a mountain. 山峰, 山顶. ❖ *...the snow-covered peaks.* 白雪覆盖的山顶. N-COUNT
6 The **peak** of a cap is the part at the front that sticks out above your eyes. (帽)檐, (帽)舌. N-COUNT

peaked /pi:kt/.
A **peaked cap** has a pointed or rounded part that sticks out above your eyes. (帽子)鸭舌状的. ❖ *...a man in a blue-grey uniform and peaked cap.* 一个身穿蓝灰色制服、头戴鸭舌帽的男人. ADJ ADJ n

'peak time.
Programmes which are broadcast at **peak time** are broadcast when the greatest number of people are watching television or listening to the radio. The usual American term is **prime time**. (电视或电台的)黄金时间. [美]一般作prime time. ❖ *...peak-time television drama.* 黄金时间播出的电视剧. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

peal /pi:l/ **peals, pealing, pealed.**
1 When bells **peal**, they ring one after another, making a musical sound. (钟)鸣响. ❖ *Church bells pealed at the stroke of midnight.* 教堂的钟声在子夜时分鸣响. VB V
➜ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the great peal of the Abbey bells.* 西敏寺洪亮的钟鸣声. N-COUNT
2 A **peal** of laughter or thunder consists of a long, loud series of sounds. (指连续不断的笑声或雷声)隆隆之声; 哈哈的笑声. ❖ *...great peals of thunder.* 雷声隆隆. N-COUNT

pea·nut /'pi:nʌt/ **peanuts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Peanuts** are small oval-shaped nuts that grow under the ground. Peanuts are often eaten as a snack, especially roasted and salted. 花生. N-COUNT
2 If you say that a sum of money is **peanuts**, you mean that it is very small. 极少的数量. ❖ *The jobs they offer pay peanuts.* 他们提供的那些工作支付的薪金很少. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

,peanut 'butter. ◆◇◇◇◇
Peanut butter is a brown paste made out of crushed peanuts which you can spread on bread and eat. 花生酱. N-UNCOUNT

pear /peə/ **pears.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pear** is a sweet, juicy fruit which is narrow near its stalk, and wider and rounded at the bottom. Pears have white flesh and thin green or yellow skin. 梨. 见插图条 **fruit.** N-COUNT

pearl /pɜ:l/ **pearls.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **pearl** is a hard round object which is shiny and creamy white in colour. Pearls grow inside the shell of an oyster and are used for making expensive jewellery. 珍珠. ❖ *I put on the pearl earrings Daddy had bought me.* 我戴上爸爸买给我的珍珠耳饰. N-COUNT
➜ 又见 **mother-of-pearl.**
2 **Pearl** is used to describe something which looks like a pearl. 珍珠般的. ❖ *...tiny pearl buttons.* 珍珠般的小纽扣. ADJ
3 You can describe someone's wise remarks as **pearls of wisdom**. However, people are usually being insincere when they use this expression; they are usually indicating that what someone has said is not wise or helpful at all. 智慧的结晶; 妙语; 高见(人们说这话时通常并非出于真心). ❖ *And what is that pearl of wisdom supposed to mean?* 那'高见'究竟想表达什么意思? PHR PRAGMATICS

pearly /'pɜ:li/.
Something that is **pearly** has a soft, smooth, shiny appearance, like a pearl. (有着柔软、光滑和发亮的表面的东西)珍珠般的. ❖ *...the pearly light of early morning.* 清晨珠玉般的光芒. ADJ
➜ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...pearly pink lipstick.* 珍珠粉红色的口红. COMB

'pear-shaped.
1 Something that is **pear-shaped** has a shape like a pear. 梨形的. ❖ *...her pear-shaped diamond earrings.* 她那梨形的钻石耳饰. ADJ
2 If one person describes another person, especially a woman as **pear-shaped**, they mean that they are wider around their hips than around the top half of their body. (人)臀部肥大的. ADJ

peas·ant /'pezənt/ **peasants.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **peasant** is a poor person of low social status who works on the land; used of people who live in countries where farming is still a common way of life. 农民. N-COUNT

peas·ant·ry /'pezəntri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can refer to all the peasants in a particular country as N-COLL-SING

the **peasantry**. (某一国家)农民的总称. ❖ *The Communists may have won power largely through support among the peasantry.* 共产党人赢得政权可能主要是依靠农民的支持. also no det

peat /piːt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Peat is decaying plant material which is found under the ground in some cool, wet regions. Peat can be added to soil to help plants grow, or can be burnt on fires instead of coal. 泥炭; 泥煤. N-UNCOUNT

peaty /ˈpiːti/.
Peaty soil or land contains a large quantity of peat. 泥炭含量高的. ADJ-GRADED

peb·ble /ˈpebəl/ **pebbles.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pebble** is a small, smooth, round stone which is found on seashores and river beds. 细小卵石, 小圆石. N-COUNT

peb·bly /ˈpebəli/.
A **pebbly** beach or river bed is covered in pebbles. 有卵石覆盖的. ADJ-GRADED

pec /pek/ **pecs.** N-COUNT
Your **pecs** are the main muscles in your chest. 胸肌. INFORMAL

pe·can /ˈpiːkən, AM pɪˈkɑːn/ **pecans.**
Pecans or **pecan nuts** are nuts with a thin, smooth shell that grow on trees in the southern United States and central America. 山核桃(产于美国南部和中美洲). N-COUNT

pec·ca·dil·lo /ˌpekəˈdɪləʊ/ **peccadilloes** or **peccadillos.**
Peccadilloes are small, unimportant sins or faults. 小错误; 小过失. ❖ *People are prepared to be tolerant of extra-marital peccadilloes by public figures.* 人们有心理准备要容忍公众人物婚外的小过失. N-COUNT WRITTEN

peck /pek/ **pecks, pecking, pecked.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a bird **pecks** something, it moves its beak forward quickly and bites at it. 啄食. ❖ *It was winter and the sparrows were pecking at whatever they could find.* 当时是冬天, 麻雀努力啄食它们能找到的一切. *Chickens pecked in the dust.* 鸡啄食尘土里的东西. *These birds peck off all the red flowers.* 这些鸟儿将所有的红花都啄掉. VB V n, V at n, V prep/adv, V n with adv, Also V
2 If you **peck** someone on the cheek, you give them a quick, light kiss. 轻吻. VB V n on n
▸ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He gave me a little peck on the cheek.* 他在我的面颊上轻吻了一下. N-COUNT

ˈpecking order, pecking orders.
The **pecking order** of a group is the order of seniority or power within the group. (群体中的)长幼尊卑顺序, 等级顺序. ❖ *They both came from families fairly far down the social pecking order.* 他们俩都来自社会底层. N-COUNT

peck·ish /ˈpekɪʃ/.
If you say that you are feeling **peckish**, you mean that you are slightly hungry. 有点饿的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

pec·tin /ˈpektɪn/ **pectins.**
Pectin is a substance that is found in ripe fruit. It is used in the manufacture of jam to help it set. 果胶. N-VAR

pec·to·ral /ˈpektərəl/ **pectorals.**
Your **pectorals** are the large chest muscles that help you to move your shoulders and your arms. 胸肌. N-COUNT

pe·cu·liar /pɪˈkjuːliə/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone or something as **peculiar**, you think that they are strange or unusual, sometimes in an unpleasant way. 奇怪的, 怪异的. ❖ *Rachel thought it tasted peculiar.* 雷切尔认为它味道很怪. ◢ **pe·cu·liar·ly** ❖ *His face had become peculiarly expressionless.* 他的脸变得很奇怪, 毫无表情. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED
2 If something is **peculiar** to a particular thing, person, or situation, it belongs or relates only to that thing, person, or situation. 独特的, 特有的. ❖ *Punks, soldiers, hippies, and Sumo wrestlers all have distinct hair styles, peculiar to their group.* 阿飞、士兵、嬉皮士及相扑手都有其各自群体特有的明显的发型. ◢ **peculiarly** ❖ *But cricket, surely, is so peculiarly English that the continentals will never catch on.* 但板球的确是英国特有的, 欧洲大陆国家永远也赶不上. ADJ, ADV-GRADED
3 If you say that you **feel peculiar**, you mean that you feel slightly ill or dizzy. 身体欠安的, 小恙. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

pe·cu·li·ar·ity /pɪˌkjuːliˈærɪti/ **peculiarities.**
1 A **peculiarity** that someone or something has is a strange or unusual characteristic or habit. 怪癖; 古怪特性. N-COUNT with supp
2 A **peculiarity** is a characteristic or quality which belongs or relates only to one person or thing. 特性, 特点. ❖ *...a strange peculiarity of the Soviet system.* 苏维埃体系奇怪的特点. N-COUNT with supp

pe·cu·ni·ary /pɪˈkjuːniəri, AM -eri/.
Pecuniary means concerning or involving money. 金钱的. ❖ *She denies obtaining a pecuniary advantage by deception.* 她否认通过欺骗得到金钱上的好处. ADJ FORMAL

peda·gog·ic /ˌpedəˈgɒdʒɪk/.
Pedagogic means the same as **pedagogical**. 义同 pedagogical.

peda·gogi·cal /ˌpedəˈgɒdʒɪkəl/.
Pedagogical means concerning the methods and theory of teaching. 教育学的; 教学法的. ❖ *...teachers' pedagogical skills.* 教师的教学技巧. ADJ ADJ n, FORMAL

peda·gogue /ˈpedəgɒg/ **pedagogues.**
If you describe someone as a **pedagogue**, you mean that they like to teach people things in a firm way as if they know more than anyone else. 好为人师的人. N-COUNT FORMAL

peda·go·gy /ˈpedəgɒdʒi, AM -gəʊdʒi/.
Pedagogy is the study and theory of the methods and principles of teaching. 教育学; 教学法. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ped·al /ˈpedəl/ **pedals, pedalling, pedalled;** [美]又拼作 **pedaling, pedaled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **pedals** on a bicycle are the two parts that you push with your feet in order to make the bicycle move. (自行车的)脚踏板. 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** N-COUNT
2 When you **pedal** a bicycle, you push the pedals around with your feet to make it move. 脚蹬; 骑车. ❖ *She climbed on her bike with a feeling of pride and pedalled the five miles home.* 她自豪地骑上了自行车, 蹬了五英里的路回家去. *She was too tired to pedal back.* 她太累了, 无法骑自行车回去. VB V n, V adv/prep
➡ 又见 **back-pedal, soft-pedal.**
3 A **pedal** in a car or on a machine is a lever that you press with your foot in order to control the car or machine. (汽车或其他机器的)踏板, 油门踏板. ❖ *...the brake or accelerator pedals.* 刹车踏板或加速踏板. N-COUNT

ˈpedal bin, pedal bins.
A **pedal bin** is a waste bin that has a lid controlled by a pedal. 踏板式垃圾筒. N-COUNT BRITISH

ped·ant /ˈpedənt/ **pedants.**
If you say that someone is a **pedant**, you mean that they are too concerned with unimportant details or traditional rules, especially in connection with academic subjects; used showing disapproval. (贬义)学究式人物; 迂腐之人. ◢ **ped·ant·ry.** If you accuse someone of **pedantry**, you mean that they are a pedant. 学究; 迂腐. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS, N-UNCOUNT

pe·dan·tic /pɪˈdæntɪk/.
If you think someone is **pedantic**, you mean that they are too concerned with unimportant details or traditional rules, especially in connection with academic subjects. 学究气的; 书呆子的; 迂腐的. ADJ-GRADED

ped·dle /ˈpedəl/ **peddles, peddling, peddled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who **peddles** things goes from place to place trying to sell them. 沿街叫卖; 逐户兜售. VB V n, DATED
2 Someone who **peddles drugs** sells illegal drugs. 贩卖(毒品). ◢ **ped·dling** ❖ *The war against drug peddling is all about cash.* 对贩卖毒品进行打击都是为了钱. VB V n, N-UNCOUNT
3 If someone **peddles** an idea or piece of information, they try very hard to get people to accept it. Used showing disapproval. (贬义)兜售; 宣扬; 散布. ❖ *They even set up their own news agency to peddle anti-isolationist propaganda.* 他们甚至建立了自己的新闻机构来宣传反孤立主义. VB PRAGMATICS, V n

ped·dler /ˈpedlə/ **peddlers.** British English also uses the spelling **pedlar** for meanings 1 and 3. 在英国英语中, 第1和第3项释义又拼作 pedlar.
1 A **peddler** is someone who goes from place to place in N-COUNT

P

order to sell something. 流动小贩. AMERICAN

2 A **drug peddler** is a person who sells illegal drugs. 毒品贩子. N-COUNT

3 A **peddler** of information or ideas is someone who frequently expresses such ideas to other people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)散布者; 兜售者. ❖ *...the peddlers of fear.* 散布恐惧的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ped·es·tal /ˈpedɪstəl/ **pedestals.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **pedestal** is the base on which something such as a statue stands. 底座, 基架. N-COUNT

2 If you **put** someone **on a pedestal**, you admire them very much and think that they cannot be criticized. If someone is knocked off a **pedestal** they are no longer admired. 受崇拜的地位; 受尊崇的地位. N-COUNT

P

pe·des·trian /pɪˈdestriən/ **pedestrians.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **pedestrian** is a person who is walking, especially in a town or city, rather than travelling in a vehicle. 行人. N-COUNT

2 If you describe something as **pedestrian**, you mean that it is ordinary and not at all interesting; used showing disapproval. (贬义)平淡的; 沉闷的. ❖ *I drove home contemplating my own more pedestrian lifestyle.* 我开车回家, 思考着自己更加平淡的生活方式. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

pe,destrian 'crossing, pedestrian crossings.

A **pedestrian crossing** is a place where pedestrians can cross a street and where motorists must stop to let them cross. The American word is **crosswalk**. 行人过街处, 人行横道. [美]作crosswalk. N-COUNT BRITISH

pe·des·tri·an·ized /pɪˈdestriənaɪzd/; 又拼作 **pedestrianised.**

A **pedestrianized** area has been made into an area for pedestrians, not vehicles. 专为行人设置的. ADJ BRITISH

pe,destrian 'precinct, pedestrian precincts.

A **pedestrian precinct** is a street or part of a town where vehicles are not allowed. (禁止车辆通行的)行人专用区. N-COUNT BRITISH

pe·dia·tri·cian /ˌpiːdiəˈtrɪʃən/.

➡ 见 **paediatrics.**

pe·di·at·rics /ˌpiːdiˈætrɪks/.

➡ 见 **paediatrics.**

pedi·cure /ˈpedɪkjuə/ **pedicures.**

If you have a **pedicure**, you have your toenails cut and the skin on your feet softened by a medical expert or by a beautician. 修脚趾甲; 足部治疗. N-COUNT

pedi·gree /ˈpedɪgriː/ **pedigrees.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a dog, cat, or other animal has a **pedigree**, its ancestors are known and recorded. (动物的)系谱, 血统. N-COUNT

2 A **pedigree** animal is descended from animals which have all been of a particular type, and is therefore considered to be of good quality. (动物)纯种的. ❖ *...pedigree horses.* 纯种马匹. ADJ

3 Someone's **pedigree** is their background or ancestry. (人的)家系, 家谱, 身世. ❖ *She had an impeccable aristocratic pedigree.* 她出身于名门望族. N-COUNT

pedi·ment /ˈpedɪmənt/ **pediments.**

A **pediment** is a large triangular structure built over a doorway or window as a decoration. (门口或窗户的)三角楣饰. N-COUNT

ped·lar /ˈpedlə/ **pedlars.**

➡ 见 **peddler.**

pe·do·phile /ˈpiːdəfaɪl/ **pedophiles.**

➡ 见 **paedophilia.**

pe·do·philia /ˌpiːdəˈfɪliə/.

➡ 见 **paedophilia.**

pee /piː/ **pees, peeing, peed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When someone **pees**, they urinate. 撒尿, 小便. VB V INFORMAL

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The driver was probably having a pee.* 司机可能正在小解. N-SING a N

peek /piːk/ **peeks, peeking, peeked.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **peek at** something or someone, you have a quick look at them, often secretly. 一瞥; 偷看一眼. VB V at n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *American firms have been paying outrageous fees for a peek at the technical data.* 美国的公司为了看一看技术数据要付上高得惊人的费用. N-COUNT

peel /piːl/ **peels, peeling, peeled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **peel** of a fruit such as a lemon or an apple is its skin. In American English, you can also refer to a **peel**. (水果的)皮. [美]又作 a peel. ❖ *...grated lemon peel.* 磨碎的柠檬皮. *...a banana peel.* 香蕉皮. N-UNCOUNT

2 When you **peel** fruit or vegetables, you remove their skins. 除去(水果或蔬菜)的皮. VB V n

3 If you **peel** off something that has been sticking to a surface or if it **peels** off, it comes away from the surface. (使)剥落; (使)脱落. ❖ *It took me two days to peel off the labels.* 我花了两天时间才把标签清除掉. *Most of the gold paint had tarnished and was peeling away.* 大多数金漆已失去光泽, 正在剥落. *Paint was peeling off the walls.* 墙上的油漆在脱落. *...peeling blue paint.* 脱落的蓝色漆料. V-ERG V n with off/away V off/away V off/from n V-ing

4 If a surface **is peeling**, the paint, plaster, or paper on it is coming away. (覆盖层)剥落, 脱落. ❖ *The walls were peeling, the pictures were damp.* 墙壁在剥落, 墙上的图画也是湿的. VB V

5 If you **are peeling** or if your skin **is peeling**, small pieces of skin are coming off your body, usually because you are sunburnt. (因晒伤而使皮肤)脱皮. VB

➤**peel off.**

If you **peel off** a tight piece of clothing, you take it off, especially by turning it inside out. 脱去(衣服). ❖ *She peeled off her gloves.* 她脱掉手套. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

peel·er /ˈpiːlə/ **peelers.**

A **peeler** is a tool used for removing the skin from fruit and vegetables. 削皮器. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils.** ❖ *...a potato peeler.* 马铃薯削皮器. N-COUNT

peel·ings /ˈpiːlɪŋz/.

Peelings are pieces of skin peeled from vegetables and fruit. (蔬菜和水果)削下的皮. N-PLURAL

peep /piːp/ **peeps, peeping, peeped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **peep**, or **peep at** something, you have a quick look at it, often secretly and quietly. 偷窥, 窥视. ❖ *Now and then she peeped to see if he was noticing her.* 她不时地偷看一下, 看看他是否在注意她. VB V at n V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *'Fourteen minutes,' Chris said, taking a peep at his watch.* '14分钟,' 克里斯说道, 同时看了看手表. N-SING a N

2 If something **peeps** out from behind or under something, a small part of it is visible or becomes visible. 出现, 显现. ❖ *Purple and yellow flowers peeped up between rocks.* 紫色和黄色的花在岩石间露了出来. VB V prep/adv

peep·hole /ˈpiːphəul/ **peepholes.**

A **peephole** is small hole in a door or wall through which you can look secretly at what is happening on the other side. (门或墙上的)窥视孔, 防盗眼. N-COUNT

,Peeping 'Tom, Peeping Toms.

A **Peeping Tom** is someone who secretly watches other people, especially when those people are undressing; used showing disapproval. (贬义)有窥淫癖的人(指爱偷看他人活动尤其是他人脱衣者). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

peep·show /ˈpiːpʃəu/ **peepshows.**

A **peepshow** is a form of entertainment which consists of watching something, for example moving pictures or a person dancing or stripping, through a small hole or window. 西洋景, 拉洋片(透过小孔观看移动图片或表演). N-COUNT

peer /pɪə/ **peers, peering, peered.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **peer** at something, you look at it very hard, usually because it is difficult to see clearly. (因无法看清楚而)费力地看, 仔细地看. ❖ *He watched the Customs official peer into the driver's window.* 他看到那个海关人员费力地向司机的车窗里看. VB V prep

2 A **peer** is a member of the nobility, either by being a child of aristocratic parents, or by being appointed by a King or Queen. 贵族成员. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 Your **peers** are the people who are the same age as you or who have the same status as you. 同龄人; 同等地位的人. ❖ *...children who are much cleverer than their peers.* 比同龄人聪明得多的孩子. N-COUNT

peer·age /ˈpɪərɪdʒ/ **peerages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone has a **peerage**, they have the rank of a peer. 贵族头衔. N-COUNT

2 The peers of a particular country are sometimes referred to as **the peerage**. (总称)贵族. N-SING the N

peer·ess /ˈpɪəres/ **peeresses.**

A **peeress** is a woman who is a member of the nobility. 女贵族. N-COUNT

ˈpeer group, peer groups.

Your **peer group** is the group of people you know who are the same age as you or who have the same social status as you. 同龄群体; 有同等社会地位的群体. N-COUNT

peer·less /ˈpɪələs/.

Something that is **peerless** is so beautiful or wonderful that you feel that nothing can equal it. 无与伦比的, 绝妙的. ❖ *...two days of clear sunshine under peerless blue skies.* 碧蓝天空下阳光透明的两个日子. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ˌpeer of the ˈrealm, peers of the realm.

A **peer of the realm** is a member of the nobility who has the right to sit in the House of Lords. (可成为上议院议员的)贵族. N-COUNT BRITISH

peeved /piːvd/.

If you are **peeved** about something, you are annoyed about it. 生气的, 发怒的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

peev·ish /ˈpiːvɪʃ/.

Someone who is **peevish** is bad-tempered. 易怒的, 脾气坏的. ADJ-GRADED

peg /peg/ **pegs, pegging, pegged.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **peg** is a small hook or knob that is attached to a wall or door and is used for hanging things on. 挂钉; 挂钩. N-COUNT

2 A **peg** is a small device which you use to fasten clothes to a washing line. The usual American word is **clothespin**. (晾衣服用的)衣夹. [美]一般作 clothespin. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 A **peg** is a small piece of wood or metal that is used for fastening something to something else. (木头或金属做的)栓, 销子. ❖ *He builds furniture using wooden pegs instead of nails.* 他制家具时用楔子而不用钉子. N-COUNT

4 If you **peg** something somewhere or **peg** it down, you fix it there with pegs. 用钉子固定. ❖ *Peg down netting over the top to keep out leaves.* 用钉把网固定在上面来挡住树叶. *...a tent pegged to the ground nearby for the kids.* 搭在附近场地上供孩子们使用的帐篷. VB V n prep/adv V n with adv V-ed prep

5 If you say that someone should **be brought down a peg** or **be taken down a peg**, you mean that they should be made to realize that they are not so important or wonderful as they think they are. (被)杀威风; (被)挫锐气. PHR

6 **Off-the-peg** clothes or other items are bought ready-made from a shop, and not made specially for a particular person. (衣服等)现成的, 成衣的. ❖ *Off-the-peg knitwear never gives a perfect fit.* 成衣针织衣服从来不会完全合身. *Instead of buying bikes off the peg we buy all the bits and make them up ourselves.* 我们没有买现成的自行车, 而是买来所有配件自己装配. PHR BRITISH

7 If a price or amount of something **is pegged** at a particular level, it is fixed at that level. (被)固定; (被)维持. ❖ *The Bank wants to peg rates at 9%.* 该银行想把利率维持在9%. VB be V-ed at n JOURNALISM V n at amount

➡ 又见 **level pegging**.

pe·jo·ra·tive /pəˈdʒɒrətɪv, AM -ˈdʒɔːr-/.

A **pejorative** word or expression is one that expresses criticism of someone or something. (词语)贬义的, 贬损的. ❖ *Isn't there a suggestion that 'poetess' is slightly pejorative?* poetess这个字难道没有轻微的贬义意味吗? ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

pe·kin·ese /ˌpiːkɪˈniːz/ **pekineses;** 又拼作 **pekingese.**

A **pekinese** is a type of small dog with long hair, short legs, and a short, flat nose. 北京狗, 京巴犬, 狮子狗. N-COUNT

peli·can /ˈpelɪkən/ **pelicans.**

A **pelican** is a type of large water bird. It catches fish and keeps them in the bottom part of its beak which is shaped like a large bag. 鹈鹕, 塘鹅. N-COUNT

ˌpelican ˈcrossing, pelican crossings.

A **pelican crossing** is a place where pedestrians can cross a busy road by pressing a button at the side of the road, which operates traffic lights to stop the traffic. (行人过马路时自行按灯而使车辆停下的)自控人行横道. N-COUNT BRITISH

pel·let /ˈpelɪt/ **pellets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pellet** is a small ball of paper, mud, lead, or other material. (纸、泥、铅等的)团, 丸. ❖ *He was shot in the head by an air gun pellet.* 他被一颗气枪子弹击中头部. N-COUNT

pell-mell /ˌpelˈmel/.

If you move **pell-mell** somewhere, you move there in a hurried, uncontrolled way. 仓促地, 忙乱地. ❖ *All three of us rushed pell-mell into the kitchen.* 我们三个都忙乱地冲进厨房. ADV ADV after v

pel·met /ˈpelmɪt/ **pelmets.**

A **pelmet** is a long, narrow piece of wood or fabric which is fitted at the top of a window for decoration and to hide the curtain rail. The usual American word is **valance**. (窗帘上方的)帷幔, 窗帘装饰; 窗帘盒. [美]一般作 valance. N-COUNT BRITISH

pelt /pelt/ **pelts, pelting, pelted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **pelt** of an animal is its skin which can be used to make clothing or rugs. (可用来制衣服或地毯的)兽皮. N-COUNT

2 If you **pelt** someone **with** things, you throw things at them. 向...投掷. ❖ *Crowds started to pelt police cars with stones.* 人群开始向警车投掷石块. VB V n with n

3 If the rain **is pelting down**, it is raining very hard. 下大雨. ❖ *The rain now was pelting down.* 雨开始倾盆而下. *We drove through pelting rain.* 我们在倾盆大雨中驾车前行. VB INFORMAL V adv V-ing

4 If you do something **full pelt** or **at full pelt**, you do it very quickly indeed. 尽快地, 飞快地. ❖ *He drove his car through the gates at full pelt.* 他驱车全速穿过大门. PHR INFORMAL

pel·vic /ˈpelvɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Pelvic means near or relating to your pelvis. 骨盆的. ADJ ADJ n

pel·vis /ˈpelvɪs/ **pelvises.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **pelvis** is the wide, curved group of bones at the level of your hips. 骨盆. N-COUNT

pen /pen/ **pens, penning, penned.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **pen** is a long thin object which you use to write in ink. 钢笔; 笔. N-COUNT

➡ **ballpoint pen**: 见 **ballpoint**.

➡ **felt-tip pen**: 见 **felt-tip**.

➡ 又见 **fountain pen**.

2 If someone **pens** a letter, article, or book, they write it. (用笔)写. ❖ *She penned a short memo to his private secretary.* 她给他的私人秘书写了一则简短的备忘录. VB V n to n Also V n n

3 If you **put pen to paper**, you write something. 写, 动笔. PHR

4 A **pen** is a small area with a fence round it in which farm animals are kept for a short time. (关动物的)圈, 围栏. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **playpen**.

5 If people or animals **are penned** somewhere, they have to remain in a very small area. (被)圈起来; (被)闪禁. ❖ *The men drove the cattle back to the house so they could be milked and penned for the night.* 男人们将牛群赶回棚内, 这样可以挤取牛奶, 并让它们整晚留在棚内. *The goats are penned in.* 羊群被关进围栏里. *I don't have to stay in my room penned up like a prisoner.* 我不必像个被关押的囚犯那样待在我的房间里. VB usu passive be V-ed be V-ed in/up V-ed

pe·nal /ˈpiːnəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Penal** means relating to the punishment of criminals. 刑事的; 刑罚的. ❖ *...penal and legal systems.* 刑罚和法律体系. ADJ

2 A **penal** institution or colony is one where criminals are imprisoned or kept. (机构或殖民地)用作监禁囚犯的, 关押囚犯的. ADJ ADJ n

ˈpenal code, penal codes.

The **penal code** of a country consists of all the laws that are related to crime and punishment. (包括所有刑法的)刑法典. N-COUNT FORMAL

pe·nal·ize /ˈpiːnəlaɪz/ **penalizes, penalizing, penalized;** [英]又拼作 **penalise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **is penalized** for something, they are made to suffer some disadvantage because of it. (被)处罚; (被)处刑. ❖ *Some of the players may, on occasion, break the* VB usu passive be V-ed

P

rules and be penalized. 一些球员有时会因犯规而受到处罚. *Don't penalize those who have come on time by waiting for those who are late.* 不要等候迟到者, 因为这样做会惩罚那些准时到达的人. V n

pen·al·ty /ˈpenəlti/ **penalties.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **penalty** is a punishment for doing something which is against a law or rule. 处罚; 刑罚. ❖ *The penalty for travelling without a ticket was one month in prison.* 不购买车票乘车可被判监一个月. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **death penalty**.

2 In sports such as football, rugby, and hockey, a **penalty** is a free kick or hit at a goal, which is given to the attacking team if the defending team commit a foul near their own goal.(足球、橄榄球及曲棍球比赛中的)点球判罚. ❖ *Jonathan Davies scored a penalty goal.* 乔纳森·戴维斯射入点球. N-COUNT

3 The **penalty** that you pay for something you have done is something unpleasant that you experience as a result. 不利结果; 苦难; 代价. ❖ *Their countries are now paying the penalty for the neglect into which their water supply systems have fallen.* 他们的国家现在正为对供水系统的忽视而付出代价. N-COUNT

ˈpenalty area, **penalty areas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

On a football pitch, the **penalty area** is the rectangular area in front of the goal where certain rules apply. (足球场的)罚球区, 禁区. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈpenalty box, **penalty boxes.**

1 In football, the **penalty box** is the same as the **penalty area**. 同penalty area. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 In ice hockey, the **penalty box** is an area in which players who have been penalized have to sit for a period of time. (冰球中的)被罚下场队员休息区. N-COUNT

ˌpenalty ˈshoot-out, **penalty shoot-outs.**

In football, a **penalty shoot-out** is a way of deciding the results of a game that has ended in a draw. Each team takes penalty kicks in turn until one of them misses and loses the game. (足球比赛中出现平球时的)罚点球决胜. N-COUNT BRITISH

pen·ance /ˈpenəns/ **penances.**

If you do **penance** for something wrong that you have done, you do something that you find unpleasant to show that you are sorry. 悔罪; 自我惩罚. ❖ *The 'Koran' recommends fasting as a penance before pilgrimages.* 《古兰经》建议在朝圣之前要禁食赎罪. N-VAR

ˌpen and ˈink.

A **pen and ink** drawing is done using a pen rather than a pencil. 钢笔画的. ADJ

pence /pens/.

➻ 见 **penny**.

pen·chant /ˈpɒnʃɒn, ˈpentʃənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone has a **penchant for** something, they have a special liking for it or a tendency to do it. 偏好, 特别喜爱; 倾向. ❖ *...a stylish woman with a penchant for dark glasses.* 喜欢戴墨镜的时髦女子. N-SING N for n/-ing FORMAL

pen·cil /ˈpensəl/ **pencils, pencilling, pencilled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **pencil** is an object that you write or draw with. It consists of a thin piece of wood with a rod of graphite in the middle. If you write or draw something in **pencil**, you do it using a pencil. 铅笔. N-COUNT also in N

2 If you **pencil** a letter or a note, you write it using a pencil. 用铅笔写. ❖ *He pencilled a note to Joseph Daniels.* 他用铅笔写下便条给约瑟夫·丹尼尔斯. ◢ **pen·cilled** ❖ *...folded notepaper with the pencilled block letters on the outside.* 外面用铅笔写有大写字母的折叠信纸. VB V n ADJ

➤**pencil in.**

If an event or appointment **is pencilled in**, it has been agreed that it should take place, but it will have to be confirmed later. (被)拟定, (被)暂定. ❖ *He told us that the tour was pencilled in for the following March.* 他告诉我们旅行暂定在三月. PHR-V usu passive be V-ed P

pen·dant /ˈpendənt/ **pendants.**

A **pendant** is an ornament on a chain that you wear round your neck. (项链上的)垂饰. N-COUNT

pend·ing /ˈpendɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something such as a legal procedure is **pending**, it is waiting to be dealt with or settled. (法律程序等)未决的, 未定的. ❖ *In 1989, the court had 600 pending cases.* 1989年, 该法院有600宗未判决的案件. *She had a libel action against the magazine pending.* 她以诽谤罪起诉该杂志社一案尚未判决. ADJ FORMAL

2 If something is done **pending** a future event, it is done until that event happens. 直到. ❖ *A judge has suspended a ban on the magazine pending a full inquiry.* 法官暂不对该杂志进行查禁, 直至作出全面调查为止. PREP FORMAL

3 Something that is **pending** is going to happen soon. 迫近的; 即将发生的. ❖ *A growing number of customers have been inquiring about the pending price rises.* 越来越多的顾客一直在询问即将出现的价格上涨现象. ADJ FORMAL

pen·du·lous /ˈpendʒʊləs/.

Something that is **pendulous** hangs downwards and moves loosely, usually in an unattractive way. 下垂的, 松垂的. ❖ *...a stout, gloomy man with a pendulous lower lip.* 下唇松垂、表情阴郁的胖男人. ADJ

pen·du·lum /ˈpendʒʊləm/ **pendulums.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **pendulum** of a clock is a rod with a weight at the end which swings from side to side in order to make the clock work. 钟摆. N-COUNT

2 You can talk about a **pendulum** and the way it swings regularly to express the idea of regular changes in a situation or in people's opinions. 摇摆不定的事态(或观点). ❖ *The pendulum has swung back and the American car companies have made dramatic advances in safety.* 事态已经转变过来, 美国的汽车公司在安全性上有了巨大的改进. N-SING

pen·etrate /ˈpenɪtreɪt/ **penetrates, penetrating, penetrated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something or someone **penetrates** a physical object or an area, they succeed in getting into it or passing through it. 穿透, 穿过. ❖ *His men had been ordered to shoot on sight anyone trying to penetrate the area.* 他的手下接到命令, 只要有人想穿过这个区域就开枪勿论. ◢ **pen·etra·tion** /ˌpenɪˈtreɪʃən/ **penetrations** ❖ *The water has become clearer, permitting deeper penetration by the heat of the sun.* 水变得更清澈, 可让太阳的热量穿透得更深. VB V n N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 If someone **penetrates** an organization, a group, or a profession, they succeed in entering it although it is difficult to do so. (艰难地)进入(机构, 团体或专业). ❖ *...the continuing failure of women to penetrate the higher levels of engineering.* 女性想进入工程业更高的水准而遭遇的连续性失败. VB V n

3 If someone **penetrates** an enemy group or a rival organization, they succeed in joining it in order to get information or cause trouble. 渗透, 渗入(敌方组织). ◢ **penetration** ❖ *...the successful penetration by the KGB of the French intelligence service.* 克格勃成功地渗入法国情报机构. VB V n N-UNCOUNT with supp

4 If a company or country **penetrates** a market or area, they succeed in selling their products there. 打入(市场). ◢ **penetration** ❖ *...import penetration across a broad range of heavy industries.* 大量不同种类的重工业产品打入进口市场. VB V n N-UNCOUNT with supp

pen·etrat·ing /ˈpenɪtreɪtɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **penetrating** sound is loud and usually high-pitched. (声音)响亮的, 尖锐的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone gives you a **penetrating** look, it makes you think that they know what you are thinking. 锐利的; 看透人心的. ❖ *...dark penetrating eyes.* 乌黑又锐利的眼睛. ADJ-GRADED

3 Someone who has a **penetrating** mind understands and recognizes things quickly and thoroughly. 有洞察力的, 敏锐的. ❖ *He never stopped asking penetrating questions.* 他总是不停地问一些深入的问题. ADJ-GRADED

ˈpen-friend, **pen-friends;** 又拼作 **penfriend.**

A **pen-friend** is the same as a **pen pal**. 同pen pal. N-COUNT BRITISH

pen·guin /ˈpeŋgwɪn/ **penguins.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **penguin** is a type of large black and white sea bird found mainly in the Antarctic. Penguins cannot fly. 企鹅. N-COUNT

peni·cil·lin /ˌpenɪˈsɪlɪn/.
Penicillin is an antibiotic. (抗生素)青霉素, 盘尼西林. N-UNCOUNT

pe·nile /ˈpiːnaɪl/.
Penile means relating to a penis. 阴茎的. ❖ *...penile cancer.* 阴茎癌. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

pen·in·su·la /pəˈnɪnsjʊlə/ **peninsulas.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **peninsula** is a long narrow piece of land that is joined at one part to the mainland and is almost completely surrounded by water. 半岛. N-COUNT

pe·nis /ˈpiːnɪs/ **penises.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A man's **penis** is the part of his body that he uses when urinating and when having sex. 阴茎. N-COUNT

peni·tent /ˈpenɪtənt/.
Someone who is **penitent** shows sincere sorrow and regret about something wrong that they have done. 悔过的, 忏悔的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ◢**peni·tent·ly** ❖ *He sat penitently in his chair by the window.* 他悔疚地坐在窗边的椅子上. ADV-GRADED ADV after v ◢**peni·tence** ❖ *He caused a worldwide sensation by his gesture of penitence for past Nazi atrocities.* 他对过去纳粹的暴行作了忏悔的表示, 这引起了全世界的轰动. N-UNCOUNT

peni·ten·tia·ry /ˌpenɪˈtenʃəri/ **penitentiaries.** N-COUNT FORMAL AMERICAN
A **penitentiary** is a prison. 监狱.

pen·knife /ˈpennaɪf/ **penknives.**
A **penknife** is a small knife with a blade that folds back into the handle. 折叠式小刀. N-COUNT

ˈpen name, pen names; 又拼作 **pen-name.**
A writer's **pen name** is the name that he or she uses on books and articles instead of his or her real name. 笔名. N-COUNT

pen·nant /ˈpenənt/ **pennants.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **pennant** is a long, narrow, triangular flag. 细长三角旗. N-COUNT
2 In baseball, a **pennant** is a flag that is given to the team that wins a league championship. (棒球比赛颁发给联赛冠军的)奖旗, 锦旗. N-COUNT AMERICAN

pen·nies /ˈpeniz/.
Pennies is the plural of **penny**. In Britain, **pennies** is used to refer only to coins. penny的复数形式(在英国专指硬币).

pen·ni·less /ˈpeniləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **penniless** has hardly any money at all. 身无分文的. ADJ

penn'orth /ˈpenəθ/.
During a discussion about something, if you have your **two penn'orth** or put in your **two penn'orth**, you add your own opinion, even when it is unwelcome. (在讨论中提出的不受欢迎的)意见, 观点. PHR BRITISH

pen·ny /ˈpeni/ **pennies, pence.** The form **pence** is used for the plural of meaning 1. 第1项释义的复数形式为 pence. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 In Britain, a **penny** is a coin which is worth one hundredth of a pound, or the amount of money which it is worth. 便士(在英国, 1英镑为100便士). ❖ *Cider also goes up by a penny a pint while sparkling wine will cost another eight pence a bottle.* 苹果酒的价格每品脱上涨了1便士, 而汽酒的价格每瓶也会涨8便士. N-COUNT
2 In Britain, a **penny** was a coin used before 1971 that was worth one twelfth of a shilling. 便士(英国1971年前使用的硬币, 12便士为1先令). N-COUNT
3 In America, a **penny** is a coin or an amount that is worth one cent. (美国)1美分(硬币). N-COUNT INFORMAL
4 If you say, for example, that you do not have **a penny**, or that something does not cost **a penny**, you are emphasizing that you do not have any money at all, or that something did not cost you any money at all. (与否定词连用, 表示强调) 一分钱, 极少量钱. ❖ *The Brilliantons paid their rent on time and did not owe him a penny.* 布里连顿一家按时缴纳了租金, 没有欠他一分钱. N-SING a N PRAGMATICS
5 Things that are said to be **two a penny** or **ten a penny** are not valuable or interesting because they are very common and easy to find; used showing disapproval. (贬义)比比皆是的; 多得不值钱的. ❖ *Leggy blondes are two a penny in Hollywood.* 双腿修长的金发女郎在好莱坞触目皆是. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH
6 If you say that something or someone is **worth every penny**, you mean that they are worth all the money that is spent on them. 物有所值; 钱花得值得. PHR
7 If you say **the penny dropped**, you mean that someone suddenly understood or realized something. 突然明白, 突然意识到. ❖ *'Did he know who you are?'–'I think so. I think the penny dropped.'* '他知道你是谁吗?'—'我想他知道吧, 我突然才意识到这一点.' PHR BRITISH

ˌpenny ˈfarthing, penny farthings.
A **penny farthing** was a bicycle that had a very large front wheel and a small back wheel. 前轮大后轮小的自行车. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈpenny-pinching.
1 **Penny-pinching** is the practice of trying to spend as little money as possible; used showing disapproval. (贬义)吝啬; 小气. ❖ *The bridges have not been painted regularly and this penny-pinching has exposed them to the corroding effects of salt and water.* 这些桥梁没有定期刷漆, 这种吝啬的做法使得它们受到了盐分和水的侵蚀. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS
2 **Penny-pinching** people spend as little money as possible; used showing disapproval. (贬义)吝啬的; 小气的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

ˈpen pal; pen pals; 又拼作 **pen-pal.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **pen pal** is someone you write friendly letters to and receive letters from, although the two of you may never have met. 笔友. N-COUNT

ˈpen-pusher, pen-pushers; 又拼作 **penpusher.**
If you call someone a **pen-pusher**, you mean that their work consists of writing or dealing with letters, reports, and records, and that it seems pointless or boring to you; used showing disapproval. The American expression is **pencil-pusher**. (贬义)做笔头工作的人, 文书. [美]作pencil-pusher. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

pen·sion /ˈpenʃən/ **pensions, pensioning, pensioned.** ♦♦♦◇◇
A **pension** is a sum of money which a retired, widowed, or disabled person regularly receives from the state or from a former employer. 退休金; 抚恤金; 养老金. ❖ *I wonder how she would manage on a pension.* 我在想她如何靠退休金过活. ❖ *...a company pension scheme.* 公司退休金方案. N-COUNT

➤**pension off.**
If someone **is pensioned off**, they are made to retire from work and are given a pension. (被)发给退休金迫使退休. ❖ *When his employees were no longer of use to him, he pensioned them off.* 当职员对他不再有用时, 他会向他们发退休金迫使他们退休. PHR-V be V-ed P V n P Also V P noun

pen·sion·able /ˈpenʃənəbəl/.
Pensionable means relating to someone's right to receive a pension. 可领取抚恤金(或养老金)的. ❖ *...civil servants who were nearing pensionable age.* 接近领取退休金年龄的公务员. ADJ ADJ n

pen·sion·er /ˈpenʃənə/ **pensioners.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **pensioner** is someone who receives a pension, especially a pension paid by the state to retired people. 领取抚恤金的人; (尤指)领取养老金的人. N-COUNT
➟ 又见 **old age pensioner**.

pen·sive /ˈpensɪv/.
If someone is **pensive**, they are thinking deeply about something, especially something that worries them slightly. (因烦恼而)沉思的, 忧郁的. ❖ *He looked suddenly sombre, pensive.* 突然间, 他看上去神情忧郁, 陷入沉思之中. ADJ-GRADED
◢**pen·sive·ly** ❖ *Angela stared pensively out of the window.* 安杰拉忧郁地盯着窗外. ADV ADV with v

pen·ta·gon /ˈpentəgən, AM -gɑːn/ **pentagons.**
A **pentagon** is a shape with five sides. 五边形, 五角形. 见插图条 **shapes**. N-COUNT

Pen·ta·gon. ♦♦◇◇◇
The **Pentagon** is the headquarters of the US Defense Department in Washington. The US Defense Department itself can also be referred to as the **Pentagon**. 五角大楼(美国国防部总部). ❖ *The defence budget has been cut this year and the Pentagon needs to save money.* 今年削减了国防预算, 五角大楼需要节省开支. N-PROPER

pen·tam·eter /penˈtæmɪtə/ **pentameters.**
A **pentameter** is a line of poetry that has five strong beats in it. 五音步诗行. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

pen·tath·lon /pen'tæθlɒn/ **pentathlons.**
The **pentathlon** is an athletics competition in which each person must compete in five different events. 五项全能运动. N-COUNT

pent·house /'penthaus/ **penthouses.**
A **penthouse** is a luxurious flat or set of rooms at the top of a tall building. 顶层豪华住宅. ❖ *...his penthouse flat in Chelsea.* 他位于切尔西的顶层豪华住宅. N-COUNT

pent-up /,pent 'ʌp/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Pent-up emotions have been held back and not expressed. (感情等)被抑制的, 未表达的. ❖ *He still had a lot of pent-up anger to release.* 他仍有很多抑制的怒火需要发泄. ADJ

pe·nul·ti·mate /pe'nʌltɪmət/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **penultimate** thing in a series of things is the one before the final one. 倒数第二的. ❖ *...in the penultimate chapter.* 在倒数第二章内. ADJ det ADJ FORMAL

P

penu·ry /'penjʊri/.
Penury is extreme poverty. 赤贫, 贫困. ❖ *He was brought up in penury, without education.* 他在清贫家庭中长大, 没有受过教育. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

peo·ny /'pi:əni/ **peonies.**
A **peony** is a medium-sized garden plant which has large round flowers. 牡丹, 芍药. N-COUNT

peo·ple /'pi:pəl/ **peoples, peopling, peopled.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 **People** are men, women, and children. **People** is normally used as the plural of **person**, instead of 'persons'. 人; 人们; 人民. person的复数形式. ❖ *Millions of people have lost their homes.* 数百万人失去了家园. *...the people of Angola.* 安哥拉人民. N-PLURAL
2 **The people** is sometimes used to refer to ordinary men and women, in contrast to the government or the upper classes. 老百姓, 平民. ❖ *...a tremendous rift between the people and their leadership.* 老百姓和领导层之间存在的巨大裂缝. N-PLURAL the N
3 A **people** is all the men, women, and children of a particular country or race. 民族, 种族. ❖ *...the native peoples of Central and South America.* 中美洲和南美洲的土著民. N-COLL-COUNT
4 If a place or country **is peopled by** a particular group of people, that group of people live there. (被)居住. ❖ *It was peopled by a fiercely independent race of peace-loving Buddhists.* 那里居住着热爱和平且非常独立的佛教徒. VB usu passive be V-ed by/with n
5 If something such as a story or a time in history **is peopled** with people of a particular kind, those people occur or exist in it. (使)存在; (使)充满. ❖ *Grass's novels are peopled with outlandish characters.* 格拉斯的小说充满了性格古怪的人物. VB LITERARY be V-ed with/by n Also V n

pep /pep/ **peps, pepping, pepped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Pep is liveliness and energy. 活力, 精力. ❖ *...a holiday to put the pep back in their lives.* 能使他们生活重新充满活力的假期. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

›pep up.
If you try to **pep** something **up**, you try to make it more lively, more interesting, or stronger. 使充满活力; 使有趣; 使振兴. ❖ *...some ideas about pepping up trade in the region.* 一些有关振兴该地区贸易的意见. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V P noun

pep·per /'pepə/ **peppers, peppering, peppered.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Pepper** is a hot-tasting spice which is used to flavour food. 胡椒粉. ❖ *...salt and pepper.* 盐和胡椒粉. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **pepper** is a hollow green, red, or yellow vegetable with seeds. 辣椒. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-COUNT
3 If something **is peppered with** small objects, a lot of those objects hit it. (被)发射(众多小物体); (被)密集投掷. ❖ *He was wounded in both legs and severely peppered with shrapnel.* 他两条腿都受了伤, 被密集的榴霰弹严重击伤. VB usu passive be V-ed with n
4 If something **is peppered** with things, it has a lot of those things in it or on it. (被)挤满; (被)充满. ❖ *Yachts peppered the tranquil waters of Botafogo Bay.* 波塔弗哥海湾平静的海面上挤满了游艇. VB be V-ed with n V n

pepper·corn /'pepəkɔ:n/ **peppercorns.**
Peppercorns are the small berries which are dried and crushed to make pepper. 胡椒粒. N-COUNT

pepper·mill /'pepəmɪl/ **peppermills.**
A **peppermill** is a container in which peppercorns are ground to make pepper. 胡椒研磨器. N-COUNT

pepper·mint /'pepəmɪnt/ **peppermints.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Peppermint** is a strong fresh-tasting flavouring that is obtained from the peppermint plant or made artificially. (胡椒)薄荷. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **peppermint** is a peppermint-flavoured sweet. 薄荷糖. N-COUNT

pep·pero·ni /,pepə'rəuni/.
Pepperoni is a spicy sausage which is often sliced and put on pizzas. 意大利辣肉肠. N-UNCOUNT

pep·pery /'pepəri/.
Food that is **peppery** has a strong hot taste like pepper. (食物)辛辣的, 胡椒味的. ADJ-GRADED

'pep talk, pep talks.
If you give someone a **pep talk**, you say things to them that are intended to encourage them to make more effort or feel more confident. 激励性讲话, 鼓舞士气的话. N-COUNT INFORMAL

pep·tic ul·cer /,peptɪk 'ʌlsə/ **peptic ulcers.**
A **peptic ulcer** is an ulcer that occurs in the digestive system. 消化系统溃疡. N-COUNT

per /pɜ:/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You use **per** to express rates and ratios. For example, if something costs £50 **per** year, you must pay £50 each year for it. If a vehicle is travelling at 40 miles **per** hour, it travels 40 miles each hour. (表示比例、比率)每, 每一. PREP
➡ **per head**: 见 **head**.
2 If something happens or is done **as per** a particular plan or suggestion, it happens or is done in the way planned or suggested. 按照, 根据. ❖ *They are not being paid as per the agreement.* 他们并没有按照协议得到报酬. PHR-PREP FORMAL

per·am·bu·late /pə'ræmbjʊleɪt/ **perambulates, perambulating, perambulated.**
When someone **perambulates**, they walk about for pleasure. 漫步. ◢ **per·am·bu·la·tion** /pə,ræmbjʊ'leɪʃən/ **perambulations** ❖ *It was time now to end our perambulation round Paris.* 现在该结束我们在巴黎的漫步了. VB DATED N-COUNT

per an·num /pər 'ænəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A particular amount **per annum** means that amount each year. 每年. ❖ *...a fee of £35 per annum.* 每年35镑的费用. ADV amount ADV

per capi·ta /pə 'kæpɪtə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **per capita** amount of something is the total amount of it in a country or area divided by the number of people in that country or area. 人均的, 每人的. ❖ *They have the world's largest per capita income.* 他们的人均收入全球最高. ADJ ADJ n
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Ethiopia has almost the lowest oil consumption per capita in the world.* 埃塞俄比亚几乎是世界上人均用油量最少的国家. ADV n ADV

per·ceive /pə'si:v/ **perceives, perceiving, perceived.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **perceive** something, especially something that is not obvious, you see, notice, or realize it. 注意, 察觉, 意识到. ❖ *...to get pupils to perceive for themselves the relationship between success and effort.* 使学生自己意识到成功和努力之间的关系. VB V n
2 If you **perceive** someone or something **as** doing or being a particular thing, it is your opinion that they do this thing or that they are that thing. 认为; 把...看做. ❖ *He didn't perceive what I was doing as important.* 他不认为我所做的事情是重要的. *A woman cannot succeed if she is perceived as being too feminine.* 一个女人如果被认为过于女性化, 她就不会成功. VB V n as n/-ing

per cent /pə 'sent/; 又拼作 **percent**. **Per cent** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◆◆◆◆
You use **per cent** to talk about amounts. For example, if an amount is 10 per cent (10%) of a larger amount, it is equal to 10 hundredths of the larger amount. 百分之... ❖ *20 to 40 per cent of the voters are undecided.* 有两成至四成的选民尚未做出决定. N-COUNT num N
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a ten per cent increase in the number of new students.* 新生人数增加了10%. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...its prediction that house prices will fall 5 per cent over the year.* 有关房价在年内会下跌5%的预测. ADV ADV with v

per·cent·age /pə'sentɪdʒ/ **percentages.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **percentage** is a fraction of an amount expressed as a particular number of hundredths of that amount. 百分比, 百分率. ❖ *Only a few vegetable-origin foods have such a high percentage of protein.* 只有几种源于蔬菜的食品具有如此高含量的蛋白质. N-COUNT

per·cep·tible /pə'septɪbəl/.
Something that is **perceptible** can be seen or noticed. 可看见的; 察觉得到的. ❖ *No perceptible change had taken place.* 没有发生明显的变化. *Pasternak gave him a barely perceptible smile.* 帕斯特奈克对他报以一丝难以察觉的微笑. ◢**per·cep·tibly** /pə'septɪbli/ ❖ *The tension was mounting perceptibly.* 能感觉到气氛越来越紧张. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

per·cep·tion /pə'sepʃən/ **perceptions.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Your **perception** of something is the way that you think about it or the impression you have of it. 理解; 感觉. ❖ *Our perceptions of death affect the way we live.* 我们对死亡的理解影响我们的生活方式. N-COUNT
2 Someone who has **perception** realizes or notices things that are not obvious. 洞察力; 理解力. ❖ *It did not require a great deal of perception to realise the interview was over.* 无需多大的洞察力就能意识到采访结束了. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Perception** is the recognition of things using your senses, especially the sense of sight. (尤指视觉的)感知, 知觉. N-COUNT

per·cep·tive /pə'septɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a person as **perceptive**, you think that they are good at noticing or realizing things, especially things that are not obvious. 有洞察力的; 感觉灵敏的. ❖ *...one of the most perceptive US political commentators.* 美国最有见地的政治评论员之一. ◢**per·cep·tive·ly** ❖ *The stages in her love affair with Harry are perceptively written.* 有关她和哈里的爱情进展阶段描写得很深入. ◢**per·cep·tive·ness** ❖ *The task I have in mind requires little more than perceptiveness and a good memory.* 我心目中的任务仅需要洞察力和良好记忆力就能完成. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

per·cep·tual /pə'septʃuəl/.
Your **perceptual** skills are the mental abilities that you use in order to interpret and understand what you perceive. 感知的. ❖ *Some children come to school with more finely trained perceptual skills than others.* 到学校读书时, 有些孩子的感知能力已经比别的孩子训练得更好. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

perch /pɜːtʃ/ **perches, perching, perched.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **perch on** something, you sit down lightly on the very edge or tip of it. 坐在(边缘或尖端)上. ❖ *I walked across the bridge, and perched on the narrow railing there.* 我走过大桥, 坐在狭窄的栏杆上. *He perched himself on the side of the bed.* 他坐在床沿. ◢**perched** ❖ *She was perched on the edge of the sofa.* 她坐在沙发边. VB V prep/adv V pron-refl prep/adv ADJ: v-link ADJ prep/adv
2 If something **perches** somewhere, it is on the top or edge of something. 位于, 坐落于(顶部或边缘上). ❖ *...the vast slums that perch precariously on top of the hills.* 大量建在山顶上岌岌可危的贫民窟. ◢**perched** ❖ *...a small college perched high up in the hills.* 坐落在山顶的小型大学. VB V prep/adv ADJ: v-link ADJ prep/adv
3 If you **perch** something **on** something else, you put or balance it on the top or edge of that thing. 把...置于(顶部或边缘上). ❖ *He picked up one of the baseball caps and perched it on his head.* 他拿起一顶棒球帽, 戴在自己头上. VB V n on n
4 When a bird **perches** on something such as a branch or a wall, it lands on it and stands there. (鸟)飞落; 暂栖, 停留. ◢**perched** ❖ *Are there any birds perched in the branches?* 树枝上有鸟儿栖息吗? VB: V prep/adv ADJ: v-link ADJ prep/adv
5 A **perch** is a short rod for a bird to stand on. (鸟的)栖息处, 栖枝. N-COUNT
6 You can refer to a high place where someone is sitting as their **perch**. (某人所坐的)高处. ❖ *I watched him discreetly from my perch on a boulder.* 我坐在高高的圆石上小心地注视着他. N-COUNT
7 A **perch** is an edible fish. The form **perch** is used for both singular and plural. 鲈, 河鲈. 单复数同形. N-COUNT

per·chance /pə'tʃɑːns, -'tʃæns/.
Perchance means perhaps. 也许, 可能. ❖ *Would you, perchance, have made any phone calls since these events unfolded?* 在这些事件暴露之后, 你也许本应该打个电话? ADV ADV with group/cl DATED, LITERARY

per·co·late /'pɜːkəleɪt/ **percolates, percolating, percolated.**
1 If an idea, feeling, or piece of information **percolates** through a group of people or a thing, it spreads slowly through it. 蔓延; 扩散. ❖ *New fashions took a long time to percolate down.* 新时尚需要很长时间才能流行起来. VB V prep/adv
2 If something **percolates** somewhere, it passes slowly through something that has very small holes or gaps in it. 渗透, 渗漏. ❖ *Rain water will only percolate through slowly.* 雨水只会慢慢地渗透. VB V prep/adv
3 When you **percolate** coffee or when coffee **percolates**, you prepare it in a special piece of equipment. 滤煮(咖啡). ❖ *...freshly percolated coffee.* 刚滤煮的咖啡. ◢**per·co·la·tor, percolators.** A **percolator** is a special piece of equipment for percolating coffee. 渗滤式咖啡壶. V-ERG V n V-ed Also V N-COUNT

per·cus·sion /pə'kʌʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Percussion instruments are musical instruments that you hit, such as drums and cymbals. 打击乐器. ◢**per·cus·sion·ist, percussionists.** A **percussionist** is a person who plays percussion instruments. 打击乐手. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

per·cus·sive /pə'kʌsɪv/.
Percussive sounds are like the sound of drums. 打击声的; 如鼓声般的. ❖ *...strange South American percussive instruments.* 新奇的南美洲打击乐器. ADJ-GRADED

per·di·tion /pɜː'dɪʃən/.
If you say that someone is on the road to **perdition**, you mean that their behaviour is likely to lead them to failure and disaster. 失败; 灾难. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

per·emp·tory /pə'remptəri/.
If you describe an action as **peremptory**, you mean it is done in a way that suggests someone expects to be obeyed immediately, and you think this is rather rude. 专横的; 强制的. ❖ *With a brief, almost peremptory gesture he pointed to a chair.* 他用简短而几近蛮横的姿势指了指一把椅子. ◢**per·emp·to·ri·ly** /pə'remptərɪli/ ❖ *'Hello!' the voice said, more peremptorily. 'Who is it? Who do you want?'* '喂!'声音更加专横地说道,'你是谁? 你要找谁?' ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL ADV-GRADED ADV with v

per·en·nial /pə'reniəl/ **perennials.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You use **perennial** to describe problems or situations that keep occurring or which seem to exist all the time. 重复出现的; 长期的. ❖ *...the perennial urban problems of drugs and homelessness.* 长期存在的毒品和无家可归等城市问题. ◢**per·en·ni·al·ly** ❖ *Both services are perennially short of staff.* 两个服务机构都长期人手不足. ADJ-GRADED ADV
2 A **perennial** plant lives for several years and has flowers each year. (植物)多年生的. ADJ
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a low-growing perennial.* 低矮的多年生植物. N-COUNT

per·fect, perfects, perfecting, perfected. The adjective is pronounced /'pɜːfɪkt/. The verb is pronounced /pə'fekt/. 形容词发音为 /'pɜːfɪkt/. 动词发音为 /pə'fekt/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Something that is **perfect** is as good as it could possibly be. 完美的, 理想的. ❖ *He spoke perfect English.* 他的英语说得很好. *Hiring a nanny has turned out to be the perfect solution.* 雇用保姆果然是理想的解决方法. ADJ-GRADED
➠ **practice makes perfect**: 见 **practice**.
◢**per·fec·tion** /pə'fekʃən/ ❖ *...fresh fish, cooked to perfection.* 做得棒极了的鲜鱼. ◢**per·fect·ly** ❖ *The system worked perfectly.* 该系统运转非常不错. N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 If you say that something is **perfect** for a particular person, thing, or activity, you are emphasizing that it is very suitable for them or for that activity. 非常适合的. ❖ *Carpet tiles are perfect for kitchens because they're easy to take up and wash.* 方块地毯对厨房来说非常适合, 因为取出清洗很容易. ADJ-GRADED
3 If an object or surface is **perfect**, it does not have any marks on it, or have any lumps, cracks, or dents in it. 完好的、 ADJ

完美无缺的. ◆ *...their perfect white teeth.* 他们完美无缺的洁白牙齿.

4 If you **perfect** something, you improve it so that it becomes as good as it can possibly be. 使完美; 使改进. ◆ *We perfected a hand-signal system.* 我们改进了一个手动信号系统. ◢**perfection** ◆ *Madame Clicquot is credited with the perfection of this technique.* 人们把这种技巧的完善归功于克里夸特女士. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

5 You can use **perfect** to give emphasis to the noun following it. 完全的; 绝对的; 十足的. ◆ *Some people are always coming up to perfect strangers and asking them what they do.* 总有些人会走向完全陌生的人询问他们做什么. *What he had said to her made perfect sense.* 他对她说的话非常有道理. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

6 The **perfect** tenses of a verb are the ones used to talk about things that happened or began before a particular time, as in 'He's already left' and 'They had always liked her'. The present perfect tense is sometimes called the **perfect** tense.(表示在某一具体时间之前发生或开始的事件)(动词时态)完成时的; 现在完成时的. ADJ ADJ n

➡ 又见 **future**, **past perfect**, **present perfect**.

7 ➡ 又见 **perfectly**.

per·fec·tion·ist /pəˈfekʃənɪst/ **perfectionists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is a **perfectionist** refuses to do or accept anything that is not as good as it could possibly be. 完美主义者, 追求完美的人. ◆ *I'm trying to cope with my perfectionist tendencies better.* 我尝试更好地处理我的完美主义倾向. ◢**per·fec·tion·ism** ◆ *...the author's literary perfectionism.* 作者在文学上的完美主义. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

per·fect·ly /ˈpɜːfɪktli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You can use **perfectly** to emphasize an adjective or adverb, especially when you think the person you are talking to might doubt what you are saying. (用于修饰形容词或副词)绝对地, 完全地. ◆ *There's no reason why you can't have a perfectly normal child.* 没有理由你为什么不能拥有一个完全正常的孩子. *They made it perfectly clear that it was pointless to go on.* 他们已经非常明确地表示, 再继续下去没有意义. ADV ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe something as **perfectly** good or acceptable, you are emphasizing that there is no reason to use or get something else, although someone else has a different opinion. 完全地, 十分. ◆ *Bunbury, ignoring a perfectly good pedestrian crossing twenty yards further along, marched boldly out into the traffic.* 邦伯里不理会20码之外就有很完善的行人过街通道, 竟大胆地走入车流中. ADV ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS

3 ➡ 又见 **perfect**.

ˌperfect ˈpitch.

Someone who has **perfect pitch** is able to identify or sing musical notes correctly. 准确的辨音能力. N-UNCOUNT

per·fidi·ous /pəˈfɪdiəs/.

If someone is **perfidious**, they are dishonest or untrustworthy. 不诚实的, 不可信赖的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

per·fi·dy /ˈpɜːfɪdi/.

Perfidy is treacherous behaviour or actions. 背信弃义, 变节行为. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

per·fo·rate /ˈpɜːfəreɪt/ **perforates, perforating, perforated.**

To **perforate** something means to pierce it or cause it to have a hole or holes in it. 在...穿孔(打洞). ◆ *I refused to wear headphones because they can perforate your eardrums.* 我拒绝戴耳机, 因为那样会刺破耳膜. VB V n

◢**per·fo·rat·ed** ◆ *...perforated polythene bags.* 戳破了的塑胶袋. ADJ ADJ n ◢**per·fo·ra·tion** /ˌpɜːfəˈreɪʃən/. **perforations.** **Perforations** are small holes that are found in perforated things. (被戳破之物上的)孔, 洞. N-COUNT

per·force /pəˈfɔːs/.

Perforce is used to indicate that something happens or is the case because it is unavoidable or inevitable, rather than because it is intended or desired. 必然, 必定. ◆ *The war in 1939 perforce ushered in an era of more grime and drabness.* 1939年的战争必然引发一个更加污秽和灰暗的时代. ADV DATED

P

per·form /pəˈfɔːm/ **performs, performing, performed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **perform** a task or action, especially a complicated one, you do it. 执行; 履行. ◆ *...people of all ages who have performed outstanding acts of bravery.* 有过出色英勇表现的不同年龄的人. *His council had had to perform miracles on a tiny budget.* 他的委员会只能利用极少的预算经费来创造奇迹. ◢**per·for·mance** ◆ *He devoted in excess of seventy hours a week to the performance of his duties.* 他每周用超过70小时的极限来履行自己的职责. VB V n N-SING

2 If something **performs** a particular function, it has that function. 起到(作用); 发挥(功能). ◆ *A complex engine has many separate components, each performing a different function.* 一台复杂的机器有许多单个的组成部分, 每个部分都起着不同的作用. VB V n

3 If someone or something **performs well**, they work well or achieve a good result. 表现好. If they **perform badly**, they work badly or achieve a poor result. 表现差. ◆ *The point of the tables is to get a picture of how schools are performing.* 这些表格的意义在于让我们了解学校的表现如何. ◢**per·for·mance, performances** ◆ *That study looked at the performance of 18 surgeons.* 那项研究调查了18名外科医生的工作情况. ◢**per·form·er, performers** ◆ *Until 1987, Canada's industry had been the star performer.* 直至1987年, 加拿大的工业状况一直是上乘表现. VB V adv N-VAR N-COUNT, supp N

4 If you **perform** a play, a piece of music, or a dance, you do it in front of an audience. 表演, 演出; 演奏. ◆ *Dominique Gallery performed Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto in D Major.* 多米尼克·加勒里演奏了柴可夫斯基的D大调小提琴协奏曲. *He began performing in the early fifties.* 他在50年代初开始了演艺生涯. ◢**performer** ◆ *A performer in evening dress plays classical selections on the violin.* 一位身穿晚礼服的音乐家演奏了小提琴经典曲目. VB V n V N-COUNT

per·for·mance /pəˈfɔːməns/ **performances.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **performance** involves entertaining an audience by doing something such as singing, dancing, or acting. 表演, 演出. ◆ *Inside the theatre, they were giving a performance of Bizet's 'Carmen'.* 在剧院内, 他们正在演出比才的《卡门》. N-COUNT

2 You can describe something that is or looks complicated or difficult to do as **a performance**. 复杂难办的事. ◆ *The whole process is quite a performance.* 整个过程相当复杂. N-SING INFORMAL

3 A car's **performance** is its ability to go fast and accelerate quickly. A **performance** car is one that can go very fast and accelerate very quickly. (汽车的)性能. ◆ *At £14,900 the Sabre offers a lot of performance for the money.* '军刀'牌汽车售价达14,900镑, 但其性能出色, 物有所值. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **high-performance**.

4 ➡ 又见 **perform**.

➡ **a repeat performance**: 见 **repeat**.

perˈformance art.

Performance art is a theatrical presentation that includes various art forms such as dance, music, painting, and sculpture. (舞蹈、音乐、绘画及雕塑等)表演艺术. N-UNCOUNT

perˈformance-related.

Performance-related pay is related to the quality of a person's work or to the amount that they produce, so that if their work improves or they produce more, they receive more money. 与工作表现(成绩)挂钩的. ◆ *All of the firm's 14,000 employees are offered performance-related financial rewards.* 公司全体1.4万名雇员都有机会得到与工作表现挂钩的报酬. ADJ BRITISH

perˌforming ˈarts.

Dance, drama, music, and other forms of entertainment that are usually performed live in front of an audience are referred to as the **performing arts**. 表演艺术. N-PLURAL

per·fume /ˈpɜːfjuːm, pəˈfjuːm/ **perfumes, perfuming, perfumed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Perfume** is a pleasant-smelling liquid which women put on their necks and wrists to make themselves smell nice. 香水. ◆ *The hall smelled of her mother's perfume.* 大厅里充满她母亲的香水味. N-VAR

2 **Perfume** is the ingredient that is added to some products N-VAR

to make them smell nice. 香料. ◆ *...a delicate white soap without perfume.* 没有加入香料的柔和的白色肥皂.

3 If something is used to **perfume** a product, it is added to the product to make it smell nice. 加香料于. ◆ *...shower gel perfumed with the popular Paris fragrance.* 加有巴黎流行的香水味的沐浴露. VB V n; be V-ed with n

4 The **perfume** of something is the pleasant smell it has. 香味, 香气. ◆ *...the perfume of roses.* 玫瑰的芳香. N-COUNT LITERARY

5 If the smell of something **perfumes** a place or area, it makes it smell nice. 使充满香味. ◆ *As they bake, they perfume the whole house with the aroma of apples and spices.* 他们烘烤的时候, 整个屋子里满是苹果和调味品的香味. VB V n LITERARY V n with n

per·fumed /ˈpɜːfjuːmd, pəˈfjuːmd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Perfumed things have a sweet pleasant smell, either naturally or because perfume has been added to them. 芳香的; 洒过香水的. ◆ *She opened the perfumed envelope.* 她打开带有香味的信封. *...perfumed roses.* 芳香的玫瑰. ADJ

per·fum·ery /pəˈfjuːməri/ **perfumeries.**

1 **Perfumery** is the activity or business of producing perfume. 香水制作; 香水经销. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **perfumery** is a shop or a department in a shop where perfume is the main product that is sold. 香水店; 香水部. N-COUNT

per·func·tory /pəˈfʌŋktəri, AM -tɔːri/.

A **perfunctory** action is done quickly and carelessly, and shows a lack of interest in what you are doing. 马虎的, 敷衍的, 随随便便的. ◆ *She gave the list only a perfunctory glance.* 她只是粗略地看了看名单. ◢ **per·func·to·ri·ly** /pəˈfʌŋktərɪli, AM -ˈtɔːr-/ ◆ *Melina was perfunctorily introduced to the men.* 梅利娜被敷衍了事地介绍给那些男人. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

per·go·la /ˈpɜːgələ/ **pergolas.**

In a garden, a **pergola** is an arch or a structure with a roof over which climbing plants can be grown. (花园中的)绿廊, 藤架. N-COUNT

per·haps /pəˈhæps, præps/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **perhaps** to express uncertainty, for example when you do not know that something is definitely true, or when you are mentioning something that may possibly happen in the future in the way you describe. 也许, 可能. ◆ *In the end they lose millions, perhaps billions.* 最后他们损失的是数百万, 也可能是数十亿. *It was bulky, perhaps three feet long and almost as high.* 它的体积很大, 或许有三英尺长和差不多三英尺高. *Perhaps, in time, the message will get through.* 也许, 这个消息能及时传递. ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

2 You use **perhaps** in opinions and remarks to make them appear less definite or more polite. (使观点显得不太确定, 或表示礼貌)也许, 大概, 可能. ◆ *Perhaps the most important lesson to be learned is that you simply cannot please everyone.* 也许, 最需要知道的就是你根本无法取悦每个人. *His very last paintings are perhaps the most puzzling.* 他最后画的那些画可能最令人困惑. ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

3 You use **perhaps** when you are making suggestions or giving advice. **Perhaps** is also used in formal English to introduce requests. (提出建议、意见等)好不好; 能不能. ◆ *Perhaps I may be permitted a few suggestions.* 能不能让我提几个建议? *Well, perhaps you'll come and see us at our place?* 嗯, 你会来我们这里看我们吗? ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

4 You can say **perhaps** as a response to a question or remark, when you do not want to agree or accept, but think that it would be rude to disagree or refuse. (表示委婉拒绝或反对)也许, 可能. ◆ *'I'm sure we can make it,' he says. Perhaps, but it will not be easy.* '我敢肯定我们能完成,' 他说道. 也许吧, 但那不会很容易. ADV PRAGMATICS

per·il /ˈperɪl/ **perils.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Perils** are great dangers. (巨大的)危险. ◆ *...the perils of the sea.* 大海的危险. *In spite of great peril, I have survived.* 虽然遇到巨大危险, 我还是幸免于难. N-VAR FORMAL

2 The **perils** of a particular activity or course of action are the dangers or problems that can arise from doing it. 所招致的危险(问题). ◆ *...the perils of starring in a television commercial.* 在电视商业广告中担任主角所招致的问题. N-PLURAL with poss

3 If you say that someone does something **at their peril**, you are warning them that they will probably suffer as a result of doing it. (用于警告)自己承担风险. ◆ *Education and training are not optional extras and you ignore them at your peril.* 教育和训练不是可供选择的额外事物, 如果你无视它们, 就将自食其果. PHR

4 If someone or something is **in peril**, they are in great danger. 处于危险中. PHR

peri·lous /ˈperɪləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **perilous** is very dangerous. 危险的, 冒险的. ◆ *...a perilous journey across the war-zone.* 穿越战区的危险旅程. ◢ **peri·lous·ly** ◆ *The track snaked perilously upwards.* 小路蜿蜒而上, 非常险峻. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ADV-GRADED

pe·rim·eter /pəˈrɪmɪtə/ **perimeters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **perimeter** of an area of land is the whole of its outer edge or boundary. 周边. ◆ *...the perimeter of the airport.* 机场周围. N-COUNT

peri·na·tal /ˌperiˈneɪtəl/.

Perinatal deaths, complications, or experiences happen at the time of birth or soon after the time of birth. 出生前后的, 围产期的. ◆ *Premature birth is the main cause of perinatal mortality.* 早产是造成夭折的主要原因. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

pe·ri·od /ˈpɪəriəd/ **periods.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **period** is a length of time. 一段时间; 时期. ◆ *This crisis might last for a long period of time.* 这次危机可能会持续很长时间. *...a period of a few months.* 几个月时间. N-COUNT

2 A **period** in the life of a person, organization, or society is a length of time which has a particular quality. 时期; 阶段. ◆ *...a period of economic good health and expansion.* 经济良好发展时期. *He went through a period of wanting to be accepted.* 他经历了一段未被人接受的时期. N-COUNT with supp

3 A particular length of time in history is sometimes called a **period**. For example, you can talk about the Victorian period or the Elizabethan period in Britain. 时代; 时期. ◆ *No reference to their existence appears in any literature of the period.* 在该时代的任何文献中也没有提及他们的存在. N-COUNT

4 **Period** costumes, furniture, and instruments were made at an earlier time in history, or look as if they were made then. 具有某个时代特征的; 古色古香的. ADJ ADJ n

5 Exercise, training, or study **periods** are lengths of time that are set aside for exercise, training, or study. (腾出来做运动、训练、学习等的)时间. N-COUNT

6 At a school or college, a **period** is one of the parts that the day is divided into during which lessons or private study take place. 课时, 一节(课). ◆ *...periods of private study.* 自习时间. N-COUNT

7 When a woman has a **period**, she bleeds from her womb. This usually happens once a month, unless she is pregnant. 月经. N-COUNT

8 A **period** is the punctuation mark (.) which you use at the end of a sentence when it is not a question or an explanation. The British expression is **full stop**. 句点, 句号. [英]作full stop. N-COUNT AMERICAN

9 Some people say **period** after stating a fact or opinion when they want to emphasize that they are definite about something and do not want to discuss it further. 就是如此, 到此为止. ◆ *I don't want to do it, period.* 我不想做, 就是这样. ADV cl ADV PRAGMATICS

pe·ri·od·ic /ˌpɪəriˈɒdɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Periodic events or situations happen occasionally, at fairly regular intervals. 周期的, 定期的. ◆ *Periodic checks with a dentist can prevent infection in the mouth.* 定期到牙医那里检查可以防止口腔感染. *...periodic bouts of illness.* 疾病的周期性发作. ADJ

pe·ri·odi·cal /ˌpɪəriˈɒdɪkəl/ **periodicals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **periodical** is a magazine, especially a serious or academic one, that is published at regular intervals. 期刊. N-COUNT

2 **Periodical** events or situations happen occasionally, at fairly regular intervals. 周期的, 定期的. ◆ *She made* ADJ

P

periodical visits to her dentist. 她定期去看牙科医生.
◢**pe·ri·odi·cal·ly** /ˌpɪəri'ɒdɪkli/ ❖ *Meetings are held periodically to monitor progress.* 定期举行会议来监控进展情况. ADV ADV with v

ˌperiodic 'table.
In chemistry, **the periodic table** is a table showing the chemical elements arranged according to their atomic numbers. (化学元素)周期表. N-SING the N

'period piece, period pieces.
A **period piece** is a play, book, or film that is set at a particular time in history and describes life at that time. 反映特定时代的戏剧(书或电影). N-COUNT

P

peri·pa·tet·ic /ˌperɪpə'tetɪk/.
If someone has a **peripatetic** life or career, they travel around a lot, living or working in places for short periods of time. 漫游的; 流动的; 到处走的. ❖ *Her father was in the army and the family led a peripatetic existence.* 她父亲在军队里服役, 因此一家人过着流动的生活. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

pe·riph·er·al /pə'rɪfərəl/ **peripherals.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **peripheral** activity or issue is one which is not very important compared with other activities or issues. 次要的; 无关紧要的. ❖ *Companies are increasingly keen to contract out peripheral activities like training.* 公司越来越想把培训之类的次要活动承包出去. ◢**pe·riph·er·al·ly** ❖ *The Marshall Plan did not include Britain, except peripherally.* 马歇尔计划只在细小环节上把英国包括在内. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 **Peripheral** areas of land are ones which are on the edge of a larger area. 周边的. ❖ *...peripheral regions beyond the reach of powerful rulers.* 在强大的统治者势力之外的周边地区. ADJ
3 **Peripherals** are devices that can be attached to computers. (电脑的)外部设备, 周边设备. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

pe·riph·ery /pə'rɪfəri/ **peripheries.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something is on the **periphery** of an area, place, or thing, it is on the edge of it. 边缘; 周边. ❖ *...the republics on the periphery of Russia.* 俄罗斯周边的共和国. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 The **periphery** of a subject or area of interest is the part of it that is not considered to be as important or basic as the main part. (学科、范畴等的)边缘. ❖ *The sociological study of religion moved from the centre to the periphery of sociology.* 宗教的社会学研究从社会学的中心学科变成了边缘学科. N-COUNT

peri·scope /'perɪskəʊp/ **periscopes.**
A **periscope** is a vertical tube used to see above the surface of the water from inside a submarine. (潜水艇的)潜望镜. N-COUNT

per·ish /'perɪʃ/ **perishes, perishing, perished.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If people or animals **perish**, they die as a result of very harsh conditions or of an accident. (因条件恶劣或意外)死亡; 猝死. ❖ *...the ferry disaster in which 193 passengers perished.* 造成193名乘客死亡的渡轮惨剧. VB WRITTEN V
2 If something **perishes**, it comes to an end or is destroyed for ever. 消亡, 毁灭. ❖ *Buddhism had to adapt to the new world or perish.* 佛教必须适应新时代, 否则将会永远消失. VB WRITTEN V
3 If a substance or material **perishes** or **is perished**, it starts to fall to pieces and becomes useless. (被)毁坏; (使)老化. ❖ *...their tyres are slowly perishing.* 它们的轮胎慢慢磨损. ◢**per·ished** ❖ *...tattered pieces of ancient, perished leather.* 磨损得破烂不堪的旧皮革品. V-ERG V n V ADJ
4 If someone says **perish the thought**, they mean that they think that a suggestion or possibility is unpleasant or ridiculous. 死了心吧; 但愿不要这样. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

per·ish·able /'perɪʃəbəl/.
Goods such as food that are **perishable** go bad after quite a short length of time. 易腐烂的. ❖ *...perishable food like fruit, vegetables and meat.* 水果、蔬菜和肉类等易腐烂的食品. ADJ

per·ished /'perɪʃt/.
If someone is **perished**, they are extremely cold. 冰冷的. ADJ INFORMAL BRITISH

peri·to·ni·tis /ˌperɪtə'naɪtɪs/.
Peritonitis is a disease in which the inside wall of your abdomen becomes swollen and very painful. 腹膜炎. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

per·jure /'pɜːdʒə/ **perjures, perjuring, perjured.**
If someone **perjures** themselves in a court of law, they lie, even though they have promised to tell the truth. 作伪证; 发假誓. ◢**per·jured. Perjured** evidence or testimony is a false statement of events. 作伪证的; 发假誓的. VB V pron-refl ADJ

per·jury /'pɜːdʒəri/.
If someone who is giving evidence in a court of law commits **perjury**, they lie. 伪证罪; 假誓罪. N-UNCOUNT LEGAL

perk /pɜːk/ **perks, perking, perked.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Perks are special benefits that are given to people who have a particular job or belong to a particular group. 特殊待遇; 特权. ❖ *One of the perks of being a student is cheap travel.* 当学生的一个特殊待遇就是乘坐交通工具较便宜. N-COUNT

➤**perk up.**
1 If something **perks** you **up** or if you **perk up**, you become cheerful and lively, after feeling tired, bored, or depressed. (使)振作; (使)活跃. ❖ *He perks up and jokes with them.* 他活跃起来, 跟他们开玩笑. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P Also V P noun
2 If you **perk** something **up** or it **perks up**, it becomes more interesting, lively, or successful. (使)有趣; (使)活跃; (使)成功. ❖ *Psychological twists perk up an otherwise predictable story line.* 心理的变化令本来可预测到结果的故事情节变得有趣起来. *The economy perked up in July.* 经济在7月份活跃起来. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P noun V P

perky /'pɜːki/ **perkier, perkiest.**
If someone is **perky**, they are cheerful and lively. 高兴的; 活跃的. ADJ-GRADED

perm /pɜːm/ **perms, perming, permed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When a hair stylist **perms** someone's hair, they curl it and treat it with chemicals so that it stays curly or wavy for several months. The usual American expression is 'to give someone a **permanent**'. 烫(发). [美]一般作 to give someone a permanent. ❖ *She had her hair permed.* 她烫了发. VB V n BRITISH have n V-ed
➲ If you have a **perm**, you have your hair permed. 烫发. N-COUNT
◢**permed** ❖ *...dry, damaged or permed hair.* 干燥、受损或烫过的头发. ADJ

per·ma·frost /'pɜːməfrɒst/.
Permafrost is land that is permanently frozen to a great depth. 永久冻土. N-UNCOUNT

per·ma·nent /'pɜːmənənt/ **permanents.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Something that is **permanent** lasts for ever. 永久的, 永远的. ❖ *...permanent damage to the brain.* 对大脑造成的永久性损伤. *The ban is intended to be permanent.* 此项禁令打算是永久性的. ◢**per·ma·nent·ly** ❖ *The only way to lose weight permanently is to completely change your attitudes toward food.* 永久减肥的唯一方法是彻底改变对食物的态度. ◢**per·ma·nence** ❖ *Anything which threatens the permanence of the treaty is a threat to stability and to peace.* 对条约永久性的威胁就是对稳定与和平构成威胁. ADJ ADV N-UNCOUNT
2 You use **permanent** to describe problems or situations that keep occurring or which seem to exist all the time. 持久的, 一直存在的. ❖ *...a permanent state of tension.* 持续的紧张状态. ◢**permanently** ❖ *...the heavy, permanently locked gate.* 长期紧锁着的闸门. ADJ ADV
3 A **permanent** employee is one who is employed for an unlimited length of time. 固定的. ❖ *...a permanent job.* 固定的工作. ◢**permanently** ❖ *...permanently employed registered dockers.* 长期雇用的已注册的码头工人. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV with v
4 Your **permanent** home or address is the one at which you spend most of your time or the one that you return to after having stayed in other places. 常在的; 常去的; 经常的. ADJ ADJ n
5 A **permanent** is a treatment where a hairstylist curls your hair and treats it with a chemical so that it stays curly or wavy for several months. The British word is a **perm**. (用化学剂)烫发. [英]作 perm. N-COUNT AMERICAN

per·me·able /'pɜːmiəbəl/.
If a substance is **permeable**, something such as water or gas can pass through it or soak into it. 可渗透的; 透气性的. ❖ *...permeable to air and water.* 可让空气和水渗透的. ◢**per·me·abil·ity** /ˌpɜːmiə'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *...ingenious devices for adjusting the permeability of the exterior wall.* 用以调节外墙透气性的独创性装置. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

per·me·ate /'pɜːmieɪt/ **permeates, permeating, permeated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If an idea, feeling, or attitude **permeates** a system or **permeates** society, it affects every part of it or is present throughout it. 影响; 感染. ❖ *An obvious change of attitude at the top will permeate through the system.* 高层明显的态度变化将影响到整个体系. VB V n; V through n

2 If a substance **permeates** a place, it spreads throughout it. 遍布; 浸透. ❖ *Eventually, the water will permeate through the surrounding concrete.* 最后, 水将浸透至周围的混凝土. VB V n; V through n

per·mis·sible /pə'mɪsəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is **permissible**, it is considered to be acceptable because it does not break any laws or rules. 可准许的, 可允许的. ❖ *Religious practices are permissible under the Constitution.* 宪法允许从事宗教活动. ADJ

per·mis·sion /pə'mɪʃən/ **permissions.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If someone who has authority over you gives you **permission** to do something, they say that they will allow you to do it. 许可, 批准, 准许. ❖ *Permission for the march had not been granted.* 还没有获准举行游行. *They cannot leave the country without permission.* 他们没有获得批准就不能出境. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **permission** is a formal, written statement from an official group or place allowing you to do something. 许可令. ❖ *...oil exploration permissions.* 石油开采许可令. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **planning permission**.

per·mis·sive /pə'mɪsɪv/.

A **permissive** person, society, or way of behaving allows or tolerates things which other people disapprove of. 放任的. ❖ *...the 'permissive tolerance' of the 1960s.* 20世纪60年代的'放任宽容'. ◢**per·mis·sive·ness** ❖ *Permissiveness and democracy go together.* 放任和民主相辅相成. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

per·mit, permits, permitting, permitted. The verb is pronounced /pə'mɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'pɜːmɪt/. 动词发音为 /pə'mɪt/. 名词发音为 /'pɜːmɪt/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If someone **permits** something, they allow it to happen. If they **permit** you to do something, they allow you to do it. 允许, 准许. ❖ *The guards permitted me to bring my camera and tape recorder.* 警卫允许我携带照相机和磁带录音机. *No outside journalists have been permitted into the country.* 没有外国记者被获准过进入该国. VB V n; V n to-inf; be V-ed into n; Also V n n

2 If a situation **permits** something, it makes it possible for that thing to exist, happen, or be done or it provides the opportunity for it. 使允许; 使成为可能. ❖ *Try to go out for a walk at lunchtime, if the weather permits.* 如果天气允许的话, 在午饭时间出去散散步. *This method of cooking also permits heat to penetrate evenly from both sides.* 这种烹调方法也可以让热量均匀地从两边进入. VB V n; FORMAL; V; V n to-inf

3 If you **permit** yourself something, you allow yourself to have or do something that you do not normally have or do, or that you think you probably should not have or do. 破例做; 放纵. ❖ *Only once in his life had Douglas permitted himself to lose control of his emotions.* 道格拉斯一生中只有一次破例大发雷霆. VB V pron-refl n; V pron-refl to-inf

4 You can use **permit me** when you are about to say something or to make a suggestion. (作出建议)请允许我.... ❖ *Permit me to give you some advice.* 请允许我提一些忠告. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

5 A **permit** is an official document which says that you may do something. For example you usually need a **permit** to work in a foreign country. 许可证. ❖ *She hasn't got a work permit.* 她没有工作许可证. N-COUNT

per·mu·ta·tion /,pɜːmjuː'teɪʃən/ **permutations.**

A **permutation** is one of the ways in which a number of things can be ordered or arranged. 排列; 安排. ❖ *He was turning over several permutations in his mind.* 他在心里盘算着好几种排列. N-COUNT

per·ni·cious /pə'nɪʃəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **pernicious**, you mean that it is very harmful. 有害的; 恶性的. ❖ *Her mother's influence was pernicious.* 她母亲的影响是有害的. ADJ-GRADED

per·nick·ety /pə'nɪkɪti/.

If you describe someone as **pernickety**, you think that they pay too much attention to small, unimportant details; used showing disapproval. (贬义)过于注重细节的; 吹毛求疵的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

pero·ra·tion /,perə'reɪʃən/ **perorations.**

1 A **peroration** is the last part of a speech, especially the part where the speaker sums up his or her argument. 结束语, 总结语. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 If someone describes a speech as a **peroration**, they mean that they dislike it because they think it is very long and not worth listening to. 夸夸其谈的长篇讲话. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

per·ox·ide /pə'rɒksaɪd/ **peroxides.**

Peroxide is a chemical that is often used for making hair lighter in colour. It can also be used as an antiseptic. (用作漂发剂和防腐剂的)过氧化物. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **hydrogen peroxide**.

per·pen·dicu·lar /,pɜːpən'dɪkjʊlə/.

1 A **perpendicular** line or surface points straight up, rather than being sloping or horizontal. 垂直的. ❖ *The sides of the loch are almost perpendicular.* 这湖的岸几乎都是垂直的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If one thing is **perpendicular** to another, it is at an angle of 90 degrees to it. 与...成直角的. ❖ *The left wing dipped until it was perpendicular to the ground.* 左面的翼一直下垂, 直到它与地面成直角. ADJ FORMAL

per·pe·trate /'pɜːpɪtreɪt/ **perpetrates, perpetrating, perpetrated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **perpetrates** a crime or any other immoral or harmful act, they commit it. 犯(罪); 做(不道德或有害的事). ❖ *A high proportion of crime in any country is perpetrated by young males.* 任何国家的犯罪者大部分都是年轻男性. *Tremendous wrongs were being perpetrated on the poorest and least privileged human beings.* 很多不公正行为是针对最穷困和最没有社会特权的人. ◢**per·pe·tra·tion** /,pɜːpɪ'treɪʃən/ ❖ *...a very small minority who persist in the perpetration of these crimes.* 极少数坚持犯上这些罪行的人. ◢**per·pe·tra·tor, perpetrators** ❖ *It's time the death penalty was used for perpetrators of terrorist acts.* 该是对恐怖分子实行死刑的时候了. VB V n; be V-ed; be V-ed on/against n; N-SING; N-COUNT

per·pet·ual /pə'petʃuəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **perpetual** feeling, state, or quality is one that never ends or changes. 永远的; 不变的. ❖ *...the creation of a perpetual union.* 永久联盟的建立. ◢**per·pet·ual·ly** ❖ *They were all perpetually starving.* 他们所有人一直挨饿. ADJ; ADV

2 A **perpetual** act, situation, or state is one that happens again and again and so seems never to end. 重复的; 无休止的. ❖ *I thought her perpetual complaints were going to prove too much for me.* 我想她无休止的抱怨会让我受不了的. ◢**perpetually** ❖ *He perpetually interferes in political affairs.* 他总是干预政务. ADJ; ADV

per,petual 'motion; 又拼作 **perpetual-motion.**

The idea of **perpetual motion** is the idea of something continuing to move for ever without getting energy from anything else. 永恒运动. N-UNCOUNT

per·petu·ate /pə'petʃueɪt/ **perpetuates, perpetuating, perpetuated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone or something **perpetuates** a situation, system, or belief, especially one that is bad or wrong, they cause it to continue. 使长存, 使永久. ❖ *This image is a myth perpetuated by the media.* 这个形象是由传媒保持下来的神话. ◢**per·petua·tion** /pə,petʃʊ'eɪʃən/ ❖ *That is why the perpetuation of nuclear deployments is morally unacceptable.* 这便是为什么永无休止的核部署在道义上是不可接受的. VB V n; V-ed; N-SING

per·pe·tu·ity /,pɜːpɪ'tjuːɪti/.

If something is done **in perpetuity**, it is intended to last for ever. 永久, 永远. ❖ *The US Government gave the land to the tribe in perpetuity.* 美国政府把土地永久交给了部落. PHR FORMAL

per·plex /pə'pleks/ **perplexes, perplexing, perplexed.**

If something **perplexes** you, you find it confusing, worrying, or VB

P

difficult to understand. 使迷惑, 使困惑. ❖ *...an aspect of modern science that has always perplexed me.* 始终让我感到迷惑的现代科学的一个方面. ◢**per·plexed** ❖ *She is perplexed about what to do for her daughter.* 她不知道该为女儿做些什么. ◢**per·plex·ing** ❖ *British Parliamentary procedure is perplexing at the best of times.* 英国议会的程序即使在最好的情况下也让人困惑. V n ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

per·plex·ity /pəˈpleksɪti/ **perplexities.**

1 **Perplexity** is a feeling of being confused and frustrated because you don't completely understand something. 迷惑, 困惑. ❖ *He began counting them and then, with growing perplexity, counted them a second time.* 他开始数着, 然后越来越迷惑, 于是又数了一遍. N-UNCOUNT

P

2 The **perplexities** of something are those things about it which are complicated and difficult to understand. 难以理解的事物, 让人费解的事物. ❖ *...the perplexities of quantum mechanics.* 量子力学的令人费解之处. N-COUNT

per·secute /ˈpɜːsɪkjuːt/ **persecutes, persecuting, persecuted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is **persecuted**, they are treated cruelly and unfairly, often because of their race or beliefs. (被)迫害; (被)虐待. ❖ *The dictator began by brutally persecuting the Catholic Church.* 这位独裁者采取的第一步就是对天主教实施残酷的迫害. ◢**per·secu·tion** /ˌpɜːsɪˈkjuːʃən/ ❖ *...victims of political persecution.* 政治迫害的牺牲品. ◢**per·secu·tor, persecutors** ❖ *People of all races had their own persecutors and their own problems.* 所有种族的人都受到迫害, 他们都有自己的问题. VB: be V-ed; V n; Also V-ed; N-UNCOUNT also N in pl; N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is **persecuting** you, you mean that they are deliberately making your life difficult. 骚扰; 跟...纠缠. ❖ *Vic was bullied by his father and persecuted by his sisters.* 维克受到父亲的欺压和姊妹们的纠缠. VB: V n; V n

per·severe /ˌpɜːsɪˈvɪə/ **perseveres, persevering, persevered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **persevere** with something, you keep trying to do it and do not give up, even though it is difficult. 坚持不懈, 锲而不舍. ❖ *This ability to persevere despite obstacles and setbacks is the quality people most admire in others.* 不管遇到困难和挫折仍能坚持不懈, 是最能令人敬慕的品格. *She persevered in her idea despite obvious objections raised by friends.* 虽然朋友们明显反对, 她仍坚持自己的观点. ◢**per·sever·ance** ❖ *Adam's perseverance eventually proved worthwhile.* 亚当锲而不舍的精神终于证明是值得的. ◢**per·sever·ing** ❖ *He is a persevering, approachable family man.* 他是个坚忍、平易近人、喜爱家庭生活的男人. VB: V with n; V; V prep; N-UNCOUNT; ADJ-GRADED

Per·sian /ˈpɜːʒən/ **Persians.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Something that is **Persian** belongs or relates to the ancient kingdom of Persia. 波斯的. ❖ *...the Persian Empire.* 波斯帝国. ADJ

2 **Persians** were the people who came from the ancient kingdom of Persia. 波斯人. N-COUNT

ˌPersian ˈGulf. ♦♦♦◇◇

The **Persian Gulf** is the area of sea between Saudi Arabia and Iran. (沙特阿拉伯和伊朗之间的)波斯湾. N-PROPER

per·sim·mon /pɜːˈsɪmən/ **persimmons.**

A **persimmon** is a soft, orange fruit that looks similar to a large tomato. 柿子. N-COUNT

per·sist /pəˈsɪst/ **persists, persisting, persisted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something undesirable **persists**, it continues to exist. 继续存在. ❖ *Contact your doctor if the cough persists.* 如果咳嗽持续的话, 就去看医生. VB; V

2 If you **persist** in doing something, you continue to do it, even though it is difficult or other people are against it. 坚持; 执著. ❖ *He urged the United States to persist with its efforts to bring about peace.* 他呼吁美国继续它对和平所作出的努力. *'You haven't answered me,' she persisted.* '你还没有回答我,' 她追问道. VB: V in -ing; V with/in n; V with quote; Also V

per·sis·tent /pəˈsɪstənt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something bad or undesirable that is **persistent** continues to exist or happen for a long time. 持续存在(或发生)的. ❖ *His cough grew more persistent.* 他的咳嗽持续下去, 变得愈来愈严重. *...persistent rain.* 连绵不断的雨. ◢**per·sis·tence** ❖ *...an expression of concern at the persistence of inflation and high interest rates.* 对持续的通货膨胀和高利率表示担心. ◢**per·sis·tent·ly** ❖ *The allegations have been persistently denied by ministers.* 这些说法一直受到部长们的否定. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED

2 Someone who is **persistent** continues trying to do something, even though it is difficult or other people are against it. 坚持不懈的; 执著的. ❖ *He phoned again this morning. He's very persistent.* 他今早又打了电话. 他真的坚持不懈. ◢**persistence** ❖ *Chandra was determined to become a doctor and her persistence paid off.* 钱德拉下定决心要成为医生, 而她的坚持不懈终于有了成果. ◢**persistently** ❖ *Rachel gently but persistently imposed her will upon Douglas.* 雷切尔委婉但执著地把她的意愿强加给道格拉斯. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

per·son /ˈpɜːsən/ **people, persons.** The usual plural of person is **people**. The form **persons** is used as the plural in formal or legal language. person的复数形式一般为people. 在正式或法律语言中, persons用作复数形式. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **person** is a man or a woman. 人. ❖ *The amount of sleep we need varies from person to person.* 我们所需要的睡眠时间因人而异. *At least fifty four people have been killed.* 至少有54个人死亡. *...the right of accused persons to remain silent.* 被告保持缄默的权利. N-COUNT

2 Your **person** is your body. 身体; 身上. ❖ *An Iranian passport was found on his person.* 在他身上发现了一本伊朗护照. N-COUNT; poss N; FORMAL

3 If you talk about someone **as a person**, you are considering them from the point of view of their real nature. 人品, 本性. ❖ *Robin didn't feel good about herself as a person.* 罗宾觉得她自己的人品不太好. N-COUNT

4 If someone says, for example, **'I'm an outdoor person'** or **'I'm not a coffee person'**, they are saying whether or not they like that particular activity or thing. 喜欢(不喜欢)...的人. ❖ *They tend to be cat rather than dog people.* 他们往往更喜欢猫, 而不是狗. N-COUNT

5 If you do something **in person**, you do it yourself rather than letting someone else do it for you. 亲自, 亲身. PHR

6 If you meet, hear, or see someone **in person**, you are in the same place as them, rather than, for example, speaking to them on the telephone, writing to them, or seeing them on television. 直接; 亲身. PHR

7 You can use **in the person of** when mentioning the name of someone you have just referred to in a more general or indirect way. 名叫; 即. ❖ *We had a knowledgeable guide in the person of George Adams.* 我们有一位名叫乔治·亚当斯的知识面较广的向导. PHR

8 A **person-to-person** conversation takes place directly between two people, and often involves private or individual matters. 两人之间的; 面对面的. ❖ *In the end, overcoming people's prejudice will be done locally, person to person.* 最后, 克服成见需要面对面地当即解决. PHR

9 In grammar, the term **first person** is used when referring to 'I' and 'we', **second person** when referring to 'you', and **third person** when referring to 'he', 'she', 'it', 'they', and all other noun groups. **Person** is also used like this when referring to the verb forms that go with these pronouns and noun groups. (语法)人称(第一人称、第二人称、第三人称). N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **first person, second person, third person.**

-person /-pɜːsən/ **-people** or **-persons.**

1 **-person** is added to numbers to form adjectives which indicate how many people are involved in something or can use something. **People** is not used in this way. (前加数字构成形容词)...人的. ❖ *...two-person households.* 二人家庭. *...the spa's 32-person staff.* 矿泉疗养地的32名员工. COMB

2 **-person** is used to form nouns which refer to someone who does a particular job or is in a particular group. **-person** is used to avoid indicating whether someone is a man or a woman, or to avoid referring to a woman as, for example, a 'chairman'. **-people** can also be used in this way. (与表明工作或群体的词连用, 以避免指明男或女性)...的人. ❖ *...Mrs. Sahana Pradhan, chairperson of the United Leftist Front.* COMB

联合左派阵线的主席萨哈娜·普拉汉夫人. *He had a staff of six salespeople working for him.* 他有六名售货员为他工作.

per·so·na /pə'səunə/ **personas** or **personae** /pə'səunaɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **persona** is the aspect of their character or nature that they present to other people, perhaps in contrast to their real character or nature. 表面人格. ❖ *...the contradictions between her private life and the public persona.* 她的私人生活和公众形象之间的矛盾之处. N-COUNT FORMAL

➡ 又见 **persona non grata**.

per·son·able /'pɜːsənəbəl/.

Someone who is **personable** has a pleasant appearance and character. 英俊的; 讨人喜欢的. ADJ-GRADED

per·son·age /'pɜːsənɪdʒ/ **personages**.

1 A **personage** is a famous or important person. 著名人士; 要人. ❖ *...MPs, film stars and other important personages.* 下议院议员、电影明星和其他要人. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 A **personage** is also a character in a play or book, or in history. (戏剧、小说或历史中的)人物, 角色. ❖ *...Shakespeare's famous personages.* 莎士比亚笔下著名的人物. N-COUNT FORMAL

per·son·al /'pɜːsənəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **personal** opinion, quality, or thing belongs or relates to one particular person rather than to other people. 个人的. ❖ *That's my personal opinion.* 那是我个人的观点. *...books, furniture, and other personal belongings.* 书本、家具和其他个人财物. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you give something your **personal** care or attention, you deal with it yourself rather than letting someone else deal with it. 亲自的. ❖ *...a personal letter from the President's secretary.* 总统秘书的亲笔信. ADJ

3 **Personal** care involves looking after your body and appearance. 身体的; 外表的. ❖ *...men who take as much time and trouble over personal hygiene as the women in their lives.* 那些日常生活中与女人花同样时间、不厌其烦地注意个人卫生的男人. ADJ ADJ n

4 **Personal** matters relate to your feelings, relationships, and health. 私人的. ❖ *Mr Knight said that he had resigned for personal reasons.* 奈特先生说他辞职是基于私人原因. ADJ

5 **Personal** comments refer to someone's appearance or character in an offensive way. 人身的; 针对个人的. ❖ *Newspapers resorted to personal abuse.* 报纸采取了人身攻击. *There's no need to get personal. Calm down.* 没有必要针对个人. 请冷静下来. ADJ-GRADED

6 A **personal** relationship is one that is not connected with your job or public life. (关系)私下的, 个人的. ❖ *Mr Gamsakhurdia said he had a good personal relationship with Boris Yeltsin.* 加姆萨卡迪亚先生说他和鲍里斯·叶利钦的私交甚好. ADJ

,personal as'sistant, personal assistants.

A **personal assistant** is a person who does secretarial and administrative work for someone. The abbreviation 'PA' is also used. 私人助理; 私人秘书. 又缩写作PA. N-COUNT

,personal 'best, personal bests. ◆◇◇◇◇

A sports player's **personal best** is the highest score or fastest time that they have ever achieved. (运动员的)个人最好成绩. N-COUNT

,personal com'puter, personal computers. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **personal computer** is a computer which is used by one person, normally independently. The abbreviation 'PC' is also used. 私人电脑, 个人电脑. 又缩写作PC. N-COUNT

per·son·al·ity /,pɜːsə'nælɪti/ **personalities.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **personality** is your whole character and nature. 性格. ❖ *She has such a kind, friendly personality.* 她性情温和且平易近人. *The contest was as much about personalities as it was about politics.* 竞争不仅是政治竞争, 同样也是性格上的竞争. N-VAR

2 If someone has **personality** or is **a personality**, they have a strong and lively character. (鲜明的)个性. ❖ *...a woman of great personality.* 一个个性鲜明的女人. N-VAR

3 You can refer to a famous person, especially in entertainment, broadcasting, or sport, as a **personality**. (尤指娱乐界、广播或体育界的)名人. ❖ *...the radio and television personality, Jimmy Saville.* 广播和电视界名人吉米·萨维尔. N-COUNT

per·son·al·ize /'pɜːsənəlaɪz/ **personalizes, personalizing, personalized;** [英]又拼作 **personalise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an object **is personalized**, it is marked with the name or initials of its owner. (被)标出物主姓名(或首字母缩写). ❖ *The clock has easy-to-read numbers and is personalised with the child's name and birth date.* 时钟上的数字容易看到, 并标有孩子的姓名和出生日期. *...a Rolls-Royce with a personalised number plate.* 车牌标有车主姓名的劳斯莱斯汽车. VB usu passive be V-ed V-ed

2 If you **personalize** something, you do or design it specially according to the needs of an individual or to your own needs. 使满足个人需要; 使有针对性. ❖ *...professional men or women who need intensive, personalised French courses.* 需要参加能满足个人需要的法语精研课程的专业人士. VB V n V-ed

3 If you **personalize** an argument, discussion, idea, or issue, you consider it from the point of view of individual people and their characters or relationships, rather than considering the facts in a general or objective way. 使针对个人. ❖ *The contest has become personalised, if not bitter.* 竞争即使称不上激烈, 也已经在针对个人了. VB V n V-ed Also V

per·son·al·ly /'pɜːsənəli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **personally** to emphasize that you are giving your own opinion. 就个人观点而言. ❖ *Personally I think it's a waste of time.* 在我看来, 这是浪费时间. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

2 If you do something **personally**, you do it yourself rather than letting someone else do it. 亲自. ❖ *The minister is returning to Paris to answer the allegations personally.* 部长将返回巴黎亲自辩解. ADV ADV with v

3 If you meet or know someone **personally**, you meet or know them in real life, rather than knowing about them or knowing their work. 直接, 当面. ❖ *He did not know them personally, but he was familiar with their reputation.* 他并不直接认识他们, 但对他们的名声很熟悉. ADV ADV with v

4 You can use **personally** to say that something refers to an individual person rather than to other people. 个别地, 作为个人. ❖ *In order for me to spend three months on something it has to interest me personally.* 要我为某事花三个月时间, 我个人必须对它感兴趣才行. ADV

5 You can use **personally** to show that you are talking about someone's private life rather than their professional or public life. 私人生活方面. ❖ *He is better liked personally, if less respected professionally, than Emmott.* 与埃默特相比, 他在个人生活上更受欢迎; 但在业务上受到的尊重较少. ADV

6 If you **take** someone's remarks **personally**, you are upset because you think that they are criticizing you in particular. 认为(某人的话)针对自己. PHR

,personal 'organizer, personal organizers; 又拼作 **personal organiser**.

A **personal organizer** is a kind of diary which you can add pages to or remove pages from to keep the information up to date. Small computers with a similar function are also called **personal organizers**. 备忘记事本; 掌中宝电脑. N-COUNT

,personal 'pronoun, personal pronouns.

A **personal pronoun** is a pronoun such as 'I', 'you', 'she', or 'they' which is used to refer to the speaker or the hearer, or to a person or thing whose identity is clear, usually because they have already been mentioned. 人称代词. N-COUNT

,personal 'space.

1 If someone invades your **personal space**, they stand or lean too close to you, so that you feel uncomfortable. 个人空间. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you need your **personal space**, you need time on your own, with the freedom to do something that you want to do or to think about something. 个人自由空间. N-UNCOUNT

,personal 'stereo, personal stereos.

A **personal stereo** is a small cassette player with very light headphones, which people carry round so that they N-COUNT

P

can listen to music while doing something else. 随身听.

per·so·na non gra·ta /pə,səʊnə nɒn 'grɑːtə/ **personae non gratae.**
If someone is **persona non grata**, they have become unwelcome or unacceptable because of something they have said or done. 不受欢迎的人. ❖ *As a Ku Klux Klan member he was declared persona non grata on a visit to Britain.* 作为三K党成员, 他到英国访问时被宣布为不受欢迎的人. PHR

per·soni·fi·ca·tion /pə,sɒnɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ **personifications.**
1 A **personification** of something abstract is its representation in the form of a person. 拟人化; 象征. ❖ *...personifications of the attributes of Justice, Prudence and Truth.* 具有公正、谨慎及诚实品质的象征. N-VAR
2 ➟ 又见 **personify**.

P

per·soni·fy /pə'sɒnɪfaɪ/ **personifies, personifying, personified.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone **personifies** a particular thing or quality, you mean that they seem to be a perfect example of that thing, or to have that quality to a very large degree. 为...的化身; 象征. ❖ *She can be charm personified.* 她是魅力的化身. ◢**per·soni·fi·ca·tion** ❖ *Janis Joplin was the personification of the '60s female rock singer.* 贾尼斯·乔普林是60年代女摇滚歌手的代表. VB V n; V-ed; N-SING

per·son·nel /,pɜːsə'nel/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 The **personnel** of an organization are the people who work for it. 员工, 全体职工. ❖ *All remaining American military personnel are scheduled to leave the country.* 所有余下的美军人员被安排离开该国. *...personnel problems.* 人事问题. N-PLURAL
2 **Personnel** is the department in a large company or organization that deals with employees, keeps their records, and helps with any problems they might have. 人事部门. ❖ *Her first job was in personnel.* 她第一份工作是在人事部门上班. N-UNCOUNT

,person-to-'person.
➟ 见 **person**.

per·spec·tive /pə'spektɪv/ **perspectives.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A particular **perspective** is a particular way of thinking about something, especially one that is influenced by your beliefs or experiences. (观察问题的)角度, 视角. ❖ *He says the death of his father 18 months ago has given him a new perspective on life.* 他说18个月前父亲的去世令他对生命有了新的看法. N-COUNT
2 If you get something **in perspective** or **into perspective**, you judge its real importance by considering it in relation to everything else. If you get something **out of perspective**, you fail to judge its real importance in relation to everything else. (不)恰当判断...的重要性. PHR
3 **Perspective** is the art of making some objects or people in a picture look further away than others. (美术)透视法. N-UNCOUNT

per·spex /'pɜːspeks/; 又拼作 **Perspex**.
In Britain, **perspex** is a strong clear plastic which is sometimes used instead of glass. **Perspex** is a trademark. (珀斯佩)透明塑胶. Perspex为商标名. N-UNCOUNT

per·spi·cac·ity /,pɜːspɪ'kæsɪti/.
Perspicacity is the ability to notice and understand things quickly. 敏锐, 睿智. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

per·spire /pə'spaɪə/ **perspires, perspiring, perspired.**
When you **perspire**, a liquid comes out on the surface of your skin, because you are hot or frightened. 出汗, 流汗. ◢**per·spi·ra·tion** /,pɜːspɪ'reɪʃən/. **Perspiration** is the liquid which is produced when you perspire. 汗水. ❖ *His hands were wet with perspiration.* 他双手因冒汗而湿湿的. VB V; FORMAL; N-UNCOUNT

per·suade /pə'sweɪd/ **persuades, persuading, persuaded.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **persuade** someone to do something, you cause them to do it by giving them good reasons for doing it. 说服, 劝服. ❖ *My husband persuaded me to come.* 我丈夫说服我来. *Some new acquaintances persuaded us into spending the summer near Kiev.* 一些刚认识的人说服我们在基辅附近度过夏天. ◢**per·suad·er, persuaders** ❖ *All great persuaders and salesmen are the same.* 所有了不起的说客和推销员都是同一个模样的. VB; V n to-inf; V n into -ing; Also V n; N-COUNT
2 If something **persuades** someone to take a particular course of action, it causes them to take that course of action because it is a good reason for doing so. 促使, 驱使. ❖ *The Conservative Party's victory in April's general election persuaded him to run for President again.* 保守党在4月份大选中的胜利促使他再一次竞选总统. VB; V n to-inf
3 If you **persuade** someone that something is true, you say things that eventually make them believe that it is true. 使相信, 使信服. ❖ *Derek persuaded me of the feasibility of the idea.* 德里克使我相信这个主意的可行性. ◢**per·suad·ed** ❖ *He is not persuaded of the need for electoral reform.* 他不相信有进行选举改革的必要. *Most seemed to have been completely persuaded that the result is reliable.* 大多数人似乎完全相信结果是可信的. VB V n that; V n of n; ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ

per·sua·sion /pə'sweɪʒən/ **persuasions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Persuasion** is the act of persuading someone to do something or to believe that something is true. 说服; 劝说. ❖ *She was using all her powers of persuasion to induce the Griffins to remain in Rollway.* 她竭尽全力说服格里芬一家留在罗尔维. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are **of** a particular **persuasion**, you have a particular belief or set of beliefs. 信仰; 信念. ❖ *...people of all political persuasions.* 怀有各种政治信念的人们. N-COUNT FORMAL

per·sua·sive /pə'sweɪsɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone or something that is **persuasive** is likely to persuade someone to believe or do a particular thing. 有说服力的. ❖ *...some of the more persuasive arguments on the other side.* 另一方一些更有说服力的论点. ◢**per·sua·sive·ly** ❖ *...a trained lawyer who can present arguments persuasively.* 一个能有说服力地提出论点的训练有素的律师. ◢**per·sua·sive·ness** ❖ *He was convinced that his eloquence and persuasiveness would tip them into supporting him.* 他确信他的口才和说服力能够令他们转向支持他. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v; N-UNCOUNT

pert /pɜːt/.
1 If someone describes a young woman as **pert**, they mean that they like her because she is lively and cheeky. Some women find this use offensive. (年轻女子)无礼但活泼而讨人喜欢的(有些女子认为该用法冒犯). ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 If you say that someone has, for example, a **pert** bottom or nose, you mean that it is quite small and neat, and you think it is attractive. 别致的; 俏丽的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

per·tain /pə'teɪn/ **pertains, pertaining, pertained.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If one thing **pertains** to another, it relates, belongs, or applies to it. 适用于; 与...有关. ❖ *The restrictions he imposed pertained to the type and height of buildings.* 他实施的限制与建筑物的类型和高度有关. VB FORMAL; V to n; Also V

per·ti·nent /'pɜːtɪnənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **pertinent** is relevant to a particular subject. 有关的, 相干的. ❖ *She had asked some pertinent questions.* 她问了一些相关的问题. *...knowledge and skills pertinent to classroom teaching.* 与课堂教学有关的知识和技能. ◢**per·ti·nent·ly** ❖ *Where had they learned all this, or, more pertinently, why had they remembered it?* 他们在哪儿学会了这一切? 或者问一个更相关的问题——为什么他们都记住了它? ADJ-GRADED FORMAL; ADV-GRADED

per·turb /pə'tɜːb/ **perturbs, perturbing, perturbed.**
If something **perturbs** you, it worries you quite a lot. 使不安, 使担心. ◢**per·turbed** ❖ *He apparently was not perturbed by the prospect of a policeman coming to call.* 很明显, 警察即将上门来访并没有令他担心. ◢**per·tur·ba·tion** ❖ *This message caused perturbation in the Middle East Headquarters.* 这个消息在中东总部引起了不安. VB V n; FORMAL; ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

per·tur·ba·tion /,pɜːtə'beɪʃən/ **perturbations.**
A **perturbation** is a small change in the movement, quality, or behaviour of something, especially an unusual change. 微小变化. ❖ *...perturbations in Jupiter's gravitational field.* 木星重力场的微小变化. N-VAR TECHNICAL

pe·ruse /pə'ruːz/ **peruses, perusing, perused.**
If you **peruse** something such as a letter, article, or VB

document, you read it. 细读. ❖ *In making our decision we perused the company's financial statements for the past five years.* 为了做出决定,我们细看了公司过去五年的财务报表. ◢**pe·rus·al** ❖ *Peter Cooke undertook to send each of us a sample contract for perusal.* 彼得・库克答应给我们每人一份合同样本,以便详阅. FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT also a N

per·vade /pə'veɪd/ **pervades, pervading, pervaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **pervades** a place or thing, it is a noticeable feature throughout it. 遍及; 充满. ❖ *The smell of sawdust and glue pervaded the factory.* 工厂里满是锯木屑和黏合剂的气味. VB FORMAL V n

per·va·sive /pə'veɪsɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something, especially something bad, that is **pervasive** is present or felt throughout a place or thing. 蔓延的; 遍布的. ❖ *...the pervasive influence of the army in national life.* 国民生活中军队无处不在的影响力. ◢**per·va·sive·ness** ❖ *...the pervasiveness of computer technology.* 电脑技术的普及. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

per·verse /pə'vɜːs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **perverse** deliberately does things that are unreasonable or that result in harm for themselves. 不合常理的; 对自己有害的. ❖ *It would be perverse to stop this healthy trend.* 阻止这种健康的趋势是不合常理的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢**per·verse·ly** ❖ *She was perversely pleased to be causing trouble.* 有悖常理的是,她因造成麻烦而感到高兴. ADV-GRADED
◢**per·ver·sity** ❖ *Undoubtedly it would be wrong to continue out of perversity.* 毫无疑问,出于任性而再继续这种行为将是错误的. N-UNCOUNT

per·ver·sion /pə'vɜːʃən, -ʒən/ **perversions.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can refer to a sexual desire or action that you consider to be abnormal and unacceptable as a **perversion**. 性变态. N-VAR
2 A **perversion** of something is a form of it that is bad or wrong, or the changing of it into this form. 曲解, 歪曲. ❖ *What monstrous perversion of the human spirit leads a sniper to open fire on a bus carrying children?* 怎样扭曲的人性才会使一个狙击手向载有孩子的巴士开火呢? N-VAR

per·vert, perverts, perverting, perverted. The verb is pronounced /pə'vɜːt/. The noun is pronounced /'pɜːvɜːt/. 动词发音为 /pə'vɜːt/. 名词发音为 /'pɜːvɜːt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **pervert** something such as a process or society, you interfere with it so that it is not as good as it used to be or as it should be. 使变坏; 使堕落. ❖ *Any reform will destroy and pervert our constitution.* 任何改革都会破坏我们的宪法,并使之走上歧途. ◢**per·vert·ed** ❖ *...a perverted form of knowledge.* 知识的一种滥用形式. VB FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED
2 If someone **perverts the course of justice**, they commit the offence of deliberately trying to make it difficult to discover who committed a particular crime, for example by destroying evidence or lying to the police. 妨碍司法公正. PHR LEGAL
3 If you say that someone is a **pervert**, you mean that you consider their behaviour, especially their sexual behaviour, to be immoral or unacceptable. 变态者; (尤指)性变态者. ◢**perverted** ❖ *You've been protecting sick and perverted men.* 你们一直在保护病人和变态者. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED

pes·sa·ry /'pesəri/ **pessaries.**
A **pessary** is a small block of a medicine or a contraceptive chemical that a woman puts in her vagina. (治病或避孕用的)阴道栓剂. N-COUNT

pes·si·mism /'pesɪmɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Pessimism is the belief that bad things are going to happen. 悲观. ❖ *...universal pessimism about the economy.* 对经济的普遍悲观. ◢**pes·si·mist** /'pesɪmɪst/ **pessimists** ❖ *I'm a natural pessimist; I usually expect the worst.* 我天生是个悲观论者,我通常认为最坏的事情将会发生. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT
◢**pes·si·mis·tic** /,pesɪ'mɪstɪk/ ❖ *Hardy has often been criticised for an excessively pessimistic view of life.* 哈迪经常因对生活过于悲观而受到批评. ADJ-GRADED

pest /pest/ **pests.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Pests** are insects or small animals which damage crops or food supplies. 害虫; 有害的小动物. ❖ *...new and innovative methods of pest control.* 控制害虫的新方法. N-COUNT
2 You can describe someone, especially a child, as a **pest** if they keep bothering you. 讨厌的人, 让人烦扰的人(通常指孩子). ❖ *He climbed on the table, pulled my hair, and was generally a pest.* 他爬上桌子,拉扯我的头发,他就是如此叫人讨厌. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

pes·ter /'pestə/ **pesters, pestering, pestered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone **is pestering** you, you mean that they keep asking you to do something, or keep talking to you, and you find this annoying. 纠缠; 不断打扰. ❖ *He gets fed up with people pestering him for money.* 他厌倦了缠着他要钱的人. ❖ *...that creep who's been pestering you to go out with him.* 那个一直缠着要你一起出去的献媚者. VB V n PRAGMATICS V n prep V n to-inf Also V

pes·ti·cide /'pestɪsaɪd/ **pesticides.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Pesticides are chemicals which farmers put on their crops to kill harmful insects. 杀虫剂. N-VAR

P

pes·ti·lence /'pestɪləns/ **pestilences.**
Pestilence is any disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people. 瘟疫. N-VAR LITERARY

pes·tle /'pesəl/ **pestles.**
A **pestle** is a short rod with a thick round end. It is used for crushing things such as herbs, spices, or grain in a bowl called a mortar. (捣碎、研磨用的)杵, 捣槌. N-COUNT

pes·to /'pestəʊ/.
Pesto is an Italian sauce made from basil, garlic, pine nuts, cheese, and olive oil. (意大利)香蒜酱, 香草酱. N-UNCOUNT

pet /pet/ **pets, petting, petted.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **pet** is an animal that you keep in your home to give you company and pleasure. 宠物; 供玩赏的动物. ❖ *It is plainly cruel to keep turtles as pets.* 显然,养海龟当宠物非常残忍. N-COUNT
2 Someone's **pet** theory, project, or subject is one that they particularly support or like. Someone's **pet** hate is something that they particularly dislike. 钟爱的; 特别喜欢(憎恨)的. ❖ *Three of my pet hates are estate agents, politicians and pompous people.* 我特别憎恨的三类人是地产代理商、政客和华而不实的人. ADJ ADJ n
3 Some people call the person they are talking to **'pet'** to show affection or friendliness. 宝贝; 亲爱的. ❖ *It's all right, pet, let me do it.* 好的,宝贝,让我来吧. N-VOC PRAGMATICS
4 If you **pet** a person or animal, you pat or stroke them affectionately. 抚摸; 爱抚. VB V n

pet·al /'petəl/ **petals.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **petals** of a flower are the thin coloured or white parts which together form the flower. 花瓣. N-COUNT

pe·ter /'piːtə/ **peters, petering, petered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
➤**peter out.**
If something **peters out**, it gradually comes to an end. 逐渐结束; 消失. ❖ *The six-month strike seemed to be petering out.* 为时六个月的罢工似乎正在逐渐结束. PHR-V V P

pethi·dine /'peθɪdɪn/.
Pethidine is a drug given to people to stop them feeling pain. Women who are giving birth are often given pethidine. pai 哌替啶, 度冷丁(一种镇痛剂). N-UNCOUNT

pet·it bour·geois /,peti 'bʊəʒwɑː/; 又拼作 **petty bourgeois**.
Someone or something that is **petit bourgeois** belongs or relates to the lower middle class; used showing disapproval. (贬义)小资产者的. ◢**pet·it bour·geoi·sie** /,peti bʊəʒwɑː'ziː/ **The petit bourgeoisie** are people in the lower middle class. 小资产阶级, 中下阶层. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL N-COLL-SING

pe·tite /pə'tiːt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say a woman is **petite**, you are politely saying that she is small and slim. 纤细的; 玲珑小巧的. ❖ *...a petite and attractive blond woman.* 玲珑小巧的、富有魅力的金发女郎. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

pet·it four /,peti 'fɔː/ **petits fours** or **petit fours.**
Petits fours are very small sweet cakes or biscuits. 小蛋糕; 小饼干. N-COUNT

pe·ti·tion /pə'tɪʃən/ **petitions, petitioning, petitioned.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **petition** is a document signed by a lot of people which asks a government or other official group to do a N-COUNT

particular thing. 请愿书. ◢**pe·ti·tion·er, petitioners** ❖ *The petitioners were unable to see the Serbian president.* 请愿者们无法见到塞尔维亚总统. N-COUNT

2 A **petition** is an application to a court of law for some legal action to be taken. 诉状. ❖ *His lawyers filed a petition for all charges to be dropped.* 他的律师正式申请要求撤销所有指控. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 If you **petition** someone in authority, you make a formal request to them. (向...)请愿, 请求. ❖ *...couples petitioning for divorce.* 申请要求离婚的夫妇. *Twenty-five of his supporters petitioned him to restore the monarchy.* 25名支持他的人请求他恢复君主制. *She's petitioning to regain custody of the child.* 她请求恢复对孩子的监护权. VB V n / V for n / V n to-inf / V to-inf / Also V n for n
◢**pe·ti·tion·er** ❖ *...a legal process that treated petitioners for divorce with insensitive cruelty.* 以不顾及别人感受的残酷来对待要求离婚者的法律程序. N-COUNT

P

'pet name, pet names.
A **pet name** is a special name that you use for a close friend or a member of your family instead of using their real name. 昵称. ❖ *His pet name for her was Bird.* 他为她起的昵称是'小鸟'. N-COUNT

pet·rel /'petrəl/ **petrels.**
A **petrel** is a type of sea-bird which often flies a long way out from land. There are many varieties of petrel. 海燕. N-COUNT

pet·ri·fied /'petrɪfaɪd/.
A **petrified** plant or animal has died and has gradually turned into stone. 石化的. ADJ ADJ n

pet·ri·fy /'petrɪfaɪ/ **petrifies, petrifying, petrified.**
1 If something **petrifies** you, it makes you feel very frightened indeed. 使惊吓. ◢**pet·ri·fied** ❖ *I've always been petrified of being alone.* 我总是害怕独自一人. VB V n / ADJ-GRADED
◢**pet·ri·fy·ing** ❖ *It was absolutely petrifying.* 那真是很吓人. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something such as a society or institution **petrifies**, it ceases to change and develop. (使)僵化. ❖ *...the fear that a political deadlock may petrify economic initiatives.* 担忧政治僵局可能会导致经济的主动性僵化. V-ERG V / FORMAL / V n

pet·ro·chemi·cal /ˌpetrəʊ'kemɪkəl/ **petrochemicals;** 又拼作 **petro-chemical.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Petrochemicals are chemicals that are obtained from petroleum or natural gas. 石油化学制品; 石化产品. N-COUNT

pet·rol /'petrəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Petrol is a liquid which is used as a fuel for motor vehicles. The usual American word is **gas** or **gasoline**. 汽油. [美]一般作gas或gasoline. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

'petrol bomb, petrol bombs. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **petrol bomb** is a simple bomb consisting of a bottle full of petrol with a cloth in it that is lit just before the bottle is thrown. 汽油弹. N-COUNT BRITISH

pe·tro·leum /pə'trəʊliəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Petroleum is oil which is found under the surface of the earth or under the sea bed. Petrol and paraffin are obtained from petroleum. 石油. N-UNCOUNT

pe'troleum jelly.
Petroleum jelly is a soft, clear, jelly-like substance obtained from petroleum and used as a lubricant. 凡士林; 矿脂. N-UNCOUNT

'petrol station, petrol stations. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **petrol station** is a garage by the side of the road where petrol is sold and put into vehicles. The usual American expression is **gas station**. 加油站. [美]一般作gas station. N-COUNT BRITISH

'petrol tank, petrol tanks.
The **petrol tank** in a motor vehicle is the container for petrol. The usual American word is **gas tank**. (汽车的)油箱. 油缸. [美]一般作gas tank. N-COUNT BRITISH

pet·ti·coat /'petikəʊt/ **petticoats.**
A **petticoat** is a piece of clothing like a thin skirt, which is worn under a skirt or dress. 衬裙. N-COUNT

pet·ting /'petɪŋ/.
Petting is the activity of kissing and stroking another person in a sexual way, but without having sexual intercourse. 亲吻; 爱抚. N-UNCOUNT

pet·ty /'peti/ **pettier, pettiest.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You can use **petty** to describe things such as rules, problems, or arguments which you think are trivial or unimportant. 琐碎的; 不重要的. ❖ *...endless rules and petty regulations.* 没完没了的规则和琐碎的章程. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **petty**, you disapprove of it because you think it shows that they care too much about small, unimportant things. (贬义)心胸狭隘的, 小气的. ◢**pet·ti·ness** ❖ *Never had she met such spite and pettiness.* 她从未遇过这种恶意怨恨和心胸狭隘. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS / N-UNCOUNT

3 **Petty** is used of people or actions that are comparatively low in importance, rank, seriousness, or scale. (地位)低下的, 从属的; (严重性)轻微的. ❖ *...petty crime, such as handbag-snatching.* 轻微罪案, 如抢手提包等. ADJ ADJ n

ˌpetty 'bourgeois.
➡ 见 **petit bourgeois.**

ˌpetty 'cash.
Petty cash is money that is kept in the office of a company, to be used for making small payments when necessary. 零用现金; 小额备用金. N-UNCOUNT

'petty officer, petty officers.
A **petty officer** is an officer in the navy. 海军军士. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

petu·lant /'petʃʊlənt/.
Someone who is **petulant** is unreasonably angry and upset in a childish way. 任性的; 要孩子脾气的. ◢**petu·lance** /'petʃʊləns/ ❖ *His petulance made her impatient.* 他的任性令她感到不耐烦. ◢**petu·lant·ly** ❖ *He petulantly threatened to quit tennis if he was fined.* 他任性地威胁说, 如果被罚款, 他就不打网球了. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT / ADV-GRADED

pe·tu·nia /pɪ'tjuːniə, AM -'tuː-/ **petunias.**
A **petunia** is a type of garden plant with pink, white or purple trumpet-shaped flowers. 矮牵牛. N-COUNT

pew /pjuː/ **pews.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pew** is a long wooden seat with a back, which people sit on in church. (教堂内的)靠背长椅. N-COUNT

pew·ter /'pjuːtə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Pewter is a grey metal which is made by mixing tin and lead. Pewter was often used in former times to make ornaments or containers for eating and drinking. 白镴(铅锡合金). N-UNCOUNT

PG /ˌpiː 'dʒiː/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Films that are labelled **PG** are not considered suitable for younger children to see without an adult being with them. **PG** is an abbreviation for 'parental guidance'. (影片)在家长指导下观看的. parental guidance的缩写形式. ADJ

PGCE /ˌpiː dʒiː siː 'iː/ **PGCEs.**
In Britain, a **PGCE** is a teaching qualification that qualifies graduates to teach in a state school. **PGCE** is an abbreviation of 'Postgraduate Certificate of Education'. 学位教师教育证书. Postgraduate Certificate of Education的缩写形式. 比较 **BEd.** N-COUNT

pH /ˌpiː 'eɪtʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **pH** of a solution indicates how acid or alkali the solution is. A pH of less than 7 indicates that it is an acid, and a pH of more than 7 indicates that it is an alkali. 酸碱度(小于7为酸性, 大于7为碱性), pH值. N-UNCOUNT

phal·anx /'fælæŋks/ **phalanxes** or **phalanges** /fə'lændʒiːz/.
1 A **phalanx** is a group of soldiers or police who are standing or marching close together ready to fight. 方阵; 密集队形排列. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 A **phalanx** of people is a large group who are brought together for a particular purpose. 一大群人. ❖ *...a phalanx of waiters with silver dishes.* 一大群端着银碟子的侍者. N-COUNT FORMAL

phal·lic /'fælɪk/.
Something that is **phallic** is shaped like an erect penis, or symbolic of male sexual powers. 阴茎状的; 象征男性生殖能力的. ❖ *Cars are phallic symbols.* 汽车象征男性生殖力. ADJ-GRADED

phal·lus /'fæləs/ **phalluses** or **phalli** /'fælaɪ/.
1 A **phallus** is a model of an erect penis, especially one used as a symbol in ancient religions. 男性生殖器形象. N-COUNT

2 A **phallus** is a penis. 男性生殖器, 阴茎. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

phan·ta·sy /ˈfæntəzi/ **phantasies.**
➡ 见 **fantasy**.

phan·tom /ˈfæntəm/ **phantoms.** ♦○○○○
1 A **phantom** is a ghost. 幽灵,鬼魂. N-COUNT
2 You use **phantom** to describe something which does not really exist, but which someone believes or pretends does exist. 幻觉的,幻象的. ❖ *She was always taking regular days off for what her colleagues considered phantom illnesses.* 她总是定期请假,她的同事们都认为她患了臆想病. *...phantom companies run by her relations.* 由她的亲戚经营的有名无实的公司. ADJ: ADJ n
3 **Phantom** can refer to something that is done by an unknown person, especially something criminal. (尤指罪犯)身份不明的. ❖ *...people who claim they have suffered phantom withdrawals from automatic cash dispensers.* 声称自己被身份不明者从自动提款机提走现金的人们. ADJ: ADJ n

phar·ma·ceu·ti·cal /ˌfɑːməˈsuːtɪkəl/ **pharmaceuticals.** ♦♦○○○
1 **Pharmaceutical** means connected with the industrial production of medicine. 制药的. ❖ *They claim about 50 percent of the school's research is funded by pharmaceutical companies.* 他们声称学校研究经费约50%是由制药公司资助的. ADJ: ADJ n
2 **Pharmaceuticals** are medicines. 药物、药品. N-PLURAL

phar·ma·cist /ˈfɑːməsɪst/ **pharmacists.** ♦○○○○
A **pharmacist** is a person who is qualified to prepare and sell medicines. The shop where a pharmacist works can also be called a **pharmacist** or a **pharmacist's**. 药剂师; 药房. N-COUNT

phar·ma·col·ogy /ˌfɑːməˈkɒlədʒi/.
Pharmacology is the branch of science relating to drugs and medicines. 药理学,药物学. ◢ **phar·ma·co·logi·cal** /ˌfɑːməkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *As little as 50mg of caffeine can produce pharmacological effects.* 只需50毫克的咖啡因就可以产生药理效果. ◢ **phar·ma·colo·gist, pharmacologists** ❖ *...a pharmacologist from the University of California.* 一名来自加利福尼亚大学的药理学家. N-UNCOUNT ADJ: ADJ n N-COUNT

phar·ma·cy /ˈfɑːməsi/ **pharmacies.** ♦○○○○
1 A **pharmacy** is a shop or a department in a shop where medicines are sold or given out. 药店,药房. N-COUNT
2 **Pharmacy** is the job or the science of preparing medicines. 药剂学; 配药. N-UNCOUNT

phase /feɪz/ **phases, phasing, phased.** ♦♦♦○○
1 A **phase** is a particular stage in a process or in the gradual development of something. 阶段、时期. ❖ *Most kids will go through a phase of being faddy about what they eat.* 大多数孩子都会经历挑食的阶段. N-COUNT
2 If an action or change **is phased** over a period of time, it is done in stages. (被)按阶段进行; 分阶段. ❖ *The redundancies will be phased over two years.* 裁减冗员将在两年内分阶段完成. *...the phased introduction of environmental taxes.* 分阶段推行环保税. VB: usu passive be V-ed V-ed
3 If one thing is **out of phase** with another, the two things are not working or happening together as they should be, or are not in harmony with each other. 不同步,不协调. If two things are **in phase**, they are happening or working together as they should be, or are in harmony with each other. 同步,协调. ❖ *The British and German economies were out of phase.* 英国和德国经济发展步伐不同. PHR

➤phase in.
If a new way of doing something **is phased in**, it is introduced gradually. (被)逐步采用,(被)逐步引进. ❖ *...the government's policy of phasing in Arabic as the official academic language.* 逐步采用阿拉伯语作为官方学术语言的政府政策. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P

➤phase out.
If something **is phased out**, people gradually stop using it or doing it. (被)逐步停止使用. ❖ *They phased out my job in favor of a computer.* 他们逐步将我淘汰,以电脑取而代之. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P

PhD /ˌpiː eɪtʃ ˈdiː/ **PhDs.** ♦○○○○
1 A **PhD** is a degree awarded to people who have done advanced research into a particular subject. **PhD** is an abbreviation for 'Doctor of Philosophy'. 哲学博士(学位). Doctor of Philosophy 的缩写形式. N-COUNT
2 **PhD** is written after someone's name to indicate that they have a PhD. (用于姓名后)...博士. ❖ *...R.D. Combes, PhD.* R.D.库姆斯博士.

pheas·ant /ˈfezənt/ **pheasants; pheasant** can also be used as the plural form. 又作复数形式. ♦○○○○
A **pheasant** is a long-tailed bird. Pheasants are often shot as a sport and then eaten. 野鸡,雉. N-COUNT
➲ **Pheasant** is this bird eaten as food. 野鸡肉. ❖ *...roast pheasant.* 烤野鸡肉. N-UNCOUNT

phe·nom·ena /fɪˈnɒmɪnə/.
Phenomena is the plural of **phenomenon**. phenomenon的复数形式.

phe·nom·enal /fɪˈnɒmɪnəl/. ♦○○○○
Something that is **phenomenal** is so great or good that it is very unusual indeed. 不同寻常的; 非凡的. ❖ *Exports of Australian wine are growing at a phenomenal rate.* 澳大利亚葡萄酒的出口增长速度很明显. ◢ **phe·nom·enal·ly** ❖ *...her phenomenally successful singing career.* 她演唱事业非凡的成功. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

P

phe·nom·enol·ogy /fɪˌnɒmɪˈnɒlədʒi/.
Phenomenology is a branch of philosophy which deals with consciousness, thought, and experience. 现象学. ◢ **phe·nom·eno·logi·cal** /fɪˌnɒmɪnəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...a phenomenological approach to the definition of 'reality'.* 对'现实'的定义的现象学研究. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL ADJ

phe·nom·enon /fɪˈnɒmɪnən, AM -nɑːn/ **phenomena.** ♦♦○○○
A **phenomenon** is something that is observed to happen or exist. 现象. ❖ *...scientific explanations of natural phenomena.* 对自然现象的科学解释. *This form of civil disobedience isn't a particularly new phenomenon.* 这种形式的非暴力反抗行为并非特别的新现象. N-COUNT FORMAL

phero·mone /ˈferəməʊn/ **pheromones.** ♦○○○○
Some animals and insects produce chemicals called **pheromones** which affect the behaviour of other animals and insects of the same type, for example by attracting them sexually. 信息素(生物体释放的化学物质,能影响其他同类生物的行为). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

phew /fjuː/.
Phew is used in writing to represent the soft whistling sound that you make when you breathe out quickly, for example when you are relieved or shocked about something or when you are very hot. (表示舒一口气或吃惊等)唉,呼. ❖ *Phew, what a relief!* 唉,真是解脱了! EXCLAM

phial /faɪəl/ **phials.**
A **phial** is a small tube-shaped glass bottle used, for example, to hold medicine. 小玻璃瓶; 小药瓶. N-COUNT BRITISH

phi·lan·der·er /fɪˈlændərə/ **philanderers.**
If you say that a man is a **philanderer**, you disapprove of him because he flirts a lot or has a lot of casual love affairs with women. (贬义)玩弄女性的人; 爱调戏女人的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

phi·lan·der·ing /fɪˈlændərɪŋ/ **philanderings.**
Philandering means having casual affairs with women; used showing disapproval. (贬义)玩弄女性; 调戏. ❖ *She intended to leave her husband because of his philandering.* 她因为丈夫拈花惹草而想离开他. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl PRAGMATICS
➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...her philandering husband.* 她那爱玩弄女人的丈夫. ADJ: ADJ n

phi·lan·thro·py /fɪˈlænθrəpi/.
Philanthropy is the giving of money to people who need it, without wanting anything in return. 慈善,乐善好施. ❖ *...a retired banker well known for his philanthropy.* 因做善事而知名的退休银行家. ◢ **phil·an·throp·ic** /ˌfɪlənˈθrɒpɪk/ ❖ *Some of the best services for the ageing are sponsored by philanthropic organizations.* 一些最佳的老人服务机构是由慈善机构赞助的. *He said his involvement in Arsenal isn't purely philanthropic.* 他说他参与'阿森纳'计划并不完全是因为乐善好施. ◢ **phi·lan·thro·pist** /fɪˈlænθrəpɪst/ **philanthropists.** ❖ *Dr Hammer was also known as a philanthropist.* 哈默博士也是知名慈善家. N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED N-COUNT

phi·lat·ely /fɪˈlætəli/.
Philately is the hobby of collecting and learning about N-UNCOUNT

postage stamps. 集邮. ◢**phi·lat·elist** /fɪˈlætəlɪst/ **philatelists** FORMAL N-COUNT
❖ *More than 300 British philatelists belong to the Society of Olympic Collectors.* 300多名英国集邮爱好者是奥林匹克收藏者协会的会员.

-phile /-faɪl/ or **-ophile** /-əfaɪl/ **-philes** or **-ophiles.**
-phile or **-ophile** occurs in words which refer to someone who has a very strong liking for people or things of a particular kind. For example, an **Anglophile** is someone who has a strong liking for England and English culture. 喜欢...的人, ...爱好者(如Anglophile: 英国文化爱好者). SUFFIX

phil·har·mon·ic /ˌfɪlɑːˈmɒnɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **philharmonic** orchestra is a large orchestra which plays classical music. 交响乐的. ❖ *The Lithuanian Philharmonic Orchestra played Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.* 立陶宛交响乐团演奏了贝多芬的第九交响曲. ADJ ADJ n

P

phil·is·tine /ˈfɪlɪstaɪn, AM -stiːn/ **philistines.**
If you call someone a **philistine**, you mean that they do not care about or understand good art, music, or literature, and do not think that they are important; used showing disapproval. (贬义)对艺术无知的人; 平庸之人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a philistine government that is blamed for allowing the arts to decline.* 一个忽视艺术的政府, 它因任由艺术衰败而遭谴责. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
◢**phil·is·tin·ism** /ˈfɪlɪstɪnɪzəm/. ❖ *What horrified him was her philistinism.* 让他吃惊的是她对艺术的无知. N-UNCOUNT

phi·lol·ogy /fɪˈlɒlədʒi/.
Philology is the study of words, especially the history and development of the words in a particular language or group of languages. 语文学. ◢**phi·lolo·gist, philologists.** N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

phi·loso·pher /fɪˈlɒsəfə/ **philosophers.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **philosopher** is a person who studies or writes about philosophy. 哲学家. ❖ *...the Greek philosopher Plato.* 希腊哲学家柏拉图. N-COUNT
2 If you refer to someone as a **philosopher**, you mean that they think deeply and seriously about life and other basic matters. 善于思考的人. N-COUNT

philo·soph·ic /ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪk/.
Philosophic means the same as **philosophical**. 义同philosophical. ADJ-GRADED

philo·sophi·cal /ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Philosophical** means concerned with or relating to philosophy. 哲学的. ❖ *He was more accustomed to cocktail party chatter than to political or philosophical discussions.* 他更习惯于鸡尾酒会上闲聊, 而对政治或哲学讨论不太习惯. ADJ
◢**philo·sophi·cal·ly** /ˌfɪləˈsɒfɪkli/ ❖ *Wiggins says he's not a coward, but that he's philosophically opposed to war.* 威金斯说他不是懦夫, 但从哲学角度考虑他反对战争. ADV
2 Someone who is **philosophical** does not get upset when disappointing or disturbing things happen; used showing approval. 达观的, 处之泰然的. ❖ *Lewis has grown philosophical about life.* 刘易斯对生活处之泰然. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢**philosophically** ❖ *She says philosophically: 'It could have been far worse.'* 她达观地说:'这本来可能会更糟糕.' ADV-GRADED ADV after v

phi·loso·phize /fɪˈlɒsəfaɪz/ **philosophizes, philosophizing, philosophized;** [英]又拼作 **philosophise.**
If you say that someone **is philosophizing**, you mean that they are talking or thinking about important subjects such as life, often in a boring or pointless way. (乏味地或无意义地)谈论; 思考. ❖ *...a tendency to philosophize about racial harmony.* 空谈种族和谐的趋势. ◢**phi·loso·phiz·ing** ❖ *She loved all the sitting around at table and philosophising.* 她喜欢所有形式的坐在桌前的高谈阔论. VB V V about/on n Also V with quote N-UNCOUNT

phi·loso·phy /fɪˈlɒsəfi/ **philosophies.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Philosophy** is the study or creation of theories about basic things such as the nature of existence, knowledge, thought, or about how people should live. 哲学. ❖ *He was a professor of philosophy.* 他是哲学教授. *...traditional Chinese philosophy.* 中国传统哲学. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **philosophy** is a particular set of ideas that a philosopher has. 哲学思想; 哲学体系. ❖ *...the philosophies of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle.* 苏格拉底、柏拉图及亚里士多德的哲学思想. N-COUNT
3 A **philosophy** is a particular theory that someone has about how to live or how to deal with a particular situation. 人生哲学; 处事原则; 方法. ❖ *The best philosophy is to change your food habits to a low-sugar, high-fibre diet.* 最好的办法就是改变你的饮食习惯, 改吃低糖、高纤维的食物. *Annie's work reflects her philosophy that life is full of mysteries.* 安妮的作品反映了她的人生观, 就是生活充满神秘感. N-COUNT

phlegm /flem/.
Phlegm is the thick yellowish substance that develops in your throat and at the back of your nose when you have a cold. 痰. N-UNCOUNT

phleg·mat·ic /flegˈmætɪk/.
Someone who is **phlegmatic** stays calm even when upsetting or exciting things happen. 冷静的; 处变不惊的. ❖ *...a most phlegmatic man, steadily working on as the rain splashed down.* 一个极其冷静、雨水飞溅而下时仍然沉稳地继续工作的人. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

-phobe /-fəʊb/ or **-ophobe** /-əfəʊb/ **-phobes** or **-ophobes.**
-phobe or **-ophobe** occurs in words which refer to someone who has a very strong, irrational fear or hatred of people or things of a particular kind. 对...极度恐惧(憎恨)的人. ❖ *Its design makes it suitable for the computerphobe who just wants to type and see something come out looking right.* 它的设计对那些只想打打字、看看显示的一切是否正常的电脑恐惧者很适合. SUFFIX

pho·bia /ˈfəʊbiə/ **phobias.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **phobia** is a very strong irrational fear or hatred of something. 恐惧; 憎恨. ❖ *The man had a phobia about flying.* 这个人对飞行有恐惧症. N-COUNT
➪ Also a suffix. 又作后缀. ❖ *The place seethed with Europhobia.* 那个地方的人极度憎恨欧洲. *Technophobia increases with age.* 对技术的恐惧随年龄增长而增加. SUFFIX

pho·bic /ˈfəʊbɪk/ **phobics.**
1 A **phobic** feeling or reaction results from or is related to a strong, irrational fear or hatred of something. (情感或反应)惧怕的, 憎恨的. ❖ *Many children acquire a phobic horror of dogs.* 许多孩子都很怕狗. ADJ
2 Someone who is **phobic** has a strong, irrational fear or hatred of something. (人)惧怕的、憎恨的. ❖ *In Victorian times people were phobic about getting on trains. They weren't used to it.* 在维多利亚时代, 人们害怕坐火车, 因为他们还不习惯. ADJ-GRADED
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Social phobics quake at the thought of meeting strangers.* 害怕社交的人一想到要见陌生人就发抖. N-COUNT
➪ Also a suffix. 又作后缀. ❖ *Curtiz seemed to have a particular taste for Anglophobic items.* 柯蒂兹似乎特别喜欢反映憎恨英国的节目. SUFFIX

phoe·nix /ˈfiːnɪks/ **phoenixes.**
1 A **phoenix** is an imaginary bird which, according to ancient myths, burns itself to ashes every five hundred years and is then born again. 凤凰, 不死鸟(古代神话中的鸟, 每五百年自焚后再生). N-COUNT
2 If you describe someone or something as a **phoenix**, you mean that they return again after seeming to disappear or be destroyed. 起死回生的人(或物). ❖ *Out of the ashes of the economic shambles, a phoenix of recovery can arise.* 从经济废墟中有时会出现经济复苏. N-SING

phone /fəʊn/ **phones, phoning, phoned.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **phone** is an electrical system that you use to talk to someone else in another place, by dialling a number on a piece of equipment and speaking into it. 电话. ❖ *She looked forward to talking to her daughter by phone.* 她盼望通过电话和女儿说话. *Do you have an address and phone number for him?* 你有地址和电话号码给他吗? N-SING
2 The **phone** is the piece of equipment that you use when you dial someone's phone number and talk to them. 电话机. ❖ *Jamie answered the phone.* 杰米接电话. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **mobile phone**.

3 If you say that someone picks up or puts down **the phone**, you mean that they lift or replace the receiver. 电话听筒、受话器. N-SING

4 When you **phone** someone, you dial their phone number and speak to them by phone. (给...)打电话. ❖ *I got more and more angry as I waited for her to phone.* 我在等她来电话时越等越生气. VB V n / V

5 If someone is **on the phone**, they are speaking to someone else by phone. 在通话中; 用电话交谈. PHR

6 If you are **on the phone**, you have a phone in your home or place of work, so that you can be contacted by phone. 有电话; 可用电话联系的. PHR BRITISH

▸phone up.

When you **phone** someone **up**, you dial their phone number and speak to them by phone. 给...打电话. ❖ *Phone him up and tell him to come and have dinner with you.* 打电话告诉他过来和你一起吃晚饭. PHR-V BRITISH V n P Also V P noun

'phone book, phone books.

A **phone book** is a book that contains an alphabetical list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the people in a town or area. 电话号码簿. N-COUNT

'phone booth, phone booths.

1 A **phone booth** is a place in a station, hotel, or other public building where there is a public telephone. (设在车站、旅馆等处的) 公用电话间. N-COUNT

2 A **phone booth** is a small shelter in the street in which there is a public telephone. The British term is **phone box** or **call box**. (路边的)公用电话亭. [英]作phone box或call box. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'phone box, phone boxes.

A **phone box** is a small shelter in the street in which there is a public telephone. The American term is **phone booth**. (路边的)公用电话亭. [美]作phone booth. N-COUNT BRITISH

'phone call, phone calls. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **make a phone call**, you dial somebody's phone number and speak to them by phone. 打电话. N-COUNT

'phone-in, phone-ins. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **phone-in** is a programme on radio or television in which people telephone with questions or opinions and their calls are broadcast. 听众(观众)来电直播节目. N-COUNT BRITISH

'phone-tapping.

Phone-tapping is the activity of listening secretly to someone's phone conversations using special electronic equipment. 电话窃听. N-UNCOUNT

➸ 又见 **tap**.

pho·net·ics /fə'netɪks/; the form **phonetic** is used as a modifier. phonetic 用作修饰语.

1 **Phonetics** is the study of speech sounds. 语音学. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

2 **Phonetic** means relating to the sound of a word or to the sounds that are used in languages. 语音的. ❖ *...the Japanese phonetic system, with its relatively few, simple sounds.* 语音数目相对较少和较简单的日语语音系统. ADJ

pho·ney /'fəʊni/ **phoneys**; 又拼作 **phony**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **phoney**, you disapprove of it because it is false rather than genuine. (贬义)虚假的; 伪造的. ❖ *He'd telephoned with some phoney excuse she didn't believe for a minute.* 他打电话给她说了些她根本不相信的借口. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

2 If you say that someone is **phoney**, you disapprove of them because they are pretending to be someone that they are not in order to deceive people. (贬义)虚伪的; 冒充的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *'He's false, a phoney,' Harry muttered.* '他很虚伪, 是个骗子,' 哈里嘀咕道. N-COUNT

,phoney 'war.

A **phoney war** is when two opposing groups are openly hostile towards each other or are in competition with each other, as if they were at war, but there is no real fighting. 虚张声势的战争. N-SING BRITISH

pho·no·graph /'fəʊnəgrɑːf, -græf/ **phonographs.**

A **phonograph** is a record player. 留声机; 唱片机. N-COUNT DATED

pho·ny /'fəʊni/.

➸ 见 **phoney**.

phos·phate /'fɒsfeɪt/ **phosphates.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **phosphate** is a chemical compound that contains phosphorus. Phosphates are often used in fertilizers. 磷酸盐, 磷肥. N-VAR

phos·pho·res·cent /,fɒsfə'resənt/.

A **phosphorescent** object or colour glows in the dark with a soft light, but gives out little or no heat. 发出磷光的. ❖ *...phosphorescent paint.* 磷光颜料. ADJ

◢ **phos·pho·res·cence.** **Phosphorescence** is a glow or soft light produced by a phosphorescent object. 磷光; 磷火. N-UNCOUNT

phos·pho·rus /'fɒsfərəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Phosphorus is a chemical element which glows faintly, and it burns on contact with air. 磷. N-UNCOUNT

P

pho·to /'fəʊtəʊ/ **photos.** ◆◆◆◆◆

A **photo** is the same as a **photograph**. 同photograph. ❖ *We must take a photo!* 我们必须照张相片! N-COUNT

photo- /'fəʊtəʊ-/.

Photo- is added to nouns and adjectives in order to form other nouns and adjectives which refer or relate to photography or photographic processes, or to light. (与名词或形容词连用, 构成另外的名词或形容词)照相的、摄影的; 感光的. ❖ *...an eight-day photo-trip to northern Greece.* 到希腊北部八天的摄影行程. *...a photo-sensitive detector system.* 光敏探测系统. PREFIX

photo·copi·er /'fəʊtəʊkɒpiə/ **photocopiers.**

A **photocopier** is a machine which quickly copies documents onto paper by photographing them. 影印机, 复印机. N-COUNT

photo·copy /'fəʊtəʊkɒpi/ **photocopies, photocopying, photocopied.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **photocopy** a document, you make a copy of it using a photocopier. 影印, 复印. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...photocopies of newspaper cuttings.* 报纸剪报的影印本. N-COUNT

,photo-'finish, photo-finishes.

If the end of a race is a **photo-finish**, two or more of the competitors cross the finishing line so close together that a photograph of the finish has to be examined to decide who has won. 照片定输赢(指需用摄影照片来判断比赛结果). N-COUNT

Photo·fit /'fəʊtəʊfɪt/ **Photofits.**

A **Photofit** is a picture of someone wanted by the police which is made up of several photographs or drawings of different facial features. Photofit is a trademark. 福托菲特拼相. Photofit为商标名. N-COUNT BRITISH

photo·gen·ic /,fəʊtə'dʒenɪk/.

Someone who is **photogenic** looks nice in photographs. (人)上镜的、上相的. ADJ-GRADED

photo·graph /'fəʊtəgrɑːf, -græf/ **photographs, photographing, photographed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **photograph** is a picture that is made using a camera. 照片. ❖ *Her photograph appeared on the front page of 'The New York Times'.* 她的照片出现在《纽约时报》的头版上. N-COUNT

2 When you **photograph** someone or something, you use a camera to obtain a picture of them. 为...拍照. ❖ *They were photographed kissing on the platform.* 他们在站台上亲吻时被拍了照. VB V n / be V-ed -ing

◢ **pho·tog·ra·pher** /fə'tɒgrəfə/ **photographers.** A **photographer** is someone who takes photographs as a job or hobby. 摄影师; 摄影爱好者. N-COUNT

photo·graph·ic /,fəʊtə'græfɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Photographic** means connected with photographs or photography. 摄影的; 相片的. ❖ *...photographic equipment.* 摄影器材. ADJ

◢ **photo·graphi·cal·ly** /,fəʊtə'græfɪkli/ ❖ *...photographically reproduced copies of his notes.* 他的笔记的摄影复制本. ADV

2 If you have a **photographic** memory, you are able to remember things in great detail after you have seen them. (记忆力)精确的, 能详细记录的. ADJ

pho·tog·ra·phy /fə'tɒgrəfi/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Photography is the skill, job, or process of producing photographs. 摄影, 摄影术. ❖ *...some of the top names in fashion photography.* 一些在时装摄影界的顶级人物. N-UNCOUNT

photo·jour·nal·ism /ˌfəutəuˈdʒɜːnəlɪzəm/; 又拼作 **photo-journalism**.
Photojournalism is a form of journalism in which stories are presented mainly through photographs rather than words. 新闻摄影工作. N-UNCOUNT ◢**photo·jour·nal·ist, photojournalists.** N-COUNT

pho·ton /ˈfəutɒn/ **photons.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **photon** is a particle of light. 光子、光量子. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

'photo opportunity, photo opportunities.
If a politician or other public figure arranges a **photo opportunity**, they invite the newspapers and television to photograph them doing something which they think will interest or impress the public. 接受传媒拍照的时间. N-COUNT

P

photo·syn·the·sis /ˌfəutəuˈsɪnθəsɪs/.
Photosynthesis is the way that green plants make their food using sunlight. 光合作用. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

phras·al verb /ˌfreɪzəl ˈvɜːb/ **phrasal verbs.**
A **phrasal verb** is a combination of a verb and an adverb or preposition, for example 'shut up' or 'look after', which together have a particular meaning. 短语动词, 动词词组. N-COUNT

phrase /freɪz/ **phrases, phrasing, phrased.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **phrase** is a short group of words that people often use as a way of referring to something or saying something. The meaning of a phrase is often not obvious from the meaning of the individual words in it. In this dictionary, phrases are labelled PHR in the grammar notes beside the entries. 习语、惯用语. ❖ *He used a phrase I hate: 'You have to be cruel to be kind.'* 他用了一句我讨厌的习语: '若想仁慈, 必须残忍.' N-COUNT
2 A **phrase** is a small group of words which forms a unit, either on its own or within a sentence. 短语、片语, 词组. ❖ *A writer spends many hours going over and over a scene—changing a phrase here, a word there.* 作家花数小时一遍又一遍地检查书中的情节—这里改改短语, 那里改改用词. N-COUNT
3 If you **phrase** something in a particular way, you express it in words in that way. 用言语表达; 用措辞表达. ❖ *I would have phrased it quite differently.* 我的措辞会完全不同. *They phrased it as a question.* 他们把这表述为一个问题. VB V n adv V n as n
4 If someone has a particular **turn of phrase**, they have a particular way of expressing themselves in words. 表达方式. ❖ *Rose's stories weren't bad; she had a nice turn of phrase.* 罗丝的故事讲得不错; 她的表达方法很好. PHR
➠ to **coin a phrase**: 见 **coin**.

'phrase book, phrase books.
A **phrase book** is a book for travellers to a foreign country. It contains useful words and expressions, with translations. (供外国旅游者使用的)外语常用语手册. N-COUNT

phra·seol·ogy /ˌfreɪziˈɒlədʒi/.
If something is expressed using a particular type of **phraseology**, it is expressed in words and expressions of that type. 措辞. ❖ *This careful phraseology is clearly intended to appeal to various sides of the conflict.* 这种谨慎的措辞很明显是想迎合冲突各方. N-UNCOUNT

phras·ing /ˈfreɪzɪŋ/.
1 The **phrasing** of something that is said or written is the exact words that are chosen to express the ideas in it. 措辞, 用语. ❖ *...a letter to the Pope, which necessitates careful phrasing.* 一封致教皇的、用词需谨慎的信. N-UNCOUNT
2 The **phrasing** of someone who is singing, playing a piece of music, or acting is the way in which they divide up the work by pausing slightly in appropriate places. 乐句划分法. N-UNCOUNT

phre·nol·ogy /frɪˈnɒlədʒi/.
Phrenology is the study of the size and shape of people's skulls in the belief that it can reveal what their characters and abilities are. 颅相学; 骨相学. ❖ *He submitted to a cranial phrenology examination.* 他接受了一次头骨的颅相学检查. N-UNCOUNT

physi·cal /ˈfɪzɪkəl/ **physicals.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Physical** qualities, actions, or things are connected with a person's body, rather than with their mind. 身体的; 肉体的. ❖ *Physical activity promotes good health.* 运动促进身体健康. *The attraction between them is physical.* 他们是因为肉体而互相吸引的. ADJ-GRADED ◢**physi·cal·ly** ❖ *...disabled people who cannot physically use a telephone.* 无法使用电话的残疾者. ADV
2 **Physical** is used in expressions such as **physical love** and **physical relationships** to refer to sexual relationships between people. (爱、关系)肉体的. ADJ ADJ n
3 Someone who is **physical** touches people a lot, either in an affectionate way or in a rough way. 喜欢触摸人的; 爱动手动脚的. ADJ-GRADED
4 A **physical** is a medical examination, done in order to see if someone is fit and well enough to do a particular job or to join the army. 身体检查. N-COUNT
5 **Physical** things are real things that can be touched and seen, rather than ideas or concepts. 物质的. ❖ *Physical and ideological barriers had come down in Eastern Europe.* 物质和意识形态的障碍在东欧坍塌了. ADJ ◢**physically** ❖ *... physically cut off from every other country.* 与所有国家切断物质来往. ADV
6 **Physical** means relating to the structure, size, or shape of something that can be touched and seen. (与物体的结构、大小和形状有关)物质的, 物理的. ❖ *...the physical properties (weight, volume, hardness, etc.) of a substance.* 物质的物理特征(如重量、体积及硬度等). ADJ ADJ n
7 **Physical** means connected with physics or the laws of physics. 物理的. ❖ *...the physical laws of combustion and thermodynamics.* 燃烧和热力学等物理定律. ADJ ADJ n

ˌphysical eduˈcation.
Physical education is the school subject in which children do physical exercises or take part in physical games and sports. 体育课. N-UNCOUNT

ˌphysical 'science, physical sciences.
The **physical sciences** are branches of science such as physics, chemistry, and geology that are concerned with natural forces and with things that do not have life. (包括物理、化学及地理等的)自然科学. N-COUNT

phy·si·cian /fɪˈzɪʃən/ **physicians.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **physician** is a doctor. 医师、医生. ❖ *Be sure to consult your physician before making a major change in your physical activity.* 在对自己的体育活动作出重大调整之前, 一定要询问医生的意见. N-COUNT FORMAL, AMERICAN

physi·cist /ˈfɪzɪsɪst/ **physicists.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **physicist** is a person who does research connected with physics or who studies physics. 物理学家; 研究物理的人. N-COUNT

phys·ics /ˈfɪzɪks/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Physics is the scientific study of forces such as heat, light, sound, pressure, gravity, and electricity, and the way that they affect objects. 物理学. N-UNCOUNT

physio /ˈfɪziəu/ **physios.**
1 A **physio** is a **physiotherapist**. 理疗师, 物理治疗师. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 **Physio** is **physiotherapy**. 物理疗法、理疗. ❖ *At the start of the week, nine of the 18 players were having physio for niggling problems.* 那周刚开始, 18个球员中就有9人因小伤而进行物理治疗. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

physi·og·no·my /ˌfɪziˈɒnəmi/ **physiognomies.**
Your **physiognomy** is your face, especially when it is considered to show your real character. 面相, 面容. N-COUNT FORMAL

physi·ol·ogy /ˌfɪziˈɒlədʒi/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Physiology** is the scientific study of how people's and animals' bodies function, and of how plants function. 生理学. N-UNCOUNT ◢**physi·olo·gist, physiologists** ❖ *...a retired plant physiologist.* 一名退休的植物生理学家. N-COUNT
2 The **physiology** of a human or animal's body or of a plant is the way that it functions. 生理; 生理机能. ❖ *...the physiology of respiration.* 呼吸生理机能. N-UNCOUNT ◢**physio·logi·cal** /ˌfɪziəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...the physiological effects of stress.* 压力的生理效应. ADJ ◢**physio·logi·cal·ly** ❖ *Camels are among the most physiologically resilient creatures on Earth.* 骆驼是地球上生理适应性最强的生物之一. ADV

physio·thera·pist /ˌfɪziəʊˈθerəpɪst/ **physiotherapists.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **physiotherapist** is a person who treats people using physiotherapy. 理疗师, 物理治疗师. N-COUNT

physio·thera·py /ˌfɪziəʊˈθerəpi/.
Physiotherapy is medical treatment for problems of the joints, muscles, or nerves, which involves doing exercises or having part of your body massaged or warmed. 物理疗法, 理疗. N-UNCOUNT

phy·sique /fɪˈziːk/ **physiques.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone's **physique** is the shape and size of their body. 体形, 体格. N-COUNT

pi /paɪ/.
Pi is a number, approximately 3.142, which is equal to the circumference of a circle divided by its diameter. It is usually represented by the Greek letter π. 圆周率(通常写作 π). NUMBER

pia·nist /ˈpiːənɪst, AM piˈæn-/ **pianists.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pianist** is a person who plays the piano. 钢琴演奏者; 钢琴家. N-COUNT

pi·ano, /piˈænəʊ/ **pianos.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **piano** is a large musical instrument with a row of black and white keys. When you press these keys with your fingers, little hammers hit wire strings inside the piano which vibrate to produce musical notes. 钢琴. ❖ *I taught myself how to play the piano.* 我自学弹钢琴. N-VAR
➻ 又见 **grand piano.**见插图条 **musical instruments.**

pi·ano·for·te /piˌænəʊˈfɔːteɪ/ **pianofortes.**
A **pianoforte** is a piano. 钢琴. N-COUNT DATED

pi·az·za /piˈætsə/ **piazzas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **piazza** is a large open square in a town or city, especially in Italy. (尤指意大利城市中的)广场. N-COUNT

pic /pɪk/ **pics.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **pic** is a film. 电影. ❖ *'Angels with Dirty Faces' is a Cagney gangster pic.* 《一世之雄》是卡格尼主演的警匪片. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 A **pic** is a photograph. 照片; 图片. ❖ *All you have to do is identify the location and the city from the pic on page 9.* 你需要做的是在第9页的图片找到该位置和那个城市. N-COUNT INFORMAL

pica·resque /ˌpɪkəˈresk/.
A **picaresque** story is one in which a dishonest but likeable hero travels around and has lots of exciting adventures. (小说)以冒险故事为题材的. ADJ LITERARY

pic·co·lo /ˈpɪkələʊ/ **piccolos.**
A **piccolo** is a small musical instrument that is like a flute but produces higher notes. 短笛. N-VAR

pick /pɪk/ **picks, picking, picked.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **pick** a particular person or thing, you choose that one. 选择; 挑选. ❖ *I had deliberately picked a city with a tropical climate.* 我特意选择了一个热带气候的城市. VB V n
2 If you **pick and choose**, you carefully choose only things that you really want and reject the others. 挑, 拣; 挑剔. ❖ *We, the patients, cannot pick and choose our doctors.* 我们病人不能选择医生. PHR
3 You can refer to the best things or people in a particular group as **the pick** of that group. 最佳的人(或物). ❖ *The boys here are the pick of the under-15 cricketers in the country.* 这里的男孩是本国15岁以下最佳的板球运动员. N-SING the N
4 If you **have your pick of** a group of things, you are able to choose any of them that you want. 可以任意挑选. ❖ *Here is an actress who could have her pick of any part.* 这是一位可以自由选择其角色的女演员. PHR
5 If you are told to **take your pick**, you can choose any one that you like from a group of things. 作出选择; 作出挑选. ❖ *Take your pick from ten luxury hotels.* 从十家豪华宾馆中作出选择. PHR
6 When you **pick** flowers, fruit, or leaves, you break them off the plant or tree and collect them. 采摘, 采集. ◢**pick·er, pickers** ❖ *...travelling fruit pickers.* 流动的采摘水果者. VB V n N-COUNT
7 If you **pick** something from a place, you remove it from there with your fingers or your hand. 拣起, 拿起. ❖ *He picked the telephone off the wall bracket.* 他拿起墙壁托架上的电话. VB V n prep
8 If you **pick your nose** or **teeth**, you remove dried mucus from your nostrils or food from your teeth. 挖(鼻孔); 剔(牙). VB V n
9 If you **pick** a fight or quarrel with someone, you deliberately cause one. 挑起(争端). ❖ *He picked a fight with a waiter and landed in jail.* 他向一名侍者挑起争端打起架来, 最后进了监狱. VB V n with n Also V n
10 If you **pick your way** across an area, you walk across it very carefully in order to avoid obstacles or dangerous things. 小心走路; 摸索前进. PHR
11 If someone such as a thief **picks** a lock, they open it without a key, for example by using a piece of wire. (贼人)撬开(锁). VB V n
12 ➻ to **pick** someone's **brains**: 见 **brain**.
➻ to **pick holes in** something: 见 **hole**.
➻ to **pick** someone's **pocket**: 见 **pocket**.
13 A **pick** is the same as a **pickaxe**. 同pickaxe. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **hand-pick, ice pick.**

▸pick at.
If you **pick at** the food that you are eating, you eat only very small amounts of it. 吃一点点. PHR-V V P n

▸pick off.
If someone **picks off** people or aircraft, they shoot them down one by one. 逐个击落(击倒). ❖ *Any decent shot with telescopic sights could pick us off at random.* 任何使用望远镜瞄准器的像样的射击都可以随意击中我们. PHR-V V P noun V n P

▸pick on.
1 If someone **picks on** you, they repeatedly criticize you unfairly or treat you unkindly. 不断指责; 找...的岔子. ❖ *Bullies pick on younger children.* 恃强凌弱者欺负幼小的孩子. PHR-V BRITISH V P n
2 If someone **picks on** a particular person or thing, they choose them for special attention or treatment. 选择, 挑选. ❖ *Pick on a day when you will not be under much stress.* 选择你没有什么压力的一天. PHR-V V P n

▸pick out.
1 If you **pick out** someone or something, you recognize them when it is difficult to see them, for example because they are among a large group. 认出, 辨认出. ❖ *Steven describes himself as 'a regular guy—you couldn't pick me out of a crowd'.* 史蒂文将自己描述为一个'你无法从人群中认出的普通人'. PHR-V V P noun V n P
2 If you **pick out** someone or something, you choose them from a group of people or things. 选出, 挑出. ❖ *There are so many great newscasters it's difficult to pick one out.* 优秀的新闻报道员有很多, 只选一个出来很困难. PHR-V V P noun V n P
3 If part of something **is picked out** in a particular colour, it is painted in that colour so that it can be seen clearly beside the other parts. (使)醒目; (被)衬托出. ❖ *The name is picked out in gold letters over the shop-front.* 店名用显眼的金色字写出, 挂在店铺正面的上方. PHR-V usu passive be V-ed P

▸pick over.
If you **pick over** a quantity of things, you examine them carefully, for example to reject the ones you do not want. 仔细检查. PHR-V V P noun

▸pick up.
1 When you **pick** something **up**, you lift it up. 捡起, 拾起. ❖ *Ridley picked up a pencil and fiddled with it.* 里德利捡起一支铅笔摆弄起来. PHR-V V n P V P noun
2 When you **pick** yourself **up** after you have fallen or been knocked down, you stand up rather slowly. (跌倒或被击倒后缓慢地)站起来. PHR-V V pron-refl P
3 When you **pick up the pieces** after a disaster, you do what you can to get the situation back to normal again. 收拾残局; 恢复正常. PHR
4 When you **pick up** someone or something that is waiting to be collected, you go to the place where they are and take them away, often in a car. (开车去)提货, 接人. ❖ *We drove to the airport the next morning to pick up Susan.* 第二天早上我们驱车去机场接苏珊. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
5 If someone **is picked up** by the police, they are arrested and taken to a police station. (被)逮捕. ❖ *The police picked him up within the hour.* 警察一小时内就将他逮住. PHR-V be V-ed P V n P Also V P noun

P

6 If you **pick up** someone you do not know, you talk to them and try to start a sexual relationship with them. 勾搭,攀谈(试图发展性关系). PHR-V VP noun V n P INFORMAL

7 If you **pick up** something such as a skill or an idea, you acquire it without effort over a period of time. (不费力地)学会,掌握. ❖ *Where did you pick up your English?* 你在哪儿学会英语的? PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun Also V n P

8 If you **pick up** something, such as a feature or a pattern, you discover or identify it. 发现;确认. ❖ *Consumers in Europe are slow to pick up trends in the use of information technology.* 欧洲的消费者在使用信息技术方面对发展趋势的把握很迟缓. PHR-V V P noun

P

9 If you **pick up** an illness, you get it from somewhere or something. 得(病);感染. ❖ *They've picked up a really nasty infection from something they've eaten.* 他们从所吃的食物染上了确实很令人厌恶的传染病. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

10 If a piece of equipment, for example a radio or a microphone, **picks up** a signal or sound, it receives it or detects it. 接收到;收听到. ❖ *We can pick up Italian television.* 我们可以接收到意大利电视台. PHR-V V P noun

11 If someone **picks up** a point or topic that has already been mentioned, or if they **pick up on** it, they refer to it or develop it. 接过(话题). ❖ *Can I just pick up that gentleman's point?* 我能不能接着那位先生的意思说下去? *I'll pick up on what I said a couple of minutes ago.* 我将回到几分钟之前我所说的话题. PHR-V V P noun V P P n Also V n P

12 If you **pick** someone **up on** something that they have said or done, you mention it and tell them that you think it is wrong. 指出错误. ❖ *If I may pick you up on that point.* 请允许我指出你在那个问题上所犯的错误. PHR-V BRITISH V n P P n

13 If trade or the economy of a country **picks up**, it improves. (贸易或经济)改善,改进. PHR-V V P

14 When a vehicle **picks up speed**, it begins to move more quickly. (车辆)开始加速. PHR

15 ➡ 又见 **pick-up**.

pick·axe /ˈpɪkæks/ pickaxes; [美]又拼作 pickax.

A **pickaxe** is a large tool consisting of a curved, pointed piece of metal with a long handle joined to the middle. Pickaxes are used for breaking up rocks or the ground. 鹤嘴镐,丁字镐. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

pick·et /ˈpɪkɪt/ pickets, picketing, picketed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When a group of people, usually trade union members, **picket** a place of work, they stand outside it in order to protest about something, to prevent people from going in, or to persuade the workers to join a strike. (工会成员等)在...设置纠察哨. ❖ *The miners went on strike and picketed the power stations.* 矿工开始罢工,并在发电站外设立纠察哨. VB V n Also V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...forty demonstrators who have set up a twenty four hour picket.* 已设立二十四小时纠察队的四十名示威者. N-COUNT

◢ **pick·et·ing** ❖ *There was widespread picketing of mines where work was continuing.* 对仍然继续施工的矿井设置了大范围的纠察哨. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Pickets** are people who are picketing a place of work. (在工作场所担任的)纠察者,纠察队员. N-COUNT

ˈpicket fence, picket fences.

A **picket fence** is a fence made of pointed wooden sticks fixed into the ground, supported by pieces of wood nailed horizontally across. 尖桩篱笆. N-COUNT

ˈpicket line, picket lines. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **picket line** is a group of pickets outside a place of work. (由纠察人员组成的)纠察线. N-COUNT

pick·ings /ˈpɪkɪŋz/.

You can refer to the money that can be made easily in a particular place or area of activity as the **pickings**. (得来容易的)钱财,外快. ❖ *Traditional hiding places are easy pickings for experienced burglars.* 惯常的藏匿处对有经验的入室行窃者来说很容易劫得钱财. N-PLURAL

pick·le /ˈpɪkəl/ pickles, pickling, pickled. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Pickles** are vegetables or fruit which have been kept in vinegar or salt water for a long time so that they have a strong, sharp taste. 泡菜;腌菜. N-PLURAL

2 **Pickle** is a spicy fruity sauce that is made by boiling chopped vegetables and fruit with spices for several hours and then left to cool. 蔬果香料酱汁. N-VAR

3 When you **pickle** food, you keep it in vinegar or salt water so that it does not go bad and it develops a strong, sharp taste. 腌制. ◢ **pick·led** ❖ *...a jar of pickled fruit.* 一瓶腌制水果. ◢ **pick·ling** ❖ *Small pickling onions can be used instead of sliced ones.* 可以用小粒的腌洋葱来代替切成片状的洋葱. VB V n ADJ N-UNCOUNT

4 If you are in **a pickle**, you are in a difficult situation. 困境. ❖ *Companies find themselves in a pickle when their markets change.* 公司在市场发生变化时陷入了困境. N-SING a N INFORMAL

pick·led /ˈpɪkəld/.

If you say that someone is **pickled**, you mean that they are drunk. 喝醉的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH INFORMAL

ˈpick-me-up, pick-me-ups.

A **pick-me-up** is something that you have or do when you are tired or depressed in order to make you feel better. 提神的东西;使人兴奋的东西. ❖ *This is an ideal New Year pick-me-up—a five day holiday in the Bahamas.* 这是在新年理想的令人兴奋的事情—到巴哈马群岛度假五天. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌpick 'n' ˈmix; 又拼作 pick and mix.

Pick 'n' mix is used to describe a way of assembling a collection of things by choosing a lot of different elements and putting them together. (方法)选择不同成分并将之混合的;东拼西凑的. ❖ *It is, as some senior officials conceded, a pick'n'mix approach to policy.* 正如一些高级官员所承认,这是一种东拼西凑地制定政策的方法. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

pick·pocket /ˈpɪkpɒkɪt/ pickpockets.

A **pickpocket** is a person who steals things from people's pockets or handbags in public places. 小偷,扒手. N-COUNT

ˈpick-up, pick-ups; 又拼作 pickup. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **pick-up** or a **pick-up truck** is a small truck with low sides that can be easily loaded and unloaded. 轻型卡车,小卡车,皮卡. N-COUNT

2 A **pick-up** in trade or in a country's economy is an improvement in it. (贸易或经济的)好转,改善. ❖ *...a pick-up in the housing market.* 房屋市场的好转. N-SING

3 A **pick-up** takes place when someone picks up a person or thing that is waiting to be collected. 装运,接运. ❖ *Trains will operate from Waterloo with a pick-up stop at Ashford.* 火车将从滑铁卢站出发,在亚什福德站停靠上人. N-COUNT

picky /ˈpɪki/.

Someone who is **picky** is difficult to please and only likes a small range of things. 爱挑剔的,难以满足的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

pic·nic /ˈpɪknɪk/ picnics, picnicking, picnicked. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When people have a **picnic**, they eat a meal out of doors, usually in a field or a forest, or at the beach. 野餐,野炊. ❖ *We'll take a picnic lunch.* 我们中午到郊外野餐. N-COUNT

2 When people **picnic** somewhere, they have a picnic. 郊游野餐. ❖ *Afterwards, we picnicked on the riverbank.* 后来,我们在河岸上野餐. ◢ **pic·nick·er, picnickers** ❖ *...fires started by careless picnickers.* 由粗心大意的野餐人士引发的火灾. VB V N-COUNT

3 If you say that an experience, task, or activity **is no picnic**, you mean that it is quite difficult or unpleasant. 不轻松的事;不愉快的事. ❖ *Emigrating is no picnic.* 移民不是件轻松的事. PHR INFORMAL

pic·to·rial /pɪkˈtɔːriəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Pictorial means using or relating to pictures. 图片的,照片的. ❖ *...a pictorial history of the Special Air Service.* 特种空军历史图解. ◢ **pic·to·ri·al·ly** ❖ *Each section is explained pictorially.* 每个部分都用图片讲解. ADJ ADV

pic·ture /ˈpɪktʃə/ pictures, picturing, pictured. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **picture** consists of lines and shapes which are drawn, painted, or printed on a surface and show a person, thing, or scene. 图片,图画. ❖ *A picture of Rory O'Moore hangs in the dining room.* 罗里·奥穆尔的画像挂在饭厅里. N-COUNT

2 A **picture** is also a photograph. 照片. ❖ *'The Observer' carries a big front-page picture of rioters.* 《观察者》杂志 N-COUNT

的封面刊登了大幅的暴动者的照片.

3 **Television pictures** are the scenes which you see on a television screen. 电视画面. N-COUNT

4 If someone or something **is pictured** somewhere, usually in a newspaper or magazine, they appear in a photograph or picture. (被)刊登照片. ❖ *...a woman who claimed she had been pictured dancing with a celebrity in Stringfellows nightclub.* 声称自己与某个名人在斯特林费罗夜总会跳舞时被拍了照的一个女人. *The rattan and wrought-iron chair pictured here costs £125.* 照片中的这把藤条锻铁椅子价值125镑. VB be V-ed / be V-ed -ing / V-ed

5 You can refer to a film as a **picture**. 电影. ❖ *...a director of epic action pictures.* 英雄动作片的导演. N-COUNT

6 If you go to **the pictures**, you go to a cinema to see a film. The American word is **movies**. 电影院. [美]作movies. N-PLURAL the N BRITISH

7 If you have a **picture** of something in your mind, you have a clear idea or memory of it in your mind as if you were actually seeing it. 想象; 印象. N-COUNT

8 If you **picture** something in your mind, you think of it and have such a clear memory or idea of it that you seem to be able to see it. 构想, 想象. ❖ *He pictured her with long black braided hair.* 他想象她有着长长的编成辫子的黑发. *She pictured herself working with animals.* 她想象自己和动物一起工作. *I tried to picture the place, but could not.* 我极力想象那个地方, 但无法想象出来. VB / V n prep / V n -ing / V n / Also V n adj

9 A **picture** of something is a description of it or an indication of what it is like. (对...的)描述, 描绘. ❖ *I'll try and give you a better picture of what the boys do.* 我将尽力向你更好地描述孩子们做了些什么. *Her book paints a bleak picture of the problems women now face.* 她在书中描绘了妇女现在面对的严峻问题. N-COUNT

10 When you refer to the **picture** in a particular place, you are referring to the situation there. 情况, 局面. ❖ *It's a similar picture across the border in Ethiopia.* 这局面与边界另一边的埃塞俄比亚相似. N-SING

11 If you **get the picture**, you understand the situation, especially one which someone is describing to you. 明白, 理解. PHR

12 If you **put** someone **in the picture**, you tell them about a situation which they need to know about. 使了解应该知道的情况. PHR

13 If you say that someone is **in the picture**, you mean that they are involved in the situation that you are talking about. 涉及; 知情. If you say that they are **out of the picture**, you mean that they are not involved in the situation. 不涉及; 不知情. ❖ *Sometimes security was so tight that people who might have had something important to offer were left out of the picture.* 有时安全措施过于严密, 以至于可能会提供重要情况的人也不知情. PHR

14 You use **picture** to describe what someone looks like. For example, if you say that someone is **a picture of health** or **the picture of misery**, you mean that they look extremely healthy or extremely miserable. 模样(如健康的或痛苦的模样). PHR

'picture book, picture books; 又拼作 **picture-book**.

A **picture book** is a book with a lot of pictures in and not much writing, usually for children. 图画书, 画册. N-COUNT

,picture 'postcard, picture postcards; 第2项释义又拼作 **picture-postcard**.

1 A **picture postcard** is a postcard with a photograph of a place on it. People often buy picture postcards of places they visit when on holiday. 风景明信片. N-COUNT

2 You can use **picture postcard** to describe a place that is attractive and unspoiled. 美丽如画的. ❖ *...picture-postcard Normandy villages.* 诺曼底地区风光如画的村庄. ADJ ADJ n

'picture rail, picture rails; 又拼作 **picture-rail**.

A **picture rail** is a continuous narrow piece of wood which is fixed round a room just below the ceiling that pictures can be hung from. 画镜线, 挂镜线. N-COUNT

pic·tur·esque /,pɪktʃə'resk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **picturesque** place is attractive, interesting, and unspoiled. 风景如画的, 有自然美景的. ADJ-GRADED

➪ You can refer to picturesque things as **the picturesque**. 如画的事物. ❖ *...lovers of the picturesque.* 爱好美景的人. N-SING the N

2 **Picturesque** words and expressions are unusual or poetical. (用语)别致的, 生动的. ADJ-GRADED

'picture window, picture windows.

A **picture window** is a window containing one large sheet of glass, so that people have a good view of what is outside. (大块玻璃做的)观景窗. N-COUNT

pid·dle /'pɪdəl/ piddles, piddling, piddled.

To **piddle** means to urinate. 撒尿, 小便. VB V INFORMAL

pid·dling /'pɪdəlɪŋ/.

Piddling means small or unimportant. 微不足道的; 不重要的. ❖ *...piddling amounts of money.* 数目极小的钱. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

P

pidg·in /'pɪdʒɪn/.

1 **Pidgin** is a language which is a mixture of two other languages. **Pidgin** is not anyone's native language but is used when people who speak different languages communicate with each other. 混杂语言; 洋泾浜语. ❖ *We talked pidgin to her.* 我们用混杂语言与她交谈. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone is speaking in, for example, **pidgin** English or **pidgin** Italian, they may be speaking in a mixture of two languages. Or, they may be speaking another language badly or their own language simply, in an attempt to communicate. (语言)洋泾浜的. ADJ ADJ n

pie /paɪ/ pies. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **pie** consists of meat, vegetables, or fruit baked in pastry. 馅饼; 派. ❖ *...apple pie and custard.* 苹果派和奶冻. N-VAR

➸ 又见 **shepherd's pie**.

2 If you describe a plan or promise of something good as **pie in the sky**, you think that it is very unlikely to happen. 不大可能发生的. PHR

➸ to **eat humble pie**: 见 **humble**.

piece /piːs/ pieces, piecing, pieced. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **piece of** something is an amount of it that has been broken off, torn off, or cut off. (整体上的)块, 片. ❖ *...a few words scrawled on a piece of paper.* 潦草地写在一张纸上的几个字. *Cut the ham into pieces.* 将火腿切成片. N-COUNT

2 A **piece** of an object is one of the individual parts which it is made of, especially a part that can be removed. 部件, 部分. ❖ *The equipment was taken down the shaft in pieces.* 该设备被一件件地从轴上拆下. N-COUNT

3 If someone or something is still **in one piece** after a dangerous journey or experience, they are safe and not damaged or hurt. 安全(的); 未受损(的). PHR

4 If something is smashed **to pieces**, is taken **to pieces**, or falls **to pieces**, it is broken or comes apart so that it is in separate pieces. (变成)碎块, 碎片. ❖ *If the shell had hit the boat, it would have blown it to pieces.* 如果炮弹击中船只, 它会将船炸成碎片. PHR

5 If you **go to pieces**, you are so upset or nervous that you lose control of yourself and cannot do what you should do. 崩溃; 极度紧张. PHR INFORMAL

6 If someone **tears** you **to pieces** or **pulls** your work **to pieces**, they criticize you or your work very severely. 严厉批评. PHR INFORMAL

7 If something with several different parts is **all of a piece**, each part is consistent with the others. If one thing is **of a piece with** another, it is consistent with it. 一致;与...一致. ❖ *At its peak in the thirties, underground design and architecture was all of a piece.* 在其30年代的鼎盛时期, 地下设计和建筑风格是一致的. PHR

8 A **piece of land** is an area of land. 一片土地. N-COUNT

9 You can use **piece** *with many uncount nouns to refer to* an individual thing of a particular kind. For example, you can refer to some advice as a **piece of advice**. (与不可数名词连用)件; 条; 张. ❖ *It is a highly complex piece of legislation.* 这是一条非常复杂的法规. *...a sturdy piece of furniture.* 一件结实的家具. N-COUNT N of n

10 You can refer to a work of art or a high-quality decorative object as a **piece**. 艺术作品; 装饰品. ❖ *None of the pieces is insured.* 没有一件艺术作品买了保险. N-COUNT FORMAL

11 You can refer to specific coins as **pieces**. For example, a 10p **piece** is a coin that is worth 10p. (某币值的)硬币. N-COUNT supp N

12 The **pieces** which you use when you play a board game such as chess are the specially shaped objects which you move around on the board. (国际象棋等的)棋子. N-COUNT

13 **A piece of** something is part of it or a share of it. 部分; 份额. ❖ *They got a small piece of the net profits.* 他们得到了纯利中的一小部分. QUANT AMERICAN

14 You can refer to an article in a newspaper or magazine, a musical composition, a broadcast, or a play as a **piece**. (文章、乐曲、广播、戏剧等的)一篇、一段. ❖ *There was a piece about him on television.* 电视上有一段关于他的报道. N-COUNT

15 If you say your **piece**, you say everything you want to say about a particular matter without being interrupted, although people may be wanting to express opposing views. 发表意见, 说出自己的想法. ❖ *I'll answer your questions when I've said my piece.* 我发表完自己的意见之后会回答你的问题. PHR

P

16 If you say that someone is **a nasty piece of work**, you mean that they are very unkind or unpleasant. 讨人厌的人; 不友善的人. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

17 ➡ 又见 **museum piece, party piece, set piece**.

18 ➡ **a piece of the action**: 见 **action**.

➡ **bits and pieces**: 见 **bit**.

➡ **a piece of cake**: 见 **cake**.

➡ **to pick up the pieces**: 见 **pick up**.

›piece together.

1 If you **piece together** the truth about something, you gradually discover it. 逐渐发现. ❖ *Francis was able to piece together what had happened.* 弗朗西斯能够逐渐明白发生的事情. PHR-V V P noun V P wh Also V n P

2 If you **piece** something **together**, you gradually make it by joining several things or parts together. 拼凑起来. ❖ *Doctors painstakingly pieced together the broken bones.* 医生们费力地将碎裂的骨头接合在一起. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

-piece /-piːs/.

-piece combines with numbers to form adjectives indicating that something consists of a particular number of items. (与数字连用构成形容词)由...件构成的. ❖ *...his well-cut three-piece suit.* 他那裁剪得体的三件套衣服. *...a four-piece band.* 用四种乐器演奏的乐队. COMB

pièce de ré·sis·tance /pi,es də reɪ'zɪstɒns, AM -zɪ'stɑːns/.

The **pièce de résistance** of a collection or series of things is the most impressive thing in it. (一系列中)最好的东西. N-SING FORMAL

piece·meal /'piːsmiːl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If describe a change or process as **piecemeal**, you disapprove of it because it happens gradually and usually at irregular intervals, although this may not be satisfactory. (贬义)逐渐的; 零碎的. ❖ *Instead of the government's piecemeal approach, what is needed is a radical shake-up of 16-19 education.* 所需要的不是政府支离破碎的做法, 而是要对16–19岁学生的教育进行彻底变革. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *It was built piecemeal over some 130 years.* 它是在130多年的过程中逐渐建成的. ADV ADV after v

piece·work /'piːswɜːk/; 又拼作 **piece-work**.

If you do **piecework**, you are paid according to the amount of work that you do rather than the length of time that you work. 按件计酬的工作, 计件工作. N-UNCOUNT

'pie chart, pie charts.

A **pie chart** is a circle divided into sections to show the relative proportions of a set of things. (以扇形面积表示比例的)饼分图, 圆形分析图. N-COUNT

pied-à-terre /pi,eɪd ɑː 'teə/ **pieds-à-terre.**

A **pied-à-terre** is a small house or flat, especially in a town, which you own or rent but only use occasionally. 备用住所; 临时寓所. ❖ *...a pied-à-terre in Manhattan.* 在曼哈顿的备用住所. N-COUNT

pier /pɪə/ **piers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **pier** is a platform sticking out into water, usually the sea, which people walk along or use when getting onto or off boats. (伸入海的)突堤, 码头. N-COUNT

pierce /pɪəs/ **pierces, piercing, pierced.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If a sharp object **pierces** something, or if you **pierce** something with a sharp object, the object goes into it and makes a hole in it. 刺穿, 戳破. ❖ *Pierce the skin of the potato with a fork.* 用叉子戳破马铃薯的皮. VB V n

2 If you have your ears or some other part of your body **pierced**, you have a small hole made through them so that you can wear a piece of jewellery in them. (耳朵)穿孔. ❖ *...her pierced ears with their tiny gold studs.* 她那穿了孔的戴着很小的金耳环的耳朵. VB have n V-ed V-ed Also V n

3 If a light or sound **pierces** something or **pierces through** it, it is suddenly seen or heard very strongly or clearly. (光线)穿透; (声音)响彻. ❖ *The clock striking the hour pierced through his thoughts.* 时钟敲响报时, 使他从沉思中惊醒. VB V n LITERARY V through n

4 If someone **pierces** something that acts as a barrier, they manage to get through it. 突破, 穿越. ❖ *German armoured divisions pierced the Russian lines.* 德国装甲师突破了俄国的防线. VB V n Also V through n

pierc·ing /'pɪəsɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **piercing** sound or voice is high-pitched and clear in an unpleasant way. 刺耳的, 尖厉的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone has **piercing** eyes or a **piercing** stare, they seem to look at you very intensely. 锐利的, 有洞察力的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

3 If you describe a quality or feeling as **piercing**, you mean that it makes you experience a feeling, especially sadness, very strongly. 辛酸的. ❖ *She was aware of a sharp piercing regret.* 她感到了强烈辛酸的悔恨. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n LITERARY

4 A **piercing** wind makes you feel very cold. 刺骨的, 凛冽的. ADJ-GRADED

pi·eties /'paɪɪtiz/.

You refer to statements about what is morally right as **pieties** when you think they are insincere or unrealistic. (虚伪或不真实的)虔诚言辞. ❖ *...politicians who constantly intone pieties about respect for the rule of law.* 不断庄重地发表假虔诚言论、说要尊重法治的政客们. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

pi·ety /'paɪɪti/.

Piety is strong religious belief, or religious or dutiful behaviour. (对宗教的)虔诚. ❖ *Her piety earned her a personal missive from Pope Gregory VII.* 她的虔诚让她收到了教皇格列高利七世的亲笔信. N-UNCOUNT

pif·fle /'pɪfəl/.

If you describe what someone says as **piffle**, you think that it is nonsense. 废话; 无稽之谈. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

pif·fling /'pɪfəlɪŋ/.

If you describe something as **piffling**, you are critical of it because it is very small or unimportant. 琐碎的; 不重要的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

pig /pɪg/ **pigs, pigging, pigged.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **pig** is a pink or black animal with short legs and not much hair on its skin. Pigs are often kept on farms for their meat, which is called pork, ham, bacon, or gammon. 猪. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **guinea pig**.见插图条 **animals**.

2 If you call someone a **pig**, you think that they are unpleasant in some way, especially that they are greedy or unkind; an offensive use. 贪婪的人; 无礼的人(冒犯的用法). N-COUNT RUDE

3 If you **make a pig's ear of** something you are doing, you do it very badly. 把...弄糟. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

›pig out.

If you say that people **are pigging out**, you are criticizing them for eating a very large amount at one meal. 狼吞虎咽; 吃得过多. PHR-V V P INFORMAL

pi·geon /'pɪdʒɪn/ **pigeons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **pigeon** is a bird, usually grey in colour, which has a fat body. Pigeons often live in towns. 鸽子. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **clay pigeon, homing pigeon**.

'pigeon-hole, pigeon-holes, pigeon-holing, pigeon-holed; 又拼作 **pigeonhole**.

1 A **pigeon-hole** is one of the sections in a frame on a wall where letters and messages can be left for someone, or one of the sections in a writing desk where you can keep documents. (墙上的)鸽笼式信箱格; (办公桌上的)文件架. N-COUNT

2 To **pigeon-hole** someone or something means to decide VB V n

that they belong to a particular class or category, often without considering all their qualities or characteristics. (未加仔细考虑地)将...分类. ❖ *I don't want to be pigeonholed as a kids' presenter.* 我不想被归类为儿童节目主持人. be V-ed as n

3 If you put someone in a particular **pigeon-hole**, you decide that they belong in a particular category. 分类; 范畴. ❖ *Because I had an unusual accent people were not able to put me into a pigeon-hole.* 因为我与众不同的口音, 人们无法将我归入某一类. N-COUNT

pig·gery /ˈpɪgəri/ **piggeries.**

A **piggery** is a farm or building where pigs are kept. 猪圈, 猪栅. N-COUNT BRITISH

pig·gy /ˈpɪgi/ **piggies.**

1 A **piggy** is a pig or a piglet; used by children. (儿童用语)猪; 小猪. N-COUNT

2 If someone has **piggy** eyes, their eyes are small and unattractive. (眼睛)细小的, 像猪的. ADJ: ADJ n

piggy·back /ˈpɪgibæk/ **piggybacks, piggybacking, piggybacked;** 又拼作 **piggy-back.**

1 If you give someone a **piggyback**, you carry them high on your back, supporting them under their knees. 背负. N-COUNT

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *My father carried me up the hill, piggyback.* 我父亲背着我上了山. ADV; ADV after v

2 If you **piggyback on** something that someone else has thought of or done, you use it to your advantage. 利用. ❖ *I was just piggybacking on Stokes's idea.* 我只是利用了斯托克斯的想法. VB; V on n; Also V

ˈpiggy bank, piggy banks; 又拼作 **piggybank.**

A **piggy bank** is a small container shaped like a pig, with a slot in it to put coins in. Children use piggy banks to save money in. 猪形储钱罐. N-COUNT

ˌpiggy-in-the-ˈmiddle; 又拼作 **pig-in-the-middle.**

If someone is **piggy-in-the-middle** or **pig-in-the-middle**, they are unwillingly involved in a dispute between two other people or groups. 卷入另外两人(或两方)争端的人. N-SING; also no det; BRITISH

ˌpig-ˈheaded.

If you describe someone as **pig-headed**, you are critical of them because they refuse to change their mind about things, and you think they are unreasonable. (贬义)顽固不化的, 固执的. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

pig·let /ˈpɪglət/ **piglets.**

A **piglet** is a young pig. 小猪. N-COUNT

pig·ment /ˈpɪgmənt/ **pigments.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **pigment** is a substance that gives something a particular colour. 颜料; 色素. ❖ *The Romans used natural pigments on their fabrics and walls.* 古罗马人用自然颜料涂在建筑物和墙壁上. N-VAR; FORMAL

pig·men·ta·tion /ˌpɪgmenˈteɪʃən/.

The **pigmentation** of a person's or animal's skin is its natural colouring. 天然肤色. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

pig·ment·ed /pɪgˈmentɪd/.

Pigmented skin has a lot of natural colouring. 天然色素重的. ❖ *...deeply pigmented areas on the skin.* 皮肤上色素重的区域. ADJ-GRADED; FORMAL

pig·my /ˈpɪgmi/.

➡ 见 **pygmy.**

pig·pen /ˈpɪgpen/ **pigpens.**

A **pigpen** is a hut with a yard where pigs are kept on a farm. 猪舍. N-COUNT; AMERICAN

pig·skin /ˈpɪgskɪn/.

Pigskin is leather made from the skin of a pig. 猪皮革. N-UNCOUNT

pig·sty /ˈpɪgstaɪ/ **pigsties.**

1 A **pigsty** is a hut with a yard where pigs are kept on a farm. 猪舍, 猪圈. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a room as a **pigsty**, you are criticizing the fact that it is very dirty and untidy. 肮脏的地方; 凌乱的地方. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

pig·tail /ˈpɪgteɪl/ **pigtails.**

If someone has a **pigtail** or **pigtails**, their hair is tied into one or two bunches and then plaited. The usual American word is **braid.** 辫子. [美] 一般作braid. N-COUNT

pike /paɪk/ **pikes;** the form **pike** can be used as the plural for meaning 1. 第1项释义的复数形式可用 pike. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **pike** is a large fish that lives in rivers and lakes and eats other fish. (动物)狗鱼. N-VAR

➩ **Pike** is a piece of this fish eaten as food. (用作食物的)狗鱼. N-UNCOUNT

2 In former times, a **pike** was a weapon consisting of a pointed blade on the end of a long pole. 矛; 长矛. N-COUNT

pil·af /ˈpɪlæf, AM pɪˈlɑːf/ **pilafs;** 又拼作 **pilaff.**

Pilaf is the same as **pilau.** 同pilau. N-VAR

pi·las·ter /pɪˈlæstə/ **pilasters.**

Pilasters are shallow decorative pillars attached to a wall. (装饰性的)壁柱. N-COUNT

pi·lau /ˈpiːlaʊ, AM pɪˈlaʊ/ **pilaus.**

Pilau or **pilau rice** is rice flavoured with spices, often mixed with pieces of meat or fish. 肉饭. N-VAR

pil·chard /ˈpɪltʃəd/ **pilchards.**

Pilchards are small fish that live in the sea. Pilchards can be eaten as food. 沙丁鱼. N-COUNT

pile /paɪl/ **piles, piling, piled.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **pile of** things is a mass of them that is high in the middle and has sloping sides. 一堆. ❖ *The leaves had been swept into huge piles.* 树叶被扫成大堆大堆的. N-COUNT

2 A **pile of** things is a quantity of things that have been put neatly somewhere so that each thing is on top of the one below. (整齐的)一叠, 一摞. ❖ *...a pile of boxes.* 一叠盒子. N-COUNT

3 If you **pile** things somewhere, you put them there so that they form a pile. 堆叠, 堆起. ❖ *He was piling clothes into the suitcase.* 他将衣服叠放在衣箱中. VB; V n adv/prep

4 If something **is piled with** things, it is covered or filled with piles of things. (被)堆积; (被)堆满. ❖ *Tables were piled high with local produce.* 桌子上高高地堆放着本地的农产品. VB: usu passive; be V-ed with n

5 If you talk about a **pile** of something or **piles** of something, you mean a large amount of it. 一大堆; 许多. ❖ *I've got a pile of questions afterwards for you.* 我在这之后有一大堆问题要问你. QUANT; INFORMAL

6 Someone who is **at the bottom of the pile** is low down in society or low down in an organization. 位于社会(或机构)的底层. Someone who is **at the top of the pile** is high up in society or high up in an organization. 位于社会(或机构)的上层. PHR; INFORMAL

7 If a group of people **pile into** or **out of** a vehicle, they all get into it or out of it in a disorganized way. 挤进(出); 一窝蜂地进入(出来). ❖ *A fleet of police cars suddenly arrived. Dozens of officers piled out.* 一队警车突然而至, 数十名警察纷纷下车. VB; V into/out of n; V in/out

8 You can refer to a large impressive building as a **pile**, especially when it is the home of a rich important person. 高大宏伟的建筑物(尤指富人或要人的住所). N-COUNT; BRITISH

9 **Piles** are wooden, concrete, or metal posts which are pushed into the ground and on which buildings or bridges are built. (建筑物或桥梁的)桩, 柱. N-COUNT

10 **Piles** are painful swellings that can appear in the veins inside a person's anus. 痔疮. N-PLURAL

11 The **pile** of a carpet or of a fabric such as velvet is its soft surface. It consists of a lot of little threads standing on end. (地毯或织物的)绒毛, 绒头. N-SING

▸pile up.

1 If you **pile up** a quantity of things or if they **pile up**, they gradually form a pile. 积累; 逐渐堆积. ❖ *Mail was still piling up at the office.* 办公室的邮件不断积压着. PHR-VERB; V P n; V P

2 If you **pile up** work, problems, or losses or if they **pile up**, you get more and more of them. (使)积压, (使)积聚. ❖ *Problems were piling up at work.* 工作上的问题积压得越来越多. *He piled up huge debts.* 他债台高筑. PHR-VERB; V P; V P noun

ˈpile-up, pile-ups; [美]又拼作 **pileup.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **pile-up** is a road accident in which a lot of vehicles crash into each other. 连环撞车事故. N-COUNT

pil·fer /ˈpɪlfə/ **pilfers, pilfering, pilfered.**

If someone **pilfers**, they steal things, usually small inexpensive things. 偷(不值钱的小东西). ❖ *When food* VB; V n

P

stores close, they go to work, pilfering food for resale on the black market. 当食品店关门时，他们就出动，偷食品到黑市上倒卖。 ◢**pil·fer·ing** ❖ *Precautions had to be taken to prevent pilfering.* 必须采取措施防止偷盗行为。 N-UNCOUNT

pil·grim /ˈpɪlgrɪm/ **pilgrims.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Pilgrims are people who make a journey to a holy place for a religious reason. 朝圣者，香客。 N-COUNT

pil·grim·age /ˈpɪlgrɪmɪdʒ/ **pilgrimages.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you make a **pilgrimage** to a holy place, you go there for a religious reason. 朝圣，朝觐。 N-COUNT
2 A **pilgrimage** is a journey that someone makes to a place that is very important to them. 朝圣之旅(指到自己认为十分重要的地方之行)。 ❖ *...a private pilgrimage to family graves.* 私下到家族墓地参拜。 N-COUNT

P

pil·ing /ˈpaɪlɪŋ/ **pilings.**
Pilings are wooden, concrete, or metal posts which are pushed into the ground and on which buildings or bridges are built. (大厦、桥梁等的)桩。 N-COUNT

pill /pɪl/ **pills.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Pills** are small solid round masses of medicine or vitamins that you swallow without chewing. 药丸。 N-COUNT
2 If a woman is on **the pill**, she takes a special pill that prevents her becoming pregnant. 避孕药。 N-SING *the N*
3 If a person or group has to accept a failure or an unpleasant piece of news, you can say that it was **a bitter pill** or **a bitter pill to swallow**. 必须接受的失败；难以吞咽的苦果。 PHR
4 If someone does something to **sweeten the pill** or **sugar the pill**, they do it to make some unpleasant news or an unpleasant measure more acceptable. American English uses the expression **sugar-coat the pill**. 使不愉快的事物变得容易接受。[美]作sugar-coat the pill. PHR BRITISH

pil·lage /ˈpɪlɪdʒ/ **pillages, pillaging, pillaged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a group of people **pillage** a place, they steal property from it using violent methods. 掠夺，抢劫。 ❖ *...the boldness to pillage and rape.* 肆意地抢劫奸淫。 VB V n, V
▸ Also a noun. 又作名词。 ❖ *There were no signs of violence or pillage.* 没有暴力或抢劫的迹象。 N-UNCOUNT
◢**pil·lag·ing** ❖ *...pillaging by people looking for something to eat.* 寻找食物的人实施的抢劫。 N-UNCOUNT

pil·lar /ˈpɪlə/ **pillars.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **pillar** is a tall solid structure, which is usually used to support part of a building. 柱子，支柱。 N-COUNT
2 If something is the **pillar** of a system or agreement, it is the most important part of it or what makes it strong and successful. 最重要部分；中坚力量。 ❖ *The pillar of her economic policy was keeping tight control over money supply.* 她的经济政策最重要部分是对货币供应实行严格控制。 N-COUNT
3 If you describe someone as a **pillar of** society or as a **pillar** of the community, you approve of them because they play an important and active part in society or in the community. 栋梁；中坚力量。 N-COUNT N of n PRAGMATICS

ˈpillar box, pillar boxes; 又拼作 **pillar-box.**
A **pillar box** is a tall red box in the street in which you put letters that you are sending by post. 邮筒，信筒。 N-COUNT BRITISH

pil·lared /ˈpɪləd/.
A **pillared** building is a building that is supported by pillars. 靠柱子支撑的。 ADJ

pill·box /ˈpɪlbɒks/ **pillboxes;** 又拼作 **pill box.**
A **pillbox** is a small tin or box in which you can keep pills. 药丸盒。 N-COUNT

pil·lion /ˈpɪliən/ **pillions.**
1 If someone rides **pillion** on a motorcycle or bicycle, they sit behind the person who is controlling it. 在摩托车(或自行车)后座上。 ADV ADV after v BRITISH
2 On a motorcycle, the **pillion** is the seat or part behind the rider. 摩托车后座。 ❖ *As a learner rider you must not carry a pillion passenger.* 作为摩托车初学者，你不能在后座载客。 N-COUNT

pil·lo·ry /ˈpɪləri/ **pillories, pillorying, pilloried.**
1 If someone **is pilloried**, a lot of people, especially journalists, criticize them and make them look stupid. (使)受公众(尤指记者)批评。 VB usu passive
2 A **pillory** is a wooden frame with holes for the head and hands. In Europe in former times criminals were sometimes locked in a pillory as a form of punishment. 颈手枷(古代刑具)。 N-COUNT

pil·low /ˈpɪləʊ/ **pillows.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **pillow** is a rectangular cushion which you rest your head on when you are in bed. 枕头。 N-COUNT

pillow·case /ˈpɪləʊkeɪs/ **pillowcases;** 又拼作 **pillow case.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pillowcase** is a cover for a pillow, which can be removed and washed. 枕套。 N-COUNT

ˈpillow slip, pillow slips.
A **pillow slip** is the same as a **pillowcase**. 同pillowcase。 N-COUNT

ˈpillow talk.
Conversations that people have when they are in bed together can be referred to as **pillow talk**. These conversations are often about secret or intimate subjects. 枕边话。 N-UNCOUNT

pi·lot /ˈpaɪlət/ **pilots, piloting, piloted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **pilot** is a person who is trained to fly an aircraft. 飞行员，飞机驾驶员。 N-COUNT
2 A **pilot** is a person who steers a ship through a difficult stretch of water, for example the entrance to a harbour. (船舶的)引航员，领航员。 N-COUNT
3 If someone **pilots** an aircraft or ship, they act as its pilot. 驾驶(飞机)；为...掌舵(或引航)。 VB V n
4 ➡ 又见 **automatic pilot, test pilot.**
5 A **pilot scheme** or a **pilot project** is one which is used to test an idea before deciding whether to introduce it on a larger scale. (用以决定是否在更大规模上采用的)试验计划，试点项目。 N-COUNT
6 If a government or organization **pilots a programme** or a **scheme**, they test it, before deciding whether to introduce it on a larger scale. 试用(某方案或计划)。 ❖ *The trust is looking for 50 schools to pilot a programme aimed at teenage pupils preparing for work.* 该信托基金机构正在寻找50所学校来试验一个青少年职前准备的计划。 VB V n
7 If a government minister **pilots** a new law or bill through parliament, he or she makes sure that it is introduced successfully. 使(新法案)顺利通过。 ❖ *...Mr Mellor's likely role in piloting possible privacy legislation through Parliament.* 梅勒先生在议会中为促使隐私立法获得通过而可能起到的作用。 VB V n through n Also V n
8 A **pilot** is the pilot light on a gas cooker, boiler, or fire. 引火火种；常燃小火。 N-COUNT

ˈpilot light, pilot lights.
A **pilot light** is a small gas flame in a cooker, boiler, or fire. It burns all the time and lights the main large flame when the gas is turned fully on. (灶具上用以点燃大火的)常燃小火。 N-COUNT

ˈpilot officer, pilot officers.
A **a pilot officer** is an officer in the Royal Air Force. 空军少尉。 N-COUNT

pi·men·to /pɪˈmentəʊ/ **pimentos.**
A **pimento** is a mild-tasting red pepper. 甜辣椒，番椒。 N-VAR

pimp /pɪmp/ **pimps.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pimp** is a man who gets clients for prostitutes and takes a large part of the money the prostitutes earn. 拉皮条的人，皮条客。 N-COUNT

pim·per·nel /ˈpɪmpənel/ **pimpernels.**
A **pimpernel** is a small wild plant that usually has red flowers. 海绿花。 N-VAR

pim·ple /ˈpɪmpəl/ **pimples.**
Pimples are small red spots. They appear especially on the face. 粉刺，丘疹。 N-COUNT

pim·ply /ˈpɪmpli/.
If someone is **pimply** or has a **pimply** face, they have a lot of pimples on their face. 长满粉刺的。 ADJ-GRADED

pin /pɪn/ **pins, pinning, pinned.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Pins** are very small thin pieces of metal with points at one end. They are used in needlework to fasten pieces of material together. 别针，大头针。 N-COUNT

2 You can say **you could have heard a pin drop** when a place is extremely quiet, especially because everyone is waiting for someone to say something or when someone has said something shocking. 非常安静，安静得连针掉在地上的声音都听得见. PHR

3 If you **pin** something on something or if you **pin** it to something, you attach it with a pin, a drawing pin, or a safety pin. 用(别针)别住；用(图钉)钉住. ❖ *They pinned a notice to the door.* 他们把通知钉在门上. *He had pinned up a map of Finland.* 他钉上了一幅芬兰地图. VB V n prep V n with adv

4 You can refer to any long narrow piece of metal or wood with a blunt end, especially one that is used to fasten two things together, as a **pin**. 钉；销；栓. ❖ *...the 18-inch steel pin holding his left leg together.* 把他的左腿接起来的18英寸长的钢钉. N-COUNT

5 A **pin** is a small brooch or badge. 饰针；徽章. N-COUNT

6 A **pin** is the clip on a hand grenade that prevents it from exploding and that is pulled out when you want the grenade to explode. (手榴弹上的)保险栓. N-COUNT

7 ➜ 又见 **pins and needles, drawing pin, rolling pin, safety pin.**

8 If someone **pins** you to something or **pins** you against something, they press you against a surface so that you cannot move. 按住；使不能动. ❖ *I pinned him against the wall.* 我把他按在墙上. *She fought at the bulk that pinned her.* 她与压住她的那个大块头家伙搏斗. VB V n adv/prep V n

9 If someone tries to **pin** something **on** you or to **pin the blame on** you, they say, often unfairly, that you were responsible for something bad or illegal. 归罪于；把责任推给. ❖ *The trade unions are pinning the blame for the violence on the government.* 工会将暴力事件的责任推给政府. VB V n on n

10 If you **pin** your hopes **on** something or **pin** your faith **on** something, you hope very much that it will produce the result you want. 寄托(希望，信心). VB V n on n

▸**pin down.**

1 If you try to **pin** something **down**, you try to discover exactly what, where, or when it is. 证实；确定. ❖ *It has taken until now to pin down its exact location.* 直到现在才确定了它的准确位置. *I can only pin it down to between 1936 and 1942.* 我只能确定是在1936年至1942年期间. *If we cannot pin down exactly what we are supposed to be managing, how can we manage it?* 如果我们不能确定我们应该管理什么，我们又怎么管理好呢? PHR-V V P noun V n P to n V P wh Also V n P

2 If you **pin** someone **down**, you force them to make a decision or to tell you what their decision is, when they have been trying to avoid doing this. 强迫…做出决定；迫使…表态. ❖ *She couldn't pin him down to a date.* 她没有办法强迫他确定日期. *If you pin people down, they will tell you some puzzling things about stress.* 如果你强迫别人表态，他们就会告诉你一些有关压力的让人困惑的事情. PHR-V V n P V n P to/on n Also V P noun

PIN /pɪn/.

Someone's **PIN** or **PIN number** is the secret number they use with a bank card to withdraw money from a cash machine. **PIN** is an abbreviation for 'personal identification number'. (银行卡的)个人密码. personal identification number 的缩写形式. N-SING

pina·fore /ˈpɪnəfɔː/ **pinafores.**

A **pinafore** or a **pinafore dress** is a sleeveless dress. It is worn over a blouse or sweater. The usual American word is **jumper**. (穿于上衣之外的)无袖衣. [美]一般作jumper. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

pin·ball /ˈpɪnbɔːl/.

Pinball is a game in which a player presses two buttons on each side of a pinball machine in order to flick a small ball to the top of the machine. The aim of the game is to prevent the ball reaching the bottom of the machine by pressing the buttons. 弹球游戏，弹珠台游戏. N-UNCOUNT

ˈpinball machine, pinball machines.

A **pinball machine** is a games machine consisting of a sloping table with obstructions, on which pinball is played. The obstructions are often electrically wired so that they light up and a bell rings when the ball touches them. 弹球机，弹珠台. N-COUNT

pince-nez /ˌpæns ˈneɪ/.

Pince-nez are an old-fashioned kind of spectacles that consist of two lenses that fit tightly onto the top of the nose. 夹鼻眼镜. N-UNCOUNT also a N

pin·cer /ˈpɪnsə/ **pincers.**

1 **Pincers** consist of two pieces of metal that are hinged in the middle. They are used as a tool for gripping things or for pulling things out. 钳子，镊子. 见插图条 **tools**. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

2 The **pincers** of an animal such as a crab or a lobster are its front claws. (螃蟹或龙虾等的)螯. N-COUNT

ˈpincer movement, pincer movements.

A **pincer movement** is an attack by an army or other group in which they attack their enemies in two places at once with the aim of surrounding them. 夹攻，钳形进攻. N-COUNT

pinch /pɪntʃ/ **pinches, pinching, pinched.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **pinch** a part of someone's body, you take a piece of their skin between your thumb and first finger and give it a short squeeze. 拧，掐，捏. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She gave him a little pinch.* 她轻轻地拧了他一下. N-COUNT

2 A **pinch of** an ingredient such as salt is the amount of it that you can hold between your thumb and your first finger. 一撮，少量. ❖ *...a pinch of nutmeg.* 一撮豆蔻. N-COUNT

➜ to **take something with a pinch of salt**: 见 **salt**.

3 If someone **pinches** something, especially something of little value, they steal it. 偷窃(尤指不值钱的东西). VB V n INFORMAL

4 If something is possible **at a pinch** it would be possible if it was absolutely necessary and if there was no alternative. In American English the expression is **in a pinch**. 如果有必要；必要时. [美]作in a pinch. ❖ *Six people, and more at a pinch, could be seated comfortably at the table.* 这张桌子可以舒服地坐上六个人，但必要时可以坐得更多. PHR BRITISH

5 If a person or company **is feeling the pinch**, they do not have as much money as they used to, and so they cannot buy the things they would like to buy. 手头拮据，经济紧张. PHR

pinched /pɪntʃt/.

If someone's face is **pinched**, it looks thin and pale, usually because they are ill or old. 消瘦的；苍白的. ADJ-GRADED

pin·cushion /ˈpɪnkʊʃən/ **pincushions;** 又拼作 **pin-cushion.**

A **pincushion** is a very small cushion that you stick pins and needles into so that you can get them easily when you need them. (供插针用的)针垫. N-COUNT

pine /paɪn/ **pines, pining, pined.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **pine tree** or a **pine** is a tall tree which has needle-like leaves and a fresh smell. Pine trees keep their leaves all year round. 松树. N-VAR

➪ **Pine** is the wood of this tree. 松木. ❖ *...a big pine table.* 一张大的松木桌子. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **pine for** someone who has died or gone away, you want them to be with you very much and feel sad because they are not there. (因生离死别)忧伤；思念. ❖ *Make sure your pet won't pine while you're away.* 确保你的宠物在你离开时不会感到忧伤. VB V for n V

3 If you **pine for** something, you want it very much, especially when it is unlikely that you will be able to have it. 渴望. ❖ *...the democracy they have pined for since 1939.* 从1939年开始他们就渴望得到的民主. VB V for n

pine·apple /ˈpaɪnæpəl/ **pineapples.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **pineapple** is a large oval fruit that grows in hot countries. It is sweet, juicy, and yellow inside. It has a thick, brownish skin. 菠萝，凤梨. 见插图条 **fruit**. N-VAR

ˈpine cone, pine cones.

A **pine cone** is the seed case produced by a pine tree. It is small, brown, and oval-shaped. 松果，松球. N-COUNT

ˈpine needle, pine needles.

Pine needles are very thin, sharp leaves that grow on pine trees. 松针，松叶. N-COUNT

ˈpine nut, pine nuts.

Pine nuts are small cream-coloured seeds that grow on N-COUNT

P

pine trees. They can be used in salads and other dishes. 松子, 松仁.

pine·wood /ˈpaɪnwʊd/ **pinewoods**; 又拼作 **pine wood**.
A **pinewood** is a wood which consists mainly of pine trees. 松树林. N-COUNT

ping /pɪŋ/ **pings, pinging, pinged.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If a bell or a piece of metal **pings**, it makes a short, high-pitched noise. 发出砰的一声. VB V
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a metallic ping.* 金属碰击声. N-COUNT

ˈping-pong.
Ping-pong is the game of **table tennis**. 乒乓球(运动). N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL
❖ *Another pair played a vigorous game of Ping-Pong on a nearby table.* 在附近的球桌上, 另一对运动员的乒乓球打得很激烈.

pin·head /ˈpɪnhed/ **pinheads.**
A **pinhead** is the small metal or plastic part on the top of a pin. 针头. ❖ *It may even be possible to make computers the size of a pinhead one day.* 终有一天甚至有可能令电脑只有针头那样大小. N-COUNT

pin·hole /ˈpɪnhəʊl/ **pinholes.**
A **pinhole** is a tiny hole. 小孔. N-COUNT

pin·ion /ˈpɪnjən/ **pinions, pinioning, pinioned.**
If you **are pinioned**, someone prevents you from moving or escaping, especially by holding or tying your arms. (使)动弹不得(尤指抓住或绑上两臂). ❖ *At nine the next morning Bentley was pinioned, hooded and hanged.* 翌日早上9点, 本特利被捆住胳膊, 蒙上眼睛, 然后被绞死. VB be V-ed Also V n

pink /pɪŋk/ **pinker, pinkest; pinks.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Pink** is the colour between red and white. 粉红色. ◢ **pink·ish** ❖ *Her nostrils and eyelids were always a little pinkish, as though she had a cold.* 她的鼻孔和眼睑总是有些粉红, 好像患了感冒似的. COLOUR ADJ
2 **Pinks** are small plants that people grow in their gardens. They have sweet-smelling pink, white, or red flowers. 石竹. N-COUNT

pinkie /ˈpɪŋki/ **pinkies**; 又拼作 **pinky**. ♦◇◇◇◇
In American and Scottish English, your **pinkie** is the smallest finger on your hand. 小指, 尾指. N-COUNT INFORMAL

pinko /ˈpɪŋkəʊ/ **pinkos** or **pinkoes.**
If someone says they are a Socialist, but you think that their beliefs are too moderate, you can call them a **pinko**. 略带左倾色彩的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

pinky /ˈpɪŋki/.
➡ 见 **pinkie**.

ˈpin money.
Pin money is small amounts of extra money that someone earns or gets in order to buy things that they want but that they do not really need. 零用钱; 小额外快. N-UNCOUNT

pin·na·cle /ˈpɪnɪkəl/ **pinnacles.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **pinnacle** is a pointed piece of stone or rock that is high above the ground. 尖锥形岩石, 尖礁石. N-COUNT
2 If someone reaches the **pinnacle of** their career or the **pinnacle of** a particular area of life, they are at the highest point of it. 顶峰, 顶点. ❖ *John Major has reached the pinnacle of British politics.* 约翰·梅杰达到了英国政坛的顶峰. N-COUNT

pin·ny /ˈpɪni/ **pinnies.**
A **pinny** is an apron. 围裙. ❖ *The waiters and waitresses wear black jeans, off-white shirts and white pinnies.* 男女服务员穿着黑色牛仔裤、米色衬衣, 系着白色的围裙. N-COUNT BRITISH

pin·point /ˈpɪnpɔɪnt/ **pinpoints, pinpointing, pinpointed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **pinpoint** the cause of something, you discover or explain the cause exactly. 确定; 查明. ❖ *...if you can pinpoint exactly what the anger is about.* 如果你能确定发怒的真正原因. *The commission pinpoints inadequate housing as a basic problem threatening village life.* 该委员会确认, 房屋不足是威胁乡村生活的基本问题. VB V n V wh V n as n
2 If you **pinpoint** something or its position, you discover or show exactly where it is. 发现下落, 指出所在. ❖ *Computers pinpointed where the shells were coming from.* 电脑查明了炮弹来自何处. VB V n V wh
3 If something is placed with **pinpoint** accuracy, it is placed in exactly the right place or position. 非常精确的. ADJ ADJ n

pin·prick /ˈpɪnprɪk/ **pinpricks**; 又拼作 **pin-prick** 或 **pin prick**.
A very small spot of something can be described as a **pinprick**. 小点. ❖ *She looked up at me with pinpricks of sweat along her hairline.* 她抬头看着我, 前额发际上满是细小的汗珠. N-COUNT with supp

ˌpins and ˈneedles.
If you have **pins and needles** in part of your body, you feel sharp tingling pains there for a short period of time. It usually happens when the part of your body has been in an awkward or uncomfortable position. 针刺感(姿态不合适时引发的发麻感觉). N-UNCOUNT

pin·stripe /ˈpɪnstraɪp/ **pinstripes**; 又拼作 **pin-stripe**.
Pinstripes are very narrow vertical stripes found on certain types of clothing. Businessmen's suits often have pinstripes. (竖直的)细条纹. 见插图条 **patterns**. ◢ **pin·striped** ❖ *I'm wearing a gray pinstriped suit.* 我穿着一套灰色的细条纹服装. N-COUNT ADJ

pint /paɪnt/ **pints.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **pint** is a unit of measurement for liquids. In Britain, it is equal to 568 cubic centimetres or one eighth of an imperial gallon. In America, it is equal to 473 cubic centimetres or one eighth of an American gallon. (液体度量单位)品脱. ❖ *...a pint of milk.* 一品脱牛奶. *...glasses which can hold a full pint.* 可盛满一品脱分量的玻璃杯. N-COUNT
2 In Britain, if you go for a **pint**, you go to the pub to drink a pint of beer or more. 一品脱啤酒. N-COUNT

ˈpint-sized.
If you describe someone or something as **pint-sized**, you think they are smaller than is normal or smaller than they should be. 小于一般的, 比正常要小的. ❖ *...two pint-sized kids.* 两个身材较小的孩子. ADJ INFORMAL

ˈpin-up, pin-ups; 又拼作 **pinup**.
A **pin-up** is an attractive man or woman who appears on posters, often wearing very few clothes. (通常穿很少衣服的)招贴画俊男(或美女). ❖ *She was already a famous model and pin-up.* 她已是著名的模特儿和招贴画女郎. N-COUNT

pio·neer /ˌpaɪəˈnɪə/ **pioneers, pioneering, pioneered.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Someone who is referred to as a **pioneer** in a particular area of activity is one of the first people to be involved in it and develop it. 先行者; 开拓者; 先驱者; 先锋. ❖ *...one of the leading pioneers of British photo journalism.* 英国新闻摄影界最主要的开拓者之一. N-COUNT
2 Someone who **pioneers** a new activity, invention, or process is one of the first people to do it. 首先涉足; 倡导; 开创. ❖ *...Professor Alec Jeffreys, who invented and pioneered DNA tests.* 亚历克·杰弗里斯教授发明并倡导DNA测试. VB V n Also V
3 **Pioneers** are people who leave their own country, go to a new one, and settle in a part of it that has not been settled in before. 拓荒者, 开拓者. ❖ *...early European pioneers.* 早期来自欧洲的拓荒者. N-COUNT

pio·neer·ing /ˌpaɪəˈnɪərɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Pioneering work or a **pioneering** individual does something that has not been done before. 开创性的, 先驱的. ❖ *The school has won awards for its pioneering work with the community.* 这个学校因其在社区中开创性的工作而赢得嘉奖. ADJ

pi·ous /ˈpaɪəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **pious** is very religious and moral. 虔诚的; 笃信宗教的. ❖ *He was brought up by pious female relatives.* 他是由笃信宗教的女性亲戚抚养大的. ◢ **pi·ous·ly** ❖ *Conti kneeled and crossed himself piously.* 康蒂跪下, 虔诚地在胸前画十字. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 If you describe someone's words as **pious**, you disapprove of them because their words are full of good intentions but do not lead to anything useful. (贬义)口是心非的; 道貌岸然的. ❖ *What we need is not manifestos of pious intentions, but real action.* 我们需要的不是口是心非的言辞, 而是真正的行动. ◢ **piously** ❖ *The groups at the conference spoke piously of their fondness for democracy.* 与会团体 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v

道貌岸然地谈论热爱民主.

3 If you describe someone as **pious**, you disapprove of the fact that they pretend to be very religious without being sincere. 假虔诚的. ❖ *...an expression of pious innocence.* 表示清白的虚伪表情. ◢**piously** ❖ *'Life,' said Dr Holly piously, 'is the only wealth.'* '生命才是唯一的财富.' 霍利医生假正经地说道. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v

pip /pɪp/ **pips, pipping, pipped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Pips** are the small hard seeds in a fruit such as an apple, orange, or pear. 果核; 籽; 种子. N-COUNT

2 In Britain, **the pips** on the radio are a series of short, high-pitched sounds that are used as a time signal. (电台的)报时信号. N-PLURAL

3 In Britain, when you make a telephone call from a public telephone, **the pips** are a signal that you need to put in more money. (公用电话提示需要再投入硬币时的)嘟嘟声. N-PLURAL

4 If someone **is pipped** to something, such as a prize or an award, they are narrowly defeated. (被)以微弱之差击败. ❖ *It's still possible for the losers to be pipped by West Germany for a semi-final place.* 输了的一方仍有可能被西德队击败而无缘进入半决赛. VB BRITISH INFORMAL be V-ed prep Also V n prep

5 If someone **is pipped at the post** or **pipped to the post** they are just beaten in a competition or in a race to achieve something. 输掉, 惜败. PHR BRITISH INFORMAL

pipe /paɪp/ **pipes, piping, piped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **pipe** is a long, round, hollow object, usually made of metal or plastic, through which a liquid or gas can flow. 管道, 管子. ❖ *The plant makes plastic covered steel pipes for the oil and gas industries.* 这家工厂为石油和天然气行业生产塑料外壳的钢管. N-COUNT

2 If liquid or gas **is piped** somewhere, it is transferred from one place to another through a pipe. (被)用管道输送. ❖ *The heated gas is piped through a coil surrounded by water.* 热的气体经过放在水里的盘管输送出去. VB be V-ed prep Also V n with adv

3 A **pipe** is an object which is used for smoking tobacco. 烟斗. N-COUNT

4 If someone, especially a child, **pipes** something, they say it in a high-pitched voice. 用尖嗓子说话. ❖ *'But I want to help,' Bessie piped.* '但我想帮帮你.'贝茜尖声说道. VB V with quote

5 A **pipe** is a simple musical instrument in the shape of a tube with holes in it. 笛子. N-COUNT

6 **Pipes** are the same as **bagpipes**. 同bagpipes. N-PLURAL

7 ➞ 又见 **piping, piping hot**.

›pipe down.

If you tell someone who is talking a lot or talking too loudly to **pipe down**, you are telling them to stop talking. 停止说话; 安静下来. ❖ *Just pipe down and I'll tell you what I want.* 不要说话, 由我来告诉你我想要什么. PHR-V no cont INFORMAL V P

›pipe up.

If someone who has been silent for a while **pipes up**, they say something, especially something surprising or strange. (沉默一阵后)突然开口说. ❖ *'That's right, mister,' another child piped up.* '对的, 先生.'另一个孩子开口说道. PHR-V no cont V P with quote Also V P

'pipe cleaner, pipe cleaners.

A **pipe cleaner** is a piece of wire covered with a soft woolly substance which is used to clean a tobacco pipe. 清洁烟斗通条. N-COUNT

,piped 'music.

Piped music is music which is played through loudspeakers in some supermarkets, restaurants, and other public places. 公共场所播放的音乐. N-UNCOUNT

'pipe dream, pipe dreams; 又拼作 **pipe-dream.**

A **pipe dream** is a hope or plan that you have which you know will never really happen. 空想, 幻想. N-COUNT

pipe·line /'paɪplaɪn/ **pipelines.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **pipeline** is a large pipe which is used for carrying oil or gas over a long distance. (用作长途输送石油或天然气的)管道, 管线. N-COUNT

2 If something is **in the pipeline**, it has already been planned or begun. 在计划中; 在进行中. ❖ *Mr Major said some changes and modifications were already in the pipeline.* 梅杰先生说一些变化或修改已经在酝酿中. PHR

pip·er /'paɪpə/ **pipers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **piper** is a musician who plays the bagpipes. 风笛吹奏者. N-COUNT

pipe·work /'paɪpwɜːk/.

Pipework is the pipes that are part of a machine or construction. (机器或建筑物的)管道系统. N-UNCOUNT

pip·ing /'paɪpɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Piping** is metal, plastic, or another substance made in the shape of a pipe or tube. 管状物. ❖ *...rolls of bright yellow plastic piping.* 一圈圈明亮的黄色塑胶管. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Piping** is cloth made into a narrow tube. Piping is used to decorate the edges of clothing and things such as cushions. (衣服或垫子等的)绲边. N-UNCOUNT

,piping 'hot; 又拼作 **piping-hot.**

Food or water that is **piping hot** is very hot. 滚烫的. ❖ *...large cups of piping-hot coffee.* 大杯滚烫的咖啡. ADJ

pi·quant /'piːkənt, -kɑːnt/.

1 Food that is **piquant** has a pleasantly spicy taste. 辛辣的; 开胃的. ❖ *...a crisp mixed salad with an unusually piquant dressing.* 带有特别辛辣味酱料的脆口什锦沙拉. ◢**pi·quan·cy** /'piːkənsi/ ❖ *A little mustard is served on the side to add further piquancy.* 旁边放着一点儿芥末, 可随意增加辣味. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **piquant** is interesting and exciting. 有趣而让人兴奋的. ❖ *There may well have been a piquant novelty about her books.* 她的书本应该饶有趣味、新颖独特. ◢**piquancy** ❖ *The debate is given added piquancy by a new mood of unusual self-doubt.* 辩论中有一种新而不寻常的自我怀疑的语气, 这增添了痛快感. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

pique /piːk/ **piques, piquing, piqued.**

1 **Pique** is the feeling of anger and resentment that you have when your pride is hurt. (自尊受到伤害时的)愤怒, 不满. ❖ *Mimi had gotten over her pique at Susan's refusal to accept the job.* 米米因苏姗拒绝接受那份工作而感到的愤怒已经消退. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **piques** your interest or curiosity, it arouses your interest or curiosity. 引起; 激起. VB V n

3 If someone does something **in a fit of pique**, they do it because they are angry and resentful that their pride has been hurt. 一怒之下. ❖ *Lawrence, in a fit of pique, left the Army and took up a career in the City.* 劳伦斯一怒之下离开了部队, 在伦敦金融城找了份儿工作. PHR

piqued /piːkt/.

If someone is **piqued**, they are offended or annoyed, often by something that is not very important. 被冒犯的; 愤怒的. ❖ *She wrinkled her nose, piqued by his total lack of enthusiasm.* 她因他缺乏热情而感到气愤, 皱了皱鼻子. ADJ-GRADED

pi·ra·cy /'paɪrəsi/.

1 **Piracy** is robbery at sea carried out by pirates. 海盗行为. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the illegal copying of things such as video tapes and computer programs as **piracy**. 盗版行为, 侵犯版权行为. N-UNCOUNT

pi·ra·nha /pɪ'rɑːnə/ **piranhas;** **piranha** can also be used as the plural form. 又作复数形式.

A **piranha** is a small, fierce fish which is found in South America. 锯脂鲤, 水虎鱼, 食人鲳. N-COUNT

pi·rate /'paɪrət/ **pirates, pirating, pirated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Pirates** are sailors who attack other ships and steal property from them. 海盗. N-COUNT

2 Someone who **pirates** video tapes, cassettes, books, or computer programs copies and sells them when they have no right to do so. 盗版; 侵犯版权. ❖ *A school technician pirated anything from video nasties to computer games.* 一名在学校工作的技术员把色情录像以及电脑游戏等统统都制成盗版. VB V n

➩ A **pirate** version of something is an illegal copy of it. 盗版的. ADJ ADJ n

◢**pi·rat·ed** ❖ *...a pirated edition of the book.* 该书的盗版版本. ADJ

,pirate 'radio, pirate radios.

In Britain, **pirate radio** is the broadcasting of radio N-VAR

P

programmes illegally. (英国的)非法广播.

pirou·ette /ˌpɪru'et/ **pirouettes, pirouetting, pirouetted.**

1 In ballet, a **pirouette** is a fast turn of the dancer's body while standing. (芭蕾舞中的)单脚尖快速旋转. N-COUNT

2 If someone **pirouettes**, they perform one or more pirouettes. 作单脚尖旋转表演. VB V

piss /pɪs/ **pisses, pissing, pissed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Piss is a very informal and rude word which many people find offensive. 口语的粗俗用词、很多人认为冒犯.

1 To **piss** means to urinate. 撒尿, 小便. VB V

2 If someone has **a piss**, they urinate. 小便. N-SING

3 **Piss** is urine. 尿, 小便. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **take the piss out of** someone, you tease them and make fun of them. 取笑, 嘲弄. PHR BRITISH

P

▸**piss about.**

If you say that someone **pisses about**, you mean they waste a lot of time doing things that do not really need doing. 无所事事, 浪费时间. PHR-V V P INFORMAL

▸**piss off.**

1 If someone or something **pisses** you **off**, they annoy you. 惹怒, 激怒. ❖ *It pisses me off when they start moaning.* 他们开始抱怨, 这令我很生气. ◢**pissed off** ❖ *I was really pissed off.* 我真的被激怒了. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone tells a person to **piss off**, they are telling the person in a rude way to go away. 滚开! 滚蛋! PHR-V V P PRAGMATICS

pissed /pɪst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **pissed** is drunk. Some people find this use offensive. 醉酒的(有人认为冒犯). ❖ *He was just lying there completely pissed.* 他躺在那儿,酩酊大醉. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 If you say that someone is **pissed**, you mean that they are annoyed. Some people find this use offensive. 生气的、恼火的(有人认为冒犯). ❖ *You know Molly's pissed at you.* 你知道莫莉在生你的气. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ AMERICAN, INFORMAL

'piss-take, piss-takes.

A **piss-take** is an act of making fun of someone or something. 取笑, 开玩笑. N-COUNT BRITISH

pis·ta·chio /pɪ'stætʃiəʊ/ **pistachios.**

Pistachios or **pistachio nuts** are small, green, edible nuts. 开心果, 阿月浑子果实. N-VAR

piste /piːst/ **pistes.**

A **piste** is a track of firm snow for skiing on. 滑雪道. N-COUNT

pis·tol /'pɪstəl/ **pistols.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **pistol** is a small handgun. 手枪. N-COUNT

pis·ton /'pɪstən/ **pistons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **piston** is a cylinder or metal disc that is part of an engine. 活塞. N-COUNT

pit /pɪt/ **pits, pitting, pitted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **pit** is a coal mine. 煤矿. N-COUNT

2 A **pit** is a large hole that is dug in the ground. 坑. ❖ *Eric lost his footing and began to slide into the pit.* 埃里克失去平衡滑进了坑里. N-COUNT

3 In motor racing, the **pits** are the areas at the side of the track where drivers stop to get more fuel and to repair their cars during races. (赛车道旁的)检修加油站. N-COUNT

➽ 又见 **pit stop**.

4 If you have a feeling **in the pit of** your **stomach**, you have an unpleasant feeling inside your body because you are afraid or anxious. 胸口, 心窝. ❖ *I had a funny feeling in the pit of my stomach.* 我心头有一种古怪的感觉. PHR

5 If two opposing things or people **are pitted against** one another, they are in conflict. (使)相斗; (使)对立; (使)竞争. ❖ *You will be pitted against two, three, or four people who are every bit as good as you are.* 你将与两个、三个或四个与你完全相当的人竞争. VB usu passive be V-ed against n

6 If you describe someone or something as **the pits**, you mean that it is really awful. 糟糕. ❖ *Mary Ann asked him how dinner had been. 'The pits,' he replied.* 玛丽·安问他晚餐怎么样. 他回答说: '糟糕透了.' N-PLURAL the N SPOKEN

7 ➽ 又见 **pitted; orchestra pit, sandpit.**

pita /'piːtə/ **pitas.**

➽ 见 **pitta**.

'pit bull terrier, pit bull terriers.

A **pit bull terrier** or a **pit bull** is a very fierce kind of dog. 斗牛㹴, 美洲斗犬. N-COUNT

pitch /pɪtʃ/ **pitches, pitching, pitched.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **pitch** is an area of ground that is marked out and used for playing a game such as football, cricket, or hockey. The more usual American word is **field**. (足球、板球或曲棍球等的)球场. [美]一般作field. ❖ *There was a swimming-pool, cricket pitches, playing fields.* 有一个游泳池,还有板球场和操场. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 In the game of baseball or rounders, when you **pitch** the ball, you throw it to the batsman for him to hit. (棒球或圆场棒球中)投(球)给击球手. ◢**pitch·ing** ❖ *His pitching was a legend among major league hitters.* 在主要联赛的击球手中, 他的投球技术被传为佳话. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **pitch** something somewhere, you throw it forcefully but aiming carefully. 投, 掷, 抛. ❖ *Simon pitched the empty bottle into the lake.* 西蒙将空瓶扔进了湖里. VB V n prep

4 If someone or something **pitches** somewhere, they fall forwards suddenly and with a lot of force. 突然向前倒下; 重重跌倒. ❖ *The movement took him by surprise, and he pitched forward.* 那个动作出乎他意料, 他突然向前跌倒. *I was pitched into the water and swam ashore.* 我跌入水中后向岸边游去. VB V adv be V-ed prep/adv

5 The **pitch** of a sound is how high or low it is. 音高. ❖ *He raised his voice to an even higher pitch.* 他将音调提得更高. N-UNCOUNT

➽ 又见 **perfect pitch**.

6 If a sound **is pitched at** a particular level, it is produced at the level indicated. (使)(声音)以(某水平)发出. ❖ *His cry is pitched at a level that makes it impossible to ignore.* 他的叫喊声又高又尖, 不容人听而不闻. VB usu passive be V-ed prep/adv

➽ 又见 **high-pitched, low-pitched**.

7 If something **is pitched** at a particular level or degree of difficulty, it is set at that level. (使)定于(特定的水平或程度). ❖ *The government has pitched High Street interest rates at a new level.* 政府给商业街的利率定了一个新的标准. VB be V-ed V n prep

8 If something such as a feeling or a situation rises to a high **pitch**, it rises to a high level. 水平; 程度. ❖ *...the competitors who have all worked themselves up to a very high pitch.* 全都达到了很高水平的参赛选手. N-SING

➽ 又见 **fever pitch**.

9 If you **pitch your tent**, or **pitch camp**, you put up your tent in a place where you are going to stay. 搭(帐篷), 扎(营). VB V n

10 If a boat **pitches**, it moves violently up and down with the movement of the waves when the sea is rough. (船只)颠簸, 摇摆不定. VB V

11 **Pitch** is a black substance that is sticky when it is hot and very hard when it is dry. Pitch is used on the bottoms of boats and on the roofs of houses to prevent water getting in. 沥青. N-UNCOUNT

➽ 又见 **pitch-black**.

12 If someone **makes a pitch** for something, they try to persuade people to do or buy that thing. 劝说; 为...作宣传. ❖ *Prue invited the magazine's editor to lunch and made her pitch.* 普吕邀请杂志编辑共进午餐, 并借此作宣传. PHR

➽ 又见 **sales pitch**.

13 ➽ 又见 **pitched**.

▸**pitch for.**

If someone is **pitching for** something, they are trying to persuade other people to give it to them. 劝说给予. ❖ *It was middle-class votes they were pitching for.* 他们拉的是中产阶级的选票. PHR-V

▸**pitch in.**

If you **pitch in**, you join in and help with an activity. 协力. ❖ *He pitched in to help his mother after his father abandoned the family.* 当他父亲抛弃家庭之后, 他就协力帮助母亲. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P to-inf

ˌpitch-'black.

If a place or the night is **pitch-black**, it is completely dark. 漆黑的. ADJ

,pitch-'dark; 又拼作 **pitch dark**.
Pitch-dark means the same as **pitch-black**. 义同pitch-black. ADJ

pitched /pɪtʃt/.
A **pitched roof** is one that slopes quite steeply as opposed to one that is flat. (屋顶)倾斜的. ADJ-GRADED
➜ 又见 **high-pitched**, **low-pitched**.

,pitched 'battle, **pitched battles.**
A **pitched battle** is a very fierce and violent fight involving a large number of people. 激战. ❖ *For the next three nights pitched battles were fought with the police.* 接下来的三个晚上与警察发生了激战. N-COUNT

pitch·er /ˈpɪtʃə/ **pitchers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **pitcher** is a jug. 水壶. ❖ *I flinched, almost knocking over the milk pitcher.* 我退缩了一下, 差点儿将牛奶瓶打翻. N-COUNT
2 A **pitcher** is a large jug made of clay. (陶制)大水罐. N-COUNT
3 In baseball, the **pitcher** is the person who throws the ball to the batsman, who tries to hit it. (棒球)投球手. N-COUNT

pitch·fork /ˈpɪtʃfɔːk/ **pitchforks.**
A **pitchfork** is a large fork with a long handle and two prongs that is used for lifting hay or cut grass. 长柄草叉. N-COUNT

pit·eous /ˈpɪtiəs/.
Something that is **piteous** is so sad that you feel great pity for the person involved. 可怜的、让人怜悯的. ❖ *As they pass by, a piteous wailing is heard.* 他们经过时, 听到了可怜的哀号声. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN
◢**pit·eous·ly** ❖ *'I can't bear to face anyone,' she said piteously.* '我无法面对任何人.' 她可怜地说. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

pit·fall /ˈpɪtfɔːl/ **pitfalls.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **pitfalls** involved in a particular activity or situation are the things that may go wrong or may cause problems. 隐患; 可能出错的环节; 可能引起问题的地方. ❖ *The pitfalls of working abroad are numerous.* 在国外工作可能出现的问题有很多. N-COUNT

pith /pɪθ/.
The **pith** of an orange, lemon, or other citrus fruit is the white substance between the peel and the inside of the fruit. (柑橘类水果皮和瓤之间的)中果皮. N-UNCOUNT

pit·head /ˈpɪthed/ **pitheads.**
The **pithead** at a coal mine is all the buildings and machinery which are above ground. (煤矿的)地面建筑, 地面上机器. N-COUNT BRITISH

pithy /ˈpɪθi/ **pithier, pithiest.**
A **pithy** comment or piece of writing is short, direct, sensible, and memorable. 精练的, 精辟的. ❖ *Many of them made a point of praising the film's pithy dialogue.* 他们许多人都对电影中精练的对白表示赞赏. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

piti·able /ˈpɪtiəbəl/.
Someone who is **pitiable** is in such a sad or weak state that you feel pity for them. 可怜的, 值得怜悯的. ❖ *Her grandmother seemed to her a pitiable figure.* 在她看来, 祖母是个可怜的人. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN
◢**piti·ably** /ˈpɪtiəbli/ ❖ *She found Frances lying on the bed crying pitiably.* 她发现弗朗西丝躺在床上, 哭得很可怜. ADV-GRADED

piti·ful /ˈpɪtɪfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone or something that is **pitiful** is so sad, weak, or small that you feel pity for them. 值得同情的, 可怜的. ❖ *It was the most pitiful sight I had ever seen.* 这是我见到的最可怜的场面. ADJ-GRADED
◢**piti·ful·ly** ❖ *His legs were pitifully thin.* 他的双腿瘦得可怜. ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe something as **pitiful**, you mean that it is completely inadequate. 完全不足的, 完全不够的. ❖ *The farmers pay pitiful wages, often in the form of food and clothes.* 农场主付的工资非常少, 通常以食品和衣物的形式付. ADJ-GRADED
◢**pitifully** ❖ *State help for the mentally handicapped is pitifully inadequate.* 国家对弱智者的帮助严重不足. ADV-GRADED
3 If you describe something as **pitiful**, you mean that it does not deserve respect or consideration. 卑鄙的, 可耻的. ❖ *This argument seems to show a pitiful lack of confidence in the capabilities of our juries.* 这种论点似乎表现出对我们陪审团的能力缺乏信心, 这是不可取的. ADJ-GRADED

piti·less /ˈpɪtiləs/.
Someone or something that is **pitiless** shows no pity or mercy. 毫不怜悯的; 没有同情心的. ❖ *He saw the pitiless eyes of his enemy.* 他看到了敌人冷酷无情的眼神. ADJ-GRADED

'pit stop, **pit stops.**
1 In motor racing, if a driver makes a **pit stop**, he stops in a special place at the side of the track to get more fuel and to make repairs. (赛车中的)在检修加油处停车. N-COUNT
2 A **pit stop** is a brief stop for rest and refreshment, especially when you are on a journey. (路途中休息或用餐的)中途停车; 中途停车点. ❖ *They went around the world in a week without a pit stop.* 他们在一周内环绕地球, 中间没有停顿过. N-COUNT

pit·ta /ˈpɪtə/ **pittas;** [美]拼作 **pita**, 发音为 /ˈpiːtə/.
Pitta or **pitta bread** is a type of bread in the shape of a flat oval. 空心圆面包. N-VAR

pit·tance /ˈpɪtəns/ **pittances.**
If you say that you receive a **pittance**, you are emphasizing that you get only a very small amount of money. 微薄的薪水. ❖ *Her secretaries work tirelessly for a pittance.* 她的秘书们不辞辛苦地工作, 却只得到微薄的报酬. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

pit·ted /ˈpɪtɪd/.
1 **Pitted** fruits have had their stones removed. (水果)去核的. ❖ *...green and black pitted olives.* 绿色和黑色的去核橄榄. ADJ ADJ n
2 If the surface of something is **pitted**, it is covered with a lot of small, shallow holes. 有细小凹孔的, 有凹痕的. ❖ *...the pitted surface of the moon.* 月球凹凸不平的表面. ADJ

pi·tui·tary gland /pɪˌtjuːɪtri ˈglænd, AM -ˌtuːɪteri -/ **pituitary glands.**
The **pituitary gland** or the **pituitary** is a gland that is attached to the base of the brain. It produces hormones which affect growth, sexual development, and other functions of the body. (脑中产生激素的)垂体. N-COUNT

pity /ˈpɪti/ **pities, pitying, pitied.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you feel **pity** for someone, you feel very sorry for them. 同情, 怜悯. ❖ *He felt a sudden tender pity for her.* 他突然感到对她有一阵温情的怜悯. N-UNCOUNT
➜ 又见 **self-pity**.
2 If you **pity** someone, you feel very sorry for them. 可怜, 同情. ❖ *I don't know whether to hate or pity him.* 我不知道该恨他, 还是可怜他. VB V n
3 If you **take pity on** someone, you feel sorry for them and help them. 可怜, 怜悯. ❖ *No woman had ever felt the need to take pity on him.* 从来没有女人觉得要可怜他. PHR
4 If someone shows **pity**, they show mercy and forgiveness. 仁慈, 宽恕. ❖ *The occupying forces have some pity towards people here.* 占领军对这里的人流露出一点儿仁慈怜悯. N-UNCOUNT
5 If you say that it is **a pity** that something is the case, you mean that you feel disappointment or regret about it. 憾事, 可惜的事. ❖ *It is a great pity that all pupils in the city cannot have the same chances.* 非常遗憾的是, 并非城里所有的学生都有同样的机会. *Pity you haven't got your car, isn't it?* 你没有买汽车, 真遗憾, 不是吗? N-SING a N PRAGMATICS
6 If you add **more's the pity** to a comment, you are expressing your disappointment or regret about something. 不幸的是. ❖ *But my world isn't your world, more's the pity.* 但不幸的是, 我的世界并非你的世界. PHR PRAGMATICS
7 If you say **the pity is that**, or **the pity of it is that**, before a comment, you are emphasizing your disappointment or regret about something. 遗憾的是, 可惜的是. ❖ *The pity is that it was all completely unnecessary.* 遗憾的是, 这完全没有必要. PHR PRAGMATICS

pity·ing /ˈpɪtiɪŋ/.
A **pitying** look shows that someone feels pity and perhaps slight contempt. (可能带有稍微轻蔑)怜悯的, 同情的. ❖ *She gave him a pitying look.* 她怜悯地看了他一眼. ADJ

piv·ot /ˈpɪvət/ **pivots, pivoting, pivoted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **The pivot** in a situation is the most important thing which everything else is based on or arranged around. 重点; 中心. ❖ *Forming the pivot of the exhibition is a large group of watercolours.* 构成展览的重点是一大批水彩画. N-COUNT
2 If something **pivots**, it balances or turns on a central VB

P

point. 以...为中心旋转; 以...为平衡点. ❖ *The boat pivoted on its central axis and pointed straight at the harbour entrance.* 船只以中心轴摆动, 将船头径直朝向海港的入口处. V prep/adv Also V n prep

3 A **pivot** is the pin or the central point on which something balances or turns. 枢轴; 支点. N-COUNT

▸pivot on.

If one thing **pivots on** another, it depends on it. 取决于, 依赖于. ❖ *...the economic problems that pivoted on overseas trade.* 依赖海外贸易的经济问题. PHR-V V P n

piv·ot·al /ˈpɪvətəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pivotal** role, point, or figure in something is one that is very important and affects the success of that thing. (角色、位置或人物等)关键的, 至关重要的. ❖ *The Court of Appeal has a pivotal role in the English legal system.* 上诉法庭在英格兰法律体系中的角色很重要. ADJ

P

pix·el /ˈpɪksəl/ **pixels.**

A **pixel** is the smallest size of spot on a computer screen which can be independently controlled by the computer. 像素(电脑屏幕上最小的图像单位). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

pixie /ˈpɪksi/ **pixies.**

A **pixie** is an imaginary little creature like a fairy. Pixies have pointed ears and wear pointed hats. 小精灵(想象中尖耳朵、带尖顶帽的小神灵). N-COUNT

piz·za /ˈpiːtsə/ **pizzas.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **pizza** is a flat round piece of dough covered with tomatoes, cheese, and other savoury food, and then baked in an oven. 意大利薄饼; 比萨饼. N-VAR

piz·zazz /pɪˈzæz/; 又拼作 **pizzaz** 或 **pizazz.**

If you say that someone or something has **pizzazz**, you approve of the fact that they are exceptionally exciting, energetic, and stylish. 激动; 有活力; 时髦. ❖ *...a young woman with a lot of energy and pizzazz.* 年轻而充满活力的时髦女郎. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

piz·ze·ria /ˌpiːtsəˈriːə/ **pizzerias.**

A **pizzeria** is a place where pizza is made, sold, and eaten. 比萨饼餐厅; 薄饼店. N-COUNT

pkt.

Pkt is used in recipes as a written abbreviation for **packet**. (用在食谱中)packet的缩写形式.

pl. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In addresses and on maps and signs, **Pl** is often used as a written abbreviation for **Place**. (地址及地图中) Place的缩写形式. ❖ *27 Queensdale Pl, London W11, England.* 英格兰伦敦西第11区, 昆斯戴尔广场27号.

2 In grammar, **pl** is often used as a written abbreviation for **plural**. (英语语法中)plural的缩写形式.

plac·ard /ˈplækɑːd/ **placards.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **placard** is a large notice that is carried in a march or demonstration or is displayed in a public place. 标语牌; 布告. ❖ *The protesters sang songs and waved placards.* 示威者一边唱歌一边挥动着标语牌. N-COUNT

pla·cate /pləˈkeɪt, AM ˈpleɪkeɪt/ **placates, placating, placated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **placate** someone, you stop them feeling angry or resentful by doing or saying things that will please them. 使息怒, 平息; 抚慰. ❖ *He smiled, and made a gesture intended to placate me.* 他微笑着, 做了个手势, 想令我息怒. *'I didn't mean to upset you,' Agnew said in a placating voice.* '我并不是有意要惹你生气.' 阿格纽以安抚的口吻说. VB V n V-ing Also V

placa·tory /pləˈkeɪtəri, AM ˈpleɪkətɔːri/.

A **placatory** remark or action is intended to stop someone feeling angry or resentful by doing or saying things that will please them. 抚慰的, 安抚的. ❖ *When next he spoke he was more placatory.* 他再次说话时, 口吻更带安抚性. ADJ-GRADED

place /pleɪs/ **places, placing, placed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When something **takes place**, it happens, especially in a controlled or organized way. 发生, 举行. ❖ *The discussion took place in a famous villa.* 讨论会在一幢著名的别墅内举行. PHR

2 A **place** is any point, building, area, town, or country. 地点; 处所; 地区. ❖ *...Temple Mount, the place where the Temple actually stood.* 庙山是寺庙实际所处的位置. *The snow along the roadside was five or six feet deep in places.* 路边有些地方的积雪有五至六英尺厚. N-COUNT

3 You can use **the place** to refer to the point, building, area, town, or country that you have already mentioned. (已提及的)地点; 处所; 地区. ❖ *Except for the remarkably tidy kitchen, the place was a mess.* 除了异常整洁的厨房外, 那个地方简直是乱七八糟. N-SING the N

4 **Place** can be used after 'any', 'no', 'some', or 'every' to mean 'anywhere', 'nowhere', 'somewhere', or 'everywhere'. (与 any、no、some 或 every 等连用)地方. ❖ *The poor guy obviously didn't have any place to go for Easter.* 很明显, 这个可怜虫在复活节没有地方可去. *Why not go out and see if there's some place we can dance?* 为什么不出去看看有没有我们可以跳舞的地方? N-SING det N AMERICAN, INFORMAL

5 Your **place** is the house or flat where you live. 住所, 寓所. ❖ *Let's all go back to my place!* 大家都返回我的住所吧! *Did she say she didn't want to stay at your place?* 她是不是说过不想住在你家里? N-COUNT INFORMAL

➡ 又见 **meeting place.**

6 If you go **places**, you visit pleasant or interesting places. 有趣的地方. ❖ *People were talking to him, listening to him, taking him places.* 人们同他谈话, 听他说话, 带他去有趣的地方. ADV ADV after v AMERICAN

7 If you say that someone **is going places**, you mean that they are showing a lot of talent or ability and are likely to become very successful. 走向成功; 即将飞黄腾达. PHR

8 You can refer to the position where something belongs, or where it is supposed to be, as its **place**. 指定的地点; 原来的位置. ❖ *He returned the album to its place on the shelf.* 他把相册放到书架上原来的位置. N-COUNT poss N

9 A **place** is a seat or position that is available for someone to occupy. 座位, 空位. ❖ *I found a place to park beside a station wagon.* 我在一辆旅行车的旁边找到了停车位置. N-COUNT

10 If something is **in place**, it is in its correct or usual position. 应处的位置, 通常的位置. If it is **out of place**, it is not in its correct or usual position. 错放的位置, 与平常不同的位置. ❖ *Geoff hastily pushed the drawer back into place.* 杰夫匆忙将抽屉推回原位. PHR

11 Someone's or something's **place** in a society, system, or situation is their position or role in relation to other people or things. 社会地位; 职位. ❖ *They want to see more women take their place higher up the corporate or professional ladder.* 他们想看到更多的女性能在大公司或专业领域中担任更高的职位. N-COUNT with poss

12 If you **change places** with another person, you change situations or roles in life with them. 交换角色; 交换位置. ❖ *When he has tried to identify all the items, you can change places, and he can test you.* 在他确定所有的项目后, 你们可以交换位置, 由他来考你. PHR

13 People **in high places** are people who have powerful and influential positions in a government, society, or organization. 身居高位, 显赫. PHR

14 If you say what you would have done **in** someone else's **place**, you say what you would have done if you had been in their situation. 处于(某人)当时的情况下. ❖ *In her place I wouldn't have been able to resist it.* 如果我是她, 我会无法拒绝它. PHR

15 If you say that **it is not** your **place** to do something, you mean that it is not right or appropriate for you to do it. 不恰当, 不适合. ❖ *It's not my place to do their job.* 由我去做他们的事不太合适. PHR

16 If someone or something seems **out of place** in a particular situation, they do not seem to belong there or to be suitable for that situation. 不在合适的位置; 格格不入. ❖ *I felt out of place in my suit and tie.* 我穿西装打领带, 觉得格格不入. PHR

17 Your **place** in a race or competition is your position in relation to the other competitors. If you are in first place, you are ahead of all the other competitors. (竞赛中的)名次. N-COUNT

18 If a competitor **is placed** first, second, or last, for example, that is their position at the end of a race or competition. (被)确定名次. ❖ *Second-placed Auxerre suffered a surprising 2-0 home defeat.* 位居第二的欧赛尔在主场竟以零比二败北. VB usu passive; be V-ed ord; V-ed

19 If you get a **place** in a team, on a committee, on a course, or on a trip, for example, you are accepted as a member of the team or committee or as a participant on the course or trip. 席位, 位置. ❖ *I eventually got a place at York University.* 我终于进了约克大学. N-COUNT

20 A good **place** to do something in a situation or activity is a good time or stage at which to do it. 时机, 时刻. ❖ *It seemed an appropriate place to end somehow.* 似乎是以某种方式结束的适当时候了. N-SING with supp

21 Your **place** in a book or speech is the point you have reached in reading the book or making the speech. (正在阅读的)地方; (讲话提到的)地方. ❖ *...her finger marking her place in the book.* 她的手指指在书上她正阅读到的地方. N-COUNT

22 If you say how many decimal **places** there are in a number, you are saying how many numbers there are to the right of the decimal point. (表明小数的)位. N-COUNT

23 If you **place** something somewhere, you put it in a particular position, especially in a careful, firm, or deliberate way. 放置. ❖ *Brand folded it in his handkerchief and placed it in the inside pocket of his jacket.* 布兰德将它用手帕包好, 放在外套内侧的口袋中. VB; V n prep/adv

24 If an agency or organization **places** someone, it finds them a job or somewhere to live. 为(某人)安置工作(住所). ❖ *They managed to place fourteen women in paid positions in the colonies.* 他们总算为14名女性在其侨居地安排了有薪水的工作. VB V n; V n in n

25 To **place** a person or thing in a particular state means to cause them to be in it. 使...身处其中. ❖ *The remaining 30 percent of each army will be placed under UN control.* 每支部队留下的30% 人员将由联合国控制. VB V n prep; be V-ed prep

26 You can use **place** instead of 'put' or 'lay' in certain expressions where the meaning is carried by the associated noun. For example, if you **place emphasis** on something, you emphasize it. (可用于短语中代替 put 或 lay，意义与后接的名词相关)放置; 寄托. ❖ *His government is placing its faith in international diplomacy.* 他的政府对国际外交抱有信心. VB V n on/upon n; V n in n

27 If you **place** someone or something in a particular class or group, you classify them in that way. 为...定等级, 评定. ❖ *The authorities have placed the drug in Class A.* 当局已将毒品定为A级. VB; V n prep

28 If you **place** one thing **above**, **before**, or **over** another, you think that the first thing is more important than the second and you show this in your behaviour. 认为...比...更重要. ❖ *He continued to place security above all other objectives.* 他继续把保安工作看做比其他一切目标更重要. PHR

29 If you **place an order** for some goods or for a meal, you ask a company to send you the goods or a waiter to bring you the meal. 订货, 发出订单; 点菜. VB V n

30 If you **place an advertisement** in a newspaper, you arrange for the advertisement to appear in the newspaper. 作广告宣传. ❖ *They placed an advertisement in the local paper for a secretary.* 他们在当地报纸上登广告招聘一名秘书. VB; V n in n; Also V n

31 If you **place a telephone call** to a particular place, you give the operator the number of the person you want to speak to and ask them to connect you. 接通电话. ❖ *I'd like to place an overseas call.* 我想请你接通一个打往海外的电话. VB; V n

32 If you **place a bet** with a bookmaker, you bet on the result of a future event. 下赌注. ❖ *He had already placed a bet on one of the horses.* 他已经向其中一匹马下了赌注. VB; V n on n; Also V n

33 If you say that you cannot **place** someone, you mean that you recognize them but cannot remember exactly who they are or where you have met them before. (与否定词连用)准确记得, 完全想起. ❖ *He felt he should know him, but could not quite place him.* 他觉得他应该认识他, 但无法想起他是谁. VB; V n

34 If something is happening **all over the place**, it is happening in many different places. 到处, 各处. ❖ *Businesses are closing down all over the place.* 所有地方的商店都关闭了. PHR

35 If things are **all over the place**, they are spread over a very large area, usually in a disorganized way. 大面积地分布; 七零八落. ❖ *Our fingerprints are probably all over the place.* 我们的指纹可能遍布各处. PHR

36 If you say that someone is **all over the place**, you mean that they are confused or disorganized, and unable to think clearly or act properly. 困惑, 思维紊乱. PHR

37 If you have been trying to understand something puzzling and then everything **falls into place** or **clicks into place**, you suddenly understand how different pieces of information are connected and everything becomes clearer. (零散资料合起来)变得清楚. PHR

38 If things **fall into place**, events happen naturally to produce a situation you want. 理出头绪; 明朗化. ❖ *Once the decision was finally made, things fell into place rapidly.* 一旦最终作出了决定, 事情立刻就清晰了. PHR

39 If something such as a law, a policy, or an administrative structure is **in place**, it is working or able to be used. 运作; 能够使用. ❖ *Similar legislation is already in place in Wales.* 在威尔士已经有类似的立法. PHR

40 If one thing or person is used or appears **in place of** another or **in** another's **place**, they replace the other thing or person. 顶替, 代替. ❖ *Cooked kidney beans can be used in place of French beans.* 可以用已煮过的菜豆代替扁豆. PHR

41 If one thing or person **takes the place of** another or **takes** another's **place**, they replace the other thing or person. 替换, 取代. ❖ *Optimism was gradually taking the place of pessimism.* 乐观逐渐取代了悲观. PHR

42 You say **in the first place** when you are talking about the beginning of a situation or about the situation as it was before a series of events. 开始时. ❖ *What brought you to Washington in the first place?* 开始时是什么使你来到华盛顿的? PHR PRAGMATICS

43 You say **in the first place** and **in the second place** to introduce the first and second in a series of points or reasons. **In the first place** can also be used to emphasize a very important point or reason. 首先; 其次. ❖ *In the first place you are not old, Norman. And in the second place, you are a very strong and appealing man.* 诺曼, 首先你并不老; 其次, 你非常强壮, 很有吸引力. PHR PRAGMATICS

44 If you say that someone has found their **place in the sun**, you mean that they are in a job or a situation where they will be happy and have everything that they want. 一帆风顺的工作(位置). PHR

45 If you **put** someone **in** their **place**, you show them that they are less important or clever than they think they are. 杀某人的威风; 挫某人的锐气; 使明白其身份. ❖ *In a few words she had not only put him in his place but delivered a precise and damning assessment of his movie.* 她的几句话不仅杀了他的威风, 而且对他的电影作出了一针见血的严厉批评. PHR

46 If you say that someone should **be shown** their **place** or **be kept in** their **place**, you mean that they should be made aware of the fact that they are not important. 认识到自己并不重要. ❖ *...an uppity publican who needs to be shown his place.* 一个自视甚高的、需使其认识到他其实微不足道的酒馆老板. PHR BRITISH

47 If one thing **takes second place** to another, it is considered to be less important and is given less attention than the other thing. 比...次要; 没有...那么重要. PHR

48 ➡ **pride of place**: 见 **pride**.

Place. ◆◆◇◇◇

Place is used as part of the name of a square or short street in a town. 广场; 街道. ❖ *...15 Portland Place.* 波特兰街15号.

pla·cebo /plə'siːbəu/ **placebos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **placebo** is a harmless inactive substance that a doctor gives to a patient instead of a drug. Placebos are used when testing new drugs or when a patient has imagined their illness. (代替药物, 用于安慰想象自己有病的人的)安 N-COUNT

P

慰剂; (用于试验新药的)无效对照剂.

pla'cebo effect, placebo effects.

The **placebo effect** is the fact that some patients' health improves after taking what they believe is an effective drug but which is in fact only a placebo. (服用安慰剂后病人健康改善的)安慰剂效应. N-COUNT

-placed /-pleɪst/.

1 **-placed** combines with adverbs to form adjectives which describe how well or badly someone is able to do a particular task. (与副词结合, 构成形容词)适合于做...的. ❖ *You were better-placed than most to know the truth.* 你比多数人都适合于了解真相. *Fund managers are poorly placed to monitor firms.* 基金管理人不适合监管公司. COMB

P

2 **-placed** combines with adverbs to form adjectives which indicate how good or bad the position of a building or area is considered to be. (与副词结合, 构成形容词)处于...位置的. ❖ *Chicago is perfectly-placed for exploring the US by rail.* 芝加哥的位置非常适合坐火车探寻美国. COMB

place·man /'pleɪsmən/ **placemen.**

If you refer to a public official as a **placeman**, you disapprove of the fact that they use their position for their own personal benefit, or that they have been given their position because those who appointed them know that they will give them political support. (贬义)禄虫(指利用职务谋私利的人或因在政治上支持别人才得到职位的人). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

'place mat, place mats.

Place mats are mats that are put on a table before a meal for people to put their plates or bowls on. 餐具垫. N-COUNT

place·ment /'pleɪsmənt/ **placements.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **placement** of something or someone is the act of putting them in a particular place or position. 安置, 安排. ❖ *The treatment involves the placement of twenty-two electrodes in the inner ear.* 治疗包括将22个电极放进内耳. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 The **placement** of someone in a job, home, or school is the act or process of finding them a job, home, or school. 安排(就业、住所或就学等). ❖ *The children were waiting for placement in a foster care home.* 孩子们等着被安置到临时收养家庭. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 If someone who is training gets a **placement**, they get a job for a period of time which is intended to give them experience in the work they are training for. (接受训练者安排的)短期工作. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 You can refer to a home that is found for someone who is unable to look after themselves, for example a child, as a **placement**. (给无法照料自己的人住的)安置所, 收容所. ❖ *This home seemed like a good placement for Sarah.* 这个收容所对萨拉来说似乎是个好地方. N-COUNT

pla·cen·ta /plə'sentə/ **placentas.**

The **placenta** is the mass of veins and tissue inside the womb of a pregnant woman or animal, which the foetus is attached to. 胎盘. N-COUNT

'place setting, place settings.

1 A **place setting** is an arrangement of knives, forks, spoons, and glasses that has been laid out on a table for the use of one person at a meal. (供一人用的)餐具的摆放. N-COUNT

2 A **place setting** of cutlery or crockery is a complete set of all the cutlery or crockery that one person might use at a meal. (供一人用的)一套餐具. N-COUNT

plac·id /'plæsɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **placid** person or animal is calm and does not easily become excited, angry, or upset. 平和的, 温和的. ❖ *She was a placid child who rarely cried.* 她是一个性格平和的女孩, 很少哭. ◢ **plac·id·ly** ❖ *'No matter, we will pay the difference,' Helena said placidly.* '没关系, 我们将支付差额.' 海伦娜平静地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 A **placid** place, area of water, or life is calm and peaceful. (地方或水面)安静的, 平静的. ❖ *...the placid waters of Lake Erie.* 伊利湖平静的水面. ADJ-GRADED

plac·ings /'pleɪsɪŋz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **placings** in a competition are the relative positions of the competitors at the end or at a particular stage of the competition. 排名表. ❖ *The placings remained unaltered.* 名次仍未出现变化. N-PLURAL

pla·gia·rize /'pleɪdʒəraɪz/ **plagiarizes, plagiarizing, plagiarized;** [英]又拼作 **plagiarise.**

If someone **plagiarizes** another person's idea or work, they use it or copy it and pretend that they thought of it or created it. 剽窃, 抄袭. ❖ *...a verse plagiarized from a billboard.* 从广告牌上抄袭而来的诗文. ◢ **pla·gia·rism** ❖ *He was nervous about being accused of plagiarism.* 他害怕被指责为剽窃. VB V n, V from n, Also V, N-UNCOUNT

plague /pleɪg/ **plagues, plaguing, plagued.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **plague** is a very infectious disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people. 瘟疫. ❖ *A cholera plague had been killing many prisoners of war.* 一场霍乱使很多战犯丧命. N-COUNT

2 **Plague** or **the plague** is a very infectious and usually fatal disease, in which the patient has a severe fever and swellings on his or her body. 淋巴腺鼠疫. N-UNCOUNT also the N

3 If you say that you **avoid** someone or something **like the plague**, you are emphasizing that you deliberately avoid them completely. 故意回避; 极力避免. ❖ *The athlete must avoid all extra sugar like the plague.* 运动员必须极力避免所有多余的糖分. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 A **plague of** unpleasant things is a large number of them that arrive or happen at the same time. 灾害, 祸患. ❖ *The city is under threat from a plague of rats.* 该市受到鼠患的威胁. N-COUNT N of n

5 If you describe something as a **plague**, you mean that it causes a great deal of trouble or harm. 烦扰; 带来损害的事. ❖ *Inflation will remain a recurrent plague.* 通货膨胀仍将是周期性的灾害. N-COUNT

6 If you are **plagued** by unpleasant things, they continually cause you a lot of trouble or suffering. (被)困扰; (被)折磨. ❖ *Fears about job security plague nearly half the workforce.* 对是否能保住工作所带来的恐惧困扰着近一半的工人. VB be V-ed by n, V n

7 If someone **plagues** you, they keep bothering you or asking you for something. 打扰, 烦扰. ❖ *I'm not going to plague you with a lot more questions.* 我不会再拿更多的问题来烦你了. VB V n, V n with n

plaice /pleɪs/; **plaice** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ♦◇◇◇◇

Plaice are a type of flat sea fish. 鲽鱼. N-VAR

➲ **Plaice** is this fish eaten as food. (食用的)鲽鱼. N-UNCOUNT

plaid /plæd/ **plaids.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Plaid** is material with a check design on it. **Plaid** is also the design itself. 格子花呢, 彩格呢. N-VAR

2 A **plaid** is a long piece of tartan material that is worn over the shoulder as part of the Scottish Highland national dress. (苏格兰高地民族服装中的)格子花呢披肩. N-COUNT

plain /pleɪn/ **plainer, plainest; plains.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **plain** object, surface, or fabric is entirely in one colour and has no pattern, design, or writing on it. 颜色单一的; 没有图案(花纹)的. ❖ *In general, a plain carpet makes a room look bigger.* 通常, 单色地毯使房间看起来大一些. *...a plain envelope.* 单色信封. ADJ

2 Something that is **plain** is very simple in style. 朴素的, 简单的. ❖ *Bronwen's dress was plain but it hung well on her.* 布朗温的裙子虽然朴素, 但很合身. ◢ **plain·ly** ❖ *He was very tall and plainly dressed.* 他个子高大, 衣着朴素. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV -ed

3 If a police officer is in **plain clothes**, he or she is wearing ordinary clothes instead of a police uniform. 便服, 便衣. ❖ *He was arrested by plain-clothes detectives.* 他被便衣侦探逮捕. PHR

4 If a fact, situation, or statement is **plain**, it is easy to recognize or understand. 明显的; 明白的. ❖ *It was plain to him that I was having a nervous breakdown.* 他能明显地看出我当时是精神崩溃了. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you describe someone as **plain**, you think they look ordinary and not at all beautiful. 相貌平凡的, 不漂亮的. ❖ *...a shy, rather plain girl with a pale complexion.* 面色 ADJ-GRADED

苍白、相貌平平的害羞女孩.

6 A **plain** is a large flat area of land with very few trees on it. 平原. N-COUNT

7 You can use **plain** before an adjective in order to emphasize it. (用于形容词前)十足地,完全地,非常. ❖ *The food was just plain terrible.* 伙食实在是太糟糕了. ADV ADV adj PRAGMATICS

⇨ Also used before a noun. 又用于名词前面. ❖ *Is it love of publicity or plain stupidity on her part?* 她是因为喜欢引起公众注意,还是太愚蠢了? ADJ ADJ n

8 ➡ **plain sailing**: 见 **sailing**.

,plain 'chocolate.

Plain chocolate is dark brown chocolate that has a stronger and less sweet taste than milk chocolate. 黑巧克力,纯巧克力. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

,plain 'flour.

Plain flour is flour that does not make cakes and biscuits rise when they are cooked. (未发酵的)普通面粉. N-UNCOUNT

plain·ly /ˈpleɪnli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **plainly** when stating something that you believe cannot be doubted or denied. 显然地. ❖ *The judge's conclusion was plainly wrong.* 法官的结论明显是错误的. *Plainly, a more objective method of description must be adopted.* 显然,需要采用一个更为客观的描述方法. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl, not last in cl PRAGMATICS

2 You use **plainly** to indicate that something is easily seen, noticed, or recognized. 明显地,清楚地. ❖ *He was plainly annoyed.* 他显然生气了. *I could plainly see him turning his head to the right and left.* 我能清晰地看见他在左右地摇着头. ADV-GRADED ADV adj ADV with v

3 If you say something **plainly**, you say it in a direct and honest way, without trying to hide the facts. 直截了当地、直率地. ❖ *'You're a coward,' Mark said very plainly and soberly.* '你是个懦夫.' 马克非常直率而严肃地说. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

plain·tiff /ˈpleɪntɪf/ **plaintiffs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **plaintiff** is a person who brings a legal case against someone in a court of law. 原告,起诉人. N-COUNT

plain·tive /ˈpleɪntɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **plaintive** sound or voice is sad and mournful. 哀伤的、悲伤的. ❖ *...the plaintive cry of the seagulls.* 海鸥的哀鸣. ADJ-GRADED

◢**plain·tive·ly** ❖ *'Why don't we do something?' Davis asked plaintively.* '我们为什么不做点事呢?' 戴维斯忧郁地问. ADV-GRADED

plait /plæt, AM pleɪt/ **plaits, plaiting, plaited.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **plait** three or more lengths of hair, rope, or other material together, you twist them over and under each other to make one thick length. 编织;把...编成辫子. VB V n

2 A **plait** is a length of hair that has been plaited. 发辫. N-COUNT

plan /plæn/ **plans, planning, planned.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **plan** is a method of achieving something that you have worked out in detail beforehand. 计划、方案. ❖ *The three leaders had worked out a peace plan.* 三位领导人制订了一项和平方案. *...a detailed plan of action for restructuring the group.* 详尽的改组行动方案. *Everything is going according to plan.* 一切按计划进行. N-COUNT also according to N

2 If you **plan** what you are going to do, you decide in detail what you are going to do, and you intend to do it. 计划、筹划,打算. ❖ *He planned to leave Baghdad on Monday.* 他计划于周一离开巴格达. *It would be difficult for schools to plan for the future.* 这会让各学校很难为将来作打算. VB V wh V to-inf V for n Also V n

3 If you have **plans**, you are intending to do a particular thing. 打算,意向. ❖ *'I'm sorry,' she said. 'I have plans for tonight.'* '对不起,我今晚有事.' 她说. N-PLURAL

4 When you **plan** something that you are going to make, build, or create, you decide what the main parts of it will be and do a drawing of how it should be made. 规划;设计. ❖ *It is no use trying to plan an 18-hole golf course on a 120-acre site if you have to ruin the environment to do it.* 如果你只有破坏环境才能在120英亩的土地上建成有18个洞的高尔夫球场,这样的规划是没有用的. VB V n

5 A **plan** of something that is going to be built or made is a detailed diagram or drawing of it. 平面图,设计图. ❖ *... when you have drawn a plan of the garden.* 在你绘制出花园的平面图时. N-COUNT

6 ➡ 又见 **planning**.

▸**plan on.**

If you **plan on** doing something, you intend to do it. 打算;准备. ❖ *They were planning on getting married.* 他们打算结婚. PHR-V V P -ing/n

▸**plan out.**

If you **plan out** the future, you decide in detail what you are going to do. 详细拟定计划. ❖ *Tony spent the next week with his marketing people planning out the production and sale of portrait dolls.* 其后的一周,托尼和他的市场营销人员一起拟定肖像娃娃的生产和销售计划. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

plane /pleɪn/ **planes, planing, planed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **plane** is a vehicle with wings and one or more engines, which can fly through the air. 飞机. ❖ *He had plenty of time to catch his plane.* 他有充足的时间赶飞机. N-COUNT

2 A **plane** is a flat level surface which may be sloping at a particular angle. 平面. ❖ *...a building with angled planes.* 一座有斜角平面的建筑物. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

3 If a number of points are in the same **plane**, one line or one flat surface could pass through them all. 几何平面. N-SING TECHNICAL

4 If you say that something is **on a higher plane**, you mean that it is more spiritual or less concerned with worldly things. 更高的精神境界;非世俗的境界. N-COUNT adj N

5 A **plane** is a tool that has a flat bottom with a sharp blade in it. You move the plane over a piece of wood in order to remove thin pieces of its surface. 刨子. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

6 If you **plane** a piece of wood, you make it smaller or smoother by using a plane. 用刨子刨平. ❖ *Again I planed the surface flush.* 我又一次将表面刨平. VB V n V n adj

⇨ **Plane down** means the same as **plane**. 义同plane. ❖ *The piece was reduced in size by planing down the four corners.* 木板的四角被刨平,体积变小了. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

7 If something such as a boat **planes** across water, it moves quickly across the water, just touching the surface. 在水面滑行;掠过水面. ❖ *All four of the boats planed across the Solent with the greatest of ease.* 四艘船都非常悠闲地在索伦特水面滑行. VB V across n Also V

▸**plane down.**

➡ 见 **plane** 6. PHR-V

plane·load /ˈpleɪnləud/ **planeloads.**

A **planeload** of people or goods is as many people or goods as a plane can carry. 飞机负载量. N-COUNT

plan·et /ˈplænɪt/ **planets.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **planet** is a large round object in space that moves around a star. 行星. ❖ *...the nine planets in the solar system.* 太阳系中的九大行星. N-COUNT

◢ **plan·etary** /ˈplænɪtri, AM -teri/ ❖ *There are probably tens of thousands of planetary systems.* 可能有数以万计的行星系. ADJ ADJ n

plan·etar·ium /ˌplænɪˈteəriəm/ **planetariums.**

A **planetarium** is a building where lights are shone on the ceiling to represent the planets and the stars and to show how they appear to move. 天文馆. N-COUNT

plan·gent /ˈplændʒənt/.

A **plangent** sound is a deep loud sound, which may be sad. 轰鸣的;哀鸣的;发出巨大闷响声的. ❖ *...plangent violins supported by soft chords on violas.* 由柔和的中提琴伴奏的哀婉的小提琴声. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

plank /plæŋk/ **planks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **plank** of wood is a long, thin, rectangular piece of wood. (又长又薄的)木板;板条. N-COUNT

2 The main **plank** of the policy of a particular group or political party is the main principle on which it bases its policy, or its main aim. (政党的)准则;(政策的)要点. N-COUNT with supp JOURNALISM

plank·ing /ˈplæŋkɪŋ/.

Planking is wood that has been cut into planks. 木板材料. N-UNCOUNT

plank·ton /ˈplæŋktən/.

Plankton is a mass of tiny animals and plants that live in the surface layer of the sea. 浮游生物. N-UNCOUNT

plan·ner /ˈplænə/ **planners.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Planners are people whose job is to make decisions about what is going to be done in the future. 计划制订者;规划者. N-COUNT

❖ *...James, a 29-year-old town planner.* 詹姆斯，一位29岁的城市规划者.

plan·ning /ˈplænɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Planning** is the process of deciding in detail how to do something before you actually start to do it. 规划，计划. ❖ *The trip needs careful planning.* 旅行需要仔细计划. *The new system is still in the planning stages.* 新体系仍处于规划阶段. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **family planning**.

2 **Planning** is control by the local government of the way that land is used in an area and of what new buildings are built there. 土地规划. N-UNCOUNT

P

ˈplanning permission, planning permissions. ◆◇◇◇◇

In Britain, **planning permission** is official permission that you must get from the local authority before a new building can be built or before an extension can be made to an existing building. (英国在建造或扩建房屋时必须获得的)规划许可. N-COUNT

plant /plɑːnt, plænt/ plants, planting, planted. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **plant** is a living thing that grows in the earth and has a stem, leaves, and roots. 植物. ❖ *Water each plant as often as required.* 需要定期给每株植物浇水. *...exotic plants.* 异国情调的植物. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **bedding plant**, **pot plant**, **rubber plant**.

2 When you **plant** a seed, plant, or young tree, you put it into the ground so that it will grow there. 播(种); 栽种，种植(植物). VB V n ◢ **plant·ing** ❖ *Extensive flooding in the country has delayed planting.* 这个国家大面积的水灾耽误了庄稼的栽种. N-UNCOUNT

3 When someone **plants** land with a particular type of plant or crop, they put plants, seeds, or young trees into the land to grow them there. (给土地)栽种，种上. ❖ *Much of their energy has gone into planting a large vegetable garden.* 他们的许多精力都投放在大型蔬菜园的种植上. VB V n with n, V n

4 A **plant** is a factory or a place where power is generated. 工厂; 发电厂. ❖ *...Ford's British car assembly plants.* 福特在英国的汽车装配工厂. N-COUNT

5 **Plant** is large machinery that is used in industrial processes. 重型机械，机械设备. N-UNCOUNT

6 If you **plant** something somewhere, you put it there firmly. 使固定; 放置. ❖ *She planted her feet wide and bent her knees slightly.* 她双腿平稳地站开，膝盖微屈. VB V n adv/prep

7 If someone **plants** something such as a bomb somewhere, they hide it in the place where they want it to function. 藏放，放置. ❖ *So far no one has admitted planting the bomb.* 到目前为止，没有人承认放置那枚炸弹. VB V n

8 If something such as a weapon or drugs **is planted** on someone, it is put amongst their belongings or in their house or office so that they will be wrongly accused of a crime. (被)栽赃(给某人). VB

9 If an organization **plants** an informer or a spy somewhere, they send that person there so that they can do something secretly. 秘密安排...进入; 安插(告密者或间谍). ❖ *Journalists informed police who planted an undercover detective to trap Smith.* 记者们通知了警方，于是警方安排秘密侦探卧底去捉拿史密斯. VB V n

10 If you **plant a kiss** on someone, you give them a kiss. 给(某人)一吻. ❖ *She rushed forward to plant a kiss on his cheek.* 她冲上前去，在他的面颊上吻了一下. VB V n on n

11 If you **plant an idea** in someone's mind, they begin to accept the idea without realizing that it has originally come from you and not from them. 灌输思想. VB V n

▸**plant out.**

When you **plant out** young plants, you plant them in the ground in the place where they are to be left to grow. 栽种. ❖ *Plant out the spring cabbage whenever opportunities arise.* 一有机会就栽种春季卷心菜. PHR-V BRITISH V P noun Also V n P

plan·tain /ˈplæntɪn/ plantains.

1 A **plantain** is a type of green banana which can be cooked and eaten as a vegetable. (可当做蔬菜食用的)大蕉. N-VAR

2 A **plantain** is a wild plant with broad leaves and a head of tiny green flowers on a long stem. 车前草. N-VAR

plan·ta·tion /plɑːnˈteɪʃən, plæn-/ plantations. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **plantation** is a large piece of land, especially in a tropical country, where crops such as rubber, coffee, tea, or sugar are grown. (尤指热带地区的)种植园. N-COUNT

2 A **plantation** is a large number of trees that have been planted together. 种植林; 人造林. ❖ *...a plantation of almond trees.* 杏树种植林. N-COUNT

plant·er /ˈplɑːntə, plæn-/ planters. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Planters** are people who own or manage plantations in tropical countries. 种植园主; 种植园管理者. N-COUNT

2 A **planter** is a container for plants that people keep in their homes. (家居的)花盆. N-COUNT

ˈplant pot, plant pots.

A **plant pot** is a container that is used for growing plants. 花盆. N-COUNT BRITISH

plaque /plæk, plɑːk/ plaques. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **plaque** is a flat piece of metal, wood, or stone, which is fixed to a wall or monument in memory of a famous person or event. (挂在墙上以纪念名人或事件的)匾额. N-COUNT

2 **Plaque** is a substance that forms on the surface of your teeth. 牙斑. N-UNCOUNT

plas·ma /ˈplæzmə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Plasma is the clear fluid part of blood which contains the corpuscles and cells. 血浆. N-UNCOUNT

plas·ter /ˈplɑːstə, ˈplæs-/ plasters, plastering, plastered. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Plaster** is a smooth paste made of sand, lime, and water which dries and forms a hard layer. Plaster is used to cover walls and ceilings, and is also used to make sculptures. 灰浆，灰泥. ❖ *There were huge cracks in the plaster, and the green shutters were faded.* 灰泥墙上有巨大的裂缝，而绿色的百叶窗也退色了. *...a sculpture in plaster.* 灰泥雕像. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **plaster a wall** or **ceiling**, you cover it with a layer of plaster. 用灰泥涂墙(或天花板). VB V n ◢ **plas·ter·er**, plasterers. N-COUNT

3 If you have a leg or arm **in plaster**, you have a cast made of plaster of Paris around your leg or arm, in order to protect a broken bone and allow it to mend. 打了石膏的. PHR

4 If you **plaster** a surface or a place with posters or pictures, you stick a lot of them all over it. 用...贴满. ❖ *His room is plastered with pictures of Porsches and Ferraris.* 他房间里贴满了保时捷和法拉利车的图片. VB V n with n

5 If you **plaster** yourself in some kind of sticky substance, you cover yourself in it. 用...覆盖. ❖ *She plasters herself from head to toe in Factor 7 sun lotion.* 她从头到脚都涂满了防晒系数为7的防晒液. VB V pron-refl in n

6 **Plaster** is a strip of sticky material used for covering small cuts or sores on your body. The usual American word is **Band-Aid**. 伤口胶布，橡皮膏. [美] 一般作Band-Aid. N-COUNT BRITISH

7 ➡ 又见 **plastered**, **sticking plaster**.

plaster·board /ˈplɑːstəbɔːd, ˈplæs-/.

Plasterboard consists of sheets of cardboard which are held together with plaster, and is used for covering walls and ceilings instead of using plaster. 灰泥板; 纸面石膏板 N-UNCOUNT

ˈplaster cast, plaster casts.

A **plaster cast** is a case made of plaster of Paris, which is used for protecting broken bones by keeping part of the body stiff and rigid, and can also be used as a mould for sculptures. 石膏绷带; 石膏模型. N-COUNT

plas·tered /ˈplɑːstəd, ˈplæs-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **plastered to** a surface, it is sticking to the surface. 紧贴表面的. ❖ *His hair was plastered down to his scalp.* 他的头发紧贴着头皮. *My shirt was plastered to my body with sweat.* 我的衬衣满是汗水，紧贴在身上. ADJ v-link ADJ prep/adv

2 If something or someone is **plastered with** a sticky substance, they are covered with it. 覆盖着...的; 粘满...的. ❖ *My hands, boots and trousers were plastered with mud.* 我的双手、靴子和裤子上满是泥. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If a story or a set of photos is **plastered all over** the front page of a newspaper, it is given a lot of space on the page and is printed or displayed in a very prominent way. (在报纸上)出现在显眼位置上的; 被大篇幅报道的. ADJ v-link ADJ prep/adv

4 If someone's arm or leg is **plastered**, it has a hard cast ADJ

of plaster of Paris around it to protect the broken bone whilst it is mending. 打了石膏的.

5 If someone gets **plastered**, they get very drunk. 烂醉如泥的. ❖ *With gin at 9p a tot, getting plastered was cheap and easy.* 杜松子酒每杯9便士，想喝个烂醉的话既便宜又容易. *He's absolutely plastered, lying in the gutter with his mouth open.* 他张着嘴巴烂醉如泥地躺在排水沟里. ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL BRITISH

plas·ter of Par·is /ˌplɑːstər əv ˈpærɪs, ˌplæs-/.
Plaster of Paris is a type of plaster made from white powder and water which dries quickly. 熟石膏. N-UNCOUNT

plas·tic /ˈplæstɪk/ **plastics.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Plastic** is a light but strong material which is produced by a chemical process and which is used to make many objects. 塑料、塑胶. ❖ *...a black plastic bag.* 黑色塑料袋. N-VAR

2 If you describe something as **plastic**, you mean that you think it looks or tastes unnatural or false because it is man-made; used showing disapproval. (贬义)人造的、不自然的. ❖ *...plastic hotel food and airline food.* 旅馆和飞机上的人造食品. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 If you use **plastic** to pay for something, you pay for it with a credit card instead of using cash. 信用卡. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

4 Something that is **plastic** is soft and can easily be made into different shapes. (因质料柔软而)可塑性强的. ADJ

ˌplastic ˈbullet, plastic bullets.
A **plastic bullet** is a bullet made of plastic, which is intended to disperse crowds in riots, rather than to kill. (防暴用的)塑料子弹. N-COUNT

ˌplastic exˈplosive, plastic explosives.
Plastic explosive is a substance which explodes and which is used in making small bombs. (制造小型炸弹的)塑性炸药. N-VAR

Plas·ti·cine /ˈplæstɪsiːn/.
Plasticine is a soft coloured substance which children use for making models. **Plasticine** is a trademark. 橡皮泥、塑胶黏土. Plasticine为商标名. N-UNCOUNT

ˌplastic ˈsurgeon, plastic surgeons.
A **plastic surgeon** is a doctor who performs operations to repair or replace skin which has been damaged, or to improve people's appearance. 整形外科医生. ◢ **ˌplastic ˈsurgery.** **Plastic surgery** is the practice of performing operations of this type. 整容外科, 整形外科. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

ˌplastic ˈwrap.
Plastic wrap is a thin, clear, stretchy plastic which you use to cover food to keep it fresh. The British word is **clingfilm.** 保鲜膜. [英]作clingfilm. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

plate /pleɪt/ **plates.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **plate** is a round or oval flat dish that is used to hold food. 盘, 碟子. ❖ *...a set of white dinner plates.* 一套白色的餐盘. N-COUNT

➪ A **plate** of food is the amount of food on the plate. 一盘(的食物). ❖ *...a huge plate of bacon and eggs.* 一大盘熏肉和鸡蛋. N-COUNT

◢**plate·ful** /ˈpleɪtful/ **platefuls** ❖ *Jacques came back with a plateful of sandwiches.* 雅克回来时拿着满盘的三明治. N-COUNT

2 If you **have enough on** your **plate** or **have a lot on** your **plate**, you have a lot of work to do or a lot of things to deal with. 有许多事情要处理. PHR

3 If you say that someone has things **handed to them on a plate**, you disapprove of them because they get good things easily. (贬义)轻易搞到手. ❖ *Even the presidency was handed to him on a plate.* 对他来说甚至连总统的位子也是轻易到手的. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 A **plate** is a flat piece of metal, for example part of a machine. 金属板. N-COUNT

5 On a road vehicle, the **plates** are the panels at the front and back which display the license number or registration number. (置于车辆前面和后面的)号码牌, 车牌. ❖ *...cars with New Jersey plates.* 有新泽西州车牌的汽车. N-PLURAL

➸ 又见 **number plate, license plate.**

6 **Plate** is dishes, bowls, and cups that are made of precious metal, especially silver, gold, or pewter. (金、银及白镴等制的)餐具. N-UNCOUNT

7 In printing, a **plate** is a sheet of metal which is carved or specially treated with chemicals so that it can be used to print text or pictures. 印版. N-COUNT

8 In photography, a **plate** is a thin sheet of glass that is covered with a layer of chemicals which react to the light and on which an image can be formed. 感光底片. N-COUNT

9 A **plate** in a book is a picture or photograph which takes up a whole page and is usually printed on better quality paper than the rest of the book. 整页插图. ❖ *Fermor's book has 55 colour plates.* 弗莫尔的书有55页全彩色插图. N-COUNT

10 A dental **plate** is a piece of plastic which a set of false teeth is attached to. 假牙托、托牙板. N-COUNT

11 In geology, a **plate** is a large piece of the earth's surface, which moves very slowly. (大陆)板块. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

P

plat·eau /ˈplætəʊ, AM plæˈtəʊ/ **plateaus** or **plateaux.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **plateau** is a large area of high fairly flat land. 高原. N-COUNT

2 If an activity or process has reached a **plateau**, it is going through a stage where there is no change or development. 停滞阶段. N-COUNT

plat·ed /ˈpleɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something made of metal is **plated with** a thin layer of another type of metal, it is covered with it. 镀有...的. ❖ *...solid brass, plated with 24-carat gold.* 纯黄铜制品上镀有24克拉的黄金. ◢ **-plated** ❖ *...a gold-plated watch.* 镀金手表. ADJ v-link ADJ with n COMB

ˌplate ˈglass; 又拼作 **plate-glass.**
Plate glass is thick glass made in large flat pieces, which is used especially to make large windows and doors. (做门窗的)平板玻璃. N-UNCOUNT

plate·let /ˈpleɪtlət/ **platelets.**
Platelets are a kind of blood cell which help your blood to clot if you are bleeding. 血小板. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ˌplate tecˈtonics.
Plate tectonics is the study of the way that large pieces of the earth's surface move slowly around. 板块构造学. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

plat·form /ˈplætfɔːm/ **platforms.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **platform** is a flat raised structure, usually made of wood, which people stand on when they make speeches or give a performance. 讲坛、讲台; 舞台. N-COUNT

2 A **platform** is a flat raised structure or area, usually one which something can stand on or land on. 平台, 台. ❖ *They found a spot on a rocky platform where they could pitch their tents.* 他们在多石的平台上发现了可以搭帐篷的地方. N-COUNT

3 A **platform** is a structure built for people to work and live on when drilling for oil or gas at sea. (海上的)钻井平台. N-COUNT

4 A **platform** in a railway station is the area beside the rails where you wait for or get off a train. 站台, 月台. ❖ *He was waiting on platform five.* 他在五号站台等候. N-COUNT

5 The **platform** of a political party is what they say they will do if they are elected. (政党的)施政纲领. ❖ *The Socialist Party won a landslide victory on a nationalist platform.* 社会党以民族主义的政纲在选举中获得压倒性胜利. N-COUNT with supp

6 If someone has a **platform**, they have an opportunity to tell people what they think or want. (发表意见或表达需求的)机会. ❖ *The demonstration provided a platform for a broad cross section of speakers.* 群众集会为广大具有代表性的各方人士提供了发表意见的机会. N-COUNT

plat·ing /ˈpleɪtɪŋ/.
Plating is a thin layer of metal on something, or a covering of metal plates. 镀层. N-UNCOUNT

plati·num /ˈplætɪnəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Platinum** is a very valuable silvery-grey metal. 白金, 铂. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Platinum** hair is very fair, almost white. (头发)银白色(的). ❖ *...a platinum blonde.* 浅金黄色头发的女子. COLOUR

plati·tude /ˈplætɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ **platitudes.**
A **platitude** is a statement which is considered meaningless and boring because it has been made many times before in similar situations. 陈词滥调; 老生常谈. ❖ *I had told her the truth, while everyone else was mouthing platitudes.* 我告诉她真相, 而其他人则在说着陈词滥调. N-COUNT

pla·ton·ic /plə'tɒnɪk/.

1 **Platonic** relationships or feelings of affection do not involve sex. 柏拉图式的；纯友谊的；亲密但无性爱的. ❖ *She maintains their relationship was purely platonic.* 她坚持说他们的关系是纯柏拉图式的. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **Platonic** to describe things relating to the ideas of the Greek philosopher Plato. 柏拉图的；与柏拉图有关的. ADJ

pla·toon /plə'tuːn/ **platoons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **platoon** is a small group of soldiers commanded by a lieutenant. (士兵的)排. N-COUNT

plat·ter /'plætə/ **platters.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **platter** is a large flat plate used for serving food. 大平盘. ❖ *Waiters would feed her shrimps off a silver platter.* 服务员会用银制大平盘盛上虾来供她食用. N-COUNT

2 A **platter** is a selection of different kinds of the same food on a large flat plate. (食物)大拼盘. ❖ *...a cheese platter.* 干酪拼盘. N-COUNT

P

plau·dits /'plɔːdɪtz/.

If someone or something receives **plaudits**, people express admiration or praise for them. 赞扬；羡慕. ❖ *They won plaudits and prizes for their accomplished films.* 他们因高水准的电影赢得了赞扬和奖项. N-PLURAL FORMAL

plau·sible /'plɔːzɪbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **plausible** explanation or statement seems likely to be true or valid. 看上去有道理的；似乎是真的. ❖ *Is it plausible that the President did not know what was going on?* 说总统不知道出了什么事，可信吗？ ◢**plau·sibly** /'plɔːzɪbli/ ❖ *He is the character who could plausibly have been in contact with all these people.* 他似乎是可以跟所有这些人保持联系的人. ◢**plau·sibil·ity** /ˌplɔːzɪ'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *...the plausibility of the theory.* 理论的可信性. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone is **plausible**, you mean that although they seem to be telling the truth and they seem to be sincere and honest, they may be deceiving people. (人)貌似可信的；花言巧语的. ❖ *...a plausible, articulate young man.* 花言巧语、能说会道的年轻人. ADJ-GRADED

play /pleɪ/ **plays, playing, played.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 When people, especially children, or animals **play**, they spend time doing enjoyable things, such as using toys and taking part in games. 玩耍，玩. ❖ *Polly was playing with her teddy bear.* 波莉在玩玩具熊. VB V, V with n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a few hours of play until the baby-sitter takes them off to bed.* 玩耍了几个小时直到保姆带他们去睡觉. N-UNCOUNT

2 When you **play** a sport, game, or match, you take part in it. 参加(体育活动、比赛等). ❖ *Alain was playing cards with his friends.* 阿兰和朋友们在玩纸牌. *I used to play basketball.* 我以前常打篮球. *I want to play for my country.* 我想代表国家参赛. VB V n with n, V n, V for n, Also V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Both sides adopted the Continental style of play.* 双方都采用了欧洲大陆的比赛方式. N-UNCOUNT

3 When one person or team **plays** another or **plays against** them, they compete against them in a sport or game. 与...比赛. ❖ *Northern Ireland will play Latvia.* 北爱尔兰将与拉脱维亚对阵. VB V n, Also V against n

4 In sport, when you **play** the ball, or **play** a shot or stroke, you kick or hit the ball. 打出(球)，踢出(球). ❖ *I played the ball back slightly.* 我轻轻地把球打回去. VB V n, V n adv

5 If you ask **what** someone **is playing at**, you are angry because you think they are doing something stupid or wrong. (表示愤怒)干蠢事，做错事. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

6 When something **comes into play** or **is brought into play**, it begins to be used or to have an effect. 涉及到；开始生效. ❖ *The real existence of a military option will come into play.* 将来可以真正地选择军事手段. *Breathing brings many muscles into play.* 呼吸涉及到许多肌肉. PHR

7 If something or someone **plays a part** or **plays a role** in a situation, they are involved in it and have an effect on it. 发挥作用. ❖ *The UN would play a major role in monitoring a ceasefire.* 联合国在监督停火的过程中会发挥主要作用. PHR

8 A **play** is a piece of writing which is performed in a theatre, on the radio, or on television. 剧本，戏剧. ❖ *...a play about the homeless.* 反映无家可归者的剧本. *It's my favourite Shakespeare play.* 它是我最喜欢的莎士比亚戏剧. N-COUNT

9 If an actor **plays** a role or character in a play or film, he or she performs as that character. 扮演. ❖ *...'Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde', in which he played Hyde.* 他在《化身博士》中扮演海德这个角色. VB V n

10 You can use **play** to describe how someone behaves, when they are deliberately behaving in a certain way or like a certain type of person. For example, if someone **plays the innocent**, they pretend to be innocent. 装作，假装. ❖ *I already knew what was going on, but I played stupid.* 我已经知道发生的事情，但我装糊涂. *Mary Ann made no attempt at playing it cool.* 玛丽·安没有装作处变不惊. V-LINK V n, V adj, V it adj/adv

11 If you **play** a musical instrument or **play** a tune on it, music is produced from it. 演奏. ❖ *Nina had been playing the piano.* 尼娜一直弹着钢琴. *Play her a lullaby.* 为她演奏摇篮曲. *The guitars played.* 吉他演奏起来. V-ERG V n, V n n, V

12 If you **play** a record, CD, or tape, you put it onto a record player or into a tape recorder and sound is produced. 播放(磁带或唱片). ❖ *Every evening in those days the BBC played 'God Save The King'.* 那时每天晚上，英国广播公司都播放了《神佑我王》. *There is classical music playing in the background.* 播放古典音乐作为背景音乐. V-ERG V n, V, Also V n n

13 If a musician or group of musicians **plays**, they perform music for people to listen or dance to. 演奏；为...演奏. ❖ *He will play concerts in Amsterdam.* 他将在阿姆斯特丹举办音乐会. VB V, V n

14 If you **play a joke** or **a trick** on someone, you deceive them or give them a surprise in a way that you think is funny, but that often causes problems for them or annoys them. 捉弄；开...的玩笑. ❖ *I thought: 'This cannot be happening, somebody must be playing a joke'.* 我想：'这事不可能发生，肯定是有人在开玩笑.' VB V n on n, V n

15 If you **play with** an object or with your hair, you keep moving it or touching it with your fingers, often because you are bored or nervous. (因无聊或紧张)摆弄. VB V with n

16 When light **plays** somewhere, it moves about on a surface in an unsteady way. (光线)晃动，闪烁. ❖ *The sun played on the frosty roofs.* 阳光在结冰的屋顶上闪闪发亮. VB LITERARY V prep

17 **Play** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **to play fair** is explained at **fair**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中，本词典将这些放在其他词条下，如to play fair见fair词条.

▸play along.

If you **play along** with a person, you appear to agree with them and do what they want, even though you are not sure whether they are right. 假装附和；暂时合作. ❖ *My mother has learnt to play along with the bizarre conversations begun by father.* 母亲学会了假装附和由父亲提起的奇怪话题. *He turned and led the way to the lift. Fox played along, following him.* 他转过身，带头走向电梯，福克斯假装合作，跟在其后. PHR-V no passive, V P with n, V P

▸play at.

1 If you say that someone is **playing at** something, you disapprove of the fact that they are doing it casually and not very seriously. (贬义)勉强应付，敷衍. ❖ *We were still playing at war—dropping leaflets instead of bombs.* 我们仍然没有真正参战—我们空投传单而不是炸弹. PHR-V no passive PRAGMATICS V P n/-ing

2 If someone, especially a child, **plays at** being someone or doing something, they pretend to be that person or do that thing as a game. 假装玩；假扮. PHR-V no passive, V P n/-ing

▸play around.

1 If you **play around**, you behave in a silly way to amuse yourself or other people. 逗乐；耍噱头. ❖ *Stop playing around and eat!* 不要再胡闹了，吃饭吧！ *Had he taken the keys and played around with her car?* 是他拿走钥匙，开走她的车去兜风的吗？ PHR-V INFORMAL V P, V P with n

2 If you **play around with** a problem or an arrangement of objects, you try different ways of organizing it in order PHR-V V P with n

to find the best solution or arrangement. 尝试不同方法解决; 尝试不同排列方式. INFORMAL

3 If someone **plays around**, they have sex with people other than the person they are married to or having a serious relationship with. 通奸; 玩弄. ❖ *Robert was playing around with another woman.* 罗伯特和另外一个女人有奸情. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P with n

►play back.
When you **play back** a tape or film, you listen to the sounds or watch the pictures after recording them. (录音或录像后)重播, 重新播放. ❖ *I played the tape back.* 我重放了磁带. *Ted might benefit from hearing his own voice recorded and played back.* 特德听听自己的录音, 可能对他有益处. PHR-V V P noun V n P V-ed P
➡ 又见 **playback**.

►play down.
If you **play down** something, you try to make people believe that it is not particularly important. 试图降低...的重要性; 贬低. ❖ *Western diplomats have played down the significance of the reports.* 西方外交官贬低这些报道的重要性. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

►play off against.
If you **play** people **off against** each other, you make them compete or argue, so that you gain some advantage. (使争斗令自己得益)使对立. ❖ *Gregory would interview them, and would play one off against the other.* 格雷戈里将访问他们, 使他们互相争斗让自己从中获利. PHR-V V n P P n Also V P noun P n

►play on.
If you **play on** someone's fears, weaknesses, or faults, you deliberately use them in order to persuade that person to do something, or to achieve what you want. 利用(恐惧、弱点等). ❖ *...an election campaign which plays on the population's fear of change.* 利用了人们害怕变革的心理的竞选活动. PHR-V V P n

►play out.
If a tragic or dramatic event **is played out**, it gradually continues. 继续. ❖ *The film has eerie parallels with the drama being played out in real life.* 电影和现实生活中出现的一系列事件有令人奇怪的吻合之处. PHR-V be V-ed P Also V P n

►play up.
1 If you **play up** something, you emphasize it and try to make people believe that it is important. 对...进行渲染; 夸大...重要性. ❖ *The media played up the prospects for a settlement.* 媒体对解决方案的前景进行大肆渲染. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If something such as a machine or a part of your body **is playing up** or **is playing** you **up**, it is causing you problems because it is not working properly. 出现故障; 造成麻烦. ❖ *The engine had been playing up.* 引擎一直有故障. *It was his back playing him up.* 他的背部隐隐作痛. PHR-V INFORMAL, BRITISH V P V n P

'play-acting.
Play-acting is behaviour in which someone pretends to have attitudes or feelings that they do not really have. 演戏, 装扮. ❖ *Some of the supposed conflict between them may have been play-acting.* 一些被认为是他们之间的冲突可能只是演戏. N-UNCOUNT

play·back /'pleɪbæk/ **playbacks.**
The **playback** of a tape is the operation of playing it on a machine in order to listen to the sound or watch the pictures recorded on it. (录音或录像的)重放, 回放. N-COUNT

play·boy /'pleɪbɔɪ/ **playboys.**
You can refer to a rich man who spends most of his time enjoying himself as a **playboy**. 花花公子(追求享乐的富有公子). N-COUNT

play·er /'pleɪə/ **players.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **player** in a sport or game is a person who takes part, either as a job or for fun. 运动员, 球员. ❖ *...his greatness as a player.* 他作为运动员的伟大之处. *She was a good golfer and tennis player.* 她是高尔夫球和网球的高手. N-COUNT

2 You can use **player** to refer to a musician. 演奏者. ❖ *...a professional trumpet player.* 一名专业小号演奏手. N-COUNT

3 If a person, country, or organization is a **player** in something, they are involved in it and important in it. 重要的参与者. ❖ *Big business has become a major player in the art market.* 大公司在艺术市场上成为重要角色. *Mr Lafontant has re-emerged as a player in Haiti's affairs.* 拉丰唐先生重新在海地事务中发挥重要作用. N-COUNT

4 A **player** is an actor. 演员. ❖ *Oscar nominations went to all five leading players.* 奥斯卡的五名获提名者都是顶尖的演员. N-COUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **cassette player, CD player, record player.**

play·ful /'pleɪful/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **playful** gesture is friendly and cheerful. 活泼的, 调皮的. ❖ *...a playful kiss on the tip of his nose.* 在他鼻尖上调皮的一吻. ◢**play·ful·ly** ❖ *She pushed him away playfully.* 她调皮地将他推开. ◢**play·ful·ness** ❖ *...the child's natural playfulness.* 孩子的天生调皮. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

play·ground /'pleɪgraʊnd/ **playgrounds.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **playground** is a piece of land, at school or in a public area, where children can play. 操场; (儿童)游乐场. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **adventure playground**.

2 If you describe a place as a **playground** for a certain group of people, you mean that those people like to enjoy themselves there or go on holiday there. 度假胜地; 娱乐场所. ❖ *...St Tropez, playground of the rich and famous.* 圣特罗佩斯, 有钱人和名人的度假胜地. N-COUNT

play·group /'pleɪgru:p/ **playgroups.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **playgroup** is an informal kind of school for very young children, where they learn things by playing. 幼儿游戏园. N-COUNT also prep N BRITISH

play·house /'pleɪhaus/ **playhouses.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **playhouse** is a theatre. 剧院. ❖ *...two shows at the Edinburgh Playhouse.* 在爱丁堡剧院上演的两出表演. N-COUNT

2 A **playhouse** is a small house made for children to play in. (儿童)游戏屋. N-COUNT

'playing card, playing cards.
Playing cards are thin pieces of cardboard with numbers or pictures printed on them, which are used to play games. 扑克牌; 纸牌. N-COUNT

'playing field, playing fields. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **playing field** is a large area of grass where people play sports. 运动场. N-COUNT

2 You talk about a **level playing field** to mean a situation that is fair, because no competitor or opponent has an advantage over another. 公平竞争. ❖ *American businessmen ask for a level playing field when they compete with foreign companies.* 美国商人要求和外国公司公平竞争. PHR

play·mate /'pleɪmeɪt/ **playmates.**
A child's **playmate** is another child who he or she often plays with. 玩耍时的伙伴, 玩伴. N-COUNT

'play-off, play-offs; 又拼作 **playoff.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **play-off** is an extra game which is played to decide the winner of a sports competition when two or more people have got the same score. (平局后的)加时赛, 延长赛. ❖ *Nick Faldo was beaten by Peter Baker in a play-off.* 尼克·福尔多在加时赛中被彼得·贝克击败. N-COUNT

,play on 'words, plays on words.
A **play on words** is the same as a **pun**. 同pun. N-COUNT

play·pen /'pleɪpen/ **playpens.**
A **playpen** is a small structure for a baby or young child to play in, which has bars or a net at the sides and is open at the top. (幼儿)游戏围栏. N-COUNT

play·room /'pleɪru.m/ **playrooms.**
A **playroom** is a room in a house for children to play in. (儿童)游戏室. N-COUNT

play·school /'pleɪsku:l/ **playschools.**
A **playschool** is an informal kind of school for very young children where they learn things by playing. 游戏学校, 幼儿园. N-COUNT also prep N BRITISH

play·thing /'pleɪθɪŋ/ **playthings.**
1 A **plaything** is a toy or other object that a child plays with. 玩具. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is treating you as a **plaything**, you think that they are using you for their amusement or advantage, and do not care about you. 玩物, 被玩弄的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

play·time /'pleɪtaɪm/.
In a school for young children, **playtime** is the period of N-UNCOUNT

P

time between lessons when they can play outside. (儿童课间休息时的)游戏时间,娱乐时间. ❖ *Any child who is caught will be kept in at playtime.* 凡是被抓住的孩子在游戏时间都得留在屋里.

play·wright /ˈpleɪraɪt/ **playwrights.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **playwright** is a person who writes plays. 剧作家. N-COUNT

pla·za /ˈplɑːzə, AM ˈplæzə/ **plazas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **plaza** is an open square in a city. 广场. N-COUNT

plc /ˌpiː el ˈsiː/ **plcs;** 又拼作 **PLC.** ◆◆◇◇◇
In Britain, **plc** is an abbreviation for 'public limited company', meaning a company whose shares can be bought by the public. 股票上市公司. public limited company的缩写形式. ❖ *...British Telecommunications plc.* 英国电信上市公司. N-COUNT

P

plea /pliː/ **pleas.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **plea** is an appeal or request for something, made in an intense or emotional way. 恳求, 请求. ❖ *Mr Nicholas made his emotional plea for help in solving the killing.* 尼古拉斯先生动情地呼吁公众给予帮助把谋杀案破案. N-COUNT JOURNALISM
2 In a court of law, a person's **plea** is the answer that they give when they have been charged with a crime, saying whether or not they are guilty of that crime. (法庭上的)答辩, 抗辩. ❖ *The judge questioned him about his guilty plea.* 法官就他认罪一事审问他. *We will enter a plea of not guilty.* 我们将作出不承认有罪的抗辩. N-COUNT
3 A **plea** is a reason which is given, to a court or to other people, as an excuse for doing something or for not doing something. 辩解, 借口, 托词. ❖ *Mr Dunn's pleas of poverty are only partly justified.* 邓恩先生关于贫困的托词只是部分成立. N-COUNT

ˈplea bargain, plea bargains, plea bargaining, plea bargained.
In some legal systems, a **plea bargain** is an agreement that, if the defendant pleads guilty, he or she will be charged with a less serious crime or receive a lighter punishment. (被告承认有罪以减轻刑罚的)控辩协议, 认罪协议. N-COUNT
➲ Also a verb. 又作动词. ❖ *More and more criminals will agree to plea-bargain.* 越来越多的罪犯将同意达成控辩协议. VB V
◢ **plea bar·gain·ing** ❖ *...the introduction of a system of plea bargaining.* 控辩协议制的采用. N-UNCOUNT

plead /pliːd/ **pleads, pleading, pleaded.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **plead with** someone to do something, you ask them in an intense emotional way to do it. 恳求, 请求. ❖ *He was kneeling on the floor pleading for mercy.* 他跪在地上恳求宽恕. *'Do not say that.' she pleaded.* '不要那么说.' 她央求道. *I pleaded to be allowed to go.* 我请求让我去. VB V with n to-inf; V for n; V with quote; V to-inf-passive
2 When someone charged with a crime **pleads guilty** or **not guilty** in a court of law, they officially state that they are guilty or not guilty of the crime. (不)承认有罪, (不)服罪. VB V adj
3 If someone **pleads the case** or **cause** of someone or something, they speak out in their support or defence. 发表意见支持; 为...辩护. ❖ *He would plead the cause of Russian unity.* 他会公开支持俄罗斯统一. VB V n
4 If you **plead** a particular thing as the reason for doing or not doing something, you give it as your excuse. 辩解; 归咎于. ❖ *Mr Giles pleads ignorance as his excuse.* 贾尔斯以不知情为借口. VB V n Also V that

plead·ing /ˈpliːdɪŋ/ **pleadings.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **pleading** expression or gesture shows someone that you want something very much. (因非常希望得到某物而)殷切的; 急切的. ❖ *...his pleading eyes.* 他殷切的目光. ADJ
◢ **plead·ing·ly** ❖ *He looked at me pleadingly.* 他殷切地看着我. *'I'm thirsty,' she said pleadingly.* '我口渴.' 她急切地说. ADV-GRADED ADV after v
2 **Pleading** is asking someone for something you want very much, in an intense or emotional way. 恳求, 请求. ❖ *He simply ignored Sid's pleading.* 他完全不理会锡德的请求. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl
➡ 又见 **special pleading.**

pleas·ant /ˈplezənt/ **pleasanter, pleasantest.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Something that is **pleasant** is nice, enjoyable, or attractive. 美好的, 令人愉快的. ❖ *It's always pleasant to do what you're good at doing.* 做自己擅长做的事情总是愉快的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **pleas·ant·ly** ❖ *We talked pleasantly of old times.* 我们高兴地谈论着过去的时光. *The room was pleasantly warm.* 房间温暖惬意. ADV GRADED
2 Someone who is **pleasant** is friendly and likeable. 友好的, 可亲的. ADJ-GRADED

pleas·ant·ry /ˈplezəntri/ **pleasantries.**
Pleasantries are casual friendly remarks which you make in order to be polite. 寒暄, 客套话. ❖ *He exchanged pleasantries about his hotel and the weather.* 他们互相寒暄, 谈到了他的旅馆和天气. N-COUNT

please /pliːz/ **pleases, pleasing, pleased.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You say **please** when you are politely asking or inviting someone to do something, or when you are asking someone for something. (邀请或请求得到某物)请, 好吗. ❖ *Can you help us please?* 请你给我们帮个忙, 好吗? *Please come in.* 请进. *'May I sit here?'—'Please do.'* '我能坐在这儿吗?'—'请坐.' ADV; ADV with cl; PRAGMATICS
2 You say **please** when you are accepting something politely. (接受某物时, 表示客气)谢谢, 好的. ❖ *'Tea?'—'Yes, please.'* '要茶吗?'—'好的, 谢谢.' *'You want an apple with your cheese?'—'Please.'* '要不要苹果加乳酪一起吃?'—'好的.' ADV; ADV with cl; PRAGMATICS
3 You can say **please** to indicate that you want someone to stop doing something or stop speaking. (请求不再做某事或不说话)请别, 请不要. ❖ *Please, Mary, this is all so unnecessary.* 玛丽, 请别这样, 这都是没有必要的. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
4 You can say **please** in order to attract someone's attention politely. (引起注意)请听我说; 对不起. ❖ *Please sir, can we have some more?* 对不起, 先生, 再给我们一些, 好吗? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
5 If someone or something **pleases** you, they make you feel happy and satisfied. 使高兴; 使满意. ❖ *Much of the food pleases rather than excites.* 许多食物并不能让人兴奋, 而只是让人满意而已. *It pleased him to talk to her.* 跟她谈话令他很高兴. VB V n; V; it V n to-inf
6 You use **please** in expressions such as **as she pleases**, **whatever you please**, and **anything he pleases** to indicate that someone can do or have whatever they want. 喜欢; 愿意. ❖ *Women should be free to dress and act as they please.* 妇女应该随其喜好来穿衣打扮和行事. PHR
7 You can use **as you please** in expressions such as **casually as you please** or **charming as you please** in order to emphasize what you are saying. (用于强调)...之极. ❖ *Bold as you please, she grabbed me by the sleeve.* 她大胆之极, 竟抓住了我的袖子. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
8 **If you please** is sometimes used as a very polite and formal way of attracting someone's attention or of asking someone to do something. (礼貌而正式的用法, 以引起注意)请, 劳驾. ❖ *Take your seats, if you please.* 请就座. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS FORMAL
9 You say **'please yourself'** to indicate in a rather rude way that you do not mind or care whether the person you are talking to does a particular thing or not. (表示不在乎)请便, 愿意怎样就怎样. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
10 ➡ **please God**: 见 **God.**

pleased /pliːzd/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you are **pleased**, you are happy about something or satisfied with something. 高兴的; 满意的. ❖ *Felicity seemed pleased at the suggestion.* 费莉西蒂似乎对这个提议很满意. *I think he's going to be pleased that we identified the real problems.* 我想我们指出真正问题所在, 他会高兴的. *They're pleased to be going home.* 他们因快回家了而很高兴. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you say you will be **pleased** to do something, you are saying in a polite way that you are willing to do it. 愿意的, 乐意的. ❖ *We will be pleased to answer any questions you may have.* 如果你有什么问题, 我们会很乐意回答. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf PRAGMATICS
3 You can tell someone that you are **pleased** with something they have done in order to express your approval. (表示赞成)满意的. ❖ *I'm pleased with the way things have been* ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS

going. 我对事情的发展很满意. *We were very pleased to hear this encouraging news.* 我们听到这个鼓舞人心的好消息非常高兴.

4 When you are about to give someone some news you know will please them you can say that you are **pleased** to tell them the news or that they will be **pleased** to hear it. (告诉某人好消息时)乐意做...的, 愿意听...的. ❖ *I'm pleased to say that he is now doing well.* 我高兴地告诉你, 他现在干得很好. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf PRAGMATICS

5 In letters, people sometimes say they will be **pleased** to do something, in order to state politely that they are going to do it. (表示礼貌)将要...的. ❖ *We will be pleased to delete the charge from the original invoice.* 我们将从原始发票上删除该项费用. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf PRAGMATICS FORMAL

6 If someone seems very satisfied with something they have done, you can say that they are **pleased with** themselves, especially if you think they are more satisfied than they should be. 自鸣得意. PHR

7 You can say '**Pleased to meet you**' as a polite way of greeting someone who you are meeting for the first time. (首次见面时)很高兴认识你. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

pleas·ing /ˈpliːzɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **pleasing** gives you pleasure and satisfaction. 令人愉快的; 让人满意的. ❖ *This area of France has a pleasing climate.* 法国这个地区气候宜人. *It's pleasing to see some criminals have a conscience.* 看到有些罪犯仍有良心, 这令人欣慰. ◢**pleas·ing·ly** ❖ *The interior design is pleasingly simple.* 室内设计简约, 令人惬意. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

pleas·ur·able /ˈpleʒərəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Pleasurable experiences or sensations are pleasant and enjoyable. 愉快的; 舒适的. ❖ *He found sailing more pleasurable than skiing.* 他发现航行比滑雪更令人愉快. ADJ-GRADED

pleas·ure /ˈpleʒə/ **pleasures.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something gives you **pleasure**, you get a feeling of happiness, satisfaction, or enjoyment from it. 快乐; 满意; 愉快. ❖ *Everybody takes pleasure in eating.* 每个人吃东西时都会得到满足. *He gets huge pleasure from ballet.* 他从芭蕾舞中得到无比的快乐. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Pleasure** is the activity of enjoying yourself, especially rather than working or doing what you have a duty to do. 娱乐, 消遣. ❖ *He mixed business and pleasure.* 他将生意和消遣糅合在一起. *I read for pleasure.* 我看书是为了消遣. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **pleasure** is an activity, experience or aspect of something that you find very enjoyable or satisfying. 令人快乐的事; 令人满意的事. ❖ *Watching TV is our only pleasure.* 看电视是我们唯一的乐事. *...the pleasure of seeing a smiling face.* 看到一张笑脸时感受到的愉快. N-COUNT

4 If you meet someone for the first time, you can say, as a way of being polite, that it is **a pleasure to meet them**. You can also ask for **the pleasure of** someone's **company** as a polite and formal way of inviting them. (表示礼貌)有幸认识(邀请). CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

5 You can say '**It's a pleasure**' or '**My pleasure**' as a polite way of replying to someone who has just thanked you for doing something. (对感谢的回答)不用谢, 不用客气. ❖ *'Thanks very much anyhow.'—'It's a pleasure.'* '不管怎样, 非常感谢.'—'不用客气.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

6 You can say '**With pleasure**' as a polite way of saying that you are very willing to do something. 非常乐意, 乐意效劳. ❖ *'Could you photocopy the advert and put it in the post to us?'—'With pleasure, John.'* '你可否复印一份广告并邮寄给我们?'—'约翰, 乐意为你效劳.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS FORMAL

'pleasure boat, pleasure boats.
A **pleasure boat** or **pleasure craft** is a large boat which takes people for trips on rivers, lakes, or on the sea for pleasure. The plural form of pleasure craft is **pleasure craft**. 游船, 游艇. pleasure craft的单复数同形. N-COUNT

pleat /pliːt/ **pleats.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pleat** in a piece of clothing is a permanent fold that is made in the cloth by folding one part over the other and sewing across the top end of the fold. (衣服上的)褶裥. N-COUNT

◢**pleat·ed** /ˈpliːtɪd/. A **pleated** piece of clothing has pleats in it. 打了褶的. ADJ

pleb /pleb/ **plebs.**
If someone refers to people as **plebs**, they think that they are ignorant and uncultured; used showing disapproval. (贬义)粗人, 无知的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

ple·beian /plɪˈbiːən/; 又拼作 **plebian.**
1 A person who is **plebeian** comes from a low social class. 下层人的. ADJ

2 If someone describes something as **plebeian**, they disapprove of it because they think it is connected with or typical of people from a low social class. (贬义)低下阶层的, 粗俗的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

plebi·scite /ˈplebɪsaɪt, -sɪt/ **plebiscites.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **plebiscite** is a direct vote by the people of a country or region in which they say whether they agree or disagree with a particular policy. 公民投票. N-COUNT

pledge /pledʒ/ **pledges, pledging, pledged.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 When someone makes a **pledge**, they make a solemn promise that they will do something or provide something. 诺言, 承诺. ❖ *The meeting ended with a pledge to step up cooperation between the six states of the region.* 会议结束时, 达成了一项加快该地区六国之间合作的承诺. N-COUNT

2 When someone **pledges** to do something, they promise solemnly that they will do it or provide it. 保证做或给予; 承诺. ❖ *Britain pledged $36 million to the refugees.* 英国承诺给予难民3,600万元援助. *Both sides pledged that a nuclear war must never be fought.* 双方承诺绝不发动核武战争. VB V to-inf V n V that

3 If you **pledge** yourself to something, you commit yourself to following a particular course of action or to supporting a particular person, group, or idea. 使许诺; 使保证. ❖ *The President pledged himself to increase taxes for the rich.* 总统承诺提高富人的税额. *The treaties renounce the use of force and pledge the two countries to co-operation.* 和约宣布放弃武力, 承诺两国互相合作. VB V pron-refl to n V pron-refl to-inf V n to n

ple·na·ry /ˈpliːnəri, ˈplen-/ **plenaries.**
A **plenary** or **plenary session** is a meeting that is attended by all members of a committee or conference. 全体会议. N-COUNT

plen·ti·ful /ˈplentɪful/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Things that are **plentiful** exist in such large amounts or numbers that there is enough for people's wants or needs. 丰富的, 充足的. ❖ *...a plentiful supply of vegetables and salads and fruits.* 充足的蔬菜、沙拉及水果供应. ◢**plen·ti·ful·ly** ❖ *Nettle grows plentifully on any rich waste ground.* 荨麻在任何肥沃的荒地上都能长得很茂盛. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

plen·ty /ˈplenti/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If there is **plenty of** something, there is a large amount of it, often more than is needed. If there are **plenty of** things, there are many of them, often more than is needed. 大量; 充裕; 丰富. ❖ *There was still plenty of time to take Jill out for pizza.* 仍然有足够的时间带吉尔出去吃比萨饼. QUANT
➲ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *I don't believe in long interviews. Fifteen minutes is plenty.* 我不相信长时间的会谈有用, 十五分钟就足够了. PRON

2 **Plenty** is a situation in which people have a lot to eat or a lot of money to live on. 富裕; 繁荣. ❖ *You are all fortunate to be growing up in a time of peace and plenty.* 你们都很幸运, 成长于一个和平繁荣的时代. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

3 You use **plenty** in front of adjectives or adverbs to emphasize the degree of the quality they are describing. (用于形容词或副词前面, 强调分量)十分, 相当地. ❖ *The compartment is plenty big enough.* 车厢够大了. ADV ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 If there are things **in plenty**, those things exist or happen in large amounts or numbers. 许多. ❖ *He did have talent in plenty.* 他确实非常聪明. PHR

ple·num /ˈpliːnəm/ **plenums.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **plenum** is a meeting that is attended by all the members of a committee or conference. 全体会议. N-COUNT

pletho·ra /ˈpleθərə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **plethora of** something is a large amount of it, especially N-SING N of n

P

an amount of it that is greater than you need, want, or can cope with. 过剩, 过多, 过量. ❖ *A plethora of new operators will be allowed to enter the market.* 剩下的新操作员将被允许进入市场. FORMAL

pleu·ri·sy /ˈpluərisi/.
Pleurisy is a serious illness in which a person's lungs are inflamed and breathing is difficult. 胸膜炎. N-SING

plex·us /ˈpleksəs/.
➡ 见 **solar plexus**.

pli·able /ˈplaiəbəl/.
1 If something is **pliable**, you can bend it easily without cracking or breaking it. 易弯的; 柔韧的. ADJ-GRADED
2 Someone who is **pliable** can be easily influenced and controlled by other people. 易受影响的; 顺从的. ADJ-GRADED

P

pli·ant /ˈplaiənt/.
1 A **pliant** person can be easily influenced and controlled by other people. 易受影响的; 柔顺的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If something is **pliant**, you can bend it easily without breaking it. 柔韧的; 易弯的. ADJ-GRADED

pli·ers /ˈplaiəz/.
Pliers are a tool with two handles at one end and two hard, flat, metal parts at the other. **Pliers** are used to hold or pull out things such as nails, or to bend or cut wire. 钳子, 老虎钳. 见插图条 **tools**. N-PLURAL

plight /plait/ **plights.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you refer to someone's **plight**, you mean that they are in a difficult or distressing situation. 困境, 苦境. ❖ *...the worsening plight of Third World countries.* 第三世界国家的日益加剧的困境. N-COUNT

plim·soll /ˈplimsəul/ **plimsolls.**
Plimsolls are canvas shoes with flat rubber soles. 帆布橡胶平底鞋. N-COUNT BRITISH

plinth /plinθ/ **plinths.**
A **plinth** is a rectangular block of stone on which a statue or pillar stands. (柱或雕像的)底座, 基底. N-COUNT

plod /plɒd/ **plods, plodding, plodded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **plods** somewhere, they walk there slowly and heavily. 缓慢而沉重地走. ❖ *Crowds of French and British families plodded around.* 一群群的法国和英国家庭缓慢而沉重地走着. VB V adv/prep
2 If you say that someone **plods on** or **plods along** with a job, you mean that the job is taking a long time. 缓慢地进行. ❖ *He is plodding on with negotiations.* 他正缓慢地进行着谈判. VB V adv ◢**plod·ding** ❖ *The plot unfolds at a plodding pace.* 剧情缓缓地展开. ADJ-GRADED

plod·der /ˈplɒdə/ **plodders.**
If you say that someone is a **plodder**, you have a low opinion of them because you think they work steadily but slowly and without inspiration. 干活慢的人; 工作上缺乏灵感的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

plonk /plɒŋk/ **plonks, plonking, plonked.**
1 If you **plonk** something somewhere, you put it or drop it there heavily and carelessly. 重重地放下; 随意放下. ❖ *She plonked the beer on the counter.* 她将啤酒随意放在柜台上. VB INFORMAL, BRITISH V n prep/adv
2 If you **plonk** yourself somewhere, you sit down carelessly without paying attention to the people around you. (不顾周围的人而)随意坐下. ❖ *Steve plonked himself down on a seat and stayed motionless as the bus moved away.* 史蒂夫一屁股坐在座位上, 汽车开动后, 他一直都没动. VB INFORMAL BRITISH V pron-refl adv/prep
3 **Plonk** is cheap or poor quality wine. 廉价酒; 劣质酒. ❖ *I don't want plonk. It has to be exquisite wine.* 我不想要廉价酒, 我要的是美酒. N-VAR INFORMAL BRITISH
4 A **plonk** is a heavy hollow sound. 砰的一声. ❖ *Then plonk, down went the fork.* 然后砰的一声, 叉子掉了下去. *She hated that kind of music. Plonk-plonk, it went.* 她讨厌那种音乐, 它就是这样叮叮咚咚地响着. N-SING SOUND BRITISH

plonk·er /ˈplɒŋkə/ **plonkers.**
If someone calls a person, especially a man, a **plonker**, they think that he is stupid and incompetent; a word which some people find offensive. (尤指男人)蠢人, 没用的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

plop /plɒp/ **plops, plopping, plopped.**
1 A **plop** is a soft gentle sound, like the sound made by something light dropping into water without a splash. 落水声, 扑通声. N-COUNT, SOUND
2 If something **plops** somewhere, or you **plop** it there, it drops there with a soft gentle sound. (使)啪地一声掉下. ❖ *The ice cream plopped to the ground.* 冰激凌啪地一声掉在地上. V-ERG V prep Also V n prep/adv

plot /plɒt/ **plots, plotting, plotted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **plot** is a secret plan by a group of people to do something that is illegal or wrong, usually against a person or a government. 阴谋, 谋反. ❖ *...a plot to overthrow the government.* 推翻政府的阴谋. N-COUNT
2 If people **plot** to do something that is illegal or wrong, they plan secretly to do it. 密谋. ❖ *The military were plotting a coup.* 军队在密谋发动一场政变. *They are awaiting trial on charges of plotting against the state.* 他们在等待以阴谋反政府的罪名接受审判. ◢**plot·ter, plotters** ❖ *Coup plotters tried to seize power in Moscow.* 密谋政变者试图攫取莫斯科的政权. VB V to-inf V n V against n N-COUNT
3 When people **plot** a strategy or a course of action, they carefully plan each step of it. 谋划, 仔细策划. VB V n
4 The **plot** of a film, novel, or play is the connected series of events which make up the story. 故事情节; 剧情. N-VAR
➡ 又见 **sub-plot**.
5 A **plot** of land is a small piece of land, especially one that is intended for a special purpose, such as building houses or growing vegetables. 小块土地. N-COUNT
6 When someone **plots** something on a graph, they mark certain points on it and then join the points up. 绘出, 绘制(图表). VB V n
7 To **plot** the position, course, or progress of something means to follow its position, course, or progress and show it on a map or diagram. (在图上)画出, 标出. ◢**plotter.** A **plotter** is a person or instrument that does this. 绘图的人; 绘图机. VB V n N-COUNT

plough /plau/ **ploughs, ploughing, ploughed;** [美]拼作 **plow.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **plough** is a large farming tool with sharp blades, which is attached to a tractor or an animal and used to turn over the soil before planting. 犁. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **snowplough**.
2 When someone **ploughs** an area of land, they turn over the soil using a plough. 用犁翻(地), 犁(地). ❖ *...a carefully ploughed field.* 一片仔细犁过的土地. ◢**plough·ing** ❖ *In Roman times November was a month of hard work in ploughing and sowing.* 在古罗马时代, 11月是辛勤犁地和播种的月份. VB V n V-ed N-UNCOUNT
3 ➡ **to plough a furrow**: 见 **furrow**.

▸**plough back.**
If profits **are ploughed back** into a business, they are invested in it in order to expand it or improve it. (利润)(被)再投资. PHR-V be V-ed P into n

▸**plough into.**
1 If something, for example a car, **ploughs into** something else, it crashes violently into it. 猛撞. PHR-V V P n
2 If you say that money **is ploughed into** something such as a business or a service, you are emphasizing that the amount of money which is invested in it or spent on it is very large. (资金)(被)大量投入. ❖ *He claimed he ploughed all his money into his antique business.* 他声称他将所有的钱都投放在古董生意上了. PHR-V be V-ed P n/-ing PRAGMATICS V n P n/-ing

▸**plough on.**
If you **plough on**, you continue moving or trying to complete something, even though it takes a lot of effort. 艰难地前进; 尽力去完成. ❖ *The Chancellor has opted to plough on with policies that could run his coalition on to the rocks.* 总理选择了实行起来既艰难又可能会使其联合政府触礁的政策. PHR-V V P V P with n

▸**plough through.**
1 If you **plough through** something such as a large meal or a long piece of work, you finally finish it although it takes a lot of effort. 终于完成, 终于结束. ❖ *Researchers* PHR-V no passive V P n

have ploughed through 16,000 different pieces of classical, rock and jazz music. 研究人员费力地完成了对16,000首不同的古典、摇滚及爵士乐曲的研究.

2 If a person or vehicle **ploughs through** a place or substance, they move through it with great force or effort. 费力地穿过. PHR-V V P n, no passive

›plough up.
If someone **ploughs up** an area of land, they plough the land, usually in order to turn grassland into land used for growing crops. 犁(地)、翻(地). PHR-V V P n

plough·share /ˈplaʊʃeə/ **ploughshares;** [美]拼作 **plowshare**.
To **turn swords into ploughshares** or **beat swords into ploughshares** means to replace warlike activities with peaceful ones. 化干戈为玉帛. PHR JOURNALISM

plov·er /ˈplʌvə/ **plovers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **plover** is a bird with a rounded body, a short tail, and a short beak. 鸻. N-COUNT

plow /plaʊ/ **plows, plowing, plowed.**
➸ 见 **plough**.

plow·share /ˈplaʊʃeə/ **plowshares.**
➸ 见 **ploughshare**.

ploy /plɔɪ/ **ploys.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **ploy** is a way of behaving that someone plans carefully and secretly in order to gain an advantage for themselves. 策略, 计策. ❖ *Christmas should be a time of excitement and wonder, not a cynical marketing ploy.* 圣诞节应该是兴奋和美妙的时刻, 而不应无所顾忌地计划如何做推销. N-COUNT

pluck /plʌk/ **plucks, plucking, plucked.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **pluck** a fruit, flower, or leaf, you take it between your fingers and pull it from its stalk. 采, 摘. ❖ *I plucked a lemon from the tree.* 我从树上摘了个柠檬. VB V n WRITTEN V n from n

2 If you **pluck** something from somewhere, you take it in your fingers or hands and pull it sharply from where it is. 猛拔, 猛扯. ❖ *He plucked the cigarette from his mouth and tossed it out into the street.* 他猛地从嘴里取出香烟扔到街上. VB V n from/out of/off n

3 If you **pluck** a guitar or other musical instrument, you pull the strings with your fingers and let them go, so that they make a sound. 拨弄(弦); 弹奏. VB V n

4 If you **pluck** a chicken or other dead bird, you pull its feathers out to prepare it for cooking. 拔掉(死禽的毛). VB V n

5 If a woman **plucks her eyebrows**, she pulls out some of the hairs using tweezers. 修(眉毛), 拔(眉毛). VB V n

6 If someone unknown is given an important job or role and quickly becomes famous because of it, you can say that they **have been plucked from** obscurity. 一举成名. VB be V-ed from n WRITTEN

7 If someone is rescued from a dangerous situation, you can say that they **are plucked from** it or **are plucked to** safety. (从险境中)(被)解救. ❖ *A workman was plucked from the roof of a burning power station.* 一名工人从着火的电力站屋顶上被救出来. VB usu passive be V-ed from/to n

8 If you say that someone has **pluck**, you mean that they show great courage and determination. 勇气. N-UNCOUNT

9 If you **pluck up the courage** to do something that you feel nervous about, you make an effort to be brave enough to do it. 鼓起勇气. PHR

10 If you say that someone **plucks** a figure, name, or date **out of the air**, you mean that they say it without thinking much about it before they speak. (不细想地)随口说出. PHR

›pluck at.
If you **pluck at** something, you take it between your fingertips and pull it sharply but gently. 用手指拉. ❖ *The boy plucked at Adam's sleeve.* 男孩揪住亚当的衣袖. PHR-V V P n

plucky /ˈplʌki/.
If someone is described as **plucky**, it means that they face their difficulties with courage, although they may be weak. 有勇气的, 有胆量的. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM

plug /plʌg/ **plugs, plugging, plugged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **plug** on a piece of electrical equipment is a small plastic object with two or three metal pins which fit into the holes of an electric socket in order to connect the equipment to the electrical supply. (电源)插头. N-COUNT

2 A **plug** is an electric socket. (电源)插座. N-COUNT

3 A **plug** is a thick circular piece of rubber or plastic that you use to block the hole in a bath or sink when it is filled with water. (浴缸、水槽的)塞子. N-COUNT

4 A **plug** is a small round piece of wood, plastic, or wax which is used to block holes. 塞子. N-COUNT

5 If you **plug** a hole, a gap, or a leak, you block it with something. 封堵, 堵塞. ❖ *Crews are working to plug a major oil leak.* 全体人员正在堵一个漏油的大洞. VB V n

6 ➸ 又见 **earplug**, **spark plug**.

7 If someone **plugs** a commercial product, especially a book or a film, they praise it in order to encourage people to buy it or see it because they have an interest in it doing well. 推销; 宣传. ❖ *We did not want people on the show who are purely interested in plugging a book or film.* 在表演中我们不想见到那些只对推销书本或电影感兴趣的人. VB V n
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Let's do this show tonight and it'll be a great plug, a great promotion.* 让我们今晚演出吧, 这将是很好的宣传和推广机会. N-COUNT

8 If someone in a position of power **pulls the plug on** a project or on someone's activities, they use their power to stop them continuing. (利用权力)中止. ❖ *The banks have the power to pull the plug on the project.* 银行有权中止这项工程. PHR

›plug away.
If you **plug away**, you keep trying very hard to do something or achieve something even though you find it difficult. 继续努力去做. ❖ *My confidence is still there and I'll just keep plugging away.* 我仍有信心, 我将坚持不懈. PHR-V V P

›plug in or **plug into.**
1 If you **plug** a piece of electrical equipment **into** an electricity supply or if you **plug** it **in**, you push its plug into an electric socket so that it can work. 将...插头接通电源. ❖ *They plugged in their tape-recorders.* 他们把录音机接上电源. *I filled the kettle while she was talking and plugged it in.* 我在给水壶加水, 而她一边说话一边为水壶接通了电源. PHR-V V n P n, V P noun, V n P

2 If you **plug** one piece of electrical equipment **into** another or if you **plug** it **in**, you make it work by connecting the two. 把(两种电器)接通. ❖ *He plugged in his guitar.* 他接通了吉他. PHR-V V n P n, V P noun

3 If one piece of electrical equipment **plugs in** or **plugs into** another piece of electrical equipment, it works by being connected to the other piece of equipment. (两种电器)连接. ❖ *A CD-I deck looks like a video recorder and plugs into the home television and stereo system.* 交互式CD机看上去就像录像机, 可以跟家用电视和音响组合连接起来. *They've found out where the other speaker plugs in.* 他们发现了另外一个扬声器在何处连接. PHR-V V P n, V P

4 If you **plug** something **into** a hole, you push it into the hole. 插入. ❖ *Her instructor plugged live bullets into the gun's chamber.* 她的教练将真子弹推入枪膛. PHR-V V n P n

›plug into.
1 If you **plug into** a computer system, you get access to the information on it. 连接, 连入(电脑系统). ❖ *It is possible to plug into remote databases to pick up information.* 有可能与远程数据库连接以获取信息. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **plug into** a group of people or their ideas, you find out about them and try to understand them. 了解. ❖ *The Centre for European Policy Studies is plugged into the thinking of the people who matter.* 欧洲政策研究中心在了解有关人员的想法. PHR-V V P n INFORMAL

plug·hole /ˈplʌghəʊl/ **plugholes.**
1 A **plughole** is a small hole in a bath or sink which allows the water to flow away and into which you can put a plug. The usual American word is **drain**. (水池)排水孔. [美]一般作drain. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If you say that something has gone **down the plughole**, you mean that it has failed or has been lost or wasted. 失 PHR BRITISH

败，付诸东流. ❖ *Millions of pounds have gone down the plughole.* 数百万英镑付诸东流.

plum /plʌm/ **plums.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **plum** is a small sweet fruit with a smooth red or yellow skin and a stone in the middle. 李子；梅子. 见插图条 **fruit**. N-COUNT

2 Something that is **plum** or **plum-coloured** is a dark reddish-purple colour. 深紫红色(的). ❖ *...plum-coloured silk.* 深紫红色丝绸. COLOUR

3 A **plum** job, contract, or role is a very good one that a lot of people would like. 令人垂涎的；吸引人的. ❖ *Laura landed a plum job with a smart art gallery.* 劳拉在一家很棒的画廊找到了一份美差. ADJ: ADJ n, JOURNALISM

P

plum·age /pluːmɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A bird's **plumage** consists of all the feathers on its body. (总称)羽毛. N-UNCOUNT

plumb /plʌm/ **plumbs, plumbing, plumbed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **plumb** something mysterious or difficult to understand, you succeed in understanding it. 成功理解. ❖ *She never abandoned her attempts to plumb my innermost emotions.* 她从未放弃去理解我内心深处的情感. VB, LITERARY, V n

2 If something is **plumb** in a particular place, it is exactly in that place. 恰好；精确地. ❖ *The hotel is set plumb in the middle of the high street.* 旅馆正好位于商业街的中段. ADV: ADV prep, INFORMAL

3 When someone **plumbs** a building, they connect all the water and drainage pipes and make sure they are all working properly. 为...连接管道. ❖ *She learned to wire and plumb the house herself.* 她学会了自己在屋里接电线和安装水管. VB, V n

4 If someone **plumbs the depths** of an unpleasant emotion or quality, they experience it or show it to an extreme degree. 经历，经受(痛苦等). ❖ *They frequently plumb the depths of loneliness, humiliation and despair.* 他们常常经受孤独、羞辱和绝望. PHR

5 If you say that something **plumbs new depths**, you mean that it is worse than all the bad things of its kind that have existed before. 降到最低点；陷入最糟糕境地. ❖ *Relations between the two countries have plumbed new depths.* 两国关系降到了最低点. PHR

›plumb in.

When someone **plumbs in** a device such as a washing machine, toilet, or bath, they connect it to the water and drainage pipes in a building. 使与管道连接. ❖ *He had a washing machine plumbed in.* 他将洗衣机与管道连接起来. PHR-V: V P noun, BRITISH, have n V-ed P, Also V n P

plumb·er /plʌmə/ **plumbers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **plumber** is a person whose job is to connect and repair things such as water and drainage pipes, baths, and toilets. 管道工人，管子工. N-COUNT

plumb·ing /plʌmɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **plumbing** in a building consists of the water and drainage pipes, baths, and toilets in it. 管道设备. ❖ *The electrics and the plumbing were sound but everything else had to be cleaned up.* 电器和管道还可以，但其他一切都要清理. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Plumbing** is the work of connecting and repairing things such as water and drainage pipes, baths, and toilets. 连接和修理水管等工作. ❖ *She learned the rudiments of brick-laying, wiring and plumbing.* 她初步学会了砌砖、接电线及修理水管. N-UNCOUNT

plume /pluːm/ **plumes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **plume** of smoke, dust, fire, or water is a large quantity of it that rises into the air in a column. (升空的)羽状物(如烟、尘、火等). ❖ *The rising plume of black smoke could be seen all over Kabul.* 整个喀布尔都可以看到那升起的黑烟. N-COUNT

2 A **plume** is a large soft bird's feather. 羽毛. N-COUNT

3 A **plume** is a bunch of long, thin strands of material, tied at one end and flowing loosely at the other. Plumes are usually attached to soldiers' helmets and horses' heads as decoration. 羽饰；缀有羽毛的帽饰. **◢plumed** ❖ *...a young man wearing a plumed hat.* 戴着缀有羽饰的帽子的年轻男子. N-COUNT, ADJ

plum·met /plʌmɪt/ **plummets, plummeting, plummeted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If an amount, rate, or price **plummets**, it decreases quickly by a large amount. 急降，急跌. ❖ *The Prime Minister's popularity has plummeted to an all-time low in recent weeks.* 首相的声望在最近几周急剧下降，达到了历史最低点. *The shares have plummeted from 130p to 2.25p in the past year.* 股票价格在去年从130便士急跌至2.25便士. VB: V, JOURNALISM, V to n, V from/to/by n

plum·my /plʌmi/.

If you say that someone has a **plummy voice** or **accent**, you mean that they sound snobbish or upper-class. (语气)势利的；做上等阶层模样的. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS, BRITISH

plump /plʌmp/ **plumper, plumpest; plumps, plumping, plumped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can describe someone or something as **plump** to indicate, usually in an affectionate or appreciative way, that they are rather fat or rounded. 丰满的，胖乎乎的，长得圆润的. ❖ *Maria was a pretty little thing, small and plump with a mass of curly hair.* 玛利亚长得美丽小巧，珠圆玉润，还有一头鬈发. *...red pears, ripe peaches and plump nectarines.* 红梨子、熟桃子及圆滚滚的蜜桃. **◢plump·ness** ❖ *There was a sturdy plumpness about her hips.* 她的臀部结实而丰满. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS, N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **plump** a pillow or cushion, you shake and pat it so that it goes back into a rounded shape. (通过摇动并拍打)使更圆，使松软. ❖ *Michael plumped the pillow next to him.* 迈克尔把他旁边的枕头拍松. VB, V n

➪ **Plump up** means the same as **plump**. 义同plump. ❖ *'You need to rest,' she told her reassuringly as she moved to plump up her pillows.* '你需要休息，' 她一边起身去拍打枕头，一边安慰她. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

3 If you **plump for** someone or something, you choose them, often after hesitating or thinking carefully. (经过犹豫或深思熟虑后)选择. ❖ *I think Tessa should play it safe and plump for Malcolm, her long-suffering admirer.* 我想特莎应该谨慎，应该选择爱慕她、为她受尽折磨的马尔科姆. VB, V for n

ˌplum toˈmato, plum tomatoes.

Plum tomatoes are long egg-shaped tomatoes. 长蛋形番茄. N-VAR

plun·der /plʌndə/ **plunders, plundering, plundered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **plunders** a place or **plunders** things from a place, they steal things from it. 窃取；侵占. ❖ *She faces charges of helping to plunder her country's treasury of billions of dollars.* 她面临的指控是协助别人侵占国家数十亿元的财产. *This has been done by plundering £4 billion from the Government reserves.* 这是通过从政府储备中窃取40亿英镑来完成的. VB: V n, LITERARY, V n of n, V n from n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a guerrilla group infamous for torture and plunder.* 因严刑拷打和掠夺财物而臭名昭著的游击队组织. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Plunder** is property that is stolen. 赃物，侵占的财物. ❖ *The thieves are often armed and in some cases have killed for their plunder.* 小偷经常带着凶器，有时还为窃取财物而杀人. N-UNCOUNT, LITERARY

plunge /plʌndʒ/ **plunges, plunging, plunged.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something or someone **plunges** in a particular direction, especially into water, they fall, rush, or throw themselves in that direction. 跳入(尤指水中)；冲进. ❖ *At least 50 people died when a bus plunged into a river.* 一辆公共汽车冲入河中，至少有50人遇难. VB, V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a plunge into cold water.* 跳入冰冷的水中. N-COUNT

2 If you **plunge** an object into something, you push it quickly or violently into it. 猛然插入(投入). ❖ *She plunged her face into a bowl of cold water.* 她猛地将脸浸入一盆冰冷的水中. *I plunged in my knife and fork.* 我将刀叉插好. VB, V n into n, V n with in

3 If something **plunges** someone or something into a particular state or situation, or if they **plunge into** it, they are suddenly in that state or situation. (使)陷入. ❖ *8,000 homes were plunged into darkness as electricity cables crashed down.* 因为电缆毁坏，8,000户人家陷入一片黑暗中. *The economy is plunging into recession.* 经济正在陷入衰退. V-ERG, V n into n, V into n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *That peace often looked like a* N-COUNT

brief truce before the next plunge into war. 和平经常看上去像是再次陷入战争前的短暂休战.

4 If you **plunge into** an activity or **are plunged into** it, you suddenly get very involved in it. (使)投身于; (使)突然开始做. ❖ *The prince should be plunged into work.* 王子应该投身于工作. *Take the opportunity to plunge yourself into your career.* 抓住机会投身于你的事业中. V-ERG V into n; be V-ed into n; V pron-refl into n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His sudden plunge into the field of international diplomacy is a major surprise.* 他突然投身国际外交界令人感到很意外. N-COUNT

5 If an amount or rate **plunges**, it decreases quickly and suddenly. 陡降. ❖ *The Pound plunged to a new low on the foreign exchange markets yesterday.* 昨天英镑在外汇交易市场上陡降到历史新低点. *Shares have plunged from £17 to £7.55.* 股票价格从17英镑急跌至7.55英镑. *The bank's profits plunged by 87 per cent.* 银行的利润急降了87%. VB V; V to n; V from/to amount; V by amount; Also V amount

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Japan's banks are in trouble because of bad loans and the stock market plunge.* 日本的银行因不良贷款和股票市场的一落千丈而陷入困境. N-COUNT

6 If you **take the plunge**, you decide to do something that you consider difficult or risky. 决定冒险; 采取断然行动. ❖ *If you have been thinking about buying shares, now could be the time to take the plunge.* 如果你一直在考虑买股票, 那现在应该是采取行动的时候了. PHR

plung·er /ˈplʌndʒə/ **plungers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **plunger** is a device for unblocking pipes and sinks, consisting of a rubber cup on the end of a stick. (通管道和水池用的)搋子, 橡胶吸盘, 手压皮碗泵. N-COUNT

plunk /plʌŋk/ **plunks, plunking, plunked.**

1 If you **plunk** something down, you put it down without great care. 漫不经心地放下. ❖ *She swept up a hat from where it had fallen on the ground, and plunked it on her hair.* 她迅速捡起掉在地上的帽子, 随意地戴在头上. VB V n with down; INFORMAL, AMERICAN; V n on n

2 If you **plunk down**, you sit down heavily and clumsily. 重重地坐下. ❖ *I watched them go and plunked down on one of the small metal chairs.* 我目送他们离去, 然后猛地坐在一把金属小椅子上. VB; INFORMAL, AMERICAN; V down

plu·ral /ˈplʊərəl/ **plurals.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **plural** form of a word is the form that is used when referring to more than one person or thing. 复数的. ❖ *...his use of the plural pronoun 'we'.* 他用的复数代词 we. ADJ

2 The **plural** of a noun is the form of it that is used to refer to more than one person or thing. 复数形式. ❖ *What is the plural of 'person'?* person的复数形式是什么? *...irregular plurals.* 不规则的复数形式. N-COUNT

3 A **plural** society or system involves different kinds of people. 多元的; 多种族的. ❖ *Britain is a plural society in which the secular predominates.* 英国是个多元社会, 其中世俗政权占统治地位. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n; FORMAL

plu·ral·ism /ˈplʊərəlɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If there is **pluralism** within a society, it has many different groups and political parties. 多元文化, 多元化. ❖ *...as the country shifts towards political pluralism.* 在国家转向政治多元化的时候. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

◢**plu·ral·ist** ❖ *...an attempt to create a pluralist democracy.* 建立多元民主的努力. ADJ-GRADED

plu·ral·ist·ic /ˌplʊərəˈlɪstɪk/.

Pluralistic means the same as **pluralist**. 义同pluralist. ADJ-GRADED; FORMAL

plu·ral·ity /plʊəˈrælɪti/.

1 If there is a **plurality of** things, a number of them exist. 诸多, 众多. ❖ *Federalism implies a plurality of political authorities, each with its own powers.* 联邦制度意味着存在众多政权, 每个政权拥有自己的权力. QUANT; FORMAL

2 If a candidate, political party, or idea has the support of a **plurality of** people, they have more support than any other candidate, party, or idea. 多数, 相对多数. ❖ *The Conservative party retained a plurality of the votes.* 保守党在投票中保持着多数票. QUANT; FORMAL

plus /plʌs/ **pluses** or **plusses.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You say **plus** to show that one number or quantity is being added to another. 加上. ❖ *Send a cheque for £18.99 plus £2 for postage and packing.* 寄上18.99镑的支票, 外加2镑的邮费和包装费. CONJ

2 **Plus** before a number or quantity means that the number or quantity is greater than zero. 正数的; 零上的. ❖ *The aircraft was subjected to temperatures of minus 65 degrees and plus 120 degrees.* 飞机经受了零下65度以下和零上120度以上的温度. ADJ; ADJ amount

➠ **plus or minus**: 见 **minus**.

3 You can use **plus** when mentioning an additional item or fact. 另外, 还有. ❖ *There's easily enough room for two adults and three children, plus a dog in the boot.* 车厢内坐两个成年人和三个孩子, 行李箱里再加一条狗, 空间还绰绰有余. CONJ; INFORMAL

4 You use **plus** after a number or quantity to indicate that the actual number or quantity is greater than the one mentioned. 多的, 余的. ❖ *There are only 35 staff to serve 30,000-plus customers.* 员工只有35名, 却要为3万多名顾客服务. ADJ; amount ADJ

5 Teachers use **plus** in grading work in schools and colleges. 'B plus' is a better grade than 'B', but it is not as good as 'A'. (评分级别中)略高一些的, 略好一些的. ADJ

6 A **plus** is an advantage or benefit. 好处; 有利因素. ❖ *Experience of any career in sales is a big plus.* 有过任何销售工作的经验都是个很大的有利因素. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

plush /plʌʃ/ **plusher, plushest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **plush**, you mean that it is very smart, comfortable, or expensive. 高级的; 舒适的; 豪华的. ❖ *...a plush, four-storey, Georgian house in Mayfair.* 在梅费尔一幢四层高的乔治王朝时期风格的豪宅. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Plush** is a thick soft material like velvet. 长毛绒. ❖ *All the seats were in red plush.* 所有的座位都用上了红色长毛绒. N-UNCOUNT

plu·to·nium /pluːˈtəʊniəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Plutonium is a radioactive element used especially in nuclear weapons and as a fuel in nuclear power stations. 钚(一种放射性元素). N-UNCOUNT

ply /plaɪ/ **plies, plying, plied.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **ply** someone with food or drink, you keep giving them more of it in an insistent way. 不断提供. ❖ *The poor priest was plied with drink at a dinner party.* 在一次晚宴上, 不断有人劝那位可怜的牧师喝酒. VB; V n with n

2 If you **ply** someone with questions, you keep asking them questions in an insistent way. 不断向...(提问题). ❖ *Giovanni plied him with questions and comments with the deliberate intention of prolonging his stay.* 乔瓦尼不断地向他提问题, 并作出评论, 故意令他多留一会儿. VB; V n with n

3 If you **ply** a trade, you do a particular kind of work regularly as your job, especially a kind of work that involves trying to sell goods or services to passers-by. 从事, 经营(尤指向路人出售货物或提供服务的工作). ❖ *It's illegal for unmarked mini-cabs to ply for hire.* 没有标志的小型出租车揽客是违法的. VB V n; V for n

4 If a ship, aircraft, or vehicle **plies** a route, it makes regular journeys along that route. (交通工具)定期往来. ❖ *The brightly-coloured boats ply between the islands.* 色彩鲜艳的船只往来于各岛屿之间. VB V n; V prep

-ply /-plaɪ/.

You use **-ply** after a number to indicate how many strands a type of wool, thread, or rope is made from. (用于数字之后)...股的. ❖ *...any 4-ply knitting wool.* 任何的四股编织用毛线. COMB

ply·wood /ˈplaɪwʊd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Plywood is wood that consists of thin layers of wood stuck together. 胶合板. ❖ *...a sheet of plywood.* 一张胶合板. N-UNCOUNT

PM /ˌpiː ˈem/ **PMs.** ♦♦♦◇◇

PM is an abbreviation for **Prime Minister**. Prime Minister 的缩写形式. ❖ *Michael Heseltine said he welcomed the PM's decision.* 迈克尔·赫塞尔廷说他欢迎首相的决定. N-COUNT: the N; BRITISH

p.m. /ˌpiː ˈem/; 又拼作 **pm**. ♦♦◇◇◇

p.m. is used after a number to show that you are referring to a particular time between noon and midnight. 下午. ❖ *The spa is open from 7:00 am to 9:00 pm every day of the year.* 水疗健身中心全年每天早上7点到晚上9点开放. ADV num ADV

PMS /ˌpiː em ˈes/. ♦◇◇◇◇

PMS is an abbreviation for **premenstrual syndrome**. premenstrual syndrome的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

PMT /ˌpiː em ˈtiː/.

PMT is an abbreviation for **premenstrual tension**. premenstrual tension的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

pneu·mat·ic /njuːˈmætɪk/.

1 A **pneumatic drill** is operated by compressed air and is very powerful. 风钻. ADJ: ADJ n

2 **Pneumatic** means filled with air. 充气的. ❖ *Use a bicycle pump to keep the pneumatic tyres full of air.* 用自行车打气筒给充气轮胎注满气. ADJ: ADJ n

P

pneu·mo·nia /njuːˈməʊniə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Pneumonia is a serious disease which affects your lungs and makes it difficult for you to breathe. 肺炎. N-UNCOUNT also a N

PO /ˌpiː ˈəʊ/.

PO is an abbreviation for **Post Office** or **postal order**. Post Office或postal order的缩写形式.

poach /pəʊtʃ/ **poaches, poaching, poached.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **poaches** fish, animals, or birds, they illegally catch them on someone else's property. 偷猎, 偷捕. ❖ *Many national parks set up to provide a refuge for wildlife are regularly invaded by people poaching game.* 许多国家公园是为野生动物而设立的避难所, 经常有偷猎者潜入偷猎. ◢**poach·er, poachers** ❖ *Security cameras have been installed to guard against poachers.* 安装了监视器以防范偷猎者. ◢**poach·ing** ❖ *...the poaching of elephants for their tusks.* 偷猎大象以获取象牙. VB / V n / Also V / N-COUNT / N-UNCOUNT

2 If an organization or team **poaches** members or customers from another organization or team, they secretly or dishonestly persuade them to join them or become their customers. 挖走(人员或顾客). ❖ *...allegations that it had poached members from other unions.* 宣称它从别的协会挖走成员. ◢**poaching** ❖ *The union was accused of poaching.* 该协会被指责挖走别人的会员. VB: V n / V n from n / N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone **poaches** an idea, they dishonestly or illegally use the idea. 盗用(思想). VB: V n

4 When you **poach** an egg, you cook it gently in boiling water without its shell. 水煮(荷包蛋). VB: V n

5 If you **poach** food such as fish, you cook it gently in boiling water, milk, or other liquid. (将鱼类等放入开水、牛奶或其他液体中)慢煮. VB: V n

PO Box /ˌpiː ˈəʊ bɒks/. ♦♦◇◇◇

PO Box is used before a number as a kind of address. The Post Office keeps letters addressed to the PO Box until they are collected by the person who has paid for the service. 邮政信箱.

pocked /pɒkt/.

Pocked means the same as **pockmarked**. 义同pockmarked. ❖ *...a bus pocked with bullet holes.* 一辆满是弹孔的汽车. ADJ-GRADED

pock·et /ˈpɒkɪt/ **pockets, pocketing, pocketed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **pocket** is a kind of small bag which forms part of a piece of clothing, and which is used for carrying small things such as money. (衣服)口袋, 衣袋. ❖ *He took his flashlight from his jacket pocket.* 他从外套口袋里拿出手电筒. N-COUNT

2 You can use **pocket** in a lot of different ways to refer to money that people have, get, or spend. 钱; 收入. For example, if someone gives or pays a lot of money, you can say that they **dig deep into their pocket**. 花了一大笔钱. If something is very cheap to buy, you can say that it **suits people's pockets**. 买得便宜. ❖ *We don't believe that they have the economic reforms in place which would justify putting huge sums of Western money into their pockets.* 我们不相信他们已让经济改革步入正轨, 使他们有充分的理由将大量西方国家的钱放进自己腰包里. N-COUNT

3 You use **pocket** to describe something that is small enough to fit into a pocket, often something that is a smaller version of a larger item. 袖珍型的. ❖ *...a pocket calculator.* 袖珍计算器. ADJ: ADJ n

4 If someone who is in possession of something valuable such as a sum of money **pockets** it, they steal it or take it for themselves, even though it does not belong to them. 把...据为己有; 侵吞. VB: V n

5 If someone **pockets** something, they put it in their pocket, for example because they want to steal it or hide it. 把...装入口袋; 把...藏起来. VB: V n

6 If you say that someone **is lining** their own or someone else's **pockets**, you disapprove of them because they are making money dishonestly or unfairly for themselves or for someone else. (贬义)为...谋利; 中饱私囊. PHR

7 If you say that some money **is burning a hole in** someone's **pocket**, you mean that they want to spend it as soon as possible. 急于将钱花掉, 钱在口袋里留不住. PHR

8 If you are **out of pocket**, you have less money than you should have or than you intended. 比应得的钱要少, 比想要的钱要少. PHR

➡ 又见 **out-of-pocket**.

9 If someone **picks** your **pocket**, they steal something from your pocket, usually without you noticing. 扒窃. ❖ *Somebody picks his pocket and he decides it's time the city was cleaned up.* 有人偷了他的钱包, 他认为是整顿该市的时候了. PHR

10 If you say that someone **pockets** something such as a prize or sum of money, you mean that they win or obtain it, often without needing to make much effort or in a way that seems unfair. (轻易)得到; 赢得. ❖ *He pocketed more money from this tournament than in his entire three years as a professional.* 他从这次锦标赛中得到的钱, 比他作为一名职业选手三年来所挣的还要多. VB / JOURNALISM / V n

11 If you say that someone is **in** someone else's **pocket**, you disapprove of the fact that the first person is willing to do whatever the second person tells them. (贬义)在(某人)的控制之中; 受(某人)支配. ❖ *The board of directors must have been in Johnstone's pocket.* 董事会肯定受约翰斯顿的控制. PHR / PRAGMATICS

12 A **pocket** of something is a small area where something is happening, or a small area which has a particular quality, and which is different from the other areas around it. (与周围不同的)小区域. ❖ *The newly established government controls the bulk of the city apart from a few pockets of resistance.* 除了几个小区域的抵抗外, 新成立的政府控制了该市大部分地区. N-COUNT

pocket·book /ˈpɒkɪtbʊk/ **pocketbooks.**

1 You can use **pocketbook** to refer to people's concerns about the money they have or hope to earn. 财力; 收入. ❖ *People feel pinched in their pocketbooks and insecure about their futures.* 人们觉得手头上缺钱, 对将来没有安全感. N-COUNT / AMERICAN, JOURNALISM

2 A **pocketbook** is a small bag which a woman uses to carry things such as her money and keys in. The usual British word is **handbag**. 女用手提包. [英]一般作handbag. N-COUNT / AMERICAN

'pocket knife, pocket knives; 又拼作 **pocketknife.**

A **pocket knife** is a small knife with several blades which fold into the handle so that you can carry it around with you safely. (有几个可以折叠的刀片的)小刀. N-COUNT

'pocket money; 又拼作 **pocket-money.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Pocket money** is money which children are given by their parents, usually every week. (给孩子的)零用钱. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Pocket money** is a small amount of money which you earn, and which you can use for buying the things that you want. 日常零花钱. ❖ *Volunteers receive £21 pocket money each week, accommodation and expenses.* 志愿者每周得到21镑的零用钱, 并获提供住宿和生活开销. N-UNCOUNT

'pocket-sized; 又拼作 **pocket-size.**

Something that as **pocket-sized** is small enough to fit in your pocket. 可放入衣袋的, 袖珍的. ❖ *...a handy pocket-sized reference book.* 便携的袖珍参考书. ADJ

pock·mark /ˈpɒkmɑːk/ **pockmarks;** 又拼作 **pock mark.**

Pockmarks are small hollows on the surface of something. 凹坑, 凹痕. ❖ *The pockmarks made by her bullets are still on the wall.* 她的子弹留下的凹坑在墙上仍清晰可见. N-COUNT

◢**pock·marked** ❖ *The living room is pockmarked with bullet holes.* 客厅有子弹留下的凹坑. ADJ-GRADED

pod /pɒd/ **pods.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pod** is a seed container that grows on plants such as peas or beans. 豆荚. N-COUNT

podgy /ˈpɒdʒi/.

If you describe someone as **podgy**, you think that they are a little overweight but not fat. The usual American word is **pudgy**. 胖乎乎的. [美]一般作pudgy. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

po·dia·try /pəˈdaɪətri/.

Podiatry is the professional care and treatment of people's feet. **Podiatry** is a more modern term for **chiropody** and also deals with correcting foot problems relating to the way people stand and walk. (比chiropody一词更现代,矫正人们站立和走路时脚部问题)足病学. ◢**po·dia·trist, podiatrists** ❖ *Ingrown toenails are also a common complaint podiatrists see a lot of.* 内生的趾甲也是足病医生经常看到的常见疾病. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

po·dium /ˈpəʊdiəm/ **podiums.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **podium** is a small platform on which someone stands in order to give a lecture or conduct an orchestra. 演讲台; 乐队指挥台. N-COUNT

poem /ˈpəʊɪm/ **poems.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **poem** is a piece of writing in which the words are chosen for their beauty and sound and are carefully arranged. 诗, 诗歌. N-COUNT

poet /ˈpəʊɪt/ **poets.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **poet** is a person who writes poems. 诗人. N-COUNT

po·et·ess /ˈpəʊɪtes/ **poetesses.**

A **poetess** is a female poet. Most female poets prefer to be called poets. 女诗人(大多数女诗人宁愿被称为poet). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

po·et·ic /pəʊˈetɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **poetic** is very beautiful, expressive, and sensitive. 有诗意的, 有表现力的. ❖ *...an exciting yet poetic performance.* 激动人心且富有表现力的表演. ◢**po·eti·cal·ly** ❖ *The speech was as poetically written as any he'd ever heard.* 演讲稿写得和他所听过的其他演讲一样很有诗意. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Poetic** means relating to poetry. 诗歌的. ❖ *There's a very rich poetic tradition in Gaelic.* 盖尔语里有很丰富的诗歌传统. ADJ

po·eti·cal /pəʊˈetɪkəl/.

Poetical means the same as **poetic**. 义同poetic. ADJ-GRADED

po,etic 'justice.

If you describe something bad that happens to someone as **poetic justice**, you mean that it is exactly what they deserve because of the things that that person has done. 报应(指罪有应得, 恶有恶报). N-UNCOUNT

poet lau·reate /ˌpəʊɪt ˈlɒriət, AM -ˈlɔːr-/ **poet laureates** or **poets laureate.**

The **poet laureate** of a particular country is the poet who has been chosen to write poems for special occasions. (被选定为特定场合作诗的)荣誉诗人, 桂冠诗人. N-COUNT

po·et·ry /ˈpəʊɪtri/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Poems, considered as a form of literature, are referred to as **poetry**. (作为文学形式的)诗歌. ❖ *Lawrence Durrell wrote a great deal of poetry.* 劳伦斯·达雷尔写了很多诗. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the beauty or greatness that people see or experience in something as **poetry**. 诗意, 诗一般的美. ❖ *His music is purer poetry than a poem in words.* 他的音乐比诗歌更有诗意. N-UNCOUNT

po-faced /ˌpəʊ ˈfeɪst/.

If you describe someone as **po-faced**, you think that they are being unnecessarily serious about something. 一本正经的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH

pog·rom /ˈpɒgrəm, AM pəˈgrɑːm/ **pogroms.**

A **pogrom** is an organized, official persecution, for racial or religious reasons, which usually leads to mass killing of a group of people. 大迫害(官方因种族或宗教原因进行的有组织的迫害, 通常导致大屠杀). N-COUNT

poign·an·cy /ˈpɔɪnjənsi/.

Poignancy is the quality that something has when it affects you deeply and makes you feel very sad. 辛酸. ❖ *The fact that he had been talking to the victims only minutes before their deaths gave the tragedy greater poignancy.* 他在罹难者死前几分钟还和他们进行过交谈,使这场悲剧更让人心酸. N-UNCOUNT

poign·ant /ˈpɔɪnjənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **poignant** makes you feel very sad because it reminds you of something that has happened in the past, or because something that you wanted to happen did not happen. (因回想起过去或未能如愿)伤心的, 辛酸的. ❖ *...a poignant combination of beautiful surroundings and tragic history.* 美丽的环境和悲剧性的历史两者的结合让人辛酸. ◢**poign·ant·ly** ❖ *Naomi's mothering experiences are poignantly described in her fiction.* 娜奥米当母亲的辛酸经历在她的小说中得到描述. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

poin·set·tia /pɔɪnˈsetiə/ **poinsettias.**

A **poinsettia** is a plant with groups of bright red or pink leaves that grows in Central and South America. Poinsettias are very popular in Britain as house plants. 一品红, 猩猩木. N-COUNT

point /pɔɪnt/ **points, pointing, pointed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **point** to refer to something that someone has said or written. (所说的或所写的)话, 陈述. ❖ *We disagree with every point Mr Blunkett makes.* 我们不同意布伦基特先生所作的任何陈述. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **has a point**, or if you **take their point**, you mean that you accept that what they have said is important and should be considered. 有道理; 接受某人的论点. ❖ *'If he'd already killed once, surely he'd have killed Sarah?' She had a point there.* '即使他曾经杀过一次人, 那一定就是他杀了萨拉吗.' 她说得有道理. N-SING a N, poss N

3 **The point** of what you are saying or discussing is the most important part that provides a reason or explanation for the rest. 要点, 核心问题. ❖ *The American Congress and media mostly missed the point about all this.* 美国国会和传媒几乎都没有抓住这个问题的核心. N-SING the N

4 When someone **comes to the point** or **gets to the point**, they start talking about the thing that is most important to them. 开始说到最重要的部分. PHR

5 If you say that something is **beside the point**, you mean that it is not relevant to the subject that you are discussing. 与话题无关. PHR

6 Something that is **to the point** is relevant to the subject that you are discussing, or expressed neatly without wasting words or time. 与话题有关, 切中要害. ❖ *The description which he had been given was brief and to the point.* 向他所作的描述既简洁又切题. PHR

7 If you **make** your **point** or **prove** your **point**, you prove that something is true. 证明...的观点. PHR

8 If you say that something is true **up to a point**, you mean that it is partly but not completely true. 在一定程度上. ❖ *It worked up to a point.* 它起到一些作用. PHR

9 If you ask what the **point** of something is, or say that there is **no point** in it, you are indicating that a particular action has no purpose or would not be useful. 道理, 意义. ❖ *There was no point in staying any longer.* 再待下去没有意义. N-SING

10 If you **make a point of** doing something, you do it in a deliberate or obvious way. 故意. ❖ *She made a point of spending as much time as possible away from Osborne House.* 她故意尽量长时间地离开奥斯本女王行宫. PHR

11 A **point** is a detail, aspect, or quality of something or someone. 方面; 细节. ❖ *Many of the points in the report are correct.* 报告中的许多细节都是正确的. *Science was never my strong point at school.* 理科从来不是我读书时的强项. N-COUNT

12 A **point** is a particular place or position where something happens. 地点, 地方, 位置. ❖ *The pain originated from a point in his right thigh.* 他的疼痛来自右大腿某处. N-COUNT

13 You use **point** to refer to a particular time, or to a particular stage in the development of something. 时间; 地步. ❖ *At this point Diana arrived.* 这时候, 黛安娜到了. *It got to the point where he had to leave.* 到了他必须离开的地步. N-SING with supp

14 If you are **on the point of** doing something, you are about to do it. 正要，将要。❖ *He was on the point of saying something when the phone rang.* 他正要说话的时候电话响了。 PHR

15 The **point** of something such as a pin, needle, or knife is the thin, sharp end of it. 尖端，尖。 N-COUNT

16 You use **point** to refer to the dot or mark in a decimal number that separates the whole numbers from the fractions. 小数点。❖ *This is FM stereo one oh three point seven.* 这是立体声调频103.7。 SPOKEN

17 In some sports and games, a **point** is one of the single marks that are added together to give the total score. (比赛中的) 一分。 N-COUNT

P

18 The **points** of a compass are the marks on it that show the directions, such as North, South, East, and West. (罗盘上的)罗经点，方位点。 N-COUNT

19 On a railway track, the **points** are the levers and rails at a place where two tracks join or separate. The points enable a train to move from one track to another. (两轨相交的)轨尖；道岔。 N-PLURAL BRITISH

20 A **point** is an electric socket. 电插头。 N-COUNT

21 If you **point at** someone, you hold out your finger towards them in order to show someone else where they are. If you **point** at something, you hold out your finger towards it to make someone notice it. 指着。❖ *He pointed to a chair, signalling for her to sit.* 他指着一把椅子，示意她坐下。 VB V at n; V to n

22 If you **point** something **at** someone, you aim the tip or end of it towards them. 将…指向，用…指向。❖ *A man pointed a gun at them.* 一个男子用枪指着他们。 VB V n at n

23 If something **points** to a place or **points** in a particular direction, it shows where that place is or it faces in that direction. 朝向，指向。❖ *An arrow pointed to the toilets.* 箭头标志指向厕所。 VB V prep/adv

24 If something **points to** a particular situation, it suggests that the situation exists or is likely to occur. 表明，显示。❖ *Private polls and embassy reports pointed to a no vote.* 民间的民意调查和大使馆的报告都表明会投反对票。 VB V to n

25 If you **point to** something that has happened or that is happening, you are using it as proof that a particular situation exists. 以…为证明。❖ *Gooch last night pointed to their bowling as the key to World Cup success.* 昨晚古奇认为投球是他们在世界杯上取得成功的关键。 VB V to n

26 When builders **point** a wall, they put mortar or cement into the gaps between the bricks or stones so that the surface becomes sealed. (用水泥)勾嵌(墙的)砌缝。 VB V n

27 ➡ 又见 **pointed**; **breaking point**, **focal point**, **power point**, **sticking point**, **vantage point**.

➡ **a case in point**: 见 **case**.

➡ **in point of fact**: 见 **fact**.

➡ to **point the finger at** someone: 见 **finger**.

➡ **a sore point**: 见 **sore**.

›point out.

1 If you **point out** an object or place, you make people look at it or show them where it is. 把(某物或某地点)指出(给某人看)。❖ *They kept standing up to take pictures and point things out to each other.* 他们不时站起来拍照，还互相指东西给对方看。 PHR-V V P noun; V n P

2 If you **point out** a fact or mistake, you tell someone about it or draw their attention to it. 指出(以引起注意)，指明。❖ *Critics point out that the prince, on his income, should be paying tax.* 批评者指出王子的收入应该纳税。 PHR-V V P noun; V P that; Also V n P

ˌpoint-ˈblank. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say something **point-blank**, you say it very directly or rudely, without explaining or apologizing. 直截了当地，断然地。❖ *Mr Mellor was asked point blank if he would resign.* 梅勒先生被直截了当地问及他是否要辞职。 ADV; ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词。❖ *...a point-blank refusal.* 断然拒绝。 ADJ: ADJ n

2 If someone or something is shot **point-blank**, they are shot when the gun is touching them or extremely close to them. (射击)近距离地；直接地。 ADV; ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词。❖ *He had been shot at point-blank range.* 他被近距离射中。 ADJ: ADJ n

point·ed /ˈpɔɪntɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something that is **pointed** has a point at one end. 有尖头的，尖的。❖ *...pointed shoes.* 尖头鞋。 *...a wooden house, sheltered by a low pointed roof.* 矮尖顶的木屋。 ADJ-GRADED

2 **Pointed** comments or behaviour express criticism in a clear and direct way. 尖锐的，批评性的，直接的。❖ *...the pointed remarks slung in my direction.* 针对我的尖锐批评。 ADJ-GRADED

◢ **point·ed·ly** ❖ *They were pointedly absent from the news conference.* 他们干脆不参加新闻发布会。 ADV-GRADED

point·er /ˈpɔɪntə/ **pointers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **pointer** is a piece of advice or information which helps you to understand a situation or to find a way of making progress. 意见；建议。❖ *Here are a few pointers to help you make a choice.* 这里有几条意见可以帮助你作出选择。 N-COUNT with supp

2 A **pointer** to something suggests that it exists or gives an indication of what it is like. 标志物，表明物。❖ *Sunday's elections should be a pointer to the public mood.* 周日的选举应该能表明公众的情绪。 N-COUNT: N to/towards n

3 A **pointer** is also a long thin stick that is used to point at something such as a chart on a wall. 指示棒。 N-COUNT

4 The **pointer** on a measuring instrument is the long, thin piece of metal that points to the numbers. (测量仪器的)指针。 N-COUNT

point·ing /ˈpɔɪntɪŋ/.

1 **Pointing** is a way of filling in the gaps between the bricks or stones on the outside of a building so that the surface becomes sealed. 墙壁砌缝的勾嵌。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Pointing** is the cement between the bricks or stones in a wall. (填墙缝的)水泥填充物。 N-UNCOUNT

point·less /ˈpɔɪntləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **pointless**, you are criticizing it because it has no sense or purpose. 无意义的，没有目的的。❖ *Violence is always pointless.* 暴力通常没有意义。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

◢ **point·less·ly** ❖ *Chemicals were pointlessly poisoning the soil.* 化学品正无意义地污染着土壤。 ADV

◢ **point·less·ness** ❖ *You cannot help wondering about the pointlessness of it all.* 你不禁想到这一切是多么毫无意义。 N-UNCOUNT

ˌpoint of ˈorder, points of order.

In a formal debate, a **point of order** is an objection that someone makes because the rules of behaviour or organization have been broken. (正式辩论中因行为或组织准则遭到违反而提出的)异议。❖ *The postponement was demanded and won on a point of order.* 因对程序问题的异议而要求推迟，并获得通过。 N-COUNT FORMAL

ˌpoint of ˈreference, points of reference.

A **point of reference** is something which you use to help you understand a situation or communicate with someone. 参考标准；沟通手段。❖ *Do we still have any fixed point of reference in the teaching of English?* 我们在英语教学中仍有固定的参考标准吗？ N-COUNT

ˌpoint of ˈview, points of view. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You can refer to the opinions or attitudes that you have about something as your **point of view**. 观点，看法。 N-COUNT

2 If you consider something from a particular **point of view**, you are using one aspect of a situation in order to judge that situation. 观察角度。❖ *Do you think that, from the point of view of results, this exercise was worth the cost?* 从所获结果的角度来看，你认为这个活动的花费值得吗？ N-COUNT

pointy /ˈpɔɪnti/ **pointier, pointiest.**

Something that is **pointy** has a point at one end. 有尖头的，尖的。 ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

poise /pɔɪz/.

1 If someone has **poise**, they are calm, dignified, and self-controlled. 镇静，镇定，沉着。❖ *It took a moment for Mark to recover his poise.* 马克好一会儿才恢复了镇定。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Poise** is a graceful, very controlled way of standing and moving. (优美而平衡的)姿势，姿态。❖ *Ballet classes are important for poise and grace.* 芭蕾舞课对学习优雅 N-UNCOUNT

的姿态和风度很重要.

poised /pɔɪzd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a part of your body is **poised**, it is completely still but ready to move at any moment. 摆好姿势不动的. ❖ *He studied the keyboard carefully, one finger poised.* 他仔细地研究着键盘，一只手指摆了个姿势动也不动. ADJ

2 If someone is **poised** to do something, they are ready to take action at any moment. 准备行动的. ❖ *US forces are poised for a massive air, land and sea assault.* 美国军队随时准备进行大规模的海陆空攻击. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If you are **poised**, you are calm, dignified, and self-controlled. 镇定的, 镇静的. ADJ-GRADED

poi·son /ˈpɔɪzən/ **poisons, poisoning, poisoned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Poison** is a substance that harms or kills people or animals if they swallow it or absorb it. 有毒物质, 毒药. ❖ *Mercury is a known poison.* 水银是一种已知的有毒物质. N-VAR

2 If someone **poisons** another person, they kill the person or make them ill by giving them poison. 给(某人)下毒, 毒死. VB V n ◢**poi·son·ing** ❖ *She was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for poisoning.* 她因下毒罪被判监20年. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **are poisoned** by a substance, it makes you very ill and sometimes kills you. (因某物质)(使)中毒; (被)毒死. ❖ *Toxic waste could endanger lives and poison fish.* 有毒废料可以危害生命并毒死鱼类. VB be V-ed by n V n ◢**poisoning** ❖ *His illness was initially diagnosed as food poisoning.* 他最初被诊断为食物中毒. N-UNCOUNT

4 If someone **poisons** a food, drink, or weapon, they add poison to it so that it can be used to kill someone. 在...投毒, 在...中放毒. VB V n ◢**poi·soned** ❖ *...a poisoned dart.* 毒飞镖. ADJ

5 To **poison** water, air, or land means to damage it with harmful substances such as chemicals. 使受污染. ❖ *...industries that taint the air, poison the water and use vast amounts of natural resources.* 污染空气和水, 并大量消耗自然资源的产业. VB V n

6 Something that **poisons** a good situation or relationship spoils it or destroys it. 危害, 破坏. ❖ *The whole atmosphere has really been poisoned.* 整个气氛被完全破坏. VB V n be V-ed

poi·son·er /ˈpɔɪzənə/ **poisoners.**

A **poisoner** is someone who has killed or harmed another person by using poison. 投毒者, 放毒者; 毒死他人者. N-COUNT

ˈpoison gas.

Poison gas is a gas that is poisonous and is usually used to kill people in war or to execute criminals. (战争中或处决犯人用的)毒气. N-UNCOUNT

poi·son·ous /ˈpɔɪzənəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **poisonous** will kill you or make you ill if you swallow or absorb it. 有毒的. ❖ *A chemical plant dumped poisonous liquid into the local water-supply system.* 一家化工厂将有毒液体排入当地的供水系统. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **poisonous** animal produces a poison that will kill you or make you ill if the animal bites you. (动物)能引起中毒的, 有毒的. ❖ *...poisonous spiders and snakes.* 毒蜘蛛和毒蛇. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe something as **poisonous**, you mean that it is extremely unpleasant and likely to spoil or destroy a good relationship or situation. 有危害的; 恶意的, 令人讨厌的. ❖ *...lying awake half the night tormented by poisonous suspicions.* 被恶意的猜疑所折磨而睁着眼躺了半宿. ADJ-GRADED

ˌpoison-ˈpen letter, poison-pen letters.

A **poison-pen letter** is an anonymous letter which is sent in order to upset someone or to cause trouble. (骚扰或制造麻烦的)匿名信. N-COUNT

poke /pəuk/ **pokes, poking, poked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **poke** someone or something, you quickly push them with your finger or with a sharp object. 戳, 刺, 捅. VB V n ➜ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *John smiled at them and gave Richard a playful poke.* 约翰朝着他们微笑, 并戏谑地戳了理查德一下. N-COUNT

2 If you **poke** one thing **into** another, you push the first thing into the second thing. 把...插入. ❖ *He poked his finger into the hole.* 他将手指插入孔中. VB V n into n

3 If something **pokes out of** or **through** another thing, you can see part of it appearing from behind or underneath the other thing. 从...伸出, 从...中露出. ❖ *His fingers poked through the worn tips of his gloves.* 他的手指从手套上已破了的指尖处露出来. VB V out of n V through n

4 If you **poke** your head through an opening, you push it through, often so that you can see something more easily. 将(头)伸出. ❖ *Raymond's head poked through the doorway.* 雷蒙德从门口伸出头来. V-ERG V n adv/prep V prep/adv

5 ➜ to **poke fun at**: 见 **fun**.

➜ to **poke** your **nose into** something: 见 **nose**.

▸poke around.

If you **poke around** for something, you search for it, usually by moving a lot of objects around. 到处寻找, 乱翻. If you **poke through** a lot of objects, you search for something among them. 从...翻找. ❖ *We opened up the car bonnet and he started poking around in my engine.* 我们将汽车的引擎盖打开, 他就开始在发动机里乱翻起来. *In a nearby neighborhood police and onlookers were poking through broken glass and debris.* 在附近街区, 警察和旁观者在碎玻璃和废墟中到处翻找. PHR-V INFORMAL V P V P n

▸poke at.

If you **poke at** something, you make lots of little pushing movements at it with a sharp object. 反复地戳(捅, 轻推). PHR-V V P n

pok·er /ˈpəukə/ **pokers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Poker** is a card game that people usually play in order to win money. 扑克牌游戏. ❖ *Barry loves a good game of poker.* 巴里喜欢好好地玩一场扑克牌游戏. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **poker** is a metal bar which you use to move coal or wood in a fire in order to make it burn better. 拨火棍. N-COUNT

ˌpoker-ˈfaced.

If you are **poker-faced**, you have a calm expression on your face which shows none of your thoughts or feelings. 面无表情的, 不露声色的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

poky /ˈpəuki/ **pokier, pokiest.**

A room or house that is **poky** is uncomfortably small. 狭小的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

po·lar /ˈpəulə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Polar** means near the North and South Poles. 极地的, 近极地的. ❖ *...the polar regions of the Soviet Union.* 苏联的极地区域. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Polar** is used to describe things which are completely opposite in character, quality, or type. 正好相反的. ❖ *...economists at polar ends of the politico-economic spectrum.* 政治经济光谱中见解分居两端的经济学家. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

ˈpolar bear, polar bears.

A **polar bear** is a large white bear which is found near the North Pole. 北极熊. N-COUNT

po·lar·ise /ˈpəuləraɪz/.

➜ 见 **polarize**.

po·lar·ity /pəuˈlærɪti/ **polarities.**

If there is a **polarity** between two people or things, they are completely different from each other in some way. 截然对立, 正好相反. ❖ *...the polarities of good and evil.* 善恶的对立. N-VAR FORMAL

po·lar·ize /ˈpəuləraɪz/ **polarizes, polarizing, polarized;** ◆◇◇◇◇

[英]又拼作 **polarise**.

If something **polarizes** people, two separate groups are formed with opposite opinions or positions. 使两极分化. ❖ *Missile deployment did much to further polarize opinion in Britain.* 导弹部署严重加剧了英国各界的意见分歧. *As the car rental industry polarizes, business will go to the bigger companies.* 随着汽车租赁行业的两极分化, 生意都将流向较大型公司. V-ERG V n V Also V into n ◢**po·lar·ized** ❖ *Since Independence the electorate has been polarized equally between two parties.* 自从独立以来, 选民就均匀地在两个政党之间分化开来. ADJ-GRADED ◢**po·lari·za·tion** /ˌpəuləraɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *There is increasing polarization between the blacks and whites in the US.* 在美国, 黑人和白人之间的分化日益加剧. N-UNCOUNT

Po·lar·oid /ˈpəulərɔɪd/ **Polaroids.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **Polaroid** camera is a small camera that can take, develop, and print a photograph in a few seconds. **Polaroid** is ADJ ADJ n

P

a trademark. (相机)拍立得的. Polaroid为商标名.

2 A **Polaroid** is a photograph taken with a Polaroid camera. 拍立得照片. N-COUNT

3 **Polaroid sunglasses** have been treated with a special substance in order to reduce the glare of the sun. 偏振材料的(太阳眼镜), 偏光的(眼镜). ADJ ADJ n

pole /pəul/ **poles.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **pole** is a long thin piece of wood or metal, used especially for supporting things. 柱, 杆; 支杆. ❖ *...a telegraph pole.* 电话线杆. N-COUNT

2 The earth's **poles** are the two opposite ends of its axis. 两极, 极地. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **North Pole**, **South Pole**.

P

3 The two **poles** of a range of qualities or beliefs are the completely opposite qualities or beliefs at either end of the range. 极端、截然相反的两极之一. ❖ *...opposite poles of the political spectrum.* 政治光谱的对立派. N-COUNT

4 If you say that two people or things are **poles apart**, you mean that they have completely different beliefs or qualities. 毫无共同之处, 截然不同. ❖ *Physically, my husband and I are poles apart.* 我丈夫和我长得截然不同. PHR

'pole-axed; 又拼作 **poleaxed.**

If someone is **pole-axed**, they are so surprised or shocked that they do not know what to say or do. 目瞪口呆的. ADJ INFORMAL, BRITISH

po·lem·ic /pəˈlemɪk/ **polemics.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **polemic** is a fierce written or spoken attack on, or defence of, a particular belief or opinion. 论战; 辩论文章. N-VAR

2 **Polemics** is the skill or practice of arguing passionately for or against a belief or opinion. 辩论术, 辩论法. N-UNCOUNT ◢**po·lemi·cal** /pəˈlemɪkəl/ ❖ *...Kramer's biting polemical novel.* 克雷默尖锐的辩论小说. ADJ-GRADED

po·lemi·cist /pəˈlemɪsɪst/ **polemicists.**

A **polemicist** is someone who is skilled at arguing passionately for or against an opinion or belief. 善辩者. N-COUNT FORMAL

,pole po'sition, **pole positions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When a racing car is in **pole position**, it is in front of the other cars at the start of a race. (赛车中的)首发位置, 杆位. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

'pole vault.

The pole vault is an athletics event in which athletes jump over a high bar, using a long flexible pole to help lift themselves up. 撑杆跳高. N-SING the N ◢**'pole vaulter, pole vaulters.** N-COUNT A **pole vaulter** is an athlete who performs the pole vault. 撑杆跳选手.

po·lice /pəˈliːs/ **polices, policing, policed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **police** are the official organization that is responsible for making sure that people obey the law. 警察部门, 警方. ❖ *Police say they have arrested twenty people following the disturbances.* 警方说他们在暴乱后逮捕了20人. N-COLL-SING

2 **Police** are men and women who are members of the official organization that is responsible for making sure that people obey the law. 警察. ❖ *More than one hundred police have ringed the area.* 一百多名警察将这个区域包围了. N-PLURAL

3 If the police or military forces **police** an area or event, they make sure that law and order is preserved in that area or at that event. 维持...的治安. ◢**po·lic·ing** ❖ *...the policing of public places.* 公共场所的治安维持. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 If a person or group in authority **polices** a law or an area of public life, they make sure that what is done is fair and legal. 监督, 管理. ◢**policing** ❖ *Policing of business courses varies widely.* 对商业行为的管理区别很大. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **community policing**, **secret police**.

po'lice dog, **police dogs.**

A **police dog** is a working dog which is owned by the police. 警犬. N-COUNT

po'lice force, **police forces.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **police force** is the police organization in a particular country or area. 警察机关, 警察部门. N-COUNT

police·man /pəˈliːsmən/ **policemen.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **policeman** is a man who is a member of the police force. 男警察. N-COUNT

po'lice officer, **police officers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **police officer** is a member of the police force. 警察. N-COUNT

po,lice 'state, **police states.**

A **police state** is a country in which the government controls people's freedom by means of the police, especially secret police; used showing disapproval. (贬义)警察国家; 极权国家. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

po'lice station, **police stations.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **police station** is the local office of a police force in a particular area. 警察分局. N-COUNT

police·woman /pəˈliːswʊmən/ **policewomen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **policewoman** is a woman who is a member of the police force. 女警察. N-COUNT

poli·cy /ˈpɒlɪsi/ **policies.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **policy** is a set of ideas or plans that is used as a basis for making decisions, especially in politics, economics, or business. 政策. ❖ *...the evolution of British foreign policy under Thatcher.* 撒切尔夫人领导下英国外交政策的演变. N-VAR

2 An official organization's **policy** on a particular issue or towards a country is their attitude and actions regarding that issue or country. 方针, 政策. ❖ *...the organisation's future policy towards South Africa.* 该组织对南非的长远方针. N-COUNT

3 An **insurance policy** is a document which shows the agreement that you have made with an insurance company. 保险单. N-COUNT

policy·holder /ˈpɒlɪsihəʊldə/ **policyholders;** 又拼作 **policy-holder.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **policyholder** is a person who has an insurance policy with an insurance company. 保险客户. N-COUNT

policy·maker /ˈpɒlɪsimeɪkə/ **policymakers;** 又拼作 **policy-maker.**

In politics, **policymakers** are people who are involved in making policies and policy decisions. 政策制定者, 决策人. N-COUNT

'policy-making; 又拼作 **policymaking.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Policy-making is the making of policies. 政策的制定. N-UNCOUNT

po·lio /ˈpəʊliəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Polio is a serious infectious disease caused by a virus. It often causes paralysis. 脊髓灰质炎, 小儿麻痹症. N-UNCOUNT

po·lio·my·eli·tis /ˌpəʊliəʊmaɪəˈlaɪtɪs/.

Poliomyelitis is the same as **polio**. 同polio. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

pol·ish /ˈpɒlɪʃ/ **polishes, polishing, polished.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Polish** is a substance that you put on the surface of an object in order to clean it, protect it, and make it shine. 光泽剂, 上光剂. ❖ *...furniture polish.* 家具光泽剂. N-VAR

2 If you **polish** something, you put polish on it or rub it with a cloth to make it shine. 擦亮. ❖ *He removed his glasses and began polishing them with his handkerchief.* 他摘下眼镜, 开始用手帕把它擦亮. ◢**pol·ished** ❖ *...a highly polished floor.* 擦得很亮的地板. VB V n Also V ADJ-GRADED

3 If you say that a person, performance, or piece of work has **polish**, you mean that they show confidence and sophistication. 优雅, 完美. ❖ *The opera lacks the polish of his later work.* 这部歌剧缺乏他晚期作品中的优雅. ◢**polished** ❖ *He is polished, charming, articulate.* 他优雅迷人, 善于表达. N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED

4 If you **polish** your technique, performance, or skill at doing something, you work on improving it. 改进, 完善. ➪ **Polish up** means the same as **polish**. 义同polish. ❖ *Polish up your writing skills on a one-week professional course.* 参加为期一周的专业课程来改进你的写作技巧. VB V n PHR-V V P noun

5 ➡ 又见 **nail polish**.

›polish off.

If you **polish off** food or drink, you finish it. 吃完, 喝完. ❖ *He polished off his scotch and slammed the glass down.* 他喝完苏格兰威士忌, 猛地把玻璃杯放下. PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun

›polish up.

➡ 见 **polish** **4**.

Pol·it·bu·ro /ˈpɒlɪtbjʊərəʊ/ **Politburos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In communist countries the **Politburo** is the chief committee that formulates policy and makes decisions. (共产党国家的)政治局. N-COUNT

po·lite /pəˈlaɪt/ **politer, politest.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **polite** has good manners and behaves in a way that is socially correct and not rude to other people. 有礼貌的, 客气的. ❖ *I hate having to make polite conversation.* 我不喜欢跟人说客套话. ADJ-GRADED ◢**po·lite·ly** ❖ *'Your home is beautiful,' I said politely.* '你的家很漂亮.' 我客气地说. ADV-GRADED ◢**po·lite·ness** ❖ *She listened to him, but only out of politeness.* 她听他说话, 但只是出于礼貌. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to people who consider themselves to set standards of behaviour for everyone else as **polite society** or **polite company**. 自认为该为他人设立行为标准的(群体); 上流(社会). ADJ ADJ n

poli·tic /ˈpɒlɪtɪk/.

If it seems **politic** to do a particular thing, that seems to be the most sensible thing to do in the circumstances. 明智的, 恰当的. ❖ *I didn't feel it was politic to mention it to the police.* 我觉得向警方提及它是不明智的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

➜ 又见 **politics; body politic.**

po·liti·cal /pəˈlɪtɪkəl/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Political** means relating to the way power is achieved and used in a country or society. 政治的, 政权的, 行政的. ❖ *All other political parties there have been completely banned.* 那里所有的其他政党都被完全取缔了. *Abortion is once again a controversial political and moral issue.* 堕胎再次成为有争议性的政治和道德问题. ADJ

➜ 又见 **party political.**

◢**po·liti·cal·ly** /pəˈlɪtɪkli/ ❖ *They do not believe the killings were politically motivated.* 他们认为杀人没有政治动机. ADV

2 Someone who is **political** is interested or involved in politics and holds strong beliefs about it. 对政治感兴趣的, 热衷于政治的. ❖ *Oh I'm not political, I take no interest in politics.* 我不是热衷于政治的人, 我对政治不感兴趣. ADJ-GRADED

po,litical a'sylum. ♦◇◇◇◇

Political asylum is the right to live in a country which is given by the government to foreigners who have to leave their own country for political reasons. 政治避难权, 政治庇护权. ❖ *...a university teacher who is seeking political asylum in Britain.* 一名在英国申请政治庇护的大学教师. N-UNCOUNT

po,litical cor'rectness. ♦◇◇◇◇

Political correctness is behaviour and beliefs that reflect the attitudes and language that are typical of people who hold left-wing or liberal views; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)政治上正确(行为和信仰表现出典型的左派或自由观点). N-UNCOUNT ◢**po·liti·cal·ly cor·rect** ❖ *The politically-correct woman can no longer wear fur.* '政治上正确' 的女性再也不能穿毛皮服装. ADJ-GRADED

po,litical e'conomy.

Political economy is the study of the way in which a government influences or organizes a nation's wealth. (政府影响或规划国家财富的)政治经济学. N-UNCOUNT

po,litical 'prisoner, political prisoners. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **political prisoner** is someone who has been imprisoned for criticizing or disagreeing with their own government. 政治犯. N-COUNT

po,litical 'science. ♦◇◇◇◇

Political science is the study of the ways in which political power is acquired and used in a country. 政治学. N-UNCOUNT

◢**po·liti·cal sci·en·tist, political scientists.** 政治学家. N-COUNT

poli·ti·cian /ˌpɒlɪˈtɪʃən/ **politicians.** ♦♦♦♦◇

A **politician** is a person whose job is in politics, especially a member of parliament. (尤指国会议员)政客, 政治家. N-COUNT

po·liti·cize /pəˈlɪtɪsaɪz/ **politicizes, politicizing, politicized;** [英]又拼作 **politicise.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **politicize** someone or something, you make them more interested in politics or more involved with politics. 使对政治感兴趣; 使更多地卷入政治. ❖ *...ideas which might politicize the labouring classes.* 可能会使劳动阶层更多地卷入政治的观点. VB V n ◢**po·liti·cized** ❖ *...the highly politicized nature of the Iraq War.* 伊拉克战争高度政治化的特点. ADJ-GRADED ◢**po·liti·ci·za·tion** /pəlɪtɪsaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *There has been increasing politicization of the civil service.* 政府文职人员越来越对政治感兴趣. N-UNCOUNT

poli·tick·ing /ˈpɒlɪtɪkɪŋ/.

If you describe someone's political activity as **politicking**, you think that they are engaged in it to gain votes or personal advantage for themselves; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(出于私利的)政治活动. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

po·liti·co /pəˈlɪtɪkəʊ/ **politicos.**

You can describe a politician as a **politico**, especially if you do not like them or approve of what they do. (尤指不喜欢或不赞成的)政客. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

politico- /pəˈlɪtɪkəʊ-/.

Politico- is used to form adjectives that describe something as being both political and the other thing that is mentioned. (用以构成形容词)政治和...的. ❖ *...the capitalist politico-economic system.* 资本主义的政治经济体系. COMB

poli·tics /ˈpɒlɪtɪks/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Politics** are the actions or activities concerned with achieving and using power in a country or society. The verb that follows **politics** may be either singular or plural. 政治; 政治活动(后接的动词既可为单数, 也可为复数). ❖ *He quickly involved himself in local politics.* 他很快参加到当地的政治活动中. *Politics is by no means the only arena in which women are excelling.* 政坛绝不是女人正在胜出的唯一舞台. N-PLURAL

➜ 又见 **party politics.**

2 Your **politics** are your beliefs about how a country ought to be governed. 政见, 政治主张. ❖ *My politics are well to the left of centre.* 我的政治主张属于中间偏左派. N-PLURAL

3 **Politics** is the study of the ways in which countries are governed. 政治学. ❖ *...young politics graduates.* 年轻的政治学毕业生. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Politics** can be used to talk about the ways that power is shared in an organization and the ways it is affected by personal relationships between people who work together. The verb that follows **politics** may be either singular or plural. (机构内的)争权活动; 派别之争; 手腕(后接的动词既可为单数, 也可为复数). ❖ *Office politics influence the working environment.* 办公室的勾心斗角会影响工作环境. N-PLURAL

pol·ity /ˈpɒlɪti/ **polities.**

A **polity** is an organized society, such as a nation, city, or church, together with its government and administration. 有组织体制的社会群体(如国家、城市及教会等). N-COUNT FORMAL

pol·ka /ˈpɒlkə, AM ˈpəʊlkə/ **polkas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **polka** is a lively dance that was very popular in the nineteenth century. 波尔卡舞. N-COUNT

'polka dots; the form **polka-dot** is used as a modifier. polka-dot 用作修饰语.

Polka dots are very small spots printed on a piece of cloth. (衣料上的)圆点图案. 见插图条 **patterns.** N-PLURAL

poll /pəʊl/ **polls, polling, polled.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **poll** is a survey in which people are asked their opinions about something, usually in order to find out how popular something is or what people intend to do in the future. 民意测验, 民意调查. ❖ *Polls show that the European treaty has gained support in Denmark.* 民意测验显示欧洲条约在丹麦赢得支持. N-COUNT

2 If you **are polled** on something, you are asked what you think about it as part of a survey. (在民意调查中)(被)问及. ❖ *Audiences were going to be polled on which three pieces of contemporary music they liked best.* 观众将被问及在当代音乐中他们最喜欢的三首曲目是什么. VB be V-ed be V-ed on wh/n

3 **The polls** means an election for a country's government, or the place where people go to vote in an election. 选举; 投票站. ❖ *In 1945, Winston Churchill was defeated at the polls.* 温斯顿·丘吉尔在1945年的选举中落败. *Voters are due to go to the polls on Sunday.* 选民将在星期天到投票站进行投票. N-PLURAL the N

4 If a political party or a candidate **polls** a particular number or percentage of votes, they get that number or percentage of votes in an election. 在选举中获得...选票. VB V n

5 ➜ 又见 **deed poll, opinion poll, polling, straw poll.**

P

pol·len /ˈpɒlən/ **pollens.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Pollen is a very fine powder produced by flowers in order to fertilize other flowers. 花粉. N-VAR

ˈpollen count, pollen counts.
The **pollen count** is a measure of how much pollen is in the air at a particular place and time. 花粉计数. N-COUNT

pol·li·nate /ˈpɒlɪneɪt/ **pollinates, pollinating, pollinated.**
When an insect **pollinates** a plant or tree, it fertilizes it with pollen. 给...授花粉. VB V n ◢**pol·li·na·tion** /ˌpɒlɪˈneɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Without sufficient pollination, the growth of the corn is stunted.* 没有得到足够的授粉，玉米的生长受到阻碍.

poll·ing /ˈpəʊlɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Polling is the act of voting in an election. (选举中的)投票. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *There has been a busy start to polling in today's local elections.* 在今天的地方选举中，投票开始时很热闹.

ˈpolling booth, polling booths.
1 **Polling booths** are the places where people go to vote in an election. 投票站、投票地点. N-COUNT
2 A **polling booth** is one of the compartments in a polling station where people vote. (投票站里的)投票间. N-COUNT

ˈpolling day.
Polling day is the day on which people vote in an election. 选举日，投票日. N-UNCOUNT

ˈpolling station, polling stations. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **polling station** is a place, often a school or other public building, where people go to vote at an election. (通常在学校或其他公共建筑设立的)投票站. N-COUNT

poll·ster /ˈpəʊlstə/ **pollsters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **pollster** is a person or organization who conducts opinion polls. 组织民意调查的人或机构. N-COUNT

ˈpoll tax. ◆◆◇◇◇
In Britain, many people refer to local taxes as the **poll tax**. (英国)人头税. N-UNCOUNT

pol·lu·tant /pəˈluːtənt/ **pollutants.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Pollutants are substances that pollute the environment, especially poisonous chemicals that are produced as waste by vehicles and by industrial processes. 污染物质(尤指车辆和工业产生的有毒化学物). N-VAR

pol·lute /pəˈluːt/ **pollutes, polluting, polluted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
To **pollute** water, air, or land means to make it dirty and dangerous to live in or to use, especially with poisonous chemicals or sewage. 污染. VB V n ◢**pol·lut·ed** ADJ-GRADED ❖ *The police have warned the city's inhabitants not to bathe in the polluted river.* 警方警告市民不要在受到污染的河里游泳. ◢**pol·lut·er, polluters** N-COUNT ❖ *Governments decide what penalties to impose on polluters.* 政府决定如何对排污者收缴罚款.

pol·lu·tion /pəˈluːʃən/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Pollution** is poisonous or dirty substances that are polluting water, air, or land. 污染物. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *The level of pollution in the river was falling.* 河流的污染程度在下降.
2 **Pollution** is the process of polluting water, air, or land, especially with poisonous chemicals. 污染. N-UNCOUNT

polo /ˈpəʊləʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Polo is a game played between two teams of players. The players ride horses and use wooden hammers with long handles to hit a ball. 马球. N-UNCOUNT
➤ 又见 **water polo**.

ˈpolo neck, polo necks; 又拼作 **polo-neck**.
A **polo neck** or a **polo neck sweater** is a sweater with a high neck which folds over. 套头高翻领毛衣. N-COUNT

ˈpolo shirt, polo shirts.
A **polo shirt** is a T-shirt with a collar. 开领T恤. N-COUNT

pol·ter·geist /ˈpɒltəgaɪst, AM ˈpəʊl-/ **poltergeists.**
A **poltergeist** is a ghost or supernatural force which is believed to move objects. (被认为能使物体移动的)鬼或超自然力量. N-COUNT

poly /ˈpɒli/ **polys.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **poly** is the same as a **polytechnic**. 同polytechnic. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL ❖ *He wants to go to Manchester Poly to do Communication Studies.* 他想去曼彻斯特理工学院做传播研究.

poly- /ˈpɒli-/.
Poly- is used to form adjectives and nouns which indicate that many things or types of things are involved in something. For example, a **polysyllabic** word contains many syllables. (构成形容词和名词)多，众多(例如polysyllabic多音节的). PREFIX

poly·es·ter /ˌpɒliˈestə, AM ˈpɑːliˌes-/ **polyesters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Polyester is a type of synthetic cloth used especially to make clothes. 聚酯纤维，涤纶. N-VAR

poly·eth·yl·ene /ˌpɒliˈeθɪliːn/.
Polyethylene is the same as **polythene**. 同polythene. N-UNCOUNT

po·lyga·mous /pəˈlɪgəməs/.
In a **polygamous** society, people can be legally married to more than one person at the same time. A **polygamous** person, especially a man, is married to more than one person. 多配偶(制)的；(尤指)一夫多妻的. ADJ ◢**po·lyga·my** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Though polygamy is a dying practice, it is not yet dead.* 虽然多配偶制正在逐渐消失，但却没有完全消失.

poly·glot /ˈpɒliglɒt/ **polyglots.**
A **polyglot** is a person who speaks or understands many languages. 通晓多种语言的人. N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ADJ ❖ *...Chicago's polyglot population.* 芝加哥通晓多种语言的人群.

poly·graph /ˈpɒligrɑːf, -græf/ **polygraphs.**
A **polygraph** or a **polygraph test** is a test in which someone asks you questions and a machine records any changes in your blood pressure, temperature, or breathing in order to find out if you are telling the truth when you answer. 测谎试验(通过机器记录血压、体温和呼吸的变化来判断某人是否说谎). N-COUNT

poly·mer /ˈpɒlɪmə/ **polymers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **polymer** is a chemical compound with large molecules made of many smaller molecules of the same kind. 聚合物，聚合体. N-COUNT

pol·yp /ˈpɒlɪp/ **polyps.**
1 A **polyp** is a small growth on a surface inside your body. (体的)息肉. N-COUNT
2 A **polyp** is a small animal that lives in the sea. It has a hollow body like a tube and tentacles around its mouth. 水螅虫，珊瑚虫. N-COUNT

poly·pro·pyl·ene /ˌpɒliˈprɒpɪliːn/.
Polypropylene is a strong, flexible synthetic material used to make things such as rope, carpet, and pipes. (用于制作绳子、地毯和管道的)聚丙烯. N-UNCOUNT

poly·sty·rene /ˌpɒlɪˈstaɪriːn/.
Polystyrene is a very light, plastic substance used especially to make containers or as an insulating material. The usual American word is **styrofoam**. 聚苯乙烯(用于制作容器或绝缘材料). [美]一般作styrofoam. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

poly·tech·nic /ˌpɒlɪˈteknɪk/ **polytechnics.** ◆◆◇◇◇
In Britain, a **polytechnic** is a college where you can go after leaving school in order to study academic subjects at various levels up to degree level or to train for particular jobs. In 1992, all the polytechnics in Britain became universities. (英国的)理工学院，工艺专科学院. N-VAR

poly·thene /ˈpɒlɪθiːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Polythene is a type of plastic made into thin sheets or bags and used especially to keep food fresh or to keep things dry. 聚乙烯(用于制作保鲜或防潮材料). N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...a polythene bag.* 保鲜袋.

poly·un·satu·rate /ˌpɒliʌnˈsætʃʊrət/ **polyunsaturates.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Polyunsaturates are types of animal or vegetable fats which are used to make cooking oil and margarine. They are thought to be less harmful to your body than other fats. 多不饱和动植物脂肪. N-COUNT ◢**poly·un·satu·rat·ed** /ˌpɒliʌnˈsætʃʊreɪtɪd/ ADJ ❖ *Use polyunsaturated spread instead of butter.* 不用黄油，改用含多不饱和脂肪的酱.

poly·urethane /ˌpɒliˈjʊərəθeɪn/ **polyurethanes.**
Polyurethane is a plastic material used especially to make paint or types of foam and rubber. (制作涂料、泡沫塑料和橡胶的)聚氨酯. N-VAR

pom /pɒm/ **poms.**

A **pom** is the same as a **pommy**. 同pommy. [N-COUNT]

pom·egran·ate /ˈpɒmɪɡrænɪt/ **pomegranates.**
A **pomegranate** is a round fruit with a thick reddish skin. It contains lots of small seeds with juicy flesh around them. 石榴. [N-VAR]

pom·mel /ˈpʌməl, ˈpɒm-/ **pommels.**
A **pommel** is the part of a saddle that rises up at the front, or a knob that is fixed there. (马鞍的)前鞍, 鞍头. [N-COUNT]

pom·my /ˈpɒmi/ **pommies;** 又拼作 **pommie.**
A **pommy** is an English person; a slightly offensive word. (稍有冒犯含意)英格兰人. [N-COUNT] [PRAGMATICS] [AUSTRALIAN]

pomp /pɒmp/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Pomp is the use of a lot of ceremony, fine clothes, and decorations, especially on a special occasion. 盛况, 壮丽景象. ❖ *...the coronation of a British monarch, with all its pomp and ceremony.* 英国君主加冕礼的盛况和隆重仪式. [N-UNCOUNT]

pomp·ous /ˈpɒmpəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **pompous**, you mean that they behave or speak in a very serious way because they think they are more important than they really are; used showing disapproval. (贬义)自大的、自负的、傲慢的. [ADJ-GRADED] [PRAGMATICS]
◢**pom·pos·ity** /pɒmˈpɒsɪti/ ❖ *Einstein was a scientist who hated pomposity.* 爱因斯坦是位讨厌自高自大的科学家. [N-UNCOUNT]
◢**pomp·ous·ly** ❖ *Robin told me firmly and pompously that he had an important business appointment.* 罗宾坚决而又傲慢地告诉我他有一个重要的商务约见. [ADV-GRADED]
2 A **pompous** building or ceremony is very grand and elaborate. 壮丽的; 盛大的. [ADJ-GRADED]

pon·cho /ˈpɒntʃəʊ/ **ponchos.**
A **poncho** is a piece of clothing that consists of a long piece of material, usually wool, with a hole cut in the middle through which you put your head. (大块布料中间开领口的)披风, 斗篷. [N-COUNT]

pond /pɒnd/ **ponds.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **pond** is a small area of water that is smaller than a lake. 池塘, 水塘. ❖ *...a bench beside the duck pond.* 养鸭池旁边的一条板凳. *...a garden pond.* 花园中的池塘. [N-COUNT]

pon·der /ˈpɒndə/ **ponders, pondering, pondered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you **ponder** a question, you think about it carefully. 沉思, 考虑. ❖ *The Prime Minister pondered on when to go to the polls.* 总理考虑什么时候去投票站参加投票. *I'm continually pondering how to improve the team.* 我一直在想如何改进球队. [VB: V n] [V on/over n] [V wh] [Also V]

pon·der·ous /ˈpɒndərəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Ponderous** writing or speech is very serious, uses more words than necessary, and is rather dull. 沉闷的, 冗长的. [ADJ-GRADED]
◢**pon·der·ous·ly** ❖ *...the rather ponderously titled 'Recommendation for National Reconciliation and Salvation'.* 以冗长的《民族和解与拯救的建议》为标题. [ADV-GRADED] [ADV with v]
2 A movement or action that is **ponderous** is very slow or clumsy. 笨拙的; 缓慢的. ◢**ponderously** ❖ *Wilson shifted ponderously in his chair.* 威尔逊笨拙地在椅子里挪动. [ADJ-GRADED] [WRITTEN] [ADV-GRADED] [ADV with v]

pong /pɒŋ, AM pɔːŋ/ **pongs.**
A **pong** is an unpleasant smell. 难闻的气味, 臭味. ❖ *...the pong of milk and sick and nappies.* 牛奶、呕吐物和尿片的臭味. [N-COUNT] [BRITISH, INFORMAL]

pon·tiff /ˈpɒntɪf/ **pontiffs.**
The **Pontiff** is the Pope. 教皇. [N-COUNT]

pon·tifi·cate /pɒnˈtɪfɪkeɪt/ **pontificates, pontificating, pontificated.**
If someone **pontificates** about something, they state their opinions as if they are the only correct ones and nobody could possibly argue against them. 自以为是地谈论. ❖ *Politicians like to pontificate about falling standards.* 政客们喜欢自以为是地谈论沦落的标准. [VB] [V about/on n] [Also V]

pon·toon /ˌpɒnˈtuːn/ **pontoons.**
A **pontoon** is a floating platform, often one used to support a bridge. (架设桥用的)浮桥平台. [N-COUNT]

pony /ˈpəʊni/ **ponies, ponying, ponied.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **pony** is a type of small horse. 小型马, 矮种马. [N-COUNT]

pony·tail /ˈpəʊniteɪl/ **ponytails;** 又拼作 **pony-tail.**
A **ponytail** is a hairstyle in which someone's hair is tied up at the back of the head and hangs down like a tail. (把头发束在脑后的)马尾发型. [N-COUNT]

poo /puː/ **poos.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Poo is excrement; a word used by children. (儿童用语)屁屁; 屎. [N-VAR] [INFORMAL]

pooch /puːtʃ/ **pooches.**
A **pooch** is a dog; a word used by journalists. (新闻用语)狗. [N-COUNT] [INFORMAL]

poo·dle /ˈpuːdəl/ **poodles.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **poodle** is a type of dog with thick curly hair. 贵妇狗, 鬈毛狗. [N-COUNT]

P

poof /pʊf/ **poofs;** 又拼作 **pouf.**
Some people say **poof** to indicate that something happened very suddenly. 突然间. ❖ *Poof! They disappear in a blinding flash of light.* 突然, 他们在一阵眩目的光亮中消失. [EXCLAM]

pooh-pooh /ˌpuːˈpuː/ **pooh-poohs, pooh-poohing, pooh-poohed.**
If someone **pooh-poohs** an idea or suggestion, they say or imply that it is foolish, impractical, or unnecessary. (因觉得愚蠢、不切实际或多余而)轻视, 蔑视. [VB: V n]

pool /puːl/ **pools, pooling, pooled.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **pool** is the same as a **swimming pool**. 同swimming pool. ❖ *...a heated indoor pool.* 室内温水游泳池. [N-COUNT]
2 A **pool** is a fairly small area of still water. (静止的)水池. ❖ *...beautiful gardens filled with pools, fountains and rare birds.* 到处都是水池、喷泉和珍禽的美丽花园. [N-COUNT]
➻ 又见 **rock pool**.
3 A **pool of** liquid or light is a small area of it on the ground or on a surface. (液体)一摊, 一片. ❖ *She was found lying in a pool of blood.* 她被发现躺在血泊中. [N-COUNT] [N of n]
4 A **pool** of people, money, or things is a quantity or number of them that is available for an organization or group to use. (组织或机构可以使用的)一群(人), 一些(钱、物). ❖ *The new proposal would create a reserve pool of cash.* 新方案将建立一个现金储备基金. [N-COUNT] [with supp]
➻ 又见 **car pool**.
5 If a group of people or organizations **pool** their money, knowledge, or equipment, they share it or put it together so that it can be used for a particular purpose. 共同使用, 合伙. ❖ *Philip and I pooled our savings to start up my business.* 我和菲利普共用我们的储蓄开办了我的公司. [VB] [V n]
6 **Pool** is a game played on a large cloth-covered table. Players use a long stick called a cue to hit a white ball so that it knocks coloured balls into six holes around the edge of the table. 花式撞球, 落袋台球. [N-UNCOUNT]
7 If you do **the pools**, you take part in a gambling competition in which people try to win money by guessing correctly the results of football matches. (下注猜足球比赛的结果)足球赌博, 普尔. ❖ *The odds of winning the pools are about one in 20 million.* 赢得足球赌博的机率约为二千万分之一. [N-PLURAL] [the N] [BRITISH]

poop /puːp/ **poops.**
The **poop** of an old-fashioned sailing ship is the raised structure at the back end of it. (老式船只的)船尾. ❖ *...the poop deck.* 船尾甲板. [N-COUNT]

pooped /puːpt/.
If you are **pooped**, you are very tired. 精疲力竭的. ❖ *No, I am not angry. It's just that I'm pooped.* 不, 我没有生气, 只是有些累罢了. [ADJ-GRADED] [v-link ADJ] [INFORMAL]

poor /pʊə, pɔː/ **poorer, poorest.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Someone who is **poor** has very little money and few possessions. 贫穷的, 贫困的. ❖ *He was one of thirteen children from a poor family.* 他来自一个有着13个孩子的贫困家庭. [ADJ-GRADED]
➪ **The poor** are people who are poor. 穷人. ❖ *Even the poor have their pride.* 即使穷人也有尊严. [N-PLURAL] [the N]
2 A **poor** country or area is inhabited by people with very little money and few possessions. (国家或地区)贫困的. ❖ *...children in a poor neighborhood.* 贫困地区的孩子们. [ADJ-GRADED]

3 You use **poor** to express your sympathy for someone. 可怜的, 不幸的. ❖ *Poor Gordon!* 可怜的戈登! ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

4 If you describe something as **poor**, you mean that it is of a low quality or standard or that it is in bad condition. 劣质的; 情况不佳的. ❖ *The flat was in a poor state of repair.* 套间的状况很差. *The wine was poor.* 酒的质量很差. ADJ-GRADED ◢**poor·ly** ❖ *Some are living in poorly built dormitories, even in tents.* 有些人住在建筑质量很差的宿舍里, 有的甚至住在帐篷里. ADV-GRADED

5 If you describe an amount, rate, or number as **poor**, you mean that it is less than expected or less than is considered reasonable. 不理想的; 不合理的. ❖ *...poor wages and working conditions.* 微薄的工资和差劲的工作环境. ADJ-GRADED ◢**poorly** ❖ *The evening meetings were poorly attended.* 参加晚上开会的人很少. ADV-GRADED

P

6 You use **poor** to describe someone who is not very skilful in a particular activity. 不熟练的, 能力差的. ❖ *He was a poor actor.* 他的演技差劲. *Hospitals are poor at collecting information.* 医院不善于收集信息. ADJ-GRADED ◢**poorly** ❖ *Today I played as poorly as I ever have.* 今天我表现得特别差. ADV-GRADED

7 If something is **poor in** a particular quality or substance, it contains very little of the quality or substance. 贫瘠的; 缺乏...的. ❖ *...soil that is poor in zinc.* 缺锌的土壤. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in n

poor·house /ˈpʊəhaus, ˈpɔː-/ poorhouses; 又拼作 poor-house.

In former times, a **poorhouse** was an institution in which poor people could live. (旧时的)救济院. N-COUNT

poor·ly /ˈpʊəli, ˈpɔː-/. ♦◊◊◊◊

If someone is **poorly**, they are ill. The American word is **sick**. 生病的. [美]作sick. ❖ *Miss Cartwright looks very poorly.* 卡特赖特小姐看上去病得很严重. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

➞ 又见 **poor**.

,poor reˈlation, poor relations.

If you describe one thing as a **poor relation** of another, you mean that it is similar to or part of the other thing, but is considered to be inferior to it. 同类中较差的事物. ❖ *Watercolour still seems to be the poor relation of oil painting.* 水彩画似乎仍然要比油画略逊一筹. N-COUNT

pop /pɒp/ pops, popping, popped. ♦♦♦◊◊

1 **Pop** is modern music that usually has a strong rhythm and uses electronic equipment. 流行音乐. ❖ *...a life-size poster of a pop star.* 一幅与真人同样大小的流行歌星海报. *I know nothing about pop music.* 我对流行音乐一无所知. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to fizzy drinks such as lemonade as **pop**. (如柠檬汁)起泡沫的饮料, 汽水. ❖ *...a massive beef sandwich washed down by a bottle of pop.* 吃一大块牛肉三明治, 喝一瓶汽水. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

3 **Pop** is used to represent a short sharp sound, for example the sound made by bursting a balloon or by pulling a cork out of a bottle. 啪(砰)的一声. ❖ *Each corn kernel will make a loud pop when cooked.* 在做爆米花时, 每粒玉米都会发出啪的一声. *His back tyre just went pop on a motorway.* 他的汽车后轮刚好在高速公路上爆了胎. N-COUNT SOUND

4 If something **pops**, it makes a short sharp sound. 发出砰的一声. ❖ *The cork popped and shot to the ceiling.* 软木塞砰地一声, 迅速弹向天花板. VB V

5 If your eyes **pop** or **pop out**, you look very surprised or excited when you see something. (眼睛因惊讶或激动)瞪大. ❖ *My eyes popped at the sight of the rich variety of food on show.* 我瞪大双眼看着展出的丰富多样的食品. VB INFORMAL V Also V out

6 If you **pop** something somewhere, you put it there quickly. 迅速将...放下. ❖ *Marianne got a couple of mugs from the dresser and popped a teabag into each of them.* 玛丽安娜从碗橱里拿了几个茶杯, 在每个杯子里迅速放入茶包. VB INFORMAL V n prep/adv

7 If you **pop** somewhere, you go there for a short time. 短时间去(某处). ❖ *He's just popped out to the shops. He won't be a minute.* 他刚出门去商店了, 马上就回来. VB INFORMAL V adv/prep

8 Some people call their father **Pop**. 爸爸. ❖ *We got so worried but Pop didn't want to take her to the doctors.* 我们很担心, 但爸爸不想带她去看医生. N-FAMILY AMERICAN INFORMAL

9 ➞ to pop the question: 见 **question**.

▸**pop up.**

If someone or something **pops up**, they appear in a place or situation unexpectedly. 突然出现, 不期而至. ❖ *You solved one problem and another would immediately pop up.* 你解决了一个问题, 另一个问题又会马上出现. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

➞ 又见 **pop-up**.

pop. /pɒp/.

pop. is an abbreviation for 'population'. population 的缩写形式. ❖ *...Somalia, pop. 7.9 million.* 索马里的人口有790万.

ˈpop art.

Pop art is a style of modern art which began in the 1960s. It uses bright colours and takes a lot of its techniques and subject matter from everyday modern life. (源自1960年代, 使用鲜艳色彩、来自现代日常生活技巧及主题的)通俗艺术, 波普艺术. N-UNCOUNT

pop·corn /ˈpɒpkɔːn/. ♦◊◊◊◊

Popcorn is a snack which consists of grains of maize that have been heated until they have burst and become large and light. 爆玉米花. N-UNCOUNT

pope /pəʊp/ popes. ♦♦◊◊◊

The **Pope** is the head of the Roman Catholic Church. (罗马天主教的)教皇. ❖ *...Pope John Paul II.* 教皇约翰·保罗二世. N-COUNT

pop·lar /ˈpɒplə/ poplars. ♦◊◊◊◊

A **poplar** is a type of tall thin tree. 杨树. N-VAR

pop·pa·dom /ˈpɒpədɒm/ poppadoms.

A **poppadom** is a very thin circular crisp made from a mixture of flour and water, which is fried in oil. Poppadoms are usually eaten with Indian food. 印度油煎饼. N-COUNT

pop·per /ˈpɒpə/ poppers.

A **popper** is a device for fastening clothes. It consists of two pieces of plastic or metal which you press together. 子母扣, 按扣, 揿钮. N-COUNT BRITISH

pop·py /ˈpɒpi/ poppies. ♦◊◊◊◊

A **poppy** is a plant with a large, delicate flower, usually red. Opium is obtained from one type of poppy. 罂粟. N-COUNT

popu·lace /ˈpɒpjʊləs/. ♦◊◊◊◊

The **populace** of a country is its people, especially its working-class people. 民众, 平民. ❖ *The President was much-loved among a large section of Pakistan's populace.* 总统受到巴基斯坦很大一部分民众的爱戴. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

popu·lar /ˈpɒpjʊlə/. ♦♦♦♦◊

1 Something that is **popular** is enjoyed or liked by a lot of people. (某物)受欢迎的. ❖ *This is the most popular ball game ever devised.* 这是迄今所发明的最受欢迎的球类运动. *Chocolate sauce is always popular with youngsters.* 巧克力酱总是很受年轻人欢迎. ADJ-GRADED ◢**popu·lar·ity** /ˌpɒpjʊˈlærɪti/ ❖ *Golf increased in popularity during the 1980s.* 高尔夫球在1980年代更加普及. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **popular** is liked by most people, or by most people in a particular group. 讨人喜欢的, 人缘好的. ❖ *He remained the most popular politician in France.* 在法国他依然是最得人心的政治家. ADJ-GRADED ◢**popularity** ❖ *...his popularity with ordinary people.* 他深得平民的爱戴. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Popular** newspapers, television programmes, or forms of art are aimed at ordinary people and not at experts or intellectuals. 大众化的, 通俗的. ❖ *...one of the classics of modern popular music.* 现代流行音乐的经典作品之一. *...the popular culture of his native Mexico.* 他的家乡墨西哥的通俗文化. ADJ ADJ n

4 **Popular** ideas, feelings, or attitudes are approved of or held by most people. 普遍的, 民众的. ❖ *Contrary to popular belief, the oil companies can't control the price of crude.* 与普遍的想法正好相反, 石油公司控制不住原油的价格. *The military government has been unable to win popular support.* 军政府无法赢得民众的支持. ADJ ◢**popularity** ❖ *Over time, though, Watson's views gained in popularity.* 但是, 经过一段时间后, 沃森的观点得到更多人的认可. N-UNCOUNT

5 **Popular** is used to describe political activities which ADJ ADJ n

involve the ordinary people of a country. (政治活动)民众的, 大众的, 人民的. ❖ *President Ferdinand Marcos was overthrown by a popular uprising.* 费迪南德·马科斯总统被人民起义推翻.

popu·lar·ize /ˈpɒpjʊləraɪz/ **popularizes, popularizing, popularized;** [英]又拼作 **popularise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **popularize** something means to make a lot of people interested in it and able to enjoy it. 使受欢迎; 普及, 推广. VB V n ◢ **popu·lari·za·tion** /ˌpɒpjʊləraɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the popularization of sport through television.* 通过电视使体育普及化. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **popularize** an academic subject or scientific idea means to make it more easily understandable to ordinary people. 使通俗易懂, 使普及. VB V n ◢ **popularization** ❖ *He became world famous for his popularization of science.* 他因所做的科普工作而闻名全球. N-UNCOUNT

popu·lar·ly /ˈpɒpjʊləli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something or someone is **popularly** known as something, most people call them that, although it is not their official name or title. (与正式名称相对)通俗地. ADV-GRADED ADV with -ed ❖ *...the Mesozoic era, more popularly known as the age of dinosaurs.* 中生代, 更通俗地称为恐龙时代. *...an infection popularly called mad cow disease.* 被通俗地称为疯牛病的传染病.

2 If something is **popularly** believed or supposed to be the case, most people believe or suppose it to be the case, although it may not be true. 普遍地, 广泛地. ADV ADV -ed ❖ *Schizophrenia is not a 'split mind' as is popularly believed.* 精神分裂症不是许多人认为的'精神分裂'.

3 A **popularly** elected leader or government has been elected by a majority of the people in a country. 由民众, 由人民(选出的领导人或政府). ADV ADV -ed

popu·late /ˈpɒpjʊleɪt/ **populates, populating, populated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an area **is populated** by certain people or animals, those people or animals live there, often in large numbers. (地区)(被)居住; (大批人或动物)生活于. VB be V-ed Also V n ❖ *Before all this the island was populated by native American Arawaks.* 在这以前, 岛上居住着美洲土著阿拉瓦克人. ◢ **popu·lat·ed** ❖ *The southeast is the most densely populated area.* 东南部是人口最为稠密的地区. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **-populated** ❖ *Army tanks razed half the houses in the Croat-populated part of Glina.* 军队的坦克将格里那的克罗地亚人居住区域的一半房屋夷为平地. COMB

2 To **populate** an area means to cause people to live there. 使居住在, 使生活在. VB V n with n Also V n ❖ *Successive regimes annexed the region and populated it with lowland people.* 连续几个政权吞并了该地区, 并让低地人到那里居住.

3 The people or characters who **populate** an area of public life or a piece of entertainment are the people or characters in it. 占据, 在...占有位置. VB V n ❖ *...the sort of low-life characters who populate the film.* 充斥于电影中的那类下层人物.

popu·la·tion /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃən/ **populations.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **population** of a country or area is all the people who live in it. 人口. N-COUNT ❖ *Bangladesh now has a population of about 150 million.* 孟加拉现在的人口约为1.5亿.

2 If you refer to a particular type of **population** in a country or area, you are referring to all the people or animals of that type there. (某一类人或动物的)全体. N-COUNT FORMAL ❖ *...75.6 per cent of the male population over sixteen.* 16岁以上的男性人口的75.6%.

popu·lism /ˈpɒpjʊlɪzəm/.

Populism refers to political activities or ideas that claim to promote the interests and opinions of ordinary people. (为平民谋福利、宣扬平民观点的)平民主义. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

popu·list /ˈpɒpjʊlɪst/ **populists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a politician or an artist as **populist**, you mean that they behave according to the principles of populism. 平民主义者. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ❖ *...Jose Sarney, the current populist president.* 现任的总统何塞·萨尔内是一名平民主义者.

➪ A **populist** is someone who expresses populist views. 平民论者. N-COUNT

popu·lous /ˈpɒpjʊləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **populous** country or area has a lot of people living in it. 人口众多的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ❖ *Indonesia, with 245 million people, is the fifth most populous country in the world.* 印度尼西亚人口有2.45亿, 是世界上第五大人口国.

ˈpop-up. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **pop-up book**, usually a children's book, has pictures that stand up when you open the pages. (通常儿童书籍中)有立体图片弹起的. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **pop-up toaster** has a mechanism that pushes slices of bread up when they are toasted. (面包烤炉)自动弹起式的. ADJ ADJ n

porce·lain /ˈpɔːsəlɪn/ **porcelains.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Porcelain** is a hard, shiny substance made by heating clay. It is used to make delicate cups, plates, and ornaments. 瓷. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...tall white porcelain vases.* 高的白色瓷花瓶.

2 A **porcelain** is an ornament that is made of porcelain. You can refer to a number of such ornaments as **porcelain**. 瓷器. N-VAR

porch /pɔːtʃ/ **porches.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **porch** is a sheltered area at the entrance to a building. It has a roof and sometimes has walls. (建筑物入口有顶的)门廊. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

2 A **porch** is a raised platform built along the outside wall of a house and often covered with a roof. The British word is **veranda**. (位于屋边的、有屋顶的)走廊, 阳台. [英]作veranda. N-COUNT AMERICAN

por·cine /ˈpɔːsaɪn/.

If you describe someone as **porcine**, you mean that they look like a pig. 像猪似的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ❖ *...a porcine countenance.* 长得像猪一样的面孔.

por·cu·pine /ˈpɔːkjʊpaɪn/ **porcupines.**

A **porcupine** is an animal with many long, thin, sharp spikes on its back that stick out as protection when it is attacked. 箭猪, 豪猪. N-COUNT

pore /pɔː/ **pores, poring, pored.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **pores** are the tiny holes in your skin. (皮肤上的)毛孔. N-COUNT

2 The **pores** of a plant are the tiny holes on its surface. (植物表面的)气孔. N-COUNT

3 If you **pore over** or **through** information, you look at it and study it very carefully. 仔细阅读. VB V over/through n ❖ *We spent hours poring over travel brochures.* 我们花了几个小时仔细阅读旅游小册子.

pork /pɔːk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Pork is meat from a pig, usually fresh and not smoked or salted. (通常为新鲜的)猪肉. N-UNCOUNT

ˈpork barrel; 又拼作 **pork-barrel.**

If you say that someone is using **pork barrel** politics, you mean that they are spending a lot of government money on a local project in order to win the votes of the people who live in that area; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(为赢得当地居民的选票而拨给某地的)政治拨款. N-SING PRAGMATICS

ˌpork ˈpie, pork pies.

A **pork pie** is a round pie with cooked pork inside. 肉饼, 猪肉馅饼. N-VAR

porn /pɔːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Porn is the same as **pornography**. 同pornography. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL ❖ *...a porn cinema.* 一部色情电影.

➻ 又见 **soft porn, hard porn.**

por·no /ˈpɔːnəʊ/.

Porno is the same as **pornographic**. 同pornographic. ADJ INFORMAL ❖ *...porno mags.* 色情杂志.

por·nog·ra·pher /pɔːˈnɒgrəfə/ **pornographers.**

A **pornographer** is a person who produces or sells pornography; used showing disapproval. (贬义)淫秽物品制作者(销售者). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

por·nog·ra·phy /pɔːˈnɒgrəfi/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Pornography refers to books, magazines, and films that are designed to cause sexual excitement by showing naked people or referring to sexual acts; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(包括书籍、杂志及电影等)色情作品, 淫秽作品. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ❖ *...a new*

campaign against pornography in China. 中国新一轮打击淫秽物品的行动. ◢**por·no·graph·ic** /ˌpɔːnəˈɡræfɪk/ ❖ *I found out he'd been watching pornographic videos.* 我发现他一直在看色情录像带. ADJ-GRADED

po·ros·ity /pɔːˈrɒsɪti/.
Porosity is the state of being porous. 多孔性; 渗水性. ❖ *...the porosity of the coal.* 煤炭的渗水性. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

po·rous /ˈpɔːrəs/. ◆○○○○
Something that is **porous** has many small holes in it, which water and air can pass through. 多孔的; 渗水的. ❖ *...a porous material like sand or charcoal.* 渗水材料如沙子或木炭. ADJ-GRADED

P

por·poise /ˈpɔːpəs/ **porpoises.**
A **porpoise** is a sea animal that looks similar to a dolphin. 鼠海豚. N-COUNT

por·ridge /ˈpɒrɪdʒ, AM ˈpɔːr-/. ◆○○○○
Porridge is a thick sticky food made from oats cooked in water or milk and eaten hot, especially for breakfast. 麦片粥. N-UNCOUNT

port /pɔːt/ **ports.** ◆◆◆○○
1 A **port** is a town by the sea or on a river, which has a harbour. 港口城市. ❖ *...the Mediterranean port of Marseilles.* 地中海港口城市马赛. N-COUNT
2 A **port** is a harbour area with docks and warehouses, where ships load or unload goods or passengers. 港口, 海港. N-COUNT
3 The **port** side of a ship is the left side when you are on it and facing towards the front. (船的)左舷. ❖ *Her official number is carved on the port side of the forecabin.* 船的官方登记号码刻在船前舱的左舷处. ADJ
○ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *USS Ogden turned to port.* 美国军舰奥格登号转向左边航行. N-UNCOUNT
4 **Port** is a type of strong, sweet red wine. (烈性的甜红葡萄酒)波尔图葡萄酒. N-UNCOUNT

port·able /ˈpɔːtəbəl/ **portables.** ◆◆○○○
1 A **portable** machine or device is designed to be easily carried or moved. 轻便的, 携带型的. ❖ *I always carry a portable computer with me.* 我总是带着手提电脑. ADJ-GRADED
◢**port·abil·ity** /ˌpɔːtəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *Portability was as important as reliability.* 轻便和可靠性同样重要. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **portable** is something such as a television, radio, or computer which can be easily carried or moved. 手提式(电视、收音机或电脑). ❖ *We bought a colour portable for the bedroom.* 我们买了一台手提式彩色电视机放在卧室内. N-COUNT

por·tal /ˈpɔːtəl/ **portals.**
A **portal** is a large impressive doorway at the entrance to a building. (高大壮观的正门)入口. ❖ *I went in through the royal portal.* 我从皇宫入口处进去. N-COUNT LITERARY

port·cul·lis /pɔːtˈkʌlɪs/ **portcullises.**
A **portcullis** is a strong gate above an entrance to a castle or fort, which used to be lowered to the ground in order to keep out enemies. (城堡或要塞的)吊闸, 吊门. N-COUNT

por·tend /pɔːˈtend/ **portends, portending, portended.**
If something **portends** an event or occurrence, it indicates that it is likely to happen in the future. 预示, 预兆. ❖ *The change did not portend a basic improvement in social conditions.* 这个变化并不预示着社会状况的根本改善. VB FORMAL V n

por·tent /ˈpɔːtent/ **portents.**
A **portent** is something that indicates what is likely to happen in the future. 征兆, 迹象. ❖ *The savage civil war there could be a portent of what's to come in the rest of the region.* 那里发生的残酷内战可能预示该地区其他地方将会发生什么. N-COUNT FORMAL

por·ten·tous /pɔːˈtentəs/.
1 If someone's way of speaking, writing, or behaving is **portentous**, they speak, write, or behave more seriously than necessary because they want to impress other people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)自命不凡的, 装腔作势的. ❖ *There was nothing portentous or solemn about him.* 他一点也不装腔作势或故作严肃. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL
2 Something that is **portentous** is important in indicating or affecting future events. 有预示性的. ❖ *'This film has been made at the right time,' she says. 'It has proved horribly portentous.'* '这部电影制作得正是时候, 结果表明它非常有预示性.' 她说道. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

por·ter /ˈpɔːtə/ **porters.** ◆◆○○○
1 A **porter** is a person whose job is to be in charge of the entrance of a building such as a hotel. The usual American word is **doorman**. 守门人. [美]一般作doorman. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **porter** is a person whose job is to carry things, for example people's luggage at a railway station or in a hotel. 行李搬运工. N-COUNT
3 In a hospital, a **porter** is someone whose job is to move patients around. (医院内运送病人的)护工, 勤杂工. N-COUNT

port·fo·lio /pɔːtˈfəʊliəʊ/ **portfolios.** ◆◆○○○
1 A **portfolio** is a set of pictures by someone, or photographs of examples of their work, which they use when entering competitions or applying for work. (参加竞赛或申请工作时递交的)代表作品选辑. ❖ *After dinner that evening, Edith showed them a portfolio of her own political cartoons.* 那天晚饭后, 伊迪丝向他们展示了她自己的政治卡通画集. N-COUNT
2 In finance, a **portfolio** is the combination of shares or other investments that a particular investor or company has. (投资者的)投资组合. N-COUNT
3 In politics, a **portfolio** is a minister's responsibility for a particular area of a government's activities. 部长职责. ❖ *He has held the defence portfolio since the first free elections in 1990.* 他自1990年第一批自由选举以来一直担任国防部长. In Britain, a **minister without portfolio** is a politician who is given the rank of minister without being given responsibility for any particular area of a government's activities. (英国政府中没有特定职权范围的)不管部部长. N-COUNT PHR

port·hole /ˈpɔːthəʊl/ **portholes.**
A **porthole** is a small round window in the side of a ship or aircraft. (船或飞机的)舷窗. N-COUNT

por·ti·co /ˈpɔːtɪkəʊ/ **porticoes** or **porticos.**
A **portico** is a large covered area at the entrance to a building, with pillars supporting the roof. (有圆柱的)门廊, 柱廊. N-COUNT FORMAL

por·tion /ˈpɔːʃən/ **portions.** ◆◆○○○
1 A **portion** of something is a part of it. 部分. ❖ *Damage was confined to a small portion of the castle.* 损毁只限于城堡的一小部分. *I have spent a fairly considerable portion of my life here.* 我在这里度过了一生中相当长的时间. N-COUNT N of n
2 A **portion** is the amount of food that is given to one person at a meal. 一份(食物). ❖ *Desserts can be substituted by a portion of fresh fruit.* 可以用一份新鲜水果代替甜品. N-COUNT

port·ly /ˈpɔːtli/ **portlier, portliest.**
A **portly** person, especially a man, is rather fat. (尤指男子)肥胖的. ❖ *...a portly middle-aged man.* 一名肥胖的中年男子. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ˌport of ˈcall, ports of call.
1 A **port of call** is a place where a ship stops during a journey. 沿途停靠的港口. ❖ *Their first port of call will be Cape Town.* 他们的第一个停靠港将是开普敦. N-COUNT
2 A **port of call** is any place where you stop for a short time when you are visiting several places, shops, or people. 旅途中的临时落脚点. ❖ *The local tourist office should be your first port of call in any town.* 游客无论去何处, 当地的旅游办事处应该是落脚的第一站. N-COUNT INFORMAL

por·trait /ˈpɔːtreɪt/ **portraits.** ◆◆◆○○
A **portrait** is a painting, drawing, or photograph of a particular person. 肖像, 画像. ❖ *...a portrait of the Queen.* 女王的画像. N-COUNT

por·trait·ist /ˈpɔːtreɪtɪst/ **portraitists.**
A **portraitist** is an artist who paints people's portraits. 肖像画家. N-COUNT FORMAL

por·trai·ture /ˈpɔːtrɪtʃə/.
Portraiture is the art of painting or drawing portraits. 肖像画技法. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

por·tray /pɔːˈtreɪ/ **portrays, portraying, portrayed.** ◆◆○○○
1 When an actor or actress **portrays** someone, he or she plays that person in a play or film. 扮演(角色). ❖ *He portrayed* VB V n

the king in a Los Angeles revival of 'Camelot'. 《凤宫劫美录》在洛杉矶重演时他扮演国王. ◢ **por·tray·al** /pɔː'treɪəl/ **portrayals** ❖ *Mr Ying is well-known for his portrayal of a prison guard in the film 'The Last Emperor'.* 英先生因在《末代皇帝》中扮演狱卒而闻名. N-COUNT

2 When a writer or artist **portrays** something, he or she writes a description or produces a painting of it. 描绘, 描述. ❖ *...this northern novelist, who accurately portrays provincial domestic life.* 这位来自北方的小说家精确地描绘了地方上的家庭生活. ◢**portrayal** ❖ *...a moving portrayal of St John the Evangelist.* 对福音传道者圣约翰的感人描述. VB V n / N-COUNT

3 If a film, book, or television programme **portrays** someone in a certain way, it represents them in that way. (电影、书籍或电视节目)将…表现(描绘)为. ❖ *The programme portrayed her as a 'lady of easy virtue'.* 这个节目将她描绘为'水性杨花的女人'. ◢**portrayal** ❖ *...a sensitive and often funny portrayal of a friendship between two 11-year-old boys.* 对两个11岁男孩之间的友谊进行敏锐还通常是滑稽的描述. VB V n as n / N-COUNT

pos.

Pos. is the written abbreviation for **positive**. positive的缩写形式.

pose /pəʊz/ **poses, posing, posed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If something **poses** a problem or a danger, it is the cause of that problem or danger. 引起, 造成. ❖ *His ill health poses serious problems for the future.* 他身体病弱是今后的大麻烦. VB V n

2 If you **pose** a question, you ask it. If you **pose** an issue that needs considering, you mention the issue. 提出(问题或需考虑的问题). ❖ *When I finally posed the question, 'Why?' he merely shrugged.* 当我最终提出'为什么?' 时他只是耸了耸肩. VB FORMAL V n

3 If you **pose as** someone, you pretend to be that person in order to deceive people. 假装成, 假扮成. ❖ *The team posed as drug dealers to trap the ringleaders.* 这群人装扮成毒品贩子, 设计捉拿犯罪头目. VB V as n

4 If you **pose for** a photograph or painting, you stay in a particular position so that someone can photograph you or paint you. (为照相或画像而)摆好姿势. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We have had several preliminary sittings in various poses.* 我们摆出了各种姿势试照了好几次. N-COUNT

5 You can say that people **are posing** when they are behaving in an insincere or exaggerated way because they want to make a particular impression on other people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)装腔作势, 装模作样. ❖ *He criticized them for dressing outrageously and posing pretentiously.* 他批评他们的衣着令人无法容忍, 而为人又装腔作势. VB PRAGMATICS V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *In many writers modesty is a pose.* 许多作家的谦虚就是做做样子而已. N-COUNT

pos·er /'pəʊzə/ **posers.**

1 A **poser** is the same as a **poseur**. 同poseur. N-COUNT

2 A **poser** is a difficult problem or puzzle. 难题. ❖ *Here is a little poser for you.* 这里有一个难题要你回答. N-COUNT DATED

po·seur /pəʊ'zɜː/ **poseurs.**

You can describe someone as a **poseur** when you think that they behave in an insincere or exaggerated way because they want to make a particular impression on other people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)装腔作势的人, 装模作样的人. ❖ *I am sometimes accused of being an inveterate poseur.* 我有时被指责为是个惯于装腔作势的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

posh /pɒʃ/ **posher, poshest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **posh**, you mean that it is smart, fashionable, and expensive. 漂亮的, 时髦的, 豪华的. ❖ *I took her to a posh hotel for a cocktail.* 我带她去一家豪华酒店参加鸡尾酒会. *...a posh car.* 豪华车. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 If you describe a person as **posh**, you mean that they belong to or behave as if they belong to the upper classes. 上流社会的. ❖ *He sounded so posh on the phone.* 他在电话里的声音听起来是一种上流社会的腔调. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

pos·it /'pɒzɪt/ **posits, positing, posited.**

If you **posit** something, you suggest or assume it as the basis for an argument or calculation. (为辩论或计算而)假设, 设想. ❖ *Several writers have posited the idea of a universal consciousness.* 好几位作家都假设存在普遍意识的概念. VB FORMAL V n Also V that

po·si·tion /pə'zɪʃən/ **positions, positioning, positioned.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **position** of someone or something is the place where they are in relation to other things. (相对于别的物体的)位置. ❖ *The ship was identified, and its name and position were reported to the coastguard.* 船只得到了确认, 船名和位置都报告给了海岸警卫队. N-COUNT

2 If someone or something is **in position**, they are in their correct or usual place or arrangement. 在正确(或通常)的位置上. ❖ *Some 28,000 US troops are moving into position.* 约2.8万名美国士兵正在准备就位. PHR

3 When someone or something is in a particular **position**, they are sitting, lying, or arranged in that way. 姿势. ❖ *It is crucial that the upper back and neck are held in an erect position.* 关键是要让背的上部和颈部保持直立姿势. *Mr. Dambar had raised himself to a sitting position.* 丹姆巴先生坐了起来. N-COUNT

4 If you **position** something somewhere, you put it there carefully, so that it is in the right place or position. 安放, 安置. ❖ *Position trailing plants near the edges.* 将蔓生植物种在靠边的地方. VB V n prep

5 Your **position** in society is the role and the importance that you have in it. 身份, 地位. ❖ *Adjustment to their changing role and position in society can be painful for some old people.* 对一些老人来说, 调整自己去适应变化了的角色和身份会很痛苦. N-COUNT

6 A **position** in a company or organization is a job. 职位, 职务. ❖ *He left a career in teaching to take up a position with the Arts Council.* 他离开了教职, 到艺术协会工作. N-COUNT FORMAL

7 Your **position** in a race or competition is how well you did in relation to the other competitors or how well you are doing. (比赛中的)名次. ❖ *By the ninth hour the car was running in eighth position.* 到了第九个小时, 这辆赛车位于第八位. N-COUNT

8 You can describe your situation at a particular time by saying that you are in a particular **position**. 处境, 状况. ❖ *He's going to be in a very difficult position indeed if things go badly for him.* 如果事情发展对他不利, 他的处境将很困难. N-COUNT

9 If you are **in a position** to do something, you are able to do it. If you are **in no position** to do something, you are unable to do it. (不)能够做(某事). ❖ *I am not in a position to comment.* 我不能发表评论. N-SING N to-inf

10 Your **position** on a particular matter is your attitude towards it or your opinion of it. 态度, 立场. ❖ *The former Soviet Union has been reluctant to state a clear position on the crisis.* 前苏联一直不愿对该危机表示明确的态度. N-COUNT FORMAL

posi·tive /'pɒzɪtɪv/. ♦♦♦♦

1 If you are **positive** about things, you are hopeful and confident, and think of the good aspects of a situation rather than the bad ones. 乐观的, 自信的. ❖ *Be positive about your future and get on with living a normal life.* 对将来保持乐观, 继续过着正常的生活. ◢**posi·tive·ly** ❖ *Try thinking positively about yourself.* 试着对自己有些信心. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

2 A **positive** fact, situation, or experience is pleasant and helpful to you in some way. 有益的, 积极的. ❖ *Working abroad should be an exciting and positive experience.* 在国外工作应该是让人兴奋和有所裨益的经历. ADJ-GRADED

➪ **The positive** in a situation is the good and pleasant aspects of it. 好的方面. N-SING

3 If you make a **positive** decision or take **positive** action, you do something definite in order to deal with a task or problem. 明确的, 确定的. ❖ *He was expected to make a very positive contribution to the 1996 Games organisation.* 人们期待他对组织1996年的比赛作出积极的贡献. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **positive** response to something indicates agreement, ADJ-GRADED

approval, or encouragement. 赞成的，同意的；积极的。 ❖ *There's been a positive response to the UN Secretary-General's recent peace efforts.* 对联合国秘书长近期的和平努力有了积极的回应。 ◢positively ❖ *This shows voters would respond positively to a good campaign argument.* 这表明选民将对一个好的选举论点有积极的回应。 ADV ADV after v

5 If you are **positive** about something, you are completely sure about it. 对…确信的。 ❖ *I'm as positive as I can be about it.* 对此我确信无疑。 ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

6 **Positive** evidence gives definite proof of the truth or identity of something. 有事实根据的，确切的。 ❖ *There was no positive evidence that any birth defects had arisen.* 并没有确切的证据表明出现了先天性缺陷。 ADJ ADJ n

➡ **proof positive**: 见 **proof**.

◢**positively** ❖ *He has positively identified the body.* 他很确定地辨认出了尸体。 ADV ADV with v

7 If a medical or scientific test is **positive**, it shows that something has happened or is present. (医学试验或科学试验中)呈阳性的。 ❖ *If the test is positive, a course of antibiotics may be prescribed.* 如果试验结果呈阳性，可以开一个疗程的抗生素处方。 ADJ

➡ **HIV positive**: 见 **HIV**.

8 You can use **positive** to emphasize a noun. (用于强调名词)非常的，完全的。 ❖ *Good day to you, Bernard! It's a positive delight to see you.* 伯纳德，你好啊！见到你真高兴。 ADJ PRAGMATICS DATED

➡ 又见 **positively**.

9 A **positive number** is greater than zero. (数目)正的。 ❖ *...a simple numbers game with negative and positive numbers.* 使用负数和正数进行的简单数字游戏。 ADJ ADJ n

P

,positive discrimi'nation.

Positive discrimination means making sure that members of disadvantaged groups, such as racial minorities or women, get an appropriate share of the opportunities available. The American term is **affirmative action.** 积极差别待遇(确保处于不利地位的群体，如少数民族或妇女等，享有一定的机会)。[美]作affirmative action. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

posi·tive·ly /ˈpɒzɪtɪvli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **positively** to emphasize that something really is the case, although it may sound surprising or extreme. (虽出乎意料或极端)确实，确定。 ❖ *He's changed since he came back – he seems positively cheerful.* 他回来后变了——他看上去确实很开心。 ADV PRAGMATICS

2 You use **positively** to emphasize that you really mean what you are saying. (用于强调)肯定地，坚定地。 ❖ *This is positively the worst thing that I can even imagine.* 这肯定是我可以想象到的最糟糕的事情。 ADV ADV adj-superl PRAGMATICS

posi·tiv·ism /ˈpɒzɪtɪvɪsm/.

Positivism is a philosophical system which accepts only things that can be seen or proved. 实证主义。 ◢**posi·tiv·ist, positivists** ❖ *By far the most popular idea is the positivist one that we should keep only the facts.* 直至现在，最流行的观点就是实证主义观点，即我们应该只相信事实。 N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

poss /pɒs/.

Poss is an abbreviation for 'possible'. possible 的缩写形式。 ❖ *Tell them I'll be there as soon as poss.* 告诉他们我将尽快赶到那里。 INFORMAL BRITISH

pos·se /ˈpɒsi/ **posses.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **posse of** people is a group of people with the same job or purpose. (有同样工作或目的的)一群人。 ❖ *He refused to engage in conversation with a posse of reporters.* 他拒绝和一群记者交谈。 N-COUNT N of n INFORMAL

2 In former times, in the United States, a **posse** was a group of men who were brought together by the local sheriff to help him chase and capture a criminal. (过去美国的)民防团。 N-COUNT

pos·sess /pəˈzes/ **possesses, possessing, possessed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **possess** something, you have it or own it. 拥有，占有。 ❖ *He is said to possess a fortune of more than two and a half thousand-million dollars.* 据说他拥有超过25亿元的财产。 VB no passive, no cont V n

2 If someone or something **possesses** a particular quality, ability, or feature, they have it. 具有(品质，能力或特点)。 ❖ *...individuals who are deemed to possess the qualities of sense, loyalty and discretion.* 那些被认为具有理性、忠诚和判断力等品质的人。 VB no cont FORMAL V n

3 If a feeling or belief **possesses** you, it strongly influences your thinking or behaviour. (情感或信仰等)影响，支配。 ❖ *Absolute terror possessed her.* 她恐惧到了极点。 VB LITERARY V n

4 ➡ 又见 **possessed**.

5 If you ask **what possessed** someone to do something, you are emphasizing your great surprise that they have done something which you consider foolish or dangerous. (强调对某人已经发生的行为感到极其惊讶，并认为愚蠢或危险)鬼迷心窍，着魔。 ❖ *What on earth had possessed her to agree to marry him?* 她到底是不是鬼迷心窍，居然答应和他结婚? PHR PRAGMATICS

pos·sessed /pəˈzest/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is described as being **possessed** by the devil or by an evil spirit, it is believed that their mind and body are controlled by the devil or by the evil spirit. (被鬼怪)迷住的，缠住的。 ❖ *She even claimed the couple's daughter was possessed by the devil.* 她甚至声称那对夫妇的女儿被鬼怪附体。 ADJ v-link ADJ

2 If someone or something is **possessed of** a particular quality, ability, or feature, they have that quality, ability, or feature. If someone is **possessed of** a particular feeling or belief, they have that feeling or belief. 具有(某种品质、能力或特点)的；有(某种情感或信仰)的。 ❖ *He is possessed of the most brilliant talents.* 他极具聪明才智。 ADJ v-link ADJ of n FORMAL

3 ➡ 又见 **possess**.

pos·ses·sion /pəˈzeʃən/ **possessions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you are in **possession** of something, you have it, because you have obtained it or because it belongs to you. 占有，拥有。 ❖ *Those documents are now in the possession of the 'Guardian'.* 那些文件目前在《卫报》手上。 ... *illegal possession of firearms.* 非法拥有枪械。 N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 Your **possessions** are the things that you own or have with you at a particular time. 财产；所有物。 ❖ *People had lost their homes and all their possessions.* 人们失去了家园和所有财物。 N-COUNT

3 A belief in **possession** by the devil or by an evil spirit is the belief that a person's mind and body can be controlled or are being controlled by the devil or by an evil spirit. (妖魔鬼怪等)缠身，附身。 N-UNCOUNT

pos·ses·sive /pəˈzesɪv/ **possessives.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **possessive** about another person wants all that person's love and attention. (希望得到某人所有的爱和关注的)占有欲强的。 ❖ *Danny could be very jealous and possessive about me.* 丹尼的嫉妒心很强，视我为他一己所有。 ◢**pos·ses·sive·ness** ❖ *I've ruined every relationship with my possessiveness.* 我因为占有欲强而毁掉了同每个朋友的关系。 ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **possessive** about things that they own does not like other people to use them. 不愿与人分享的。 ❖ *People were very possessive about their coupons.* 人们非常不愿与别人分享优惠券。 ADJ-GRADED

3 In grammar, a **possessive determiner** or **possessive adjective** is a word such as 'my' or 'his' which shows who or what something belongs to or is connected with. The **possessive** form of a name or noun has 's added to it, as in 'Jenny's' or 'cat's'. (限定词或形容词)物主的，所有格的；(名词的形式)领属的。 ADJ ADJ n

➩ A **possessive** is a possessive determiner or the possessive form of a name or noun. 物主限定词；(名词的)领属形式。 N-COUNT

pos,sessive 'pronoun, possessive pronouns.

A **possessive pronoun** is a pronoun such as 'mine', 'yours', or 'theirs' which is used to refer to something that belongs to someone. 物主代词，所有格代词。 N-COUNT

pos·ses·sor /pəˈzesə/ **possessors.**

The **possessor** of something is the person who has it. 拥有者，所有者。 ❖ *Ms Nova is the proud possessor of a truly incredible voice.* 诺瓦女士有绝妙的难以置信的嗓音，她为此很自豪。 N-COUNT FORMAL

pos·sib·il·ity /ˌpɒsɪˈbɪlɪti/ **possibilities.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you say there is a **possibility** that something is the case or that something will happen, you mean that it might be the case or it might happen. 可能, 可能性. ❖ *Tax on food has become a very real possibility.* 对食品征税已经完全成为可能. N-COUNT

2 A **possibility** is one of several different things that could be done. 可能的事, 可能选择做的事. ❖ *The government now owns a lot of our land—one possibility would be to compensate us with other property.* 我们的土地现在很多由政府拥有, 可能性之一是用其他房地产来补偿我们. N-COUNT

pos·sible /ˈpɒsɪbəl/ **possibles.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If it is **possible** to do something, it can be done. 可能做到的. ❖ *If it is possible to find out where your brother is, we shall.* 如果有可能找到你弟弟的下落, 我们就会这样做. *Everything is possible if we want it enough.* 如果我们非常想得到它, 什么都是可能的. *He had tried every way possible to contact her.* 他已经想尽一切可能的办法与她联系. ADJ

2 **The possible** is everything that can be done in a situation. 可以做的事. ❖ *He is a democrat with the skill, nerve, and ingenuity to push the limits of the possible.* 他是一名行事巧妙而勇敢灵活的民主党人, 能把不可能变为可能. N-SING the N

3 If you do something **as soon as possible**, you do it as soon as you can. If you get **as much as possible** of something, you get as much of it as you can. 尽可能的(快或多). ❖ *Please make your decision as soon as possible.* 请尽快做出决定. *Mrs. Pollard decided to learn as much as possible about the People's Republic of China.* 波拉德夫人决定尽可能地多了解中华人民共和国. ADJ as adv/pron as ADJ

4 A **possible** event is one that might happen. 可能发生的. ❖ *Her family is discussing a possible move to America.* 她的家人在讨论是否可能移居美国. ADJ

5 If you say that it is **possible** that something is true or correct, you mean that you do not know whether it is true or correct, but you accept that it might be. (表示不确定)可能是...的, 有可能...的. ❖ *It is possible that there's an explanation for all this.* 有可能为这一切找到解释. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS

6 If you describe someone as, for example, a **possible** Prime Minister, you mean that he or she may become the Prime Minister. 有可能成为...的. ❖ *Mr Lukanov is thought of as a possible successor to the president.* 卢卡诺夫被认为可能成为总统的继任者. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Kennedy, who divorced wife Joan in 1982, was tipped as a presidential possible.* 有人曾预测于1982年与妻子琼离婚的肯尼迪有可能成为总统. N-COUNT

7 You use **possible** with superlative adjectives to emphasize that something has more or less of a quality than anything else of its kind. (与形容词最高级连用, 表示强调)最...的. ❖ *They have joined the job market at the worst possible time.* 他们在最不适宜的时候进入就业市场. *He is doing the best job possible.* 他做得好极了. ADJ adj superl ADJ n, adj-superl n ADJ PRAGMATICS

8 You use **possible** in expressions such as **'if possible'** and **'if at all possible'** when stating a wish or intention, to show that although this is what you really want, you may have to accept something less, or something slightly different. 可能的. ❖ *I need to see you, right away if possible.* 我需要见你, 如果可能的话马上就见. ADJ PRAGMATICS

pos·sibly /ˈpɒsɪbli/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **possibly** to indicate that you are not sure whether something is true or might happen. 可能, 可能发生. ❖ *Exercise will not only lower blood pressure but possibly protect against heart attacks.* 运动不仅可以降低血压, 而且有可能预防心脏病. ADV PRAGMATICS

2 You use **possibly** to emphasize that you are surprised, puzzled, or shocked by something that you have seen or heard. (对所见所闻感到惊讶、迷惑)(怎么)可能, 究竟. ❖ *How could they possibly eat that stuff?* 他们怎么可能吃那种东西呢? *What could this possibly mean?* 这究竟是什么意思? ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS

3 You use **possibly** to emphasize that someone has tried their hardest to do something, or has done it as well as they can. 尽可能. ❖ *They've done everything they can possibly think of.* 他们已经做了他们能想到的一切事情. ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS

4 You use **possibly** with a negative and a modal, to emphasize that something definitely cannot happen or definitely cannot be done. (与否定词及情态动词连用)无论如何. ❖ *No! I really can't possibly answer that!* 不! 我确实不能回答那个问题! *There's nothing more they can possibly do.* 他们已无能为力了. ADV with brd-neg, ADV before v PRAGMATICS

pos·sum /ˈpɒsəm/ **possums.**

A **possum** is the same as an **opossum**. 同opossum. N-COUNT AMERICAN

post 1 letters, parcels, and information 信件、包裹及信息

post /pəʊst/ **posts, posting, posted.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **The post** is the public service by which letters and parcels are collected and delivered. The American word is **mail**. 邮政, 邮递. [美]作mail. ❖ *The winner will be notified by post.* 得奖者将收到信件通知. *The cheque is in the post.* 支票已寄出. N-SING the N, also by N BRITISH

2 You can use **post** to refer to letters and parcels that are delivered to you. The American word is **mail**. 邮件. [美]作mail. ❖ *He flipped through the post without opening any of it.* 他草草地翻阅邮件, 但一件也没有打开. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

3 In Britain, **post** is used to refer to a particular delivery of letters or parcels. For example, **first post** is the first delivery on a particular day. (英国)邮件的一次投递. N-UNCOUNT supp N

4 If you **post** a letter or parcel, you send it to someone by putting it in a post box or taking it to a post office. The American word is **mail**. 邮寄, 寄出. [美]作mail. ❖ *I'm posting you a cheque tonight.* 我今晚要给你寄出一张支票. VB V n BRITISH V n n Also V n to n

➪ **Post off** means the same as **post**. 义同post. ❖ *Simply fill in the coupon on the right and post it off to the address shown.* 只需在右面优惠券上填写资料, 然后把它寄往所附地址便可. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

5 If you **post** notices, signs, or information somewhere, you fix them to a wall or noticeboard so that everyone can see them. 张贴. ❖ *Officials began posting warning notices.* 官员们开始张贴警示公告. VB V n prep/adv V n

➪ **Post up** means the same as **post**. 义同post. ❖ *He has posted a sign up that says 'No Fishing'.* 他贴出一张告示牌, 上面写着'禁止钓鱼'. *The results of this year's exams are being posted up on school noticeboards today.* 今年考试的成绩于今天张贴在学校的布告板上. PHR-V V n P V P noun

6 If you **keep** someone **posted** on a situation, you keep giving them the latest information about it. 使了解最新情况. PHR

post 2 jobs and places 工作和地点

post /pəʊst/ **posts, posting, posted.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **post** in a company or organization is a job or official position in it. 职位, 岗位. ❖ *She had earlier resigned her post as President Menem's assistant.* 她早些时候辞去了梅内姆总统助手的职务. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 If you **are posted** somewhere, you are sent there to work by your employers, usually for several years. (被)派遣, (被)调派. ❖ *Eric was posted to the South Seas for a year.* 埃里克被派往南太平洋工作一年. ◢ **post·ing, postings** ❖ *Relevant work experience is required for overseas postings.* 要被派到海外工作需要有相关的工作经验. VB usu passive be V-ed N-COUNT with supp

3 If a soldier, guard, or other person **is posted** somewhere, they are told to stand there, in order to supervise an activity or guard a place. (士兵、守卫等)(被)布置站岗. ❖ *British Rail had to post a signalman at the entrance to the tunnel.* 英国铁路公司需要在隧道入口处安排一名信号员站岗. VB be V-ed prep/adv V n prep/adv Also be V-ed

➪ The place where they stand is called their **post**. 岗位, 哨位. ❖ *Quick men, back to your post!* 各位快点儿返回岗位! N-COUNT

4 ➻ 又见 **staging post**.

post 3 poles 柱子

post /pəʊst/ **posts.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **post** is a strong upright pole made of wood or metal that is fixed into the ground. (固定在地上的)柱、杆、桩. ❖ *The device is fixed to a post.* 设备被固定在一根柱子上. N-COUNT

2 A **post** is the same as a **goalpost**. 同goalpost. N-COUNT

3 On a horse-racing track, **the post** is a pole which marks N-SING the N

P

the finishing point.(赛马中的)终点柱.

4 ➡ 又见 **first-past-the-post**.

➡ to **pip** someone **at the post**: 见 **pip**.

post- /pəust-/.

Post- is used to form words that indicate that something takes place after a particular date, period, or event. 在...之后的. ❖ *...post-election euphoria.* 选举之后的兴奋. PREFIX

post·age /ˈpəustɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Postage is the money that you pay for sending letters and parcels by post. 邮资,邮费. N-UNCOUNT

ˈpostage stamp, postage stamps.

A **postage stamp** is a small piece of gummed paper that you buy from the post office and stick on an envelope or parcel before you post it. 邮票. N-COUNT FORMAL

P

post·al /ˈpəustəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Postal** is used to describe things or people connected with the public service of collecting and delivering letters and parcels. 邮政的. ❖ *Include your full postal address.* 请内附完整的邮寄地址. *...postal workers.* 邮政工人. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Postal** is used to describe activities that involve sending things by post. 通过邮寄的. ❖ *Trust members voted by postal ballot.* 以邮寄投票选出的基金会成员. ADJ ADJ n

ˈpostal order, postal orders.

A **postal order** is a piece of paper representing a sum of money which you can buy at a post office and send to someone as a way of sending them money by post. The usual American term is **money order**. 邮政汇票.[美]一般作money order. N-COUNT BRITISH

post·bag /ˈpəustbæg/ **postbags;** 又拼作 **post-bag.**

In Britain, the letters that are received by an important person, a newspaper, or a television or radio company can be referred to as the **postbag**. The American word is **mailbag**. (要人、报社、电视台或电台收到的)信件.[美]作mailbag. ❖ *Here's another selection of recent letters from our postbag.* 这里是又一些从我们最近收到的来信中选出的信件. N-COUNT

ˈpost box, post boxes.

A **post box** is a metal box with a hole in it, which you put letters into to be collected. The usual American word is **mailbox**. (投寄信件用的)邮箱,邮筒.[美]一般作mailbox. N-COUNT BRITISH

post·card /ˈpəustkɑːd/ **postcards;** 又拼作 **post card.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **postcard** is a piece of thin card, often with a picture on one side, which you can write on and send to people without using an envelope. 明信片. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **picture postcard**.

post·code /ˈpəustkəud/ **postcodes.**

Your **postcode** is a short sequence of numbers and letters at the end of your address, which helps the post office to sort the mail. The American term is **zip code**. 邮递区号,邮政编码.[美]作zip code. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌpost-ˈdated.

On a **post-dated** cheque the date is a later one than the date when the cheque was written, so that it cannot be cashed straight away. (写上的日期比实际日期要迟)日期填迟的. ADJ

post·er /ˈpəustə/ **posters.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **poster** is a large notice or picture that you stick on a wall or noticeboard, often in order to advertise something. 海报,张贴画;招贴. N-COUNT

pos·teri·or /pɒˈstɪəriə/ **posteriors.**

1 Someone's buttocks can be referred to as their **posterior**. 臀部. N-COUNT

2 **Posterior** describes something that is situated at the back of something else. 后面的,背面的. ❖ *...the posterior leg muscles.* 大腿后部的肌肉. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

pos·ter·ity /pɒˈsterɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can refer to everyone who will be alive in the future as **posterity**. 后世,后代. ❖ *A photographer recorded the scene on video for posterity.* 一名摄影师将这一幕录了像留给后人看. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

post·gradu·ate /ˌpəustˈgrædʒuət/ **postgraduates;** 又拼作 **post-graduate.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **postgraduate** or a **postgraduate student** is a student with a first degree from a university who is studying or doing research at a more advanced level. The American term is **graduate**. 研究生.[美]作graduate. N-COUNT BRITISH

▷ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Dr Hoffman did his postgraduate work at Leicester University.* 霍夫曼博士曾在莱斯特大学当研究生. ADJ ADJ n

post·hu·mous /ˈpɒstjuməs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Posthumous is used to describe something that happens after someone's death but that relates to something that they did before they died. 身后的、死后的. ❖ *...the posthumous publication of his first novel.* 他的第一部小说在他死后出版. ◢**post·hu·mous·ly** ❖ *She was posthumously awarded the George Cross.* 她死后被追授乔治十字勋章. ADJ ADV ADV with v

ˌpost-ˈindustrial.

Post-industrial is used to describe many Western societies, whose economies are no longer based on heavy industry but are based on service industries and the production of consumer goods. (经济不再依靠重工业,而是依靠服务业和生活消费品的生产)后工业化的. ADJ ADJ n

post·ing /ˈpəustɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

➡ 见 **post**.

post·man /ˈpəustmən/ **postmen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **postman** is a man whose job is to collect and deliver the post. The usual American word is **mailman**. 邮差,邮递员.[美]一般作mailman. N-COUNT BRITISH

post·mark /ˈpəustmɑːk/ **postmarks.**

A **postmark** is a mark which is printed on letters and parcels at a post office. It shows the time and place at which something was posted. 邮戳. ◢**post·marked** /ˈpəustmɑːkt/ ❖ *The third and last letter was postmarked Window Rock, Arizona.* 第三封,也是最后一封信上面盖着'亚利桑那州,窗石城'邮戳. N-COUNT ADJ

post·master /ˈpəustmɑːstə, -mæs-/ **postmasters.**

A **postmaster** is a man who is in charge of a local post office. 邮局局长. N-COUNT

post·mistress /ˈpəustmɪstrəs/ **postmistresses.**

A **postmistress** is a woman who is in charge of a local post office. 女邮局局长. N-COUNT

post-ˈmodern; 又拼作 **postmodern.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Post-modern is used to describe something or someone that is strongly influenced by post-modernism. 后现代主义的,后现代派的. ❖ *...post-modern architecture.* 后现代主义风格的建筑. ADJ

post-ˈmodernism; 又拼作 **postmodernism.** ◆◇◇◇◇

In late 20th-century culture, **post-modernism** is a general tendency in which there is an increased awareness of the artificial nature of all means of expression and systems of thought. 后现代主义思潮(20世纪后期,人们意识到所有表达方式和思想体系都具有矫揉造作性的普遍思想趋势). N-UNCOUNT

◢**post-ˈmodernist, post-modernists.** ❖ *...the post-modernist suspicion of grand ideological narratives.* 后现代主义者对意识形态的宏大叙述表示怀疑. N-COUNT

post-mortem /ˌpəust ˈmɔːtəm/ **post-mortems;** 又拼作 **post mortem** 或 **postmortem.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **post-mortem** is a medical examination of a dead person's body to find out how they died. 验尸,尸体检验. N-COUNT

2 A **post-mortem** is an examination of something that has recently happened, especially something that has failed or gone wrong. 事后检讨,事后分析. ❖ *Almost every postmortem on the Los Angeles riots lists unemployment among the urban poor as an underlying cause.* 几乎所有对洛杉矶暴动的事后分析都将城市贫民的失业问题列为深层原因之一. N-COUNT

post·na·tal /ˌpəustˈneɪtəl/; 又拼作 **post-natal.**

Postnatal means happening after and relating to the birth of a baby. 分娩后的,产后的. ❖ *...postnatal depression.* 产后抑郁症. ADJ ADJ n

ˈpost office, post offices. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In Britain, the **Post Office** is the national organization that is responsible for postal services. (英国)邮电部. ❖ *The Post Office has confirmed that up to fifteen thousand jobs* N-PROPER

could be lost. 邮电部证实将有高达1.5万人失业.

2 A **post office** is a building where you can buy stamps, post letters and parcels, and use other services provided by the postal service. 邮局. N-COUNT

'post office box, post office boxes.

A **post office box** is a numbered box in a post office where a person's mail is kept for them until they collect it. 邮政信箱. N-COUNT

post·op·era·tive /ˌpəʊstˈɒpərətɪv/; 又拼作 **post-operative.**

Postoperative means occurring after and relating to a medical operation. 手术后的. ❖ *...post-operative pain.* 手术后的疼痛. ADJ ADJ n

post·pone /pəʊsˈpəʊn/ **postpones, postponing, postponed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **postpone** an event, you arrange for it to take place at a later time than was originally planned. 推迟, 使延期. ❖ *The visit has now been postponed indefinitely.* 访问现在被无限期延迟. ◢**post·pone·ment, postponements** ❖ *The postponement was due to a dispute over where the talks should be held.* 会议延期是因为对会谈地点存在分歧. VB V n/-ing; be V-ed; N-VAR

post·script /ˈpəʊstskrɪpt/ **postscripts.**

1 A **postscript** is something written at the end of a letter after you have signed your name. You usually write 'PS' in front of it. 附言, 附笔. 缩写形式为PS. N-COUNT

2 A **postscript** is an addition to a finished story, account, or statement, which gives further information. 补充说明. ❖ *I should like to add a postscript to your obituary for John Cage.* 我想就你为约翰·凯奇所写的讣告作点补充. N-COUNT

pos·tu·late, postulates, postulating, postulated. The verb is pronounced /ˈpɒstʃʊleɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈpɒstʃʊlət/. 动词发音为 /ˈpɒstʃʊleɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈpɒstʃʊlət/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **postulate** something, you suggest it as the basis for a theory, argument, or calculation, or assume that it is the basis. 假定, 假设. ❖ *Freud postulated that we all have a death instinct as well as a life instinct.* 弗洛伊德假定所有人既有生的本能, 又有死的本能. VB V n; FORMAL; V that

pos·ture /ˈpɒstʃə/ **postures, posturing, postured.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **posture** is the position in which you stand or sit. (站立或坐的)姿势, 仪态. ❖ *You can make your stomach look flatter instantly by improving your posture.* 你改一下姿势就立刻能让你的腹部看上去更平. ◢**pos·tur·al** /ˈpɒstʃərəl/ ❖ *...bad postural habits.* 不良的姿势习惯. N-VAR; ADJ

2 A **posture** is an attitude that you have towards something. 态度, 立场. ❖ *None of the banks changed their posture on the deal.* 所有银行都没有改变他们对这个交易的立场. N-COUNT; FORMAL

3 You can say that someone **is posturing** when you disapprove of their behaviour because you think they are trying to give a particular impression in order to deceive people. (贬义)故作姿态, 装腔作势. ◢**pos·tur·ing** ❖ *Any calls for a new UN resolution are largely political posturing.* 任何要求联合国出台新决议的呼吁主要都是在作出政治姿态. VB; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL; N-UNCOUNT

ˌpost-ˈwar; 又拼作 **postwar.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Post-war is used to describe things that happened, existed, or were made in the period immediately after a war, especially the Second World War (1939-1945). (尤指第二次世界大战结束后)战后的. ❖ *...postwar architecture.* 战后建筑物. ADJ

posy /ˈpəʊzi/ **posies.**

A **posy** is a small bunch of flowers. 小花束. N-COUNT

pot /pɒt/ **pots, potting, potted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **pot** is a deep round container used for cooking stews, soups, and other food. 壶; (烹饪用的)锅. ❖ *...metal cooking pots.* 金属烹调锅. N-COUNT

2 You can use **pot** to refer to a teapot or coffee pot. 茶壶; 咖啡壶. ❖ *There's tea in the pot.* 茶壶里有茶. N-COUNT

3 A **pot** is a cylindrical container for jam, paint, or some other thick liquid. 罐; 瓶. ❖ *...jam pots.* 果酱瓶. N-COUNT; BRITISH

4 A **pot** of something is an amount of it contained in a pot. 一壶(罐、瓶)之量. ❖ *...a pot of coffee.* 一壶咖啡. N-COUNT

5 If you **pot** a young plant, or part of a plant, you put it into a flowerpot filled with soil. 把...植入花盆中. VB V n

6 A **pot** is the same as a **flowerpot**. 同flowerpot. N-COUNT

7 **Pot** is sometimes used to refer to cannabis. 大麻. N-UNCOUNT; INFORMAL

8 In a card game, **the pot** is a sum of money to which each player has contributed and which the winner of the game takes as a prize. (扑克牌游戏中的)赌注总额. N-SING the N

9 You can refer to a fund of money to which several people contribute as **the pot**. 公用基金. ❖ *I've taken some money from the pot for wrapping paper.* 我从公用基金中拿出一些钱买包装纸. N-SING the N; AMERICAN

10 In the games of snooker and billiards, if you **pot** a ball, you succeed in hitting it into one of the pockets. (台球游戏中)击(球)落袋. VB V n; BRITISH

11 ➜ 又见 **potted; chamber pot, chimney pot, coffee pot, melting pot, plant pot.**

12 If you take **pot luck**, you decide to do something even though you do not know what you will get as a result. 走一步看一步, 碰运气. ❖ *If you haven't made an appointment, take pot luck and knock on the door.* 如果你没有事先预约, 就碰碰运气, 直接敲门吧. PHR

pot·ash /ˈpɒtæʃ/.

Potash is a white powdery substance, obtained from the ashes of burnt wood. It can be used as a fertilizer. 钾碱, 碳酸钾(可从木头燃烧后的灰烬中得到). N-UNCOUNT

po·tas·sium /pəˈtæsiəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Potassium is a soft silvery-white chemical element. 钾. N-UNCOUNT

po·ta·to /pəˈteɪtəʊ/ **potatoes.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Potatoes** are roundish vegetables with brown or red skins and white insides. 马铃薯, 土豆. 见插图条 **vegetables.** ➜ 又见 **sweet potato.** N-VAR

2 You can refer to a difficult subject that people disagree on as a **hot potato**. 有争议的话题. ❖ *Another political hot potato is animal rights.* 另外一个有争议的政治话题是动物的权利. PHR

po'tato chip, potato chips.

Potato chips are very thin slices of potato that have been fried until they are hard, dry, and crispy. The British word is **crisps**. 炸薯片. [英]作crisps. N-COUNT; AMERICAN

po'tato crisp, potato crisps.

Potato crisps are the same as **crisps**. 同crisps. N-COUNT; BRITISH, FORMAL

ˌpot 'belly, pot bellies.

Someone who has a **pot belly** has a round fat stomach which sticks out. 肥圆的肚子, 啤酒肚. ◢**pot-bellied** ❖ *...a pot-bellied man in his 50s.* 一个50多岁的有啤酒肚的男子. N-COUNT; ADJ-GRADED

po·ten·cy /ˈpəʊtənsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Potency** is the power and influence that a person, action, or idea has to affect or change people's lives, feelings, or beliefs. 力量, 影响力. ❖ *They testify to the extraordinary potency of his personality.* 他们证实了他具有超凡的性格上的魅力. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **potency** of a drug, poison, or other chemical is its strength. (药、毒药等的)效力, 效能. ❖ *Sunscreen can lose its potency if left over winter in the bathroom cabinet.* 如果防晒霜整个冬天都放在浴室的柜子里, 它将失去效用. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Potency** is the ability of a man to have sex. 性(交)能力. ❖ *Alcohol abuse in men can cause loss of sex drive and reduced potency.* 男人饮酒过量可以造成性欲丧失和性功能下降. N-UNCOUNT

po·tent /ˈpəʊtənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **potent** is very effective and powerful. 有效的, 效力大的. ❖ *The drug is extremely potent, but causes unpleasant side effects.* 药物效力很强, 但会引起不良的副作用. ADJ-GRADED

po·ten·tate /ˈpəʊtənteɪt/ **potentates.**

A **potentate** is a ruler who has absolute power over his people. (拥有无限权力的)统治者. N-COUNT; FORMAL

po·ten·tial /pəˈtenʃəl/ **potentials.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **potential** to say that someone or something is capable of developing into the particular kind of person or thing mentioned. 可能的, 潜在的. ❖ *The firm has identified* ADJ ADJ n

P

60 potential customers. 公司已经确定了60名潜在客户.
◢**po·ten·tial·ly** ❖ *This is a potentially dangerous situation.* 这种情形可能有潜在危险. ADV

2 If you say that someone or something has **potential**, you mean that they have the necessary abilities or qualities to become successful or useful in the future. 潜力, 潜能. ❖ *The boy has great potential.* 这个男孩很有潜能. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 If you say that someone or something has **potential** for doing something, you mean that it is possible that they may do it. If there is **the potential for** something, it may happen. 可能性. ❖ *John seemed as horrified as I about his potential for violence.* 约翰似乎和我一样, 都对他的暴力倾向感到惊恐. N-UNCOUNT with supp

P

po·ten·ti·al·ity /pəˌtenʃiˈælɪti/ **potentialities.**
If something has **potentialities** or **potentiality**, it is capable of being used or developed in particular ways. 潜能, 潜力. ❖ *...immense potentialities for resolving the most complex problems.* 解决最复杂问题的无限潜力. N-VAR FORMAL

pot·hole /ˈpɒthəʊl/ **potholes;** 又拼作 **pot-hole.**
1 A **pothole** is a large hole in the surface of a road, caused by traffic and bad weather. (路面的)凹坑. N-COUNT
2 A **pothole** is a deep hole in the ground in a limestone area. Potholes often lead to networks of underground caves and tunnels. (石灰岩地区表明下面有地下洞穴和地道的)壶穴, 锅穴. N-COUNT

ˈpot-holed; 又拼作 **potholed.**
A **pot-holed** road has a lot of potholes in it. (地面)布满坑洼的. ADJ-GRADED

po·tion /ˈpəʊʃən/ **potions.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **potion** is a drink that contains medicine, poison, or something that is supposed to have magic powers. (含有药物、毒药或能产生魔力的)饮剂. N-COUNT

ˌpot-ˈluck.
➡ 见 **pot 12**.

ˈpot plant, pot plants.
A **pot plant** is a plant in a flowerpot which is grown indoors. The usual American term is **house plant**. 盆栽植物. [美] 一般作house plant. N-COUNT BRITISH

pot·pour·ri /ˌpəʊˈpʊəri, AM ˌpoʊˈriː/ **potpourris;** 又拼作 **pot-pourri** 或 **pot pourri.**
1 **Potpourri** is a mixture of dried petals and leaves from different flowers, used to make rooms smell pleasant. 百花香料(由散发香味的干燥花瓣和叶子混合而成). N-VAR
2 A **potpourri of** things is a collection of various different items which were not originally intended to form a group. 集锦, 荟萃. ❖ *...a potpourri of architectural styles from all over the world.* 世界各地建筑风格的大荟萃. N-SING

ˈpot shot, pot shots; 又拼作 **pot-shot.**
1 If someone takes a **pot shot** at something or someone, they shoot at them without taking the time to aim carefully. 任意射击, 盲目射击. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 A **pot shot** is a criticism of someone which may be unexpected and unfair. (可能是意料之外的不公正的)批评. ❖ *Their campaign was taking pot shots at Clinton's personal life.* 他们的竞选活动在攻击克林顿的私人生活. N-COUNT INFORMAL

pot·ted /ˈpɒtɪd/.
1 **Potted** meat or fish is cooked meat or fish, usually in the form of a paste, which has been put into a small sealed container. 罐装的. ❖ *...potted shrimps.* 罐装虾米. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH
2 A **potted** history or biography contains the main facts about someone or something in a short and simplified form. (历史或生平介绍)简略的. ❖ *The film is a potted history of the band.* 电影简介了该乐队的历史. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH
3 ➡ 又见 **pot**.

pot·ter /ˈpɒtə/ **potters, pottering, pottered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **potter** is someone who makes pottery. 制陶工人. N-COUNT

▶**potter around** or **potter about.**
If you **potter around** or **potter about**, you pass the time in a gentle, unhurried way, doing pleasant but unimportant things. The American term is **putter around**. 悠然地做轻松的事. [美]作putter around. ❖ *At weekends he would potter around the garden.* 周末他在花园里悠然地做些琐碎的工作. PHR-V: V P PRAGMATICS BRITISH V P n

pot·tery /ˈpɒtəri/ **potteries.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can use **pottery** to refer to pots, dishes, and other objects which are made from clay and then baked in an oven until they are hard. 陶器, 陶制品. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can use **pottery** to refer to the hard clay that some pots, dishes, and other objects are made of. 陶土. ❖ *Some bowls were made of pottery and wood.* 有些碗是由陶土和木头制成的. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Pottery** is the craft or activity of making objects out of clay. 制陶术; 陶器制造. N-UNCOUNT
4 A **pottery** is a factory or workshop where pottery is made. 陶器厂; 制陶作坊. N-COUNT

ˈpotting compost, potting composts.
Potting compost is soil that is specially prepared to help young plants to grow. The American term is **potting soil**. (有助幼苗生长的)盆栽用土. [美]作potting soil. N-VAR BRITISH

ˈpotting shed, potting sheds.
A **potting shed** is a shed in a garden, in which you can keep seeds or garden tools. (存放种子或园艺工具等的)园圃棚, 盆栽棚. N-COUNT

pot·ty /ˈpɒti/ **potties.**
1 A **potty** is a deep bowl which a small child uses instead of a toilet. (孩子使用的)便壶. N-COUNT
2 If you say that someone is **potty**, you think that they are crazy or foolish. 疯狂的; 愚蠢的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

pouch /paʊtʃ/ **pouches.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **pouch** is a flexible container like a small bag. 小袋子. N-COUNT
2 The **pouch** of an animal such as a kangaroo or a koala bear is the pocket of skin on its stomach in which its baby grows. (袋鼠或树袋熊的)育儿袋. N-COUNT

pouf /puːf/.
➡ 见 **poof**.

poul·tice /ˈpəʊltɪs/ **poultices.**
A **poultice** is a bandage with a soft substance such as clay or a mixture of herbs or plants on it, which is heated and applied to someone's body to reduce pain or swelling. (含有黏土或药草等的)泥敷剂, 膏药. N-COUNT

poul·try /ˈpəʊltri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can refer to chickens, ducks, and other birds that are kept for their eggs and meat as **poultry**. 家禽. ❖ *Most poultry farmers have to rely on commercially manufactured feeds.* 许多饲养家禽的农民只能依赖商业加工的饲料. N-PLURAL
➲ Meat from these birds is also referred to as **poultry**. 家禽肉. N-UNCOUNT

pounce /paʊns/ **pounces, pouncing, pounced.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **pounces** on you, they come up towards you suddenly and take hold of you. 突袭, 猛然抓住. ❖ *Fraud squad officers had bugged the phone and were ready to pounce.* 反诈骗科的警察在电话上装了窃听器, 并做好了突袭的准备. VB: V on/upon n V
2 If someone **pounces** on something such as a mistake, they draw attention to it, usually in order to gain an advantage for themselves. 抓住并利用. ❖ *The Democrats were ready to pounce on any Republican failings or mistakes.* 民主党随时准备抓住并利用共和党任何的缺点和失误. VB: V on/upon n Also V
3 When an animal or bird **pounces** on something, it leaps on it and grabs it, in order to kill it. 猛扑并抓住. ❖ *Before I could get the pigeon the cat pounced.* 我还没来得及抓住鸽子, 猫就扑了上去. VB: V on/upon n V

pound /paʊnd/ **pounds, pounding, pounded.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 The **pound** is the unit of money which is used in Britain. It is represented by the symbol £. One British pound is divided into a hundred pence. Some other countries, for example Egypt, also have a unit of money called a **pound**. (英国或其他国家的货币)镑, 英镑. ❖ *Beer cost three pounds a bottle.* 每瓶啤酒售价三镑. ❖ *...a thousand pounds worth of jewellery and silver.* 价值一千英镑的珠宝和银器. N-COUNT num N
2 The **pound** is used to refer to the British currency system, and sometimes to the currency systems of other N-SING: the N

countries which use pounds. 英镑币制、镑币制. ❖ *The pound is expected to continue to increase against most other currencies.* 英镑兑换其他大部分货币的对比值可望继续升高.

3 A **pound** is a unit of weight used mainly in Britain, America, and other countries where English is spoken. One pound is equal to 0.454 kilograms. A **pound of** something is a quantity of it that weighs one pound. (英语国家的重量单位, 等于0.454千克)磅; 一磅的量. ❖ *Her weight was under ninety pounds.* 她的体重不足90磅. *...a pound of cheese.* 一磅干酪. N-COUNT num N, N of n

4 A **pound** is a place where stray dogs and cats are taken and kept until they are claimed by their owners. (走失的猫、狗等)认领处. N-COUNT

5 A **pound** is a place where cars that have been parked illegally are taken by the police and kept until they have been claimed by their owners. (警方的)扣押汽车场. N-COUNT

6 If you **pound** something or **pound on** it, you hit it with great force, usually loudly and repeatedly. 连续重击. ❖ *Somebody began pounding on the front door.* 有人开始重重地敲打前门. *She came at him, pounding her fists against his chest.* 她向他冲过去, 并用拳头狠狠地捶打着他的胸口. VB V n, V prep/adv, V n prep

7 If you **pound** something, you crush it into a paste or a powder or into very small pieces. 捣碎, 舂烂. ❖ *She paused as she pounded the maize grains.* 她在舂玉米粒时停了一下. VB V n

8 If your heart **is pounding**, it is beating with an unusually strong and fast rhythm, usually because you are afraid. (心脏)猛烈跳动. ❖ *I'm sweating, my heart is pounding. I can't breathe.* 我在流汗, 我的心在猛跳, 我无法呼吸了. VB V

▲**pound·ing** ❖ *...the fast pounding of her heart.* 她的心狂跳着. N-UNCOUNT

9 ➸ 又见 **pounding**.

10 If you say that someone demands their **pound of flesh**, you mean that they insist on getting something they are entitled to, even though they do not really need it and it may cause distress to the person it is demanded from; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(合法但可能给欠债人带来痛苦的)索债. ❖ *Banks are quick to demand their pound of flesh when overdrafts run a little over the limit.* 在透支稍微超过限额时, 银行很快就要求偿还. PHR PRAGMATICS

-pounder /-ˈpaʊndə/ -pounders.

1 **-pounder** can be added to numbers to form nouns that refer to animals or fish that weigh a particular number of pounds. (与数字连用构成名词)重...磅的物体. ❖ *My fish average 2 lb 8 oz and I've had two eight-pounders.* 我的鱼平均重量为2磅8盎司, 我有两条鱼重达8磅. COMB

2 **-pounder** can be added to numbers to form nouns that refer to guns that fire shells weighing a particular number of pounds. (与数字连用构成名词)发射...磅重炸弹的大炮. ❖ *The guns were twelve-pounders.* 这种大炮可发射重达12磅的炮弹. COMB

pound·ing /ˈpaʊndɪŋ/ poundings.

1 If someone or something takes a **pounding**, they are severely injured or damaged. 严重受伤(破坏). ❖ *Sarajevo took one of its worst poundings in weeks.* 萨拉热窝几周内受到了最严重的破坏. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 If a person or team gets a **pounding**, they are severely defeated. 惨败. ❖ *The prospects are that he will give opponents a thorough pounding.* 很有可能他会使对手彻底惨败. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

3 ➸ 又见 **pound**.

pour /pɔː/ pours, pouring, poured. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **pour** a liquid or other substance, you make it flow steadily out of a container by holding the container at an angle. 倒出. ❖ *Pour a pool of sauce on two plates and arrange the meat neatly.* 在两个碟子上倒一些酱, 然后将肉整齐地放好. VB V n prep

2 If you **pour** someone a drink, you put some of the drink in a cup or glass so that they can drink it. 倒给. ❖ *Quietly Mark poured and served drinks for all of them.* 马克静静地为每个人倒了饮料, 并端了过去. VB V n n, V n for n, Also V n

3 When a liquid or other substance **pours** somewhere, it flows quickly and in large quantities. 大量流出. ❖ *There was dense smoke pouring from all four engines.* 四台发动机都冒出浓烟. *Tears poured down both our faces.* 我们俩都泪流满面. VB V, V adv

4 When it rains very heavily, you can say that **it is pouring**. 倾泻, 滂沱. ❖ *The rain was pouring down.* 正下着倾盆大雨. VB V down

5 If people **pour** into or out of a place, they go there quickly and in large numbers. 大量涌入(涌出). ❖ *Any day now, the Northern forces may pour across the new border.* 北方部队现在任何时候都可能跨过新边界蜂拥而入. VB V prep/adv

6 If information or correspondence **pours** into a place, a lot of it is obtained or given. (信息或信件)大量涌入. ❖ *As the results poured in, Labour chiefs were forced to admit the scale of their defeat.* 随着结果纷至沓来, 工党领袖被迫承认遭受惨败. VB V adv/prep

7 If someone **pours cold water on** a plan or idea, they criticize it so much that people lose their enthusiasm for it. 向...泼冷水. ❖ *The education secretary poured cold water on the recommendations.* 教育部长给这些建议泼了冷水. PHR

➸ to **pour scorn on** something: 见 **scorn**.

▸pour into.

If you **pour** money or supplies **into** an activity or organization, or if it **pours in**, a lot of money or supplies are given in order to do the activity or help the organization. 大量投资; 大量供应. ❖ *Food donations have poured in from all over the country.* 大量的粮食捐助从全国各地涌来. PHR-V-ERG V n P n, V P

▸pour out.

1 If you **pour out** a drink, you put some of it in a cup or glass. 倒出. ❖ *Carefully and slowly he poured the beer out.* 他小心而缓慢地倒啤酒. PHR-V V P noun, V n P

2 If you **pour out** your thoughts, feelings, or experiences, you tell someone all about them. 倾诉, 倾吐. ❖ *I poured my thoughts out on paper in an attempt to rationalize my feelings.* 我把想法全部写出来, 以使情感更理性化. PHR-V V P noun, V n P

pout /paʊt/ pouts, pouting, pouted. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **pouts**, they stick out their lips, usually in order to show that they are annoyed or to make themselves sexually attractive. (表明不高兴或使自己更性感)撅嘴. ❖ *Like one of the kids, he whined and pouted when he did not get what he wanted.* 跟其中一个孩子一样, 他在得不到自己想要的东西时就会撅着嘴呜呜地喊叫. VB V

➔ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She shot me a reproachful pout.* 她对我撅起了嘴, 以示责备. N-COUNT

2 If someone **pouts**, they say something with a pout. 撅着嘴说出. ❖ *'You're no fun,' she pouted.* '你真没意思.' 她撅着嘴说道. VB V with quote

pov·er·ty /ˈpɒvəti/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Poverty** is the state of being extremely poor. 贫穷、贫困. ❖ *According to World Bank figures, 41 per cent of Brazilians live in absolute poverty.* 根据世界银行的统计数字, 41% 的巴西人生活极度贫困. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **poverty** to refer to any situation in which there is not enough of something or its quality is poor. 贫乏; 缺乏. ❖ *Britain has suffered from a poverty of ambition.* 英国一直缺乏雄心. *...a poverty of ideas.* 思想贫乏. N-SING also no det, N of n FORMAL

'poverty line.

If someone is on **the poverty line**, they have just enough income to buy the things they need in order to live. 贫困线(维持日常生活的最低标准). N-SING the N

'poverty-stricken.

Poverty-stricken people or places are extremely poor. 贫穷的、赤贫的. ❖ *The Pope is visiting some of the most poverty-stricken areas of the city.* 教皇在巡视这个城市一些最贫困的地区. ADJ

'poverty trap, poverty traps.

If someone is in a **poverty trap**, they are in a situation where they are very poor, but cannot improve their income because N-COUNT

P

they depend on government benefits which decrease as their earnings increase. 贫困陷阱(领取政府救济金的人无法增加收入，因为救济金随着收入的增加而减少).

POW /ˌpiː əʊ ˈdʌbəljuː/ **POWs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT A **POW** is the same as a **prisoner of war**. 同prisoner of war.

pow·der /paʊdə/ **powders, powdering, powdered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 N-VAR **Powder** consists of many tiny particles of a solid substance. 粉，粉末，粉状物. ❖ *Put a small amount of the powder into a container and mix with water.* 在容器内放入少量的粉末，并与水混合. *Her face was covered with white powder.* 她的脸上擦满了白色粉底.

2 N-VAR **Powder** is the same as **face powder**. 同face powder.

P

3 VB If a woman **powders** her face or some other part of her body, she puts face powder or talcum powder on it. 在…上擦粉. ❖ V n *She powdered her face and applied her lipstick and rouge.* 她在脸上擦了粉，并涂了口红和胭脂.

4 N-UNCOUNT DATED **Powder** is the same as **gunpowder**. 同gunpowder. ❖ *The smell of powder was in the air.* 空气中有火药味.

5 N-UNCOUNT **Powder** is very fine snow. 粉状雪. ❖ *...a day's powder skiing.* 滑了一天的雪.

6 ➡ 又见 **baking powder, chilli powder, curry powder, talcum powder, washing powder.**

ˌpowder ˈblue; 又拼作 **powder-blue.**

COLOUR Something that is **powder blue** is a very pale blue colour. 浅蓝色(的).

pow·dered /paʊdəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

ADJ A **powdered** substance is one which is in the form of a powder although it can come in a different form. 粉状的. ❖ *There are only two tins of powdered milk left.* 只剩下两罐奶粉.

ˈpowder keg, powder kegs; 又拼作 **powder-keg.**

N-COUNT If you describe a situation or a place as a **powder keg**, you mean that it could easily become very dangerous. (指形势危急的情况或地方)火药桶. ❖ *Unless these questions are solved, the region will remain a powder keg.* 除非这些问题得到解决，否则这个地区依然像个火药桶.

pow·dery /paʊdəri/.

ADJ-GRADED Something that is **powdery** looks or feels like powder. 粉状的. ❖ *A couple of inches of dry, powdery snow had fallen.* 下了数英寸厚的粉状干雪.

pow·er /paʊə/ **powers, powering, powered.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 N-UNCOUNT If someone has **power**, they have a lot of control over people and activities. 权力，支配地位. ❖ *...positions of great power and influence.* 有巨大权力和影响力的职位. *...a power struggle at the top of Albania's ruling party.* 阿尔巴尼亚执政党高层中的权力斗争.

2 N-UNCOUNT Your **power** to do something is your ability to do it. 能力. ❖ *Fathers have the power to dominate children and young people.* 父亲们有能力支配孩子和年轻人.

3 N-UNCOUNT poss N If it is **in** or **within** your **power** to do something, you are able to do it or you have the resources to deal with it. 有能力. ❖ *We must do everything in our power to ensure the success of the conference.* 我们必须尽全力保证会议成功举行.

4 N-UNCOUNT also N in pl If someone in authority has the **power** to do something, they have the legal right to do it. 法定权力. ❖ *The Prime Minister has the power to dismiss and appoint senior ministers.* 总理有权撤换和任命高级部长. *...the legal powers of British Customs officers.* 英国海关官员的法定权力.

5 PHR PRAGMATICS You can refer to people in authority as **the powers that be**, especially when you want to say that you disagree with them or do not understand what they say or do. (与自己意见不合或自己无法理解他们言行的)掌权者，当局. ❖ *The powers that be may keep us from building a house just where we want to.* 掌权者不准我们在想盖房的地方建房子.

6 N-UNCOUNT If people take **power** or come to **power**, they take charge of a country's affairs. If a group of people are **in power**, they are in charge of a country's affairs. 政权；执政.

7 N-COUNT You can use **power** to refer to a country that is very rich or important, or has strong military forces. 强国，大国. ❖ *...the emergence of the new major economic power, Japan.* 日本是新崛起的经济强国.

8 N-UNCOUNT The **power** of something is the physical strength or the electronic capability it has to move or affect things. 动力；功率. ❖ *The Roadrunner had better power, better tyres, and better brakes.* '陆行者'牌汽车功率更大，轮胎性能更好，刹车更灵. *...massive computing power.* 强大的计算功能.

9 N-UNCOUNT **Power** is energy, especially electricity, that is obtained in large quantities from a fuel source and used to operate lights, heating, and machinery. 动力；(尤指)电力. ❖ *Nuclear power is cleaner than coal.* 核电比煤发电更清洁. *Power has been restored to most parts that were hit last night by high winds.* 昨夜被大风切断供电的大部分区域已经恢复了电力供应.

10 VB The device or fuel that **powers** a machine provides the energy that the machine needs in order to work. 驱动，给…提供动力. ❖ V n *The 'flywheel' battery, it is said, could power an electric car for 600 miles on a single charge.* 据说，'飞轮'电池充电一次就可以使电动车行驶600英里. **-powered** COMB ❖ *...nuclear-powered submarines.* 核潜艇.

➡ 又见 **high-powered.**

11 ADJ ADJ n **Power** tools are operated by electricity. 电力驱动的. ❖ *...a power drill.* 电钻.

ˈpower base, power bases; 又拼作 **power-base.** ◆◇◇◇◇

N-COUNT The **power base** of a politician or other leader is the area or the group of people from which they get most support, and which enables him or her to become powerful. (支持政治家或其他领导的地区或一群人)权力基础，政治势力基础.

power·boat /paʊəbəʊt/ **powerboats.**

N-COUNT A **powerboat** is a very fast, powerful motorboat. 快艇，机动船.

ˈpower cut, power cuts.

N-COUNT BRITISH A power cut is a period of time when the electricity supply to a particular building or area is interrupted. The American term is **power outage**. 停电，电力中断. [美]作power outage.

ˈpower failure, power failures.

N-VAR A **power failure** is a period of time when the electricity supply to a particular building or area is interrupted, for example because of damage to the cables. 电源中断.

pow·er·ful /paʊəful/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 ADJ-GRADED A **powerful** person or organization is able to control or influence people and events. 有影响力的，有势力的；强大的. ❖ *...Russia and India, two large, powerful countries.* 俄罗斯和印度这两个幅员辽阔的强国.

➡ 又见 **all-powerful.**

2 ADJ-GRADED You say that someone's body is **powerful** when it is physically strong. 强壮的，强健的. ❖ *...his powerful muscles.* 他强健的肌肉. **pow·er·ful·ly** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ❖ *He is described as a strong, powerfully-built man of 60.* 他被描述成一个身体强壮的六旬老人.

3 ADJ-GRADED A **powerful** machine or substance is effective because it is very strong. 效率高的，功率大的. ❖ *...powerful computer systems.* 高性能的电脑系统. **powerfully** ADV ADV adj ❖ *Crack is a much cheaper, smokable form of cocaine which is powerfully addictive.* 强效可卡因是一种价格更便宜、可吸入、能使人迅速上瘾的可卡因.

4 ADJ-GRADED A **powerful** smell is very strong. (气味)浓烈的，强烈的. **powerfully** ADV-GRADED ADV after v ❖ *The railway station smelt powerfully of cats and drains.* 火车站有着很浓的猫的气味和下水道的臭味.

5 ADJ-GRADED A **powerful** voice is loud and can be heard from a long way away. 洪亮的.

6 ADJ-GRADED You describe a piece of writing, speech, or work of art as **powerful** when it has a strong effect on people's feelings or beliefs. 富有感染力的. ❖ *...one of the world's most powerful and moving operas, Verdi's 'Otello'.* 威尔第创作的《奥赛罗》，世界上最有感染力、最感人的歌剧之一. **powerfully** ADV-GRADED ❖ *It's a play—painful, funny and powerfully acted.* 这部剧的演出伤感而滑稽，又富有感染力.

ˈpower game, power games.

N-COUNT PRAGMATICS You can refer to a situation in which different people or groups are competing for power as a **power game**, especially if

you disapprove of the methods they are using in order to try to win power. (贬义)权力游戏. ❖ *...the dangerous power games in the Kremlin following Stalin's death.* 斯大林死后克里姆林宫内危险的权力游戏.

power·house /ˈpauəhaus/ **powerhouses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **powerhouse** is a country or organization that has a lot of power or influence. 强大(或有影响力)的国家(或团体). ❖ *...Shanghai, China's industrial powerhouse.* 上海是中国工业的龙头. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is a **powerhouse**, you mean that they are very energetic. 精力充沛的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

pow·er·less /ˈpauələs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **powerless** is unable to control or influence events. 无能为力的; 控制不住局势的. ADJ-GRADED

◢**pow·er·less·ness** ❖ *If we can't bring our problems under control, feelings of powerlessness and despair often ensue.* 如果我们无法将问题控制住, 紧接着就会感到无能和绝望. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are **powerless** to do something, you are completely unable to do it. 无能为力的. ❖ *He was sympathetic, but powerless to help.* 他很是同情, 但无法提供帮助. ADJ-GRADED ADJ to-inf

ˈpower line, power lines. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **power line** is a cable, especially above ground, along which electricity passes to an area or building. 供电线路, 输电线. N-COUNT

ˌpower of atˈtorney.

Power of attorney is a legal document which allows you to appoint someone, for example a lawyer, to act on your behalf in specified matters. 委托书, 授权书. N-UNCOUNT

ˈpower plant, power plants. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **power plant** is a place where electricity is generated. 发电站. N-COUNT

ˈpower point, power points.

A **power point** is a place in a wall where you can connect electrical devices such as televisions to the electricity supply. The American word is **socket** or **outlet**. (墙上的)电源插座. [美]作socket或outlet. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈpower-sharing; 又拼作 **power sharing.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Power-sharing is a type of political arrangement which allows different or opposing groups all to participate in government. 权力分享. N-UNCOUNT

ˈpower station, power stations. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **power station** is a place where electricity is generated. 发电站, 发电厂. N-COUNT

ˌpower ˈsteering.

In a vehicle, **power steering** is a system for steering which uses power from the engine so that it is easier for the driver to steer. (车辆上的)动力转向系统. N-UNCOUNT

pow-wow /ˈpau wau/ **pow-wows;** 又拼作 **powwow.**

1 A **pow-wow** is a meeting or conference of Native Americans. (美洲印第安人举行的)会议, 集会. N-COUNT

2 People sometimes refer to a meeting or discussion as a **pow-wow**. 会议, 商谈. N-COUNT INFORMAL

poxy /ˈpɒksi/.

If you describe something or someone as **poxy**, you think that they are pathetic and insignificant; a word which some people find offensive. (有人认为冒犯)可怜的, 微不足道的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

pp.

pp is written before a person's name at the bottom of a letter in order to indicate that they have signed the letter on behalf of the person whose name appears after theirs. 代表. ❖ *...J. R. Adams, pp D. Philips.* D. 菲利普斯, 由J. R. 亚当斯代签.

pp. ◆◆◆◇◇

pp. is the plural of 'p.' and means 'pages'. (p. 的复数形式)页. ❖ *See chapter 6, pp.* 137-41. 见第6章, 137至141页.

PPS /ˌpiː piː ˈes/ **PPS's.**

A **PPS** is an MP who is appointed by a more senior MP to help them with their duties. **PPS** is an abbreviation for 'parliamentary private secretary'. 议会私人秘书. parliamentary private secretary 的缩写形式. N-COUNT BRITISH

PR /ˌpiː ˈɑː/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **PR** is an abbreviation for **public relations**. public relations 的缩写形式. ❖ *It will be good PR.* 这将是很好的公关活动. N-UNCOUNT

2 **PR** is an abbreviation for **proportional representation**. proportional representation 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

prac·ti·cable /ˈpræktɪkəbəl/.

If a task, plan, or idea is **practicable**, people are able to do it or carry it out. 行得通的, 可行的. ❖ *Teachers can only be expected to do what is reasonable and practicable.* 人们希望教师做合理可行的事. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

◢**prac·ti·cabil·ity** /ˌpræktɪkəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *Knotman and I first thought of the idea and discussed the practicability of it one night in March.* 我和诺特曼是在3月的某个晚上首次想到这个主意, 并讨论了它的可行性. N-UNCOUNT

prac·ti·cal /ˈpræktɪkəl/ **practicals.** ◆◆◆◇◇

P

1 The **practical** aspects of something involve real situations and events, rather than just ideas and theories. (与观点和理论相对)实践的, 实际的. ❖ *We can offer you practical suggestions on how to increase the fibre in your daily diet.* 我们可以给你提供有关如何在日常饮食中增加纤维的实际建议. ADJ

2 You describe people as **practical** when they make sensible decisions and deal effectively with problems. 有实干能力的, 会办事的. ❖ *He lacked any of the practical common sense essential in management.* 他缺乏管理方面的最基本常识. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Practical** ideas and methods are likely to be effective or successful in a real situation. 有效的; 实用的. ❖ *Although the causes of cancer are being uncovered, we do not yet have any practical way to prevent it.* 虽然癌症的致病原因正在查明, 但我们仍然没有有效的办法来预防它. ADJ-GRADED

4 You can describe clothes and things in your house as **practical** when they are suitable for a particular purpose rather than just being fashionable or attractive. 实用的. ❖ *Our clothes are lightweight, fashionable, practical for holidays.* 我们的衣服轻便时髦, 很适合去度假时穿. ADJ-GRADED

5 A **practical** is an examination or a lesson in which you make things or do experiments rather than simply writing answers to questions. 实用知识考试; 实习课; 实践课. N-COUNT

prac·ti·cal·ity /ˌpræktɪˈkælɪti/ **practicalities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **practicalities** of a situation are the practical aspects of it, as opposed to its theoretical aspects. 实践性, 实际. ❖ *Decisions about your children should be based on the practicalities of everyday life.* 有关孩子的各项决定应该基于日常生活的实际. N-VAR

ˌpractical ˈjoke, practical jokes.

A **practical joke** is a trick that is intended to embarrass someone or make them look ridiculous. 恶作剧. N-COUNT

prac·ti·cal·ly /ˈpræktɪkəli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Practically** means almost, but not completely or exactly. 几乎, 差不多. ❖ *He'd known the old man practically all his life.* 他几乎一辈子都对那位老人很熟悉. ADV

2 You use **practically** to describe something which involves real actions or events rather than ideas or theories. 实际地, 实践地. ❖ *The course is essentially more practically based than the Masters degree.* 从本质上说, 这门课程比硕士学位更着重实践性. ADV

prac·tice /ˈpræktɪs/ **practices.** ◆◆◆◆

1 You can refer to something that people do regularly as a **practice**. 习惯, 惯例, 惯常做法. ❖ *Gordon Brown has demanded a public inquiry into bank practices.* 戈登·布朗要求对银行做法作公开调查. N-COUNT

2 If something such as a procedure is **normal practice** or **standard practice**, it is the usual thing that is done in a particular situation. 通常做法, 习惯做法. ❖ *It is normal practice not to reveal details of a patient's condition.* 不透露病人病情的细节是惯常的做法. PHR

3 If you **put** a belief or method **into practice**, you behave or act in accordance with it. 把...付诸实践. ❖ *Now that he is back, the prime minister has another chance to put his new ideas into practice.* 总理已经重新上台, 他又有机会将其新想法付诸实践. PHR

4 What happens **in practice** is what actually happens, in contrast to what is supposed to happen. (与预期相对)实际上. PHR
❖ *...the difference between foreign policy as presented to the public and foreign policy in actual practice.* 呈献给公众的外交政策和实际上的外交政策之间的区别.

5 **Practice** means doing something regularly in order to be able to do it better. A **practice** is a session of this. 练习; 练习时间. ❖ *...basketball practice.* 篮球练习. *The defending world racing champion recorded the fastest time in a final practice today.* 世界赛车卫冕冠军在今天最后一次练习赛上创下了最快的速度. N-VAR

6 If you are **out of practice** at doing something, you have not had much experience of it recently, although you used to do it a lot or be quite good at it. (因长久不练习而)生疏, 荒废. PHR

P

7 If you say **'practice makes perfect'**, you mean that it is possible to learn something or develop a skill if you practise enough. People often say this to encourage someone to keep practising something. 熟能生巧. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 The work done by doctors and lawyers is referred to as the **practice** of medicine and law. People's religious activities are referred to as the **practice** of a religion. (医生、律师的)业务; (宗教的)活动. ❖ *I had to change my attitude toward medical practice.* 我只得改变对行医的态度. *...a law guaranteeing the people freedom of conscience and religious practice.* 保证人们享有道德和宗教活动自由的法律. N-UNCOUNT with supp

9 A doctor's or lawyer's **practice** is his or her business, often shared with other doctors or lawyers. (医生和律师的)业务. N-COUNT

10 ➡ 又见 **practise**.

prac·tise /præktɪs/ **practises, practising, practised;** [美]拼作 **practice**. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **practise** something, you keep doing it regularly in order to be able to do it better. 练习. ❖ *Lauren practises the piano every day.* 劳伦每天练习弹钢琴. VB V n Also V
➡ 又见 **practised**.

2 When people **practise** something such as a custom, craft, or religion, they take part in the activities associated with it. 遵循, 实践. ❖ *He was brought up in a family which practised traditional Judaism.* 他生长在一个信仰传统犹太教的家庭. *Acupuncture was practised in China as long ago as the third millennium B.C.*. 早在公元前两千多年, 针灸疗法就在中国得以应用. ◢ **prac·tis·ing** ❖ *All employees must be practising Christians.* 所有的雇员必须是虔诚的基督教徒. VB V n ADJ ADJ n

3 Someone who **practises** medicine or law works as a doctor or a lawyer. 从事(医生或律师)行业. ❖ *He was born in Hong Kong where he subsequently practised as a lawyer until his retirement.* 他出生于香港, 其后, 他在那里当律师直至退休. *...a practising architect.* 执业建筑师. VB V n V as n V-ing Also V

4 ➡ **to practise what you preach**: 见 **preach**.

prac·tised /ˈpræktɪst/: [美]拼作 **practiced**.
Someone who is **practised** at doing something is good at it because they have had experience and have developed their skill at it. 有经验的, 熟练的. ❖ *...a practised and experienced surgeon.* 一名有经验又熟练的外科医生. ADJ-GRADED

prac·ti·tion·er /prækˈtɪʃənə/ **practitioners.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Doctors are sometimes referred to as **practitioners** or **medical practitioners**. 医生. N-COUNT FORMAL
➡ 又见 **GP**.

prae·sid·ium /prɪˈsɪdiəm, praɪ-/.
➡ 见 **presidium**.

prae·to·rian guard /prɪˌtɔːrian ˈgɑːd/.
You can use **praetorian guard** to refer to a group of people who are close associates and loyal supporters of someone important. 忠实追随的一群人, 忠实支持的群体. N-COLL-SING FORMAL

prag·mat·ic /prægˈmætɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **pragmatic** way of dealing with something is based on practical considerations, rather than theoretical ones. A **pragmatic** person deals with things in a practical way. 实践的, 实际的. ❖ *Robin took a pragmatic look at her situation.* 罗宾切合实际地考虑了她的境况. ◢ **prag·mati·cal·ly** /prægˈmætɪkli/ ❖ *'I can't ever see us doing anything else,' states Brian pragmatically.* '我任何时候都不能让我们做别的事.' 布赖恩很实际地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

prag·mat·ics /prægˈmætɪks/.
Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the meanings and effects which come from the use of language in particular situations. In this dictionary, the word 'pragmatics' appears in the extra column to show that a word, meaning, or phrase is being used to convey a particular evaluation or to carry out a particular function. This use is explained in the introductory section of the dictionary. (语言学研究中的)语用学. 比较 **semantics**. N-SING

prag·ma·tism /ˈprægmətɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Pragmatism means thinking of or dealing with problems in a practical way, rather than by using theory or abstract principles. 实用主义, 实用性. ◢ **prag·ma·tist, pragmatists** ❖ *He is a political pragmatist, not an idealist.* 他是政治实用主义者, 而不是理想主义者. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL N-COUNT

prai·rie /ˈpreəri/ **prairies.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **prairie** is a large area of flat, grassy land in North America. (北美的)大草原. N-VAR

ˈprairie dog, prairie dogs.
A **prairie dog** is a type of small furry animal that lives underground in the prairies of North America. (北美的)草原犬鼠. N-COUNT

praise /preɪz/ **praises, praising, praised.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **praise** someone or something, you express approval for their achievements or qualities. 赞扬, 赞美. ❖ *The American president praised Turkey for its courage.* 美国总统赞扬土耳其的勇气. *He praised the excellent work of the UN weapons inspectors.* 他赞扬联合国武器核查人员的出色工作. VB V n for n/-ing V n
○ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I have nothing but praise for the police.* 我对警察只有赞扬之辞. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **sing** someone's **praises**, you praise them in an enthusiastic way. 高度赞扬. PHR

3 If someone **damns** something **with faint praise**, they say something about it which sounds quite nice but which shows that they do not have a high opinion of it. 名为赞扬实为贬低. PHR

4 If you **praise** God, you express your respect, honour, and thanks to God. (对神)赞颂, 赞美. VB V n

5 **Praise** is the expression of respect, honour, and thanks to God. (对神的)赞美, 赞颂. ❖ *Hindus were singing hymns in praise of the god Rama.* 印度教徒唱着赞美诗, 赞颂罗摩神. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

praise·worthy /ˈpreɪzwɜːði/.
If you say that something is **praiseworthy**, you mean that you approve of it and it deserves to be praised. 值得赞扬的. ❖ *...the government's praiseworthy efforts to improve efficiency in health and education.* 政府为提高健康和教育方面的效率而付出的努力值得赞扬. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

pra·line /ˈprɑːliːn, ˈpreɪ-/.
Praline is a sweet substance made from nuts cooked in boiling sugar. It is used in desserts and as a filling for chocolates. 果仁糖(可用于甜点, 也可作巧克力糖的夹馅). N-UNCOUNT

pram /præm/ **prams.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **pram** is a baby's cot which has wheels so that you can push it along when you want to take a baby somewhere. The usual American term is **baby carriage**. 婴儿车. [美]一般作baby carriage. N-COUNT BRITISH

prance /prɑːns, præns/ **prances, prancing, pranced.**

1 If someone **prances** around, they walk or move around with exaggerated movements, usually because they want people to look at them and admire them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)趾高气扬地行走. ❖ *He was horrified at the thought of any son of his prancing about on a stage in tights.* 想想自己的某个儿子在舞台上穿着紧身衣趾高气扬地行走时, 他都觉得很可怕. VB PRAGMATICS V adv/prep

2 When a horse **prances**, it moves with quick, high steps. VB V

(马匹)奔驰. ❖ ...*as the carriage horses pranced through the bustling thoroughfares.* 拉着马车的马匹在熙攘的大街上奔驰而过的时候. V prep/adv

prank /præŋk/ **pranks.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **prank** is a childish trick. 恶作剧, 开玩笑. ❖ ...*laddish pranks.* 男孩子玩的恶作剧. N-COUNT DATED

prank·ster /ˈpræŋkstə/ **pranksters.**
A **prankster** is someone who plays tricks and practical jokes on people. 恶作剧的人. N-COUNT DATED

prat /præt/ **prats.** N-COUNT
If you describe someone as a **prat**, you are saying in an unkind way that you think that they are very stupid or foolish. 笨蛋, 傻瓜. PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

prat·fall /ˈprætfɔːl/ **pratfalls.**
If someone takes a **pratfall**, they make an embarrassing mistake. 使人丢脸的失误. N-COUNT AMERICAN

prat·tle /ˈprætəl/ **prattles, prattling, prattled.**
If you say that someone **prattles on** about something, or that someone **prattles**, you are showing that you disapprove of them or are annoyed by them because they are talking a great deal without saying anything important. (贬义)废话连篇, 喋喋不休. ❖ *She prattled on as she drove out to the Highway.* 她一面驱车前往公路, 一面在喋喋不休. *Archie, shut up. You're prattling.* 阿奇, 不要再说了, 你在说着废话. VB V on/away about n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V on/away V
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *What a bore it was to listen to the woman's prattle!* 听那个女人喋喋不休, 真无聊! N-UNCOUNT

prawn /prɔːn/ **prawns.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **prawn** is a small shellfish, similar to a shrimp, which can be eaten. The usual American word is **shrimp**. 对虾. [美]一般作shrimp. N-COUNT

,prawn ˈcocktail, prawn cocktails.
A **prawn cocktail** is a dish that consists of prawns, salad, and a sauce. It is usually eaten at the beginning of a meal. The American term is **shrimp cocktail**. (通常在正餐之前食用)鲜虾沙拉. [美]作shrimp cocktail. N-VAR BRITISH

pray /preɪ/ **prays, praying, prayed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When people **pray**, they speak to God in order to give thanks or to ask for his help. (向神)祷告, 祈祷. ❖ *Now all we have to do is help ourselves and to pray to God.* 现在我们所能做的就是自力更生, 并向神祷告. *Kelly prayed that God would judge her with mercy.* 凯莉祈求上帝能宽恕她. VB V V to/for n V that
2 When someone is hoping very much that something will happen, you can say that they **are praying** that it will happen. 祈望. ❖ *By the time it came to vote, many of the centrists were secretly praying for a compromise.* 到该投票的时候, 许多持中间观点的人私下祈望出现妥协. VB V for n
3 In former times, **pray** was used to add sarcasm to a question. (旧时用法)(表示挖苦)到底, 究竟. ❖ *'And what, pray, do you buy and sell, Major?'* '梅杰, 你到底在倒腾什么呢?' ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS DATED
4 In former times, **pray** was used to add politeness to a command. (旧时用法)请, 务必. ❖ *I beg your pardon, pray continue.* 对不起, 请您继续. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS DATED

prayer /preə/ **prayers.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Prayer** is the activity of speaking to God. 祈祷. ❖ *The night was spent in prayer.* 夜在祷告中度过. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **prayer** is the words a person says when they speak to God. 祈祷文. N-COUNT
3 A short religious service at which people gather to pray can be referred to as **prayers**. 祈祷仪式. ❖ ...*Muslims attending prayers in the main mosque.* 在大清真寺里参加祈祷仪式的穆斯林. N-PLURAL
4 You can refer to a strong hope that you have as your **prayer**. 祈望, 祈望的事物. ❖ *This drug could be the answer to our prayers.* 这种药可能会回应我们的祈望. N-COUNT poss N
5 If you say that someone **hasn't got a prayer**, you mean that it is impossible for them to succeed in what they are trying to do. 不可能获得成功. PHR INFORMAL

ˈprayer book, prayer books.
A **prayer book** is a book which contains the prayers which are used in church or at home. (记录祈祷文的)祈祷书. N-COUNT

ˈprayer meeting, prayer meetings.
A **prayer meeting** is a religious meeting where people say prayers to God. 祷告会. N-COUNT

pre- /priː-/.
Pre- is used to form words that indicate that something takes place before a particular date, period, or event. 在...之前. ❖ ...*pre-1971 cars.* 1971年之前出产的汽车. ...*life in pre-industrial England.* 英格兰工业化之前的生活. PREFIX

preach /priːtʃ/ **preaches, preaching, preached.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When a member of the clergy **preaches** a sermon, he or she gives a talk on a religious or moral subject during a religious service. 布(道), 讲(道). ❖ *The bishop preached to a crowd of several hundred local people.* 主教向数百名当地人进行布道. *He denounced the decision to invite his fellow archbishop to preach.* 他谴责邀请其他大主教来布道的决定. VB V n V to n V Also V against/on n
2 When people **preach** a belief or a course of action, they try to persuade other people to accept the belief or to take the course of action. 竭力劝说; 宣扬. ❖ *Health experts are now preaching that even a little exercise is far better than none at all.* 健康专家现在竭力宣扬即使是少量运动也比完全不运动好得多. *For many years I have preached against war.* 多年来我一直在宣扬反战思想. VB V n V that V against/about n
3 If you say that someone **practises what** they **preach**, you mean that they behave in the way that they encourage other people to behave in. 身体力行. PHR
4 If you say that someone **is preaching to the converted**, you mean that they are wasting their time because they are trying to persuade people to think or believe in things that they already think or believe in. (对已经持有该相同观点或信仰的人进行说教)白费时间, 枉费唇舌. PHR

preach·er /ˈpriːtʃə/ **preachers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **preacher** is a person, often a member of the clergy, who preaches sermons as part of a church service. 布道者, 传道士. N-COUNT

pre·am·ble /ˈpriːæmbəl/ **preambles.**
A **preamble** is an introduction that comes before something you say or write. 导言, 序言. ❖ *The controversy has arisen over the text of the preamble to the unification treaty.* 对统一条约序言的措辞进行的争论已经出现. N-VAR

pre·ar·ranged /ˌpriːəˈreɪndʒd/; 又拼作 **pre-arranged**.
You use **prearranged** to indicate that something has been planned or arranged before the time when it actually happens. 预先安排好的. ❖ *He had an urgent pre-arranged meeting in London.* 他在伦敦参加了预先安排好的紧急会议. ADJ ADJ n

pre·cari·ous /prɪˈkeəriəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If your situation is **precarious**, you are not in complete control of events and might fail in what you are doing at any moment. 不稳定的, 不确定的. ❖ ...*the Government's precarious position.* 政府岌岌可危的地位. ◢**pre·cari·ous·ly** ❖ *She remains, though more and more precariously, in power.* 形势虽然越来越岌岌可危, 她仍然继续执政. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 Something that is **precarious** is not securely held in place and seems likely to fall or collapse at any moment. 不安全的, 不稳固的. ❖ *They looked rather comical as they crawled up precarious ladders.* 他们在不稳固的梯子上往上爬时, 样子相当滑稽. ◢**precariously** ❖ *One of my grocery bags was still precariously perched on the car bumper.* 我其中一个杂货袋仍然在汽车的保险杠上摇摇欲坠. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

pre·cau·tion /prɪˈkɔːʃən/ **precautions.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **precaution** is an action that is intended to prevent something dangerous or unpleasant from happening. 预防措施. ❖ *I had taken the precaution of doing a little research before I left London.* 我在离开伦敦前作了一点儿研究作为预防措施. ...*safety precautions.* 安全措施. N-COUNT

pre·cau·tion·ary /prɪˈkɔːʃənəri, AM -neri/.
Precautionary actions are taken in order to prevent something dangerous or unpleasant from happening. 预防性的. ❖ *The local administration says the curfew is a precautionary measure.* 地方当局说宵禁是一种预防性措施. ADJ FORMAL

P

pre·cede /prɪ'si:d/ **precedes, preceding, preceded.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If one event or period of time **precedes** another, it happens before it. 先于…发生. ❖ *The earthquake was preceded by a loud roar and lasted 20 seconds.* 地震前有巨大响声，它持续了20秒. *Industrial orders had already fallen in the preceding months.* 工业订单在前几个月已然减少. VB V n FORMAL be V-ed by n V-ing

2 If you **precede** someone somewhere, you go in front of them. 走在…的前面. ❖ *They were preceded by mounted cowboys.* 走在他们前面的是骑着马的牛仔. VB V n FORMAL be V-ed by n

3 A sentence or chapter that **precedes** another one occurs just before it in, for example, a book or magazine. 位于…之前. ❖ *Look at the information that precedes the paragraph in question.* 看一下我们讨论的段落之前的信息. VB V n Also V-ing

P

prec·edence /'presɪdəns/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If one thing takes **precedence** over another, it is regarded as more important than the other thing. (重要性方面)优先;优先权. ❖ *He took precedence over everyone else.* 他比其他所有人都重要. N-UNCOUNT

prec·edent /'presɪdənt/ **precedents.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If there is a **precedent** for an action or event, it has happened before, and this can be regarded as an argument for doing it again. 先例. ❖ *There are plenty of precedents in Hollywood for letting people out of contracts.* 在好莱坞有很多允许对方退出合约的先例. N-VAR FORMAL

pre·cept /'pri:sept/ **precepts.**
A **precept** is a general rule that helps you to decide how you should behave in particular circumstances. 规律，行为准则. ❖ *...the precepts of Buddhism.* 佛教的戒律. N-COUNT FORMAL

pre·cinct /'pri:sɪŋkt/ **precincts.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A shopping **precinct** is an area in the centre of a town in which cars are not allowed. (市中心禁止停车的)特定区域. ❖ *The Centre was a pedestrian precinct with a bandstand in the middle.* 中心是行人专用区，中间有个乐池. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 In the United States a **precinct** is a part of a city which has its own police force and fire service. (美国)警察及消防管辖区. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 The **precincts** of an institution are its buildings and land. 建筑物及其场地. N-PLURAL FORMAL

pre·cious /'preʃəs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that something such as a resource is **precious**, you mean that it is valuable and should not be wasted or used badly. 宝贵的，珍贵的. ❖ *A family break allows you to spend precious time together.* 家庭的短暂聚会让全家一起度过宝贵的时光. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Precious** objects and materials are worth a lot of money because they are rare. 贵重的，昂贵的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If something is **precious** to you, you regard it as important and do not want to lose it. 珍爱的，心爱的. ❖ *Her family's support is particularly precious to Josie.* 乔茜家人的支持对她特别重要. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you say that there is **precious little** of something, you are emphasizing that there is very little of it, and that it would be better if there were more. **Precious few** has a similar meaning. 非常少. ❖ *Precious few home-buyers will notice any reduction in their monthly repayments.* 买房的人很少会注意到他们每月的还款有任何减少. PHR PRAGMATICS

,precious 'metal, precious metals. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **precious metal** is a valuable metal such as gold or silver. (金、银等)贵金属. N-VAR

,precious 'stone, precious stones.
A **precious stone** is a valuable stone, such as a diamond or a ruby, that is used for making jewellery. 宝石. N-COUNT

preci·pice /'presɪpɪs/ **precipices.**
A **precipice** is a very steep cliff on a mountain. 悬崖，陡壁. N-COUNT

pre·cipi·tate, precipitates, precipitating, precipitated. ♦◇◇◇◇
The verb is pronounced /prɪ'sɪpɪteɪt/. The adjective is pronounced /prɪ'sɪpɪtət/. 动词发音为/prɪ'sɪpɪteɪt/. 形容词发音为/prɪ'sɪpɪtət/.

1 If something **precipitates** an event or situation, usually a bad one, it causes it to happen suddenly or sooner than normal. 促成，加速(坏事的)发生. ❖ *A slight mistake could precipitate a disaster.* 一个小错误会酿成灾难. VB FORMAL V n

2 A **precipitate** action or decision happens or is made more quickly or suddenly than most people think is sensible. 突然的，突如其来的. ◢**pre·cipi·tate·ly** ❖ *I fled precipitately in the opposite direction.* 我突然向相反方向逃去. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED ADV with v

pre·cipi·ta·tion /prɪ,sɪpɪ'teɪʃən/.
Precipitation is rain, snow, or hail. 降雨；降雪；下冰雹. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

pre·cipi·tous /prɪ'sɪpɪtəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **precipitous** slope or drop is very steep and often dangerous. 陡峭的，险峻的. ◢**pre·cipi·tous·ly** ❖ *The road seemed to fall precipitously away.* 道路似乎陡然下降. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

pré·cis /'preɪsi, AM preɪ'si:/. The form **précis** is both the singular and the plural. It is pronounced /'preɪsi:/ when it is the plural. 单复数同形. 复数形式时发音为/'preɪsi:/.
A **précis** is a short written or spoken account of something, which gives the important points but not the details. 摘要，梗概. N-COUNT FORMAL

pre·cise /prɪ'saɪs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **precise** to emphasize that you are referring to an exact thing, rather than something vague. 确切的. ❖ *The precise location of the wreck was discovered in 1988.* 残骸的确切位置是在1988年发现的. *We will never know the precise details of his death.* 我们永远也不会知道他死亡的确切细节. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 Something that is precise is exact and accurate in all its details. 精确的，准确的. ❖ *They speak very precise English.* 他们说着标准的英语. ADJ-GRADED

3 You say **'to be precise'** to indicate that you are giving more detailed or accurate information than you have just given. 确切地说. ❖ *More than a week ago, Thursday evening to be precise, Susanne was at her evening class.* 一个多星期前，更确切地说是星期四的晚上，苏娜在夜校上课. PHR

pre·cise·ly /prɪ'saɪsli/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Precisely** means accurately and exactly. 确切地，准确地. ❖ *The meeting began at precisely 4.00 p.m.* 会议在下午4点准时开始. ADV GRADED

2 You can use **precisely** to emphasize that a reason or fact is the only important one there is, or that it is obvious. 恰好，正是. ❖ *That is precisely the result the system is designed to produce.* 那正是设计系统时要它产生的结果. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

3 You can say **'precisely'** to confirm in an emphatic way that what someone has just said is true. 完全正确，所言极是. ❖ *'So, you're trying to put trained, responsible people in every place where you think they might be able to help?'—'Precisely.'* '就是说，你要将那些训练有素又负责任的人放到你认为他们会发挥作用的每个岗位上，是吗?'—'完全正确.' ADV PRAGMATICS

pre·ci·sion /prɪ'sɪʒən/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you do something with **precision**, you do it exactly as it should be done. 准确，精确. ❖ *The choir sang with precision.* 唱诗班吐词准确地唱着. N-UNCOUNT

pre·clude /prɪ'klu:d/ **precludes, precluding, precluded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **precludes** an event or action, it prevents the event or action from happening. 防止，排除，杜绝. ❖ *At 84, John feels his age precludes too much travel.* 84岁的约翰觉得年龄已不允许他太多的去旅行. VB FORMAL V n/-ing

2 If something **precludes** you **from** doing something or going somewhere, it prevents you from doing it or going there. 阻止，妨碍. ❖ *In some cases poor English precluded them from ever finding a job.* 在有些情况下，英语水平不佳令人们根本找不到工作. VB FORMAL V n from -ing/n

pre·co·cious /prɪ'kəʊʃəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **precocious** child is very clever, talented, or mature, often in a way that you usually only expect to find in an adult. (孩子)早熟的. ◢**pre·co·cious·ly** ❖ *He was a precociously bright school boy.* 他是个聪明早熟的学生. ◢**pre·coc·ity** /prɪ'kɒsɪti/ ❖ *Their sexual precocity is not matched by emotional maturity.* 他们性早熟，但情感成熟程度并不相称. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

pre·con·ceived /,pri:kən'si:vd/.
If you have **preconceived** ideas about something, you have already formed an opinion about it before you have enough ADJ ADJ n

information or experience. 先入为主的、事先形成的. ❖ *I had abandoned my preconceived ideas about boxers.* 我摒弃了对拳击手的先入为主的想法.

pre·con·cep·tion /ˌpriːkən'sepʃən/ **preconceptions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT Your **preconceptions** about something are beliefs formed about it before you have enough information or experience. 先入为主、成见. ❖ *...preconceptions about the sort of people who did computing.* 对那些专业为电脑的人的成见.

pre·con·di·tion /ˌpriːkən'dɪʃən/ **preconditions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT FORMAL If one thing is a **precondition** for another, it must happen or be done before the second thing can happen or exist. 先决条件, 前提. ❖ *The new government has set preconditions for dialogue with the Palestinians.* 新政府提出了与巴勒斯坦人对话的前提条件.

ˌpre-'cooked; 又拼作 **precooked.**
ADJ **Pre-cooked** food has been prepared and cooked in advance so that it only needs to be heated before you eat it. (食物)事先煮好的, 事先准备好的.

pre·cur·sor /priː'kɜːsə/ **precursors.** ♦◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT A **precursor** of something is a similar thing that happened or existed before it, often something which led to the existence or development of that thing. 前身, 早期形式. ❖ *...real tennis, an ancient precursor of the modern game.* 庭院网球, 现代网球运动的前身.

pre·date /ˌpriː'deɪt/ **predates, predating, predated.**
VB FORMAL V n If you say that one thing **predated** another, you mean that the first thing happened or existed some time before the second thing. 发生(存在)在...之前. ❖ *His troubles predated the recession.* 他的困难出现在经济衰退之前.

preda·tor /'predətə/ **predators.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 N-COUNT A **predator** is an animal that kills and eats other animals. 食肉动物. ◢ **preda·tory** /'predətri, AM -tɔːri/ ADJ ❖ ...*predatory birds like the eagle.* 食肉性鸟类例如鹰.
2 N-COUNT People sometimes refer to people or organizations as **predators** when they are eager to benefit from the weakness of other people or organizations. 掠夺者、损人利己者. ◢ **predatory** ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ❖ *People will not set up new businesses while they are frightened by the predatory behaviour of the banks.* 当人们害怕银行的掠夺行为时不会成立新的公司.

pre·de·cease /ˌpriːdɪ'siːs/ **predeceases, predeceasing, predeceased.**
VB V n FORMAL If one person **predeceases** another, they die before them. 先于...死去.

pre·de·ces·sor /'priːdɪsesə, AM 'pred-/ **predecessors.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 N-COUNT Your **predecessor** is the person who had your job before you. 前任. ❖ *He learned everything he knew from his predecessor.* 他所知道的一切都是从前任那里学来的.
2 N-COUNT The **predecessor** of an object or machine is the object or machine that came before it in a sequence or process of development. 前身, 原来的事物. ❖ *The car is some 40mm shorter than its predecessor.* 该款汽车车身比它之前的那款要短40毫米左右.

pre·des·ti·na·tion /ˌpriːdestɪ'neɪʃən, AM priː'dest-/.
N-UNCOUNT If you believe in **predestination**, you believe that people have no control over events because they have already been decided by God or by fate. 宿命论、命定论.

pre·des·tined /ˌpriː'destɪnd/.
ADJ If you say that something was **predestined**, you mean that it seems that it could not have been prevented or altered because it had already been decided by God or by fate. 命中注定的. ❖ *His was not a political career predestined from birth.* 他并不是一出生就注定要从政的.

pre·de·ter·mined /ˌpriːdɪ'tɜːmɪnd/.
ADJ If you say that something is **predetermined**, you mean that its form or nature was decided by previous events or by people rather than by chance. 预先确定的, 事先安排的. ❖ *The capsules can be made to release the pesticides at a predetermined time.* 这些胶囊可以在预定时间释放出杀虫剂.

pre·dica·ment /prɪ'dɪkəmənt/ **predicaments.** ♦◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT If you are in a **predicament**, you are in an unpleasant situation that is difficult to get out of. 困境, 窘境. ❖ *The decision will leave her in a peculiar predicament.* 该决定将使她处于非常窘迫的境地.

predi·cate, predicates, predicating, predicated. The noun is pronounced /'predɪkət/. The verb is pronounced /'predɪkeɪt/. 名词发音为/'predɪkət/. 动词发音为/'predɪkeɪt/.
1 N-COUNT In some systems of grammar, the **predicate** of a clause is the part of it that is not the subject. For example, in 'I decided what to do', 'decided what to do' is the predicate. (句子中的)谓语.
2 VB usu passive FORMAL be V-ed on n/-ing If you say that one idea or situation **is predicated on** another, you mean that the first idea or situation can be true or real only if the second one is true or real. (使)取决于, (使)基于. ❖ *Financial success is usually predicated on having money.* 要赚钱通常必须要先有钱.

P

pre·dict /prɪ'dɪkt/ **predicts, predicting, predicted.** ♦♦♦◇◇
VB V n V that V wh If you **predict** an event, you say that it will happen. 预言, 推测. ❖ *He predicted that my hair would grow back 'in no time'.* 他推测说我的头发会马上重新长出来. *It's very difficult to predict how long it's going to take.* 很难预料要花多长的时间.

pre·dict·able /prɪ'dɪktəbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED If you say that an event is **predictable**, you mean that it is obvious in advance that it will happen. 明显的, 可预测的. ❖ *The result was entirely predictable.* 结果完全可以预料得到. ◢ **pre·dict·ably** ADV-GRADED ❖ *His article is, predictably, a scathing attack on communism.* 不出所料, 他的文章对共产主义进行了猛烈的攻击. ◢ **pre·dict·abil·ity** /prɪˌdɪktə'bɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Your mother values the predictability of your Sunday calls.* 你母亲很重视你星期天一定会打电话给她.

pre·dic·tion /prɪ'dɪkʃən/ **predictions.** ♦♦◇◇◇
N-VAR If you make a **prediction** about something, you say what you think will happen. 预言, 预测, 断言. ❖ *Predictions that the recession will be short are small comfort to those already affected.* 预言经济衰退将为时很短, 对那些已经受到影响的人也不是什么安慰.

pre·dic·tive /prɪ'dɪktɪv/.
ADJ-GRADED FORMAL You use **predictive** to describe something such as a test, science, or theory that is concerned with determining what will happen in the future. (试验、科学或理论等)预言性的, 预见的. ❖ *There is a wealth of research confirming the predictive validity of these methods.* 很多研究证实了这些方法有预见的正确性.

pre·dic·tor /prɪ'dɪktə/ **predictors.**
N-COUNT with supp You can refer to something that helps you predict something that will happen in the future as a **predictor** of that thing. 预言性的事物, 借以作出预测的事物. ❖ *Opinion polls are an unreliable predictor of election outcomes.* 用民意调查推测选举结果并不可靠.

pre·di·lec·tion /ˌpriːdɪ'lekʃən, AM ˌpred-/ **predilections.**
N-COUNT FORMAL If you have a **predilection** for something, you have a strong liking for it. 偏爱, 喜好.

pre·dis·pose /ˌpriːdɪ'spəʊz/ **predisposes, predisposing, predisposed.**
1 VB FORMAL V n to-inf V n to n/-ing If something **predisposes** you to think or behave in a particular way, it makes it likely that you will think or behave in that way. 使倾向于, 使有可能... . ❖ *...people whose personalities predispose them to serve customers well.* 那些具有能很好为顾客服务的性格的人. *Factors such as personality and attitude predispose some individuals to criminal behaviour.* 像性格和态度这样的因素决定了某些人有犯罪的倾向. ◢ **pre·dis·posed** ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ❖ *Franklin was predisposed to believe him.* 富兰克林很容易就相信他. ◢ **pre·dis·po·si·tion** /ˌpriːdɪspə'zɪʃən/ **predispositions** N-COUNT ❖ *...a woman's predisposition to use the right side of her brain.* 女人倾向于用右脑思维.
2 VB V n to n FORMAL If something **predisposes** you **to** a disease or condition, it makes it likely that you will suffer from that disease or condition. 使易患上. ◢ **predisposed** ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ❖ *Some people are genetically predisposed to diabetes.* 有些人的基因使他们

易患糖尿病. ◢**predisposition** ❖ *People with the gene have a predisposition to alcoholism.* 有这种基因的人容易酗酒. N-COUNT

pre·domi·nance /prɪˈdɒmɪnəns/.

1 If there is a **predominance** of one type of person or thing, there are many more of that type than of any other type. (数量上的)优势, 多数. ❖ *There's a predominance of women in the profession.* 该行业中女性占大多数. N-SING FORMAL

2 If someone or something has **predominance**, they have the most power or importance among a group of people or things. 主导地位, 支配地位. ❖ *...their economic predominance.* 他们在经济上的支配地位. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

P

pre·domi·nant /prɪˈdɒmɪnənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **predominant**, it is more important or noticeable than anything else in a set of people or things. 显著的, 突出的. ❖ *Amanda's predominant emotion was that of confusion.* 阿曼达主要的情感是困惑. ADJ-GRADED ◢**pre·domi·nant·ly** ❖ *The landscape has remained predominantly rural in appearance.* 在外表上, 风景仍以田园风光为主. *...a predominantly female profession.* 以女性占大多数的职业. ADV-GRADED

pre·domi·nate /prɪˈdɒmɪneɪt/ **predominates, predominating, predominated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one type of person or thing **predominates** in a group, there is more of that type of person or thing in the group than of any other. 在...中占多数. ❖ *In older age groups women predominate because men tend to die younger.* 在老年人组中, 女性占多数, 因为男性往往去世早. VB FORMAL V

2 When something or someone **predominates**, they have the most power or importance among a group of people or things. 支配, 统治. ❖ *...a society where Islamic principles predominate.* 伊斯兰教规至高无上的社会. VB FORMAL V

pre·domi·nate·ly /prɪˈdɒmɪnətli/.

Predominately means the same as **predominantly**. 义同 predominantly. ADV

pre-ˈeminent. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone or something is **pre-eminent** in a group, they are more important, powerful, or successful than other people or things in the group. 最重要的; 超群的, 卓越的. ❖ *For a decade 'X' was the pre-eminent punk band in Los Angeles.* 十年来, X乐队是洛杉矶最出色的朋克乐队. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢**pre-eminence** ❖ *...London's continuing pre-eminence among European financial centres.* 伦敦在欧洲金融中心中依旧超群的地位. N-UNCOUNT

pre-ˈeminently.

Pre-eminently means to a very great extent. 在很大程度上. ❖ *The party was pre-eminently the party of the landed interest.* 这个政党主要是土地利益者的政党. ADV

pre-empt /priː ˈempt/ **pre-empts, pre-empting, pre-empted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **pre-empt** an action, you prevent it from happening by doing something before it can happen, which makes it pointless or impossible. 抢先行动以阻止, 预先制止. ❖ *You can pre-empt pain by taking a painkiller at the first warning sign.* 症兆刚一出现时, 你就不可以吃止痛药来预防疼痛. VB V n ◢**pre-emption** /priː ˈempʃən/ ❖ *...strategic plans which demanded pre-emption as the only method of averting defeat.* 采取先发制人手段作为唯一可避免失败手法的战略计划. N-UNCOUNT

pre-emptive /priː ˈemptɪv/.

A **pre-emptive** attack or strike is intended to weaken or damage an enemy or opponent, for example by destroying their weapons before they can do any harm. (攻击或打击等)先发制人的, 抢先行动的. ADJ

preen /priːn/ **preens, preening, preened.**

1 If someone **preens** themselves, they admire their own appearance or make gestures designed to improve their appearance, such as touching their hair. 精心打扮; 过分打扮. ❖ *50% of men under 35 spend at least 20 minutes preening themselves every morning.* 35岁以下男性中有50%的人每天早上至少花20分钟来精心打扮. *Bill turned to preen his beard.* 比尔转过身整理自己的胡子. VB V pron-refl V n Also V

2 When birds **preen** their feathers or **preen**, they clean and arrange their feathers using their beaks. (鸟)用喙整理(羽毛). VB V n, V

,pre-eˈxisting; 又拼作 **preexisting.**

A **pre-existing** situation or thing exists already or existed before something else. 在...之前就存在的. ❖ *...the pre-existing tensions between the two countries.* 两国之间早已存在的紧张关系. ADJ ADJ n

pre·fab /ˈpriːfæb/ **prefabs.**

A **prefab** is a house built with parts which have been made in a factory and then quickly put together. 预制装配式房屋. N-COUNT BRITISH

pre·fab·ri·cat·ed /priːˈfæbrɪkeɪtɪd/.

Prefabricated buildings are built with parts which have been made in a factory so that they can be easily carried and put together. (房屋)预制的. ADJ

pref·ace /ˈprefɪs/ **prefaces, prefacing, prefaced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **preface** is an introduction at the beginning of a book, which explains what the book is about or why it was written. 前言, 序言. N-COUNT

2 If you **preface** an action or speech with something else, you do or say this other thing first. 以...为开场白. ❖ *The president prefaced his remarks by saying he has supported unemployment benefits all along.* 总统以表明他一直支持失业救济政策作为开场白. VB V n with n V n by -ing

pre·fect /ˈpriːfekt/ **prefects.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In some British schools, a **prefect** is an older pupil who does special duties and helps the teachers to control the younger pupils. (某些英国学校中由较高班的学生担任的维护纪律的)级长, 监督生. N-COUNT

2 In some countries, a **prefect** is the head of the local government administration or of a local government department. 地方行政长官, 地方政府部门首长. N-COUNT

pre·fec·ture /ˈpriːfektʃə/ **prefectures.**

In some countries, local government administrative areas are called **prefectures**. (某些国家的)省, 专区. N-COUNT

pre·fer /prɪˈfɜː/ **prefers, preferring, preferred.** ◆◆◆◆◇

If you prefer someone or something, you like that person or thing better than another, and so you are more likely to choose them if there is a choice. 更喜欢. ❖ *Does he prefer a particular sort of music?* 他是不是更喜欢某一类的音乐? *I became a teacher because I preferred books and people to politics.* 我当了一名教师, 因为我更喜欢书本和人, 而不是政治. *I prefer to go on self-catering holidays.* 我更喜欢自供伙食的假日. *I would prefer him to be with us next season.* 我更想他在下一季跟我们在一起. VB no cont V n/-ing V n to n V to-inf V n to-inf Also V that

pref·er·able /ˈprefərəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that one thing is **preferable** to another, you mean that it is more desirable or suitable. 更合意的; 更合适的; 更好的. ❖ *The hazards of the theatre seemed preferable to joining the family paint business.* 冒险开剧院似乎比入伙自家家庭油漆生意更合适. *It is preferable to use only vegetable oil for cooking.* 只使用植物油烹饪更好. ADJ-GRADED ◢**pref·er·ably** /ˈprefərəbli/ ❖ *Take exercise, preferably in the fresh air.* 做运动, 在新鲜空气中运动更好. ADV-GRADED

pref·er·ence /ˈprefərəns/ **preferences.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you have a **preference** for something, you would like to have or do that thing rather than something else. 较喜欢的事物, 偏爱. ❖ *The Bill will allow parents the right to express a preference for the school their child attends.* 该法案允许父母有权表达更愿意他们孩子就读哪所学校. *Many of these products were bought in preference to their own.* 人们更愿意买许多这些产品, 而不是他们自己的产品. N-VAR

2 If you **give preference** to someone with a particular qualification or feature, you choose them rather than someone else. 优先考虑, 选择. ❖ *They also give preference to companies with good environmental records.* 他们也优先考虑那些有良好环保记录的公司. N-UNCOUNT

pref·er·en·tial /ˌprefəˈrenʃəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you get **preferential** treatment, you are treated better than other people and therefore have an advantage over them. 优先的, 优惠的. ❖ *Despite her status, the Duchess will not be given preferential treatment.* 尽管女公爵有如此地位也不会得到优惠待遇. ADJ-GRADED ◢**pref·er·en·tial·ly** ❖ *Those who sign up with a bank will be treated preferentially.* 那 ADV-GRADED ADV with v

些与银行签约的人将得到优惠.

pre·fer·ment /prɪˈfɜːmənt/ **preferments.**

Preferment is promotion to a better and more influential job. 升职,提升. N-VAR FORMAL

pre·fig·ure /ˌpriːˈfɪgə, AM -gjər/ **prefigures, prefiguring, prefigured.**

If one thing **prefigures** another, it is a first indication which suggests or determines that the second thing will happen. 预示,预兆. ❖ *...Max Linder, the French cinematic pioneer whose comic shorts prefigured the work of Chaplin.* 法国电影先驱麦克斯·林戴的喜剧短片对卓别林的作品起了预示作用. VB V n

pre·fix /ˈpriːfɪks/ **prefixes.**

1 A **prefix** is a letter or group of letters which is added to the beginning of a word in order to form a different word. For example, the prefix 'un-' is added to 'happy' to form 'unhappy'. 前缀,字首. 比较 **affix** 及 **suffix**. ◢ **pre·fixed** ❖ *Sulphur-containing compounds are often prefixed by the term 'thio'.* 包含硫磺的化合物名称前通常加上字首 thio. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with/by n

2 A **prefix** is one or more numbers or letters added to the beginning of a code number to indicate, for example, what area something belongs to. (电话)区域号码. ❖ *To telephone from the US use the prefix 011 33 before the numbers given here.* 从美国打出电话, 要在所给的号码之前加区域号码 011 33. ◢ **prefixed** ❖ *Calls to Dublin should now be prefixed with 010 3531.* 打往都柏林的电话应该在号码前加拨区号 010 3531. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with/by n

preg·nant /ˈpregnənt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If a woman or female animal is **pregnant**, she has a baby or babies developing in her body. 怀孕的; 怀胎的. ❖ *Lena got pregnant.* 莉娜怀孕了. *Tina was pregnant with their first daughter.* 蒂娜当时怀着第一个女儿. ◢ **preg·nan·cy** /ˈpregnənsi/ **pregnancies.** ❖ *It would be wiser to cut out all alcohol during pregnancy.* 在怀孕期间停止喝酒是明智的. *She was exhausted by eight pregnancies in 13 years.* 13年内怀孕8次,她感到心力交瘁. ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

2 A **pregnant** silence or moment has a special meaning which is not obvious but which people are aware of. (沉默或某一时刻)含蓄的,有特殊意义的. ADJ ADJ n, v-link ADJ with n

pre·heat /ˌpriːˈhiːt/ **preheats, preheating, preheated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **preheat** an oven, you switch it on and allow it to reach a certain temperature before you put food inside it. (放入食物前)使(烤炉)预热. ❖ *Bake in the preheated oven for 25 minutes.* 在预先加热的烤炉中烤25分钟. VB V n V-ed

pre·his·tor·ic /ˌpriːhɪˈstɒrɪk, AM -ˈtɔːr-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Prehistoric people and things existed at a time before information was written down. 史前的, 有历史记载以前的. ❖ *...the famous prehistoric cave paintings of Lascaux.* 拉斯科洞穴著名的史前洞穴壁画. ◢ **pre·his·to·ry** /ˌpriːˈhɪstəri/ ❖ *...the island's prehistory.* 该岛的史前历史. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

pre·judge /ˌpriːˈdʒʌdʒ/ **prejudges, prejudging, prejudged.**

If you **prejudge** a situation, you form an opinion about it before you know all the facts. 预先草率判断. ❖ *They tried to prejudge the commission's findings.* 他们试图预先判断委员会的调查结果. VB FORMAL V n Also V

preju·dice /ˈpredʒʊdɪs/ **prejudices, prejudicing, prejudiced.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Prejudice** is an unreasonable dislike of a group of people or things, or an unreasonable preference for one group over another. 成见,偏见,歧视. ❖ *There was a deep-rooted racial prejudice.* 存在根深蒂固的种族歧视. *There is widespread prejudice against workers over 45.* 对45岁以上的工作人员存在普遍的歧视. ◢ **preju·diced** /ˈpredʒʊdɪst/ ❖ *Some landlords and landladies are racially prejudiced.* 有些男女房东有种族偏见. N-VAR ADJ-GRADED

2 To **prejudice** someone or something is to influence them in such a way that they are no longer fair and unbiased. 使有偏见,影响...而使不公正. ❖ *I think your South American youth has prejudiced you.* 我认为你在南美度过的少年时代使你产生了偏见. *The report was held back for fear of prejudicing his trial.* 报道未被发布,以免对他的审判产生影响. VB V n

3 If someone **prejudices** another person's situation, they do something which makes it worse than it should be. 损害,对...产生不利影响. ❖ *Her study was not in any way intended to prejudice the future development of the college.* 她的研究的本意决不是要损害大学将来的发展. VB FORMAL V n

preju·di·cial /ˌpredʒʊˈdɪʃəl/.

If an action or situation is **prejudicial** to someone or something, it is harmful to them. 有害的, 不利的. ❖ *He has the right to ban a film, a demonstration or a procession if he feels it is likely to be prejudicial to public order.* 如果他觉得有可能损害公共秩序的话,他有权禁播电影、禁止示威集会和游行. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

prel·ate /ˈprelɪt/ **prelates.**

A **prelate** is a clergyman of high rank, for example a bishop or an archbishop. 高级教士(如主教或大主教等). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

pre·limi·nary /prɪˈlɪmɪnəri, AM -neri/ **preliminaries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Preliminary** activities or discussions take place at the beginning of an event, often as a form of preparation. 初步的; 预备的; 开端的. ❖ *Preliminary results show the Republican party with 11 percent of the vote.* 初步结果表明共和党赢得了11% 的选票. ADJ

2 A **preliminary** is something that you do at the beginning of an activity, often as a form of preparation. 开端,准备工作. ❖ *A background check is normally a preliminary to a presidential appointment.* 背景审查通常是获得总统任命的第一步. N-COUNT

3 A **preliminary** is the first part of a competition to see who will go on to the main competition. 预选赛,预赛. N-COUNT

prel·ude /ˈpreljuːd, AM ˈpreɪluːd/ **preludes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can describe an event as a **prelude** to a more important event when it happens before it and acts as an introduction to it. 序幕,前奏. ❖ *The protests in Brasov in 1987 are today seen as the prelude to last year's uprising.* 1987年在布拉索夫发生的抗议行动,在今天来看是去年发生的动乱的前奏. N-COUNT

2 A **prelude** is a short piece of music for the piano or organ. (钢琴或风琴的)序曲. N-COUNT

pre·mari·tal /ˌpriːˈmærɪtəl/; 又拼作 **pre-marital.**

Premarital means happening at some time before someone gets married. 婚前的. ❖ *I rejected the teaching that premarital sex was immoral.* 我反对认为婚前性行为是不道德的那种说教. ADJ ADJ n

prema·ture /ˌpreməˈtʃʊə, AM ˌpriː-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **premature** happens earlier than usual or earlier than people expect. 过早的, 比预期要早的. ❖ *Accidents are still the number one cause of premature death for Americans.* 对美国人而言,意外事故仍然是早逝的首要原因. *His career was brought to a premature end by a succession of knee injuries.* 因为膝部连续受伤,他的事业的结束比预期的要早. ◢ **prema·ture·ly** ❖ *The years in the harsh mountains had prematurely aged him.* 在山区多年的艰苦生活使他过早地衰老了. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 You can say that something is **premature** when it happens too early and is therefore inappropriate. 不成熟的; 仓促的,草率的. ❖ *It now seems their optimism was premature.* 现在看来他们乐观得过早. *I think it's premature for restaurants to come out with that advice.* 我认为餐馆提出那样的建议过于仓促. ◢ **prematurely** ❖ *Holmgren is careful not to celebrate prematurely.* 霍姆格伦非常小心,以防开心得太早. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 A **premature** baby is one that was born before the date when it was due to be born. (婴儿)早产的. ◢ **prematurely** ❖ *Miles was born three months prematurely.* 迈尔斯早产了三个月. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

pre·medi·tat·ed /priːˈmedɪteɪtɪd/.

A **premeditated** crime is planned or thought about before it is done. (犯罪行为)有预谋的. ◢ **pre·medi·ta·tion** /priːˌmedɪˈteɪʃən/ ❖ *There was insufficient evidence of premeditation.* 没有足够证据证明那是有预谋的. ADJ N-UNCOUNT

pre·men·stru·al /ˌpriːˈmenstruəl/.

Premenstrual is used to refer to the time immediately before menstruation and a woman's behaviour and feelings at ADJ ADJ n

this time. 经前的. ❖ *...a common symptom of premenstrual syndrome.* 经前综合征的常见症状. *Her premenstrual tension became worse after the birth of her baby.* 在孩子出生后，她的经前紧张症变得更糟.

prem·ier /ˈpremiə, AM prɪˈmɪr/ **premiers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The leader of the government of a country is sometimes referred to as the country's **premier**. 总理，首相. ❖ *...Australian premier Mr Paul Keating.* 澳大利亚总理保罗·基廷先生. N-COUNT
▲**prem·ier·ship** /ˈpremiəʃɪp, AM prɪˈmɪr-/ ❖ *...the final years of Margaret Thatcher's premiership.* 玛格丽特·撒切尔夫人担任首相的最后几年. N-SING

2 **Premier** is used to describe something that is considered to be the best or most important thing of a particular type. 最好的；最重要的. ❖ *...the country's premier opera company.* 国家最好的歌剧团. ADJ ADJ n

P

premi·ere /ˈpremieə, AM prɪˈmjer/ **premieres, premiering, premiered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **premiere** of a new play or film is the first public performance of it. (剧作或电影的)首映、首次公演. N-COUNT

2 When a film or show **premieres** or **is premiered**, it is shown to an audience for the first time. (被)首映，首演. ❖ *The documentary premiered at the Jerusalem Film Festival.* 这部纪录片在耶路撒冷电影节上首映. *The opera is due to be premiered by ENO next year.* 这部歌剧将在明年由英格兰国家歌剧院首演. V-ERG V be V-ed

prem·ise /ˈpremɪs/ **premises;** 在英国英语中，第2项释义又拼作 **premiss.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **premises** of a business or an institution are all the buildings and land that it occupies on one site. 建筑物及其周围所属土地. ❖ *There is a kitchen on the premises.* 本部内有一个厨房. *The business moved to premises in Brompton Road.* 这家公司搬到位于布朗普顿路的房子里. N-PLURAL

2 A **premise** is something that you suppose is true and that you use as a basis for developing an idea. 前提. ❖ *The programme started from the premise that men and women are on equal terms in this society.* 这个节目是以社会中男女平等为前提的. N-COUNT FORMAL
▲**prem·ised** /ˈpremɪst/ ❖ *All our activities are premised on the basis of 'Quality with Equality'.* 我们所有的活动都是以'优质与平等'为前提的. ADJ ADJ on n

prem·iss /ˈpremɪs/.
➡ 见 **premise.**

pre·mium /ˈpriːmiəm/ **premiums.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **premium** is money that you pay regularly to an insurance company for an insurance policy. (向保险公司定期缴纳的)保险费. N-COUNT

2 A **premium** is a sum of money that you have to pay for something in addition to the normal cost. 额外费用，附加费. ❖ *Even if customers want 'solutions', most are not willing to pay a premium for them.* 即使顾客想要'解决方案'，他们当中大多数人却不愿为此多付钱. *Callers are charged a premium rate of 48p a minute.* 每打一分钟要额外收48便士. N-COUNT

3 **Premium** goods are of a higher than usual quality and are often expensive. (通常因此而高价)优质的，高级的，高档的. ❖ *...the most popular premium ice cream in this country.* 这个国家最受欢迎的高档冰激凌. ADJ ADJ n

4 If something is **at a premium**, it is wanted or needed, but is difficult to get or achieve. 稀罕，奇缺. ❖ *If space is at a premium, choose adaptable furniture.* 如果空间有限，就选择能折叠的家具. PHR

5 If you buy or sell something **at a premium**, you buy or sell it at a higher price than usual, for example because it is in short supply. 以高价(购买或出售). PHR

6 If you **place a high premium on** a quality or characteristic or **put a high premium on** it, you regard it as very important. 高度重视. PHR

ˈpremium bond, premium bonds.

In Britain, **premium bonds** are numbered tickets sold by the government. Each month, ticket numbers are randomly selected and the people who have them win money. (英国)(政府发行的)有奖债券. N-COUNT

premo·ni·tion /ˌpreməˈnɪʃən, AM ˌpriː-/ **premonitions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you have a **premonition**, you have a feeling that something is going to happen, often something unpleasant. 预感，预兆. ❖ *He had an unshakable premonition that he would die.* 他对自己将要死去的预感坚信不疑. N-COUNT

pre·na·tal /ˌpriːˈneɪtəl/.

Prenatal is used to describe things relating to the period during a woman's pregnancy, before a baby is born. 产前的，怀孕期的. ADJ

pre·oc·cu·py /priˈɒkjʊpaɪ/ **preoccupies, preoccupying, preoccupied.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **is preoccupying** you, you are thinking about it a lot. 占据(思绪)，缠绕. ❖ *The Persian Gulf crisis is preoccupying both American citizens and their leaders.* 美国公民和领导人关注着波斯湾危机. VB V n
▲**pre·oc·cu·pied** ❖ *Tom Banbury was preoccupied with the missing Shepherd child.* 汤姆·班伯里一直在想着失踪的牧童. ADJ-GRADED
▲**pre·oc·cu·pa·tion** /priˌɒkjʊˈpeɪʃən/ **preoccupations.** ❖ *In his preoccupation with Robyn, Crook had neglected everything.* 克鲁克总是想着罗宾，什么也不管了. N-VAR

pre·or·dained /ˌpriːɔːˈdeɪnd/.

If you say that something is **preordained**, you mean you believe it to be happening in the way that has been decided by God or by fate. 命中注定的. ADJ FORMAL

prep /prep/. ◆◇◇◇◇

In some British private schools, **prep** is the name given to school work that children do in the evening after school has finished. (英国一些私立学校的)课外作业. N-UNCOUNT

ˌpre-ˈpackaged.

Pre-packaged foods have been prepared in advance and put in plastic or cardboard packages before they are sold. (食品)售前预先包装好的. ADJ

ˌpre-ˈpacked.

Pre-packed goods are packed or wrapped before they are sent to the shop where they are sold. 袋装的，包装好的. ❖ *...pre-packed bacon.* 袋装咸猪肉. ADJ

pre·paid /ˌpriːˈpeɪd/; 又拼作 **pre-paid.**

Prepaid items are paid for in advance, before the time when you would normally pay for them. 预付的. ❖ *Return the enclosed Donation Form today in the prepaid envelope provided.* 用所提供的已预付邮资的信封把附上的捐赠表今天寄回. ADJ

prepa·ra·tion /ˌprepəˈreɪʃən/ **preparations.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Preparation** is the process of getting something ready for use or for a particular purpose, or making arrangements for something. 准备，预备. ❖ *Rub the surface of the wood in preparation for the varnish.* 在刷清漆之前，打磨一下木头的表面. *Behind any successful event lay months of preparation.* 任何成功的事件背后都有数个月的准备. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Preparations** are all the arrangements that are made for a future event. 筹备，安排. ❖ *Final preparations are under way for celebrations to mark German unification.* 庆祝德国统一的庆典正在进行着最后的准备工作. N-PLURAL

3 A **preparation** is a mixture that has been prepared for use as food, medicine, or a cosmetic. (食物、药物、化妆品等)配制品；制剂. ❖ *...sensitive-skin preparations.* 针对敏感性皮肤的制剂. N-COUNT FORMAL

pre·para·tory /prɪˈpærətri, AM -tɔːri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Preparatory** actions are done before doing something else as a form of preparation or as an introduction. 预备的，引导性的. ❖ *At least a year's preparatory work will be necessary before building can start.* 在建筑物动工之前，需要作至少一年的前期筹备工作. ADJ FORMAL

2 If one action is done **preparatory to** another, it is done before the other action, usually as preparation for it. 为...作好准备. ❖ *Sloan cleared his throat preparatory to speaking.* 斯隆清了清嗓子，准备开始讲话. PHR-PREP FORMAL

preˈparatory school, preparatory schools.

A **preparatory school** is the same as a **prep school**. 同 prep school. N-VAR

pre·pare /prɪˈpeə/ **prepares, preparing, prepared.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **prepare** something, you make it ready for something that is going to happen. 把...准备好. ◆ *Two technicians were preparing a videotape recording of last week's programme.* 两个技术人员正在准备上周节目的录像带. *The crew of the Iowa has been preparing the ship for storage.* 衣阿华号的船员一直在为货物储存准备船只. VB V n V n for n Also V n to-inf

2 If you **prepare** for an event or action that will happen soon, you get yourself ready for it or make the necessary arrangements. 筹备, 准备. ◆ *He told the deputies that they needed to prepare for new elections.* 他告诉代表们需要他们为新的选举作好准备. *He had to go back to his hotel and prepare to catch a train.* 他必须得回旅馆, 然后准备赶火车. *His doctor had told him to prepare himself for surgery.* 他的医生告诉他需要为手术作准备. VB V for n V to-inf V pron-refl for n Also V, V n to-inf

3 When you **prepare** food, you get it ready to be eaten, for example by cooking it. 做(饭), 准备(饭菜). VB V n

pre·pared /prɪˈpeəd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you are **prepared** to do something, you are willing to do it if necessary. 愿意的. ◆ *Are you prepared to take industrial action?* 你愿不愿意参加劳工行动? ADJ v-link ADJ to-inf

2 If you are **prepared for** something that you think is going to happen, you are ready for it. 有准备的, 作好准备的. ◆ *Police are prepared for large numbers of demonstrators.* 警察已作好准备应对大批的示威者. ◢ **pre·par·ed·ness** ◆ *The situation in the capital forced them to maintain military preparedness.* 首都的局势迫使他们作好军事上的准备. ADJ v-link ADJ for n N-UNCOUNT

3 You can describe something as **prepared** when it has been done or made beforehand, so that it is ready when it is needed. 事先准备好的. ◆ *He ended his prepared statement by thanking the police.* 他在事先准备好的讲话结束时对警方表示了谢意. ADJ ADJ n

pre·pon·der·ance /prɪˈpɒndərəns/.
If there is a **preponderance of** one type of person or thing in a group, there is more of that type than of any other. 数量上的优势. N-SING

prepo·si·tion /ˌprepəˈzɪʃən/ **prepositions.**
A **preposition** is a word such as 'by', 'for', 'into', or 'with' which usually has a noun group as its object. 介词. N-COUNT

pre·pos·ter·ous /prɪˈpɒstərəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **preposterous**, you mean that it is extremely unreasonable and foolish. 荒谬的, 荒唐的, 极其愚昧的. ◢ **pre·pos·ter·ous·ly** ◆ *Some prices are preposterously high.* 有些价格高得离谱. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

prep·py /ˈprepi/ **preppies.**
Preppies are young people, especially American people who have been to a prep school or Ivy League University, who are conventional and conservative in their behaviour and style of dress. 私立学校学生(指衣着及行为保守讲究的年轻人). N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *I couldn't believe how straight-looking he was, how preppy.* 我无法相信他看上去是多么正统, 多么保守讲究. ADJ-GRADED

pre-prandial /ˌpriːˈprændiəl/.
You use **pre-prandial** to refer to things you do or have before a meal. 餐前的, 饭前的. ◆ *...pre-prandial drinks.* 餐前饮料. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

ˈprep school, prep schools. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In Britain, a **prep school** is a private school where children are educated until the age of 11 or 13. (英国儿童在11或13岁之前就读的)私立小学. N-VAR

2 In the United States, a **prep school** is a private secondary school for students who intend to go to college after they leave. (美国学生为升大学而上的)私立高中. N-VAR

pre·pu·bes·cent /ˌpriːpjuːˈbesənt/.
Prepubescent means relating to the time just before someone reaches puberty. 青春期之前的. ADJ FORMAL

pre·quel /ˈpriːkwəl/ **prequels.**
A **prequel** is a film that is made about an earlier stage of a story or a character's life when the later part of it has already been made into a successful film. (系列电影的)先行篇, 前篇. N-COUNT

Pre-Raphael·ite /ˌpriːˈræfəlaɪt/ **Pre-Raphaelites.**

1 The **Pre-Raphaelites** were a group of British painters in the nineteenth century who concentrated on themes from medieval history, romantic myth, and folklore. 前拉斐尔派画家(表现中世纪历史、浪漫神话和民间传说等主题的英国19世纪的画家群体). N-COUNT

2 **Pre-Raphaelite** art was created by the Pre-Raphaelites. (艺术作品)前拉斐尔派画家的. ◆ *...a number of pre-Raphaelite murals.* 一些前拉斐尔派画家所作的壁画. ADJ ADJ n

ˌpre-reˈcorded.
Something that is **pre-recorded** has been recorded in advance so that it can be broadcast or played later. 预先录制的. ADJ

pre·requi·site /ˌpriːˈrekwɪzɪt/ **prerequisites.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If one thing is a **prerequisite** for another, it must happen or exist before the other thing is possible. 前提, 先决条件. ◆ *Good self-esteem is a prerequisite for a happy life.* 相当的自尊是幸福生活的前提. N-COUNT, N for/of n

pre·roga·tive /prɪˈrɒgətɪv/ **prerogatives.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something is the **prerogative** of a particular person or group, it is a privilege or a power that only they have. 特权, 独有的权力. ◆ *Constitutional changes are exclusively the prerogative of the parliament.* 宪法的修改属于议会的专有特权. N-COUNT FORMAL

pres·age /ˈpresɪdʒ/ **presages, presaging, presaged.**
If something **presages** a situation or event, it is considered to be a warning or sign of what is about to happen. 预示, 预兆. ◆ *...the dawn's loud chorus that seemed to presage a bright hot summer's day.* 黎明鸟儿响亮的歌声似乎预示了一个阳光明媚而炎热的夏日. VB FORMAL V n

pre-school /ˌpriːˈskuːl/.
Pre-school is used to describe things relating to the care and education of children before they reach the age when they have to go to school. 学龄前的. ◆ *Looking after pre-school children is very tiring.* 照顾学龄前儿童是很累人的. ADJ ADJ n WRITTEN
◢ **pre·schooler, preschoolers.** Children who are no longer babies but are not yet old enough to go to school are sometimes referred to as **preschoolers**. 学龄前儿童. N-COUNT

pres·ci·ent /ˈpresiənt, AM ˈpreʃ-/.
If you say that someone or something was **prescient**, you mean that they were able to know or predict what was going to happen in the future. 有预知能力的, 有先见之明的. ◆ *Hadley's idea appears remarkably prescient.* 哈德利的想法看来很有先见之明. ◢ **pres·ci·ence** ◆ *He's demonstrated a certain prescience in foreign affairs.* 他对外交事务表现出某种先见之明. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

pre·scribe /prɪˈskraɪb/ **prescribes, prescribing, prescribed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a doctor **prescribes** medicine or treatment for you, he or she tells you what medicine or treatment to have. 开(处方); 提供(疗法). ◆ *Our doctor diagnosed a throat infection and prescribed antibiotic.* 我们的医生诊断为咽喉发炎, 开了抗生素. VB V n Also V n n

2 If a person or set of laws or rules **prescribes** an action or duty, they state that it must be carried out. 规定, 指定. ◆ *...article II of the constitution, which prescribes the method of electing a president.* 宪法第二条规定了选举总统的方法. VB FORMAL V n

pre·scrip·tion /prɪˈskrɪpʃən/ **prescriptions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **prescription** is a medicine which a doctor has told you to take, or the form on which the doctor has written the details of that medicine. 药; 处方, 药方. If a medicine is available **on prescription**, you can get it from a chemist if a doctor gives you a prescription for it. 根据药方, 凭处方. N-COUNT PHR

2 A **prescription** is a proposal or a plan which gives ideas about how to solve a problem or improve a situation. (解决问题或改善状况的)提议, 计划. ◆ *...President Clinton's proposed prescription for reform.* 克林顿总统提出的改革计划. N-COUNT

pre·scrip·tive /prɪˈskrɪptɪv/.
A **prescriptive** approach to something involves telling people what they should do, rather than simply giving suggestions or describing what is done. 规定性的, 规范的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

P

❖ *...prescriptive attitudes to language on the part of teachers.* 对教师使用语言的规范性态度.

pres·ence /ˈprezəns/ **presences.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Someone's **presence** in a place is the fact that they are there. 出席,存在,在场. ❖ *His presence in the village could only stir up trouble.* 他在村子里出现只会制造麻烦. N-SING with poss

2 If you refer to the **presence** of a substance in another thing, you mean that it is in that thing. (一物质在另一物质中的)存在. ❖ *The somewhat acid flavour is caused by the presence of lactic acid.* 略有酸味是因为含有乳酸. N-UNCOUNT with poss

3 If someone or something **makes their presence felt**, they do something which forces people to pay attention to them. 引起(他人)注意. PHR

P

4 If you are **in** someone's **presence**, you are in the same place as that person, and are close enough to them to be seen or heard. 在...的旁边,在...的视线(听力)之内. PHR

5 A **presence** is a person or creature that you cannot see, but that you are aware of. 看不见的人(或物);鬼怪. ❖ *The forest was dark and silent, haunted by shadows and unseen presences.* 漆黑、寂静的森林是幽灵和看不见的鬼怪经常出没的地方. N-COUNT LITERARY

6 If you say that someone has **presence**, you mean that they impress people by their appearance and manner. 风度,风采. ❖ *They do not seem to have the vast, authoritative presence of those great men.* 他们似乎不像那些伟人一样气宇轩昂、令人敬畏. N-UNCOUNT

7 If you say that someone had the **presence of mind** to do something, you admire the fact that they were able to think and act calmly in a difficult situation. 镇定自若,处变不惊. PHR PRAGMATICS

present 1 existing or happening now 现存或正在发生

pres·ent /ˈprezənt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **present** to describe things and people that exist now, rather than those that existed in the past or those that may exist in the future. 当前的,现在的. ❖ *...the government's present economic difficulties.* 政府当前的经济困难. *No statement can be made at the present time.* 现在不能作出任何声明. ADJ: ADJ n

2 **The present** is the period of time that we are in now and the things that are happening now. 现在,当前. ❖ *...his struggle to reconcile the past with the present.* 他要把过去和现在协调起来的努力. N-SING: the N

3 The **present** tenses of a verb are the ones used to talk about things that happen regularly or situations that exist at this time. (动词时态)现在的,现在式的. ADJ: ADJ n

4 A situation that exists **at present** exists now, although it may change. 现在,目前(指可能发生变化的情况). PHR

5 **The present day** is the period of history that we are in now. 当代. ❖ *...Western European art from the period of Giotto to the present day.* 从乔托时期到当代的西欧艺术. PHR

6 Something that exists or will be done **for the present** exists now or will continue for a while, although the situation may change later. 暂时,暂且. PHR

present 2 being somewhere 在某处

pres·ent /ˈprezənt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone is **present at** an event, they are there. 在场的,出席的. ❖ *The president was not present at the meeting.* 总统没有出席这次会议. *The whole family was present.* 全家人都在场. ADJ: v-link ADJ

2 If something, especially a substance or disease, is **present in** something else, it exists within that thing. (某物质)存在于(另一物质中). ❖ *This special form of vitamin D is naturally present in breast milk.* 这种特殊的维生素D天然地存在于母乳中. ADJ: v-link ADJ

present 3 gift 礼物

pres·ent /ˈprezənt/ **presents.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **present** is something that you give to someone, for example at Christmas or when you visit them. 礼物. ❖ *This book would make a great Christmas present.* 这本书会是很好的圣诞礼物. N-COUNT

present 4 verb uses 动词用法

pres·ent /prɪˈzent/ **presents, presenting, presented.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **present** someone **with** something such as a prize or document, or if you **present** it to them, you formally give it to them. 颁发,授予. ❖ *Prince Michael of Kent presented the prizes.* 由肯特郡王子迈克尔颁奖. ◢ **pres·en·ta·tion** ❖ *Then came the presentation of the awards.* 接着是颁奖典礼. VB: V n with n, V n, Also V n to n; N-UNCOUNT

2 When you **present** information, you give it to people in a formal way. 递交,提供. ❖ *We presented three options to the unions for discussion.* 我们向工会递交了三个方案以供讨论. ◢ **presentation, presentations** ❖ *...a fair presentation of the facts to a jury.* 就事实向陪审团作公正的陈述. VB: V n, V n to n, Also V n with n; N-VAR

3 If something **presents** a difficulty, challenge, or opportunity, it causes it or provides it. 造成,引起. ❖ *Public policy on the family presents liberals with a dilemma.* 针对家庭的公众政策令自由主义者进退维谷. VB: V n, V n with n, Also V n to n

4 If an opportunity or problem **presents** itself, it occurs, often when you do not expect it. (通常在没有预料时)发生,出现. VB: V pron-refl

5 If you **present** someone or something in a particular way, you describe them in that way. 描述,表现. ❖ *The British like to present themselves as a nation of dog-lovers.* 英国人喜欢把自己描述为一个爱狗的民族. VB: V n as n, Also V n in n

6 The way you **present yourself** is the way you speak and act when meeting new people. (在陌生人面前)表现,言谈举止. ❖ *...tricks which would help him to present himself in a more confident way.* 能使他的言谈举止更自信的窍门. VB: V pron-refl prep/adv

7 If someone or something **presents** a particular appearance or image, that is how they appear or try to appear. 显示,表现. ❖ *...presenting a calm and dignified face to the world at large.* 向全世界充分地表现出平静和尊严. VB: V n, V n to n

8 If you **present yourself** somewhere, you officially arrive there. 出席,到场. ❖ *She was told to present herself at the Town Hall at 11.30 for the induction ceremony.* 她被告知要在11时30分到市政厅出席就职典礼. VB: V pron-refl prep/adv

9 If you **present** someone **to** someone else, often someone important, you formally introduce them. 引见,介绍. ❖ *Fox stepped forward, welcomed him in Malay, and presented him to Jack.* 福克斯跨前一步,用马来语欢迎他,并把他介绍给杰克. VB: V n to n, Also V n

10 If someone **presents** a programme on television or radio, they introduce each item in it. 主持(电视或广播节目). ◢ **pre·sent·er, presenters** ❖ *...the presenter of the BBC radio programme 'Law in Action'.* 英国广播公司广播节目《法治进行时》的主持人. VB: V n; N-COUNT

11 When someone **presents** something such as a production of a play or an exhibition, they organize it. 上演(戏剧);组织(展览). VB: V n

12 ➞ 又见 **presentation.**

pre·sent·able /prɪˈzentəbəl/.

1 If you say that someone looks **presentable**, you mean that they look fairly tidy or attractive. 像样的,体面的. ❖ *...wearing his most presentable suit.* 穿着他最体面的服装. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **presentable**, you mean that it is acceptable or quite good. 可以接受的;过得去的. ❖ *His score of 29 had helped Leicestershire reach a presentable total.* 他得了29分,帮助莱斯特郡队得到不错的总分. ADJ-GRADED

pres·en·ta·tion /ˌprezənˈteɪʃən, AM ˌpriːzen-/ **presentations.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Presentation** is the appearance of something, which someone has worked to create. 外观,表象. ❖ *...traditional French food cooked in a lighter way, keeping the presentation simple.* 制作清淡、外观简单的传统法国食品. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **presentation** is a formal event at which someone is given a prize or award. 授奖仪式. ❖ *...after receiving his award at a presentation in London yesterday.* 昨天在伦敦一个授奖仪式上拿到了奖之后. N-COUNT

3 When someone gives a **presentation**, they give a formal talk, often in order to sell something or get support for a proposal. (为销售或支持提议等的)演讲, 陈述. ❖ *...a slide and video presentation.* 一次使用幻灯片和录像的演讲. N-COUNT

4 A **presentation** is something that is performed in front of an audience, for example a play or a ballet. 演出, 表演. ❖ *...Blackpool Opera House's presentation of 'Buddy', the musical.* 布莱克浦歌剧院上演的音乐剧《密友》. N-COUNT FORMAL

5 ➡ 又见 **present**.

,present-'day; 又拼作 **present day**. ♦◇◇◇◇

Present-day things, situations, and people exist at the time in history we are now in. 当前的, 当今的. ❖ *Even by present-day standards these were large aircraft.* 即使以今日的标准来看, 这些飞机也是巨大的. ADJ ADJ n

pre·sen·ti·ment /prɪ'zentɪmənt/ **presentiments.**

A **presentiment** is a feeling that a particular event, for example someone's death, will soon take place. (对不祥事物的)预感. ❖ *I had a presentiment that he represented a danger to me.* 我预感到他对我构成威胁. N-COUNT FORMAL

pres·ent·ly /'prezəntli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **presently** happening, you mean that it is happening now. 现在, 目前. ❖ *She is presently developing a number of projects.* 她正在制订若干方案. *The island is presently uninhabited.* 岛上现在无人居住. ADV

2 You use **presently** to indicate that something happened quite a short time after the time or event that you have just mentioned. 不久, 一会儿. ❖ *He was shown to a small office. Presently, a young woman in a white coat came in.* 他被带到一间小办公室. 不久, 一个穿着白色外套的年轻女子进来了. ADV ADV with cl WRITTEN

3 If you say that something will happen **presently**, you mean that it will happen quite soon. 立刻, 马上. ❖ *'Who's Agnes?'—'You'll be meeting her presently.'* '阿格尼丝是谁?'—'你马上就会见到她了.' ADV ADV after v FORMAL

,present 'participle, present participles.

The **present participle** of a verb is the form which ends in '-ing'. 现在分词(动词后加 -ing). N-COUNT

,present 'perfect.

The **present perfect** tenses of a verb are the ones used to talk about things which happened before the time you are speaking or writing but are relevant to the present situation or are still happening. 现在完成的(动词的时态, 表示在过去发生, 但对现在仍有影响或仍在继续发生的事情). ADJ ADJ n

pres·er·va·tion·ist /,prezə'veɪʃənɪst/ **preservationists.**

A **preservationist** is someone who takes action to preserve something such as historic buildings or an area of countryside. 文物保护者; 环境保护者. N-COUNT

pre·serva·tive /prɪ'zɜːvətɪv/ **preservatives.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **preservative** is a chemical that prevents things from decaying. 防腐剂. ❖ *Nitrates are used as preservatives in food manufacture.* 硝酸盐在食品生产中被用作防腐剂. N-VAR

pre·serve /prɪ'zɜːv/ **preserves, preserving, preserved.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **preserve** a situation or condition, you make sure that it remains as it is, and does not change or end. 维持, 保持. ❖ *We will do everything to preserve peace.* 我们将竭尽全力以维护和平. VB V n
◢ **pres·er·va·tion** /,prezə'veɪʃən/ ❖ *...the preservation of the status quo.* 维持现状. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **preserve** something, you take action to save it or protect it from damage or decay. 保护; 维护; 保养. ❖ *We need to preserve the forest.* 我们需要保护森林. *...perfectly preserved medieval houses.* 保存完好的中世纪房屋. VB V n V-ed
◢ **preservation** ❖ *...the preservation of buildings of architectural or historic interest.* 对有建筑特色或历史意义的建筑物的保护. N-UNCOUNT

3 A nature **preserve** is an area of land or water where animals are protected from hunters. 动物保护区; 禁猎区. N-COUNT

4 If you **preserve** food, you treat it in order to prevent it from decaying so that you can store it for a long time. 保存(食品等), 防止...腐烂变坏. ❖ *I like to make puree, using only enough sugar to preserve the plums.* 我喜欢做李子酱, 只用一点糖能防止李子变坏就行了. VB V n

5 **Preserves** are foods such as jam and marmalade that are made by cooking fruit with a large amount of sugar so that they can be stored for a long time. (放入大量的糖在水果中而制成的)果酱. N-PLURAL

6 If you say that a job or activity is the **preserve of** a particular person or group of people, you mean that they are the only ones who take part in it. 独占的工作(或活动). ❖ *The making and conduct of foreign policy is largely the preserve of the president.* 制定和实施外交政策主要由总统一个人去做. N-COUNT

pre·set /,priː'set/ **presets, presetting;** 又拼作 **pre-set**. The form **preset** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式及过去分词同形.

If a piece of equipment **is preset**, its controls have been set in advance of the time you want it to work. (被)事先设定, (被)预先调整. ❖ *...a computerised timer that can be preset to a variety of programs.* 可以事先设定为多种程序的电脑计时器. VB usu passive be V-ed

pre·side /prɪ'zaɪd/ **presides, presiding, presided.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you **preside over** a meeting or an event, you are in charge or act as the chairperson. 主持(会议). ❖ *The PM returned to Downing Street to preside over a meeting of his inner Cabinet.* 首相回到唐宁街主持一次核心内阁会议. VB V over/at n

presi·den·cy /'prezɪdənsi/ **presidencies.** ♦♦♦◇◇

The **presidency** of a country or organization is the position of being the president or the period of time during which someone is president. 总统的职位(在任时期); 总裁的职位(在任时期). ❖ *...a candidate for the presidency of the organization.* 竞选该组织总裁的候选人. *Poverty had declined during his presidency.* 他出任总统期间, 贫困率下降了. N-COUNT

presi·dent /'prezɪdənt/ **presidents.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **president** of a country that has no king or queen is the person who has the highest political position and is the leader of the country. 总统, 国家主席. ❖ *...President Mubarak.* 穆巴拉克总统. *The White House says the president would veto the bill.* 白宫说总统将否决这个法案. N-TITLE; N-COUNT
◢ **presi·den·tial** /,prezɪ'denʃəl/ ❖ *...campaigning for Peru's presidential election.* 竞选秘鲁总统. ADJ ADJ n

2 The **president** of an organization is the person who has the highest position in it. 总裁, 总经理. ❖ *...Alexandre de Merode, the president of the medical commission.* 亚历山大·德·梅罗德, 医疗委员会的会长. N-COUNT

,president-e'lect. ♦♦◇◇◇

The **president-elect** is the person who has been elected as an organization or country's president, but who has not yet taken office. (未就职的)当选总统(总裁等). ❖ *...the difficulties which face the president-elect.* 当选总统所面临的困难. N-SING

pre·sid·ium /prɪ'sɪdiəm/; 又拼作 **praesidium**.

In Communist countries, a **presidium** is a committee which takes policy decisions on behalf of a larger group such as a parliament. 常务委员会, 主席团. N-SING

press /pres/ **presses, pressing, pressed.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **press** something somewhere, you push it firmly against something else. 挤, 推, 压, 顶. ❖ *He pressed his back against the door.* 他用背顶着门. *They pressed the silver knife into the cake.* 他们把银刀子插入蛋糕. VB V n against n V n prep

2 If you **press** a button or switch, you push it with your finger in order to make a machine or device work. 按(开关), 揿(钮). ❖ *Drago pressed a button and the door closed.* 德拉戈按下按钮, 门关上了. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a TV which rises from a table at the press of a button.* 按下按钮就能从桌子上升起来的电视机. N-COUNT

3 If you **press** something or **press down on** it, you push hard against it with your foot or hand. 踩; 推; 压. ❖ *The engine stalled. He pressed the accelerator hard.* 引擎停下来了, 他猛地踩下油门. *She leaned forward with her hands pressing down on the desk.* 她手按在桌子上向前探身. VB V n V adv Also V on n

P

4 If you **press** clothes, you iron them in order to get rid of the creases. 熨(衣服). VB V n

5 If you **press** fruits or vegetables, you squeeze them or crush them, usually in order to extract the juice. 榨取，挤压，挤取(水果或蔬菜等以取汁). VB V n

6 If you **press for** something, you try hard to persuade someone to give it to you or to agree to it. 劝说以得到；敦促. ❖ *Police might now press for changes in the law.* 警方现在可能会敦促修改法规. *They had pressed for their children to be taught French.* 他们极力要求教他们的孩子学法语. VB V for n V for n to-inf

7 If you **press** someone, you try hard to persuade them to do something or to tell you something. 劝说(某人)，敦促. ❖ *Trade unions are pressing him to stand firm.* 工会敦促他要立场坚定. *Mr King seems certain to be pressed for further details.* 金先生似乎肯定会被人要求给出更多的细节. VB V n to-inf be V-ed for/about n

P

8 If something or someone is **pressed into service** as something or to do something, they are used temporarily as that thing or to do that thing. 临时充当，临时做(某事). ❖ *The local bar has been pressed into service as a school.* 当地的酒吧被临时改作学校. PHR

9 If someone **presses** their claim, demand, or point, they state it in a very forceful way. 坚持要求，强调. ❖ *Officials have visited Washington to press their case for economic aid.* 官员们访问了华盛顿，坚持要求得到经济援助. VB V n

10 If an unpleasant feeling such as guilt, sadness, or anxiety **presses on** you, it worries you very much and you are always thinking about it. 烦扰，带来困扰. ❖ *Right now, I've got other problems that are pressing on me.* 现在我有其他令我困扰的事. VB V on n

11 If you **press** something **on** someone, you give it to them and insist that they take it. 将…强加于，硬给. ❖ *All I had was money, which I pressed on her reluctant mother.* 我只有钱，我把钱硬塞给了她有些犹豫的母亲. VB V n on n

12 Newspapers and journalists are referred to as **the press**. 报刊，新闻界. ❖ *Today the British press is full of articles on India's new prime minister.* 今天英国的报刊都是有关印度新总理的文章. *Christie looked relaxed and calm as he faced the press.* 克里斯蒂面对新闻媒体时显得轻松而平静. N-COLL-SING the N

13 When a newspaper or magazine **goes to press**, an edition of it starts to be printed. 付印，发表，出版. PHR

14 A **press** or a **printing press** is a machine used for printing books, newspapers, and leaflets. 印刷机. N-COUNT

15 If you **press charges** against someone, you make an official accusation against them which has to be decided in a court of law. 起诉. ❖ *Police have announced they will not be pressing charges.* 警方宣称他们不会起诉. PHR

16 ➻ 又见 **pressed, pressing**.

▸**press ahead.**

➻ 见 **press on 1**.

▸**press on** or **press ahead.** PHR-V

1 If you **press on** or **press ahead**, you continue with a task or activity in a determined way, and do not allow any problems or difficulties to delay you. 坚持做. ❖ *Poland pressed on with economic reform.* 波兰坚持实施经济改革. PHR-V V P V P with n

2 If you **press on**, you continue with a journey, even though it is becoming more difficult or more dangerous. 继续(行程). ❖ *I considered turning back, but it was getting late, so I pressed on.* 我想往回走，但时间已经晚了，我只好继续向前走. PHR-V V P

'press agency, press agencies.

A country's **press agency** is an organization that gathers news from that country and supplies it to journalists from all over the world. 通讯社. N-COUNT

'press agent, press agents.

A **press agent** is a person who is employed by a famous person to give information about that person to the press. (名人的)新闻发言人. N-COUNT

'press box, press boxes.

The **press box** at a sports ground is a room or area which is reserved for journalists to watch sporting events. (运动场观看席上的)记者席. N-COUNT

'press conference, press conferences. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **press conference** is a meeting held by a famous or important person in which they answer journalists' questions. 记者招待会. ❖ *Botham called a Press conference and announced his resignation.* 博瑟姆召开了一个记者招待会，宣布他要辞职. N-COUNT

'press corps; **press corps.** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形.

The **press corps** is a group of reporters who are all working in the same place. 联合报道组，记者团. ❖ *...the White House press corps.* 白宫记者团. N-COLL-COUNT AMERICAN

pressed /prest/.

If you say that you are **pressed for time** or **pressed for money**, you mean that you do not have enough time or money at the moment. (时间)紧迫的；(金钱)缺乏的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

➻ 又见 **hard-pressed**.

'press gallery, press galleries.

The **press gallery** is the area in a parliament which is reserved for journalists who report on the parliament's activities. (议会中的)新闻记者席. N-COUNT

'press-gang, press-gangs, press-ganging, press-ganged.

1 If you **are press-ganged into** doing something, you are made or persuaded to do it, even though you do not really want to. (被)诱劝做(某事). ❖ *I was press-ganged into working in that business.* 我被劝说到了那家公司工作. *She was a volunteer, she hadn't had to be press-ganged.* 她是个志愿者，没有必要劝说她. VB usu passive be V-ed into -ing/n be V-ed

2 If civilians **are press-ganged**, they are captured and forced to join the army or navy. (被)强征入伍. ❖ *They left their villages to evade being press-ganged into the army.* 他们离开村庄以逃避被强征入伍. ◢**press-ganging** ❖ *...the press-ganging of young people into the country's armed forces.* 强征年轻人加入该国的军队. VB usu passive be V-ed into n Also be V-ed N-SING the N of n

3 In former times, a **press-gang** was a group of men who used to capture boys and men and force them to join the navy. (旧时)征兵队. N-COUNT

press·ing /presɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **pressing** problem, need, or issue has to be dealt with immediately. 紧迫的，迫切的. ❖ *It is one of the most pressing problems facing this country.* 这是该国家面临的最迫切的问题之一. ADJ-GRADED

2 ➻ 又见 **press**.

press·man /presmæn/ **pressmen.**

A **pressman** is a reporter, especially a man, who works for a newspaper or magazine. 记者，新闻工作者(尤指男性). N-COUNT BRITISH

'press officer, press officers. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **press officer** is a person who is employed by an organization to give information about that organization to the press. (机构的)新闻发言人，新闻官. N-COUNT

'press release, press releases. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **press release** is a written statement about a matter of public interest which is given to the press by an organization concerned with the matter. 新闻公告，新闻稿. ❖ *The government had put out a press release naming the men.* 政府发出新闻公告宣布这些人的任命. N-COUNT

'press stud, press studs.

A **press stud** is a small metal fastener for clothes, made up of two parts which can be pressed together. The American term is **snap fastener** or **snap**. 按扣，揿扣，子母扣. [美]作snap fastener 或 snap. N-COUNT BRITISH

'press-up, press-ups.

Press-ups are exercises which are done by lying with your face towards the floor and pushing with your hands to raise your body until your arms are straight. 俯卧撑. ❖ *He made me do 30 press-ups.* 他要我做30次俯卧撑. N-COUNT BRITISH

pres·sure /preʃə/ **pressures, pressuring, pressured.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Pressure** is force that you produce when you press hard on something. (挤压产生的)压力. ❖ *The pressure of his fingers had relaxed.* 他手指发出的压力有所减轻. *The* N-UNCOUNT

best way to treat such bleeding is to apply firm pressure. 对付这种流血的最好办法就是使劲把伤口压住.

2 The **pressure** in a place or container is the force produced by the quantity of gas or liquid in that place or container. (气体或液体产生的)压力. ❖ *...another high pressure area over the North Sea.* 北海上空另一个高气压区. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 ➤ 又见 **blood pressure**.

4 If there is **pressure** on someone to do something, someone is trying to persuade or force them to do it. 催促, 劝说, 强迫. ❖ *He may have put pressure on her to agree.* 他可能是给她施加了压力, 才使她同意. *Its government is under pressure from the European Commission.* 它的政府受到来自欧盟委员会的压力. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

5 If you are experiencing **pressure**, you feel that you must do a lot of tasks or make a lot of decisions in very little time, or that people expect a lot from you. 压力, 压迫感. ❖ *Can you work under pressure?* 你能在压力之下工作吗? *The pressures of modern life are great.* 现代生活压力很大. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

6 If you **pressure** someone to do something, you try forcefully to persuade them to do it. 强迫, 施加压力. ❖ *He will never pressure you to get married.* 他决不会强迫你结婚的. *The Government should not be pressured into making hasty decisions.* 政府不应该在压力下作出仓促的决定. *Don't pressure me.* 不要给我施加压力. VB V n to-inf be V-ed into -ing V n Also V n for n
◢**pres·sured** ❖ *You're likely to feel anxious and pressured.* 你可能会感到紧张和压力. ADJ-GRADED

'pressure cooker, pressure cookers.

A **pressure cooker** is a large saucepan with a lid that fits tightly, in which you can cook food quickly using steam at high pressure. 高压锅. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. N-COUNT

'pressure group, pressure groups. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pressure group** is an organized group of people who are trying to persuade a government or other authority to do something. 压力集团(谋求对政府或其他权力部门施加压力的组织). ❖ *...the environmental pressure group Greenpeace.* 绿色和平 — 这个环保压力集团. N-COUNT

pres·sur·ize /ˈpreʃəraɪz/ pressurizes, pressurizing, pressurized; [英]又拼作 pressurise.

If you are **pressurized into** doing something, you are forcefully persuaded to do it. (被)施加压力, (被)强迫. ❖ *Do not be pressurized into making your decision immediately.* 不要在压力下马上做出决定. *He thought she was trying to pressurize him.* 他认为她在给他施压. VB be V-ed into -ing V n Also V n to-inf

➤ 又见 **pressurized**.

pres·sur·ized /ˈpreʃəraɪzd/; [英]又拼作 pressurised. ◆◇◇◇◇

In a **pressurized** container or area, the pressure inside is different from the pressure outside. (容器或区域)存在压力的. ❖ *Supplementary oxygen is rarely needed in pressurized aircraft.* 在密封的飞机中基本不需要额外补充氧气. ADJ

pres·tige /preˈstiːʒ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a person, a country, or an organization has **prestige**, they are admired and respected because of the position they hold or the things they have achieved. 威望, 声望. ❖ *...efforts to build up the prestige of the United Nations.* 树立联合国声望的努力. *...high prestige jobs.* 声望很高的工作. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Prestige** is used to describe products, places, or activities which people admire because they are associated with being rich or having a high social position. (因财富或很高的社会地位而)令人羡慕的, 有声望的. ❖ *...such prestige cars as Cadillac, Mercedes-Benz.* 名牌车如卡迪拉克和梅塞德斯－奔驰. ADJ: ADJ n

pres·tig·ious /preˈstɪdʒəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **prestigious** institution, job, or activity is respected and admired by people. 受尊敬的, 令人羡慕的. ❖ *It's one of the best equipped and most prestigious schools in the country.* 它是本国设备最好、最令人羡慕的学校之一. ADJ-GRADED

pre·sum·ably /prɪˈzjuːməbli, AM -ˈzuːm-/. ◆◆◆◇◇

If you say that something is **presumably** the case, you mean that you think it is very likely to be the case, although you are not certain. 很可能, 大概. ❖ *Presumably the front door was locked?* 大概前门锁上了? *The spear is presumably the murder weapon.* 这支矛可能是杀人凶器. *He had gone to the reception desk, presumably to check out.* 他去了接待处, 可能是去退房了. ADV

pre·sume /prɪˈzjuːm, AM -ˈzuːm/ presumes, presuming, presumed. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **presume** that something is the case, you think that it is the case, although you are not certain. 推测, 认为, 相信. ❖ *I presume you're here on business.* 我想你因公事才来这里的. *'Had he been home all week?'—'I presume so.'* '他整个星期都在家吗?'—'我想是吧.' *...areas that have been presumed to be safe.* 那些被认为是安全的地区. *The missing person is presumed dead.* 失踪者据推测是凶多吉少. VB V that V so be V-ed to-inf be V-ed adj

2 If you say that someone **presumes** to do something, you mean that they do it even though they have no right to do it. 擅自做(某事). ❖ *They're resentful that outsiders presume to meddle in their affairs.* 他们对外人擅自插手他们的事感到不满. VB FORMAL V to-inf

3 If an idea, theory, or plan **presumes** certain facts, it regards them as true so that they can be used as a basis for further ideas and theories. 假定, 假设. ❖ *The legal definition of 'know' often presumes mental control.* 对'知道'的法律定义通常假定人有精神自控的能力. VB FORMAL V n Also V that

P

pre·sump·tion /prɪˈzʌmpʃən/ presumptions. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **presumption** is something that is accepted as true but is not certain to be true. 假定, 设想, 推测. ❖ *...the presumption that a defendant is innocent until proved guilty.* 被告在被证明有罪之前被认为是无罪的. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **presumption**, you disapprove of it because they are doing something that they have no right to do. (贬义)放肆, 干涉. ❖ *They were angered by his presumption.* 他们被他的放肆行为惹怒了. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

pre·sump·tu·ous /prɪˈzʌmptʃuəs/.

If you describe someone or their behaviour as **presumptuous**, you disapprove of them because they are doing something that they have no right or authority to do. 冒昧的, 放肆的. ❖ *It would be presumptuous to judge what the outcome will be.* 对将来的结果进行判断太冒昧了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

pre·sup·pose /ˌpriːsəˈpəʊz/ presupposes, presupposing, presupposed.

If one thing **presupposes** another, the first thing cannot be true or exist unless the second thing is true or exists. 以...为先决条件, 以...为前提. ❖ *All your arguments presuppose that he's a rational, intelligent man.* 你所有的论点都基于他有理性而且聪明. VB V that Also V n

pre·sup·po·si·tion /ˌpriːsʌpəˈzɪʃən/ presuppositions.

A **presupposition** is something that you assume to be true, especially something which you must assume is true in order to continue with what you are saying or thinking. 预先假定的事, 假设. ❖ *...the presupposition within medical science that human life must be sustained for as long as possible.* 医学中的假设, 就是人的生命必须尽可能长地维持. N-COUNT FORMAL

ˌpre-'tax; 又拼作 pretax. ◆◆◇◇◇

Pre-tax profits or losses are the total profits or losses made by a company before tax has been deducted. (利润或损失)税前的, 交税之前的. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Last year it made £2.5m pre-tax.* 去年的税前利润为250万镑. ADV ADV after v

ˌpre-'teen, pre-teens; 又拼作 preteen.

A pre-teen is a child who is not yet a teenager, usually a child aged between nine and thirteen. 青春期以前的儿童, 接近青春期的儿童(通常指9至13岁的儿童). N-COUNT

pre·tence /prɪˈtens, AM ˈpriːtens/ pretences; [美]拼作 pretense. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **pretence** is an action or way of behaving that is intended to make people believe something that is not true. 伪装, 假装. ❖ *Welland made a pretence of writing a note in his pad.* 韦兰假装在便笺簿上做笔记. *We have to go along with the pretence that things are getting better.* 我 N-VAR

们只得也装作情况正在转好.

2 If you do something under **false pretences**, you do it when people do not know the truth about you and your intentions. 欺骗手段, 假象. ❖ *Conrad had been imprisoned for a year for gaining money by false pretences.* 康拉德因以欺诈手段骗取钱财被判入狱一年. PHR

pre·tend /prɪ'tend/ **pretends, pretending, pretended.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **pretend** that something is the case, you act in a way that is intended to make people believe that it is the case, although in fact it is not. (为了骗人而)假装, 装作. ❖ *Sometimes the boy pretended to be asleep.* 这个男孩有时假装睡着了. *I had no option but to pretend ignorance.* 我除了装作一无所知外, 别无选择. VB V that; V to-inf; V n

P

2 If you **pretend** that you are doing something, you imagine that you are doing it, for example as part of a game. 想象, 假想. ❖ *She can sunbathe and pretend she's in Spain.* 她可以晒日光浴, 假想自己身在西班牙. VB; V that; Also V to-inf

3 You use **pretend** to describe something which you know is not genuine but which you treat as genuine, for example as part of a game. 假扮的, 扮演的. ❖ *They are only too glad to share the stage with a pretend crocodile or polar bear.* 他们非常愿意和假扮的鳄鱼或北极熊同台演出. ADJ: ADJ n

4 If you say you **do not pretend** that something is the case, you mean that you do not claim that it is the case. 没有伪称, 没有佯称. ❖ *We do not pretend that the past six years have been without problems.* 我们没有佯称过去6年没有问题. VB with neg; V that; Also V to-inf

pre·tend·er /prɪ'tendə/ **pretenders.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pretender** to a position is someone who claims the right to that position, and whose claim is disputed by others. 妄求者, 觊觎王位者. ❖ *...the Comte de Paris, pretender to the French throne.* 法国王位的觊觎者巴黎伯爵. N-COUNT

pre·ten·sion /prɪ'tenʃən/ **pretensions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone has **pretensions**, you disapprove of them because they claim or pretend that they are more important than they really are. (贬义)自命不凡. ❖ *We like him for his honesty, his lack of pretension.* 我们喜欢他的诚实和不狂妄自大. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

2 If someone has **pretensions to** something, they claim to be or do that thing. 自称, 声称. ❖ *It will remain as a pressure group, but no longer has any pretension to be a political party.* 它仍将是个压力集团, 但不再自称为政党了. N-UNCOUNT; also N in pl

pre·ten·tious /prɪ'tenʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone or something is **pretentious**, you mean that they try to seem important or significant, but you do not think that they are; used showing disapproval. (贬义)自命不凡的, 狂妄的. ❖ *His response was full of pretentious nonsense.* 他的回答全是狂妄的废话. ◢**pre·ten·tious·ness** ❖ *He has a tendency towards pretentiousness.* 他总是自命不凡. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; N-UNCOUNT

pre·text /'priːtekst/ **pretexts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pretext** is a reason which you pretend has caused you to do something. 借口, 托词. ❖ *They would now find some dubious pretext to restart the war.* 他们现在会找一些站不住脚的借口来重新挑起战争. N-COUNT

pret·ty /'prɪti/ **prettier, prettiest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you describe someone, especially a girl, as **pretty**, you mean that they look nice and are attractive in a delicate way. (尤指女孩)可爱的, 漂亮的, 标致的. ◢**pret·ti·ly** /'prɪtɪli/ ❖ *She was laughing prettily at me.* 她对我笑的时候样子很可爱. ◢**pret·ti·ness** ❖ *Her prettiness had been much admired.* 很多人羡慕她长得漂亮. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 A place or a thing that is **pretty** is attractive and pleasant, in a charming but not particularly unusual way. (地方或事物)迷人的, 令人愉快的, 美丽的. ◢**prettily** ❖ *The living-room was prettily decorated.* 客厅装饰得很漂亮. ◢**prettiness** ❖ *...shells of quite unbelievable prettiness.* 精致得叫人难以置信的贝壳. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

3 You can use **pretty** before an adjective or adverb to mean 'quite' or 'rather'. (用于形容词或副词前)相当, 颇, 很. ❖ *Pretty soon after my arrival I found lodgings.* 我到达后不久就找到了住处. ADV; ADV adj/adv; INFORMAL

4 **Pretty much** or **pretty well** means 'almost'. 几乎, 差不多. ❖ *His new government looks pretty much like the old one.* 他的新内阁和前任的几乎一样. *I travel pretty well every week.* 我几乎每星期都要出门. PHR INFORMAL

5 If you say that someone **is sitting pretty**, you mean that they are in a good, safe, or comfortable position. 处于安全舒适的位置. PHR INFORMAL

6 ➡ **not a pretty sight**: 见 **sight**.

pret·zel /'pretsəl/ **pretzels.**

A **pretzel** is a small, glazed, crisp biscuit, which has salt on the outside. Pretzels are usually shaped like knots or sticks. 棒状(或纽结状)咸脆饼干. N-COUNT

pre·vail /prɪ'veɪl/ **prevails, prevailing, prevailed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a proposal, principle, or opinion **prevails**, it gains influence or is accepted, often after a struggle or argument. (通常在经历斗争或争论之后)占上风, 胜过. ❖ *Political and personal ambitions are starting to prevail over economic interests.* 政治和个人野心开始压过经济利益而占了上风. VB V; V over n

2 If a situation, attitude, or custom **prevails** in a particular place at a particular time, it is normal or most common in that place at that time. 流行, 盛行. ❖ *...the confusion which had prevailed at the time of the revolution.* 革命期间处处存在的混乱状态. VB; V

3 If one side in a battle, contest, or dispute **prevails**, it overcomes the other side and is victorious. 获胜, 战胜. ❖ *I do hope he will prevail over the rebels.* 我真的希望他能战胜叛乱分子. VB V; V over/against n

4 If you **prevail upon** someone or **prevail on** someone to do something, you succeed in persuading them to do it. 说服, 劝说. ❖ *We must, each of us, prevail upon our congressman to act.* 我们每个人都必须说服我们各自的国会议员采取行动. VB FORMAL; V upon/on n to-inf

pre·vail·ing /prɪ'veɪlɪŋ/.

The **prevailing wind** in an area is the type of wind that blows over that area most of the time. (风)盛行的. ADJ: ADJ n

preva·lent /'prevələnt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A condition or belief that is **prevalent** is common. 普遍的, 流行的. ❖ *This condition is more prevalent in women than in men.* 这种疾病在女人中要比在男人中更普遍. ◢**preva·lence** ❖ *Not much is known about the prevalence of AIDS in the general population.* 对艾滋病在普通人群中的流行程度知之甚少. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

pre·vari·cate /prɪ'værɪkeɪt/ **prevaricates, prevaricating, prevaricated.**

If you **prevaricate**, you avoid giving a direct answer or making a firm decision. 搪塞, 推诿, 含糊其辞. ◢**pre·vari·ca·tion** /prɪˌværɪ'keɪʃən/ **prevarications** ❖ *After months of prevarication, the political decision had at last been made.* 在推诿了数月之后, 最终做出了政治决定. VB V; N-UNCOUNT; also N in pl

pre·vent /prɪ'vent/ **prevents, preventing, prevented.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 To **prevent** something means to ensure that it does not happen. 阻止, 防止, 制止. ❖ *Further treatment will prevent cancer from developing.* 进一步的治疗将防止癌症发展. *We recognized the possibility and took steps to prevent it happening.* 我们意识到这种可能性, 于是采取行动来防止它发生. ◢**pre·ven·tion** ❖ *...crime prevention.* 防止犯罪. VB V n; V n from -ing; V n -ing; N-UNCOUNT

2 To **prevent** someone **from** doing something means to make it impossible for them to do it. 防止, 使…不可能. ❖ *The police have been trying to prevent them carrying weapons.* 警方一直试图阻止他们携带枪支. VB V n from -ing; V n -ing; Also V n

pre·vent·able /prɪ'ventəbəl/.

Preventable diseases or deaths could be stopped from occurring. 可以预防的, 可防止的. ADJ

pre·ven·ta·tive /prɪ'ventətɪv/.

Preventative means the same as **preventive**. 义同preventive. ADJ: ADJ n

pre·ven·tive /prɪ'ventɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Preventive actions are intended to help prevent things such as disease or crime. 预防性的. ❖ *People accused the ministry* ADJ

of failing to take adequate preventive measures. 人们指责该部委未能采取适当的预防措施.

pre·view /ˈpriːvjuː/ **previews, previewing, previewed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **preview** is an opportunity to see something such as a film or invention before it is open or available to the public. (电影的)预演; (发明的)预展. ❖ *...a sneak preview of the type of car that could be commonplace within ten years.* 十年之内会普及起来的汽车类型的预展. N-COUNT

2 If a journalist or critic **previews** something such as a film or invention, they see it and describe it to the public before the public see it for themselves. (记者或评论家等)预看; 审看. VB V n

pre·vi·ous /ˈpriːviəs/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **previous** event or thing is one that happened or came before the one that you are talking about. 先前的, 以前的. ❖ *She has a teenage daughter from a previous marriage.* 她因之前的一段婚姻有个十多岁的女儿. ADJ ADJ n

2 You refer to the period of time or the thing immediately before the one that you are talking about as the **previous** one. 前的, 上一个的. ❖ *...the rain of the previous week.* 上周的雨水. ADJ det ADJ

pre·vi·ous·ly /ˈpriːviəsli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Previously** means at some time before the period that you are talking about. 以前地, 先前地. ❖ *The contract was awarded to a previously unknown company.* 合同是与一个先前不知名的公司签订的. *Previously she had very little time to work.* 以前她很少有时间工作. ADV

2 You can use **previously** to say how much earlier one event was than another event. 在...之前. ❖ *He had first entered the House 12 years previously.* 他第一次进入议会是在12年前. ADV n ADV

ˌpre-ˈwar; 又拼作 **prewar**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Pre-war is used to describe things that happened, existed, or were made in the period immediately before a war, especially the Second World War (1939-1945). (尤指第二次世界大战)战前的. ❖ *...Poland's pre-war leader.* 波兰在第二次世界大战前的领导人. ADJ

prey /preɪ/ **preys, preying, preyed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A creature's **prey** are the creatures that it hunts and eats in order to live. 猎物, 被捕食的动物. N-COLL-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **bird of prey**.

2 A creature that **preys on** other creatures lives by catching and eating them. 以...为捕食对象, 以...为猎物. ❖ *The larvae prey on small aphids.* 幼虫以小蚜虫为食. VB V on/upon n

3 You can refer to people as someone's **prey** when they are the victims of criminals or other dishonest people. 牺牲品, 牺牲者. ❖ *This burglar thought old people are easy prey.* 这个入室窃贼认为偷窃老年人的财物很容易. N-UNCOUNT

4 If someone **preys on** other people, especially people who are unable to protect themselves, they take advantage of them or harm them in some way. 利用; 伤害; 掠夺. ❖ *Loan companies prey on weak families already in debt.* 贷款公司苛索已经有负债的弱势家庭. VB V on n

5 If something **preys on** your mind, you cannot stop thinking and worrying about it. 折磨, 使烦扰. VB V on n

6 If someone or something is **prey to** something bad, they have a tendency to let themselves be affected by it. 易受到...影响的人或物. ❖ *He was prey to a growing despair.* 他正在受到不断加剧的绝望情绪的感染. N-UNCOUNT also a N, N to n

7 To **fall prey to** something bad means to be taken over or affected by it. 受到...的影响. ❖ *Children in evacuation centres are falling prey to disease.* 疏散中心的儿童正在受到疾病的困扰. PHR

price /praɪs/ **prices, pricing, priced.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **price** of something is the amount of money that you have to pay in order to buy it. 价格, 价钱. ❖ *They expected house prices to rise.* 他们认为楼价会上升. *They haven't come down in price.* 它们的价格没有下跌. N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **retail price index, selling price**.

3 If something **is priced at** a particular amount, the price is set at that amount. (被)标价为..., (被)定价为.... ❖ *Digital will price the new line at less than half the cost of comparable IBM mainframes.* 数字产品新的标价将会低于同类的IBM公司的主机的一半. VB be V-ed at n, V n at n
◢ **pric·ing** ❖ *It's hard to maintain competitive pricing.* 很难维持有竞争性的标价. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you can buy something that you want **at a price**, it is for sale, but it is extremely expensive. 以高价. ❖ *Most goods are available, but at a price.* 许多商品都有供应, 但价格不菲. PHR

5 ➡ to **price** yourself **out of the market**: 见 **market**.

6 The **price** that you pay for something that you want is an unpleasant thing that you have to do or suffer in order to get it. 代价. ❖ *Slovenia will have to pay a high price for independence.* 斯洛文尼亚将必须为独立付出高昂的代价. N-SING

7 If you want something **at any price**, you are determined to get it, even if unpleasant things happen as a result. 无论如何, 不惜一切代价. PHR

8 If you get something that you want **at a price**, you get it but something unpleasant happens as a result. 有代价. ❖ *Fame comes at a price.* 名声要靠很高的代价来换取. PHR

9 You use **what price** in front of a word or expression that refers to something happening when you want to ask how likely it is to happen. You usually do this to emphasize either that it is very likely or that it is very unlikely to happen. 有可能吗? ❖ *What price a glorious repeat of last week's triumph?* 有没有可能再出现如上周般辉煌的胜利? PHR PRAGMATICS

10 You use 'at what price?' to comment on the fact that the consequences of doing something are unpleasant. 付出了什么代价, 结果如何. ❖ *Yes, they are free of him, but at what price to themselves, their families, those left behind?* 是啊, 他们摆脱了他, 但对他们自己, 他们的家人和那些被留下来的人来说, 结果又如何呢? PHR

price·less /ˈpraɪsləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **priceless**, you are emphasizing that it is worth a very large amount of money. 价值连城的, 极其昂贵的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you say that something is **priceless**, you mean that it is extremely useful. 非常有用的; 无价的. ❖ *They are a priceless record of a brief period in British history.* 它们是对英国历史上一个短时代的珍贵记录. ADJ-GRADED

ˈprice tag, price tags; 又拼作 **price-tag**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something has a **price tag** of a particular amount, that is the amount that you must pay in order to buy it. 价格. ❖ *I can't say it justifies the price tag of £100.* 我认为它的价值没有标价100镑那么高. N-COUNT WRITTEN

2 In a shop, the **price tag** on an article is a small piece of card or paper which is attached to the article and which has the price written on it. 价格标签. N-COUNT

ˈprice war, price wars. ◆◇◇◇◇

If competing companies are involved in a **price war**, they each try to gain an advantage by lowering their prices as much as possible in order to sell more of their products and damage their competitors financially. (通过减价来促销以摧毁对手的)价格大战, 减价战. N-COUNT

pricey /ˈpraɪsi/ **pricier, priciest.**

If something is **pricey**, it is expensive. 昂贵的, 贵重的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

prick /prɪk/ **pricks, pricking, pricked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **prick** something, you make small holes in it with a sharp object such as a pin. 刺破, 戳穿. VB V n

2 If something sharp **pricks** you or if you **prick** yourself with something sharp, it sticks into you or presses your skin and causes you pain. 刺痛. ❖ *She had just pricked her finger with the needle.* 她刚刚用针将手指刺痛了. VB V n, Also V pron-refl
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *At the same time she felt a prick on her neck.* 同时, 她感到脖子上有刺痛感. N-COUNT

3 If something **pricks your conscience**, you are suddenly aware of your conscience. 使...突然良心发现. ❖ *Most were sympathetic once we pricked their consciences.* 一旦我们使他们良心发现, 许多人都会有同情心. VB V n

➤ **prick up.**

If someone **pricks up their ears** or if **their ears prick up**, they PHR-V-ERG

listen eagerly when they suddenly hear an interesting sound or an important piece of information. 侧耳倾听. ❖ *Ears which prick up at the mention of royalty are sure to be disappointed.* 想听到有关王室消息的人肯定会感到失望. V P noun / V P

prick·le /ˈprɪkəl/ **prickles, prickling, prickled.**

1 If your skin **prickles**, it feels as if a lot of small sharp points are being stuck into it, either because of something touching it or because you feel a strong emotion. (因物体或强烈情感而)感到刺痛. ❖ *He paused, feeling his scalp prickling under his hat.* 他停了下来, 感到帽子下面的头皮一阵刺痛. VB / V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I felt a prickle of disquiet.* 我感到一阵不安. N-COUNT

P

2 **Prickles** are small sharp points that stick out from leaves or from the stalks of plants. (植物叶子或茎上的)刺, 棘. N-COUNT

prick·ly /ˈprɪkəli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **prickly** feels rough and uncomfortable, as if it has a lot of prickles. 针刺般的; 粗糙的. ADJ-GRADED

2 Someone who is **prickly** loses their temper or gets upset very easily. 易怒的, 易生气的. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **prickly** issue or subject is one that is rather complicated and difficult to discuss or resolve. 棘手的, 难以处理的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌprickly ˈpear, prickly pears.

A **prickly pear** is a kind of cactus that has round fruit with prickles on it. The fruit from the cactus, which you can eat, is also called a **prickly pear**. (仙人掌科的)仙人球, 仙人果. N-COUNT

pride /praɪd/ **prides, priding, prided.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Pride** is a feeling of satisfaction which you have because you or people close to you have done something good or possess something good. 自豪, 满足. ❖ *...the sense of pride in a job well done.* 工作做得好的满足感. *They can look back on their endeavours with pride.* 回过头看, 他们可以为所付出的努力而感到自豪. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **pride** yourself **on** a quality or skill that you have, you are very proud of it. 以...为自豪, 因...而感到得意. ❖ *Smith prides himself on being able to organise his own life.* 史密斯为能安排好自己的生活而感到自豪. VB / V pron-refl on -ing/n

3 Someone or something that is your **pride and joy** is very important to you and makes you feel very happy. 对...很重要的人(或物), 能带来快乐的人(或物). ❖ *The bike soon became his pride and joy.* 自行车很快成为他快乐的源泉. PHR

4 **Pride** is a sense of dignity and self-respect. 自尊. ❖ *It was a severe blow to Kendall's pride.* 这是对肯德尔自尊心的严重打击. N-UNCOUNT

5 Someone's **pride** is the feeling that they have that they are better or more important than other people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)自大, 自负, 骄傲. ❖ *His pride may still be his downfall.* 骄傲可能仍然是他失败的原因. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

6 If you **swallow** your **pride**, you decide to do something even though you think it will cause you to lose some of your dignity and self-respect. 放下架子, 忍气吞声. PHR

7 If something takes **pride of place**, it is treated as the most important thing in a group of things. 最重要的地位. ❖ *The manifesto gives pride of place to job creation.* 宣言中把创造工作机会列为重点. PHR

priest /priːst/ **priests.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **priest** is a member of the Christian clergy in the Catholic, Anglican, or Orthodox church. (基督教的)牧师; 神父. N-COUNT

2 In many non-Christian religions a **priest** is a man who has particular duties and responsibilities in a place where people worship. (基督教会之外的)神职人员, 祭司, 教士. N-COUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **high priest**.

priest·ess /ˈpriːstes/ **priestesses.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **priestess** is a woman in a non-Christian religion who has particular duties and responsibilities in a place where people worship. (基督教会之外的)女神职人员. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **high priestess**.

priest·hood /ˈpriːsthʊd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Priesthood** is the position of being a priest or the period of time during which someone is a priest. 牧师(神父)的职位; 牧师(神父)在职期间. ❖ *He spent the first twenty-five years of his priesthood as an academic.* 他在最初的25年中是一名研究理论的牧师. N-UNCOUNT

2 **The priesthood** is all the members of the Christian clergy, especially in a particular Church. (尤指某一教堂的)全体牧师, 全体神职人员. ❖ *Should the General Synod vote women into the priesthood?* 总议会应该投票让女性加入牧师行列吗? N-SING the N

priest·ly /ˈpriːstli/.

Priestly is used to describe things that belong or relate to a priest. 牧师的, 与牧师有关的. ❖ *...his priestly duties.* 他当牧师的职责. ADJ

prig /prɪg/ **prigs.**

If you call someone a **prig**, you disapprove of them because they behave in a very moral way and disapprove of other people's behaviour as though they are superior. (贬义)一本正经的人, 道学先生, 自命不凡的人. ◢**prig·gish** ❖ *He hated the kid's priggish tone.* 他讨厌那个孩子自大的口吻. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS / ADJ-GRADED

prim /prɪm/.

1 If you describe someone as **prim**, you disapprove of them because they behave too correctly and are too easily shocked by anything rude or improper. 古板的, 一本正经的. ❖ *We tend to imagine that the Victorians were very prim and proper.* 我们一般认为维多利亚时代的人非常古板及一本正经. ◢**prim·ly** ❖ *We sat primly at either end of a long settee.* 我们一本正经地坐在长靠椅的两端. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS / ADV GRADED ADV with v

2 If you describe something as **prim**, you mean that it is very neat, tidy, or sensible. 整洁的. ADJ-GRADED

pri·ma·cy /ˈpraɪməsi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **primacy** of something is the fact that it is the most important or most powerful thing in a particular situation. 首要, 首位. ❖ *...the primacy of the individual.* 个人的首要地位. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

pri·ma don·na /ˌpriːmə ˈdɒnə/ **prima donnas.**

1 A **prima donna** is the main female singer in an opera. 歌剧中的主要女歌手, 首席女歌唱演员. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **prima donna**, you disapprove of them because they think they can behave badly or get what they want because they have a particular talent. (贬义)(因有某特殊才能而)不遵守纪律的人, 为所欲为的人, 恃才傲物的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

pri·mae·val /praɪˈmiːvəl/.

➡ 见 **primeval**.

pri·ma fa·cie /ˌpraɪmə ˈfeɪʃi/.

Prima facie is used to describe something which appears to be true when you first consider it. 貌似真实的. ❖ *There was a prima facie case that a contempt of court had been committed.* 从表面上看是一宗蔑视法庭的案件. ADJ FORMAL

pri·mal /ˈpraɪməl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Primal is used to describe something that relates to the origins of things or that is very basic. 最初的, 根本的, 基本的. ❖ *Jealousy is a primal emotion.* 嫉妒是人的基本情感. *...the primal mysteries of the earth.* 地球起源的奥秘. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

pri·mari·ly /ˈpraɪmərɪli, AM praɪˈmeərɪli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

You can use **primarily** to say what is mainly true in a particular situation. 主要地. ❖ *Public order is primarily an urban problem.* 公共秩序主要是城市里的问题. ADV ADV with v, ADV with cl/group

pri·ma·ry /ˈpraɪməri, AM -meri/ **primaries.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **primary** to describe something that is extremely important or most important for someone or something. 首要的, 重要的. ❖ *That's the primary reason the company's share price has held up so well.* 这是该公司股票价格持续处于高位的主要原因. *The family continues to be the primary source of care and comfort for people as they grow older.* 随着人年龄增长, 家庭仍然是带给他们关怀和舒适的主要来源. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

2 **Primary** education is given to pupils between the ages of 5 and 11. The American equivalent is **elementary** education. (对5至11岁儿童实施的教育)小学的. [美]作elementary. ❖ *...primary pupils.* 小学生. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

3 **Primary** is used to describe something that occurs first. 最初的, 早期的. ❖ *It is not the primary tumour that kills, but secondary growths elsewhere in the body.* 导致人死亡的并不是原位的肿瘤, 而是它随后在身体内的扩散. ADJ: ADJ n

4 A **primary** or a **primary election** is an election in an American state in which people vote for someone to become a candidate for a political office. (美国政治中的)初选. N-COUNT

,primary 'colour, primary colours; [美]拼作 **primary color**.

Primary colours are basic colours that can be mixed together to produce other colours. They are usually considered to be red, yellow, blue, and sometimes green. 基色, 原色(通常指红、黄、蓝, 有时也包括绿色). N-COUNT

'primary school, primary schools. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **primary school** is a school for children between the ages of 5 and 11. The American equivalent is an **elementary school**. 小学. [美]作elementary school. N-VAR BRITISH

pri·mate /ˈpraɪmət/ **primates.** The pronunciation /ˈpraɪmeɪt/ is also used for meaning 2. 读音 /ˈpraɪmeɪt/ 也适用于第2项释义. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **primate** is a member of the group of mammals which includes humans, monkeys, and apes. 灵长目动物. N-COUNT

2 **The Primate** of a particular country or region is the archbishop of that country or region. 大主教. N-COUNT

prime /praɪm/ **primes, priming, primed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **prime** to describe something that is most important in a situation. 首要的, 最重要的. ❖ *Political stability, meanwhile, will be a prime concern.* 其间, 政治稳定将是首要问题. *The police will see me as the prime suspect!* 警察将会把我视为主要嫌疑犯! ADJ: ADJ n

2 You use **prime** to describe something that is of the best possible quality. 最好的, 第一流的. ❖ *It was one of the City's prime sites, giving a clear view of the Stock Exchange and the Bank of England.* 这里是伦敦金融城最好的位置之一, 从这里可以清晰地看到股票交易所和英格兰银行. ADJ: ADJ n

3 You use **prime** to describe an example of a particular kind of thing that is absolutely typical. 最典型的. ❖ *New York is a prime example of a city where crime strangles small-business development.* 纽约市是典型的犯罪活动扼杀小企业发展的例子. ADJ: ADJ n

4 If someone or something is in their **prime**, they are at the stage in their existence when they are at their strongest, most active, or most successful. 全盛时期, 黄金时期. ❖ *She was in her intellectual prime.* 她处于智力最佳的时期. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **prime** someone to do something, you prepare them to do it, for example by giving them information about it beforehand. 事先向...提供信息, 事先指导. ❖ *Marianne had not known until Arnold primed her for her duties that she was to be the sole female.* 直到阿诺德告诉玛丽安娜她的职责时, 她才知道自己将是唯一的女性. *The White House press corps has been primed to leap to the defense of the fired officials.* 白宫记者团事先得到指点, 站出来为那些被解雇的官员辩护. VB: V n, V n for n, be V-ed to-inf

6 If someone **primes a bomb** or **a gun**, they prepare it so that it is ready to explode or fire. 为...添装火药. VB: V n

Prime 'Minister, Prime Ministers. ◆◆◆◆◆

The leader of the government in some countries is called **the Prime Minister**. 总理; 首相. N-COUNT

,prime 'mover, prime movers.

The **prime mover** behind a plan, idea, or situation is someone who has an important influence in starting it. 推动(计划、想法等)实施的人; 推动(局势)变化的人. ❖ *He was the prime mover behind the coup.* 他是政变的重要幕后操纵者. N-COUNT

,prime 'number, prime numbers.

In mathematics, a **prime number** is a whole number greater than 1 that cannot be divided exactly by any whole number except itself and the number 1, for example 17. 素数(大过1、只能被1和其本身整除的数字). N-COUNT

pri·mer /ˈpraɪmə/ **primers.**

1 **Primer** is a type of paint that is put onto wood in order to prepare it for the main layer of paint. 底层涂料, 底漆. N-VAR

2 A **primer** is a book containing basic facts about a subject, which is used by someone who is beginning to study that subject. 初级读本. N-COUNT DATED

'prime rate, prime rates. ◆◇◇◇◇

A bank's **prime rate** is the lowest rate of interest which it charges at a particular time and which is offered only to certain customers. (银行的)优惠利率, 最低(贷款)利率. N-COUNT

'prime time; 又拼作 **primetime**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Prime time television or radio programmes are broadcast when the most viewers or listeners are watching television or listening to the radio. (电视或广播的)黄金时段, 黄金时间. N-UNCOUNT

pri·meval /praɪˈmiːvəl/; [英]又拼作 **primaeval**.

1 You use **primeval** to describe things that belong to a very early period in the history of the world. 原始时期的, 远古时期的. ❖ *...a vast expanse of primeval swamp.* 原始时期的大块沼泽地. ADJ FORMAL

2 You use **primeval** to describe feelings and emotions that are instinctive. (情感等)本能的. ❖ *...a primeval urge to hit out at that which causes him pain.* 一种本能促使他要猛打令他痛苦的东西. ADJ

primi·tive /ˈprɪmɪtɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Primitive** means belonging to a society in which people live in a very simple way, usually without industries or a writing system. (通常指没有工业或文字系统的)原始的, 过着简朴生活的. ❖ *...primitive tribes.* 原始部落. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Primitive** means belonging to a very early period in the development of an animal or plant. (动物或植物)原始的, 原生的. ❖ *...primitive whales.* 早期原始的鲸. *It is a primitive instinct to flee a place of danger.* 逃离危险地区是原始本能. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe something as **primitive**, you mean that it is very simple in style or very old-fashioned. 简单的; 老式的, 原始的. ❖ *It's using some rather primitive technology.* 它使用的技术相当原始. ADJ-GRADED

pri·mor·dial /praɪˈmɔːdiəl/.

You use **primordial** to describe things that belong to a very early time in the history of the world. 原始的, 远古的. ❖ *Twenty million years ago, Idaho was populated by dense primordial forest.* 两千万年前, 爱达荷州覆盖着茂密的原始森林. ADJ FORMAL

prim·rose /ˈprɪmrəʊz/ **primroses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **primrose** is a wild plant which has pale yellow flowers. 樱草花, 报春花. N-VAR

primu·la /ˈprɪmjʊlə/ **primulas.**

A **primula** is a type of primrose with very brightly coloured flowers. 报春花属植物. N-VAR

Pri·mus /ˈpraɪməs/.

A **Primus** or a **Primus stove** is a small cooker that burns paraffin and is often used in camping. Primus is a trademark. 便携式煤油炉, 普赖默斯炉. Primus为商标名. N-SING BRITISH

prince /prɪns/ **princes.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **prince** is a male member of a royal family, especially the son of the king or queen of a country. 王子; 亲王; 王孙. N-TITLE, N-COUNT

2 A **prince** is the male royal ruler of a small country or state. (小国或邦的)国君、王公、诸侯. N-TITLE, N-COUNT

3 If someone describes a man as the **prince** of a particular type of work, they mean that he is the best man doing that type of work. 名家, 佼佼者. ❖ *To his 19th-century peers, Robert Brown was the prince of botany.* 对19世纪的同行而言, 罗伯特·布朗是植物学界的佼佼者. N-COUNT LITERARY

prince·ly /ˈprɪnsli/.

1 A **princely** sum of money is a large sum of money. (金钱)大量的, 大笔的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Princely** means belonging to a prince or suitable for a prince. 王子的, 适合王子身份的. ❖ *It was the embodiment of princely magnificence.* 那是适合王子身份的富丽堂皇的体现. ADJ

prin·cess /ˌprɪnˈses, AM ˈprɪnsəs/ **princesses.** ◆◆◆◆◇

A **princess** is a female member of a royal family, usually the N-TITLE,

P

daughter of a king or queen or the wife of a prince. 公主；王妃. N-COUNT

prin·ci·pal /ˈprɪnsɪpəl/ **principals.** ♦♦♦◊◊

1 **Principal** means first in order of importance. 最重要的，首要的. ❖ *Their principal concern is bound to be that of winning the next general election.* 他们最关心的事肯定是要在下次的大选中获胜. ADJ: ADJ n

2 The **principal** of a school or college is the person in charge of it. (中学)校长，(学院)院长. N-COUNT

prin·ci·pal·ity /ˌprɪnsɪˈpælɪti/ **principalities.**

A **principality** is a country that is ruled by a prince. 公国；侯国. N-COUNT

P

prin·ci·pal·ly /ˈprɪnsɪpəli/. ♦◊◊◊◊

Principally means more than anything else. 主要地. ❖ *This is principally because the major export markets are slowing.* 这主要是因为几个主要的出口市场慢了下来. ADV: ADV with cl/group

prin·ci·ple /ˈprɪnsɪpəl/ **principles.** ♦♦♦♦◊

1 A **principle** is a belief that you have about the way you should behave, which influences your behaviour. 行为准则，为人之道. ❖ *Buck never allowed himself to be bullied into doing anything that went against his principles.* 巴克从不让别人强迫自己做与行为准则背道而驰的事. ...*a man of principle.* 正直的人. N-VAR

2 If you refuse to do something **on principle**, you refuse to do it because of a particular belief that you have. 根据行为准则，根据原则. ❖ *He would vote against it on principle.* 他会按照自己的原则投反对票. PHR

3 The **principles** of a particular theory or philosophy are its basic rules or laws. (理论或哲学的)基本原则，基本规则. N-COUNT

4 Scientific **principles** are general scientific laws which explain how something happens or works. (科学的)原理. N-COUNT

5 If you agree with something **in principle**, you agree in general terms to the idea of it, although you do not yet know the details or know if it will be possible. 原则上，基本上. ❖ *The conference approved in principle a new policy-making process.* 大会原则上批准了新的决策程序. PHR

6 If something is possible **in principle**, there is no known reason why it should not happen, even though it has not happened before. 理论上. ❖ *Even assuming this to be in principle possible, it will not be achieved soon.* 即使假设这在理论上可行，但也不会很快实现. PHR

prin·ci·pled /ˈprɪnsɪpəld/.

If you describe someone as **principled**, you approve of them because they have strong moral principles. 高尚的，有道德原则的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

print /prɪnt/ **prints, printing, printed.** ♦♦♦♦◊

1 If someone **prints** something such as a book, newspaper, or leaflet, they produce it in large quantities by a mechanical process. (大量)印刷. ❖ *Our brochure is printed on environmentally-friendly paper.* 我们的小册子是用对环境友好的纸张印制的. VB: V n, be V-ed prep/adv

➜ **Print up** means the same as **print**. 义同print. ❖ *Community workers here are printing up pamphlets for peace demonstrations.* 社区工人正在印制宣传和平游行的小册子. PHR-V: V P noun

◆**print·ing** ❖ ...*a printing and publishing company.* 一家印刷出版公司. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **print** media consists of newspapers and magazines, but not television or radio. 出版物的. ADJ: ADJ n

3 If a newspaper or magazine **prints** a piece of writing, it includes it or publishes it. 刊登，把...交付印行. ❖ ...*a questionnaire printed in the magazine recently.* 最近在杂志上刊登的问卷. VB: V n, V-ed, Also be V-ed in n

4 If you or your words appear **in print**, or get **into print**, what you say or write is published in a book, newspaper, or other printed text. 已出版的. PHR

5 If a book is **in print**, it is available from a publisher. (书籍)尚有供应. If it is **out of print**, it is no longer available from a publisher. 已经绝版. PHR

6 ➜ 又见 **printing**.

7 ➜ to **print money**: 见 **money**.

8 If numbers or letters **are printed** on an object, they appear on it. You can also say that an object **is printed** with letters or numbers. (被)印在...上面；(使)印上. ❖ *The company has for some time printed its phone number on its products.* 该公司把它的电话号码印在产品上已有一段时间了. VB: V n on n, Also be V-ed with n

9 If a text or a picture **is printed**, a copy of it is produced by means of a computer printer or some other type of equipment. (被)(电脑)打印，(被)印出. ❖ *'Ecu' was printed in lower case rather than capital letters.* ecu 这个词被印成小写而不是大写. ...*machines that can print on both sides of a page.* 能双面印刷的机器. VB: be V-ed prep/adv, V prep/adv, Also V n

10 If material or clothing **is printed** with a pattern, or a pattern **is printed** on it, the pattern is reproduced on the material, usually by means of dye and special machinery. (布料)(被)印上(图案)；(图案)(被)印在. ❖ *She hand-paints and prints scarves.* 她用手工为丝巾上色，并将图案印在上面. VB: be V-ed with n, V n

11 A **print** is a piece of clothing or material with a pattern printed on it. You can also refer to the pattern itself as a **print**. 印有图案的衣服(或布料)；(印在衣服或布料上的)图案. ❖ *Her mother wore one of her dark summer prints.* 她母亲穿着一件印有深色图案的夏装. N-COUNT

12 When you **print** a photograph, you produce it from a negative. 冲印(照片). ❖ ...*printing a black-and-white negative on to colour paper.* 把黑白底片冲印到彩色相纸上. VB: V n, V n onto/from n

13 A **print** is a photograph from a film that has been developed. (由底片冲印出的)照片. N-COUNT

14 A **print** is a picture that is copied from a painting by photography or made mechanically from specially prepared surfaces and dyes. 绘画复制品；版画. N-COUNT

15 **Print** is used to refer to letters and numbers as they appear on the pages of a book, newspaper, or printed document. 印刷字体. ❖ ...*columns of tiny print.* 一栏栏的小字体. N-UNCOUNT

16 The **small print** or the **fine print** of something such as an advertisement or a contract consists of the technical details and legal conditions, which are often printed in much smaller letters than the rest of the text. (通常比正文字体要小得多的)附属细则. PHR

17 If you **print** words, you write in letters that are not joined together and that look like the letters in a book or newspaper. 用印刷字体书写. VB: V n

18 You can refer to a footprint as a **print**. 足印. N-COUNT

19 You can refer to someone's fingerprints as their **prints**. 指纹. N-COUNT

➤**print out.**

If a computer or a machine attached to a computer **prints** something **out**, it produces a copy of it on paper. 打印. ❖ *Enter measurements and the computer will print out the pattern.* 输入尺寸，电脑会打印出样本来. PHR-V: V n P, V P noun

➜ 又见 **printout**.

➤**print up.** PHR-V

➜ 见 **print** 1.

print·able /ˈprɪntəbəl/.

If you say that someone's words or remarks are not **printable**, you mean that they are likely to offend people, and are therefore not suitable to be repeated in writing or speech. (与否定词连用)可以印刷出版的，适合大众阅读的. ADJ-GRADED JOURNALISM

ˌprinted ˈcircuit board, printed circuit boards.

A **printed circuit board** is an electronic circuit in which some of the components and connections are formed by fine metallic lines and shapes on a thin insulating board. 印刷电路板. N-COUNT

ˌprinted ˈword.

The printed word is the same as **the written word**. 同the written word. N-SING: the N

print·er /ˈprɪntə/ **printers.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 A **printer** is a machine that can be connected to a computer in order to make copies on paper of documents or other information held by the computer. 打印机. N-COUNT

➜ 又见 **laser printer**.

2 A **printer** is a person or firm whose job is printing books, N-COUNT

leaflets, or similar material. 印刷工人; 印刷厂.

print·ing /ˈprɪntɪŋ/ **printings.**
If copies of a book are printed and published on a number of different occasions, you can refer to each of these occasions as a **printing**. 印刷次数. N-COUNT
➜ 又见 **print**.

ˈprinting press, printing presses.
A **printing press** is a machine used for printing, especially one that can print books, newspapers, or leaflets in large numbers. 印刷机. N-COUNT

print·out /ˈprɪntaʊt/ **printouts;** 又拼作 **print-out.**
A **printout** is a piece of paper on which information from a computer or similar device has been printed. (电脑)打印出来的资料. N-COUNT

ˈprint run, print runs.
A **print run** of something such as a book or a newspaper is the number of copies of it that are printed and published at one time. (书籍或报纸等的)印数. ❖ *...an initial print run of 7,000 copies.* 首次印数为7,000份. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ˈprint shop, print shops.
A **print shop** is a small business which prints and copies things such as documents, leaflets, and cards for customers. 影印店, 复印店; 小型印刷店. N-COUNT

pri·or /praɪə/ **priors.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 You use **prior** to indicate that something has already happened, or must happen, before another event takes place. 在前的, 在先的. ❖ *He had no prior knowledge of the protest.* 他事先并不知道抗议的事. *The Constitution requires the president to seek the prior approval of Congress for military action.* 宪法规定总统在采取军事行动之前, 要先取得国会的同意. ADJ ADJ n
2 A **prior** claim or duty is more important than other claims or duties and needs to be dealt with first. 优先的, 更重要的. ❖ *The firm I wanted to use had prior commitments.* 我想用的这家公司已经事先有了约定. ADJ ADJ n
3 If something happens **prior** to a particular time or event, it happens before that time or event. 在...之前. ❖ *...a man seen hanging around the area prior to the shooting.* 在枪击之前被发现在该地区闲逛的男子. PHR-PREP FORMAL
4 A **prior** is a monk who is in charge of a priory or a monk who is an abbot's deputy in a monastery. 小修道院院长; 大修道院副院长. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

pri·or·ess /praɪəres/ **prioresses.**
A **prioress** is a nun who is in charge of a convent. 女修道院院长. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

pri·ori·tize /praɪˈɒrɪtaɪz, AM -ˈɔːr-/ **prioritizes, prioritizing, prioritized;** [英]又拼作 **prioritise.**
1 If you **prioritize** something, you treat it as more important than other things. 优先考虑, 给...以优先权. ❖ *The government is prioritizing the service sector, rather than investing in industry and production.* 政府优先发展服务业, 而不投资在工业和制造业上. VB V n
2 If you **prioritize** the tasks you have to do, you decide which are the most important and do them first. 按优先次序排列. ❖ *Make lists of what to do and prioritize your tasks.* 把要做的事列个清单, 并将你的工作按优先次序列出来. VB V n Also V

pri·or·ity /praɪˈɒrɪti, AM -ˈɔːr-/ **priorities.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something is a **priority**, it is the most important thing you have to do or deal with, or must be done or dealt with before everything else you have to do. 优先考虑(处理)的事. ❖ *Being a parent is her first priority.* 当母亲是她的第一要务. *The government's priority is to build more power plants.* 政府要优先处理的事就是建更多的发电厂. N-COUNT
2 If you **give priority** to something or someone, you treat them as more important than anything or anyone else. 把...看得最重要. ❖ *The school will give priority to science.* 学校将把理科放在首要地位. PHR
3 If something **takes priority** or **has priority** over other things, it is regarded as being more important than them and is dealt with first. 被认为更重要, 需要首先处理. ❖ *The fight against inflation took priority over measures to combat the deepening recession.* 控制通货膨胀比应付日益加剧的经济衰退更重要. PHR

pri·ory /ˈpraɪəri/ **priories.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **priory** is a place where a small group of monks live and work together. 小修道院. ❖ *...Lindisfarne Priory on Holy Island.* 圣岛上的林迪斯芳修道院. N-COUNT

prise /praɪz/.
➜ 见 **prize**.

prism /ˈprɪzəm/ **prisms.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **prism** is an object made of clear glass or plastic which has many straight sides. It separates the light which passes through it into the colours of the rainbow. 棱镜. N-COUNT
2 If you see something through a **prism of** something such as time or memory, your perception is distorted by that thing. (因时间或记忆)曲解, 扭曲. ❖ *Through the smoky prism of time, I could just barely make out my father as a young man.* 随着时间的过滤, 我几乎记不起父亲年轻时的模样了. N-COUNT LITERARY

P

pris·on /ˈprɪzən/ **prisons.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **prison** is a building where criminals are kept in order to punish them or where people awaiting trial are kept. 监狱, 拘留所. ❖ *...the gas chamber at San Quentin Prison.* 圣昆廷监狱的毒气室. N-VAR

ˈprison camp, prison camps.
A **prison camp** is a guarded camp where prisoners of war or political prisoners are kept. 战俘营; 拘禁政治犯的营地. N-COUNT

pris·on·er /ˈprɪzənə/ **prisoners.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **prisoner** is a person who is kept in a prison as a punishment for a crime that they have committed. 囚犯, 犯人. ❖ *The committee is concerned about the large number of prisoners sharing cells.* 委员会对许多犯人共用牢房的情况很关注. N-COUNT
2 A **prisoner** is a person who has been captured by an enemy, for example in war. 俘虏; 战俘. ❖ *...wartime hostages and concentration-camp prisoners.* 战时人质和关在集中营的战俘. *He was held prisoner in Vietnam.* 他在越南被俘虏. N-COUNT also hold/take n N
3 If you say that you are a **prisoner of** a situation, you mean that your are trapped by it. 被...限制的人. ❖ *She was a prisoner of her own ego.* 她受到自我为中心的思想局限. N-COUNT N of n

ˌprisoner of ˈconscience, prisoners of conscience.
Prisoners of conscience are people who have been put into prison for their political or social beliefs or for breaking the law while protesting against a political or social system. 政治犯. N-COUNT

ˌprisoner of ˈwar, prisoners of war. ◆◇◇◇◇
Prisoners of war are soldiers who have been captured by their enemy during a war and kept as prisoners until the end of the war. 战俘. N-COUNT

pris·sy /ˈprɪsi/ **prissier, prissiest.**
If you say that someone is **prissy**, you are critical of them because they are very easily shocked by anything rude or improper. (贬义)神经质的, 大惊小怪的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

pris·tine /ˈprɪstiːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Pristine things are extremely clean or new. 纯净的; 崭新的. ❖ *Now the house is in pristine condition.* 现在房子光洁如新. ADJ

pri·va·cy /ˈprɪvəsi, AM ˈpraɪ-/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you have **privacy**, you are in a place or situation which allows you to do things without other people seeing you or disturbing you. (不受干扰的)独处(状况), 清静. ❖ *...shady retreats for relaxing and reading in privacy.* 树木成荫, 可以清静地休息和读书的地方. *...a collection of over 60 designs to try on in the privacy of your own home.* 可以在家中不受干扰地试穿超过60种不同设计的服装. N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone or something **invades your privacy**, they interfere in your life without your permission. 擅自干涉私人生活, 侵犯个人隐私. ❖ *The press invaded people's privacy unfairly and unjustifiably.* 传媒不正当地、毫无道理地干涉人们的私生活. PHR

pri·vate /ˈpraɪvɪt/ **privates.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Private** industries and services are owned or controlled by ADJ

P

an individual person or a commercial company, rather than by the state or an official organization. 私人拥有的、私营的. ❖ *...a joint venture with private industry.* 与私营企业联合的合资企业. *Bupa runs private hospitals in Britain.* 保柏保险公司在英国经营私立医院. ◢**pri·vate·ly** ❖ *...privately owned businesses.* 私人公司. ADV ADV with v

2 **Private** individuals are acting only for themselves, and are not representing any group, company, or organization. (不代表任何团体、公司或组织等)个人的. ❖ *The family tried to bring a private prosecution against him for assault.* 这个家庭试图对他的侵犯行为提起自诉. ADJ: ADJ n

3 Your **private** things belong only to you, or may only be used by you. 私人(用)的. ❖ *The landowners have had to sell their private aircraft.* 地主们只好将他们的私人飞机卖掉. *...the communists, who wanted more State control over private property.* 欲对私人财产实施更多政府控制的共产党. ADJ

4 **Private** places or gatherings may be attended only by a particular group of people, rather than by the general public. 非公开的. ❖ *...private golf clubs.* 不对公众开放的高尔夫球俱乐部. *The door is marked 'Private'.* 门上写着'不对外'. ADJ

5 **Private** meetings, discussions, and other activities involve only a small number of people, and very little information about them is given to other people. 秘密的, 小范围的, 私下的. ❖ *Don't bug private conversations, and don't buy papers that reprint them.* 不要偷听别人私底下的谈话, 也不要购买刊登这些谈话的报纸. ◢**privately** ❖ *I had not talked to Winnette privately for weeks.* 我已有数周没有跟温尼特单独说话了. ADJ ADV

6 If you do something **in private**, you do it without other people being present, often because it is something that you want to keep secret. 秘密地, 私下地. ❖ *Some of what we're talking about might better be discussed in private.* 我们有些话题最好私下讨论. PHR

7 If you describe a place as **private**, or as somewhere where you can be **private**, you mean that it is a quiet place and you can be alone there without being disturbed. 隐蔽的, 幽静的. ❖ *It was the only reasonably private place they could find.* 那是他们唯一能找到的还算幽静的地方. ADJ-GRADED

8 Your **private** life is that part of your life that is concerned with your personal relationships and activities, rather than with your work or business. 私人的、与工作无关的. ❖ *My private affairs are no one's business but my own.* 我个人的事只是我自己的事、与别人无关. ADJ

9 Your **private** thoughts or feelings are ones that you do not talk about to other people. (思想或情感)不与人交流的、内心的. ❖ *We all felt as if we were intruding on his private grief.* 我们都觉得好像触动了他内心的悲伤. *It's something very private, and I simply can't talk about it.* 那是我内心的想法、我只是不能说出来. ◢**privately** ❖ *Privately, she worries about whether she's really good enough.* 她心里在担心自己是不是真的够好. *He had privately resolved he would buy her the dress.* 他暗下决心要为她买下那件衣服. ADJ-GRADED ADV

10 If you describe someone as a **private** person, you mean that they are very quiet by nature and do not reveal their thoughts and feelings to other people. 内向的、不愿流露情感的. ❖ *Gould was an intensely private individual.* 古尔德是个非常内向的人. ADJ-GRADED

11 You can use **private** to describe situations or activities that are understood only by the people involved in them, and not by anybody else. 仅为内部理解的; 小范围的; 秘密的. ❖ *Chinese waiters stood in a cluster, sharing a private joke.* 华人服务员站在一起, 讲着只有他们自己能理解的笑话. *Twins have a private language that excludes the rest of the family.* 双胞胎有他们自己的语言, 其他家庭成员无法听懂. ADJ: ADJ n

12 **Private** lessons are not part of ordinary school activity, and are given by a teacher to an individual pupil or a small group, usually in return for payment. (课程)私下里上的; 接受家庭教师教育的. ADJ

13 **A private** is a soldier of the lowest rank in an army. 士兵, 列兵. ❖ *...Private Wilcox.* 列兵威尔科克斯. N-COUNT N-TITLE

14 Your **privates** are your genitals. 阴部, 生殖器. ❖ *You should wash your feet and your privates every day.* 你应该每天洗脚洗阴部. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

15 ➻ 又见 **privately**.

,private de'tective, private detectives.
A **private detective** is a detective who is not in the police, and who you can hire to find missing people or do other kinds of investigation for you. 私家侦探. N-COUNT

,private 'enterprise. ♦◇◇◇◇
Private enterprise is industry and business which is owned by individual people or commercial companies, and not by the government or an official organization. 私有企业、私营企业. N-UNCOUNT

,private 'eye, private eyes. ♦◇◇◇◇
You can refer to a private detective as a **private eye**, especially when he or she is a character in a film or story. (尤指电影或故事中的)私家侦探. ❖ *Harmon plays a private eye hired by Mimi Rogers to investigate her husband's disappearance.* 哈蒙扮演被米米·罗杰斯雇来调查她丈夫失踪的私家侦探. N-COUNT INFORMAL

,private in'vestigator, private investigators.
A **private investigator** is the same as a **private detective**. 同private detective. N-COUNT

pri·vate·ly /ˈpraɪvɪtli/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you buy or sell something **privately**, you buy it from or sell it to another person directly, rather than, for example, going to a shop or asking a dealer to act for you. (交易不经过商店或中间商)直接地. ❖ *The whole process makes buying a car privately as painless as buying from a garage.* 整个买车过程是直接交易, 而且像在车行买车那样容易. ADV ADV after v
➻ 又见 **private**.

,Private 'Member's Bill, Private Members' Bills.
In Britain, a **Private Member's Bill** is a law that is proposed by a Member of Parliament acting as an individual rather than as a member of his or her political party. (英国下议院议员)以个人名义提出的法案. N-COUNT

,private 'parts.
You can refer to your genitals as your **private parts**. 阴部, 生殖器. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

,private 'school, private schools. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **private school** is a school which is not supported financially by the government and which parents have to pay for their children to go to. 私立学校. N-VAR

,private 'sector. ♦♦◇◇◇
The private sector is the part of a country's economy which consists of industries and commercial companies that are not owned or controlled by the government. (社会经济中的)私营部分. N-SING: the N, N n

,private 'soldier, private soldiers.
A **private soldier** is a soldier of the lowest rank in an army. 士兵, 列兵. N-COUNT FORMAL

pri·va·tion /praɪˈveɪʃən/ **privations.**
If you suffer **privation** or **privations**, you have to live without many of the things that are thought to be necessary in life, such as food, clothing, or comfort. (生活必需品的)匮乏, 缺乏. ❖ *They endured five years of privation during the second world war.* 二战期间他们忍受了长达五年的缺乏生活必需品的日子. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl FORMAL

pri·vat·ize /ˈpraɪvətaɪz/ **privatizes, privatizing, privatized;** ♦♦♦◇◇
[英]又拼作 **privatise**.
If a company or industry that is owned or controlled by the state **is privatized**, the government sells it or transfers control of it to one or more private companies. (使)(国有财产)私有化. ❖ *...a pledge to privatize the rail and coal industries.* 将铁路和煤炭工业私有化的保证. ◢ **pri·vati·za·tion** /ˌpraɪvətaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **privatizations** ❖ *...the privatization of British Rail.* 英国铁路公司的私有化. VB: be V-ed V n N-VAR

priv·et /ˈprɪvɪt/.
Privet is a type of bush with small leaves that stay green all year round. It is often grown in gardens to form hedges. 女贞(常用作树篱的常青灌木). N-UNCOUNT

privi·lege /ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒ/ **privileges, privileging, privileged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **privilege** is a special right or advantage that only one person or group has. (只为某人或某群体所有的)特权、特殊待遇. ❖ *...a decree abolishing special privileges for government officials.* 废除政府官员特权的法令. N-COUNT

2 If you talk about **privilege**, you are talking about the power and advantage that only a small group of people have, usually because of their wealth or their high social class. (通常因财富或社会地位而享有的)特权. ❖ *Pironi was the son of privilege and wealth, and it showed.* 皮罗尼是特权和财富的宠儿,而且这也是事实. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can use **privilege** in expressions such as **be a privilege** or **have the privilege** when you want to show your appreciation of someone or something or to show your respect. 特别恩惠, 荣幸. ❖ *It must be a privilege to know such a man.* 结识这样一个人肯定是一种荣幸. N-SING PRAGMATICS

4 To **privilege** someone or something means to treat them better or differently than other people or things rather than treat them all equally. 优待、特别对待. ❖ *They are privileging a tiny number to the disadvantage of the rest.* 他们优待少数几个人,结果损害了其他人的利益. VB V n

privi·leged /ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **privileged** has an advantage or opportunity that most other people do not have, often because of their wealth or high social class. (因财富或社会地位而)享有特权的. ❖ *...a very wealthy, privileged elite.* 一个非常富有而又享有特权的精英分子. ADJ-GRADED

▸ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...preserving the power of the privileged and the well off.* 保留特权阶层和富人的权力. N-PLURAL the N

2 **Privileged** information is known by only a small group of people who are not legally required to disclose it. (信息)要特别保密的, 限于少数人知道的. ADJ

privy /ˈprɪvi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **are privy to** something secret, you have been allowed to know about it. 了解内情的、参与秘密的. ❖ *Only three people, including a policeman, will be privy to the facts.* 只有三个人,其中包括一名警察,将会对情况有所了解. ADJ v-link ADJ to n FORMAL

ˌPrivy ˈCouncil.

In Britain, **the Privy Council** is a group of people who are appointed to advise the king or queen on political affairs. 枢密院(英国为国王或女王就政治问题提供建议的机构). N-PROPER the N

prize /praɪz/ **prizes, prizing, prized;** also spelled **prise** in British English for meanings 5 and 6. 第5项和第6项释义在英国英语中又拼作 prise. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **prize** is something valuable, for example money or a trophy, that is given to someone who has the best results in a competition or game, or as a reward for doing good work. 奖励; 奖品; 奖金. ❖ *You must claim your prize by telephoning our claims line.* 你须致电我们的领取奖品电话以安排你来领取奖品. *He won first prize.* 他赢得了头奖. *...the Nobel Prize for Physics.* 诺贝尔物理学奖. N-COUNT

2 You use **prize** to describe things that are of such good quality that they win prizes or deserve to win prizes. 有资格获奖的. ❖ *...a prize bull.* 一头有实力获奖的公牛. ADJ ADJ n

3 You can refer to someone or something as a **prize** when people consider them to be of great value or importance. 非常重要的人(或物), 非常值得...的人(或物). ❖ *With no lands of his own, he was no great matrimonial prize.* 他没有自己的土地,根本不是结婚的好对象. N-COUNT

4 Something that **is prized** is wanted and admired because it is considered to be very valuable or very good quality. (被)重视. VB usu passive, be V-ed

5 If you **prize** something open or **prize** it away from a surface, you force it to open or force it to come away from the surface. 撬开; 撬掉. ❖ *I prised off the metal rim surrounding one of the dials.* 我将箍在其中一个拨号盘上的金属边撬掉. *Your dad would prise bullets out of old dead trees.* 你爸爸将要从枯萎的老树里把子弹撬出来. VB V n with adj V n with adv V n out of/from n

6 If you **prize** something such as information **out of** someone, you persuade them to tell you although they may be very unwilling to. 套出(信息), 劝(某人)说出. ❖ *Alison and I had to prize conversation out of him.* 我和艾利森只得劝服他把谈话内容说出来. VB V n out of n Also V n with out

ˈprize fighter, prize fighters.

A **prize fighter** is a boxer who fights to win money. 职业拳击手. N-COUNT

ˈprize-giving, prize-givings.

In Britain, a **prize-giving** is a ceremony where prizes are awarded to people who have produced a very high standard of work. (英国为工作出众者颁奖的)颁奖仪式. N-COUNT

pro /prəʊ/ **pros.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **pro** is a professional. 职业运动员; 特定专业的人员. ❖ *I have enjoyed playing with some of the top pros from Europe and America.* 我很喜欢和一些来自欧美的顶级职业运动员一起打球. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 A **pro** player is a professional sportsman or woman. You can also use **pro** to refer to sports that are played by professional sportsmen or women. 职业的; 职业运动. ❖ *...a former college and pro basketball player.* 以前是大学篮球运动员,后来成为职业篮球运动员. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN

3 If you are **pro** a particular course of action or belief, you agree with it or support it. 同意, 支持. ❖ *They're still very pro Communist party.* 他们仍然非常支持共产党. PREP

4 The **pros and cons** of something are its advantages and disadvantages, which you consider carefully so that you can make a sensible decision. 有利方面和不利方面, 好处和坏处. ❖ *They sat for hours debating the pros and cons of setting up their own firm.* 他们数小时在一起讨论创办自己的公司的利与弊. PHR

pro- /prəʊ-/.

You can add **pro-** to adjectives and nouns in order to form adjectives that describe people who support or admire a particular person, system, or idea. (加在形容词或名词前面, 构成形容词)赞成...的, 亲...的. ❖ *...the pro-democracy campaign.* 支持民主的运动. PREFIX

pro·ac·tive /prəʊˈæktɪv/.

Proactive actions are intended to cause changes, rather than just reacting to change. (与被动相对)主动的、积极应对的. ❖ *In order to survive the competition a company should be proactive not reactive.* 要在竞争中生存下来,公司应该有主动性,而不是被动地作出反应. ADJ-GRADED

ˌpro-ˈam, pro-ams; 又拼作 **pro am**.

A **pro-am** is a tournament where professional and amateur players compete together in the same event. 职业及业余选手共同参与的锦标赛. N-COUNT

prob·abil·is·tic /ˌprɒbəbɪˈlɪstɪk/.

Probabilistic actions, methods, or arguments are based on the idea that you cannot be certain about results or future events but you can judge whether or not they are probable, and act or formulate beliefs on the basis of this judgement. 基于概率的、或然性的, 可能性的. ADJ

prob·abil·ity /ˌprɒbəˈbɪlɪti/ **probabilities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **probability** of something happening is how likely it is to happen, sometimes expressed as a fraction or a percentage. (有时用比率来表示)可能性. ❖ *Without a transfusion, the victim's probability of dying was 100%.* 不输血的话,这个病人百分之百会死去的. N-VAR

2 You say that there is a **probability** that something will happen when it is likely to happen. 可能的事. ❖ *There's an excellent probability that unless action is quickly taken, pipes will freeze.* 如果不迅速采取行动,管道极有可能冻上. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that something will happen **in all probability**, you mean that you think it is very likely to happen. 很有可能. PHR PRAGMATICS

prob·able /ˈprɒbəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **probable**, you mean that it is likely to be true or likely to happen. 很可能的, 可能发生的. ❖ *It is probable that the medication will suppress the symptom without treating the condition.* 这种药很可能仅使症状得到控制而无法把病治愈. *A bomb was the incident's most probable cause.* 炸弹极可能是事件的起因. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

P

2 You can use **probable** to describe a role or function that someone or something is likely to have. 很有希望的,很可能成为事实的. ❖ *The Socialists united behind their probable presidential candidate, Michel Rocard.* 社会党人在有望成为总统候选人的米歇尔·罗卡尔的麾下联合起来. ADJ ADJ n

prob·ably /ˈprɒbəbli/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you say that something is **probably** the case, you think that it is likely to be the case, although you are not sure. 很可能、大概. ❖ *The White House probably won't make this plan public until July.* 白宫可能会到7月才将这个计划公开. *Van Gogh is probably the best-known painter in the world.* 梵高可能是世界上最有名的画家. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

P

2 You can use **probably** when you want to make your opinion sound less forceful or definite, so that you do not offend people. 可能、大概(用于使观点显得不太强硬、从而不冒犯别人). ❖ *He'd probably think she and Lenny were both crazy!* 他可能会认为她和伦尼都疯了. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

pro·bate /ˈprəubeɪt/.

Probate is the act or process of officially proving a will to be valid. 检验遗嘱的有效性. N-UNCOUNT

pro·ba·tion /prəˈbeɪʃən, AM ˈprəu-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Probation** is a period of time during which a person who has committed a crime is supervised by a probation officer to ensure that they do not break the law again, rather than being sent to prison. 缓刑. ❖ *A young woman admitted three theft charges and was put on probation for two years.* 一个年轻女子承认三项盗窃指控,被判缓刑两年. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **pro·ba·tion·er, probationers.** A **probationer** is someone who has been found guilty of committing a crime but is on probation rather than in prison. 缓刑犯. N-COUNT

2 **Probation** is a period of time during which someone is judging your character and ability while you work, in order to see if you are suitable for that type of work. 试用期、见习期. ❖ *Employee appointment to the Council will be subject to a term of probation of 6 months.* 该委员会的雇员将需要试用6个月. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **probationer.** A **probationer** is someone who is still being trained to do a job and is on trial. 见习生,试用人员. N-COUNT

pro·ba·tion·ary /prəˈbeɪʃənəri, AM prəuˈbeɪʃəneri/.

A **probationary** period is a period during which someone is assessed at the beginning of a new job before they are allowed to continue. 试用的、见习的. ADJ ADJ n

proˈbation officer, probation officers. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **probation officer** is a person whose job is to supervise and help people who have committed crimes and been put on probation. 缓刑监督官. N-COUNT

probe /prəub/ **probes, probing, probed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **probe** into something, you ask questions or make enquiries in order to discover facts about it. 调查,探索. ❖ *For three years, I have probed for understanding.* 三年来,我一直在探索该如何理解. *The Office of Fair Trading has been probing banking practices.* 公平贸易局一直在调查银行的做法. VB V into n / V for n / V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a federal grand-jury probe into corruption within the FDA.* 联邦大陪审团对美国食品药品管理局内部的腐败的调查. N-COUNT ◢ **prob·ing, probings** ❖ *He'll be away from the press and their probings.* 他将远离传媒,摆脱它们的纠缠. N-COUNT

2 If a doctor or dentist **probes**, he or she uses a special instrument to examine delicate parts of a patient's body. 用探针探查. ❖ *Dr Amid probed around the sensitive area.* 阿米德医生用探针在敏感位置进行了探查. VB V / V prep/adv

3 A **probe** is a long thin instrument that doctors and dentists use to examine delicate parts of the body. 探针. ❖ *...a fibre-optic probe.* 光学纤维探针. N-COUNT

4 If you **probe** a place, you search it in order to find someone or something that you are looking for. 搜寻. ❖ *I probed around for some time in the bushes.* 我在丛林中搜寻了一段时间. VB V n / V adv/prep

5 In a conflict such as a war, if one side **probes** another side's defences, they try to find their weaknesses, for example by attacking them in specific areas using a small number of troops. (战斗中)试探敌情. VB JOURNALISM

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Small probes would give the allied armies some combat experience before the main battle started.* 小规模侦查将使得盟军在主要战斗开始之前获得一些战斗经验. N-COUNT

6 A **space probe** is an unmanned spacecraft which travels deep into space in order to study the planets and send information about them back to earth. 太空探测器. N-COUNT

pro·bity /ˈprəubɪti/.

Probity is a high standard of correct moral behaviour. 正直,诚实. ❖ *He asserted his innocence and his financial probity.* 他宣称自己的清白和在财务上的诚信. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

prob·lem /ˈprɒbləm/ **problems.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **problem** is a situation that is unsatisfactory and causes difficulties for people. 困难,难题. ❖ *...the economic problems of the inner city.* 内城区的经济困难. *The main problem is unemployment.* 主要的问题是失业. *...solving the energy problem.* 解决能源问题. N-COUNT

2 **Problem** children or **problem** families cause a lot of difficulties for themselves or for other people, often because they come from a deprived background or because they have had a lot of bad experiences. (如儿童、家庭等)给自己或他人带来麻烦的,成问题的. ADJ ADJ n

3 **'No problem'** is an expression that people say to show their willingness to do what they have been asked. (表明要按别人的请求去做)没有问题. ❖ *'Can you repair it?' 'No problem.'* '你能修修它吗?' '没问题.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

4 **'No problem'** is an expression that you can use to let someone else know that you do not mind them doing something they have said they are going to do. (表明对别人将要做的事不介意)没什么,不介意. ❖ *If they don't want to speak to me, fine. No problem.* 如果他们不想和我说话,那好,我不介意. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 A **problem** is a puzzle that requires logical thought or mathematics to solve it. (需要用逻辑思维或数学手段来解决的)问题,疑难. ❖ *With mathematical problems, you can save time by approximating.* 在处理数学问题时,你可以用给出大概数目来节省时间. N-COUNT

prob·lem·at·ic /ˌprɒbləˈmætɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **problematic** involves problems and difficulties. 有问题的,成问题的. ❖ *Some places are more problematic than others for women traveling alone.* 女人单独旅行时,在有些地方遇到困难会比其他地方更大. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

prob·lem·ati·cal /ˌprɒbləˈmætɪkəl/.

Problematical means the same as **problematic**. 义同problematic. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

pro·cedur·al /prəˈsiːdʒərəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Procedural means involving a formal procedure. 程序上的. ❖ *A Spanish judge rejected the suit on procedural grounds.* 一名西班牙法官以程序上的理由驳回了起诉. ADJ FORMAL

pro·cedure /prəˈsiːdʒə/ **procedures.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **procedure** is a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way. 程序. ❖ *A biopsy is usually a minor surgical procedure.* 活组织切片检查通常是外科手术中的小程序. *Michael did not follow the correct procedure in applying for a visa.* 迈克尔在申请护照时没有遵循正确的程序. N-VAR

pro·ceed, proceeds, proceeding, proceeded. The verb is pronounced /prəˈsiːd/. The plural noun in meaning 5 is pronounced /ˈprəusiːdz/. 动词发音为/prəˈsiːd/. 第5项释义中的复数名词发音为/ˈprəusiːdz/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **proceed** to do something, you do it, often after doing something else first. 接着开始做. ❖ *He proceeded to tell me of my birth.* 他接着开始告诉我我出生时的情况. VB V to-inf

2 If you **proceed with** a course of action, you continue with it. 继续做下去. ❖ *The trial has been delayed until November because the defence is not ready to proceed.* 审判被推迟至11月,因为被告没有做好继续庭审的准备. VB V with n FORMAL V

3 If an activity, process, or event **proceeds**, it goes on and does not stop. 进行,发展. ❖ *The ideas were not new.* VB V

Their development had proceeded steadily since the war. 这些观点并不是新的,自战争开始它们就不断发展着.

4 If you **proceed** in a particular direction, you go in that direction. 继续前进. ❖ *The freighter was allowed to proceed after satisfying them that it was not breaking sanctions.* 该货船在使他们相信它没有违反制裁规定后,被允许继续前进. VB V prep/adv FORMAL V

5 **The proceeds** of an event or activity are the money that has been obtained from it. (某种活动获得的)收入,收益. ❖ *The proceeds from the concert will go towards famine relief.* 音乐会的收入将用于缓解饥荒. N-PLURAL the N

pro·ceed·ing /prəˈsiːdɪŋ/ **proceedings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Legal **proceedings** are legal action taken against someone. 诉讼. ❖ *...criminal proceedings against the former prime minister.* 对前任总理提出的刑事诉讼. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 **The proceedings** are an organized series of events that take place in a particular place. (事件的)专案;议项;一系列活动. ❖ *The proceedings of the enquiry will take place in private.* 调查活动将秘密进行. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 You can refer to a written record of the discussions at a meeting or conference as **the proceedings**. 会议记录,讨论记录. N-PLURAL the N

pro·cess /ˈprəʊses, AM ˈprɑːses/ **processes, processing, processed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **process** is a series of actions which are carried out in order to achieve a particular result. 步骤,措施. ❖ *They decided to spread the building process over three years.* 他们决定将建楼步骤分三年完成. *...a process of elimination.* 淘汰的过程. N-COUNT

2 A **process** is a series of things which happen naturally and result in a biological or chemical change. (生物或化学变化的)过程,进程. ❖ *...factors that accelerate the ageing process.* 加速老化过程的因素. N-COUNT

3 When raw materials or foods **are processed**, they are treated by a chemical or industrial process before they are used or sold. (被)加工. ❖ *The material will be processed into plastic pellets.* 材料将被加工成塑料球. *...diets high in refined and processed foods.* 含较高精炼食物和加工食物的食谱. ◢**pro·cess·ing** ❖ *...nuclear fuel processing plant.* 核燃料处理厂. ◢**pro·ces·sor, processors** ❖ *...baby-food manufacturers and other processors.* 婴儿食品生产商和其他加工厂商. VB be V-ed; be V-ed into n; V-ed; Also V n; N-UNCOUNT; N-COUNT

4 When a person or computer **processes** information, it is dealt with by being put through a system or into a computer. 处理(信息). ◢**processing** ❖ *...data processing.* 数据处理. VB V n; N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **word processing.** supp N

5 When people **are processed** by officials, their case is dealt with in stages and they pass from one stage of the process to the next. (被)分级审理. VB be V-ed

6 If you are **in the process of** doing something, you have started to do it and are still doing it. 在...进程中. PHR

7 If you are doing something and you do something else **in the process**, you do the second thing as part of doing the first thing. 同时,在其间. ❖ *You have to let us struggle for ourselves, even if we must die in the process.* 你必须要让我们自力更生,即使在这个过程中我们要死掉. PHR

pro·ces·sion /prəˈseʃən/ **processions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **procession** is a group of people who are walking, riding, or driving in a line as part of a public event. 行进队伍,行列(步行、骑马、开车等的人群). ❖ *...a funeral procession.* 送葬队伍. ◢**pro·ces·sion·al** ❖ *...the processional route along the town's main streets.* 沿镇上主要街道行进的路线. N-COUNT; ADJ: ADJ n

pro·ces·sor /ˈprəʊsesə, AM ˈprɑːs-/ **processors.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **processor** is the part of a computer that interprets commands and performs the processes the user has requested. (电脑的)处理器. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

2 ➡ 又见 **process.**

pro·claim /prəʊˈkleɪm/ **proclaims, proclaiming, proclaimed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If people **proclaim** something, they formally make it known to the public. 宣布,宣告. ❖ *Britain proudly proclaims that it is a nation of animal lovers.* 英国人骄傲地宣称他们是爱护动物的国家. *He still proclaims himself a believer in the Revolution.* 他仍然称自己是革命的信徒. VB V n; V that; V pron-refl n; Also V n n; V n as n

2 If you **proclaim** something such as an opinion, you state it emphatically. 声明(观点),(强而有力地)说. ❖ *'I think we have been heard today,' he proclaimed.* '我想今天大家听到了我们的观点.' 他说道. *He confidently proclaims that he is offering the best value.* 他很自信地声明自己提供的产品最值了. VB V with quote; V that

proc·la·ma·tion /ˌprɒkləˈmeɪʃən/ **proclamations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **proclamation** is a public announcement about something important. 公告,宣言. ❖ *The proclamation of independence was broadcast over the radio.* 收音机播放了独立宣言. N-COUNT

pro·cliv·ity /prəˈklɪvɪti, AM prəʊ-/ **proclivities.**

A **proclivity** is a tendency to behave in a particular way or to like a particular thing, often a bad way or thing. 倾向,癖性. ❖ *He was indulging his own sexual proclivities.* 他纵容自己的性倾向. N-COUNT FORMAL

pro·cras·ti·nate /prəʊˈkræstɪneɪt/ **procrastinates, procrastinating, procrastinated.**

If you **procrastinate**, you keep postponing things that you should do, often because you do not want to do them. (通常因为不想去做而)延迟,耽搁. ◢**pro·cras·ti·na·tion** /prəʊˌkræstɪˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *He hates delay and procrastination.* 他讨厌拖延和耽搁. VB V FORMAL; N-UNCOUNT

pro·cre·ate /ˈprəʊkrieɪt/ **procreates, procreating, procreated.**

When animals or people **procreate**, they produce young or babies. 生产,生育. ◢**pro·crea·tion** /ˌprəʊkriˈeɪʃən/ ❖ *Early marriage and procreation are no longer discouraged.* 早婚和早育不再受到劝阻. VB V FORMAL; N-UNCOUNT

ˌprocurator ˈfiscal, procurators fiscal.

In the Scottish legal system, the **procurator fiscal** performs the functions of a public prosecutor. (苏格兰的)地方检察官. N-COUNT

pro·cure /prəˈkjʊə/ **procures, procuring, procured.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **procure** something, especially something that is difficult to get, you obtain it. 取得,获得(难以得到的事物). ❖ *It remained very difficult to procure food, fuel and other daily necessities.* 食物、燃料和其他日用必需品仍然很难获取. ◢**pro·cure·ment** ❖ *Russia was cutting procurement of new weapons.* 俄罗斯在削减新武器. VB FORMAL; V n; N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **procures** a prostitute, they introduce the prostitute to a client. 为...拉皮条. VB V n

prod /prɒd/ **prods, prodding, prodded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **prod** someone or something, you give them a quick push with your finger or with a pointed object. 刺,戳. ❖ *He prodded Murray with the shotgun.* 他用猎枪戳了默里一下. *Cathy was prodding at a boiled egg.* 凯西正在戳一个煮鸡蛋. VB V n; V n with n; V at n

➜ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He gave the donkey a mighty prod.* 他狠狠地刺了驴子一下. N-COUNT

2 If you **prod** someone **into** doing something, you remind or persuade them to do it. 提醒,劝说. ❖ *One had to prod him to show the range of his paranormal abilities.* 他得被人催促着才会展示他的各种特异功能. ◢**prod·ding** ❖ *She did her chores without prodding.* 她不用提醒,主动自觉做家务. VB V n into n/-ing; V n to-inf; N-UNCOUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **cattle prod.**

prodi·gal /ˈprɒdɪgəl/ **prodigals.**

1 You can describe someone as **prodigal** if they leave their family or friends but later return as a better person. (抛弃家庭或朋友,返回时变好的)浪子回头的. ❖ *...the parable of the prodigal son.* 浪子回头的寓言. ADJ LITERARY

➜ A **prodigal** is someone who is prodigal. 回头的浪子. N-COUNT

2 Someone who behaves in a **prodigal** way spends a lot of money carelessly; used showing disapproval. (贬义)挥霍的,浪费的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

pro·di·gious /prəˈdɪdʒəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **prodigious** is very large or impressive. 巨大的,惊人的. ❖ *This business generates cash in prodigious amounts.* 这家企业产生了丰厚的利润. ◢**pro·di·gious·ly** ❖ *She ate prodigiously.* 她的食量大得惊人. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY; ADV-GRADED

P

P

prodi·gy /ˈprɒdɪdʒi/ **prodigies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **prodigy** is someone who has a great natural talent for something such as music or mathematics which shows itself at an early age. (音乐或数学等方面的)天才, 奇才. N-COUNT

pro·duce, produces, producing, produced. The verb is pronounced /prəˈdjuːs, AM -ˈduːs/. The noun is pronounced /ˈprɒdjuːs, AM -duːs/. 动词发音为 /prəˈdjuːs, AM -ˈduːs/, 名词发音为 /ˈprɒdjuːs, AM -duːs/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 To **produce** something means to cause it to happen. 产生, 造成. ❖ *The drug is known to produce side effects in women.* 现已知道, 这种药物对女性有副作用. VB V n

2 If you **produce** something, you make or create it. 制造; 出产; 生产. ❖ *The company produced circuitry for communications systems.* 公司为通讯系统生产线路. VB V n
▲**pro·duc·er, producers.** ❖ *...Saudi Arabia, the world's leading oil producer.* 沙特阿拉伯, 即世界上最主要的石油生产国. N-COUNT

3 When things or people **produce** something, it comes from them or slowly forms from them. 生育; 长出. ❖ *These plants are then pollinated and allowed to mature and produce seed.* 接着这些植物得以授粉、成熟, 并结籽. VB V n

4 If you **produce** evidence or an argument, you show it or explain it in order to make people agree with you. 出示; 提出. ❖ *They challenged him to produce evidence to support his allegations.* 他们要求他拿出证据来证明他的指控. VB V n

5 If you **produce** an object from somewhere, you show it or bring it out so that it can be seen. 拿出; 展现. ❖ *To hire a car you must produce a passport and a current driving licence.* 要租车, 你必须要出示护照和有效的驾驶执照. VB V n

6 If someone **produces** something such as a film, a magazine, or a record, they organize it and decide how it should be done. 制作, 导演, 创作. ▲**producer** ❖ *Vanya Kewley is a freelance film producer.* 范尼亚·丘利是一名自由电影制片人. VB V n N-COUNT

7 **Produce** is food or other things that are grown in large quantities to be sold. 农产品. N-UNCOUNT

prod·uct /ˈprɒdʌkt/ **products.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **product** is something that is produced and sold in large quantities. 产品. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone or something is a **product of** a situation or process, you mean that the situation or process made that person or thing what they are. 产物; 结果. ❖ *The bank is the product of a 1971 merger of two Japanese banks.* 这家银行是1971年两家日本银行合并而成的. N-COUNT N of n

pro·duc·tion /prəˈdʌkʃən/ **productions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Production** is the process of manufacturing or growing something in large quantities. 生产过程, 制造过程. ❖ *That model won't go into production before late 1990.* 那种型号在1990年下半年之前不会投入生产. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Production** is the amount of goods manufactured or grown by a company or country. 产量. ❖ *We needed to increase the volume of production.* 我们需要提高产量. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **production of** something is its creation as the result of a natural process. (自然过程的)产物, 产生. ❖ *These proteins stimulate the production of blood cells.* 这些蛋白质会刺激血球的产生. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Production** is the process of organizing and preparing a play, film, programme, or record. (戏剧、电影、节目或唱片的)制作, 导演. ❖ *She is head of the production company.* 她是制片公司的老板. N-UNCOUNT

5 A **production** is a play, opera, or other show that is performed in a theatre. (上演的)艺术作品. ❖ *...a critically proclaimed production of 'Othello'.* 获评论界赞扬的作品《奥赛罗》. N-COUNT

6 When you can do something **on production of** or **on the production of** documents, you need to show someone those documents in order to be able to do that thing. 需要拿出(出示)... . ❖ *Entry to the show is free to members on production of their membership cards.* 只要出示会员证就可以免费入场观展. PHR

proˈduction line, production lines. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **production line** is an arrangement of machines in a factory where the products pass from machine to machine until they are finished. 生产线. N-COUNT

pro·duc·tive /prəˈdʌktɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **productive** is very efficient at producing a particular thing or result. 高效的; 有生产力的, 多产的. ❖ *Training makes workers highly productive.* 培训提高了工人们的生产力. ▲**pro·duc·tive·ly** ❖ *The company is certain to reinvest its profits productively.* 公司肯定会将利润有效地重新投入生产中. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you say that a relationship between people is **productive**, you mean that a lot of good or useful things happen as a result of it. (关系)有益的, 能创造好结果的. ▲**productively** ❖ *They feel they are interacting productively with elderly patients.* 他们觉得和年长患者的互动很有益处. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

prod·uc·tiv·ity /ˌprɒdʌkˈtɪvɪti/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Productivity is the rate at which goods are produced. 生产力, 生产率. ❖ *...continued improvements in productivity.* 生产力的持续提高. N-UNCOUNT

Prof. /prɒf/ **Profs;** 又拼作 **prof.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Prof.** is an abbreviation for **professor**. professor的缩写形式. ❖ *...Prof. Richard Joyner of Liverpool University.* 利物浦大学的理查德·乔伊纳教授. N-TITLE WRITTEN

2 People sometimes refer to a professor as **prof** or **the Prof**. 教授. ❖ *Write a note to my prof and tell him why I missed an exam this morning.* 给我的教授写一封短信, 告诉他我为何没有参加今天早上的考试. N-VOC, N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

pro·fane /prəˈfeɪn, AM prəʊ-/ **profanes, profaning, profaned.**

1 **Profane** behaviour shows disrespect for a religion or religious things. 亵渎(神灵)的, 不敬的. ❖ *...profane language.* 亵渎神灵的语言. ▲**pro·fan·ity** ❖ *To desecrate a holy spring is considered profanity.* 把圣泉俗用被认为是亵渎的行为. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **profane** is concerned with everyday life rather than religion and spiritual things. 世俗的, 非宗教的. ❖ *Churches should not be used for profane or secular purposes.* 教堂不能用于世俗或非宗教的目的. ADJ

3 If someone **profanes** a religious belief or institution, they treat it with disrespect. 亵渎, 玷污. VB V n

pro·fan·ity /prəˈfænɪti, AM prəʊ-/ **profanities.**
Profanities are swear words. 诅咒, 谩骂. N-COUNT FORMAL

pro·fess /prəˈfes/ **professes, professing, professed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **profess** to do or have something, you claim that you do it or have it, often when you do not. 自称, 冒充. ❖ *Why do organisations profess that they care?* 为什么这些机构自称他们关心呢? *'I don't know,' Pollard replied, professing innocence.* '我不知道.' 波拉德回答说, 还装出一无所知的样子. VB V to-inf FORMAL V that V n

2 If you **profess** a feeling, opinion, or belief, you express it. 表达; 承认; 声称. ❖ *He professed to be content with the arrangement.* 他表示对安排很满意. *Bacher professed himself pleased with the Indian tour.* 巴彻承认印度之行令他很愉快. VB V n FORMAL V to-inf V pron-refl adj

pro·fes·sion /prəˈfeʃən/ **professions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **profession** is a type of job that requires advanced education or training. 职业, 专业. N-COUNT

2 You can use **profession** to refer to all the people who have the same profession. 同行, 某一行业的所有成员. ❖ *The attitude of the medical profession is very much more liberal now.* 现在医生的态度开明了许多. also by N N-COLL-COUNT

pro·fes·sion·al /prəˈfeʃənəl/ **professionals.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Professional** means relating to a person's work, especially work that requires special training. 职业的, 职业上的. ❖ *His professional career started at Liverpool University.* 他的职业生涯始于利物浦大学. ▲**pro·fes·sion·al·ly** ❖ *...a professionally-qualified architect.* 有专业资质的建筑师. ADJ ADJ n ADV

2 **Professional** people have jobs that require advanced education or training. 从事特定职业的, 专业的. ADJ ADJ n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *My father wanted me to become a professional and have more stability.* 我父亲想让我成为一个有专业的人, 有更稳定的工作. N-COUNT

3 You use **professional** to describe people who do a particular thing to earn money rather than as a hobby. (与业余性相对)职业性的、专业的. ❖ *...a professional footballer.* 职业足球运动员. ADJ

↪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He had been a professional since March 1985.* 他自1985年3月起就是职业选手了. N-COUNT

◢**professionally** ❖ *By age 16 he was playing professionally with bands in Greenwich Village.* 他16岁就已在格林尼治村加入乐队参加专业演出了. ADV, ADV after v

4 **Professional** sports are played for money rather than as a hobby. (运动)职业的、非业余的. ADJ: ADJ n

5 If you say that something that someone does or produces is **professional**, you approve of it because you think it shows skill and high standards. 专业的、内行的. ❖ *They run it with a truly professional but personal touch.* 他们经营得非常专业又不失人情味. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS

↪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a dedicated professional who worked harmoniously with the cast and crew.* 一名能与其他演员和工作人员和睦共事的很敬业的专业人员. N-COUNT

◢**pro·fes·sion·al·ism** ❖ *American companies pride themselves on their professionalism.* 美国公司对自己的专业能力感到骄傲. N-UNCOUNT ◢**professionally** ❖ *These tickets have been produced very professionally.* 这些门票制作得很具专业水准. ADV-GRADED, ADV with v

6 ➡ 又见 **semi-professional**.

pro,fessional 'foul, professional fouls.

In football, if a player commits a **professional foul**, he or she deliberately does something which is against the rules in order to prevent another player from scoring a goal. (足球比赛中为防止对方得分的)故意犯规. N-COUNT, BRITISH

pro·fes·sion·al·ize /prəˈfeʃənəlaɪz/ professionalizes, professionalizing, professionalized; [英]又拼作 professionalise.

To **professionalize** an organization, an institution, or an activity means to make it more professional. 使专业化, 使职业化. VB: V n ◢**pro·fes·sion·ali·za·tion** /prəˌfeʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *The professionalization of politics is a major source of our ills.* 政治职业化是我们的主要弊端. N-UNCOUNT

pro·fes·sor /prəˈfesə/ professors. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **professor** in a British university is the most senior teacher in a department. 教授(英国大学院系中职级最高的教师). ❖ *In 1979, only 2% of British professors were female.* 1979年, 英国大学教授中仅有2%为女性. N-TITLE, N-COUNT, N-VOC

2 A **professor** in an American or Canadian university or college is a teacher there. (美国或加拿大的大学)教师. N-COUNT, N-TITLE, N-VOC

prof·es·so·rial /ˌprɒfɪˈsɔːriəl/.

1 If you describe someone as **professorial**, you mean that they look or behave like a professor. 教授般的、像教授的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Professorial** means relating to the work of a professor. 教授的. ❖ *...the cuts which have led to 36 per cent of professorial posts remaining unfilled.* 裁员使得36%的教授职位空缺. ADJ: ADJ n

pro·fes·sor·ship /prəˈfesəʃɪp/ professorships.

A **professorship** is the post of professor in a university. 教授职位. ❖ *In 1839 he accepted a full professorship at Kiel.* 1839年他在基尔接受了一个全职教授职位. N-COUNT

prof·fer /ˈprɒfə/ proffers, proffering, proffered. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **proffer** something to someone, you hold it towards them so that they can take it or touch it. 递给, 端给. ❖ *He rose and proffered a silver box full of cigarettes.* 他站了起来, 把装满香烟的银盒子递上前去. VB: V n to n, FORMAL, V n

2 If you **proffer** something such as advice to someone, you offer it to them. 提出, 提供. ❖ *The army has not yet proffered an explanation of how and why the accident happened.* 军队仍未对意外发生的经过和原因作出解释. VB, FORMAL, V n, Also V n to n, V n n

pro·fi·cient /prəˈfɪʃənt/.

If you are **proficient** in something, you can do it well. 熟练的, 精通的. ❖ *A great number of Egyptians are proficient in foreign languages.* 许多埃及人都精通外语. ◢**pro·fi·cien·cy** /prəˈfɪʃənsi/ ❖ *Evidence of basic proficiency in English is part of the admission requirement.* 能证明具有基本英语能力是入学条件的一部分. ADJ-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT

pro·file /ˈprəʊfaɪl/ profiles, profiling, profiled. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **profile** is the outline of your face as it is seen when someone is looking at you from the side. 侧面像. N-COUNT

2 If you see someone **in profile**, you see them from the side. 从侧面(看). N-UNCOUNT, in N

3 If a journalist **profiles** someone, they give an account of that person's life and character. 为…作传略. ❖ *Tamar Golan, a Paris-based journalist, profiles the rebel leader.* 驻巴黎记者塔马·戈兰简要介绍了叛乱首领的生平. VB, V n

↪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A Washington newspaper published comparative profiles of the candidates' wives.* 一家华盛顿报纸对各候选人的太太作了对比性的介绍. N-COUNT, with supp

4 If someone has a **high profile**, people notice them and what they do. 引人注意, 高姿态. If you keep a **low profile**, you avoid doing things that will make people notice you. 避免引人注意, 低姿态. ❖ *Football is a high profile business.* 足球是备受瞩目的行业. PHR

➡ 又见 **high-profile**, **low-profile**.

prof·it /ˈprɒfɪt/ profits, profiting, profited. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **profit** is an amount of money that you gain when you are paid more for something than it cost you to make, get, or do it. 收益, 利润, 盈利. ❖ *The bank made pre-tax profits of £3.5 million.* 该银行的税前利润为350万镑. N-VAR

2 If you **profit** from something, you earn a profit from it. 获利. ❖ *The dealers profited shamefully at the expense of my family.* 这些无良商人以损害我家的利益而从中获得利润. VB: V from/by n, Also V

3 If you **profit** from something, or it **profits** you, you gain some advantage or benefit from it. (使)得益, (使)受益. ❖ *So far the French alliance had profited the rebels little.* 迄今为止, 与法国人联盟并没有让叛乱者获益多少. *Whom would it profit to terrify or to kill James Sinclair?* 恐吓或杀死詹姆斯·辛克莱会对谁有利呢? V-ERG, V from/by n, FORMAL, V n, it V n to-inf

↪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The artist found more to his profit in the sculpture collections.* 这位艺术家发现雕刻品的收藏让他获利更多. N-UNCOUNT

prof·it·able /ˈprɒfɪtəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **profitable** organization or practice makes a profit. 能赚取利润的、有利可图的. ❖ *It was profitable for them to produce large amounts of food.* 生产大量的食品让他们有利可图. ◢**prof·it·ably** /ˈprɒfɪtəbli/ ❖ *The 28 French stores are trading profitably.* 这28家法国商店在盈利经营. ◢**prof·it·abil·ity** /ˌprɒfɪtəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *Changes were made in operating methods in an effort to increase profitability.* 操作方法有所改变, 目的是增加利润. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED, ADV with v, N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **profitable** results in some benefit for you. 有益的; 有用的. ❖ *...close collaboration with industry which leads to a profitable exchange of personnel and ideas.* 带来人员和观念良性交流的那种与工业界的紧密合作. ◢**profitably** ❖ *In fact he could scarcely have spent his time more profitably.* 实际上, 他已是最有效地在利用时间. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED, ADV with v

profi·teer·ing /ˌprɒfɪˈtɪərɪŋ/.

If someone makes large profits by charging high prices for goods that are hard to get, you can say that they are engaged in **profiteering**; used showing disapproval. (贬义)牟取暴利, 囤积居奇. ❖ *There's been a wave of profiteering and corruption.* 牟取暴利和腐败的风气一直存在. ◢**profi·teer**, **profiteers** ❖ *...a new social class composed largely of war profiteers and gangsters.* 主要由战争中的奸商和犯罪集团成员构成的新社会阶层. N-UNCOUNT, PRAGMATICS, N-COUNT

'profit-making.

A **profit-making** business or organization makes a profit. 赚取利润的, 营利的. ❖ *He wants to set up a profit-making company, owned mostly by the university.* 他想建立一家主要由大学拥有的营利性公司. ADJ

➡ 又见 **non-profit-making**.

'profit margin, profit margins. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **profit margin** is the difference between the selling price of a product and the cost of producing and marketing it. (售价与生产和推销成本之间的)盈利率, 利润幅度, 边际利润率. N-COUNT

P

P

'profit-sharing.

Profit-sharing is a system by which all the people who work in a company have a share in its profits. 利润分配, 分红. N-UNCOUNT

'profit-taking. ◆◇◇◇◇

Profit-taking is the selling of stocks and shares at a profit after their value has risen or just before their value falls. (股票买卖中的)获利回吐, 见利补进. N-UNCOUNT

prof·li·gate /'prɒflɪgɪt/.

Profligate means extravagant and wasteful. 奢侈的, 浪费的. ❖ *...the most profligate consumer of energy in the world.* 世界上最浪费能源的国家. ◢ **prof·li·ga·cy** /'prɒflɪgəsi/ ❖ *...the continuing profligacy of certain states.* 某些州仍在继续肆意挥霍. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

pro for·ma /,prəu 'fɔːmə/; 又拼作 **pro-forma**.

In banking, a company's **pro forma** balance or earnings are their expected balance or earnings. 预计的. ADJ

pro·found /prə'faund/ **profounder, profoundest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **profound** to emphasize that something is very great or intense. 极度的, 深刻的. ❖ *...discoveries which had a profound effect on many areas of medicine.* 对医学很多领域有重大影响的发现. *Anna's patriotism was profound.* 安娜热爱祖国. ◢ **pro·found·ly** ❖ *This has profoundly affected my life.* 这对我的生活影响很大. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 A **profound** idea, work, or person shows great intellectual depth and understanding. 渊博的, 深奥的, 见解深刻的. ❖ *...one of the country's most profound minds.* 该国思想最深邃的人之一. ADJ-GRADED

pro·fun·dity /prə'fʌndɪti/ **profundities.**

1 **Profundity** is great intellectual depth and understanding. 深邃, 深奥. ❖ *The profundity of this book is achieved with breathtaking lightness.* 这本书的深邃思想是通过令人吃惊的轻松风格体现出来的. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you refer to the **profundity of** a feeling, experience, or change, you mean that it is deep, powerful, or serious. (情感、经验或变化等)深刻的, 深厚的, 重大的. ❖ *...the profundity of the structural problems besetting the country.* 困扰着国家的严重的结构性问题. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **profundity** is a remark that shows great intellectual depth and understanding. 深邃的话, 深奥的话. ❖ *His work is full of profundities and asides concerning the human condition.* 他的作品关注人类状况, 深邃的见解和评论俯拾皆是. N-COUNT

pro·fuse /prə'fjuːs/.

1 **Profuse sweating, bleeding,** or **vomiting** is sweating, bleeding, or vomiting large amounts. (汗水、血或呕吐物等)大量的, 很多的. ◢ **pro·fuse·ly** ❖ *He was bleeding profusely.* 他在大出血. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 If you offer **profuse apologies** or **thanks**, you apologize or thank someone a lot. (道歉或感谢)再三的, 一再的. ◢ **profusely** ❖ *They were very grateful to be put right and thanked me profusely.* 他们对能被纠正过来非常感激, 一再向我表示感谢. ADJ ADV-GRADED ADV after v

pro·fu·sion /prə'fjuːʒən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If there is a **profusion of** something or if it occurs **in profusion**, there is a very large quantity or variety of it. 大量, 充沛, 丰富. ❖ *The Dart is a delightful river with a profusion of wild flowers along its banks.* 达特河是条赏心悦目的河流, 两岸生长着大量的野花. N-COLL-SING also in N FORMAL

pro·geni·tor /prəu'dʒenɪtə/ **progenitors.**

1 A **progenitor** of someone is a direct ancestor of theirs. 祖先, 先人. ❖ *He was also a progenitor of seven presidents of Nicaragua.* 他也是尼加拉瓜七位总统的先人. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 The **progenitor** of an idea or invention is the person who first thought of it. 创始人, 先驱. ❖ *...Clive Sinclair, progenitor of the C5 electric car.* 克莱夫·辛克莱是C5型电力汽车的创始人. N-COUNT FORMAL

prog·eny /'prɒdʒəni/.

1 You can refer to a person's children or to an animal's young as their **progeny**. (人的)子女; (动物的)幼崽. N-PLURAL FORMAL

2 The **progeny** of a particular thing are the things that develop from it. 结果, 衍生物. ❖ *Among its many progeny, the 1944 'Education Act' gave birth to the modern youth service.* 在1944年通过的《教育法案》的许多衍生条款中, 就包括了现代的青年服务制度. N-PLURAL

pro·ges·ter·one /prəu'dʒestərəun/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Progesterone is a hormone produced in the ovaries of women and female animals. Progesterone helps prepare the body for pregnancy. 孕酮, 黄体酮. N-UNCOUNT

prog·no·sis /prɒg'nəusɪs/ **prognoses** /prɒg'nəusiːz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **prognosis** is an estimate of the future of someone or something. 预测, 预言. ❖ *The hospital physiotherapist's prognosis was that Laurence might walk within 12 months.* 医院的理疗师预测劳伦斯在12个月之内能自行走动. N-COUNT FORMAL

prog·nos·ti·ca·tion /prɒg,nɒstɪ'keɪʃən/ **prognostications.**

A **prognostication** is a prediction about something. 预言, 预测. ❖ *The country is currently obsessed with gloomy prognostications about its future.* 该国现在弥漫着对未来的悲观预测. N-VAR FORMAL

pro·gram /'prəugræm/ **programs, programming, programmed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **program** is a set of instructions that a computer follows in order to perform a particular task. (电脑)程序. N-COUNT

2 When you **program** a computer, you give it a set of instructions to make it able to perform a particular task. 为(电脑)编制程序. ❖ *He programmed his computer to compare the 1,431 possible combinations of pairs in this population.* 他编制程序来比较这些人口当中可能产生的1,431对组合. ◢ **pro·gram·ming** ❖ *...programming skills.* 程序编写技能. ◢ **pro·gram·mer, programmers** ❖ *Mike found a challenging job as a computer programmer.* 迈克找到一份有挑战性的工作, 做了电脑编程员. VB V n V n to-inf N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

3 ➤ 又见 **programme.**

pro·gram·ma·ble /'prəugræməbəl/.

A **programmable** machine can be programmed, so that for example it will switch on and off automatically. 可程控的. ADJ

pro·gram·mat·ic /,prəugrə'mætɪk/.

Programmatic ideas or policies follow a particular programme. 有规划性的, 程序化的. ❖ *He gave up on programmatic politics and turned his back on public life.* 他放弃了程序化的政治, 告别了当公众人物的生活. ADJ

pro·gramme /'prəugræm/ **programmes, programming, programmed;** [美]拼作 **program.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **programme** of actions or events is a series of actions or events that are planned to be done. 计划, 方案. ❖ *The general argued that the nuclear programme should still continue.* 将军认为核计划仍应该继续下去. N-COUNT

2 A television or radio **programme** is something that is broadcast on television or radio. (电视或广播)节目. ❖ *...local news programmes.* 当地新闻节目. N-COUNT

3 A theatre or concert **programme** is a booklet or sheet of paper which gives information about a play or concert. (剧院或音乐会的)节目表. N-COUNT

4 When you **programme** a machine or system, you set its controls so that it will work in a particular way. 为...编制程序; 调好(机器). ❖ *Parents can programme the machine not to turn on at certain times.* 父母可以调好机器, 令它在某些时候不能打开. VB V n to-inf Also V n

5 If a living creature **is programmed** to behave in a particular way, they are likely to behave in that way because of social or biological factors that they cannot control. (使)(因无法控制的社会或生理因素而)有...倾向. ❖ *We are all genetically programmed to develop certain illnesses.* 我们的基因决定了我们都有染上某些疾病的倾向. VB usu passive be V ed to-inf Also be V ed

pro·gress, progresses, progressing, progressed. The noun is pronounced /'prəugres, AM 'prɑː-/. The verb is pronounced /prə'gres/. 名词发音为/'prəugres, AM 'prɑː-/, 动词发音为/prə'gres/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Progress** is the process of gradually improving or getting nearer to achieving or completing something. 进步; 进展. ❖ *The medical community continues to make* N-UNCOUNT

progress in the fight against cancer. 医学界在与癌症的斗争中不断取得进步.

2 The **progress** of a situation or action is the way in which it develops. 进程, 发展. ❖ *The Chancellor is reported to have been delighted with the progress of the first day's talks.* 据报道, 总理对第一天谈判的进程感到满意. N-SING: the N

3 To **progress** means to move over a period of time to a stronger, more advanced, or more desirable state. 进步, 改进. ❖ *He started only five years ago, sketching first and then progressing to painting.* 仅仅在五年前他才开始画画, 先是画素描, 后来开始画油画. VB: V, V to n

4 If events **progress**, they continue to happen gradually over a period of time. 继续, 持续. ❖ *Life was hard, and it became harder as the war progressed.* 生活很艰难, 而在战争持续时就更困难. VB: V

5 If something is **in progress**, it has started and is still continuing. 发展, 继续. PHR

pro·gres·sion /prəˈgreʃən/ **progressions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **progression** is a gradual development from one state to another. (分阶段地)发展, 进步. ❖ *Both drugs slow the progression of AIDS, but neither cures the disease.* 这两种药物都可以延缓艾滋病的病情, 但都不能根治它. N-COUNT

pro·gres·sive /prəˈgresɪv/ **progressives.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **progressive** or has **progressive** ideas has modern ideas about how things should be done, rather than traditional ones. (与传统相对)进步的, 先进的; 革新的. ❖ *...a progressive businessman who had voted for Roosevelt in 1932 and 1936.* 一位在1932年和1936年投票选举罗斯福的改革派商人. ADJ-GRADED

➲ A **progressive** is someone who is progressive. 进步论者, 进步人士; 改革者. N-COUNT

2 A **progressive** change happens gradually over a period of time. 逐渐的, 不断的. ❖ *One prominent symptom of the disease is progressive loss of memory.* 这种疾病的一个显著特点就是逐渐丧失记忆力. ADJ ◢**pro·gres·sive·ly** ❖ *Her symptoms became progressively worse.* 她的病情越来越严重. *It's got progressively more difficult to light up a cigarette without breaking a law.* 想抽烟又不违法越来越难了. ADV

pro·hib·it /prəˈhɪbɪt, AM prəʊ-/ **prohibits, prohibiting, prohibited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If a law or someone in authority **prohibits** something, they forbid it or make it illegal. 禁止. ❖ *Federal law prohibits foreign airlines from owning more than 25% of any U.S. airline.* 联邦法律禁止外国航空公司拥有任何一家美国航空公司25%以上的所有权. VB: V n, FORMAL, V n from -ing ◢**pro·hi·bi·tion** /ˌprəʊhɪˈbɪʃən/ ❖ *The Air Force and the Navy retain and codify their prohibition of women on air combat missions.* 空军和海军继续禁止女性参加空战任务, 并将之定为条例. N-UNCOUNT

pro·hi·bi·tion /ˌprəʊɪˈbɪʃən/ **prohibitions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **prohibition** is a law or rule forbidding something. 禁令, 禁律. ❖ *...a prohibition on discrimination.* 禁止歧视的法律. N-COUNT

Pro·hi·bi·tion.

In the United States, **Prohibition** was the official banning of alcoholic drinks between 1920 and 1933. 禁酒时期(美国1920年至1933年间的官方禁酒). N-UNCOUNT

pro·hibi·tive /prəˈhɪbɪtɪv, AM prəʊ-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If the cost of something is **prohibitive**, it is so high that many people cannot afford it. 价格高得令人负担不起的. ❖ *...the prohibitive prices charged for seats at the opera.* 歌剧的票价高得叫人望而却步. ADJ-GRADED, FORMAL ◢**pro·hibi·tive·ly** ❖ *Meat and butter were prohibitively expensive.* 肉类和黄油的价格高得惊人. ADV: ADV adj

proj·ect, projects, projecting, projected. The noun is pronounced /ˈprɒdʒekt/. The verb is pronounced /prəˈdʒekt/. 名词发音为/ˈprɒdʒekt/. 动词发音为/prəˈdʒekt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **project** is a task that requires a lot of time and effort. 专案, 规划, 工程, 方案. ❖ *Money will also go into local development projects in Vietnam.* 钱也将用于越南的地方发展项目. N-COUNT

2 A **project** is a detailed study of a subject by a pupil or student. (学生的)课题, 作业. N-COUNT

3 If something **is projected**, it is planned or expected. (被)计划, (被)设计; (被)估计, (被)预测. ❖ *Africa's mid-1993 population is projected to more than double by 2025.* 据估计, 非洲在1993年中期人口至2025年将会增长一倍以上. *The government had been projecting a 5% consumer price increase for the entire year.* 政府预测全年的消费价格将上涨5%. VB: be V-ed to-inf, V n

4 If you **project** a particular feeling or quality, you show it in your behaviour. If you **project** someone or something in a particular way, you try to make people see them in that way. 表现出; 使表现...的特性. ❖ *He just hasn't been able to project himself as the strong leader.* 他只是还没有机会展现出自己是个强有力的领导者. *His first job will be to project Glasgow as a friendly city.* 他第一步就是要将格拉斯哥呈现为一个友好的城市. VB: V n, V pron-refl as n, V n as n

5 If you **project** feelings or ideas on to other people, you imagine that they have the same ideas or feelings as you. 想象他人具有(相同的情感或观点). ❖ *He projects his own thoughts and ideas onto her.* 他认为她有着与自己相同的想法和观点. VB: V n on/onto/upon n

6 If you **project** a film or picture onto a screen or wall, you make it appear there. 放映, 投射. ❖ *The team tried projecting the maps with two different projectors onto the same screen.* 这个小组试图把地图用两部不同的投影机投射到同一个银幕上. VB: V n

7 If something **projects**, it sticks out above or beyond a surface or edge. 伸出, 突出. ❖ *...the remains of a war-time defence which projected out from the shore.* 战时伸出海岸的防御工事的残余部分. VB: FORMAL, V prep/adv

8 ➡ 又见 **housing project**.

pro·jec·tile /prəˈdʒektaɪl, AM -təl/ **projectiles.**

A **projectile** is an object that is fired from a gun or other weapon. (从枪支或其他武器中发射出来的)发射物, 抛射物, 子弹, 炮弹. N-COUNT, FORMAL

pro·jec·tion /prəˈdʒekʃən/ **projections.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **projection** is an estimate of a future amount. 估计, 推断, 预测. ❖ *...sales projections.* 销售额预测. N-COUNT

2 The **projection** of a film or picture is the act of projecting it onto a screen or wall. 放映, 投影. ❖ *They took me into a projection room to see a picture.* 他们带我到一间放映室去看一部电影. N-UNCOUNT

pro·jec·tion·ist /prəˈdʒekʃənɪst/ **projectionists.**

A **projectionist** is someone whose job is to work a projector at a cinema. 电影放映员. N-COUNT

pro·jec·tor /prəˈdʒektə/ **projectors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **projector** is a machine that projects films or slides onto a screen or wall. 放映机; 幻灯机; 投影机. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **overhead projector**.

pro·lapse /ˈprəʊlæps, AM prəʊˈlæps/ **prolapses, prolapsing, prolapsed.** The verb is also pronounced /prəˈlæps/. 动词的发音也作/prəˈlæps/.

If an organ in someone's body **prolapses**, it sags or falls within the body. 下垂, 脱垂. ❖ *Sometimes the original abortion was done so badly that the uterus prolapses.* 有时, 第一次堕胎手术做得太差, 结果造成子宫下垂. VB: MEDICAL, V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the causes and treatment of uterine prolapse.* 子宫下垂的原因和治疗. N-VAR

prole /prəʊl/ **proles.**

A **prole** is a working-class person. Some people find this word offensive. (有人认为冒犯)工人; 无产者. ❖ *We had proles working alongside university types as equals.* 我们把工人和大学毕业生安排在一起工作, 对他们一视同仁. N-COUNT, PRAGMATICS, BRITISH, INFORMAL

pro·letar·ian /ˌprəʊlɪˈteəriən/ **proletarians.**

1 In socialist theory, **proletarian** means relating to the proletariat. 无产者的; 工人阶级的. ❖ *...a proletarian revolution.* 无产阶级革命. ADJ

2 A **proletarian** is a member of the proletariat. 无产者; 工人. N-COUNT

pro·letari·at /ˌprəʊlɪˈteəriæt/.
In socialist theory, **the proletariat** is a term used to refer to working-class people, especially industrial workers. 工人(尤指产业工人), 无产者. N-COLL-SING the N

ˌpro-ˈlife. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **pro-life** movement consists of people who campaign against legalized abortion, euthanasia, and experiments using human embryos. 反对堕胎合法化的; 反对安乐死的; 反对利用人的胚胎进行试验的. ADJ

pro·lif·er·ate /prəˈlɪfəreɪt/ **proliferates, proliferating, proliferated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If things **proliferate**, they increase in number very quickly. (数量)激增, 增长. ❖ *Computerized data bases are proliferating fast.* 计算机数据库数量激增. ◢**pro·lif·era·tion** /prəˌlɪfəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *...the proliferation of nuclear weapons.* 核武器的扩散. VB FORMAL V; N-UNCOUNT

P

pro·lif·ic /prəˈlɪfɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **prolific** writer, artist, or composer produces a large number of works. (作家、艺术家、作曲家)多产的, 多成果的. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **prolific** sports player scores a lot of goals or wins a lot of matches or races. (体育运动员)入球多的, 比赛赢得多的. ❖ *Another prolific scorer is Dean Saunders.* 另外一个进球多的球员是迪安·桑德斯. ADJ-GRADED
3 A **prolific** animal or person produces a large number of young. A **prolific** plant produces a large number of fruit or new plants. (人或动物)多育的; (植物)丰产的. ❖ *They are prolific breeders, with many hens laying up to six eggs.* 它们是多产的种禽, 许多雌禽都可以产蛋高达六个. ADJ-GRADED

pro·logue /ˈprəʊlɒg, AM -lɔːg/ **prologues.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **prologue** is a speech or section of text that introduces a play or book. (戏剧的)序幕; (书的)序言. N-COUNT
2 If one event is a **prologue to** another event, it leads to it. 开端, 序幕. ❖ *I am convinced that it was a prologue to today's bloodless revolution.* 我相信那是现今不流血革命的开端. N-COUNT FORMAL

pro·long /prəˈlɒŋ, AM -lɔːŋ/ **prolongs, prolonging, prolonged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
To **prolong** something means to make it last a longer period of time. 延长, 拉长, 拖延. ❖ *Mr Chesler said foreign military aid was prolonging the war.* 切斯勒先生说外国的军事援助正使战争延续. VB V n

pro·longed /prəˈlɒŋd, AM -lɔːŋd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **prolonged** event or situation continues for a long time. 持续的, 长时间的. ❖ *...a prolonged period of low interest rates.* 长时期的低利率. ADJ-GRADED

prom /prɒm/ **proms.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In the United States, a **prom** is a formal dance at school or college which is usually held at the end of the academic year. (美国的学校通常在学年末举行的)正式舞会. N-COUNT
2 In Britain, **the prom** is the same as the **promenade**. 在英国, the prom 即 promenade. N-SING

prom·enade /ˌprɒməˈnɑːd, AM -ˈneɪd/ **promenades, promenading, promenaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In a seaside town, the **promenade** is the road by the sea where people go for a walk. 海滨长堤; 滨海路. N-COUNT
2 If someone **promenades** somewhere, for example along a main street, they go for a walk there. 散步, 漫步. ❖ *People came out in smarter clothes to promenade along the front.* 人们身着醒目的服装, 沿着海滨散步. VB DATED V prep

promi·nence /ˈprɒmɪnəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something is in a position of **prominence**, they are well-known and important. 关注, 显著, 重要. ❖ *Crime prevention had to be given more prominence.* 必须对预防犯罪予以更多的重视. N-UNCOUNT

promi·nent /ˈprɒmɪnənt/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **prominent** person is important. 重要的, 杰出的. ❖ *...the children of very prominent or successful parents.* 显赫人物或成功人士的子女. ADJ-GRADED
2 Something that is **prominent** is very noticeable or is an important part of something else. 显眼的, 显著的, 重要的. ❖ *...Romania's most prominent independent newspaper.* 罗马尼亚最重要的独立报纸. ◢**promi·nent·ly** ❖ *Entries will be prominently displayed in the exhibition hall.* 参赛作品将在展览厅显著位置展示. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV with v

pro·mis·cu·ous /prəˈmɪskjuəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **promiscuous** person has sex with many different people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)滥交的, 淫乱的. ❖ *You know the risks of promiscuous sex.* 你知道滥交的危险. ◢**promis·cu·ity** /ˌprɒmɪˈskjuːɪti/ ❖ *...an attempt to limit promiscuity.* 遏止滥交的尝试. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; N-UNCOUNT
2 **Promiscuous** means including a wide range of different things. 混杂的; 多种多样的. ❖ *...the dazzling, promiscuous display of new styles.* 令人眼花缭乱的各种新式样的展示. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

prom·ise /ˈprɒmɪs/ **promises, promising, promised.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **promise** that you will do something, you say to someone that you will definitely do it. 承诺, 允诺, 答应. ❖ *He promised to wait till I came back.* 他答应一直等到我回来. *Promise me you will not waste your time.* 答应我你不再浪费时间. *'We'll be back next year,' he promised.* '我们明年回来.' 他允诺. VB V that; V to-inf; V n that; V with quote; Also V n, V
2 If you **promise** someone something, you tell them that you will definitely give it to them or make sure that they have it. 承诺给予, 答应给予. ❖ *In 1920 the great powers promised them an independent state.* 在1920年, 列强允诺让他们成为独立国. *Mr Fujimori has promised a national unity government.* 藤森先生承诺建立一个全民联合政府. VB V n n; V n
3 A **promise** is a statement which you make to someone in which you say that you will definitely do something or give them something. 承诺, 允诺, 保证. ❖ *The program has lived up to its promise to promote family welfare.* 这个计划兑现了它要促进家庭福利的承诺. N-COUNT
4 If a situation or event **promises** to have a particular quality or to be a particular thing, it shows signs that it will have that quality or be that thing. 表明, 表现出. ❖ *The seminar also promises to be most instructive.* 研讨会还表明它将特别有助益. VB V to-inf
5 If someone or something shows **promise**, they seem likely to be very good or successful. 前途, 前景. N-UNCOUNT

ˌpromised ˈland, promised lands.
If you refer to a place or a state as a **promised land**, you mean that people desire it and expect to find happiness or success there. 乐土. N-COUNT

prom·is·ing /ˈprɒmɪsɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Someone or something that is **promising** seems likely to be very good or successful. 有前途的, 前景看好的. ❖ *...one of the most promising poets of his generation.* 他那一代中最有前途的诗人之一. ADJ-GRADED

prom·is·ing·ly /ˈprɒmɪsɪŋli/.
If something or someone starts **promisingly**, they begin well but often fail in the end. (通常开局好而最后失败)给人以希望地. ❖ *It all started so promisingly when Speed scored a tremendous first goal.* 斯皮德进了第一个精彩的球, 开场一切都很好. ADV-GRADED

prom·is·sory note /ˈprɒmɪsəri nəʊt, AM -sɔːri/ **promissory notes.**
A **promissory note** is a written promise to pay a specific sum of money to a particular person. 本票; 期票. N-COUNT AMERICAN

pro·mo /ˈprəʊməʊ/ **promos.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **promo** is something such as a short video film which is used to promote a product. 产品宣传短片. N-COUNT INFORMAL, JOURNALISM

prom·on·tory /ˈprɒməntri, AM -tɔːri/ **promontories.**
A **promontory** is a cliff stretching out into the sea. 岬, 突出海岸的悬崖. N-COUNT

pro·mote /prəˈməʊt/ **promotes, promoting, promoted.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If people **promote** something, they help or encourage it to happen, increase, or spread. 推动, 促进, 提倡. ❖ *In many ways, our society actively promotes alcoholism.* 我们的社会以各种方式大力提倡酗酒. ◢**pro·mo·tion** ❖ *...disease prevention and health promotion.* 防止疾病和促进健康. VB V n; N-UNCOUNT
2 If a firm **promotes** a product, it tries to increase the sales or popularity of that product. 宣传, 推销. ❖ *...a full British tour to promote his second solo album.* 为推销他的第二张个人 VB V n

唱片而作的全英巡演. *The island could be promoted as a tourist destination.* 这个岛屿可以通过宣传使之成为旅游胜地. be V-ed as n ◢**promotion, promotions** ❖ *Remington spent a lot of money on advertising and promotion.* 雷明顿在广告和宣传上投入了很多钱. N-VAR

3 If someone **is promoted**, they are given a more important job in the organization they work for. (被)提升, (被)升职. ❖ *I was promoted to editor and then editorial director.* 我被升为编辑,后来又被提升为编辑室主任. VB be V-ed ◢**promotion** ❖ *Consider changing jobs or trying for promotion.* 考虑转换工作,或者努力获得提升. N-VAR

4 If a team that competes in a league **is promoted**, it starts competing in a higher division in the next season. (球队)(被)升级. VB be V-ed ◢**promotion** ❖ *...their team's promotion to the first division.* 他们的球队升为甲级队. N-UNCOUNT

pro·mot·er /prəˈməʊtə/ **promoters.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **promoter** is a person who helps organize and finance an event, especially a sports event. (体育活动等的)赞助人,承办人,出资人. N-COUNT

2 The **promoter of** a cause or idea tries to make it become popular. 提倡者. ❖ *...the most energetic promoter of American music.* 美国音乐的最积极提倡者. N-COUNT

pro·mo·tion /prəˈməʊʃən/.

➸ 见 **promote**.

pro·mo·tion·al /prəˈməʊʃənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Promotional material, events, or ideas are designed to advertise a product or service and increase its sales. 用于宣传的; 用于促销的. ADJ

prompt /prɒmpt/ **prompts, prompting, prompted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **prompts** someone to do something, it makes them decide to do it. 促使,引起. ❖ *Japan's recession has prompted consumers to cut back on buying cars.* 日本的经济衰退使得消费者在购买汽车上削减开支. VB V n to-inf Also V n

2 If you **prompt** someone when they stop speaking, you encourage or help them to continue. 催促(或提示,鼓励)继续说下去. ❖ *'Well, Daniels?' Wilson prompted.* '丹尼尔斯,怎么样?' 威尔逊鼓励对方继续说下去. VB V n, V with quote

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Her blushes were saved by a prompt from one of her hosts.* 其中一个主持人的提示使她避免了脸红. N-COUNT

3 A **prompt** action is done without any delay. 迅速的、及时的. ❖ *It is not too late, but prompt action is needed.* 还不算太晚,但必须迅速采取行动. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you are **prompt** to do something, you do it without delay or you are not late. 及时的, 没有拖延的. ❖ *They were always so prompt with their rental payment.* 他们交租金总是很准时. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

prompt·ing /ˈprɒmptɪŋ/ **promptings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you respond to **prompting**, you do what someone encourages or reminds you to do. 鼓励、提醒. ❖ *She telephoned Wychwood House at your prompting yesterday.* 昨天,她在你提醒后打了电话给威奇伍德公司. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

prompt·ly /ˈprɒmptli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you do something **promptly**, you do it immediately. 立刻、马上. ❖ *Sister Francesca entered the chapel, took her seat, and promptly fell asleep.* 弗朗西丝卡修女走进小礼拜堂,坐下来,很快就睡着了. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you do something **promptly at** a particular time, you do it at exactly that time. 准时地. ❖ *Promptly at a quarter past seven, we left the hotel.* 我们准时在7点15分离开了旅馆. ADV

prom·ul·gate /ˈprɒməlgeɪt/ **promulgates, promulgating, promulgated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If people **promulgate** information or a new idea, they make it widely known. 宣传, 传播. ❖ *The oil and shipping industries undertook to promulgate a voluntary code.* 石油和运输业对自律守则作了宣传. VB FORMAL V n

2 If a new law or a country's constitution **is promulgated** by a government or national leader, it is publicly approved or made official. (法律等)公布, 颁布. VB be V-ed FORMAL ◢**prom·ul·ga·tion** /ˌprɒməlˈgeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the promulgation of the constitution.* N-UNCOUNT

宪法的颁布.

prone /prəʊn/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is **prone to** something, usually something bad, they have a tendency to be affected by it or to do it. 有...倾向的, 易受...影响的. ❖ *People with fair skin who sunburn easily are very prone to develop skin cancer.* 皮肤白皙而容易晒伤的人易得皮肤癌. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ADJ to n, ADJ to-inf

▷ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...the most injury-prone rider on the circuit.* 在环形跑道上最容易受伤的骑手. COMB

➸ 又见 **accident prone**.

2 If you are lying **prone** or if you are in a **prone** position, you are lying flat with the front of your body facing downwards. 俯卧的, 面部朝下的. ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n, FORMAL

prong /prɒŋ, AM prɔːŋ/ **prongs.**

1 The **prongs** of something such as a fork are the long thin pointed parts. 叉尖, 叉状物. N-COUNT

2 The **prongs** of something such as a policy or strategy are the separate stages or parts of it. 阶段; 分支. ❖ *The shareholder rights movement has two prongs.* 股东权利运动有两个阶段. N-COUNT ◢**-pronged** ❖ *The bank has a three-pronged strategy for recovery.* 银行的复苏战略分三个阶段. COMB

pro·nomi·nal /prəʊˈnɒmɪnəl/.

Pronominal means relating to pronouns or like a pronoun. 代词的, 代词性质的. ADJ

pro·noun /ˈprəʊnaʊn/ **pronouns.**

A **pronoun** is a word which is used instead of a noun or noun group to refer to someone or something. Examples are 'she', 'something', and 'myself'. 代词. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **indefinite pronoun, personal pronoun, reflexive pronoun, relative pronoun.**

pro·nounce /prəˈnaʊns/ **pronounces, pronouncing, pronounced.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **pronounce** a word means to say it by making sounds that are right or understandable. 发...的音, 读出. ❖ *He pronounced it Per-sha, the way the English do.* 他把它读作Per-sha, 跟英格兰人的读法一样. VB V n, V n n

2 If you **pronounce** something, you state it formally or publicly. 宣布, 宣告. ❖ *The Communist authorities took time to pronounce their verdicts.* 共产党政府从容宣布他们的裁决. *I now pronounce you man and wife.* 我现在宣布你们成为夫妇. *Ingrid pronounced herself 'really happy'.* 英格丽德宣称她自己'真的很快乐'. VB FORMAL V n, V n n/adj, Also V that

pro·nounced /prəˈnaʊnst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **pronounced** is very noticeable. 明显的、显著的. ❖ *Most of the art exhibitions have a pronounced Scottish theme.* 这些艺术展览中绝大部分都带有明显的苏格兰主题. ADJ-GRADED

pro·nounce·ment /prəˈnaʊnsmənt/ **pronouncements.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Pronouncements are public or official statements on an important subject. 声明, 公告. N-COUNT

pron·to /ˈprɒntəʊ/.

If you say that something must be done **pronto**, you mean that it must be done quickly and at once. 迅速, 立刻. ❖ *Get down to the post office pronto!* 立刻去邮局! ADV, ADV after v, INFORMAL

pro·nun·cia·tion /prəˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃən/ **pronunciations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **pronunciation** of a word or language is the way in which it is pronounced. 读音, 发音方法. N-VAR

proof /pruːf/ **proofs.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Proof** is a fact, argument, or piece of evidence which shows that something is definitely true or definitely exists. 证明, 证据, 证言, 物证. ❖ *You have to have proof of residence in the state of Texas, such as a Texas ID card.* 你必须要有得克萨斯州的居住证明,例如得克萨斯州的身份证. *This is not necessarily proof that he is wrong.* 这不一定能证明他是错的. N-VAR

2 If someone is **living proof** of something, their actions or personal qualities show that a particular fact is true or that a particular quality exists. (某人的行动或人品等可作为)活生生的证据, 典型的例证. ❖ *He is living proof that some players just get better with age.* 有些选手年龄越大、水准越高, 他就是活生生的例子. PHR

P

3 If something or someone is **proof positive** of a certain fact or quality, their existence or actions prove that it is true or that it exists. 正面的证据. ❖ *The Windermere Golf Club is proof positive that golf and ecology can co-exist.* 温德米尔高尔夫球俱乐部证明了高尔夫球运动和生态系统能很好地共存. PHR

4 The **proofs** of a book or article are a first copy of it that is printed so that mistakes can be corrected before more copies are printed and published. 校样、试行版. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...an uncorrected proof copy of the book.* 这本书尚未校正的校样. ADJ ADJ n

5 **Proof** is used after a number of degrees or a percentage, when indicating the strength of a strong alcoholic drink. (用于表示度数或百分比之后)酒精度数的. ❖ *...Wild Turkey bourbon: 101 degrees proof.* 烈性土耳其波旁酒的酒精度为101度. ADJ amount ADJ

P

6 If something or someone is **proof against** something, they cannot be damaged, harmed, or affected by that thing. 能抵挡...的, 能防...的. ❖ *The fortress was proof against the techniques of attack then in use.* 堡垒能抵挡当时所使用的进攻手段. ADJ v-link ADJ against n WRITTEN

7 ➡ **burden of proof**: 见 **burden**.

➡ **the proof of the pudding is in the eating**: 见 **pudding**.

-proof /-pru:f/ **-proofs, -proofing, -proofed.**

1 **-proof** combines with nouns and verbs to form adjectives which indicate that something cannot be damaged or badly affected by the thing or action mentioned. (与名词或动词连用, 构成形容词)防...的, 耐...的. ❖ *...a bomb-proof aircraft.* 防弹飞机. *...a large microwave-proof dish.* 耐微波的大盘子. COMB

2 **-proof** combines with nouns to form verbs which refer to protecting something against being damaged or badly affected by the thing mentioned. (与名词连用, 构成动词)防止.... ❖ *...the cost of draught-proofing your home.* 使住所隔热的费用. COMB V n

3 ➡ 又见 **bullet-proof, childproof, fireproof, ovenproof, soundproof, waterproof, weatherproof.**

proof·read /ˈpru:fri:d/ **proofreads, proofreading.** The form **proofread** is pronounced /ˌpru:fˈri:d/ when it is the present tense, and /ˌpru:fˈred/ when it is the past tense and past participle. proofread的现在式读音为/ˌpru:fˈri:d/, 过去式及过去分词读音为/ˌpru:fˈred/. ♦◇◇◇◇

When someone **proofreads** something such as a book or an article, they read it before it is published in order to find and mark mistakes that need to be corrected. 校对. VB V n, V TECHNICAL

prop /prɒp/ **props, propping, propped.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **prop** an object **on** or **against** something, you support it by putting something underneath it or by resting it against something. 支撑, 将...靠在...上. ❖ *He rocked back in the chair and propped his feet on the desk.* 他坐在椅子上把背往后一仰, 将脚放在桌子上. VB V n adv/prep

➪ **Prop up** means the same as **prop**. 义同prop. ❖ *Sam slouched back and propped his elbows up on the bench behind him.* 萨姆没精打采地往后一靠, 将双肘撑在背后的长凳上. *Prop up your back against a wall.* 使背部靠着墙. PHR-V V n P prep V P noun prep

2 A **prop** is a stick or other object that you use to support something. 支撑物, 支柱. N-COUNT

3 Someone or something that is a **prop** for a system, institution, or person is the main thing that keeps that system or person strong or helps them survive. 中流砥柱; 靠山; 后盾. ❖ *The army is one of the main props of the government.* 军队是政府的重要后盾之一. N-COUNT

4 The **props** in a play or film are all the objects or pieces of furniture that are used in it. 道具. N-COUNT

▸**prop up.**

1 To **prop up** something means to support it or help it to survive. 支撑, 维系. ❖ *Investments in the U.S. money market have propped up the American dollar.* 对美国金融市场的投资支撑了美元的价位. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 ➡ 见 **prop 1**.

propa·gan·da /ˌprɒpəˈgændə/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Propaganda is information, often inaccurate or biased information, which a political organization publishes or broadcasts in order to influence people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(政治组织用于影响人民, 通常包含不准确或有偏见的)宣传. ❖ *...anti-communist propaganda movies.* 反共宣传片. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

propa·gan·dist /ˌprɒpəˈgændɪst/ **propagandists.**

A **propagandist** is a person who tries to persuade people to support a particular idea or group; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)搞政治宣传的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

propa·gate /ˈprɒpəgeɪt/ **propagates, propagating, propagated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If people **propagate** an idea or piece of information, they spread it and try to make people believe it or support it. 散播, 宣传. ❖ *They propagated political doctrines which promised to tear apart the fabric of British society.* 他们宣传将有可能撕破英国社会结构的政治学说. ◢**propa·ga·tion** /ˌprɒpəˈgeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the propagation of true Buddhism.* 对正统佛教的宣传. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

2 To **propagate** plants means to grow more of them from the original ones. (植物)繁殖, 增殖. ❖ *The pasque flower can be propagated from seed.* 野银莲花可以用种子来繁殖. ◢**propagation** ❖ *...the successful propagation of a batch of plants.* 成功繁殖一批植物. VB V n TECHNICAL be V-ed from n N-UNCOUNT

pro·pane /ˈprəupeɪn/.

Propane is a gas that comes from petroleum and is used for cooking and heating. 丙烷. ❖ *...a propane gas cylinder.* 丙烷气钢瓶. N-UNCOUNT

pro·pel /prəˈpel/ **propels, propelling, propelled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 To **propel** something in a particular direction means to cause it to move in that direction. 推, 推进. ❖ *Rebecca took Steve's elbow and propelled him towards the staircase.* 丽贝卡抓住史蒂夫的胳膊肘, 将他向楼梯推. *...a single-stage rocket propelled by liquid fuel.* 由液体燃料推进的单级火箭. ◢**-propelled** ❖ *...the first jet-propelled aeroplane.* 第一架喷气发动机推进的飞机. VB V n prep V-ed COMB

2 If something **propels** you into a particular activity, it causes you to do it. 推动, 促使. ❖ *It was a shooting star that propelled me into astronomy in the first place.* 起初, 是一颗流星促使我进入天文学领域的. VB V n prep

pro·pel·lant /prəˈpelənt/ **propellants.**

1 **Propellant** is fuel used in spacecraft and missiles. 推进剂, 发射燃料. N-VAR

2 **Propellant** is a gas used in aerosol cans to force the contents out of the can when you press the button. (用于喷雾器中的)压缩气体. N-VAR

pro·pel·ler /prəˈpelə/ **propellers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **propeller** is a device with blades which is attached to a boat or aircraft. The engine makes the propeller spin round and causes the boat or aircraft to move. (轮船或飞机上的)螺旋桨, 推进器. N-COUNT

pro·pen·sity /prəˈpensɪti/ **propensities.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **propensity** to do something or a **propensity for** something is a natural tendency that you have to behave in a particular way. 倾向, 习性, 习惯. ❖ *Mr Bint has a propensity to put off decisions to the last minute.* 宾特先生习惯直到最后一刻才做出决定. N-COUNT FORMAL

prop·er /ˈprɒpə/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **proper** to describe things that you consider to be real and satisfactory rather than inadequate in some way. 真正的, 合适的. ❖ *Two out of five people lack a proper job.* 五人当中有两人没有像样的工作. *...a proper evening meal.* 像样的晚餐. ◢**prop·er·ly** ❖ *You're too thin. You're not eating properly.* 你太瘦了, 你吃得不好. ADJ ADJ n ADV

2 The **proper** thing is the one that is correct or most suitable. 正确的, 恰当的. ❖ *The proper procedures have been followed.* 已经遵循正确的步骤. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you say that a way of behaving is **proper**, you mean that it is considered socially acceptable and right. 合乎正统的, 体面的. ❖ *It was not thought entirely proper for a woman to* ADJ-GRADED

be on the stage. 人们认为女人上台表演并不完全合乎体统.

◢**properly** ❖ *It's about time he learnt to behave properly.* 该是他学习守规矩的时候了. ADV / ADV after v

4 You can add **proper** after a word to emphasize that you are referring to the main, central, and most important part of a place, event, or object. (用于名词后)真正的, 本身的, 严格意义上的. ❖ *A distinction must be made between archaeology proper and science-based archaeology.* 必须将考古学本身和以科学为基础的考古学区分开来. ADJ n ADJ

ˌproper ˈnoun, proper nouns.

A **proper noun** is the name of a particular person, place, or organization. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter. 专有名词(首字母要大写). N-COUNT

prop·er·tied /ˈprɒpətid/.

Propertied people own land or property. 有财产的; 有房产的. ❖ *...the propertied classes.* 有产阶级. ADJ FORMAL

prop·er·ty /ˈprɒpəti/ properties. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Someone's **property** is all the things that belong to them or something that belongs to them. 财产, 资产. ❖ *Richard could easily destroy her personal property to punish her for walking out on him.* 理查德能轻而易举地毁掉她的个人财物, 以惩罚她离家出走抛弃他. *...confiscating weapons and stolen property.* 没收武器和赃物. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 A **property** is a building and the land belonging to it. 房产, 地产. ❖ *Cecil inherited a family property near Stamford.* 塞西尔继承了位于斯坦福附近的家族房产. N-VAR FORMAL

3 The **properties** of a substance or object are the ways in which it behaves in particular conditions. 特性, 性能. ❖ *A radio signal has both electrical and magnetic properties.* 无线电信号既有电的特征, 又有磁的特征. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

proph·ecy /ˈprɒfɪsi/ prophecies. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **prophecy** is a statement in which someone says they strongly believe that a particular thing will happen. 预言. ❖ *...Biblical prophecy.* 圣经预言. N-VAR

proph·esy /ˈprɒfɪsaɪ/ prophesies, prophesying, prophesied.

If you **prophesy** that something will happen, you say that you strongly believe that it will happen. 预言, 预告. ❖ *He prophesied that within five years his opponent would either be dead or in prison.* 他预言五年内他的对手不是死亡就是入狱. VB / V that / Also V n, V

proph·et /ˈprɒfɪt/ prophets. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **prophet** is a person who is believed to be chosen by God to say the things that God wants to tell people. 先知. ❖ *...the sacred name of the Holy Prophet of Islam.* 伊斯兰教至高无上的先知的神圣名字. N-COUNT

pro·phet·ic /prəˈfetɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something was **prophetic**, it described or suggested something that did actually happen later. 预言性的, 预示性的. ❖ *This ominous warning soon proved prophetic.* 这个凶兆很快应验了. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Prophetic** means related to a prophecy or a prophet. 预言的, 先知的. ❖ *...a charming romance intermingled with scientific fact and prophetic vision.* 与科学事实和预言式的想象交织在一起的迷人且浪漫的故事. ADJ

prophy·lac·tic /ˌprɒfɪˈlæktɪk/ prophylactics.

1 **Prophylactic** means concerned with preventing disease. 预防疾病的. ❖ *Vaccination and other prophylactic measures can be carried out.* 接种疫苗和其他预防疾病的措施可以得到实施. ADJ MEDICAL

2 A **prophylactic** is a substance or device used for preventing disease or pregnancy. 预防药; 预防疾病的器具; 避孕药; 避孕用品. ❖ *The region began to use quinine successfully as a prophylactic.* 这个地区开始成功使用奎宁作为预防药. N-COUNT MEDICAL

pro·pi·ti·ate /prəˈpɪʃieɪt/ propitiates, propitiating, propitiated.

If you **propitiate** someone, you stop them being angry or impatient by doing something to please them. 使息怒; 取悦; 劝解. ❖ *I've never gone out of my way to propitiate people.* 我从来不刻意去取悦别人. VB FORMAL / V n

pro·pi·tious /prəˈpɪʃəs/.

If something is **propitious**, it is likely to lead to success. 有利的; 有可能成功的. ❖ *They should wait for the most propitious moment.* 他们应该等待最有利的时机. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

pro·po·nent /prəˈpəʊnənt/ proponents. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are a **proponent** of a particular idea or course of action, you actively support it. 支持者, 鼓吹者. ❖ *...a leading proponent of the values of progressive education.* 循序渐进教育准则的主要支持者. N-COUNT with poss FORMAL

pro·por·tion /prəˈpɔːʃən/ proportions. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **proportion of** a group or an amount is a part of it. 部分. ❖ *A large proportion of the dolphins in that area will eventually die.* 那个区域的大部分海豚最终将死亡. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 The **proportion of** one kind of person or thing in a group is the number of people or things of that kind compared to the total number in the group. (部分与整体的)比例, 比重. ❖ *The proportion of women in the profession had risen to 17.3%.* 该职业中女性的比例增长至17.3%. N-COUNT

3 The **proportion of** one amount **to** another is the relationship between the two amounts in terms of how much there is of each thing. (两物体之间的)比例. ❖ *Women's bodies tend to have a higher proportion of fat to water.* 女性身体中脂肪与水的比值通常更高. N-COUNT

4 If you refer to the **proportions** of something, you are referring to its size, usually when this is extremely large. (尤指非常大的)体积, 大小. ❖ *In the tropics plants grow to huge proportions.* 热带的植物长得非常高大. N-PLURAL WRITTEN

5 If you refer to the **proportions** in a work of art or design, you are referring to the relative sizes of its different parts. (艺术作品或设计中的)协调, 相称, 各部分的比例. ❖ *You can vary the relative proportions of things in a picture very simply.* 你可以非常简单地改变画中各物体的相对比例. N-PLURAL

6 If one thing increases or decreases **in proportion to** another thing, it increases or decreases to the same degree as that thing. 与...成比例, 与...相称. PHR-PREP

7 If something is small or large **in proportion to** something else, it is small or large when compared with that thing. 与...相比. PHR-PREP

8 If you say that something is **out of all proportion to** something else, you think that it is far greater or more serious than it should be. 比...大(严重)得多, 过分. ❖ *The punishment was out of all proportion to the crime.* 惩罚比起所犯罪行应受的处罚严重得多. PHR-PREP

9 If you get something **out of proportion**, you think it is more important or worrying than it really is. 过于看重... . If you keep something **in proportion**, you have a realistic view of how important it is. 恰当地认识...的重要性. ❖ *We've got to keep this in proportion.* 我们应恰当地认识它. PHR

10 If someone has a **sense of proportion**, they know what is really important and what is not. 区别轻重缓急的能力, 有分寸. ❖ *We must not lose our sense of proportion.* 我们一定不能有失分寸. PHR

pro·por·tion·al /prəˈpɔːʃənəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If one amount is **proportional to** another, the two amounts increase and decrease at the same rate so there is always the same relationship between them. 与...成比例的, 相应的. ❖ *Loss of weight is directly proportional to the rate at which the disease is progressing.* 体重下降直接与疾病的恶化程度成正比. ◢**pro·por·tion·al·ly** ❖ *You have proportionally more fat on your thighs and hips than anywhere else on your body.* 相对地, 大腿和臀部的脂肪比身体其他任何部位的脂肪要多. ADJ FORMAL / ADV

pro·por·tion·al·ity /prəˌpɔːʃəˈnælɪti/.

The principle of **proportionality** is the idea that an action should not be more severe than is necessary, especially in a war or when punishing someone for a crime. 均衡(原则), 适当(原则). N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

proˌportional represenˈtation. ♦◇◇◇◇

Proportional representation is a system of voting in which each political party is represented in parliament in proportion to the number of people who vote for it in an N-UNCOUNT

P

election. 比例代表制(各政党按照所得票数的多少按比例分配在议会中的席位).

pro·por·tion·ate /prəˈpɔːʃənət/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Proportionate means the same as **proportional**. 义同proportional. ❖ *Republics will have voting rights proportionate to the size of their economies.* 各共和国将享有与其经济实力相对应的投票权. ADJ ◢**pro·por·tion·ate·ly** ADV ❖ *Proportionately more Americans get married nowadays than before.* 比起过去,现在有更多的美国人结婚.

-proportioned /-prəˈpɔːʃənd/.

-proportioned is added to adverbs to form adjectives that indicate that the proportions of the different parts of something or someone are good or bad. (与副词结合,构成形容词)…均衡的,比例…的. COMB ❖ *...a perfectly-proportioned young woman.* 身材匀称的年轻女子.

P

pro·po·sal /prəˈpəʊzəl/ **proposals.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **proposal** is a plan or an idea, often a formal or written one, which is suggested for people to think about and decide upon. 提议,提案. N-COUNT ❖ *...the government's proposals to abolish free health care.* 政府废除免费医疗的提案.

2 A **proposal** is the act of asking someone to marry you. 求婚. N-COUNT

pro·pose /prəˈpəʊz/ **proposes, proposing, proposed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **propose** something such as a plan or an idea, you suggest it for people to think about and decide upon. 提出(计划或观点),提议,建议. VB V n/-ing Also V that ❖ *Britain is about to propose changes to European Community institutions.* 英国将对欧共体的机构提出改革建议.

2 If you **propose** to do something, you intend to do it. 打算,准备. VB V to-inf V -ing Also V n ❖ *It's still far from clear what action the government proposes to take over the affair.* 仍然不清楚政府将采取什么行动来处理这件事. *And where do you propose building such a huge thing?* 你打算在哪儿建造这么大的一个东西?

3 If you **propose** a theory or an explanation, you state that it is possibly or probably true. 提出(理论或解释). VB V n Also V that ❖ *This highlights a problem faced by people proposing theories of ball lightning.* 这突显了提出球状闪电理论的人所面对的问题.

4 If you **propose** a motion for debate, or a candidate for election, you begin the debate or the election procedure by formally stating your support for that motion or candidate. 提出(动议或人选). VB V n Also V that ❖ *I asked Robert Balfour and Dawyck Haig to propose and second me.* 我请求罗伯特·鲍尔弗和达维奇·黑格举荐我并支持我. ◢**pro·pos·er, proposers** N-COUNT ❖ *...Mr Ian Murch, the proposer of the motion.* 伊恩·默奇先生是提出动议的人.

5 If you **propose a toast** to someone or something, you ask people to drink a toast to them. 提议为…而干杯. VB V n

6 If you **propose to** someone, or **propose marriage** to them, you ask them to marry you. 向…求婚. VB V to n Also V, V n, V n to n ❖ *He had proposed to Isabel the day after taking his seat in Parliament.* 在议会中取得议席后的第二天他就向伊莎贝尔求婚.

propo·si·tion /ˌprɒpəˈzɪʃən/ **propositions, propositioning, propositioned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something such as a task or an activity as, for example, a difficult **proposition** or an attractive **proposition**, you mean that it is difficult or pleasant to do. 问题;任务;事情. N-COUNT ❖ *Making easy money has always been an attractive proposition.* 轻轻松松就赚到钱总是一件令人高兴的事.

2 A **proposition** is a statement or an idea which people can consider or discuss to decide whether it is true. (需要加以讨论的)陈述,主张,说法. N-COUNT FORMAL ❖ *The proposition that democracies do not fight each other is based on a tiny historical sample.* 民主国家不互相争斗的说法只是根据极少量的历史事例.

3 In the United States, a **proposition** is a question or statement which appears on a ballot paper, and which people can vote for or against. (美国选票上可投票支持或反对的)问题,陈述. N-COUNT

4 A **proposition** is an offer or a suggestion that someone makes to you, usually concerning some work or business. (业务或商业上的)提议,建议. N-COUNT ❖ *You came to see me at my office the other day with a business proposition.* 上次你到我的办公室来见我时,你提出了一个商业建议.

5 If someone who you do not know very well **propositions** you, they suggest that you have sex with them. 提出与(不熟悉的人)发生性关系. VB V n ❖ *Mr Whitfield had allegedly tried to proposition Miss Hawes.* 据说惠特菲尔德先生向霍斯小姐求欢.

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. N-COUNT ❖ *...unwanted sexual propositions.* 令人讨厌的求欢.

pro·pound /prəˈpaʊnd/ **propounds, propounding, propounded.**

If someone **propounds** an idea or theory, they suggest it for people to consider. 提出(观点或理论)供考虑. VB V n FORMAL

pro·pri·etary /prəˈpraɪətri, AM -teri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Proprietary** substances or products are sold under a trade name. 专属的,专用的. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL ❖ *...some proprietary brands of dog food.* 一些有专用商标的狗粮.

2 If someone has a **proprietary** attitude towards something, they behave as if they own it. 所有者似的,拥有者似的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

pro·pri·eties /prəˈpraɪɪtiz/.

The **proprieties** are the standards of social behaviour which most people consider socially or morally acceptable. 礼仪,礼节. N-PLURAL DATED ❖ *...respectable couples who observe the proprieties but loathe each other.* 那些遵守礼仪但却互相憎恨的体面的夫妇.

pro·pri·etor /prəˈpraɪətə/ **proprietors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **proprietor** of a hotel, shop, newspaper, or other business is the person who owns it. (商业机构的)经营者,所有者,业主. N-COUNT FORMAL ◢**pro·pri·etorial** /prəˌpraɪəˈtɔːriəl/. ADJ-GRADED If you have a **proprietorial** attitude to something, you feel or behave as if you own it. 拥有者(似)的. ❖ *Fundraisers are justified in feeling a touch proprietorial about the city.* 资金筹集者有理由觉得他们是这座城市的所有者.

pro·pri·ety /prəˈpraɪɪti/.

Propriety is the quality of being socially or morally acceptable. (行为的)得体,合宜,礼貌,规矩. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ❖ *...their sense of social propriety.* 他们的社交礼仪意识.

pro·pul·sion /prəˈpʌlʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Propulsion is the power that moves something, especially a vehicle, in a forward direction. 推进力. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...jet propulsion.* 喷射推进. *...the submarine's propulsion system.* 潜艇的推进系统.

pro rata /ˌprəʊ ˈrɑːtə, AM -ˈreɪtə/; 又拼作 **pro-rata.**

If something is distributed **pro rata**, it is distributed in proportion to the amount or size of something. 按比例. ADV ADV after v ❖ *All part-timers should be paid the same, pro rata, as full-timers.* 所有兼职的人都应该和全职者一样,按比例获取报酬.

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ADJ ADJ n ❖ *He was prepared to contribute on a pro-rata basis.* 他愿意按比例也出一份力.

pro·sa·ic /prəʊˈzeɪɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **prosaic** is dull and unimaginative. 乏味的,无趣味的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ❖ *The truth is more prosaic.* 真相更加乏味. ◢**pro·sai·cal·ly** /prəʊˈzeɪɪkli/ ADV-GRADED ❖ *Arabian jam is also known as angels' hair preserve, or more prosaically as carrot jam.* 阿拉伯果酱又称为天使秀发果酱,或被更平淡地称为胡萝卜酱.

pro·scenium /prəʊˈsiːniəm/ **prosceniums.**

A **proscenium** or a **proscenium arch** is an arch in a theatre which separates the stage from the audience. 舞台隔断. N-COUNT

pro·scribe /prəʊˈskraɪb/ **proscribes, proscribing, proscribed.**

If something **is proscribed** by people in authority, the existence or the use of that thing is forbidden. (被)禁止. VB be V-ed FORMAL be V-ed from -ing ❖ *They are proscribed by federal law from owning guns.* 联邦法律禁止他们拥有武器. ◢**pro·scrip·tion** /prəʊˈskrɪpʃən/ **proscriptions** N-VAR ❖ *...the proscription against any religious service.* 禁止一切宗教仪式.

prose /prəʊz/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Prose is ordinary written language, in contrast to poetry. 散文. ❖ *...a novel in prose with a section in verse.* 一部分用韵文写成的散文体小说. N-UNCOUNT

pros·ecute /ˈprɒsɪkjuːt/ **prosecutes, prosecuting, prosecuted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If the authorities **prosecute** someone, they charge them with a crime and put them on trial. 起诉, 检控. ❖ *The police have decided not to prosecute because the evidence is not strong enough.* 因为证据不足警方决定不起诉. VB V n / V
◢**pros·ecu·tion,** /ˌprɒsɪˈkjuːʃən/ **prosecutions.** ❖ *The head of government called for the prosecution of those responsible.* 政府首脑呼吁把那些要负责任的人绳之以法. N-VAR
2 When a lawyer **prosecutes** a case, he or she tries to prove that the person who is on trial is guilty. 指控. ❖ *...the prosecuting attorney.* 检察官. ◢**prosecution.** The prosecuting lawyers in a trial are called **the prosecution**. 控方律师. ❖ *Colonel Pugh, for the prosecution, said that the offences occurred over a six-year period.* 控方的皮尤上校说犯罪行为是在六年的时间段内发生的. VB V n / V-ing / N-SING *the* N

pros·ecu·tor /ˈprɒsɪkjuːtə/ **prosecutors.** ◆◆◇◇◇
In some countries, a **prosecutor** is a lawyer or official who brings charges against alleged criminals or tries to prove in a trial that they are guilty. 起诉律师; 检控官. N-COUNT

pros·elyt·ize /ˈprɒsɪlɪtaɪz/ **proselytizes, proselytizing, proselytized;** [英]又拼作 **proselytise.**
If you **proselytize**, you try to persuade someone to share your beliefs, especially religious or political beliefs. (使)改变宗教(或政治)信仰. ❖ *Christians were arrested for trying to convert people, to proselytize them.* 基督教徒们因试图使人皈依基督教, 改变人们的信仰而被捕. VB V / BRITISH / V n

pros·pect, prospects, prospecting, prospected. The noun is pronounced /ˈprɒspekt/. The verb is pronounced /prəˈspekt, AM ˈprɑːspekt/. 名词发音为/ˈprɒspekt/. 动词发音为/prəˈspekt, AM ˈprɑːspekt/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If there is some **prospect** of something happening, there is a possibility that it will happen. 可能性; 前景. ❖ *Unfortunately, there is little prospect of seeing these big questions answered.* 遗憾的是, 基本上不可能看到这些大问题得到解决. *The prospects for peace in the country's eight-year civil war are becoming brighter.* 这个国家经受八年内战后, 和平前景变得明朗了. N-VAR with supp
2 A particular **prospect** is something that you expect or know is going to happen. 很可能发生的事; 期望. ❖ *They now face the prospect of having to wear a cycling helmet by law.* 根据法律, 他们以后骑自行车时就不得不带头盔了. *After supper he'd put his feet up and read. It was a pleasant prospect.* 想到晚饭后可休息和阅读, 他感到很高兴. N-SING
3 Someone's **prospects** are their chances of being successful, especially in their career. 前程, 前途, 成功的机会. ❖ *I chose to work abroad to improve my career prospects.* 我选择到国外工作, 这可以改善我的事业前景. N-PLURAL
4 When people **prospect for** oil, gold, or some other valuable substance, they look for it in the ground or under the sea. (为寻找石油、黄金等而)勘察, 勘探. ❖ *The oil companies are already prospecting not far from here.* 石油公司已经在这附近勘探. ◢**pro·spect·ing** ❖ *He was involved in oil, zinc and lead prospecting.* 他参加过石油、锌和铅的勘探. ◢**pro·spec·tor, prospectors.** VB V *for* n / V / N-UNCOUNT / N-COUNT

pro·spec·tive /prəˈspektɪv, AM prɑː-/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You use **prospective** to describe someone who wants to be the thing mentioned or who is likely to be the thing mentioned. 想成为...的, 可能的. ❖ *The story should act as a warning to other prospective buyers.* 应该用这个故事警告其他准备购买的人. *When his prospective employers learned that he smoked, they said they wouldn't hire him.* 当可能雇用他的人知道他吸烟时, 他们便说不会雇用他了. ADJ ADJ n
2 You use **prospective** to describe something that is likely to happen soon. 可能即将发生的. ❖ *The terms of the prospective deal are most clearly spelt out in the 'Financial Times'.* 即将实行的交易条款在《金融时报》中讲得一清二楚. ADJ ADJ n

pro·spec·tus /prəˈspektəs, AM prɑː-/ **prospectuses.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **prospectus** is a detailed document produced by a college, school, or company, which gives details about it. (介绍大学、学校或公司的)简章, 介绍资料. N-COUNT

pros·per /ˈprɒspə/ **prospers, prospering, prospered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If people or businesses **prosper**, they are successful and do well. 兴旺, 发达, 成功. VB V / FORMAL

pros·per·ity /prɒˈsperɪti/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Prosperity is a condition in which a person or community is doing well financially. 繁荣, 昌盛, 兴隆. ❖ *...a new era of peace and prosperity.* 和平而繁荣的新时代. N-UNCOUNT

pros·per·ous /ˈprɒspərəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Prosperous people, places, and economies are rich and successful. 富有的, 繁荣的; 成功的. ADJ-GRADED / FORMAL

pros·tate /ˈprɒsteɪt/ **prostates.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **prostate** or the **prostate gland** is an organ in the body of male mammals which is situated at the neck of the bladder and produces a liquid which forms part of the semen. 前列腺. N-COUNT

pros·the·sis /prɒsˈθiːsɪs/ **prostheses.**
A **prosthesis** is an artificial external body part. 义肢, 假肢; 修补物. ❖ *Was it possible that he had had a false finger, a prosthesis of some kind?* 他的一个手指可能是假的, 是义指吧? ◢**pros·thet·ic** /prɒsˈθetɪk/ ❖ *...a prosthetic hand.* 假手. N-COUNT / MEDICAL / ADJ ADJ n

pros·ti·tute /ˈprɒstɪtjuːt, AM -tuːt/ **prostitutes, prostituting, prostituted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **prostitute** is a person, usually a woman, who has sex with men in exchange for money. 妓女, 娼妓. N-COUNT
2 If someone **prostitutes** a woman or if a woman **prostitutes** herself, she has sex with men for money. (使)卖淫. ❖ *...a woman who's forced to prostitute herself in order to get food.* 一个被迫靠出卖肉体来糊口的女人. *...prostituting his beautiful daughters.* 迫使他美丽的女儿卖淫. ◢**pros·ti·tu·tion** /ˌprɒstɪˈtjuːʃən, AM -ˈtuː-/ ❖ *She eventually drifts into prostitution.* 她最终做了妓女. VB / V pron-refl / V n / N-UNCOUNT
3 If you **prostitute** yourself or your talents, you use your talents for unworthy purposes, usually for money. 滥用; 出卖. ❖ *Higher education is being forced to prostitute itself to market forces.* 高等教育正在被迫向市场需求妥协. VB / V pron-refl / Also V n

pros·trate, prostrates, prostrating, prostrated. The verb is pronounced /prɒˈstreɪt, AM ˈprɑːstreɪt/. The adjective is pronounced /ˈprɒstreɪt/. 动词发音为/prɒˈstreɪt, AM ˈprɑːstreɪt/. 形容词发音为/ˈprɒstreɪt/.
1 If you **prostrate** yourself, you lie down stretched out flat on the ground with your face downwards, usually as an act of worship or submission. (通常表示崇拜或臣服)俯伏, 拜倒. VB V pron-refl
2 If you are lying **prostrate**, you are lying flat on the ground with your face downwards. 俯卧的. ADJ
3 If someone is **prostrate**, they are so distressed or affected by a very bad experience that they are unable to do anything at all. 沮丧的, (因沮丧而)精疲力竭的. ❖ *I was prostrate with grief.* 我被悲痛的情绪淹没. ADJ / FORMAL

pro·tago·nist /prəˈtæɡənɪst, AM prəʊ-/ **protagonists.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **protagonist** in a play, novel, or real event is one of the main people in it. (电影、戏剧或真实事件中的)主要人物, 主角. ❖ *...the leading protagonists in the Gulf crisis.* 海湾危机的主角. N-COUNT / FORMAL
2 A **protagonist of** an idea or movement is a supporter of it. 支持者, 倡导者. N-COUNT / FORMAL

pro·tean /ˈprəʊtiən/.
If you describe someone or something as **protean**, you mean that they have the ability to continually change their nature, appearance, or behaviour. 多变的, 变化多端的. ADJ-GRADED / LITERARY

pro·tect /prəˈtekt/ **protects, protecting, protected.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 To **protect** someone or something means to prevent them from being harmed or damaged. 保护, 防护; 防止. ❖ *What can* VB / V n *from/against* n

P

women do to protect themselves from heart disease? 女性如何才能预防心脏病呢? A purple headscarf protected her against the wind. 一条紫色头巾为她挡风. The government is committed to protecting the interests of tenants. 政府致力于保护承租人的利益. V n / Also V against n

2 If an insurance policy **protects** you against a particular event such as death, injury, fire, or theft, it states that it will give money to you or your family if that event occurs. 为…保险. ❖ ...coverage that protects against the loss of personal belongings. 能在个人财物丢失时获得赔偿的保险. VB V n against n / V against n

pro·tect·ed /prəˈtektɪd/.
Protected is used to describe animals, plants, and areas of land which are not allowed to be destroyed, harmed, or damaged. (动植物或地区等)受到保护的. ❖ *In England, thrushes are a protected species.* 在英格兰, 画眉鸟是受保护的鸟类. ADJ

P

pro·tec·tion /prəˈtekʃən/ **protections.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If something gives or is **protection** against something unpleasant, it prevents people or things from being harmed or damaged by it. 保护物, 防护物. ❖ *Such a diet is widely believed to offer protection against a number of cancers.* 人们普遍认为这样的膳食可以防止一些癌症. N-VAR
2 If an insurance policy gives you **protection** against a particular event, it states that it will give money to you or your family if that event happens. 保险条款; 承保范围. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Protections** are laws and other official measures intended to protect people's rights and freedoms. 保护个人权利和自由的法律(法令). N-COUNT
4 If a government has a policy of **protection**, it helps its own industries by putting a tax on imported goods or by restricting imports in some other way. (通过对进口产品收税等来限制其数量的)贸易保护. ❖ *Over the same period trade protection has increased in the rich countries.* 在同一时期, 富有国家的贸易保护有所加强. N-UNCOUNT ◢**pro·tec·tion·ism** /prəˈtekʃənɪzəm/ ❖ *Reagan was for free trade and against protectionism.* 里根赞成自由贸易, 反对贸易保护主义. N-UNCOUNT ◢**pro·tec·tion·ist, protectionists** ❖ *...protectionist agricultural policies.* 实行贸易保护的农业政策. N-COUNT
5 If gangsters offer people **protection**, they demand money from them and in return promise not to hurt them or damage their property. (通过付钱给流氓而获得的)保护, 庇护. ❖ *A businessman who refused to pay protection money was shot.* 一名拒绝交保护费的商人遭到枪击. N-UNCOUNT

pro·tec·tive /prəˈtektɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Protective** means designed or intended to protect something or someone from harm. 保护性的, 防护的. ❖ *Protective measures are necessary if the city's monuments are to be preserved.* 如果想保存城市的名胜古迹, 就必须采取保护措施. *...protective gloves.* 防护手套. ADJ
2 If someone is **protective** towards you, they show a strong desire to look after you and keep you safe. 对…爱护备至的, 对…关切保护的. ❖ *Glynis was beside her, putting a protective arm around her shoulders.* 格莉妮丝在她的身边, 关怀备至地用手臂搂着她的双肩. ADJ-GRADED ◢**pro·tec·tive·ly** ❖ *Simon drove me to the airport, gave me a bear-hug and protectively told me to look after myself.* 西蒙驱车将我送到机场, 紧紧地拥抱了我一下, 关切地嘱咐我要好好照顾自己. ADV / ADV with v ◢**pro·tec·tive·ness** ❖ *What she felt now was protectiveness towards her brothers.* 她现在感到要好好照顾自己的弟弟们. N-UNCOUNT

pro·tec·tor /prəˈtektə/ **protectors.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to someone as your **protector**, you mean that they protect you from being harmed. 保护者. N-COUNT
2 A **protector** is a device that protects someone or something from physical harm. 保护装置. ❖ *He was the only National League umpire to wear an outside chest protector.* 他是全国棒球联盟中唯一戴外护胸的裁判. N-COUNT

pro·tec·tor·ate /prəˈtektərət/ **protectorates.**
A **protectorate** is a country that is controlled and protected by a more powerful country. (由更强大国家保护的)保护国. N-COUNT

pro·té·gé /ˈprɒtɪʒeɪ, AM ˈprəʊt-/ **protégés;** sometimes spelled **protégée** when referring to a woman. 指女性时, 有时拼作 protégée. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **protégé** of an older and more experienced person is a young person who is helped and guided by them over a period of time. 门徒, 门生. ❖ *...Klimt's young protégé, Egon Schiele.* 克里姆特的年轻门生埃贡 · 希尔. N-COUNT

pro·tein /ˈprəutiːn/ **proteins.** ◆◆◆◇◇
Protein is a substance which the body needs and which is found in food and drink such as meat, eggs, and milk. 蛋白质. ❖ *Fish was a major source of protein for the working man.* 对劳动的人来说, 鱼类是蛋白质的主要来源. *...a high protein diet.* 高蛋白质饮食. N-VAR

pro tem /ˌprəʊ ˈtem/.
If someone has a particular position **pro tem**, they have it temporarily. 暂时, 临时. ❖ *...the president pro tem of the California State Senate.* 加利福尼亚州参议院的临时主席. ADV n ADV / FORMAL

pro·test, protests, protesting, protested. The verb is pronounced /prəˈtest/. The noun is pronounced /ˈprəutest/. 动词发音为/prəˈtest/, 名词发音为/ˈprəutest/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 To **protest** means to say or show publicly that you object to something. In British English, you **protest about** something or **against** something. In American English, you **protest** something. 抗议, 反对(英国英语用protest about或against, 美国英语用protest). ❖ *Groups of women took to the streets to protest against the arrests.* 成群的妇女上街抗议逮捕事件. *They were protesting soaring prices.* 他们在抗议物价飞涨. *He picked up the cat before Rosa could protest.* 罗莎还没来得及反对, 他就抱起了猫. VB / V about/against/at n / V n / V ◢**pro·test·er, protesters;** 又拼作 **protestor.** ❖ *...anti-abortion protesters.* 反对堕胎的抗议者. N-COUNT
2 A **protest** is the act of saying or showing publicly that you object to something. 抗议, 反对. ❖ *The opposition now seems too weak to stage any serious protests against the government.* 反对党现在实力似乎太弱, 无法举行任何反对政府的较大规模的抗议活动. *The unions called a two-hour strike in protest at the railway authority's announcement.* 工会号召罢工两个小时, 抗议铁路当局的公告. N-VAR
3 If you **protest** that something is the case, you insist that it is the case, when other people think that it may not be. 坚持认为, 争辩. ❖ *'I never said any of that to her,' he protested.* '我从来没有对她说过那种话.' 他争辩道. *He has always protested his innocence.* 他一直坚称自己是清白的. VB V that / V with quote / V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *For once she did not make the usual protest that her name was Trish.* 她仅此一次没有像平常那样坚持说自己的名字叫特丽诗. N-COUNT

Pro·test·ant /ˈprɒtɪstənt/ **Protestants.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **Protestant** is a Christian who belongs to the branch of the Christian church which separated from the Catholic church in the sixteenth century. 新教教徒(属16世纪从天主教会分离出来的基督教的一派). N-COUNT
➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Most Protestant churches now have women ministers.* 许多新教教堂现在都有女牧师. ADJ
◢**Prot·es·tant·ism** ❖ *Catholic leaders are alarmed at the spread of Protestantism.* 天主教教会的领袖们对新教的传播感到紧张. N-UNCOUNT

pro·tes·ta·tion /ˌprɒtɪˈsteɪʃən/ **protestations.**
A **protestation** is a strong declaration that something is true or not true. 宣言, 郑重声明. ❖ *Despite his constant protestations of devotion and love, her doubts persisted.* 尽管他信誓旦旦地说爱她, 对她忠贞不二, 但她仍一直疑虑在心. N-COUNT / FORMAL

proto- /ˈprəutəu-/.
Proto- is used to form adjectives and nouns which indicate that something is in the early stages of its development. (用以构成形容词或名词)初期, 起始. ❖ *...the proto-fascist tendencies of some of its supporters.* 它的一些支持者具有早期法西斯倾向. PREFIX

proto·col /ˈprəutəkɒl, AM -kɔːl/ **protocols.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Protocol** is a system of rules about the correct way to act in formal situations. 礼仪, 礼节. ❖ *...minor breaches of protocol.* 轻微地违反了礼节. N-VAR
2 A **protocol** is a written record of a treaty or agreement that N-COUNT

has been made by two or more countries. 条约; 协议书. ❖ *There are also protocols on the testing of nuclear weapons.* 还有就核武器试验方面的协议书. FORMAL

3 A **protocol** is a course of medical treatment for someone who is ill or has an addiction. 治疗过程. ❖ *...the detoxification protocol.* 解毒治疗. N-COUNT AMERICAN, MEDICAL

pro·ton /ˈprəʊtɒn/ **protons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **proton** is an atomic particle that has a positive electrical charge. (带正电荷的)质子. N-COUNT

proto·type /ˈprəʊtətaɪp/ **prototypes.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **prototype** is an experimental model of something new which has not yet been produced commercially. 试验样品. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone or something is a **prototype of** a type of person or thing, you mean that they are the first or most typical one of that type. 原型; 典型, 模范. ❖ *He was the prototype of the elder statesman.* 他是典型的政坛元老. N-COUNT

◢ **proto·typ·ical** /ˌprəʊtəˈtɪpɪkəl/ ❖ *Park Ridge is the prototypical American suburb.* 帕克里奇是典型的美国郊区. ADJ

proto·zoan /ˌprəʊtəˈzəʊən/ **protozoa** or **protozoans.**

Protozoa are very small life forms which often live inside larger animals. 原生动物. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

pro·tract·ed /prəˈtræktɪd, AM prəʊ-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something, usually something unpleasant, that is **protracted** lasts a long time, especially longer than usual or longer than you hoped. (不良事物)拖延的, 延长的. ❖ *After protracted negotiations Ogden got the deal he wanted.* 经过漫长的谈判, 奥格登得到了他想要的交易. *...a protracted civil war.* 持久的内战. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

pro·trude /prəˈtruːd, AM prəʊ-/ **protrudes, protruding, protruded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something **protrudes** from somewhere, it sticks out. 突出, 伸出. ❖ *...a huge round mass of smooth rock protruding from the water.* 一块突出水面的巨大光滑的圆石. *The tip of her tongue was protruding slightly.* 她的舌尖微微伸出. VB FORMAL V prep V

◢ **pro·trud·ing** ❖ *...protruding ears.* 突出的耳朵. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **pro·tru·sion** /prəˈtruːʒən, AM prəʊ-/ **protrusions** ❖ *He grabbed at a protrusion of rock.* 他抓住一块突出的石头. N-VAR

proud /praʊd/ **prouder, proudest.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you feel **proud**, you feel glad about something good that you possess or have done, or about something that someone close to you possesses or has done. 自豪的, 引以为荣的; 得意的. ❖ *I felt proud of his efforts.* 我对他所作的努力感到自豪. *They are proud that she is doing well at school.* 她在学校表现很好, 他们引以为荣. *He is the proud father of a 5-month-old baby son.* 他有个5个月大的儿子, 对此他感到很得意. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **proud·ly** ❖ *'That's the first part finished,' he said proudly.* '那是所完成的第一部分.' 他自豪地说. ADV-GRADED

2 Your **proudest** moments or achievements are the ones that you are most proud of. 最为自豪的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

3 Someone who is **proud** has dignity and self-respect. 自尊的, 有自尊心的. ❖ *He was too proud to ask his family for help.* 他自尊心太强, 所以不会向家人求助. ADJ-GRADED

4 Someone who is **proud** feels that they are better or more important than other people. 骄傲的, 妄自尊大的. ADJ-GRADED

5 If someone **does you proud**, they do something very well, so that you can feel proud of them or pleased with them. 给某人取得荣誉, 替某人争光. ❖ *His team did him proud.* 他的球队的成绩令他感到自豪. PHR INFORMAL

prove /pruːv/ **proves, proving, proved, proven.** The forms **proved** and **proven** can both be used as a past participle. proved和proven两者都可以用作过去分词. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If something **proves** to be true or to have a particular quality, it becomes clear after a period of time that it is true or has that quality. 证明是..., 表明是.... ❖ *Unfortunately all our reports proved to be true.* 不幸的是, 我们所有的报道后来证实都是真实的. *In the past this process of transition has often proven difficult.* 以往这种转变的过程通常都很困难. *...an experiment which was to prove a source of inspiration for many years to come.* 后来证明是以后许多年灵感来源的实验. V-LINK V to-inf V adj V n

2 If you **prove** that something is true, you show by means of argument or evidence that it is definitely true. 证明, 证实. ❖ *Professor Cantor set out to prove his theory.* 坎顿教授开始着手证明他的理论. *...trying to prove how groups of animals have evolved.* 试图证明动物群体的演变过程. *That made me hopping mad and determined to prove him wrong.* 那使我暴跳如雷, 也令我下定决心去证明他是错误的. *History will prove him to have been right all along.* 历史会证明他一直都是正确的. VB V that V n V wh V n adj V n to-inf

3 If you **prove** yourself to have a certain good quality, you show by your actions that you have it. 展现, 显示出. ❖ *As a composer he proved himself adept at large dramatic forms.* 作为一个作曲家, 他表现出自己擅长宏大的戏剧的表现形式. *A man needs time to prove himself.* 人需要时间来证明自己的能力. VB V pron-refl to-inf V pron-refl adj V pron-refl

P

prov·enance /ˈprɒvɪnəns/ **provenances.**

The **provenance** of something is the place that it comes from or that it originally came from. 起源, 来源, 出处. ❖ *He had no idea of its provenance.* 他不知道它的来源. N-VAR FORMAL

prov·erb /ˈprɒvɜːb/ **proverbs.**

A **proverb** is a short sentence that people often quote, which gives advice or tells you something about life. 谚语, 俗语. ❖ *An old Arab proverb says, 'The enemy of my enemy is my friend'.* 一条古老的阿拉伯谚语说: '敌之敌为我友.' N-COUNT

pro·ver·bial /prəˈvɜːbiəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **proverbial** to show that you know the way you are describing something is one that is often used or is part of a popular saying. 谚语中使用的; 众所周知的. ❖ *My audience certainly isn't the proverbial man in the street.* 我的观众当然不是谚语中所说的普通人. ADJ ADJ n

pro·vide /prəˈvaɪd/ **provides, providing, provided.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **provide** something that someone needs or wants, or if you **provide** them with it, you give it to them or make it available to them. 提供, 供应. ❖ *They would not provide any details.* 他们不愿提供任何细节. *The government was not in a position to provide them with food.* 政府没有义务为他们提供食品. VB V n V n with n

◢ **pro·vid·er, providers.** ❖ *They remain the main providers of sports facilities.* 他们仍然是体育设施的主要供应商. N-COUNT

2 If a law or agreement **provides** that something will happen, it states that it will happen. 规定. ❖ *The treaty provides that, by the end of the century, the United States must have removed its bases.* 条约规定, 到本世纪末美国必须撤走它的基地. VB FORMAL V that

3 ➡ 又见 **provided, providing.**

➤**provide for.**

1 If you **provide for** someone, you support them financially and make sure that they have the things that they need. 供养, 抚养. ❖ *Elaine wouldn't let him provide for her.* 伊莱恩不愿由他来供养她. *Her father always ensured she was well provided for.* 她的父亲一向把她照顾得妥妥帖帖的. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **provide for** something that might happen or that might need to be done, you make arrangements to deal with it. 为...作好准备. ❖ *James had provided for just such an emergency.* 詹姆斯正是为这样的紧急情况作好了准备. PHR-V V P n

3 If a law or agreement **provides for** something, it makes it possible. 规定. ❖ *The bill also provides for the automatic review by the appeal court of all death sentences.* 法令还规定, 上诉法院必须对所有的死刑判决自动进行复审. PHR-V FORMAL V P n

pro·vid·ed /prəˈvaɪdɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If you say that something will happen **provided** or **provided that** something else happens, you mean that the first thing will happen only if the second thing also happens. 如果, 假如, 倘若. ❖ *Provided they are fit I see no reason why they shouldn't go on playing.* 如果他们身体状况良好, 我觉得没有理由不让他们继续进行比赛. CONJ

provi·dence /ˈprɒvɪdəns/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Providence is God, or a force which is believed by some people to arrange the things that happen to us. 天意, 天命. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

❖ *These women regard his death as an act of providence.* 这些女人认为他的死是天意.

provi·den·tial /ˌprɒvɪˈdenʃəl/.

A **providential** event is lucky because it happens at exactly the right time. 幸运的, 凑巧的, 及时的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ◢**provi·den·tial·ly** ADV ❖ *Providentially, he had earlier made friends with a Russian Colonel.* 幸运的是, 他先前跟一个俄国上校交上了朋友.

pro·vid·ing /prəˈvaɪdɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something will happen **providing** or **providing that** something else happens, you mean that the first thing will happen only if the second thing also happens. 如果, 假如, 倘若. CONJ ❖ *I do believe in people being able to do what they want to do, providing they're not hurting someone else.* 我确实认为, 只要不伤害别人, 人们可以做他们想做的事.

P

prov·ince /ˈprɒvɪns/ **provinces.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **province** is a large section of a country which has its own administration. 省; 行政区. N-COUNT

2 **The provinces** are all the parts of a country except the part where the capital is situated. (首都以外的)外省, 外地. N-PLURAL ❖ *The government plans to transfer some 30,000 government jobs from Paris to the provinces.* 政府计划将3万个政府职位从巴黎转至外省.

3 If you say that a subject or activity is a particular person's **province**, you mean that this person has a special interest in it, a special knowledge of it, or a special responsibility for it. (有特殊兴趣、专门知识或特殊责任的)领域, 范围. N-SING with poss ❖ *Industrial research is the province of the Department of Trade and Industry.* 工业研究是贸易和工业部的职责范围.

pro·vin·cial /prəˈvɪnʃəl/ **provincials.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Provincial** means connected with the parts of a country outside the capital. 外省的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you describe someone or something as **provincial**, you disapprove of them because you think that they are narrow-minded and unsophisticated. (贬义)狭隘的, 不懂世故的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ❖ *The audience was dull and very provincial.* 观众既迟钝又思想狭隘.

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...uncouth provincials.* 粗俗的外省人. N-COUNT

◢**pro·vin·cial·ism** /prəˈvɪnʃəlɪzəm/ ❖ *...the stifling bourgeois provincialism of Buxton.* 巴克斯顿沉闷的资产阶级排外主义风气. N-UNCOUNT

ˈproving ground, proving grounds.

If you describe a place as a **proving ground**, you mean that new things or ideas are tried out or tested there. (新事物或新观点的)试验场所, 检验场所. N-COUNT ❖ *New York is a proving ground today for the Democratic presidential candidates.* 纽约现今是检验民主党各总统候选人的场所.

pro·vi·sion /prəˈvɪʒən/ **provisions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **provision** of something is the act of giving it or making it available to people who need or want it. 供应, 供给, 提供. N-UNCOUNT also a N ❖ *The department is responsible for the provision of residential care services.* 该部门负责提供住院式医疗服务.

2 If you make **provision for** something or someone, you make arrangements to deal with anything that is needed in connection with them, especially money. 准备, 预备; 提供钱财. N-VAR ❖ *Mr King asked if it had ever occurred to her to make provision for her own pension.* 金先生询问她是否想过为她自己的退休金作准备. *There are very generous provisions for the mother.* 为这位母亲提供的钱物非常充足.

3 A **provision** in a law or an agreement is an arrangement which is included in it. 条文, 规定. N-COUNT

4 **Provisions** are supplies of food. 食品供应. N-PLURAL DATED

pro·vi·sion·al /prəˈvɪʒənəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You use **provisional** to describe something that has been arranged or appointed for the present, but may be changed in the future. 暂时的, 临时的. ADJ ❖ *...the possibility of setting up a provisional coalition government.* 建立临时联合政府的可能性. ◢**pro·vi·sion·al·ly** ADV ❖ *The European Community has provisionally agreed to increase the quotas.* 欧洲共同体同意暂时增加配额. ADV with v

pro·vi·so /prəˈvaɪzəʊ/ **provisos.**

A **proviso** is a condition in an agreement. (协定中的)限制性条款, 条件. N-COUNT ❖ *I told Norman I would invest in his venture as long as he agreed to one proviso.* 我告诉诺曼只要他同意一个条件, 我就会为他的风险项目作投资. *Okay, with the proviso that Jane agrees, I accept.* 好的, 如果简同意, 我就接受.

pro·vo·ca·teur /prəʊˌvɒkəˈtɜː/ **provocateurs.**

➠ 见 **agent provocateur.**

provo·ca·tion /ˌprɒvəˈkeɪʃən/ **provocations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something that someone does as **provocation** or a **provocation**, you mean that it is a reason for someone to react angrily, violently, or emotionally. 激怒的原因; 挑衅的事; 刺激. N-VAR ❖ *He denies murder on the grounds of provocation.* 他否认出于愤激而杀人. *The soldiers fired without provocation.* 士兵无端地开了枪.

pro·voca·tive /prəˈvɒkətɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **provocative**, you mean that it is intended to make people react angrily or argue against it. 令人生气的, 挑衅性的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *He has made a string of outspoken and sometimes provocative speeches.* 他作了一连串坦率并时带挑衅性的演说. ◢**pro·voca·tive·ly** ADV-GRADED ❖ *The soldiers fired into the air when the demonstrators behaved provocatively.* 在示威者作出挑衅行为时, 士兵向空中开枪示警.

2 If you describe someone's clothing or behaviour as **provocative**, you mean that it is intended to make someone feel sexual desire. 挑逗性的. ADJ-GRADED ◢**provocatively** ADV-GRADED ❖ *She smiled provocatively.* 她撩人地笑了笑.

pro·voke /prəˈvəʊk/ **provokes, provoking, provoked.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **provoke** someone, you deliberately annoy them and try to make them behave aggressively. 激怒, 对...挑衅. VB ❖ *He started beating me when I was about fifteen but I didn't do anything to provoke him.* 在我快15岁时, 他开始打我, 但我并没有做过令他生气的事情. V n *I provoked him into doing something really stupid.* 我故意激怒他, 令他做出一些很愚蠢的事情. V n into -ing/n

2 If something **provokes** a reaction, it causes it. 引起, 激起. VB ❖ *The destruction of the mosque has provoked anger throughout the Muslim world.* 对清真寺的破坏激起了整个穆斯林世界的愤怒. V n

prov·ost /ˈprɒvəst, AM ˈprəʊvəʊst/ **provosts.**

1 A **provost** is the head of a university college in Britain. (英国的)学院院长. N-COUNT

2 In the United States, a **provost** is an important administrator in a university. (美国的大学)教务长. N-COUNT

3 A **provost** is the chief magistrate of a Scottish borough. (苏格兰的)镇长. N-COUNT

4 In the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, a **provost** is the person who is in charge of the administration of a cathedral. (罗马天主教和英国国教的)大教堂主监; 修道院院长. N-COUNT

prow /praʊ/ **prows.**

The **prow** of a ship or boat is the front part of it. 船首, 船头. N-COUNT

prow·ess /ˈpraʊɪs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **prowess** is their outstanding ability at doing a particular thing. 杰出的才能; 非凡的本领. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ❖ *He's always bragging about his prowess as a cricketer.* 他总是在炫耀他打板球的球技.

prowl /praʊl/ **prowls, prowling, prowled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an animal or a person **prowls** around, they move around quietly, for example when they are hunting. 悄悄地走动; 搜寻. VB ❖ *He prowled around the room, not sure what he was looking for.* 他在房间里四处搜寻, 但却不知道自己在找什么. V prep/adv Also V, V n

2 If an animal is **on the prowl**, it is hunting. If a person is **on the prowl**, they are hunting for something such as a sexual partner or a business deal. (动物)四处觅食; (人)寻找 PHR

性伴侣(或生意).

prowl·er /'praulə/ **prowlers.**

A **prowler** is an unknown man who creeps around, especially at night, following women and children or hiding near their houses in order to steal something, frighten them, or perhaps harm them. 鬼鬼祟祟的人;(伺机恐吓妇女、儿童或偷窃的)夜间游荡者. N-COUNT

prox·im·ity /prɒk'sɪmɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Proximity to a place or person is nearness to that place or person. 接近,邻近. ❖ *Families are no longer in close proximity to each other.* 家与家之间不再比邻而立. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

proxy /'prɒksi/ **proxies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you do something **by proxy**, you arrange for someone else to do it for you. 由代理人;委托他人. ❖ *Those not attending the meeting may vote by proxy.* 那些没出席会议的人可以委托他人代投票. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **proxy** is a person or thing that is acting or being used in the place of someone or something else. 代理人;代替物. N-COUNT

prude /pru:d/ **prudes.**

If you call someone a **prude**, you think that they are easily shocked and embarrassed by things relating to nudity or sex; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(在性方面)故作正经的人,过分拘谨的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ◢**prud·ish** ❖ *I'm not prudish but I think these photographs are obscene.* 我并不是故作正经,但我认为这些照片很猥亵. ADJ-GRADED ◢**prud·ish·ness** ❖ *Older people will have grown up in a time of greater sexual prudishness.* 年纪较大的人是在一个性观念相当守旧的时代成长的. N-UNCOUNT

pru·dent /'pru:dənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **prudent** is sensible and careful. 慎重的,谨慎的. ❖ *It is always prudent to start any exercise programme gradually at first.* 任何训练项目开始时循序渐进地进行才是谨慎的. ADJ-GRADED ◢**pru·dent·ly** ❖ *Prudently, Joanna spoke none of this aloud.* 乔安娜很谨慎地没有大声地说出这些. ADV-GRADED ◢**pru·dence** /'pru:dəns/ ❖ *A lack of prudence may lead to financial problems.* 不够审慎将会导致财务问题的出现. N-UNCOUNT

prune /pru:n/ **prunes, pruning, pruned.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **prune** is a dried plum. 西梅干. ❖ *...iron-rich foods such as lean meat, liver, prunes, and kidney beans.* 含铁质丰富的食品如瘦肉、肝脏、西梅干和四季豆. N-COUNT

2 When you **prune** a tree or bush, you cut off some of the branches so that it will grow better the next year. 修剪(树枝). VB V n ➲ **Prune back** means the same as **prune**. 义同prune. PHR-V ❖ *Apples, pears and cherries can be pruned back when they've lost their leaves.* 苹果树、梨树和樱桃树可以在叶子掉落时对它们进行修剪. V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **prune** something, you cut out all the parts that you do not need. 删除,削减. ❖ *Firms are cutting investment and pruning their product ranges.* 公司在减少投资,削减产品种类. VB V n

▸prune back. PHR-V

➡ 见 **prune 2**.

pru·ri·ent /'pruəriənt/.

If you describe someone as **prurient**, you are criticizing them for showing too much interest in sexual matters. 好色的,淫荡的. ❖ *We read the gossip written about them with prurient interest.* 我们以好色的心读关于他们的闲话栏目. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL ◢**pru·ri·ence** ❖ *Nobody ever lost money by overestimating the public's prurience.* 从来没有人因为高估大众好色之心而赔钱. N-UNCOUNT

pry /praɪ/ **pries, prying, pried.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **pries**, they try to find out about someone else's private affairs, or look at their personal possessions. 窥探,窥视,偷看. ❖ *We do not want people prying into our affairs.* 我们不想让别人探听我们的事情. *She thought she was safe from prying eyes.* 她觉得自己已远离了那些窥视她的人. VB V V into n V-ing

2 If you **pry** something **open** or **pry** it away from a surface, you force it open or away from a surface. 撬,撬开. ❖ *She pried open his jaws.* 她撬开他的嘴巴. *I pried the top off a can of chilli.* 我把一罐红辣椒的盖子撬开. *Prying off the plastic lid, she took out a small scoop.* 她撬开塑料盖子,挖出了一小勺. VB V n with adj V n prep V n with adv

PS /,pi: 'es/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You write **PS** before a comment or note you add at the end of a letter, after you have signed it. (信末签名后的)附言. ❖ *PS. Please show your friends this letter and the enclosed leaflet.* 附言: 请给你的朋友看这封信和附上的宣传单.

psalm /sɑ:m/ **psalms.**

The **Psalms** are the 150 songs, poems, and prayers which together form the Book of Psalms in the Bible. 圣歌,诗篇. N-COUNT

pseud /sju:d/ **pseuds.**

If you say that someone is a **pseud**, you mean that they are trying to appear very well-educated or artistic but you think that they are being pretentious; used showing disapproval. (贬义)假装有知识的人,假装有艺术修养的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

pseudo- /'sju:dəʊ-, AM 'su:dəʊ-/.

Pseudo- is used to form adjectives and nouns that indicate that something is not the thing it is claimed to be. For example, if you describe a country as a pseudo-democracy, you mean that it is not really a democracy, although its government claims that it is. (用以构成形容词或名词)伪,假. ❖ *...pseudo-intellectual images.* 伪知识分子形象. PREFIX

pseudo·nym /'sju:dənɪm, AM 'su:-/ **pseudonyms.**

A **pseudonym** is a name which someone, usually a writer, uses instead of his or her real name. 笔名,假名. N-COUNT

pso·ria·sis /sə'raɪəsɪs/.

Psoriasis is a skin disease that causes red scaly patches. 牛皮癣. N-UNCOUNT

psst /psst/.

Psst is used in writing to represent the short hissing sound that someone makes when they want to attract another person's attention secretly or quietly. (想暗中吸引对方注意的声音)嘘. ❖ *'Psst! Come over here!' one youth hissed furtively.* '嘘,到这边来!' 一个年轻人偷偷地低声说道.

psych /saɪk/ **psychs, psyching, psyched;** 又拼作 **psyche.**

▸psych up.

If you **psych** yourself **up** before a contest or a difficult task, you prepare yourself for it mentally, especially by telling yourself that you can win or succeed. 使作好心理准备,为...打气. ❖ *Before the game everyone gets psyched up and starts shouting.* 比赛前,每个人都为自己打气,大叫起来. PHR-V V pron-refl P INFORMAL get V-ed P

psyche /'saɪki/ **psyches.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **psyche** is your mind and your deepest feelings and attitudes. 心灵,精神,情感. ❖ *...art which gives expression to disturbing elements of the human psyche.* 表达困扰人类情感因素的艺术. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

psychedelia /,saɪkə'di:liə/.

Psychedelia refers to psychedelic objects, clothes, and music. 造成迷幻效果的物体(或衣服、音乐); 迷幻品. N-UNCOUNT

psychedel·ic /,saɪkə'delɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Psychedelic** means relating to drugs such as LSD which have a strong effect on your mind, often producing hallucinations and visions. 迷幻剂的,迷幻药的. ❖ *...his first real, full-blown psychedelic experience.* 他第一次真正吸食迷幻药的体验. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Psychedelic** art has bright colours and strange patterns. 迷幻的;有鲜艳色彩和怪异图案的. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Psychedelic** music is pop music, especially of the late 1960s and early 1970s, which is closely associated with hallucinogenic drugs. (尤指1960年代后期至1970年代初期与致幻药密切有关的)迷幻的(流行音乐). ADJ

psy·chia·try /saɪ'kaɪətri, AM sɪ-/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Psychiatry is the branch of medicine concerned with the treatment of mental illness. 精神病学. N-UNCOUNT ◢**psy·chi·at·ric** /,saɪki'ætrɪk/ ❖ *We finally insisted that he seek psychiatric help.* 我们最后坚持要他接受精神病治疗. *About 4% of the prison population have chronic psychiatric illnesses.* 约4%的囚犯有慢性精神病. ADJ ◢**psy·chia·trist** /saɪ'kaɪətrɪst, AM sɪ-/ **psychiatrists** ❖ *A colleague urged him to see a psychiatrist.* 一位同事敦促他去看精神科医生. N-COUNT

P

psy·chic /ˈsaɪkɪk/ **psychics.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you believe that someone is **psychic** or has **psychic powers**, you believe that they have strange mental powers, such as being able to read the minds of other people or to see into the future. 通灵的,有特异精神力量的. ❖ *You don't need to be psychic to see she needs comfort and kind words.* 你不用有那种看透别人心思的特异功能就能明白她需要安慰和亲切的话. ADJ-GRADED

➪ A **psychic** is someone who seems to be psychic. 通灵者,有特异精神力量的人. N-COUNT

2 **Psychic** means relating to ghosts and the spirits of the dead. 与鬼神和灵魂有关的. ❖ *He declared his total disbelief in psychic phenomena.* 他宣称他根本不相信鬼魂的存在. ADJ

3 **Psychic** means relating to the mind rather than the body. 精神的,心灵的. ❖ *These truths cause individuals much psychic pain.* 这些事实造成个人心灵上很大的痛苦. ADJ FORMAL

P

psy·cho /ˈsaɪkəʊ/ **psychos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **psycho** is someone who has serious mental problems and who may act in a violent way without feeling sorry for what they have done. 精神病患者. N-COUNT INFORMAL

psycho- /ˈsaɪkəʊ-/.

Psycho- is used to form words which describe or refer to things connected with the mind or with mental processes. 精神的,心灵的,心理的. ❖ *...the psycho-social aspects of youth unemployment.* 有关年轻人失业的社会心理的方方面面. PREFIX

psycho·ac·tive /ˌsaɪkəʊˈæktɪv/.

Psychoactive drugs or stimulants affect your mind. (药物或刺激物等)影响心理状态的,影响精神的. ADJ

psycho·ana·lyse /ˌsaɪkəʊˈænəlaɪz/ **psychoanalyses, psychoanalysing, psychoanalysed;** [美]拼作 **psychoanalyze.**

When a psychotherapist or psychiatrist **psychoanalyses** someone who has mental problems, he or she examines or treats them using psychoanalysis. 给...作心理分析(治疗). VB V n

psycho·analy·sis /ˌsaɪkəʊəˈnælɪsɪs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Psychoanalysis is the treatment of someone who has mental problems by asking them about their feelings and their past in order to try to discover what may be causing their condition. 精神分析治疗法,心理分析治疗法. ❖ *...the methods of strict Freudian psychoanalysis.* 严格的弗洛伊德式的精神分析方法. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **psycho·ana·lyst, psychoanalysts** ❖ *Jane is seeing a psychoanalyst.* 简在看心理分析医生. N-COUNT

◢ **psycho·ana·lyt·ic** /ˌsaɪkəʊænəˈlɪtɪk/ ❖ *...psychoanalytic therapy.* 精神分析治疗法. ADJ

psycho·ana·lyze /ˌsaɪkəʊˈænəlaɪz/.

➻ 见 **psychoanalyse.**

psycho·bab·ble /ˈsaɪkəʊbæbəl/.

You can use **psychobabble** to refer to complicated or pretentious language, especially language relating to psychoanalysis, which is used in a meaningless way. 心理呓语;故作深沉的语言. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

psycho·logi·cal /ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Psychological** means concerned with a person's mind and thoughts. 心理上的. ❖ *Robyn's loss of memory is a psychological problem, rather than a physical one.* 罗宾失去记忆是一个心理上的而非生理上的问题. ADJ

◢ **psycho·logi·cal·ly** /ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkli/ ❖ *It was very important psychologically for us to succeed, and I'm delighted.* 取得成功对我们的心理很重要,所以我很高兴. ADV

2 ➻ 又见 **psychology.**

ˌpsychological ˈwarfare.

Psychological warfare consists of attempts to make your enemy lose confidence, give up hope, or feel afraid, so that you can win. 心理战. N-UNCOUNT

psy·chol·ogy /saɪˈkɒlədʒi/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Psychology** is the scientific study of the human mind and the reasons for people's behaviour. 心理学. ❖ *...Professor of Psychology at Bedford College.* 贝德福德学院心理学教授. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **psycho·logi·cal** ❖ *...psychological testing.* 心理测验. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **psy·cholo·gist, psychologists** ❖ *She'd taken her daughter to several child psychologists.* 她带女儿去看了几个儿童心理学家. N-COUNT

2 The **psychology** of a person is the kind of mind that they have, which makes them think or behave in the way that they do. 心理,心理状态. ❖ *...a fascination with the psychology of murderers.* 对凶手心理研究的迷恋. N-UNCOUNT

psycho·met·ric /ˌsaɪkəˈmetrɪk/.

Psychometric tests are designed to test a person's mental state, personality, and thought processes. 心理测试的,性格测试的. ADJ ADJ n

psycho·path /ˈsaɪkəʊpæθ/ **psychopaths.**

A **psychopath** is someone who has serious mental problems and who may act in a violent way without feeling sorry for what they have done. 精神病患者. N-COUNT

◢ **psycho·path·ic** /ˌsaɪkəʊˈpæθɪk/. Someone who is **psychopathic** is a psychopath. 精神病的,精神错乱的. ADJ

psy·cho·sis /saɪˈkəʊsɪs/ **psychoses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Psychosis is severe mental illness which can make people lose contact with reality. 精神错乱,精神失常. N-VAR MEDICAL

psycho·so·mat·ic /ˌsaɪkəʊsəʊˈmætɪk/.

If someone has a **psychosomatic** illness, their symptoms are caused by worry or unhappiness rather than by a physical problem. 精神错乱的;受心理影响的. ADJ

psycho·thera·py /ˌsaɪkəʊˈθerəpi/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Psychotherapy is the use of psychological methods in treating people who are mentally ill, rather than using physical methods such as drugs or surgery. 心理疗法,精神疗法. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **psycho·thera·pist, psychotherapists** ❖ *He arranged for him to see a psychotherapist.* 他安排他去看精神治疗医生. N-COUNT

psy·chot·ic /saɪˈkɒtɪk/ **psychotics.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **psychotic** is suffering from a psychosis. 精神病的,精神错乱的. ADJ MEDICAL

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A religious psychotic in Las Vegas has killed four people.* 拉斯韦加斯一名宗教痴迷而精神错乱者已杀了四个人. N-COUNT

pt, pts. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **pt** is a written abbreviation for 'pint'. The plural is either 'pt' or 'pts'. pint 的缩写形式. 复数形式为 pt 或 pts.

2 **pt** is the written abbreviation for 'point'. point 的缩写形式. ❖ *3 pts for a correct result.* 每题答对得3分.

PTA /ˌpiː tiː ˈeɪ/ **PTAs.**

A **PTA** is a school association run by some of the parents and teachers to discuss matters that affect the children and to organize fund-raising and social events. **PTA** is an abbreviation for 'parent-teacher association'. 家长教师协会. parent-teacher association 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

Pte.

Pte is a written abbreviation for the military title 'Private'. The American abbreviation is **Pvt.** Private (列兵)的缩写形式. 美国英语中的缩写形式为Pvt. BRITISH

ptero·dac·tyl /ˌterəˈdæktɪl/ **pterodactyls.**

A **pterodactyl** was a flying reptile that existed in prehistoric times. 翼龙,翼指龙. N-COUNT

PTO /ˌpiː tiː ˈəʊ/.

PTO is a written abbreviation for 'please turn over'. You write it at the bottom of a page to indicate that there is more writing on the other side. please turn over 转下页. please turn over 的缩写形式.

pub /pʌb/ **pubs.** ◆◆◆◇◇

In Britain, a **pub** is a building where people can buy and drink alcoholic drinks, and talk to their friends. (英国)酒吧,小酒馆. N-COUNT

ˈpub crawl, pub crawls.

If people go on a **pub crawl**, they go from one pub to another having drinks in each one. 逐店饮酒,串酒吧(连续从一家酒吧到另一家酒吧喝酒). N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

pu·ber·ty /ˈpjuːbəti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Puberty is the stage in someone's life when their body starts to become physically mature. 青春期. N-UNCOUNT

pu·bes·cent /pjuːˈbesənt/.

A **pubescent** girl or boy has reached the stage in their life when their bodies are becoming physically like an adult. 到达 ADJ FORMAL

青春期的.

pu·bic /ˈpjuːbɪk/.

Pubic means relating to the area just above a person's genitals. 阴部的, 近耻骨的. ❖ *...pubic hair.* 阴毛. ADJ ADJ n

pub·lic /ˈpʌblɪk/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You can refer to people in general, or to all the people in a particular country or community, as **the public**. (总称)人, 公众. ❖ *Lauderdale House is now open to the public.* 劳德代尔宫现在对公众开放了. *Pure alcohol is not for sale to the general public.* 纯酒精不售予公众. N-COLL-SING the N

2 **Public** means relating to all the people in a country or community. 公众的, 大众的. ❖ *The President is attempting to drum up public support for his economic program.* 总统竭力争取大众对他的经济计划的支持. ADJ ADJ n

3 You can refer to a set of people in a country who share a common interest, activity, or characteristic as a particular kind of **public**. (有共同兴趣、活动或特点的)一群人. ❖ *...the American voting public.* 美国的选民. N-COLL-SING supp N

4 **Public** is used to describe statements, actions, and events that are made or done in such a way that any member of the public can see them or be aware of them. 公开的, 每个人都能知道的. ❖ *The comments were the ministry's first detailed public statement on the subject.* 这些评论是该部委就这一问题发表的第一份详尽的公开声明. *Marilyn made her last public appearance at Madison Square Garden.* 玛丽莲最后一次公开露面是在麦迪逊广场花园. ◢**pub·lic·ly** ❖ *He never spoke publicly about the affair.* 他从不就这件事公开发表言论. ADJ ADJ n ADV-GRADED

5 If someone is a **public figure** or in **public life**, many people know who they are because they serve the public in their job, for example as a politician, and are often mentioned on television or in the newspapers. (人物)从事服务公众的工作的; 知名的; (生活)公开的. ADJ ADJ n

6 If someone is in **the public eye**, many people know who they are, because they are famous or because they are often mentioned on television or in the newspapers. 常公开出现; 众所周知. ❖ *He has kept his wife and daughter out of the public eye.* 他不让夫人和女儿出现在公众视野中. PHR

7 If a fact is **made public** or **becomes public**, it becomes known to everyone rather than being kept secret. 被公之于众的, 成为众所周知的. ADJ v-link ADJ

8 **Public** means relating to the government or state, or things that are done by the state for the people. 国家的, 政府的. ❖ *The social services account for a substantial part of public spending.* 社会福利事业占了政府开支极大部分. ◢**publicly** ❖ *...publicly funded legal services.* 国家资助的法律服务. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV -ed

9 **Public** buildings and services are provided for everyone to use. 公用的, 为大众服务的. ❖ *...the New York Public Library.* 纽约公共图书馆. *...public transport.* 公共交通工具. ADJ ADJ n

10 A **public** place is one where people can go about freely and where you can easily be seen and heard. 公共的, 公开的. ❖ *...the heavily congested public areas of international airports.* 国际机场极拥挤的公共场所. ADJ-GRADED

11 If a company **goes public**, it starts selling its shares on the stock exchange. (使股票)上市. PHR

12 If you say or do something **in public**, you say or do it when a group of people are present. 当众, 公开地. ❖ *By-laws are to make it illegal to smoke in public.* 地方法规准备把在公共场合吸烟定为不合法. PHR

13 ➡ to **wash your dirty linen in public**: 见 **dirty**.

ˌpublic adˈdress system, **public address systems.**

A **public address system** is an electrical system including a microphone, amplifier, and loudspeakers which is used so that someone's voice, or music, can be heard by a large number of people. The abbreviation 'PA' is also used. 公共广播系统; 扩音系统. 又缩写作 PA. N-COUNT

pub·li·can /ˈpʌblɪkən/ **publicans.**

A **publican** is a person who owns or manages a pub. 小酒馆老板. N-COUNT BRITISH, FORMAL

pub·li·ca·tion /ˌpʌblɪˈkeɪʃən/ **publications.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **publication** of a book or magazine is the act of printing it and sending it to shops to be sold. 出版, 刊印, 发行. ❖ *The guide is being translated into several languages for publication near Christmas.* 该指南正在被翻译成几种语言, 以便在圣诞节前出版. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **publication** is a book or magazine that has been published. 出版物. ❖ *The US Golf Association sponsored a publication entitled 'Golf Course Management'.* 美国高尔夫球协会资助出版了《高尔夫球场管理》一书. N-COUNT

3 The **publication** of something such as information is the act of making it known to the public, for example by informing journalists or by publishing a government document. 发表, 公开. ❖ *A spokesman said: 'We have no comment regarding the publication of these photographs.'* 发言人说: '我们对这些照片的刊登不作任何评论.' N-UNCOUNT

ˌpublic ˈbar, **public bars.**

In a British pub, a **public bar** is a room where the furniture is plain and the drinks are cheaper than in the pub's other bars. (比其他酒吧便宜的)大众酒吧间. N-COUNT

ˌpublic ˈcompany, **public companies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **public company** is a company whose shares can be bought by the general public. 上市公司(股票可公开买卖的公司). N-COUNT

ˌpublic conˈvenience, **public conveniences.**

A **public convenience** is a toilet in a public place for everyone to use. 公共厕所. N-COUNT BRITISH, FORMAL

ˌpublic doˈmain.

If information is **in the public domain**, it is not secret or copyright and can be used or discussed by anybody. 不受版权限制, 不受专利权限制, 公开. ❖ *It is outrageous that the figures are not in the public domain.* 令人气愤的是, 那些数字并没有公开. N-SING

ˌpublic ˈhouse, **public houses.**

A **public house** is the same as a **pub**. 同 pub. N-COUNT BRITISH, FORMAL

pub·li·cise /ˈpʌblɪsaɪz/.

➡ 见 **publicize**.

pub·li·cist /ˈpʌblɪsɪst/ **publicists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **publicist** is a person who publicizes things, especially as part of a job in advertising or journalism. 广告员, 宣传人员. N-COUNT

pub·lic·ity /pʌˈblɪsɪti/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Publicity** is information or actions intended to attract the public's attention to someone or something. 宣传, 宣扬. ❖ *Beijing is to give unprecedented advance publicity to the talks.* 北京将事先对会谈进行前所未有的宣传. *They dismissed the truce as a publicity stunt.* 他们斥责休战仅是一个宣传花招. N-UNCOUNT

2 When the news media and the public show a lot of interest in something, you can say that it is receiving **publicity**. 公众的兴趣(注意). ❖ *The case has generated enormous publicity in Brazil.* 这宗案件在巴西引起了轰动性关注. N-UNCOUNT

pub·li·cize /ˈpʌblɪsaɪz/ **publicizes, publicizing, publicized;** [英]又拼作 **publicise**. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **publicize** a fact or event, you make it widely known to the public. 宣传, 公布, 散布. ❖ *The author appeared on television to publicize her latest book.* 作者在电视上露面以宣传她的最新作品. VB V n

ˌpublic limited ˈcompany, **public limited companies.**

A **public limited company** is the same as a **public company**. The abbreviation 'plc' is used after such companies' names. 同 public company. 缩写形式为 plc. N-COUNT

ˌpublic ˈnuisance, **public nuisances.**

If something or someone is or causes a **public nuisance**, they harm or annoy members of the public. 对公众造成破坏的人(或事物); 众人讨厌的人(或事物); 社会公害. ❖ *Back in the 1980s drug users were a public nuisance in Zurich.* 在1980年代, 吸毒者是苏黎世民众厌弃的人. N-COUNT LEGAL

ˌpublic oˈpinion. ◆◆◇◇◇

Public opinion is the opinion or attitude of the public regarding a particular matter. 舆论, 民意. ❖ *He mobilized public* N-UNCOUNT

opinion all over the world against hydrogen-bomb tests. 他动员全球舆论谴责氢弹试验.

,public 'property.

1 **Public property** is land and other assets that belong to the general public and not to a private owner. 公共财产; 公用土地. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe a person or thing as **public property**, you mean that information about them is known and discussed by everybody. 众人皆知的人(或物). ❖ *She complained that intimate aspects of her personal life had been made public property.* 她抱怨说她的私隐被披露了出来,成为众人皆知的事. N-UNCOUNT

P

,public 'prosecutor, public prosecutors.

A **public prosecutor** is an official who carries out criminal prosecutions on behalf of the government and people of a particular country. 检察官,检控官,公诉人. N-COUNT

,public re'lations. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Public relations** is the part of an organization's work that is concerned with obtaining the public's approval for what it does. The abbreviation 'PR' is also used. 公关工作,公共关系工作.又缩写作 PR. ❖ *The chairman's statement is merely a public relations exercise.* 主席的声明只是为了维护公共关系. *I used to work in public relations.* 我过去一直做公关工作. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Public relations** are the state of the relationship between an organization and the public. (机构和公众之间的)公共关系. ❖ *His behaviour was not good for public relations.* 他的行为对公共关系不利. N-PLURAL

,public 'school, public schools. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In Britain, a **public school** is a private school that provides secondary education which parents have to pay for. The pupils often live at the school during the school term. 私立寄宿中学(英国需要家长付费的中学). N-VAR

2 In the USA, Australia, and some other parts of the world, a **public school** is a school that is supported financially by the government and usually provides free education. 公立学校(美国及澳大利亚等国由政府出资通常提供免费教育的学校). N-VAR

,public 'sector. ◆◆◇◇◇

The public sector is the part of a country's economy which is controlled or supported financially by the government. 国营(或国有)企业,公有经济. N-SING *the* N

,public 'servant, public servants.

A **public servant** is a person who is appointed or elected to a public office, for example working for a local or state government. 公务员,公职人员. N-COUNT

,public 'service, public services. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **public service** is something such as health care, transport, or waste disposal which is organized by the government or an official body in order to benefit all the people in a particular society or community. 公益事业(由政府或官方机构主持的为某一特定群体谋福利的事业). N-COUNT

2 **Public service** broadcasting consists of television and radio programmes supplied by an official or government organization, rather than by a commercial company. Such programmes often provide information or education, as well as entertainment. (与私营电台、电视台相对)(广播)为公众服务的,公益的. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **public service** is an activity or type of work which is concerned with helping people in a particular community, rather than making a profit. 公益服务. ❖ *...an egalitarian society based on cooperation and public service.* 建立在合作和为公众服务的基础之上的平等社会. N-VAR

,public-'spirited.

A **public-spirited** person tries to help the community that they belong to. 有公益心的,热心公益的. ADJ-GRADED

,public u'tility, public utilities.

Public utilities are services provided by the state, such as the supply of electricity and gas, or the train network. 公用事业(包括电力、煤气和铁路等). N-COUNT

,public 'works. ◆◇◇◇◇

Public works are buildings, roads, and other projects that are built by the government for the public. 公共工程,公共建设. N-PLURAL

pub·lish /'pʌblɪʃ/ **publishes, publishing, published.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When a company **publishes** a book or magazine, it prints copies of it, which are sent to shops to be sold. 出版. ❖ *The English Tourist Board publishes a book called 'Activity and Hobby Holidays'.* 英格兰旅游局出版了一本名为《假日活动和爱好》的书. VB V n

2 When the people in charge of a newspaper or magazine **publish** a piece of writing or a photograph, they print it in their newspaper or magazine. 刊登,登载. ❖ *I don't encourage people to take photographs like this without permission, but by law we can publish.* 我不鼓励人们未经允许就这样拍下照片,但根据法律我们可以刊登出来. VB V n V

3 If someone **publishes** a book or an article that they have written, they arrange to have it published. 发表(作品). ❖ *He has published two collections of poetry.* 他发表了两本诗集. VB V n

4 If you **publish** information or an opinion, you make it known to the public by having it printed in a newspaper, magazine, or official document. 公布,发表. ❖ *The demonstrators called on the government to publish a list of registered voters.* 示威者要求政府公布登记选民的名单. VB V n

pub·lish·er /'pʌblɪʃə/ **publishers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **publisher** is a person or a company that publishes books, newspapers, or magazines. 出版商; 出版社; 杂志社. N-COUNT

pub·lish·ing /'pʌblɪʃɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Publishing is the profession of publishing books. 出版业. ❖ *They work in publishing.* 他们在出版业工作. *The future lay in electronic publishing.* 未来是电子出版业的世界. N-UNCOUNT

'publishing house, publishing houses. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **publishing house** is a company which publishes books. 出版公司,出版社. N-COUNT

puce /pju:s/.

Something that is **puce** is dark purple. 深紫色(的). COLOUR

puck /pʌk/ **pucks.**

In the game of ice hockey, the **puck** is the small rubber disc that is used instead of a ball. (冰上曲棍球所用的)冰球. N-COUNT

puck·er /'pʌkə/ **puckers, puckering, puckered.**

When a part of your face **puckers**, it becomes wrinkled, often because you are frowning or trying not to cry. 缩拢,起皱纹; 撅起. ❖ *She puckered her lips into a rosebud and kissed him on the nose.* 她把小嘴撅得像朵玫瑰花蕾,在他的鼻子上亲了一下. ◢ **puck·ered** ❖ *...a long puckered scar.* 长长的起褶的疤痕. V-ERG V V n ADJ-GRADED

puck·ish /'pʌkɪʃ/.

If you describe someone as **puckish**, you mean that they are mischievous and enjoy playing tricks on people. 淘气的,调皮的. ❖ *He had a puckish sense of humour.* 他有一种调皮的幽默感. ADJ DATED, WRITTEN

pud /pʊd/ **puds.**

Pud is the same as **pudding**. 同 pudding. ❖ *...rice pud.* 米布丁. N-VAR BRITISH, INFORMAL

pud·ding /'pʊdɪŋ/ **puddings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **pudding** is a cooked sweet food, often made with flour, fat, and eggs, and usually served hot. 布丁. N-VAR

2 Some people refer to the sweet course of a meal as the **pudding**. 甜点心. ❖ *I tend to stick to fresh fruit for pudding.* 我往往坚持用新鲜水果当甜点. N-VAR BRITISH

3 If you say that **the proof of the pudding** is in the eating, you mean that something new can only be judged to be good or bad after it has been tried or used. 新鲜事物的好坏要经(实践的)验证. PHR

4 ➡ 又见 **Yorkshire pudding**.

'pudding basin, pudding basins.

A **pudding basin** is a deep round bowl that is used in the kitchen, especially for mixing or for cooking puddings. 用于搅拌的大碗; 用于做布丁的大碗. N-COUNT BRITISH

pud·dle /'pʌdəl/ **puddles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **puddle** is a small, shallow pool of rain or other liquid that has spread on the ground. 小水坑,水洼. N-COUNT

pudgy /ˈpʌdʒɪ/.
If you describe someone as **pudgy**, you mean that they are unpleasantly plump. 矮胖的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

pu·er·ile /ˈpjuəraɪl, AM -rəl/.
If you describe someone or something as **puerile**, you mean that they are silly and childish. 幼稚的, 愚蠢的. ADJ-GRADED

puff /pʌf/ **puffs, puffing, puffed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **puffs** at a cigarette, cigar, or a pipe, they smoke it. 吸(烟, 雪茄或烟斗等). ◆ *He nodded and puffed on a stubby pipe as he listened.* 他一边听着, 一边点着头, 吸着短粗的烟斗. VB V at/on n Also V n, V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *She was taking quick puffs at her cigarette.* 她大口地吸着烟. N-COUNT
2 If you **puff** smoke or moisture from your mouth, you breathe it out. 吐出, 喷出. ◆ *The weather was dry and cold; wisps of steam puffed from their lips.* 天气寒冷干燥, 他们口里吐出一团团的白气. V-ERG V n V prep
➪ **Puff out** means the same as **puff**. 义同 puff. ◆ *He drew heavily on his cigarette and puffed out a cloud of smoke.* 他大口地吸着烟, 并吐出烟团. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
3 A **puff of** something such as air or smoke is a small amount of it that is blown out from somewhere. (空气或烟等) 一股, 一团, 一缕. N-COUNT
4 If you **are puffing**, you are breathing loudly and quickly with your mouth open because you are out of breath after a lot of physical effort. 喘粗气. VB V
5 A **puff** is the same as a **poof**. 同 poof. N-COUNT
6 ➡ 又见 **puffed**.

›puff out.
If you **puff out your cheeks**, you make them larger and rounder by filling them with air. 鼓起(双颊). PHR-V V P noun
➡ 又见 **puff 2**.

›puff up.
If part of your body **puffs up** as a result of an injury or illness, it becomes swollen. 肿胀. PHR-V V P

puffed /pʌft/.
1 If a part of your body **is puffed**, it is swollen because of an injury or because you are unwell. 肿胀的. ◆ *Her eyes were puffed and red from weeping.* 她双眼因哭泣而红肿. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
2 If you are **puffed**, you are breathing with difficulty because you have been using a lot of energy. 喘粗气的, 气喘吁吁的. ◆ *Taking exercise means making an effort and getting puffed.* 做运动就意味着花费力气和气喘吁吁. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

ˌpuffed ˈup.
If someone is **puffed up**, they are feeling very proud of themselves. 骄傲的, 趾高气扬的. ◆ *He came home all puffed up with pride at having won a gold medal.* 他赢得金牌, 载誉而归. ADJ-GRADED

puf·fin /ˈpʌfɪn/ **puffins.**
A **puffin** is a black and white sea bird with a large, brightly-coloured beak. 海鹦. N-COUNT

ˌpuff ˈpastry.
Puff pastry is a type of pastry which is very light and flaky. 千层酥皮. N-UNCOUNT

puffy /ˈpʌfi/ **puffier, puffiest.**
If part of someone's body, especially their face, is **puffy**, it has a round, swollen appearance. (尤指脸部)膨胀的, 鼓起的. ◢ **puffi·ness** ◆ *He noticed some slight puffiness beneath her eyes.* 他注意到她眼底下有轻微的肿胀. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

pug /pʌg/ **pugs.**
A **pug** is a small, fat, short-haired dog with a flat nose. 哈巴狗. N-COUNT

pu·gi·list /ˈpjuːdʒɪlɪst/ **pugilists.**
A **pugilist** is a boxer. 拳击手. N-COUNT DATED

pug·na·cious /pʌgˈneɪʃəs/.
Someone who is **pugnacious** is always ready to quarrel or start a fight. 爱争吵的, 爱争斗的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

puke /pjuːk/ **pukes, puking, puked.**
When someone **pukes**, they vomit. 呕吐. ◆ *It makes me want to puke, just thinking about it.* 只要想到它, 我就想吐. VB INFORMAL V
➪ **Puke** is vomit. 呕吐. N-UNCOUNT

puk·ka /ˈpʌkə/.
If you describe something or someone as **pukka**, you mean that they are real or genuine, and of good quality. 真正的, 名副其实的, 质量优良的. ◆ *He considered himself a pukka English gentleman.* 他认为自己是名副其实的英格兰绅士. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH DATED

pull /pʊl/ **pulls, pulling, pulled.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 When you **pull** something, you hold it firmly and use force in order to move it towards you or away from its previous position. 拉, 揪, 拔, 扯. ◆ *He pulled on a jersey.* 他穿上运动衫. *Erica was solemn, pulling at her blonde curls.* 埃丽卡神情严肃, 揪着她的金色鬈发. *I helped pull him out of the water.* 我帮着把他从水中拉出来. *Pull as hard as you can.* 尽最大力气去拉. VB V n V n with adv V prep V n prep V Also V n adj
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The feather must be removed with a straight, firm pull.* 羽毛必须用力直着拔出. N-COUNT
2 When a vehicle, animal, or person **pulls** a cart or piece of machinery, they are attached to it or hold it, so that it moves along behind them when they move forward. 拖, 拉, 牵引. ◆ *He pulls a rickshaw.* 他拉人力车. VB V n
3 If you **pull yourself** or **pull** a part of your body in a particular direction, you move your body or a part of your body with effort or force. 用力移动. ◆ *Hughes pulled himself slowly to his feet.* 休斯用力缓慢地站起来. *He pulled his arms out of the sleeves.* 他用力把胳臂从衣袖中挣脱出来. *She tried to pull her hand free.* 她尝试着把手挣脱开. VB V pron-refl prep/adv V n prep/adv V n adj Also V adv
4 If you **pull a muscle**, you injure it by straining it. 扭伤(肌肉), 拉伤(肌肉). VB V n
5 When you **pull** an object from a bag, pocket, or cupboard, you put your hand in and bring the object out. 从...中拿出(取出). ◆ *Wade walked quickly to the refrigerator and pulled out another beer.* 韦德迅速走向冰箱, 又取出一瓶啤酒. VB V n prep V n with adv
6 If someone **pulls** a gun or a knife on someone else, they take out a gun or knife and threaten the other person with it. 掏出(枪或刀)威胁某人. ◆ *I pulled a knife and threatened her.* 我掏出刀威胁她. VB V n on n INFORMAL V n
7 If you **pull** something **apart**, you break or divide it into small pieces, often in order to put them back together again in a different way. 拆散, 把...分成碎片. VB V n with adv
8 A **pull** is a strong physical force which causes things to move in a particular direction. 拉力, 牵引力. ◆ *...the pull of gravity.* 地心吸力. N-COUNT
9 In a race or contest, if you **pull ahead** of or **pull away from** an opponent, you gradually increase the margin by which you are ahead of them. 与...拉开距离. ◆ *He pulled away, extending his lead to 15 seconds.* 他甩掉了对手, 把领先扩大到了15秒. VB V adv
10 To **pull** crowds or viewers means to attract them or attract their support. 吸引, 赢得...的支持. VB V n INFORMAL
➪ **Pull in** means the same as **pull**. 义同pull. ◆ *They provided a far better news service and pulled in many more viewers.* 他们提供更好的新闻节目, 吸引了更多观众. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
11 If something **pulls** you or your thoughts or feelings in a particular direction, it strongly attracts you or influences you in a particular way. 吸引; 影响. ◆ *Joe felt there was little he could do to help Betty, and his heart was pulling him elsewhere.* 乔觉得他几乎帮不了贝蒂, 因为他在想着其他事情. VB V n adv
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *No matter how much you feel the pull of the past, make a determined effort to look to the future.* 不管你对过去有多么的留恋, 也要下定决心展望未来. N-COUNT
12 If someone **pulls a stunt** or **a trick** on someone, they do something dramatic or silly to fool them, or to get their attention. 愚弄, 欺骗, 耍花招. ◆ *Everyone saw the stunt you pulled on me.* 每个人都看到你欺骗了我. VB PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V n on n Also V n
13 If someone **pulls** someone else, they succeed in attracting them sexually and in spending the rest of the evening or night with them. 成功引诱(某人)发生性行为. VB V n, V INFORMAL BRITISH
14 ➡ to **pull oneself up by** one's **bootstraps**: 见 **bootstraps**.
➡ to **pull a face**: 见 **face**.
➡ to **pull** someone's **leg**: 见 **leg**.

➡ to **pull** your **punches**: 见 **punch**.
➡ to **pull rank**: 见 **rank**.
➡ to **pull** your **socks up**: 见 **sock**.
➡ to **pull out all the stops**: 见 **stop**.
➡ to **pull strings**: 见 **string**.
➡ to **pull** your **weight**: 见 **weight**.
➡ to **pull the wool over** someone's **eyes**: 见 **wool**.

▸pull away.

1 When a vehicle or driver **pulls away**, the vehicle starts moving forward. 驶开，驶离。 PHR-V V P

2 If you **pull away from** someone that you have had close links with, you deliberately become less close to them. 与...拉开距离，使不再亲密如旧。❖ *The Soviet Union began pulling away from Cuba.* 苏联开始与古巴疏远关系。 PHR-V V P from n Also V P

P

▸pull back.

1 If someone **pulls back from** an action, they decide not to continue or persist with it, because it could have bad consequences. 反悔，不再坚持。❖ *The British government threatened to make public its disquiet but then pulled back.* 英国政府威胁说要把自己的忧虑公开化，但后来又收住了。 PHR-V V P from n V P

2 If troops **pull back**, they retreat some or all of the way to their own territory. 撤退(至己方领地)。❖ *The president pulled back forces from Mongolia, and he withdrew from Afghanistan.* 总统从蒙古撤出部队，又从阿富汗撤军。 PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P

▸pull down.

To **pull down** a building or statue means to deliberately destroy it. 拆毁，推倒。❖ *They'd pulled the registry office down which then left an open space.* 他们拆毁了登记处，这样就出现了一块空地。 PHR-V V P noun V n P

▸pull in.

1 When a vehicle or driver **pulls in** somewhere, the vehicle stops there. 在...停下。❖ *He pulled in at the side of the road.* 他将车停在路边。 PHR-V V P prep/adv Also V P

2 If the police **pull** someone **in**, they arrest them and take them to the police station. 把...逮捕，把...带往警察局。❖ *'Brady looks like a suspect.' – 'I'd pull him in.'* '布雷迪看起来有嫌疑。'—'我会将他逮捕的。' PHR-V INFORMAL V n P Also V P noun

3 If someone or something **pulls in** an amount of money, they earn or collect that amount. 赚，获得。❖ *In the nine months to March 31, gambling taxes pulled in $210 million.* 至3月31日的9个月中，博彩税达2.1亿元。 PHR-V INFORMAL V P amount

4 ➡ 见 **pull 10**.

▸pull into.

When a vehicle or driver **pulls into** a road or driveway, the vehicle makes a turn into the road or driveway and stops there. 驶入并停下。❖ *She pulled the car into a tight parking space on a side street.* 她将车驶入一条僻静的街道，停在一个狭窄的停车位上。 PHR-V V P n V n P n

▸pull off.

1 If you **pull off** something very difficult, you manage to achieve it successfully. 成功做完，取得。❖ *It will be a very, very fine piece of mountaineering if they pull it off.* 如果他们成功登上山，那将是非常了不起的成就。 PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If a vehicle or driver **pulls off** the road, the vehicle stops by the side of the road. 停在路边。❖ *He pulled the truck off the road.* 他将货车停在路边。 PHR-V V P n V n P n

▸pull out.

1 When a vehicle or driver **pulls out**, the vehicle moves out into the road or nearer the centre of the road. 驶离路边；驶近马路中央。❖ *She pulled out into the street.* 她开车到街上。 PHR-V V P V P prep

2 If you **pull out of** an agreement, a contest, or an organization, you withdraw from it. 不愿履行，退出。❖ *A racing injury forced Stephen Roche to pull out.* 比赛受伤迫使斯蒂芬·罗奇退出比赛。 PHR-V V P of n V P

3 If troops **pull out of** a place, they leave it. 离开，撤离。❖ *Economic sanctions will be lifted once two-thirds of their forces have pulled out.* 一旦他们三分之二的部队撤离，经济制裁就会解除。 *His government decided to pull its troops out of Cuba.* 他的政府决定从古巴撤军。 PHR-V-ERG V P of n V P V n P of n Also V n P, V P noun

4 If a country **pulls out of recession** or if someone **pulls** it **out**, it begins to recover from it. (使)从...恢复过来。❖ *The government finally has a chance to pull Britain out of recession.* 政府终于有机会使英国从经济衰退中恢复过来。 PHR-V-ERG V P of n V n P of n Also V P

5 ➡ 又见 **pull-out**.

▸pull over.

1 When a vehicle or driver **pulls over**, the vehicle moves closer to the side of the road and stops there. 开往路边并停下。 PHR-V V P

2 If the police **pull** someone **over**, they make them stop their car at the side of the road, usually because they have been driving dangerously. (警察通常因司机危险驾驶而)令停靠路边。❖ *Police pulled over his Mercedes near Dieppe.* 警察要他把奔驰汽车在迪耶普附近停下来。 PHR-V V n P V P noun

3 ➡ 又见 **pullover**.

▸pull through.

If someone with a serious illness or in a very difficult situation **pulls through**, they recover. 恢复，康复；克服困难，渡过难关。❖ *It is only our determination to fight that has pulled us through.* 正是我们继续斗争的决心使我们克服了困难。 *Finding ways of helping Russia pull through its upheavals will be the most pressing task.* 寻找方法以帮助俄罗斯摆脱动荡局面将是最紧迫的任务。 PHR-V-ERG V P V n P V P n

▸pull together.

1 If people **pull together**, they co-operate with each other in order to get through a difficult period. 齐心协力，通力合作。❖ *The nation was urged to pull together to avoid a slide into complete chaos.* 呼吁全国人民齐心协力，避免国家陷入彻底的混乱。 PHR-V V P

2 If you are upset or depressed and someone tells you to **pull** yourself **together**, they are telling you in a rather unsympathetic way to control your feelings and behave calmly. 控制...的情感，镇静下来。 PHR-V V pron-refl P PRAGMATICS

3 If you **pull together** different facts or ideas, you link them to form a single theory or story. 整理。❖ *Data exists but it needs pulling together.* 有资料，但需要整理。 PHR-V V P noun V P Also V n P

▸pull up.

1 When a vehicle or driver **pulls up**, the vehicle slows down and stops. 停下来。 PHR-V V P

2 If you **pull up** a chair, you move it closer to something or someone and sit on it. 将(椅子)拉到...的近处并坐下。❖ *He pulled up a chair behind her.* 他把椅子拉到她后面坐下。 PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

pul·ley /ˈpʊli/ **pulleys.**

A **pulley** is a device which is used for lifting or lowering heavy objects. It consists of one or more wheels which a rope is passed over. 滑轮。 N-COUNT

Pull·man /ˈpʊlmən/ **Pullmans.**

1 A **Pullman** is a type of train or railway carriage which is extremely comfortable and luxurious. 普尔曼式客(卧)车厢(一种舒适豪华的列车车厢)。 N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **Pullman** or a **Pullman car** is a railway carriage that provides beds for passengers to sleep in. The usual British expression is **sleeping car**. 卧铺车厢。[英]一般作sleeping car. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈpull-out, pull-outs.

1 In a newspaper or magazine, a **pull-out** is a section which you can remove easily and keep. (报纸或杂志中的)插页，活页。 N-COUNT

2 When there is a **pull-out** of armed forces from a place, troops which have occupied an area of land withdraw from it. 撤军，撤退。 N-SING

pull·over /ˈpʊləʊvə/ **pullovers.**

A **pullover** is a woollen piece of clothing that covers the upper part of your body and your arms. You put it on by pulling it over your head. The usual American word is **sweater**. 套头毛衣。[美]一般作sweater. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT BRITISH

pul·mo·nary /ˈpʌlmənəri, AM -neri/.

Pulmonary means relating to your lungs. 肺的，肺部的。 ADJ MEDICAL

pulp /pʌlp/ **pulps, pulping, pulped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If an object is pressed into a **pulp**, it is crushed or beaten until it is soft, smooth, and wet. 浆，糊状。❖ *The olives are crushed to a pulp by stone rollers.* 橄榄被石滚碾成浆状。 N-SING also no det

2 If paper, vegetables, or fruit **are pulped**, they are crushed into a smooth, wet paste. (使)成浆, (使)稀烂. VB be V-ed

3 In fruit or vegetables, **the pulp** is the soft inner part. (水果的)果肉, (蔬菜的)肉质部分. N-SING

4 **Pulp** fiction refers to cheap, poor quality books, usually written in a sensational way. (小说)价廉而内容差劣的, 粗制滥造的, 粗俗的. ADJ ADJ n

pul·pit /ˈpʊlpɪt/ **pulpits.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pulpit** is a small raised platform in a church with a rail or barrier around it, where a member of the clergy stands to preach. (教堂的)小讲坛. N-COUNT

pul·sate /pʌlˈseɪt, AM ˈpʌlseɪt/ **pulsates, pulsating, pulsated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **pulsates**, it beats, moves in and out, or shakes with strong, regular movements. 搏动, 跳动, 有规律地振动. ❖ *...a pulsating blood vessel.* 搏动的血管. VB V, V-ing ◢ **pul·sa·tion** /pʌlˈseɪʃən/ **pulsations** ❖ *...the pulsations of the Pole Star.* 北极星有规律的移动. N-VAR

pulse /pʌls/ **pulses, pulsing, pulsed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **pulse** is the regular beating of blood through your body, which you can feel when you touch particular parts of your body, especially your wrist. 脉搏. ❖ *Mahoney's pulse was racing, and he felt confused.* 马奥尼的脉搏在快速跳动着, 他感到迷惑不解. N-COUNT

2 When someone **takes** your **pulse** or **feels** your **pulse**, they find out the speed of your heartbeat by feeling the pulse in your wrist. 量度脉搏, 把脉. PHR

3 If something **pulses**, it has a strong regular tempo. 有规律的强烈节奏. ❖ *His temples pulsed a little, threatening a headache.* 他的太阳穴处跳得有些快, 可能会头痛. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the repetitive pulse of the music.* 重复的音乐节奏. N-COUNT

4 If you have your **finger on the pulse** of something, you know all the latest opinions or developments. 保持消息灵通, 对...非常了解. ❖ *He claims to have his finger on the pulse of the industry.* 他声称他对这个行业的发展了如指掌. PHR

5 Some seeds which can be cooked and eaten are called **pulses**, for example peas, beans, and lentils. (可作为食物的)豆类植物的种子, 豆子. N-PLURAL

pul·ver·ize /ˈpʌlvəraɪz/ **pulverizes, pulverizing, pulverized;** [英]又拼作 **pulverise.**

1 To **pulverize** something means to do great damage to it or to destroy it completely. 毁坏, 摧毁. ❖ *...the economic policies which pulverised the economy during the 1980s.* 在1980年代推行的彻底摧毁经济的经济政策. VB Vn

2 If someone **pulverizes** an opponent in an election or competition, they thoroughly defeat them. 彻底打败. VB Vn INFORMAL

3 If you **pulverize** something, you make it into a powder by crushing it. 把...碾成粉末. VB Vn

puma /ˈpjuːmə/ **pumas.**

A **puma** is a brownish-grey wild animal that is a member of the cat family. Pumas live in mountain regions of North and South America. 美洲狮. N-COUNT

pum·ice /ˈpʌmɪs/.

Pumice is a kind of lightweight grey volcanic stone that can be used for cleaning or for softening the skin. (用于去污或柔肤的)浮石. ❖ *Scrub rough spots with a pumice stone.* 用浮石磨平凹凸的地方. N-UNCOUNT

pum·mel /ˈpʌməl/ **pummels, pummelling, pummelled;** [美]拼作 **pummeling, pummeled.**

If you **pummel** someone or something, you hit them again and again using your fists. 用拳头连续击打. VB Vn

pump /pʌmp/ **pumps, pumping, pumped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **pump** is a machine which is used to force a liquid or gas to flow in strong regular movements in a particular direction. 水泵; 抽水机; 抽气机. N-COUNT

2 To **pump** a liquid or gas in a particular direction means to force it to flow in that direction, using a pump. 用泵抽(水); 用抽气机抽(气). ❖ *It's not enough to get rid of raw sewage by pumping it out to sea.* 只把污水直接排放到海中处理掉做得还不够. *A windmill is used to pump water into the fen.* 用风车来抽水灌向沼泽. VB V n with adv, V n prep, Also V n

3 A **pump** is a device for bringing water to the surface from below the ground. (用于从地下抽水的)抽水机. N-COUNT

4 To **pump** water, oil, or gas means to get a supply of it from below the surface of the ground, using a pump. 从地下抽取(水, 油或天然气等). ❖ *She pumps drinking water from a well.* 她从井中抽出饮用水来. *The country is trying very hard to pump out more oil.* 这个国家正努力从地下开采出更多的石油. VB V n prep, V n with adv, Also V n

5 A **pump** is a device that you use to force air into something, for example a tyre. 打气筒, 气泵. 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** ❖ *...a bicycle pump.* 自行车打气筒. N-COUNT

6 A **petrol pump** is a machine with a hose attached to it from which you can fill a car with petrol. The American term is **gas pump.** 汽油加油泵. [美]作gas pump. N-COUNT BRITISH

7 If someone has their stomach **pumped**, doctors use a special pump to remove the contents of their stomach. (使)(胃)清空, (胃部)(被)清洗. ❖ *She was released from hospital yesterday after having her stomach pumped.* 她昨天洗胃后出院了. VB usu passive, have n V-ed, Also be V-ed

8 If you **pump** money or other resources into something such as a project or an industry, you invest a lot of money or resources in it. 大量投入. ❖ *West Germany is set to pump huge amounts of resources into East Germany.* 西德将向东德投入大量财力. VB INFORMAL V n into n

9 If you **pump** someone about something, you keep asking them questions in order to get information. 不断追问, 套问. ❖ *He ran in every five minutes to pump me about the case.* 他每隔五分钟就跑来追问我这件事. VB INFORMAL V n about/for n

10 **Pumps** are canvas shoes with flat rubber soles which people wear for sports and leisure. (运动或休闲的)橡胶底帆布鞋. N-COUNT BRITISH

11 **Pumps** are ladies' shoes that do not cover the top part of the foot and are usually made of plain leather with no design. The British expression is **court shoes.** 女式浅口便鞋. [英]作 court shoes. N-COUNT AMERICAN

12 ➡ to **pump iron**: 见 **iron.**

➤**pump out.**

To **pump out** something means to produce or supply it continually and in large amounts. 大量生产, 大量供应. ❖ *Japanese companies have been pumping out plenty of innovative products.* 日本公司一直在大量生产创新产品. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P

➤**pump up.**

If you **pump up** something such as a tyre, you fill it with air using a pump. 为...充气. ❖ *I tried to pump up my back tyre.* 我试图给车后胎充气. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P

ˈpumped-up.

When sports competitors are **pumped up**, they are in a state of great excitement about the match or competition that they are involved in. 充满激情的, 兴奋的. ❖ *I was really pumped up for this one and I knew whatever happened I was going to ride as though my life depended on it.* 这次我非常兴奋, 我知道无论发生什么事, 我都会尽力去驾驭, 就像我的一生系于此一样. ADJ-GRADED

pum·per·nick·el /ˈpʌmpənɪkəl/.

Pumpernickel is a dark brown, heavy bread made from rye. 粗黑麦面包. N-UNCOUNT

pump·kin /ˈpʌmpkɪn/ **pumpkins.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pumpkin** is a large, round, orange-coloured vegetable with a thick skin. 南瓜. ❖ *...pumpkin pie.* 南瓜饼. N-VAR

pun /pʌn/ **puns, punning, punned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **pun** is a clever and amusing use of a word with more than one meaning, or a word that sounds like another word, so that what you say has two different meanings. 双关语, 语带双关的俏皮话. ❖ *...the revolutionary (for boxing) knock-down (pardon the pun) prices with tickets at £5.* 拳击赛票价为5镑, 是革命性的最低价(双关语: knock-down 也指拳击比赛中击倒对手获胜). N-COUNT

2 If you **pun**, you try to amuse people by making a pun. 使用双关语. ❖ *He is constantly punning, constantly playing with language.* 他不断地使用双关语, 不断玩文字 VB V

游戏. ...*punning headlines*. 一语双关的标题.

punch /pʌntʃ/ **punches, punching, punched.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **punch** someone or something, you hit them hard with your fist. 用拳头重击. ◆ *If anyone tried to stop me I'd punch him on the nose.* 如果有人想阻止我,我就对准他的鼻子给一拳. VB V n

➾ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He was hurting Johansson with body punches in the fourth round.* 他在第四回合中采取上肢猛击的方式来打击约翰松. N-COUNT

▲**punch·er, punchers** ◆ ...*boxing's hardest puncher.* 拳坛的铁榔头. N-COUNT

2 If you **punch** something such as the buttons on a keyboard, you touch them in order to store information on a machine such as a computer or to give the machine a command to do something. 按(键盘或按钮). ◆ *Mrs. Baylor strode to the elevator and punched the button.* 贝勒夫人踱步至电梯旁边,按下按钮. VB V n

3 If you **punch holes** in something, you make holes in it by pushing or pressing it with something sharp. 在...打孔(或穿孔). ◆ *I took a ballpoint pen and punched a hole in the carton.* 我用圆珠笔在纸板上戳了个孔. VB V n in n

4 A **punch** is a tool that you use for making holes in something. 打孔器. ◆ *Make two holes with a hole punch.* 用打孔器打两个孔. N-COUNT

5 If you say that something has **punch**, you mean that it has force or effectiveness. 力量, 效力. ◆ *Patterned tiles obviously have much more punch than plain.* 有图案的瓷砖明显比没有图案的更有效. N-UNCOUNT

6 If you say that someone does not **pull** their **punches** when they are criticizing someone or something, you mean that they say exactly what they think and do not moderate their criticism. 委婉地批评. PHR

➽ to **pack a punch**: 见 **pack**.

7 **Punch** is a drink made from wine or spirits mixed with things such as sugar, lemons, and spices. (用糖、柠檬和香料等与酒或烈酒混合而成的)香甜混合饮料, 宾治酒, 潘趣酒. N-VAR

▸**punch in.**

If you **punch in** a number on a machine or **punch** numbers **into** it, you push the machine's numerical keys in order to give it a command to do something. 将...输入; 按下(号码). ◆ *You can bank by phone in the USA, punching in account numbers on the phone.* 在美国你可以用电话输入银行账号来办理银行业务. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

punch·bag /pʌntʃbæg/ **punchbags;** 又拼作 **punch bag.**

A **punchbag** is a heavy leather bag hanging on a rope, which is punched hard by boxers and other sportsmen for training and exercise. The American term is **punching bag**. (练习拳击用的)吊袋. [美]作 punching bag. N-COUNT BRITISH

'**punch-drunk;** 又拼作 **punch drunk.**

1 A **punch-drunk** boxer shows signs of brain damage after suffering too many blows on their head. (拳击手因头部受到太多重击)被击晕的. ADJ

2 If you say that someone **is punch-drunk**, you mean that they are dazed and confused, for example because they have been working too hard. 头昏眼花的. ◆ *He was punch-drunk with fatigue.* 他因过度疲劳而头昏眼花. ADJ-GRADED

'**punching bag, punching bags.**

A **punching bag** is the same as a **punchbag**. 同 punchbag. N-COUNT AMERICAN

punch·line /'pʌntʃlaɪn/ **punchlines;** 又拼作 **punch line** 或 **punch-line.**

The **punchline** of a joke or funny story is its last sentence or phrase, which gives it its humour. (笑话或幽默故事中表现出幽默效果的)关键语句. N-COUNT

'**punch-up, punch-ups.**

A **punch-up** is a fight in which people hit each other. 打架. ◆ *He was involved in a punch-up with Sarah's former lover.* 他和萨拉的旧情人打起架来. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

punchy /'pʌntʃi/ **punchier, punchiest.**

If you describe something as **punchy**, you mean it conveys a meaning or creates an effect in a forceful or effective way. 强而有力的, 深刻的. ◆ *A good way to sound confident is to use short punchy sentences.* 表现出很有自信的一个好方法就是使用强而有力的短句. ADJ-GRADED

punc·til·ious /pʌŋk'tɪliəs/.

Someone who is **punctilious** is very careful to behave correctly. 拘礼的, 审慎的. ◆ *He was punctilious about being ready.* 他在表现出准备就绪时非常谨慎. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

punc·tu·al /'pʌŋktʃuəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **punctual** arrives somewhere or does something at the right time and is not late. 准时的, 守时的. ◆ *He's always very punctual.* 他总是非常守时. ADJ-GRADED

▲**punc·tu·al·ly** ◆ *My guest arrived punctually.* 我的客人准时到达. ADV-GRADED ▲**punc·tu·al·ity** /ˌpʌŋktʃu'ælɪti/ ◆ *I'll have to have a word with them about punctuality.* 我必须和他们谈谈守时的问题. N-UNCOUNT

punc·tu·ate /'pʌŋktʃueɪt/ **punctuates, punctuating, punctuated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If an activity or situation **is punctuated** by particular things, it is interrupted by them at intervals. (被)不时打断. ◆ *The silence of the night was punctuated by the distant rumble of traffic.* 夜晚的沉寂不时被远处车辆的轰鸣声打破. VB usu passive be V-ed by/with n

punc·tua·tion /ˌpʌŋktʃu'eɪʃən/.

Punctuation is the system of signs such as full stops, commas, or question marks that you use in writing to divide words into sentences and clauses. 标点法, 标点符号系统. N-UNCOUNT

ˌ**punctu'ation mark, punctuation marks.**

A **punctuation mark** is a sign such as a full stop, comma, or question mark. 标点符号. N-COUNT

punc·ture /'pʌŋktʃə/ **punctures, puncturing, punctured.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **puncture** is a small hole in a car or bicycle tyre that has been made by a sharp object. (轮胎上的)扎孔. ◆ *Somebody helped me mend the puncture.* 有人帮我补好了轮胎. N-COUNT

2 If a car tyre or bicycle tyre **punctures** or something **punctures** it, a hole is made in the tyre. (轮胎)(被)扎穿, (被)扎破. ◆ *The tyre is guaranteed never to puncture or go flat.* 保证轮胎不会被扎破或瘪胎. V-ERG V Also V n

3 A **puncture** is a small hole in someone's skin that has been made by or with a sharp object. (皮肤上的)刺痕. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

4 If a sharp object **punctures** something, it makes a hole in it. 在...穿孔. ◆ *The bullet punctured the skull.* 子弹穿过了头颅. VB V n

pun·dit /'pʌndɪt/ **pundits.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **pundit** is a person who knows a lot about a subject and is often asked to give information or opinions about it to the public. (某方面的)权威, 专家. ◆ ...*a well known political pundit.* 知名的政治分析家. N-COUNT

pun·gent /'pʌndʒənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **pungent** has a smell or taste that is very sharp and strong, sometimes so strong that it is unpleasant. 味道(或气味)强烈的; 有刺激性的. ◆ *The more herbs you use, the more pungent the sauce will be.* 香草用得越多, 调味品的味道就越冲. ADJ-GRADED ▲**pun·gen·cy** ◆ ...*the spices that give Jamaican food its pungency.* 令牙买加食品味道浓厚的调味品. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe something someone has said or written as **pungent**, you approve of it because it has a direct and powerful effect, and often criticizes something very cleverly. 尖刻的, 尖锐的, 辛辣的. ◆ *He particularly enjoyed the play's shrewd and pungent social analysis.* 他特别喜欢戏剧中对社会问题敏锐尖刻的分析. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

pun·ish /'pʌnɪʃ/ **punishes, punishing, punished.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **punish** someone means to make them suffer in some way because they have done something wrong. 惩罚, 处罚. ◆ *I don't believe that George ever had to punish the children.* 我觉得乔治没有必要惩罚那些孩子. *Don't punish your child for being honest.* 不要因为孩子诚实而处罚他. VB V n V n for n

2 To **punish** a crime means to punish anyone who commits that crime. 惩罚, 处罚(犯罪行为). ◆ *The government voted to punish corruption in sport.* 政府投票决定惩罚体育运动中的腐败现象. VB V n

pun·ish·able /'pʌnɪʃəbəl/.

If a crime is **punishable** in a particular way, anyone who is found to have committed can be punished in that way. 可以处 ADJ

罚的，该处罚的. ❖ *Treason in this country is still punishable by death.* 在这个国家犯叛国罪仍然可被判处死刑.

pun·ish·ing /ˈpʌnɪʃɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **punishing** schedule, activity, or experience requires a lot of physical effort and makes you very tired or weak. 累人的，费力的；折磨人的. ❖ *His punishing work schedule had made him resort to taking the drug.* 他过分沉重的工作使他得借助药物来坚持下去. ADJ-GRADED

pun·ish·ment /ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/ **punishments.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Punishment** is the act of punishing someone or of being punished. 惩罚，处罚. ❖ *The man is guilty and he deserves punishment.* 这个人犯了罪，应该受到惩罚. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **punishment** is a particular way of punishing someone. 处罚方式，刑罚. ❖ *The usual punishment is a fine.* 通常的处罚方式是罚款. N-VAR

3 You can use **punishment** to refer to severe physical treatment of any kind. 损害；粗暴的对待. ❖ *Don't expect these types of boot to take the punishment that gardening will give them.* 不要指望这种皮靴能够承受园艺工作给它们带来的损坏. N-UNCOUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **capital punishment, corporal punishment.**

pu·ni·tive /ˈpjuːnɪtɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Punitive actions are intended to punish people. 惩罚性的. ❖ *Any punitive measures against foreign companies would hurt US interests.* 任何针对外国公司的惩罚性措施都会损害美国的利益. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

punk /pʌŋk/ **punks.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Punk** or **punk rock** is rock music that is played in a fast, loud, and aggressive way and is often a protest against conventional attitudes and behaviour. Punk rock was particularly popular in the late 1970s. 朋克摇滚乐(在1970年代末流行的，反对传统看法和行为的摇滚音乐). N-UNCOUNT

2 **Punk** clothes or styles are associated with punk music. 朋克风格的. ❖ *...a punk hairdo.* 朋克式发型. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **punk** or a **punk rocker** is a young person who likes punk music and dresses in a very noticeable and unconventional way. 朋克音乐的乐迷；穿着奇特的人. N-COUNT

4 A **punk** is a young person who behaves in an unruly, aggressive, or anti-social manner. 阿飞，不良青年. ❖ *He is fast getting a reputation as a young punk.* 他很快得到了小阿飞的称号. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

pun·net /ˈpʌnɪt/ **punnets.**

A **punnet** is a small, light, square box in which soft fruits such as strawberries or raspberries are often sold. (用于出售无核小水果的)浅底方形小箱. N-COUNT BRITISH

➪ A **punnet of** fruit is the amount of fruit that a punnet contains. 一浅底方形小箱的量. N-COUNT

punt /pʌnt/ **punts, punting, punted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **punt** is a long boat with a flat bottom. You move the boat along by standing at one end and pushing a long pole against the bottom of the river. (用篙撑行的)平底船. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 When you **punt**, you travel along a river in a punt. 乘坐平底船. ❖ *We punted up towards Grantchester.* 我们乘坐平底船溯河而上，前往格兰彻斯特. ◢**punt·ing** ❖ *The one thing I look forward to is going punting in Cambridge.* 我渴望做的一件事就是乘坐平底船在剑桥的河中畅游一番. VB V BRITISH V prep/adv N-UNCOUNT

3 The **punt** was the unit of money used in the Irish Republic. (爱尔兰共和国以前的货币单位)爱尔兰镑. N-COUNT

punt·er /ˈpʌntə/ **punters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **punter** is a person who bets money, especially on horse races. 赌徒，下赌注者(尤指赌马). ❖ *Punters are expected to gamble £50m on the Grand National.* 预计投注者在全国大马赛上投下五千万镑的赌注. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 People sometimes refer to their customers or clients as **punters.** 顾客，客户. ❖ *Is the show funny? The punters seem to think so.* 演出有趣吗？观众好像是这么认为的. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

puny /ˈpjuːni/ **punier, puniest.**

Someone or something that is **puny** is very small or weak. 弱小的，瘦弱的. ❖ *Our Kevin was a very puny lad.* 我家的凯文是个瘦弱的小伙子. ADJ-GRADED

pup /pʌp/ **pups.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **pup** is a young dog. 小狗，幼犬. ❖ *...an Alsatian pup.* 阿尔萨斯幼犬. N-COUNT

2 The young of some other animals, for example seals, are called **pups.** (海豹等的)幼崽. N-COUNT

pupa /ˈpjuːpə/ **pupae** /ˈpjuːpiː/.

A **pupa** is an insect that is in the stage of development between a larva and a fully grown adult. 蛹. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

pu·pil /ˈpjuːpɪl/ **pupils.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **pupils** of a school are the children who go to it. 学生. ❖ *Eleanor was a reluctant, anxious pupil.* 埃莉诺这个学生既焦虑又被动. N-COUNT

2 A **pupil** of a painter, musician, or other expert is someone who studies with him or her and learns his or her skills. (画家、音乐家或其他专家的)弟子，门生，学生. ❖ *Goldschmidt became a pupil of the composer Franz Schreker.* 戈德施米特成为了作曲家弗朗茨·施雷克尔的学生. N-COUNT with poss

3 The **pupils** of your eyes are the small, round, black holes in the centre of them. 瞳孔. 见插图条**human body.** N-COUNT

pup·pet /ˈpʌpɪt/ **puppets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **puppet** is a doll that you can move, either by pulling strings which are attached to it or by putting your hand inside its body and moving your fingers. 木偶. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a person or country as a **puppet** when you mean their actions are controlled by a more powerful person or government, even though they may appear to be independent. 傀儡，受人操纵的人；傀儡国家. ❖ *The radical students say Seoul is a puppet of the Washington government.* 激进的学生说首尔政府是华盛顿政府的傀儡. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

pup·pet·eer /ˌpʌpɪˈtɪə/ **puppeteers.**

A **puppeteer** is a person who gives shows using puppets. 演木偶戏的人. N-COUNT

pup·py /ˈpʌpi/ **puppies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **puppy** is a young dog. 幼犬，小狗. N-COUNT

ˈpuppy fat; 又拼作 **puppy-fat.**

Puppy fat is fat that some children have on their bodies when they are young but that disappears when they grow older and taller. (长大后消失的)小儿肥胖. N-UNCOUNT

pur·chase /ˈpɜːtʃɪs/ **purchases, purchasing, purchased.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **purchase** something, you buy it. 买，购买，采购. ❖ *He purchased a ticket and went up on the top deck.* 他买了票，登上了船的顶层甲板. VB FORMAL V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *This week he is to visit China to discuss the purchase of military supplies.* 本周他将前往中国讨论购买军需品事宜. N-UNCOUNT

◢**pur·chas·er, purchasers** ❖ *The group is the second largest purchaser of fresh fruit in the US.* 这个集团是美国第二大新鲜水果采购商. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **hire purchase.**

2 A **purchase** is something that you buy. 商品，购得品. ❖ *She opened the tie box and looked at her purchase.* 她打开领带盒，看看所购的商品. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 If someone or something is able to get a **purchase** on something, they manage to get a firm grip on it. 紧握，紧缠. ❖ *I got a purchase on the rope and pulled.* 我紧握住绳子，用力去拉. N-UNCOUNT also a N FORMAL

pur·dah /ˈpɜːdə/.

Purdah is a custom practised in some Muslim and Hindu societies, in which women keep apart from male strangers by remaining in a special part of a house or by covering their faces and the whole of their bodies to avoid being seen. 深闺习俗(伊斯兰教或印度教社会中，女性不准陌生男子窥见其面容的习俗). N-UNCOUNT

pure /pjʊə/ **purer, purest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **pure** substance is not mixed with anything else. 纯的，纯正的. ❖ *...a carton of pure orange juice.* 一纸盒纯正橙汁. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something that is **pure** is clean and does not contain any harmful substances. 洁净的，不含有害物质的. ❖ *...demands for purer and cleaner river water.* 对洁净、不含有害物质河水的需求. ◢**pu·rity** /ˈpjʊərɪti/ ❖ *They worried about the* ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

purity of tap water. 他们担心自来水是否洁净. with poss

3 People who are **pure** have not done anything bad or sinful. 清白的, 纯洁的. ❖ *She was baptized and she was pure and clean of sin.* 她接受了洗礼, 纯洁而无原罪. ◢**purity** ❖ *...sexual purity.* 性方面的贞洁. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY N-UNCOUNT

4 If you describe something such as a colour, a sound, or a type of light as **pure**, you mean that it is very clear and represents a perfect example of its type. (颜色、声音或光等)无杂色的; 无杂音的; 纯正的; 清晰的. ❖ *This traditional cheese is almost pure white in color.* 这种传统干酪几乎是纯白色的. ◢**purity** ❖ *...the soaring purity of her voice.* 她纯正而洪亮的嗓音. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

P

5 A **pure** form of an art or philosophy is produced or practised exactly according to an accepted standard, form, or pattern. 完全符合传统的; 纯粹的, 纯正的. ❖ *A true prince of the ballet has a pure classical technique.* 真正的芭蕾舞名家要有纯正的古典芭蕾舞技巧. ◢**purity** ❖ *...the purity of their artistic vision.* 他们纯粹的艺术想象力. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

6 **Pure** science or **pure** research is concerned only with theory. 纯理论的, 抽象的. ❖ *Physics isn't just about pure science with no immediate applications.* 物理学并不是没有直接应用价值的纯理论科学. ADJ ADJ n

7 **Pure** means complete and total. 完全的, 全部的. ❖ *The old man turned to give her a look of pure surprise.* 老人转过身, 非常惊讶地看了她一眼. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS]

8 You use **pure and simple** to emphasize that the thing you are mentioning is the only thing that is involved or that should be considered. 完全是, 纯粹的, 不折不扣的. ❖ *It's blackmail, pure and simple.* 这完全是勒索. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

'pure-bred; 又拼作 **purebred**.

A **pure-bred** animal is one whose parents and ancestors all belong to the same breed. 纯种的. ADJ ADJ n

pu·ree /'pjʊəreɪ, AM pjʊ'reɪ/ **purees, pureeing, pureed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Puree** is food which has been mashed, sieved, or blended so that it forms a thick, smooth sauce. 酱; 糊; 泥. ❖ *...a can of tomato puree.* 一罐番茄酱. N-VAR

2 If you **puree** food, you make it into a puree. 把...做成糊(酱或泥等). ❖ *Puree the apricots in a liquidiser.* 用榨汁机将杏搅成糊状. VB V n

pure·ly /'pjʊəli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **purely** to emphasize that the thing you are mentioning is the most important feature or that it is the only thing which should be considered. 最主要地; 仅仅是, 纯粹地. ❖ *It is a racing machine, designed purely for speed.* 这是赛车用机件, 主要是为速度而设计的. ADV ADV with cl/group [PRAGMATICS]

2 You use **purely and simply** to emphasize that the thing you are mentioning is the only thing involved. 仅仅是, 完全是. ❖ *John came down here purely and simply to make money.* 约翰到这里来完全是为了赚钱. PHR [PRAGMATICS]

pur·ga·tive /'pɜːgətɪv/ **purgatives.**

A **purgative** is a medicine that causes you to defecate and so to get rid of unwanted substances from your body. 泻药, 泻剂. N-COUNT FORMAL

pur·ga·tory /'pɜːgətri, AM -tɔːri/.

1 **Purgatory** is the place where Roman Catholics believe the spirits of dead people are sent to suffer for their sins before they go to heaven. (罗马天主教义中的)炼狱. N-PROPER

2 You can describe a very unpleasant experience as **purgatory**. 受苦受难的经历. ❖ *Every step of the last three miles was purgatory.* 最后的三英里每走一步都活像受罪. N-UNCOUNT

purge /pɜːdʒ/ **purges, purging, purged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 To **purge** an organization of its unacceptable members means to remove them from it. You can also talk about **purging** people from an organization. 清除, 肃清. ❖ *The leadership voted to purge the party of 'hostile and anti-party elements'.* 领导层投票决定清除党内的'敌对和反党分子'. *He recently purged the armed forces, sending hundreds of officers into retirement.* 他最近清理了军队, 勒令数百名军官退役了. VB V n of n V n Also V n from n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The army have called for a more thorough purge of people associated with the late President.* 军队提出对更多与已故总统有关的人实行更彻底的清除. N-COUNT

2 If you **purge** something of undesirable things, you get rid of them. 清除, 除去. ❖ *He closed his eyes and lay still, trying to purge his mind of anxiety.* 他闭上眼睛, 躺着不动, 尽力除去焦虑的情绪. VB V n of n Also V n

pu·ri·fy /'pjʊərɪfaɪ/ **purifies, purifying, purified.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **purify** a substance means to make it pure by removing any harmful, dirty, or inferior substances from it. 净化, 使纯净. ❖ *I take wheat and yeast tablets daily to purify the blood.* 我每天食用小麦片和酵母片以使血液净化. ◢**pu·ri·fi·ca·tion** /pjʊərɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ ❖ *...a water purification plant.* 水净化处理厂. ◢**pu·ri·fi·er, purifiers** ❖ *...an air purifier.* 空气净化器. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

pur·ist /'pjʊərɪst/ **purists.**

A **purist** is someone who believes in absolute correctness, especially concerning a particular subject which they know a lot about. (力求绝对正确的)纯粹主义者, 力求纯正的人. ❖ *This version of 'The Marriage Of Figaro' may not satisfy opera purists.* 《费加罗的婚礼》的这次排演可能无法令那些力求歌剧忠于原著的人满意. N-COUNT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The drawing room is late 17th century, but Derek is not purist about the contents.* 客厅是17世纪晚期风格, 但德里克并不追求其里面的陈设完全忠于当时的风格. ADJ-GRADED

pu·ri·tan /'pjʊərɪtən/ **puritans;** 第2项释义拼作 **Puritan.**

1 You describe someone as a **puritan** when you think they disapprove of pleasure, especially physical pleasure, often because they are strictly religious; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(通常因宗教原因)反对物质享受的人. ❖ *He condemned frivolous living as vehemently as any puritan.* 他和所有反对物质享受的人一样, 猛烈地谴责轻浮的生活. N-COUNT [PRAGMATICS]

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *It is a part of our puritan culture to believe that medicine is only effective if it is nasty.* 我们这些反对物质享受的人通常认为难吃的药才会有效. ADJ-GRADED

2 The **Puritans** were a group of English Protestants who lived in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. They lived according to very strict religious rules. 清教徒. N-COUNT

pu·ri·tani·cal /,pjʊərɪ'tænɪkəl/.

If you describe someone as **puritanical**, you mean that they disapprove of pleasure, especially physical pleasure, for example because they are strictly religious; used showing disapproval. (贬义)反对物质享乐的, 清教徒式的. ❖ *...a puritanical attitude towards sex.* 清教徒式的性态度. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS]

pu·ri·tan·ism /'pjʊərɪtənɪzəm/; 第2项释义拼作 **Puritanism.**

1 **Puritanism** is behaviour or beliefs that are based on strict moral or religious principles, especially the principle that people should avoid physical pleasures; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)道德上的极度拘谨; 反对物质享受的思想. ❖ *...the tight-lipped puritanism of the Scottish literary world.* 苏格兰文学界嘴巴紧闭的拘谨态度. N-UNCOUNT [PRAGMATICS]

2 **Puritanism** is the set of beliefs that were held by the Puritans. 清教教义. N-UNCOUNT

pur·loin /pɜː'lɔɪn/ **purloins, purloining, purloined.**

If someone **purloins** something, they steal it or borrow it without asking permission. 偷窃, 偷取. ❖ *Each side purloins the other's private letters.* 每方都偷对方的私人信件. VB FORMAL V n

pur·ple /'pɜːpəl/ **purples.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Something that is **purple** is of a reddish-blue colour. 紫色(的). COLOUR

pur·plish /'pɜːpəlɪʃ/.

Purplish means slightly purple. 略带紫色的. ❖ *...large, purplish blue flowers.* 略带紫色的大朵蓝花. ADJ

pur·port /pə'pɔːt/ **purports, purporting, purported.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone or something **purports** to do or be a particular thing, they claim to do or be that thing. 声称, 宣称. ❖ *...a* VB FORMAL

book that purports to tell the whole truth. 声称说出全部实情的一本书. V to-inf

pur·port·ed·ly /pəˈpɔːtɪdli/.
If something has **purportedly** been done, someone claims that it has been done but you cannot be sure. 据称. ❖ *He was given a letter purportedly signed by the Prime Minister.* 他接到了据称是总理签名的信件. ADV FORMAL

pur·pose /ˈpɜːpəs/ **purposes.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **purpose** of something is the reason for which it is made or done. 目的, 动机, 原因. ❖ *The purpose of the occasion was to raise money for medical supplies.* 这次活动的目的是为医疗设备筹款. *...the use of nuclear energy for military purposes.* 用于军事目的的核能应用. *Most of them are destroyed because they've served their purpose.* 因为它们已完成使命, 所以绝大部分被毁掉了. N-COUNT with supp
2 Your **purpose** is the thing that you want to achieve. 目标, 目的. ❖ *His purpose was to make a profit by improving the company's performance.* 他的目标是通过改善公司业绩来赚取利润. N-COUNT with poss
3 **Purpose** is the feeling of having a definite aim and of being determined to achieve it. 决心, 毅力. ❖ *The teachers are enthusiastic and have a sense of purpose.* 教师们很热情, 而且有决心. N-UNCOUNT
4 You use **for all practical purposes** or **to all intents and purposes** to suggest that a situation is not exactly as you describe it, but the effect is the same as if it were. 实际上. ❖ *For all practical purposes the treaty has already ceased to exist.* 实际上该条约已不复存在. PHR
5 If you do something **on purpose**, you do it deliberately. 故意地. ❖ *Was it an accident or did David do it on purpose?* 是意外呢, 还是戴维故意这么做的呢? PHR
6 ➤ 又见 **cross-purposes**.

ˌpurpose-ˈbuilt. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **purpose-built** building has been specially designed and built for a particular use. 为特定目的建造的. ❖ *...a new purpose-built factory.* 为特定目的建造的新工厂. ADJ BRITISH

pur·pose·ful /ˈpɜːpəsful/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone is **purposeful**, they show that they have a definite aim and a strong desire to achieve it. 有目标的, 有决心的. ❖ *She had a purposeful air.* 她一副下定决心的样子. ◢**pur·pose·ful·ly** ❖ *He strode purposefully towards the barn.* 他踱着步, 想着要前往谷仓. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

pur·pose·less /ˈpɜːpəsləs/.
If an action is **purposeless**, it does not seem to have a sensible purpose. 漫无目的的, 无意义的. ❖ *Time may also be wasted in purposeless meetings.* 时间也有可能被一些无意义的会议浪费掉. ADJ-GRADED

pur·pose·ly /ˈpɜːpəsli/.
If you do something **purposely**, you do it deliberately. 故意地. ❖ *They are purposely withholding information.* 他们故意隐瞒信息. ADV FORMAL

purr /pɜː/ **purrs, purring, purred.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When a cat **purrs**, it makes a low vibrating sound with its throat. (猫)发咕噜声. VB V
2 When an engine **purrs**, it is working and making a quiet, continuous, vibrating sound. (机器)发出咕隆声. ❖ *Both boats purred out of the cave mouth and into open water.* 两只船都咕隆咕隆地开出岩洞口, 驶入开阔的水域. VB V V prep
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the purr of a motor-cycle coming up the drive.* 一辆驶在车道上的摩托车发出的隆隆声. N-SING
3 When someone **purrs**, they speak in a soft gentle voice because they are pleased about something or because they want to persuade you to do something for them. (人高兴时)轻柔地说. ❖ *'You can tell me the truth,' she purred.* '你可以告诉我真相.' 她轻柔地说道. VB V with quote

purse /pɜːs/ **purses, pursing, pursed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **purse** is a very small bag that people, especially women, keep their money in. The usual American expression is **change purse**. (尤指女用的)钱包. [美]一般作change purse. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **purse** is a small bag that women carry. The usual British word is **handbag**. 女用手提包, 手袋. [英]一般作handbag. N-COUNT AMERICAN
3 The word **purse** is used to refer to the total amount of money that a country, family, or group has. 资金, 财力. ❖ *The money could simply go into the public purse, helping to lower taxes.* 这笔钱只能流入公共资金, 有助于降低税率. N-SING with supp
4 If you **purse your lips**, you move them into a small rounded shape, usually because you disapprove of something or you are thinking. (表示反对或思考)撅起(嘴唇). VB V n

purs·er /ˈpɜːsə/ **pursers.**
On a ship, the **purser** is an officer who deals with the accounts and official papers. On a passenger ship, the purser is also responsible for the welfare of the passengers. 事务长(船只上管理账目和文件的官员). N-COUNT

ˈpurse strings.
If you say that someone holds **the purse strings**, you mean that they control the way that money is spent in a particular family, group, or country. 资金的支配, 财权, 经济权. ❖ *This new research might help loosen the purse strings of those hesitant to provide food aid.* 这项新的研究可能有助于让那些不情愿为食品援助划拨资金的人更大方一点. N-PLURAL the N

pur·su·ant /pəˈsjuːənt, AM -ˈsuː-/.
If something is done **pursuant to** a law or regulation, it is done in agreement or conformity with it. 与...相符的(或一致的), 依照. ❖ *He should continue to act pursuant to the United Nations Security Council resolutions.* 他应该继续执行联合国安理会的决议. PHR-PREP FORMAL

pur·sue /pəˈsjuː, -ˈsuː/ **pursues, pursuing, pursued.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **pursue** a particular aim or result, you make efforts to achieve it or to progress in it, often over a long period of time. 追求, 进行. ❖ *It is impossible to pursue economic reform and democracy simultaneously.* 不可能同时进行经济改革和推进民主进程. VB FORMAL V n
2 If you **pursue** a particular topic, you try to find out more about it by asking questions. 追问, 询问. ❖ *If your original request is denied, don't be afraid to pursue the matter.* 如果你原来的请求被否决, 不要害怕, 要继续追问. VB FORMAL V n
3 If you **pursue** a person, vehicle, or animal, you follow them, usually in order to catch them. 紧追. ❖ *She pursued the man who had stolen a woman's bag.* 她紧追那个偷了一个女人的手袋的男人. ◢**pur·su·er, pursuers** ❖ *They had shaken off their pursuers.* 他们已经摆脱了在后面紧追的人. VB FORMAL V n N-COUNT

pur·suit /pəˈsjuːt, AM -ˈsuːt/ **pursuits.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Your **pursuit of** something refers to your attempts to achieve it. If you do something **in pursuit of** a particular result, you do it in order to achieve that result. 追求, 寻求. ❖ *...a young man whose relentless pursuit of excellence is conducted with single-minded determination.* 一心一意追求卓越的年轻人. *...individuals who impoverish their families in pursuit of some dream.* 那些因追求梦想而耗尽家财的人. N-UNCOUNT N of n
2 The **pursuit of** an activity, interest, or plan consists of all the things that you do when you are carrying it out. 实行, 实施. ❖ *The vigorous pursuit of policies is no guarantee of success.* 积极地实施政策不一定就能确保成功. N-UNCOUNT N of n FORMAL
3 If you are **in pursuit of** a person, vehicle, or animal you are chasing them. 追赶, 追逐. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
4 If you are **in hot pursuit** of someone, you are chasing after them with great determination. 不停地追赶. ❖ *I rushed through, with Sue in hot pursuit.* 我迅速地跑过, 苏在后面穷追不舍. PHR
5 Your **pursuits** are your activities, usually activities that you enjoy when you are not working. 娱乐, 业余爱好. ❖ *They both love outdoor pursuits.* 他们俩都喜欢户外活动. N-COUNT FORMAL

pur·vey /pəˈveɪ/ **purveys, purveying, purveyed.**
1 If you **purvey** something such as information, you tell it to people. 散布, 传播. ❖ *He accused me of purveying 'silly gossip' about practices in schools.* 他指责我散布有关学校做法的'无聊的小道消息'. VB FORMAL V n
2 If someone **purveys** goods or services, they provide VB FORMAL

them. 提供, 供应. ❖ ...*two restaurants that purvey dumplings*. 供应饺子的两家饭店. V n
◢**pur·vey·or, purveyors** N-COUNT
❖ ...*purveyors of gourmet foods*. 供应佳肴的承办商.

pur·view /pɜːvjuː/.
The **purview of** an organization or operation is the scope of its powers or influence. 权力范围; 影响范围. ❖ *That, however, was beyond the purview of the court*. 那毕竟在法庭权力范围之外. N-SING FORMAL

pus /pʌs/.
Pus is a thick yellowish liquid that forms in wounds when they are infected. 脓, 脓液. N-UNCOUNT

push /pʊʃ/ **pushes, pushing, pushed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **push** something, you use force to make it move away from you or away from its previous position. 推, 按. ❖ *The woman pushed back her chair and stood up*. 那个女人将椅子向后一推, 站了起来. *They pushed him into the car*. 他们将他推上车. *He put both hands flat on the door and pushed as hard as he could*. 他双手平放在门上, 尽力去推. *When there was no reply, he pushed the door open*. 在无人应门后, 他把门推开. VB V n; V n with adv; V n prep; V; V n adj

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He gave me a sharp push*. 他猛地推了我一下. N-COUNT

2 If you **push through** things that are blocking your way or **push** your way **through** them, you use force in order to move past them. 将...推开, 强行通过. ❖ *Dix pushed forward carrying a glass*. 迪克斯手端玻璃杯向前挤去. *He pushed his way towards her, laughing*. 他笑着向她那里挤过去. VB; V prep/adv; V way prep/adv

3 If an army **pushes into** a country or area that it is attacking or invading, it moves further into it. 向前推进; 侵入. ❖ *The army may push southwards into the Kurdish areas*. 军队可能会向南推进, 攻入库尔德地区. VB: V into n; V adv into n

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*the allied push into occupied Kuwait*. 联军推进到被占领的科威特. N-COUNT

4 To **push** a value or amount **up** or **down** means to cause it to increase or decrease. 促使...增长(或下跌). ❖ *Interest had pushed the loan up to $27,000*. 利息已将贷款额推升至2.7万元. VB; V n with adv; V n prep

5 If someone or something **pushes** an idea or project in a particular direction, they cause it to develop or progress in a particular way. 推动, 推进. ❖ *The coming of new members is bound to push the EC towards a more flexible structure*. 新成员的加盟肯定会推动欧洲共同体形成更灵活的结构. *China would use its influence to help push forward the peace process*. 中国会利用它的影响力来帮助推进和平进程. VB; V n prep; V n with adv

6 If you **push** someone to do something or **push** them **into** doing it, you urge, encourage, or force them to do it. 敦促, 促使; 鼓励; 强迫. ❖ *James did not push her into stealing the money*. 詹姆斯并没有逼她去偷钱. *I knew he was pushing himself to the limit*. 我知道他在趋近极限. VB V n to-inf; V n into -ing; V n prep/adv; Also V n

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We need a push to take the first step*. 我们需要别人的鼓励来帮助我们走出第一步. N-COUNT

7 If you **push for** something, you try very hard to achieve it or to persuade someone to do it. 力图得到; 劝说某人做.... ❖ *Germany is pushing for direct flights to be established*. 德国力促设立直航班机. VB V for n; V for n to-inf

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They urged negotiators to make a final push to arrive at an agreement*. 他们呼吁谈判者作出最后努力, 以求达成协定. N-COUNT

8 If someone **pushes** an idea, a point, or a product, they try in a forceful way to convince people to accept it or buy it. 强行推销, 劝说接受. ❖ *Ministers will push the case for opening the plant*. 部长们将极力游说工厂开业. VB; V n

9 When someone **pushes** drugs, they sell them illegally. 非法销售(药物). VB V n INFORMAL
◢**push·er, pushers** ❖ ...*acting as a carrier for some drug pushers*. 为一些毒品贩子充当运送者. N-COUNT

10 If you say that someone **is pushing it**, you mean that their actions or claims are excessive or risky. 过分的; 冒险的. ❖ *He was pushing it a bit when he said it was the best stadium in the world*. 他说那是全球最好的体育场, 这有些夸张. VB INFORMAL V it

11 ➡ 又见 **pushed, pushing**.

➡ to **push the boat out**: 见 **boat**.
➡ to **push your luck**: 见 **luck**.

▸push ahead or **push forward**.
If you **push ahead** or **push forward** with something, you make progress with it. 推进, 推动. ❖ *The government intends to push ahead with its reform programme*. 政府打算推动它的改革计划. PHR-V; V P with n; Also V P

▸push around.
If someone **pushes** you **around**, they give you orders in a rude and insulting way. 摆布, 把...差来遣去. ❖ *We don't like somebody coming in with lots of money and trying to push people around*. 我们不喜欢有人带着大笔钱加入, 试图随意摆布别人. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P

▸push aside.
If you **push** something **aside**, you ignore it or refuse to think about it. 忽视; 拒绝考虑. ❖ *By pushing aside unpleasant thoughts they merely repress these thoughts*. 他们不去想令人不快的事, 那只是把不快的事压制一下. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

▸push forward.
➡ 见 **push ahead**.

▸push in.
When someone **pushes in**, they join a queue in front of other people when they have no right to do so; used showing disapproval. (贬义)随意插队. ❖ *Nina pushed in next to Liddie*. 尼娜插队到利迪旁边. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P

▸push off.
If you tell someone to **push off**, you are telling them rather rudely to go away. 走开, 滚开. ❖ *Push off, Bob*. 鲍勃, 走开! PHR-V PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V P

▸push on.
When you **push on**, you continue with a journey or task. 继续. ❖ *Although the journey was a long and lonely one, Tumalo pushed on*. 虽然旅途漫长而孤独, 但图马洛仍继续向前走. PHR-V V P

▸push over.
If you **push** someone or something **over**, you push them so that they fall onto the ground. 推倒. ❖ *We have had trouble with people damaging hedges, uprooting trees and pushing over walls*. 我们曾遇到的麻烦是: 有人破坏树篱, 将树连根拔起, 并把墙推倒. PHR-V V n P; V P noun
➡ 又见 **pushover**.

▸push through.
If someone **pushes through** a law, reform, or policy, they succeed in getting it accepted, often despite opposition. (虽然有反对)使被通过, 使被接受. ❖ *He tried to push the amendment through Parliament*. 他试图令国会通过修正案. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P n; Also V n P

ˈpush bike, push bikes.
A **push bike** is a bicycle which you move by turning the pedals with your feet. 自行车, 脚踏车. N-COUNT BRITISH, DATED

ˈpush-button.
A **push-button** machine or process is controlled by means of buttons or switches. 按键式的, 按钮式的. ❖ ...*push button phones*. 按键式电话. ADJ ADJ n

push·chair /ˈpʊʃtʃeə/ **pushchairs.**
A **pushchair** is a small chair on wheels, in which a baby or small child can sit and be wheeled around. The usual American word is **stroller**. 婴儿车. [美]一般作 stroller. N-COUNT BRITISH

pushed /pʊʃt/.
1 If you are **pushed for** something such as time or money, you do not have enough of it. 不够用的, 缺乏的. ❖ *He's going to be a bit pushed for money*. 他手头将会有点拮据. ADJ GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL
2 If you **are hard pushed to do** something, you find it very difficult to do it. 非常困难的. PHR
3 ➡ 又见 **push**.

push·ing /ˈpʊʃɪŋ/.
If you say that someone is **pushing** a particular age, you mean that they are nearly that age. 接近, 将近. ❖ *Pushing 40, he was an ageing rock star*. 他将近40岁, 是个上了年纪的摇滚歌手了. PREP INFORMAL

push·over /ˈpʊʃəʊvə/ **pushovers.**
1 You say that someone is a **pushover** when you find it easy N-COUNT

to persuade them to do what you want. 易被说服的人. INFORMAL

2 You say that something is a **pushover** when it is easy to do or easy to get. 易如反掌的事; 唾手可得的东西. ◆ *You might think Hungarian a pushover to learn. It is not.* 你可能觉得匈牙利语学起来很容易, 但并非如此. N-COUNT

'push-up, push-ups. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **push-up** is the same as a **press-up**. 同 press-up. N-COUNT

pushy /'pʊʃi/ **pushier, pushiest.**

If you describe someone as **pushy**, you mean that they try in a forceful way to get things done as they would like or to increase their status or influence; used showing disapproval. (贬义)执意强求的; 咄咄逼人的; 爱出风头的. ◆ *Pushy parents get their children into the best schools.* 望子成龙的父母将他们的孩子送到最好的学校学习. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

puss /pʊs/.

People sometimes call a cat by saying **'Puss'**. 猫咪. N-VOC

pussy /'pʊsi/ **pussies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Children, or people talking to children, often refer to a cat as a **pussy**. (儿童用语, 或用于与儿童交谈中)猫, 猫咪. N-COUNT

pussy·cat /'pʊsikæt/ **pussycats.**

1 Children or people talking to children often refer to a cat as a **pussycat**. (儿童用语, 或用于与儿童交谈中)猫, 猫咪. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **pussycat**, you think that they are kind and gentle. 善良温顺的人. N-COUNT

pussy·foot /'pʊsifʊt/ **pussyfoots, pussyfooting, pussyfooted.**

If you say that someone **is pussyfooting** around, you are criticizing them for behaving in a cautious way because they are afraid to act or commit themselves. (贬义)小心翼翼地行事. ◆ *Why don't they stop pussyfooting around and say what they really mean?* 为什么他们不能不再躲躲闪闪, 而说出他们的真正意图呢? VB PRAGMATICS V around/about Also V

pus·tule /'pʌstʃu:l/ **pustules.**

A **pustule** is a pimple on the skin which contains pus. 脓疱. N-COUNT MEDICAL

put /pʊt/ **puts, putting.** The form **put** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式及过去分词同形. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **put** something in a particular place or position, you move it into that place or position. 放, 摆, 搁. ◆ *Leaphorn put the photograph on the desk.* 利普霍恩将照片放在桌子上. *Mishka put down a heavy shopping bag.* 米什卡将沉重的购物袋放下. VB V n prep/adv V n with adv

2 If you **put** someone somewhere, you cause them to go there and to stay there for a period of time. 使...去, 使...待在. ◆ *I'd put the children to bed.* 我要把孩子弄上床睡觉. VB V n prep/adv

3 To **put** someone or something in a particular state or situation means to cause them to be in that state or situation. 使处于某种状况(或境地等). ◆ *This is going to put them out of business.* 这将使他们关门停业. *He was putting himself at risk.* 他令自己处于险境. VB V n prep/adv

4 If you say that something is bigger or better than several other things **put together**, you mean that it is bigger or has more good qualities than all of those other things together. 加在一起, 汇总起来. ◆ *...more tanks than in the rest of the world put together.* 比世界上其他地方的所有坦克加起来还要多. PHR

5 To **put** something **on** people or things means to cause them to have it, or to cause them to be affected by it. 使拥有; 施加, 使...受影响. ◆ *Mr Wapenhans's comments put additional pressure on the Polish government.* 瓦朋汉斯先生的评论给波兰政府施加了更大压力. VB V n on n

6 If you **put** your trust, faith, or confidence **in** someone or something, you trust them or have faith or confidence in them. 把...寄托于, 对...有信心. ◆ *How much faith should we put in anti-ageing products?* 我们应该对抗衰老产品有多少信心呢? VB V n in n

7 If you **put** time, strength, or energy **into** an activity, you use it in doing that activity. 用, 投入. ◆ *Eleanor did not put much energy into the discussion.* 埃莉诺并没有用心参加讨论. VB V n into n/-ing

8 If you **put** money **into** a business or project, you invest money in it. 投资, 投入. VB V n into n

9 When you **put** an idea or remark in a particular way, you express it in that way. You can use expressions like **to put it simply** and **to put it bluntly** before saying something, to explain that you are going to express it in a simple way or in a blunt way. 表达, 表述, 说. ◆ *I had already met Pete a couple of times through — how should I put it—friends in low places.* 我已经数次通过—我该怎么说呢—这些地位低下的朋友们见了皮特. *The security forces might have made some mistakes, as he put it.* 如他所说的, 保安部队可能犯了一些错误. *You can't put that sort of fear into words.* 你无法用语言表达那种恐惧. VB V it adv/prep V it V n into n

10 When you **put a question** to someone, you ask them the question. 提出(问题). ◆ *Some workers may be afraid to put questions publicly.* 有些工作人员可能害怕在公开场合提出问题. VB V n to n V n

11 If you **put** a case, opinion, or proposal, you explain it and list the reasons why you support or believe it. 解释, 说明. ◆ *He put the case to the Saudi Foreign Minister.* 他向沙特外交部解释这件事. VB V n V n to n

12 If you **put it to** someone **that** something is true, you suggest that it is true, especially when you think that they will be unwilling to admit this. (尤指因觉得对方不愿承认而)提出, 指出. ◆ *But I put it to you that they're useless.* 但我要向你指出, 它们没有用处. PHR BRITISH

13 If you **put** something **at** a particular value or **in** a particular category, or **put** a particular value or category label **on** it, you estimate it to have that value or to be in that category. 估计; 估价. ◆ *I would put her age at about 50 or so.* 我估计她50岁左右. *All the more technically advanced countries put a high value on science.* 所有技术上更发达的国家都非常看重科学. *It is not easy to put the guilty and innocent into clear-cut categories.* 将有罪和清白严格区分开来并不容易. VB V n at amount V n on n V n into n Also V n adj-compar

14 If you **put** written information somewhere, you write, type, or print it there. 写下; 打印出; 出版于. ◆ *They put an announcement in the local paper.* 他们在当地报纸上刊登声明. *He crossed out 'Screenplay' and put 'Written by' instead.* 他将'剧作家为...'删去, 写上了'作者为...'. VB V n prep/adv V n

15 **Put** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **to put** someone **in the picture** is explained at **picture**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如 to put someone in the picture 见 picture 一条.

›put about.

If you **put** something **about**, you tell it to people that you meet and cause it to become well-known. 宣传, 散布. ◆ *They put it about that he was unreliable.* 他们散布说他不可靠. PHR-V V n P BRITISH V it P that Also V P noun

›put across or **put over.**

When you **put** something **across** or **put it over**, you succeed in describing or explaining it to someone. 使被人理解; 成功地描述出. ◆ *He really enjoys putting across a technical argument.* 他非常喜欢向别人解释技术问题. PHR-V V n P V P noun

›put aside.

1 If you **put** something **aside**, you keep it to be dealt with or used at a later time. 暂时放在一边. ◆ *She took up a slice of bread, broke it nervously, then put it aside.* 她拿起一片面包, 怯生生地将其掰碎, 然后放在一边. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

2 If you **put** a feeling or disagreement **aside**, you forget about it or ignore it in order to solve a problem or argument. 抛开, 忘却; 不考虑. ◆ *We should put aside our differences and discuss the things we have in common.* 我们应抛开不同之处, 讨论我们有共同点的东西. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›put away.

1 If you **put** something **away**, you put it into the place where it is normally kept when it is not being used, for example in a drawer. 把...收起来, 放好. ◆ *She finished putting the milk away.* 她将牛奶放好. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

2 If someone **is put away**, they are sent to prison or to a mental hospital for a long time. (被)关进监狱; (被)送往精神 PHR-V be V-ed P

P

病院. ❖ *His testimony could put Drago away for life.* 他的证词足以令德拉戈被判终身监禁. INFORMAL V n P

›put back.

To **put** something **back** means to delay it or postpone it. 延误, 推迟. ❖ *News conferences due to be held by both men have been put back.* 预定二人都要参加的新闻发布会被推迟了. *They put back the date of his court appearance.* 他们推迟了他的出庭日期. PHR-V V n P, be V-ed P, V P noun

›put by.

If you **put** money **by**, you save it so that you can use it at a later time. 积蓄, 储存备用. ❖ *There was enough put by for her fare.* 有足够的积蓄可以供她生活. PHR-V V n P, V-ed P, Also V P noun

›put down.

1 If you **put** something **down** somewhere, you write or type it there. 写下; 打下. ❖ *Never put anything down on paper which might be used in evidence against you.* 绝不要在纸上写下可能被用作对你不利的证据的东西. *We've put down on our staff development plan for this year that we would like some technology courses.* 我们在今年的职员发展计划中写下我们希望开设一些技术课程. *I had prepared for the meeting by putting down what I wanted from them.* 我已经为会议作好了准备: 我写下了需要他们做的事情. PHR-V, V n P in/on n, V P that, V P wh, Also V P noun

2 If you **put down** some money, you pay part of the price of something as a deposit. 付(订金). ❖ *He bought an investment property for $100,000 and put down $20,000.* 他买下了一处价值10万元的投资性房地产, 并支付了订金2万元. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

3 When soldiers, police, or the government **put down** a riot or rebellion, they stop it by using force. 镇压, 平息. ❖ *Soldiers went in to put down a rebellion.* 军队介入镇压一场叛乱. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

4 If someone **puts** you **down**, they treat you in an unpleasant way by criticizing you in front of other people or making you appear foolish. 奚落; 羞辱. ❖ *Racist jokes come from wanting to put down other kinds of people we feel threatened by.* 种族歧视笑话源自我们想羞辱那些威胁我们的其他种族. PHR-V V n P, INFORMAL, V P noun

➡ 又见 **put-down**.

5 When an animal **is put down**, it is killed because it is dangerous or very ill. (因动物危险或病重而)(被)杀死. ❖ *They think that any legislation that involved putting down dogs was wrong.* 他们认为所有有关杀狗的法律都是错误的. PHR-V, be V-ed P, V P noun, Also V n P

›put down as.

If you **put** someone or something **down as** a particular type of person or thing, you consider that they are that thing. 认为, 把...看做. ❖ *They'll put her down as being one of our best Prime Ministers.* 他们会认为她是最好的首相之一. PHR-V, V n P P n/-ing

›put down for.

If you **put** someone **down for** an activity, donation, or purchase, you record their name and the fact that they intend to do that activity or make that donation or purchase. 登记, (为特定目的)记下姓名. ❖ *Put her down for a 'yes' vote.* 为她记下'赞成'票. PHR-V, V n P P n

›put down to.

If you **put** something **down to** a particular thing, you believe that it is caused by that thing. 把...归咎于. ❖ *You may be a sceptic and put it down to life's inequalities.* 你可能是个怀疑论者, 认为这是生活的不平等造成的. PHR-V, V n P P n

›put forth.

If someone **puts forth** a plan or proposal, they suggest it. 提出, 建议. PHR-V, V P noun, FORMAL

›put forward.

If you **put forward** a plan, proposal, or name, you suggest that it should be considered for a particular purpose or job. 提出...供考虑; 推荐, 提名. ❖ *Mr Ryzhkov put his name forward for the presidency.* 雷日科夫先生提名他担任总统. PHR-V, V P noun, V n P for n, Also V n P

›put in.

1 If you **put in** an amount of time or effort doing something, you spend that time or effort doing it. 花费, 付出. ❖ *They've put in time and effort to keep the strike going.* 他们付出了时间和精力以使罢工继续下去. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

2 If you **put in a request** or **put in for** something, you make a formal request or application. 提出; 申请; 要求. ❖ *I decided to put in for a job as deputy secretary.* 我决定申请担任副秘书. PHR-V, V P noun, V P for n

3 If you **put in** a remark, you interrupt someone or add to what they have said with the remark. 插(话). ❖ *'He was a lawyer before that,' Mary Ann put in.* '他在此之前是位律师.' 玛丽·安插话道. PHR-V, V P with quote

4 When a ship **puts in** or **puts into** a port, it goes into the port for a short stop. 进(港口), 靠(码头). PHR-V, V P adv/prep

›put off.

1 If you **put** something **off**, you delay doing it. 拖延, 推延. ❖ *He'll have to make a definite decision, he can't put it off any longer.* 他必须做出明确的决定, 不能再拖延下去了. *...women who put off having a baby.* 那些推迟要孩子的女人. PHR-V, V n P, V P -ing/noun

2 If you **put** someone **off**, you make them wait for something that they want. 敷衍, 搪塞. ❖ *The old priest tried to put them off, saying that the hour was late.* 这位年老的教士试图以时间太晚了来推却他们. PHR-V, V n P

3 If something **puts** you **off** something, it makes you dislike it, or decide not to do or have it. 使讨厌; 使气馁. ❖ *His personal habits put them off.* 他的个人习惯令他们讨厌他. PHR-V, V n P n/-ing, V n P, Also V P noun

4 If someone or something **puts** you **off**, they distract you from what you are trying to do and make it more difficult for you to do it. 使分心; 使不能进行下去. ❖ *He's putting me off.* 他令我分心. *It put her off revising for her exams.* 这令她分心, 很难进行考试前的复习. PHR-V, BRITISH, V n P, V n P n/-ing, Also V P noun

›put on.

1 When you **put on** clothing or make-up, you place it on your body in order to wear it. 穿上; 戴上; 抹上, 涂上. ❖ *I haven't even put any lipstick on.* 我甚至还没有涂口红. PHR-V, V P noun, V n P

2 If you **put on** a way of behaving, you behave in a way that is not natural to you or that does not express your real feelings. 装出, 假装. ❖ *It was hard to believe she was ill, she was putting it on.* 很难相信她生病了, 她在装病. PHR-V, V P noun, V it P, Also V n P

3 When people **put on** a show, exhibition, or service, they perform it or organize it. 表演, 上演; 安排. ❖ *We put it on and everybody said 'Oh it's a brilliant production'.* 我们上演它, 每个人都说'排演得很好'. PHR-V, V P noun, V n P

4 If someone **puts on** weight, they become heavier. 增加(体重). ❖ *Luther's put on three stone.* 卢瑟体重增加了三英石. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

5 To **put** a particular amount **on** the cost or value of something means to add that amount to it. 增加...的数量, 提高. ❖ *The proposal could put 3p on a loaf of bread.* 这个提议将使每条面包的价格提高3便士. PHR-V, BRITISH, V n P n

6 If you **put on** a piece of equipment or a device, you make it start working, for example by pressing a switch or turning a knob. 开动, 使运作. ❖ *I put the radio on.* 我打开收音机. PHR-V, V P noun, V n P

7 If you **put** a record, tape, or CD **on**, you place it in a record, tape, or CD player and listen to it. 使运作, 播放. ❖ *Let's go into the study and put on some music.* 我们进书房播放些音乐听听吧. PHR-V V n P, V P noun

8 If you **put** something **on**, you begin to cook or heat it. 开始烧(饭菜), 使加热. ❖ *Put on a pan of water to simmer.* 放一锅的水, 直至煮沸. PHR-V V n P, V P noun

9 If you **put** a sum of money **on** something, you make a bet about it. For example, if you put £10 on a racehorse, you bet £10 that it will win. 下赌注于..., 下注. ❖ *I'll put a bet on for you.* 我下注赌你会赢. PHR-V, V n P n/-ing, V n P, Also V P noun

›put onto.

If you **put** someone **onto** something useful, you tell them about it. 给...介绍. ❖ *This elastic is a powerful variety which a friend in the clothing trade put me onto.* 这种橡皮筋非常结实, 这是一个做布料生意的朋友向我介绍的. PHR-V, V n P n

›put out.

1 If you **put out** an announcement or story, you make it known to a lot of people. 公布, 发表; 出版. ❖ *The French news agency put out a statement from the Trade Minister.* PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

这家法国新闻机构公布了贸易部长的声明.

2 If you **put out** a fire, candle, or cigarette, you make it stop burning. 扑灭,使熄灭. ❖ *He lit a half-cigarette and almost immediately put it out again.* 他点燃半截香烟,马上又把它掐灭了. PHR-V V P noun V n P

3 If you **put out** an electric light, you make it stop shining by pressing a switch. 关(灯),熄(灯). ❖ *He crossed to the bedside table and put out the light.* 他走到床头柜旁边,把灯关掉. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 If you **put out** things that will be needed, you place them somewhere ready to be used. 摆好,布置好. ❖ *I slowly unpacked the teapot and put it out on the table.* 我慢慢地从包裹中拿出茶壶,摆在桌子上. PHR-V V P noun V n P

5 If you **put out your hand**, you move it forward, away from your body. 伸出(手). ❖ *She put her hand out and tried to touch her mother's arm.* 她伸出手,试图抓住母亲的手臂. PHR-V V P noun V n P

6 If you **put** someone **out**, you cause them trouble or inconvenience because they have to do something for you. 给...造成麻烦,给...带来不便. ❖ *I've always put myself out for others.* 我总是让别人操心. PHR-V V n P

➽ 又见 **put out**.

7 In a sporting competition, to **put out** a player or team means to defeat them and eliminate them from the competition. (比赛中)击败而使出局. ❖ *...the debatable goal that put Villa out of the UEFA Cup.* 使维拉队从欧洲联盟杯足球赛中出局的有争议的入球. PHR-V V P noun V n P of n Also V n P

›put over.

➽ 见 **put across**. PHR-V

›put through.

1 When someone **puts through** a telephone call or a caller, they make the connection that allows the caller to speak to the person they are phoning. 为...接通(电话). ❖ *The operator will put you through.* 接线员将为你接通电话. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If someone **puts** you **through** an unpleasant experience, they make you experience it. 使经受,使经历. ❖ *She wouldn't want to put them through the ordeal of a huge ceremony.* 她不想让他们遭受大型典礼的折磨. PHR-V V n P n

›put together.

1 If you **put** something **together**, you join its different parts to each other so that it can be used. 装配,组合,拼合. ❖ *The factories no longer relied upon a mechanic to put together looms within the plant.* 工厂不再依赖技工将车间的织布机装配起来. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If you **put together** a group of people or things, you form them into a team or collection. 组成,组织. ❖ *He is trying to put a team together for next season.* 他正试图为下个赛季组织一支球队. PHR-V V P noun V n P

3 If you **put together** an agreement, plan, or product, you design and create it. 设计,创作. ❖ *We got to work on putting the book together.* 我们得开始设计这本书. PHR-V V P noun V n P

›put up.

1 If people **put up** a wall, building, tent, or other structure, they construct it so that it is upright. 建起,盖起,搭起. ❖ *Protesters have been putting up barricades across a number of major intersections.* 抗议者在一些主要路口设置路障. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **put up** a poster or notice, you fix it to a wall or board. 张贴. ❖ *They're putting new street signs up.* 他们在张贴新的路标. PHR-V V P n V n P

3 To **put up** resistance to something means to resist it. 作出,表现出. ❖ *He was old and very frail. He couldn't have put up a fight.* 他年纪很大、身体很弱,不可能跟人打架. PHR-V V P noun

4 If you **put up** money for something, you provide the money that is needed to pay for it. 提供(所需的钱). ❖ *The merchant banks raise capital for industry. They don't actually put it up themselves.* 商业银行为工业筹集资金,它们并不是真的由自己提供资金. PHR-V V P noun V n P

5 To **put up** the price of something means to cause it to increase. 提高(价格),增加. ❖ *They know he would put their taxes up.* 他们知道他将增加对他们的税收. PHR-V V P noun V n P

6 If a person or hotel **puts** you **up** or if you **put up** somewhere, you stay at the person's home or at the hotel for one or more nights. 为...提供膳宿;投宿. ❖ *He would drive back to town instead of putting up for the night at the hotel.* 他要驾车回城,不会去旅馆投宿. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P prep

7 If a political party **puts up** a candidate in an election or if the candidate **puts up**, the candidate fights the election. (被)推举,(被)提名;(使)参加竞选. ❖ *He put up as a candidate.* 他参加竞选. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P as n

›put up for.

If you **put** something **up for** sale, review, or auction, you make it available to be sold, reviewed, or auctioned. 把...拿出来发售(拍卖、或供审查). ❖ *She put up her daughter for adoption in 1967.* 1967年她将女儿送出去让人领养. PHR-V V n P P n V P n P n

›put up to.

If you **put** someone **up to** something wrong or foolish or something that they would not normally do, you suggest that they do it and you encourage them to do it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)怂恿. ❖ *Matthew put you up to this, didn't he?* 马修怂恿你这么做的,是不是? PHR-V PRAGMATICS V n P P n

›put up with.

If you **put up with** something, you tolerate or accept it, even though you find it unpleasant or unsatisfactory. 忍受,容忍. ❖ *You're late, Shelly; and I'll tell you, I won't put up with it.* 你迟到了,谢利. 我得告诉你,我无法容忍了. PHR-V V P P n

pu·ta·tive /ˈpjuːtətɪv/.

If you describe someone or something as **putative** you mean that they are generally thought to be the thing mentioned. 公认的,普遍认为的. ❖ *...a putative father.* 那个被认为是父亲的人. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

'put-down, put-downs; 又拼作 **put down.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **put-down** is something that you say or do to criticize someone or make them appear foolish. 批评的话;贬损的话;批评(或贬损)的行为. ❖ *Treat one another with some respect; avoid put-downs.* 要互相尊敬,不要互相批评. N-COUNT INFORMAL

,put 'out. ♦♦◇◇◇

If you feel **put out**, you feel rather annoyed or upset. 恼火的;不安的. ❖ *He was plainly very put out at finding her there.* 显然,看见她在那里使他非常恼火. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

pu·tre·fy /ˈpjuːtrɪfaɪ/ **putrefies, putrefying, putrefied.**

When something **putrefies**, it rots and produces a disgusting smell. 腐烂. ❖ *...putrefying corpses.* 腐烂的尸体. VB: V FORMAL V-ing

pu·trid /ˈpjuːtrɪd/.

Something that is **putrid** is rotten and beginning to smell disgusting. 腐烂的,腐臭的. ❖ *...a foul, putrid stench.* 一股难闻的腐臭. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

putsch /pʊtʃ/ **putsches.**

A **putsch** is a sudden attempt to get rid of a government by force. 政变;武装政变. N-COUNT

putt /pʌt/ **putts, putting, putted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

In golf, when you **putt** the ball, you hit it a short distance. (高尔夫球中)轻击(球),推(球). ❖ *Turner, however, putted superbly.* 然而,特纳完美地轻击了一下球. VB: V n V

▹ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a 5-foot putt.* 距离为5英尺的轻击球. N-COUNT

putt·er /ˈpʌtə/ **putters, puttering, puttered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **putter** is a club used for hitting a golf ball a short distance once it is on the green. (高尔夫球的)轻击球棒. N-COUNT

2 If you **putter** around, you pass the time in a gentle unhurried way, doing pleasant but unimportant things. The usual British word is **potter**. 悠然地做一些闲事,轻松地做琐碎的工作. [英]一般作potter. ❖ *She liked to putter in the kitchen.* 她喜欢在厨房里做些零活儿. VB: V around AMERICAN V

put·ting green /ˈpʌtɪŋ ɡriːn/ **putting greens.**

A **putting green** is a very small golf course on which the grass is kept very short and on which there are no obstacles. 高尔夫球轻击场地,轻击区. N-COUNT

put·ty /ˈpʌti/.

Putty is a stiff paste used to fix glass panes into frames. (装窗玻璃用的)油灰. N-UNCOUNT

'put-upon; 又拼作 **put upon.**
If you are **put-upon**, you are treated badly by someone who takes advantage of your willingness to help them. 被人利用的; 被虐待的. ◆ *...Bernard's put-upon wife Maud.* 伯纳德的受其虐待的妻子莫德. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

puz·zle /'pʌzəl/ **puzzles, puzzling, puzzled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something **puzzles** you, you do not understand it and find it confusing. 使迷惑, 把...弄糊涂. ◆ *My sister puzzles me and causes me anxiety.* 我妹妹令我迷惑不解, 令我感到很忧虑. *It puzzles me that people in Britain are willing to pay any taxes at all to this Government.* 英国人竟然愿意给这个政府交税, 这令我迷惑不解. VB V n it V n that ◢ **puz·zled** ◆ *Critics remain puzzled by the British election results.* 评论家仍然对英国的选举结果感到迷惑. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **puz·zling** ◆ *...a number of puzzling questions.* 一些叫人迷惑不解的问题. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you **puzzle over** something, you try hard to think of the answer to it or the explanation for it. 为...苦思冥想. ◆ *She puzzled over his behavior for a moment.* 她对他的行为表现苦苦思索了一会儿. VB V over/about n
3 A **puzzle** is a question, game, or toy which you have to think about carefully in order to answer it correctly or put it together properly. 智力问题(或游戏、玩具); 拼字游戏; 拼图游戏. ◆ *...a word puzzle.* 猜字游戏. N-COUNT
4 You can describe a person or thing that is hard to understand as **a puzzle**. 令人费解的人(或物). ◆ *'Women are a puzzle,' he said.* '女人让人费解.' 他说. N-SING a N

▸puzzle out.
If you **puzzle out** a problem, you find the answer to it by thinking hard about it. 想出, 苦苦思索而得出结论. ◆ *He left for his summer cottage to puzzle out what he might try next.* 他起程前往夏季度假屋, 到那里想出下一步该做什么. PHR-V V P noun V P wh Also V n P

puz·zle·ment /'pʌzəlmənt/.
Puzzlement is the confusion that you feel when you do not understand something. 困惑, 迷惑. ◆ *He frowned in puzzlement.* 他眉头紧锁, 一副困惑的表情. N-UNCOUNT

PVC /ˌpiː viː 'siː/.
PVC is a plastic material used for making things such as tiles, shoes, and clothing. 聚氯乙烯. N-UNCOUNT

Pvt.
Pvt. is a written abbreviation for the military title 'Private'. The British abbreviation is **Pte.** Private (列兵)的缩写形式. 英国英语中的缩写形式为 Pte. AMERICAN

pw.
pw is the written abbreviation for 'per week'. per week 的缩写形式. BRITISH

pyg·my /'pɪgmi/ **pygmies;** 又拼作 **pigmy.**
1 **Pygmy** means belonging to a species of animal which is the smallest of a group of related species. (相关物种中)特别矮小的. ◆ *...the pygmy goat.* 矮种山羊. ADJ ADJ n
2 A **pygmy** is a member of a tribal group of very small people. 矮种人. ◆ *...the pygmy tribes of Papua New Guinea.* 巴布亚新几内亚的矮种人部落. N-COUNT

py·ja·mas /pɪ'dʒɑːməz/; [美]拼作 **pajamas.** The form **pyjama** is used as a modifier. pyjama 用作修饰语. ◆◇◇◇◇
A pair of **pyjamas** consists of loose trousers and a loose jacket that are worn in bed. 睡衣裤. 见插图条 **clothes.** N-PLURAL

py·lon /'paɪlɒn/ **pylons.**
Pylons are very tall metal structures which hold electric cables high above the ground so that electricity can be transmitted over long distances. 高压电线架, 电缆塔. N-COUNT

pyra·mid /'pɪrəmɪd/ **pyramids.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **pyramid** is a shape, object, or pile of things with a flat base and sloping triangular sides that meet at a point. 锥体, 锥形物体. 见插图条 **shapes.** ◆ *On a plate in front of him was piled a pyramid of flat white biscuits.* 在他面前的碟子里冒尖放着无味的白饼干. N-COUNT ◢ **py·rami·dal** /ˌpɪrə'mɪdəl, pɪ'ræm-/ ◆ *...a black pyramidal tent.* 黑色的尖顶帐篷. ADJ
2 You can describe something as a **pyramid** when it is organized so that there are fewer people at each level as you go towards the top. 宝塔形结构, 金字塔式结构. ◆ *...the top of the social pyramid.* 金字塔式社会结构中的顶层. N-COUNT

pyre /paɪə/ **pyres.**
A **pyre** is a high pile of wood which is built outside to ceremonially burn dead bodies or religious offerings. (火葬或祭祀用的)柴堆. N-COUNT

pyro·ma·ni·ac /ˌpaɪərəʊ'meɪniæk/ **pyromaniacs.**
A **pyromaniac** is a person who has an uncontrollable desire to start fires. 纵火狂徒. N-COUNT

pyro·tech·nics /ˌpaɪrəʊ'teknɪks/.
1 **Pyrotechnics** is the making or displaying of fireworks. 烟花制造; 放烟花. ◆ *The festival will feature pyrotechnics, live music, and sculptures.* 这个节日将有烟花表演、现场音乐表演及雕塑展览. N-UNCOUNT
2 Amazing displays of skill are sometimes referred to as **pyrotechnics**. 高超技巧的表现. ◆ *...the soaring pyrotechnics of the singer's voice.* 这位歌唱家高亢嗓音的精彩表演. N-PLURAL

pyr·rhic vic·to·ry /ˌpɪrɪk 'vɪktəri/ **pyrrhic victories.**
If you describe something as a **pyrrhic victory**, you mean that although someone has won or gained something, it was not worth the sacrifices that they had to make. 得不偿失的胜利. N-COUNT

py·thon /'paɪθən/ **pythons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **python** is a type of large snake. 大蟒, 巨蟒. N-COUNT

Q, q

Q, q /kjuː/ **Q's, q's.**
1 **Q** is the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十七个字母. N-VAR
2 **Q** or **q** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with q, such as 'question' or 'queen'. 以Q或q为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如question或queen. ◆ *Q: Should I dress up or dress down on the first date? A: It depends.* 问: 第一次约会时, 我应该悉心打扮还是随意穿戴? 答: 那得看情况而定.

QC /ˌkjuː 'siː/ **QCs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 In Britain, a **QC** is a senior barrister. **QC** is an abbreviation for 'Queen's Counsel'. 高级法律顾问, 大律师. Queen's Counsel的缩写形式. ◆ *'The Sun' hired a top QC to defend Kay.* 《太阳报》雇用了一名高级法律顾问为凯辩护. N-COUNT
2 **QC** is written after someone's name to indicate that they are qualified as a QC. (用于姓名后)大律师. ◆ *...Channel 4's counsel, George Carman QC.* 第四频道的法律顾问乔治·卡曼大律师.

quack /kwæk/ **quacks, quacking, quacked.**
1 If you call someone a **quack** or a **quack doctor**, you mean that they claim to be skilled in medicine but are not. 冒牌医生, 江湖庸医. ◆ *I went everywhere for treatment, tried all sorts of quacks.* 我到处寻医问诊, 找过形形色色的江湖医生. N-COUNT
2 **Quack remedies** or **quack cures** are ones that you think are unlikely to work because they have been suggested by a quack doctor. 庸医卖的(假药). ◆ *Why do intelligent people find quack remedies so appealing?* 为什么聪明人都被江湖医生卖的假药给迷住了呢? ADJ ADJ n
3 When a duck **quacks**, it makes the noise that ducks typically VB

make. (鸭)嘎嘎地叫. ❖ *There are plenty of ducks and geese quacking on the lawn.* 草地上有很多鸭和鹅在嘎嘎叫着. V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Suddenly he heard a quack.* 他忽然听到鸭子嘎嘎的叫声. N-COUNT, SOUND

quad /kwɒd/ **quads.**
A **quad** is the same as a **quadrangle**. 同quadrangle. N-COUNT INFORMAL

quad·ran·gle /'kwɒdræŋgəl/ **quadrangles.**
A **quadrangle** is an open square area with buildings round it, especially in a college or school. (尤指学校内周围有建筑物的)四方院子, 中院. N-COUNT

quad·rant /'kwɒdrənt/ **quadrants.**
A **quadrant** is one of four equal parts into which a circle or other shape has been divided. (圆形或其他形状的)四分之一; 象限. ❖ *The player appears in an upper quadrant of the screen.* 球员出现在屏幕上方的一个象限内. N-COUNT

quad·ri·ceps /'kwɒdrɪseps/; **quadriceps** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
Your **quadriceps** are the groups of four muscles at the front of your thighs. 四头肌. N-COUNT

quad·ri·plegic /,kwɒdrɪ'pli:dʒɪk/ **quadriplegics.**
A **quadriplegic** is a person who is permanently unable to use their arms and legs. 四肢瘫痪者. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He is now quadriplegic and permanently confined to a wheelchair.* 他现在四肢瘫痪, 只能坐在轮椅上. ADJ

quad·ru·ple /,kwɒ'dru:pəl/ **quadruples, quadrupling, quadrupled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **quadruples** an amount or if it **quadruples**, it becomes four times bigger. 增加到四倍, 成为四倍. ❖ *The price has quadrupled in the last few years.* 在过去几年里, 价格翻了两番. V-ERG V n V

2 If one amount is **quadruple** another amount, it is four times bigger. 四倍的. ❖ *Fifty-nine percent of its residents have attended graduate school – quadruple the national average.* 其居民中有百分之五十九的人曾攻读研究生课程—这是全国平均数的四倍. PREDET

3 You use **quadruple** to indicate that something has four parts or happens four times. 包括四部分的; 发生四次的. ❖ *The quadruple murder has replaced property prices as the sole topic of interest.* 涉及四方的谋杀案已经取代房地产价格而成为唯一受到关注的话题. ADJ ADJ n

quaff /kwɒf/ **quaffs, quaffing, quaffed.**
If you **quaff** an alcoholic drink, you drink a lot of it in a short space of time. 狂饮, 一口气喝光. ❖ *The customers mumble into their salads and quaff their beer.* 客人一边吃沙拉, 一边大口喝着啤酒. VB DATED V n

quag·mire /'kwægmaɪə/ **quagmires.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **quagmire** is a difficult, complicated, or unpleasant situation which is not easy to avoid or escape from. 困境. ❖ *We have no intention of being drawn into a political quagmire.* 我们不想被卷入政治困境中. N-COUNT

2 A **quagmire** is a soft, wet area of land which your feet sink into if you try to walk across it. 沼泽地. N-COUNT

quail /kweɪl/ **quails;** **quail** can also be used as the plural form. quail 也可作复数. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **quail** is a type of small bird which is often shot and eaten. 鹌鹑. N-COUNT

➪ **Quail** is the meat of this bird eaten as food. 鹌鹑肉. N-UNCOUNT

quaint /kweɪnt/ **quainter, quaintest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **quaint** is attractive because it is unusual and rather old-fashioned. 奇特而吸引人的, 老式别致的. ❖ *...a small, quaint town with narrow streets and traditional half-timbered houses.* 一个古色古香有着狭窄的街道和传统露明木架房屋的小镇. ◢ **quaint·ly** ❖ *This may seem a quaintly old-fashioned idea.* 这似乎是一种奇特的老套想法. ◢ **quaint·ness** ❖ *...the quaintness of the rural north.* 北部农村的古雅之处. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

quake /kweɪk/ **quakes, quaking, quaked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **quake** is the same as an **earthquake**. 同earthquake. ❖ *...fires that start from broken gas lines after a quake.* 地震后因煤气管道破裂而引发的火灾. N-COUNT

2 If you **quake**, you tremble or shake, usually because you are very afraid. 发抖, 哆嗦. ❖ *I just stood there quaking with fear.* 我只是站在那里, 吓得直哆嗦. VB V V with n

quali·fi·ca·tion /,kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ **qualifications.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **qualifications** are the examinations that you have passed. 合格考试. ❖ *They will be encouraged to mix academic A-levels with vocational qualifications.* 他们将获鼓励把学校的高级程度考试与职业资格考试合并起来. N-COUNT

2 The **qualifications** you need for an activity or task are the qualities and skills that you need to be able to do it. 资格; (工作的)条件和能力. ❖ *Responsibility and reliability are necessary qualifications.* 责任心和可靠性是必要的条件. N-COUNT

3 A **qualification** is a detail or explanation that you add to a statement to make it less strong or less generalized. (对陈述的)限制, 条件, 保留. ❖ *The empirical evidence considered here is subject to many qualifications.* 这里考虑的纯经验的证据要受很多条件的限制. N-VAR

quali·fied /'kwɒlɪfaɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone who is **qualified** has passed the examinations that they need to pass in order to work in a particular profession. 有资格的, 通过考试的. ❖ *Demand has far outstripped supply of qualified teachers.* 符合资格的教师远远供不应求. ADJ

2 If you give someone or something **qualified** support, acceptance, or approval, you give support, acceptance, or approval that is not total and suggests that you have some doubts. (对某人的支持、接受或赞同)有保留的, 有限度的. ❖ *Mr Wade answers both questions with a qualified yes.* 韦德先生对这两个问题的回答都是有保留地说是. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you describe something as a **qualified success**, you mean that it is only partly successful. 部分成功. ❖ *Even as a humanitarian mission it has been only a qualified success.* 即使作为一次人道任务, 它也只取得了部分成功. PHR

quali·fi·er /'kwɒlɪfaɪə/ **qualifiers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **qualifier** is an early round or match in some competitions. The players or teams who are successful are able to continue to the next round or to the main competition. 资格赛, 预选赛. ❖ *Last week Wales lost 5-1 to Romania in a World Cup qualifier.* 上周, 威尔士队在世界杯预选赛中以1:5输给了罗马尼亚队. N-COUNT

2 ➸ 又见 **qualify**.

quali·fy /'kwɒlɪfaɪ/ **qualifies, qualifying, qualified.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When someone **qualifies**, they pass the examinations that they need to be able to work in a particular profession. 通过考试, 获得资格. ❖ *I qualified as a doctor from London University over 30 years ago.* 三十多年前, 我通过伦敦大学的考试, 取得当医生的资格. ◢ **quali·fi·ca·tion** ❖ *Following qualification, he worked as a social worker.* 取得资格后, 他就当了社工. VB V V as/in n Also V to-inf N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **qualifies** for something or if something **qualifies** them for it, they have the right to do it or have it. (使)有资格. ❖ *The basic course does not qualify you to practise as a therapist.* 基础课程不能让你获得当治疗师的资格. ❖ *A few useful skills – English-teaching, for example – qualified foreigners for work visas.* 一些有用的技能如英语教学能让外国人取得工作签证. V-ERG V for n V n to-inf V n for n Also V

3 To **qualify** as something or to **be qualified** as something means to have all the features that are needed to be that thing. (使)具有…的所有特征. ❖ *These people seem to think that reading a few books on old age qualifies them as experts.* 这些人好像认为只要读几本关于老年的书就能使他们成为专家. V-ERG V as n V n as n Also V

4 If you **qualify** in a competition, you are successful in one part of it and go on to the next stage. 取得进入下一轮比赛的资格. ❖ *Nottingham Forest qualified for the final by beating Tranmere on Tuesday.* 诺丁汉森林队在周二击败了特兰米尔队, 获得进军决赛的资格. ◢ **qualifier, qualifiers** ❖ *Kenya's Robert Kibe was the fastest qualifier for the 800 metres final.* 肯尼亚的罗伯特·凯伯是进入800米决赛的选手中预赛成绩最好的. VB V V for n N-COUNT

Q

5 If you **qualify** a statement, you make it less strong or less general by adding a detail or explanation to it. 限定；缓和. VB
❖ *I would qualify that by putting it into context.* 我会把它置于上下文里，以此来限定它的意思. V n
6 ➡ 又见 **qualified**.

quali·ta·tive /ˈkwɒlɪtətɪv, AM -teɪt-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Qualitative means relating to the nature or standard of something, rather than to its quantity. (相对于量)质的，本质上的. ❖ *There are qualitative differences in the way children of different ages and adults think.* 不同年龄的小孩和成人的思维方式有本质上的差异. ADJ FORMAL ◢ **quali·ta·tive·ly** ADV ❖ *The new media are unlikely to prove qualitatively different from the old.* 新的媒体不太可能与以往的媒体有本质上的不同.

qual·ity /ˈkwɒlɪti/ **qualities.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **quality** of something is how good or bad it is. 质量，品质. ❖ *Everyone can greatly improve the quality of life.* 每个人都能极大地提高自己的生活质量. *...high quality paper and plywood.* 高品质的纸张和胶合板. N-UNCOUNT
2 Something of **quality** is of a high standard. 优质. ❖ *...a college of quality.* 教学质量佳的学院. *We have been successful because we are offering a quality service.* 我们一直很成功，因为我们提供的是高质量的服务. N-UNCOUNT
3 Someone's **qualities** are the good characteristics which are part of their nature. (好的)品质，优点. ❖ *He wanted to introduce mature people with leadership qualities.* 他想引荐具有领导才能的思想成熟型人士. N-COUNT
4 You can describe a particular characteristic of a person or thing as a **quality**. 特点，特征. ❖ *...a childlike quality.* 像孩子般的特点. *Thyme tea can be used by adults for its antiseptic qualities.* 百里香茶具有抗菌特点，可供成人饮用. N-COUNT
5 In Britain, the **quality papers** or the **quality press** are the more serious newspapers which give detailed accounts of world events, as well as reports on business, culture, and society. 严肃报纸(在英国指刊登国际新闻、商业、文化及社会信息的报纸). ADJ ADJ n

ˌquality conˈtrol. ◆◇◇◇◇
Quality control is the activity of checking that goods or services are of an acceptable standard. 质量控制. N-UNCOUNT

qualm /kwɑːm/ **qualms.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you have no **qualms** about doing something, you are not worried that it may be wrong in some way. 担忧，疑虑. ❖ *I have no qualms about recommending the same approach to other doctors.* 我会毫不犹豫地向别的医生推荐使用同样的方法. N-COUNT

quan·da·ry /ˈkwɒndəri/ **quandaries.**
If you are in a **quandary**, you have to make a decision but cannot decide what to do. 困境，无所适从的情况. ❖ *The government appears to be in a quandary about what to do with so many people.* 政府好像不知道该如何应付这么多人. N-COUNT

quango /ˈkwæŋgəʊ/ **quangos.**
In Britain, a **quango** is a committee appointed by the government, but which works independently. A quango has responsibility for a particular area of activity. (在英国，由政府任命，但独立工作的)半官方机构. N-COUNT

quan·ti·fi·able /ˈkwɒntɪfaɪəbəl/.
Something that is **quantifiable** can be measured or counted in a scientific way. 可用数量表示的，可以计数的. ❖ *A clearly quantifiable measure of quality is not necessary.* 对质量进行清楚的量度是不必要的. ADJ-GRADED

quan·ti·fi·er /ˈkwɒntɪfaɪə/ **quantifiers.**
In grammar, a **quantifier** is a word or phrase like 'plenty' or 'a lot', which allows you to refer to the quantity of something without being absolutely precise. It is often followed by 'of', as in 'a lot of money'. (语法)(数)量词. N-COUNT

quan·ti·fy /ˈkwɒntɪfaɪ/ **quantifies, quantifying, quantified.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you try to **quantify** something, you try to calculate how much of it there is. 确定...的数量. ❖ *It is difficult to quantify an exact figure as firms are reluctant to declare all of their losses.* 由于公司不愿意宣布他们所有的亏损，所以很难确定准确的数字. VB V n ◢ **quan·ti·fi·ca·tion** /ˌkwɒntɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Others are more susceptible to attempts at quantification.* 其他人更容易尝试进行定量化.

quan·ti·ta·tive /ˈkwɒntɪtətɪv, AM -teɪt-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Quantitative means relating to different sizes or amounts of things. 量的，数量的. ❖ *...the quantitative analysis of migration.* 对迁移进行的数量分析. ADJ FORMAL ◢ **quan·ti·ta·tive·ly** ADV ❖ *We cannot predict quantitatively the value or the cost of a new technology.* 我们不能在数量上估计新技术的价值或成本.

quan·tity /ˈkwɒntɪti/ **quantities.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **quantity** is an amount that you can measure or count. 数量. ❖ *...a small quantity of water.* 少量的水. *...vast quantities of food.* 大量的食物. *Cheap goods are available, but not in sufficient quantities to satisfy demand.* 有便宜货供应，但其数量不足以满足需求. N-VAR
2 Things that are produced or available in **quantity** are produced or available in large amounts. 大量. ❖ *After some initial problems, acetone was successfully produced in quantity.* 在解决一些初步问题后，丙酮得以成功地大量生产. N-UNCOUNT
3 You can use **quantity** to refer to the amount of something that there is, especially when you want to contrast it with its quality. (与质量相对)数量. ❖ *...the less discerning drinker who prefers quantity to quality.* 不太识酒的人喝酒重量不重质. N-UNCOUNT
4 If you say that someone or something is an **unknown quantity**, you mean that not much is known about what they are like or how they will behave. 不了解的人(或物)；未知数. ❖ *She had known Max for some years now, but he was still pretty much an unknown quantity.* 她认识马克斯有不少年头了，但对他仍不甚了解. PHR

quan·tum /ˈkwɒntəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 In physics, **quantum** theory and **quantum** mechanics are concerned with the behaviour of atomic particles. (物理学)量子(理论，力学). ADJ ADJ n
2 You can use **quantum** in the expressions **quantum leap** and **quantum jump**, which mean a very great and sudden increase in size, amount, or quality. 飞跃，重大突破. ❖ *A vaccine which can halt this suffering represents a quantum leap in healthcare in this country.* 能治疗这种疾病的疫苗代表着该国在保健方面的重大突破. ADJ ADJ n

quar·an·tine /ˈkwɒrəntiːn, AM ˈkwɔːr-/ **quarantines, quarantining, quarantined.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a person or animal is in **quarantine**, they are being kept separate from other people or animals for a set period of time, usually because they have or may have a disease. (因疾病而)隔离. ❖ *No mammals other than people may enter the country without lengthy quarantine.* 除了人之外，其他哺乳动物在进入该国前，必须进行长时间的隔离. N-UNCOUNT
2 If people or animals **are quarantined**, they are stopped from having contact with other people or animals. If a place **is quarantined**, people and animals are prevented from entering or leaving it. (被)隔离. ❖ *Dogs have to be quarantined for six months before they'll let them in.* 在他们允许狗进入前，要把狗隔离六个月. VB usu passive be V-ed

quark /kwɑːk, AM kwɔːrk/ **quarks.** ◆◇◇◇◇
In physics, a **quark** is one of the basic units of matter. (物理学中物质的一个基本单位)夸克. N-COUNT

quar·rel /ˈkwɒrəl, AM ˈkwɔːr-/ **quarrels, quarrelling, quarrelled;** [美]拼作 **quarreling, quarreled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **quarrel** is an angry argument between two or more friends or family members. 争吵，口角. ❖ *I had a terrible quarrel with my other brothers.* 我和其他兄弟大吵了一场. N-COUNT
2 **Quarrels** between countries or groups of people are disagreements which may be diplomatic or include fighting. (国家或团体之间)不和，争执. ❖ *New Zealand's quarrel with France over the Rainbow Warrior incident was formally ended.* 新西兰与法国之间因"彩虹斗士号"事件而引起的争执正式结束了. N-COUNT JOURNALISM
3 When two or more people **quarrel**, they have an angry argument. 争吵，争执. ❖ *My brother quarrelled with my father.* 我弟弟与父亲吵架了. V-RECIP pl-n V V with n

4 If you say that you have no **quarrel** with someone or something, you mean that you do not disagree with them. 分歧，歧见. ❖ *She had no quarrel with much of what had been said at dinner.* 她对别人在晚餐时说过的大部分话并没有不同意见. N-SING with neg

5 If you say that you would **quarrel** with someone or with something that they have said, you mean that you disagree with them. 对…表示反对，不同意. ❖ *I would quarrel with you on that figure.* 对那个数字，我不同意你的看法. VB V with n

quar·rel·some /ˈkwɒrəlsəm, AM ˈkwɔːr-/.
A **quarrelsome** person often gets involved in arguments. 爱争吵的，爱争论的. ❖ *Benedict had been a wild boy and a quarrelsome young man.* 本内迪克特在孩童时很野，年轻时爱争吵. ADJ GRADED

quar·ry /ˈkwɒri, AM ˈkwɔːri/ **quarries, quarrying, quarried.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **quarry** is an area that is dug out from a piece of land or mountainside in order to extract stone, slate, or minerals. 采石场. ❖ *...an old limestone quarry.* 一个旧的石灰岩采石场. N-COUNT

2 When stone or minerals **are quarried** or when an area **is quarried** for them, they are removed from the area by digging, drilling, or using explosives. (从采石场)(被)采走. ❖ *The large limestone caves are also quarried for cement.* 石灰岩大岩洞也被开采来制水泥. VB be V-ed
◢ **quar·ry·ing** ❖ *Farming, quarrying and other local industries have declined.* 农业、采石业及其他本土工业衰落了. N-UNCOUNT

3 A person's or animal's **quarry** is the person or animal that they are hunting. 被追捕的人或猎物. N-SING

quart /kwɔːt/ **quarts.**
A **quart** is a unit of volume that is equal to two pints. (容量单位，相等于两品脱)夸脱. N-COUNT num N

quar·ter /ˈkwɔːtə/ **quarters, quartering, quartered.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **quarter** is one of four equal parts of something. 四分之一. ❖ *A quarter of the residents are over 55 years old.* 四分之一的居民年过55岁. *I've got to go and collect my son in about a quarter of an hour.* 在15分钟之内，我得去接儿子. *Cut the peppers into quarters.* 把辣椒切成四段. FRACTION
➩ Also a predeterminer. 又作前位限定词. ❖ *The largest asteroid is Ceres which is about a quarter the size of the moon.* 最大的小行星是谷神星，有月球四分之一的大小. PREDET
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the past quarter century.* 过去的25年. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **quarter** is a fixed period of three months. Companies often divide their financial year into four quarters. 季度；财政季度. ❖ *The group said results for the third quarter are due on October 29.* 该集团说第三季度的结果在10月29日发表. N-COUNT

3 When you are telling the time, you use **quarter** to talk about the fifteen minutes before or after the hour. For example, 8.15 is **quarter past** eight, and 8.45 is **quarter to** nine. In American English you can also say that 8.15 is a **quarter after** eight and 8.45 is a **quarter of** nine. 一刻钟，15分钟. N-UNCOUNT also a N

4 If you **quarter** something, you cut it into four roughly equal parts. 分成四等份. ❖ *Chop the mushrooms and quarter the tomatoes.* 把蘑菇剁碎，把番茄切成四块. VB V n

5 If the number or size of something **is quartered**, it is reduced to about 25 per cent of its previous number or size. (被)减少到以前的四分之一. ❖ *The doses I suggested for adults could be halved or quartered.* 我建议成人服用的剂量可以减半或减为四分之一. VB usu passive be V-ed

6 A **quarter** is an American or Canadian coin worth 25 cents. (美国或加拿大硬币)25分币. N-COUNT

7 A particular **quarter** of a town is a part where a particular group of people traditionally live or work. (城市中某一特定人群居住的)区域. ❖ *We wandered through the Chinese quarter.* 我们在唐人街漫步. N-COUNT supp N

8 To refer to a person or group you may not want to name, you can talk about the reactions or actions from a particular **quarter**. 某方面人士，某一部门(某一你不愿透露其名的个人或团体). ❖ *There are fears in some quarters that the republic would have little chance of surviving on its own.* 有些人士担心共和国几乎没有可能靠自己的力量存在下去. N-COUNT

9 The rooms provided for soldiers, sailors, or servants to live in are called their **quarters**. 营房，住房. ❖ *Mckinnon went down from deck to the officers' quarters.* 麦金农走下甲板返回军官营房. N-PLURAL poss N

10 If people **are quartered** somewhere, they are provided with accommodation for a short time. (短期)获提供住宿. ❖ *Our soldiers are quartered in Peredelkino.* 我们的士兵被安排住在彼里德尔齐诺. VB usu passive be V-ed prep/adv

11 If you do something **at close quarters**, you do it from a place that is very near to someone or something. 非常接近地，靠近地. ❖ *You can watch aircraft take off or land at close quarters.* 你可以近距离观看飞机起飞或降落. PHR

12 If you say that someone was given **no quarter**, you mean that they were not shown any mercy or forgiveness by someone who has power over them. 没有宽恕，不饶恕. ❖ *This is not war as you learned it. It is brutal work, with no quarter given.* 这不是你在书本上学到的战争，这是残酷的，没有丝毫宽仁的战争. PHR

ˌquarter-ˈfinal, quarter-finals; [美]拼作 **quarterfinal.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **quarter-final** is one of the four matches in a competition which decides which four players or teams will compete in the semi-final. 四分之一决赛. ❖ *The very least I'm looking for at Wimbledon is to reach the quarter-finals.* 我在温布尔登比赛中的最低目标是进入四分之一决赛. N-COUNT

quar·ter·ly /ˈkwɔːtəli/ **quarterlies.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **quarterly** event happens four times a year, at intervals of three months. 季度的，按季度发生的. ❖ *...the latest Bank of Japan quarterly survey of 5,000 companies.* 日本银行对5,000家公司进行的最新季度调查. ADJ
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *It makes no difference whether dividends are paid quarterly or annually.* 股息是每季度付还是按年度付，并没有什么不同. ADV ADV after v

2 A **quarterly** is a magazine or journal that is published four times a year, at intervals of three months. 季刊. ❖ *...'Foreign Policy', a quarterly journal published in Paris.* 《外交政策》，一份在巴黎发行的季刊. N-COUNT

quar·tet /kwɔːˈtet/ **quartets.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **quartet** is a group of four people who play musical instruments or sing together. 四重奏，四重唱. ❖ *...a string quartet.* 弦乐四重奏. N-COLL-COUNT

2 A **quartet** is a piece of music for four instruments or four singers. 四重奏曲，四重唱曲. N-COUNT

3 A **quartet** of people or things is a group or set of four people or things. 四人组. ❖ *...a quartet of local women in their mid-forties.* 由当地四十多岁的妇女组成四人组. N-COUNT WRITTEN

quartz /kwɔːts/.
Quartz is a mineral usually found in the form of hard clear crystals. It is used in making electronic equipment and very accurate watches and clocks. (硬晶体)石英. N-UNCOUNT

qua·sar /ˈkweɪzɑː/ **quasars.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **quasar** is an object in space that has a very bright centre and is often a very strong source of radio waves. 类星体. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

quash /kwɒʃ/ **quashes, quashing, quashed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a court or someone in authority **quashes** a decision or conviction, they officially reject it and make it no longer legally valid. (法院或权威人士)撤销，宣布无效. ❖ *The Appeal Court has quashed the convictions of all eleven people.* 上诉法庭宣布对全部11人的判决无效. VB V n

2 If someone **quashes** rumours, they say or do something to demonstrate that the rumours are not true. 平息，消除(谣言). ❖ *Graham attempted to quash rumours of growing discontent in the dressing room.* 格雷厄姆试图消除有关化妆室内不满情绪在增加的谣言. VB V n

3 To **quash** rebellion or protest is to stop it, often in a violent way. 镇压，制止. ❖ *Troops were displaying an obvious reluctance to get involved in quashing demonstrations.* 部队明显表现出不愿意参与镇压示威游行. VB V n

Q

Q

quasi- /ˈkweɪzaɪ-/.
Quasi- is used to form adjectives and nouns that describe something as being in many ways like something else, without actually being that thing. (构成形容词和名词)类似，准… ❖ *The flame is a quasi-religious emblem of immortality.* 火焰有点像宗教上不朽的象征. COMB

qua·ver /ˈkweɪvə/ **quavers, quavering, quavered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone's voice **quavers**, it sounds unsteady. (声音)颤抖. ❖ *Her voice quavered and she fell silent.* 她的声音颤抖，然后沉默下来. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a quaver in Beryl's voice.* 贝丽尔声音有些颤抖. N-COUNT

quay /kiː/ **quays.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **quay** is a long platform beside the sea or a river where boats can be tied up and loaded or unloaded. 码头. N-COUNT

quay·side /ˈkiːsaɪd/ **quaysides.**
A **quayside** is the same as a **quay**. 同quay. ❖ *...an old quayside warehouse.* 一个旧的码头仓库. N-COUNT

quea·sy /ˈkwiːzi/ **queasier, queasiest.**
1 If you feel **queasy** or if you have a **queasy** stomach, you feel rather ill, as if you are going to be sick. 想呕吐的、感到恶心的. ❖ *He was very prone to seasickness and already felt queasy.* 他很容易晕船，他已感到恶心了. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
◢ **quea·si·ness** ❖ *The food did nothing to stifle her queasiness.* 食物丝毫没有抑制她想呕吐的感觉. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you feel **queasy** about something, you are a little worried about it. 感到不安的，担心的. ❖ *Some people feel queasy about how their names and addresses have been obtained.* 一些人对他们的姓名住址是如何被别人获取的感到忐忑不安. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

queen /kwiːn/ **queens.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **queen** is a woman who rules a country as its monarch. 女王. ❖ *...Queen Victoria.* 维多利亚女王. *...the time she met the Queen.* 她遇到女王的时候. N-TITLE
2 A **queen** is a woman who is married to a king. 王后. ❖ *The king and queen had fled.* 国王和王后已逃跑了. N-COUNT
3 If you refer to a woman as the **queen** of a particular activity, you are referring to the fact that she is well-known for being very good at it. (在某一方面)出类拔萃的女子. ❖ *...the queen of crime writing.* 写犯罪小说很出色的女作家. N-COUNT with supp, N of n, n N
➸ 又见 **beauty queen**.
4 A **queen** is a male homosexual who dresses and speaks rather like a woman. (像女人的)男同性恋者. N-COUNT INFORMAL
5 In chess, the **queen** is the most powerful piece. It can be moved in any direction. (国际象棋中的)王后. N-COUNT
6 A **queen** is a playing card with a picture of a queen on it. (纸牌)王后牌，Q牌. ❖ *...the queen of spades.* 黑桃王后. N-COUNT
7 A **queen** or a **queen bee** is a very large female bee. The queen is the only bee in a hive which lays eggs. 蜂王. N-COUNT

queer /kwɪə/ **queerer, queerest; queers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **queer** is strange. 奇怪的，古怪的. ❖ *If you ask me, there's something a bit queer going on.* 据我看，发生了一些比较奇怪的事情. ADJ-GRADED DATED
2 A man who is **queer** is homosexual; some people find this use offensive. (冒犯义)男同性恋的. ADJ INFORMAL
➪ A **queer** is a man who is queer. 同性恋男子. N-COUNT
3 **Queer** means relating to homosexual people; used by some homosexuals. 同性恋的. ❖ *Contemporary queer culture is allowed to rub shoulders with the lesbian feminist camps.* 当今男同性恋群体被允许跟女同性恋的女权主义者交往. ADJ ADJ n

quell /kwel/ **quells, quelling, quelled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **quell** opposition or violent behaviour means to put an end to it using persuasion or force. 平息，制止，镇压. ❖ *Troops eventually quelled the unrest.* 部队最终镇压了动乱. VB V n
2 If you **quell** unpleasant feelings, you stop yourself or other people having these feelings. 消除. ❖ *The Information Minister is trying to quell fears of a looming oil crisis.* 新闻部长试图消除人们对迫在眉睫的石油危机的恐惧. VB V n

quench /kwentʃ/ **quenches, quenching, quenched.**
When you are thirsty, you can **quench** your thirst by having a drink. (口渴)消除，解(渴). ❖ *He stopped to quench his thirst at a stream.* 他停下来，在小溪边喝水解渴. VB V n

queru·lous /ˈkwerʊləs/.
Someone who is **querulous** often complains about things; used showing disapproval. 爱抱怨的，爱发牢骚的. ❖ *A querulous male voice said, 'Look, are you going to order, or what?'* 一个男子用发牢骚的腔调问道，'你要点菜吗，还是要干什么?' ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

que·ry /ˈkwɪəri/ **queries, querying, queried.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **query** is a question, especially one that you ask an organization, publication, or expert. 问题，询问. ❖ *If you have any queries about this insurance, please contact Travel Insurance Services Limited.* 如果你对这项保险还有什么问题，请与旅游保险服务有限公司联系. N-COUNT
2 If you **query** something, you check it by asking about it because you are not sure if it is correct. 质疑，疑问. ❖ *No one queried my decision.* 没有人对我的决定提出质疑. VB V n
3 To **query** means to ask a question. 提问. ❖ *'Is there something else?' Ryle queried as Helen stopped speaking.* '还有别的什么吗?' 在海伦停止说话后，赖尔问道. *One of the journalists queried whether sabotage could have been involved.* 一名记者询问其中有没有可能涉及到蓄意破坏. VB V with quote V wh Also V n

quest /kwest/ **quests.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **quest** is a long and difficult search for something. (长时间艰苦的)追寻，探求. ❖ *My quest for a better bank continues.* 我继续寻找着好一些的银行. If you go **in quest of** something, you try to find or obtain it. 试图找到、寻找. ❖ *The Puritans became fugitives in quest of liberty.* 清教徒为获得自由成了逃亡者. N-COUNT PHR

quest·ing /ˈkwestɪŋ/.
If you **are questing** for something, you are searching for it; a literary word. (书面语)寻求，探求. ❖ *The knights searching for the Holy Grail were questing for vision and wisdom.* 寻找圣杯的骑士在追寻着视野和智慧. VB only cont V for n

ques·tion /ˈkwestʃən/ **questions, questioning, questioned.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **question** is something which you say or write in order to ask someone about something. 问题. ❖ *They asked a great many questions about England.* 他们问了很多关于英格兰的问题. *The President refused to answer further questions on the subject.* 总统拒绝就这个话题回答更多的提问. N-COUNT
2 If you **question** someone, you ask them questions about something. 向…提问. ❖ *This led the therapist to question Jim about his parents and their marriage.* 这使得治疗员向吉姆问起他的父母和他们的婚姻. VB V n
◢ **ques·tion·er, questioners** ❖ *He told the questioner: 'I don't know about their activities.'* 他告诉提问者: '我不知道他们的行动.' N-COUNT
◢ **ques·tion·ing** ❖ *The police have detained thirty-two people for questioning.* 警察拘留了三十二人进行问话. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you **question** something, you have or express doubts about whether it is true, reasonable, or worthwhile. 质问，怀疑. ❖ *It never occurs to them to question the doctor's decisions.* 他们从没想到要怀疑医生的决定. VB V n
4 If you say that there is some **question** about something, you mean that there is doubt or uncertainty about it. 疑问. If something is **in question** or has been called **into question**, doubt or uncertainty has been expressed about it. 出问题; 受质疑. ❖ *There's no question about their success.* 他们的成功是毫无疑问的. *As a footballer, Le Saux's ability was beyond question.* 作为足球运动员，勒索的能力是不容置疑的. *Why Marlowe was killed may be open to question, but where he is buried is not.* 马洛为什么被杀尚待确定，但他埋在何地却是没有异议的. N-SING with supp, also prep N
5 A **question** is a problem, matter, or point which needs to be considered. (需要关注的)问题，难题. ❖ *But the whole question of aid is a tricky political one.* 但是整个援助问题是个微妙的政治问题. *...the security question.* 保安的难题. *It was just a question of having the time to re-adjust.* 这只是有没有时间重新调整的问题. N-COUNT
6 The **questions** in an examination are the problems or topics N-COUNT

which are set in order to test your knowledge or ability. (考试时需回答的)问题, 题目. ❖ *That question did come up in the examination.* 那个问题的确在考试中出现了.

7 If you say '**Good question**' in reply to a question, you mean that it is a difficult one to answer, or perhaps that you are embarrassed about the answer or do not know the answer. (难以回答的问题, 或不知该如何回答的问题)问得好. ❖ *'Why didn't you appoint Ron twelve months ago?' – 'Good question.'* '十二个月前你为什么不任命罗恩?' — '问得好.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

8 The person, thing, or time **in question** is one which you have just been talking about or which is relevant. 正被谈及的, 相关的. ❖ *The player in question is Mark Williams.* 正被谈论的球员是马克·威廉斯. PHR

9 If you say that something is **out of the question**, you are emphasizing that it is completely impossible or unacceptable. 不可能的, 不能接受的. ❖ *For the homeless, private medical care is simply out of the question.* 对无家可归者来说, 负担私人医疗费用根本就是不可能的. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If you **pop the question**, you ask someone to marry you; an expression used by journalists. (记者用语)求婚. PHR INFORMAL

11 If you say **there is no question of** something happening, you are emphasizing that it is not going to happen. (强调)是不会发生的, 是不可能的. ❖ *As far as he was concerned there was no question of betraying his own comrades.* 就他而言, 背叛自己的同志是不可能的. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 If you do something **without question**, you do it without arguing or asking why it is necessary. 毫无异议(地). PHR

13 You use **without question** to emphasize the opinion you are expressing. (强调自己的观点)毫无疑问(地). ❖ *He was our greatest storyteller, without question.* 毫无疑问, 他是我们当中最了不起的讲故事的高手. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 ➠ 又见 **questioning; cross-question, leading question.**

ques·tion·able /ˈkwestʃənəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **questionable**, you do not consider it to be completely honest, reasonable, or acceptable. 可疑的, 有问题的. ❖ *...allegations of questionable business practices.* 对可疑的商业行为的指控. *It is questionable whether the expenditure on this project is really justified.* 用于这个计划的支出是否真的合理值得怀疑. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ques·tion·ing /ˈkwestʃənɪŋ/.

If someone has a **questioning** expression on their face, they look as if they want to know the answer to a question. (表情)询问的. ◢ **ques·tion·ing·ly** ❖ *Brenda looked questioningly at Daniel.* 布伦达带着询问的表情看着丹尼尔. ADJ ADJ n WRITTEN ADV ADV with v

➠ 又见 **question.**

ˈquestion mark, question marks. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **question mark** is the punctuation mark (?) which is used in writing at the end of a question. (标点符号)问号. N-COUNT

2 If there is doubt or uncertainty about something, you can say that there is a **question mark** over it. (对事物的)怀疑, 不确定. ❖ *There's now a question mark hanging over the success of the negotiations.* 现在, 谈判是否会成功还打着一个问号. N-COUNT

ques·tion·naire /ˌkwestʃəˈneə, ˌkes-/ **questionnaires.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **questionnaire** is a written list of questions which are answered by a lot of people in order to provide information for a report or a survey. 调查表, 问卷. ❖ *Headteachers will be asked to fill in a questionnaire.* 中小学校长将会被要求填写问卷. N-COUNT

ˈquestion tag, question tags.

A **question tag** is a very short clause at the end of a statement which changes the statement into a question. For example, in 'She said half price, didn't she?', the words 'didn't she' are a question tag. 反意疑问句句尾, 附加疑问. N-COUNT

queue /kjuː/ **queues, queuing, queued; queueing** can also be used as the continuous form. 进行式亦作 queueing. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **queue** is a line of people or vehicles that are waiting for something. The American word is **line**. 行列, 长队. [美]作 line. ❖ *He got a tray and joined the queue.* 他拿了个托盘, 然后加入排队的行列. *There was still a queue for tickets on the night.* 仍有人排队在等着买夜场票. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If you say there is a **queue** of people who want to do or have something, you mean that a lot of people are waiting for an opportunity to do it or have it. 一批等候(机会等)的人. ❖ *Single parents got priority in the housing queue.* 单亲父母在轮候房子方面有优先权. *The queue for places at the school has never been longer.* 等着申请入读该学校的人排的队从来没这么长过. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 When people **queue**, they stand in a line waiting for something. The American expression is **line up**. 排队. [美]作 line up. ❖ *...a line of women queueing for bread.* 一列排队买面包的妇女. VB V BRITISH V for n

➪ **Queue up** means the same as **queue**. 义同 queue. ❖ *We all had to queue up for our ration books.* 我们都得排队等着自己的配给票证簿. PHR-V V P

➤**queue up.**

If you say that people **are queuing up** to do or have something, you mean that a lot of them want the opportunity to do it or have it. 排队等着(做某事), 很多人等着(某个机会). ❖ *People are queueing up to work for me!* 人们排着队想为我工作呢! *There are a growing number of countries queueing up for membership.* 有越来越多的国家想成为会员国. PHR-V BRITISH V P to-inf V P for n

➠ 又见 **queue 3**.

quib·ble /ˈkwɪbəl/ **quibbles, quibbling, quibbled.**

1 When people **quibble** over a small matter, they argue about it even though it is not important. (对小问题)吹毛求疵, 辩论. ❖ *Council members spent the day quibbling over the final wording of the resolution.* 委员会成员花了一天时间争论决议的最终措辞. *Let's not quibble.* 我们别吹毛求疵了. V-RECIP pl-n V over/about n pl-n V Also V with n

2 A **quibble** is a small and unimportant objection to something. 小的异议. ❖ *These are minor quibbles.* 这些是小小的批评意见而已. N-COUNT

quiche /kiːʃ/ **quiches.**

A **quiche** is a tart filled with a savoury mixture of eggs, cheese, and other foods or flavourings. 乳酪蛋饼. N-VAR

quick /kwɪk/ **quicker, quickest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Someone or something that is **quick** moves or does things with great speed. 快的, 迅速的. ❖ *You'll have to be quick. The flight leaves in about three hours.* 你们得赶快, 飞机还有约三小时就要起飞了. *I think I'm a reasonably quick learner.* 我认为我学东西相当快. ◢ **quick·ly** ❖ *Stop me if I'm speaking too quickly.* 如果我讲得太快了, 请叫我停下来. ◢ **quick·ness** ❖ *...the natural quickness of his mind.* 他头脑的天生敏捷. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 In non-standard English, **quick** (quicker, quickest) is sometimes used as an adverb to mean 'with great speed'. (非标准英语中)快速地. ❖ *Warm the sugar slightly first to make it dissolve quicker.* 先将糖稍微加热, 使其更快溶化. ADV-GRADED ADV after v INFORMAL

3 Something that is **quick** takes or lasts only a short time. 短暂的. ❖ *He took one last quick look about the room.* 他最后匆匆地扫视了房间一眼. *Although this recipe looks long, it is actually very quick to prepare.* 虽然这份食谱看上去很长, 但实际上准备起来很快. ◢ **quickly** ❖ *You can become fitter than you are quite quickly and easily.* 你能在很短时间内很容易地就比现在更健美. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 **Quick** means happening without delay or with very little delay. 马上的, 毫不耽搁的. ❖ *These investors feel the need to make quick profits.* 这些投资者感到有必要快速获取利润. *As Gervaise was quick to point out, Mr Scully was not a detective.* 正如热尔韦及时指出的那样, 斯库利先生并不是侦探. ◢ **quick·ly** ❖ *We need to get it back as quickly as possible.* 我们得尽快把它取回来. *'Not me,' Robarts said quickly.* '可不是我.' 罗巴茨马上说道. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

5 **Quick** is sometimes used to mean 'with very little delay'. 毫不耽搁地, 马上地. ❖ *I got away as quick as I could.* 我尽可能马上离开了. ADV-GRADED INFORMAL

6 If someone has a **quick** temper, they are easily made angry. 性急的, 易生气的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

7 If someone **bites** their nails **to the quick**, they bite off so PHR

much of their fingernails that the flesh underneath them is exposed. (咬指甲)咬到肉根.

8 If something **cuts** you **to the quick**, it makes you feel very upset. 使非常心烦. PHR LITERARY

9 ➤ **quick as a flash**: 见 **flash**.
➤ **quick off the mark**: 见 **mark**.
➤ **quick on the uptake**: 见 **uptake**.

quick- /kwɪk-/.
quick- is used to form adjectives which indicate that someone or something does something quickly. (用以构成形容词)做事快速的. ❖ *Quick-thinking young Alice shut the cupboard.* 思维敏捷的小艾丽斯关上了碗橱. *...quick-drying paint.* 易干的涂料. COMB

quick·en /ˈkwɪkən/ **quickens, quickening, quickened.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something **quickens** or if you **quicken** it, it becomes faster or moves at a greater speed. 加快. ❖ *Ainslie's pulse quickened in alarm.* 安斯利的脉搏在惊恐中加快了. *He quickened his pace a little.* 他稍稍加快了步伐. V-ERG V V n

Q

quick·fire /ˈkwɪkfaɪə/; 又拼作 **quick-fire**.
Quickfire speech or action is very fast with no pauses in it. (说话、动作)急速的, 没有停顿的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌquick ˈfix, quick fixes.
If you refer to a solution or a problem as a **quick fix**, you disapprove of it because, although it seems easy, it is only temporary or inadequate. (贬义)应急措施, 权宜之计. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

quickie /ˈkwɪki/ **quickies.**
You can refer to something as a **quickie** if it takes a very short time. For example, sex that happens without being planned and takes a short time is often called a **quickie**. 匆匆做成的事 (如即兴快速的性交). ❖ *...a quickie divorce.* 匆忙的离婚. N-COUNT INFORMAL

quick·sand /ˈkwɪksænd/ **quicksands.**
1 **Quicksand** is deep, wet sand that you sink into if you try to walk on it. 流沙. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 You can refer to a situation as **quicksand** when you want to suggest that it is dangerous or difficult to escape from, or does not provide a strong basis for what you are doing. 危险的情形; 没有坚实基础的事. ❖ *I was about to sink into the quicksand of sin.* 我将要陷入罪恶的陷阱中. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

quick·silver /ˈkwɪksɪlvə/.
1 **Quicksilver** is the same as **mercury**. 同mercury. ❖ *With half-closed eyes he looked at the quicksilver in the glass.* 他半睁着眼看着玻璃里的水银. N-UNCOUNT DATED

2 **Quicksilver** movements or changes are very fast and unpredictable. (动作、变化)极快的; 无法预测的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌquick-ˈtempered.
Someone who is **quick-tempered** often gets angry without having a good reason. 性急的, 易怒的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌquick-ˈwitted.
Someone who is **quick-witted** is intelligent and good at thinking quickly. 机智的, 机敏的. ADJ-GRADED

quid /kwɪd/; **quid** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ♦◇◇◇◇
➪ A **quid** is a pound in British money. (英国币制)一镑. ❖ *It cost him five hundred quid.* 这花了他五百镑. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

ˌquid pro ˈquo /ˌkwɪd prəʊˈkwəʊ/ **quid pro quos.**
A **quid pro quo** is a gift or advantage that is given to someone in return for something that they have done. 交换物, 报酬. ❖ *They share a great deal of information on a quid pro quo basis.* 他们相互交换了很多信息. N-COUNT FORMAL

qui·es·cent /kwiˈesənt, AM kwaɪ-/.
Someone or something that is **quiescent** is quiet and inactive. 静止的; 不活跃的. ❖ *...a society which was politically quiescent.* 政治沉寂的社会. ◢ **qui·es·cence** ❖ *...the quiescence of the workforce.* 劳工界的沉默. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY N-UNCOUNT

qui·et /ˈkwaɪət/ **quieter, quietest; quiets, quieting, quieted.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 Someone or something that is **quiet** makes only a small amount of noise. 安静的, 轻声的. ❖ *Tania kept the children reasonably quiet and contented.* 塔妮娅使孩子们相当安静和心满意足. ◢ **qui·et·ly** ❖ *'This is goodbye, isn't it?' she said quietly.* '这是说再见了, 是吗?' 她轻声问道. ◢ **qui·et·ness** ❖ *...the smoothness and quietness of the flight.* 飞行的顺利和安静. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If a place is **quiet**, there is very little noise there. (地方)安静的, 宁静的. ❖ *The street was unnaturally quiet.* 街道静得有些反常. ◢ **quietness** ❖ *I really miss the quietness of the countryside.* 我真的很怀念乡村的宁静. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If a place, situation, or time is **quiet**, there is no excitement, activity, disturbance, or trouble. (地方、境况、时势等)没有干扰的, 没有喧嚣的, 安静悠闲的. ❖ *...a quiet rural backwater.* 宁静的穷乡僻壤. *She wanted a quiet life.* 她想过一种宁静的生活. *The Bosnian capital is reported relatively quiet this morning.* 据报道, 今早波斯尼亚的首府相对平静. ◢ **quietly** ❖ *They have asked people to stay quietly at home and not join demonstrations.* 他们要求人们安静地留在家中, 不要加入示威游行. ◢ **quietness** ❖ *I do very much appreciate the quietness and privacy here.* 我确实非常欣赏这里的恬静清闲, 幽居独处. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

4 If you are **quiet**, you are not saying anything. 沉默的, 不作声的. ❖ *I told them to be quiet and go to sleep.* 我告诉他们不要作声, 上床睡觉去. *I just went quiet, embarrassed and couldn't answer.* 我于是默不作声了, 感到尴尬而又不能回答. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He called for quiet.* 他叫大家安静下来. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **quietly** ❖ *Amy stood quietly in the doorway watching him.* 埃米静静地站在门口看着他. ADV

5 If you refer, for example, to someone's **quiet** confidence or **quiet** despair, you mean that they do not say much about the way they are feeling. 没有表露的, 隐藏在内心的. ❖ *All through his life he has shown a quiet determination to get things done.* 他一辈子都表现出默默地决心把事情做好的态度. ◢ **quietly** ❖ *The publisher is quietly confident about the magazine's chances.* 出版商内心对这份杂志的机会充满信心. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV adj

6 You describe activities as **quiet** when they happen in secret or in such a way that people do not notice. 暗中的, 秘密的. ❖ *The Swedes had sought his freedom through quiet diplomacy.* 瑞典人通过秘密外交让他获得自由. *Can I have a quiet word with you, son?* 孩子, 我们能私下说句话吗? ◢ **qui·et·ly** ❖ *I slipped away quietly.* 我悄悄地溜走了. *The goal of shifting freight from road to rail has been quietly abandoned.* 把货物从公路转到铁路的目标被私下里放弃了. ADJ ADJ n ADV

7 If someone or something **quiets** or if you **quiet** them, they become less noisy, less active, or silent. The British word is **quieten**. (使)安静, (使)平静. [英]作quieten. ❖ *The wind dropped and the sea quieted.* 风势减弱, 海面也平静了. *A gesture from her husband quieted her at once.* 她丈夫的一个手势马上使她安静下来. V-ERG AMERICAN V V n
➪ **Quiet down** means the same as **quiet**. 义同 quiet. ❖ *Once the vote was taken, things quieted down quickly.* 一旦投票完成, 事情就很快平静下来. *Try gradually to quiet them down as bedtime approaches.* 快到睡觉时间时, 试着逐渐让他们安静下来. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P

8 In American English, to **quiet** fears or complaints means to say or show that they are unjustified. The British word is **quieten**. 减轻, 平息(恐惧或抱怨). [英]作quieten. VB V n

9 If someone does not **go quietly**, they do not voluntarily leave a job or a place without complaining or resisting. (常作否定用)安静地离去, 不抱怨(或不反抗)地离去. PHR

10 If you **keep quiet about** something or **keep** something **quiet**, you do not say anything about it. 对...保持缄默; 保密. ❖ *I found it easier than Nell to keep our engagement quiet.* 我发现我比内尔更容易保守我们订婚的秘密. PHR

11 If something is done **on the quiet**, it is done secretly or in such a way that people do not notice. 悄悄地, 偷偷地. ❖ *She'd promised to give him driving lessons, on the quiet.* 她私下里答应教他开车. PHR BRITISH

qui·et·en /ˈkwaɪətən/ **quietens, quietening, quietened.**
1 If you **quieten** someone or something, or if they **quieten**, you make them become less noisy, less active, or silent. The V-ERG BRITISH

usual American word is **quiet**. (使)安静,(使)沉默. [美]一般作 quiet. ❖ *She tried to quieten her breathing.* 她试图让呼吸平稳下来. *A man shouted and the dogs suddenly quietened.* 一个人大叫起来,狗马上安静下来. V n / V

➲ **Quieten down** means the same as **quieten**. 义同 quieten. ❖ *The labour unrest which swept the country last week has quietened down.* 上周席卷全国的工人动乱已告平息. *Somehow I managed to quieten her down.* 我不知怎的让她安静下来了. PHR-V-ERG / V P / V n P

2 To **quieten** fears or complaints means to say or show that they are unjustified. The usual American word is **quiet**. 平息、减轻(恐惧或抱怨). [美]一般作 quiet. VB V n BRITISH

quiff /kwɪf/ **quiffs.**
If a man has a **quiff**, he has his hair swept upwards and backwards from his forehead. (男子)往上往后梳的头发. N-COUNT BRITISH

quill /kwɪl/ **quills.**
1 A **quill** is a pen made from a bird's feather. 羽毛笔. N-COUNT
2 A bird's **quills** are large, stiff feathers on its wings and tail. (鸟翅膀和尾部的)翎. N-COUNT
3 The **quills** of a porcupine are the stiff, sharp points on its body. (豪猪的)棘刺. N-COUNT

quilt /kwɪlt/ **quilts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **quilt** is a thin bed-cover filled with some warm, soft material, which is often decorated with lines of stitching. 被子. ❖ *...an old patchwork quilt.* 一张旧的百衲被. N-COUNT
2 A **quilt** is the same as a **duvet**. 同duvet. N-COUNT

quilt·ed /ˈkwɪltɪd/.
Something that is **quilted** consists of two layers of fabric with a layer of warm, soft material between them, often decorated with lines of stitching which form a pattern. (常绣有图案中间夹有轻软之物)絮棉的,加衬芯的. ADJ

quince /kwɪns/ **quinces.**
A **quince** is a hard yellow fruit that looks like a large pear. 榅桲(果实形似大梨,皮硬色黄). N-VAR

qui·nine /kwɪˈniːn, AM ˈkwaɪnaɪn/.
Quinine is a drug that is used to treat fevers such as malaria. 奎宁(治热病如疟疾的药物). N-UNCOUNT

quin·tes·sence /kwɪnˈtesəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **quintessence** of something is the most perfect or typical example of it. 完美典型,典范. ❖ *Jonathan was the quintessence of all that Eva most deeply loathed.* 乔纳森是伊娃所有最厌恶的东西的化身. N-UNCOUNT with supp FORMAL ◢ **quin·tes·sen·tial** /ˌkwɪntɪˈsenʃəl/ ❖ *This was quintessential Midwestern farming country.* 这是典型的中西部农村. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **quin·tes·sen·tial·ly** ❖ *It is a familiar, and quintessentially British, ritual.* 这是众人熟悉而典型的英国仪式. ADV-GRADED
2 The **quintessence** of something is the aspect of it which seems to represent its central nature. 精髓,精萃. ❖ *He succeeds in capturing that quintessence of the Greeks' life.* 他成功地捕捉到希腊人生活的精华. N-UNCOUNT with supp FORMAL ◢ **quin·tes·sen·tial** ❖ *...the quintessential charm of his songs.* 他歌曲中魅力的精髓. ADJ

quin·tet /ˌkwɪnˈtet/ **quintets.**
1 A **quintet** is a group of five singers or musicians singing or playing together. 五重奏,五重唱. N-COUNT
2 A **quintet** is a piece of music written for five instruments or five singers. 五重奏曲,五重唱曲. N-COUNT

quip /kwɪp/ **quips, quipping, quipped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **quip** is a remark that is intended be amusing or clever. 妙语;俏皮话. ❖ *The commentators make endless quips about the female players' appearance.* 评论员就女选手的外貌说了许多俏皮话. N-COUNT WRITTEN
2 To **quip** means to say something that is intended to be amusing or clever. 说俏皮话. ❖ *'He'll have to go on a diet,' Ballard quipped.* '他得节食了.' 巴拉德俏皮地说道. VB WRITTEN V with quote Also V that

quirk /kwɜːk/ **quirks.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **quirk** is a strange accidental occurrence that is difficult to explain. (难以解释的)突发事件,奇事. ❖ *By a tantalising quirk of fate, the pair have been drawn to meet in the first round of the championship.* 由于命运的捉弄,这两人在锦标赛的第一回合就相遇了. N-COUNT
2 A **quirk** is a habit or aspect of a person's character which is odd or unusual. 怪癖. N-COUNT

quirky /ˈkwɜːki/ **quirkier, quirkiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone or something that is **quirky** is rather odd or unpredictable in their appearance, character, or behaviour. 古怪的,难以捉摸的. ❖ *The judges liked her quirky and original style.* 裁判喜欢她多变新颖的风格. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **quirki·ness** ❖ *You will probably notice an element of quirkiness in his behaviour.* 你也许会注意到他举止有些怪异. N-UNCOUNT

quis·ling /ˈkwɪzlɪŋ/ **quislings.**
A **quisling** is a traitor who helps the enemy army that has invaded his or her own country. 叛徒,卖国贼. N-COUNT DATED

quit /kwɪt/ **quits, quitting.** The form **quit** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式及过去分词同形. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **quit** your job, you resign from it. 辞职. ❖ *He quit his job and headed back to the hills of North Carolina.* 他辞了职,回到了北卡罗来纳州的山区. *He figured he would quit before Johnson fired him.* 他考虑在约翰逊解雇他之前辞职. VB V n INFORMAL / V n / V
2 If you **quit** an activity or **quit** doing something, you stop doing it. 停止,放弃. ❖ *A nicotine spray can help smokers quit the habit.* 尼古丁喷雾能帮助吸烟者戒烟. VB V n/-ing
3 If you **quit** a place, you leave it completely and do not go back to it. 离开,搬出. ❖ *Police were called when he refused to quit the building.* 当他拒绝搬出房子时,警察被召来了. VB V n
4 If you say that you are going to **call it quits**, you mean that you have decided to stop doing something or being involved in something. 决定停止做某事;决定不再卷入某事. PHR

quite /kwaɪt/. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You use **quite** to indicate that something is the case to a fairly great extent. **Quite** is less emphatic than 'very' and 'extremely'. (比very和extremely语气弱)很,相当. ❖ *I felt quite bitter about it at the time.* 那时,我对此感到相当愤怒. *I was doing quite well, but I wasn't earning a lot of money.* 我干得相当不错,但挣的钱却不多. *I was quite a long way away, on the terrace.* 我在阳台上,离得还很远. *I quite enjoy living here.* 我很喜欢住在这里. ADV PRAGMATICS
2 You use **quite** to indicate certainty or to emphasize that something is definitely the case. 确定地,确实. ❖ *It is quite clear that we were firing in self-defence.* 很明显,我们开枪是为了自卫. *This was a serious breach of trust quite apart from the gravity of any offence.* 这除了严重地冒犯了别人,还极大地背弃了信任. *It's difficult to know quite how much to tell them.* 很难判断该告诉他们多少. *I quite agree with you.* 我比较赞同你的看法. ADV PRAGMATICS
3 You use **quite** after a negative to weaken the force of your statement. (用于否定句以减弱语气)不那么确切,差不多. ❖ *Something here is not quite right.* 这里有些事不大对劲. *It is still good after that, but not quite the same.* 在那以后,一切仍还好,但却并不完全相同. *At the beginning, I didn't quite understand what all this was about.* 开始时,我并不知道这一切都是怎么一回事. ADV PRAGMATICS
4 You use **quite** in front of a noun group to emphasize that a person or thing is very impressive or unusual. (用于名词词组前,强调某人或某物很突出,与众不同)的确. ❖ *He's quite a character.* 他真是个人物. PREDET PRAGMATICS
5 You can say '**quite**' to express your agreement with someone. (表示同意某人的意见)对,是这样. ❖ *'And if you buy the record it's your choice isn't it.' — 'Quite.'* '如果你买这张唱片,那必然是你的选择,对吧?' — '对,是这样.' ADV PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

quit·ter /ˈkwɪtə/ **quitters.**
If you say that someone is not a **quitter**, you mean that they continue doing something even though it is very difficult. 半途而废的人. N-COUNT

quiv·er /ˈkwɪvə/ **quivers, quivering, quivered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something **quivers**, it shakes with very small movements. 颤抖,发抖. ❖ *Her bottom lip quivered.* 她的下唇在发抖. VB V
2 If you say that someone **is quivering with** an emotion such as rage or happiness, you mean that their appearance or voice VB

clearly shows this emotion. 因...而激动, 因...而发抖. ❖ *Cooper arrived, quivering with rage.* 库珀来到了, 气得直发抖. V with n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I recognized it instantly and felt a quiver of panic.* 我马上就认出它来, 感到一阵恐惧, 心头一颤. N-COUNT

3 A **quiver** is a container for carrying arrows in. 箭囊, 箭筒. N-COUNT

quix·ot·ic /kwɪkˈsɒtɪk/.

If you describe someone's ideas or plans as **quixotic**, you mean that they are imaginative or hopeful but unrealistic. 空想的, 妄想的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

quiz /kwɪz/ **quizzes, quizzing, quizzed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **quiz** is a game or competition in which someone tests your knowledge by asking you questions. 问答游戏; 测验. N-COUNT

2 If you **are quizzed** by someone about something, they ask you questions because they want to get information from you. 被提问. ❖ *Sybil quizzed her about life as a working girl.* 西比尔问她当童工时的生活. VB be V-ed about n; V n about n

Q

quiz·master /ˈkwɪzmɑːstə, -mæs-/ **quizmasters.**

A **quizmaster** is the person who asks the questions in a game or quiz on the television or radio. The American word is **host**. (在电视或电台节目中)问答游戏主持人, 智力竞赛节目主持人. [美]作host. N-COUNT BRITISH

quiz·zi·cal /ˈkwɪzɪkəl/.

If you give someone a **quizzical** look or smile, you look at them in a way that shows that you are surprised or amused by their behaviour. 诧异的; 感到滑稽的. ◢ **quiz·zi·cal·ly** ❖ *She looked at him slightly quizzically.* 她看着他感到有点可笑. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV after v

quo /kwəʊ/.

➠ 见**quid pro quo, status quo.**

quor·ate /ˈkwɔːreɪt/.

When a committee is **quorate**, there are enough people present for it to conduct official business and make decisions. (委员会等)法定(出席)人数的. ADJ v-link ADJ BRITISH

quor·um /ˈkwɔːrəm/.

A **quorum** is the minimum number of people that a committee needs in order to carry out its business officially. (会议)法定(出席)人数. ❖ *It's not certain enough deputies will show up to make a quorum.* 能否有达到法定人数的代表出席, 现在还不确定. N-SING

quo·ta /ˈkwəʊtə/ **quotas.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **quota** is the limited number or quantity of something which is officially allowed. 限量, 限额. ❖ *The quota of four tickets per person had been reduced to two.* 每人四张票的限量已减少到每人两张. N-COUNT

2 A **quota** is a fixed maximum or minimum proportion of people from a particular group who are permitted to do something, such as come and live in a country or work for the government. 规定的人数比例; (移民或公职岗位的)配额. ❖ *The bill would force employers to adopt a quota system when recruiting workers.* 该法案将迫使雇主在雇用人员时采用配额制. N-COUNT

3 Someone's **quota** of something is their expected or deserved share of it. (某人应得的)份额. ❖ *They have the usual quota of human weaknesses, no doubt.* 毫无疑问, 他们也有若干常人的弱点. N-COUNT

quot·able /ˈkwəʊtəbəl/.

Quotable comments are written or spoken comments that people think are interesting and worth quoting. 可引用的, 值得引用的. ADJ-GRADED

quo·ta·tion /kwəʊˈteɪʃən/ **quotations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **quotation** is a sentence or phrase taken from a book, poem, or play, which is repeated by someone else. 引文, 引语. ❖ *He illustrated his argument with quotations from Pasternak.* 他通过引用帕斯捷尔纳克的话来阐述其观点. N-COUNT

2 When someone gives you a **quotation**, they tell you how much they will charge to do a particular piece of work. The American word is **estimate**. 报价单, 行情表. [美]作estimate. N-COUNT BRITISH

quoˈtation mark, quotation marks.

Quotation marks are punctuation marks that are used in writing to show where speech or a quotation begins and ends. They are usually written or printed as '...' and "...". 引号. 通常写成'...'或"...". N-COUNT

quote /kwəʊt/ **quotes, quoting, quoted.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **quote** someone as saying something, you repeat what they have written or said. 引用, 重复. ❖ *He quoted Mr Polay as saying that peace negotiations were already underway.* 他引用波利先生的话, 说和谈已在进行中. ❖ *She quoted a great line from a book by Romain Gary.* 她从罗曼·加里的书中引用了一句伟大的名言. ❖ *I gave the letter to our local press and they quoted from it.* 我给当地报纸写了封信, 他们引用了该信的内容. VB V n as -ing; V n; V from n

2 A **quote** from a book, poem, play, or speech is a passage or phrase from it. 引文, 引语. ❖ *There is a Groucho Marx quote that he is fond of using.* 他喜欢引用格劳乔·马克思的一句话. N-COUNT

3 If you **quote** something such as a law or a fact, you state it because it supports what you are saying. 援引, 援用(法律或事实). ❖ *Mr Meacher quoted statistics saying that the standard of living of the poorest people had fallen.* 米彻先生引用统计数字说明, 最贫穷人口的生活水平在下降. VB V n

4 If someone **quotes** a price for doing something, they say how much money they would charge you for a service they are offering or for a job that you want them to do. 报价. ❖ *British Telecom quoted him £50 to put in a telephone.* 他想安装电话, 英国电信公司向他报价50镑. ❖ *Lantz quoted a price for trucking in water.* 兰茨给用卡车运水报了价. VB V n n; V n

5 A **quote** for a piece of work is the price that someone says they will charge you to do the work. (工作收费)报价. N-COUNT

6 If a company's shares, a substance, or a currency **is quoted** at a particular price, that is its current market price. (股票、物品或货币在当前市场上)报价; 现价. ❖ *Heron is a private company and is not quoted on the Stock Market.* 赫伦是一家私人公司, 还没有在股票市场上市. V-PASSIVE be V-ed at amount TECHNICAL be V-ed on n

7 **Quotes** are the same as **quotation marks**. 同quotation marks. ❖ *The word 'remembered' is in quotes.* 'remembered'这个词是用引号标示的. N-PLURAL

8 You can say '**quote**' to show that you are about to quote someone's words. (表示所说的话为引用别人的)引文开始. ❖ *William Schneider predicts the Democrats will have, quote, 'an awful lot of explaining to do'.* 威廉姆·施奈德预测民主党将有—引用以下说法— '一大堆需要解释的'. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

quoth /kwəʊθ/.

Quoth is an old-fashioned word that means 'said', which is now mainly used for humorous effect. 说(旧式用法, 现在主要用来达到幽默效果). ❖ *'I blame the selectors,' quoth he.* '我认为是挑选者的责任.' 他说. VB V with quote

quo·tid·ian /kwəʊˈtɪdiən/.

Quotidian activities or experiences are basic, everyday activities or experiences. 每日的, 基本的. ❖ *...puzzled and disturbed by the quotidian ordinariness of her married life with Jack.* 受到与杰克婚后生活每日的平淡所困惑, 感到忐忑不安. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n FORMAL

quo·tient /ˈkwəʊʃənt/ **quotients.**

Quotient is used when indicating the presence or degree of a characteristic in someone or something. (某人或某物的某特征的)存在, 程度. ❖ *Being rich doesn't actually increase your happiness quotient.* 事实上, 富有并不能让你更幸福. N-COUNT

➠ **intelligence quotient**: 见**IQ.**

Quran /kɔːˈrɑːn/; 又拼作**Koran**或**Qur'an.**

The Quran is the sacred book on which the religion of Islam is based. (伊斯兰教的)《古兰经》, 《可兰经》. N-PROPER the N

Quran·ic /kɔːˈrænɪk/; 又拼作**Koranic**或**Qur'anic.**

Quranic is used to describe something which belongs or relates to the Quran. 古兰经的, 可兰经的. ADJ ADJ n

Qwer·ty /ˈkwɜːti/.

A **Qwerty** keyboard on a typewriter or computer is the standard English language keyboard, on which the top line of keys begins with the letters q, w, e, r, t, and y. (打字机或电脑键盘)传统标准的. ADJ ADJ n

R, r

R, r /ɑː/ **R's, r's.**

1 **R** is the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十八个字母. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **three Rs.**

2 **R** is a written abbreviation meaning king or queen. It is short for the Latin words 'rex' and 'regina'. 国王; 女王. 拉丁词rex和regina的缩写形式. ◆ *...Elizabeth R.* 伊丽莎白女王. N-TITLE n N

3 **R** is used as a written abbreviation for words beginning with r, for example 'river' on maps. 以r为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如地图上的river.

rab·bi /ˈræbaɪ/ **rabbis.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **rabbi** is a Jewish religious leader, usually one who is in charge of a synagogue, one who is qualified to teach Judaism, or one who is an expert on Jewish law. 拉比(指犹太教领袖, 尤指主持犹太教会堂的人, 或有资格讲授犹太教教义的人, 或犹太教的律法导师). N-COUNT, N-TITLE

rab·bini·cal /ræˈbɪnɪkəl/ or **rabbinic** /ræˈbɪnɪk/.

Rabbinical or **rabbinic** refers to the teachings of Jewish religious teachers and leaders. 犹太教教士(法规或教义)的. ADJ

rab·bit /ˈræbɪt/ **rabbits, rabbiting, rabbited.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **rabbit** is a small furry animal with long ears. Rabbits are sometimes kept as pets. 兔(体小、多毛且耳长的动物, 有时养作宠物). N-COUNT

➪ **Rabbit** is the flesh of this animal eaten as food. (食用的)兔肉. ◆ *...rabbit stew.* 炖兔肉. N-UNCOUNT

▸**rabbit on.**

If you say that someone is **rabbiting on** about something, you do not like the way they keep talking for a long time about something that is not very interesting. 唠叨, 没完没了地大谈. ◆ *Jane was rabbiting on about her current inquiry into computer based maths teaching.* 简在没完没了地大谈她正在研究利用电脑教数学的事. PHR-V PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL V P about n

rab·ble /ˈræbəl/.

1 A **rabble** is a crowd of noisy, disorderly people; used showing disapproval. (贬义)喧闹无序的人群, 乌合之众, 暴民. ◆ *...a rabble of men, women, and children.* 一群吵吵嚷嚷的男人、女人和小孩. N-SING PRAGMATICS

2 People sometimes refer to ordinary people in general as **the rabble** when they consider themselves to be superior to them. 下等人, 下层社会, 下层民众. ◆ *...trying to keep the rabble out of athletic competition.* 试图将下层民众排斥于体育竞赛之外. N-SING the N PRAGMATICS

ˈrabble-rouser, rabble-rousers.

A **rabble-rouser** is a clever speaker who can persuade a group of people to behave violently or aggressively, often for his or her own political advantage; used showing disapproval. (贬义)别有用心的煽动者(或政客). ◢ **rabble-rousing** ◆ *Critics have accused him of rabble-rousing and opportunism.* 批评者指责他煽动民众和搞机会主义. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

rab·id /ˈræbɪd, ˈreɪb-/.

1 You can use **rabid** to describe someone who has very strong or extreme opinions which you do not like. 狂热的, 偏激的, 走极端的. ◢ **rab·id·ly** ◆ *Mead calls the group 'rabidly right-wing'.* 米德称该团体为'极右翼'. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV

2 A **rabid** dog or other animal is infected with the disease of rabies. (狗或其他动物)染上狂犬病的. ADJ

ra·bies /ˈreɪbiːz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Rabies is a serious disease which causes people and animals, especially dogs, to go mad and die. 狂犬病. N-UNCOUNT

rac·coon /ræˈkuːn/ **raccoons;** 又拼作 **racoon. Raccoon** can also be used as the plural form. 又可作复数形式.

A **raccoon** is a small animal from North America and the West Indies. It has long grey fur, marks round its eyes, and a long striped tail. 浣熊(产于北美和西印度群岛). N-COUNT

race /reɪs/ **races, racing, raced.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **race** is a competition to see who is the fastest, for example in running, swimming, or driving. 速度比赛, 速度竞赛(如赛跑、游泳或赛车). N-COUNT

2 If you **race**, you take part in a race. 参加比赛, 参加竞赛; 和...竞赛. ◆ *Morris is the only other horse in the land who could race him.* 莫里斯是该国唯一能与他一争高下的马. VB V V n

3 If you **race** a vehicle or animal that you own, you use it to take part in races. 使(自己的车辆或动物)参加比赛. VB V n

4 **The races** are a series of horse races that are held at a racecourse on a particular day. 赛马大会. ◆ *...a day at the races.* 赛马大会的一天. N-PLURAL the N

5 A **race** is a situation in which people or organizations compete with each other for power or control. (对权力或控制权的)竞争, 争夺. ◆ *The race for the White House begins in earnest today.* 入主白宫的争夺今天激烈地开始了. N-COUNT

6 If you **race** somewhere, you go there as quickly as possible. (指人)尽快赶到, 疾走, 快跑. ◆ *He raced across town to the State House building.* 他急速穿过市镇, 赶到州议会大厦. VB V adv/prep

7 If something **races** towards a particular state or position, it moves very fast towards that state or position. (向某状态或位置)快速迈进, 高速发展; 迅速改变. ◆ *Do they realize we are racing towards complete economic collapse?* 他们意识到我们正迅速走向全面的经济崩溃吗? VB V prep/adv

8 If your mind **races**, or thoughts **race** through your mind, you think very fast about something. (头脑)急速转动; (思想)急速翻腾. ◆ *Already her mind was racing ahead to the hundred and one things she had to do.* 她的脑子已在急速转动, 想着她要做的那许许多多的事情. VB V V adv/prep

9 If your heart **races**, it beats very quickly because you are excited or afraid. (心脏因兴奋或恐惧而)急速跳动. VB V

10 You describe a situation as a **race against time** when you have to work very fast in order to do something before a particular time. 争分夺秒的事; 抢时间; 和时间赛跑. PHR

11 A **race** is one of the major groups which human beings can be divided into according to their physical features, such as the colour of their skin. (根据肤色等身体特征而划分的)人种, 种族. ◆ *Discrimination by employers on the grounds of race and nationality was illegal.* 雇主基于种族和国籍的歧视是非法的. N-VAR

12 ➡ 又见 **arms race, human race, race relations, racing, rat race.**

race·course /ˈreɪskɔːs/ **racecourses;** 又拼作 **race course.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **racecourse** is a track on which horses race. The American word is **racetrack**. 赛马跑道. [美]作 racetrack. N-COUNT BRITISH

race·go·er /ˈreɪsgəʊə/ **racegoers;** 又拼作 **race-goer.**

Journalists refer to people who regularly go to watch horse races as **racegoers**. 经常观看赛马的人, 赛马会的常客. N-COUNT BRITISH

race·horse /ˈreɪshɔːs/ **racehorses;** 又拼作 **race horse.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **racehorse** is a horse that is trained to run in races. 供赛马用的马. N-COUNT

ˈrace meeting, race meetings.

A **race meeting** is an occasion when a series of horse races are held at the same racecourse, often during a period of several days. (常指为期数天的)赛马大会. N-COUNT BRITISH

rac·er /ˈreɪsə/ **racers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **racer** is a person or animal that takes part in races. 参赛的人(或动物). ◆ *...a former champion powerboat racer.* 一位 N-COUNT

曾获得冠军的汽艇参赛者.

2 A **racer** is a vehicle such as a car or bicycle that is designed to be used in races and therefore travels fast. 赛车(指设计用于比赛,因而速度很快的汽车或自行车等车辆). N-COUNT

,race re'lations. ◆◇◇◇◇

Race relations are the ways in which people of different races living together in the same community behave towards one another. (同一社区中的)种族关系. N-PLURAL

'race riot, race riots.

Race riots are violent fights between people of different races living in the same community. (同一社区中的)种族骚乱,种族暴动. N-COUNT

race·track /ˈreɪstræk/ **racetracks;** 又拼作 **race track.**

A **racetrack** is a track for races. (比赛用的)跑道. N-COUNT

ra·cial /ˈreɪʃəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Racial describes things relating to people's race. 人种的,种族的. ❖ *...racial discrimination.* 种族歧视. ◢ **ra·cial·ly** ❖ *...children of racially mixed marriages.* 种族通婚生下的孩子. ADJ ADV

ra·cial·ism /ˈreɪʃəlɪzəm/.

Racialism means the same as **racism**. 义同 racism. ❖ *Eurasians are constantly being hurt by the outside world's uncomprehending racialism.* 欧亚混血儿一直在受到外界因不理解而产生的种族偏见的伤害. ◢ **ra·cial·ist** ❖ *...racialist groups.* 种族主义集团. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH ADJ

R

rac·ing /ˈreɪsɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Racing refers to races between animals, especially horses, or between vehicles. 赛动物(尤指赛马); 赛车. ❖ *I'm not a big fan of horse racing.* 我不是一个狂热的赛马迷. *...a terrific racing car.* 一部极好的赛车. N-UNCOUNT

rac·ism /ˈreɪsɪzəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Racism is the belief that people of some races are inferior to others, and the behaviour which is the result of this belief. 种族主义; 种族偏见,种族歧视. ◢ **rac·ist, racists** ❖ *He has a hard core of support among white racists.* 他在白人种族主义者中拥有一批铁杆的支持者. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...dealing with a racist society.* 对付一个种族主义团体. ADJ-GRADED

rack /ræk/ **racks, racking, racked.** [美]动词又拼作 **wrack.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **rack** is a piece of equipment, usually with bars, hooks, or pegs, that is used for holding things or for hanging things on. (常设有横杆、钩子或衣服夹子的)架子,支架,搁架,挂架. ❖ *...a luggage rack.* 一个行李架. *...racks of clothes.* 几衣架的衣服. N-COUNT

2 If someone **is racked** by something such as illness or anxiety, it causes them great suffering or pain. (被)(病痛或焦虑等)折磨; (使)受痛苦; (使)受煎熬. ❖ *...a teenager racked with guilt and anxiety.* 一个饱受内疚和焦虑煎熬的少年. VB be V-ed by/with n V-ed

3 If you **rack** your **brains**, you try very hard to think of something. 绞尽脑汁,苦苦思索. PHR

4 If you say that someone is **on the rack**, you mean that they are suffering very much, either physically or mentally. (肉体或精神上)处于极度痛苦之中. PHR JOURNALISM

5 If you say that a place **is going to rack and ruin**, you are emphasizing that it is decaying and falling to pieces because nobody is looking after it. (地方因无人照料而)走向衰败,分崩离析. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 ➠ 又见 **nerve-racking, roof rack.**

▸rack up.

If a business **racks up** profits, losses, or sales, it makes a lot of them. If a sportsperson **racks up** wins, they win a lot of matches or races. (指企业)累积创下(利润或销售额),累积造成(损失); (指运动员)累计赢得(胜利). PHR-V V P noun JOURNALISM

rack·et /ˈrækɪt/ **rackets;** 在第3项释义又拼作 **racquet.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **racket** is a loud unpleasant noise. 喧嚣声,吵闹声,嘈杂声. ❖ *He makes such a racket.* 他如此大吵大闹. N-SING PRAGMATICS

2 You can refer to an illegal activity used to make money as a **racket**. (用来挣钱的)非法买卖,非法勾当. ❖ *A reporter posed as a junkie to uncover a drugs racket.* 一个记者乔装成吸毒者去揭露一宗毒品非法交易. N-COUNT INFORMAL

3 A **racket** is an oval-shaped bat with strings across it. Rackets are used in tennis, squash, and badminton. (网球、壁球和羽毛球运动使用的)球拍. N-COUNT

rack·et·eer /ˌrækɪˈtɪə/ **racketeers.**

A **racketeer** is someone who makes money from illegal activities such as selling worthless, immoral, or illegal goods or services. 获取不义之财的人,敲诈勒索者,诈骗者. ◢ **rack·et·eer·ing** ❖ *Edwards was indicted on racketeering charges.* 爱德华兹因诈骗而被正式起诉. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

rac·on·teur /ˌrækɒnˈtɜː/ **raconteurs.**

A **raconteur** is someone, usually a man, who can tell stories in an interesting or amusing way. 善于讲故事的人(常指男人). N-COUNT

ra·coon /ræˈkuːn/.

➠ 见 **raccoon.**

rac·quet /ˈrækɪt/.

➠ 见 **racket.**

racy /ˈreɪsi/ **racier, raciest.**

Racy writing or behaviour is lively, amusing, and slightly shocking. (指作品或行为)活泼的,生动的,有趣的,有点惊人的. ADJ-GRADED

ra·dar /ˈreɪdɑː/ **radars.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Radar is a way of discovering the position or speed of objects such as aircraft or ships by using radio signals. 雷达(一种通过无线电信号测定飞机或船只等物体位置或速度的系统). N-VAR

ra·dial /ˈreɪdiəl/ **radials.**

1 A **radial** pattern is the pattern formed when straight lines are drawn from the centre of a circle to a number of points round the edge. 辐射状的,放射状的. ADJ

2 A **radial** or a **radial tyre** is a tyre which is strengthened inside by cords that point towards the centre of the wheel. 子午线轮胎,辐射式胎. N-COUNT

ra·di·ant /ˈreɪdiənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **radiant** is so happy that their joy shows in their face and makes them look very attractive. (指人)容光焕发的,喜气洋洋的,光彩照人的. ❖ *On her wedding day the bride looked truly radiant.* 婚礼那天,新娘看起来真是光彩照人. ◢ **ra·di·ant·ly** ❖ *He smiled radiantly and embraced her.* 他灿烂地笑着并拥抱了她. ◢ **ra·di·ance** ❖ *A sort of radiance envelops her.* 她全身都洋溢着一种喜悦. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **radiant** glows brightly. (指物)明亮耀眼的,光彩夺目的,光辉灿烂的. ◢ **radiantly** ❖ *The sun was still shining radiantly.* 阳光依旧灿烂. ◢ **radiance** ❖ *The sun shone with such radiance it was obviously going to be a perfect day.* 阳光如此明媚,显然这将是晴朗的一天. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT also a N

3 **Radiant** heat or energy is sent out in the form of rays. (指热或能量)辐射的,放射的. ADJ: ADJ n

ra·di·ate /ˈreɪdieɪt/ **radiates, radiating, radiated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If things **radiate** out from a place, they form a pattern that is like lines drawn from the centre of a circle to various points on its edge. 呈辐射状发出,从中心发散. ❖ *...the various walks which radiate from the Heritage Centre.* 从遗产中心呈辐射状向四周伸展出去的各条人行道. VB V prep/adv

2 If you **radiate** an emotion or quality or if it **radiates** from you, people can see it very clearly in your face and in your behaviour. (使)流露,(使)显示,(使)焕发. ❖ *She radiates happiness.* 她喜气洋洋. *I felt the anger that radiated from her.* 我感觉到她流露出来的愤怒. VB V n V from n

3 If something **radiates** heat or light, heat or light comes from it. 放(热); 发(光). VB V n

ra·dia·tion /ˌreɪdiˈeɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Radiation** is very small particles of a radioactive substance. Large amounts of radiation can cause illness and death. 放射物,放射粒子,辐射物. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 **Radiation** is energy, often in waves of heat or light, that comes from a particular source. 辐射能. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ra·dia·tor /ˈreɪdieɪtə/ **radiators.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **radiator** is a hollow metal device, usually connected by pipes to a central heating system, that is used to heat a room. (常通过管道与中央供暖系统连接的)暖气片. N-COUNT

2 The **radiator** in a car is the part of the engine which is filled with water in order to cool the engine. (汽车的)冷却器. N-COUNT

radi·cal /ˈrædɪkəl/ **radicals.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Radical** changes and differences are very important and great in degree. (指改变或差异)根本的, 彻底的, 重大的. ❖ *He wants to continue the radical economic reforms begun under Mr Mazowiecki.* 他想将始于马佐维耶茨基先生的根本性的经济改革继续进行下去. ◢ **radi·cal·ly** /ˈrædɪkli/. ❖ *...two large groups of people with radically different beliefs.* 信仰上存在根本差异的两大群人. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Radical** people believe that there should be great changes in society and try to bring about these changes. (指人)激进的, 激进派的, 偏激的, 极端的. ❖ *...political tension between radical and conservative politicians.* 激进派与保守派政治家之间政治上的对立. ADJ-GRADED

➪ A **radical** is someone who has radical views. 激进分子. N-COUNT

◢ **radi·cal·ism** ❖ *Jones himself was a curious mixture of radicalism and conservatism.* 琼斯本人是一个激进主义与保守主义的奇异混合体. N-UNCOUNT

radi·cal·ize /ˈrædɪkəlaɪz/ **radicalizes, radicalizing, radicalized;** [英]又拼作 **radicalise**.

If something **radicalizes** a process, situation, or person, it makes them more radical. 使激进. ❖ *...women radicalized by feminism.* 受女权运动影响而变得激进的女性. VB V n V-ed

◢ **radi·cali·za·tion** /ˌrædɪkəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/. ❖ *...the radicalization of the conservative right.* 保守右翼的激进化. N-UNCOUNT

ra·dic·chio /ræˈdɪkiəʊ, AM rɑːˈdiː-/.

Radicchio is a vegetable with purple and white leaves that is usually eaten raw in salads. 菊苣(一种蔬菜, 叶呈紫白色, 常做凉拌生菜). N-UNCOUNT

ra·dii /ˈreɪdiaɪ/.

Radii is the plural of **radius**. radius的复数形式.

ra·dio /ˈreɪdiəʊ/ **radios, radioing, radioed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Radio** is the broadcasting of programmes for the public to listen to, by sending out signals from a transmitter. You can refer to the programmes broadcast in this way as **the radio**. 无线电广播; 无线电广播节目. ❖ *The last 12 months have been difficult ones for local radio.* 对于地方的无线电广播而言, 过去的12个月是十分艰难的. *He's been on the radio a lot recently.* 他最近多次出现在电台节目中. N-UNCOUNT also the N

2 A **radio** is the piece of equipment that you use in order to listen to radio programmes. 收音机. N-COUNT

3 **Radio** is a system of sending sound over a distance by transmitting electrical signals. 无线电传送系统. ❖ *They are in twice daily radio contact with the rebel leader.* 他们与叛乱者首领每天用无线电联系两次. *...radio waves.* 无线电波. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **radio** is a piece of equipment that is used for sending and receiving messages. (收、发报用的)无线电设备. N-COUNT

5 If you **radio** someone, you send a message to them by radio. 用无线电(给某人)传送信息. ❖ *The officer radioed for advice.* 这位军官用无线电征求意见. VB V n V adv/prep

radio·ac·tive /ˌreɪdiəʊˈæktɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **radioactive** contains a substance that produces energy in the form of powerful and often harmful rays. 放射性的. ❖ *...radioactive waste material.* 放射性废料. ◢ **radio·ac·tiv·ity** /ˌreɪdiəʊækˈtɪvɪti/ ❖ *...waste which is contaminated with low levels of radioactivity.* 受到低放射污染的废物. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

radio·car·bon /ˌreɪdiəʊˈkɑːbən/; 又拼作 **radio carbon**.

Radiocarbon is a type of carbon which is radioactive, and which therefore breaks up slowly at a steady rate. 放射性碳. ❖ *...radiocarbon dating.* 放射性碳年代测定法. N-UNCOUNT

ˌradio casˈsette, radio cassettes.

A **radio cassette** is a radio and a cassette player together in a single machine. 收音录音机. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌradio-conˈtrolled.

A **radio-controlled** device works by receiving radio signals which operate it. (指装置)无线电控制的, 无线电操纵的. ADJ

ra·di·og·ra·phy /ˌreɪdiˈɒgrəfi/.

Radiography is the process of taking X-rays. X光照相. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

◢ **ra·di·og·ra·pher, radiographers** ❖ *She qualified as a radiographer.* 她取得X光照相技师的资格. N-COUNT

radio·logi·cal /ˌreɪdiəˈlɒdʒɪkəl/.

1 **Radiological** means relating to radiology. 放射学的. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Radiological** means relating to radioactive materials. 放射性物质的. ADJ ADJ n

ra·di·ol·ogy /ˌreɪdiˈɒlədʒi/.

Radiology is the branch of medicine that uses X-rays and radioactive substances to treat diseases. 放射医疗. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **ra·di·olo·gist, radiologists** ❖ *This injection will be given by the resident radiologist.* 这种针将由住院放射医生来注射. N-COUNT

ˌradio ˈtelephone, radio telephones.

A **radio telephone** is a telephone which carries sound by sending radio signals rather than by using wires. 无线电话(机). N-COUNT

ˌradio ˈtelescope, radio telescopes.

A **radio telescope** is a very large outdoor telescope which finds the position of stars and other objects in space by their radio waves. 射电望远镜, 无线电天文望远镜. N-COUNT

radio·thera·py /ˌreɪdiəʊˈθerəpi/.

Radiotherapy is the treatment of diseases such as cancer by using radiation. (治疗癌症等的)放射治疗, 放射疗法. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **radio·thera·pist, radiotherapists** ❖ *Your radiotherapist will be able to advise you.* 你的放射治疗医生将能够给你提供建议. N-COUNT

rad·ish /ˈrædɪʃ/ **radishes.**

Radishes are small red or white vegetables that are the roots of a plant. (红色或白色的)小萝卜. N-VAR

ra·dium /ˈreɪdiəm/.

Radium is a radioactive element which used to be used in the treatment of cancer. 镭(一种放射性元素, 过去常用于治疗癌症). N-UNCOUNT

ra·dius /ˈreɪdiəs/ **radii** /ˈreɪdiaɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **radius** around a point is the distance from it in any direction. 半径距离, 半径范围. ❖ *Nigel has searched for work in a ten-mile radius around his home.* 奈杰尔已在离家方圆十英里范围内找过工作. N-SING with supp

2 The **radius** of a circle is the distance from its centre to its outside edge. (圆的)半径. ❖ *...a radius of about thirty miles.* 大约30英里的半径. N-COUNT

ra·don /ˈreɪdɒn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Radon is a radioactive element in the form of a gas. 氡(一种放射性元素, 呈气体状态). N-UNCOUNT

RAF /ˌɑːr eɪ ˈef, ræf/. ◆◆◇◇◇

The RAF is the air force of the United Kingdom. **RAF** is an abbreviation for 'Royal Air Force'. (英国)皇家空军. Royal Air Force的缩写形式. N-PROPER the N

raf·fia /ˈræfiə/.

Raffia is a fibre made from palm leaves. It is used to make mats and baskets. 酒椰叶纤维(用于做席子和篮子). N-UNCOUNT

raff·ish /ˈræfɪʃ/.

Raffish people and places are not very respectable but are attractive and stylish. (指人或地方)艳俗的, 媚俗的. ❖ *There seemed something raffish and ungentlemanly about dealing in used cars.* 经营旧车似乎有些粗俗和不体面. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

raf·fle /ˈræfəl/ **raffles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **raffle** is a competition in which you buy tickets with numbers on them. Afterwards some numbers are chosen, and if your ticket has one of these numbers on it, you win a prize. 抽彩. N-COUNT

raft /rɑːft, ræft/ **rafts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **raft** is a floating platform made from large pieces of wood or other materials tied together. (木头或其他材料扎的)筏子; 木排. N-COUNT

2 A **raft** is a small inflatable rubber or plastic boat. (橡胶或塑料制的)充气式小艇. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **life raft**.

3 A **raft of** people or things is a lot of them. 大量, 许多. ❖ *He has surrounded himself with a raft of advisers.* 他在自己身边安插了许多顾问. N-COUNT

raft·er /ˈrɑːftə, ˈræf-/ **rafters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Rafters are the sloping pieces of wood that support a roof. (支 N-COUNT

R

撑屋顶的)椽,椽子.

raft·ing /ˈrɑːftɪŋ, ˈræf-/.

Rafting is the sport of travelling down a river on a raft. (顺着河流而下的)漂流运动. N-UNCOUNT

rag /ræg/ **rags.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **rag** is a piece of old cloth which you can use to clean or wipe things. 抹布,擦布. ◆ *...a small oil-can wrapped in a rag.* 包在一块抹布里的一个小油罐. N-VAR

2 **Rags** are old torn clothes. 破旧衣服. ◆ *...small children, some dressed in rags.* 一群小孩,其中一些衣衫褴褛. N-PLURAL

3 People refer to a newspaper as a **rag** when they have a low opinion of it. 小报. ◆ *I carried on writing for the local rag for another two years.* 我又继续为这家当地小报写了两年文章. N-COUNT INFORMAL

➡ 又见 **ragged**.

4 You use **rags to riches** to describe the way in which someone quickly becomes very rich after they have been quite poor. (迅速地)从赤贫到巨富;暴富. PHR

rag·bag /ˈrægbæg/; 又拼作 **rag-bag**.

A **ragbag** of things is a group of things which do not have much in common with each other, but which are being considered together at the same time. 杂七杂八的一堆,大杂烩. ◆ *The government was still in effect a ragbag of ex-Conservatives, Social Democrats and Liberals.* 这届政府实际上仍然是一个由前保守党人、社会民主党人和自由党人拼凑的大杂烩. N-SING

R

ˌrag ˈdoll, rag dolls.

A **rag doll** is a soft doll made of cloth. 布娃娃,布制玩偶. N-COUNT

rage /reɪdʒ/ **rages, raging, raged.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Rage** is strong anger that is difficult to control. 狂怒,盛怒. ◆ *I flew into a rage.* 我勃然大怒. *...a fit of rage.* 一阵狂怒. N-VAR

2 You say that something powerful or unpleasant **rages** when it continues with great force or violence. 激烈进行,肆虐,猖獗. ◆ *The fire raged for more than four hours.* 大火肆虐了四个多小时. *The war rages on and the time has come to take sides.* 论战激烈地进行着,表明立场的时间到了. VB V V on

◢ **rag·ing** ◆ *The field trip involved crossing a raging torrent.* 这次野外旅行包括了横渡一道汹涌的激流. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you **rage** about something, you speak or think very angrily about it. 怒斥,发火,恼火. ◆ *He began to rage against his bad luck.* 他开始为自己运气不好而恼火. *Inside, Frannie was raging.* 弗兰尼内心非常恼怒. VB V about/against/at n V

4 When something is popular and fashionable, you can say that it is **the rage**. 时尚,流行款式. ◆ *Badges are all the rage in France.* 徽章在法国非常流行. N-SING the N

ragged /ˈrægɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **ragged** is wearing clothes that are old and torn. (指人)衣着破烂的、衣衫褴褛的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Ragged** clothes are old and torn. (指衣服)破旧的,破烂的,磨损的. ADJ-GRADED

3 You can say that something is **ragged** when it is uneven or untidy. 不平坦的;不均匀的;参差不齐的;不整洁的,凌乱的. ◆ *She could hear his ragged breathing, as if he had been running.* 她可以听到他不均匀的呼吸声,仿佛他一直在奔跑. *O'Brien formed the men into a ragged line.* 奥布赖恩把这些人排成了参差不齐的一行. ◢ **rag·ged·ly** ◆ *Their voices soon died raggedly away.* 他们的声音很快就杂乱地消失了. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 If someone **runs** you **ragged**, they make you do so much that you become exhausted. 使筋疲力尽,使疲惫不堪. ◆ *They'd always send me here, there and everywhere and I'd run myself ragged.* 他们总会把我派这儿、派那儿,到处派,我会疲惫不堪的. PHR INFORMAL

rag·gedy /ˈrægɪdi/.

People and things that are **raggedy** are dirty and untidy. **Raggedy** clothes are old and torn. (指人或物)脏的,不整的;(指衣服)破旧的,破烂的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

ˈrag rug, rag rugs.

A **rag rug** is a small carpet made of old pieces of cloth stitched or woven together. 碎布地毯. N-COUNT

rag·tag /ˈrægtæg/; 又拼作 **rag-tag**.

If a group or organization is not very smart or well organized, you can describe it as a **ragtag** group or organization. (指团体或机构)由乌合之众组成的,混杂的. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

rag·time /ˈrægtaɪm/.

Ragtime is a kind of jazz piano music that was invented in America in the early 1900s. 雷格泰姆音乐(美国一种始创于20世纪初的爵士钢琴乐). N-UNCOUNT

ˈrag trade.

The rag trade is the business and industry of making and selling clothes. 服装业. N-SING the N INFORMAL

raid /reɪd/ **raids, raiding, raided.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When soldiers **raid** a place, they make a sudden armed attack against it, with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land. (士兵旨在毁坏而非占领敌人土地而)袭击,突袭. ◆ *Warplanes raided the capital of Croatia.* 战机袭击了克罗地亚首都. VB V n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The rebels attempted a surprise raid on a military camp.* 叛乱者企图对一座军营发动突击. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **air raid**.

◢ **raid·er, raiders** ◆ *The raiders continued on their mission to seek out and destroy American air and sea forces.* 这些袭击者继续他们找到并消灭美国空军和海军部队的任务. N-COUNT

2 If the police **raid** a building, they enter it suddenly and by force in order to look for dangerous criminals or for evidence of something illegal. (警方)突入搜捕,突击搜查. VB V n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...a raid on a house by thirty armed police.* 30名武装警察对一所房屋实施的一次突击搜查. N-COUNT

3 If someone **raids** a building or place, they enter it by force in order to steal something. 劫掠,劫夺. ◆ *A 19-year-old man has been found guilty of raiding a bank.* 一名19岁男子被判犯有抢劫银行罪. VB BRITISH V n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...an armed raid on a small Post Office.* 对一家小邮局的武装抢劫. N-COUNT

◢ **raider** ◆ *The raiders escaped with cash and jewellery.* 抢劫者携现金和珠宝逃之夭夭. N-COUNT

rail /reɪl/ **rails, railing, railed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **rail** is a horizontal bar attached to posts or fixed round the edge of something as a fence or support. (作栅栏或支撑物的)横杆,栏杆,扶手. ◆ *She gripped the hand rail in the lift.* 她紧抓住电梯里的扶手. N-COUNT

2 A **rail** is a horizontal bar that you hang things on. (挂东西用的)横杆,横档. ◆ *...frocks hanging from a rail.* 挂在横杆上的衣服. N-COUNT

3 **Rails** are the steel bars which trains run on. 铁轨,钢轨,轨道. ◆ *The train left the rails.* 火车出轨了. N-COUNT

4 If you travel or send something by **rail**, you travel or send it on a train. 火车;铁路. ◆ *...the electric rail link between Manchester and Sheffield.* 曼彻斯特和设菲尔德之间的电气化铁路线. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **rail** against something, you criticize it loudly and bitterly. 苛评,责骂,抱怨. ◆ *I'd cursed him and railed at him.* 我曾咒骂过他,抱怨过他. VB V against/at n

6 ➡ 又见 **railing**.

7 If something is **back on the rails**, it is beginning to be successful again after a period when it almost failed. 重新恢复正常,重返正常轨道. ◆ *They are keen to get the negotiating process back on the rails.* 他们渴望使谈判进程重回正轨. PHR JOURNALISM

8 If someone **goes off the rails**, they start to behave in a way that other people think is unacceptable or strange, for example they start taking drugs or breaking the law. (某人)行为变得怪异,行为变得不正常(如吸毒或违法). PHR

rail·card /ˈreɪlkɑːd/ **railcards.**

In Britain, a **railcard** is an identity card that allows people to buy train tickets cheaply. 铁路优惠卡,火车卡(在英国凭此卡可用便宜的价钱购买火车票). N-COUNT

rail·ing /ˈreɪlɪŋ/ **railings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A fence made from metal bars is called a **railing** or **railings**. (金属的)栏杆,栅栏. N-COUNT

rail·road /ˈreɪlrəʊd/ **railroads, railroading, railroaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **railroad** is the same as a **railway**. 同 railway. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 If you **railroad** someone into doing something, you make them do it although they do not really want to, by hurrying them and putting pressure on them. 迫使，强迫，逼. ❖ *He railroaded the reforms through.* 他强行使改革措施获得通过. VB V n into n/-ing; V n through

rail·way /ˈreɪlweɪ/ **railways.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **railway** is a route between two places along which trains travel on steel rails. The American word is **railroad**. 铁路，铁道. [美]作 railroad. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **railway** is a company or organization that operates railway routes. The American word is **railroad**. 铁路公司，铁道部门. [美]作 railroad. ❖ *...the state-owned French railway.* 法国国有铁路公司. *...the privatisation of the railways.* 铁路的私有化. N-COUNT BRITISH

rail·way·man /ˈreɪlweɪmæn/ **railwaymen.**

Railwaymen are men who work for the railway. The usual American term is **rail workers** or **railroad workers**. 铁路职工. [美]一般作 rail workers 或 railroad workers. N-COUNT BRITISH

rain /reɪn/ **rains, raining, rained.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Rain** is water that falls from the clouds in small drops. 雨，雨水. ❖ *I hope you didn't get soaked standing out in the rain.* 我真希望你站在雨中没有被淋透. N-UNCOUNT

2 In countries where rain only falls in certain seasons, this rain is referred to as **the rains**. 季节雨，雨季的雨水. ❖ *The rains have failed again in the Horn of Africa.* 在非洲之角，雨季再度无雨. N-PLURAL

3 When rain falls, you can say that **it is raining**. 下雨，降雨. ❖ *It rained the whole weekend.* 整个周末都在下雨. VB it V

4 If someone does something **rain or shine**, they do it regularly, without being affected by the weather or other circumstances. 无论晴雨，不论情况如何，在任何情况下. ❖ *Frances took her daughter walking every day, rain or shine.* 无论晴雨，弗朗西丝每天都带着女儿去散步. PHR

5 If someone **rains** blows, kicks, or bombs **on** a person or place, the person or place is heavily attacked. (使)如雨下，(使)大量降下，(使)倾泻. ❖ *Rockets, mortars and artillery rounds rained on buildings.* 火箭、迫击炮和火炮的炮弹雨点似地落在建筑物上. V-ERG V n on n; V on n

➲ **Rain down** means the same as **rain**. 义同 rain. ❖ *Fighter aircraft rained down high explosives.* 战斗机不断投下重磅炸弹. *Grenades and mortars rained down on Dubrovnik.* 手榴弹和迫击炮弹雨点似地落向杜布罗夫尼克. PHR-V-ERG V P noun; V P

6 A **rain of** things is a large number of things that fall from the sky at the same time. (降雨般的)一阵，大量. ❖ *A rain of stones descended on the police.* 一阵雨点般的石头落到警察身上. N-SING N of n

▸rain off.

If a sports match **is rained off**, it has to stop, or it is not able to start, because of rain. The usual American expression is **be rained out**.(使)(体育比赛)因雨中断；(使)因雨无法开始. [美]一般作 be rained out. PHR-V-PASSIVE be V-ed P BRITISH

rain·bow /ˈreɪnbəʊ/ **rainbows.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **rainbow** is an arch of different colours that you can sometimes see in the sky when it is raining. 彩虹. N-COUNT

2 A **rainbow** of colours is a wide range of bright colours. 五彩缤纷的排列，五颜六色的组合. ❖ *...a rainbow of coloured cushions.* 五颜六色的靠垫. N-COUNT

3 If you say that something is at **the end of the rainbow**, you mean that people want it but it is almost impossible to obtain or achieve. 可望而不可即的地方. ❖ *The promise of a cure — the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow — often makes sensible people do irrational things.* 治愈的承诺——就像可望而不可即的一罐黄金——常常使明智的人做出无理性的事. PHR

ˈrain check.

If you say you will **take a rain check on** an offer or suggestion, you mean that you do not want to accept it straight away, but you might accept it at another time. (对提议或建议)暂时拒绝但以后可能接受. PHR

rain·coat /ˈreɪnkəʊt/ **raincoats.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **raincoat** is a waterproof coat. 雨衣. N-COUNT

rain·drop /ˈreɪndrɒp/ **raindrops.**

A **raindrop** is a single drop of rain. 雨点，雨滴. N-COUNT

rain·fall /ˈreɪnfɔːl/ **rainfalls.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Rainfall is the amount of rain that falls in a place during a particular period. (某时期某地的)降雨量. ❖ *There have been four years of below average rainfall.* 四年来降雨量一直低于平均值. N-UNCOUNT; also N in pl

rain·for·est /ˈreɪnfɒrɪst, AM -fɔːr-/ **rainforests.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **rainforest** is a thick forest of tall trees which is found in tropical areas where there is a lot of rain. (热带)雨林. N-VAR

rain·storm /ˈreɪnstɔːm/ **rainstorms.**

A **rainstorm** is a fall of very heavy rain. 暴雨. N-COUNT

ˈrain-swept; 又拼作 **rainswept.**

A **rain-swept** place is a place where it is raining heavily. (指地方)被暴雨席卷的，暴雨肆虐的，下着飘泼大雨的. ❖ *...rain-swept streets.* 被暴雨席卷的街道. ADJ ADJ n

rain·water /ˈreɪnwɔːtə/.

Rainwater is water that has fallen as rain. 雨水. N-UNCOUNT

rainy /ˈreɪni/ **rainier, rainiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 During a **rainy** day, season, or period it rains a lot. (指天气、季节或某段时期)多雨的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that you are saving something, especially money, **for a rainy day**, you mean that you are saving it until a time in the future when you might need it. (储备金钱等物)以备不时之需，未雨绸缪. PHR

raise /reɪz/ **raises, raising, raised.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **raise** something, you move it so that it is in a higher position. 举起，提起，使升高. ❖ *She went to the window and raised the blinds.* 她走到窗户边，拉起窗帘. *Milton raised the glass to his lips.* 米尔顿将酒杯举到嘴唇边. *...a small raised platform.* 一个抬高的小讲台. VB V n; V n prep/adv; V-ed

2 If you **raise** a flag or banner, you display it by moving it into a high place. 升起，举起(旗帜或横幅). VB V n

3 If you **raise** yourself, you lift your body so that you are standing up straight, or so that you are no longer lying flat. 直起，抬起(身体). ❖ *He raised himself into a sitting position.* 他直起身来坐着. VB V pron-refl

4 If you **raise** the rate or level of something, you increase it. 提高，增加. ❖ *The Republic of Ireland is expected to raise interest rates.* 预料爱尔兰共和国会提高利率. *...a raised body temperature.* 升高了的体温. VB V n; V-ed

5 To **raise** the standard of something means to improve it. 提升，增进，改善. VB V n

6 If you **raise** your voice, you speak more loudly. 提高(嗓门). VB V n

7 If an event **raises** a particular emotion or question, it makes people feel the emotion or consider the question. 唤起，激起(情感)；引起，引发(对问题的思索或关注). ❖ *The agreement has raised hopes that the war may end soon.* 这个协议唤起了人们对于战争即将结束的希望. *The accident again raises questions about the safety of the plant.* 这一事故再度引发了人们对这家工厂安全问题的关注. VB V n

8 If you **raise** a subject, an objection, or a question, you mention it or bring it to someone's attention. 提出(话题、反对或疑问). ❖ *In the meeting Mrs. Ashrawi raised the three main concerns that the Palestinians have.* 会上，阿什拉维夫人提出了巴勒斯坦人关注的三个主要问题. VB V n

9 A **raise** is an increase in your wages or salary. The British word is **rise**. 加薪，工资的增加. [英]作 rise. ❖ *Within two months Kelly got a raise.* 没出两个月，凯利就获得了一次加薪. N-COUNT AMERICAN

10 If you **raise** money for a charity or an institution, you ask people for money which you collect on its behalf. (为慈善团体或某机构)筹集，募集(钱). VB V n for n

11 If a person or company **raises** money that they need, they manage to get it. (人或公司)筹集，设法获得(所需的钱). ❖ *They raised the money to buy the house.* 他们筹到了买房子的钱. VB V n

12 Someone who **raises** a child looks after it until it is grown up. 养育，抚养(孩子). VB V n

13 If someone **raises** a particular type of animal or crop, they VB V n

breed that type of animal or grow that type of crop. 喂养(某种动物); 种植(某种农作物).

15 ➡ to **raise the alarm**: 见 **alarm**.

➡ to **raise** your **eyebrows**: 见 **eyebrow**.

➡ to **raise hell**: 见 **hell**.

➡ to **raise a laugh**: 见 **laugh**.

rai·sin /ˈreɪzən/ **raisins**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Raisins are dried grapes. 葡萄干. ◆ *...a large plate of roast pork stuffed with apples and raisins.* 一大盘填塞有苹果和葡萄干的烤猪肉. N-COUNT

rai·son d'etre /ˌreɪzɒn ˈdetrə/; 又拼作 **raison d'être**.

A person's or organization's **raison d'etre** is the most important reason for them existing in the way that they do. (人或组织的)存在的理由. ◆ *The armed forces are caught up in a debate about their raison d'etre.* 武装部队陷入了一场有关其存在理由的争论. N-SING

Raj /rɑːʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The Raj was the period of British rule in India which ended in 1947. (止于1947年的)英国对印度的统治时期. N-SING *the* N

rake /reɪk/ **rakes, raking, raked**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **rake** is a garden tool consisting of a row of metal or wooden teeth attached to a long handle. You can use a rake, for example, to gather leaves together. 耙子(有金属齿或木齿, 长柄的园艺工具). 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

2 If you **rake** a surface, you move a rake across it in order to make it smooth and level. 耙平(表面). VB V n

3 If you **rake** leaves or ashes, you move them somewhere using a rake or a similar tool. (用耙或类似工具将叶子或灰烬移至别处)耙, 拢. ◆ *I watched the men rake leaves into heaps.* 我看着这些人把叶子耙拢成堆. *She raked out the ashes from the boiler.* 她把锅炉里的灰耙了出来. VB; V n prep; V n with adv

4 If someone **rakes** an area with gunfire or with light, they cover it thoroughly by moving the gun or the light across from one side of the area to another. (用炮火)扫射; (用光线)扫过. ◆ *The headlights raked across a painted sign.* 前灯扫过一块喷了字的指示牌. VB V n with n; V prep

5 If you call a man a **rake**, you mean that he is rather immoral, for example because he gambles, drinks, or has sexual relationships with many women. 浪荡公子, 花花公子. N-COUNT DATED

▸**rake in**.

If you say that someone **is raking in** money, you mean that they are making a lot of money more easily than you think they should. 迅速敛集, 大把捞取(大笔的钱). ◆ *The privatisation allowed companies to rake in huge profits.* 私有化使得一些公司捞取了巨额利润. PHR-V PRAGMATICS INFORMAL; V P noun

▸**rake over**.

If you say that someone **is raking over** something that has been said or done in the past, you mean they are examining and discussing it, in a way that you do not think is very pleasant or useful. 追究, 重提(旧事). ◆ *Let's not rake over old quarrels.* 我们别追究以前的争执了. PHR-V PRAGMATICS; V P noun

▸**rake up**.

If you say that someone **is raking up** something unpleasant or embarrassing that happened in the past, you mean they are talking about it or reminding someone about it, and you do not think they should. 翻出(不愉快或尴尬旧事), 揭(疮疤). ◆ *All this trial is doing is raking up the pain of the last year.* 这次审判所做的一切都是在重提去年的伤痛. PHR-V PRAGMATICS; V P noun

raked /reɪkt/.

A **raked** surface is sloping. (指表面)斜的, 倾斜的. ADJ ADJ n

'rake-off, rake-offs.

If someone who has helped to arrange a business deal takes or gets a **rake-off**, they illegally or unfairly take a share of the profits. 非法所得的回扣, 非法收受的佣金. N-COUNT INFORMAL

rak·ish /ˈreɪkɪʃ/.

A **rakish** person or appearance is stylish in a confident, daring way. (指人或外貌)潇洒的, 不拘俗套的. ADJ-GRADED

ral·ly /ˈræli/ **rallies, rallying, rallied**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **rally** is a large public meeting that is held in order to show support for something such as a political party. (为显示支持政党等的)群众大会, 群众集会. N-COUNT

2 When people **rally** to something or when something **rallies** them, they unite to support it. (为某事)团结起来; 使团结起来. ◆ *Her cabinet colleagues have continued to rally to her support.* 她的内阁同僚继续团结起来支持她. *He rallied his own supporters for a fight.* 他召集起自己的支持者准备战斗. V-ERG; V to n; V n

3 When someone or something **rallies**, they begin to recover or improve after having been weak. 恢复, 复原. ◆ *Markets began to rally worldwide.* 全世界的市场开始复原. VB; V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *After a brief rally the shares returned to 126p.* 经短暂回升后, 股票又回归到126便士. N-COUNT

4 A **rally** is a competition in which vehicles are driven over public roads. 汽车拉力赛, 公路汽车赛. ◆ *He was an accomplished rally driver.* 他是一位技术娴熟的汽车拉力赛赛车手. N-COUNT

5 A **rally** in tennis, badminton, or squash is a continuous series of shots that players exchange without stopping. (网球、羽毛球或壁球的)连续对打, 争夺一分的往返拍击. N-COUNT

▸**rally around** or **rally round**.

When people **rally around** or **rally round**, they work as a group in order to support someone or something at a difficult time. (在困难时刻)集合在一起支持, 团结在一起扶助. ◆ *Connie's friends rallied round her.* 康妮的朋友都来到她身边帮她. PHR-V V P; V P n

'rallying cry, rallying cries.

A **rallying cry** or **rallying call** is something such as a slogan, event, or belief which inspires people to unite and to act in support of a group or ideal. 有号召力的呼声(用以激发人们团结起来支持某团体或理想的某口号、事件或信仰等). N-COUNT

'rallying point, rallying points.

A **rallying point** is a place, event, or person that people are attracted to as a symbol of a political group or ideal. (作为政治组织或理想的象征的)聚集点, 号召性事件, 有号召力的人. ◆ *Students used the death of political activists as a rallying point for anti-government protests.* 学生们利用政治活跃分子之死号召人们举行反政府抗议活动. N-COUNT

ram /ræm/ **rams, ramming, rammed**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a vehicle **rams** something such as another vehicle, it crashes into it with a lot of force. (车辆)猛撞, 撞击. VB V n

2 If you **ram** something somewhere, you push it there with great force. 猛推, 用力推. ◆ *He rammed the key into the lock and kicked the front door open.* 他把钥匙硬塞进锁里, 然后踢开了前门. VB; V n adv/prep

3 If something **rams home** a message or a point, it makes it clear in a forceful way that people are likely to listen to. 反复说明, 迫使接受(信息或观点). ◆ *Railway lines are dangerous places and it is up to parents to ram home the dangers to their children.* 铁路线是危险的地方, 父母有责任反复向孩子说明这种危险. PHR

4 A **ram** is an adult male sheep. 成年公羊, 成年牡羊. N-COUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **battering ram**.

➡ to **ram** something **down** someone's **throat**: 见 **throat**.

RAM /ræm/.

RAM is the part of a computer in which information is kept temporarily for immediate use. It is an abbreviation for 'Random Access Memory'. (电脑的)随机存储器, 内存. Random Access Memory的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

Rama·dan /ˈræmədæn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim year, when Muslims do not eat between sunrise and sunset. During Ramadan, Muslims celebrate the fact that it was in this month that God first revealed the words of the Quran to Mohammed. 斋月, 莱麦丹月(回历之九月, 其间穆斯林每天从日出到日落禁食, 以纪念真主首次于九月向穆罕默德透露《可兰经》之经文). N-UNCOUNT

ram·ble /ˈræmbəl/ **rambles, rambling, rambled**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **ramble**, you go on a long walk in the countryside. (在乡间)闲逛, 散步, 漫步. ◆ *...freedom to ramble across the moors.* 漫步穿过荒野的自由. VB; V adv/prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an hour's ramble through the woods.* 穿越树林的一小时散步. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a person **rambles** in their speech or writing, you mean they keep going off the subject in a confused way. (在讲话或写作中)漫谈, 漫无边际地闲扯. VB V

▸ramble on.

If you say that someone **is rambling on**, you mean that they have been talking for a long time in a boring and rather confused way. 没完没了地闲谈, 喋喋不休地闲扯. ❖ *He stood in my kitchen drinking beer, rambling on about Lillian.* 他站在我的厨房里喝着啤酒, 喋喋不休地谈论着莉莲. PHR-V V P; V P about n

ram·bler /ˈræmblə/ **ramblers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **rambler** is a person whose hobby is going on long walks in the countryside. (在乡间)漫步者, 闲逛者. N-COUNT BRITISH

ram·bling /ˈræmblɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **rambling** building is big and old with an irregular shape. (指建筑物)大而无当的, 陈旧的, 布局零乱的. ❖ *...the rambling, ranch-style building.* 这座大而无当的牧场风格的建筑. ADJ

2 If you describe a speech or piece of writing as **rambling**, you are criticizing it for being too long and confused. (指讲话或文章)不连贯的, 杂乱无章的, 散漫芜杂的. ADJ-GRADED

ram·blings /ˈræmblɪŋz/.

If you describe a speech or piece of writing as someone's **ramblings**, you mean it is meaningless or unimportant because the person who said or wrote it was confused or perhaps even slightly insane. (指讲话或文章)胡言乱语, 胡说八道. ❖ *The official dismissed the speech as the ramblings of a desperate lunatic.* 这位官员认为这篇演说是一个绝望的疯子的胡言乱语, 不值一提. N-PLURAL

ram·bunc·tious /ræmˈbʌŋkʃəs/.

A **rambunctious** person is energetic in a cheerful, noisy way. The usual British word is **rumbustious**. (指人)喧闹的, 欢闹的, 活泼的. [英]一般作 rumbustious. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

ram·ekin /ˈræmɪkɪn/ **ramekins.**

A **ramekin** or a **ramekin dish** is a small dish in which a portion of food for one person can be baked in the oven. (烘烤一人份的食物的)小烤盘. N-COUNT

rami·fi·ca·tion /ˌræmɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **ramifications.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **ramifications** of a decision or event are all its consequences and effects, especially ones which are not obvious at first. (某决定或事件的, 尤指起初不明显的)衍生结果, 后果. ❖ *...the social and political ramifications of AIDS for the gay community.* 艾滋病给同性恋群体的带来的社会和政治后果. N-COUNT

ramp /ræmp/ **ramps.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **ramp** is a sloping surface between two places that are at different levels. 斜坡, 坡道. ❖ *...a ramp to facilitate entry into the pool from a wheelchair.* 为方便轮椅进入游泳池而设的坡道. N-COUNT

2 An **entrance ramp** is a road which cars use to drive onto an expressway, and an **exit ramp** is one which cars use to drive off. The usual British expression for both of these roads is **slip road**. (高速公路的驶入或驶出的)坡道. [英]一般合称这两种道路为 slip road. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ram·page, rampages, rampaging, rampaged. Pronounced /ræmˈpeɪdʒ/ for meaning 1, and /ˈræmpeɪdʒ/ for meaning 2. 在第1项释义发音为 /ræmˈpeɪdʒ/, 在第2项释义发音为 /ˈræmpeɪdʒ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When people or animals **rampage** through a place, they rush about there in a wild or violent way, causing damage or destruction. (指人或动物)横冲直撞, 狂暴地冲撞. ❖ *...a rampaging mob.* 一群横冲直撞的暴民. VB V adv/prep; V-ing

2 If people **go on the rampage**, they rush about in a wild or violent way, causing damage or destruction. (指人)横冲直撞, 狂暴地冲撞. PHR

ram·pant /ˈræmpənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something bad, such as a crime or disease, as **rampant**, you mean that it is very widespread and is growing in an uncontrolled way. (犯罪或疾病等)猖獗的, 肆虐的, 控制不住的. ❖ *...the rampant corruption of the administration.* 行政部门猖獗的腐败. ADJ-GRADED

ram·part /ˈræmpɑːt/ **ramparts.**

The **ramparts** of a castle or city are the earth banks, often with walls on them, that were built to protect it. (城堡或城市的)防御土墙, 壁垒. N-COUNT

ˈram-raid, ram-raids, ram-raiding, ram-raided.

If people **ram-raid**, they carry out a robbery on a shop or other building using a stolen car to smash their way into the building. 驾着偷来的车撞入并抢劫(商店或别的建筑物). ❖ *The kids who are joyriding and ramraiding are unemployed.* 这些驾着偷来的汽车兜风、抢劫的年轻人都是没有工作的. VB BRITISH; V; Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was out to do a ram-raid.* 他开着偷来的车出去抢劫了. N-COUNT

◢ **ram-raider, ram-raiders** ❖ *Ram-raiders smashed their way into a high-class store.* 这些驾着偷来的车抢劫的人撞开了一家高档商店. N-COUNT

ram·rod /ˈræmrɒd/.

Ramrod is used to describe someone who has a very straight back and appears rather stiff and formal. (指人)笔直的, 挺立的, 僵硬的. ❖ *I don't have the ramrod posture I had when I was in the Navy.* 我现在已经没有我在海军服役时的那种挺拔的姿势了. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *At 75, she's still ramrod straight.* 她75岁了, 仍然腰板直挺. ADV ADV adj

ram·shack·le /ˈræmʃækəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **ramshackle** building is badly made or in bad condition, and looks as if it is likely to fall down. (指建筑物)造得很差的, 摇摇欲坠的, 似要倒塌的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **ramshackle** system, coalition, or collection has been put together without much thought and is not likely to work or last very well. (指体制、联盟或收集物)草率构成的, 临时凑成的. ❖ *...the ramshackle economic policies of the government.* 政府草草制订的经济政策. ADJ-GRADED

ran /ræn/.

Ran is the past tense of **run**. run 的过去式.

ranch /rɑːntʃ,ræntʃ/ **ranches.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **ranch** is a large farm used for raising animals, especially cattle, horses, or sheep. (尤指饲养牛、马或羊的)大牧场. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **dude ranch**.

ranch·ing /ˈrɑːntʃɪŋ, ˈræn-/.

Ranching is the activity of running a large farm, especially one used for raising cattle, horses, or sheep. 经营大牧场. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **ranch·er, ranchers** ❖ *...a cattle rancher.* 一位养牛的大牧场主人. N-COUNT

ran·cid /ˈrænsɪd/.

If butter or other fatty foods are **rancid**, they have gone bad and taste unpleasant. (指黄油或其他油脂类食品)变质的, 腐臭的, 酸臭的. ADJ-GRADED

ran·cor /ˈræŋkə/.

➻ 见 **rancour**.

ran·cor·ous /ˈræŋkərəs/.

A **rancorous** argument or person is full of bitterness and resentment. (指争论或人)憎恨的, 怨恨的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ran·cour /ˈræŋkə/; [美]又拼作 **rancor**.

Rancour is a strong feeling of bitterness and resentment. 积怨, 深仇, 憎恨. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

R&B /ˌɑːr ən ˈbiː/. ♦◇◇◇◇

R&B is a style of popular music developed in the 1940's from blues music, but using electrically amplified instruments. **R&B** is an abbreviation for 'rhythm and blues'. 节奏布鲁斯(1940年代起源于布鲁斯音乐的一种流行音乐, 但使用电子扬声乐器). rhythm and blues的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

R&D /ˌɑːr ən ˈdiː/; 又拼作 **R and D**. ♦◇◇◇◇

R&D refers to the research and development work or department within a large company. **R&D** is an abbreviation for 'Research and Development'. (大公司内的)研究与开发工作; 研究与开发部. Research and Development的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

ran·dom /ˈrændəm/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **random** sample or method is one in which all the people ADJ

or things involved have an equal chance of being chosen. (样本或方法)任意选取的,抽样的,随机的. ❖ *The competitors will be subject to random drug testing.* 参赛者将要接受抽样药检. ◢ **ran·dom·ly** ❖ *...a randomly selected sample of thirty girls.* 随机选出的30名女孩. ADV

2 If you choose people or things **at random**, you do not use any particular method, so they all have an equal chance of being chosen. 任意地、随便地、随机地. PHR

3 If you describe events as **random**, you mean that they do not seem to follow a definite plan or pattern. (指事件)乱的,任意的,肆意的,无一定之规的. ❖ *...random violence against innocent victims.* 对无辜受害者的肆意暴行. ◢ **randomly** ❖ *...drinks and magazines left scattered randomly around.* 扔得到处都是的饮料和杂志. ◢ **ran·dom·ness** ❖ *...the randomness of life.* 生活的无常. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

4 If something happens **at random**, it happens without a definite plan or pattern. 任意地、肆意地、胡乱地、无一定之规地. ❖ *Three black people were killed by shots fired at random from a minibus.* 三个黑人被从一辆小型公共汽车上胡乱发射的子弹打死. PHR

ran·dom·ize /ˈrændəmaɪz/ **randomizes, randomizing, randomized;** [英]又拼作 **randomise.**

If you **randomize** the events or people in scientific experiments or academic research, you use a method that gives them all an equal chance of happening or being chosen. (在科学实验或学术研究中)使事件(或人)有同等发生(或被选择)的机会;使随机化,使任意排序. ❖ *Properly randomized studies are only now being completed.* 真正随机化的研究只是目前才正在完成之中. VB V n TECHNICAL V-ed

R

randy /ˈrændi/.

Someone who is **randy** is sexually excited and eager to have sex. The usual American word is **horny**. (指人)性欲冲动的. [美]一般作 horny. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

rang /ræŋ/.

Rang is the past tense of **ring**. ring 的过去式.

range /reɪndʒ/ **ranges, ranging, ranged.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **range** of things is a number of different things of the same general kind. 一系列,一套(指同类的不同物件). ❖ *...a range of issues.* 一系列问题. *The range includes chests of drawers, tables and wardrobes.* 这套家具包括五斗柜、桌子和衣橱. N-COUNT

2 A **range** is the complete group that is included between two points on a scale of measurement or quality. (度量或质量的)幅度、范围. ❖ *The average age range is between 35 and 55.* 平均年龄范围在35岁到55岁之间. *...properties available in the price range they are looking for.* 在他们正在寻找的在价格范围内的房地产. N-COUNT

3 If things **range** between two points or **range** from one point to another, they vary within these points on a scale of measurement or quality. (在某范围或幅度内)变动,变化. ❖ *They range in price from $3 to $15.* 它们的价格从3元到15元不等. *...temperatures ranging between 5°C and 20°C.* 在摄氏5至20度之间变化的温度. VB V from n to n V from amount to amount V between pl-amount

4 The **range** of something is the maximum area in which it can reach things or detect things. (能到达或探测的)最大距离,最大范围. ❖ *The 120mm mortar has a range of 18,000 yards.* 这种120毫米口径迫击炮的射程为1.8万码. *The trees on the mountains within my range of vision had all been felled.* 在这些山上我的视线所及之处,树都已被砍光了. N-COUNT

5 If something is **in range** or **within range**, it is near enough to be reached or detected. 在有效距离之内. If it is **out of range**, it is too far away to be reached or detected. 在有效距离之外. ❖ *...within range of their aircraft.* 在他们飞机的飞行范围之内. *The fish stayed 50 yards offshore, well out of range.* 这种鱼生活在离岸50码的地方,完全钓不到. PHR

6 If you see or hit something **at close range**, or **from close range**, you are very close to it when you see it or hit it. If you do something **at a range of** half a mile, for example, you are half a mile away from it when you do it. 在近距离内、近距离地;在距离(某地)...远的地方. ❖ *He was shot in the head at close range.* 他被近距离击中头部. *...photographing wild animals from close range.* 近距离拍摄野生动物. *The enemy opened fire at a range of only 20 yards.* 敌人在仅有20码远的地方开火了. PHR

7 A **range** of mountains or hills is a line of them. (指山脉或小山)排、列、行. N-COUNT

8 A rifle **range** or a shooting **range** is a place where people can practise shooting at targets. 靶场、射击场. N-COUNT

9 A **range** is an old-fashioned metal cooking stove. 旧式金属炉灶. N-COUNT

10 If people or things **are ranged** somewhere, they are arranged in a row or in lines. (使)排列,(使)排成行. ❖ *Some 300 trees have been ranged along the perimeter hedge.* 树篱周围大约栽种了300棵树. VB usu passive FORMAL be V-ed prep

11 ➡ 又见 **free-range.**

range·finder /ˈreɪndʒfaɪndə/ **rangefinders.**

A **rangefinder** is an instrument, usually part of a camera or a piece of military equipment, that measures the distance between things that are far away from each other. 测距仪(常指照相机或军事装备上的部件). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

rang·er /ˈreɪndʒə/ **rangers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **ranger** is a person whose job is to look after a forest or large park. 护林员;公园管理员,园林看守人. N-COUNT

rangy /ˈreɪndʒi/.

A **rangy** person or animal has long, slim, powerful legs. (指人或动物)腿修长有力的. ADJ

rank /ræŋk/ **ranks, ranking, ranked.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone's **rank** is the position or grade that they have in an organization. (某人在组织中的)职位,职衔;等级,级别. ❖ *He eventually rose to the rank of captain.* 他终于升至上尉军衔. *...officers of equivalent rank in the other branches.* 其他部门中同等级别的军官. ◢ **-rank·ing** /-ræŋkɪŋ/ ❖ *...a low-ranking civil servant.* 一个级别低的公务员. N-VAR with supp COMB

2 Someone's **rank** is the social class, especially the high social class, that they belong to. (尤指高的)社会等级,社会阶层. ❖ *Each rank of the peerage was represented.* 贵族的各个阶层都有代表. *He must be treated as a hostage of high rank, not as a common prisoner.* 他必须被当做高级人质而非普通囚犯来对待. N-VAR FORMAL

3 If you say that someone in authority **pulls rank**, you mean that they unfairly force other people to do what they want because of their higher rank or position; used showing disapproval. (贬义)用地位权势压人,仗势欺人. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If an official organization **ranks** someone or something 1st or 50th, for example, they calculate that the person or thing has that position in their list or scale. (官方组织)把...分等,给...评定等级. ❖ *The report ranks the UK 20th out of 22 advanced nations.* 这份报告把英国列为22个先进国家中的第20位. *Mr Short does not even rank in the world's top ten.* 肖特先生甚至无法排在世界前十位. ◢ **-ranked** /-ræŋkt/ ❖ *...the world's ten highest-ranked players.* 世界排名前十位的运动员. V-ERG V n ord V n/among n Also be V-ed in n COMB

5 If you say that someone or something **ranks** high or low, or **ranks** as important, for example, you are saying how good, important, or useful you think they are. 占特定等级,占特定地位;给予特定等级. ❖ *His prices rank high among those of other contemporary photographers.* 与同时代的其他摄影家相比,他收取的价钱算是高的了. *Investors ranked South Korea high among Asian nations.* 在亚洲国家中,投资者对韩国评价甚高. *St Petersburg's night life ranks as more exciting than the capital's.* 圣彼得堡的夜生活比首都的更刺激. V-ERG V adj V n adj V as adj

6 If you say that someone or something **ranks with** a group of famous people or things, you mean that they are extremely good and should be included in that group. 属于...之列,可与...比肩. ❖ *...a remarkable scientist whose work ranked with that of Einstein.* 一位卓越的、其成就可与爱因斯坦相提并论的科学家. VB V with n

7 The **ranks** of a group or organization are the people who belong to it. (团体或组织的)成员. ❖ *There were some misgivings within the ranks of the media too.* 在媒体人士的内部也存在着一些疑虑. N-PLURAL with supp

8 **The ranks** are the ordinary members of an organization, especially of the armed forces. (组织的)普通成员;(尤指)普通士兵. ◆ *Most store managers have worked their way up through the ranks.* 大多数商店经理都是从普通职员做起的. N-PLURAL the N

9 A **rank** of people or things is a row of them. (指人或物)排,行,列. N-COUNT

10 If a member of a group or organization **breaks ranks**, they disobey the instructions of their group or organization. (团体或组织的成员)违反指令,不服从指示. ◆ *China appears unlikely to break ranks with other members of the United Nations Security Council.* 中国看来不太可能与联合国安理会的其他成员分道扬镳. PHR

11 If the members of a group **close ranks**, they support each other totally and oppose any attacks from outside on individual members or any criticism of them. (团体中的成员)团结合作,一致对外. ◆ *Most institutions tend to close ranks when a member has been accused of misconduct.* 当其中一个成员受到行为不当的指责时,大多数机构往往是紧密团结起来一致对外. PHR

12 If you experience something, usually something bad, that other people have experienced, you can say that you have **joined** their **ranks**. 加入其中,成为其中一员(尤指经历不好的事情). ◆ *Last month, more than 370,000 Americans joined the ranks of the unemployed.* 上个月,有超过37万的美国人加入了失业者的队伍. PHR

13 A taxi **rank** is a part of a city street where taxis park when they are available for hire. (待租的出租车)停车处. N-COUNT BRITISH

14 You can use **rank** to emphasize a bad or undesirable quality that exists in an extreme form. (用于强调不好的特性)完全的,十足的,不折不扣的,彻头彻尾的. ◆ *He called it 'rank hypocrisy' that the government was now promoting equal rights.* 政府现在正在倡导平等权,他称此为'彻头彻尾的伪善'. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS FORMAL

15 You can describe something as **rank** when it has a strong and unpleasant smell. 难闻的,恶臭的. ADJ LITERARY

16 If one of the people in a competition is described as a **rank outsider**, they are considered to have very little chance of winning. (竞争中)无望取胜者. PHR

ˌrank and ˈfile ◆○○○○

The **rank and file** are the ordinary members of an organization or workers in a company, as opposed to its leaders or managers. (指与领导人或经理相对的)普通成员,普通职员. ◆ *The rank and file of the party hadn't been consulted.* 并没有和普通党员商议过. N-SING

rank·ing /ˈræŋkɪŋ/ rankings. ◆◆○○○

1 In many sports, the list of the best players made by an official organization is called **the rankings**. (官方机构制作的)最佳运动员名单,最佳运动队排名. ◆ *...the 25 leading teams in the world rankings.* 世界排名前25位的队伍. N-PLURAL the N

2 Someone's **ranking** is their position in an official list of the best players of a sport. (在某项运动的最佳运动员名单中的)排名. N-COUNT

3 The **ranking** member of a group, usually a political group, is the most senior person in it. (常指政治团体中的成员)级别最高的. ◆ *...the ranking American diplomat in Baghdad.* 美国驻巴格达的首席外交官. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN

ran·kle /ˈræŋkəl/ rankles, rankling, rankled.

If an event or situation **rankles**, it makes you feel angry or bitter afterwards, because you think it was unfair or wrong. 激起怨恨. ◆ *Britain's refusal to sell Portugal arms in 1937 still rankled with him.* 1937年英国拒绝向葡萄牙出售武器一事仍然令他耿耿于怀. *The only thing that rankles me is what she says about Ireland.* 唯一让我耿耿于怀的是她关于爱尔兰的言论. VB V / V with n / V n

ran·sack /ˈrænsæk/ ransacks, ransacking, ransacked. ◆○○○○

If people **ransack** a building, they make a mess and damage things in it, often because they are looking for something. 翻箱倒柜地搜查,全面搜索;洗劫. ◆ *...the wrecked schools and churches, the ransacked embassies and homes.* 被毁坏的学校和教堂,遭洗劫的使馆和住宅. ▲**ran·sack·ing** ◆ *Nor did he explicitly denounce the ransacking of the opposition parties' offices.* 他没有明确地谴责搜查反对党办事处的行为. VB V n / V-ed / N-SING the N of n

ran·som /ˈrænsəm/ ransoms, ransoming, ransomed. ◆○○○○

1 A **ransom** is the money that has to be paid to someone so that they will set free a person they have kidnapped. (付给绑架者以求释放人质的)赎金. ◆ *The ransom demand was made by telephone.* 赎金是通过电话索取的. N-VAR

2 If a kidnapper **holds** a person **to ransom** or **for ransom**, or **holds** a person **ransom**, they keep that person prisoner until they are given what they want. 劫持(某人)以索取赎金,劫持(某人)以要挟. PHR

3 If you **ransom** someone who has been kidnapped, you pay the money to set them free. 付钱赎出,以赎金赎回(被劫持的某人). ◆ *The same system was used for ransoming or exchanging captives.* 同样的方法被用来赎出或交换俘虏. VB V n / V n

4 If you say that someone **is holding** you **to ransom** or **for ransom**, you mean that they are using their power to force you to do something you do not want to do; used showing disapproval. (贬义)胁迫,要挟. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you refer to a sum of money as **a king's ransom**, you are emphasizing that it is very large. 一大笔钱,重金,巨款. ◆ *...clients happy to pay a king's ransom for a good haircut.* 乐意出高价理个好头的顾客. PHR DATED

rant /rænt/ rants, ranting, ranted. ◆○○○○

1 If you say that someone **rants**, you mean that they talk loudly or angrily, and exaggerate or say foolish things. 怒气冲冲地叫嚷;夸夸其谈. ◆ *...the mentally ill patient we heard ranting about demons.* 我们听到这个精神病患者正在慷慨激昂地大谈魔鬼. *Even their three dogs got bored and fell asleep as he ranted on.* 当他没完没了地叫嚷时,连他们的三只狗都厌倦得睡着了. VB V / V about/at/against n / V on

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Part I is a rant against organised religion.* 第一部分是反对有组织的宗教的激昂演说. N-COUNT

▲**rant·ing, rantings** ◆ *He had been listening to Goldstone's rantings all night.* 他彻夜都在听着戈德斯通没完没了地嚷嚷. N-VAR

2 If you say that someone **rants and raves**, you mean that they talk loudly and angrily in an uncontrolled way; used showing disapproval. (贬义)大叫大嚷,怒气冲冲地说. PHR PRAGMATICS

rap /ræp/ raps, rapping, rapped. ◆◆○○○

1 **Rap** is a type of music in which the words are not sung but are spoken in a rapid, rhythmic way. 说唱音乐(一种迅速、有节奏地念出而不是唱出歌词的音乐). N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who **raps** performs rap music. 说唱,表演说唱乐. ◆ *New Yorkers rap about parties and clubs.* 纽约人表演关于舞会和俱乐部的说唱乐. VB V / V about n

3 A **rap** is a piece of music performed in rap style, or the words that are used in it. 一首说唱乐;说唱歌曲. N-COUNT

4 If you **rap** on something, you hit it with a series of quick blows. 急敲,叩击. ◆ *...rapping the glass with the knuckles of his right hand.* 用他的右手指关节叩击玻璃杯. *A guard raps his stick on a metal hand rail.* 一个守卫用棍子敲打着金属扶手. VB V on n / V n / V n on n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *There was a sharp rap on the door.* 有人在急速地敲门. N-COUNT

5 A **rap** is a criminal conviction. (刑事)定罪,判罪. ◆ *You'll be facing a Federal rap for aiding and abetting.* 你将因同谋和教唆而面临联邦政府的定罪. N-COUNT INFORMAL AMERICAN

6 The **rap** about someone or something is their reputation. (某人或物的)名气,名声. ◆ *The rap on this guy is that he doesn't really care.* 据传这个家伙不怎么在乎. N-SING INFORMAL AMERICAN

7 A **rap** is an act of criticizing or blaming someone. 批评,埋怨,指责. ◆ *Timeshare companies also come in for a rap as they continue to flout the rules.* 经营分时享用度假房屋的公司继续违反规定时,它们也会遭到批评. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

8 If you **rap** someone for something, you criticize or blame them for it. 批评,埋怨,对…严加指责. ◆ *The minister rapped banks over their treatment of small businesses.* 这位部长批评了银行对待小企业的方式. VB JOURNALISM V n for/over n

9 If someone in authority **raps** your **knuckles** or **raps** you **on the knuckles**, they criticize you or blame you for doing PHR JOURNALISM

something they think is wrong. (权威人士)批评,斥责,责备. ❖ *I joined the workers on strike and was rapped over the knuckles.* 我加入了罢工工人的行列,为此我受到了责备.

10 If someone in authority gives you **a rap on the knuckles**, they criticize you or blame you for doing something they think is wrong. (权威人士的)批评,斥责、责备. ❖ *Britain gave them a diplomatic rap over the knuckles.* 英国对他们进行了外交上的谴责. PHR JOURNALISM

11 If you **take the rap**, you are blamed or punished for something, especially something that is not your fault or for which other people are equally guilty. (为非自己或非完全自己之罪过而)代人受过,背黑锅. ❖ *When the client was murdered, his wife took the rap, but did she really do it?* 当这位客户被谋杀时,他妻子承担了罪责,可真是她干的吗? PHR

ra·pa·cious /rəˈpeɪʃəs/.

If you describe a person or their behaviour as **rapacious**, you disapprove of their greedy or uncaring behaviour. 贪婪的,掠夺的. ❖ *Oil fields have already been depleted by a rapacious exploitation policy.* 油田已因掠夺性开采政策而所剩无几. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

rape /reɪp/ **rapes, raping, raped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone **is raped**, they are forced to have sex, usually by violence or threats of violence. (被)强奸. ❖ *They'd held him down and raped him.* 他们将他摁倒,强奸了他. VB be V-ed V n

2 **Rape** is the crime of forcing someone to have sex. 强奸罪. ❖ *Almost ninety per cent of all rapes and violent assaults went unreported.* 几乎百分之九十的强奸和暴力攻击都未被告发. N-VAR

3 **The rape of** an area or of a country is the destruction or spoiling of it. (某国或某地区所遭受的)蹂躏,破坏,糟蹋. N-SING the N of n LITERARY

4 ➡ 又见 **date rape, oilseed rape.**

rap·id /ˈræpɪd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **rapid** change is one that happens very quickly. (指变化)快的,迅速的. ❖ *...the country's rapid economic growth in the 1980's.* 该国的经济在1980年代的快速增长. ◢ **rap·id·ly** ❖ *'Operating profit is rising more rapidly,' he said.* '营业利润正在加速增长.' 他说. ◢ **ra·pid·ity** /rəˈpɪdɪti/ ❖ *...the rapidity with which the weather can change.* 气候变化之快速. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A **rapid** movement is one that is very fast. (指动作)飞快的,快速的. ❖ *Breathing becomes more rapid and sweating starts.* 呼吸变得更急促,也开始出汗了. ◢ **rapidly** ❖ *He was moving rapidly around the room.* 他在房间里快速地走来走去的. ◢ **rapidity** ❖ *The water rushed through the holes with great rapidity.* 水飞快地冲过这些洞眼. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

ˌrapid-ˈfire.

A **rapid-fire** conversation or speech is one in which people talk or reply very quickly. (指会话或讲话)很快地接连说出的,连珠炮似的,接二连三的. ❖ *...arguing a point in rapid-fire Spanish.* 用西班牙语连珠炮似的辩论一个论点. ADJ ADJ n

rap·ids /ˈræpɪdz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Rapids are a section of a river where the water moves very fast, often over rocks. (河的)急流,湍流,险滩. N-PLURAL

ˌrapid ˈtransit.

A **rapid transit** system is a transport system in a city which allows people to travel quickly, using trains that run underground or above the streets. 城市高速(轨道)交通系统. ADJ ADJ n

ra·pi·er /ˈreɪpiə/ **rapiers.**

1 A **rapier** is a very thin sword with a long sharp point. 细长的尖头剑,轻剑. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone has a **rapier** wit, you mean that they are very intelligent and quick at making clever comments or jokes in a conversation. 机智巧妙的,善于应对的. ADJ ADJ n

rap·ist /ˈreɪpɪst/ **rapists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **rapist** is a man who has raped someone. (男)强奸犯. N-COUNT

rap·per /ˈræpə/ **rappers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **rapper** is a person who performs rap music. 说唱艺人. N-COUNT

rap·port /ræˈpɔː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If two people or groups have a **rapport**, they have a good relationship in which they are able to understand each other's ideas or feelings very well. 融洽关系,和谐关系,默契. ❖ *The success depends on good rapport between interviewer and interviewee.* 成功有赖于采访者与被采访者之间良好的沟通. N-SING also no det

rap·por·teur /ˌræpɔːˈtɜː/ **rapporteurs.**

A **rapporteur** is a person who is officially appointed by an organization to investigate a problem or attend a meeting and to report on it. 报告人,汇报人(指由机构正式指定的调查问题或参加会议并作出相关报告者). ❖ *...UN human rights rapporteurs.* 负责联合国人权报告的汇报人. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

rap·proche·ment /ræˈprɒʃmɒn, AM -ˈproʊʃ-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **rapprochement** is an increase in friendliness between two countries, groups, or people, especially after a period of unfriendliness. (指国家、团体或个人间的)友好关系的恢复,友好关系的重建. ❖ *...the process of political rapprochement between the two former foes.* 这两个宿敌之间的政治修好进程. N-SING also no det JOURNALISM

rapt /ræpt/.

If someone watches or listens with **rapt** attention, they are extremely interested or fascinated. 全神贯注的,专心致志的;出神的,入迷的,痴迷的. ❖ *Delegates sat in rapt silence as Mrs Fisher spoke.* 费希尔夫人发言时,代表们安静地坐着,全神贯注. ◢ **rapt·ly** ❖ *...listening raptly to stories.* 全神贯注地听故事. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ADV

rap·tor /ˈræptə/ **raptors.**

Raptors are birds of prey, such as eagles and hawks. 猛禽,肉食鸟类(如鹰和隼). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

rap·ture /ˈræptʃə/.

Rapture is a feeling of extreme joy or pleasure. 狂喜,极度欢喜. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

rap·tures /ˈræptʃəz/.

If you are **in raptures** or go **into raptures** about something, you are extremely impressed by it and enthusiastic about it. 处于狂热衷. ❖ *His goal sent the crowd into raptures.* 他的入球使观众欣喜若狂. PHR WRITTEN BRITISH

rap·tur·ous /ˈræptʃərəs/.

A **rapturous** feeling or reaction is one of extreme happiness or enthusiasm. (指情感或反应)狂喜的,狂热的,热烈的. ❖ *...rapturous applause.* 热烈的掌声. ◢ **rap·tur·ous·ly** ❖ *He was rapturously received by the American Congress.* 他受到了美国国会的热烈欢迎. ADJ JOURNALISM ADV ADV with v

rare /reə/ **rarer, rarest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **rare** is not common and is therefore interesting or valuable. 珍稀的,稀奇的. ❖ *...the black-necked crane, one of the rarest species in the world.* 黑颈鹤,世界最珍稀的物种之一. *She collects rare plants.* 她收集珍稀植物. ADJ-GRADED

2 An event or situation that is **rare** does not occur very often. (指事件或形势)稀少的,罕见的. ❖ *...on those rare occasions when he did eat alone.* 在那些不多见的、他的确单独进餐的场合. *It's very rare to have big families nowadays.* 如今大家庭非常罕见了. ADJ-GRADED

3 You use **rare** to emphasize an extremely good or remarkable quality. (强调好的特质)非常好的,极度的. ❖ *It was a rare pleasure to see him in action.* 看到他上场真是太高兴了. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

4 Meat that is **rare** is cooked very lightly so that the inside is still red. (指肉)煮得嫩的,半熟的,半生的. ❖ *Thick tuna steaks are eaten rare, like beef.* 像吃牛肉一样,厚的金枪鱼排要吃半生的. ADJ-GRADED

rar·efied /ˈreərɪfaɪd/.

1 If you talk about the **rarefied** atmosphere of a place or institution, you are expressing your disapproval of it, because it has a special social or academic status that makes it very different from ordinary life. (指某地方或机构的气氛)排外的,清高的,脱离大众的. ❖ *They are plunged into the rarefied atmosphere of university.* 他们陷入了大学的清高气氛里. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 **Rarefied** air is air that does not contain much oxygen, for example in mountain areas. (指空气,如山区的空气)稀薄的,缺氧的. ADJ-GRADED

rare·ly /ˈreəli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

If something **rarely** happens, it does not happen very often. 罕 ADV

见地，很少(发生). ❖ *I very rarely wear a raincoat.* 我很少穿雨衣. *Rarely did anyone seem very bothered about levels of expenditure.* 人们似乎很少为开销水平操心. *Adolescent suicide is rarely an impulsive reaction to immediate distress.* 青少年自杀很少是出于对当下痛苦作出的冲动反应.

rar·ing /ˈreərɪŋ/.

1 If you say that you **are raring to go**, you mean that you are very eager to start doing something. 巴不得马上开始，跃跃欲试. ❖ *After a good night's sleep, Paul said he was raring to go.* 经过一夜充足的睡眠，保罗说他巴不得马上就开始. PHR

2 If you are **raring** to do something or are **raring** for it, you are very eager to do it or very eager that it should happen. 渴望的，急切盼望的. ❖ *Sarah's here and raring to meet you.* 萨拉在这里，正急切盼望见你. ADJ, v-link ADJ

rar·ity /ˈreərɪti/ **rarities.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is a **rarity**, they are interesting or valuable because they are so unusual. 难得的人(或物)，珍稀的人(或物). ❖ *He was a rarity among Wall Street lawyers.* 他是华尔街律师中难得的一位. *Signatures on 18th century Irish furniture are a rarity.* 18世纪爱尔兰家具上的签名现在是稀世珍品. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS JOURNALISM

2 The **rarity** of something is the fact that it is very uncommon. 稀有，罕见. ❖ *It was a real prize due to its rarity and good condition.* 鉴于它极为罕见且状况完好，真是一件珍品. N-UNCOUNT

ras·cal /ˈrɑːskəl, ˈræs-/ **rascals.**

If you call a man or child a **rascal**, you mean that they are mischievous, rude, or dishonest. 淘气鬼；流氓，无赖；骗子. ❖ *What's that old rascal been telling you?* 那个老无赖向你说了些什么? N-COUNT DATED

rash /ræʃ/ **rashes.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone is **rash** or does **rash** things, they act without thinking carefully first, and therefore make mistakes or behave foolishly. 轻率的，鲁莽的，急躁的. ❖ *It would be rash to rely on such evidence.* 依靠这样的证据将会太草率. *Mr. Major is making no rash promises.* 梅杰先生不会轻易许诺. ◢ **rash·ly** ❖ *I made quite a lot of money, but I rashly gave most of it away.* 我挣了很多钱，但我草率地给出去了其中的大部分. ◢ **rash·ness** ❖ *...the rashness of youth.* 年轻人的鲁莽. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A **rash** is an area of red spots that appear on your skin when you are ill or have an allergy. 疹子，皮疹. N-COUNT

3 A **rash of** unpleasant events or things is a large number of them which happen or appear within a short period of time. (短期内发生或出现的)一连串(不愉快的事). ❖ *This confusion is responsible for a rash of suicides this spring.* 这场混乱导致了今年春天一连串的自杀事件. N-SING: N of n PRAGMATICS

rash·er /ˈræʃə/ **rashers.**

A **rasher** of bacon is a slice of bacon. (熏肉的)薄片，切片. N-COUNT BRITISH

rasp /rɑːsp, ræsp/ **rasps, rasping, rasped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **rasps**, their voice or breathing is harsh and unpleasant to listen to. 发出刺耳的说话声(或呼吸声). ❖ *'Where've you put it?' he rasped.* '你把它放哪儿了?' 他粗声粗气地说. VB: V; V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the rasp of Rennie's voice.* 伦尼刺耳的声音. N-SING

2 If something **rasps**, or if you **rasp** it on something, it makes a harsh, unpleasant sound as it rubs against something hard or rough. (使)擦刮，(使)发出刺耳的锉磨声. ❖ *Foden rasped a hand across his chin.* 福登用一只手擦刮着他的下巴. V-ERG: V; V n prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the rasp of something being drawn across the sand.* 某件东西被拖在沙上发出的摩擦声. N-SING with supp

3 A **rasp** is a long metal tool with rough surfaces, used to rub on solid objects and give them smooth surfaces. 锉，锉刀. N-COUNT

rasp·berry /ˈrɑːzbri, AM ˈræzberi/ **raspberries.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Raspberries** are small, soft, red fruit that grow on bushes. (长在灌木上的小而软的红果)悬钩子. 见插图条**fruit**. N-COUNT

2 If you blow a **raspberry**, you make a sound by putting your tongue out and blowing, in order to insult someone. (侮辱性的)呸声. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

raspy /ˈrɑːspi, ˈræs-/.

If someone has a **raspy** voice, they make rough sounds as if they have a sore throat or have difficulty in breathing. (指嗓音)刺耳的，难听的. ❖ *Her voice was raspy with nicotine and whiskey.* 她的嗓音因为抽烟喝酒而变得很难听. ADJ LITERARY

Ras·ta /ˈræstə/ **Rastas.**

A **Rasta** is the same as a **Rastafarian**. 同 Rastafarian. N-COUNT INFORMAL

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...Rasta singer Pablo Moses.* 拉斯塔法里教派歌手帕布洛·摩西. ADJ

Ras·ta·far·ian /ˌræstəˈfeəriən/ **Rastafarians.**

1 A **Rastafarian** is a member of a religious group which began in Jamaica. Rastafarians consider Haile Selassie, the former Emperor of Ethiopia, to be God. 拉斯塔法里教派成员(始于牙买加的教派，奉前埃塞俄比亚皇帝海尔·塞拉西为神). N-COUNT

2 **Rastafarian** is used to describe Rastafarians and their beliefs and lifestyle. 拉斯塔法里教派成员的，拉斯塔法里教派的. ❖ *...Rastafarian poet Benjamin Zephaniah.* 拉斯塔法里教派的诗人本杰明·西番雅. ADJ: ADJ n

rat /ræt/ **rats.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **rat** is an animal which has a long tail and looks like a large mouse. 大老鼠. N-COUNT

2 If you call someone a **rat**, you mean that you are angry with them or dislike them, often because they have cheated you or betrayed you. 不忠的人，叛徒，卑鄙小人，鼠辈. ❖ *What did you do with the gun you took from that little rat Turner?* 你怎么处理了从那个小叛徒特纳那儿得到的枪? N-COUNT RUDE

3 If you **smell a rat**, you begin to suspect or realize that something is wrong in a particular situation, for example that someone is trying to deceive you or harm you. 觉得可疑，感到事情不妙，怀疑事情不对头. ❖ *Though Lloyd George's behaviour seemed curious, Haig still did not smell a rat.* 尽管劳埃德·乔治的举止看来古怪，但黑格仍然没有怀疑其中另有文章. PHR

ra·ta /ˈrɑːtə/.

➟ 见 **pro rata**.

ra·ta·touille /ˌrætəˈtuːi/.

Ratatouille is a cooked vegetable dish, usually made with onions, tomatoes, aubergines, courgettes, and peppers. 普罗旺斯蔬菜杂烩(通常由洋葱、番茄、茄子、小胡瓜和辣椒烹制而成). N-UNCOUNT also a N

ratch·et /ˈrætʃɪt/ **ratchets.**

1 In a tool or machine, a **ratchet** is a wheel or bar with sloping teeth, which can move only in one direction, because a piece of metal stops the teeth from moving backwards. (工具或机械中单向运转的齿轮)棘轮. ❖ *The chair has a ratchet below it to adjust the height.* 这把椅子下面有个棘轮来调节高度. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a situation as a **ratchet**, you think that it is bad and can only become worse. 日益恶化的情形. ❖ *...another raising of the ratchet of violence in the conflict.* 冲突中暴力的进一步升级. N-SING with supp PRAGMATICS

rate /reɪt/ **rates, rating, rated.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **rate** at which something happens is the speed with which it happens. 速度，速率. ❖ *The rate at which hair grows can be agonisingly slow.* 头发生长的速度慢得让人心烦. N-COUNT with supp

2 The **rate** at which something happens is the number of times it happens over a period of time. 一段时间内发生的次数，频率. ❖ *New diet books appear at a rate of nearly one a week.* 新的保健食谱书籍几乎每周有一本面世. N-COUNT with supp

3 A **rate** is the amount of money that is charged for goods or services. 费用，价格. ❖ *...specially reduced rates for travellers using Gatwick Airport.* 对使用盖特威克机场的旅客的特惠价格. N-COUNT with supp

4 The **rate** of taxation or interest is the amount of tax or interest that needs to be paid. It is expressed as a percentage of the amount that is earned, gained as profit, or borrowed. (以百分比表示的)税率，利率. N-COUNT with supp

5 In Britain, the **rates** were a local tax which you paid if you owned property or rented unfurnished property. (英国的一 N-PLURAL

种地方税)房地产税,不动产税.

6 If you **rate** someone or something as good or bad, you consider them to be good or bad. 评价,认为. ❖ *The film was rated excellent by 90 per cent of children.* 90%的孩子认为这部影片非常好. *Most rated it a hit.* 大多数人认为它很成功. *We rate him as one of the best.* 我们认为他是其中最杰出的一个. V-ERG no cont; V n adj/adv; V n n; V n as n/adj

7 If you **rate** someone or something, you think that they are good. 赞赏,推崇. ❖ *It's flattering to know that other clubs have shown interest and seem to rate me.* 其他俱乐部已表示了兴趣、看起来很欣赏我,得知这一点真让人高兴. VB; INFORMAL; V n

8 If someone or something **is rated** at a particular position or rank, they are calculated or estimated to be in that position in a table or list. (被)定级,(被)列为. ❖ *He is generally rated Italy's No. 3 industrialist.* 他通常被列为意大利第三号实业家. V-PASSIVE, no cont; be V-ed n

9 If you say that someone or something **rates** a particular reaction, you mean that is the reaction you consider to be appropriate. 值得,应得. ❖ *This is so extraordinary, it rates a medal.* 这太非凡了,它应该得到一枚奖章. VB no cont; V n

10 You use **at any rate** to indicate that what you have just said might be incorrect or unclear in some way, and that you are now being more precise. 至少. ❖ *He is the least appealing character, to me at any rate.* 他是最不吸引人的人物,至少不吸引我. PHR; PRAGMATICS

11 You use **at any rate** to indicate that the important thing is what you are saying now, and not what was said before. (表示重要的是现在正在说的话,而非以前说的话)无论如何,不管怎样. ❖ *Well, at any rate, let me thank you for all you did.* 嗯,不管怎样,我要谢谢你所做的一切. PHR; PRAGMATICS

12 If you say that **at this rate** something bad or extreme will happen, you mean that it will happen if things continue to develop as they have been doing. 照此下去,照这样做,照此情形. ❖ *At this rate they'd be lucky to get home before eight.* 照此情形,他们能在8点前回到家就算好运了. PHR; PRAGMATICS

13 ➡ 又见 **exchange rate, rating.**

rate·able value /ˌreɪtəbəl ˈvæljuː/ **rateable values.**

In Britain, the **rateable value** of a building was a value based on its size and facilities, which was used in calculating local taxes called rates. (英国地方当局在计算房地产税时使用的)课税估价. N-COUNT

ˈrate-cap, rate-caps, rate-capping, rate-capped.

1 In Britain, when a local council **was rate-capped**, the government prevented it from increasing local taxes called rates, in order to force the council to reduce its spending or improve its efficiency. (英国的地方政务会)(被)限定征收房地产税额(旨在削减开支或提高效率). ◢ **rate-capping** ❖ *The project is seriously threatened by rate-capping.* 这个计划因税额限定而受到严重威胁. VB: be V-ed; N-UNCOUNT

2 In America, a **rate cap** is a limit placed by the government on the amount of interest that banks or credit card companies can charge their customers. (美国政府限定的银行或信用卡的)利息限额. N-COUNT

ˌrate of exˈchange, rates of exchange.

A **rate of exchange** is the same as an **exchange rate**. 同 exchange rate. N-COUNT

rate·payer /ˈreɪtpeɪə/ **ratepayers.**

1 In Britain, a **ratepayer** is a person who owns or rents property and therefore has to pay local taxes. (英国)房地产税的纳税人. N-COUNT

2 In the United States, a **ratepayer** is a person whose property is served by an electricity, water, or telephone company, and who pays for these services. (美国水费、电费或电话费的)缴纳人. N-COUNT

ra·ther /ˈrɑːðə, ˈræð-/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **rather than** when you are contrasting two things or situations. **Rather than** introduces the thing or situation that is not the case or that you do not want or approve of. (两者做比较时引出被否定或放弃的一方)与其,而不愿,而不要,而不是. ❖ *The problem was psychological rather than physiological.* 这个问题与其说是生理的,不如说是心理的. *When I'm going out in the evening I use the bike if I can rather than the car.* 晚上外出时,如果可能的话,我一般用自行车而不是汽车. PHR-PREP

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *She made students think for themselves, rather than telling them what to think.* 她让学生们自己思考,而不是告诉他们该思考什么. PHR-CONJ

2 You use **rather** when you are correcting the thing that you have just said, especially when you are describing the true situation after saying what it is not. (用于纠正已说过的话)恰恰相反. ❖ *Twenty million years ago, Idaho was not the arid place it is now. Rather, it was warm and damp, populated by dense primordial forest.* 两千万年前,爱达荷州并非现在这样一个干旱的地区. 恰恰相反,它温暖湿润,到处是浓密的原始森林. ADV; ADV with cl/group; PRAGMATICS

3 If you **would rather** do something, you would prefer to do it. 宁愿,宁可. If you **would rather not** do something, you do not want to do it. 不愿,不想. ❖ *Kids would rather play than study.* 孩子们宁愿玩耍,而不愿学习. *Sorry. I'd rather not talk about it.* 对不起. 我宁愿不谈此事. PHR-MODAL

4 You use **rather** to indicate that something is true to a fairly great extent. 相当,颇. ❖ *I grew up in rather unusual circumstances.* 我在相当不寻常的环境里长大. *The reality is rather more complex.* 现实要复杂得多. ADV

5 You use **rather** before verbs that introduce your thoughts and feelings, in order to express your opinion politely, especially when a different opinion has been expressed. (用于动词前礼貌地表达自己的观点,尤指表达不同的观点)有些,有几分,有点儿. ❖ *I rather think he was telling the truth.* 我倒认为他讲的是实话. *I rather like the decorative effect.* 我有些喜欢这种装饰效果. ADV; ADV before v; PRAGMATICS; BRITISH

6 People sometimes say **rather** to express agreement or acceptance. (表示同意或接受)好哇,当然,的确. ❖ *'Well, he did have a sort of family connection with it, didn't he.'— 'Oh yes. Rather.'* '啊,他真的与之有某种家族关系,是吧.'—'哦,是的.没错.' CONVENTION; BRITISH, FORMAL

rati·fi·ca·tion /ˌrætɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ **ratifications.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **ratification** of a treaty or written agreement is the process of ratifying it. (条约或书面协定的)批准,认可. ❖ *...the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty.* 马斯特里赫特条约的确认. N-COUNT

rati·fy /ˈrætɪfaɪ/ **ratifies, ratifying, ratified.** ◆◆◇◇◇

When national leaders or organizations **ratify** a treaty or written agreement, they make it official by giving their formal approval to it, usually by signing it or voting for it. 正式批准(条约或书面协定). ❖ *The parliaments of Australia and Indonesia have yet to ratify the treaty.* 澳大利亚和印度尼西亚国会尚需正式批准这个条约. VB; V n

rat·ing /ˈreɪtɪŋ/ **ratings.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **rating** of something is a score or assessment of how good or popular it is. 等级,级别. ❖ *...a value-for-money rating of ten out of ten.* 百分之百的物有所值. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **credit rating.**

2 The **ratings** are the statistics published each week which show how popular each television programme is. (电视节目的)收视率. ❖ *CBS's ratings again showed huge improvement over the previous year.* 哥伦比亚广播公司的收视率与上一年度相比再次显示出大幅度的提高. N-PLURAL

3 **Ratings** are the sailors in national navies who are not officers or who have no rank. (海军)普通士兵,水兵. N-COUNT; BRITISH

ra·tio /ˈreɪʃiəʊ, AM -ʃəʊ/ **ratios.** ◆◆◇◇◇

The **ratio** of something is the relationship between two things expressed in numbers or amounts, to show how much greater one is than the other. (两物在数量关系上的)比例,比率. ❖ *The adult to child ratio is 1 to 6.* 成人与孩子的比例是1比6. N-COUNT

ra·tion /ˈræʃən/ **rations, rationing, rationed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When there is a shortage of something, your **ration** of it is the amount that you are allowed to have. (指物品短缺时的)配给量,配给限额. ❖ *The meat ration was down to one pound per person per week.* 肉类配给量下降到每周每人一磅. N-COUNT

2 When something **is rationed** by a person or government, you are only allowed to have a limited amount of it, usually because there is a shortage. (常因物品短缺而)(被)定量配给,(被)限量供应. ◆ *The decision to ration food comes as Muscovites have overrun bakeries.* 当莫斯科人挤破面包店时,定量配给食物的决定下达了. *Motorists will be rationed to thirty litres of petrol a month.* 驾车者将每月得到30升汽油的定量供应. VB be V-ed; V n; be V-ed to amount

3 **Rations** are the food which is given to people with food shortages or to soldiers. (供给食物短缺者的)粮食;(军人的)粮饷. N-PLURAL

4 ➔ 又见 **rationing**.

ra·tion·al /ˈræʃənəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Rational** decisions and thoughts are based on reason rather than on emotion. (决定或想法)理性的,理智的,合理的. ◆ *Look at both sides of the case and come to a rational decision.* 看看事情的两面,然后做出一个理智的决定. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ra·tion·al·ly** ◆ *It can be very hard to think rationally when you're feeling so vulnerable.* 当你感到如此脆弱时,很难理智地思考. ADV-GRADED ◢ **ra·tion·al·ity** /ræʃəˈnælɪti/ ◆ *We live in an era of rationality.* 我们生活在一个理性的时代. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **rational** person is someone who thinks clearly and is not emotionally or mentally unbalanced. (人)理智的,头脑清醒的,神志正常的. ◆ *Rachel looked calmer and more rational now.* 雷切尔现在看起来平静了些,头脑清醒了点. ADJ-GRADED

ra·tion·ale /ˌræʃəˈnɑːl, -ˈnæl/ **rationales.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **rationale** for a course of action, practice, or belief is the set of reasons on which it is based. 依据,原因,理由. ◆ *Wilson explained his rationale for refusing Sims' request.* 威尔逊解释了他拒绝西姆斯的请求的原因. N-COUNT; FORMAL

ra·tion·al·ism /ˈræʃənəlɪzəm/.

Rationalism is the belief that your life should be based on reason and logic, rather than emotions or religious beliefs. 理性主义,唯理主义,唯理论. N-UNCOUNT

ra·tion·al·ist /ˈræʃənəlɪst/ **rationalists.**

If you describe someone as **rationalist**, you mean that their beliefs are based on reason and logic rather than emotion or religion. 理性主义者的,唯理论者的. ADJ

➪ A **rationalist** is someone who bases their life on rationalist beliefs. 理性主义者,唯理论者. N-COUNT

ra·tion·al·ize /ˈræʃənəlaɪz/ **rationalizes, rationalizing, rationalized;** [英]又拼作 **rationalise**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you try to **rationalize** attitudes or actions that are difficult to accept, you think of reasons to justify or to explain them. 使(难以被接受的态度或行为)有合理依据,合理化. ◆ *I poured my thoughts out on paper in an attempt to rationalize my feelings.* 我将我的想法一股脑儿写在纸上,试图为自己的情绪找到合理依据. VB; V n ◢ **ra·tion·ali·za·tion** /ˌræʃənəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **rationalizations** ◆ *...this rationalization of his bedside grief.* 对他站在床边悲伤的这种合理解释. N-VAR

2 When a company, system, or industry **is rationalized**, it is made more efficient, usually by getting rid of staff and equipment that are not essential. (使)(公司、制度或行业)作合理化改革;(使)作合理化精简. ◢ **rationalization** ◆ *...the rationalization of the textile industry.* 纺织行业的合理化精简. VB be V-ed; N-UNCOUNT

ra·tion·ing /ˈræʃənɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Rationing is the system of limiting the amount of food or other necessary substances that each person is permitted to have or buy when there is a shortage of them. (短缺时的)配给制度,定量供应制度. N-UNCOUNT

ˈrat race.

If you talk about getting out of **the rat race**, you mean leaving a job or way of life in which people compete aggressively with each other to be successful. 激烈的竞争,你死我活的竞争,疯狂的竞争. N-SING the N

rat·tan /ræˈtæn/.

Rattan furniture is made from the woven strips of stems of a plant which grows in South East Asia. 藤,白藤(生长于东南亚,可用于制造家具). N-UNCOUNT

rat·tle /ˈrætəl/ **rattles, rattling, rattled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When something **rattles** or when you **rattle** it, it makes short sharp knocking sounds because it is being shaken or it keeps hitting against something hard. (使)咯咯作响,(使)发出短促尖厉的声音. ◆ *He gently rattled the cage.* 他轻轻地将笼子摇得咯咯作响. *Somewhere close at hand a train rattled by.* 在附近的某个地方,一列火车喀哒喀哒地驶过. V-ERG, V; V n; V adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *There was a rattle of rifle-fire.* 传来一阵步枪射击的哒哒声. N-COUNT

◢ **rat·tling** ◆ *At that moment, there was a rattling at the door.* 当时传来了一阵咚咚的敲门声. N-SING

2 A **rattle** is a baby's toy with loose bits inside which make a noise when the baby shakes it. (婴儿玩具)摇铃. N-COUNT

3 If something or someone **rattles** you, they make you nervous. 使紧张,使不安,使惊慌. ◆ *The news from Body Shop rattled the rest of the retail sector.* 从美体小铺传出的这条消息让其余的零售业惶恐不安. ◢ **rat·tled** ◆ *He swore in Spanish, another indication that he was rattled.* 他用西班牙语诅咒,这是说明他不安的又一个迹象. VB; V n; ADJ-GRADED

▸rattle around.

If you say that someone **rattles around** in a room or other space, you mean that the space is too large for them. 在(过于宽大的房屋里)居住;在(空荡处)啪嗒啪嗒地走. ◆ *We don't want to move, but we're rattling around in our large house.* 我们不想搬走,但我们的大房子实在是太空荡了. PHR-V; V P in n; Also V P n

▸rattle off.

If you **rattle off** something, you say it or do it very quickly and without much effort. 不假思索地说;迅速而不费力地做. ◆ *Asked what English he knew, Mr Semko rattled off 'One, two, three'.* 当被问及懂什么英语时,谢姆科先生不假思索地说出 'one, two, three'. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

▸rattle on.

When you say that someone **rattles on** about something, you mean that they talk about it for a long time in a way that annoys you. 喋喋不休地说,没完没了地谈论. ◆ *I heard my mother rattling on and on about the day I get married.* 我听见妈妈在喋喋不休地唠叨着我结婚的日子. PHR-V; V P about n; Also V P

▸rattle through.

If you **rattle through** something, you deal with it quickly in order to finish it. 草草了事,匆匆做成,迅速完成. ◆ *She rattled through a translation from Virgil's 'Aeneid'.* 她草草读完了维吉尔的《埃涅阿斯纪》的一个译本. PHR-V; BRITISH; V P n

rattle·snake /ˈrætəlsneɪk/ **rattlesnakes.**

A **rattlesnake** is a poisonous American snake which can make a rattling noise with its tail. (美洲的)响尾蛇. N-COUNT

ˌrattling ˈgood.

If you describe a story as a **rattling good** yarn or tale, you mean that it is very good and very exciting. (故事)非常好的,绝妙的,非常刺激的. ◆ *He tells a rattling good yarn.* 他讲了一个非常好听的故事. ADJ, ADJ n; BRITISH, DATED

rat·ty /ˈræti/ **rattier, rattiest.**

1 If someone is **ratty**, they get angry and irritated easily. (人)暴躁的,易怒的,爱发脾气的. ◆ *I was beginning to get a bit ratty and fed up.* 我开始有些急躁和厌烦了. ADJ-GRADED; BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 **Ratty** clothes and objects are frayed or tattered, especially because they are old. (衣服和物体)破旧的,破烂的. ADJ-GRADED; AMERICAN

rau·cous /ˈrɔːkəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **raucous** sound is loud, harsh, and rather unpleasant. (声音)沙哑的,刺耳的,难听的. ◆ *...the raucous cries of the sea-birds.* 海鸟难听的叫声. *...a raucous crowd.* 一群粗声叫嚷的人. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS ◢ **rau·cous·ly** ◆ *They laughed together raucously.* 他们一起粗声地大笑起来. ADV-GRADED

raun·chy /ˈrɔːntʃi/ **raunchier, raunchiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a film, a person, or the way that someone is dressed as **raunchy**, you mean that they are sexually exciting or sexually explicit. 淫秽的,色情的,猥亵的. ◆ *...her raunchy new movie.* 她新拍的色情片. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL

rav·age /ˈrævɪdʒ/ **ravages, ravaging, ravaged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A town, country, or economy that **has been ravaged** has been damaged so much that it is almost completely destroyed. (被)严重损坏,(被)毁坏,(被)摧毁. ◆ *For two decades the country has been ravaged by civil war.* 二十年来,这个国家 VB usu passive; be V-ed

已被内战弄得破烂不堪.

rav·ages /ˈrævɪdʒɪz/.

The **ravages** of time, war, or the weather are the damaging effects that they have. (时间、战争或气候的)破坏力,破坏性影响. ❖ *...a hi-tech grass pitch that can survive the ravages of a cold, wet climate.* 一种能经受寒冷、潮湿天气考验的高科技球场草坪. N-PLURAL

rave /reɪv/ **raves, raving, raved.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **raves**, they talk in an excited and uncontrolled way. 激烈地说,兴奋地说;胡言乱语. ❖ *'What is wrong with you, acting like that,' she raved.* '你怎么啦,竟这么干!' 她大叫道. VB V; V with quote

2 If you **rave** about something, you speak or write about it with great enthusiasm. (口头或书写上)热情夸奖,极力赞美. ❖ *Rachel raved about the new foods she ate while she was there.* 雷切尔对她在那儿时吃到的新东西赞不绝口. VB; V about n

3 A **rave** is a large event at which young people dance to loud music in a warehouse or in the open air. (年轻人的)喧闹的聚会,狂欢聚会,狂野舞会. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the rave scene.* 狂欢的场面. ADJ ADJ n

4 A **rave** is the same as a **rave review**. 同 rave review. ❖ *'Only the Truth is Funny', has drawn raves from the critics.* 《只有真相才是有趣的》受到了评论家高度的评价. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

5 ➼ 又见 **raving**.

➼ to **rant and rave**: 见 **rant**.

ra·ven /ˈreɪvən/ **ravens.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **raven** is a large bird with shiny black feathers and a deep harsh call. 渡鸦(羽毛黑亮、叫声刺耳). N-COUNT

2 **Raven** hair is black, shiny, and smooth. (指毛发)乌油油的,乌亮的. ❖ *...a striking woman with long raven hair.* 一位乌发披肩的美貌女子. ADJ; WRITTEN

rav·en·ous /ˈrævənəs/.

If you are **ravenous**, you are extremely hungry. 极饿的,饥肠辘辘的. ❖ *...a pack of ravenous animals.* 一群饿极了的动物. ◢ **rav·en·ous·ly** ❖ *She began to eat ravenously.* 她开始狼吞虎咽地吃起来. ADJ; ADV

rav·er /ˈreɪvə/ **ravers.**

A **raver** is a young person who has a busy social life and goes to a lot of parties, raves, or nightclubs. (指年轻人)社交场常客,喜欢寻欢作乐者. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

ˌrave reˈview, rave reviews.

When journalists write **rave reviews**, they praise something such as a play or book in a very enthusiastic way. 热烈的赞扬,高度的评价. N-COUNT

ra·vine /rəˈviːn/ **ravines.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **ravine** is a very deep narrow valley with steep sides. 深谷、峡谷. N-COUNT

rav·ing /ˈreɪvɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **raving** to describe someone who you think is completely mad. (人)疯狂的,狂野的;疯癫的. ❖ *Malcolm looked at her as if she were a raving lunatic.* 马尔科姆看着她,好像她是个疯疯癫癫的疯子. ADJ; INFORMAL

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Jean-Paul has gone raving mad.* 让-保罗已经疯狂了. ADV ADV adj

2 ➼ 又见 **rave**.

rav·ings /ˈreɪvɪŋz/.

If you describe what someone says or writes as their **ravings**, you mean that it makes no sense because they are mad or very ill. (说话或文章)胡言乱语,疯话. ❖ *...the lunatic ravings of a mad politician.* 一个狂热政客的疯言疯语. N-PLURAL

ra·vio·li /ˌræviˈəʊli/ **raviolis.**

Ravioli is a type of pasta which is shaped like very small pillows and usually filled with minced meat or cheese. 意大利式小方饺(形似小枕头,常包着碎肉或奶酪). N-VAR

rav·ish /ˈrævɪʃ/ **ravishes, ravishing, ravished.**

If a woman **is ravished** by a man, she is raped by him. (被)强奸. VB be V-ed; LITERARY

rav·ish·ing /ˈrævɪʃɪŋ/.

If you describe someone or something as **ravishing**, you mean that they are very beautiful. 非常美丽的,令人陶醉的,迷人的. ❖ *...the ravishing scenery of Cumbria and Yorkshire.* 坎布里亚郡和约克郡的迷人风光. ◢ **rav·ish·ing·ly** ❖ *The Beaujolais hills are ravishingly pretty.* 博若莱的群山美丽迷人. ADJ-GRADED; LITERARY; ADV-GRADED; ADV adj

raw /rɔː/ **rawer, rawest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Raw** materials or substances are in their natural state before being processed or used in manufacturing. (原料或物质)自然状态的,未加工的,未经处理的. ❖ *...two ships carrying raw sugar from Cuba.* 装载着古巴出产的粗糖的两艘船. ADJ

2 **Raw** food is food that is eaten uncooked, that has not yet been cooked, or that has not been cooked enough. (食物)生的,未经烹煮的,煮得不够熟的. ❖ *...a popular dish made of raw fish.* 一道由生鱼做成的很受欢迎的菜肴. ADJ

3 **Raw** data is facts or information that has not yet been sorted, analysed, or prepared for presentation. (数据)原始的,第一手的,未经处理的. ADJ

4 **Raw** sewage is sewage that has been disposed of without being treated. (污水)未经处理就排放掉的. ADJ ADJ n

5 If a part of your body is **raw**, it is red and painful, perhaps because the skin has come off or has been burnt. (身体)擦掉表皮而露肉的,露肉而刺痛的;烧伤未愈的. ❖ *Her hands were rubbed raw from unaccustomed work.* 她做不熟悉的工作时,双手上的皮被擦破了. ADJ-GRADED

6 **Raw** emotions are strong basic feelings or responses to something. (情感)直白袒露的,赤裸裸的. ❖ *...the raw passions of nationalism.* 直白袒露的民族主义激情. ◢ **raw·ness** ❖ *The rawness of his greed was frank and uninhibited.* 他的贪欲赤裸裸的,不加掩饰,不加约束. ADJ-GRADED; N-SING

7 If you describe someone in a new job as **raw**, or as a **raw** recruit, you mean that they lack experience in that job. (人)不熟练的,无经验的,未经训练的. ❖ *Davies is still raw but his potential shows.* 戴维斯仍不够熟练,但他的潜质已显露出来了. ADJ-GRADED

8 If you say that you are getting **a raw deal**, you mean that you are being treated unfairly. 不公正的待遇,不公平的对待. ❖ *I think women have a raw deal.* 我认为妇女受到了不公正的待遇. PHR; INFORMAL

9 You use **in the raw** to describe something in its true unsophisticated state. (物)原始状态的,未开化的,不加粉饰的. ❖ *He also wanted to see Bangladesh in the raw.* 他也想看看孟加拉国的原貌. PHR

10 ➼ to **touch a raw nerve**: 见 **nerve**.

raw·hide /ˈrɔːhaɪd/.

Rawhide is stiff untreated leather from cows or buffaloes. 生牛皮. N-UNCOUNT

ray /reɪ/ **rays.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Rays** of light are narrow beams of light. (光)线. ❖ *...the first rays of light spread over the horizon.* 出现在地平线上的最初几道光线. N-COUNT

2 A **ray of** hope, comfort, or other positive quality is a small amount of it that you welcome because it makes a bad situation seem less bad. (希望、安慰等)一丝,一线,点滴迹象. ❖ *The one ray of sunlight in this depressing history is her meeting and falling in love with Martin.* 在这段沮丧的历史中,唯一的一线希望就是她与马丁的相遇和相爱. N-COUNT; N of n

3 A **ray** is a large sea fish which has a flat body, eyes on the top of its body, and a long tail. 鳐,魟(一种体大而扁平的海鱼,眼睛生于身体上部,尾长). N-COUNT

4 ➼ 又见 **cosmic rays, gamma rays, X-ray**.

ray·on /ˈreɪɒn/.

Rayon is a smooth man-made fabric that is made from cellulose. 人造丝. N-UNCOUNT

raze /reɪz/ **razes, razing, razed.**

If buildings, villages or towns **are razed**, or **are razed** to the ground, they are completely destroyed. (被)彻底破坏,(被)拆毁,(被)夷为平地. ❖ *Towns such as Mittelwihr and Bennwihr were virtually razed to the ground.* 米特尔维赫尔和本维赫尔之类的城镇几乎被夷为平地. VB be V-ed; be V-ed to n

ra·zor /ˈreɪzə/ **razors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **razor** is a tool that people use for shaving. 剃刀,剃须刀. N-COUNT

'razor blade, razor blades.

A **razor blade** is a small flat piece of metal with a very sharp edge that is put into a razor and used for shaving. 刮胡刀片、保险刀片. N-COUNT

,razor-'sharp.

1 A cutting tool that is **razor-sharp** is extremely sharp. (切具)剃刀般锋利的. ❖ *...a razor sharp butcher's knife.* 一把锋利的屠刀. ADJ

2 If you describe someone or their mind as **razor-sharp**, you mean that they have a very accurate and clear understanding of things. (人或智力)敏锐的. ❖ *...his razor-sharp intelligence.* 他的敏锐才智. ADJ

'razor wire.

Razor wire is strong wire with sharp blades sticking out of it. In wars or civil conflict it is sometimes used to prevent people from entering or leaving buildings or areas of land. 带刺铁丝网. N-UNCOUNT

razz·a·ma·tazz /ˌræzəmə'tæz/.

Razzamatazz is the same as **razzmatazz**. 同 razzmatazz. N-UNCOUNT

razzle-dazzle /ˌræzəl 'dæzəl/.

Razzle-dazzle is the same as **razzmatazz**. 同 razzmatazz. ❖ *...a razzle-dazzle marketing man.* 一个招摇卖弄的推销员. N-UNCOUNT

razz·ma·tazz /ˌræzmə'tæz/.

Razzmatazz is a noisy and showy display. 喧闹的场面、卖弄的展示. ❖ *...the colour and razzmatazz of a US election.* 美国选举的乐趣和喧闹. N-UNCOUNT

RC /ˌɑː 'siː/. ◆◆◇◇◇

RC is an abbreviation for **Roman Catholic**. Roman Catholic 的缩写形式. ❖ *...St Mary's RC Cathedral.* 圣马丽罗马天主教大教堂. ADJ

Rd. ◆◆◇◇◇

Rd is a written abbreviation for 'road'. It is used especially in addresses and on maps or signs. road的缩写形式(尤用于地址、地图或标示中). ❖ *St Pancras Library, 100 Euston Rd, London, NW1.* 伦敦尤斯顿路100号,圣潘克拉斯图书馆, 邮编 NW1.

re /riː/.

You use **re** in business letters, faxes, or memos to introduce a subject or item which you are going to refer to in detail. (用于商业信函、传真或备忘录中引出准备详述的主题或细则)关于, 兹就. ❖ *Dear Mrs Cox, Re: Household Insurance. We note from our files that we have not yet received your renewal instructions.* 亲爱的考克斯夫人,关于家庭财产保险一事,我们从档案中发现我们仍未收到您的续保指示.

re-. Usually pronounced /'riː-/ for meaning 1, and before an unstressed syllable for meanings 2 and 3. Otherwise the pronunciation is /ri-/ before a vowel sound and /rɪ-/ before a consonant sound. 在第1项释义和在第2、3项释义在非重读音节前一般发音为/'riː-/. 除此以外、在元音前发音为/ri-/, 辅音前发音为/rɪ-/.

1 **Re-** is added to verbs and nouns to form new verbs and nouns that refer to the repeating of an action or process. For example, to 're-read' something means to read it again. (加在动词和名词前表示动作或过程的重复)又, 反复. PREFIX

2 **Re-** is added to verbs and nouns to form new verbs and nouns that refer to a process opposite to one that has already taken place. For example, to 'reappear' means to appear after disappearing. (加在动词和名词前表示相反的过程)再. PREFIX

3 **Re-** is added to verbs and nouns to form new verbs and nouns which describe a change in the position or state of something. For example, to 'relocate' something means to locate it in a different place. (加在动词和名词前表示位置或状态的变化)重新. PREFIX

R.E. /ˌɑːr 'iː/.

R.E. is a school subject in which children learn about religion and other social matters. R.E. is an abbreviation for 'religious education'. 宗教教育课程. religious education的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

-'re /ə/.

-'re is a shortened form of 'are'. It is added to the end of the pronoun or noun which is the subject of the verb. are的缩略形式(加在作该动词主语的代词或名词后). ❖ *We're not, are we?* 我们并非如此, 是吧? *What're you going to do with all that money?* 你打算怎么处理那些钱? SPOKEN, INFORMAL WRITTEN

reach /riːtʃ/ **reaches, reaching, reached.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When someone or something **reaches** a place, they arrive there. 到达, 抵达(地点). ❖ *He did not stop until he reached the door.* 他一直到门边才停下来. VB V n

2 If someone or something has **reached** a certain stage, level, or amount, they are at that stage, level, or amount. 达到(某阶段、水平或数量). ❖ *We're told the figure could reach 100,000 next year.* 我们知悉, 这个数字明年可能达到10万. VB V n

3 If something **reaches** a place, point, or level, it extends as far as that place, point, or level. 延伸至, 伸展到, 足以到达. ❖ *...a nightshirt which reached to his knees.* 他的一件及膝男用睡衣. VB V n V to n

4 When people **reach** an agreement, compromise, or settlement, they succeed in achieving it. 达成(协定、妥协或解决办法). ❖ *They are meeting in Lusaka in an attempt to reach a compromise.* 他们将在卢萨卡会面, 谋求达成妥协. VB V n

5 If you **reach** somewhere, you move your arm and hand to take or touch something. 伸手(取或触摸某物). ❖ *Judy reached into her handbag.* 朱迪将手伸进她的手提袋. VB V prep/adv

6 If you can **reach** something, you are able to touch it by stretching out your arm or leg. 伸(手、脚)触及, 伸及, 够到. ❖ *Can you reach your toes with your fingertips?* 你能用指尖触到脚趾吗? VB V n

7 The **reach** of something or someone is the distance or limit to which they can stretch, extend, or travel. 伸出距离, 可达距离, 所及范围. ❖ *Isabelle placed a wine cup on the table within his reach.* 伊莎贝尔将一只酒杯放在桌上他能够到的地方. N-UNCOUNT

8 If you try to **reach** someone, you try to contact them, usually by telephone. (常指用电话)与...联系, 与...联络. ❖ *Has the doctor told you how to reach him or her in emergencies?* 医生告诉了你紧急情况下如何与他取得联系吗? VB V n

9 If a place or thing is within **reach**, it is possible to have it or get to it because of its position or price. (可到达的)范围; (可支付的)价格范围. If it is beyond your **reach** or out of **reach**, you are not able to have it or get to it. (超出)范围. N-UNCOUNT

reaches /'riːtʃiz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The upper, middle, or lower **reaches** of a river are parts of a river. The upper **reaches** are nearer to the river's source and the lower **reaches** are nearer to the sea. (河流的上、中或下)游, 河段. N-PLURAL

2 You can refer to the distant or outer parts of a place or area as the far, farthest, or outer **reaches**. (边远)地带, 地区. ❖ *...the outer reaches of the solar system.* 太阳系的边远地带. N-PLURAL FORMAL

3 You can refer to the higher or lower levels of an organization as its upper or lower **reaches**. (机构的)层次, 等级. ❖ *...the upper reaches of the legal profession.* 法律职业的上层. N-PLURAL FORMAL

re·act /ri'ækt/ **reacts, reacting, reacted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When you **react** to something that has happened to you, you behave in a particular way because of it. 作出反应, 作出回应. ❖ *It's natural to react with disbelief if your child is accused of bullying.* 如果你的孩子被指责为恃强凌弱, 你作出怀疑的反应是很正常的. VB V to n V adv/prep Also V

2 If you **react against** someone's way of behaving, you deliberately behave in a different way because you do not like the way they behave. 反对, 反抗, 反其道而行. ❖ *My father never saved and perhaps I reacted against that.* 我父亲从不节省, 也许我是反其道而行之. VB V against n

3 If you **react** to a treatment or substance, you are affected unpleasantly or made ill by it. (对治疗或物质)有(不良)反应. ❖ *He reacted very badly to the radiation therapy.* 他对放射疗法反应非常大. ◢ **re·ac·tion, reactions** ❖ *Every year, 5,000 people have life-threatening reactions to anaesthetics.* 每年有5,000人用麻醉剂后产生危及生命的反应. VB V to n Also V N-COUNT

4 When one chemical substance **reacts** with another, or when two chemical substances **react**, they combine chemically to form another substance. 起化学反应. ◆ *These two gases react readily to produce carbon dioxide and water.* 这两种气体很容易起化学反应产生二氧化碳和水. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V

▸ **reaction** ◆ *Ozone is produced by the reaction between oxygen and ultra-violet light.* 臭氧是氧气在紫外线的照射下发生化学反应形成的. N-COUNT

re·ac·tion /riˈækʃən/ **reactions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **reaction** to something that has happened or something that you have experienced is what you feel, say, or do because of it. 反应, 回应, 反响. ◆ *Reaction to the visit is mixed.* 对此次访问的反应褒贬不一. *He was surprised that his answer should have caused such a strong reaction.* 他很惊异他的回复竟会引起如此强烈的反应. N-VAR

2 A **reaction against** something is a way of behaving or doing something that is deliberately different from what has been done before. 反抗, 对抗. ◆ *All new fashion starts out as a reaction against existing convention.* 所有的新时尚开始都是对现存习俗的反抗. N-COUNT N against n

3 If there is a **reaction against** something, it becomes unpopular. 反对, 抵制. ◆ *...a strong reaction against fascism.* 对法西斯主义的强烈抵抗. N-SING also no det, N against n

4 Your **reactions** are your ability to move quickly in response to something. 反应能力, 反应灵敏度. ◆ *The sport requires very fast reactions.* 这项运动要求极快的反应. N-PLURAL

5 **Reaction** is the belief that the political or social system of your country should not change; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(对政治、社会体制等的)反对, 反对社会变革, 极端保守主义. ◆ *...their victory against the forces of reaction and censorship.* 他们反对反动势力及审查制度的胜利. N-UNCOUNT

re·ac·tion·ary /riˈækʃənri, AM -neri/ **reactionaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **reactionary** person or group tries to prevent changes in the political or social system of their country; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(人或团体)反动的, 保守的. ◆ *The Minister was too reactionary, too blinkered.* 这位部长过于保守、过于狭隘. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

▸ A **reactionary** is someone with reactionary views. 反动分子. N-COUNT

re·ac·ti·vate /riˈæktɪveɪt/ **reactivates, reactivating, reactivated.**

If people **reactivate** a system or organization, they make it work again after a period in which it has not been working. 使(制度或组织)恢复活动, 使重新运转, 使重新起作用. ◆ *It was also finally agreed to reactivate two joint committees on negotiations.* 最终就重新启动两个联合谈判委员会也达成了协议. VB V n

re·ac·tive /riˈæktɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **reactive** is able to react chemically with a lot of different substances. (物质)易起化学反应的, 活性的, 化学性质活泼的. ◆ *Ozone is a highly reactive form of oxygen gas.* 臭氧是氧气的一种高度活性状态. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone is **reactive**, they behave in response to what happens to them, rather than deciding in advance how they want to behave. (人)反应性的, 临时应变性的. ◆ *I want our organization to be less reactive and more proactive.* 我希望我们的机构少一些临时应变, 多一些主动出击. ADJ-GRADED

re·ac·tor /riˈæktə/ **reactors.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **reactor** is the same as a **nuclear reactor**. 同 nuclear reactor. N-COUNT

read, reads, reading. The form **read** is pronounced /riːd/ when it is the present tense of the verb and when it is the noun, and /red/ when it is the past tense and past participle of the verb. 现在式和名词发音为 /riːd/, 过去式和过去分词发音为 /red/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **read** something such as a book or article, you look at and understand the words that are written there. 阅读(书或文章等). ◆ *I read about it in the paper.* 我在报上看过. *He read through the pages slowly and carefully.* 他缓慢而仔细地逐页阅读. VB V n, V about n, V through n, Also V, V that

▸ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *I settled down to have a good read.* 我安坐了下来好好阅读. N-SING a N

2 When you **read** a piece of writing to someone, you say the words aloud. 朗读, 朗诵, 念. ◆ *Jay reads poetry so beautifully.* 杰伊朗诵诗歌朗诵得非常美妙. *I like it when she reads to us.* 我喜欢她念给我们听. *I sing to the boys or read them a story before tucking them in.* 在为孩子们掖好被子之前, 我一般给他们唱歌或念个故事. VB V n to n, V n, V to n, V n n

3 People who can **read** have the ability to look at and understand written words. 识字, 看懂书面文字. ◆ *He could read words at 18 months.* 他18个月时就识字了. VB V, V n

4 If you can **read** music, you have the ability to look at and understand the symbols that are used in written music to represent musical sounds. 识(谱), 看懂(乐谱). VB V n

5 You can use **read** when saying what is written on something. For example, if a notice **reads** 'Exit', the word 'Exit' is written on it. 写明, 标明, 有(某字样). VB no cont, V with quote

6 If you refer to how a piece of writing **reads**, you are referring to its style. (作品风格)看时使人有某种印象, 读起来有某种效果. ◆ *It reads very awkwardly.* 它读起来非常不顺畅. VB V prep/adv

7 If you say that a book or magazine is a good **read**, you mean that it is very enjoyable to read. 读物. N-COUNT, adj N

8 If something **is read** in a particular way, it is understood or interpreted in that way. (被)理解, (被)解释, (被)解读, (被)看做. ◆ *The play is being widely read as an allegory of imperialist conquest.* 这个剧本正在被广泛地理解为对帝国主义征服的讽喻. *Now how do you read his remarks on that subject?* 现在你怎么理解他关于那个主题的评论? VB be V-ed as n, V n adv/prep

9 If you **read** someone's mind or thoughts, you know exactly what they are thinking without them telling you. 洞察, 察识(别人的心思, 想法). VB V n

10 If you can **read** someone or you can **read** their gestures, you can understand what they are thinking or feeling by the way they behave or the things they say. 了解, 理解, 懂(某人的行为或语言). VB V n

11 When you **read** a measuring device, you look at it to see what the figure or measurement on it is. 从(测量仪器上)得到信息, 看到读数. ◆ *It is essential that you are able to read a thermometer.* 能看懂温度计对你来说是必需的. VB V n

12 If a measuring device **reads** a particular amount, it shows that amount. (测量设备)读数为, 显示. ◆ *The fuel gauge reads below zero.* 燃料表显示的读数为零以下. VB V amount

13 If you **read** a subject at university, you study it. (在大学)攻读, 学习. ◆ *He is now reading for a maths degree at Surrey University.* 他现在正在萨里大学攻读数学学位. VB, V n, BRITISH, FORMAL, V for n

14 ➡ 又见 **reading**.

➡ to **read between the lines**: 见 **line**.

▸**read into.**

If you **read** a meaning **into** something, you think it is there although it may not actually be there. 无中生有地从...理解出(某含义), 自以为是地把(本来没有的意思)强加于. ◆ *It would be wrong to try to read too much into such a light-hearted production.* 过分牵强理解这样一个轻松的作品将是错误的. PHR-V V n P n, V amount P n, Also V P n n

▸**read out.**

If you **read out** a piece of writing, you say it aloud. 朗读, 宣读. ◆ *Shall I read them out?* 我可以将它们大声地读出来吗? PHR-V V P noun, V n P

▸**read up on.**

If you **read up on** a subject, you read a lot about it so that you become informed about it. 对...作深入研究, 研读, 攻读. PHR-V V P P n

read·able /ˈriːdəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that a book or article is **readable**, you mean that it is enjoyable and easy to read. 读起来有趣的, 易读的. ◆ *This is an impeccably researched and very readable book.* 这是一本研究到位、读来非常有趣的书. ADJ-GRADED

read·er /ˈriːdə/ **readers.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **readers** of a newspaper, magazine, or book are the people who read it. 读者. N-COUNT

2 A **reader** is a person who reads, especially one who reads for pleasure. 常读书的人, (尤指)爱好读书的人. ◆ *Their* N-COUNT

books are loved by young readers the world over. 他们的书受到全世界青少年读者的喜爱.

3 A **reader** is a person who reads books for a publisher in order to give an opinion on whether they should be published or not. (出版社的)审稿人. N-COUNT

4 In Britain, a **reader** is a senior lecturer at a university, with a rank just below that of a professor. 准教授(英国大学中仅次于教授的教师). N-COUNT

5 A **reader** is a book of simplified literature, selected passages, and exercises used for teaching at school. 读本; 简易读物. N-COUNT

read·er·ship /ˈriːdəʃɪp/ **readerships.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **readership** of a book, newspaper, or magazine is the number or type of people who read it. 读者人数; 读者类型. ◆ *A new format would alienate its ageing readership.* 新的开本将会疏远它的老年读者群. N-COUNT

2 In Britain, a **readership** is the post of a reader at a university. (英国大学的)准教授职位. N-COUNT

read·ily /ˈredɪli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you do something **readily**, you do it willingly and eagerly. 乐意地, 欣然地, 急切地. ◆ *When I was invited to the party, I readily accepted.* 当我被邀请参加这次聚会时, 我欣然接受了. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 You use **readily** to say that something can be done or obtained quickly and easily. 迅速地, 容易地. ◆ *I don't readily make friends.* 我不能迅速地结交朋友. ADV-GRADED

readi·ness /ˈredinəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **readiness** to do something is your willingness or eagerness to do it. 愿意, 乐意, 急切. ◆ *...his apparent readiness to improve relations with the West.* 他明显乐意与西方改善关系. N-UNCOUNT N to-inf

2 **Readiness** is the state of being prepared for something. 准备就绪状态, 有准备的状态. ◆ *A bowl of water lies in readiness for the dogs.* 一碗水放在那儿以备狗喝. N-UNCOUNT If you do something **in readiness** for a particular event, you do it so that you will be prepared for that event. 以备, 以防. ◆ *A considerable time was occupied in refuelling and inspection in readiness for an early start on the following morning.* 花了相当多时间用于加油和检查, 为次日早早出发做好准备. PHR

read·ing /ˈriːdɪŋ/ **readings.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Reading** is the activity of reading books. 阅读, 看书. ◆ *I have always loved reading.* 我一直喜欢阅读. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **reading** is an event at which poetry or extracts from books are read to an audience. 朗诵会, 朗读会. ◆ *This year's event consisted of readings, lectures and workshops.* 今年的活动包括朗诵会、讲座和专题讨论会. N-COUNT

3 Your **reading** of a word, text, or situation is the way in which you understand or interpret it. 理解, 解读, 阐释, 看法. ◆ *Local public housing authorities disagree with this reading of the law.* 地方公共住宅管理局不同意对这条法律的这种阐释. N-COUNT with supp

4 The **reading** on a measuring device is the figure or measurement that it shows. (测量设备上的)读数. N-COUNT

5 In the British Parliament or the US Congress, a **reading** is one of the three stages of presentation and discussion of a new bill before it can be passed as law. (英国议会或美国国会的)宣读议案; 一项议案三读过程中的任何一次. ◆ *The bill is expected to pass its second reading with a comfortable majority.* 人们认为这项议案将会以轻松多数通过第二读. N-COUNT

6 If you say that a book or an article **makes** interesting **reading** or **makes for** interesting **reading**, you mean that it is interesting to read. 读起来(有趣). PHR

ˈreading glasses.

Reading glasses are spectacles that are worn by people who cannot see things close to them very well, when they want to see properly, for example when they are reading. 老花眼镜. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

ˈreading list, reading lists.

A **reading list** is a list of books that students are encouraged to read for a particular course of study. 阅读书单, 阅读书目. ◆ *Salter supplied us with reading lists on our subject.* 索尔特给我们提供了我们学科的阅读书目. N-COUNT

ˈreading room, reading rooms.

A **reading room** is a quiet room in a library or museum where you can read and study. 阅览室. N-COUNT

re·adjust /ˌriːəˈdʒʌst/ **readjusts, readjusting, readjusted.** VB V to n

1 When you **readjust** to a new situation, usually one you have been in before, you adapt to it. 重新适应. ◆ *They are bound to take time to readjust after a holiday.* 假期之后, 他们必然要花些时间去重新适应. V ◢ **re·adjust·ment, readjustments** ◆ *The next few weeks will be a period of readjustment.* 接下来的几个星期将是一段重新适应期. N-VAR

2 If you **readjust** the way you do something, your attitude to something, or the level of something, you change it so that it is more effective or appropriate. 重新调整(行事方式, 态度或标准). ◆ *The rebel army has readjusted its strategy.* 叛军已重新调整了战略. V n ◢ **readjustment** ◆ *The organization denies that it is seeking any readjustment of state borders.* 这个机构否认它正在试图重新调整国家边界. VB N-VAR

3 If you **readjust** something such as a piece of clothing or a mechanical device, you correct or alter its position or setting. 调整(服饰的)位置; 调节(机械设备等)设置. ◆ *Readjust your watch. You are now on Moscow time.* 重新调一下你的表. 你现在是在莫斯科时间了. VB V n

read·out /ˈriːdaʊt/ **readouts.**

If an electronic measuring device gives you a **readout**, it displays information about the level of something such as a speed, height, or sound. (速度、高度或声音等方面的)信息显示, 数据读出. ◆ *...a digital readout of the vehicle's speed.* 这辆车速度的数字信息显示. N-COUNT

ready /ˈredi/ **readier, readiest; readies, readying, readied.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone is **ready**, they are properly prepared for something. If something is **ready**, it has been properly prepared and is now able to be used. (指人)准备就绪的, 有准备的, 准备好的; (指物)备好可用的. ◆ *It took her a long time to get ready for church.* 她为去教堂花了很长时间准备. *Are you ready to board, Mr. Daly?* 你准备好登机了吗, 戴利先生? *Your breakfast's ready.* 你的早餐已好了. ADJ v-link ADJ

2 If you are **ready** for something or **ready** to do something, you have enough experience to do it or you are old enough and sensible enough to do it. 经验够的, 够年龄的, 有判断力的. ◆ *She says she's not ready for marriage.* 她说她还没达到结婚年龄. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If you are **ready** to do something, you are willing to do it. 愿意的, 乐意的. ◆ *She was always ready to give interviews.* 她总是很乐意接受采访. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf

4 If you are **ready for** something, you need it or want it. 需要的, 想要的. ◆ *After five days in the heat of Bangkok, we were ready for the beach.* 在经受了曼谷的五天炎热后, 我们要去海滨. ADJ v-link ADJ for n

5 If someone or something is **ready** to do something, they are about to do it or likely to do it. 快要的, 即将的, 可能的. ◆ *He says it's like a volcano ready to erupt.* 他说这就像一座即将喷发的火山. ADJ v-link ADJ to-inf

6 You use **ready** to describe things that are able to be used very quickly and easily. 现成的, 立即可用的. ◆ *...a ready supply of well-trained and well-motivated workers.* 随时可提供的训练有素、有动力的工人. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

7 **Ready** money is in the form of notes and coins rather than cheques or credit cards. (指纸币和硬币)现(金), 现(钱), 现(款). ADJ ADJ n

8 When you **ready** something, you prepare it for a particular purpose. 使做好准备, 使准备好. ◆ *John's soldiers were readying themselves for the final assault.* 约翰的士兵正在为最后的攻击做准备. VB V n FORMAL V n for n

9 **Ready** combines with past participles to indicate that something has already been done, and that therefore you do not have to do it yourself. (和过去分词结合使用)已经, 预先. ◆ *...ready-printed forms.* 已打印好的表格. COMB

10 If you have something **at the ready**, you have it in a position where it can be quickly and easily used. 处于准备好的状态, 随时可用. ◆ *Soldiers came charging through the forest, guns at the ready.* 士兵们穿过森林冲来, 持枪 PHR

随时准备射击.

11 If you want to emphasize that someone is properly prepared for something, or that something is now able to be used, you can say that they are **ready and waiting**. (强调)(指人)准备就绪的, 做好充分准备的; (指物)备好待用的. PHR PRAGMATICS

,ready-'made. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something that you buy is **ready-made**, you can use it immediately, because the work you would normally have to do has been done by the producer of the product. 现成的, 已做好的. ❖ *You can buy it ready-made at Chinese groceries.* 你可以在华人食品杂货店买到现成的. *The ready-made bedcovers cost from £200.* 现成的床罩价格从200镑起. ADJ

2 **Ready-made** means extremely convenient or useful for a particular purpose. 可用的, 方便的. ❖ *It provides perfect strangers with a ready-made and infinitely adaptable topic of conversation.* 它为完全陌生的人提供了一个方便的、可自由切换的话题. ADJ

,ready-to-'wear.

Ready-to-wear clothes are bought ready-made from a shop and not made specially for a particular person. (衣服)现成的, 做好的. ADJ ADJ n

re·affirm /ˌriːəˈfɜːm/ **reaffirms, reaffirming, reaffirmed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **reaffirm** something, you state it again clearly and firmly. 重申, 再确认. ❖ *The government has reaffirmed that it will take any steps necessary to maintain law and order.* 政府重申将采取一切必要措施来维护法律和秩序. VB V n FORMAL V that

re·agent /riˈeɪdʒənt/ **reagents.**

A **reagent** is a substance that is used to cause a chemical reaction. Reagents are often used in order to indicate the presence of another substance. (通常用于检验另一物质之存在的)试剂. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

real /riːl/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **real** actually exists and is not imagined, invented, or theoretical. 实际存在的, 实在的, 现实的. ❖ *No, it wasn't a dream. It was real.* 不, 它不是梦.它是现实的. *Legends grew up around a great many figures, both real and fictitious.* 产生了一些围绕着众多名人的传说 — 既有真实的又有虚构的. ADJ

2 If something is **real** to someone, they experience it as though it really exists or happens, even though it does not. (对某人)似乎是真的. ❖ *Whitechild's life becomes increasingly real to the reader.* 怀特蔡尔德的生活对读者来说变得日益真实. ADJ-GRADED

3 A material or object that is **real** is natural or functioning, and not artificial or an imitation. (材料或物体)真的, 天然的. ❖ *...the smell of real leather.* 真皮的气味. *Who's to know if they're real guns or not?* 谁会知道它们是真枪还是假枪? ADJ

4 You can use **real** to describe someone or something that has all the characteristics or qualities that such a person or thing typically has. 真正意义上的. ❖ *...his first real girlfriend.* 他第一个真正的女友. ADJ ADJ n

5 You can use **real** to describe something that is the true or original thing of its kind, in contrast to one that someone wants you to believe is true. 原本的, 真正的. ❖ *This was the real reason for her call.* 这是她打电话的真正理由. *Her real name had been Miriam Pinckus.* 她的真名曾是米丽娅姆·平卡斯. ADJ ADJ n

6 You can use **real** to describe something that is the most important or typical part of a thing. 最重大的, 最具代表性的. ❖ *When he talks, he only gives glimpses of his real self.* 他谈话时, 他最真实的一面只显露出一点点儿. *The smart executive has people he can trust doing all the real work.* 这个精明的经理让自己信得过的人来做所有最重要的工作. ADJ ADJ n

7 You can use **real** when you are talking about a situation or feeling to emphasize that it exists and is important or serious. (强调情形或感觉)真切而严重的, 重大的. ❖ *Global warming is a real problem.* 全球变暖确实是一个大问题. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

8 You can use **real** to emphasize a quality that is genuine and sincere. 真诚的, 真心的, 诚恳的. ❖ *You've been drifting from job to job without any real commitment.* 你一直在从一个工作换到另一个工作, 从没有认真地投入工作. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS

9 You can use **real** before nouns to emphasize your description of something or someone. (用于名词前表示强调)完全的, 非常的, 十足的. ❖ *It's a fabulous deal, a real bargain.* 这笔买卖让人难以置信, 真是太便宜了. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

10 The **real** cost or value of something is its cost or value after other amounts have been added or subtracted and when factors such as the level of inflation have been considered. (不受其他因素影响的)实际的(成本或价值). ADJ ADJ n

11 You can use **real** to emphasize an adjective or adverb. (用作强调形容词或副词)很, 真正, 确实. ❖ *He is finding prison life 'real tough'.* 他将发现监狱生活 '确实艰苦'. ADV PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, AMERICAN

12 If you say that someone does something **for real**, you mean that they actually do it and do not just pretend to do it. 严肃地, 认真地, 真正地. ❖ *The sex scenes were just good acting. We didn't do it for real.* 这些性爱场面只是演戏演得像罢了. 我们没有来真的. PHR

13 The cost or value of something **in real terms** is the same as its real cost. (成本或价值)实际上的, 实际的. ❖ *Pensions have increased in real terms over the last twenty years.* 在过去20年里, 退休金实际是增加了. PHR

14 If you say that a thing or event is **the real thing**, you mean that it is the actual thing or event, and not an imitation or rehearsal. 真货色; 真人真事. ❖ *The counterfeits sell for about $20 less than the real thing.* 假货比真货售价大约低20元. PHR

,real 'ale, real ales.

Real ale is beer which is stored in a barrel and is pumped from it without the use of carbon dioxide. (装在桶中、未加二氧化碳的)散装啤酒. N-VAR BRITISH

'real estate. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Real estate** is property in the form of land and buildings, rather than personal possessions. 不动产, 房地产. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

2 **Real estate** businesses or **real estate** agents sell houses, buildings, and land. In British English, real estate agents are called **estate agents**. 房地产(公司或经纪人). [英]房地产经纪人作 estate agents. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

re·align /ˌriːəˈlaɪn/ **realigns, realigning, realigned.**

1 If you **realign** your ideas, policies, or plans, you organize them in a different way in order to take account of new circumstances. 重新组合, 重新调整(想法、政策或计划). ❖ *She has, almost single-handedly, realigned British politics.* 她几乎是单枪匹马地重组了英国政治. ◢ **re·align·ment** /ˌriːəˈlaɪnmənt/ **realignments** ❖ *...a realignment of the existing political structure.* 现存政治结构的一次重组. VB V n Also V N-VAR

2 If you **realign** objects, you move them in order to make them into a particular pattern. 重新排列, 重新摆放(物体). ❖ *He carefully realigned his silverware.* 他小心翼翼地重新摆放了他的银器. VB V n

re·al·ise /ˈriːəlaɪz/.

➡ 见 **realize**.

re·al·ism /ˈriːəlɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When people show **realism** in their behaviour, they recognize and accept the true nature of a situation and try to deal with it in a practical way; used showing approval. (指行为中的)现实态度, 现实主义. ◢ **re·al·ist, realists** ❖ *I see myself not as a cynic but as a realist.* 我认为自己不是一个愤世嫉俗的人, 而是一个现实主义者. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS N-COUNT

2 If things and people are presented with **realism** in painting, novels, or films, they are presented in a way that is like real life; used showing approval. (指绘画、小说或电影中的)现实主义, 写实主义. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

re·al·ist /ˈriːəlɪst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **realist** painter or writer is one who represents things and people in a way that is like real life. (画家或作家)现实主义的, 写实主义的. ADJ ADJ n

re·al·is·tic /ˌriːəˈlɪstɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **realistic** about a situation, you recognize and accept its true nature and try to deal with it in a practical way. (人)现实主义的, 现实的, 实事求是的, 实际的. ❖ *It's only realistic to acknowledge that something, some time, will go wrong.* 承认某事在某时会出错是实际的想法. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **re·al·is·ti·cal·ly** ❖ *As an adult, you can assess the situation realistically.* 作为一个成人,你可以对此形势作出实事求是的评估. ADV-GRADED

2 Something such as a goal, target, or deadline that is **realistic** is one which you can sensibly expect to achieve. (目的、目标或最终期限)实际可行的,切实可行的. ❖ *Is EC membership a realistic goal for Eastern European countries?* 就东欧国家而言,成为欧共体成员是一个切实可行的目标吗? ADJ-GRADED

3 You say that a painting, story, or film is **realistic** when the people and things in it are like people and things in real life. (绘画、小说或电影)写实的,现实主义的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **realistically** ADV-GRADED ❖ *The film starts off realistically and then develops into a ridiculous fantasy.* 这部电影以写实开头,接着逐步演变成一个荒谬的幻想.

re·al·is·ti·cal·ly /ˌriːəˈlɪstɪkəli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **realistically** when you want to emphasize that what you are saying is true, even though you would prefer it not to be true. (强调所说的话的真实性)说实在的,说实在话. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS ❖ *Realistically, there is never one right answer.* 说实在的,从来就没有过一个正确答案.

➼ 又见 **realistic**.

re·al·ity /riˈælɪti/ **realities.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **reality** to refer to real things or the real nature of things rather than imagined, invented, or theoretical ideas. 现实,真实之物,实在,真实性(指不同于想象的、虚构的或假设的思想). ❖ *Psychiatrists become too caught up in their theories to deal adequately with reality.* 精神病医生过于沉迷于他们的理论,以至无法恰当地处理现实问题. N-UNCOUNT

➼ 又见 **virtual reality**.

2 The **reality** of a situation is the truth about it, especially when it is unpleasant or difficult to deal with. (尤指不好的或难处理的)现实,实际. ❖ *...the harsh reality of top international competition.* 顶级国际竞争的严酷现实. N-COUNT

3 You say that something has become a **reality** when it actually exists or is happening. 事实,现实情况. ❖ *...the whole procedure that made this book become a reality.* 此书得以成书的整个程序. *The reality is that they are poor.* 现实情况是他们很穷. N-SING

4 You can use **in reality** to introduce a statement about the real nature of something, when it contrasts with something incorrect that has just been described. (而)事实上,(但)实际上. ❖ *He came across as streetwise, but in reality he was not.* 他看上去老于都市世故,但实际上却并非如此. PHR

re·al·iz·able /ˌriːəˈlaɪzəbəl/; [英]又拼作 **realisable.**

1 If your hopes or aims are **realizable**, there is a possibility that the things that you want to happen will happen. (希望或目标)可实现的. ❖ *...the reasonless assumption that one's dreams and desires were realizable.* 人的梦想和愿望是可实现的这一无端的假定. ADJ FORMAL

2 **Realizable** wealth can be easily obtained by selling something. (财富)可变为现金的. ❖ *...£250,000 of realisable assets.* 25万镑的可变现资产. ADJ TECHNICAL

re·al·ize /ˈriːəlaɪz/ **realizes, realizing, realized;** [英]又拼作 **realise.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **realize** that something is true, you become aware of that fact or understand it. 明白,了解,领悟,认识到. ❖ *People don't realize how serious this recession has actually been.* 人们没有意识到这次衰退实际上是多么严重. *Once they realised their mistake the phone was reconnected again.* 一旦他们意识到自己犯的错误,电话立即被再次接通. VB V that V wh V n Also V ◢ **re·ali·za·tion** /ˌriːəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **realizations** N-VAR ❖ *There is now a growing realisation that things cannot go on like this for much longer.* 人们现在日益认识到事情不能再这样持续下去多久了.

2 If your hopes, desires, or fears **are realized**, the things that you hope for, desire, or fear actually happen. (使)(希望、愿望或担心)实现,(使)发生,(使)变为事实. ❖ *All his worst fears have now been realised.* 他最担心的一切现在变成了事实. VB: usu passive be V-ed ◢ **realization** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *In Kravis's venomous tone he recognized the realization of his worst fears.* 从克拉维斯恶毒的语气里,他意识到他最害怕的事情发生了.

3 When someone **realizes** a design or an idea, they make or organize something based on that design or idea. 体现(设计或想法). ❖ *The kaleidoscopic quality of the book is brilliantly realised on stage.* 这本书万花筒式的特性被出色地展现在舞台上. VB V n FORMAL be V-ed

4 If someone or something **realizes** their potential, they do everything they are capable of doing. 充分实现,充分发挥(潜能). ❖ *All of us can improve ourselves and realize our full potential.* 我们所有人都可以自我完善,充分发挥自己的全部潜能. VB V n

5 If something **realizes** a particular amount of money when it is sold, that amount of money is paid for it. 变卖,售得. ❖ *A selection of correspondence from P G Wodehouse realised £1,232.* 一本P. G. 沃德豪斯的书信选集售1,232镑. VB TECHNICAL V n

ˌreal ˈlife. ♦♦◇◇◇

If something happens in **real life**, it actually happens and is not just in a story or in someone's imagination. 现实生活,实际生活. ❖ *In real life men like Richard Gere don't marry street girls.* 在现实生活中,像理查德·盖尔这样的男人是不会娶妓女为妻的. N-UNCOUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a real-life horror story.* 一个真实的恐怖故事. ADJ: ADJ n

re·allo·cate /ˌriːˈæləkeɪt/ **reallocates, reallocating, reallocated.**

When organizations **reallocate** money or resources, they decide to change the way they spend the money or use the resources. 再分配,重新划拨(金钱或资源). ❖ *The Treasury would not reallocate the funds to other transport schemes.* 财政部将不会为其他运输计划重新划拨资金. VB V n V n to n

R

re·al·ly /ˈriːəli/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You can use **really** to emphasize a statement. (强调陈述)实在,确实. ❖ *I'm very sorry. I really am.* 我实在是非常抱歉. *It really is best to manage without any medication if you possibly can.* 如果你可以不用任何药物就能应付,那实在是再好不过了. *I really do feel that some people are being unfair.* 我确实觉得一些人不公正. ADV SPOKEN

2 You can use **really** to emphasize an adjective or adverb. (强调形容词或副词)很,非常,完全,全然. ❖ *It was really good.* 它真是非常好. *They were really nice people.* 他们是非常友善的人. ADV ADV adj/adv SPOKEN

3 You use **really** when you are discussing the real facts about something, in contrast to the ones someone wants you to believe. (表示与想法相反)实际上,事实上. ❖ *My father didn't really love her.* 我父亲实际上并不爱她. *What was really going on?* 究竟出什么事了? ADV

4 People use **really** in questions and negative statements when they want you to answer 'no'. (用于疑问句和否定句,并期望得到否定回答)真的. ❖ *Do you really think he would be that stupid?* 你真的认为他会那么愚蠢吗? ADV ADV before v SPOKEN

5 If you say when something **really** begins to happen, you are emphasizing that it starts to happen then to a much greater extent and much more seriously than before. (强调事态发展的程度)真正地. ❖ *That's when the pressure really started.* 那是压力真正开始之时. *He only really started going out with girls at college.* 他在大学时才真正开始与女孩儿们约会. ADV ADV before v

6 People sometimes use the word **really** to slightly reduce the force of a negative statement. (用于缓和否定语气)真的. ❖ *I'm not really surprised.* 我不是那么惊讶. *'Did they hurt you?'—'Not really.'* '他们伤着你了吗?'—'没有怎么伤着.' ADV ADV after neg SPOKEN

7 People sometimes add **really** to statements in order to make them less definite and more hesitant. (表示不确定、有犹疑)说真的. ❖ *She is a quiet girl really.* 她是个文静的女孩子,说真的. *I'm happy most of the time, really.* 我大部分时间都很快乐,说真的. ADV ADV with cl SPOKEN

8 People use the word **really** to show they are surprised or that the speaker may be surprised about something. (表示惊奇)真的. ❖ *Actually it was quite good really.* 实际上它真的相当好. *I was really rather fond of Arthur.* 我真的相当喜欢阿瑟. ADV ADV with cl SPOKEN, BRITISH

9 You can say **really** to express surprise or disbelief at what someone has said. (表示惊讶或怀疑)真的,是吗. ◆ *'We saw a very bright shooting star.'– 'Did you really?'* '我们看见了一颗非常明亮的流星.'—'你们真的看见了吗?' CONVENTION

10 You can say **'really'** in a conversation to show that you are interested in what someone is saying. (表示兴趣)真的,是吗. ◆ *'We had a very interesting chat.'– 'Really? About what?'* '我们聊了一回,非常有趣.'—'是吗?都聊了些什么?' CONVENTION

11 Some people say **really** when they are slightly annoyed or offended by something someone has said or done. (表示有些恼怒或被冒犯)真是的. ◆ *Really, Mr Riss, I expected better of you.* 真是的,里斯先生,我没想到你会这样. EXCLAM SPOKEN, BRITISH

realm /relm/ **realms.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can use the word **realm** to refer to any area of activity, interest, or thought. (活动、兴趣或思想的)领域,范围. ◆ *...the realm of politics.* 政治领域. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 A **realm** is a country that has a king or queen. 王国. ◆ *Defence of the realm is crucial.* 保卫王国是至关重要的. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 If you say that something is not beyond **the realms of possibility**, or that it is **within the realms of possibility**, you mean that it is possible. 在可能范围之内. PHR

,real 'property.

Real property is property in the form of land and buildings, rather than personal possessions. (土地、房屋等)不动产,房地产. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

R

'real time.

If something is done in **real time**, there is no noticeable delay between the action and its effect or consequence. 即时,实时. ◆ *...umpires, who have to make every decision in real time.* 必须即时作出每个判罚的裁判. N-UNCOUNT

'real-time.

Real-time processing is a type of computer programming or data processing in which the information received is processed by the computer almost immediately. (指电脑信息处理)实时的. ADJ ADJ n

re·al·tor /ˈriːəltɔːr/ **realtors.**

A **realtor** is a person whose job is to sell houses, buildings, and land. The usual British term is **estate agent**. 房地产经纪人. [英]一般作 estate agent. N-COUNT AMERICAN

,real 'world. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you talk about the **real world**, you are referring to the world and life in general, in contrast to a particular person's own life, experience, and ideas. (与特定个人的自身生活、经历和思想相对的)现实世界. ◆ *When they eventually leave the school they will be totally ill-equipped to deal with the real world.* 当他们最终离开学校时,他们将会完全不具备面对现实世界的能力. N-SING: the N

ream /riːm/ **reams.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that there are **reams** of paper or **reams** of writing, you mean that there are large amounts of it. (指纸张或作品)大量,许多. ◆ *Their specific task is to sort through the reams of information.* 他们的具体任务是在这些大量信息里搜寻. N-COUNT INFORMAL

reap /riːp/ **reaps, reaping, reaped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **reap** the benefits or the rewards of something, you enjoy the good things that happen as a result of it. 受到,获得(好处、利益或回报). ◆ *You'll soon begin to reap the benefits of being fitter.* 你将很快开始受益于更好的健康. VB V n

2 To **reap** crops means to cut them down and gather them. 收割(作物). VB V n

reap·er /ˈriːpə/ **reapers.**

A **reaper** is a machine that is used to cut and gather crops. 收割机. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **Grim Reaper**.

re·appear /ˌriːəˈpɪə/ **reappears, reappearing, reappeared.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When people or things **reappear**, they return again after they have been away or out of sight for some time. 再现,重新显露. ◆ *Thirty seconds later she reappeared and beckoned them forward.* 30秒后她又出现了,示意他们向前走. VB V

◢ **re·appear·ance** /ˌriːəˈpɪərəns/ **reappearances** ◆ *...the reappearance of Cossack culture in Russia.* 哥萨克文化在俄罗斯的重现. N-COUNT

re·appraise /ˌriːəˈpreɪz/ **reappraises, reappraising, reappraised.**

If you **reappraise** something such as an idea or a plan, you think carefully about it and decide whether it needs to be changed. 重新考虑,重新估计,重新评价(主意或计划等). ◆ *This prompted them to reappraise their political strategy.* 这促使他们重新评价他们的政治策略. VB FORMAL V n

◢ **re·apprais·al** /ˌriːəˈpreɪzəl/ **reappraisals** ◆ *...a fundamental reappraisal of prison policy.* 对监狱政策的根本性重估. N-VAR

rear /rɪə/ **rears, rearing, reared.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **rear** of something such as a building or vehicle is the back part of it. (建筑物或车辆等的)后面,后部. ◆ *He settled back in the rear of the taxi.* 他把身子往后靠,舒服地坐在出租车后部. *...the rear of the building.* 建筑物的后部. N-SING: the N

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *Manufacturers have been obliged to fit rear seat belts in all new cars.* 制造商已不得不在所有新车上安装后座安全带. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you are at the **rear** of a queue or of a moving line of people, you are the last person in it. (队列或行进队伍中的)最后位置,最末位置. N-SING: the N FORMAL

3 If a person or vehicle is **bringing up the rear**, they are the last person or vehicle in a moving line of them. (人或车辆在行列的最后)殿后. PHR

4 You can refer to someone's buttocks as their **rear**. (人的)臀部,屁股. N-COUNT INFORMAL

5 If you **rear** children, you bring them up until they are old enough to look after themselves. The usual American word is **raise**. 抚养,养育(孩子). [美]一般作 raise. ◆ *I was reared in east Texas.* 我是在东得克萨斯长大的. VB V n be V-ed prep

6 If you **rear** a young animal, you keep and look after it until it is old enough to be used for work or food, or until it can look after itself. 饲养(幼小动物). VB V n

7 When a horse **rears**, it moves the front part of its body upwards, so that its front legs are high in the air and it is standing on its back legs. (马)用后腿站立. VB V

➪ **Rear up** means the same as **rear**. 义同 rear. ◆ *...an army pony that didn't rear up at the sound of gunfire.* 一匹听见炮火声却没有用后腿直立起来的军用矮种马. PHR-V V P

8 If you say that something such as a building or mountain **rears** above you, you mean that is very tall and close to you. (建筑物或山等)高耸,耸立. ◆ *The mountains reared up on each side, steep and white.* 两边耸立着高山,陡峭险峻,白皑皑的. VB V prep/adv

9 If something unpleasant **rears its head** or **rears its ugly head**, it begins to become apparent. (指坏事)冒头,出现. ◆ *The threat of strikes reared its head again this summer.* 这个夏天又出现了罢工的征兆. PHR

➤**rear up.**

➡ 见 **rear 7**. PHR-V

'Rear Admiral, Rear Admirals.

A **Rear Admiral** is a senior officer in the Navy. 海军少将. N-TITLE

rear·guard /ˈrɪəgɑːd/.

1 **The rearguard** is a group of soldiers who protect the back part of an army in a battle, especially when the army is retreating. 后卫部队,(尤指撤退时的)殿后抵挡部队. N-SING: the N

2 If someone is **fighting a rearguard action** or **mounting a rearguard action**, they are trying very hard to prevent something from happening, even though it is probably too late for them to succeed. 作无望取胜的拼死斗争,负隅顽抗. PHR

re·arm /ˌriːˈɑːm/ **rearms, rearming, rearmed;** 又拼作 **re-arm**.

If a country **rearms** or **is rearmed**, it starts to build up a new stock of military weapons. (使)重新武装,(使)重整军备. ◆ *...NATO's decision to rearm West Germany.* 北约重新武装西德的决定. V-ERG V V n

re·arma·ment /ˌriːˈɑːməmənt/.

Rearmament is the process of building up a new stock of military weapons. 重新武装,重整军备. N-UNCOUNT

re·arrange /ˌriːəˈreɪndʒ/ **rearranges, rearranging, rearranged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **rearrange** things, you change the way they are VB

organized or ordered. 重新整理, 重新安排, 再布置, 再调整. ◆ *A waiter was rapidly rearranging tables for the big group.* 一个侍者在为这一大群人迅速地重新布置桌子. V n
◢ **re·arrange·ment** /ˌriːəˈreɪndʒmənt/ **rearrangements** N-VAR
◆ *...a rearrangement of the job structure.* 就业结构的重新调整.
2 If you **rearrange** a meeting or an appointment, you arrange for it to take place at a different time to that originally intended. 重新安排(会议或约会). VB V n

'rear-view mirror, rear-view mirrors.
Inside a car, the **rear-view mirror** is the mirror that enables you to see the traffic behind when you are driving. (汽车)后视镜. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

rear·ward /ˈrɪəwəd/.
If something moves or faces **rearward**, it moves or faces backwards. 向后. ◆ *...a rearward facing infant carrier.* 后向婴儿车. ADV ADV with v
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...the rearward window.* 后面的窗户. ADJ ADJ n

rea·son /ˈriːzən/ reasons, reasoning, reasoned. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 The **reason** for something is a fact or situation which explains why it happens or what causes it to happen. 理由, 原因, 动机. ◆ *Who would have a reason to want to kill her?* 谁会有杀她的动机? *...the reason why Italian tomatoes have so much flavour.* 意大利番茄之所以如此有味道的原因. *...reasons of security.* 安全原因. N-COUNT
2 If you do not know why someone did something, you can say that they did it **for reasons best known to** themselves. You usually use this expression when you do not agree with what they did. (常用于暗指不赞成某人的所为)唯有某人自己知道原因, 没有其他人知道原因. ◆ *For reasons best known to himself, Algie changed his name.* 阿尔吉改了名字, 原因只有他自己最清楚. PHR PRAGMATICS
3 If you say that something happened or was done **for no reason, for no good reason**, or **for no reason at all**, you mean that there was no obvious reason why it happened or was done. 没有原因; 没有正当理由; 毫无理由. PHR
4 If you say that something happened or is true **for some reason**, you mean that you know it happened or is true, but you do not know why. 出于某种(不清楚的)原因. PHR
5 If you say that you have **reason** to believe something or to have a particular emotion, you mean that you have evidence for your belief or there is a definite cause of your feeling. 根据, 证据; 确定的理由. ◆ *He had every reason to be upset.* 他苦恼是有充分理由的. N-UNCOUNT
6 The ability that people have to think and to make sensible judgements can be referred to as **reason**. 判断力, 推理力; 理性, 理智. ◆ *...a conflict between emotion and reason.* 情感与理智的冲突. N-UNCOUNT
7 If you **reason** that something is true, you decide that it is true after thinking carefully about all the facts. 推断, 推论. ◆ *I reasoned that changing my diet would lower my cholesterol level.* 我推断改变饮食会降低我的胆固醇水平. VB V that Also V with quote
➥ 又见 **reasoned, reasoning**.
8 If you try to make someone **listen to reason**, you try to persuade them to listen to sensible arguments and be influenced by them. 服从理智. PHR
9 If one thing happens **by reason of** another, it happens because of it. 因为, 由于. ◆ *The boss retains enormous influence by reason of his position.* 老板因其职位保持着巨大的影响力. PHR INFORMAL
10 If you say that someone or something is someone's **reason for living** or their **reason for being**, you mean that it is the most important thing in their life. 活着的理由, 存在的理由; 生命中最重要的东西. PHR
11 If you say that you will do anything **within reason**, you mean that you will do anything that is fair or reasonable and not too extreme. 合理的, 理智的, 合乎情理的. ◆ *I will take any job that comes along, within reason.* 我会接受给我的任何工作, 只要是合理的. PHR
12 ➥ **rhyme or reason**: 见 **rhyme**.
➥ **to see reason**: 见 **see**.
➥ **it stands to reason**: 见 **stand**.

›reason with.
If you try to **reason with** someone, you try to persuade them to do something or to accept something by using sensible arguments. 说理, 劝告, 理喻. PHR-V V P n

rea·son·able /ˈriːzənəbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you think that someone is fair and sensible you can say they are **reasonable**. (人)讲理的, 明事理的, 通情达理的. ◆ *...a perfectly reasonable decision.* 一个完全合乎情理的决定. ◢ **rea·son·ably** /ˈriːzənəbli/ ◆ *'I'm sorry, Andrew,' she said reasonably.* '我很抱歉, 安德鲁.' 她很明事理地说道. ◢ **rea·son·able·ness** ◆ *...the sincerity and reasonableness of what he had to say.* 他说的那些诚挚与通情达理的话. ADJ-GRADED ADV N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that an expectation or explanation is **reasonable**, you mean that there are good reasons why it may be correct. (预料或解释)合理的, 合逻辑的. ◆ *It seems reasonable to expect rapid urban growth.* 认为城市会迅速发展看来是有道理的. ◢ **reasonably** ◆ *Property owners may not reasonably expect refunds.* 业主可能没有理由指望退款. ADJ-GRADED ADV
3 If you say that the price of something is **reasonable**, you mean that it is fair and not too high. (价格)公道的、不太贵的. ◆ *His fees were quite reasonable.* 他的收费相当公道. ◢ **reasonably** ◆ *...reasonably priced accommodation.* 定价公道的住宿. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
4 You can use the word **reasonable** to describe something that is fairly good, but not very good. 尚好的, 不错的, 还可以的, 过得去的. ◆ *The boy answered him in reasonable French.* 这个男孩用还算过得去的法语回答了他. ◢ **reasonably** ◆ *I can dance reasonably well.* 我的舞跳得还好. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj/adv
5 A **reasonable** amount of something is a fairly large amount of it. (数量)相当大的, 相当多的. ◆ *They will need a reasonable amount of desk area.* 他们放办公桌将需要相当大的地方. ◢ **reasonably** ◆ *From now on events moved reasonably quickly.* 从那时开始, 事情进展得相当快. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV adj/adv

rea·soned /ˈriːzənd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **reasoned** discussion or argument is based on sensible reasons, rather than on an appeal to people's emotions; used showing approval. 合乎逻辑的, 基于理性的. ◆ *Younger Japanese want decisions justified by reasoned argument.* 日本的年轻人做决定时需要合乎逻辑的理由. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

rea·son·ing /ˈriːzənɪŋ/ reasonings. ◆◇◇◇◇
Reasoning is the process by which you reach a conclusion after thinking about all the facts. 推理, 推论. ◆ *...the reasoning behind the decision.* 决定背后的推理过程. N-VAR

re·as·sem·ble /ˌriːəˈsembəl/ reassembles, reassembling, reassembled.
1 If you **reassemble** something, you put it back together after it has been taken apart. 重新装配. VB V n
2 If a group of people **reassembles** or if you **reassemble** them, they gather together again in a group. (人)再集合; 重新召集(人). ◆ *We shall reassemble in the car park in thirty minutes.* 30分钟后我们将在停车场重新集合. V-ERG V Also V n

re·as·sert /ˌriːəˈsɜːt/ reasserts, reasserting, reasserted. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **reassert** your control or authority, you make it clear that you are still in a position of power, or you strengthen the power that you had. 重申, 再断言, 再次强调(控制权或权威). ◆ *...the government's continuing effort to reassert its control.* 政府为重新加强控制而作出的持续努力. VB V n
2 If something such as an idea or habit **reasserts** itself, it becomes noticeable again. (想法或习惯等)再次被提出, 再次显示出来, 再次引起注意. ◆ *His sense of humour was beginning to reassert itself.* 他的幽默感开始再次显示出来. VB V pron-refl

re·as·sess /ˌriːəˈses/ reassesses, reassessing, reassessed. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **reassess** something, you think about it and decide whether you need to change your opinion about it. 再评估, 再评价. ◆ *You should reassess the situation after a month.* 你应该一个月后再次评估一下形势. ◢ **re·as·sess·ment** /ˌriːəˈsesmənt/ **reassessments** ◆ *A reassessment of the UN's role is overdue.* 早该对联合国的作用进行再评估了. VB V n N-VAR

re·assur·ance /ˌriːəˈʃʊərəns/ **reassurances.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone needs **reassurance**, they are very worried about something and need someone to help them stop worrying by saying kind or helpful things. 安慰. ❖ *She needed reassurance that she belonged somewhere.* 她需要有人告诉她说她有所归属. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Reassurances** are things that you say to help people stop worrying about something. 安慰的话, 使人消除忧虑的话. N-COUNT

re·assure /ˌriːəˈʃʊə/ **reassures, reassuring, reassured.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you **reassure** someone, you say or do things to make them stop worrying about something. 使放心, 使安心, 安慰. ❖ *She just reassured me that everything was fine.* 她只是安慰我说一切都很好. VB V n, V n that, Also V n about n

re·assured /ˌriːəˈʃʊəd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you feel **reassured**, you feel less worried about something. 放心的, 安心的, 安慰的. ❖ *I feel much more reassured when I've been for a health check.* 当我做完健康检查后, 我感到放心多了. ADJ-GRADED

re·assur·ing /ˌriːəˈʃʊərɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you find someone's words or actions **reassuring**, they make you feel less worried about something. (言语或行动)使人放心的, 使人安心的, 令人安慰的. ❖ *It was reassuring to hear John's familiar voice.* 听到约翰熟悉的声音让人放下心来. ◢ **re·assur·ing·ly** ❖ *'It's okay now,' he said reassuringly.* '现在好啦.' 他带着安慰的口气说道. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

R

re·awak·en /ˌriːəˈweɪkən/ **reawakens, reawakening, reawakened.**

If something **reawakens** an issue, or an interest or feeling that you used to have, it makes you think about it or feel it again. 重新想起, 重新唤醒, 重新唤起(问题、兴趣或感情). ❖ *The food reawakens memories of dishes that their mothers once cooked.* 这种食品重新唤起了他们对母亲曾做过的菜肴的回忆. VB, V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a reawakening of interest in stained glass.* 对彩色玻璃兴趣的重新唤起. N-UNCOUNT

re·bate /ˈriːbeɪt/ **rebates.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **rebate** is an amount of money which is paid to you when you have paid more tax, rent, or rates than you needed to. 部分退款(指退回多交的税收、租金或地方税). ❖ *...a tax rebate.* 部分退回的税款. *Customers are to benefit from a rebate on their electricity bills.* 用户将收到其电费的部分退款. N-COUNT

re·bel, rebels, rebelling, rebelled. The noun is pronounced /ˈrebəl/. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈbel/. 名词发音为 /ˈrebəl/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈbel/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Rebels** are people who are fighting against their own country's army in order to change the political system there. 反叛分子, 叛乱者, 造反者. N-COUNT

2 If politicians **rebel** against one of their own party's policies, they show that they oppose it. (政治家)反对, 不服从(自己政党的政策). ❖ *More than forty Conservative MPs rebelled against the government.* 40多名保守党下议院议员反对政府. VB, V against n, Also V

➩ Politicians who oppose some of their party's policies can be referred to as **rebels**. (指反对所属政党政策的政治家)反对者, 抗命者. N-COUNT

3 When someone **rebels**, they start to behave differently from other people and reject the values of society or of their parents. 叛逆, 反抗传统(或权威). ❖ *I was very young and rebelling against everything.* 我当时非常年轻, 反抗一切. VB V, V against n

➩ Someone who rebels can be referred to as a **rebel**. 叛逆者, 反抗权威者. N-COUNT

re·bel·lion /rɪˈbeliən/ **rebellions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **rebellion** is a violent organized action by a large group of people who are trying to change their country's political system. 造反, 叛乱, 反叛. ❖ *...the ruthless and brutal suppression of rebellion.* 对叛乱残酷无情的镇压. N-VAR

2 A situation in which politicians show their opposition to their own party's policies can be referred to as a **rebellion**. (政治家对自己政党政策的)反抗, 反对, 不服从. N-VAR

re·bel·lious /rɪˈbeliəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you think someone behaves in an unacceptable way and does not do what they are told, you can say they are **rebellious**. 叛逆的, 难控制的, 桀骜不驯的. ❖ *...a rebellious teenager.* 一个叛逆的少年. ◢ **re·bel·lious·ness** ❖ *...the normal rebelliousness of youth.* 年轻人的正常叛逆行为. ADJ-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT

2 A **rebellious** group of people is a group involved in taking violent action against the rulers of their own country, usually in order to change the system of government there. 反叛的, 叛乱的, 造反的. ADJ ADJ n

re·birth /ˌriːˈbɜːθ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You can refer to a change that leads to a new period of growth and improvement in something as its **rebirth**. 再生, 新生, 复兴, 复苏. ❖ *...the rebirth of democracy in Latin America.* 民主在拉丁美洲的复兴. N-UNCOUNT

re·born /ˌriːˈbɔːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone or something **has been reborn**, you mean that they have become active again after a period of inactivity. (使)再生, (使)复兴, (使)复苏. ❖ *Shilling has been reborn as an artist.* 作为一个艺术家希林再度活跃起来. V-PASSIVE, be V-ed as n

re·bound, rebounds, rebounding, rebounded. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈbaʊnd/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːbaʊnd/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈbaʊnd/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːbaʊnd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **rebounds** from a solid surface, it bounces or springs back from it. 回弹, 反弹. ❖ *His shot in the 21st minute of the game rebounded from a post.* 在比赛进行到第21分钟时他的射球从球门柱上弹了回来. VB, V prep, Also V

2 If an action or situation **rebounds** on you, it has an unpleasant effect on you, especially when this effect was intended for someone else. 产生事与愿违的结果, 自作自受. ❖ *Mia realised her trick had rebounded on her.* 米娅意识到自己的诡计反而害了自己. VB, V on/upon n, Also V

3 If you say that someone is **on the rebound**, you mean that they have just ended a relationship with a girlfriend or boyfriend. This often makes them do things they would not normally do. 在失恋后失意的情况下, 失恋后心灰意冷之时. PHR

re·buff /rɪˈbʌf/ **rebuffs, rebuffing, rebuffed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **rebuff** someone or **rebuff** a suggestion that they make, you refuse to do what they suggest. 拒绝, 回绝. ❖ *He wanted sex with Julie but she rebuffed him.* 他想与朱莉发生性关系, 但她拒绝了他. VB, V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The results of the poll dealt a humiliating rebuff to Mr Jones.* 这次投票结果给琼斯先生带来羞辱性的冷遇. N-VAR

re·build /ˌriːˈbɪld/ **rebuilds, rebuilding, rebuilt.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When people **rebuild** something such as a building or a city, they build it again after it has been damaged or destroyed. 重建(建筑物或城市等). VB V n

2 When people **rebuild** something such as an institution, a system, or an aspect of their lives, they take action to restore it to its previous condition. 重建, 重新形成, 恢复(制度、体系或生活的某方面). ❖ *The East Europeans want aid to help rebuild their economies.* 东欧人需要援助以帮助重建经济. VB, V n, Also V

re·buke /rɪˈbjuːk/ **rebukes, rebuking, rebuked.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **rebuke** someone, you speak severely to them because they have said or done something that you do not approve of. 指责, 训斥, 责备. VB V n, FORMAL

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The Prime Minister delivered a tough rebuke to Tory Euro-rebels.* 首相严厉地指责反欧保守党抗命者. N-VAR

re·but /rɪˈbʌt/ **rebuts, rebutting, rebutted.**

If you **rebut** a charge or criticism that is made against you, you give reasons why it is untrue or unjustified. 反驳, 驳斥(控诉或批评). ❖ *He spent most of his speech rebutting criticisms of his foreign policy.* 他大部分的演讲内容是反驳对他外交政策的批评. ◢ **re·but·tal** /rɪˈbʌtəl/ **rebuttals** ❖ *Pakistan has still not issued an official rebuttal to the latest Indian statements.* 巴基斯坦还没有就印度最新的声明发表官方驳斥. VB V n, V n, N-COUNT

re·cal·ci·trant /rɪˈkælsɪtrənt/.

If you describe someone or something as **recalcitrant**, you mean that they are stubborn, unco-operative, or unwilling to obey orders. 倔强的; 不顺从的; 难管束的; 难处理的. ❖ *He had a knack for coaxing even the most recalcitrant engine to life.* 他有一套诀窍, 能够使甚至是最难对付的发动机发动起来. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

re·call, recalls, recalling, recalled. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈkɔːl/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːkɔːl/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈkɔːl/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːkɔːl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **recall** something, you remember it and tell others about it. 回忆, 回想, 回顾. ❖ *Henderson recalled that he first met Pollard during a business trip.* 亨德森回忆说他是在一次商务旅行中首次遇见波拉德的. *Her teacher recalled: 'She was always on about modelling.'* 她的老师回忆道: '她总是没完没了地谈做模特儿的事.' *They recall how they came to be missionaries.* 他们回想起他们是如何成为传教士的. VB V that V with quote V wh Also V n, V

2 You can say **as I recall, you might recall**, or **you will recall** to someone that you are talking to when you want to mention something that you are both already aware of which is relevant to the discussion. 正如我所记得的; 你可能记得. ❖ *As I recall, you're not on the board, Joe; you're only a minor shareholder.* 正如我所记得的, 你不在董事会里, 乔; 你只是个小股东. VB PRAGMATICS V Also V that

3 **Recall** is the ability to remember something that has happened in the past or the act of remembering it. 记忆力, 记性; 记忆, 回忆. ❖ *He had a good memory, and total recall of her spoken words.* 他记忆力很好, 一字不漏地记住了她说的话. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you are **recalled** to your home, country, or the place where you work, you are ordered to return there. (被)召回, (被)叫回. ❖ *Spain has recalled its Ambassador after a row over refugees.* 在就难民问题发生争吵之后, 西班牙召回了自己的大使. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the recall of ambassador Alan Green.* 艾伦·格林大使的召回. N-SING the N of n

5 If a company **recalls** a product, they ask the shops or the people who have bought that item to return it because there is something wrong with it. 收回(有问题的产品). VB V n

6 If something is **beyond recall**, it is no longer possible to recreate it. 不能挽回的, 无法补救的. ❖ *The ground has been polluted beyond recall.* 这块地已污染得无法补救了. PHR

re·cant /rɪˈkænt/ **recants, recanting, recanted.**

If you **recant**, you say publicly that you no longer hold a set of beliefs that you had in the past. 宣布放弃(信仰). ❖ *Luther was asked to recant his teachings.* 路德被要求放弃他的教义. VB V FORMAL V n

re·cap /ˌriːˈkæp/ **recaps, recapping, recapped.**

You can say that you are going to **recap** when you want to draw people's attention to the fact that you are going to repeat the main points of an explanation, argument, or description, as a summary of it. 扼要重述; 摘要说明; 概述. ❖ *Can you recap the points included in the regional conference proposal?* 你能扼要重述一下这个地区会议提案包括的要点吗? VB V PRAGMATICS V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a recap of Labour's defence policies.* 工党国防政策的概述. N-SING

re·capi·tal·ize /riːˈkæpɪtəlaɪz/ **recapitalizes, recapitalizing, recapitalized.**

If a company **recapitalizes**, they alter the way the company manages its financial affairs, for example by borrowing money or reissuing shares. 改变资本结构, 调整资本. ❖ *Mr Warnock resigned as the company abandoned a plan to recapitalize.* 由于公司放弃资本重整计划, 沃诺克先生辞职了. ◢ **re·capi·tali·za·tion** /riːˌkæpɪtəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **recapitalizations** ❖ *...a recapitalization of the company.* 公司的资本结构调整. VB AMERICAN V Also V n N-COUNT

re·ca·pitu·late /ˌriːkəˈpɪtʃuleɪt/ **recapitulates, recapitulating, recapitulated.**

Recapitulate means the same as **recap**. 义同 recap. ❖ *Let's just recapitulate the essential points.* 让我们来简要总结一下基本要点. VB PRAGMATICS V n Also V

re·cap·ture /ˌriːˈkæptʃə/ **recaptures, recapturing, recaptured.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When soldiers **recapture** an area of land or a place, they win control of it again from an opposing army who had taken it from them. 夺回, 收复(被抢占地区). VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the recapture of the city.* 那座城市的收复. N-SING

2 When people **recapture** something that they have lost to a competitor, they win it back again. 重新赢得(曾输给竞争对手的东西). ❖ *One poll shows that Labour is recapturing the voters who helped the Tories to victory.* 一次民意测验显示, 工党正在重新赢得那些曾帮助保守党获胜的选民. VB V n

3 To **recapture** a person or animal which has escaped from somewhere means to catch them again. 重新俘虏, 重新捕获(人或动物). VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the recapture of a renegade police chief in Panama.* 一位叛变的警察局长在巴拿马再次被抓. N-SING

4 When you **recapture** something such as an experience, emotion, or a quality you had in the past, you experience it again. When something **recaptures** an experience for you it makes you remember it. (使)再次经历, 重温, 再现(感情等). ❖ *These cookies seem to recapture all the textures and flavors we remember from childhood.* 这些饼干似乎使我们重新想起了所有那些我们儿时尝到的口感和味道. VB V n

re·cast /ˌriːˈkɑːst, -ˈkæst/ **recasts, recasting.** The form **recast** is used in the present tense and is also the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形.

1 If you **recast** something, you change it by organizing it in a different way. 重组, 改组; 重新塑造. ❖ *The shake-up aims to recast IBM as a federation of flexible and competing subsidiaries.* 这次大变动旨在重组国际商用机器公司, 使之成为由灵活的、相互竞争的子公司组成的联盟. ◢ **re·cast·ing** ❖ *...the recasting of the political map of Europe.* 欧洲政治地图的改绘. VB V n N-SING N of n

2 If the producers of a play or a film **recast** an actor's role, they give the role to another actor. 更换(演员的角色). VB V n

rec·ce /ˈreki/ **recces, recceing, recced.**

If you **recce** an area, you visit that place in order to become familiar with it. 侦察, 巡察(某地区). ❖ *The first duty of a director is to recce his location.* 主任的首要任务是巡查他所在的地方. VB BRITISH V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Uncle Jim took the air rifle and went on a recce to the far end of the quarry.* 吉姆叔叔拿起了气枪, 走到采石场的那边去侦察. N-COUNT

recd.

Recd. can be used as a written abbreviation for 'received'. received 的缩写形式. WRITTEN

re·cede /rɪˈsiːd/ **recedes, receding, receded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **recedes** from you, it moves away. 退去, 远去. ❖ *Luke's footsteps receded into the night.* 卢克的脚步声渐渐消失在黑夜里. *As she receded he waved goodbye.* 当她退下时, 他挥手告别. VB V prep V

2 When something such as a quality, problem, or illness **recedes**, it becomes weaker, smaller, or less intense. 减少; 降低; 减轻. ❖ *Just as I started to think that I was never going to get well, the illness began to recede.* 正当我开始认为自己再也不会康复时, 病情开始减轻了. VB V Also V prep

3 If a man's hair starts to **recede**, it no longer grows on the front of his head. (男人头顶前部)头发停止生长. VB V

4 If your gums start to **recede**, they begin to cover less of your teeth, usually as the result of an infection. (齿龈)向后缩. VB V

re·ceipt /rɪˈsiːt/ **receipts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **receipt** is a piece of paper that you get from someone as confirmation that they have received money or goods from you. 收据, 收条. ❖ *I wrote her a receipt for the money.* 我给她开了一张收到此款的收条. N-COUNT

2 **Receipts** are the amount of money received during a particular period, for example by a shop or theatre. (商店或剧 N-PLURAL

R

院等在某时期内)收到的款项,进款,收入. ❖ *He was tallying the day's receipts.* 他正在清点当天的收入.

5 The **receipt** of something is the act of receiving it. 收到、接到. ❖ *Goods should be supplied within 28 days after the receipt of your order.* 在接到您的订单后28天内,我们当向您提供货物. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

6 If you are **in receipt of** something, you have received it or you receive it regularly. 已收到;常收到. PHR FORMAL

re·ceive /rɪ'siːv/ receives, receiving, received. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 When you **receive** something, you get it after someone gives it to you or sends it to you. 收到,接到,领取. ❖ *They will receive their awards at a ceremony in Stockholm.* 他们将在斯德哥尔摩的一次典礼上领奖. VB FORMAL V n

2 You can use **receive** to say that certain kinds of thing happen to someone. For example if they are injured, you can say that they **received** an injury. 遭受,受到. ❖ *He received more of the blame than anyone when the plan failed to work.* 当该计划失败时,他受到的指责比任何人都多. VB FORMAL V n

3 If you **are on the receiving end** or **at the receiving end** of something unpleasant, you are the person that it happens to. 遭受(不愉快的事);成为(不愉快经历的)承受者;成为受害者. PHR

4 When you **receive** a visitor or a guest, you greet them. 接待,接见,欢迎. ❖ *The following evening the duchess was again receiving guests.* 次日晚上,公爵夫人又在接待客人. VB FORMAL V n

5 If you say that something **is received** in a particular way, you mean that people react to it in that way. 得到某种回应,获得某种反应. ❖ *The resolution had been received with great disappointment within the PLO.* 巴解组织内部对此决议反应非常失望. *The proposals have been well received by many deputies.* 许多代表对这些提案反应很好. VB usu passive; be V-ed prep/adv; be V-ed with adv

6 When a radio or television **receives** signals that are being transmitted, it picks them up and converts them into sound or pictures. (收音机或电视机)接收(信号). VB V n

7 If someone **receives** stolen goods, they buy or are given things that have been stolen. 收买,收购,接受(赃物). VB V n BRITISH, LEGAL

R

re·ceived /rɪ'siːvd/.

The **received** opinion about something or the **received** way of doing something is generally accepted by people as being correct. 被普遍接受的,公认的;标准的. ❖ *He was among the first to question the received wisdom of the time.* 他是最先质疑那个时代公认的智慧的人之一. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

Re,ceived Pronunci'ation.

Received Pronunciation is a way of pronouncing British English that is often considered to be the standard accent. The abbreviation **RP** is also used. (英国英语的)标准发音. 又缩写作 RP. N-UNCOUNT

re·ceiv·er /rɪ'siːvə/ receivers. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A telephone's **receiver** is the part that you hold near to your ear and speak into. (电话的)听筒. N-COUNT

2 A **receiver** is the part of a radio or television that picks up incoming signals and converts them into sound or pictures. (收音机或电视机的)接收器. N-COUNT

3 The **receiver** is someone who is officially appointed to manage the affairs of a business, usually when it has gone into bankruptcy. (官方任命的)产业管理人;破产事务官,破产管理人. N-COUNT

re·ceiv·er·ship /rɪ'siːvəʃɪp/ receiverships. ♦◇◇◇◇

If a company goes into **receivership**, it becomes bankrupt and the administration of its business is handled by the receiver. 破产管理. N-VAR

re·cent /'riːsənt/. ♦♦♦♦♦

A **recent** event or period of time happened only a short while ago. 最近的,近来的,不久前的. ❖ *In the most recent attack one man was shot dead.* 在最近的一次袭击中,一名男子被开枪打死. *Sales have fallen by more than 75 percent in recent years.* 在最近几年里,销售额已下降了75%以上. ADJ-GRADED

re·cent·ly /'riːsəntli/. ♦♦♦♦◇

If you have done something **recently** or if something happened **recently**, it happened only a short time ago. 最近,不久前,近来. ❖ *The bank recently opened a branch in Germany.* 这家银行最近在德国开了一处分行. *He was until very recently the most powerful banker in the city.* 直到最近他一直是这城市最有势力的银行家. ADV-GRADED

re·cep·ta·cle /rɪ'septɪkəl/ receptacles.

A **receptacle** is an object which you use to put or keep things in. 容器,储藏器. N-COUNT FORMAL

re·cep·tion /rɪ'sepʃən/ receptions. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **reception** in a hotel, office, or hospital is the part of the building where people are received and their reservations, appointments, or enquiries are dealt with. (旅馆、办公室或医院的)接待处. N-SING: the N, also at N BRITISH

2 A **reception** is a formal party which is given to welcome someone or to celebrate a special event. 欢迎会,招待会. ❖ *...a glittering wedding reception.* 一场很气派的婚宴. N-COUNT

3 If you get good **reception** from your radio or television, the sound or picture is clear because the signal is strong. (收音机或电视机的)接收;接收性能,接收效果. N-UNCOUNT

4 If someone or something has a particular kind of **reception**, that is the way people react to them. 反应,回应. ❖ *He received a cool reception to his speech.* 他的演讲反应冷淡. N-COUNT

5 The **reception** of guests is the act of formally welcoming them. 接待,迎接,欢迎. N-SING FORMAL

re'ception centre, reception centres; [美]拼作 reception center.

A **reception centre** is a place which provides temporary accommodation for people who are homeless, for example because they are refugees or because their own homes have been destroyed. (暂时收容无家可归者的)接待中心,接待站. N-COUNT BRITISH

re'ception class, reception classes.

In Britain, a **reception class** is a class that children go into when they first start infant school. (英国幼儿学校中的)小班,启蒙班. N-COUNT

re·cep·tion·ist /rɪ'sepʃənɪst/ receptionists. ♦◇◇◇◇

In a hotel, office, or hospital, the **receptionist** is the person whose job is to answer the telephone, arrange reservations or appointments, and deal with people when they first arrive. (旅馆、办公室或医院的)接待员. N-COUNT

re'ception room, reception rooms.

A **reception room** is a room in a house, for example a living room or a dining room, where people can sit. 接待室,会客室,客厅. N-COUNT BRITISH

re·cep·tive /rɪ'septɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **receptive** to new ideas or suggestions is prepared to consider them or accept them. (对新观点或建议)易接受的,愿接受的. ❖ *The voters had seemed receptive to his ideas.* 选民看来愿意接受他的思想. ◢ **re·cep·tiv·ity** /ˌriːsep'tɪvɪti/ ❖ *There was a lack of receptivity to the advances in science.* 人们对科学上的发展接受不足. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone who is ill is **receptive** to treatment, they start to get better when they are given treatment. (病者对治疗)易接受的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

re·cep·tor /rɪ'septə/ receptors. ♦◇◇◇◇

Receptors are nerve endings in your body which react to changes and stimuli and make your body respond in a particular way. 感受器,受体(指人体中能对刺激作出反应的神经末梢). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

re·cess /rɪ'ses, 'riːses/ recesses, recessing, recessed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **recess** is a break between the sessions of work of an official body such as a committee, a court of law, or a government. (委员会、法庭或政府等正式机构)暂停工作期间;休会期;休庭期. ❖ *The conference broke for a recess.* 会议暂停下来休会. *Congress is now in recess.* 国会现在处于休会期. N-COUNT also in/from N

2 When formal proceedings **recess**, they stop temporarily. (正式程序)暂停,休会. ❖ *The hearings have now recessed for dinner.* 听证会现已休会,以便进餐. VB V; V for n

3 In a room, a **recess** is part of a wall which is built further back than the rest of the wall. 墙壁凹处,壁龛. N-COUNT

4 The **recesses** of something or somewhere are the parts of N-COUNT

it which are hard to see because light does not reach them or they are hidden from view. 隐蔽处, 幽深处. ❖ *He emerged from the dark recesses of the garage.* 他从车库昏暗的隐蔽处走了出来.

5 If you refer to the **recesses** of someone's mind or soul, you are referring to thoughts or feelings they have which are hidden or difficult to describe. (思想或灵魂的)深处, 隐蔽处. N-COUNT

re·cessed /ˈriːsest/.
A **recessed** window or door is set into the wall surrounding it so that it is further back than the wall. (窗或门)设在墙壁凹处的, 嵌在墙壁内的. ADJ

re·ces·sion /rɪˈseʃən/ **recessions.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **recession** is a period when the economy of a country is doing badly, for example because industry is producing less and more people are unemployed. (经济)衰退期, 不景气时期. ❖ *The oil price increases sent Europe into deep recession.* 石油价格的上涨使欧洲跌入严重的经济衰退期. N-VAR
◢ **re·ces·sion·ary** /rɪˈseʃənri/ ❖ *He said the recessionary trend in Germany was growing stronger.* 他说德国的经济衰退趋势正在加强. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

re·charge /ˌriːˈtʃɑːdʒ/ **recharges, recharging, recharged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **recharge** a battery, you put an electrical charge back into the battery by connecting it to a machine that draws power from another source of electricity such as the mains. 给(电池)充电. ◢ **re·charge·able** ❖ *...rechargeable batteries.* 可再充电的电池. *...a rechargeable drill.* 充电式钻机. VB V n; ADJ
2 If you **recharge** your **batteries**, you take a break from activities which are tiring or stressful in order to relax and be refreshed when you return to them. (指人经过繁重或紧张活动后)休整, 休假. PHR

re·cher·ché /rəˈʃeəʃeɪ/.
If you describe something as **recherché**, you mean that it is very sophisticated or is associated with people who like things which are unusual and expensive. (指物)刻意求精的, 过分讲究的, 珍奇的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

re·cidi·vist /rɪˈsɪdɪvɪst/ **recidivists.**
A **recidivist** is someone who has committed crimes in the past and commits crimes again. 惯犯, 累犯. ◢ **re·cidi·vism** /rɪˈsɪdɪvɪzəm/ ❖ *Prisons do not reduce the crime rate, they cause recidivism.* 监狱并没有降低犯罪率, 它们导致累犯现象. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

reci·pe /ˈresɪpi/ **recipes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **recipe** is a list of ingredients and a set of instructions that tell you how to cook something. 食谱, 烹饪法. N-COUNT
2 If you say that something is **a recipe for** a particular situation, you mean that it is likely to result in that situation. (可能导致某种情况的)因素, 方法, 诀窍. ❖ *Large-scale inflation is a recipe for disaster.* 大规模的通货膨胀可能导致灾难. N-SING a N for n

re·cipi·ent /rɪˈsɪpiənt/ **recipients.** ◆◆◇◇◇
The **recipient** of something is the person who receives it. 接受者, 收受者. N-COUNT FORMAL

re·cip·ro·cal /rɪˈsɪprəkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **reciprocal** action or agreement involves two people or groups who do the same thing to each other or agree to help each another in a similar way. (行动或协议等)互惠的, 相互的; 相应的. ❖ *They expected a reciprocal gesture before more hostages could be freed.* 在更多人质获得释放前, 他们期望看到一个互惠的姿态. ◢ **re·cip·ro·cal·ly** ❖ *The object of her desires did not act reciprocally.* 她渴望的对象并没有作出相应的行动. ADJ FORMAL ADV

re·cip·ro·cate /rɪˈsɪprəkeɪt/ **reciprocates, reciprocating, reciprocated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If your feelings or actions towards someone **are reciprocated**, the other person feels or behaves in the same way towards you as you have felt or behaved towards them. (情感或行动)(被)交换, (被)回报, (被)报答. ❖ *I hope they reciprocate by coming to support us.* 我希望他们能来支持我们以作为回报. ◢ **re·cip·ro·ca·tion** /rɪˌsɪprəˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *There was no reciprocation of esteem, let alone affection.* 没有相互尊重, 更不要说友爱了. VB be V-ed; V by -ing; Also V n; N-UNCOUNT

reci·proc·ity /ˌresɪˈprɒsɪti/.
Reciprocity is the exchange of something between people or groups, when each person or group gives or allows something to the other. 互相交换; 互惠. ❖ *They would press for reciprocity with Greece in the issuing of visas.* 在签发签证方面, 他们将极力主张与希腊对等互惠. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

re·cit·al /rɪˈsaɪtəl/ **recitals.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **recital** is a performance of music or poetry, usually given by one person. (常指个人的)演奏会, 诗歌朗诵会. N-COUNT
2 If someone speaks for a long time, especially if what they say is boring or has been heard many times before, you can describe it as a **recital**. (尤指对无聊的或已多次听过的事情的)详述, 冗长叙述. ❖ *I finished my recital of the past hour's happenings.* 我一一叙述完了过去一小时所发生的事. N-COUNT WRITTEN

reci·ta·tion /ˌresɪˈteɪʃən/ **recitations.**
1 When someone does a **recitation**, they say aloud a piece of poetry or other writing that they have learned. 当众吟诵, 朗诵, 背诵. ❖ *The transmission began with a recitation from the 'Koran'.* 广播节目以吟诵一段《可兰经》开头. N-VAR
2 A **recitation** of something is a statement of it. 叙述, 陈述. ❖ *The letter was short — a simple recitation of their problem.* 这封信很短 — 简单地叙述了他们的问题. N-COUNT WRITTEN

re·cite /rɪˈsaɪt/ **recites, reciting, recited.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When someone **recites** a poem or other piece of writing, they say it aloud after they have learned it. 背诵, 朗读, 朗诵. VB V n
2 If you **recite** something such as a list, you say it aloud. 列举, 历数, 一一说出. ❖ *All he could do was recite a list of Government failings.* 他所能做的就是历数政府的失败. VB V n

reck·less /ˈrekləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone is **reckless**, you mean that they act in a way which shows that they do not care about danger or the effect their behaviour will have on other people. 不顾危险的; 不计后果的; 轻率的; 鲁莽的. ❖ *He is charged with causing death by reckless driving.* 他被指控危险驾驶致他人死亡. ◢ **reck·less·ly** ❖ *He was leaning recklessly out of the unshuttered window.* 他不计后果地从没有装护窗的窗户里探出身去. ◢ **reck·less·ness** ❖ *...the headstrong recklessness of youth.* 年轻人的任性、鲁莽. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

reck·on /ˈrekən/ **reckons, reckoning, reckoned.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **reckon** that something is true, you think that it is true. 想; 认为; 觉得. ❖ *Toni reckoned that it must be about three o'clock.* 托尼猜想一定是3点左右了. VB INFORMAL V that
2 If you say that something **is reckoned** to be true, you mean that people think that it is true. (被)认为; (被)看做. ❖ *The sale has been held up because the price is reckoned to be too high.* 销售出现了停滞, 因为价格被认为是太高了. VB usu passive INFORMAL be V-ed to-inf
3 If you say that someone **reckons** to do something, you mean that they expect to do it. 指望, 期待, 想要. ❖ *The merged banks reckon to raise 4 billion dollars.* 合并了的银行指望筹集到40亿元. VB INFORMAL V to-inf
4 If something **is reckoned** to be a particular figure, it is calculated to be roughly that amount. (被)估计, (被)估算. ❖ *The amount being poured into East Germany was reckoned at 140 billion marks.* 注入东德的资金估计达1,400亿马克. VB be V-ed to-inf be V-ed at n

▸**reckon on.**
If you **reckon on** something happening, you feel certain that it will happen and therefore make your plans based on it. 指望, 期待; 依赖. ❖ *He reckons on being world heavyweight champion.* 他期待着成为世界重量级冠军. PHR-V V P -ing/n

▸**reckon with.**
1 If you say that you had not **reckoned with** something, you mean that you had not expected it and so were not prepared for it. (与否定词连用)考虑, 估计, 料想. ❖ *Giles had not reckoned with the strength of Sally's feelings for him.* 贾尔斯没有料到萨莉对他的感情如此强烈. PHR-V with brd-neg V P n
2 If you refer to a person or force as someone or something **to be reckoned with**, you mean they will be difficult to deal with because they are quite powerful or skilful. 值得认真考虑; PHR

R

值得认真对付；不可忽视。❖ *This act was a signal to his victim's friends that he was someone to be reckoned with.* 此举对于遭其攻击者的朋友来说是个信号，他是一个不容易对付的人。

▸reckon without.
If you say that you had **reckoned without** something, you mean that you had not expected it and so were not prepared for it. 没有考虑到，没有料到；忽略。 PHR-V V P n

reck·on·ing /ˈrekənɪŋ/ **reckonings.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Someone's **reckoning** is a calculation they make about something, especially a calculation that is not very exact. 估计，估算。❖ *By my reckoning we were seven or eight kilometres from Borj Mechaab.* 据我估计，我们离博伊梅卡布有七八公里之遥。 N-VAR
2 ➻ 又见 **day of reckoning.**

re·claim /rɪˈkleɪm/ **reclaims, reclaiming, reclaimed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **reclaim** something that you have lost or had taken away from you, you succeed in getting it back. 收回，重新拿回(失去或被拿走的东西)。❖ *In 1986, they got the right to reclaim South African citizenship.* 1986年，他们获得了重新成为南非公民的权利。 VB V n
2 If you **reclaim** an amount of money, for example tax that you have paid, you ask for it to be returned to you. 要求退还，要求取回(钱)。 VB V n
3 When people **reclaim** land, they make it suitable for a purpose such as farming or building, for example by draining it. 开垦，开拓(土地)。❖ *...1,100 acres of reclaimed land in Tokyo Bay.* 在东京湾填海开拓出的1,100英亩土地。 VB V n, V-ed
◢ **rec·la·ma·tion** /ˌrekləˈmeɪʃən/. ❖ *...the reclamation of dry land from the marshes.* 将沼泽变为旱地的开拓。 N-UNCOUNT
4 If a piece of land that was used for farming or building is **reclaimed** by a desert, or forest, or by the sea, it turns back into desert, forest, or sea. (使)(耕地或建设用地)恢复为(沙漠、森林或大海)。 VB be V-ed

R

re·cline /rɪˈklaɪn/ **reclines, reclining, reclined.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **recline** on something, you sit or lie on it with the upper part of your body supported at an angle. 斜倚，半卧，斜躺。❖ *Move to a reclining position.* 换成半卧姿势。 VB V prep, V-ing
2 If a seat **reclines**, you can lower the back so that it is more comfortable to sit in. (座位靠背)可活动后仰。❖ *First-class seats recline almost like beds.* 头等舱座位的靠背可后仰至几乎与床一样。 *...a soft reclining chair.* 一把软卧椅。 VB V, V-ing

re·cluse /rɪˈkluːs, AM ˈrekluːs/ **recluses.**
A **recluse** is a person who lives alone and deliberately avoids other people. 隐居者，隐士，遁世者。 ◢ **re·clu·sive** /rɪˈkluːsɪv/ ❖ *...a reclusive millionaire.* 一位隐居的百万富翁。 N-COUNT, ADJ-GRADED

rec·og·nise /ˈrekəgnaɪz/.
➻ 见 **recognize.**

rec·og·ni·tion /ˌrekəgˈnɪʃən/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Recognition** is the act of recognizing someone or identifying something when you see it. 认出、识别；认识。❖ *He searched for a sign of recognition on her face.* 他在她的脸上寻找她认出他的表情。 If you say that someone or something has changed **beyond recognition** or **out of all recognition**, you mean that person or thing has changed so much that you can no longer recognize them. (变化很大)难以认出，面目全非，不可辨认。 N-UNCOUNT, PHR
2 **Recognition** of something is an understanding and acceptance of it. 理解；接受，认可；承认。❖ *The CBI welcomed the Chancellor's recognition of the recession.* 英国工业联合会欢迎这位大臣承认经济衰退。 N-UNCOUNT with supp
3 When a government gives diplomatic **recognition** to another country, they officially accept that its status is valid. (外交上的)承认。 N-UNCOUNT with supp
4 When a person receives **recognition** for the things that they have done, people acknowledge the value or skill of their work. 承认，赏识；赞誉，表彰。❖ *He is an outstanding goalscorer who doesn't get the recognition he deserves.* 他是一位杰出的得分手，但没有获得应有的承认。 If something is done **in recognition of** someone's achievements, it is done as a way of showing official appreciation of them. 为表彰…；作为…的酬谢。❖ *He had just received a doctorate in recognition of his contributions to seismology.* 他刚获得了一个博士头衔，以表彰他对地震学的贡献。 N-UNCOUNT with supp, PHR-PREP

rec·og·niz·able /ˌrekəgˈnaɪzəbəl/; [英]又拼作 **recognisable.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something can be easily recognized or identified, you can say it is easily **recognizable**. 可辨认的，可认出的，易识别的。 ◢ **rec·og·niz·ably** /ˌrekəgˈnaɪzəbli/ ❖ *He was playing a popular song, not very well, but recognizably.* 他正在演奏一支流行歌曲，不是很好，但可以听得出来。 ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

re·cog·ni·zance /rɪˈkɒgnɪzəns, -ˈkɒn-/; 又拼作 **recognisance.**
If someone who has been charged with a crime is released on their own **recognizance**, they are allowed to leave the courtroom after promising to return on a specified date. **Recognizance** also refers to an amount of money that is pledged as a guarantee of someone's return after they are released. 取保候审；具结，保证书；保证金，保释金。 N-UNCOUNT LEGAL AMERICAN

rec·og·nize /ˈrekəgnaɪz/ **recognizes, recognizing, recognized;** [英]又拼作 **recognise.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **recognize** someone or something that you have seen before or had described to you, you know who that person is or what that thing is. 辨认出，识别。❖ *The receptionist recognized him at once.* 接待员一下子认出了他。 *A man I easily recognized as Luke's father sat with a newspaper on his lap.* 一个男人坐在那儿，膝上放着一张报纸，我很容易就认出他是卢克的父亲。 VB no cont, V n, V n as n
2 If someone says that they **recognize** something, they realize or acknowledge that it exists or that it is true. 认识到，意识到；认清，明白。❖ *I recognize my own shortcomings.* 我认识到自己的缺点。 *Of course I recognize that evil exists.* 我当然明白邪恶是存在的。 *They have been slow to recognize AIDS as a problem.* 他们没有及时认识到艾滋病的严重性。 VB no cont, V n, V that, V n as n
3 If people or organizations **recognize** something as valid, they officially accept it or approve of it. 承认，认可；正式接受。❖ *Russia has recognized Ukraine independence.* 俄罗斯已承认了乌克兰的独立。 *...a nationally recognized expert on psychology.* 一位举国公认的心理学专家。 VB, V n, V-ed, Also V n as n
4 When people **recognize** the work someone has done, they show their appreciation of it, often by giving that person an award of some kind. 赏识，奖赏，表彰。 VB V n

re·coil, recoils, recoiling, recoiled. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈkɔɪl/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːkɔɪl/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈkɔɪl/，名词发音为 /ˈriːkɔɪl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something makes you **recoil**, you move your body quickly away from it because it frightens, offends, or hurts you. (因受恐吓、冒犯或伤害)畏缩，退缩。❖ *I thought he was going to kiss me. I recoiled in horror.* 我以为他要吻我。我吓得直往后缩。 VB, V, Also V from n
2 If you say that someone **recoils** from doing something or **recoils** at the idea of something, you mean that they are reluctant to do it because they dislike it so much. 不愿意(做某事)；厌恶；踌躇不前。❖ *People used to recoil from the idea of getting into debt.* 过去人们往往不愿意想到去借债。 VB, V from/at n
3 The **recoil** of a gun is the quick backward movement that it makes when it is fired. (枪的)反冲，后坐(力)。 N-SING also no det

rec·ol·lect /ˌrekəˈlekt/ **recollects, recollecting, recollected.**
If you **recollect** something, you remember it. 记得，想起，回忆起。❖ *She recollected that Shirley was not the most reliable of informants.* 她想起雪利不是最可靠的线人。 ◢ **rec·ol·lec·tion** /ˌrekəˈlekʃən/ **recollections** ❖ *Pat has vivid recollections of the trip.* 帕特对那次旅行有清晰的回忆。 *He had no recollection of the crash.* 他对那次撞车事故没有记忆了。 VB V n, V that, N-VAR

re·com·mence /ˌriːkəˈmens/ **recommences, recommencing, recommenced.**
If you **recommence** something or if it **recommences**, it begins again after having stopped. (使)重新开始。❖ *He recommenced work on his novel.* 他重新开始写他的小说。 V-ERG WRITTEN, V n, Also V

rec·om·mend /ˌrekəˈmend/ **recommends, recommending, recommended.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If someone **recommends** something or someone to you, they VB

suggest that you would find them good or useful. 推荐，推举. ❖ *I have just spent a holiday there and would recommend it to anyone.* 我刚在那里度过了一个假期，并愿意向所有人推荐它. *I'll recommend you for a promotion.* 我将推荐你升职. *Ask your doctor to recommend a suitable therapist.* 请你的医生介绍一位合适的理疗师. V n to/for/as n V n

▲ **rec·om·mended** ❖ *This book is highly recommended.* 这本书被大力推荐. ADJ-GRADED ▲ **rec·om·men·da·tion** /ˌrekəmenˈdeɪʃən/ **recommendations** ❖ *On O'Leary's recommendation, they started with tortellini.* 在奥利里的推荐下，他们从吃意大利饺子开始. N-VAR

2 If you **recommend** that something is done, you advise that it should be done. 劝告；建议. ❖ *We strongly recommend reporting the incident to the police.* 我们力劝将此事件向警方报告. *It is recommended that you should consult your doctor.* 建议你应当去咨询你的医生. *The recommended daily dose is 12 to 24 grams.* 建议每日服用剂量为12到24克. VB V that / V v-ing / it be V-ed that / V-ed / Also V n to-inf

▲ **recommendation** ❖ *The committee's recommendations are unlikely to be made public.* 这个委员会的建议不太可能公诸于众. N-VAR

3 If something or someone has a particular quality to **recommend** it, that quality makes it attractive or gives it an advantage over similar things. (某种特质)使显得可取，使有吸引力，使受欢迎. ❖ *La Noblesse restaurant has much to recommend it.* 贵族餐馆有很多吸引人的地方. *These qualities recommended him to Olivier.* 这些品质使他赢得了奥利维尔的好感. VB / V n / V n to n

rec·om·pense /ˈrekəmpens/ **recompenses, recompensing, recompensed.**

1 If you are given something, usually money, in **recompense**, you are given it as a reward or because you have suffered. 报酬，酬谢；赔偿，补偿. ❖ *He demands no financial recompense for his troubles.* 对于他遇到的麻烦，他没有索取任何经济赔偿. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If you **recompense** someone for their efforts or their loss, you give them something, usually money, as a payment or reward. 酬劳，酬谢；赔偿，补偿. ❖ *The fees offered by the NHS do not recompense dental surgeons for their professional time.* 英国国民保健制度提供的费用不包含牙医行医时的报酬. VB FORMAL / V n for n

rec·on·cile /ˈrekənsaɪl/ **reconciles, reconciling, reconciled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **reconcile** two beliefs, facts, or demands that seem to be opposed or completely different, you find a way in which they can both be true or both be fulfilled. 使…一致，使…协调. ❖ *It's difficult to reconcile the demands of my job and the desire to be a good father.* 要在我的工作要求和做一位好父亲的愿望之间进行协调是很困难的. *How do you reconcile your ideals with your lifestyle?* 你如何协调你的理想和生活方式? VB / V pl-n / V n with n

▲ **rec·on·cilia·tion** /ˌrekənsɪliˈeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the ideal of democracy based upon a reconciliation of the values of equality and liberty.* 建立在平等和自由价值观协调一致的基础上的民主理想. N-SING

2 If you **are reconciled** with someone or another person **reconciles** the two of you, you become friendly with them again after a quarrel or disagreement. (使)和解，(使)和好；(使)恢复友好关系. ❖ *He never believed he and Susan would be reconciled.* 他从不相信他会和苏珊和好如初. *Devlin was reconciled with the Catholic Church in his last few days.* 在他生命的最后几天里，德夫林与天主教会和解了. *...my attempt to reconcile him with Toby.* 我让他与托比和解的企图. V-RECIP / pl-n be V-ed / be V-ed with n / V n with n / Also V pl-n

▲ **reconciliation, reconciliations** ❖ *...an appeal for reconciliation between Catholics and Protestants.* 对天主教徒与新教徒和解的呼吁. *The couple have separated but he wants a reconciliation.* 夫妇二人已经分居，但他希望破镜重圆. N-VAR

3 If you **reconcile** yourself to an unpleasant situation, you accept it, although it makes you unhappy to do so. 使勉强接受(不愉快情况)；使顺从于；使甘心于. ❖ *She had reconciled herself to never seeing him again.* 她勉强接受了再也不和他见面. ▲ **rec·on·ciled** ❖ *Ferraro seemed reconciled to defeat.* 费拉罗看来是甘心于失败了. VB / V pron-refl to n/-ing / ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ to n/-ing

re·con·dite /rɪˈkɒndaɪt, ˈrekən-/.

Recondite areas of knowledge or learning are difficult to understand, and not many people know about them. (知识或学问)艰深的，深奥的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

re·con·di·tion /ˌriːkənˈdɪʃən/ **reconditions, reconditioning, reconditioned.**

To **recondition** a machine or piece of equipment means to repair or replace all the parts that are damaged or broken. 修理，修复，修补(受损机器或设备). ❖ *They sell used and reconditioned motorcycle parts.* 他们出售二手的、修理过的摩托车部件. VB V n / V-ed

re·con·firm /ˌriːkənˈfɜːm/ **reconfirms, reconfirming, reconfirmed.**

Reconfirm means the same as **confirm**. 义同 confirm.

re·con·nais·sance /rɪˈkɒnɪsəns/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Reconnaissance is the activity of obtaining military information about a place by sending soldiers or planes there, or by the use of satellites. (军事上的)侦察. N-UNCOUNT

re·con·nect /ˌriːkəˈnekt/ **reconnects, reconnecting, reconnected.**

If a company **reconnects** you or **reconnects** your electricity, water, gas, or telephone, they provide you with that service once again after it has been stopped. 使(被停止的电，水或煤气等)重新接通. ▲ **re·con·nec·tion** /ˌriːkəˈnekʃən/ ❖ *The cost of reconnection after supplies are cut off is high.* 供应停止后再重新接通的费用是很高的. VB V n / N-UNCOUNT

R

rec·on·noi·tre /ˌrekəˈnɔɪtə/ **reconnoitres, reconnoitring, reconnoitred;** [美]拼作 **reconnoiter.**

To **reconnoitre** an area means to obtain information about its geographical features or about the size and position of an army there. 勘探，勘察；侦察. VB V n, V

re·con·sid·er /ˌriːkənˈsɪdə/ **reconsiders, reconsidering, reconsidered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **reconsider** a decision or opinion, you think about it and try to decide whether it should be changed. 重新考虑(决定或意见). ❖ *This has forced the United States to seriously reconsider its position.* 这迫使美国认真地重新考虑自己的立场. *The judge initially dismissed the suit but said he will reconsider.* 法官最初不受理这桩诉讼，但说他会重新考虑. VB / V n / V

▲ **re·con·sid·era·tion** /ˌriːkənsɪdəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *The report urges reconsideration of the decision.* 这份报告敦促重新审议该决定. N-UNCOUNT

re·con·sti·tute /ˌriːˈkɒnstɪtjuːt, AM -tuːt/ **reconstitutes, reconstituting, reconstituted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If an organization or state **is reconstituted**, it is formed again in a different way. (机构或国家)(被)改组，(被)重组. ❖ *The reconstituted Communist party remains the third most popular party.* 改组后的共产党仍然是第三大党. VB be V-ed / V-ed / Also V n

▲ **re·con·sti·tu·tion** /ˌriːkɒnstɪˈtjuːʃən, AM -ˈtuːʃ-/ ❖ *They oppose any sort of reconstitution of the Soviet Union.* 他们反对对苏联进行任何形式的重组. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **reconstitute** dried food means to add water to it so that it can be eaten. 加水使(脱水食物)复原. ❖ *Try eating reconstituted dried prunes.* 尝尝加水复原后的李子干. VB V n / V-ed

re·con·struct /ˌriːkənˈstrʌkt/ **reconstructs, reconstructing, reconstructed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **reconstruct** something that has been destroyed or badly damaged, you build it and make it work again. 修复，重建(毁坏或损坏的东西). ❖ *The government must reconstruct the shattered economy.* 政府必须重建被破坏的经济. *He has had plastic surgery to help reconstruct his badly damaged face.* 他接受了外科整形手术，以修复他严重被毁的面容. ▲ **re·con·struc·tion** /ˌriːkənˈstrʌkʃən/ ❖ *...America's part in the post-war reconstruction of Germany.* 美国在德国战后重建中的作用. VB / V n / N-UNCOUNT

2 To **reconstruct** something such as a system means to change its construction so that it works in a different way. (体制等)重建，改建，改组. ❖ *She actually wanted to reconstruct the state and transform society.* 她事实上想重建国家，改造社会. VB / V n

3 If you **reconstruct** an event that happened in the past, you try to get a complete understanding of it by combining a lot of small pieces of information. (根据已有线索)推想(过去发生的事情); 重现; 使再现. ❖ *Efforts were made to reconstruct what had happened.* 努力推想所发生的事情. ◢ **reconstruction, reconstructions** ❖ *Mrs Kerr was too upset to take part in a reconstruction of her ordeal.* 克尔夫人心烦意乱, 以至无法参与再现她所受的折磨. VB V n; V wh; N-COUNT

re·con·struc·tive /ˌriːkənˈstrʌktɪv/.
Reconstructive surgery or treatment involves rebuilding a part of someone's body that has been badly damaged. (修复身体受损部位的手术或治疗)整形的, 修整的, 复原的. ADJ ADJ n

re·con·vene /ˌriːkənˈviːn/ **reconvenes, reconvening, reconvened.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If a parliament, court, or conference **reconvenes**, it meets again after a break. (使)(议会、法庭或会议)再开会; (使)再召开. ❖ *It was certainly serious enough for him to reconvene Parliament.* 这当然是够严重了, 以致他要再次召集议会. V-ERG V; V n

rec·ord, records, recording, recorded. The noun is pronounced /ˈrekɔːd, AM -kərd/. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈkɔːd/. 名词发音为 /ˈrekɔːd, 美 -kərd/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈkɔːd/. ♦♦♦♦♦

R

1 If you keep a **record** of something or keep something **on record**, you keep an account of it in writing, photographs, or on a computer so that it can be referred to later. 记录, 记载. ❖ *There's no record of any marriage or children.* 没有任何婚姻或孩子的记录. *The result will go on your medical records.* 结果将记在你的医疗记录上. *The practice is to keep on record any analysis of samples.* 习惯做法是记录所有的样本分析. N-COUNT; also on N

2 Someone's **record** is the facts that are known about their achievements or character. (有关人的成就或性格的)履历记录, 成绩记录. ❖ *He had a distinguished record as a chaplain.* 作为一名牧师, 他成绩卓越. *His country is making a big effort to improve its human rights record.* 他的国家正在作出巨大的努力改善其人权记录. N-COUNT with supp

3 If someone has a criminal **record**, it is officially known that they have committed crimes in the past. (犯罪)记录, 前科. N-COUNT

4 If you **record** a piece of information or an event, you write it down, photograph it, or put it into a computer so that in the future people can refer to it. 记录, 记载, 登记备案. ❖ *Her letters record the domestic and social details of diplomatic life in China.* 她的信件记录了在中国的外交生涯中的家庭和社会详情. *...a place which has rarely suffered a famine in its recorded history.* 一个在有记载的历史上很少遭受饥荒的地方. VB; V n; V-ed

5 If a dial, gauge, or other measuring device **records** a certain measurement or value, it shows that measurement or value. (刻度盘、量表或其他测量设备)显示, 标明, 标示. ❖ *An EEG records the electrical activity of the brain.* 脑电图仪显示着大脑的电波活动. *The index of the performance of leading shares recorded a 16 per cent fall.* 主要股票的表现指数显示下跌了16个百分点. ◢ **re·cord·er, recorders** ❖ *...data recorders.* 数据记录仪. VB; V n; N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **flight recorder**.

6 If you **record** something such as a speech or performance, you put it on tape or film. 把…录音; 把…录像. ❖ *The call was answered by a recorded message.* 一个录音信息回答了这个电话. VB V n; V-ed

7 If a musician or performer **records** a piece of music or a television or radio show, they perform the music or show so that it can be put onto record, tape, or film. 录制(音乐、电视或电台节目). ❖ *She has recently recorded a programme for television.* 她最近录制了一个电视节目. VB; V n

8 A **record** is a round, flat piece of black plastic on which sound, especially music, is stored, and which can be played on a record player. You can also refer to the music stored on this piece of plastic as a **record**. 唱片; 唱片音乐. ❖ *This is one of my favourite records.* 这是我特别喜爱的唱片之一. N-COUNT

9 A **record** is the best result that has ever been achieved in a particular sport or activity, for example the fastest time or the furthest distance. 最高纪录, 最好纪录, 最佳成绩. ❖ *...the 800 metres, where she is the world record holder.* 她是800米跑项目世界纪录保持者. N-COUNT

10 You use **record** to say that something is higher, lower, better, or worse than ever before. 创纪录的, 空前的. ❖ *Profits were at record levels.* 利润处于创纪录的水平上. ADJ ADJ n

11 ➡ 又见 **recording; track record.**

12 If you say that what you are going to say next is **for the record**, you mean that you are saying it publicly and officially and you want it to be written down and remembered. (发言)公开的, 正式的, 郑重的. ❖ *We're willing to state for the record that it has enormous value.* 我们愿郑重声明, 它价值连城. PHR

13 If you give some information **for the record**, you give it in case people might find it useful at a later time, although it is not a very important part of what you are talking about. 为了记录在案. ❖ *For the record, most Moscow girls leave school at about 18.* 仅供记录, 多数莫斯科女孩子在18岁左右离开学校. PHR

14 If you say something **off the record**, you do not intend what you say to be taken as official, or published with your name attached to it. 不得发表的(地); 私下说说的(地); 非正式的(地). ❖ *...some off-the-record comments.* 一些非正式的评论. PHR

15 If you are **on record** as saying something, you have said it publicly and officially and it has been written down. 公开发表的; 正式记录的; 记录在案的. ❖ *The Italians are also on record as backing the use of force.* 这些意大利人也公开表示支持使用武力. PHR

16 If you **set the record straight** or **put the record straight**, you show that something which has been regarded as true is in fact not true. 纠正误解; 澄清是非; 说明事实. PHR

ˈrecord-breaker, record-breakers; 又拼作 **record breaker.**
A **record-breaker** is someone or something who beats the previous best result in a sport or other activity. 打破纪录者; 创记录的事件. ◢ **record-breaking** ❖ *Australia's rugby union side enjoyed a record-breaking win over France.* 澳大利亚橄榄球联队破记录地战胜了法国. N-COUNT; ADJ ADJ n

re·cord·er /rɪˈkɔːdə/ **recorders.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 You can refer to a cassette recorder, a tape recorder, or a video recorder as a **recorder**. 录音机; 录像机. N-COUNT
2 A **recorder** is a musical instrument in the shape of a wooden or plastic pipe. You play it by blowing into the mouthpiece and covering and uncovering the holes with your fingers. 竖笛, 直笛. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-VAR
3 In the legal system of England and Wales, a **recorder** is a barrister or solicitor who is appointed as a part-time judge in the Crown Court. (英格兰和威尔士的)兼职法官. N-COUNT, N-TITLE
4 ➡ 又见 **record**.

rec·ord·ing /rɪˈkɔːdɪŋ/ **recordings.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **recording** of something is a record, CD, tape, or video of it. (指录制品)唱片, 激光唱盘; 录音带; 录像带. ❖ *...a video recording of a police interview.* 采访警察的录像. N-COUNT
2 **Recording** is the process of making records, tapes, or videos. (指录制过程)录音; 录像. ❖ *...the recording industry.* 音像录制行业. N-UNCOUNT

ˈrecord player, record players; 又拼作 **record-player.**
A **record player** is a machine on which you can play a record in order to listen to the music or other sounds on it. 电唱机, 唱机. N-COUNT

re·count, recounts, recounting, recounted. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈkaʊnt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːkaʊnt/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈkaʊnt/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːkaʊnt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **recount** a story or event, you tell or describe it to people. 叙述, 描述, 讲述(故事或事件). ❖ *He recounted how heavily armed soldiers forced him from the presidential palace.* 他描述了荷枪实弹的士兵如何将他从总统官邸赶了出来. VB V n; FORMAL; V wh; Also V that
2 A **recount** is a second count of votes in an election when the result is very close. (当选举结果很接近时对选票的)重新计票. N-COUNT

re·coup /rɪˈkuːp/ **recoups, recouping, recouped.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **recoup** a sum of money that you have spent or lost, you get it back. 重获(补偿); 弥补. ❖ *Insurance companies are trying to recoup their losses by increasing premiums.* 保险公司将试图通过提高保费来弥补他们的损失. VB V n

re·course /rɪˈkɔːs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that you can achieve something without **recourse** to something you would rather not do, you mean that you can succeed without having to do it. 求助, 求援; 依靠. ❖ *The public believes its only recourse is to take to the streets.* 公众认为他们唯一的办法就是走上街头. *He urged the Union to settle the issue without recourse to court action.* 他力劝工会不要靠法院介入来解决这一问题. N-UNCOUNT

re·cov·er /rɪˈkʌvə/ **recovers, recovering, recovered.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 When you **recover** from an illness or an injury, you become well again. (从疾病或受伤中)康复, 恢复. ❖ *A policeman was recovering in hospital last night after being stabbed.* 一名警察昨晚被刺伤后在医院里逐渐康复. VB V from n/-ing V
2 If you **recover** from an unhappy or unpleasant experience, you stop being upset by it. (从不快的经历中)恢复心情, 平静下来. ❖ *Her plane broke down and it was 18 hours before she got there. It took her three days to recover.* 她的飞机出毛病了, 折腾了18个小时她才到达那里. 她花了三天才平静下来. VB V from n V
3 If something **recovers** from a period of weakness or difficulty, it improves or gets stronger again. (从衰落或困难时期)复原, 复苏, 好转. ❖ *The stockmarket index fell by 80% before it began to recover.* 股市指数在开始回升之前下跌了80%. VB V from n V
4 If you **recover** something that has been lost or stolen, you find it or get it back. 追回, 找回(遗失或被盗之物). VB V n
5 If you **recover** a mental or physical state, it comes back again. For example, if you **recover** consciousness, you become conscious again. 恢复(意识或身体状态). VB V n
6 If you **recover** money that you have spent, invested, or lent to someone, you get the same amount back. 收回, 挣回, 赚回, 索回(花费, 投资或借款). ❖ *The British market alone was not large enough to recover their costs of production.* 英国市场本身不够大, 不足以收回他们的生产成本. VB V n

re·cov·er·able /rɪˈkʌvərəbəl/.
If something is **recoverable**, it is possible for you to get it back. 能收回的. ❖ *If you decide not to buy, the money you have spent on the survey is not recoverable.* 如果你决定不买了, 用于房屋鉴定的钱是不能收回的. ADJ

re·cov·ery /rɪˈkʌvəri/ **recoveries.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If a sick person makes a **recovery**, he or she becomes well again. (病人的)痊愈, 康复. ❖ *He had been given less than a one in 500 chance of recovery.* 他被诊断痊愈的机会不到五百分之一. N-VAR
2 When there is a **recovery** in a country's economy, it improves. (经济的)复苏. N-VAR
3 You talk about the **recovery** of something when you get it back after it has been lost or stolen. (遗失或被盗之物的)追回, 找回. ❖ *A substantial reward is being offered for the recovery of a painting by Turner.* 有人正在出重金悬赏找回特纳的一幅画. N-UNCOUNT
4 You talk about the **recovery** of someone's physical or mental state when they return to this state. (身体或精神状态的)恢复. ❖ *...the abrupt loss and recovery of consciousness.* 知觉的迅速丧失和恢复. N-UNCOUNT N of n

rec·re·ate /ˌriːkriˈeɪt/ **recreates, recreating, recreated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **recreate** something, you succeed in making it exist or seem to exist in a different time or place to its original time or place. 重新创造, 再创造; 再现. ❖ *I am trying to recreate family life far from home.* 我正试图在远离家乡的地方重新开创家庭生活. VB V n

rec·rea·tion, recreations. Pronounced /ˌrekriˈeɪʃən/ for meaning 1, and /ˌriːkriˈeɪʃən/ for meaning 2. 在第1项释义发音为 /ˌrekriˈeɪʃən/, 在第2项释义发音为 /ˌriːkriˈeɪʃən/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Recreation** consists of things that you do in your spare time to relax. 消遣, 娱乐. ❖ *All the family members need to have their own interests and recreations.* 所有的家庭成员都需要有自己的兴趣爱好和娱乐. N-VAR ◢ **rec·rea·tion·al** /ˌrekriˈeɪʃənəl/ ❖ *...parks and other recreational facilities.* 公园以及其他娱乐设施. ADJ
2 A **recreation** of something is an act or process of making it exist or seem to exist again in a different time or place to its original time or place. 再创造; 再现. ❖ *...a faithful recreation of the original Elizabethan theatre.* 对原初的伊丽莎白时代戏院的忠实再现. N-COUNT

re·crimi·na·tion /rɪˌkrɪmɪˈneɪʃən/ **recriminations.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Recriminations are accusations that two people or groups make about each other. 互相指责; 互相反驳. ❖ *The war sweeps up everyone in hatred and recrimination.* 战争将所有人卷入仇恨和相互指责之中. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

re·cruit /rɪˈkruːt/ **recruits, recruiting, recruited.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **recruit** people for an organization, you select them and persuade them to join it or work for it. 招募, 招聘(新成员). ❖ *The police are trying to recruit more black and Asian officers.* 警方正试图招募更多的黑人和亚裔警员. *He helped to recruit volunteers to go to Pakistan to fight.* 他协助征募志愿兵去巴基斯坦作战. VB V n to/for V n V n to-inf ◢ **re·cruit·er, recruiters** ❖ *...a Marine recruiter.* 一名海军陆战队征兵人员. N-COUNT ◢ **re·cruit·ing** ❖ *...an army recruiting office.* 陆军征兵办事处. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **re·cruit·ment** ❖ *...a crisis in teacher recruitment.* 教师征招的危机. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **recruit** is a person who has recently joined an organization or an army. 新成员; 新兵. N-COUNT

R

rec·tal /ˈrektəl/.
Rectal means relating to the rectum. 直肠的. ❖ *...rectal cancer.* 直肠癌. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

rec·tan·gle /ˈrektæŋgəl/ **rectangles.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **rectangle** is a four-sided shape whose corners are all ninety degree angles. Each side of a rectangle is the same length as the one opposite to it. 长方形, 矩形. 见插图条 **shapes**. N-COUNT ◢ **rec·tan·gu·lar** /rekˈtæŋgjʊlə/ ❖ *...a rectangular table.* 一张长方形的桌子. ADJ

rec·ti·fy /ˈrektɪfaɪ/ **rectifies, rectifying, rectified.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **rectify** something that is wrong, you change it so that it becomes correct or satisfactory. 改正, 纠正; 整顿. ❖ *Only an act of Congress could rectify the situation.* 只有国会立法才能纠正这种局面. VB V n

rec·ti·tude /ˈrektɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/.
Rectitude is the quality that makes people behave honestly and virtuously according to accepted standards. 正直, 诚实, 刚正. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

rec·tor /ˈrektə/ **rectors.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **rector** is an Anglican priest who is in charge of a parish. (英国国教圣公会的)教区长. N-COUNT
2 A **rector** is a high-ranking official in some universities. (一些大学的)院长, 校长. N-COUNT

rec·tory /ˈrektəri/ **rectories.**
A **rectory** is a house in which a rector and his family live. 教区长住所. N-COUNT

rec·tum /ˈrektəm/ **rectums.**
Someone's **rectum** is the bottom end of the tube down which waste food passes out of their body. 直肠. N-COUNT MEDICAL

re·cum·bent /rɪˈkʌmbənt/.
A **recumbent** figure or person is lying down. 躺着的, 斜倚的. ADJ FORMAL

re·cu·per·ate /rɪˈkuːpəreɪt/ **recuperates, recuperating, recuperated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
When you **recuperate**, you recover your health or strength after you have been ill or injured. 康复, 恢复. ❖ *He is recuperating from a serious back injury.* 他背部受伤严重, 正在康复中. VB V V from n ◢ **re·cu·pera·tion** /rɪˌkuːpəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *Sleep is necessary for recuperation.* 睡眠是恢复体力所必需的. N-UNCOUNT

re·cur /rɪˈkɜː/ **recurs, recurring, recurred.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something **recurs**, it happens more than once. 复发; 一再发生; 反复出现. VB V

re·cur·rence /rɪˈkʌrəns, AM -ˈkɜːr-/ **recurrences.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If there is a **recurrence** of something, it happens again. 重现, 再 N-VAR

发生，复发.

re·cur·rent /rɪˈkʌrənt, AM -ˈkɜːr-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **recurrent** event or feeling happens or is experienced more than once. 一再发生的；反复出现的. ❖ *...buildings in which staff suffer recurrent illness.* 里面的工作人员一再患病的几座大楼. ADJ

re·cy·clable /riːˈsaɪkələbəl/.
Recyclable waste or materials can be processed and used again. (指废物或材料)可回收再用的. ADJ-GRADED

re·cy·cle /ˌriːˈsaɪkəl/ **recycles, recycling, recycled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you **recycle** things that have already been used, such as bottles or sheets of paper, you process them so that they can be used again. 回收，再利用. ◢ **re·cy·cling** ❖ *...a recycling scheme.* 一个回收计划. VB V n; N-UNCOUNT

red /red/ **reds; redder, reddest.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 Something that is **red** is the colour of blood or of a ripe tomato. 红色(的). COLOUR
2 You describe someone's hair as **red** when it is between red and brown in colour. (头发)红褐色的. ADJ
3 Your **red** blood cells or **red** corpuscles are the cells in your blood which carry oxygen around your body. (血球)红的；(细胞)红的. ADJ ADJ n
4 If you refer to someone as a **red** or a **Red**, you disapprove of the fact that they are a communist, a socialist or have left-wing ideas. (贬义)共产党人；社会党人；左翼分子，赤色分子；激进分子. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
5 If a person or company is **in the red** or if their bank account is **in the red**, they have spent more money than they have in their account and therefore they owe money to the bank. 有赤字，负债，亏欠. PHR
6 If you **see red**, you suddenly become very angry. 大怒，狂怒，火冒三丈. PHR

ˌred aˈlert, red alerts.
If a hospital, a police force, or a military force is **on red alert**, they have been warned that an emergency may happen soon, and they are ready to deal with it. 红色预警；紧急警报；紧急戒备状态. N-VAR

ˌred-ˈblooded.
If a man is described as **red-blooded**, he is considered to be strong and healthy and have a strong interest in sex. (指男性)健壮的，充满活力的，血气方刚的. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

red·brick /ˈredbrɪk/.
A **redbrick** university is one of the universities that were established in large cities outside London in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as opposed to much older universities such as Oxford and Cambridge. 红砖(大学)(指19世纪末20世纪初在伦敦以外大城市建立的大学，与历史悠久得多的牛津、剑桥等有别). ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

ˌred ˈcabbage, red cabbages.
A **red cabbage** is a round vegetable with dark red leaves. 红色卷心菜. N-VAR

ˌred ˈcarpet, red carpets.
The **red carpet** is special treatment given to an important or honoured guest, for example the laying of a strip of red carpet for them to walk on. 红地毯(迎接贵宾时使用以示隆重). N-COUNT

ˌRed ˈCrescent.
The Red Crescent is an organization in Muslim countries that helps people who are suffering due to war, famine, or natural disaster. 红新月会(穆斯林国家中帮助战争、饥荒或自然灾害受害者的一个组织). N-PROPER the N

ˌRed ˈCross. ◆◆◇◇◇
The Red Cross is an international organization that helps people who are suffering due to war, famine, or natural disaster. 红十字会(帮助战争、饥荒或自然灾害受害者的国际组织). N-PROPER the N

red·cur·rant /ˌredˈkʌrənt, AM -ˈkɜːr-/ **redcurrants.**
Redcurrants are very small bright red berries that can be eaten. The bush on which they grow can also be called a **redcurrant**. 红醋栗(一种很小的绯红色可食用浆果)；红醋栗灌木. N-COUNT

red·den /ˈredən/ **reddens, reddening, reddened.**
If someone **reddens** or their face **reddens**, their face turns pink or red, often because they are embarrassed or angry. (常因尴尬或生气)脸红；(脸)变红. VB V WRITTEN

red·dish /ˈredɪʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Reddish means slightly red in colour. 微红的，淡红的. ADJ

re·deco·rate /ˌriːˈdekəreɪt/ **redecorates, redecorating, redecorated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **redecorate** a room or a building, you put new paint or wallpaper on it. 重新装饰(房间或建筑物). ❖ *I've just been waiting for an excuse to redecorate.* 我正等着找个理由重新装饰一下. ◢ **re·deco·ra·tion** /ˌriːˌdekəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *The house is in desperate need of redecoration.* 这所房子急需重新装修. VB V n; V; N-UNCOUNT

re·deem /rɪˈdiːm/ **redeems, redeeming, redeemed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **redeem** yourself or your reputation, you do something that makes people have a good opinion of you again after you have behaved or performed badly. 挽回(声誉). VB V n
2 When something **redeems** an unpleasant thing or situation, it prevents it from being completely bad. 补偿，补救，弥补. ❖ *Work is the way that people seek to redeem their lives from futility.* 工作是人们借以使生活不那么浑噩无聊的方法. VB V n
3 If you **redeem** a debt or an obligation, you pay money that you owe or that you promised to pay. 偿还，付清. VB V n
4 If you **redeem** an object you possess, you get it back from someone by repaying them money that you have borrowed from them, using the object as a guarantee. 赎回(质押之物). ❖ *Make sure you know exactly what you will be paying back at the date upon which you plan to redeem the item.* 你一定要搞清楚在打算赎回这件物品那天你要偿付些什么. VB V n
5 In religions such as Christianity, to **redeem** someone means to save them by freeing them from sin and evil. (基督教等宗教中)救赎. VB V n

re·deem·able /rɪˈdiːməbəl/.
If something is **redeemable**, it can be exchanged for a particular sum of money or for goods worth a particular sum. 可兑现的，可兑换的. ❖ *Tickets cost $10, which is redeemable against any Chanel purchase.* 票面值10元，可以兑换任何一件香奈尔牌商品. ADJ

Re·deem·er /rɪˈdiːmə/.
In the Christian religion, **the Redeemer** is Jesus Christ. (基督教中的)救世主，耶稣基督. N-PROPER the N

re·de·fine /ˌriːdɪˈfaɪn/ **redefines, redefining, redefined.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **redefine** something, you cause people to consider it in a new way. 重新解释，给…重下定义. ❖ *Feminists have redefined the role of women.* 女权主义者重新给妇女的角色下了定义. ◢ **re·defi·ni·tion** /ˌriːdefɪˈnɪʃən/ ❖ *...the redefinition of socialism.* 对社会主义的重新阐释. VB V n; N-UNCOUNT

re·demp·tion /rɪˈdempʃən/ **redemptions.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Redemption** is the act of redeeming something or of being redeemed by something. 赎回；补救；救赎. ❖ *He craves redemption for his sins.* 他渴望赎罪. N-VAR
2 If you say that someone or something is **beyond redemption**, you mean that they are so bad it is unlikely that anything can be done to improve them. 不可救药，无法挽回. ❖ *We are polluting the environment beyond redemption.* 我们正在将环境污染得无可挽回. PHR

re·demp·tive /rɪˈdemptɪv/.
In Christianity, a **redemptive** act or quality is something which leads to freedom from the consequences of sin and evil. (基督教)救赎的，赎罪的. ADJ

re·deploy /ˌriːdɪˈplɔɪ/ **redeploys, redeploying, redeployed.**
1 If troops **are redeployed**, they go to new positions so that they are ready for action. (部队)(被)重新部署. ❖ *We were forced urgently to redeploy our forces.* 我们被迫紧急重新部署我们的部队. *US troops are redeploying to positions held earlier.* 美国军队正重新部署到先前已占据的阵地. V-ERG be V-ed; V n; V

2 If resources or workers **are redeployed**, they are used for a different purpose or task. (资源或工人)(被)重新调配; (被)重新调遣. ❖ *It would give us an opportunity to redeploy our resources.* 这将给我们一个重新调配资源的机会. VB be V-ed / V n

re·deploy·ment /ˌriːdɪˈplɔɪmənt/ **redeployments.**
The **redeployment** of forces, troops, workers, or resources involves putting them in a different place from where they were before, or using them for a different task or purpose. (军队或部队的)重新部署; (资源或工人的)重新调配, 重新调遣. N-VAR

re·design /ˌriːdɪˈzaɪn/ **redesigns, redesigning, redesigned.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If a building, vehicle, or system **is redesigned**, it is rebuilt according to a new design in order to improve it. (建筑物、车辆或体系)(被)重新设计. ❖ *The second step is to redesign the school system so that it produces a well-educated population.* 第二步是要重新制定学校制度以便培养出受过良好教育的国民. VB be V-ed / V n

re·devel·op /ˌriːdɪˈveləp/ **redevelops, redeveloping, redeveloped.**
When an area **is redeveloped**, existing buildings and roads are removed and new ones are built in their place. (地区)(被)重新开发, (被)重建. VB be V-ed

re·devel·op·ment /ˌriːdɪˈveləpmənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
When **redevelopment** takes place, the buildings in one area of a town are knocked down and new ones are built in their place. 重新开发, 重建. N-UNCOUNT

ˌred-ˈfaced.
A **red-faced** person has a face that looks red, often because they are embarrassed or angry. (常因尴尬或生气而)脸红的、面红耳赤的. ❖ *A red-faced Mr Jones was led away by police.* 一位面红耳赤的琼斯先生被警察带走了. ADJ-GRADED

ˌred ˈflag, red flags.
A **red flag** is a flag that is red in colour and is used as a symbol to represent communism and socialism or to indicate danger or as a symbol to stop. (象征共产主义和社会主义的)红旗; (表示危险或禁止通行的)红色信号旗. ❖ *Then the rain came and the red flag went up to signal a halt.* 接着雨来了, 于是红色信号旗升起来以示停止. N-COUNT

ˌred-ˈhanded.
If someone **is caught red-handed**, they are caught while they are in the act of doing something wrong. 当场被抓获的. PHR

red·head /ˈredhed/ **redheads.**
A **redhead** is a person, especially a woman, whose hair is a colour that is between red and brown. (尤指妇女)有红褐色头发的人, 红发人. N-COUNT ◢ **red·headed** /ˌredˈhedɪd/ ❖ *He ran off with a redheaded divorcee.* 他与一个离了婚的红发女人私奔了. ADJ

ˌred ˈherring, red herrings.
If you say that something is a **red herring**, you mean that it is irrelevant and takes your attention away from the main subject or problem you are considering. 分散注意力的东西. N-COUNT

ˌred-ˈhot. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Red-hot** metal or rock has been heated to such a high temperature that it has turned red. (金属或岩石)热得发红的, 赤热的, 炽热的. ADJ
2 A **red-hot** object is too hot to be touched safely or comfortably. (物体)热得不能碰的, 烫手的. ADJ
3 The **red-hot** favourite in a race or contest is the person who is most definitely expected to win. (赛跑或竞赛中)获胜希望最大的, 最热门的. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

ˌRed ˈIndian, Red Indians.
The Native Americans who were living in North America when the Europeans arrived there used to be called **Red Indians**; an offensive term. (冒犯义)北美印第安人. N-COUNT DATED, RUDE

re·di·rect /ˌriːdɪˈrekt, -daɪ-/ **redirects, redirecting, redirected.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **redirect** your energy, resources, or ability, you begin doing something different or trying to achieve something different. 使(精力、资源或能力)改作他用; 转移. VB V n
◢ **re·di·rec·tion** /ˌriːdɪˈrekʃən, -daɪ-/ ❖ *A redirection of resources would be required.* 资源将需要改作他用. N-UNCOUNT also a N
2 If you **redirect** someone or something, you change their course or destination. 使改变路线(或目的地). ❖ *She redirected them to the men's department.* 她将他们转到男装部. VB V n
◢ **redirection** ❖ *...the Royal Mail redirection service.* 皇家邮政改寄服务. N-UNCOUNT

re·dis·cov·er /ˌriːdɪˈskʌvə/ **rediscovers, rediscovering, rediscovered.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **rediscover** something good or valuable that you had forgotten or lost, you become aware of it again or find it again. 再发现, 重新找到. VB V n

re·dis·cov·ery /ˌriːdɪˈskʌvəri/ **rediscoveries.**
The **rediscovery** of something good or valuable that you had forgotten or lost is the fact or the process of becoming aware of it again or finding it again. 再发现, 重新找到. ❖ *The best part of his expedition had been the rediscovery of his natural passion for making things.* 他这次探险的最大收获在于重新找回了自己对制作物件的天生热爱. N-VAR N of n

re·dis·trib·ute /ˌriːdɪˈstrɪbjuːt/ **redistributes, redistributing, redistributed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something such as money or property **is redistributed**, it is shared among people or organizations in a different way from the way that it was previously shared. (钱或财产等)(被)再分配, (被)重新分配. ❖ *Taxes could be used to redistribute income.* 税款可用于重新分配收入. VB be V-ed / V n ◢ **re·dis·tri·bu·tion** /ˌriːdɪstrɪˈbjuːʃən/ ❖ *Labour will still be committed to a redistribution of wealth.* 工党仍将致力于重新分配财富. N-UNCOUNT

R

ˌred-ˈletter day, red-letter days.
A **red-letter day** is a day that you will always remember because something good happens to you then. 值得纪念的日子, 喜庆的日子. N-COUNT

ˌred ˈlight, red lights. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **red light** is a traffic signal which shines red to indicate that drivers must stop. (交通信号灯)红灯. N-COUNT
2 The **red-light** district of a city is the area where prostitutes work. (城市中有妓女活动的区域)红灯区的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌred ˈmeat, red meats.
Red meat is meat such as beef or lamb, which is dark brown in colour after it has been cooked. 红色肉类(如牛肉、羊肉). N-VAR

red·neck /ˈrednek/ **rednecks.**
If someone describes a white man, especially a lower class, rural American, as a **redneck**, they disapprove of him because they think he is ignorant and has strong, unreasonable opinions; a use that is often considered offensive. (冒犯义)(尤指美国下层白人农民)红脖子, 乡下佬. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE

red·ness /ˈrednəs/.
Redness is the quality of being red. 红, 红色. ❖ *Slowly the redness left Sophie's face.* 索菲脸上的红色慢慢消退了. N-UNCOUNT

redo /ˌriːˈduː/ **redoes, redoing, redid, redone.**
If you **redo** a piece of work, you do it again in order to improve it or change it. 重做, 再做. VB V n

redo·lent /ˈredələnt/.
1 If something is **redolent** of something else, it has features that make you think of that other thing. 使人联想起...的. ❖ *...percussion instruments, redolent of Far Eastern cultures.* 使人联想起远东文化的打击乐器. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ LITERARY
2 If something is **redolent** of something else, it smells strongly of that other thing. 有...强烈气味的, 散发出...强烈气味的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ LITERARY

re·dou·ble /ˌriːˈdʌbəl/ **redoubles, redoubling, redoubled.**
If you **redouble** your efforts, you try much harder to achieve something. If something **redoubles**, it increases in volume or intensity. 再加倍(努力); (数量或强度)增加, 加强, 倍增. ❖ *The applause redoubled.* 掌声更响了. V-ERG V n / V

re·doubt /rɪˈdaʊt/ **redoubts.**
A **redoubt** is a place or situation in which someone feels safe because they know that nobody can attack them or spoil their peace. 安全藏身处; 防御堡垒. ❖ *...the last redoubt of hippy culture.* 嬉皮士文化的最后堡垒. N-COUNT LITERARY

re·doubt·able /rɪˈdaʊtəbəl/.
If you describe someone as **redoubtable**, you respect them ADJ

because they have a very strong character, even though you are slightly afraid of them. (指人)可敬畏的,令人敬畏的.

re·dound /rɪˈdaʊnd/ **redounds, redounding, redounded.**

If an action or situation **redounds** to your benefit or advantage, it gives people a good impression of you or brings you something that can improve your situation. (行为或形势)提高,促进,有助于. ❖ *The success in the Middle East redounds to his benefit.* 在中东的成功对他很有好处. [VB; V to n]

ˌred ˈpepper, red peppers. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Red peppers** are ripe peppers which are sweet-tasting and can be used in cooking or eaten raw in salads. 红椒(味甜,可用于烹煮或加入沙拉中生吃). [N-VAR]

2 **Red pepper** is a hot-tasting spicy powder made from the flesh and seeds of small, dried, red peppers. It is used for flavouring food. 辣椒粉(辛辣,用作调味). [N-VAR]

re·draft /ˌriːˈdrɑːft, -ˈdræft/ **redrafts, redrafting, redrafted.**

If you **redraft** something you have written, you write it again in order to improve it or change it. 重新起草;改拟. [VB; V n]

re·draw /ˌriːˈdrɔː/ **redraws, redrawing, redrew, redrawn.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If people in a position of authority **redraw** the boundaries or borders of a country or region, they change the borders so that the country or region covers a slightly different area than before. 重新划分(边界). [VB; V n]

R

2 If people **redraw** something, for example an arrangement or plan, they change it because circumstances have changed. 重新草拟,重新制订(协议或计划等). [VB; V n]

re·dress /rɪˈdres/ **redresses, redressing, redressed.** ◆◇◇◇◇ The noun is also pronounced /ˈriːdres/ in American English. [美]名词发音为 /ˈriːdres/.

1 If you **redress** something such as a wrong or a grievance, you do something to correct it or to improve things for the person who has been badly treated. 纠正,平反,昭雪. [VB; FORMAL] ❖ *More and more victims turn to litigation to redress wrongs done to them.* 越来越多的受害者求助于诉讼以雪洗他们蒙受的冤屈. [V n]

2 If you **redress** the balance or the imbalance between two things that have become unequal, you make them equal again. 恢复(平衡);使平衡. [VB; FORMAL] ❖ *...to redress the economic imbalance between the developed countries and the developing countries.* 调节发达国家和发展中国家之间的经济不平衡. [V n]

3 **Redress** is compensation for something wrong that has been done. 补偿,补救,赔偿. [N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL]

ˌred ˈtape. ◆◇◇◇◇

You refer to official rules and procedures as **red tape** when they seem unnecessary and cause delay. 繁文缛节;烦琐手续. ❖ *The little money that was available was tied up in bureaucratic red tape.* 可用的那一点钱由于官僚办事拖拉烦琐而抽不出来. [N-UNCOUNT]

re·duce /rɪˈdjuːs, AM -ˈduːs/ **reduces, reducing, reduced.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **reduce** something, you make it smaller in size or amount, or less in degree. 缩小,减少,降低. ❖ *It reduces the risks of heart disease.* 它降低了心脏病的风险. [VB; V n]

2 If someone **is reduced** to a weaker or inferior state, they become weaker or inferior as a result of something that happens to them. (使)陷入(更弱或更差的状况). ❖ *They were reduced to extreme poverty.* 他们陷入了极度贫困. [VB usu passive; be V-ed to n]

3 If something is changed to a different or less complicated form, you can say that it **is reduced** to that form. (使)变为,(使)成为(不同或更简单的形式). ❖ *All the buildings in the town have been reduced to rubble.* 镇上所有的建筑都已化作碎石瓦砾. [VB usu passive; be V-ed to n]

4 If you say that someone **is reduced** to doing something, you mean that they have to do it, although it is unpleasant or humiliating. (被)迫使. ❖ *He was reduced to begging for a living.* 他被迫以行乞为生. [VB usu passive; be V-ed to n/V-ing]

5 If someone or something **reduces you to tears**, they make you feel so sad that you cry. 弄哭(某人). [PHR]

6 If you say that someone is living in **reduced circumstances**, you mean that they do not have as much money as they used to have. 不如从前的境况,较以前穷困的境遇. [PHR; FORMAL]

re·duc·ible /rɪˈdjuːsɪbəl, AM -ˈduːs-/.

If you say that an idea, problem, or situation is not **reducible** to something simple, you mean that it is complicated and cannot be described in a simple way. (与否定词连用)可简化的. ❖ *The structure of the universe may not be reducible to a problem in physics.* 宇宙的构造或许不可简化为一个物理问题. [ADJ v-link ADJ to n; FORMAL]

re·duc·tion /rɪˈdʌkʃən/ **reductions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When there is a **reduction** in something, it is made smaller. 减少量,缩减量. ❖ *Many companies have announced dramatic reductions in staff.* 许多公司已宣布大幅度裁员. [N-COUNT]

2 **Reduction** is the act of making something smaller in size or amount, or less in degree. 缩小,减少,降低. ❖ *...a new strategic arms reduction agreement.* 一项新的削减战略武器的协议. [N-UNCOUNT]

re·duc·tion·ist /rɪˈdʌkʃənɪst/.

Reductionist describes a way of analysing problems and things by dividing them into simpler parts. (指分析方法)简化法的. ❖ *This encourages reductionist explanations of fascist ideology.* 这鼓励了对法西斯意识形态的简化解释. [ADJ]

re·duc·tive /rɪˈdʌktɪv/.

If you describe something such as a theory or a work of art as **reductive**, you disapprove of it because it reduces complex things to simple elements. (贬义)(指理论或艺术作品等)简化论的,最简单派艺术的. [ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL]

re·dun·dan·cy /rɪˈdʌndənsi/ **redundancies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When there are **redundancies**, an organization dismisses some of its employees because their jobs are no longer necessary or because the organization can no longer afford to pay them. The usual American word is **layoff**. (因雇员过剩或机构不能再支付其薪水而实行的)裁员,解雇,下岗. [美]一般作 layoff. [N-COUNT; BRITISH]

2 **Redundancy** means being made redundant. 被裁员,被解雇. ❖ *Thousands of bank employees are facing redundancy.* 数以千计的银行雇员正面临被裁员的命运. [N-UNCOUNT]

re·dun·dant /rɪˈdʌndənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are made **redundant**, you are dismissed by your employer because your job is no longer necessary or because your employer cannot afford to keep paying you. The usual American expression is **laid off**. (因雇员过剩或机构不能再支付其薪水而)被解雇的,下岗的. [美]一般作 laid off. ❖ *...a redundant miner.* 一个被解雇的矿工. [ADJ; BRITISH]

2 Something that is **redundant** is no longer needed because its job is being done by something else or because its job is no longer necessary or useful. 不需要的,不必要的,冗赘的,多余的. ❖ *Changes in technology may mean that once-valued skills are now redundant.* 技术的变革可能意味着一度受重视的技能现在不再被需要了. [ADJ]

red·wood /ˈredwʊd/ **redwoods.**

A **redwood** is an extremely tall tree which grows in California. 红杉(一种生长于加利福尼亚州、极其高大的树木). [N-COUNT]

reed /riːd/ **reeds.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Reeds** are tall plants that grow in large groups in shallow water or marshy ground. They have strong stems that can be used for making things such as mats or baskets. 芦苇(生长在浅水或沼泽的长茎植物). [N-COUNT]

2 A **reed** is a small piece of cane or metal inserted into the mouthpiece of a woodwind instrument. The reed vibrates when you blow through it and makes a sound. 簧片,簧舌(插入木管乐器吹口的小茎片或金属片). [N-COUNT]

ˌre-ˈeducate, re-educates, re-educating, re-educated.

If an organization such as a government tries to **re-educate** a group of people, they try to make them adopt new attitudes, beliefs, or types of behaviour. 再教育,重新教育. [VB; V n]

◢ **re-education** ❖ *...a programme of punishment and re-education of political dissidents.* 对持不同政见者的惩罚与再教育计划. [N-UNCOUNT]

reedy /ˈriːdi/.

If someone has a **reedy** voice, their voice is unpleasant because it is high and unclear. (指噪音)高而不清楚的,尖厉刺耳的. [ADJ]

reef /riːf/ **reefs.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **reef** is a long line of rocks or sand, the top of which is just above or just below the surface of the sea. 礁,礁脉,暗礁. N-COUNT

reef·er /ˈriːfə/ **reefers.**
1 A **reefer** or **reefer coat** is a type of short thick coat which used to be worn by sailors. (旧时船员穿的)厚短外衣. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **reefer** is a cigarette containing marijuana and tobacco. 大麻烟卷. N-COUNT DATED, INFORMAL

reek /riːk/ **reeks, reeking, reeked.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something **reeks** of something else, usually something unpleasant, it smells very strongly of it. 散发(浓烈气味);发臭. ❖ *The entire house reeked for a long time.* 整个屋子臭了很长一段时间. VB V of n / V
➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He smelt the reek of whisky.* 他闻到了威士忌的浓烈气味. N-SING
2 If you say that something **reeks** of unpleasant ideas, feelings, or practices, you disapprove of it because it gives a firm impression that it involves those ideas, feelings, or practices. 明显带有(令人不快的特质或色彩). ❖ *The whole thing reeks of hypocrisy.* 这整件事显然有伪善之嫌. VB PRAGMATICS V of n

reel /riːl/ **reels, reeling, reeled.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **reel** is a cylindrical object around which you wrap something such as cinema film, fishing line, or cotton thread. American English usually uses the term **spool** to refer to thicker reels. (电影胶片的)卷盘;(钓竿的)绕线轮;(棉线的)卷轴.[美]一般用spool指较粗的此类卷轴. N-COUNT
2 You can talk about a **reel** as a way of referring to all the scenes in a film which fit onto one reel of film. (影片的)一卷盘. ❖ *I shall not reveal the movie's final reel.* 我不会透露这部影片的结尾. N-COUNT
3 If someone **reels**, they move about unsteadily as if they were going to fall. 蹒跚;踉跄;摇摇晃晃;跌跌撞撞地走. ❖ *He lost his balance and reeled back.* 他失去了平衡,向后打了个趔趄. VB V / V adv/prep
4 If you are **reeling** from a shock, you are feeling extremely surprised or upset because of it. (由于打击)极度震惊,非常不安. ❖ *It left us reeling with disbelief.* 这使我们因怀疑而极度不安. VB V prep
5 If you say that your brain or your mind **is reeling**, you mean that you are very confused because you have too many things to think about. (因要考虑的东西太多而头脑)迷乱,迷惑,眩晕. VB V
6 A **reel** is a type of fast Scottish dance. 里尔舞(一种轻快的苏格兰舞蹈). N-COUNT

▸reel in.
If you **reel in** something such as a fish, you pull it towards you by winding around a reel the wire or line that it is attached to. 卷绕,卷收(钓鱼线等). ❖ *Gleacher reeled in the first fish.* 格利彻收线钓起了第一条鱼. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸reel off.
If you **reel off** information, you repeat it from memory quickly and easily. 一口气说出;滔滔不绝地讲. ❖ *She reeled off the titles of a dozen or so of the novels.* 她一口气说出了十来部这类小说的名称. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

ˌre-eˈlect, re-elects, re-electing, re-elected. ♦♦◇◇◇
When someone such as a politician **is re-elected**, they win a new election and are therefore able to continue in their position as, for example, a member of parliament. (使)重新当选,(使)再度当选. ❖ *Juan Peron was re-elected president of Argentina in 1973.* 胡安·庇隆于1973年重新当选为阿根廷总统. ◢ **re-election** /ˌriː ɪˈlekʃən/ ❖ *I would like to see him stand for re-election.* 我希望看到他竞选连任. VB be V-ed / be V-ed n Also be V-ed as n / N-UNCOUNT

ˌre-enˈact, re-enacts, re-enacting, re-enacted.
If you **re-enact** a scene or incident, you repeat the actions that occurred in the scene or incident. 再次演出;再次展现. ❖ *He re-enacted scenes from his TV series.* 他再次表演了他的电视连续剧中的片段. ◢ **re-enactment, re-enactments.** When a **re-enactment** of a scene or incident takes place, people re-enact it. 再次演出;再次展现. VB V n / N-COUNT

re-ˈenter, re-enters, re-entering, re-entered. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **re-enter** a place, organization, or area of activity that you have left, you return to it. 重新进入,重新加入,重返. VB V n

re-ˈentry.
1 **Re-entry** is the act of returning to a place, organization, or area of activity that you have left. 重新进入,重新加入,重返. ❖ *The military men are contemplating a re-entry into politics.* 这些军人正在盘算重返政坛. N-UNCOUNT also a N
2 **Re-entry** is used to refer to the moment when a spacecraft comes back into the earth's atmosphere after being in space. (航空器的)重返地球大气层. ❖ *The station would burn up on re-entry into the earth's atmosphere.* 这个太空站在重返地球大气层时将会焚毁. N-UNCOUNT also a N

ˌre-exˈamine, re-examines, re-examining, re-examined. ♦◇◇◇◇
If a person or group of people **re-examines** their ideas, beliefs, or attitudes, they think about them carefully because they are no longer sure if they are correct. 再检查,重新审查,重新检验. ❖ *The European Community is to re-examine its policy towards South Africa.* 欧共体将重新审视它对南非的政策. ◢ **re-examina·tion, re-examinations** ❖ *It was time for a re-examination of the situation.* 重新审查形势的时候到了. VB V n / N-VAR

ref /ref/ **refs.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Ref** is an abbreviation for 'reference'. It is written in front of a code at the top of letters and documents. The code refers to a file where all the letters and documents about the same matter are kept. reference的缩写形式(写于信件和文件上端的编号前). ❖ *Our Ref: JAH/JW.* 我们的参考编号JAH/JW.
2 The **ref** in a sports match, such as football or boxing, is the same as the **referee**. (足球或拳击等比赛中的)裁判员(同referee). N-COUNT

re·fec·tory /rɪˈfektəri/ **refectories.**
A **refectory** is a large dining hall in a monastery, university, or other institution. (修道院、大学或其他机构的)餐厅,食堂. N-COUNT

re·fer /rɪˈfɜː/ **refers, referring, referred.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **refer** to a particular subject or person, you mention them. 提到,谈到,说起. ❖ *In his speech, he referred to a recent trip to Canada.* 他在演讲中提到了最近一次的加拿大之行. VB V to n
2 If you **refer** to someone or something as a particular thing, you use a particular word or expression to mention or describe them. 描述;指称. ❖ *He simply referred to him as Ronnie.* 他简称他为龙尼. VB V to n as n
3 If a word **refers** to a particular thing, situation, or idea, it describes it. (字词)指,指代. ❖ *The term electronics refers to electrically-induced action.* 电子学一词指的是电感应作用. VB V to n
4 If a person who is ill **is referred** to a hospital or a specialist, they are sent there by a doctor in order to be treated. (病人)(被)转送诊治. VB be V-ed to n
5 If you **refer** a task or a problem to a person or an organization, you formally tell them about it, so that they can deal with it. 将(任务或问题)提交(某人或组织仲裁或处理). ❖ *He could refer the matter to the high court.* 他可以将此事提交高等法院仲裁. VB V n to n
6 If you **refer** someone to a person or organization, you send them there for the help they need. 将(某人)送交…以求帮助;叫(某人)求助于. ❖ *Now and then I referred a client to him.* 偶尔我叫客户去找他. VB V n to n
7 If you **refer** to a book or other source of information, you look at it in order to find something out. 参考;查看,查阅,查询. VB V to n
8 If you **refer** someone to a source of information, you tell them the place where they will find the information. 引(某人)去参考;叫(某人)去查询. ❖ *Mr Bryan also referred me to a book by the American journalist Anthony Scaduto.* 布赖恩先生还叫我去参考美国记者安东尼·斯卡杜托写的一本书. VB V n to n

ref·eree /ˌrefəˈriː/ **referees, refereeing, refereed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **referee** is the official who controls a sports match. (体育比赛的)裁判. N-COUNT
2 When someone **referees** a sports match or contest, they act VB V n

R

as referee. 为(体育比赛或竞赛)担任裁判. ❖ *It's been years and years since I've refereed.* 我担任裁判已经有些年头了. V

3 A **referee** is a person who gives you a reference, for example when you are applying for a job. In American English, this person is called a **reference**. 证明人, 介绍人, 推荐人. [美]作 reference. N-COUNT

ref·er·ence /ˈrefərəns/ **references, referencing, referenced.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Reference** to someone or something is the act of talking about them or mentioning them. A **reference** to someone or something is an instance of this. 谈到, 提及. ❖ *He made no reference to any agreement.* 他没有谈及任何协议. N-VAR

2 **Reference** means consulting someone or something for information or advice. 咨询; 参考; 查阅. ❖ *Please keep this sheet in a safe place for reference.* 请将此单妥善保存以备查阅. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Reference** books are ones you look at when you need specific information about a subject. (书)参考的, 用作参考的. ADJ ADJ n

4 A **reference** is a word, phrase, or idea which comes from something such as a book, poem, or play. 引文. ❖ *...a reference from the 'Quran'.* 出自《古兰经》的一段引文. N-COUNT

5 A **reference** is something such as a number or a name that tells you where you can obtain the information you want. 附注; 参考书目; 参考编号. ❖ *...a map reference.* 地图附注. N-COUNT

R

6 A **reference** is a letter written by someone who knows you which describes your character and abilities. When you apply for a job, an employer might ask for **references**. (申请工作时有关某人性格或能力的)证明书, 推荐信, 介绍信. N-COUNT

7 ➞ 又见 **cross-reference, frame of reference, point of reference, terms of reference.**

8 You use **with reference to** or **in reference to** in order to indicate what something relates to. 关于; 就...而论. ❖ *I am writing with reference to your article on salaries.* 就您论述薪水之文章, 本人谨提笔回复. PHR-PREP

ˈreference library, reference libraries.

A **reference library** is a library that contains books which you can look at in the library itself but which you cannot borrow. (图书不供外借的)参考图书馆. N-COUNT

ref·er·en·dum /ˌrefəˈrendəm/ **referendums** or **referenda** /ˌrefəˈrendə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

If a country holds a **referendum** on a particular policy, they ask the people to vote on whether or not they agree with the policy. (针对某一特殊政策而进行的)全民投票, 全民公决. ❖ *Estonia said today it too plans to hold a referendum on independence.* 爱沙尼亚今天说, 她也计划就独立问题举行全民投票. N-COUNT

re·fer·ral /rɪˈfɜːrəl/ **referrals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Referral is the act of officially sending someone to a person or authority that is authorized or better qualified to deal with them. A **referral** is an instance of this. (正式的)转交, 提交. N-VAR

re·fill, refills, refilling, refilled. The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈfɪl/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːfɪl/. 动词发音为 /ˌriːˈfɪl/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːfɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **refill** something, you fill it again after it has been emptied. 再装满; 再充满; 再注满. ❖ *I refilled our wine glasses.* 我重新斟满了我们的酒杯. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Max held out his cup for a refill.* 马克斯举起他的杯子要求再斟满. N-COUNT

re·fi·nance /ˌriːfaɪˈnæns/ **refinances, refinancing, refinanced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If a person or a company **refinances** a debt, they borrow some money in order to pay the debt. 筹借资金支付(债务). ❖ *At the end of the term the borrower must pay in full or refinance.* 到期时, 借方须全数偿清或筹借资金偿还. VB V n / V

re·fine /rɪˈfaɪn/ **refines, refining, refined.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When a substance **is refined**, it is made pure by having all other substances removed from it. (被)除去杂质; (被)净化; (被)提炼. ❖ *Oil is refined to remove naturally occurring impurities.* 人们提炼石油以去除天然形成的杂质. VB usu passive / be V-ed

◢ **re·fined** ❖ *...refined sugar.* 精制食糖. ◢ **re·fin·ing** ❖ *...oil refining.* 石油提炼. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

2 If something such as a process, a theory, or a machine **is refined**, it is improved by having small alterations made to it. (被)改进, (被)改良; (使)完善. ❖ *Surgical techniques are constantly being refined.* 外科技术正不断得到完善. VB usu passive / be V-ed

re·fined /rɪˈfaɪnd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone is **refined**, you mean that they are very polite and well-mannered and have good taste. (人)优雅的, 高雅的, 有教养的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a machine or a process as **refined**, you mean that it has been carefully developed and is therefore very efficient or elegant. (机器或工序)精制的, 精细的, 精确的. ADJ-GRADED

re·fine·ment /rɪˈfaɪnmənt/ **refinements.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Refinements** are small alterations or additions that you make to something in order to improve it. **Refinement** is the process of making refinements. 精制的改进装置, 巧妙的附件; 精制, 精炼, 提炼. ❖ *Older cars inevitably lack the latest safety refinements.* 老式汽车不可避免地缺少最新的安全改进装置. N-VAR

2 **Refinement** is politeness and good manners, combined with a way of behaving which shows that you dislike anything vulgar. (举止等)优雅, 文雅. N-UNCOUNT

re·fin·er /rɪˈfaɪnə/ **refiners.**

Refiners are people or organizations that refine substances such as oil or sugar. (石油或糖等的)炼制者; 炼制机构. N-COUNT

re·fin·ery /rɪˈfaɪnəri/ **refineries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **refinery** is a factory which refines substances such as oil or sugar. (石油或糖等的)提炼厂, 精炼厂. N-COUNT

re·fit, refits, refitting, refitted. The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈfɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːfɪt/. 动词发音为 /ˌriːˈfɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːfɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

When a ship **is refitted**, it is repaired or is given new parts, equipment, or furniture. (船)(被)修理, (被)整修; (被)重新装配. VB be V-ed

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The ship finished an extensive refit last year.* 这艘船去年完成了一次大修. N-COUNT

re·flect /rɪˈflekt/ **reflects, reflecting, reflected.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **reflects** an attitude or situation, it shows that the attitude or situation exists. 反映; 显示; 表现. ❖ *Concern at the economic situation was reflected in the government's budget.* 对经济形势的关注在政府的预算中得到了反映. VB / V n

2 When light, heat or other rays **reflect** off a surface or when a surface **reflects** them, they are sent back from the surface and do not pass through it. (使)(光、热或其他射线)反射. ❖ *The glass appears to reflect light naturally.* 这种玻璃看来是自然地反射光线. ◢ **re·flec·tion** ❖ *...the reflection of a beam of light off a mirror.* 一束光线从镜子上的反射. V-ERG V prep / V n / N-UNCOUNT

3 When something **is reflected** in a mirror or in water, you can see its image there.(使)(在镜中或水面上)照出影像; (使)映现. VB be V-ed

4 When you **reflect**, you think deeply about something. 深思, 沉思, 思索, 考虑. ❖ *I reflected on the child's future.* 我考虑了这孩子的未来. VB V / V on/upon n

5 You can use **reflect** to indicate that a particular thought occurs to someone. 想到. ❖ *Things were very much changed since before the war, he reflected.* 他在想, 自从战前以来情况有了很大变化. VB / V that

6 If an action or situation **reflects** in a particular way on someone or something, it gives people a good or bad impression of them. 给...带来(好/坏)印象. ❖ *The affair hardly reflected well on the British.* 这件事几乎没有给英国人带来好的印象. VB / V adv on n / Also V on n

re·flec·tion /rɪˈflekʃən/ **reflections.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **reflection** is an image that you can see in a mirror or in glass or water. 映像, 倒影. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is a **reflection** of a person's attitude or a situation, you mean that it is caused by that attitude or situation and therefore reveals something about it. 反映, 表达. ❖ *Inhibition in adulthood seems to be very clearly a reflection of a person's experiences as a child.* 成年时期的压抑似乎非常清晰地反映了一个人孩提时代的经历. N-COUNT

3 If you say that something is a **reflection** on someone or a **sad reflection** on someone, you mean that it gives a bad impression of them. 印象不好的事, 有损声誉的事. ❖ *Infection with head lice is no reflection on personal hygiene.* 传染上头虱并不反映个人卫生不好. N-SING

4 **Reflection** is careful thought about a particular topic. Your **reflections** are your thoughts about a particular topic. 思索; 考虑; 想法. If someone admits or accepts something **on reflection**, they admit or accept it after having thought carefully about it. 经仔细考虑之后. ❖ *On reflection, he says, he very much regrets the comments.* 经过认真考虑, 他说, 他非常后悔发表那些评论. N-UNCOUNT PHR

re·flec·tive /rɪˈflektɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **reflective**, you think deeply about things. 沉思的, 深思的. ❖ *Mike is a quiet, reflective man.* 迈克是一个不张扬又深思熟虑的人. ◢ **re·flec·tive·ly** ❖ *He gazed reflectively at his companion.* 他沉思地凝视着他的同伴. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If something is **reflective** of a particular situation or attitude, it is typical of that situation or attitude. 反映的. ❖ *The German government's support of the US is not entirely reflective of German public opinion.* 德国政府对美国的支持并不完全反映德国民意. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n

3 A **reflective** surface or material sends back light or heat. 反照的, 反射的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

re·flec·tor /rɪˈflektə/ **reflectors.**

1 A **reflector** is a small piece of specially patterned glass or plastic which glows when light shines on it. 反射镜; 反光器. N-COUNT

2 A **reflector** is a type of telescope which has a curved mirror. 反射式望远镜. N-COUNT

re·flex /ˈriːfleks/ **reflexes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **reflex** or a **reflex action** is something that you do automatically and without thinking. 本能反应; 下意识的动作. ❖ *Walsh fumbled in his pocket, a reflex from his smoking days.* 沃尔什在口袋里摸着, 这是长期吸烟养成的习惯性动作. N-COUNT

2 A **reflex** or a **reflex action** is a normal, uncontrollable reaction of your body to something that you feel, see, or experience. 反射作用. ❖ *...the stress hormone adrenaline, released by reflex action from the adrenal glands.* 肾上激素, 由肾上腺的反射作用而释放的紧张激素. N-COUNT

3 Your **reflexes** are your ability to react quickly with your body when something unexpected happens. (身体的)反应能力. ❖ *...skill, cool nerves, and the reflexes of an athlete.* 运动员的技巧、冷静以及反应能力. N-PLURAL

re·flex·ive /rɪˈfleksɪv/.

A **reflexive** reaction or movement occurs immediately in response to something that happens. 本能反应的; 反射作用的. ❖ *...that reflexive urge for concealment.* 那种要隐瞒的本能的冲动. ADJ FORMAL

re,flexive 'pronoun, reflexive pronouns.

A **reflexive pronoun** is a pronoun such as 'myself' which refers back to the subject of a sentence or clause. 反身代词. N-COUNT

re,flexive 'verb, reflexive verbs.

A **reflexive verb** is a transitive verb whose subject and object always refer to the same person or thing, so the object is always a reflexive pronoun. An example is 'to enjoy yourself', as in 'Did you enjoy yourself?'. 反身动词. N-COUNT

re·flex·ol·ogy /ˌriːflekˈsɒlədʒi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Reflexology is the practice of massaging a person's feet, and sometimes their hands, in the belief that it can heal particular organs in other parts of the body. 反射疗法(按摩脚部, 有时是手, 以治疗身体其他部位某器官的疾病). N-UNCOUNT
◢ **re·flex·olo·gist, reflexologists** ❖ *Reflexologists don't use any oils on the feet.* 反射疗法医生不在脚上使用任何油类. N-COUNT

re·for·est /ˌriːˈfɒrɪst/ **reforests, reforesting, reforested.**

To **reforest** an area where there used to be a forest means to plant trees over it. 给(某处)植树造林. ◢ **re·for·esta·tion** /ˌriːfɒrɪˈsteɪʃən/ ❖ *...the reforestation of the Apennine Mountains.* 亚平宁山脉的植树造林. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

re·form /rɪˈfɔːm/ **reforms, reforming, reformed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Reform** consists of changes and improvements to a law, social system, or institution. A **reform** is an instance of this. (法律、社会制度或机构的)改革, 改进, 改良. ❖ *He has urged reform of the welfare system.* 他已敦促改革福利制度. N-VAR

2 If someone **reforms** something such as a law, social system, or institution, they change or improve it. (对法律、社会制度或机构等进行)改革, 改进, 改良. ◢ **ref·or·ma·tion** /ˌrefəˈmeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the reformation of science.* 科学的革新. ◢ **re·form·er, reformers** ❖ *Tarasas is another leading reformer.* 塔拉萨斯是另一位改革领袖. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

3 When someone **reforms** or when something **reforms** them, they stop doing something that society does not approve of. (使)改过自新; (使)改造. ❖ *We will try to reform him within the community.* 我们将努力在社区范围内改造他. ◢ **re·formed** ❖ *...a reformed alcoholic.* 一个戒除了酒瘾的人. V-ERG V V n ADJ

4 ➤ 又见 **re-form.**

,re-'form, re-forms, re-forming, re-formed; 又拼作 **reform.**

When an organization, group, or shape **re-forms**, or when someone **re-forms** it, it is created again after a period during which it did not exist. (使)重新组成, (使)重新形成. ❖ *The 40-year-old singer reformed his band.* 这位40岁的歌手重组了他的乐队. V-ERG V V n

ref·or·ma·tion /ˌrefəˈmeɪʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The Reformation is the movement to reform the Catholic Church in the sixteenth century, which led to the Protestant church being set up. 宗教改革(指16世纪改革天主教会的运动, 导致新教建立). N-PROPER the N

re·form·ism /rɪˈfɔːmɪzəm/.

Reformism is the belief that a system or law should be reformed. 改良主义, 改革主义. ◢ **re·form·ist, reformists** ❖ *...the growing split between reformists and conservatives.* 改革者与保守者之间日益增大的分歧. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a strong supporter of reformist policies.* 改良主义政策的坚定支持者. ADJ-GRADED

re·fract /rɪˈfrækt/ **refracts, refracting, refracted.**

When a ray of light or a sound wave **refracts** or **is refracted**, the path it follows bends at a particular point. (光线或声波)折射; 使折射. ❖ *As we age the lenses of the eyes thicken, and thus refract light differently.* 随着我们变老, 眼睛晶体会变厚, 因此使光产生不同的折射. V-ERG V V n

re·frain /rɪˈfreɪn/ **refrains, refraining, refrained.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **refrain** from doing something, you deliberately do not do it. 克制, 抑制; 忍住; 戒除. ❖ *He appealed to all factions to refrain from violence.* 他呼吁所有派别不要使用暴力. VB V from -ing/n

2 A **refrain** is a short, simple part of a song, which is repeated many times. (歌曲的)叠歌, 副歌. N-COUNT

3 A **refrain** is a comment or saying that people often repeat. 一再重复的话; 老调. ❖ *Rosa's constant refrain is that she doesn't have a life.* 罗莎老是说她没有社交生活. N-COUNT

re·fresh /rɪˈfreʃ/ **refreshes, refreshing, refreshed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **refreshes** you when you have become hot, tired, or thirsty, it makes you feel cooler or more energetic. 使感到清凉; 使恢复活力, 使精神振作. ❖ *The lotion cools and refreshes the skin.* 这种洗液可使皮肤感觉凉快和清爽. ◢ **re·freshed** ❖ *He awoke feeling completely refreshed.* 他醒过来, 感觉完全恢复了精神. ◢ **re·fresh·ing** ❖ *...refreshing drinks.* 提神饮料. VB V n ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **refresh** something old or faded, you make it as strong or fresh as it was when it was new. 使恢复活力; 使变得新鲜. ❖ *...an occasion to share ideas and refresh friendship.* 一次交流思想、重温友谊的场合. VB V n

3 If someone **refreshes** your memory, they tell you something that you had forgotten. 使回想起(已遗忘的事); 唤起记忆. VB V n

re'fresher course, refresher courses.

A **refresher course** is a training course in which people improve their knowledge or skills and learn about new N-COUNT

R

developments that are related to their job. 进修课程, 复修课程(更新与职业相关的知识技能).

re·fresh·ing /rɪˈfreʃɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You say that something is **refreshing** when it is pleasantly different from what you are used to. 给人新鲜感的; 别具一格的, 别开生面的. ❖ *It's refreshing to hear somebody speaking common sense.* 听别人说常识真是耳目一新. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **re·fresh·ing·ly** ❖ *He was refreshingly honest.* 他诚实可人. ADV-GRADED

re·fresh·ment /rɪˈfreʃmənt/ **refreshments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Refreshments** are drinks and small amounts of food that are provided, for example, during a meeting or a journey. (会议或旅途等期间食用的)茶点. N-PLURAL

2 You can refer to food and drink as **refreshment**. 食物和饮料, 吃喝的东西. ❖ *May I offer you some refreshment?* 我给您拿一些吃喝的东西, 好吗? N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

re·frig·er·ate /rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪt/ **refrigerates, refrigerating, refrigerated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **refrigerate** food, you make it cold, for example by putting it in a fridge. 冷冻, 冷藏. VB V n

◢ **re·frig·era·tion** /rɪˌfrɪdʒəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *Refrigeration will make olive oil cloudy.* 冷藏会使橄榄油变浑浊. N-UNCOUNT

re·frig·era·tor /rɪˈfrɪdʒəreɪtə/ **refrigerators.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **refrigerator** is a large container which is kept cool inside, usually by electricity, so that the food and drink in it stays fresh. 电冰箱, 冰柜. N-COUNT

re·fu·el /ˌriːˈfjuːəl/ **refuels, refuelling, refuelled;** [美]拼作 **refueling, refueled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When an aircraft or other vehicle **refuels** or when someone **refuels** it, it is filled with more fuel so that it can continue its journey. 给(飞机或其他交通工具)加油, 补充燃料. ❖ *The airline's crew refuelled the plane.* 这家航空公司的机组人员给飞机加了油. V-ERG V, V n

◢ **re·fu·el·ling** ❖ *It will make two refuelling stops.* 它将作两次加油停留. N-UNCOUNT

ref·uge /ˈrefjuːdʒ/ **refuges.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you take **refuge** somewhere, you try to protect yourself from physical harm by going there. 避难, 庇护. ❖ *His home became a place of refuge for the believers.* 他的住宅成了信徒们的避难地. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **refuge** is a place where you go for safety and protection. 避难处, 庇护所, 收容所. ❖ *...a refuge for battered women.* 遭殴打妇女的庇护所. N-COUNT

3 If you take **refuge** in a particular way of behaving or thinking, you try to protect yourself from unhappiness or unpleasantness by behaving or thinking in that way. 慰藉. ❖ *They get bored, and seek refuge in drink and drugs.* 他们很无聊, 从酒和毒品中寻求慰藉. N-UNCOUNT

refu·gee /ˌrefjuˈdʒiː/ **refugees.** ◆◆◆◆◇

Refugees are people who have been forced to leave their homes or their country, either because there is a war there or because of their political or religious beliefs. 难民, 避难者, 流亡者. N-COUNT

re·fund, refunds, refunding, refunded. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːfʌnd/. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈfʌnd/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːfʌnd/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈfʌnd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **refund** is a sum of money which is returned to you, for example because you have returned goods to a shop. (如退货时的)退款, 偿还金额. N-COUNT

2 If someone **refunds** your money, they return it to you. 退还, 归还, 偿还(钱). ❖ *Take the goods back to your retailer who will refund you the purchase price.* 将货物拿回零售商处, 他将以购买价给你退款. VB V n, V n n

re·fund·able /rɪˈfʌndəbəl/.

A **refundable** deposit or charge will be paid back in certain circumstances. (押金或费用)可退还的, 可归还的. ADJ

re·fur·bish /riːˈfɜːbɪʃ/ **refurbishes, refurbishing, refurbished.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **refurbish** a building or room means to clean it and decorate it and make it more attractive or better equipped. 整修, 翻修(建筑或房间). VB V n

◢ **re·fur·bish·ment** /riːˈfɜːbɪʃmənt/ **refurbishments** ❖ *The boat has undergone extensive refurbishment.* 这艘船经过了全面翻修. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

re·fus·al /rɪˈfjuːzəl/ **refusals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone's **refusal** to do something or **refusal** of something is the fact of them showing or saying that they will not do it, allow it, grant it, or accept it. 拒绝. ❖ *...the Council's refusal of planning permission.* 委员会的拒绝批准规划. N-VAR

2 If someone has **first refusal** on something, they have the right to decide whether or not to buy it or take it before it is offered to anyone else. 购买优先权; 第一优先取舍权. PHR

re·fuse, refuses, refusing, refused. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈfjuːz/. The noun is pronounced /ˈrefjuːs/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈfjuːz/. 名词发音为 /ˈrefjuːs/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **refuse** to do something, you deliberately do not do it, or you say firmly that you will not do it. 拒绝. ❖ *He expects me to stay on here and I can hardly refuse.* 他希望我继续留在这里, 我很难拒绝. VB V to-inf, V

2 If someone **refuses** you something, they do not give it to you or do not allow you to have it. 拒绝给予; 不肯允许. ❖ *The town council had refused permission for the march.* 市镇委员会拒绝批准这次游行. VB V n n, V n

3 If you **refuse** something that is offered to you, you do not accept it. 回绝; 不接受. ❖ *The patient has the right to refuse treatment.* 病人有权拒绝接受治疗. VB V n

4 **Refuse** consists of the rubbish and all the things that are not wanted in a house, shop, or factory, and that are regularly thrown away. 废物, 废料, 垃圾. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

re·fute /rɪˈfjuːt/ **refutes, refuting, refuted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **refute** an allegation, an argument, or a theory, you prove that it is wrong or untrue. 证明...不对; 驳斥; 反驳. ❖ *It was the kind of rumour that it is impossible to refute.* 这是那种不可驳斥的谣言. VB FORMAL V n

◢ **refu·ta·tion** /ˌrefjuːˈteɪʃən/ **refutations** ❖ *...a complete refutation of the Republicans' most serious charges.* 对共和党人最严厉指控的全面反驳. N-VAR

2 If you **refute** an allegation or accusation, you deny that it is true. 否认. VB V n FORMAL

re·gain /rɪˈgeɪn/ **regains, regaining, regained.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **regain** something that you have lost, you get it back again. 重新获得, 赢回, 收回, 复得(丢失之物). ❖ *Troops have regained control of the city.* 部队重新控制了这座城市. VB V n

2 If you **regain** a place that you have left, you succeed in getting back there. 重新回到(某地). VB V n FORMAL

re·gal /ˈriːgəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **regal**, you mean that it is suitable for a king or queen, because it is very splendid or dignified. 帝王般的; 华丽堂皇的; 庄严的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **re·gal·ly** ❖ *He inclined his head regally.* 他庄严地点点头. ADV-GRADED

re·gale /rɪˈgeɪl/ **regales, regaling, regaled.**

If someone **regales** you with stories or jokes, they tell you a lot of them, whether you want to hear them or not. (以故事或笑话)取悦, 款待. ❖ *He was constantly regaled with tales of woe.* 有人不断地讲悲伤的故事给他听. VB V n with n

re·ga·lia /rɪˈgeɪliə/.

Regalia consists of the traditional clothes and items which someone such as a king or a judge wears and carries on official occasions. (国王或法官等在正式场合穿戴的)礼服, 华丽服饰. N-UNCOUNT

re·gard /rɪˈgɑːd/ **regards, regarding, regarded.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **regard** someone or something as being a particular thing or as having a particular quality, you believe that they are that thing or have that quality. 将...视为; 认为...(是). ❖ *He was regarded as the most successful Chancellor of modern times.* 他被认为是现代最成功的总理. VB V n as n, be V-ed as n

2 If you **regard** something or someone with a feeling such as dislike or respect, you have that feeling about them. (以某种感情)看待, 对待. ❖ *He regarded drug dealers with loathing.* 他憎恨毒品贩子. VB V n with n

3 If you **regard** someone or something in a certain way, you look at them in that way. (以某种方式)注视, 打量. ❖ *The clerk regarded him with benevolent amusement.* 这个职员怀着善意饶有兴趣地注视着他. VB V n LITERARY V n with n

4 If you have **regard** for someone or something, you respect them and care about them. If you hold someone in high **regard**, you have a lot of respect for them. 尊敬, 敬重. N-UNCOUNT

5 **Regards** are greetings. You use **regards** in expressions like **best regards** and **with kind regards** as a way of expressing friendly feelings towards someone, especially in a letter. (尤指信中的)问候, 致意. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

6 You can use **as regards**, **with regard to**, or **in regard to** to indicate the subject that is being talked or written about. 关于, 至于; 就...而论; 在...方面. ◆ *As regards the war, Haig believed in victory at any price.* 就战争而言, 黑格相信为了胜利可以不惜一切代价. PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS

7 You can use **in this regard** or **in that regard** to refer back to something you have just said. 在这(或那)个方面; 在这(或那)点上; 从这(或那)个意义上说. ◆ *In this regard nothing has changed.* 从这个意义上说, 什么都没有改变. PHR PRAGMATICS

re·gard·ing /rɪ'gɑːdɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You can use **regarding** to indicate the subject that is being talked or written about. 关于, 至于; 就...而论; 在...方面. ◆ *He refused to divulge any information regarding the man's whereabouts.* 关于那个男人的行踪, 他拒绝透露任何信息. PREP PRAGMATICS

re·gard·less /rɪ'gɑːdləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something happens **regardless of** something else, it is not affected or influenced at all by that other thing. 不管, 无论; 不理会. ◆ *Regardless of whether he is right or wrong, we have to abide by his decisions.* 无论他正确与否, 我们都得遵从他的决定. PHR-PREP

2 If you say that someone did something **regardless**, you mean that they did it even though there were problems or factors that could have stopped them, or perhaps should have stopped them. 不管怎样, 无论如何, 不顾一切. ◆ *Despite her recent surgery she has been carrying on regardless.* 尽管最近做了手术, 她仍不顾一切地继续干着. ADV ADV after v

re·gat·ta /rɪ'gætə/ **regattas**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **regatta** is a sports event consisting of races between yachts or rowing boats. 赛艇会; 划船比赛. N-COUNT

re·gen·cy /'riːdʒənsi/ **regencies**; usually spelled Regency for meaning 1. 在第1项释义一般拼作 **Regency**.

1 **Regency** is used to refer to the period in Britain at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and to the style of architecture, literature, and furniture that was popular at the time. (英国19世纪初)摄政时期的; (建筑、文学和家具等)摄政时期风格的. ADJ

2 A **regency** is a period of time when a country is governed by a regent. 摄政期. N-COUNT

re·gen·er·ate /rɪ'dʒenəreɪt/ **regenerates, regenerating, regenerated**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **regenerate** something means to develop and improve it to make it more active, successful, or important. 改造; 重建; 复兴. ◆ *The government will continue to try to regenerate inner city areas.* 政府将继续努力复兴老城区. VB V n

◢ **re·gen·era·tion** /rɪˌdʒenə'reɪʃən/ ◆ *...the physical and economic regeneration of the area.* 该地区自然和经济的重建. N-UNCOUNT

2 If organs or tissues **regenerate**, they heal and grow again after they have been damaged. (使)(器官或组织)再生, 重新生长. ◆ *The rays then stimulate the natural metabolic processes to regenerate damaged tissue.* 光线然后刺激自然的新陈代谢过程, 以使受损组织再生. V-ERG V V n

◢ **regeneration** ◆ *...red-blood-cell regeneration.* 红血球的再生. N-UNCOUNT

re·gen·era·tive /rɪ'dʒenərətɪv/.

Regenerative powers or processes cause something to heal or become active again after it has declined or been damaged. 再生的, 恢复的, 复兴的. ◆ *...the regenerative power of nature.* 自然的恢复能力. ADJ

re·gent /'riːdʒənt/ **regents**.

A **regent** is a person who rules a country when the king or queen is unable to rule. 摄政者. N-COUNT

reg·gae /'regeɪ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Reggae is a kind of West Indian popular music with a very strong beat. 雷盖(西印度群岛的一种节奏强劲的流行音乐). N-UNCOUNT

re·gime /reɪ'ʒiːm/ **regimes**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you refer to a government or system of running a country as a **regime**, you are critical of it because you think it is not democratic and uses unacceptable methods. (贬义)(尤指不民主的)政权, 政体, 政治制度. ◆ *Pujol was imprisoned and tortured under the Franco regime.* 在佛朗哥政权下, 普霍尔被投入监狱并身受酷刑. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 A **regime** is the way that something such as an institution, company, or economy is run, especially when it involves tough or restrictive action. (机构、公司或经济等严苛的)管理方法, 管理制度. ◆ *...a drastic regime of economic reform.* 一种彻底的经济改革方式. N-COUNT

3 A **regime** is the same as a **regimen**. 同 regimen. N-COUNT

regi·men /'redʒɪmen/ **regimens**.

A **regimen** is a set of rules about food and exercise that some people follow in order to stay healthy. 养生之道, 养生法. N-COUNT

regi·ment /'redʒɪmənt/ **regiments**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **regiment** is a large group of soldiers that is commanded by a colonel. (军队的)团. N-COUNT

2 A **regiment of** people is a large number of them. 大量, 大批, 大群. N-COUNT N of n

regi·men·tal /ˌredʒɪ'mentəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Regimental means belonging to a particular regiment. (军队)团的. ADJ ADJ n

regi·men·ta·tion /ˌredʒɪmen'teɪʃən/.

Regimentation is very strict control over the way a group of people behave or the way something is done. 严格管制, 严格管辖, 严密控制. ◆ *...bureaucratic regimentation of social life.* 对社会生活官僚式的严密控制. N-UNCOUNT

regi·ment·ed /'redʒɪmentɪd/.

Something that is **regimented** is very strictly controlled. 受到严密控制的, 受到严格管制的. ◆ *...the regimented atmosphere of the orphanage.* 孤儿院里受到严格管制的氛围. ADJ-GRADED

re·gion /'riːdʒən/ **regions**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **region** is a large area of land that is different from other areas of land, for example because it has a particular geographical feature. 地区, 区域, 地带. ◆ *...Barcelona, capital of the autonomous region of Catalonia.* 加泰罗尼亚自治区首府巴塞罗那. N-COUNT

2 **The regions** are the parts of a country that are not the capital city and its surrounding area. (首都以外的)地区, 外地. ◆ *Tax incentives would be used to attract firms to the regions.* 税收激励措施将用于吸引公司到这些地区经营. N-PLURAL the N BRITISH

3 You can refer to a part of your body as a **region**. (身体)部位. ◆ *...the pelvic region.* 骨盆部位. N-COUNT with supp

4 You say **in the region of** to indicate that an amount that you are stating is approximate. 大约, 左右. ◆ *The scheme will cost in the region of six million pounds.* 该计划将大约耗资600万镑. PHR

re·gion·al /'riːdʒənəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Regional is used to describe things which relate to a particular area of a country or of the world. 地区的, 区域的. ◆ *...the autonomous regional government of Andalucia.* 安达卢西亚的自治区政府. ADJ

◢ **re·gion·al·ly** ◆ *The impact of these trends has varied regionally.* 这些趋势的影响随地区而变化. ADV

re·gion·al·ism /'riːdʒənəlɪzəm/.

Regionalism is a strong feeling of pride or loyalty that people in a region have for that region. 地方主义; 乡土观念. N-UNCOUNT

reg·is·ter /'redʒɪstə/ **registers, registering, registered**. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **register** is an official list or record of things. 登记表, 注册簿. ◆ *She calls the register for her class of thirty 12 year olds.* 她点了班上三十个12岁孩子的名字. N-COUNT

2 If you **register** to do something, you put your name on an official list, in order to be able to do that thing or to receive a service. 登记, 注册(以做某事或接受某项服务). ◆ *Have you come to register at the school?* 你到学校注册了吗? VB V to-inf V

3 If you **register** something, such as a birth or a death, you VB V n

R

have the fact recorded on an official list. 登记, 正式记录(出生或死亡等).

4 When something **registers** on a scale or measuring instrument or when a scale or measuring instrument **registers** it, it shows on the scale or instrument. (等级表或测量仪)显示, 指示. V-ERG V ❖ *The earthquake registered 5.3 points on the Richter scale.* 里克特震级表显示地震为5.3级. V n

5 If you **register** your feelings or opinions about something, you do something that makes them clear to other people. 表示, 表达(情感或看法). VB ❖ *Workers stopped work to register their protest.* 工人停工以示抗议. V n

6 If a feeling **registers** on someone's face, their expression shows clearly that they have that feeling. (情感)显出, 表露, 流露. VB ❖ *Surprise again registered on Rodney's face.* 罗德尼脸上再次显出惊讶的表情. V

7 If a piece of information does not **register** or if you do not **register** it, you do not really pay attention to it, and so you do not remember it or react to it. (与否定词连用)引起注意, 被记住; 注意到, 记住. V-ERG V ❖ *The sound was so familiar that she didn't register it.* 这声音太熟悉了, 没有引起她的注意. V n Also V that

8 ➥ 又见 **cash register**, **electoral register**.

reg·is·tered /ˈredʒɪstəd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **registered** letter or parcel is sent by a special postal service, for which you pay extra money to insure it in case it is lost. (信件或包裹)挂号的. ADJ

ˈregister office, register offices.

A **register office** is a place where births, marriages, and deaths are officially recorded, and where people can get married without a religious ceremony. 户籍登记处(办理出生、结婚、死亡登记). N-COUNT BRITISH

reg·is·trar /ˌredʒɪˈstrɑː, AM -ˈstrɑːr/ **registrars.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In Britain, a **registrar** is a person whose job is to keep official records, especially of births, marriages, and deaths. (英国尤指负责记录出生、婚姻、死亡的)户籍员, 登记员. N-COUNT

2 A **registrar** is a senior administrative official in a British college or university. (英国学院或大学的)教务长, 注册主任. N-COUNT

reg·is·tra·tion /ˌredʒɪˈstreɪʃən/. ♦♦◇◇◇

The **registration** of something such as a person's name or the details of an event is the recording of it in an official list. (人名或事件细节的)登记, 记录. N-UNCOUNT

ˌregisˈtration number, registration numbers.

The **registration number** or the **registration** of a car or other road vehicle is the series of letters and numbers that are shown at the front and back of it. The American expression is **license plate number**. (汽车或其他车辆的)登记号码, 牌照号码, 车牌. [美]作 license plate number. N-COUNT BRITISH

reg·is·try /ˈredʒɪstri/ **registries.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **registry** is a collection of all the official records relating to something, or the place where they are kept. 登记簿、注册簿; 登记处, 注册处. N-COUNT

ˈregistry office, registry offices.

A **registry office** is the same as a **register office**. 同 register office. N-COUNT BRITISH

re·gress /rɪˈgres/ **regresses, regressing, regressed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When people or things **regress**, they return to an earlier and less advanced stage of development. 退步, 退化, 倒退. VB V FORMAL ❖ *...if your child regresses to babyish behaviour.* 如果你孩子的行为退化到婴儿期. V to/into n ◢ **re·gres·sion** /rɪˈgreʃən/ **regressions** ❖ *...regression in a pupil's learning process.* 学生学习过程中的退步. N-VAR

re·gres·sive /rɪˈgresɪv/.

Regressive behaviour, activities, or processes involve a return to an earlier and less advanced stage of development. (指行为、活动或过程)退步的, 倒退的, 退化的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

re·gret /rɪˈgret/ **regrets, regretting, regretted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **regret** something that you have done, you wish that you had not done it. 懊悔, 后悔. VB ❖ *I simply gave in to him, and I've regretted it ever since.* 我轻易地向他屈服了, 而从那以后我一直很后悔. V n/-ing *Ellis seemed to be regretting that he had asked the question.* 埃利斯似乎是在后悔自己提了那个问题. V that

2 **Regret** is a feeling of sadness or disappointment, which is caused by something that has happened or something that you have done or not done. 痛惜, 惋惜, 遗憾. N-VAR ❖ *My great regret in life is that I didn't bring home the America's Cup.* 我一生巨大的遗憾是我没能将美洲杯带回家.

3 You can say that you **regret** something as a polite way of saying that you are sorry about it. You use expressions such as **I regret to say** or **I regret to inform you** to show that you are sorry about something. (委婉地对某事)表示遗憾, 表示抱歉. VB V n PRAGMATICS FORMAL ❖ *I regret that the United States has added its voice to such protests.* 我很遗憾, 美国加入了此类抗议的行列. V that Also V to-inf

4 If someone expresses **regret** about something, they say that they are sorry about it. 遗憾, 抱歉. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

re·gret·ful /rɪˈgretful/.

If you are **regretful**, you show that you regret something. 后悔的, 惋惜的, 遗憾的, 抱歉的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **re·gret·ful·ly** ❖ *He shook his head regretfully.* 他惋惜地摇了摇头. ADV-GRADED

re·gret·table /rɪˈgretəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You describe something as **regrettable** when you think that it is bad and that it should not happen or have happened. 令人痛惜的, 令人遗憾的, 可惜的, 可悲的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ❖ *It is regrettable that strike leaders seem intent on spoiling holidays.* 令人遗憾的是, 罢工领袖似乎一心要让假期泡汤. ◢ **re·gret·tably** ❖ *Regrettably we could find no sign of the man.* 很遗憾, 我们无法找到那个男人的踪迹. ADV-GRADED

re·group /ˌriːˈgruːp/ **regroups, regrouping, regrouped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When people, especially soldiers, **regroup**, they form an organized group again, in order to continue fighting. (尤指士兵)重新编制, 重新聚集. V-ERG ❖ *Now the rebel army has regrouped and reorganised.* 现在叛军已重新聚集组织起来. V Also V n

regu·lar /ˈregjʊlə/ **regulars.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Regular** events have equal amounts of time between them, so that they happen, for example, at the same time each day or each week. (指事件)定时的, 定期的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *Take regular exercise.* 坚持定期锻炼. *We're going to be meeting there on a regular basis.* 我们将定期在那里开会. ◢ **regu·lar·ly** ❖ *He also writes regularly for 'International Management' magazine.* 他也定期为《国际管理》杂志写文章. ADV-GRADED ◢ **regu·lar·ity** /ˌregjʊˈlærɪti/ ❖ *The overdraft arrangements had been generous because of the regularity of the half-yearly payments.* 由于每半年定期偿还一次, 透支安排一直是很大方的. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **regular** rhythm consists of a series of sounds or movements with equal periods of time between them. (节奏)有规律的, 规则的, 均匀的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **regularly** ❖ *Remember to breathe regularly.* 记住要均匀地呼吸. ADV-GRADED ◢ **regularity** ❖ *...the rate and regularity of the heartbeat.* 心跳的速率和规律. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Regular** events happen often. (事件)经常发生的, 不时的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...a morning punctuated by regular volleys of gunfire.* 不时被阵阵炮火惊扰的一个早晨. ◢ **regularly** ❖ *Fox, badger, weasel and stoat are regularly seen here.* 这里经常可以看见狐狸、獾、黄鼠狼和短尾鼬. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢ **regularity** ❖ *Job losses are again being announced with monotonous regularity.* 失业情况再次一成不变地定期公布出来. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you are, for example, a **regular** customer at a shop or a **regular** visitor to a place, you go there often. 经常的; (顾客)经常光顾的; (探访者)经常来的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ❖ *...people who are not regular churchgoers.* 不经常上教堂的人.

5 The **regulars** at a place or in a team are the people who often go to the place or are often in the team. 老主顾, 常客. N-COUNT ❖ *...regulars at his local pub.* 他那家当地酒馆的常客.

6 You use **regular** when referring to the thing, person, time, or place that is usually used by someone or involved in something. For example, someone's **regular** place is the place where they usually sit. 习惯性的; 固定的. ADJ det ADJ n ❖ *...samples from one of their regular suppliers.* 来自他们一个固定供应商的样品.

7 **Regular** is used to mean 'normal'. 寻常的, 普通的, 一般 ADJ ADJ n

的. ❖ *The product looks and burns like a regular cigarette.* 该产品看起来和燃烧起来都像一支普通的香烟.

8 In some restaurants, a **regular** drink or portion of food is of medium size. (饮料或食物)中等分量的. ❖ *...a cheeseburger and regular fries.* 一个奶酪汉堡包和普通分量的炸薯条. ADJ: ADJ n

9 A **regular** pattern or arrangement consists of a series of things with equal spaces between them. (图案或排列)等距离的、均匀的, 整齐的. ❖ *...regular rows of wooden huts.* 一排排整齐排列的小木屋. ADJ-GRADED

10 If something has a **regular** shape, both halves are the same and it has straight edges or a smooth outline. (形状)对称的, 规则的. ◢ **regularity** ❖ *...the chessboard regularity of their fields.* 他们的田地分布像棋盘一般的规则性. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

11 **Regular** troops are professional soldiers who are a permanent part of an official national army. (军队)常规的, 正规的, 常备的. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ **Regulars** are regular troops. 常规军, 正规军, 常备军. N-COUNT

12 In grammar, a **regular** verb, noun, or adjective inflects in the same way as most verbs, nouns, or adjectives in the language. (动词、名词或形容词的形式)按规则变化的. ADJ

regu·lar·ity /ˌregjʊˈlærɪti/ **regularities.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **regularity** is the fact that the same thing always happens in the same circumstances. 规律性, 规则性, 恒常性. ❖ *Children seek out regularities and rules in acquiring language.* 孩子在学习语言时找出规律和规则. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 ➡ 又见 **regular**.

regu·lar·ize /ˈregjʊləraɪz/ **regularizes, regularizing, regularized;** [英]又拼作 **regularise**.

If someone **regularizes** a situation or system, they make it officially acceptable or put it under a system of rules. 使规范化; 使合法化. VB: V n FORMAL

regu·late /ˈregjʊleɪt/ **regulates, regulating, regulated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

To **regulate** an activity or process means to control it, especially by means of rules. (尤指通过规章)控制, 管理. VB: V n ◢ **regu·lat·ed** ❖ *It's a treatment that can carry risks, and in Britain it's strictly regulated.* 这是一种有风险的治疗法, 在英国是受严格控制的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **regu·la·tion** /ˌregjʊˈleɪʃən/ **regulations** ❖ *Social services also have responsibility for the regulation of nurseries.* 社会服务机构也对托儿所的管理负有责任. N-COUNT

regu·la·tion /ˌregjʊˈleɪʃən/ **regulations.** ♦♦♦◇◇

Regulations are rules made by a government or other authority in order to control the way something is done or the way people behave. 规章, 规则, 法规, 条例. ❖ *...the new safety regulations.* 新的安全条例. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a noisy cheerful group of people in regulation black parade tunics.* 一群身穿规定的黑色游行短上衣的喧闹而兴高采烈的人. ADJ: ADJ n

regu·la·tor /ˈregjʊleɪtə/ **regulators.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **regulator** is a person or organization appointed by a government to regulate the activities of private companies who provide a service to the public. (政府指定的为公众提供服务的私营公司的)管理者, 管理机构. ❖ *...why it took so long for government regulators to shut the plant down.* 为什么政府管理部门要花这么长时间才能关闭这家工厂. N-COUNT ◢ **regu·la·tory** /ˌregjʊˈleɪtəri/ ❖ *...the UK's financial regulatory system.* 英国的金融管理体制. ADJ: ADJ n

2 A **regulator** is a device or mechanism that automatically controls something, such as the temperature in a room or the growth of a body. 调节器, 调节阀; 调节机制. ❖ *An automatic voltage regulator ensured a constant output from the generator.* 一个自动的电压调节器保证了发电机恒定的输出量. N-COUNT

re·gur·gi·tate /rɪˈgɜːdʒɪteɪt/ **regurgitates, regurgitating, regurgitated.**

1 If you say that someone is **regurgitating** ideas or facts, you mean that they are repeating them without understanding them properly; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(未经正确理解地)简单重复, 机械地照搬. ❖ *You can get sick to death of a friend regurgitating her partner's opinions.* 一个只会人云亦云的朋友会使你烦得要死. VB PRAGMATICS V n

2 If a person or animal **regurgitates** food, they bring it back up from the stomach before they digest it. (人或动物)使(已吞咽的食物)回涌; 反刍. VB: V n FORMAL

re·hab /ˈriːhæb/.

Rehab is the process of helping someone to lead a normal life again after they have been ill, or when they are addicted to drugs or alcohol. **Rehab** is short for rehabilitation. 康复(指帮助病人、吸毒者或酗酒者恢复正常生活的过程). rehabilitation的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

re·ha·bili·tate /ˌriːhəˈbɪlɪteɪt/ **rehabilitates, rehabilitating, rehabilitated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 To **rehabilitate** someone who has been ill or in prison means to help them to live a normal life again. To **rehabilitate** someone who is addicted to drugs or alcohol means to help them stop using drugs and alcohol and to live without them. 使(病愈者、出狱者、酗酒者或吸毒者)恢复正常生活; 使康复. ❖ *Considerable efforts have been made to rehabilitate patients who have suffered in this way.* 人们已经作出了相当的努力使这类病人康复. ◢ **re·ha·bili·ta·tion** /ˌriːhəbɪlɪˈteɪʃən/ ❖ *...an alcohol and drug rehabilitation centre.* 酗酒和吸毒康复中心. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **is rehabilitated**, they begin to be considered acceptable again after a period during which they have been rejected or severely criticized. (被)恢复名誉. ❖ *His candidacy has divided the Republican Party; while most have scorned him, others have sought to rehabilitate him.* 他的候选资格分裂了共和党; 在大部分人鄙视他时, 其他人则一直设法为他恢复声誉. ◢ **rehabilitation** ❖ *...an important step towards Beijing's rehabilitation in the West.* 为恢复北京在西方的声誉而迈出的重要一步. VB: be V-ed V n N-UNCOUNT

3 To **rehabilitate** a building or an area means to improve its condition so that it can be used again. (建筑物或地区)翻新, 修复, 重建. ❖ *...a program for rehabilitating low-income housing.* 修复低收入住房的计划. ◢ **rehabilitation** ❖ *We have to support the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Cambodia.* 我们必须支持柬埔寨的复兴和重建. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

re·hash, rehashes, rehashing, rehashed. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːhæʃ/. The verb is pronounced /riːˈhæʃ/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːhæʃ/. 动词发音为 /riːˈhæʃ/.

If you say that someone **rehashes** old ideas, facts, or accusations, you disapprove of the fact that they present them in a slightly different way so that they seem new or original. (贬义)(将旧想法、事实或指控等稍作修改后)重新推出; 翻新(旧材料). ❖ *They've taken some of the best bits out of the best things and rehashed them.* 他们从最好的东西中挑了一些最好的部分, 然后稍作改动拿出来. VB PRAGMATICS V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *'The Observer' found the play 'a feeble rehash of familiar Miller themes'.* 《观察家报》发现这出戏是'熟悉的米勒主题的拙劣翻新'. N-COUNT ◢ **re·hash·ing** ❖ *...the embarrassing rehashing of an old scandal.* 对一则过去丑闻的令人难堪的重提. N-SING

re·hears·al /rɪˈhɜːsəl/ **rehearsals.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **rehearsal** of a play, dance, or piece of music is a practice of it in preparation for a performance. (戏剧、舞蹈或音乐的)排练, 排演, 预演. ❖ *The band was scheduled to begin rehearsals for a concert tour.* 这个乐队计划开始为巡回音乐会排练. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **dress rehearsal**.

2 You can describe an event or object which is a preparation for a more important event or object as a **rehearsal for** it. (为另一更重要事件或物件的)准备, 预备. ❖ *The sketch should be a kind of rehearsal for the eventual painting.* 素描应当是最后成画的某种准备. N-COUNT N for n

re·hearse /rɪˈhɜːs/ **rehearses, rehearsing, rehearsed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When people **rehearse** a play, dance, or piece of music, they practise it in order to prepare for a performance. 排练, 排演, 预演(戏剧、舞蹈或音乐). ❖ *Tens of thousands of people have been rehearsing for the opening ceremony.* 数以万计的人一直在排练开幕仪式. VB: V V for n Also V

2 If you **rehearse** something that you are going to say or do, you silently practise it by imagining that you are saying or VB: V n

doing it. 默诵; 默默地练习. ◆ *We encouraged them to rehearse what they were going to say.* 我们鼓励他们默诵要说的话. V wh

3 If you **rehearse** something, you repeat it in detail. 反复讲; 重复. ◆ *Yesterday's speech to the Scottish party conference rehearsed the arguments again.* 昨天苏格兰党代会上的讲话再次重复了那些论点. VB FORMAL V n

re·house /ˌriːˈhaʊz/ **rehouses, rehousing, rehoused.**
If someone **is rehoused**, their council or another authority provides them with a different house to live in. (被)提供新住房. ◆ *The council has agreed to rehouse the family.* 委员会已同意给这家人提供新住房. VB: be V-ed BRITISH V n

reign /reɪn/ **reigns, reigning, reigned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you say, for example, that silence **reigns** in a place or confusion **reigns** in a situation, you mean that the place is silent or the situation is confused. 支配; 笼罩; 盛行于. ◆ *A relative calm reigned over the city.* 一种相对的平静笼罩着这个城市. VB: V; V over n

2 When a king or queen **reigns**, he or she rules a country. 当政, 统治. ◆ *...George III, Britain's longest reigning monarch.* 乔治三世, 英国在位时间最长的君主. VB: V; V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...Queen Victoria's reign.* 维多利亚女王的统治. N-COUNT: with poss

3 If you say that a person **reigns** in a situation or area, you mean that they are very powerful or successful. 起支配作用, 起主导作用; 有很大影响力. ◆ *Coco Chanel reigned over fashion for half a century.* 可可 · 香奈尔主导时尚半个世纪之久. VB: V; V over n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...Giles Havergal's reign as artistic director of the Citizens' Theatre.* 贾尔斯 · 哈弗格尔作为 '公民剧场' 艺术指导的主导性影响. N-COUNT: with poss

4 Someone or something that **reigns supreme** is the most important or powerful element in a situation or period of time. 主宰, 称雄, 具有至高无上的权威; 呈极盛之势. ◆ *The bicycle reigned supreme as Britain's most popular mode of transport.* 自行车曾极度盛行成为英国最受欢迎的交通工具. PHR

5 A **reign of terror** is a period during which there is a lot of violence and killing, especially by people who are in a position of power. 恐怖统治时期; 暴政时期. PHR

reign·ing /ˈreɪnɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **reigning** champion is the most recent winner of a contest or competition at the time you are talking about. (比赛或竞赛冠军)最近一届的, 本届的. ADJ: ADJ n

re·im·burse /ˌriːɪmˈbɜːs/ **reimburses, reimbursing, reimbursed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **reimburse** someone for something, you pay them back the money that they have spent or lost because of it. 偿还, 赔偿, 补偿. ◆ *The funds are supposed to reimburse policyholders in the event of insurer failure.* 在保险公司无力支付时, 这些资金将用于赔偿保险单持有人. VB: V n for n FORMAL V n
◢ **re·im·burse·ment, reimbursements** ◆ *She is demanding reimbursement for medical and other expenses.* 她正要求偿还医疗费及其他费用. N-VAR

rein /reɪn/ **reins, reining, reined.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Reins** are the thin leather straps attached to a horse's bridle which are used to control the horse. 缰绳. N-PLURAL

2 Journalists sometimes use the expression **the reins** or **the reins of power** to refer to the control of a country or organization. 控制权, 支配权. ◆ *Mr Castro, who is sixty-five today, shows no sign of handing over the reins of power.* 现年65岁的卡斯特罗先生没有移交权力的迹象. N-PLURAL

3 If you **give a free rein to** someone, you give them a lot of freedom to do what they want. 放任; 对...不加约束; 给予...充分自由. PHR

4 If you **keep a tight rein on** someone, you control them firmly. 严加控制, 严加管束(某人). ◆ *Her parents had kept her on a tight rein with their narrow and inflexible views.* 她的父母以狭隘而冥顽不灵的观点对她严加管束. PHR

➤**rein back.**
To **rein back** something such as spending means to control it strictly. 严格控制(开销等). ◆ *The government would try to rein back inflation.* 政府将试图严格控制通货膨胀. PHR-V: V P noun; Also V n P

➤**rein in.**

1 To **rein in** something means to control it. 控制. ◆ *His administration's economic policy would focus on reining in inflation.* 他这届政府的经济政策将着重于控制通货膨胀. PHR-V: V P noun; Also V n P

2 If you **rein in** a horse, you stop it or cause it to go more slowly by pulling its reins. 勒缰使(马)停下(或慢行). ◆ *The horsemen reined in and shouted at the men behind to turn back.* 马夫勒住马, 朝后面的人大喊, 要他们折返. PHR-V: V P noun; V P; Also V n P

re·incar·nate /ˌriːɪnˈkɑːneɪt/ **reincarnates, reincarnating, reincarnated.**
If people believe that they will **be reincarnated** when they die, they believe that their spirit will be born again and will live in the body of another person or animal. (使)转世, (使)投胎, (使)再生. VB: usu passive

re·incar·na·tion /ˌriːɪnkɑːˈneɪʃən/ **reincarnations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you believe in **reincarnation**, you believe that you will be reincarnated after you die. 转世, 投胎, 再生. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **reincarnation** is a person or animal whose body is believed to contain the spirit of a dead person. (死人)转世化身, 再生化身. N-COUNT

rein·deer /ˈreɪndɪə/. **Reindeer** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
A **reindeer** is a deer with large antlers that lives in northern areas of Europe, Asia, and America. 驯鹿(生活在欧洲、亚洲和美洲北部地区). N-COUNT

re·inforce /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːs/ **reinforces, reinforcing, reinforced.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **reinforces** a feeling, situation, or process, it makes it stronger or more intense. 加强, 增强, 强化; 加深(感情). ◆ *A stronger European Parliament would, they fear, only reinforce the power of the larger countries.* 他们担心一个更强大的欧洲议会只会加强那些较大国家的权力. VB; V n
◢ **re·inforce·ment** /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːsmənt/, **reinforcements** ◆ *What the teacher now has to do is remove the reinforcement for this bad behaviour.* 老师现在必须做的是, 除掉那些会强化这种劣行的因素. N-VAR

2 If something **reinforces** an idea or point of view, it provides more evidence or support for it. 进一步证实(想法或观点). ◆ *The delegation hopes to reinforce the idea that human rights are not purely internal matters.* 这个代表团希望进一步证实人权不纯粹是国内事务这一观念. VB; V n

3 To **reinforce** an object means to make it stronger or harder. 加强, 加固(物体). ◆ *They had to reinforce the walls with exterior beams.* 他们得用外梁加固这些墙. VB: V n; V n with n
◢ **re·inforced** ◆ *Its windows were of reinforced glass.* 它的窗户是强化玻璃制的. ADJ

4 To **reinforce** an army or a group of police means to make it stronger by increasing its size or providing it with more weapons. To **reinforce** a position or place means to make it stronger by sending more soldiers or weapons. (军队或警察)加强力量; (通过增加兵力或武器)增援(阵地). ◆ *Both sides have been reinforcing their positions after yesterday's fierce fighting.* 经过昨天的激烈战斗, 双方都在增援各自的阵地. VB; V n
◢ **re·inforce·ments. Reinforcements** are soldiers or policemen who are sent to join an army or group of police in order to make it stronger. 援兵, 增援部队. N-PLURAL

ˌreinforced ˈconcrete.
Reinforced concrete is concrete that is made with pieces of metal inside it to make it stronger. 钢筋混凝土. N-UNCOUNT

re·instate /ˌriːɪnˈsteɪt/ **reinstates, reinstating, reinstated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **reinstate** someone, you give them back a job or position which had been taken away from them. 使恢复原职; 使恢复原有地位. ◆ *The governor is said to have agreed to reinstate five senior workers who were dismissed.* 据说主管已同意恢复遭解职的五位高级雇员的职位. VB; V n
◢ **re·instate·ment** /ˌriːɪnˈsteɪtmənt/ ◆ *Parents campaigned in vain for her reinstatement.* 父母为使她恢复原职而奔走游说, 但却徒劳无功. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **reinstate** a law, facility, or practice means to start having it again. 恢复(法律、设施或习惯). ◆ *...the decision to reinstate the grant.* 恢复补助的决定. VB; V n
◢ **reinstatement** ◆ *He welcomed the reinstatement of the 10 per cent bank* N-UNCOUNT

base rate. 他欢迎恢复10%的银行基本利率.

re·is·sue /ˌriːˈɪʃuː/ **reissues, reissuing, reissued.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **reissue** is a book, record, or film that has not been available for some time but is now published or produced again. 重新发行之物; 再版书(或唱片, 电影). ❖ *...this welcome reissue of a 1955 Ingmar Bergman classic.* 这一颇受欢迎的英玛·伯格曼1955年一部经典电影的再次发行. N-COUNT

2 If something such as a book, record, or film **is reissued** after it has not been available for some time, it is published or produced again. (书、唱片或电影)(被)重新发行. VB usu passive; be V-ed

re·it·er·ate /riˈɪtəreɪt/ **reiterates, reiterating, reiterated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **reiterate** something, you say it again or emphasize it. 反复说; 强调; 重申. ❖ *I want to reiterate that our conventional weapons are superior.* 我想再次强调, 我们的常规武器是占优势的. VB V n; FORMAL; V that; Also V quote ◢ **re·it·era·tion** /riːˌɪtəˈreɪʃən/ **reiterations** ❖ *...a reiteration of the same old entrenched positions.* 对同样根深蒂固的老立场的重申. N-VAR

re·ject, rejects, rejecting, rejected. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈdʒekt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːdʒekt/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈdʒekt/, 名词发音为 /ˈriːdʒekt/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **reject** something such as a proposal or request, you do not accept it or you do not agree to it. 拒绝接受(提议); 拒绝同意(要求). ❖ *The British government is expected to reject the idea of state subsidy for a new high speed railway.* 英国政府可能会拒绝为一条新的高速铁路提供国家补贴这一设想. VB; V n ◢ **re·jec·tion** /rɪˈdʒekʃən/ **rejections** ❖ *The rejection of such initiatives by no means indicates that voters are unconcerned about the environment.* 拒绝此类倡议绝不表明选民们对环境漠不关心. N-VAR

2 If you **reject** a belief or a political system, you refuse to believe in it or to live by its rules. 摒弃, 拒绝相信(信仰或政治制度). ❖ *...the children of Eastern European immigrants who had rejected their parents' political and religious beliefs.* 那些摒弃了其父母政治和宗教信仰的东欧移民的孩子. VB; V n ◢ **rejection** ❖ *His rejection of our values is far more complete than that of D. H. Lawrence.* 他对我们价值观的摒弃远比D.H.劳伦斯更为彻底. N-VAR

3 If someone **is rejected** for a job or course of study, it is not offered to them. (某职位或课程的申请者)未被录用; (被)拒收. ❖ *One of my most able students was rejected by another university.* 我最能干的一个学生没有被另一所大学录取. VB; be V-ed; Also V n ◢ **rejection** ❖ *Be prepared for lots of rejections before you land a job.* 在获得一份工作之前, 你要做好被多次拒绝录用的准备. N-COUNT

4 If someone **rejects** another person who expects affection from them, they are cold and unfriendly towards them. 厌弃, 嫌弃. ❖ *You make friends with people and then make unreasonable demands so that they reject you.* 你和人交朋友, 然后提出不合理的要求, 结果他们厌弃你. VB; V n ◢ **rejection** ❖ *...feelings of rejection and hurt.* 被抛弃和受伤害的感觉. N-VAR

5 If a person's body **rejects** something such as a new heart that has been transplanted into it, it tries to attack and destroy it. 排斥(移植心脏等). VB V n ◢ **rejection** ❖ *...a special drug which stops rejection of transplanted organs.* 一种能阻止移植器官排异反应的特种药. N-VAR

6 If a machine **rejects** a coin that you put in it, the coin comes out and the machine does not work. (机器)吐出(硬币). VB V n

7 A **reject** is a product that has not been accepted for use or sale, because there is something wrong with it. 被拒收产品, 不合格产品, 次货. N-COUNT

re·jig /ˌriːˈdʒɪɡ/ **rejigs, rejigging, rejigged.**

If someone **rejigs** an organization or a piece of work, they completely rearrange it. 重新安排, 重新布置. VB V n; BRITISH

re·joice /rɪˈdʒɔɪs/ **rejoices, rejoicing, rejoiced.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **rejoice**, you are very pleased about something and you show it in your behaviour. 满心欢喜, 兴高采烈, 心花怒放. ❖ *Garbo plays the Queen, rejoicing in the love she has found with Antonio.* 嘉宝扮演女王, 这位女王为自己与安东尼奥的爱情而心花怒放. VB V; V in/at n; Also V that ◢ **re·joic·ing** ❖ *There was general rejoicing at the news.* 听到这个消息, 大家都兴高采烈. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone or something **rejoices in the name** of something, you mean that they are called that and you find it amusing. (人或物)有个有趣的名字叫… ❖ *...their tortoise, who rejoiced in the name of Carruthers.* 他们的乌龟有一个有趣的名字, 叫卡拉瑟斯. PHR; PRAGMATICS

re·join, rejoins, rejoining, rejoined. Pronounced /ˌriːˈdʒɔɪn/ for meanings 1, 2, and 3, and /rɪˈdʒɔɪn/ for meaning 4. 在第1、2、3项释义发音为 /ˌriːˈdʒɔɪn/, 在第4项释义发音为 /rɪˈdʒɔɪn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **rejoin** a group, club, or organization, you become a member of it again after not being a member for a period of time. 重返, 重新参加(团体, 俱乐部或组织). ❖ *He rejoined Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet as Assistant Administrator in 1988.* 1988年他重返塞德勒的威尔斯皇家芭蕾舞团任助理团长. VB; V n; Also V

2 If you **rejoin** someone, you go back to them after a short time away from them. 与(某人)重新在一起, 与(某人)团聚. ❖ *Mimi and her family went off to Tunisia to rejoin her father.* 咪咪及其家人出发去突尼斯与父亲团聚. VB; V n

3 If you **rejoin** a route, you go back to it after travelling along a different route for a time. 重返, 返回(路线). ❖ *At Dorset Wharf go left to rejoin the river.* 在多塞特码头向左转, 返回那条河. VB; V n

4 To **rejoin** means to answer quickly what someone has said, usually in a witty or critical manner. (常指机智地)回答, 反驳. ❖ *'I dare say they do,' rejoined his wife drily.* '我敢说他们确实如此.' 他妻子冷冰冰地答道. VB no cont; WRITTEN; V with quote; Also V that

re·join·der /rɪˈdʒɔɪndə/ **rejoinders.**

A **rejoinder** is a reply, especially a quick, witty, or critical one. (尤指机敏的)回答, 反驳. N-COUNT; FORMAL

re·ju·venate /rɪˈdʒuːvəneɪt/ **rejuvenates, rejuvenating, rejuvenated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **rejuvenates** you, it makes you feel or look young again. 使恢复青春活力; 使变得年轻. ❖ *The Italian climate would rejuvenate him.* 意大利的气候将使他恢复活力. VB; V n ◢ **re·ju·venat·ing** ❖ *The hotel's new Spa offers every kind of rejuvenating treatment.* 这家宾馆的新矿水疗健身中心提供各种恢复活力的治疗. ADJ

2 If you **rejuvenate** an organization or system, you make it more lively and more efficient, for example by introducing new ideas. 使(组织或体制)重新焕发活力; 更新. ❖ *...schemes to rejuvenate the inner cities.* 修缮旧城区的计划. VB; V n ◢ **re·ju·vena·tion** /rɪˌdʒuːvəˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *The way Britain organises its politics needs rejuvenation.* 英国组织政治活动的方式需要更新. N-UNCOUNT

re·kin·dle /ˌriːˈkɪndəl/ **rekindles, rekindling, rekindled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **rekindles** an interest, feeling, or thought that you used to have, it makes you think about it or feel it again. 重新点燃, 重新激发(兴趣, 感情或想法). ❖ *Ben Brantley's article on Sir Ian McKellen rekindled many memories.* 本·布兰特利的关于伊恩·麦凯伦爵士的文章重新唤起了许多回忆. VB; V n

2 If something **rekindles** an unpleasant situation, it makes the unpleasant situation happen again. 使(坏事)重新发生; 使死灰复燃. ❖ *The continuing disintegration of the Soviet empire is rekindling old national and ethnic tensions.* 苏联帝国的持续解体正在使旧有的民族和种族紧张死灰复燃. VB; V n

re·lapse, relapses, relapsing, relapsed. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈlæps/; the noun can be pronounced /rɪˈlæps/ or /ˈriːlæps/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈlæps/; 名词可发音为 /rɪˈlæps/ 或 /ˈriːlæps/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **relapses into** a way of behaving that is undesirable, you mean that they start to behave in that way again. 故态复萌; 再度陷入; 重新堕落. ❖ *'I wish I did,' said Phil Jordan, relapsing into his usual gloom.* '我真希望我做了.' 菲尔·乔丹说道, 又陷入他一贯的忧郁. VB; V into n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a relapse into the nationalism of the nineteenth century.* 重新陷入19世纪的民族主义. N-COUNT

2 If a sick person **relapses**, their health suddenly gets worse after it had been improving. (病人)重新发病, 旧病复发, 再度恶化. VB, V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...women with a high risk of relapse after surgery.* 手术后有高复发风险的女性. N-VAR

re·late /rɪ'leɪt/ **relates, relating, related.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **relates to** a particular subject, it concerns that subject. 有关; 涉及. ❖ *Other recommendations relate to the details of how such data is stored.* 其他的建议涉及如何存储此类数据之细节. VB V to n
◢ **-related** ❖ *...drug-related offences.* 与毒品有关的犯罪. *...smoking-related diseases.* 与吸烟有关的疾病. COMB

2 The way that two things **relate**, or the way that one thing **relates** to another, is the sort of connection that exists between them. (两事物)有关联, 相关; 与...有关. ❖ *...a course that investigates how language relates to particular cultural codes.* 一门研究语言如何与特定文化代码相关的课程. V-RECIP-ERG pl-n V V to n Also V pl-n, V n to n

3 If you can **relate** to someone, you can understand how they feel or behave so that you are able to communicate with them or deal with them easily. 沟通; 相处. ❖ *When people are cut off from contact with others for any length of time, they lose all ability to relate.* 当人们被切断了与他人的联系, 不论时间长短, 他们会丧失所有与人相处的能力. V-RECIP V to n pl-n V

4 If you **relate** a story, you tell it. 讲述, 叙述. ❖ *...Tibetan-speaking officials to whom he could relate the whole story.* 他可以与之讲述整件事情的操藏语的官员. VB V n FORMAL V n to n

re·lat·ed /rɪ'leɪtɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If two or more things are **related**, there is a connection between them. 相联系的, 有关系的, 相关的. ❖ *The philosophical problems of chance and of free will are closely related.* 偶然性和自由意志的哲学问题是紧密相联的. *...diving and related activities.* 跳水及相关活动. ADJ

2 People who are **related** belong to the same family. (指人)有亲戚关系的, 属于同一家族的. ❖ *There are two families of Elwoods in Galway, and we're not related.* 在戈尔韦有两家姓埃尔伍兹的, 但我们没有亲戚关系. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If you say that different types of animal or different languages are **related**, you mean that they have developed from the same type of animal or language. (指动物或语言)属于同一种类的, 有亲缘关系的. ADJ

re·la·tion /rɪ'leɪʃən/ **relations.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Relations** between people, groups, or countries are contacts between them and the way in which they behave towards each other. (人、团体或国家间的)关系, 交往方式. ❖ *Greece has established full diplomatic relations with Israel.* 希腊和以色列已建立了全面的外交关系. N-COUNT

2 If you talk about the **relation** of one thing to another, you are talking about the ways in which they are connected. (事物间的)关系. ❖ *...the relation of ethics to economics.* 伦理学与经济学的关系. N-COUNT

3 You can talk about something **in relation to** something else when you want to compare the size, condition, or position of the two things. 与...相比. ❖ *The money he'd been ordered to pay was minimal in relation to his salary.* 与他的工资相比, 他被责令支付的钱是很少的. PHR-PREP

4 If something is said or done **in relation to** a subject, it is said or done in connection with that subject. 关于; 有关; 涉及. ❖ *...a question which has been asked many times in relation to Irish affairs.* 一个被多次问到的有关爱尔兰事务的问题. PHR-PREP

5 Your **relations** are the members of your family. 家人, 亲人, 亲属. ❖ *...visits to friends and relations.* 拜访亲戚朋友. N-COUNT

6 ➡ 又见 **industrial relations, poor relation, public relations, race relations.**

re·la·tion·al /rɪ'leɪʃənəl/.

Relational means concerning relationships and connections. 关系的, 关联的. ❖ *...in the middle of a relational crisis.* 处于一个关系危机中. *Language, for example, is a relational whole.* 例如, 语言是一个关系的综合体. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

re·la·tion·ship /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/ **relationships.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **relationship** between two people or groups is the way in which they feel and behave towards each other. (人或团体之间的)关系. ❖ *China will maintain its traditional friendly relationship with Bangladesh.* 中国将保持与孟加拉国的传统友好关系. *...close family relationships.* 密切的家庭关系. N-COUNT with supp

2 A **relationship** is a close friendship between two people, especially one involving romantic or sexual feelings. (尤指两人之间的)密切关系(尤指浪漫关系或性关系). ❖ *Both of us felt the relationship wasn't really going anywhere.* 我们俩都觉得这种浪漫关系不会真的有什么结果. N-COUNT

3 The **relationship** between two things is the way in which they are connected. (两事物之间的)关联, 关系, 联系. ❖ *...a relationship between diet and cancer.* 饮食与癌症之间的关系. N-COUNT N between/to/of n

rela·tive /'relətɪv/ **relatives.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **relatives** are the members of your family. 家人, 亲人, 亲属. ❖ *Get a relative to look after the children.* 找个亲戚来照顾孩子们. N-COUNT

2 If one animal, plant, language, or invention is a **relative** of another, they have both evolved or developed from the same type of animal, plant, language, or invention. (属于同一类型的)亲缘动物(或植物); 亲属语言; 亲缘发明. ❖ *The pheasant is a close relative of the Guinea hen.* 雉是珍珠鸡的近亲. N-COUNT

3 You use **relative** to say that something is true to a certain degree, especially when compared with other things of the same kind. (相比的真实程度)相对的, 相对性的. ❖ *The fighting resumed after a period of relative calm.* 经过一段相对的平静之后, 战斗重新开始了. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **rela·tive·ly** ❖ *The sums needed are relatively small.* 所需款项相对较少. ADV

4 You use **relative** when you are comparing the quality or size of two things. 比较的; 比较而言的. ❖ *...the relative merits of London and Paris as places to live.* 伦敦和巴黎作为居住地比较而言的优点. ADJ ADJ n

5 **Relative to** something means with reference to it or in comparison with it. 参照(某物); 与...相比. ❖ *Japanese interest rates rose relative to America's.* 与美国的利率相比, 日本的利率上升了. PHR-PREP

6 If you say that something is **relative**, you mean that it needs to be considered and judged in relation to other things. 相对而言的. ❖ *Fitness is relative; one must always ask 'Fit for what?'.* 适合是相对而言的; 人们总是要问 '适合什么?' ADJ-GRADED

ˌrelative 'clause, relative clauses.

A **relative clause** is a subordinate clause which specifies or gives information about a person or thing. Relative clauses come after a noun or pronoun and, in English, often begin with a relative pronoun such as 'who', 'which', or 'that'. 关系从句, 关系分句(常位于名词或关系代词如 who, which 或 that之后). N-COUNT

ˌrelative 'pronoun, relative pronouns.

A **relative pronoun** is a word such as 'who', 'that', or 'which' that is used to introduce a relative clause. 'Whose', 'when', 'where', and 'why' are generally called **relative pronouns**, though they are actually adverbs. 关系代词. N-COUNT

rela·tiv·ism /'relətɪvɪzəm/.

Relativism is the belief that what is right or wrong is not always the same but varies according to circumstances. 相对主义(认为对错并非绝对, 而随环境变化). N-UNCOUNT
◢ **rela·tiv·ist, relativists** ❖ *Bonger advocated a relativist position. In his view, what is considered immoral depends on the social structure.* 邦格主张相对主义的立场. 在他看来, 所谓的不道德要视社会结构而定. N-COUNT

rela·tiv·ity /ˌrelə'tɪvɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Relativity is Einstein's theory concerning space, time, and motion. 相对论(爱因斯坦提出的关于空间、时间和运动的理论). N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

re·lax /rɪ'læks/ **relaxes, relaxing, relaxed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **relax** or if something **relaxes** you, you feel more calm and less worried or tense. (使)放松, (使)轻松. ❖ *I ought to relax and stop worrying about it.* 我应当放松一下, 不再为此担心. *Do something that you know relaxes you.* 做一件你知道的可以让你放松的事. V-ERG V V n
◢ **re·laxa·tion** /ˌriːlæk'seɪʃən/ ❖ *...relaxation techniques.* 放松技巧. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **re·laxed** ❖ *Try to adopt a more relaxed manner.* 尽量表现得更放松一些. ADJ-GRADED

The atmosphere at lunch was relaxed. 午餐的气氛很轻松.
▲ **re·lax·ing** ◆ *...a quiet, relaxing holiday.* 一个安静的、让人放松的假日. ADJ-GRADED

2 When a part of your body **relaxes**, or when you relax it, it becomes less stiff or firm. (身体部位)放松; 使(身体部位)放松. ◆ *Massage is used to relax muscles, relieve stress and improve the circulation.* 按摩用来放松肌肉、解除紧张并改善血液循环. V-ERG V / V n

3 If you **relax** your grip or hold on something, you hold it less tightly than before. 放松(对某物的把握). VB V n

4 If you **relax** a rule or your control over something, or if it **relaxes**, it becomes less firm or strong. 放宽(标准或控制); (使)变得不严. ◆ *Rules governing student conduct have relaxed somewhat in recent years.* 近些年, 指导学生行为的准则已有所放宽了. ▲ **relaxation** ◆ *...the relaxation of travel restrictions.* 旅行限制的放宽. V-ERG V n / V / N-UNCOUNT

re·lay, relays, relaying, relayed. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːleɪ/. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈleɪ/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːleɪ/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈleɪ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **relay** or a **relay race** is a race between two or more teams, for example teams of runners or swimmers. Each member of the team runs or swims one section of the race. 接力赛. N-COUNT

2 To **relay** television or radio signals means to send them on or broadcast them. 转发, 转播(电视或无线电信号). ◆ *This system continuously monitors levels of radiation and relays the information to a central computer.* 这个系统连续不断地监控辐射水平, 并将信息转发至一台中枢电脑. VB V n / V n to/from n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *More than a thousand people outside listened to a relay of the proceedings.* 场外有一千多人听了全程转播. N-COUNT

3 A **relay** is a piece of equipment that receives television or radio signals from one place and sends them on to another place. (接收和传送电视或广播信号的)中继设备. ◆ *...a security system with satellite relays.* 配有卫星中继转播设备的安全系统. N-COUNT

4 If you **relay** something that has been said to you, you repeat it to another person. 传达; 转达; 转述. ◆ *The decision will be relayed to Iraq's ambassador at the UN.* 这个决定将传达给伊拉克驻联合国大使. VB V n / FORMAL / be V-ed to/from n

re·lease /rɪˈliːs/ **releases, releasing, released.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If a person or animal **is released** from somewhere where they have been imprisoned or looked after, they are set free or allowed to go. (被)释放. VB usu passive

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He called for the immediate release of all political prisoners.* 他呼吁立即释放所有的政治犯. N-COUNT with supp

2 If someone or something **releases** you from an obligation, task, or feeling, they free you from it. 使(从义务、责任或感情中)解脱出来; 摆脱; 免除. ◆ *Divorce releases both the husband and wife from all marital obligations to each other.* 离婚把丈夫和妻子都从所有相互的婚姻义务中解脱出来. VB / FORMAL / V n from n / Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Our therapeutic style offers release from stored tensions.* 我们的治疗方法使人从积聚的压力中解脱出来. N-UNCOUNT also a N

3 To **release** feelings or abilities means to allow them to be expressed. 发泄(情感); 发挥(才干). ◆ *Humour is wonderful for releasing tension.* 幽默是消除紧张的绝好方式. VB / V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *She felt the sudden sweet release of her own tears.* 她感到自己突然流下了甜蜜的泪水. N-UNCOUNT

4 If something **releases** gas, heat, or a substance, it causes it to leave its container or the substance that it was part of and enter the surrounding atmosphere or area. 使(煤气、热力或其他物质从容器中)排放, 释放. VB, V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...releases of cancer-causing chemicals.* 致癌化学物品的排放. N-COUNT with supp

5 If you **release** someone or something, you stop holding them. 松开, 放开(人或物). ◆ *He stopped and faced her, releasing her wrist.* 他停下来, 面对着她, 松开她的手腕. VB / FORMAL / V n

6 If you **release** a device, you move it so that it stops holding something. 松开(装置). ◆ *Wade released the hand brake.* 韦德松开了汽车手刹. VB / V n

7 If someone in authority **releases** something such as a document or information, they make it available. 发表, 发布, 公布(文件, 消息等). VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Action had been taken to speed up the release of cheques.* 已采取行动来加快支票的发放. N-COUNT

8 When an entertainer or company **releases** a new record, video, or film, it becomes available so that people can buy it or see it. 发行(新唱片, 录像或电影). VB V n

9 A new **release** is a new record, video, or film that has just become available for people to buy or see. 新发行的唱片(录像或电影). N-COUNT

10 If a film or video is **on release** or **on general release**, it is available for showing in public cinemas or for people to buy. (电影)上映的; (录像)发行的. N-UNCOUNT / on N / BRITISH

11 ➻ 又见 **day release, news release, press release.**

rel·egate /ˈrelɪgeɪt/ **relegates, relegating, relegated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **relegate** someone or something to a less important or less prominent position, you give them this position. 使降级; 使置于次要地位. ◆ *Other newspapers relegated the item to the middle pages.* 其他报纸把这则消息降置于中间页. VB / V n to n

2 If a team that competes in a league **is relegated**, it has to compete in a lower division in the next competition, because it was one of the least successful teams in the higher division. (联赛中队伍)(被)降级. ◆ *...a team about to be relegated to the second division.* 一支即将降入乙级队的队伍. ▲ **rel·ega·tion** /ˌrelɪˈgeɪʃən/ ◆ *Relegation to the Third Division would prove catastrophic.* 降至丙级队的结果将是灾难性的. VB be V-ed / BRITISH / be V-ed to n / N-UNCOUNT

re·lent /rɪˈlent/ **relents, relenting, relented.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **relent**, you allow someone to do something that you had previously refused to allow them to do. 变宽容, 变温和; 发慈悲, 怜悯. ◆ *Finally his mother relented and gave permission for her youngest son to marry.* 最后他母亲心软了, 同意让老儿子结婚. VB / V

re·lent·less /rɪˈlentləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something bad that is **relentless** never stops or never becomes less intense. (坏事)不停的, 不间断的, 持续的. ◆ *The pressure now was relentless.* 现在压力仍然不减. ▲ **re·lent·less·ly** ◆ *The sun is beating down relentlessly.* 太阳火辣辣地直射下来, 威力不减. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

2 Someone who is **relentless** is determined to do something and refuses to give up, even if what they are doing is unpleasant or cruel. (人)不屈不挠的; 不留情的, 残酷的, 苛刻的. ◆ *Relentless in his pursuit of quality, his technical ability was remarkable.* 他对质量的追求是严格的, 所以他的技术能力非常出色. ▲ **relentlessly** ◆ *She always questioned me relentlessly.* 她总是不留情面地质问我. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

rel·evant /ˈreləvənt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **relevant** to a situation or person is important or significant in that situation or to that person. 重要的; 有重大关系的; 有意义的. ◆ *We have passed all relevant information on to the police.* 我们已把所有的重要信息转告给了警方. ▲ **rel·evance** ◆ *...publications of special relevance to new graduates.* 对新的大学毕业生具有特殊意义的出版物. ADJ-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 **The relevant** thing of a particular kind is the one that is appropriate. 适当的; 相关的. ◆ *Make sure you enclose all the relevant certificates.* 一定要附上所有的相关证明书. ADJ the ADJ n

re·li·able /rɪˈlaɪəbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 People or things that are **reliable** can be trusted to work well or to behave in the way that you want them to. (人或物)可靠的, 可信赖的. ▲ **re·li·ably** /rɪˈlaɪəbli/ ◆ *It's been working reliably for years.* 它已经可靠地运作了几年. ▲ **re·li·abil·ity** /rɪˌlaɪəˈbɪlɪti/ ◆ *He's not at all worried about his car's reliability.* 他丝毫不担心他的汽车的可靠性. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / N-UNCOUNT

2 Information that is **reliable** or that is from a **reliable** source is very likely to be correct. (消息或消息来源)可靠的. ▲ **reliably** ◆ *Sonia, we are reliably informed, loves her family very much.* 据可靠的消息说, 索尼娅非常爱她的家人. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

◢ reliability ❖ *Both questioned the reliability of recent opinion polls.* 双方均就最近的民意测验的可靠性提出了疑问. N-UNCOUNT

re·li·ant /rɪˈlaɪənt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

A person or thing that is **reliant** on something needs it and often cannot live or work without it. 依靠的, 依赖的. ❖ *These people are not wholly reliant on Western charity.* 这些人并不完全依靠西方的施舍维生. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ on/upon n

➡ 又见 **self-reliant**.

◢ re·li·ance ❖ *...the country's increasing reliance on foreign aid.* 该国对外国援助日益增长的依赖. N-UNCOUNT

rel·ic /ˈrelɪk/ **relics.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you refer to something or someone as a **relic** of an earlier period, you mean that they belonged to that period but have survived into the present. 遗迹, 遗物; 遗俗, 遗风. ❖ *The tower is a relic of grim days when big houses had to be fortified against invaders.* 这座塔楼是严酷年代的一处遗迹, 那时大房屋必须要设防来抵御入侵者. N-COUNT

2 A **relic** is something which was made or used a long time ago and which is kept for its historical significance. 纪念物. ❖ *...a museum of war relics.* 战争纪念物博物馆. N-COUNT

3 A **relic** is the body of a saint or something else associated with a saint, which some people regard as holy. (圣徒的)遗骸, 遗物. N-COUNT

R

re·lief /rɪˈliːf/ **reliefs.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you feel a sense of **relief**, you feel glad because something unpleasant has not happened or is no longer happening. 轻松, 宽慰, 宽心. ❖ *I breathed a sigh of relief.* 我如释重负地松了一口气. *The news will come as a great relief to the French authorities.* 这条消息将让法国当局大松一口气. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 If something provides **relief** from pain or distress, it stops the pain or distress. (痛苦或悲痛的)解除, 缓解, 减轻. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Relief** is money, food, or clothing that is provided for people who are very poor or hungry, or who have been affected by war or a natural disaster. 救济金; 救济粮; 救援衣物. ❖ *...relief agencies.* 救援机构. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **relief** worker is someone who does your work when you go home, or who is specially employed to do it instead of you when you are sick. 换班人, 替班者; 接替人. N-COUNT

5 A **relief** is a sculpture that is carved out of a flat vertical surface. 浮雕. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

6 ➡ 又见 **bas-relief, tax relief.**

re·lieve /rɪˈliːv/ **relieves, relieving, relieved.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something **relieves** an unpleasant feeling or situation, it makes it less unpleasant or causes it to disappear completely. 缓解, 减轻, 解除(不愉快的感觉或境遇). ❖ *Drugs can relieve much of the pain.* 药物能减轻很多痛苦. VB V n

2 If someone or something **relieves** you of an unpleasant feeling or difficult task, they take it from you. 使(从不快感觉或艰巨任务中得到)解脱. VB V n of n

3 If someone **relieves** you of something, they take it away from you. 帮(某人)拿走(某物). ❖ *A porter relieved her of the three large cases.* 一个搬运工帮她拿那三个大箱子. VB FORMAL V n of n

4 If you **relieve** someone, you take their place and continue to do the job or duty that they have been doing. 接替, 替换, 换班. ❖ *At seven o'clock the night nurse came in to relieve her.* 7点钟夜班护士进来接替了她. VB V n

5 If someone **is relieved** of their duties or **is relieved** of their post, they are told that they are no longer required to continue in their job. (被)免除, (被)解除(职责或职务). VB be V-ed of n FORMAL

6 If people or animals **relieve** themselves, they urinate or defecate. 排便, 通便, 解大小便. VB V pron-refl

re·lieved /rɪˈliːvd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If you are **relieved**, you feel glad because something unpleasant has not happened or is no longer happening. 宽慰的, 放心的. ADJ-GRADED

re·li·gion /rɪˈlɪdʒən/ **religions.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Religion** is belief in a god or gods and the activities that are connected with this belief. 宗教信仰; 宗教活动. ❖ *...Indian philosophy and religion.* 印度的哲学和宗教. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **religion** is a particular system of belief in a god or gods and the activities that are connected with this system. (某一特定)宗教. ❖ *...the Christian religion.* 基督教. N-COUNT

re·ligi·os·ity /rɪˌlɪdʒiˈɒsɪti/.

If you refer to a person's **religiosity**, you are referring to the fact that they are religious in a way which seems exaggerated and insincere. 宗教狂热. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

re·li·gious /rɪˈlɪdʒəs/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **religious** to describe things that are connected with religion or with one particular religion. 宗教的; 与宗教相关的. ❖ *...different religious beliefs.* 不同的宗教信仰. ADJ ADJ n

◢ re·li·gious·ly ❖ *...one of the most religiously diverse countries.* 宗教最为多样化的国家之一. ADV

2 Someone who is **religious** has a strong belief in a god or gods. 笃信宗教的, 虔诚的. ADJ-GRADED

re·li·gious·ly /rɪˈlɪdʒəsli/.

If you do something **religiously**, you do it very regularly because you feel you have to. 有规律地; 严谨地; 认真照例地. ❖ *Do these exercises religiously every day.* 每天认真例行做这些练习. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

re·lin·quish /rɪˈlɪŋkwɪʃ/ **relinquishes, relinquishing, relinquished.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **relinquish** something such as power or control, you give it up. 放弃(权力或控制等). VB V n FORMAL

rel·ish /ˈrelɪʃ/ **relishes, relishing, relished.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **relish** something, you get a lot of enjoyment from it. 从…中获得乐趣; 享受; 喜欢. ❖ *I relish the challenge of doing jobs that others turn down.* 我喜欢挑战别人不愿做的工作. VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The three men ate with relish.* 这三个男人吃得津津有味. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **relish** the thought or prospect of something, you are looking forward to it very much. 渴望, 盼望. ❖ *He relished the idea of getting some cash.* 他很想弄到一些现金. VB V n

3 **Relish** is a sauce or a pickle that you eat with other food in order to give it more flavour. 开胃小菜; 佐料. N-VAR

re·live /ˌriːˈlɪv/ **relives, reliving, relived.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **relive** something that has happened to you in the past, you remember it and imagine that you are experiencing it again. 再体验, 重温, 回想. ❖ *Last night he relived his terrifying ordeal.* 昨晚他回想了那可怕的痛苦经历. VB V n

re·load /ˌriːˈləʊd/ **reloads, reloading, reloaded.**

If someone **reloads** a gun, they load it again by putting in more bullets or explosive. If you **reload** a container, you fill it again. 给(枪)重装弹药; 重新装(容器). ❖ *He reloaded and nodded to the gamekeeper.* 他重新装上弹药, 然后向猎场看守人点点头. VB V n V

re·lo·cate /ˌriːləʊˈkeɪt, AM -ˈləʊkeɪt/ **relocates, relocating, relocated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If people or businesses **relocate**, they move to a different place. (人或公司)迁往别处, 搬迁, 重新安置. ❖ *There will be the problem of where to relocate the returning troops.* 在何处重新安置这些回归军队将成问题. V-ERG V V n

◢ re·lo·ca·tion /ˌriːləʊˈkeɪʃən/ **relocations** ❖ *...the cost of relocation.* 搬迁的费用. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

re·luc·tant /rɪˈlʌktənt/. ♦♦♦◇◇

If you are **reluctant** to do something, you are unwilling to do it and hesitate before doing it, or do it slowly and without enthusiasm. 勉强的, 不情愿的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ re·luc·tant·ly ❖ *We have reluctantly agreed to let him go.* 我们勉强同意了让他走. ADV-GRADED

◢ re·luc·tance ❖ *Ministers have shown extreme reluctance to explain their position.* 部长们非常不愿阐明他们的立场. N-UNCOUNT

rely /rɪˈlaɪ/ **relies, relying, relied.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **rely** on someone or something, you need them and depend on them in order to live or work properly. 依靠, 依赖. ❖ *The Association relies on member subscriptions for most of its income.* 协会的大部分收入依靠会员费. VB V on/upon n V on/upon n for n

2 If you can **rely** on someone to work well or to behave as you want them to, you can trust them to do this. 信任, 信赖. ❖ *The Red Cross are relying on us.* 红十字会信赖我们. VB V on/upon n to-inf V on/upon n

REM /ˌɑːr iː ˈem/.
REM sleep is a period of sleep that is very deep, during which your eyes and muscles make many small movements. REM is an abbreviation for 'rapid eye movement'. (睡眠)快速眼动的. rapid eye movement的缩写形式. ADJ ADJ n

re·main /rɪˈmeɪn/ **remains, remaining, remained.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If someone or something **remains** in a particular state or condition, they stay in that state or condition and do not change. 保持不变; 继续; 依然. ❖ *The three men remained silent.* 那三个男人保持沉默. *The government remained in control.* 政府继续控制着局势. *He remained a formidable opponent.* 他仍然是一个令人敬畏的对手. *It remains possible that bad weather could tear more holes in the tanker's hull.* 恶劣天气仍然有可能将油轮船体撕扯出更多的窟窿. V-LINK V adj V prep V n it V adj that/to-inf/wh Also it V n that
2 If you **remain** in a place, you stay there and do not move away. 停留, 留下. ❖ *From time to time, James remained at home with his family.* 詹姆斯时不时地和家人待在一起. VB V prep Also V
3 You can say that something **remains** when it still exists. 留存, 依然存在, 还存在. ❖ *The wider problem remains.* 更广泛的问题依然存在. *There remains deep mistrust of his government.* 对他的政府深深的不信任依然存在. VB V there V n
4 If something **remains** to be done, it has not yet been done and still needs to be done. 留待, 有待, 尚待(去做). ❖ *Major questions remain to be answered about his work.* 有关他的工作的主要问题还有待回答. V-LINK V to-inf-passive
5 You can use **remain** in expressions such as **the fact remains that** or **the question remains whether** to introduce and emphasize something that you want to talk about. 事实仍是; 问题仍在于是否... ❖ *The fact remains that inflation is unacceptably high.* 事实仍然是: 通货膨胀高得让人无法接受. *The question remains whether he was fully aware of the claims.* 问题仍在于他是否完全意识到了这些要求. V-LINK PRAGMATICS V that V wh
6 If you say that it **remains to be seen** whether something will happen, you mean that nobody knows whether it will happen. 尚待以后见分晓. ❖ *It remains to be seen whether her parliamentary colleagues will agree.* 她在议会的同事们是否会同意, 尚待以后分晓. PHR PRAGMATICS
7 The **remains** of something are the parts of it that are left after most of it has been taken away or destroyed. 剩余物, 残骸. ❖ *...the charred remains of a tank.* 一辆坦克烧焦后的残骸. N-PLURAL
8 The **remains** of a person or animal are the parts of their body that are left after they have died, sometimes after they have been dead for a long time. (人或动物的)遗骨, 残骸. N-PLURAL
9 **Remains** are things that have been found from an earlier period of history, usually buried in the ground. 遗址; (常指埋在地下的)遗迹. ❖ *There are Roman remains all around us.* 我们周围到处都是古罗马的遗迹. N-PLURAL
10 ➡ 又见 **remaining**.

re·main·der /rɪˈmeɪndə/ **remainders, remaindering, remaindered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **The remainder** of something is the part of it that remains after the other parts have gone or been dealt with. 剩余部分; 残余. ❖ *He gulped down the remainder of his coffee.* 他一口把剩余的咖啡全喝了. QUANT
➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Only 5.9 per cent of the area is now covered in trees. Most of the remainder is farmland.* 这一地区现在只有5.9%的地方覆盖着树木, 其余的大部分是农田. PRON
2 In arithmetic, **the remainder** is the amount that remains when one amount cannot be exactly divided by another. For example, if you divide 22 by 7, the answer is 3 and the remainder is 1. (数学中的)余数(例如: 22除以7, 商数为3, 余数为1). N-SING the N
3 If a book **is remaindered**, it is sold at a reduced price because it has not been selling very well and the publishers have decided not to produce any more copies of it. (书的余货)(被)削价出售, (被)廉价出售. VB usu passive

re·main·ing /rɪˈmeɪnɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **remaining** things or people out of a group are the things or people that still exist, are still present, or have not yet been dealt with. 剩下的, 剩余的. ❖ *Stir in the remaining ingredients.* 把剩余的原料拌入搅和. ADJ ADJ n
2 ➡ 又见 **remain**.

re·make, **remakes, remaking, remade.** The noun is pronounced /ˈriːmeɪk/. The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈmeɪk/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːmeɪk/, 动词发音为 /ˌriːˈmeɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **remake** is a film that has the same story, and often the same title, as a film that was made earlier. 重拍的电影. N-COUNT
2 If a film **is remade**, a new film is made that has the same story, and often the same title, as a film that was made earlier. (电影)(被)重拍. VB usu passive
3 If you have something **remade**, you ask someone to make it again, especially in a way that is better than before. 重做; 翻新; 改造. ❖ *He had paid hundreds of pounds to have all the window frames in the room remade.* 他花了几百英镑让人翻新了房间的所有窗框. VB have n V-ed Also V n

re·mand /rɪˈmɑːnd, -ˈmænd/ **remands, remanding, remanded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a person who is accused of a crime **is remanded** in custody, they are kept in prison until their trial. If they **are remanded** on bail, they are told to return to the court at a later date, when their trial will take place. (被)还押候审; (被)准予交保候审. VB usu passive
2 **Remand** is used to refer to the process of remanding someone in custody or on bail, or to the period of time until their trial begins. 还押(期), 在押候审(期), 交保候审(期). ❖ *...remand prisoners being held in police cells.* 被关在警方单人小牢房里的候审犯人. *She has already served a year on remand.* 她已经在押候审一年了. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

re'mand centre, remand centres.
A **remand centre** is an institution where people who are accused of a crime are sent until their trial begins or until a decision about their punishment has been made. 拘留候审所, 羁留所. N-COUNT BRITISH

re·mark /rɪˈmɑːk/ **remarks, remarking, remarked.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **remark** that something is the case, you say that it is the case. 说, 评说. ❖ *On several occasions she had remarked on the boy's improvement.* 她几次说到这个男孩的进步. *'It was a queer sensation,' remarked Eddie afterward.* '这是一种奇异的感觉.' 埃迪后来说. VB V that V on/upon n/wh V with quote
2 If you make a **remark** about something, you say something about it. 评论, 评述, 谈论. N-COUNT with supp

re·mark·able /rɪˈmɑːkəbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Someone or something that is **remarkable** is unusual or exceptional in some way that causes people to notice them and be surprised or impressed. 值得注意的; 不寻常的; 非凡的; 出众的. ❖ *It was a remarkable achievement.* 它是一项非凡的成就. ◢ **re·mark·ably** /rɪˈmɑːkəbli/ ❖ *Remarkably, the system continued until as recently as 1817.* 不同寻常的是, 这个制度一直延续到了近代的1817年. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

re·mar·ry /ˌriːˈmæri/ **remarries, remarrying, remarried.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone **remarries**, they marry again after they have obtained a divorce from their previous husband or wife, or after their previous husband or wife has died. 再婚. VB V
◢ **re·mar·riage** /ˌriːˈmærɪdʒ/ **remarriages** ❖ *The question of divorce and remarriage in church remains highly contentious.* 在教堂举办离婚和再婚的问题仍然是很有争议的. N-VAR

re·mas·ter /ˌriːˈmɑːstə, -ˈmæstə/ **remasters, remastering, remastered.**
If a film or musical recording **is remastered**, a new recording is made of the old version, using modern technology to improve the quality. (根据旧影片或旧唱片)(被)重新录制, (被)重新灌录. VB

re·match /ˈriːmætʃ/ **rematches.**
In sport, a **rematch** is a second match that is played between two people or teams, either because their first match was a draw or because there was a dispute about it. (运动中的)再赛, 重赛. N-COUNT

re·medial /rɪˈmiːdiəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Remedial** education involves special teaching for young ADJ

R

people who find it difficult to learn as quickly as most others. (教育)特别辅导的，补习的.

2 **Remedial** action is intended to correct something that has been done wrong or that has not been successful. 纠正的，矫正的；修补的，补救的. ❖ *Some authorities are now having to take remedial action.* 一些官方机构现在正不得不采取补救行动. ADJ FORMAL

rem·edy /ˈremədi/ **remedies, remedying, remedied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **remedy** is a successful way of dealing with a problem. (成功的)解决办法，应付办法，补救办法，纠正办法. ❖ *...a remedy for economic ills.* 经济弊病的解决办法. N-COUNT

2 If you **remedy** something that is wrong or harmful, you correct it or improve it. 纠正；补救；改进. ❖ *Action has been taken to remedy temporary shortages of supplies.* 人们已采取行动来改善暂时的供应短缺. VB V n

3 A **remedy** is something that is intended to cure you when you are ill or in pain. 治疗法；药品. N-COUNT

re·mem·ber /rɪˈmembə/ **remembers, remembering, remembered.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **remember** people or events from the past, you still have an idea of them in your mind and you are able to think about them. 记得，记起. ❖ *I certainly don't remember talking to you at all.* 我的确根本不记得和你交谈过. *I remember her being a dominant figure.* 我记得她是一个举足轻重的人物. *I remembered that we had drunk the last of the coffee the week before.* 我记得上星期我们把咖啡全喝完了. VB V n/-ing V n -ing V that Also V, V wh

2 If you **remember** that something is the case, you become aware of it again after a time when you did not think about it. 想起，回想起. ❖ *She remembered that she was going to the social club that evening.* 她回想起那天晚上她打算去社交俱乐部. *Then I remembered the cheque, which cheered me up.* 接着我想起了那张支票，这让我高兴起来. VB V that V n

3 If you cannot **remember** something, you are not able to bring it back into your mind when you make an effort to do so. (与否定词连用)记得，记住. ❖ *I couldn't remember ever having felt so safe and secure.* 我不记得曾感到过这么安全可靠. *I don't remember you asking me about that.* 我不记得你问过我那件事. VB V n/-ing V n -ing Also V wh, V

4 If you **remember** to do something, you do it when you intend to. 记住(要做某事). ❖ *Please remember to enclose a stamped addressed envelope when writing.* 写信时请别忘了附上一个贴好邮票、写明地址的信封. VB V to-inf

5 You tell someone to **remember** that something is the case when you want to emphasize its importance. It may be something that they already know about. (强调重要性)记住，铭记. ❖ *It is important to remember that each person reacts differently.* 每个人的反应有差异，记住这一点很重要. *It should be remembered that this loss of control can never be regained.* 应当记住，控制权的这次丧失将永远无法恢复. VB PRAGMATICS V that it modal be V-ed that

6 If you say that someone will **be remembered** for something that they have done, you mean that people will think of this whenever they think about the person. (被)纪念，(被)怀念. ❖ *He will always be remembered as one of the great Chancellors of the Exchequer.* 他作为伟大的财政大臣之一将永远受到人们的纪念. VB be V-ed for n/-ing be V-ed as n

7 If you ask someone to **remember** you to a person who you have not seen for a long time, you are asking them to pass your greetings on to that person. 代...向...致意，代...向...问好. ❖ *'Remember me to Lyle, won't you?' I said.* '代我向莱尔问候，好吗?' 我说. VB no cont V n to n

8 If you make a celebration an occasion to **remember**, you make it very enjoyable for all the people involved. 值得回忆，令人回味. ❖ *I'll make it a birthday to remember.* 我将把这次生日办得令人难忘. VB only to-inf V

re·mem·brance /rɪˈmembrəns/ **remembrances.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you do something in **remembrance** of a dead person, you do it as a way of showing that you want to remember them and that you respect them. (对死人的)纪念，怀念. ❖ *They wore black in remembrance of those who had died.* 他们身穿黑色衣服以纪念那些死去的人. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 A **remembrance** is a memory that you have of someone or something. 记忆，回忆. ❖ *...happier remembrances of family holidays.* 较愉快的家庭假日的回忆. N-VAR FORMAL

Re'membrance Day.

Remembrance Day or **Remembrance Sunday** is the Sunday nearest to the 11th of November, when people honour the memory of those who died in the two world wars. 阵亡将士纪念日，荣军纪念星期日(指每年最接近11月11日的星期日，纪念两次世界大战的死难者). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

re·mind /rɪˈmaɪnd/ **reminds, reminding, reminded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone **reminds** you of a fact or event that you already know about, they say something which makes you think about it. 提醒；使想起，使记起(事实或事件). ❖ *He reminded Mrs Thatcher of an interview she had given five years ago.* 他提醒撒切尔夫人五年前她接受的一次采访. *I had to remind myself that being confident is not the same as being perfect!* 我必须提醒自己，自信并不等同于完美! VB V n of n V n that

2 You use **remind** in expressions such as **Let me remind you that** and **May I remind you that** to introduce a piece of information that you want to emphasize. It may be something that the hearer already knows about. Sometimes these expressions can sound unfriendly. (表示强调，有时可能听起来不友好)我提醒你；我可以提醒你...吗. ❖ *'Let me remind you,' said Marianne, 'that Manchester is also my home town.'* '我提醒你，' 玛丽安娜说道，'曼彻斯特也是我的家乡.' *Need I remind you who the enemy is?* 需要我提醒你谁是敌人吗? VB PRAGMATICS SPOKEN V n that V n wh

3 If someone **reminds** you to do something, they say something which makes you remember to do it. 提醒(去做某事)；使想起，使记起. ❖ *The note was to remind him about something he had to explain to one of his students.* 这张便条是提醒他必须向他的一个学生解释某件事情. VB V n to-inf V n about n

4 If you say that someone or something **reminds** you **of** another person or thing, you mean that they are similar to the other person or thing and that they make you think about them. 使联想起. ❖ *This reminds me of Christmas parties.* 这使我联想起圣诞聚会. VB V n of n

re·mind·er /rɪˈmaɪndə/ **reminders.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that serves as a **reminder** of another thing makes you think about the other thing. 起提醒作用之物；提示. ❖ *Violence has broken out in the capital, a stark reminder that the religious tensions are refusing to go away.* 首都发生了暴乱，这明确地提醒人们宗教紧张状态没有减退. N-COUNT WRITTEN

2 A **reminder** is a letter or note that is sent to tell you that you have not done something such as pay a bill. 催单，催还信，催缴单. ❖ *...the final reminder for the gas bill.* 催缴煤气费用的最后通知. N-COUNT BRITISH

remi·nisce /ˌremɪˈnɪs/ **reminisces, reminiscing, reminisced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **reminisce** about something from your past, you write or talk about it, often with pleasure. (常指愉快地)追忆，缅怀. ❖ *I don't like reminiscing because it makes me feel old.* 我不喜欢追忆往事，因为这使我感觉自己老了. VB V about n FORMAL V Also V with quote

remi·nis·cence /ˌremɪˈnɪsəns/ **reminiscences.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **reminiscences** are things that they remember from the past, and which they talk or write about. **Reminiscence** is the process of remembering these things and talking or writing about them. 往事，旧事；回忆，怀旧. ❖ *A faint smile of reminiscence appeared on her face.* 一丝淡淡的怀旧的微笑浮现在她的脸上. N-VAR FORMAL

remi·nis·cent /ˌremɪˈnɪsənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that one thing is **reminiscent of** another, you mean that it reminds you of it. 使人回想起...的，使人联想起...的. ❖ *...a gesture somehow reminiscent of royalty.* 一个有点让人联想起王室风采的姿势. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n FORMAL

re·miss /rɪˈmɪs/.

If someone is **remiss**, they are careless about doing things which ought to be done. 玩忽职守的，疏忽的，马虎的；懈怠的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ FORMAL

re·mis·sion /rɪˈmɪʃən/ **remissions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone who has had a serious disease such as cancer is in **remission** or if the disease is in **remission**, the disease N-VAR

has been controlled so that they are not as ill as they were. (重病的)减轻,缓解.

2 If someone in prison gets **remission**, their prison sentence is reduced, usually because they have behaved well. (囚犯的)减刑,刑期减免. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

re·mit, remits, remitting, remitted. The noun is pronounced /'ri:mɪt/. The verb is pronounced /rɪ'mɪt/. 名词发音为/'ri:mɪt/. 动词发音为 /rɪ'mɪt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone's **remit** is the area of activity which they are expected to deal with, or which they have authority to deal with. 委托权限; 职权范围. ❖ *The centre has a remit to advise Asian businesses and entrepreneurs.* 该中心拥有向亚洲企业和企业家提出建议的权力. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 If you **remit** money to someone, you send it to them. 寄,汇(款). VB V n to n FORMAL

re·mit·tance /rɪ'mɪtəns/ **remittances.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **remittance** is a sum of money that you send to someone. 汇出的钱款,汇款. N-VAR FORMAL

re·mix, remixes, remixing, remixed. The noun is pronounced /'ri:mɪks/. The veb is pronounced /,ri:'mɪks/. 名词发音为 /'ri:mɪks/. 动词发音为 /,ri:'mɪks/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If a record producer **remixes** a piece of music, he or she makes a new version of it by putting together the individual instrumental and vocal parts in a different way. 重新混录,重新合成(音乐). VB V n

➪ A **remix** of a piece of music is a new version created in this way. 重新混录的音乐,重新合成的音乐. N-COUNT

rem·nant /'remnənt/ **remnants.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **remnants** of something are small parts of it that are left over when the main part has disappeared or been destroyed. 残余物,残余,剩余. ❖ *Beneath the present church were remnants of Roman flooring.* 在现在的教堂下面是古罗马时期地板的残余. N-COUNT

re·mod·el /,ri:'mɒdəl/ **remodels, remodelling, remodelled;** [美]拼作 **remodeling, remodeled.**

To **remodel** something such as a building or a room is to give it a different form or shape. 改造,改建(建筑或房间等). VB V n

◢ **re·mod·el·ling** ❖ *...the remodelling of Barcelona's airport.* 巴塞罗那机场的改建. N-UNCOUNT

re·mon·strate /'remənstreɪt, AM rɪ'mɒnstreɪt/ **remonstrates, remonstrating, remonstrated.**

If you **remonstrate** with someone, you protest to them about something you do not approve of or agree with, and you try to get it changed or stopped. (向某人)抗议、反对; 进言规劝. ❖ *I jumped in the car and went to remonstrate.* 我跳进汽车,前去抗议. VB V with n FORMAL V Also V prep

◢ **re·mon·stra·tion** /,remən'streɪʃən/ **remonstrations** ❖ *There had been remonstrations from the Town Clerk.* 这位镇执事曾多次进言规劝. N-VAR

re·morse /rɪ'mɔ:s/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Remorse is a strong feeling of guilt and regret about something wrong that you have done. 悔恨,痛悔,自责. N-UNCOUNT

re·morse·ful /rɪ'mɔ:sful/.

If you are **remorseful**, you feel very guilty and sorry about something wrong that you have done. 感到后悔的,充满悔恨的,痛悔的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **re·morse·ful·ly** ❖ *'My poor wife!' he said, remorsefully.* '我可怜的老婆啊!' 他悔恨地说. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

re·morse·less /rɪ'mɔ:sləs/.

1 If you describe something, especially something unpleasant, as **remorseless**, you mean that it continues in a persistent way and cannot be stopped. (尤指不好的事)持续的,无休止的,不停的. ❖ *...the remorseless pressure of recession and financial constraint.* 衰退和财政拮据所带来的持续压力. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **re·morse·less·ly** ❖ *...remorselessly rising unemployment.* 持续上升的失业人数. ADV-GRADED

2 Someone who is **remorseless** is prepared to be cruel to other people and feels no pity for them. (指人)无情的,狠心的,无怜悯之心的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **remorselessly** ❖ *They remorselessly beat up anyone they suspected of supporting the opposition.* 他们只要怀疑谁支持反对派,就对其残忍地殴打. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

re·mote /rɪ'məut/ **remoter, remotest.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Remote** areas are far away from cities and places where most people live, and are therefore difficult to get to. (地区)偏僻的,边远的,穷乡僻壤的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **re·mote·ness** ❖ *...the remoteness of the island.* 这个岛屿的偏远. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **remote** past or **remote** future is a time that is many years distant from the present. (时间)遥远的,久远的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If something is **remote** from a particular subject or area of experience, it is not relevant to it because it is very different. 关系不大的; 不相关的. ❖ *Teenagers are forced to study subjects that seem remote from their daily lives.* 青少年被迫去学习与其日常生活看来不相干的课程. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you say that there is a **remote** possibility or chance that something will happen, you are emphasizing that there is only a very small chance that it will happen. (可能性或机会)绝少的、渺茫的,微小的. ❖ *I use a sunscreen whenever there is even a remote possibility that I will be in the sun.* 只有一点点可能会晒着太阳,我就会使用防晒霜. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

5 If you describe someone as **remote**, you mean that they behave as if they do not want to be friendly or closely involved with other people. (人)孤傲的,淡漠的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **remoteness** ❖ *His remoteness was resented.* 他的孤傲招惹反感. N-UNCOUNT

re,mote con'trol, remote controls. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Remote control** is a system of controlling a machine or a vehicle from a distance by using radio or electronic signals. 遥控. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **remote-controlled** ❖ *...a remote-controlled bomb.* 一枚远程控制炸弹. ADJ

2 The **remote control** for a television or video recorder is the device that you use to control the machine from a distance. (电视或录像机的)遥控器,遥控装置. N-COUNT

re·mote·ly /rɪ'məutli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **remotely** with a negative statement to emphasize the statement. (用于否定句表示强调)略微,丝毫. ❖ *Nobody was remotely interested.* 没有人有丝毫的兴趣. *...a reluctance to say or do anything that might remotely provoke or offend.* 不愿去说或做任何一点可能激怒或得罪人的事情. ADV: with brd-neg, also ADV before v PRAGMATICS

2 If someone or something is **remotely** placed or situated, they are a long way from other people or places. 遥远地,偏僻地. ADV-GRADED ADV -ed

re,mote 'sensing.

Remote sensing is the gathering of information about something by observing it from space or from the air. 遥感(从太空或空中收集信息). N-UNCOUNT

re·mould, remoulds, remoulding, remoulded; [美]拼作 **remold.** The noun is pronounced /'ri:məuld/. The verb is pronounced /,ri:'məuld/. 名词发音为 /'ri:məuld/. 动词发音为 /,ri:'məuld/.

1 A **remould** is an old tyre which has been given a new surface and can be used again. The usual American term is **retread.** 翻新的轮胎. [美]一般作 retread. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 To **remould** something such as an idea or an economy is to change it so it has a new structure or is based on new principles. 改造,重塑(思想或经济等). ❖ *...the crusade by the leader to remould the world view of the people.* 领袖改造人民世界观的运动. VB V n

re·mount /,ri:'maunt/ **remounts, remounting, remounted.**

When you **remount** a bicycle or horse, you get back on it after you have got off it or fallen off it. 再次骑上(自行车或马). VB V n, V

re·mov·able /rɪ'mu:vəbəl/.

A **removable** part of something is a part that can easily be moved from its place or position. 可移动的; 可拆卸的. ❖ *...a cake tin with a removable base.* 一个底部可以开启的饼罐. ADJ

re·mov·al /rɪ'mu:vəl/ **removals.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Removal** is the process of transporting furniture from one building to another. (家具的)搬迁,搬运. ❖ *Home removals are best done in cool weather.* 搬家最好选择凉爽的天气. *...a removal van.* 搬运车. N-VAR BRITISH

2 ➡ 又见 **remove.**

re·move /rɪ'mu:v/ **removes, removing, removed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **remove** something from a place, you take it away or cause it to disappear. 移开,搬走; 去掉,除去. ❖ *As soon* VB WRITTEN

as the cake is done, remove it from the oven. 蛋糕一旦做好就把它从烤箱里拿走. *At least three bullets were removed from his wounds.* 从他的伤口处至少取出了三颗子弹. ◢ **re·mov·al** ❖ *...popular methods of hair removal.* 流行的去除体毛的方法. V n from n / Also V n / N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **remove** clothing, you take it off. 脱下、脱掉(衣服). ❖ *He removed his jacket.* 他脱下了夹克. VB WRITTEN / V n

3 If people **remove** someone from power or from something such as a committee, they stop them being in power or being a member of the committee. 把...撤职、把...免职、开除. ❖ *All senior officers involved in the coup will have to be removed.* 所有卷入这次政变的高级军官都将被撤职. ◢ **removal** ❖ *Parliament had decided that his removal from power was illegal.* 议会判定对他的罢免是非法的. VB V n from n / be V-ed / N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **remove** an obstacle, a restriction, or a problem, you get rid of it. 清除、消除(障碍); 撤销(限制); 解决(问题). ❖ *The agreement removes the last serious obstacle to the signing of the arms treaty.* 这份协定清除了签署武器条约的最后的重大障碍. ◢ **removal** ❖ *The Treaty provided for the removal of trade restrictions between member countries.* 该条约规定撤销成员国之间的贸易限制. VB / V n / N-UNCOUNT

re·moved /rɪˈmuːvd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that an idea or situation is far **removed from** something, you mean that it is very different from it. 相去甚远的; 关系远的. ❖ *The country had witnessed scenes of tumult not far removed from civil war.* 这个国家经历了与内战差不多的骚乱场面. ADJ v-link adv / ADJ from n

2 If someone is your cousin once **removed**, they are your cousin's child or your parent's cousin. (亲族关系)隔代的、隔辈的. ADJ n ADJ

re·mov·er /rɪˈmuːvə/ **removers.**

Remover is a substance that you use for removing an unwanted stain or coating from a surface. 清除剂、脱涂剂、去污剂. ❖ *...paint remover.* 去漆剂. N-VAR

re·mu·ner·ate /rɪˈmjuːnəreɪt/ **remunerates, remunerating, remunerated.**

If you **are remunerated** for work that you do, you are paid for it. (被)酬报, (被)给予酬劳. ❖ *...an adequately remunerated job.* 一份报酬优厚的工作. ◢ **re·mu·nera·tion** /rɪˌmjuːnəˈreɪʃən/ **remunerations** ❖ *$31,000 is a generous remuneration.* 3.1万元是一笔丰厚的酬金. VB be V-ed FORMAL / V-ed / Also V n / N-VAR

re·mu·nera·tive /rɪˈmjuːnərətɪv/.

Remunerative work is work that you are paid for. 有报酬的, 付酬的; 有利可图的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

re·nais·sance /rɪˈneɪsɒns, AM ˌrenɪˈsɑːns/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **The Renaissance** was the period in Europe, especially Italy, in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, when there was a great revival of interest in art, literature, science, and learning. (欧洲尤指意大利在14、15和16世纪的)文艺复兴时期. N PROPER / the N

2 If something experiences a **renaissance**, it becomes popular or successful again after a time when people were not interested in it. (事物的)复兴, 复活, 重新流行. N-SING

re·nal /ˈriːnəl/.

Renal describes things that concern or are related to the kidneys. 肾的, 肾脏的. ❖ *...acute renal failure.* 急性肾衰竭. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

re·name /ˌriːˈneɪm/ **renames, renaming, renamed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **rename** something, you change its name to a new name. 重新命名, 再命名, 改名. ❖ *The Prime Minister is being pressed to rename child benefit 'child allowance'.* 有人正在敦促首相将儿童福利更名为'儿童津贴'. *...the former Labour Representation Comittee, later renamed Labour Party.* 劳工代表委员会, 后更名为工党. VB / V n n / V-ed

rend /rend/ **rends, rending, rent.**

1 If something or someone **rends** something, they tear it. 撕裂, 扯破, 撕碎. ❖ *...pain that rends the heart.* 撕心裂肺的疼痛. VB LITERARY / V n

➥ 又见 **heart-rending.**

2 If a loud sound **rends** the air, it is heard suddenly and violently. (响亮的声音)刺破, 划破(长空). VB V n LITERARY

ren·der /ˈrendə/ **renders, rendering, rendered.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You can use **render** with an adjective that describes a particular state to say that someone or something is changed into that state. For example, if someone or something makes a thing harmless, you can say that they **render** it harmless. (与表示状态的形容词连用)使变成, 使处于. ❖ *It contained so many errors as to render it worthless.* 它包含的错误太多了, 使它变得毫无价值. VB / V n adj

2 If you **render** someone help or assistance, you help them. 给予, 提供(帮助). ❖ *He had a chance to render some service to his country.* 他有机会为国家效点力. *Any assistance you can render him will be appreciated.* 对于你能为他提供的任何帮助, 他都很感激. VB FORMAL / V n to n / V n n

3 When a jury or authority **renders** a verdict, decision, or response, they announce it. (陪审团或权威人士)作出(判决), 宣判; 宣布(决定); 作出(反应). VB V n FORMAL

4 To **render** something in a particular language or in a particular way means to translate it into that language or in that way. (以特定的语言或方式)翻译. ❖ *...'Zensho shimasu,' which the translator rendered literally as, 'I will do my best.'* 译者照字面将 Zensho shimasu 译为'我将尽我所能.' ◢ **ren·der·ing, renderings** ❖ *This phrase may well have been a rendering of a popular Arabic expression.* 这条习语很可能是从一个流行的阿拉伯短语翻译过来的. VB FORMAL / V n as/in/into n / N-COUNT

ren·dez·vous /ˈrɒndeɪvuː/ **rendezvousing, rendezvoused.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The form **rendezvous** is pronounced /ˈrɒndeɪvuːz/ when it is the plural of the noun or the third person singular of the verb. 作名词的复数形式或是动词的第三人称单数形式时, 发音为 /ˈrɒndeɪvuːz/.

1 A **rendezvous** is a meeting, often a secret one, that you have arranged with someone for a particular time and place. (常指秘密的)约会, 会面. ❖ *I had almost decided to keep my rendezvous with Tony.* 我几乎决定了要去和托尼约会. N-COUNT

2 A **rendezvous** is the place where you have arranged to meet someone, often secretly. (常指秘密的)约会地点, 会面地点. N-COUNT

3 If you **rendezvous** with someone or if the two of you **rendezvous**, you meet at a time and place that you have arranged. (与某人)相约会面. ❖ *The plan was to rendezvous with him on Sunday afternoon.* 计划是于星期日下午和他会面. V-RECIP / V with n / Also pl-n V

ren·di·tion /renˈdɪʃən/ **renditions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **rendition** of a play, poem, or piece of music is a performance of it. (剧本、诗歌或音乐作品的)表演; 朗诵; 演唱; 演奏. ❖ *The musicians burst into a rousing rendition of 'Paddy Casey's Reel'.* 这些音乐家们突然热烈地演奏起《帕迪·凯西的里尔舞》. N-COUNT

ren·egade /ˈrenɪgeɪd/ **renegades.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **renegade** is a person who abandons the religious, political, or philosophical beliefs that he or she used to have, and accepts opposing or different beliefs. 叛教者; 变节者, 叛徒; 改变信仰者. N-COUNT

2 **Renegade** is used to describe a member of a group who does or believes things which go against the normal behaviour or beliefs of that group. 叛教的; 背叛的; 叛逆的. ❖ *Three men were shot dead by a renegade policeman.* 有三人被一名背叛的警察开枪打死. ADJ ADJ n

re·nege /rɪˈniːg, AM -ˈnɪg/ **reneges, reneging, reneged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **reneges** on a promise or an agreement, they do not do what they have promised or agreed to do. 背信, 食言, 违约. ❖ *He reneged on a promise to leave his wife.* 他允诺要离开他的妻子, 但却食言了. VB / V on n / Also V

re·new /rɪˈnjuː, AM -ˈnuː/ **renews, renewing, renewed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **renew** an activity, you begin it again. 重新开始, 再度开始(活动). ❖ *He renewed his attack on government policy towards Europe.* 他再次攻击政府对欧政策. *There was renewed fighting yesterday.* 昨天又发生了战斗. ◢ **re·new·al** /rɪˈnjuːəl, -ˈnuː-/ ❖ *Is he really considering a renewal of hostilities at this stage?* 当前他真的在考虑重新开始敌对行动吗? VB / V n / V-ed / N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **renew** a relationship with someone, you start it again after you have not seen them or have not been friendly with them for some time. (在一段时间未见面或关系不好之 V-RECIP

后)恢复，修复(关系)。❖ *When the two men met again after the war they renewed their friendship.* 当这二人在战后再次相遇时，他们重修旧好。 *In December 1989 Syria renewed diplomatic relations with Egypt.* 1989年12月，叙利亚恢复了与埃及的外交关系。 ◢ **renewal** ❖ *They will discuss the possible renewal of diplomatic relations.* 他们将讨论恢复外交关系的可能性。 pl-n V n / V n with n / N-UNCOUNT

3 When you **renew** something such as a licence or a contract, you extend the period of time for which it is valid. 更换(执照)；重订(合同)(以延长其有效时限)。❖ *Larry's landlord threatened not to renew his lease.* 拉里的房东威胁说不给他续订租约。 ◢ **re·new·able** ❖ *A formal contract is signed which is renewable annually.* 签定了一个每年都可以续签的正式合同。 ◢ **renewal, renewals** ❖ *His contract came up for renewal.* 他的合同要重订了。 VB / V n / ADJ / N-VAR

4 You can say that something **is renewed** when it grows or succeeds again after a time when it was destroyed, lost, or failing. (在经历毁灭、失落或衰退之后)(使)重获新生；(使)更新；(使)复兴。❖ *...a renewed interest in public transport systems.* 重新恢复对公共交通系统的兴趣。◢ **re·newal** ❖ *...a political lobbyist concentrating on urban renewal and regeneration.* 一个主要关注城市复兴与重建的政治说客。 VB be V-ed / V-ed / Also V n / N-UNCOUNT

re·new·able /rɪˈnjuːəbəl, AM -ˈnuː-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Renewable** resources are ones such as wind, water, and sunlight, which are constantly replacing themselves and therefore do not become used up. (资源，如风、水和日光等)可再生的，能再生的。 ADJ-GRADED

2 ➠ 又见 **renew**.

re·nounce /rɪˈnaʊns/ **renounces, renouncing, renounced.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **renounce** a belief or a way of behaving, you decide and declare publicly that you no longer have that belief or will no longer behave in that way. 宣布与...脱离关系；宣布放弃(信仰或行为方式)。❖ *After a period of imprisonment she renounced terrorism.* 关押了一段时间后，她宣布与恐怖主义脱离关系。 VB / V n

2 If you **renounce** an official post, rank, or title, you formally give it up. 正式放弃(职位、级别或官衔)。❖ *He renounced his claim to the French throne.* 他正式放弃法国王位的继承权。 VB / V n

reno·vate /ˈrenəveɪt/ **renovates, renovating, renovated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **renovates** an old building, they repair and improve it and get it back into good condition. 翻新，修复，装修(旧建筑)。❖ *She lives in a large, renovated farmhouse.* 她住在一间很大的经过翻新的农舍里。 ◢ **reno·va·tion** /ˌrenəˈveɪʃən/ **renovations** ❖ *...a property which will need extensive renovation.* 一栋需要大面积翻修的房产。 VB V n / V-ed / N-VAR

re·nown /rɪˈnaʊn/.

A person or thing of **renown** is well known, usually for something good. (常指好的)名声，声誉，名望。❖ *She used to be a singer of some renown.* 她以前是个有点名望的歌手。 ◢ **re·nowned** ❖ *The area is renowned for its Romanesque churches.* 这个地区因其罗马式的教堂而有名。 N-UNCOUNT / ADJ-GRADED

rent /rent/ **rents, renting, rented.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **rent** something, you regularly pay its owner a sum of money in order to be able to have it and use it yourself. 租用，租借。❖ *She rents a house with three other girls.* 她和其他三个女孩子一起租用一间屋子。 *He left his hotel in a rented car.* 他坐了一辆租来的汽车离开了酒店。 VB / V n / V-ed

2 If you **rent** something to someone, you let them have it and use it in exchange for a sum of money which they pay you regularly. 出租。❖ *She rented rooms to university students.* 她向大学生出租房间。 VB / V n to n

➩ **Rent out** means the same as **rent**. 义同 rent。❖ *Williams rented out his house and went camping.* 威廉斯将自己的房子租出去，然后野营去了。 *He repaired the boat, and rented it out for $150.* 他修好了这条船，以150元把它租了出去。 PHR-V / V P noun / V n P

3 **Rent** is the amount of money that you pay regularly to use a house, flat, or piece of land. (房子、公寓或土地的)租金。❖ *She worked to pay the rent while I went to college.* 我在上大学的时候，她却在工作挣钱付房租。 N-VAR

4 **Rent** is the past tense and past participle of **rend**. rend 的过去式和过去分词。

➠ 又见 **ground rent**.

▸rent out. PHR-V

➠ 见 **rent 2**.

rent·al /ˈrentəl/ **rentals.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **rental** of something such as a car or television is the fact of paying an amount of money in order to have and use it. (汽车、电视机等的)租赁，租借。❖ *We can organise car rental.* 我们可以安排汽车租赁。 N-UNCOUNT / also N in pl / with supp

2 The **rental** is the amount of money that you have to pay to use something such as a television, telephone, car, or property. (电视机、电话、汽车或房产等的)租金，租费。 N-COUNT / BRITISH

3 You use **rental** to describe things that are connected with the renting out of goods, properties, and services. 出租的，供租赁的。❖ *She picked up a rental car.* 她叫了一辆出租车。 ADJ ADJ n

'rent boy, rent boys.

A **rent boy** is a boy or young man who has sex with men for money. 男妓(与男性进行性交易的年轻男性)。 N-COUNT / BRITISH

,rent-'free.

If you have a **rent-free** house or office, you do not have to pay anything to use it. 免付租金的。 ADJ

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词。❖ *They told James he could no longer live rent-free.* 他们告诉詹姆斯他不能再免费住下去了。 ADV / ADV after v

R

re·nun·cia·tion /rɪˌnʌnsiˈeɪʃən/ **renunciations.**

1 The **renunciation** of a belief or a way of behaving is the public declaration that you reject it. 宣布断绝关系，宣布拒绝承认。 N-UNCOUNT / also N in pl

2 The **renunciation** of a claim, title, or privilege is the act of officially giving it up. (对权利、头衔或特权的)正式放弃。❖ *...the renunciation of territory in the Mediterranean.* 对地中海领土的正式放弃。 N-UNCOUNT

3 **Renunciation** is the act of denying yourself certain pleasures for moral or religious reasons. (出于道德或宗教原因的)克己，节制，自我克制。 N-UNCOUNT

re·open /riˈəʊpən/ **reopens, reopening, reopened.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone **reopens** a public building such as a factory, airport, or school, it opens and starts working again after it has been closed for some time. (在关闭一段时间后)重新开办(工厂等)；重新开放(机场或学校等)。❖ *The Theatre Royal, Norwich, will reopen in November.* 诺里奇的皇家大剧院将于11月重新开放。 V-ERG V n / V

2 If police or the courts **reopen** a legal case, they investigate it again because it has never been solved or because there was something wrong in the way it was investigated before. 重新侦查，重新审理(法律案件)。 VB V n

3 If people or countries **reopen** talks or relations, they begin again after they have stopped for some time. 重新开始(会谈)；重新建立(关系)。❖ *US and Soviet negotiators reopened talks in Geneva.* 美苏谈判代表在日内瓦重新坐到谈判桌前。 *He reopened ties with Moscow earlier this year.* 今年早些时候，他和莫斯科重新建立了联系。 *Middle East peace talks reopen in Washington on Wednesday.* 中东和谈于星期三在华盛顿重新开始。 V-RECIP-ERG / pl-n V n / V n with n / V

4 If something **reopens** a question or debate, it makes the question or debate relevant again and causes people to start discussing it again. 重新挑起(问题或辩论)。 VB V n

5 If a country **reopens** a border or route, it becomes possible to cross or travel along it again. 重新开放(边境)；重新开通(线路)。❖ *The important Beijing-Shanghai route has reopened.* 那条重要的京沪线已经重新通行了。 V-ERG V n / V

re·or·gan·ize /riˈɔːgənaɪz/ **reorganizes, reorganizing, reorganized;** [英]又拼作 **reorganise.** ♦♦◇◇◇

To **reorganize** something means to change the way in which it is organized, arranged, or done. 重新组织；改组；重新安排。❖ *It is the mother who is expected to reorganize her busy schedule.* 需要重新安排自己繁忙日程的应该是母亲。 *...a proposal to reorganize Bosnia into semi-autonomous provinces.* 一项将波斯尼亚重组为一些半自治 V-ERG / V n / V n into n / Also V

省的提议. ◢ **re·or·gani·za·tion** /riˌɔːgənaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **reorganizations** ❖ *...the reorganization of the legal system.* 法律体制的整顿. *David was worried about major reorganisations taking place at work.* 戴维对正在进行的工作上的重大重组很担忧. N-VAR

rep /rep/ **reps.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **rep** is a person whose job is to sell a company's products or services, especially by travelling round and visiting other companies. (尤指巡回的)公司推销员, 营业代表. ❖ *I'd been working as a sales rep for a photographic company.* 我一直在一家摄影公司做推销员的工作. N-COUNT

2 A **rep** is a person who acts as a representative for a group of people, usually a group of colleagues. (一群人的)代表. ❖ *...the health and safety rep at your union.* 你们协会的健康与安全业务代表. N-COUNT

3 In the theatre, **rep** is the same as **repertory**. (戏剧上)同 repertory. N-UNCOUNT

Rep. ◆◆◇◇◇

In the United States, **Rep.** is a written abbreviation for **Representative**. (美国)Representative的缩写形式. ❖ *...Rep. Barbara Boxer.* 众议员巴巴拉·博克瑟.

re·paid /rɪˈpeɪd/.

Repaid is the past tense and past participle of **repay**. repay的过去式和过去分词.

R

re·pair /rɪˈpeə/ **repairs, repairing, repaired.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **repair** something that has been damaged or is not working properly, you mend it. 修理, 修补, 修整. ❖ *The cost of repairing earthquake damage could be more than $7,000 million.* 修整地震所造成的损坏的费用可高达70多亿元. *A woman drove her car to the garage to have it repaired.* 一个女性把车开到这家修车厂要修车. ◢ **re·pair·er, repairers** ❖ *...builders, plumbers and TV repairers.* 建筑工、水管工和电视维修工. VB V n have n V-ed N-COUNT

2 If you **repair** something such as a relationship that has been damaged, you do something to improve it. 修复, 弥补, 改善(受损的关系等). ❖ *The government continued to try to repair the damage caused by the minister's interview.* 政府继续试图弥补由这位部长的访谈所造成的损害. VB V n

3 A **repair** is something that you do to mend a machine, building, piece of clothing, or other thing that has been damaged or is not working properly. 修理(工作), 修补(工作). ❖ *Many women know how to carry out repairs on their cars.* 许多女性知道如何修理自己的汽车. *Many of the buildings are in need of repair.* 这些建筑物有许多需要修缮. *Her marriage is beyond repair.* 她的婚姻已无法挽救了. If something such as a building is **in good repair**, it is in good condition. 保养妥善, 保养良好. If it is **in bad repair**, it is in bad condition. 保养不善, 失修. N-VAR PHR

4 If someone **repairs to** a particular place, they go there. 赴, 去(某地). VB V to n FORMAL

re·pair·man /rɪˈpeəmæn/ **repairmen.**

A **repairman** is a man who mends broken machines such as televisions. (电视等的)修理工, 维修工. N-COUNT

repa·ra·tion /ˌrepəˈreɪʃən/ **reparations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Reparations** are sums of money that are paid after a war by the defeated country for the damage and injuries it caused in other countries. (战败国所付的)赔款. ❖ *Israel accepted billions of dollars in war reparations.* 以色列接受了几十亿美元的战争赔款. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 If you make **reparation** for something wrong that you have done to someone, you give them something or do something to help them because you have made them suffer. 赔偿, 补偿. N-UNCOUNT

rep·ar·tee /ˌrepɑːˈtiː, AM -pərˈteɪ/.

Repartee is conversation that consists of quick witty comments and replies. 妙语连珠的对话, 妙趣横生的如流对答. N-UNCOUNT

re·past /rɪˈpɑːst, -ˈpæst/ **repasts.**

A **repast** is a meal. 餐, 饭食, 膳食. N-COUNT LITERARY

re·pat·ri·ate /ˌriːˈpætrieɪt, AM -ˈpeɪt-/ **repatriates, repatriating, repatriated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a country **repatriates** someone, it sends them back to their home country. 遣返, 遣送(某人回国). ❖ *It was not the policy of the government to repatriate genuine refugees.* 遣返真正的难民不是该政府的政策. ◢ **re·pat·ria·tion** /ˌriːpætriˈeɪʃən, AM -ˌpeɪt-/ **repatriations** ❖ *Today they begin the forced repatriation of Vietnamese boat people.* 今天他们开始强行遣返越南船民. VB V n N-VAR

2 If a company **repatriates** profits that it has made in another country, it brings them back into its home country. 把(利润)调回本国. ◢ **repatriation** ❖ *...penalties on the repatriation of profits.* 对调拨利润回国的惩罚. VB V n N-VAR

re·pay /rɪˈpeɪ/ **repays, repaying, repaid.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **repay** a loan or a debt, you pay back the money that you owe to the person who you borrowed or took it from. 偿还(贷款或债务). ❖ *He advanced funds of his own to his company, which was unable to repay him.* 他将自己的资金预支给了他的公司, 而公司又无法偿还他. ◢ **re·pay·ment** ❖ *He failed to meet last Friday's deadline for repayment of a £114m loan.* 他未能在上星期五的最后期限之前偿还一笔1.14亿镑的贷款. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **repay** a favour that someone did for you, you do something or give them something in return. 报答, 回敬. ❖ *It was very kind. I don't know how I can ever repay you.* 这很好. 我真不知道该怎么报答你才是. VB V n

re·pay·able /rɪˈpeɪəbəl/.

A loan that is **repayable** within a certain period of time must be paid back within that time. The usual American word is **payable**. (贷款)应偿还的, 必须付还的. [美]一般作 payable. ❖ *The loan is repayable over twenty years.* 这笔贷款应在20年内还清. ADJ BRITISH

re·pay·ment /rɪˈpeɪmənt/ **repayments.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Repayments** are amounts of money which you pay at regular intervals to a person or organization who you owe money to. (分期)偿还的款项. ❖ *They were unable to meet their mortgage repayments.* 他们无法支付按揭贷款的分期还款. N-COUNT

2 ➸ 又见 **repay**.

re·peal /rɪˈpiːl/ **repeals, repealing, repealed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If the government **repeals** a law, it officially ends it, so that it is no longer valid. 废除, 废止, 撤销(法令). VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the 60th anniversary of the repeal of Prohibition.* '禁酒令' 废除60周年. N-UNCOUNT N of n

re·peat /rɪˈpiːt/ **repeats, repeating, repeated.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **repeat** something, you say or write it again. You can say **I repeat** or **repeat** to emphasize that you are repeating something because it is important. 重说, 重写; (表示强调)再说一遍. ❖ *He repeated that he had been misquoted.* 他又说他的话是被人错误引述了. *He has repeated his call for the release of hostages.* 他再次呼吁释放人质. *This is your last warning. I repeat: This is your last warning.* 这是对你最后一次警告了. 我再说一遍: 这是对你最后一次警告了. VB V that V n V with quote

2 If you **repeat** something that someone else has said or written, you say or write the same thing, or tell it to someone else. 复述, 跟着说; 向他人转述. ❖ *Williams only repeated what General Colin Powell said yesterday.* 威廉斯只是复述了科林·鲍威尔将军昨天说的话. *I trust you not to repeat that to anyone else.* 我相信你不会对任何人讲那件事情. *Repeat after me, 'All praise to Allah.'* 跟着我说, '感谢真主.' VB V n V n to n V after n with quote

3 If you **repeat** yourself, you say something which you have said before, usually by mistake. (常指错误地)重复说. VB V pron-refl

4 If you **repeat** an action, you do it again. 重做. ❖ *He said Japan would never repeat its mistakes.* 他说日本将永远不会重蹈覆辙. *Hold this position for 30 seconds, release and repeat on the other side.* 保持这个姿势30秒钟, 放松, 然后换另一边重来一遍. VB V n V

5 If an event or series of events **repeats** itself, it happens again. (事件)重复发生, 再次发生, 重演. ❖ *The UN will have to work hard to stop history repeating itself.* 联合国将不得不努力以阻止历史重演. VB V pron-refl Also V

6 If there is a **repeat** of an event, usually an undesirable event, it happens again. (常指不好事件的)重复发生, 再次出 N-COUNT

现,重演. ❖ *There might be a repeat of last year's campaign of strikes.* 去年的罢工运动可能会再次发生.

7 A **repeat** is a television or radio programme that has been broadcast before. (电视或电台节目的)重播. ❖ *There's nothing except sport and repeats on TV.* 电视除了体育和重播节目外什么也没有了. N-COUNT

8 If there is **a repeat performance** of something, usually an undesirable event, it happens again. (常指不好的事情的)重复发生, 再次出现, 重演. ❖ *This year can only see a repeat performance of the decline.* 今年只能又是衰退的一年. PHR

re·peat·ed /rɪˈpiːtɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Repeated actions or events are ones which happen many times. (行为或事件)重复的, 一再的, 屡次的. ❖ *Mr Lawssi apparently did not return the money, despite repeated reminders.* 尽管一再受到提醒, 洛西先生显然还没有还钱. ADJ: ADJ n

▲**re·peat·ed·ly** /rɪˈpiːtɪdli/ ❖ *Both men have repeatedly denied the allegations.* 两人都一再否认这些指控. ADV ADV with v

re·pel /rɪˈpel/ **repels, repelling, repelled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When an army **repels** an attack or an invasion, they successfully fight and drive back soldiers from another army. 击退, 逐退(进攻或入侵). VB V n FORMAL

2 When a magnetic pole **repels** another magnetic pole, it exerts a force that pushes the opposite pole away. (磁极)排斥. ❖ *Like poles repel, unlike poles attract.* 同极相斥, 异极相吸. V-RECIP TECHNICAL pl-n V Also V n

3 If something **repels** you, you find it unattractive or disgusting. 使厌恶, 使反感. ▲**re·pelled** ❖ *She was very striking but in some way I felt repelled.* 她很引人注目, 但是我感觉有点反感. ▲**re·pel·lent** ❖ *...a very large, very repellent toad.* 一只很大的非常令人生厌的癞蛤蟆. VB: no cont, V n ADJ-GRADED ADJ-GRADED

re·pel·lent /rɪˈpelənt/ or **repellant, repellents.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Insect **repellent** is a product containing chemicals that you spray into the air or spray or rub on your body in order to keep insects away. 驱虫剂. N-VAR

re·pent /rɪˈpent/ **repents, repenting, repented.**

If you **repent**, you show or say that you are sorry for something wrong you have done. 后悔, 忏悔, 悔悟; 悔改. ❖ *Those who refuse to repent, he said, will be punished.* 他说, 那些拒绝悔改者将受到惩罚. *Did he repent of anything in his life?* 他一生中有过后悔的事吗? ▲**re·pent·ance** /rɪˈpentəns/ ❖ *They showed no repentance during their trial.* 在审讯中他们毫无悔意. ▲**re·pent·ant** ❖ *...a repentant criminal.* 一个悔悟的罪犯. VB V V of/for n Also V n N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED

re·per·cus·sion /ˌriːpəˈkʌʃən/ **repercussions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If an action or event has **repercussions**, it causes unpleasant things to happen some time after the original action or event. (行动或事件的)恶果, 反响. ❖ *Members of congress were warned of possible repercussions if their vote went through.* 有人警告国会议员, 如果他们的表决获得通过, 将可能带来不良影响. N-COUNT FORMAL

rep·er·toire /ˈrepətwɑː/ **repertoires.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A performer's **repertoire** is all the pieces of music or parts in plays that he or she has learned and can perform. You can also refer to all the things of a particular kind that a person can do as their **repertoire**. (演员可演出的)全部曲目, 全部剧目; (某人的)全部技能, 全部本领. ❖ *This has been one of the most successful desserts in my repertoire.* 这一直是我所能做的最成功的餐后甜点之一. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to all the plays or music of a particular kind as, for example, the classical **repertoire** or the cello's **repertoire**. (某一类型的)全部剧目, 全部曲目. N-SING with supp

rep·er·tory /ˈrepətri, AM -tɔːri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **repertory** company is a group of actors and actresses who perform plays for just a few weeks at a time. (一次只演出几个星期的)剧目轮演. ❖ *He was in repertory in Dundee.* 他正在邓迪参加剧目轮演. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Repertory** means the same as **repertoire**. 义同 repertoire. N-SING

rep·eti·tion /ˌrepɪˈtɪʃən/ **repetitions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If there is a **repetition** of an event, usually an undesirable event, it happens again. (常指不好事件的)重复发生, 再次出现, 重演. ❖ *The city government has taken measures to prevent a repetition of last year's confrontation.* 市政府已采取措施, 防止去年的对抗事件再次发生. N-VAR

2 **Repetition** means using the same words again. (相同文字的)重复. ❖ *He could also have cut out much of the repetition and thus saved many pages.* 他原本也可以删掉许多重复的文字, 从而节省很多篇幅. N-VAR

rep·eti·tious /ˌrepɪˈtɪʃəs/.

Something that is **repetitious** involves actions or elements that are repeated many times and is therefore boring. 反复的, 重复的, 翻来覆去老套的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

re·peti·tive /rɪˈpetɪtɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **repetitive** involves actions or elements that are repeated many times and is therefore boring. 反复的, 重复的, 翻来覆去老套的. ❖ *...factory workers who do repetitive jobs.* 从事重复性工作的工厂工人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 **Repetitive** movements or sounds are repeated many times. (动作或声音)重复多次的. ADJ

re,petitive 'strain injury.

People who suffer from **repetitive strain injury** have pain in their hands and arms as a result of performing many similar movements over a long period of time, usually as part of their job. The abbreviation **RSI** is also used. 反复性扭伤, 重复性扭伤(尤指工作中因长期重复类似动作而导致的手和臂部的疼痛). N-UNCOUNT

re·phrase /ˌriːˈfreɪz/ **rephrases, rephrasing, rephrased.**

If you **rephrase** a question or statement, you ask it or say it again in a different way. 改口说; 换一种措辞表述. VB V n

re·place /rɪˈpleɪs/ **replaces, replacing, replaced.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If one thing or person **replaces** another, the first is used or acts instead of the second. 取代; 接替. ❖ *The council tax replaces the poll tax next April.* 明年4月份, 市政税将取代人头税. *...the city lawyer who replaced Bob as chairman.* 这位接替鲍勃任主席的本市律师. ▲**re·place·ment, replacements.** One thing or person that replaces another can be referred to as their **replacement**. 取代物; 接替者. ❖ *Taylor has nominated Adams as his replacement.* 泰勒已提名亚当斯为他的接替人. VB V n V n as n N-COUNT

2 If you **replace** one thing or person with another, you put something or someone else in their place to do their job. 替换, 代替. ❖ *I clean out all the grease and replace it with oil.* 我清除掉所有的油脂, 然后用油来替代. *The BBC decided it could not replace her.* 英国广播公司认定它不能替换她. ▲**replacement** ❖ *...a gradual replacement of staff with less experienced contractors.* 逐渐用经验较少的承包人来替换职员. VB V n with/by n V n N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **replace** something that is broken, damaged, or lost, you get a new one to use instead. (用新的物品)更换(损坏或丢失的物品). ▲**replacement** ❖ *...the replacement of damaged or lost books.* 损坏或丢失书籍的更换. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

➤ 又见 **hormone replacement.**

4 If you **replace** something, you put it back where it was before. 把...放回原处. ❖ *Whitlock replaced the receiver.* 惠特洛克把听筒放回原处. VB V n Also V n prep/adv

re·place·able /rɪˈpleɪsəbəl/.

1 If something is **replaceable**, you can throw it away when it is finished and put a new one in its place. (指物)可代替的, 可替换的, 可更换的. ❖ *...replaceable butane gas cartridges.* 可更换的丁烷气体罐. ADJ

2 If you say that someone is **replaceable**, you mean that they are not so important that someone else could take their place. (指人不是十分重要)可接替的, 可被取代的. ADJ-GRADED

re·play, replays, replaying, replayed. The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈpleɪ/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːpleɪ/. 动词发音为 /ˌriːˈpleɪ/, 名词发音为 /ˈriːpleɪ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a match between two sports teams **is replayed**, the two teams play it again, because neither team won the first time. (因第一次比赛双方均未胜出)使(比赛)重新举行, 重赛. VB: be V-ed BRITISH

○ You can refer to a match that is replayed as a **replay**. 一项重赛. ❖ *If there has to be a replay we are confident of victory.* 如果非得重赛不可的话, 我们有信心赢得胜利. N-COUNT

2 If you **replay** something that you have recorded on film or VB V n

R

tape, you play it again in order to watch it or listen to it. 重新播放(录像或录音).

➜ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I watched a slow-motion videotape replay of his fall.* 我看了他摔倒的重放慢动作录像. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **action replay**.

3 If you **replay** an event in your mind, you think about it again and again. 使(在脑海中)重现, 重新想起. VB V n

re·plen·ish /rɪˈplenɪʃ/ **replenishes, replenishing, replenished.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **replenish** something, you make it full or complete again. (重新)装满, 斟满; 补充完整. ❖ *Three hundred thousand tons of cereals are needed to replenish stocks.* 需要三十万吨谷物来补充库存. VB FORMAL V n

◢ **re·plen·ish·ment** ❖ *...cell replenishment.* 细胞补充. N-UNCOUNT

re·plete /rɪˈpliːt/.

1 To be **replete with** something means to be full of it. 充满的, 装满的; 充斥的. ❖ *History is replete with examples of populations out of control.* 历史上不乏人口失控的例子. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n FORMAL

2 If you are **replete**, you are pleasantly full of food and drink. 酒足饭饱的, 吃饱喝足的. ADJ FORMAL

rep·li·ca /ˈreplɪkə/ **replicas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **replica** of something is an accurate copy of it. 复制品. ❖ *...a human-sized replica of the Statue of Liberty.* 人体大小的自由女神像复制品. *...a replica gun.* 一支仿制的枪. N-COUNT

R

rep·li·cate /ˈreplɪkeɪt/ **replicates, replicating, replicated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **replicate** someone's experiment, work, or research, you do it yourself in exactly the same way. 重复做(某人的实验、工作或研究). VB V n FORMAL

2 If a molecule **replicates**, it divides into smaller molecules which are exact copies of itself. (分子)复制. VB V TECHNICAL

◢ **rep·li·ca·tion** /ˌreplɪˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *The process of replication is very quick and efficient.* 复制过程是非常迅速有效的. N-UNCOUNT

re·ply /rɪˈplaɪ/ **replies, replying, replied.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **reply** to something that someone has said or written to you, you say or write something as an answer. 回答, 答复. ❖ *'That's a nice dress,' said Michael. 'Thanks,' she replied.* '那是一件漂亮的连衣裙.' 迈克尔说. '谢谢,' 她回答说. *He replied that this was absolutely impossible.* 他答复说这绝对不可能. *I've not replied to Lee's letter yet.* 我还没回复李的信. VB V with quote V that V to n Also V

2 A **reply** is something that you say or write when you answer someone or answer a letter or advertisement. (对某人或对信件、广告的)回答, 答复. ❖ *I called out a challenge, but there was no reply.* 我叫喊着发出挑战, 但没有人回应. *David has had 12 replies to his ad.* 戴维登出广告后已收到12份回复. N-COUNT also in N

3 If you **reply** to something such as an attack, you do something in response. 还击(进攻). ❖ *Farmers threw eggs and empty bottles at police, who replied with tear gas.* 农民们向警察投掷鸡蛋和空瓶子, 警察则以催泪瓦斯还击. VB V with n Also V to n

re·port /rɪˈpɔːt/ **reports, reporting, reported.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **report** something that has happened, you tell people about it. 报告, 汇报; 告诉. ❖ *I reported the theft to the police.* 我将这一偷窃行为报警了. *The officials also reported that two more ships were apparently heading for Malta.* 这些官员也报告说, 又有两艘船明显在向马耳他进发. *'He seems to be all right now,' reported a relieved Taylor.* '他现在看起来挺好的.' 泰勒放心地说道. *The foreign secretary is reported as saying that force will have to be used.* 据报道, 外交大臣说将不得不使用武力. *She reported him missing the next day.* 她说他第二天失踪了. VB V n V n to n V that V with quote be V-ed as -ing/-ed V n adj Also be V-ed to-inf

2 If you **report** on an event or subject, you tell people about it, because it is your job or duty to do so. (有责任对事件或问题)报告. ❖ *I'll now call at the vicarage and report to you in due course.* 我现在就将到教区牧师住处去, 并在适当的时候向你报告. VB V on n V to n

3 If you give someone a **report** on something, you tell them what has been happening. 报告, 汇报. ❖ *...a progress report on how the project is going.* 关于工程进展的进度报告. N-COUNT

4 If you say that there are **reports** that something has happened, you mean that some people say it has happened but you have no direct evidence of it. 传闻, 传说. ❖ *There are unconfirmed reports that two people have been shot.* 有许多未经证实的传闻说两人遭到枪击. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

5 A **report** is a news article or broadcast which gives information about something that has just happened. 新闻报道, 新闻播送. N-COUNT

6 A **report** is an official document which a group of people issue after investigating a situation or event. (关于形势或事件的)调查报告(书). ❖ *The education committee will today publish its report on the supply of teachers for the 1990's.* 教育委员会今天将发布其关于1990年代代课教师情况的调查报告. N-COUNT

7 A school **report** is an official written account of how well or how badly a pupil has done during the term or year that has just finished. The American term is **report card**. (学生的)成绩通知单, 成绩报告表. [美]作 report card. N-COUNT BRITISH

8 If someone **reports** you to a person in authority, they tell that person about something wrong that you have done. 告发, 举报. ❖ *The Princess was reported for speeding.* 公主因超速驾驶而被举报. VB V n to n be V-ed for -ing/n

9 If you **report** to a person or place, you go to that person or place and say that you are ready to start work or say that you are present. (向某人或去某地)报到. ❖ *None of the men had reported for duty.* 这些人一个都没有去报到上班. VB V to n V for n

10 If you say that one employee **reports** to another, you mean that the first employee is told what to do by the second one and is responsible to them. 对...负呈报之责, 向...负责; 隶属. VB no cont, V to n FORMAL

11 ➡ 又见 **reporting**.

▸**report back.**

1 If you **report back** to someone, you tell them about something that they asked you to find out about. 发回报告. ❖ *I'll report back the moment I have located him.* 我一找到他就立即发回报告. *He would, of course, report back on all deliberations.* 当然, 他会把所有的审议情况报回来. *The repairman reported back that the computer had a virus.* 修理人员发回报告说, 电脑染上病毒了. PHR-V V P to n V P V P on n V P that Also V n P, V P noun

2 If you **report back** to a place, you go back there and say that you are ready to start work or say that you are present. 回来报到. ❖ *They were sent home and told to report back in the afternoon.* 他们被送回家, 并被告知下午回来报到. PHR-V V P to n V P Also V P for n

3 If you **report back** a comment or remark, often a critical one, you repeat it to the person it was about. (向有关人)重复说出(意见或评论). ❖ *We reported this back to Krajicek.* 我们将此事反映给克拉伊切克. PHR-V V n P to n

re·port·age /rɪˈpɔːtɪdʒ, ˌrepɔːˈtɑːʒ/.

Reportage is news reporting or documentary. 新闻报道; 纪实报道. ❖ *...the magazine's acclaimed mix of reportage, fashion/beauty, and human interest stories.* 该杂志深受欢迎的由纪实报道、时尚/美容以及有人情味的报道构成的大杂烩. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

re'port card, report cards.

1 A **report card** is an official written account of how well or how badly a pupil has done during the term or year that has just finished. The British word is **report**. (学生的)成绩通知单, 成绩报告表. [英]作 report. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 A **report card** is a report on how well a person, organization, or country has been doing recently. (人、机构或国家的)工作成绩报告. ❖ *...his final report card on the state of the economy.* 他关于经济状况的最终业绩报告. N-COUNT AMERICAN, JOURNALISM

re'ported clause, reported clauses.

A **reported clause** is a clause which indicates what someone said. For example, in 'She said that she was hungry', 'she was hungry' is a reported clause. 被转述从句. N-COUNT

re·port·ed·ly /rɪˈpɔːtɪdli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that something is **reportedly** true, you mean that someone has said that it is true, but you have no direct evidence of it. 据传闻, 据说. ❖ *More than two hundred people have reportedly been killed.* 据传有200多人被杀. ADV FORMAL

re,ported 'question, reported questions.
A **reported question** is a question which is reported using a clause beginning with a word such as 'why' or 'whether', as in 'I asked her why she'd done it'. (以why、whether等词开始的)转述疑问从句. N-COUNT

re,ported 'speech.
Reported speech is speech which is reported using a report structure rather than the actual words used by the speaker, as in 'They said you didn't like it'. 转述引语, 间接引语. N-UNCOUNT

re·port·er /rɪˈpɔːtə/ **reporters.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **reporter** is someone who writes news articles or who broadcasts news reports. (撰写新闻稿件的)记者; 新闻广播员. ◆ *...a TV reporter.* 一位电视台记者. N-COUNT

re·port·ing /rɪˈpɔːtɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◇
Reporting is the presenting of news in newspapers, on radio, and on television. (报纸、电台及电视对新闻的)报道. ◆ *...honest and impartial political reporting.* 忠实公正的政治报道. N-UNCOUNT

re'porting clause, reporting clauses.
A **reporting clause** is a clause which indicates that you are talking about what someone said or thought. For example, in 'She said that she was hungry', 'She said' is a reporting clause. 转述从句. N-COUNT

re'port structure, report structures.
A **report structure** is a structure containing a reporting clause and a reported clause or a quote. 转述结构(包含一个转述从句和一个被转述从句或引用语). N-COUNT

re·pose /rɪˈpəʊz/ **reposes, reposing, reposed.**
1 **Repose** is a state in which you are resting and feeling calm. 休息, 休憩; 平静, 安静. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY
2 If something **reposes** somewhere, it is there. 安放, 安置. ◆ *Exquisite china soup dishes reposed on silver plates.* 精致的陶瓷汤盘摆放在银盘上. VB FORMAL V prep/adv

re·posi·tory /rɪˈpɒzɪtri, AM -tɔːri/ **repositories.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **repository** is a place where something is kept safely. 仓库; 贮藏室. ◆ *A church in Moscow became a repository for police files.* 莫斯科的一座教堂变成了警方的档案贮藏室. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 A **repository** of information is a person or group of people who know a lot of information about a particular place or subject. (信息、知识)宝库. ◆ *The repository of all important knowledge in a small town was the chief barman of the local pub.* 熟悉一个小镇里所有重要情况的人要数当地的酒吧领班. N-COUNT LITERARY

re·pos·sess /ˌriːpəˈzes/ **repossesses, repossessing, repossessed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If your car or house **is repossessed**, the people who supplied it take it back because they are still owed money for it. (尚欠款项的汽车或房子)(被)收回. VB usu passive

re·pos·ses·sion /ˌriːpəˈzeʃən/ **repossessions.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **repossession** of someone's house is the act of repossessing it. (房子的)收回. N-VAR
2 You can refer to a house or car that has been repossessed as a **repossession**. 收回的房子(或汽车). ◆ *Many of the cars you will see at auction are repossessions.* 在拍卖会上你将看到的许多汽车是被收回的. N-COUNT

rep·re·hen·sible /ˌreprɪˈhensɪbəl/.
If you think that a type of behaviour or an idea is very bad and morally wrong, you can say that it is **reprehensible**. (指行为或想法)应受斥责的, 应受谴责的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

rep·re·sent /ˌreprɪˈzent/ **represents, representing, represented.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If someone such as a lawyer or a politician **represents** a person, they act on behalf of that person. (律师或政治家等)作为(某人的)代理人; 代表(某人的)利益. ◆ *...the politicians we elect to represent us.* 我们选出的代表我们利益的那些政治家. VB V n
2 If you **represent** a person or group at an official event, you go there on their behalf. (在官方活动中)代表(某人或团体). ◆ *The general secretary may represent the president at official ceremonies.* 这位秘书长可以在正式仪式上代表总统. VB V n
3 If you **represent** your country or town in a competition or event, you take part in it on behalf of the country or town where you live. (在竞赛或比赛中)代表(国家或城市). VB V n
4 If a group of people or things **is** well **represented** in a particular activity or in a particular place, a lot of them can be found there. (使)有代表出席; (使)有代表性. ◆ *In New Mexico all kinds of cuisines are represented.* 在新墨西哥, 各种烹饪法一应俱全. V-PASSIVE be adv V-ed be V-ed
5 If you say that something **represents** a change, achievement, or victory, you mean that it is a change, achievement, or victory. 等于是; 意味着; 相当于. V-LINK V n
6 If a sign or symbol **represents** something, it is accepted as meaning that thing. 象征; 代表; 表示. ◆ *...a black dot in the middle of the circle is supposed to represent the source of the radiation.* 圆圈中间的一个黑点被认为是代表辐射源. VB no cont V n
7 If you say that something or someone **represents** an idea or quality, you mean that they are a symbol or an expression of that idea or quality. 体现, 反映(思想或特质). ◆ *You represent everything British racing needs.* 你体现了英国赛马所需的一切. VB no cont, no passive V n
8 If you **represent** a person or thing as a particular thing, you describe them as being that thing. 描述, 描绘. ◆ *The popular press tends to represent him as an environmental guru.* 流行报刊倾向于将他描述成一位环境论大师. VB V n as n

rep·re·sen·ta·tion /ˌreprɪzenˈteɪʃən/ **representations.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If a group or person has **representation** in a parliament or on a committee, someone in parliament or on the committee will vote or make decisions on their behalf. (在议会或委员会中的)代表, 代表权. ◆ *Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens but they have no representation in Congress.* 波多黎各人是美国公民, 但他们在国会中没有代表权. N-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **proportional representation.**
2 You can describe a picture, model, or statue of a person or thing as a **representation** of them. 画像; 模型; 雕像. ◆ *...a lifelike representation of Christ.* 一幅逼真的基督画像. N-COUNT FORMAL
3 If you make **representations** to a government or other official group, you make formal complaints or requests to them. (正式的)投诉, 诉求. N-PLURAL

rep·re·sen·ta·tion·al /ˌreprɪzenˈteɪʃənəl/.
In a **representational** painting, the artist attempts to show things as they really are. (指绘画)具象派的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

rep·re·senta·tive /ˌreprɪˈzentətɪv/ **representatives.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **representative** is a person who has been chosen to act or make decisions on behalf of another person or a group of people. (他人或团体的)代表. ◆ *...trade union representatives.* 工会代表. N-COUNT
2 A **representative** is someone whose job is to sell a company's products or services, usually by travelling round other companies and organizations. (负责销售公司产品或服务的)代理商, 营业代表; (常指)旅行推销员. ◆ *...a sales representative.* 一名营业代表. N-COUNT BRITISH
3 A **representative** group consists of a small number of people who have been chosen to make decisions on behalf of a larger group. (由少数人)代表(更大团体)的. ADJ ADJ n
4 Someone who is typical of the group to which they belong can be described as **representative**. 有代表性的; 典型的. ◆ *He was in no way representative of dog-trainers in general.* 他根本不能代表大多数的训犬师. ADJ-GRADED
5 ➡ 又见 **House of Representatives.**

re·press /rɪˈpres/ **represses, repressing, repressed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **repress** a feeling, you make a deliberate effort not to show it or to have this feeling; used showing disapproval. (贬义)压抑, 抑制(情感). ◆ *People who repress their emotions risk having nightmares.* 压制情感的人容易做噩梦. ▲ **re·pres·sion** /rɪˈpreʃən/ ◆ *...the repression of his feelings about men.* 他对男人的情感的压抑. VB PRAGMATICS V n N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **repress** a smile, sigh, or moan, you try hard not to smile, sigh, or moan. 强忍住(微笑, 叹气或呻吟). VB V n
3 If a section of society **is repressed**, their freedom is restricted by the people who have authority over them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(被)镇压, (被)压服. ◆ *...a UN resolution banning him from repressing his people.* 一个禁 VB PRAGMATICS V n

R

止他镇压其人民的联合国决议. ◢ **repression, repressions** ❖ ...*a society conditioned by violence and repression.* 受到暴力和镇压影响的社会. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

re·pressed /rɪ'prest/.
A **repressed** person is someone who does not allow themselves to have natural feelings and desires, especially sexual ones; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(指感情或欲望, 尤其是性欲)受压抑的, 受抑制的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

re·pres·sive /rɪ'presɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **repressive** government is one that restricts people's freedom and controls them by using force; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(指政府)镇压的, 压制的. ◢ **re·pres·sive·ly** ❖ ...*the country, which had been repressively ruled for ten years.* 这个遭受了十年高压统治的国家. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v

re·prieve /rɪ'priːv/ **reprieves, reprieved.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone who has been sentenced in a court **is reprieved**, their punishment is officially postponed or cancelled. (被)缓期执行刑罚; (被)撤销执行刑罚. VB usu passive, no cont
2 A **reprieve** is a delay before a very unpleasant or difficult situation which may or may not take place. 暂时缓解, 暂时延缓. ❖ *Ministers agreed to postpone the abolition of duty-free sales in Europe. The reprieve may only be temporary, however.* 部长们同意推迟废除在欧洲的免税销售. 但是, 这一延期可能只是临时性的. N-COUNT

R

rep·ri·mand /'reprɪmɑːnd, -mænd/ **reprimands, reprimanding, reprimanded.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone in authority, **reprimands** you, they speak to you angrily or seriously for doing something wrong. (愤怒或严厉地)训斥, 斥责, 谴责. ❖ *He was reprimanded by a teacher for talking in the corridor.* 他因在走廊里说话而遭到一位老师的训斥. VB V n FORMAL be V-ed for -ing/n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He has been fined five thousand pounds and given a severe reprimand.* 他被罚款5,000镑, 并受到了严厉的斥责. N-VAR

re·print, reprints, reprinting, reprinted. The verb is pronounced /ˌriː'prɪnt/. The noun is pronounced /'riːprɪnt/. 动词发音为 /ˌriː'prɪnt/. 名词发音为 /'riːprɪnt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a book **is reprinted**, further copies of it are printed when all the other ones have been sold. (书籍)(被)再版, (被)重印. VB usu passive
2 A **reprint** is a process in which new copies of a book or article are printed because all the other ones have been sold. (书籍或文章的)再版, 重印. N-COUNT
3 A **reprint** is a new copy of a book or article, printed because all the other ones have been sold or because minor changes have been made to the original. (书籍或文章的)再版本, 重印本. ❖ ...*a reprint of a 1962 novel.* 一部1962年的小说的重印本. N-COUNT

re·pris·al /rɪ'praɪzəl/ **reprisals.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you do something to someone in **reprisal**, you do something violent or unpleasant to them because they have done something similar to you. 报复. ❖ *Witnesses are unwilling to testify through fear of reprisals.* 由于害怕报复, 目击者不愿作证. N-VAR

re·prise /rɪ'priːz/ **reprises, reprising, reprised.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 In music, if there is a **reprise**, an earlier section of music is repeated. (前面乐章的)再现, 重奏. N-COUNT
2 If someone **reprises** a role or a song, they play or sing it again. 重演(角色); 重唱(歌曲). VB V n WRITTEN

re·proach /rɪ'prəʊtʃ/ **reproaches, reproaching, reproached.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **reproach** someone, you say or show that you are disappointed, upset, or angry because they have done something wrong. 责备, 谴责. ❖ *She had not even reproached him for breaking his promise.* 她甚至没有责备他的食言. VB V n V n for -ing/n
2 If you look at or speak to someone with **reproach**, you show or say that you are disappointed, upset, or angry because they have done something wrong. 责备, 谴责. ❖ *Women in public life must be beyond reproach.* 公众生活中的女性一定要无可指责. N-VAR
3 If you **reproach** yourself, you think with regret about something you have done wrong. 责备(自己). ❖ *We begin to reproach ourselves for not having been more careful.* 我们因没有更仔细而开始自责. VB V pron-refl V pron-refl for -ing/n
4 If you consider someone's actions or behaviour to be a **reproach** to a group of people, you consider them to be harmful or insulting to that group. 耻辱; 丢人的行为. ❖ *The shootings and bombings were 'a scandal and reproach to all of us in Europe'.* 这些枪击和爆炸事件'对于我们所有在欧洲的人来说是丑闻和耻辱'. N-SING

re·proach·ful /rɪ'prəʊtʃfʊl/.
Reproachful expressions or remarks show that you are disappointed, upset, or angry because someone has done something wrong. (指表情或话语)责备的, 谴责的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **re·proach·ful·ly** ❖ *Luke's mother stopped smiling and looked reproachfully at him.* 卢克的母亲收敛起笑容, 以责备的眼神看着他. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

rep·ro·bate /'reprəbeɪt/ **reprobates.**
If you think someone behaves in a foolish and immature way you can say they are a **reprobate**. 无赖、坏蛋. N-COUNT

re·pro·duce /ˌriːprə'djuːs, AM -'duːs/ **reproduces, reproducing, reproduced.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **reproduce** something, you copy it. 模仿; 抄袭. ❖ *I shall not try to reproduce the policemen's English.* 我不会试着去模仿警察说英语. VB V n
2 If you **reproduce** a picture, speech, or a piece of writing, you make a photograph or printed copy of it. 复制; 翻印; 再版. ❖ *We are grateful to you for permission to reproduce this article.* 我们很感激你能让我们复印这篇文章. VB V n
3 If you **reproduce** an action or an achievement, you repeat it. 使重现; 再现. ❖ ...*if we can reproduce the form we have shown in the last couple of months.* 如果我们能重现我们在最近几个月里所展示的状态... VB V n
4 When people, animals, or plants **reproduce**, they produce young. (人、动物或植物)生殖, 繁殖, 繁育. ❖ *We are reproducing ourselves at such a rate that our numbers threaten the ecology of the planet.* 我们自我繁衍的速度如此之快, 以致我们的数量威胁到了这个行星的生态平衡. VB V V pron-refl
◢ **re·pro·duc·tion** /ˌriːprə'dʌkʃən/ ❖ ...*sexual reproduction.* 有性生殖. N-UNCOUNT

re·pro·duc·tion /ˌriːprə'dʌkʃən/ **reproductions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **reproduction** is a copy of something such as an antique or a painting. (古董或绘画等的)复制品, 仿制品. N-COUNT
2 Sound **reproduction** is the recording of sound onto cassettes, records, or films so that it can be heard by a large number of people. (声音的)录制. N-UNCOUNT

re·pro·duc·tive /ˌriːprə'dʌktɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Reproductive processes and organs are concerned with the reproduction of living things. (指过程或器官)生殖的, 繁殖的. ADJ

re·proof /rɪ'pruːf/ **reproofs.**
If you say or do something in **reproof**, you say or do it to show that you disapprove of what someone has done or said. 责备, 非难, 谴责. N-VAR FORMAL

re·prove /rɪ'pruːv/ **reproves, reproving, reproved.**
If you **reprove** someone, you speak angrily or seriously to them because they have behaved wrongly or foolishly. 责备, 非难, 谴责. ❖ *'There's no call for talk like that,' Mrs Evans reproved him.* '没有必要那样说话.' 埃文斯太太责备他说. VB, V n FORMAL V with quote

rep·tile /'reptaɪl, AM -tɪl/ **reptiles.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Reptiles are a group of animals which have scaly skins and lay eggs. Snakes, lizards, and crocodiles are reptiles. 爬行动物(表皮有鳞片, 卵生, 如蛇、蜥蜴和鳄鱼等). ◢ **rep·til·ian** /rep'tɪliən/ ❖ ...*a prehistoric jungle occupied by reptilian creatures.* 为爬行动物所占据的史前丛林. N-COUNT ADJ

re·pub·lic /rɪ'pʌblɪk/ **republics.** ♦♦♦♦◇
A **republic** is a country that has a president or whose system of government is based on the idea that every citizen has equal status. 共和国. ❖ *In 1918 Austria became a republic.* 1918年奥地利成了一个共和国. ...*the Republic of Ireland.* 爱尔兰共和国. N-COUNT
➠ 又见 **banana republic**.

re·pub·li·can /rɪ'pʌblɪkən/ **republicans.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **republican** government has a president or is based on the idea that every citizen has equal status. 共和国的,共和政体的. ◢ **re·pub·li·can·ism** /rɪ'pʌblɪkənɪzəm/. **Republicanism** is the belief that the best system of government is a republic. 共和主义,共和论. ADJ N-UNCOUNT
2 A **republican** is someone who is a member or supporter of a particular political party which has the word 'republican' in its title, for example the Republican Party in the United States. 共和党人,共和党党员;共和党支持者. ❖ *What made you decide to become a Republican?* 什么促使你决定成为共和党党员的? N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Some families have been republican for generations.* 一些家族世代都支持共和党. ADJ
◢ **republicanism. Republicanism** is support for a republican political party. 对共和党的支持,对共和党的拥护. N-UNCOUNT
3 In Northern Ireland, if someone is **Republican**, they believe that Northern Ireland should not be ruled by Britain but should become part of the Republic of Ireland. 共和派的(指在北爱尔兰认为北爱不应受英国统治而应成为爱尔兰共和国的一部分). ❖ *...a Republican paramilitary group.* 共和派准军事集团. ADJ
➪ A **Republican** is someone who has Republican views. 共和派分子. N-COUNT

re·pu·di·ate /rɪ'pju:dieɪt/ **repudiates, repudiating, repudiated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **repudiate** something or someone, you show that you strongly disagree with them and do not want to be connected with them in any way. 拒不接受;与...断绝关系. ❖ *Leaders urged people to turn out in large numbers to repudiate the violence.* 领袖们敦促人们大批出动来抗拒这种暴力. ◢ **re·pu·dia·tion** /rɪ,pju:di'eɪʃən/ **repudiations** ❖ *...his public repudiation of the conference decision.* 他对会议决定的公然抗拒. VB V n N-VAR

re·pug·nant /rɪ'pʌgnənt/.
If you think that something is horrible and disgusting, you can say that it is **repugnant**. 令人反感的,使人厌恶的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
◢ **re·pug·nance** ❖ *She felt a deep sense of shame and repugnance.* 她感到深深的羞愧和厌恶. N-UNCOUNT

re·pulse /rɪ'pʌls/ **repulses, repulsing, repulsed.**
1 If you **are repulsed** by something, you think that it is horrible and disgusting and you want to avoid it. (使)厌恶,(使)反感,(使)憎恶. ❖ *Evil has charisma. Though people are repulsed by it, they also are drawn to its power.* 邪恶具有超凡的感召力. 人们虽然憎恶它,但是也为它的力量所吸引. VB usu passive be V-ed
2 If an army or other group **repulses** a group of people, they drive it back using force. (用武力)击退. VB V n

re·pul·sion /rɪ'pʌlʃən/.
1 **Repulsion** is an extremely strong feeling of disgust. 厌恶,反感,憎恶. ❖ *She gave a dramatic shudder of repulsion.* 她憎恶得浑身剧烈地颤抖. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Repulsion** is a force that pushes two things apart, such as the force that there is in magnets. (磁石等的)排斥力. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

re·pul·sive /rɪ'pʌlsɪv/.
1 If you find something or someone **repulsive**, you find them horrible and disgusting and you want to avoid them. 令人厌恶的,可憎的,使人反感的. ❖ *...repulsive fat white slugs.* 令人恶心的肥大的白色鼻涕虫. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **repulsive** force is a force which pushes away what is around it. (指力)排斥的. ADJ TECHNICAL

repu·table /'repjutəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **reputable** company or person is reliable and trustworthy. (指公司或人)声誉好的,有名望的;值得信赖的. ADJ-GRADED

repu·ta·tion /,repju'teɪʃən/ **reputations.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 To have a **reputation** for something means to be known or remembered for it. 名声,名气. ❖ *Alice Munro has a reputation for being a very depressing writer.* 艾丽斯·芒罗以非常抑郁的作家而出名. N-COUNT
2 Something's or someone's **reputation** is the opinion that people have about how good they are. 好名声,名誉,声望. ❖ *The stories ruined his reputation.* 这些传闻毁了他的声誉. N-COUNT

re·pute /rɪ'pju:t/.
1 A person or thing **of repute** or **of** high **repute** is respected and known to be good. 有名声,有名望. PHR FORMAL
2 A person's or organization's **repute** is their reputation, especially when this is good. 好名声,声望,声誉. ❖ *Under his stewardship, the UN's repute has risen immeasurably.* 由于他的领导,联合国的声誉获得了极大的提高. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

re·put·ed /rɪ'pju:tɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that something **is reputed** to be true, you mean that people say it is true, but you do not know if it is definitely true. (被)称为;(被)一般认为. ❖ *He is reputed to earn ten million pounds a year.* 据说他一年挣一千万镑. V-PASSIVE PRAGMATICS FORMAL be V-ed to-inf
◢ **re·put·ed·ly** /rɪ'pju:tɪdli/ ❖ *Both women have dramatic dark looks and, reputedly, fiery temperaments.* 这两位女性都有着十分阴郁的面容,而且据说性情暴躁. ADV

re·quest /rɪ'kwest/ **requests, requesting, requested.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **request** something, you ask for it politely or formally. 请求,请求给予(某物). ❖ *She had requested that the door to her room be left open.* 她请求过让她房间的门开着. VB V n FORMAL V that
2 If you **request** someone to do something, you politely or formally ask them to do it. 请求,要求(某人做某事). ❖ *They requested him to leave.* 他们要求他离开. VB FORMAL V n to-inf
3 If you make a **request**, you politely ask for something or ask someone to do something. 请求,要求. N-COUNT
4 A **request** is a song or piece of music which someone has asked a performer or disc jockey to play. (歌曲或音乐的)点播. N-COUNT
5 If you do something **at** someone's **request**, you do it because they have asked you to. 应(某人的)请求,应(某人的)要求. PHR
6 If something is given or done **on request**, it is given or done whenever you ask for it. 一经请求,一经要求. ❖ *Leaflets giving details are available on request.* 备有详细资料的小册子以供索取. PHR

requi·em /'rekwiem/ **requiems.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **requiem** or a **requiem mass** is a Catholic church service in memory of someone who has recently died. (天主教堂为死者举行的)安魂弥撒,追思弥撒. N-COUNT
2 A **requiem** is a piece of music for singers and musicians that can be performed either as part of a requiem mass or as part of a concert. 安魂曲,挽歌. N-COUNT

re·quire /rɪ'kwaɪə/ **requires, requiring, required.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **require** something or if something **is required**, you need it or it is necessary. 需要. ❖ *...the kind of crisis that requires us to drop everything else.* 那种需要我们放弃一切的危机. VB V n V n to-inf
2 If a law or rule **requires** you to do something, you have to do it. (法律或规章)规定,指示,要求. ❖ *...a law requiring prompt reporting of such malfunctions.* 一条必须立即汇报此类故障的规定. *Then he'll know exactly what's required of him.* 然后他将会确切地知道按规定他要做什么. VB V n to-inf FORMAL V n be V-ed of n Also V that
3 If you say that something is **required reading** for a group of people, you mean that you think it is essential for them to read it because it will give them information which they should have. 必读的书,必读之作,指定读物. PHR

re·quire·ment /rɪ'kwaɪəmənt/ **requirements.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **requirement** is a quality or qualification that you must have in order to be allowed to do something or to be suitable for something. 要求;必要条件. ❖ *Its products met all legal requirements.* 其产品达到所有的法律要求. N-COUNT
2 Your **requirements** are the things that you need. 需要之物,必需品. ❖ *Variations of this programme can be arranged to suit your requirements.* 可以根据你的需要对这个计划做些改动. N-COUNT

requi·site /'rekwɪzɪt/ **requisites.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can use **requisite** to describe something that is necessary for a particular purpose. 必需的,必不可少的,必备的. ❖ *She filled in the requisite paperwork.* 她填写了必需的书面资料. ADJ FORMAL

R

2 A **requisite** is something which is necessary for a particular purpose. 必需品. ◆ *An understanding of accounting techniques is a major requisite for the work.* 了解记账技巧是做此项工作的一个主要必备的条件. N-COUNT FORMAL

requi·si·tion /ˌrekwɪˈzɪʃən/ **requisitions, requisitioning, requisitioned.**

1 If people in authority **requisition** a vehicle, building, or food, they formally demand it and take it for official use. 正式要求; 征用(车辆、建筑或食品). VB V n FORMAL

2 A **requisition** is a written document which allows a person or organization to obtain goods. 征用令, 征用文书; 申请领取单. ◆ *...a requisition for a replacement typewriter.* 申请一台替换打字机的领取单. N-COUNT

ˌre-ˈroute, re-routes, re-routing, re-routed; 又拼作 **reroute.**
If vehicles **are re-routed**, they are directed along a different route because the usual route cannot be used. (使)(车辆)改道; (使)改变路线. ◆ *They rerouted the planes at La Guardia airport.* 他们使飞机在拉瓜迪亚机场改变了航线. VB V n

re-run, re-runs, re-running, re-ran. The form **re-run** is used in the present tense and is also the past participle of the verb. The noun is pronounced /ˈriː rʌn/. The verb is pronounced /ˌriː ˈrʌn/. 现在式、过去分词同形, 名词发音为/ˈriː rʌn/, 动词发音为/ˌriː ˈrʌn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is a **re-run of** a particular event or experience, you mean that what happens now is very similar to what happened in the past. (某事件或某经历的)重演, 再现. N-SING N of n

2 If someone **re-runs** a process or event, they do it or organize it again. 使(过程或事件)重新进行. ◆ *Edit the input text and re-run the software.* 编辑输入的文本, 然后重新运行软件. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *In the re-run he failed to make the final at all.* 在重新进行时, 他根本没能做到底. N-COUNT

3 If an election **is re-run**, it is organized again, for example because the correct procedures were not followed or because no candidate got an overall majority. (因选举程序不正确或无候选人获得全面多数票)(被)重新举行选举. VB usu passive BRITISH

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The opposition has demanded a re-run of parliamentary elections held yesterday.* 反对党已要求昨日的议会选举重新进行. N-COUNT

4 If a theatre company or cinema **re-runs** a play or a film, it puts it on or shows it again. 再上演(戏剧); 再放映(电影). VB V n

5 A **re-run** is a film, play, or television programme, that is broadcast or put on again. (电影的)重映; (戏剧的)重演; (电视节目的)重播. N-COUNT

re·sat /ˌriːˈsæt/.
Resat is the past tense and past participle of **resit**. resit 的过去式和过去分词.

re·sched·ule /ˌriːˈʃedjuːl, AM -ˈskedʒuːl/ **reschedules, rescheduling, rescheduled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **reschedules** an event, they change the time at which it is due to happen. 重订...时间表, 将...改期. ◆ *They've rescheduled the vigil for February 14th.* 他们已将守夜时间改至2月14日. VB V n V n for/to n ◢ **re·sched·ul·ing, reschedulings** ◆ *...a rescheduling of the trip to Asia.* 重新安排亚洲之行的行程. N-VAR

2 To **reschedule** a debt means to arrange for the person, organization, or country that owes money to pay it back over a longer period because they are in financial difficulty. 重新安排(以延长债务的偿还时间). VB V n ◢ **rescheduling** ◆ *...a rescheduling of loan repayments.* 重新安排贷款的偿还时间. N-VAR

re·scind /rɪˈsɪnd/ **rescinds, rescinding, rescinded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a government or a group of people in power **rescind** a law or agreement, they officially withdraw it and state that it is no longer valid. 废除, 废止(法令或协定). ◆ *Trade Union leaders have demanded the government rescind the price rise.* 工会领袖已要求政府取消加价. VB FORMAL V n

res·cue /ˈreskjuː/ **rescues, rescuing, rescued.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **rescue** someone, you get them out of a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 营救, 救援. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...a major air-sea rescue.* 一次重大的海空联合营救行动. *Lights clipped onto life jackets improve the chances of rescue.* 夹在救生衣上的光源会提高营救的机会. N-VAR

◢ **res·cu·er, rescuers** ◆ *It took rescuers 90 minutes to reach the trapped men.* 营救人员花了90分钟才赶到这些被困的人身边. N-COUNT

2 If you **go to** someone's **rescue** or **come to** their **rescue**, you help them when they are in danger or difficulty. 赶去救援; 前来营救. PHR

re·search /rɪˈsɜːtʃ/ **researches, researching, researched.** ◆◆◆◆◆
If you **research** something, you try to discover facts about it. 研究; 调查. ◆ *She spent two years in South Florida researching and filming her documentary.* 她花了两年时间在南佛罗里达搞研究, 拍摄纪录片. VB V n Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...cancer research.* 癌症研究. *...his researches into which kinds of flowers bees get their best honey from.* 他对蜜蜂从哪一种花处采集到最好的花粉的研究. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

◢ **re·search·er, researchers** ◆ *He chose to join the company as a market researcher.* 他决定加盟这家公司做市场调查研究员. N-COUNT

re·sell /ˌriːˈsel/ **resells, reselling, resold.**
If you **resell** something that you have bought, you sell it again. 再销售; 转卖. ◆ *Shopkeepers buy them in bulk and resell them for £150 each.* 店主们整批买进它们, 然后再以每件150镑卖出. VB V n Also V

re·sem·blance /rɪˈzembləns/ **resemblances.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If there is a **resemblance** between two people or things, they are similar to each other. 相似, 相像, 类似. N-VAR

re·sem·ble /rɪˈzembəl/ **resembles, resembling, resembled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If one thing or person **resembles** another, they are similar to each other. 与...相似, 类似于. ◆ *She so resembles her mother.* 她那么像她母亲. VB no cont V n

re·sent /rɪˈzent/ **resents, resenting, resented.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you **resent** someone or something, you feel bitter and angry about them. 愤恨, 怨恨, 憎恨. ◆ *She resents her mother for being so tough on her.* 她怨恨她母亲对她如此严厉. VB V n/V-ing

re·sent·ful /rɪˈzentfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **resentful**, you feel resentment. 充满愤恨的, 怨恨的, 憎恨的. ◆ *I felt very resentful and angry about losing my job.* 我对丢掉工作一事非常怨恨和愤怒. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **re·sent·ful·ly** ◆ *She continued to look at him resentfully.* 她继续愤恨地看着他. ADV-GRADED

re·sent·ment /rɪˈzentmənt/ **resentments.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Resentment is bitterness and anger that someone feels about something. 愤恨, 怨恨; 不满. ◆ *She expressed resentment at being interviewed by a social worker.* 她对要接受一位社会工作者的采访表示不满. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

res·er·va·tion /ˌrezəˈveɪʃən/ **reservations.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you have **reservations** about something, you are not sure that it is entirely good or right. 保留意见, 保留态度; 异议; 存疑. ◆ *My main reservation about his film was the ending.* 我对他的电影的主要异议是其结尾部分. N-VAR

2 If you make a **reservation**, you arrange for something such as a table in a restaurant or a room in a hotel to be kept for you. (餐馆桌位或酒店房间等的)预定, 预约. N-COUNT

3 A **reservation** is an area of land that is kept separate for a particular group of people to live in. (特定人群的)保留地, 居留地. ◆ *Sixty percent of the 700 Native Americans who live on the reservation are unemployed.* 那700个生活在居留地的土著美洲人中有60%是没有工作的. N-COUNT

4 ➛ 又见 **central reservation.**

re·serve /rɪˈzɜːv/ **reserves, reserving, reserved.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **is reserved** for a particular person or purpose, it is kept specially for that person or purpose. (为某人或特定用途)(被)留出, (被)保留. ◆ *A double room with a balcony overlooking the sea had been reserved for him.* 已经为他预留了一个有阳台可俯瞰大海的双人间. VB usu passive be V-ed for n

2 If you **reserve** something such as a table, ticket, or magazine, you arrange for it to be kept specially for you. 预定, 预约, 订(餐桌, 票或杂志等). VB V n

3 A **reserve** is a supply of something that is available for use when it is needed. 贮藏(物), 储备(物). ❖ *...the world's oil reserves.* 世界的石油储备. N-COUNT

4 If you have something **in reserve**, you have it available for use when it is needed. 储存的, 备用的. ❖ *...the bottle of whisky that he kept in reserve.* 他储存的那瓶威士忌. PHR

5 In sport, a **reserve** is someone who is available to play as part of a team if one of the members is ill or cannot play. 替补队员; 后备选手. N-COUNT BRITISH

6 A nature **reserve** is an area of land where the animals, birds, and plants are officially protected. (兽类、鸟类以及植物的)自然保护区. N-COUNT

7 If someone shows **reserve**, they keep their feelings hidden. 矜持, 拘谨; 寡言. ❖ *I do hope that you'll overcome your reserve and let me know.* 我真的希望你会摆脱拘谨, 把事情告诉我. N-UNCOUNT

8 ➡ to **reserve judgment**: 见 **judgment**.
➡ to **reserve the right**: 见 **right**.

re·served /rɪˈzɜːvd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **reserved** keeps their feelings hidden. 矜持的, 拘谨的; 寡言的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A table in a restaurant or a seat in a theatre that is **reserved** is being kept for someone. (餐桌或戏院的座位)预定的、预约的. ADJ

re'serve price, reserve prices.
A **reserve price** is the lowest price which is acceptable to the owner of property being auctioned or sold. (拍卖或出售的)保留价格, 最低价格, 底价. N-COUNT BRITISH

re·serv·ist /rɪˈzɜːvɪst/ **reservists.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Reservists are soldiers who are not serving in the regular army of a country, but who can be called to serve whenever they are needed. 后备军人. N-COUNT

res·er·voir /ˈrezəvwɑː/ **reservoirs.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **reservoir** is a lake that is used for storing water before it is supplied to people. 水库; 蓄水池. N-COUNT

2 A **reservoir** of something is a large quantity of it that is available for use when needed. 贮藏, 储备, 积蓄, 宝库. ❖ *...the huge oil reservoir beneath the Kuwaiti desert.* 蕴藏在科威特沙漠下巨大的石油储备. N-COUNT with supp

re·set /ˌriːˈset/ **resets, resetting.** The form **reset** is used in the present tense and is also the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **reset** a machine or device, you adjust or set it, so that it is ready to work again or ready to perform a particular function. 校正, 调整(机器或设备). ❖ *The remote control key resets the electrically adjusted seats.* 这个遥控器的键可调整电力调控的座位. VB V n

2 If a doctor **resets** a broken bone, they put it back into its correct position. 重接(断骨); 重使(断骨)复位. VB V n

re·set·tle /riːˈsetəl/ **resettles, resettling, resettled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If people **are resettled** by a government or organization, or if people **resettle**, they move to a different place to live because they are no longer able or allowed to stay in the area where they used to live. (使)重新定居, (使)在新地方定居; (被)重新安置. ❖ *In 1990, 200,000 Soviet Jews resettled on Israeli territory.* 1990年, 20万苏联犹太人重新定居于以色列领土上. V-ERG. be V-ed V
▲**re·set·tle·ment** /riːˈsetəlmənt/ ❖ *Only refugees are eligible for resettlement abroad.* 只有难民才有资格安置在国外. N-UNCOUNT

re·shape /ˌriːˈʃeɪp/ **reshapes, reshaping, reshaped.** ♦◇◇◇◇
To **reshape** something means to change its structure or organization. 重新塑造; 改造. ❖ *...changes that have been reshaping the industry.* 一直在改造着该行业的那些变化. VB V n
▲**re·shap·ing** ❖ *...a radical reshaping of Labour policies.* 工党政策的一次根本性修改. N-SING also no det

re·shuf·fle, reshuffles, reshuffling, reshuffled. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːʃʌfəl/. The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈʃʌfəl/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːʃʌfəl/. 动词发音为 /ˌriːˈʃʌfəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
When a political leader **reshuffles** the ministers in a government, he or she changes their jobs so that some of the ministers change their responsibilities. 重新洗牌; 重新安排; 改组. ❖ *He plans to reshuffle his entire cabinet.* 他计划改组他的整个内阁. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a partial cabinet reshuffle.* 一次内阁的部分改组. N-COUNT

re·side /rɪˈzaɪd/ **resides, residing, resided.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **resides** somewhere, they live there or are staying there. 居住, 定居. ❖ *Margaret resides with her invalid mother in a London suburb.* 玛格丽特同她病弱的母亲一起住在伦敦的郊区. VB FORMAL V prep/adv

2 If a quality **resides** in something, it is in that thing. (性质)存在, 在于. ❖ *Happiness does not reside in strength or money.* 幸福不在于实力或金钱. VB no cont FORMAL V in n

resi·dence /ˈrezɪdəns/ **residences.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **residence** is a house where people live. 住宅, 住处; 官邸. ❖ *...Mr Kohl's private residence.* 科尔先生的私人住宅. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 Your place of **residence** is the place where you live. 居所. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

3 If someone is **in residence** in a particular place, they are living there. 住在(某处). PHR

4 Someone's **residence** in a place is the fact that they live there or that they are officially allowed to live there. 定居; 居住资格. ❖ *They had entered the country and had applied for permanent residence.* 他们已经进入了这个国家, 并申请了永久居住资格. N-UNCOUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **hall of residence.**

6 An artist or writer **in residence** is one who teaches in an institution such as a university or theatre company. (艺术家或作家)常驻(大学或剧团等处从事教学). PHR

resi·den·cy /ˈrezɪdənsi/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone's **residency** in a place is the fact that they live there or that they are officially allowed to live there. 定居; 居住资格. ❖ *He applied for British residency.* 他申请了英国居住资格. N-UNCOUNT

resi·dent /ˈrezɪdənt/ **residents.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **residents** of a house or area are the people who live there. 居民, 定居者. N-COUNT

2 Someone who is **resident** in a country or a town lives there. 居住的, 定居的. ❖ *He had been resident in Brussels since 1967.* 自1967年以来, 他一直住在布鲁塞尔. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 A **resident** doctor or tutor lives in the place where he or she works. (指医生或家庭教师)住在工作地点的; 住院的; 住家的. ❖ *...the resident physician.* 住院医师. ADJ

4 If an institution has a **resident** specialist, that specialist works for the institution. (指专家)常驻的. ❖ *She stayed there as resident designer for seven years.* 她留在那里做了七年的常驻设计师. ADJ ADJ n

resi·den·tial /ˌrezɪˈdenʃəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **residential** area contains houses rather than offices or factories. 住宅的, 住宅区的. ADJ

2 A **residential** institution is one where people live while they are studying there or being cared for there. (须)寄宿的, (须)住宿的. ADJ

'residents' association, residents' associations.
A **residents' association** is an organization of people who live in a particular area. Residents' associations take action to make the area more pleasant to live in. The usual American term is **neighborhood association**. 居民协会(指某一地区为本区服务的居民组织). [美]一般作 neighborhood association. N-COUNT BRITISH

re·sid·ual /rɪˈzɪdʒuəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Residual is used to describe what remains of something when most of it has gone. 残留的, 残余的, 剩下的. ❖ *Allow the residual heat to keep the mixture simmering.* 让余热继续炖混合料. ADJ

resi·due /ˈrezɪdjuː, AM -duː/ **residues.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **residue** of something is a small amount that remains after most of it has gone. 残余, 残留, 剩余物. ❖ *Using the same shampoo means that a residue can build up on the hair.* 使用相同的洗发液意味着残留洗发液可能会积聚在头发上. N-COUNT

re·sign /rɪˈzaɪn/ **resigns, resigning, resigned.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **resign** from a job or position, you formally VB V from n

R

announce that you are leaving it. 辞职,辞去. ❖ *A hospital administrator has resigned over claims that he lied to get the job.* 一位医院的管理人员辞职了,因为有人投诉他撒了谎才得到这份工作. *In 1980, he resigned as chairman of the Electricity Council.* 1980年,他辞去了电力委员会主席职务. V / V as n / Also V n

2 If you **resign** yourself to an unpleasant situation or fact, you accept it because you realize that you cannot change it. 使接受(不愉快的形势或现实); 使顺从; 使听任. ❖ *Pat and I resigned ourselves to yet another summer without a boat.* 帕特和我只好忍受又一个没有船的夏天了. VB / V pron-refl to n/-ing

3 ➜ 又见 **resigned**.

res·ig·na·tion /ˌrezɪɡˈneɪʃən/ **resignations.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **resignation** is a formal statement of your intention to leave a job or position. 辞呈,辞职书. N-VAR

2 **Resignation** is the acceptance of an unpleasant situation or fact because you realize that you cannot change it. 逆来顺受; 屈从; 无可奈何. ❖ *He sighed with profound resignation.* 他极为无奈地叹了口气. N-UNCOUNT

re·signed /rɪˈzaɪnd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you are **resigned** to an unpleasant situation or fact, you accept it without complaining because you realize that you cannot change it. 逆来顺受的; 屈从的; 无可奈何的. ❖ *He is resigned to the noise, the mess, the constant upheaval.* 他对这种喧嚣、混乱、时常发生的剧变已无动于衷. ADJ ◢ **re·sign·ed·ly** /rɪˈzaɪnɪdli/ ❖ *'I know you don't believe me,' I said resignedly.* '我知道你不相信我.' 我无可奈何地说. ADV / ADV with v

R

re·sili·ent /rɪˈzɪliənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **resilient** is strong and not easily damaged by being hit, stretched, or squeezed. 有弹性的, 有回弹力的; 能复原的. ❖ *Cotton is more resistant to being squashed and polyester is more resilient.* 棉花更具有抗挤压性,而聚酯更具有回弹性. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **re·sili·ence** ❖ *Your muscles do not have the strength and resilience that they should have.* 你的肌肉缺乏应有的力量和弹性. N-UNCOUNT / also a N

2 People and things that are **resilient** are able to recover easily and quickly from unpleasant or damaging events. 能迅速恢复的, 适应性强的.❖ *Fraser was clearly a good soldier, calm and resilient.* 弗雷泽无疑是一个好军人,冷静而且适应力强. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **resilience** ❖ *...the resilience of human beings to fight after they've been attacked.* 人类在受到袭击后迅速反击的能力. N-UNCOUNT / also a N

res·in /ˈrezɪn/ **resins.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Resin** is a sticky substance that is produced by some trees. 树脂. N-VAR

2 **Resin** is a substance that is produced chemically and used to make plastics. (用作制造塑胶)合成树脂. N-VAR

res·in·ous /ˈrezɪnəs/.

Something that is **resinous** is like resin or contains resin. 似树脂的; 含树脂的. ❖ *...a hard resinous substance made by bees from the juices of plants.* 一种由蜜蜂以植物汁液做成的坚硬的树脂状物质. ADJ-GRADED

re·sist /rɪˈzɪst/ **resists, resisting, resisted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **resist** something such as a change, you refuse to accept it and try to prevent it. 抵抗,抗拒,阻止(变革等). ❖ *The Prime Minister says she will resist a single European currency being imposed.* 首相说她将抵制正在强加的单一欧洲货币. VB V n / V n -ing

2 If you **resist** someone or **resist** an attack by them, you fight back against them. 抵抗, 抵御(进攻). ❖ *The man was shot outside his house as he tried to resist arrest.* 这名男子在他的屋外企图拒捕时被开枪打死. VB / V n / Also V

3 If you **resist** doing something, or **resist** the temptation to do something, you stop yourself from doing it although you would like to do it. 忍住(不做某事); 禁得住, 顶住(诱惑). ❖ *She cannot resist giving him advice.* 她禁不住要给他忠告. VB / V n/-ing

4 If someone or something **resists** damage of some kind, they remain unharmed or undamaged by it. 抵御、抗, 耐(某种伤害). ❖ *...bodies trained and toughened to resist the cold.* 受过训练变得结实能抵御寒冷的身体. VB / V n

re·sist·ance /rɪˈzɪstəns/ **resistances.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Resistance** to something such as a change or a new idea is a refusal to accept it. (对变革或新想法等的)抗拒, 拒受, 反对. ❖ *The US wants big cuts in European agricultural export subsidies, but this is meeting resistance.* 美国想要欧洲大幅度削减农业出口补贴,但是这将遭到反对. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Resistance** to an attack consists of fighting back against the people who have attacked you. (对袭击的)抵抗, 抵挡. ❖ *The troops are encountering stiff resistance.* 部队正在遭遇顽强的抵抗. N-UNCOUNT

3 In a country which is occupied by the army of another country, or which has a dictatorship, **the resistance** is an organized group of people who are involved in illegal activities against the people in power. (反对政权的非法)抵抗组织, 抵抗运动. N-SING the N

4 The **resistance** of your body to germs or diseases is its power to remain unharmed or unaffected by them. (身体对细菌或疾病的)抵抗力. N-UNCOUNT

5 Wind or air **resistance** is a force which slows down a moving object or vehicle. (风或空气的)阻力. N-UNCOUNT

6 In electrical engineering or physics, **resistance** is the ability of a substance or an electrical circuit to obstruct the flow of an electrical current through it. (电机工程或物理学中的)电阻. N-VAR

re·sist·ant /rɪˈzɪstənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **resistant** to something is opposed to it and wants to prevent it. 抗拒的, 拒受的, 反对的. ❖ *Some people are very resistant to the idea of exercise.* 一些人很反对体育锻炼这一想法. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is **resistant** to a particular thing, it is not harmed by it. 有抵抗力的. ❖ *...how to improve plants to make them more resistant to disease.* 如何去改良植物使之更有抗病能力. ADJ-GRADED

-resistant /-rɪzɪstənt/.

-resistant is added to nouns to form adjectives that describe something as not being harmed or affected by the thing mentioned. (与名词加在一起构成形容词)抗...的, 防...的, 耐...的. ❖ *...bullet-resistant glass.* 防弹玻璃. COMB

re·sis·tor /rɪˈzɪstə/ **resistors.**

A **resistor** is a device in an electric circuit which can slow down or control the flow of electricity through the circuit. 电阻器. N-COUNT / TECHNICAL

re·sit, resits, resitting, resat. The verb is pronounced /ˌriːˈsɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːsɪt/. 动词发音为 /ˌriːˈsɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːsɪt/.

If someone **resits** a test or examination, they take it again, usually because they failed the first time. The usual American word is **retake**. (常指考试不及格后)再考, 重考, 补考. [美]一般作 retake. ❖ *If they fail, they can often resit the next year.* 如果没及格, 他们常常可以明年补考. VB V n / BRITISH / V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He failed his First Year exams and didn't bother about the resits.* 他第一年的考试没有及格, 而他也不在乎补考. N-COUNT

re·sold /ˌriːˈsəʊld/.

Resold is the past tense and past participle of **resell**. resell 的过去式和过去分词.

reso·lute /ˈrezəluːt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **resolute**, you approve of them because they are absolutely determined not to change their mind or not to give up a course of action. 坚决的、坚毅的, 不屈不挠的. ❖ *Voters perceive him as a decisive and resolute international leader.* 投票者认为他是一位果断坚毅的国际领导人. ADJ-GRADED / PRAGMATICS / FORMAL ◢ **reso·lute·ly** ❖ *He resolutely refused to speak English unless forced to.* 除非迫不得已, 否则他坚决拒绝说英语. ADV-GRADED

reso·lu·tion /ˌrezəˈluːʃən/ **resolutions.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **resolution** is a formal decision taken at a meeting by means of a vote. (通过会议投票产生的)决议, 决议案, 正式决定. ❖ *The UN had passed two major resolutions calling for a complete withdrawal.* 联合国已通过了两个重要决议, 要求全部撤军. N-COUNT

2 If you make a **resolution**, you decide to try very hard to do something. 决心, 决意, 决定. ❖ *They made a resolution to lose all the weight gained during the Christmas period.* 他们下定决心要减掉圣诞节期间增加的全部体重. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **New Year's resolution**.
3 **Resolution** is determination to do or not do something. 坚决, 坚定, 坚毅. ❖ *'I think I'll try a hypnotist,' I said with sudden resolution.* '我想我要试找位催眠师.' 我突然坚定地说. N-UNCOUNT
4 The **resolution** of a problem or difficulty is the final solving of it. (问题或困难的)解决, 解答, 解除. ❖ *...a peaceful resolution to the crisis.* 危机的和平解决. N-SING FORMAL
5 The **resolution** of an image is how clear the image is. (图像的)清晰度. ❖ *This machine gives us such high resolution that we can see very small specks of calcium.* 这台机器为我们提供了很高的分辨率, 我们可以看见微小的钙微粒. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

re·solve /rɪˈzɒlv/ **resolves, resolving, resolved.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 To **resolve** a problem, argument, or difficulty means to find a solution to it. 解决, 解答, 解除(问题, 争端或困难). ❖ *We must find a way to resolve these problems before it's too late.* 我们必须及时找到一个解决这些问题的办法. VB FORMAL V n
2 If you **resolve** to do something, you make a firm decision to do it. 决定, 下决心, 决意要. ❖ *She resolved that, if Mimi forgot this promise, she would remind her.* 她打定主意, 如果咪咪忘了这一承诺, 她会提醒她的. VB V to-inf V that
3 **Resolve** is absolute determination to do what you have decided to do. 决定, 决心, 决意. ❖ *This will strengthen the American public's resolve to go to war if necessary.* 这将坚定美国公众的参战决心, 如果战争是必须的话. N-VAR FORMAL
4 If you **resolve** something into a clearer form, or if it **resolves** into a clearer form, its shape or the different parts it contains become clear. 辨析; (使)变得更清晰. ❖ *...like a musician resolving a confused mass of sound into melodic or harmonic order.* 像一位将混乱的声音变成优美和谐的旋律的音乐家. V-ERG FORMAL V n into n Also V into n

re·solved /rɪˈzɒlvd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **resolved** to do something, you are determined to do it. 坚决的, 决意的, 下决心的. ❖ *Most folk with property to lose were resolved to defend it.* 多数将失去房地产的人决意要捍卫房地产. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf

reso·nance /ˈrezənəns/ **resonances.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something has a **resonance** for someone, it has a special meaning or is particularly important to them, for example because it reminds them of something else. (如因使人产生联想而具有的)特别意义, 特殊重要性. ❖ *The ideas of order, security, family, religion and country had the same resonance for them as for Michael.* 秩序、安全、家庭、宗教和国家的概念对他们和对迈克尔来说有着相同的特殊意义. ◢ **reso·nant** /ˈrezənənt/ ❖ *It is a country resonant with cinematic potential, from its architecture to its landscape.* 这是一个从建筑到风景都特别适宜拍电影的国家. N-VAR ADJ
2 If a sound has **resonance**, it is deep, clear, and echoing. (声音的)回声, 反响; 响亮, 洪亮. ◢ **resonant** ❖ *His voice sounded oddly resonant in the empty room.* 在这个空荡荡的房间里, 他的声音听起来响得很古怪. N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED
3 A **resonance** is the sound which is produced by an object when it vibrates at the same rate as the sound waves from another object. 共鸣. N-VAR TECHNICAL

reso·nate /ˈrezəneɪt/ **resonates, resonating, resonated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something **resonates**, it vibrates and produces a deep, strong sound. 共鸣; 共振, 谐振. ❖ *The bass guitar began to thump so loudly that it resonated in my head.* 低音吉他开始砰砰响起, 声音很大, 在我脑子里回荡. VB V
2 You say that something **resonates** when it has a special meaning or when it is particularly important to someone, for example because they agree with it or because it reminds them of something else. 使人产生共鸣, 使人产生认同感; 令人联想起. ❖ *London is confident and alive, resonating with all the qualities of a civilised city.* 伦敦自信而活跃, 令人想起一个文明城市的所有特征. VB V with n

re·sort /rɪˈzɔːt/ **resorts, resorting, resorted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **resort** to a course of action that you do not really approve of, you adopt it because you cannot see any other way of achieving what you want to achieve. (出于无奈地)求助于, 诉诸于(行动). ❖ *His punishing work schedule had made him resort to drugs.* 他紧张的工作日程安排使他不得不求助于药物. VB V to n/-ing
2 If you say that you can achieve something without **resort** to a particular course of action, you mean that you can succeed in what you are trying to do without carrying out that action. 求助, 凭借, 诉诸. ❖ *...a responsibility to ensure that all peaceful options are exhausted before resort to war.* 确保在诉诸武力之前试尽所有和平选择的责任. N-UNCOUNT N to n
3 If you do something **as a last resort**, you do it because you can find no other way of getting out of a difficult situation or of solving a problem. 作为最后一招, 作为最后的解决办法. ❖ *Nuclear weapons should be used only as a last resort.* 核武器只是作为最后手段才可以使用. PHR
4 You use **in the last resort** when stating the most basic or important fact that will still be true in a situation whatever else happens. (不管发生其他什么事)最终, 到最后. ❖ *...the British would in the last resort support them whatever they did.* 不管他们做什么, 英国人最终都支持他们. PHR
5 A **resort** is a place where a lot of people spend their holidays. (度假)胜地. ❖ *...ski resorts.* 滑雪胜地. N-COUNT

re·sound /rɪˈzaʊnd/ **resounds, resounding, resounded.**
1 When a noise **resounds**, it is heard very loudly and clearly. (噪声)反响, 回响, 鸣响. ❖ *The soldiers' boots resounded in the street.* 士兵们的靴子声在街上回响着. VB LITERARY V prep
2 If a place **resounds** with particular noises, it is filled with them. (某地方)回荡着, 充满着(声响). ❖ *The whole place resounded with music.* 整个地方回荡着音乐声. VB LITERARY V with/to n

re·sound·ing /rɪˈzaʊndɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **resounding** sound is loud and echoing. (声音)洪亮的, 响亮的. ❖ *There was a resounding slap as Andrew struck him violently across the face.* 安德鲁用力在他脸上打了一巴掌, 发出了一声脆响. ◢ **re·sound·ing·ly** ❖ *Leatherdale was hit resoundingly on the side of the head.* 莱瑟代尔的头部一侧被砰地击了一下. ADJ ADV
2 You can refer to a very great success as a **resounding** success. (成功)巨大的; 完全的; 令人瞩目的. ❖ *The good weather helped to make the occasion a resounding success.* 天公做美, 使得这次盛会获得了圆满的成功. ◢ **resoundingly** ❖ *They resoundingly support government programs for the poor.* 他们完全支持政府的扶贫计划. ADJ ADV-GRADED

re·source /rɪˈzɔːs, AM ˈriːsɔːrs/ **resources.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **resources** of an organization or person are the materials, money, and other things that they have and can use in order to function properly. (机构或人的)资源, 财力, 物力. ❖ *Some families don't have the resources to feed themselves properly.* 一些家庭没钱吃饱饭. N-COUNT
2 A country's **resources** are the things that it has and can use to increase its wealth, such as coal, oil, or land. (国家的)资源(如煤、石油或土地等). N-COUNT

re·sourced /rɪˈzɔːst, AM ˈriːsɔːrst/.
If an organization is **resourced**, it has all the things, such as money and materials, that it needs to function properly. 财力雄厚的, 资源充裕的, 物力充足的. ADJ BRITISH

re·source·ful /rɪˈzɔːsfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **resourceful** is good at finding ways of dealing with problems. 足智多谋的; 有办法的; 善于随机应变的. ◢ **re·source·ful·ness** ❖ *He is a person of far greater experience and resourcefulness.* 他是一个远比别人更有经验和智谋的人. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

re·spect /rɪˈspekt/ **respects, respecting, respected.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **respect** someone, you have a good opinion of their character or ideas. 尊敬, 敬重. ❖ *I want him to respect me as a career woman.* 我希望他把我当做职业女性来尊重. VB V n
2 If you have **respect** for someone, you have a good opinion of them. 尊重, 敬重. N-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **self-respect**.

R

3 If you **respect** someone's wishes, rights, or customs, you avoid doing things that they would dislike or regard as wrong. 尊重; 注重; 重视; 顾及. ❖ *Finally, trying to respect her wishes, I said I'd leave.* 最后, 为了尊重她的意愿, 我说我将离开. VB V n

4 If you show **respect** for someone's wishes, rights, or customs, you avoid doing anything they would dislike or regard as wrong. 尊重; 注重; 重视; 顾及. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **respect** a law or moral principle, you agree not to break it. 遵守(法律或道德准则). ❖ *It is about time tour operators respected the law and their own code of conduct.* 现在该是旅游公司遵守法律及其自身的行为规范的时候了. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...respect for the law and the rejection of the use of violence.* 遵守法律, 拒绝使用暴力. N-UNCOUNT

6 You can say **with respect** when you are politely disagreeing with someone or criticizing them. (表示异议或批评时的谦语)尽管(对阁下)尊重之至; 恕我直言. ❖ *With respect, I hardly think that's the point.* 恕我直言, 我认为那也许不是问题所在. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you **pay** your **respects** to someone, you go to see them or speak to them in order to be polite. 向...致意; 问候. ❖ *Carl had asked him to visit the hospital and to pay his respects to Francis.* 卡尔曾请求他去医院问候弗朗西斯. PHR FORMAL

8 If you **pay** your **last respects** to someone who has just died, you show your respect or affection for them by coming to see their body or their grave. (向死者)凭吊, 告别. PHR

9 You use expressions like **in this respect** and **in many respects** to indicate that what you are saying applies to the feature you have just mentioned or to many features of something. 在这方面, 就此而言; 在许多方面, 就许多方面而言. ❖ *In many respects Asian women see themselves as equal to their men.* 在许多方面, 亚洲妇女认为自己与其丈夫平等. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 You use **with respect to**, or in British English **in respect of**, to say what something relates to. 关于; 至于; 在...方面, 就...而言. ❖ *Parents often have little choice with respect to the way their child is medically treated.* 在孩子接受医疗的方式上, 父母们常常没有多少选择. PHR FORMAL

R

re·spect·able /rɪˈspektəbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **respectable** is approved of by society and considered to be morally correct. 值得尊重的, 可敬的; 得体的, 体面的. ◢ **re·spect·ably** /rɪˈspektəbli/ ❖ *The juror was respectably dressed in a beige suit.* 这位陪审员得体地穿了一套米黄色西服. ◢ **re·spect·abil·ity** /rɪˌspektəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *If she divorced Tony, she would lose the respectability she had.* 如果她与托尼离婚, 她将失去曾有的体面. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 You can say that something is **respectable** when you mean that it is adequate or acceptable. 足够的; 尚可的, 相当不错的. ❖ *At last I have something respectable to wear!* 我终于有像样的东西可穿了! ADJ-GRADED

re·spect·ed /rɪˈspektɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **respected** is admired and considered important by many people. 受到羡慕的; 受尊重的. ❖ *She is a well respected member of the international community.* 她在国际社会中备受尊重. ADJ-GRADED

re·spect·er /rɪˈspektə/ **respecters.**

If you say that someone or something is **no respecter of** a rule or tradition, you mean that the rule or tradition is not important to them or does not affect to them. 不论...; 对...一视同仁. ❖ *Accidents and sudden illnesses are no respecters of age.* 意外事故和突发疾病不问年龄大小, 一视同仁. PHR

re·spect·ful /rɪˈspektfʊl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you are **respectful**, you show respect for someone. 恭敬的; 表示尊敬的; 有礼的. ❖ *The children in our family are always respectful.* 我们家的孩子们总是很有礼貌. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **re·spect·ful·ly** ❖ *'You are an artist,' she said respectfully.* '你是个艺术家,' 她恭敬地说道. ADV-GRADED

re·spec·tive /rɪˈspektɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Respective means relating or belonging separately to the individual people you have just mentioned. 各自的, 各个的, 分别的. ❖ *They went into their respective bedrooms to pack.* 他们走进各自的卧室收拾行李. ADJ ADJ n

re·spec·tive·ly /rɪˈspektɪvli/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Respectively means in the same order as the items that you have just mentioned. 分别地; 各自地. ❖ *Their sons, Ben and Jonathan, were three and six respectively.* 他们的儿子, 本和乔纳森, 分别是三岁和六岁. ADV ADV with cl/group

res·pi·ra·tion /ˌrespɪˈreɪʃən/.

Your **respiration** is your breathing. 呼吸. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

➡ 又见 **artificial respiration.**

res·pi·ra·tor /ˈrespɪreɪtə/ **respirators.**

1 A **respirator** is a device that allows people to breathe when they cannot breathe naturally, for example because they are ill or have been injured. (人工)呼吸器. N-COUNT

2 A **respirator** is a device you wear over your mouth and nose in order to breathe when you are surrounded by smoke or poisonous gas. 防烟面罩, 防毒面具. N-COUNT

res·pira·tory /ˈrespərətri, AM -tɔːri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Respiratory means relating to breathing. 呼吸的. ❖ *If you smoke then the whole respiratory system is constantly under attack.* 如果你吸烟, 整个呼吸系统一定会受到损害. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

res·pite /ˈrespaɪt, -pɪt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **respite** is a short period of rest from something unpleasant. 暂息(时间), 喘息(时间); 暂停. ❖ *It was some weeks now since they had had any respite from shellfire.* 自上次停火他们得以喘息以来, 至今已有几个星期了. N-SING also no det FORMAL

2 A **respite** is a short delay before a very unpleasant or difficult situation which may or may not take place. (不愉快或困难形势出现之前)暂时的缓解, 暂缓. ❖ *Devaluation would only give the economy a brief respite.* 货币贬值只会使经济得到暂时的缓解. N-SING also no det FORMAL

re·splend·ent /rɪˈsplendənt/.

If you describe someone or something as **resplendent**, you mean that their appearance is very impressive and expensive-looking. 灿烂的; 辉煌的; 华丽的. ❖ *...the resplendent hotel banqueting-room.* 金碧辉煌的酒店宴会厅. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

re·spond /rɪˈspɒnd/ **responds, responding, responded.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you **respond** to something that is done or said, you react to it by doing or saying something yourself. 回应, 反应, 响应; 回答. ❖ *They are likely to respond positively to the President's request for aid.* 他们对总统的援助请求可能会作出积极的反应. *The army responded with gunfire and tear gas.* 军队以炮火和催泪瓦斯作为回应. VB V to n V Also V that, V with quote

2 When you **respond** to a need, crisis, or challenge, you take the necessary or appropriate action. (对需求、危机或挑战)作出反应. ❖ *This modest group size allows our teachers to respond to the needs of each student.* 这种规模适度的小组使我们的老师可以针对每个学生的需求作出反应. VB V to n

3 If a patient or their injury or illness **is responding** to treatment, the treatment is working and they are getting better. (病人或其伤病对治疗)有良好反应, 见起色, 见效. VB V to n

re·spond·ent /rɪˈspɒndənt/ **respondents.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **respondents** to a survey or questionnaire are the people who answer the questions in it. 调查对象; (调查表的)回答者. N-COUNT

2 A **respondent** is someone who is summoned to a court to answer an accusation. 被告. ❖ *The respondent disclosed professional confidences to one of the patients.* 被告向一个病人泄露了职业秘密. N-COUNT LEGAL

re·sponse /rɪˈspɒns/ **responses.** ♦♦♦♦◇

Your **response** to an event or to something that is said is your reply or reaction to it. 回答, 答复; 回应, 反应. ❖ *The meeting was called in response to a request from Venezuela.* 此次会议是应委内瑞拉的要求召开的. N-COUNT also in N

re·spon·sibil·ity /rɪˌspɒnsɪˈbɪlɪti/ **responsibilities.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you have **responsibility** for something or someone, or if they are your **responsibility**, it is your job or duty to deal with them. 责任. ❖ *Each manager had responsibility for just under 600 properties.* 每位经理只负责不到600项房产. N-UNCOUNT

2 Your **responsibilities** are the duties that you have because of your job or position. 职责; 义务. ❖ *...programmes to help* N-PLURAL

employees balance work and family responsibilities. 帮助雇员平衡工作与家庭责任的计划.

3 If someone is given **responsibility**, they are given the right or opportunity to make important decisions or to take action without having to get permission from anyone else. 职权. N-UNCOUNT ◆ *She would have loved to have a better-paying job with more responsibility.* 她本想获得一份酬金更高、职权更大的工作.

4 If you think that you have a **responsibility** to someone or to do something, you feel that you ought to do it because it is morally right or your duty to do it. 责任感, 责任心. N-SING ◆ *As a doctor she had a responsibility to her fellow creatures.* 作为一名医生, 她对人类生命怀有一种责任感.

5 If you accept **responsibility** for something that has happened, you agree that you were to blame for it. (对发生的事所承担的)责任. N-UNCOUNT ◆ *British Rail has admitted responsibility for the accident.* 英国铁路公司已承认对此事故负责.

re·spon·sible /rɪ'spɒnsɪbəl/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If someone or something is **responsible** for a particular event or situation, they are the cause of it or they can be blamed for it. (对某事件或形势)需承担责任的, 应受责备的. ADJ v-link ADJ ◆ *He still felt responsible for her death.* 他仍然觉得对她的死负有责任.

2 If you are **responsible** for something, it is your job or duty to deal with it and make decisions relating to it. 负责的, 承担职责的. ADJ v-link ADJ ◆ *...the minister responsible for the environment.* 负责环境事务的部长.

3 If you are **responsible to** a person or group, they have authority over you and you have to report to them about what you do. 对…负责的; 接受…领导的; 向…呈报工作的. ADJ v-link ADJ to n ◆ *I'm responsible to my board of directors.* 我对我的董事会负责.

4 **Responsible** people behave properly and sensibly, without needing to be supervised. 有责任心的; 负责可靠的; 可信赖的. ADJ-GRADED ◆ *The media should be more responsible in what they report.* 在报道内容上, 媒体应有更多责任感.

◢ **re·spon·sibly** ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◆ *He urged everyone to act responsibly.* 他敦促大家行动要有责任感.

5 **Responsible** jobs involve making important decisions or carrying out important tasks. (工作)责任重大的, 重要的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

re·spon·sive /rɪ'spɒnsɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **responsive** person is quick to react to people or events and to show emotions such as pleasure and affection. (人)反应灵敏的, 敏感的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **re·spon·sive·ness** N-UNCOUNT ◆ *This condition decreases sexual desire and responsiveness.* 这种环境降低性欲和性敏感.

2 If someone or something is **responsive**, they react quickly and favourably. (指人或物)反应积极的, 反应良好的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **responsiveness** N-UNCOUNT ◆ *Such responsiveness to public pressure is extraordinary.* 对公众压力有如此积极的反应是了不起的.

rest 1 quantifier uses 量词用法

rest /rest/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **The rest** is used to refer to all the parts of something or all the things in a group that remain or that you have not already mentioned. 剩余部分; 其余. QUANT ◆ *It was an experience I will treasure for the rest of my life.* 那是我将在余生中珍惜的一段经历. *He was unable to travel to Barcelona with the rest of the team.* 他没能和球队一起去巴塞罗那.

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. PRON ◆ *Only 55 per cent of the raw material is canned. The rest is thrown away.* 只有55%的原料装罐, 其余的被扔掉了.

2 You can add **and the rest** or **all the rest of it** to the end of a statement or list when you want to refer vaguely to other things like or associated with the ones you have already mentioned. 以及其他等等; 其他诸如此类的. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, SPOKEN ◆ *And what about racism and all the rest of it?* 那么种族主义以及其他诸如此类的又如何?

rest 2 verb and noun uses 动词和名词用法

rest /rest/ **rests, resting, rested.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **rest** or if you **rest** your body, you do not do anything active for a time. (使)休息, (使)歇息. VB V, V n ◆ *Try to rest the injured limb as much as possible.* 试着尽可能地让伤肢多休息.

◢ **rest·ed** ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ◆ *He looked tanned and well rested after his vacation.* 假期之后, 他看上去晒黑了, 而且休息得很好.

2 If you get some **rest** or have a **rest**, you do not do anything active for a time. 休息, 歇息. N-VAR

3 If something such as a theory or someone's success **rests** on a particular thing, it depends on that thing. 依靠、依赖; 寄托. VB FORMAL V on/upon n/-ing ◆ *Such a view rests on a number of incorrect assumptions.* 这种观点是以一些不正确的假设为依据的.

4 If authority, a responsibility, or a decision **rests** with you, you have that authority or responsibility, or you are the one who will make that decision. (责任或决定)由(某人)负责, 归属于(某人). VB FORMAL V with n ◆ *The final decision rested with the President.* 最终决定由总统来做出.

5 If you **rest** something somewhere, you put it there so that its weight is supported. (使)靠, 搁. V-ERG V n prep/adv ◆ *He rested his arms on the back of the chair.* 他把胳膊搁在椅子背上. V prep/adv *His head was resting on her shoulder.* 他的头靠在她的肩膀上.

6 If you **rest** on or against someone or something, you lean on them so that they support the weight of your body. (指人身体)倚靠, 斜靠. VB V prep ◆ *He rested on his pickaxe for a while.* 他撑着鹤嘴锄歇了一会儿.

7 A **rest** is an object that is used to support something. 支架, 支座; 托; 垫. N-COUNT ◆ *Keep your elbow on the arm rest.* 把肘放在扶手上别动.

8 If your eyes **rest** on a particular person or object, you look directly at them. (目光)停留(在某人或物上); 凝视. VB V on/upon n WRITTEN

9 When an object that has been moving **comes to rest**, it finally stops. (移动的物体)停止, 不再移动. PHR FORMAL ◆ *The ball came to rest four feet from the hole.* 球在离洞四英尺处停了下来.

10 If you say that someone can **rest easy**, you mean that they don't need to worry about a particular situation. 安心、放心、高枕无忧. PHR

11 If someone tells you to **give** something **a rest**, they want you to stop doing it because it annoys them or because they think it is harming you. 暂停(做某事). PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL ◆ *Give it a rest, will you? We're trying to get some sleep.* 你安静一会儿, 好吗? 我们正要睡觉呢.

12 If you say that someone who has died is **laid to rest**, you mean that they are buried. 安葬. PHR

13 If you **lay** something such as fears or rumours **to rest** or you **put** them **to rest**, you succeed in proving that they are not true. 平息(恐惧或谣言等). PHR ◆ *His speech should lay those fears to rest.* 他的讲话将平息那些恐惧.

14 If someone refuses to **let** a subject **rest**, they refuse to stop talking about it. 停止谈论, 不再谈论(某话题). PHR ◆ *I am not prepared to let this matter rest.* 我不准备让这件事就此罢休.

15 If someone or something **puts** your **mind at rest** or sets your **mind at rest**, they tell you something that stops you worrying. 使(某人)安心, 使(某人)放心. ◆ *A brain scan last Friday finally set his mind at rest.* 上周五的一次脑扫描终于使他安心了.

16 ➻ **rest assured**: 见 **assured**.

➻ to **rest on** your **laurels**: 见 **laurel**.

➻ to **rest in peace**: 见 **peace**.

re·start /'riːstɑːt/ **restarts, restarting, restarted.** ♦◇◇

If you **restart** something that has been interrupted or stopped, it starts to happen or function again. 重新开始, 重新启动. V-ERG V n ◆ *The trial will restart today with a new jury.* 今天新的陪审团将重新开庭审判.

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. N-COUNT ◆ *Australia took the lead within a minute of the restart.* 重新开始后不到一分钟, 澳大利亚队领先了.

re·state /ˌriː'steɪt/ **restates, restating, restated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **restate** something, you say it again in words or writing, usually in a slightly different way. (常指换一种略有不同的方式)重述, 重申, 重说. VB V n FORMAL ◢ **re·state·ment** /ˌriː'steɪtmənt/ **restatements** N-COUNT ◆ *I hope this book is not yet another restatement of the prevailing wisdom.* 我希望这本书不是老生常谈.

R

res·tau·rant /ˈrestərɒnt, AM -rɑnt/ **restaurants.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **restaurant** is a place where you can pay for and eat a meal. In restaurants your food is usually served to you at your table by a waiter or waitress. 餐馆，饭店. N-COUNT

res·tau·ra·teur /ˌrestərəˈtɜː/ **restaurateurs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **restaurateur** is a person who owns and manages a restaurant. 餐馆老板，饭店主人. N-COUNT FORMAL

rest·ful /ˈrestful/.
Something that is **restful** helps you to feel calm and relaxed. 有益于休息的，让人得到安宁的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈrest home, rest homes.
A **rest home** is the same as an **old people's home**. 同 old people's home. N-COUNT

ˈresting place, resting places.
You can refer to the place where a dead person is buried as their **resting place** or their final **resting place**. 死者安息处，长眠处，坟墓. N-COUNT

res·ti·tu·tion /ˌrestɪˈtjuːʃən, AM -ˈtuː-/.
Restitution is the act of giving back to a person something that was lost or stolen, or of paying them money for the loss. 归还，赔偿. ❖ *The victims are demanding full restitution.* 受害者正在要求全额赔偿. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

res·tive /ˈrestɪv/.
If you are **restive**, you are impatient, bored, or dissatisfied. 焦躁不安的，不耐烦的；不满的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

R

rest·less /ˈrestləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you are **restless**, you are bored, impatient, or dissatisfied, and you want to do something else. 不耐烦的，烦躁的；不满的. ◢ **rest·less·ness** ❖ *From the audience came increasing sounds of restlessness.* 观众中不满的声音越来越大. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone is **restless**, they keep moving around because they find it difficult to keep still. 不安静的，躁动不安的. ◢ **restlessness** ❖ *Karen complained of hyperactivity and restlessness.* 卡伦抱怨自己过度兴奋和躁动不安. ◢ **rest·less·ly** ❖ *He paced up and down restlessly.* 他不安地来回走动. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV
3 If you have a **restless** night, you do not sleep properly and when you wake up you feel tired and uncomfortable. (指夜晚)休息不好的，睡眠不足的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

re·stock /ˌriːˈstɒk/ **restocks, restocking, restocked.**
1 If you **restock** something such as a shelf, fridge, or shop, you fill it with food or other goods to replace what has been used or sold. 给(货架、冰箱、商店等)补上新货. VB V n
2 To **restock** a lake means to put more fish in it because there are very few left. (在湖里)重新放养(鱼). VB V n

Res·to·ra·tion /ˌrestəˈreɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **The Restoration** was the event in 1660 when Charles the Second became King of England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland after a period when there had been no King or Queen. 王政复辟(指1660年查理二世成为英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士以及爱尔兰国王之事件). N-PROPER the N
2 **Restoration** is used to refer to the style of drama and architecture that were popular in England during and just after the reign of Charles the Second. (指戏剧与建筑)有王政复辟时期特色的. ❖ *...a Restoration comedy.* 一部王政复辟时期的喜剧. ADJ ADJ n

re·stora·tive /rɪˈstɔːrətɪv/.
Something that is **restorative** makes you feel healthier, stronger, or more cheerful after you have been feeling tired, weak, or miserable. 有恢复作用的；恢复健康的，滋补精力的，提神的. ADJ-GRADED

re·store /rɪˈstɔː/ **restores, restoring, restored.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 To **restore** a situation or practice means to cause it to exist again. 恢复，使重新存在. ❖ *The army has recently been brought in to restore order.* 军队最近被调来以恢复秩序. ◢ **res·to·ra·tion** /ˌrestəˈreɪʃən/ ❖ *His visit is expected to lead to the restoration of diplomatic relations.* 人们希望他的访问将促进外交关系的恢复. VB V n N-UNCOUNT
2 To **restore** someone or something to a previous condition means to cause them to be in that condition once again. 使恢复原状，使复原. ❖ *His country desperately needs Western aid to restore its ailing economy.* 他的国家急需西方援助来使其疲软的经济复原. ◢ **restoration** ❖ *I owe the restoration of my hearing to this remarkable new technique.* 我的听力得以恢复，应归功于这项非凡的新技术. VB V n to n V n N-UNCOUNT
3 When someone **restores** something such as an old building, painting, or piece of furniture, they repair and clean it, so that it looks like it did when it was new. 修复，修补(旧建筑、绘画或家具). ◢ **re·stor·er, restorers** ❖ *...an antiques restorer.* 一位古董修复者. ◢ **restoration, restorations** ❖ *The bones were 'mislaid' during the seventeenth-century restorations.* 这些骨骼在17世纪的修复过程中'被丢失'了. VB V n N-COUNT N-VAR
4 If something that was lost or stolen **is restored** to its owner, it is returned to them. (被)归还，(被)交还. ❖ *The looted property was restored.* 被掠夺的财产已经归还. VB be V-ed to n FORMAL be V-ed

re·strain /rɪˈstreɪn/ **restrains, restraining, restrained.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **restrain** someone, you stop them from doing what they intended or wanted to do, usually by using your physical strength. (常指用体力)阻止，拦阻. ❖ *Wally gripped my arm, partly to restrain me and partly to reassure me.* 沃利紧抓住我的胳膊，一方面是阻止我，另一方面是安慰我. VB V n
2 If you **restrain** an emotion or impulse, you prevent yourself from showing that emotion or doing what you wanted or intended to do. 抑制，克制(情绪或冲动). ❖ *Nancy restrained herself from bringing up the subject.* 南希克制住自己没有提出这个话题. ◢ **re·strained** ❖ *In the circumstances he felt he'd been very restrained.* 在这种情况下，他感到他已经非常克制了. VB V n V pron-refl from -ing/n ADJ-GRADED
3 To **restrain** something that is growing or increasing means to prevent it from getting too large. 限制，控制. ❖ *The radical 500-day plan was very clear on how it intended to try to restrain inflation.* 这个激进的500天计划在其打算如何控制通货膨胀方面非常清楚. VB V n

re·strained /rɪˈstreɪnd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something as **restrained**, you approve of it because it is subtle and tasteful. 精巧的，雅致的. ❖ *She chose restrained earrings.* 她挑选了雅致的耳环. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 ➞ 又见 **restrain**.

re·straint /rɪˈstreɪnt/ **restraints.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Restraints** are rules or conditions that limit or restrict someone or something. 约束措施，限制(物). ❖ *The Prime Minister is calling for new restraints on trade unions.* 首相正在呼吁对工会采取新的约束措施. N-VAR
2 **Restraint** is calm, controlled, and unemotional behaviour. 冷静，克制，沉着. ❖ *They behaved with more restraint than I'd expected.* 他们表现得比我想象的要克制些. N-UNCOUNT

re·strict /rɪˈstrɪkt/ **restricts, restricting, restricted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **restrict** something, you put a limit on it in order to reduce it or prevent it becoming too great. 限制，限定(大小等). ❖ *The French, I believe, restrict Japanese imports to a maximum of 3 per cent of their market.* 我认为法国人把日本进口货的最高额限制在法国市场的3%. ◢ **re·stric·tion** /rɪˈstrɪkʃən/ **restrictions** ❖ *The restriction of carbohydrates helps to curb the craving for them.* 对碳水化合物的限制有助于抑止对它们的需求. VB: V n V n to amount N-VAR
2 To **restrict** the movement or actions of someone or something means to prevent them from moving or acting freely. 限制(行动)，阻碍. ❖ *These dams have restricted the flow of the river downstream.* 这些水坝阻遏了河水朝下游方向的流动. ◢ **restriction** ❖ *The relaxation of travel restrictions means they are free to travel.* 旅行限制的放宽意味着他们可以自由旅行. VB V n Also V n from -ing N-VAR
3 If you **restrict** someone or their activities to one thing, they can only do, have, or deal with that thing. If you **restrict** them to one place, they cannot go anywhere else. 限制(某人只做某事)；限定(某人只在某处). ❖ *He was, however, allowed to stay on at the temple as long as he restricted himself to his studies.* 然而，只要他限定自己只学习，他就可以继续留在寺庙里. VB V n to n
4 If you **restrict** something to a particular group, only that group can do it or have it. If you **restrict** something to a VB

particular place, it is allowed only in that place. 限定(某事仅为某团体从事); 限制(某物仅为某团体所有); 限制(某物仅处于某地). ❖ *The International Shooting Union is to restrict the competition to men from 1996.* 从1996年开始, 国际射击联会将只允许男子参加此项赛事. V n to n

re·strict·ed /rɪˈstrɪktɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **restricted** is quite small or limited. 相当小的; 局限的. ❖ *Plants, like animals, often have restricted habitats.* 像动物一样, 植物的生存环境也是有局限的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is **restricted to** a particular group, only members of that group have it. If it is **restricted** to a particular place, it exists only in that place. 局限于(某团体或某地)的. ❖ *The problem is not restricted to the southeast.* 这个问题不只局限于东南部地区. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

3 **Restricted** is used to describe something like an area or document which only people with special permission can have access to. (指区域或文件等)仅限某类人专用的. ADJ-GRADED

re·stric·tive /rɪˈstrɪktɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **restrictive** prevents people from doing what they want to do, or from moving freely. 限制性的、约束性的. ❖ *...increasingly restrictive immigration laws.* 限制得越来越严的移民法. *Do not wear restrictive clothing.* 不要穿不方便行动的衣服. ADJ-GRADED

re,strictive 'practice, restrictive practices.

Restrictive practices are ways in which people in an industry, trade, or profession protect their own interests, rather than having a system which is fair to the public, employers, and other workers. (某行业为保障自身利益而实行的)限制性规定. N-COUNT BRITISH

rest·room /ˈrestruːm/ **restrooms;** 又拼作 **rest room.**

A **restroom** is a toilet in a public place such as a restaurant or theatre. The usual British word is **ladies** or **gents.** 公用厕所, 盥洗间. [英]一般作 ladies 或 gents. N-COUNT AMERICAN

re·struc·ture /ˌriːˈstrʌktʃə/ **restructures, restructuring, restructured.** ◆◆◇◇◇

To **restructure** an organization or system means to change the way it is organized, usually in order to make it work more effectively. 改组, 重组, 重建; 调整(机构或系统). ❖ *The President called on educators and politicians to help him restructure American education.* 总统呼吁教育家和政治家协助他重建美国教育. VB V n Also V

◢ **re·struc·tur·ing, restructurings** ❖ *The company is to lay off 1,520 workers as part of a restructuring.* 作为改组计划的一部分, 公司将解雇1,520名员工. N-VAR

re·sult /rɪˈzʌlt/ **results, resulting, resulted.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **result** is something that happens or exists because of something else that has happened. 结果; 效果; 后果. ❖ *...people who have developed asthma as a direct result of their work.* 直接由于工作而患上了哮喘的人们. *A real pizza oven gives better results.* 真正的比萨饼烤炉烤出的效果会好些. N-COUNT

2 If something **results** in a particular situation or event, it causes that situation or event to happen. 导致; 造成; 引起. ❖ *Fifty per cent of road accidents result in head injuries.* 50%的公路事故造成头部受伤. VB V in n

3 If something **results** from a particular event or action, it is caused by that event or action. 是...的结果; 为...所致; 由于...而发生. ❖ *Ignore the early warnings and illness could result.* 忽视早期前兆, 疾病就会来到. VB V from n V

4 A **result** is the situation that exists at the end of a contest. 竞赛结果; 比赛成绩; 比分. ❖ *The final election results will be announced on Friday.* 选举的最终结果将于周五宣布. *...the football results.* 足球比赛结果. N-COUNT

5 A **result** is the number that you get when you do a calculation. 计算的答案; 答数. ❖ *They found their computers producing different results from exactly the same calculation.* 他们发现他们的电脑做完全相同的计算而得出的答案却不同. N-COUNT

6 Your **results** are the marks or grades that you get for examinations you have taken. The usual American term is **scores.** 考试成绩. [美]一般作 scores. ❖ *Kate's exam results were excellent.* 凯特的考试成绩非常优秀. N-COUNT BRITISH

re·sult·ant /rɪˈzʌltənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Resultant means caused by the event just mentioned. 因而发生的, 由此引起的. ❖ *At least a quarter of a million people have died in the fighting and the resultant famines.* 至少有25万人死于战斗以及由此引起的饥荒. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

re·sume /rɪˈzjuːm, AM -ˈzuːm/ **resumes, resuming, resumed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **resume** an activity or if it **resumes**, it begins again. 重新开始; 继续进行. ❖ *The search is expected to resume early today.* 搜寻有望于今天一早继续进行. V-ERG V n FORMAL WRITTEN V

◢ **re·sump·tion** /rɪˈzʌmpʃən/ ❖ *It is premature to speculate about the resumption of negotiations.* 推测谈判重新开始还为时过早. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **resume** your seat or position, you return to the seat or position you were in before you moved. 重回, 重返(座位或位置). ❖ *'I changed my mind,' Blanche said, resuming her seat.* '我改变主意了,' 布兰奇说着回到她的座位上. VB FORMAL WRITTEN V n

3 If someone **resumes**, they begin speaking again after they have stopped for a short time. 接着说, 继续说. ❖ *'Hey, Judith,' he resumed, 'tell me all about yourself.'* '嗨, 朱迪思,' 他接着说, '把你的一切都告诉我.' VB WRITTEN V with quote

ré·su·mé /ˈrezjʊmeɪ, AM -zʊm-/ **résumés;** 又拼作 **resumé.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **résumé** is a short account, either spoken or written, of something that has happened or that someone has said or written. 摘要, 概要, 梗概. ❖ *I will leave with you a résumé of his most recent speech.* 我将留给你一份他最近讲话的概要. N-COUNT

2 Your **résumé** is a brief account of your personal details, your education, and the jobs you have had. The usual British term is **curriculum vitae.** (个人)简历, 履历. [英]一般作 curriculum vitae. N-COUNT AMERICAN

re·sur·face /ˌriːˈsɜːfɪs/ **resurfaces, resurfacing, resurfaced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something such as an idea or problem **resurfaces**, it becomes important or noticeable again. (想法或问题等)重新显露, 再次出现, 重新抬头. ❖ *The disease was said to have resurfaced in three countries.* 据说这种疾病已经在三个国家再次出现. VB V

2 If someone who has not been seen for a long time **resurfaces**, they suddenly reappear. (指人)重新露面. ❖ *It was at this time that Jennifer's lover resurfaced.* 就在此刻, 珍尼弗的情人重新露面了. VB INFORMAL V

3 If someone or something that has been under water **resurfaces**, they come back to the surface of the water again. 重新露(浮)出水面. ❖ *George struggled wildly, going under and resurfacing at regular intervals.* 乔治拼命地挣扎着, 时而下沉, 时而又重新浮出水面. VB V

4 To **resurface** something such as a road means to put a new surface on it. 给(道路等)铺上新的表面. ❖ *Meanwhile the race is on to resurface the road before next Wednesday.* 与此同时, 争取最快在下周三前重新铺好路面. VB V n

re·sur·gence /rɪˈsɜːdʒəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If there is a **resurgence** of an attitude or activity, it reappears and grows. 再现, 再起, 复兴. ❖ *Police say drugs traffickers are behind the resurgence of violence.* 警方说毒品贩子是导致暴力重新抬头的潜在原因. N-SING also no det FORMAL

re·sur·gent /rɪˈsɜːdʒənt/.

You use **resurgent** to say that something is becoming stronger and more popular after a period when it has been weak and unimportant. 复苏的, 复兴的; 死灰复燃的. ❖ *...the threat from the resurgent nationalist movement.* 来自重新抬头的民族主义运动的威胁. ADJ-GRADED

res·ur·rect /ˌrezəˈrekt/ **resurrects, resurrecting, resurrected.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **resurrect** something, you cause it to exist again after it had disappeared or ended. 使复活; 使复兴; 恢复. ❖ *Attempts to resurrect the ceasefire have already failed once.* 恢复停火的努力已经失败过一次. VB V n

◢ **res·ur·rec·tion** /ˌrezəˈrekʃən/ ❖ *...a resurrection of an old story from the mid-70s.* 70年代中期的一部旧小说的重新流行. N-UNCOUNT

Res·ur·rec·tion /ˌrezəˈrekʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

In Christian belief, **the Resurrection** is the event in which N-PROPER

R

Jesus Christ came back to life after he had been killed. (基督教中的)耶稣复活. the N

re·sus·ci·tate /rɪˈsʌsɪteɪt/ **resuscitates, resuscitating, resuscitated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **resuscitate** someone who has stopped breathing, you cause them to start breathing again. 使恢复呼吸. ◆ *A policeman and then a paramedic tried to resuscitate her.* 一个警察和一个护理人员先后试图使她恢复呼吸. VB V n

◢ **re·sus·ci·ta·tion** /rɪˌsʌsɪˈteɪʃən/ ◆ *Despite attempts at resuscitation, Mr Lynch died a week later in hospital.* 尽管多次努力抢救, 一周后林奇先生还是在医院死了. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **resuscitate** something, you cause it to become active or successful again. 恢复; 使复兴. ◆ *He has submitted a bid to resuscitate the weekly magazine, which closed in April.* 他已投标来挽救这份于4月停刊的周刊. VB V n

◢ **resuscitation** ◆ *The economy needs vigorous resuscitation.* 经济需要强有力的复兴. N-UNCOUNT

re·tail, retails, retailing, retailed. The pronunciation is /ˈriːteɪl/ for meanings 1 to 3, and /riːˈteɪl/ for meaning 4. 在第1-3项释义发音为 /ˈriːteɪl/, 在第4项释义发音为 /riːˈteɪl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Retail** is the activity of selling goods direct to the public, usually in small quantities. 零售, 零卖. 比较 **wholesale**. ◆ *Retail sales grew just 3.8 percent last year.* 去年零售额只增长了3.8%. N-UNCOUNT

R

2 If something is sold **retail**, it is sold in ordinary shops direct to the public. 以零售方式. ADV ADV after v

3 If an item in a shop **retails** at or for a particular price, it is for sale at that price. (以某价格)零售. ◆ *It originally retailed at £23.50.* 它原来的零售价为23.50镑. VB V at/for n

4 If someone **retails** a story or event, they tell it to someone else. 转述; 复述. ◆ *Mr Hastings gleefully retailed the story to Mr Anderson over lunch.* 午餐时黑斯廷斯先生愉快地向安德森先生转述了这则轶闻. VB LITERARY V n

re·tail·er /ˈriːteɪlə/ **retailers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **retailer** is a person or business that sells goods to the public. 零售商, 零售店. N-COUNT

re·tail·ing /ˈriːteɪlɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Retailing is the activity of selling goods direct to the public, usually in small quantities. 零售, 零卖. ◆ *...the car retailing industry.* 汽车零售业. N-UNCOUNT

ˌretail ˈprice index.

In Britain, **the retail price index** is a list of prices of typical goods which shows how much the cost of living changes from one month to the next. (英国)零售物价指数(显示生活费用每月变化状况). N-PROPER the N

re·tain /rɪˈteɪn/ **retains, retaining, retained.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 To **retain** something means to continue to have that thing. 保留; 继续持有. ◆ *If left covered in a warm place, this rice will retain its heat for a good hour.* 如果盖好了放在一个暖和的地方, 这米饭可以保温足足一个小时. VB FORMAL V n

2 If you **retain** a lawyer, you pay him or her a fee to make sure that he or she will represent you when you go to court. (付订金)聘请(律师). ◆ *He decided to retain him for the trial.* 他决定付订金聘他为出庭律师. VB LEGAL V n

re·tain·er /rɪˈteɪnə/ **retainers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **retainer** is a fee that you pay to someone in order to make sure that they will be available to do work for you if you need them to. 聘用订金, 预约金. ◆ *Liz was being paid a regular monthly retainer.* 当时每月定期向莉兹支付一笔订金. N-COUNT

2 A servant who has been with one family for a long time can be referred to as a **retainer**. (服务多年的)仆人, 老家仆. N-COUNT DATED

reˌtaining ˈwall, retaining walls.

A **retaining wall** is a wall that is built to prevent the earth behind it from moving. 护土墙, 挡土墙. N-COUNT

re·take, retakes, retaking, retook, retaken. The verb is pronounced /riːˈteɪk/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːteɪk/. 动词发音为 /riːˈteɪk/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːteɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a military force **retakes** a place or building which it has lost in a war or battle, it captures it again. 收复, 夺回(失地等). ◆ *Residents were moved 30 miles away as the rebels retook the town.* 当叛乱分子夺回这座城镇时, 居民已转移到了30英里以外的地方. VB V n

2 If during the making of a film there is a **retake** of a particular scene, that scene is filmed again because it needs to be changed or improved. (某电影场面的)重拍, 重摄. N-COUNT

3 If you **retake** an exam, you take it again because you failed it the first time. 重考, 补考. ◆ *I had one year in the sixth form to retake my O levels.* 我在中六有一年时间可以去重考我的普通级程度考试. VB V n

re·tali·ate /rɪˈtælieɪt/ **retaliates, retaliating, retaliated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **retaliate** when someone harms or annoys you, you do something which harms or annoys them in return. 报复; 还击, 反击. ◆ *Christie retaliated by sending his friend a long letter detailing Carl's utter incompetence.* 克里斯蒂以牙还牙, 给他的朋友去了一封长信历数卡尔的彻底无能. *The militia responded by saying it would retaliate against any attacks.* 国民卫队回应说, 他们将反击一切进攻. VB V V by -ing V against/for n Also V with n

◢ **re·talia·tion** /rɪˌtæliˈeɪʃən/ ◆ *Police said they believed the attack was in retaliation for the death of the drug trafficker.* 警方说他们认为这次袭击是对那个毒贩之死的报复行为. N-UNCOUNT

re·talia·tory /rɪˈtæliətəri, AM -tɔːri/.

If you take **retaliatory** action, you try to harm or annoy someone who has harmed or annoyed you. 报复的, 以牙还牙的. ◆ *There's been talk of a retaliatory blockade to prevent supplies getting through.* 谣传要实施报复性封锁以阻止补给品的输送. ADJ FORMAL

re·tard, retards, retarding, retarded. The verb is pronounced /rɪˈtɑːd/. The noun is pronounced /ˈriːtɑːd/. 动词发音为 /rɪˈtɑːd/. 名词发音为 /ˈriːtɑːd/.

1 If something **retards** a process, or the development of something, it makes it happen more slowly. 使(过程或发展)减速, 阻碍, 延缓. ◆ *Continuing violence will retard negotiations over the country's future.* 持续的暴力将会妨碍关于这个国家前途的谈判. VB FORMAL V n

◢ **re·tar·da·tion** /ˌriːtɑːˈdeɪʃən/ ◆ *She carries a defective gene which causes mental and physical retardation.* 她带有一种有缺陷的基因, 以致智力和身体发育迟缓. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **retard**, you mean that they have not developed normally, either mentally or socially; an offensive use. (冒犯义)智力迟钝者; 不善社交者. ◆ *What the hell do I want with an emotional retard?* 我到底能向一个情感迟钝的人指望什么呢? N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

re·tard·ed /rɪˈtɑːdɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **retarded** is much less advanced mentally than most people of their age. 智力迟钝的, 智力发育迟缓的, 弱智的. ◆ *...a special school for mentally retarded children.* 一所弱智儿童特殊学校. ADJ-GRADED DATED

retch /retʃ/ **retches, retching, retched.**

If you **retch**, your stomach moves as if you are vomiting. 作呕, 恶心. ◆ *The smell made me retch.* 这种气味让我恶心. VB V

re·tell /ˌriːˈtel/ **retells, retelling, retold.**

If you **retell** a story, you write it, tell it, or present it again, often in a different way from its original form. (常指以不同于原型的方式)复述, 重述(故事). ◆ *It is a tale which has often been retold within West Indian literature.* 它是一个在西印度群岛文学作品中经常被复述的故事. VB V n be V-ed

◢ **re·tell·ing, retellings** ◆ *...this briskly attractive retelling of the Biblical creation story.* 圣经创世记故事的这种活泼有趣的复述. N-COUNT

re·ten·tion /rɪˈtenʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **retention** of something is the keeping of it. 保持, 保留. ◆ *His call for the retention of sanctions will be well received.* 他关于保持制裁的呼吁将会很受欢迎. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

re·ten·tive /rɪˈtentɪv/.

If you have a **retentive** memory, you are able to remember things very well. 记性好的, 记忆力强的. ADJ-GRADED

re·think /ˌriːˈθɪŋk/ **rethinks, rethinking, rethought.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **rethink** something such as a problem, a plan, or a policy, you think about it again and change it. 重新考虑(并更改); 反思. ◆ *I think all of us need to rethink our attitudes* VB V n

toward health and sickness. 我认为我们所有人有必要反思我们对健康和疾病的态度. Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There must be a rethink of government policy towards this vulnerable group.* 必须重新考虑政府对这一弱势群体的政策. N-SING

◢ **re·think·ing** ❖ *...some fundamental rethinking of the way in which pilots are trained.* 对飞行员受训方式的某种根本性反思. N-UNCOUNT

reti·cent /ˈretɪsənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **reticent** does not tell people about things. 沉默寡言的,缄默的,闭口不谈的. ❖ *Mrs. Smith, normally a reticent woman, took it upon herself to write to the President.* 史密斯夫人平常是一个沉默寡言的妇女,这次却承担起给总统写信的责任. ◢ **reti·cence** ❖ *Pearl didn't mind his reticence; in fact she liked it.* 珀尔并不介意他的沉默寡言;事实上她喜欢这样. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

reti·na /ˈretɪnə/ **retinas.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **retina** is the part of your eye at the back of your eyeball. It receives the image that you see and then sends the image to your brain. 视网膜. N-COUNT

reti·nal /ˈretɪnəl/.
Retinal means relating to a person's retina. 视网膜的. ❖ *...retinal blood vessels.* 视网膜血管. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

reti·nue /ˈretɪnjuː, AM -nuː/ **retinues.**
An important person's **retinue** is the group of servants, friends, or assistants who go with them and look after their needs. (要人的)一批随从,侍从们,随员们. ❖ *Mind trainers are now as much a part of a tennis star's retinue as the body trainers.* 心理教练现在和体能教练一样是网球明星身边随从的一部分. N-COUNT

re·tire /rɪˈtaɪə/ **retires, retiring, retired.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 When older people **retire**, they leave their job and stop working. 退休. ❖ *Although their careers are important many said they plan to retire at 50.* 虽然他们的职业很重要,但是许多人说他们计划于50岁时退休. *In 1974 he retired from the museum.* 1974年,他从博物馆退休了. VB V V from n
2 When a sports player **retires** from their sport, they stop playing competitively. When they **retire** from a race or a match, they stop competing in it. (运动员)退役. ❖ *I have decided to retire from Formula One racing at the end of the season.* 我已决定本赛季结束后退出一级方程式赛车. VB V from n Also V
3 If you **retire** to another room or place, you go there. 退回到(某地). ❖ *Eisenhower left the White House and retired to his farm in Gettysburg.* 艾森豪威尔离开白宫退居到他在葛底斯堡的农庄. VB FORMAL V to n
4 When you **retire**, you go to bed. 就寝,上床睡觉. ❖ *Some time after midnight, he retired to bed.* 午夜过了一会儿,他上床睡觉了. VB V FORMAL V to n
5 ➡ 又见 **retiring**.

re·tired /rɪˈtaɪəd/. ♦♦◇◇◇
A **retired** person is an older person who has left his or her job and has usually stopped working altogether. 退休的. ❖ *...a seventy-three-year-old retired teacher from Florida.* 一位来自佛罗里达州73岁的退休教师. ADJ

re·tiree /rɪˌtaɪəˈriː/ **retirees.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **retiree** is a retired person. 退休人员,退休者. N-COUNT AMERICAN

re·tire·ment /rɪˈtaɪəmənt/ **retirements.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Retirement** is the time when a worker retires. 退休时间;退休年龄. ❖ *The Governor of the prison and another official are to take early retirement.* 监狱长和另外一名官员将提前退休. N-VAR
2 A person's **retirement** is the period in their life after they have retired. (人生中的)退休时期,退休生活. ❖ *General Charles de Gaulle died in retirement in 1970.* 查尔斯·戴高乐将军退休后死于1970年. N-UNCOUNT

re·tir·ing /rɪˈtaɪərɪŋ/.
1 Someone who is **retiring** is shy and avoids meeting other people. 腼腆的,害羞的;孤僻的,不爱交际的. ❖ *She was a shy and retiring person off-stage.* 在台下她是个害羞腼腆的人. ADJ-GRADED
2 ➡ 又见 **retire**.

re·told /riːˈtəʊld/.
Retold is the past tense and past participle of **retell**. retell的过去式和过去分词.

re·took /riːˈtʊk/.
Retook is the past tense of **retake**. retake的过去式.

re·tool /ˌriːˈtuːl/ **retools, retooling, retooled.**
If the machines in a factory or the items of equipment used by a firm **are retooled**, they are replaced or changed so that they can do new tasks. (工厂的机器或设备)(被)更换,(被)改装. ❖ *Each time the product changes, the machines have to be retooled.* 每次产品变了,机器就得更换. VB be V-ed Also V n, V

re·tort /rɪˈtɔːt/ **retorts, retorting, retorted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
To **retort** means to reply angrily to someone. 回嘴,反驳. ❖ *Was he afraid, he was asked. 'Afraid of what?' he retorted.* 有人问他怕不怕.'怕什么?'他反驳道. *Others retort that strong central power is a dangerous thing in Russia.* 其他人反驳说,强大的中央权力在俄罗斯是一个危险的东西. VB WRITTEN V with quote V that Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His sharp retort clearly made an impact.* 他的大声反驳无疑起到了效果. N-COUNT

re·touch /riːˈtʌtʃ/ **retouches, retouching, retouched.**
If something such as a painting or a photograph **is retouched**, it is restored, changed, or improved by painting over parts of it. (画作或照片等)(被)润饰,(被)润色,(被)修整. ❖ *She put on fresh clothes and retouched her make-up.* 她穿上了新衣服,重新化了一下妆. VB be V-ed V n

re·trace /rɪˈtreɪs/ **retraces, retracing, retraced.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **retrace** your steps or **retrace** your way, you return to the place you started from by going back along the same route. 顺(原路)返回,折返. ❖ *He retraced his steps to the spot where he'd left the case.* 他顺原路一步一步地折回到他放箱子的地点. VB V n

re·tract /rɪˈtrækt/ **retracts, retracting, retracted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **retract** something that you have said or written, you say that you did not mean it. 收回,撤回(口头或书面的话). ❖ *He's hoping that if he makes me feel guilty, I'll retract.* 他盼望着如果他让我感到内疚的话,我会收回所说的话. VB V n FORMAL V
◢ **re·trac·tion** /rɪˈtrækʃən/ **retractions** ❖ *Miss Pearce said she expected an unqualified retraction of his comments.* 皮尔斯小姐说她期望他完全收回他的评论. N-COUNT
2 When a part of a machine, or a part of a person's or animal's body **retracts** or **is retracted**, it moves inwards or back. (使)收起;(使)缩进;缩回(机器、人体或动物身体之一部分). ❖ *...when the aircraft's wheels were retracted.* 当飞机的轮子收起的时候. V-ERG V FORMAL be V-ed Also V n

re·tract·able /rɪˈtræktəbəl/.
A **retractable** part of a machine or a building can be moved inwards or backwards. (指机器或建筑物之一部分)可缩进的,可缩回的. ❖ *A 20,000-seat arena with a retractable roof is planned.* 计划建造一个可缩进屋顶的有2万座位的运动场. ADJ

re·train /ˌriːˈtreɪn/ **retrains, retraining, retrained.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **retrain**, or if someone **retrains** you, you learn new skills. (使)再训练;(使)再教育;(使)再培训. ❖ *Union leaders have called upon the government to help retrain workers.* 工会领袖已呼吁政府帮助再培训工人. ◢ **re·train·ing** ❖ *...retraining programmes.* 再培训计划. V-ERG V V n N-UNCOUNT

re·treat /rɪˈtriːt/ **retreats, retreating, retreated.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **retreat**, you move away from something or someone. 退走,退出,退离. ❖ *'I've already got a job,' I said quickly, and retreated from the room.* '我已经得到了一份工作,'我迅速地说道,并退出了房间. VB V prep Also V
2 When an army **retreats**, it moves away from enemy forces in order to avoid fighting them. (军队)撤退. ❖ *The French, suddenly outnumbered, were forced to retreat.* 因突然寡不敌众,法军被迫撤退. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *In June 1942, the British 8th Army was in full retreat.* 1942年6月,英国第八军全线撤退. N-VAR
3 If you **retreat** from something such as a plan or a way of life, you give it up, usually in order to do something safer or less extreme. 放弃;背离(计划或生活方式等). ❖ *From bouncing confidence she had retreated into self-pity.* 她已从信心百倍变成自我哀怜. VB V from/into n

R

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The President's remarks appear to signal that there will be no retreat from his position.* 总统的话似乎显示他将不会退让. N-VAR

4 A **retreat** is a quiet, secluded place that you go to in order to rest or to do things in private. 隐退处, 隐居处, 静居处. ❖ *...hidden away in his country retreat.* 躲在他乡间的隐居处. N-COUNT

5 If you **beat a retreat**, you leave a place quickly in order to avoid an embarrassing or dangerous situation. (迅速)避开, 逃开, 溜之大吉. ❖ *It was time to beat a hasty retreat.* 该是赶紧脱身的时候了. PHR

re·trench /rɪ'trentʃ/ **retrenches, retrenching, retrenched.**

If a person or organization **retrenches**, they spend less money. 紧缩开支, 削减费用. ❖ *Shortly afterwards, cuts in defence spending forced the aerospace industry to retrench.* 不久以后, 国防经费的削减迫使航天工业紧缩开支. VB FORMAL V

◢ **re·trench·ment** /rɪ'trentʃmənt/ **retrenchments** ❖ *Defense planners predict an extended period of retrenchment.* 国防计划制定者预计延长紧缩开支的时期. N-VAR

re·tri·al /ˌriː'traɪəl/ **retrials.**

A **retrial** is a second trial of someone for the same offence. (同一案件的)重审, 复审. N-COUNT

ret·ri·bu·tion /ˌretrɪ'bjuːʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Retribution is punishment for a crime, especially punishment which is carried out by someone other than the official authorities. (尤指非官方实施的)惩罚, 报应. ❖ *He didn't want any further involvement for fear of retribution.* 由于怕受惩罚, 他不想再进一步卷入其中. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

re·trieve /rɪ'triːv/ **retrieves, retrieving, retrieved.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **retrieve** something, you get it back from the place where you left it. 拿回; 领回; 找回. ❖ *He reached over and retrieved his jacket from the back seat.* 他伸手过去, 从后座上拿回了自己的夹克衫. VB V n

◢ **re·triev·al** /rɪ'triːvəl/. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you manage to **retrieve** a situation, you succeed in bringing it back into a more acceptable state. 挽回, 挽救, 扭转(局面). ❖ *He, the one man who could retrieve that situation, might receive the call.* 他是唯一能挽救那种局面的人, 他可能会收到请求. VB V n

3 To **retrieve** information from a computer or from your memory means to get it back. (通过电脑)检索(信息); 追忆, 回忆. ◢ **retrieval** ❖ *...electronic storage and retrieval systems.* 电子储存和检索系统. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

re·triev·er /rɪ'triːvə/ **retrievers.**

A **retriever** is a kind of dog, traditionally used by hunters to bring back birds and animals which they have shot. 猎犬, 拾猎(猎人用其捡回被击中的鸟兽). N-COUNT

ret·ro /'retrəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Retro clothes, music, and objects are based on the styles of the past. (指服饰、音乐以及物品)基于过去款式风格的; 重新流行的. ❖ *...original versions of many of today's retro looks.* 当今许多复古款式的原始样式. ADJ

retro- /'retrəʊ-/.

Retro- is used to form adjectives and nouns which indicate that something goes back or goes backwards. (用于构成形容词和名词)后, 在后, 向后. ❖ *...retro-style photography.* 复古风格的摄影术. PREFIX

retro·ac·tive /ˌretrəʊ'æktɪv/.

If a decision or law is **retroactive**, it is intended to take effect from a date in the past. (指决定或法律)溯及既往的, 有追溯效力的. ◢ **retro·ac·tive·ly** ❖ *It isn't yet clear whether the new law can actually be applied retroactively.* 尚不清楚新法律的应用能否实际上具有追溯效力. ADJ FORMAL ADV ADV with v

retro·fit /'retrəʊfɪt/ **retrofits, retrofitting, retrofitted.**

To **retrofit** a machine or a building means to put a new part or new equipment in it after it has been in use for some time, especially to improve its safety or efficiency. 改良(机器设备); 翻新(建筑). ❖ *Much of this business involves retrofitting existing planes.* 这项业务的很大一部分涉及改良现有飞机. VB AMERICAN V n

retro·grade /'retrəgreɪd/.

A **retrograde** action is one that you think makes a situation worse rather than better. 倒退的, 退步的. ❖ *The Prime Minister described transferring education to central government funding as 'a retrograde step'.* 首相说将教育改由中央政府提供资金是'一个倒退'. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

retro·gres·sion /ˌretrə'greʃən/.

Retrogression means moving back to an earlier and less efficient stage of development. 倒退; 衰退; 退化; 退步. ❖ *There has been a retrogression in the field of human rights since 1975.* 自1975年以来, 人权方面出现了倒退. N-UNCOUNT also a N FORMAL

retro·gres·sive /ˌretrə'gresɪv/.

If you describe an action or idea as **retrogressive**, you disapprove of it because it returns to old ideas or beliefs and does not take advantage of recent progress. 倒退的, 退步的. ❖ *...the often retrogressive policies of the National parties.* 民族政党往往倒退的政策. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

retro·spect /'retrəspekt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

When you consider something **in retrospect**, you think about it afterwards, and often have a different opinion about it from the one that you had at the time. 回顾, 回想, 追溯. ❖ *In retrospect, I wish that I had thought about alternative courses of action.* 回顾过去, 我真希望当时想到了别的行动方式. PHR

retro·spec·tive /ˌretrə'spektɪv/ **retrospectives.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **retrospective** is an exhibition or showing of work done by an artist over many years, rather than his or her most recent work. (艺术家多年作品的)回顾展. N-COUNT

2 **Retrospective** feelings or opinions concern things that happened in the past. 回顾的, 追溯的. ❖ *Afterwards, retrospective fear of the responsibility would make her feel almost faint.* 事后, 回想要承担责任的恐惧使她感觉快要晕倒了. ◢ **retro·spec·tive·ly** ❖ *Retrospectively, it seems as if they probably were negligent.* 回想起来, 他们看来也许是疏忽了. ADJ ADV

3 **Retrospective** laws or legal actions take effect from a date before the date when they are officially approved. (法律或法律行动)有追溯效力的, 溯及既往的. ❖ *...retrospective tax legislation.* 有追溯效力的税法. ◢ **retrospectively** ❖ *...a decree which retrospectively changes the electoral law.* 一项有追溯力的改革选举法的法令. ADJ ADV ADV with v

re·turn /rɪ'tɜːn/ **returns, returning, returned.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **return** to a place, you go back there after you have been away. 返回, 回来. ❖ *Our correspondent Stephen Sackur has just returned from the camps on the border.* 我们的记者斯蒂芬·萨克刚刚从边境营地回来. *So far more than 350,000 people have returned home.* 到目前为止, 有35万多人已经返回家园. VB V to/from n V adv Also V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...his sudden return to London.* 他的突然返回伦敦. N-SING with poss

2 A **return** ticket is a ticket for a journey from one place to another and then back again. The American term is **round trip**. (票)往返的, 来回的. [美]一般作 round trip. ADJ BRITISH

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *BA and Air France charge more than £400 for a return to Nice.* 往返尼斯, 英国航空公司和法国航空公司收费超过400镑. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **day return**.

3 The **return** trip or journey is the part of a journey that takes you back to where you started from. (旅程)返回的, 回程的. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

4 If you **return** something that you have borrowed or taken, you give it back or put it back. 归还, 送还; 退还. ❖ *I enjoyed the book and said so when I returned it.* 我很喜欢这本书, 而且在还书的时候我这样说了. VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The main demand of the Indians is for the return of one-and-a-half-million acres of forest to their communities.* 印第安人的主要要求是把150万英亩的森林还给他们. N-SING

5 If you **return** something somewhere, you put it back where it was. 放回(原处). ❖ *He returned the notebook to his jacket.* 他把笔记本放回他的夹克衫里. VB V n to n

6 If you **return** someone's action, you do the same thing to them as they have just done to you. If you **return** someone's feeling, you feel the same way towards them as VB

they feel towards you. 回报, 报答(某人的行为或情感). ❖ *The Chief Inspector returned the call.* 总督察回了电话. V n

7 If you do something **in return** for what someone else has done for you, you do it because they did that thing for you. 作为回报, 作为报答. ❖ *You pay regular premiums and in return the insurance company will pay out a lump sum.* 你定期交纳保险费, 而作为回报、保险公司将一次付清. PHR

8 If a feeling or situation **returns**, it comes back or happens again after a period of absence. (感觉或局面)重新发生, 重现. ❖ *The pain returned in waves.* 疼痛又一阵阵地袭来. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It was like the return of his youth.* 他好像返老还童了. N-SING with supp

9 If you **return** to a state that you were in before, you start being in that state again. (状态)恢复. ❖ *Life has improved and returned to normal.* 生活已经改善了并恢复正常. VB V to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He made an uneventful return to normal health.* 他顺利地恢复正常的健康状态. N-SING N to n

10 If you **return** to a subject that you have mentioned before, you begin talking about it again. 重新谈论, 继续谈论, 回到(某话题). ❖ *The power of the Church is one theme all these writers return to.* 教会权力是所有这些作家重新谈论的一个主题. VB V to n

11 If you **return** to an activity that you were doing before, you start doing it again. 重新开始做, 继续做. ❖ *He will be 52, young enough to return to politics if he wishes to do so.* 他将年满52岁, 如果他希望重返政坛还是足够年轻的. VB V to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He has not ruled out the shock possibility of a return to football.* 他没有排除重返足球场这个惊人的可能性. N-SING N to n

12 If you say that you have reached **the point of no return**, you mean that you now have to continue with what you are doing and it is too late to stop. 欲罢不能的境地, 有进无退的地步, 没有退路. PHR

13 When a judge or jury **returns** a verdict, they announce whether they think the person on trial is guilty or not. (法官或陪审团)宣布(裁决). VB V n

14 The **return** on an investment is the profit that you get from it. 利润, 收益, 盈利. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **tax return**.

15 **Returns** are the results of votes in various places as part of an election or ballot. 选举(或投票)结果. ❖ *Early returns show Bulgaria's opposition party may have won.* 初步的投票结果显示保加利亚的反对党可能已经获胜. N-PLURAL

16 When it is someone's birthday, people sometimes say **'Many happy returns'** to them as a way of congratulating them. (生日贺语)福寿无疆, 长命百岁. CONVENTION

re·turn·able /rɪˈtɜːnəbəl/.

1 **Returnable** containers are intended to be taken back to the place they came from so that they can be used again. (容器)可退还的, 可回收再用的. ADJ

2 If something such as a sum of money or a document is **returnable**, it will eventually be given back to the person who provided it. (钱或文件等)终将归还的, 终将退还的. ADJ

re·turnee /rɪˌtɜːˈniː/ **returnees.**

A **returnee** is a person who returns to the country where they were born after they have been away for a long time. (长期旅居国外后的)回国人士. N-COUNT

re·turn·er /rɪˈtɜːnə/ **returners.**

A **returner** is someone who returns to work after a period when they did not work, especially a woman who returns after having children. (尤指妇女生完孩子后)重新回来工作的人, 重返工作岗位的人. N-COUNT BRITISH

re'turning officer, returning officers.

In Britain, the **returning officer** for a town or district is an official who is responsible for arranging an election and who formally announces the result. 选举监察官, 选举主持官(英国镇或地区负责安排选举并正式宣布选举结果的官员). N-COUNT

re'turn match, return matches.

A **return match** is the second of two matches that are played by two sports teams or two players. 回访比赛(两个运动队或选手之间举行的两场比赛之第二场). N-COUNT BRITISH

re,turn 'visit, return visits.

If you make a **return visit**, you visit someone who has already visited you, or you go back to a place where you have already been once. 回访; 重访, 再访. N-COUNT

re·uni·fi·ca·tion /ˌriːjuːnɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **reunification** of a country or city that has been divided into two or more parts for some time is the joining of it together again. (国家或城市分裂一段时间后的)重新统一. N-UNCOUNT with supp

re·union /riːˈjuːniən/ **reunions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **reunion** is a party attended by members of the same family, school, or other group who have not seen each other for a long time. (家人、校友等的)团聚会, 重聚联欢会. ❖ *...this big family reunion.* 这个大家庭的团聚. N-COUNT

2 A **reunion** is a meeting between people who have been separated for some time. (分离一段时间之后的)重逢. ❖ *It was a very emotional reunion.* 这是一次非常令人感动的重逢. N-VAR

re·unite /ˌriːjuːˈnaɪt/ **reunites, reuniting, reunited.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If people **are reunited**, or if they **reunite**, they meet each other again after they have been separated for some time. (使)重聚, (使)团圆. ❖ *She spent the post-war years of her marriage trying to reunite father and son.* 战后她的婚姻生活全用于试图使父子团圆. V-ERG be V-ed V n Also V

2 If a divided organization or country **is reunited**, or if it **reunites**, it becomes one united organization or country again. (使)(分裂的组织)再联合; (使)(分裂的国家)重新统一. ❖ *His first job will be to reunite the army.* 他的首要工作将是重新使陆军团结起来. V-ERG be V-ed V n Also V

re·us·able /ˌriːˈjuːzəbəl/; 又拼作 **re-usable.**

Things that are **reusable** can be used more than once. 可多次使用的, 可重复使用的, 可再次利用的. ❖ *...reusable plastic containers.* 可重复使用的塑料容器. ADJ

re·use, reuses, reusing, reused. The verb is pronounced /riːˈjuːz/. The noun is pronounced /riːˈjuːs/. 动词发音为 /riːˈjuːz/. 名词发音为 /riːˈjuːs/.

When you **reuse** something, you use it again instead of throwing it away. 再使用, 重复使用, 多次利用. ❖ *...the pressure to reuse paper.* 重复利用纸张的压力. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Copper, brass and aluminium are separated and re-melted for reuse.* 红铜、黄铜和铝被分开, 然后重新熔化以再次利用. N-UNCOUNT

rev /rev/ **revs, revving, revved.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When the engine of a vehicle **revs**, or when you **rev** it, the engine speed is increased as the accelerator is pressed. (使)(发动机)加快转速. ❖ *The old bus was revving its engine.* 这辆旧公共汽车正在加大车速. V-ERG V V n

➪ **Rev up** means the same as **rev**. 义同 rev. ❖ *...drivers revving up their engines.* 正在加大车速的司机们. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun

2 If you talk about the **revs** of an engine, you are referring to its speed, which is measured in revolutions per minute. (发动机的)转速, 每分钟转动次数. N-PLURAL

›rev up.

1 ➸ 见 rev **1**.

2 If you **rev** something **up**, or if it **revs up**, it becomes more intense or more active. 刺激; 激发; (使)变得激烈; (使)变得活跃. ❖ *...the temptation to rev up the arms race with high-tech weapons.* 用高科技武器刺激军备竞赛的诱惑. *Now he plans to rev up publicity with a regional media campaign.* 现在他计划搞一次地方性的媒体活动来提高知名度. PHR-V-ERG INFORMAL V P noun Also V n P

Rev. ♦♦◇◇◇

Rev is a written abbreviation for **Reverend**. Reverend的缩写形式.

re·value /riːˈvæljuː/ **revalues, revaluing, revalued.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When a country **revalues** its currency, it increases the currency's value so that it can buy more foreign currency than before. 使(货币)升值. VB V n

▲ **re·valua·tion** /riːˌvæljuˈeɪʃən/ **revaluations** ❖ *...a general revaluation of other currencies.* 其他货币的一次普遍升值. N-VAR

2 To **revalue** something means to increase the amount that you calculate it is worth so that its value stays roughly the VB

same in comparison with other things, even if there is inflation. 重新估价. ❖ *It is now usual to revalue property assets on a more regular basis.* 对房产进行更加频繁的重估, 现在是很常见的. V n
◢ **revaluation** ❖ *...doubtful property revaluations.* 有疑问的财产重估. N-VAR

re·vamp /riː'væmp/ **revamps, revamping, revamped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone **revamps** something, they make changes to it in order to try and improve it. 改进; 改装; 翻新. ❖ *It is time to revamp the system.* 该是改进该系统的时候了. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The revamp includes replacing the old navy uniform.* 这次改进包括更换旧式海军军服. N-SING
◢ **re·vamp·ing** ❖ *...a revamping of the courts.* 庭院的翻新. N-SING with supp

Revd.
Revd is a written abbreviation for **Reverend**. Reverend的缩写形式.

re·veal /rɪ'viːl/ **reveals, revealing, revealed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 To **reveal** something means to make people aware of it. 揭露, 揭示, 透露. ❖ *A survey of the British diet has revealed that a growing number of people are overweight.* 一份英国饮食的调查揭示, 越来越多的人体重超重. *It was revealed that North Carolina officials had never inspected the factory.* 有人揭露, 北卡罗来纳州官员从未检查过这家工厂. *No test will reveal how much of the drug was taken.* 没有一项测试可以揭示有多少这种药被服用了. VB V n / V that / it be V-ed that / V wh / Also be V-ed as n
2 If you **reveal** something that has been out of sight, you uncover it so that people can see it. 使显露; 展现, 显示. ❖ *A grey carpet was removed to reveal the original pine floor.* 灰色的地毯被移开以展现原来的松木地板. VB V n

re·veal·ing /rɪ'viːlɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **revealing** statement, account, or action tells you something that you did not know, especially about the person doing it or making it. (陈述、报道或行为)揭示内情的, 揭露事实真相的; 有启迪作用的. ❖ *...a revealing interview.* 一次发人深省的采访. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **re·veal·ing·ly** ❖ *Even more revealingly, he says: 'There's no such thing as failure.'* 甚至更具有启发性的是, 他说: '没有失败这样的东西.' ADV-GRADED
2 **Revealing** clothes allow more of the wearer's body to be seen than is usual. (指衣服)袒胸露背的, 裸露部分身体的. ❖ *...a tight and revealing gold dress.* 一件紧身而暴露的金色女装. ADJ-GRADED

re·veil·le /rɪ'væli, AM 'revəli/.
Reveille is the time when soldiers have to get up in the morning. (士兵的)起床时间. ❖ *Soon would be reveille and the end of the night's rest.* 很快就到起床时间了, 这一夜的休息马上要结束了. N-UNCOUNT

rev·el /'revəl/ **revels, revelling, revelled;** [美]拼作 **reveling, reveled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **revel** in a situation or experience, you enjoy it very much. 陶醉; 沉湎; 着迷; 酷爱. ❖ *Cats positively revel in heat.* 猫确实喜欢热的环境. VB V in n
2 **Revels** are noisy celebrations. (喧嚣的)狂欢、作乐. ❖ *The revels often last until dawn.* 这些狂欢常常通宵达旦. N-COUNT LITERARY

rev·ela·tion /ˌrevə'leɪʃən/ **revelations.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **revelation** is a surprising or interesting fact that is made known to people. 揭露出来的惊人事实; 被揭示的有趣事实. ❖ *...revelations about his private life.* 对有关他私人生活的曝光. N-COUNT
2 The **revelation** of something is the act of making it known. 揭露, 揭示, 透露. ❖ *...the revelation of his affair with a former secretary.* 他与一位前秘书私情的暴露. N-VAR
3 If you say that something you experienced was a **revelation**, you are emphasizing that it was very surprising or very good. 非常惊人之事; 非常好的事. ❖ *Degas's work had been a revelation to her.* 德加的作品曾让她感到非常惊奇. N-SING a N PRAGMATICS
4 A divine **revelation** is a sign or explanation from God about his nature or purpose. 神示, 天启. N-VAR

rev·ela·tory /'revələtəri, AM -tɔːri/.
A **revelatory** account or statement tells you a lot that you did not know. (报道或陈述)揭示性的, 揭露性的. ❖ *...Barbara Stoney's revelatory account of the author's life.* 芭芭拉·斯托尼关于这位作者生平的揭秘. ADJ-GRADED

rev·el·ler /'revələ/ **revellers;** [美]拼作 **reveler.**
Revellers are people who are enjoying themselves in a noisy and often drunken way. (饮酒)狂欢者. ❖ *Many of the revellers are tourists.* 这些狂欢者中许多是游客. N-COUNT

rev·el·ry /'revəlri/.
Revelry is people enjoying themselves in a noisy and often drunken way. 狂欢; 纵酒狂欢. ❖ *We heard the sounds of revelry getting louder and louder.* 我们听见纵酒狂欢声越来越大. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

re·venge /rɪ'vendʒ/ **revenges, revenging, revenged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Revenge** involves hurting or punishing someone who has hurt or harmed you. 报仇, 复仇. ❖ *The killings were said to have been in revenge for the murder of her lover.* 据说这些杀人事件是她为报情人被杀之仇而干的. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **revenge** yourself on someone who has hurt you, you hurt them in return. 为...报仇; 复仇. ❖ *...the relatives of murdered villagers wanting to revenge the dead.* 那些想为死者报仇的被杀村民的亲戚. VB V pron-refl on n / WRITTEN / V n

rev·enue /'revənjuː/ **revenues.** ◆◆◆◇◇
Revenue is money that a company, organization, or government receives from people. (公司或机构的)收入; (政府的)税收, 岁入. ❖ *...a boom year at the cinema, with record advertising revenue.* 广告收入创纪录的电影业繁荣的一年. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl
➻ 又见 **Inland Revenue.**

re·ver·ber·ate /rɪ'vɜːbəreɪt/ **reverberates, reverberating, reverberated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When a loud sound **reverberates** through a place, it echoes through it. (响亮的声音)回响, 回荡. ❖ *A woman's shrill laughter reverberated in the courtyard.* 一个女人的尖笑声在院子里回荡. VB V prep / V
2 You can say that an event or idea **reverberates** when it has a powerful effect which lasts a long time. (事件或观念)引起极大反响, 引起轩然大波. ❖ *The controversy surrounding the take-over yesterday continued to reverberate around the television industry.* 围绕昨天的接管而产生的争议在电视业引起的反响仍未平息. VB V / V prep

re·ver·bera·tion /rɪˌvɜːbə'reɪʃən/ **reverberations.**
1 **Reverberations** are serious effects that follow a sudden dramatic event. (突发事件的)极大反响, 严重后果, 重大影响. ❖ *The move by the two London colleges is sending reverberations through higher education.* 这两所伦敦学院的行动将在整个高等教育界引起极大反响. N-COUNT
2 A **reverberation** is the shaking and echoing effect that you hear after a loud sound has been made. 回声, 回荡声, 回响. ❖ *...the reverberation of the slammed door.* 砰然关门的回声. N-VAR

re·vere /rɪ'vɪə/ **reveres, revering, revered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **revere** someone or something, you respect and admire them greatly. 尊崇, 尊敬. ❖ *The Chinese revered corn as a gift from heaven.* 中国人将玉米尊崇为上苍的恩赐. VB FORMAL V n
◢ **re·vered** ❖ *...some of the country's most revered institutions.* 这个国家的一些最受崇敬的机构. ADJ-GRADED

rev·er·ence /'revərəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Reverence for someone or something is a feeling of great respect for them. (对人或物的)尊崇, 崇敬. N-UNCOUNT

Rev·er·end /'revərənd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Reverend is a title used before the name or rank of an officially appointed religious leader. The abbreviation 'Rev' or 'Revd' is also used. 牧师, 教士(用于经正式任命的宗教领导人的名字或教职前). 又缩写作 Rev 或 Revd. ❖ *...the Reverend Jim Simons.* 吉姆·西蒙斯牧师. N-TITLE

rev·er·ent /'revərənt/.
If you describe someone's behaviour as **reverent**, you mean that it shows great respect for someone or something. 尊敬的, 恭敬的, 虔诚的. ❖ *...the reverent hush of a rapt audience.* 全神贯注的观众的肃静. ADJ
◢ **rev·er·ent·ly** ❖ *He got up and took the book out almost reverently.* 他站起来, 然后几乎是虔诚地把书取了出来. ADV

rev·er·en·tial /ˌrevə'renʃəl/.
Something that is **reverential** has the qualities of respect, ADJ-GRADED

R

admiration, and awe. 恭敬的; 虔诚的; 敬畏的. ❖ *'That's the old foresters' garden,' she said in reverential tones.* '那是老护林人的花园,' 她以恭敬的语气说. FORMAL ◢ **rev·er·en·tial·ly** ❖ *He reverentially returned the novel to a glass-fronted bookcase.* 他恭敬地将这本小说放回装有玻璃门的书柜. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

rev·erie /ˈrevəri/ **reveries.**

A **reverie** is a kind of short pleasant daydream. 白日梦, 幻想, 遐想. ❖ *The announcer's voice brought Holden out of his reverie.* 播音员的声音将霍尔登从白日梦中唤醒. N-COUNT FORMAL

re·verse /rɪˈvɜːs/ **reverses, reversing, reversed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When someone or something **reverses** a decision, policy, or trend, they change it to the opposite decision, policy, or trend. 改变, 扭转(决定、政策或趋势). ❖ *They will not reverse the decision to increase prices.* 他们将不会改变加价的决定. VB V n ◢ **re·ver·sal** /rɪˈvɜːsəl/ **reversals** ❖ *The move represents a complete reversal of previous US policy.* 这一举动意味着先前的美国政策的彻底改变. N-COUNT

2 If you **reverse** the order of a set of things, you arrange them in the opposite order, so that the first thing comes last. 颠倒(顺序). VB V n

3 If you **reverse** the positions or functions of two things, you change them so that each thing has the position or function that the other one had. 调换, 互换(位置或功能). ❖ *He reversed the position of the two stamps.* 他调换了这两枚邮票的位置. VB V n ◢ **reversal** ❖ *When children end up taking care of their parents, it is a strange role reversal indeed.* 当孩子们最终照顾他们父母的时候, 这真是一种奇怪的角色互换. N-COUNT, N. N of n

4 If you **reverse the charges** when you make a telephone call, the person who you are phoning pays the cost of the call and not you. The usual American term is to **call collect**. (打电话时)要受话人付费, 对方付费. [美]一般作 call collect. PHR BRITISH

5 When a car **reverses** or when you **reverse** a car, the car is driven backwards. The usual American expression is **back up**. (使)(汽车)倒退; 倒(车). [美]一般作 back up. ❖ *He reversed his car straight at the umpire.* 他将车子倒着直接开向裁判. V-ERG V BRITISH V n

6 If your car is in **reverse**, you have changed gear so that you can drive it backwards. (车)倒挡(位置). N-UNCOUNT

7 **Reverse** means opposite to what you expect or to what has just been described. 相反的. ❖ *The wrong attitude will have exactly the reverse effect.* 错误的态度将产生完全相反的影响. ADJ

8 If you say that one thing is **the reverse** of another, you are emphasizing that the first thing is the exact opposite of the second thing. 相反情况, 相反的事. ❖ *There is absolutely no evidence at all that spectators want longer cricket matches. Quite the reverse.* 根本没有任何证据表明观众想看更长时间的板球比赛. 恰恰相反. N-SING the N PRAGMATICS

9 If something happens **in reverse** or goes **into reverse**, it happens in the opposite way to usual or to what has been happening. 反向, 逆向. ❖ *Amis tells the story in reverse, from the moment the man dies.* 埃米斯倒叙这个故事, 先从那个男人死时开始讲起. PHR

10 A **reverse** is a serious failure or setback. (严重的)挫折; 逆转. ❖ *It's clear that the party of the former Prime Minister has suffered a major reverse.* 很显然, 前首相所属政党已遭受了一次重创. N-COUNT FORMAL

11 **The reverse** or **the reverse** side of a flat object which has two sides is the less important or the other side. 反面, 背面. ❖ *Cheques should be made payable to Country Living and your address written on the reverse.* 支票应当写明支付对象是'乡村生活', 而你的地址应当写在背面. N-SING the N

re,verse discrimi'nation.

Reverse discrimination is the same as **positive discrimination**. 同 positive discrimination. N-UNCOUNT

re·vers·ible /rɪˈvɜːsɪbəl/.

1 If a process or an action is **reversible**, its effects can be reversed so that the original situation is restored. (过程或行为)可扭转的, 可恢复原状的. ❖ *Heart disease is reversible in some cases, according to a study published last summer.* 根据去年夏天公布的一项研究, 心脏病在某些情况下是可以扭转过来的. ADJ

2 **Reversible** clothes, bedclothes, or materials have been made so that either side can be worn or shown. (衣服、床上用品或布料)正反可穿的, 双面可用的, 双面式的. ADJ

re·ver·sion /rɪˈvɜːʃən/ **reversions.**

1 A **reversion** to a previous state, system, or kind of behaviour is a change back to it. 倒回; 恢复. ❖ *...a reversion to the emotions of her baby years.* 回到她婴孩时期的情感. N-SING also no det N to n

2 In law, the **reversion** of land or property to a person, family, or country is the return to them of the ownership or control of the land or property. (法律上土地或财产的)归还. N-VAR

re·vert /rɪˈvɜːt/ **reverts, reverting, reverted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When people or things **revert** to a previous state, system, or type of behaviour, they go back to it. 回到, 恢复(先前的状态). ❖ *Jackson said her boss became increasingly depressed and reverted to smoking heavily.* 杰克逊说她的老板变得越来越沮丧, 又重新开始很厉害地抽烟了. VB V to n

2 When someone **reverts** to a previous topic, they start talking or thinking about it again. 重提, 重想, 回到(原话题). ❖ *She reverted to the subject uppermost in her mind.* 她重回到脑海里最重要的这个话题. VB V to n

3 If you **revert** to your usual language, you start using that language again. 重新使用(某人的常用语言). ❖ *She had reverted to her Veneto dialect and nobody could understand what she was saying.* 她又重新说起她的威尼托区方言, 没人能听懂她在说些什么. VB V to n

4 In law, if property, rights, or money **reverts** to someone, it becomes theirs again after someone else has had it for a period of time. (法律上财产、权利或金钱)归还. VB V to n

re·view /rɪˈvjuː/ **reviews, reviewing, reviewed.** ♦♦♦♦

1 If you **review** a situation or system, you consider it carefully to see what is wrong with it or how it could be improved. 仔细审度; 反复考虑(或研究). ❖ *The Prime Minister reviewed the situation with his Cabinet yesterday.* 昨天首相和他的内阁仔细研究了局势. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The president ordered a review of US economic aid to Jordan.* 总统下令审查美国对约旦的经济援助. N-COUNT

2 A **review** is a report in a newspaper or magazine, or on television or radio, in which someone gives their opinion of a new book, film, television programme, record, play, or concert. (关于新书、影片、电视节目、唱片、戏剧或音乐会的)评论文章; 评论. N-COUNT

3 If someone **reviews** something such as a new book or play, they write a report or give a talk on television or radio in which they express their opinion of it. (为新书或戏剧等)写评论文章; 作评论. ❖ *Richard Coles reviews all of the latest video releases.* 理查德·科尔斯评论了最近发行的所有录像带. VB V n ◢ **re·view·er, reviewers** ❖ *...the reviewer for the Times Literary Supplement.* 《泰晤士报》文学副刊的评论家. N-COUNT

4 When a military or political leader **reviews** troops, they inspect or watch the troops in a military parade. (军政领导)检阅(部队). VB V n

re'viewing stand, reviewing stands.

A **reviewing stand** is a raised platform from which military and political leaders watch military parades. (军政领导观看阅兵用的)检阅台. N-COUNT

re·vile /rɪˈvaɪl/ **reviles, reviling, reviled.**

If someone or something **is reviled**, people hate them intensely or show their hatred of them. (被)谩骂, (被)辱骂; (被)痛斥. ❖ *He was just as feared and reviled as his tyrannical parents.* 他就像其暴虐的父母一样让人畏惧、遭人辱骂. VB FORMAL be V-ed ◢ **re·viled** ❖ *...the most reviled man in contemporary theatre.* 当代戏剧界最遭非议的人. ADJ-GRADED

re·vise /rɪˈvaɪz/ **revises, revising, revised.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **revise** the way you think about something, you adjust your thoughts, usually in order to make them better or more suited to how things are. 修改, 改正, 改变(看法). ❖ *He fairly soon came to revise his opinion of the profession.* 他很快就开始改变对这一职业的看法. VB V n

R

2 If you **revise** a price, amount, or estimate, you change it to make it more realistic, competitive, or accurate. 调整,改变(价格,数量或估计). VB V n

3 When you **revise** an essay, a book, a law, or a piece of music, you change it in some way to improve it, update it, or adapt it for a particular purpose. 修订,校订,审校(文章,书籍,法律或音乐作品). ❖ *Three editors handled the work of revising the articles for publication.* 三位编辑承担了这些要出版的文章的修改工作. VB V n / V n for n ◢ **re·vi·sion** /rɪˈvɪʒən/ **revisions** N-VAR ❖ *The phase of writing that is actually most important is revision.* 写作中事实上最重要的阶段是修改.

4 When you **revise** for an examination, you read things again and make notes in order to be prepared for the examination. 复习,温习(功课). ❖ *After Friday 17th May girls may stay at home to revise.* 5月17日星期五以后,姑娘们可以留在家里复习功课了. VB V for n BRITISH V ◢ **revision** ❖ *Some girls prefer to do their revision at home.* 一些女孩子更喜欢在家中温习功课. N-UNCOUNT

re·vi·sion·ism /rɪˈvɪʒənɪzəm/.
Revisionism is any theory of socialism that is more moderate than orthodox Marxist theory, and is therefore considered to be wrong and dangerous by orthodox Marxists. 修正主义(指被正统马克思主义者认为是错误和危险的任何温和社会主义理论). N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ◢ **re·vi·sion·ist, revisionists** ❖ *...the revisionist interpretation of the French Revolution.* 对法国革命的修正主义诠释. N-COUNT

R

re·vis·it /ˌriːˈvɪzɪt/ **revisits, revisiting, revisited.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **revisit** a place, you return there for a visit after you have been away for a long time. 重游,重访,再参观. VB V n

re·vi·tal·ize /ˌriːˈvaɪtəlaɪz/ **revitalizes, revitalizing, revitalized;** [英]又拼作 **revitalise.** ♦◇◇◇◇
To **revitalize** something that has lost its activity or its health means to make it active or healthy again. 使恢复元气; 使恢复生机; 使复兴. ❖ *This hair conditioner is excellent for revitalizing dry, lifeless hair.* 这种护发剂对于恢复干枯的头发效果非常好. VB V n

re·viv·al /rɪˈvaɪvəl/ **revivals.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When there is a **revival** of something, it becomes active or popular again. 复兴; 重新流行. ❖ *This return to realism has produced a revival of interest in a number of artists.* 向现实主义的这次回归重新唤起了人们对一些艺术家的兴趣. N-COUNT

2 A **revival** is a new production of a play, an opera, or a ballet. (戏剧、歌剧或芭蕾舞的)重新上演. ❖ *...John Clement's revival of Chekhov's 'The Seagull'.* 约翰·克莱门特对契诃夫的《海鸥》的重演. N-COUNT

re·viv·al·ism /rɪˈvaɪvəlɪzəm/.
Revivalism is a movement whose aim is to make a religion more popular and more influential. 宗教奋兴运动. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **re·viv·al·ist, revivalists** ❖ *...the Hindu revivalist party.* 印度教奋兴运动党. N-COUNT

re·vive /rɪˈvaɪv/ **revives, reviving, revived.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When something such as the economy, a business, a trend, or a feeling **is revived** or when it **revives**, it becomes active, popular, or successful again. (使)恢复生机; (使)重新流行; (使)复兴. ❖ *...an attempt to revive the British economy.* 振兴英国经济的尝试. V-ERG V / V n
➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Habib grimaced at the revived memories.* 回忆过去,哈比卜皱起了眉头. ADJ

2 When someone **revives** a play, opera, or ballet, they present a new production of it. 重新上演(戏剧、歌剧或芭蕾舞). VB V n

3 If you manage to **revive** someone who has fainted or if they **revive**, they become conscious again. (使)苏醒, (使)复苏. ❖ *With a glazed stare she revived for one last instant.* 她呆滞地看了一眼,最后一次苏醒了一会儿. V-ERG V n / V

re·vivi·fy /riːˈvɪvɪfaɪ/ **revivifies, revivifying, revivified.**
To **revivify** a situation, event, or activity means to make it more active, lively, or efficient. 使恢复生气, 使更有活力; 使更有效. ❖ *They've revivified rhythm and blues singing.* 他们给节奏布鲁斯演唱注入了新的活力. VB FORMAL V n

re·voke /rɪˈvəʊk/ **revokes, revoking, revoked.** ♦◇◇◇◇
When people in authority **revoke** something such as a licence, a law, or an agreement, they cancel it. 吊销, 取消(许可证, 法律或协议等). ❖ *The government revoked her husband's license to operate migrant labor crews.* 政府吊销了她丈夫经营外地劳工雇佣的许可证. VB FORMAL V n ◢ **revo·ca·tion** /ˌrevəˈkeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Now the Montserrat government has announced its revocation of 311 banking licences.* 蒙塞拉特岛政府现已宣布吊销311家银行的许可证.

re·volt /rɪˈvəʊlt/ **revolts, revolting, revolted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **revolt** is an illegal and often violent attempt by a group of people to change their country's political system. 造反, 起义; 反叛, 叛乱. ❖ *...a revolt by ordinary people against their leaders.* 普通百姓针对其领袖的起义. N-VAR

2 When people **revolt**, they make an illegal and often violent attempt to change their country's political system. 造反, 起义; 反叛, 叛乱. ❖ *The islanders revolted against the sultanate.* 岛上居民造反, 反对苏丹统治. VB V / V against n

3 A **revolt** by a person or group against someone or something is a rejection of the authority of that person or thing. 反抗, 违抗, 抗拒. ❖ *The prime minister is facing a revolt by Conservative party activists over his refusal to hold a referendum.* 由于首相拒绝举行全民公决, 他正面临保守党积极分子的反抗. N-VAR

4 When people **revolt**, they reject the authority of someone or something. 反抗, 违抗, 抗拒. ❖ *Caroline revolted against her ballet training at sixteen.* 16岁时卡罗琳抗拒参加芭蕾舞训练. VB V / V against n

re·volt·ing /rɪˈvəʊltɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that something or someone is **revolting**, you mean that they are horrible and disgusting. 讨厌的; 令人作呕的; 令人反感的. ❖ *The smell in the cell was revolting.* 小牢房里的气味令人作呕. ADJ-GRADED

revo·lu·tion /ˌrevəˈluːʃən/ **revolutions.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **revolution** is a successful attempt by a large group of people to change the political system of their country by force. 革命. ❖ *The period since the revolution has been one of political turmoil.* 革命发生以来, 政局一直动荡. N-COUNT

2 A **revolution** in a particular area of human activity is an important change in that area. 重大改变, 大变动, 巨变. ❖ *...the industrial revolution.* 工业革命. N-COUNT with supp

revo·lu·tion·ary /ˌrevəˈluːʃənri, AM -neri/ **revolutionaries.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Revolutionary** activities, organizations, or people have the aim of causing a political revolution. (指活动、组织或人)革命的. ❖ *...the Cuban revolutionary leader, Jose Marti.* 古巴革命领袖荷西·马蒂. ADJ

2 A **revolutionary** is a person who tries to cause a revolution or who takes an active part in one. 革命者, 革命家. N-COUNT

3 **Revolutionary** ideas and developments involve great changes in the way that something is done or made. (指思想或发展)革命性的, 突破性的, 完全创新的. ❖ *...a revolutionary concept in internal combustion.* 内燃机方面的一个革命性概念. ADJ-GRADED

revo·lu·tion·ize /ˌrevəˈluːʃənaɪz/ **revolutionizes, revolutionizing, revolutionized;** [英]又拼作 **revolutionise.** ♦◇◇◇◇
When something **revolutionizes** an activity, it causes great changes in the way that it is done. 使产生革命性剧变, 使彻底变革. ❖ *Plastics have revolutionised the way we live.* 塑料使我们的生活方式发生了革命性变化. VB V n

re·volve /rɪˈvɒlv/ **revolves, revolving, revolved.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that one thing **revolves** around another thing, you mean that the second thing is the main feature or focus of the first thing. 以...为中心; 以...为主要特色. ❖ *Since childhood, her life has revolved around tennis.* 自童年以来, 她的生活一直以网球为中心. VB V around n

2 If a discussion or conversation **revolves** around a particular topic, it is mainly about that topic. 围绕...的话题, 以...为话题. ❖ *The conversation revolved around the terrible condition of the road.* 这次谈话以糟糕的道路情况为主题. VB V around n

3 If one object **revolves** around another object, the first object turns in a circle around the second object. 围绕...转动. ❖ *The satellite revolves around the Earth once every* VB V around n

hundred minutes. 这颗卫星每100分钟绕地球转一次.

4 When something **revolves** or when you **revolve** it, it moves or turns in a circle around a central point or line. (使)旋转, (使)转动. ❖ *Monica picked up her Biro and revolved it between her teeth.* 莫妮卡拿起她的"伯罗"牌圆珠笔, 并让它在牙齿之间转动. V-ERG V; V n

re·volv·er /rɪ'vɒlvə/ **revolvers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **revolver** is a kind of hand gun. 左轮手枪. N-COUNT

re,volving 'door, revolving doors.

1 **Revolving doors** consist of four glass doors which turn together around a vertical post. (由四个玻璃门围绕一根立柱同时转动的)旋转门. N-COUNT

2 In business, when you talk about a **revolving door**, you mean a situation in which the employees or owners of an organization keep changing; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(商业中)走马灯似的换人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

re·vue /rɪ'vjuː/ **revues.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **revue** is a light theatrical entertainment consisting of songs, dances, and jokes about recent events. 时事讽刺剧, 滑稽歌舞串演(一种讽刺时事的轻松戏剧娱乐表演, 包括歌唱、舞蹈及笑话). N-COUNT

re·vul·sion /rɪ'vʌlʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone's **revulsion** at something is the strong feeling of disgust or disapproval they have towards it. 强烈反感, 憎恶, 厌恶. ❖ *His voice was filled with horror and revulsion.* 他的声音里充满了恐惧和厌恶. N-UNCOUNT also a N

,revved 'up.

If someone is **revved up**, they are prepared for an important or exciting activity. (对重要或令人激动的活动)准备好了的, 急切等待的. ❖ *The crowd is revved up for the game.* 人群在急切等待着比赛的开始. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

re·ward /rɪ'wɔːd/ **rewards, rewarding, rewarded.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **reward** is something that you are given, for example because you have behaved well, worked hard, or provided a service to the community. 回报, 报酬. ❖ *He was given the job as a reward for running a successful leadership bid.* 他得到了这份工作, 这是对他成功取得领导地位的回报. N-COUNT

2 A **reward** is a sum of money offered to anyone who can give information about lost or stolen property or about someone who is wanted by the police. (对提供关于丢失或被盗财产或关于通缉犯的信息而给的)赏金, 赏格. N-COUNT

3 If you do something and **are rewarded** with a particular benefit, you receive that benefit as a result of doing that thing. (被)回报, (被)报偿, (被)酬报, (被)报答. ❖ *Impress the buyer and you will be rewarded with a quicker sale.* 给顾客留下深刻印象, 你得到的回报是你会卖得更快. VB be V-ed Also V n

4 The **rewards** of something are the benefits that you receive as a result of doing or having that thing. 收益, 利益, 好处. ❖ *The company is only just starting to reap the rewards of long-term investments.* 该公司刚刚开始享受长期投资的收益. N-COUNT

re·ward·ing /rɪ'wɔːdɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An experience or action that is **rewarding** gives you satisfaction or brings you benefits. 给予报偿的; 有益的, 有价值的; 有意义的. ❖ *...a career which she found stimulating and rewarding.* 一份她认为刺激而又有意义的职业. ADJ-GRADED

re·wind, rewinds, rewinding, rewound. The verb is pronounced /,riː'waɪnd/. The noun is pronounced /'riːwaɪnd/. 动词发音为 /,riː'waɪnd/. 名词发音为 /'riːwaɪnd/.

1 When the tape in a video or tape recorder **rewinds** or when you **rewind** it, the tape goes backwards so that you can play it again. 倒回(录像带或录音带). 比较 **fast forward.** ❖ *Waddington rewound the tape and played the message again.* 沃丁顿将录音带倒了回来, 重新播放一遍信息. V-ERG V; V n

2 If you put a video or cassette tape on **rewind**, you make the tape go backwards. 倒带. 比较 **fast forward.** N-UNCOUNT

re·wire /,riː'waɪə/ **rewires, rewiring, rewired.**

If someone **rewires** a building or an electrical appliance, a new system of electrical wiring is put into it. 给(建筑物)重新配电线; 为(电器)换新线. ❖ *I have had to spend a lot of money having my house re-plumbed and rewired.* 我不得不花了许多钱请人给我的房子重新换上水管和电线. VB V n have n V-ed

◢ **re·wir·ing** ❖ *...the re-plumbing and rewiring of the flat.* 这套公寓水管和电线的重装. N-UNCOUNT

re·word /,riː'wɜːd/ **rewords, rewording, reworded.**

When you **reword** something that is spoken or written, you try to express it in a way that is more accurate, more acceptable, or more easily understood. (为了更精确、更易接受或更易懂而)改说, 改写, 改变措辞. ❖ *All right, I'll reword my question.* 好吧, 我来换一种提问方式. VB V n

re·work /,riː'wɜːk/ **reworks, reworking, reworked.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **rework** something such as an idea or a piece of writing, you reorganize it and make changes to it in order to improve it or bring it up to date. 再加工, 改写, 重写, 修订(思想或作品等). ❖ *She reworked a lot of her compositions to make them more danceable.* 她改编了她的许多音乐作品, 以使它们更适合于跳舞. ◢ **re·work·ing, reworkings** ❖ *...a reworking of similar themes.* 类似主题的重写. VB V n N-COUNT

re·wound /,riː'waʊnd/.

Rewound is the past tense and past participle of **rewind**. rewind 的过去式和过去分词.

re·write, rewrites, rewriting, rewrote, rewritten. The verb is pronounced /,riː'raɪt/. The noun is pronounced /'riːraɪt/. 动词发音为 /,riː'raɪt/. 名词发音为 /'riːraɪt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **rewrites** a piece of writing such as a book, a script, or a law, they write it in a different way in order to improve it. 重写, 改写(书, 剧本或法律等作品). ❖ *Students rewrite their papers and submit them for final evaluation.* 学生们重写他们的论文, 然后交上去等待最后评估. VB V n

2 In the film industry, a **rewrite** is the writing of parts of a script again to improve it. (电影业中部分剧本的)修改. N-COUNT

3 If governments **rewrite** history, they select and present historical events in a way that suits their own purposes; used showing disapproval. (贬义)篡改, 改写(历史). VB V n PRAGMATICS

4 When journalists say that a sports player **has rewritten** the record books or the history books, they mean that he or she has broken a record or several records. (指运动员打破纪录)改写(历史或纪录). VB V n

rhap·so·dize /'ræpsədaɪz/ **rhapsodizes, rhapsodizing, rhapsodized;** [英]又拼作 **rhapsodise.**

If you **rhapsodize** about someone or something, you express great delight or enthusiasm about them. 热烈地表达; 盛赞. ❖ *The critics rhapsodized over her performance in 'Autumn Sonata'.* 评论家们对她在《秋日奏鸣曲》中的表演赞不绝口. VB FORMAL V over/about n Also V with quote

rhap·so·dy /'ræpsədi/ **rhapsodies.**

A **rhapsody** is a piece of music which has an irregular form and is full of feeling. 狂想曲. N-COUNT

rheto·ric /'retərɪk/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you refer to fine-sounding speech or writing as **rhetoric**, you disapprove of it because it is meant to convince and impress people but may lack sincerity or honesty. (贬义)华丽辞藻, 浮夸之词. ❖ *...political rhetoric rather than social reality.* 政治辞令而非社会现实. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

2 **Rhetoric** is the skill or art of using language effectively. 修辞技巧; 修辞学. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

rhe·tori·cal /rɪ'tɒrɪkəl, AM -'tɔːr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **rhetorical** question is one which is asked in order to make a statement rather than to get an answer. (只陈述而无需回答的疑问句)修辞性的, 反问的. ◢ **rhe·tori·cal·ly** /rɪ'tɒrɪkli, AM -'tɔːr-/ ❖ *'Do these kids know how lucky they are?' Jackson asked rhetorically.* '这些孩子知道自己有多幸运吗?' 杰克逊反问道. ADJ; ADV; ADV with v

2 **Rhetorical** language is intended to be grand and impressive. (语言)华丽的, 浮夸的. ◢ **rhetorically** ❖ *Suddenly, the narrator speaks in his most rhetorically elevated mode.* 突然, 讲解员极其夸张而高调地说道. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV

rheu·mat·ic /ruː'mætɪk/.

1 **Rheumatic** is used to describe conditions and pains that are related to rheumatism. 风湿病的, 风湿性的. ❖ *...new treatments for a range of rheumatic diseases.* 各类风湿性疾病的新疗法. ADJ ADJ n

2 Someone who is **rheumatic** suffers from rheumatism. 患风湿病的. ADJ-GRADED

rheu·ma·tism /ˈruːmətɪzəm/.
Rheumatism is an illness that makes your joints or muscles stiff and painful. 风湿病. N-UNCOUNT

rheu·ma·toid ar·thri·tis /ˌruːmətɔɪd ɑːˈθraɪtɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Rheumatoid arthritis is a long-lasting disease that causes your joints to swell up and become painful. 风湿性关节炎. N-UNCOUNT

rheu·ma·tol·ogy /ˌruːməˈtɒlədʒi/.
Rheumatology is the area of medicine that is concerned with rheumatism, arthritis, and related diseases. 风湿病学. N-UNCOUNT
▲ **rheu·ma·tolo·gist, rheumatologists** ❖ *...consultant rheumatologist at the Royal Hampshire Hospital.* 皇家汉普郡医院的风湿病会诊医生. N-COUNT

rheumy /ˈruːmi/.
If someone has **rheumy** eyes, their eyes are moist and watery, usually because they are very ill or old. (常指眼睛因重病或年迈)充满黏液的. ADJ LITERARY

rhine·stone /ˈraɪnstəʊn/ **rhinestones.**
Rhinestones are shiny, glass jewels that are used in cheap jewellery and to decorate clothes. (用于廉价珠宝或装饰衣服的)莱茵(水晶)石. N-COUNT

rhi·ni·tis /raɪˈnaɪtɪs/.
If you suffer from **rhinitis**, you have a constantly sore and runny nose. 鼻炎. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

R

rhi·no /ˈraɪnəʊ/ **rhinos.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **rhino** is the same as a **rhinoceros**; an informal word. (非正式用法)同 rhinoceros. N-COUNT

rhi·noc·er·os /raɪˈnɒsərəs/ **rhinoceroses.**
A **rhinoceros** is a large Asian or African animal with thick grey skin and a horn, or two horns, on its nose. 犀牛(一种栖于亚洲或非洲的大型动物). 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

rhi·zome /ˈraɪzəʊm/ **rhizomes.**
Rhizomes are the horizontal stems from which some plants, such as irises, grow. 根茎, 根状茎. N-COUNT

rho·do·den·dron /ˌrəʊdəˈdendrən/ **rhododendrons.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **rhododendron** is a large bush with groups of flowers which are usually pink, red, or purple. 杜鹃花属灌木; 杜鹃. N-VAR

rhom·bus /ˈrɒmbəs/ **rhombuses.**
A **rhombus** is a geometrical shape which has four equal sides but is not a square. 菱形. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

rhu·barb /ˈruːbɑːb/.
Rhubarb is a plant with large leaves and long red stems. You can cook the stems with sugar to make jam or puddings. 大黄(一种植物, 其根茎加糖可制成果酱或布丁). N-UNCOUNT

rhyme /raɪm/ **rhymes, rhyming, rhymed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If one word **rhymes** with another or if two words **rhyme**, they have a very similar sound. 押韵. ❖ *June always rhymes with moon in old love songs.* 在古爱情诗中, 六月总是和月亮相押韵. *...names that rhyme: Donnie, Ronnie, Connie.* 相互押韵的名字: 唐尼、龙尼、康尼. *...a singer rhyming 'eyes' with 'realise'.* 一位用realise和eyes押韵的歌手. V-RECIP-ERG V with n pl-n V V n with n Also V n (non-recip)
2 A **rhyme** is a word which rhymes with another word, or a set of lines which rhyme. 同韵词, 押韵词; 押韵的诗句. ❖ *The one rhyme for passion is fashion.* passion的同韵词是fashion. N-COUNT
3 A **rhyme** is a short poem which has rhyming words at the ends of its lines. 押韵诗. ❖ *He was teaching Helen a little rhyme.* 他正在教海伦一首儿歌. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **nursery rhyme**.
4 **Rhyme** is the use of rhyming words as a technique in poetry. If something is written **in rhyme**, it is written as a poem in which the lines rhyme. 用韵; 押韵, 谐韵. N-UNCOUNT
5 If something happens or is done **without rhyme or reason**, there seems to be no logical reason for it to happen or be done. 毫无道理; 毫无逻辑; 莫名其妙. PHR

ˈrhyming slang.
Rhyming slang is a colloquial form of language in which you do not use the normal word for something, but say a word or phrase that rhymes with it instead. In Cockney rhyming slang, for example, people say 'apples and pears' to mean 'stairs'. 同韵俚语.如在伦敦话的同韵俚语中, apples and pears表示stairs. N-UNCOUNT

rhythm /ˈrɪðəm/ **rhythms.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **rhythm** is a regular series of sounds or movements. 节奏, 节拍, 节律. ❖ *She could hear the constant rhythm of his breathing.* 她可以听见他呼吸的固定节奏. N-VAR
2 A **rhythm** is a regular pattern of changes, for example changes in your body, in the seasons, or in the tides. (身体、季节或潮汐等的)有规律的变化模式. ❖ *...the seasonal rhythm of the agricultural year.* 农业年的四季循环. N-COUNT

ˌrhythm and ˈblues.
Rhythm and blues is a style of popular music developed in the 1940's from blues music. 节奏布鲁斯(20世纪40年代由布鲁斯音乐演变成的一种流行音乐). N-UNCOUNT

rhyth·mic /ˈrɪðmɪk/ or **rhythmical** /ˈrɪðmɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **rhythmic** movement or sound is repeated at regular intervals, forming a regular pattern or beat. (指运动或声音)有节奏的, 有规律的. ❖ *Good breathing is slow, rhythmic and deep.* 良好的呼吸是缓慢的、有规律的和深长的. ADJ-GRADED
▲ **rhyth·mi·cal·ly** /ˈrɪðmɪkli/ ❖ *She stood, swaying her hips, moving rhythmically.* 她站着, 晃动着臀部, 有节奏地动着. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

ˈrhythm method.
The **rhythm method** is a form of contraception in which a couple try to prevent pregnancy by having sex only at times when the woman is not likely to become pregnant. 安全期避孕法(指夫妇通过只在妇女最不可能怀孕期间行房事的避孕方法). N-SING

ˈrhythm section.
The **rhythm section** of a band is the musicians whose main job is to supply the rhythm. 节奏乐器组(指乐队中主要负责提供节奏的演奏人员). N-SING

rib /rɪb/ **ribs, ribbing, ribbed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Your **ribs** are the curved bones that go from your backbone around your chest. (人的)肋骨. N-COUNT
2 **Rib** or **ribbing** is a method of knitting that makes a raised pattern of parallel lines. 凸条花样, 罗纹(一种针织法). N-UNCOUNT
3 If you **rib** someone about something, you tease them about it in a friendly way. (友好地)戏弄, 逗弄, 取笑. ❖ *The guys in my local pub used to rib me about drinking 'girly' drinks.* 在我们当地酒馆里的那些家伙过去常常取笑我喝'女孩子气的'酒. ▲ **rib·bing** ❖ *I got quite a lot of ribbing from my team-mates.* 我常常被队友们戏弄. VB INFORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

rib·ald /ˈrɪbəld/.
A **ribald** remark or sense of humour is rather rude and refers to sex in a humorous way. (指话语或幽默感)粗俗的, 下流的, 不堪入耳的. ❖ *...her ribald comments about a fellow guest's body language.* 她对一位同来的客人的粗俗下流身体语言的评论. ADJ-GRADED

ribbed /rɪbd/.
A **ribbed** surface, material, or garment has a raised pattern of parallel lines on it. 有凸起条纹的, 有罗纹的. ❖ *...ribbed cashmere sweaters.* 罗纹开司米毛绒衫. ADJ

rib·bon /ˈrɪbən/ **ribbons.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **ribbon** is a long, narrow piece of cloth that you use for tying things together or as a decoration. 捆扎带; 装饰带. ❖ *She had tied back her hair with a peach satin ribbon.* 她用一根桃红色缎带将头发扎在脑后. N-VAR
2 A typewriter or printer **ribbon** is a long, narrow piece of cloth containing a special ink that you put into a typewriter or printer. (打字机或打印机的)色带. N-COUNT

ˈrib cage, rib cages; 又拼作 **ribcage.**
Your **rib cage** is the structure of ribs in your chest. 胸廓, 胸腔. N-COUNT

ri·bo·fla·vin /ˌraɪbəʊˈfleɪvɪn/.
Riboflavin is a vitamin that occurs in green vegetables, milk, fish, eggs, liver, and kidney. 核黄素, 维生素B_2. N-UNCOUNT

rice /raɪs/ **rices.** ♦♦♦♦◇
Rice consists of white or brown grains taken from a cereal plant. 稻米; 大米. ❖ *...a meal consisting of chicken, rice and vegetables.* 一顿包括鸡肉、大米和蔬菜的饭. N-VAR
➡ 又见 **brown rice**.

'rice paper.
Rice paper is a type of very thin paper which you can eat. It is used in baking. 米纸(用于烘烤的可食薄纸). N-UNCOUNT

rich /rɪtʃ/ **richer, richest; riches.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **rich** person has a lot of money or valuable possessions. 有钱的, 富有的. ◆ *Their one aim in life is to get rich.* 他们唯一的生活目标就是致富. ADJ-GRADED

➪ **The rich** are rich people. 有钱人, 富人. ◆ *...a gossip page featuring the rich and famous.* 以富人和名人报道为特色的漫谈专页. N-PLURAL the N

2 **Riches** are valuable possessions or large amounts of money. 财富, 财产. ◆ *Some people want fame or riches – I just wanted a baby.* 一些人想要名或利—我只想要个小孩. N-PLURAL

3 A **rich** country has a strong economy and produces a lot of wealth, so many people who live there have a high standard of living. 富裕的, 富饶的. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you say that someone is **filthy rich** or **stinking rich**, you mean that they have a lot of money. 极为富有, 非常有钱. ◆ *...a handful of filthy rich young men.* 少数非常有钱的年轻人. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 If you talk about the earth's **riches**, you are referring to things that exist naturally in large quantities and that are useful and valuable. (指地球上的)自然资源. ◆ *...the oil riches of the Middle East.* 中东的石油资源. N-PLURAL

6 If something is **rich in** a useful or valuable substance or is a **rich source** of it, it contains a lot of that substance. 富含...的; 盛产...的. ◆ *Fish is a rich source of protein.* 鱼含丰富蛋白质. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ◆ *...Angola's northern oil-rich coastline.* 安哥拉北部盛产石油的海岸线. COMB

7 **Rich** soil contains large amounts of substances that make it good for growing crops or flowers in. (指土壤)肥沃的. ◆ *Farmers grow rice in the rich soil.* 农民在肥沃的土壤上种植水稻. ADJ-GRADED

8 A **rich** deposit of a mineral or other substance consists of a large amount of it. (指矿床等)含量高的; 富含...的. ◆ *...the country's rich deposits of the metal, lithium.* 这个国家含锂金属的丰富矿床. ◢ **rich·ness** ◆ *...the richness of Tibet's mineral deposits.* 西藏矿藏的丰富. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

9 A **rich** life or history is one that is interesting because it is full of different events and activities. (指生活或历史)阅历丰富的, 丰富多彩的; 历经沧桑的. ◆ *...the rich history of the island.* 这个岛屿丰富多彩的历史. ◢ **richness** ◆ *...the richness of human life.* 人类生活的多姿多彩. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

10 **Rich** food contains a lot of fat or oil. (指食物)油腻的. ◆ *Additional cream would make it too rich.* 额外的奶油会使它太油腻. ◢ **richness** ◆ *...the richness of the pudding.* 这份布丁的油腻. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

11 **Rich** smells are strong and very pleasant. **Rich** colours and sounds are deep and very pleasant. (指气味)浓烈的, 馥郁的, 醇浓的; (指颜色)浓艳的, 鲜艳的, 富丽的; (指声音)深沉的, 浑厚的, 圆润洪亮的. ◆ *...a rich and luxuriously perfumed bath essence.* 一种香味十分浓烈的浴液. *...an attractive, glossy rich red colour.* 一种诱人而浓艳的亮红色. ◢ **richness** ◆ *...the richness of colour in Gauguin's paintings.* 高更油画中色彩的浓艳. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

12 If you say that something someone says or does is **rich**, you are making fun of it because you think it is a surprising and inappropriate thing for them to say or do. (带揶揄)有趣的, 好玩的; 滑稽的; 荒唐可笑的. ◆ *Gil says that women can't keep secrets. That's rich, coming from him, the professional sneak.* 吉尔说女人不能保守秘密. 真滑稽, 这话竟出自他这个职业打小报告者之口. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

rich·ly /'rɪtʃli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **richly** coloured, flavoured, or scented, it has a pleasantly strong colour, flavour, or scent. 浓艳地; 浓郁地. ◆ *...an opulent display of richly coloured fabrics.* 一次色彩艳丽的织物的大展览. ADV-GRADED

2 If something is **richly** decorated, patterned, or furnished, it has a lot of elaborate and beautiful decoration, patterns, or furniture. 富丽地, 华丽地. ◆ *Coffee steamed in the richly decorated silver pot.* 咖啡在装饰华丽的银壶中冒着蒸汽. ADV-GRADED

3 If you say that someone **richly** deserves an award, success, or victory, you approve of what they have done and feel very strongly that they deserve it. 完全地, 十足地. ◆ *He achieved the success he so richly deserved.* 他获得成功是完全应该的. ADV-GRADED ADV before v PRAGMATICS

4 If a person or place is **richly** endowed or supplied with something, they have a lot of it. 丰富地, 大量地. ◆ *...a boy richly endowed with courage.* 一个非常勇敢的男孩. ADV-GRADED ADV -ed

5 If someone is **richly** rewarded for doing something, they get something very valuable or pleasurable in return for doing it. 优厚地, 丰厚地. ◆ *It is a difficult book to read, but it richly rewards the effort.* 这是一本难读的书, 但是很值得一读. ADV-GRADED ADV before v

Richter scale /'rɪktə skeɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The Richter scale is a scale which is used for measuring how severe an earthquake is. 里克特震级, 里氏震级(用于测量地震的严重性). N-SING the N

rick /rɪk/ **ricks, ricking, ricked.**

1 If you **rick** your neck, you hurt it by pulling or twisting it in an unusual way. 扭伤(脖子). VB V n BRITISH

2 A **rick** is a large pile of hay or straw that is built in a regular shape with a thatched top. 干草垛; 稻草堆; 麦秸堆. N-COUNT

rick·ets /'rɪkɪts/.
Rickets is a disease that children can get when their food does not contain enough Vitamin D. It makes their bones soft, and can cause their legs to become deformed. 软骨病, 佝偻病(儿童因食物中缺少维生素D而导致的疾病). N-UNCOUNT

rick·ety /'rɪkɪti/.
A **rickety** structure or piece of furniture is not very strong or well made, and seems likely to collapse or break. (建筑或家具)不牢固的, 摇晃的. ◆ *Mona climbed the rickety wooden stairway.* 莫纳爬上了摇摇欲坠的木制楼梯. ADJ-GRADED

rick·shaw /'rɪkʃɔː/ **rickshaws.**
A **rickshaw** is a cart, often pulled by hand, that is used in parts of Asia for carrying passengers. (亚洲部分地区用于载客的)黄包车, 人力车. N-COUNT

rico·chet /'rɪkəʃeɪ, AM ˌrɪkə'ʃeɪ/ **ricochets, ricocheting, ricocheted.**
If a bullet **ricochets**, it hits a surface or object and bounces away from it. (子弹)反弹, 跳飞. ◆ *The bullets ricocheted off the bonnet and windscreen.* 子弹从引擎罩和挡风玻璃上反弹了出去. VB V prep/adv Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He was wounded in the shoulder by a ricochet.* 他被一颗流弹击伤肩部. N-COUNT

rid /rɪd/ **rids, ridding.** The form **rid** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When you **get rid of** something that you do not want or do not like, you take action so that you no longer have it. 处理掉, 丢弃, 丢掉. ◆ *The owner needs to get rid of the car for financial reasons.* 出于经济原因, 车主需要卖掉这辆汽车. *She will have to get rid of the excess weight on her hips.* 她将不得不减掉臀部的多余重量. PHR

2 If you **get rid of** someone who is causing problems for you, you make them leave. 赶走(某人); 摆脱(某人)的纠缠. ◆ *His manager wanted to get rid of him for personal reasons.* 他的经理由于个人原因想赶走他. PHR

3 If you **rid** a place or person **of** something undesirable or unwanted, you succeed in removing it completely. 从...清除; 使消除; 使摆脱. ◆ *The proposals are an attempt to rid the country of political corruption.* 这些建议试图使这个国家消除政治腐败. *Why couldn't he ever rid himself of those thoughts?* 为什么他从不能摆脱那些想法? VB V n of n

4 If you **are rid of** someone or something that you did not want or that caused problems for you, they are no longer with you or causing problems for you. 摆脱掉...的. ◆ *The family had sought a way to be rid of her.* 这个家庭曾寻找过摆脱她的办法. ADJ v-link ADJ of n

5 If you say that someone **is well rid of** someone, you think it is good that the person has gone because you did not like PHR

R

them or you think they caused a lot of problems. 没有(某人)倒是幸事;(某人)走了倒省去了负担. ❖ *Your wife was a shallow woman and you're well rid of her.* 你的妻子是个浅薄的女人,没有了她,对你倒是件好事.

rid·dance /ˈrɪdəns/.

You say **'good riddance'** to indicate that you are glad that someone has left or that something has gone. (表示庆幸摆脱某人或某物)总算摆脱了. ❖ *He's gone back to London in a huff and good riddance.* 他已经怒气冲冲地回到伦敦了,谢天谢地总算摆脱了. PHR PRAGMATICS

rid·den /ˈrɪdən/.

Ridden is the past participle of **ride**. ride的过去分词.

-ridden /-rɪdən/.

-ridden combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe something as having a lot of a particular undesirable thing or quality. (与名词结合以构成形容词)满是...的; 受...支配的. ❖ *...the debt-ridden economies of Latin America.* 拉丁美洲债台高筑的经济体. COMB

rid·dle /ˈrɪdəl/ **riddles, riddling, riddled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **riddle** is a puzzle or joke in which you ask a question that seems to be nonsense but which has a clever or amusing answer. 谜; 谜语. N-COUNT

2 You can describe something as a **riddle** if people have been trying to understand or explain it but have not been able to. 谜一般的难题, 猜不透的难题. ❖ *...the riddle of the birth of the Universe.* 宇宙诞生之谜. N-COUNT

3 If someone **riddles** something **with** bullets or bullet holes, they fire a lot of bullets into it. 把...打得满是窟窿. ❖ *Unknown attackers riddled two homes with gunfire.* 不明身份攻击者用炮火将两家住宅打得满是窟窿. VB V n with n

rid·dled /ˈrɪdəld/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **is riddled with** bullets or bullet holes, it is full of bullet holes. 布满(子弹或弹孔)的. ❖ *The bodies of four people were found riddled with bullets.* 有人发现了四具弹痕累累的尸体. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something **is riddled with** undesirable qualities or features, it is full of them. 充斥着(令人不快的特性或特征)的. ❖ *The report was riddled with errors.* 这份报告错误百出. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *It is a dangerous, crime-riddled, filthy city.* 这是一个危险的、犯罪成风的、污秽的城市. COMB

ride /raɪd/ **rides, riding, rode, ridden.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **ride** a horse, you sit on it and control its movements. 骑(马). ❖ *Can you ride?* 你会骑马吗? *He was riding on his horse looking for the castle.* 他正骑在马上寻找城堡. *The French horsemen were turning and riding away.* 那些法国骑手调过头骑马远去. VB V n; V; V on n; V adv/prep

➽ 又见 **riding**.

2 If you **ride** a bicycle or a motorcycle, you sit on it, control it, and travel along on it. 骑(自行车或摩托车). ❖ *Two men riding on motorcycles opened fire on him.* 两名骑在摩托车上的男子向他开火. *He rode to work on a bicycle.* 他骑自行车去上班. VB V n; V on n; V prep/adv

3 If you **ride** in a vehicle such as a car, you travel in it. 乘坐(小汽车等交通工具). ❖ *He prefers travelling on the Tube to riding in a limousine.* 他更喜欢乘坐地铁而非豪华轿车. *..American servicemen riding around in jeeps.* 坐着吉普车四处兜风的美国军人. VB V in/on n; V adv/prep

4 A **ride** is a journey on a horse or bicycle, or in a vehicle. (乘坐某种交通工具如车、马等的)旅行. N-COUNT

5 If you say that one thing **is riding on** another, you mean that it the first thing is dependent on the other. 依靠, 依赖; 取决于. ❖ *Billions of pounds are riding on the outcome of the election.* 数十亿英镑押在这次选举的结果上. VB V on n

6 If you say that someone or something **is riding high**, you mean that they are popular or successful at the present time. 春风得意; 大获成功. ❖ *He was riding high in the public opinion polls.* 他在民意测验中大获成功. PHR

7 If you say that someone faces **a rough ride**, you think that things are going to be difficult for them. 艰难的进程. ❖ *The Chancellor could face a rough ride unless the plan works.* 除非这个计划奏效, 否则总理可能举步维艰. PHR INFORMAL

8 If you say that someone has **been taken for a ride**, you mean that they have been deceived or cheated. 受欺骗, 被诈骗; 吃亏上当. ❖ *You've been taken for a ride. Why did you give him five thousand francs?* 你上当受骗了. 你为什么给了他5,000法郎? PHR INFORMAL

9 ➽ to **ride roughshod over** something: 见 **roughshod**.

▸ride out.

If someone **rides out** a difficult period or a crisis, they manage to survive it without suffering serious harm. 挺过, 安然渡过, 经受住(困难时期或危机). ❖ *The ruling party think they can ride out the political storm.* 执政党认为他们能够安然渡过这次政治风暴. PHR-V V P noun; Also V n P

▸ride up.

If a garment **rides up**, it moves upwards, out of its proper position. (衣服)向上拱, 往上缩. ❖ *My underskirt had ridden up into a thick band around my hips.* 我的衬裙向上缩, 成了环绕我臀部的一条厚带子. PHR-V V P

rid·er /ˈraɪdə/ **riders.** ♦♦♦♦◇

A **rider** is someone who rides a horse, a bicycle, or a motorcycle. 骑马(自行车或摩托车)的人. ❖ *She is a very good and experienced rider.* 她是一个非常优秀而又有经验的骑手. N-COUNT

ridge /rɪdʒ/ **ridges.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **ridge** is a long, narrow piece of raised land. 山脊; 岭; 垄; 埂. N-COUNT

2 A **ridge** is a raised line on a flat surface. (平面上的)脊状线条, 隆起的线条. ❖ *...the bony ridge of the eye socket.* 眼窝的凸起线条. N-COUNT with supp

ridged /rɪdʒd/.

A **ridged** surface has raised lines on it. 有隆起线条的, 有凸起条纹的. ❖ *...boots with thick, ridged soles for walking.* 靴底厚实并带凸纹的适合走路的靴子. ADJ-GRADED

ridi·cule /ˈrɪdɪkjuːl/ **ridicules, ridiculing, ridiculed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **ridicule** someone or **ridicule** their ideas or beliefs, you make fun of them in an unkind way. 戏弄, 嘲笑, 奚落. ❖ *...allowing them to ridicule her and never striking back.* 允许他们嘲笑她而从不还击. VB V n

2 If someone or something is an object of **ridicule** or is held up to **ridicule**, someone makes fun of them in an unkind way. 戏弄, 嘲笑, 奚落(的对象). ❖ *As a heavy child, she became the object of ridicule from classmates.* 因为肥胖, 她成了同学们嘲笑的对象. N-UNCOUNT

ri·dicu·lous /rɪˈdɪkjʊləs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If you say that something or someone is **ridiculous**, you mean that they are very foolish. 可笑的, 荒谬的, 荒唐的. ❖ *It is ridiculous to suggest we are having a romance.* 说我们正在谈恋爱, 这真可笑. ADJ-GRADED

ri·dicu·lous·ly /rɪˈdɪkjʊləsli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **ridiculously** to emphasize the fact that you think something is unreasonable or very surprising. 不可理喻地, 不可思议地; 惊人地, 出奇地. ❖ *She looked ridiculously young to be a mother.* 她看起来出奇地年轻, 不像一个母亲. ADV-GRADED PRAGMATICS

rid·ing /ˈraɪdɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Riding is the activity or sport of riding horses. 骑马(活动或运动). ❖ *The next morning we went riding.* 次日早上我们去骑马了. N-UNCOUNT

rife /raɪf/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that something, usually something bad, is **rife** in a place or that the place is **rife** with it, you mean that it is very common. (常指坏事)流行的, 普遍的; 充满的, 充斥的. ❖ *Bribery and corruption were rife in the industry.* 贿赂和贪污在这一行业非常普遍. *Hollywood soon became rife with rumors.* 好莱坞不久就谣言四起. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

riff /rɪf/ **riffs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

In jazz and rock music, a **riff** is a short repeated tune. (爵士乐和摇滚乐中的)重复乐段. N-COUNT

rif·fle /ˈrɪfəl/ **riffles, riffling, riffled.**

If you **riffle** through the pages of a book, you turn them over quickly, without reading everything that is on them. 快速翻阅 VB

(书页). ❖ *I riffled through the pages until I reached the index.* 我快速地翻动书页直至翻到索引. V through n Also V n

riff-raff /'rɪf ræf/; 又拼作 **riffraff**.

If you refer to a group of people as **riff-raff**, you disapprove of them because you think they are not respectable. 乌合之众, 不三不四之流, 流氓. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

ri·fle /'raɪfəl/ **rifles, rifling, rifled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **rifle** is a gun with a long barrel. 步枪, 来福枪. ❖ *They shot him at point blank range with an automatic rifle.* 他们用一支自动步枪近距离射中了他. N-COUNT

2 If you **rifle** through things or **rifle** them, you make a quick search among them in order to find something or steal something. (为寻找或偷窃某物而)迅速翻查. ❖ *The men rifled through his clothing and snatched the wallet.* 这些人搜了他的衣服, 并抢走了钱包. VB V through n Also V n

rifle·man /'raɪfəlmən/ **riflemen.**

A **rifleman** is a person, especially a soldier, who is skilled in the use of a rifle. 步枪手(尤指士兵). N-COUNT

'rifle range, rifle ranges.

A **rifle range** is a place where you can practise shooting with a rifle. 步枪射击场, 步枪靶场. N-COUNT

rift /rɪft/ **rifts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **rift** between people or countries is a serious quarrel that stops them having a co-operative relationship. (人或国家间关系的)裂痕, 不和, 嫌隙. ❖ *The serious rifts within the country could lead to civil war.* 这个国家内部的严重不和可能导致内战. *They hope to heal the rift with their father.* 他们希望弥合同父亲之间的裂痕. N-COUNT

2 A **rift** is a split that appears in something solid, especially in the ground. (尤指地面的)裂缝, 裂口, 断裂处. N-COUNT

rig /rɪg/ **rigs, rigging, rigged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **rigs** an election, a job appointment, or a game, they dishonestly arrange it to get the result they want or to give someone an unfair advantage. (以不诚实的手段)操纵; 在...中做手脚. ❖ *They rig their domestic markets in favour of local businesses.* 他们操纵国内市场以利于地方企业. VB V n

2 A **rig** is a large structure that is used for looking for oil or gas and for taking it out of the ground or the sea bed. (在陆地或海上钻探开采石油或天然气的)大型钻探设备, 钻油台. N-COUNT

3 ➞ 又见 **rigging**.

›rig out.

If you **rig** yourself **out** or **are rigged out** in a particular way, you are wearing a particular kind of clothes. 以(特别的服饰)装扮; (使)穿上...衣服. ❖ *I rigged myself out in thick jeans and heavy belt.* 我穿了厚牛仔裤、系着粗腰带. PHR-V INFORMAL V pron-refl P

›rig up.

If you **rig up** a device or structure, you make it or fix it in place using any materials that are available. (指用任何可获得的材料)草草构筑, 临时架起. ❖ *I rigged up a partial shelter with a tarpaulin.* 我用油布临时搭建了一个不完整的避雨棚. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

rig·ging /'rɪgɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Vote or ballot **rigging** is the act of dishonestly organizing an election to get a particular result. (为达到特定选举结果而对选票的)操纵. ❖ *...vote rigging on a massive scale.* 大规模的选票操纵. N-UNCOUNT

2 On a ship, the **rigging** is the ropes which support the ship's masts and sails. (支撑船桅和船帆的)索具. N-UNCOUNT

right 1 correct, appropriate, or acceptable 正确的, 合适的, 合意的

right /raɪt/ **rights, righting, righted.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is **right**, it is correct and agrees with the facts. (指某事)对的, 正确的, 准确的, 如实的. ❖ *That's absolutely right.* 那绝对正确. *Clocks never told the right time.* 时钟不可能显示准确的时间. *The barman tells me you saw Ann on Tuesday morning. Is that right?* 酒吧招待告诉我你在星期二上午看见过安, 对吗? ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He guessed right about some things.* 他对一些事情的猜测是对的. ADV ADV after v

2 If you do something in the **right** way or in the **right** place, you do it as or where it should be done or was planned to be done. (指方式或场所)恰当的, 适当的. ❖ *They have computerized systems to ensure delivery of the right pizza to the right place.* 他们有由电脑控制的系统来保证比萨饼按要求送到正确的地方. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *To make sure I did everything right, I bought a fat instruction book.* 为确保我做的一切恰当, 我买了一本厚厚的说明书. *I was pleased with my performance on Saturday — everything went right.* 对于我周六的表演我很满意——一切都恰到好处. ADV ADV after v

3 If you say that someone is seen in all the **right** places or knows all the **right** people, you mean that they go to places which are socially acceptable or know people who are socially acceptable. (场所或人)正派的, 体面的. ADJ

4 If someone is **right** about something, they are correct in what they say or think about it. (想法)对的, 正确的. ❖ *Am I right in thinking you're the only person in the club who's actually played at Wembley?* 你是俱乐部里唯一一个真正在温布利比赛过的人, 我猜得对吗? ADJ

5 If something such as an action or decision is the **right** one, it is the best or most suitable one. (行动或决定)最适当的, 最恰当的. ❖ *They decided the time was right for their escape.* 他们认定这个时间逃跑最合适. ADJ

6 If something is not **right**, there is something unsatisfactory about the situation or thing that you are talking about. (与否定词连用)(指情形或事情)令人满意的, 妥当的, 正常的. ❖ *The name Sue Anne never seemed quite right to Molly.* 休·安妮这个名字似乎从未让莫莉很满意. *He went into hospital and came out after a week. But he still wasn't right.* 他住进医院, 一周后出院了,但他还没有痊愈. ADJ v-link ADJ with brd-neg

7 If you **right** something or if it **rights** itself, it returns to its normal or correct state, after being in an undesirable state. 使恢复正常; 使恢复正确的状态; 矫正. ❖ *They recognise the urgency of righting the economy.* 他们认识到恢复经济的迫切性. VB V n Also V pron-refl

8 If you **put** something **right**, you correct something that was wrong or that was causing problems. 改正, 纠正(错误或问题). PHR

9 If you **right** a wrong, you do something to make up for a mistake or something bad you did in the past. 补救, 补偿(错误). VB V n

10 If you **right** something that has fallen or rolled over or if it **rights** itself, it returns to its normal upright position. 使回复到正常的直立位置; 把...扶正. ❖ *The helicopter turned at an awful angle before righting itself.* 这架直升机转了一个很大的角度才平稳下来. VB V n V pron-refl

11 If you think that someone was **right** to do something, you think that there were good moral reasons why they did it. (指人)有理的, 正确的, 对的. ❖ *I was right to issue that order and you were wrong to refuse.* 我发出那个命令是正确的, 而你拒绝则是错误的. ADJ v-link ADJ

12 If someone has behaved in a way which is morally or legally right, you can say that they are **in the right**. You usually use this expression when the person is involved in an argument or dispute. (常指在辩论或争论中)有理, 正确. ❖ *Legally, the local tax office is in the right.* 从法律上说, 地方税务局是有理的. PHR

13 **Right** is used to refer to activities or actions that are considered to be morally good and acceptable. (指活动或行为)正当的, 正义的, 公正的, 合理的. ❖ *The BBC thought it was right and proper not to show the film.* 英国广播公司认为不放映这部电影是正当而合适的. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *At least he knew right from wrong.* 至少他明辨是非. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **right·ness** ❖ *Many people have very strong opinions about the rightness or wrongness of abortion.* 许多人对于堕胎的正当与否持有非常强烈的看法. N-UNCOUNT

14 The **right** side of a material is the side that is intended to be seen and that faces outwards when it is made into something. 正面的. ADJ ADJ n

15 ➞ **heart in the right place**: 见 **heart**.

R

→ it serves you **right**: 见 serve.
→ on the **right side of** someone: 见 side.

right 2 direction and political groupings 方向和政治派别

right /raɪt/: 在第3项释义又写作 Right. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **right** is one of two opposite directions, sides, or positions. If you are facing north and you turn to the right, you will be facing east. In the word 'to', the 'o' is to the right of the 't'. 右边, 右面, 右侧, 右方. ❖ *Ahead of you on the right will be a lovely garden.* 在你的右前方将会有个可爱的花园. *To her right was an orange grove.* 她右边是一片橙树林. N-SING

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Turn right into the street.* 向右拐进这条街道. *He looked left. He looked right. He looked above him.* 他向左看看, 向右看看, 向上看看. ADV ADV after v

2 Your **right** arm, leg, or ear, for example, is the one which is on the right side of your body. Your **right** shoe or glove is the one which is intended to be worn on your right foot or hand. (指胳膊、腿、耳朵等)右边的; (指鞋)右脚的; (指手套)右手的. ADJ ADJ n

3 You can refer to people who support the political ideals of capitalism and conservatism as **the right**. 右翼分子, 右派人士. ❖ *The Tory Right despise him.* 保守党右翼分子鄙视他. *They see the shift to the Right as a worldwide phenomenon.* 他们认为转向右倾是一个世界现象. N-COLL-SING the N

R

right 3 entitlement 权利

right /raɪt/ **rights.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Your **rights** are what you are morally or legally entitled to do or to have. (道德或法律上的)权利. ❖ *...voting rights.* 投票权. N-COUNT

2 If you have a **right** to do or to have something, you are morally or legally entitled to do it or to have it. (根据道德或法律可做某事或拥有某物的)权利. ❖ *People have the right to read any kind of material they wish.* 人们有权阅读他们想读的任何材料. N-SING

3 If you say that someone is **within** their **rights** to do something, you mean they are morally or legally entitled to do it. 有权(去做某事). ❖ *You were quite within your rights to refuse to co-operate with him.* 你完全有权拒绝与他合作. PHR

4 If you say that you **reserve the right** to do something, you mean that you will do it if you feel that it is necessary. 保留(做某事的)权利. ❖ *He reserved the right to change his mind.* 他保留改变主意的权利. PHR

5 If someone has **the rights** to a story or book, they are legally allowed to publish it or reproduce it in another form, and nobody else can do so without their permission. (指小说或书籍出版或改编的)专有权, 版权. ❖ *He'd tried to buy the film rights of all George Bernard Shaw's plays.* 他想买下乔治·萧伯纳所有戏剧的电影版权. N-PLURAL the N

6 If something is not the case but you think that it should be, you can say that **by rights**, it should be the case. 按理说; 要是公正的话. ❖ *She did work which by rights should be done by someone else.* 她干了理应是别人干的工作. PHR

7 If someone is a successful or respected person **in their own right**, they are successful or respected because of their own efforts and talents rather than those of the people they are closely connected with. 凭自身的努力(或才能). PHR

right 4 discourse uses in spoken English 英语口语中之会话用法

right /raɪt/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **right** in order to attract someone's attention or to indicate that you have dealt with one thing so you can go on to another. (为引起注意或表示可进行下一事宜)好啦, 行啦. ❖ *Wonderful. Right, let's go to our next caller.* 好极了. 行啦, 让我们去接听下一位打来的电话. ADV ADV cl [PRAGMATICS]

2 You can use **right** to check whether what you have just said is right. (用于核实所说的话是否正确)是吗, 对吗. ❖ *They have a small plane, right?* 他们有一架小飞机, 对吗? CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

3 You can say **'right'** to show that you are listening to what someone is saying and that you accept it or understand it. (用于表示聆听、接受或理解对方的话)是的, 对的, 没错. ❖ *'Your children may well come away speaking with a bit of a broad country accent'—'Right.'—'because they're mixing with country children.'* '你的孩子们很可能会在离开时带一点乡下口音.'—'是的.'—'因为他们和乡下孩子待在一起.' ADV [PRAGMATICS]

4 → 又见 **all right**.

5 In informal English, you say **'right on'** to express your support, encouragement, or approval. (在非正式英语中表示支持、鼓励或赞许)好哇, 对啦, 说得对, 完全正确. CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

6 If someone says **'right you are'**, they are agreeing to do something very willingly. (表示欣然同意)好的, 行啊. ❖ *'I want a word with you when you stop.'—'Right you are.'* '你停下时我想和你谈谈.'—'好的.' PHR [PRAGMATICS]

right 5 used for emphasis 用于强调

right /raɪt/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You can use the word **right** to emphasize the precise place, position, or time of something. (用于强调准确的地点、位置或时间)恰好, 正好, 就. ❖ *The back of a car appeared right in front of him.* 一辆汽车的尾部就在他的前面出现. *I had to decide right then.* 我必须在当时做出决定. ADV ADV adv/prep [PRAGMATICS]

2 You can use the word **right** to emphasize how far something moves or extends or how long it continues. (用于强调某物移动或延伸距离, 或某事持续时间)一直. ❖ *She was kept very busy right up to the moment of her departure.* 她到离开前一直都很忙. *It was taken right there on a conveyor belt.* 它是由一条传送带一直运到那里的. ADV ADV prep/adv [PRAGMATICS]

3 You can use the word **right** to emphasize the completeness of an action or of a state. (用于强调行动或状态的完整性)完全地, 彻底地. ❖ *The candle had burned right down.* 蜡烛已经完全燃尽了. ADV ADV adv/prep [PRAGMATICS]

4 You can use the word **right** to emphasize a noun, usually referring to something bad. (用于强调恶劣程度)十足的, 完全的. ❖ *England's European Championship plans are in a right mess.* 英格兰的欧洲锦标赛计划完全是一团糟. ADJ ADJ n [PRAGMATICS] INFORMAL, BRITISH

5 If you say that something happened **right** after a particular time or event or **right** before it, you mean that it happened immediately after or before it. 立即, 马上, 就. ❖ *She then decided right before the opening to make a dramatic announcement.* 于是她决定就在开幕之前作出一个戏剧性的宣布. ADV ADV prep/adv [PRAGMATICS]

6 If you say **I'll be right there** or **I'll be right back**, you mean that you will get to a place or get back to it in a very short time. 我马上就到; 我很快就回来. ADV [PRAGMATICS] SPOKEN

7 If you do something **right away** or **right off**, you do it immediately. 立即, 马上. ❖ *He wants to see you right away.* 他想立即见你. *Right off I want to confess that I was wrong.* 我马上就想承认当时我错了. PHR [PRAGMATICS] SPOKEN

8 You can use the expression **right now** to emphasize that you are referring to the present moment in time. (用于强调现在这个时刻)现在, 此时此刻. ❖ *I'm warning you; stop it right now!* 我警告你; 现在就停下来! PHR [PRAGMATICS] SPOKEN

right 6 used in titles 用于称号

Right /raɪt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

The word **Right** is used in some British titles. It indicates high rank or status. (用于一些英国尊称, 表示高等级或身份). ❖ *...The Right Reverend John Baker.* 约翰·贝克主教大人. ADV ADV adj

'right angle, right angles; 又拼作 **right-angle.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **right angle** is an angle of ninety degrees. A square has four right angles. 直角, 90度角. N-COUNT

2 If two things are **at right angles**, they are situated so that they form an angle of 90° where they touch each other. You can also say that one thing is **at right angles** to another. (与...)成直角. PHR

'right-angled.

A **right-angled** bend is a sharp bend that turns through approximately 90 degrees. (转弯)直角的, 成直角的. ADJ ADJ n

right·eous /ˈraɪtʃəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you think that someone behaves or lives in a way that is morally good you can say that they are **righteous**. People sometimes use **righteous** to express their disapproval when they think someone is only behaving in this way so that others will admire or support them. 正直的, 正派的, 正义的; ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS] FORMAL

(贬义)一本正经的. ❖ *He was full of righteous indignation.* 他义愤填膺. ◢ **right·eous·ly** ❖ *They righteously maintain that they do not practise rationing.* 他们正义凛然地坚持不实施限额配给. ADV-GRADED ◢ **right·eous·ness** ❖ *Both sides in the dispute have been adopting a tone of moral righteousness.* 争论的双方都一直用自以为是的语调说话. N-UNCOUNT

right·ful /'raɪtfʊl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone or something has returned to its **rightful** place or position, they have returned to the place or position that you think they should have. 应有的,理应享有的;理所当然的. ❖ *The Baltics' own democratic traditions would help them to regain their rightful place in Europe.* 波罗的海诸国本身的民主传统将有助于它们重获其在欧洲应有的地位. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS ◢ **right·ful·ly** ❖ *She's inherited the money which is rightfully hers.* 她已继承了理应属于她的钱财. ADV

'right-hand. ♦♦◇◇◇
If something is on the **right-hand** side of something, it is positioned on the right of it. 右手的; 右边的; 右方的. ❖ *...the upper right-hand corner of the picture.* 这幅画的右上角. ADJ ADJ n

,right-hand 'drive.
A **right-hand drive** vehicle has its steering wheel on the right side. It is designed to be driven in countries such as Britain and Japan where people drive on the left side of the road. 右座驾驶的(在英、日等国,方向盘在右边). ADJ

,right-'handed. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **right-handed** uses their right hand rather than their left hand for activities such as writing and for picking things up. (人)惯用右手的. ADJ
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I batted left-handed and bowled right-handed.* 我惯用左手击球, 右手投球. ADV ADV after v
◢ **,right-'hander, right-handers** ❖ *Clothes, as everything else, were designed for right-handers.* 像其他所有东西一样, 衣服是为惯用右手的人设计的. N-COUNT

'right-hand man, right-hand men.
Someone's **right-hand man** is the person who acts as their chief assistant and helps them a lot in their work. 得力助手. N-COUNT

right·ist /'raɪtɪst/ **rightists.**
If someone is described as a **rightist**, they are politically conservative and traditional and support the ideals of capitalism. (政治上的)右派, 右倾分子. N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *A rightist coup ousted him from power.* 一次右派政变把他赶下了台. ADJ-GRADED

right·ly /'raɪtli/.
1 **Rightly** is used to indicate that what someone says or thinks is correct or accurate. 正确地; 确实地. ❖ *She attended one meeting only, if I remember rightly.* 她只参加了一次会议, 如果我没记错的话. *He rightly assumed that the boy was hiding.* 他猜对了, 那个男孩正躲着. ADV
2 If you say that someone **rightly** does something, you approve of the fact that they do it. 公正地, 正当地. ❖ *The crowd screamed for a penalty but the referee rightly ignored them.* 人群尖叫着要判罚, 但裁判公正地没有理会他们. ADV PRAGMATICS

'right-minded.
If you think that someone's opinions or beliefs are sensible and you agree with them, you can describe them as a **right-minded** person. 明智的, 有判断力的, 见解正确的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

righto /,raɪ'təʊ/; 又拼作 **right oh.**
Some people say **righto** to show that they have heard what someone has said and are willing to do what they want. (表示同意)好的, 行啊. ❖ *Righto, Harry. I'll put Russ Clements in charge.* 行啊, 哈里. 我会让拉斯·克莱门茨负责的. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

,right-of-'centre.
You can describe a person or political party as **right-of-centre** if they have political views which are closer to capitalism and conservatism than to socialism but which are not very extreme. (人或政党)中间偏右的. ADJ

'right of way, rights of way.
1 A **right of way** is a public path across private land. (穿越私人土地的)公用通道. N-COUNT
2 When someone has **right of way** or the **right of way**, they have the right to continue along a particular route, and other people must stop for them. 优先通行权, 先行权. N-UNCOUNT

'right-on. ♦♦◇◇◇
You can describe someone as **right-on** if they have modern, liberal, or left-wing ideas, especially if you disagree with them or want to make fun of them. (常含贬义)新潮的, 入时的; 持自由或左翼观点的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
➠ 又见 **right.**

'right-thinking.
If you think that someone's opinions or beliefs are sensible and you agree with them, you can describe them as a **right-thinking** person. 明智的, 有判断力的, 见解正确的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

right·ward /'raɪtwəd/; 又可作 **rightwards.**
If there is a **rightward** trend in the politics of a person or party, their views become more right-wing. (政治上)右倾的. ADJ ADJ n
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The last-minute switching was strongly rightwards, from Labour to Liberal Democrat.* 最后的转势是从工党到自由民主党的转势, 非常右倾. ADV ADV after v

,right-'wing; 在第2项释义又拼作 **right wing.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **right-wing** person or group has conservative or capitalist views. (人或集团)右翼的, 右派的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **right-winger, right-wingers** ❖ *Many civilian right-wingers endorse this policy.* 许多文职右翼人士同意这项政策. N-COUNT
2 **The right wing** of a political party consists of the members who have the most conservative or the most capitalist views. (政党的)右翼. N-SING the N

rig·id /'rɪdʒɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Laws or systems that are **rigid** cannot be changed or varied, and are therefore considered to be rather severe; used showing disapproval. (法律或体制)严格的, 刻板的, 死板的. ❖ *Hospital routines for nurses are very rigid.* 医院护士的工作程序是非常严格的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **ri·gid·ity** /rɪ'dʒɪdɪti/ ❖ *...the rigidity of government policy.* 政府政策的死板. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **rig·id·ly** ❖ *The caste system was so rigidly enforced that non-Hindus were not even allowed inside a Hindu house.* 种姓制度的执行非常死板, 甚至非印度教徒都不能被允许进入印度教徒的家. ADV-GRADED
2 If you disapprove of someone because you think they are not willing to change their way of thinking or behaving, you can describe them as **rigid**. 严厉的, 固执的, 不通融的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
3 A **rigid** substance or object is stiff and does not bend, stretch, or twist easily. (物质或物体)坚硬的, 刚硬的, 不易折的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **rigidity** ❖ *...the strength and rigidity of glass.* 玻璃的强度和硬度. N-UNCOUNT
4 If someone goes **rigid**, their body becomes very straight and stiff, usually as a result of shock or fear. (通常指人体因震惊或害怕而)僵硬的, 呆若木鸡的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **rigidly** ❖ *She stood rigidly and stared into the room.* 她呆若木鸡地站着, 凝视着屋里. ADV-GRADED

rig·ma·role /'rɪgmərəʊl/ **rigmaroles.**
You can describe a long and complicated process as a **rigmarole**; used showing disapproval. (贬义)费时繁琐的程序. ❖ *I couldn't be bothered to go through the rigmarole of changing clothes.* 我可不想找麻烦换衣服. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

rig·or mor·tis /,rɪgə 'mɔːtɪs/.
In a dead body, when **rigor mortis** sets in, the joints and muscles become very stiff. 尸僵; 死后僵硬. N-UNCOUNT

rig·or·ous /'rɪgərəs/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A test, system, or procedure that is **rigorous** is very thorough and strict. (测试、制度或程序)彻底的, 严格的. ❖ *...rigorous military training.* 严格的军事训练. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **rig·or·ous·ly** ❖ *...rigorously conducted research.* 严格彻底的研究. ADV-GRADED
2 If someone is **rigorous** in the way that they do something, they are very careful and thorough in the way that they do it. 严谨的, 缜密的, 一丝不苟的. ADJ-GRADED

rig·our /'rɪgə/ **rigours;** [美]拼作 **rigor.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to the **rigours** of an activity or job, you mean the difficult or unpleasant things that are associated with it. 艰苦, 艰辛, 艰难. ❖ *...the rigours of childbirth.* 生孩子的艰难. N-PLURAL

R

2 If something is done with **rigour**, it is done in a strict, thorough way. 严格, 彻底. N-UNCOUNT

rile /raɪl/ **riles, riling, riled.**

If something **riles** you, it makes you angry. 使恼怒, 使生气; 激怒. VB V n
▲**riled** ❖ *He saw I was riled.* 他看见我被激怒了. ADJ-GRADED

rim /rɪm/ **rims.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **rim** of a container such as a cup is the edge that goes all the way round the top. (杯子等容器的)边. N-COUNT

2 The **rim** of a circular object is its outside edge. (环形物体的)外缘, 边缘, 边. ❖ *...a round mirror with white metal rim.* 镶有白色金属边的圆镜子. N-COUNT

3 ➻ 又见 **rimmed**.

rim·less /ˈrɪmləs/.

Rimless glasses have no frame around the lenses or have a frame only along the top of the lenses. (指眼镜)无框的. ADJ

rimmed /rɪmd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is **rimmed** with a substance or colour, it has that substance or colour around its border. 有...框的; 有...边的. ADJ

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...horn-rimmed spectacles.* 角质架眼镜. COMB

rind /raɪnd/ **rinds.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **rind** of a fruit such as a lemon or orange is its thick outer skin. (柠檬或橘子等水果的)外皮, 厚皮. N-VAR

2 The **rind** of cheese or bacon is the hard outer edge which you do not usually eat. (奶酪或熏肉的)硬皮, 外皮. N-VAR

R

ring 1 telephoning or making a sound 打电话或发出声音

ring /rɪŋ/ **rings, ringing, rang, rung.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you **ring** someone, you phone them. In American English you **call** someone. (给某人)打电话. [美]作 call. ❖ *If you'd like more information, ring the Hotline on 414 3929.* 如果你想了解更多信息, 打热线电话414 3929. *She has rung home just once.* 她只打了一次电话回家. *Could someone ring for a taxi?* 谁能打电话要辆出租车? VB BRITISH V n V adv V for n Also V

➪ **Ring up** and **call up** mean the same as **ring**. 义同 ring. ❖ *You can ring us up anytime.* 你可以在任何时间给我们打电话. *John rang up and invited himself over for dinner.* 约翰打电话自己要求过来吃饭. *A few months ago I rang up about some housing problems.* 几个月前, 我打电话问过一些有关住房的问题. PHR-V V n P V P Also V P noun

2 If you **give** someone **a ring**, you phone them. 给(某人)打电话. ❖ *We'll give him a ring as soon as we get back.* 我们一回来就会给他打电话. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

3 When a telephone **rings**, it makes a sound, to let you know that someone is phoning you. (电话)鸣响, 作响. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *After at least eight rings, an ancient-sounding maid answered the phone.* 电话在响了至少八声之后, 一位声音苍老的女仆接了电话. N-COUNT

4 When you **ring** a bell or when a bell **rings**, it makes a metallic sound. (使)(铃)鸣响. ❖ *He heard the school bell ring.* 他听见学校的铃响了. *The door was opened before she could ring the bell.* 她还没来得及按铃门就开了. V-ERG V V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a ring at the bell.* 有人按铃了. N-COUNT

5 If you **ring** for something, you ring a bell to call someone to bring it to you. If you **ring** for someone, you ring a bell so that they come to you. 按铃(要某物); 按铃(叫某人). ❖ *He rang for the guard to let him out.* 他按铃让警卫放他出去. VB V for n

6 If you say that a place **is ringing** with sound, usually pleasant sound, you mean that it is completely filled with it. (常指悦耳的声音)响彻, 回响. ❖ *The whole place was ringing with music.* 音乐声响彻着整个地方. VB LITERARY V with n

7 If you say that someone's words **ring in** your **ears**, you mean that you remember them vividly, usually when you would rather forget them. 耳边回响着(某人的话). ❖ *She shivered as the sound of that man's abuse rang in her ears.* 当那个男人的辱骂声在她耳边回响时, 她不寒而栗. PHR LITERARY

8 You can use the word **ring** to describe a quality that something such as a statement or argument seems to have. For example, if an argument **has a plausible ring**, it seems quite plausible. (陈述或论据的)特性, 特质. N-SING

9 If a statement **rings true**, it seems to be true or genuine. 听起来真实. If it **rings hollow**, it does not seem to be true or genuine. 听上去不真实. PHR

10 ➻ **to ring a bell**: 见 **bell**.

11 If you say that someone **rings the changes**, you mean that they make alterations or improvements to the way something is organized or done. 换花样; 作改进. PHR

▸ring around.

➻ 见 **ring round**. PHR-V

▸ring back.

If you **ring** someone **back**, you phone them either because they phoned you earlier and you were not there or because you did not finish an earlier telephone conversation. In American English, you **call** someone **back**. 给(某人)回电话; 给(某人)再打电话. [美]作 call someone back. ❖ *Tell her I'll ring back in a few minutes.* 告诉她几分钟后我再给她回电话. PHR-V V n P BRITISH, INFORMAL V P

▸ring in.

If you **ring in**, you phone a place where you regularly go or the place where you work, for example to tell the people there that you will not be coming to work that day. The American expression is **call in**. (给常去的地方或工作地点)打电话(如告知当日不来). [美]作 call in. PHR-V V P BRITISH

▸ring off.

When you **ring off**, you put down the receiver at the end of a telephone call. The American expression is **hang up**. 挂断电话. [美]作 hang up. PHR-V V P BRITISH

▸ring out.

If a sound **rings out**, it can be heard loudly and clearly. (指声音)清晰响起. ❖ *A single shot rang out.* 响起一声清晰的枪声. PHR-V V P

▸ring round.

If you **ring round** or **ring around**, you phone several people, usually when you are trying to organize something or to find out some information. The American expression is **call round**. (给一些人)逐个打电话. [美]作 call round. ❖ *She immediately started ringing round her friends and relatives.* 她立刻开始给她的亲戚朋友逐个打电话. PHR-V V P BRITISH V P noun

▸ring up.

1 ➻ 见 **ring 1**. PHR-V

2 If a shop assistant **rings up** a sale on a cash register, he or she presses the keys in order to record the amount that is being put into it. (店员)把...记入现金出纳机. PHR-V V P noun, V n P

3 If a company **rings up** an amount of money, usually a large amount, it makes that amount of money in sales or profits. (公司)获得, 赚取(销售额). PHR-V V P noun

ring 2 shapes and groups 形状和群组

ring /rɪŋ/ **rings, ringing, ringed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **ring** is a small circle of metal that you wear on your finger. You wear it as an ornament or to show that you are engaged or married. 戒指, 指环. N-COUNT

2 An object or substance that is in the shape of a circle can be described as a **ring**. 环状物, 圆圈, 圆环. ❖ *...a ring of blue smoke.* 一个蓝色的烟圈. N-COUNT

3 A group of people or things arranged in a circle can be described as a **ring**. 围成一圈的人(或物). ❖ *...grilled fish surrounded by a ring of thinly cut carrots.* 周围摆了一圈切得很薄的胡萝卜的烤鱼. N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone **runs rings round** you or **runs rings around** you, you mean that they are a lot better or a lot more successful than you at a particular activity. 大大胜过; 比(某人)强得多; 比(某人)成功得多. ❖ *Mentally, he can still run rings round men half his age!* 智力上, 他仍然大大胜过那些比他年轻一半的人! PHR INFORMAL

5 If a building or place **is ringed** with something, it is surrounded by it. (被)围绕; (被)环绕; (被)包围. ❖ *The areas are sealed off and ringed by troops.* 这些地区被军队封锁和包围了. VB usu passive be V-ed

6 A gas or electric **ring** is a small plate, usually on a cooker, that heats up. You heat up saucepans of food or water on it. (煤气或电的)圆形小灶盘. N-COUNT

7 At a boxing match or circus, the **ring** is the place where the contest or performance takes place. It is an enclosed space with seats round it. 拳击场, 拳击台; 马戏场. N-COUNT

8 You can refer to an organized group of people who are involved in an illegal activity as a **ring**. (从事非法活动的有组织的)帮派, 团伙, 集团. ❖ *...an international spy ring.* 一个国际间谍网. N-COUNT

ring·er /ˈrɪŋə/ **ringers.**

1 If you say that one person is **a dead ringer** for another, you mean that they look exactly like each other. (跟另一人)极像的人, 酷似的人. PHR INFORMAL

2 A bell **ringer** is someone who rings church bells or hand bells as a hobby. (教堂的)敲钟人; 手摇铃爱好者. N-COUNT

ˈring-fence, ring-fences, ring-fencing, ring-fenced.

To **ring-fence** a grant or fund means to put restrictions on it, so that it can only be used for a particular purpose. 限定(补助金或基金的用途). ❖ *There should be ring-fenced funding for local crime prevention initiatives.* 应当为预防地方犯罪的计划设立专项基金. VB V n BRITISH V-ed

ˈring finger, ring fingers.

Your **ring finger** is the third finger of your left or right hand. In some countries, people wear a wedding ring or engagement ring on this finger. 无名指(在一些国家, 结婚或订婚戒指戴于该指). N-COUNT

ring·ing /ˈrɪŋɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **ringing** sound is loud and can be heard very clearly. 响亮的, 清脆的, 嘹亮的. ❖ *He hit the metal steps with a ringing crash.* 他撞在金属台阶上发出一声响亮的声音. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Ringing** is a continuous sound made by a telephone, a bell, or several bells. (电话或铃发出的)持续的铃声. ❖ *She was jolted out of her sleep by the ringing of the telephone.* 她被连续的电话铃声惊醒. *...the ringing of church bells.* 连续的教堂钟声. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **ringing** statement or declaration is one that is made forcefully and is intended to make a very powerful impression. (指陈述或声明)有力的, 断然的, 明白清楚的, 毫不含糊的. ADJ ADJ n

ring·leader /ˈrɪŋliːdə/ **ringleaders.**

The **ringleaders** in a quarrel, disturbance, or illegal activity are the people who started it and who cause the most trouble; used showing disapproval. (贬义)罪魁祸首; 头目; 首恶. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ring·let /ˈrɪŋlət/ **ringlets.**

Ringlets are long curls of hair that hang down. (下垂的)长鬈发. N-COUNT

ring·master /ˈrɪŋmɑːstə, -mæst-/ **ringmasters.**

A circus **ringmaster** is the person who introduces the performers and the animals. (马戏团的)报幕员. N-COUNT

ˈring-pull, ring-pulls.

A **ring-pull** is a metal strip that you pull off the top of a can of drink in order to open it. The American term is **tab**. (易拉罐的)拉环. [美]作 tab. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈring road, ring roads.

A **ring road** is a road that goes all the way round the edge of a town so that traffic does not have to go through the town centre. (环绕城镇、不经过市中心的)环路, 环形道路, 环城公路. N-COUNT BRITISH

ring·side /ˈrɪŋsaɪd/.

1 The **ringside** is the area immediately around the edge of a circus ring, boxing ring, or show jumping ring. (马戏场、拳击台或骑马跳跃障碍赛场的)台边区, 近台区. N-SING

2 If you have a **ringside** seat or a **ringside** view, you have a clear and uninterrupted view of an event. (指座席或视野)台边区的, 近台区的. ADJ ADJ n

rink /rɪŋk/ **rinks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **rink** is a large area where people go to ice-skate or roller-skate. 溜冰场; 旱冰场. N-COUNT

rinse /rɪns/ **rinses, rinsing, rinsed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When you **rinse** something, you wash it in clean water in order to remove dirt or soap from it. (用清水)漂洗, 冲洗, 漂清. VB V n

➜ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Clean skin means plenty of lather followed by a rinse with water.* 想让皮肤干净, 要抹上多的肥皂沫, 接着再用水冲洗. N-COUNT

2 If you **rinse** your mouth, you wash it with a mouthful of water or an antiseptic mouthwash. 漱(口). VB V n

➜ **Rinse out** means the same as **rinse**. 义同 rinse. ❖ *After her meal she invariably rinsed out her mouth.* 她饭后总要漱口. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 A hair **rinse** is a dye which gradually fades after you have washed your hair a number of times rather than being permanent. (可清洗退色的)染发剂. N-COUNT

riot /raɪət/ **riots, rioting, rioted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When there is a **riot**, a crowd of people behave violently in a public place, for example they fight or damage buildings and vehicles. 骚乱, 暴动. N-COUNT

2 If people **riot**, they behave violently in a public place. 闹事; 参加骚乱; 发动暴动. ◢ **ri·ot·er, rioters** ❖ *The militia dispersed the rioters.* 国民卫队驱散了聚众闹事者. ◢ **riot·ing** ❖ *At least fifteen people are now known to have died in three days of rioting.* 在三天的暴乱中, 现在据知至少有15人已经死亡. VB V N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

3 If people **run riot**, they behave in a wild and uncontrolled manner. 撒野, 胡作非为. PHR

4 If someone in authority **reads** you **the riot act**, they tell you that you will be punished unless you start behaving as they would like you to. 向(某人)提出严重警告. PHR

5 If you say that there is **a riot of** something pleasant such as colour, you mean that there is a large amount of various types of it. (颜色等令人愉快的东西的)丰富多样, 种类繁多. ❖ *With Indian cuisine, you expect a riot of tastes and spices.* 你会在印度菜中品尝出多种多样的味道和香料. N-SING a N of n PRAGMATICS

6 If something such as imagination or speculation **runs riot**, it expresses itself or spreads in an uncontrolled way. (想象力或推测等)自由驰骋, 不受约束地传播. ❖ *We have no proof and when there is no proof, rumour runs riot.* 我们没有证据, 而没有证据时谣言就会满天飞. PHR

ri·ot·ous /ˈraɪətəs/.

If you describe someone's behaviour or lifestyle as **riotous**, you mean that they behave in an excessive and uncontrolled way, for example by drinking or celebrating a lot, or making a lot of noise. (行为或生活方式)混乱的, 吵闹的, 喧闹的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ri·ot·ous·ly /ˈraɪətəsli/.

If you describe something as **riotously** funny, you mean that it is extremely funny and makes you laugh a lot. 令人捧腹不止地; 极端地; 非常地. ❖ *...a slapstick affair which I found riotously amusing.* 一件我认为非常有趣的闹剧事件. ADV

ˈriot police. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **riot police** are the section of a police force that is trained to deal with rioters. 防暴警察. N-COLL-SING

ˈriot shield, riot shields.

Riot shields are see-through shields used by police officers to control crowds and protect themselves from attack. (警察用的透明的)防暴盾牌. N-COUNT

rip /rɪp/ **rips, ripping, ripped.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **rip** something, you tear it forcefully with your hands or with a tool such as a knife. If something **rips**, it is torn forcefully. 撕破, 扯裂, 劈开; 裂开. ❖ *I tried not to rip the paper as I unwrapped it.* 我在打开它时尽量不去撕破包装纸. *I felt the banner rip as we were pushed in opposite directions.* 当我们被推向相反方向时, 我感到横幅被扯裂了. V-ERG V n V

2 A **rip** is a long cut or split in something made of cloth or paper. (布或纸制物品上的)裂缝, 长条裂口. N-COUNT

3 If you **rip** something away, you remove it quickly and forcefully. (迅速有力地)扯掉. ❖ *He ripped away a wire that led to the alarm button.* 他扯掉了一根连着警报器按钮的电线. *She ripped off her dress and let it fall to the floor.* 她迅速脱下衣服, 任其落到地板上. VB V n with adv

4 If something **rips** into someone or something or **rips** through them, it enters that person or thing so quickly and forcefully that it often goes completely through them before heading in another direction. 飞速穿过. ❖ *A volley of bullets ripped into the facing wall.* 一排子弹穿过对面的墙. *A* VB V prep/adv

R

violent streak of pain ripped through her whole body. 一阵剧痛袭遍她的全身.

5 If you **let rip**, you do something forcefully and without restraint. 毫无拘束地做事. ❖ *Turn the guitars up full and let rip.* 把吉他音量调到最高, 尽情地弹吧. PHR INFORMAL

▸rip apart.

If something **rips** people **apart**, it causes them to quarrel or fight very bitterly, so that they can no longer be friends. (使)分裂; (使)争斗. ❖ *Communal carnage was ripping the country apart.* 族群大屠杀正在使这个国家四分五裂. PHR V V n P Also V P n

▸rip off.

If someone **rips** you **off**, they cheat you by charging you too much money for something or by selling you something that is faulty. (为索高价或卖假货而)敲竹杠, 欺诈. ❖ *Ticket touts ripped off soccer fans to the tune of £138,000 in the FA Cup Final.* 在足协杯决赛中, 票贩子敲了球迷们一笔, 总额高达13.8万镑之多. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V P noun

➡ 又见 **rip-off**.

▸rip up.

If you **rip** something **up**, you tear it into small pieces. 把...撕成碎片. ❖ *I think he would rip up the letter.* 我想他会将信撕成碎片的. PHR-V V n P V P noun

R.I.P. /ˌɑːr aɪ ˈpiː/.

R **R.I.P.** is often written or engraved on gravestones. It is an abbreviation for 'rest in peace'. (常写于或刻于墓碑上) rest in peace (愿安息吧)的缩写形式. CONVENTION

rip·cord /ˈrɪpkɔːd/ **ripcords.**

A **ripcord** is the cord that you pull to open a parachute. (降落伞的)开伞索. N-COUNT

ripe /raɪp/ **riper, ripest.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 **Ripe** fruit or grain is fully grown and ready to eat. (水果或谷物)成熟的. ❖ *...a large, yellowy-brown ripe banana.* 一只大的棕黄色的熟香蕉. ◢ **ripe·ness** ❖ *Test the figs for ripeness.* 试一下这些无花果是不是熟了. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If a situation **is ripe for** a particular development or event, you mean that development or event is likely to happen soon. 适宜的; 准备成熟的; 条件具备的. ❖ *This society is ripe for change.* 这个社会已具备变革的条件了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ for n/-ing

3 If someone lives to a **ripe old age**, they live until they are very old. 高龄. ❖ *He lived to the ripe old age of 95.* 他活到了95岁高龄. PHR

4 If you say **the time is ripe** for something, you mean that a suitable time has arrived for it to happen or be done. 时机成熟. ❖ *The time is ripe to send its first female ambassador to the region.* 向这个地区派遣其第一位女大使的时机已成熟. PHR

rip·en /ˈraɪpən/ **ripens, ripening, ripened.** ♦◊◊◊◊

When crops **ripen**, they become ripe. (使)(庄稼)成熟. ❖ *I'm waiting for the apples to ripen.* 我在等着这些苹果成熟. *You can ripen the tomatoes on a sunny windowsill.* 你可以使番茄在阳光充足的窗台上成熟. V-ERG V V n

ˈrip-off, rip-offs. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 If you say that something that you bought was a **rip-off**, you mean that you have been cheated, because you were charged too much money or because the item was faulty. 索价过高的商品; 有缺陷的商品. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If you say that something is a **rip-off** of something else, you mean that it is a copy of that thing and has no original features of its own. 剽窃之作, 抄袭之作. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ri·poste /rɪˈpɒst, AM -ˈpoʊst/ **ripostes.**

1 A **riposte** is a quick, clever reply to something that someone has said. 机敏迅速的回答. N-COUNT WRITTEN

2 You can refer to an action as a **riposte** to something when it is a reaction to that thing. 反应. ❖ *The operation is being seen as a swift riposte to the killing of a senior army commander.* 这次行动将被看做是对一位高级军队指挥官被杀所作出的快速反应. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

rip·ple /ˈrɪpəl/ **ripples, rippling, rippled.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 **Ripples** are little waves on the surface of water caused by the wind or by something moving in or on the water. 波纹, 涟漪. N-COUNT

2 When the surface of an area of water **ripples**, a number of little waves appear on it. 起波纹, 起涟漪. ❖ *I could see the dawn breeze rippling the shining water.* 我能看见早晨的微风吹皱了闪光的水面. V-ERG V V n

3 When the wind **ripples** plants or trees, they move in a wave-like motion. (使)呈波浪式起伏. ❖ *The tops of the trees rippled in the breeze.* 树梢在微风中呈波浪式起伏. V-ERG V n LITERARY V

4 If something such as a feeling **ripples** through a person or group, it gradually spreads across them. (感情等)传遍, 蔓延. ❖ *Murmurs of admiration rippled through the crowd of guests.* 来宾人群中传出一阵阵低声赞美. VB LITERARY V through/across/over n

5 If an event causes **ripples**, its effects gradually spread, causing several other events to happen one after the other. 阵阵反响; 连锁反应. ❖ *The ripples of Europe's currency crisis continue to be felt in most of the ERM's member states.* 在大多数汇率机制成员国内, 人们继续感受到欧洲货币危机引起的连锁反应. N-COUNT

ˈrip-roaring.

If you describe something as **rip-roaring**, you mean that it is very exciting and full of energy. 令人兴奋的; 扣人心弦的; 欢腾的. ❖ *...a rip-roaring movie with a great array of special effects.* 一部有大量特技效果的扣人心弦的电影. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

rip·tide /ˈrɪptaɪd/ **riptides;** 又拼作 **rip-tide.**

A **riptide** is a rough, dangerous area of sea where two different currents meet or where the water is extremely deep. 激潮, 大潮. N-COUNT

rise /raɪz/ **rises, rising, rose, risen.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something **rises**, it moves upwards. 向上移动; 上升. ❖ *Wilson's ice-cold eyes watched the smoke rise from his cigarette.* 威尔逊冰冷的双眼看着从他的香烟里冒出的烟. VB V V from/to n

➪ **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. 义同 rise. ❖ *Spray rose up from the surface of the water.* 水面浪花飞溅. PHR-V VP V P from/to n

2 If the level of something such as the water in a river **rises**, it becomes higher. (河水水位等)上涨. VB V

3 If land **rises**, it slopes upwards. (地势)向上倾斜, 升高. ❖ *He looked up the slope of land that rose from the house.* 他抬头看从房子处开始升高的斜坡. *The ground begins to rise some 20 yards away.* 大约20码处地势开始上升. VB V prep/adv V

4 You can say that something **rises** when it appears as a large tall shape. 耸起, 耸立, 矗立. ❖ *The building rose before him, tall and stately.* 这座建筑耸立在他面前, 高大而庄严. VB LITERARY V prep/adv

➪ **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. 义同 rise. ❖ *The White Mountains rose up before me.* 白山巍巍耸立在我的面前. PHR-V V P prep/adv

5 A **rise** is an area of ground that slopes upwards. 斜坡; 小岗. N-COUNT

6 When the sun or moon **rises**, it appears from below the horizon. (日或月)升起. VB V

7 When you **rise**, you stand up. 起立; 站起来. ❖ *Luther rose slowly from the chair.* 卢瑟慢慢地从椅子上站起来. *He looked at Livy and Mark, who had risen to greet him.* 他看着已起身迎接他的莉薇和马克. VB FORMAL V from n V

8 When you **rise**, you get out of bed. 起床. ❖ *Tony had risen early.* 托尼早起了. VB FORMAL V

9 If an amount **rises**, it increases. (数量)增长, 增加. ❖ *Pre-tax profits rose from £842,000 to £1.82m.* 税前利润从84.2万镑增长到182万镑. *Tourist trips of all kinds in Britain rose by 10.5% between 1977 and 1987.* 在1977和1987年间, 英国的各种旅游增长了10.5%. *Exports in June rose 1.5% to a record $30.91 billion.* 6月份的出口增长了1.5%, 达到了创纪录的309.1亿元. VB V V from/to/by amount V amount

10 A **rise in** the amount of something is an increase in it. (数量的)增长, 增加. ❖ *...the prospect of another rise in interest rates.* 利率再次增加的机会. N-COUNT N in n

11 A **rise** is an increase in your wages or your salary. The American word is **raise**. (工资或薪水的)增加. [美]作 raise. ❖ *He will get a pay rise of nearly £4,000.* 他将得到近4,000镑的加薪. N-COUNT BRITISH

12 **The rise of** something or someone is an increase in their popularity, success, power, or influence. (人的)飞黄发达; (影响、力量等的)兴起. ❖ *The rise of racism in America is a serious concern.* 美国种族主义的兴起是一件严重的令人担 N-SING the N of n

忧的事情. *...the ruthlessness that explains his rise.* 那样无情就是他飞黄腾达的原因.

13 If someone **rises** to a higher position or status, they become more important, successful, or powerful. (职位或身份)升高. ❖ *He has risen rapidly through the ranks of government.* 他在政府的职位中提升得很快. VB V prep

➪ **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. 义同 rise. ❖ *I started with Hoover 26 years ago in sales and rose up through the ranks.* 26年前我开始在胡佛公司的销售部门工作,而后我获逐步提升. PHR-V V P prep

14 If the wind **rises**, it becomes stronger. (风力)增强. VB V

15 If a sound **rises** or if someone's voice **rises**, it becomes louder or higher. (声音或嗓音)提高,变大,变响. ❖ *His voice rose almost to a scream.* 他提高了嗓门,快要尖叫起来了. VB V V to n

16 If a sound **rises** from a group of people, it comes from them. (声音)发出. ❖ *There were low, muffled voices rising from the hallway.* 走廊里隐隐传来含糊的说话声. VB V from n

➪ **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. 义同 rise. ❖ *From the people, a cheer rose up.* 人群里发出一阵欢呼声. PHR-V V P

17 If an emotion **rises** in someone, they suddenly feel it very intensely so that it affects their behaviour. (情绪)变得强烈,激动. ❖ *A tide of emotion rose and clouded his judgement.* 他一阵激动,这扰乱了他的判断. VB V

18 If your colour **rises** or if a blush **rises** in your cheeks, you turn red because you feel angry, embarrassed, or excited. (脸色)发红,涨红. VB V

19 When the people in a country **rise**, they rebel against the people in authority and start fighting them. 起义,反叛,造反,反抗. ❖ *The National Convention has promised armed support to any people who wish to rise against armed oppression.* 全国代表会议已允诺对任何希望反抗武装镇压的人民给予武装支援. VB V V against n

➪ **Rise up** means the same as **rise**. 义同 rise. ❖ *A woman called on the population to rise up against the government.* 一位妇女呼吁人民起来反抗政府. PHR-V V P V P against n

◢ **ris·ing, risings** ❖ *...popular risings against tyrannical rulers.* 大众对残暴统治者的反抗. N-COUNT

20 If something **gives rise to** an event or situation, it causes that event or situation to happen. 引起,造成,导致. ❖ *Low levels of choline in the body can give rise to high blood-pressure.* 体内胆碱含量低可能导致高血压. PHR

21 ➠ to **rise to the bait**: 见 **bait**.

➠ to **rise to the challenge**: 见 **challenge**.

➠ to **rise to the occasion**: 见 **occasion**.

▸rise above.

If you **rise above** a difficulty or problem, you manage not to let it affect you. 克服,战胜;不受...影响. ❖ *It tells the story of an aspiring young man's attempt to rise above the squalor of the street.* 它讲述的是一个有抱负的年轻人试图摆脱底层贫困生活的故事. PHR-V V P n

▸rise up.

➠ 见 **rise**. PHR-V

ris·en /ˈrɪzən/.

Risen is the past participle of **rise**. rise 的过去分词.

ris·er /ˈraɪzə/ risers.

An early **riser** is someone who likes to get up early in the morning. A late **riser** is someone who likes to get up late. (早或迟)起床的人. N-COUNT supp N

ris·ible /ˈrɪzɪbəl/.

If you describe something as **risible**, you mean that it is ridiculous and does not deserve to be taken seriously. 可笑的,滑稽的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

risk /rɪsk/ risks, risking, risked. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If there is a **risk** of something unpleasant, there is a possibility that it will happen. 风险;危险. ❖ *There is a small risk of brain damage from the procedure.* 这一步骤大脑受损的危险很小. *In all the confusion, there's a serious risk that the main issues will be forgotten.* 在此混乱关头,极有可能忘记主要问题. *...mentally disordered women who pose a serious risk to the public.* 对公众构成严重危险的精神错乱的妇女. N-VAR

2 If you say that something or someone is a **risk**, you mean they are likely to cause harm. 引起危险的事物(或人). ❖ *It's being overfat that constitutes a health risk.* 过度肥胖构成健康危险. *He was not seen as a risk to national security.* 他没有被视为对国家安全的威胁. N-COUNT

3 If someone or something is put **at risk**, they are put in a situation where something unpleasant might happen to them. 处境危险;遭受危险. ❖ *Up to 25,000 jobs are still at risk.* 多达2.5万个职位仍然处境危险. *An estimated seven million people are at risk of starvation.* 估计有700万人面临挨饿的危险. PHR

4 If something that you do is a **risk**, it might have unpleasant or undesirable results. 有危险(或风险)的事. ❖ *You're taking a big risk showing this to Kravis.* 你把这个给克拉维斯看,你担的风险可真大. N-COUNT

5 If you **run the risk** of doing or experiencing something undesirable, you do something knowing that the undesirable thing might happen as a result. 冒...的风险. ❖ *The officers had run the risk of being dismissed.* 这些军官冒着被解职的危险. *I knew I was running a great many risks.* 我知道我正在冒着众多的风险. PHR

6 If you do something **at the risk of** something unpleasant happening, you do it even though you know that the unpleasant thing might happen as a result. 不顾...的风险,甘冒...的风险. ❖ *At the risk of being repetitive, I will say again that statistics are only a guide.* 恕我唠叨,我想再说一遍,统计数字只起一种指导作用. PHR

7 If you tell someone that they are doing something **at their own risk**, you are warning them that, if they are harmed, it will be their own responsibility. 自担风险,责任自负. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If you **risk** something unpleasant, you do something which might result in that thing happening or affecting you. 冒...的危险. ❖ *Those who fail to register risk severe penalties.* 那些没有登记的人冒着受到严厉处罚的危险. *Pregnant women who are heavy drinkers risk damaging the unborn foetus.* 大量饮酒的孕妇冒着伤害未出生胎儿的危险. VB V n/-ing

9 If you **risk** doing something, you do it, even though you know that it might have undesirable consequences. 冒险干,冒险做. ❖ *The skipper was not willing to risk taking his ship through the straits.* 船长不愿冒险将船开过这一海峡. *At the top, I risked a glance back.* 站在顶部,我冒险回头瞥了一眼. VB V -ing/n

10 If you **risk** someone's life or something that is worth having, you do something which might result in it being lost or harmed. 冒丧失(或损害生命等)之危险. ❖ *She risked her own life to help a disabled woman.* 她冒生命危险去帮助一位残疾妇女. VB V n

11 If you are considered a good **risk**, a bank or shop thinks that it is safe to lend you money or let you have goods without paying for them at the time. 风险小的借款人;风险小的赊购者. N-COUNT supp N

ˈrisk-taking.

Risk-taking means choosing to act in a bold way, possibly with unpleasant or undesirable results. 冒风险. N-UNCOUNT

risky /ˈrɪski/ riskier, riskiest. ◆◆◇◇◇

If an activity or action is **risky**, it is dangerous or likely to fail. (指活动或行为)危险的,可能失败的. ❖ *Investing in airlines is a very risky business.* 投资航空公司是一种非常危险的生意. *It's risky to assume that we know what voters will be thinking in a year's time.* 认为我们知道选民一年后将想些什么,那是很危险的. ADJ-GRADED

ri·sot·to /rɪˈzɒtəʊ/ risottos.

Risotto is an Italian dish consisting of rice cooked with ingredients such as tomatoes, meat, or fish. 意大利肉汁烩饭(配以番茄、肉或鱼等烹制而成). N-VAR

ris·qué /ˈrɪskeɪ, AM rɪˈskeɪ/.

If you describe something as **risqué**, you mean that it is slightly rude because it refers to sex. 不雅的,淫猥的. ❖ *...risqué dance routines.* 猥亵的舞步. ADJ-GRADED

rite /raɪt/ rites. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **rite** is a traditional ceremony that is carried out in a particular N-COUNT

R

group or society. (特定团体或社会中传统的)仪式, 礼仪, 礼节. ❖ *...a fertility rite.* 一个生殖仪式.
➡ 又见 **last rites**.

ritu·al /ˈrɪtʃuəl/ **rituals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **ritual** is a religious service or other ceremony which involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order. (宗教等的)仪式. N-VAR ◢ **ritu·al·is·tic** /ˌrɪtʃuəˈlɪstɪk/ ❖ *...a ritualistic celebration upon the successful harvesting of rice.* 为成功收获稻米而举行的庆祝仪式. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Ritual** activities happen as part of a ritual or tradition. 作为仪式一部分的; 作为传统一部分的. ❖ *...fastings and ritual dancing.* 斋戒和仪式舞蹈. ADJ: ADJ n ◢ **ritu·al·ly** ❖ *The statue was ritually bathed and purified.* 这座雕像接受了洗礼和净化仪式. ADV

3 A **ritual** is a way of behaving or a series of actions which people regularly carry out in a particular situation, because it is their custom to do so. 例行习惯, 老规矩. ❖ *Cocktails at the Plaza was a nightly ritual of their sophisticated world.* 每晚在这座广场饮鸡尾酒是他们这些时尚人士的一种习惯. *After the ritual courtesies, I took a few steps.* 行完例行的礼之后, 我走了几步. N-VAR ◢ **ritualistic** ❖ *Each evening she bursts into her apartment with a ritualistic shout of 'Honey I'm home!'* 每天傍晚她都冲进公寓, 惯性地喊道'亲爱的, 我回来了'. ADJ

R

ritu·al·ized /ˈrɪtʃuəlaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **ritualised.**
Ritualized acts are carried out in a fixed, structured way rather than being spontaneous. 仪式化的. ❖ *...highly ritualised courtship displays.* 高度仪式化的求偶表演. ADJ-GRADED

ritzy /ˈrɪtsi/ **ritzier, ritziest.**
If you describe something as **ritzy**, you mean that it is fashionable, glamorous, or expensive. 时髦的; 豪华的; 讲究的. ❖ *Palm Springs has a lot of ritzy restaurants.* 棕榈泉市有许多豪华的餐馆. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

ri·val /ˈraɪvəl/ **rivals, rivalling, rivalled;** [美]拼作 **rivaling, rivaled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **rival** is a person, business, or organization who you are competing against in the same area or for the same things. (指人、商行或机构的)竞争对手, 敌手. ❖ *The world champion finished more than two seconds ahead of his nearest rival.* 这位世界冠军最后的成绩领先离他最近的对手两秒多. *...a dispute between rival teenage gangs.* 对立少年帮派间的纠纷. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone or something has no **rivals** or is without **rival**, you mean that it is best of its type. (与否定词连用)可与之相比的人(或物). ❖ *He is a pastry chef without rival.* 他是一个无与伦比的糕点师. N-COUNT with brd-neg

3 If you say that one thing **rivals** another, you mean that they are both of the same standard or quality. 与...匹敌; 比得上. ❖ *An epidemic to rival that which killed 26,000 in 1989 may hit the UK.* 一次与1989年那场导致2.6万人死亡的同样严重的流行病可能袭击英国. VB V n

ri·val·ry /ˈraɪvəlri/ **rivalries.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Rivalry is competition or conflict between people, businesses, or organizations who are in the same area or want the same things. 竞争, 竞赛; 冲突, 斗争. N-VAR

riv·en /ˈrɪvən/.
If a country or organization is **riven** by conflict, its unity is torn apart by a violent disagreement between its people. (指国家或组织)分裂的, 四分五裂的. ❖ *The democratic movement has been riven with factional fighting.* 民主运动由于派系之争而四分五裂. ADJ

riv·er /ˈrɪvə/ **rivers.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **river** is a large amount of fresh water flowing continuously in a long line across the land. 河; 江; 川. ❖ *...a chemical works on the banks of the river.* 河岸上一家化学工厂. *...boating on the River Danube.* 在多瑙河上的划船. N-COUNT

2 ➡ to **sell** someone **down the river**: 见 **sell**.

ˈriver bank, river banks; 又拼作 **riverbank.**
A **river bank** is the land along the edge of a river. 河堤, 河岸. N-COUNT

ˈriver basin, river basins.
A **river basin** is the area of land which is drained of water by a river and its tributaries. 河流盆地; 流域. N-COUNT

ˈriver bed, river beds; 又拼作 **riverbed.**
A **river bed** is the ground which a river flows over. 河床. N-COUNT

riv·er·boat /ˈrɪvəbəʊt/ **riverboats.**
A **riverboat** is a large boat that carries passengers along a river. (大型载客的)河船. N-COUNT also by N

riv·er·front /ˈrɪvəfrʌnt/.
The **riverfront** is an area of land next to a river with buildings such as houses, shops, or restaurants on it. (有住宅、商店或餐馆等建筑的)河边地区, 河边陆地. N-SING

river·side /ˈrɪvəsaɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **riverside** is the area of land by the banks of a river. 河边, 河岸, 河畔. N-SING

riv·et /ˈrɪvɪt/ **rivets, riveting, riveted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **are riveted** by something, it fascinates you and holds your interest completely. (使)着迷; (被)吸引. ❖ *As a child I remember being riveted by my grandfather's appearance.* 我记得小时候我被祖父的外貌所吸引. *He was riveted to the John Wayne movie.* 他很着迷于约翰·韦恩的电影. VB be V-ed; be V-ed to n; Also V n ◢ **riv·et·ing** ❖ *I find snooker riveting.* 我发觉斯诺克台球很吸引人. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **rivet** is a short metal pin with a flat head which is used to fasten flat pieces of metal together. 铆钉. N-COUNT

rivu·let /ˈrɪvjʊlɪt/ **rivulets.**
A **rivulet** is a small stream. 小河, 小溪. N-COUNT FORMAL

RN /ˌɑːr ˈen/.
RN is a written abbreviation for 'Royal Navy', the navy of the United Kingdom. (英国)皇家海军. Royal Navy的缩写形式. BRITISH

RNA /ˌɑːr en ˈeɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
RNA is an acid in the chromosomes of the cells of living things, and plays a vital part in passing information about a cell's protein structure between different cells. **RNA** is an abbreviation for 'ribonucleic acid'. 核糖核酸. ribonucleic acid的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

RNAS.
RNAS is a written abbreviation for 'Royal Naval Air Services', one of the units which make up the United Kingdom's armed forces. (英国)皇家海军航空队. Royal Naval Air Services的缩写形式.

roach /rəʊtʃ/ **roaches.** The form **roach** can be used as the plural for meaning 2. roach 又可作第2项释义的复数形式. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **roach** is the same as a **cockroach**. 同 cockroach. ❖ *...a seedy, roach-infested apartment.* 一套破旧的、蟑螂横行的公寓. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 A **roach** is a fish that lives in European rivers and lakes. 拟鲤, 斜齿鳊(生活在欧洲河流和湖泊中). N-COUNT

road /rəʊd/ **roads.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **road** is a long piece of hard ground which is built between two places so that people can drive or ride easily from one place to the other. 路, 道路, 公路. ❖ *There was very little traffic on the roads.* 当时的路面车辆非常少. *We just go straight up the Bristol Road.* 我们就直接上布里斯托尔路. *Buses carry 30 per cent of those travelling by road.* 公共汽车运载的旅客占使用路上交通工具的人数的百分之三十. N-COUNT also by N

2 In informal English, if you **hit the road**, you set out on a journey. (非正式英语)启程, 动身. PHR INFORMAL

3 If you are **on the road**, you are going on a long journey or a series of journeys by road. (指公路旅行)在旅行中, 在旅途中. PHR

4 The **road** to a particular result is the means of achieving it or the process of achieving it. (获得特定结果的)途径, 方式; 过程. ❖ *We are bound to see some ups and downs along the road to recovery.* 在复苏的过程中我们一定会遇到一些波折. N-COUNT

5 If you say that someone is **on the road** to something, you mean that they are likely to achieve it. 在迈向...的道路上; 快要实现. ❖ *The government took another step on the road to political reform.* 政府在政治改革的道路上又迈出了一步. PHR

6 ➡ **the end of the road**: 见 **end**.

road·block /ˈrəʊdblɒk/ **roadblocks;** 又拼作 **road block.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When the police or the army set up a **roadblock**, they stop all the traffic on a particular road, for example because they are looking for a criminal. (军队或警方设立的)路障, 关卡. N-COUNT

road·hog /ˈrəʊdhɒg/ **roadhogs;** 又拼作 **road hog.**
If you describe someone as a **roadhog**, you mean that they drive in an inconsiderate way which is dangerous to other people. 横冲直撞的驾驶者. N-COUNT INFORMAL

road·house /ˈrəʊdhaʊs/ **roadhouses.**
A **roadhouse** is a bar or restaurant on a road outside a city. (郊外公路旁的)酒吧, 饭馆. N-COUNT AMERICAN

road·ie /ˈrəʊdi/ **roadies.**
A **roadie** is a person who transports and sets up equipment for a pop band. (为流行乐队搬运和布置道具的)随团人员. N-COUNT

ˈroad pricing.
In Britain, **road pricing** is a system of making motorists pay money for driving on certain roads. (英国针对在某些道路上行驶的汽车司机的)道路收费制度, 过路税. N-UNCOUNT

road·show /ˈrəʊdʃəʊ/ **roadshows.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **roadshow** is a travelling show organized by a radio station, magazine, or company. (电台、杂志或剧团组织的)巡回演出. N-COUNT

road·side /ˈrəʊdsaɪd/ **roadsides.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **roadside** is the area at the edge of a road. 路旁, 路边. ❖ *Bob was forced to leave the car at the roadside.* 鲍勃被迫将汽车留在路边. *...roadside cafes.* 路边咖啡馆. N-COUNT

road·ster /ˈrəʊdstə/ **roadsters.**
A **roadster** is a car with no roof and only two seats. 双座敞篷汽车. N-COUNT

ˈroad tax.
In Britain, **road tax** is a tax paid every year by the owners of every motor vehicle which is being used on the roads. (在英国车主每年缴纳的)公路税, 通行税. N-UNCOUNT

road·way /ˈrəʊdweɪ/ **roadways.**
The **roadway** is the part of a road that is used by traffic. 车行道. ❖ *Marks in the roadway seem to indicate that he skidded.* 车行道的标记似乎表明他的车轮滑向了一侧. N-COUNT

road·works /ˈrəʊdwɜːks/.
Roadworks are repairs or other work being done on a road. 修路工程. N-PLURAL

roam /rəʊm/ **roams, roaming, roamed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **roam** an area or **roam around** it, you wander or travel around it without having a particular purpose. 漫游, 漫步, 闲逛, 徜徉. ❖ *Barefoot children roamed the streets.* 光着脚的孩子们在街上闲逛. *He was able to roam around and explore places.* 他得以四处漫游并到各处细致地看看. VB; V n; V adv/prep; Also V

roan /rəʊn/ **roans.**
A **roan** is a horse that is brown or black with some white hairs. 杂色马. N-COUNT

roar /rɔː/ **roars, roaring, roared.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something, usually a vehicle, **roars** somewhere, it goes there very fast, making a loud noise. (尤指车辆)轰然疾驶. ❖ *A police car roared past.* 一辆警车呼啸而过. *The plane roared down the runway for takeoff.* 飞机沿跑道轰然疾驰准备起飞. VB WRITTEN; V adv/prep
2 If something **roars**, it makes a very loud noise. 轰然作响; 咆哮; 怒号. ❖ *Her heart was pounding and the blood roared in her ears.* 她的心脏在怦怦地跳动, 血液在耳朵里咆哮. VB; V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the roar of traffic.* 车辆的隆隆声. N-COUNT
3 If someone **roars** with laughter, they laugh in a very noisy way. 大声发出(笑声). VB; V with n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There were roars of laughter as he stood up.* 他站起来的时候, 笑声雷动. N-COUNT; N of n
4 If someone **roars**, they shout something in a very loud voice. 大声喊叫. ❖ *'I'll kill you for that,' he roared.* '我会为那件事杀了你,' 他大声地喊道. *The general was roaring for his dinner.* 将军正在喊着要吃饭. *The audience roared its approval.* 观众雷鸣般地叫好. VB; V WRITTEN; V with quote; V for n; V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a roar of approval.* 有人发出雷鸣般的叫好声. N-COUNT
5 When a lion **roars**, it makes the loud sound that lions typically make. (狮子)吼叫. VB; V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the roar of lions in the distance.* 远处狮子的吼叫声. N-COUNT

roar·ing /ˈrɔːrɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **roaring** fire has large flames and is sending out a lot of heat. (火焰)熊熊的, 旺盛的. ADJ: ADJ n
2 If something is a **roaring** success, it is very successful indeed. (指成功)巨大的; 彻底的; 辉煌的. ADJ: ADJ n
3 If someone **does a roaring trade** in a type of goods, they sell a lot of them. 生意兴旺. ❖ *Salesmen of unofficial souvenirs have also been doing a roaring trade.* 销售非指定纪念品的推销员的生意也一直很兴隆. PHR

roast /rəʊst/ **roasts, roasting, roasted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When you **roast** meat or other food, you cook it by dry heat in an oven or over a fire, often adding fat or oil. (在炉或火上)烤(肉等). VB: V n
2 **Roast** meat has been cooked by roasting. (指肉)烤制的. ❖ *...delicious roast beef.* 可口的烤牛肉. ADJ: ADJ n
3 A **roast** is a piece of meat that is cooked by roasting. (一块)烤肉. N-COUNT

rob /rɒb/ **robs, robbing, robbed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone **is robbed**, they have money or property stolen from them. (被)抢夺, (被)抢劫; (被)盗取(钱或财产). ❖ *Mrs Yacoub was robbed of her £3,000 designer watch.* 雅各布夫人的价值3,000镑的名师设计手表被人抢去了. VB; be V-ed of n; Also V n
2 If someone **is robbed** of something that they deserve, have, or need, it is taken away from them. (被)剥夺; (使)丧失. ❖ *When Miles Davis died last September, jazz was robbed of its most distinctive voice.* 当迈尔斯·戴维斯去年9月去世的时候, 爵士乐损失了它最具特色的声音. *Bad luck robbed him of victory.* 他不走运, 丧失了取胜的机会. VB; be V-ed of n; V n of n

rob·ber /ˈrɒbə/ **robbers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **robber** is someone who steals money or property from a bank, a shop, or a vehicle, often by using force. 抢劫者, 强盗. ❖ *Armed robbers broke into a jeweller's.* 持械的强盗冲进了一家珠宝店. ◢ **rob·bery, robberies. Robbery** is the crime committed by a robber. 抢劫罪. ❖ *The gang members committed dozens of armed robberies.* 这些帮派分子犯下了大量的持械抢劫罪. N-COUNT; N-VAR

robe /rəʊb/ **robes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **robe** is a long, loose piece of clothing, usually worn in religious or official ceremonies. You can describe someone as wearing a **robe** or as wearing **robes**. (常在宗教或官方仪式上穿戴的)长袍, 礼袍. ◢ **-robed** ❖ *...a brown-robed monk.* 一位身着褐色长袍的修士. N-COUNT; COMB
2 A **robe** is a piece of clothing, usually made of towelling, which people wear in the house, especially when they have just got up or had a bath. 睡袍; 晨衣; 浴衣. N-COUNT

rob·in /ˈrɒbɪn/ **robins.**
1 A **robin** is a small, brown European bird. The male has an orangey-red neck and breast. 鸲, 知更鸟(欧洲褐色小鸟, 其雄鸟颈部和胸部为橙红色). N-COUNT
2 A **robin** is a North American bird, similar to a blackbird in size and shape. The male has a reddish-brown breast. 鸫(北美洲的鸟, 大小和形状与黑鸟相似, 其雄鸟胸部为红褐色). N-COUNT
3 ➸ 又见 **round-robin.**

ro·bot /ˈrəʊbɒt, AM -bət/ **robots.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **robot** is a machine, often shaped like a person, which is programmed to move and perform certain tasks automatically. 机器人. N-COUNT

ro·bot·ic /rəʊˈbɒtɪk/.
1 **Robotic** equipment can move and perform certain tasks automatically. (设备)自动的. ADJ: ADJ n
2 If you describe someone as **robotic**, you mean that they speak or move in a stiff and mechanical way like a robot. (指人)机器人似的, 呆板的, 机械的. ADJ-GRADED

ro·bot·ics /rəʊˈbɒtɪks/.
Robotics is the science of designing and building robots. 机器人学; 机器人技术. N-UNCOUNT

R

ro·bust /rəʊˈbʌst, ˈrəʊbʌst/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **robust** is very strong or healthy. 强壮的, 健壮的, 结实的. ◢ **ro·bust·ly** ❖ *He became robustly healthy.* 他变得非常健壮. ◢ **ro·bust·ness** ❖ *The robustness of diesel engines is another attractive quality.* 柴油机的耐用性是又一个有吸引力的特征. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Robust views or opinions are strongly held and forcefully expressed. (观点或看法)坚定的. ◢ **robustly** ❖ *We have to defend our position very robustly indeed.* 我们确实要非常坚定地维护我们的立场. ◢ **robustness** ❖ *...a prominent industrialist renowned for the robustness of his right-wing views.* 一位因其右翼观点之坚定而闻名的著名实业家. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

rock /rɒk/ **rocks, rocking, rocked.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Rock is the hard substance which the Earth is made of. 岩石. ❖ *The hills above the valley are bare rock.* 山谷上面的小山是裸露的岩石. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **rock** is a large piece of rock that sticks up out of the ground or the sea, or that has broken away from a mountain or a cliff. 大石块, 岩块. N-COUNT

3 A **rock** is a piece of rock that is small enough for you to pick up. 小石头, 石子. N-COUNT

4 If you are caught **between a rock and a hard place**, you are in a difficult situation where you have to choose between two equally unpleasant courses of action. 左右为难, 进退两难. PHR

R

5 If you have an alcoholic drink such as whisky **on the rocks**, you have it with ice cubes in it. (指威士忌等酒精饮料)加冰块. PHR

6 If something such as a marriage or a business is **on the rocks**, it is experiencing very severe difficulties and looks likely to end very soon. (婚姻)濒于破裂; (生意)濒于破产. PHR

7 When something **rocks** or when you **rock** it, it moves slowly and regularly backwards and forwards or from side to side. (使)轻摇, (使)摇晃, (使)摆动. ❖ *His body rocked from side to side with the train.* 他的身体随着火车左右摇摆. *She sat on the porch and rocked the baby.* 她坐在门廊里, 摇着小孩子. V-ERG V prep/adv V n Also V

8 If an explosion or an earthquake **rocks** a building or an area, it causes the building or area to shake. (爆炸或地震)(使)剧烈震动. ❖ *The buildings rocked under heavy shellfire.* 这些建筑物在猛烈的炮轰下剧烈震动. V-ERG V n V

9 If an event or a piece of news **rocks** a group or society, it shocks them or makes their position less secure. 使震惊, 使震撼. ❖ *...the latest scandal to rock the monarchy.* 震撼君主制的最新丑闻. VB JOURNALISM V n

10 ➥ to **rock the boat**: 见 **boat**.

11 Rock or **rock music** is loud music with a strong beat that is usually played and sung by a small group of people using a variety of instruments including electric guitars and drums. 摇滚音乐. N-UNCOUNT

rocka·bil·ly /ˌrɒkəˈbɪli/.

Rockabilly is a kind of fast rock music which developed in the southern United States in the 1950s. 乡村摇滚乐(起源于20世纪50年代美国南部). N-UNCOUNT

ˌrock and ˈroll; 又拼作 **rock'n'roll**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Rock and roll is a kind of popular music developed in the 1950s which has a strong beat and is played on electrical instruments. 摇滚乐(起源于20世纪50年代). N-UNCOUNT

ˌrock ˈbottom; 又拼作 **rock-bottom**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something has reached **rock bottom**, it is at such a low level that it cannot go any lower. 最低点. ❖ *Morale in the armed forces was at rock bottom.* 武装部队的士气处于最低点. *Prices have hit rock bottom.* 价格已降到了最低点. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **rock-bottom** price is very low; used mainly in advertisements. (主要用于广告中)(价格)最低的. ADJ

ˈrock climber, rock climbers.

A **rock climber** is a person whose hobby or sport is climbing cliffs or large rocks. 攀岩者. ◢ **ˈrock climbing** ❖ *He liked outdoor activities like sailing and rock-climbing.* 他喜欢户外活动, 如帆船和攀岩运动. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

rock·er /ˈrɒkə/ **rockers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **rocker** is a chair that is built on two curved pieces of wood so that you can rock backwards and forwards while you are sitting in it. The British term is **rocking chair**. 摇椅. [英]作 rocking chair. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 A **rocker** is someone who performs rock music. 摇滚乐表演者. N-COUNT

rock·ery /ˈrɒkəri/ **rockeries.**

A **rockery** is a raised part of a garden which is built of stones and soil, with small plants growing between the rocks. 假山; 假石山庭园. N-COUNT BRITISH

rock·et /ˈrɒkɪt/ **rockets, rocketing, rocketed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **rocket** is a space vehicle that is shaped like a long tube. 火箭. N-COUNT

2 A **rocket** is a missile containing explosive and powered by gas. 火箭弹; 导弹. N-COUNT

3 A **rocket** is a firework that quickly goes high into the air and then explodes. (火箭式的)烟花. N-COUNT

4 If things such as prices or social problems **rocket**, they increase very quickly and suddenly. (价格或社会问题等)飞涨, 猛涨, 迅速增加. ❖ *Rocketing crime forces inner city communities to live in terror.* 迅速上升的罪案使旧城区的公众生活在恐怖中. VB V JOURNALISM V-ing

ˈrocket launcher, rocket launchers.

A **rocket launcher** is a cylindrical device that can be carried and used by soldiers for firing rockets. (士兵携带和使用的)火箭筒、火箭发射器. N-COUNT

ˈrock garden, rock gardens. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **rock garden** is the same as a **rockery**. 同 rockery. N-COUNT

ˌrock-ˈhard; 又拼作 **rock hard**.

Something that is **rock-hard** is very hard indeed. 坚如磐石的. ❖ *During the dry season the land is rock hard.* 旱季期间, 土地坚如磐石. ADJ

ˈrocking chair, rocking chairs.

A **rocking chair** is a chair that is built on two curved pieces of wood so that you can rock backwards and forwards when you are sitting in it. 摇椅. N-COUNT

ˈrocking horse, rocking horses.

A **rocking horse** is a toy horse which a child can sit on and rock backwards and forwards. 木马(儿童骑坐着可前后摆动). N-COUNT

ˈrock-like.

Something that is **rock-like** is very strong or firm, and is unlikely to change. 坚如磐石的; 坚定的; 不易改变的. ❖ *He affected fellow writers with his rock-like integrity.* 他以其坚定的正直影响了同类作家. ADJ

rock'n'roll /ˌrɒkənˈrəʊl/.

➥ 见 **rock and roll**.

ˈrock pool, rock pools.

A **rock pool** is a small pool between rocks on the seashore. (海滨的)岩石区潮水潭. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈrock salt.

Rock salt is salt that is formed in the ground. It is obtained by mining. (形成于地下, 通过采矿而获取的)石盐, 岩盐. N-UNCOUNT

ˌrock-ˈsolid; 又拼作 **rock solid**.

1 Something that is **rock-solid** is extremely hard. 坚如磐石的, 非常坚固的. ADJ

2 If you describe someone or something as **rock-solid**, you approve of them because they are extremely reliable or unlikely to change. 极为可靠的, 不易改变的. ❖ *Mayhew is a man of rock-solid integrity.* 梅休是个刚正不阿之人. *I'll need rock solid proof.* 我将需要非常可靠的证据. *The firm is rock-solid financially.* 这家公司财务上非常可靠. ADJ PRAGMATICS

ˌrock ˈsteady; 又拼作 **rock-steady**.

Something that is **rock steady** is very firm and does not shake or move about. 稳固的, 牢不可破的, 不动摇的. ADJ

rocky /ˈrɒki/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **rocky** place is covered with rocks or consists of large areas of bare rock. (地方)多岩石的, 由岩石构成的. ❖ *...a rocky headland.* 岩石岬角. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **rocky** situation or relationship is unstable and full of difficulties. (形势或关系)不稳定的, 岌岌可危的, 困难重重的. ADJ-GRADED

◆ *Their relationship had gotten off to a rocky start.* 他们的关系一开始就困难重重.

ro·co·co /rəˈkəʊkəʊ, AM ˌroʊkəˈkoʊ/.
Rococo is a decorative style featuring complicated curly decoration that was popular in Europe in the eighteenth century. 洛可可式(18世纪风行于欧洲的一种装饰艺术风格, 其特点为复杂、弯曲的装饰形式). N-UNCOUNT

rod /rɒd/ **rods.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **rod** is a long, thin metal or wooden bar. (金属或木制的)棍, 棒, 竿, 杆. N-COUNT
→ 又见 **fishing rod, lightning rod.**

rode /roʊd/.
Rode is the past tense of **ride**. ride 的过去式.

ro·dent /ˈroʊdənt/ **rodents.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Rodents are small mammals which have sharp front teeth. Rats, mice, and squirrels are rodents. 啮齿类动物(如大鼠、小鼠和松鼠等). N-COUNT

ro·deo /ˈroʊdiəʊ, roʊˈdeɪəʊ/ **rodeos.** ◆◇◇◇◇
In the United States, a **rodeo** is a public entertainment in which cowboys show different skills, including riding wild horses and catching calves with ropes. (美国的)牛仔竞技表演, 牧马骑术表演(包括骑野马和掷索套牛等). N-COUNT

roe /rəʊ/ **roes.**
Roe is the eggs or sperm of a fish, which is eaten as food. (用作食物的)雌鱼鱼卵, 鱼子; 雄鱼精液, 鱼白. ◆ *...smoked cod's roe.* 熏制的鳕鱼子. N-VAR

ˈroe deer; **roe deer** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
A **roe deer** is a small deer which lives in woods in Europe and Asia. 狍(生活在欧洲和亚洲森林中的一种小鹿). N-COUNT

rogue /rəʊg/ **rogues.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **rogue** is a man who behaves in a dishonest or criminal way. 骗子; 歹徒; 流氓; 坏蛋. ◆ *He declares that all politicians are rogues.* 他宣称所有的政治家都是骗子. N-COUNT
2 If a man behaves in a way that you do not approve of but you like him anyway, you can refer to him as a **rogue**. 淘气鬼; 调皮捣蛋的人. ◆ *...Falstaff, the loveable rogue.* 福斯塔夫这个可爱的淘气鬼. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
3 A **rogue** element is someone or something that behaves differently from others of its kind, often causing damage. 行为失常的(常造成破坏性). ◆ *The rogue male is not a twentieth-century phenomenon.* 行为失常的男性不是20世纪才出现的现象. ADJ ADJ n

ro·guish /ˈrəʊgɪʃ/.
If someone has a **roguish** expression or manner, they look as though they are about to do or say something mischievous. 调皮的, 淘气的, 恶作剧的. ◆ *...a roguish grin.* 调皮的咧嘴一笑. ADJ-GRADED

role /rəʊl/ **roles.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you have a **role** in a situation or in society, you have a particular position and function in it. 职责; 任务; 作用. ◆ *...clear evidence about the drug's role in preventing more serious effects of infection.* 关于这种药物在预防更严重的感染后果方面的作用的确凿证据. *Both sides have roles to play.* 双方都要履行职责. N-COUNT with supp
2 A **role** is one of the characters that an actor or singer can play in a film, play, or opera. (电影、戏剧或歌剧中的)角色. ◆ *The lead role of Princess Ida has been given to soprano Lesley Garrett.* 艾达公主这一主要角色已经给了女高音莱斯莉·加勒特. N-COUNT

ˈrole model, role models. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **role model** is someone you admire and try to imitate. (供人敬佩和仿效的)角色模范, 行为榜样. ◆ *Five out of the ten top role models for British teenagers are black.* 英国青少年心目中的十大榜样有五个是黑人. N-COUNT

ˈrole play, role plays, role playing, role played; 又拼作 **role-play.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Role play** is the act of imitating the character and behaviour of someone who is different from yourself, for example as a training exercise. (用作培训练习等的)角色扮演, 角色演习. ◆ *Use role-play to practise making your request.* 用角色扮演来练习发出请求. N-VAR
2 If people **role play**, they do a role play. 扮演角色; 演习角色. ◆ *Rehearse and role-play the interview with a friend beforehand.* 提前和一个朋友将这次面试演练一下. ◢ **role play·ing** ◆ *We did a lot of role playing.* 我们做过很多演练. VB V n Also V; N-UNCOUNT

roll /rəʊl/ **rolls, rolling, rolled.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If something **rolls** or if you **roll** it, it moves along a surface, turning over many times. (使)滚动. ◆ *The ball rolled into the net.* 球滚进了网里. *Their car went off the road and rolled over.* 他们的汽车驶离公路, 翻车了. *When I was a little kid I rolled down a hill and broke my leg.* 当我很小时, 我从一座小山上滚了下来, 摔断了一条腿. *Roll the meat in coarsely ground black pepper to season it.* 将肉放在粗黑胡椒粉里滚动一下给它调味. V-ERG V prep/adv; V n prep
2 When vehicles **roll** along, they move along slowly. (车辆)缓慢行驶. ◆ *More than 100 tanks rolled into eastern Croatia.* 100多辆坦克缓缓驶进克罗地亚东部. VB V prep/adv
3 If a machine **rolls**, it is operating. (机器)运转, 启动, 开动. ◆ *He slipped and fell on an airplane gangway as the cameras rolled.* 当摄影机开动时, 他滑了一下, 摔倒在飞机舷梯上. VB V
4 If drops of liquid **roll** down a surface, they move quickly down it. (液体的滴珠)滚落. ◆ *She looked at Ginny and tears rolled down her cheeks.* 她看着金妮, 泪珠从她的脸颊上滚下来. VB V down n
5 If you **roll** something flexible into a cylinder or a ball, you form it into a cylinder or a ball by wrapping it several times around itself or by shaping it between your hands. 卷, 绕, 裹, 滚搓(成圆柱形或球形). ◆ *He rolled and lit another cigarette.* 他又卷了一支烟, 并点上了. VB V n into n; V n
➪ **Roll up** means the same as **roll**. 义同 roll. ◆ *Stein rolled up the paper bag with the money inside.* 斯坦把装有钱的纸袋卷了起来. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
6 A **roll** of paper, plastic, cloth, or wire is a long piece of it that has been wrapped many times around itself or around a tube. 一卷(纸, 塑料, 布或电线等). ◆ *The photographers had already shot a dozen rolls of film.* 这些摄影师已经照完了一打胶卷. N-COUNT
7 If you **roll** something such as a car window or a blind up or down, you cause it to move upwards or downwards by turning a handle. 摇上, 摇下(车窗或窗帘等). ◆ *In mid-afternoon, shopkeepers began to roll down their shutters.* 在下午过半时, 店主开始摇下他们的窗帘. VB V n with adv
8 If you **roll** your eyes or if your eyes **roll**, they turn up or turn from one side to another because you are very frightened or upset, or because you disapprove of something. (因害怕、心烦或因不赞成而)翻转(眼睛). ◆ *His eyes rolled and he sobbed.* 他转动了一下眼睛, 抽泣起来. V-ERG V n WRITTEN; V
9 A **roll** is a very small loaf of bread that is eaten by one person. (一种小个的)面包条. N-COUNT
10 A **roll** of drums is a long, rumbling sound made by drums. (持续的)隆隆鼓声. ◆ *He made a roll on the drums.* 他隆隆地擂鼓. N-COUNT
11 A **roll** is an official list of people's names. (正式的)名单, 名册. ◆ *Pro-democracy activists say a new electoral roll should be drawn up.* 亲民主的积极分子说, 应当起草一份新的选举人名单. N-COUNT with supp
12 If someone is **on a roll**, they are having great success which seems likely to continue. 连连获胜; 连交好运. ◆ *I made a name for myself and I was on a roll.* 我出名了, 而且连交好运. PHR INFORMAL
13 If you say **roll on** something, you mean that you are looking forward to it, and would like it to come soon. 但愿...快点来临. ◆ *Roll on the day someone develops an effective vaccine against malaria.* 但愿有人早日开发出一种有效预防疟疾的疫苗. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL BRITISH
14 If something is several things **rolled into one**, it combines the main features or qualities of those things. 合为一体, 集于一身. ◆ *This is our kitchen, sitting and dining room all rolled into one.* 这既是我们的厨房, 又是起居室, 同时也是饭厅. PHR

R

15 ➡ 又见 **rolling**; **drum roll**, **rock and roll**, **sausage roll**, **toilet roll**.
➡ to **start the ball rolling**: 见 **ball**.
➡ **heads will roll**: 见 **head**.

▸**roll back.**
To **roll back** a change or the power of something means to gradually reduce it or bring it to an end. 逐渐削减; 取消. ❖ *Most major political reforms of the past five years would be rolled back.* 过去五年的大多数重大政治改革将逐步被取消. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
➡ 又见 **rollback**.

▸**roll in** or **roll into.**
1 If something such as money **is rolling in**, it is being received in large quantities. (钱等)滚滚而来. ❖ *Don't forget, I have always kept the money rolling in.* 别忘了, 我一直财源滚滚. PHR-V INFORMAL V P Also V F n
2 If someone **rolls into** a place or **rolls in**, they arrive in a casual way, often late. (人)懒散地到达, 磨蹭地来, 姗姗而来. ❖ *'I've made you late.' — 'No that's all right. I can roll in when I feel like it.'* '我已让你迟到了.'—'不, 没事.我想什么时候来就可以什么时候来.' PHR-V V P n V P

▸**roll up.**
1 If you **roll up** your sleeves or trouser legs, you fold the ends back several times, making them shorter. 卷起(袖子或裤腿). ❖ *Walking in the surf, she had to roll her pants up to her knees.* 因为在海浪中行走, 她不得不将裤子卷到膝盖. PHR-V V P noun V n P
➡ 又见 **rolled-up**.
2 If people **roll up** somewhere, they arrive there, especially in large numbers, to see something interesting. (为看有趣的东西而)纷纷到达, 大量涌来. ❖ *Roll up, roll up, come and join The Greatest Show on Earth.* 请进、请进, 请参加'地球上最伟大的演出'. PHR-V V P prep/adv V P
3 ➡ 又见 **roll 5**, **rolled-up**.

roll·back /ˈrəʊlbæk/ **rollbacks.**
A **rollback** of taxes, wages, or prices is a reduction in them. A **rollback** of a change is a reversal of it. (税、工资或物价的)削减, 回降; (变化的)回复, 逆转. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈ**roll call, roll calls;** 又拼作 **roll-call.**
1 If you take a **roll call**, you check which of the members of a group are present by reading their names out. 点名. N-VAR
2 A **roll call of** a particular type of people or things is a list of them. 名单; 登记表. ❖ *Her list of pupils reads like a roll-call of the great and good.* 她的学生名单念起来像是一份伟人和好人名录. N-SING N of n JOURNALISM

ˌ**rolled-ˈup.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Rolled-up** objects have been folded or wrapped into a cylindrical shape. (指物体)卷成圆筒状的. ❖ *...a rolled-up newspaper.* 一张卷成圆筒状的报纸. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Rolled-up** sleeves or trouser legs have been made shorter by being folded over at the lower edge. (衣袖或裤腿)卷起来的, 卷高了的. ADJ ADJ n

roll·er /ˈrəʊlə/ **rollers.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **roller** is a cylinder that turns round in a machine or device. (机器或设备中的)滚筒, 滚柱, 滚轴. N-COUNT
2 **Rollers** are hollow tubes that women roll their hair round in order to make it curly. (女人使用的)卷发筒, 定型卷夹. N-COUNT

ˈ**roller-coaster, roller-coasters;** 又拼作 **roller coaster** 或 **rollercoaster.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 At a fairground, a **roller-coaster** is a small railway that goes up and down steep slopes fast and that people ride on for pleasure. (游乐场的)过山车, 环滑车. N-COUNT
2 If you say that someone or something is on a **roller coaster**, you mean that they go through many dramatic changes in a short time. 短期内经历许多突变. ❖ *Japan's socialists have seen their electoral popularity take a roller-coaster ride.* 日本社会党人在选民中的声望忽高忽低. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

ˈ**roller-skate, roller-skates, roller-skating, roller-skated.**
1 **Roller-skates** are shoes with four small wheels on the bottom. 四轮溜冰鞋、旱冰鞋. N-COUNT
2 If you **roller-skate**, you move over a flat surface wearing roller-skates. 溜旱冰. ❖ *My son Gary was roller-skating outside our house.* 我的儿子加里正在我们屋外溜旱冰. VB V
◢ **roller-skating** ❖ *The craze for roller skating spread throughout the U.S.* 溜旱冰热蔓延到了整个美国. N-UNCOUNT

rol·lick·ing /ˈrɒlɪkɪŋ/.
A **rollicking** occasion is lighthearted, jolly, and usually noisy. A **rollicking** book or film is entertaining and enjoyable, and not very serious. (场合)欢乐的、喧闹的; (书籍或电影)有趣的, 赏心悦目的; 不甚严肃的. ❖ *I'm having a rollicking good time.* 我正玩得开心. ADJ ADJ n

roll·ing /ˈrəʊlɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Rolling hills are small hills with gentle slopes that extend a long way into the distance. (小山)绵延起伏的. ❖ *...the rolling countryside of southwestern France.* 法国西南部绵延起伏的乡间. ADJ ADJ n

ˈ**rolling pin, rolling pins.**
A **rolling pin** is a cylinder that you roll backwards and forwards over uncooked pastry to flatten it. 擀面杖. N-COUNT

ˈ**rolling stock.**
Rolling stock is the engines, carriages, and wagons that are used on a railway. (铁路上使用的)全部车辆(包括机车、客车和货车). N-UNCOUNT

ˌ**roll of ˈhonour.**
A **roll of honour** is a list of the names of people who are admired or respected for something they have done, such as doing very well in a sport or exam. The American term is **honor roll**. (体育或考试中的)荣誉名册, 光荣榜. [美]作 honor roll. N-SING BRITISH

ˈ**roll-on, roll-ons.**
A **roll-on** is a deodorant or cosmetic that you apply to your body by means of a ball which rotates in the neck of the container. 滚抹式除臭剂; 滚抹式化妆品. ❖ *I use unperfumed roll-on deodorant.* 我使用无香型滚抹式除臭剂. N-COUNT

ˌ**roll-on roll-ˈoff.**
A **roll-on roll-off** ship is designed so that cars and lorries can drive on at one end before the ship sails, and then drive off at the other end after the voyage. (船)滚装滚卸的(指汽车或卡车可以直接进出船舱). ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

roly-poly /ˌrəʊli ˈpəʊli/.
Roly-poly people are pleasantly fat and round. (人)矮胖的, 圆胖的; 胖得可爱的. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

ROM /rɒm/. ♦◇◇◇◇
ROM is the permanent part of a computer's memory. The information stored there can be used but not changed. **ROM** is an abbreviation for 'read-only memory'. (计算机)只读存储器, 仅读记忆体. read-only memory的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **CD-ROM**.

Ro·man /ˈrəʊmən/ **Romans.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Roman** means related to or connected with ancient Rome and its empire. 古罗马的; 古罗马帝国的. ❖ *...the remains of a Roman fort.* 古罗马城堡的遗迹. ADJ
➜ A **Roman** was a citizen of ancient Rome or its empire. 古罗马人; 古罗马帝国居民. N-COUNT
2 **Roman** means related to or connected with modern Rome. (现代)罗马的. ADJ
➜ A **Roman** is someone who lives in or comes from Rome. (现代)罗马人. N-COUNT
3 **Roman** is the most common style of printing in books and magazines. It consists of upright letters. The definitions in this dictionary are printed in roman. 罗马体, 正体(书或杂志中最常见的印刷体.本词典中的释义部分是用罗马字体印刷的). N-UNCOUNT

ˌ**Roman ˈCatholic, Roman Catholics.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **Roman Catholic** Church is the same as the **Catholic** Church. 同 Catholic. ❖ *...a Roman Catholic priest.* 一位天主教教士. ADJ
2 A **Roman Catholic** is the same as a **Catholic**. 同 Catholic. N-COUNT

ˌ**Roman Caˈtholicism.**
Roman Catholicism is the same as **Catholicism**. 同 Catholicism. N-UNCOUNT

ro·mance /rəˈmæns, ˈrəumæns/ **romances, romancing, romanced.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **romance** is a relationship between two people who are in love with each other. 浪漫史; 恋情; 恋爱; 风流韵事. ❖ *After a whirlwind romance the couple announced their engagement in July.* 经过一段旋风般的恋爱,这对男女在7月份宣布他们订婚了. N-COUNT

2 **Romance** refers to the actions and feelings of people who are in love, especially behaviour which is very caring, impulsive, or extravagant. (恋人的)浪漫行为, 浪漫举动; 浪漫感觉. ❖ *He still finds time for romance by cooking candlelit dinners for his girlfriend.* 他仍然挤出时间为女友做烛光晚餐,表达浪漫情怀. N-UNCOUNT

3 If a man **romances** a woman, he takes her out and treats her tenderly, because, or as if, he is in love with her. 与…谈恋爱; 追求. ❖ *He has romanced some of the world's most eligible women.* 他已追求过一些这个世界上他最合意的女性. VB JOURNALISM V n

4 You can refer to the pleasure and excitement of doing something new or exciting as **romance**. 浪漫色彩, 浪漫性, 传奇性(指做新鲜或刺激事情所带来的快乐和兴奋). ❖ *We want to recreate the romance and excitement that used to be part of rail journeys.* 我们希望再现坐火车旅行曾有过的那种浪漫与刺激. N-UNCOUNT

5 A **romance** is a novel or film about a love affair. 爱情小说; 爱情电影. N-COUNT

6 **Romance** is used to refer to novels about love affairs. (内容涉及爱情的)浪漫文学. ❖ *Since taking up writing romance in 1967 she has brought out over fifty books.* 自1967年开始从事爱情小说创作以来,她已写了50多部书. N-UNCOUNT

7 A medieval **romance** is a story about someone's adventures, for example the battles they fought. (中世纪的)传奇故事. ❖ *...Arthurian Romances.* 亚瑟王的传奇故事. N-VAR

8 **Romance** languages are languages such as French, Spanish, and Italian, which are derived from Latin. 罗曼语的(由拉丁语衍生的语言,如法语、西班牙语和意大利语). ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

Ro·man·esque /ˌrəuməˈnesk/.

Romanesque architecture is in the style that was common in western Europe around the eleventh century. It is characterized by rounded arches and thick pillars. (指建筑)罗马式的,罗马风格的(流行于11世纪的西欧,以圆拱门和粗圆柱为特征). ADJ

Roman ˈnumeral, Roman numerals.

Roman numerals are the letters used by the ancient Romans to represent numbers, for example I, IV, VIII, and XL, which represent 1, 4, 8, and 40. Roman numerals are still sometimes used today. 罗马数字. N-COUNT

ro·man·tic /rəuˈmæntɪk/ **romantics.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone who is **romantic** or does **romantic** things says and does things that make their wife, husband, girlfriend, or boyfriend feel special and loved. (指人)多情的, 浪漫的, 罗曼蒂克的. ❖ *...a romantic dinner for two.* 一顿为两人准备的浪漫晚餐. ◢ **ro·man·ti·cal·ly** /rəuˈmæntɪkli/ ❖ *He lived with his pretty wife Helga — his barge was romantically called after her.* 他与他漂亮的妻子海尔格生活在一起—他非常浪漫地以她的名字为他的游艇命名. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Romantic** means connected with love. 爱情的. ❖ *He was not interested in a romantic relationship with Ingrid.* 他对与英格丽德发展爱情关系没有兴趣. ◢ **romantically** ❖ *We are not romantically involved.* 我们没有堕入情网. ADJ ADJ n ADV

3 A **romantic** play, film, or story describes or represents a love affair. (指戏剧、电影或小说)浪漫的、描写爱情的. ❖ *It is a lovely romantic comedy, well worth seeing.* 这是一部有趣的浪漫喜剧,很值得一看. ADJ ADJ n

4 If you say that someone has a **romantic** view or idea of something, you are criticizing them because their view of it is unrealistic and they think that thing is better or more exciting than it really is. (指观点或想法)耽于幻想的, 不切实际的, 空想的, 夸张的. ❖ *He has a romantic view of rural society.* 他对农村社会有一种不切实际的幻想. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➪ A **romantic** is a person who has romantic views. 爱幻想的人, 不切实际的人. N-COUNT

◢ **romantically** ❖ *They suffered from tuberculosis, then still romantically called consumption.* 他们得了肺结核,当时这种病仍然被夸张地称作肺痨. ADV-GRADED

5 Something that is **romantic** is beautiful in a way that strongly affects your feelings. 有浪漫色彩的, 传奇性的. ❖ *Seacliff House is one of the most romantic ruins in Scotland.* "海崖之屋"是苏格兰最富传奇色彩的遗迹之一. ◢ **romantically** ❖ *...the romantically named, but very muddy, Cave of the Wild Horses.* 名字取得很浪漫、但却满是泥泞的"野马洞穴". ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

6 **Romantic** means connected with the artistic movement of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which was concerned with the expression of the individual's feelings and emotions. 浪漫主义的, 浪漫派的(与18、19世纪表达个人感受和情感的艺术运动相关的). ❖ *...the poems and prose of the English romantic poets.* 英国浪漫主义诗人的诗歌和散文. ADJ ADJ n

ro·man·ti·cism /rəuˈmæntɪsɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Romanticism** is thoughts and feelings which are idealistic and romantic, rather than realistic. 浪漫; 浪漫主义. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Romanticism** is the artistic movement of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which was concerned with the expression of the individual's feelings and emotions. 浪漫主义运动(18、19世纪表达个人感受和情感的艺术运动). N-UNCOUNT

ro·man·ti·cize /rəuˈmæntɪsaɪz/ **romanticizes, romanticizing, romanticized;** [英]又拼作 **romanticise**.

If you **romanticize** someone or something, you think or talk about them in a way which is not at all realistic and which makes them seem better than they really are. 使浪漫化, 使理想化. ❖ *I am not generally one to romanticize the past.* 一般说来,我不是一个美化往事的人. ◢ **ro·man·ti·cized** ❖ *...a highly romanticized view of life on the streets.* 对卖淫生活的极其浪漫化的看法. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

Roma·ny /ˈrəuməni/ **Romanies.**

1 A **Romany** is the same as a **gypsy**. 同 gypsy. N-COUNT

2 **Romany** means related or connected to the Romany people. 吉卜赛人的. ❖ *...the Romany community.* 吉卜赛人社群. ADJ

Romeo /ˈrəumiəu/ **Romeos.**

You can describe a man as a **Romeo** if you want to indicate in a humorous way that he is very much in love with a woman, or that he frequently has sexual relationships with women. (幽默)罗密欧式的痴情男子; 热恋中的男子; 浪漫的男情人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

romp /rɒmp/ **romps, romping, romped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Romp** is used in expressions like **romp home, romp in,** or **romp to victory**, to say that a person or horse has won a race or competition very easily. (指人或马在赛跑或竞赛中)轻易获胜. ❖ *Mr Foster romped home with 141 votes.* 福斯特先生以141票轻易取胜. VB JOURNALISM V adv/prep

2 When children or animals **romp**, they play noisily and happily. (指孩子或动物)嬉闹. VB V

3 If two people have a **romp**, they have sex in a light-hearted and very casual way. 轻易发生的性关系. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 A book, film, or play can be described as a **romp** when it is funny, light-hearted, and full of action. 搞笑作品(指充满嬉闹逗笑的书、电影或戏剧). ❖ *...a riveting, readable romp.* 一部引人入胜的、值得一读的搞笑作品. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

▸**romp through.**

If you **romp through** something, you do it or deal with it quickly and easily. 轻松对付; 不费力地做. ❖ *He had romped through the maze of questions.* 他毫不费力地解答了一连串复杂问题. PHR-V BRITISH V P n

roof /ru:f/ **roofs.** The plural can be pronounced /ru:fs/ or /ru:vz/. 复数形式发音为 /ru:fs/ 或 /ru:vz/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **roof** of a building is the covering on top of it that protects the people and things inside from the weather. 屋顶, 房顶. 见插图条 **house and flat**. ❖ *...a small stone cottage with a red slate roof.* 一座红石板屋顶的小石屋. ◢ **roofed** /ru:ft, ru:vd/ ❖ *...a peasant hut roofed with branches.* 一间以树枝盖顶的小农舍. ◢ **-roofed** ❖ *...a huge flat-roofed* N-COUNT ADJ COMB

R

concrete and glass building. 一座巨大的平顶混凝土和玻璃建筑.

2 The **roof** of a car or other vehicle is the top part of it, which protects passengers or goods from the weather. 车顶, 车篷. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

3 **The roof of** your mouth is the highest part of the inside of your mouth. (口腔内的)上颚, 上颌. N-COUNT the N of n

4 The **roof** of an underground space such as a cave or mine is the highest part of it. (洞穴或矿井等地下场所的)顶, 顶部. ❖ *The cave roof collapsed.* 洞顶坍塌了. N-COUNT

5 If the level or price of something **goes through the roof**, it suddenly increases very rapidly indeed. (价格)飞涨. ❖ *Prices for Korean art have gone through the roof.* 韩国艺术品的价格已涨到极点. PHR INFORMAL

6 If you **hit the roof** or **go through the roof**, you become very angry indeed. 怒气冲天, 暴跳如雷, 气得火冒三丈. ❖ *Sergeant Long will hit the roof when I tell him you've gone off.* 如果我告诉朗警官你走了, 他会大发雷霆的. PHR INFORMAL

7 If you have a **roof over** your **head**, you have somewhere to live. 栖身之处. ❖ *I am just thankful that we have a roof over our heads.* 我们有个栖身之处, 对此我已是很感激了. PHR

8 If a number of things or people are **under one roof** or **under the same roof**, they are in the same building. 在同一座大楼里, 在同一个屋檐下. ❖ *The firms intend to open either together under one roof or alongside each other in shopping malls.* 这些公司打算要么同在一座大楼里要么就在商业街上并排营业. PHR

R

roof·er /ˈruːfə/ roofers.

A **roofer** is a person whose job is to build or repair roofs. 盖(或修)屋顶的人. N-COUNT

ˈroof garden, roof gardens.

A **roof garden** is a garden on the flat roof of a building. 屋顶花园. N-COUNT

roof·ing /ˈruːfɪŋ/.

1 **Roofing** is material used for making or covering roofs. 盖屋顶的材料. ❖ *Stone began to be used as a roofing material.* 石头开始被用作屋顶材料. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Roofing** is the work of putting new roofs on houses. 盖屋顶. ❖ *...a roofing company.* 一家盖屋顶公司. N-UNCOUNT

ˈroof rack, roof racks; 又拼作 roof-rack.

A **roof rack** is a metal frame that is fixed on top of a car and used for carrying large objects. (汽车顶上金属框的)行李架, 货架. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

roof·top /ˈruːftɒp/ rooftops; 又拼作 roof-top. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **rooftop** is the outside part of the roof of a building. 屋顶的外层; 屋顶. N-COUNT

2 If you shout something **from the rooftops**, you say it or announce it in a very public way. 公开地(宣布). PHR

rook /rʊk/ rooks.

1 A **rook** is a large black bird. Rooks are members of the crow family. 秃鼻乌鸦(一种黑色的大型鸟, 属乌鸦科). N-COUNT

2 In chess, a **rook** is one of the chess pieces which stand in the corners of the board at the beginning of a game. (国际象棋中的)车. N-COUNT

rookie /ˈrʊki/ rookies. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **rookie** is a person who is new to a particular job, activity, or sport, and who does not have much experience. 新手, 生手. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

room /ruːm, rʊm/ rooms, rooming, roomed. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **room** is one of the separate sections in a building. Rooms have their own walls, ceiling, floor, and door. 房间, 室. ❖ *The largest conference room could seat 5,000 people.* 最大的会议厅可容纳5,000人. N-COUNT

➪ You can refer to all the people in a room as **the room**. 房间里所有的人. ❖ *The whole room roared with laughter.* 全房间里的人都哈哈大笑起来. N-COLL-SING

2 If you talk about your **room**, you are referring to the room that you alone use, especially your bedroom at home or your office at work. (个人独用的)房间; (尤指个人的)卧室(或办公室). ❖ *Go to my room and bring down my sweater, please.* 请去我房间把我的毛衣拿下来. N-COUNT poss N

3 A **room** is a bedroom in a hotel. (旅馆里的)房间, 客房. ❖ *Toni booked a room in an hotel not far from Arzfeld.* 托尼在离阿茨费尔德不远的一家旅馆订了一个房间. N-COUNT

4 If you **room** with someone, you share a rented room, apartment, or house with them. 共同租住(房间, 公寓或住所). ❖ *I had roomed with him in New Haven when we were both at Yale Law School.* 当我俩都在耶鲁法学院读书时, 我曾和他在纽黑文一起租了个房子住. VB AMERICAN V with n Also V together

5 If there is **room** somewhere, there is enough empty space there for people or things to be fitted in, or for people to move freely or do what they want to. 空间; 空地; 地盘. ❖ *The old artist's studio is a brilliant place for a party with a high ceiling and plenty of room.* 那个老画家的工作室天花板很高, 空间很大, 是个非常好的聚会场所. N-UNCOUNT

6 If there is **room** for a particular kind of behaviour or action, people are able to behave in that way or to take that action. 余地. ❖ *The intensity of the work left little room for personal grief or anxiety.* 这份工作的强度几乎没有留给个人痛苦或烦恼的余地. N-UNCOUNT

7 If you have **room for manoeuvre**, you have the opportunity to change your plans if it becomes necessary or desirable. 回旋余地. ❖ *With an election looming, he has little room for manoeuvre.* 选举迫在眉睫, 他没有多少回旋的余地. PHR

8 Room is also used in the names of many of the different kinds of room that are found in houses and buildings. These are explained at other places in the dictionary. 又用于住宅或建筑物中各类房间的名称, 其相应解释见于本词典其他地方.
➜ 见 **consulting room, dining room, locker room**.
➜ 又见 **elbow room, leg room, standing room**.

-roomed /-ruːmd/.

-roomed combines with numbers to form adjectives which tell you how many rooms a house or flat contains. (与数字结合构成形容词, 表明住所有多少房间)有...房间的. ❖ *They found a little two-roomed flat to rent.* 他们租到了一套两室小公寓. COMB

room·ful /ˈruːmfʊl/ roomfuls.

A **roomful** of things or people is a room that is full of them. You can also refer to the amount or number of things or people that a room can contain as a **roomful**. 一屋子, 满房间; 全室的人(或物)的数量. ❖ *It was like a teacher disciplining a roomful of second-year pupils.* 这就像一个老师在处罚一屋子的二年级小学生. *I accumulated a roomful of documents and tape recordings.* 我积存了一屋子的文件和录音带. N-COUNT

room·mate /ˈruːmmeɪt, ˈrʊm-/ roommates; 又拼作 room-mate.

1 Your **roommate** is the person you share a rented room, apartment, or house with. 同租住一室(或一屋的)人. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 Your **roommate** is the person you share a rented room with. 同租住一室的人, 室友. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈroom service.

Room service is a service in a hotel by which meals or drinks are provided for guests in their rooms. (旅馆中的)客房用餐服务. ❖ *The hotel did not normally provide room service.* 这家旅馆通常不提供客房用餐服务. N-UNCOUNT

roomy /ˈruːmi/ roomier, roomiest.

1 If you describe a place as **roomy**, you mean that you like it because it is large inside and you can move around freely and comfortably. (地方)宽敞的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe a piece of clothing as **roomy**, you mean that you like it because it is large and fits loosely. (衣服)宽松的, 宽大的. ❖ *...roomy jackets.* 宽松的夹克衫. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

roost /ruːst/ roosts, roosting, roosted. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **roost** is a place where birds or bats rest or sleep. (禽鸟或蝙蝠的)栖息处. N-COUNT

2 When birds or bats **roost** somewhere, they rest or sleep there. (禽鸟或蝙蝠)栖息. ❖ *The peacocks roost in nearby shrubs.* 孔雀栖息在附近的灌木丛中. VB V prep/adv

3 If bad or wrong things that someone has done in the past **have come home to roost**, or if their **chickens have come home to roost**, they are now experiencing the unpleasant effects PHR

of these actions. (恶行等)报应到作恶者自身; (作恶者)得到恶报.

4 If you say that someone **rules the roost** in a particular place, you mean that they have control and authority over the people there. 主宰, 当家做主, 处于支配地位. PHR INFORMAL

roost·er /ˈruːstə/ **roosters.**

A **rooster** is an adult male chicken. (长大了的)公鸡, 雄鸡. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT AMERICAN

root /ruːt/ **roots, rooting, rooted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **roots** of a plant are the parts of it that grow under the ground. (植物的)根, 根部. N-COUNT

2 **Root** vegetables or **root** crops are grown for their roots which are large and can be eaten. (蔬菜或作物) 块根的、根部的, 根茎可食用的. ADJ: ADJ n

3 The **root** of a hair or tooth is the part of it beneath the skin. (头发或牙齿的)根部. ◆ *...wax strips which remove hairs cleanly from the root.* 将毛发连根除去的蜡条. N-COUNT

4 You can refer to the place or culture that a person or their family comes from as their **roots**. (指人或家族起源地或文化的)祖籍, 原籍. ◆ *I am proud of my Brazilian roots.* 我为我的巴西祖籍而自豪. N-PLURAL

5 **Roots** is used to refer to types of pop music, especially types of reggae, that are strongly influenced by the traditional music of their culture of origin. (流行音乐的)老根雷盖. ◆ *...superb roots reggae by the likes of Little Roy and Wailing Souls.* 由'小罗伊'和'悲泣的灵魂'之类的乐队演奏的美妙的老根雷盖乐. N-UNCOUNT

6 You can refer to the cause of a problem or of an unpleasant situation as the **root** of it or the **roots** of it. 根源, 根由, 起源. ◆ *We got to the root of the problem.* 我们找到了这一问题的根源. *They were treating symptoms and not the root cause.* 他们正在治标不治本. N-COUNT

7 The **root** of a word is the part that contains its meaning and that does not change. 词根. ◆ *The word 'secretary' comes from the same Latin root as the word 'secret'.* secretary与secret源自同一拉丁词根. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

8 ➜ 又见 **rooted**; **cube root**, **grass roots**, **square root**.

9 If something has been completely changed or destroyed, you can say that it has been changed or destroyed **root and branch**. 彻底地, 完全地. ◆ *Some prison practices are in need of root and branch reform.* 一些监狱惯例需要彻底改革. PHR WRITTEN

10 If someone **puts down roots**, they make a place their home, for example by making a lot of friends there. (在一地方)扎根, 安顿, 立足. PHR

11 If an idea, belief, or custom **takes root**, it becomes established among a group of people. (思想、信仰或风俗)扎根, 建立. ◆ *Time would be needed for democracy to take root.* 建立民主需要时日. PHR

12 If you **root** through something or **root** in something, you look for something in it, moving things around as you search. 翻寻, 翻找, 搜寻. VB: V prep

›root around; [英]又可作 **root about**.

If you **root around** or **root about** in something, you look for something there, moving things around as you search. 翻寻, 翻找, 搜寻. ◆ *'It's in here somewhere,' he said, rooting about in his desk.* '它在这儿的某个地方,' 他说道, 一边在他的桌子里翻找. PHR-V: V P prep, Also V P

›root for.

If you **are rooting for** someone, you are giving them your support while they are doing something difficult or trying to defeat someone else. 支持(某人); 给(某人)打气; 为(某人)加油. PHR-V: V P n INFORMAL

›root out.

1 If you **root out** a person, you find them and force them from the place they are in, usually in order to punish them. (常指为惩罚而)赶走, 撵走(某人). ◆ *It shouldn't take too long to root him out.* 赶走他的日子不远了. PHR-V: V P noun, V n P

2 If you **root out** a problem or an unpleasant situation, you find out who or what is the cause of it and put an end to it. 彻底铲除, 根除(问题或恶劣形势). ◆ *There would be a major drive to root out corruption.* 将会有一次大规模根除腐败的运动. PHR-V: V P noun, Also V pron P

root·ed /ˈruːtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that one thing is **rooted in** another, you mean that it is strongly influenced by it or has developed from it. 起源于...的; 由...产生的. ◆ *The crisis is rooted in deep rivalries between the two groups.* 这次危机起源于这两个团体之间深深的对立. ADJ: v-link ADJ in n

2 If someone has deeply **rooted** opinions or feelings, they believe or feel something extremely strongly and are unlikely to change. (看法或感情)根深蒂固的. ◆ *Racism is a deeply rooted prejudice.* 种族主义是一种根深蒂固的偏见. ADJ-GRADED

➜ 又见 **deep-rooted**.

3 If you are **rooted to the spot**, you are unable to move because you are very frightened or shocked. (因害怕或震惊而)站在那里不动, 呆若木鸡. PHR

root·less /ˈruːtləs/.

If someone has no permanent home or job and is not settled in any community, you can describe them as **rootless**. 无家可归的; 无固定工作的; 居无定所的; 漂泊无依的. ADJ-GRADED

rope /rəʊp/ **ropes, roping, roped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **rope** is a very thick cord or wire that is made by twisting together several thinner cords or wires. Ropes are used for jobs such as towing cars, mooring boats, or tying large things together. 粗绳, 绳索; 金属缆, 钢索. ◆ *He tied the rope around his waist.* 他用绳子绑住他的腰. N-VAR

2 If you **rope** one thing to another, you tie the two things together with a rope. (用绳索)捆, 绑, 系. ◆ *I roped myself to the chimney.* 我把自己绑在烟囱上. VB: V n to n

3 **The ropes** refers to the fence made of ropes that surrounds a boxing or wrestling ring. (拳击场或摔跤场四周的)围绳. ◆ *He was knocked through the ropes by Tafer.* 他被塔弗打出了围绳. N-PLURAL: the N

4 If you **are learning the ropes**, you are learning how a particular task or job is done. 学习如何做(某任务或工作); 学会诀窍. PHR INFORMAL

5 If you **know the ropes**, you know how a particular job or task should be done. 懂得如何做(某工作或任务); 掌握诀窍; 在行. PHR INFORMAL

6 If you **show** someone **the ropes**, you show them how to do a particular job or task. 教(某人)如何做(某工作或任务). PHR INFORMAL

7 If you say that someone is **on the ropes**, you mean that they are very near to giving up or being defeated. 即将放弃; 濒于失败. PHR

›rope in.

If you say that you **were roped in** to do a particular task, you mean that someone persuaded you to help them do that task. (被)说服帮忙(做某事). ◆ *Visitors were roped in for potato picking.* 游客被说服去拣马铃薯. PHR-V: be V-ed P to-inf, INFORMAL, be V-ed P for n

›rope off.

If you **rope off** an area, you tie ropes between posts around its edges so that people cannot enter it without permission. (为阻止擅进)用绳围起(某一区域). ◆ *...a large roped-off area.* 一大片用绳子围起的区域. PHR-V: V P noun, V-ed P, Also V n P

'rope ladder, rope ladders; 又拼作 **rope-ladder**.

A **rope ladder** is a ladder made of two long ropes connected by short pieces of rope, wood, or metal. 绳梯, 软梯. N-COUNT

ropey /ˈrəʊpi/ **ropier, ropiest.**

If you say that something is **ropey**, you mean that its quality is poor or unsatisfactory. 质量差的, 劣质的, 差劲的. ◆ *Your spelling's a bit ropey.* 你的拼写有些差劲. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

ro·sary /ˈrəʊzəri/ **rosaries.**

A **rosary** is a string of beads that members of certain religions, especially Catholics, use for counting prayers. A series of prayers counted in this way is also called a **rosary**. (尤指天主教徒祈祷用的)数珠念珠; 玫瑰经. ◆ *He's saying three rosaries a day.* 他每天念三遍玫瑰经. N-COUNT

rose /rəʊz/ **roses.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Rose** is the past tense of **rise**. rise的过去式.

2 A **rose** is a flower which grows on a bush with thorny stems. 玫瑰(花), 蔷薇(花). N-COUNT

3 If you say that a situation is not a **bed of roses**, you mean that it is not all pleasant, and that there are some unpleasant aspects to it as well. (并非)称心如意的境况. PHR

4 Something that is **rose** is reddish-pink in colour. 玫瑰色(的); 粉红色(的). COLOUR

rosé /'rəuzeɪ, AM rəu'zeɪ/ **rosés.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Rosé is wine which is pink in colour. 玫瑰红葡萄酒. ❖ *The vast majority of wines produced in this area are reds or rosés.* 这一地区出产的葡萄酒绝大多数是红葡萄酒或玫瑰红葡萄酒. N-VAR

rose·bud /'rəuzbʌd/ **rosebuds.**

A **rosebud** is a young rose whose petals have not yet opened fully. 玫瑰花蕾; 蔷薇花蕾. N-COUNT

'rose-coloured; [美]拼作 **rose-colored.**

If you say that someone is looking at a person or situation through **rose-coloured spectacles** or **rose-coloured glasses**, you mean that they are only noticing the pleasant things about that person or situation and that therefore their view is unrealistic. (看待人或事)过于乐观, 过于理想化. PHR PRAGMATICS

rose·hip /'rəuzhɪp/ **rosehips.**

A **rosehip** is a bright red or orange fruit that grows on some kinds of rose bushes. 玫瑰果, 蔷薇果. N-COUNT

rose·mary /'rəuzməri, AM -meri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Rosemary is a herb used in cooking. 迷迭香(一种用于烹饪的香草). N-UNCOUNT

R

'rose-tinted.

Rose-tinted means the same as **rose-coloured**. 义同 rose-coloured.

ro·sette /rəu'zet/ **rosettes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **rosette** is a large circular badge made from coloured ribbons which is worn to show support for a political party or sports team, or is given as a prize in a competition. 玫瑰花结(用彩色缎带制成、佩带以表示支持某政党或运动队, 或作为竞赛的奖品). N-COUNT

2 A **rosette** is a decoration or design that looks rather like a rose. 玫瑰花形饰物; 玫瑰花形图案. ❖ *...intricately carved wood rosettes.* 雕刻精细的玫瑰花形木雕. N-COUNT

rose·water /'rəuzwɔːtə/.

Rosewater is a liquid which is made from roses and which has a pleasant smell. It is used as a perfume and in cooking. 玫瑰香水(由玫瑰花制成, 用作香水或用于烹饪). N-UNCOUNT

'rose window, rose windows.

A **rose window** is a large round stained glass window in a church. (教堂中的)彩色玻璃圆窗. N-COUNT

rose·wood /'rəuzwud/.

Rosewood is a hard dark-coloured wood that is used for making furniture. 黄檀木(木质坚硬, 色黑, 用于制造家具). N-UNCOUNT

ros·ter /'rɒstə/ **rosters.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **roster** is a list which gives details of the order in which different people have to do a particular job. 勤务轮值表, 值勤表, 勤务簿. ❖ *...new roster for domestic chores.* 新的家庭杂务值勤表. N-COUNT

2 A **roster** is a list, especially a list of the people employed by a particular organization, or available to do a particular job. You can also refer to the people or things mentioned in a list as a **roster** of people or things. 名册, 名单, 人员登记表; 被列入名单的人(或物). ❖ *...the Amateur Softball Association's roster of umpires.* 业余垒球协会的裁判员名册. N-COUNT

ros·trum /'rɒstrəm/ **rostrums** or **rostra** /'rɒstrə/.

A **rostrum** is a raised platform on which someone stands when they are speaking to an audience, receiving a prize, or conducting an orchestra. 演讲台; 领奖台; 指挥台. N-COUNT

rosy /'rəuzi/ **rosier, rosiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone has a **rosy** face, you mean that they have pink cheeks and look very healthy. (脸)红润的. ADJ

2 Something that is **rosy** is reddish-pink in colour. 玫瑰色的; 粉红色的. ❖ *...the rosy brick buildings.* 这些由玫瑰色砖砌成的建筑物. ADJ

3 If you say that a situation looks **rosy** or that the picture looks **rosy**, you mean that the situation seems likely to be good or successful. (指形势)美好的, 光明的, 有希望的, 乐观的. ADJ-GRADED

rot /rɒt/ **rots, rotting, rotted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When food, wood, or other substances **rot**, or when something **rots** them, they decay and fall apart. (使)腐坏, (使)腐烂. ❖ *Sugary canned drinks rot your teeth.* 罐装含糖饮料损坏你的牙齿. V-ERG V; V n

2 If there is **rot** in something, especially something that is made of wood, parts of it have decayed and fallen apart. (尤指木制品的)腐烂, 腐坏. ❖ *...extensive rot in the main beams.* 大梁的全面腐坏. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **dry rot**.

4 You can use **the rot** to refer to a gradual worsening of something. For example, if you are talking about the time when **the rot** set in, you are talking about the time when a situation began to get steadily worse and worse. (逐步的)恶化, 衰败. ❖ *The country's leaders are unwilling to take unpopular measures to stop the rot.* 这个国家的领导人不愿采取不得人心的措施去制止这种衰败的局面. N-SING the N; BRITISH

5 If you say that someone is being left to **rot** in a particular place, especially in a prison, you mean that they are being left there and their physical and mental condition is being allowed to get worse and worse. 逐渐衰退, 逐步恶化; (尤指在监禁)变得憔悴, 失去活力. ❖ *Most governments simply leave the long-term jobless to rot on the dole.* 大多数政府仅仅是让那些长期失业者靠救济金苟延残喘. VB; V prep; Also V

6 If you say that what someone is saying is **rot**, you mean that they are saying very silly things. 蠢话, 荒唐之言. ❖ *What a load of pompous, pseudo-intellectual rot.* 一派浮夸的、故作聪明的蠢话. N-UNCOUNT; INFORMAL, BRITISH

▸**rot away.**

When something **rots away**, it decays until it falls to pieces or none of it remains. 烂掉. ❖ *The pillars rotted away and were replaced.* 这些柱子烂掉了, 因而被替换了. PHR-V; V P

rota /'rəutə/ **rotas.**

A **rota** is a list which gives details of the order in which different people have to do a particular job. 勤务轮值表, 值勤表, 勤务簿. ❖ *Work out a careful rota which will make it clear who tidies the room on which day.* 制订一份详实的轮值表, 写清楚谁在哪天收拾房间. N-COUNT; BRITISH

ro·ta·ry /'rəutəri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Rotary** means turning or able to turn round a fixed point. 旋转的, 转动的. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Rotary** is used in the names of some machines that have parts that turn round a fixed point. (用于一些机器名称)有旋转部件的, 旋转式的. ❖ *...a rotary engine.* 转缸式发动机. ADJ ADJ n

ro·tate /rəu'teɪt, AM 'rəuteɪt/ **rotates, rotating, rotated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When something **rotates** or when you **rotate** it, it turns with a circular movement. (使)旋转, (使)转动. ❖ *Gently rotate your hips.* 轻轻转动你的臀部. ◢ **ro·ta·tion** /rəu'teɪʃən/ **rotations** ❖ *...the daily rotation of the earth upon its axis.* 地球每天的自转. V-ERG V; V n; N-VAR

2 If people or things **rotate**, or if someone **rotates** them, they take it in turns to do a particular job or serve a particular purpose. (使)轮流, (使)交替, (使)轮换. ❖ *They will swap posts in a year's time, according to new party rules which rotate the leadership.* 根据有关轮换领导的新党章, 他们将在一年后交换职位. ◢ **rotation** ❖ *...crop rotation...* 农作物轮种. *In rotation each one led the group.* 每人轮流领导这个团体. V-ERG V; V n; N-UNCOUNT

rote /rəut/.

Rote learning is learning things by repeating them without thinking about them or trying to understand them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)死记硬背. ❖ *You are merely reciting facts that you have learned by rote.* 你只是在叙述那些你死记硬背下来的事实. N-UNCOUNT; N n, by N; PRAGMATICS

ro·tor /'rəutə/ **rotors.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **rotors** or **rotor blades** of a helicopter are the four long, flat, thin pieces of metal on top of it which go round and lift it off the ground. (直升机的)旋翼, 旋翼叶片. N-COUNT

rot·ten /ˈrɒtən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If food, wood, or another substance is **rotten**, it has decayed and can no longer be used. (指食物、木头等)腐烂的, 腐朽的, 变质的. ❖ *The front bay window is rotten.* 正面的凸窗腐朽了. ADJ

2 If you describe something as **rotten**, you think it is very unpleasant or of very poor quality. 糟糕透的; 质量很差的. ❖ *I personally think it's a rotten idea.* 我个人认为这是一个极差的主意. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

3 If you describe someone as **rotten**, you are insulting them or criticizing them because you think that they are very unpleasant or unkind. (指人)讨厌的, 坏的, 卑劣的. ❖ *You rotten swine!* 你这个讨厌的猪猡! ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

4 If you feel **rotten**, you feel bad, either because you are ill or because you are sorry about something. (因生病或难过而)不适的, 不舒服的. ❖ *She woke up feeling rotten.* 她醒过来, 觉得很不舒服. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

5 You use **rotten** to emphasize your dislike for something or your anger or frustration about it. (强调厌恶、生气或沮丧)讨厌的. ❖ *Keep your rotten mouth shut.* 闭上你那臭嘴. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

rot·ter /ˈrɒtə/ **rotters.**

If you call someone a **rotter**, you are criticizing them because you think that they have behaved in a very unkind or selfish way. 无赖; 坏蛋; 自私鬼. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

rott·wei·ler /ˈrɒtvaɪlə/ **rottweilers.**

A **rottweiler** is a large, black, and very muscular breed of dog. 罗特韦尔狗(一种高大体健的黑狗). N-COUNT

ro·tund /rəʊˈtʌnd/.

If someone is **rotund**, they are round and fat. (人)圆胖的, 矮胖的. ❖ *...a rotund figure with silver hair.* 一个满头银发的矮胖子. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ro·tun·da /rəʊˈtʌndə/ **rotundas.**

A **rotunda** is a round building or room, especially one with a dome. (尤指有圆顶的)圆形建筑物, 圆形房间. N-COUNT

rou·ble /ˈruːbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **rouble** is the unit of currency in Russia, and in some other countries. 卢布(俄罗斯和其他一些国家的货币单位). N-COUNT

rouge /ruːʒ/ **rouges, rouging, rouged.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Rouge** is a red powder or cream which women and actors can put on their cheeks in order to give them more colour. (女人或演员用的)胭脂. N-UNCOUNT-CATED

2 If a woman or an actor **rouges** their cheeks or lips, they put red powder or cream on them to give them more colour. (女人或演员)涂胭脂, 搽胭脂. VB: V n

rough /rʌf/ **rougher, roughest; roughs, roughing, roughed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If a surface is **rough**, it is uneven and not smooth. (表面)粗糙的, 不平的. ❖ *His hands were rough and calloused.* 他的双手粗糙, 长着老茧. ◢ **rough·ness** ❖ *...the roughness of his jacket.* 他那件夹克衫的粗糙. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 You say that people or their actions are **rough** when they use too much force and not enough care or gentleness. (人或其举动)粗鲁的, 粗野的, 粗暴的. ❖ *Rugby's a rough game.* 橄榄球是一项粗野的运动. ◢ **rough·ly** ❖ *A hand roughly pushed him aside.* 一只手粗暴地将他推到一边. ◢ **roughness** ❖ *He regretted his roughness.* 他后悔自己的粗鲁. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 A **rough** area, city, school, or other place is unpleasant and dangerous because there is a lot of violence or crime there. (指地区、城市、学校或其他地方)危险的, 混乱的, 暴乱的. ❖ *...quite a rough part of our town.* 我们镇上相当乱的一个地方. ADJ-GRADED

4 If you say that someone has had a **rough** time, you mean that they have had some difficult or unpleasant experiences. 艰难的, 艰巨的; 不愉快的. ❖ *Tomorrow, he knew, would be a rough day.* 他知道, 明天将会是难熬的一天. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you feel **rough**, you feel ill. 生病的, 有病的, 不舒服的. ❖ *The virus won't go away and the lad is still feeling a bit rough.* 病毒不会消退, 这个小伙子仍然感觉有点不舒服. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

6 A **rough** calculation or guess is approximately correct, but not exact. (计算或猜测)大约的, 近似的, 粗略的, 大概的. ❖ *...a rough estimate of how much fuel would be required.* 对需要多少燃料作出的一个粗略估计. ◢ **roughly** ❖ *Gambling and tourism pay roughly half the entire state budget.* 博彩业和旅游业为整个国家预算提供了近一半资金. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

7 If you give someone a **rough** idea, description, or drawing of something, you indicate only the most important features, without much detail. (想法、描述或绘图)粗略的, 大概的. ❖ *I've got a rough idea of what he looks like.* 我大概知道了他长得什么样. *...a rough sketch showing where the vehicles were.* 一张显示这些车辆所处位置的草图. ◢ **roughly** ❖ *He knew roughly what was about to be said.* 他大略知道要说些什么. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

8 You can say that something is **rough** when it is not neat and well made. 粗陋的; 粗制的. ❖ *The bench had a rough wooden table in front of it.* 这条长凳前摆了一张制作粗糙的木桌. ◢ **roughly** ❖ *Roughly chop the tomatoes and add them to the casserole.* 把这些番茄随便切一切, 然后将它们放到炖锅里去. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

9 If the sea or the weather at sea is **rough**, the weather is windy or stormy and there are very big waves. (海或海上的天气)狂风大浪的, 有暴风雨的. ADJ-GRADED

10 When people sleep or live **rough**, they sleep in unusual places, often out of doors, usually because they have no home. (居住环境)简陋地, 风餐露宿地. ADV ADV after v BRITISH

11 If you have to **rough** it, you have to live without the possessions and comforts that you normally have. 因陋就简地生活; 过艰苦生活. ❖ *You won't be roughing it; each room comes equipped with a telephone and a radio.* 你不会过苦日子的; 每个房间都配有一部电话和一台收音机. VB V it

12 ➡ **rough justice**: 见 **justice**.

▸**rough out.**

If you **rough out** a drawing or an idea, you draw or write the main features of it before you do it in detail. 勾勒(图画); 草拟(想法). ❖ *Wood roughed out a possible framework for their story.* 伍德为他们的故事草拟了一个可能的框架. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸**rough up.**

If someone **roughs** you **up**, they attack you and hit or beat you. 对…动粗; 袭击; 殴打. ❖ *He was fired from his job after roughing up a colleague.* 他在殴打了一个同事之后被解雇. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V P noun

rough·age /ˈrʌfɪdʒ/.

Roughage consists of substances in food such as bran or fibre. (食物中的)粗纤维. N-UNCOUNT

ˌrough and ˈready; 又拼作 **rough-and-ready.**

1 A **rough and ready** solution or method is one that is rather simple and not very exact because it has been thought of or done in a hurry. (解决方案或办法)相当简单的, 不太切合的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **rough and ready** person is not very polite or gentle. (人)鲁莽的, 粗鲁的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌrough and ˈtumble; 又拼作 **rough-and-tumble.**

1 You can use **rough and tumble** to refer to a situation in which the people involved try hard to get what they want, and do not worry about upsetting or harming others, and you think this is acceptable and normal. (可接受的)吵闹, 混战. ❖ *All this is part of the rough-and-tumble of political combat.* 所有这些都是政治斗争混战的一部分. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Rough and tumble** is physical playing that involves noisy and slightly violent behaviour. (吵闹粗鲁的)嬉戏, 打闹. ❖ *He enjoys rough and tumble play.* 他喜欢打闹. N-UNCOUNT

rough·en /ˈrʌfən/ **roughens, roughening, roughened.**

If something has **been roughened**, its surface has become less smooth. (使)变粗糙; (使)崎岖不平. ❖ *...complexions that have been roughened by long periods in the hot sun.* 在烈日下久晒而变得粗糙的肤色. VB: usu passive be V-ed

ˈrough-hewn.

Rough-hewn wood or stone has been cut into a shape but has not yet been smoothed or finished off. (木头或石头)粗砍成的, 粗劈成的, 粗凿成的. ❖ *...a rough-hewn carving of a cat's head.* 一件粗凿的猫头雕像. ADJ-GRADED

rough·neck /ˈrʌfnek/ **roughnecks.**

1 A **roughneck** is a man who works on an oil rig or oil well. (石油钻台或油井的)钻机工, 打井工. N-COUNT INFORMAL, AMERICAN

2 If you describe a man as a **roughneck**, you disapprove of N-COUNT

R

him because you think he is not gentle or polite, and can be violent. (贬义)粗野的人,粗暴的人. PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

rough·shod /ˈrʌfʃɒd/.

If you say that someone **is riding roughshod over** a person or their views, you disapprove of them because they are using their power or authority to do what they want, completely ignoring that person's wishes. 粗暴地对待; 践踏; 无视(某人)的想法. PHR PRAGMATICS

rou·lette /ruːˈlet/.

Roulette is a gambling game in which a ball is dropped onto a revolving wheel with numbered holes in it. The players bet on which hole the ball will be in when the wheel stops spinning. (赌博)轮盘赌. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **Russian roulette**.

round 1 preposition and adverb uses 介词和副词用法

round /raʊnd/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Round is an adverb and preposition that has the same meanings as 'around'. **Round** is often used with verbs of movement, such as 'walk' and also in phrasal verbs such as 'get round'. **Round** is commoner in British English than American English. 用作副词和介词, 与around意思相同, 常与walk之类的动作动词连用, 也用于get round之类的短语动词, 在英国英语里比在美国英语里更常见.

R

1 To be positioned **round** a place or object means to surround it or be on all sides of it. To move **round** a place means to go along its edge, back to your starting-point. 在...周围; 围着, 围绕. ◆ *They were sitting round the kitchen table.* 他们正围坐在厨房餐桌旁. *The nightdress has handmade lace round the armholes.* 这件睡衣袖口周围有手工做的花边. *He tramped hurriedly round the lake towards the garden.* 他匆忙地大踏步绕过湖边走向花园. PREP

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *Visibility was good all round.* 四周的能见度很好. *The goldfish swam round and round in their tiny bowls.* 这些金鱼在小碗里一圈一圈地游动. ADV / ADV after v

2 If you say that something **is going round and round** in your head, you mean that you can't stop thinking about it. 不断浮现, 萦绕(于脑海). PHR

3 If you move **round** a corner or obstacle, you move to the other side of it. If you look **round** a corner or obstacle, you look to see what is on the other side. 绕过, 兜绕(拐角处或障碍物). ◆ *Suddenly a car came round a corner.* 突然一辆小汽车绕过一个拐角开来. *One of his men tapped and looked round the door.* 他的一个手下轻轻地敲门, 并在门口处东张西望. PREP

4 You use **round** to say that something happens in or relates to different parts of a place or area, or is near a place or area. 到处, 各处; 临近, 附近. ◆ *He happens to own half the land round here.* 他碰巧拥有这一带一半的土地. *He has earned the respect of leaders all round the world.* 他已赢得了世界各地领导人的尊重. PREP

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *Shirley found someone to show them round.* 雪利找了一个人带他们四处转转. ADV

5 If a wheel or object spins **round**, it turns on its axis. (轮子或物体)旋转地, 自转地. ADV

6 If you turn **round**, you turn so that you are facing or going in the opposite direction. (转)过来; 朝相反方向. ◆ *The wind veered round to the east.* 风转向东面吹了. *Tricia looked round in surprise.* 特里西娅惊讶地回过头来看了看. ADV / ADV after v

7 If you move things **round**, you move them so they are in different places. 到不同的位置. ◆ *He will be glad to refurnish where possible, change things round and redecorate.* 他会很乐意在可能的地方重新配置家具, 把东西换个位置, 并且重新装饰一番. ADV / ADV after v

8 If you hand or pass something **round**, it is passed from person to person in a group. 逐一, 遍及. ◆ *John handed round the plate of sandwiches.* 约翰把那盘三明治逐一递给所有人. ADV / ADV after v

➡ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ◆ *They started handing the microphone out round the girls at the front.* 他们开始将麦克风逐一递给在前面的女孩们. PREP

9 If you go **round** to someone's house, you visit them. 到某处. ◆ *He came round with a bottle of champagne.* 他带了一瓶香槟酒过来. ADV / ADV after v

➡ Also a preposition in non-standard English. 在非标准英语中又作介词. ◆ *I went round my wife's house.* 我去了我妻子的娘家. PREP

10 You use **round** in expressions such as **sit round** or **hang round** when you are saying that someone is spending time in a place and not doing anything very important. (用于sit round或hang round等短语中表示)无所事事地. ◆ *I was running round all hyped up.* 我无所事事地跑来跑去, 非常兴奋. ADV / ADV after v / INFORMAL

➡ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ◆ *She would spend the day hanging round street corners.* 她会一整天在街角闲荡. PREP

11 If something is built or based **round** a particular idea, that idea is the basis for it. 以...为中心; 以...为基础. ◆ *...a design built round an existing American engine.* 以一种现有的美式发动机为基础的设计. PREP

12 If you get **round** a problem or difficulty, you find a way of dealing with it. 绕过, 克服, 解决(难题或困难). ◆ *There are ways of getting round most things!* 大多数事情都有办法解决! PREP

13 If you win someone **round**, or if they come **round**, they change their mind about something and start agreeing with you. (使)改变主意, 改变立场. ◆ *He did his best to talk me round.* 他尽了最大努力想让我回心转意. ADV / ADV after v

14 You use **round** in expressions such as **this time round** or **to come round** when you are describing something that has happened before or things that happen regularly. (用于this time round或to come round等短语中表示)循环地, 周而复始地. ◆ *Of course, it isn't the same first time round.* 这一次和第一次当然不一样. *We were very keen when the 1954 Rally came round.* 当1954年的汽车拉力赛重办时, 我们兴致非常高. ADV n ADV, ADV after v

15 When you are giving measurements, you can use **round** to mention the circumference of something. (表示周长)绕...一周. ◆ *...forty-eight inches round the hip.* 臀围四十八英寸. PREP

➡ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *It's six feet high and five feet round.* 它高六英尺, 围长五英尺. ADV

16 You use **round** in front of times or amounts to indicate that they are approximate. (用于次数或数量前表示)大约. ◆ *I go to bed round 11:00 at night.* 我大约在晚上11点上床睡觉. ADV / ADV amount

17 **Round about** means approximately. 大约. ◆ *Round about one and a half million people died.* 大约有150万人死亡. PHR-PREP SPOKEN

18 You say **all round** to emphasize that something affects all parts of a situation or all members of a group. 全面地; 全体地. ◆ *It ought to make life much easier all round.* 它应当使每个人的生活变得更舒适. PHR BRITISH

19 ➡ **round the corner**: 见 **corner**.

➡ **the other way round**: 见 **way**.

➡ **all year round**: 见 **year**.

round 2 noun uses 名词用法

round /raʊnd/ **rounds**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **round** of events is a series of related events, especially one which comes after or before a similar series of events. (相关事件的)一连串, 一系列, 一轮. ◆ *Another round of preliminary talks would be held in Beijing.* 另一轮预备会谈将在北京举行. *...the latest round of job cuts.* 最近的一轮裁员. N-COUNT with supp

2 In sport, a **round** is a series of games in a competition. The winners of these games go on to play in the next round, and so on, until only one player or team is left. (体育比赛中的)一轮, 轮次. ◆ *...in the third round of the Pilkington Cup.* 在第三轮皮尔金顿杯比赛中. N-COUNT

3 In a boxing or wrestling match, a **round** is one of the periods during which the boxers or wrestlers fight. (拳击或摔跤比赛中的)一回合. N-COUNT

4 A **round** of golf is one game, usually including 18 holes. (高尔夫球的)一场(常指把球打进18个洞的比赛). N-COUNT

5 A **round** is a circular shape. 圆形物. ◆ *...small fresh rounds* N-COUNT

of goats' cheese. 小而新鲜的山羊奶酪圈. *A cucumber was sliced into rounds.* 黄瓜被切成了圆片.

6 A **round** of bread is a slice of bread. A **round** of sandwiches is a sandwich made from two slices of bread. 一片(面包); (用两片面包做成的)一份(三明治). ◆ *...four rounds of toast.* 四片烤面包. N-COUNT BRITISH

7 If you do your **rounds** or your **round**, you make a series of visits to different places or people, for example as part of your job. (作为工作一部分的)巡视, 巡逻. ◆ *The consultants still did their morning rounds.* 会诊医生早晨仍然巡查了病房. N-COUNT

8 If you buy a **round** of drinks, you buy a drink for each member of the group of people that you are with. (为团体内每个成员购买的)一份、一杯(饮料). N-COUNT

9 A **round** of ammunition is the bullet or bullets that are released when a gun is fired. (子弹的)一发. N-COUNT

10 If there is a **round** of applause, everyone claps. (欢呼声的)一阵. ◆ *Sue got a sympathetic round of applause.* 休赢得了一阵支持的掌声. N-COUNT N of n

11 In music, a **round** is a simple song sung by several people in which each person sings a different part of the song at the same time. 轮唱歌; 轮唱曲. N-COUNT

12 If a story, idea, or joke **is going the rounds** or **doing the rounds**, a lot of people have heard it and are passing it on. (故事、思想或笑话)流传, 被传播. ◆ *This story was going the rounds 20 years ago.* 这个故事流行于20年前. PHR BRITISH

13 If you **make the rounds** or **do the rounds**, you visit a series of different places. 巡回; 巡视; 逐一访问. ◆ *We could do the rounds of the galleries.* 我们可以逐一参观这些画廊. PHR BRITISH

round 3 adjective uses 形容词用法

round /raund/ **rounder, roundest** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **round** is shaped like a circle or ball. 圆形的; 球形的. ◆ *She had small feet and hands and a flat, round face.* 她手脚很小, 脸平板而圆. *...large round loaves dusted with flour.* 上面撒了面粉的大块圆形面包. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone has **round** eyes, their eyes are open wide, for example because they are surprised, excited, or afraid. (因惊讶、激动或害怕等而眼睛)圆睁的. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **round** number is a whole number, especially a multiple of 10, 100, 1,000, and so on. Round numbers are used instead of precise ones to give the general idea of a quantity or proportion. (尤指以10、100、1,000等倍数表示的)约整数的. ◆ *I asked how much silver could be bought for a million pounds, which seemed a suitably round number.* 我问了100万镑可以购买多少银子—100万似乎是一个合适的约整数. ADJ ADJ n

round 4 verb uses 动词用法

round /raund/ **rounds, rounding, rounded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **round** a place or obstacle, you move in a curve past the edge or corner of it. 绕弯, 绕行, 拐过. ◆ *The house disappeared from sight as we rounded a corner.* 当我们绕过一个拐角时, 这所房子从我们视线消失了. VB V n

2 If you **round** an amount up or down, or if you **round** it off, you change it to the nearest whole number or nearest multiple of a number. (把数字调高或调低)使凑成整数; 把(数字)四舍五入. ◆ *The fraction was then multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest half or whole number.* 这个分数接着被乘以100, 并被凑成最接近的带二分一的数或整数. *I'll round it off to about £30.* 我会把它凑成约30镑. VB V n with adv be V-ed to amount V n adv to amount

3 ➠ 又见 **rounded.**

▸round off.

If you **round off** an activity with something, you end the activity by doing something that provides a clear or satisfactory conclusion to it. 圆满完成, 圆满结束. ◆ *This rounded the afternoon off perfectly.* 以此圆满结束了这个下午. *He rounds off by proposing a toast to the attendants.* 他最后提议向服务员们敬酒. PHR-V V P noun V n P V P by -ing

▸round on.

If someone **rounds on** you, they criticize you fiercely and attack you with aggressive words. The usual American expression is **turn on.** 猛烈责备, 恶言攻击, 大加辱骂. [美]一般作 turn on. ◆ *The Conservative Party rounded angrily on him for damaging the Government.* 保守党愤怒地责备他拆政府的台. PHR-V BRITISH V P n

▸round up.

1 If the police or army **round up** a number of people, they arrest or capture them. (警察或军队)围捕, 逮捕, 抓获. ◆ *The patrolmen rounded them up at the village school and beat them with rifle butts.* 巡警在村子的学校里抓获了他们, 并用来福枪托打他们. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If you **round up** animals or things, you gather them together. 驱拢, 赶拢(牲畜等). ◆ *He had sought work as a cowboy, rounding up cattle.* 他干过牛仔的活, 赶拢牛群. PHR-V V P noun

3 ➠ 又见 **roundup.**

round·about /ˈraundəbaut/ **roundabouts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **roundabout** is a circular structure in the road at a place where several roads meet. You drive round it until you come to the road that you want. (道路交汇处的)环形交叉路、环岛. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **roundabout** at a funfair is a large circular mechanical device with seats, often in the shape of animals or cars, on which children sit and go round and round. The American word is **carousel.** (游乐场中的)旋转木马. [美]作 carousel. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 A **roundabout** in a playground is a circular platform that children sit or stand on. People push the platform to make it spin round. (游乐场中的)环形手推式旋转平台. N-COUNT BRITISH

4 If you go somewhere by a **roundabout** route, you do not go there by the shortest and quickest route. (指路线)绕行的, 迂回的. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you do or say something in a **roundabout** way, you do not do or say it in a simple, clear, and direct way. (指说话、行事方式)绕圈子的, 转弯抹角的, 不直接的. ADJ-GRADED

6 ➠ **round about**: 见 **round.**

➠ **swings and roundabouts**: 见 **swing.**

round·ed /ˈraundɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **rounded** is curved in shape, without any points or sharp edges. 弄圆了的, 成圆形的. ◆ *...a low rounded hill.* 一座低矮的圆顶小山. ADJ-GRADED

2 You describe something or someone as **rounded** or **well-rounded** when you are expressing approval of them because they are balanced, with no single aspect or characteristic dominating the others. (褒义)多方面的, 全面的; 通才的; 均衡发展的. ◆ *...a well-rounded, well-educated and highly intelligent man.* 一个多才多艺、受过良好教育、极为聪明的男人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

roun·del /ˈraundəl/ **roundels.**

A **roundel** is a circular design, for example one painted on an aircraft to identify it. (漆在飞机等上面作识别用的)圆形标志, 圆形标记. N-COUNT

round·ers /ˈraundəz/.

In Britain, **rounders** is a game played by two teams of schoolchildren, in which a player scores points by hitting a ball thrown by a member of the other team and then running round all four sides of a square. (英国)圆场棒球(学童玩的一种棒球游戏). N-UNCOUNT

round·ly /ˈraundli/.

If you are **roundly** condemned or criticized, you are condemned or criticized forcefully or by many people. If you are **roundly** defeated, you are defeated completely. (谴责或批评)严厉地, 众口一词地; 完全地, 彻底地(打败). ADV-GRADED

'round-robin, round-robins; 又拼作 **round robin.**

A **round-robin** is a sports competition in which each player or team plays against every other player or team. (体育比赛的)循环赛. N-COUNT

'round table, round tables; 又拼作 **round-table** 或 **roundtable.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **round table** discussion is one where people meet in order to discuss something on equal terms. (指与会者以平等身份参加的)圆桌(讨论). ◆ *...a round-table conference.* 圆桌会议. N-COUNT

'round-the-clock.

➠ 见 **clock.**

R

ˌround ˈtrip, round trips; 又拼作 **round-trip.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you make a **round trip**, you travel to a place and then back again. 往返旅程, 来回旅行. N-COUNT

2 A **round-trip** ticket is a ticket for a train, bus, or plane that allows you to travel to a particular place and then back again. The usual British term is **return ticket**. (车票或机票)来回的, 往返的. [英]一般作 return ticket. ADJ: ADJ n AMERICAN

round·up /ˈraʊndʌp/ **roundups;** 又拼作 **round-up.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **roundup** of news is a summary of the main events that have happened; used especially for radio and television. (尤指电台和电视的)综合报道, 简要报道, 综述. ❖ *First, we have this roundup of the day's news.* 首先, 我们有今天的新闻简报. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

2 When there is a **roundup** of people, they are arrested or captured by the police or army and brought to one place. (警察或军队对人的)搜捕. ❖ *There are reports that round-ups of westerners are still taking place.* 有报道说, 对西方人的搜捕活动仍在发生. N-COUNT

3 A **roundup** is an occasion when cattle, horses, or other animals are collected together so that they can be counted or sold. (指对牲畜或其他动物的)驱集, 赶拢. N-COUNT AMERICAN

rouse /raʊz/ **rouses, rousing, roused.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **rouses** you when you are sleeping or if you **rouse**, you wake up. 唤醒; 惊醒, 醒来. ❖ *When I put my hand on his, he stirs but doesn't quite rouse.* 当我把手放在他的手上时, 他翻了一下身, 但是没完全醒过来. V-ERG: V n LITERARY V

R

2 If you **rouse** yourself to do something, you stop being inactive and start doing something. 激励; 使奋起. ❖ *Hong Kong's voters did not rouse themselves from their traditional political apathy.* 香港的选民没有从其传统的政治冷漠中振奋起来. VB: V pron-refl to-inf V pron-refl from n

3 If something or someone **rouses** you, they make you very emotional or excited. 使动情, 使激动. ❖ *...a man not quickly roused to anger or harsh opinions.* 一个不易动怒、思想也不偏激的男子. ◢ **rous·ing** ❖ *...a rousing speech.* 一次动情的演讲. VB: V n be V-ed to n ADJ-GRADED

4 If something **rouses** a feeling in you, it causes you to have that feeling. 激起(情感). ❖ *It roused a feeling of rebellion in him.* 这激起了他的叛逆情绪. VB V n

roust·about /ˈraʊstəbaʊt/ **roustabouts.**

A **roustabout** is an unskilled labourer, especially one who works in the docks or on an oil rig. (尤指在码头或石油钻台工作的)非技术工, 非熟练工, 普通工. N-COUNT AMERICAN

rout /raʊt/ **routs, routing, routed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If an army, sports team, or other group **routs** its opponents, it defeats them completely and easily. (军队、运动队等)击溃, 打垮, 大败(对手). ❖ *...the Battle of Hastings at which the Norman army routed the English opposition.* 诺曼底军队击溃英国人抵抗的黑斯廷斯战役. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *One after another the Italian bases in the desert fell as the retreat turned into a rout.* 随着撤退变成了溃逃, 沙漠中的意大利基地一个接一个地沦陷了. N-COUNT

route /ruːt/ **routes, routing, routed.** Also pronounced /raʊt/ in American English. [美]又发音为 /raʊt/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **route** is a way from one place to another. (从一地到另一地的)路线, 路程. ❖ *...the most direct route to the town centre.* 到市中心的最直接的路线. N-COUNT

2 A bus, air, or shipping **route** is the way between two places along which buses, planes, or ships travel regularly. (公共汽车、飞机或船舶的)路线, 航线. N-COUNT

3 If vehicles, goods, or passengers **are routed** in a particular direction, they are made to travel in that direction. (使)(车辆、货物或乘客)按特定方向行走; (使)按特定路线运送. VB: be V-ed

4 **Route** is used in front of a number in the names of main roads between major cities. (用于主要城市之间的干道名字中的数字前)...号公路. ❖ *Take the freeway to the Broadway-Webster exit on Route 580.* 走高速公路一直到百老汇-韦伯斯特出口, 然后上580号公路. AMERICAN

5 You can refer to a way of achieving something as a **route**. 途径, 渠道. ❖ *Researchers are trying to get at the same information through an indirect route.* 研究人员正试图通过一条间接渠道来获取相同的信息. N-COUNT

6 If telephone calls or other electronic signals **are routed** in a particular way, the signals are sent through a particular series of connections. (使)(电话或其他电子信号)按特定路线转接(或发送). ❖ *...plans to route every emergency call in Britain through just three telephone exchanges.* 只通过三个电话总机交换台来转接英国的所有紧急电话的计划. VB TECHNICAL V n prep/adv

7 **En route** to a place means on the way to that place. **En route** is sometimes spelled **on route** in non-standard English. 在途中, 在路上. 在非标准英语中有时拼作 on route. ❖ *One of the bags was lost en route.* 其中一个包在途中丢失了. PHR

8 Journalists sometimes use **en route** when they are mentioning an event that happened as part of a longer process or before another event. 在...的过程中; 在通往...的道路上. ❖ *The German set three tournament records and equalled two others en route to grabbing golf's richest prize.* 这个德国人创了三个锦标赛纪录, 在夺取高尔夫球奖金最高的奖项的道路上与另外两位选手并驾齐驱. PHR

rou·tine /ruːˈtiːn/ **routines.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **routine** is the usual series of things that you do at a particular time. A **routine** is also the practice of regularly doing things in a fixed order. 日常工作, 例行公事; 惯常程序. ❖ *The players had to change their daily routine and lifestyle.* 这些选手不得不改变他们的日常习惯和生活方式. *He checked up on you as a matter of routine.* 他是按例行公事对你进行检查的. N-VAR

2 You use **routine** to describe activities that are done as a normal part of a job or process. 例行的, 惯例的, 常规的. ❖ *...a series of routine medical tests.* 一系列常规的医学试验. ◢ **rou·tine·ly** ❖ *Vitamin K is routinely given in the first week of life to prevent bleeding.* 按照常规, 在出生后第一个星期服用维他命K以预防出血. ADJ ADV

3 A **routine** situation, action, or event is one which seems completely ordinary, rather than interesting, exciting, or different; used showing disapproval. (贬义)一般的, 普通的, 平淡的. ❖ *So many days are routine and uninteresting, especially in winter.* 这么多的日子平淡而又无趣, 特别是在冬季. ◢ **routinely** ❖ *Any outside criticism is routinely dismissed as interference.* 任何外界的批评都毫无例外地被视作干涉而不予理会. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV

4 You use **routine** to refer to a way of life that is uninteresting and ordinary, or hardly ever changes; used showing disapproval. (贬义)平淡无奇的生活, 墨守成规的生活. ❖ *...the mundane routine of her life.* 她生活中平淡的日常活动. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

5 A **routine** is a short sequence of jokes, remarks, actions, or movements that forms part of a longer performance. (演出中的)一套固定动作, 一套例行程序. ❖ *...an athletic dance routine.* 一套运动舞步. N-COUNT

rove /rəʊv/ **roves, roving, roved.**

1 If someone **roves** about an area or **roves** an area, they wander around there. 漫游; 流浪. ❖ *...organised anti-foreign bands called the Boxers who roved the countryside and the provinces.* 在乡村和外省游荡的被称为'拳师'的有组织排外帮派. ◢ **rov·ing** ❖ *...a roving reporter.* 一位流动新闻记者. VB: V prep/adv V n ADJ: ADJ n

2 If you say that someone's eyes **rove** round a place, you mean that they are looking around to see what is interesting. (眼睛)环顾, 环视. ❖ *His eyes roved to see how many of the group appreciated his heavy humour.* 他的眼睛环顾四周, 想看看这群人里有多少人领会了他深刻的幽默. VB: V prep V

If you say that a man has **a roving eye**, you are criticizing him for continually paying attention to different women. (男人的)不停转动的色迷迷的眼睛. PHR

row 1 arrangement or sequence 排列或顺序

row /rəʊ/ **rows.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **row** of things or people is a number of them arranged in a line. (物或人的)一排, 一行, 一列. ❖ *...a row of pretty little cottages.* 一排漂亮的小村舍. N-COUNT

2 In a theatre or cinema, each line of seats is called a **row**. (戏院或电影院中的)一排座位. ❖ *She was sitting in the front* N-COUNT

row. 她正坐在前排.

3 **Row** is sometimes used in the names of streets. (有时用于街道名中)...街. ❖ *...the house at 236 Larch Row.* 拉尔奇街236号的那座房子.

4 If something happens several times **in a row**, it happens that number of times without a break. If something happens several days **in a row**, it happens on each of those days. 连续地, 接连地. ❖ *They have won five championships in a row.* 他们已赢得了五连冠. PHR

5 ➠ 又见 **death row**, **skid row**.

row 2 making a boat move 划船

row /rəʊ/ **rows, rowing, rowed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

When you **row**, you sit in a boat and make it move through the water by using oars. If you **row** someone somewhere, you take them there in a boat, using oars. 划船; 划船运送(某人去某地). ❖ *We could all row a boat and swim.* 我们都能划船和游泳. *The boatman refused to row him back.* 船夫拒绝用船送他回来. VB V prep; V n; V n adv/prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I took Daniel for a row.* 我带丹尼尔去划船了. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **rowing**.

row 3 disagreement or noise 争论或闹声

row /raʊ/ **rows, rowing, rowed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **row** is a serious disagreement between people or organizations. 争吵, 不和, 争执. ❖ *They risked what could be a major diplomatic row with France.* 他们冒着可能和法国发生重大外交争执的危险. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 If two people **row** or if one person **rows** with another, they have a noisy argument. 吵闹, 吵架. ❖ *They rowed all the time and thought it couldn't be good for the baby.* 他们整天吵吵闹闹, 又想这对婴儿不可能有好处. *He had earlier rowed with his girlfriend.* 他早先和女友吵过架. V-RECIP BRITISH, INFORMAL; pl-n V; V with n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They had a terrible row on their wedding day.* 他们在婚礼那天恶吵了一架. N-COUNT

3 If you say that someone is making a **row**, you mean that they are making a loud, unpleasant noise. 喧闹声; 吵闹声. ❖ *'Whatever is that row?' she demanded.* '究竟吵些什么呀?' 她问道. N-SING BRITISH, INFORMAL

ro·wan /ˈrəʊən/ **rowans.**

A **rowan** or a **rowan** tree is a tree that has red berries in autumn. 花楸树(一种在秋季结红色浆果的树). N-VAR

➪ **Rowan** is the wood of this tree. 花楸木. N-UNCOUNT

row·boat /ˈrəʊbəʊt/ **rowboats.**

A **rowboat** is a small boat that you move through the water by using oars. The usual British term is **rowing boat**. 划艇, 用桨划的小船. [英]一般作 rowing boat. N-COUNT AMERICAN

row·dy /ˈraʊdi/ **rowdier, rowdiest; rowdies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When people are **rowdy**, they are noisy, rough, and likely to cause trouble. (人)吵闹的, 喧闹的, 粗暴的. ❖ *He has complained to the police about rowdy neighbours.* 他已向警察投诉邻居们的吵吵闹闹. ◢ **row·di·ness** ❖ *...adolescent behaviour like vandalism and rowdiness.* 类似恶意破坏公物和喧嚣吵闹的青少年行为. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe people as **rowdies**, you mean that they are noisy, rough, and likely to cause trouble. 大吵大闹的人; 暴徒. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

row·er /ˈrəʊə/ **rowers.**

A **rower** is a person who rows a boat, especially as a sport. (尤指作为体育运动的)划船人, 桨手. N-COUNT

row house /ˈrəʊ haʊs/ **row houses;** 又拼作 **rowhouse.**

A **row house** is one of a row of similar houses joined together by their side walls. The usual British term is **terraced house**. 排屋, 排房(边墙互相连接的一排同类房屋中的一栋). [英]一般作 terraced house. 见插图条**house and flat**. N-COUNT AMERICAN

row·ing /ˈrəʊɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Rowing is a sport in which people or teams race against each other in boats with oars. 划艇运动, 赛艇运动. N-UNCOUNT

ˈrowing boat, rowing boats; 又拼作 **rowing-boat.**

A **rowing boat** is a small boat that you move through the water by using oars. The usual American word is **rowboat**. 划艇, 用桨划的小船. [美]一般作 rowboat. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈrowing machine, rowing machines.

A **rowing machine** is an exercise machine with moving parts which you move as if you were rowing a boat. 划船练习器, 划船机. N-COUNT

row·lock /ˈrɒlək, ˈrəʊlɒk/ **rowlocks.**

The **rowlocks** on a rowing-boat are the U-shaped pieces of metal that keep the oars in position. 桨架(划艇上用于固定桨位的U形金属装置). N-COUNT BRITISH

roy·al /ˈrɔɪəl/ **royals.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Royal** is used to indicate that something is connected with a king, queen, or emperor, or their family. A **royal** person is a king, queen, or emperor, or a member of their family. 国王的; 女王的; 皇帝的; 王室的. ❖ *...the Japanese royal couple.* 这对日本王室夫妇. ADJ

2 **Royal** is used in the names of institutions or organizations that are officially appointed or supported by a member of a royal family. 皇家的(用于机构或组织名称, 表示由王室成员正式任命或支持). ❖ *...the Royal Academy of Music.* 皇家音乐学院. ADJ ADJ n

3 Members of the royal family are sometimes referred to as **the royals**. 王室成员. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌroyal ˈblue.

Something that is **royal blue** is deep blue in colour. 深蓝(的); 宝蓝(的); 藏蓝(的). COLOUR

ˌroyal ˈfamily, royal families. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **royal family** of a country is the king, queen, or emperor, and all the members of their family. 王室, 皇族. N-COUNT

ˌRoyal ˈHighness, Royal Highnesses. ◆◇◇◇◇

Expressions such as **Your Royal Highness** and **Their Royal Highnesses** are used to address or refer to members of royal families who are not kings or queens. 殿下(用于称呼或指代国王或女王之外的王室成员). N-VOC PRON

roy·al·ist /ˈrɔɪəlɪst/ **royalists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **royalist** is someone who supports their country's royal family or who believes that their country should have a king or queen. 保王主义者, 保王分子. N-COUNT

ˌroyal ˈjelly.

Royal jelly is a substance that bees make in order to feed young bees and queen bees. 蜂王浆. N-UNCOUNT

roy·al·ly /ˈrɔɪəli/.

If you say that something is done **royally**, you are emphasizing that it is done impressively or grandly, or that it is very great in degree. 盛大地; 辉煌地; 隆重地. ❖ *They were royally received in every aspect.* 在各方面他们都受到了隆重的接待. ADV PRAGMATICS

roy·al·ty /ˈrɔɪəlti/ **royalties.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The members of royal families are sometimes referred to as **royalty**. 王室成员, 皇室成员. ❖ *...a ceremony attended by royalty.* 有王室成员参加的典礼. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Royalties** are payments made to authors and musicians when their work is sold or performed. They usually receive a fixed percentage of the profits from these sales or performances. (付给作家或音乐家的)版税. N-PLURAL

3 Payments made to someone whose invention, idea, or property is used by a commercial company is referred to as **royalties**. (发明、创意或财产的)使用费. N-COUNT

RP /ˌɑː ˈpiː/.

RP is an abbreviation for 'received pronunciation'. It is a way of pronouncing British English that is considered to be the standard accent. received pronunciation的缩写形式. (英国英语的)标准发音.

rpm /ˌɑː piː ˈem/. ◆◇◇◇◇

rpm is an abbreviation for 'revolutions per minute'. It is used to indicate the speed of something by saying how many times per minute it will go round in a circle. 每分钟转数, 转/分. revolutions per minute的缩写形式.

RSI /ˌɑːr es ˈaɪ/.

RSI is an abbreviation for **repetitive strain injury**. repetitive strain injury的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

RSVP /ˌɑːr es viː ˈpiː/.

RSVP is an abbreviation for 'répondez s'il vous plaît', which

means 'please reply'. It is written on the bottom of invitations. 请赐复(写于请柬末尾处). répondez s'il vous plait 的缩写形式.

Rt Hon. /ˌraɪt ˈɒn/.

Rt Hon. is an abbreviation for 'Right Honourable'. It is used in Britain as part of the formal title of some members of the Privy Council and some judges. 阁下(在英国用于对一些枢密院官员以及一些法官的正式称呼). Right Honourable的缩写形式. ❖ *...the leader of the Liberal Democrats, the Rt. Hon Paddy Ashdown.* 自由民主党领袖帕迪 · 阿什当恩阁下. ADJ the ADJ n

rub /rʌb/ **rubs, rubbing, rubbed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **rub** a part of your body, you move your hand or fingers backwards and forwards over it while pressing firmly. (用手或手指)擦, 揉, 搓(身体的一部分). ❖ *'I fell in a ditch,' he said, rubbing at a scrape on his hand.* '我掉进沟里了,'他说道, 摸着手上的一处擦伤. VB V n; V prep/adv

2 If you **rub** against a surface or **rub** a part of your body against a surface, you move it backwards and forwards while pressing it against the surface. 擦, 磨, 蹭: (用身体的一部分)摩擦. ❖ *A cat was rubbing against my leg.* 一只猫正在蹭我的腿. *He kept rubbing his leg against mine.* 他一直用他的腿蹭我的腿. VB V prep; V n prep

3 If you **rub** an object or a surface, you move a cloth backward and forward over it in order to clean or dry it. (用布)擦, 拭. ❖ *She took off her glasses and rubbed them hard.* 她取下眼镜, 用力擦拭着镜片. VB V n; Also V

4 If you **rub** a substance into a surface or **rub** something such as dirt from a surface, you spread it over the surface or remove it from the surface using your hand or something such as a cloth. (用手或布等)抹上, 涂上; 擦掉. ❖ *He rubbed oil into my back.* 他把油抹到我背上. VB V n prep

5 If you **rub** two things together or if they **rub** together, they move backwards and forwards, pressing against each other. (使)相擦, 揉搓. ❖ *He rubbed his hands together a few times.* 他搓了几下手. V-ERG V n together; Also V together

6 If something you are wearing or holding **rubs**, it makes you sore because it keeps moving backwards and forwards against your skin. 擦痛. ❖ *Smear cream on to your baby's skin at the edges of the plaster to prevent it from rubbing.* 在膏布边缘宝宝的皮肤上抹一些护肤膏, 以防止膏布擦伤孩子皮肤. VB V; Also V n

7 **Rub** is used in expressions such as **there's the rub** and **the rub is** when you are mentioning a difficulty that makes something hard or impossible to achieve. (用于 there's the rub 和 the rub is 等短语中)困难, 麻烦, 障碍. ❖ *'What do you want to write about?' And there was the rub, because I didn't yet know.* '你想写什么?' 难就难在这里, 因为我还不知道. N-SING the N; FORMAL

8 A massage can be referred to as a **rub**. 按摩, 推拿. N-COUNT

9 ➡ 又见 **rubbing**.

➡ to **rub** someone's **nose in** it: 见 **nose**.

➡ to **rub salt into** the **wound**: 见 **salt**.

➡ to **rub shoulders**: 见 **shoulder**.

›rub along.

If two people **rub along** or if one person **rubs along** with another, they are able to live or work together in a fairly friendly way. (与...)相处得还不错. ❖ *North and South had officials at the meeting and they rubbed along tolerably well.* 南北方都有官员出席此次会议, 他们相处得还算过得去. PHR-V-RECIP; BRITISH, INFORMAL; pl-n V P; Also V P with n

›rub down.

1 If you **rub down** a rough surface, you make it smooth by rubbing it with something such as sandpaper. (用砂纸等)打磨光滑. ❖ *They were settling to their work, rubbing down the woodwork with sandpaper.* 他们当时在一门心思地工作, 用砂纸把木制品打磨光滑. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If you **rub** someone **down**, you dry them or massage them with something such as a towel or cloth. (用毛巾或布等)擦干; 按摩. ❖ *He set him on the bed and rubbed him down with a coarse towel.* 他让他躺在床上, 用一块粗毛巾为他按摩. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

›rub in.

1 If you **rub** a substance **in**, you press it into something by continuously moving it over its surface. 把(某物质)擦进表层. ❖ *When hair is dry, rub in a little oil to make it smooth and glossy.* 头发干了时, 擦少许油揉一揉, 以使头发顺滑光亮. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If someone keeps reminding you of something you would rather forget you can say that they **are rubbing** it **in**. 不断提及(想忘掉的事情). ❖ *It was by way of rubbing in his brother's inadequacy that Noel took the lead part for himself.* 诺埃尔是通过不断提及他哥哥的弱点为自己赢得了领导角色. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

›rub off.

If someone's qualities or habits **rub off** on you, you develop some of their qualities or habits after spending time with them. (某人的特质或习惯)对...产生影响, 感染. ❖ *He was a tremendously enthusiastic teacher and that rubbed off on all the children he taught.* 他是个非常热心的老师, 这感染了他教过的所有孩子. PHR-V; V P on n; Also V P

›rub out.

If you **rub out** something that you have written on paper or a blackboard, you remove it by rubbing it with a rubber or cloth. (用橡皮或布)擦掉(纸或黑板上的字). ❖ *She began rubbing out the pencilled marks in the margin.* 她开始擦掉纸边的那些铅笔记号. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

rub·ber /ˈrʌbə/ **rubbers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Rubber** is a strong, waterproof, elastic substance made from the sap of a tropical tree or produced chemically. It is used for making tyres, boots, and other products. (用于制造轮胎、靴子等的)橡胶, 合成橡胶. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Rubber** things are made of rubber. 橡胶制成的. ❖ *...rubber gloves.* 橡胶手套. *...a rubber ball.* 橡皮球. ADJ

3 A **rubber** is a small piece of rubber or other material used to rub out mistakes that you have made while writing, drawing, or typing. The American word is **eraser**. (用作擦掉错误字词、图画等的)橡皮, 擦胶. [美]作 eraser. N-COUNT; BRITISH

4 A **rubber** is a condom. 避孕套, 阴茎套. ❖ *I'm very well and taking care of myself; wearing rubbers, brushing my teeth etc.* 我很健康, 对自己照顾周全; 戴避孕套、刷牙等等. N-COUNT; AMERICAN, INFORMAL

5 In some card games, for example bridge or whist, a **rubber** is a match of three games. (桥牌或惠斯特等牌戏中)三局两胜决定胜负的比赛. N-COUNT

ˌrubber ˈband, rubber bands.

A **rubber band** is a thin circle of very elastic rubber. You put it around things such as papers in order to keep them together. (捆纸张等用的)橡皮筋, 橡皮圈. N-COUNT

ˌrubber ˈboot, rubber boots.

Rubber boots are long boots made of rubber that you wear to keep your feet dry. The British word is **wellington**. 长统橡胶雨靴; 防水橡胶靴. [英]一般作 wellington. N-COUNT; AMERICAN

ˌrubber ˈbullet, rubber bullets.

A **rubber bullet** is a bullet made of rubber. It is intended to injure people rather than kill them. 橡皮子弹(一种用于致伤而不是致死的子弹). N-COUNT

ˈrubber plant, rubber plants.

A **rubber plant** is a type of plant with shiny leaves. It grows naturally in Asia but is also grown as a house plant in other parts of the world. 橡胶植物(叶有光泽, 天然生长于亚洲, 在世界其他地方也作室内植物). N-COUNT

ˌrubber ˈstamp, rubber stamps, rubber stamping, rubber stamped; 又拼作 **rubber-stamp.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **rubber stamp** is a small device with a name, date, or symbol on it. You press it on to an ink pad and then on to a document in order to show that the document has been officially dealt with. (用于批准文件的)橡皮图章. N-COUNT

2 When someone in authority **rubber-stamps** a decision, plan, or law, they agree to it. 同意, 批准(决议, 计划或法律). ❖ *Nearly 60 banks have rubber-stamped a refinancing deal.* 近60家银行已经批准了一项重新筹资协议. VB V n

rub·bery /ˈrʌbəri/.

1 Something that is **rubbery** looks or feels soft or elastic like rubber. (看上去或摸上去有弹性的)似橡皮的, 似橡胶的. ❖ *She had the most rubbery face.* 她有一张最富有弹性的脸. ADJ-GRADED

2 Food such as meat that is **rubbery** is difficult to chew. (肉等食物)老的,嚼不烂的. ADJ-GRADED

rub·bing /ˈrʌbɪŋ/ **rubbings.**

1 A **rubbing** is a picture that you make by putting a piece of paper over a carved surface and rubbing crayon, charcoal, or chalk over it. 摹拓画,拓印画. N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **rub**.

rub·bish /ˈrʌbɪʃ/ **rubbishes, rubbishing, rubbished.** ♦♦◊◊◊

Rubbish is used mainly in British English. 主要用于英国英语.

1 **Rubbish** consists of unwanted things or waste material such as used paper, empty tins and bottles, and waste food. The usual American word is **garbage** or **trash**. 垃圾,废物. [美]一般作 garbage 或 trash. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you think that something is of very poor quality you can say that it is **rubbish**. 质量非常低劣之物;无价值之物. ❖ *He described her book as absolute rubbish.* 他把她的书说得一钱不值. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

3 If you think that an idea or a statement is foolish or wrong you can say that it is **rubbish**. (指想法或陈述)胡说八道,废话. ❖ *These reports are total and utter rubbish.* 这些报告完全是废话. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

4 If you think that someone is not very good at something, you can say that they are **rubbish** at it. 不擅长的,不精通的. ❖ *I tried playing golf, but I was rubbish.* 我尝试过打高尔夫球,但我不怎么会打. ADJ v-link ADJ INFORMAL

5 If you **rubbish** a person, their ideas or their work, you say they are of little value. 贬低;把...说得一钱不值. ❖ *Five whole pages of script were devoted to rubbishing her political opponents.* 她用了整整五页的稿子来贬低她的政治对手们. VB V n

rub·bishy /ˈrʌbɪʃi/.

If you describe something as **rubbishy**, you think it is of very poor quality. 质量非常低劣的;毫无价值的. ❖ *...some old rubbishy cop movie.* 一些旧的劣质警匪片. ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL

rub·ble /ˈrʌbəl/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 When a building is destroyed, the pieces of brick, stone, or other materials that remain are referred to as **rubble**. (建筑物毁坏后的)碎砖,瓦砾,碎石. N-UNCOUNT

2 The word **rubble** is used to refer to the small pieces of stone that are used to build the foundations of roads, paths, and houses. (用于修建路基、房基等的)石子. N-UNCOUNT

ru·bel·la /ruːˈbelə/.

Rubella is a disease. The symptoms are a cough, a sore throat, and red spots on your skin. 风疹(一种症状为咳嗽、喉咙疼、皮肤起红斑的疾病). N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

ru·ble /ˈruːbəl/.

➡ 见 **rouble**.

ru·bric /ˈruːbrɪk/ **rubrics.**

1 A **rubric** is a set of rules or instructions, for example the rules at the beginning of an examination paper. (试卷等开始处的)规定,指示,说明. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 A **rubric** is a title or heading under which something operates or is studied. 标题. ❖ *The aid comes under the rubric of technical co-operation between governments.* 这次援助是以政府间技术合作的名义取得的. N-COUNT FORMAL

ruby /ˈruːbi/ **rubies.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 A **ruby** is a red jewel. 红宝石. ❖ *...earrings set with diamonds, rubies, and sapphires.* 镶有钻石、红宝石和蓝宝石的耳饰. N-COUNT

2 Something that is **ruby** is dark red in colour. 红宝石色(的),深红色(的). COLOUR

ruck /rʌk/ **rucks, rucking, rucked.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 A **ruck** is a situation where a group of people are fighting or struggling. 打架,搏斗. ❖ *There'll be a huge ruck with the cops as they try to take photographs.* 因为他们意图拍照,将会与警察发生一场大搏斗. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **ruck** is a fold or crease in cloth or clothing. (布料或衣服上的)皱褶,褶子. ❖ *There was a small ruck in the office carpet.* 办公室地毯上有一小处褶皱. N-COUNT BRITISH

›ruck up.

If cloth or someone's clothing **rucks up** or if someone or something **rucks it up**, it forms folds and covers a smaller area than it did before. (使)起皱,(使)起褶;弄皱. ❖ *His shoe had rucked up one corner of the pale rug.* 他的鞋踢皱了这块浅色地毯的一个角. PHR-V-ERG V P BRITISH V P noun Also V n P

ruck·sack /ˈrʌksæk/ **rucksacks.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **rucksack** is a bag with straps that go over your shoulders, so that you can carry things on your back, for example when you are walking or climbing. The usual American word is **pack** or **backpack**. (步行或登山时用的)背包,背囊. [美]一般作 pack 或 backpack. N-COUNT BRITISH

ruck·us /ˈrʌkəs/.

If someone or something causes a **ruckus**, they cause a great deal of noise, argument, or confusion. 喧嚣,吵闹,争吵;混乱. N-SING AMERICAN, INFORMAL

ruc·tion /ˈrʌkʃən/ **ructions.**

If someone or something causes **ructions**, they cause strong protests, quarrels, or other trouble. 抗议;吵架;吵闹. N-COUNT INFORMAL

rud·der /ˈrʌdə/ **rudders.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 A **rudder** is a device for steering a boat. It consists of a vertical piece of wood or metal at the back of the boat. 船舵. N-COUNT

2 An aeroplane's **rudder** is a vertical piece of metal at the back which is used to make the plane turn to the right or to the left. (飞机的)方向舵. N-COUNT

rud·dy /ˈrʌdi/ **ruddier, ruddiest.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 If you describe someone's face as **ruddy**, you mean that their face is a reddish colour, usually because they are healthy or have been working hard. (脸)红润的,气色好的. ❖ *He had a naturally ruddy complexion.* 他天生面色红润. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something that is **ruddy** is reddish in colour. 微红的,略带红色的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

3 **Ruddy** is used as a mild swear word to add emphasis or to express anger. (用于强调或表示愤怒)非常的,十足的;见鬼的. ❖ *Why are you being so ruddy mysterious?* 你为什么搞得这么神神秘秘的? ADJ ADJ n BRITISH, DATED

rude /ruːd/ **ruder, rudest.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 When people are **rude**, they act in an impolite way towards other people or say impolite things about them. (指行为或语言)粗鲁的,无礼的. ❖ *He's rude to her friends and obsessively jealous.* 他对她的朋友很粗鲁,而且过于妒忌. *People were quite often rude about him.* 人们经常对他很粗暴无礼. ◢ **rude·ly** ❖ *...why she felt compelled to behave so rudely to a friend.* 她为什么非要如此粗鲁地对待一位朋友. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ◢ **rude·ness** ❖ *Mother is cross at Caleb's rudeness.* 母亲对凯莱布的无礼很生气. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Rude** is used to describe words and behaviour that are likely to embarrass or offend people, because they relate to sex or to bodily functions. (语言或行为)粗俗的,下流的. ❖ *Luke made a rude gesture with his finger.* 卢克用手指做了一个下流的动作. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone receives a **rude** shock, something unpleasant happens unexpectedly. 猛然的,猝然的,突如其来的. ❖ *It will come as a rude shock when their salary or income-tax refund cannot be cashed.* 要是他们的薪水或所得税的退款得不到兑现,这会让人大吃一惊的. ◢ **rudely** ❖ *People were awakened rudely by a siren just outside their window.* 人们被窗外的警报器猛然惊醒. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ADV-GRADED ADV with v

➡ a **rude awakening**: 见 **awakening**.

4 Objects can be described as **rude** when they are very simply and roughly made. (物体)简陋的,粗制的,未加工的. ❖ *Roden had already constructed a rude cabin for himself.* 罗登已经为自己搭了一间简陋的木屋. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

ru·di·men·ta·ry /ˌruːdɪˈmentri/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 **Rudimentary** things are very basic or undeveloped and therefore unsatisfactory. (某物)未充分发展的,未成熟的. ❖ *...a kind of rudimentary kitchen.* 一种简陋的厨房. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 **Rudimentary** knowledge includes only the simplest and most basic facts. (知识)基本的,初步的. ❖ *...a rudimentary grasp of economics.* 对经济学的初步掌握. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

ru·di·ments /ˈruːdɪmənts/.

When you learn the **rudiments** of something, you learn the simplest or most essential things about it. 基础;基本原理;入 N-PLURAL

门. ❖ ...*learning the rudiments of brick-laying*. 学习砌砖的基本技术.

rue /ruː/ **rues, ruing, rued.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **rue** something that you have done, you are sorry that you did it, because it has had unpleasant results. 后悔, 悔恨, 懊悔. ❖ *Tavare was probably ruing his decision.* 塔瓦雷也许会后悔他做的决定. VB LITERARY V n

rue·ful /ˈruːful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone is **rueful**, they feel or express regret or sorrow in a quiet and gentle way. (以温和的方式)后悔的, 悔恨的, 抱憾的. ❖ *He shook his head and gave me a rueful smile.* 他摇了摇头, 向我懊悔地苦笑了一下. ◢ **rue·ful·ly** ❖ *He grinned at her ruefully.* 他咧嘴朝她懊悔地笑了一笑. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ADV-GRADED

ruff /rʌf/ **ruffs.**

1 A **ruff** is a stiff strip of cloth or other material with many small folds in it, which some people wore round their neck in former times. (旧时人们穿戴的)皱领, 环状领, 飞边. N-COUNT

2 A **ruff** is a thick band of feathers or fur round the neck of a bird or animal. (鸟、兽的)颈毛, 翎颔. N-COUNT

ruf·fian /ˈrʌfiən/ **ruffians.**

A **ruffian** is a man who behaves violently and is involved in crime. 恶棍, 流氓, 暴徒. N-COUNT DATED

ruf·fle /ˈrʌfəl/ **ruffles, ruffling, ruffled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **ruffle** someone's hair, you move your hand backwards and forwards through it as a way of showing your affection towards them. (为表示友爱)弄乱(某人的头发). VB V n

2 When the wind **ruffles** something such as the surface of the sea, it causes it to move gently in a wave-like motion. (风)使波动, 使起涟漪. ❖ *The evening breeze ruffled the pond.* 晚风吹过池塘, 泛起层层涟漪. VB LITERARY V n

3 If a bird **ruffles** its feathers or if its feathers **ruffle**, they stand out on its body, for example when it is cleaning itself or when it is frightened. (鸟在清理身体或受惊时)竖起(羽毛); (羽毛)竖起. ❖ *Tame birds, when approached, will stretch out their necks and ruffle their neck feathering.* 有人靠近时, 家禽会伸长脖子, 竖起脖子上的羽毛. V-ERG V n Also V

4 **Ruffles** are folds of cloth at the neck or cuffs of a piece of clothing. (衣领或袖口的)褶饰, 花边. N-COUNT

5 If something **ruffles** someone, it causes them to panic and lose their confidence or to become angry or upset. 扰乱, 激怒; 使心烦意乱. ❖ *Nothing could ruffle the perfect composure with which she casually greets members of staff.* 没有什么可以扰乱她随意招呼职员时的泰然自若. VB V n

6 If someone or something **ruffles** some **feathers** or **ruffles** someone's **feathers**, they cause people to become very angry, nervous, or upset. 激怒(某人); 使(某人)不安, 使(某人)心烦意乱. PHR

ruf·fled /ˈrʌfəld/.

1 Something that is **ruffled** is no longer smooth or neat. 弄皱的; 不整洁的. ❖ *Her short hair was oddly ruffled.* 她的短发乱得出奇. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Ruffled** clothes are decorated with small folds of material. (衣服)有褶饰边的. ADJ ADJ n

➤ 又见 **ruffle**.

rug /rʌg/ **rugs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **rug** is a piece of thick material that you put on a floor. It is like a carpet but covers a smaller area. 小地毯. ❖ *A Persian rug covered the hardwood floors.* 波斯小地毯铺在硬木地板上. N-COUNT

2 A **rug** is a small blanket which you use to cover your shoulders or your knees to keep them warm. (用于盖肩膀或膝盖以保暖的)小毯子, 小毛毯. N-COUNT BRITISH

rug·by /ˈrʌgbi/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Rugby or **rugby football** is a game played by two teams using an oval ball. Players try to score points by carrying the ball to their opponents' end of the pitch, or by kicking it over a bar fixed between two goalposts. (英式)橄榄球(运动). N-UNCOUNT

rug·ged /ˈrʌgɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **rugged** area of land is rocky and uneven, with few trees or plants. 多岩石的; 崎岖不平的; 光秃秃的; 险峻的. ❖ ...*a rugged mountainous terrain.* 一个崎岖不平的多山地带. ◢ **rug·ged·ly** ❖ ...*a ruggedly beautiful wilderness.* 一片险峻美丽的荒野. ◢ **rug·ged·ness** ❖ ...*the island's ruggedness.* 这个岛屿的险峻. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ADV ADV adj N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe a man as **rugged**, you mean that he has strong, masculine features; used showing approval. (指人)粗壮的, 强健的, 结实的. ❖ *A look of pure disbelief crossed Shankly's rugged face.* 香克利粗犷的脸上掠过一道完全不信任的神情. ◢ **ruggedly** ❖ *He was six feet tall and ruggedly handsome.* 他身高六英尺, 英俊结实. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV

3 If you describe someone's character as **rugged**, you mean that they are strong and determined; used showing approval. (指性格)刻苦耐劳的, 刚毅的, 坚强的. ❖ *Rugged individualism forged America's frontier society.* 坚定的个人主义铸造了美国的边疆社会. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

4 A **rugged** piece of equipment is made of strong material and is designed to last a long time, even if it is treated roughly. (设备)坚固耐用的, 结实的. ❖ *The camera combines rugged reliability with unequalled performance.* 这台照相机集可靠耐用与无可匹敌的性能于一身. ADJ-GRADED

rug·ger /ˈrʌgə/.

Rugger is the same as **rugby**. 同 rugby. ❖ ...*a rugger match.* 一场英式橄榄球比赛. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

ruin /ˈruːɪn/ **ruins, ruining, ruined.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 To **ruin** something means to severely harm, damage, or spoil it. 毁坏; 断送; 严重损害. ❖ *My wife was ruining her health through worry.* 我妻子因忧虑而严重损害了健康. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She wasn't going to let her plans go to ruin.* 她不会让自己的计划付诸东流. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something is **in ruins**, it is completely spoiled. 遭到完全破坏的, 崩溃的. ❖ *Its heavily-subsidized economy is in ruins.* 它那得到大量补贴的经济崩溃了. PHR

3 To **ruin** someone means to cause them to no longer have any money. 使破产, 使倾家荡产. ❖ *She accused him of ruining her financially with his taste for the high life.* 她指责他因喜好奢华生活而使她倾家荡产. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The family faced financial ruin.* 这家人面临着倾家荡产. N-UNCOUNT

4 **The ruins of** something are the parts of it that remain after it has been severely damaged or weakened. (某物受到严重损坏或削弱后剩下的)残余物、残骸; 遗迹. ❖ *The new Turkish republic he helped to build emerged from the ruins of a great empire.* 他所帮助建立的新土耳其共和国是在一个伟大帝国的遗迹上建立起来的. N-PLURAL the N of n

5 The **ruins** of a building are the parts of it that remain after the rest has fallen down or been destroyed. (建筑物倒塌或破坏后剩下的)废墟. N-COUNT

➤ 又见 **ruined**.

6 If a building or place is **in ruins**, most of it has been destroyed and only parts of it remain. 已成废墟, 破败不堪. PHR

ru·ina·tion /ˌruːɪˈneɪʃən/.

The **ruination** of someone or something is the act of ruining them or the process of being ruined. 毁坏, 毁损. ❖ *Money was the ruination of him.* 是钱把他毁了. N-UNCOUNT

ruined /ˈruːɪnd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **ruined** building or place has been very badly damaged or has gradually fallen down because of neglect. (指建筑物或地方)毁坏了的, 破败不堪的. ❖ ...*a ruined church.* 一处被毁坏的教堂. ADJ ADJ n

ru·in·ous /ˈruːɪnəs/.

1 If you describe the cost of something as **ruinous**, you mean that it costs far more money than you can afford or than is reasonable. 耗资巨大的; 贵得离谱的. ❖ ...*the potentially ruinous costs of their legal system.* 他们法律制度的潜在的极其高昂的成本. ◢ **ru·in·ous·ly** ❖ ...*a ruinously expensive court case.* 一宗费用贵得令人咋舌的诉讼案件. ADJ ADV ADV adj

2 A **ruinous** process or course of action is one that is likely to lead to ruin. (过程或进程)招致毁灭的, 毁灭性的、灾难性的. ❖ *The economy of the state is experiencing the ruinous effects of the conflict.* 该国的经济正在经受这场冲突的灾难 ADJ-GRADED

性后果. ◢ **ruinously** ❖ *...cities ruinously choked by uncontrolled traffic.* 因交通失控而遭受灾难性堵塞的城市. ADV

rule /ruːl/ **rules, ruling, ruled.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Rules** are instructions that tell you what you are allowed to do and what you are not allowed to do. 规定, 规则. ❖ *...a thirty-two-page pamphlet explaining the rules of basketball...* 一本32页解释篮球规则的小册子. *This was against the rules.* 这与规定不符. *...the amendment to Rule 22.* 对第22条规则的修正. N-COUNT

2 If someone in authority **bends the rules** or **stretches the rules**, they do something or allow something to happen, even though it is against the rules. 放松规定; 通融. ❖ *There was a time when a minority of officers were prepared to bend the rules.* 曾有一段时间少数军官准备要作些通融. PHR

3 If workers **work to rule**, or if they go on a **work to rule**, they protest by working strictly according to the rules of their job but doing no extra work and taking no new decisions. 按章工作, 变相怠工(指以严格遵守规章为名而行怠工之实). PHR BRITISH

4 A **rule** is a statement telling people what they should do in order to achieve success or a benefit of some kind. 准则, 标准. ❖ *The rules for healthy eating are the same during pregnancy as at any other time.* 怀孕期的健康饮食准则和其他任何时间没什么两样. N-COUNT

5 The **rules** of something such as a language or a science are statements that describe the way that things usually happen in a particular situation. (语言或科学等的)规则, 法则. ❖ *...according to the rules of quantum theory.* 根据量子论的规则. N-COUNT

6 If something is **the rule**, it is the normal state of affairs. 惯例; 正常状况. ❖ *For many Americans today, weekend work has unfortunately become the rule.* 不幸的是, 对今天许多美国人而言, 周末上班已是很普遍的现象. N-SING *the* N

7 If you say that something happens **as a rule**, you mean that it usually happens. 通常, 一般. ❖ *As a rule she eats dinner with us.* 她通常和我们一起吃晚饭. PHR

8 A **rule of thumb** is a rule or principal that you follow which is not based on exact calculations but rather on experience. 经验之谈(根据经验作出的估计、判断等). ❖ *As a rule of thumb, a cup of filter coffee contains about 80mg of caffeine.* 凭经验估计, 一杯过滤咖啡约含80毫克的咖啡因. PHR

9 The person or group that **rules** a country controls its affairs. 统治; 管辖; 管理. ❖ *For four centuries, he says, foreigners have ruled Angola.* 他说外国人统治了安哥拉四个世纪之久. VB V n Also V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...demands for an end to one-party rule.* 结束一党统治的要求. N-UNCOUNT

10 If something **rules** your life, it influences or restricts your actions in a way that is not good for you. 影响; 限制; 约束. ❖ *Scientists have always been aware of how fear can rule our lives.* 科学家一直意识到恐惧会如何影响我们的生活. VB V n

11 When someone in authority **rules** that something is true or should happen, they state that they have officially decided that it is true or should happen. (权威人士)判定, 裁决. ❖ *The Israeli court has not yet ruled on the case.* 以色列法庭尚未对该案作出裁决. *A provincial magistrates' court last week ruled it unconstitutional.* 上周一个地方法庭判它违宪. VB V that FORMAL V on n V n adj/n

12 ➻ 又见 **golden rule, ground rule, ruling, slide rule.**

▸rule out.

1 If you **rule out** a course of action, an idea, or a solution, you decide that it is impossible or unsuitable. 排除...的可能性; 认为...不合适. ❖ *The Prime Minister is believed to have ruled out cuts in child benefit or pensions.* 相信首相已经排除了削减儿童津贴或养老金的可能性. PHR V V P noun Also V n P

2 If something **rules out** a situation, it prevents it from happening or from being possible. 使...不会发生; 使...成为不可能. ❖ *A serious car accident in 1986 ruled out a permanent future for him in farming.* 1986年的一次严重车祸使他永远不能务农. PHR-V V P noun

'rule book, rule books.

A **rule book** is a book containing the official rules for a particular game, job, or organization. (比赛、工作或机构的)规则手册, 规章手册. ❖ *...one of the most serious offences mentioned in the Party rule book.* 党的规章手册中提到的最严重的过错之一. N-COUNT

,rule of 'law. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **rule of law** refers to a situation in which the people in a society obey its laws and enable it to function properly. 法治. ❖ *...peace, stability and respect for the rule of law.* 和平、稳定以及对法治的尊重. N-SING FORMAL

rul·er /ˈruːlə/ **rulers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **ruler** of a country is the person who rules the country. 统治者; 管辖者. ❖ *He was a weak-willed and indecisive ruler.* 他是一个意志薄弱、优柔寡断的统治者. N-COUNT

2 A **ruler** is a long flat piece of wood, metal, or plastic with straight edges marked in centimetres or inches. Rulers are used to measure things and to draw straight lines. 尺子; 直尺. N-COUNT

rul·ing /ˈruːlɪŋ/ **rulings.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **ruling** group of people in a country or organization is the group that controls its affairs. 统治的; 管理的. ❖ *...the Mexican voters' growing dissatisfaction with the ruling party.* 墨西哥选民对执政党日益增长的不满. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **ruling** is an official decision made by a judge or court. (法官或法庭的)裁决, 判决. ❖ *Goodwin tried to have the court ruling overturned.* 古德温试图让法庭的判决被推翻. N-COUNT

3 Someone's **ruling** passion or emotion is the feeling they have most strongly, which influences their actions. (指感情或情绪)最强烈的, 居支配地位的. ❖ *Even my love of literary fame, my ruling passion, never soured my temper.* 即使是我热衷于文坛名声 — 我最强烈的激情 — 也没有让我脾气乖戾. ADJ ADJ n

rum /rʌm/ **rums.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Rum** is an alcoholic drink made from sugar cane juice. 朗姆酒(由甘蔗汁制成的酒精饮料). ❖ *...a rum punch.* 一杯朗姆潘趣酒. N-VAR

2 If you describe people or things as **rum**, you mean that they are rather strange. 古怪的, 奇特的. ❖ *It was a joke, of course, but surely a rum sort of joke?* 这当然是一个笑话, 不过确实是一种奇特的笑话, 是吗? ADJ-GRADED ADJ n BRITISH, DATED

rum·ba /ˈrʌmbə/ **rumbas.**

The **rumba** is a type of ballroom dance that comes from Cuba, or the music that the dance is performed to. 伦巴舞(源于古巴的一种交际舞); 伦巴舞曲. N-COUNT

rum·ble /ˈrʌmbəl/ **rumbles, rumbling, rumbled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **rumbles**, it makes a low, throbbing noise. 发出隆隆声; 发出轰轰的响声. ❖ *Speeches rumbled within the walls of the churches.* 教堂围墙内人声鼎沸. VB V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the distant rumble of traffic.* 远处车辆的隆隆声. N-COUNT

2 If your stomach **rumbles**, it makes a vibrating noise, usually because you are hungry. (肚子因饥饿)咕咕叫, 发出辘辘声. VB V

3 If someone **is rumbled**, the truth about them or something they were trying to conceal is discovered. (被)觉察, (被)看穿, (被)识破. ❖ *When his fraud was rumbled he had just £20.17 in the bank.* 当他的欺诈行为被识破之后, 他在银行里只有20.17镑. VB usu passive BRITISH, INFORMAL be V-ed

▸rumble on.

If you say that something such as an argument **rumbles on**, you mean that it continues long after it should have been settled. (争论等)闹哄哄地持续, 吵闹不休. ❖ *And still the row rumbles on over who is to blame.* 仍然在就责任属谁吵闹不休. PHR-V BRITISH, JOURNALISM V P

rum·bling /ˈrʌmblɪŋ/ **rumblings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **rumbling** is a low, continuous, throbbing noise. 隆隆声; 轰轰声; 辘辘声. ❖ *...the rumbling of an empty stomach.* 空腹发出的辘辘声. N-COUNT

2 **Rumblings** are signs that a bad situation is developing or that people are becoming dissatisfied. 不满, 抱怨, 怨言. ❖ *There were rumblings of discontent within the ranks.* 士兵们怨声载道. N-COUNT

R

rum·bus·tious /rʌmˈbʌstʃəs/.
A **rumbustious** person is energetic in a cheerful, noisy way. The usual American word is **rambunctious**. (人)欢闹的, 闹得欢的、喧闹的. [美]一般作 rambunctious. ❖ *...the flamboyant and somewhat rumbustious prime minister.* 这位神气活现的、有点吵闹的首相. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

ru·mi·nate /ˈruːmɪneɪt/ **ruminates, ruminating, ruminated.**
■1 If you **ruminate** on something, you think about it very carefully. 沉思, 深思, 仔细思考. ❖ *He ruminated on the terrible wastage that typified American life.* 他仔细思考了典型的美国生活:可怕的浪费. *Obsessional personalities commonly ruminate excessively about death.* 有强迫性病症的人一般会过多地考虑死亡. VB FORMAL V on/about/over n Also V
■2 When animals **ruminate**, they bring food back from their stomach into their mouth and chew it again. (动物)反刍. VB V TECHNICAL

ru·mi·na·tion /ˌruːmɪˈneɪʃən/ **ruminations.**
Your **ruminations** are your careful thoughts about something. 沉思, 深思. ❖ *...profound ruminations about life.* 对生命的深刻思考. N-COUNT FORMAL

ru·mi·na·tive /ˈruːmɪnətɪv, AM -neɪt-/.
If you are **ruminative**, you are thinking very deeply and carefully about something. 沉思的, 深思的, 仔细思考的. ❖ *He was uncharacteristically depressed and ruminative.* 他一反常态, 情绪低落且沉思默想起来. ADJ FORMAL ◢ **ru·mi·na·tive·ly** ❖ *He stared ruminatively into the distance.* 他沉思地凝视着远方. ADV ADV with v

R

rum·mage /ˈrʌmɪdʒ/ **rummages, rummaging, rummaged.** ♦◇◇◇◇
■1 If you **rummage** through something, you search for something you want by moving things around in a careless or hurried way. (漫不经心地或匆忙地)翻寻, 翻找, 搜查. ❖ *They rummage through piles of second-hand clothes for something that fits.* 他们在一堆堆的二手衣服里翻找着, 看有什么适合穿的. VB V prep Also V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a rummage through his wardrobe for some tennis whites.* 翻他的衣柜想找几件白色网球运动服. N-SING a N
➲ **Rummage about** and **rummage around** mean the same as **rummage**. 义同 rummage. ❖ *I opened the fridge and rummaged about.* 我打开电冰箱, 在里面到处翻找. PHR-V V P Also V P noun
■2 **Rummage** is old or unwanted things that people give away to charities. The British word is **jumble**. (给慈善机构的)捐赠物, 捐赠品. [英]作 jumble. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

rum·my /ˈrʌmi/.
Rummy is a card game in which players try to collect cards of the same value or cards in a sequence in the same suit. 拉米纸牌游戏(玩法是组成套牌或顺牌). N-UNCOUNT

ru·mour /ˈruːmə/ **rumours;** [美]拼作 **rumor.** ♦♦♦◇◇
A **rumour** is a story or piece of information that may or may not be true, but that people are talking about. 谣言, 传闻, 谣传. ❖ *Simon denied rumours that he was planning to visit Bulgaria.* 西蒙否认了他计划访问保加利亚的谣言. *...persistent rumours of quarrels within the movement.* 关于该运动内部有争吵的不断的谣言. N-VAR

ru·moured /ˈruːməd/; [美]拼作 **rumored.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something **is rumoured** to be the case, people are suggesting that it is the case, but they do not know for certain. (被)谣传, (被)传说. ❖ *Her parents are rumoured to be on the verge of splitting up.* 听说她父母快要离婚了. *It was rumoured that he had been interned in an asylum for a while.* 据说他曾经在精神病院关过一段时间. V-PASSIVE be V-ed to-inf it be V-ed that

ˈrumour mill; [美]拼作 **rumor mill.**
You can refer to a group of people who spread rumours as the **rumour mill**. 传播谣言的一群人. ❖ *The Washington rumor mill suggests that the president secured his narrow majority only by promising all sorts of concessions on the BTU tax.* 华盛顿的那些传播谣言的人说, 总统只是通过允诺在BTU税问题上作出各种让步才赢得了微弱多数. N-SING JOURNALISM

rump /rʌmp/ **rumps.** ♦◇◇◇◇
■1 The **rump** of a group, organization, or country consists of the members who remain in it after the rest have left. (其他成员已离去的团体等的)残余组织, 残余集团; 残余部分. ❖ *The rump of the party does in fact still have considerable assets.* 这个政党的残余组织事实上还确实握有相当的资产. N-SING with supp BRITISH
■2 An animal's **rump** is its rear end. (动物的)臀部. N-COUNT
■3 **Rump** is the same as **rump steak**. 同 rump steak. N-UNCOUNT
■4 A person's **rump** is his or her buttocks. (人的)臀部, 屁股. ❖ *...jeans stretching across her rump.* 紧绷在她屁股上的牛仔裤. N-COUNT INFORMAL

rum·ple /ˈrʌmpəl/ **rumples, rumpling, rumpled.**
If you **rumple** someone's hair, you move your hand backwards and forwards through it as your way of showing affection to them. (表示友爱)弄乱(某人的头发). VB V n

rum·pled /ˈrʌmpəld/.
Rumpled means creased, untidy, or disordered. 弄皱的; 凌乱的; 弄乱的. ❖ *I hurried to the tent and grabbed a few clean, if rumpled, clothes.* 我匆忙赶回帐篷, 抓了几件干净的衣服, 虽然皱了点. *...a sprawl of white, rumpled sheets.* 散乱着皱巴巴的白床单. ADJ-GRADED

ˌrump ˈsteak, rump steaks.
Rump steak or **rump** is meat from the top back part of a cow's leg. 臀肉牛排; 后腿肉牛排. N-VAR

rum·pus /ˈrʌmpəs/ **rumpuses.**
If someone or something causes a **rumpus**, they cause a lot of noise or argument. 喧嚷, 吵闹. ❖ *He had actually left the company a year before the rumpus started.* 他实际上在公司出现吵闹之前一年就已经离开了. N-COUNT

run /rʌn/ **runs, running, ran.** The form **run** is used in the present tense and is also the past participle of the verb. 现在式、过去分词同形. ♦♦♦♦♦
■1 When you **run**, you move quickly, leaving the ground during each stride. 跑; 奔跑. ❖ *I excused myself and ran back to the telephone.* 我说了声对不起, 然后跑回到电话机边. *Neighbouring shopkeepers ran after the man and caught him.* 附近的店主们追过去将那名男子抓住了. *He ran the last block to the White House.* 最后一个街区他是跑着步去白宫的. *Antonia ran to meet them.* 安东尼娅跑过去迎接他们. VB V V adv/prep V n/amount V to-inf
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *After a six-mile run, Jackie returns home for a substantial breakfast.* 跑完六英里之后, 杰基回家吃一顿丰富的早餐. N-COUNT
◢ **run·ning** ❖ *We chose to do cross-country running.* 我们决定进行越野跑. *...running shoes.* 跑步鞋. N-UNCOUNT If you **make a run for it** or if you **run for it**, you run away in order to escape from someone or something. 逃之夭夭; 溜之大吉. PHR
■2 When someone **runs** in a race, they run in competition with other people. 参加赛跑. ❖ *I was running in the New York Marathon.* 我当时正在参加纽约马拉松赛跑. *She ran a great race to finish second.* 她跑得很好, 得了第二名. VB V V n
■3 When a horse **runs** in a race or when its owner **runs** it, it competes in a race. (马)参加赛跑; 使(马)参加赛跑. ❖ *Cecil could also run Armiger in the Derby.* 塞西尔也能使阿米杰参加德比赛马. V-ERG V V n
■4 If someone is **on the run**, they are trying to escape or hide from someone such as the police or an enemy. (为躲避警方或敌人)在逃, 奔逃中. ❖ *Fifteen-year-old Danny is on the run from a local authority home.* 15岁的丹尼从一家地方当局的儿童院里逃走了. PHR
■5 If someone is **on the run**, they are being severely defeated in a contest or competition. (竞赛中)遭遇惨败, 受到重挫. ❖ *I knew I had him on the run.* 我知道我让他受到了重挫. PHR
■6 If you say that a person or group **is running scared**, you mean that they are frightened of what someone might do to them or what might happen. (对可能受害或可能发生什么事情)感到害怕. PHR
■7 If you **run someone close, run them a close second,** or **run a close second**, you almost beat them in a race or competition. (在赛跑或竞赛中)几乎击败(某人), 几乎赶上(某人). PHR
■8 If you say that someone could **give** someone else **a run for their money**, you mean you think they are almost as good as PHR

the other person. 与(某人)有一番较量; 可与(某人)相比. ❖ ...*a youngster who even now could give Meryl Streep a run for her money.* 一位现在甚至就可以与梅里尔·斯特里普较量的少年.

9 If you say that something long, such as a road, **runs** in a particular direction, you are describing its course or position. You can also say that something **runs** the length or width of something else. (表示道路等的走向、位置以及长度)延伸,伸展,横贯. VB ❖ *...the sun-dappled trail which ran through the beech woods.* 穿过山毛榉林的那条树影斑驳的小径. V prep/adv *The hallway ran the length of the villa.* 整个山庄都有走廊相连. V n

10 If you **run** a wire or tube somewhere, you install it or arrange it so that it is in a particular position. 铺设,安装(电线或管道). VB ❖ *He ran a wire under his bedroom carpet.* 他在卧室的地毯下面铺设了一根电线. V n prep/adv

11 If you **run** your hand or an object over something or through something, you move your hand or the object over it or through it. 使移动. VB ❖ *It hurt to breathe, and he winced as he ran his hand over his ribs.* 连呼吸都很疼痛,他用手摸肋骨时痛得面部抽搐. V n prep *Fumbling, he ran her card through the machine.* 他摸索着将她的卡在机器里刷了一下.

12 If you **run** something through a machine, process, or series of tests, you make it undergo a process. 使经过(程序). VB ❖ *They have gathered the best statistics they can find and run them through their own computers.* 他们已经搜集到了能找到的最好的统计数据,并且通过他们自己的电脑处理了这些数据. V n through n

13 If someone **runs** for office in an election, they take part as a candidate. The usual British word is **stand**. 竞选(公职). [英] 一般作 stand. VB AMERICAN ❖ *He announced he would run for president.* 他宣布将参加总统竞选. V for n *It is no easy job to run against John Glenn.* 与约翰·格伦竞选决不是容易的事. V against n *Women are running in nearly all the contested seats in Los Angeles.* 在洛杉矶,女性在争夺几乎所有的竞选席位. V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was already preparing his run for the presidency.* 他已经在准备参加总统竞选了. N-SING N for n

14 If you **run** something such as a business or an activity, you are in charge of it or you organize it. 经营,开办(商行等); 组织,主持(活动等). VB ❖ *Is this any way to run a country?* 这是治国之道吗? V n *...a well-run, profitable organisation.* 一个管理有方、有利润的机构. V-ed ◢ **running** N-SING ❖ *...the committee in charge of the day-to-day running of the party.* 负责该政党日常管理的委员会. *The aim is to cut running costs by £90 million per year.* 目标是每年减少管理成本9千万英镑.

15 If you talk about how a system, an organization, or someone's life **is running**, you are saying how well it is operating or progressing. (系统、组织或人的生活)运行,进展. VB ❖ *The system is now running extremely smoothly.* 该系统现在正运行得极为顺利. V adv *...the staff who have kept the bank running.* 使银行保持运作的职员. V

16 If you **run** an experiment, computer program, or other process, you start it and let it continue. 进行(试验); 执行(电脑程序). V-ERG ❖ *He ran a lot of tests and it turned out I had an infection called mycoplasma.* 他做了许多检查,结果证实我得了一种叫做支原体的传染病. V n *The program runs on a standard personal computer.* 这个程序运行于标准个人电脑. V

17 When a machine **is running** or when you **are running** it, it is switched on and operating. (机器)运转,开动. V-ERG ❖ *We told him to wait out front with the engine running.* 我们叫他在外面前方等着,同时不要让引擎熄火. V *She ran the tape and found a message from Charles.* 她播放录音带,发现查尔斯留了口信. V n

18 A machine that **runs** on or off a particular source of energy functions using that source of energy. (靠某种燃料)运转. VB ❖ *Black cabs run on diesel.* 黑色出租汽车靠柴油来运转. V on/off n

19 If you **run** a car or a piece of equipment, you have it and use it. 拥有并使用(汽车或设备). VB BRITISH ❖ *I ran a 1960 Rover 100 from 1977 until 1983.* 从1977年一直到1983年,我开的是一辆1960年产的罗孚100型汽车. V n *Always buy a heater with thermostat control to save on running costs.* 始终要购买带有自动调温装置的热水器以节省使用成本. V-ing

20 If something such as a system or place is **up and running**, it is operating normally. (系统或场所等)运作正常. PHR ❖ *We're trying to get the medical facilities up and running again.* 我们正试图使这些医疗设备重新正常运作.

21 When you say that vehicles such as trains and buses **run** from one place to another, you mean they regularly travel along that route. (火车或公共汽车)定时往来(于两地). VB ❖ *A shuttle bus runs frequently between the Inn and the Country Club.* 有一辆班车频繁往返旅馆和乡村俱乐部之间. V prep *...a government which can't make the trains run on time.* 不能让火车准时行驶的政府. V

22 If you **run** somewhere in a car, you drive there. 开车去,驱车去. VB INFORMAL ❖ *I'll run over to Short Mountain and check on Mrs Adams.* 我将开车去矮山调查亚当斯夫人. V adv *Could you run me up to Baltimore?* 你能开车送我到巴尔的摩吗? V n prep/adv

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...doing the morning school run.* 早晨开车送孩子上学. N-COUNT

23 If a liquid **runs** in a particular direction, it flows in that direction. (液体)流淌,流动. VB ❖ *Tears were running down her cheeks.* 泪水从她的脸颊上扑簌而下. V prep/adv *Wash the rice in cold water until the water runs clear.* 用凉水淘米,直到水变清为止. V adj

24 If you **run** water, you cause it to flow from a tap. 使(水)从水龙头流出. VB ❖ *They heard him running the kitchen tap.* 他们听见他在厨房开水龙头放水. V n *I threw off my clothing quickly and ran a warm bath.* 我迅速脱掉衣服,放热水洗个澡. ◢ **running** ADJ ADJ n ❖ *Wash the lentils under cold running water.* 用凉的自来水把这些小扁豆洗干净.

25 If a tap **is running**, water is coming out of it. (水龙头)处于流水状态. VB only cont ❖ *You must have left a tap running in the bathroom.* 你一定是忘了关浴室里的一个水龙头了. V

◢ **run·ning.** If a house has **running** water, water is supplied to it through pipes and taps. (住宅供应的水)从水龙头流出的,自来的. ADJ ADJ n

26 If your nose **is running**, mucus is flowing out of it, usually because you have a cold. (常因感冒)流鼻涕. VB V

27 If a surface **is running** with a liquid, that liquid is flowing down it. (表面)渗出(液体). VB ❖ *He was completely running with sweat.* 他汗流如注. V with n

28 If the dye in some cloth or the ink on some paper **runs**, it comes off or spreads when the cloth or paper gets wet. (织物上的染料)渗化; (纸张上的墨水)渗开. VB V

29 If a river or well **runs dry**, it ceases to have any water in it. If an oil well **runs dry**, it no longer produces any oil. (河或井)干涸; (油井)枯竭,停止产油. PHR

30 If a feeling **runs** through your body or a thought **runs** through your mind, you experience it or think it quickly. (感觉)迅速传遍; (思想)快速闪现. VB ❖ *She felt a surge of excitement run through her.* 她感觉全身一阵兴奋. V through n

31 If a feeling or noise **runs** through a group of people, it spreads among them. (情绪或噪音)蔓延,散开. VB ❖ *A buzz of excitement ran through the crowd.* 一阵嗡嗡的骚动声在人群中散开. V through n

32 If a theme or feature **runs** through something such as someone's actions or writing, it is present in all of it. (主题或特征)存在于,贯穿于. VB ❖ *Another thread running through this series is the role of doctors in the treatment of the mentally ill.* 贯穿这一系列的又一脉络是医生在治疗精神病患者中所起的作用. V through/throughout n

33 When newspapers or magazines **run** a particular item or story, or if it **runs**, it is published or printed. 刊登,刊出. V-ERG V n V ❖ *...an editorial that ran this weekend entitled 'Mr. Cuomo Backs Out.'* 本周末刊出的一篇题为《科默先生退出》的社论.

34 You can use **run** to indicate that you are quoting someone else's words or ideas. (表示引用别人的话或思想)原话为; 这样说; 内容如下. VB BRITISH ❖ *'Whoa, I'm goin' to Barbay-dos!' ran the jaunty lyrics of a 1970s hit song.* '喔!我要去巴贝多斯!' 20世纪70年代一首流行歌曲这样得意地唱道. V with quote

R

35 If an amount **is running** at a particular level, it is at that level. (数量)保持, 维持(在某一水平). ❖ *Today's RPI figure shows inflation running at 10.9 per cent.* 今天的零售物价指数显示通货膨胀率为10.9%. VB V at n

36 If you **are running short** of something or **running low** on something, you do not have much of it left. 快用完(某物). ❖ *Time is running short.* 时间不多了. PHR

37 If people's feelings **are running high**, they are very angry, concerned, or excited. (情绪)激动, 激昂, 高涨. PHR

38 If someone or something **is running** late, they have taken more time than had been planned. If they **are running** to time or ahead of time, they have taken the time planned or less than the time planned. 占用的时间多于(或等于或少于计划的时间). ❖ *Tell her I'll call her back later, I'm running late again.* 告诉她我回头再给她打电话, 我又要迟到了. VB V adv/prep

39 If you **are running** a temperature or a fever, you have a high temperature because you are ill. (因病)发(烧); 有(热度). VB V n

40 If a play, event, or legal contract **runs** for a particular period of time, it lasts for that period of time. (戏剧、活动等)持续; (法律合同)有效期为. ❖ *It pleased critics but ran for only three years in the West End.* 批评者对它很满意, 但是, 它在伦敦西区只持续了三年. *The contract was to run from 1992 to 2020.* 这份合同将在1992年至2020年期间有效. *I predict it will run and run.* 我预测它将不断持续下去. VB V for amount V prep V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The show will transfer to the West End on October 9, after a month's run in Birmingham.* 这个表演在伯明翰举行一个月之后将于10月9日转至伦敦西区. N-COUNT with supp

41 If you talk about what will happen **in the long run**, you are saying what you think will happen over a long period of time in the future.从长远观点来看; 长期来看. If you talk about what will happen **in the short run**, you are saying what you think will happen in the near future. 从近期来看; 在短期内. PHR

42 A **run** of successes or failures is a series of successes or failures. 一系列, 一连串, 连续. ❖ *The England skipper is haunted by a run of low scores.* 这位英格兰队的队长受到一连串低得分的困扰. *The Scottish Tories' run of luck is holding.* 苏格兰保守党人好运不断. N-SING

43 If something happens **against the run of** play or **against the run of** events, it is not what you would expect given what is generally happening in a game or situation. (比赛或事态的发展趋势)出乎意外. PHR BRITISH

44 A **run** of a product is the amount that a company or factory decides to produce at one time. (一次生产产品的)产量. ❖ *Wayne plans to increase the print run.* 韦恩计划提高印刷量. N-COUNT

45 If you say that someone or something is different from the average **run** or common **run** of people or things, you mean that they are different from ordinary people or things. (普通)类型; (一般)类别. N-SING with supp

46 In cricket or baseball, a **run** is a score of one, which is made by players running between marked places on the pitch after hitting the ball. (板球)跑动得分; (棒球)跑垒得分. N-COUNT

47 If someone gives you **the run of** a place, they give you permission to go where you like in it and use it as you wish. 出入自由; 使用自由. ❖ *He had the run of the house and the pool.* 他可以自由使用这座住宅和这个游泳池. N-SING the N of n

48 If there is a **run on** something, a lot of people want to buy it or get it at the same time. 抢购; 争相拥有. ❖ *A run on sterling has killed off hopes of a rate cut.* 挤兑英镑使降低汇率的希望化为乌有. N-SING N on n TECHNICAL

49 ➻ 又见 **running**; **dummy run**, **test run**, **trial run**.

50 **Run** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression **to run amok** is explained at **amok**. 亦可用在大量表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下. 如 to run amok 见 amok 一条.

➤run across.

If you **run across** someone or something, you meet them or find them unexpectedly. 偶然碰见; 偶然发现. ❖ *We ran across some old friends in the village.* 在村子里我们偶然碰见了几个老朋友. PHR-V V P n

➤run after.

If you **are running after** someone, you are trying to start a sexual relationship with them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)追求(异性). ❖ *Maria was already running after men twice her age.* 玛利亚已在追求一些比她年龄大一倍的男人. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P n

➤run along.

If you tell a child to **run along**, you mean that you want them to go away. (用于对命令儿童)走开, 离开. PHR-V V P INFORMAL

➤run around.

If you **run around**, you go to a lot of places and do a lot of things, often in a rushed or disorganized way. (常指匆忙或无头绪地)东奔西跑. ❖ *We had been running around emptying bins and cleaning up.* 我们一直在东奔西跑, 倒垃圾和打扫卫生. *I spend all day running around after the family.* 我一整天都跟着这家人跑来跑去. *I will not have you running around the countryside without my authority.* 没有我的许可, 我不会让你在乡下到处乱跑. PHR-V V P V P after/with n V P noun

➤run away.

1 If you **run away** from a place, you secretly leave it. 逃离, 逃走. ❖ *I ran away from home when I was sixteen.* 我16岁时离家出走了. *Colin ran away and hasn't been heard of since.* 科林逃走后至今杳无音信. *She ran away with a man called McTavish last year.* 去年她和一个叫麦克塔维什的男人私奔了. PHR-V V P from/to n V P V P with n

2 If you **run away** from something unpleasant or new, you try to avoid dealing with it or thinking about it. 回避(不愉快的或新的事). ❖ *You can't run away for ever.* 你是不能永远回避的. PHR-V V P from n V P

3 ➻ 又见 **runaway**.

➤run away with.

1 If you let your imagination or your emotions **run away with** you, you fail to control them and cannot think sensibly. (想象或情绪)战胜; 不受(某人)的约束. PHR-V V P P pron

2 If someone **runs away with** a competition, race, or prize, they win it easily. 轻而易举地赢得(比赛或奖品). PHR-V V P P n

3 If you **run away with** a particular idea, you accept it without thinking about it carefully, even though it is wrong. 轻率地接受(意见). ❖ *It's very easy for us to run away with the idea that we can control everything.* 我们很容易就会轻易接受这样的想法, 以为我们可以控制一切. PHR-V V P P n

➤run by.

If you **run** an idea **by** someone, you tell them about it or mention it, to see if they think it is a good idea, or can understand or recognize it. 将(想法)通报(某人). ❖ *I'm definitely interested, but I'll have to run it by Larry Estes.* 我确实很感兴趣, 但是我得将此事通报拉里·埃斯蒂斯. PHR-V V n P n

➤run down.

1 If you **run** people or things **down**, you criticize them strongly. 猛烈批评. ❖ *He last night denounced the British 'genius for running ourselves down'.* 昨晚他谴责了英国这位'抨击我们自己的天才人物'. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

2 If a vehicle or its driver **runs** someone **down**, the vehicle hits them and injures them. (车辆或司机开车)把...撞伤. ❖ *Lozano claimed that motorcycle driver Clement Lloyd was trying to run him down.* 洛扎诺声称驾驶摩托车的克莱门特·劳埃德想要撞伤他. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

3 If people **run down** an organization or the amount of its activity, they deliberately reduce it or allow it to decrease. 减少(活动); 缩减(组织规模); 降低. ❖ *The government is cynically running down Sweden's welfare system.* 政府正冷酷地削弱瑞典的福利制度. *Firms were running down stocks instead of making new products.* 公司正在减少存货, 而不是在制造新产品. PHR-V BRITISH V P noun

4 If a machine or device **runs down**, it gradually loses power or works more slowly. (机器或设备)逐渐耗尽能源, 减缓运行. ❖ *The batteries are running down.* 电池快没有电了. PHR-V V P

5 ➻ 又见 **run-down**.

R

▸run into.

1 If you **run into** problems or difficulties, you unexpectedly begin to experience them. (意外)遭遇(难题或困难). ❖ *The government's plans have run into strong opposition from civil rights campaigners.* 政府的计划遭遇了来自民权运动人士的强烈反对. PHR-V V P noun

2 If you **run into** someone, you meet them unexpectedly. 偶然遇见,撞见(某人). ❖ *He ran into Krettner in the corridor.* 他在走廊里碰见了克雷特纳. PHR-V V P n

3 If a vehicle **runs into** something, it accidentally hits it. (车辆意外地)撞到(某物). ❖ *The driver failed to negotiate a bend and ran into a tree.* 这位司机未能通过弯道,意外地撞到了一棵树上. PHR-V V P n

4 You use **run into** when indicating that the cost or amount of something is very great. (费用或数量)高达,达到...之多,共计. ❖ *...punitive civil penalties running into millions of pounds.* 多达几百万英镑的惩罚性民事罚款. PHR-V V P amount

▸run off.

1 If you **run off** with someone, you secretly go away with them in order to live with them or marry them. (和某人)私奔. ❖ *She fell in love with someone and ran off with him.* 她爱上了一个人,和他私奔了. *We could run off together.* 我们可以一起私奔. PHR-V V P with n pl-n V P together

2 If you **run off** copies of a piece of writing, you produce them using a machine. (用机器)复印出. ❖ *If you want to run off a copy sometime today, you're welcome to.* 如果你想在今天某个时候复印一份,随时欢迎你. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P n

▸run out.

1 If you **run out** of something or it **runs out**, you have no more of it left. 用完,用尽,耗尽. ❖ *They have run out of ideas.* 他们江郎才尽了. *We had lots before but now we've run out.* 以前我们有许多,但是现在我们已经用完了. *Time is running out.* 时间快用尽了. PHR-V V P of n V P

➠ to **run out of steam**: 见 **steam**.

2 When a legal document **runs out**, it becomes no longer valid. (法律文件)到期,期满. ❖ *When the lease ran out the family moved to Campigny.* 租约到期后,这家人搬到康皮尼去了. PHR-V V P

▸run over.

If a vehicle or its driver **runs** someone **over**, it knocks them down or rolls over them. (车辆或司机开车)撞倒(人);碾过. ❖ *He ran over a six-year-old child as he was driving back from a party.* 他参加完聚会开车回家时轧压了一个六岁的孩子. PHR-V V n P V P n

▸run past.

To **run** something **past** someone means the same as to **run** it **by** them. 义同 run it by them. PHR-V V n P n

▸run through.

1 If you **run through** a list of items, you read or mention all the items quickly. 匆匆阅读,略略过目;快速提及. ❖ *I ran through the options with him.* 我和他迅速将这些选择过了一遍. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **run through** a performance or a series of actions, you rehearse it or practise it. 排演,排练. PHR-V V P n

3 ➠ 又见 **run-through**.

▸run to.

1 If you **run to** someone, you go to them for help or to tell them something. 求助于,跑去找;去告知. ❖ *When danger threatens he runs to his mother.* 当遇到危险时,他就跑去找母亲. PHR-V V P n

2 If something **runs to** a particular amount or size, it is that amount or size. 达到(一定数量或规模). ❖ *The list of suppliers runs to 683 pages.* 供应商的名单长达683页. PHR-V V P noun

3 If you cannot **run to** a particular item, you cannot afford to buy it or pay for it. (没有能力)买得起,支付得起. PHR-V V P n BRITISH

▸run up.

1 If someone **runs up** bills or debts, they acquire them by buying a lot of things or borrowing money. 积欠(账款或债务). ❖ *He ran up a £1,400 bill at the Britannia Adelphi Hotel.* 他在不列颠阿德尔菲旅馆欠了一笔1,400镑的账款. PHR-V V P noun

2 ➠ 又见 **run-up**.

▸run up against.

If you **run up against** problems, you suddenly begin to experience them. (突然)遭遇,遇到(困难). ❖ *He ran up against a solid wall of opposition when it came to the sensitive issue of party privileges.* 涉及敏感的政党特权问题时,他遇到了顽固一致的反对. PHR-V V P P n

run·around /ˈrʌnəraʊnd/; 又拼作 **run-around**.

If someone **gives** you **the runaround**, they deliberately do not give you all the information or help that you want, and send you to another person or place to get it. 搪塞;推诿;躲闪. PHR INFORMAL

run·away /ˈrʌnəweɪ/ **runaways**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **runaway** to describe a situation in which something increases or develops very quickly and cannot be controlled. 发展迅猛的;脱离控制的,失控的. ❖ *Our Grand Sale in June was a runaway success.* 我们6月份的大销售是一个巨大的成功. *...an era of runaway inflation.* 一个失控的通货膨胀时期. ADJ: ADJ n

2 A **runaway** is someone, especially a child, who leaves home without telling anyone or without permission. 逃跑者;离家出走的人(尤指小孩). ❖ *...a teenage runaway.* 一个出走的少年. *...a runaway slave.* 一个逃跑的奴隶. N-COUNT

3 A **runaway** vehicle or animal is moving forward quickly, and its driver or rider has lost control of it. (车辆或动物)失去控制的,脱缰奔逃的. ❖ *The runaway car careered into a bench.* 这辆失控的汽车飞奔着撞上了一张长椅子. ADJ: ADJ n

run-down; 又拼作 **rundown**. The adjective is pronounced /ˌrʌn ˈdaʊn/. The noun is pronounced /ˈrʌn daʊn/. 形容词发音为 /ˌrʌn ˈdaʊn/, 名词发音为 /ˈrʌn daʊn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is **run-down**, they are tired or slightly ill. (人)疲劳的,疲乏的,衰弱的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 A **run-down** building or area is in very poor condition. (建筑或地区)破败的,失修的,破烂的. ❖ *...a run-down block of flats.* 一座失修的公寓楼. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **run-down** place of business has reduced its size or activity. (生意场所)萧条的;(规模或活动)紧缩的. ❖ *...a run-down slate quarry.* 一个萧条的石板采石场. ADJ-GRADED

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the rundown of the coal industry.* 煤矿工业的衰退. N-SING

4 If you give someone a **run-down** of a group of things or a **run-down** on something, you give them details about it. 细节;详细报告. ❖ *Here's a rundown of the options.* 这里是所有选项的细节. N-SING INFORMAL

rune /ruːn/ **runes**. ♦◇◇◇◇

Runes are letters from an ancient alphabet that were carved in wood or stone by people in Northern Europe in former times. They were believed to have magical properties. 如尼字母(古代北欧人刻于木头或石头上的字母,被认为具有魔力). N-COUNT

rung /rʌŋ/ **rungs**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Rung** is the past participle of **ring**. ring 的过去分词.

2 The **rungs** on a ladder are the wooden or metal bars that form the steps. (梯子的)横档,梯级. N-COUNT

3 If you reach a particular **rung** in your career, in an organization, or in a process, you reach that level in it. (事业、机构或过程中的)阶梯,档次,级别. ❖ *There has never been a better time to get on the first rung of the property ladder.* 现在是登上财富阶梯第一级的最好时机. N-COUNT with supp

ˈrun-in, run-ins. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you have a **run-in** with someone, you have an argument or quarrel with them. 争执、争吵. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 The **run-in** to an event is the period of time or series of events leading up to it. (事件的)前期,前奏. N-SING

run·ner /ˈrʌnə/ **runners**. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **runner** is a person who runs, especially for sport or pleasure. 跑步者(尤指为了运动或娱乐). ❖ *...a marathon runner.* 一名跑马拉松的选手. *I am a very keen runner.* 我非常热爱跑步. N-COUNT

2 The **runners** in a horse race are the horses taking part. 参加赛跑的马. N-COUNT

3 A drug **runner** or gun **runner** is someone who illegally N-COUNT n N

R

takes drugs or guns into a country. (毒品或枪支的)走私犯, 走私者.

4 Someone who is a **runner** for a particular person or company is employed to take messages, collect money, or do other small errands for them. (受个人或公司雇用的)奔走做杂务的人, 跑腿. ❖ *...a bookie's runner.* 赌注登记经纪人的跑腿. N-COUNT

5 **Runners** are thin strips of wood or metal underneath something which help it to move smoothly. (细长的木质或金属制的)滑行装置, 滑道, 滑槽, 滑板. N-COUNT

6 On a plant, **runners** are long shoots that grow from the main stem and put down roots to form a new plant. 长匐茎, 纤匐枝. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

7 If someone **does a runner**, they leave a place hurriedly, for example in order to escape arrest or to avoid paying for something. (为躲避追捕或债务等)仓皇逃走, 逃窜. PHR

'runner bean, runner beans.

Runner beans are long green beans that are eaten as a vegetable. 红花菜豆. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-COUNT

,runner-'up, runners-up. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **runner-up** is someone who has finished in second place in a race or competition. (赛跑或竞赛中的)亚军, 第二名. N-COUNT

run·ning /ˈrʌnɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

R

1 You use **running** to describe things that continue or keep occurring over a period of time. (在一定时期内)连续的, 持续的. ❖ *The song turned into a running joke between him and the press.* 这首歌变成了一个他与新闻界之间持续的笑料. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **running** to describe something that keeps being changed or added to as something progresses. 连续进行的; 现场的. ❖ *He kept a running tally of who had called him.* 他连续记录下给他打电话的人. *John gave the police control room a running commentary on the driver's antics.* 约翰现场向警方控制室报告这个司机的种种危险动作. ADJ ADJ n

3 You can use **running** when indicating that something keeps happening. For example, if something has happened every day for three days, you can say that it has happened for the third day **running** or for three days **running**. 连续发生的. ADJ n ADJ

4 If someone is **in the running** for something, they have a good chance of winning or obtaining it. 有希望取胜(或获得). If they are **out of the running**, they have no chance of winning or obtaining it. 没有希望取胜(或获得). PHR

5 If someone **is making the running** in a situation, they are more active than the other people involved. 领先, 带头, 率先. ❖ *Republicans are furious that the Democrats currently seem to be making all the running.* 共和党人非常恼怒的是, 民主党人当前似乎占尽了所有的先机. PHR BRITISH

6 ➤➤ 又见 **run**.

-running /-rʌnɪŋ/.

-running is used to form nouns which refer to the illegal importing of drugs or guns. 用于组成指代非法进口毒品或枪支活动的名词. ❖ *...a serviceman suspected of drug-running.* 被怀疑非法进口毒品的军人. COMB

,running 'battle, running battles.

When two groups of people fight a **running battle**, they keep attacking each other in various parts of a place. 持续战斗. ❖ *They fought running battles in the narrow streets with police.* 他们和警方在狭窄的街道上展开了持续的巷战. N-COUNT

'running mate, running mates. ◆◇◇◇◇

In an election campaign, a candidate's **running mate** is the person that they have chosen to be their deputy if they win. 竞选伙伴. N-COUNT

'running order.

The **running order** of the items in a broadcast, concert, or show is the order in which the items will come. (广播、音乐会或表演节目的)出场顺序, 出场次序. N-SING BRITISH

run·ny /ˈrʌni/ **runnier, runniest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **runny** is more liquid than usual or than was intended. 变稀的, 变黏软的. ❖ *Warm the honey until it becomes runny.* 将蜂蜜加热直至变稀. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone has a **runny** nose or **runny** eyes, liquid is flowing from their nose or eyes. (鼻子)流涕的; (眼睛)流泪的. ADJ-GRADED

'run-off, run-offs; 又拼作 **runoff.**

1 A **run-off** is an extra vote or contest which is held in order to decide the winner of an election or competition, because nobody has yet clearly won. (因无人明显胜出而举行的)决胜选举; (平局后的)附加赛. N-COUNT

2 **Run-off** is rainwater that forms a stream rather than being absorbed by the ground. (雨水在地面的)径流, 溢流. N-UNCOUNT

,run-of-the-'mill; 又拼作 **run of the mill.**

A **run-of-the-mill** person or thing is very ordinary, with no special or interesting features; used showing disapproval. (贬义)平庸的, 不突出的, 质量一般的. ❖ *I was just a very average run-of-the-mill kind of student.* 我只是那种非常平庸的学生. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

runt /rʌnt/ **runts.**

1 The **runt** of a group of animals born to the same mother at the same time is the smallest and weakest of them. (一胎中的)最弱小的幼崽. ❖ *Animals reject the runt of the litter.* 动物会丢弃一窝中最弱小的幼崽. N-COUNT

2 If you call a small person a **runt**, you are expressing your dislike for them. 令人讨厌的矮子. ❖ *He actually started out as a failure, as the runt of a brilliant athletic home.* 作为一个卓越的体育之家的矮子, 他事实上从一开始就是一个失败者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

'run-through, run-throughs.

A **run-through** for a show or event is a rehearsal or practice for it. 排演, 预演, 排练. ❖ *Charles and Eddie are getting ready for their final run-through before the evening's recording.* 查尔斯和埃迪正在为今晚录音前的最后排练作准备. N-COUNT

'run-up, run-ups. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **run-up** to an event is the period of time just before it. (事件的)酝酿期间, 前奏曲, 预备阶段. ❖ *The issue of the monarchy is complicating politics in the run-up to the elections.* 在选举的竞选阶段, 君主制问题将使政治变得复杂化. N-SING BRITISH

2 In sport, a **run-up** is a running approach made by a player or athlete. (体育中的)助跑. N-COUNT

run·way /ˈrʌnweɪ/ **runways.** ◆◇◇◇◇

At an airport, the **runway** is the long strip of ground with a hard surface which an aeroplane takes off from or lands on. (机场的)跑道. N-COUNT

ru·pee /ruːˈpiː/ **rupees.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **rupee** is a unit of money that is used in India, Pakistan, and some other countries. 卢比(印度、巴基斯坦等国的货币). ❖ *He earns 20 rupees a day.* 他每天挣20卢比. N-COUNT

rup·ture /ˈrʌptʃə/ **ruptures, rupturing, ruptured.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **rupture** is a severe injury in which an internal part of your body tears or bursts open, especially the part between the bowels and the abdomen. (体内器官的)破裂, 断裂. N-COUNT

2 If a person or animal **ruptures** a part of their body, it tears or bursts open. (使身体器官)破裂, 裂开. ❖ *His stomach might rupture from all the acid.* 所有的这些酸可能导致他的胃破裂. *...a ruptured appendix.* 阑尾穿孔. V-ERG V n, V, V-ed

3 If an object **ruptures**, it bursts open. (物体)破裂, 裂开. ❖ *Gasoline tanks can rupture and burn in a collision.* 汽油箱一碰撞就可能会破裂并燃烧. V-ERG V

4 If someone or something **ruptures** relations between people, they damage them, causing them to become worse or to end. 使(关系)破裂, 使(关系)断绝. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a rupture of the family unit.* 家庭的破裂. N-COUNT

ru·ral /ˈrʊərəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Rural** places are far away from large towns or cities. 农村的, 乡村的. ❖ *...the closure of rural schools.* 农村学校的关闭. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Rural** means having features which are typical of areas that are far away from large towns or cities. 有农村特点的; 有乡村生活特色的; 田园生活的. ❖ *He spoke with a heavy rural accent.* 他说话乡村口音很重. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

ruse /ruːz, AM ruːs/ **ruses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **ruse** is an action or plan which is intended to deceive someone. 诡计，计谋。◆ *It is now clear that this was a ruse to divide them.* 现在很清楚，这是一个离间他们的诡计。 N-COUNT FORMAL

rush /rʌʃ/ **rushes, rushing, rushed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **rush** somewhere, you go there quickly. 冲，奔，赶往。◆ *A schoolgirl rushed into a burning flat to save a man's life.* 一名女学生冲进一间着火的公寓去救一个男人的命。 *I've got to rush. Got a meeting in a few minutes.* 我得赶快走了，几分钟后有个会议。 *Shop staff rushed to get help.* 商店职员赶紧去求助。 VB V prep/adv V V to-inf

2 If people **rush** to do something, they do it as soon as they can, because they are very eager to do it. 尽快行事，急于做。◆ *Russian banks rushed to buy as many dollars as they could.* 俄罗斯银行急于买进尽可能多的美元。 VB V to-inf

3 A **rush** is a situation in which you need to go somewhere or do something very quickly. 匆忙，急迫。◆ *The men left in a rush.* 这些男人匆忙离去。 *Then there was the mad rush not to be late for school.* 为了上学不迟到，当时非常匆忙。 N-SING

4 If there is a **rush** for something, many people suddenly try to get it or do it. 竞相争取；急需。◆ *...the rush for contracts.* 竞相争取合同。 N-SING

5 The **rush** is a period of time when many people go somewhere or do something. 热潮期。◆ *The shop's opening coincided with the Christmas rush.* 这家商店正好在圣诞节购物潮期间开张。 N-SING the N

6 If you **rush** something, you do it in a hurry, often too quickly and without much care. 匆忙地做；仓促完成；马虎地做。◆ *Chew your food well and do not rush meals.* 好好地咀嚼食物，不要吃得太快。 ◢ **rushed** ◆ *The report had all the hallmarks of a rushed job.* 这份报告具备马虎工作的所有特点。 VB V n Also V at n ADJ-GRADED

7 If you **rush** someone or something to a place, you take them there quickly. 急送，赶紧发送。◆ *We got an ambulance and rushed her to hospital.* 我们叫了一辆救护车，将她火速送往医院。 *We'll rush it round today if possible.* 如果可能，我们今天将赶紧把它送过来。 VB V n prep V n with adv

8 If you **rush** into something or **are rushed** into it, you do it without thinking about it for long enough. (使)赶紧，催促。◆ *He will not rush into any decisions.* 他不会仓促地做出任何决定。 *They had rushed in without adequate appreciation of the task.* 他们没有仔细评估就匆匆地接受了这项任务。 *Ministers won't be rushed into a response.* 部长们不会贸然做出反应。 ◢ **rushed** ◆ *At no time did I feel rushed or under pressure.* 我从未有过受催促或压力的感觉。 V-ERG V into n V in be V-ed into n Also V n ADJ-GRADED

9 If you are **rushed off your feet**, you are extremely busy. 奔忙，忙得不可开交。◆ *We have a cut-back in staff in this department, and I'm rushed off my feet.* 我们这个部门裁员了，所以我忙得不可开交。 PHR INFORMAL

10 If you **rush** something or someone, you move quickly and forcefully at them, often in order to attack them. 向…猛冲；猛攻；突然袭击。◆ *They rushed the entrance and forced their way in.* 他们向入口处猛冲过去，强行闯入。 VB V n Also V at n

11 If air or liquid **rushes** somewhere, it flows there suddenly and quickly. (空气或液体)急速流动，急泻，奔腾。◆ *The air was rushing past us all the time.* 空气一直从我们身边急速流过。 *...the sound of rushing water.* 奔腾的水流声。 VB V prep/adv V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。◆ *A rush of air on my face woke me.* 一阵空气吹到我的脸上，把我弄醒了。 N-COUNT

12 If you experience a **rush** of a feeling, you suddenly experience it very strongly. (突然而强烈的)一阵(感情)。◆ *A rush of pure affection swept over him.* 一股纯真的爱意弥漫他的全身。 N-COUNT

13 **Rushes** are plants with long thin stems that grow near water. 灯心草(一种茎细长、近水生长的植物)。 N-PLURAL

14 The **rushes** of a film are the parts of it that have been filmed but have not yet been edited. (电影制作中没有剪辑过的)工作样片，毛片。 N-PLURAL TECHNICAL

▸**rush out.**

If a document or product **is rushed out**, it is produced very quickly. (被)匆匆赶制。◆ *A statement was rushed out.* 匆匆准备了一份声明。 *Studios are rushing out monster movies.* 摄影棚里正在匆匆制作怪物电影。 PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun

▸**rush through.**

If you **rush** something **through**, you deal with it quickly so that it is ready in a shorter time than usual. 赶紧做，匆忙完成。◆ *The government rushed through legislation aimed at Mafia leaders.* 政府匆忙通过了旨在对付黑手党头目的立法。 PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

'rush hour, rush hours; 又拼作 **rush-hour.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **rush hour** is one of the periods of the day when most people are travelling to or from work. (上下班的)交通拥挤时间，高峰时间。◆ *Try to avoid rush-hour traffic.* 尽量避开高峰时间的交通。 N-COUNT also at/during N

rusk /rʌsk/ **rusks.**

Rusks are hard, dry biscuits that are given to babies and young children. (喂婴儿或小孩的)脆饼干，面包干。 N-VAR BRITISH

rus·set /ˈrʌsɪt/ **russets.**

Russet is used to describe things that are reddish-brown. 黄褐色(的)，赤褐色(的)。◆ *...a russet apple.* 黄褐色的苹果。 COLOUR

ˌRussian rou'lette.

1 If you say that someone is playing **Russian roulette**, you mean that what they are doing is very dangerous because it involves unpredictable risks. 玩命的游戏；非常危险的事情；不可预测的冒险。 N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone plays **Russian roulette**, they fire a gun with only one bullet at their head without knowing whether it will release the bullet. 俄罗斯轮盘赌。 N-UNCOUNT

R

rust /rʌst/ **rusts, rusting, rusted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Rust** is a brown substance that forms on iron or steel when it comes into contact with water. 铁锈。 N-UNCOUNT

2 When a metal object **rusts**, it becomes covered in rust and often loses its strength. 生锈。 VB V

3 **Rust** is sometimes used to describe things that are reddish-brown. 锈色(的)，赭色(的)，赤褐色(的)。 COLOUR

4 **Rust** is a disease, caused by a fungus, which affects plants. (植物的)锈病，锈菌。 N-UNCOUNT

▸**rust away.**

When a metal object **rusts away**, it is gradually weakened and destroyed by rust. 锈烂；锈坏。 PHR-V V P

'Rust Belt.

The Rust Belt refers to a region which used to have a lot of manufacturing industry, but which is now in economic decline. 铁锈地带，经济衰退带(指以前有许多制造业但现在陷入经济衰退的地区)。 N-SING the N AMERICAN

rus·tic /ˈrʌstɪk/ **rustics.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **rustic** to describe things or people that you approve of because they are simple or unsophisticated in a way that is typical of the countryside. (褒义)农村风味的；田园的；乡村的；质朴的。◆ *...the rustic charm of a country lifestyle.* 乡村生活简朴的魅力。 ◢ **rus·tic·ity** /ˌrʌˈstɪsɪti/ ◆ *...growing up here in deep rusticity.* 生长于这个田园气息浓厚的地方。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to someone who comes from the countryside as a **rustic** if you find their behaviour amusing or very different from that of people who live in towns and cities. 乡下人，庄稼人。 N-COUNT

rus·tle /ˈrʌsəl/ **rustles, rustling, rustled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When something thin and dry **rustles**, it makes soft sounds as it moves. (使)沙沙地响，(使)作沙沙声。◆ *The leaves rustled in the wind.* 树叶在风中飒飒作响。 *She rustled her papers impatiently.* 她不耐烦地翻着文件，发出沙沙响声。 *A snake rustled through the dry grass.* 一条蛇在干草丛中沙沙地爬过。 V-ERG V V n V prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。◆ *...a rustle of her frilled petticoats.* 她有饰边的衬裙发出的沙沙声。 N-COUNT

◢ **rus·tling, rustlings** ◆ *There was a rustling of paper.* 纸沙沙作响。 N-VAR

▸**rustle up.**

If you **rustle** something **up**, you provide, obtain, or prepare it quickly, with very little planning. 凑集到；急速准备好。◆ *He managed to rustle up a couple of blankets.* 他设法弄到了几条毯子。 PHR-V INFORMAL V P noun Also V n P

rus·tler /'rʌslə/ **rustlers.**
Rustlers are thieves who steal farm animals, especially cattle. 偷牲口的贼；(尤指)偷牛贼. ◢ **rus·tling** ❖ *...cattle rustling and horse stealing.* 偷牛盗马. N-COUNT AMERICAN N-UNCOUNT

rusty /'rʌsti/ **rustier, rustiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **rusty** metal object such as a car or a machine has a lot of rust on it. 锈的，生锈的. ❖ *We spent years travelling around in a rusty old van.* 我们坐着一辆生锈的旧篷车周游了好几年. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a skill that you have or your knowledge of something is **rusty**, it is not as good as it used to be, because you have not used it for a long time. (技能或知识因长期未用而)生疏的，荒废的. ❖ *You may be a little rusty, but past experience and teaching skills won't have been lost.* 你可能有点生疏了，但是过去的经验以及教学技能是不会丢失的. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Rusty** is sometimes used to describe things that are reddish-brown. 锈色的，赭色的，赤褐色的. ❖ *Her hair was rusty brown.* 她的头发是赤褐色的. ADJ

rut /rʌt/ **ruts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone is in a **rut**, you disapprove of the fact that they have become fixed in their way of thinking and doing things, and find it difficult to change. You can also say that someone's life or career is in a **rut**. (思维方式、行动方式、生活或事业等的)老一套，惯例，刻板的常规，一成不变的规矩. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
2 A **rut** is a deep, narrow mark made in the ground by the wheels of a vehicle. 车辙. ◢ **rut·ted** ❖ *...deeply rutted roads.* 留有很深车辙的路. N-COUNT ADJ-GRADED
3 The **rut** is the period of the year when some animals such as deer are sexually active. (鹿等动物的)发情期. ❖ *...a stag in rut.* 处于发情期的雄鹿. N-SING also in N

S

ru·ta·ba·ga /ˌru.tə'beɪgə/ **rutabagas.**
A **rutabaga** is a round yellow root vegetable with a brown or purple skin. The usual British word is **swede**. 芜菁甘蓝(一种黄色圆根蔬菜、皮呈棕色或紫色). [英]一般作 swede. N-VAR AMERICAN

ruth·less /'ruːθləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you say that someone is **ruthless**, you disapprove of them because they are very harsh or cruel, and will do anything that is necessary to achieve what they want. (指人)无情的，残酷的，冷酷的. ❖ *The late newspaper tycoon is condemned for his ruthless treatment of employees.* 这位已故的报业大亨因对待雇员很无情而受到谴责. ◢ **ruth·less·ly** ❖ *The Party has ruthlessly crushed any sign of organised opposition.* 这个政党一直无情地镇压任何有组织的反对迹象. ◢ **ruth·less·ness** ❖ *...a powerful political figure with a reputation for ruthlessness.* 一个以冷酷著称的强有力的政治人物. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT
2 A **ruthless** action or activity is done forcefully and thoroughly, without much concern for its effects on other people. (行动或活动)坚决的，彻底的，不留情面的. ❖ *Her lawyers have been ruthless in thrashing out a divorce settlement.* 她的律师在讨论拟订离婚协议时态度一直很坚决. ◢ **ruthlessly** ❖ *...the ruthlessly efficient woman her father wanted her to be.* 她父亲希望她成为的那种果断、能干的女人. ◢ **ruthlessness** ❖ *...a certain healthy ruthlessness.* 某种正常的绝情. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

RV /ˌɑː 'viː/ **RVs.**
An **RV** is a van which is equipped with such things as beds and cooking equipment, so that people can live in it, usually while they are on holiday. RV is an abbreviation for 'recreational vehicle'. The usual British term is **camper**. 房车，野营车(指用于度假的其中配有床铺和厨具等的大篷车). recreational vehicle的缩写形式. [英]一般作 camper. N-COUNT AMERICAN

rye /raɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Rye** is a cereal grown in cold countries. Its grains can be used to make flour, bread, or other foods. 黑麦(生长于寒冷国家、用于制作面粉、面包等). N-UNCOUNT
2 You can refer to rye bread as **rye**. 黑面包. ❖ *I was eating ham and Swiss cheese on rye.* 我正在吃放有火腿和瑞士奶酪的黑面包. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

S, s

S, s /es/ **S's, s's.**
1 S is the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第十九个字母. N-VAR
2 S or s is an abbreviation for words beginning with s, such as 'south' and 'seconds'. 以s为首字母的单词的缩写形式，如 south 和 seconds.

-s; also spelled **-es**. The suffix **-s** is pronounced /-s/ after the consonant sounds /p, t, k, f/ or /θ/. After other sounds -s is pronounced /-z/. The suffix **-es** is pronounced /-z/ after vowel sounds, and /-ɪz/ after consonant sounds. 又拼作 -es. 词尾 -s 在辅音 /p, t, k, f/ 或 /θ/ 之后发音为 /-s/. 在其他音之后发音为 /-z/. 词尾 -es 在元音之后发音为 /-z/. 在辅音之后发音为 /-ɪz/.
1 **-s** or **-es** is added to a noun to form a plural. -s或 -es加在名词之后构成名词复数. ❖ *...a few problems.* 几个问题. *...new houses and flats.* 新的房子和公寓. SUFFIX
2 **-s** or **-es** is added to a verb to form the third person singular, present tense. -s或-es加在动词后面构成现在式第三人称单数. ❖ *She likes her job.* 她喜欢她的工作. *No-one wishes to see that.* 谁也不希望看到那种情况. SUFFIX

-'s. Pronounced /-s/ after the consonant sounds /p, t, k, f/ or /θ/, and /-ɪz/ after the consonant sounds /s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ/ or /dʒ/. After other sounds **-'s** is pronounced /-z/. A final **-s'** is pronounced in the same way as a final **-s**. 在辅音 /p, t, k, f/ 或 /θ/ 之后发音为 /-s/, 在辅音 /s, z, ʃ, ʒ, tʃ/ 或 /dʒ/ 之后发音为 /-ɪz/. 在其他音之后发音为 /-z/. 以 -s' 结尾的发音与以 -s 结尾的发音相同.
1 **-'s** is added to nouns to form possessives. However, with plural nouns ending in '-s', and sometimes with names ending in '-s', you form the possessive by adding -'. 加在名词之后，构成名词所有格. 但对于以s结尾的复数名词，构成其所有格只须加上撇号('). 以s结尾的名字，构成其所有格时有时也只须加上撇号('). ❖ *...Britain's coal mines.* 英国的煤矿. *...a boys' boarding-school.* 一所男生寄宿学校. *...Sir Charles' car.* 查尔斯爵士的汽车.
2 **-'s** is the shortened form of 'is'. For example, 'he is' can be shortened to 'he's'. is 的缩写形式，如 he is 可以缩写成 he's. ❖ *She's a counselor.* 她是个律师. *It's a disaster.* 这是一场灾难. *That's right.* 对. INFORMAL, SPOKEN
3 **-'s** is the shortened form of 'has', especially where 'has' is an auxiliary verb. For example, 'It has gone' can be shortened to 'It's gone'. has 的缩写形式，尤其当 has 是助动词的时候. 例如, It has gone 可以缩写成 It's gone. ❖ *He's got a four year contract.* 他拿到一份为期四年的合同. *There's been a lot of rewriting.* 有很多修改的地方. INFORMAL, SPOKEN
4 **-'s** is sometimes added to numbers, letters, and abbreviations to form plurals, although many people think you should just add '-s'. 有时加在数字、字母和缩写形式之后构成复数，虽然许多人认为加 s 就行. ❖ *...new strategies for the 1990's.* 20世纪90年代的新策略. *...p's and q's.* 需要小心的事.

sab /sæb/ **sabs.**
Some people refer to the people who try to stop blood sports such as fox hunting as **sabs**. 试图阻止捕猎活动的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

Sab is short for saboteur. saboteur 的缩写形式. BRITISH

Sab·bath /'sæbəθ/.

The **Sabbath** is the day of the week when members of some religious groups do not work. The Jewish Sabbath is on Saturday and the Christian Sabbath is on Sunday. 安息日、主日(犹太教徒以星期六为安息日、基督教徒以星期日为安息日). N-PROPER: the N

sab·bati·cal /sə'bætɪkəl/ **sabbaticals.**

A **sabbatical** is a period of time during which someone such as a teacher or university lecturer can leave their ordinary work and travel or study. (供大学教师等离开工作岗位去旅游或学习的)休假. N-COUNT also on N

sa·ber /'seɪbə/.

➡ 见 sabre.

sa·ble /'seɪbəl/. **sables.**

A **sable** is a small furry animal with valued fur. 紫貂, 黑貂. N-COUNT

➪ **Sable** is the fur of a sable. 貂皮. N-UNCOUNT

sabo·tage /'sæbətɑːʒ/ **sabotages, sabotaging, sabotaged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a machine, railway line, or bridge **is sabotaged**, it is deliberately damaged or destroyed, for example in a war or as a protest. (被)蓄意破坏. VB be V-ed

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The bombing was a spectacular act of sabotage.* 轰炸是一种大规模的破坏行为. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **sabotages** a plan or a meeting, they deliberately prevent it from being successful. 蓄意阻挠. VB ❖ *My ex-wife deliberately sabotages my access to the children.* 我的前妻故意不让我见孩子们. V n

sabo·teur /ˌsæbə'tɜː/ **saboteurs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **saboteur** is a person who deliberately damages or destroys things such as machines and railway lines in order to weaken the enemy or to make a protest. People who try to stop blood sports such as fox hunting are also referred to as **saboteurs**. 蓄意破坏者; 试图阻止偷猎活动的人. N-COUNT

sa·bre /'seɪbə/ **sabres;** [美]拼作 **saber.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sabre** is a heavy sword with a curved blade that was formerly used by soldiers on horseback. (弯刃的)马刀; 佩剑. N-COUNT

'sabre-rattling.

If you refer to a threat, especially a threat of military action, as **sabre-rattling**, you do not believe that the threat will actually be carried out. 炫耀武力, 武力威胁. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

sac /sæk/ **sacs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sac** is a small part of an animal's body, shaped like a little bag. It contains air, liquid, or some other substance. (动物的)囊; 气囊; 液囊. ❖ *The lungs consist of millions of tiny air sacs.* 肺由几百万个微小的气囊组成. N-COUNT

sac·cha·rine /'sækərɪn/; 又拼作 **saccharin.**

1 **Saccharine** is a very sweet chemical substance that some people use instead of sugar, especially when they are trying to lose weight. 糖精. N-UNCOUNT

2 You describe something as **saccharine** when you find it unpleasantly sweet and sentimental. 过甜的; 过于多情伤感的. ❖ *She smiled with saccharine sweetness.* 她露出过于多情的甜蜜微笑. ADJ-GRADED

sa·chet /'sæʃeɪ, AM sæ'ʃeɪ/ **sachets.**

A **sachet** is a small closed plastic or paper packet, containing a very small quantity of something. 小袋. ❖ *...individual sachets of instant coffee.* 一小袋一小袋装的速溶咖啡. N-COUNT

sack /sæk/ **sacks, sacking, sacked.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **sack** is a large bag made of rough woven material. (大的)麻袋, 粗布袋. N-COUNT

2 If your employers **sack** you, they tell you that you can no longer work for them because you have done something that they did not like or because your work was not good enough. 解雇, 开除. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *People who make mistakes can be given the sack the same day.* 出错的人可当天解雇. N-SING the N

3 When an army **sacks** a town or city, they destroy it, taking away all valuable things. (指军队入侵城镇后)劫掠, 洗劫. VB: V n

4 Some people refer to bed as **the sack**. 床. N-SING the N INFORMAL

sack·ful /'sækful/ **sackfuls.**

A **sackful** is the amount of something held by a sack. 一满袋. N-COUNT

sack·ing /'sækɪŋ/ **sackings.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Sacking** is rough woven material that is used to make sacks. 袋布, 麻袋布. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **sacking** is the dismissal of a person from their job. 解雇, 开除. N-COUNT

sac·ra·ment /'sækrəmənt/ **sacraments.**

A **sacrament** is a Christian religious ceremony such as communion, baptism, or marriage. (圣餐、洗礼或婚礼等的)圣礼. N-COUNT ◢ **sac·ra·men·tal** /ˌsækrə'mentəl/ ❖ *...the sacramental wine.* 圣餐用的葡萄酒. ADJ

sa·cred /'seɪkrɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something that is **sacred** is believed to be holy and to have a special connection with God. 神圣的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sa·cred·ness** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the sacredness of the site.* 该地的神圣特质.

2 Something connected with religion or used in religious ceremonies is described as **sacred**. 圣礼的. ❖ *...sacred songs or music.* 圣歌或圣乐. ADJ: ADJ n

3 You can describe something as **sacred** when it is regarded as too important to be changed or interfered with. 神圣不可侵犯的; 不得干预的. ❖ *He said the unity of the country was sacred.* 他说, 国家的统一神圣不可侵犯. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sacredness** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the sacredness of his given word.* 他的庄严诺言.

ˌsacred 'cow, sacred cows.

If you describe a belief, custom, or institution as a **sacred cow**, you disapprove of people treating it with too much respect and being afraid to criticize or question it. (贬义)不容置疑的信念(或习俗); 批评不得的制度. ❖ *...the sacred cow of monetarism.* 不容置疑的货币主义. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

S

sac·ri·fice /'sækrɪfaɪs/ **sacrifices, sacrificing, sacrificed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 To **sacrifice** an animal or person means to kill them in a special religious ceremony as an offering to a god. 把...作为祭品; 献祭. ❖ *The priest sacrificed a chicken.* 那位祭司以鸡为祭品. VB V n Also V n to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...animal sacrifices to the gods.* 献给神的动物祭品. N-COUNT

◢ **sac·ri·fi·cial** /ˌsækrɪ'fɪʃəl/. ❖ *...the sacrificial altar.* 祭坛. ADJ: ADJ n

2 If you **sacrifice** something that is valuable or important, you give it up, usually to obtain something else for yourself or for other people. 牺牲; 献出. ❖ *She sacrificed family life to her career.* 她为了自己的事业而牺牲家庭生活. *Her husband's pride was a small thing to sacrifice for their children's security.* 为了他们孩子们的安全, 牺牲她丈夫的自尊只是一件小事. VB V n; V n to/for n; V to/for n; Also V pron-refl

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was willing to make any sacrifice for peace.* 他愿意为和平作出任何牺牲. N-VAR

➡ 又见 **self-sacrifice.**

ˌsacrificial 'lamb, sacrificial lambs.

If you refer to someone as a **sacrificial lamb**, you mean that they have been blamed unfairly for something they did not do or for which they are only partly responsible, usually in order to protect another more powerful person or people. 代罪羔羊; 牺牲品. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

sac·ri·lege /'sækrɪlɪdʒ/.

1 **Sacrilege** is behaviour that shows great disrespect for a holy place or object. 渎圣行为; 渎圣罪. ❖ *Stealing from a place of worship was regarded as sacrilege.* 偷窃礼拜场所的东西被视为亵渎神灵. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 You can use **sacrilege** to refer to disrespect that is shown for someone who is widely admired or for a belief that is widely accepted. 不敬; 冒天下之大不韪. ❖ *It is a sacrilege to offend democracy.* 违反民主是冒天下之大不韪. N-UNCOUNT also a N

sac·ri·legious /ˌsækrɪ'lɪdʒəs/.

If someone's behaviour or actions are **sacrilegious**, they show great disrespect towards something holy or towards something that people think should be respected. 渎圣的; 不敬的. ADJ-GRADED

sac·ro·sanct /'sækrəʊsæŋkt/.

If you describe something as **sacrosanct**, you consider it ADJ-GRADED

to be special and are unwilling to see it criticized or changed. 不可侵犯的; 不可违背的; 不容亵渎的. ❖ *Freedom of the press is sacrosanct and should remain so.* 新闻自由神圣不可侵犯, 必须永远维持.

sad /sæd/ **sadder, saddest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you are **sad**, you feel unhappy, usually because something has happened that you do not like. 悲哀的, 伤心的, 难过的. ❖ *I'm sad that Julie's marriage is on the verge of splitting up.* 我很难过, 朱莉的婚姻濒临破裂. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sad·ly** ❖ *...a gallant man who will be sadly missed by all his comrades.* 一位将会受到他所有的同志深切怀念的勇士. ADV-GRADED ◢ **sad·ness** ❖ *It is with a mixture of sadness and joy that I say farewell.* 我悲喜交集地道别. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Sad** stories and **sad** news make you feel sad. 令人伤心的, 令人难过的. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **sad** event or situation is unfortunate or undesirable. 令人遗憾的. ❖ *It's a sad truth that children are the biggest victims of passive smoking.* 孩子是二手烟的最大受害者, 这是个令人遗憾的事实. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sadly** ❖ *Sadly, bamboo plants die after flowering.* 令人遗憾的是, 竹子开花以后就要死亡. ADV

4 You can use the expression **sad to say** when you are describing an situation which you find unfortunate. 不无遗憾地说. ❖ *The results, sad to say, are disappointing.* 不无遗憾地说, 结果令人失望. *He died five or six years ago I'm sad to say.* 我不无遗憾地说, 他五六年前就死了. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you describe someone as **sad**, you do not have any respect for them and think their behaviour or ideas are ridiculous. 可悲的, 可笑的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

sad·den /ˈsædən/ **saddens, saddening, saddened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **saddens** you, it makes you feel sad. 使悲伤, 使难过, 使伤心. VB V n, no cont ◢ **sad·dened** ❖ *He was disappointed and saddened that legal argument had stopped the trial.* 法律上的争论导致审判被迫中断, 对此他感到既失望又难过. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ◢ **sad·den·ing** ❖ *...a saddening experience.* 一次令人伤心的经历. ADJ-GRADED

S

sad·dle /ˈsædəl/ **saddles, saddling, saddled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **saddle** is a leather seat that you put on the back of an animal so that you can ride the animal. 鞍; 马鞍. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **side-saddle.**

2 If you **saddle** a horse or pony, you put a saddle on it so that you can ride it. 给(马)装鞍. VB V n
➲ **Saddle up** means the same as **saddle**. 义同 saddle. ❖ *I want to be gone from here as soon as we can saddle up.* 我们一备好马鞍, 我就想离开这里. *She saddled up a horse.* 她给马备好鞍. PHR-V V P V P noun

3 A **saddle** is a seat on a bicycle or motorcycle. (自行车或摩托车的)车座, 鞍座. 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** N-COUNT

4 A **saddle** of lamb, hare, or venison is a large joint of meat taken from the middle of the animal's back. 背脊肉. N-COUNT

5 If you **saddle** someone with a problem or with a responsibility, you put them in a position where they have to deal with it. 使承担任务(或责任); 使负重担. ❖ *The war devastated the economy and saddled the country with a huge foreign debt.* 战争破坏了经济, 使该国负上巨额外债. VB V n with n

6 If you are **in the saddle**, you are riding a horse. 骑着马. PHR

7 If you are **in the saddle**, you are in power or in control of a situation. 在位; 掌权. ❖ *The armed forces and the hardliners are now going to be in the saddle.* 武装部队和强硬派将要掌权. PHR

›saddle up.
➡ 见 **saddle 2.** PHR-V

saddle·bag /ˈsædəlbæg/ **saddlebags.**

A **saddlebag** is a bag fastened to the saddle of a bicycle or motorcycle. (自行车或摩托车车座后的)挂包, 工具包. N-COUNT

sad·dler /ˈsædlə/ **saddlers.**

A **saddler** is a person who makes, repairs, and sells saddles and other equipment for riding horses. 马具匠; 马具商. N-COUNT

sad·ism /ˈseɪdɪzəm/.

Sadism is a type of behaviour in which a person obtains pleasure from hurting other people and making them suffer physically or mentally. 施虐狂, 虐待狂. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **sad·ist** /ˈseɪdɪst/ **sadists** ❖ *The man was a sadist who tortured animals and people.* 那个家伙是个折磨动物和他人的虐待狂. N-COUNT

sa·dis·tic /səˈdɪstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sadistic** person enjoys hurting other people and making them suffer physically or mentally. 施虐狂的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sa·dis·ti·cal·ly** /səˈdɪstɪkli/ ❖ *Many were killed, often most sadistically.* 许多人被杀, 杀人者以此为乐. ADV-GRADED

sado-masochism /ˌseɪdəʊ ˈmæsəkɪzəm/; 又拼作 **sadomasochism.**

Sado-masochism is the enjoyment by a person of both sadism and masochism. 施虐受虐狂. ❖ *...the sado-masochism of the Marquis de Sade.* 萨德侯爵这个施虐受虐狂. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **sado-masochist, sado-masochists.** 施虐受虐狂者. N-COUNT ◢ **sado-masochistic** /ˌseɪdəʊ mæsəˈkɪstɪk/ ❖ *...a sado-masochistic relationship.* 一种施虐狂与受虐狂的关系. ADJ-GRADED

s.a.e. /ˌes eɪ ˈiː/ **s.a.e.s.**

An **s.a.e.** is an envelope on which you have stuck a stamp and written your own name and address. You send it to a person or organization so that they can send you something such as information in it. s.a.e. is an abbreviation for 'stamped addressed envelope' or 'self addressed envelope'. 贴足邮票写明姓名地址的信封; 写明发信人姓名地址的信封. stamped addressed envelope 或 self addressed envelope 的缩写形式. N-COUNT BRITISH

sa·fa·ri /səˈfɑːri/ **safaris.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **safari** is an expedition for observing or hunting wild animals, especially in East Africa. (尤指东非的)野生动物考察旅游; 狩猎旅行. N-COUNT also on N

sa'fari park, safari parks.

A **safari park** is a large enclosed area of land where wild animals, such as lions and elephants, live freely. People can pay to drive through the park and look at the animals. 野生动物园. N-COUNT BRITISH

safe /seɪf/ **safer, safest; safes.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **safe** does not cause physical harm or danger. 安全的. ❖ *Officials arrived to assess whether it is safe to bring emergency food supplies into the city.* 官员们前来评估能否安全地将紧急救援食品运到这个城市. *Most foods that we eat are safe for birds.* 我们的大部分食物鸟也能吃. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **safe·ly** ❖ *The waste is safely locked away until it is no longer radioactive.* 废料已被安全地封闭起来, 直到其放射性消失. *'Drive safely,' he said and waved goodbye.* '一路平安,' 他说道, 并挥手告别. ADV-GRADED

2 If someone or something is **safe** from something, they cannot be harmed or damaged by it. 不受损害的. ❖ *In the future people can go to a football match knowing that they are safe from hooliganism.* 将来, 人们可以放心大胆地去看足球比赛, 不会受流氓行为的侵害. *Crime Prevention Officers can visit your home and suggest ways to make it safer.* 罪案预防警官可以走访你家, 提出保安建议. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

3 If you are **safe**, you have not been harmed, or you are not in danger of being harmed. 平安无事的. ❖ *Where is Sophy? Is she safe?* 索菲哪里去了? 她没有事吧? *A baby boy is safe after rescue workers pulled him from a 12-foot-deep construction hole.* 一名男婴被救援人员从建筑工地上一个12英尺深的窟窿里救出, 现已平安无事. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ◢ **safely** ❖ *All 140 guests were brought out of the building safely by firemen.* 140名客人全部被消防人员安全救出大楼. ADV

4 You say that someone is **safe and sound** when they are still alive or unharmed after being in danger. 安然无恙的. PHR

5 A **safe** place is one where it is unlikely that any harm, damage, or unpleasant things will happen to the people or things that are there. 安全的; 太平的. ❖ *The elimination of all nuclear weapons would make the world a safer place.* 销毁所有的核武器将会使世界更加安全. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **safely** ❖ *The banker keeps the money tucked safely under his bed.* 那位银行家万无一失地把钱藏在自己的床底下. ADV-GRADED

6 If people or things have a **safe** journey, they reach their destination without harm, damage, or unpleasant things happening to them. 一路顺风的. ❖ *'I'm heading back to Ireland again for another weekend.'—'Have a safe* ADJ ADJ n

journey.'‘我要回爱尔兰再度过一个周末.’—‘祝你一路顺风.’ *...the UN plan to deploy 500 troops to ensure the safe delivery of food and other supplies.* 联合国计划部署一支500人的部队，以确保食品和其他物资的运输安全.

▲**safely** ❖ *Once Mrs Armsby was safely home, she called the police again.* 阿姆斯比太太平安抵家后，立刻给警察再打了电话. ADV

7 If you are at a **safe** distance from something or someone, you are far enough away from them to avoid any danger, harm, or unpleasant effects. (距离)安全的，不受损害的. ADJ ADJ n

8 If you say that someone or something is **in safe hands**, or is **safe in** someone's **hands**, you mean that they are being looked after by a reliable person and will not be harmed or damaged. 在可靠的人手中; 受可信赖的人照顾. PHR

9 If you say you are doing something **to be on the safe side**, you mean that you are doing it as a precaution, in case something unexpected or unpleasant happens. 为稳妥起见. ❖ *You might still want to go for an X-ray, however, just to be on the safe side.* 为保万无一失，你最好做一次X光检查. PHR

10 If you say **'it's better to be safe than sorry'**, you are advising someone to take precautions in order to avoid possible unpleasant consequences later, even if these precautions might seem a waste of time. 宁可预防，免得后悔; 安全第一，小心为妙. ❖ *Don't be afraid to have this checked by a doctor — better safe than sorry!* 别怕让医生检查检查 — 安全第一. PHR

11 ➙ **safe in the knowledge**: 见 **knowledge**.

12 If something you have or expect to obtain is **safe**, you cannot lose it or be prevented from having it. 有把握的; 不会出差错的. ❖ *Is the National Health Service safe with the Conservative Party?* 保守党会拥护国家医疗保险制度吗? ADJ-GRADED

▲**safely** ❖ *The number two seed is safely through to the second round of the tournament.* 二号种子选手已经稳稳地进入第二轮比赛. ADV

13 A **safe** course of action is one in which there is very little risk of loss or failure. 保险的，稳妥的. ❖ *Electricity shares are still a safe investment.* 电业股票仍是一种稳妥的投资. ▲**safely** ❖ *We reveal only as much information as we can safely risk at a given time.* 我们只是在特定时刻没有风险的情况下透露一些信息. ADJ-GRADED ADV

14 If you **play safe** or **play it safe**, you do not take any risks. 谨慎行事; 稳扎稳打. ❖ *If you want to play safe, cut down on the amount of salt you eat.* 要想保平安，就要少吃盐. *The pilot decided that Christchurch was too far away, and played it safe and landed at Wellington.* 飞行员认为克赖斯特彻奇太远，便谨慎行事，降落在惠灵顿. PHR

15 If it is **safe** to say or assume something, you can say it with very little risk of being wrong. 有把握的; 不会出错的. ❖ *I think it is safe to say that very few students expend the effort to do quality work in school.* 我敢肯定，学校里很少有学生肯努力做好功课. ▲**safely** ❖ *If I go to a grocer I know and trust, I can safely assume the eggs will be fresh.* 如果去一家熟悉可信的食品店，我敢肯定鸡蛋会很新鲜. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV before v

16 If you disapprove of something that someone chooses to do because you think it is not very adventurous, interesting, or original, you can describe it as **safe**. 稳妥的; 不冒风险的. ❖ *...frustrated artists who became lawyers at an early age because it seemed a safe option.* 失意的艺术家年纪轻轻成为律师，看来是一个稳妥的选择. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

17 A **safe** is a strong metal cupboard with special locks, in which you keep money, jewellery, or other valuable things. 保险柜，保险箱. N-COUNT

18 ➙ 又见 **safe seat**.

'safe area, safe areas. ◆◇◇◇◇

If part of a country that is involved in a war is declared a **safe area**, neutral forces will try to keep peace there so that it is safe for people. (战争时由中立部队维持和平的)安全区. N-COUNT

,safe 'conduct.

If you are given **safe conduct**, the authorities officially allow you to travel somewhere, guaranteeing that you will not be arrested or harmed while doing so. 安全通行权. N-UNCOUNT also a N

,safe de'posit box, safe deposit boxes.

A **safe deposit box** is a small box, usually kept in a special room in a bank, in which you can store valuable objects. (通常指银行的)保险柜，保险箱. N-COUNT

safe·guard /'seɪfgɑːd/ safeguards, safeguarding, safeguarded. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 To **safeguard** something or someone means to protect them from being harmed, lost, or badly treated. 保护，捍卫. ❖ *...precautionary measures to safeguard their forces from the effects of chemical weapons.* 保护部队不受化学武器伤害的预防措施. VB V n FORMAL V n from n

2 A **safeguard** is a law, rule, or measure intended to prevent someone or something from being harmed. 预防措施; 保证条款. ❖ *...civil rights legislation that offers safeguards against discrimination in the workplace.* 提供了保证条款以防止工作场所出现歧视的民权立法. N-COUNT

,safe 'haven, safe havens. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If part of a country is declared a **safe haven**, people who need to escape from a dangerous situation such as a war can go there and be protected. 庇护所. N-COUNT

2 If a country provides **safe haven** for refugees or other people in difficulties, it allows them to stay there under its official protection. 避难所. ❖ *Some Democrats support granting the Haitians temporary safe haven in the US.* 一些民主党人赞成在美国给海地人提供临时避难所. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **safe haven** is a place, a situation, or an activity which provides people with an opportunity to escape from things that they find unpleasant or worrying. 避难所; 避风港. ❖ *...the idea of the family as a safe haven from the brutal outside world.* 关于家庭是远离残酷的外部世界的避风港的说法. N-COUNT

'safe house, safe houses.

You can refer to a building as a **safe house** when it is used as a place where someone can stay and be protected. Safe houses are often used by spies, criminals, or the police. (常指间谍、罪犯或警察使用的)安全居所. N-COUNT

safe·keeping /,seɪf'kiːpɪŋ/.

If something is given to you for **safekeeping**, it is given to you so that you will make sure that it is not harmed or stolen. 安全保护; 妥善保管. N-UNCOUNT

,safe 'passage.

If someone is given **safe passage**, they are allowed to go somewhere safely, without being attacked or arrested. 安全通行权. ❖ *We try to negotiate a safe passage for relief convoys.* 我们想通过谈判为救援车队取得安全通行权. N-UNCOUNT also a N

,safe 'seat, safe seats.

In politics a **safe seat** is a constituency in which the candidate from one particular party nearly always wins with a large majority of votes. 稳得的席位; 稳操胜券的选区. N-COUNT

,safe 'sex or safer sex. ◆◇◇◇◇

Safe sex is sexual activity in which people protect themselves against the risk of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, usually by using condoms. (采取预防艾滋病及其他性病措施的)安全性行为. N-UNCOUNT

safe·ty /'seɪfti/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Safety** is the state of being safe from harm or danger. 安全. ❖ *...a number of recommendations to improve safety on aircraft.* 有关提高飞行安全的一些建议. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you reach **safety**, you reach a place where you are safe from danger. 安全场所. ❖ *Guests ran for safety as the device went off in a ground-floor men's toilet.* 一楼男厕所里的报警装置一响，客人们便奔向安全场所. *...the safety of one's own home.* 自己家里提供的安全. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you are concerned about the **safety** of something, you are concerned that it might be harmful or dangerous. 安全性; 安全程度. ❖ *Three reactors at Chernobyl have continued to operate even though there is concern about the safety of their design.* 尽管其设计安全性让人担忧，切尔诺贝利核电站的三个反应堆仍在继续运转. N-SING with poss

4 If you are concerned for someone's **safety**, you are concerned N-SING

S

that they might be in danger. 平安，安全。❖ *There is grave concern for the safety of witnesses.* 大家非常担心证人的安全。 with poss

5 **Safety** features or measures are intended to make something less dangerous. 安全的，保险的。❖ *The built-in safety device compensates for a fall in water pressure.* 内设的安全装置平衡了水压下降。 ADJ: ADJ n

6 If you say that there is **safety in numbers**, you mean that you are safer doing something if there are a lot of people doing it rather than doing it alone. 人多有安全感。❖ *Many people still feel there is safety in numbers when belonging to a union.* 许多人依然认为，从属于一个组织，就具有人多势众的安全感。 PHR

'safety belt, safety belts.

A **safety belt** is a strap attached to a seat in a car or aeroplane. You fasten it round your body and it stops you being thrown forward if there is an accident. (汽车或飞机座位上的)安全带。 N-COUNT

'safety catch, safety catches.

The **safety catch** on a gun is a device that stops you firing the gun accidentally. (枪炮上防止误发的)保险装置，保险栓。 N-COUNT

'safety glass.

Safety glass is very strong glass that does not splinter if it breaks. (破碎时不会形成尖利碎片的)安全玻璃。 N-UNCOUNT

'safety net, safety nets. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **safety net** is something that you can rely on to help you if you get into a difficult situation. 安全措施，安全保障。❖ *Welfare is the only real safety net for low-income workers.* 对于低收入的劳动者来说，福利是唯一真正的安全保障。 N-COUNT

2 In a circus, a **safety net** is a large net that is placed below performers on a high wire or trapeze in order to catch them and prevent them being injured if they fall off. (杂技表演时用的)安全网。 N-COUNT

'safety pin, safety pins.

A **safety pin** is a bent metal pin used for fastening things together. The point of the pin has a cover so that when the pin is closed it cannot hurt anyone. 安全别针。 N-COUNT

'safety valve, safety valves.

1 A **safety valve** is a device which allows liquids or gases to escape from a machine when the pressure inside it becomes too great. 安全阀。 N-COUNT

2 A **safety valve** is something that allows you to release strong feelings without hurting yourself or others. (人们借以发泄强烈感情的)安全阀；(不伤害自己和他人的)发泄方式。❖ *...crying is a natural safety valve.* 哭泣是一种自然的宣泄情绪的方式。 N-COUNT

saf·fron /'sæfrɒn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Saffron** is a yellowish-orange powder obtained from a flower and used to give flavour and colouring to some foods. 藏红花粉(橘黄色的，用于食品调味和着色)。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Saffron** is a yellowish-orange colour. 金黄色(的)，橘黄色(的)。 COLOUR

sag /sæg/ sags, sagging, sagged. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When something **sags**, it hangs down loosely or sinks downwards in the middle. 下垂，下陷。❖ *...the sagging armchair.* 凹陷的扶手椅。 VB: V; V-ing

2 When someone's body begins to **sag**, it starts to lose its firmness, because of old age. (人因年岁大而身体)松垂。❖ *...flabby thighs and sagging bottoms.* 松弛的大腿和松垂的屁股。 VB: V; V-ing

3 To **sag** means to become weaker. 疲软；下跌。❖ *The pound continued to sag despite four interventions by the Bank of England.* 尽管英格兰银行四次干预，英镑仍在下跌。 VB: V; Also V-ing

saga /'sɑːgə/ sagas. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **saga** is a long story, account, or sequence of events. 长篇故事；一连串事件。❖ *The continuing saga of unexpected failures by leading companies.* 主要公司出人意料地接二连三的破产事件。 N-COUNT

sa·ga·cious /sə'geɪʃəs/.

A **sagacious** person is intelligent and has the ability to make good decisions. 有洞察力的，有远见的。 ADJ-GRADED; FORMAL

sa·gac·ity /sə'gæsɪti/.

Sagacity is the quality of being sagacious. 睿智，有洞察力。❖ *...a man of great sagacity and immense experience.* 一个深谋远虑、经验丰富的人。 N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

sage /seɪdʒ/ sages. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **sage** is a person who is regarded as being very wise. 智者，贤明的人。 N-COUNT

2 **Sage** means wise and knowledgeable, especially as the result of a lot of experience. (尤指因经历丰富而)睿智的，明智的。❖ *He was famous for his intellectual integrity and sage advice to younger painters.* 他因知识丰富和常向年轻画家提出明智的忠告而知名。 ◢ **sage·ly** ❖ *Susan nodded sagely.* 苏珊老谋深算地点点头。 ADJ-GRADED; LITERARY; ADV

3 **Sage** is a herb. 鼠尾草(一种香草)。 N-UNCOUNT

sag·gy /'sægi/ saggier, saggiest.

If you describe something as **saggy**, you mean that it has lost its firmness over a period of time and become unattractive. 松垂的，下陷的。 ADJ-GRADED

sago /'seɪgəʊ/.

Sago is a white starchy substance obtained from the trunk of some palm trees, used for making sweet puddings. 西米，西谷米(用棕榈树干提炼制成的淀粉食物)。 N-UNCOUNT

sa·hib /'sɑːb, 'sɑːhɪb/ sahibs.

Sahib is a term used by some people in India to address or to refer to a man in a position of authority. Sahib was used especially of white government officials in the period of British rule. 先生，老爷(尤指殖民统治时期印度人对白人政府官员的尊称)。 N-TITLE, N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS

said /sed/.

Said is the past tense and past participle of **say**. say 的过去式和过去分词。

sail /seɪl/ sails, sailing, sailed. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Sails** are large pieces of material attached to the mast of a ship. The wind blows against the sails and pushes the ship along. 帆。 N-COUNT

2 When a ship **sets sail**, it leaves a port. 起航。 PHR

3 If you cross the sea **under sail**, you cross it in a ship that has sails rather than an engine. 扬着帆；乘帆船。 PHR

4 You say a ship **sails** when it moves over the sea. (船)航行，行驶。❖ *The trawler had sailed from the port of Zeebrugge.* 那条拖网渔船已经驶离泽布吕赫港。 VB: V prep/adv

5 If you **sail** a boat or if a boat **sails**, it moves across water using its sails. 驾驶(帆船)；扬帆行驶。❖ *I shall get myself a little boat and sail her around the world.* 我将弄一条小船，驾着她作环球航行。 *For nearly two hundred miles she sailed on, her sails hard with ice.* 她连续行驶了将近200英里，帆上硬邦邦地结满了冰。 V-ERG: V n prep; V adv/prep

6 If someone or something **sails** somewhere, they move there steadily and fairly quickly. 迅速行进。❖ *We got into the lift and sailed to the top floor.* 我们走进电梯，很快到达顶层。 VB: V prep/adv

7 ➤➤ 又见 **sailing**.

➤sail through.

If someone or something **sails through** a difficult situation or experience, they deal with it easily and successfully. 顺利通过。❖ *While she sailed through her maths exams, he struggled.* 她顺利地通过数学考试，而他则很吃力。 PHR-V: V P n; Also V P

sail·boat /'seɪlbəʊt/ sailboats.

A **sailboat** is the same as a **sailing boat**. 同 sailing boat。 N-COUNT; AMERICAN

sail·ing /'seɪlɪŋ/ sailings. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Sailings** are voyages made by a ship carrying passengers. 水运航班。❖ *We'll get the next sailing.* 我们要赶下一班航船。 N-COUNT

2 **Sailing** is the activity or sport of sailing boats. 帆船航行；帆船运动。 N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that a task was not all **plain sailing**, you mean that it was not very easy. The American expression is **clear sailing**. 一帆风顺。[美]作 clear sailing。❖ *We know it won't be plain sailing at Wembley because there are no easy games at this level.* 我们知道在温布利不会一帆风顺，这种水平的比赛决不是轻而易举的。 PHR; BRITISH

'sailing boat, sailing boats; 又拼作 **sailing-boat.**
A **sailing boat** is a boat with sails. 帆船. N-COUNT

'sailing ship, sailing ships.
A **sailing ship** is a large ship with sails, especially of the kind that were used to carry passengers or cargo. (尤指过去用来运送乘客或货物的)大型帆船. N-COUNT

sail·or /'seɪlə/ **sailors.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **sailor** is a man who works on a ship as a member of its crew. 水手, 海员. N-COUNT

saint /seɪnt/ **saints;** the title is usually pronounced /sənt/. 头衔一般发音为 /sənt/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **saint** is someone who has died and been officially recognized and honoured by the Christian church because his or her life was a perfect example of the way Christians should live. (基督教正式追封的)圣徒. N-COUNT, N-TITLE
2 If you refer to a living person as a **saint**, you mean that they are extremely kind, patient, and unselfish. 圣人(极有耐心、谦卑慈爱、极其无私的人). ❖ *I would have to be a saint to put up with your resentments.* 我必须是一个圣人才能容忍你的怨恨. N-COUNT
◢ **saint·ly** ❖ *He is supported by his saintly wife and three children.* 他得到贤惠的妻子和三个孩子的支持. ADJ-GRADED

saint·hood /'seɪnthʊd/.
Sainthood is the state of being a saint. 圣徒地位. ❖ *His elevation to sainthood is entirely justified.* 他被封为圣徒当之无愧. N-UNCOUNT

sake /seɪk/ **sakes.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you do something **for the sake of** something, you do it for that purpose or in order to achieve that result. 为了…起见, 因…的缘故. ❖ *Let's assume for the sake of argument that we manage to build a satisfactory database.* 为方便讨论, 让我们假设我们能建立一个满意的的资料库. PHR
2 Something that is done or obtained **for its own sake** is done or obtained because someone wants to do it or have it, and not because it is expected to bring any other benefit. 为了本身的缘故. ❖ *...a love of truth and learning for its own sake.* 纯粹出于对真理和学问的热爱. PHR
3 When you do something **for** someone's **sake**, you do it in order to help them or make them happy. 为了(某人)的利益. ❖ *Linda knew that for both their sakes she must take drastic action.* 琳达知道, 为了他们俩人的利益, 她必须采取激烈行动. PHR
4 Some people use expressions such as **for God's sake** or **for heaven's sake** in order to express annoyance or impatience, or to add force to a question or request. Some people find 'for God's sake' and 'for Christ's sake' offensive. (表示生气、厌烦或加强语气)看在上帝的分上; 天哪, 哎哟. ❖ *For goodness sake, why didn't you ring me?* 天哪, 你干吗不给我打电话? PHR, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL

saké /'sɑːki, -keɪ/; 又拼作 **sake.**
Saké is a Japanese alcoholic drink that is made from rice. 日本清酒. N-UNCOUNT

sa·la·cious /sə'leɪʃəs/.
If you describe something as **salacious**, you think that it deals with sexual matters in an unnecessarily detailed way. 淫秽的, 猥亵的. ADJ-GRADED

sal·ad /'sæləd/ **salads.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **salad** is a mixture of raw vegetables or cold cooked vegetables. 色拉, 沙拉, 凉拌菜. N-VAR
➡ 又见 **fruit salad.**

'salad cream, salad creams.
Salad cream is a yellow creamy sauce that you eat with salad. 色拉酱. N-VAR, BRITISH

,salad 'dressing, salad dressings.
Salad dressing is a mixture of oil, vinegar, herbs, and other flavourings, which you pour over a salad. (用油、醋、香草等配制而成的)色拉调味汁. N-VAR

sala·man·der /'sæləmændə/ **salamanders.**
A **salamander** is an animal that looks rather like a lizard, and that can live both on land and in water. 蝾螈(一种像蜥蜴的小型两栖动物). N-COUNT

sa·la·mi /sə'lɑːmi/ **salamis.**
Salami is a type of strong-flavoured sausage made from chopped meat and spices. 萨拉米香肠. N-VAR

sala·ried /'sælərid/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Salaried people receive a salary from their job. 拿薪水的. ADJ

sala·ry /'sæləri/ **salaries.** ♦♦♦◇◇
Your **salary** is the money that you are paid each month by your employer. 薪金, 薪水. N-VAR

sale /seɪl/ **sales.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 The **sale** of goods is the act of selling of them for money. 销售, 出售. ❖ *Efforts were made to limit the sale of alcohol.* 已经做出努力要限制销售烈性酒. N-SING
2 The **sales** of a product are the quantity of it that is sold. 销售额, 销量. ❖ *The newspaper has sales of 1.72 million.* 该报销量达172万份. N-PLURAL
3 The part of a company that deals with **sales** deals with selling the company's products. 销售部门. ❖ *He worked in sales and marketing.* 他在市场销售部门工作. N-PLURAL
4 A **sale** is an occasion when a shop sells things at less than their normal price. 减价销售, 特价促销. ❖ *...a pair of jeans bought half-price in a sale.* 在大减价时以半价买来的一条牛仔裤. N-COUNT
5 A **sale** is an event when goods such as paintings or antiques are sold to the person who offers the highest price. 拍卖. N-COUNT
6 ➡ 又见 **car boot sale, jumble sale.**
7 If something is **for sale**, it is being offered to people to buy. 供出售. ❖ *His former home is for sale at £495,000.* 他以49.5万镑的价格出售以前的房子. PHR
8 Products that are **on sale** can be bought in shops. 出售, 上市. ❖ *All tickets go on sale this Friday.* 全部门票本周五开始出售. PHR, BRITISH
9 If products in a shop are **on sale**, they can be bought for less than their normal price. 减价出售. ❖ *He bought a sports jacket on sale at Gowings Men's Store.* 他在戈英斯男士用品店低价买了一件运动夹克衫. PHR, AMERICAN
10 If a property or company is **up for sale**, its owner is trying to sell it. 待售, 供出售. ❖ *The castle has been put up for sale.* 此城堡现已上市待售. PHR

sale·able /'seɪləbəl/; 又拼作 **salable.**
Something that is **saleable** is easy to sell to people. 有销路的; 畅销的. ❖ *Vouchers are very saleable items in a pub.* 代金券在酒馆里很畅销. ADJ-GRADED

sale·room /'seɪlruːm/ **salerooms.**
A **saleroom** is a place where things are sold by auction. 拍卖行; 拍卖场. N-COUNT, BRITISH

'sales clerk, sales clerks.
A **sales clerk** is a person who works in a shop selling things to customers and helping them to find what they want. The British expression is **shop assistant.** 售货员, 营业员, 店员. [英]作 shop assistant. N-COUNT, AMERICAN

'sales force, sales forces; 又拼作 **salesforce.**
A company's **sales force** consists of all the people that work for that company selling its products. (全体)销售人员, 销售队伍, 销售班子. N-COUNT

sales·man /'seɪlzmən/ **salesmen.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **salesman** is a man whose job is to sell things, especially directly to businesses on behalf of a company. 推销员. N-COUNT

sales·man·ship /'seɪlzmənʃɪp/.
Salesmanship is the skill of persuading people to buy things. 推销术, 推销技巧. N-UNCOUNT

sales·person /'seɪlzpɜːsən/ **salespeople** or **salespersons.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **salesperson** is a person who sells things, either in a shop or directly to customers on behalf of a company. 售货员, 推销员. N-COUNT

'sales pitch, sales pitches.
Someone's **sales pitch** is what they say in order to persuade someone to buy something. 推销商品的说辞; 商品宣传. N-COUNT

'sales tax, sales taxes. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **sales tax** is an amount of money which people pay to the government when they buy something. 销售税, 营业税. N-VAR

S

sales·woman /'seilzwumən/ **saleswomen.**
A **saleswoman** is a woman who sells things, in a shop or directly to customers on behalf of a company. 女售货员; 女推销员. N-COUNT

sa·li·ent /'seiliənt/ **salients.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **salient** points or facts of a situation are the most important ones. 突出的, 显著的. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **salient** is a narrow area where an army has pushed its front line forward into enemy territory. (前线深入敌区的)突出部. N-COUNT

sa·line /'seilaın, AM -li:n/.
A **saline** substance or liquid contains salt. 盐的, 含盐的. ADJ
◢ **sa·lin·ity** /sə'lınıti/. ◆ *...a problem of soil salinity.* 土壤盐度的问题. N-UNCOUNT

sa·li·va /sə'laıvə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Saliva is the watery liquid that forms in your mouth and helps you to chew and digest food. 涎, 唾液. N-UNCOUNT

sali·vate /'sælıveıt/ **salivates, salivating, salivated.**
1 When people or animals **salivate**, they produce a lot of saliva in their mouth. 流涎, 分泌唾液. VB V
2 If someone is **salivating** over something such as the chance to make a lot of money, they are excited about it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)对...垂涎三尺. VB V over/at n PRAGMATICS

sal·low /'sæləu/.
If a person has **sallow** skin, their skin is a pale yellowish colour and may look unhealthy. 灰黄色的, 土色的. ADJ-GRADED

sal·ly /'sæli/ **sallies, sallying, sallied.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Sallies** are clever and amusing remarks. 妙语, 俏皮话. ◆ *She responded to stories and sallies with original comments.* 她的回答意味深长, 妙语如珠. N-COUNT LITERARY
2 If someone **sallies** forth or **sallies** somewhere, they go there quickly or energetically, without any fear or hesitation. 冲出, 跃出. ◆ *Tamara would sally out on a bitterly cold night to keep her appointments.* 为了赴约, 塔玛拉在天寒地冻的夜晚也会跑出去. VB V forth LITERARY V prep/adv
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...their first sallies outside the student world.* 他们第一次跨出校门. N-COUNT

salm·on /'sæmən/; **salmon** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **salmon** is a large silver-coloured fish. 鲑鱼, 三文鱼. N-COUNT
➩ **Salmon** is the pink flesh of this fish which is eaten as food. 鲑鱼肉, 三文鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

sal·mo·nel·la /ˌsælmə'nelə/.
Salmonella is a disease caused by bacteria in food. You can also refer to the bacteria itself as **salmonella**. 沙门菌病; 沙门菌. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsalmon 'pink.
Something that is **salmon pink** or **salmon** is the orange-pink colour of a salmon's flesh. 鲑肉粉红色(的); 浅橙色(的). COLOUR

sa·lon /'sælɒn, AM sə'lɑ:n/ **salons.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **salon** is a place where hairdressers or beauticians work. 美发店; 美容店. ◆ *...a new hair salon.* 新的美发厅. N-COUNT
2 A **salon** is a shop where smart expensive clothes are sold. 高级服装店. N-COUNT
3 A literary **salon** is an informal meeting of fashionable writers or artists, which is held at the house of someone who is well-known. Salons were more common in former times. 沙龙(旧时文艺界名流举行的聚会). N-COUNT

sa·loon /sə'lu:n/ **saloons.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **saloon** or a **saloon car** is a car with seats for four or more people, a fixed roof, and a boot that is separated from the rear seats. The American word is **sedan**. (双排座)小客车, 小轿车. [美]作 sedan. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **saloon** is a place where alcoholic drinks are sold and drunk. 酒馆. N-COUNT AMERICAN
3 In Britain, the **saloon** or **saloon bar** in a pub or hotel is a comfortable bar. (酒馆或旅馆里的)雅座酒吧. N-COUNT DATED

sal·sa /'sælsə, AM 'sɑ:lsə/ **salsas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Salsa** is a hot spicy sauce made from onions and tomatoes, usually eaten with Mexican or Spanish food. (墨西哥或西班牙烹饪中的)(辣)沙司; (辣)调味汁. N-VAR
2 **Salsa** is a type of dance music especially popular in Latin America. 萨尔萨舞曲(一种拉丁美洲流行的舞曲). N-UNCOUNT

salt /sɔ:lt/ **salts, salting, salted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Salt** is a strong-tasting substance, in the form of white powder or crystals, which is used to improve the flavour of food or to preserve it. Salt occurs naturally in sea water. 盐. N-UNCOUNT
2 When you **salt** food, you add salt to it. 给...加盐; 用盐腌. ◢ **salt·ed** ◆ *...lightly salted butter.* 略带咸味的黄油. VB V n ADJ-GRADED
3 **Salts** are substances like salt that are formed when an acid reacts with an alkaline. (酸和碱中和后产生的)盐. ◆ *The rock is rich in mineral salts.* 岩石中含有丰富的矿物盐. N-COUNT
4 ➺ 又见 **epsom salts, smelling salts.**
5 If you describe someone as the **salt of the earth**, you have a lot of respect for them because you think they are ordinary and dependable, and deal with situations without making any unnecessary fuss. 世上的盐(指普通可靠的人). PHR
6 If you **take** something **with a pinch of salt**, you do not believe that it is completely accurate or true. 半信半疑. ◆ *He's inclined to take tales of the supernatural with a liberal pinch of salt.* 他对超自然的故事往往半信半疑. PHR
7 If you say, for example, that any doctor or parent **worth** his or her **salt** would do something, you mean that any good doctor or parent would do it. 胜任, 称职. PHR
8 If someone or something **rubs salt into the wound**, they make the unpleasant situation that you are in even worse, often by reminding you of your failures or faults. 往伤口上撒盐; 使雪上加霜; 落井下石. PHR

▸**salt away.**
If someone **salts away** sums of money, they save the money for the future, often illegally. (通常非法地)储存, 储蓄. ◆ *Senior party functionaries have illegally salted away money abroad.* 党的高级官员把钱非法存到国外. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

'salt marsh, salt marshes.
A **salt marsh** is an area of flat ground where a lot of salt water lies. 盐沼, 盐滩. N-VAR

ˌsalt 'water; 又拼作 **saltwater.**
Salt water is water from the sea, which has salt in it. 海水; 咸水. N-UNCOUNT

salty /'sɔ:lti/ **saltier, saltiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **salty** contains salt or tastes of salt. 含盐的; 咸的. ADJ-GRADED

sa·lu·bri·ous /sə'lu:briəs/.
A place that is **salubrious** is pleasant and healthy or respectable. (地方)有益健康的; 体面的. ◆ *...London's less salubrious quarters.* 伦敦那些不大体面的地区. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

salu·tary /'sæljutəri, AM -teri/.
A **salutary** experience is good for you, even though it may seem difficult or unpleasant at first. (经历)有益的, 有用的. ADJ-GRADED

salu·ta·tion /ˌsælju'teıʃən/ **salutations.**
Salutation or a **salutation** is a greeting to someone. 招呼; 致意. N-COUNT also in/of N

sa·lute /sə'lu:t/ **salutes, saluting, saluted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **salute** someone, you greet them or show your respect with a formal sign. 向...打招呼; 向...敬礼. ◆ *I stood to attention and saluted.* 我立正敬礼. VB V n V
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The soldier gave the clenched-fist salute.* 士兵行握拳礼. *He stood to attention, lifted his arm in salute.* 他立正, 举手敬礼. N-COUNT also in N
2 To **salute** a person or their achievements means to publicly show or state your admiration for them. 赞扬, 颂扬. VB V n

sal·vage /'sælvıdʒ/ **salvages, salvaging, salvaged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something **is salvaged**, someone manages to save it, for example from a ship that has sunk. (被)抢救; (被)打捞. VB be V-ed
➩ **Salvage** is the act of salvaging things from somewhere. 财物打捞. N-UNCOUNT
2 The **salvage** from somewhere such as a wrecked ship or destroyed building is the things that are saved from it. 打捞出的财物. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you manage to **salvage** a difficult situation, you manage VB V n

to get something useful from it so that it is not a complete failure. 挽救，挽回。❖ *Diplomats are still hoping to salvage something from the meeting.* 外交官们仍希望这次会议能有所收获。 V n from n

4 If you **salvage** something such as your pride or your reputation, you manage not to lose it even though it seems likely that you will, or you regain it after losing it. 挽回(名声，名誉等)。 VB V n

sal·va·tion /sæl'veɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In Christianity, **salvation** is the fact that Christ has saved a person from evil. (基督的)拯救。 N-UNCOUNT

2 The **salvation** of someone or something is the act of saving them from harm, destruction, or an unpleasant situation. 拯救；救助；解救。❖ *...those whose marriages are beyond salvation.* 那些婚姻破裂至无可挽救地步的人。 N-UNCOUNT

3 If someone or something is your **salvation**, they are responsible for saving you from something. 救助者；救星；救助方法。❖ *The country's salvation lies in forcing through democratic reforms.* 强制推行民主改革是挽救这个国家的良方。 N-SING with poss

salve /sælv, AM sæv/ **salves, salving, salved.**

1 If you do something to **salve** your conscience, you do it in order to feel less guilty or worried. 宽慰，安慰。 VB V n

2 **Salve** is an oily substance that is put on sore skin or a wound to help it heal. 药膏；油膏；护肤膏。 N-VAR

sal·ver /'sælvə/ **salvers.**

A **salver** is a tray or large plate, usually made of silver. (通常是银制的)托盘，浅盘。 N-COUNT

sal·vo /'sælvəʊ/ **salvoes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **salvo** is the firing of several guns or missiles at the same time. (枪炮的)齐射；(礼炮的)齐鸣；(导弹的)齐发。❖ *They were to fire a salvo of blanks, after the national anthem.* 奏国歌后，他们还要鸣放礼炮。 N-COUNT

2 A **salvo** of activity such as laughing or shouting is a sudden outburst of it. (笑声、喊声等的)一阵(片)爆发。❖ *His testimony, however, was only one in a salvo of new attacks.* 然而，他的作证只是新一轮攻势之一。 N-COUNT with supp

Sa·mari·tan /sə'mærɪtən/ **Samaritans.**

You refer to someone as a good **Samaritan** if they help you when you are in difficulty. 撒玛利亚人；行善的人。 N-COUNT

sam·ba /'sæmbə/ **sambas.**

A **samba** is a lively Brazilian dance. (巴西的)桑巴舞。 N-COUNT

same /seɪm/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If two or more things, actions, or qualities are the **same**, or if one is the **same** as another, the two are very similar or exactly like each other in some way. 同样的，相同的。❖ *The houses were all the same — square, close to the street, needing paint.* 这些房屋千篇一律—方形、临街、需要粉刷。*Driving a boat is not the same as driving a car.* 驾船跟开车不一样。 *I want my son to wear the same clothes as everyone else at the school.* 我要儿子在学校里跟别人穿一样的衣服。 ADJ the ADJ

2 If something is happening **the same as** something else, the two things are happening in a similar or identical way to each other. 同样地。❖ *I mean, it's a relationship, the same as a marriage is a relationship.* 我想，这同婚姻一样，也是一种关系。 *He just wanted the war to end, the same as Wally did.* 他同沃利一样，只希望战争结束。 PHR-CONJ

3 You use **same** to indicate that you are referring to only one place, time, or thing, and not to different ones. 同一的。❖ *It's impossible to get everybody together at the same time.* 让大家在同一时间凑在一起是不可能的。 *John just told me that your birthday is on the same day as mine.* 约翰刚才告诉我，你的生日跟我的在同一天。 ADJ the ADJ

4 Something that is still **the same** has not changed in any way. 没有变化的，一成不变的。❖ *Only 17% said the economy would improve, but 25% believed it would stay the same.* 只有17%的人说经济会好转，25%的人认为仍会是老样子。 ADJ the ADJ

5 You use **the same** to refer to something that has previously been mentioned or suggested. 刚才提到的事情，上述事情。❖ *We made the decision which was right for us. Other parents must do the same.* 我们做出了对我们来讲是正确的决定。别的父母也应那么做。 *In the United States small specialised bookshops survive quite well. The same applies to small publishers.* 在美国，许多小型专门书店都经营得相当好，小型出版商也是这样。 PRON

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词。❖ *Eisenhower possessed much the same ability to appear likeable.* 艾森豪威尔差不多同样会讨人喜欢。 ADJ the ADJ

6 You use **same** to refer to the exact thing that has already been mentioned in a document such as a business letter, bill, or receipt. (用于商业文书、账单或收据中)该物，上述事物。❖ *Wrist watches: £5. Inscription of same: £25.* 手表：5镑。手表上刻字：25镑。 PRON FORMAL, WRITTEN

7 You say **'same here'** in order to suggest that you feel the same way about something as the person who has just spoken to you, or that you have done the same thing. 我也一样。❖ *'I hate going into stores.' – 'Same here.'* '我讨厌进商店。' — '我也一样。' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

8 You say **'same to you'** in response to someone who wishes you well with something. 我也这样祝愿你。❖ *'Have a nice Easter.' – 'And the same to you Bridie.'* '祝你复活节愉快。' — '我也祝你复活节愉快，布赖迪。' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

9 You can say **all the same** or **just the same** to introduce a statement which indicates that a situation or your opinion has not changed, in spite of what has happened or what has just been said. 仍然，依然。❖ *Matt is weak and dependent, but you love him all the same.* 马特体质弱，依赖性很重，但你爱他依然如故。 PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If you say **'It's all the same to me'**, you mean that you do not care which of several things happens or is chosen. 在我看来都一样；我无所谓。 PHR

11 When two or more people or things are thought to be distinct or separate and you say that they are **one and the same**, you mean that they are in fact one single person or thing. 同一个人；同一件事。❖ *Luckily, Nancy's father and her attorney were one and the same person.* 幸运的是，南希的父亲和她的律师是同一个人。 PHR

12 You say **'the same'** or **'the very same'** in reply to someone's question when you are saying that they have identified a person or thing correctly. 正是这个；完全相同。❖ *'This Sawtry guy, he is John Sawtry?' – 'Yes, sir. The very same.'* '这个叫索特里的家伙，他就是约翰·索特里吗？' — '是的，先生。正是他。' PHR FORMAL

13 ➥ **at the same time**: 见 **time**.

same·ness /'seɪmnəs/.

The **sameness** of something is its lack of variety. 千篇一律；单调；无变化。❖ *He grew bored by the sameness of the speeches.* 他对这种千篇一律的演说感到厌倦。 N-UNCOUNT

sam·ple /'sɑːmpəl, 'sæm-/ **samples, sampling, sampled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **sample** of a substance or product is a small quantity of it that shows you what it is like. 样品。❖ *We're giving away 2,000 free samples.* 我们正在发送2,000件免费样品。 N-COUNT

2 A **sample** of a substance is a small amount of it that is examined and analysed scientifically. (化验的)样本，取样。❖ *They took samples of my blood.* 他们采了我的血样。 N-COUNT

3 A **sample** of people or things is a number of them chosen out of a larger group and then used in tests or used to provide information about the whole group. 抽样。❖ *We based our analysis on a random sample of more than 200 males.* 我们随机抽取200多名男子作为我们分析的基础。 N-COUNT

4 If you **sample** food or drink, you taste a small amount of it in order to find out if you like it. 品尝，试尝。❖ *We sampled a selection of different bottled waters.* 我们品尝了几种不同的瓶装水。 VB V n

5 If you **sample** a place or situation, you experience it for a short time in order to find out about it. 体验。❖ *...the chance to sample a different way of life.* 体验不同生活方式的机会。 VB V n

6 When musicians or pieces of their music **are sampled**, parts of their music are used by other musicians in their own VB be V-ed

S

work. (音乐)(被)节录, (被)选录.

sam·pler /ˈsɑːmplə, ˈsæm-/ **samplers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **sampler** is a piece of cloth embroidered with various patterns, which is intended to show the skill of the person who made it. 刺绣样本. N-COUNT

2 A **sampler** is a piece of equipment that is used for copying and remixing a piece of music into a new piece of music. (音乐的)选录器. N-COUNT

samu·rai /ˈsæmjʊraɪ, AM -mʊr-/; **samurai** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

In former times a **samurai** was a member of a powerful class of warriors in Japan. (从前日本的)武士. N-COUNT

sana·to·rium /ˌsænəˈtɔːriəm/ **sanatoriums** or **sanatoria** /ˌsænəˈtɔːriə/; 又拼作 **sanitarium.**

A **sanatorium** is an institution that provides medical treatment and rest for people who have been ill for a long time. 疗养院, 休养所. N-COUNT

sanc·ti·fy /ˈsæŋktɪfaɪ/ **sanctifies, sanctifying, sanctified.**

1 If someone or something **is sanctified** by a priest or other holy person, the priest or holy person officially blesses them and declares that they should be considered holy. (使)圣洁化; (使)神圣化. VB *be V-ed*

2 If an organization such as the Church **sanctifies** an activity, they approve of it, support it, and want it to remain exactly as it is. 支持; 认可. ❖ *The Church sanctified these sordid property rights.* 教会认可这些肮脏的产权. VB V n

sanc·ti·mo·ni·ous /ˌsæŋktɪˈməʊniəs/.

If you disapprove of someone because you think that they trying to appear virtuous and morally better than other people, you can say that they are **sanctimonious.** 假装圣洁的; 伪善的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

S

sanc·tion /ˈsæŋkʃən/ **sanctions, sanctioning, sanctioned.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone in authority **sanctions** an action or practice, they officially approve of it and allow it to be done. 批准. ❖ *He may now be ready to sanction the use of force.* 现在他也许打算批准使用武力. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The king could not enact laws without the sanction of Parliament.* 没有议会批准, 国王不能颁布法律. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 **Sanctions** are measures taken by countries to restrict trade and official contact with a country that has broken international law. (贸易等方面的)制裁. ❖ *He expressed his opposition to the lifting of sanctions.* 他表示反对取消制裁. N-PLURAL

3 If a country or an authority **sanctions** another country or a person for doing something, it declares that the country or person is guilty of doing it and imposes sanctions on them. 对…实施制裁. ❖ *...their failure to sanction Japan for butchering whales in violation of international conservation treaties.* 他们未能对日本违反国际保护条约的猎鲸行为实施制裁. VB V n

4 A **sanction** is a severe course of action which is intended to make people obey instructions, customs, or laws. (为确保指令、习俗、法律等得到遵守的)严厉措施. ❖ *As an ultimate sanction, they can sell their shares if they disagree with the company's investment policy.* 如果不同意公司的投资政策, 他们就卖掉持有的股票作为最终的抵制手段. N-COUNT

sanc·tity /ˈsæŋktɪti/.

If you talk about the **sanctity** of something, you mean that it is very important and must be treated with respect. 神圣性. ❖ *...the sanctity of human life.* 人的生命的神圣性. N-UNCOUNT

sanc·tu·ary /ˈsæŋktʃʊəri, AM -tʃueri/ **sanctuaries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sanctuary** is a place of safety and refuge for people, especially people who are being persecuted. 避难所, 庇护所. ❖ *His church became a sanctuary for thousands of people.* 他的教堂成了数千人的避难所. N-COUNT

2 **Sanctuary** is the safety provided in a sanctuary. 避难, 庇护. ❖ *Some of them have sought sanctuary in the church.* 他们有些人在教堂里寻求避难. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **sanctuary** is a place where birds or animals are protected and allowed to live freely. (野生动物的)保护区, 禁猎区. ❖ *...a wildlife sanctuary.* 一个野生动物保护区. N-COUNT

sanc·tum /ˈsæŋtəm/ **sanctums.**

1 A **sanctum** is a holy place inside a temple or mosque. (庙宇或清真寺的)圣地, 圣所. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to someone's inner **sanctum**, you mean a place which is private and sometimes secret, in which they can be quiet and alone. 密室, 私室. ❖ *His bedroom's his inner sanctum.* 他的卧室即是他的秘室. N-COUNT

sand /sænd/ **sands, sanding, sanded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Sand** is a powdery substance that consists of extremely small pieces of stone. 沙(子). ❖ *They all walked barefoot across the damp sand to the water's edge.* 他们都光着脚, 踏过潮湿的沙地朝水边走去. *...grains of sand.* 沙粒. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Sands** are a large area of sand, for example a beach. 沙滩. ❖ *...miles of golden sands.* 数英里长的金色沙滩. N-PLURAL

3 If you **sand** a wood or metal surface, you rub sandpaper over it in order to make it smooth or clean. (用砂纸)磨光, 擦净. ❖ *Sand the surface softly and carefully.* 用砂纸轻轻并仔细地擦平表面. VB V n

➪ **Sand down** means the same as **sand.** 义同 sand. ❖ *I was going to sand down the chairs and repaint them.* 我打算用砂纸把椅子磨光, 然后重新上漆. *Simply sand them down with a fine grade of sandpaper.* 只需用细砂纸打磨. PHR-V V P noun V n P

san·dal /ˈsændəl/ **sandals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Sandals are light shoes that you wear in warm weather, which have straps instead of a solid part over the top of your foot. 凉鞋. N-COUNT

sandal·wood /ˈsændəlwʊd/.

1 **Sandalwood** is the sweet-smelling wood of a tree that is found in South Asia and Australia. It is also the name of the tree itself. 檀香木, 檀香树(产于南亚及澳洲). N-UNCOUNT

2 **Sandalwood** is the oil extracted from the wood of the tree. It is used to make perfume. 檀香油. N-UNCOUNT

sand·bag /ˈsændbæg/ **sandbags, sandbagging, sandbagged.**

1 A **sandbag** is a sack filled with sand. Sandbags are usually used to build a wall for protection against floods or explosions. 沙袋, 沙包. N-COUNT

2 To **sandbag** something means to protect or strengthen it using sandbags. 用沙袋保护; 用沙袋加固. ❖ *Residents sandbagged their homes to keep out flood waters.* 居民们用沙袋保护他们的房子, 以挡住洪水. VB V n

sand·bank /ˈsændbæŋk/ **sandbanks.**

A **sandbank** is a bank of sand below the surface of the sea or a river. 沙洲, 沙岸. N-COUNT

sand·box /ˈsændbɒks/ **sandboxes.**

A **sandbox** is a shallow hole or box in the garden with sand in it where small children can play. The usual British word is **sandpit.** (供儿童游戏的)沙坑. [英]一般作 sandpit. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈsand castle, sand castles.

A **sand castle** is a heap of sand, usually shaped roughly like a castle, which children make when they are playing on the beach. (孩子们在海滩上堆的)沙堡. N-COUNT

ˈsand dune, sand dunes.

A **sand dune** is a hill of sand near the sea or in a sand desert. 沙丘. N-COUNT

sand·er /ˈsændə/ **sanders.**

A **sander** is a machine for making wood or metal surfaces smoother. 砂磨机, 打磨机. N-COUNT

sand·paper /ˈsændpeɪpə/.

Sandpaper is strong paper that has a coating of sand on it. It is used for rubbing wood or metal surfaces to make them smoother. 砂纸. N-UNCOUNT

sand·pit /ˈsændpɪt/ **sandpits.**

A **sandpit** is a shallow hole or box in the ground with sand in it where small children can play. The usual American word is **sandbox.** (供儿童游戏的)沙坑. [美]一般作 sandbox. N-COUNT BRITISH

sand·stone /ˈsændstəʊn/ **sandstones.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Sandstone is a type of rock which contains a lot of sand. It is often used for building houses and walls. 沙岩. ❖ *...sandstone cliffs.* 沙岩悬崖. N-VAR

sand·storm /ˈsændstɔːm/ **sandstorms.**

A **sandstorm** is a strong wind in a desert area, which creates N-COUNT

a mass of swirling sand. 沙暴; 尘暴.

sand·wich /'sænwɪdʒ, -wɪtʃ/ **sandwiches, sandwiching, sandwiched.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sandwich** consists of two slices of bread with a layer of food such as cheese or meat between them. 三明治; 夹心面包. ❖ *...a ham sandwich.* 一块火腿三明治. N-COUNT

2 If you **sandwich** two things together with something else, you put that other thing between them. If you **sandwich** one thing between two other things, you put it between them. 把...夹在(两件事物)中间; 插入. ❖ *When you write, avoid sandwiching the bad news between an irrelevant, indirect, or overly cushioned beginning and end.* 你写信的时候, 别把坏消息夹在不相干的、非直接的、或过分掩饰的开头和结尾中间. VB V pl-n together; V n between pl-n

sand·wiched /'sænwɪdʒd, -wɪtʃt/.

If something is **sandwiched between** two other things, it is in a narrow space between them. 挤在...中间的. ❖ *The original kitchen was sandwiched between the breakfast room and the toilet.* 原来的厨房夹在早餐室和卫生间之间. ADJ v-link ADJ between pl-n

sandy /'sændi/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sandy** area is covered with sand. 覆盖着沙的; 多沙的. ❖ *...long, sandy beaches.* 长长的沙滩. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Sandy** hair is light orange-brown in colour. (头发)沙土色的, 浅黄褐色的. ADJ-GRADED

sane /seɪn/ **saner, sanest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **sane** is able to think and behave normally and reasonably, and is not mentally ill. 神志正常的, 心智健全的. ❖ *It wasn't the act of a sane person.* 一个神志正常的人不会干出那种事来. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you refer to a **sane** person, action, or system, you mean one that you think is reasonable and sensible. 明智的, 合情合理的. ❖ *No sane person wishes to see conflict or casualties.* 明智的人都不希望看到冲突和伤亡. ADJ-GRADED

sang /sæŋ/.

Sang is the past tense of **sing**. sing 的过去式.

sang-froid /ˌsɒŋ 'frwɑː/; 又拼作 **sangfroid**.

A person's **sang-froid** is their ability to remain calm in a dangerous or difficult situation. 镇定, 冷静. ❖ *He behaves throughout with a certain sang-froid.* 他始终镇定自若. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

san·gria /sæŋ'griːə/.

Sangria is a Spanish drink made of red wine, orange or lemon juice, soda, and brandy. 桑格利亚汽酒(一种用红葡萄酒加橙汁或柠檬汁、苏打水以及白兰地调制而成的西班牙汽酒). N-UNCOUNT

san·guine /'sæŋgwɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **sanguine** about something, you are cheerful and confident that things will happen in the way you want them to. 乐天的; 乐观自信的. ❖ *They have begun to take a more sanguine view.* 他们开始变得更加乐观起来. ADJ-GRADED

sani·ta·rium /ˌsænɪ'teəriəm/ **sanitariums.**

➛ 见 **sanatorium.**

sani·tary /'sænɪtri, AM -teri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Sanitary** means concerned with keeping things clean and hygienic, especially by providing a sewage system and a clean water supply. 环境卫生的; 公共卫生的. ❖ *Sanitary conditions are appalling.* 卫生条件非常糟糕. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you say that a place is not **sanitary**, you mean that it is not very clean. 清洁的; 卫生的. ❖ *It's not the most sanitary place one could swim.* 这里不是最卫生的游泳地点. ADJ-GRADED

'sanitary napkin, sanitary napkins.

A **sanitary napkin** is the same as a **sanitary towel**. 同 sanitary towel. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˌsanitary pro'tection.

Sanitary protection refers to sanitary towels or tampons. 卫生保护品(指卫生巾). N-UNCOUNT

'sanitary towel, sanitary towels.

A **sanitary towel** is a pad of thick soft material which women wear to absorb the blood during their periods. The usual American expression is **sanitary napkin**. 卫生巾, 月经垫. [美]一般作 sanitary napkin. N-COUNT BRITISH

sani·ta·tion /ˌsænɪ'teɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sanitation is the process of keeping places clean and hygienic, especially by providing a sewage system and a clean water supply. 环境卫生, 公共卫生(尤指下水道系统和干净水的供应). ❖ *...the hazards of contaminated water and poor sanitation.* 污染的水和很差的环境卫生带来的危险. N-UNCOUNT

sani·tize /'sænɪtaɪz/ **sanitizes, sanitizing, sanitized;** [英] 又拼作 **sanitise.**

If someone **sanitizes** an activity or a situation that is unpleasant or unacceptable, they describe it in a way that makes it seem more pleasant or acceptable. 淡化(令人难受或不可接受的内容). ❖ *...the cosy English school of crime writers who sanitise violence and make it respectable.* 淡化暴力并使其变得体面的轻松自若的英国派犯罪小说家. VB V n

san·ity /'sænɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A person's **sanity** is their ability to think and behave normally and reasonably. 精神正常, 神志正常. ❖ *He and his wife finally had to move from their apartment just to preserve their sanity.* 他和妻子为避免精神崩溃, 最后只好搬出那套房子. N-UNCOUNT

2 If there is **sanity** in a situation or activity, there is a purpose and a regular pattern, rather than confusion and worry. 明智; 通情达理. ❖ *Rafsanjani has been considering various ways of introducing some sanity into the currency market.* 拉夫桑贾尼一直在考虑以各种方式使货币市场变得理性一些. N-UNCOUNT

sank /sæŋk/.

Sank is the past tense of **sink**. sink 的过去式.

San·skrit /'sænskrɪt/.

Sanskrit is an ancient language which used to be spoken in India and is now used only in religious writings and ceremonies. 梵语(古印度语言, 现只用于宗教文献及祭典). N-UNCOUNT

S

Santa Claus /ˌsæntə 'klɔːz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Santa Claus or **Santa** is an imaginary old man with a long white beard and a red coat. Traditionally, young children in many countries are told that he brings their Christmas presents. 圣诞老人. N-PROPER

sap /sæp/ **saps, sapping, sapped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **saps** your strength or confidence, it gradually weakens or destroys it. 削弱; 破坏. ❖ *The recession in Japan has sapped investor confidence.* 日本的经济衰退削弱了投资者的信心. VB V n

2 **Sap** is the watery liquid in plants and trees. (植物等的)液, 汁. N-UNCOUNT

sa·pi·ens /'sæpienz/.

➛ 见 **homo sapiens.**

sap·ling /'sæplɪŋ/ **saplings.**

A **sapling** is a young tree. 树苗, 小树. N-COUNT

sap·per /'sæpə/ **sappers.**

A **sapper** is a soldier whose job is to carry out building, digging, and engineering work. 工兵; 工程兵. N-COUNT

sap·phire /'sæfaɪə/ **sapphires.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sapphire** is a precious stone which is blue in colour. 蓝宝石. N-VAR

sar·casm /'sɑːkæzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sarcasm refers to speech or writing which actually means the opposite of what it seems to say. Sarcasm is usually intended to mock or insult someone. 讽刺, 挖苦. ❖ *'May I,' he went on with heavy sarcasm, 'be the last to welcome you aboard the ship.'* 他带着浓厚的挖苦味道接着说, '也许我是最不欢迎你上船的人.' N-UNCOUNT

sar·cas·tic /sɑː'kæstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **sarcastic** says the opposite of what they really mean in order to mock or insult someone. 讽刺的、挖苦的. ❖ *She poked fun at people's shortcomings with sarcastic remarks.* 她对别人的缺点冷嘲热讽. ADJ-GRADED

● **sar·cas·ti·cal·ly** /sɑː'kæstɪkli/ ❖ *'What a surprise!' Caroline murmured sarcastically.* '真了不起!' 卡罗琳低声挖苦道. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

sar·co·ma /sɑː'kəʊmə/ **sarcomas.**

1 **Sarcoma** is one of two general forms of cancer. It affects tissues such as muscle and bone. 肉瘤. 比较 **carcinoma.** N-UNCOUNT

2 Sarcomas are malignant tumours. 恶性肿瘤. N-COUNT

sar·copha·gus /sɑːˈkɒfəgəs/ **sarcophagi** or **sarcophaguses.**
A **sarcophagus** is a large decorative coffin that was used in ancient times. (古代带有精美装饰的)石棺. N-COUNT

sar·dine /sɑːˈdiːn/ **sardines.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Sardines are a kind of small sea fish, often eaten as food. 沙丁鱼. N-COUNT

sar·don·ic /sɑːˈdɒnɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone or their behaviour as **sardonic**, you mean that they are mocking or scornful, often in a rather calm, quiet way. 冷嘲的、讥讽的. ❖ *...a sardonic sense of humour.* 一种嘲讽的幽默感. ◢ **sar·doni·cal·ly** /sɑːˈdɒnɪkli/ ❖ *He grinned sardonically.* 他冷笑一下. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

sarge /sɑːdʒ/.
A sergeant is sometimes addressed as **sarge**. 中士; 巡佐(用于称呼). ❖ *Good luck, sarge.* 祝你好运, 中士. N-VOC, N-SING INFORMAL

sari /ˈsɑːri/ **saris.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **sari** is a piece of clothing worn especially by Indian women. It consists of a long piece of thin material wrapped around the body. 莎丽(尤指印度妇女用以裹身的长条布). N-COUNT

sar·nie /ˈsɑːni/ **sarnies.**
A **sarnie** is a sandwich. 三明治. ❖ *...two crates of beer and a plate of sarnies.* 两箱啤酒、一盘三明治. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

sa·rong /səˈrɒŋ, AM -rɔːŋ/ **sarongs.**
A **sarong** is a piece of clothing worn especially by Malaysians. It consists of a long piece of cloth attached around the waist or under the arms. 莎笼(尤指马来西亚人穿的围裙). N-COUNT

sar·to·rial /sɑːˈtɔːriəl/.
Sartorial means relating to clothes and to the way they are made or worn. 服装的; 衣着的. ❖ *James gave him some sartorial advice.* 詹姆斯向他提出一些衣着建议. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

S

SAS /ˌes eɪ ˈes/.
The SAS is a group of highly trained British soldiers who work on secret or very difficult military operations. **SAS** is an abbreviation for 'Special Air Service'. (英国)特种航空部队. Special Air Service 的缩写形式. N-PROPER: the N

sash /sæʃ/ **sashes.**
A **sash** is a long piece of cloth which people wear round their waist or over one shoulder, especially with formal or official clothes. (尤指官员制服上的)腰带, 肩带, 饰带. ❖ *She wore a white dress with a thin blue sash.* 她穿着一件有蓝色细腰带的白色连衣裙. N-COUNT

sas·sy /ˈsæsi/.
1 If an older person describes a younger person as **sassy**, they mean that they are cheeky and disrespectful. 粗鲁的, 无礼的. ❖ *Are you that sassy with your parents, young lady?* 对你的父母能那样无礼吗, 小姐? ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN, INFORMAL
2 **Sassy** is used to describe people or things that are fashionable and attractive. 时髦的; 漂亮的. ❖ *...colourful and sassy fashion accessories.* 艳丽漂亮的时装饰品. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN, INFORMAL

sat /sæt/.
Sat is the past tense and past participle of **sit**. sit 的过去式和过去分词.

Sat. ♦♦◇◇◇
Sat. is a written abbreviation for **Saturday**. Saturday 的缩写形式.

SAT /sæt/ **SATs.**
1 In the United States, the **SAT** is an examination which is often taken by students who wish to enter a college or university as undergraduates. **SAT** is an abbreviation for 'Scholastic Aptitude Test'. (在美国为考大学而参加的)学业能力倾向测验. Scholastic Aptitude Test 的缩写形式. N-PROPER
2 In Britain, **SATs** are a set of tasks given to seven-year old school children in order to test their ability. **SAT** is an abbreviation for 'Standard Assessment Task'. (英国七岁学童的)标准测验. Standard Assessment Task 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

Satan /ˈseɪtən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Satan is a name sometimes given to the Devil. (魔王)撒旦. ❖ *It was like satan had risen from hell.* 这像撒旦从地狱里爬出来似的. ◢ **sa·tan·ic** /səˈtænɪk/ ❖ *...satanic rituals.* 撒旦崇拜仪式. N-PROPER ADJ

Sa·tan·ism /ˈseɪtənɪzəm/.
Satanism is worship of the devil. 撒旦崇拜、魔王崇拜. ❖ *...witchcraft and Satanism.* 巫术和撒旦崇拜. ◢ **Sa·tan·ist** /ˈseɪtənɪst/ **Satanists.** A **Satanist** is a person who worships the Devil. 撒旦崇拜者. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

sa·tay /ˈsæteɪ, AM ˈsɑːteɪ/.
Satay consists of pieces of meat cooked on skewers and served with a peanut sauce. 加香烤肉串. N-UNCOUNT

satch·el /ˈsætʃəl/ **satchels.**
A **satchel** is a bag with a long strap that schoolchildren use for carrying books. (有长肩带的)书包. N-COUNT

sat·ed /ˈseɪtɪd/.
If you are **sated** with something, you have had more of it than you can enjoy at one time. 充分满足的. ❖ *...children happily sated with ice cream.* 痛痛快快地吃了一顿冰激凌的孩子们. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

sat·el·lite /ˈsætəlaɪt/ **satellites.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **satellite** is an object which has been sent into space in order to collect information or to be part of a communications system. Satellites move continuously round the earth or through space. (人造)卫星. ❖ *The rocket launched two communications satellites.* 这枚火箭发射了两颗通讯卫星. *President Bush spoke by satellite last night to 34 campaign rallies across the country.* 昨晚, 布什总统通过卫星向全国34个竞选集会发表讲话. N-COUNT also by N
2 **Satellite** television is broadcast using a satellite. (电视)利用卫星广播的. ❖ *They have four satellite channels.* 他们有四个卫星电视频道. ADJ: ADJ n
3 A **satellite** is a natural object in space that moves round a planet or star. (天体)卫星. ❖ *...the satellites of Jupiter.* 木星的卫星. N-COUNT
4 You can refer to a country, area, or organization as a **satellite** when you mean that it has no real power of its own, but is dependent on a larger and more powerful country, area, or organization. 卫星国; 附属地区; 附属组织. ❖ *...satellite territories of France.* 法国的附属领土. N-COUNT

'satellite dish, satellite dishes.
A **satellite dish** is a piece of equipment which people need to have on their house in order to receive satellite television. 卫星电视接收器; 碟行天线. N-COUNT

sa·ti·ate /ˈseɪʃieɪt/ **satiates, satiating, satiated.**
If something such as food or pleasure **satiates** you, you have all that you need or all that you want of it, often so much that you become tired of it. 使充分满足; 使饱腻. ❖ *The Edinburgh International Festival offers enough choice to satiate most appetites.* 爱丁堡国际节提供各种选择, 足以满足大部分人的口味. VB FORMAL V n

sat·in /ˈsætɪn, AM -tən/ **satins.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Satin** is a smooth shiny kind of cloth, usually made from silk. 缎子, 缎带. N-VAR
2 If something such as a paint, wax, or cosmetic gives something a **satin** finish, it reflects light to some extent but is not very shiny. (油漆、蜡、化妆品等)光滑柔和的. ADJ: ADJ n

sat·ire /ˈsætaɪə/ **satires.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Satire** is the use of humour to mock or criticize aspects of society or politics. 讽刺, 讥讽. ❖ *The commercial side of the Christmas season is an easy target for satire.* 圣诞节的商业化一面很容易成为讽刺的目标. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **satire** is a play, film, or story that uses satire. 讽刺作品. ❖ *...a sharp satire on the American political process.* 一部尖锐讽刺美国政治的作品. N-COUNT

sa·tir·ic /səˈtɪrɪk/.
Satiric means the same as **satirical**. 义同 satirical. ADJ-GRADED

sa·tiri·cal /səˈtɪrɪkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **satirical** drawing, piece of writing, or comedy show uses satire to criticize something. 讽刺的, 讥讽的. ❖ *...a satirical novel about London life.* 一部讽刺伦敦生活的小说. ADJ-GRADED

sati·rist /ˈsætɪrɪst/ **satirists.**
A **satirist** is someone who writes or uses satire. 讽刺作家; 惯于讽刺的人. N-COUNT

sati·rize /ˈsætɪraɪz/ **satirizes, satirizing, satirized;** [英] 又拼作 **satirise**.
If you **satirize** a person or group of people, you use satire to criticize or mock them in something such as a novel or a film. 讽刺, 讥讽. ◆ *...Robert Altman, whose film 'The Player' so painfully satirised the movie business.* 罗伯特·艾尔特曼的电影《演员》尖刻地讽刺了电影界. VB V n

sat·is·fac·tion /ˌsætɪsˈfækʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Satisfaction** is the pleasure that you feel when you do something or get something that you wanted or needed to do or get. 满意, 满足. ◆ *Both sides expressed satisfaction with the progress so far.* 双方都对迄今取得的进展表示满意. *...job satisfaction.* 工作满足感. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you get **satisfaction** from someone, you get money or an apology from them because of some harm or injustice which has been done to you. (指赔偿或道歉)满意的回应. ◆ *If you can't get any satisfaction, complain to the park owner.* 如果不能得到满意的赔偿, 你就向停车场老板提出投诉. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
3 If you do something **to** someone's **satisfaction**, they are happy with the way that you have done it. 使(某人)满意. PHR

sat·is·fac·tory /ˌsætɪsˈfæktəri/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Something that is **satisfactory** is acceptable to you or fulfils a particular need or purpose. 令人满意的. ◆ *I never got a satisfactory answer.* 我从来没得到过满意的答复. ADJ-GRADED
♦ **sat·is·fac·to·ri·ly** /ˌsætɪsˈfæktərɪli/ ◆ *Their motives have never been satisfactorily explained.* 他们从来没有对其动机做出令人满意的解释. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

sat·is·fied /ˈsætɪsfaɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇
If you are **satisfied** with something, you are happy because you have got what you wanted or needed. 感到满意的. ◆ *We are not satisfied with these results.* 我们对这些结果并不满意. *...satisfied customers.* 感到满意的顾客. ADJ-GRADED

sat·is·fy /ˈsætɪsfaɪ/ **satisfies, satisfying, satisfied.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone or something **satisfies** you, they give you enough of what you want or need to make you pleased or contented. 使满意, 使高兴, 使满足. ◆ *The pace of change has not been quick enough to satisfy everyone.* 变革的速度还不够快, 没有使人人都满意. VB V n
2 If someone or something **satisfies** you that something is true or has been done properly, they convince you by giving you more information or by showing you what has been done. 使确信. ◆ *He has to satisfy the environmental lobby that real progress will be made to cut emissions.* 他必须使环保游说团体满意, 在减少废气排放上有实际进展. VB V n that
3 If you **satisfy** the requirements for something, you are good enough or have the right qualities to fulfil these requirements. 满足; 符合. ◆ *Candidates must satisfy the general conditions for admission.* 考生必须符合基本录取条件. VB V n

sat·is·fy·ing /ˈsætɪsfaɪɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Something that is **satisfying** gives you a feeling of pleasure and fulfilment. 令人满意的. ◆ *...a satisfying and enriching task.* 一项使人心满意足、受益匪浅的任务. ♦ **sat·is·fy·ing·ly** ◆ *...a series of satisfyingly detailed and painstakingly constructed documentaries.* 一系列内容丰富、制作精良的记录片. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

sat·su·ma /sætˈsuːmə/ **satsumas.**
A **satsuma** is a small type of orange. 萨摩蜜柑; 无核小蜜橘 (原产于日本九州的萨摩). N-COUNT

satu·rate /ˈsætʃʊreɪt/ **saturates, saturating, saturated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If people or things **saturate** a place or object, they fill it completely so that no more can be added. 使充满; 使充斥. ◆ *In the last days before the vote, both sides are saturating the airwaves.* 在投票前的最后几天, 双方的宣传铺天盖地. ♦ **satu·ra·tion** ◆ *...the saturation of the market with various kinds of goods.* 市场上琳琅满目的各类商品. VB V n Also be V-ed with n N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone or something **is saturated**, they become extremely wet. (被)浸透; (被)湿透. ◆ *His work clothes, having become saturated with oil, had to be cleaned.* 他的工作服浸透了油, 必须清洗干净. VB be V-ed V-ed Also V n

satu·rat·ed /ˈsætʃʊreɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Saturated fats are types of fat that are found in some foods, especially dairy products, eggs, and meat. (尤指奶制品、鸡蛋和肉中所含的脂肪)饱和的. ADJ-GRADED

satu·ra·tion /ˌsætʃʊˈreɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Saturation is used to describe a campaign or other activity that is carried out very thoroughly, so that nothing is missed. 最大限度的; 无一遗漏的. ◆ *Newspapers, television and radio are all providing saturation coverage.* 报纸、电视和电台都作周详全面的报道. ADJ: ADJ n
➡ 又见 **saturate**.

Sat·ur·day /ˈsætədeɪ, -di/ **Saturdays.** ◆◆◆◆◇
Saturday is the day after Friday and before Sunday. 星期六. ◆ *She had a call from him on Saturday morning.* 她星期六上午接到他的电话. *Every Saturday dad made a beautiful pea and ham soup.* 每到星期六, 爸爸都做美妙的豌豆火腿汤. N-VAR

sauce /sɔːs/ **sauces.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **sauce** is a thick liquid which is served with other food. 酱汁, 调味汁. ◆ *...pasta cooked in a sauce of garlic, tomatoes, and cheese.* 用蒜、番茄和奶酪作酱汁的意大利面. N-VAR

sauce·pan /ˈsɔːspən, AM -pæn/ **saucepans.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **saucepan** is a deep metal cooking pot, usually with a long handle and a lid. (有长柄、有盖的)深平底锅. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. N-COUNT

sau·cer /ˈsɔːsə/ **saucers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **saucer** is a small curved plate on which you stand a cup. 茶杯碟; 茶托. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **flying saucer**.

saucy /ˈsɔːsi/ **saucier, sauciest.**
Someone or something that is **saucy** refers to sex in a light-hearted amusing way. 开色情玩笑的. ◆ *...a saucy joke.* 一个粗俗的玩笑. ADJ-GRADED

sau·er·kraut /ˈsaʊəkraʊt/.
Sauerkraut is cabbage which has been cut into very small pieces and pickled. It is eaten mainly in Germany. (德国)泡菜. N-UNCOUNT

sau·na /ˈsɔːnə/ **saunas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you have a **sauna**, you sit or lie in a room that is so hot that it makes you sweat. People have saunas in order to relax and to clean their skin thoroughly. 桑拿浴; 蒸汽浴. N-COUNT
2 A **sauna** is a room or building where you can have a sauna. 桑拿浴室; 蒸汽浴室. N-COUNT

saun·ter /ˈsɔːntə/ **saunters, sauntering, sauntered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **saunter** somewhere, you walk there in a slow casual way. 漫步; 闲逛. ◆ *He sauntered along the river to the mill.* 他沿着河边漫步走向磨坊. VB V prep/adv

sau·sage /ˈsɒsɪdʒ, AM ˈsɔːs-/ **sausages.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **sausage** consists of minced meat, mixed with other ingredients, inside a thin casing like a tube. 香肠; 腊肠. N-VAR

ˌsausage ˈroll, sausage rolls.
A **sausage roll** consists of a small amount of sausage meat which has been covered with pastry and cooked. (香肠肉外裹酥皮烤制成的)香肠肉卷. N-COUNT BRITISH

sau·té /ˈsəʊteɪ, AM sɔːˈteɪ/ **sautés, sautéing, sautéd.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When you **sauté** food, you fry it quickly in hot oil or butter. 快炒; 快煎. VB V n

sav·age /ˈsævɪdʒ/ **savages, savaging, savaged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Someone or something that is **savage** is extremely cruel, violent, and uncontrolled. 野蛮的; 残暴的; 凶恶的. ◆ *This was a savage attack on a defenceless young girl.* 这是对一个无力自卫的女孩的野蛮侵害. ♦ **sav·age·ly** ◆ *He was savagely beaten.* 他被暴打了一顿. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If you refer to people as **savages**, you dislike them because you think that they are cruel, violent, or uncivilized. 野蛮人. ◆ *...their conviction that the area was a frozen desert peopled with uncouth savages.* 他们认为, 那个地区是一片天寒地冻的沙漠, 居住着未开化的野蛮人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
3 If someone **is savaged** by a dog or other animal, the animal attacks them violently. (被)(狗或其他动物)乱咬; (被)凶猛地攻击. VB usu passive

4 If someone or something that they have done **is savaged** by another person, that person criticizes them severely. (被)激烈抨击. ❖ *The show had already been savaged by critics.* 该演出受到评论家的抨击. VB be V-ed Also V n

sav·age·ry /ˈsævɪdʒri/.
Savagery is extremely cruel and violent behaviour. 残暴(行为). ❖ *...the sheer savagery of war.* 战争的残酷无情. N-UNCOUNT

sa·van·nah /səˈvænə/ **savannahs**; 又拼作 **savanna**. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **savannah** is an open flat stretch of grassland, usually in Africa. (通常指非洲树木稀少的)热带大草原. N-VAR

save /seɪv/ **saves, saving, saved.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you **save** someone or something, you help them to avoid harm or to escape from a dangerous or unpleasant situation. 解救, 挽救. ❖ *...a final attempt to save 40,000 jobs.* 挽救4万个职位所作的最后努力. *The national health system saved him from becoming a cripple.* 国家医疗制度使他免于成为一个跛子. VB V n V n from n/-ing
2 If a goalkeeper **saves** a shot, they succeed in preventing the ball from going into the goal. (守门员)救(球). VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Spurs could have had several goals but for some brilliant saves from John Hallworth.* 要不是约翰·霍尔沃思的几次漂亮救球, 热刺队本来可以射进几个球. N-COUNT
3 If you **save** something, you keep it because it will be needed later. 保留, 留下. ❖ *Drain the beans thoroughly and save the stock for soup.* 把豆子捞出沥净, 留下汁做汤. VB V n Also V n n
4 If you **save**, you gradually collect money by spending less than you get, usually in order to buy something that you want. 积攒; 储蓄. ❖ *Tim and Barbara are now saving for a house in the suburbs.* 蒂姆和芭芭拉正在攒钱, 想在郊区买一栋房子. *They could not find any way to save money.* 他们无法攒到钱. VB V V for n V n
➪ **Save up** means the same as **save**. 义同 save. ❖ *People often put money aside in order to save up enough to make one major expenditure.* 人们常常攒钱以备一次大用. PHR-V V P noun Also V P for n
◢ **sav·er, savers** ❖ *Low interest rates are bad news for savers.* 低利率对储户不利. N-COUNT
5 If you **save** something such as time or money, you prevent the loss or waste of it. 节省, 节约. ❖ *It saves time in the kitchen to have things you use a lot within reach.* 在厨房里把常用的东西放在手边, 可以节省时间. *I got the fishmonger to skin the fish which helped save on the preparation time.* 我让鱼贩把鱼去鳞, 这样可省去准备时间. VB V n V on n Also V n on n ◢ **-saver, -savers** ❖ *These potatoes are sold ready sorted and washed, and can prove a great time-saver for the busy cook.* 这些马铃薯出售时已分类洗净, 给忙碌的厨师节省了很多时间. *These zip-top bags are great space-savers if storage is limited.* 在贮存地方有限的情况下, 装有拉链封口的袋子倒是省了许多空间. COMB ◢ **sav·ing, savings** ❖ *...a program of household savings on energy use.* 一项家庭节约能源的计划. N-COUNT ◢ **-saving** ❖ *...money-saving special offers on the latest products.* 助你省钱而特价出售的最新产品. COMB
6 If you **save** someone an unpleasant task or experience, you do something which helps or enables them to avoid it. 免去, 省去. ❖ *He arranges to collect the payment from the customer, thus saving the client the paperwork.* 他已安排好向顾客收钱的事, 这样免除了客户许多文书工作. *The scanner will reduce the need for exploratory operations which will save risk and pain for patients.* 扫描器减少了探察手术的必要性, 免除了病人的风险和痛苦. VB V n n V n
7 You can use **save** to introduce the only things, people, or ideas that your main statement does not apply to. 除...外. ❖ *There is almost no water at all in Mochudi save that brought up from bore holes.* 除了从钻孔里打上来的水以外, 莫丘迪几乎没有水. PREP FORMAL
➪ **Save for** means the same as **save**. 义同 save. ❖ *The parking lot was virtually empty save for a few cars.* 停车场里除几辆汽车外, 实际上是空荡荡的. PHR-PREP
8 ➡ to **save** someone's **bacon**: 见 **bacon**.
➡ to **save the day**: 见 **day**.

➤**save up.**
➡ 见 **save 4**. PHR-V

ˌsaving ˈgrace, saving graces.
A **saving grace** is a good quality or feature in a person or thing that prevents them from being completely bad or worthless. 唯一可取之处. ❖ *He's funny, which is probably his greatest saving grace.* 他很幽默, 这或许是他最大的可取之处. N-COUNT with supp

savings /ˈseɪvɪŋz/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Your **savings** are the money that you have saved, especially in a bank or a building society. 积蓄, 存款. ❖ *Her savings were in the Post Office Savings Bank.* 她的钱存在邮政储蓄银行里. N-PLURAL
➡ 又见 **save**.

sav·iour /ˈseɪvjə/ **saviours**; [美]拼作 **savior**. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **saviour** is a person who saves someone or something from danger, ruin, or defeat. 挽救者, 救星. ❖ *...the saviour of English football.* 挽救英格兰足球的人. *She regarded him as her saviour.* 她把他当做自己的救星. N-COUNT
2 In the Christian religion, **the Saviour** is Jesus Christ. (基督教)救世主(即耶稣基督). N-PROPER the N

sa·vour /ˈseɪvə/ **savours, savouring, savoured**; [美]拼作 **savor**. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **savour** something pleasant, you enjoy it as much as you can or for as long as possible. 品尝; 欣赏. ❖ *Savour the flavour of each mouthful, and chew your food well.* 你要细嚼慢咽, 仔细品尝. *There's something about the Loire Valley that makes you want to savour every moment.* 卢瓦尔河谷风光处处, 让你目不暇接. *We won't pretend we savour the prospect of a month in prison.* 我们可不想假装乐意体验一个月的监狱生活. VB V n

sa·voury /ˈseɪvəri/ **savouries**; [美]拼作 **savory**. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Savoury** food has a salty or spicy flavour rather than a sweet one. (相对于甜味)咸味的; 有香料味的. ❖ *Italian cooking is best known for savoury dishes.* 意大利烹饪以有香料味的菜肴著名. ADJ
2 **Savouries** are small portions of savoury food, usually eaten as a snack. 咸味小菜. N-COUNT BRITISH

sav·vy /ˈsævi/.
If you describe someone as **savvy**, you think that they show a lot of practical knowledge and instinctive understanding. 懂实用知识的; 有理解力的. ❖ *She was a pretty savvy woman.* 她是个相当通情达理的女人. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He is known for his political savvy.* 他以政治智慧知名. N-UNCOUNT

saw /sɔː/ **saws, sawing, sawed, sawn.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Saw** is the past tense of **see**. see 的过去式.
2 A **saw** is a tool for cutting wood. It has a blade with sharp teeth along one edge. Some saws are pushed and pulled by hand, and others are powered by electricity. 锯, 锯子. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **chain saw**.
3 If you **saw** something, you cut it with a saw. (用锯子)锯. ❖ *He escaped by sawing through the bars of his cell.* 他锯断了牢房的铁条, 逃了出去. VB V n V prep/adv

saw·dust /ˈsɔːdʌst/.
Sawdust is dust and very small pieces of wood which are produced when you saw wood. 锯屑, 木屑. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsawed-off ˈshotgun, sawed-off shotguns.
A **sawed-off shotgun** is the same as a **sawn-off shotgun**. 同 sawn-off shotgun. N-COUNT AMERICAN

saw·mill /ˈsɔːmɪl/ **sawmills.**
A **sawmill** is a factory where wood is sawn into planks using a power-driven saw. 锯木厂. N-COUNT

sawn /sɔːn/.
Sawn is the past participle of **saw**. saw 的过去分词.

ˌsawn-off ˈshotgun, sawn-off shotguns.
A **sawn-off shotgun** is a shotgun whose barrel has been cut short. They are often used by criminals. 枪管锯短的枪. N-COUNT

sax /sæks/ **saxes.**
A **sax** is the same as a **saxophone**. 同 saxophone. N-COUNT INFORMAL

Sax·on /ˈsæksən/ **Saxons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Saxons were members of a West Germanic tribe. 撒克逊人(西日耳曼部落的一支). N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...a seventh-century Saxon church.* 一座7世纪的撒克逊教堂. ADJ

saxo·phone /ˈsæksəfəʊn/ **saxophones.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **saxophone** is a musical instrument in the shape of a curved metal tube with keys and a curved mouthpiece. 萨克斯管. 见插图条 **musical instruments.** N-VAR

◢ **sax·opho·nist,** /sækˈsɒfənɪst, AM ˈsæksəfəʊn-/ **saxophonists.** A **saxophonist** is someone who plays the saxophone. 萨克斯管演奏者. N-COUNT

say /seɪ/ **says** /sez/ **saying, said** /sed/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **say** something, you speak words. You can also use **say** to signal that you are stating a fact or your opinion. 说, 讲. ◆ *'I'm sorry,' he said.* '对不起,' 他说. *She said they were very impressed.* 她说他们很受感动. *I would just like to say that this is the most hypocritical thing I have ever heard in my life.* 我只是想说, 这是我一生中听过的最虚伪的话. *Forty-one people are said to have been seriously hurt.* 据说, 有41个人受了重伤. *I packed and said goodbye to Charlie.* 我收拾好行李, 向查利告别. *Did he say where he was going?* 他有没有说他要去哪里? *It doesn't sound exactly orthodox, if I may say so.* 这话有点儿不对劲, 如果我可以这么说的话. VB; V with quote; V that; be V-ed to-inf; V n to n; V wh; V so; Also V n, V to-inf

2 You can mention the contents of a piece of writing by mentioning what it **says** or what someone **says** in it. (引用文章或别人的话)说; 写着. ◆ *The report says there is widespread and routine torture of political prisoners in the country.* 报告说, 在这个国家, 虐待政治犯司空见惯. *Auntie Winnie wrote back saying Mam wasn't well enough to write.* 温妮姑妈回信说, 妈妈身体不好, 不能写信. *'Highly inflammable', it says on the spare canister.* '高度易燃', 那个备用的罐子上写着. VB; V that; it V with quote; Also V quote, V so

3 If you **say** something to yourself, you think it. 心中暗想, 暗忖. ◆ *Perhaps I'm still dreaming, I said to myself.* 也许还在做梦, 我心中暗想. *'Keep your temper,' he said to himself.* '沉住气,' 他对自己说. VB; V to pron-refl with quote

4 You indicate the information given by something such as a clock, dial, or map by mentioning what it **says**. (钟、仪表盘、地图等)给出信息; 指示. ◆ *The clock said four minutes past eleven.* 钟指明的时间是11点过4分. *The map says there's six of them.* 地图上指明这种地方有六处. VB; V n; V that

5 If you state that you **can't say** something or you **wouldn't say** something, you are indicating in a polite or indirect way that it is not true or that it is not your opinion. (婉转地表示不同意见)不至于, 不见得. ◆ *Dead? Well, I can't say I'm sorry.* 死了? 哎哟, 我可没觉得难过. *I wouldn't say it's a great success.* 这不见得是一次伟大的成功. VB with neg; PRAGMATICS; V that

6 You use **shall I say** and **shall we say** in order to warn someone that what you are about to say may cause offence or be surprising. (用于提醒对方, 你要说的话可能会产生反感或使人吃惊)我要说. ◆ *My involvement has not been altogether, shall we say, ethical.* 我说, 我的参与并不完全出自伦理上的原因. PHR; PRAGMATICS

7 You can use **'You can say that again'** to express strong agreement with what someone has just said. 你说得对, 你说对了. ◆ *'Must have been a fiddly job.' — 'You can say that again.'* '这一定是件麻烦的工作.' — '你说的没错.' CONVENTION; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

8 If something **says** something about a person, situation, or thing, it reveals something about them. 表明. ◆ *I think that says a lot about how well Seles is playing.* 我认为, 这充分表明塞莱斯打得不错. *The appearance of the place and the building says something about the importance of the project.* 从位置和大楼外观来看, 这项工程很重要. VB; V amount about n; V pron about n

9 If something **says** a lot for a person or thing, it shows that this person or thing is very good or has a lot of good qualities. 说明. ◆ *That the Escort is still the nation's bestselling car in 1992 says a lot for the power of Ford's marketing people.* '护航舰' 这款汽车仍是1992年我国最畅销的汽车, 这充分说明了福特汽车公司营销人员的能力. *It says much for Brookner's skill that while the book is suffused with sadness, it is never depressing.* 这本书情节充满哀伤又不令人沮丧, 充分显示了布鲁克纳的写作技巧. VB; PRAGMATICS; V amount for n; it V amount for n that

10 If you say there is a lot **to be said for** something, you think it has a lot of good qualities or aspects. 有许多(优点或有利方面)可说. ◆ *There's a lot to be said for being based in the country.* 立足本国, 好处多多. PHR; PRAGMATICS

11 You use **say** in expressions such as **I'll say that for them** and **you can say this for them** after or before you mention a good quality that someone has, usually when you think they do not have many good qualities. 为...说一句公道话. ◆ *He's usually smartly-dressed, I'll say that for him.* 我要为他说句公道话, 他通常还是衣着得体的. VB; PRAGMATICS; V pron for n

12 If you say that something **says it all**, you mean that it shows you very clearly the truth about a situation or someone's feelings. 很清楚地说明了一切. ◆ *This is my third visit in a week, which says it all.* 这是我一个星期里的第三次拜访, 这已经清楚说明问题了. PHR; PRAGMATICS

13 If something **goes without saying**, it is obvious or definitely true. 不言而喻, 不用说. ◆ *It goes without saying that if someone has lung problems they should not smoke.* 有肺病就不该抽烟, 这是不言而喻的. PHR

14 You use **to say nothing of** when you mention an additional thing which gives even more strength to the point you are making. 更不用说; 何况. ◆ *Unemployment leads to a sense of uselessness, to say nothing of financial problems.* 失业让人感到无能, 更不用说经济问题了. PHR; PRAGMATICS

15 You use **not to say** when adding a stronger or more extreme description than the one you have just used. 即使不说是; 虽不能说. ◆ *To those who've never received million dollar royalty cheques, this sounded a little odd, not to say offensive.* 对那些从没收过百万元版税支票的人来说, 这话听起来就算不令人反感, 至少也是让人觉得有点儿怪. PHR; PRAGMATICS

16 You use **that is to say** to indicate that you are about to express the same idea more clearly or precisely. 即; 那就是说; 换句话说. ◆ *We're basically talking about an independent state in the territories that were occupied in 1967, that is to say, in the West Bank and Gaza.* 我们主要是在谈论1967年的被占领地区, 即约旦河西岸和加沙地带建立一个独立国家的问题. PHR; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL

17 ➤ **to say the least**: 见 **least**.

➤ **needless to say**: 见 **needless**.

18 You can use **say** or **let's say** to introduce an example or hypothetical situation that you want to refer to. 假如, 比如说. ◆ *Say you lived in Boston, Massachusetts, and dug straight down through the center of the Earth, what country would you come out nearest to?* 假如你住在麻省的波士顿, 垂直往下挖透地心, 你钻出来的时候会离哪个国家最近? *Someone with, say, between 300 and 500 acres could be losing thousands of pounds a year.* 比如一个拥有300到500英亩土地的人, 一年有可能损失几千镑. VB only imper; PRAGMATICS; V that

19 **Say** can be used to attract someone's attention or to express surprise, pleasure, or admiration. (用以唤起注意或表示惊讶、高兴或惊叹等)喂, 哎呀. ◆ *Say, Leo, how would you like to have dinner one night, just you and me?* 喂, 利奥, 哪天晚上咱们出去吃晚饭, 就你和我? EXCLAM; PRAGMATICS; AMERICAN, INFORMAL

20 If you have a **say** in something, you have the right to give your opinion and influence decisions relating to it. When you have your **say**, you use this right or give your opinion. 发言权; 发言机会. ◆ *It's time the people of Glasgow had a say in the future of Europe.* 现在该是格拉斯哥人对欧洲的前途发表看法的时候了. *The Football Association have had their say and so have the Football League.* 足球协会已经发话了, 足球联合会都也发话了. N-SING

say·ing /ˈseɪɪŋ/ **sayings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **saying** is a famous or profound sentence that gives advice or information about human life and experience. 格言; 谚语. ◆ *We also realize the truth of that old saying: Charity begins at home.* 我们也知道那句老话是正确的: 慈善始于家里. N-COUNT

'say-so. ♦◊◊◊◊
If you do something on someone's **say-so**, they tell you to do it or they give you permission to do it. 许可. ♦ *Directors call the shots and nothing happens on set without their say-so.* 导演下令拍摄,没有他们的许可,场内什么也办不成. N-SING INFORMAL

scab /skæb/ **scabs.**
1 A **scab** is a hard dry covering that forms over the surface of a wound. 痂; 疮痂. N-COUNT
2 People who continue to work during a strike are called **scabs** by the people who are on strike. 不参加罢工的工人; 工贼. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
▷ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ♦ *The mill was started up with scab labor.* 这家工厂利用不参加罢工的工人开工了. ADJ ADJ n

scab·bard /'skæbəd/ **scabbards.**
A **scabbard** is a holder for a sword which hangs from a belt. (剑、匕首等的)鞘. N-COUNT

sca·bies /'skeɪbi:z/.
Scabies is a very infectious and itchy skin disease caused by a parasite. 疥疮, 疥 病. N-UNCOUNT

sca·brous /'skeɪbrəs, 'skæb-/.
If you describe something as **scabrous**, you mean that it deals with sex or describes sex in a shocking way; used showing disapproval. 色情的, 淫秽的. ♦ *...the scabrous lower reaches of the film business.* 电影业的淫秽低下层. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS LITERARY

scaf·fold /'skæfəʊld/ **scaffolds.**
1 A **scaffold** is a temporary raised platform which is used by house decorators. (建筑工用的)脚手架. N-COUNT
2 A **scaffold** is a raised platform on which criminals used to be hanged or beheaded. 断头台, 绞刑台. ♦ *Ascending the shaky ladder to the scaffold, More addressed the executioner.* 莫尔一边登上摇摇晃晃的梯子走向绞刑台,一边对刽子手说话. N-COUNT

S

scaf·fold·ing /'skæfəldɪŋ/. ♦◊◊◊◊
Scaffolding is a temporary framework of poles and boards that is used by workers to stand on while they are building, repairing, or painting the outside walls of a building. 脚手架(组架). N-UNCOUNT

scald /skɔ:ld/ **scalds, scalding, scalded.**
1 If you **scald** yourself, you burn yourself with very hot liquid or steam. (在沸水或蒸汽中)烫伤. ♦ *A patient jumped into a bath being prepared by a member of staff and scalded herself.* 一名病人跳进医务人员为她准备的浴缸里,结果把自己烫伤了. VB V n
2 A **scald** is a burn caused by very hot liquid or steam. (沸水或蒸汽造成的)烫伤. N-COUNT

scald·ing /'skɔ:ldɪŋ/.
Scalding or **scalding hot** liquids are extremely hot. 滚烫的, 灼烫的. ♦ *I tried to sip the tea but it was scalding.* 我想喝一口,可是茶烫得很. *...scalding hot water.* 滚烫的水. ADJ

scale /skeɪl/ **scales, scaling, scaled.** ♦♦♦♦◊
1 If you refer to the **scale** of something, you are referring to its size or extent, especially when it is very big. 规模. ♦ *You may feel dwarfed by the sheer scale of the place.* 这地方规模宏大,你会觉得自己十分矮小. *The break-down of law and order could result in killing on a massive scale.* 法律和秩序的崩溃很可能导致大规模杀戮. *The British aid programme is small in scale.* 英国的援助方案规模很小. N-SING also no det, with supp
➡ 又见 **full-scale, large-scale, small-scale.**
2 A **scale** is a set of levels or numbers which are used in a particular system of measuring things or are used when comparing things. 等级, 级别. ♦ *...an earthquake measuring five-point-five on the Richter scale.* 一次里氏震级为5.5级的地震. *On a scale of 1 to 10, voters rated their lives at an average of 6.1.* 在1到10的等级排列中,选民们把他们的生活定为平均6.1级. *The higher up the social scale they are, the more the men have to lose.* 人们的社会地位越高,失去的东西就会越多. N-COUNT
3 A pay **scale** or **scale** of fees is a list of amounts of money which indicates how much someone should be paid, depending, for example, on their age or what work they do. 工资等级表, 薪酬级表. ♦ *...those on the high end of the pay scale.* 那些在工资等级表上排在最上面的人. N-COUNT
4 In music, a **scale** is a fixed sequence of musical notes, each one higher than the next, which begins at a particular note. 音阶. ♦ *...the scale of C major.* C大调音阶. N-COUNT
5 The **scale** of a map, plan, or model is the relationship between the size of something in the map, plan, or model and its size in the real world. (图表与实物之间的)比例, 比例尺. ♦ *The map, on a scale of 1:10,000, shows over 5,000 individual paths.* 这张万分之一比例的地图显示了5,000多条各具特色的小径. N-COUNT
6 A **scale** model of something is smaller than the original, but the sizes of all the parts are in the same, exact relation to each other. (模型)按比例缩小的, 缩尺的. ♦ *Franklin made his mother an intricately detailed scale model of the house.* 富兰克林为母亲做了一个非常精细的房子的比例模型. ADJ ADJ n
7 If the different parts of a map, drawing, or model are **to scale**, they are the right size in relation to each other. 按比例. ♦ *...a miniature garden, with little pagodas and bridges all to scale.* 塔和桥都按比例建造的微型花园. PHR
8 If something is **out of scale** with the things near it, it is too big or too small in relation to them. 不成比例, 不相称. ♦ *...the tower surmounted by its enormous golden statue of the Virgin, utterly out of scale with the building.* 顶部放置巨大的圣母玛利亚金像的塔,跟那建筑物完全不相称. PHR
9 **Scales** are a piece of equipment used for weighing things or people. 秤; 天平; 磅秤. ♦ *...kitchen scales.* 厨房磅秤. *I step on the scales practically every morning.* 我几乎每天早晨都踏在磅秤上称称体重. N-PLURAL
10 The **scales** of a fish or reptile are the small flat pieces of hard skin that cover its body. (鱼或爬行动物的)鳞, 鳞片. N-COUNT
11 If you **scale** something such as a mountain or a wall, you climb up it or over it. 攀登. ♦ *...the first British woman to scale Everest.* 第一个登上珠穆朗玛峰的英国妇女. VB V n
12 ➡ 又见 **sliding scale, time scale, full-scale, large-scale.**

➤**scale back.**
To **scale back** means the same as to **scale down**. 义同 scale down. ♦ *UK manufacturers are still having to scale back production.* 英国的生产商仍然不得不相应减产. PHR-V V P noun

➤**scale down.**
If you **scale down** something, you make it smaller in size, amount, or extent than it used to be. 按比例缩减, 相应缩减. ♦ *One Beijing factory has had to scale down its workforce from six hundred to only six.* 北京一家工厂不得不把工人从原来的600人减少到仅仅6人. *The air rescue operation has now been scaled down.* 空中救援行动的规模现在缩小了. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➤**scale up.**
If you **scale up** something, you make it greater in size, amount, or extent than it used to be. 按比例增加, 相应增加. ♦ *Wellcome has been scaling up production to prepare for clinical trials.* 韦尔科姆公司一直在增加生产,准备用于临床试验. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

scal·lion /'skæljən/ **scallions.**
A **scallion** is a small onion with long green leaves. The British expression is **spring onion**. 葱; 大葱. [英]作 spring onion. N-COUNT AMERICAN

scal·lop /'skɒləp, 'skæl-/ **scallops.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 **Scallops** are large shellfish with two flat fan-shaped shells. Scallops can be eaten. 扇贝. N-COUNT
2 **Scallops** are a series of small curves that form an ornamental border on things such as clothes, tablecloths, or handkerchiefs. (衣物、桌布、手帕等的)扇形饰边, 荷叶饰边. N-COUNT
◢ **scal·loped** /'skɒləpt, 'skæl-/ ♦ *The quilt has pretty, scalloped edges.* 这条被子有漂亮的荷叶饰边. ADJ

scalp /skælp/ **scalps, scalping, scalped.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 Your **scalp** is the skin under the hair on your head. 头皮. N-COUNT
2 To **scalp** someone means to remove the skin and hair from the top of their head. 剥下(某人)的头皮. ♦ *He pretended to scalp me with his sword.* 他假装要用他的剑剥我的头皮. VB V n

3 A **scalp** is the piece of skin and hair that is removed when someone is scalped. (被剥下来的)带发头皮. N-COUNT

scal·pel /'skælpəl/ **scalpels.**

A **scalpel** is a knife with a short, thin, sharp blade. Scalpels are used by surgeons during operations. 解剖刀, 手术刀. N-COUNT

scalp·er /'skælpə/ **scalpers.**

A **scalper** is someone who sells tickets outside a sports ground or theatre, usually for more than their original value. The British word is **tout**. (倒卖体育比赛或戏院等门票的)黄牛党, 票贩子. [英]作 tout. N-COUNT AMERICAN

scaly /'skeɪli/.

Scaly skin is covered in small dry patches of hard or flaking skin. (皮肤)有鳞片覆盖的, 多鳞的. ADJ-GRADED

scam /skæm/ **scams.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **scam** is a large-scale illegal trick, usually with the purpose of getting money from people or avoiding paying tax. 骗局, 欺诈. ❖ *The duo set up a scam to settle their respective debts.* 两个人设了一个骗局, 以了结各自的债务. N-COUNT INFORMAL

scamp·er /'skæmpə/ **scampers, scampering, scampered.**

When people or small animals **scamper** somewhere, they move there quickly with small light steps. 奔跑; 蹦蹦跳跳. ❖ *Children scampered off the yellow school bus.* 孩子们蹦蹦跳跳地从黄色的校车里跑下来. VB V prep/adv

scam·pi /'skæmpi/.

Scampi is a dish of large prawns that have been fried in batter. 面糊炸大虾. N-UNCOUNT

scan /skæn/ **scans, scanning, scanned.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When you **scan** written material, you look through it quickly in order to find important or interesting information. 快速看; 浏览. ❖ *She scanned the advertisement pages of the newspapers.* 她浏览了报纸的广告版. VB V n Also V through n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I just had a quick scan through your book again.* 我刚把你的书又快速浏览了一遍. N-SING

2 When you **scan** a place or group of people, you look at it carefully, usually because you are looking for something or someone. 细看(以寻找); 审视. ❖ *She was nervous and kept scanning the crowd for Paul.* 她很紧张, 不停地从人群中仔细寻找保罗. VB V n, no passive V n for n

3 If a machine **scans** luggage or other items, it examines it, for example by moving X-rays over it. (用X光等)扫描, 扫视; 扫描检查. ◢ **scan·ning** ❖ *The gun was not revealed in routine scanning of luggage.* 在对行李做常规扫描检查的过程中, 那支枪没有被发现. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

4 If a picture or document **is scanned** into a computer, a machine passes a beam of light over it to make a copy of it in the computer. (被)扫描输入(电脑). ❖ *The entire paper contents of all libraries will eventually be scanned into computers.* 所有图书馆的文字资料最终将全部扫描输入电脑. VB usu passive be V-ed into/onto n

5 If a radar or sonar machine **scans** an area, it examines or searches it by sending radar or sonar beams over it. (用雷达、声呐等)扫描, 扫掠. VB V n

6 A **scan** is a medical test in which a machine sends a beam of X-rays over a part of your body in order to check that your organs are healthy and working normally. (医疗上利用X光的)扫描. N-COUNT

7 If a pregnant woman has a **scan**, a machine using sound waves produces an image of her womb on a screen so that a doctor can see if her baby is developing normally. (利用声波的)扫描. N-COUNT

8 In a poem, if a line does not **scan**, it does not fit into the poem's regular rhythmic pattern. (诗)符合韵律. VB V

scan·dal /'skændəl/ **scandals.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **scandal** is a situation or event that a lot of people think is very shocking and immoral and that everybody knows about. 丑事; 丑闻. ❖ *...a financial scandal.* 一宗金融丑闻. N-COUNT

2 **Scandal** is talk about the shocking and immoral aspects of someone's behaviour or something that has happened. 流言飞语, 恶言诽谤. ❖ *He loved gossip and scandal.* 他喜欢搬弄是非和恶言诽谤. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that something is a **scandal**, you are angry about it and think that the people responsible for it should be ashamed. 令人愤慨的事. ❖ *It is a scandal that a person can be stopped for no reason by the police.* 一个人平白无故地被警察拦住, 这是一件令人愤慨的事. N-SING PRAGMATICS

scan·dal·ize /'skændəlaɪz/ **scandalizes, scandalizing, scandalized;** [英]又拼作 **scandalise.**

If something **scandalizes** people, they are shocked or offended by it. 使震惊; 使反感. ❖ *She scandalised her family by falling in love with a married man.* 她竟然爱上了一个有妇之夫, 这使她的家人感到无比愤慨. VB V n

scan·dal·ous /'skændələs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Scandalous** behaviour or activity is considered immoral and shocking. 不道德的; 丢脸的; 令人震惊的. ❖ *They would be sacked for criminal or scandalous behaviour.* 如果干出犯罪或丢脸的事, 他们就会被解雇. ◢ **scan·dal·ous·ly** ❖ *He asked only that Ingrid stop behaving so scandalously.* 他只是要求英格丽德别再干出那种丢人现眼的事. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 **Scandalous** stories or remarks are concerned with the immoral and shocking aspects of someone's behaviour or something that has happened. 不道德的; 不要脸的. ❖ *A jealous colleague could spread scandalous gossip about you.* 一个忌妒的同事可能会散布你丢脸的流言飞语. ADJ-GRADED

3 You can describe something as **scandalous** if it makes you very angry and you think the people responsible for it should be ashamed. 令人愤慨的, 令人反感的. ❖ *...a scandalous waste of money.* 令人愤慨的金钱浪费. ◢ **scandalously** ❖ *...scandalously over-priced Beaujolais Nouveau.* 价钱高得离谱的博若莱新酿葡萄酒. ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV

scan·ner /'skænə/ **scanners.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **scanner** is a machine which is used to examine, identify, or record things, for example by moving a beam of light, sound, or X-rays over them. 扫描器. ❖ *...brain scanners.* 脑部扫描器. *...an optical scanner.* 一台光学扫描器. N-COUNT

S

scant /skænt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **scant** to indicate that there is very little of something or not as much of something as there should be. 不足的, 缺乏的. ❖ *She began to berate the police for paying scant attention to the theft from her car.* 她开始责备警察没有充分关注她车内物品被窃的事件. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe an amount as **scant**, you are emphasizing that it is small. 少量的. ❖ *Richard Savage had known Edward Bellamy a scant five hours.* 理查德·萨维奇认识爱德华·贝拉米才仅仅五个小时. ADJ a ADJ amount PRAGMATICS

scanty /'skænti/ **scantier, scantiest.**

1 You describe something as **scanty** when there is less of it than you think there should be. 不足的, 少量的. ❖ *What scanty evidence we have points to two suspects.* 我们对两名嫌疑人物的证据不足. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone is wearing **scanty** clothing, he or she is wearing clothes which are sexually revealing. (衣着)暴露的, 性感的. ❖ *...a model in scanty clothing.* 一名衣着暴露的模特儿. ◢ **scanti·ly** ❖ *...pictures of scantily dressed women.* 穿着性感衣服的女人的照片. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV -ed/adj

scape·goat /'skeɪpgəʊt/ **scapegoats, scapegoating, scapegoated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is made a **scapegoat** for something bad that has happened, people blame them and may punish them for it although it may not be their fault. 替罪羊, 代人受过的人. ❖ *I don't think I deserve to be messed about and made the scapegoat for a couple of bad results.* 我可不想受人摆弄, 只因一两处不好的结果而成为别人的替罪羊. N-COUNT

2 To **scapegoat** someone means to blame them publicly for something bad that has happened, even though it was not their fault. 使成为替罪羊. ◢ **scape·goating** ❖ *The teachers are fair and avoid favouritism and scapegoating.* 老师公正无私, 不偏不枉. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

scapu·la /'skæpjʊlə/ **scapulae.**

Your **scapula** is your shoulder blade. 肩胛; 肩胛骨. N-COUNT MEDICAL

scar /skɑː/ **scars, scarring, scarred.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **scar** is a mark on the skin which is left after a wound has N-COUNT

healed. 疤, 伤痕. ❖ *...facial injuries which have left permanent scars.* 留下了永久的疤痕的脸部伤口.

2 If your skin **is scarred**, it is badly marked as a result of a wound. (使)留下伤疤. ❖ *He was scarred for life during a pub fight.* 一次酒吧打架给他留下了终生的伤疤. VB usu passive

3 If a surface **is scarred**, it is damaged and there are ugly marks on it. (使)留下斑痕. ❖ *The arena was scarred by deep muddy ruts.* 这块场地斑痕累累, 有许多很深的泥坑. VB usu passive

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a bullet-scarred bus.* 一辆留下了弹痕的公共汽车. COMB

4 If an unpleasant physical or emotional experience leaves a **scar** on someone, it has a permanent effect on their mind. (身体或感情上的)创伤. ❖ *...emotional scars that come from having been abused.* 受到虐待而留下的感情创伤. N-COUNT

5 If an unpleasant physical or emotional experience **scars** you, it has a permanent effect on your mind. 使...造成精神创伤. VB V n

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a war-scarred orphan.* 一个被战争造成精神创伤的孤儿. COMB

scarce /skeəs/ **scarcer, scarcest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **scarce**, there is not enough of it. 缺乏的, 不足的. ❖ *Jobs are becoming increasingly scarce.* 工作越来越难找. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **make** yourself **scarce**, you quickly leave the place you are in, usually in order to avoid a difficult or embarrassing situation. 躲开不露面. PHR INFORMAL

scarce·ly /'skeəsli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **scarcely** to emphasize that something is only just true or only just the case. 几乎不, 简直不. ❖ *He could scarcely breathe.* 他几乎无法呼吸. *Scarcely a week goes by without the news providing fresh examples of police racism.* 几乎没有一个星期听不到警察的种族主义暴行的消息. ADV; ADV before v, ADV group; PRAGMATICS

2 You can use **scarcely** to say that something is certainly not true or is certainly not the case. 几乎不; 决不. ❖ *It was scarcely in their interest to let too many people know.* 让太多的人知道根本不符合他们的利益. ADV; ADV before v, ADV group; PRAGMATICS

3 If you say **scarcely** had one thing happened when something else happened, you mean that the first event was followed immediately by the second. 刚一...就(表示接连发生). ❖ *Bruce had scarcely shaken our hands when the phone rang.* 布鲁斯刚刚跟我们握过手, 电话就响了. ADV; ADV before v; PRAGMATICS

scar·city /'skeəsɪti/ **scarcities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If there is a **scarcity** of something, there is not enough of it for the people who need it or want it. 不充足; 供不应求. ❖ *... an ever increasing scarcity of water.* 越来越不够用的水. N-VAR FORMAL

scare /skeə/ **scares, scaring, scared.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **scares** you, it frightens or worries you. 恐吓; 使担心. ❖ *The prospect of failure scares me rigid.* 失败的可能性吓得我身体发僵. *It scared him to realise how close he had come to losing everything.* 意识到自己差点就失去了一切, 他吓了一跳. If you want to emphasize that something scares you a lot, you can say that it **scares the hell out of** you or **scares the life out of** you. 吓了...一大跳; 把...吓得魂不附体. VB V n; V n adj; it V n to-inf; PHR; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

2 If a sudden unpleasant experience gives you a **scare**, it frightens you. 惊吓. ❖ *Don't you realize what a scare you've given us all?* 难道你不知道, 你吓了我们大家一跳? N-SING

3 A **scare** is a situation in which many people are afraid or worried because they think something dangerous is happening which will affect them all. 恐惧, 恐慌. ❖ *...the doctor at the centre of an Aids scare.* 处于艾滋病恐惧的中心的医生. N-COUNT

4 A bomb **scare** or a security **scare** is a situation in which there is believed to be a bomb in a place. (炸弹引起的)恐慌. N-COUNT

5 ➙ 又见 **scared.**

›scare away.

➙ 见 **scare off 1**.

›scare into.

If something **scares** you **into** doing something, it makes you do it, because you are frightened of what will happen if you do not do it. 把(某人)吓得干(某事). ❖ *An 80% fall in Taipei's stock market scared consumers into cutting spending.* 台北股票市场80%的跌幅吓得消费者削减开支. PHR-V; V n P -ing/n

›scare off.

1 If you **scare off** or **scare away** a person or animal, you frighten them so that they go away. 吓跑, 吓退. ❖ *...an alarm to scare off an attacker.* 吓跑了袭击者的警报声. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If you **scare** someone **off**, you accidentally discourage them from becoming involved with you. 使泄气, 使气馁. ❖ *I don't think that revealing your past to your boyfriend scared him off.* 我觉得, 向你的男朋友透露你过去的情况并不会使他气馁. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

scare·crow /'skeəkrəʊ/ **scarecrows.**

A **scarecrow** is an object in the shape of a person, which is put in a field where crops are growing in order to frighten birds away. 稻草人. N-COUNT

scared /skeəd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **scared** of someone or something, you are frightened of them. 害怕...的. ❖ *I'm certainly not scared of him.* 我当然不怕他. *I was too scared to move.* 我吓得不敢动了. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you are **scared** that something unpleasant might happen, you are nervous and worried because you think that it might happen. 担心的. ❖ *I was scared that I might be sick.* 我担心会生病. *He was scared of letting us down.* 他担心会使我们失望. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you are **scared to death** or **scared stiff**, you are extremely scared. 被吓坏; 被吓得要死. PHR

scare·monger·ing /'skeəmʌŋgərɪŋ/.

If one person or group accuses another of **scaremongering**, they accuse them of deliberately spreading worrying stories to try and frighten people. 散布骇人听闻的消息; 制造恐慌. N-UNCOUNT

'scare story, scare stories.

A **scare story** is something that is said or written to make people feel frightened and think that a situation is much more unpleasant or dangerous than it really is. 骇人听闻的消息; 让人恐慌的消息. N-COUNT

scarf /skɑːf/ **scarfs** or **scarves.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **scarf** is a piece of cloth that you wear round your neck or head, usually to keep yourself warm. 围巾, 披巾, 头巾. 见插图条 **clothes.** N-COUNT

scar·let /'skɑːlət/ **scarlets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **scarlet** is bright red. 鲜红色(的), 猩红色(的). COLOUR

2 If someone with pale skin turns or goes **scarlet**, their face becomes redder than usual because they are very embarrassed or angry. (窘得或气得)通红(的). ❖ *Her face went bright scarlet.* 她的脸变得通红. COLOUR

,scarlet 'fever.

Scarlet fever is an infectious disease which causes a painful throat, a high temperature, and a red rash. 猩红热. N-UNCOUNT

scarp·er /'skɑːpə/ **scarpers, scarpering, scarpered.**

If someone **scarpers**, they leave a place quickly. 逃跑; 溜走. ❖ *He owed Vince money for drugs, which is perhaps the reason he scarpered.* 他欠了文斯的毒品钱, 这也许是他逃跑的原因. VB; BRITISH, INFORMAL; V

-scarred /-skɑːd/.

➙ 见 **scar 3**.

scarves /skɑːvz/.

Scarves is a plural of **scarf**. scarf 的复数形式.

scary /'skeəri/ **scarier, scariest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **scary** is rather frightening. 骇人的; 引起恐慌的. ❖ *There's something very scary about him.* 他身上透露出一种使人十分害怕的东西. *We watched scary movies.* 我们看了恐怖电影. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

scath·ing /'skeɪðɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is being **scathing** about something, you mean that they are being very critical and scornful of it. 严厉批评的; 尖刻地斥责的. ❖ *He then launched a scathing attack on previous leaders.* 他接着对以前的领导人发起了严厉的攻击. ◢ **scath·ing·ly** ❖ *'Oh, they want to be excused,' the* ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

S

other girl said scathingly. '哦，他们想找借口。' 另一个女孩尖刻地说。

scat·ter /ˈskætə/ **scatters, scattering, scattered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **scatter** things over an area, you throw or drop them so that they spread all over the area. 撒；撒播。◆ *She tore the rose apart and scattered the petals over the grave.* 她撕开玫瑰，把花瓣撒在坟上。 VB V n prep/adv Also V n

2 If a group of people **scatter** or if you **scatter** them, they suddenly separate and move in different directions. (使)四散。◆ *The cavalry scattered them and chased them off the field.* 骑兵驱散了他们，把他们赶出了战场。 V-ERG V V n

3 A **scatter** of things is a number of them spread over an area in an irregular way. 散布；散开。◆ *...a scatter of papers.* 散开的纸张。 N-SING LITERARY

scat·tered /ˈskætəd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Scattered** things are spread over an area in an untidy or irregular way. (凌乱地)散开的。◆ *He picked up the scattered toys.* 他把散乱的玩具拾起来。 *Food was scattered across the floor.* 食物撒得满地都是。 ADJ

2 If something is **scattered with** a lot of small things, they are spread all over it. 布满的。◆ *Every surface is scattered with photographs.* 每个表面都布满了照片。 ADJ v-link ADJ with n

scat·ter·ing /ˈskætərɪŋ/ **scatterings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **scattering** of things or people is a small number of them spread over an area. 分散的少量东西(或人)。◆ *...the scattering of houses east of the village.* 村东零零星星的房子。 N-COUNT

scat·ty /ˈskæti/.

If you describe someone as **scatty**, you mean that they are dreamy and often forget things or behave in a silly way. 糊涂的，没头脑的，愚蠢的。◆ *Her mother is scatty and absent-minded.* 她母亲呆头呆脑，心不在焉。 ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

scav·enge /ˈskævɪndʒ/ **scavenges, scavenging, scavenged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If people or animals **scavenge** for things, they collect them by searching among waste or unwanted objects. (在废物或丢弃的东西中)寻找(有用之物)。◆ *Many are orphans, their parents killed as they scavenged for food.* 他们中许多人是孤儿，他们的父母翻找食物时被杀。 *Children scavenge through garbage.* 孩子们在垃圾里捡东西。 ◢ **scav·en·ger, scavengers** ◆ *...scavengers such as rats.* 老鼠之类的食腐动物。 VB V for n V prep/adv Also V, V n N-COUNT

sce·nario /sɪˈnɑːriəʊ, AM -ˈner-/ **scenarios.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you talk about a likely or possible **scenario**, you are talking about the way in which a situation may develop. (可能出现情况的)描述，推测。◆ *In the worst-case scenario, you could become a homeless person.* 最坏的情况，你可能成一个无家可归的人。 N-COUNT

2 The **scenario** of a film is a piece of writing that gives an outline of the story. 剧本提纲；电影脚本。 N-COUNT

scene /siːn/ **scenes.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **scene** in a play, film, or book is part of it in which a series of events happen in the same place. (戏剧、电影或作品中的)(一个)片段，镜头。◆ *...the opening scene of 'A Christmas Carol'.* 《圣诞颂歌》的开头场面。 *...Act I, scene 1.* 第一幕，第一场。 N-COUNT

2 You refer to a place as a **scene** when you are describing its appearance and indicating what impression it makes on you. 情景，景象。◆ *It's a scene of complete devastation.* 这是一片彻底破坏的景象。 N-COUNT

3 You can describe an event that you see, or that is broadcast or shown in a picture, as a **scene** of a particular kind. 情景；场景；镜头。◆ *There were emotional scenes as the refugees enjoyed their first breath of freedom.* 难民们第一次享受到自由的空气时出现许多动人的场面。 N-COUNT with supp

4 The **scene** of an event is the place where it happened. 发生地点；现场。◆ *The area has been the scene of fierce fighting for three months.* 这里就是发生三个月激战的地方。 N-COUNT

5 You can refer to an area of activity as a particular type of **scene**. 活动领域。◆ *...a youth guide to London's club scene.* 一位熟悉伦敦俱乐部的青年导游。 N-SING supp N

6 If you say that an activity or place **is not** your **scene**, you mean that you do not like it or enjoy it. 非喜爱的事；非兴趣领域。◆ *Lying on the beach all week isn't my scene.* 我不喜欢整个星期躺在沙滩上。 PHR INFORMAL

7 Paintings and drawings of places are sometimes called **scenes**. 画中的景色。◆ *...James Lynch's country scenes.* 詹姆斯·林奇的乡村风光画。 N-COUNT

8 If you make a **scene**, you embarrass people by publicly showing your anger about something. 大闹一场。 N-COUNT

9 If something is done **behind the scenes**, it is done secretly rather than publicly. 在幕后；秘密地。◆ *But behind the scenes Mr Cain will be working quietly to try to get a deal done.* 但是，凯恩先生将在幕后悄悄努力，试图做成一项交易。 PHR

10 If you refer to what happens **behind the scenes**, you are referring to what happens during the making of a film, play, or radio or television programme. (指电影、戏剧、电台或电视节目等制作)在后台的，在幕后的。 PHR

11 If you have **a change of scene**, you go somewhere different after being in a particular place for a long time. 改换环境；更换场地。 PHR

12 Something that **sets the scene for** a particular event creates the conditions in which the event is likely to happen. 为…准备。◆ *Mr Yeltsin's declaration set the scene for a further confrontation with Mr Gorbachev.* 叶利钦先生的声明为进一步跟戈尔巴乔夫先生对抗作了准备。 PHR

13 When someone or something appears **on the scene**, they come into being or become involved in something. 到场，登场。When they disappear **from the scene**, they are no longer there or are no longer involved. 退场，离开。◆ *He could react rather jealously when and if another child comes on the scene.* 要是另一名孩子到场，他可能会作出妒忌的反应。 PHR

scen·ery /ˈsiːnəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **scenery** in a country area is the land, water, or plants that you can see around you. 风景，景色。◆ *...the island's spectacular scenery.* 海岛的壮丽景色。 N-UNCOUNT

2 In a theatre, the **scenery** consists of the structures and painted backcloths that give an indication of where the action in the play takes place. 舞台布景。 N-UNCOUNT

3 If you have **a change of scenery**, you go somewhere different after being in a particular place for a long time. 改换环境；更换场地。 PHR

sce·nic /ˈsiːnɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **scenic** place has attractive scenery. 风景优美的。◆ *...a 2-hour drive through scenic country.* 两个小时穿越景色如画的乡郊的驱车。 ADJ-GRADED

2 A **scenic** route goes through attractive scenery and has nice views. (游览路线等)景色优美的。◆ *Take the scenic road into Macon.* 经那条风景优美的公路进入梅肯。 ADJ-GRADED

3 If a place has **scenic** beauty, its scenery is attractive. 景色的。◆ *...a land of unparalleled scenic beauty.* 一块景色无比美丽的地方。 ADJ ADJ n

scent /sent/ **scents, scenting, scented.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **scent** of something is the pleasant smell that it has. 香味。◆ *Flowers are chosen for their scent as well as their look.* 按照香味和外形选择鲜花。 N-COUNT

2 If something **scents** a place or thing, it makes it smell pleasant. 使充满香味。◆ *Scent your drawers and wardrobe with your favourite aromas.* 用你最喜爱的香味熏香你的抽屉及衣柜。 VB V n V n with n

3 **Scent** is a pleasant-smelling liquid which women put on their necks and wrists to make themselves smell nice. 香水。 N-VAR BRITISH

4 The **scent** of a person or animal is the smell that they leave and that other people sometimes follow when looking for them. (人或动物的)气味，臭迹。◆ *A police dog picked up the murderer's scent.* 警犬闻出了杀人犯的气味。 N-VAR

5 When an animal **scents** something, it becomes aware of it by smelling it. 闻出；嗅到。◆ *...dogs which scent the hidden birds.* 嗅到了躲藏起来的鸟的狗。 VB no cont V n

6 If you **scent** a situation, you feel that it is going to happen. 觉察，预感。◆ *Republicans from Pennsylvania and New York are scenting victory.* 宾夕法尼亚州和纽约州的共和党人预感到胜利。 VB V n

scent·ed /'sentɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Scented things have a pleasant smell, either naturally or because perfume has been added to them. 芳香的, 散发香味的. ADJ

scep·ter /'septə/ **scepters.**
➡ 见 **sceptre**.

scep·tic /'skeptɪk/ **sceptics;** [美]拼作 **skeptic.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **sceptic** is a person who has doubts about things that other people believe. 持怀疑态度的人. ❖ *He now has to convince sceptics that he has a serious plan.* 他现在必须使心怀疑虑的人相信, 他有个正儿八经的计划. N-COUNT

scep·ti·cal /'skeptɪkəl/; [美]拼作 **skeptical.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you are **sceptical** about something, you have doubts about it. 表示怀疑的, 存疑的. ❖ *...scientists who are sceptical of global warming.* 对全球变暖的看法表示怀疑的科学家. ◢ **scep·ti·cal·ly** /'skeptɪkli/ ❖ *'What's your point?' demanded the old man sceptically.* '你的话是什么意思?' 老人以怀疑的口气质问. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

scep·ti·cism /'skeptɪsɪzəm/; [美]拼作 **skepticism.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Scepticism is great doubt about whether something is true or useful. 怀疑, 怀疑态度. ❖ *The report has inevitably been greeted with scepticism.* 这份报告难免让人怀疑. N-UNCOUNT

scep·tre /'septə/ **sceptres;** [美]拼作 **scepter.**
A **sceptre** is an ornamental rod that a king or queen carries on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of his or her power. (用于仪式上象征君主权力的)权杖. N-COUNT

sched·ule /'ʃedjuːl, AM 'skedʒuːl/ **schedules, scheduling, scheduled.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **schedule** is a plan that gives a list of events or tasks and the times at which each one should happen or be done. 计划; 日程安排; 时间表. ❖ *He has been forced to adjust his schedule.* 他被迫调整日程表. N-COUNT
2 You can use the word **schedule** to refer to the time or way something is planned to be done. 固定的时间(或方式). For example, if something is completed **on schedule**, it is completed at the time planned. 准时. ❖ *The jet arrived in Johannesburg two minutes ahead of schedule.* 喷气式飞机提前两分钟抵达约翰内斯堡. N-UNCOUNT prep N
3 If something **is scheduled** to happen at a particular time, arrangements are made for it to happen at that time. (被)安排, (被)预定. ❖ *The space shuttle had been scheduled to blast off at 04:38.* 航天飞机定于4点38分发射. *No new talks are scheduled.* 没有安排新的会谈. VB usu passive be V-ed to-inf
4 A **schedule** is a written list of things, for example a list of prices, details, or conditions. 明细表; 清单. N-COUNT
5 A **schedule** is a list of all the times when trains, boats, buses, or aircraft are supposed to arrive or depart from a particular place. (火车、船只、汽车、飞机等的)时刻表. N-COUNT

sche·ma /'skiːmə/ **schemas** or **schemata** /'skiːmətə/.
A **schema** is an outline of a plan or theory. 方案, 纲要. ❖ *...a definite position in the schema of the economic process.* 经济发展方案中的一个明确位置. N-COUNT FORMAL

sche·mat·ic /skiː'mætɪk/.
A **schematic** diagram or picture shows in a simplified way how something works. 简略图解的; 简表的. ❖ *...a schematic picture of the solar system.* 一幅太阳系的略图. ◢ **sche·mati·cal·ly** /skiː'mætɪkli/ ❖ *Let me schematically show what happens.* 让我来以图表形式说明一下事情经过. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

scheme /skiːm/ **schemes, scheming, schemed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **scheme** is a large-scale plan or arrangement produced by a government or other organization. (大型的)规划, 方案. ❖ *...schemes to help combat unemployment.* 帮助对付失业问题的方案. *...a private pension scheme.* 一项个人的退休金计划. N-COUNT
2 A **scheme** is someone's plan for achieving something. 计划, 打算. ❖ *...a quick money-making scheme to get us through the summer.* 一个迅速挣钱, 以使我们挨过夏天的计划. N-COUNT
3 If you say that people **are scheming**, you mean that they are making secret plans in order to gain something for themselves; used showing disapproval. (贬义)密谋. ❖ *The bride's family were scheming to prevent a wedding.* 新娘的家人正密谋阻止婚礼. ◢ **schem·ing** ❖ *...their favourite pastimes of scheming and gossiping.* 他们最喜欢的耍弄阴谋和搬弄是非的消遣方式. VB V PRAGMATICS V to-inf Also V against n N-UNCOUNT
4 ➡ 又见 **colour scheme**.
5 The **scheme of things** is the way that everything in the world or in a particular situation seems to be organized. 事物的规律; 安排; 格局. ❖ *He did not quite know how to place women in his scheme of things.* 他不明白, 他应置女人于他心目中的什么位置. PHR

schem·er /'skiːmə/ **schemers.**
If you refer to someone as a **schemer**, you mean that they make secret plans in order to get some benefit for themselves; used showing disapproval. (贬义)阴谋家; 搞阴谋的人. ❖ *...office schemers, thinking of nothing but our own advancement.* 办公室施诡计的人只会想到自己的好处. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

scher·zo /'skeətsəʊ/ **scherzos.**
A **scherzo** is a short, lively piece of classical music which is usually part of a longer piece of music such as a symphony or a sonata. (古典音乐的)谐谑曲, 谐谑乐章. N-COUNT

schism /'skɪzəm, 'sɪz-/ **schisms.**
When there is a **schism**, a group or organization divides into two groups as a result of differences in thinking and beliefs. 分裂. ❖ *The church seems to be on the brink of schism.* 教会似乎快要分裂了. N-VAR FORMAL

schiz·oid /'skɪtsɔɪd/.
1 If you describe someone as **schizoid**, you mean that they seem to have very different opinions and purposes at different times. 前后矛盾的; 颠三倒四的; 反复无常的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
2 Someone who is **schizoid** suffers from schizophrenia. 患精神分裂症的. ADJ

schizo·phre·nia /ˌskɪtsə'friːniə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Schizophrenia is a serious mental illness. People who suffer from it are unable to relate their thoughts and feelings to what is happening around them and often withdraw from society. 精神分裂症. N-UNCOUNT

schizo·phren·ic /ˌskɪtsə'frenɪk/ **schizophrenics.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **schizophrenic** is a person who is suffering from schizophrenia. 精神分裂症患者. N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...schizophrenic tendencies.* 精神分裂的倾向. ADJ
2 Someone's attitude or behaviour can be described as **schizophrenic** when they seem to have very different opinions or purposes at different times. 前后矛盾的; 颠三倒四的. ❖ *...the schizophrenic mood of the American public.* 美国公众反复无常的心态. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

schlock /ʃlɒk/.
If you refer to films, pop songs, or books as **schlock**, you mean that they have no artistic or social value. (指无艺术或社会价值的电影、通俗歌曲、书刊等的)次品, 劣作. ❖ *...a showman with a good eye for marketable schlock.* 一位有慧眼发现畅销劣作的演出经理人. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

schmaltz /ʃmælts, AM ʃmɑːlts/.
If you describe a play, film, or book as **schmaltz**, you do not like it because it is very sentimental. 过于伤感的作品. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

schmaltzy /'ʃmæltsi, AM 'ʃmɑːltsi/.
If you describe songs, films, or books as **schmaltzy**, you do not like them because they are very sentimental. (歌曲、电影或作品等)过于伤感的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

schmooze /ʃmuːz/ **schmoozes, schmoozing, schmoozed.**
If you **schmooze**, you talk casually and socially with someone. 闲谈, 闲扯. ❖ *...those coffee houses where you can schmooze for hours.* 那些你可以在那里闲扯几个小时的咖啡馆. VB AMERICAN, INFORMAL V

schnapps /ʃnæps/.
Schnapps is a strong alcoholic drink made from potatoes. (用马铃薯酿制的)荷兰烈酒. N-UNCOUNT
➪ A **schnapps** is a glass of schnapps. 一杯荷兰烈酒. N-SING

schol·ar /'skɒlə/ **scholars.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **scholar** is a person who studies an academic subject and knows a lot about it. 学者. ❖ *...an influential Islamic* N-COUNT FORMAL

scholar. 一位很有影响的伊斯兰教学者.

2 You can use the word **scholar** to refer to someone who learns things at school in a particular way. For example, if someone is a good **scholar**, they are good at learning things. (某种学习方式的)学习者. N-COUNT DATED

3 A **scholar** is a student who has obtained a scholarship. 奖学金获得者. ◆ *He came to Oxford as a Rhodes scholar and studied law.* 他作为罗得斯奖学金的获得者,来到牛津大学攻读法律. N-COUNT

schol·ar·ly /ˈskɒləli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **scholarly** person spends a lot of time studying and knows a lot about academic subjects. 博学的, 学问精深的. ◆ *He was an intellectual, scholarly man.* 他是个有才智、学问渊博的人. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **scholarly** book or article contains a lot of academic information and is intended for academic readers. (书、文章等)适合学者看的. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Scholarly** matters and activities relate to scholars or their work. 学者的; 学术性的. ◆ *...scholarly research.* 学术性的研究. ADJ

schol·ar·ship /ˈskɒləʃɪp/ **scholarships.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you get a **scholarship** to a school or university, your studies are paid for by the school or university or by some other organization. 奖学金. N-COUNT

2 **Scholarship** is serious academic study and the knowledge that is obtained from it. 学问; 学识; 学术成就. ◆ *I want to take advantage of your lifetime of scholarship.* 我想从你一生的学术成就中受益. N-UNCOUNT

scho·las·tic /skəˈlæstɪk/.

Your **scholastic** achievement or ability is your academic achievement or ability while you are at school. 学习(上)的, 学术(上)的. ◆ *...the values which encouraged her scholastic achievement.* 鼓励她取得学术成就的价值观. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

school /skuːl/ **schools, schooling, schooled.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **school** is a place where children are educated. You usually refer to this place as **school** when you are talking about the time that children spend there. 学校. ◆ *...a boy who was in my class at school.* 在学校里跟我同班的一个男孩. *...a school built in the Sixties.* 一所建于60年代的学校. *...two boys wearing school uniform.* 两个穿着校服的男孩. N-VAR

2 A **school** is the pupils or staff at a school. 全校学生; 全校老师. ◆ *Deirdre, the whole school's going to hate you.* 戴尔德丽, 全校都会讨厌你. N-COLL-COUNT

3 A privately-run place where a particular skill or subject is taught can be referred to as a **school**. (私立的)训练学校. ◆ *...a riding school and equestrian centre.* 一个骑术训练学校和骑术中心. N-COUNT with supp

4 A university, college, or university department specializing in a particular type of subject can be referred to as a **school**. 大学; 学院; (大学里的)系. ◆ *...a lecturer in the school of veterinary medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.* 宾夕法尼亚大学兽医学系的一名讲师. N-VAR with supp

5 **School** is used to refer to university or college. 大学, 学院. ◆ *Bill Clinton's an Oxford man — he went to school in England.* 比尔·克林顿是一名牛津大学毕业生; 他曾在英格兰上大学. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

6 A particular **school** of writers, artists, or thinkers is a group of them whose work, opinions, or theories are similar. 学派; 流派. ◆ *...the Chicago school of economists.* 芝加哥学派的经济学家. N-COLL-COUNT

7 A **school of** fish or dolphins is a large group of them moving through water together. (鱼、海豚等的)一群. N-COLL-COUNT N of n

8 If you **school** someone in something, you train or educate them to have a certain skill, type of behaviour, or way of thinking. 训练; 教育. ◆ *Many mothers schooled their daughters in the myth of female inferiority.* 许多母亲教给她们的女儿一些妇女地位低下的错误观点. *He is schooled to spot trouble.* 他学习如何发现问题. VB WRITTEN V n in n; be V-ed to-inf; Also V n to-inf

9 In American English and in formal British English, to **school** a child means to educate him or her. (美国英语及正式英国英语)教育, 培养. ◆ *She's been schooling her kids herself.* 她一直在亲自培养她的孩子. ◢ **schooled** ◆ *...Indian children, both schooled and unschooled.* 受过教育的和没有受过教育的印度孩子. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

10 If you **school** a horse, you train it so that it can be ridden in competitions. 训练(马等). ◆ *She bought him as a £1,000 colt of six months and schooled him.* 她花1,000镑买了一匹六个月大的小公马, 并进行了训练. VB V n

11 If you approve of someone because they have good qualities that used to be more common in the past, you can describe them as one **of the old school**. 老派, 守旧派. ◆ *...an elderly gentleman of the old school.* 一位年长的老派绅士. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 **School** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained at other places in this dictionary. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词目下解释.

ˈschool age.

When a child reaches **school age**, he or she is old enough to go to school. 学龄, 入学年龄. ◆ *...young children below school age.* 不到入学年龄的小孩. N-UNCOUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...families with school-age children.* 有学龄儿童的家庭. ADJ

school·bag /ˈskuːlbæg/ **schoolbags;** 又拼作 **school bag.**

A **schoolbag** is a bag such as a satchel or a holdall that children use to carry books and other things to and from school. 书包. N-COUNT

ˈschool board, school boards. ◆◇◇◇◇

In the United States, a **school board** is a committee in charge of education in a particular city or area, or in a particular school. (美国管理某城市或地区教育或某学校的)教育董事会, 校董会. N-COLL-COUNT

school·boy /ˈskuːlbɔɪ/ **schoolboys.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **schoolboy** is a boy who goes to school. 男学童. ◆ *...a group of ten-year-old schoolboys.* 一群十岁的男生. N-COUNT

2 If you think a man's sense of humour is silly or immature, you can describe it as **schoolboy** humour. 幼稚的, 愚蠢的. ◆ *...tiresome schoolboy jokes.* 讨厌的幼稚玩笑. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

school·child /ˈskuːltʃaɪld/ **schoolchildren.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Schoolchildren are children who go to school. 学童, 小学生. N-COUNT

school·days /ˈskuːldeɪz/; 又拼作 **school days.**

Your **schooldays** are the period of your life when you were at school. 学生时代. ◆ *...a girl he had known since his schooldays.* 自学生时代以来他就认识的一个女孩. N-PLURAL

ˌschool ˈdinner, school dinners.

School dinners are midday meals provided for children at a school. 学校午餐. N-VAR BRITISH

schooled /skuːld/.

If you are **schooled** in something, you have learned about it as the result of training or experience. (由于受过训练或经历过而)懂得的, 学会的. ◆ *They were both well schooled in the ways of the Army.* 他们俩都很熟悉陆军的行事方式. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in n WRITTEN

➡ 又见 **school.**

ˈschool friend, school friends; 又拼作 **schoolfriend.**

A **school friend** is a friend of yours who is at the same school as you, or who used to be at the same school when you were children. 校友. N-COUNT

school·girl /ˈskuːlgɜːl/ **schoolgirls.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **schoolgirl** is a girl who goes to school. 女学生. ◆ *...half a dozen giggling schoolgirls.* 六个咯咯地笑的女学生. N-COUNT

school·house /ˈskuːlhaus/ **schoolhouses.**

A **schoolhouse** is a small building used as a school. (小的)校舍. N-COUNT AMERICAN

school·ing /ˈskuːlɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Schooling is education that children receive at school. 学校教育. ◆ *...a voucher scheme to help poorer families pay for private schooling.* 一项帮助贫苦家庭支付私立学校教育的学费券制度. N-UNCOUNT

ˈschool kid, school kids; 又拼作 **schoolkid.**

School kids are **schoolchildren**. 学童. 见 **schoolchild.** N-COUNT

S

❖ *...young school kids in short pants.* 穿着短裤的小学童. INFORMAL

,school 'leaver, school leavers; 又拼作 **school-leaver.** ◆◇◇◇◇
School leavers are young people who have just left school, because they have completed their time there. (中学)毕业生. N-COUNT BRITISH

school·master /'sku:lmɑ:stə, -mæst-/ **schoolmasters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **schoolmaster** is a man who teaches children in a school. 男教师. N-COUNT DATED

school·mate /'sku:lmeɪt/ **schoolmates.**
A **schoolmate** is a child who goes to the same school as you, especially one who is your friend. 同学; 校友. N-COUNT

school·mistress /'sku:lmɪstrəs/ **schoolmistresses.**
A **schoolmistress** is a woman who teaches children in a school. 女教师. N-COUNT DATED

school·room /'sku:lru:m/ **schoolrooms.**
A **schoolroom** is a classroom, especially the only classroom in a small school. (尤指只有一个教室的学校的)教室. N-COUNT

school·teacher /'sku:lti:tʃə/ **schoolteachers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **schoolteacher** is a teacher in a school. 教师. N-COUNT

'school teaching.
School teaching is the work that schoolteachers do. 教学(工作). N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

school·work /'sku:lwɜ:k/.
Schoolwork is the work that a child does at school or as homework. 课堂作业; 家庭作业. N-UNCOUNT

school·yard /'sku:ljɑ:d/ **schoolyards;** 又拼作 **school yard.**
The **schoolyard** is the large open area with a hard surface just outside a school building, where the schoolchildren can play and do other activities. 校园; 操场. N-COUNT

S

schoon·er /'sku:nə/ **schooners.**
A **schooner** is a medium-sized sailing ship. (中等大小的)纵帆船. N-COUNT

schwa /ʃwɑ:/ **schwas.**
In the study of language, **schwa** is the name of the neutral vowel sound represented by the symbol /ə/ in this dictionary. (语言学习中的)非重读央元音. 本词典以 /ə/ 符号代表. N-VAR

sci·ati·ca /saɪ'ætɪkə/.
Sciatica is a severe pain in the long nerve in your legs or the lower part of your back. 坐骨神经痛. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

sci·ence /saɪəns/ **sciences.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Science** is the study of the nature and behaviour of natural things and the knowledge that we obtain about them. 科学. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **science** is a particular branch of science such as physics, chemistry, or biology. 理科的一门学科(如物理、化学、生物等). N-COUNT
3 A **science** is the study of some aspect of human behaviour, for example sociology or anthropology. (社会学、人类学等的)人类行为科学. ❖ *...the modern science of psychology.* 现代心理学. N-COUNT
4 ➡ 又见 **domestic science, exact science, political science, social science.**

,science 'fiction. ◆◇◇◇◇
Science fiction consists of stories in books, comics, and films about events that take place in the future or in other parts of the universe. 科学幻想小说. N-UNCOUNT

'science park, science parks.
A **science park** is an area, usually linked to a university, where there are a lot of private companies, especially ones concerned with high technology. 科学园(通常与大学有联系的私营高科技公司聚集的地区). N-COUNT

sci·en·tif·ic /,saɪən'tɪfɪk/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Scientific** is used to describe things that relate to science or to a particular science. 科学的. ❖ *Scientific research is widely claimed to be the source of the high standard of living in the US.* 科学研究被普遍认为是美国高生活水准的源泉. *...scientific instruments.* 科学仪器. ADJ
◢ **sci·en·tifi·cal·ly** /,saɪən'tɪfɪkli/ ❖ *...scientifically advanced countries.* 科学先进的国家. ADV
2 If you do something in a **scientific** way, you do it carefully and thoroughly, using experiments or tests. 科学的; 符合科学规律的. ❖ *It's not a scientific way to test their opinions.* 这不是测试他们意见的科学方法. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **scientifically** ❖ *Efforts are being made to research it scientifically.* 正努力以科学的方法来研究这个问题. ADV-GRADED

sci·en·tist /'saɪəntɪst/ **scientists.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **scientist** is someone who has studied science and whose job is to teach or do research in science. 科学家. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **social scientist.**

sci-fi /'saɪ faɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Sci-fi is **science fiction**. 科学幻想小说. ❖ *...low-budget sci-fi films.* 低成本的科幻电影. N-UNCOUNT

scimi·tar /'sɪmɪtə/ **scimitars.**
A **scimitar** is a sword with a curved blade that was used in former times in some Eastern countries. (一些东方国家过去使用的)短弯刀. N-COUNT

scin·til·la /sɪn'tɪlə/.
If you say that there is **not a scintilla of** evidence, hope, or doubt about something, you are emphasizing that there is none at all. (与否定词连用)(证据、希望或疑虑等)一点儿, 丝毫. QUANT PRAGMATICS LITERARY

scin·til·lat·ing /'sɪntɪleɪtɪŋ/.
A **scintillating** conversation or performance is very lively and interesting. 才智敏锐的, 才华横溢的. ADJ-GRADED

sci·on /saɪən/ **scions.**
A **scion** of a rich or famous family is one of its younger or more recent members. (富贵之家或名人的)子孙, 苗裔. ❖ *Nabokov was the scion of an aristocratic family.* 纳博科夫出身贵族家庭. N-COUNT LITERARY

scis·sors /'sɪzəz/; the form **scissor** is used as a modifier. scissor 用作前置修饰语. ◆◇◇◇◇
Scissors are a small cutting tool with two sharp blades that are screwed together. You use scissors for cutting things such as paper and cloth. 剪刀. 见插图条 **scissors.** ❖ *He told me to get some scissors.* 他吩咐我买几把剪刀. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

scle·ro·sis /sklə'rəʊsɪs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Sclerosis is a medical condition in which the tissue in a part of your body becomes abnormally hard. 硬化症. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL
➡ 又见 **multiple sclerosis.**

scoff /skɒf/ **scoffs, scoffing, scoffed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **scoff** at something, you speak in a scornful, mocking way about it because you think it is ridiculous or inadequate. 嘲弄, 嘲笑. ❖ *'You'll have to do better than that,' Joanna scoffed.* '你得干得比那好一点儿.' 乔安娜嘲弄地说. VB V at n, V with quote, Also V
2 If you **scoff** food, you eat it quickly and greedily. 狼吞虎咽地吃. ❖ *The pancakes were so good that I scoffed the lot.* 这烧饼真不错, 我一下子都吃了. VB INFORMAL, BRITISH V n

scold /skəʊld/ **scolds, scolding, scolded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **scold** someone, you speak angrily to them because they have done something wrong. 责骂, 叱责. ❖ *Later she scolded her daughter for having talked to her father like that.* 后来, 她叱责女儿, 不该这样对父亲说话. VB: V n FORMAL V n for n, Also V, V with quote

sconce /skɒns/ **sconces.**
A **sconce** is a decorated bracket that holds candles or an electric light, and that is attached to the wall of a room. 装于墙上臂式烛台(或灯台). N-COUNT

scone /skɒn, skəʊn/ **scones.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **scone** is a small cake made from flour and fat, usually eaten with butter. 司康饼; 小烤饼. N-COUNT BRITISH

scoop /sku:p/ **scoops, scooping, scooped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **scoop** someone or something somewhere, you put your hands or arms under or round them and quickly move them there. (用手急速)拾起, 捡起; (用臂急速)抱起. ❖ *Michael knelt next to her and scooped her into his arms.* 迈克尔跪在旁边, 一下把她抱在怀里. VB V n prep/adv, Also V n
2 If you **scoop** something from a container, you remove it with something such as a spoon. (用匙等)舀. VB V n prep/adv
3 A **scoop** is an object like a spoon which is used for picking up a quantity of a food such as ice cream or an ingredient such as flour. (舀取冰激凌、面粉等的)勺. N-COUNT
➪ A **scoop** of food is the amount that a scoop will hold. 一勺的量. N-COUNT

4 A **scoop** is an exciting news story which is reported in one newspaper or on one television programme before it appears anywhere else. 抢先报导的新闻,独家新闻. N-COUNT

5 If you **scoop** a prize or award, you win it. 赢(奖品等). VB V n JOURNALISM

›scoop out.
If you **scoop out** part of something, you remove it using a spoon or other tool. (用匙等)挖出,掏空. ❖ *Cut a marrow in half and scoop out the seeds.* 把西葫芦切成两半,掏出其籽. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›scoop up.
If you **scoop** something **up**, you put your hands or arms under it and lift it in a quick movement. (用手或臂急速地)托起. ❖ *Use both hands to scoop up the leaves.* 用双手托起树叶. PHR-V V n P V P noun

scoot /skuːt/ **scoots, scooting, scooted.**
If you **scoot** somewhere, you go there very quickly. 急走,飞奔. ❖ *Sam said, 'I'm going to hide,' and scooted up the stairs.* 萨姆说,'我去躲起来.' 就急速奔上楼梯. VB INFORMAL V prep/adv Also V

scoot·er /ˈskuːtə/ **scooters.**
1 A **scooter** is a small light motorcycle. 小型摩托车. N-COUNT
2 A **scooter** is a type of child's bicycle which has two wheels joined by a board and a handle on a long pole attached to the front wheel. The child stands on the board with one foot, and uses the other foot to move forwards. (儿童用的-·脚踩着踏板另一脚蹬着地行进的)滑板车. N-COUNT

scope /skəʊp/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If there is **scope** for a particular kind of behaviour or activity, people have the opportunity to behave in this way or do that activity. 余地;机会. ❖ *Banks had increased scope to develop new financial products.* 银行已增加机会、发展新的金融产品. N-UNCOUNT
2 The **scope** of an activity, topic, or piece of work is the whole area which it deals with or includes. 范围. ❖ *Mr Chavis promised to widen the organisation's scope of activity.* 查维斯先生答应扩大该组织的活动范围. N-SING

scorch /skɔːtʃ/ **scorches, scorching, scorched.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 To **scorch** something means to burn it slightly. 烧焦,灼焦. ❖ *The bomb scorched the side of the building.* 炸弹烧焦了大楼的-·侧. ◢ **scorched** ❖ *...scorched black earth.* 焦黑的土壤. VB V n ADJ-GRADED
2 If something **scorches** it becomes marked or discoloured by too much heat or by a chemical. 烤得(或灼得)变色. ❖ *If any of the spray goes onto the lawn it will scorch the grass.* 这种药水只要喷洒到草坪上,就会把草烧得变色. ◢ **scorched** ❖ *...the lamp with its scorched plastic shade.* 那盏带有被烤得变了色的塑料灯罩的灯. V-ERG V V n ADJ-GRADED

ˌscorched ˈearth.
A **scorched earth** policy is the deliberate burning, destruction, and removal by an army of everything that would be useful to an enemy that might invade the area. 焦土(政策)(由军队故意烧毁破坏某地区以防止敌人占用的行动). N-UNCOUNT

scorch·ing /ˈskɔːtʃɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Scorching or **scorching hot** weather or temperatures are very hot indeed. 灼热的,极热的. ADJ

score /skɔː/ **scores, scoring, scored;** in meaning 13, the plural form is **score**. score 为第 13 项释义的复数形式. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 In a sport or game, if a player **scores** a goal or a point, they gain a goal or point. (体育比赛或游戏中)得分. ❖ *England scored 282 in their first innings.* 英格兰队在第一局中得了282分. *Gascoigne almost scored in the opening minute.* 加斯科因差点在开赛第一分钟中得分. VB V n V
2 The **score** in a game is the result of it or the current situation, as indicated by the number of goals, runs, or points obtained by the two teams or players. 得分;比分. ❖ *4-1 was the final score.* 最后的比分是4:1. N-COUNT
3 If you **score** a particular number or amount, for example as a mark in a test, you achieve that number or amount. (测验中)得(分). ❖ *Kelly had scored an average of 147.* 凯利得了平均147分. *Congress as an institution scores low in public opinion polls.* 国会作为一个机构,在民意测验中得分很低. VB V n V adv
4 Someone's **score** in a game or test is a number, for example, a number of points or runs, which shows what they have achieved or what level they have reached. (在比赛或测验中所得的)分. ❖ *The U.S. Open golf tournament was won by Ben Hogan, with a score of 287.* 本·霍根得了287分,赢得了美国高尔夫球公开联赛冠军. N-COUNT
5 If you **score** a success, a victory, or a hit, you are successful in what you are doing. 赢得,取得. ❖ *Soldiers using a multiple rocket launcher scored a direct hit on the steeple of a church.* 士兵们使用一种多管火箭发射器,直接命中了教堂的尖顶. VB WRITTEN V n
6 If you **keep score** of the number of things that are happening in a certain situation, you count them and record them. 记(次数). ❖ *Keep score of your baby's movements before birth by recording them on a kick chart.* 记下婴儿出生之前的胎动次数,并将其记录在一张踢动表上. PHR
7 If you **know the score**, you know what the real facts of a situation are and how they affect you, even though you may not like them. 心里有数. ❖ *I don't feel sorry for Carl. He knew the score, he knew what he had to do.* 我并不为卡尔感到难过. 他早就心里有数,知道自己该做什么. PHR SPOKEN
8 If you **settle a score** or **settle an old score** with someone, you take revenge on them for something they have done in the past. 算旧账,报宿怨. PHR
9 The **score** of a film, play, or similar production is the music which is written or used for it. (电影、戏剧等的)配乐. N-COUNT
10 The **score** of a piece of music is the written version of it. (音乐的)总谱,乐谱. N-COUNT
11 **Scores of** things or people means a large number of them. 许多. QUANT PRAGMATICS
➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Two people were killed and scores were injured.* 两人死亡,许多人受伤. PRON
12 If things happen or exist **by the score**, they happen or exist in large numbers. 大量地. ❖ *The companies brought out new products by the score.* 这些公司大量推出新产品. PHR
13 A **score** is twenty or approximately twenty. (大约)20. ❖ *It's thought a score of countries may be either producing or planning to obtain chemical weapons.* 据说,大约有20个国家在制造或打算获得化学武器. NUMBER
14 You can use **on that score** or **on this score** to refer to something that has just been mentioned, especially an area of difficulty or concern. 在那(这)一方面. ❖ *I became pregnant easily. At least I've had no problems on that score.* 我很容易就怀孕了. 至少在那方面我还没有出现过问题. PHR PRAGMATICS
15 If someone **scores** drugs, they buy them illegally. (非法)买到,弄到(毒品). ❖ *My mate went to score a kilo of amphetamine down in London.* 我的伙伴到伦敦,弄到一公斤安非他明. VB INFORMAL V n Also V
16 If you **score** a surface with something sharp, you cut or scratch a line in it. 刻痕于;画线于. VB V n

score·board /ˈskɔːbɔːd/ **scoreboards.**
A **scoreboard** is a large board, for example at a sports ground, which shows how many goals, runs, or points have been scored in a match or competition. 记分牌. N-COUNT

score·card /ˈskɔːkɑːd/ **scorecards.**
1 A **scorecard** is a printed card which tells you who is in a match or race, and on which you can record the scores of the players. (运动员的)记分卡. N-COUNT
2 A **scorecard** is a system or procedure that is used for checking or testing something. (检查或测试用的)记录卡(系统或程序). ❖ *This commission would keep environmental scorecards on UN member nations.* 这个委员会将保有联合国成员国家的环境记录. N-COUNT with supp AMERICAN

score·less /ˈskɔːləs/.
In football, baseball, and some other sports, a **scoreless** game is one in which neither team has scored any goals, runs, or points. (足球、棒球比赛等)未得分的,未进球的. ADJ JOURNALISM

score·line /ˈskɔːlaɪn/ **scorelines.**
The **scoreline** of a football, rugby, or tennis match is the score or the final result of it. (足球、橄榄球比赛等的)得分,最后结果. ❖ *The scoreline was 2-nil.* 最后结果是2:0. N-COUNT BRITISH, JOURNALISM

S

scor·er /ˈskɔːrə/ **scorers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In football, cricket, and many other sports and games, a **scorer** is a player who scores a goal, runs, or points. (足球、板球比赛等的)得分者, 进球者. N-COUNT

2 A **scorer** is an official who writes down the score of a match or competition as it is being played. (比赛或竞赛的)记分员, 打分者. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to someone as a **scorer** when you are talking about what mark they achieved in a test. (测验中的)得分者. ◆ *...the top 2 per cent of scorers in IQ tests.* 智力测验中名列前2%的得分者. N-COUNT

score·sheet /ˈskɔːʃiːt/; 又拼作 **score sheet.**

In football, rugby, and some other sports, if a player **gets on the scoresheet**, he scores one or more goals, tries, or points. (足球、橄榄球等的运动员)取得分数, 上得分表. PHR JOURNALISM

scorn /skɔːn/ **scorns, scorning, scorned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you treat someone or something with **scorn**, you show contempt for them. 鄙视, 轻蔑. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **scorn** someone or something, you feel or show contempt for them. 轻蔑, 鄙视. ◆ *People scorn me as a single parent.* 人们鄙视我是个单身父(母)亲. VB V n; V n as n

3 If you **pour scorn on** someone or something or **heap scorn on** them, you say that you think they are stupid and worthless. 嘲笑, 奚落. PHR

4 If you **scorn** something, you refuse to have it or accept it because you think it is not good enough or suitable for you. 拒绝; 不屑(做); 鄙视. ◆ *...people who scorned traditional methods.* 鄙视传统方法的人. VB V n

scorn·ful /ˈskɔːnfəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **scornful** of someone or something, you show contempt for them. 嘲笑的, 轻蔑的. ◢ **scorn·ful·ly** ◆ *'I didn't think so,' the judge said scornfully.* '我不这么认为.' 法官轻蔑地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

scor·pi·on /ˈskɔːpiən/ **scorpions.**

A **scorpion** is a small creature which looks like a large insect. Scorpions have a long curved tail, and some of them are poisonous. 蝎子. N-COUNT

scotch /skɒtʃ/ **scotches, scotching, scotched.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **scotch** a rumour, plan, or idea, you put an end to it before it can develop any further. 粉碎(谣言); 撤销(计划); 打消(想法). ◆ *Mr Major is taking every opportunity to scotch any notion that he sympathises with the rebels.* 梅杰先生利用一切机会, 消除关于他同情叛乱分子的看法. VB V n

Scotch /skɒtʃ/ **Scotches.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Scotch** or **Scotch whisky** is whisky made in Scotland. 苏格兰威士忌. N-VAR

➪ A **Scotch** is a glass of Scotch. 一杯苏格兰威士忌. N-COUNT

2 **Scotch** means the same as **Scottish**. This use is considered incorrect by many people. 义同 Scottish. (很多人认为这用法错误) ADJ

ˌScotch ˈtape.

Scotch tape is a clear sticky tape that is sold in rolls and that you use to stick paper or card together or onto a wall. The British word is **Sellotape**. **Scotch tape** and **Sellotape** are trademarks. 思高透明胶带, 透明胶带. [英]作 Sellotape. Scotch tape 及 Sellotape 为商标名. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

ˌscot-ˈfree.

If you say that someone got away **scot-free**, you are emphasizing that they escaped punishment for something that you believe they should have been punished for. 免于受罚的, 未受惩罚的. ADV ADV after v PRAGMATICS

Scots /skɒts/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Scots is a dialect of the English language that is spoken in Scotland. 苏格兰英语. N-UNCOUNT

scoun·drel /ˈskaʊndrəl/ **scoundrels.**

If you refer to a man as a **scoundrel**, you mean that he behaves very badly towards other people. 恶棍, 流氓. N-COUNT DATED

scour /skaʊə/ **scours, scouring, scoured.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **scour** something such as a place or book, you make a thorough search of it for someone or something. 细查; 搜索. ◆ *We scoured the telephone directory for clues.* 我们仔细从电话簿里寻找线索. VB V n; V n for n

2 If you **scour** something such as a sink, floor, or pan, you clean its surface by rubbing it hard with something rough. 擦净, 擦亮. VB V n

scourge /skɜːdʒ/ **scourges, scourging, scourged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **scourge** is something that causes a lot of trouble or suffering to a group of people. 祸害, 灾难. ◆ *Drugs are a scourge that is devastating our society.* 毒品是个祸害, 正毁坏我们的社会. N-COUNT

2 If something **scourges** a place or group of people, it causes great pain and suffering to people. 折磨, 使受痛苦. ◆ *Economic anarchy scourged the post-war world.* 经济混乱蹂躏着战后的世界. VB V n

scout /skaʊt/ **scouts, scouting, scouted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **scout** is someone who is sent to an area of countryside to find out the position of an enemy army. 侦察兵. N-COUNT

2 A **scout** is the same as a **talent scout**. 同 talent scout. N-COUNT

3 If you **scout** somewhere for something, you go through that area searching for it. 寻找, 搜索. ◆ *A team of four was sent to scout for a nuclear test site.* 已经派出一个四人小组去寻找一处核试验场. *I have people scouting the hills.* 我派人去搜山. VB V n for n; V for n; V n

Scout, Scouts. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **The Scouts** is an organization for children and young people which teaches them to become disciplined, practical, and self-sufficient. 童子军. N-COLL-PROPER the N

2 A **Scout** is a member of the Scouts. 童子军成员. N-COUNT

scout·master /ˈskaʊtmɑːstə, -mæs-/ **scoutmasters.**

A **scoutmaster** is a man who is in charge of a troop of Scouts. 男童子军团长, 男童子军队长. N-COUNT

scowl /skaʊl/ **scowls, scowling, scowled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

When someone **scowls**, they frown to show that they are angry or displeased. (表示愠怒或不满)皱眉, 板脸. ◆ *She scowled at the two men.* 她朝那两个男人皱皱眉头. VB V; V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Chris met the remark with a scowl.* 克里斯对这番话直皱眉头. N-COUNT

scrab·ble /ˈskræbəl/ **scrabbles, scrabbling, scrabbled.**

1 If you **scrabble** for something, especially something that you cannot see, you move your hands or your feet about quickly and wildly in order to find it. 乱摸, 摸索着寻找. ◆ *He grabbed his jacket and scrabbled in his desk drawer for some loose change.* 他抓起上衣, 又在桌子抽屉里乱摸, 寻找一些零钱. *I hung there, scrabbling with my feet to find a foothold.* 我悬在那里用脚摸索, 想要找一个立足之地. VB V for n; V to-inf

➪ **Scrabble around** or **scrabble about** means the same as **scrabble**. 义同 scrabble. ◆ *Alberg scrabbled around for pen and paper.* 阿尔伯格到处寻找笔和纸. PHR-V V P for n

2 If you say that someone **is scrabbling** to do something, you mean that they are having difficulty because they are in too much of a hurry, or because the task is almost impossible. 挣扎, 拼命努力. ◆ *The banks are now desperately scrabbling to recover their costs.* 这几家银行正竭尽全力挽回损失. VB V to-inf

scrag·gy /ˈskrægi/ **scraggier, scraggiest.**

If you describe a person or animal as **scraggy**, you mean that they look unattractive because they are so thin and bony. 瘦的, 皮包骨的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH

scram·ble /ˈskræmbəl/ **scrambles, scrambling, scrambled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **scramble** over rocks or up a hill, you move quickly over them or up it using your hands to help you. 爬; 攀登. VB V prep/adv

2 If you **scramble** to a different place or position, you move there in a hurried, undignified way. 抢先移动. ◆ *Ann threw back the covers and scrambled out of bed.* 安掀开被子, 跳下床来. VB V prep/adv

3 If a number of people **scramble** for something, they compete with each other for it, in a rough and undignified way. 争夺; 争抢. ◆ *Business is booming and foreigners are scrambling to invest.* 生意很兴隆, 外国人争相投资. VB V for n; V to-inf

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the scramble for jobs.* 争夺工作. N-COUNT

4 If you **scramble** eggs, you mix the whites and yolks of the eggs, then cook the mixture by stirring and heating it in a VB V n

pan. 炒(蛋). ◢ **scram·bled** ❖ *...scrambled eggs and bacon.* 炒蛋和熏肉. ADJ

scram·bler /'skræmblə/ **scramblers.**
A **scrambler** is an electronic device which alters the sound of a radio or telephone message so that it can only be understood by someone who has special equipment. 扰频器, 倒频器(改变无线电或电话信号的频率, 使其只有用特别装置才能收听). N-COUNT

scrap /skræp/ **scraps, scrapping, scrapped.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 A **scrap** of something is a very small piece or amount of it. 小块, 碎片. ❖ *...a fire fueled by scraps of wood.* 以碎木块生的火. *They need every scrap of information they can get.* 他们需要一切可能获取的信息. N-COUNT
2 **Scraps** are pieces of unwanted food which are thrown away or given to animals. 残羹剩饭. N-PLURAL
3 If you **scrap** something, you get rid of it or cancel it. 抛弃, 废弃. ❖ *President Hussein called on all countries in the Middle East to scrap nuclear or chemical weapons.* 侯赛因总统呼吁中东所有国家放弃核武器和化学武器. VB V n
4 **Scrap** metal or paper is no longer wanted for its original purpose, but may have some other use. (金属或纸张的废料)废弃的. ADJ ADJ n
5 **Scrap** is metal from old or damaged machinery or cars. 废金属. ❖ *Thousands of tanks, artillery pieces and armored vehicles will be cut up for scrap.* 数以千计的坦克、大炮和装甲车将被拆掉以获取废铜烂铁. N-UNCOUNT
6 You can refer to a fight or a quarrel as a **scrap**. 争吵; 打架. N-COUNT INFORMAL

scrap·book /'skræpbuk/ **scrapbooks.**
A **scrapbook** is a book with blank pages. People stick things such as pictures or newspaper articles into scrapbooks in order to make a collection. 剪贴簿; 剪报资料收贴簿. N-COUNT

scrape /skreɪp/ **scrapes, scraping, scraped.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 If you **scrape** something from a surface, you remove it, especially by pulling a sharp object over the surface. 刮去; 擦去. ❖ *She went round the car scraping the frost off the windows.* 她绕着汽车转, 擦去窗上的霜. VB V n with adv
2 If something **scrapes** against something else it rubs against it, making a noise or causing slight damage. (使)刮出(擦出)刺耳声; 刮破. ❖ *The cab driver struggled with her luggage, scraping a bag against the door as they came in.* 出租车司机费力地搬动她的行李, 进来时有个包擦在门上发出刺耳声. *The car hurtled past us, scraping the wall and screeching to a halt.* 汽车从我们身边飞驰而过, 擦在墙上, 嘎吱一声停了下来. V-ERG V prep V n prep V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *From the other side of the door came the scrape of a guard's boot.* 从门的另一边传来卫兵走路嚓嚓的皮靴声. N-SING
◢ **scrap·ing** ❖ *The house was silent but for the scraping of a branch on the slates.* 屋里静悄悄的, 只有树枝擦在石板瓦上发出沙沙的声音. N-SING N of n
3 If you **scrape** a part of your body, you accidentally rub it against something hard and rough, and damage it slightly. 擦伤(身体), 刮破. VB V n
4 If you are in a **scrape**, you are in a difficult situation. 困境, 窘境. N-COUNT DATED
5 ➠ to **scrape the barrel**: 见 **barrel**.
➠ to **scrape a living**: 见 **living**.

›scrape by.
If someone **scrapes by**, they earn just enough money to live on. 勉强生活下去. PHR-V V P

›scrape through.
If you **scrape through** an examination, you just succeed in passing it. If you **scrape through** a competition or a vote, you just succeed in winning it. (考试)勉强地通过; (比赛)艰难地赢得. ❖ *As a student he always did the minimum amount of work necessary to scrape through.* 作为学生, 他总是仅仅做完通过考试所需的最少的功课. PHR-V V P n V P

›scrape together.
If you **scrape together** an amount of money or a number of things, you succeed in obtaining it with difficulty. 积攒, 拼凑. ❖ *They only just managed to scrape the money together.* 他们只是刚好把钱勉强拼凑起来. PHR-V V P noun V n P

scrap·er /'skreɪpə/ **scrapers.**
A **scraper** is a tool with a small handle and a metal or plastic blade which can be used for scraping a surface clean, for example, to scrape old paint off a wall. 刮刀, 刮板. N-COUNT

scrap·heap /'skræphiːp/; 又拼作 **scrap heap**.
1 If you say that someone has been thrown on the **scrapheap**, you strongly disapprove of the way that their employers have dismissed them from their jobs without any concern for their future welfare. (指雇员被解雇弃置)(被丢进)废物堆. N-SING PRAGMATICS
2 If things such as machines or weapons are thrown on the **scrapheap**, they are thrown away because they are no longer needed. 废金属堆. N-SING

scrap·ings /'skreɪpɪŋz/.
Scrapings are small amounts or pieces of something that have been scraped or scratched off a surface. 刮屑, 刮下的东西. N-PLURAL

scrap·py /'skræpi/.
If you describe something as **scrappy**, you are critical of the fact that it seems to be badly planned or untidy. 不连贯的、散乱的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

scrap·yard /'skræpjɑːd/ **scrapyards;** 又拼作 **scrap yard**.
A **scrapyard** is a place where old machines such as cars or ships are destroyed and where useful parts are saved. The usual American word is **junkyard**. (堆放旧汽车、旧船等的)废料场, 废品场. [美]一般作 junkyard. N-COUNT BRITISH

scratch /skrætʃ/ **scratches, scratching, scratched.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 If you **scratch** yourself, you rub your fingernails against your skin because it is itching. 搔, 搔痒. ❖ *The old man lifted his cardigan to scratch his side.* 老头儿撩起毛线衣, 搔搔肋部. *I had to wear long sleeves to stop myself scratching.* 我不得不穿上长袖衣, 免得搔痒. VB V pron-refl V n V
2 If a sharp object **scratches** someone or something, it makes small shallow cuts on their skin or surface. 刮破, 划伤. ❖ *Knives will scratch the worktop.* 刀子会刮坏工作台. VB V n
3 **Scratches** on someone or something are small shallow cuts. 搔痕; 划痕; 刮痕. N-COUNT
4 If you say that someone is **scratching** their **head**, you mean that they are thinking hard and trying to solve a problem or puzzle. 搔头皮, 搔头(表示努力思考, 想要解决某个问题或难题). PHR
5 If you only **scratch the surface** of a subject or problem, you deal with it in a superficial way, without understanding or solving it fully. (问题或事情等)触及表面. ❖ *We had only two weeks to tour Malaysia, which was hardly enough time to scratch the surface.* 我们才在马来西亚观光两个星期, 这点时间只能是走马观花. PHR
6 If you do something **from scratch**, you do it without making use of anything that has been done before. 从头做起; 白手起家. ❖ *...building a home from scratch.* 重新建造一个家. PHR
7 If you say that someone or something is not **up to scratch**, you mean that they are not good enough. (与否定词连用)达到标准, 符合要求. PHR

scratchy /'skrætʃi/.
1 **Scratchy** sounds are thin and harsh. (声音)刺耳的. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Scratchy** clothes or fabrics are rough and make you itch. (衣服或织物)扎人的, 使人发痒的. ADJ-GRADED

scrawl /skrɔːl/ **scrawls, scrawling, scrawled.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 If you **scrawl** something, you write it in a careless and untidy way. 潦草地写; 乱涂. ❖ *He scrawled a hasty note to his wife.* 他急忙草草地给妻子写了一张便条. *Someone had scrawled 'Scum' on his car.* 有人在他的汽车上涂了 '败类' 的字样. VB V n prep V with quote Also V n
2 You can refer to writing that looks careless and untidy as **scrawl**. 潦草的笔迹. N-VAR

scrawny /'skrɔːni/ **scrawnier, scrawniest.**
If you describe a person or animal as **scrawny**, you mean that they look unattractive because they are so thin and bony. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

S

骨瘦如柴的,皮包骨的.

scream /skriːm/ **screams, screaming, screamed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When someone **screams**, they make a very loud, high-pitched cry, for example because they are in pain or are very frightened. (因疼痛或恐惧而)尖声叫喊,惊呼. ❖ *He staggered around the playground, screaming in agony.* 他摇摇晃晃地绕着操场走,痛苦地尖声叫喊. *To play in front of 40,000 screaming fans was a great experience.* 在4万名尖声喊叫的球迷面前踢球,是一个了不起的经历. VB V / V in n / V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...screams of terror.* 恐怖的尖叫声. N-COUNT

2 If you **scream** something, you shout it in a loud, high-pitched voice. 尖声喊着说. ❖ *'Brigid!' she screamed. 'Get up!'* '布里吉德!' 她尖声喊道, '起床!' *I was screaming at them to get out of my house.* 我朝他们尖声喊叫,要他们滚出我家去. VB V n / V with quote / V at n to-inf

3 When something makes a loud, high-pitched noise, you can say that it **screams**. 发出尖厉刺耳的声音. ❖ *An airforce jet screamed over the town.* 一架空军喷气式飞机从该镇上空呼啸而过. VB V / V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a scream of brakes from the carriageway outside.* 外面车行道上传来刺耳的刹车声. N-COUNT

scree /skriː/ **screes.**

Scree is a mass of loose stones on the side of a mountain. 山坡碎石堆,岩屑堆. N-VAR

screech /skriːtʃ/ **screeches, screeching, screeched.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a vehicle **screeches** somewhere or if its tyres **screech**, its tyres make an unpleasant high-pitched noise on the road. (车辆或轮胎)发出尖厉刺耳的声音. ❖ *A black Mercedes screeched to a halt beside the helicopter.* 一辆黑色梅塞德斯汽车戛然停在一架直升机旁. VB V / V prep/adv

2 When you **screech** something, you shout it in a loud, unpleasant, high-pitched voice. 尖声叫喊. ❖ *'Get me some water, Jeremy!' I screeched.* '给我拿点儿水来,吉里米!' 我尖声喊道. VB / V with quote / Also V, V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The figure gave a screech.* 那个人尖叫一声. N-COUNT

3 When a bird, animal, or thing **screeches**, it makes a loud, unpleasant, high-pitched noise. (鸟、兽等)尖叫. ❖ *A macaw screeched at him from its perch.* 一只金刚鹦鹉从栖木上朝他尖叫. VB / V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He heard the screech of brakes.* 他听到刹车的嘎吱声. N-COUNT

screen /skriːn/ **screens, screening, screened.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **screen** is a flat vertical surface on which pictures or words are shown. Television sets and computer terminals have screens, and films are shown on a screen in cinemas. (电视、电脑等的)荧幕,屏幕; (电影的)银幕. N-COUNT

➟ 又见 **big screen, small screen.**

2 You can refer to film or television as the **screen**. 电影; 电视. ❖ *Many viewers have strong opinions about violence on the screen.* 许多观众强烈反对屏幕里的暴力镜头. N-SING *the N* / also *on/off N*

3 When a film or a television programme **is screened**, it is shown in the cinema or broadcast on television. (电影)(被)放映; (电视节目)(被)播放. ❖ *TV firms were later banned from screening any pictures of the demo.* 后来,电视公司被禁止播放任何示威镜头. VB *be* V-ed / V n

◢ **screen·ing, screenings** ❖ *The film-makers will be present at the screenings to introduce their works.* 电影制片人将到放映现场介绍他们的作品. N-COUNT

4 A **screen** is a vertical panel which can be moved around. It is used to keep cold air away from part of a room, or to create a smaller area within a room. 屏; 幕; 隔板; 屏风. N-COUNT

5 If something **is screened** by another thing, it is behind it and hidden by it. (被)遮; (被)遮蔽. ❖ *Most of the road behind the hotel was screened by a block of flats.* 旅馆后面的那条路大部分被一栋住宅楼挡住了. VB usu passive / *be* V-ed *by* n

6 To **screen** for a disease means to examine people to make sure that they do not have it. 筛查; 测试; 甄别. ❖ *...a quick saliva test that would screen for people at risk of tooth decay.* 一项可查出哪些人有蛀牙危险的快速唾液测试. VB / V *for* n / Also V n

◢ **screen·ing** ❖ *Britain has an enviable record on breast screening for cancer.* 英国有值得赞赏的乳癌筛查记录. N-VAR

7 When an organization **screens** people, it investigates them to make sure that they are not likely to be dangerous or disloyal. 审查. ❖ *...screening procedures for the regiment.* 该军团的审查程序. VB V n / V-ing

8 To **screen** people or luggage means to check them using special equipment to make sure they are not carrying a weapon or a bomb. (用专门设备)检查(人或行李是否携带违禁品). VB V n

➤**screen out.**

If an organization or country **screens out** certain people, it keeps them out because it thinks they may cause problems. (经筛选)去除, 剔除. ❖ *The company screened out applicants motivated only by money.* 公司淘汰了那些只想赚钱的申请者. PHR-V / V P noun

screen·play /'skriːnpleɪ/ **screenplays.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **screenplay** is a script for a film including instructions for the cameras. 电影剧本. N-COUNT

'screen test, screen tests.

When a film studio gives an actor a **screen test**, they film a short scene in order to test how good he or she would be. (挑选电影演员时的)试镜. N-COUNT

screen·writer /'skriːnraɪtə/ **screenwriters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **screenwriter** is a person who writes screenplays. 电影剧本作家. N-COUNT

screen·writing /'skriːnraɪtɪŋ/.

Screenwriting is the process of writing screenplays. 电影剧本创作. N-UNCOUNT

screw /skruː/ **screws, screwing, screwed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **screw** is a metal object similar to a nail, with a spiral ridge around it, which is used to fix one thing to another. 螺钉, 螺丝(钉). 见插图条 **tools.** ❖ *Each bracket is fixed to the wall with just three screws.* 每个支架只用三个螺钉就被固定在墙上. N-COUNT

2 If you **screw** something somewhere or if it **screws** somewhere, you fix it in place by means of a screw or screws. (用螺钉)钉住. ❖ *I had screwed the shelf on the wall myself.* 我自己已用螺钉把架子钉在墙上. *Screw down any loose floorboards.* 用螺钉固定任何松动的地板. V-ERG / V n prep / V n with adv / Also V prep/adv

3 A **screw** lid or fitting is one that has a spiral ridge on the inside or outside of it, so that it can be fixed in place by twisting. (盖子或装置)有螺旋纹的, 拧紧来固定的. ADJ ADJ n

4 If you **screw** something somewhere or if it **screws** somewhere, you fix it in place by twisting it round and round. 拧, 旋. ❖ *'Yes, I know that,' Kelly said, screwing the silencer onto the pistol.* '是的, 这我知道.' 凯利边说边把消音器拧在手枪上. *Screw down the lid fairly tightly.* 把盖子拧得紧一点. V-ERG / V n prep / V n with adv / Also V prep/adv

5 If you **screw** something such as a piece of paper **into** a ball, you squeeze it or twist it tightly so that it is in the shape of a ball. 把...挤(或拧)成一团. VB V n *into* n

➪ **Screw up** means the same as **screw**. 义同 screw. ❖ *He would start writing to his family and would screw the letter up in frustration.* 他会开始给家人写信, 又沮丧地将信笺揉成一团. PHR-V / V n P

6 If you **screw** your face or your eyes **into** a particular expression, you tighten the muscles of your face to form that expression. 皱起(脸); 眯拢(眼). ❖ *He screwed his face into an expression of mock pain.* 他皱着眉, 装出一副痛苦的表情. VB / V n *into* n

➪ **Screw up** means the same as **screw**. 义同 screw. ❖ *She had screwed up her eyes, as if she found the sunshine too bright.* 她眯着眼睛, 好像觉得阳光太刺眼. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

7 If someone **screws** someone else or if two people **screw**, they have sex together; an offensive use. (冒犯义)(与...)性交. V-RECIP / RUDE

8 Some people use **screw** in expressions such as **screw you** or **screw that** to show that they are not concerned about someone or something or that they feel contempt for VB only imper / PRAGMATICS / RUDE

S

them; an offensive use. (冒犯义)让...见鬼去; ...太可恨.

9 If someone says that they **have been screwed**, they mean that someone else has cheated them, especially by getting money from them dishonestly; some people find this use offensive. (被)诈骗(尤指钱财). VB be/get V-ed INFORMAL

10 If someone **screws** something, especially money, **out of** you, they get it from you by putting strong pressure on you. 威胁交出; 勒索. ❖ *...rich nations screwing money out of poor nations.* 富国向穷国榨取的钱财. VB BRITISH, INFORMAL V n out of n

11 If you **turn** or **tighten the screw** on someone, you increase the pressure which is already on them in order to force them to do a particular thing. 对...施加压力; 强迫. ❖ *...a blockade to turn the screw on the government.* 封锁, 以对该政府施加压力. PHR

12 You can refer to each of a series of threats or actions which are intended to force someone to do a particular thing as another **turn of the screw**. 施加压力. PHR

13 Prisoners sometimes refer to prison officers as **screws**. (囚犯用语)监狱看守, 狱吏. N-COUNT INFORMAL

►screw up.

1 ➡ 见 screw **4**, **5**. PHR-V

2 If someone **screws** something **up**, or if they **screw up**, they cause something to fail or be spoiled. 弄糟, 搞乱; 毁坏. ❖ *You can't open the window because it screws up the air conditioning.* 你不能开窗, 因为这会使空调失去作用. PHR-V V P INFORMAL V P noun

screw·ball /'skru:bɔ:l/.

Screwball comedy is silly and eccentric in an amusing and harmless way. (喜剧)怪诞搞笑的. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

screw·driver /'skru:draɪvə/ **screwdrivers.**

A **screwdriver** is a tool that is used for turning screws. 螺丝刀, 改锥, 起子. 见插图条 **tools.** N-COUNT

ˌscrewed 'up. ♦○○○○

If you say that someone is **screwed up**, you mean that they are very confused or worried, or that they have psychological problems. 紧张的; 神经质的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

'screw-top.

A **screw-top** bottle or jar has a lid that is secured by being twisted on. (瓶、罐等)有螺旋盖的. ADJ ADJ n

scrib·ble /'skrɪbəl/ **scribbles, scribbling, scribbled.** ♦○○○○

1 If you **scribble** something, you write it quickly and roughly. 潦草书写. ❖ *As I scribbled in my diary the light went out.* 我在匆匆写日记时灯灭了. VB V n V prep/adv

➪ **Scribble down** means the same as **scribble**. 义同 scribble. ❖ *I attempted to scribble down the names.* 我试图把这些名字快速记下来. PHR-V V P noun

2 To **scribble** means to make meaningless marks or rough drawings using a pencil or pen. 乱涂. ❖ *When Caroline was five she scribbled on a wall.* 卡罗琳五岁时经常在墙上乱涂. VB V prep/adv

3 **Scribble** is something that has been written or drawn quickly and roughly. 潦草的字; 乱涂的画. N-VAR

scrib·bler /'skrɪbələ/ **scribblers.**

People sometimes refer to writers as **scribblers** when they think they are not very good writers. 三流作家, 蹩脚的作家. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

scribe /skraɪb/ **scribes.**

In the days before printing was common, a **scribe** was a person who wrote copies of things such as letters or documents. (印刷术流行之前的)抄写员, 抄书吏. N-COUNT

scrimp /skrɪmp/ **scrimps, scrimping, scrimped.**

If you **scrimp** on things, you live cheaply and spend as little money as possible. 节俭; 精打细算. ❖ *...a debt-ridden airline that may be tempted to scrimp on maintenance.* 可能会节省维修开支的一家负债累累的航空公司. VB V on n Also V

script /skrɪpt/ **scripts, scripting, scripted.** ♦♦♦○○

1 The **script** of a play, film, or television programme is the written version of it. (戏剧、电影或电视节目等的)脚本. N-COUNT

2 The person who **scripts** a film or a radio or television play writes it. 写(电影、广播剧、电视剧等的)剧本. VB V n

3 You can refer to a particular system of writing as a particular **script**. 书写字体. ❖ *...written in Arabic script.* 用阿拉伯文字写的. N-VAR

script·ed /'skrɪptɪd/.

A **scripted** speech has been written in advance. (演说)使用讲稿的, 照原稿读的. ADJ

scrip·tur·al /'skrɪptʃərəl/.

Scriptural is used to describe things that are written in or based on the Christian Bible. 《圣经》中的, 根据《圣经》的. ❖ *...scriptural accounts of the process of salvation.* 《圣经》中关于拯救过程的叙述. ADJ ADJ n

scrip·ture /'skrɪptʃə/ **scriptures.** ♦○○○○

Scripture or **the scriptures** refers to writings that are regarded as sacred in a particular religion, for example the Bible in Christianity. (某个宗教的)圣典; 正式经典(如基督教的《圣经》). N-VAR

script·writer /'skrɪptraɪtə/ **scriptwriters.**

A **scriptwriter** is a person who writes scripts for films or for radio or television programmes. 电影剧本作者; 电台或电视节目撰稿人. N-COUNT

scroll /skrəʊl/ **scrolls, scrolling, scrolled.** ♦○○○○

1 A **scroll** is a long roll of paper, parchment, or other material with writing on it. 卷轴; 卷子本. ❖ *Ancient scrolls were found in caves by the Dead Sea.* 死海附近的洞穴发现了古卷. N-COUNT

2 If you **scroll** through text on a computer screen, you move the text up or down to find the information that you need. 上下移动, 卷动(电脑荧幕的文本, 以找所需信息). ❖ *I scrolled down to find 'United States of America'.* 我把文本往下卷动, 寻找'美利坚合众国'一栏. VB V prep/adv

Scrooge /skru:dʒ/ **Scrooges.**

If you call someone a **Scrooge**, you disapprove of them because they are very mean and hate spending money. 吝啬鬼, 守财奴. N-VAR PRAGMATICS

scro·tum /'skrəʊtəm/ **scrotums.**

A man's **scrotum** is the bag of skin that contains his testicles. (男人的)阴囊. N-COUNT

scrounge /skraʊndʒ/ **scrounges, scrounging, scrounged.**

If you say that someone **scrounges** something such as food or money, you mean they get it by asking someone for it, rather than by buying it or earning it, and you think this is wrong. 乞讨. ❖ *...tales of Williams having to scrounge enough money to get his car out of the long-term car park.* 关于威廉斯不得不乞讨凑钱, 以便从长期停车场取回汽车的故事. ◢ **scroung·er, scroungers** ❖ *They are just scroungers.* 他们不过是乞讨者. VB PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V n Also V for n N-COUNT

scrub /skrʌb/ **scrubs, scrubbing, scrubbed.** ♦♦○○○

1 If you **scrub** something, you rub it hard in order to clean it, using a stiff brush and water. (用力)擦洗, 刷洗. ❖ *The corridors are scrubbed clean.* 走廊擦得很干净. VB V n be V-ed adj

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *That floor needs a jolly good scrub.* 那个地板需要好好擦洗一番. N-SING a N

2 If you **scrub** dirt or stains off something, you remove them by rubbing hard. (用力)擦掉. ❖ *I started to scrub off the dirt.* 我动手擦掉灰尘. *Matthew scrubbed the coal dust from his face.* 马修擦掉脸上的煤灰. VB V n with off/away V n prep

3 **Scrub** consists of low trees and bushes, especially in an area that has very little rain. (尤指雨水稀少地区的)低矮丛林, 灌木丛. N-UNCOUNT

scrub·by /'skrʌbi/.

Scrubby land is rough and dry and covered with scrub. 灌木丛生的, 长满矮树的. ADJ

scrub·land /'skrʌblænd/ **scrublands.**

Scrubland is an area of land which is covered with low trees and bushes. 长满灌木丛的林地. N-VAR

scruff /skrʌf/.

If someone grabs you **by the scruff of the neck**, they take hold of the back of your neck or collar suddenly and roughly. 突然抓住(人的)颈背(或后颈). PHR

scruffy /'skrʌfi/ **scruffier, scruffiest.** ♦○○○○

Someone or something that is **scruffy** is dirty and untidy. 肮脏的; 不整洁的. ❖ *...a scruffy basement flat in London.* 伦敦一套肮脏的地下室公寓. ADJ-GRADED

S

scrum /skrʌm/ **scrums.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In rugby, a **scrum** is a formation in which players from each side form a tight group and push against each other with their heads down in an attempt to get the ball. (橄榄球比赛中的)密集争球,并列争球. N-COUNT

2 A **scrum** is a confused, disorderly group of people. 群乱哄哄的人. ❖ *She pushed through the scrum of photographers.* 她强行穿过一群乱哄哄的摄影记者. N-COUNT

scrum·mage /ˈskrʌmɪdʒ/ **scrummages.**

In rugby, a **scrummage** is the same as a **scrum**. 同 scrum. N-COUNT

scrump·tious /ˈskrʌmpʃəs/.

If you describe food as **scrumptious**, you mean that it tastes extremely good. 好吃的,美味的. ❖ *...a scrumptious apple pie.* 一块美味的苹果馅饼. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

scrunch /skrʌntʃ/ **scrunches, scrunching, scrunched.**

1 If something **scrunches**, it makes a loud sound as it is pressed or crushed or as it presses or crushes something else. (物件受压)发出咔嚓声. ❖ *The sand on the floor scrunched under our feet.* 地板上的沙子在我们的脚底下发出咔嚓咔嚓的声音. VB: V; V prep

2 If you **scrunch** something, you squeeze it or bend it so that it is no longer in its natural shape. 挤捏,把...捏成一团. ❖ *... sitting bolt upright, scrunching her white cotton gloves into a ball.* 笔直地坐着的她,把白色的棉手套捏成一团. VB: V n; V n into n

➪ **Scrunch up** means the same as **scrunch**. 义同 scrunch. ❖ *She scrunched up three pages of notes.* 她把三页的笔记揉成一团. PHR-V; V P noun

scru·ple /ˈskru:pəl/ **scruples.**

Scruples are moral principles or beliefs that make you reluctant to do something that seems wrong. (道义上的)顾虑,顾忌. ❖ *...a man with no moral scruples.* 一个毫无道德观念的人. N-VAR

scru·pu·lous /ˈskru:pjʊləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **scrupulous** takes great care to do what is fair, honest, or morally right. 有顾忌的;有道德原则的. ❖ *I have been scrupulous about telling them the dangers.* 对于把危险告诉他们,我一直心存顾忌. ◢ **scru·pu·lous·ly** ❖ *He is scrupulously fair.* 他绝对公正. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

2 **Scrupulous** means thorough, exact, and careful about details. 彻底的;一丝不苟的,仔细的. ❖ *...his scrupulous attention to detail.* 他的小心谨慎,周密细致. ◢ **scrupulously** ❖ *The streets and parks were scrupulously clean.* 街道和公园打扫得干干净净. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

scru·ti·nize /ˈskru:tɪnaɪz/ **scrutinizes, scrutinizing, scrutinized;** [英]又拼作 **scrutinise.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **scrutinize** something, you examine it very carefully, often to find out some information from it or about it. 细阅;细看;仔细观察. ❖ *Her purpose was to scrutinize his features to see if he was an honest man.* 她仔细地察言观色,看看他是不是个诚实可靠的人. VB; V n

scru·ti·ny /ˈskru:tɪni/. ♦♦◇◇◇

If a person or thing is under **scrutiny**, they are being studied or observed very carefully. 仔细观察;监视. ❖ *His private life came under media scrutiny.* 他的私人生活受到传媒的监视. N-UNCOUNT

scuba diving /ˈsku:bə daɪvɪŋ/.

Scuba diving is the activity of swimming under water using a special type of breathing equipment. 戴水肺的潜水. N-UNCOUNT

scud /skʌd/ **scuds, scudding, scudded.**

If clouds **scud** along, they move quickly and smoothly through the sky. 掠过;疾飞. ❖ *...clouds scudding across from the south-west.* 从西南方飞掠而来的云. VB LITERARY; V adv/prep

scuff /skʌf/ **scuffs, scuffing, scuffed.**

1 If you **scuff** something or if it **scuffs**, you mark the surface by scraping it against other things or by scraping other things against it. (使)(表面)磨损;磨损(表面). ❖ *Constant wheelchair use will scuff almost any floor surface.* 经常使用轮椅会磨损几乎任何地板. ◢ **scuffed** ❖ *...scuffed brown shoes.* 已经磨损的褐色鞋子. V-ERG; V n; Also V adv; ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **scuff** your feet, you drag them along the ground as you walk. 拖着(脚)走. VB: V n

scuf·fle /ˈskʌfəl/ **scuffles, scuffling, scuffled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If people **scuffle**, they fight for a short time in a disorganized way. 扭打,混战. ❖ *Police scuffled with some of the protesters.* 警察跟一些抗议者扭打起来. V-RECIP; V with n; Also pl-n V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Violent scuffles broke out between rival groups.* 敌对派别之间爆发了一场混战. N-COUNT

scuf·fling /ˈskʌfəlɪŋ/.

A **scuffling** noise is a noise made by someone or something moving about, usually someone or something that you cannot see. (人或物的声音)移动的(通常看不见声音来源). ADJ: ADJ n

ˈscuff mark, scuff marks.

Scuff marks are marks made on a smooth surface when something is rubbed against it. (平滑表面上)磨损的痕迹. N-COUNT

scull /skʌl/ **sculls, sculling, sculled.**

1 **Sculls** are small oars which are held by one person and used to move a boat through water. (划艇的)短桨. N-COUNT

2 A **scull** is a small light racing boat which is rowed with two sculls. 双桨小赛艇. N-COUNT

3 To **scull** a boat means to row it using sculls. 用桨划(船). VB: V n

scul·lery /ˈskʌləri/ **sculleries.**

A **scullery** is a small room next to a kitchen where washing and other domestic work is done. (厨房隔壁的)餐具洗涤室. N-COUNT BRITISH, DATED

sculpt /skʌlpt/ **sculpts, sculpting, sculpted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When an artist **sculpts** something, they carve or shape it out of a hard material such as stone or clay. 雕刻,雕塑. VB: V n

2 If something **is sculpted**, it is made into a particular shape. (被)塑造成某种形状. ❖ *Michael smoothed and sculpted Jane's hair into shape.* 迈克尔弄平简的头发,并将其梳理成型. VB: be V-ed; V n into n

sculp·tor /ˈskʌlptə/ **sculptors.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sculptor** is someone who creates sculptures. 雕刻家,雕塑家. N-COUNT

sculp·tur·al /ˈskʌlptʃərəl/.

Sculptural means relating to sculpture. 雕刻的,雕塑的. ❖ *...working with clay as a sculptural form.* 用黏土制作雕塑. ADJ

sculp·ture /ˈskʌlptʃə/ **sculptures.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **sculpture** is a work of art that is produced by carving or shaping stone, wood, clay, or other materials. 雕刻(或雕塑)作品. N-VAR

2 **Sculpture** is the art of creating sculptures. 雕刻(或雕塑)艺术. N-UNCOUNT

sculp·tured /ˈskʌlptʃəd/.

Sculptured objects have been carved or shaped from something. 雕刻的,雕塑的. ❖ *...a beautifully sculptured bronze horse.* 一匹漂亮的青铜雕马. ADJ

scum /skʌm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you refer to people as **scum**, you are expressing your feelings of dislike and disgust for them; an offensive use. (冒犯义)渣滓,坏蛋,败类. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

2 **Scum** is a layer of a dirty or unpleasant-looking substance on the surface of a liquid. 浮滓,浮垢. ❖ *...scum marks around the bath.* 浴缸里的一圈浮垢. N-UNCOUNT

scup·per /ˈskʌpə/ **scuppers, scuppering, scuppered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **scupper** a plan or attempt means to spoil it completely. 彻底破坏(计划或尝试);使成泡影. ❖ *Any increase in the female retirement age would scupper the plans of women like Gwen Davis.* 只要提高妇女的退休年龄,格温·戴维斯之类妇女的计划就会成为泡影. VB BRITISH, JOURNALISM; V n

scur·ril·ous /ˈskʌrɪləs, AM ˈskɜːr-/.

Scurrilous accusations or stories are untrue and unfair, and are likely to damage the reputation of the person that they relate to. 恶言诽谤的. ❖ *...scurrilous rumours.* 恶言诽谤的谣言. ADJ-GRADED

scur·ry /ˈskʌri, AM ˈskɜːri/ **scurries, scurrying, scurried.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When people or small animals **scurry** somewhere, they move quickly and hurriedly, especially because they are frightened. (尤指因为害怕)匆匆地走,急奔. ❖ *The attack began, sending residents scurrying for cover.* 进攻开始,使得居民飞奔躲藏. VB WRITTEN; V prep/adv

2 If people **scurry** to do something, they do it as soon as they can. 急忙(做). ❖ *Pictures of starving children have sent many people scurrying to donate money.* 许多人见到挨饿儿童的照片后连忙去捐钱. VB WRITTEN V to-inf

scur·vy /ˈskɜːvi/.
Scurvy is a disease that is caused by a lack of vitamin C. 坏血病(因缺乏维生素C). N-UNCOUNT

scut·tle /ˈskʌtəl/ **scuttles, scuttling, scuttled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 When people or small animals **scuttle** somewhere, they run there with short quick steps. 急促奔跑, 短步急跑. ❖ *Two very small children scuttled away in front of them.* 两个幼童飞快地在他们前面跑开. VB V adv/prep
2 To **scuttle** a plan or a proposal means to make it fail or cause it to stop. 破坏, 放弃(计划或建议). ❖ *Such threats could scuttle the peace conference.* 这种威胁可使和平会议失败. VB V n
3 To **scuttle** a ship means to sink it deliberately. (故意地)弃沉(船只). VB V n
4 A **scuttle** is kind of bucket for keeping coal in. 煤斗, 煤筐. ❖ *...an antique brass scuttle.* 一只古董铜煤斗. N-COUNT BRITISH

scythe /saɪð/ **scythes, scything, scythed.**
1 A **scythe** is a tool with a long curved blade at right angles to a long handle. It is used to cut long grass or grain. 长柄大镰刀. N-COUNT
2 If you **scythe** grass or grain, you cut it with a scythe. (用长柄大镰刀)割(草或谷物). VB V n

SE.
SE is a written abbreviation for **south-east**. south-east 的缩写形式.

sea /siː/ **seas.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 The **sea** is the salty water that covers about three-quarters of the earth's surface. 海, 海洋. ❖ *Most of the kids have never seen the sea.* 大多数孩子从来没有见过大海. N-SING: the N, also by N
2 You use **seas** when you are describing the sea at a particular time or in a particular area. (特定时间或特定地区的)海. ❖ *The seas are warm further south.* 更南面的海很暖和. N-PLURAL LITERARY
3 A **sea** is a large area of salty water that is part of an ocean or is surrounded by land. (大洋的一部分)海, 内海. ❖ *...the North Sea.* 北海. N-COUNT
4 **At sea** means on or under the sea, far away from land. 在海上; 在海底. ❖ *The boats remain at sea for an average of ten days.* 小船在海上平均停留十天. PHR
5 If you go or look out **to sea**, you go or look across the sea. 到海上; 向海. PHR
6 A **sea of** people or things is a very large number of them together. 大量, 茫茫一片. ❖ *...the sea of bottles and glasses on the table.* 餐桌上杯盘狼藉. N-SING: N of n

sea·bed /ˈsiːbed/; 又拼作 **sea bed**.
The **seabed** is the ground under the sea. 海底, 海床. N-SING

sea·bird /ˈsiːbɜːd/ **seabirds;** 又拼作 **sea-bird**.
Seabirds are birds that live near the sea and get their food from it. 海鸟(生活在大海附近、从海中取食的鸟类). N-COUNT

sea·board /ˈsiːbɔːd/ **seaboards.**
The **seaboard** is the part of a country that is next to the sea; used especially of the coasts of North America. 海滨;(尤指北美洲的)海岸. ❖ *...the Eastern seaboard of the USA.* 美国东海岸. N-COUNT

sea·borne /ˈsiːbɔːn/; 又拼作 **sea-borne**.
Seaborne actions or events take place on the sea in ships. 海上的. ❖ *...seaborne trade.* 海上贸易. ADJ ADJ n

ˌsea ˈbreeze, sea breezes.
A **sea breeze** is a light wind blowing from the sea towards the land. (从海上吹向陆地的)海上微风, 海风. N-COUNT

ˈsea captain, sea captains.
A **sea captain** is a person in command of a ship, usually a ship that carries goods for trade. (通常指商船的)船长. N-COUNT

ˈsea change, sea changes; 又拼作 **sea-change**.
A **sea change** in someone's attitudes or behaviour is a complete change. (态度、表现等的)巨变. ❖ *A sea change has taken place in young people's attitudes.* 年轻人的态度已经发生了巨大变化. N-COUNT

ˈsea dog, sea dogs; 又拼作 **seadog**.
A **sea dog** is a sailor who has spent many years at sea. 老水手, 经验丰富的水手. N-COUNT DATED

sea·farer /ˈsiːfeərə/ **seafarers.**
Seafarers are people who work on ships or people who travel regularly on the sea. 海员; 航海者. N-COUNT WRITTEN

sea·faring /ˈsiːfeərɪŋ/.
Seafaring means working as a sailor or travelling regularly on the sea. 航海的; 以航海为业的. ❖ *The Lebanese were a seafaring people.* 黎巴嫩人是个航海民族. ADJ ADJ n

sea·floor /ˌsiːˈflɔː/.
The **seafloor** is the ground under the sea. 海底. N-SING

sea·food /ˈsiːfuːd/ **seafoods.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Seafood is shellfish such as lobsters, mussels, and crabs. 海味, 海鲜(尤指水生有壳动物食品如蚌、蟹等). N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

sea·front /ˈsiːfrʌnt/ **seafronts.**
The **seafront** is the part of a seaside town that is next to the sea. It usually consists of a road with buildings facing the sea. (城镇的)滨海区, 面海区. N-COUNT BRITISH

sea·going /ˈsiːgəʊɪŋ/; 又拼作 **sea-going**.
Seagoing boats and ships are designed for travelling on the sea. 航海的, 适于航海的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌsea-ˈgreen; 又拼作 **sea green**.
Something that is **sea-green** is a bluish-green colour. 海绿色(的), 浅蓝绿色(的). COLOUR

sea·gull /ˈsiːgʌl/ **seagulls.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **seagull** is a common kind of seabird with white or grey feathers. 海鸥. N-COUNT

sea·horse /ˈsiːhɔːs/ **seahorses;** 又拼作 **sea horse**.
A **seahorse** is a type of small fish which appears to swim in a vertical position and whose head looks a little like the head of a horse. 海马. N-COUNT

S

seal 1 closing 封闭
seal /siːl/ **seals, sealing, sealed.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 When you **seal** an envelope, you close it by sticking down the flap, so that it cannot be opened without being torn. If you **seal** something **in** an envelope, you put it inside and then seal the envelope. 封上. ❖ *Write your letter and seal it in a blank envelope.* 写好你的信, 把它封在空白信封里. VB V n, V n in n
2 If you **seal** a container or an opening, you cover it with something in order to prevent air, liquid, or other material getting in or out. If you **seal** something **in** a container, you put it inside and then seal the container. 把…密封. ❖ *...a lid to seal in heat and keep food moist.* 用作趁热盖紧以保持食物水分的盖子. VB V n, V n with n
3 The **seal** on a container or opening is the part where it has been sealed. 封口. ❖ *Wet the edges where the two crusts join, to form a seal.* 将两块面包皮结合处的边沿涂湿, 封上. N-COUNT
4 A **seal** is a device or a piece of material, for example in a machine or a system of pipes, which closes an opening tightly so that air, liquid or other substances cannot get in or out. 密封物, 密封装置. ❖ *Check seals on fridges and freezers regularly.* 经常检查冰箱和冰冻格的密封胶垫. N-COUNT
5 A **seal** is something such as a piece of sticky paper or wax that is fixed to a container or door and must be broken before the container or door can be opened. 封口胶带; 封蜡. ❖ *The seal on the box broke when it fell from its hiding-place.* 盒子从收藏处掉下来时, 摔开了封口. N-COUNT
6 A **seal** is a special mark or design, for example on a document, representing someone or something. It may be used to show that something is genuine or officially approved. 印章, 图章; 玺. ❖ *...the Presidential seal.* 总统印鉴. N-COUNT
7 If someone in authority **seals** an area, they stop people entering or passing through it, for example by placing barriers in the way. 封锁, 关闭. ❖ *The soldiers were deployed to help paramilitary police seal the border.* 已部署了士兵帮助准军事警察封锁边界. VB V n
➲ **Seal off** means the same as **seal**. 义同 seal. ❖ *Police and* PHR-V

troops sealed off the area after the attack. 袭击发生后,警察和军队封锁了这一地区. V P noun

8 If something or someone **seals** something, they make it definite or confirm how it is going to be. 确认,批准;使成定局. ❖ *British Aerospace is close to sealing a deal with Australia Aerospace.* 英国航空航天公司将要与澳大利亚航空航天公司达成一项交易. VB WRITTEN V n

9 If something **sets** or **puts the seal on** something, it makes it definite or confirms how it is going to be. 使确定下来. ❖ *Such a visit may set the seal on a new relationship between the two governments.* 这样的一次访问使两国政府之间的新关系确定下来. PHR WRITTEN

10 ➡ **seal of approval**: 见 **approval**.
➡ to **seal** someone's **fate**: 见 **fate**.
➡ my **lips are sealed**: 见 **lip**.
➡ **signed and sealed**: 见 **sign**.

▸seal in.
If something **seals in** a smell or liquid, it prevents it from getting out of a food. 把...封在里面(以防漏出). ❖ *The coffee is freeze-dried to seal in all the flavour.* 咖啡是冷冻干燥的,以便保持原味. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸seal off.
1 If one object or area **is sealed off** from another, there is a physical barrier between them, so nothing can pass between them. (被)隔绝. ❖ *...the anti-personnel door that sealed off the chamber.* 把那房间用一扇防止擅自进入的门隔绝. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P
2 ➡ 见 **seal 7**. PHR-V

▸seal up.
If you **seal** something **up**, you close it completely so that nothing can get in or out. 封闭,密封. ❖ *The paper was used for sealing up holes in walls and roofs.* 用纸堵住墙上和屋顶的窟窿. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

S

seal 2 animal 动物
seal /siːl/ **seals.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **seal** is a large animal with flippers, which eats fish and lives partly on land and partly in the sea. 海豹. N-COUNT

'sea lane, sea lanes.
Sea lanes are particular routes which ships regularly use in order to cross a sea or ocean. 海上航道(或航线). N-COUNT

seal·ant /ˈsiːlənt/ **sealants.**
A **sealant** is a substance that is used to seal holes, cracks, or gaps. (用作填补洞隙的)密封胶,密封剂,密封材料. N-VAR

seal·er /ˈsiːlə/ **sealers.**
A **sealer** is the same as a **sealant**. 同 sealant. N-VAR

'sea level; 又拼作 **sea-level.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Sea level is the average level of the sea with respect to the land. 海平面;海拔. ❖ *The stadium was 2,275 metres above sea level.* 这座体育场海拔2,275米. N-UNCOUNT

'sealing wax.
Sealing wax is a hard, usually red, substance that melts quickly and is used for putting seals on documents or letters. 封蜡;火漆. N-UNCOUNT

'sea lion, sea lions.
A **sea lion** is a type of large seal. 海狮. N-COUNT

seal·skin /ˈsiːlskɪn/.
Sealskin is the fur of a seal, used to make coats and other clothing. 海豹毛皮. N-UNCOUNT

seam /siːm/ **seams.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **seam** is a line of stitches which joins two pieces of cloth together. (缝合两块布的)线缝. N-COUNT
2 A **seam** of coal is a long, narrow layer of it beneath the ground. (煤的)层. N-COUNT
3 If something **is coming apart at the seams** or **is falling apart at the seams**, it is no longer working properly and may soon stop working completely. 快要破裂;接近崩溃. ❖ *Britain's university system is in danger of falling apart at the seams.* 英国的大学制度有崩溃的危险. PHR
4 If a place is very full, you can say that it is **bursting at the seams**. 过满,过于挤拥. PHR

sea·man /ˈsiːmən/ **seamen.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **seaman** is a sailor, especially one who is not an officer. 水手,海员. N-COUNT

sea·man·ship /ˈsiːmənʃɪp/.
Seamanship is skill in managing a boat and controlling its movement through the sea. 航海技能;驾船技能. N-UNCOUNT

seam·less /ˈsiːmləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
You use **seamless** to describe something that has no breaks or gaps in it or which continues without stopping. 无缝的、浑然一体的. ❖ *...the seamless blue sky.* 万里无云的蓝天. ADJ
◢ **seam·less·ly** ❖ *...allowing new and old to blend seamlessly.* 使新的和旧的浑然一体. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

seam·stress /ˈsiːmstrəs, ˈsem-/ **seamstresses.**
A **seamstress** is a woman who sews and makes clothes as her job. 女裁缝,女缝工. N-COUNT

seamy /ˈsiːmi/ **seamier, seamiest.**
If you describe something as **seamy**, you mean that it involves unpleasant aspects of life such as crime, sex, or violence. 丑恶的,污秽的、卑鄙的. ❖ *...the seamier side of life.* 生活的阴暗面. ADJ-GRADED

se·ance /ˈseɪɑːns/ **seances.**
A **seance** is a meeting in which people try to make contact with people who have died. (试图与死者接触的)降神会,招魂会. N-COUNT

sea·plane /ˈsiːpleɪn/ **seaplanes.**
A **seaplane** is a type of aeroplane that can take off from land or on water. 水上飞机. N-COUNT

sea·port /ˈsiːpɔːt/ **seaports.**
A **seaport** is a town with a large harbour that is used by ships. 海港,海港城镇. N-COUNT

'sea power, sea powers.
1 **Sea power** is the size and strength of a country's navy. 海上力量,海军力量. ❖ *The transformation of American sea power began in 1940.* 美国海军军力的变革始于1940年. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **sea power** is a country that has a large navy. 拥有强大海军的国家;海军强国. N-COUNT

sear /sɪə/ **sears, searing, seared.**
1 To **sear** something means to burn its surface with a sudden intense heat. 烧焦,烤焦. ❖ *Grass fires have seared the land near the farming village of Basekhai.* 草场大火烧焦了巴斯凯农村附近的田地. VB V n
2 If something **sears** a part of your body, it causes a painful burning feeling there. 灼伤;灼痛. ❖ *I distinctly felt the heat start to sear my throat.* 我明显感到发热,喉咙灼痛. VB LITERARY V n
3 ➡ 又见 **searing**.

search /sɜːtʃ/ **searches, searching, searched.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **search** for something or someone, you look carefully for them. 搜寻. ❖ *The Turkish security forces have started searching for the missing men.* 土耳其的保安部队已经开始搜寻失踪者. VB V for n Also V
2 If you **search** a place, you look carefully for something or someone there. 搜查;在...中搜寻. ❖ *She searched her desk for the necessary information.* 她在办公桌里寻找必要的资料. VB V n V n for n Also V prep
3 A **search** is an attempt to find something or someone by looking for them carefully. 搜寻,搜索. ❖ *The search was abandoned.* 搜寻已经放弃. N-COUNT
4 If a police officer or someone else in authority **searches** you, they look and feel carefully to see whether you have something hidden on you. 搜...的身. VB V n
5 ➡ 又见 **searching, strip-search**.
6 If you go **in search of** something or someone, you try to find them. 寻找. ❖ *...people in search of better economic opportunities.* 寻找更好的经济机会的人们. PHR
7 You say **'search me'** when someone asks you a question and you want to emphasize that you do not know the answer. (别人询问时强调自己不知道)我不知道;我怎么知道. ❖ *'So why did he get interested all of a sudden?' — 'Search me.'* '那么,他怎么会突然感兴趣呢?'—'我可不知道.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

▸search out.
If you **search** something **out**, you keep looking for it until you find it. 找到;查出;发现. ❖ *Many people want jobs.* PHR-V V n P

They try to search them out every day. 许多人需要工作.他们每天都想找到工作. Also V P noun

search·er /ˈsɜːtʃə/ **searchers.**

1 **Searchers** are people who are looking for someone or something that is missing. 搜寻者. ❖ *Searchers have found three mountain climbers missing since Saturday.* 搜寻者已经找到三名自周六就失踪的登山运动员. N-COUNT

2 A **searcher** is someone who is trying to find something such as the truth or the answer to a problem. (问题答案的)探索者. N-COUNT

search·ing /ˈsɜːtʃɪŋ/.

A **searching** question or look is intended to discover the truth about something. 寻根究底的. ❖ *They asked her some searching questions on moral philosophy.* 他们寻根究底地问了她几个关于道德哲学的问题. ADJ-GRADED

➽ 又见 **soul-searching**.

search·light /ˈsɜːtʃlaɪt/ **searchlights.**

A **searchlight** is a large powerful light that can be turned to shine a long way in any direction. 探照灯. N-COUNT

ˈsearch party, search parties.

A **search party** is an organized group of people who are searching for someone who is missing. 搜索队. N-COUNT

ˈsearch warrant, search warrants.

A **search warrant** is a special document that gives the police permission to search a house or other building. 搜查令,搜查证. N-COUNT

sear·ing /ˈsɪərɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Searing** is used to indicate that something such as pain or heat is very intense. (痛苦)强烈的; (热)灼人的. ❖ *...the searing heat of the Saudi Arabian desert.* 沙特阿拉伯沙漠的灼热. ADJ: ADJ n

2 A **searing** speech or piece of writing is very critical. 无情的; 强烈批判的. ❖ *...searing criticism.* 强烈的批评. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

sea·scape /ˈsiːskeɪp/ **seascapes.**

A **seascape** is a painting or photograph of a scene at sea. 海景画; 海景照片. N-COUNT

sea·shell /ˈsiːʃel/ **seashells;** 又拼作 **sea shell**.

Seashells are the empty shells of small sea creatures. 贝壳. N-COUNT

sea·shore /ˈsiːʃɔː/ **seashores.**

The **seashore** is the part of a coast where the land slopes down into the sea. 海岸; 海滨; 海滩. N-COUNT

sea·sick /ˈsiːsɪk/.

If someone is **seasick** when they are travelling in a boat, they vomit or feel sick because of the way the boat is moving. 晕船的. ◢ **sea·sick·ness** ❖ *He was very prone to seasickness.* 他很易晕船. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

sea·side /ˈsiːsaɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can refer to an area that is close to the sea, especially one where people go for their holidays, as **the seaside**. (尤指人们度假的)海边,海滨. N-SING: the N BRITISH

sea·son /ˈsiːzən/ **seasons, seasoning, seasoned.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **seasons** are the main periods into which a year can be divided and which each have their own typical weather conditions. 季,季节. ❖ *Autumn's my favourite season.* 秋天是我最喜欢的季节. *...the rainy season.* 雨季. N-COUNT

2 You can use **season** to refer to a particular period during each year when something usually happens. 时期,节期. ❖ *...birds arriving for the breeding season.* 到来度过繁殖季节的候鸟. *...the baseball season.* 棒球赛季. N-COUNT

3 You can use **season** to refer to the period when a particular fruit, vegetable, or other food is ready for eating and is widely available. (蔬果等的)当令期. ❖ *Now British asparagus is in season.* 目前英国产的芦笋正当令. N-COUNT: n N, also in/out of N

4 A **season** is a period in which a play or show, or a series of plays or shows, is performed in one place. 戏剧节; 剧季. ❖ *...a season of three new plays.* 上演三部新戏的会演. N-COUNT: with supp

5 A **season** of films is several of them shown as a series because they are connected in some way. (上映几部相关电影的)电影季度. ❖ *...a brief season of films in which Artaud appeared.* 上映几部由阿陶演出的电影的短期电影季度. N-COUNT

6 If you **season** food with salt, pepper, or spices, you add them to it in order to improve its flavour. 加调味品于(食物). ❖ *Season the meat with salt and pepper.* 加点盐和胡椒来给肉类调味. VB V n with n

➽ 又见 **seasoning**.

7 If wood **is seasoned**, it is made suitable for making into furniture or for burning, usually by being allowed to dry out gradually. (木材)(被)风干. VB: be V-ed

8 If a female animal is **in season**, she is in a state where she is ready for mating. (雌性动物)在发情期. PHR

9 ➽ 又见 **seasoned, seasoning**.

sea·son·al /ˈsiːzənəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **seasonal** factor, event, or change occurs during one particular time of the year. 季节的,季节性的. ❖ *The EC's jobless rate is adjusted for seasonal factors.* 欧洲共同体的失业率按季节性因素调整. ◢ **sea·son·al·ly** ❖ *...the seasonally adjusted unemployment figures.* 按季节调整的失业数字. ADJ: ADJ n ADV

sea·soned /ˈsiːzənd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can use the word **seasoned** to describe someone who has a lot of experience of something. 经验丰富的,老练的. ❖ *...the confidence of a seasoned performer.* 一个老练演员的自信. ADJ-GRADED

sea·son·ing /ˈsiːzənɪŋ/ **seasonings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Seasoning is salt, pepper, or other spices that are added to food to improve its flavour. 调味品,作料. N-VAR

ˈseason ticket, season tickets. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **season ticket** is a ticket that you can use repeatedly during a certain period, without having to pay each time. 季票. N-COUNT

seat /siːt/ **seats, seating, seated.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **seat** is an object that you can sit on, for example a chair. 座,座位(如椅子). ❖ *Ann could remember sitting in the back seat of their car.* 安记得坐在他们汽车的后座. N-COUNT

2 If you **take a seat**, you sit down. 就座,坐下. ❖ *'Take a seat,' he said in a bored tone.* '坐下吧.' 他以厌倦的口吻说. PHR FORMAL

3 If you **seat** yourself somewhere, you sit down. 坐下. ❖ *...a portrait of one of his favourite models seated on an elegant sofa.* 一幅他最喜爱的模特儿坐在漂亮沙发上的肖像画. VB: V pron-refl prep/adv V-ed

4 If you **take a back seat**, you allow other people to have all the power and to make all the decisions. 甘居人下. PHR

5 A building or vehicle that **seats** a particular number of people has enough seats for that number. (房子或车辆等)提供...座位,容纳...人. ❖ *The Theatre seats 570.* 这家剧院可以容纳570人. VB V amount

6 The **seat** of a chair is the part that you sit on. (椅子等的)坐部. N-COUNT

7 The **seat** of a piece of clothing is the part that covers your bottom. (裤子的)臀部,后裆下部. N-SING

8 When someone is elected to parliament, you can say that they, or their party, have won a **seat**. (在议会选举中赢得的)议席. N-COUNT

9 If someone has a **seat** on the board of a company or on a committee, they are a member of it. (公司董事会或委员会的)席位,职位. N-COUNT

10 The **seat** of an organization, a wealthy family, or an activity is its base. (组织、有钱人家或活动的)基地,中心. ❖ *Gunfire broke out early this morning around the seat of government in Lagos.* 今天清晨,拉各斯的政府所在地周围发生枪战. N-COUNT with supp

11 ➽ 又见 **deep-seated, hot seat**.

12 ➽ **bums on seats**: 见 **bum**.

➽ **in the driving seat**: 见 **driver's seat**.

➽ **by the seat of your pants**: 见 **pants**.

ˈseat belt, seat belts; 又拼作 **seatbelt**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **seat belt** is a strap attached to a seat in a car or aircraft. You fasten it round your body and it stops you being thrown forward if there is a sudden movement. (汽车或飞机座椅上的)安全带. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

-seater /-ˈsiːtə/ **-seaters.**

-seater combines with numbers to form adjectives and nouns COMB

S

which indicate how many people something such as a car has seats for. (与数字构成形容词或名词，表示)有...个座位的. ❖ *...a three-seater sofa.* 一张三人沙发.
➻ 又见 **all-seater**.

seat·ing /ˈsiːtɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to the seats in a place as the **seating**. 坐椅，座位. ❖ *The stadium has been fitted with seating for over eighty thousand spectators.* 这座体育场所设的观众座位超过8万个. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **seating** at a public place or a formal occasion is the arrangement of where people will sit. (公共场所或正式场合的)座位安排. N-UNCOUNT

,seat of 'learning, seats of learning.
People sometimes refer to a university or a similar institution as a **seat of learning**. (指大学等的)学术场所. N-COUNT

'sea turtle, sea turtles.
A **sea turtle** is a large reptile which has a thick shell covering its body and which lives in the sea most of the time. The usual British word is **turtle**. 海龟，海鳖. [英] 一般作 turtle. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'sea urchin, sea urchins.
A **sea urchin** is a small round sea creature that has a hard shell covered with sharp points. 海胆(一种有圆形硬壳、带刺的小型海洋生物). N-COUNT

'sea wall, sea walls.
A **sea wall** is a wall built along the edge of the sea to stop the sea flowing over the land or eroding it. 海堤，防波堤. N-COUNT

sea·ward /ˈsiːwəd/; the form **seawards** can be used for meaning 1. seawards 可用于第 1 项释义.

1 Something that moves or faces **seaward** or **seawards** moves or faces in the direction of the sea or further out to sea. 朝海，向海. ADV

2 The **seaward** side of something faces in the direction of the sea or further out to sea. 朝海的，向海的，临海的. ADJ

sea·weed /ˈsiːwiːd/ seaweeds. ♦◇◇◇◇
Seaweed is a plant that grows in the sea. There are many kinds of seaweed. 海草；海藻. N-VAR

sea·worthy /ˈsiːwɜːði/.
A ship or boat which is **seaworthy** is fit to travel at sea. (船舶)适于海上航行的. ADJ-GRADED

se·bum /ˈsiːbəm/.
Sebum is an oily substance produced by glands in your skin. 皮脂. N-UNCOUNT

sec /sek/ secs.
If you ask someone to wait a **sec**, you are asking them to wait for a very short time. 一会儿. ❖ *Be with you in a sec.* 我马上就来. N-COUNT INFORMAL

sec., secs.

1 **Sec.** is a written abbreviation for **second** or **seconds**. second 或 seconds 的缩写形式.

2 **Sec.** is a written abbreviation for **Secretary**, especially when it is used as part of a person's title. (尤其用于职称) Secretary的缩写形式.

seca·teurs /ˌsekəˈtɜːz/.
Secateurs are a gardening tool that look like a pair of strong, heavy scissors. Secateurs are used for cutting the stems of plants. The American term is **pruning shears**. 整枝剪，修枝剪. [美]作 pruning shears. 见插图条 **tools**. N-PLURAL also a pair of N BRITISH

se·cede /sɪˈsiːd/ secedes, seceding, seceded. ♦◇◇◇◇
If a region or group **secedes** from the country or larger group to which it belongs, it formally becomes a separate country or stops being a member of the larger group. (从国家或组织中)脱离(正式成为独立国家)；退出. ❖ *On 20 August 1960 Senegal seceded.* 1960年8月20日，塞内加尔脱离出来独立. VB V from n, V

se·ces·sion /sɪˈseʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **secession** of a region or group from the country or larger group to which it belongs is its formal separation from it. (从国家或组织中的)脱离，分离，退出. N-UNCOUNT

se·ces·sion·ist /sɪˈseʃənɪst/ secessionists. ♦◇◇◇◇
Secessionists are people who want their region or group to become separate from the country or larger group to which it belongs. 退出者；分离论者. N-COUNT

se·clud·ed /sɪˈkluːdɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **secluded** place is quiet, private, and undisturbed. 隐蔽的，僻静的. ADJ-GRADED

se·clu·sion /sɪˈkluːʒən/.
If you are living in **seclusion**, you are in a quiet place away from other people. 隐居，隐退，隔绝. ❖ *They love the seclusion of their garden.* 他们喜欢那个隐蔽的花园. N-UNCOUNT

second 1 part of a minute 时间

sec·ond /ˈsekənd/ seconds. ♦♦♦♦♦
A **second** is one of the sixty parts that a minute is divided into. People often say **'a second'** or **'seconds'** when they simply mean a very short length of time. 秒；瞬间，片刻. ❖ *It only takes forty seconds.* 只花了四十秒. *Seconds later, firemen reached his door.* 不一会儿，消防员到达他家门口. N-COUNT

second 2 coming after something else 后随

sec·ond /ˈsekənd/ seconds, seconding, seconded. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 The **second** item in a series is the one that you count as number two. 第二. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

2 **Second** is used before superlative adjectives to indicate that there is only one thing better or larger than the thing you are referring to. (与形容词最高级连用)第二. ❖ *The party is still the second strongest in Italy.* 它仍是意大利的第二大政党. ORDINAL

3 You say **second** when you want to make a second point or give a second reason for something. 第二(点、项)；其次. ❖ *First, the weapons should be intended for use only in retaliation after a nuclear attack. Second, the possession of the weapons must be a temporary expedient.* 第一，这种武器只应用于受到核攻击之后的反击；第二，拥有这种武器必须只是权宜之计. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that something is **second to none**, you are emphasizing that it is very good indeed or the best that there is. 首屈一指的. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you say that something is **second only to** something else, you mean that it is exceeded or excelled only by that thing. 仅次于 ❖ *As a major health risk hepatitis is second only to tobacco.* 肝炎损害健康的严重性仅次于吸烟. PHR

6 In Britain, an upper **second** is a good honours degree and a lower **second** is an average honours degree. (英国大学考试成绩的)二级，乙等(荣誉学士学位，再分为 upper 上和 lower 下两级). N-COUNT

7 **Seconds** are goods that are sold cheaply in shops because they are slightly faulty. 次品，次货. N-COUNT

8 The **seconds** of someone who is taking part in a boxing match or chess tournament are the people who assist and encourage them. (拳击或国际象棋比赛中的)辅助员，助手. N-COUNT

9 If you **second** a proposal in a meeting or debate, you formally express your agreement with it so that it can then be discussed or voted on. (在会议上或表决中)表示赞成；附议. ◢ **sec·ond·er, seconders** ❖ *The names of Mr Heseltine's proposer and seconder will be revealed this morning.* 今天上午将公布赫塞尔廷先生的提名人及附议人. VB V n, N-COUNT

10 If you **second** what someone has said, you say that you agree with them or say the same thing yourself. 附议；赞同，支持. ❖ *The Prime Minister seconded the call for discipline and austerity.* 首相赞同加强惩罚和紧缩开支的要求. VB V n

11 ➻ **second nature**: 见 **nature**.
➻ **in the second place**: 见 **place**.

second 3 sending someone to do a job 派遣某人做某事

sec·ond /sɪˈkɒnd/ seconds, seconding, seconded.
If you **are seconded** somewhere, you are sent there temporarily by your employer in order to do special duties. (被)临时调派. ❖ *Several hundred soldiers have been seconded to help farmers.* 数百名士兵被临时派去帮助农民. ◢ **se·cond·ment, secondments** ❖ *We have two full-time secretaries, one of whom is on secondment from the Royal Navy.* 我们有两名全职秘书，其中一名是从皇家海军临时调派来的. VB be V-ed prep/adv BRITISH, be V-ed to-inf, N-VAR

sec·ond·ary /'sekəndri, AM -deri/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **secondary**, you mean that it is less important than something else. 次要的，第二位的. ❖ *They argue that human rights considerations are now of only secondary importance.* 他们辩解说，人权问题现在已是次要的. ADJ

2 **Secondary** diseases or infections happen as a result of another disease or infection that has already happened. (疾病等)继发性的. ADJ

3 **Secondary** education is given to pupils between the ages of 11 or 12 and 18. 中等教育的(11或12岁至18岁的学生所受的教育). ADJ

,secondary 'modern, secondary moderns.

Secondary moderns were schools which existed until recently in Britain for children aged between about eleven and sixteen, which were more practical and less academic than grammar schools. 现代中等学校(英国以前一种比文法学校更注重技术教育的中学，招收11至16岁孩子). N-COUNT

'secondary school, secondary schools. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **secondary school** is a school for pupils between the ages of 11 or 12 and 18. (11或12岁至18岁学生入读的)中学. N-VAR

,second 'best; 又拼作 **second-best.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Second best** is used to describe something that is not as good as the best thing of its kind but is better than all the other things of that kind. 仅次于最好的，第二好的. ❖ *He put on his second best suit.* 他穿上了那套不错的衣服. ADJ

2 You can use **second best** to describe something that you have to accept even though you would have preferred something else. 不得已的；求其次的. ❖ *He refused to settle for anything that was second best.* 他非要最好的不可. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Oatmeal is a good second best.* 燕麦片是不错的食品. N-SING

,second 'chamber.

The **second chamber** is one of the two bodies that a parliament is divided into. In Britain, the second chamber is the House of Lords. (两院制议会的)上议院. N-SING

,second-'class; 又拼作 **second class.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone treats you as a **second-class** citizen, they treat you as if you are less valuable and less important than other people. 二等的，二流的. ❖ *He was not prepared to see Uzbekistan become a second class republic.* 他不愿看到乌兹别克斯坦变成一个二等共和国. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you describe something as **second-class**, you mean that it is of poor quality. 次等的；平庸的. ADJ

3 In the past, **second-class** was the ordinary accommodation on a train or ship, which was cheaper and less luxurious than the first-class accommodation. Nowadays, this type of accommodation is usually called 'standard class'. (以前)(火车的)二等车厢；(飞机或轮船的)二等舱. (现常称为 standard class). N-UNCOUNT

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I recently travelled second class from Pisa to Ventimiglia.* 我最近乘坐二等舱从比萨到文蒂米格利亚. ADV ADV after v

4 In Britain, **second-class** postage is the slower and cheaper type of postage. In the United States, **second-class** postage is the type of postage that is used for sending newspapers and magazines. (邮资)二类的(在英国，二类邮资适用于较慢但较便宜的邮件；在美国则适用于邮寄不封口的报纸、杂志等). ❖ *...a second-class stamp.* 一枚二类邮件邮票. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *They're going to send it second class.* 他们将用二类邮件将它寄出. ADV ADV after v

5 In Britain, a **second-class** degree is a good university degree, but not as good as a first-class degree. (英国的学位荣誉等级)二级的，乙等的. ADJ ADJ n

,second 'coming.

When Christians refer to **the second coming**, they mean the expected return to earth of Jesus Christ. 基督再临. N-SING the N

,second 'cousin, second cousins.

Your **second cousins** are the children of your parents' first cousins. 远房堂(或表)兄弟姐妹(指父母的堂、表兄弟姐妹的子女). N-COUNT

,second-de'gree.

1 In the United States, **second-degree** is used to describe crimes that are considered to be less serious than first-degree crimes. 二级的(在美国，不如一级罪严重的罪). ❖ *...second-degree murder.* 二级谋杀罪. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **second-degree** burn is more severe than a first-degree burn but less severe than a third-degree burn. 二度的(不如一度烧伤严重但比三度烧伤严重的烧伤). ADJ ADJ n

,second-'guess, second-guesses, second-guessing, second-guessed.

If you try to **second-guess** something, you try to guess in advance what someone will do or what will happen. 预测，预言. ❖ *Editors and contributors are trying to second-guess the future.* 编辑和撰稿者们尝试预测未来. VB V n Also V

,second-'hand. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Second-hand** things are not new and have been owned by someone else. 用过的，旧的，二手的. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Far more boats are bought second-hand than are bought brand new.* 人们更多的是买旧船，而不是买新船. ADV ADV after v

2 A **second-hand** shop sells second-hand goods. (商店)经营旧货的. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Second-hand** information or opinions are those you learn about from other people rather than directly or from your own experience. (信息、经验等)二手的，非直接获得的. ADJ

,second-in-com'mand; 又拼作 **second in command.**

A **second-in-command** is someone who is next in rank to the leader of a group. 副司令员；副指挥员. N-SING

,second 'language, second languages.

Someone's **second language** is a language which is not their native language but which they use at work or at school. 第二语言(在工作岗位或学校里使用的非母语). N-COUNT

S

,second lieu'tenant, second lieutenants.

A **second lieutenant** is a junior officer in the army. (陆军)少尉. N-COUNT

sec·ond·ly /'sekəndli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You say **secondly** when you want to make a second point or give a second reason for something. (列举理由等)第二，其次. ❖ *The problems were numerous. Firstly, I didn't know exactly when I was going to America; secondly, who was going to look after Doran and Lili?* 问题很多：首先，我不知道究竟什么时候去美国；第二，谁来照料多兰和莉莉? ADV ADV with cl (not last in cl) PRAGMATICS

se·cond·ment /sɪ'kɒndmənt/ **secondments.**

➜ 见 **second**.

,second o'pinion, second opinions.

If you seek a **second opinion**, you ask another qualified person for their opinion about something such as your health. (向别的权威再咨询的)另外意见. N-COUNT

,second 'person.

A statement in **the second person** is a statement about the person or people you are talking to. The subject of a statement like this is 'you'. 第二人称. N-SING the N

,second-'rate. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **second-rate**, you mean that it is of poor quality. 二等的；次等的；二流的. ADJ-GRADED

,second 'sight.

If you say that someone has **second sight**, you mean that they seem to have the ability to know about things that will happen in the future, or are happening in a different place. 预见力，先见之明. N-UNCOUNT

,second 'string; 又拼作 **second-string.**

If you describe a person or thing as someone's **second string**, you mean that they are a substitute and only used if someone or something else is not available. 替补人员，后备人员. ❖ *...a second string team.* 一支后备队. N-SING

,second 'thought, second thoughts. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you do something without **a second thought**, you do it without thinking about it carefully, usually because you do not have enough time or you do not care very much. 进一步的考虑，仔细的考虑. ❖ *Roberto didn't give a second thought to borrowing $2,000 from him.* 罗伯托不假思索 N-SING with brd-neg, a N

地向他借了2,000元.

2 If you have **second thoughts** about a decision that you have made, you begin to doubt whether it was the best thing to do. 重新考虑. N-PLURAL

3 You can say **on second thoughts** when you suddenly change your mind about something that you are saying or something that you have decided to do. In American English, you say **on second thought**. 经重新考虑. [美]作 on second thought. ❖ *'On second thoughts,' he said, 'I guess I'll come with you.'* '经过再次考虑,' 他说, '我还是跟你一块儿去.' PHR BRITISH

ˌsecond ˈwind.

When you get your **second wind**, you become able to continue doing a difficult or strenuous task after you have been tired or out of breath. (劳累或气急之后的)恢复正常精力, 换过气来. N-SING

ˌSecond World ˈWar. ◆◆◇◇◇

The Second World War is the major war that was fought between 1939 and 1945. 第二次世界大战(发生于1939年至1945年的战争). N-PROPER the N

se·cre·cy /ˈsiːkrəsi/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Secrecy is the act of keeping something secret, or the state of being kept secret. 保密; 秘密状态. ❖ *He shrouds his business dealings in secrecy.* 他对自己的生意往来保密. N-UNCOUNT

se·cret /ˈsiːkrɪt/ **secrets.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something is **secret**, it is known about by only a small number of people, and is not told or shown to anyone else. 秘密的; 保密的. ❖ *The police have been trying to keep the documents secret.* 警察部门一直想将这些文件保密. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n, v n ADJ, v-link ADJ

➤ 又见 **top secret**.

◢ **se·cret·ly** ❖ *He wore a hidden microphone to secretly tape-record conversations.* 他带着窃听器, 想把谈话偷录下来. ADV-GRADED

2 A **secret** is a fact that is known by only a small number of people, and is not told to anyone else. 秘密. ❖ *I think he enjoyed keeping our love a secret.* 我想, 他喜欢把我们的恋情保密. N-COUNT

3 If you do something **in secret**, you do it without anyone else knowing. 秘密地, 偷偷地. PHR

4 If you say that someone can **keep a secret**, you mean that they can be trusted not to tell other people a secret that you have told them. 保守秘密. PHR

5 If you **make no secret** of something, you tell others about it openly and plainly. 不隐瞒(某事). ❖ *His wife made no secret of her hatred for formal occasions.* 他妻子显然讨厌社交活动. PHR

6 If you say that a particular way of doing things is **the secret** of achieving something, you mean that it is the best or only way to achieve it. 秘诀, 诀窍. ❖ *The secret of success is honesty and fair dealing.* 成功的秘诀在于公平交易, 童叟无欺. N-SING the N

7 Something's **secrets** are the things about it which have never been fully explained. 奥秘. ❖ *...the secrets of the universe.* 宇宙的奥秘. N-COUNT

ˌsecret ˈagent, secret agents.

A **secret agent** is a person who is employed by a government to find out the secrets of other governments. 特工, 特务. N-COUNT

sec·re·tar·ial /ˌsekrəˈteəriəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Secretarial work or training involves the work of a secretary. 秘书的; 有关秘书工作的. ADJ ADJ n

sec·re·tari·at /ˌsekrəˈteəriæt/ **secretariats.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **secretariat** is a department that is responsible for the administration of an international political organization. (负责管理国际政治组织的)秘书处. ❖ *...the UN secretariat.* 联合国秘书处. N-COUNT

sec·re·tary /ˈsekrətri, AM -teri/ **secretaries.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **secretary** is a person who is employed to do office work, such as typing letters or answering phone calls. (打信或接听电话等的)秘书. N-COUNT

2 The **secretary** of an organization such as a trade union or a club is its official manager. (工会或俱乐部等的)干事, 文书. N-COUNT

3 The **secretary** of a company is the person who has the legal duty of keeping the company's records. (公司里掌管档案的)秘书. N-COUNT

4 **Secretary** is used in the titles of ministers and officials who are in charge of main government departments. 部长, 大臣. ❖ *...the British Foreign Secretary.* 英国外交大臣. N-COUNT

ˌsecretary-ˈgeneral, secretaries-general; 又拼作 **Secretary General**. ◆◆◆◇◇

The **secretary-general** of an international political organization is the person in charge of its administration. (国际政治组织的)秘书长. N-COUNT

ˌSecretary of ˈState, Secretaries of State. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 In the United States, **the Secretary of State** is the head of the government department which deals with foreign affairs. (在美国负责外交的)国务卿. N-COUNT

2 In Britain, **the Secretary of State** for a particular government department is the head of that department. (英国某政府部门主管的)国务大臣. ❖ *...the Secretary of State for Education.* 教育大臣. N-COUNT

se·crete /sɪˈkriːt/ **secretes, secreting, secreted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If part of a plant, animal, or human **secretes** a liquid, it produces it. 分泌. ◢ **se·cre·tion** /sɪˈkriːʃən/ **secretions** ❖ *...insulin secretion.* 胰岛素分泌. VB V n; N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 If you **secrete** something somewhere, you hide it there so that nobody will find it. 隐藏, 藏匿. VB V n prep/adv LITERARY

se·cre·tive /ˈsiːkrətɪv, sɪˈkriːt-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you are **secretive**, you like to have secrets and to keep your knowledge, feelings, or intentions hidden. 爱保密的, 不坦率的. ◢ **se·cre·tive·ness** ❖ *He was evasive, to the point of secretiveness.* 他遮遮掩掩, 简直就是秘而不宣. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

ˌsecret poˈlice. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **secret police** is a police force, especially in a non-democratic country, that works secretly and is concerned with political crimes. 秘密警察. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsecret ˈservice, secret services. ◆◇◇◇◇

A country's **secret service** is a government department whose job is to find out enemy secrets and to prevent its own government's secrets from being discovered. 特务机关, 特工处. N-COUNT

sect /sekt/ **sects.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sect** is a group of people that has separated from a larger group and has a particular set of religious or political beliefs. (宗教或政治方面的)派别, 党派, 教派. N-COUNT

sec·tar·ian /sekˈteəriən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sectarian means resulting from the differences between different religions. 教派的, 宗派的. ❖ *The police said the murder was sectarian.* 警察说, 这宗谋杀涉及教派纷争. ADJ

sec·tari·an·ism /sekˈteəriənɪzəm/.

Sectarianism is strong support for a particular sect and its beliefs. 宗派主义. N-UNCOUNT

sec·tion /ˈsekʃən/ **sections, sectioning, sectioned.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **section** of something is one of the parts into which it is divided or from which it is formed. 部分. ❖ *He said it was wrong to single out any section of society for Aids testing.* 他说, 挑选任何社会阶层来检测艾滋病都是不对的. N-COUNT

2 If something **is sectioned**, it is divided into sections. (被)分成几个部分. VB be V-ed

3 A **section** of an official document such as a report or a law is one of the parts into which it is divided. (报告的)段落, 节; (法律的)款, 项. ❖ *...section 14 of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968.* 1968年《商品说明法案》的第14款. N-COUNT

4 A **section** is a diagram of something such as a building or a part of the body. It shows how the object would appear to you if it were cut from top to bottom and looked at from the side. (建筑物或身体等的)切面, 剖面. N-COUNT

5 ➤ 又见 **cross-section**.

➤ **Caesarean section**: 见 **Caesarean**.

➤**section off.**

If an area **is sectioned off**, it is separated by a wall, fence, or other barrier from the surrounding area. (被)(墙、篱笆等)阻断; (被)分隔. PHR-V be V-ed P

sec·tion·al /ˈsekʃənəl/.

Sectional interests are those of a particular group within a community or country. (利益等)局部的. ADJ: ADJ n

sec·tor /'sektə/ sectors. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A particular **sector** of a country's economy is the part connected with that specified type of industry. (一个国家的)经济领域, 行业. ❖ *...the nation's manufacturing sector.* 那个国家的制造业. N-COUNT supp N

2 A **sector** of a large group is a smaller group which is part of it. 部分; 阶层. ❖ *...the poorest sectors of Pakistani society.* 巴基斯坦社会中最贫困的阶层. N-COUNT

3 A **sector** is an area of a city or country which is controlled by a military force. 防御地段, 防区. N-COUNT

4 ➼ 又见 **private sector, public sector.**

sec·tor·al /'sektərəl/.

Sectoral means relating to the various economic sectors of a society or to a particular economic sector; used in economics. 经济领域的. ❖ *...sectoral differences within social classes.* 社会各阶层中的经济分野. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

secu·lar /'sekjʊlə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **secular** to describe things that have no connection with religion. 世俗的; 非宗教的. ❖ *He spoke about preserving the country as a secular state.* 他谈到要使国家保持非宗教状态. ADJ-GRADED

secu·lar·ism /'sekjʊlərɪzəm/.

Secularism is a system of social organization and education where religion is not allowed to play a part in civil affairs. 世俗主义, 现世主义; 宗教与社会事务分离论. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **secu·lar·ist, secularists** ❖ *...conflict between fundamentalists and secularists.* 原教旨主义者与现世主义者之间的冲突. N-COUNT

secu·lar·ized /'sekjʊləraɪzd/; 又拼作 **secularised.**

Secularized societies are no longer under the control or influence of religion. (社会、制度)现世化的, 世俗化的, 不受宗教支配的. ADJ-GRADED

se·cure /sɪ'kjʊə/ secures, securing, secured. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **secure** something that you want or need, you obtain it after a lot of effort. (通过努力后)弄到, 获得(自己想要或需要的东西). ❖ *Graham's achievements helped secure him the job.* 格雷厄姆的成就让他得到那份工作. VB: V n FORMAL V n n Also V n for n

2 If you **secure** a place, you make it safe from harm or attack. 使安全; 保卫. ❖ *Staff withdrew from the main part of the prison but secured the perimeter.* 监狱管理人员撤出监狱主体, 但守住了周边. VB FORMAL V n

3 A **secure** place is tightly locked or well protected, so that people cannot enter it or leave it. 牢固的; 安全的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **se·cure·ly** ❖ *He locked the heavy door securely.* 他牢牢地锁上了那扇重重的门. ADV

4 If you **secure** an object, you fasten it firmly to another object. 牢牢固定; 缚住; 系牢; 关紧. VB: V n

5 If an object is **secure**, it is fixed firmly in position. 牢牢固定的. ❖ *Shelves are only as secure as their fixings.* 架子的牢固度是由它们的固定物的牢固度决定. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **securely** ❖ *Builders must fasten down roofs of newly-built homes more securely.* 建筑商必须把新盖房屋的屋顶加固. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

6 If you describe something such as a job as **secure**, it is safe and certain not to be lost. (工作等)稳定的, 牢靠的. ❖ *...the failure of financial institutions once thought to be secure.* 一度被认为十分稳固的金融机构的垮台. ADJ-GRADED

7 A **secure** base or foundation is strong and reliable. (基础)坚实的, 牢固的. ❖ *For many young blacks, the only jobs that offer a secure future are in the armed forces.* 对许多黑人青年来说, 只有从军才有稳固出路. ADJ-GRADED

8 If you feel **secure**, you feel safe and happy and are not worried about life. 安全的, 无忧虑的. ADJ-GRADED

9 If a loan **is secured**, it is guaranteed by assets such as a house which becomes the property of the lender if the borrower fails to repay the loan. (贷款等)(被)抵押. ❖ *The loan is secured against your house.* 这笔贷款以你的房子作抵押. VB: usu passive be V-ed adv/prep

se·cu·rity /sɪ'kjʊərɪti/ securities. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Security** refers to all the measures that are taken to protect a place, or to ensure that only authorized people enter it or leave it. 保卫措施; 安全工作. ❖ *They are now under a great deal of pressure to tighten their airport security.* 他们现在受到加强机场保安要求的巨大压力. *...a top security jail.* 一所戒备森严的监狱. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 A feeling of **security** is a feeling of being safe and free from worry. 安全, 平安. ❖ *He loves the security of a happy home life.* 他喜欢那种无忧无虑的幸福家庭生活. If something gives you **a false sense of security**, it makes you believe that you are safe when you are not. 虚假的安全感. N-UNCOUNT PHR

3 If you pledge something as **security** for a loan, you promise to give it to the person who lends you money, if you fail to pay the money back. 抵押品. ❖ *The banks will pledge the land as security.* 银行愿意以土地作为抵押. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Securities** are stocks, shares, bonds, or other certificates that you buy in order to earn regular interest from them or to sell them later for a profit. 证券; 有价证券. N-PLURAL TECHNICAL

5 ➼ 又见 **social security.**

se'curity blanket, security blankets.

If you refer to something as a **security blanket**, you mean that it provides someone with a feeling of safety and comfort when they are in a situation that worries them. 给人安全感的物件. ❖ *Alan sings with shy intensity, hiding behind the security blanket of his guitar.* 艾伦 '犹抱吉他半遮面', 害羞地唱着. N-COUNT

Se'curity Council. ♦♦♦◇◇

The Security Council is the committee which governs the United Nations. (联合国的)安全理事会. N-PROPER

se'curity guard, security guards. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **security guard** is someone whose job is to protect a building or to collect and deliver large amounts of money. (保护建筑物或运送大笔现金的)保安人员. N-COUNT

se'curity risk, security risks.

A person who may be a threat to the safety of a country or organization can be described as a **security risk**. (危及国家或组织安全的)危险分子. N-COUNT

se·dan /sɪ'dæn/ sedans. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sedan** is a car with seats for four or more people, a fixed roof, and a boot that is separate from the part of the car that you sit in. The British word is **saloon**. 小轿车. [英]作 saloon. N-COUNT AMERICAN

se,dan 'chair, sedan chairs.

A **sedan chair** is an enclosed chair for one person carried on two poles by two men, one in front and one behind. **Sedan chairs** were used in the 17th and 18th centuries. 轿子(17至18世纪的一种交通工具). N-COUNT

se·date /sɪ'deɪt/ sedates, sedating, sedated. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **sedate**, you mean that they are quiet and rather dignified, though perhaps dull. (人)镇定的(有点庄重, 但也许沉闷). ADJ-GRADED ◢ **se·date·ly** ❖ *He saw her come out of the lift alone and walk sedately across the carpeting.* 他见她独自走出电梯, 沉着地踏过地毯. ADV-GRADED

2 **Sedate** places are peaceful and rather dignified, though unexciting. (地方)平静的(有点儿庄严, 但欠热闹). ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe something such as a car or an event as **sedate**, you mean that it is slow and unexciting. (描述汽车或事件)缓慢而沉闷的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sedately** ❖ *He pulled sedately out of the short driveway.* 他慢慢地把汽车开出那短短的车道. ADV-GRADED

4 If someone **is sedated**, they are given a drug to calm them or to make them sleep. (被)给予服食镇静剂. ❖ *Doctors have been told not to sedate children with an anaesthetic that may be linked to five deaths.* 医生被通知不得给孩子使用那种可能与五宗死亡有关的麻醉药. VB: be V-ed V n ◢ **se·dat·ed** ❖ *Grace was asleep, lightly sedated.* 格雷斯服了少量镇静剂, 睡着了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

se·da·tion /sɪ'deɪʃən/.

If someone is under **sedation**, they have been given medicine or drugs in order to calm them or make them sleep. 镇静状态. N-UNCOUNT

seda·tive /'sedətɪv/ sedatives. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sedative** is a medicine or drug that calms you or makes you sleep. 镇静药; 镇静剂. N-COUNT

S

sed·en·tary /ˈsedəntəri, AM -teri/.
Someone who has a **sedentary** lifestyle or job, sits down a lot of the time and does not take much exercise. (生活方式或工作)坐着的,极少活动的. ADJ-GRADED

sedge /sedʒ/ **sedges.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Sedge is a grass-like plant that grows in wet, marshy ground. (在湿地生长的)莎草. N-VAR

sedi·ment /ˈsedɪmənt/ **sediments.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Sediment is solid material that settles at the bottom of a liquid, especially earth and pieces of rock that have been carried along and then left somewhere by water, ice, or wind. 沉积物. N-VAR

sedi·men·tary /ˌsedɪˈmentəri, AM -teri/.
Sedimentary rocks are formed from sediment left by water, ice, or wind. (岩石)由沉积物形成的,沉积的. ADJ: ADJ n

se·di·tion /sɪˈdɪʃən/.
Sedition is speech, writing, or behaviour intended to encourage rebellion or resistance against the government. 煽动反政府的言论(行为或文字). N-UNCOUNT

se·di·tious /sɪˈdɪʃəs/.
A **seditious** act, utterance, or piece of writing encourages rebellion or resistance against the government. (行为、言论、作品等)煽动性的. ADJ-GRADED

se·duce /sɪˈdjuːs, AM -ˈduːs/ **seduces, seducing, seduced.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If something **seduces** you, it is so attractive that it tempts you into doing something that you would not otherwise do. 引诱;吸引. ❖ *The clever advertising employed by U.S. cigarette companies would seduce more people into smoking.* 美国香烟公司巧妙的广告,诱使越来越多的人吸烟. VB: V n; V n into -ing/n
▲ **se·duc·tion** /sɪˈdʌkʃən/ **seductions** ❖ *The country had resisted the seductions of mass tourism.* 这个国家没有受诱发展大规模旅游业. N-VAR
2 If someone **seduces** another person, they use their charm to persuade that person to have sex with them. 诱奸. VB: V n
▲ **seduction** ❖ *Her methods of seduction are subtle.* 她勾引别人的方式很微妙. N-VAR

S

se·duc·er /sɪˈdjuːsə, AM -ˈduːs-/ **seducers.**
A **seducer** is a man who seduces someone. (男)引诱者,勾引者;诱奸者. N-COUNT

se·duc·tive /sɪˈdʌktɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **seductive** is very attractive or tempting. 很有吸引力的,有诱惑力的. ❖ *It's a seductive argument.* 这个看法很有说服力. ADJ-GRADED ▲ **se·duc·tive·ly** ❖ *The film opens seductively.* 这部电影的开头很精彩. ADV-GRADED
2 A person who is **seductive** is very attractive sexually. 性感的. ADJ-GRADED ▲ **seductively** ❖ *Her mouth is seductively large and full.* 她大嘴丰唇,性感诱人. ADV-GRADED

se·duc·tress /sɪˈdʌktrəs/ **seductresses.**
A **seductress** is a woman who seduces someone. 勾引男人的女子. N-COUNT

see /siː/ **sees, seeing, saw, seen.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 When you **see** something, you notice it using your eyes. 看见,看到. ❖ *I saw a man making his way towards me.* 我看到一个男人朝我走来. *Passengers saw him punch the dog in the face and kick it.* 乘客看见他挥拳猛击狗的脸,再踢它一脚. *She can see, hear, touch, smell, and taste.* 她能看、能听、能触摸、能嗅、能尝. *Did you see what happened?* 你有没有见到发生了什么? VB: no cont, V n; V n -ing; V n inf; V; V wh
2 If you **see** someone, you visit them or meet them. 探访,会见. ❖ *You need to see a doctor.* 你该去看医生. VB: V n
3 If you **see** a lot **of** someone, you often meet each other or visit each other. (常)见面;(常)探访. VB: V amount of n
4 **'See you'**, **'be seeing you'**, and **'see you later'** are ways of saying goodbye to someone when you expect to meet them again soon. 再见. CONVENTION INFORMAL
5 If you **are seeing** someone, you spend time with them socially, and are having a romantic or sexual relationship with them. 与(异性)谈恋爱(或幽会). VB: V n
6 If you **see** an entertainment such as a film, concert, or sports game, you watch it. 观看(电影,音乐会,体育比赛等). ❖ *It was one of the most amazing films I've ever seen.* 这是我看过的最精彩的电影之一. VB: no cont; V n
7 **See** is used in books to indicate to readers that they should look at another part of the book, or at another book, because more information is given there. (书中表示参考)见;又见. ❖ *See Chapter 7 below for further comments on the textile industry.* 见下面第7章对纺织业的进一步评论. VB: only imper; V n PRAGMATICS
8 Some writers use **see** in expressions such as **we saw** and **as we have seen** to refer to something that has already been explained or described. 我们已经知道,我们已经说过. ❖ *We saw in Chapter 16 how annual cash budgets are produced.* 我们已在第16章看到,每年的财政预算是怎样制订出来的. VB; V wh PRAGMATICS
9 If you **see** that something is true or exists, you realize by observing it that it is true or exists. 看出;发觉;意识到. ❖ *We saw what happened to Labour in the 1980s.* 我们看到在20世纪80年代工党出了什么事. *You've just been cleaning it, I see.* 我知道你一直在把它打扫干净. *The army must be seen to be taking firm action.* 军队应显示出要采取坚决行动. VB: no cont; V that; V wh; V; be V-ed to-inf
10 You can use **seeing that** or **seeing as** to introduce a reason for what you are saying or a reason why you think something is the case. 由于,鉴于. ❖ *Seeing as Mr Moreton is a doctor, I would assume he has a modicum of intelligence.* 既然莫尔顿先生是医生,当然会有点儿才智. PHR-CONJ PRAGMATICS
11 If you **see** what someone means or **see** why something happened, you understand what they mean or why it happened. 明白,理解. ❖ *Oh, I see what you're saying.* 哦,我明白你的意思. *I don't see why you're complaining.* 我不明白你为何抱怨. *I really don't see any reason for changing it.* 我真的不明白干吗要改变它. VB: no cont, no passive; V wh; V n; Also V that
12 You can say **'I see'** to indicate that you understand what someone is telling you. 我明白的. ❖ *'He came home in my car.'—'I see.'* '他是坐我的汽车回家的.'—'我明白了.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
13 You can say **'you see'** when you are explaining something to someone, to encourage them to listen and understand. 你要明白、你要知道. ❖ *She was a prime target for blackmail, don't you see?* 她是敲诈勒索的主要目标,难道你不明白? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
14 People say **'let me see'** or **'let's see'** when they are trying to remember something, or are trying to find something. 让我(或我们)看看;让我(或我们)想想. ❖ *Let's see, they're six—no, make that five hours ahead of us.* 我们来想一想,他们在我们前面六个小时—不,算五个小时吧. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
15 If you **see** someone or something as a certain thing, you have the opinion that they are that thing. 把…看做. ❖ *Others saw it as a betrayal.* 其他人把它视做一种出卖行为. *I don't see it as my duty to take sides.* 我不认为我有责任要表明立场. *As I see it, Llewelyn has three choices open to him.* 我看,卢埃林有三种选择. VB: V n as n/-ing; V it as n; V it as n to-inf; V it
16 If you **see** a particular quality in someone, you believe they have that quality. 看出,看中. ❖ *Frankly, I don't know what Paul sees in her.* 坦率地说,我不知道保罗看中了她什么. *Young and old saw in him an implacable opponent of apartheid.* 每个人都看得出他是个坚决反对种族隔离制度的人. VB: no cont, no passive; V n in n; V in n n
17 If you try to make someone **see sense** or **see reason**, you try to make them realize that they are wrong because you think they are behaving stupidly. (使某人)明白事理. PHR
18 If you **see** something happening in the future, you imagine it, or predict that it will happen. 预见,预言. ❖ *We can see a day where all people live side by side.* 可以预见,有朝一日,所有的人都会平等地生活在一起. VB: no cont; V n -ing; V n
19 You can say **'You'll see'** to someone if they do not agree with you about what you think will happen in the future, and you believe that you will be proved right. 你等着瞧吧. ❖ *The thrill wears off after a few years of marriage. You'll see.* 结婚没几年那种激情便会消失,你等着瞧吧. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
20 If you say that a period of time or a person **sees** a particular change or event, you mean that the change or event takes place during that period of time or while that person is alive. 经历;…时发生. ❖ *Yesterday saw the* VB: no passive; V n

resignation of the acting Interior Minister. 昨天,代理内政部长辞职. *He had worked with the General for three years and was sorry to see him go.* 他跟将军已经一起工作了三年,对他的离去感到很难过. V n inf; Also V n -ed

21 You can use **see** in expressions to do with finding out information. For example, if you say '**I'll see what's happening**', you mean that you intend to find out what is happening. 弄清楚,看看(发生了什么事). ❖ *Let me just see what the next song is.* 我来看看,下一首是什么歌. VB; V wh

22 You can use **see** to promise to try and help someone. For example, if you say '**I'll see if I can do it**', you mean that you will try to do the thing concerned. 尝试想(办法). ❖ *We'll see what we can do, miss.* 我们来想一想,我们能有什么办法,小姐. VB; PRAGMATICS; V what

23 People say '**I'll see**' or '**We'll see**' to indicate that they do not intend to make a decision immediately, and will decide later. (表示不马上做决定)想一想,考虑. ❖ *We'll see. It's a possibility.* 我们想一想.这是一种可能性. CONVENTION; PRAGMATICS

24 If you **see** that something is done or if you **see to** it that it is done, you make sure that it is done. 注意要;务必使. ❖ *See that you take care of him.* 你一定要照顾他. *Catherine saw to it that the information went directly to Walter.* 凯瑟琳保证将消息直接传给沃尔特. VB; V that; V to it that

25 If you **see** someone to a particular place, you accompany them to make sure that they get there safely, or to show politeness. 陪送,陪伴. ❖ *'Goodnight.'—'I'll see you out.'* '晚安.'—'我把你送到门口吧.' VB; V n prep/adv

26 **See** is used in a number of expressions which can be found at other places in this dictionary. For example, the expression **wait and see** can be found at **wait**. see 亦可用在大量的表达式中,本词典将这些放在其他词条下,如 wait and see 见 wait 一条.

▸see about.

When you **see about** something, you arrange for it to be done or provided. 安排,料理. ❖ *I must see about selling the house.* 我必须为出售这栋房屋作好安排. PHR-V; V P n/-ing

▸see off.

1 If you **see off** an opponent, you defeat them. 打败,击败. ❖ *There is no reason why they cannot see off the opposition faction challenge.* 他们没理由不敌反对派的挑战. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 When you **see** someone **off**, you go with them to the station, airport, or port that they are leaving from, and say goodbye to them there. 送,送行. ❖ *Ben had planned a steak dinner for himself after seeing Jackie off on her plane.* 本打算把杰基送上飞机后自己吃顿牛排. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

▸see through.

If you **see through** someone or their behaviour, you realize what their intentions are, even though they are trying to hide them. 看穿,识破. ❖ *I saw through your little ruse from the start.* 我一开头就识破了你的小把戏. PHR-V; V P n

➠ 又见 **see-through**.

▸see to.

If you **see to** something that needs attention, you deal with it. 照顾,看管. ❖ *While Franklin saw to the luggage, Sara took Eleanor home.* 富兰克林看管行李,萨拉则将埃莉诺带回家. PHR-V; V P n

seed /siːd/ seeds, seeding, seeded. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **seed** is the small hard part of a plant from which a new plant grows. 种(子),籽. ❖ *...sunflower seeds.* 向日葵籽. N-VAR

2 If you **seed** a piece of land, you plant seeds in it. 在(土地上)播种. ❖ *The primroses should begin to seed themselves down the steep hillside.* 报春花籽应将开始在陡峭的山坡上自己播种. VB V n; V pron-refl

3 If vegetable plants **go to seed** or **run to seed**, they produce flowers and seeds as well as leaves. (蔬菜)开花结籽. PHR

4 You can refer to the **seeds of** something when you want to talk about the beginning of a feeling or process that gradually develops and becomes stronger or more important. 缘由,起因. ❖ *...questions meant to plant seeds of doubts in the minds of jurors.* 意在使陪审团成员产生怀疑的问题. N-PLURAL; N of n; LITERARY

5 In sports such as tennis or badminton, a **seed** is a player who has been ranked according to his or her ability. (体育运动中的)种子选手. ❖ *...Pete Sampras, Wimbledon's top seed.* 皮特·桑普拉斯,温布尔登网球赛的头号种子选手. N-COUNT; TECHNICAL

6 In competitive sporting events, when a player or a team **is seeded**, they are ranked according to their ability. (被)列为种子选手(或种子队). VB be V-ed; TECHNICAL

7 If you say that someone or something has **gone to seed** or **run to seed**, you mean that their health, strength, or efficiency has started to diminish or decay. 衰老;走下坡路. ❖ *He says the economy has gone to seed.* 他说,经济已经衰败. PHR; PRAGMATICS

seed·bed /ˈsiːdbed/ seedbeds; 又拼作 seed-bed.

1 A **seedbed** is an area of specially prepared ground where young plants are grown from seed. 苗床. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a place or a situation as a **seedbed** when it seems likely that rebellion or conflict will develop there easily. 温床;发源地. ❖ *My region is a seedbed of crime.* 我居住的地区罪案丛生. N-COUNT

seed·less /ˈsiːdləs/.

A **seedless** fruit has no seeds in it. (水果)无籽的,无核的. ADJ

seed·ling /ˈsiːdlɪŋ/ seedlings. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **seedling** is a young plant that has been grown from a seed. 幼苗;秧苗;籽苗. N-COUNT

seedy /ˈsiːdi/ seedier, seediest. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe a person or place as **seedy**, you disapprove of them because they look dirty and untidy, or they have a bad reputation. 肮脏的,不整洁的;下流的. ❖ *...a seedy hotel close to the red light district.* 一个邻近红灯区的下等旅馆. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

◢ **seedi·ness** ❖ *...the atmosphere of seediness and decay about the city.* 城市里那种既破落又朽败的气氛. N-UNCOUNT

S

seek /siːk/ seeks, seeking, sought. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **seek** something, you try to find it or obtain it. 寻找. ❖ *They have had to seek work as labourers.* 他们只好去当体力劳动者. *Candidates are urgently sought for the post of Conservative party chairman.* 人们急着寻找保守党主席候选人. ◢ **seek·er, seekers** ❖ *I am a seeker after truth.* 我是个真理追求者. *The beaches draw sun-seekers from all over Europe.* 这些海滩吸引了欧洲各地的日光爱好者. VB; FORMAL; V n; be V-ed for n; N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **job seeker**.

2 If you **seek** someone's help or advice, you contact them in order to ask for it. 征求(意见);请求(帮助). ❖ *The couple have sought help from marriage guidance counsellors.* 这对夫妇已寻求婚姻问题咨询专家的帮助. VB V n; FORMAL; V n from n

3 If you **seek** to do something, you try to do it. 试图,设法. ❖ *He also denied that he would seek to annex the country.* 他也否认意图吞并这个国家. VB; FORMAL; V to-inf

▸seek out.

If you **seek out** someone or something, you keep looking for them until you find them. 找出,找到. ❖ *Ellen spent the day in the hills and sought me out when she returned.* 埃伦在山上过了一天,返回时找到了我. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P

seem /siːm/ seems, seeming, seemed. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **seem** to say that someone or something gives the impression of having a particular quality, or that something gives the impression of happening in the way you describe. 好像,似乎. ❖ *Everyone seems busy except us.* 除了我们,好像人人都很忙. *They seemed an ideal couple.* 他们看来是匹配的一对. *The calming effect seemed to last for about ten minutes.* 镇静作用似乎持续了大约十分钟. *It seems that the attack this morning was very carefully planned.* 今早的袭击事件看来是经过精心策划的. *It seemed as if she'd been gone forever.* 她好像永远离开了. *There seems to be a lot of support in Congress for this move.* 国会里好像有很多人支持这项动议. V-LINK; no cont; V adj/prep; V n; V to-inf; it V that; it V as if; there V to-inf

2 You use **seem** when you are describing your own feelings or thoughts, or describing something that has happened to you, in order to make your statement less forceful. 感觉好像,觉得似乎. ❖ *I seem to have lost all my self-confidence.* 我好像已失去全部自信心. *I seem to remember giving you very precise instructions.* 我好像记得给过你很具体的指示. V-LINK; no cont; V to-inf

3 If you say that you **cannot seem** or **could not seem** to do PHR

something, you mean that you have tried to do it and were unable to. 好像不能,似乎无法. ❖ *Kim's mother couldn't seem to stop crying.* 金的母亲好像哭得停不下来.

4 ➟ 又见 seeming.

seem·ing /'si:mɪŋ/.
Seeming means appearing to be the case, but not necessarily the case. 表面上的, 未必是真实的. ❖ *...the company's seeming inability to control costs.* 公司看起来难以控制成本. ◢ **seem·ing·ly** ❖ *A seemingly endless line of trucks waits in vain to load up.* 似乎一眼望不到头的卡车队无望地等着装货. *He has moved to Spain, seemingly to enjoy a slower style of life.* 他已搬到西班牙, 似乎很喜欢那种慢悠悠的生活方式. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS FORMAL ADV

seem·ly /'si:mli/.
Seemly behaviour or dress is appropriate in the particular circumstances. (举止或衣服等)合适的, 得体的. ❖ *It wasn't seemly for a boy still in school to be courting a young woman who worked.* 一个在校男孩追求一个在职的年轻女人很不合适. ADJ-GRADED DATED

seen /si:n/.
Seen is the past participle of **see**. see 的过去分词.

seep /si:p/ **seeps, seeping, seeped.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If liquid or gas **seeps** somewhere, it leaks slowly and in small amounts into a place where it should not go. 渗出, 渗漏. VB V prep/adv
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an oil seep.* 一次的漏油. N-COUNT
◢ **seep·age** /'si:pɪdʒ/. **Seepage** is the slow flow of a liquid into something. 渗漏, 渗出. N-UNCOUNT
2 If something such as an unpleasant emotion **seeps** into an area, it gradually spreads into it. (不快的情绪等)渗透, 渐渐扩散. ❖ *Competition can seep into areas of our lives where we may not want it.* 竞争可能侵蚀到那些我们不希望存在竞争的生活领域. VB V prep/adv

seer /'si:ə/ **seers.**
A **seer** is a person who tells people what will happen in the future. 预言家, 先知. N-COUNT LITERARY

see·saw /'si:sɔ:/ **seesaws, seesawing, seesawed;** 又拼作 **see-saw.**
1 A **seesaw** consists of a long board which is balanced on a fixed part in the middle. Children play on seesaws by making the board tilt up and down when one child sits on each end. 跷跷板. N-COUNT
2 In a **seesaw** situation, something continually changes from one state to another and back again. (状态、处境)拉锯, 反复胶着. ❖ *Marriage, however, is an emotional seesaw.* 然而, 婚姻是一场感情上的拉锯战. N-COUNT
3 If someone's emotions **see-saw**, or a particular situation **see-saws**, they continually change from one state to another and back again. (感情或形势等)不停来回变化, 起伏. ❖ *The Tokyo stock market see-sawed up and down.* 东京股市的涨涨跌跌. VB V

seethe /si:ð/ **seethes, seething, seethed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 When you **are seething**, you are very angry about something but do not express your feelings about it. (内心)发火, 非常激动. ❖ *I seethed with rage.* 我怒火中烧. VB V V prep
2 If you say that a place **is seething** with people or things, you are emphasizing that it is very full of them and that they are all moving about. 充满, 密集. ❖ *The forest below him seethed and teemed with life.* 他下面的森林生机勃勃. VB PRAGMATICS V with n Also V

'see-through. ♦◇◇◇◇
See-through clothes are made of thin cloth, so that you can see a person's body or underclothes through them. (衣服等)极薄的, 透明的. ADJ-GRADED

seg·ment /'segmənt/ **segments.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **segment of** something is one part of it, considered separately from the rest. 部分, 片段, 切面. ❖ *...the poorer segments of society.* 社会上的贫苦阶层. N-COUNT N of n
2 A **segment** of fruit such as an orange or grapefruit is one of the sections into which it is easily divided. (橙子等水果的)瓣. 见插图条 **fruit**. N-COUNT
3 A **segment** of a circle is one of the two parts into which it is divided when you draw a straight line through it. (圆形分割后的部分)扇形体, 弦, 瓣. N-COUNT

seg·men·ta·tion /ˌsegmen'teɪʃən/.
Segmentation is the dividing of something into loosely-connected parts. 分割(成部分). N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

seg·ment·ed /seg'mentɪd/.
Segmented means divided into parts that are loosely connected to each other. 分割的. ❖ *...segmented oranges.* 分成几瓣的橙子. ADJ ADJ n

seg·re·gate /'segrɪgeɪt/ **segregates, segregating, segregated.**
To **segregate** two groups of people or things means to keep them physically apart from each other. 隔离, 分开. ❖ *They segregate you from the rest of the community.* 他们把你们跟社区的其他部分隔开. ◢ **seg·re·ga·tion** /ˌsegrɪ'geɪʃən/ ❖ *...its segregation of prison inmates suffering from AIDS.* 将患有艾滋病的犯人隔离. VB V n V n prep N-UNCOUNT

seg·re·gat·ed /'segrɪgeɪtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Segregated buildings or areas are kept for the use of one group of people who are the same race, sex, or religion, and no other group is allowed to use them. (建筑物、地区等按种族、性别或宗教)隔离的. ❖ *...racially segregated schools.* 实行种族隔离的学校. ADJ

seg·re·ga·tion·ist /ˌsegrɪ'geɪʃənɪst/ **segregationists.**
A **segregationist** is someone who thinks people of different races should be segregated. 种族隔离主义者. N-COUNT

segue /'segweɪ/ **segues, segueing, segued.**
If something such as a piece of music or conversation **segues into** another piece of music or conversation, it changes into it or is followed by it without a break. (音乐或谈话与前段)衔接下去. ❖ *The piece segues into his solo with the strings.* 他的弦乐独奏紧接着前面的曲子. VB FORMAL V into n Also V from n, V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a neat segue into an arrangement of 'Eleanor Rigby'.* 很自然地接着演奏一首根据《埃莉诺·里格比》改编的曲子. N-COUNT

seis·mic /'saɪzmɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Seismic means caused by or relating to an earthquake. 地震的, 地震引起的. ❖ *...seismic waves.* 地震波. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

seis·mol·ogy /saɪz'mɒlədʒi/.
Seismology is the scientific study of earthquakes. 地震学. ◢ **seis·molo·gist, seismologists** ❖ *...a seismologist with the US Geological Survey.* 美国地质勘察学会的一名地震学家. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

seize /si:z/ **seizes, seizing, seized.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **seize** something, you take hold of it quickly, firmly, and forcefully. 抓住, 捉住. ❖ *'Leigh,' he said seizing my arm to hold me back.* '利,' 他说着一把抓住我的胳膊把我挡在原地. VB V n
2 When a group of people **seize** a place or **seize** control of it, they take control of it quickly and suddenly, using force. 攻占, 夺取. ❖ *Troops have seized the airport.* 部队已攻占了机场. VB V n
3 If a government or other authority **seize** someone's property, they take it from them, often by force. 没收, 查封. ❖ *Police were reported to have seized all copies of this morning's edition of the newspaper.* 据报道, 警察已经查封该报今天上午版的全部报纸. VB V n
4 When someone **is seized**, they are arrested or captured. (被)逮捕; (被)俘获, (被)拘押. ❖ *Men carrying sub-machine guns seized the five soldiers and drove them away.* 几名持轻型自动枪的人俘获五名士兵并开车把他们载走. VB V n
5 When you **seize** an opportunity, you take advantage of it and do something that you want to do. 抓住(机会等). VB V n

➤seize on.
If you **seize on** an event or **seize upon** it, you show great interest in it, because it is useful to you or confirms what you believe. 把握, 利用. ❖ *People will seize upon it as evidence of Australians lacking cultural depth.* 人们会用它来证明澳大利亚人没文化. PHR-V V P n

➤seize up.
If an engine or a part of your body **seizes up**, it stops working. (机器或人体部分等)卡住不动. PHR-V V P

sei·zure /ˈsiːʒə/ **seizures.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone has a **seizure**, they have a sudden violent attack of an illness, especially a heart attack or an epileptic fit. (疾病)突然发作. ❖ *...a mild cardiac seizure.* 心脏病轻度发作. N-COUNT

2 If there is a **seizure** of power or a **seizure** of an area of land, a group of people suddenly take control of the place, using force. 夺取(权力); 占领(地方). ❖ *...the seizure of territory through force.* 用武力夺取领土. N-COUNT

3 When an organization such as the police or customs service makes a **seizure** of illegal goods, they confiscate them. 没收, 查封, 扣押. N-COUNT

4 If a financial institution or a government makes a **seizure** of someone's assets, they take their money or property from them because they have not paid money that they owe. 依法没收(资产). ❖ *A Greek court has ordered the seizure of two ships in compensation for non-payment of a debt.* 一家希腊法院下令没收两条船, 以偿还拖欠的债务. N-COUNT

sel·dom /ˈseldəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If something **seldom** happens, it happens only occasionally. 不常, 很少 ❖ *They seldom speak.* 他们很少讲话. *I've seldom felt so happy.* 我难得这么快活. *We were seldom at home.* 我们很少在家里. ADV

se·lect /sɪˈlekt/ **selects, selecting, selected.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **select** something, you choose it from a number of things of the same kind. 挑选, 选择. ❖ *Voters are selecting candidates for both US Senate seats.* 选民正挑选两个参议院席位的候选人. VB V n Also V n for/from n

2 A **select** group is a small group of some of the best people or things of their kind. 挑选出来的, 精选的. ❖ *...a select band of illustrious sportsmen.* 精挑细选出来的杰出运动员小组. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

3 If you describe something as **select**, you mean it has many desirable features, but is available only to people who have a lot of money or who belong to a high social class. 精英专享的; 为富贵或高尚人士特设的. ❖ *...a very lavish and very select party.* 一次奢华且极高端的聚会. ADJ-GRADED

se,lect com'mittee, select committees. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **select committee** is composed of members of a parliament, senate, or other elected assembly, and is set up to investigate and report back on a particular matter. (议会为调查特定事件而成立的)特别委员会. N-COLL-COUNT

se·lec·tion /sɪˈlekʃən/ **selections.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Selection** is the act of selecting of one or more people or things from a group. 选择, 挑选, 选拔. ❖ *Dr. Sullivan's selection to head the Department of Health was greeted with satisfaction.* 沙利文获选担任卫生部长受到欢迎. *The children have to sit a tough selection test.* 孩子们必须参加一次严格的选拔考试. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 A **selection** of people or things is a set of them that have been selected from a larger group. 被挑选出的人(或物), 精选品. ❖ *...this selection of popular songs.* 这本流行歌曲选集. N-COUNT

3 The **selection** of goods in a shop is the particular range of goods that it has available and from which you can choose what you want. (商店里的货物等)供选择的种类. ❖ *...the widest selection of antiques of every description in a one day market.* 一个为期一天的市场的品种齐全、应有尽有的各类古董. N-COUNT

se·lec·tive /sɪˈlektɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **selective** process applies only to a few things or people. 筛选的, 选择性的. ❖ *...selective education.* 择优而教. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

◢ **se·lec·tive·ly** ❖ *Trees are selectively cut on a 25-year rotation.* 以每25年为一个周期有选择地伐树. ADV ◢ **se·lec·tiv·ity** /sɪ,lekˈtɪvɪti/ ❖ *The soldiers specialized in going out in small groups, to kill with a very high degree of selectivity.* 士兵们擅长于小组作战, 严加挑选地杀敌. N-UNCOUNT

2 When someone is **selective**, they choose things carefully, for example the things that they buy or do. 善于挑选的. ❖ *Sales still happen, but buyers are more selective.* 商店依然搞大减价, 但顾客更挑剔了. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **selectively** ❖ *...people on small incomes who wanted to shop selectively.* 想选择性地购物的低收入者. ADV-GRADED

3 If you say that someone has a **selective** memory, you disapprove of the fact that they remember certain facts about something and deliberately forget others, often because it is convenient for them to do so. (记忆)选择性的(指故意忘记某些事实). ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **selectively** ❖ *...a tendency to remember only the pleasurable effects of the drug and selectively forget all the adverse effects.* 倾向于只记住毒品带来的令人愉悦的效果, 却有选择性地忘记其坏作用. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

se·lec·tor /sɪˈlektə/ **selectors.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **selectors** are the people who choose the members of a sports team for a particular match or tour. (运动队选手的)选拔者. ❖ *The selectors have made seven changes to the side beaten by Argentina earlier this year.* 选拔者已经更换了今年早些时候被阿根廷打败的一方的七名队员. N-COUNT

2 A **selector** is a device which enables you to determine in advance which way a system or machine will operate. 选择器; 控制钮. ❖ *During the attempt the bomb-door selector was operated.* 在此过程中启动了炸弹舱门的控制器. *His thumb went down on the selector switch.* 他用大拇指按下控制开关. N-COUNT

self /self/ **selves.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **self** is your basic personality or nature, especially considered in terms of what you are really like as a person. 自己, 自我. ❖ *You're looking more like your usual self.* 你现在看上去更像往常的自己了. N-COUNT

2 A person's **self** is the essential part of their nature which makes them different from everyone and everything else. 本性, 个性. ❖ *...my inner self.* 我的本性. N-COUNT

self- /self-/.

1 **Self-** is used to form words which indicate that you do something to yourself or by yourself. 构成复合词, 表示'对自身的', '由自身的'. ❖ *He is a self-proclaimed racist.* 他是一个自命的种族主义者. *...self-destructive behaviour.* 自毁的行为. COMB

2 **Self-** is used to form words which describe something such as a device that does something automatically by itself. 构成复合词, 表示'自动的'. ❖ *...a self-loading pistol.* 一把自动上膛的手枪. COMB

,self-ab'sorbed.

Someone who is **self-absorbed** thinks so much about things concerning themselves that they do not notice other people or the things around them. 自我专注的. ADJ-GRADED

,self-ad'dressed.

A **self-addressed** envelope is an envelope which you have written your own address on. 写明发信人姓名地址的. ADJ

,self-ad'hesive.

Something that is **self-adhesive** is covered on one side with a sticky substance like glue, so that it will stick to surfaces. 自粘的, 自动附着的. ❖ *...self-adhesive labels.* 自粘的标签. ADJ

self-aggran·dize·ment /,self əˈgrændɪzmənt/; 又拼作 **self-aggrandisement.**

If you say that someone is guilty of **self-aggrandizement**, you mean that they do certain things in order to make themselves more powerful, wealthy, or important; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(在权势、财富、地位等方面的)自我扩张. ❖ *He wanted to serve rather than use his position for self-aggrandizement.* 他想提供服务, 而不是利用自己的地位搞自我扩张. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

,self-ap'pointed.

A **self-appointed** leader has taken the position of leader without anyone else asking them or choosing them to have it. 自我委任的. ADJ

,self-as'sembly.

Self-assembly goods are bought in parts and have to be put together. (商品等)购买者自己组装的. ADJ

,self-as'sertion.

Self-assertion is confidence that you have in speaking firmly about your opinions and demanding the rights that you believe you should have. 自信; 自我断言. ❖ *...her silence and lack of self-assertion.* 她沉默无言, 缺乏自信. N-UNCOUNT

S

,self-as'sured.
Someone who is **self-assured** shows confidence in what they say and do because they are sure of their own abilities. 自信的，自恃的。◆ *...a self-assured, confident negotiator.* 自信心十足的谈判者。 ADJ-GRADED
◢ **self-assurance.** Someone who has **self-assurance** is self-assured. 自信心。 N-UNCOUNT

,self-'catering.
If you go on a **self-catering** holiday or you stay in **self-catering** accommodation, you stay in a place where you have to provide your own meals. (假日或住宿安排)自供伙食的，自己做饭的。 N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

,self-'centred; [美]拼作 **self-centered.**
Someone who is **self-centred** is only concerned with their own wants and needs and never thinks about other people. 自我中心的，自私自利的。◆ *He was self-centred, he was stingy, but he wasn't cruel.* 他为人自私又小气，但不残忍。 ADJ-GRADED

,self-con'fessed.
If you describe someone as a **self-confessed** murderer or a **self-confessed** perfectionist, for example, you mean that they admit openly that they are a murderer or a perfectionist. 自己承认的，自我坦白的。◆ *She is a self-confessed workaholic.* 她承认自己是个工作狂。 ADJ ADJ n

,self-'confident.
Someone who is **self-confident** behaves confidently because they feel sure of their abilities or value. 自信的，自恃的。◆ *...a self-confident young woman.* 一个很有自信的年轻女子。 ADJ-GRADED
◢ **self-confidence** ◆ *I've developed a lot of self-confidence.* 我变得非常自信。 N-UNCOUNT

,self-congratu'lation.
If someone keeps emphasizing how well they have done or how good they are, you can refer to their behaviour as **self-congratulation**. 自我庆幸；沾沾自喜。◆ *This is not a matter for self-congratulation.* 这不是一件值得沾沾自喜的事。 N-UNCOUNT
◢ **self-congratula·tory** ◆ *Foreign ministers were in self-congratulatory mood about co-operation in the UN Security Council.* 外交部长们对联合国安全理事会内的合作事宜沾沾自喜。 ADJ-GRADED

S

,self-'conscious. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **self-conscious** is easily embarrassed and nervous because they feel that everyone is looking at them and judging them. (在别人面前)不自然的；忸怩的。◆ *I felt a bit self-conscious in my swimming costume.* 我穿泳衣有点不自然。 ADJ-GRADED
◢ **self-conscious·ly** ◆ *I glanced down at my dress jacket a little self-consciously.* 我有点儿不自然地低头朝我的上装看了一下。 ADV-GRADED ADV with v
◢ **self-conscious·ness** ◆ *...her painful self-consciousness.* 她令人难受的忸怩样子。 N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe someone or something as **self-conscious**, you mean that they are strongly aware of who or what they are. 有自我意识的。◆ *Putting the work together is a very self-conscious process.* 完成那件作品是一个很刻意的过程。 ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
◢ **self-consciously** ◆ *The place is as self-consciously trendy as they come.* 这地方像他们到这里来一样都是赶潮流。 ADV-GRADED ADV adj

,self-con'tained. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can describe someone or something as **self-contained** when they are complete and separate and do not need help or resources from outside. 自给自足的；不受外界影响的。◆ *He seems completely self-contained and he doesn't miss you when you're not there.* 他好像无动于衷，你不在时也不想你。 ADJ-GRADED
2 **Self-contained** accommodation such as a flat has all its own facilities, so that a person living there does not have to share rooms such as a kitchen or bathroom with other people. (公寓)设备齐全的(例如有独立厨房、浴室等)。 ADJ-GRADED

,self-con'trol. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **self-control** is your ability to control your feelings so that you do not show the emotions that you feel or do the things you instinctively want to do. 自制、自我克制。◆ *I began to wish I'd shown more self-control.* 我开始希望，要是表现出更大的克制多好。 N-UNCOUNT
◢ **,self-con'trolled** ◆ *My father, who had always been very self-controlled, became bad-tempered and unpredictable.* 我父亲的自制能力一向很强，现在却变得脾气坏和反复无常。 ADJ-GRADED

,self-de'feating.
A plan or action that is **self-defeating** is likely to cause problems or difficulties instead of producing useful results. 自我挫败的，自食其果的。◆ *Dishonesty is ultimately self-defeating.* 不老实的人最终会自食其果。 ADJ-GRADED

,self-de'fence; [美]拼作 **self-defense.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Self-defence** is the use of force to protect yourself against someone who is attacking you. 自卫。◆ *He acted in self-defence.* 他采取自卫行动。 N-UNCOUNT
2 **Self-defence** involves taking action to protect yourself from someone or something that you feel is threatening you. 自我防卫。◆ *Jokes were a natural self-defence mechanism against the tedium of totalitarianism.* 笑话是对付乏味的极权主义的一种自然的自我防卫机制。 N-UNCOUNT

,self-de'lusion.
Self-delusion is the state of having a false idea about yourself or the situation you are in. 自欺。◆ *...the grandiose self-delusion of the addict.* 瘾君子自欺欺人的虚妄幻觉。 N-UNCOUNT

,self-de'nial.
Self-denial is the habit of refusing to do or have things that you would like, either because you cannot afford them, or because you believe it is morally good for you not to do them or have them. 自我牺牲，克己，忘我。◆ *Should motherhood necessarily mean sacrifice and self-denial?* 当母亲是不是一定意味着要自我牺牲和忘我？ N-UNCOUNT

,self-'deprecating.
If you describe someone's behaviour as **self-deprecating**, you mean that they criticize themselves or represent themselves as foolish in a light-hearted way. 自我贬低的。◆ *Sharon tells the story of that night with self-deprecating humour.* 沙伦以自嘲的方式讲述那天晚上的事。 ADJ-GRADED

,self-de'struct, self-destructs, self-destructing, self-destructed.
If someone **self-destructs**, they do something that seriously damages their chances of success. 自毁。◆ *The Democrats self-destructed in their primary.* 民主党人在初选中自己毁了自己。 VB V

,self-determi'nation. ◆◇◇◇◇
Self-determination is the right of a country to be independent, instead of being controlled by a foreign country, and to choose its own form of government. (国家等)自决；独立自主。 N-UNCOUNT

,self-'discipline.
Self-discipline is the ability to control yourself and to make yourself work hard or behave in a particular way without needing anyone else to tell you what to do. 自我约束，自律。 N-UNCOUNT
◢ **,self-'disciplined.** Someone who is **self-disciplined** has self-discipline. 有自我约束能力的，能自律的。 ADJ-GRADED

,self-'doubt.
Self-doubt is a lack of confidence in yourself and your abilities. 自我怀疑、缺乏自信心。 N-UNCOUNT

'self-drive.
A **self-drive** car is one which you hire and drive yourself. The usual American expression is **rental** car. (汽车)租来自己驾驶的。[美]一般作 rental. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

,self-ef'facing.
Someone who is **self-effacing** is modest and does not like talking about themselves or drawing attention to themselves. 自我谦避的，避免引人注目的。◆ *...the slightly self-effacing manner adopted by many diplomats.* 许多外交家采用的那种稍微自我谦避的方式。 ADJ-GRADED
◢ **,self-ef'facement. Self-effacement** is self-effacing behaviour. 谦避；避免出风头。 N-UNCOUNT

,self-em'ployed. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **self-employed**, you organize your own work and taxes and are paid by people for a service you provide, rather than being paid a regular salary by a person or a firm. 自雇的，非受雇于他人的。 ADJ
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。◆ *We want more support for the self-employed.* 我们要多支持自雇人士。 N-PLURAL the N

ˌself-esˈteem. ◆◆◇◇◇
Your **self-esteem** is how you feel about yourself. For example, if you have low **self-esteem**, you do not like yourself, you do not think that you are a valuable person, and therefore you do not behave confidently. 自尊心; 自信心. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-ˈevident. ◆◇◇◇◇
A fact or situation that is **self-evident** is so obvious that there is no need for proof or explanation. 不证自明的, 不言而喻的. ◆ *It is self-evident that we will never have enough resources to meet the demand.* 我们永远不会有足够的资源来满足需要, 这是无须证明的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **self-evident·ly** ◆ *The task was self-evidently impossible.* 任务明显地不可能完成. *Self-evidently a handful of companies will benefit.* 不言而喻, 只有少数公司会得益. ADV-GRADED

ˌself-examiˈnation.
1 **Self-examination** is thought that you give to your own character and actions, for example in order to judge whether you have been behaving in a way that is acceptable to your own set of values. 自省, 自我检讨. ◆ *Once you've picked a company that seems right for you, you have to make sure you're right for it. This is a time for some more self-examination.* 一旦你好像选对了一个伙伴, 你就得确定你真的找对了. 这是你多作反省的时候. N-UNCOUNT also a N
2 **Self-examination** is the act of examining your own body to check whether or not you have any signs of a particular disease or illness. 自我检查(看看自己有什么病症). ◆ *...breast self-examination.* 胸部自我检查. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-exˈplanatory.
Something that is **self-explanatory** is clear and easy to understand without needing any extra information or explanation. 显而易见的、无须多作解释的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌself-exˈpression.
A person's **self-expression** is the expression of their own personality, feelings, or opinions, for example through a creative activity such as drawing or dancing. (在绘画、舞蹈等方面的)自我表现(个性、感受、意见等). N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-fulˈfilling.
If you describe a statement or belief about the future as **self-fulfilling**, you mean that what is said or believed comes true because people expect it to come true. (某预言、预测往往因众人都期望而)自然会成现实的, 自我实现的. ADJ

ˌself-ˈgoverning. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **self-governing** region or organization is governed or run by its own people rather than by the people of another region or organization. 自治的, 自己管理自己的. ADJ
◢ **ˌself-ˈgovernment.** If there is **self-government** in a region or organization, it is self-governing. 自治. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-ˈhelp. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Self-help** consists of people providing support and help for each other in an informal way, rather than relying on the authorities or other official organizations. (依靠互相帮助, 而不是依靠官方组织的)自助的人. ◆ *...a self-help group for parents with over-weight children.* 有过度肥胖子女的家长互相提供帮助的自助团体. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Self-help** consists of doing things yourself to try and solve your own problems without depending on other people. 自助. ◆ *...a society that encourages competitiveness and self-help among the very young.* 一个鼓励人们从小就增强竞争力和自力更生的社会. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-ˈimage, self-images. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **self-image** is your opinion of yourself. 自我形象. ◆ *You must strive constantly to improve your self-image.* 你必须不断努力改善自我形象. N-COUNT

ˌself-imˈportant.
If you say that someone is **self-important**, you disapprove of them because they behave as if they are more important than they really are. 妄自尊大的. ◆ *He was self-important, vain and ignorant.* 他是个高傲、虚荣和无知的人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **self-import·ance** ◆ *Many visitors complained of his bad manners and self-importance.* 许多来访者抱怨他态度恶劣, 妄自尊大. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-imˈposed. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **self-imposed** restriction, task, or situation is one that you have deliberately created or accepted for yourself. 自愿承担的, 自己强加的. ◆ *...eleven years of self-imposed exile.* 自己选择的十一年的流亡生涯. ADJ

ˌself-inˈdulgence, self-indulgences.
Self-indulgence is the act of allowing yourself to have or do the things that you enjoy very much. 自我放纵. ◆ *Going to the movies in the afternoon is one of my big self-indulgences.* 下午去看场电影是我对自己的一大放纵. N-VAR

ˌself-inˈdulgent.
If you say that someone is **self-indulgent**, you mean that they allow themselves to have or do the things that they enjoy very much. 自我放纵的. ◆ *To buy flowers for myself seems wildly self-indulgent.* 为我自己买花似乎是一种极大的自我放纵. ADJ-GRADED

ˌself-inˈflicted.
A **self-inflicted** wound or injury is one that you do to yourself deliberately. (将伤害等)故意加于自身的. ADJ

ˌself-ˈinterest. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you accuse someone of **self-interest**, you disapprove of them because they always want to do what is best for themselves rather than for anyone else. 自身利益; 自私自利. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS
◢ **ˌself-ˈinterested** ◆ *Narrowly self-interested behaviour is ultimately self-defeating.* 极端的自私自利到头来会自食其果. ADJ

self·ish /ˈselfɪʃ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you say that someone is **selfish**, you mean that they care only about themselves, and not about other people. 自私的. ◆ *...the selfish interests of a few people.* 一些人的自私自利. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **self·ish·ly** ◆ *Ministers are selfishly pursuing their own vested interests.* 部长们自私地在追求一己既得私利. ADV
◢ **self·ish·ness.** N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-ˈknowledge.
Self-knowledge is knowledge that you have about your own character and nature. 自知, 自知之明. ◆ *The more self-knowledge we have, the more control we can exert over our feelings and behaviour.* 越有自知之明, 就越能控制自己的感情和行为. N-UNCOUNT

self·less /ˈselfləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone is **selfless**, you approve of them because they care about other people more than themselves. 无私的. ◆ *Her generosity to me was entirely selfless.* 她对我慷慨大方, 毫无私心. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **self·less·ly** ◆ *I've never known anyone who cared so selflessly about children.* 我不知道还有谁能这么无私地关心孩子. ADV-GRADED
◢ **self·less·ness.** N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-ˈloathing.
If someone feels **self-loathing**, they feel great dislike and disgust for themselves. 自我讨厌. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-ˈmade.
Self-made is used to describe people who have become successful and rich through their own efforts, especially if they started life without money, education, or high social status. 靠自己努力取得成功的, 白手起家的. ◆ *...a self-made millionaire.* 白手起家的百万富翁. ADJ

ˌself-ˈpity. ◆◇◇◇◇
Self-pity is a feeling of unhappiness and depression that you have about yourself and your problems, especially when this is unnecessary or greatly exaggerated. 自怜、自哀. ◆ *I was unable to shake off my self-pity.* 我无法摆脱自怜心理. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **ˌself-ˈpitying.** Someone who is **self-pitying** is full of self-pity. 充满自怜的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌself-ˈportrait, self-portraits.
A **self-portrait** is a drawing, painting, or written description that you do of yourself. 自画像; 自我描绘. N-COUNT

ˌself-posˈsessed.
Someone who is **self-possessed** is calm and confident and in control of their own emotions. 沉着的, 镇静的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌself-preserˈvation.
Self-preservation is the instinctive behaviour that makes you N-UNCOUNT

S

keep yourself safe from injury or death in a dangerous situation. (本能的)自我保护. ❖ *The police have the same human urge for self-preservation as the rest of us.* 警察像我们一样也有人的自我保护的本能.

ˌself-ˈraising flour.
Self-raising flour is flour that makes cakes rise when they are cooked. The American term is **self-rising flour**. (已加入发酵粉的)自发面粉. [美]作 self-rising flour. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ˌself-reˈliant.
If you are **self-reliant**, you are able to do things and make decisions by yourself, without needing other people to help you; used showing approval. 依靠自己的、自力更生的. ❖ *Colleges should help students become independent, self-reliant human beings.* 大学应使学生成为独立的和自力更生的人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **ˌself-reˈliance** ❖ *People learned self-reliance because they had to.* 人因出于必要而学会了自立. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-reˈspect. ♦◇◇◇◇
Self-respect is a feeling of confidence and pride in your own ability and worth. 自尊(心). ❖ *I'd lost all my self-respect.* 我尊严尽失. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-reˈspecting.
If you say what any **self-respecting** person of a particular type would do, you are saying what is a typical, normal, or necessary thing for that type of person to do. 有自尊心的; 典型平常的. ❖ *...things that any self-respecting thief would have taken.* 任何小贼都会窃走之物. ADJ ADJ n

ˌself-ˈrighteous.
If you describe someone as **self-righteous**, you disapprove of them because they are convinced that they are right in their beliefs, attitudes, and behaviour and that other people are wrong. 自以为是的. ❖ *...self-righteous reformers.* 自以为是的改革者. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **self-righteous·ness** ❖ *Her aggressiveness and self-righteousness caused prickles of anger at the back of his neck.* 她咄咄逼人自以为是的态度气得他两眼冒火. N-UNCOUNT

S

ˌself-ˈrising flour.
Self-rising flour is flour that makes cakes rise when they are cooked. The British term is **self-raising flour**. (已加入发酵粉的)自发面粉. [英]作 self-raising flour. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

ˌself-ˈrule.
Self-rule is the same as **self-government**. 同 self-government. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-ˈsacrifice.
Self-sacrifice is the giving up of what you want so that other people can have what they need or want. 自我牺牲. ❖ *I thanked my parents for all their self-sacrifice on my behalf.* 感谢父母为我所作出的自我牺牲. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **ˌself-ˈsacrificing.** Someone who is **self-sacrificing** shows self-sacrifice. 自我牺牲的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈself-same; 又拼作 **selfsame.**
You use **self-same** when you want to emphasize that the person or thing mentioned is exactly the same as the one mentioned previously. (跟前者)完全相同的. ❖ *If I find myself consistently noticing and condemning certain behaviours in other people, I can be quite certain that I possess those very self-same traits of character.* 如果我一贯关注并谴责他人的某些行为, 那基本上就是由于自己也有同样的性格特征. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

ˌself-ˈsatisfied.
If you describe someone as **self-satisfied**, you mean that they are so pleased and proud about their achievements or their situation that they do not feel they need to do anything more; used showing disapproval. 自鸣得意的, 沾沾自喜的. ❖ *You were too self-satisfied to pay attention to what I was doing.* 你太得意了, 对我所做的事竟然视若无睹. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **ˌself-satisˈfaction.** **Self-satisfaction** is the feeling you have when you are self-satisfied. 自鸣得意, 沾沾自喜. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-ˈseeking.
If you describe someone as **self-seeking**, you disapprove of them because they are interested only in doing things which give them an advantage over other people. 追逐私利的. ❖ *He said that democracy would open the way for self-seeking politicians to abuse the situation.* 他说, 民主会为那些追逐私利的政客滥用职权大开方便之门. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌself-ˈservice.
A **self-service** shop, restaurant, or garage is one where you serve yourself rather than being served by another person. (商店、餐厅或停车场等)自助的. ADJ

ˌself-ˈserving.
If you describe someone or their motives as **self-serving**, you are critical of them because they are only interested in their own advantage or profit. 谋私利的. ❖ *...corrupt, self-serving politicians.* 腐败、谋私利的政客. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌself-ˈstyled. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone as a **self-styled** leader or expert, you disapprove of them because they claim to be a leader or expert but they do not actually have the right to call themselves this. (贬义)自称的、自封的. ❖ *Two of these arrested are said to be self-styled area commanders.* 据说, 其中两个被捕的人自称是地区司令官. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

ˌself-sufˈficient. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a country or group is **self-sufficient**, it is able to produce or make everything that it needs. (国家或团体)自给自足的. ❖ *This enabled the country to become self-sufficient in sugar.* 这使该国的糖能够自给自足. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **ˌself-sufˈficiency.** N-UNCOUNT
2 Someone who is **self-sufficient** is able to live happily without anyone else. (个人)自给自足的. ❖ *He'd created a tiny, self-sufficient world for himself.* 他已经为自己创造了一个自给自足的小天地. ADJ-GRADED

ˌself-supˈporting.
Self-supporting is used to describe organizations, schemes, and people who earn enough money to not need financial help from anyone else. (组织、计划和人等)自给的, 自立的. ❖ *The income from visitors makes the museum self-supporting.* 博物馆靠门票收入就可以维持下去. ADJ

ˌself-susˈtaining.
A **self-sustaining** process or system is able to continue without any intervention from outside. (过程、制度等)自己维持的, 独立持续的. ❖ *Asia's emerging economies will be on a self-sustaining cycle of growth.* 亚洲的新兴经济将会独立维持增长. ADJ

ˌself-ˈtaught.
If you are **self-taught**, you have learnt a skill by yourself rather than being taught it by someone else such as a teacher at school. 自学成才的. ADJ

ˌself-ˈwill.
Someone's **self-will** is their determination to do what they want without caring what other people think. 个人意志. ❖ *She had a little core of self-will that gave her a sparkle lacking in Isabel.* 她有点儿个人意志, 这使她拥有伊莎贝尔所没有的才华. N-UNCOUNT

ˌself-ˈwilled.
Someone who is **self-willed** is determined to do the things that they want to do and will not take advice from other people. 任性的, 固执的. ADJ-GRADED

sell /sel/ **sells, selling, sold.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you **sell** something that you own, you let someone have it in return for money. 卖. ❖ *His heir sold the painting to the London art dealer Agnews.* 他的继承人把画卖给了伦敦画商阿格纽斯. *The directors sold the business for 14.8 million pounds.* 董事们将企业以1,480万镑的价钱卖掉. VB V n Also V
2 If a shop **sells** a particular thing, it is available for people to buy there. 出售. ❖ *It sells everything from hair ribbons to oriental rugs.* 该店出售从扎头发用的丝带到东方地毯等各类商品. VB V n
3 If something **sells** for a particular price, that price is paid for it. 以…价钱出售. ❖ *...a brand-new Yamaha moped, which sells at £1,374.* 一辆崭新的雅马哈牌摩托车的售价是1,374镑. VB V for/at n
4 If something **sells**, it is bought by the public, usually in fairly large quantities. 有销路. ❖ *The products will sell well in the run-up to Christmas.* 这些产品在圣诞节前销路会很好. VB V V adv
5 Something that **sells** a product makes people want to buy the product. 促销, 使人买; 有销路. ❖ *...car manufacturers'* VB V n V

long-held maxim that safety doesn't sell. 汽车制造商们长期坚持的信条是,汽车的安全性不会起到促销的作用.

6 If you **sell** someone an idea or proposal, you convince them that it is a good one. 使接受,使采纳,说服. ❖ *She is hoping she can sell the idea to clients.* 她希望她能说服客户接受这个主意. *An employee sold him on the notion that cable was the medium of the future.* 一名雇员使他相信,有线电视是未来的媒体. VB V n n / V n to n / V n on n

7 If someone **sells** their **body**, they have sex for money. 卖身,卖淫. PHR

8 If someone **sells** you **down the river**, they betray you for some personal advantage. 背叛,出卖. ❖ *The Government has sold us down the river.* 政府已经背弃我们. PHR

9 If you **sell** someone **short**, you do not point out their good qualities or help them as much as you should. 轻视,忽视优点. ❖ *They need to improve their image—they are selling themselves short.* 他们需要改善形象—他们忽视了自己的优点. PHR

10 ➡ to **sell one's soul**: 见 **soul**.
➡ to **sell like hot cakes**: 见 **cake**.

›sell off.
If you **sell** something **off**, you sell it because you need the money. 卖掉...以脱手. ❖ *He announced plans to sell off more than half the company.* 他宣布了要卖掉一大半公司的计划. PHR-V V n P / V P noun
➡ 又见 **sell-off**.

›sell on.
If you buy something and then **sell it on**, you sell it to someone else soon after buying it, usually to make a profit. (为了获利而将刚买进的东西)抛售;转卖. ❖ *She'd buy old cars, paint them an unusual purple, and sell them on for an extra £100.* 她要买几辆旧车,漆上一种不常见的紫色,然后抛售出去赚100镑. PHR-V / V n P

›sell out.
1 If a shop **sells out** of something, it sells all its stocks of it. (商店)售完全部存货. ❖ *Yesterday there were long queues at shops, which reported selling out of many items.* 昨天商店门口排着长队,许多商品销售一空. *The next day the bookshops sold out.* 次日,书店将存货卖完了. PHR-V / V P of n / V P

2 If a performance, sports event, or other entertainment **sells out**, all the tickets for it are sold. (演出、体育比赛的票)全部售出;客满. PHR-V V P

3 When things **sell out**, all of them that are available are sold. (现有物品)全部售出. ❖ *Tickets for the show sold out in 70 minutes.* 演出票在70分钟内全部售罄. PHR-V / V P

4 If you accuse someone of **selling out**, you disapprove of the fact that they do something which used to be against their principles. 出卖,背叛. ❖ *Critics have accused the trust of selling out to foreigners.* 批评家们指责信托机构卖国. PHR-V V P / PRAGMATICS / V P to n

5 **Sell out** also means the same as **sell up**. 义同 sell up. ❖ *I hear she's going to sell out and move to the city.* 我听说,她要变卖家产,搬到城里去. PHR-V / AMERICAN / V P

6 ➡ 又见 **sell-out, sold out**.

›sell up.
If you **sell up**, you sell everything you have, because you need the money. The usual American expression is **sell out**. 变卖全部所有. [美]一般作 sell out. ❖ *He advised Evans to sell up his flat and move away to the country.* 他建议埃文斯卖掉那套房子,搬到乡下去. PHR-V V P / BRITISH / V P noun

'sell-by date, sell-by dates.
1 The **sell-by date** on a food container is the date by which the food should be sold or eaten, before it starts to deteriorate. (食品、罐头等的)保质期;销售或食用期限. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone or something is **past** their **sell-by date**, you mean they are no longer effective, interesting, or useful. 不再有用,过期了. ❖ *When you get to my age you start to feel past your sell-by date.* 你到了我的年纪,就会开始觉得自己是过时无用了. PHR

sell·er /'selə/ **sellers.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **seller** of a type of thing is a person or company that sells that type of thing. 卖者(个人或公司). ❖ *...Kraft, the largest seller of cheese in the United States.* 卡夫,美国最大的奶酪销售公司. N-COUNT n N, N of n

2 In a business deal, the **seller** is the person who is selling something to someone else. 卖方. ❖ *Housing became a seller's market, and prices zoomed up.* 住房成了卖方市场,价格直线上升. N-COUNT

3 If you describe a product as, for example, a big **seller**, you mean that large numbers of it are being sold. 销售物,销路...的产品. N-COUNT / adj N
➡ 又见 **best seller**.

'selling point, selling points.
A **selling point** is a desirable quality or feature that something has which makes it likely that people will want to buy it. (吸引顾客的)产品特色,卖点. N-COUNT

'selling price, selling prices.
The **selling price** of something is the price for which it is sold. 售价. N-COUNT

'sell-off, sell-offs; 又拼作 **selloff.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **sell-off** of something, for example a state-owned industry, is the selling of it. (将国有企业等)出售. ❖ *Labour yesterday set out its alternative to the rail sell-off.* 工党昨天提出替代出售国有铁路的另一办法. N-COUNT

Sel·lo·tape /'seləteɪp/.
Sellotape is a clear sticky tape that you use to stick paper or card together or onto a wall. The American term is **Scotch tape**. **Sellotape** and **Scotch tape** are trademarks. 透明胶带,透明粘贴带. [美]作 Scotch tape. Sellotape 及 Scotch tape 均为商标名称. N-UNCOUNT / BRITISH

'sell-out, sell-outs; 又拼作 **sellout.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a play, sports event, or other entertainment is a **sell-out**, all the tickets for it are sold. (演出、体育比赛等的)满座. ❖ *Their concert there was a sell-out.* 他们那场音乐会满座. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as a **sell-out**, you disapprove of the fact that they have done something which used to be against their principles. 背叛,出卖. ❖ *He denounced the summit agreement as a sell-out.* 他谴责该峰会协定是一种背叛. N-COUNT / PRAGMATICS

selves /selvz/.
Selves is the plural of **self**. self 的复数形式.

se·man·tic /sɪ'mæntɪk/.
Semantic is used to describe something which concerns the meaning of words and sentences. 语义的. ❖ *He did not want to enter into a semantic debate.* 他不想卷入一场关于语义的辩论. ADJ

se·man·tics /sɪ'mæntɪks/. The form **semantic** is used as a modifier. semantic 用作前置修饰语.
Semantics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the meaning of words or sentences in isolation. 语义学. 比较 **pragmatics**. N-UNCOUNT

sem·blance /'sembləns/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If there is a **semblance of** a particular condition or quality, it appears to exist, even though in fact it may not. 外表,样子. ❖ *A semblance of normality has been restored to parts of the country.* 这个国家的部分地区表面上已恢复正常. N-UNCOUNT / N of n

se·men /'si:men/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Semen is the liquid containing sperm that is produced by the male sex organs. 精液. N-UNCOUNT

se·mes·ter /sɪ'mestə/ **semesters.**
In colleges and universities in some countries, a **semester** is one of the two periods into which the year is divided. (一学年两学期制中的)学期. N-COUNT

semi /'semi/ **semis.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **semi** is a semi-detached house. 半独立式住宅. ❖ *The properties range from council flats and suburban semis to stately homes.* 房地产的类型从市建公寓套房到郊区半独立式住宅到豪宅. N-COUNT / BRITISH

2 In a sporting competition, the **semis** are the semi-finals. (体育比赛中)半决赛. ❖ *He reached the semis after beating Lendl.* 他击败兰度进入半决赛. N-COUNT / INFORMAL

semi- /ˈsemi-/.
Semi- combines with adjectives and nouns to form other adjectives and nouns that describe someone or something as being partly, but not completely, in a particular state. (与形容词和名词结合构成形容词和名词)表示'半'、'部分'、'不完全'等. ◆ *He found Isabel's room in semi-darkness.* 他发现伊莎贝尔的房间光线昏暗. PREFIX

ˈsemi-circle, semi-circles; 又作 **semicircle**.
A **semi-circle** is one half of a circle, or something having the shape of half a circle. 半圆, 半圆形物体. N-COUNT

ˌsemi-ˈcircular; 又拼作 **semicircular**.
Something that is **semi-circular** has the shape of a semi-circle. 半圆形的. ◆ *...a semi-circular amphitheatre.* 一个半圆形的露天剧场. ADJ

ˌsemi-ˈcolon, semi-colons.
A **semi-colon** is the punctuation mark (;) which is used in writing to separate different parts of a sentence or list or to indicate a pause. 分号(;). N-COUNT

semi·con·duc·tor /ˌsemikənˈdʌktə/ semiconductors; 又拼作 **semi-conductor**. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **semiconductor** is a substance used in electronics whose ability to conduct electricity increases with greater heat. 半导体. N-COUNT

ˌsemi-deˈtached.
A **semi-detached** house is a house that is joined to another house on one side by a shared wall. (房屋)半独立式的, 一侧与另一房屋相连的. 见插图条 **house and flat**. ADJ BRITISH

ˈsemi-final, semi-finals. ♦♦◇◇◇
A **semi-final** is one of the two matches or races in a competition that are held to decide who will compete in the final. (体育比赛中的)半决赛. N-COUNT
➪ The **semi-finals** is the round of a competition in which these two matches or races are held. (体育比赛中的)半决赛, 半决赛阶段. ◆ *He was beaten in the semi-finals by Chris Dittmar.* 他在半决赛中被克里斯·迪特马尔击败. N-PLURAL

ˌsemi-ˈfinalist, semi-finalists.
A **semi-finalist** is a player, athlete, or team that is competing in a semi-final. 半决赛选手(或队), 参加半决赛的人(或队). N-COUNT

semi·nal /ˈsemɪnəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Seminal is used to describe things such as books or events that have a great influence in a particular field. (作品、事件等)有重大影响的. ◆ *...author of the seminal book 'Animal Liberation'.* 有重大影响的《动物解放》的作者. ADJ SEMINAL

semi·nar /ˈsemɪnɑː/ seminars. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **seminar** is a meeting where a group of people discuss a problem or topic. 专题讨论会. ◆ *We run a lot of seminars and training courses for women.* 我们为妇女举办许多专题讨论会和训练班. N-COUNT
2 A **seminar** is a class at a college or university in which the teacher and a small group of students discuss a topic. (大学老师和学生进行的)研讨会. N-COUNT

semi·nary /ˈsemɪnəri, AM -neri/ seminaries.
A **seminary** is a college where priests or rabbis are trained. 神学院. N-COUNT

ˌsemi-ˈprecious.
Semi-precious stones are stones such as turquoises and agates that are used in jewellery but that are less valuable than precious stones such as diamonds and rubies. (绿松石、玛瑙等用作宝石而又不如钻石、红宝石等贵重的)半宝石的, 次贵重的. ADJ

ˌsemi-proˈfessional.
Semi-professional sports players, musicians, and singers receive some money for playing their sport or for performing but they also have an ordinary job as well. (运动员、乐师、歌手等)半职业性的. ADJ

ˌsemi-ˈskilled; 又拼作 **semiskilled**.
A **semi-skilled** worker has some training and skills, but not enough to do specialized work. (工人等)半熟练的. ADJ

Se·mit·ic /sɪˈmɪtɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Semitic** languages are a group of languages that include Arabic and Hebrew. (包括阿拉伯语、希伯来语等的)闪语系的. ADJ
2 **Semitic** people belong to one of the groups of people who speak a Semitic language. (说闪语的)闪米特人的. ADJ
3 **Semitic** is sometimes used to mean Jewish. 犹太人的. ADJ
➠ **anti-Semitic**: 又见 **anti-Semite**.

semi·tone /ˈsemitəʊn/ semitones.
In Western music, a **semitone** is the smallest interval between two musical notes. Two semitones are equal to one tone. (西方音乐中的)半音. N-COUNT

semo·li·na /ˌseməˈliːnə/.
Semolina consists of small hard grains of wheat that are used for making foods such as spaghetti and for making sweet puddings with milk. (做通心粉、布丁等用的)粗面粉. N-UNCOUNT

Sen·ate /ˈsenɪt/ Senates. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **The Senate** is the smaller and more important of the two councils in the government of some countries, for example in the United States and Australia. (美国、澳大利亚等国家两院制议会中的)参议院. N-COLL-PROPER
2 **The Senate** is the governing council at some universities. (某些大学的)理事会, 评议会. N-COLL-PROPER

sena·tor /ˈsenɪtə/ senators. ♦♦♦◇◇
A **senator** is a member of a law-making Senate. 参议员. N-COUNT

sena·to·rial /ˌsenɪˈtɔːriəl/.
Senatorial means belonging to or relating to a Senate. 参议院的; 参议员的. ◆ *He has senatorial experience in defence and foreign policy.* 他当过参议员, 有国防和外交政策方面的经验. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

send /send/ sends, sending, sent. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 When you **send** someone something, you arrange for it to be taken and delivered to them. 寄, 发送. ◆ *I sent a copy to the minister for transport.* 我寄了一份副本给交通部长. *Sir Denis took one look and sent it back.* 丹尼斯爵士看了一下, 又把它送回来. *More than half a million sheep are sent from Britain to Europe for slaughter every year.* 英国每年把五十多万只羊送往欧洲屠宰. VB V n n / V n to n / V n with adv / be V-ed from n / Also V n
2 If you **send** someone somewhere, you tell them to go there. 派遣, 派往, 打发. ◆ *Inspector Banbury came up to see her, but she sent him away.* 班伯里督察前来看她, 但她叫他走开. *...the government's decision to send troops to the region.* 政府派部队进驻该地区的决定. *I suggested that he rest, and sent him for an X-ray.* 我建议他休息, 并送他去作X光检查. VB V n with adv / V n to n / V n for n / Also be V-ed from n
3 If you **send** someone to an institution such as a school or a prison, you arrange for them to stay there for a period of time. 把...送进(学校, 监狱等). VB V n to n
4 To **send** a signal means to cause it to go to a place by means of radio waves or electricity. (用无线电)发送(信号). ◆ *The transmitters will send a signal automatically to a local base station.* 发射器将把信号自动发送到当地一个基地站. *Luna II sent back the first pictures of the dark side of the moon.* 月神二号发回来第一批月球背面的照片. VB V n / V n to n / V n with adv / Also V n n
5 If something **sends** things or people in a particular direction, it causes them to move in that direction. 使(物或人朝着特定方向)移动. ◆ *The explosion sent shrapnel flying through the sides of cars.* 爆炸引致碎片横飞穿过汽车侧面. VB V n -ing / Also V n prep
6 If something **sends** someone or something into a particular state, it causes them to be in that state. 使(人或物)进入某种状态. ◆ *...before civil war and famine sent the country plunging into anarchy.* 在内战和饥荒使这个国家陷入无政府状态之前. VB V n into n / V n -ing / Also V n adj
7 ➠ to **send** someone **packing**: 又见 **pack**.

▸**send away for**.
To **send away for** something means the same as to **send for** something. 义同 send for (something). ◆ *She sent away for a collection of china birds.* 她邮购一套瓷制的鸟. PHR-V V P P n

▸**send down**.
If someone who is on trial **is sent down**, they are convicted and sent to prison. (定罪后)(被)送去坐牢. PHR-V be V-ed P BRITISH

›send for.

1 If you **send for** someone, you send them a message asking them to come and see you. 派人叫. ◆ *I've sent for the doctor.* 我已经派人去叫医生. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **send for** something, you write and ask for it to be sent to you. 写信索取. ◆ *Send for your free catalogue today.* 今天就请来函索取一份免费的目录. PHR-V V P n

›send in.

1 If you **send in** something such as a competition entry, you post it to the organization concerned. 呈送, 提交. ◆ *Applicants are asked to send in a CV and a covering letter.* 申请者需要提交简历一份和附信一封. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 When a government **sends in** troops or police officers, it orders them to deal with a crisis or problem somewhere. 派进(部队, 警察等). ◆ *He has asked the government to send in troops to end the fighting.* 他已要求政府派兵来结束战斗. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›send off.

1 When you **send off** a letter or parcel, you send it somewhere by post. 邮寄, 发送. ◆ *He sent off copies to various people for them to read.* 他把几份寄给各类人士阅读. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If a footballer **is sent off**, the referee makes him or her leave the field during a game, as a punishment for seriously breaking the rules. (足球比赛中犯规的球员)(被)罚出场. PHR-V be V-ed P BRITISH

→ 又见 **sending-off**.

›send off for.

To **send off for** something means the same as to **send for** something. 义同 send for (something). ◆ *I sent off for the Hoseasons catalogue.* 我去信索取霍西森斯店的目录. PHR-V V P P n

›send on.

If you **send on** something you have received, you send it to another place or person. 转送, 转寄. ◆ *We coordinate the reports from the overseas divisions, and send them on to headquarters.* 我们整理了海外分部发来的报告, 然后转送总部. PHR-V V n P

›send out.

1 If you **send out** things such as leaflets or bills, you send them to a large number of people at the same time. 发送(传单, 账单等). ◆ *She had sent out well over four hundred invitations.* 她已经发出400多份请柬. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 To **send out** a signal, sound, light, or heat means to produce it. 发出(信号, 声音, 光, 热等). ◆ *The crew did not send out any distress signals.* 船员们没有发出任何呼救信号. PHR-V V P noun

3 When a plant **sends out** roots or shoots, they grow. (植物)长出(根, 枝等). PHR-V V P noun

›send out for.

If you **send out for** food, you phone and ask for it to be delivered to you. (打电话)订购. ◆ *Let's send out for a pizza.* 我们打电话订一份比萨饼吧. PHR-V V P P n

›send up.

If you **send** someone or something **up**, you imitate them amusingly in a way that makes them appear foolish. 通过模仿取笑. ◆ *...a spoof that sends up the macho world of fighter pilots.* 一个通过模仿讽刺战斗机驾驶员这个男人世界的玩笑. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V P noun

→ 又见 **send-up**.

send·er /ˈsendə/ **senders.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **sender** of a letter, parcel, or radio message is the person who sent it. (信件、包裹、电讯等的)发送人. N-COUNT

ˌsending-ˈoff, sendings-off.

If there is a **sending-off** during a football match, a player is told to leave the field by the referee, as a punishment for seriously breaking the rules. (裁判员将犯规的球员)罚出场. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈsend-off, send-offs.

If a group of people give someone who is going away a **send-off**, they come together to say goodbye to them. 送行, 送别会. ◆ *All the people in the buildings came to give me a rousing send-off.* 大楼里的人都来为我热烈送行. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈsend-up, send-ups.

A **send-up** is a piece of writing or acting in which someone or something is amusingly imitated in a way that makes them appear foolish. (通过模仿的)讽刺作品(或举动). ◆ *...his classic send-up of sixties rock, 'Get Crazy'.* 他经典的讽刺60年代摇滚的作品《疯狂起来吧》. N-COUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

se·nile /ˈsiːnaɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If old people become **senile**, they become confused, and are unable to look after themselves. 衰老的, 年老糊涂的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **se·nil·ity** /sɪˈnɪlɪti/. ◆ *Alzheimer's disease causes premature senility.* 早老性痴呆病导致未老先衰. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsenile deˈmentia.

Senile dementia is a mental illness that affects some old people and that causes them to become confused and to forget things. 老年痴呆症. N-UNCOUNT

sen·ior /ˈsiːnjə/ **seniors.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **senior** people in an organization or profession have the highest and most important jobs. (地位等级)最高的, 资格最老的. ◆ *...senior officials in the Israeli government.* 以色列政府中的资深官员. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 If someone is **senior** to you in an organization or profession, they have a more important job than you or they are considered to be superior to you. 地位较高的, 资格较老的. ◆ *The position had to be filled by an officer senior to Haig.* 这个职位得由一位资格比黑格老的军官来担任. ADJ

➲ Your **seniors** are the people who are senior to you. 上司. N-PLURAL

3 **Senior** is used when indicating how much older one person is than another. For example, if someone is ten years your **senior**, they are ten years older than you. 较年长者. N-SING poss N

4 **Seniors** are the oldest students in a school or college who have reached an advanced level in their studies. (中学或大学的)最高年级的学生; 毕业班的学生. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˌsenior ˈcitizen, senior citizens. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **senior citizen** is a person who is old enough to receive an old-age pension. (已够享受养老金资格的)老年人; 年长居民. N-COUNT

sen·ior·ity /ˌsiːniˈɒrɪti, AM -ˈɔːrɪti/.

A person's **seniority** in an organization is the degree of importance and power that they have. 资深, 地位高. ◆ *He has said he will fire editorial employees without regard to seniority.* 他说要开除编辑部的雇员, 无论他们资格有多老. N-UNCOUNT

sen·sa·tion /senˈseɪʃən/ **sensations.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sensation** is a physical feeling. 感觉, 知觉. ◆ *...a sensation of burning or tingling.* 一种灼痛或刺痛的感觉. N-COUNT with supp

2 **Sensation** is your ability to feel things physically, especially through your sense of touch. 感觉能力. ◆ *The pain was so bad that she lost all sensation.* 她疼得失去了知觉. N-UNCOUNT supp N

3 You can use **sensation** to refer to the general feeling or impression caused by a particular experience. 感觉, 感想. ◆ *It's a funny sensation to know someone's talking about you.* 知道有人在谈论你, 你有一种古怪的感觉. N-COUNT

4 If a person, event, or situation is a **sensation**, it causes great excitement or interest. 轰动一时的人物(或事件等). ◆ *...the film that turned her into an overnight sensation.* 令她一举成名的电影. N-COUNT

5 If a person, event, or situation causes **a sensation**, they cause great interest or excitement. 轰动, 激动. ◆ *She was just 14 when she caused a sensation at the Montreal Olympics.* 她在蒙特利尔奥运会上引起轰动时才14岁. N-SING a N

sen·sa·tion·al /senˈseɪʃənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **sensational** result, event, or situation is so remarkable that it causes great excitement and interest. 令人兴奋的; 引起轰动的. ◆ *The world champions suffered a sensational defeat.* 这些世界冠军惨遭失败, 引起了轰动. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **sen·sa·tion·al·ly** ◆ *The rape trial was sensationally halted yesterday.* 昨天, 这宗强奸案在群情激愤中停止了审判. ADV-GRADED

2 You can describe stories or reports as **sensational** if you disapprove of them because they present facts in a way that is intended to cause feelings of shock, anger, or excitement. (报道等)企图激起强烈感情的, 耸人听闻的, 轰动一时的. ◆ *...sensational tabloid newspaper reports.* 通 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

S

俗小报耸人听闻的报道.

3 You can describe something as **sensational** when you think that it is extremely good. 极好的; 非凡般的. ❖ *Her voice is sensational.* 她的嗓音极好. ◢ **sensationally** ❖ *...sensationally good food.* 极好的食物. ADJ INFORMAL ADV

sen·sa·tion·al·ism /sen'seɪʃənəlɪzəm/.

Sensationalism is the presentation of facts or stories in a way that is intended to produce strong feelings of shock, anger, or excitement; used showing disapproval. (贬义)追求轰动效应, 企图激起强烈感情; 大肆渲染. ❖ *The report criticises the newspaper for errors and sensationalism.* 报告批评该报错误百出、追求轰动效应. ◢ **sen·sa·tion·al·ist** ❖ *...sensationalist headlines.* 耸人听闻的标题. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ADJ-GRADED

sen·sa·tion·al·ize /sen'seɪʃənəlaɪz/ **sensationalizes, sensationalizing, sensationalized;** [英]又拼作 **sensationalise.**

If someone **sensationalizes** a situation or event, they make it seem worse or more shocking than it really is; used showing disapproval. (贬义)使耸人听闻, 以追求轰动效应的手法处理(某处境或事件). ❖ *Local news organizations are being criticized for sensationalizing the story.* 当地新闻组织以追求轰动效应的手法来处理该事件而正受到批评. VB PRAGMATICS V n

sense /sens/ **senses, sensing, sensed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Your **senses** are the physical abilities of sight, smell, hearing, touch, and taste. 感官, 官能(指视觉、嗅觉、听觉、触觉和味觉). ❖ *...a keen sense of smell.* 灵敏的嗅觉. N-COUNT

2 If you **sense** something, you become aware of it or you realize it, although it is not very obvious. 感觉到, 察觉到. ❖ *She probably sensed that I wasn't telling her the whole story.* 她很可能察觉到, 我没有把全部事情告诉她. *Prost had sensed what might happen.* 普罗斯特已经察觉到可能要发生什么事. VB V n V that V wh

3 If you have a **sense** that something is the case, you think that it is the case, although you may not have firm, clear evidence for this belief. 感觉. ❖ *Suddenly you got this sense that people were drawing themselves away from each other.* 你突然有种感觉, 即人们越来越相互回避. N-SING N that, N of n

4 If you have a **sense of** guilt or shame, for example, you feel guilty or ashamed. (如内疚、羞耻感等)意识. ❖ *Lulled into a false sense of security, we eagerly awaited their return.* 我们受骗产生了一种虚假的安全感, 急切地等着他们回来. N-SING N of n

5 If you have a **sense of** something such as duty or justice, you are aware of it and believe it is important. (责任感、正义感等的)观念. ❖ *She needs to regain a sense of her own worth.* 她需要恢复自信. N-SING N of n

6 Someone who has a **sense** of timing or style has a natural ability with regard to timing or style. You can also say that someone has a bad **sense** of timing or style. (对时机、式样等的)辨别力, 鉴赏力. ❖ *Her dress sense is appalling.* 她对服装的鉴赏力极差. N-SING N of n

7 **Sense** is the ability to make good judgements and to behave sensibly. 判断力, 见识. ❖ *When that doesn't work they sometimes have the sense to seek help.* 如果那个不起作用, 他们有时也知道要寻求帮助. N-UNCOUNT

8 If you say that there is no **sense** or little **sense** in doing something, you mean that nothing useful would be gained by doing it. (与否定词连用)益处, 好处. ❖ *There's no sense in pretending this doesn't happen.* 假装没有发生这件事也于事无补. N-SING with neg, N in -ing, N -ing

9 A **sense** of a word or expression is one of its possible meanings. (词或表达方式的)意义, 意思. ❖ *...a noun which has two senses.* 有双重含义的名词. N-COUNT

10 **Sense** is used in several expressions to indicate how true your statement is. For example, if you say that something is true **in a sense**, you mean that it is partly true, or that it is true in one way. 从某种意义上说. ❖ *He's not the leader in a political sense.* 从政治意义上讲他不算是领袖. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 If something **makes sense**, you can understand it. 讲得通, 有道理. ❖ *He was sitting there saying, 'Yes, the figures make sense.'* 他坐在那里说: '是啊, 这些数字能反映出一些情况.' PHR

12 When you **make sense of** something, you succeed in understanding it. 弄懂, 理解意思. ❖ *This is to help her to come to terms with her early upbringing and make sense of past experiences.* 这会帮助她接受早期的成长环境的现实和弄清楚以往的经历. PHR

13 If a course of action **makes sense**, it seems sensible. 合情合理, 明智. ❖ *It makes sense to look after yourself.* 照顾好你自己是明智的. PHR

14 If you say that someone **has come to** their **senses** or **has been brought to** their **senses**, you mean that they have stopped being foolish and are being sensible again. (使)恢复理性, (使)醒悟过来. PHR

15 If you say that someone **talks sense**, you mean that what they say is sensible. 说话有理. PHR

16 ➼ 又见 **common sense, sense of humour, sense of occasion, sixth sense.**

➼ to see sense: 见 see.

sense·less /'sensləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe an action as **senseless**, you think it is wrong because it has no purpose and produces no benefit. 无理性的; 无意义的; 无好处的. ❖ *...acts of senseless violence.* 毫不理性的暴力行为. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone is **senseless**, they are unconscious. 失去知觉的, 不省人事的. ❖ *They were knocked to the ground, beaten senseless and robbed.* 他们被打倒在地, 不省人事, 然后被洗劫一空. ADJ ADJ after v, v-link ADJ

,sense of di'rection.

1 Your **sense of direction** is your ability to know roughly where you are, or which way to go, even when you are in an unfamiliar place. 方向感(辨别大致方向的能力). ❖ *He had absolutely no sense of direction.* 他完全没有方向感. N-SING

2 If you say that someone has a **sense of direction**, you mean that they seem to have clear ideas about what they want to do or achieve; used showing approval. 方向感(清楚知道自己的目标). ❖ *This helped to bring new life to NATO and a new sense of direction.* 这有助于北大西洋公约组织获得新生及确定新的目标. N-SING PRAGMATICS

,sense of 'humour; [美]拼作 **sense of humor.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone who has a **sense of humour** often finds things amusing, rather than being serious all the time. 幽默感. ❖ *He had enormous charm and a great sense of humour.* 他魅力四射, 幽默风趣. N-SING

,sense of oc'casion.

If there is a **sense of occasion** when a planned event takes place, people feel that something special and important is happening. 对大事正在发生的感觉. ❖ *There is a great sense of occasion and a terrific standard of musicianship.* 知道这是一个重要场合, 乐感奇佳. N-SING

sen·sibil·ity /,sensɪ'bɪlɪti/ **sensibilities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Sensibility** is the ability to experience deep feelings. 感悟力. ❖ *Everything he writes demonstrates the depth of his sensibility.* 他的作品都显示出其深刻的感悟力. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone's **sensibility** is their tendency to be influenced or offended by things. 感情, 善感. ❖ *The challenge offended their sensibilities.* 质问伤害了他们的感情. N-VAR

sen·sible /'sensɪbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Sensible** actions or decisions are good because they are based on reasons rather than emotions. 明智的. ❖ *It might be sensible to get a solicitor.* 找个律师是明智之举. ◢ **sen·sibly** /'sensɪbli/. ❖ *They have very sensibly adjusted their diet.* 他们很明智地调整了膳食. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Sensible** people behave in a sensible way. 通情达理的. ❖ *Oh come on, let's be sensible about this.* 哦, 得了吧, 对这件事我们还是通情达理一点儿吧. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Sensible** shoes or clothes are practical and strong rather than fashionable and attractive. 实用的. ❖ *Wear loose clothing and sensible footwear.* 穿上宽松的衣服和实用的鞋. ◢ **sensibly** ❖ *They were not sensibly dressed.* 他们穿得很花哨. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

sen·si·tive /'sensɪtɪv/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **sensitive** to other people's needs, problems, or ADJ-GRADED

S

feelings, you show understanding and awareness of them. (对别人的需要、问题、感受等)知道的, 理解的. ❖ *He was always so sensitive and caring.* 他总是能理解和关心他人. ◢ **sen·si·tive·ly** ❖ *The abuse of women needs to be treated seriously and sensitively.* 虐待妇女的问题需要严肃敏感地处理. ADV-GRADED ◢ **sen·si·tiv·ity** /ˌsensɪˈtɪvɪti/ ❖ *...concern and sensitivity for each other's feelings.* 相互关心和理解. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are **sensitive** about something, you are easily worried and offended when people talk about it. (人)敏感的. ❖ *Young people are very sensitive about their appearance.* 年轻人对自己的外表非常敏感. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sensitivity, sensitivities** ❖ *...American political sensitivities about their country's role.* 美国人对他们国家所担当角色的政治敏感性. N-VAR

3 A **sensitive** subject or issue needs to be dealt with carefully because it is likely to cause disagreement or make people angry or upset. (事情)敏感的. ❖ *Employment is a very sensitive issue.* 就业是个非常敏感的问题. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sensitivity** ❖ *Due to the obvious sensitivity of the issue he would not divulge any details.* 这个问题显然非常敏感, 他不愿透露任何细节. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Sensitive** documents or reports contain information that needs to be kept secret and dealt with carefully. (文件、报告等)机密的. ❖ *He instructed staff to shred sensitive documents.* 他嘱咐工作人员把机密文件用碎纸机销毁. ADJ-GRADED

5 Something that is **sensitive** to a physical force, substance, or treatment is easily affected by it and often harmed by it. 敏感的, 易受影响的. ❖ *...a chemical which is sensitive to light.* 一种容易感光的化学品. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sensitivity** ❖ *...the sensitivity of cells to damage by chemotherapy.* 细胞很容易因化学疗法损坏. N-UNCOUNT

6 A **sensitive** piece of scientific equipment is capable of measuring or recording very small changes. (器材)灵敏度很高的. ❖ *...an extremely sensitive microscope.* 一台灵敏度极高的显微镜. ADJ-GRADED

sen·si·tize /ˈsensɪtaɪz/ **sensitizes, sensitizing, sensitized;** [英]又拼作 **sensitise.**

1 If you **sensitize** people to a particular problem or situation, you make them aware of it. 使敏感, 使认识到. ❖ *It seems important to sensitize people to the fact that depression is more than the blues.* 让人们认识到抑郁症不仅仅是沮丧, 这似乎是很重要的. VB FORMAL V n to n Also V n

2 If a substance **is sensitized** to something such as light or touch, it is made sensitive to it. (使)敏感, (使)易于感受. ❖ *Skin is easily irritated, chapped, chafed, and sensitized.* 皮肤很容易受刺激、皲裂、擦痛和过敏. VB usu passive be V-ed

sen·sor /ˈsensə/ **sensors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sensor** is an instrument which reacts to certain physical conditions or impressions such as heat or light, and which is used to provide information. (对热、光等的)感测器. ❖ *...vacuum cleaners contain sensors that detect the amount of dust and type of floor.* 真空吸尘器里装有感应器, 能探测灰尘的多少和地板的类型. N-COUNT

sen·so·ry /ˈsensəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sensory means relating to the physical senses. 感觉的, 感官的. ❖ *...our body's sensory system.* 我们身体的感觉系统. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

sen·sual /ˈsenʃuəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **sensual** shows or suggests a great liking for physical pleasures, especially sexual pleasures. 喜爱感官享受的; 好色的. ❖ *He was a very sensual person.* 他是个非常好色的人. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sen·su·al·ity** /ˌsenʃuˈælɪti/ ❖ *...sensuality and youth.* 纵欲和青春. N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **sensual** gives pleasure to your physical senses rather than to your mind. 给感官快意的, 肉欲的. ❖ *...sensual dance rhythms.* 给人快感的舞蹈节奏. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sensuality** ❖ *These perfumes have warmth and sensuality.* 这种香水给人以温情和感官上的享受. N-UNCOUNT

sen·su·ous /ˈsenʃuəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **sensuous** gives pleasure to the mind or body through the senses. 给感官(或精神)快乐的. ❖ *The film is ravishing to look at and boasts a sensuous musical score.* 这部电影看了令人欣喜若狂, 并有引以为荣的配乐. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sen·su·ous·ly** ❖ *She lay in the deep bath for a long time, enjoying its sensuously perfumed water.* 她在深浴缸里躺了很长时间, 享受那舒适的香味撩人的水. ADV-GRADED

2 Someone or something that is **sensuous** shows or suggests a great liking for sexual pleasure. 淫荡的; 诱人的. ❖ *His voice was deep but gentle, almost sensuous.* 他的声音低沉温柔, 撩人心动. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sensuously** ❖ *The nose was straight, the mouth sensuously wide and full.* 鼻梁直挺, 口阔而丰润诱人. ADV-GRADED

sent /sent/.

Sent is the past tense and past participle of **send**. send 的过去式和过去分词.

sen·tence /ˈsentəns/ **sentences, sentencing, sentenced.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **sentence** is a group of words which, when they are written down, begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark. Most sentences contain a subject and a verb. 句子(开头首字母大写、以句号、问号或感叹号结束, 大多有主语和动词). N-COUNT

2 In a law court, a **sentence** is the punishment that a person receives after they have been found guilty of a crime. 判决; 判刑. ❖ *They are already serving prison sentences for their part in the assassination.* 他们因参与暗杀而已在监狱服刑. N-VAR

3 When a judge **sentences** someone, he or she states in court what their punishment will be. 宣判, 判决. ❖ *A military court sentenced him to death in his absence.* 军事法庭在他缺席的情况下判处他死刑. *He has admitted the charge and will be sentenced later.* 他承认指控, 稍后将被判刑. VB V n to n be V-ed Also V n to-inf

4 ➡ 又见 **death sentence, life sentence, suspended sentence.**

S

sen·ti·ent /ˈsentiənt, -ʃənt/.

A **sentient** being is capable of experiencing things through its senses. 有感觉的, 有知觉的. ❖ *...sentient creatures human and nonhuman alike.* 包括人类和非人类的有感知力的动物. ADJ FORMAL

sen·ti·ment /ˈsentɪmənt/ **sentiments.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sentiment** that people have is an attitude which is based on their thoughts and feelings. 思想感情, 情怀. ❖ *...nationalist sentiments that threaten to split the country.* 可能会导致国家分裂的民族主义感情. N-VAR supp N

2 A **sentiment** is an idea or feeling that someone expresses in words. 观点; 感受. ❖ *I must agree with the sentiments expressed by John Prescott.* 我同意约翰·普雷斯科特表述的观点. N-COUNT

3 **Sentiment** is an emotion such as tenderness, romance, or sadness, which influences a person's behaviour. 柔情; 感情; 伤感. ❖ *Laura kept that letter out of sentiment.* 劳拉出于伤感而保留了那封信. N-UNCOUNT

sen·ti·ment·al /ˌsentɪˈmentəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **sentimental** feels or arouses emotions such as tenderness, romance, or sadness, sometimes to an extent that is considered exaggerated and foolish. 多情的, 伤感的, 多愁善感的, 感情用事的. ❖ *I'm trying not to be sentimental about the past.* 我努力不为过去而伤感. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sen·ti·men·tal·ly** ❖ *Childhood had less freedom and joy than we sentimentally attribute to it.* 童年不像我们一相情愿地认为的那样自由和快乐. ADV-GRADED ◢ **sen·ti·men·tal·ity** /ˌsentɪmenˈtælɪti/ ❖ *In this book there is no sentimentality.* 这本书里没有任何多愁善感的描写. N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **sentimental** to describe things relating to or affecting a person's emotions. 与人的感情相关的, 勾起感情的. ❖ *Our paintings and photographs are of sentimental value only.* 我们的画和照片只有怀念价值. ADJ

sen·ti·men·tal·ize /ˌsentɪˈmentəlaɪz/ **sentimentalizes, sentimentalizing, sentimentalized;** [英]又拼作 **sentimentalise.**

If you **sentimentalize** something, you make it seem sentimental or think about it in a sentimental way. (使)伤感. ❖ *He's the kind of filmmaker who doesn't hesitate to over sentimentalize.* 他是那类乐于加重柔情伤感意味的电影制片人. VB V n V

sen·ti·nel /'sentɪnəl/ **sentinels.**
A **sentinel** is a sentry. 哨兵. N-COUNT DATED

sen·try /'sentri/ **sentries.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **sentry** is a soldier who guards a camp or a building. (守卫营房或建筑物的)哨兵. ◆ *Aren't you supposed to be on sentry duty?* 你现在应该是在站岗吧? N-COUNT

Sep. ◆◆◇◇◇
Sep. is a written abbreviation for **September**. The more usual abbreviation is **Sept.** September 的缩写形式之一. 一般缩写形式为 Sept.

sepa·rate, separates, separating, separated. The adjective and noun are pronounced /'sepərət/. The verb is pronounced /'sepəreɪt/. 形容词和名词发音为 /'sepərət/. 动词发音为 /'sepəreɪt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If one thing is **separate** from another, there is a partition, space, or division between them, so that they are clearly two things. 分开的, 隔开的, 不连接的. ◆ *Each villa has a separate sitting-room.* 每栋别墅都有一间独立的客厅. *Business bank accounts were kept separate from personal ones.* 银行的企业账户与个人账户是分开的. ◢ **sepa·rate·ness** ◆ *...establishing Australia's cultural separateness from Britain.* 建立有别于英国的澳洲文化. ADJ; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you refer to **separate** things, you mean several different things, rather than just one thing. 不同的, 个别的. ◆ *Use separate chopping boards for raw meats, cooked meats, vegetables and salads.* 用不同的砧板来切生肉、熟肉、蔬菜及沙拉. *Six civilians have been killed in two separate attacks.* 六名平民在两次袭击中被打死. ◢ **sepa·rate·ly** ◆ *Cook each vegetable separately until just tender.* 把两种蔬菜分别煮到半熟的程度. ADJ; ADV; ADV with v

3 When two or more people who have been together for some time **go** their **separate ways**, they go to different places or end their relationship. 分道扬镳, 各奔东西. PHR

4 If you **separate** people or things that are together, or if they **separate**, they move apart. (使)分离, 分开. ◆ *...a chemical factory for separating the plutonium from by-products.* 一家将钚及其副产品分离的化学工厂. *The front end of the car separated from the rest of the vehicle.* 汽车前部跟其他部分分开. *They separated. Stephen returned to the square.* 他们分手了. 斯蒂芬回到了广场. V-RECIP-ERG; V pl-n; V n from n; V from n; pl-n V

5 If you **separate** people or things that have been connected, or if one **separates** from another, the connection between them is ended. 脱离. ◆ *They want to separate teaching from research.* 他们想使教学和研究脱钩. *...Quebec's threat to separate from Canada.* 魁北克威胁要脱离加拿大. ◢ **sepa·ra·tion** /ˌsepə'reɪʃən/ **separations** ◆ *...a clear separation between church and state.* 教会和政府完全分离. V-RECIP-ERG; V pl-n; V n from n; V from n; Also pl-n V; N-VAR

6 An object, obstacle, distance, or period of time which **separates** two people, groups, or things exists between them. 隔开. ◆ *...the white-railed fence that separated the yard from the paddock.* 那道将院子和围场隔开的白色围栏. *But a group of six women and 23 children got separated from the others.* 但是, 6名妇女及23个孩子与其他人分开了. ◢ **sepa·rat·ed** ◆ *...trying their best to bring together those separated families.* 他们尽力使那些拆散的家庭团圆. VB V pl-n; V n from n; get V-ed; ADJ

7 If a couple who are married or living together **separate**, they decide to live apart. (夫妻)分居. ◆ *Since I separated from my husband I have gone a long way.* 自从我跟丈夫分居以来, 我已有很大进展. ◢ **separated** ◆ *Most single parents are either divorced or separated.* 大多数单亲不是离婚的, 就是分居的. ◢ **separation** ◆ *They agreed to a trial separation.* 他们同意试行分居. V-RECIP pl-n V; V from n; ADJ v-link ADJ; N-VAR

8 If you **separate** one idea or fact from another, you consider them individually and see or show the distinction between them. 区分. ◆ *It is difficult to separate the two aims.* 很难区分这两个目标. VB V n from n; V pl-n
➪ **Separate out** means the same as **separate**. 义同 separate. ◆ *How can one ever separate out the act from the attitudes that surround it?* 人们怎能将行为和与行为相关联的意图分开呢? PHR-V; V P n from n

9 A quality or factor that **separates** one thing from another is the reason why the two things are different from each other. 识别, 区分. ◆ *What separates terrorism from other acts of violence?* 你怎么区分恐怖主义和其他暴力行为呢? VB; V n from n

10 If a particular number of points **separate** two teams or competitors, one of them is winning or has won by that number of points. 决定输赢. ◆ *Only three points separated the two teams.* 仅仅三分决定了两队的胜负. VB; V pl-n

11 If you **separate** a group of people or things into smaller groups or elements, or if a group **separates**, the group is divided into smaller groups or elements. 分成, 分开. ◆ *Let's separate into smaller groups.* 我们分成小组吧. *So all the colours that make up white light are sent in different directions and they separate.* 这样, 组成白光的各种颜色从不同方向射来, 然后它们分开了. V-ERG; V n into n; V into n; V
➪ **Separate out** means the same as **separate**. 义同 separate. ◆ *If prepared many hours ahead, the mixture may separate out.* 如果提前许多小时做好准备, 就可将混合物分开. PHR-V; V P

12 **Separates** are clothes such as skirts, trousers, and shirts which cover just the top half or the bottom half of your body. (指不是配套的裙子、裤子、衬衫等的)单件衣着; 单品. N-PLURAL

▸**separate out.**
If you **separate out** something from the other things it is with, you take it out. 使分离出来. ◆ *...the ability to separate out reusable elements from other waste.* 把可以再度使用的东西从其他废品中分离出来的能力. PHR-V; V P n from n; Also V P noun
➻ 又见 **separate 8**, **11**.

sepa·ra·tist /'sepərətɪst/ **separatists.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Separatists are people of an ethnic or cultural group within a country who want to establish their own separate government. (种族、文化等方面的)分离主义者, 独立主义者. ◆ *...the Basque separatist movement.* 巴斯克独立主义运动. ◢ **sepa·ra·tism.** **Separatism** refers to the beliefs and activities of separatists. 分离主义, 独立主义. N-COUNT; N-UNCOUNT

se·pia /'siːpiə/.
Something that is **sepia** is deep brown in colour, like the colour of old photographs. 深褐色(的). COLOUR

Sept. ◆◆◇◇◇
Sept. is the usual written abbreviation for **September**. September 通常的缩写形式.

Sep·tem·ber /sep'tembə/ **Septembers.** ◆◆◆◆◇
September is the ninth month of the year in the Western calendar. 九月. 见附录 **Dates**. ◆ *They returned to Moscow on 22 September 1930.* 他们于1930年9月22日回到莫斯科. *They spent a couple of nights here last September.* 他们去年9月在这里度过了两个晚上. N-VAR

sep·tic /'septɪk/.
If a wound or a part of your body becomes **septic**, it becomes infected. (伤口等)脓毒性的; 感染化脓的. ADJ

sep·ti·cae·mia /ˌseptɪ'siːmiə/.
Septicaemia is blood poisoning. 败血病, 败血症. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

ˌseptic 'tank, septic tanks.
A **septic tank** is an underground tank where faeces, urine, and other waste matter is made harmless using bacteria. 化粪池. N-COUNT

sep·tua·genar·ian /ˌseptʃuədʒɪ'neəriən/ **septuagenarians.**
A **septuagenarian** is a person between 70 and 79 years old. (70至79岁的)七旬老人. N-COUNT FORMAL

se·pul·chral /sɪ'pʌlkrəl/.
Something that is **sepulchral** is gloomy and solemn. 阴沉的, 阴森的. ◆ *'He's gone,' Rory whispered in sepulchral tones.* '他走了.' 罗里以阴沉的口吻轻轻说. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

sep·ul·chre /'sepəlkə/ **sepulchres;** [美]拼作 **sepulcher.**
A **sepulchre** is a large tomb in which a dead person is buried. (大的)坟墓. N-COUNT LITERARY

se·quel /'siːkwəl/ **sequels.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A book or film which is a **sequel** to an earlier one continues the story of the earlier one. (书、电影等的)续集, 续篇. N-COUNT

2 The **sequel** to something that has happened is an event or situation that happens after it or as a result of it. 随后发生 N-COUNT

的事; 结果. ❖ *The clash was a sequel to yesterday's nationwide strike.* 这场冲突是昨天全国罢工的延续.

se·quence /ˈsiːkwəns/ **sequences.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sequence** of events or things is a number of them that come one after another in a particular order. 一系列, 一连串. ❖ *...the sequence of events which led to the murder.* 导致谋杀的一连串事件. N-COUNT

2 A particular **sequence** is a particular order in which things happen or are arranged. 顺序, 次序. ❖ *...the colour sequence yellow, orange, purple, blue, green and white.* 按黄、橙、紫、蓝、绿和白的颜色次序. N-COUNT

3 A film **sequence** is a part of a film that shows a single set of actions. (电影中描述同一组动作的)连续场景(或镜头). N-COUNT

se·quenc·er /ˈsiːkwənsə/ **sequencers.**

A **sequencer** is an electronic instrument that can be used for recording and storing sounds so that they can be replayed as part of a new piece of music. 音序器, 录存器(制作音乐用的电子仪器). N-COUNT

se·quen·tial /sɪˈkwenʃəl/.

Something that is **sequential** follows a fixed order and therefore forms a pattern. 连续的; 序列的. ❖ *...the sequential story of the universe.* 关于宇宙的系列故事. ADJ FORMAL

se·ques·ter /sɪˈkwestə/ **sequesters, sequestering, sequestered.**

1 **Sequester** means the same as **sequestrate**. 义同 sequestrate. ❖ *Everything he owned was sequestered.* 他的全部财产已被扣押. VB be V-ed Also V n

2 If someone **is sequestered** somewhere, they are isolated from other people. (使)隔绝, (使)隔离. ❖ *This jury is expected to be sequestered for at least two months.* 这个陪审团估计起码要隔离两个月. VB be V-ed

se·ques·tered /sɪˈkwestəd/.

A **sequestered** place is quiet, undisturbed, and far away from other people and places. 僻静的, 隐蔽的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

se·ques·trate /ˈsiːkwestreɪt/ **sequestrates, sequestrating, sequestrated.**

When property **is sequestrated**, it is taken officially from someone who has debts, usually after a decision in a court of law. If the debts are paid off, the property is returned to its owner. (债务人的财产)(被)扣押. VB be V-ed ◢ **se·ques·tra·tion** /ˌsiːkweˈstreɪʃən/ ❖ *...the sequestration of large areas of land.* 扣押大片土地. N-UNCOUNT

se·quin /ˈsiːkwɪn/ **sequins.**

Sequins are small shiny discs that are sewn on clothes to decorate them. (缝在衣服上的)闪光饰片. N-COUNT ◢ **se·quinned** ❖ *...a sequinned dress.* 缝有闪光饰片的裙子. ADJ

Serbo-Croat /ˌsɜːbəʊ ˈkrəʊæt/.

Serbo-Croat is one of the languages spoken in the former Yugoslavia. 塞尔维亚－克罗地亚语(前南斯拉夫人说的一种语言). N-UNCOUNT

ser·enade /ˌserɪˈneɪd/ **serenades, serenading, serenaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one person **serenades** another, they sing or play a piece of music for them. 对...唱(或奏)小夜曲. ❖ *A blond boy dressed in white serenaded the company on the flute.* 一身白衣的金发少年用笛子给大家奏了一支小夜曲. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Placido Domingo sang his serenade of love.* 多明戈唱了一首爱情小夜曲. N-COUNT

2 In classical music, a **serenade** is a piece in several parts written for a small orchestra. (古典音乐中由小乐队演奏、分几部分的)小夜曲. N-COUNT

ser·en·dip·ity /ˌserənˈdɪpɪti/.

Serendipity is the luck some people have in finding or creating interesting or valuable things by chance. (意外发现珍奇的)好运气. ❖ *Some of the best effects in my garden have been the result of serendipity.* 花园里最好的一些效果是意外的好运发现的. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY ◢ **ser·en·dipi·tous** /ˌserənˈdɪpɪtəs/ ❖ *...her serendipitous choice of careers as an antique dealer.* 她碰巧选择了古董商作为自己的职业. ADJ-GRADED

se·rene /sɪˈriːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **serene** is calm and quiet. 平静的, 宁静的. ❖ *He didn't speak much, he just smiled with that serene smile of his.* 他说话不多, 他只是以他那种特有的平静笑容微微一笑. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **se·rene·ly** ❖ *She carried on serenely sipping her gin and tonic.* 她平静地喝着她那加奎宁水的杜松子酒. ADV-GRADED ◢ **se·ren·ity** /sɪˈrenɪti/ ❖ *I had a wonderful feeling of peace and serenity when I saw my husband.* 我见到我丈夫的时候, 心里产生了一种美妙的平安宁静的感觉. N-UNCOUNT

serf /sɜːf/ **serfs.**

In former times, **serfs** were a class of people who had to work on their master's land and could not leave without his permission. (旧时)农奴. N-COUNT ◢ **serf·dom** /ˈsɜːfdəm/. The system of **serfdom** was the social and economic system by which the land was cultivated by serfs. 农奴制度. N-UNCOUNT

serge /sɜːdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Serge is strong woollen cloth. 哔叽(一种结实毛纺布料). N-UNCOUNT

ser·geant /ˈsɑːdʒənt/ **sergeants.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sergeant** is an officer of middle rank in the army or air force. (陆军或空军)中士. N-TITLE, N-VOC

2 A **sergeant** is an officer in the police force. (警察的)小队长. ❖ *Sergeant Wright pulled out his gun.* 小队长赖特拔出手枪. N-TITLE, N-VOC

ˈsergeant major, sergeant majors.

A **sergeant major** is a high-ranking army officer. 军士长. N-TITLE, N-VOC

se·rial /ˈsɪəriəl/ **serials.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **serial** is a story which is broadcast on television or radio or published in a magazine in a number of parts over a period of time. (电视或电台上播放的, 或杂志上刊登的)连续剧, 连载小说. N-COUNT

2 **Serial** killings or attacks are a series of killings or attacks committed by the same person. This person is known as a **serial** killer or attacker. (杀人或攻击等)连环的. ADJ ADJ n

S

se·rial·ize /ˈsɪəriəlaɪz/ **serializes, serializing, serialized;** [英]又拼作 **serialise.**

If a book **is serialized**, it is broadcast on the radio or television or published in a magazine in a number of parts. (书籍在电台、电视或杂志上)(被)连播, (被)连载. VB be V-ed ◢ **se·riali·za·tion** /ˌsɪəriəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the serialization of Andrew Morton's book about Princess Di.* 连载安德鲁·莫顿关于戴妃的书. N-UNCOUNT

ˈserial number, serial numbers.

The **serial number** of an object is a number on that object which identifies it. 序列号, 编号. N-COUNT

se·ries /ˈsɪəriz/; **series** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **series** of things or events is a number of them that come one after the other. 一系列, 一连串, 连续. ❖ *...a series of explosions.* 一连串爆炸. N-COUNT

2 A radio or television **series** is a set of programmes of a particular kind which have the same title. (电台或电视上的)系列节目. N-COUNT

se·ri·ous /ˈsɪəriəs/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Serious** problems or situations are very bad and cause people to be worried or afraid. 严重的. ❖ *Crime is an increasingly serious problem in Russian society.* 犯罪在俄罗斯社会是个越来越严重的问题. *His condition was serious but stable.* 他的病情很严重, 但很稳定. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **se·ri·ous·ly** ❖ *They are not thought to be seriously hurt.* 人们认为他们伤得不严重. ADV-GRADED ◢ **se·ri·ous·ness** ❖ *...the seriousness of the crisis.* 危机的严重性. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Serious** matters are important and deserve careful and thoughtful consideration. 严肃的. ❖ *Don't laugh boy. This is serious.* 别笑, 孩子. 这是一件严肃的事. ADJ-GRADED

3 When important matters are dealt with in a **serious** way, they are given careful and thoughtful consideration. 认真的. ❖ *It was a question which deserved serious consideration.* 这是个值得认真考虑的问题. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **seriously** ❖ *The management will have to think seriously about their positions.* 资方将不得不认真考虑他们的立场. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

4 **Serious** music or literature requires concentration to understand or appreciate it. (音乐或文学作品)严肃的. ❖ *...serious classical music.* 严肃的古典音乐. *...a serious newspaper.* 一份严肃的报纸. ADJ ADJ n

5 If someone is **serious** about something, they are sincere about what they are saying, doing, or intending to do. 当真的，不是开玩笑的. ❖ *You really are serious about this, aren't you?* 这件事你是当真的，对吗？ ADJ-GRADED ◢ **seriously** ❖ *Are you seriously jealous of Erica?* 你真的妒忌埃丽卡？ ADV ◢ **seriousness** ❖ *In all seriousness, there is nothing else I can do.* 说真的，我没有别的办法. N-UNCOUNT

6 **Serious** people are thoughtful and quiet, and do not laugh very often. (人)严肃的，庄重的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **seriously** ❖ *They spoke to me very seriously but politely.* 他们非常严肃而又客气地跟我说话. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

7 **Serious** money is a very large amount of money. (钱)大量的. ❖ *He started earning serious money only in the sixties.* 他只是到了1960年代才开始赚大钱. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL ◢ **seriously** ❖ *What's it like to be seriously rich at 15?* 15岁当真正意义上的富翁会是怎么样的？ ADV ADV adj

se·ri·ous·ly /ˈsɪəriəsli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **seriously** to indicate that you are not joking and that you really mean what you say. 当真地，不是开玩笑地. ❖ *Seriously, I only smoke in the evenings.* 说真的，我只是在晚上抽烟. ADV ADV with cl

2 You say **'seriously'** when you are surprised by what someone has said, as a way of asking them if they really mean it. (对某人的话感到吃惊，问对方的话是否是真的)真的吗. ❖ *'I tried to chat him up at the general store.' He laughed. 'Seriously?'* '在杂货店我想跟他搭讪.' 他笑了起来. '真的吗？' CONVENTION SPOKEN

3 ➡ 又见 **serious**.

4 If you **take** someone or something **seriously**, you believe that they are important and deserve attention. 认真对待. ❖ *The phrase was not meant to be taken seriously.* 这句话本来是不打算让人认真对待的. PHR

S

ser·mon /ˈsɜːmən/ sermons. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sermon** is a talk on a religious or moral subject that is given by a member of the clergy as part of a church service. (教堂礼拜的一个环节)布道，讲道. N-COUNT

ser·pent /ˈsɜːpənt/ serpents. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **serpent** is a snake. 蛇. ❖ *...the serpent in the Garden of Eden.* 伊甸园里的那条蛇. N-COUNT LITERARY

ser·pen·tine /ˈsɜːpəntaɪn/.

Something that is **serpentine** is curving and winding in shape, like a snake when it moves. 弯弯曲曲的，蛇状的. ❖ *...serpentine woodland pathways.* 弯弯曲曲的林中小道. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

ser·rat·ed /seˈreɪtɪd/.

A **serrated** knife or blade has a row of V-shaped points along the edge. (刀或叶子)锯齿状的，有锯齿形边缘的. ADJ

ser·ried /ˈserid/.

Serried things or people are closely crowded together in rows. 密集的，排紧的. ❖ *...serried rows of law books.* 排排密密排列的法律书. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

se·rum /ˈsɪərəm/ serums. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **serum** is a liquid that is injected into someone's blood to protect them against a poison or disease. 免疫血清. N-VAR

2 **Serum** is the watery pale yellow part of blood. 血清. N-UNCOUNT

serv·ant /ˈsɜːvənt/ servants. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **servant** is someone who is employed to work in another person's house, for example as a cleaner or a gardener. 仆人，用人. N-COUNT

2 You can use the word **servant** to refer to someone or something that provides a service for people or can be used by them. 办事员，服务员. ❖ *Like any other public servants, police must respond to public demand.* 像任何其他的公务员一样，警察必须对公众的要求作出反应. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 ***civil servant***.

serve /sɜːv/ serves, serving, served. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **serve** your country, an organization, or a person, you do useful work for them. 为(国家、组织或个人)服务. ❖ *...soldiers who have served their country well.* 从军报国的好士兵. *I would serve the Party in any way it felt appropriate.* 我愿以党感到合适的方式为党服务. VB V n

2 If you **serve** in a particular place or as a particular official, you perform official duties, especially in the armed forces, as a civil servant, or as a politician. 履行职责；服役. ❖ *During the Second World War he served with RAF Coastal Command.* 第二次世界大战期间，他在英国皇家空军海岸司令部服役. VB V prep/adv

3 If something **serves** as a particular thing or **serves** a particular purpose, it performs a particular function, which is often not its intended function. 适合；有用；达到(目的). ❖ *I really do not think that an inquiry would serve any useful purpose.* 我确实认为调查不会达到任何有意义的效果. *Their brief visit has served to underline the deep differences between the two countries.* 他们的短暂访问起到了强调两国间严重分歧的作用. VB V as/for n V n V to-inf Also V n as/for n

4 If something **serves** people or an area, it provides them with something that they need. 供应，供给. ❖ *...small businesses which serve the community.* 供应社区的小商店. *...the public water-supply system serving the Nairobi area.* 供应内罗毕地区的公共供水系统. VB V n

5 Something that **serves** someone's interests benefits them. 为(某人的利益)服务. ❖ *The economy should be organized to serve the interests of all the people.* 应把经济利用起来为大众利益服务. VB V n

6 When you **serve** food and drink, you give it to people. 端上，摆出(食物、饮料等) ❖ *Serve it with French bread.* 与法式面包同吃. *...the pleasure of having someone serve you champagne and caviar in bed.* 有人端上香槟和鱼子酱给你在床上享用的乐趣. *She's been helping to serve food to hostage families.* 她一直在为扣作人质的家庭送饭. VB V n V n prep/adj V n n V n to n
➲ **Serve up** means the same as **serve**. 义同 serve. ❖ *He served it up on delicate white plates.* 他用精美的白盘子把它端上来. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

7 **Serve** is used to indicate how much food a recipe produces. For example, a recipe that **serves** six provides enough food for six people. 足够供给…食用(如一个食谱分量可供六个人吃). VB no cont, V n

➡ 又见 **serving**.

8 Someone who **serves** customers in a shop or a bar helps them and provides them with what they want to buy. 接待(顾客). ❖ *They wouldn't serve me in any pubs because I looked too young.* 任何酒馆都不愿意接待我，因为我看上去年纪太小. VB V n Also V

9 When the police or other officials **serve** someone with a legal order, they give or send the legal order to them. 向…送达(令状等). ❖ *Police said they had been unable to serve a summons on 25-year-old Lee Jones.* 警察说，他们无法给25岁的李·琼斯送达传票. VB V n with n LEGAL V n on n Also V n

10 If you **serve** something such as a prison sentence or an apprenticeship, you spend a period of time doing it. 经历，度过. ❖ *...Leo, who is currently serving a life sentence for murder.* 利奥因为杀人罪正在服无期徒刑. VB V n

11 When you **serve** in games such as tennis and badminton, you throw up the ball or shuttlecock and hit it to start play. (网球、羽毛球等)发球. ❖ *He served 17 double faults.* 他17次发球双误. VB V V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His second serve clipped the net.* 他的第二次发球擦网. N-COUNT
◢ **serv·er, servers** ❖ *...a brilliant server and volleyer.* 一名出色的发球手和拦击手. N-COUNT

12 When you describe someone's **serve**, you are indicating how well or how fast they serve a ball or shuttlecock. (某种方式或速度的)发球. ❖ *She has the most powerful serve in women's tennis.* 在女子网球里她的发球最有力. N-COUNT

13 If you say **it serves** someone **right** when something unpleasant happens to them, you mean that it is their own fault and you have no sympathy for them. 这是(某人)应得的惩罚，活该. ❖ *Serves her right for being so stubborn.* 她因为太固执而受到应有的惩罚. PHR PRAGMATICS

▸serve out.

If someone **serves out** their term of office, contract, or prison sentence, they do not leave before the end of the agreed period of time. (任职、合同、服刑等)期满. ❖ *I was* PHR-V V P noun

resigned to serving out the sentence. 我甘愿服完徒刑.

›serve up.

➡ 见 serve 6. PHR-V

serv·er /'sɜːvə/ **servers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **server** is something such as a fork or spoon that is used for serving food. 分菜用具(指将大盘里的菜端到小盘时用的叉、匙等). ❖ *...salad servers.* 分沙拉用的叉子. N-COUNT

2 A **server** is part of a computer network which does a particular task, for example storing or processing information, for all or part of the network. 服务器(电脑网络中储存或处理信息的设备). N-COUNT

ser·vice /'sɜːvɪs/ **services, servicing, serviced.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **service** is something that the public needs, such as transport, communications facilities, hospitals, or energy supplies, which is provided in a planned and organized way by the government or an official body. 服务; 服务工作; (交通、通讯、医院等)服务性事业. ❖ *Britain still boasts the cheapest postal service.* 英国仍以拥有最廉价的邮政服务而自豪. *They will attempt to maintain essential services.* 他们将努力保持提供基本服务. N-COUNT

2 You can sometimes refer to an organization or private company as a particular **service** when it provides something for the public or acts on behalf of the government. (组织或私人公司等)服务机构. ❖ *...the BBC World Service.* 英国广播公司对外广播. *...Careers Advisory Services.* 就业咨询服务公司. N-COUNT

3 **Services** are activities such as tourism, banking, and selling which contribute to a country's economy, but which are not directly concerned with producing or manufacturing goods. (旅游、银行、销售等)服务业; 非生产性工作. ❖ *Mining rose by 9.1%, manufacturing by 9.4% and services by 4.3%.* 采矿业增长9.1%, 制造业增长9.4%, 服务业增长4.3%. N-PLURAL

4 If an organization or company provides a particular **service**, they can do a particular job or a type of work for you. (组织、公司等提供的某种)特殊服务. ❖ *The kitchen maintains a twenty-four hour service.* 厨房部提供24小时服务. N-COUNT

5 Your **services** are the things that you do or the skills that you use in your job, which other people find useful and are usually willing to pay you for. 专业性服务. ❖ *I have obtained the services of a top photographer.* 我已经雇用了一名顶级摄影师. N-PLURAL with poss

6 If someone or something is **at the service of** a person or organization, they are fully available to help or to be used by that person or organization. 任凭(某人)使用; 特为(某人)服务. ❖ *The intellectual and moral potential of the world's culture must be put at the service of politics.* 世界文化的知识和道德潜力必须为政治服务. PHR

7 You can use **'at your service'** after your name as a way of introducing yourself to someone and saying that you are willing to help them in any way you can. 乐意为您效劳, 听从您的吩咐. ❖ *She bowed dramatically. 'Anastasia Krupnik, at your service,' she said.* 她夸张地鞠了一躬, 说道, '阿纳斯塔西娅·克鲁普尼克, 听您的吩咐.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS FORMAL

8 If someone or something is **of service** to you, they help you or are useful to you. 能帮忙的, 有用的. ❖ *That is, after all, the primary reason we live — to be of service to others.* 那毕竟是我们活着的主要理由 — 对别人有用. PHR

9 The level or standard of **service** provided by an organization or company is the amount or quality of the work it can do for you. 服务(水平), 服务(质量). ❖ *Taking risks is the only way employees can provide effective and efficient customer service.* 冒风险是雇员向顾客提供高效优质服务的唯一途径. N-UNCOUNT

10 A bus or train **service** is a route or regular journey that is part of a transport system. (公共汽车、火车等的)运营服务. N-COUNT

11 If you refer to someone's **service** or **services** to a particular organization or activity, you mean that they have done a lot of work for it or devoted a lot of their time to it. 效劳, 贡献. ❖ *More than half his long service in parliament has been as a cabinet minister.* 他为议会效力已久, 一半以上时间担任内阁部长. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

12 The **Services** are the army, the navy, and the air force. (海、陆、空)军. N-COUNT

13 **Service** is the work done by people or equipment in the army, navy, or air force, for example during a war. 兵役. ❖ *...an aircraft carrier that saw service in World War II.* 在第二次世界大战中服役过的一艘航空母舰. N-UNCOUNT

14 When you receive **service** in a restaurant, hotel, or shop, an employee asks you what you want or gives you what you have ordered. (餐馆、旅店、商店等)接待顾客, 服务. ❖ *A five-course meal including coffee, service and VAT is £25.* 一顿有5个菜的饭, 包括咖啡、服务和增值税, 费用共25镑. N-UNCOUNT

15 A **service** is a religious ceremony that takes place in a church with a congregation present. 宗教仪式, 礼拜. N-COUNT also no det

16 A dinner **service** or a tea **service** is a complete set of plates, cups, saucers, and other pieces of china. 一套餐具(或茶具). N-COUNT

17 A **services** is a place where you can stop on a motorway and where there is a petrol station, a restaurant, a shop, and toilets. The plural **services** can be used to refer either to one or to more than one of these places. (公路边有加油站、餐厅、商店及厕所等设施的)路边服务站. ❖ *...a motorway services.* 公路旁服务站. N-COUNT BRITISH

18 In tennis, badminton, and some other sports, when it is your **service**, it is your turn to serve. (网球、羽毛球等)发球. N-COUNT

19 **Service** is used to describe parts of a building or structure that are used by people such as technical and maintenance staff, and not usually by the public. (技术及维修人员等)员工使用的. ❖ *...the service lift.* 员工电梯. ADJ ADJ n

20 If someone is in **service**, they are working as a servant. (当)仆人. ❖ *If a young woman did not have a dowry, she went into domestic service.* 如果一个年轻女子没有嫁妆, 她就去当家庭用人. N-UNCOUNT

21 If you have a vehicle or machine **serviced**, you arrange for someone to examine, adjust, and clean it so that it will keep working efficiently and safely. 检修, 维修. ❖ *Make sure that all gas fires and central heating boilers are serviced annually.* 要确保所有煤气暖炉和中央供暖锅炉每年检修一次. VB have n V-ed be V-ed Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The car is nearly due for a service.* 这辆汽车差不多该检修了. N-COUNT

22 If a country or organization **services** its debts, it pays the interest on them. 支付(债务的)利息. ❖ *Almost a quarter of the country's export earnings go to service a foreign debt of $29 billion.* 这个国家差不多有1/4的出口收入拿去支付290亿元外债的利息了. VB V n

23 If someone or something **services** something such as an organization, a project or a group of people, they provide it with things that it needs in order to function properly or effectively. 向...提供服务. ❖ *There are now 400 staff at headquarters, servicing our regional and overseas work.* 总部现在有400名员工在为我们的地区和海外工作服务. VB V n

24 If you **do** someone **a service**, you do something that helps or benefits them. 给(某人)帮忙; 给(某人)好处. ❖ *You are doing me a great service, and I'm very grateful to you.* 你在帮我的大忙, 我非常感激你. PHR

25 If a piece of equipment or a vehicle is **in service**, it is being used or is able to be used. (装置、车辆等)在使用中, 可以使用. If it is **out of service**, it is not being used, usually because it is not working properly. (装置、车辆等)不在使用中, 不能使用, 有待维修. PHR

26 ➡ **be pressed into service**: 见 **press**.

27 ➡ 又见 **active service, Civil Service, community service, emergency services, in-service, National Health Service, national service, public service, room service.**

ser·vice·able /'sɜːvɪsəbəl/.

If you describe something as **serviceable**, you mean that it is good enough to be used and to perform its function adequately. 可供使用的. ❖ *His Arabic was not as good as his English, but serviceable enough.* 他的阿拉伯语不如 ADJ-GRADED

S

他的英语，但也够用了。

'service area, service areas.

A **service area** is an area beside a motorway where you can stop and buy petrol and something to eat. (路边为驾驶员提供汽油和食品的)路边服务区. N-COUNT

'service charge, service charges.

A **service charge** is an amount that is added to your bill in a restaurant to pay for the work of the waiter or waitress who serves you. 服务费; 小费. N-COUNT BRITISH

'service industry, service industries. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **service industry** is an industry such as banking or insurance that provides a service but does not produce anything. 服务业，服务性行业. N-COUNT

ser·vice·man /ˈsɜːvɪsmən/ servicemen. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **serviceman** is a man who is in the army, navy, or air force. 军人. N-COUNT

'service station, service stations.

A **service station** is a garage that sells things such as petrol, oil, spare parts, and sometimes things to eat. (兼售零件、食物等的)加油站. N-COUNT

ser·vi·ette /ˌsɜːviˈet/ serviettes.

A **serviette** is a square of cloth or paper that you use to protect your clothes or to wipe your mouth when you are eating. The usual American term is **table napkin**. (布或纸)餐巾. [美] 一般作 table napkin. N-COUNT BRITISH

ser·vile /ˈsɜːvaɪl, AM -vəl/.

If you say that someone is **servile**, you disapprove of them because they are too eager to obey someone or do things for them. 卑躬屈膝的. ❖ *He was subservient and servile.* 他低声下气，奴颜婢膝. ◢ **ser·vil·ity** /sɜːˈvɪlɪti/ ❖ *She's a curious mixture of stubbornness and servility.* 她这人挺奇怪，既顽固，又卑躬屈膝. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

S

serv·ing /ˈsɜːvɪŋ/ servings. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **serving** is an amount of food that is given to one person at a meal. 一份食品. ❖ *Each serving contains 240 calories.* 每份食品含有240卡路里热量. N-COUNT

ser·vi·tude /ˈsɜːvɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/.

Servitude is the condition of being a slave or of being completely under the control of someone else. 奴役(状态). ❖ *None will be held in slavery or servitude.* 没有人会被当做奴隶或做苦役. N-UNCOUNT

sesa·me /ˈsesəmi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Sesame is a plant grown for its seeds and oil which are used in cooking. 芝麻. ❖ *...sesame seeds.* 芝麻籽. N-UNCOUNT

ses·sion /ˈseʃən/ sessions. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **session** is a meeting of a court, parliament, or other official group. (法院的)开庭; (议会或其他官方团体的)会议. ❖ *...an emergency session of parliament.* 议会的一次紧急会议. *The court was in session.* 法庭正在开庭. N-COUNT also in N

2 A **session** is a period during which the meetings of a court, parliament, or other official group are regularly held. (法院)开庭期; (议会等)开会期. ❖ *From September until December, Congress remained in session.* 从9月到12月，国会一直开会. N-COUNT also in N

3 A **session** of a particular activity is a period of that activity. (某项活动的)一段时间. ❖ *The two leaders emerged for a photo session.* 两位领导人出来了一会儿让大家照相. N-COUNT

4 **Session** musicians are employed to play backing music in recording studios. (乐师)在录音棚为表演者伴奏的. ADJ: ADJ n

set 1 noun uses 名词用法

set /set/ sets. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **set** of things is a number of things that belong together or that are thought of as a group. (相关物的)一套，一组，一副. ❖ *There must be one set of laws for the whole of the country.* 全国必须只有一套法律. *Only she and Mr Cohen had complete sets of keys to the shop.* 只有她和科恩先生才有该店铺的整套钥匙. *...a chess set.* 一副棋. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a group of people as a **set** if they meet together socially or have the same interests and lifestyle. (经常互相交往或志趣和生活方式相同的)一群人，一帮人. ❖ *...what the press called 'The Chelsea Set'—upper-class rakes forced by lack of cash to fraternise with criminals.* 新闻界所称的'切尔西帮'—由于缺现钱而被迫跟罪犯亲密交往的上层社会花花公子. N-SING supp N

➜ 又见 **jet set**.

3 In tennis, a **set** is one of the groups of six or more games that form part of a match. (网球比赛中由六局或以上组成的单位)盘. N-COUNT

4 A band's or musician's **set** is the group of songs or tunes that they perform at a concert. (一场音乐会的)乐组. N-COUNT

5 The **set** for a play, film, or television show is the furniture and scenery that is on the stage when the play is being performed or in the studio where filming takes place. (戏剧、电影或电视剧的)布景; (电影的)摄影场地. ❖ *...stars who behave badly on set.* 在拍摄现场表现很差劲的明星. N-COUNT also on/off N

6 The **set** of someone's face or part of their body is the way that it is fixed in a particular expression or position, especially one that shows determination. (脸部或身体某个部位尤其表示决心的)表情，姿势. ❖ *Matt looked at Hugh and saw the stubbornness in the set of his shoulders.* 马特朝休瞥了一眼，见他很不服气地耸着双肩. N-SING

7 A **set** is an appliance. For example, a television set is a television. 一台(电视机等家用电器). N-COUNT

set 2 verb and adjective uses 动词和形容词用法

set /set/ sets, setting. The form **set** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. 现在式、过去式及过去分词同形. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **set** something somewhere, you put it there, especially in a careful or deliberate way. (小心地)放下. ❖ *He took the case out of her hand and set it on the floor.* 他接过她手上的箱子，把它放在地上. *When he set his glass down he spilled a little drink.* 他放下杯子的时候，洒出了一点儿饮料. VB V n prep V n with adv

2 If something is **set** in a particular place or position, it is in that place or position. 坐落…地方的; 处于…位置的. ❖ *The castle is set in 25 acres of beautiful grounds.* 城堡坐落在25英亩美丽的土地上. ADJ: v-link ADJ prep/adv

3 If something is **set** into a surface, it is fixed there and does not stick out. 镶在…表面的，嵌在…上的. ❖ *...a gate set in a high wall.* 一扇镶在高墙里的大门. ADJ: v-link ADJ prep/adv

4 You can use **set** to say that a person or thing causes something to be in a particular condition or situation. For example, if something **sets** someone free, it causes them to be free, and if someone **sets** something doing something, they cause it to do that thing. 使处于(某种状态). ❖ *A phrase from the conference floor set my mind wandering.* 会场上的一句话使我的思想开了小差. *Dozens of people have been injured and many vehicles set on fire.* 几十个人受了伤，许多车辆被放了火. *Churchill immediately set into motion a daring plan.* 丘吉尔马上实施一项大胆的计划. VB V n -ing be V-ed adj/adv V n with prep

5 When you **set** a clock or control, you adjust it to a particular point or level. 调整，校准(时钟、仪器等). ❖ *Set the volume as high as possible.* 尽量把音量调响. VB: V n V n adv/prep

6 If you **set** a date, price, goal, or level, you decide what it will be. 规定，确定(日期，价格，目标，水平等). ❖ *The conference chairman has set a deadline of noon tomorrow.* 会议主席确定明天中午为最后期限. *The German government has set a tight budget for next year.* 德国政府已经确定明年紧缩预算. *The pass mark is set at 50 per cent.* 规定50分为及格. VB V n be V-ed at n

7 To **set** an examination or a question paper means to decide what questions will be asked in it. 拟定(考试或试卷). VB: V n

8 When someone **sets** a trap, they prepare it to catch someone or something. 设置(陷阱). ❖ *He seemed to think I was setting some sort of trap for him.* 他好像认为我在给他设置某种陷阱. VB: V n V n for n

9 When someone **sets** the table, they prepare it for a meal by putting plates and cutlery on it. 安排，摆好(餐桌). VB: V n

10 If you **set** something such as a record, an example, or a precedent, you create it for people to copy or to try to achieve. 创造(纪录); 树立(榜样); 开创(先例). ❖ *They set the pace in cutting ozone-damaging emissions.* 他们在减少损害臭氧层 VB V n

的气体排放方面领先. *If you are smoking in front of the children then you are setting them a bad example.* 如果你在孩子面前抽烟,那么你是在为他们树立一个坏的榜样. V n n

11 If someone **sets** you a task or aim or if you **set** yourself a task or aim, you have to do that task or achieve that aim. 派给,指定,提出(任务、目标等). ❖ *The secret to happiness is to keep setting yourself new challenges.* 快乐的秘诀在于不断给自己定出新的挑战. VB V pron-refl n Also V n n

12 If a play, film, or story is **set** in a particular place or period of time, the events in it take place in that place or period. (戏剧、电影、故事等)以...作背景的. ❖ *The play is set in a small Midwestern town.* 这出戏剧的背景是在一个中西部小镇. ADJ v-link ADJ prep/adv

13 If someone **sets** a poem or a piece of writing **to** music, they write music for the words to be sung to. 为(诗词等)谱曲. VB V n to n

14 If someone **sets the scene** or **sets the stage** for an event to take place, they make preparations so that it can take place. 准备,为...作准备. ❖ *The company has been setting the stage recently for progress in the US.* 最近公司一直在为在美国有所进展作准备. PHR

15 You use **set** to describe something which is fixed and cannot be changed. 固定不变的. ❖ *Investors can apply for a package of shares at a set price.* 投资者可以固定不变的价格申购一组股票. *There is a set menu from £24.00 for two courses with coffee.* 有一种两道菜加咖啡、价格为24镑的套餐. ADJ

16 A **set** book must be studied by students taking a particular course. (某门课程)指定的(书),必读的(书). ADJ ADJ n

17 If you are **set** to do something, you are ready to do it or are likely to do it. If something is **set** to happen, it is about to happen or likely to happen. 准备的,作好准备的. ❖ *Roberto Baggio is set to become one of the greatest players of all-time.* 罗伯特·巴乔想成为有史以来最伟大的球员之一. *The talks are set to continue through the week.* 会谈准备持续整个星期. ADJ v-link ADJ to-inf

18 If you are **set on** something, you are strongly determined to do or have it. If you are **set against** something, you are strongly determined not to do or have it. 下决心的(做或不做某事). ❖ *She was set on going to an all-girls school.* 她决定上女子学校. ADJ v-link ADJ on/against n/-ing

19 If you **set** your face or jaw, you put on a fixed expression of determination. 使(脸、下巴等)露出坚定的神色. ❖ *He came insolently towards Mr. Won, his features set in a scowl.* 他绷着脸傲慢地向温先生走来. VB V n

20 When something such as jelly or cement **sets**, it becomes firm or hard. (果冻或水泥等)变硬. ❖ *The material requires higher temperatures and pressures to set hard.* 这种材料需要高一点儿的温度和压力才能变硬. VB V V adj

21 When the sun **sets**, it goes below the horizon. (日)落. ❖ *...the setting sun.* 落日. VB V V-ing

22 ➡ 又见 **setting, set-to.**

23 ➡ to **set eyes on** something: 见 **eye.**
➡ to **set fire to** something: 见 **fire.**
➡ to **set foot** somewhere: 见 **foot.**
➡ to **set** your **heart on** something: 见 **heart.**
➡ to **set sail**: 见 **sail.**
➡ to **set out** one's **stall**: 见 **stall.**
➡ to **set great store by** or **on** something: 见 **store.**
➡ to **be set in** your **ways**: 见 **way.**
➡ to **set to work**: 见 **work.**

➤set against.

1 If one argument or fact **is set against** another, it is considered in relation to it. (使)与...相比较. ❖ *£1,000 was a considerable sum in those days and particularly when set against the maximum wage.* 1,000镑在当时可是一笔不少的钱,尤其跟最高工资相比. PHR-V be V-ed P n Also V n P n

2 To **set** one person **against** another means to cause them to become enemies or rivals. 使与...对抗; 使与...敌视. ❖ *The case has set neighbour against neighbour in the village.* 这件案子已经使村里邻里之间互相敌视. PHR-V V n P n

➤set apart.

If a characteristic **sets** you **apart** from other people, it makes you different from the others in a noticeable way. (某个特点)使显得与别人不同. ❖ *Li blends right into the crowd of teenagers. Only his accent sets him apart.* 李很快与那群年轻人打成一片,只是他的口音令他显得与众不同. PHR-V V n P from n V n P

➤set aside.

1 If you **set** something **aside** for a special use or purpose, you keep it available for that use or purpose. 留出、拨出. ❖ *Some doctors advise setting aside a certain hour each day for worry.* 有的医生建议每天留一个小时给忧虑. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If you **set aside** a belief, principle, or feeling, you decide that you will not be influenced by it. 不理会,不接受(信仰、原则、感情等). ❖ *He urged the participants to set aside minor differences.* 他敦促与会者不要计较小的分歧. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➤set back.

1 If something **sets** you **back** or **sets back** a project or scheme, it causes a delay. 阻碍、推迟(计划等). ❖ *There will be a risk of public protest that could set back reforms.* 会存在群众抗议的风险将可能会妨碍改革. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If something **sets** you **back** a certain amount of money, it costs you that much money. 使...花费. ❖ *In 1981 dinner for two in New York would set you back £5.* 在1981年,两个人在纽约吃一顿饭要花掉5镑. PHR-V V n P amount

3 ➡ 又见 **setback.**

➤set down.

If a committee or organization **sets down** rules or guidelines for doing something, they decide what they should be and officially record them. 制定(规定、方针等). ❖ *The Dublin Convention of June 1990 sets down rules for deciding which EC country should deal with an asylum request.* 1990年6月的都柏林会议制定了关于由哪个欧洲共同体国家处理政治避难请求的规定. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

S

➤set forth.

1 If you **set forth** a number of facts, beliefs, or arguments, you explain them in writing or speech in a clear, organized way. 阐述,陈述(事实、看法、论点等). ❖ *Dr. Mesibov set forth the basis of his approach to teaching students.* 梅西波夫博士阐述了他教授学生的基本方法. PHR-V FORMAL V P noun

2 If you **set forth**, you start a journey. 出发、启程. PHR-V V P LITERARY

➤set in.

If something unpleasant **sets in**, it begins and seems likely to continue or develop. (一种令人不快的事)出现并可能继续. ❖ *Despondency is setting in.* 失望情绪出现了并可能持续. PHR-V V P

➤set off.

1 When you **set off**, you start a journey. 出发,启程. ❖ *Nichols set off for his remote farmhouse in Connecticut.* 尼古斯出发到他远在康涅狄格州的农舍. PHR-V V P V P prep/adv

2 If something **sets off** something such as an alarm or a bomb, it activates it so that the alarm rings or the bomb explodes. 使(警铃)响; 使(炸弹)爆炸. ❖ *Someone set off a fire extinguisher.* 有人打开了灭火器. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If something **sets off** an event or a series of events, it causes it to start happening. (使)开始. ❖ *If he attended a party without the Princess, it set off a storm of speculation.* 要是他不带王妃出席宴会,人们就会议论纷纷,胡乱猜测. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 If something **sets** someone **off**, they start talking a lot because it makes them angry, or makes them remember something. 激起(某人)发火; 勾起(某人对某事的)回忆. ❖ *The smallest thing sets him off, and he can't stop talking about his childhood.* 一点儿小事就勾起他的回忆,他不停地谈论他的童年. PHR-V V n P Also V n P -ing

5 If one colour, flavour, or object **sets off** another, it makes it look more attractive, often by providing a contrast. (颜色、味道等通过对比)显得更加突出,衬托出. ❖ *Blue suits you, sets off the colour of your hair.* 蓝色很适合你,更能衬托出你头发的颜色. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➤set out.

1 When you **set out**, you start a journey. 出发,启程. ❖ *When setting out on a long walk, always wear suitable* PHR-V V P prep/adv

boots. 你作长途步行时一定要穿合适的靴子. Also V P

2 If you **set out** to do something, you start trying to do it. 开始. ❖ *We set out to find the truth behind the mystery.* 我们着手发现那个谜的真相. PHR-V V P to-inf

3 If you **set** things **out**, you arrange or display them somewhere. 展开, 陈列. ❖ *She set out the cups and saucers, milk jug and sugar bowl.* 她放好杯碟、牛奶罐及糖碗. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 If you **set out** a number of facts, beliefs, or arguments, you explain them in writing or speech in a clear, organized way. 列举(事实, 看法或观点等). ❖ *You will be given a 'Back To Work' plan which sets out how you can best help yourself.* 你将得到一份订出如何'重返工作岗位'的自力更生计划. PHR-V V P noun V P wh Also V n P

›set up.

1 If you **set** something **up**, you make the preparations that are necessary for it to start. 为...作好必要准备. ❖ *The two sides agreed to set up a commission to investigate claims.* 双方同意设立一个委员会来调查那些声言. ◢ **set·ting up** ❖ *The British government announced the setting up of a special fund.* 英国政府宣布, 准备设立一项特别基金. PHR-V V n P V P noun N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **set up** a temporary structure, you place it or build it somewhere. 设置, 建造. ❖ *They took to the streets, setting up roadblocks of burning tyres.* 他们来到街上, 用燃烧的轮胎设置路障. PHR-V V P noun

3 If you **set up** a device or piece of machinery, you make the preparations and adjustments that are necessary for it to start working. 调试(装置, 机器等). ❖ *Setting up the camera can be tricky.* 调试照相机可能是很难的. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 If you **set up** somewhere or **set** yourself **up** somewhere, you establish yourself in a new business or new area. 开始经营; 建立新基业. ❖ *The Hong Kong-based Bank of East Asia is thinking of setting up in Canada.* 以香港为基地的东亚银行正考虑在加拿大开设分行. *He worked as a dance instructor in London before setting himself up in Bucharest.* 他在布加勒斯特开业之前, 曾在伦敦担任舞蹈教练. PHR-V V P prep/adv V pron-refl P prep/adv Also V n P prep/adv

5 If you **set up** home or **set up** shop, you buy a house or business of your own and start living or working there. 安家; 开业. ❖ *...20 businessmen hoping to set up shop in Japan.* 20名商人希望去日本开商店. PHR-V V P n

6 If something **sets** you **up** for something, it puts you in a good condition or position to deal with it. 使处于有利位置. ❖ *The win sets us up perfectly for the match in Belgium.* 这次胜利使我们在比利时的比赛处于非常有利的位置. PHR-V V n P

7 If you **are set up** by someone, they make it seem that you have done something wrong when you have not. (被)诬陷, (被)陷害. ❖ *He claimed yesterday that he had been set up after drugs were discovered at his home.* 他昨天声称, 在他家发现毒品是栽赃诬陷他. PHR-V INFORMAL be V-ed P Also V n P

8 ➤ 又见 **set-up**. PHR-V

›set upon.

If you **are set upon** by people, they make a sudden and unexpected physical attack on you. (被)突袭, (被)袭击. PHR-V be V-ed

'set-aside.

In the European Union, **set-aside** is a scheme in which an area of land is taken out of production in order to reduce surpluses or maintain the price of a specific crop. (欧盟为了减少农产品过剩或稳定价格而休种部分土地的)闲置计划. ❖ *...set-aside land.* 闲置的土地. N-UNCOUNT

set·back /'setbæk/ **setbacks;** 又拼作 **set-back**. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **setback** is an event that delays your progress or reverses some of the progress that you have made. 挫折. ❖ *He has suffered a serious setback in his political career.* 他的政治生涯受到严重挫折. N-COUNT

,set 'piece, set pieces; 又拼作 **set-piece**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **set piece** is an occasion such as a battle or a move in a football match that is planned and carried out in an ordered way. (军事上)精心部署的行动; (足球比赛中)精心组织的进攻. ❖ *The first three Oldham goals came from set-pieces.* 奥尔德姆最初进的三个球是精心组织进攻的成果. N-COUNT

2 A **set piece** is a part of a film or novel which has a strong dramatic effect and which is often not an essential part of the main story. (电影、小说的)精彩片段. N-COUNT

sett /set/ **setts.**

A **sett** is the place where a badger lives. 獾的洞穴. N-COUNT

set·tee /se'tiː/ **settees.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **settee** is a long comfortable seat with a back and arms, which two or more people can sit on. (有靠背和扶手的)长靠椅. N-COUNT

set·ter /'setə/ **setters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **setter** is a long-haired dog that can be trained to show hunters where birds and animals are. (训练为帮助猎人找寻猎物的)塞特种猎犬, 长毛狗. N-COUNT

set·ting /'setɪŋ/ **settings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A particular **setting** is a particular place or type of surroundings where something is or takes place. 环境. ❖ *Perth was the setting for the SNP's conference this year.* 佩斯是苏格兰民族党今年的会议场所. *The house is in a lovely setting in the Malvern hills.* 房子位于莫尔文山上一处漂亮的地方. N-COUNT

2 A **setting** is one of the positions to which the controls of a device such as a cooker or heater can be adjusted. (控制装置的)调节, 调节点. ❖ *You can boil the fish fillets on a high setting.* 你煮鱼片时可以将控制器调到较高的温度上. N-COUNT

3 A table **setting** is the complete set of equipment that one person needs to eat a meal, including knives, forks, spoons, and glasses. (吃饭时需要的)一副餐具. N-COUNT

set·tle /'setəl/ **settles, settling, settled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If two people **settle** an argument or problem, or if someone or something **settles** it, they solve it by making a decision about who is right or about what to do. 解决(争论, 问题等). ❖ *Both sides are looking for ways to settle their differences.* 双方都在寻找解决分歧的办法. *Tomorrow's vote is unlikely to settle the question of who will replace their leader.* 明天的投票不大可能解决谁来接替他们领袖的问题. VB V n

2 If people **settle** a legal dispute or if they **settle**, they agree to end the dispute without going to a court of law, for example by paying some money or by apologizing. (不经法院)私下解决(法律纠纷). ❖ *She got much less than she would have done if she had settled out of court.* 她所得的比要是庭外和解得到的少得多. *His company settled with the American authorities by paying a $200 million fine.* 他的公司支付了2亿元罚款以跟美国当局私下了结这件事. VB V n V V with n

3 If you **settle** a bill or debt, you pay the amount that you owe. 付(账); 还(债). ❖ *They settled with Colin at the end of the evening.* 那天晚上结束的时候, 他们跟科林结了账. VB V n V with n

4 If something **is settled**, it has all been decided and arranged. (被)决定, (被)解决. ❖ *That's settled then. We'll exchange addresses tonight.* 就这么定了. 我们今晚交换地址. VB usu passive be V-ed

5 When people **settle** a place or in a place, or when a government **settles** them there, they start living there permanently. (使)定居. ❖ *He visited Paris and eventually settled there.* 他参观了巴黎, 最后在那里定居下来. *This was one of the first areas to be settled by Europeans.* 这里是欧洲人最先定居的地方之一. *Thirty-thousand-million dollars is needed to settle the immigrants.* 需要花三百亿元来安置移民. V-ERG V prep/adv V n Also V n prep/adv, V

6 If you **settle** yourself somewhere or **settle** somewhere, you sit down or make yourself comfortable. 安坐好; 安顿下来. ❖ *Jessica settled into her chair with a small sigh of relief.* 杰茜卡轻轻叹了口气, 如释重负地坐到椅子上. VB V pron-refl prep/adv V prep/adv

7 If something **settles**, it sinks slowly down and becomes still. (使)沉淀. ❖ *A black dust settled on the walls.* 墙上积着一层黑色的灰尘. *Tap each one firmly on your work surface to settle the mixture.* 你在工作台上把每一个都拍实, 让混合物沉淀下来. V-ERG V V prep/adv V n

8 If your eyes **settle** on something, you stop looking around and look at that thing for some time. (目光)停留在, 落在. VB V on/upon n

9 When birds or insects **settle** on something, they land on it from above. (鸟、昆虫等)停留. VB V on n

10 ➤ 又见 **settled**.

11 ➤ **when the dust settles**: 见 **dust**.

➜ to settle a score: 见 score.

›settle down.

1 When someone **settles down**, they start living a quiet life in one place, especially when they get married or buy a house. 定居，安顿下来. ❖ *Before she settled down in Portugal, she had run her own antiques shop in London.* 她定居葡萄牙之前，在伦敦经营过自己的古董店. PHR-V V P; V P prep/adv

2 If a situation or a person that has been going through a lot of problems or changes **settles down**, they become calm. 平静下来. ❖ *We saw the therapist four times, and the children have now settled down.* 我们看了四次治疗专家，孩子们现在已经平静下来. PHR-V; V P

3 If you **settle down** to do something or to something, you prepare to do it and concentrate on it. 定下心来干. ❖ *They settled down to some serious work.* 他们定下心来干点正经事. PHR-V; V P to-inf; V P to n

4 If you **settle down** for the night, you get ready to lie down and sleep. 过夜，落脚. PHR-V V P

›settle for.

If you **settle for** something, you choose or accept it, especially when it is not what you really want but there is nothing else available. (无奈地)选择，勉强接受. ❖ *England will have to settle for third or fourth place.* 英格兰队将不得不接受第三或第四名. PHR-V; V P n

›settle into.

If you **settle into** a new place, job, or routine, or **settle in**, you become used to it. 习惯(新的地方、工作或日常生活等). ❖ *I'm sure they will settle in very well.* 我敢保证他们会很习惯的. PHR-V V P n; V P

›settle on.

If you **settle on** a particular thing, you choose it after considering other possible choices. (经过考虑其他选择后)选定. PHR-V V P n

›settle up.

When you **settle up**, you pay a bill or a debt. 付清(账单，债务等). PHR-V V P

set·tled /'setəld/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you have a **settled** way of life, you stay in one place, in one job, or with one person, rather than moving around or changing. (生活方式等)稳定的. ❖ *His house was the only settled home I had as a child.* 他的房子是我童年时代唯一稳定的家. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **settled** situation or system stays the same all the time. (形势、制度等)持续的；稳定的. ❖ *...a period of settled weather.* 一段天气好的时期. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you feel **settled**, you have been living or working in a place long enough to feel comfortable there. (感到生活、工作等)安定的. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ

set·tle·ment /'setəlmənt/ **settlements.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **settlement** is an official agreement between two sides who were involved in a conflict or argument. 协定，协议. ❖ *Our objective must be to secure a peace settlement.* 我们的目标中须是要达成一项和平协定. N-COUNT

2 A **settlement** is an agreement to end a disagreement or dispute without going to a court of law, for example by offering someone money. (未经法院的)解决，私下了结. ❖ *...a libel settlement.* 诽谤案私下解决了. N-COUNT

3 A **settlement** is a place where people have come to live and have built homes. 定居地、居留地. N-COUNT

4 The **settlement of** a group of people is the process in which they settle in a place where people from their country or ethnic group have never lived before. 殖民、移居. ❖ *...the settlement of immigrants in the occupied territories.* 在占领区定居的移民. N-UNCOUNT; N of n

set·tler /'setələ/ **settlers.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Settlers are people who go to live in a new country. 殖民者、移居者. N-COUNT

ˌset-'to, set-tos. ♦♦♦◇◇

A **set-to** is a dispute or fight. 争吵；打架. ❖ *This was the subject of a bit of a set-to between Smith and his record company.* 这是史密斯跟他的唱片公司有些争吵的原因. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

'set-up, set-ups; 又拼作 **setup.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A particular **set-up** is a particular system or way of organizing something. 组织，安排. ❖ *I gradually got rather disillusioned with the whole setup of the university.* 我对大学的组织渐渐感到很失望. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

2 If you describe a situation as a **set-up**, you mean that people have planned it in order to deceive you or to make it look as if you have done something wrong. 骗局；诬陷. ❖ *He was asked to pick somebody up and bring them to a party, not realizing it was a setup.* 有人叫他去接个人来参加宴会，而他不知道这是个骗局. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

sev·en /'sevən/ **sevens.** ♦♦♦♦♦

Seven is the number 7. 七. 见附录 **Numbers.** NUMBER

sev·en·teen /ˌsevən'tiːn/ **seventeens.** ♦♦♦♦♦

Seventeen is the number 17. 十七. 见附录 **Numbers.** NUMBER

sev·en·teenth /ˌsevən'tiːnθ/ **seventeenths.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **seventeenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number seventeen. 第十七. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL

2 A **seventeenth** is one of seventeen equal parts of something. 十七分之一. 见附录 **Numbers.** FRACTION

sev·enth /'sevənθ/ **sevenths.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **seventh** item in a series is the one that you count as number seven. 第七. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL

2 A **seventh** is one of seven equal parts of something. 七分之一. FRACTION

ˌseventh 'heaven.

If you say that you are **in seventh heaven**, you mean that you are very happy. 在七重天；处于极乐状态. N-UNCOUNT; in N; INFORMAL

sev·en·ti·eth /'sevəntiəθ/ **seventieths.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **seventieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number seventy. 第七十. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL

2 A **seventieth** is one of seventy equal parts of something. 七十分之一. FRACTION

sev·en·ty /'sevənti/ **seventies.** ♦♦♦♦♦

Seventy is the number 70. 七十. 见附录 **Numbers.** NUMBER

sev·er /'sevə/ **severs, severing, severed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 To **sever** something means to cut completely through it or to cut it completely off. 切断，割下. ❖ *...oil still gushing from a severed fuel line.* 石油仍在从一条被割断的输油管道里涌出来. VB V n; V-ed

2 If you **sever** a relationship or connection that you have with someone, you end it suddenly and completely. 断绝(关系、联系等). ❖ *She severed her ties with England.* 她已经跟英格兰断绝关系. VB; V n

sev·er·al /'sevrəl/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Several is used to refer to an imprecise number of people or things that is not large but is greater than two. (两个以上的数目)几个，数个. ❖ *I had lived two doors away from this family for several years.* 我已跟这家做了好几年只相隔两家的邻居. *Several hundred students gathered on campus.* 几百名学生聚集在校园里. DET

➜ Also a quantifier. 又作量词. ❖ *According to several of their friends, their 25-year marriage has suffered some difficulties.* 据他们的几位朋友说，他们25年的婚姻经历了一些困难. QUANT

➜ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *No one drug will suit or work for everyone and sometimes several may have to be tried.* 没有哪一种药适合所有的人或在所有人的身上发挥作用的，有的时候可能要多试几种药. PRON

sev·er·ance /'sevərəns/.

1 **Severance** from a person or group, or the severance of a connection, involves the ending of a relationship or connection. 割断、切断、断绝. ❖ *...the complete severance of diplomatic relations.* 完全断绝外交关系. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

2 **Severance** pay is money that a firm pays its employees as compensation when it has to stop employing them. (公司辞退员工时发给的金钱)解雇的，遣散的. ADJ ADJ n

se·vere /sɪ'vɪə/ **severer, severest.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **severe** to indicate that something bad or undesirable is great or intense. 严重的. ❖ *I suffered from severe bouts of depression.* 我严重的抑郁症经常发作. ADJ-GRADED

S

Shortages of professional staff are very severe in some places. 有些地方专业人员严重缺乏. ◢ **se·vere·ly** ❖ *An aircraft overshot the runway and was severely damaged.* 一架飞机冲出跑道,损坏得很严重. ADV-GRADED ◢ **se·ver·ity** /sɪˈverɪti/ ❖ *Several drugs are used to lessen the severity of the symptoms.* 用了几种药来缓和症状的严重程度. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Severe** punishments or actions are harsh and show an unforgiving attitude. (惩罚、措施等)严厉的. ❖ *Before she could reply, my mother launched into a severe reprimand.* 她还来不及回答,我母亲就开始严厉训斥. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **severely** ❖ *...a campaign to try to change the law to punish dangerous drivers more severely.* 一场想要修改法律,以便更加严厉惩罚那些危险驾驶者的运动. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢ **severity** ❖ *The Bishop said he was sickened by the severity of the sentence.* 主教说,他对这一严厉的判决深恶痛绝. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe the appearance of someone or something as **severe**, you do not like its plain appearance and lack of decoration. 简朴的,不加装饰的. ❖ *The cushions add a touch of colour in a room that might otherwise look severe.* 坐垫给房间增加了一点儿色彩,不然那房间看上去很单调. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

sew /səʊ/ **sews, sewing, sewed, sewn.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **sew** something such as clothes, you make them or repair them by joining pieces of cloth together by passing thread through them with a needle. 缝,缝合. ❖ *Anyone can sew on a button, including you.* 谁都能把纽扣缝上,包括你在内. *She taught her daughter to sew.* 她教她的女儿做针线活. VB V n; V n with on; V; Also V n prep

2 When something such as a hand or finger **is sewn** back by a doctor, it is joined with the patient's body using a needle and thread. (断肢)(被)缝接. ❖ *Surgeons at Odstock Hospital, Wilts, sewed the thumb on.* 维尔茨的奥兹托克医院的外科医生把那个拇指缝接上去. VB be V-ed adv; V n with adv

➸ 又见 **sewing**.

▸**sew up.**

If someone **sews up** something such as a business deal, an election, or a game, they make sure that they will get the result they want. 确保(生意、选举、游戏等)成功. ❖ *If they didn't move fast, Johnson could sew this deal up within days.* 如果他们不赶快采取行动,约翰逊可能在几天内做成这笔交易. PHR-V INFORMAL; V n P; Also V P noun

sew·age /ˈsuːɪdʒ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sewage is waste matter such as faeces or dirty water from homes and factories, which flows away through sewers. 污水,废水. N-UNCOUNT

sew·er /ˈsuːə/ **sewers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sewer** is a large underground channel that carries waste matter and rain water away, usually to a place where it is treated and made harmless. 阴沟,下水道. N-COUNT

sew·er·age /ˈsuːərɪdʒ/.

Sewerage is the system by which waste matter is carried away in sewers and made harmless. 排污系统,下水工程. ❖ *...without access to any services such as water or sewerage.* 不具备供水或排污等任何服务设施. N-UNCOUNT

sew·ing /ˈsəʊɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Sewing** is the activity of making or mending clothes or other things using a needle and thread. 缝,缝纫. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Sewing** is clothes or other things that are being sewn. 缝的衣料等. ❖ *We all got out our own sewing and sat in front of the log fire.* 我们大家都拿出要缝的衣服,坐在木柴火前面. N-UNCOUNT

ˈsewing machine, sewing machines. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sewing machine** is a machine that you use for sewing. 缝纫机. N-COUNT

sewn /səʊn/.

Sewn is the past participle of **sew**. sew 的过去分词.

sex /seks/ **sexes.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The two **sexes** are the two groups, male and female, into which people and animals are divided according to the function they have in producing young. 性,性别. ❖ *She found it hard to form relationships with the opposite sex.* 她发现跟异性建立关系是很困难的. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **fair sex**.

2 The **sex** of a person or animal is their characteristic of being either male or female. 性区别. ❖ *She continually failed to gain promotion because of her sex.* 由于她是个女性,她总是得不到提升. *...sex discrimination.* 性别歧视. N-COUNT

3 **Sex** is the physical activity by which people can produce young. 性行为. ❖ *We have a very active sex life.* 我们的性生活很活跃. N-UNCOUNT

4 If two people **have sex**, they perform the act of sex. 性交. PHR

ˈsex appeal. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **sex appeal** is their sexual attractiveness. 性感;性的魅力. N-UNCOUNT

-sexed /-sekst/.

-sexed is used after adverbs such as 'over' and 'under' to form adjectives which indicate that someone wants to have sex too often or not often enough. 有(某程度)性欲的. ❖ *My husband has always been a bit over-sexed.* 我的丈夫一直有点性欲过旺. COMB

ˈsex education. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sex education is education in schools on the subject of sexual activity and sexual relationships. 性知识的教育,性教育. N-UNCOUNT

ˈsex goddess, sex goddesses.

If you refer to a woman, especially a film star, as a **sex goddess**, you mean that many people consider her to be sexually attractive. 性感女神(指女人,尤其是电影名星). N-COUNT JOURNALISM

sex·ism /ˈseksɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sexism is the belief that the members of one sex, usually women, are less intelligent or less capable than those of the other sex and need not be treated equally. It is also the behaviour which is the result of this belief. (通常指对女性的)性别歧视,性别歧视行为. N-UNCOUNT

sex·ist /ˈseksɪst/ **sexists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe people, things, or behaviour as **sexist**, you mean that they are influenced by the belief that the members of one sex, usually women, are less intelligent or less capable than those of the other sex and need not be treated equally; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(通常指对女性的)性别歧视的. ❖ *Old-fashioned sexist attitudes are still common.* 守旧的性别歧视态度仍然十分普遍. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➩ A **sexist** is someone with sexist views or behaviour. 性别歧视者;性别主义者. N-COUNT

sex·less /ˈseksləs/.

If you describe a person as **sexless**, you mean that they have no sexual feelings or that they are not sexually active. A **sexless** relationship does not involve sex. 性冷淡的;(关系)无性生活的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈsex object, sex objects.

If someone is described as a **sex object**, he or she is considered only in terms of their physical attractiveness and not their character or abilities. 性交对象(指某人只被认为有肉体上的吸引力). N-COUNT

sex·olo·gist /sekˈsɒlədʒɪst/ **sexologists.**

A **sexologist** is a person who studies sexual relationships and gives advice or makes reports. 性学家. N-COUNT

ˈsex shop, sex shops.

A **sex shop** is a shop that sells products that are associated with sexual pleasure, for example magazines, videos, and clothing. (出售色情杂志、录像带、衣服等的)性用品商店. N-COUNT

ˈsex symbol, sex symbols.

A **sex symbol** is a famous person, especially an actor or a singer, who is considered by many people to be extremely sexually attractive. (尤指演员、歌手等)极富性魅力的人. N-COUNT

sex·tant /ˈsekstənt/ **sextants.**

A **sextant** is an instrument used for measuring angles, for example between the sun and the horizon, so that the position of a ship or aeroplane can be calculated. (根据太阳和地平线角度计算船只或飞机位置的)六分仪. N-COUNT

sex·tet /ˌseksˈtet/ **sextets.**

1 A **sextet** is a group of six musicians who play or sing together. 六重奏;六重唱. N-COUNT

2 A **sextet** is a piece of music written for six performers. 六重奏(曲); 六重唱(曲). N-COUNT

sex·ual /ˈsekʃuəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Sexual** feelings or activities are connected with the act of sex or with people's desire for sex. 与性行为或性欲有关的. ◆ *This was the first sexual relationship I had had.* 这是我有过的第一次性关系. ▲ **sex·ual·ly** ◆ *...sexually transmitted diseases.* 性接触传染病. ADJ ADV

2 **Sexual** means relating to the differences between male and female people. 性的, 性别的. ◆ *Women's groups denounced sexual discrimination.* 妇女团体谴责性别歧视. ▲ **sexually** ◆ *If you're sexually harassed, you ought to do something about it.* 如果你受到性骚扰, 你应当采取一些措施. ADJ ADV ADV with v

3 **Sexual** means relating to the differences between heterosexuals and homosexuals. 关于异性恋和同性恋的区别的. ◆ *...discrimination based on sexual orientation.* 基于性取向的歧视. ADJ

4 **Sexual** means relating to the biological process by which people and animals produce young. 性交的; 生育的. ◆ *Girls generally reach sexual maturity two years earlier than boys.* 女孩通常比男孩早两年性发育成熟. ▲ **sexually** ◆ *The first organisms that reproduced sexually were free-floating plankton.* 通过有性繁殖的第一种生物是浮游生物. ADJ ADV

,**sexual 'harassment.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Sexual harassment is repeated unwelcome sexual comments, looks, or physical contact, usually by men against women. This usually occurs in the workplace or in public places. 性骚扰. N-UNCOUNT

,**sexual 'intercourse.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Sexual intercourse is the physical act of sex between two people. 性交. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

sexu·al·ity /ˌsekʃuˈælɪti/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A person's **sexuality** is their sexual feelings. 性欲. ◆ *The growing discussion of women's sexuality raised its own disquiet.* 关于妇女性欲问题的更多讨论引起了不安. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to a person's **sexuality** when you are talking about whether they are heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual. (异性恋、同性恋或双性恋的)性爱倾向, 性取向. ◆ *He believes he has been discriminated against because of his sexuality.* 他认为, 他由于性取向而受到歧视. N-UNCOUNT

sexy /ˈseksi/ **sexier, sexiest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

You can describe people and things as **sexy** if you think they are sexually exciting or sexually attractive. 性感的. ▲ **sexi·ly** ◆ *He says I don't dress sexily enough.* 他说, 我穿得不够性感. ▲ **sexi·ness** ◆ *Our image of sexiness is changing.* 我们的性感形象正在改变. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

SF /ˌes ˈef/.

SF is the same as **science fiction**. 同 science fiction. ◆ *...SF writer Ray Bradbury.* 科幻小说作家雷·布莱伯利. N-UNCOUNT

Sgt.

Sgt. is the written abbreviation for 'Sergeant' when it is used as a title. (作头衔时) sergeant 的缩写形式. N-TITLE

sh /ʃ/; 又拼作 **shh.** ◆◇◇◇◇

You can say '**Sh!**' to tell someone to be quiet. 嘘! 别做声! ◆ *Sh! You want to listen or don't you?* 嘘! 你到底想不想听? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

shab·by /ˈʃæbi/ **shabbier, shabbiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Shabby** things or places look old and in bad condition. 破旧的. ▲ **shab·bi·ly** /ˈʃæbɪli/. ◆ *...a shabbily dressed young man.* 一个穿破旧衣服的年轻人. ▲ **shab·bi·ness** ◆ *...the shabbiness of the building.* 破旧的楼房. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A person who is **shabby** is wearing old, worn clothes. 衣衫褴褛的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe someone's behaviour as **shabby**, you think they behave in an unfair or unacceptable way. 不公正的, 卑鄙的, 不可接受的. ▲ **shabbily** ◆ *I feel I behaved shabbily.* 我觉得我表现得很不光彩. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

shack /ʃæk/ **shacks, shacking, shacked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **shack** is an old or flimsy hut built from tin, wood, or other materials. (用木头、锡皮或其他材料建的)简陋棚屋. N-COUNT

▸**shack up.**

If you say that someone **has shacked up** with someone else or that two people **have shacked up** together, you disapprove of the fact that they have started living together as lovers. (贬义) 同居. ◆ *The Government was keen for people to get married rather than shack up.* 政府期望人们结婚而非同居. PHR-V-RECIP V P with n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL pl-n V P Also be V-ed P

shack·le /ˈʃækəl/ **shackles, shackling, shackled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **are shackled** by something, it prevents you from doing what you want to do. (被)阻挠, (遭)妨碍. ◆ *Many, in the Nineties, find themselves shackled to a high-stress job and a large mortgage.* 在90年代, 许多人发现自己工作压力很大, 按揭债务缠身. VB FORMAL be V-ed by/to n

2 If you throw off the **shackles** of something, you reject it or free yourself from it because it was preventing you from doing what you wanted to do. 束缚. ◆ *He had not yet thrown off the intellectual shackles of anarchism.* 他还没有摆脱无政府主义的思想束缚. N-PLURAL with supp LITERARY

3 **Shackles** are two metal rings joined by a chain which are fastened around someone's wrists or ankles in order to prevent them from moving or escaping. 手铐, 脚镣, 镣铐. N-PLURAL

4 To **shackle** someone means to put shackles on them. 给(某人)戴上镣铐. ◆ *She was shackled to a wall.* 她被铐在墙上. VB V n V-ed to n

shade /ʃeɪd/ **shades, shading, shaded.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **shade** of a particular colour is any of its different forms. For example, emerald green and olive green are shades of green. 色彩的细微差异, 色彩的浓淡度(如宝石绿和橄榄绿是绿色的两种色度). N-COUNT

2 **Shade** is an area of darkness under or next to an object, where sunlight does not reach. 荫, 阴凉处. ◆ *Alexis resumed his reading in the shade of an overhanging cliff.* 亚历克西斯在悬崖底下的阴凉处继续读书. N-UNCOUNT

3 If a place **is shaded** by something, that thing prevents light from falling on it. (被)挡光, (被)荫蔽. ◆ *Most plants prefer to be lightly shaded from direct, hot sunlight.* 多数植物喜欢生长在不受炎热的阳光直射的稍阴凉处. ▲ **shad·ed** ◆ *These plants will grow happily in a sunny or partially shaded spot.* 这些植物将在阳光充足或部分遮阴的地方茁壮生长. ▲ **-shaded** ◆ *...the winding, tree-shaded driveway of the mansion.* 那庄园的弯曲的林荫车道. VB be V-ed be V-ed from n Also V n ADJ-GRADED COMB

4 If you **shade** your eyes, you put your hand or an object partly in front of your face in order to prevent a bright light from shining into your eyes. (用手)遮(在眼睛上方挡光). VB V n

5 **Shade** is darkness or shadows as they are shown in a picture. (图画或照片上的)暗部. ◆ *...Rembrandt's skilful use of light and shade.* 伦勃朗熟练地运用明暗手法. N-UNCOUNT

6 The **shades** of something abstract are its many, slightly different forms. 细微差别. ◆ *...newspapers of every shade of opinion.* 反映各种意见的报纸. N-COUNT

7 If something **shades** into something else, there is no clear division between the two things. 渐渐变成. ◆ *The dusk shaded into night.* 暮色渐渐变为黑夜. VB LITERARY V into/to n

8 **Shades** is an informal word for sunglasses. 墨镜, 太阳眼镜. sunglasses 的非正式用语. N-PLURAL

9 A **shade** is the same as a **lampshade**. 同 lampshade. N-COUNT

10 A **shade** is a piece of stiff cloth or heavy paper that you can pull down over a window in order to prevent sunlight from coming into a room. The usual British word is **blind**. (遮阳光的)窗帘. [英]一般作 blind. N-COUNT AMERICAN

11 If you say that something is, for example, **a shade** unusual or **a shade** disappointing, you mean that it is slightly unusual or disappointing. 一点儿, 少许. PHR

12 If someone or something **puts** someone or something else **in the shade**, they are so impressive that they make the other person or thing seem unimportant by comparison. 使相形见绌, 使黯然失色. PHR

13 ➤➤ 又见 **shaded, shading.**

shad·ed /ˈʃeɪdɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **shaded** area on something such as a map is one that is coloured darker than the surrounding areas, so that it can be ADJ

S

distinguished from them. 颜色深的.

shad·ing /ˈʃeɪdɪŋ/ **shadings.**

1 **Shading** is material that provides shade, especially for plants. 遮光物. N-UNCOUNT

2 Dark areas or patches in a picture can be referred to as **shading**. (绘画中)颜色深的地方. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can refer to very small changes or differences between things as **shading** or **shadings**. 细微变化, 细微差别. ❖ *Their language is particularly difficult to learn because of its subtle shading of tone and emphasis.* 他们的语言特别难学,因为它的声调和重读有着难以捉摸的细微差别. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl, with supp

4 ➤ 又见 **shade**.

shad·ow /ˈʃædəʊ/ **shadows, shadowing, shadowed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **shadow** is a dark shape on a surface that is made when something stands between a light and the surface. 影子. ❖ *An oak tree cast its shadow over a tiny round pool.* 一棵橡树在圆形的小水潭里投下倒影. N-COUNT

2 **Shadow** is darkness in a place caused by something preventing light from reaching it. 阴影, 背光处. ❖ *Most of the lake was in shadow.* 大部分湖面在阴影里. N-UNCOUNT

3 If something **shadows** a thing or place, it covers it with a shadow. 遮住. ❖ *The hood shadowed her face.* 头巾遮住了她的脸. VB V n

4 If someone **shadows** you, they follow you very closely wherever you go. 盯梢, 跟踪. ❖ *Soviet spies had been shadowing him for some time.* 苏联间谍已经跟踪他一段时间了. VB V n

5 In Britain, the **Shadow** Cabinet consists of the leaders of the main opposition party. (在英国包括主要反对党领袖的)属于影子内阁的; 影子内阁的. ❖ *...the shadow chancellor.* 影子内阁大臣. ADJ ADJ n

➩ A cabinet member's **shadow** is the politician who has the equivalent job in the shadow cabinet. 影子内阁议员. N-COUNT poss N

6 If you say that something is true without **a shadow of a doubt** or without **a shadow of doubt**, you are emphasizing that there is no doubt at all that it is true. (与否定词连用)一点疑问. ❖ *It was without a shadow of a doubt the best we've played.* 毫无疑问,这是我们表演得最好的一次. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you live **in the shadow of** someone or **in** their **shadow**, their achievements and abilities are so great that you are not noticed or valued. 受(别人的成就、光芒)所掩盖; 在(某人的)影响(或控制)之下. PHR

8 If you say that someone is **a shadow of** their **former self**, you mean that they are much less strong or capable than they used to be. 与过去相比相形见绌; 远不如从前. PHR

shad·owy /ˈʃædəʊi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **shadowy** figure or shape is someone or something that you can hardly see because they are in a dark or misty place. 模糊的、朦胧的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 A **shadowy** place is dark or full of shadows. 幽暗的, 阴暗的; 多阴影的. ADJ-GRADED

3 You describe activities and people as **shadowy** when very little is known about them. 鲜为人知的, 神秘的. ❖ *...the shadowy world of spies.* 间谍的神秘世界. ADJ

shady /ˈʃeɪdi/ **shadier, shadiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can describe a place as **shady** when you like the fact that it is sheltered from bright sunlight. 背阴的, 多荫的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 **Shady** trees provide a lot of shade. (树木)成荫的. ADJ

3 You can describe activities as **shady** when you think that they might be dishonest or illegal. (活动)可疑的, 见不得人的. ❖ *I knew that John was a bit of a shady character, but I was desperate for money.* 我知道约翰有点可疑,但是我急着要用钱. ADJ-GRADED

shaft /ʃɑːft, ʃæft/ **shafts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **shaft** is a long vertical passage. 竖井; 垂直的井筒. ❖ *...a lift shaft.* 一口电梯井. *...a disused mine shaft.* 一口废弃的矿井. N-COUNT

2 In a machine, a **shaft** is a rod that turns round continually in order to transfer movement in the machine. (机器中传动的)连杆, 轴. ❖ *...a drive shaft.* 一根驱动轴. *...the propeller shaft.* 螺旋桨轴. N-COUNT

3 A **shaft** is a long thin piece of wood or metal that forms part of a spear, axe, golf club, or other object. (矛、斧、高尔夫球杆等的)柄. N-COUNT

4 A **shaft** of light is a beam of light. 一束(光), 一道(光). N-COUNT

shag /ʃæg/ **shags.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **shag** is a black seabird with a yellow beak, found in Europe and North Africa. 长鼻鸬鹚(欧洲和北非的一种黄喙黑水鸟). N-COUNT

shag·gy /ˈʃægi/ **shaggier, shaggiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Shaggy hair or fur is long and untidy. (毛发等)蓬乱的. ADJ-GRADED

shaikh /ʃeɪk/ **shaikhs.**

➤ 见 **sheikh**.

shake /ʃeɪk/ **shakes, shaking, shook, shaken;** the form **shook** can be used as the past participle for meaning 2 of the phrasal verb **shake up**. shook 可用作 shake up 第 2 项释义的过去分词. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **shake** something, you hold it and move it quickly backwards and forwards or up and down. You can also **shake** a person, for example, because you are angry with them or because you want them to wake up. 摇, 抖动. ❖ *Shake the rugs well.* 把地毯好好抖一抖. *As soon as he got inside, the dog shook himself.* 他一到屋里那狗就抖一抖身子. VB V n V pron-refl

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She picked up the cellophane bag of salad and gave it an angry shake.* 她拿起那袋用玻璃纸袋盛的沙拉, 生气地摇了一摇. N-COUNT

2 If you **shake** your fist or an object such as a stick at someone, you wave it in the air in front of them because you are angry with them. 挥舞(拳头, 棍棒等). ❖ *The protesters burst through police lines into the cathedral square, shaking clenched fists.* 抗议者突破警察防线进入大教堂广场, 挥舞着紧握的拳头. VB V n at n V n

3 If a force **shakes** something, or if something **shakes**, it moves from side to side or up and down with quick, small, but sometimes violent movements. (使)(上下或左右)剧烈震动. ❖ *...an explosion that shook buildings several kilometers away.* 爆炸震动了几公里外的建筑物. V-ERG V n Also V

4 To **shake** something into a certain place or state means to bring it into that place or state by moving it quickly up and down or from side to side. (以摇动)使进入特定位置(或状态). ❖ *She frees her mass of hair from a rubber band and shakes it off her shoulders.* 她解开浓密的头发上的橡皮圈, 把头发甩过肩膀. *Shake off any excess flour.* 把多余的面粉抖干净. VB V n prep V n with adv Also V n adj

5 If you **shake** your head, you turn it from side to side in order to say 'no' or to show disbelief or sadness. 摇(头). ❖ *'Anything else?' Colum asked. Kathryn shook her head wearily.* '还有别的吗?' 科拉姆问. 凯瑟琳疲倦地摇了摇头. VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *'The elm trees are all dying,' said Palmer, with a sad shake of his head.* '榆树都快死了.' 帕尔默伤心地摇了摇头. N-COUNT

6 If you **shake hands** with someone, you hold their right hand in your own for a few moments, often moving it up and down slightly, when you are meeting them, saying goodbye to them, or congratulating them. You can also say that two people **shake hands**. 握手. ❖ *He nodded greetings to Mary Ann and Michael and shook hands with Burke.* 他跟玛丽·安和迈克尔点头致意, 跟伯克握了握手. PHR

7 If you **shake** someone's **hand** or **shake** someone **by the hand**, you shake hands with them. 跟(某人)握手. PHR

8 If you **are shaking**, or a part of your body **is shaking**, you are making quick, small movements that you cannot control, for example because you are cold or afraid. (冷或害怕得)发抖. ❖ *I stood there, crying and shaking with fear.* 我站在那里哭着, 怕得发抖. VB V V with n

9 If you have **the shakes**, your body is shaking uncontrollably because you are afraid or ill, or because you have drunk too much alcohol. (因害怕、生病或喝酒太多而身体)发颤, 颤抖. N-PLURAL the N INFORMAL

10 If your voice **is shaking**, you cannot control it properly VB V

and it sounds very unsteady, for example because you are nervous or angry. (因紧张或生气)(声音)发颤.

11 If an event or a piece of news **shakes** you, or **shakes** your confidence, it makes you feel shocked or upset, and unable to think calmly or clearly. (事件或消息)使震惊, 使心烦意乱. ❖ *The news of Tandy's escape had shaken them all.* 他们听到坦迪逃跑的消息都很吃惊. VB V n

➩ **Shake up** means the same as **shake**. 义同 shake. ❖ *The jockey was shaken up when he was thrown twice from his horse yesterday.* 骑师昨天两次从马上摔下来, 受惊不小. *He was in the car when those people died. That really shook him up.* 那些人死的时候他正在车里, 真使他大吃一惊. PHR-V be V-ed P; V n P Also V-ed P, V P noun

◢ **shak·en** ❖ *Unhurt, but a bit shaken, she was trying not to cry.* 她没有受伤, 但有点儿受惊, 忍着不哭出来. ADJ-GRADED

12 If an event **shakes** a group of people or their beliefs, it causes great uncertainty and makes them question their beliefs. 动摇. ❖ *When events happen that shake these beliefs, our fear takes control.* 当动摇这些信念的事情发生时, 我们感到很害怕. VB V n

13 If you **shake** someone **out of** an attitude or belief that you dislike or disapprove of, you cause them to change their attitude or belief to one that is more responsible or sensible. 使(某人)摆脱. ❖ *Many businessmen still find it hard to shake themselves out of the old state-dependent habit.* 许多企业家仍觉得自己很难摆脱依赖国家的习惯. VB V n out of n

14 A **shake** is the same as a **milkshake**. 同 milkshake. ❖ *He sent his driver to fetch him a strawberry shake.* 他叫他的司机去给他拿一杯草莓味奶昔. N-COUNT

15 A **shake** of a liquid or a powder is a small amount of it that comes out of something such as a bottle when you shake it. (在瓶里摇出来的)一小份液体(或粉末). ❖ *Serve with an aromatic shake of ground cinnamon added to each.* 给每人添加一份芳香的肉桂末. N-COUNT

16 ➽ to **shake the foundations of** something: 见 **foundation**.

›shake down.

If someone **shakes** you **down**, they use threats or search you physically in order to obtain something from you. 向...勒索, 向...敲诈. ❖ *...police checkpoints on highways, which were being used to shake down motorists for bribes.* 公路上的警察检查站正被利用来勒索驾车者. PHR-V AMERICAN V P noun Also V n P

›shake off.

1 If you **shake off** something that you do not want such as an illness or a bad habit, you manage to recover from it or get rid of it. 摆脱(疾病、习惯等). ❖ *Businessmen are frantically trying to shake off the bad habits learned under six decades of a protected economy.* 商人们竭力克服在为期60年受保护的经济时期养成的坏习惯. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **shake off** someone who is following you, you manage to get away from them, for example by running faster than them. 摆脱(盯梢的人). ❖ *It seems that he was unaware that they had shaken off their pursuers.* 他好像不知道他们已甩掉追踪者. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **shake off** someone who is touching you, you move your arm or body sharply so that they are no longer touching you. (以突然的动作)摆脱. ❖ *He grabbed my arm. I shook him off.* 他抓住我的手臂, 我甩开了他. *She shook off his restraining hand.* 她挣脱了他按住她的那只手. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

›shake out.

If you **shake out** a cloth or a piece of clothing, you hold it by one of its edges and move it up and down one or more times, in order to open it out, make it flat, or remove dust. 抖开(布等). ❖ *While the water was heating she decided to shake out the carpet.* 水在加热的时候, 她决定把地毯抖一抖. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➽ 又见 **shake-out**.

›shake up.

1 If someone **shakes up** something such as an organization, an institution, or a profession, they make major changes to it. 改组, 改革(组织、机构或专业等). ❖ *Directors and shareholders are preparing to shake things up in the corporate boardrooms of America.* 董事和股东们打算对美国公司的董事局进行改革. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

➽ 又见 **shake-up**.

2 ➽ 见 **shake 11**. PHR-V

shak·en /ˈʃeɪkən/.

Shaken is the past participle of **shake**. shake 的过去分词.

'shake-out, shake-outs; [美]拼作 shakeout.

A **shake-out** is a major set of changes in a system or an organization which results in a large number of companies closing or a large number of people losing their jobs. (制度、组织等引致倒闭或裁员的)改组, 改革. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

'shake-up, shake-ups; [美]拼作 shakeup. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **shake-up** is a major set of changes in an organization or a system. (组织、制度等的)改革, 改组. ❖ *...an unexpectedly radical shake-up of the secondary education system.* 对中学教育制度一次突然的重大改革. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

shaky /ˈʃeɪki/ shakier, shakiest. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a situation as **shaky**, you mean that it is weak or unstable, and seems unlikely to last long or be successful. 不稳固的, 不可能持久(或成功)的. ❖ *The Prime Minister's political position is becoming increasingly shaky.* 首相的政治地位变得越来越不稳固. ADJ-GRADED

2 If your body or your voice is **shaky**, you cannot control it properly and it trembles, for example because you are ill or nervous. You can also describe someone's movements as **shaky**. (因生病或紧张等)(身体、声音或行动)颤抖的. ❖ *Even small operations can leave you feeling a bit shaky.* 即使小手术也会使你感到发抖. ◢ **shaki·ly** /ˈʃeɪkɪli/ ❖ *'I'm okay,' she said shakily.* '我挺好.' 她颤抖着说. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV with v

shale /ʃeɪl/ shales. ◆◇◇◇◇

Shale is smooth soft rock that breaks easily into thin layers. 页岩. N-VAR

shall /ʃəl, 重读 ʃæl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Shall is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. 情态动词(与动词原形连用).

1 You use **shall** with 'I' and 'we' in questions in order to make offers or suggestions, or to ask for advice. (用于第一人称疑问句, 表示提出建议或征求意见)可以. ❖ *Shall I get the keys?* 我可以拿钥匙吗? *Well, shall we go?* 哦, 我们可以走了吗? *Let's have a nice little stroll, shall we?* 我们去轻松地散一会儿步, 好吗? *What shall I do?* 我可以做什么? MODAL PRAGMATICS

2 You use **shall**, usually with 'I' and 'we', when you are referring to something that you intend to do, or when you are referring to something that you are sure will happen to you in the future. (一般用于第一人称, 表示打算做或肯定会发生)将会. ❖ *We shall be landing in Paris in sixteen minutes, exactly on time.* 16分钟后我们将准时在巴黎降落. *I shall miss him terribly.* 我会非常想念他的. MODAL

3 You use **shall** with 'I' or 'we' during a speech or piece of writing to say what you are going to discuss or explain later. (在讲话或文章中表示下面将会讨论或解释)将会. ❖ *In Chapter 3, I shall describe some of the documentation that I gathered.* 我将会在第三章叙述我搜集到的部分材料. MODAL

4 You use **shall** to indicate that something must happen, usually because of a rule or law. You use **shall not** to indicate that something must not happen. (通常根据法律某事一定会发生)必须, 应当. ❖ *The president shall hold office for five years.* 总统将要任职五年. *If you want to pry into other people's business you shall not do it here, young man.* 年轻人, 你要是想探听别人的事情, 在这里是不准许的. MODAL PRAGMATICS

5 You use **shall**, usually with 'you', when you are assuring someone that they will be able to do something or that something will happen. (用于第二人称表示意图、决心等)一定会(做或发生). ❖ *Very well, if you want to go, go you shall.* 很好, 如果你想要去, 你去呗. *'I want to hear all the gossip, all the scandal.'—'You shall, dearie, you shall!'* '我要听到所有的闲言碎语, 所有的丑闻.'—'你会听到的, 亲爱的, 你一定会的!' MODAL PRAGMATICS

6 You use **shall** with verbs such as 'look forward to' and 'hope' to say politely that you are looking forward to something or hoping to do something. (与 look forward to 和 hope 连用, 表示客气)将会. ❖ *Well, we shall look forward* MODAL PRAGMATICS FORMAL

to seeing him tomorrow. 嗯,我们盼望明天见到他.

7 You use **shall** when you are referring to the likely result or consequence of a particular action or situation. (指某行动或某情况可能产生的结果)必会; 必须. ❖ *This is our last chance and we shall need to take it if we are to compete and survive.* 这是我们最后一次机会; 假如我们要竞争、要生存下来, 我们必须抓住这个机会. MODAL

8 ➡ **shall I say**: 见 say.

shal·lot /ʃə'lɒt/ **shallots.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Shallots are small round vegetables that are the roots of a crop and are similar to onions. They have a strong taste and are used for flavouring other food. 青葱(外形像洋葱、用作调味品). N-VAR

shal·low /'ʃæləʊ/ **shallower, shallowest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **shallow** container, hole, or area of water measures only a short distance from the top to the bottom. 浅的, 不深的. ❖ *Put the milk in a shallow dish.* 把牛奶放在一个浅盘子里. *The water is quite shallow for some distance.* 在一段距离内的水很浅. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a person, piece of work, or idea as **shallow**, you disapprove of them because they do not show or involve any serious or careful thought. (人、一件工作、思想等)肤浅的, 浅薄的. ❖ *The evening news is often criticized for being shallow.* 人们常常批评晚间新闻缺乏深度. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **shal·low·ness** ❖ *...intellectual shallowness.* 头脑简单. N-UNCOUNT

3 If your breathing is **shallow**, you take only a very small amount of air into your lungs at each breath. (呼吸)浅的, 弱的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **shal·low·ly** ❖ *He was breathing, quickly and shallowly.* 他的呼吸又急又弱. ADV-GRADED

S

shal·lows /'ʃæləʊz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The shallows are the shallow part of an area of water. 浅滩, 浅水处. ❖ *At dusk more fish come into the shallows.* 到了傍晚的时候, 更多的鱼游到浅水处. N-PLURAL the N

shalt /ʃəlt, 重读 ʃælt/.

Shalt is an old-fashioned form of **shall**. shall 的古旧形式. ❖ *Thou shalt not kill.* 你不要杀人. MODAL

sham /ʃæm/ **shams.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is a **sham** is not real or is not really what it seems to be; used showing disapproval. (贬义)假装, 骗局. ❖ *The government's promises were exposed as a hollow sham.* 政府的承诺已被揭露, 完全是个骗局. *...sham marriages.* 结婚骗局. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

sham·an /'ʃeɪmən/ **shamans.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In some North American tribes, a **shaman** is a person who is believed to have powers to heal sick people or to rid them of evil spirits. (某些北美部落的)萨满教巫医. N-COUNT

2 A **shaman** is a priest or priestess in shamanism. 萨满教僧. N-COUNT

sham·an·ism /'ʃeɪmənɪzəm/.

Shamanism is a religion based on the belief that the world is controlled by good and evil spirits, and that these spirits can be directed by people with special powers. 萨满教(认为世界由善和恶的神灵控制, 有特异功能的人能够指挥他们). N-UNCOUNT

sham·ble /'ʃæmbəl/ **shambles, shambling, shambled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a place, event, or situation is a **shambles** or is **in a shambles**, everything is in disorder. 混乱. ❖ *The ship's interior was an utter shambles.* 船舱里一片混乱. N-SING

2 If you **shamble** somewhere, you walk clumsily, dragging your feet. 蹒跚, 踉跄, 拖着脚走. ❖ *The conductor shambled to the next carriage.* 列车员踉踉跄跄走到下一个车厢. VB V prep/adv

sham·bo·lic /ʃæm'bɒlɪk/.

If you describe a situation, person, or place as **shambolic**, you mean that they are very disorganized. 混乱的, 杂乱的. ❖ *John lived in a stylishly shambolic artist's studio.* 约翰住在一新潮时尚而又杂乱无章的画室里. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

shame /ʃeɪm/ **shames, shaming, shamed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Shame** is an uncomfortable feeling that you get when you have done something wrong or embarrassing, or when someone close to you has. 羞耻, 羞愧. ❖ *She felt a deep sense of shame.* 她深感羞愧. *I was, to my shame, a coward.* 说来惭愧, 我曾是个胆小鬼. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone brings **shame** on you, they make other people lose their respect for you. 耻辱, 丢脸. ❖ *I don't want to bring shame on the family name.* 我不想玷污家族名声. N-UNCOUNT

3 If something **shames** you, it causes you to feel shame. 使感到羞耻; 使丢脸. ❖ *Her son's affair had humiliated and shamed her.* 她儿子的事使她蒙受耻辱, 感到丢尽了脸. VB V n

4 If you **shame** someone close to you, you make people lose their respect for that person, by behaving in an unacceptable way. 使(亲人等)蒙受耻辱, 使丢脸. ❖ *I wouldn't shame my father by trying that.* 我不会干那种事来让我父亲丢脸. VB V n

5 You can use **shame** in expressions such as **shame on you** and **shame on him** to indicate that someone ought to feel shame for something they have said or done. 不要脸, 不知羞耻. ❖ *He tried to deny it. Shame on him!* 他还不承认. 真不要脸! CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

6 If you **shame** someone into doing something, you force them to do it by making them feel ashamed not to. 使感到羞愧(而不得不干某事). ❖ *Museums have now been shamed out of selling the treasures from their collections.* 博物馆现已感到羞愧, 不再出售收藏的宝物了. VB V n into/out of n/-ing

7 If you say that something is a **shame**, you are expressing your regret about it and indicating that you wish it had happened differently. 憾事. ❖ *It's a crying shame that police have to put up with these mindless attacks.* 真是可惜, 警察不得不忍受这些愚蠢的攻击. N-SING a N PRAGMATICS

8 If someone **puts** you **to shame**, they make you feel ashamed because they do something much better than you do. 使感到羞耻. ❖ *His playing really put me to shame.* 他的表演真让我感到难为情. PHR

shame·faced /'ʃeɪmfeɪst/.

If you are **shamefaced**, you feel embarrassed because you have done something that you know you should not have done. 脸带愧色的. ❖ *There was a long silence, and my father looked shamefaced.* 沉默良久, 我父亲看上去面带愧色. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

shame·ful /'ʃeɪmful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a person's action or attitude as **shameful**, you think that it is so bad that the person ought to be ashamed. 可耻的, 丢脸的, 不光彩的. ❖ *...the most shameful episode in US naval history.* 美国海军史上最不光彩的事件. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **shame·ful·ly** ❖ *At times they have been shamefully neglected.* 他们有时被忽视了, 真不应该. ADV-GRADED

shame·less /'ʃeɪmləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **shameless**, you mean that they should be ashamed of their behaviour, which is unacceptable to other people. 无耻的, 不知羞耻的. ❖ *...a shameless hustler and dealer in stolen goods.* 一个可耻的非法兜售赃物者. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **shame·less·ly** ❖ *...a shamelessly lazy week-long trip.* 为期一周懒散且不觉不安的旅行. ADV-GRADED

sham·poo /ʃæm'puː/ **shampoos, shampooing, shampooed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Shampoo** is a soapy liquid that you use for washing your hair. 洗发剂. N-VAR

2 When you **shampoo** your hair, you wash it using shampoo. 用洗发剂洗(头发). VB V n

sham·rock /'ʃæmrɒk/ **shamrocks.**

A **shamrock** is a small plant with three round leaves on each stem. The shamrock is the national emblem of Ireland. 三叶草(爱尔兰的国花). N-COUNT

shan·dy /'ʃændi/ **shandies.**

Shandy is a drink which is made by mixing beer and lemonade. 掺柠檬水的啤酒. ❖ *...half a pint of shandy.* 半品脱掺柠檬水的啤酒. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

➪ A glass of shandy can be referred to as a **shandy**. 一杯掺柠檬水的啤酒. N-COUNT

shank /ʃæŋk/ **shanks.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **shank** of an object is the long, thin, straight part of N-COUNT

the object. (物品的又长又细又直的)柄, 梗, 杆. ❖ *These hooks are sharp with long shanks.* 这些带长柄的钩子很锋利.

2 **Shanks** are the lower parts of the legs; used with reference to meat. 小腿肉, 胫肉, 腿肉. ❖ *Turn the shanks and baste them once or twice as they cook.* 烤这些腿肉时要不停地翻动, 中间给肉涂一两次油. N-COUNT

shan't /ʃɑːnt, ʃænt/.
'Shall not' is usually said or written as **shan't**. shall not 的缩略形式. INFORMAL

shan·ty /ˈʃænti/ **shanties.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **shanty** is a small rough hut which poor people live in, built from tin, cardboard, or other materials that are not very strong. (用锡皮、纸板等搭起来的)简陋小屋. N-COUNT

2 A **shanty** is a song which sailors used to sing while they were doing work on a ship. 水手号子. N-COUNT

ˈshanty town, shanty towns; 又拼作 **shantytown.**
A **shanty town** is a collection of rough huts which poor people live in, usually in or near a large city. (城市的) 棚屋区, 贫民窟. N-COUNT

shape /ʃeɪp/ **shapes, shaping, shaped.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **shape** of an object, a person, or an area is the appearance of their outside edges or surfaces, for example whether they are round, square, curved, or fat. 形状, 样子. ❖ *The glass bottle is the shape of a woman's torso.* 那个玻璃瓶的形状为一个女人的躯体. *The buds are conical or pyramidal in shape.* 这些花蕾是圆锥形的或金字塔形的. *These bras should be handwashed to help them keep their shape.* 这些乳罩应当用手洗, 这样有利于保持原来的形状. N-COUNT also in N

2 You can refer to something that you can see as a **shape** if you cannot see it clearly, or if its outline is the clearest or most striking aspect of it. 模糊的东西, 看不清楚的东西. ❖ *The great grey shape of a tank rolled out of the village.* 一辆坦克的庞大、灰乎乎的影子驶出村子. N-COUNT

3 A **shape** is a space enclosed by an outline, for example a circle, a square, or a triangle. 成形的东西, 有一定形状的东西. ❖ *...if you imagine a sort of a kidney shape.* 如果你想象某种肾一样形状的东西. N-COUNT

4 If something is **out of shape**, it is no longer in its proper or original shape. 变样的, 变形的. ❖ *Once most wires are bent out of shape, they don't return to the original position.* 多数金属丝一旦弯曲变形就不会再恢复原样. PHR

5 If you **shape** an object, you give it a particular shape, using your hands or a tool. (用手或工具)使成形, 塑造. ❖ *Cut the dough in half and shape each half into a loaf.* 把面团切成两半, 然后把每半捏成条面包状. VB V n, V n into n
➡ 又见 **shaped**.

6 The **shape** of something that is planned or organized is its structure and character. 有条理的安排(或形式). ❖ *Leaders are meeting in Dublin to plan the future shape of Western Europe.* 领导人们在都柏林开会, 规划西欧未来的格局. N-SING

7 You can use **in the shape of** to state exactly who or what you are referring to, immediately after referring to them in a general way. 以(某种)形式, 呈(某种)形状. ❖ *What industry needed now was a little hope in the shape of an interest-rate cut.* 目前产业需要的是, 降低利率带来的一点希望. PHR

8 If you say that something is **the shape of things to come**, you mean that it is the start of a new trend or development, and in future things will be like this. 新潮流(或新发展)的端倪. ❖ *British Rail says its new Liverpool Street station is the shape of things to come.* 英国铁路当局说, 新的利物浦街站代表着未来的潮流. PHR

9 Someone or something that **shapes** a situation or an activity has a very great influence on the way it develops. (对发展方向等)影响. ❖ *Like it or not, our families shape our lives and make us what we are.* 不管我们愿不愿意, 我们的家庭影响着我们的生活, 使我们成了现在这样的人. VB V n

10 When something **takes shape**, it develops or starts to appear in such a way that it becomes fairly clear what its final form will be. 成形; 形成. ❖ *In 1912 women's events were added, and the modern Olympic programme began to take shape.* 1912年加入了女子参赛项目, 现代奥运会开始成形. PHR

11 If you say, for example, that you will not accept something **in any shape or form**, or **in any way, shape or form**, you are emphasizing that you will not accept it for any reason or in any circumstances. 无论如何. ❖ *I don't condone violence in any shape or form.* 我无论如何也不会容忍任何形式的暴力. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 If someone or something is **in shape**, or **in good shape**, they are in a good state of health or in a good condition. If they are **in bad shape**, they are in a bad state of health or in a bad condition. (身体等)状况良好; 状况不好. ❖ *He was still in better shape than many young men.* 他的身体依然比许多年轻人都要好. PHR

13 If you **lick**, **knock**, or **whip** someone or something **into shape**, you use whatever methods are necessary to change or improve them so that they are in the condition that you want them to be in. 把(某人或某物)塑造成形; 使(某人或某物)更趋完美. ❖ *Few people doubt his ability to whip the economy into shape.* 很少有人怀疑他改善经济的能力. PHR

14 If you are **out of shape**, you are unhealthy and unable to do a lot of physical activity without getting tired. 处于健康不佳状态. PHR

▸shape up.

1 If something **is shaping up**, it is starting to develop or seems likely to happen. 朝特定方向发展, 渐渐成形. ❖ *The accident is already shaping up as a significant environmental disaster.* 这起意外渐渐成了一场重大的环境灾难. *This is shaping up to be the closest governor's race in recent memory.* 这有可能成为近年来票数最接近的州长竞选. PHR-V V P, AMERICAN, V P as n, V P to-inf

2 If you ask how someone or something **is shaping up**, you want to know how well they are doing in a particular situation or activity. 顺利发展, 进展良好. ❖ *I did have a few worries about how Hugh and I would shape up as parents.* 休和我要是做了父母以后如何, 我还的确有点儿担心. PHR V, V P as n, Also V P adv

3 If you tell someone to **shape up**, you are telling them to start behaving in a sensible and responsible way. (吩咐别人)表现得好一些, 规矩一点儿. PHR-V V P

shaped /ʃeɪpt/. ♦♦♦◇◇
Something that is **shaped** like a particular object or in a particular way has the shape of that object or a shape of that type. 有一定形状的. ❖ *...a bottle shaped like a tank.* 一个形状像坦克的瓶子. *...oddly shaped little packages.* 几个形状怪异的小包裹. ADJ v-link ADJ like n, adv ADJ
➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...large, heart-shaped leaves.* 心形的大叶子. COMB

shape·less /ˈʃeɪpləs/.
Something that is **shapeless** does not have a distinct or attractive shape. 不定形的; 形状不美的. ❖ *...shapeless black dresses.* 奇形怪状的黑色衣服. ADJ-GRADED

shape·ly /ˈʃeɪpli/.
If you describe a woman as **shapely**, you mean that she has an attractive shape. 样子好的, 匀称的. ❖ *...her shapely legs.* 她线条优美的双腿. ADJ-GRADED

shard /ʃɑːd/ **shards.**
Shards are pieces of broken glass, pottery, or metal. (玻璃、陶器、金属等的)碎片. ❖ *Eyewitnesses spoke of rocks and shards of glass flying in the air.* 目击者谈到石块和玻璃碎片在空中飞. N-COUNT

share /ʃeə/ **shares, sharing, shared.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A company's **shares** are the many equal parts into which its ownership is divided. Shares can be bought by people as an investment. 股票. ❖ *...a period of some months when the share price would remain fairly static.* 在几个月的时间里股票价格将会保持相当的稳定. N-COUNT

2 If you **share** something with another person, you both have it, use it, or occupy it. You can also say that two people **share** something. 分享. ❖ *...the small income he* V-RECIP V n with n

S

had shared with his brother. 他跟他弟弟共用的那点微薄收入. *Two Americans will share this year's Nobel Prize for Medicine.* 两名美国人将分享今年的诺贝尔医学奖. *Scarce water resources are shared between states.* 几国分享少量的水资源. pl-n V n; be V-ed between pl-n

3 If you **share** a task, duty, or responsibility with someone, you each carry out or accept part of it. You can also say that two people **share** something. 分担(任务、责任等). ❖ *You can find out whether they are prepared to share the cost of the flowers with you.* 你可以搞清楚，他们是否准备跟你分担鲜花的费用. V-RECIP; V n with n; Also pl-n V n

4 If you **share** an experience with someone, you have the same experience, often because you are with them at the time. You can also say that two people **share** something. 分享(经验等). ❖ *Yes, I want to share my life with you.* 是的，我想跟你一起生活. *I felt we both shared the same sense of loss.* 我感到我们俩都有那种失落感. V-RECIP; V n with n; pl-n V n

5 If one person or thing **shares** a quality or characteristic with another, they have the same quality or characteristic. You can also say that two people or things **share** something. 共有(...的特征). ❖ *...politically independent newspapers which share similar characteristics with certain British newspapers.* 那些具有英国某些报纸类似特点的政治上独立的报纸. V-RECIP; no cont; V n with n; Also pl-n V n

6 If you **share** someone's opinion, you agree with them. 赞同. ❖ *The forum's members share his view.* 论坛的成员赞成他的观点. VB no cont; V n

7 If you **share** something that you have with someone, you give some of it to them or let them use it. 与...合用. ❖ *The village tribe is friendly and they share their water supply with you.* 村里的人很友善，他们愿意让你们共用他们的水源. *Scientists now have to compete for funding, and do not share information among themselves.* 科学家现在不得不为资金展开竞争，互相之间不分享信息. VB; V n with n; V n among pl-n; Also V n, V

8 If you **share** something personal such as a thought or a piece of news with someone, you tell them about it. (向别人)吐露(想法、消息等)，分享. ❖ *It can be beneficial to share your feelings with someone you trust.* 向你所信任的人吐露自己的感情可能有好处. VB; V n with n; Also V n

9 If something is divided or distributed among a number of different people or things, each of them has, or is responsible for, a **share** of it. 一份，一部分. ❖ *Sara also pays a share of the gas, electricity and phone bills.* 萨拉也付了一份煤气费、电费及电话费. N-COUNT

10 If you have or do your **share** of something, you have or do the amount that it is reasonable or fair. 应得的一份，应承担的一份. ❖ *Women must receive their fair share of training for good-paying jobs.* 为得到高薪工作妇女们应当接受到她们本应得到的培训. N-COUNT

11 ➡ 又见 **lion's share, market share, power-sharing.**

›share in.
If you **share in** something such as a success or a responsibility, you are one of a number of people who achieve or accept it. 分享(成功)；分担(责任). ❖ *Everybody shares in the cooking chores.* 大家分担做饭的工作. PHR-V; V P n

›share out.
If you **share out** an amount of something, you give each person in a group an equal or fair part of it. 分配；平均分担. ❖ *Warsaw Pact members have failed to agree on how to share out proposed cuts in tank numbers.* 在如何分配建议削减的坦克数量问题上，华沙公约成员国未能取得一致意见. *...a formula for sharing out power among the various clans.* 一个在各个氏族之间分配权力的方案. PHR-V V n P; V P noun; V P n among/between pl-n
➡ 又见 **share-out.**

share·crop·per /ˈʃeəkrɒpə/ **sharecroppers.**
A **sharecropper** is a farmer who pays the rent for his land with some of the crops they produce. (将农产收益跟地主分成作为地租的)佃农. N-COUNT

share·holder /ˈʃeəhəʊldə/ **shareholders.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **shareholder** is a person who owns shares in a company. 股东，股票持有人. ❖ *...a shareholders' meeting.* 股东会议. N-COUNT

'share index, share indices or **share indexes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **share index** is an indicator of the state of a stock market. It is based on the combined share prices of a set of companies. 股票指数. N-COUNT

'share-out, share-outs.
If there is a **share-out** of something, several people are given equal or fair parts of it. 分配，分配物. ❖ *...a referendum on independence and the share-out of seats in the transitional government.* 一次关于独立以及过渡政府里席位分配的全民公决. N-COUNT; BRITISH

share·ware /ˈʃeəweə/; 又拼作 **Shareware.**
Shareware is computer software that you can try before you buy the legal right to use it. (买之前可先试用的)共用电脑软件；共享软件. N-UNCOUNT; TECHNICAL

shark /ʃɑːk/ **sharks.** The form **shark** can also be used as the plural form for meaning 1. 用于第1项释义时也可作复数形式. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **shark** is a very large fish. Some sharks have very sharp teeth and may attack people. 鲨鱼. N-VAR

2 If you refer to a person as a **shark**, you disapprove of them because they trick people out of their money by giving bad financial advice. 诈骗者. ❖ *Beware the sharks when you are making up your mind how to invest.* 在你决定怎样投资的时候，要警惕骗子. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL
➡ 又见 **loan shark.**

sharp /ʃɑːp/ **sharper, sharpest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **sharp** point or edge is very small or thin and can cut through things very easily. 锋利的. ❖ *The other end of the twig is sharpened into a sharp point.* 树枝的另一端削得很尖. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can describe a shape or an object as **sharp** if part of it or one end of it comes to a point or forms an angle. 尖的. ❖ *His nose was thin and sharp.* 他的鼻子又细又尖. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **sharp** bend or turn is one that changes direction suddenly. 急转弯的，急转向的. ADJ-GRADED
➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Do not cross the bridge but turn sharp left.* 别过桥，要马上拐向左边. ADV ADV adv
◢ **sharp·ly** ❖ *Downstream the canyon bent sharply to the north.* 峡谷下游突然向北拐弯. ADV-GRADED; ADV after v

4 If you describe someone as **sharp**, you are praising them because they are quick to notice, hear, understand, or react to things. (眼睛)尖的；(耳朵)灵敏的；(理解力、反应等)快的. ❖ *He is very sharp, a quick thinker.* 他是个反应很快、思维敏捷的人. ◢ **sharp·ness** ❖ *I liked their enthusiasm and sharpness of mind.* 我喜欢他们的热心和头脑敏捷. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS; N-UNCOUNT

5 If someone says something in a **sharp** way, they say it suddenly and rather firmly or angrily. 严厉的；生气的. ❖ *'Don't contradict your mother,' was Charles's sharp reprimand.* '别跟你妈顶嘴.' 查尔斯严斥道. ◢ **sharply** ❖ *Environmentalists were sharply critical of the policy.* 环境保护主义者严厉批评这种政策. ◢ **sharpness** ❖ *'Let them find their own way out,' said his father with unaccustomed sharpness.* '让他们自找出路!' 他父亲严厉地说，他这种严厉非比寻常. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

6 A **sharp** change, movement, or feeling occurs suddenly, and is great in amount, force, or degree. 突然的. ❖ *There's been a sharp rise in the rate of inflation.* 通货膨胀率突然急剧上扬. ◢ **sharply** ❖ *Unemployment among the over forties has risen sharply in recent years.* 近年来，40多岁的失业者突然剧增. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

7 A **sharp** difference, image, or sound is very easy to see, hear, or distinguish. (差异)明显的；(形象)鲜明的；(声音)清楚的. ❖ *Many people make a sharp distinction between humans and other animals.* 许多人严格区分人和其他动物. ◢ **sharply** ❖ *The woman's figure is sharply brought out by the intense Provence light.* 那个女人的身段在强烈的普罗旺斯的阳光下显得一清二楚. ◢ **sharpness** ❖ *Scientists said they were amazed at the sharpness of the first picture.* 科学家说，他们对第一张照片的清晰程度感到很惊讶. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

8 A **sharp** taste or smell is rather strong or bitter, but is often ADJ-GRADED

also clear and fresh. (味道或气味)强烈的. ◢ **sharpness** ❖ *The pesto vinaigrette added a stimulating sharpness.* 香蒜醋油沙司使味道大增. N-UNCOUNT

9 A **sharp** wind, or **sharp** cold, is so strong or intense that it almost hurts you. 刺骨的, 极冷的. ADJ-GRADED

10 **Sharp** clothes are neat, elegant, and fashionable. (衣服等)漂亮的, 时髦的. ADJ-GRADED

11 **Sharp** is used after stating a particular time to show that something happens at exactly that time. (用在时间之后)正. ❖ *She planned to unlock the store at 8.00 sharp.* 她计划8点整开店门. ADV n ADV

12 **Sharp** is used after a letter representing a musical note to show that the note should be played or sung half a tone higher than the note which otherwise corresponds to that letter. **Sharp** is often represented by the symbol #. (用在字母A至G之后, 表示音乐中)升半音的. ❖ *A solitary viola plucks a lonely, soft F sharp.* 一把中提琴轻轻奏起一个凄凉的升F调. ADJ n ADJ

13 If you say that someone is **at the sharp end** of a particular activity or type of work, you mean that they are involved in the most difficult or dangerous aspects of it. 处于最困难或最危险的地位. ❖ *These men are at the sharp end of law enforcement.* 这些人处于执行法律最困难的地位. PHR BRITISH

➡ **short, sharp shock**: 见 **shock**.

14 ➡ 又见 **razor-sharp**.

sharp·en /ˈʃɑːpən/ sharpens, sharpening, sharpened. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If your senses, understanding, or skills **sharpen** or **are sharpened**, you become better at noticing things, thinking, or doing something. (使)敏锐; (使)敏捷; (使)熟练. ❖ *You can sharpen your skills with rehearsal.* 你的技能通过练习会得到提高. V-ERG V / V n

2 If you **sharpen** an object, you make its edge very thin or you make its end pointed. 磨利; 削尖. ◢ **sharp·en·er, sharpeners.** A **sharpener** is a tool or machine used for sharpening pencils or knives. 磨具; 削具. ❖ *...a pencil sharpener.* 削笔器. VB V n / N-COUNT

3 If disagreements or differences between people **sharpen**, or if they **are sharpened**, they become bigger or more important. (使)变得尖锐, (使)加剧. ❖ *The case of Harris has sharpened the debate over capital punishment.* 哈里斯的案件使关于死刑的辩论变得更加激烈. V-ERG V / V n

▸sharpen up.

If you **sharpen** something **up**, or if it **sharpens up**, it becomes smarter or better than it was. (使)更敏锐, (使)更好. ❖ *The fashion designers have sharpened up their act in the last few years.* 过去几年里, 时装设计师改进了他们的设计. *We have got to sharpen up and get it right.* 我们思维要敏锐、理解要正确. PHR-V-ERG V n P INFORMAL / V P n / V P

ˈsharp-eyed.

A **sharp-eyed** person is good at noticing and observing things. 目光敏锐的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌsharp ˈpractice.

You can use **sharp practice** to refer to an action or a way of behaving that you think is clever but dishonest. 卑鄙行为. ❖ *He accused some solicitors of sharp practice in quoting low fees which were later increased.* 他指责有些律师的卑鄙行为, 他们报的是低价, 后来收的却是高价. N-UNCOUNT

sharp·shooter /ˈʃɑːpʃuːtə/ sharpshooters.

A **sharpshooter** is a person who can fire a gun very accurately. 神枪手, 神射手. N-COUNT AMERICAN

shat·ter /ˈʃætə/ shatters, shattering, shattered. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **shatters** or if something or someone **shatters** it, it breaks into a lot of small pieces. (使)粉碎; 砸碎. ❖ *The car shattered into a thousand burning pieces in a 200mph crash.* 在一次时速达200英里的撞车事件中, 那辆车变成了上千个熊熊燃烧的碎片. *One bullet shattered his skull.* 一颗子弹打碎了他的头骨. ◢ **shat·ter·ing** ❖ *...the shattering of glass.* 玻璃粉碎. V-ERG V / V into n / V n Also V n into n / N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **shatters** your dreams, hopes, or beliefs, it completely destroys them. 粉碎(梦想、希望、信念等); 使幻灭. VB V n

3 If someone **is shattered** by an event, it shocks and upsets them very much. (使)震惊, (使)心烦意乱. ❖ *...the tragedy which had shattered his life.* 那个使他一生感到不安的悲剧. ◢ **shattering** ❖ *Yesterday's decision was another shattering blow.* 昨天的决定又是一个沉重打击. VB be V-ed / V n / ADJ-GRADED

4 ➡ 又见 **shattered, earth-shattering.**

shat·tered /ˈʃætəd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **shattered** by something, you are extremely shocked and upset about it. 震惊的, 感到不安的. ❖ *It is desperately sad news and I am absolutely shattered to hear it.* 这是令人伤心透顶的消息, 我听到后极其震惊. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say you are **shattered**, you mean you are extremely tired and have no energy left. 极度疲劳的, 毫无精力的. ❖ *He was shattered and too tired to concentrate on schoolwork.* 他极其虚弱, 精疲力竭, 无法集中精神做学校功课. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

shave /ʃeɪv/ shaves, shaving, shaved. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **shave**, you cut hair from a part of your body using a razor or shaver. 剃(胡须, 毛发等). ❖ *He had shaved his face until it was smooth.* 他把脸刮得干干净净. *If you have long curly hair, don't shave it off.* 如果你有长长的鬈发, 别把它剪掉. VB V / V n / V n with off

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He never seemed to need a shave.* 他似乎从来不需要刮胡子. N-COUNT

◢ **shav·ing** ❖ *...a range of shaving products.* 一系列修面用的产品. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **shave off** part of a piece of wood or other material, you cut very thin pieces from it. 切. ❖ *She was shaving thin slices off a courgette.* 她把西葫芦切成薄片. VB V n with off / V n off n

3 If you **shave** a small amount off something such as a record, cost, or price, you reduce it by that amount. 削减(纪录, 费用, 价格等). ❖ *She's already shaved four seconds off the national record for the mile.* 她已经把一英里赛跑的全国纪录缩短了四秒钟. VB / V n off/from n

4 If you describe a situation as a **close shave**, you mean that there was nearly an accident or a disaster but it was avoided. 侥幸脱险. PHR

5 ➡ 又见 **shaving**.

shav·en /ˈʃeɪvən/.

If a part of someone's body is **shaven**, it has been shaved. 刮过胡须的, 剃光头发的. ❖ *...a small boy with a shaven head.* 一个剃了光头的小孩. ADJ

➡ 又见 **clean-shaven.**

shav·er /ˈʃeɪvə/ shavers. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **shaver** is an electric device, used for shaving hair from the face and body. 电动剃刀. N-COUNT

shav·ing /ˈʃeɪvɪŋ/ shavings. ◆◇◇◇◇

Shavings are small very thin pieces of wood or other material which have been cut from a larger piece. 刨下的薄片. ❖ *...metal shavings.* 削下来的金属薄片. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **shave**.

ˈshaving cream, shaving creams.

Shaving cream is soap or foam which men put on their face before they shave. 剃须膏(或皂). N-VAR

shawl /ʃɔːl/ shawls. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **shawl** is a large piece of woollen cloth which a woman wears over her shoulders or head, or which is wrapped around a baby to keep it warm. (妇女用的)披巾, 披肩. N-COUNT

she /ʃi, 重读 ʃiː/. ◆◆◆◆◆

She is a third person singular pronoun. **She** is used as the subject of a verb. (第三人称单数代词, 用作主语)她.

1 You use **she** to refer to a woman, girl, or female animal who has already been mentioned or whose identity is clear. (表示女人、女孩或雌性动物)她. ❖ *She was seventeen.* 她当时17岁. *She was a little fluffy baby duck.* 她是一只可爱的毛茸茸的小鸭子. PRON

2 Some writers may use **she** to refer to a person who is not identified as either male or female, to avoid using the pronoun 'he' all the time. Some people dislike this use and prefer to use 'he or she' or 'they'. (可用于指性别不明的人)她. ❖ *Very early in life when the baby feels the pangs* PRON WRITTEN

of hunger, she learns to scream. 婴儿在生命初期感到饿得发慌的时候，她学会了尖声喊叫.

3 **She** is sometimes used to refer to a country or nation. (用来指国家)她. ❖ *Now Britain needs new leadership if she is to play a significant role shaping Europe's future development.* 现在，如果英国想要在规划欧洲的未来发展中发挥重要作用的话，她就必须有新的领导班子. PRON

4 Some people use **she** to refer to a car, ship, or other vehicle. (用来指交通工具)她. ❖ *Hundreds of small boats clustered round the yacht as she sailed into Southampton docks.* 当那艘游艇驶进南安普敦码头时，几百条小船聚集在她的周围. PRON

s/he

Some writers use **s/he** instead of either 'he' or 'she' when they are referring to someone who might exist but who has not been identified. By using 's/he', the writer does not need to say whether the person is male or female. (在性别不明的情况下指)他或她. ❖ *Talk to your doctor and see if s/he knows of any local groups.* 跟你的医生谈谈，看看他或她是否知道任何当地团体. PRON WRITTEN

sheaf /ʃiːf/ sheaves.

1 A **sheaf** of papers is a bundle of papers. (纸等)一捆，一扎. N-COUNT

2 A **sheaf** is a bundle of ripe corn plants tied together. (谷物)一捆. N-COUNT

shear /ʃɪə/ shears, shearing, sheared, shorn. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 To **shear** a sheep means to cut its wool off. 剪(羊)的毛. VB V n
◢ **shear·ing** ❖ *...a display of sheep shearing.* 展示剪羊毛的过程. N-UNCOUNT

2 A pair of **shears** is a tool like a very large pair of scissors, used especially for cutting hedges. (尤用于修剪树篱的)大剪刀. 见插图条 **tools**. N-PLURAL

S

▸shear off.

If something such as a piece of metal **shears off**, or if it is **sheared off**, it breaks. (使)(金属等)断裂. ❖ *The aircraft's wings were sheared off in the crash.* 那架飞机在坠毁中机翼断裂. PHR-V-ERG V P be V-ed P

sheath /ʃiːθ/ sheaths. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **sheath** is a covering for the blade of a knife. (刀、剑的)鞘. N-COUNT

2 A **sheath** is a rubber covering for a man's penis that is used as a contraceptive. 避孕套，阴茎套. N-COUNT

sheathe /ʃiːð/ sheathes, sheathing, sheathed.

1 If something is **sheathed** in a material or other covering, it is closely covered with it. (被)包住；(被)覆盖. ❖ *The television was sheathed in a snug coverlet.* 电视机用紧贴的罩子罩着. VB usu passive LITERARY

2 When someone **sheathes** a knife, they put it in its sheath. 把(刀、剑)插入鞘. VB V n LITERARY

sheaves /ʃiːvz/.

Sheaves is the plural of **sheaf**. sheaf 的复数形式.

she·bang /ʃɪ'bæŋ/.

The whole shebang is the whole situation or business that you are describing. 全部情况，整件事情. PHR INFORMAL

shed /ʃed/ sheds, shedding. ♦♦♦◇◇

The form **shed** is used in the present tense and in the past tense and past participle of the verb. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形.

1 A **shed** is a small building that is used for storing things such as garden tools. 棚屋，货棚. N-COUNT

2 A **shed** is a large shelter or building, for example at a railway station, port, or factory. (车站、海港、工厂等)棚式建筑物. N-COUNT

3 When a tree **sheds** its leaves, its leaves fall off in the autumn. When an animal **sheds** hair or skin, some of its hair or skin drops off. (树木)脱落(叶子)；(动物)脱(毛)；蜕(皮). VB V n

4 To **shed** something means to get rid of it. 摆脱，去除. ❖ *The firm is to shed 700 jobs.* 这家公司要削减700个职位. VB FORMAL V n

5 If a lorry **sheds** its load, the goods that it is carrying accidentally fall onto the road. (货车意外地)掉落(货物). VB V n

6 If you **shed** tears, you cry. 流，掉(眼泪). ❖ *I don't think any of us would have shed tears if that happened.* 我认为，就算是发生了那种事我们谁也不会掉眼泪. VB V n

7 To **shed** blood means to kill people in a violent way. (在暴力事件中)使流(血)；杀人. If someone **sheds** their blood, they are killed in a violent way, usually when they are fighting in a war. 流(血)；被杀. ❖ *Gunmen in Ulster shed the first blood of the new year.* 阿尔斯特的枪手在新的一年里是第一批被杀的. VB V n

8 ➸ to **shed light on** something: 见 **light**.

she'd /ʃiːd, ʃɪd/.

1 **She'd** is the usual spoken form of 'she had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其 had 为助动词时) she had 的缩略形式. ❖ *She would go for a swim when she'd unpacked.* 她打开行李后会去游泳.

2 **She'd** is a spoken form of 'she would'. she would 的缩略形式. ❖ *She'd do anything for a bit of money.* 她为了一点儿钱什么都会去干.

sheen /ʃiːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something has a **sheen**, it has a smooth and gentle brightness on its surface. 光泽. ❖ *The carpet had a silvery sheen to it.* 这地毯有一种银色的光泽. N-SING

sheep /ʃiːp/; **sheep** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **sheep** is a farm animal with a thick woolly coat, kept for its wool or its meat. 羊；绵羊. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a group of people are like **sheep**, you disapprove of them because if one person does something, all the others copy them. (好像)盲从的羊群. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

3 ➸ 又见 **black sheep**.

sheep·dog /'ʃiːpdɒg/ sheepdogs.

A **sheepdog** is a breed of dog often used for controlling sheep. 牧羊犬. N-COUNT

sheep·ish /'ʃiːpɪʃ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you look **sheepish**, you look slightly embarrassed because you feel foolish. 窘迫的，局促不安的. ◢ **sheep·ish·ly** ❖ *He grinned sheepishly.* 他尴尬地咧嘴一笑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

sheep·skin /'ʃiːpskɪn/ sheepskins.

Sheepskin is the skin of a sheep with the wool still attached to it, used especially for making coats and rugs. 羊皮，绵羊皮. ❖ *...a sheepskin coat.* 一件羊皮袄. N-VAR

sheer /ʃɪə/ sheerer, sheerest. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You can use **sheer** to emphasize that a state or situation is complete and does not involve anything else. 完全的，十足的，彻底的，纯粹的. ❖ *...acts of sheer desperation.* 纯粹是不顾一切的行动. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

2 A **sheer** cliff or drop is extremely steep or completely vertical. 陡峭的，垂直的. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Sheer** material is very thin, light, and delicate. 极薄的，极轻的，极精细的. ❖ *...sheer black tights.* 极薄的黑色连裤袜. ADJ-GRADED

sheet /ʃiːt/ sheets. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **sheet** is a large rectangular piece of cotton or other cloth that you sleep on or cover yourself with in a bed. 床单；被单. N-COUNT

2 A **sheet** of paper is a rectangular piece of paper. 一张(纸). N-COUNT

3 You can use **sheet** to refer to a piece of paper which gives information about something. (上面印有信息的)印刷品. ❖ *...information sheets on each country in the world.* 介绍世界各国情况的印刷品. N-COUNT

4 A **sheet** of glass, metal, or wood is a large, flat, thin piece of it. 一片，一块(又大又平又薄的东西，如玻璃、金属及木头等). N-COUNT

5 A **sheet** of something is a thin wide layer of it over the surface of something else. 一大层(薄的东西). ❖ *...a sheet of ice.* 一大层冰. N-COUNT

6 A **sheet** of fire or water is a fast-moving mass of it that is difficult to see through. 一片(火海，汪洋). N-COUNT

7 ➸ 又见 **balance sheet**, **charge sheet**, **fact sheet**, **scoresheet**, **spreadsheet**.

sheet·ing /ˈʃiːtɪŋ/.
Sheeting is metal, plastic, or other material that is made in the form of sheets. (金属、塑胶等)皮,片. N-UNCOUNT

ˈsheet metal.
Sheet metal is metal which is made into thin sheets rather than being made into solid bars or cast in moulds. 金属薄板. N-UNCOUNT

ˈsheet music.
Sheet music is music that is printed on sheets of paper without a hard cover. 乐谱活页. N-UNCOUNT

sheikh /ʃeɪk, AM ʃiːk/ **sheikhs;** 又拼作 **sheik** 或 **shaikh.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **sheikh** is a male Arab chief or ruler. (阿拉伯)族长; 酋长. N-TITLE, N-COUNT

shelf /ʃelf/ **shelves.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **shelf** is a flat piece of wood, metal, or glass which is attached to a wall or to the sides of a cupboard. 架子, 搁板. ◆ *He took a book from the shelf.* 他从书架上取下一本书. N-COUNT
2 A **shelf** is a section of rock on a cliff or mountain or underwater that sticks out like a shelf. 突出的(大块)岩石. ◆ *The house stands on a shelf of rock among pines.* 那座房子位于松林中一块突出的岩石架上. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **continental shelf.**
3 If you buy something **off the shelf**, you buy something that is not specially made for you. 从货架上取下来的, 现成的. ◆ *...off-the-shelf software.* 现成的软件. PHR
4 If you say that someone or something is **on the shelf**, you mean that no one wants them. 被搁置的. ◆ *I was afraid of getting left on the shelf.* 我担心不受重视. PHR INFORMAL

ˈshelf life, shelf lives.
The **shelf life** of a product, especially food, is the length of time that it can be kept before it becomes too old to use. (食品等的)保质期, 保存期. N-COUNT

shell /ʃel/ **shells, shelling, shelled.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 The **shell** of a nut or egg is the hard covering which surrounds it. (坚果或蛋的)壳. N-COUNT
▷ **Shell** is the substance that a shell is made of. 壳质, 壳料. ◆ *...beads made from ostrich egg shell.* 用鸵鸟蛋壳制成的珠子. N-UNCOUNT
2 The **shell** of a tortoise, snail, or crab is the hard protective covering that it has on its back. (乌龟、蜗牛、螃蟹等的)壳. N-COUNT
3 **Shells** are hard objects found on beaches. They are usually pink, white, or brown and are the covering which surrounds, or used to surround, small sea creatures. 贝壳. N-COUNT
4 If you **shell** nuts, peas, prawns, or other food, you remove their natural outer covering. 剥...的壳(或皮). VB V n
5 If someone comes out of their **shell**, they become more friendly and less quiet, shy, and reserved. (走出)保护外壳(不再缄默或害羞). N-COUNT
6 The **shell** of a building, boat, car, or other structure is the outside frame of it. (建筑物、船、汽车等的)框架, 外壳. ◆ *...the shells of burned buildings.* 建筑物烧剩的外壳. N-COUNT
7 A **shell** is a weapon consisting of a metal container filled with explosives that can be fired from a large gun over long distances. 炮弹. N-COUNT
8 To **shell** a place means to fire explosive shells at it. 炮击. ◢ **shell·ing, shellings** ◆ *Out on the streets, the shelling continued.* 外面街上的炮击继续着. VB V n, N-VAR

›shell out.
If you **shell out** for something, you spend a lot of money on it. (为...)花大量钱. ◆ *You won't have to shell out a fortune for it.* 这花不了你多少钱. *Nearly half are shelling out 50 percent of their income or more.* 差不多半数人花去50%或更多的收入. *The very fact that you shelled out money to come and see us is a good sign.* 你花钱来看望我们, 这本身就是一种美意. PHR-V V P for/on n, V P n for/on n, V P n, V P n to-inf, Also V P to-inf

she'll /ʃiːl, ʃɪl/.
She'll is the usual spoken form of 'she will'. she will 的一般口语形式. ◆ *Sharon was a wonderful lady and I know she'll be greatly missed.* 沙伦是一位可爱的女士, 我会非常想念她的.

shell·fish /ˈʃelfɪʃ/; **shellfish** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇
Shellfish are small creatures that live in the sea and have a shell. 水生有壳动物. ◆ *Fish and shellfish are the specialities.* 鱼和贝壳类水产是特色菜. N-VAR

ˈshell-shocked; 又拼作 **shell shocked.**
1 If you say that someone is **shell-shocked**, you mean that they are very shocked, usually because something bad has happened. 极其震惊的. ◆ *We were shell-shocked when Chelsea took the lead.* 切尔西领先使我们感到非常震惊. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
2 If someone is **shell-shocked**, they have a confused or nervous mental condition as a result of a shocking experience such as being in a war or an accident. (因战争或意外造成的精神打击)患炮弹休克的 ◆ *...a shell-shocked war veteran.* 一个患战争疲劳症的老兵. ADJ-GRADED

ˈshell suit, shell suits; 又拼作 **shell-suit.**
A **shell suit** is a casual suit made of thin nylon. (用薄尼龙制成的)便服. N-COUNT BRITISH

shel·ter /ˈʃeltə/ **shelters, sheltering, sheltered.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **shelter** is a small building or covered place which is made to protect people from bad weather or danger. 遮蔽物, 隐蔽处. ◆ *...a bus shelter.* 一个公共汽车候车亭. N-COUNT
2 If a place provides **shelter**, it provides you with a place to stay or live. 遮蔽. ◆ *The number of families seeking shelter rose by 17 percent.* 寻找安身之处的家庭增加了17%. N-UNCOUNT
3 A **shelter** is a building where homeless people can sleep and get food. (无家可归者的)临时收容所. ◆ *...a shelter for homeless women.* 一个为无家可归的女性设立的临时收容所. N-COUNT
4 If you **shelter** in a place, you stay there and are protected from bad weather or danger. 躲避(坏天气、危险等). ◆ *...a man sheltering in a doorway.* 躲在门口的人. VB V prep/adv
5 If a place or thing **is sheltered** by something, it is protected by that thing from wind and rain. (受)保护, (受)掩蔽. VB usu passive
6 If you **shelter** someone, usually someone who is being hunted by police or other people, you provide them with a place to stay or live. 庇护, 收留. ◆ *A neighbor sheltered the boy for seven days.* 一位邻居将那个孩子收留了七天. VB V n

shel·tered /ˈʃeltəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **sheltered** place is protected from wind and rain. 不受风雨侵袭的. ◆ *...a shallow-sloping beach next to a sheltered bay.* 避风的海湾旁边的一个倾斜的浅滩. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you say that someone has led a **sheltered** life, you mean that they have not experienced things that most people of their age have experienced, and that as a result they are rather naive. 受保护的; 未经世面的. ◆ *My mother, who had a sheltered upbringing, has fantastic memories of childhood.* 我母亲在呵护下长大, 对童年的回忆特别美好. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Sheltered** accommodation or work is designed for old or disabled people. It allows them to be independent but also gives them supervision when they need it. (为老人或残疾人)提供保障的; 庇护的. ◆ *...sheltered employment for people with severe disabilities.* 为严重残疾人士提供的保障就业. ADJ ADJ n

shelve /ʃelv/ **shelves, shelving, shelved.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **shelves** a plan or project, they decide not to continue with it at that time. 搁置, 暂缓考虑. ◆ *Sadly, the project has now been shelved.* 真可惜, 这个计划现在被搁置起来了. VB V n
2 If a stretch of land **shelves**, it slopes or drops downwards. 向下倾斜. ◆ *The shoreline shelves away steeply.* 海岸线突然倾斜入海. VB V adv/prep
3 **Shelves** is the plural of **shelf**. shelves 为复数形式.

shelv·ing /ˈʃelvɪŋ/.
Shelving is a set of shelves, or material which is used for making shelves. 一组搁板; 搁板料. ◆ *...a pyramid-shaped shelving unit.* 一组金字塔形的搁板. N-UNCOUNT

she·nani·gans /ʃɪˈnænɪgənz/.
You can use **shenanigans** to refer to rather dishonest or immoral behaviour, especially when you think it is amusing or interesting. (尤指恶作剧、胡闹等的)欺骗行为; 不道德行为. ◆ *Media people knew about the private shenanigans of public figures.* 传媒界知道公众人物暗地里的尔虞我诈. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

S

shep·herd /ˈʃepəd/ **shepherds, shepherding, shepherded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **shepherd** is a person, especially a man, whose job is to look after sheep. 牧羊人, 羊倌. N-COUNT

2 If you **are shepherded** somewhere, someone takes you there to make sure that you arrive at the right place safely. (被)护送, (被)带领. ❖ *She was shepherded by her guards up the rear ramp of the aircraft.* 她在保镖护送下登上了飞机后部的舷梯. VB usu passive; be V-ed prep/adv

shep·herd·ess /ˈʃepədes/ **shepherdesses.**

A **shepherdess** is a woman whose job is to look after sheep. 牧羊女. N-COUNT

ˌshepherd's ˈpie, shepherd's pies.

In Britain, **shepherd's pie** is a dish consisting of minced meat, usually lamb, covered with mashed potato. (在英国, 通常是用羊肉做的)碎肉馅马铃薯饼. N-VAR

sher·bet /ˈʃɜːbət/ **sherbets.**

1 **Sherbet** is a type of ice cream made with fruit juices, sugar, and water. (用果汁、糖及水做成的)果汁雪糕. N-VAR AMERICAN

2 **Sherbet** is a sweet dry powder that tastes fizzy and is eaten as a sweet. (干粉状的)甜食. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

sher·iff /ˈʃerɪf/ **sheriffs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In the United States, a **sheriff** is a person who is elected to make sure that the law is obeyed in a particular county. (美国)县治安官. ❖ *...Sheriff Bob Cahill.* 县治安官鲍勃·卡希尔. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

2 In Scotland, a **sheriff** is a legal officer whose chief duty is to act as judge in a Sheriff Court. These courts deal with all but the most serious crimes and with most civil actions. (在苏格兰, 主要任务是担任郡法院法官的)司法长官. ❖ *...the presiding judge, Sheriff John Mowatt.* 审判长约翰·莫厄特司法长官. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

3 In England and Wales, the **Sheriff** of a city or county is a person who is elected or appointed to carry out mainly ceremonial duties. (英格兰和威尔士民选的或任命的)名誉市(或县)长. ❖ *...the Sheriff of Oxford.* 牛津的名誉市长. N-COUNT

sher·ry /ˈʃeri/ **sherries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Sherry is a type of strong wine that is made in south-western Spain. 雪利酒(产于西班牙西南部的一种烈酒). ❖ *He sipped his sherry.* 他品着雪利酒. N-VAR

➪ A glass of sherry can be referred to as a **sherry**. 一杯雪利酒. N-COUNT

she's /ʃiːz, ʃɪz/.

1 **She's** is the usual spoken form of 'she is'. she is 的缩略形式. ❖ *Have they told you, she's having a baby in October?* 他们有没有告诉你, 她在10月要生孩子了?

2 **She's** is a spoken form of 'she has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其 has 为助动词时)she has 的缩略形式. ❖ *She's been married for seven years.* 她结婚已经有七年了.

shh /ʃ/.

➥ 见 **sh**.

shib·bo·leth /ˈʃɪbəleθ/ **shibboleths.**

If you describe a popular idea or belief as a **shibboleth**, you mean that it may be meaningless or wrong although many people believe it. 陈旧的思想(或信念); 陈词滥调. ❖ *It is time to go beyond the shibboleth that conventional forces, unlike nuclear ones, cannot deter.* 认为常规力量与核力量不同, 不能产生威慑力 — 现在是超越这种陈词滥调的时候了. N-COUNT FORMAL

shield /ʃiːld/ **shields, shielding, shielded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something or someone which is a **shield** against a particular danger or risk provides protection from it. 保护物, 防御物. ❖ *...asbestos heat shields.* 石棉防热物品. N-COUNT

2 If something or someone **shields** you **from** a danger or risk, they protect you from it. 保护. ❖ *He shielded his head from the sun with an old sack.* 他用旧麻袋遮住头部以防日晒. VB; V n from n

3 If you **shield** your eyes, you put your hand above your eyes to protect them from direct sunlight. (用手搭在眼睛上方以防阳光直接照射)遮挡. ❖ *He squinted and shielded his eyes.* 他眯起眼睛, 并用手挡在眼睛上方. VB; V n

4 A **shield** is a large piece of metal or leather which soldiers used to carry to protect their bodies while they were fighting. 盾, 盾牌. N-COUNT

5 A **shield** is a sports trophy or a badge that is shaped like a shield. (体育比赛中的)盾形奖杯(或奖牌). N-COUNT

shift /ʃɪft/ **shifts, shifting, shifted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **shift** something or if it **shifts**, it moves slightly. 移动, 转移. ❖ *He stopped, shifting his cane to his left hand.* 他停下来, 把手杖换到左手. *He shifted from foot to foot.* 他不停地换脚. V-ERG; V n; V n prep/adv; V prep/adv

2 If someone's opinion, a situation, or a policy **shifts** or **is shifted**, it changes slightly. 变动; 被改变. ❖ *The emphasis should be shifted more towards Parliament.* 重点应更加转向议会. V-ERG; V; be V-ed prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a shift in government policy.* 政府政策的改变. N-COUNT

3 If someone **shifts** the responsibility or blame for something onto you, they unfairly make you responsible or make people blame you for it, instead of them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)转嫁(责任, 罪责等). ❖ *Their husbands try to shift the blame by accusing them of having 'suspicious minds'.* 她们的丈夫指责她们'多心', 企图推卸责任. VB; V n prep; PRAGMATICS; V n

4 If a shop or company **shifts** goods, they sell goods that are difficult to sell. 售卖(滞销品). ❖ *Some suppliers were selling at a loss to shift stock.* 有些供应商为了清仓在赔本销售. VB; V n

5 If you **shift** gears in a car or if you **shift** up or **shift** down, you put the car into a different gear. In British English, you **change** gears, or **change up** or **change down**. (驾驶汽车)换挡. [英]作 change gears 或 change up 或 change down. VB; V n, V up/down; AMERICAN

6 If a group of factory workers, nurses, or other people work **shifts**, they work for a set period before being replaced by another group, so that there is always a group working. Each of these set periods is called a **shift**. You can also use **shift** to refer to a group of workers who work together on a particular shift. (工厂工人、护士等的)轮班; 一班工作; 轮班工人. ❖ *His father worked shifts in a steel mill.* 他的父亲在钢厂倒班工作. *...workers coming home from the afternoon shift.* 上完下午班回家的工人们. N-COUNT

shift·ing /ˈʃɪftɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Shifting is used to describe something which is made up of parts that are continuously moving and changing position in relation to other parts. 不停移动的, 流动的. ❖ *...the shifting sand beneath their feet.* 他们脚下的流沙. ADJ; ADJ n

➥ 又见 **shift**.

shifty /ˈʃɪfti/.

Someone who looks **shifty** gives the impression of being dishonest. 诡诈的, 吞吞吐吐的. ❖ *He had a shifty face and previous convictions.* 他獐头鼠目, 犯案累累. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

shil·ling /ˈʃɪlɪŋ/ **shillings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **shilling** was a unit of money used in Britain until 1971. There were 20 shillings in a pound, and there were 12 pence in a shilling. 先令(英国1971年以前的货币单位). N-COUNT

shim·mer /ˈʃɪmə/ **shimmers, shimmering, shimmered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **shimmers**, it shines with a faint unsteady light or has an unclear unsteady appearance. 发出微光; 闪烁. ❖ *The lights shimmered on the water.* 灯光在水面上闪烁. VB; V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a shimmer of starlight.* 星光闪烁. N-SING

shim·my /ˈʃɪmi/ **shimmies, shimmying, shimmied.**

If you **shimmy**, you dance or move in a way that involves shaking your hips and shoulders from side to side. (跳舞或移动时臀部和肩膀)来回扭动. ❖ *Tina Turner shimmied across the stage in an incredibly sexy dress.* 蒂娜·特纳穿着极富性感的衣服, 扭动着臀部走过舞台. VB; V; V prep/adv

shin /ʃɪn/ **shins.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **shins** are the front parts of your legs between your knees and your ankles. 胫, 胫部. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

2 **Shin** of beef or veal is the meat from the lower foreleg of a cow. (牛的)小腿肉. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

shin·dig /ˈʃɪndɪg/ **shindigs.**

A **shindig** is a large, noisy, enjoyable party. 热闹又好玩的大 N-COUNT

S

型社交派对. INFORMAL

shine /ʃaɪn/ **shines, shining, shined, shone.** The past tense and past participle of the verb is **shone**, except for meaning 5 when it is **shined**. shone 为过去式和过去分词; 但第 5 项释义的过去式和过去分词为 shined. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When the sun or a light **shines**, it gives out bright light. 发光, 照耀. ❖ *It is a mild morning and the sun is shining.* 这是个温暖的早晨, 太阳照耀着大地. VB V

2 If you **shine** a torch or other light somewhere, you point it there, so that you can see something when it is dark. (用火炬或别的发光物)照亮. ❖ *One of the men shone a torch in his face.* 其中一人用火炬照着他的脸. *The man walked slowly towards her, shining the flashlight.* 那人打着手电筒, 朝她慢慢走来. VB V n prep V n

3 Something that **shines** is very bright and clear because it is reflecting light. 闪耀, 闪闪发亮. ❖ *Her blue eyes shone and caught the light.* 她的蓝眼睛闪闪发亮, 受到光的照射. VB V

4 Something that has a **shine** is bright and clear because it is reflecting light. 光泽, 光辉. ❖ *This gel gives a beautiful shine to the hair.* 这种发胶使头发有一种漂亮的光泽. N-SING

5 If you **shine** a wooden, leather, or metal object, you make it bright by rubbing or polishing it. 擦亮(木头, 皮革, 金属等). ❖ *His high black boots had been shined to a gleaming finish.* 他把黑高统靴擦得闪闪发亮. VB V n

6 Someone who **shines** at a skill or activity does it extremely well. (在某技能或活动上)干得出色, 表现出众. ❖ *He failed to shine academically.* 他在学术上不大出色. VB V

7 If you say that someone has **taken a shine to** another person, you mean that he or she liked them very much at their first meeting. (第一次会见时)喜欢, 喜爱. ❖ *Seems to me you've taken quite a shine to Miss Richmond.* 我觉得你已经非常喜欢里士满小姐. PHR INFORMAL

8 ➻ 又见 **shining**.

9 ➻ **rain or shine**: 见 **rain**.

shin·gle /ˈʃɪŋgəl/ **shingles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Shingle** is a mass of small rough pieces of stone on the shore of a sea or a river. 海滨(或河滩)卵石. ❖ *...a beach of sand and shingle.* 一个沙质和卵石海滩. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Shingles** are thin rectangular tiles, especially ones made of wood, which are laid in overlapping rows to cover a roof or wall. 木瓦. N-COUNT

3 **Shingles** is a disease which causes a rash of painful red spots which spread in bands over a person's body, especially around their waist. 带状疱疹. N-UNCOUNT

shin·ing /ˈʃaɪnɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **shining** achievement or quality is a very good one which should be greatly admired. 杰出的, 辉煌的. ❖ *She is a shining example to us all.* 她是我们大家的杰出榜样. ADJ

➻ 又见 **shine**.

shiny /ˈʃaɪni/ **shinier, shiniest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Shiny things are bright and reflect light. 发亮的. ❖ *...a shiny new sports car.* 一辆闪闪发亮的新跑车. ADJ-GRADED

ship /ʃɪp/ **ships, shipping, shipped.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **ship** is a large boat which carries passengers or cargo. 船, 大船. ❖ *He will then go by ship to England.* 然后他将乘船去英格兰. N-COUNT also by N

2 If people or things **are shipped** somewhere, they are sent there on a ship or by some other means of transport. (被)(用船或其他运输工具)运送. VB be V-ed prep/adv

3 ➻ 又见 **shipping**.

ship·board /ˈʃɪpbɔːd/.

Shipboard means taking place on a ship. 发生在船上的. ❖ *...a shipboard romance.* 一个发生在船上的浪漫故事. ADJ ADJ n

ship·builder /ˈʃɪpbɪldə/ **shipbuilders.**

A **shipbuilder** is a company or a person that builds ships. 造船公司; 造船工人. N-COUNT

ship·building /ˈʃɪpbɪldɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Shipbuilding is the industry of building ships. 造船业. N-UNCOUNT

ship·load /ˈʃɪpləud/ **shiploads.**

A **shipload** of people or goods is as many people or goods as a ship can carry. (人或货)一船的量. N-COUNT

ship·mate /ˈʃɪpmeɪt/ **shipmates.**

Sailors who work together on the same ship are **shipmates**. 同船的船员. N-COUNT

ship·ment /ˈʃɪpmənt/ **shipments.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **shipment** is an amount of a particular kind of cargo that is sent to another country on a ship, train, aeroplane, or other vehicle. (用船、火车、飞机等)装载(或交运)的货物量. N-COUNT

2 The **shipment** of a cargo somewhere is the sending of it there by ship, train, aeroplane, or some other vehicle. (货物用船、火车、飞机等)交运. ❖ *The furniture was ready for shipment.* 家具已经准备好付运. N-UNCOUNT

ship·owner /ˈʃɪpəunə/ **shipowners.**

A **shipowner** is someone who owns a ship or ships or who has shares in a shipping company. 船主; 运输公司股东. N-COUNT

ship·per /ˈʃɪpə/ **shippers.**

Shippers are people or companies who ship cargo as a business. 以船运货的人; 货运公司. N-COUNT

ship·ping /ˈʃɪpɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Shipping** is the transport of cargo as a business, especially on ships. (尤指用船的)货运业. ❖ *...the international shipping industry.* 国际航运业. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the amount of money that you pay to a company to transport cargo as **shipping**. 运费. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can refer to ships as **shipping** when considering them as a group. (总称)船舶. ❖ *They sent naval forces to protect merchant shipping.* 他们派海军去保护商船. N-UNCOUNT

ship·shape /ˈʃɪpʃeɪp/.

If something is **shipshape**, it looks tidy and in good condition. 整洁的, 井井有条的. ADJ-GRADED

ship·wreck /ˈʃɪprek/ **shipwrecks; shipwrecked.**

1 If there is a **shipwreck**, a ship is destroyed in an accident at sea. 船舶失事, 海难. ❖ *...the perils of storm and shipwreck.* 风暴和海难的危险. N-VAR

2 A **shipwreck** is a ship which has been destroyed in an accident at sea. 沉船, 失事的船. N-COUNT

3 If someone **is shipwrecked**, their ship is destroyed in an accident at sea but they survive and manage to reach land. 遭遇海难. ❖ *The shipwrecked couple were rescued by two fishermen.* 那对遭遇海难的夫妇被两名渔民救起. V-PASSIVE be V-ed V-ed

ship·wright /ˈʃɪpraɪt/ **shipwrights.**

A **shipwright** is a person who builds or repairs ships as a job. 造船工, 修船工. N-COUNT

ship·yard /ˈʃɪpjɑːd/ **shipyards.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **shipyard** is a place where ships are built and repaired. 造船厂, 修船厂. N-COUNT

shire /ʃaɪə/ **shires.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **The Shires** or **the shire counties** are the mainly rural counties of England. (英格兰的)郡. N-COUNT

2 A **shire** or **shire horse** is a large heavy horse used for pulling loads. (用来拉车的)重挽马. N-COUNT BRITISH

shirk /ʃɜːk/ **shirks, shirking, shirked.**

If someone does not **shirk** their responsibility or duty, they do what they have a responsibility to do. 逃避(责任、义务等). ❖ *The Government will not shirk from considering the need for further action.* 政府不会回避考虑采取进一步行动的需要. VB V from -ing/n Also V

shirt /ʃɜːt/ **shirts.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **shirt** is a piece of clothing that you wear on the upper part of your body. Shirts have a collar, sleeves, and buttons down the front. 衬衫, 衫衣. 见插图条 **clothes**. ◢ **-shirted** ❖ *...white-shirted men.* 穿白衬衫的人. N-COUNT COMB

2 ➻ 又见 **dress shirt**, **sweatshirt**, **T-shirt**.

shirt·sleeve /ˈʃɜːtsliːv/ **shirtsleeves.**

Shirtsleeves are the sleeves of a shirt. 衬衫袖子. If a man is **in shirtsleeves** or **in his shirtsleeves**, he is wearing a shirt but not a jacket. 穿衬衫但没有穿外衣. N-COUNT PHR

'shirt-tail, shirt-tails; 又拼作 **shirttail.**

Shirt-tails are the long parts of a shirt below the waist. (腰部以下的)衬衫下摆. N-COUNT

shirty /ˈʃɜːti/.

If someone gets **shirty**, they behave in a bad-tempered and ADJ-GRADED

S

rude way because they are annoyed about something. 脾气坏的. BRITISH, INFORMAL

shiv·er /ˈʃɪvə/ **shivers, shivering, shivered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
When you **shiver**, your body shakes slightly because you are cold or frightened. (因冷或害怕而)哆嗦, 颤抖. VB: V
➜ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The emptiness here sent shivers down my spine.* 这里空无一人, 使我不寒而栗. N-COUNT

shiv·ery /ˈʃɪvəri/.
If you are **shivery**, you cannot stop shivering because you feel cold, frightened, or ill. (因冷、害怕或生病而)发抖的、哆嗦的. ADJ-GRADED

shoal /ʃəʊl/ **shoals.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **shoal** of fish is a large group of them swimming together. 鱼群. N-COUNT

shock /ʃɒk/ **shocks, shocking, shocked.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you have a **shock**, something suddenly happens which is unpleasant, upsetting, or very surprising. 突然发生的事. ❖ *The extent of the violence came as a shock.* 暴行的严重程度令人震惊. N-COUNT

2 **Shock** is a person's emotional and physical condition when something very frightening or upsetting has happened to them. 震惊, 惊愕. ❖ *She's still in a state of shock.* 她仍然处于惊愕之中. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **short, sharp shock** is a punishment that is fairly severe but only lasts for a short time. 严厉但短暂的惩罚. PHR BRITISH

4 If someone is in **shock**, they are suffering from a serious physical condition in which their blood cannot circulate properly, for example because they have had a bad injury. 休克, 中风. N-UNCOUNT

5 If something **shocks** you, it makes you feel very upset, because it involves death or suffering and because you had not expected it. 使震惊, 使惊愕. VB: V n ◢ **shocked** ❖ *This was a nasty attack and the woman is still very shocked.* 这是一次卑鄙的袭击, 那个女人仍然感到很震惊. ADJ-GRADED

6 A **shock** announcement or event is one which shocks people because it is unexpected. (宣布、事件等)令人震惊的. ❖ *...a shock defeat.* 一次令人震惊的失败. ADJ: ADJ n

7 If someone or something **shocks** you, it upsets or offends you because you think it is rude or morally wrong. 使不快, 使反感. ❖ *They were easily shocked in those days.* 那些日子里, 他们动不动就感到被冒犯了. ◢ **shocked** ❖ *Don't look so shocked.* 别满脸不高兴的样子. *I'm shocked and dismayed by your mis-statement.* 我对你的谎报感到反感和失望. VB: V n; V-ed; Also V; ADJ-GRADED

8 A **shock** is something sudden and unexpected that threatens the economy, traditions, or way of life of a group of people. 冲击. ❖ *This is the latest in a series of shocks to the Scandinavian banking system.* 这是对斯堪的纳维亚银行系统一连串冲击中的最近的一次. N-COUNT

9 A **shock** is a slight movement in something when it is hit or jerked by something else. 震荡, 震动. ❖ *Steel barriers can bend and absorb the shock.* 钢质障碍物可以转移和减缓震动. N-VAR

10 A **shock** is the same as an **electric shock**. 同 electric shock. N-COUNT

11 A **shock of** hair is a very thick mass of hair on a person's head. 乱蓬蓬的头发. N-COUNT: N of n

12 ➡ 又见 **shocking; culture shock, electric shock, shell-shocked.**

ˈshock absorber, shock absorbers; 又拼作 **shock-absorber.**
A **shock absorber** is a device fitted near the wheels of a vehicle to reduce the effects of travelling over bumpy surfaces. 减震器, 避震器. N-COUNT

shock·er /ˈʃɒkə/ **shockers.**
A **shocker** is something such as a story, a piece of news, or a film that shocks people or that is intended to shock them. 骇人听闻的故事(新闻或电影等). N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌshock ˈhorror.

1 A **shock horror** story is presented in a way that is intended to cause great shock or anger. (故事)引起惊恐的. ❖ *...shock-horror headlines about under-age crime.* 旨在引起震惊的关于少年犯罪的标题. ADJ: ADJ n INFORMAL

2 You can say **shock horror!** in reaction to something that other people may find shocking or surprising, to indicate in a humorous way that you do not find it shocking or surprising at all. (以幽默方式对别人觉得震惊的而你根本不觉得震惊的事作出反应)真叫人吃惊极了! ❖ *I have felt intellectually superior to most of them despite—shock horror—my total lack of educational qualifications.* 我感到在智力上比他们大多数人都强, 尽管—真让人吃惊极了—我完全没有接受过正规教育. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

shock·ing /ˈʃɒkɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can say that something is **shocking** if you think that it is very bad. 极坏的, 糟糕的. ◢ **shock·ing·ly** ❖ *His memory was becoming shockingly bad.* 他的记忆力差得厉害了. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL; ADV

2 You can say that something is **shocking** if you think that it is morally wrong. 不正当的, 违反道德的. ❖ *This was a shocking invasion of privacy.* 这是一种不正当的侵犯隐私的行为. ◢ **shockingly** ❖ *Shockingly, this useless and dangerous surgery did not end until the 1930s.* 令人震惊的是, 这种无效而又危险的外科手术直到1930年代才停止进行. ADJ-GRADED; ADV

3 ➡ 又见 **shock.**

ˌshocking ˈpink.
Something that is **shocking pink** is very bright pink. 鲜艳的粉红色(的). COLOUR

ˈshock tactic, shock tactics.
Shock tactics are a way of trying to influence people's attitudes to a particular matter by shocking them. (以突然激烈的办法影响某人对某事的态度的)突击行动. ❖ *We must use shock tactics if we are to stop Aids becoming another accepted 20th-century disease.* 如果我们要阻止艾滋病成为20世纪又一种普遍的疾病, 我们必须采取突击行动. N-COUNT

ˈshock therapy.

1 You can refer to the use of extreme policies or actions to solve a particular problem quickly as **shock therapy**. (以极端政策或行动解决某个问题的)休克疗法. ❖ *...Prague's policy of economic shock therapy.* 布拉格的经济休克疗法政策. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Shock therapy** is a way of treating mentally ill patients by passing an electric current through their brain. (用电流通过大脑来治疗精神病患者的)休克疗法. N-UNCOUNT

ˈshock treatment, shock treatments.
Shock treatment is the same as **shock therapy**. 同 shock therapy. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ˈshock troops.
Shock troops are soldiers who are specially trained to carry out a quick attack. 突击部队. N-PLURAL

ˈshock wave, shock waves; 又拼作 **shockwave.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **shock wave** is an area of very high pressure moving through the air, earth, or water. It is caused by an explosion or an earthquake, or by an object travelling faster than sound. (由爆炸、地震、以超音速飞行的物体等引起的)冲击波. N-COUNT

2 A **shock wave** is the effect of something surprising, such as a piece of unpleasant news, that causes strong reactions when it spreads through a place. (由不好的消息等引起的)强烈反应, 爆炸性反应. ❖ *The crime sent shock waves throughout the country.* 这宗罪行在全国引起强烈反应. N-COUNT

shod /ʃɒd/.

1 You can use **shod** when you are describing the kind of shoes that a person is wearing. 穿着某种式样鞋子的. ❖ *...her stoutly shod feet.* 她那穿着结实的鞋子的双脚. ADJ FORMAL

2 **Shod** is the past participle of **shoe**. shoe 的过去分词.

shod·dy /ˈʃɒdi/ **shoddier, shoddiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Shoddy work or a **shoddy** product has been done or made carelessly or badly. (工作或产品)劣质的, 粗制滥造的. ◢ **shod·di·ly** ❖ *...shoddily-built cars.* 粗制滥造的汽车. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

shoe /ʃuː/ **shoes, shoeing, shoed, shod.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Shoes** are objects which you wear on your feet. They N-COUNT

S

cover most of your foot and you wear them over socks or stockings. 鞋子. 见插图条 **clothes**. ◆ *...a pair of shoes.* 一双鞋.
➡ 又见 **training shoe**.
2 If you **fill** someone's **shoes** or **step into** their **shoes**, you take their place by doing the job they were doing. 接替某人的职位. PHR
3 If you talk about being **in** someone's **shoes**, you talk about what you would do or how you would feel if you were in their situation. 假设处于某人的位置, 设身处地. ◆ *I wouldn't want to be in his shoes.* 我不想处在他的位置上. PHR
4 A **shoe** is the same as a **horseshoe**. 同 horseshoe. N-COUNT
5 When a blacksmith **shoes** a horse, he or she fixes horseshoes onto its hooves. 给(马)钉蹄铁. VB Vn
6 ➡ 又见 **shod**.

shoe·horn /ˈʃuːhɔːn/ shoehorns, shoehorning, shoehorned.
1 A **shoehorn** is a piece of metal or plastic with a slight curve that you put in the back of your shoe so that your heel will go into the shoe easily. 鞋拔子. N-COUNT
2 If you **shoehorn** something into a tight place, you manage to get it in there even though it is difficult. 把...硬塞(或挤)进去. ◆ *Their cars are shoehorned into tiny spaces.* 他们把汽车硬挤进小小的空间里. VB Vn into n; be V-ed into n

shoe·lace /ˈʃuːleɪs/ shoelaces.
Shoelaces are long narrow pieces of material like pieces of string that you use to fasten your shoes. 鞋带. N-COUNT

shoe·maker /ˈʃuːmeɪkə/ shoemakers.
A **shoemaker** is a person whose job is making shoes and boots. 制鞋工人. N-COUNT

shoe·string /ˈʃuːstrɪŋ/ shoestrings.
1 **Shoestrings** are long narrow pieces of material like pieces of string that you use to fasten your shoes; the British word is **shoelace**. 鞋带. [英]作 shoelace. N-COUNT AMERICAN
2 A **shoestring** budget is one where you have very little money to spend. (预算)几乎无钱可花的, 金额极小的. ADJ: ADJ n
3 If you do something or make something **on a shoestring**, you do it using very little money. 靠小额资本. PHR

shone /ʃɒn, AM ʃoun/.
Shone is the past tense and past participle of **shine**. shine的过去式和过去分词.

shoo /ʃuː/ shoos, shooing, shooed.
If you **shoo** an animal or a person away, you make them go away by waving your hands or arms at them. 以嘘声赶(动物或人). ◆ *I shooed him out of the room.* 我以嘘声把他赶出了房间. VB; V n with adv; V n prep

'shoo-in, shoo-ins.
A **shoo-in** is a person or thing that seems sure to succeed. 稳操胜券的人. ◆ *George Bush looked like a shoo-in for a second term in the White House.* 乔治·布什看上去对连任总统稳操胜券. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

shook /ʃʊk/.
Shook is the past tense of **shake**. shake 的过去式.

shoot /ʃuːt/ shoots, shooting, shot. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If someone **shoots** a person or an animal, they kill them or injure them by firing a bullet or arrow at them. (用子弹或箭等)射死, 射伤. ◆ *Gunmen shot dead the brother of the minister.* 枪手开枪打死了部长的弟弟. *Her father shot himself in the head.* 她的父亲朝自己头部开枪自杀. VB Vn; V n with adj; V n in n
2 To **shoot** means to fire a bullet from a weapon such as a gun. 开(枪或炮等). ◆ *They started shooting at us.* 他们开始朝我们开火. *She had never been able to shoot straight.* 她从来就不能瞄准. VB V; V at n; V adv/prep
3 If you **shoot** yourself **in the foot**, something you say or do causes you harm. 自找麻烦, 自讨苦吃. PHR
4 If someone or something **shoots** in a particular direction, they move in that direction quickly and suddenly. 飞快并突然移动; 急冲. ◆ *Another car shot out of a junction and smashed into the back of them.* 另一辆车从交叉路口冲出来, 撞到他们的后部. VB; V adv/prep
5 If you **shoot** something somewhere, you move it there quickly and suddenly. 迅速并突然地移到. ◆ *Masters shot a hand across the table and gripped his wrist.* 马斯特斯突然把一只手伸过桌子, 抓住了他的手腕. *You'd turn on the water, and it would shoot straight up in the air.* 只要你打开水龙头, 水就会直接往上喷射. V-ERG; V n prep/adv; V adv/prep
6 If you **shoot** a glance at someone, you look at them quickly and briefly, often in a way that expresses your feelings. 投射(目光). ◆ *Mary Ann shot him a rueful look.* 玛丽·安朝他懊悔地瞥了一眼. VB V n at n; V n n
7 If someone **shoots** to fame, they become famous or successful very quickly. 很快获得(名声等). ◆ *She shot to stardom on Broadway in a Noel Coward play.* 她扫任诺埃尔·科沃德剧本里的角色, 在百老汇一举成名. VB; V to n
8 When people **shoot** a film or **shoot** photographs, they make a film or take photographs using a camera. 拍摄(电影、照片等). VB V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...a barn presently being used for a video shoot.* 一个目前正被用来拍摄录像带的仓库. N-COUNT
9 In sports such as football or basketball, when someone **shoots**, they try to score by kicking, throwing, or hitting the ball towards the goal. (足球、篮球等)射门, 投篮, 踢(抛或投)向目标. ◆ *A time limit was set for a team to shoot at the basket.* 给球队规定投篮的时间. VB; V adv/prep; Also V n
10 When someone **shoots** pool, they play a game of pool. 击球(落袋台球游戏). VB V n AMERICAN
11 ➡ 又见 **shooting**, **shot**.
12 **Shoots** are plants that are beginning to grow, or new parts growing from a plant or tree. (植物的)芽, 苗, 嫩枝, 新枝. N-COUNT

▸shoot down.
1 If someone **shoots down** an aircraft or a missile, they make it fall to the ground by hitting it with a bullet or missile. 击落(飞机、导弹等). ◆ *They claimed to have shot down one incoming missile.* 他们声称击落了一枚飞过来的导弹. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P
2 If one person **shoots down** another, they shoot them with a gun. 枪击. ◆ *They shot him down in cold blood.* 他们残忍地枪杀了他. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P
3 If you **shoot** someone **down** or **shoot down** their ideas, you ridicule that person or their ideas. 嘲笑, 否定(某人或其想法). ◆ *So far America has shot down proposals for an Asia-wide security conference.* 美国到目前一直对召开全亚洲安全会议的建议不屑一顾. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

▸shoot up.
1 If something **shoots up**, it grows or increases very quickly. (很快)长大; 激增. ◆ *Sales shot up by 9% last month.* 上个月的销售额急增9%. PHR-V VP; V P by/to n
2 If a drug addict **shoots up**, they inject drugs into their body. 注射毒品. PHR-V VP

shoot·er /ˈʃuːtə/ shooters. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **shooter** is a person who shoots a gun. 开枪的人, 枪手. N-COUNT

shoot·ing /ˈʃuːtɪŋ/ shootings. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **shooting** is an occasion when someone is killed or injured by being shot with a gun. 枪杀事件, 枪击事件. ◆ *Two more bodies were found nearby after the shooting.* 枪击事件发生以后, 附近又找到两具尸体. N-COUNT
2 **Shooting** is hunting animals with a gun as a form of sport or recreation. The usual American word is **hunting**. 射猎; 打猎. [美]一般作 hunting. ◆ *Grouse shooting begins in August.* 松鸡射猎节季在8月开始. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH
3 The **shooting** of a film is the act of filming it. (电影的)拍摄. N-UNCOUNT

'shooting gallery, shooting galleries.
A **shooting gallery** is a place where people use rifles to shoot at targets, especially in order to win prizes. (尤指有奖比赛的)射击场, 靶场. N-COUNT

'shooting star, shooting stars.
A **shooting star** is a piece of rock or metal that burns very brightly when it enters the earth's atmosphere from space, and is seen from earth as a bright star travelling very fast across the sky. 流星. N-COUNT

'shooting war, shooting wars.
When two countries engage in a **shooting war**, they fight N-COUNT

S

each other with weapons rather than opposing each other by diplomatic or other means. 真枪实弹的战争. JOURNALISM

'shoot-out, shoot-outs. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **shoot-out** is a fight in which people shoot at each other with guns. 枪战. N-COUNT

➥ 又见 **penalty shoot-out**.

shop /ʃɒp/ **shops, shopping, shopped.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **shop** is a building or part of a building where things are sold. The more usual American word is **store**. 商店, 店铺. [美]一般作 store. ❖ *It's not available in the shops.* 这些店铺没有销售的. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 You can refer to a place where a particular service is offered as a particular type of **shop**. 专门商店. ❖ *...your local video shop.* 你们本地的音像商店. N-COUNT, n N

3 You can refer to a place where things are made or done as a particular kind of **shop**. 作坊, 车间, 铺子. ❖ *...the blacksmith's shop.* 铁匠铺. *...a repair shop.* 一家修理铺. N-COUNT n N

4 When you **shop**, you go to shops and buy things. 采购, 购物. ❖ *He always shopped at the Co-op.* 他总在合作商店购物. ◢ **shop·per, shoppers** ❖ *...crowds of Christmas shoppers.* 圣诞节的购物人群. VB V; V prep/adv; N-COUNT

5 ➥ 又见 **shopping**; **chip shop**, **coffee shop**, **corner shop**, **paper shop**, **pawn shop**, **print shop**, **sex shop**, **tea shop**, **talking shop**, **thrift shop**.

6 When a shop, office, or firm **shuts up shop**, it stops doing business and closes, either at the end of the day or permanently. 关店, 打烊; 停业. PHR BRITISH

7 If something is happening **all over the shop**, it is happening in many different places or throughout a wide area. 到处, 四处. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

S

8 If you say that people **are talking shop**, you mean that they are talking about their work, and this is boring for other people who do not do the same work. 谈论自己的工作, 三句话不离本行. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 ➥ to **set up shop**: 见 **set up**.

10 If you **shop** someone, you report them to the police for doing something illegal. 向警方告发. ❖ *His father was so disgusted to discover his son was dealing drugs he shopped him to police.* 父亲发现儿子在贩毒后很愤慨, 便向警察告发了他. VB INFORMAL, BRITISH; V n to n; Also be V-ed

➤shop around.

If you **shop around**, you go to different shops or companies in order to compare the prices and quality of goods or services before you decide to buy them. 货比三家. ❖ *He shopped around for a firm that would be flexible.* 他到处寻找定价灵活的公司. PHR-V V P; V P for n

shop·a·ho·lic /ˌʃɒpəˈhɒlɪk/ **shopaholics.**

A **shopaholic** is a person who cannot stop spending money. 购物狂. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'shop assistant, shop assistants. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **shop assistant** is a person who works in a shop selling things to customers. The usual American word is **sales clerk**. 店员. [美]一般作 sales clerk. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌshop 'floor; 又拼作 **shop-floor** 或 **shopfloor**.

The **shop floor** is used to refer to all the workers in a factory or the area where they work, especially in contrast to the management or the area where the management work. (相对于管理人员, 指整个工厂的)工人. ❖ *Cost must be controlled, not just on the shop floor but in the boardroom too.* 成本必须控制, 不仅在生产人员方面, 而且在管理人员方面. N-SING

'shop front, shop fronts; 又拼作 **shopfront**.

A **shop front** is the outside part of a shop which faces the street, including the door and windows; the usual American term is **storefront**. 店面, 店堂. [美]一般作 storefront. N-COUNT BRITISH

shop·keeper /ˈʃɒpkiːpə/ **shopkeepers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **shopkeeper** is a person who owns or manages a small shop; the usual American term is **storekeeper**. 店主. [美]一般作 storekeeper. N-COUNT BRITISH

shop·lift /ˈʃɒplɪft/ **shoplifts, shoplifting, shoplifted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **shoplifts**, they steal goods from a shop by hiding them in a bag or in their clothes. 店铺盗窃. ❖ *They had shoplifted thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise.* 他们已经从商店里偷了价值几千元的货物. ◢ **shop·lifter, shoplifters** ❖ *A persistent shoplifter has been banned from every Marks & Spencer store in Britain.* 英国的每家马莎百货公司禁阻过某位惯偷进入. ◢ **shop·lifting** ❖ *The grocer accused her of shoplifting.* 店主指称她扒窃. VB V; V n; N-COUNT; N-UNCOUNT

shop·ping /ˈʃɒpɪŋ/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When you do the **shopping**, you go to shops and buy things. 采购, 购物. N-UNCOUNT

➥ 又见 **window shopping**.

2 Your **shopping** consists of the things that you have bought from shops, especially food and groceries. 所购的物品. N-UNCOUNT

'shopping cart, shopping carts.

A **shopping cart** is the same as a **shopping trolley**. 同 shopping trolley. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'shopping centre, shopping centres; 又拼作 **shopping center**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **shopping centre** is a covered area where many shops have been built and where cars are not allowed. The American term is **shopping mall**. (同一建筑物里有许多商店的)购物中心. [美]作 shopping mall. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **shopping centre** is an area in a town where a lot of shops have been built close together. (许多商店集中在一起的)购物区. N-COUNT BRITISH

'shopping list, shopping lists. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **shopping list** is a list of the things that you want to buy when you go shopping, which you write on a piece of paper. 购物单, 采购单. N-COUNT

'shopping mall, shopping malls. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **shopping mall** is a covered area where many shops have been built and where cars are not allowed. (同一建筑物里有许多商店的)购物中心. N-COUNT

'shopping trolley, shopping trolleys.

A **shopping trolley** is a large metal basket on wheels which is provided by shops such as supermarkets for customers to use while they are in the shop. The American word is **shopping cart**. (超级市场里的)购物手推车. [美]作 shopping cart. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌshop 'steward, shop stewards.

A **shop steward** is a trade union member who is elected by the other members in a factory or office to speak for them at official meetings. 工会干事(工厂或办公室里选举出来代表劳方者). N-COUNT

shore /ʃɔː/ **shores, shoring, shored.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **shores** or the **shore** of a sea, lake, or wide river is the land along the edge of it. (海、湖、河)岸, 滨. Someone who is **on shore** is on the land rather than on a ship. 在岸上. ❖ *I decided to head back to shore.* 我决定再回岸边. N-COUNT; also prep N

2 When someone or something reaches or leaves the **shores** of a country or continent, they arrive in or depart from that country or continent. 国家; 大陆. ❖ *This youngster is another destined to leave these shores.* 这年轻人是又一个注定要离开这个国家的人. N-PLURAL with supp LITERARY

➤shore up.

If you **shore up** something that is weak or about to fail, you do something in order to strengthen it or support it. 加强, 支援. ❖ *The democracies of the West may find it hard to shore up their defences.* 西方民主国家也许会发现加强防御很难. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

shore·line /ˈʃɔːlaɪn/ **shorelines.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **shoreline** is the edge of a sea, lake, or wide river. (海、湖、河)岸线. N-COUNT

shorn /ʃɔːn/.

1 If hair is **shorn**, it has been cut very short. 剪短的. ADJ LITERARY

2 If someone or something is **shorn** of something that was an important part of them, it has been removed from them. 被剥夺...的, 丧失...的. ❖ *She looks terrible, shorn of all her beauty and dignity.* 她看上去糟糕极了, 红颜不再, 尊严尽失. ADJ v-link ADJ of n LITERARY

3 **Shorn** is the past participle of **shear**. shear 的过去分词.

short 1 adjective and adverb uses 形容词和副词用法

short /ʃɔːt/ **shorter, shortest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is **short** or lasts for a **short** time, it does not last very long. 短时间的, 短暂的. ❖ *The announcement was made a short time ago.* 这件事在不久之前公布了. *Mr Mandela took a short break before resuming his schedule.* 曼德拉先生在继续他的日程前作了短暂休息. *Kemp gave a short laugh.* 肯普笑了一笑. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you talk about a **short** hour, day, or year, you mean that it seems to have passed very quickly or will seem to pass very quickly. (时间)短暂的、飞逝的. ❖ *Only five short years later, your money will have grown by $94,000.* 只经过短短五年, 你的钱就会增加 9.4万元. ADJ-GRADED

3 If something is cut **short** or stops **short**, it is stopped before people expect it to or before it has finished. (使)突然(中止). ❖ *Jackson cut short his trip to Africa.* 杰克逊突然中止他的非洲之行. ADV / ADV after v

4 If workers are put on **short time**, they are asked to work fewer hours than the normal working week, because their employer can not afford to pay them a full time wage. (少于正常工时的)短工时, 开工不足 (通常因老板无力支付正常工资). PHR

5 Someone who is **short** is not as tall as most people are. 矮的, 个子不高的. ADJ-GRADED

6 Something that is **short** measures only a small amount from one end to the other. (距离)短的; 不远的. ❖ *The city centre and shops are only a short distance away.* 市中心和商店区之间距离很短. *His black hair was very short.* 他的黑发很短. ADJ-GRADED

7 A **short** speech, letter, or book does not have many words or pages in it. (演讲、信件或书本等)简短的. ADJ-GRADED

8 You use the expression **in short** when you have been giving a lot of details and you want to give a conclusion or summary. 总之, 简而言之. ❖ *Try tennis, badminton or windsurfing. In short, anything challenging.* 试试网球、羽毛球或冲浪. 总之, 任何富有挑战性的运动. PHR

9 If you are **short of** something or if it is **short**, you do not have enough of it. If you are running **short of** something or if it is running **short**, you do not have much of it left. 缺少...的, 不足的. ❖ *Her father's illness left the family short of money.* 她父亲的病使家里缺钱. *Time is running short.* 时间越来越不够了. ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ

10 If you say that someone is, for example, **several cards short of a full deck** or **one sandwich short of a picnic**, you think they are stupid, foolish, or crazy. 愚蠢的, 傻的, 疯狂的. PHR / INFORMAL

11 If you **go short** or **run short** of something, especially food, you do not have as much of it as you want or need. 缺少, 缺乏. ❖ *He probably never went short of anything.* 他也许从不缺少什么. PHR

12 If someone or something **is short on** a particular good quality, they do not have as much of it as you think they should have; used showing disapproval. 不足, 缺乏. ❖ *The proposals were short on detail.* 这些建议细节不足. PHR / PRAGMATICS

13 If someone or something is or stops **short of** a place, they have not quite reached it. If they are or fall **short of** an amount, they have not quite achieved it. 未达(目标)的; 还差...的. ❖ *They were still 91 short of their target.* 他们离目标还差91分. ADJ / v-link ADJ of n

14 If someone **stops short of** doing something, they come close to doing it but do not actually do it. 几乎, 接近于(干某事). PHR

15 **Short of** a particular thing means except for that thing or without actually doing that thing. 除...以外, 倘若不. ❖ *Short of climbing railings four metres high, there was no way into the garden from this road.* 倘若不爬四米高的栏杆便无法从这条路进入花园. PHR-PREP

16 You use **nothing short of** or **little short of** to emphasize how great or extreme something is. For example, if you say that something is **nothing short of** a miracle, you mean that it is a miracle. (用作强调)完全是, 几乎是. PHR / PRAGMATICS

17 If a name or abbreviation is **short for** another name, it is the short version of that name. 是(名字)的缩写形式的. ❖ *Her friend Kes (short for Kesewa) was in tears.* 她的朋友凯斯(凯斯瓦的简称)泪流满面. ADJ / v-link ADJ for n

18 If a person or thing is called something **for short**, that is the short version of their name. 简称为, 缩写为. ❖ *This condition is called seasonal affective disorder, or SAD for short.* 这种情况被称为周期情感性精神紊乱, 简称SAD. PHR

19 If you have a **short** temper, you get angry very easily. 易怒的, 暴躁的. ADJ-GRADED
➤ 又见 **short-tempered**.

20 If something **pulls** you **up short** or **brings** you **up short**, it makes you suddenly stop what you are doing. 使突然停止. ❖ *The name on the gate pulled me up short.* 门上的名字使我突然停下来. PHR

21 If you **make short work of** someone or something, you deal with them or defeat them very quickly. 迅速干掉; 迅速解决. PHR / INFORMAL

22 ➤ **short of breath**: 见 **breath**.
➤ **at short notice**: 见 **notice**.
➤ to sell someone **short**: 见 **sell**.
➤ to get **short shrift**: 见 **shrift**.
➤ to cut a long story **short**: 见 **story**.
➤ **in short supply**: 见 **supply**.
➤ **in the short term**: 见 **term**.

short 2 noun uses 名词用法

short /ʃɔːt/ **shorts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Shorts** are trousers with very short legs, that people wear in hot weather or for taking part in sport. (天热时穿的)短裤, 运动短裤. N-PLURAL

2 **Shorts** are men's underpants that usually reach to mid-thigh. (男人的)短裤. N-PLURAL / AMERICAN

3 A **short** is a small, strong alcoholic drink of a spirit such as whisky or gin, rather than a weaker alcoholic drink like beer or wine that you can drink in larger quantities. 烈酒. N-COUNT / BRITISH

4 A **short** is a short film, especially one that is shown before the main film at the cinema. (正式电影之前播放的)短片. N-COUNT

short·age /ˈʃɔːtɪdʒ/ **shortages.** ◆◆◆◇◇

If there is a **shortage** of something, there is not enough of it. 不足, 缺少. ❖ *Vietnam is suffering from food shortage.* 越南目前食品短缺. *There's no shortage of ideas when it comes to improving the education of children.* 至于改善孩子教育的问题, 想法倒是不缺. N-VAR

,short back and 'sides; 又拼作 **short-back-and-sides.**

A **short back and sides** is a haircut in which the hair is cut very short at the back and sides with slightly thicker, longer hair on the top of the head. (脑后和两侧都剪短的男子的)盖式发式. N-SING

short·bread /ˈʃɔːtbred/ **shortbreads.**

Shortbread is a biscuit made from flour, sugar, and butter. (用面粉、糖和黄油做成的)黄油甜酥饼. N-VAR

,short-'change, short-changes, short-changing, short-changed.

1 If someone **short-changes** you, they do not give you enough change after you have bought something from them. 少找钱(给顾客). VB V n

2 If you **are short-changed**, you are treated unfairly or dishonestly, often because you are given less of something than you deserve. (被)欺骗; 所获少于应得的. ❖ *Women are in fact still being short-changed in the press.* 事实上, 妇女仍受到报界的不公平对待. ◢**short-changed** ❖ *Theatre-goers may feel short-changed when they arrive expecting to see an international superstar.* 看戏的人感到上当了, 因为他们本来想来看一位超级国际明星. VB usu passive / be V-ed / ADJ-GRADED / v link ADJ

,short-'circuit, short-circuits, short-circuiting, short-circuited.

1 If an electrical system or device **short-circuits** or is **short-circuited**, a wrong connection or damaged wire causes electricity to travel along the wrong route and damage the system or device. (电力系统或装置)(使)短路. ❖ *Once inside they short-circuited the electronic security.* 他们一进来, V-ERG V / V n

马上就把电子安全系统短路.

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Ensure that any electrical gadgets are fitted expertly to eliminate the risk of a short-circuit.* 确保任何电子装置都安装精密,以免有短路的危险. N-COUNT

2 If someone or something **short-circuits** a process or system, they avoid long or difficult parts of it and use a quicker, more direct method to achieve their aim. 绕过(程序), 回避(制度). ◆ *The approach was intended to short-circuit normal complaints procedures.* 这个方法旨在回避正常的投诉程序. VB V n

short·coming /ˈʃɔːtkʌmɪŋ/ **shortcomings.** ◆◇◇◇◇
The **shortcomings** of a person or thing are the faults or weaknesses which they have. 缺点, 不足之处. ◆ *His book has its shortcomings.* 他的书有其本身的不足之处. N-COUNT

ˌshort ˈcut, short cuts; 又拼作 **short-cut** 或 **shortcut.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **short cut** is a quicker way of getting somewhere than the usual route. 近路, 捷径. ◆ *I tried to take a short cut and got lost.* 我想抄近路,结果却迷了路. N-COUNT
2 A **short cut** is a method of achieving something more quickly or more easily than if you use the usual methods. (方法)捷径. ◆ *Fame can be a shortcut to love and money.* 名气有时是通向爱情和金钱的捷径. N-COUNT

short·en /ˈʃɔːtən/ **shortens, shortening, shortened.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **shorten** an event or the length of time that something lasts, or if it **shortens**, it does not last as long as it would otherwise do or as it used to do. 缩短, 减少. ◆ *Smoking can shorten your life.* 抽烟会缩短寿命. *...when the days shorten in winter.* 冬季白天变短. V-ERG V n V
2 If you **shorten** an object or if it **shortens**, it becomes smaller in length. 缩短(某物的长度). ◆ *...an operation to shorten her nose.* 一个弄短她鼻子的手术. V-ERG V n Also V
3 If you **shorten** a name or other word, you change it by removing some of the letters. 缩写, 简缩(名字或词). ◆ *Originally called Lili, she eventually shortened her name to Lee.* 她原先叫'莉莉',后来把自己的名字简缩成'莉'. VB V n

short·en·ing /ˈʃɔːtnɪŋ/ **shortenings.**
Shortening is cooking fat that you use with flour in order to make pastry or dough. 酥油(加进面粉中以做成面团的油脂). N-VAR AMERICAN

short·fall /ˈʃɔːtfɔːl/ **shortfalls.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If there is a **shortfall** in something, there is less of it than you need. 缺少, 不足. ◆ *The government has refused to make up a £30,000 shortfall in funding.* 政府不愿意补足资金中3万镑的不足部分. N-COUNT

short·hand /ˈʃɔːthænd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Shorthand** is a way of writing, used especially by secretaries, which uses signs to represent words or syllables. 速记, 速记法. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can use **shorthand** to mean a quick or simple way of referring to something. 简略的表达形式. ◆ *...the fiction that 'he' is a neutral shorthand for 'he or she'.* 认为 he 是 he or she 的中性缩略形式这无根据的想法. N-UNCOUNT also a N

ˌshort-ˈhanded.
If a company or organization is **short-handed**, it does not have enough people to work on a particular job. 人手不足的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈshort-haul.
Short-haul is used to describe things that involve transporting passengers or goods over short distances. 短途运输的. ◆ *...short-haul flights.* 短途航班. ADJ ADJ n

short·list /ˈʃɔːtlɪst/ **shortlists, shortlisting, shortlisted;** 又拼作 **short list.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone is on a **shortlist**, for example for a job or a prize, they are one of a small group of people who have been chosen from a larger group. The successful person is then chosen from the small group. 供最后挑选(或考虑)的候选人名单. N-COUNT
2 If someone or something **is shortlisted** for a job or a prize, they are put on a shortlist. (被)列入供最后挑选的候选人名单. ◆ *He was shortlisted for the Nobel Prize for literature.* 他被列入诺贝尔文学奖供最后候选的名单中. VB usu passive BRITISH be V-ed for/as n

S

ˌshort-ˈlived. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **short-lived** does not last very long. 短命的; 历时很短的. ADJ-GRADED

short·ly /ˈʃɔːtli/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something happens **shortly** after or before something else, it happens not long after or before it. If something is going to happen **shortly**, it is going to happen soon. 不久, 很快, 马上. ◆ *Their trial will shortly begin.* 他们的审判不久就要开始. ADV-GRADED
2 If you speak to someone **shortly**, you speak to them in a cross or impatient way. 不高兴地, 不耐烦地. ◆ *'I don't know you,' he said shortly.* '我不认识你.' 他不耐烦地说. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

ˌshort-ˈrange. ◆◇◇◇◇
Short-range weapons or missiles are designed to be fired across short distances. (武器、导弹等)短程的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

ˌshort-ˈsighted; 又拼作 **shortsighted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **short-sighted**, you cannot see things properly when they are far away, because there is something wrong with your eyes. 近视的. ◢ **short-sighted·ness** ◆ *Radical eye surgery promises to cure short-sightedness.* 彻底的眼睛手术有望治好近视. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone is **short-sighted** about something, they do not make proper or careful judgements about the future. 目光短浅的. ◆ *This is a short-sighted approach to the problem of global warming.* 这是对全球变暖问题一种目光短浅的做法. ◢ **short-sightedness** ◆ *The government now recognises the short-sightedness of this approach.* 政府现在承认这种做法目光短浅. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ˌshort-ˈstaffed.
A company or place that is **short-staffed** does not have enough people working there. 人手不足的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌshort ˈstory, short stories. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **short story** is a piece of prose fiction that is only a few pages long. 短篇小说. N-COUNT

ˌshort-ˈtempered.
Someone who is **short-tempered** gets angry very quickly. 易怒的, 脾气暴躁的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈshort-term. ◆◆◆◇◇
Short-term is used to describe things that will last for a short time, or things that will have an effect soon rather than in the distant future. 短期的, 短期内有效的. ◆ *...a cynical manipulation of the situation for short-term political gain.* 为了短期的政治利益而罔顾他人地操纵局面. *The short-term outlook for employment remains gloomy.* 就业的短期前景依然暗淡. ADJ-GRADED

ˈshort-wave; 又拼作 **short wave** 或 **shortwave.**
Short-wave is a range of short radio wavelengths used for broadcasting. (广播的)短波. ◆ *I use the short-wave radio to get the latest war news.* 我用短波收音机收听最新的战争新闻. N-UNCOUNT

shot /ʃɒt/ **shots.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Shot** is the past tense and past participle of **shoot**. shoot的过去式和过去分词.
2 A **shot** is an act of firing a gun. 射击, 开枪. ◆ *A man fired a volley of shots at them.* 有人朝他们打了一阵子枪. N-COUNT
3 Someone who is a good **shot** can shoot well. Someone who is a bad **shot** cannot shoot well. (出色或蹩脚的)射手. N-COUNT adj N
4 In sports such as football, golf, or tennis, a **shot** is an act of kicking, hitting, or throwing the ball, especially in an attempt to score a point. (足球)射门; (高尔夫球、网球等)击球; 投球. ◆ *He had only one shot at goal.* 他只射过一次门. N-COUNT
5 A **shot** is a photograph or a particular sequence of pictures in a film. 快照; (电影)一组特别镜头. ◆ *I decided to try for a more natural shot of a fox peering from the bushes.* 我决定试拍一张狐狸从灌木丛里窥望的更自然的照片. N-COUNT
6 If you have a **shot at** something, you attempt to do it. 尝试. ◆ *The heavyweight champion will be given a shot at Holyfield's world title.* 那位重量级冠军将获许向霍利菲尔德的世界冠军头衔发起挑战. N-COUNT INFORMAL
7 If you **give** something **your best shot**, you do it as well as you possibly can. 尽力而为. PHR INFORMAL

8 If you describe something as a **long shot**, you mean that it is unlikely to succeed, but is worth trying. 不大可能成功但又值得一试的事. PHR

9 A **shot** of a drug is an injection of it. (药物)注射. N-COUNT

10 A **shot** of a strong alcoholic drink is a small glass of it. 一小杯烈酒. N-COUNT

11 The person who **calls the shots** is in a position to tell others what to do. 发号施令. PHR

12 If you do something **like a shot**, you do it without any delay or hesitation. 立刻, 毫不犹豫地. PHR INFORMAL

13 People sometimes use the expression **by a long shot** to emphasize the opinion they are giving. (用于强调自己正在发表的看法)根本是, 绝对是. PHR PRAGMATICS

14 If something **is shot through with** an element or feature, it contains a lot of that element or feature. 充满, 充斥. ❖ *This is an argument shot through with inconsistency.* 这是个充满矛盾的论证. PHR

15 ➡ **a shot in the dark**: 见 **dark**.

shot·gun /ˈʃɒtgʌn/ **shotguns.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **shotgun** is a gun which fires a lot of small metal balls at one time. 猎枪, 滑膛枪. N-COUNT

ˈshot put.
In athletics, the **shot put** is a competition in which the contestants throw a heavy metal ball as far as possible. (体育)推铅球. N-SING ◢ **shot putt·er, shot putters** ❖ *...Canadian shot-putter Georgette Reed.* 加拿大铅球运动员乔吉特·里德. N-COUNT

should /ʃəd, 重读 ʃud/. ♦♦♦♦♦
Should is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. 情态动词, 与动词原形连用.

1 You use **should** or **should not** when you are giving advice or recommendations. You also use **should** when you are mentioning things that are not the case but that you think ought to be. (用于提出建议)(不)应当, 本(不)该. ❖ *I should exercise more.* 我应当多运动. *He's never going to be able to forget it. And I don't think he should.* 他绝不会忘记它. 我想他也不应当. *Should our children be taught to swim at school?* 我们的孩子在学校应当接受游泳训练吗? MODAL PRAGMATICS

2 You use **should** or **should not** to tell someone what to do or to report a rule or law which tells someone what to do. (按照规定或法律)(不)应该. ❖ *A High Court judge has ruled that the two men should stand trial.* 一位高等法院的法官裁定, 两人应该受到审判. MODAL PRAGMATICS

3 You use **should** in questions when you are asking someone for advice, permission, or information. (用于征求别人意见)应该. ❖ *Should I or shouldn't I go to university?* 我该不该上大学? *Please could you advise me what I should do?* 能不能听听你的意见, 我该怎么办? MODAL PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that something **should have** happened, you mean that it did not happen, but that you wish it had happened or that you expected it to happen. If you say that something **should not have** happened, you mean that it did happen, but that you wish it had not. 本(不)该. ❖ *I should have gone this morning but I was feeling a bit ill.* 我本该今天上午去, 可是我觉得有点不舒服. *I shouldn't have said what I did.* 我本不该说我干的事. MODAL

5 You use **should** when you are saying that something is probably the case or will probably happen in the way you are describing. If you say that something **should have** happened by a particular time, you mean that it will probably have happened by that time. 应该(指可能是事实或会发生的事). ❖ *You should have no problem with reading this language.* 你阅读这种语言应该没有问题. *We should have finished by a quarter past two and the bus doesn't leave till half past.* 我们2:15之前应该会完成, 汽车要到2:30才开. MODAL

6 You use **should** in conditional clauses when you are talking about things that might happen. (用于条件从句中)要是, 假如. ❖ *Should you buy a home from Lovell, the company promises to buy it back at the same price after three years.* 要是你从洛弗尔买一套住房, 该公司答应三年后以原价买回. MODAL FORMAL

7 You use **should** in 'that' clauses after certain verbs, nouns, and adjectives when you are talking about a future event or situation. In formal English the subjunctive is used instead of this structure. (用于某些动词、名词和形容词之后的 that 从句中. 在正式英语中, 则以虚拟语气代替)应该, 应要. ❖ *He raised his glass and indicated that I should do the same.* 他举起酒杯, 示意我也应当如此. *I insisted that we should have a look at every car.* 我坚持认为, 我们应当把每辆汽车都看一看. MODAL

8 You use **should** in expressions such as **I should think** and **I should imagine** to indicate that you think something is true but you are not sure. 用于I should think和I should imagine 这类表达式, 表示你认为真有其事, 但把握不大. ❖ *I should think it's going to rain soon.* 我认为天快下雨了. *'I suppose that was the right thing to do.'—'I should imagine so.'* '我认为那是该做的事.' — '我想是的.' MODAL PRAGMATICS

9 You say '**I should**', usually with the expression 'if I were you', when you are giving someone advice by telling them what you would do if you were in their position. (与 if I were you 连用, 向某人提出建议)我会. ❖ *I should look out if I were you!* 假如我是你的话, 我会小心行事的! MODAL PRAGMATICS FORMAL BRITISH

10 You use **should** in expressions such as **I should like** and **I should be happy** to show politeness when you are saying what you want to do, or when you are requesting, offering, or accepting something. (用于 I should like 和 I should be happy, 在请求、给予或接受时表示礼貌)我希望; 我会为此高兴. ❖ *I should like to know anything you can tell me.* 我想知道你能告诉我的任何事情. MODAL PRAGMATICS BRITISH

11 You use **should have** with 'you' when reporting an event to emphasize how funny, shocking, or impressive it was. (should have 与 you 连用, 强调听者本应亲自体验说话者所转述的事情如何特别)(你)应当. ❖ *You should have heard him last night!* 你真应当听听他昨晚说的话! MODAL PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

12 You use **should** in interrogative structures with words like 'who' and 'what' when you are reporting an event, to emphasize how surprising or shocking it was. (与 who 或 what 等连用于疑问结构, 表示惊讶)竟然会. ❖ *Who should I meet but this blonde guy and John?* 我竟然会遇上这个金发家伙和约翰. MODAL PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

shoul·der /ˈʃəuldə/ **shoulders, shouldering, shouldered.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Your **shoulders** are between your neck and the tops of your arms. 肩, 肩膀. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *He glanced over his shoulder.* 他回头看了一眼. N-COUNT

2 If two or more people stand **shoulder to shoulder**, they are standing next to each other, with their shoulders touching. 并肩. ❖ *They fell into step, walking shoulder to shoulder.* 他们肩并肩地齐步走着. PHR

3 The **shoulders** of a piece of clothing are the parts that cover your shoulders. (衣服的)肩部. ❖ *...extravagant fashions with padded shoulders.* 带软肩垫的高级时装. N-COUNT

4 If you **shoulder** something heavy, you put it across one of your shoulders so that you can carry it more easily. (用肩)挑起, 扛起. ❖ *He shouldered his bike and walked across the finish line.* 他扛起自行车, 走过终点线. VB V n

5 If you **shoulder** someone aside or if you **shoulder** your way somewhere, you push past people roughly using your shoulder. 用肩膀推(或挤). ❖ *She could do nothing to stop him as he shouldered his way into the house.* 他用肩膀推门进屋, 她挡不住他. VB V n with aside, V way prep/adv, Also V past/through n

6 When you talk about someone's problems or responsibilities, you can say that they carry them on their **shoulders**. (负在)肩膀(上的问题、责任等). ❖ *I fervently hope he recognizes and understands the burden that's on his shoulders.* 我热切希望他认识并理解自己肩负的重担. N-PLURAL poss N

7 If you **shoulder** the responsibility or the blame for something, you accept it. 担负, 承担(责任, 罪疚等). ❖ *He has had to shoulder the responsibility of his father's mistakes.* 他不得不为他父亲的错误承担起责任. VB V n

8 A **shoulder** is a joint of meat from the upper part of the front leg of an animal. (动物的)前腿肉. ❖ *...shoulder of lamb.* 羊的前腿肉. N-VAR

9 ➡ 又见 **cold-shoulder, hard shoulder**.

10 If someone offers you **a shoulder to cry on** or is **a shoulder to cry on**, they listen sympathetically to all your troubles. (给予)安慰,同情. PHR

11 If you say that someone or something stands **head and shoulders** above other people or things, you mean that they are a lot better than them. 远远地超过(或胜于). PHR

12 If you say that someone is **looking over** their **shoulders**, you mean that they feel anxious or insecure about someone or something that threatens them. 小心提防. ❖ *When a company keeps making people redundant, those who are left behind might start looking over their shoulder.* 当一家公司不断裁员时,那些剩下的人就会小心了. PHR

13 If you **rub shoulders with** famous or notorious people, you meet them and talk to them. 与(知名或有恶名的人)交往; 与...厮混. PHR

14 If people work **shoulder to shoulder**, they work co-operatively together in order to achieve a common aim. 并肩; 齐心协力. ❖ *They could fight shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy.* 他们可以并肩作战,共同对敌. PHR

15 ➡ **a chip on** one's **shoulder**: 见 **chip**.

'shoulder-bag, shoulder-bags.
A **shoulder-bag** is a bag that has a long strap so that it can be carried on a person's shoulder. (有背带的)肩包; 背包式提包. N-COUNT

'shoulder blade, shoulder blades.
Your **shoulder blades** are the two large, flat, triangular bones that you have in the upper part of your back, below your shoulders. 肩胛骨. N-COUNT

'shoulder-length.
Shoulder-length hair is long enough to reach your shoulders. (头发等)长至肩部的,披肩的. ADJ

S

'shoulder pad, shoulder pads.
Shoulder pads are small pads that are put inside the shoulders of clothing in order to raise and widen them. (缝在上衣肩部内的)垫肩. N-COUNT

'shoulder-strap, shoulder-straps.
1 The **shoulder-straps** on a piece of clothing such as a dress are two narrow straps that go over the shoulders. (衣服的)肩带. N-COUNT
2 A **shoulder-strap** on a bag is a long strap that you put over your shoulder to carry the bag. (袋、包的)肩带. N-COUNT

shouldn't /ˈʃʊdənt/.
'Should not' is usually said or written as **shouldn't**. should not 的缩略形式. INFORMAL

should've /ʃʊdəv/.
Should've is the usual form of 'should have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤当have为助动词时) should have 的缩略形式. SPOKEN

shout /ʃaʊt/ **shouts, shouting, shouted.** ♦♦♦◊◊
1 If you **shout**, you say something very loudly, usually because you want people a long distance away to hear you or because you are angry. 喊叫,呼喊. ❖ *'She's alive!' he shouted triumphantly.* '她还活着!' 他高兴地喊起来. *Andrew rushed out of the house, shouting for help.* 安德鲁冲出屋,大喊救命. *You don't have to shout at me.* 你不必对我大喊大叫. *I shouted at mother to get the police.* 我高声喊母亲去叫警察. VB V; V with quote; V for n; V at n; V at n to-inf; Also V n, V that
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I heard a distant shout.* 我听到远处有人大喊. N-COUNT
▲**shout·ing** ❖ *One of my grandchildren heard the shouting first.* 我的一个孙子最先听到喊声. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are in a pub and someone you are with says '**It's your shout**' or '**It's my shout**', they mean that it is your turn or their turn to buy a round of drinks. 该轮到你(或我)请客喝酒. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

›shout down.
If people **shout down** someone who is trying to speak, they prevent that person from being heard by shouting at them. 用喊声压倒(或使住口). ❖ *They shouted him down when he tried to explain why Zaire needed an interim government.* 当他想要解释为什么扎伊尔需要一个临时政府的时候,他们大喊大叫,不让他讲话. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P

›shout out.
If you **shout** something **out**, you say it very loudly so that people can hear you clearly. (为使别人听见)大声说出. ❖ *They shouted out the names of those detained.* 他们大声报出那些被拘留的人的名字. *I shouted out 'I'm OK'.* 我大声说: '我很好.' PHR-V V n P; V P noun; V P with quote

'shouting match, shouting matches.
A **shouting match** is an angry quarrel in which people shout at each other. 吵吵嚷嚷的争论. ❖ *We had a real shouting match with each other.* 我们真的大声吵起来. N-COUNT

shove /ʃʌv/ **shoves, shoving, shoved.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 If you **shove** someone or something, you push them with a quick violent movement. 猛推. ❖ *He shoved her out of the way.* 他猛地把她推开. *She shoved as hard as she could.* 她竭尽全力地推. VB V n; V n prep/adv; V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She gave Gracie a shove towards the house.* 她猛地把格雷西推向屋子. N-COUNT
2 If you **shove** something somewhere, you push it there quickly and carelessly. 乱塞. ❖ *He shoved a cloth in my hand.* 他把一块布塞到我的手里. VB; V n prep/adv
3 If you talk about what you think will happen if **push comes to shove**, you are talking about what you think will happen if a situation becomes very bad or difficult. 在最坏的情况下; 在紧急关头. ❖ *If push comes to shove, if you should lose your case in the court, what will you do?* 如果到了最坏的情况,你的官司要打输,你会怎么办? PHR; INFORMAL

shov·el /ˈʃʌvəl/ **shovels, shovelling, shovelled;** [美]拼作 **shoveling, shoveled.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 A **shovel** is a tool like a spade, used for lifting and moving earth, coal, or snow. 铲,铁锹. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT
2 If you **shovel** earth, coal, or snow, you lift and move it with a shovel. 用铲子铲(或挖). ❖ *Pendergood had shovelled the sand out of the caravan.* 彭德古德用铲子把货车里的沙子铲出去. VB V n; V n prep/adv
3 If you **shovel** something somewhere, you push a lot of it quickly into that place. 把...大量投入. ❖ *There was silence, except for Randall, who was obliviously shoveling food into his mouth.* 四周静悄悄的,除了兰德尔,他正不知不觉地把食物送进嘴里. VB; V n prep/adv

show /ʃəʊ/ **shows, showing, showed, shown.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If something **shows** that a state of affairs exists, it gives information that proves it or makes it clear to people. 表明,显示. ❖ *These figures show an increase of over one million in unemployment.* 这些数字表明,失业人数增加了100多万. *It was only later that the drug was shown to be addictive.* 后来才知道,这种药会使人上瘾. *You'll be given regular blood tests to show whether you have been infected.* 你要定期来验血,看看是否受感染. VB V that; V n; be V-ed to-inf; V wh
2 If a picture, chart, film, or piece of writing **shows** something, it represents it or gives information about it. (图片、图表、电影、文字等)描述,描绘. ❖ *Figure 4.1 shows the respiratory system.* 表4.1描述了呼吸系统. *Much of the film shows the painter simply going about his task.* 电影的许多镜头只是描述了该画家作画的过程. *Our photograph shows how the plants will turn out.* 我们的照片显示了植物将怎样生长. VB; V n; V n -ing; V wh
3 If you say **it just goes to show** or **it just shows** that something is the case, you mean that what you have just said or experienced demonstrates that it is the case. 恰好证明. ❖ *It's crazy and just shows the inconsistency of refereeing.* 真是疯了,恰好证明裁判前后不一致. PHR
4 If you **show** someone something, you give it to them, take them to it, or point to it, so that they can see it or know what you are referring to. 给...看,出示. ❖ *Cut out this article and show it to your bank manager.* 把这篇文章剪下来给你的银行经理看. *I showed them where the gun was.* 我指给他们看枪在哪里. VB V n n; V n to n; V n wh
5 If you **show** someone to a room or seat, you lead them there. 引导,带领. ❖ *Your office is ready for you. I'll show you the way.* 你的办公室已经准备好了,我来带你去. VB V n prep/adv; V n

6 If you **show** someone how to do something, you do it yourself so that they can watch you and learn how to do it. (通过示范)教，告知. ❖ *Claire showed us how to make a chocolate roulade.* 克莱尔教我们怎样做巧克力肉卷. *Dr. Reichert has shown us a new way to look at those behavior problems.* 赖克特医生教我们看待那些行为问题的新方法. VB V n wh V n n

7 You can say **'I'll show you'** to threaten or warn someone that you are going to make them admit that they are wrong. '我要给你点儿颜色瞧瞧'. ❖ *She shook her fist. 'I'll show you,' she said.* 她挥挥拳头. '我要给你点儿颜色看.' 她说. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If something **shows** or if you **show** it, it is visible or noticeable. 露出. ❖ *He showed his teeth in a humourless grin.* 他毫无幽默地露出牙齿咧嘴一笑. *Faint glimmers of daylight were showing through the treetops.* 树顶闪烁着淡淡的日光. V-ERG V n V

9 If a question is decided by a **show of hands**, people vote on it by raising their hands to indicate whether they vote yes or no. 举手表决. PHR

10 If you **show** a particular attitude, quality, or feeling, or if it **shows**, you behave in a way that makes this attitude, quality, or feeling clear to other people. 露出，表示(态度，特点，感情等). ❖ *She showed no interest in her children.* 她对她的孩子没兴趣. *You show me respect.* 你对我表示尊敬. *Mr Clarke has shown himself to be resolutely opposed to compromise.* 克拉克先生表示坚决反对妥协. *The baby was tugging at his coat to show that he wanted to be picked up.* 婴儿拉着他的上衣，表示想要让人抱起来. V-ERG V n V V n n V n to-inf V that

11 If something **shows** a quality or characteristic or if that quality or characteristic **shows** itself, the quality or characteristic can be noticed or observed. 显示，出现. ❖ *Peace talks in Washington showed signs of progress yesterday.* 华盛顿和谈昨天有取得进展的迹象. *How else did his hostility to women show itself?* 他对女人的敌视态度还有什么别的表现方式? VB V n

12 A **show** of a feeling or quality is an attempt by someone to make it clear that they have that feeling or quality. 显示，表示. ❖ *Miners gathered in the centre of Bucharest in a show of support for the government.* 矿工们聚集在布加勒斯特市中心，以示支持政府. N-COUNT

13 If you say that something is for **show**, you mean that it has no real purpose and is done just to give a good impression. (装)样子，(只为)表现. ❖ *'It's all show,' said Linus. 'The girls don't take it seriously.'* '这些都是装装样子的，' 莱纳斯说. '女孩子们并不把它当真.' N-UNCOUNT

14 If you **have** something **to show for** your efforts, you have achieved something as a result of what you have done. 有(努力成果)可显示. ❖ *I'm nearly 31 and it's about time I had something to show for my time in my job.* 我已经将近31岁，是我应当拿出点儿工作成绩的时候了. PHR

15 If a company **shows** a profit or a loss, its accounts indicate that it has made a profit or a loss. 显示(获利或亏本). VB V n

16 If a person you are expecting to meet does not **show**, they do not arrive at the place where you expect to meet them. 露面，来到. VB V

➪ **Show up** means the same as **show**. 义同 show. ❖ *He always shows up in a fancy car.* 他总是开着一辆别致的汽车来. *If I don't show up for class this morning, I'll be kicked out.* 要是我今天上午不来上课，将会被开除. PHR-V V P V P for/to n

17 A television or radio **show** is a programme on television or radio. (电视或电台的)节目. N-COUNT

18 A **show** in a theatre is an entertainment or concert, especially one that includes different items such as music, dancing, and comedy. (尤指包括不同艺术形式的)演出. ❖ *How about going shopping and seeing a show in London?* 去伦敦购物并看一场演出怎么样? N-COUNT

19 If someone **shows** a film or television programme, it is broadcast or appears on television or in the cinema. 放映，播放. ❖ *The BBC World Service Television news showed the same film clip.* 英国广播公司对外电视新闻台播放了同一电影片段. *American films are showing at Moscow's cinemas.* 莫斯科的影院在放映美国电影. ◢ **show·ing**, **showings** ❖ *I gave him a private showing of the film.* 我给他单独放映那部电影. V-ERG V n V N-COUNT

20 A **show** is a public exhibition of things, such as works of art, fashionable clothes, or things that have been entered in a competition. 展览，展览会. N-COUNT also on N

21 To **show** things such as works of art means to put them in an exhibition where they can be seen by the public. 展览，展出. ❖ *50 dealers will show oils, watercolours, drawings and prints.* 50名商人将展出油画、水彩画、素描和版画. VB V n

22 If you say that someone **is running the show**, you mean that they are in control or in charge of a situation. 主宰局面，控制局面. ❖ *They made it clear who is now running the show.* 他们明确表明是谁在操纵局面. PHR

23 If you say that someone **steals the show**, you mean that they get a lot of attention or praise because they perform better than anyone else in a show or other event. 大出风头，博得赞赏. ❖ *It was Chinese women who stole the show on the first day of competition.* 在第一天的比赛中，中国女选手出尽风头. PHR

24 A **show** home is one of a group of newly-built homes. It is decorated and furnished by the building company, and people who want to buy one of the homes come and look round it. (楼房单位)示范的，样板的. ADJ ADJ n

25 ➼ to **show** someone **the door**: 见 **door**.
➼ to **show** your **face**: 见 **face**.

›show around or show round.

If you **show** someone **around** or **show** them **round**, you go with them to show them all the interesting, useful, or important features of a place when they first visit it. 带领...参观. ❖ *Spear showed him around the flat.* 斯皮尔带他参观那套房子. PHR-V V n P V n P n

›show off.

1 If you say that someone is **showing off**, you are criticizing them for trying to impress people by showing in a very obvious way what they can do or what they own. 炫耀，卖弄. ❖ *All right, there's no need to show off.* 好吧，没有必要炫耀自己. PHR-V PRAGMATICS V P

2 If you **show off** something that you own or an attribute that you have, you show it to a lot of people or make it obvious, because you are proud of it. 展示. ❖ *He actually enjoys his new hair-style and has decided to start showing it off.* 他很欣赏自己的新发式，决定展示给大家看. PHR-V V P noun V n P

3 If something **shows** something **off**, it emphasizes its good features so that it looks especially attractive. 使显眼，使鲜明. ❖ *...a dress which showed off her tiny waist.* 一件衬托出她苗条腰身的衣服. PHR-V V n P V P noun

4 ➼ 又见 **show-off**.

›show round.

➼ 见 **show around**.

›show up.

1 If an object or phenomenon **shows up** or if something **shows** it **up**, it can be clearly seen or noticed. (使)变得醒目，(使)显得突出. ❖ *...a telescope so powerful that it can show up galaxies billions of light years away.* 一架能把几十亿光年以外的星系看得一清二楚的高性能的望远镜. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P

2 ➼ 见 show **16**.

3 If someone or something **shows** you **up**, they make you feel embarrassed or ashamed of them. (使尴尬地)显露，暴露. ❖ *We expected every drawing exercise to show us up as hopeless artists.* 我们想，每次绘画练习都将暴露出我们是毫无希望的画家. PHR-V V n P V n P as n

show·biz /ˈʃəubɪz/.

Showbiz is the same as **show business**. 同 show business. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

'show business.

◆◇◇◇◇

Show business is the entertainment industry of film, theatre, and television. (电影、戏剧和电视等)娱乐行业. N-UNCOUNT

show·case /ˈʃəukeɪs/ showcases, showcasing, showcased.

◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **showcase** is a glass container with valuable objects inside it, for example at an exhibition or in a museum. 玻璃陈列柜. N-COUNT

2 You use **showcase** to refer to a situation or setting in which N-COUNT

something is displayed or presented to its best advantage. (为引起注意而设的)供亮相的场合. ❖ *The festival remains a valuable showcase for new talent.* 该节仍是新秀们登台亮相的宝贵场合. with supp

3 If something **is showcased**, it is displayed or presented to its best advantage. (被)展示的, (被)亮相的. ❖ *Restored films are being showcased this month at a festival in Paris.* 修复好的电影本月正在巴黎的一个节日上举行影展. VB usu passive JOURNALISM be V-ed

show·down /ʃəudaun/ **showdowns;** 又拼作 **show-down.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **showdown** is a big argument or conflict which is intended to settle a dispute that has lasted for a long time. (争论或冲突等)摊牌, 最后决一雌雄. ❖ *They may be pushing the Prime Minister towards a final showdown with his party.* 他们可能会迫使首相跟他的党最后摊牌. N-COUNT

show·er /ʃauə/ **showers, showering, showered.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **shower** is a device used for washing yourself. It consists of a pipe or hose which ends in a flat piece with a lot of holes in it so that water comes out in a spray. You can also describe a cubicle which contains one of these devices as a **shower**. 淋浴器. ❖ *She heard him turn on the shower.* 她听见他打开了淋浴器. N-COUNT

2 The **showers** or the **shower** in a place such as a sports centre is the area containing showers. 淋浴间. ❖ *The showers are a mess.* 淋浴间里乱糟糟的. N-COUNT

3 If you **shower**, you wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower. 淋浴. ❖ *There wasn't time to shower or change clothes.* 没有时间淋浴或换衣服了. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I think I'll have a shower before dinner.* 我想在吃晚饭前淋浴. *She took two showers a day.* 她一天淋浴两次. N-COUNT

S

4 A **shower** is a short period of rain, especially light rain. 阵雨. ❖ *There'll be bright or sunny spells and scattered showers this afternoon.* 今天下午有时天晴或出太阳, 有时有零星阵雨. N-COUNT

5 You can refer to a lot of things that are falling as a **shower** of them. (阵雨般的)一阵. ❖ *Showers of sparks flew in all directions.* 阵阵火花四溅. N-COUNT

6 If you **are showered with** a lot of small objects or pieces, they are scattered over you. (被)(大量小物品)撒在身上. ❖ *They were showered with rice in the traditional manner.* 人们按传统方式向他们身上撒米. VB usu passive be V-ed with n

7 If you **shower** a person **with** presents or kisses, you give them a lot of presents or kisses in a very generous and extravagant way. 大量给予(礼物, 亲吻等). VB V n with n

show·ery /ʃauəri/.
If the weather is **showery**, there are showers of rain but it does not rain all the time. 多阵雨的. ADJ-GRADED

show·girl /ʃəugɜ:l/ **showgirls.**
A **showgirl** is a young woman who sings and dances as part of the chorus in a musical show. 歌舞女演员. N-COUNT

show·ground /ʃəugraund/ **showgrounds.**
A **showground** is a large open-air area where events such as agricultural shows or competitions are held. 展览(或比赛)场地. N-COUNT

'show jumping; 又拼作 **showjumping.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Show jumping is a sport in which horses are ridden in competitions to demonstrate their skill in jumping over fences and walls. (赛马中)超越障碍比赛. ◢ **'show jumper, show jumpers** ❖ *...the Canadian show jumper Ian Miller.* 加拿大障碍赛马选手伊恩·米勒. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

show·man /ʃəumæn/ **showmen.**
A **showman** is a person who is very entertaining and dramatic in the way that they perform, or the way that they present things. 擅长表演的人. ◢ **show·man·ship** /ʃəumənʃɪp/ **Showmanship** is a person's skill at performing or presenting things in an entertaining and dramatic way. 表演的能力. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

shown /ʃəun/.
Shown is the past participle of **show**. show 的过去分词.

'show-off, show-offs. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone is a **show-off**, you are criticizing them for trying to impress people by showing in a very obvious way what they can do or what they own. 爱炫耀(或卖弄)的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

show·piece /ʃəupi:s/ **showpieces;** 又拼作 **show-piece.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **showpiece** is something that is admired as a fine example of its type, especially something which is intended to make people admire its owner or creator. 样品, 展品. ❖ *The factory was to be a showpiece of Western investment in the East.* 那家工厂是西方国家在东方国家投资的样板. N-COUNT with supp

show·room /ʃəuru:m/ **showrooms.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **showroom** is a shop in which goods are displayed for sale, especially goods such as cars or electrical or gas appliances. 展览室, 陈列室. N-COUNT

'show-stopper, show-stoppers; 又拼作 **showstopper.**
If something is a **show-stopper**, it is very impressive. 特别受欢迎的事物. ❖ *Her natural creativity and artistic talent make her home a real show stopper.* 她天生的创意和艺术才华, 使她家成了一个特别受欢迎的地方. N-COUNT INFORMAL

show·time /ʃəutaɪm/.
Showtime is the time when a particular stage or television show is due to begin. 演出(或播送)时间. ❖ *It's close to showtime now, so you retire into the dressing room.* 演出时间快到了, 你们回化妆室去吧. N-UNCOUNT

'show trial, show trials.
People describe a trial as a **show trial** if they believe that the trial is unfair and is held for political reasons rather than in order to find out the truth; used showing disapproval. (贬义)摆样子的审判; 政治审判. ❖ *Amnesty International has denounced the show trials of political dissidents.* 大赦国际谴责对持不同政见者的政治审判. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

showy /ʃəui/ **showier, showiest.**
Something that is **showy** is very noticeable because it is large, colourful, or bright. 显眼的, 艳丽的. ❖ *Since he was color blind, he favored large, showy flowers.* 他是色盲, 因此喜欢大而艳丽的花. ADJ-GRADED

shrank /ʃræŋk/.
Shrank is the past tense of **shrink**. shrink 的过去式.

shrap·nel /ʃræpnəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Shrapnel consists of small pieces of metal which are scattered from exploding bombs and shells. (炸弹或炮弹爆炸后的)弹片. N-UNCOUNT

shred /ʃred/ **shreds, shredding, shredded.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **shred** something such as food or paper, you cut it or tear it into very small narrow pieces. 切成碎条, 撕碎. ❖ *Finely shred the carrots, cabbage and cored apples.* 你把胡萝卜、卷心菜和去核的苹果切成碎条. ◢ **shred·der, shredders.** A **shredder** is a machine for shredding things such as documents or twigs. 切碎机. ❖ *...a document shredder.* 一台碎纸机. VB V n N-COUNT

2 If you cut or tear food or paper into **shreds**, you cut or tear it into small narrow pieces. 碎条. N-COUNT

3 If there is not a **shred** of something, there is not even a small amount of it. (与否定词连用)少量. ❖ *He said there was not a shred of evidence to support such remarks.* 他说, 没有丝毫证据证明这种说法. N-COUNT N of n

4 If you **tear** someone **to shreds** or **rip** them **to shreds**, you criticize them very severely. 驳斥得体无完肤. PHR

shrew /ʃru:/ **shrews.**
A **shrew** is a small brown animal like a mouse with a long pointed nose. 鼩鼱(鼻子尖长, 似鼠的棕色动物). N-COUNT

shrewd /ʃru:d/ **shrewder, shrewdest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **shrewd** person is able to understand and judge a situation quickly and to use this understanding to their own advantage. 机灵的, 精明的. ◢ **shrewd·ly** ❖ *She looked at him shrewdly.* 她敏锐地看了他一眼. ◢ **shrewd·ness** ❖ *His natural shrewdness tells him what is needed to succeed.* 他具有天生的洞察力, 知道需要什么才会成功. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

shriek /ʃri:k/ **shrieks, shrieking, shrieked.** ♦◇◇◇◇
When someone **shrieks**, they make a short very loud cry, for example because they are startled or in pain, or are laughing. (因受惊、疼痛)尖叫; 尖声大笑. ❖ *She shrieked and leapt from the bed.* 她尖叫一声, 从床上跳下来. *'Stop it! Stop* VB V V with quote

it!' shrieked Jane. '别这样!别这样!' 简尖声喊道.
⇨ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Sue let out a terrific shriek.* 休发出极大的尖叫声. N-COUNT

shrift /ʃrɪft/.
If someone or something gets **short shrift**, they are paid very little attention. 不受注意. ◆ *The idea has been given short shrift by philosophers.* 这种想法没有受到哲学家的重视. PHR

shrill /ʃrɪl/ **shriller, shrillest; shrills, shrilling, shrilled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **shrill** sound is high-pitched, piercing, and unpleasant to listen to. 尖声的, 刺耳的. ◆ *...the shrill whistle of the engine.* 发动机的尖啸声. ◢ **shril·ly** ◆ *'What are you doing?' she demanded shrilly.* '你在干什么?' 她尖声问. ◢ **shrill·ness** ◆ *...that ugly shrillness in her voice.* 她那难听而又刺耳的声音. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe a demand, protest, or statement as **shrill**, you disapprove of it and do not like the strong forceful way it is said. 尖锐的, 尖刻的. ◆ *...shrill protests from groups closely associated with the terrorists.* 跟恐怖分子有密切关系的团体提出的强烈抗议. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
3 If a bell or whistle **shrills**, it makes a loud, high-pitched sound. (铃、气笛等)发出尖锐的声音. VB V
4 If someone with a high-pitched voice **shrills** something, they say it loudly. 尖声说话. ◆ *'No, no, no,' she shrilled.* '不,不,不.' 她尖声说. VB WRITTEN V with quote

shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ **shrimps; shrimp** can also be used as the plural form. shrimp 又可作复数. ◆◇◇◇◇
Shrimps are small shellfish with long tails and many legs. 虾, 小虾. N-COUNT

shrine /ʃraɪn/ **shrines.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **shrine** is a holy place of worship which is associated with a sacred person or object. 圣地, 神圣的场所. ◆ *...the holy shrine of Mecca.* 圣地麦加. N-COUNT
2 A **shrine** is a place that people visit and treat with respect because it is connected with a dead person who they want to remember. 圣坛, 神祠. N-COUNT

shrink /ʃrɪŋk/ **shrinks, shrinking, shrank, shrunk.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If cloth or clothing **shrinks**, it becomes smaller in size, usually as a result of being washed. (布等下水后)收缩, 缩水. VB V
2 If something **shrinks** or if something else **shrinks** it, it becomes smaller. 变小. ◆ *The vast forests of West Africa have shrunk.* 西非的大片森林面积已经缩小了. V-ERG V n V
3 If you **shrink** away from someone or something, you move away from them because you are frightened or horrified by them. (因害怕)退缩, 畏缩. ◆ *She shrank back with an involuntary gasp.* 她往后一缩, 不由自主地吸口气. VB V prep/adv
4 If you do not **shrink** from a task or duty, you do it even though it is unpleasant or dangerous. (在任务、责任面前)退缩. ◆ *They didn't shrink from danger.* 他们不畏危险. VB V from n
5 A **shrink** is a psychiatrist. 精神病学家. ◆ *I've seen a shrink already.* 我已经看过一位精神病学家. N-COUNT INFORMAL
6 ➡ **no shrinking violet**: 见 **violet.**

shrink·age /ˈʃrɪŋkɪdʒ/.
Shrinkage is a decrease in the size or amount of something. 收缩, 缩水, 变小. ◆ *Allow for some shrinkage in both length and width.* 要考虑到长度和宽度会缩一点儿. N-UNCOUNT

ˈshrink-wrapped.
A **shrink-wrapped** product is sold in a tight-fitting polythene cover. 用收缩塑料包装的. ADJ

shriv·el /ˈʃrɪvəl/ **shrivels, shrivelling, shrivelled;** [美]拼作 **shriveling, shriveled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When something **shrivels** or when something else **shrivels** it, it becomes dry and wrinkled. (使)枯萎, (使)皱缩. ◆ *...dry weather that shrivelled this summer's crops.* 干旱的天气使今夏的庄稼枯萎. V-ERG V V n
⇨ **Shrivel up** means the same as **shrivel.** 义同 shrivel. ◆ *The leaves started to shrivel up.* 叶子开始枯萎. *...as if her face shrivelled up and she became an old woman.* 好像她的脸已皱缩, 变成了老太婆. PHR-V V P
◢ **shriv·elled** ◆ *It looked old and shrivelled.* 它看上去衰老干瘪. ADJ-GRADED

shroud /ʃraʊd/ **shrouds, shrouding, shrouded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **shroud** is a cloth which is used for wrapping a dead body. 裹尸布. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to something that surrounds an object or situation as a **shroud of** something. 遮蔽物. ◆ *...a parked car huddled under a shroud of grey snow.* 一辆停放着的汽车覆盖在灰白的雪下. N-COUNT N of n
3 If something **has been shrouded** in mystery or secrecy, very little information about it has been made available. 笼罩, 蒙着. ◆ *For years the teaching of acting has been shrouded in mystery.* 多年来, 表演教学工作蒙在神秘的气氛之中. ◢ **shroud·ed** ◆ *His demise is as shrouded in mystery as ever.* 他的死因依然笼罩着神秘的气氛. VB be V-ed in n Also V n ADJ-GRADED
4 If darkness, fog, or smoke **shrouds** an area, it covers it so that it is difficult to see. (黑暗、雾、烟等)笼罩. ◢ **shrouded** ◆ *The area is shrouded in smoke.* 该地区笼罩在烟雾之中. VB V n ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in n

shrub /ʃrʌb/ **shrubs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Shrubs are low plants like small trees with several woody stems instead of a trunk. 灌木. N-COUNT

shrub·bery /ˈʃrʌbəri/ **shrubberies.**
1 A **shrubbery** is a part of a garden where a lot of shrubs are growing. (花园里)栽种灌木的地方. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to a lot of shrubs or to shrubs in general as **shrubbery**. 灌木丛. N-UNCOUNT

shrub·by /ˈʃrʌbi/.
A **shrubby** plant is like a shrub. 灌木状的. ◆ *...a shrubby tree.* 一棵灌木状的树. ADJ

shrug /ʃrʌg/ **shrugs, shrugging, shrugged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you **shrug**, you raise your shoulders to show that you are not interested in something or that you do not know or care about something. (表示冷漠、不知道、不在乎)耸(肩). ◆ *The man shrugged his shoulders.* 那个男人耸了耸肩. VB V V n
⇨ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *'I suppose so,' said Anna with a shrug.* '我想是的.' 安娜耸了耸肩说. N-COUNT

➤shrug off.
If you **shrug** something **off**, you ignore it or treat it as if it is not really important or serious. 对...满不在乎, 对...不予理睬. ◆ *He shrugged off the criticism.* 他对批评满不在乎. PHR-V V n P V P noun

shrunk /ʃrʌŋk/.
Shrunk is the past participle of **shrink**. shrink 的过去分词.

shrunk·en /ˈʃrʌŋkən/.
Someone or something that is **shrunken** has become smaller than they used to be. 皱缩的, 变小的. ◆ *She now looked small, shrunken and pathetic.* 她现在看上去瘦小、干瘪、可怜. ADJ-GRADED

shuck /ʃʌk/ **shucks, shucking, shucked.**
1 The **shuck** of something is its outer covering, for example the husk of an ear of maize, or the shell of an oyster or clam. 壳, 荚, 外皮. N-COUNT AMERICAN
2 If you **shuck** something such as maize or shellfish, you remove it from its outer covering. 去...的壳(或荚). VB V n AMERICAN
3 If you **shuck** something that you are wearing, you take it off. 脱掉, 剥去. ◆ *He shucked his coat and set to work.* 他脱掉外衣, 开始工作. VB AMERICAN, INFORMAL V n
4 **Shucks** is an exclamation that is used to express embarrassment, disappointment, or annoyance. (表示窘迫、失望、恼怒等)呸. ◆ *Terry actually says 'Oh, shucks!' when complimented on her singing.* 特里在别人称赞她歌唱得好的时候, 竟然说的是, '哦, 呸!' EXCLAM PRAGMATICS AMERICAN, INFORMAL

shud·der /ˈʃʌdə/ **shudders, shuddering, shuddered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **shudder**, you tremble with fear, horror, or disgust, or with cold. (因害怕、反感、寒冷等)打颤, 发抖. ◆ *Lloyd had urged her to eat caviar. She had shuddered at the thought.* 劳埃德鼓励她吃鱼子酱. 她一想到就打颤. VB V V prep/adv
⇨ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *She gave a violent shudder.* 她猛地抖了一下. N-COUNT
2 If something such as a machine or vehicle **shudders**, it shakes suddenly and violently. (机器、车辆等)突然颤动. ◆ *The train began to pull out of the station—then suddenly shuddered to a halt.* 火车开始驶出车站—接着突然颤动着 VB V V prep/adv

S

停了下来.

3 If you say that you **shudder to think** what would happen in a particular situation, you mean that you expect it to be so awful or disastrous that you do not really want to think about it. 怕得不敢想. PHR

shuf·fle /ˈʃʌfəl/ **shuffles, shuffling, shuffled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **shuffle** somewhere, you walk there without lifting your feet properly off the ground. 拖着脚走. VB V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She noticed her own proud walk had become a shuffle.* 她发觉自己由趾高气扬变成蹒跚而行. N-SING

2 If you **shuffle** around, you move your feet about while standing or you move your bottom about while sitting, often because you feel uncomfortable or embarrassed. (因不舒服或窘迫)把脚在地上拖来拖去, 不停挪动身子. ❖ *He grinned and shuffled his feet.* 他咧嘴一笑, 把脚移动一下. VB V prep/adv; V n

3 If you **shuffle** things such as pieces of paper or cards in a pack, you move them around so that they are in a different order. 把纸张翻动移位; 洗牌. VB V n

shun /ʃʌn/ **shuns, shunning, shunned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **shun** someone or something, you deliberately avoid them or keep away from them. 故意回避, 避开. ❖ *From that time forward everybody shunned him.* 从那时候起, 人人都躲着他. VB; V n

shunt /ʃʌnt/ **shunts, shunting, shunted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **is shunted** somewhere, they are moved or sent there, usually because someone finds them inconvenient; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(被)移到另一个地方; (被)推来推去. ❖ *He has spent most of his life being shunted between his mother, father and various foster families.* 他在这一生的大部分时间里被母亲、父亲及不同的收养他的家庭推来搡去. VB usu passive; PRAGMATICS; be V-ed prep/adv

S

2 When railway engines **shunt** wagons or carriages, they push or pull them from one railway line to another. 使火车转轨. VB V n

shush /ʃʊʃ, ʃʌʃ/ **shushes, shushing, shushed.**

1 You say **shush** when you are telling someone to be quiet. 嘘, 安静. ❖ *Shush! Here he comes. I'll talk to you later.* 嘘! 他来了. 我以后再对你说吧. CONVENTION; PRAGMATICS

2 If you **shush** someone, you tell them to be quiet by saying 'shush' or 'sh', or by indicating in some other way that you want them to be quiet. 以嘘声(或某种方式)让某人安静. ❖ *Frannie shushed her with a forefinger to the lips.* 弗兰尼把食指放在嘴唇上, 让她不要出声. VB; V n; Also V

shut /ʃʌt/ **shuts, shutting.** The form **shut** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **shut** something such as a door or if it **shuts**, it moves so that it fills a hole or a space. 关上, 关闭. ❖ *Just make sure you shut the gate after you.* 你一定要随手关上大门. *The screen door shut gently.* 纱门轻轻地关上了. V-ERG; V n; V

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The exit doors were locked shut.* 出口都关上了, 并上了锁. ADJ

2 If you **shut** your eyes, you lower your eyelids so that you cannot see anything. 合上, 合拢(眼睛). VB V n

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *His eyes were shut.* 他的眼睛合上了. ADJ

3 If your mouth **shuts** or if you **shut** your mouth, you place your lips firmly together. 闭、合上(嘴). ❖ *He opened and shut his mouth without speaking.* 他的嘴张开又闭上了, 没有说话. V-ERG V; V n

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *She was silent for a moment, lips tight shut.* 她沉默片刻, 双唇紧闭. ADJ; v-link ADJ

4 If someone tells you to **shut** your **mouth** or **shut** your **face**, they are telling you very rudely to stop talking. 闭嘴, 住口. PHR; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

5 When a shop or pub **shuts** or when someone **shuts** it, it is closed and you cannot go into it until the next time that it is open. (商店)关门, 打烊. ❖ *What time do the pubs shut?* 酒馆什么时候关门? V-ERG V n; V

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The local shop may be shut.* 当地的商店也许关门了. ADJ; v-link ADJ

6 ➡ **keep your mouth shut**: 见 **mouth**.

➡ **shut up shop**: 见 **shop**.

›shut away.

If you **shut** yourself **away**, you avoid going out and seeing other people, usually because you are feeling depressed. (情绪低落时)把自己关起来(不见人). PHR-V; V pron-refl P

›shut down.

If a factory or business **shuts down** or if someone **shuts** it **down**, work there stops or it no longer trades as a business. (工厂等)关门, 倒闭. ❖ *Smaller contractors had been forced to shut down.* 小承包商们不得不关门大吉. PHR-V-ERG; V P noun; V P

➡ 又见 **shutdown**.

›shut in.

1 If you **shut** someone or something **in** a room, you close the door so that they cannot leave it. 把...关住; 禁闭. PHR-V; V n P n

2 If you **shut** yourself **in** a room, you stay in there and make sure nobody else can get in. (为使别人进不来)把自己反锁在屋里. PHR-V; V pron-refl P n

›shut off.

1 If you **shut off** something such as an engine or an electrical item, you turn it off to stop it working. 关掉, (使)停止运转. ❖ *They pulled over and shut off the engine.* 他们把车停下, 关掉引擎. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If you **shut** yourself **off**, you avoid seeing other people, usually because you are feeling depressed. (因情绪低落)将自己关起来. PHR-V; V pron-refl P

3 If an official organization **shuts off** the supply of something, they no longer send it to the people they supplied in the past. 切断, 中断(供应). PHR-V; V P noun

›shut out.

1 If you **shut** something or someone **out**, you prevent them from getting into a place, for example by closing the doors. 把...关在外面. ❖ *'I shut him out of the bedroom,' says Maureen.* 莫林说, '我把他关在房间外面了.' PHR-V; V P noun; V n P of n; Also V n P

2 If you **shut out** a thought or a feeling, you prevent yourself from thinking or feeling it. 阻止(某种思想或感情的)产生. ❖ *I shut out the memory which was too painful to dwell on.* 我不去回忆往事, 因为想起来太痛苦. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

3 If you **shut** someone **out** of something, you prevent them from having anything to do with it. 挡住, 把...拒之(某事)外. ❖ *She is very reclusive, to the point of shutting me out of her life.* 她很孤僻, 甚至不想让我进入她的生活. PHR-V; V n P of n; Also V n P

›shut up.

If someone **shuts up** or if someone or something **shuts** them **up**, they stop talking. You can say **'shut up'** to someone to tell them to stop talking. (使)住口, (使)不说话. ❖ *...the only way he knew of shutting her up.* 他所知道的唯一不让她说话的办法. PHR-V-ERG V P; V n P

shut·down /ˈʃʌtdaʊn/ **shutdowns.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **shutdown** is the closing of a factory, shop, or other business, either for a short time or for ever. (工厂、商店等)停业, 关闭. N-COUNT

'shut-eye; 又拼作 **shuteye.**

Shut-eye is sleep. 睡觉. ❖ *Go home and get some shut-eye, Craig.* 回家去睡一会儿觉, 克雷格. N-UNCOUNT; INFORMAL

shut·ter /ˈʃʌtə/ **shutters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **shutter** in a camera is the part which opens to allow light through the lens when a photograph is taken. (照相机的)快门. N-COUNT

2 **Shutters** are wooden or metal covers fitted on the outside of a window. They can be opened to let in the light, or closed to keep out the sun or the cold or to protect the windows from damage. 百叶窗, (窗户)活动遮板. N-COUNT

shut·tered /ˈʃʌtəd/.

1 A **shuttered** window, room, or building has its shutters closed. 关上百叶窗(或门板)的. ❖ *Many shops remain shuttered.* 许多店铺仍然关着. ADJ

2 A **shuttered** window, room, or building has shutters fitted to it. 装上百叶窗(或活动门板)的. ❖ *...green-shuttered colonial villas.* 殖民地时代带绿色百叶窗的别墅. ADJ; ADJ n

shut·tle /ˈʃʌtəl/ **shuttles, shuttling, shuttled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **shuttle** is the same as a **space shuttle**. 同 space shuttle. N-COUNT

2 A **shuttle** is a plane, bus, or train which makes frequent journeys between two places. 往返于两地的飞机(或公共汽车、火车). N-COUNT

3 If someone or something **shuttles** or **is shuttled** from one place to another place, they frequently go from one place to the other. (使)(经常)往返, (被)来回运送. ❖ *Machine parts were also being shuttled across the border without authorisation.* 机器部件也经常在未经批准的情况下运过边界. V-ERG V prep/adv be V-ed prep/adv

4 A **shuttle** is a piece of equipment used in weaving. It takes a thread backwards and forwards over the other threads in order to make a piece of cloth. (织机的)梭. N-COUNT

shuttle·cock /ˈʃʌtəlkɒk/ **shuttlecocks.**

A **shuttlecock** is the small object that you hit over the net in a game of badminton. 羽毛球. N-COUNT

ˌshuttle diˈplomacy.

Shuttle diplomacy is the movement of diplomats between countries whose leaders refuse to talk directly to each other, in order to try to settle the argument between them. 穿梭外交. N-UNCOUNT

shy /ʃaɪ/ **shyer, shyest; shies, shying, shied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **shy** person is nervous and uncomfortable in the company of other people. 害羞的; 腼腆的. ❖ *She was a shy, quiet-spoken girl.* 她是个轻言细语的腼腆姑娘. *He is painfully shy of women.* 他在女人面前非常害羞. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **shy·ly** ❖ *The children smiled shyly.* 孩子们腼腆地笑笑. ADV-GRADED ◢ **shy·ness** ❖ *Eventually he overcame his shyness.* 他最后克服了害羞. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are **shy** of doing something, you are unwilling to do it because you are afraid of what might happen. 迟疑的, 有顾虑的. ❖ *You should not be shy of having your say in the running of the school.* 在学校管理方面, 你不应当怯于发表意见. ADJ-GRADED

3 When a horse **shies**, it moves away suddenly, because something has frightened it. (马)惊退. VB V

4 If you **fight shy** of something, you try very hard to avoid it. 躲开, 不与...接触. ❖ *It is no use fighting shy of publicity.* 回避公众的注意是没有用的. PHR

5 A number or amount that is just **shy of** another number or amount is just under it. 未达到; 不足. ❖ *He died two days shy of his 95th birthday.* 他在95岁生日前两天死去. PHR-PREP

▸shy away from.

If you **shy away from** doing something, you avoid doing it, often because you are afraid or not confident enough. (因害怕或信心不足)回避, 退缩. ❖ *We frequently shy away from making decisions.* 我们经常回避做出决定. PHR-V V P P -ing/n

-shy /-ʃaɪ/.

-shy is added to nouns to form adjectives which indicate that someone does not like a particular thing, and tries to avoid it. (与名词构成形容词, 表示)不喜欢...的, 回避...的. ❖ *The publicity-shy singer spoke frankly in his first interview in three years.* 那位害怕公众注意的歌星在三年来首次接受采访中说了实话. COMB

shy·ster /ˈʃaɪstə/ **shysters.**

If you refer to someone, especially a lawyer or politician, as a **shyster**, you mean that they are dishonest and immoral. (尤指律师或政客)奸诈之徒. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

Sia·mese cat /ˌsaɪəmiːz ˈkæt/ **Siamese cats.**

A **Siamese cat** is a type of cat with short cream and brown fur, blue eyes, dark ears, and a dark tail. 暹罗猫. N-COUNT

Sia·mese twin /ˌsaɪəmiːz ˈtwɪn/ **Siamese twins.**

Siamese twins are twins who are born joined to each other by a part of their bodies. 西亚米斯联胎, 连体儿. N-COUNT

sibi·lant /ˈsɪbɪlənt/.

Sibilant sounds are soft, hissing sounds, like the sounds a snake makes. 咝咝(声)的. ❖ *A sibilant murmuring briefly pervaded the room.* 屋里响起一片轻轻的咝咝声. ADJ FORMAL

sib·ling /ˈsɪblɪŋ/ **siblings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **siblings** are your brothers and sisters. 兄; 弟; 姐; 妹; 同胞. N-COUNT

sic. ◆◆◇◇◇

You write **sic** in brackets after a word or expression when you want to indicate to the reader that although the word or expression looks odd or wrong, you intended to write it in that way or the original writer wrote it like that. (用在括弧中, 表示前面引文中虽有疑问或错误, 却是原文)原文如此. ❖ *The latest school jobs page advertises a 'wide rnage (sic) of 6th form courses.'* 最近的学校职位招聘版上有一个'广乏(原文如此)的6年级课程'的广告.

sick /sɪk/ **sicker, sickest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **sick**, you are ill. **Sick** usually means physically ill, but it can sometimes be used to mean mentally ill. (一般指身体, 有时指精神)有病的、生病的. ❖ *He's very sick. He needs medication.* 他病得厉害. 他需要吃药. *He was not evil, but he was sick.* 他这人不算坏, 只是有病. ADJ-GRADED ➪ **The sick** are people who are sick. 病人. ❖ *There were no doctors to treat the sick.* 没有医生来治疗病人. N-PLURAL the N

2 If you are **sick**, the food that you have eaten comes up from your stomach and out of your mouth. If you feel **sick**, you feel as if you are going to be sick. 恶心的, 要呕吐的. ❖ *She got up and was sick in the handbasin.* 她起床对着洗手池呕吐. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

3 **Sick** is vomit. 呕吐物. ❖ *I can't leave him lying covered in sick, can I?* 我不能让他躺着浑身糊满呕吐物, 对吗? N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

4 If you say that you are **sick of** something or **sick and tired of** it, you are emphasizing that you are very annoyed by it and want it to stop. 厌恶的, 厌倦的. ❖ *I am sick and tired of hearing all these people moaning.* 我听到这些人老是呻吟, 感到厌烦. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n/-ing PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 If you describe something such as a joke or story as **sick**, you mean that it deals with death or suffering in an unpleasantly frivolous way; used showing disapproval. (贬义)可怖而无聊的, 令人毛骨悚然且厌恶的. ❖ *...a sick joke about a cat.* 一个关于猫的令人毛骨悚然的玩笑. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that something or someone **makes** you **sick**, you mean that they make you feel angry or disgusted. 使感到气愤; 使感到恶心. ❖ *The British press makes me sick.* 英国的报纸使我感到恶心. PHR INFORMAL

7 If you are **off sick**, you are not at work because you are ill. The usual American expression is **out sick**. 因病缺席(或缺勤). [美]一般作 out sick. PHR BRITISH

8 If you say that you are **worried sick**, you are emphasizing that you are extremely worried. 担心得要命的, 愁得要命的. ❖ *He was worried sick about what our mothers would say.* 他对我们的妈妈们会说些什么担心得要命. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

ˈsick bay, sick bays; 又拼作 **sick-bay.**

A **sick bay** is an area, especially on a ship or in a school or university, where medical treatment is given and where beds are provided for people who are ill. (船上、学校里的)病室, 医务室. N-COUNT

sick·bed /ˈsɪkbed/ **sickbeds;** 又拼作 **sick-bed.**

Your **sickbed** is the bed that you are lying in while you are ill. 病床. N-COUNT

sick·en /ˈsɪkən/ **sickens, sickening, sickened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **sickens** you, it makes you feel disgusted. 使感到恶心. ❖ *What he saw there sickened him, despite all his years of police work.* 尽管他当了那么多年的警察, 在那里看到的情况还是使他感到恶心. VB V n

2 If you **sicken**, you become ill. 生病. ❖ *Many of them sickened and died.* 他们许多人生病死了. VB V DATED

sick·en·ing /ˈsɪkənɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You describe something as **sickening** when it gives you feelings of horror or disgust, or makes you feel sick in your stomach. 令人厌恶的, 令人恶心的. ❖ *...a sickening attack on a pregnant and defenceless woman.* 对一个手无寸铁的孕妇的令人厌恶无比的袭击. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sick·en·ing·ly** ❖ *The interview was offensive and sickeningly irresponsible.* 那次采访极不负责任, 令人反感. ADV-GRADED

S

sick·le /ˈsɪkəl/ **sickles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sickle** is a tool that is used for cutting grass and grain crops. It has a short handle and a long curved blade. 镰刀. N-COUNT

ˈsick leave.

Sick leave is the time that a person spends away from work because of illness or injury. 病假. ◆ *I have been on sick leave for seven months.* 我已经请了七个月病假. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsickle-cell aˈnaemia; [美]拼作 **sickle-cell anemia.**

Sickle-cell anaemia is a hereditary disease in which the red blood cells become sickle-shaped, causing jaundice, ulcers, and a high temperature. (遗传病)镰状细胞贫血. N-UNCOUNT

sick·ly /ˈsɪkli/ **sicklier, sickliest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **sickly** person or animal is weak, unhealthy, and often ill. 有病的, 多病的, 体弱的. ◆ *He had been a sickly child.* 他一直是个多病的孩子. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **sickly** smell or taste is unpleasant and makes you feel slightly sick, often because it is extremely sweet. (常因过甜)令人不快的, 令人作呕的. ◆ *...the sickly smell of rum.* 朗姆酒那令人作呕的味道. ADJ-GRADED

sick·ness /ˈsɪknəs/ **sicknesses.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Sickness** is the state of being ill or unhealthy. 患病. ◆ *In fifty-two years of working he had one week of sickness.* 在52年工作期间, 他只生了一个星期病. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Sickness** is the uncomfortable feeling that you are going to vomit. 恶心. ◆ *He felt a great rush of sickness.* 他感到一阵极度的恶心. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **morning sickness, travel sickness.**

3 A **sickness** is a particular illness. 疾病. ◆ *...radiation sickness.* 辐射病. N-VAR

S

ˈsickness benefit.

Sickness benefit is money that you receive regularly from the government when you are unable to work because of illness. (政府给予的)疾病补助金. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ˈsick pay.

When you are ill and unable to work, **sick pay** is the money that you get from your employer instead of your normal wages. 病休工资. N-UNCOUNT

sick·room /ˈsɪkruːm/ **sickrooms;** 又拼作 **sick room.**

A **sickroom** is a room in which a sick person is lying in bed. 病房. N-COUNT

side /saɪd/ **sides, siding, sided.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **side** of something is a position to the left or right of it, rather than in front of it, behind it, or on it. 侧面. ◆ *On one side of the main entrance there's a red plaque.* 大门一侧有一块红饰板. *...the nations on either side of the Pacific.* 太平洋两岸的国家. *...both sides of the border.* 边界两侧. *To the side of the large star is a smaller star.* 大星一侧有一颗小星. N-COUNT

2 If something moves **from side to side**, it moves repeatedly to the left and to the right. 从一边到另一边(摇摆). ◆ *She was shaking her head from side to side.* 她在摇头. PHR

3 The **side** of an object, building, or vehicle is any of its flat surfaces which is not considered to be its front, its back, its top, or its bottom. 侧边. ◆ *We put a notice on the side of the box.* 我们把告示贴在盒子侧边. *A carton of milk lay on its side.* 一盒牛奶侧躺着. N-COUNT

4 The **sides** of a hollow or a container are its inside vertical surfaces. (凹洞或容器的)内侧. ◆ *Line the base of the dish with greaseproof paper and lightly grease the sides.* 在碟子底上垫上防油纸, 在内侧稍稍抹上一层油脂. *...narrow valleys with steep sides.* 谷壁很陡的狭长峡谷. N-COUNT

5 The **sides** of an area or surface are its edges. 边, 缘. ◆ *Park on the side of the road.* 把车停在路边. *Coyne slid his legs over the side of the bed.* 科因把腿伸出床沿. N-COUNT

6 The two **sides** of an area, surface, or object are its two halves. 半面, 半边. ◆ *She turned over on her stomach on the other side of the bed.* 她翻身到床的另外半面俯卧. *...the right side of your face.* 你的右半边脸. N-COUNT

7 The two **sides** of something flat, for example a piece of paper, are its two flat surfaces. You can also refer to one side of a piece of paper filled with writing as one **side** of writing. (纸等的正反)面. ◆ *The new copiers only copy onto one side of the paper.* 新的复印机只能在纸的一面复印. *Fry the chops until brown on both sides.* 把排骨两面都煎至金黄色. N-COUNT

8 If you talk about the other **side** of a town or of the world, you mean a part of the town or of the world that is very far from where you are. (另一)侧; (另一)区. ◆ *He lives the other side of London.* 他住在伦敦的另一面. N-COUNT with supp

9 Your **sides** are the parts of your body under your arms from your armpits down to your hips. (人体的)肋部. N-COUNT

10 If someone is **by your side** or **at your side**, they stay near you and give you comfort or support. 在旁边, 在身边. ◆ *He was constantly at his wife's side.* 他经常守在他妻子的身边. PHR

11 If two people or things are **side by side**, they are next to each other. 肩并肩地. ◆ *We sat side by side on two wicker seats.* 我们并肩坐在两张柳条椅上. PHR

12 If people work or live **side by side**, they work or live closely and peacefully together. 一起. ◆ *...areas where different nationalities have lived side by side for centuries.* 不同民族共同生活了几个世纪的地区. PHR

13 If you **take** someone **to one side** or **draw them to one side**, you speak to them privately, usually in order to give them advice or a warning. (为私下交谈)把某人拉到一边. PHR

14 One **side** of a tape or record is what you can hear or record if you play the tape or record from beginning to end without turning it over. (磁带或唱片的)一面. ◆ *We want to hear side A.* 我们想听A面. N-COUNT

15 A **side of** beef, bacon, or other meat consists of the meat from half the animal cut along its backbone. (牛、猪等动物从脊骨一分两半的)半边躯体, 肋肉. N-COUNT N of n

16 **Side** is used to describe things that are not the main or most important ones of their kind. 旁边的, 次要的. ◆ *...a side street.* 一条侧街. *...a prawn curry with a lentil side dish.* 咖喱明虾加扁豆配菜. ADJ ADJ n

17 The different **sides** in a war, argument, or negotiation are the different groups of people who are fighting, arguing, or negotiating with each other. (战争、争论、谈判等)一方, 一派. ◆ *Both sides appealed for a new ceasefire.* 双方都呼吁一次新的停战. N-COUNT

18 If you are **on** someone**'s side**, you are supporting them in an argument or a war. (在争论或战争中)支援某一方. ◆ *Some of the younger people seem to be on the side of reform.* 有些更年轻的人好像支持改革. PHR

19 The different **sides** of an argument or deal are the different points of view or positions involved in it. (各)方, (各)派(的观点或立场). ◆ *His words drew sharp reactions from people on both sides of the issue.* 他的话引起争论双方的强烈反应. N-COUNT

20 If you **take sides** or **take** someone**'s side** in an argument or war, you support one of the sides against the other. 支援一方; 袒护某方. ◆ *See? You're taking his side again.* 明白吗? 你又在袒护他了. PHR

21 If one person or country **sides** with another, they support them in an argument or a war. If people or countries **side** against another person or country, they support each other in arguing or fighting against that person or country. (在争论或战争中)支援一方; 一起与另一方对立. ◆ *...speculation that America might be siding with the rebels.* 关于美国可能会支援叛乱分子的猜测. VB V with/against n

22 In sport, a **side** is a team. (运动)队. ◆ *Italy were definitely a better side than West Germany.* 意大利队肯定比西德队强. N-COUNT

23 A particular **side** of something such as a situation or someone's character is one aspect of it. (形势或人的性格的)方面. ◆ *It shows that your child can now see the funny side of things.* 这表明, 你的孩子现在能看到事情的有趣方面. *Anxiety has a mental and a physical side.* 焦虑有精神和身体方面的原因. N-COUNT

24 The **mother's side** and the **father's side** of your family are your mother's relatives and your father's relatives. (家系、血统)母方/父方. N-COUNT

25 If you say that someone **has let the side down**, you mean that they have embarrassed their family or friends by behaving badly or not doing very well at something. 使(家人或亲友)丢脸(或难堪). PHR

26 If something is **on** your **side** or if you have it **on** your **side**, it helps you when you are trying to achieve something. 对...有利; 有...的支援. ❖ *The weather is rather on our side.* 天气很帮我们的忙. *The law is not on their side.* 他们没有法律依据. PHR

27 If you get **on the wrong side of** someone, you do something to annoy them and make them dislike you. If you stay **on the right side of** someone, you try to please them and avoid annoying them. (不)讨某人喜欢, (不)为某人所喜欢. ❖ *I wouldn't like to get on the wrong side of him.* 我不想惹他不高兴. PHR

28 If you say that something is, for example, **on the** small **side**, you are saying politely that you think it is slightly too small. 相当; 有点儿过于. ❖ *He's quiet and a bit on the shy side.* 他一声不响, 有点儿过于腼腆. PHR PRAGMATICS

29 If someone does something **on the side**, they do it in addition to their main work. 作为兼职, 作为副业. ❖ *...ways of making a little bit of money on the side.* 赚点儿外快的办法. PHR

30 If you **put** something **to one side** or **put** it **on one side**, you temporarily ignore it in order to concentrate on something else. 把...暂时搁置一边. ❖ *Health and safety regulations are often put to one side.* 健康和安全规定常被忽视. PHR

31 If you say that something will not happen **this side of** a date or event, you mean that it will not happen before that date or event. 在...之前. ❖ *A race between the two is now unlikely to take place this side of the world championships.* 现在, 两人之间的比赛不可能在世界锦标赛之前进行. PHR-PREP

32 ➤ 又见**-sided, siding**.
➤ **look on the bright side**: 见 **bright**.
➤ **the other side of the coin**: 见 **coin**.
➤ **two sides of the same coin**: 见 **coin**.
➤ to **err on the side of** something: 见 **err**.
➤ to **be on the safe side**: 见 **safe**.
➤ someone's **side of the story**: 见 **story**.

side·arm /ˈsaɪdɑːm/ sidearms.

Sidearms are weapons, usually small guns, that some people carry at their side in a holster or belt. 随身武器. ❖ *Two guards with sidearms patrolled the wall.* 两个携带随身武器的卫兵沿墙巡逻. N-COUNT

side·board /ˈsaɪdbɔːd/ sideboards.

A **sideboard** is a long cupboard which is about the same height as a table. Sideboards are usually kept in dining rooms to put plates and glasses in. 餐具柜. N-COUNT

side·burns /ˈsaɪdbɜːnz/.

If a man has **sideburns**, he has a strip of hair growing down the side of each cheek. 连鬓胡子. ❖ *...a young man with long sideburns.* 一个留着很长连鬓胡子的青年人. N-PLURAL

side·car /ˈsaɪdkɑː/ sidecars.

A **sidecar** is a kind of box with wheels which you can attach to the side of a motorcycle so that you can carry a passenger in it. (附于摩托车旁边的)边车, (三轮摩托的)车斗, 车兜. N-COUNT

-sided /-ˈsaɪdɪd/.

-sided combines with numbers or adjectives to describe how many sides something has, or what kind of sides something has. (与数字或形容词合成, 表示有多少或哪类)边(或面)的. ❖ *...a three-sided pyramid.* 一座有三个面的金字塔. *...a steep-sided valley.* 一个坡很陡的峡谷. COMB
➤ 又见 **one-sided**.

ˈside dish, side dishes.

A **side dish** is a portion of food that is served at the same time as and in addition to the main dish. (与主菜同时上的)配菜. ❖ *These mushrooms would make a delicious side dish.* 这些蘑菇可以做味道鲜美的配菜. N-COUNT

ˈside-effect, side-effects; 又拼作 side effect. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **side-effects** of a drug are the effects, usually bad ones, that the drug has on you in addition to its function of curing illness or pain. (药物等的)副作用. ❖ *...unpleasant side-effects including weight gain, acne, skin rashes and headaches.* 包括增加体重、粉刺、皮疹和头痛等的令人不快的副作用. N-COUNT

2 A **side-effect** of a situation is something that is unplanned, and usually unpleasant, that happens in addition to the main results or effects of that situation. (事态发展的)意外(或不良)后果. ❖ *One side effect of modern life is stress.* 现代生活的意外后果是紧张. N-COUNT

ˈside issue, side issues.

A **side issue** is an issue or subject that is not considered to be as important as the main one. (与主要问题相比)次要问题, 枝节问题. N-COUNT

side·kick /ˈsaɪdkɪk/ sidekicks.

Someone's **sidekick** is a companion or colleague who helps them with routine tasks, and who you consider to be inferior, less intelligent, or less important than the other person. 从员, 手下. N-COUNT INFORMAL

side·light /ˈsaɪdlaɪt/ sidelights.

1 The **sidelights** on a vehicle are the small lights at the front that help other drivers to notice the vehicle and to judge its width. The usual American term is **parking lights**. (车辆的)侧灯. [美]一般作 parking lights. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **sidelight** on a particular situation is a piece of information about that situation which is interesting but which is not particularly important. 侧面情况, 间接信息. ❖ *The book's interspersed with interesting and often amusing sidelights on his family background.* 这本书里穿插着一些有关他家庭背景的情况, 生动有趣, 引人入胜. N-COUNT

side·line /ˈsaɪdlaɪn/ sidelines, sidelining, sidelined. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **sideline** is something that you do in addition to your main job in order to earn extra money. 副业, 兼职. ❖ *Mr. Means sold computer disks as a sideline.* 米恩斯先生兼售电脑光盘挣钱. N-COUNT

2 The **sidelines** are the lines marking the long sides of the playing area, for example on a football pitch or tennis court. (足球场、网球场等的)边线. N-PLURAL

3 In sport, if a player **is sidelined**, he or she is prevented from playing for a period of time, for example because of an injury. (运动员因伤等)(被)停止比赛. VB be V-ed

4 If you are on **the sidelines** in a situation, you do not influence events at all, either because you have chosen not to be involved, or because other people have not involved you. (旁观者的立场)(在)一旁, (在)局外. ❖ *France no longer wants to be left on the sidelines when critical decisions are taken.* 法国不再想在关键决定做出时被搁置在一边. N-PLURAL the N

5 If someone or something **is sidelined**, they are made to seem unimportant and not included in what people are doing. (被)搁置一边, (使)靠边站. VB be V-ed

side·long /ˈsaɪdlɒŋ, AM -lɔːŋ/.

If you give someone a **sidelong** look, you look at them out of the corner of your eyes. 向旁边的(望), 侧面的(看). ADJ ADJ n

ˌside-ˈon. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **side-on** collision or view is a collision or view from the side of an object. 从侧面的, 从旁边的. ADJ

ˈside-saddle.

When you ride a horse **side-saddle**, you sit on a special saddle with both your legs on one side rather than one leg on each side of the horse. 在(骑马时双腿在同侧的)横鞍上, 偏座鞍上, 女鞍上. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Katie Moore took the ladies' side-saddle award.* 凯蒂·穆尔获得女子女鞍赛马奖. ADJ ADJ n

side·show /ˈsaɪdʃəʊ/ sideshows; 又拼作 side-show.

1 A **sideshow** is a less important or less significant event or situation related to a larger, more important one that is happening at the same time. 附带事件, 次要事情. ❖ *The meeting was a sideshow to a political storm that broke Thursday.* 这次会议是星期四政治风波中的一个小插曲. N-COUNT

2 At a circus or fair, a **sideshow** is a performance that you watch or a game of skill that you play, that is provided in N-COUNT

S

addition to the main entertainment. (马戏等演出中的)穿插表演、杂耍.

'side-splitting.

Something that is **side-splitting** is very funny and makes you laugh so much that you ache all over. 令人捧腹大笑的、滑稽透顶的. ❖ *...a side-splitting joke.* 一个令人捧腹大笑的玩笑. ADJ INFORMAL

side·step /'saɪdstep/ **sidesteps, sidestepping, sidestepped;** 又拼作 **side-step**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **sidestep** a problem, you avoid discussing it or dealing with it. 回避. ❖ *Rarely, if ever, does he sidestep a question.* 要是有的话，他也很少回避问题. VB V n Also V

2 If you **sidestep**, you step sideways in order to avoid something or someone that is coming towards you or going to hit you. 横跨一步避开. ❖ *He made a grab for her but she sidestepped him and kicked him.* 他想抓住她，但她横跨一步避开，还踢了他一脚. VB V V n

side·swipe /'saɪdswaɪp/ **sideswipes;** 又拼作 **side-swipe**.

If you take a **sideswipe** at someone or something, you make an unexpected critical remark about them while you are talking about something else. 借机抨击、附带抨击. N-COUNT

side·track /'saɪdtræk/ **sidetracks, sidetracking, sidetracked;** 又拼作 **side-track**.

If you **are sidetracked** by something, it makes you forget what you intended to do or say, and start instead doing or talking about a different thing. (使)改变话题; (被)岔开. ❖ *The leadership moved to sidetrack the proposal.* 领导层采取行动，想要让人忘记那个建议. *They have a tendency to try to sidetrack you from your task.* 他们有一种倾向，想要使你忘记你的任务. VB be V-ed V n V n from n Also be V-ed into n/-ing

S

side·walk /'saɪdwɔːk/ **sidewalks.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sidewalk** is a path with a hard surface by the side of a road. The British word is **pavement**. 人行道. [英]作 pavement. N-COUNT AMERICAN

side·ways /'saɪdweɪz/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Sideways** means from or towards the side of something or someone. 从(向)一侧，从(向)旁边. ❖ *I took a step sideways.* 我向旁边跨一步. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Alfred shot him a sideways glance.* 艾尔弗雷德从侧面瞥了他一眼. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

2 If you are moved **sideways** at work, you move to another job at the same level as your old job. 平级(调动工作). ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...her recent sideways move.* 她最近的平级工作调动. ADJ ADJ n

sid·ing /'saɪdɪŋ/ **sidings.**

A **siding** is a short railway track beside the main tracks, where engines and carriages are left when they are not being used. (铁路的)岔线、侧线. N-COUNT

si·dle /'saɪdəl/ **sidles, sidling, sidled.**

If you **sidle** somewhere, you walk there uncertainly or cautiously, as if you do not want anyone to notice you. (为了不让人注意)悄悄地走，犹犹豫豫地走. ❖ *A young man sidled up to me.* 一个年轻人偷偷地朝我走来. VB V prep/adv

siècle.

➟ 见 **fin de siècle**.

siege /siːdʒ/ **sieges.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **siege** is a military or police operation in which soldiers or police surround a place in order to force the people there to surrender or to come out. 包围，围困，围攻. ❖ *We must do everything possible to lift the siege.* 我们必须竭尽全力解除包围. *...a city virtually under siege.* 一个实际上处于被围困状态的城市. N-COUNT also under N

➟ 又见 **state of siege**.

2 If police, soldiers, or journalists **lay siege** to the place where someone is, they surround it in order to force the people there to surrender or to come out. 包围，围攻. PHR

3 If someone or something is **under siege**, they are being severely criticized or put under a great deal of pressure. 在严厉批评(或很大压力)之下. PHR

'siege mentality.

If someone has a **siege mentality**, they refuse to co-operate with other people, because they think that other people are constantly trying to harm or defeat them. (认为他人对己存有敌视而产生的)受困心态. N-SING also no det

si·es·ta /si'estə/ **siestas.**

A **siesta** is a short sleep or rest which you have in the early afternoon, especially in hot countries. (尤其是热带国家的)午睡、午休. N-COUNT

sieve /sɪv/ **sieves, sieving, sieved.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **sieve** is a device used for separating solids from liquids or larger pieces of something from smaller pieces. 筛; 漏勺; 滤器. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. N-COUNT

2 When you **sieve** a liquid or powdery substance, you put it through a sieve. 筛，滤. ❖ *Cream the margarine in a small bowl, then sieve the icing sugar into it.* 将人造黄油放在小碗里搅拌成奶油，然后把糖粉筛进去. VB V n

sift /sɪft/ **sifts, sifting, sifted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **sift** a loose or powdery substance such as flour or sand, you put it through a sieve in order to remove large pieces or lumps. 筛，过滤. VB V n

2 If you **sift** through something such as evidence, you examine it thoroughly. 细查. ❖ *Brook has sifted the evidence and summarises it clearly.* 布鲁克已经将证据仔细查了一遍，并把它归纳清楚. VB V through n V n

sigh /saɪ/ **sighs, sighing, sighed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 When you **sigh**, you let out a deep breath, as a way of expressing feelings such as disappointment, tiredness, or pleasure. (因失望、疲倦、高兴等)叹息，叹气. ❖ *'Everyone forgets,' the girl sighed.* '人人都忘了.' 女孩叹了口气说. VB V V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She kicked off her shoes with a sigh.* 她叹了口气，蹬掉了鞋子. *Prue heaved a weary sigh.* 普吕疲倦地叹了口气. N-COUNT

2 If the wind **sighs** through a place, it moves through the place with a sound like a sigh. (风)呼啸. VB V prep LITERARY

3 If people heave a **sigh of relief**, they feel very glad because something unpleasant has not happened or is no longer happening. 宽慰地舒了口气，如释重负地舒了口气. ❖ *There was an audible sigh of relief in Washington when the foreign ministers decided to postpone the meeting.* 外交部长们决定推迟会议的时候，在华盛顿人们如释重负地长舒了口气. PHR

sight /saɪt/ **sights, sighting, sighted.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Someone's **sight** is their ability to see. 视力，视觉. ❖ *My sight is failing, and I can't see to read any more.* 我的视力越来越差，我不能再看书了. N-UNCOUNT

2 **The sight of** something is the act of seeing it or an occasion on which you see it. 看见. ❖ *I faint at the sight of blood.* 我一见血就晕. N-SING the N of n

3 If you **sight** someone or something, you suddenly see them, often briefly. 看到、发现. VB V n

4 If you **catch sight of** someone, you suddenly see them, often briefly. 看到，瞥见. ❖ *Then he caught sight of her small black velvet hat in the crowd.* 接着，他在人群中瞥见她黑色的小绒帽. PHR

5 If something is **in sight** or **within sight**, you can see it. If it is **out of sight**, you cannot see it. 在视力范围以内(外)，看得(不)见. PHR

6 If you **know** someone **by sight**, you can recognize them when you see them, although you have never met them personally. 根据视觉印象认识(某人). PHR

7 If you say **'out of sight, out of mind'**, you mean that people quickly forget someone if he or she goes away. 眼不见，心不想; 转眼就忘掉. PHR

8 If someone is ordered to do something **on sight**, they have to do it without delay, as soon as a person or thing is seen. 一见(就). ❖ *Troops shot anyone suspicious on sight.* 部队一见可疑的人就开枪. PHR

9 If you say that someone or something is **not a pretty sight**, you mean that it is not pleasant to look at. 不悦目的人(或事物). PHR INFORMAL

10 If you agree to buy something **sight unseen**, you agree to buy it, even though you have not seen it and do not know what PHR

condition it is in. 在未见过的情况下(购买).

11 A **sight** is something that you see. 情景, 景象. ❖ *...the pathetic sight of a family packing up its home.* 一个家庭收拾家当的惨象. N-COUNT

12 The **sights** are the places that are interesting to see and that are visited by tourists. 风景, 名胜. ❖ *We'd toured the sights of Paris.* 我们游览了巴黎的名胜. N-PLURAL

13 You can use **a sight** to mean a lot. For example, if you say that something is **a sight** worse than it was before, you are emphasizing that it is much worse than it was. 很多地. ADV / ADV adj/adv / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL

14 If you say that something seems to have certain characteristics **at first sight**, you mean that it appears to have the features you describe when you first see it but later it is found to be different. 乍一看来. ❖ *It promised to be a more difficult undertaking than might appear at first sight.* 这很可能是一件看着简单做着难的事. PHR

15 If a result or a decision is **in sight** or **within sight**, it is likely to happen within a short time. 在即, 临近. ❖ *An agreement on many aspects of trade policy was in sight.* 在贸易政策的许多方面很快就要达成协定. PHR

16 If you **lose sight of** an important aspect of something, you no longer pay attention to it because you are worrying about less important things. 忘记; 忽略. ❖ *US industry has lost sight of customer needs in designing products.* 美国工业在设计产品的时候忽视了顾客的需要. PHR

17 If you **set** your **sights on** something, you decide that you want it and try hard to get it. 立志要. ❖ *They have set their sights on the world record.* 他们发誓要创世界纪录. PHR

18 If you have something **in** your **sights**, you are determined to have it or achieve it. 决心要. ❖ *She already has the world record in her sights.* 她已经决心要创世界纪录. PHR

19 If you have someone **in** your **sights**, you are determined to catch, defeat, or overcome them. 决心(追上, 打败或战胜某人). ❖ *The chasing group was gaining ground rapidly and had the three leaders in their sights.* 追赶的一组人正很快拉近距离, 决心追上领先的三个人. PHR

20 ➤ 又见 **sighted**, **sighting**.

21 ➤ **love at first sight**: 见 **love**.

sight·ed /ˈsaɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sighted people have the ability to see. This word is usually used to contrast people who can see with people who are blind. (与盲人相对而言)能看见的(人). ❖ *Blind children tend to be more passive in this area of motor development than sighted children.* 盲童在运动神经的发展方面往往要比看得见的儿童更加被动. ADJ ADJ n

➤ 又见 **far-sighted**, **long-sighted**, **near-sighted**, **short-sighted**.

sight·ing /ˈsaɪtɪŋ/ sightings. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sighting** of something, especially something unusual or unexpected is an occasion on which it is seen. (尤指看见不寻常的或意料之外的东西)看见, 瞥见. ❖ *...the sighting of a rare sea bird at Lundy island.* 一种罕见的海鸟在兰迪岛的发现. N-COUNT

sight·less /ˈsaɪtləs/.

Someone who is **sightless** is blind. 盲的, 无视觉的. ❖ *He wiped a tear from his sightless eyes.* 他抹去他失明的眼睛流下的一滴眼泪. ADJ LITERARY

sight·see·ing /ˈsaɪtsiːɪŋ/; 又拼作 sight-seeing. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you go **sightseeing** or do some sightseeing, you travel around visiting the interesting places that tourists usually visit. 游览, 观光. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **sight·seer** /ˈsaɪtsiːə/ **sightseers** ❖ *...coachloads of sightseers.* 一车一车的观光客. N-COUNT

sign 1 indicators 符号标志

sign /saɪn/ signs, signing, signed. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **sign** is a mark or shape that always has a particular meaning, for example in mathematics or music. (数学、音乐等)符号. ❖ *Equations are generally written with a two-bar equals sign.* 等式一般写有两道横杠构成的等号. N-COUNT

2 A **sign** is a movement of your arms, hands, or head which is intended to have a particular meaning. (手、头等的)示意动作. ❖ *They gave Lavalle the thumbs-up sign.* 他们朝拉瓦列做了个翘拇指的动作. N-COUNT

3 If you **sign**, you communicate with someone using sign language. If a programme or performance **is signed**, someone uses sign language so that deaf people can understand it. 用手势(或手语)表示. ❖ *All programmes will be either 'signed' or subtitled.* 所有节目不是用手势来表示就是印上字幕. VB V / be V-ed / Also V n

◢ **sign·er, signers** ❖ *I'm keen on providing signers for deaf people.* 我主张为聋人提供手语译员. N-COUNT ◢ **sign·ing** ❖ *The two deaf actors converse solely in signing.* 两个聋人演员完全用手语来交谈. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **sign** is a piece of wood, metal, or plastic with words or pictures on it. Signs give you information about something, or give you a warning or an instruction. 招牌; 指示牌. ❖ *...a sign saying that the highway was closed.* 一块牌子上写着, 公路封闭. N-COUNT

5 If there is a **sign** of something, there is something which shows that it exists or is happening. 征兆; 迹象. ❖ *They are prepared to hand back a hundred prisoners of war a day as a sign of good will.* 他们打算每天交还一百名战俘, 以示诚意. N-VAR

6 If you say that there is **no sign of** someone, you mean that they have not yet arrived, although you are expecting them to come. 不见(某人)踪影. PHR

7 In astrology, a **sign** of the zodiac is one of the twelve areas into which the heavens are divided. (天文学中的)宫. N-COUNT

8 ➤ 又见 **call sign**.

sign 2 write your name 签署

sign /saɪn/ signs, signing, signed. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **sign** a document, you write your name on it, usually at the end or in a special space. 签名, 签字. ❖ *Before an operation the patient will be asked to sign a consent form.* 在手术之前, 病人将被要求签署同意书. VB / V n ◢ **signing** ❖ *Spain's top priority is the signing of an EMU treaty.* 西班牙最先考虑的事是签署欧洲货币联盟条约. N-UNCOUNT

2 If an organization **signs** someone or if someone **signs** for an organization, they sign a contract agreeing to work for that organization for a specified period of time. (通过签约)雇用; 受聘. ❖ *The band then signed to Slash Records.* 接着乐队签署合同, 为斯莱什唱片公司效力. V-ERG V n / V to/for n / Also V ◢ **sign·ing** ❖ *...Aston Villa's signing of the Australian goalkeeper Mark Bosnich.* 阿斯顿维拉足球俱乐部同澳大利亚足球守门员马克·博斯尼奇签约. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➤ 又见 **signing**.

4 If you say that an agreement is **signed and sealed**, or **signed, sealed and delivered**, you mean that it is absolutely definite because everybody involved has signed all the legal documents. (约章)被签署, 被盖章和履行(表示绝对肯定). ❖ *A government spokesman said the bill must be signed, sealed and delivered by tomorrow.* 一名政府发言人说, 该法案明天之前必须签署, 盖章, 并付诸实施. PHR

5 ➤ **to sign** one's **own death warrant**: 见 **death warrant**.

▸sign away.

If you **sign** something **away**, you sign official documents that mean that you no longer own it or have a right to it. 签字放弃(权利等). ❖ *The Duke signed away his inheritance.* 那位公爵签字放弃自己的继承权. PHR-V V n P / V P noun

▸sign for.

If you **sign for** something, you officially state that you have received it, by signing a form or book. 签收. PHR-V V P n

▸sign in.

If you **sign in**, you officially indicate that you have arrived at a hotel or club by signing a book or form. 签到, 登记. PHR-V V P

▸sign off.

1 If someone **signs off**, they write a final message at the end of a letter or they say a final message at the end of a telephone conversation. You can say that people such as entertainers **sign off** when they finish a broadcast. (以签名)结束写信; (以结语)结束电话交谈; 结束播音. ❖ *He would sign off each week with the catch-phrase, 'I'll see thee!'.* 他每周都以"再见您"的时兴话来结束工作. PHR-V / V P

2 When someone who has been unemployed **signs off**, they PHR-V V P

S

officially inform the authorities that they have found a job, so that they no longer receive money from the government. (失业的人)签字通知当局已找到工作，不再接受政府救济. BRITISH
❖ *If he sold his art he would be breaking the law, but if he signed off the dole he wouldn't.* 如果他变卖他的艺术品，他会违反法律；但如果他签字放弃救济，他就不会违反法律了. V P noun Also V P

›sign on.
When an unemployed person **signs on**, they officially inform the authorities that they are unemployed, so that they can receive money from the government in order to live. (失业的人)通知当局已经失业，要求政府救济. ❖ *I had to sign on the dole on Monday.* 我只好在星期一通知当局，要求救济. PHR-V V P BRITISH V P noun

›sign on for.
If you **sign on for** something, you officially agree to work for an organization or do a course of study by signing a contract or form. 同意受雇；报名参加. ❖ *He had signed on for a driving course.* 他已经报名参加驾驶学习班. PHR-V V P P n

›sign over.
If you **sign** something **over**, you sign documents that give someone else property, possessions, or rights that were previously yours. 签字让与，签字放弃. ❖ *He signed over his art collection to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.* 他签字将其收藏的艺术品让与纽约大都会艺术博物馆. PHR-V V n P V P noun

›sign up.
If you **sign up** for an organization or if an organization **signs** you **up**, you sign a contract officially agreeing to do a job or course of study. 签约受雇；签约受训. ❖ *He saw the song's potential, and persuaded the company to sign her up.* 他看到那歌曲的潜在市场，便说服公司与她签约. PHR-V-ERG V P as/for n V n P

S

sig·nal /'sɪgnəl/ **signals, signalling, signalled**; [美]拼作 **signaling, signaled**. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **signal** is a gesture, sound, or action which is intended to give a particular message to the person who sees or hears it. 信号；暗号. ❖ *They fired three distress signals.* 他们发射了三个求救信号. *You mustn't fire without my signal.* 你们没有我的暗号不准开枪. N-COUNT
2 If you **signal** to someone, you make a gesture or sound in order to send them a particular message. 发信号，示意. ❖ *He stood up, signalling to the officer that he had finished with his client.* 他站起来向主管示意，他已经与他的客户结束交谈. *She signalled a passing taxi.* 她招来路过的出租车. VB V prep/adv V that V n Also V
3 If an event or action is a **signal** of something, it suggests that this thing exists or is going to happen. 标志，迹象. ❖ *Kurdish leaders saw the visit as an important signal of support.* 库尔德领袖把这次访问看做是支持他们的重要标志. N-COUNT with supp
4 If someone or something **signals** an event, they suggest that the event is happening or likely to happen. 标志着，是…的标志. ❖ *The outcome of that meeting could signal whether there truly exists a political will to begin negotiating.* 会议结果将标志着是否确实存在开始谈判的政治意愿. VB V n V wh
5 A **signal** is a piece of equipment beside a railway, which indicates to train drivers whether they should stop the train or not. (铁路上的)信号灯，指示灯. N-COUNT
6 A **signal** is a series of radio waves, light waves, or electrical impulses, which carry information. (无线电等)信号. ❖ *...high-frequency radio signals.* 高频无线电信号. N-COUNT
7 You use **signal** to describe a triumph, success, or failure when you are emphasizing the fact that it has occurred and indicating that the consequences are significant. (胜利、成功、失败等)出色的，显著的. ❖ *His final round was a signal triumph in a career marked by many sweet moments.* 在一个有着许多美好时刻的生涯里，他的最后一个回合是一次非凡的胜利. ◢ **sig·nal·ly** ❖ *...a demoralised party which its leader signally failed to reassure.* 一个其领导人显然没有打消成员疑虑的意志消沉的党派. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS ADV

'signal box, signal boxes.
A **signal box** is a small building near a railway, which contains the switches used to control the signals. (铁路的)信号房. N-COUNT

signal·man /'sɪgnəlmæn/ **signalmen.**
A **signalman** is a person whose job is to control the signals on a particular section of a railway. (控制铁路信号的)信号员. N-COUNT

sig·na·tory /'sɪgnətri, AM -tɔːri/ **signatories.** ♦◇◇◇◇
The **signatories** of an official document are the people, organizations, or countries that have signed it. (正式文件等的)签署者. N-COUNT FORMAL

sig·na·ture /'sɪgnətʃə/ **signatures.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Your **signature** is your name, written in your own characteristic way, often at the end of a document to indicate that you wrote the document or that you agree with what it says. 签名，署名. ❖ *...a petition containing 170 signatures.* 一份有170人签名的请愿书. N-COUNT
2 If you **put** your **signature to** a document, you sign it as a way of officially showing that you agree with what is written. (在文件上)签署(表示正式同意). ❖ *The two sides met to put their signatures to a formal agreement.* 双方会晤，签署正式协定. PHR

'signature tune, signature tunes.
A **signature tune** is the tune which is always played at the beginning or end of a particular television or radio programme, or which people always associate with a particular performer. (电视或电台节目的)信号曲. ❖ *Doesn't that sound like the signature tune from The Late Late Show?* 那听上去不是像'深夜秀'节目的信号曲吗? N-COUNT BRITISH

sign·er /'saɪnə/ **signers.**
➡ 见 **sign.**

signet ring /'sɪgnət rɪŋ/ **signet rings.**
A **signet ring** is a ring with a flat oval or circular section at the front with a pattern or letters carved into it. 图章戒指. N-COUNT

sig·nifi·cance /sɪg'nɪfɪkəns/. ♦♦◇◇◇
The **significance** of something is the importance that it has, usually because it will have an effect on a situation or shows something about a situation. 重要性，意义. ❖ *...the social significance of religion.* 宗教的社会意义. N-UNCOUNT

sig·nifi·cant /sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **significant** amount of something is large enough to be important or make a difference. 相当数量的. ❖ *...foods that offer a significant amount of protein.* 提供大量蛋白质的食品. ◢ **sig·nifi·cant·ly** ❖ *The number of MPs now supporting him had increased significantly.* 现在支持他的议员的数目已经大大增加. *America's airlines have significantly higher productivity than European ones.* 美国航空公司的生产率要比欧洲航空公司高得多. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If one thing has a **significant** effect on another, it has an important and fundamental effect on it. 重大的. ❖ *Her upbringing had a significant effect on her adult life and relationships.* 她的成长过程对她成年生活和人际关系有着重大的影响. ◢ **significantly** ❖ *The 1990 Clean Air Act will significantly improve the environment.* 1990年的《清洁空气法》将极大地改善环境. *...the virtues of positive liberty and more significantly humanitarian equality.* 积极的自由以及更加重要的人道主义平等的优越性. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
3 A **significant** action or gesture is intended to have a special meaning. 意味深长的. ❖ *Mrs Bycraft gave Rose a significant glance.* 拜克拉夫特太太意味深长地朝罗斯瞥了一眼. ◢ **significantly** ❖ *She looked up at me significantly, raising an eyebrow.* 她扬起眼眉，意味深长地看着我. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

sig,nificant 'other, significant others.
If you refer to your **significant other**, you are referring to your wife, husband, or the person you are having a relationship with. 有特殊关系的那一位(如配偶、情人、恋人等). N-COUNT

sig·ni·fy /'sɪgnɪfaɪ/ **signifies, signifying, signified.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If an event, a sign, or a symbol **signifies** something, it is a sign of that thing or represents that thing. 意味着，预示. ❖ *A 'Les Routiers' symbol proudly displayed outside a restaurant signifies there's excellent cuisine to be enjoyed inside.* 一家饭店外面自豪地挂着'海路号'的招牌，意味着里面可以吃到上好的饭菜. VB V n V that
2 If you **signify** something, you make a sign or gesture in VB V n

order to convey a particular meaning. 示意、表示. ❖ *The UN flag was raised at the airport yesterday to signify that control had passed into its hands.* 昨天机场上升起联合国旗帜,表示联合国已经接管机场. V that

sign·ing /'saɪnɪŋ/ **signings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **signing** is someone who has recently signed a contract agreeing to play for a football club or work for a record company. (同意为某足球俱乐部踢球或为唱片公司唱歌的)合同签署者,签约者. ❖ *...Steve McMahon, Manchester City's recent £900,000 signing from Liverpool.* 曼城队最近花了90万镑从利物浦队签来的史蒂夫·麦克马洪. N-COUNT

2 ➞ 又见 sign.

'sign language, sign languages.

Sign language is a method of communicating by using movements of your hands and arms. (用手和臂的动作来进行交流的)手势语. N-VAR

sign·post /'saɪnpəʊst/ **signposts.**

1 A **signpost** is a sign by a road junction, telling you which direction to go to reach a particular place. 路标、指向标. ❖ *Turn off at the signpost for Attlebridge.* 见到阿特尔布里奇的路标就转弯. N-COUNT ◢ **sign·post·ed.** A place or route that is **signposted** has signposts beside the road to show the way. 设有路标的. ADJ

2 A **signpost** is something that helps you to know how a situation or a course of action will develop. 迹象; 线索. ❖ *These events were all signposts pointing toward change.* 这些事件都意味着要发生变化. N-COUNT

Sikh /siːk/ **Sikhs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **Sikh** is a member of an Indian religion which separated from Hinduism in the sixteenth century and which teaches that there is only one God. (16世纪从印度教分化出来的、相信只有一个神的)锡克教教徒. N-COUNT ◢ **Sikh·ism** /'siːkɪzəm/. **Sikhism** is the religion of Sikhs. 锡克教. N-UNCOUNT

si·lage /'saɪlɪdʒ/.

Silage is food for cattle that is made by harvesting a crop such as grass or corn when it is green and then partly fermenting it. (牛吃的)青贮饲料. N-UNCOUNT

si·lence /'saɪləns/ **silences, silencing, silenced.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If there is **silence**, nobody is speaking. 沉默, 默不做声. ❖ *They stood in silence.* 他们默默地站着. *Then he bellowed 'Silence!'* 接着,他大喊一声"安静!" N-VAR

2 The **silence** of a place is the extreme quietness there. 寂静, 无声. ❖ *...the silence of that rainless, all-concealing fog.* 大雾弥漫、雨还未下时的寂静. N-UNCOUNT

3 Someone's **silence** about something is their failure or refusal to speak to other people about it. 缄默, 不语. ❖ *He broke his silence for the first time yesterday about his lovechild.* 他昨天首次透露有关他私生子的事. N-UNCOUNT

4 To **silence** someone or something means to stop them speaking or making a noise. 使安静, 使停止说话; 消除噪音. ❖ *A ringing phone silenced her.* 电话铃声打断了她的话. VB V n

5 If someone **silences** you, they stop you expressing opinions that they do not agree with. 压制, 制止(不同意见). ❖ *He tried to silence anyone who spoke out against him.* 他试图制止任何人发表对他不利的看法. VB V n

6 To **silence** someone means to kill them in order to stop them revealing something secret. 杀人灭口. ❖ *A hit man had been sent to silence her over the affair.* 已经派了杀手去把她干掉,免得她泄露这事. VB V n

si·lenc·er /'saɪlənsə/ **silencers.**

1 A **silencer** is a device that is fitted onto a gun to make it very quiet when it is fired. (枪上的)消音器. N-COUNT

2 A **silencer** is a device on a car exhaust that makes it quieter. The American word is **muffler**. (汽车排气管上的)消音器. [美]作 muffler. N-COUNT BRITISH

si·lent /'saɪlənt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone who is **silent** is not speaking. 沉默的, 不讲话的. ❖ *They both fell silent.* 他们两个人都静默不言. *She offered a silent prayer of thanks.* 她默默祈祷,表示感谢. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ ◢ **si·lent·ly** ❖ *She and Ned sat silently for a moment.* 她和内德默默地坐了片刻. *Most of those attending the funeral stood silently showing little emotion.* 参加葬礼的大多数人默默地站着,没有流露多少感情. ADV ADV with v

2 If you describe someone as a **silent** person, you mean that they do not talk to people very much, and sometimes give the impression of being unfriendly. 不爱讲话的, 沉默寡言的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

3 A place that is **silent** is completely quiet, with no sound at all. Something that is **silent** makes no sound at all. 寂静的, 无声的. ❖ *The heavy guns have again fallen silent.* 重炮又停了下来. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **silently** ❖ *Strange shadows moved silently in the almost permanent darkness.* 怪影在几乎是永恒的黑暗里悄悄地移动. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

4 If someone is **silent about** something, they do not tell people anything about it, because they think it is a private matter or because they want to keep the information secret. 避而不谈的, 保密的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ about n

5 A **silent** film has pictures usually accompanied by music but does not have the actors' voices or any other sounds. (电影)无声的. ADJ ADJ n

6 A **silent** letter in a word is written but not pronounced. For example, the 'k' in the word 'know' is silent. (词中有的字母)不发音的(如在 know 中的 k). ADJ

,silent ma'jority.

If you believe that in society or in a particular group the opinions of most people are very different from the opinions that are most often heard in public, you can refer to these people as the **silent majority**. 沉默的大多数. ❖ *...arguing that a silent majority should never again allow extremists to take control of the country.* 认为沉默的大多数绝不应该再让极端分子控制国家. N-COLL-SING

sil·hou·ette /,sɪlu'et/ **silhouettes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **silhouette** is the solid dark shape that you see when someone or something has a bright light or pale background behind them. 黑色轮廓像, 侧面影像, 剪影. ❖ *The dark silhouette of the castle ruins stood out boldly against the fading light.* 在渐渐消逝的日光的衬托之下,城堡废墟的黑色轮廓显得十分清晰. N-COUNT ◢ **sil·hou·ett·ed** ❖ *Silhouetted against the sun stood the figure of a man.* 一个人影背对太阳站立着. ADJ

2 The **silhouette** of something is the outline that it has, which often helps you to recognize it. 轮廓, 线条. ❖ *The shirt's ideal worn loose over leggings or tuck it in for a streamlined silhouette.* 衬衫最好穿得宽松,罩在裤子外面,或者束到里面,以显出简洁的轮廓. N-COUNT

3 If you see something **in silhouette**, you see it as a dark shape with no detail except for the outline. (只有外形,没有细节的)黑色轮廓. PHR

sili·ca /'sɪlɪkə/.

Silica is silicon dioxide, a compound of silicon which is found in sand, quartz, and flint, and which is used to make glass. 二氧化硅, 硅石. N-UNCOUNT

sili·cate /'sɪlɪkət/ **silicates.**

A **silicate** is a compound of silica which does not dissolve. 硅酸盐. ❖ *...aluminum silicate.* 硅酸铝. N-VAR

sili·con /'sɪlɪkən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Silicon is a non-metallic element that is found combined with oxygen in sand and in minerals such as quartz and granite. Silicon is used to make parts of computers and other electronic equipment. 硅(用来制造电脑和其他电子设备的部件). N-UNCOUNT

,silicon 'chip, silicon chips.

A **silicon chip** is a very small piece of silicon inside a computer. It has electronic circuits on it and can hold large quantities of information or perform mathematical or logical operations. (构成电脑用的集成电路的)硅片. N-COUNT

sili·cone /'sɪlɪkəʊn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Silicone is a tough artificial substance made from silicon, which is used to make things such as lubricants and polishes, and which is also used in cosmetic surgery and plastic surgery. 硅酮; 硅树脂(可做润滑剂、擦亮剂或用于美容或整形手术等). N-UNCOUNT

S

silk /sɪlk/ **silks.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Silk** is a substance produced by silkworms which is made into smooth fine cloth and sewing thread. You can also refer to this cloth or thread as silk. 丝,蚕丝;丝绸. N-VAR

2 You can refer to the substance produced by some creatures such as spiders as **silk**. (蜘蛛等吐出的)细丝. ❖ *...the silk threads of a spider's web.* 蜘蛛网的根根细丝. N-UNCOUNT

silk·en /'sɪlkən/.

1 **Silken** is used to describe things that are very pleasantly smooth and soft. 丝绸似的;光洁的. ❖ *...her long, silken legs.* 她光洁而修长的双腿. ADJ LITERARY

2 A **silken** garment, fabric, or rope is made of silk or a material that looks like silk. 丝织的;丝状物织的. ❖ *...a silken nightshirt.* 一件丝绸男装睡衣. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

silk·screen /'sɪlkskriːn/.

Silkscreen printing is a method of printing patterns onto cloth by forcing paint or dyes through silk or similar material. 丝网印刷的. ❖ *...silkscreen prints.* 丝网印刷品. ADJ ADJ n

silk·worm /'sɪlkwɜːm/ **silkworms.**

A **silkworm** is a type of caterpillar that produces silk. 蚕. N-COUNT

silky /'sɪlki/ **silkier, silkiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something has a **silky** texture, it is smooth, soft, and shiny, like silk. 丝绸一样的;光洁柔软的. ❖ *...dresses in seductively silky fabrics.* 用诱人的丝绸般的织物做成的衣服. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone's voice as **silky**, you mean that it sounds confident but gentle and you find it attractive. (声音)柔软的,圆润的. ❖ *...a well-spoken man with a silky voice.* 一个声音温柔、谈吐得体的人. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe the way someone or something moves as **silky**, you mean that they move effortlessly and gracefully. (行动)轻盈的,优雅的. ❖ *Some people moved in silky, liquid movements, others were jerky, probably drunk.* 一些人动作轻盈,姿态优雅,另外一些人跌跌撞撞,犹如醉汉. ADJ-GRADED

S

sill /sɪl/ **sills.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sill** is a ledge at the bottom of a window, either inside or outside a building. 窗台. N-COUNT

sil·ly /'sɪli/ **sillier, silliest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone or something is **silly**, you mean that they are foolish, childish, or ridiculous. 傻的,愚蠢的. ❖ *I thought it would be silly to be too rude at that stage.* 我认为那个时候太无礼是愚蠢的. ◀ **sil·li·ness** ❖ *She looked round to make sure there was no giggling or silliness.* 她环视四周,确定没有人在傻笑或做蠢事. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you do something such as laugh or drink yourself **silly**, you do it so much that you are unable to think or behave sensibly. 喝(或笑)得傻里傻气的. ❖ *Poor Donald's been worrying himself silly.* 可怜的唐纳德忧心得发傻. ADJ v n ADJ INFORMAL

'silly season.

The silly season is the time of the year, usually around August, when the newspapers are full of trivial or silly news stories because parliament is in recess and there is often very little real news to report. 无聊季节(指8月前后,英国议会休会,报纸没有有价值的新闻可以报道、登载一些无聊新闻). N-PROPER the N BRITISH

silo /'saɪləʊ/ **silos.**

1 A **silo** is a tall round metal tower on a farm, in which silage, grain, or some other substance is stored. (存放饲料、谷物等的)仓,贮藏塔. N-COUNT

2 A **silo** is a specially built place underground where a nuclear missile is kept. (核武器的)发射井. N-COUNT

silt /sɪlt/ **silts, silting, silted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Silt is fine sand, soil, or mud which is carried along by a river. (河流夹带的)泥沙. N-UNCOUNT

▸**silt up.**

If a river or lake **silts up**, it becomes blocked with silt. (河流或湖泊)淤塞. ❖ *The soil washed from the hills is silting up the hydroelectric dams.* 山上冲下来的泥土淤塞了水电站的大坝. PHR-V-ERG V P V P n

sil·ver /'sɪlvə/ **silvers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Silver** is a valuable greyish-white metal that is used for making jewellery and ornaments. 银,白银. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Silver** consists of coins that are made from silver or that look like silver. 银币. ❖ *...£150,000 pounds in silver.* 价值15万镑的银币. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can use **silver** to refer to all the things in a house that are made of silver, especially the cutlery and dishes. 银器(尤指银制刀具和食具). ❖ *He beat the rugs and polished the silver.* 他掸扫地毯,擦亮银器. N-UNCOUNT also the N

4 **Silver** is used to describe things that are shiny greyish-white in colour or look as if they are made from silver. 银色(的)、银灰色(的). ❖ *He had thick silver hair.* 他满头浓密的银发. COLOUR

5 A **silver** is the same as a **silver medal**. 同 silver medal. N-VAR

6 ➡ **born with a silver spoon in** your **mouth**: 见 **spoon**.

,silver 'birch, silver birches; silver birch can also be used as the plural form. 又可作复数.

A **silver birch** is a tree with a greyish-white trunk and branches. 欧洲桦,银皮桦. N-COUNT

sil·vered /'sɪlvəd/.

You can describe something as **silvered** when it has become silver in colour. 变成银色的. ADJ LITERARY

,silver 'jubilee, silver jubilees.

A **silver jubilee** is the 25th anniversary of an important event, such as a king or queen coming to the throne. (重大事件的)25周年,银禧(纪念). N-COUNT

,silver 'lining.

1 If you say that **every cloud has a silver lining**, you mean that every sad or unpleasant situation has a positive side to it. 任何不快之事总有积极的一面;黑暗中总有一线光明;塞翁失马,焉知非福. PHR

2 If you talk about a **silver lining**, you are talking about something positive that comes out of a sad or unpleasant situation. (悲伤或不快之事中的)一线希望,积极一面. ❖ *The fall in inflation is the silver lining of the prolonged recession.* 通货膨胀的减退是长期经济衰退中的一线希望. N-SING

,silver 'medal, silver medals. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you win a **silver medal**, you come second in a competition, especially a sports contest, and are given a medal made of silver as a prize. (比赛中)第二名,银牌,银奖. N-COUNT

,silver 'plate.

Silver plate is metal that has been coated with a thin layer of silver. 镀银的金属. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **plate.**

,silver 'screen.

People sometimes refer to the films that are shown in cinemas as **the silver screen**. 银幕(指电影). ❖ *We don't see much of dear old Peter O'Toole on the silver screen these days.* 近来在电影里不大看见亲爱的老彼得·奥图尔. N-SING the N

silver·smith /'sɪlvəsmɪθ/ **silversmiths.**

A **silversmith** is a person who makes things out of silver. 银匠. N-COUNT

,silver-'tongued.

A **silver-tongued** person is very skilful at persuading people to believe what they say or to do what they want them to do. 口才好的,能言善辩的. ADJ-GRADED

silver·ware /'sɪlvəweə/.

You can use **silverware** to refer to all the things in a house that are made of silver, especially the cutlery and dishes. (尤指食具和器皿)银器. N-UNCOUNT

,silver 'wedding, silver weddings.

A married couple's **silver wedding** or **silver wedding anniversary** is the 25th anniversary of their wedding. (结婚25周年纪念)银婚. N-COUNT

sil·very /'sɪlvəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Silvery things look like silver or are the colour of silver. 似银的,银色的. ADJ

sim·ian /'sɪmiən/.

1 If someone has **simian** features or mannerisms, their features or mannerisms are like those of a monkey or ape. (特征、行为)像猴的,像猿的. ADJ FORMAL

2 **Simian** is used to describe things relating to monkeys or ADJ

apes. 猴的，猿的。❖ ...*a simian virus.* 一种猿猴身上带的病毒。 TECHNICAL

simi·lar /'sɪmɪlə/. ◆◆◆◆◇

If one thing is **similar to** another, or if two things are **similar**, they have features that are the same. 相像的，类似的。❖ ...*the accident was similar to one that happened in 1973.* 这宗事故跟发生在1973年的那宗事故很相似。 ...*a group of similar pictures.* 一组类似的照片。 ADJ-GRADED

simi·lar·ity /ˌsɪmɪ'lærɪti/ **similarities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If there is a **similarity** between two or more things, they are similar to each other. 相像性，相似性。❖ *She is also 25 and a native of Birmingham, but the similarity ends there.* 她也是25岁，伯明翰人，但相似之处仅此而已。 N-UNCOUNT

2 **Similarities** are features that things have which make them similar to each other. 相像处，类似点。❖ *There were significant similarities between mother and son.* 母子之间有许多很相似的地方。 N-COUNT

simi·lar·ly /'sɪmɪləli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **similarly** to say that something is similar to something else. 相像地，类似地。❖ *Most of the men who now gathered round him again were similarly dressed.* 现在再次围在他身边的人大多衣着类似。 ADV-GRADED

2 You use **similarly** to say that there is a correspondence or similarity between the way two things happen or are done. (两事发生或做的方式)相似地，同样地。❖ *A mother somehow memorises the feel of her child's skin from the very first touches and can recognise it even when blindfolded. Similarly a baby's cry is instantly identified by the mother.* 不知怎的，母亲第一次摸自己孩子的皮肤就记得那种感觉，即使蒙着眼睛也能马上辨得出来。与此相同，母亲能马上辨出自己宝宝的哭声。 ADV; ADV with cl

simi·le /'sɪmɪli/ **similes.**

A **simile** is an expression which describes a person or thing as being similar to someone or something else. For example, the sentences 'She runs like a deer' and 'He's as white as a sheet' contain similes. 明喻。例如 She runs like a deer (她像鹿般奔跑)和 He's as white as a sheet(他脸色如纸白)都包含明喻。 N-COUNT

sim·mer /'sɪmə/ **simmers, simmering, simmered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **simmer** food, you cook it by keeping it just below boiling point. (把食物在沸点以下)煨，炖。❖ *Turn the heat down so the sauce simmers gently.* 把火调小，让酱汁慢炖。 V-ERG V n; V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *Combine the stock, whole onion and peppercorns in a pan and bring to a simmer.* 把汤汁、整个洋葱和胡椒粒一起放在锅里慢火煮。 N-SING

2 If a conflict or a quarrel **simmers**, it does not actually happen for a period of time, but eventually builds up to the point where it does. (冲突、争吵等)慢慢激化，酝酿至爆发。❖ *The province was attacked a month ago after weeks of simmering tension.* 在日趋紧张的数星期之后，该省在一个月前受到攻击。 VB V; V-ing

sim·per /'sɪmpə/ **simpers, simpering, simpered.**

When someone **simpers**, they smile in a rather silly way. 傻笑。 VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *'Thank you doctor,' said the nurse with a simper.* 护士傻笑着说，'谢谢你，医生。' N-COUNT

sim·ple /'sɪmpəl/ **simpler, simplest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you describe something as **simple**, you mean that it is not complicated, and is therefore easy to understand. 简单的，易懂的。❖ ...*simple pictures and diagrams.* 简单的图片和图表。 ◢ **simp·ly** ❖ *When applying for a visa extension state simply and clearly the reasons why you need an extension.* 你申请延长签证的时候，要简单明了地说明你需要延长的理由。 ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

2 If a problem is **simple** or if its solution is **simple**, the problem can be solved easily. 容易的。❖ *Some puzzles look difficult but once the solution is known are actually quite simple.* 有些问题看来很难，但一旦知道答案，发现其实是很容易的。 ADJ-GRADED

3 A **simple** task is easy to do. 易做的。❖ *The simplest way to install a shower is to fit one over the bath.* 装淋浴器最简易的办法是把它固定在浴缸上面。 ◢ **simply** ❖ *Simply dial the number and tell us your area.* 你只要拨这个号码，告诉我们你所在的地区。 ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

4 If you describe people or things as **simple**, you mean that they have all the basic or necessary things they require, but nothing extra. 简朴的。❖ *He ate a simple dinner of rice and beans.* 他吃着米饭和豆子这样简朴的饭。 *He lives a very simple life for a man who has become incredibly rich.* 作为一个非常富有的人，他过着一种十分简朴的生活。 ◢ **simply** ❖ *He dressed simply and led a quiet family life.* 他穿得很简朴，过着宁静的家庭生活。 ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV after v

5 You use **simple** to emphasize that the thing you are referring to is the only important or relevant reason for something. 完全的，纯粹的。❖ *His refusal to talk was simple stubbornness.* 他拒不说话完全是因为固执。 ADJ: ADJ n; PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that someone is **simple**, you mean that they are not very intelligent or that they are mentally retarded. 头脑简单的；迟钝的。 ADJ-GRADED

7 In English grammar, **simple** tenses are ones which are not formed using the auxiliary verb 'be', as in 'I dressed and went for a walk' and 'These wines taste awful'. Simple verb groups are used especially to refer to completed actions, habitual actions, and situations. (英语语法中的)一般时态。比较 **continuous.** ADJ

8 In English grammar, a **simple** sentence consists of one main clause. (英语句子)简单的。比较 **compound, complex.** ADJ

9 ➸ 又见 **simply.**

ˌsimple 'interest.

Simple interest is interest that is calculated on an original sum of money and not also on interest which has previously been added to the sum. (利息计算法)单利。 N-UNCOUNT

ˌsimple-'minded.

If you describe someone as **simple-minded**, you believe that they interpret things in a way that is too simple and do not understand how complicated things are; used showing disapproval. (贬义)头脑简单的，天真的。 ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

sim·ple·ton /'sɪmpəltən/ **simpletons.**

If you call someone a **simpleton**, you believe they are easily fooled or not very intelligent. 容易上当的人，傻瓜。 N-COUNT

sim·plic·ity /sɪm'plɪsɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **simplicity** of something is the fact that it is uncomplicated and can be understood or done easily. 简单，简易。❖ *Because of its simplicity, this test could be carried out easily by a family doctor.* 由于这种试验很简单，家庭医生可以轻而易举地完成。 N-UNCOUNT

2 When you talk about something's **simplicity**, you approve of it because it is natural and simple rather than elaborate or ornate. 简朴，朴素。❖ ...*fussy details that ruin the simplicity of the design.* 过分注重细节破坏了图案的朴素性。 N-UNCOUNT; PRAGMATICS

3 If you say that doing something is **simplicity itself**, you mean that it is very easy to do. 极容易做到的事。❖ *Using a credit card to pay for an order is simplicity itself.* 用信用卡付订货款简单易行。 PHR

sim·pli·fi·ca·tion /ˌsɪmplɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ **simplifications.**

1 You can use **simplification** to refer to the thing that is produced when you make something simpler or when you reduce it to its basic elements. 简化之物。❖ *Like any such diagram, it is a simplification.* 像任何此类图表一样，这是一种简化的表示。 N-COUNT

2 **Simplification** is the act or process of making something simpler. 简单化。❖ *Everyone favours the simplification of court procedures.* 人人都赞成简化法院审判程序。 N-UNCOUNT

sim·pli·fy /'sɪmplɪfaɪ/ **simplifies, simplifying, simplified.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **simplify** something, you make it easier to understand or you remove the things which make it complex. 简化，使简明。❖ *The aim of the scheme is to simplify the complex social security system.* 这个计划的目的是简化复杂的社会保障制度。 ◢ **sim·pli·fied** ❖ ...*a shorter, simplified version of his speech.* 他的演讲词的简短本。 VB; V n; ADJ-GRADED

S

sim·plis·tic /sɪm'plɪstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **simplistic** view or interpretation of something makes it seem much simpler than it really is. 过分简单化的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **sim·plis·ti·cal·ly** /sɪm'plɪstɪkli/. ❖ *The impact of religion on voting has been analysed far too simplistically.* 宗教对投票的影响被过分简单地分析. ADV-GRADED

simp·ly /'sɪmpli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **simply** to emphasize that something consists of only one thing, happens for only one reason, or is done in only one way. 只不过, 仅仅. ❖ *The table is simply a chipbodrd circle on a base.* 这桌子仅仅是底座上搁一块圆形刨花板凑成的. *Most of the damage that's occurred was simply because of fallen trees.* 大部分破坏仅仅是由倒下的树造成的. *Many people switch on the television simply to stave off boredom.* 许多人打开电视机只是想消除无聊. ADV

2 You use **simply** to emphasize what you are saying. (表示强调)简直, 完全地. ❖ *This sort of increase simply cannot be justified.* 这种增加是完全不能自圆其说的. *...nine out of ten thought it was simply marvellous.* 十个人中有九个认为这简直是太奇妙了. ADV PRAGMATICS

3 ➻ 又见 **simple.**

simu·late /'sɪmjʊleɪt/ **simulates, simulating, simulated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **simulate** an action or a feeling, you pretend that you are doing it or feeling it. 假装, 冒充. ❖ *They rolled about on the Gilligan Road, simulating a bloodthirsty fight.* 他们在吉利甘路上滚来滚去, 假装杀戮战斗. VB V n Also V-ed

2 If you **simulate** an object, a substance, or a noise, you produce something that looks or sounds like it. 模仿. ❖ *The wood had been painted to simulate stone.* 木头被漆成石头的样子. VB V n

3 If you **simulate** a set of conditions, you reproduce them in some form, for example in order to conduct an experiment. 模拟. ❖ *Cars are tested to see how much damage they suffer in simulated crashes.* 对汽车进行测试, 看看它们在模拟撞车中会造成多大破坏. VB V n V-ed

S

simu·la·tion /ˌsɪmjʊ'leɪʃən/ **simulations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Simulation is the process of simulating something or the result of simulating it. 模仿, 模拟. ❖ *Training includes realistic simulation of casualty procedures.* 训练包括反映真实情况的模拟伤亡程序. N-VAR

simu·la·tor /'sɪmjʊleɪtə/ **simulators.**

A **simulator** is a device which is designed to reproduce actual conditions. Simulators are used in training people such as pilots or astronauts. (训练飞行员或宇航员用的)模拟装置. ❖ *...a flight simulator.* 一台模拟飞行器. N-COUNT

sim·ul·ta·neous /ˌsɪməl'teɪniəs, AM ˌsaɪm-/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Things which are **simultaneous** happen or exist at the same time. 同时发生的, 同时存在的. ❖ *...the simultaneous release of the book and the album.* 书和唱片的同时发行. ◢ **sim·ul·ta·neous·ly** ❖ *The two guns fired almost simultaneously.* 两门炮几乎同时开火. ADJ ADV

sin /sɪn/ **sins, sinning, sinned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Sin** or a **sin** is an action or type of behaviour which is believed to break the laws of God. (违反教规的)罪孽, 罪过. ❖ *The Vatican's teaching on abortion is clear: it is a sin.* 梵蒂冈关于堕胎的教义是明确的: 堕胎是一种罪孽. N-VAR

➻ 又见 **cardinal sin.**

2 If you **sin**, you do something that is believed to break the laws of God. 违反教规, 违反戒律, 犯罪. ❖ *The Spanish Inquisition charged him with sinning against God and man.* 西班牙宗教裁判所指控他对上帝和人类犯罪. ◢ **sin·ner** /'sɪnə/ **sinners** ❖ *I was shown that I am a sinner, that I needed to repent of my sins.* 我获告知我是个罪人, 我需要忏悔我的罪孽. VB V V against n N-COUNT

3 A **sin** is any action or behaviour that people disapprove of or consider morally wrong. (违反道德的)过错, 过失. ❖ *The ultimate sin was not infidelity, but public mention which led to scandal.* 最大的过错不是不忠, 而是造成丑闻的公众舆论. N-COUNT

4 If you say that a man and a woman **are living in sin**, you mean that they are living together as a couple although they are not married. (与某人)未婚同居. PHR DATED

'sin-bin; 又拼作 **sin bin.**

In the sports of ice-hockey or rugby league, if a player is sent to the **sin-bin**, they are ordered to leave the playing area for a short period of time because they have done something wrong such as making an illegal tackle. (冰球或橄榄球)被罚下场的球员的座席. N-SING

since /sɪns/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **since** when you are mentioning a time or event in the past and indicating that a situation has continued from then until now. (指某种情况继续)自...以来. ❖ *Jacques Arnold has been a member of parliament since 1987.* 自1987年以来, 雅克·阿诺德一直是议会议员. *She had a sort of breakdown some years ago, and since then she has been very shy.* 几年前她精神崩溃, 从此一直很怕见人. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *When we first met, we had a row, and we have rowed frequently ever since.* 我们初次见面就吵了一架, 从此就吵个不断. ADV ADV with v

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *I've earned my own living since I was seven, doing all kinds of jobs.* 我从七岁起就自食其力, 什么活儿都干. CONJ

2 You use **since** to mention a time or event in the past when you are describing an event or situation that has happened after that time. 从...以后(出现某情况). ❖ *The percentage increase in reported crime in England and Wales this year is the highest since the war.* 今年英格兰和威尔士的报案的增长百分率, 是战后最高的. PREP

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *So much has changed in the sport since I was a teenager.* 从我十来岁时起, 体育运动已发生很大的变化. CONJ

3 When you are talking about an event or situation in the past, you use **since** to indicate that another event happened at some point later in time. 从(某事件)以后, 后来. ❖ *About six thousand people were arrested, several hundred of whom have since been released.* 大约有六千人被捕, 后来有数百人被释放了. ADV ADV with v

4 If you say that something has **long since** happened, you mean that it happened a long time ago. 很久以前, 早已. ❖ *Even though her parents have long since died, she still talks about them in the present tense.* 即使她的父母早已去世, 她谈论他们时还当他们仍活着. PHR

5 You use **since** to introduce reasons or explanations. 因为, 由于. ❖ *I'm forever on a diet, since I put on weight easily.* 我一直在节食, 因为我很容易长胖. CONJ

sin·cere /sɪn'sɪə/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **sincere**, you approve of them because they really mean the things they say. You can also describe someone's behaviour and beliefs as **sincere.** 诚实的, 真挚的. ❖ *He accepted her apologies as sincere.* 他认为她的道歉是真诚的. *There was such a sincere expression of friendliness on both their faces that it was a joy to see.* 他们两人的脸上都露出真诚友好的表情, 大家见了都感到高兴. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

◢ **sin·cer·ity** /sɪn'serɪti/. ❖ *I was impressed with his deep sincerity.* 我为他的真诚留下深刻印象. N-UNCOUNT

sin·cere·ly /sɪn'sɪəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say or feel something **sincerely**, you really mean or feel it, and are not pretending. 真诚地, 真挚地. ❖ *'Congratulations,' he said sincerely.* '祝贺你.' 他真诚地说. *...sincerely held religious beliefs.* 真诚的宗教信念. ADV-GRADED

2 People write **Yours sincerely** before their signature at the end of a formal letter when they have addressed it to someone by name. In the United States, people often write **Sincerely yours** before their signature. (信末署名前的套语)你的真诚的; 敬启; 谨上. [英]作 Yours sincerely; [美]作 Sincerely yours. CONVENTION BRITISH

si·necure /'sɪnɪkjʊə, 'saɪn-/ **sinecures.**

A **sinecure** is a job for which you receive payment but which does not involve much work or responsibility. 闲职; 挂名职位. N-COUNT

sine qua non /ˌsɪni kwɑː 'nəʊn, AM -'nɑːn/.

A **sine qua non** is something that is essential if you want N-SING a N

to achieve a particular thing. (完成某事)必要条件; 必需的资格. ❖ *Successful agricultural reform is also a sine qua non of Mexico's modernisation.* 成功的农业改革也是墨西哥实现现代化的必要条件. FORMAL

sin·ew /ˈsɪnjuː/ **sinews.**
A **sinew** is a cord in your body that connects a muscle to a bone. 肌腱. N-COUNT

sin·ewy /ˈsɪnjuːi/.
Someone who is **sinewy** has a lean body with strong muscles. 瘦而强壮的; 脂肪少而肌肉发达的. ADJ-GRADED

sin·ful /ˈsɪnfʊl/.
If you describe someone or something as **sinful**, you mean that they are wicked or immoral. 有罪的, 罪恶的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **sin·ful·ness** ❖ *...the sinfulness of apartheid.* 罪恶的种族隔离制度. N-UNCOUNT

sing /sɪŋ/ **sings, singing, sang, sung.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 When you **sing**, you make musical sounds with your voice, usually producing words that fit a tune. 唱, 唱歌. ❖ *I sing about love most of the time.* 我大部分时间里唱情歌. *They were all singing the same song.* 他们都在唱同一首歌. *Go on, then, sing us a song!* 那么, 继续, 给我们唱支歌吧! VB V; V about n; V n; V n n; Also V with quote
2 When birds or insects **sing**, they make pleasant high-pitched sounds. (鸟)啼, 鸣; (昆虫等)鸣叫. VB V
3 ➸ to **sing** someone's **praises**: 见 **praise**.
➸ 又见 **singing**.

›sing along.
If you **sing along** with a piece of music, you sing it while you are listening to someone else perform it. 跟着唱. ❖ *...fifteen hundred people all singing along and dancing.* 1,500人跟着载歌载舞. PHR-V V P with/to n; V P
➸ 又见 **singalong**.

›sing out.
If someone **sings out** something, they say it in a loud, cheerful voice. 大声愉快地说出. ❖ *'See you,' Geoff sang out.* '再见.' 杰夫愉快地说. PHR-V no cont; V P with quote

sing.
Sing. is a written abbreviation for **singular**. singular 的缩写形式.

sing·along /ˈsɪŋəlɒŋ, AM -lɔːŋ/ **singalongs;** 又拼作 **sing-along**.
A **singalong** is an occasion when a group of people sing songs together for pleasure. 众人自娱歌唱会. N-COUNT

singe /sɪndʒ/ **singes, singeing, singed.**
If you **singe** something or if it **singes**, it burns very slightly and changes colour but does not catch fire. 轻微烧焦. ❖ *The electric fire had begun to singe the bottoms of his trousers.* 电暖器开始烫焦他的裤子臀部. *Her hair was singed.* 她的头发给稍稍烧焦了. V-ERG; V n; V-ed; Also V

sing·er /ˈsɪŋə/ **singers.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **singer** is a person who sings, especially as a job. 唱歌者; 歌唱演员; 歌唱家. N-COUNT

ˌsinger-ˈsongwriter, singer-songwriters. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **singer-songwriter** is someone who writes and performs their own songs, especially popular songs. (尤指流行歌曲)自编自唱的人. N-COUNT

sing·ing /ˈsɪŋɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Singing is the activity of making musical sounds with your voice. 唱, 唱歌. ❖ *...a people's carnival, with singing and dancing in the streets.* 大众的狂欢节, 人们在街头唱歌跳舞. N-UNCOUNT

sin·gle /ˈsɪŋgəl/ **singles, singling, singled.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You use **single** to emphasize that you are referring to one thing, and no more than one thing. 一个的. ❖ *She hadn't uttered a single word.* 她一言不发. ADJ ADJ n; PRAGMATICS
2 You use **single** to indicate that you are considering something on its own and separately from other things like it. 单个的, 单一的. ❖ *Every single house in town had been damaged.* 城里的每一栋房子都遭到破坏. *The Middle East is the world's single most important source of oil.* 中东是世界上单一的最重要的产油地区. ADJ det ADJ; PRAGMATICS
3 Someone who is **single** is not married. You can also use **single** to describe someone who does not have a girlfriend or boyfriend. 单身的, 未结婚的; 无男(或女)朋友的. ADJ
4 A **single** room is a room intended for one person to stay or live in. (房间)单人的. ADJ
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It's £65 for a single, £98 for a double.* 单人房间每天65镑, 双人房间98镑. N-COUNT
5 A **single** bed is wide enough for one person to sleep in. **Single** bedclothes are designed to fit single beds. (床等)单人的. ADJ ADJ n
6 A **single** ticket is a ticket for a journey from one place to another but not back again. The usual American term is **one-way** ticket. (车票等)单程的. [美]一般作 one-way. ADJ BRITISH
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a Club Class single to Los Angeles.* 一张去洛杉矶的二等舱单程票. N-COUNT
7 A **single** is a small record which has one short song on each side. You can also refer to the main song on a small record as a **single**. 单曲唱片. ❖ *The collection includes all the band's British and American hit singles.* 收藏包括乐队所有的英国和美国的流行歌曲单曲唱片. N-COUNT
8 **Singles** is a game of tennis or badminton in which one player plays another. The plural **singles** can be used to refer to one or more of these matches. (网球、羽毛球等)单打比赛. N-UNCOUNT
9 ➸ 又见 **single-**.
➸ **in single file**: 见 **file**.

›single out.
If you **single** someone **out** from a group, you choose them and give them special attention or treatment. (从许多中间)挑出, 选出(给予特别留意或处理). ❖ *His immediate superior has singled him out for a special mention.* 他的顶头上司特意提及表扬了他. *We wanted to single out the main threat to civilisation.* 我们想要确定对文明的主要威胁. PHR-V V n P; V n P for/as n; V P noun; Also V P noun for/as n

S

single- /ˈsɪŋgəl-/.
Single- is used to form words which describe something that has one part or feature, rather than having two or more of them. (用来构词, 表示只有一部分或一种特点)单. ❖ *...a single-sex school.* 一所男子(或女子)学校. *...a single-track road.* 一条单车道的路. COMB

ˌsingle-ˈbreasted.
A **single-breasted** coat, jacket, or suit fastens in the centre of the chest and has only one row of buttons. (衣服)单排扣的. ADJ

ˌsingle ˈcream.
Single cream is thin cream that does not have a lot of fat in it. 稀奶油. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ˌsingle-ˈdecker, single-deckers.
A **single-decker** or a **single-decker bus** is a bus with only one deck. 单层公共汽车. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌsingle-ˈhanded. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you do something **single-handed**, you do it on your own, without help from anyone else. 单独一人地; 独立无援地, 独力地. ❖ *I brought up my seven children single-handed.* 我独自一人养大了七个孩子. ADV; ADV after v
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a single-handed yachtsman.* 一名单人帆船运动员. ADJ
◢ **single-handed·ly** ❖ *Olga Korbut single-handedly turned gymnastics into a major event.* 奥拉嘉·科布特独自一人将体操变成了一个重要体育项目. ADV; ADV with v

ˌsingle-ˈminded. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **single-minded** has only one aim or purpose and is determined to achieve it. 专心的, 一心一意的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **single-minded·ly** ❖ *He was single-mindedly devoted to the hastening of freedom for the oppressed.* 他全心全意地献身于加速解放被压迫人民. ADV-GRADED ◢ **single-minded·ness** ❖ *...the single-mindedness of the athletes as they train.* 运动员训练时的专心致志. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsingle ˈparent, single parents. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **single parent** is someone who is bringing up a child on their own, because the other parent is not living with them. (只有父亲或母亲)单亲. ❖ *...single parent families.* 单亲家庭. N-COUNT

ˈsingles bar, singles bars.
In North America, a **singles bar** is a bar where single people can N-COUNT

go in order to drink and meet other single people. (供单身男女相识的)单身客酒吧.

sin·glet /ˈsɪŋglət/ **singlets.**

A **singlet** is a sleeveless piece of clothing like a vest, worn as underwear or worn as a sports shirt by athletes and boxers. 背心; 无袖的运动衫. N-COUNT

sin·gly /ˈsɪŋgli/.

If people do something **singly**, they each do it on their own, or do it one by one. 单独地; 一个一个地. ❖ *Patients went singly into the consulting room.* 病人逐个走进诊疗室. ADV ADV with v

ˈsing-song, sing-songs; 又拼作 **singsong.**

1 A **sing-song** voice repeatedly rises and falls in pitch. (声音)有节奏地起伏的. ADJ: ADJ n

2 A **sing-song** is an occasion on which a group of people sing songs together for pleasure. 自娱歌咏会. N-COUNT BRITISH

sin·gu·lar /ˈsɪŋgjʊlə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **singular** form of a word is the form that is used when referring to one person or thing. (词语)单数的. ❖ *The word 'you' can be singular or plural.* you 可以是单数, 也可以是复数. ADJ

2 **The singular** of a noun is the form of it that is used to refer to one person or thing. (名词的)单数形式. ❖ *The inhabitants of the Arctic are known as the Inuit. The singular is Inuk.* 北极的居民被称作 Inuit (因纽特人). Inuk 是单数形式. N-SING: the N

3 **Singular** means very great and remarkable. 特别的, 了不起的. ❖ *...a smile of singular sweetness.* 特别甜的一笑. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

◢ **sin·gu·lar·ly** ❖ *...a former sales executive singularly unsuited for the job.* 一名特别不称职的前销售经理. ADV ADV adj/adv

4 If you describe someone or something as **singular**, you mean that they are strange or unusual. 奇特的, 非同寻常的. ❖ *Cardinal Meschia was without doubt a singular character.* 梅斯基亚红衣主教无疑是一位非同寻常的人物. ADJ-GRADED DATED

◢ **sin·gu·lar·ity** /sɪŋgjʊˈlærɪti/ ❖ *...the singularity of his appearance.* 他外表上的奇特. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsingular ˈnoun, singular nouns.

A **singular noun** is a noun such as 'standstill' or 'vicinity' that does not have a plural form and always has a determiner such as 'a' or 'the' in front of it. 单数名词(没有复数形式、前面总带冠词a或the). N-COUNT

sin·is·ter /ˈsɪnɪstə/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Something that is **sinister** seems evil or harmful. 邪恶的, 恶意的. ADJ-GRADED

sink /sɪŋk/ **sinks, sinking, sank, sunk.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **sink** is a large basin in a kitchen with taps that supply water. It is used for washing dishes. (厨房里的)洗涤槽. ❖ *...the kitchen sink.* 厨房洗涤槽. N-COUNT

2 A **sink** is the same as a **washbasin**. 同 washbasin. N-COUNT

3 If a boat **sinks**, it disappears below the surface of a mass of water. (船)下沉, 沉没. ❖ *In a naval battle your aim is to sink the enemy's ship.* 在海战中, 你的目标是击沉敌舰. *The lifeboat crashed against the side of the sinking ship.* 救生艇撞在正在下沉的船的侧面. ◢ **sink·ing, sinkings** ❖ *...the sinking of the Titanic.* 泰坦尼克号的沉没. V-ERG: V; V n; V-ing; N-COUNT

4 If something **sinks**, it disappears below the surface of a mass of water. 下沉. ❖ *A fresh egg will sink and an old egg will float.* 鲜蛋下沉, 陈蛋上浮. VB: V

5 If you say that someone will have to **sink or swim**, you mean that they will have to succeed through their own efforts, or fail. 独立生活, 自谋生路. PHR

➻ to **sink without trace**: 见 **trace**.

6 If something **sinks**, it moves slowly downwards. 下坠, 沉. ❖ *Far off to the west the sun was sinking.* 金乌西坠. VB: V

7 If you **sink**, you move into a lower position, for example by sitting down in a chair or kneeling. 移到较低位置(如坐到椅子上或下跪). ❖ *She sank into an armchair and crossed her legs.* 她坐进扶手椅里, 两腿交叉. VB WRITTEN V adv/prep

8 If something **sinks** to a lower level or standard, it falls to that level or standard. (水平、标准等)下跌, 下降. ❖ *Share prices would have sunk — hurting small and big investors.* 股票价格将会下跌—伤害大小投资者. *Pay increases have sunk to around seven per cent.* 工资涨幅已经下降到百分之七左右. VB: V; V to/from/by amount/n; Also V amount

9 If your voice **sinks**, it becomes quieter. (声音等)减弱, 降低. ❖ *She heard their voices sink into a confidential whisper.* 她听到他们的声音降低, 变成悄悄私语. VB: V WRITTEN V to/into n

10 To **sink** into an unpleasant or undesirable mood, situation, or state means to pass gradually into it. 渐渐陷入(坏心情、处境等). ❖ *Bulgaria's economy has sunk into chaos.* 保加利亚的经济已陷入混乱. VB: V into n

11 If your heart **sinks**, you become depressed or lose hope. 伤心, 失望. VB: V

12 If something sharp **sinks** or **is sunk** into something solid, it goes deeply into it. (尖物)陷入, 扎进; 被(尖物)刺入. ❖ *He sinks the needle into my arm.* 他把针扎进我的手臂. *The spade sank into a clump of overgrown bushes.* 铲子铲进一簇蔓长的灌木. V-ERG: V n into n; V into n

13 If someone **sinks** a well, mine, or other large hole, they make a deep hole in the ground, usually by digging or drilling. 打, 凿, 钻(井, 洞等). VB: V n

14 If you **sink** money into a business or project, you spend money on it in the hope of making more money. 投入(资金等). ❖ *He has already sunk $25 million into the project.* 他已经把2,500万元投入这个项目. VB: V n into n

15 If someone **sinks** a number of alcoholic drinks, they drink them quickly. 灌(酒). VB: V n INFORMAL, BRITISH

16 In golf, snooker, and some other games, if you **sink** a ball or a putt, you successfully hit the ball into a hole. (高尔夫球、台球等)把球打入洞内. VB: V n

17 ➻ 又见 **sinking, sunk.**

▸**sink in.**

When a statement or fact **sinks in**, you finally understand or realize it fully. (最终全部)被理解, 被领会. PHR-V: V P

sink·er /ˈsɪŋkə/.

You can use **hook, line, and sinker** to emphasize that someone is tricked or forced into a situation completely. 完全被骗(或迫)入某处境. ❖ *I was caught hook, line and sinker.* 我完全受骗了. PHR PRAGMATICS

sink·ing /ˈsɪŋkɪŋ/.

If you have a **sinking** feeling, you suddenly become depressed or lose hope. 颓丧的(感觉). ADJ: ADJ n

➻ 又见 **sink.**

ˈsinking fund, sinking funds.

A **sinking fund** is money that a company or government has invested in order to pay off a long-term debt. 偿债基金. N-COUNT

Sino- /ˈsaɪnəʊ-/.

Sino- is added to adjectives indicating nationality to form adjectives which describe relations between China and another country. (加在形容词前面构成形容词表示)中国(的). ❖ *...Sino-Vietnamese friendship.* 中越友谊. COMB

sinu·ous /ˈsɪnjuəs/.

1 Something that is **sinuous** moves with smooth twists and turns. 蜿蜒移动的. ❖ *...the silent, sinuous approach of a snake through the long grass.* 一条蛇从高高的草丛里无声地蜿蜒游来. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

2 Something that is **sinuous** has many smooth turns and curves. 蜿蜒的. ❖ *...sinuous mountain roads.* 蜿蜒的山路. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

si·nus /ˈsaɪnəs/ **sinuses.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Your **sinuses** are the spaces in the bones of your skull just behind your nose. 鼻窦, 窦道. N-COUNT

si·nusi·tis /ˌsaɪnəˈsaɪtɪs/.

If you have **sinusitis**, the membranes lining your sinuses become swollen and painful, which can cause headaches and a blocked-up nose. 鼻窦炎. N-UNCOUNT

sip /sɪp/ **sips, sipping, sipped.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you **sip** a drink or **sip at** it, you drink by taking just a small amount at a time. 小口地喝, 呷. ❖ *She sipped from her coffee mug, watching him over the rim.* 她呷着咖啡, 从咖啡杯边对他凝视. VB: V n; V at/from n; Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Harry took a sip of bourbon.* 哈里抿了一口波旁威士忌酒. N-COUNT

si·phon /ˈsaɪfən/ **siphons, siphoning, siphoned;** 又拼作 **syphon.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **siphon** liquid from a container, you draw it out of the container through a tube by using atmospheric pressure. 通过虹吸管吸；吸出. ❖ *Tell Mac to siphon petrol out of his wagon.* 让马克把车里的汽油吸出. VB V n prep Also V n

➪ **Siphon off** means the same as **siphon.** 义同 siphon. ❖ *Surgeons siphoned off fluid from his left lung.* 外科医生用虹吸管吸掉他左肺里的积水. PHR-V V P noun

2 A **siphon** is a tube that you use for siphoning liquid. 虹吸管. N-COUNT

3 If you **siphon** money or resources from something, you use them for a purpose for which they were not intended. 抽取(资金，用于非原本用途)，提取. ❖ *He had siphoned thousands of pounds a week from the failing business.* 他每星期从那个快要垮台的企业里抽掉几千镑. VB V n prep

➪ **Siphon off** means the same as **siphon.** 义同 siphon. ❖ *He had siphoned off a small fortune in aid money from the United Nations.* 他从联合国的援助金中捞取一笔小财. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

sir /sɜː/ **sirs.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 People sometimes say **sir** as a polite way of addressing a man whose name they do not know or a man of superior rank. For example, a shop assistant might address a male customer as **sir.** (对不知道姓名的人或上级的尊称)先生，长官. ❖ *Good afternoon to you, sir.* 下午好，先生. N-VOC PRAGMATICS FORMAL

2 **Sir** is the title used in front of the name of a knight or baronet. (贵族头衔)爵士，勋爵. ❖ *...Sir Geoffrey Howe.* 杰弗里·豪勋爵. N-TITLE

3 You use the expression **Dear sir** at the beginning of a formal letter or a business letter when you are writing to a man. You use **Dear sirs** when you are writing to an organization. (正式信函开头的称呼)亲爱的先生，亲爱的阁下. CONVENTION

sire /saɪə/ **sires, siring, sired.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When a male animal, especially a horse, **sires** offspring, he makes a female pregnant and she gives birth to a young animal. (尤指马)配种繁殖. ❖ *Comet also sired the champion foal out of Spinway Harvest.* 彗星还跟斯宾威·哈维斯特生了那匹冠军良驹. VB TECHNICAL V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Her sire is the thoroughbred Silver Season.* 她的种马是纯种的‘银季’. N-COUNT

si·ren /ˈsaɪərən/ **sirens.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **siren** is a warning device which makes a long, loud, wailing noise. Most fire engines, ambulances, and police cars have sirens. (救火车、救护车和警车的)警报器，汽笛. N-COUNT

2 Some people refer to a woman as a **siren** when they think that she is attractive to men but dangerous in some way. 迷人的女人，妖女，狐狸精. N-COUNT LITERARY

3 A **siren call** or **siren song** is the appeal that something has although it is harmful or dangerous. 诱人的喊声(或歌声)；诱惑. ❖ *We have to resist any siren song for a partial solution.* 我们要抵制部分解决问题的任何诱惑. PHR

sir·loin /ˈsɜːlɔɪn/ **sirloins.**

A **sirloin** is a piece of beef which is cut from the bottom and side parts of a cow's back. 牛的上腰部肉，牛里脊肉. ❖ *...fresh beef sirloin steaks.* 牛里脊肉做的新鲜牛排. N-VAR

si·sal /ˈsaɪzəl/.

Sisal is the fibre from the leaves of a plant that is grown in the West Indies, South America, and Africa. **Sisal** is used to make rope, cord, and mats. 西沙尔麻，剑麻(产于西印度群岛、南美洲和非洲，用于做绳索或席). N-UNCOUNT

sis·sy /ˈsɪsi/ **sissies;** 又拼作 **cissy.**

If you describe an action or activity as **sissy,** you disapprove of it because you think it is unmanly. (贬义)女孩子气的，女人腔的，有娘娘腔的. ❖ *Far from being sissy, it takes a real man to accept that he is not perfect.* 这可不是娘娘腔，只有是真正的男子汉才会承认自己并不是完美无缺. ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

➪ A **sissy** is someone who is sissy. 女人腔的男人，女孩子气的男孩子. N-COUNT

sis·ter /ˈsɪstə/ **sisters.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Your **sister** is a girl or woman who has the same parents as you. 姐；妹. ❖ *His sister Sarah helped him.* 他的妹妹萨拉帮他忙. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **half-sister, stepsister.**

2 **Sister** is a title given to a woman who belongs to a religious community such as a convent. 修女. ❖ *...the Hospice of the Sisters of Charity at Lourdes.* 卢尔德慈善修女临终关怀医院. N-COUNT, N-TITLE, N-VOC

3 In Britain, a **sister** is a senior female nurse who supervises a hospital ward. (英国)护士长. ❖ *Sister Middleton followed the coffee trolley.* 米德尔顿护士长跟着送咖啡的小车. N-COUNT, N-TITLE, also N-VOC

4 You might use **sister** to describe a woman who belongs to the same race, religion, country, profession, or trade union as you, or who has ideas that are similar to yours. (属于同一种族、宗教、国家、职业、工会等，或怀有类似思想的)姐妹. ❖ *...our Jewish brothers and sisters.* 我们的犹太兄弟姐妹们. N-COUNT

5 You can use **sister** to describe something that is of the same type or is connected in some way to another thing you have mentioned. For example, if a company has a **sister** company, they are connected, perhaps because they are both part of a larger organization. (指有关的同类物或机构，如姊妹公司等)如同姐妹的. ❖ *...Voyager 2 and its sister ship, Voyager 1.* ‘旅行者二号’探测器及其姐妹探测器‘旅行者一号’. ADJ ADJ n

sis·ter·hood /ˈsɪstəhʊd/.

Sisterhood is the affection and loyalty that women feel for other women who they have something in common with. 姐妹情谊，姐妹感情. ❖ *There was a degree of solidarity and sisterhood among the women.* 妇女间存在一定程度的团结和姐妹情谊. N-UNCOUNT

'sister-in-law, sisters-in-law. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone's **sister-in-law** is the sister of their husband or wife, or the woman who is married to their brother. 姑子，姨子，嫂子，弟媳. N-COUNT

sis·ter·ly /ˈsɪstəli/.

A woman's **sisterly** feelings are the feelings of love and loyalty which you expect a sister to show. 姐妹般的. ❖ *We just had a sisterly relationship.* 我们确有一种姐妹般的关系. ADJ-GRADED

sit /sɪt/ **sits, sitting, sat.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **are sitting** somewhere, for example in a chair, your weight is supported by your buttocks rather than your feet and the upper part of your body is upright. 坐着. ❖ *Mother was sitting in her chair in the kitchen.* 母亲坐在厨房的椅子上. *He was unable to sit still for longer than a few minutes.* 他坐不住几分钟时间. VB V prep/adv Also V

2 When you **sit** somewhere, you lower your body until you are sitting on something. 就座，坐下. ❖ *He set the cases against a wall and sat on them.* 他把箱子靠在墙边，坐在上面. *When you stand, they stand; when you sit, they sit.* 你站着，他们就站着；你坐下，他们也坐下. VB V prep/adv V

➪ To **sit down** means the same as to **sit.** 义同 sit. ❖ *Hughes beckoned him to sit down on the sofa.* 休斯示意他坐在沙发上. PHR-V V P, V P prep/adv

3 If you **sit** someone somewhere, you tell them to sit there or put them in a sitting position. 使(某人)就坐. ❖ *He used to sit me on his lap.* 他过去常让我坐在他的膝上. VB V n prep/adv

➪ To **sit** someone **down** somewhere means to **sit** them there. 使(某人)坐下. ❖ *They sat me down and had a serious discussion about sex.* 他们让我坐下，认真地讨论性的问题. PHR-V V n P prep/adv, V n P, Also V P noun

4 If a building or object **sits** in a particular place, it is in that place. 坐落(于某地). ❖ *Our new house sat next to a stream.* 我们的新房子坐落在一条小溪旁. VB WRITTEN V prep/adv

5 If you **sit** for an artist or photographer, you place yourself in a sitting position so you can be painted or photographed. (画像或照相时)摆好姿势. VB V for n

6 If you **sit** an examination, you do it. In American English, you **take** an examination. 参加(考试). [美]作 take. VB V n BRITISH

7 If you **sit** on a committee or other official group, you are a member of it. 成为(委员会等的)成员，在(委员会等中)担任职务. ❖ *He was asked to sit on numerous committees.* 他被邀请在许多委员会中担任职务. VB no cont V on/in n

S

8 When a parliament, court, or other official body **sits**, it officially carries out its work. (议会)开会; (法院)开庭. VB V FORMAL

9 ➡ 又见 **sitting**.

10 If you **sit tight**, you remain in the same place or situation and do not take any action, usually because you are waiting for something to happen. 在原地等候. ❖ *Sit tight. I'll be right back.* 你在这里等着, 我马上回来. PHR

➡ to **sit on the fence**: 见 **fence**.

➡ to **sit in judgement**: 见 **judgement**.

➡ **sitting pretty**: 见 **pretty**.

▸sit around; [英]又可作 **sit about**.

If you **sit around** or **sit about**, you spend time doing nothing useful or interesting. 坐着无所事事. ❖ *Eve isn't the type to sit around doing nothing.* 伊夫不是那种坐着无所事事的人. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

▸sit back.

If you **sit back** while something is happening, you relax and do not become involved in it. 坐在一旁闲着, 袖手旁观. ❖ *American firms handed over technologies to their partners and then sat back to enjoy the cash flow.* 美国公司把技术交给他们的合伙人, 然后坐等金钱滚滚而来. PHR-V V P V P to-inf

▸sit down.

1 ➡ 见 **sit 1**、**3**.

2 If you **sit down** and do something, you spend time and effort doing it in order to try to achieve something. 坐下来(刻意)完成某事. ❖ *Have you both sat down and worked out a budget together?* 你们俩有没有坐下来, 一起制订出一个预算来? PHR-V V P

3 ➡ 又见 **sit-down**.

S

▸sit in on.

If you **sit in on** a lesson, meeting, or discussion, you are present while it is taking place but do not take part in it. 旁听, 列席. ❖ *Will they permit you to sit in on a few classes?* 他们会允许你旁听一些课吗? PHR-V V P P n

▸sit on.

If you say that someone **is sitting on** something, you mean that they are delaying dealing with it. 拖延. ❖ *He had been sitting on the document for at least two months.* 他把这个文件起码压了两个月了. PHR-V V P n

▸sit out.

If you **sit** something **out**, you wait patiently for it to finish, without taking any action. 耐着性子等到结束; 熬到结束. ❖ *He can afford to sit out the property slump.* 他有能力等到地产不景气的局面过去. PHR-V V n P V P noun

▸sit through.

If you **sit through** something such as a film, lecture, or meeting, you stay until it is finished although you are not enjoying it. 耐着性子看(或听)完(电影、讲课等). ❖ *...movies so bad you can hardly bear to sit through them.* 电影如此之糟, 很难耐着性子看完. PHR-V V P n

▸sit up.

1 If you **sit up**, you move into a sitting position when you have been leaning back or lying down. 坐起来. PHR-V V P

2 If you **sit** someone **up**, you move them into a sitting position when they have been leaning back or lying down. 使坐起来. ❖ *She sat him up and made him comfortable.* 她让他坐起来, 使他感觉舒服一些. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

3 If you **sit up**, you do not go to bed although it is very late. 不睡, 熬夜. ❖ *We sat up drinking and talking.* 我们边喝边谈, 熬到很久. PHR-V V P

4 If something makes you **sit up**, it makes you suddenly pay attention to what is happening. 突然关注. ❖ *A defeat like that makes you sit up and think.* 那样的失败引起你的关注和思考. PHR-V V P

5 ➡ 又见 **sit-up**.

si·tar /sɪ'tɑː/ **sitars.**

A **sitar** is an Indian musical instrument with two layers of strings, a long neck, and a round body. (印度乐器)锡塔尔琴. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-VAR

sit·com /'sɪtkɒm/ **sitcoms.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sitcom** is a television comedy series which shows the same set of characters in each episode, in amusing situations that are similar to everyday life. **Sitcom** is an abbreviation for **situation comedy**. 情景喜剧(一种有固定人物、故事与日常生活情景相似的电视剧). situation comedy 的缩写形式. ❖ *...the classic '70s TV sitcom 'Rising Damp'.* 1970年代的经典情景喜剧《上升的潮湿》. N-COUNT

'sit-down. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you have **a sit-down**, you sit down and rest for a short time. 坐下休息. ❖ *All he wanted was a cup of tea and a sit-down.* 他只想要一杯茶和坐下来休息片刻. N-SING a N INFORMAL

2 A **sit-down** meal is served to people sitting at tables. (饭等)坐着由服务员送来的, 非自助的. ❖ *A sit-down dinner was followed by a disco.* 坐下来吃了一顿大餐之后跳迪斯科. ADJ ADJ n

3 In a **sit-down** protest, people refuse to leave a place until they get what they want. (抗议、示威)静坐着的. ❖ *A number of university teachers staged a sit-down protest in front of the president's office.* 一些大学教师在校长办公室前面举行静坐抗议. ADJ ADJ n

site /saɪt/ **sites, siting, sited.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **site** is a piece of ground that is used for a particular purpose or where a particular thing happens. 场所, 地方. ❖ *...a building site.* 建筑工地. N-COUNT also on N

2 The **site** of an important event is the place where it happened. (重要事件发生的)地方, 现场. ❖ *Scientists have described the Aral sea as the site of the worst ecological disaster on earth.* 科学家把咸海描述成地球上发生生态灾难最严重的地方. N-COUNT

3 A **site** is a piece of ground where something such as a statue or monument stands or used to stand. 遗址, 旧址. ❖ *...the site of Moses' tomb.* 摩西墓的遗址. N-COUNT

4 If something **is sited** in a particular place or position, it is put there or built there. (被)设置(于某地或位置). ❖ *He said chemical weapons had never been sited in Germany.* 他说, 从来没有在德国部署化学武器. ◢ **sit·ing** ❖ *...controls on the siting of gas storage vessels.* 对煤气贮存罐位置的限制. VB usu passive be V-ed prep/adv N-SING

'sit-in, sit-ins. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **sit-in** is a protest in which people go to a public place and stay there for a long time. 静坐抗议. ❖ *The campaigners held a sit-in outside the Supreme Court.* 活动者在最高法院外静坐抗议. N-COUNT

sit·ter /'sɪtə/ **sitters.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sitter** is the same as a **babysitter**. 同 babysitter. N-COUNT

➡ 见 **babysit**.

sit·ting /'sɪtɪŋ/ **sittings.**

1 A **sitting** is one of the periods when a meal is served when there is not enough space for everyone to eat at the same time. (餐厅等因地方不够而分批开饭的)一批, 一轮. ❖ *Dinner was in two sittings.* 晚饭分两拨儿. N-COUNT

2 A **sitting** of a parliament, court, or other official body is one of the occasions when it meets in order to carry out its work. (议会)开会, (法院)开庭. ❖ *...the recent emergency sittings of the UN Security Council.* 联合国安理会最近的几次紧急会议. N-COUNT

3 A **sitting** president or member of parliament is a present one, not a future or past one. 现任的(总统、议员等). ❖ *...the greatest clash in our history between a sitting president and an ex-president.* 现任总统和前总统间发生的有史以来最严重的冲突. ADJ ADJ n

4 ➡ 又见 **sit**.

➡ **sitting pretty**: 见 **pretty**.

,sitting 'duck, sitting ducks.

If you say that someone is a **sitting duck**, you mean that they are an obvious target and that it would be easy to attack or cheat them. 容易成为攻击(或欺骗)目标的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'sitting-room, sitting-rooms. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sitting-room** is a room in a house where people sit and relax. 起居室. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT BRITISH

situ·ate /'sɪtʃueɪt/ **situates, situating, situated.**

If you **situate** something such as an idea or fact in a particular VB

context, you relate it to that context. 使处于(某种环境). FORMAL
❖ *How do we situate Christianity in the context of modern physics and psychology?* 在现代物理学和心理学中,我们如何给基督教定位? V n adv/prep

situ·at·ed /'sɪtʃueɪtɪd/. ♦♦◊◊◊
If something is **situated** in a particular place or position, it is in that place or position. 位于...的. ❖ *His hotel is situated in one of the loveliest places on the Loire.* 他的旅馆位于卢瓦尔河谷一处最美丽的地方. ADJ v-link ADJ prep, adv ADJ

situa·tion /,sɪtʃu'eɪʃən/ **situations.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 You use the word **situation** to refer generally to what is happening in a particular place at a particular time, or to refer to what is happening to you. 形势; 情况. ❖ *Army officers said the situation was under control.* 军官们说,局势已经得到控制. *And now for a look at the travel situation.* 现在来看看旅行情况吧. N-COUNT
2 The **situation** of a building or town is the kind of surroundings that it has. 地点, 位置. ❖ *The garden is in a beautiful situation on top of a fold in the rolling Hampshire landscape.* 花园位于连绵起伏的汉普郡山谷上面一处美丽的地方. N-COUNT FORMAL

,situation 'comedy, situation comedies.
A **situation comedy** is television comedy series which shows the same set of characters in each episode, in amusing situations that are similar to everyday life. The abbreviation **sitcom** is also used. 情景喜剧(一种有固定人物,故事与日常生活情景相似的电视剧). 又可缩写为 sitcom. N-VAR

'sit-up, sit-ups.
Sit-ups are exercises that you do to strengthen your stomach muscles. They involve sitting up from a lying position while keeping your legs straight on the floor. (一种运动)仰卧起坐. N-COUNT

six /sɪks/ **sixes.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 **Six** is the number 6. 六. 见附录 **Numbers.** NUMBER
2 In cricket, if a player hits a **six**, they score six runs by hitting the ball so that it crosses the boundary at the edge of the playing area before it touches the ground. (板球)得六分的击球. N-COUNT
3 If someone or something **is hit for six** or **knocked for six**, they are surprised or overwhelmed by something that has happened to them. 大出意外; 被完全挫败. ❖ *The loss of my wife hit me for six; it took me months to recover.* 妻子之死对我打击很大,数月后才恢复过来. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

,six 'footer, six footers.
Someone who is six foot tall can be called a **six footer**. 身高六英尺的人. ❖ *...a strapping six-footer.* 一个身高六英尺的彪形大汉. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'six-pack, six-packs.
A **six-pack** is a pack containing six bottles or cans sold together. 六瓶(或罐)装. N-COUNT

six·pence /'sɪkspəns/ **sixpences.**
A **sixpence** is a small silver coin which was used in Britain before 1971. It was the equivalent of 2.5 pence. (英国1971年前使用的银币,相当于现在的2.5便士)六便士硬币. N-COUNT

six·teen /,sɪks'tiːn/ **sixteens.** ♦♦♦♦♦
Sixteen is the number 16. 十六. 见附录 **Numbers.** NUMBER

six·teenth /,sɪks'tiːnθ/ **sixteenths.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 The **sixteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number sixteen. 第十六. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL
2 A **sixteenth** is one of sixteen equal parts of something. 十六分之一. FRACTION

sixth /sɪksθ/ **sixths.** ♦♦♦♦◊
1 The **sixth** item in a series is the one that you count as number six. 第六. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL
2 A **sixth** is one of six equal parts of something. 六分之一. FRACTION

'sixth form, sixth forms; 又拼作 **sixth-form.** ♦◊◊◊◊
The **sixth form** in a British school consists of the classes that pupils go into at the age of about sixteen, usually in order to study for A levels. (英国中学)六年级. ❖ *...a sixth form college in Solihull.* 索利哈尔的一所中六年级学校.
◢ **'sixth former, sixth formers** ❖ *By comparison, teaching sixth-formers is a doddle.* 相比之下,教中六学生是一件很容易的事情. N-COUNT

,sixth 'sense.
If you say that someone has a **sixth sense**, you mean that they seem to know things instinctively or intuitively, without any direct evidence of them. (指直觉)第六感觉. N-SING

six·ti·eth /'sɪkstiəθ/ **sixtieths.** ♦♦♦♦◊
1 The **sixtieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number sixty. 第六十. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL
2 A **sixtieth** is one of sixty equal parts of something. 六十分之一. FRACTION

six·ty /'sɪksti/ **sixties.** ♦♦♦♦♦
Sixty is the number 60. 六十. 见附录 **Numbers.** NUMBER

siz·able /'saɪzəbəl/.
➠ 见 **sizeable.**

size /saɪz/ **sizes, sizing, sized.** ♦♦♦♦◊
1 The **size** of something is how big or small it is. Something's size is determined by comparing it to other things, counting it, or measuring it. 大小. ❖ *...a hoofed grazing animal about the size of a small horse.* 一只约小马大小、有蹄、吃草的动物. *In 1970 the average size of a French farm was 19 hectares.* 1970年,法国农庄的平均面积是19公顷. ◢ **-size** ❖ *...full-size gymnasiums.* 标准大小的体操室. ◢ **-sized** ❖ *...a medium-sized college.* 一所中等大小的学院. *...golfball-sized lumps of coarse black rock.* 高尔夫球大小的几块粗糙黑石头. N-VAR COMB COMB
2 The **size** of something is the fact that it is very large. (体积、大小等的)大. ❖ *Jack walked around the hotel and was mesmerized by its sheer size.* 杰克绕旅馆走了一圈,被它的范围之大迷住了. N-UNCOUNT
3 A **size** is one of a series of graded measurements, especially for things such as clothes or shoes. (衣服、鞋子等的尺寸)号, 码. ❖ *My sister is the same height but only a size 12.* 我的妹妹身高一样,但只穿12号. N-COUNT
4 If someone is **cut down to size**, something happens to make them realize that they are not as important as they think they are. 使有自知之明. PHR INFORMAL
5 If an object **is cut to size**, its size is altered to make it suitable for a particular purpose. 改到适当大小. ❖ *Your timber merchant may cut the wood to size for you.* 木材商可根据你的需要锯出木头的大小. PHR
6 If you try something **for size**, you put it on to see if it is the right size for you. (试穿或戴)看看大小是否合适. ❖ *She was trying on an £8,000 jacket for size.* 她试穿一件价值8,000镑的上装,看看是否大小合适. PHR

➤size up.
If you **size up** a person or situation, you carefully look at the person or think about the situation, so that you can decide how to act. 估量, 品评. ❖ *He spent the evening sizing me up intellectually.* 他花了一个晚上来估量我的智力. PHR V INFORMAL

size·able /'saɪzəbəl/; 又拼作 **sizable.**
Sizeable means fairly large. 相当大的. ❖ *...a sizeable chunk of land.* 一块相当大的土地.

siz·zle /'sɪzəl/ **sizzles, sizzling, sizzled.**
If something **sizzles**, it makes a hissing sound like the sound made by frying food. (像炸食物时)发出嘶嘶声. ❖ *The sausages and burgers sizzled on the barbecue.* 香肠和牛肉饼在烤架上发出嘶嘶的响声. V

skate /skeɪt/ **skates, skating, skated.**
1 **Skates** are **ice-skates** or **roller-skates**. 冰鞋, 冰刀; (四轮)旱冰鞋.
2 If you **skate**, you move about wearing ice-skates or roller-skates. 溜冰, 滑冰. ❖ *Dan skated up to him.* 丹朝他滑过来. ◢ **skat·ing** ❖ *They all went skating together in the winter.* 冬天他们全都一起去滑冰. ◢ **skat·er, skaters** ❖ *West Lake, an outdoor ice-skating rink, attracts skaters during the day and night.* 西湖是个室外溜冰场,白天黑夜都吸引许多溜冰者. VERB V N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT
3 If you **skate** over or round a difficult subject, you avoid discussing it. (对于难题)回避; 避免涉及. ❖ *When pressed, he skates around the subject of those women who he met* VB V over n V round/around n

S

as a 19-year-old. 当人们追问有关他19岁时遇上的那些女人时，他把这个问题一带而过。

4 A **skate** is a kind of flat sea fish. The plural of **skate** is **skate**. (一种可食用的鱼)鳐，灰鳐。单复数同形。 N-COUNT BRITISH

➪ **Skate** is this fish eaten as food. 鳐肉。 N-UNCOUNT

skate·board /ˈskeɪtbɔːd/ **skateboards.**

A **skateboard** is a narrow board with wheels at each end, which people stand on and ride for pleasure. (一种两端装上轮子可以滑行的)滑板。 N-COUNT ◢ **skate·board·ing. Skateboarding** is the activity of riding on a skateboard. 滑板运动。 N-UNCOUNT

ˈskating rink, skating rinks.

A **skating rink** is the same as a **rink**. 溜冰场。同 rink。 N-COUNT

skein /skeɪn/ **skeins.**

A **skein** is a loosely coiled length of thread, especially wool or silk. (毛线、丝线等)一束，一绞。 N-COUNT

skel·etal /ˈskelɪtəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Skeletal** means relating to skeletons. 骨骼的，跟骨骼有关的。❖ *...the skeletal remains of seven adults.* 七个成人的遗骨。 ADJ: ADJ n

2 A **skeletal** person is so thin that you can see their bones through their skin. 骨瘦如柴的。 ADJ-GRADED

3 Something that is **skeletal** has been reduced to its basic structure. 框架的，最基本的。❖ *Passenger services can best be described as skeletal.* 客运服务充其量只能说只有最起码的。 ADJ-GRADED

skel·eton /ˈskelɪtən/ **skeletons.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Your **skeleton** is the framework of bones in your body. 骨骼。❖ *...a human skeleton.* 一具人的骸骨。 N-COUNT

2 A **skeleton** staff is the smallest number of staff necessary in order to run an organization or service. (工作人员及其人数)最基本的，基干的。 ADJ: ADJ n

3 The **skeleton** of something such as a building or a plan is its basic framework. 基干，最基本部分。❖ *...a skeleton of policy guidelines.* 一项政策方针的纲要。 N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone has **a skeleton in the closet**, or in British English **a skeleton in the cupboard**, you mean that they are keeping secret something scandalous or embarrassing. 隐情，不可外扬的家丑。 PHR

skep·tic /ˈskeptɪk/.

➠ 见 **sceptic**.

skep·ti·cal /ˈskeptɪkəl/.

➠ 见 **sceptical**.

skep·ti·cism /ˈskeptɪsɪzəm/.

➠ 见 **scepticism**.

sketch /sketʃ/ **sketches, sketching, sketched.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **sketch** is a drawing that is done quickly without a lot of details. 草图。 N-COUNT

2 If you **sketch** something, you make a quick rough drawing of it. 画草图，速写。❖ *I always sketch with pen and paper.* 我总是用笔和纸作速写。 *Her hobbies were playing the guitar and sketching.* 她的业余爱好是弹吉他和作速写。 VB V n / V / V-ing

3 A **sketch** of a situation, person, or incident is a brief description of it without many details. 概述，概要。❖ *...thumbnail sketches of heads of state and political figures.* 关于国家元首和政治人物的简略概述。 N-COUNT

4 If you **sketch** a situation or incident, you give a short description of it. 概述。❖ *Cross sketched the story briefly, telling the facts just as they had happened.* 克罗斯把事情发生的真实经过简述了一下。 VB V n

➪ **Sketch out** means the same as **sketch**. 义同 sketch。❖ *Luxembourg sketched out an acceptable compromise between Britain, France and Germany.* 卢森堡概略地提出一个英法德可以接受的妥协方案。 PHR-V V P noun

5 A **sketch** is a short humorous piece of acting, usually forming part of a comedy show. 喜剧性短剧。❖ *...a five-minute sketch about a folk singer.* 一个关于一位民歌手的五分钟短剧。 N-COUNT

›sketch in.

If you **sketch in** details about something, you tell them to people. 概述一下(细节)。❖ *We sat in Lily's sunroom while I sketched in the situation.* 我们坐在莉莉的日光浴室里时，我把情况概述了一下。 PHR-V V P noun

›sketch out.

➠ 见 **sketch 4**.

sketch·book /ˈsketʃbʊk/ **sketchbooks;** 又拼作 **sketch-book.**

A **sketchbook** is a book of blank pages for drawing on. 速写簿，写生簿。 N-COUNT

sketchy /ˈsketʃi/ **sketchier, sketchiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sketchy** account of something is incomplete and does not contain many details. If your knowledge of something is **sketchy**, you know only a few things about it. 概述的，粗略的，肤浅的。❖ *Details of what actually happened are still sketchy.* 具体实情只知大概。 ADJ-GRADED

skew /skjuː/ **skews, skewing, skewed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If information or a situation **is skewed**, it is altered or distorted by external factors, so that people do not get an accurate view of it. (被)歪曲，(被)曲解。❖ *Today's election will skew the results in favor of the northern end of the county.* 今天的选举使结果有利于该县北部。 VB be V-ed / V n ◢ **skewed** ❖ *Policies are definitely more skewed towards economic growth than before.* 政策明显比过去更加偏向经济增长。 ADJ-GRADED

skew·er /ˈskjuːə/ **skewers, skewering, skewered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **skewer** is a long metal pin which is used to hold pieces of food together during cooking. (烤肉用的)串肉扦。 N-COUNT

2 If you **skewer** something, you push a long, thin, pointed object through it. (用又尖又长的扦、棒等)串，刺穿。❖ *He skewered his victim through the neck.* 他刺穿了受害人的脖子。 VB V n prep

ski /skiː/ **skis, skiing, skied.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Skis** are long, flat, narrow pieces of wood, metal, or plastic that are fastened to boots so that you can move easily on snow. 滑雪板。 N-COUNT

2 When people **ski**, they move over snow on skis. 滑雪。❖ *The whole party then skied off.* 接着所有人都滑雪走了。 VB V / V adv/prep ◢ **ski·er** /ˈskiːə/ **skiers** ❖ *He is an enthusiastic skier.* 他是个热衷滑雪的人。 N-COUNT ◢ **ski·ing** ❖ *...a skiing holiday.* 一个滑雪假期。 N-UNCOUNT

3 You use **ski** to refer to things that are concerned with skiing. 跟滑雪有关的。❖ *...the Swiss ski resort of Klosters.* 瑞士滑雪胜地克洛斯特斯。 ADJ: ADJ n

4 ➠ 又见 **water-ski**.

skid /skɪd/ **skids, skidding, skidded.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a vehicle **skids**, it slides sideways or forwards while moving, for example when you are trying to stop suddenly. (车辆等)侧滑，滑行。❖ *The plane skidded off the runway while taking off in a snow storm.* 飞机在暴风雪中起飞时滑出了跑道。 VB V / V prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *I slammed the brakes on and went into a skid.* 我猛踩刹车，汽车滑得失了控。 N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is **on the skids** you believe that it is out of control and certain to fail. 失去控制并注定失败。 PHR

skid row /ˌskɪd ˈrəʊ/; 又拼作 **Skid Row.**

You can refer to the poorest part of town where drunks and vagrants live as **skid row**. 贫民区。❖ *He was suspended from his job and actually became a skid row type of drunkard.* 他被停了工作，后来竟变成了贫民区里的醉汉。 N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

skiff /skɪf/ **skiffs.**

A **skiff** is a small light rowing-boat or sailing boat, which usually has room for only one person. 小划艇，小帆船。 N-COUNT

skil·ful /ˈskɪlfʊl/; [美]拼作 **skillful.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **skilful** at something does it very well. 有技术的；技术高超的。❖ *He is widely regarded as Hungary's most skilful politician.* 他被普遍认为是匈牙利最有手腕的政客。 ADJ-GRADED ◢ **skil·ful·ly** ❖ *He had a clear idea of his company's strengths and skilfully exploited them.* 他清楚地知道公司的长处，并加以巧妙地利用。 ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ˈski lift, ski lifts; 又拼作 **ski-lift.**

A **ski lift** is a machine for taking people to the top of a slope so that they can ski down it. (将滑雪者送上坡地的)登山吊车。 N-COUNT

skill /skɪl/ **skills.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **skill** is a type of work or activity which requires special training and knowledge. 技术；技能。❖ *Most of us will know* N-COUNT

someone who is always learning new skills, or studying new fields. 我们大多数人都知道有人总是在学习新技术,或者研究新领域.

2 **Skill** is the knowledge and ability that enables you to do something well. 技巧; 技艺. ❖ *The cut of a diamond depends on the skill of its craftsman.* 切割钻石依靠工匠的技能. N-UNCOUNT

skilled /skɪld/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **skilled** has the knowledge and ability to do something well. 有技术的,有技能的. ❖ *...a network of amateur but highly skilled observers of wildlife.* 一个技术高超的业余野生动植物观察员网络. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Skilled** work can only be done by people who have had some training. 需要技术的,需要技能的. ❖ *...skilled workers, such as plumbers and electricians.* 有技术的工人,比如水暖工和电工. ADJ

skil·let /ˈskɪlɪt/ **skillets.**

A **skillet** is a shallow cast-iron pan which is used for frying. 平底煎锅. N-COUNT

skill·ful /ˈskɪlful/.

➡ 见 **skilful.**

skim /skɪm/ **skims, skimming, skimmed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **skim** something from the surface of a liquid, you remove it. (从液体表面)撇去浮物. ❖ *Rough seas today prevented specially equipped ships from skimming oil off the water's surface.* 今天汹涌的海浪使配有特别装备的船无法从海面撇去油污. *Skim off the fat.* 把油撇去. VB V n off/from n V n with off

2 If something **skims** a surface, it moves quickly along just above it. 掠过,擦过. ❖ *The little boat was skimming across the sunlit surface of the bay.* 小船掠过阳光照射下的海湾水面. VB V n V over/across n

3 If you **skim** a piece of writing, you read through it quickly. 浏览,略看. ❖ *I only had time to skim through the script before I flew over here.* 我在飞往这里之前只有把剧本浏览一遍的时间. VB V n V through n

›skim off.

If someone **skims off** the best part of something, or money which belongs to other people, they take it for themselves. 选取精华; 捞取并占为己有. ❖ *He has been accused of skimming the cream off the economy.* 他被指控捞走了经济的大部分好处. PHR-V. V P noun V n P n

ˌskimmed ˈmilk.

Skimmed milk is milk from which the cream has been removed. The American term is **skim milk**. 脱脂奶. [美]作 skim milk. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

skimp /skɪmp/ **skimps, skimping, skimped.**

If you **skimp on** something, you use less time, money, or material for it than you really need, so that the result is not good enough. 偷工减料. ❖ *You can't skimp on sunscreen.* 你使用防晒霜时可不能减省. VB V on n

skimpy /ˈskɪmpi/ **skimpier, skimpiest.**

Something that is **skimpy** is too small in size or quantity. 尺寸或数量不够的. ❖ *...skimpy underwear.* 暴露的内衣. ADJ-GRADED

skin /skɪn/ **skins, skinning, skinned.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **skin** is the natural covering of your body. 皮,皮肤. ❖ *His skin is clear and smooth.* 他的皮肤光洁无瑕. N-VAR

2 An animal **skin** is skin which has been removed from a dead animal. (野兽的)皮,皮毛. ❖ *...a leopard skin coat.* 一件豹皮衣服. N-VAR

3 The **skin** of a fruit or vegetable is its outer layer or covering. (水果、蔬菜等的)皮,外皮. ❖ *...banana skins.* 香蕉皮. N-VAR

4 If a **skin** forms on the surface of a liquid, a thin fairly solid layer forms on it. (液体表面结成的)薄层,薄膜. ❖ *Stir the custard occasionally to prevent a skin forming.* 偶尔搅一下蛋奶酱,以免结一层薄皮. N-SING

5 If you **skin** a dead animal, you remove its skin. 剥去...的皮. VB V n

6 ➡ 又见 **-skinned; banana skin.**

7 If you try to **save your own skin** or **save your skin**, you try to save yourself from something dangerous or unpleasant; used showing disapproval. (贬义)使自己免受伤害,自保. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If you do something **by the skin of** your **teeth**, you just manage to do it. 仅仅,刚好. PHR

9 If you say that someone has **a thick skin**, you mean that they are able to listen to criticism about themselves without becoming offended. 厚脸皮,(对批评等)不在乎. PHR

10 ➡ to **make** your **skin crawl**: 见 **crawl.**

ˌskin ˈdeep; 又拼作 **skin-deep.**

Something that is only **skin deep** is not a major or important feature of something, although initially you may think that it is. 肤浅的,表面的. ❖ *He denies that racism is just skin-deep.* 他否认种族主义只是表面现象. ADJ

skin·head /ˈskɪnhed/ **skinheads.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **skinhead** is a young person whose hair is shaved or cut very short. Skinheads are usually regarded as violent, aggressive, and racist. 光头仔(通常指咄咄逼人的种族主义者). N-COUNT

skin·less /ˈskɪnləs/.

Skinless meat has had its skin removed. (肉等)去皮的,不带皮的. ❖ *...skinless chicken breast fillets.* 去皮的鸡胸肉. ADJ

-skinned /-skɪnd/.

-skinned is used after adjectives such as 'dark' and 'clear' to form adjectives that indicate what kind of skin someone has. 与 dark, clear 等形容词构成复合形容词表示某种皮肤. ❖ *Dark-skinned people rarely develop skin cancer.* 皮肤深的人很少得皮肤癌. COMB

skin·ny /ˈskɪni/ **skinnier, skinniest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **skinny** person is extremely thin, in a way that you find unattractive. 皮包骨的,极瘦的. ❖ *She had stringy hair and skinny legs.* 她头发干枯,双腿瘦削. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

skint /skɪnt/.

If you say that you are **skint**, you mean that you have no money. 无钱的,身无分文的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

ˌskin-ˈtight; 又拼作 **skintight.**

Skin-tight clothes fit very tightly so that they show the shape of your body. (衣服等)紧身的. ADJ

skip /skɪp/ **skips, skipping, skipped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **skip** along, you move with a series of little jumps from one foot to the other. 蹦蹦跳跳. ❖ *She was skipping to keep up with him.* 她一蹦一跳地跟着他. VB V adv/prep V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The boxer gave a little skip as he came out of his corner.* 拳击手从场角出场时跳了一下. N-COUNT

2 When someone **skips**, they jump up and down over a rope which they or two other people are holding at each end and turning round and round. 跳绳. ❖ *Outside a dozen children were skipping and singing a complicated rhyme.* 外面,十来个孩子在跳绳,嘴里唱着一首复杂的儿歌. VB V

▲**skip·ping** ❖ *Skipping is one of the most enjoyable aerobic activities.* 跳绳是一项最有趣的增氧健身活动. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **skip** something that you usually do or something that most people do, you decide not to do it. 故意不做,有意略去. ❖ *It is important not to skip meals.* 不要故意不吃饭,这是很重要的. VB V n

4 If you **skip** or **skip over** a part of something you are reading or a story you are telling, you miss it out or pass over it quickly. 略读; 跳过. ❖ *She reinvented her own life story, skipping over the war years.* 她重新编了自己的生平,跳过了战争年代. VB V n V over/to n

5 If you **skip** from one subject or activity to another, you move quickly from one to the other although there is no obvious connection between them. 无联系地急速转换. ❖ *She kept up a continuous chatter, skipping from one subject to the next.* 她不停地说话,从一个话题换到另一个话题. VB V from n to n

6 A **skip** is a large, open, metal container which is used to hold and take away rubbish. 废料桶(用来盛放和运走垃圾的大的开口金属桶). N-COUNT BRITISH

skip·per /ˈskɪpə/ **skippers, skippering, skippered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can use **skipper** to refer to the captain of a ship or boat. 船长,艇长. N-COUNT

2 You can use **skipper** to refer to the captain of a sports N-COUNT

team. (运动队的)队长.

3 To **skipper** a team or a boat means to be the captain of it. 当...的队长(或船长). ❖ *The yacht was skippered by Pierre Mas.* 那条小艇由皮埃尔·马斯当艇长. VB V n / be V-ed

'skipping rope, skipping ropes.

A **skipping rope** is a piece of rope, usually with handles at each end. You exercise with it by turning it round and round and jumping over it. 跳绳. N-COUNT BRITISH

skir·mish /'skɜːmɪʃ/ **skirmishes, skirmishing, skirmished.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **skirmish** is a minor battle. 小冲突, 小规模战斗. ❖ *One Federal soldier was killed in the skirmish that ensued.* 一名联邦士兵在随后发生的小规模战斗中被杀. N-COUNT

2 If people **skirmish**, they fight. 进行小规模战斗, 发生小规模冲突. ❖ *Police skirmished with youths on the estate last Friday.* 上星期五警察和青年在那个住宅区发生了小规模冲突. ...*as Serb and Bosnian forces skirmished around the airport.* 当塞族部队和波斯尼亚部队在机场进行小规模战斗时... ◢ **skir·mish·ing** ❖ *On land there was minor skirmishing.* 陆上有小规模战斗. V-RECIP / V with n / pl-n V / N-UNCOUNT

3 A **skirmish** is a short sharp argument. 小争论, 口角. ❖ *This difference in approach has led to several political skirmishes.* 这不同的处理方式导致几场小小的政治争论. N-COUNT

skirt /skɜːt/ **skirts, skirting, skirted.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **skirt** is a piece of clothing worn by women and girls. It fastens at the waist and hangs down around the legs. 裙子. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

2 Something that **skirts** an area is situated around the edge of it. 围绕...四周. VB V n

3 If you **skirt** something, you go around the edge of it. 沿着...的边缘走. ❖ *She skirted round the edge of the room to the door.* 她沿着房间边缘走到门口. VB V n / V round/around n

4 If you **skirt** a problem or question, you avoid dealing with it. 避开(问题). ❖ *He skirted round his main differences with her.* 他避开跟她的主要分歧. VB V n / V round/around n

'skirting board, skirting boards.

Skirting board or **skirting** is a narrow length of wood which goes along the bottom of a room and makes a border between the walls and the floor. (房间沿墙脚的)踢脚线. N-VAR BRITISH

'ski slope, ski slopes.

A **ski slope** is a sloping surface down which you can ski, either on a snow-covered mountain or on a specially made structure. (雪山上的或人工的)滑雪坡. N-COUNT

skit /skɪt/ **skits.**

A **skit** is a short performance in which the actors make fun of people, events, and types of literature by imitating them. 幽默小品, 滑稽短剧. N-COUNT

skit·ter /'skɪtə/ **skitters, skittering, skittered.**

If something **skitters**, it moves about very lightly and quickly. 轻捷地移动. ❖ *Pieces of paper were skittering along the sidewalk.* 纸片沿着人行道飞快地飘着. VB / V adv/prep

skit·tish /'skɪtɪʃ/.

1 If you describe a person or animal as **skittish**, you mean they are excitable and easily frightened. (人或动物)易激动的, 易受惊的. ADJ-GRADED

2 Someone who is **skittish** does not concentrate on anything or take life very seriously. (指人)反复无常的, 见异思迁的, 轻浮的. ADJ-GRADED

skit·tle /'skɪtəl/ **skittles.**

1 A **skittle** is a wooden object used as a target in the game of skittles. (撞柱游戏中的)木柱. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 **Skittles** is a game in which players try to knock over as many skittles as they can out of a group of nine by throwing a ball at them. 撞柱游戏(用球撞击九根木柱的游戏, 以最少次数击中所有木柱者为胜). N-UNCOUNT

skive /skaɪv/ **skives, skiving, skived.**

If you **skive**, you avoid working, especially by staying away from the place where you should be working. 逃避(工作等), 躲避. VB V INFORMAL, BRITISH

➪ **Skive off** means the same as **skive**. 义同 skive. ❖ *'I absolutely hated school,' Rachel says. 'I skived off all the time.'* '我烦死上学了,' 雷切尔说, '我一直在逃学.' PHR-V / V P / Also V P n

skul·dug·gery /skʌl'dʌgəri/.

Skulduggery is behaviour in which someone acts in a dishonest way in order to achieve their aim. 欺骗, 欺诈; 花招. ❖ ...*accusations of intimidation and political skulduggery.* 关于恫吓和政治诈骗的指控. N-UNCOUNT DATED

skulk /skʌlk/ **skulks, skulking, skulked.**

If you **skulk** somewhere, you hide or move around quietly because you do not want to be seen. 躲藏; 潜行. ❖ *Harry skulked off.* 哈里悄悄溜了. VB / V prep/adv

skull /skʌl/ **skulls.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Your **skull** is the bony part of your head which encloses your brain. 头骨, 颅骨. N-COUNT

,skull and 'crossbones.

A **skull and crossbones** is a picture of a human skull above a pair of crossed bones which warns of death or danger. It used to appear on the flags flown by pirate ships and is now sometimes found on containers holding poisonous substances. (警告死亡或危险的)骷髅画. N-SING

'skull cap, skull caps; 又拼作 **skullcap.**

A **skull cap** is a small close-fitting cap. (贴头的)无沿小帽. N-COUNT

skunk /skʌŋk/ **skunks.**

A **skunk** is a small black and white animal which releases an unpleasant smelling liquid if it is frightened or attacked. Skunks live in America. 臭鼬. N-COUNT

sky /skaɪ/ **skies.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **sky** is the space around the earth which you can see when you stand outside and look upwards. 天, 天空. ❖ ...*clear blue skies.* 晴朗蔚蓝的天空. N-VAR

2 ➡ **pie in the sky**: 见 **pie**.

,sky-'blue.

Something that is **sky-blue** is a very pale blue in colour. 天蓝色(的)、蔚蓝色(的). COLOUR

sky·div·ing /'skaɪdaɪvɪŋ/.

Skydiving is the sport of jumping out of an aeroplane and falling freely through the air before opening your parachute. 特技跳伞, 跳伞运动. ◢ **sky·div·er, skydivers** ❖ ...*a popular base for skydivers.* 一个受欢迎的跳伞运动员基地. N-UNCOUNT / N-COUNT

,sky-'high.

If you say that prices or confidence are **sky-high**, you are emphasizing that they are at a very high level. 天一般高的, 极高的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Their prestige went sky high.* 他们的声望如日中天. ADV / ADV after v

sky·lark /'skaɪlɑːk/ **skylarks.**

A **skylark** is a small brown bird that sings while hovering high above the ground. 云雀. N-COUNT

sky·light /'skaɪlaɪt/ **skylights.**

A **skylight** is a window in a roof. 天窗. N-COUNT

sky·line /'skaɪlaɪn/ **skylines.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **skyline** is the line or shape that is formed where the sky meets buildings or the land. (天空与建筑物或大地相接的)空中轮廓线. ❖ *The village church dominates the skyline.* 村里的教堂占据着空中轮廓线. N-COUNT

sky·rocket /'skaɪrɒkɪt/ **skyrockets, skyrocketing, skyrocketed.**

If prices or amounts **skyrocket**, they go up suddenly and steeply. 火箭似地上升; (物价)飞涨; (数量)剧增. ❖ ...*the skyrocketing costs of health care.* 飞涨的医疗费. VB V / V-ing

sky·scraper /'skaɪskreɪpə/ **skyscrapers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **skyscraper** is a very tall building in a city. 摩天大楼. N-COUNT

sky·ward /'skaɪwəd/; 又拼作 **skywards.**

If you look **skyward** or **skywards**, you look up towards the sky. 往天空; 朝天空. ADV / ADV after v LITERARY

slab /slæb/ **slabs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **slab** of something is a thick flat piece of it. 厚片, 厚块. ❖ ...*huge concrete paving slabs.* 铺路用的巨型水泥板. N-COUNT with supp

slack /slæk/ **slacker, slackest; slacks, slacking, slacked.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **slack** is loose and not firmly stretched or tightly in position. 松弛的, 不紧的. ❖ *The boy's jaw went slack.* 那男孩张大了嘴巴. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **slack** period is one in which there is not much work or activity. 淡季的, 冷清的. ADJ-GRADED

3 Someone who is **slack** in their work does not do it properly. 懈怠的，马虎的。 ◢ **slack·ness** ❖ *He accused the government of slackness and complacency.* 他指责政府办事拖拉、沾沾自喜而不自省。 ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

4 To **take up the slack** or **pick up the slack** in an organization or system means to reduce its spare capacity so that it works more efficiently. 提高(资金或人员的)效率。 PHR

›slack off.

If someone **slacks off**, they are not working as hard as they should. 放松，懈怠。 PHR-V V P

slack·en /ˈslækən/ **slackens, slackening, slackened.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **slackens**, it becomes slower, less active, or less intense. 放慢，减缓。 ❖ *The Conservative government will not slacken the pace of radical reform.* 保守党政府不会放慢大刀阔斧改革的步伐。 ◢ **slack·en·ing** ❖ *There was a slackening of western output during the 1930s.* 1930年代，西方的生产量有所减少。 V-ERG V / V n / N-SING

2 If a part of your body **slackens** it becomes looser or more relaxed. (身体某个部位)变得更松弛，变得更放松。 ❖ *Muscles stretch, slacken and relax during child-birth.* 在生小孩的过程中，肌肉伸展、松弛、放松。 V-ERG / V / Also V n

›slacken off.

If something **slackens off**, it becomes slower, less active, or less intense. 变缓，放慢。 ❖ *At about five o'clock, business slackened off.* 到5点钟左右，生意渐渐清淡。 PHR-V / no passive / V P

slack·er /ˈslækə/ **slackers.**

If you describe someone as a **slacker**, you mean that they are lazy and do less work than they should. 偷懒的人。 N-COUNT

ˈslack-jawed.

If you say that someone is **slack-jawed**, you mean that their mouth is hanging open, often because they are surprised. (常因为吃惊)张大嘴巴的。 ADJ

slacks /slæks/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Slacks are casual trousers. 便裤，休闲裤。 ❖ *He was dressed in slacks and a short-sleeve shirt.* 他穿着便裤和短袖衬衣。 N-PLURAL / DATED

slag /slæg/ **slags, slagging, slagged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Slag is an offensive word which some people use to refer to a woman who they disapprove of because they think she is sexually immoral. (冒犯义)荡妇。 N-COUNT / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL, RUDE, BRITISH

›slag off.

To **slag** someone **off** means to criticize them in an unpleasant way. 诋毁，责难。 ❖ *All bands slag off their record companies.* 乐队都责难他们的唱片公司。 PHR-V V n P / INFORMAL, BRITISH / V P noun

ˈslag heap, slag heaps; 又拼作 **slagheap**.

A **slag heap** is a hill made from waste material, such as rock and mud, left over from mining. (采矿留下的)矿渣堆。 N-COUNT

slain /sleɪn/.

Slain is the past participle of **slay**. slay 的过去分词。

slake /sleɪk/ **slakes, slaking, slaked.**

If you **slake** your thirst, you drink something that stops you being thirsty. 解渴，润喉咙。 VB V n / LITERARY

sla·lom /ˈslɑːləm/ **slaloms.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **slalom** is a race on skis or in canoes in which the competitors have to avoid a series of obstacles in a twisting and difficult course. (滑雪)回转赛；(独木舟)障碍赛。 N-COUNT

slam /slæm/ **slams, slamming, slammed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **slam** a door or window, you shut it noisily and with great force. 砰地关上(门窗等)。 ❖ *I was relieved to hear the front door slam.* 我听到前门砰地关上，便松了口气。 *He slammed the gate shut behind him.* 他随手砰地关上大门。 V-ERG V n / V / V n adj

2 If you **slam** something down, you put it there quickly and with great force. 砰地放下，猛地放下。 ❖ *She listened in a mixture of shock and anger before slamming the phone down.* 她又惊又怒地听着，然后砰地放下电话。 VB / V n with adv

3 If one thing **slams** into or against another, it crashes into it with great force. 猛烈撞击。 ❖ *He slammed me against the ground.* 他猛地把我撞倒在地。 VB V into/against n / V n into/against n

4 To **slam** someone or something means to criticize them very severely. 猛烈抨击。 ❖ *Advertisers have been slammed for portraying men as wimps.* 把男人表现得软弱无能的广告受到猛烈抨击。 VB / JOURNALISM / V n

5 ➡ 又见 **Grand Slam**.

slam·mer /ˈslæmə/.

The slammer is prison. 监狱。 N-SING / INFORMAL

slan·der /ˈslɑːndə, ˈslæn-/ **slanders, slandering, slandered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Slander** is an untrue spoken statement about someone which is intended to damage their reputation. (口头的)诽谤，污蔑。 ❖ *Korea has been a target of threats and slanders from the major western powers.* 朝鲜一直是西方大国威胁和诽谤的目标。 N-VAR

2 To **slander** someone means to say untrue things about them in order to damage their reputation. 诋毁。 VB V n

slan·der·ous /ˈslɑːndərəs, ˈslæn-/.

A spoken statement that is **slanderous** is untrue and intended to damage the reputation of the person to whom it refers. 造谣的，诽谤的。 ADJ-GRADED

slang /slæŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Slang consists of words, expressions, and meanings that are informal and are used by people who know each other very well or who have the same interests. 俚语。 N-UNCOUNT

slang·ing match /ˈslæŋɪŋ mætʃ/ **slanging matches.**

A **slanging match** is an angry quarrel in which people insult each other. 相互谩骂。 N-COUNT / BRITISH

slant /slɑːnt, slænt/ **slants, slanting, slanted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that **slants** is sloping, rather than horizontal or vertical. 倾斜，歪斜。 ❖ *The morning sun slanted through the glass roof.* 朝阳斜照进玻璃屋顶。 VB / V adv/prep / Also V-ing

2 If something is on a **slant**, it is in a slanting position. 倾斜，歪斜。 N-SING

3 If information or a system **is slanted**, it is made to show favour towards a particular group or opinion. 倾向，偏向。 ❖ *The programme was deliberately slanted to make the home team look good.* 节目故意有所偏向，使主队看上去很出色。 ◢ **slant·ed** ❖ *...slanted news coverage.* 有偏向的新闻报道。 VB usu passive / be V-ed / Also be V-ed prep / ADJ-GRADED

4 A particular **slant** on a subject is a particular way of thinking about it, especially one that is unfair or biased. 偏向，偏见。 ❖ *They give a slant to every single news item that's put on the air.* 他们对所播出的每条新闻都有所倾向。 N-SING

slap /slæp/ **slaps, slapping, slapped.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **slap** someone, you hit them with the palm of your hand. (用手掌)打，拍，掴。 ❖ *I slapped him hard across the face.* 我狠狠掴了他一记耳光。 VB V n / V n adv/prep

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词。 ❖ *He reached forward and gave her a slap.* 他伸手给了她一下。 N-COUNT

2 If you describe something that someone does as **a slap in the face**, you mean that it shocks or upsets you because it shows that they do not support you or respect you. 打击；侮辱。 PHR

3 A **slap on the wrist** is a warning or a punishment that is not very severe. 轻微的警告(或惩罚)。 PHR

4 If you **slap** someone **on** the back, you hit them in a friendly manner on their back. 拍…的背(表示友好)。 VB V n on n

5 If you **slap** something onto a surface, you put it there quickly, roughly, or carelessly. (飞快、粗暴或随意地)扔。 ❖ *'Coffee!' bellowed the barman, slapping the cup on to the waiting saucer.* "咖啡！"酒吧男招待大喊一声，把杯子蹾在茶碟上。 VB / V n on/onto n

6 If journalists say that the authorities **slap** something such as a tax or a ban **on** something, they think that it is unreasonable or too hasty. 强加(税项或禁令等)。 ❖ *Thankfully the Government still hasn't discovered a way of slapping a tax on love, sunshine or air.* 谢天谢地，政府还没有找到对爱情、阳光或空气的课税办法。 VB / PRAGMATICS / INFORMAL / V n on n

ˌslap ˈbang; 又拼作 **slap-bang**.

Slap bang is used in expressions such as **slap bang in the middle** of somewhere to mean exactly in that place. 恰好，正好。 ❖ *Of course, slap-bang in the middle of town the rents are high.* 当然，镇正中央的房租就很高。 ADV ADV prep / INFORMAL

slap·dash /ˈslæpdæʃ/; 又拼作 **slap-dash**.

If you describe someone as **slapdash**, you mean that they do things carelessly without thinking about them or planning ADJ-GRADED

S

them first. 马虎的，毛躁的.

slap·stick /ˈslæpstɪk/.

Slapstick is a simple type of comedy in which the actors behave in a rough and foolish way. (简单的)滑稽剧，打闹剧. N-UNCOUNT

ˈslap-up.

A **slap-up** meal is a large enjoyable meal. (饭菜)丰盛美味的. ❖ *...a slap-up lunch at a city restaurant.* 在城里餐馆吃的一顿丰盛午餐. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

slash /slæʃ/ **slashes, slashing, slashed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **slash** something, you make a long, deep cut in it. 切下(又长又深的切口)，割(破). ❖ *Four cars had their tyres slashed.* 四辆汽车的轮胎被划了几道口子. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Make deep slashes in the meat.* 在肉上割出几道深口子. N-COUNT

2 If you **slash at** someone or something, you quickly hit at them with something. 砍，砍击. VB V at n

3 To **slash** something such as costs or jobs means to reduce them by a large amount. 大幅度削减(成本，工作岗位等). ❖ *Car makers could be forced to slash prices after being accused of overcharging yesterday.* 汽车制造商昨天被指责索价过高，他们很可能不得不大幅削价. VB JOURNALISM V n

4 You say **slash** to refer to a diagonal line that separates letters, words, or numbers. For example, if you are giving the number 340/21/K, you say 'Three four zero, slash two one, slash K.' 斜号，斜线(/).

ˌslash and ˈburn; 又拼作 **slash-and-burn.**

Slash and burn is a method of farming that involves clearing land by destroying and burning all the trees and plants on it, farming there for a short time, and then moving on to a new piece of land. 刀耕火种(以火烧等方法清理树木作耕地，随后另觅新地种植的一种耕作形式). N-UNCOUNT

slat /slæt/ **slats.**

Slats are the narrow pieces of wood, metal, or plastic in things such as Venetian blinds or cupboard doors. (木、金属或塑料制的，又薄又窄的)条板(如百叶窗的百叶板). N-COUNT

slate /sleɪt/ **slates, slating, slated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Slate** is a dark grey rock that can be easily split into thin layers. Slate is often used for covering roofs. (可以分成薄块用来铺屋顶的)板岩. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **slate** is one of the small flat pieces of slate that are used for covering roofs. 石板瓦. N-COUNT

3 A **slate** is a list of candidates for an election, usually from the same party. (通常是同一政党的)候选人名单. ❖ *The leadership want to present a single slate of candidates to be approved in an open vote.* 领导们想提出单独的一份候选人名单，以供公开投票选举. N-COUNT

4 If something **is slated** to happen, it is planned to happen at a particular time. (被)预定(发生，出现). ❖ *A controversial measure designed to set the nation's future energy course is slated for Senate debate within days.* 一项有争议的旨在落实国家未来能源方针的措施，定于几天内交参议院辩论. V-PASSIVE be V-ed to-inf AMERICAN be V-ed for n

5 If something **is slated**, it is criticized very severely; used mainly by journalists. (新闻用语)(被)抨击，(被)苛责. VB usu passive BRITISH

6 If you start with **a clean slate**, you do not take account of previous mistakes or failures and make a fresh start. (不在意以前的错误和失败)从新开始. PHR

7 If you **wipe the slate clean**, you decide to forget previous mistakes, failures, or debts and to start again. (把以往的错误、失败、债务等)一笔勾销；既往不咎. PHR

slat·ted /ˈslætɪd/.

Something that is **slatted** is made with slats. 用板条做的. ❖ *...slatted window blinds.* 用板条做的百叶窗. ADJ

slaugh·ter /ˈslɔːtə/ **slaughters, slaughtering, slaughtered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If large numbers of people or animals **are slaughtered**, they are killed in a way that is cruel, unjust, or unnecessary. (被)屠杀，(遭)杀戮. VB: usu passive

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The annual slaughter of wildlife in Italy is horrific.* 意大利每年对野生物的屠杀令人发指. N-UNCOUNT

2 To **slaughter** animals such as cows and sheep means to kill them for their meat. 屠宰，宰杀(牛，羊等). VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *More than 491,000 sheep were exported to the Continent for slaughter last year.* 去年超过49.1万头的羊被出口到欧洲大陆供宰杀. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➡ **like lambs to the slaughter**: 见 **lamb.**

slaughter·house /ˈslɔːtəhaus/ **slaughterhouses.**

A **slaughterhouse** is a place where animals are killed for their meat. 屠宰场. N-COUNT

slave /sleɪv/ **slaves, slaving, slaved.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **slave** is someone who is the property of another person and has to work for that person. 奴隶. N-COUNT

2 You can describe someone as a **slave** when they are completely under the control of another person or of a powerful influence. 完全受人(或某事物)控制的人. ❖ *She may no longer be a slave to the studio system, but she still has a duty to her fans.* 她也许不用再做录音棚的奴隶，但她仍然有义务满足她的歌迷的要求. N-COUNT with supp

3 If you say that someone **is slaving** over something or **is slaving** for someone, you mean that they work very hard. 奴隶般干活；拼命工作. ❖ *When you're busy all day the last thing you want to do is spend hours slaving over a hot stove.* 当你整天忙个不停的时候，你最不想干的就是围着灼热的炉子做半天的饭. VB V over n Also V, V prep

➪ To **slave away** means the same as to **slave**. 义同 slave. ❖ *...hundreds of workers slaving away in the intense sun.* 几百名工人在炎热的太阳里挥汗干活. PHR-V V P

ˌslave ˈlabour; [美]拼作 **slave labor.**

1 **Slave labour** refers to slaves or to work done by slaves. 奴隶；奴役. ❖ *The children were used as slave labour in gold mines.* 孩子们在金矿里遭受奴役. N-UNCOUNT

2 If people work very hard for long hours for very little money, you can refer to it as **slave labour**; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(挣钱很少的)苦工. ❖ *He's been forced into slave labour at burger bars to earn a bit of cash.* 他不得不在汉堡包店做苦工，以便挣几个现钱. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

slav·er /ˈslævə/ **slavers, slavering, slavered.**

1 If an animal **slavers**, saliva drips from its mouth. (动物)淌口水. VB V

2 If you say that someone **is slavering**, you mean that they are so excited by something that they cannot control themselves, and that you find this disgusting. (贬义)兴奋不已. ❖ *I found myself skipping these passages, though no doubt many readers will slaver over them.* 我发现自己跳读了这些段落，虽然许多读者毫无疑问会对阅读它们趋之若鹜. VB PRAGMATICS V over n Also V

slav·ery /ˈsleɪvəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Slavery is the system by which people are owned by other people as slaves. 奴隶制度. N-UNCOUNT

ˈslave trade.

The slave trade is the buying and selling of slaves, especially the sale into slavery of Black Africans from the 16th to the 19th centuries. (尤指16至19世纪贩卖非洲黑奴的)奴隶贸易. N-SING the N

slav·ish /ˈsleɪvɪʃ/.

1 You use **slavish** to describe things that copy or imitate something exactly, without any attempt to be original; used showing disapproval. (贬义)盲从的，无独创性的. ❖ *She is no slavish follower of fashion.* 她绝不是个盲目追随时尚的人. ◢ **slav·ish·ly** ❖ *Most have slavishly copied the design of IBM's big mainframe machines.* 大多数人盲目照搬了国际商用机器公司的大主机设计. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **slavish**, you are critical of the fact that they behave like a slave, for example by being completely obedient to another person. 奴隶般的，唯命是从的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

slay /sleɪ/ **slays, slaying, slew, slayed, slain.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **slays** an animal, they kill it in a violent way. 杀，杀戮，宰杀. ◢ **slay·ing** ❖ *The festival commemorates the slaying of the demon buffalo.* 该节日纪念杀死牛魔. VB V n FORMAL N-UNCOUNT

◢ **slay·er, slayers** ❖ *...the story of the Monster Slayer.* 关于怪物杀手的故事. N-COUNT

2 Journalists say that someone **has been slain** when they have been murdered. (新闻用语)(被)杀害，(被)谋杀. V-PASSIVE AMERICAN

slay·ing /ˈsleɪɪŋ/ **slayings.**
Journalists sometimes use the word **slaying** to refer to a murder. (新闻用语)谋杀,杀人. ❖ *...a trail of motiveless slayings.* 一系列无动机的杀人. N-COUNT AMERICAN

sleaze /sliːz/.
You use **sleaze** to describe activities that you consider immoral, dishonest, or not respectable, especially in politics, business, journalism, or entertainment. (尤指政治、商业、新闻、娱乐等方面的)不道德的活动,卑劣行为. ❖ *The President denounced the press for engaging in 'sleaze' and called the story a lie.* 总统谴责新闻界搞'污秽活动',把该报道称作谎言. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

slea·zy /ˈsliːzi/ **sleazier, sleaziest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe a place as **sleazy**, you dislike it because it looks dirty and not respectable. 肮脏的,污秽的. ❖ *...sleazy bars.* 肮脏的酒吧. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
2 If you describe something or someone as **sleazy**, you disapprove of them because you think they are not respectable and are rather sordid. 不体面的,下流的. ❖ *...sex shops and sleazy magazines.* 性用品商店和下流的杂志. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

sled /sled/ **sleds, sledding, sledded.**
1 A **sled** is the same as a **sledge**. 同 sledge. ❖ *She stood in the deep snow beside the sled.* 她站在雪橇旁的深雪里. N-COUNT AMERICAN
2 If you go **sledding**, you ride on a sled. 滑雪橇. VB V AMERICAN

sledge /sledʒ/ **sledges, sledging, sledged.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **sledge** is an object used for travelling over snow. It consists of a framework which slides on two strips of wood or metal. 雪橇. N-COUNT also by N BRITISH
2 If you **sledge** or go **sledging**, you ride on a sledge. 滑雪橇. VB V BRITISH

sledge·hammer /ˈsledʒhæmə/ **sledgehammers;** 又拼作 **sledge-hammer.**
A **sledgehammer** is a large heavy hammer with a long handle, used for smashing rocks and concrete. (敲石头、混凝土等的长柄)大锤. N-COUNT

sleek /sliːk/ **sleeker, sleekest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Sleek** hair or fur is smooth and shiny and looks healthy. (头发、毛皮)油亮的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone as **sleek**, you mean that they look rich and stylish. 阔气的,时髦的. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Sleek** vehicles, furniture, or other objects look smooth, shiny, and expensive. (车辆、家具等)光亮的,优美的,豪华的. ADJ-GRADED

sleep /sliːp/ **sleeps, sleeping, slept.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Sleep** is the natural state of rest in which your eyes are closed, your body is inactive, and your mind does not think. 睡觉,睡眠. ❖ *Try and get some sleep.* 想办法睡一会儿觉吧. *Be quiet and go to sleep.* 别说话,睡觉吧. N-UNCOUNT
2 When you **sleep**, you rest with your eyes closed and your mind and body inactive. 睡,睡觉. ❖ *...a pool surrounded by sleeping sunbathers.* 一个周围睡满洗日光浴的人的池子. VB V V-ing
3 A **sleep** is a period of sleeping. 一觉;睡眠时间. ❖ *I think he may be ready for a sleep soon.* 我想,他也许很快准备睡一会儿. N-COUNT
4 If a building or room **sleeps** a particular number of people, it has beds for that number of people. 供…睡觉. ❖ *The villa sleeps 10.* 这别墅可供10个人住宿. VB no cont, no passive V amount
5 If you cannot **get to sleep**, you are unable to sleep. (与否定词连用)睡着,入睡. PHR
6 If you say that you didn't **lose** any **sleep** over something, you mean that you did not worry about it at all. (与否定词连用)(因担心某事而)睡不着觉;为…操心. PHR
7 If you are trying to make a decision and you say that you will **sleep on it**, you mean that you will delay making a decision until the following day, so you have time to think about it. 考虑一下再做决定,到第二天再做决定. PHR
8 If a sick or injured animal **is put to sleep**, it is painlessly killed by a vet. (生病或受伤的动物)被人道毁灭. PHR
9 ➡ **sleep rough**: 见 **rough**.
10 ➡ 又见 **sleeping**.

▸**sleep around.**
If you say that someone **sleeps around**, you disapprove of them because they have sex with a lot of different people. 到处跟人睡觉;滥交. ❖ *...a drunken husband who slept around with other women.* 一个到处跟别的女人睡觉的酒鬼丈夫. PHR-V V P PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V P with n

▸**sleep off.**
If you **sleep off** the effects of too much travelling, drink, or food, you recover from it by sleeping. 通过睡眠消除(旅行、喝酒过量等的影响). ❖ *It's a good idea to spend the first night of your holiday sleeping off the jet lag.* 用假期的第一个晚上睡觉消除时差的影响是个好主意. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸**sleep through.**
If you **sleep through** something, it does not wake you up. 没有被吵醒. ❖ *Some children can sleep through any kind of noise.* 有些孩子睡觉时不会被任何声音吵醒. PHR-V V P n

▸**sleep together.**
If two people **are sleeping together**, they are having a sexual relationship, but are not usually married to each other. (跟异性不结婚就)有性关系. PHR-V V P

▸**sleep with.**
If you **sleep with** someone, you have sex with them. 跟…性交. PHR-V V P n

sleep·er /ˈsliːpə/ **sleepers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 You can use the word **sleeper** to indicate how well someone sleeps. For example, if someone is a light **sleeper**, they are easily woken up. (通常用来说明什么样的)睡眠者(如 light sleeper 指睡得很浅、容易被吵醒的人). N-COUNT adj N
2 A **sleeper** is a train with beds for passengers on overnight journeys. You can also refer to the beds themselves as **sleepers**. (火车)卧铺车;卧铺. N-COUNT BRITISH
3 Railway **sleepers** are large heavy beams that support the rails of a railway track. (铁路承托路轨的)枕木. N-COUNT BRITISH

sleep·ing /ˈsliːpɪŋ/.
You use **sleeping** to describe places where people sleep or things concerned with where people sleep. 供睡觉用的. ❖ *...sleeping quarters for women and children.* 妇女和孩子睡觉的地方. *...investigations of people's finances, sleeping arrangements and housekeeping habits.* 关于人们的财政、睡觉安排和家政习惯的调查. ADJ ADJ n
➡ 又见 **sleep**.

ˈsleeping bag, sleeping bags. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **sleeping bag** is a large deep bag with a warm lining, used for sleeping in, especially when you are camping. 睡袋. N-COUNT

ˈsleeping pill, sleeping pills. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **sleeping pill** is a pill that you can take to help you sleep. 安眠药丸(或片). N-COUNT

ˈsleeping sickness.
Sleeping sickness is a serious tropical disease which causes great tiredness and often leads to death. 昏睡病(导致极度疲劳甚至死亡的热带病). N-UNCOUNT

ˈsleeping tablet, sleeping tablets.
A **sleeping tablet** is the same as a **sleeping pill**. 同 sleeping pill. N-COUNT

sleep·less /ˈsliːpləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **sleepless** night is one during which you do not sleep. 不睡觉的. ❖ *He was said to be worn out after so many sleepless nights.* 据说,他经过那么多个不眠之夜后筋疲力尽了. ADJ-GRADED
2 Someone who is **sleepless** is unable to sleep. 睡不着的. ADJ
◢ **sleep·less·ness** ❖ *Sleeplessness is sometimes the side effect of certain medications.* 睡不着有时候是某些药物的副作用. N-UNCOUNT

sleep·walk /ˈsliːpwɔːk/ **sleepwalks, sleepwalking, sleepwalked.**
If someone **is sleepwalking**, they are walking around while they are asleep. 梦游. VB V ◢ **sleep·walk·er, sleepwalkers** ❖ *We don't know what makes a sleepwalker.* 我们搞不清什么使人成为梦游者. N-COUNT

sleepy /ˈsliːpi/ **sleepier, sleepiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **sleepy**, you are very tired and are almost asleep. 困倦的,想睡的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sleepi·ly** ❖ *Joanna sat up, blinking sleepily.* 乔安娜坐起来,睡眼惺忪地眨眨眼睛. ADV-GRADED ◢ **sleepi·ness** N-UNCOUNT

S

❖ *He tried to fight the sleepiness that overwhelmed him.* 他想要驱走势不可当的睡意.

2 A **sleepy** place is quiet and does not have much activity or excitement. 寂静的, 死气沉沉的. ADJ-GRADED

sleet /sliːt/.

Sleet is rain that is partly frozen. 雨夹雪. N-UNCOUNT

sleeve /sliːv/ **sleeves.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **sleeves** of a coat, shirt, or other item of clothing are the parts that cover your arms. 袖子. N-COUNT

2 If you have something **up** your **sleeve**, you have an idea or plan which you have not told anyone about. You can also say that someone has **an ace, card,** or **trick up** their **sleeve.** (有妙计、高招等)藏着备用. ❖ *I'd been doing some quiet investigating in the meantime and had an ace up my sleeve.* 与此同时, 我一直在悄悄地作一些调查, 有了一个锦囊妙计. PHR

3 ➡ **wear** your **heart on** your **sleeve**: 见 **heart.**

4 A record **sleeve** is the stiff envelope in which a record is kept. 唱片套. N-COUNT

-sleeved /-sliːvd/.

-sleeved is added to adjectives such as 'long' and 'short' to form adjectives which indicate that an item of clothing has long or short sleeves. 用于构成复合形容词. (长、短)袖的. ❖ *...a short-sleeved blue shirt.* 一件短袖蓝衬衣. COMB

sleeve·less /'sliːvləs/.

A **sleeveless** T-shirt or dress has no sleeves. 无袖的. ADJ

'sleeve note, sleeve notes.

On record sleeves, the **sleeve notes** are short pieces of writing that tell you something about the record or the musicians playing on the record. The American term is **liner note.** 唱片套上的说明. [美]作 liner note. N-COUNT BRITISH

S

sleigh /sleɪ/ **sleighs.**

A **sleigh** is a vehicle which can slide over snow. Sleighs are usually pulled by horses. (尤指马拉的)雪橇. N-COUNT

sleight of hand /ˌslaɪt əv 'hænd/ **sleights of hand.**

Sleight of hand is a skilful piece of deception. 花招, 把戏. ❖ *...a financial sleight of hand.* 一个金融方面的花招. N-VAR

slen·der /'slendə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **slender** person is attractively thin and graceful. 苗条的, 修长的. ❖ *...a tall, slender man in a denim jumpsuit.* 一个身材修长、穿着劳动布工作服的人. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

2 You can use **slender** to describe a situation which exists but only to a very small degree. 不足的, 微小的. ❖ *...the first slender hope of peace.* 最初的一丝和平希望. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

slept /slept/.

Slept is the past tense and past participle of **sleep.** sleep 的过去式和过去分词.

sleuth /sluːθ/ **sleuths.**

A **sleuth** is a detective. 侦探. ❖ *...Bob Woodward, the Watergate sleuth who toppled President Nixon.* 鲍布·伍德沃德, 那个导致尼克松总统下台的水门事件侦查者. N-COUNT DATED

sleuth·ing /'sluːθɪŋ/.

Sleuthing is the investigation of a crime or mystery by someone who is not a detective in the police force. (非警方人员对罪行等的)调查, 侦查. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

slew /sluː/ **slews, slewing, slewed.**

1 **Slew** is the past tense of **slay.** slay 的过去式.

2 If a vehicle **slews** across a road, it slides or skids across it. (车辆)猛然转向, 滑向一侧. ❖ *The bus slewed sideways.* 那公共汽车滑向一侧. *He slewed the car against the side of the building.* 他将车子猛地转向, 碰到建筑物的一侧. V-ERG V adv/prep V n prep/adv

3 A **slew** of things is a large number of them. 大量, 许多. ❖ *They dealt with a slew of other issues.* 他们处理了许多其他问题. N-COUNT AMERICAN

slice /slaɪs/ **slices, slicing, sliced.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **slice** of bread, meat, fruit, or other food is a thin piece that has been cut from a larger piece. (切下的)一片, 一块(面包、肉、水果等). N-COUNT

2 If you **slice** bread, meat, fruit, or other food, you cut it into thin pieces. 把...切成薄片. ❖ *Slice the steak into long thin slices.* 把肉排切成长长的薄片. VB V n V n into n

➡ **Slice up** something means the same as **slice.** 义同 slice. ❖ *I sliced up an onion.* 我把洋葱切成薄片. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If something **slices** through a substance, it moves through it quickly, like a knife. 似刀般划破...前进. ❖ *The ship sliced through the water.* 那船划破水面. VB LITERARY V through n Also V n

4 You can use **slice** to refer to a part of a situation or activity. (情况、活动等的)部分. ❖ *Fiction takes up a large slice of the publishing market.* 小说占据了出版市场的很大部分. N-COUNT

5 In tennis, golf, and other sports, if you **slice** a ball, you hit its edge rather than its centre, so that it travels at an angle. (网球、高尔夫等)削球, 斜切. ❖ *The captain swung his left foot, but sliced the ball wide.* 队长抬起左脚, 但把球踢偏了. VB V n adv/adj Also V n

6 ➡ 又见 **sliced.**

7 ➡ **slice of the action**: 见 **action.**

sliced /slaɪst/.

Sliced bread has been cut into slices before being wrapped and sold. (面包等)切成薄片的. ADJ

slick /slɪk/ **slicker, slickest; slicks, slicking, slicked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **slick** performance, production, or advertisement is attractively and professionally presented. (表演、生产、广告等)技巧娴熟的. ◢ **slick·ly** ❖ *The products had been slickly marketed.* 这些产品以巧妙的手法推销. ◢ **slick·ness** ❖ *These actors and directors brought a new sophistication and slickness to modern theatre.* 这些演员和导演给现代戏剧带来了高超娴熟的新技巧. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A **slick** action is done quickly and smoothly, and without any obvious effort. 娴熟的, 轻而易举的. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **slick** person speaks easily and persuasively but is not sincere; used showing disapproval. 圆滑的, 滑头的. ❖ *Don't be fooled by slick politicians.* 别上滑头政客的当. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

4 A **slick** is the same as an **oil slick.** 同 oil slick. ❖ *There is little chance of the slick reaching the shore.* 浮油不大可能漂抵海岸. N-COUNT

5 If someone **slicks** their hair back, they make it flat, smooth, and shiny by putting oil or water on it. 使(头发)光滑平整. ❖ *He slicked down his few remaining wisps of gray hair.* 他抚平剩下的几束灰白头发. VB V with back/down Also be V-ed prep

slick·er /'slɪkə/ **slickers.**

1 A **slicker** is a long loose waterproof coat. The British term is **oilskins.** (宽长的)雨衣. [英]作 oilskin. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 ➡ 又见 **slick.**

slide /slaɪd/ **slides, sliding, slid.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When something **slides** somewhere, it moves there smoothly over or against something. (使)滑动. ❖ *She slid the door open.* 她拉开了门. *I slid the wallet into his pocket.* 我把钱包悄悄放进他的口袋. *Tears were sliding down his cheeks.* 眼泪顺着他的脸颊滑落下来. V-ERG V n with adj V n prep/adv V prep/adv Also V

2 A **slide** in a playground is a structure that has a steep slope for children to slide down. (儿童)滑梯. N-COUNT

3 If you **slide** somewhere, you move there smoothly and quietly. 悄悄移动. ❖ *He slid into the driver's seat.* 他不声不响地溜到司机座位上. VB V prep/adv

4 To **slide into** a particular mood, attitude, or situation means to gradually start to have that mood, attitude, or situation often without intending to. 不知不觉地陷入. ❖ *She had slid into a depression.* 她情绪低落下来. VB V into n

5 If you **let** something **slide**, you allow it to get into a worse state or condition by not attending to it. 任由...转坏. PHR

6 If currencies or prices **slide**, they gradually become worse or lower in value. (货币)贬值, (价格)下跌. ❖ *The upset sent share prices sliding to their lowest level for almost 18 months.* 这一挫折使股票价格下滑至几乎18个月来的最低水平. *It's share slid from 24.24 per cent to 22.17 per cent.* 它的股份从24.24%减少到22.17%. VB V JOURNALISM V prep/adv V from/to/by amount Also V amount

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the dangerous slide in oil prices.* 石油价格危险的下跌. N-COUNT

7 A **slide** is a small piece of photographic film which you project onto a screen so that you can see the picture. 幻灯片. N-COUNT

8 A **slide** is a piece of glass on which you put something that you want to examine through a microscope. (显微镜下的)载玻片. N-COUNT

'slide rule, slide rules.
A **slide rule** is an instrument that you use for calculating numbers. It looks like a ruler and has a middle part that slides backwards and forwards. 滑尺，计算尺. N-COUNT

,sliding 'door, sliding doors.
Sliding doors are doors which slide together on runners rather than swinging on hinges. 滑门，推拉门. N-COUNT

,sliding 'scale, sliding scales.
Payments such as wages or taxes that are calculated on a **sliding scale** are higher or lower depending on various different factors. (工资、税收等的)浮动计算法. ◆ *Many practitioners have a sliding scale of fees for those who need but can't afford treatment.* 许多开业医生对需要治疗而又付不起治疗费的人实行浮动收费的办法. N-COUNT

slight /slaɪt/ **slighter, slightest; slights, slighting, slighted.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Something that is **slight** is very small in degree or quantity. (程度或数量)少的，轻微的. ◆ *Doctors say he has made a slight improvement.* 医生说，他的病情略有好转. *He's not the slightest bit worried.* 他一点儿也不担心. ADJ-GRADED
2 You use **in the slightest** to emphasize a negative statement. (用于加强否定)一点儿，根本. ◆ *That doesn't interest me in the slightest.* 我对那个毫无兴趣. *'Do you worry about ageing?' 'Not in the slightest.'* '你担心变老吗?' '一点儿也不.' PHR PRAGMATICS
3 A **slight** person has a slim and delicate body. (人)瘦小的. ◢ **slight·ly** ◆ *...a slightly built man with a moustache.* 一个身材瘦小、留着小胡子的人. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV -ed
4 If you **are slighted**, someone does or says something that insults you by treating you as if your views or feelings are not important. (被)轻视. ◆ *They felt slighted by not being adequately consulted.* 没跟他们充分协商，他们觉得受到了轻视. VB usu passive feel V-ed
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *It's difficult to persuade my husband that it isn't a slight on him that I enjoy my evening class.* 我很难使丈夫相信，我喜欢上夜校并不是冷落他. N-COUNT
◢ **slight·ing** ◆ *...slighting references to her age.* 轻蔑地提到她的年纪. ADJ-GRADED

slight·ly /'slaɪtli/. ◆◆◆◆◇
Slightly means to some degree but not to a very large degree. 稍稍. ◆ *His family then moved to a slightly larger house.* 他家然后搬到一栋大一点儿的房子里. *You can adjust it slightly.* 你可以加以稍稍调整. ADV ADV adj, ADV with v, ADV prep

slim /slɪm/ **slimmer, slimmest; slims, slimming, slimmed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **slim** person has an attractively thin and well-shaped body. (人的身材)细长的，苗条的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you **are slimming**, you are trying to make yourself thinner and lighter by eating less food. (少吃东西以便)变苗条，减轻体重. ◆ *Some people will gain weight, no matter how hard they try to slim.* 有些人无论怎样努力想要变瘦还是会增加体重. VB V Also V n
➪ **Slim down** means the same as **slim**. 义同 slim. ◆ *Doctors have told Benny to slim down.* 医生嘱咐本尼要减肥. *...salon treatments that claim to slim down thighs.* 美容院的治疗声称能使大腿变得苗条. PHR-V V P V P n
◢ **slim·mer, slimmers** ◆ *...meals for slimmers.* 减肥者的膳食. ◢ **slim·ming** ◆ *We live in a society which is obsessed with slimming.* 我们生活在一个迷恋减肥的社会. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT
3 If an organization **slims** its products, profits, or workforce, it reduces them. 减少(产品、利润等)，缩编(人员). VB V n
4 A **slim** book, wallet, or other object is thinner than usual. (书、钱包等)薄的. ADJ-GRADED
5 A **slim** chance or possibility is a very small one. (可能性)很低的，渺茫的. ADJ-GRADED

➤slim down.
1 If a company or other organization **slims down**, it employs fewer people, in order to save money or become more efficient. (公司人员等)减少，减缩. ◆ *...the plan to slim down the coal industry.* 缩小煤炭工业的计划. PHR-V-ERG V P, V P noun, Also V n P
2 ➡ 见 **slim** ■.

slime /slaɪm/.
Slime is a thick slippery substance which covers a surface or comes from the bodies of animals such as snails. (蜗牛等身上的)黏液. N-UNCOUNT

slim·line /'slɪmlaɪn/.
Slimline objects are thinner or narrower than normal ones. (物品)细长的. ◆ *The slimline diary fits easily into a handbag.* 那窄长的日记本很容易放进手袋里. ADJ

slimy /'slaɪmi/ **slimier, slimiest.**
1 **Slimy** substances are thick, slippery, and unpleasant. **Slimy** objects have slippery unpleasant surfaces. 黏滑的. ◆ *His feet slipped in the slimy mud.* 他的脚在黏滑的泥泞里打趔趄. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone as **slimy**, you dislike them because they are friendly and pleasant in an insincere way. 假惺惺的；虚伪的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH

sling /slɪŋ/ **slings, slinging, slung.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **sling** something somewhere, you throw it there carelessly. 扔，投，抛. ◆ *I saw him take off his anorak and sling it into the back seat.* 我看见他把厚夹克脱下来扔在后座上. VB V n prep/adv
2 If you **sling** something over your shoulder or over something such as a chair, you hang it there loosely. (在...上)挂，搭. ◆ *He had a small green rucksack slung over one shoulder.* 他一个肩膀上背着一个绿色的小帆布背包. VB V n prep
3 If a rope, blanket, or other object **is slung** between two points, someone has hung it loosely between them. (被)悬挂，(被)吊起. ◆ *...two long poles with a blanket slung between them.* 两根长杆，中间挂着一条毯子. VB usu passive be V-ed prep
4 A **sling** is an object made of ropes, straps, or cloth that is used for carrying things. (用绳子、皮带、布等制成的)吊带. N-COUNT
5 A **sling** is a piece of cloth which supports someone's broken or injured arm and is tied round their neck. (挂伤臂用的)悬带，吊腕带. N-COUNT
6 **Slings and arrows** are unpleasant things that happen to you and that are not your fault. 祸殃. ◆ *She had suffered her own share of slings and arrows in the quest for publicity.* 她在出风头的过程中也吃了苦头. PHR WRITTEN
7 ➡ 又见 **mud-slinging**.

sling·shot /'slɪŋʃɒt/ **slingshots.**
A **slingshot** is a **catapult**. 弹弓. N-COUNT AMERICAN

slink /slɪŋk/ **slinks, slinking, slunk.**
If you **slink** somewhere, you move there in a slow and secretive way because you do not want to be seen. 悄悄地移动. ◆ *He decided that he couldn't just slink away, so he went and sat next to his wife.* 他知道不大可能悄悄地溜走，就走过去坐在他妻子的身边. VB V adv/prep

slinky /'slɪŋki/ **slinkier, slinkiest.**
Slinky clothes fit very closely to a woman's body in a way that makes her look sexually attractive. (衣服)紧身的，性感的. ADJ-GRADED

slip /slɪp/ **slips, slipping, slipped.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **slip**, you accidentally slide and lose your balance. 滑倒，失足. ◆ *Thousands of us slip and hurt bits of ourselves when it's icy.* 地上结冰的时候，我们有几千人滑倒，受了一点儿伤. VB V
2 If something **slips**, it slides out of place or out of your hand. 滑落，失手. ◆ *The hammer slipped out of her grasp.* 锤子从她手里滑掉. VB V V prep/adv
3 If you **slip** somewhere, you go there quickly and quietly. 溜，悄悄地走开. ◆ *Amy slipped downstairs and out of the house.* 埃米悄悄下了楼梯，溜出了屋. *I slipped out of bed.* 我悄悄起了床. VB V adv/prep
4 If you **slip** something somewhere, you put it there quickly in a way that does not attract attention. (把某物)悄悄地放入，轻轻地放入. ◆ *He found a coin in his pocket and slipped it into her collecting tin.* 他在口袋里找到一枚硬币，悄悄塞进她的募捐罐里. *Just slip in a piece of paper.* 只要塞进一张纸. VB V n prep V n with adv
5 If you **slip** something to someone, you give it to them secretly. 偷偷地给. ◆ *Robert had slipped her a note in school.* 罗伯特在学校里偷偷给她一张纸条. VB V n to n V n n
6 To **slip into** a particular state or situation means to pass VB

S

gradually into it, in a way that is hardly noticed. 不觉陷入，渐渐进入. ❖ *There was 50-50 chance that the economy could slip back into recession.* 经济又会陷入衰退状态的可能性为50%. V into n

7 If something **slips** to a lower level or standard, it falls to that level or standard. 下降，下跌. ❖ *The club had slipped to the bottom of Division Four.* 该俱乐部已经降到丁级联赛的末尾. *In June, producer prices slipped 0.1% from May.* 生产者价格6月份比5月份下降0.1%. VB V to/from/by amount/n V amount Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a slip in consumer confidence.* 消费者信心下降. N-SING

8 If you **slip** into or out of clothes or shoes, you put them on or take them off quickly and easily. 迅速穿上(或脱下). ❖ *I slipped off my woollen gloves.* 我迅速除下毛线手套. VB V into/out of n V n with on/off

9 A **slip** is a small or unimportant mistake. 小差错. N-COUNT

10 ➽ 又见 **Freudian slip**.

11 A **slip** of paper is a small piece of paper. 纸条、纸片. N-COUNT

12 A **slip** is a thin piece of clothing that a woman wears under her dress or skirt. (妇女的)衬裙. N-COUNT

13 If you refer to someone as a **slip of a** girl or a **slip of a** boy, you mean they are small, thin, and young. 瘦小年轻的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

14 If you **give** someone **the slip**, you escape from them when they are following you or watching you. 摆脱盯梢. PHR INFORMAL

15 If you **let slip** information, you accidentally tell it to someone, when you wanted to keep it secret. 无意中说出，泄漏. PHR

16 If something **slips** your **mind**, you forget about it. 忘记，丢在脑后. PHR

17 ➽ **slip through** your **fingers**: 见 **finger**.

➽ **slip of the tongue**: 见 **tongue**.

S

▸slip in.

If you **slip in** a question or comment, you ask or make it without interrupting the flow of the conversation. 自然地插入. ❖ *Skillfully Bush slipped in a reference to his own military service.* 布什很巧妙地提及自己曾服兵役. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸slip through.

If something **slips through** a set of checks or rules, it is accepted when in fact it should not be. 混过，躲过(检查、规定等). ❖ *...trouble-makers who have slipped through the security checks.* 已经躲过安检的捣乱分子. PHR-V V P n Also V P

▸slip up.

If you **slip up**, you make a small or unimportant mistake. 出小差错. PHR-V V P

➽ 又见 **slip-up**.

'slip-on, slip-ons.

Slip-on shoes have no laces or buckles. (鞋子)无带的、无扣的. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...his brown slip-ons.* 他那双褐色无带鞋. N-COUNT

slip·page /'slɪpɪdʒ/ **slippages.**

Slippage is a failure to maintain a steady position or rate of progress, so that a particular target or standard is not achieved. (未达特定目标或标准的)不稳定. ❖ *...a substantial slippage in the value of sterling.* 英镑价值大幅下滑. N-VAR

,slipped 'disc, slipped discs.

If you have a **slipped disc**, you have a bad back because one of the discs in your spine has moved out of its proper position. 椎间盘突出. N-COUNT

slip·per /'slɪpə/ **slippers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Slippers are loose soft shoes that you wear in the house. 松软便鞋，拖鞋. N-COUNT

slip·pery /'slɪpəri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **slippery** is smooth, wet, or greasy and is therefore difficult to walk on or to hold. 滑的，抓不住的. ❖ *Motorists were warned to beware of slippery conditions.* 驾车人被提醒当心路滑. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can describe someone as **slippery** if you think that they are dishonest in a clever way and cannot be trusted. 油滑的，靠不住的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 If someone is on a **slippery slope**, they are involved in a course of action that is difficult to stop and that will eventually lead to failure or trouble. 难以停步的下坡路;(最后导致失败或麻烦的)危险境地. ❖ *The company started down the slippery slope of believing that they knew better than the customer.* 该公司认为自己比顾客要懂得多，由此开始走向失败. PHR

'slip road, slip roads.

A **slip road** is a road which cars use to drive on and off a motorway. The usual American expressions are **entrance ramp** and **exit ramp**. (通向或驶离高速公路的)岔道. [美]一般作 entrance ramp 及 exit ramp. N-COUNT BRITISH

slip·shod /'slɪpʃɒd/.

If something is **slipshod** it has been done without care or thoroughness. 马虎的，不彻底的. ❖ *The hotel had always been run in a slipshod way.* 这家旅店的管理总是马马虎虎的. ADJ-GRADED

slip·stream /'slɪpstri:m/ **slipstreams.**

The **slipstream** of a fast-moving object such as a car or plane is the flow of air directly behind it. (汽车快速行驶时后面产生的)气流;(飞机飞行时后面的)尾流. N-COUNT

'slip-up, slip-ups.

A **slip-up** is a small or unimportant mistake. 差错，疏忽. N-COUNT INFORMAL

slip·way /'slɪpweɪ/ **slipways.**

A **slipway** is a large platform that slopes down into the sea, from which boats are launched. 船台、船下水的滑道. N-COUNT

slit /slɪt/ **slits, slitting.** The form **slit** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **slit** something, you make a long narrow cut in it. 切开，割开(长口子). ❖ *He began to slit open each envelope.* 他开始拆开每个信封. *She was wearing a white dress slit to the thigh.* 她穿着一条开衩到大腿的白色连衣裙. VB V n V n with open be V-ed to/from n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Make a slit in the stem about half an inch long.* 在茎上割开一条约半英寸长的口子. N-COUNT

2 A **slit** is a long narrow opening in something. 狭缝. ❖ *She watched them through a slit in the curtains.* 她从幕布上的缝隙里望着他们. N-COUNT

slith·er /'slɪðə/ **slithers, slithering, slithered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **slither** somewhere, you slide along in an uneven way. 摇摇摆摆地滑行. ❖ *Robert lost his footing and slithered down the bank.* 罗伯特失足滑下河岸. VB V prep/adv

2 If an animal such as a snake **slithers**, it moves along in a twisting way. (蛇等)蜿蜒滑行. ❖ *The snake slithered into the water.* 蛇滑进水里去了. VB V prep/adv Also V

sliv·er /'slɪvə/ **slivers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sliver** of something is a small thin piece or amount of it. 小薄片，少量. N-COUNT

slob /slɒb/ **slobs.**

If you call someone a **slob**, you think they very lazy and untidy. 衣冠不整的懒汉. N-COUNT

slob·ber /'slɒbə/ **slobbers, slobbering, slobbered.**

If a person or an animal **slobbers**, they let liquid fall from their mouth. (人或动物)淌口水. ❖ *He hated the animals, the way they slobbered everywhere.* 他讨厌动物，它们到处淌口水. VB V

sloe /sləʊ/ **sloes.**

A **sloe** is a small sour fruit that has a dark purple skin. It is often used to flavour gin. (常用作杜松子酒调味)黑刺李，野李. N-VAR

slog /slɒg/ **slogs, slogging, slogged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **slog** through something, you work hard and steadily through it. 苦干. ❖ *She has slogged her way through ballet classes since the age of six.* 她从六岁起就艰难地学芭蕾舞课程. *While slogging at work, have you neglected your marriage?* 你在上班苦干的同时，有没有忘记你的婚姻大事? VB V prep INFORMAL V way through n V

2 If you describe a task as a **slog**, you mean that it is tiring and requires a lot of effort. 艰苦的工作 N-SING INFORMAL

3 If you **slog** somewhere, you make a long and tiring journey there. 艰难地行进. ❖ *The men had to slog up a steep muddy incline.* 那些人不得不艰难地爬上一个陡峭的土坡. VB INFORMAL V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a slog through heather and bracken to the top of a hill.* 穿越帚石楠和蕨丛,往山顶艰苦跋涉. N-SING

slo·gan /ˈsləugən/ **slogans.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **slogan** is a short easily-remembered phrase used in advertisements and by political parties. 口号,标语. N-COUNT

sloop /sluːp/ **sloops.**
A **sloop** is a small sailing boat with one mast. 单桅帆船. N-COUNT

slop /slɒp/ **slops, slopping, slopped.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If liquid **slops**, it spills over the edge of a container in a messy way. (液体)溅出,溢出. ❖ *A little cognac slopped over the edge of the glass.* 一点儿上等白兰地溅出酒杯边缘. *She slopped some tea into the saucer.* 她将一点儿茶洒在茶碟上. V-ERG V; V adv/prep; V n adv/prep; Also V n
2 You can use **slop** or **slops** to refer to liquid waste containing the remains of food. (含有食物渣滓的)泔水. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

slope /sləup/ **slopes, sloping, sloped.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **slope** is the side of a mountain, hill, or valley. (山、谷等的)坡. ❖ *...the lower slopes of the Himalayas.* 喜马拉雅山下面的山坡. N-COUNT
2 A **slope** is a surface that is at an angle, so that one end is higher than the other. 坡地,斜坡. ❖ *The street must have been on a slope.* 那条街一定是在斜坡上. N-COUNT
3 ➡ 又见 **ski slope**.
4 ➡ **slippery slope**: 见 **slippery**.
5 If a surface **slopes**, it is at an angle, so that one end is higher than the other. 倾斜,有坡度. ❖ *The bank sloped down sharply to the river.* 河岸非常陡地伸向水里. ◢ **slop·ing** ❖ *...the gently sloping beach.* 坡度平缓的海滩. VB V; V adv/prep; ADJ-GRADED
6 If something **slopes**, it leans to the right or to the left rather than being upright. 倾斜,不端正. ❖ *The writing sloped backwards.* 字迹向后倾斜. VB; V adv/prep
7 The **slope** of something is the angle at which it slopes. 倾斜度. ❖ *...a slope of ten degrees.* 倾斜十度. N-COUNT
8 If someone **slopes** into or out of a place, they enter or leave it quickly and quietly, especially because they are trying to avoid or escape something. 溜. VB V adv/prep; INFORMAL, BRITISH

ˌslopping ˈout; 又拼作 **slopping-out.**
In prisons where prisoners have to use buckets as toilets, **slopping out** is the practice in which they empty the buckets. (监狱里)倒便桶. N-UNCOUNT

slop·py /ˈslɒpi/ **sloppier, sloppiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone's work or activities as **sloppy**, you mean they have been done in a careless and lazy way. 马虎的,敷衍了事的. ◢ **slop·pi·ly** /ˈslɒpɪli/ ❖ *They lost because they played sloppily.* 他们输了,因为他们打得不认真. ◢ **slop·pi·ness** ❖ *Miss Furniss could not abide sloppiness.* 弗尼斯小姐不能容忍敷衍了事. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

slosh /slɒʃ/ **sloshes, sloshing, sloshed.**
If a liquid **sloshes** around or if you **slosh** it around, it splashes or moves around in a messy way. (液体)摇荡;使(液体)晃荡. ❖ *The water sloshed around the bridge.* 桥下河水激荡. V-ERG; V adv/prep; Also V, V n

sloshed /slɒʃt/.
If someone is **sloshed**, they are drunk. 喝醉的. ❖ *When Flynn arrived he was sloshed out of his head.* 当弗林到时,他已喝得昏天黑地. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL

slot /slɒt/ **slots, slotting, slotted.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **slot** is a narrow opening in a machine or container, for example a hole that you put coins in to make a machine work. 窄孔(如售货机的投币口). N-COUNT
2 If you **slot** something into something else, or if it **slots** into something else, you put it into a space where it fits. (把...)放入窄孔. ❖ *The car seat belt slotted into place easily.* 汽车的安全带很容易扣上. V-ERG V n into/in/onto n; V into/in/onto n
3 A **slot** in a schedule or scheme is a place in it where an activity can take place. (为活动安排的)地点,位置;时段. ❖ *The first episode occupies a peak evening viewing slot.* 第一集在晚上的高峰收视时段播放. N-COUNT

sloth /sləuθ/ **sloths.**
1 **Sloth** is laziness, especially with regard to work. (尤指工作上的)懒散. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL
2 A **sloth** is an animal from Central and South America that lives in trees. 树懒(一种中、南美洲动物). N-COUNT

ˈslot machine, slot machines.
A **slot machine** is a machine from which you can get food or cigarettes or on which you can gamble. 自动售货机;(赌博用的)老虎机. N-COUNT

slouch /slautʃ/ **slouches, slouching, slouched.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **slouches**, they sit or stand with their shoulders and head drooping so they look lazy and unattractive. 低头垂肩地坐着(或站着);懒洋洋地坐着(或站着). ❖ *She has recently begun to slouch over her typewriter.* 她近来开始低头垂肩地打字. VB V; V prep/adv
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He straightened himself from a slouch.* 他本来低头垂肩,现在直起身来. N-SING
◢ **slouched** ❖ *She had been slouched against the counter.* 她懒洋洋地靠在柜台上. ADJ
2 If someone **slouches** somewhere, they walk around slowly with their shoulders and heads drooping looking lazy or bored. 懒洋洋地走路;没精打采地走路. VB V adv/prep
3 If you say that someone is **no slouch** at a particular activity, you mean that they are skilful at it or are willing to work hard at it. 能手,勤快的人. ❖ *The Welsh are no slouches at cooking.* 威尔士人是做饭能手. PHR

slough /slʌf/ **sloughs, sloughing, sloughed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
When a plant **sloughs** its leaves, or an animal such as a snake **sloughs** its skin, the leaves or skin come off naturally. (植物)落叶;(蛇等)蜕皮. ❖ *All reptiles have to slough their skin to grow.* 所有爬行动物为了长大都得蜕皮. VB V n; V n; Also V
➪ **Slough off** means the same as **slough**. 义同 slough. ❖ *Our bodies slough off dead cells.* 我们的身体去除死亡的细胞. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

➤slough off.
1 ➡ 见 **slough**.
2 If you **slough off** something that you no longer want or need, you get rid of it. 丢弃. ❖ *The nation states of Eastern Europe finally sloughed off their totalitarian regimes.* 东欧各民族国家终于摒弃了它们的极权政权. PHR-V; WRITTEN; V P noun; Also V n P

slov·en·ly /ˈslʌvənli/.
Slovenly people are careless, untidy, or inefficient. 粗心的;凌乱的;效率不高的. ADJ-GRADED

slow /sləu/ **slower, slowest; slows, slowing, slowed.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 Something that is **slow** moves, happens, or is done without much speed. 慢的,缓慢的. ❖ *The traffic is heavy and slow.* 交通拥挤,行驶缓慢. *...slow, regular breathing.* 缓慢而又均匀的呼吸. ◢ **slow·ly** ❖ *Christian backed slowly away.* 克里斯琴慢慢退出去了. ◢ **slow·ness** ❖ *She lowered the glass with calculated slowness.* 她故意慢慢地放下酒杯. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT
2 In informal English, **slower** is used to mean 'at a slower speed' and **slowest** is used to mean 'at the slowest speed'. In non-standard English, **slow** is used to mean 'with little speed'. 正式英语中, slower 指更慢地; slowest 指最慢地. 非标准英语中, slow 指缓慢地. ❖ *I began to walk slower and slower.* 我开始越走越慢. *We got there by driving slow all the way.* 我们一路上慢慢开车到那里. ADV-GRADED; ADV after v
3 If something **slows**, or if you **slow** it, it starts to move or happen more slowly. (使)放慢速度. ❖ *The rate of bombing has slowed considerably.* 轰炸的速度已经大大放慢. *She slowed the car and began driving up a narrow road.* 她放慢车速,开始驶上一条小路. V-ERG; V; V n
4 If someone is **slow** to do something, they do it after a delay. (办事)慢的. ❖ *I've been a bit slow in making up my mind.* 我不能很快拿定主意. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ
5 Something that is **slow** takes a long time. 费时的. ❖ *The distribution of passports has been a slow process.* 分发护照的过程缓慢. ◢ **slowly** ❖ *My resentment of her slowly began to fade.* 我对她的怨恨开始慢慢消失. ◢ **slowness** ❖ *...the slowness of political and economic progress.* 缓慢的政治和经济进展. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED, ADV with v; N-UNCOUNT
6 If you describe a situation, place, or activity as **slow**, you mean that it is not very exciting. 死气沉沉的,乏味的. ❖ *The island is too slow for her liking.* 这个岛很沉闷,她不喜欢. ADJ-GRADED

S

7 If a clock or watch is **slow**, it shows a time that is earlier than the correct time. (钟、表)慢的. ADJ-GRADED

8 Someone who is **slow** is not very clever and takes a long time to understand things. 笨的, 迟钝的. ADJ-GRADED

9 ➜ 又见 **slow-**.

10 ➜ **slow off the mark**: 见 **mark**.

➜ **slowly but surely**: 见 **surely**.

➜ **slow on the uptake**: 见 **uptake**.

›slow down.

1 If something **slows down**, or if you **slow it down**, it starts to move or happen more slowly. (使)慢下来; 减速. ❖ *The car slowed down.* 汽车放慢了速度. *Damage to the turbine slowed the work down.* 由于涡轮机受损, 工作慢下来了. *We want to slow down the process of eating.* 我们想放慢进食的速度. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P V P noun

2 If someone **slows down**, or if something **slows** them **down**, they become less active. (使)松弛下来; (使)放慢节奏. ❖ *He was still taking some medication which slowed him down.* 他仍在服一些药, 这些药使他变得更迟缓. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P

3 ➜ 又见 **slowdown**.

›slow up.

Slow up means the same as **slow down** 1. 义同 slow down 第1项释义. ❖ *The introduction of a new code of criminal procedure has also slowed up the system.* 新实施的刑事程序也延缓了这个制度. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P

slow- /slәu-/.

slow- is used to form words which describe something that happens slowly. 构成复合词, 表示'慢'的意思. ❖ *He was stuck in a line of slow-moving traffic.* 他被堵在缓慢行驶的车流中. COMB

S

slow·down /'slәudaun/ **slowdowns.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **slowdown** is a reduction in speed or activity. (速度的)放慢; (活动的)减少. ❖ *There has been a sharp slowdown in economic growth.* 经济增速大幅放慢. N-COUNT

2 A **slowdown** is a protest in which workers deliberately work slowly and cause problems for their employers. The British term is a **go-slow**. 怠工. [英]作 go-slow. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'slow lane, slow lanes.

1 On a motorway, the **slow lane** is the lane for vehicles which are moving more slowly than the other vehicles. 慢车道. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a country or company is in the **slow lane**, you mean that they are not progressing as fast as other countries or companies in a particular area of activity. (国家、公司等属于)发展较慢之列. N-SING

,slow 'motion. ◆◇◇◇◇

When film or television pictures are shown in **slow motion**, they are shown much more slowly than normal. (电影、电视中的)慢动作. N-UNCOUNT

sludge /slʌdʒ/ **sludges.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Sludge is thick mud, sewage, or industrial waste. 烂泥, 污泥; 工业废物. N-VAR

slug /slʌg/ **slugs, slugging, slugged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **slug** is a small slow-moving creature with a long slimy body, like a snail without a shell. 蛞蝓(像无壳的蜗牛, 有黏糊身体, 移动缓慢的小动物). N-COUNT

2 If you take a **slug** of an alcoholic drink, you take a large mouthful of it. (酒的)一大口. N-COUNT INFORMAL

3 A **slug** is a bullet. 子弹. ❖ *Paramedics found a 25 caliber slug indented in the radio.* 辅助医疗人员发现无线电里嵌着一发25毫米口径的子弹. N-COUNT INFORMAL

4 If you **slug** someone, you hit them hard. 狠打, 重击. ❖ *The chief said someone slugged the jailer and opened the cell they were in.* 监狱长说, 有人把看守狠狠揍了一顿, 打开了他们所在的牢房. VB INFORMAL V n

5 If two or more people **slug it out**, they work very hard to try to be the one who is successful or has their ideas and wishes accepted. 比个高低, 决一雌雄. ❖ *Four candidates are slugging it out in a dirty campaign.* 四名候选人要在肮脏的竞选运动中一决雌雄. PHR

slug·ger /'slʌgә/ **sluggers.**

In baseball, a **slugger** is a player who hits the ball very hard. (棒球比赛中的)强击手. N-COUNT

slug·gish /'slʌgɪʃ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can describe something as **sluggish** if it moves, works, or reacts much slower than is normal. 慢吞吞的, 缓慢的. ❖ *Circulation is much more sluggish in the feet than in the hands.* 脚上的血液循环要比手上的慢得多. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **slug·gish·ly** ❖ *The company has responded sluggishly to these changes in technology.* 该公司对这些技术上的变化反应很慢. ADV-GRADED

◢ **slug·gish·ness** ❖ *...the sluggishness of Britain's economic recovery.* 英国经济复苏的缓慢. N-UNCOUNT

sluice /slu:s/ **sluices, sluicing, sluiced.**

1 A **sluice** is a passage that carries a current of water and has an opening, called a sluice-gate, which can be opened and closed to control the flow of water. 带闸水道; 排水闸. N-COUNT

2 If you **sluice** something, you wash it with a stream of water. 引水冲洗. ❖ *Ten minutes later we were sluicing off dust at the fountain.* 十分钟后, 我们就在喷泉边用水冲刷尘土. VB V n V n with adv

slum /slʌm/ **slums, slumming, slummed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **slum** is an area of a city where living conditions are very bad and where the houses are in bad condition. 贫民区, 贫民窟. N-COUNT

2 If someone **is slumming it** or **is slumming**, they are spending time in a place or in conditions that are at a much lower social level than they are used to. 去贫穷的地方; 过简朴生活. ❖ *...aristocratic types who enjoyed slumming around in musty old Scottish castles.* 喜欢去散发霉味的苏格兰古城堡里溜达的贵族之类的人. VB V

slum·ber /'slʌmbә/ **slumbers, slumbering, slumbered.**

Someone who **is slumbering** is sleeping. 睡. ❖ *The older three girls are still slumbering peacefully.* 三个大一点儿的女孩仍在安详地睡觉. VB LITERARY V

➪ **Slumber** is sleep. 睡眠, 睡觉. ❖ *He roused Charles from his slumbers.* 他把查尔斯从睡梦中唤醒. N-VAR

slump /slʌmp/ **slumps, slumping, slumped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something such as the value of something **slumps**, it falls suddenly and by a large amount. (价值突然大幅)下降, 降下. ❖ *Net profits slumped by 41%.* 纯利润一下子减少了41%. VB V prep Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a slump in property prices.* 房地产价格突然大跌. N-COUNT

2 A **slump** is a time when there is a lot of unemployment and poverty in a country. 经济衰退. N-COUNT

3 If you **slump** somewhere, you fall or sit down there heavily, for example because you are very tired or you feel ill. (因累或病)跌倒, 倒下. ❖ *She slumped into a chair.* 她骤然倒在一张椅子上. VB V prep/adv

slung /slʌŋ/.

Slung is the past tense and past participle of **sling**. sling 的过去式和过去分词.

slunk /slʌŋk/.

Slunk is the past tense and past participle of **slink**. slink 的过去式和过去分词.

slur /slɜ:/ **slurs, slurring, slurred.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **slur** is an insulting remark which could damage someone's reputation. (评语)诋毁, 玷污. N-COUNT

2 If someone **slurs** their speech, they do not pronounce each word clearly and distinctly, because they are drunk or sleepy. (因喝醉、困倦等)说话含糊不清. ❖ *He repeated himself and slurred his words more than usual.* 他又说了一遍, 说话比平时更不清楚. *The newscaster's speech began to slur.* 新闻播音员的话开始听不清楚. V-ERG V n V Also V with quote

◢ **slurred** ❖ *Her speech was so slurred as to be almost incomprehensible.* 她的话很含糊, 几乎听不懂. ADJ-GRADED

slurp /slɜ:p/ **slurps, slurping, slurped.**

1 If you **slurp** a liquid, you drink it noisily. (大声地)喝. ❖ *He slurped down a cup of sweet, black coffee.* 他咕噜咕噜地喝下了一杯加糖但不加奶的咖啡. VB V n V adv n Also V

2 A **slurp** is a noise that you make with your mouth when you drink noisily. It is also the mouthful of liquid that you are N-COUNT

drinking noisily. (喝时的)咕噜声; 咕噜地喝的一口.

slur·ry /'slʌri, AM 'slɜːri/ **slurries.**

Slurry is a watery mixture of something such as mud, animal waste, or dust. (湿的, 由动物粪便, 尘土等混杂而成)泥浆. N-VAR

slush /slʌʃ/.

Slush is snow that has begun to melt and is therefore very wet and dirty. (又湿又脏的)半融化的雪. N-UNCOUNT

'slush fund, slush funds.

A **slush fund** is a sum of money collected to pay for an illegal activity, especially in politics or business. (政治或商业中用于非法活动的)行贿基金. N-COUNT

slushy /'slʌʃi/.

If you describe a story or idea as **slushy**, you mean you dislike it because it is extremely romantic and sentimental. (贬义)(故事等)极其浪漫言情的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH

slut /slʌt/ **sluts.**

People sometimes refer to a woman as a **slut** when they consider her to be immoral in her sexual behaviour; a rude and offensive word. (冒犯义)荡妇. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE

sly /slaɪ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **sly** look, expression, or remark shows that you know something that other people do not know or that was meant to be a secret. (神色、表情、话语等)诡秘的. ◢**sly·ly** ♦ *Anna grinned slyly.* 安娜诡秘地咧嘴一笑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **sly**, you disapprove of them because they are secretive and clever at deceiving people. 诡诈的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 If someone does something **on the sly**, they do it in a secretive way, often because it is something that they should not be doing. 偷偷地, 背地里. ♦ *Was she meeting some guy on the sly?* 她是不是在偷偷地见男人? PHR INFORMAL

smack /smæk/ **smacks, smacking, smacked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **smack** someone, you hit them with your hand. (用手)打, 掴. VB V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *Sometimes he just doesn't listen and I end up shouting at him or giving him a smack.* 有时候他就是不听, 我最后只好朝他大声喊叫或者给他一巴掌. N-COUNT

2 If you **smack** something somewhere, you put it or throw it there so that it makes a loud, sharp noise. 砰地放(或扔). ♦ *Ray Houghton smacked the ball against a post.* 雷·霍顿砰地把球扔在门柱上. VB V n adv/prep

3 If you **smack** your **lips**, you open and close your mouth noisily, especially before or after eating, to show that you are keen to eat or enjoyed eating. (吃饭前后)吧唧嘴唇(以示想吃或者觉得好吃). PHR

4 Something that is **smack** in a particular place is exactly in that place. 恰好. ♦ *In part that's because industry is smack in the middle of the city.* 部分原因是由于工业恰好在该市中心. ADV ADV prep INFORMAL

5 If one thing **smacks of** another thing that you consider bad, it reminds you of it or is like it. 使人联想起某(不良)物, 像某(不良)物. ♦ *The engineers' union was unhappy with the motion, saying it smacked of racism.* 工程师协会对这动议感到不快, 说它带有种族主义味道. VB V of n

6 Some people use the word **smack** to refer to **heroin**. 海洛因. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

small /smɔːl/ **smaller, smallest.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **small** person, thing, or amount of something is not large in physical size. 小的. ♦ *She is small for her age.* 就她的年纪而言, 她的个儿不大. *The window was far too small for him to get through.* 窗子太小, 他爬不进去. ◢**small·ness** ♦ *Amy had not mentioned the smallness and bareness of Luis's home.* 埃米没有提到路易斯的家很小, 家徒四壁. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A **small** group or quantity consists of only a few people or things. 少的. ♦ *Guns continued to be produced in small numbers.* 枪支继续少量生产. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **small** child is a very young child. 幼小的, 年幼的. ♦ *What were you like when you were small?* 你小的时候是什么样子的? ADJ-GRADED

4 You use **small** to describe something that is not significant or great in degree. 细小的, 不重要的. ♦ *No detail was too small to escape her attention.* 无论多小的细节, 都不会逃过她的注意. *...a relatively small problem.* 一个相对不重要的问题. ADJ-GRADED

5 **Small** businesses or companies employ a small number of people and do business with a small number of clients. (企业、公司等)规模小的. ADJ-GRADED

6 If someone speaks in a **small** voice, they speak very quietly, because they are frightened or ashamed. (声音)轻微的, 微弱的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

7 If someone makes you look or feel **small**, they make you look or feel stupid, so that you are ashamed or humiliated. 渺小的, 无足轻重的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

8 **The small of** your back is the bottom part of your back that curves inwards slightly. (身体的)后腰. N-SING the N of n

9 ➻ 又见 **smalls.**

➻ **the small hours**: 见 **hour.**

➻ **small wonder**: 见 **wonder.**

'small ad, small ads.

The **small ads** in a newspaper are short advertisements in which you can advertise something such as an object for sale or a room to let. 短广告, 小广告; 分类广告. N-COUNT BRITISH

'small arms.

Small arms are guns that are light and easy to carry. (容易携带的)轻武器. ♦ *The two sides exchanged small arms fire for about three hours.* 双方用轻武器交火大约三小时. N-PLURAL

,small 'beer.

If you say that something is **small beer**, you mean it is unimportant in comparison with something else. 无关紧要的事. ♦ *The arrangement and furnishing of public spaces is small beer compared with saving the rainforests.* 与拯救雨林相比, 布置和装饰公共场所是无关紧要的事. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

,small 'change.

Small change refers to coins of low value. 小值硬币, 零钱. N-UNCOUNT

'small fry; **small fry** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

Small fry is used to refer to someone or something that is considered to be unimportant. 不重要的人(或物). ♦ *It's the small fry who are usually the last to get paid.* 平常最后领工资的都是小人物. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

small·holder /'smɔːlhəʊldə/ **smallholders.**

A **smallholder** is someone who has a smallholding. 小农场主, 小块地拥有者. N-COUNT BRITISH

small·holding /'smɔːlhəʊldɪŋ/ **smallholdings.**

A **smallholding** is a piece of land used for farming that is smaller than a normal farm. 小块土地. N-COUNT BRITISH

,small 'hours.

If something happens in the **small hours**, it happens shortly after midnight, in the very early morning. 午夜后的几个小时, 凌晨时分. ♦ *They were arrested in the small hours of Saturday morning.* 他们在星期六的凌晨时分被捕. N-PLURAL

small·ish /'smɔːlɪʃ/.

Something that is **smallish** is fairly small. 较小的, 略小的. ADJ

,small-'minded.

If you say that someone is **small-minded**, you are critical of them because they have fixed opinions and are unwilling to change them or to think about more general subjects. 固执己见的, 心胸狭窄的. ◢**small-minded·ness** ♦ *Helen's small-mindedness bored and disgusted her.* 海伦心胸狭窄, 使她感到烦腻和厌恶. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

small·pox /'smɔːlpɒks/.

Smallpox is a serious infectious disease that causes a rash and leaves deep scars on the skin. 天花. N-UNCOUNT

,small 'print. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **small print** of a contract or agreement is the part of it that is written in very small print. You refer to this part as the **small print** especially when you think that it might include unfavourable conditions which someone might not notice or understand. (通常用小字号印于合同或协定后面的别人不会注意或不大理解的)附加细则. ♦ *Read the small print in your contract to find out exactly what you are insured for.* 读一下你合同后面的附加细则, 看看你保的到底是什么. N-UNCOUNT

smalls /smɔːlz/.
Some people refer to their underwear as their **smalls**. 内衣. ❖ *...the sight of her smalls drying over the bath.* 看到她的内衣晾在浴缸上面. N-PLURAL INFORMAL BRITISH

,small-'scale. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **small-scale** activity or organization is small in size and limited in extent. 小规模的. ❖ *...the small-scale production of farmhouse cheeses.* 农家奶酪的小规模生产. ADJ-GRADED

,small 'screen.
When people talk about **the small screen**, they are referring to television, in contrast to films that are made for the cinema. (与电影相对而言的小荧幕)电视. ❖ *Live concerts are never quite the same on the small screen.* 电视上的现场直播音乐会就是不大一样. N-SING

'small talk.
Small talk is polite conversation about unimportant things that people make, for example, at social occasions. (社交场合的)聊天, 闲谈. N-UNCOUNT

'small-time.
If you refer to workers or businesses as **small-time**, you think they are not very important because they work only on a small-scale. (工人或生意)不重要的. ADJ-GRADED

small·town /'smɔːltaun/.
Smalltown is used to refer to people or places that have characteristics such as friendliness, honesty, and politeness. A smalltown person can also be considered narrow-minded. (人或地方)质朴的; 思想狭隘的. ❖ *She seemed to be living the dream teenage life in smalltown America.* 她仿佛过着美国乡镇上淳朴的梦幻般的少年生活. ADJ AMERICAN

S

smarmy /'smɑːmi/ **smarmier, smarmiest.**
If you describe someone as **smarmy**, you dislike them because they are unpleasantly polite and flattering, usually because they want you to like them or to do something for them. 奉承的, 拍马屁的. ADJ-GRADED

smart /smɑːt/ **smarter, smartest; smarts, smarting, smarted.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Smart** people and things are pleasantly neat and clean in appearance. 整洁漂亮的. ❖ *...smart new offices.* 整洁的新办公室. ◢ **smart·ly** ❖ *He dressed very smartly which was important in those days.* 他穿得很讲究, 这在那个年代是很重要的. ◢ **smart·ness** ❖ *The jumper strikes the perfect balance between comfort and smartness.* 这毛衣正合适, 又舒服, 又漂亮. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH; ADV-GRADED ADV with v; N-UNCOUNT
2 A **smart** place or event is connected with wealthy and fashionable people. 时髦的. ❖ *...smart London dinner parties.* 伦敦时髦的宴会. ADJ-GRADED
3 **The smart set** is a group of fashionable and wealthy people. 时髦富有的人物. ❖ *...the Los Angeles smart set.* 洛杉矶的一帮时髦富人. PHR JOURNALISM
➤➤ **the smart money**: 见 **money**.
4 You can describe someone who is clever as **smart**. 聪明的, 机敏的. ADJ-GRADED
➤➤ 又见 **smartly; street smart**.
5 **Smart** bombs and weapons are guided by computers and lasers so that they hit their targets accurately. (由电脑和激光引导的炸弹和武器)精确制导的. ADJ ADJ n
6 If a part of your body or a wound **smarts**, you feel a sharp stinging pain in it. 感到刺痛. VB V
7 If you **are smarting** from something such as criticism or failure, you feel upset about it. 感到痛苦、感到难受. ❖ *He is still smarting over criticism of his victorious but clumsy performance.* 人们批评他的表演虽然赢了但很笨拙, 他仍然在为此感到难过. VB V from n JOURNALISM V prep

,smart 'alec, smart alecs; 又拼作 **smart aleck.**
If you describe someone as a **smart alec**, you dislike the fact that they think they are very clever and always have an answer for everything. 自作聪明的人; 自封的万事通. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

smart·arse /'smɑːtɑːs/ **smartarses;** 又拼作 **smartass.**
If you describe someone as a **smartarse**, you dislike the fact that they think they are very clever and like to show everyone this; a word which some people find offensive. (冒犯义)自作聪明的人、好逞能的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

'smart card, smart cards.
A **smart card** is a plastic card which looks like a credit card and can store and process computer data. 智能卡(形如信用卡, 可以储存和处理电脑资料). N-COUNT

,smart 'drug, smart drugs.
Smart drugs are drugs which some people think can improve your memory and intelligence. (有些人认为吃了会增强记忆力、变得聪明的)聪明药. N-COUNT

smart·en /'smɑːtən/ **smartens, smartening, smartened.**
➤**smarten up.**
If you **smarten** yourself or a place **up**, you make yourself or the place look neater and tidier. 使整洁; 打扮. ❖ *...a 10-year programme to smarten up the London Underground.* 一项整修伦敦地铁的十年规划. PHR-V V n P; V P noun; Also V P

smart·ly /'smɑːtli/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone moves or does something **smartly**, they do it quickly and neatly. 干净利落地, 麻利地. ADV-GRADED ADV with v WRITTEN
➤➤ 又见 **smart**.

smash /smæʃ/ **smashes, smashing, smashed.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If something **smashes**, it breaks into many pieces, for example when it is hit or dropped. 打破, 打碎. ❖ *Someone smashed a bottle.* 有人打破了一个瓶子. *Two or three glasses fell off and smashed into pieces.* 两三只玻璃杯跌落下去, 摔得粉碎. V-ERG V n V into n
2 If you **smash** through a wall, gate, or door, you get through it by hitting and breaking it. 使劲撞开, 强力撞倒(墙, 门等). ❖ *Soldiers smashed their way into his office.* 士兵们冲进他的办公室. VB V through n; V way prep/adv
3 If something **smashes** or **is smashed** against something solid, it moves very fast and with great force against it. (被)撞击, (被)猛撞. ❖ *He smashed his fist into Anthony's face.* 他用拳头猛击安东尼的脸. V-ERG V prep/adv V n prep
4 You can refer to a car crash as a **smash**. 撞车. ❖ *I had a head on smash with another car.* 我跟另一辆汽车迎面相撞. N-COUNT INFORMAL
5 To **smash** a political group or system means to deliberately destroy it. 粉碎(一个政治组织或制度). ❖ *The President said he would smash the criminal gangs.* 总统说, 他要消灭犯罪团伙. VB INFORMAL V n
6 A **smash** is the same as a **smash hit**. 同 smash hit. N-COUNT
7 ➤➤ 又见 **smashed, smashing**.
➤**smash down.**
If you **smash down** a door, building, or other large heavy object, you hit it hard and break it until it falls on the ground. 把...击(或推)倒在地. ❖ *The crowd tried to smash down the door of the police station.* 群众试图推倒警察局的门. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
➤**smash up.**
1 If you **smash** something **up**, you completely destroy it by hitting it and breaking it into many pieces. 把...砸碎. ❖ *She took revenge on her ex-boyfriend by smashing up his home.* 她报复前任男友, 砸了他的家. PHR-V V n P V P noun
2 If you **smash up** your car, you damage it by crashing it into something. 撞毁. ❖ *All you told me was that he'd smashed up yet another car.* 你只是对我说, 他又撞毁了一辆汽车. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

,smash-and-'grab, smash-and-grabs; 又拼作 **smash and grab.**
A **smash-and-grab** is a robbery in which a person smashes a shop window, seizes the things that are on display there, and rushes away with them. 砸商店橱窗抢东西. ❖ *...a smash and grab raid.* 一次砸破商店橱窗抢东西的袭击. N-COUNT

smashed /smæʃt/.
Someone who is **smashed** is extremely drunk. 大醉的, 烂醉的. ADJ INFORMAL

,smash 'hit, smash hits.
A **smash hit** or **smash** is a very popular show, play, or song. 极为受欢迎的演出(或展览、歌曲等). N-COUNT

smash·ing /'smæʃɪŋ/.
If you describe something or someone as **smashing**, you mean that you like them very much. 极好的, 很讨人喜欢的. ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL, DATED

smat·ter·ing /ˈsmætərɪŋ/.
A **smattering** of something is a very small amount of it. 很少的量，一点点. N-SING

smear /smɪə/ **smears, smearing, smeared.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **smear** a surface with a greasy or sticky substance or **smear** the substance onto the surface, you spread a layer of the substance over the surface. 涂抹; 乱涂. ❖ *My sister smeared herself with suntan oil.* 我妹妹用防晒油抹身. *Smear a little olive oil over the inside of the salad bowl.* 在沙拉碗里抹上一点儿橄榄油. VB V n with n V n prep
2 A **smear** is a dirty or greasy mark. 污迹，污斑. N-COUNT
◢ **smeared** ❖ *The other child's face was smeared with dirt.* 另一个孩子满脸是污泥. ADJ-GRADED
3 To **smear** someone means to spread unpleasant and untrue rumours or accusations about them in order to damage their reputation. 诽谤，诋毁. VB V n JOURNALISM
➪ A **smear** is an unpleasant and untrue rumour or accusation. 诽谤、诋毁. ❖ *...a smear campaign by his political opponents.* 他的政治对手发动的一场诽谤活动. N-COUNT
4 A **smear** or a **smear test** is a medical test in which a few cells are taken from a woman's cervix and analysed to see if any cancer cells are present. (一种探查早期癌变的)(子宫颈)涂片检查. N-COUNT BRITISH

smell /smel/ **smells, smelling, smelled, smelt.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 The **smell** of something is a quality it has which you become aware of when you breathe in through your nose. 气味，味道. ❖ *...the smell of freshly baked bread.* 刚出炉的面包的味道. N-COUNT
2 Your sense of **smell** is the ability that your nose has to detect things. 嗅觉. N-UNCOUNT
3 If something **smells** of a particular thing, it has a particular quality which you become aware of through your nose. 散发...的味道，有...的气味. ❖ *The room smelled of lemons.* 房间里有一股柠檬的味道. *It smells delicious.* 它闻上去很香. V-LINK V of n V adj Also V as if, V like n
4 If you say that something smells, you mean that it smells unpleasant. 散发臭气. ❖ *Do my feet smell?* 我的脚有臭味吗? VB V
5 If you **smell** something, you become aware of it when you breathe in through your nose. 闻到，嗅到. ❖ *As soon as we opened the front door we could smell the gas.* 我们一打开前门，就闻得到一股煤气味道. VB V n
6 If you **smell** something, you put your nose near it and breathe in, so that you can discover its smell. 闻，嗅. ❖ *I took a fresh rose out of the vase on our table, and smelled it.* 我从桌上的花瓶里拿起一朵刚摘下的玫瑰闻了闻. VB V n
7 If you **smell** something, you feel instinctively that it is likely to happen or be true. (凭本能)感觉到、觉察到. ❖ *He knew virtually nothing about music but he could smell a hit.* 他对音乐其实一窍不通，但他能感觉什么音乐会走红. VB V n
8 ➡ **to smell a rat**: 见 **rat**.

-smelling /-smelɪŋ/.
-smelling combines with adjectives to form adjectives which indicate how something smells. 构成复合形容词，表示某种味道. ❖ *...a foul-smelling cloud of smoke.* 一团难闻的烟. COMB

ˈsmelling salts.
A bottle of **smelling salts** contains a chemical with a strong smell which is used to help someone recover after they have fainted. (用作苏醒剂的)嗅盐. N-PLURAL

smelly /ˈsmeli/ **smellier, smelliest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **smelly** has an unpleasant smell. 难闻的、有臭味的. ADJ-GRADED

smelt /smelt/ **smelts, smelting, smelted.**
1 **Smelt** is a past tense and past participle of **smell**. smell 的过去式和过去分词.
2 To **smelt** a substance containing metal means to process it by heating it until it melts, so that the metal is extracted and changed chemically. 熔炼，炼取(金属). VB V n

smel·ter /ˈsmeltə/ **smelters.**
A **smelter** is a furnace for smelting metal. 熔炉. N-COUNT

smid·gen /ˈsmɪdʒɪn/ **smidgens;** 又拼作 **smidgeon** 或 **smidgin.**
A **smidgen** is a small amount of something. 少量. N-COUNT INFORMAL

smile /smaɪl/ **smiles, smiling, smiled.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 When you **smile**, the corners of your mouth curve upwards, usually because you are pleased or amused, or because you are being friendly. 笑. ❖ *He rubbed the back of his neck and smiled ruefully at me.* 他摸摸脖子后面，朝我苦笑一下. VB V V at n
2 A **smile** is the expression that you have on your face when you smile. 微笑，笑容. ❖ *She had a big smile on her face.* 她脸上挂着开怀的笑容. N-COUNT
3 If you **smile** something, you say it with a smile or express it by a smile. 带着笑说，以笑容表示. ❖ *'Aren't we daft?' she smiled.* '我们不是很傻吗?' 她笑着说. VB V with quote Also V n
4 If you say that something such as fortune **smiles** on someone, you mean that they are lucky or successful. (上苍、好运等)惠泽(某人); 眷顾. ❖ *God is not smiling on our cause.* 上帝不眷顾我们的事业. VB LITERARY V on/upon n
5 If you say that someone is **all smiles**, you mean that they look very happy, often when they have previously been worried or upset about something. 满脸笑容. PHR
➡ **to wipe the smile off** someone's **face**: 见 **wipe**.

smiley /ˈsmaɪli/.
A **smiley** person smiles a lot or is smiling. 满面笑容的、微笑的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

smil·ing·ly /ˈsmaɪlɪŋli/.
If someone does something **smilingly**, they smile as they do it. 脸带笑容地. ADV ADV with v WRITTEN

smirk /smɜːk/ **smirks, smirking, smirked.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **smirk**, you smile in an unpleasant way, often because you believe that you have gained an advantage over someone else or know something that they do not know. (因占了便宜或知道别人不知道的事情而)得意地笑. ❖ *A dozen people were watching her, smirking at her discomfort.* 十来个人在望着她，对她不安的样子幸灾乐祸地笑着. VB V V at n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Her mouth was drawn back into a smirk of triumph.* 她的嘴巴往后一缩，露出得意扬扬的笑容. N-COUNT

smite /smaɪt/ **smites, smiting, smote, smitten.**
To **smite** something means to hit it hard. 狠打，猛击. VB V n LITERARY
➡ 又见 **smitten**.

smith·er·eens /ˌsmɪðəˈriːnz/.
If something is smashed or blown to **smithereens**, it breaks into very small pieces. (某物被砸碎后的)小片，碎片. N-PLURAL

smit·ten /ˈsmɪtən/.
1 If you are **smitten**, you find someone so attractive that you are or seem to be in love with them. 被迷住的. ❖ *They were totally smitten with each other.* 他们完全被对方迷住. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **smitten** by something, you are very impressed by it and enthusiastic about it. 被打动的; 留下很深印象的. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Smitten** is the past participle of **smite**. smite 的过去分词.

smock /smɒk/ **smocks.**
1 A **smock** is a loose garment, rather like a long blouse, usually worn by women. 宽松的女装长服. N-COUNT
2 A **smock** is a loose garment worn by people such as artists to protect their clothing. (画家等穿的)罩衣. N-COUNT

smog /smɒg/ **smogs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Smog is a mixture of fog and smoke which occurs in some busy industrial cities. (工业城市里烟和雾混合而成的)烟雾. N-VAR

smog·gy /ˈsmɒgi/ **smoggier, smoggiest.**
A **smoggy** city or town is badly affected by smog. 多烟雾的，烟雾弥漫的. ADJ-GRADED

smoke /sməuk/ **smokes, smoking, smoked.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Smoke** consists of gas and small bits of solid material that are sent into the air when something burns. 烟. ❖ *...cigarette smoke.* 香烟的烟雾. N-UNCOUNT
2 If something **is smoking**, smoke is coming from it. 冒烟. ❖ *...a pile of smoking rubble.* 一堆冒着烟的瓦砾. VB V V-ing
3 When someone **smokes** a cigarette, cigar, or pipe, they VB V n

suck the smoke from it into their mouth and blow it out again. If you **smoke**, you regularly smoke cigarettes, cigars, or a pipe. 抽烟. ❖ *Do you smoke?* 你抽烟吗? V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Someone came out for a smoke.* 有人出来抽一支烟. N-SING a N

◢ **smok·ing** ❖ *...a no-smoking area.* 无烟区. ◢ **smok·er, smokers** ❖ *He was not a heavy smoker.* 他不是烟瘾很大的人. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

4 If fish or meat **is smoked**, it is hung over burning wood so that the smoke preserves it and gives it a special flavour. (鱼、肉等)用烟熏制. ❖ *...smoked bacon.* 烟熏肉. VB usu passive V-ed

5 If someone says **there's no smoke without fire** or **where there's smoke there's fire**, they mean that there are rumours or signs that something is true so it must be at least partly true. 无风不起浪,无火不生烟. PHR

6 If something **goes up in smoke**, it is destroyed by fire. 被烧掉. PHR

7 If something that is very important to you **goes up in smoke**, it fails or ends without anything being achieved. 毫无结果,以失败告终. PHR

➤smoke out.

If you **smoke out** someone who is hiding, you discover them and make them publicly known. 查清(某人藏匿处). ❖ *...technology to smoke out tax evaders.* 查找逃税者的科技. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

smoked /sməʊkt/.

Smoked glass has been made darker by being treated with smoke. (用烟处理过的)烟灰色的(玻璃). ADJ

ˌsmoked ˈsalmon. ♦◇◇◇◇

Smoked salmon is the flesh of a salmon which is smoked and eaten raw. (用烟熏过、生吃的)熏鲑鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

S

ˌsmoke-filled ˈroom, smoke-filled rooms.

If you talk about a decision being made in a **smoke-filled room**, you mean that it is made by a small group of people in a private meeting, rather than in a more democratic or open way; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(谋事或决策用)密室,封闭方式. ❖ *The danger is that the professionals in smoke-filled rooms will impose an over-centralised European Union.* 危险在于密室决策的专业人员会促成一个过分集权的欧洲联盟. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

smoke·less /ˈsməʊkləs/.

Smokeless fuel burns without producing smoke. (燃料)无烟的. ADJ

smoke·screen /ˈsməʊkskriːn/ smokescreens; 又拼作 smoke screen.

If something that you do or say is a **smokescreen**, it is intended to hide the truth about your activities or intentions. (为隐瞒事实而施放的)烟幕. ❖ *He was accused of putting up a smokescreen to hide poor standards in city schools.* 他被指放烟幕以掩蔽市区学校的低水平. N-COUNT

ˈsmoke signal, smoke signals.

If someone such as a politician or businessman sends out **smoke signals**, they give an indication of their views and intentions. (政客、商人等透露自己观点和意图)(放)风,(透露)消息. N-COUNT

smoke·stack /ˈsməʊkstæk/ smokestacks.

A **smokestack** is a very tall chimney that carries smoke away from a factory. 大烟囱. N-COUNT

ˌsmoking ˈgun, smoking guns.

A **smoking gun** is a piece of evidence that proves that someone is responsible for something or that something is true. 确凿证据. N-COUNT AMERICAN, JOURNALISM

smoky /ˈsməʊki/ smokier, smokiest; 又拼作 smokey. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A place that is **smoky** has a lot of smoke in the air. 满是烟的,烟雾弥漫的. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can use **smoky** to describe something that looks like smoke, for example because it is slightly blue or grey or because it appears cloudy. 烟灰色(的). ADJ ADJ n, ADJ colour

3 Something that has a **smoky** flavour tastes as if it has been smoked. 有熏烟味的. ADJ-GRADED

smol·der /ˈsməʊldə/.

➻ 见 **smoulder**.

smooch /smuːtʃ/ smooches, smooching, smooched.

If two people **smooch**, they kiss and hold each other closely. 搂抱亲吻. ❖ *I smooched with him on the dance floor.* 我跟他在舞池里搂抱亲吻. V-RECIP pl-n V, V with n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a good smooch.* 好好地搂抱亲吻一番. N-SING

smooth /smuːð/ smoother, smoothest; smooths, smoothing, smoothed. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **smooth** surface has no roughness, lumps, or holes. 光滑的,平滑的. ❖ *The flagstones beneath their feet were worn smooth by centuries of use.* 他们脚下的石板经过几个世纪的使用已经磨平了. ◢ **smooth·ness** ❖ *...the smoothness of her skin.* 她柔滑的皮肤. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A **smooth** liquid or mixture has been mixed well so that it has no lumps. 均匀的,调匀的. ❖ *Blend the cornflour to a smooth paste with a little cold water.* 把玉米粉加点儿冷水调匀成糊状. ADJ-GRADED

3 Something that is **smooth** happens or continues evenly and steadily with no sudden changes or breaks. 平缓的;连续而流畅的. ❖ *...the smooth curve of the trunk.* 树干平缓的弯曲. ◢ **smooth·ly** ❖ *Make sure that you execute all movements smoothly and without jerking.* 你一定要把所有动作做得很流畅,不要不连贯. ◢ **smoothness** ❖ *Sayer was delighted with the smoothness of the engine.* 塞耶对发动机运转顺畅感到很高兴. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

4 A **smooth** ride, flight, or sea crossing is comfortable because there are no bumps or jolts. (骑马、飞行、航行等)平稳的. ◢ **smoothness** ❖ *The smoothness of the flight was memorable.* 这次飞行很平稳,令人难忘. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

5 You use **smooth** to describe something that is going well and is free of problems or trouble. 平稳的,顺利的. ❖ *Political hopes for a swift and smooth transition to democracy have been dashed.* 对快速、平稳地向民主过渡的政治希望已破碎. ◢ **smoothly** ❖ *So far, talks at GM have gone smoothly.* 在通用汽车公司的谈判到目前为止进展顺利. ◢ **smoothness** ❖ *The Albanians deserve a bit of credit, frankly, for the smoothness of the election.* 坦白说,这次选举很顺利,阿尔巴尼亚人应当受到一定程度的赞扬. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

6 If you describe a drink such as wine, whisky, or coffee as **smooth**, you mean that it is not bitter and is pleasant to drink. (酒、咖啡等)醇和的,不苦的. ADJ-GRADED

7 If you describe a man as **smooth**, you mean that he is extremely smart, confident, and polite, often in a way that you find rather unpleasant. (人)圆滑的,圆通的. ADJ-GRADED

8 If you **smooth** something, you move your hands over its surface to make it smooth and flat. 用手抚平. ❖ *She stood up and smoothed down her frock.* 她站起来,把连衣裙抚平. VB V n, V n with adv

9 If you **smooth** something somewhere, you use your hands to spread it there. (用手)涂抹. ❖ *She smoothed the lotion across his shoulder blades.* 她把润肤液抹在他的两个肩胛上. VB V n prep Also V n with adv

10 If you **smooth the path** or **smooth the way** towards something, you make it easier or more likely to happen. 铺平道路. ❖ *Their talks were aimed at smoothing the path towards a treaty to limit long-range weapons.* 他们的谈判旨在为签订限制远程武器条约铺平道路. PHR

➤smooth out.

If you **smooth out** a problem or difficulty, you solve it, especially by talking to the people concerned. 消除,解决(问题、困难等). ❖ *Baker was smoothing out differences with European allies.* 贝克正在消除跟欧洲盟国的分歧. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➤smooth over.

If you **smooth over** a problem or difficulty, you make it less serious and easier to deal with, especially by talking to the people concerned. 减轻,缓和. ❖ *...an attempt to smooth over the violent splits that have occurred.* 试图缓和已经发生的严重分歧. PHR-V V n P, V P noun

smoothie /ˈsmuːði/ smoothies.

If you describe a man as a **smoothie**, you mean that he is N-COUNT

extremely smart, confident, and polite, often in a way that you find rather unpleasant. 圆滑的人, 油头滑脑的人.

,smooth-'talking.

A **smooth-talking** man talks very confidently and persuasively, but may not be sincere or honest. 花言巧语的; 巧舌如簧的. ADJ

smor·gas·bord /'smɔːgəsbɔːd/.

A **smorgasbord** of things is a number of different things that are combined together as a whole. 大杂烩. ◆ *...Further Education colleges with a smorgasbord of academic and vocational courses.* 普通和职业课程混杂设置的进修学院. N-SING JOURNALISM

smote /sməut/.

Smote is the past tense of **smite**. smite 的过去式.

smoth·er /'smʌðə/ **smothers, smothering, smothered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **smother** a fire, you cover it with something in order to put it out. 把(火)扑灭. VB V n

2 To **smother** someone means to kill them by covering their face with something so that they cannot breathe. 把(人)闷死; 使(人)窒息死. VB V n

3 Things that **smother** something cover it completely. 完全覆盖. ◆ *Once the shrubs begin to smother the little plants, we have to move them.* 一旦灌木开始遮盖这些小苗儿, 我们就不得不把它们移开. ◢ **smoth·ered** ◆ *...macaroni smothered in cheese.* 盖上奶酪的通心面. VB V n ADJ v-link ADJ

4 If you **smother** someone, you show your love for them too much and protect them too much. 溺爱. VB V n

5 If you **smother** an emotion or a reaction, you control it so that people do not notice it. 忍住, 克制(感情, 反应等). ◆ *...smothered giggles.* 被忍住的咯咯笑. VB V n V-ed

6 If an activity or process **is smothered**, it is prevented from continuing or developing. (被)抑制, (被)扼杀. ◆ *The debts of both Poland and Hungary are beginning to smother the reform process.* 波兰和匈牙利两国的债务开始抑制改革的进程. VB be V-ed V n

smoul·der /'sməuldə/ **smoulders, smouldering, smouldered;** [美]拼作 **smolder.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **smoulders**, it burns slowly, producing smoke but not flames. (只有烟而无火苗的)闷燃, 暗火慢烧. ◆ *Whole blocks had been turned into smouldering rubble.* 整个街区变成了冒烟的废墟. VB V V-ing

2 If a feeling such as anger or hatred **smoulders** inside you, you continue to feel it but rarely show it. (愤怒、仇恨等)在心中燃烧. ◆ *That's a lot of people smouldering with resentment.* 许多人心里恼怒不已. VB V Also V-ing

3 If you say that someone **smoulders**, you mean that they are sexually attractive, usually in a mysterious or very intense way. 非常性感. ◆ *Melanie Griffith seems to smoulder with sexuality.* 梅拉妮 · 格里菲思似乎让人销魂. VB V prep Also V-ing

smudge /smʌdʒ/ **smudges, smudging, smudged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **smudge** is a dirty mark. 污迹. N-COUNT

2 If you **smudge** something, you make it dirty or messy by touching it. 弄脏. ◆ *Her lipstick was smudged.* 她的口红给弄脏了. VB V n V-ed

smug /smʌg/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **smug**, you are criticizing the fact they seem very pleased with how good, clever, or fortunate they are. 自鸣得意的. ◢ **smug·ly** ◆ *The Major smiled smugly and sat down.* 少校得意扬扬地一笑, 坐了下来. ◢ **smug·ness** ◆ *...a trace of smugness in his voice.* 他的话音里流露出一点儿得意. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

smug·gle /'smʌgəl/ **smuggles, smuggling, smuggled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone **smuggles** things or people into a place or out of it, they take them there illegally or secretly. 走私; 偷运. ◆ *My message is 'If you try to smuggle drugs you are stupid'.* 我要说明的是, '如果你想走私毒品, 你就很愚蠢.' *Had it really been impossible to find someone who could smuggle out a letter?* 难道真的找不到一个能够把信偷偷带出来的人? ◢ **smug·gler, smugglers** ◆ *...drug smugglers.* 偷运毒品的人. ◢ **smug·gling** ◆ *An air hostess was arrested and charged with drug smuggling.* 一名空姐被捕了, 她被指控走私毒品. VB V n prep V n V n with adv N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

smut /smʌt/.

If you refer to words or pictures that are related to nudity or sex as **smut**, you disapprove of them because you think that have been said or published just to shock or excite people, rather than for serious reasons. 淫秽物品(言语、图片等). N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

smut·ty /'smʌti/ **smuttier, smuttiest.**

If you describe something such as a joke, book, or film as **smutty**, you disapprove of it because it refers to sex or features nudity in a way that you think is intended just to shock or excite people. 淫秽的, 下流的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

snack /snæk/ **snacks, snacking, snacked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **snack** is a simple meal that is quick to cook and to eat. 小吃, 快餐. N-COUNT

2 A **snack** is something such as a chocolate bar that you eat between meals. 点心. ◆ *Do you eat sweets, cakes or sugary snacks?* 你吃糖果, 糕点, 还是甜点心? N-COUNT

3 If you **snack**, you eat snacks between meals. 吃点心. ◆ *Instead of snacking on crisps and chocolate, nibble on celery or carrot.* 吃点儿芹菜或胡萝卜, 而不要吃炸薯片和巧克力之类的点心. VB V V on n

'snack bar, snack bars.

A **snack bar** is a place where you can buy and eat simple meals such as sandwiches, and also drinks. 小吃店, 点心店. N-COUNT

snaf·fle /'snæfəl/ **snaffles, snaffling, snaffled.**

If you **snaffle** something, you quickly take it for yourself. 攫取, 偷窃. VB V n BRITISH, INFORMAL

snag /snæg/ **snags, snagging, snagged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **snag** is a small problem or disadvantage. 小问题; 小麻烦. ◆ *A police clampdown on car thieves hit a snag when villains stole one of their cars.* 警察在打击偷车贼的行动中遇到一个小麻烦, 因为坏蛋们偷走了他们的一辆汽车. N-COUNT

2 If you **snag** part of your clothing on a sharp or rough object, it gets caught on the object and tears. (使衣服等)挂破. ◆ *Brambles snagged his suit.* 荆棘把他的衣服挂破了. *Local fishermen complained that their nets kept snagging on some underwater objects.* 当地的渔民抱怨说, 他们的网老是给水下的什么东西钩破. V-ERG V n on n V n V on n

snail /sneɪl/ **snails.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **snail** is a small animal with a long, soft, slimy body and a spiral-shaped shell. Snails move very slowly. 蜗牛. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone does something **at a snail's pace**, you are emphasizing that they are doing it very slowly, usually when you think it would be better if they did it much more quickly. 十分缓慢地, 像蜗牛那样慢. PHR PRAGMATICS

snake /sneɪk/ **snakes, snaking, snaked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **snake** is a long, thin reptile without legs. 蛇. N-COUNT

2 Something that **snakes** in a particular direction goes in that direction in a line with a lot of bends. 曲折移动. ◆ *The road snaked through forested mountains.* 道路蜿蜒穿过森林覆盖的山脉. *The three-mile procession snaked its way through the richest streets of the capital.* 三英里长的队伍蜿蜒通过首都最繁华的街道. VB LITERARY V prep/adv V way prep/adv

snake·bite /'sneɪkbaɪt/ **snakebites;** 又拼作 **snake bite.**

A **snakebite** is the bite of a snake, especially a poisonous one. (尤指毒蛇的)蛇咬创伤. N-VAR

'snake charmer, snake charmers; 又拼作 **snake-charmers.**

A **snake charmer** is a person who entertains people by controlling the behaviour of a snake, for example by playing music and causing the snake to rise out of a basket and drop back in again. 弄蛇者, 玩蛇者. N-COUNT

,snakes and 'ladders.

Snakes and ladders is a British children's game played with a board and dice. (英国孩子玩的一种游戏)蛇梯棋. N-UNCOUNT

snap /snæp/ **snaps, snapping, snapped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **snaps**, it breaks suddenly, usually with a sharp cracking noise. '啪'地断裂. ◆ *The brake pedal had just snapped off.* 刹车踏板刚刚断裂. *She gripped the pipe with both hands, trying to snap it in half.* 她用双手抓住管子, 想把它折为两截. V-ERG V V adv/prep V n adv/prep Also V n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Every minute or so I could hear a snap, a crack and a crash as another tree went down.* N-SING

大约每过一分钟,我就会听得到又有一棵树咔嚓断裂、轰然倒地。

2 If something **snaps** into a particular position, it moves quickly into that position, with a sharp sound. (使啪地)打开;关上;移到某位置. ❖ *He snapped the cap on his ballpoint.* 他啪地盖上圆珠笔的盖子. *The bag snapped open.* 那包啪的一声开了. V-ERG V n adv/prep V adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He shut the book with a snap and stood up.* 他啪地合上书,站了起来. N-SING

3 If you **snap** your fingers, you make a sharp sound by moving your middle finger quickly across your thumb, for example in order to accompany music or to order someone to do something. 劈啪捻动(手指). VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I could obtain with the snap of my fingers anything I chose.* 我只要捻动手指,就可以得到任何想要的东西. N-SING N of n

4 If someone **snaps**, if their patience **snaps**, or if something **snaps** inside them, they suddenly stop being calm and become very angry because the situation has become too tense or too difficult for them. 突然发火,失去耐性. ❖ *He finally snapped when she prevented their children from visiting him one weekend.* 有个周末她不让他们的孩子来看他,他终于发火了. *For the first and only time Grant's self-control snapped.* 格兰特第一次也是唯一的一次无法控制自己了. *Then something seemed to snap in me. I couldn't endure any more.* 接着,我心里似乎要发作,我再也忍不住了. VB V

5 If someone **snaps** at you, they speak to you in a sharp, unfriendly way. (不友善地)厉声说话. ❖ *'Of course I don't know her,' Roger snapped.* '我当然不了解她.' 罗杰毫不客气地说. VB V at n V with quote

S

6 If an animal such as a dog **snaps** at you, it opens and shuts its jaws quickly near you, as if it were going to bite you. (动物)要咬人. ❖ *The poodle yapped and snapped.* 那鬈毛狗汪汪乱叫,像要咬人. VB V at n V

7 A **snap** decision or action is one that is taken suddenly, often without careful thought. (决定、行动等)突然的,仓促的. ❖ *It's important not to make snap judgments.* 别仓促作出判断,这是很重要的. *...a snap election.* 一次仓促的选举. ADJ ADJ n

8 If you **snap** someone or something, you take a photograph of them. 拍快照. VB V n INFORMAL

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...holiday snaps.* 假日快照. N-COUNT

9 **Snap** is a simple British card game in which the players take turns to put cards down on a pile, and try to be the first to shout 'snap' when two cards with the same number or picture are put down. (英国人玩的)"对儿"牌游戏. N-UNCOUNT

10 A **snap** is the same as a **snap fastener**. 同 snap fastener. N-COUNT AMERICAN

11 ➡ 又见 **cold snap**.

›snap out of.

If someone who is depressed **snaps out of it**, they suddenly become more cheerful, especially by making an effort. 从沮丧中突然振奋起来. PHR-V V P n

›snap up.

If you **snap** something **up**, you buy it quickly because it is a bargain or because it is just what you want. 抢购. ❖ *One eagle-eyed collector snapped up a pair of Schiaparelli earrings for just £6.* 一位目光锐利的收藏家仅以6镑迅速买下了一副夏帕瑞丽耳环. PHR-V V n P V P noun

snap·dragon /'snæpdrægən/ **snapdragons.**

A **snapdragon** is a common garden plant with small colourful flowers that can open and shut like a mouth. (花朵能像嘴般张合的)金鱼草. N-COUNT

'snap fastener, snap fasteners.

A **snap fastener** is a small metal fastener for clothes, made up of two parts which can be pressed together. The British term is **press stud** or **popper**. (利用两部分压在一起的细小金属扣)揿扣. [英]作 press stud 或 popper. N-COUNT AMERICAN

snap·per /'snæpə/ **snappers; snapper** can also be used as the plural form. snapper 也可作复数形式.

A **snapper** is a fish that has sharp teeth and lives in warm seas. 啮鱼(一种生活在热带海域中的、牙齿锋利的鱼). N-COUNT

snap·py /'snæpi/ **snappier, snappiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone has a **snappy** style of speaking, they speak in a quick, clever, concise, and often funny way. (说话)明快的,干脆的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone is a **snappy** dresser or if they wear snappy clothes, they wear smart, stylish clothes. (衣着)时髦的,漂亮的. ◢ **snap·pi·ly** ❖ *...his usual band of snappily dressed friends.* 他那帮穿着时髦的老朋友. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ADV-GRADED

snap·shot /'snæpʃɒt/ **snapshots.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **snapshot** is a photograph that is taken quickly and casually. 快照. N-COUNT

2 If something provides you with a **snapshot** of a place or situation, it gives you a brief idea of what that place or situation is like. 简略的印象. ❖ *The interviews present a remarkable snapshot of Britain in these dark days of recession.* 这些访谈使大家对英国在经济衰退最严重的时期的情况有很好的了解. N-COUNT

snare /sneə/ **snares, snaring, snared.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **snare** is a trap for catching birds or small animals. It consists of a loop of wire or rope which pulls tight around the animal. (捕捉鸟兽的)陷阱,罗网,套子. N-COUNT

2 If someone **snares** an animal, they catch it using a snare. 设陷阱(或罗网等)捕捉. VB V n

3 If someone **is snared**, they are caught in a trap. 使落入圈套. ❖ *A motor-cyclist was seriously injured when she was snared by a rope stretched across the road.* 一位骑摩托车的人被一根横在路上的绳索绊倒,受了重伤. VB usu passive be V-ed Also V n

4 If someone **snares** something, they get it by using cleverness and cunning. 谋得,诱获. ❖ *Most of all I want to snare a husband.* 我的当务之急,是钓得一个金龟婿. VB V n

'snare drum, snare drums.

A **snare drum** is a small cylindrical drum. It has springs stretched across the lower of its two surfaces which allow it to make a continuous sound. Snare drums are usually played with wooden sticks. (用木棒敲击的、底下一面绷有响弦的)小鼓. N-COUNT

snarl /snɑːl/ **snarls, snarling, snarled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When an animal **snarls**, it makes a fierce, rough sound in its throat while showing its teeth. (野兽)嗥叫;(狗)狂吠. ❖ *The dogs snarled at the intruders.* 几条狗朝着不速之客狂吠. VB V V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *With a snarl, the second dog made a dive for his heel.* 第二条狗狂吠一声,朝他的脚跟扑过来. N-COUNT

2 If you **snarl** something, you say it in a fierce, angry way. 怒吼,咆哮. ❖ *'Let go of me,' he snarled.* '放开我.' 他大喝一声. VB V n V with quote Also V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His lips were drawn back in a furious snarl.* 他嘴一咧,怒吼一声. N-COUNT

3 A **snarl** is a tangled or disorganized mass of things. 缠结,乱结. ❖ *...the snarl of logs and branches where she had gotten entangled.* 她在那里曾被缠住过的一大堆乱七八糟的木头和树枝. N-COUNT

snatch /snætʃ/ **snatches, snatching, snatched.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **snatch** something or **snatch** at something, you take it or pull it away quickly. 夺,夺走. ❖ *Mick snatched the cards from Archie's hand.* 米克从阿奇手里夺走了纸牌. *He snatched up the telephone.* 他一把抓起电话. VB V at n V n prep V n with adv

2 If something **is snatched** from you, it is stolen, usually using force. If a person **is snatched**, they are taken away by force. 被抢走;遭绑架. ◢ **snatch·er, snatchers** ❖ *Wealthy tourists are tempting targets for bag snatchers.* 有钱的游客是抢包者的诱人目标. VB usu passive be V-ed N-COUNT n N

3 If you **snatch** an opportunity, you take it quickly. If you **snatch** something to eat or **snatch** a rest, you have it quickly in between doing other things. 抓住(机会);抓紧(吃饭、休息等). ❖ *I snatched a glance at the mirror.* 我快速地朝镜子瞥了一眼. *You can even snatch a few hours off.* 你甚至可以抓紧时间休息几个小时. *He was going out for a run, then snatching a piece of toast and a cup of coffee.* VB V n

他要出去跑跑步,然后抓紧时间吃片烤面包,喝杯咖啡.

4 If you **snatch** victory in a competition, you defeat your opponent by a small amount or just before the end of the contest. (比赛时)险胜,最后时刻得胜. VB V n

5 A **snatch** of a conversation or a song is a very small piece of it. (谈话、唱歌的)片段. N-COUNT

snaz·zy /'snæzi/ **snazzier, snazziest.**

Something that is **snazzy** is stylish and attractive, often in a rather bright or noticeable way. 时髦的,华丽漂亮的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

sneak /sni:k/ **sneaks, sneaking, sneaked;** American English sometimes uses the form **snuck** for the past tense and past participle. [美]有时过去式和过去分词为 snuck. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **sneak** somewhere, you go there very quietly on foot, trying to avoid being seen or heard. 溜,偷偷地走到. ❖ *Sometimes he would sneak out of his house late at night to be with me.* 有时,他会深夜从家里溜出来跟我约会. VB V adv/prep

2 If you **sneak** something somewhere, you take it there secretly. 偷偷地拿走. ❖ *He smuggled papers out each day, photocopied them, and snuck them back.* 他每天都把文件偷偷拿出来复印,然后又悄悄放回去. VB V n prep/adv

3 If you **sneak** a look at someone or something, you secretly have a quick look at them. 偷看. VB V n

4 ➜ 又见 **sneaking**.

›sneak up on.

If someone **sneaks up on** you, they try and approach you without being seen or heard, perhaps to surprise you or do you harm. 偷偷走近. PHR-V V P P n

sneak·er /'sni:kə/ **sneakers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Sneakers are casual shoes with rubber soles. The usual British word is **trainers**. 胶底便鞋. [英] 一般作 trainers. N-COUNT AMERICAN

sneak·ing /'sni:kɪŋ/.

A **sneaking** feeling is a slight or vague feeling, especially one that you are unwilling to accept. (尤指不愿接受的感觉)潜在心头的,隐约的. ❖ *I have a sneaking suspicion that they are going to succeed.* 我有点儿怀疑他们会成功. ADJ ADJ n

ˌsneak ˈpreview, sneak previews.

A **sneak preview** of something is an unofficial opportunity to have a look at it before it is officially published or shown to the public. (正式出版或放映前的)预映、预看. N-COUNT

sneaky /'sni:ki/ **sneakier, sneakiest.**

If you describe someone as **sneaky**, you disapprove of them because they do things secretly rather than openly. 偷偷摸摸的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

sneer /snɪə/ **sneers, sneering, sneered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **sneer** at someone or something, you express your contempt for them by the expression on your face or by what you say. 嘲笑,讥讽. ❖ *'Hypocrite,' he sneered.* '伪君子.' 他嗤笑说. *Although some may sneer, working as a secretary is for many the fastest route to career success.* 虽然有些人会嘲笑,但是当秘书对许多人来说是事业上取得成功的捷径. VB V at n, V with quote, V, Also V that

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a contemptuous sneer.* 鄙夷不屑的嗤笑. N-COUNT

sneer·ing·ly /'snɪərɪŋli/.

If someone refers **sneeringly** to someone or something, they refer to them in a contemptuous way. 嘲笑地,讥讽地. ADV-GRADED WRITTEN

sneeze /sni:z/ **sneezes, sneezing, sneezed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **sneeze**, you suddenly and involuntarily take in your breath and then blow it down your nose noisily. People sneeze when they have a cold, or if something irritates their nose. 打喷嚏. ❖ *See your doctor now to beat summer sneezing.* 快去看看医生,治治夏日打喷嚏. VB V, V-ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Coughs and sneezes spread infections.* 咳嗽和喷嚏传播疾病. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is **not to be sneezed at**, you mean that it is worth having. 不可小看,值得拥有. PHR INFORMAL

snick·er /'snɪkə/ **snickers, snickering, snickered.**

If you **snicker**, you laugh quietly and disrespectfully, for example at something rude or at someone's misfortune. 暗笑,窃笑. ❖ *We all snickered at Mrs. Swenson.* 我们都暗笑斯温森太太. VB V, V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a chorus of jeers and snickers.* 一阵嘲弄和窃笑. N-COUNT

snide /snaɪd/.

A **snide** comment or remark is one which criticizes someone nastily, often in an indirect, sarcastic way. (评论、话语等)挖苦的,讽刺的. ADJ-GRADED

sniff /snɪf/ **sniffs, sniffing, sniffed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **sniff**, you breathe in air through your nose hard enough to make a sound, for example when you are trying not to cry, or in order to show disapproval or scorn. (想要不哭或表示轻蔑时)抽鼻子. ❖ *He sniffed back the tears.* 他抽鼻子忍住眼泪. VB V, V n with adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *At last the sobs ceased, to be replaced by sniffs.* 最后抽搭停止,只是鼻子里发出哧哧声. N-COUNT

2 If you **sniff** something, you smell it by sniffing. (吸着气)闻,嗅. ❖ *She sniffed at it suspiciously.* 她怀疑地闻了闻它. VB V n, V at n

3 You can use **sniff** to indicate that someone says something disapproving or scornful. 轻蔑地说. ❖ *'Tourists!' she sniffed.* '游客!' 她轻蔑地说. VB V with quote

4 If you say that something is **not to be sniffed at**, you mean you think it is very good or worth having. 不可轻视;值得拥有. PHR

5 If someone **sniffs** a substance such as glue, they deliberately breathe in the substance or its fumes as a drug. 吸(毒). VB V n

6 If you get a **sniff** of something, you learn or guess that it might be happening or might be near. 一点儿迹象. ❖ *Then, at the first sniff of danger, he was back at his post.* 接着,他一觉察出危险迹象就回到岗位上去了. N-SING INFORMAL

›sniff around or **sniff round.**

1 If someone **is sniffing around** or **sniffing round**, they are trying to find out information about someone or something, especially information that someone else does not want known. (想要发现秘密的信息)查探. ❖ *They might have sent a couple of plain-clothes men to sniff round his apartment.* 他们可能派过两个便衣到他的公寓打探. PHR-V V P, INFORMAL, V P n

2 If a person or organization **is sniffing around** someone or **sniffing round** them, they are trying to get them, for example as a lover or employee. 追求、寻求聘用(某人等). PHR-V V P n, no passive, INFORMAL

›sniff out.

1 If you **sniff out** something, you discover it after some searching. (经过搜寻后)找出、发现. ❖ *...journalists who are trained to sniff out sensation or scandal.* 经过训练能寻出轰动事件和丑闻的记者. PHR-V INFORMAL, V P noun, Also V n P

2 When a dog used by a group such as the police **sniffs out** hidden explosives or drugs, it finds them using its sense of smell. (警犬)嗅出、闻出(炸药、毒品等). ❖ *...a police dog, trained to sniff out explosives.* 一条经过训练,能嗅出炸药的警犬. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

›sniff round.

➜ 见 **sniff around**. PHR-V

ˈsniffer dog, sniffer dogs.

A **sniffer dog** is a dog used by the police or army to find explosives or drugs by their smell. (能嗅出炸药、毒品等味道的)嗅探狗. N-COUNT

snif·fle /'snɪfəl/ **sniffles, sniffling, sniffled.**

1 If you **sniffle**, you keep sniffing, usually because you are crying or have a cold. (因哭泣、感冒等)抽鼻子,哧哧地以鼻吸气. VB V

2 A **sniffle** is a slight cold. You can also say that someone has **the sniffles**. 鼻塞;轻感冒. N-COUNT INFORMAL

snif·fy /'snɪfi/ **sniffier, sniffiest.**

Someone who is **sniffy** has a scornful and contemptuous attitude towards something. 轻蔑的;嗤之以鼻的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

snif·ter /'snɪftə/ **snifters.**

1 A **snifter** is a small amount of an alcoholic drink. 一点儿酒. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 A **snifter** is a bowl-shaped glass used for drinking brandy. (喝白兰地用的)碗形的酒杯. N-COUNT AMERICAN

snig·ger /ˈsnɪgə/ **sniggers, sniggering, sniggered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone **sniggers**, they laugh quietly and disrespectfully, for example at something rude. 窃笑，暗笑. ◆ *The tourists snigger at the locals' outdated ways and dress.* 游客们窃笑当地人过时的生活方式和服式. *'We know what that means,' Robert sniggered.* '我们知道那是什么意思.' 罗伯特心里暗笑. VB V / V at n / V with quote / Also V about n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...trying to suppress a snigger.* 想要忍住暗笑. N-COUNT

snip /snɪp/ **snips, snipping, snipped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **snip** something, or if you **snip at** or **through** something, you cut it using scissors or shears in a single quick action. (用剪刀等)剪，剪断. ◆ *He has now begun to snip away at the piece of paper.* 他现在动手剪开那张纸. VB V n / V adv/prep
2 If you say that something is **a snip** you mean that it is very good value. 买得合算的东西. ◆ *The beautifully made briefcase is a snip at £74.25.* 这制作精美的公事包才74.25镑，真合算. N-SING a N INFORMAL BRITISH

snipe /snaɪp/ **snipes, sniping, sniped;** **snipe** is both the singular and the plural form of the noun. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **snipes** at you, they criticize you. 批评，指摘. ◆ *This leaves him vulnerable to sniping from within his own party.* 这使他很容易受到来自自己党内的批评. VB V at n / V-ing / Also V
2 To **snipe** at someone means to shoot at them from a hidden position. 狙击，放冷枪. ◆ *...sniping attacks.* 狙击战. VB V at n / V-ing
3 A **snipe** is a type of bird with a very long beak which normally lives in marshy areas. 沙锥，鹬. N-COUNT

snip·er /ˈsnaɪpə/ **snipers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **sniper** is someone who shoots at people from a hidden position. 狙击手. N-COUNT

snip·pet /ˈsnɪpɪt/ **snippets.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **snippet** of something is a small piece of it. 小片，碎片. ◆ *...snippets of popular classical music.* 几段人们喜爱的经典音乐. N-COUNT

snitch /snɪtʃ/ **snitches, snitching, snitched.**
1 A **snitch** is a person who tells someone in authority that another person has done something naughty or wrong. 告密者，告发者. N-COUNT INFORMAL
2 If you **snitch** something, you steal it quickly and quietly. (不知不觉地)偷窃，扒. VB V n INFORMAL

sniv·el /ˈsnɪvəl/ **snivels, snivelling, snivelled;** [美]拼作 **sniveling, sniveled.**
If someone **is snivelling**, they are crying, sniffing, and whining in a way that irritates you. 哭泣，抽噎. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Carol managed a few proper snivels for the sake of appearance.* 卡罗尔像模像样地假哭了几声. N-COUNT

snob /snɒb/ **snobs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you call someone a **snob**, you disapprove of them because they admire upper-class people and despise lower-class people. 谄上欺下的人，势利小人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
2 If you call someone a **snob**, you disapprove of them because they behave as if they are superior to other people because of their intelligence or taste. 自命不凡的人，自以为是的人. ◆ *She was an intellectual snob.* 她是个自以为很有知识的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

snob·bery /ˈsnɒbəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Snobbery is the attitude of a snob. 谄上欺下，势利. N-UNCOUNT

snob·bish /ˈsnɒbɪʃ/.
If you describe someone as **snobbish**, you disapprove of them because they are excessively proud of their social status, intelligence, or taste. 自命不凡的；谄上欺下的. ◆ *They had a snobbish dislike for their intellectual and social inferiors.* 他们很势利，看不起在知识上和社会地位上不如自己的人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **snob·bish·ness** ◆ *...his snobbishness and loathing of democracy.* 他的谄上欺下、讨厌民主. N-UNCOUNT

snob·by /ˈsnɒbi/ **snobbier, snobbiest.**
Snobby means the same as **snobbish**. 义同 snobbish. ADJ-GRADED

snog /snɒg/ **snogs, snogging, snogged.**
If one person **snogs** another, they embrace that person and kiss them for a period of time. 长时间拥抱接吻. ◆ *A couple were snogging under a bridge.* 一对情侣在桥下长时间拥抱接吻. V-RECIP V n / pl-n V INFORMAL BRITISH
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *They went for a quick snog behind the bike sheds.* 他们在自行车棚后面快速地拥抱接吻了一下. N-COUNT

snook /snuːk/.
If you **cock a snook** at someone in authority or at an organization, you do something that they cannot punish you for, but which insults them or expresses your contempt. 明显蔑视，藐视(当权者等). PHR BRITISH

snook·er /ˈsnuːkə, AM ˈsnʊk-/ **snookers, snookering, snookered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Snooker** is a game involving balls on a large table. The players use a long stick to hit a white ball, and score points by knocking coloured balls into the pockets at the sides of the table. 斯诺克(台球). N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **are snookered** by something, it is difficult or impossible for you to take action or do what you want to do. (被)阻挠，(被)阻挡. ◆ *The President has been snookered on this issue.* 总统在这个问题上受到阻挠. VB usu passive INFORMAL BRITISH be V-ed

snoop /snuːp/ **snoops, snooping, snooped.**
1 If someone **snoops** around a place, they secretly look around it in order to find out things. 窥探. ◆ *Ricardo was the one she'd seen snooping around Kim's hotel room.* 里卡多是她看到在金的旅馆房间周边窥探的人. VB V adv/prep / Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The second house that Grossman had a snoop around contained 'strong simple furniture'.* 格罗斯曼打探过的第二栋房子有'结实、简单的家具'. N-COUNT
◢ **snoop·er, snoopers** ◆ *...journalistic snoopers.* 探听消息的记者. N-COUNT
2 If someone **snoops on** a person, they watch them secretly in order to find out things about their life. 窥探，探听(某人的私生活). ◢ **snooper** ◆ *You bloody snooper! All the time you've been talking to me you've been prying into my family.* 你这该死的探子！你跟我谈话原来一直想要探听我家人的情况. VB V on n / N-COUNT
3 A **snoop** is the same as a **snooper**. 同 snooper. N-COUNT

snooty /ˈsnuːti/ **snootier, snootiest.**
If you say that someone is **snooty**, you disapprove of them because they behave as if they are superior to other people. 骄傲自大的，目中无人的. ◆ *...snooty intellectuals.* 自命清高的知识分子. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

snooze /snuːz/ **snoozes, snoozing, snoozed.**
If you **snooze**, you sleep lightly for a short period of time. 小睡，打盹. VB V INFORMAL
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Dad is having a snooze.* 爸爸在打盹儿. N-COUNT

snore /snɔː/ **snores, snoring, snored.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When someone who is asleep **snores**, they make a loud noise each time they breathe. 打鼾. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Uncle Arthur, after a loud snore, woke suddenly.* 阿瑟叔叔打了一个响鼾后，突然醒了. N-COUNT

snor·kel /ˈsnɔːkəl/ **snorkels, snorkelling, snorkelled;** [美]拼作 **snorkeling, snorkeled.**
1 A **snorkel** is a tube through which a person swimming just under the surface of the sea can breathe. (潜泳者使用的)水下呼吸管. N-COUNT
2 When someone **snorkels** they swim under water using a snorkel. 使用呼吸管潜泳. VB V

snort /snɔːt/ **snorts, snorting, snorted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When people or animals **snort**, they breathe air noisily out through their noses. People sometimes snort in order to express disapproval or amusement. 喷鼻息，哼(有时为了表示反对或感到好笑). ◆ *Harrell snorted with laughter.* 哈勒尔扑哧一声笑起来. VB V / V with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...snorts of laughter.* 扑哧笑声. N-COUNT
2 If someone **snorts** something, they say it in a way that shows contempt. (表示不满)哼着鼻子说. ◆ *'Reports,' he snorted. 'Anyone can write reports.'* '报告，' 他哼了一声，'谁都会写报告.' VB V with quote
3 To **snort** a drug such as cocaine means to breathe it in VB V n

quickly through one nostril. 用鼻孔吸入(可卡因等毒品).

snot /snɒt/.
Snot is the slimy substance that is produced inside your nose; a word which some people find offensive. 鼻涕(有人认为是冒犯用语). N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

snot·ty /ˈsnɒti/.
1 Something that is **snotty** is covered in snot; a use which some people find offensive. 沾满鼻涕的, 流鼻涕的(有人认为是冒犯用语). ❖ *He suffered from a snotty nose, runny eyes and a slight cough.* 他流鼻涕、流眼泪, 还轻微咳嗽. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL
2 If you describe someone as **snotty**, you disapprove of them because they have a very proud and superior attitude to other people. 高傲的, 自以为了不起的. ❖ *...snotty college kids.* 目中无人的年轻大学生. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

snout /snaut/ **snouts.**
1 The **snout** of an animal such as a pig is its long nose. (猪等动物的)长鼻子, 口鼻部. N-COUNT
2 Writers sometimes refer to the front of a car or the barrel of a gun as its **snout**. 汽车前部; 枪管(作家有时这样使用). ❖ *The snout of the Mercedes poked through the gates.* 梅赛德斯牌汽车的车头伸进大门. N-COUNT

snow /snəu/ **snows, snowing, snowed.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Snow** consists of a lot of soft white bits of frozen water that fall from the sky in cold weather. 雪. ❖ *...six inches of snow blocked roads.* 六英寸厚的雪堵塞了道路. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can refer to a great deal of snow in an area as the **snows**. 积雪. ❖ *...the first snows of winter.* 冬天的第一次积雪. N-PLURAL
3 When **it snows**, snow falls from the sky. 下雪. VB it V
4 ➡ 又见 **snowed in**, **snowed under**.

snow·ball /ˈsnəubɔːl/ **snowballs, snowballing, snowballed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **snowball** is a ball of snow. Children often throw snowballs at each other. (孩子们打雪仗用的)雪球. N-COUNT
2 If something such as a project or campaign **snowballs**, it rapidly increases and grows. (滚雪球似地)快速增加(或发展). ❖ *From those early days the business has snowballed.* 从那早年起, 生意越做越大. VB V

snow·bound /ˈsnəubaund/.
If people or vehicles are **snowbound**, they cannot go anywhere because of heavy snow. 被大雪困住的. ADJ

ˈsnow-capped.
A **snow-capped** mountain is covered with snow at the top. 山顶积雪的. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

snow·drift /ˈsnəudrɪft/ **snowdrifts.**
A **snowdrift** is a deep pile of snow formed by the wind. (被风吹成的)雪堆. N-COUNT

snow·drop /ˈsnəudrɒp/ **snowdrops.**
A **snowdrop** is a small white flower which appears in the early spring. 雪花莲(早春开白色小花). N-COUNT

ˌsnowed ˈin.
If you are **snowed in**, you cannot go anywhere because of heavy snow. 被大雪困(或封)住的. ADJ

ˌsnowed ˈunder.
If you say that you are **snowed under**, you are emphasizing that you have a lot of work or other things to deal with. 忙得不可开交的. ❖ *Ed was snowed under with fan mail.* 埃德忙于处理仰慕者们的邮件. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

snow·fall /ˈsnəufɔːl/ **snowfalls.**
1 The **snowfall** in an area or country is the amount of snow that falls there during a particular period. 降雪量. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **snowfall** is a fall of snow. 降雪. N-COUNT

snow·field /ˈsnəufiːld/ **snowfields.**
A **snowfield** is a large area which is always covered in snow. (终年白雪覆盖的)雪原. N-COUNT

snow·flake /ˈsnəufleɪk/ **snowflakes.**
A **snowflake** is one of the soft white bits of frozen water that fall as snow. 雪花, 雪片. N-COUNT

snow·man /ˈsnəumæn/ **snowmen.**
A **snowman** is a large shape which is made out of snow and is supposed to look like a person. (用雪堆成的)雪人. N-COUNT

snow·mobile /ˈsnəuməbiːl/ **snowmobiles.**
A **snowmobile** is a small vehicle built to move across snow and ice. 雪地机动车. N-COUNT

snow·plough /ˈsnəuplau/ **snowploughs;** [美]拼作 **snowplow.**
A **snowplough** is a vehicle which is used to push snow off roads or railway lines. 扫雪机, 雪犁. N-COUNT

snow·storm /ˈsnəustɔːm/ **snowstorms.**
A **snowstorm** is a very heavy fall of snow, usually when there is also a strong wind blowing at the same time. 暴风雪, 雪暴. N-COUNT

ˌsnow-ˈwhite. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **snow-white** is of a brilliant white colour. 雪白的. ADJ

snowy /ˈsnəui/ **snowier, snowiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **snowy** place is covered in snow. A **snowy** day is a day when a lot of snow has fallen. (地方)多雪的, 覆盖着雪的; (日子)下雪的, 雪天的. ADJ-GRADED

Snr.
Snr is the written abbreviation for 'Senior'. It is used after someone's name to distinguish them from a younger member of their family who has the same name. (用在姓名之后, 以区别于家族中年轻的同名成员)Senior的缩写形式. ❖ *...Robert Trent Jones, Snr.* 老罗伯特·特伦特·琼斯. BRITISH

snub /snʌb/ **snubs, snubbing, snubbed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **snub** someone, you deliberately insult them by ignoring them or by behaving or speaking rudely towards them. 冷落; 奚落. ❖ *He snubbed her in public.* 他当众怠慢她. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Ryan took it as a snub.* 瑞安把这看做是一种奚落. N-COUNT
2 Someone who has a **snub** nose has a short nose which points slightly upwards. (鼻子)短而稍稍上翘的. ADJ ADJ n

snuck /snʌk/.
Snuck is a past tense and past participle of **sneak**. sneak 的过去式和过去分词. AMERICAN

snuff /snʌf/ **snuffs, snuffing, snuffed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Snuff** is powdered tobacco which some people take by sniffing it up their nose. 鼻烟. N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone **snuffs it**, they die. 死亡. ❖ *Perhaps he thought he was about to snuff it.* 也许他认为他快要断气. VB INFORMAL V it

▸**snuff out.**
1 If someone or something **snuffs out** something such as a rebellion or disagreement, they stop it, usually in a forceful or sudden way. (通常有力地或突然地)制止(叛乱), 消除(分歧). ❖ *Every time a new flicker of resistance appeared, the government snuffed it out.* 每次出现一点新的抵抗, 政府就立即镇压. PHR-V V P noun V n P
2 If you **snuff out** a small flame, you stop it burning, usually by using your fingers or by covering it with something for a few seconds. (物件覆盖)弄熄; (用手指)掐灭. ❖ *Tenzin snuffed out the candle.* 坦津掐灭了蜡烛. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

snuf·fle /ˈsnʌfəl/ **snuffles, snuffling, snuffled.**
If people or animals **snuffle**, they make sniffing noises, for example because they have a cold or are trying not to cry. (人感冒或想要忍住哭时)抽鼻子; (人或野兽)用鼻子发出声音. VB V

snug /snʌg/ **snugger, snuggest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you feel **snug** or are in a **snug** place, you are very warm and comfortable, especially because you are protected from cold weather. (尤指在寒冷天气中受到保护)暖和的, 舒适的. ❖ *...a snug log cabin.* 一间舒适的小木屋. ◢ **snug·ly** ❖ *Wrap your baby snugly in a shawl or blanket.* 把你的婴儿用披巾或毯子暖暖地包着. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v
2 Something such as a piece of clothing that is **snug** fits very closely or tightly. (衣服)紧身的. ◢ **snugly** ❖ *His jeans fit snugly.* 他的牛仔裤很贴身. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

snug·gle /ˈsnʌgəl/ **snuggles, snuggling, snuggled.**
If you **snuggle** somewhere, you settle yourself into a warm, comfortable position, especially by moving closer to another person. 舒适地移到(某种位置, 尤其是靠近另一人). ❖ *Jane snuggled up against his shoulder.* 简舒适地靠在他的肩上. VB V adv/prep

S

so /səʊ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **so** to refer back to something that has just been mentioned. (指前文提到的某事)如此,这样. ❖ *'Do you think that made much of a difference to the family?' – 'I think so.'* '你认为那样对家里会有很大影响吗?' — '我认为是这样的.' *Almost all young women who turn to prostitution do so as a means of survival.* 几乎所有沦为妓女的年轻女人都是要以此作为求生手段. ADV / ADV after v

2 You use **so** when you are saying that something which has just been said about one person or thing is also true of another one. (指后者跟前者一样)同样,也一样. ❖ *They had a wonderful time and so did I.* 他们玩得很开心,我也一样. ADV / ADV cl

3 You use the structures **as...so** and **just as...so** when you want to indicate that two events or situations are alike in some way. 同样,正如. ❖ *Just as John has changed, so has his wife.* 正如约翰变了,他的妻子也变了. CONJ

4 If you say that a state of affairs **is so**, you mean that it is the way it has been described. (就像上文描述的)那样. ❖ *It is strange to think that he held strong views on many things, but it must have been so.* 认为他在许多事情上持有强烈看法,这很奇怪,但一定如此. ADV / v-link ADV

5 You can use **so** with actions and gestures to show someone how to do something, or to indicate the size, height, or length of something. (向别人用动作、姿势示范时,以表明某物的大小、高度、长度时)像这样. ❖ *Clasp the chain like so.* 以这样的方式扣上链子. ADV / ADV after v

6 You use **so** and **so that** to introduce the result of the situation you have just mentioned. (表示结果)因此,所以. ❖ *I was an only child, and so had no experience of large families.* 我是个独生孩子,没有大家庭的经历. *There was snow everywhere, so that the shape of things was difficult to identify.* 到处都是雪,所以很难辨认物体的形状. CONJ

7 You use **so**, **so that**, and **so as** to introduce the reason for doing the thing that you have just mentioned. (表示理由)以便,那样的话. ❖ *Come to my suite so I can tell you all about this wonderful play I saw.* 到我的套房来,那样我可以告诉你我所看到的这个精彩戏剧的全部情况. *I was beginning to feel alarm, but kept it to myself so as not to worry our two friends.* 我开始有所警觉,但我没有做声,以便不让我们的两个朋友担心. CONJ

8 You can use **so** in stories and accounts to introduce the next event in a series of events or to suggest a connection between two events. (引出下文,或连接两件事)于是,就这样. ❖ *He said he'd like to meet Sharon. So I said all right.* 他说他想要见见沙伦. 于是我说好吧. *And so Christmas passed.* 圣诞节就这样过去了. ADV / ADV cl

9 You can use **so** in conversations to introduce a new topic, or to introduce a question or comment about something that has been said. (引出新的话题,或对前文所述提问或评论)那么. ❖ *So how was your day?* 那么你那天过得怎么样? *So you're a runner, huh?* 那么你是个信差,嗯? ADV / ADV cl

10 You can use **so** in conversations to show that you are accepting what someone has just said. (表示承认某人的看法)就是,不错. ❖ *'It makes me feel, well, important.' – 'And so you are.'* '这使我觉得,嗯,自己是个人物.' — '你就是呀.' *'Why, this is nothing but common vegetable soup!' – 'So it is, madam.'* '哎呀,这不过是普通的蔬菜汤!' — '没错,太太.' ADV / ADV cl

11 You say **'So?'** and **'So what?'** to indicate that you think that something that someone has said is unimportant. 那又怎么样?那有什么法子? ❖ *'My name's Bruno.' – 'So?'* '我的名字叫布鲁诺.' — '那又怎么样?' *'You take a chance on the weather if you holiday in the UK.' – 'So what?'.* '如果你在英国度假,那你是对天气抱着侥幸心理.' — '那有什么法子?' CONVENTION / INFORMAL

12 You can also use **so** in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize the quality that they are describing. (用在形容词和副词之前表示强调)这么,那么,多么. ❖ *'I am so afraid,' Francis thought.* '我多么害怕.' 弗朗西斯心里想. *What is so compromising about being an employee of the state?* 当个国家雇员有什么不体面的? ADV / ADV adj/adv

13 You can use **so...that** and **so...as** to emphasize the degree of something by mentioning the result of consequence of it. (表示程度及产生的结果)如此...以至于... ❖ *The tears were streaming so fast she could not see.* 眼泪流得如此之快,她什么都看不清了. ADV

14 You use **and so on** or **and so forth** at the end of a list to indicate that there are other items that you could also mention. 等等. ❖ *...health, education, tax and so on.* 保健、教育、税收等等. PHR

15 You use **so much** and **so many** when you are saying that there is a definite limit to something but you are not saying what this limit is. (表示数量有限)这么,那么. ❖ *There is only so much time in the day for answering letters.* 白天只有那么多时间写回信. *Even the greatest city can support only so many lawyers.* 即使最大的城市,也只能养活这么多律师. PHR

16 You use the structures **not...so much** and **not so much... as** to say that something is one kind of thing rather than another kind. 与其说...不如说. ❖ *I did not really object to Will's behaviour so much as his personality.* 我实际上与其说讨厌威尔的表现,不如说讨厌他的性格. *A good birth depends not so much on who you are but where you are and how much you know.* 出生好与其说取决于你是谁,不如说取决于你在什么地方和你知道多少. PHR

17 You use **or so** when you are giving an approximate amount. 左右,上下,大约. ❖ *They'll be here within the next fortnight or so.* 他们将会在两个星期左右到这里. PHR

18 ➡ **so much the better**: 见 **better**.
➡ **ever so**: 见 **ever**.
➡ **so far so good**: 见 **far**.
➡ **so long**: 见 **long**.
➡ **so much for**: 见 **much**.
➡ **so much so**: 见 **much**.
➡ **every so often**: 见 **often**.
➡ **so there**: 见 **there**.

soak /səʊk/ **soaks, soaking, soaked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **soak** something or leave it to **soak**, you put it into a liquid and leave it there. 浸泡;浸渍. ❖ *He turned off the water and left the dishes to soak.* 他关掉水龙头,让碟子浸泡在水里. VB V n / V

2 If a liquid **soaks** something or if you **soak** something with a liquid, the liquid makes the thing very wet. 使湿透. ❖ *Soak the soil around each bush with at least 4 gallons of water.* 至少用四加仑水,把每棵灌木四周的土壤浇透. VB V n / V n with n
◢ **soaked** ❖ *We got soaked to the skin.* 我们浑身湿透了. ADJ
◢ **soak·ing** ❖ *My face and raincoat were soaking wet.* 我的脸和雨衣湿淋淋的. ADJ

3 If a liquid **soaks** through something, it passes through it. 渗透. VB V prep/adv

4 If someone **soaks**, they spend a long time in a hot bath, because they enjoy it. (长时间地)泡热水浴. VB V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I was having a long soak in the bath.* 我在澡盆里泡了很长时间的热水浴. N-COUNT

▸soak up.

1 If a soft or dry material **soaks up** a liquid, the liquid goes into the substance. 吸收(液体). ❖ *The cells will promptly start to soak up moisture.* 细胞很快开始吸收水分. PHR V / V P noun / Also V n P

2 If you **soak up** the sun, you sit or lie in the sun, because you enjoy it. 晒(太阳). PHR-V V P noun / INFORMAL

3 If you **soak up** the atmosphere in a place that you are visiting, you observe or get involved in the way of life there, because you enjoy it or are interested in it. 感受,体验(某地的气氛). ❖ *Keaton comes here once or twice a year to soak up the atmosphere.* 基顿每年来一两次,来感受那种气氛. PHR-V / INFORMAL / V P noun / Also V n P

4 If something **soaks up** something such as money or other resources, it uses a great deal of money or other resources. 花费(钱或其他资源) ❖ *Defence soaks up forty per cent of the budget.* 国防耗去40%的预算. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

-soaked /-səʊkt/.

1 **-soaked** combines with nouns such as 'rain' and 'blood' COMB

to form adjectives which describe someone or something that is extremely wet or extremely damp because of the thing mentioned. (与 rain 、blood 等名词构成形容词,表示)被浸湿的. ❖ *...a rain-soaked pitch.* 一个被雨水浸湿的足球场. *...blood-soaked clothes.* 沾满血的衣服.

2 **-soaked** combines with nouns such as 'sun' to form adjectives which describe places, times, or events that have a lot of the thing mentioned. (与 sun 等名词构成形容词,表示)大量的. ❖ *...a sun-soaked Caribbean island.* 一个阳光充沛的加勒比海岛屿. *...the cash-soaked Eighties.* 资金丰富的80年代. COMB

,so-and-'so, so-and-sos. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **so-and-so** instead of a word, expression, or name when you are talking generally rather than giving a specific example of a particular thing. 某某人,某某事. ❖ *If Mrs So-and-so was ill then Mrs So-and-so down the street would go and clean for her.* 如果某某太太生病,那么街那边的某某太太就会去帮她做打扫工作. PRON

2 People sometimes refer to another person as a **so-and-so** when they are annoyed with them or think that they are foolish. People often use **so-and-so** in order to avoid using a swear word. 讨厌的家伙. ❖ *...the wicked little so-and-so.* 那可恶的小混蛋. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

soap /səup/ **soaps, soaping, soaped.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Soap** is a substance that you use with water for washing yourself or sometimes for washing clothes. 肥皂,香皂. ❖ *...a bar of lavender soap.* 一块熏衣草香皂. *...a large packet of soap powder.* 一大包肥皂粉. N-VAR

2 If you **soap** yourself, you rub soap on your body in order to wash yourself. (在身上)打肥皂. VB V n

3 A **soap** is the same as a **soap opera**. 同 soap opera. N-COUNT INFORMAL

soap·box /'səupbɒks/ **soapboxes.**

If you say that someone is on their **soapbox**, you mean that they are speaking or writing about something they feel passionate about. (热情地)发表意见,书写出感受. ❖ *We were interested in pushing forward certain issues and getting up on our soapbox about them.* 我们对促进某些问题的解决很感兴趣,愿意就这些问题尽情发表意见. N-COUNT

'soap opera, soap operas. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **soap opera** is a popular television drama serial about the daily lives and problems of a group of people. (关于日常生活等的电视连续剧)肥皂剧. N-COUNT

soapy /'səupi/ **soapier, soapiest.**

Something that is **soapy** is full of soap or covered with soap. 涂满肥皂的;盖满肥皂的. ❖ *...hot soapy water.* 热的肥皂水. ADJ-GRADED

soar /sɔː/ **soars, soaring, soared.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If the amount, value, level, or volume of something **soars**, it quickly increases by a great deal. (数量、价值等)猛增,剧增. ❖ *Shares soared on the stock exchange.* 股票在证券交易所飞涨. *The temperature in the south will soar into the hundreds.* 南方的气温将急升到一百多度. VB JOURNALISM V V prep/adv

2 If something such as a bird **soars** into the air, it goes quickly up into the air. (鸟等)高飞,急速上升. ❖ *The two sheets of flame clashed, soaring hundreds of feet high.* 两片火海相遇,升腾到数百英尺高空. VB V prep/adv LITERARY V n

3 Trees or buildings that **soar** upwards are very tall. (树、建筑物)高耸. ❖ *The steeple soars skyward.* 尖塔直插云霄. VB LITERARY V prep/adv

4 If music **soars**, it rises greatly in volume or pitch. (音乐声)音量增大,音调升高. ❖ *The music soared to the rafters, carrying its listeners' hearts.* 那音乐动人心弦,响彻屋宇. VB V LITERARY V prep

5 If your spirits **soar**, you suddenly start to feel very happy. (情绪)高涨. VB V LITERARY

soar·away /'sɔːrəweɪ/.

If you describe something as a **soaraway** success, you mean that its success has suddenly increased. (成功等)进展神速的. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH, JOURNALISM

sob /sɒb/ **sobs, sobbing, sobbed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

When someone **sobs**, they cry in a noisy way, breathing in short breaths. 呜咽,啜泣,抽噎. ❖ *'Everything's my fault,' she sobbed.* '这都是我的过错.' 她呜咽着说. VB V V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *With a sob, she dropped the bag and went to sit beside him.* 她啜泣着放下袋子,坐到他的身边. N-COUNT

▲**sob·bing** ❖ *The room was silent except for her sobbing.* 房间里静悄悄的,只有她的哭泣声. N-UNCOUNT

so·ber /'səubə/ **sobers, sobering, sobered.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 When you are **sober**, you are not drunk. 未醉的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **sober** person is serious and thoughtful. 持重的,严肃的,审慎的. ❖ *We are now far more sober and realistic.* 我们现在比过去持重和现实得多. ▲**so·ber·ly** ❖ *'There's a new development,' he said soberly.* '有了新的发展.' 他严肃地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 **Sober** colours and clothes are plain and rather dull. (颜色、衣服等)素淡的,暗淡的. ▲**soberly** ❖ *She saw Ellis, soberly dressed in a well-cut dark suit.* 她见过埃利斯,穿着一套做工考究的素雅的深色衣服. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

4 ➻ 又见 **sobering**.

➻ **stone-cold sober**: 见 **stone-cold**.

➤sober up.

When someone **sobers up**, they become sober after being drunk. If someone or something **sobers** a person **up**, they make the person sober after he or she has been drunk. (喝醉以后)清醒过来;使(某人)在喝醉后清醒过来. ❖ *...the idea that a cup of strong black coffee sobers you up.* 关于一杯浓的不加牛奶的咖啡会使你清醒过来的主意. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P

so·ber·ing /'səubərɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You say that something is a **sobering** thought or has a **sobering** effect when a situation seems serious and makes you become serious and thoughtful. 使人变得持重的、使人变得严肃的. ADJ-GRADED

S

so·bri·ety /sə'braɪɪti/.

1 **Sobriety** is the state of being sober rather than drunk. 清醒,未醉. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 **Sobriety** is serious and thoughtful behaviour. 持重,严肃,审慎. ❖ *...the values society depends upon, such as honesty, sobriety and trust.* 社会所依赖的价值,例如诚实、持重、信任. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

so·bri·quet /'səubrɪkeɪ/ **sobriquets;** 又拼作 **soubriquet**.

A **sobriquet** is a humorous nickname or description that is applied to someone or something. 绰号,诨名. ❖ *In 1970, Lawton Chiles walked the length of Florida to win election to the US Senate, earning the sobriquet 'Walkin' Lawton'.* 1970年,劳顿·奇利斯为了当选美国参议员,走遍了佛罗里达,获得了'徒步劳顿'的绰号. N-COUNT WRITTEN

'sob story, sob stories.

You can describe what someone tells you about their own or someone else's difficulties as a **sob story** when you think that they have told you about it in order to get sympathy. (关于某人困境的)伤感故事. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

Soc. /sɒk/.

Soc. is the written abbreviation for **Society**. Society 的缩写形式. ❖ *The Folio Soc., 202 Great Suffolk St, London.* 伦敦大萨福克街202号的善本出版社.

,so-'called; 又拼作 **so called**. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You use **so-called** to indicate that you think the following word or expression is incorrect or misleading. (指下文的词或表达方式是不正确的或会使人产生误解的)所谓的. ❖ *...so-called environmentally-friendly products.* 所谓的对环境有利的产品. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

2 You use **so-called** to indicate that something is generally referred to by the name that you are about to use. 通常所说的,通常所指的. ❖ *She was one of the so-called Gang of Four.* 她是通常所说的'四人帮'的一员. ADJ ADJ n

soc·cer /'sɒkə/. ♦♦♦◇◇

Soccer is a game played by two teams of eleven players using a ball. Players kick the ball to each other and try to score goals by kicking the ball into a large net. In Europe and South America, this game is also referred to as **football**. 英式足球(在欧洲和南美洲又称为 football). N-UNCOUNT

so·cia·ble /ˈsəʊʃəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sociable people are friendly and enjoy talking to other people. 善交际的, 合群的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **so·cia·bil·ity** /ˌsəʊʃəˈbɪlɪti/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Enthusiasm, adaptability, sociability, and good health are essential.* 热情、有适应能力、合群和健康的身体都是基本要素.

so·cial /ˈsəʊʃəl/ **socials.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Social** means relating to society or to the way society is organized. 社会的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *...unemployment, low pay and other social problems.* 失业、低工资和其他社会问题. ◢ **so·cial·ly** ADV ❖ *Let's face it—drinking is a socially acceptable habit.* 我们要面对现实—饮酒是一种社会能够接受的习惯.

2 **Social** means relating to the status or rank that someone has in society. 社会地位的; 社会阶层的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *The guests came from all social backgrounds.* 客人们来自各种社会背景. ◢ **socially** ADV ❖ *...socially disadvantaged children.* 处于不利社会地位的孩子.

3 **Social** means relating to leisure activities that involve meeting other people. 社交的, 交际的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *We ought to organize more social events.* 我们应当组织更多的社交活动. ◢ **socially** ADV ❖ *We have known each other socially for a long time.* 我们在社交中已经认识了很长时间.

4 A **social** is a party, dance, or informal gathering that is organized for the members of a club or institution. 交谊会, 社交聚会. N-COUNT DATED

ˌsocial ˈclimber, social climbers.

You describe someone as a **social climber** when you disapprove of them because they try to have friends and acquaintances who belong to a higher social class, in order to be regarded as belonging to that class themselves. 设法挤进上流社会的人, 结交权贵往上爬的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS ◢ **ˌsocial ˈclimbing.** N-UNCOUNT You can refer to this type of behaviour as **social climbing.** 设法挤进上流社会, 结交权贵往上爬.

ˈsocial club, social clubs.

A **social club** is a club where members go in order to meet and be sociable with each other. 社交俱乐部. N-COUNT

ˌsocial deˈmocracy, social democracies.

1 **Social democracy** is a political system according to which social justice and equality can be achieved within the framework of a market economy. 社会民主主义. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...western-style social democracy.* 西方式的社会民主主义.

2 A **social democracy** is a country where there is social democracy. 社会民主国家. N-COUNT

ˌsocial demoˈcratic. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **social democratic** party is a political party whose principles are based on social democracy. (政党)社会民主的. ADJ: ADJ n ❖ *...relations with the social democratic governments in Europe.* 跟欧洲社会民主党政府的关系.

ˌsocial ˈhousing.

In Britain, **social housing** is housing which is provided for rent or sale at a fairly low cost by organizations such as housing associations and local councils. (英国住宅协会等提供的租金或售价较低的)社会福利住房. N-UNCOUNT

so·ciali·sa·tion /ˌsəʊʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/.

➽ 见 **socialize.**

so·cial·ise /ˈsəʊʃəlaɪz/.

➽ 见 **socialize.**

so·cial·ism /ˈsəʊʃəlɪzəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Socialism is a set of political principles whose general aim is to create a system in which everyone has an equal opportunity to benefit from a country's wealth. Under socialism, the country's main industries are usually owned by the state. 社会主义. N-UNCOUNT

so·cial·ist /ˈsəʊʃəlɪst/ **socialists.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Socialist** means based on socialism or relating to socialism. 社会主义的. ADJ ❖ *...members of the ruling Socialist party.* 执政的社会主义党党员.

2 A **socialist** is a person who believes in socialism or who is a member of a socialist party. 社会主义者; 社会主义党党员. N-COUNT

so·cial·is·tic /ˌsəʊʃəˈlɪstɪk/.

If you describe a policy or organization as **socialistic**, you mean that it has some of the features of socialism; often used showing disapproval. (常用于贬义)社会主义性质的. ADJ ❖ *The Conservatives denounce it as socialistic.* 保守党指责它带有社会主义性质.

so·cial·ite /ˈsəʊʃəlaɪt/ **socialites.**

A **socialite** is a person who attends many fashionable upper-class social events and who is well known because of this. 上流社会人士, 社交界知名人士. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

so·cial·ize /ˈsəʊʃəlaɪz/ **socializes, socializing, socialized;** [英]又拼作 **socialise.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **socialize**, you meet other people socially, for example at parties. 参加社交生活. VB: V ❖ *It distressed her that she and Charles no longer socialized with old friends.* 她和查尔斯不再跟老朋友们交往, 这使她感到很苦恼. V with n ◢ **so·cial·iz·ing** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *The hours were terrible, so socialising was difficult.* 时机很糟糕, 因此交往是困难的.

2 When people, especially children, **are socialized**, they are made to behave in a way which is acceptable in their culture or society. (使)(尤指儿童)适应社会. VB: usu passive TECHNICAL be V-ed ❖ *From the time you are born you have to be socialised into being a good father.* 从你出生的时候起, 你就得适应社会生活, 将来当个好爸爸. ◢ **so·ciali·za·tion** /ˌsəʊʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Female socialization emphasizes getting along with others, while male socialization stresses becoming independent.* 为了适应社会生活, 女性强调跟别人合得来, 男性强调培养独立自主.

ˈsocial life, social lives. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **social life** consists of the activities in which you meet your friends and acquaintances, for example at parties or in pubs or bars. 社交生活. N-COUNT with supp

ˌsocial ˈorder, social orders. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **social order** in a place is the way in which society is organized there. 社会秩序. N-VAR ❖ *...the threat to social order posed by right-wing extremists.* 右翼极端分子对社会秩序造成的威胁.

ˌsocial ˈscience, social sciences. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Social science** is the scientific study of society. 社会科学(对社会的科学研究). N-UNCOUNT

2 The **social sciences** are the various branches of social science, for example sociology and politics. (例如社会学、政治学等的)社会科学. N-COUNT

ˌsocial ˈscientist, social scientists.

A **social scientist** is a person who studies or teaches social science. 社会科学家. N-COUNT

ˌsocial seˈcurity. ◆◆◇◇◇

In Britain, **social security** is money that is paid by the government to people who are unemployed, poor, or ill. The American term is **welfare**. (在英国由政府发给失业者、穷人或病人的)社会救济金, 社会福利金. [美]作 welfare. N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...families on social security benefits.* 依赖社会救济金的家庭.

ˌsocial ˈservices. ◆◆◇◇◇

The **social services** in a district are the services provided by the local authority to help people who have serious family problems or financial problems. 社会服务. N-PLURAL ❖ *I have asked the social services for help, but they have not done anything.* 我已请求社会服务提供帮助, 但他们仍然什么也没有做过.

ˌsocial ˈstudies.

Social studies is a subject that is taught in British schools and colleges. It includes sociology, politics, and economics. (包含社会学、政治学和经济学等的)社会研究(在英国的学校或学院作为一门学科). N-UNCOUNT

ˈsocial work. ◆◇◇◇◇

Social work is work which involves giving help and advice to people with serious family problems or financial problems. (为有家庭问题或经济问题的人提供帮助和咨询的)社会工作. N-UNCOUNT

ˈsocial worker, social workers. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **social worker** is a person whose job is to do social work. 社会工作者. N-COUNT

so·ci·etal /sə'saɪɪtəl/.

Societal means relating to society or to the way society is organized. 社会的. ❖ *...the societal changes that have taken place over the last two decades*. 过去20年里发生的社会变化. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL

so·ci·ety /sə'saɪɪti/ **societies**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Society** is people in general, thought of as a large organized group. 社会(泛指作为一个有组织大群体的人群). ❖ *He maintains Islam must adapt to modern society*. 他认为伊斯兰教必须适应现代社会. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **society** is the people who live in a country or region, their organizations, and their way of life. 社会(指生活在某个国家或地区的人、他们的组织及其生活方式). ❖ *We live in a capitalist society*. 我们生活在一个资本主义社会. *...the fabric of our society*. 我们社会的结构. N-VAR with supp

3 A **society** is an organization for people who have the same interest or aim. 社团, 协会. ❖ *...the North of England Horticultural Society*. 英格兰北部园艺学会. N-COUNT

4 **Society** is the rich, fashionable people in a particular place who meet on social occasions. 上流社会. ❖ *The couple quickly became a fixture of society pages*. 那对夫妻很快成为上流社会版面固定报导的人物. *...society weddings*. 上流社会的婚礼. N-UNCOUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **building society**.

socio- /'səʊsiəʊ-/.

Socio- is used to form adjectives and nouns which describe or refer to things relating to or involving social factors. (用来构成形容词或名词)社会的. ❖ *Sociobiology is the study of how animal behaviour evolves to fit function in the same way that anatomy does*. 社会生物学是研究动物的行为如何与其生理结构一起进化以适应功能的学科. PREFIX

,socio-eco'nomic; 又拼作 **socioeconomic**. ◆◇◇◇◇

Socio-economic circumstances or developments involve a combination of social and economic factors. 涉及社会和经济因素的, 社会经济的. ❖ *...socio-economic status*. 社会和经济地位. *...the western European historical model of socio-economic development*. 西欧社会经济发展的历史模式. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

so·ci·ol·ogy /,səʊsi'ɒlədʒi/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Sociology is the study of society or of the way society is organized. 社会学. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **so·cio·logi·cal** /,səʊsiə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ADJ ❖ *Psychological and sociological studies were emphasizing the importance of the family*. 心理学和社会学的研究都强调家庭的重要性. ◢ **so·ci·olo·gist, sociologists** N-COUNT ❖ *By the 1950s some sociologists were confident that they had identified the key characteristics of capitalist society*. 1950年代, 有些社会学家信心十足地认为, 他们已经找到了资本主义社会的主要特点.

so·cio·path /'səʊsiəpæθ/ **sociopaths**.

A **sociopath** is the same as a **psychopath**. 同 psychopath. N-COUNT

,socio-po'litical; 又拼作 **sociopolitical**.

Socio-political systems and problems involve a combination of social and political factors. 涉及社会和政治因素的, 社会政治的. ❖ *...contemporary sociopolitical issues such as ecology, human rights, and nuclear arms*. 当代社会政治问题, 比如生态、人权以及核武器等. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

sock /sɒk/ **socks, socking, socked**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Socks** are pieces of clothing which cover your foot and ankle and are worn inside shoes. 短袜. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

2 If you tell someone to **pull** their **socks up**, you mean that they should start working harder, because they have been lazy or careless recently. 加紧努力, 加把劲工作. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

3 If someone **socks it to** another person, they do or say something that makes a big impact on them. 以行动(或说话)给...留下深刻印象. ❖ *Come on, lads. Sock it to 'em*. 来, 伙计们, 给他们一点儿颜色看. PHR INFORMAL, JOURNALISM

sock·et /'sɒkɪt/ **sockets**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **socket** is a device on a piece of electrical equipment into which you can put a bulb or plug. (电器设备的)插孔. N-COUNT

2 A **socket** is a device or point in a wall where you can connect electrical equipment to the power supply. The usual American term is **outlet**. (墙上的)电源插座. [美] 一般作 outlet. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 You can refer to any hollow part or opening in a structure which another part fits into as a **socket**. (承托其他物体的)托座, 承口, 窝. ❖ *Her eyes were sunk deep into their sockets*. 她的双眼深陷眼窝之中. N-COUNT

soda /'səʊdə/ **sodas**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Soda** is the same as **soda water**. 同 soda water. ❖ *Strickland invited me to have another whisky and soda*. 斯特里克兰请我再喝一杯威士忌加苏打水. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Soda** is a sweet fizzy drink. 果味汽水. ❖ *He went to fetch hot dogs and cans of soda*. 他去拿了几个热狗和几罐果味汽水. N-VAR AMERICAN

↳ A **soda** is a bottle or glass of soda. 一瓶(或一杯)苏打水. N-COUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **bicarbonate of soda**.

'soda pop, soda pops.

Soda pop is a sweet fizzy drink. 果味汽水. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

↳ A **soda pop** is a bottle or a glass of soda pop. 一瓶(或一杯)果味汽水. N-COUNT

'soda water; 又拼作 **soda-water**.

Soda water is fizzy water used for mixing with alcoholic drinks and fruit juice. (用来调制酒和果汁的)苏打水. N-UNCOUNT

sod·den /'sɒdən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **sodden** is extremely wet. 湿透的, 湿漉漉的. ADJ

-sodden /-sɒdən/.

1 **-sodden** is used to form adjectives which describe someone who has drunk too much alcohol. (构成形容词, 表示某人)喝酒过量的. COMB

2 **-sodden** is used to form adjectives which describe someone or something that has become extremely wet as a result of the thing that is mentioned. (构成形容词)湿透的. ❖ *...our scruffy rain-sodden luggage*. 我们被雨淋得湿漉漉的、乱七八糟的行李. COMB

so·dium /'səʊdiəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Sodium** is a silvery-white chemical element which combines with other chemicals. 钠. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Sodium** lighting gives out a strong orange light. (灯)钠汽的. ❖ *...sodium streetlamps*. 钠汽路灯. ADJ: ADJ n

sodo·my /'sɒdəmi/.

Sodomy is anal sexual intercourse, especially between men. (尤指男人之间的)鸡奸, 肛交. N-UNCOUNT

sofa /'səʊfə/ **sofas**. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **sofa** is a long, comfortable seat with a back and usually with arms, which two or three people can sit on. (可坐两人或三人的)长沙发. N-COUNT

'sofa-bed, sofa-beds.

A **sofa-bed** is a sofa with a special seat that folds out so that it can also be used as a bed. (坐卧)两用沙发, 沙发床. N-COUNT

soft /sɒft, AM sɔːft/ **softer, softest**. ◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **soft** is pleasant to touch, and not rough or hard. (摸起来)软的, 柔软的. ❖ *Regular use of a body lotion will keep the skin soft and supple*. 经常使用润肤液可保持皮肤柔软, 富有弹性. ◢ **soft·ness** ❖ *The sea air robbed her hair of its softness*. 海洋的空气使她的头发变硬. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **soft** changes shape or bends easily when you press it. 易弯曲的, 柔软的. ❖ *She lay down on the soft, comfortable bed*. 她躺在柔软舒适的床上. *...soft cheese*. 柔软的奶酪. ADJ-GRADED

3 Something that has a **soft** appearance has smooth curves rather than sharp or distinct edges. (外貌)线条柔和的, 柔美的. ❖ *...the soft curves of her body*. 她身体上柔美的曲线. ◢ **soft·ly** ❖ *She wore a softly tailored suit*. 她穿了一套缝制得显示出柔美身材的衣服. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 Something that is **soft** is very gentle and has no force. For example, a **soft** sound or voice is quiet and not harsh. A **soft** light or colour is pleasant to look at because it is not bright. (声音、光线、颜色等)柔和的, 轻柔的. ❖ *A soft spring rain had fallen all day*. 绵绵春雨下了一整天. ◢ **softly** ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

S

❖ *She crossed the softly lit room.* 她穿过灯光柔和的房间. ❖ *She bent forward and kissed him softly.* 她俯下身去, 温柔地吻了吻他. ADV with v

5 If you are **soft** on someone, you do not treat them as strictly or severely as you should do; used showing disapproval. (贬义)温和的, 心肠软的, 不够强硬的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

6 You use **soft** to describe a way of life that is easy and involves very little work. (生活方式)轻松的. ❖ *The regime at Latchmere could be seen as a soft option.* 拉奇米尔的生活起居方式, 可以被看做是一种轻松的选择. ADJ-GRADED

7 If you have **a soft spot for** someone or something, you feel a great deal of affection for them or like them a lot. 对…有很大的爱意; 对…很喜欢. PHR

8 **Soft** drugs are drugs, such as marijuana, which are illegal but which many people do not consider to be strong, harmful, or addictive. (大麻等毒品)软性的. ADJ: ADJ n

9 A **soft** target is a place or person that can easily be attacked. (目标)容易受到攻击的. ADJ-GRADED

10 **Soft** water does not contain much calcium and so makes bubbles easily when you use soap to wash things. (水)软的, 含钙不多的. ADJ-GRADED

11 ➡ **a soft touch**: 见 **touch**.

soft·back /ˈsɒftbæk/.
A **softback** is a book with a thin cardboard, paper, or plastic cover. (封面由薄纸板、纸或塑料制成的)软封面书; 平装书. 比较 **hardback**和**paperback**. ❖ *This title was a best seller and is now available in softback.* 这是一本畅销书, 现在买得到平装本. N-SING also in N

soft·ball /ˈsɒftbɔːl, AM ˈsɔːft-/ **softballs.**
1 **Softball** is a game similar to baseball, but played with a larger, softer ball. 垒球运动. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **softball** is the ball used in the game of softball. 垒球. N-COUNT

ˌsoft-ˈboiled.
A **soft-boiled** egg has been boiled for only a few minutes, so that the yolk is still soft. (鸡蛋)煮得嫩的. ADJ

ˈsoft-core; 又拼作 **softcore.**
Soft-core pornography shows or mentions sexual acts or naked bodies, but not in a very explicit or violent way. (性描写)不太露骨的, 非赤裸裸的. 比较 **hard core**. ADJ: ADJ n

ˌsoft ˈdrink, soft drinks. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **soft drink** is a cold, non-alcoholic drink such as lemonade or fruit juice. (不含酒精的)软饮料(例如柠檬水、果汁等). N-COUNT

sof·ten /ˈsɒfən, AM ˈsɔːf-/ **softens, softening, softened.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **soften** something, it becomes less hard, stiff, or firm. (使)变软. ❖ *Fry for about 4 minutes, until the onion has softened.* 煎大约4分钟, 直至洋葱变软. V-ERG V n V
2 If one thing **softens** the impact or the damaging effect of another thing, it makes the impact or effect seem less severe. 使(影响等)变弱, 减轻. VB V n
3 If you **soften** your position, you become more sympathetic and less hostile or critical. (使)(立场等)缓和; (使)软化. ❖ *His party's policy has softened a lot in recent years.* 他的党的政策在最近几年温和了许多. V-ERG V n V
4 If your voice or expression **softens**, it becomes much more gentle and friendly. (使)(口气、表情等)变温和. ❖ *She did not smile or soften her voice.* 她没有笑, 口气也没有温和下来. V-ERG V V n
5 If you **soften** something such as light, a colour, or a sound, you make it less bright or harsh. (使)(光线、颜色、声音等)变柔和. VB V n
6 Something that **softens** your skin makes it very smooth and pleasant to touch. (使)(皮肤等)变柔滑. VB V n

➤**soften up.**
If you **soften** someone **up**, you put them into a good mood before asking them to do something. (在要求某人做某事之前)拉拢, 安抚. ❖ *If they'd treated you well it was just to soften you up.* 他们待你不错, 只是想要安抚你. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P Also V P noun

sof·ten·er /ˈsɒfənə, AM ˈsɔːf-/ **softeners.**
1 A water **softener** is a device or substance which removes certain minerals, for example calcium, from water, so that it makes bubbles easily when you use soap to wash things. (水的)软化器, 软化剂. N-COUNT
2 A fabric **softener** is a chemical substance that you add to water when you wash clothes in order to make the clothes feel softer. (织物的)软化剂, 柔顺剂. N-VAR

ˌsoft ˈfocus.
If something in a photograph or film is in **soft focus**, it has been made to look slightly blurred to give it a more romantic effect. 软聚焦, 焦点柔和. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsoft ˈfruit, soft fruits.
Soft fruits are small fruits with soft skins, such as strawberries and currants. (草莓、醋栗等)无核小果. N-VAR BRITISH

ˌsoft ˈfurnishings.
Soft furnishings are cushions, curtains, lampshades, and furniture covers. (垫子、窗帘、灯罩等)室内软家具. N-PLURAL BRITISH

ˌsoft-ˈhearted.
Someone who is **soft-hearted** has a very sympathetic and kind nature. 心肠软的, 有同情心的. ADJ-GRADED

softie /ˈsɒfti/ **softies;** 又拼作 **softy.**
If you describe someone as a **softie**, you mean that they are very emotional or that they can easily be made to feel sympathy towards other people. 多愁善感的人; 富有同情心的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌsoft ˈloan, soft loans.
A **soft loan** is a loan with a very low interest rate. (利息很低的)软贷款. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌsoftly-ˈsoftly; 又拼作 **softly, softly.**
A **softly-softly** approach to something is cautious and patient and avoids direct action or force. 谨慎而又耐心的. ADJ: ADJ n BRITISH

ˌsoft-ˈpedal, soft-pedals, soft-pedalling, soft-pedalled; [美]拼作 **soft-pedaling, soft-pedaled.**
If you **soft-pedal** something, you deliberately reduce the amount of activity or pressure that you have been using to get something done. 缓和, 减弱; 低调处理. ❖ *He refused to soft-pedal an investigation into the scandal.* 他不愿放松对这宗丑闻的调查. VB V n Also V on n

ˌsoft ˈporn.
Soft porn is pornography that shows or mentions sexual acts, but not in a very explicit or violent way. 不露骨的色情作品, 非赤裸裸的性描写. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsoft ˈsell; 又拼作 **soft-sell.**
A **soft sell** is a method of selling or advertising that involves gentle persuasion rather than putting a lot of pressure on people. 劝诱推销(术), 软推销(术). N-SING

ˌsoft-ˈsoap, soft-soaps, soft-soaping, soft-soaped.
If you **soft-soap** someone, you flatter them or tell them what you think they want to hear in order to try and persuade them to do something. 奉承、讨好、迎合. VB V n

ˌsoft-ˈspoken.
Someone who is **soft-spoken** has a quiet, gentle voice. 轻声细语的, 说话声音温柔的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌsoft ˈtoy, soft toys.
Soft toys are toys that look like animals. They are made of soft material and stuffed. (用软材料和垫料制成的)软玩具. N-COUNT

soft·ware /ˈsɒftweə, AM ˈsɔːf-/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Computer programs are referred to as **software**. (电脑的)软件. ❖ *...the people who write the software for big computer projects.* 为大型电脑项目编制软件的人. N-UNCOUNT

soft·wood /ˈsɒftwʊd, AM ˈsɔːft-/ **softwoods.**
Softwood is the wood from trees such as pines, that grow quickly and can be sawn easily. (易加工的)软木料, 软木材. N-VAR

softy /ˈsɒfti, AM ˈsɔːfti/.
➡ 见 **softie**.

sog·gy /ˈsɒgi/ **soggier, soggiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **soggy** is unpleasantly wet. 湿漉漉的, 湿得不舒服的. ADJ-GRADED

soil /sɔɪl/ **soils, soiling, soiled.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Soil** is the substance on the surface of the earth in which plants grow. 土壤, 泥土. ❖ *...regions with sandy soils.* 土壤多沙的地区. N-VAR
2 You can use **soil** in expressions like **'British soil'** to refer N-UNCOUNT

to a country's territory. 国土, 领土. ❖ *The issue of foreign troops on Turkish soil is a sensitive one.* 土耳其领土上的外国军队是个敏感问题. with supp

3 If you **soil** something, you make it dirty. 弄脏, 弄污. VB V n FORMAL
◢ **soiled** ❖ *...a soiled white apron.* 一条弄脏了的白围裙. ADJ-GRADED

soi·ree /ˈswɑːreɪ, AM swɑːˈreɪ/ **soirees;** 又拼作 **soirée.**
A **soiree** is a social gathering held in the evening. (晚上举行的)社交聚会, 社交晚会. N-COUNT FORMAL

so·journ /ˈsɒdʒɜːn, AM ˈsəʊdʒ-/ **sojourns.**
A **sojourn** is a short stay in a place that is not your home. (短期)逗留, 暂住. N-COUNT LITERARY

sol·ace /ˈsɒlɪs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Solace** is a feeling of comfort that makes you feel less sad. 安慰, 慰藉. ❖ *Henry was inclined to seek solace in drink.* 亨利往往从喝酒中寻找安慰. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
2 If something is a **solace** to you, it makes you feel less sad. 安慰物. N-SING FORMAL

so·lar /ˈsəʊlə/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Solar** is used to describe things relating to the sun. 太阳的, 与太阳有关的. ❖ *...a total solar eclipse.* 一次日全食. ADJ
2 **Solar** power is obtained from the sun's light and heat. (能量)从太阳获得的, 太阳能的. ADJ

ˌsolar ˈcell, solar cells.
A **solar cell** is a device that produces electricity from the sun's rays. 太阳能电池. N-COUNT

so·lar·ium /səʊˈleəriəm/ **solariums.**
A **solarium** is a place equipped with sun lamps, where you can go to get an artificial suntan. (装有太阳灯的)日光浴室. N-COUNT

so·lar plex·us /ˌsəʊlə ˈpleksəs/.
Your **solar plexus** is the part of your stomach, below your ribs, where it is painful if you are hit hard. 心口, 胃窝. N-SING: the N, N with poss

ˈsolar system, solar systems. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **solar system** is the sun and all the planets and comets that go round it. 太阳系. N-COUNT

sold /səʊld/.
Sold is the past tense and past participle of **sell**. sell 的过去式和过去分词.

sol·der /ˈsəʊldə, AM ˈsɑːdə/ **solders, soldering, soldered.**
1 If you **solder** two pieces of metal together, you join them by melting a small piece of soft metal and putting it between them so that it holds them together after it has cooled. 焊, 焊接. ❖ *He then soldered the wire to the telephone terminal.* 他接着把电线焊到电话线接头上. VB V n adv/prep Also V, V n
2 **Solder** is the soft metal used for soldering. 焊料, 焊锡. N-UNCOUNT

sol·dier /ˈsəʊldʒə/ **soldiers, soldiering, soldiered.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **soldier** is a person who works in an army, especially a person who is not an officer. (陆军)士兵, 军人. N-COUNT

➤soldier on.
If you **soldier on**, you continue to do something although it is difficult or unpleasant. (不顾困难等)继续往下干. PHR-V V P

sol·dier·ly /ˈsəʊldʒəli/.
If you act in a **soldierly** way, you behave like a good or brave soldier. 军人(似)的; 英勇的. ADJ FORMAL

sol·diery /ˈsəʊldʒəri/.
Soldiery is a group or body of soldiers. (总称)士兵, 军人; 军队. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

ˌsold ˈout. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a performance, sports event, or other entertainment is **sold out**, all the tickets for it have been sold. (演出、体育比赛等)门票全部售出的, 满座的. ADJ v-link ADJ
2 If a shop is **sold out** of something, it has sold all of it that it had. (商店货物)全部售完的. ADJ v-link ADJ

sole /səʊl/ **soles.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 The **sole** thing or person of a particular type is the only one of that type. 唯一的, 仅有的. ❖ *Their sole aim is to destabilize the Indian government.* 他们唯一的目标是动摇印度政府的统治. ADJ: ADJ n
◢ **sole·ly** /ˈsəʊlli/ ❖ *Too often we make decisions based solely upon what we see in the magazines.* 我们常常仅凭杂志里看到的东西就做出决定. ADV
2 If you have **sole** charge or ownership of something, you are the only person in charge of it or who owns it. 单独的, 独立的. ❖ *Many women are left as the sole providers in families.* 许多妇女成为家里唯一养家糊口的人. ADJ: ADJ n
3 The **sole** of your foot or of a shoe or sock is the underneath surface of it. 脚底; 鞋底; 袜底. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT
4 A **sole** is a kind of flat fish. 鳎鱼. N-COUNT
➪ **Sole** is this fish eaten as food. (食用的)鳎鱼. N-UNCOUNT

-soled /-səʊld/.
-soled combines with adjectives and nouns to form adjectives which describe shoes with a particular kind of sole. (同形容词和名词构成形容词, 表示某种特定的)…鞋底的. ❖ *...rubber-soled shoes.* 橡胶底鞋子. COMB

sol·emn /ˈsɒləm/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Someone or something that is **solemn** is very serious rather than cheerful or humorous. 严肃的, 庄重的; 肃穆的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **sol·emn·ly** ❖ *Her listeners nodded solemnly.* 她的听众们严肃地点了点头. ADV-GRADED
◢ **so·lem·nity** /səˈlemnɪti/ ❖ *The setting for this morning's signing ceremony matched the solemnity of the occasion.* 今天上午签署仪式的布置, 很符合那个场合的庄重气氛. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **solemn** promise or agreement is one that you make in a very formal, sincere way. (承诺、合约等)庄严的, 正式的, 郑重的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **solemnly** ❖ *I do solemnly swear by whatever I hold most sacred, that I will be loyal to the profession of medicine.* 我以我心中最神圣之物庄严起誓, 我决心忠于我的医生职业. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

so·lic·it /səˈlɪsɪt/ **solicits, soliciting, solicited.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **solicit** money, help, support, or an opinion from someone, you ask them for it. 请求, 恳求, 要求(金钱, 帮助, 支援, 意见等). VB V n FORMAL
◢ **so·lici·ta·tion** /səˌlɪsɪˈteɪʃən/, **solicitations** ❖ *...the party's solicitation of huge donations from a group of wealthy businessmen.* 该党向一批富有的实业家索捐大笔钱的请求. N-VAR
2 When prostitutes **solicit**, they offer to have sex with people in return for money. (妓女)拉客. VB V
◢ **so·lic·it·ing** ❖ *Girls could get very heavy sentences for soliciting.* 女孩子拉客可能判处重刑. N-UNCOUNT

so·lici·tor /səˈlɪsɪtə/ **solicitors.** ◆◆◆◇◇
In Britain, a **solicitor** is a lawyer who gives legal advice, prepares legal documents and cases, and represents clients in the lower courts of law. (提供法律咨询、准备法律文件和在初级法院代表当事人的)事务律师. 比较 barrister. N-COUNT

Soˌlicitor ˈGeneral; 又拼作 **solicitor-general.**
In Britain, the **Solicitor General** is the second most important legal officer, next in rank below the Attorney General. [英] 副检察长. N-SING

so·lici·tous /səˈlɪsɪtəs/.
A person who is **solicitous** shows anxious concern for someone or something. 关心的, 焦虑的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **so·lici·tous·ly** ❖ *He took her hand in greeting and asked solicitously how everything was.* 他拉住她的手向她问好, 关心地问她一切怎么样. ADV-GRADED
◢ **so·lici·tude** /səˈlɪsɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/ ❖ *He is full of tender solicitude towards my sister.* 他对我的妹妹十分温柔体贴. N-UNCOUNT

sol·id /ˈsɒlɪd/ **solids.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **solid** substance or object stays the same shape whether it is in a container or not. 固体的. ❖ *He did not eat solid food for several weeks.* 他有几个星期没有吃固体食物. ADJ
2 A **solid** is a substance that stays the same shape whether it is in a container or not. 固体. ❖ *Solids turn to liquids at certain temperatures.* 固体在一定温度下变成液体. N-COUNT
3 A substance that is **solid** is very hard or firm. 坚硬的, 坚实的. ❖ *The concrete will stay as solid as a rock.* 混凝土凝固后硬如岩石. ADJ-GRADED
4 A **solid** object or mass does not have a space inside it, or holes or gaps in it. 实心的, 无空隙的. ❖ *...a tunnel carved through 50ft of solid rock.* 一条穿过50英尺厚的实心岩石的隧道. *The car park was absolutely packed solid with people.* 停车场里挤满了人, 没有一点空地方. ADJ
5 If an object is made of **solid** gold or **solid** wood, for example, it is made of gold or wood all the way through, ADJ: ADJ n

S

rather than just on the outside. (黄金、木头等)纯的, 实的.

6 A structure that is **solid** is strong and is not likely to collapse or fall over. 牢固的; 不会倒塌的. ❖ *The car feels very solid.* 这汽车摸上去很结实. ◢ **so·lid·ly** ❖ *Their house, which was solidly built, resisted the main shock.* 他们的房子盖得很结实, 经受住了主震. ◢ **so·lid·ity** /səˈlɪdɪti/ ❖ *...the solidity of walls and floors.* 墙和地板的坚固性. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

7 ➜ 又见 **rock-solid**.

8 If you describe someone as **solid**, you mean that they are very reliable and respectable. 可靠的, 可敬的. ❖ *Mr Zuma has a solid reputation as a grass roots organiser.* 祖马先生是一位基层组织者, 享有可敬的声誉. ◢ **solidly** ❖ *Graham is so solidly consistent.* 格雷厄姆始终如一. ◢ **solidity** ❖ *He had the proverbial solidity of the English.* 他有着英格兰人那种公认的可以信赖的品格. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

9 **Solid** evidence or information is reliable because it is based on facts. (证据、消息等)有事实根据的. ADJ-GRADED

10 You use **solid** to describe something such as advice or a piece of work which is useful and reliable. (建议、作品等)有用的, 可靠的. ❖ *All I am looking for is a good solid performance.* 我在寻找名副其实的表现. ◢ **solidly** ❖ *She's played solidly throughout the spring.* 整个春季她的比赛表现都很稳定. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

11 You use **solid** to describe something such as the basis for a policy or support for an organization when it is strong, because it has been developed carefully and slowly. (基础、支持等)牢固的, 有力的. ❖ *...Washington's attempt to build a solid international coalition.* 华盛顿想要建立一个牢固的国际联盟的企图. ◢ **solidly** ❖ *...a society based solidly on trust and understanding.* 一个牢固地建立在信任和理解的基础上的社会. ◢ **solidity** ❖ *...doubts over the solidity of Chinese backing for the American approach.* 怀疑中国人会不会坚决支持美国方案. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

S

12 If you do something for a **solid** period of time, you do it without any pause or interruption throughout that time. 连续不断的, 不停顿的. ❖ *We had worked together for two solid years.* 我们在一起连续干了两年. ◢ **solidly** ❖ *People who had worked solidly since Christmas enjoyed the chance of a Friday off.* 自圣诞节以来一直在干活的人, 星期五可以放假一天. ADJ: ADJ n, V-ed ADJ ADV-GRADED ADV with v

soli·dar·ity /ˌsɒlɪˈdærɪti/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If a group of people show **solidarity**, they show complete unity and support for each other, especially in political or international affairs. (尤指在政治或国际事务中的)团结、团结一致. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsolid ˈfuel, solid fuels.

Solid fuel is fuel such as coal or wood, that is solid rather than liquid or gas. (煤、木头等)固体燃料. N-VAR

so·lidi·fy /səˈlɪdɪfaɪ/ solidifies, solidifying, solidified.

1 When a liquid **solidifies**, it changes into a solid. (使)固化, (使)凝固. ❖ *The thicker lava would have taken two weeks to solidify.* 更厚的熔岩要过两个星期才会凝固. *The Energy Department plans to solidify the deadly waste in a high-tech billion-dollar factory.* 能源部打算在一家耗资10亿元的高科技工厂里, 把高毒的废料固化. V-ERG V V n Also V-ed

2 If something such as a position or opinion **solidifies**, it becomes firmer and more definite and unlikely to change. (使)(立场、看法等)变强硬, (使)变坚定. ❖ *Her attitudes solidified through privilege and habit.* 凭借特权和习惯, 她态度很蛮横. *Her behavior this week has solidified her support within the Department of Justice.* 她本周的表现使司法部内部坚定了对她的支持. V-ERG V V Also V n

ˌsolid-ˈstate.

Solid-state electronic equipment is made using transistors, silicon chips, or other semi-conductors, instead of valves or other mechanical parts. (电子装置使用晶体管、硅晶片或半导体等)固态的. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

so·lilo·quy /səˈlɪləkwi/ soliloquies.

A **soliloquy** is a speech in a play in which an actor or actress speaks to himself or herself and to the audience, rather than to another actor. (戏剧中角色的)独白. N-COUNT

soli·taire /ˌsɒlɪˈteə/ solitaires.

1 **Solitaire** is a game for one person in which you move pegs to different positions on a board, with the aim of having one peg left at the end of the game. 单人跳棋. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Solitaire** is a card game for only one player. The British word is **patience**. 单人纸牌戏. [英]作 patience. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

3 A **solitaire** is a diamond or other jewel that is set on its own in a ring or other piece of jewellery. (镶在首饰上的)独粒宝石. ❖ *...a very large solitaire diamond ring.* 一枚很大的独粒钻石戒指. N-COUNT

soli·tary /ˈsɒlɪtri, AM -teri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A person or animal that is **solitary** spends a lot of time alone. 孤独的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **solitary** activity is one that you do alone. 独自的, 单独做的. ❖ *His evenings were spent in solitary drinking.* 他在许多夜晚独自喝酒. ADJ: ADJ n

3 A **solitary** person or object is alone, with no others nearby. (旁边无他人或他物)单独的. ❖ *...the occasional solitary figure making a study of wildflowers or grasses.* 偶尔有个在研究野花或野草的孤独身影. ADJ: ADJ n

4 **Solitary** is the same as **solitary confinement**. 同 solitary confinement. ❖ *Tom was in solitary across the way from me.* 汤姆在我的对面单独监禁. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

ˌsolitary conˈfinement.

A prisoner who is in **solitary confinement** is being kept alone away from all other prisoners, usually as a punishment. 单独监禁. N-UNCOUNT

soli·tude /ˈsɒlɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Solitude is the state of being alone, especially when this is peaceful and pleasant. (特指宁静而舒适的) 独居, 独处. ❖ *Imagine long golden beaches where you can wander in solitude.* 想象一下, 你在那长长的金色海滩上独自漫步. N-UNCOUNT

solo /ˈsəʊləʊ/ solos. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **solo** is a performance, especially of a piece of music, done by one person. 单独表演; 独唱; 独奏; 单独活动. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He had just completed his final solo album.* 他刚刚录完他最后一张独唱唱片. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Charles Lindbergh became the first person to fly solo across the Atlantic.* 查尔斯·林德伯格成为单人驾机飞越大西洋的第一人. ADV ADV after v

so·lo·ist /ˈsəʊləʊɪst/ soloists. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **soloist** is a person who performs a solo, usually a piece of music. 独唱者; 独奏者; 单独表演者. N-COUNT

sol·stice /ˈsɒlstɪs/ solstices. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **summer solstice** and the **winter solstice** are the two times of the year when the sun is farthest away from the equator. In the northern hemisphere, the summer solstice is on June 21 or 22, and the winter solstice is on December 21 or 22. In the southern hemisphere the summer solstice is in December and the winter solstice is in June. 至(一年有两至, 即6月21或22日的夏至, 12月21或22日的冬至). N-COUNT

sol·uble /ˈsɒljʊbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A substance that is **soluble** will dissolve in a liquid. 可溶的. ❖ *Uranium is soluble in sea water.* 铀可以溶解在海水里. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something is **water-soluble** or **fat-soluble**, it will dissolve in water or in fat. 水溶性的; 脂溶性的. COMB

so·lu·tion /səˈluːʃən/ solutions. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **solution** to a problem or difficult situation is a way of dealing with it so that the difficulty is removed. 解决手段, 解决办法. ❖ *Although he has sought to find a peaceful solution, he is facing pressure to use greater military force.* 虽然他试图寻找一个和平解决办法, 但他面临压力, 必须使用更大的军事力量. N-COUNT

2 The **solution** to a riddle or a puzzle is the answer to it. 答案. N-COUNT

3 A **solution** is a liquid in which a solid substance has been dissolved. 溶液. ❖ *...a warm solution of liquid detergent.* 温暖的洗涤剂溶液. N-COUNT also in N

solve /sɒlv/ solves, solving, solved. ◆◆◆◇◇

If you **solve** a problem or a question, you find a solution or an VB

answer to it. 解决. ❖ *Their domestic reforms did nothing to solve the problem of unemployment.* 他们的国内改革对解决失业问题没起作用. V n

sol·ven·cy /'sɒlvənsi/.
A person or organization's **solvency** is their ability to pay their debts. (债务)清偿能力, 偿付能力. N-UNCOUNT

sol·vent /'sɒlvənt/ **solvents.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a person or a company is **solvent**, they have enough money to pay all their debts. 有还债能力的, 有偿付能力的. ADJ
2 A **solvent** is a liquid that can dissolve other substances. 溶剂. N-VAR

'solvent abuse.
Solvent abuse is the dangerous practice of breathing in the vapour from solvents such as glue in order to feel as if you are drunk. 溶媒滥用(为有醉的感觉吸入胶毒蒸气等). N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

som·bre /'sɒmbə/; [美]拼作 **somber.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone is **sombre**, they are serious, sad, or pessimistic. 忧郁的, 沮丧的, 悲观的. ◢ **som·bre·ly** ❖ *'All the same, I wish he'd come back,' Martha said sombrely.* '我还是希望他回来.' 玛莎沮丧地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 **Sombre** colours and places are dark and dull. (颜色)暗淡的; (地方)昏暗的. ADJ-GRADED

som·brero /sɒm'breərəu/ **sombreros.**
A **sombrero** is a hat with a very wide brim which is worn especially in Mexico. (尤指墨西哥人戴的)阔边帽. N-COUNT

some /səm, 重读 sʌm/. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 You use **some** to refer to a quantity of something or to a number of people or things, when you are not stating the quantity or number precisely. 一些, 若干. ❖ *Robin opened some champagne.* 罗宾开了一些香槟. *He went to fetch some books.* 他去拿几本书回来. *Some children refuse to eat on time and others overeat.* 有些孩子不肯按时吃饭, 有些孩子吃得太多. DET
➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *This year all the apples are all red. My niece and nephew are going out this morning with stepladders to pick some.* 今年的苹果都红了. 今天上午我侄女和侄子要拿梯子去摘一些. PRON
2 You use **some** to emphasize that a quantity or number is fairly large. For example, if an activity takes **some** time, it takes quite a lot of time. 相当多的, 不少的. ❖ *The question of local government finance has been the subject of debate for some years.* 好几年来, 当地政府的财政问题一直是争论的主题. *I have discussed this topic in some detail.* 我已经相当详细地讨论了这个题目. DET
3 You use **some** to emphasize that a quantity or number is fairly small. For example, if something happens to **some** extent, it happens a little. 一点儿, 一些, 少量的. ❖ *'Isn't there some chance that William might lead a normal life?' asked Jill.* '难道威廉没有一点儿可能会过上正常生活?' 吉尔问. *Some fishing is still allowed.* 少量的捕鱼仍是允许的. DET
4 If you refer to **some of** the people or things in a group, you mean a few of them but not all of them. If you refer to **some of** a particular thing, you mean a part of it but not all of it. (其中的)一些, 若干. ❖ *Remove the cover and spoon some of the sauce into a bowl.* 打开盖子, 用匙舀一些酱放进碗里. *Boats crammed with hot and angry holidaymakers, some of whom had waited for up to two days to cross.* 船里挤满了愤怒的度假者, 其中有些人为了过河已经等了两天. QUANT
➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *When the chicken is cooked I'll freeze some.* 把鸡煮好以后, 我会把一部分冷冻起来. PRON
5 If you refer to **some** person or thing, you are referring to that person or thing vaguely, without stating precisely which one you mean. 某一个(人或事物). ❖ *If you are worried about some aspect of your child's health, call us.* 如果你担心孩子某方面的健康, 就给我们打电话. *Three years ago there was an incident at the local school when some bloke started shooting the place up.* 三年以前, 当地学校发生了一件事, 有个家伙在那个地方开枪. DET
6 You can also use **some** in front of a number to indicate that it is approximate. 大约, 左右. ❖ *I have kept birds for some 30 years.* 我养鸟已经有30来年了. ADV ADV num
7 **Some** is used to mean to a small extent or degree. 某种程度上, 稍稍, 有点儿. ❖ *If Susanne is off somewhere, I'll kill time by looking around some.* 如果苏珊去了什么地方, 我稍微四处看看来打发时间. *He decided we should spend Christmas in Acapulco. There we could ski some and relax.* 他决定我们去阿卡普尔科过圣诞节, 在那里我们可以滑滑雪, 放松放松. ADV ADV after v AMERICAN
8 You can use **some** in front of a noun in order to express your approval or disapproval of the person or thing you are mentioning. (用在名词之前, 表示赞成或不满某人提到的某事)算什么, 一点儿也不. ❖ *'Some party!' — 'Yep. One hell of a party.'* '算什么聚会!' — '是呀. 一点儿也算不上个聚会.' DET INFORMAL

some·body /'sʌmbədi, AM -bɑ:di/. ♦♦♦♦◇
Somebody means the same as **someone**. 义同 someone. PRON-INDEF

'some day; 又拼作 **someday.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Some day means at a date in the future that is unknown or that has not yet been decided. (将来的)某天, 有朝一日. ❖ *She believed that some day he'd learn to trust her.* 她相信有朝一日他会学会信任她. ADV ADV with v, ADV with cl

some·how /'sʌmhau/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 You use **somehow** to say that you do not know or cannot say how something was done or will be done. 不知什么原因, 不知怎的, 以某种办法. ❖ *We'll manage somehow, you and me. I know we will.* 我们, 你和我, 会设法应付过去. 我知道我们会的. *Somehow I knew he would tell me the truth.* 不知怎的, 我知道他会对我说实话. *This city is somehow different.* 这个城市有点儿不一样. ADV
2 ➡ **somehow or other**: 见 **other**.

some·one /'sʌmwʌn/. The form **somebody** is also used. 又可作 somebody. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 You use **someone** or **somebody** to refer to a person without saying exactly who you mean. 某人, 有人. ❖ *I need someone to help me.* 我需要有人帮我的忙. *He noticed a huge crowd gathered outside — someone really famous must be staying there.* 他注意到外面聚了一大群人 — 肯定有个大名人在那里. PRON-INDEF
2 If you say that a person is **someone** or **somebody** in a particular kind of work or in a particular place, you mean that they are considered to be important in that kind of work or in that place. 重要人物, 有名气的人. ❖ *He was somebody in the law division.* 他在法律部是个有名气的人. PRON-INDEF

some·place /'sʌmpleɪs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someplace means the same as **somewhere**. 义同 somewhere. ❖ *They lived over around Coyote Canyon someplace.* 他们住在凯奥特峡谷的一个地方. ADV ADV after v AMERICAN

som·er·sault /'sʌməsɔ:lt/ **somersaults, somersaulting, somersaulted.**
1 If someone or something does a **somersault** they turn over completely in the air. 筋斗. N-COUNT
2 If someone or something **somersaults**, they perform one or more somersaults. 翻筋斗. ❖ *I hit him back and he somersaulted down the stairs.* 我回击他, 他一个筋斗翻下了楼梯. VB V V prep

some·thing /'sʌmθɪŋ/. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 You use **something** to refer to a thing, situation, event, or idea, without saying exactly what it is. 某事, 某东西. ❖ *There was something vaguely familiar about him.* 他身上好像有某种熟悉的东西. *'You said there was something you wanted to ask me,' he said politely.* '你说有事想要问我.' 他彬彬有礼地说. *People are always out in their cars, watching television or busy doing something else.* 人们总是驱车外出, 看电视, 或者忙着干别的什么事. PRON-INDEF
2 You can use **something** to say that the description or amount that you are giving is not exact. 几分, 稍微, 大约. ❖ *Clive made a noise, something like a grunt.* 克莱夫发出了一声, 有点儿像表示不满的哼声. *Their membership seems to have risen to something over 10,000.* 他们的会员好像已经增加到了1万人以上. PRON-INDEF PRON prep
3 If you say that a person or thing is **something** or is really **something**, you mean that you are very impressed by PRON-INDEF

them. 值得注意的人(或东西). ❖ *The doors here are really something, all made of good wood like mahogany.* 这里的几扇门确实不错, 都是用桃花心木这样的好木料做的.

4 You can use **something** in expressions like **'that's something'** when you think that a situation is not very good but is better than it might have been. 还算幸运的事, 聊以自慰的事. ❖ *Well, at least he was in town. That was something.* 哎呀, 至少他在城里, 这还算幸运. PRON-INDEF

5 If you say that a thing is **something of** a disappointment, you mean that it is quite disappointing. If you say that a person is **something of** an artist, you mean that they are quite good at art. 可以说是一个, 相当突出的一个. ❖ *She received something of a surprise when Robert said that he was coming to New York.* 当罗伯特说要来纽约, 这可是个出乎她意料的消息. PRON-INDEF PRON of n

6 If you say that there is **something in** an idea or suggestion, you mean that it is quite good and should be considered seriously. 值得考虑的东西. ❖ *Christianity has stood the test of time, so there must be something in it.* 基督教经过了时间的考验, 其中一定有些道理. *Could there be something in what he said?* 他的话可能有些道理吗? PRON-INDEF PRON in n

7 You use **something** in expressions such as **'or something'** and **'or something like that'** to indicate that you are referring to something similar to what you have just mentioned when you are not being exact. 诸如此类的什么. ❖ *This guy, his name was Briarly or Beardly or something.* 这个家伙, 他的名字叫布赖利还是比尔德利还是别的什么. *The air fare was about a hundred and ninety-nine pounds or something like that.* 飞机票199镑左右, 大约是这个价钱. PRON-INDEF PRAGMATICS

8 ➡ **something like**: 见 **like**.

S

-something /-sʌmθɪŋ/ -somethings.

1 **-something** is combined with numbers such as twenty and thirty to form adjectives which indicate an approximate amount, especially someone's age. For example, if you say that someone is **thirty-something**, you mean they are between thirty and forty years old. (尤指年龄)...多岁. COMB

2 People of a similar age range are sometimes referred to as, for example, **twenty-somethings** or **thirty-somethings**. 大约...年龄的人(如20来岁的人, 30来岁的人). COMB JOURNALISM

some·time /ˈsʌmtaɪm/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **sometime** to refer to a time in the future or the past that is unknown or that has not yet been decided. (过去或将来的)某个时候, 某个日子. ❖ *The sales figures won't be released until sometime next month.* 销售数字要到下月某个时候才发布. *Why don't you come and see me sometime.* 何不找个时间来看看我? ADV

2 You also use **sometime** to describe a job or role that a person used to have. (工作、职责)一度的, 以前的. ❖ *...sometime boxer Frank Bruno.* 前拳击运动员弗兰克·布鲁诺. ADJ ADJ n

some·times /ˈsʌmtaɪmz/. ◆◆◆◆◇

You use **sometimes** to say that something happens on some occasions rather than all the time. 有时, 间或. ❖ *Sometimes I think he dislikes me.* 有时我觉得他不喜欢我. *You must have noticed how tired he sometimes looks.* 你一定注意到他有时候看上去很累. ADV

some·what /ˈsʌmwɒt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

You use **somewhat** to indicate that something is the case to a limited extent or degree. 有点, 在某种程度上. ❖ *He concluded that Oswald was somewhat abnormal.* 他断定奥斯瓦尔德有点不正常. *Conditions in the village had improved somewhat since January.* 自1月份以来, 村里的条件已经有所改善. ADV ADV with cl/group

some·where /ˈsʌmweə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **somewhere** to refer to a place without saying exactly where you mean. 在某处. ❖ *Somewhere in Ian's room were some of the letters that she had sent him.* 伊恩房间的什么地方有她寄给他的一些信. *Don't I know you from somewhere?* 好像我在哪里见过你. *I needed somewhere to live in London.* 我在伦敦需要有个住的地方. ADV

2 You use **somewhere** when giving an approximate amount, number, or time. 大约, 左右. ❖ *Caray is somewhere between 73 and 80 years of age.* 卡雷在73到80岁之间. *The W.H.O. safety standard for ozone levels is somewhere about a hundred.* 世界卫生组织对臭氧层的安全标准大约是100. ADV ADV prep

3 If you say that you **are getting somewhere**, you mean that you are making progress towards achieving something. 取得一些进展, 有一些成果. ❖ *At last they were agreeing, at last they were getting somewhere.* 他们终于渐渐取得一致意见, 他们终于取得了一些进展. PHR

som·no·lent /ˈsɒmnələnt/.

1 If you are **somnolent** you feel sleepy. 困倦的, 昏昏欲睡的. ADJ FORMAL

2 If a place is **somnolent** it is very peaceful and quiet. (地方)寂静的, 宁谧的. ADJ LITERARY

son /sʌn/ sons. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Someone's **son** is their male child. 儿子. ❖ *Sam is the seven-year-old son of Eric Davies.* 萨姆是埃里克·戴维斯七岁大的儿子. N-COUNT

2 A man, especially a famous man, can be described as a **son** of the place he comes from. (尤其是名人被称作是某地的)骄子. ❖ *...New Orleans's most famous son, Louis Armstrong.* 最有名的新奥尔良之子路易斯·阿姆斯特朗. N-COUNT with poss JOURNALISM

3 Some people use **son** as an affectionate form of address to a boy or a man who is younger than them. (年长者对男孩或男人的昵称)孩子. ❖ *Don't be frightened by failure, son.* 别怕失败, 孩子. N-VOC PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

so·nar /ˈsəʊnɑː/ sonars.

Sonar is equipment on a ship which can calculate the depth of the sea or the position of an underwater object using sound waves. (探测大海深度等的)声呐. N-VAR

so·na·ta /səˈnɑːtə/ sonatas. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sonata** is a piece of classical music written either for a single instrument, or for one instrument and a piano. 奏鸣曲. N-COUNT

song /sɒŋ, AM sɔːŋ/ songs. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **song** is words and music sung together. (一首)歌, 歌曲. ❖ *...a love song.* 一首情歌. N-COUNT

2 **Song** is the art of singing. 歌唱艺术. ❖ *...the history of American popular song.* 美国流行歌唱艺术史. N-UNCOUNT

3 A bird's **song** is the pleasant, musical sounds that it makes. (鸟等的)鸣声. N-COUNT

4 If someone **bursts into song** or **breaks into song**, they start singing. 放声歌唱. PHR

5 If you buy something **for a song**, you buy it for much less than its real value. 很便宜地. PHR INFORMAL

6 Journalists sometimes describe sportsmen or sportswomen as being **on song** when they are playing really well. (运动员)处于良好的竞技状态. PHR BRITISH

7 ➡ 又见 **birdsong, song and dance, songbird, swan song**.

ˌsong and ˈdance.

1 A **song and dance** act is a theatrical performance in which a person or group of people both sing and dance. 歌舞表演. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone is making a **song and dance** about something, you mean they are making an unnecessary fuss about it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)小题大做. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

song·bird /ˈsɒŋbɜːd, AM ˈsɔːŋ-/ songbirds; 又拼作 song bird.

A **songbird** is a bird that produces musical sounds which are like singing. There are many different kinds of songbird. 鸣禽. N-COUNT

song·stress /ˈsɒŋstrəs, AM ˈsɔːŋ-/ songstresses.

Journalists sometimes refer to a female popular singer as a **songstress**. (流行歌曲的)女歌手. N-COUNT

song·writer /ˈsɒŋraɪtə, AM ˈsɔːŋ-/ songwriters. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **songwriter** is someone who writes the words or the music, or both, for popular songs. (流行歌的)填词人; 作曲者; 歌曲作者. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **singer-songwriter**.

son·ic /ˈsɒnɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sonic is used to describe things related to sound. 声音的, 与 ADJ ADJ n

声音有关的. ❖ *...the sonic boom of enemy fighter-bombers.* 敌人战斗轰炸机隆隆的声音. TECHNICAL

'son-in-law, sons-in-law. ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone's **son-in-law** is the husband of their daughter. 女婿. N-COUNT

son·net /'sɒnɪt/ **sonnets.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **sonnet** is a poem that has 14 lines. Each line has 14 syllables, and the poem has a fixed pattern of rhymes. 十四行诗. N-COUNT

son·ny /'sʌni/.
Some people address a boy or young man informally as **sonny**. (对男孩或小伙子的称呼)孩子, 小家伙, 小弟弟. N-VOC PRAGMATICS

so·nor·ity /sə'nɒrɪti, AM -'nɔːr-/ **sonorities.**
The **sonority** of a sound is its deep resonance. (声音)浑厚, 雄浑. ❖ *The lower strings contribute a splendid richness of sonority.* 较低的弦使声音更优美浑厚. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl FORMAL

so·no·rous /'sɒnərəs, AM sə'nɔːrəs/.
A **sonorous** sound is deep and rich. 雄浑的, 浑厚的. ❖ *...an even, sonorous voice.* 一个平和、厚重的嗓音. ADJ-GRADED

soon /suːn/ **sooner, soonest.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If something is going to happen **soon**, it will happen after a short time. If something happened **soon** after a particular time or event, it happened a short time after it. 不久, 很快. ❖ *This chance has come sooner than I expected.* 这个机会比我预计来得要快. *You'll find out soon enough.* 你很快就会发现的. *Soon afterwards he separated from his wife.* 没过多久, 他跟妻子分居了. ADV-GRADED ADV with v. ADV after n/cl
2 If you say that something happens **as soon as** something else happens, you mean that it happens immediately after the other thing. 一...就... ❖ *You'll never guess what happened as soon as I left my room.* 你怎么也想不到, 我一离开房间就发生了什么事. PHR-CONJ
3 If you say that you **would just as soon** do something or you'**d just as soon** do it, you mean that you would prefer to do it. 宁可. ❖ *I'd just as soon not have to make this public.* 我宁可不公开这事. *I'd just as soon you put that thing away.* 我宁可你把那事搁在一边. *She'd just as soon throw your plate in your face as serve you.* 她宁可把盘子扔在你的脸上, 也不愿为你服务. PHR-MODAL PHR-MODAL not inf PHR-MODAL that PHR-MODAL inf as inf

soon·er /'suːnə/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Sooner** is the comparative of **soon**. soon 的比较级.
2 You say **the sooner the better** when you think something should be done as soon as possible. 越早越好, 越快越好. ❖ *Detective Holt said: 'The kidnapper is a man we must catch and the sooner the better.'* 侦探霍尔特说: '我们必须把绑架者抓住, 越快越好.' PHR
3 If you say that something will happen **sooner or later**, you mean that it will happen at some time in the future, even though it might take a long time. 迟早, 终归. PHR
4 If you say that **no sooner** has one thing happened **than** another thing happens, you mean that the second thing happens immediately after the first thing. 一...就... ❖ *No sooner had he arrived in Rome than he was kidnapped.* 他一到罗马就被绑架了. PHR-CONJ
5 If you say that you **would sooner** do something or you'**d sooner** do it, you mean that you would prefer to do it. 宁可. ❖ *I'd sooner not talk about it.* 我宁可不谈这件事. *I'd sooner he didn't know till I've talked to Pete.* 我宁可跟皮特谈了以后他才知道. *I would sooner give up sleep than miss my evening class.* 我宁可不睡觉也要到夜校上课. PHR-MODAL PHR-MODAL not inf PHR-MODAL that PHR-MODAL inf than inf

soot /sʊt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Soot is black powder which rises in the smoke from a fire and collects on the inside of chimneys. (烟囱里积的)烟灰, 煤烟. N-UNCOUNT

soothe /suːð/ **soothes, soothing, soothed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **soothe** someone who is angry or upset, you make them feel calmer. 安慰, 劝慰, 使平静. ❖ *It did not take long for the central bank to soothe investors' fears.* 中央银行没有花多长时间, 就消除了投资者们的担心. VB V n
◢ **sooth·ing** ❖ *His casual, relaxed manner was very soothing.* 他那随便和放松的姿态, 给人以安慰. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **sooth·ing·ly** ❖ *'Now don't you worry,' she said soothingly.* '你现在别担心了.' 她安慰说. ADV
2 Something that **soothes** a part of your body where there is pain or discomfort makes the pain or discomfort less severe. 缓和, 减轻...的痛苦(或不适). ❖ *...body lotion to soothe dry skin.* 润肤液缓解了干燥皮肤的不适感觉. VB V n
◢ **soothing** ❖ *Cold tea is very soothing for burns.* 冷的茶大大减轻烧伤处的疼痛. ADJ-GRADED

sooth·say·er /'suːθseɪə/ **soothsayers.**
In former times, **soothsayers** were people who believed they could see into the future and say what was going to happen. (旧时)预测未来的人, 预言者. N-COUNT

sooty /'sʊti/.
Something that is **sooty** is covered with soot. 满是煤烟的, 沾满烟垢的. ❖ *Their uniforms are torn and sooty.* 他们的制服破破烂烂, 沾满烟垢. ADJ-GRADED

sop /sɒp/ **sops.**
You describe something as a **sop** to someone when they are offered something small or unimportant in order to prevent them from getting angry or causing trouble; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(为了平息别人愤怒或息事宁人而送的)小礼物, 抚慰品. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

so·phis·ti·cat·ed /sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **sophisticated** machine, device, or method is more advanced or complex than others. 复杂的, 先进的. ❖ *...a large and sophisticated new British telescope.* 一台大而先进的新型英国望远镜. ADJ-GRADED
2 Someone who is **sophisticated** is at ease in social situations and knows about culture, fashion, and other matters that are considered socially important. 老于世故的, 熟悉文化和时尚的. ❖ *Recently her tastes have become more sophisticated.* 最近她的品味变得更加高雅时髦. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **so·phis·ti·cate** /sə'fɪstɪkeɪt/ **sophisticates.** Someone who is sophisticated can also be called a **sophisticate**. 老于世故的人. N-COUNT
3 A **sophisticated** person is intelligent and well-informed, and shows an ability to understand complicated matters. 老练的, 在行的. ❖ *These people are very sophisticated observers of the foreign policy scene.* 这些人是非常老练的外交政策观察家. ADJ-GRADED

so·phis·ti·ca·tion /sə,fɪstɪ'keɪʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **sophistication** of people, places, machines, or methods is their quality of being sophisticated. 老练; 精密; 复杂; 先进. ❖ *...the sophistication of one of the world's richest cities.* 世界其中一个最富有城市的先进性. *...the sophistication of modern machines.* 现代机器的复杂性. N-UNCOUNT

soph·ist·ry /'sɒfɪstri/.
Sophistry is the practice of using clever arguments that sound convincing but are in fact false. 诡辩(法). N-UNCOUNT FORMAL
◢ **soph·ist·ries.** These kind of arguments are called **sophistries**. 诡辩, 诡辩的论点. N-PLURAL

sopho·more /'sɒfəmɔː/ **sophomores.**
In the United States, a **sophomore** is a student in the second year of college or high school. (美国四年制大学或中学的)二年级学生. N-COUNT

sopo·rif·ic /,sɒpə'rɪfɪk/.
Something that is **soporific** makes you feel sleepy. 致睡的, 引起睡眠的. ❖ *A pint of beer at lunchtime has a strongly soporific effect.* 午饭时喝一品脱啤酒, 会有强烈的致睡效果. ADJ-GRADED

sop·ping /'sɒpɪŋ/.
Something that is **sopping** or **sopping wet** is extremely wet. 湿透的. ADJ INFORMAL

sop·py /'sɒpi/ **soppier, soppiest.**
If you describe someone or something as **soppy**, you mean that they are foolishly sentimental. 痴心多愁的, 缠绵痴情的. ❖ *He's constantly on the phone to his girlfriend being soppy.* 他经常打电话给他的女朋友, 傻乎乎地自作多情. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL BRITISH

so·pra·no /sə'prɑːnəʊ, -'præn-/ **sopranos.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **soprano** is a woman, girl, or boy with a high singing voice. 女高音; 童声高音歌手. N-COUNT

2 A **soprano** saxophone or other musical instrument has a range of notes of high pitch. (萨克斯管或其他乐器)高音的. ADJ: ADJ n

sor·bet /'sɔːbeɪ, AM -bɪt/ **sorbets.**
Sorbet is water ice that is usually made from fruit. 雪糕, 冰糕. N-VAR

sor·cer·er /'sɔːsərə/ **sorcerers.**
In stories and fairy tales, a **sorcerer** is a person who performs magic by using the power of evil spirits. 巫师, 术士; 魔法师. N-COUNT

sor·cer·ess /'sɔːsərɪs/ **sorceresses.**
In stories and fairy tales, a **sorceress** is a woman who performs magic by using the power of evil spirits. 女巫, 女术士; 女魔法师. N-COUNT

sor·cery /'sɔːsəri/.
Sorcery is the practice of performing magic by using the power of evil spirits. 巫术, 妖术; 魔法. N-UNCOUNT

sor·did /'sɔːdɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone's behaviour as **sordid**, you mean that it is immoral or dishonest. 低下的, 卑鄙的. ❖ *I don't want to hear the sordid details of your relationship with Sandra.* 我不想听你跟桑德拉关系中的那些下流细节. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe a place as **sordid**, you mean that it is dirty, unpleasant, or depressing. (地方)肮脏的, 令人不快的. ❖ *...the attic windows of their sordid little rooms.* 他们肮脏的顶楼小房间的窗户. ADJ-GRADED

sore /sɔː/ **sorer, sorest; sores.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If part of your body is **sore**, it causes you pain and discomfort. 痛的, 酸痛的. ❖ *It's years since I've had a sore throat like I did last night.* 昨天夜里我喉咙痛, 这样的事已经多年没有过了. ◢ **sore·ness** ❖ *The soreness lasted for about six weeks.* 疼痛持续了六个星期左右. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 A **sore** is a painful place on the body where the skin is infected. (身体上的)痛处; (皮肉的)发炎疼痛处. N-COUNT
➙ 又见 **cold sore**.
3 If you are **sore** about something, you are angry and upset about it. 生气的, 伤心的. ❖ *The result is that they are now all feeling very sore at you.* 结果是现在他们都对你很生气. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL
4 If something is **a sore point** with someone, it is likely to make them angry or embarrassed if you try to discuss it. 令人生气的事; 使人难堪的话题; (某人的)痛处. PHR
➙ to **stick out like a sore thumb**: 见 **thumb**.

sore·ly /'sɔːli/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Sorely is used to emphasize that a feeling such as disappointment or need is very strong. 很, 非常. ❖ *...sorely needed money.* 急需的钱. *He will be sorely missed.* 大家都会很想念他. ADV-GRADED PRAGMATICS

sor·ghum /'sɔːgəm/.
Sorghum is a type of corn that is grown in warm countries. Its grain can be made into flour or syrup. 高粱, 蜀黍. N-UNCOUNT

so·ror·ity /sə'rɒrɪti/ **sororities.**
In the United States, a **sorority** is a society of women students that is formed for social purposes. (美国的)女学生联谊会. N-COUNT

sor·rel /'sɒrəl, AM 'sɔːr-/.
Sorrel is a plant with bitter-tasting arrow-shaped leaves which are sometimes used in salads and sauces. 酸模(一种叶呈箭形、味苦的植物). N-UNCOUNT

sor·row /'sɒrəʊ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Sorrow is a feeling of deep sadness or regret. 悲伤, 悲痛, 遗憾. ❖ *It was a time of great sorrow.* 这是非常伤心的时候. N-UNCOUNT

sor·row·ful /'sɒrəʊfʊl/.
Sorrowful means very sad. 伤心的, 悲痛的. ❖ *His father's face looked suddenly soft and sorrowful.* 他父亲的脸上突然露出温柔和伤心的神色. ◢ **sor·row·ful·ly** ❖ *The postmaster shook his head sorrowfully.* 邮政局长伤心地摇了摇头. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ADV ADV with v

sor·rows /'sɒrəʊz/.
Sorrows are events or situations that cause deep sadness. 伤心事. ❖ *...the joys and sorrows of everyday living.* 日常生活中的喜乐和悲伤. N-PLURAL
➙ to **drown** one's **sorrows**: 见 **drown**.

sor·ry /'sɒri/ **sorrier, sorriest.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 You say **'Sorry'** or **'I'm sorry'** as a way of apologizing to someone for upsetting them or causing them difficulties. (用于道歉)对不起. ❖ *Sorry I took so long.* 对不起, 我花了那么长的时间. *I'm really sorry if I said anything wrong.* 真对不起, 如果我说错了什么的话. *She came into my room and said she was sorry.* 她来到我的房间来说对不起. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
2 You use **I'm sorry** or **sorry** as an introduction when you are telling someone something that you do not think they will want to hear, for example when you are disagreeing with them, or giving them bad news. (在说出对方不想听的话之前作引语)抱歉. ❖ *Sorry — no baths after ten o'clock.* 抱歉—过了10点钟就不能洗澡了. *I'm sorry to have to tell you that Janet West is dead.* 抱歉, 我不得不告诉你, 珍妮特·韦斯特死了. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
3 If you are **sorry** about a situation, you feel regret, sadness, or disappointment about it. (表示遗憾、伤心、失望等)遗憾的. ❖ *She was very sorry about all the trouble she'd caused.* 她对自己造成那么多麻烦感到很遗憾. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
4 You use the expression **I'm sorry to say** to express regret together with disappointment or disapproval. (表示遗憾和失望或不赞成)我很遗憾地说. ❖ *This, I am sorry to say, is almost entirely wishful thinking.* 我很遗憾地说, 这几乎完全是异想天开. PHR PRAGMATICS
5 You say **'I'm sorry'** to express your regret and sadness when you hear sad or unpleasant news. (听到不快的消息后表示遗憾和伤心)我感到难过. ❖ *I've heard about Mollie — I'm so sorry.* 我听说莫莉的事了; 我感到难过. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
6 If you feel **sorry for** someone who is unhappy or in an unpleasant situation, you feel sympathy and sadness for them. (表示同情和伤心)难过的. ❖ *I am very sorry for the family.* 我为那家人感到很难过. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ for n
7 You say that someone is feeling **sorry for** himself or herself when you disapprove of the fact that he or she is miserable and full of self-pity, rather than trying to be cheerful and positive. (贬义)(对自己的不幸)忧伤和自怜的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ for pron-refl PRAGMATICS
8 If someone or something is in a **sorry** state, they are in a bad state, mentally or physically. (状态) 差的, 糟糕的. ❖ *She is a sorry sight.* 她的样子不是太好. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
9 You say **'Sorry?'** when you have not heard something that someone has said and you want them to repeat it. (未听清而请对方重说一遍)请再说一遍. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
10 You use **sorry** when you correct yourself and use different words to say what you have just said, especially when what you say the second time does not use the words you would normally choose to use. (用来纠正自己话中的错误)应当是. ❖ *...refugees (sorry, economic migrants) who refuse to return to Vietnam.* 不愿意返回越南的难民(不, 应当说经济移民). CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
11 ➙ **better safe than sorry**: 见 **safe**.

sort /sɔːt/ **sorts, sorting, sorted.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you talk about a particular **sort** of something, you are talking about a class of things that have particular features in common and that belong to a larger group of related things. 种类, 类别. ❖ *What sort of school did you go to?* 你上哪类学校? *Let's have some more articles of this sort.* 我们再买一些这种物品吧. N-COUNT with supp
2 You describe someone as a particular **sort** when you are describing their character. 气质, 性格, 品性. ❖ *He seemed to be just the right sort for the job.* 他好像天性就是适合干这活儿的人. *She was a very vigorous sort of person.* 她是那种精力很旺盛的人. N-SING with supp
3 If you **sort** things, you separate them into different classes, groups, or places, for example so that you can do different things with them. 把...分类. ❖ *The students are sorted into three ability groups.* 学生们被分成三个能力小组. *He unlatched the box and sorted through the papers.* 他打开箱子, 把文件归类. VB: V n V n into n V through n
4 If you get a problem or the details of something **sorted**, you do what is necessary to solve the problem or organize the details. 解决(问题); 理清(细节). ❖ *These problems have now been sorted.* 这些问题现在已经解决了. VB: get n V-ed INFORMAL be V-ed

5 **All sorts** of things or people means a large number of different things or people. 各种各样的. ❖ *...self-help groups of all sorts.* 各种各样的自助小组. PHR

6 If you describe something as a thing **of sorts** or as a thing **of a sort**, you are suggesting that the thing is of a rather poor quality or standard. 勉强称得上的, 普通的, 一般的. ❖ *He made a living of sorts selling pancakes from a van.* 他用有篷货车卖烤薄饼, 勉强维持生计. PHR

7 You use **sort of** when you want to say that your description of something is not very accurate. 有点儿, 近乎. ❖ *In the end, she sort of pushed it.* 最后, 她近乎推着它了. *I suppose it sort of made it more exciting.* 我想, 这有点儿使它更激动人心了. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If you are **out of sorts**, you feel slightly unwell, discontented, or annoyed. 身体稍有不适; 不大高兴, 有点儿生气. PHR

9 ➼ **nothing of the sort**: 见 **nothing**.

›sort out.

1 If you **sort out** a group of things, you separate them into different classes, groups, or places. 整理, 把...分类. ❖ *Trying to sort out fact from fiction is difficult.* 要把事实跟虚构分清, 是不容易的. PHR-V V P noun V P noun from n Also V n P

2 If you **sort out** a problem or the details of something, you do what is necessary to solve the problem or organize the details. 解决(困难); 理清(细节). ❖ *Have you sorted something out for tomorrow night?* 你处理好明晚的事情了吗? PHR-V V P noun V n P

3 If you **sort** someone **out**, you make them realize that they have behaved wrongly, for example by talking to them or by punishing them. (通过谈话或惩罚)使(某人)明白其错误. ❖ *The crucial skill you need to develop is sorting out the parents.* 你需要培养的关键技能, 是要让父母明白他们自己错了. PHR-V V n P BRITISH V P noun

4 If you **sort** yourself **out**, you organize yourself or calm yourself so that you can act effectively and reasonably. 使(自己)调整好, 平静. PHR-V V pron-refl P

sor·tie /ˈsɔːti/ **sorties.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **sortie** is a brief trip away from your home base, especially a trip to an unfamiliar place. 短途旅行. ❖ *From here we plan several sorties into the countryside.* 我们计划从这里去乡下作几次短途旅行. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 If a military force makes a **sortie**, it makes an attack or raid by leaving its own position and going briefly into enemy territory. (对敌方的)出击. N-COUNT FORMAL

ˈsorting office, sorting offices.

A **sorting office** is a place where letters and parcels are taken after posting and are sorted according to their delivery addresses. 邮件分拣处. N-COUNT

SOS /ˌes əʊ ˈes/.

An **SOS** is a signal which indicates to other people that you are in danger and need help quickly. 紧急呼救信号. ❖ *The ferry did not even have time to send out an SOS.* 渡船连发紧急呼救信号的时间也没有. N-SING

ˌso-ˈso. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **so-so**, you mean that it is average in quality, rather than being very good or very bad. 过得去的, 不好不坏的. ❖ *Their lunch was only so-so.* 他们的午饭只是一般. ADJ INFORMAL

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *'How's it going?' – 'So-so.'* '情况怎么样?' — '马马虎虎.' ADV

sotto voce /ˌsɒtəʊ ˈvəʊtʃeɪ/.

If you say something **sotto voce**, you say it in a soft voice. 轻声地, 低声地. ADV LITERARY

sou·bri·quet /ˈsəʊbrɪkeɪ/ **soubriquets.**

➼ 见 **sobriquet**.

souf·flé /ˈsuːfleɪ, AM suːˈfleɪ/ **soufflés;** 又拼作 **souffle.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **soufflé** is a light food made from a mixture of beaten egg whites and other ingredients that is baked in the oven. 蛋奶酥(一种用打稠的蛋白加其他配料烘制成的点心). N-VAR

sought /sɔːt/.

Sought is the past tense and past participle of **seek**. seek 的过去式和过去分词.

ˈsought-after. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **sought-after** is in great demand, usually because it is rare or of very good quality. (因稀少或质优)受欢迎的、很吃香的. ❖ *An Olympic gold medal is the most sought-after prize in world sport.* 奥运会金牌是世界体育中最受欢迎的奖品. ADJ-GRADED

souk /suːk/ **souks;** 又拼作 **suq.**

A **souk** is an open-air marketplace in Muslim countries, especially in North Africa and the Middle East. (尤指北非和中东穆斯林国家的)露天市场. N-COUNT

soul /səʊl/ **souls.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Your **soul** is the part of you that consists of your mind, character, thoughts, and feelings. 精神; 情操. ❖ *'I will put my heart and soul into the job,' he promises.* '我会全心全意地工作.' 他保证说. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **sells** their **soul**, you mean that they give up something very important such as their honesty in exchange for wealth or success. 出卖灵魂(指放弃诚实等重要原则以换取财富或成功). PHR

3 **Soul** or **soul music** is a type of pop music which developed from gospel and blues and is performed mainly by black American musicians. (主要由美国黑人音乐家演奏的)灵乐, 灵歌. N-UNCOUNT

4 The **soul** of a nation or a political movement is its basic nature and beliefs. (国家或政治运动的)本质、信念. ❖ *...a struggle for the soul of the Republican Party.* 一场为共和党的信念而进行的斗争. N-SING with poss

5 You can refer to someone as a particular kind of **soul** when you are describing their character or condition. (某种品性的)人, 家伙. ❖ *He's a jolly soul.* 他是个乐天的人. N-COUNT adj N

6 You use **soul** in negative statements like **not a soul** to mean nobody at all. (与否定词连用)人. ❖ *I've never harmed a soul in my life.* 我这辈子从来没有伤害过一个人. N-SING with brd-neg

7 You can refer to the number of people who live in a particular place as **souls**. (生活在特定地方某个数目的)人. ❖ *...a tiny village of only 100 souls.* 一个只有100人的小村子. N-PLURAL num N LITERARY

8 ➼ to **bare** one's **soul**: 见 **bare**.
➼ **body and soul**: 见 **body**.
➼ **the life and soul of the party**: 见 **life**.

ˈsoul-destroying.

Situations that are **soul-destroying** make you depressed, because they are boring or because there is no hope of improvement. (由于枯燥乏味或没有希望改善)令人沮丧的, 令人精神不振的. ADJ-GRADED

soul·ful /ˈsəʊlfʊl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **soulful** expresses deep feelings, especially sadness or love. (尤指悲伤或爱)感情深切的. ❖ *...his great, soulful, brown eyes.* 他那双深情的褐色大眼睛. ADJ-GRADED ◢**soul·ful·ly** ❖ *She gazed at him soulfully.* 她深情地凝视着他. ADV-GRADED

soul·less /ˈsəʊlləs/.

If you describe a thing or person as **soulless**, you mean that they lack human qualities and the ability to feel or produce deep feelings. 缺乏人情的, 冷漠无情的. ❖ *...a grey and soulless existence.* 一种灰色的、无情的存在. ADJ-GRADED

ˈsoul mate, soul mates; 又拼作 soulmate.

A **soul mate** is someone with whom you share a close friendship and deep personal understanding. 心心相印的伙伴, 知己. N-COUNT

ˈsoul music.

➼ 见 **soul**.

ˈsoul-searching.

Soul-searching is a long and careful examination of your thoughts and feelings, especially when you are trying to make a difficult moral decision or thinking about something that has gone wrong. 自我反省. N-UNCOUNT

sound 1 noun and verb uses 名词和动词用法

sound /saʊnd/ **sounds, sounding, sounded.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **sound** is something that you hear. 声音, 响声. ❖ *Liza was so frightened she couldn't make a sound.* 莉莎吓得不敢发出任何声响. *...the sounds of children playing.* 孩子 N-COUNT

S

们玩耍的嘈杂声.

2 **Sound** is what you hear as a result of vibrations travelling through air or water. (振动通过水或空气传播产生的)声,音. ❖ *...twice the speed of sound.* 音速的两倍. N-UNCOUNT

3 **The sound** on a television, radio, or record player is what you hear coming from the machine. Its loudness can be controlled. (电视、收音机等的)音量. ❖ *She went and turned the sound down.* 她走过去把音量调低. N-SING the N

4 A singer's or band's **sound** is the distinctive quality of their music. 声调,音调. ❖ *They have started showing a strong soul element in their sound.* 他们开始在唱调中流露出一种强烈的激情. N-COUNT with supp

5 If something such as a horn or a bell **sounds** or if you **sound** it, it makes a noise. (使)发声,(使)响. ❖ *A young man sounds the bell to start the Sunday service.* 一位年轻人敲响了开始星期日礼拜的钟. V-ERG V; V n

6 When you are describing a noise, you can talk about the way it **sounds**. (某声音)听起来,似乎. ❖ *They heard what sounded like a huge explosion.* 他们听到一声爆炸似的巨响. *The creaking of the hinges sounded very loud in that silence.* 在那寂静中,铰链的嘎吱声听上去很响. V-LINK; V like n; V adj; Also V as if

7 If you **sound** a warning, you publicly give it. If you **sound** a note of caution, scepticism, or optimism, you say publicly that you feel cautious, sceptical, or optimistic. (以声音)宣布,声明;(以...的语调)发表. VB V n

8 When you talk about the way someone **sounds**, you are describing the impression you have of them when they speak. (某人的口气)听起来. ❖ *She sounded a bit worried.* 听起来她有点担心. *Murphy sounds like a child.* 墨菲听起来像个孩子. *She sounded as if she really cared.* 她听起来好像真的很在乎. V-LINK; V adj; V like n; V as if; Also V n

9 When you are describing your impression or opinion of something you have heard about or read about, you can talk about the way it **sounds**. (表示印象或看法)听起来,看来. ❖ *It sounds like a wonderful idea to me.* 在我听来,这似乎是个好主意. *It sounds as if they might have made a dreadful mistake.* 看来他们似乎犯了个极大的错误. V-LINK; V like n; V as if; Also V adj/n

10 You can describe your impression of something you have heard about or read about by talking about **the sound of** it. 印象;感觉. ❖ *I don't like the sound of Toby Osborne.* 我对托比·奥斯本写的东西印象不是很好. N-SING the N of n

11 ➤ 又见 **-sounding, sounding.**

12 ➤ **to sound the alarm**: 见 **alarm**.

➤ **to sound the death knell**: 见 **death knell**.

➤ **safe and sound**: 见 **safe**.

›sound off.

If someone **sounds off**, they express their opinions strongly and rather rudely to everyone without being asked. 态度蛮横地发表意见. ❖ *It is surprising how many people start sounding off about something without really deciding what they think about it.* 有那么多人其实还没有弄清自己对某事的想法就表示强烈不满,这是出人意料的. PHR-V; INFORMAL; V P about/on n; Also V P

›sound out.

If you **sound** someone **out**, you question them in order to find out what their opinion is about something. 试探,探询(某人对某事的看法等). ❖ *He is sounding out Middle Eastern governments on ways to resolve the conflict.* 他在试探中东的政府是否有什么解决冲突的办法. PHR V V n P; V P noun

sound 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

sound /saund/ sounder, soundest. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a structure, part of someone's body, or someone's mind is **sound**, it is in good condition or healthy. 牢固的;强壮的;健康的;健全的. ❖ *His body was still sound.* 他的身体还很健康. ◢ **sound·ness** ❖ *...the structural soundness of the coachwork.* 车身外壳结构的牢固性. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 **Sound** advice, reasoning, or evidence is reliable and sensible. 可靠的,理智的. ❖ *...sound scientific evidence.* 可靠的科学证据. ◢ **soundness** ❖ *...it is the soundness of his thought that I question.* 我提出质疑的是他的想法是否理智. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe someone's ideas as **sound**, you mean that you approve of them and think they are correct. 正确的. ❖ *I am not sure that this is sound democratic practice.* 这是不是正确的民主做法,我没有把握. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

4 If someone is in a **sound** sleep, they are sleeping very deeply. (睡觉)很深的,很熟的. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He was lying in bed, sound asleep.* 他躺在床上,睡得很熟. ADV ADV adj

5 ➤ 又见 **soundly**.

'sound barrier.

If an aircraft breaks the **sound barrier**, it reaches a speed that is faster than the speed of sound. 声障,音障(如飞机突破声障,即以超音速飞行). N-SING

sound·bite /'saundbait/ soundbites; 又拼作 sound-bite.

A **soundbite** is a short sentence or phrase, usually from a politician's speech, which is broadcast during a news bulletin. (新闻广播中播放政治人物演说中的)短句,讲话片段. N-COUNT

'sound effect, sound effects.

Sound effects are the sounds that are created artificially to make a play more realistic, especially a radio play. (尤指广播剧的)音响效果. N-COUNT

'sound engineer, sound engineers.

A **sound engineer** is a person who works in a recording studio or for a radio or television company, whose job is to alter and balance the levels of different sounds as they are recorded. 音响师. N-COUNT

sound·ing /'saundɪŋ/ soundings.

1 **The sounding of** a bell or a horn is the act of causing it to make a sound. 发声. ❖ *...the sounding of the all-clear signal.* 发出警报解除信号. N-SING the N of n

2 If you take **soundings**, you try to find out people's opinions on a subject. (对某人就某事的看法进行的)试探,探听. N-COUNT

-sounding /-saundɪŋ/.

-sounding combines with adjectives to indicate a quality that a word, phrase, or name seems to have. (与形容词结合,表示词语、名字等)听上去. ❖ *...faraway places with strange-sounding names.* 一些名字听上去很怪的遥远地方. COMB

➤ 又见 **high-sounding**.

'sounding board, sounding boards.

If you use someone as a **sounding board**, you discuss your ideas with them in order to get another opinion. 被征询意见的人. N-COUNT

sound·less /'saundləs/.

Something that is **soundless** does not make a sound. 无声的,不出声的. ❖ *My bare feet were soundless over the carpet.* 我光着脚踩在地毯上没有发出声音. ◢ **sound·less·ly** ❖ *Joe's lips moved soundlessly.* 乔的嘴唇动了一下,没有出声. ADJ; LITERARY; ADV

sound·ly /'saundli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is **soundly** defeated or beaten, they are defeated or beaten thoroughly. 彻底地;完全地. ADV-GRADED; ADV -ed

2 If a decision, opinion, or statement is **soundly** based, there are sensible or reliable reasons behind it. 可靠地,有充分根据地. ADV-GRADED; ADV -ed

3 If you sleep **soundly**, you sleep deeply and do not wake during your sleep. (睡觉)深沉地,酣畅地. ❖ *She was too soundly asleep to hear Stefano's return.* 她睡得很熟,没有听见斯蒂法诺回来. ADV-GRADED

sound·proof /'saundpru:f/ soundproofs, soundproofing, soundproofed; 又拼作 sound-proof.

If you **soundproof** a room, you line it with special materials to stop all sound from getting in or out. 给...隔音,使...隔音. ❖ *The dog was placed in a soundproofed room.* 狗被关在一个隔音的房间里. VB V n; V-ed

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The studio isn't soundproof.* 录音室不隔音. ADJ

◢ **sound·proof·ing** ❖ *We did make a mistake in not having enough soundproofing upstairs.* 我们确实犯了个错误,楼上隔音不太好. N-UNCOUNT

'sound stage, sound stages; 又拼作 sound-stage, soundstage.

A **sound stage** is a stage or set which is suitable for recording sound, especially for a film. (尤指用来拍电影的)适合录音的舞台(或摄影棚). N-COUNT

'sound system, sound systems. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **sound system** is a set of equipment for playing and amplifying recorded music, or for amplifying live music. 音响系统. N-COUNT

sound·track /'saundtræk/ **soundtracks;** 又拼作 **sound track.** ◆◆◇◇◇
The **soundtrack** of a film is its sound, speech, and music. It is used especially to refer to the music. (电影的)音带; (尤指)电影配乐. N-COUNT

'sound wave, sound waves; 又拼作 **soundwave.**
Sound waves are the waves of energy that we hear as sound. 声波. N-COUNT

soup /su:p/ **soups, souping, souped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Soup** is liquid food made by boiling meat, fish, or vegetables in water. 汤, 羹. ❖ *...home-made chicken soup.* 家里煮的鸡汤. N-VAR
2 If you say that someone is **in the soup**, you mean they are in trouble. 处于困境之中. PHR INFORMAL, JOURNALISM

➤soup up.
To **soup up** something such as a car engine means to make it more powerful. To **soup up** something such as a piece of music or writing means to make it more interesting and exciting. 增加(汽车引擎等的)功率; 使(音乐等)更有趣. ❖ *He had his first car at sixteen, a Mini, which he souped up and crashed.* 他16岁的时候有了第一辆汽车, 一辆微型汽车. 他改装提高车速, 结果撞毁了. ◢ **souped-up** ❖ *...a souped-up Peugeot 205.* 一辆加大了马力的标致205型车. PHR-V V P noun ADJ ADJ n

'soup kitchen, soup kitchens; 又拼作 **soup-kitchen.**
A **soup kitchen** is a place where homeless people or very poor people are provided with free food. (救济无家可归的人或穷人的)施粥所, 施食处. N-COUNT

'soup plate, soup plates.
A **soup plate** is a deep plate with a wide rim in which soup is served. (深而阔边的)汤盘. N-COUNT BRITISH

sour /saʊə/ **sours, souring, soured.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Something that is **sour** has a sharp taste like the taste of a lemon or an unripe apple. 酸的, 酸味的. ❖ *The stewed apple was sour even with honey.* 炖苹果即使加了蜜糖也是酸的. ADJ-GRADED
➡ 又见 **sweet and sour.**
2 **Sour** milk is milk that has an unpleasant taste because it is no longer fresh. (牛奶)酸臭的. ADJ
3 Someone who is **sour** is bad-tempered and unfriendly. 乖张的, 有敌意的. ❖ *She made a sour face.* 她脸带愠色. ◢ **sour·ly** ❖ *'Leave my mother out of it,' he said sourly.* '别说我妈.' 他生气地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v
4 If a situation or relationship turns **sour** or goes **sour**, it stops being enjoyable or satisfactory. (形势或关系等)出了问题的, 不受欢迎的. ❖ *Even the European dream is beginning to turn sour.* 连欧洲梦也开始不大吃香了. ADJ
5 If a friendship, situation, or attitude **sours** or if something **sours** it, it becomes less friendly, enjoyable, or hopeful. (使)...变差; (使)变坏; (使)变得不愉快. ❖ *Her mood soured a little.* 她的情绪有点儿坏. V-ERG V n V
6 ➡ **sour grapes**: 见 **grape.**

source /sɔ:s/ **sources, sourcing, sourced.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **source** of something is the person, place, or thing which you get it from. 源, 来源, 根源. ❖ *...renewable sources of energy.* 再生性能源. *...tourism, which is a major source of income for the city.* 是该市一个主要收入来源的旅游业. N-COUNT
2 In business, if a person or firm **sources** a product or a raw material, they find someone who will supply it. 寻找(产品或原材料的)来源. ❖ *About 60 per cent of an average car is sourced from outside of the manufacturer.* 一辆普通汽车大约有60%是由该制造厂之外的来源供应的. ◢ **sourc·ing** ❖ *The union is particularly concerned at the sourcing of products abroad.* 工会尤其关注从国外寻找产品来源这个问题. VB V n V n Also V from n N-UNCOUNT
3 A **source** is a person or book that provides information for a news story or for a piece of research. 消息来源, 提供信息者; 原始资料. ❖ *Military sources say the boat was heading south at high speed.* 军方消息人士说, 该船正快速往南驶去. N-COUNT
4 The **source of** a difficulty is its cause. 原因. ❖ *This gave me a clue as to the source of the problem.* 这为我提供了寻找问题原因的线索. N-COUNT N of n
5 The **source** of a river or stream is the place where it begins. (河流等的)源头. N-COUNT

,sour 'cream; 又拼作 **soured cream.**
Sour cream is cream that has been artificially made sour by being mixed with bacteria. It is used in cooking. (用作调料的)酸奶油. N-UNCOUNT

south /saʊθ/. ◆◆◆◆◆
South is one of the four points of the compass. 南, 南方. 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

south·bound /'saʊθbaʊnd/.
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

,south-'east; 又拼作 **South-East.** ◆◆◆◆◇
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

,south-'easterly; 又拼作 **south easterly.**
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

,south-'eastern; 又拼作 **south eastern.** ◆◇◇◇◇
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

south·er·ly /'sʌðəli/.
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

south·ern /'sʌðən/. ◆◆◆◆◇
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

south·ern·er /'sʌðənə/ **southerners.** ◆◇◇◇◇
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

south·ern·most /'sʌðənməʊst/.
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

,South 'Pole.
The South Pole is the place on the surface of the earth which is farthest towards the south. (地球的)南极. N-PROPER the N

south·ward /'saʊθwəd/; 又可作 **southwards.**
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

,south-'west; 又拼作 **South-West.** ◆◆◆◆◇
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

,south-'westerly; 又拼作 **south westerly.**
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

,south-'western; 又拼作 **south western.** ◆◇◇◇◇
➡ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

sou·venir /,su:və'nɪə, AM 'su:vənɪr/ **souvenirs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **souvenir** is something which you buy or keep to remind you of a holiday, place, or event. 纪念品. ❖ *...a souvenir of the summer of 1992.* 1992年夏天的纪念物. N-COUNT

sou'·west·er /,saʊ'westə/ **sou'westers.**
A **sou'wester** is a waterproof hat with a wide brim at the back, that is worn especially by sailors in stormy weather. (尤指海员在暴风时戴的后檐较宽的)防水帽. N-COUNT

sov·er·eign /'sɒvrɪn/ **sovereigns.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **sovereign** state or country is independent and not under the authority of any other country. (国家)有独立主权的. ADJ
2 **Sovereign** is used to describe the person or institution that has the highest power in a country. 有最高权力的. ❖ *...the Armed Forces Ruling Council, Nigeria's sovereign body.* 尼日利亚的最高权力机构, 武装部队统治委员会. ADJ
3 A **sovereign** is a king, queen, or other royal ruler of a country. (国王、女王等)君主. N-COUNT

sov·er·eign·ty /'sɒvrɪnti/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Sovereignty is the power that a country has to govern itself or another country or state. (国家的)主权, 统治权. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

sow 1 verb uses 动词用法

sow /səʊ/ **sows, sowing, sowed, sown.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **sow** seeds, you plant them in the ground. 播(种), 撒播(种子). ❖ *Yesterday the field opposite was sown with maize.* 昨天, 对面的地里播上了玉米种子. VB V n be V-ed with n
2 If someone **sows** an undesirable feeling or situation, they cause it to begin and develop. 散布(令人不快的感情); VB

S

引发(不良的情况). ❖ *He cleverly sowed doubts into the minds of his rivals.* 他聪明地使对手们产生怀疑. V n

3 If one thing **sows the seeds of** another, it starts the process which leads eventually to the other thing. 播下…的种子(指最终导致另一事件). ❖ *He may have sown the seeds of renewed conflict.* 他可能已撒下重新发生冲突的种子. PHR

sow 2 noun uses 名词用法

sow /saʊ/ **sows.**

A **sow** is an adult female pig. 母猪. N-COUNT

sown /səʊn/.

Sown is the past participle of **sow**. sow 的过去分词.

soya /'sɔɪə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Soya flour, butter, or other food is made from soya beans. 大豆, 黄豆(食物). N-UNCOUNT

'soya bean, soya beans; [美]拼作 **soybean** /'sɔɪbiːn/.

Soya beans are beans that can be eaten or used to make flour, oil, or soy sauce. 大豆, 黄豆. N-COUNT

soy sauce /ˌsɔɪ 'sɔːs/; 又拼作 **soya sauce.**

Soy sauce is a dark brown liquid made from soya beans and used as a flavouring, especially in Chinese cooking. (尤指中国烹调中的)酱油. N-UNCOUNT

spa /spɑː/ **spas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **spa** is a place where water with minerals in it bubbles out of the ground. People drink the water or bathe in it in order to improve their health. 矿泉. N-COUNT

2 A health **spa** is a place where people go to use facilities such as a pool, a gymnasium, and a sauna in order to improve their health. (设有泳池、健身房和桑拿浴室等的)矿泉疗养地. N-COUNT

S

space /speɪs/ **spaces, spacing, spaced.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You use **space** to refer to an area of any size that is empty or available. 空处, 空地; (可供使用的)场地. ❖ *...cutting down yet more trees to make space for houses.* 再砍掉一些树, 以便腾出地方来盖房子. *I had plenty of space to write and sew.* 我有很多地方用来写字和缝纫. *List in the spaces below the specific changes you have made.* 在下面的空地方, 列出你所作的具体变动. N-VAR

2 A particular kind of **space** is the area that is available for a particular activity or for putting a particular kind of thing in. 空间. ❖ *...the high cost of office space.* 办公室空间的高费用. *Finding a parking space in the summer months is still a virtual impossibility.* 在夏天几个月里, 找个停车的地方仍是一件不大可能的事. N-VAR

3 The amount of **space** for a topic to be discussed in a document is the number of words, paragraphs, or pages available to discuss the topic. (文章等的)篇幅. ❖ *We can't promise to publish a reply as space is limited.* 由于篇幅有限, 我们无法答应刊登答复. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you are staring **into space**, you are looking straight in front of you, without actually looking at anything in particular. 茫然地(指望向前方但没有在意看东西). PHR

5 If you describe someone or something as a **waste of space**, you are indicating that you have a very low opinion of them. 废物, 笨蛋. PHR INFORMAL

6 Journalists write **'Watch this space'** in order to indicate that they will be giving more information about something in the future. 提醒关注(表示将会有更详尽的资料). ❖ *Watch this space for details of our next event.* 请留意我们对下个事件的详细报导. PHR INFORMAL

7 If you give someone **space** to think about something or to develop as a person, you allow them the time and freedom to do this. 空间, 余地(让别人干某事的时间和自由). ❖ *He won't give you enough space.* 他不会给你足够的余地. N-UNCOUNT

8 A **space of** time is a period of time. 一段(时间). ❖ *I have known dramatic changes occur in the space of a few minutes with this method.* 我已经知道, 使用这种办法在几分钟内就可发生戏剧性变化. N-SING: N of n

9 If you **space** a series of things, you arrange them so that they are not all together but have gaps or time intervals between them. (在空间或时间上)把…分隔开. ❖ *Women once again are having fewer children and spacing them further apart.* 妇女生育再次降低, 而且间隔时间更长. VB: V n, V n adv/prep

➪ **Space out** means the same as **space**. 义同 space. ❖ *I was spacing out the seedlings into divided trays.* 我把秧苗按照一定间距种在分开的浅盘里. *He talks quite slowly and spaces his words out.* 他一字一板很慢地说着. PHR-V: V P noun, V n P

◢ **spaced** ❖ *Its houses are large, well-spaced and surrounded by gardens.* 这里的房子宽大, 间距大, 又有花园环绕. ADJ ◢ **spac·ing** ❖ *Generous spacing gives healthier trees and better crops.* 留出大的间距能使树木生长得更旺盛, 庄稼长得更好. N-UNCOUNT

10 **Space** is the vast area that lies beyond the Earth's atmosphere and surrounds the stars and planets. 太空. ❖ *...launching satellites into space.* 把卫星送入太空. N-UNCOUNT

11 **Space** is the whole area within which everything exists. 空间. ❖ *She felt herself transcending time and space.* 她感到自己超越时空. N-UNCOUNT

12 ➸ 又见 **spacing; airspace, breathing space, personal space.**

'space age; 又拼作 **space-age.**

1 **The space age** is the present period in the history of the world, when travel in space has become possible. 太空时代, 航天时代. N-SING: the N

2 You use **space-age** to describe something that is very modern and makes you think of the technology of the space age. 太空时代的, 航天时代的. ❖ *...a space-age tower of steel and glass.* 一座钢和玻璃建造的太空时代的高塔. ADJ

space·craft /'speɪskrɑːft, -kræft/; **spacecraft** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **spacecraft** is a rocket or other vehicle that can travel in space. 航天器, 宇宙飞船. N-COUNT

ˌspaced-'out; 又拼作 **spaced out.**

Someone who is **spaced-out** feels as if nothing around them is real, usually because they have taken drugs or because they are very tired. (因服了药或劳累)昏昏沉沉的, 迷迷糊糊的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

space·man /'speɪsmæn/ **spacemen.**

A **spaceman** is a male astronaut; used mainly by children. (主要为儿童用语)宇航员. N-COUNT

'space probe, space probes.

A **space probe** is a small unmanned spacecraft that is sent into space in order to transmit information about it. (不载人的)太空探测器. N-COUNT

space·ship /'speɪsʃɪp/ **spaceships.**

A **spaceship** is a spacecraft that carries people through space. (载人穿越太空的)航天器, 宇宙飞船. N-COUNT

'space shuttle, space shuttles. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **space shuttle** is a spacecraft that is designed to travel into space and back to earth several times. (可多次来往于太空和地球之间的)航天飞机. N-COUNT

'space station, space stations. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **space station** is an object which is sent into space and then goes around the earth, and is used as a base by astronauts. (在太空作为宇航员基地的)空间站, 航天站. N-COUNT

'space suit, space suits; 又拼作 **spacesuit.**

A **space suit** is a special protective suit that is worn by astronauts in space. 航天服, 宇航服. N-COUNT

'space walk, space walks.

When an astronaut goes on a **space walk**, he or she leaves the spacecraft and works outside it while floating in space. (宇航员离开航天器后)太空行走, 太空漫步. N-COUNT

spac·ing /'speɪsɪŋ/.

Spacing refers to the way that typing or printing is arranged on a page, especially in relation to the amount of space that is left between words or lines. (打字或印刷中的)间隔安排; (尤指)字距; 行距. N-UNCOUNT

➸ 又见 **space.**

spa·cious /'speɪʃəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **spacious** room or other place is large in size or area, so that you can move around freely in it. 宽敞的, 宽广的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **spa·cious·ness** ❖ *A high ceiling creates a feeling of spaciousness.* 高的天花板给人一种宽敞的感觉. N-UNCOUNT

spade /speɪd/ **spades.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **spade** is a tool used for digging, with a flat metal blade and a long handle. 铲，锹. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

2 **Spades** is one of the four suits in a pack of playing cards. Each card in the suit is marked with one or more black symbols: ♠. (扑克牌中的)黑桃. ◆ *...the ace of spades.* 黑桃A. N-COLL-UNCOUNT

➭ A **spade** is a playing card of this suit. (一张)黑桃牌. N-COUNT

spade·work /ˈspeɪdwɜːk/.

The **spadework** is the uninteresting work that has to be done as preparation before you can start a project or activity. (工程或活动开始前)乏味的准备工作. N-SING

spa·ghet·ti /spəˈgeti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Spaghetti is a type of pasta. It looks like long pieces of string and is usually served with a sauce. 意大利细面条，意大利粉. N-UNCOUNT

spa,ghetti 'western, spaghetti westerns.

A **spaghetti western** is a film made in Europe by an Italian director about life in the American Wild West. 意大利式西部片(意大利导演在欧洲拍摄的有关美国狂野西部的电影). N-COUNT

spake /speɪk/.

Spake is the very old-fashioned form of the past tense of **speak**. speak 的过去式的旧用形式.

span /spæn/ **spans, spanning, spanned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **span** is the period of time between two dates or events during which something exists, functions, or happens. (两个日期或事件之间的)一段时间. ◆ *The batteries had a life span of six hours.* 那些电池使用寿命为六个小时. N-COUNT

2 Your concentration **span** or your attention **span** is the length of time you are able to concentrate on something or be interested in it. (集中注意力的)持续时间. N-COUNT

3 If something **spans** a long period of time, it lasts throughout that period of time or relates to that whole period of time. 持续(很长一段时间). ◆ *His professional career spanned 16 years.* 他的职业生涯持续了16年. VB no passive; V n

4 If something **spans** a range of things, all those things are included in it. 涵盖，包括. ◆ *...a remarkable man whose interests spanned almost every aspect of nature.* 一个兴趣几乎涵盖自然各个方面的了不起的人. VB no passive; V n

5 The **span** of something that extends or is spread out sideways is the total width of it from one end to the other. 跨度；(从一端到另一端的)全长. ◆ *It is a very pretty butterfly, with a 2 inch wing span.* 这是一只很漂亮的蝴蝶，翅膀展开宽达2英寸. N-COUNT

6 A bridge or other structure that **spans** something such as a river stretches right across it. (桥等建筑物)横跨，跨越. VB V n

7 ➼ 又见 **spick and span**.

span·gled /ˈspæŋgəld/.

Something that is **spangled** is covered with small shiny objects. 布满闪闪发光物件的. ◆ *...spangled, backless dresses.* 缀满亮晶饰片的露背裙子. ADJ

span·iel /ˈspænjəl/ **spaniels.**

A **spaniel** is a type of dog with long ears that hang down. 西班牙猎狗，猎(一种耳朵长而下垂的狗). N-COUNT

spank /spæŋk/ **spanks, spanking, spanked.**

If someone **spanks** a child, they punish them by hitting them on the bottom several times. 打(小孩子的)屁股. VB V n

◢ **spank·ing, spankings** ◆ *Andrea gave her son a sound spanking.* 安德烈娅狠狠打了她儿子一顿屁股. N-COUNT

spank·ing /ˈspæŋkɪŋ/.

1 If you describe something as **spanking** new, **spanking** clean, or **spanking** white, you mean that it is very new, very clean, or very white. 很，非常. ADV ADV adj; INFORMAL

2 If something moves at a **spanking** pace, it moves quickly. 飞快的. ADJ ADJ n; BRITISH

3 ➼ 又见 **spank**.

span·ner /ˈspænə/ **spanners.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **spanner** is a metal tool with a specially shaped end that fits round a nut so that you can loosen or tighten the nut. The usual American word is **wrench**. 扳手，扳钳. [美]一般作 wrench. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT; BRITISH

2 If someone or something **throws a spanner in the works**, they prevent something happening smoothly in the way that it was planned, by causing a problem or difficulty. The usual American expression is to **throw a wrench** into a process. 从中捣乱，干扰. [美]一般作 throw a wrench. PHR; BRITISH

spar /spɑː/ **spars, sparring, sparred.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **spar** with someone, you box using fairly gentle blows instead of hitting your opponent hard, for example in training. (拳击运动中)轻拳出击. ◆ *They sparred for a moment, on the brink of a full fist-fight.* 他们轻拳击斗一会儿，快要大打出手了. V-RECIP; V with n; pl-n V

2 If you **spar** with someone, you argue with them but not in an aggressive or serious way. (不太剧烈地)争吵，争论. ◆ *Morisot and Manet had always gotten along, even when they sparred.* 莫里索特和马内特向来相处不错，即使在吵架的时候也这样. V-RECIP; V with n; pl-n V

spare /speə/ **spares, sparing, spared.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **spare** to describe something that is the same as things that you are already using, and that you are keeping ready in case another one is needed. 备用的，额外的. ◆ *Don't forget to take a few spare batteries.* 别忘记带几节备用电池. *He could have taken a spare key.* 他本应该拿一把备用钥匙的. ADJ

➭ The spare wheel carried by a car or other vehicle can be called a **spare**. 备用轮胎. N-COUNT

2 You use **spare** to describe something that is not being used by anyone, and is therefore available for someone to use. 多余的，剩下的，未占用的. ◆ *They don't have a lot of spare cash.* 他们没有很多多余的现款. *The spare bedroom is on the second floor.* 闲着的卧室在二楼. ADJ

3 If you have something such as time, money, or space to **spare**, you have some extra time, money, or space that you have not used or which you do not need. 剩下. ◆ *You got here with ninety seconds to spare.* 你来到这里时还剩下90秒钟的时间. VB only to-inf; V

4 If you **spare** time or another resource for a particular purpose, you make it available for that purpose. 抽出，腾出. ◆ *She said that she could only spare 35 minutes for our meeting.* 她说她只能抽出35分钟来参加我们的会议. VB; V n

5 If you **spare a thought for** an unfortunate person, you make an effort to think sympathetically about them and their bad luck. 为(不幸的人)想一想. ◆ *Spare a thought for the nation's shopkeepers — consumer sales slid again in May.* 为该国的店主们想想吧 — 五月份消费品销售额又下跌了. PHR; BRITISH

6 If a person or a place **is spared**, they are not harmed, although someone or something threatened them or harmed other people or places. (使)免遭(祸事). ◆ *Northern Somalia was largely spared from the famine.* 索马里北部基本上免遭饥荒. VB be V-ed; LITERARY; be V-ed from n

7 If you **spare** someone an unpleasant experience, you prevent them from suffering it. 使…免受(不快的事)伤害. ◆ *She's just trying to spare Shawna's feelings.* 她只是不想让肖纳伤心. *The policy has not spared the farming community from severe financial pressure.* 这政策没有使农业社区摆脱沉重的财政压力. VB V n n; V n; V n from n

8 If you **spare no effort** in doing something, you do it as well as possible, without worrying about the amount of work involved. 不遗余力，努力. If you **spare no expense** in doing it, you do it as well as possible, without trying to save money. 不惜工本，不计较金钱. PHR

9 ➼ 又见 **sparing**;
➼ to **spare** someone's **blushes**: 见 **blush**.

,spare 'part, spare parts. ◆◇◇◇◇

Spare parts are parts that you can buy separately to replace old or broken parts in a vehicle or piece of equipment. (车辆或设备的)备用零件，零配件. N-COUNT

,spare 'room, spare rooms.

A **spare room** is a bedroom which is kept especially for visitors to sleep in. (尤指给客人留的)备用房间. N-COUNT

,spare 'time. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **spare time** is the time during which you do not have to N-UNCOUNT

S

work and you can do whatever you like. 余暇，业余时间. ❖ *In her spare time she read books on cooking.* 她在业余时间阅读烹饪书.

ˌspare ˈtyre, spare tyres; [美]拼作 **spare tire.**

1 A **spare tyre** is the same as a **spare wheel**. 同 space wheel. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as having a **spare tyre**, you mean that they are fat around their waist. 肥胖的腰，肉肚(人腰部的厚脂肪). N-COUNT

ˌspare ˈwheel, spare wheels.

A **spare wheel** is a complete wheel with a tyre already on it that you keep in your car in case you have a puncture and need to replace one of your wheels. (带轮胎的)备用轮子. N-COUNT BRITISH

spar·ing /ˈspeərɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **sparing** with something uses it or gives it only in very small quantities. 省着用的；用量少的. ❖ *I've not been sparing with the garlic.* 我吃蒜向来都不省. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **spar·ing·ly** ❖ *Medication is used sparingly.* 节省用药. ADV-GRADED

spark /spɑːk/ **sparks, sparking, sparked.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **spark** is a tiny bright piece of burning material that flies up from something that is burning. 火花，火星. N-COUNT

2 A **spark** is a flash of light caused by electricity. It often makes a crackling sound. 电火花. N-COUNT

3 If something **sparks**, sparks of fire or light come from it. 冒火花，冒火星. VB V

4 If a burning object or electricity **sparks** a fire, it causes a fire. 点燃，引发(一场火灾). VB V n

5 A **spark of** a quality or feeling, especially a desirable one, is a small but noticeable amount of it. 微量，一点儿. ❖ *His music lacked that vital spark of imagination.* 他的音乐缺少点儿那种重要的想象力. N-COUNT N of n

6 If one thing **sparks** another, the first thing cause the second thing to start happening. 引发，触发. ❖ *What was it that sparked your interest in motoring?* 是什么引起你对开汽车的兴趣? *...a row sparked by a comment about his sister.* 对他姐姐的一句评论引起的一场争吵. VB V n V-ed

➲ **Spark off** means the same as **spark**. 义同 spark. ❖ *His book, 'Animal Liberation', sparked off a revolution in the way we think about animals.* 他的书《动物解放》触发了一场我们对动物看法的革命. *...a political crisis sparked off by religious violence.* 宗教暴力引发的一场政治危机. PHR-V V n P V P noun V-ed

7 ➠ 又见 **bright spark**.

8 If **sparks fly** between people, they discuss something in an excited or angry way. 热烈讨论；激烈争吵. PHR

▸**spark off.**

➠ 见 **spark 6**. PHR-V

spar·kle /ˈspɑːkəl/ **sparkles, sparkling, sparkled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something **sparkles**, it is clear and bright and shines with a lot of very small points of light. 闪耀，发光. ❖ *...the sparkling blue waters of the ocean.* 闪闪发光的蔚蓝色海水. VB V V-ing

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the sparkle of coloured glass.* 彩色玻璃的闪光. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Sparkles** are small points of light caused by light reflecting off a clear bright surface. 闪光，闪耀. ❖ *There was a sparkle in her eyes that could not be hidden.* 她眼睛闪了一下，藏也藏不住. N-COUNT

3 Someone who **sparkles** is lively, intelligent, and witty. 才华横溢. VB V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was little sparkle in their performance.* 他们的演出毫无才气. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **spar·kling** ❖ *He is sparkling and versatile in front of the camera.* 他在摄像机面前展现出机智敏锐和多才多艺. ADJ-GRADED

spar·kling /ˈspɑːklɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sparkling drinks are slightly fizzy. (饮料)起泡的. ❖ *...a glass of sparkling wine.* 一杯起泡葡萄酒. ADJ

spark·ly /ˈspɑːkli/.

Sparkly things sparkle. 闪亮的. ❖ *...a sparkly toy necklace.* 闪闪发亮的玩具项链. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

ˈspark plug, spark plugs.

A **spark plug** is a device in the engine of a motor vehicle, which produces electric sparks to make the petrol burn. (汽车的)火花塞. N-COUNT

sparky /ˈspɑːki/ **sparkier, sparkiest.**

Sparky people or events are lively and entertaining. (人)活跃的、充满生气的；(事情)有意思的，有生气的. ❖ *She's a terrific, sparky girl.* 她是个非常活泼的好姑娘. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL BRITISH

ˈsparring partner, sparring partners.

1 A boxer's **sparring partner** is another boxer who he or she fights regularly in training. (拳击手的)练习对手. N-COUNT

2 Your **sparring partner** is a person with whom you regularly have good-humoured arguments. (经常进行友好辩论的)对手，辩友. N-COUNT

spar·row /ˈspærəʊ/ **sparrows.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sparrow** is a small brown bird that is very common in Britain. 麻雀. N-COUNT

sparse /spɑːs/ **sparser, sparsest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **sparse** is small in number or amount and spread out over an area. 稀少的，稀疏的. ❖ *Many slopes are rock fields with sparse vegetation.* 许多坡地都是岩石地，植被稀疏. *Traffic was sparse on the highway.* 公路上车辆很少. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **sparse·ly** ❖ *...the sparsely populated interior region.* 人口稀少的内地. ADV-GRADED

spar·tan /ˈspɑːtən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **spartan** lifestyle or existence is very simple or strict, with no luxuries. (生活方式)简朴的、艰苦的；严格的. ADJ-GRADED

spasm /ˈspæzəm/ **spasms.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **spasm** is a sudden tightening of your muscles, which you cannot control. 抽搐，痉挛. ❖ *A lack of magnesium causes muscles to go into spasm.* 缺镁引起肌肉抽搐. N-VAR

2 A **spasm** is a sudden strong pain or unpleasant emotion which lasts for a short period of time. (疼痛、感情等的)突发，发作. ❖ *A spasm of pain brought his thoughts back to the present.* 一阵疼痛把他的思绪拉回到现在. N-COUNT WRITTEN

spas·mod·ic /spæzˈmɒdɪk/.

Something that is **spasmodic** happens suddenly, for short periods of time, and at irregular intervals. 时发时停的，一阵阵的，间歇的. ❖ *My husband's work was so spasmodic.* 我丈夫的工作忙一阵，闲一阵. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **spas·modi·cal·ly** /spæzˈmɒdɪkli/ ❖ *Buildings trembled spasmodically for forty-five seconds or so.* 建筑物一阵阵地晃动了45秒左右. ADV-GRADED

spas·tic /ˈspæstɪk/ **spastics.**

Someone who is **spastic** is born with a disability which makes it difficult for them to control their muscles, especially in their arms and legs. 患痉挛性麻痹的. Most people now refer to someone with this disability as having **cerebral palsy**. 脑瘫. ADJ

➲ A **spastic** is someone who is spastic. 脑瘫患者. N-COUNT

spat /spæt/ **spats.**

1 **Spat** is the past tense and past participle of **spit**. spit 的过去式和过去分词.

2 A **spat** between people, countries, or organizations is a disagreement between them. (人、国家或组织间的)争端，争吵. N-COUNT

3 **Spats** are specially shaped pieces of cloth or leather which button down one side and which were worn in former times by men over their ankles and part of their shoes. (旧时男人穿的)鞋罩. N-PLURAL

spate /speɪt/ **spates.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **spate** of things, especially unpleasant things, is a large number of them that happen or appear within a short period of time. (尤指不好的事)大量，大批. ❖ *...the recent spate of attacks on horses.* 最近一连串袭击马的事. N-COUNT

2 When a river is **in spate** it contains a lot more water than usual and is flowing very fast. (河水)暴涨. PHR BRITISH

spa·tial /ˈspeɪʃəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Spatial** is used to describe things relating to size, area, or position. 与篇幅(范围或位置)有关的. ❖ *These images indicate the intensity and spatial distribution of rainfall.* 这些图像表明降雨量的多少和地区分布情况. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **spa·tial·ly** ❖ *The growth of home ownership has been both socially and spatially uneven.* 房屋拥有率的增长因社会地位和地 ADV

区的不同而不平衡.

2 Your **spatial** ability is your ability to see and understand the relationships between shapes, spaces, and areas. 有空间感的(指对形状、空间、面积的识别和理解能力). ❖ *His manual dexterity and fine spatial skills were wasted on routine tasks.* 他手脚灵巧, 空间识别和理解能力强, 但都浪费在平常琐事上. ADJ ADJ n

spat·ter /ˈspætə/ **spatters, spattering, spattered.**

If a liquid **spatters** a surface, drops of it fall on an area of the surface. 溅洒, 溅污. ❖ *He stared at the rain spattering on the glass.* 他凝视着溅洒在玻璃窗上的雨水. *Gently turn the fish, being careful not to spatter any hot butter on yourself.* 轻轻地将鱼翻过来, 注意不要让滚烫的黄油溅到身上. ◢ **-spattered** ❖ *...the blood-spattered body.* 溅满鲜血的身体. V-ERG V n, V prep, V n prep, COMB

spatu·la /ˈspætʃʊlə/ **spatulas.**

A **spatula** is a tool like a knife with a wide, flat blade that is used, for example, in cooking. (厨房用的刀刃宽而平的)刮铲, 刮刀, 抹刀. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils.** N-COUNT

spawn /spɔːn/ **spawns, spawning, spawned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Spawn** is a soft, jelly-like substance containing the eggs of fish, frogs, or other amphibians. (鱼、青蛙等的)卵, 卵块. N-UNCOUNT

2 When fish, or frogs or other amphibians **spawn**, they lay their eggs. (鱼、青蛙等)产卵. VB V

3 If something **spawns** something else, it causes it to happen or to be created. 引起; 催生; 酿成. ❖ *Tyndall's inspired work spawned a whole new branch of science.* 廷德耳充满灵感的作品催生了一门崭新的科学. VB LITERARY V n

spay /speɪ/ **spays, spaying, spayed.**

When a female animal **is spayed**, it has its ovaries removed so that it cannot become pregnant. (母畜)(被)切除卵巢. VB be V-ed

speak /spiːk/ **speaks, speaking, spoke, spoken.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **speak**, you use your voice in order to say something. 说话, 讲话. ❖ *He tried to speak, but for once, his voice had left him.* 他想说话, 但这次却说不出来. *I rang the hotel and spoke to Louie.* 我给旅馆打电话, 跟路易说话. *She cried when she spoke of Oliver.* 她说起奥利弗时哭了. *...as I spoke these idiotic words.* 我说这傻话的时候. ◢ **speak·er, speakers** ❖ *From a simple gesture or the speaker's tone of voice, the Japanese listener gleans the whole meaning.* 那位日本听众从简单的手势或说话人的语气里, 理解了全部意思. VB V, V to/with n, V of/about n, V n, N-COUNT

2 When someone **speaks** to a group of people, they make a speech. 发表演说. ❖ *He's determined to speak at the Democratic Convention.* 他决定在民主党大会上发表演说. *The President spoke of the need for territorial compromise.* 总统谈到需要在领土问题上达成妥协. ◢ **speaker** ❖ *Bruce Wyatt will be the guest speaker at next month's meeting.* 布鲁斯·怀亚特将是下个月会议上的特邀演讲者. ◢ **speak·ing** ❖ *It would also train women union members in public speaking.* 还会训练工会女会员发表公开演说. VB V to n, V, V of n, N-COUNT, N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **speak for** a group of people, you make their views and demands known, or represent them. 代表...说话; 表达...的意见和要求. ❖ *He said it was the job of the Church to speak for the underprivileged.* 他说, 为地位低下的人说话是教会的责任. VB V for n

4 If you **speak** a foreign language, you know the language and are able to have a conversation in it. 说, 讲(某种语言). ❖ *He doesn't speak English.* 他不会讲英语. ◢ **speaker** ❖ *...the Ukraine, where a fifth of the population are Russian speakers.* 乌克兰有五分之一的人讲俄语. VB V n N-COUNT

➽ 又见 **native speaker**.

◢ **-speaking** ❖ *...the mainly French-speaking province of Quebec.* 主要讲法语的魁北克省. COMB

5 If two people **are** not **speaking**, they no longer talk to each other because they have quarrelled. (与否定词连用)(吵架以后)说话. ❖ *He is not speaking to his mother because of her friendship with his ex-wife.* 由于他母亲跟他前妻保持友好来往, 他不再跟母亲说话. If you are **on speaking terms** with someone, you are quite friendly with them and often talk to them. (与某人)关系好并常交谈. V-RECIP with neg, pl-n V, V to n, PHR

6 If you **speak well of** someone or **speak highly of** someone, you say good things about them. 说(某人)好话; 对(某人)评价高. If you **speak ill of** someone, you criticize them. 说(某人)坏话; 批评(某人). PHR

7 People sometimes mention something that has been written by saying what the author **speaks of**. (作者)提及. ❖ *The text spoke of the late emperor as an enlightened hero.* 文中提到那位已故的皇帝是一位开明的英雄. VB V of n, V of n as n

8 If you say that something **speaks** to you of a quality, experience, or feeling, you mean that it is evidence of it or conveys it. 说明, 表明. ❖ *His behaviour spoke of an early maturity.* 他的举止表明他早熟. VB no cont, V of n, Also V to n

9 If you say that something **speaks for** itself, you mean that its meaning or quality is so obvious that it does not need explaining or pointing out. 不言自明. ❖ *The figures speak for themselves: six million people will have died of AIDS in Africa by the end of the century.* 这些数字不用说也很清楚: 到本世纪末, 非洲将有600万人死于艾滋病. VB no cont, V for pron-refl

10 Nothing **to speak of** means 'hardly anything' or 'only unimportant things'. (与否定词连用)值得一提. ❖ *They have no weaponry to speak of.* 他们谈不上有什么武器. PHR

11 You can use **not to speak of** when adding something which your previous statement also applies to, or applies to even more than other things. 更不用说. ❖ *We wonder how housing for so many newcomers can be found, not to speak of employment.* 我们不知道怎样为那么多新来的人找到居所, 更不用说工作了. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 You use **so to speak** to draw attention to the fact that you are describing or referring to something in a metaphorical, colourful, or unusual way. 可以这么说; 恕我打个比方. ❖ *I ought not to tell you but I will, since you're in the family, so to speak.* 我不应该告诉你, 但我还是要对你说, 因为可以这么说, 你也是家里人了. PHR PRAGMATICS

13 ➽ to speak your **mind**: 见 **mind**.

➽ to speak **volumes**: 见 **volume**.

14 ➽ 又见 **speaking**.

▸speak out.

If you **speak out** against something or in favour of something, you say publicly that you think it is bad or good. (把对某事的看法)公开说出来. ❖ *Even then, she continued to speak out at rallies around the country.* 即使在那个时候, 她继续在全国各地的集会上发表自己的看法. PHR-V V P prep, V P

▸speak up.

1 If you **speak up**, you say something, especially to defend someone or protest about something. 为...说话(尤指为别人辩护或抗议某事物). ❖ *Uncle Herbert never argued, never spoke up for himself.* 赫伯特大叔从不争论, 从不为自己辩护. PHR-V V P, V P for/about n

2 If you ask someone to **speak up**, you are asking them to speak more loudly. 说得响亮些, 提高声音说. PHR-V V P

-speak /-spiːk/.

-speak is used to form nouns which refer to the kind of language used by a particular person or by people involved in a particular activity. You use **-speak** when you disapprove of this kind of language because it is difficult for other people to understand. (贬义)(构成名词, 表示某个人或从事某类活动的人所说而其他人难以明白的话)...行话, ...语言, ...专业术语. ❖ *Unfortunately, the simplicity of this message is almost lost within his constant management-speak.* 不幸的是, 他经常滥用管理学的行话, 使这个简单的信息变得几乎难以明白. COMB PRAGMATICS

speak·er /ˈspiːkə/ **speakers.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 In the parliament of many countries, the **Speaker** is the person who is in charge of the meetings of the parliament. (议会的)议长. N-PROPER

2 A **speaker** is a piece of equipment, for example part of a radio or hi-fi system, through which sound comes out. (收音机、音响系统的)扬声器. N-COUNT

3 ➽ 又见 **speak**.

S

speak·ing /ˈspiːkɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You can say '**speaking** as a parent' or '**speaking** as a teacher', for example, to indicate that the opinion you are giving is based on your experience as a parent or as a teacher. 从(家长、老师等)的角度来看. PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS

2 You can say **speaking of** something that has just been mentioned as a way of introducing a new topic which has some connection with that thing. (引出一个相关的新话题)提到(某事). ◆ *There's plenty of time to drop hints for Christmas presents! And speaking of presents, we have 100 exclusive fragrance collections to give away.* 有充分时间来暗示需要什么圣诞节礼物! 谈到礼物, 我们有100种高档香水要送出. PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS

3 You use **speaking** in expressions such as **generally speaking** and **technically speaking** to indicate the way in which your statement is true or relevant. (指出叙述是正确的或相关的)…来说(例如'一般来说'、'从技术上来说'). ◆ *Politically speaking, do you think that these moves have been effective?* 从政治上来说, 你认为这些行动有效吗? PHR PRAGMATICS

spear /spɪə/ **spears, spearing, speared.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **spear** is a weapon consisting of a long pole with a sharp metal point attached to the end. 矛、枪; 鱼叉. N-COUNT

2 If you **spear** something, you push or throw a pointed object into it. (用矛等利器)刺, 戳. ◆ *A police officer was speared to death.* 一名警员被刺死了. VB V n, be V-ed to n

3 Asparagus or broccoli **spears** are individual stalks of asparagus or broccoli. (芦笋、绿甘蓝等的)嫩茎. N-COUNT with supp

spear·head /ˈspɪəhed/ **spearheads, spearheading, spearheaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **spearheads** a campaign or an attack, they lead it. (在战斗中)领先突击, 带头. ◆ *Helicopters can to some extent take the place of tanks by spearheading the airborne attack.* 在某种程度上, 直升机可以代替坦克充当空中袭击的先锋. VB JOURNALISM V n

➪ The **spearhead** of a campaign is the person or group that leads it. 突击队长; 先头部队队长. N-COUNT

spear·mint /ˈspɪəmɪnt/.

Spearmint is a plant whose leaves have a strong smell and taste. It is often used for flavouring foods, especially sweets. 留兰香, 绿薄荷. N-UNCOUNT

spec /spek/ **specs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A pair of **specs** is a pair of glasses. 眼镜. ◆ *...a well-groomed gent in smart dress and specs.* 一位衣冠楚楚、戴着眼镜的绅士. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

2 The **spec** for something, especially a machine or vehicle, is its design and the features included in it. (机器、车辆等的)规格. ◆ *The standard spec includes stainless steel holding tanks.* 标准规格包括不锈钢贮存罐. N-COUNT INFORMAL

spe·cial /ˈspeʃəl/ **specials.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Someone or something that is **special** is better or more important than other people or things. 特别重要的; 特别亲密的. ◆ *You're very special to me, darling.* 你对我来说分外重要, 亲爱的. *My special guest will be comedian Ben Elton.* 我的特别的客人将是喜剧演员本·埃尔顿. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Special** means different from normal. 特别的, 异常的. ◆ *So you didn't notice anything special about him?* 难道你没有注意到他身上有什么特别的地方? *...a special variety of strawberry.* 一个特别品种的草莓. ADJ ADJ n

3 You use **special** to describe someone who is officially appointed or who has a particular position specially created for them. 特别委派的; 有特设职位的. ◆ *Deford is a special correspondent for 'Newsweek' magazine.* 德福特是《新闻周刊》杂志的特约记者. ADJ ADJ n

4 **Special** schools or institutions are for people who have particular problems such as physical or mental handicaps. (学校、机构等)特殊的(为身体或智力有缺陷的人而设的). ADJ ADJ n

5 You use **special** to describe something that relates to one particular person, group, or place. 特有的. ◆ *Every anxious person will have his or her own special problems or fears.* 每个焦虑的人都有自己特有的问题或恐惧. ◢ **spe·cial·ly** ◆ *...a soap specially designed for those with sensitive skins.* 一种专门为那些皮肤容易过敏的人研制的肥皂. ADJ ADJ n, ADV, ADV with v

6 A **special** is a product, programme, or meal which is not normally available, or which is made for a particular purpose. 特别的产品(或计划、饭菜等). ◆ *Grocery stores have to offer enough specials to bring people into the store.* 食品杂货店不得不提供足够的特色商品来吸引顾客. N-COUNT

ˈSpecial Branch. ◆◇◇◇◇

The Special Branch is the department of the British police that is concerned with political security. (英国警察部门的)政治保安处. N-PROPER the N

ˌspecial efˈfect, special effects. ◆◇◇◇◇

In film, **special effects** are unusual pictures or sounds that are created by using special techniques. (电影中镜头、声音等的)特技效果. N-COUNT

spe·cial·ist /ˈspeʃəlɪst/ **specialists.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **specialist** is a person who has a particular skill or knows a lot about a particular subject. 专家. ◆ *...a specialist in diseases of the nervous system.* 一位神经系统疾病的专家. ◢ **spe·cial·ism** /ˈspeʃəlɪzəm/ **specialisms.** A **specialism** is a particular subject or skill of a specialist. 专长, 特长; 专业, 专门学科. ◆ *...a teacher with a specialism in mathematics.* 一位数学专业的老师. N-COUNT, N-VAR

spe·ci·al·ity /ˌspeʃiˈælɪti/ **specialities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone's **speciality** is a particular type of work that they do most or do best, or a subject that they know a lot about. 特殊才能, 专长. ◆ *His speciality was the history of Germany.* 他专攻德国史. N-COUNT

2 A **speciality** of a particular place is a special food or product that is always very good there. (一个地方的)特色食品; 特色菜; 特产. ◆ *Buckwheat noodles are a speciality of the Alpine region of Italy.* 荞麦面是意大利阿尔卑斯山区的特色食品. N-COUNT with supp

spe·cial·ize /ˈspeʃəlaɪz/ **specializes, specializing, specialized;** [英]又拼作 **specialise.** ◆◆◆◇◇

If you **specialize in** a subject of study or a type of work, you know a lot about it and spend a lot of your time and attention on it. 专门研究, 专攻. ◆ *...a University professor who specializes in the history of the Russian empire.* 一位专门研究俄罗斯帝国历史的大学教授. ◢ **spe·ciali·za·tion** /ˌspeʃəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **specializations** ◆ *This degree offers a major specialisation in Social Policy.* 这个学位主攻社会政策. VB V in n, N-VAR

spe·cial·ized /ˈspeʃəlaɪzd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **specialized** is trained or developed for a particular purpose or area of knowledge. 专门的, 专科的. ◆ *Cocaine addicts get specialized support from knowledgeable staff.* 吸可卡因成瘾的人受到知识丰富的医务人员的专业帮助. ADJ-GRADED

spe·cial·ly /ˈspeʃəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Specially is used to mean more than usually or more than other things. 特别, 尤其. ◆ *What was specially enjoyable about that job?* 那个工作有什么特别有趣的地方? ADV INFORMAL

ˌspecial ˈneeds. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 People with **special needs** are people who have particular problems, for example they are physically or mentally handicapped. (残疾人等的)特殊需要. ◆ *...a teacher who's worked with special needs students.* 一个教导有特殊需要学生的老师. N-PLURAL

2 You use **special needs** to refer to things which are intended for people with special needs. 为有特殊需要的人准备的. ◆ *...special needs housing.* 为有特殊需要的人盖的住房. ADJ ADJ n

ˌspecial ˈoffer, special offers. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **special offer** is a product, service, or programme that is offered at reduced prices or rates. 特价产品(或服务节目). N-COUNT

ˌspecial ˈpleading.

If you say that someone is using **special pleading**, you mean that they are trying to persuade you to do something by only telling you the facts that support their case. (只谈有利之点以说服对方的)诡辩. N-UNCOUNT

ˈspecial school, special schools.

A **special school** is a school for children who have some kind N-COUNT

S

of physical or mental handicap. (为身体或智力有缺陷的儿童而设立的)特殊学校.

spe·cial·ty /'speʃəlti/ **specialties.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **specialty** is the same as a **speciality**. 同 speciality. ♦ *His specialty is international law.* 他的专业是国际法. N-COUNT AMERICAN

spe·cies /'spiːʃiz/; **species** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ♦♦♦◇◇
A **species** is a class of plants or animals whose members have the same main characteristics and are able to breed with each other. (动植物的)种, 物种. ♦ *Pandas are an endangered species.* 大熊猫是一种濒危物种. N-COUNT

spe·cif·ic /spɪ'sɪfɪk/. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 You use **specific** to indicate that you are referring to one or more particular things among others of the same general kind. 特定的. ♦ *Massage may help to increase blood flow to specific areas of the body.* 按摩可以帮助增加身体特定部位的血液流动. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
2 If someone is **specific**, they give a description that is precise and exact. You can also use **specific** to describe their description. 具体的, 明确的, 确切的. ♦ *This report offered the most specific and accurate description of the problems.* 这份报告最具体、最准确地描述了那些问题. ◢ **speci·fic·ity** /ˌspesɪ'fɪsɪti/ ♦ *...the kind of extreme specificity normally associated only with computer programmes.* 那种通常只跟电脑程序有关的极端的精确性. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
3 Something that is **specific** to a particular thing is connected with that thing only. 特定的, 独特的, 特有的. ♦ *Send your resume with a cover letter that is specific to that particular job.* 把你的简历连同为该特定工作准备的专用附函寄出. ADJ
➩ Also after nouns. 又在名词后. ♦ *Most studies of trade have been country-specific.* 大多数有关贸易的研究是针对特定的国家. COMB

spe·cifi·cal·ly /spɪ'sɪfɪkli/. ♦♦♦♦◇
1 You use **specifically** to emphasize that something is given special attention and considered separately from other things of the same kind. 特别地, 专门地. ♦ *...the first nursing home designed specifically for people with AIDS.* 第一家专门接收艾滋病人的护理院. ADV. ADV with v PRAGMATICS
2 You use **specifically** to add something more precise or exact to what you have already said. 说得具体些. ♦ *Death frightens me, specifically my own death.* 我害怕死亡, 具体地说, 是怕自己死. ADV ADV with group PRAGMATICS
3 You use **specifically** to indicate that something has a restricted nature, as opposed to being more general in nature. 限定地, 限于. ♦ *...a specifically female audience.* 限女听众. ADV: ADV adj
4 If you state or describe something **specifically**, you state or describe it precisely and clearly. 确切地, 明确地. ♦ *I asked her to repeat specifically the words that Patti had used.* 我请她确切地复述帕蒂的原话. ADV ADV with v

speci·fi·ca·tion /ˌspesɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ **specifications.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **specification** is a requirement which is clearly stated, for example about the necessary features in the design of something. 规格, 规范; 明确要求. ♦ *Handmade jewellery can be produced to your specifications.* 手工制作的首饰可以按你的要求制作. N-COUNT

spe·cif·ics /spɪ'sɪfɪks/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **specifics** of a subject are the details of it that need to be considered. 细节, 详情. ♦ *Of course I don't know the specifics of your problem.* 当然, 我不知道你问题的具体情况. N-PLURAL

speci·fy /'spesɪfaɪ/ **specifies, specifying, specified.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **specify** something, you give information about what is required or should happen in a certain situation. 详细说明, 详述. ♦ *He has not specified what action he would like them to take.* 他没有具体说明要他们采取什么行动. VB V n V wh
2 If you **specify** that something should be done, you tell someone precisely what you want doing or how something should be done. 明确规定; 明确要求. ♦ *One rule specifies that learner drivers must be supervised by adults.* 有一条规定明确地说, 学开车者必须由成人监督. VB V that Also V n

speci·men /'spesɪmɪn/ **specimens.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **specimen** is a single plant or animal which is an example of a particular species or type and is examined by scientists. (动植物的)标本. ♦ *200,000 specimens of fungus are kept at the Komarov Botanical Institute.* 科马罗夫植物研究所里保存着20万个真菌标本. N-COUNT
2 A **specimen** of something is an example of it which gives an idea of what the whole of it is like. 样品, 实例. ♦ *Applicants have to submit a specimen of handwriting.* 申请者要提交一份笔迹样品. N-COUNT
3 A **specimen** is a small quantity of someone's urine, blood, or other body fluid which is examined in a medical laboratory, in order to find out if they are ill or if they have been drinking alcohol or taking drugs. (用于化验的尿、血或其他体液的)样本, 抽样. N-COUNT
4 You can use **specimen** to refer to someone who has a quality of a particular kind. 有(某种)特征的人. ♦ *What a poor specimen that child is!* 那孩子真可怜! N-COUNT with supp WRITTEN

spe·cious /'spiːʃəs/.
Something that is **specious** seems to exist or be true, but is in fact false or an illusion. 虚假的; 华而不实的; 貌似有理的. ♦ *It is unlikely that the Duke was convinced by such specious arguments.* 公爵不可能相信这种貌似有理的论点. ADJ-GRADED

speck /spek/ **specks.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **speck** is a very small stain, mark, or shape, or a very small piece of something. 斑点; 污点; 小颗粒. ♦ *There is a speck of blood by his ear.* 他耳朵边上有点血迹. *He brushed a speck of dust off his shoes.* 他刷掉鞋子上的一点儿灰尘. N-COUNT

speck·led /'spekəld/.
A **speckled** surface is covered with small marks, spots, or shapes. 布满斑点的. ♦ *The sky was speckled with stars.* 满天星斗. ADJ

specs /speks/.
➽ 见 **spec**.

spec·ta·cle /'spektəkəl/ **spectacles.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Glasses are sometimes referred to as **spectacles**. 眼镜. 同 glasses. ♦ *He looked at me over the tops of his spectacles.* 他从眼镜上方看着我. N-PLURAL also a pair of N FORMAL
2 ➽ **rose-coloured spectacles**: 见 **rose-coloured**.
3 A **spectacle** is a strange or interesting sight. 奇观, 壮观. ♦ *These collector's items always provide an unusual spectacle.* 这些珍藏品总是让人眼界大开. N-COUNT
4 A **spectacle** is a grand and impressive event or performance. 大规模演出, 大场面. ♦ *...a director passionate about music and spectacle.* 一位热心音乐和大规模演出的指挥. N-VAR

spec·tacu·lar /spek'tækjʊlə/ **spectaculars.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 Something that is **spectacular** is very impressive or dramatic. 壮观的, 引人注目的, 戏剧性的. ♦ *...spectacular views of the Sugar Loaf Mountain.* 宝塔糖山的壮丽景色. *The results have been spectacular.* 结果是令人瞩目的. ◢ **spec·tacu·lar·ly** ♦ *Many of her movies had been spectacularly successful.* 她的许多电影取得了令人注目的成功. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 A **spectacular** is a show or performance which is very grand and impressive. 奇观, 壮观, 盛大场面. ♦ *...one of the world's great sporting spectaculars.* 世界体育盛会之一. N-COUNT

spec·ta·tor /spek'teɪtə, AM 'spekteɪtər/ **spectators.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **spectator** is someone who watches something, especially a sporting event. (尤指体育比赛的)旁观者, 观众(之一). N-COUNT

spec'tator sport, spectator sports.
A **spectator sport** is a sport that is interesting and entertaining to watch. 有趣并具有娱乐性的体育运动. N-COUNT

spec·tra /'spektrə/.
Spectra is a plural form of **spectrum**. spectrum 的复数形式.

spec·tral /'spektrəl/.
If you describe someone or something as **spectral**, you mean that they look like a ghost. 鬼似的, 幽灵似的. ADJ LITERARY

spec·tre /ˈspektə/ **spectres;** [美]拼作 **specter.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you refer to the **spectre** of something unpleasant, you are referring to something that you are frightened might occur. 恐惧, 恐慌. ❖ *This has raised the spectre of a full-scale war.* 这使人产生了对一场全面战争的恐惧. N-COUNT

spec·trum /ˈspektrəm/ **spectra** or **spectrums.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 The **spectrum** is the range of different colours which is produced when light passes through a prism or through a drop of water. (光线通过棱镜或一滴水折射后产生的)光谱. N-SING *the* N
2 A **spectrum** is a range of a particular type of thing. 系列; 范围. ❖ *The term 'special needs' covers a wide spectrum of problems.* '特殊需要'一词涵盖了一大串的问题. N-COUNT
3 A **spectrum** is a range of light waves or radio waves within particular frequencies. 波谱; 频谱. ❖ *...the ultraviolet spectra of hot stars.* 热星的紫外线光谱. N-COUNT

specu·late /ˈspekjuleɪt/ **speculates, speculating, speculated.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **speculate** about something, you make guesses about its nature or identity, or about what might happen. 推测, 推断. ❖ *The doctors speculate that he died of a cerebral haemorrhage caused by a blow on the head.* 医生们判断他头部受重击, 死于脑出血. *The reader can speculate what will happen next.* 读者可以猜到下面将会发生的事. VB V prep; V that; V wh; Also V, V with quote
◢ **specu·la·tion** /ˌspekjuˈleɪʃən/ **speculations** ❖ *...speculation over the future of the economy.* 关于未来经济形势的推测. N-VAR
2 If someone **speculates** financially, they buy property, stocks, or shares, in the hope of being able to sell them again at a higher price and make a profit. 投机, 做投机买卖. ❖ *They speculated in property whose value has now dropped.* 他们做房地产投机生意, 而房地产的价值现在下跌了. VB V; V prep/adv
◢ **specu·la·tor** /ˈspekjuleɪtə/ **speculators.** A **speculator** is a person who speculates financially. 投机商. N-COUNT

specu·la·tive /ˈspekjulətɪv, AM -leɪt-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **speculative** statement or opinion is based on speculation rather than knowledge. 推测性的, 猜测性的. ❖ *He has written a speculative biography of Christopher Marlowe.* 他写了一部克里斯托弗·马洛的推测性传记. ADJ-GRADED
2 Someone who has a **speculative** expression seems to be trying to guess something about someone or something. 带有疑问的; 好奇的. ❖ *His mother regarded him with a speculative eye.* 他母亲以好奇的目光打量他. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Speculative** is used to describe activities which involve buying goods or shares, or buildings and properties in the hope of being able to sell them again at a higher price and make a profit. 投机性的. ❖ *Pensioners were persuaded to mortgage their homes to invest in speculative bonds.* 领养老金的人被说服以他们的住房为抵押, 投资投机性的债券. ADJ

sped /sped/.
Sped is a past tense and past participle of **speed.** speed 的过去式和过去分词.

speech /spiːtʃ/ **speeches.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Speech** is the ability to speak or the act of speaking. 说话, 说话能力. ❖ *...the development of speech in children.* 发展孩子们的语言能力. N-UNCOUNT
2 Your **speech** is the way in which you speak. 说话方式. ❖ *His speech became increasingly thick and nasal.* 他说起话来越来越口齿不清, 带有鼻音. N-SING
3 **Speech** is spoken language. 口语. ❖ *...the way common letter clusters are usually pronounced in speech.* 普通字母丛在口语中的通常的发音方式. N-UNCOUNT
4 A **speech** is a formal talk which someone gives to an audience. 讲话, 发言, 演说. ❖ *He delivered his speech in French.* 他用法语发表演说. N-COUNT
5 A **speech** is a group of lines spoken by a character in a play. (剧本中的)台词. ❖ *...the hilarious speech from Alan Bennett's 'Forty Years On'.* 艾伦·贝内特的《四十年以后》中的引人捧腹的台词. N-COUNT
6 ➡ 又见 **direct speech, figure of speech, indirect speech, part of speech, reported speech.**

speech·less /ˈspiːtʃləs/.
If you are **speechless**, you are temporarily unable to speak, usually because something has shocked you. 一时讲不出话的. ❖ *Alex was almost speechless with rage and despair.* 亚历克斯又生气又绝望, 几乎说不出话来. ADJ

ˌspeech ˈtherapy.
Speech therapy is the treatment of people who have speech and language problems. 语言障碍治疗, 语言障碍矫正. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **ˈspeech therapist, speech therapists.** A **speech therapist** is a person who is trained to give speech therapy. 语言障碍矫正专家. N-COUNT

speech·writ·er /ˈspiːtʃraɪtə/ **speechwriters.**
A **speechwriter** is a person who writes speeches for important people such as politicians. (重要人物的)讲稿撰写人. N-COUNT

speed /spiːd/ **speeds, speeding, sped, speeded.** ◆◆◆◆◇
The form of the past tense and past participle is **sped** in meaning 5 but **speeded** for the phrasal verb. 在第 5 项释义的过去式和过去分词是 sped, 在短语动词中是 speeded.
1 The **speed** of something is the rate at which it moves or travels. (物体移动的)速度, 速率. ❖ *He drove off at high speed.* 他飞速开车而去. *Wind speeds reached force five.* 风速达到5级. N-VAR with supp
2 The **speed** of something is the rate at which it happens or is done. (事情发生的)速度. ❖ *Each learner can proceed at his own speed.* 每个学习者都可按自己的速度学习. N-COUNT with supp
3 **Speed** is very fast movement or travel. (物体移动的)快速度. ❖ *Speed is the essential ingredient of all athletics.* 速度是所有田径运动的基本要素. N-UNCOUNT
4 **Speed** is a very fast rate at which something happens or is done. (事情发生或进行的)快速度. ❖ *I was amazed at his speed of working.* 我对他的工作速度感到很惊异. N-UNCOUNT
5 If you **speed** somewhere, you move or travel there quickly, usually in a vehicle. (通常在交通工具内)迅速行进. ❖ *Trains will speed through the Channel Tunnel at 186mph.* 火车将以每小时186英里的速度, 快速穿越英吉利海峡隧道. VB; V prep/adv
6 Someone who **is speeding** is driving a vehicle faster than the legal speed limit. (驾车者)违章超速行驶. ❖ *This man was not qualified to drive and was speeding.* 这个人没有驾车的资格, 还违章超速行驶. VB; V
◢ **speed·ing** ❖ *He was fined for speeding last year.* 他去年因违章超速驾驶被罚款. N-UNCOUNT
7 **Speed** is an illegal drug which some people take to increase their energy and excitement and give them unusual sensations in their minds. 苯丙胺, 安非他明(一种兴奋剂). N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL
8 ➡ 又见 **-speed.**
➡ **pick up speed:** 见 **speed.**

▸speed up.
1 When something **speeds up** or when you **speed it up**, it moves or travels faster. (使)加快速度. ❖ *It would allow scientists to study the structure of atoms by speeding them up.* 科学家可以通过加快原子的速度来研究其结构. PHR-V-ERG; V P; V n P
2 When a process or activity **speeds up** or when something **speeds it up**, it happens at a faster rate. (使)(过程或活动)加快速度. ❖ *I had already taken steps to speed up a solution to the problem.* 我已采取措施, 加快解决问题的速度. PHR-V-ERG; V P; V P noun; Also V n P

-speed /-spiːd/.
-speed is used after numbers to form adjectives that indicate that a bicycle or car has a particular number of gears. (用在数字之后构成形容词, 表示自行车或汽车有多少)变速挡. ❖ *...a 12-speed bike.* 一辆12速自行车. COMB

speed·boat /ˈspiːdbəut/ **speedboats.**
A **speedboat** is a boat that can go very fast because it has a powerful engine. 快艇. N-COUNT

ˈspeed limit, speed limits. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **speed limit** on a road is the maximum speed at which you are legally allowed to drive. 速度限制(汽车在路上行驶的法定速度极限). N-COUNT

speed·om·eter /spiːˈdɒmɪtə/ **speedometers.**
A **speedometer** is the instrument in a vehicle which shows how fast the vehicle is moving. (汽车上的)速度计, 速率计. 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** N-COUNT

speed·way /ˈspiːdweɪ/.
Speedway is the sport of racing lightweight motorcycles on special tracks. 轻量摩托车赛. N-UNCOUNT

speedy /ˈspiːdi/ **speedier, speediest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **speedy** process, event, or action happens or is done very quickly. 快的，迅速的。❖ *We wish Bill a speedy recovery.* 我们祝愿比尔很快康复。 ADJ-GRADED
◢ **speedi·ly** ❖ *The commission often needs to act speedily.* 委员会常常需要快速行动。 ADV-GRADED ADV with v

spell /spel/ **spells, spelling, spelled, spelt.** The form **spelled** is both the past tense and past participle. British English also uses the form **spelt.** 过去式和过去分词为 spelled. [英]又作 spelt. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When you **spell** a word, you write or speak each letter in the word in the correct order. 用字母拼，拼写。❖ *He gave his name and then helpfully spelt it.* 他报了名字，然后帮忙地拼出来。 *How do you spell 'potato'?* potato 怎样拼？ VB V n

➪ **Spell out** means the same as **spell.** 义同 spell。❖ *He always prints his name next to his signature and spells it out when leaving telephone messages.* 他总是在签名旁边用印刷体写上名字，留电话留言的时候也拼出自己的名字。 PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

2 Someone who can **spell** knows the correct order of letters in words. 正确拼出。❖ *You accused me of inaccuracy yet you can't spell 'Middlesex'.* 你指责我不准确，而你自己连 Middlesex 也拼不出来。 VB V, no cont V n

➸ 又见 **spelling.**

3 If something **spells** a particular result, often an unpleasant one, it suggests that this will be the result. 意味着；招致。❖ *A report has just arrived on government desks which spells more trouble.* 一份报告刚刚送到政府办公桌上，这意味着会有更大的麻烦事。 VB no cont V n

4 A **spell** of a particular type of weather or a particular activity is a short period of time during which this type of weather or activity occurs. (天气、活动等)一段时间。❖ *There has been a long spell of dry weather.* 已经有很长时间没下雨了。 N-COUNT

5 A **spell** is a situation in which events are controlled by a magical power. 符咒，魔法。❖ *A witch cast a spell on her.* 一个巫婆对她施妖术。 N-COUNT

6 If you are **under** someone's **spell**, you are so fascinated by them that you cannot think about anything else. 被…迷住。❖ *Even sensible Frank had fallen under her spell.* 连理智的弗兰克也被她迷住了。 PHR

▸spell out.

1 If you **spell** something **out**, you explain it in detail or in a very clear way. 讲清楚；详细说明。❖ *Be assertive and spell out exactly how you feel.* 说得肯定一些，讲清楚你到底是什么感觉。 PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 ➸ 见 **spell 1**.

spell·bind·ing /ˈspelbaɪndɪŋ/.

A **spellbinding** image or sound is one that is so fascinating that you can think about nothing else. (形象或声音)使人入迷的。❖ *...the spectacular finale to this enthralling and spellbinding ballet.* 这引人入胜的芭蕾舞壮观的结尾。 ADJ-GRADED

spell·bound /ˈspelbaʊnd/.

If you are **spellbound** by something or someone, you are so fascinated that you cannot think about anything else. 入迷的，出神的。❖ *His audience had listened like children, spellbound by his words.* 听众像孩子似地听着他说话，听得入迷了。 ADJ

spell·er /ˈspelə/ **spellers.**

If you describe someone as a good or bad **speller**, you mean that they find it easy or difficult to spell words correctly. (容易或困难地拼写单词的)拼字者。 N-COUNT adj N

spell·ing /ˈspelɪŋ/ **spellings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **spelling** is the correct order of the letters in a word. 拼法，拼写法。 N-COUNT

2 **Spelling** is the ability to spell words in the correct way. It is also an attempt to spell a word in the correct way. 拼写(能力或尝试)。❖ *...basic skills in reading, writing, grammar and spelling.* 读、写、语法和拼写的基本技巧。 N-UNCOUNT

3 ➸ 又见 **spell.**

spelt /spelt/.

Spelt is a past tense and past participle form of **spell.** spell 的过去式和过去分词。 BRITISH

spend /spend/ **spends, spending, spent.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **spend** money, you pay money for things that you want. 花，用(钱)。❖ *Businessmen spend enormous amounts advertising their products.* 企业家花大笔钱来为他们的产品做广告。 *Juventus have spent £23m on new players.* 尤文图斯队已在购买新球员上花了2300万镑。 VB V n -ing V amount/n on n Also V n
◢ **spend·ing** ❖ *Has your spending on food increased?* 你花在食物上的钱增加了吗？ N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **spend** time or energy doing something, you use your time or effort doing it. 花(时间、精力等)。❖ *Engineers spend much time and energy developing brilliant solutions.* 工程师们花很多时间和精力来制订出色的解决办法。 VB V n -ing

3 If you **spend** a period of time in a place, you stay there for a period of time. 度过，逗留(一段时间)。❖ *We spent the night in a hotel.* 我们在一家旅馆过夜。 VB V n adv/prep

spend·er /ˈspendə/ **spenders.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If a person or organization is a big **spender** or a compulsive **spender**, for example, they spend a lot of money or are unable to stop themselves spending money. (大量地、不能自制地)花钱的人(或组织)。❖ *The Swiss are Europe's biggest spenders on food.* 瑞士人在食物上的花费为欧洲最高。 N-COUNT

ˈspending money. ◆◇◇◇◇

Spending money is money that you have or are given to spend on personal things for pleasure, especially on holiday. (尤指在假期时花的)零用钱。 N-UNCOUNT

spend·thrift /ˈspendθrɪft/ **spendthrifts.**

If you call someone a **spendthrift**, you mean that they spend money in a wasteful or extravagant way. 挥金如土者，挥霍者。 N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词。❖ *...his father's spendthrift ways.* 他父亲挥金如土的样子。 ADJ-GRADED

spent /spent/.

1 **Spent** is the past tense and past participle of **spend.** spend 的过去式和过去分词。

2 **Spent** substances or containers have been used and cannot be used again. 用尽的，用废的。❖ *Radioactive waste is simply spent fuel.* 放射性废料只不过是用过的燃料。 ADJ

ˌspent ˈforce.

If you refer to someone who used to be powerful as a **spent force**, you mean that they no longer have any power or influence. 失去权势的人。 N-SING a N

sperm /spɜːm/ **sperms; sperm** can also be used as the plural form. sperm 可用作复数。 ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sperm** is a cell which is produced in the sex organs of a male animal and can enter a female animal's egg and fertilize it. 精子。 N-COUNT

2 **Sperm** is used to refer to the liquid that contains sperm when it is produced. 精液。 N-UNCOUNT

sper·mi·ci·dal /ˌspɜːmɪˈsaɪdəl/.

A **spermicidal** cream or jelly contains spermicide. 杀精子的。 ADJ ADJ n

sper·mi·cide /ˈspɜːmɪsaɪd/ **spermicides.**

Spermicide is a substance that kills sperm. 杀精剂。❖ *Most condoms contain spermicide.* 大多数避孕套里含有杀精剂。 N-VAR

ˈsperm whale, sperm whales.

A **sperm whale** is a large whale that has a cavity in its head that contains a large amount of oil. 抹香鲸。 N-COUNT

spew /spjuː/ **spews, spewing, spewed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When something **spews** out a substance or when a substance **spews** from something, the substance flows out quickly in large quantities. 喷出，涌出。❖ *Leaking oil spewed from the tanker.* 漏出的油从油轮里喷出来。 V-ERG V n with adv V prep Also V n prep

2 If someone **spews** or **spews up**, they vomit. 呕吐。❖ *We were used to Duncan spewing up behind the drum kit.* 我们已经习惯于邓肯在击鼓用具后面呕吐。 VB V INFORMAL V adv

sphere /sfɪə/ **spheres.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sphere** is an object that is perfectly round in shape like a ball. 球体，球形。见插图条 **shapes.** N-COUNT

2 A **sphere** of activity or interest is a particular area of activity or interest. (活动、兴趣等)领域，范围。❖ *...nurses, working in all spheres of the health service.* 工作在所有 N-COUNT

S

保健服务领域的护士.

3 A **sphere** of people is a group of them who are similar in social status or who have the same interests. (有类似社会地位或兴趣的)阶层, 群体. ◆ *...the government and academic spheres of society.* 政府和社会上的学术群体. N-COUNT

4 A country's **sphere of influence** is an area of the world where it is the dominant power and where it can affect events and developments. (国家的)势力范围. ◆ *...countries traditionally within the British or American spheres of influence.* 传统上属于英国或美国势力范围内的国家. PHR

spheri·cal /ˈsferɪkəl, AM ˈsfɪr-/.
A **spherical** object is round like a ball. 球形的, 球面的. ◆ *...perfectly spherical pearls.* 滚圆的珍珠. ADJ FORMAL

sphinc·ter /ˈsfɪŋktə/ **sphincters.**
A **sphincter** is a ring of muscle that surrounds an opening to the body and that can tighten to close this opening. (身体上的)括约肌. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

sphinx /sfɪŋks/ **sphinxes.**
The **Sphinx** is a huge statue of a monster with a human head and a lion's body that stands near the pyramids in Egypt. It was built by the ancient Egyptians. (埃及的)狮身人面像, 斯芬克斯. N-COUNT

spice /spaɪs/ **spices, spicing, spiced.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **spice** is a part of a plant, or a powder made from that part, which you put in food to give it flavour. Cinnamon, ginger, and paprika are spices. (如肉桂、姜、辣椒等调味的)香料. N-VAR

2 If you **spice** something that you say or do, you add excitement or interest to it. 使增添趣味; 使变得刺激. ◆ *They spiced their conversations and discussions with intrigue.* 他们在谈话和讨论中增添一些有趣的情节. VB V n with n

➪ **Spice up** means the same as **spice**. 义同 spice. ◆ *Her publisher wants her to spice up her stories with sex.* 她的出版商要她在故事里加一点儿关于性的内容, 以使故事更刺激. *...a discovery which spiced the conversation up.* 一项发现, 使谈话增添了趣味性. PHR-V V P noun V n P

3 **Spice** is something which makes life more exciting. 趣味, 情趣. ◆ *To add spice to the debate, they disagreed about method and ideology.* 使辩论更有趣味的是, 他们在方法和意识形态上都看法不一. N-UNCOUNT

S

›spice up.
➡ 见 **spice 2**. PHR-V

spiced /spaɪst/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Food that is **spiced** has had spices or other strong-tasting foods added to it. 加过香料的, 香的. ◆ *Every dish was served heavily spiced.* 上的每道菜里都加了很多香料. ADJ-GRADED

spick and span /ˌspɪk ənd ˈspæn/; 又拼作 **spick-and-span.**
A place that is **spick and span** is very clean and tidy. (地方)整洁干净的. ADJ

spicy /ˈspaɪsi/ **spicier, spiciest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Spicy food is strongly flavoured with spices. 加了很多香料的. ADJ-GRADED

spi·der /ˈspaɪdə/ **spiders.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **spider** is a small creature with eight legs. Most types of spider make webs in which they catch insects for food. 蜘蛛. N-COUNT

spi·dery /ˈspaɪdəri/.
If you describe something such as handwriting as **spidery**, you mean that it consists of thin, dark, pointed lines. (字迹等)细长深浓的. ADJ

spiel /ʃpiːl, AM spiːl/ **spiels.**
Someone's **spiel** is a well-prepared speech that they make, and that they have usually made many times before, in order to persuade you to do something or to buy something. (为劝说别人干某事或买某物)背得滚瓜烂熟的话, 倒背如流的话. N-COUNT INFORMAL

spig·ot /ˈspɪgət/ **spigots.**

1 A **spigot** is a type of valve that controls the flow of a liquid from one source to another. 塞, 塞栓. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **spigot** is a faucet or tap. 水龙头. ◆ *It looks like I forgot to turn the spigot off.* 我好像忘记关水龙头了. N-COUNT AMERICAN

spike /spaɪk/ **spikes, spiking, spiked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **spike** is a long piece of metal with a sharp point. (尤指金属制的)尖刺, 尖钉. ◆ *...a 15-foot wall topped with iron spikes.* 一堵15英尺高、顶部装有铁刺的墙. N-COUNT

2 Any thin pointed object can be referred to as a **spike**. 尖状物. ◆ *Her hair stood out in spikes.* 她的头发像刺一样竖着. N-COUNT

3 **Spikes** are sports shoes with pointed pieces of metal attached to the soles. They help runners' feet to grip the ground when they are running. (赛跑用的)钉鞋. N-PLURAL also a pair of n

4 If your drink **is spiked**, someone has added alcohol or drugs to it without telling you. (饮料)(被)暗中掺入(酒精或麻醉品). VB usu passive INFORMAL

spiked /spaɪkt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **spiked** has one or more spikes on it. 有尖钉的. ◆ *...spiked golf shoes.* 高尔夫钉鞋. ADJ

2 If someone has **spiked** hair, their hair is short and sticks up all over their head. (头发)粗短刺状的; 刺猬式的. ADJ

spiky /ˈspaɪki/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **spiky** has one or more sharp points. 有尖刺的. ◆ *...tall, spiky evergreen trees.* 高大、带刺的常绿树. ADJ-GRADED

spill /spɪl/ **spills, spilling, spilled, spilt.** The form **spilled** is both the past tense and past participle. British English also uses the form **spilt**. 过去式和过去分词为 spilled. [英]又作 spilt. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a liquid **spills** or if you **spill** it, it accidentally flows over the edge of a container. 泼出, 洒落; (意外地)使溢出, 使泼出. ◆ *He always spilled the drinks.* 他总是洒出饮料. *Don't spill water on your suit.* 别把水洒在套服上. V-ERG V / V n / V n adv/prep

➪ A **spill** is an amount of liquid that has spilled from a container. 溢出(或洒落)的液体量. N-COUNT

2 If the contents of a bag, box, or other container **spill** or **are spilled**, they come out of the container onto a surface. (使)散落. ◆ *A number of bags had split and were spilling their contents.* 许多袋子裂开了, 里面的东西都散落了. V-ERG V n Also V adv/prep

3 If people or things **spill** out of a place, they come out of it in large quantities. (人或物从某处)涌出, 蜂拥而出. ◆ *Tears began to spill out of the boy's eyes.* 眼泪开始从孩子的眼睛里涌出. VB V adv/prep

4 To **spill** someone's **blood** means to kill them or wound them. 杀死; 使受伤. ◆ *If blood is spilled the countries will be at war.* 如果发生流血事件, 这些国家将处于战争状态. PHR WRITTEN

5 ➡ **to spill the beans**: 见 **bean**.
➡ **thrills and spills**: 见 **thrill**.

›spill out.
If you **spill out** information or if it **spills out**, you tell someone about it in a hurried way, because you cannot or do not want to keep it secret. (在匆忙的情况下)泄露(秘密). ◆ *The words spilled out in a rush.* 这话脱口而出. *He was tempted to spill out his problems to Philip.* 他在劝诱下把自己的难题透露给了菲利普. PHR-V-ERG V P / V P noun / Also V n P

spill·age /ˈspɪlɪdʒ/ **spillages.**
If there is a **spillage**, a substance such as crude oil escapes from its container. **Spillage** is also used to refer to the substance that escapes. 溢出; 泄漏泼出物; 溢出物; 散落物. ◆ *...an oil spillage off the coast of Texas.* 得克萨斯州近海岸的石油泄漏. N-VAR

spill·over /ˈspɪləʊvə/ **spillovers.**
A **spillover** is a situation or feeling that starts in one place but then begins to happen or have an effect somewhere else. 波及, 影响. ◆ *...spillover damage from the building's demolition.* 拆除建筑物造成周围地区的损坏. N-COUNT BRITISH

spilt /spɪlt/.
Spilt is a past tense and past participle form of **spill**. spill 的过去式和过去分词.

spin /spɪn/ **spins, spinning, spun.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **spins**, it turns quickly around a central point. (使)旋转. ◆ *He spun the wheel sharply and made a U turn in the middle of the road.* 他猛地扭动方向盘, 在路中央拐了个U形弯. *He spun his car round and went after them.* 他把车调过头来, 跟在他们后面. V-ERG V / V n / V n round/around

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the spin of the earth around its axis.* 地球绕地轴的旋转. N-VAR

2 When you **spin** washing, it is turned round and round quickly in a spin drier or a washing machine to get the water out. (在旋转式脱水机或洗衣机中)把(所洗衣物)脱水. VB V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Set on a cool wash and finish with a short spin.* 用冷水机洗, 冉迅速脱水即可. N-SING

3 When people **spin**, they make thread by twisting together pieces of a fibre such as wool or cotton using a device or machine. 纺纱, 纺线. ❖ *Glenis sat in the kitchen and spun some wool.* 格莱尼斯坐在厨房里纺羊毛. VB V; V n ◢ **spin·ning** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *They do their own cooking, spinning, and woodworking.* 他们自己做饭、纺纱、做木工.

4 If someone **spins** a story or **spins** a tale, they give you an account of something that is untrue or only partly true. 编造, 撰写(故事). ❖ *I became adept at spinning wonderful tales about my childhood.* 我变得善于编造关于我童年的精彩故事. VB; V n; Also V n n

5 If someone puts a certain **spin** on an event or situation, they interpret it and try to present it in a particular way. (对事件或状况采用特别角度的)有倾向性的表述. N-SING with supp; INFORMAL

➸ 又见 **spin doctor**.

6 If you go for **a spin** or take a car for **a spin**, you make a short journey in a car just to enjoy yourself. 乘车短途游览, 兜风. N-SING: a N

7 If a plane goes into **a spin**, it falls very rapidly towards the ground in a spiral movement. (飞机的)快速螺旋下降. N-SING: a N

8 In a game such as tennis or cricket, if you put **spin** on a ball, you make it spin rapidly when you hit it or throw it. (网球、板球运动击球或球掷出时的)旋转. N-UNCOUNT

9 If your head **is spinning**, you feel dizzy because you are excited, ill, or confused. (因兴奋、生病或迷惑)眩晕. VB V

10 If you say that someone is **in a spin** or **in a flat spin**, you mean that they are confused and unable to act sensibly because of something that has happened. 惊慌失措. PHR; INFORMAL

▸spin out.

If you **spin** something **out**, you make it last longer than it normally would. 拖长…的时间. ❖ *The Government will try to spin out the conference into next autumn.* 政府将试图把会议拖延到明年秋天. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

spi·na bi·fi·da /ˌspaɪnə ˈbɪfɪdə/.

Spina bifida is a condition of the spine that some people are born with. It often causes paralysis. 脊柱裂. N-UNCOUNT

spin·ach /ˈspɪnɪdʒ, -ɪtʃ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Spinach is a vegetable with large dark green leaves. 菠菜. N-UNCOUNT

spi·nal /ˈspaɪnəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Spinal means relating to your spine. 脊的, 脊柱的, 脊髓的. ❖ *...spinal injuries.* 脊柱受伤. ADJ: ADJ n

ˈspinal column, spinal columns.

Your **spinal column** is your spine. 脊柱. N-COUNT; TECHNICAL

ˌspinal ˈcord, spinal cords.

Your **spinal cord** is a thick cord of nerves inside your spine which connects your brain to nerves in all parts of your body. 脊髓. N-COUNT

spin·dle /ˈspɪndəl/ **spindles.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **spindle** is a rod in a machine, around which another part of the machine turns. (机器的)轴, 心轴. N-COUNT

2 A **spindle** is a rod which you use when you are spinning wool into thread by hand. (手纺车、纺纱机上的)纺锤, 锭子. N-COUNT

spin·dly /ˈspɪndli/ **spindlier, spindliest.**

Something that is **spindly** is long and thin and looks very weak. 细长的; 看上去不结实的. ❖ *I did have rather spindly legs.* 我确实长着两条细腿. ADJ-GRADED

ˈspin doctor, spin doctors.

In politics, a **spin doctor** is someone who is skilled in public relations and who advises political parties on how to present events and policies favourably. (给政党出谋划策的)公关能手. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

spine /spaɪn/ **spines.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Your **spine** is the row of bones down your back. 脊柱, 脊椎. N-COUNT

2 The **spine** of a book is the narrow stiff part which the pages and covers are attached to. 书脊. N-COUNT

3 **Spines** are also long, sharp points on an animal's body or on a plant. (动物的)刺毛; (植物的)刺. N-COUNT

spine·less /ˈspaɪnləs/.

If you say that someone is **spineless**, you mean they are weak and cowardly. 没有骨气的; 软弱的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈspine-tingling.

A **spine-tingling** film or piece of music is enjoyable because it causes you to feel a strong emotion such as excitement or fear. (音乐、电影等)激动人心的; 紧张刺激的; 惊险的. ADJ-GRADED

spin·na·ker /ˈspɪnəkə/ **spinnakers.**

A **spinnaker** is a large, light, triangular sail that is attached to the front mast on a racing yacht. (赛艇上的)大三角帆. N-COUNT

spin·ner /ˈspɪnə/ **spinners.**

A **spinner** is a person who makes thread by spinning. 纺线工. N-COUNT

spin·ney /ˈspɪni/ **spinneys.**

A **spinney** is a small area covered with trees. 灌木林, 小树林. N-COUNT; BRITISH

ˈspinning wheel, spinning wheels.

A **spinning wheel** is a wooden spinning machine used in people's homes, mainly in former times. It has a wheel which makes the spindle turn round. (旧时的)手纺车. N-COUNT

ˈspin-off, spin-offs. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **spin-off** is a useful or valuable result of an activity that was designed to achieve something else. (有用的和有价值的)副产品, 派生产品. ❖ *The company put out a report on commercial spin-offs from its research.* 公司提出一份关于从其研究中产生的有商业价值的副产品的报告. N-COUNT

2 A **spin-off** is a book, film, or television series that is derived from a similar book, film, or television series which has been very successful. (已获得成功的书、电影或电视连续剧的)派生作品. N-COUNT

spin·ster /ˈspɪnstə/ **spinsters.**

A **spinster** is a woman who has never been married, especially an old or middle-aged woman. (尤指年老或中年的)未婚女子; 老处女. N-COUNT; DATED

spiny /ˈspaɪni/.

A **spiny** plant or animal is covered with long sharp points. 多刺的, 带刺的. ❖ *...a spiny cactus.* 多刺仙人掌. ADJ

spi·ral /ˈspaɪərəl/ **spirals, spiralling, spiralled;** [美]拼作 **spiraling, spiraled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **spiral** is a shape which winds round and round, with each curve above or outside the previous one. 螺旋形. N-COUNT

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Grace ran down the spiral staircase.* 格雷斯奔下螺旋形楼梯. ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n

2 If something **spirals** somewhere, it grows or moves in a spiral curve. 盘旋上升, 盘旋行进. ❖ *A joss stick spiralled smoke.* 一柱香的烟袅袅上升. V-ERG; V adv/prep; V n; Also V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Larks were rising in spirals from the ridge.* 云雀从山脊盘旋着飞向天空. N-COUNT

3 If an amount or level **spirals** or **spirals** upwards, it rises quickly and at an increasing rate. If it **spirals** downwards, it falls quickly and at an increasing rate. 加速上升(下降). ❖ *House prices will continue to spiral downwards.* 房价将继续急剧下跌. VB V; V adv/prep

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an inflationary spiral.* 通货膨胀率急剧上升. N-SING

spire /spaɪə/ **spires.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **spire** of a building such as a church is the tall cone-shaped structure on the top. (教堂等的)锥形尖塔, 锥形尖顶. N-COUNT

spir·it /ˈspɪrɪt/ **spirits, spiriting, spirited.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Your **spirit** is the part of you that is not physical and that motivates you. It is connected with your character, behaviour, and feelings. (与肉体相对的)精神, 心灵. ❖ *Marian retains a restless, youthful spirit, in search of new horizons.* 玛丽安保持一种不断进取、朝气蓬勃的精神, 寻找新的天地. N-SING

➸ 又见 **kindred spirit**.

2 A person's **spirit** is the non-physical part of them that is believed to remain alive after their death. 灵魂. N-COUNT

3 A **spirit** is a ghost or supernatural being. 鬼怪, 魔鬼. N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **Holy Spirit**.

S

4 **Spirit** is the courage, determination, and energy that someone shows, especially during difficult times. 勇气; 决心; 精力. ❖ *Everyone who knew her admired her spirit.* 所有认识她的人都佩服她的勇气. N-UNCOUNT

5 Your **spirits** are your feelings at a particular time. 情绪; 心境. ❖ *A bit of exercise will help lift his spirits.* 做点运动有助于提高他的情绪. N-PLURAL

6 The **spirit** in which you do something is the attitude you have when you are doing it. (做某事时的)态度. ❖ *They approached the talks in a conciliatory spirit.* 他们以和解的态度来对待这次谈判. N-SING

7 A particular kind of **spirit** is the set of ideas, beliefs, and aims that are held by a group of people. (某个群体抱有的)思想, 信念, 目标. ❖ *...the real spirit of the Labour movement.* 劳工运动的真正目标. N-SING

8 **The spirit of** something such as a law or an agreement is the way that it was intended to be interpreted or applied. (法律等的)实质, 真正意义. ❖ *The requirement for work permits violates the spirit of the 1950 treaty.* 对工作许可证的要求违反了1950年条约的精神. N-SING the N of n

9 You can refer to a person as a particular kind of **spirit** if they show a certain characteristic or if they show a lot of enthusiasm in what they are doing. (有特定品格的)人物. ❖ *I like to think of myself as a free spirit.* 我喜欢把自己看做是个自由的人. N-COUNT

10 If someone or something **is spirited** away, they are taken from a place quickly and secretly without anyone noticing. (被迅速而秘密地)弄走; (被)偷偷带走; (被)绑架. ❖ *His parents had spirited him away to the country.* 他的父母把他偷偷带到那个国家. VB be V-ed prep/adv V n prep/adv

S

11 **Spirits** are strong alcoholic drinks such as whisky and gin. 烈酒(如士忌、杜松子酒等). N-VAR

12 **Spirit** or **spirits** is an alcoholic liquid that is used as a fuel, for cleaning things, or for other purposes. 酒精, 乙醇. ➡ 又见 **surgical spirit**, **methylated spirits**. N-UNCOUNT

13 If you **enter into the spirit** of something, you take part in it in an enthusiastic way. 热情地参加. PHR

14 If you say you are somewhere **in spirit** or with someone **in spirit**, you mean that although you are not with them, you are thinking about them a lot. 在精神上, 在内心上(留恋着某地或与某人在一起). PHR

15 **The spirit of the age** or **the spirit of the times** is the set of ideas, beliefs, and aims that is typical of a particular period in history. 时代精神(指某个历史时期的思想、信念等). PHR

spir·it·ed /ˈspɪrɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **spirited** action shows great energy and courage. (行动)有力的, 猛烈的, 勇敢的. ❖ *President Gorbachev made a spirited defence of his reforms.* 戈尔巴乔夫总统勇敢地为自己的改革辩护. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **spirited** person is very active, lively, and confident. 生气勃勃的; 活跃的; 信心十足的. ADJ-GRADED

-spirited /-ˈspɪrɪtɪd/.

-spirited combines with adjectives to describe the nature of a person's character, attitude, or behaviour. For example, a **mean-spirited** person behaves in a way that is unkind to other people. (与形容词结合, 表示)...性格的; ...态度的; ...行为的(如 mean-spirited 气量很小的). COMB
➡ 又见 **high-spirited**; **public-spirited**.

ˈspirit level, spirit levels.

A **spirit level** is a device for testing to see if a surface is level. It consists of a plastic, wood, or metal frame containing a glass tube of liquid with an air bubble in it. (气泡)水准仪. N-COUNT

spir·itu·al /ˈspɪrɪtʃuəl/ spirituals. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Spiritual** means relating to people's thoughts and beliefs, rather than to their bodies and physical surroundings. 精神上的, 心灵的. ◢ **spir·itu·al·ly** ❖ *Our whole programme is spiritually oriented but not religious.* 我们的整个计划面向精神, 而非宗教. ◢ **spir·itu·al·ity** /ˌspɪrɪtʃuˈælɪti/ ❖ *...the peaceful spirituality of Japanese culture.* 日本文化的和平精神. ADJ ADV N-UNCOUNT

2 **Spiritual** means relating to people's religious beliefs. 宗教的. ❖ *A man in priestly clothes offered spiritual guidance.* 一位身穿教士服装的人提供宗教指导. ADJ

3 A **spiritual** is a religious song of the type originally sung by Negro slaves in America. (早期美国黑奴唱的)宗教歌曲, 圣歌. N-COUNT

4 Your **spiritual home** is the place where you feel you belong, often because your ideas or attitudes are the same as those of the people who live there. 精神上的归宿. PHR

spir·itu·al·ism /ˈspɪrɪtʃuəlɪzəm/.

Spiritualism is the belief that the spirits of people who are dead can communicate with people who are still alive. (认为死人的灵魂可与活人互相沟通的)招魂论; 招魂术. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **spir·itu·al·ist, spiritualists.** 招魂论者; 招魂术者. N-COUNT

spit /spɪt/ spits, spitting, spat. ◆◆◇◇◇

In American English, the form **spit** is used as the past tense and past participle. [美]过去式和过去分词为 spit.

1 **Spit** is the watery liquid produced in your mouth. 唾液, 唾沫. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **spits**, they force an amount of liquid out of their mouth, often to show hatred or scorn. 吐唾沫, 啐唾沫. ❖ *They spat at me and taunted me.* 他们向我吐唾沫, 嘲弄我. VB V V prep

3 If you **spit** liquid or food somewhere, you force a small amount of it out of your mouth. 吐出. ❖ *Spit out that gum and pay attention.* 吐掉口香糖, 集中注意力. *He felt as if a serpent had spat venom into his eyes.* 他觉得好像有条蛇把毒液喷到他的眼里. VB V n with out V n prep Also V n

4 If something such as a machine or food that is cooking **spits**, it makes a series of short, sharp, hissing noises. (机器或烹调中的东西)发出噼啪的声音. VB V

5 If someone **spits** an insult or comment, they say it in an angry or hostile way. 愤怒地说, 怀有敌意地说. ❖ *'Wait a damn minute,' Mindy spat.* '等他妈的一会儿.' 明迪恶狠狠地说. VB V n WRITTEN V with quote

➲ **Spit out** means the same as **spit**. 义同 spit. ❖ *He spat out 'I don't like the way he looks at me.'* 他生气地说 '我不喜欢他这样看着我.' *She spat the name out like an insult.* 她像污辱人一般地说出了名字. PHR-V V P with quote V n P

6 If **it is spitting**, it is raining very lightly. The American term is **sprinkle**. 下毛毛雨, 飘小雨. [美]作 sprinkle. VB it V BRITISH

7 A **spit** is a long rod which is pushed through a piece of meat and hung over an open fire to cook the meat. 烤肉叉. N-COUNT

8 A **spit of** land is a long, flat, narrow piece of land that sticks out into the sea. 岬, 岬角. N-COUNT N of n

9 If you say that one person is **the spitting image of** another, you mean that they look very similar. 简直一模一样的人. PHR

➤spit out.

➡ 见 **spit 5**. PHR-V

spite /spaɪt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **in spite of** to introduce a fact which makes the rest of the statement you are making seem surprising. 不管, 不顾. ❖ *He hired her in spite of the fact that she had never sung on stage.* 尽管她从来没有在舞台上唱过歌, 他还是雇了她. PHR-PREP

2 If you do something **in spite of** yourself, you do it although you did not really intend to or expect to. 不禁, 不由自主地. PHR-PREP

3 If you do something nasty out of **spite**, you do it because you want to hurt or upset someone. 恶意; 怨恨. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you do something nasty to **spite** someone, you do it in order to hurt or upset them. 恶意对待; 伤害; 使烦恼. VB V n, only to-inf

5 ➡ to **cut off** your **nose to spite** your **face**: 见 **nose**.

spite·ful /ˈspaɪtful/.

Someone who is **spiteful** does nasty things to people they dislike. 怀有恶意的, 怀恨的. ADJ-GRADED

spit·tle /ˈspɪtəl/.

Spittle is the watery liquid which is produced in your mouth. 唾沫. N-UNCOUNT DATED

spiv /spɪv/ spivs.

A **spiv** is a man who does not have a regular job and who N-COUNT

makes money by business deals which are usually illegal. 不务正业而从事非法勾当的人. [INFORMAL, BRITISH]

splash /splæʃ/ **splashes, splashing, splashed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **splash** around in water, you hit or disturb the water in a noisy way, causing some of it to fly up into the air. 溅水, 扑腾水. ❖ *She could hear the voices of her friends as they splashed in a nearby rock pool.* 她听得见附近石池里嬉水的朋友们的说话声. *The gliders and their pilots splashed into the lake.* 那些滑翔机及其驾驶员全都落入湖中. [VB V about/around; V; V into n]

2 If you **splash** a liquid somewhere or if it **splashes**, it hits someone or something and scatters in a lot of small drops. 溅出, 泼出; 激溅; 溅落. ❖ *Tears ran down Fran's cheeks and splashed on the satin dressing gown.* 眼泪从弗兰的脸颊上流下来, 滴在缎子晨衣上. *Beer splashed the carpet.* 啤酒泼在地毯上. [V-ERG V n prep; V prep/adv; V n; Also V n with n]

3 A **splash** is the sound made when something hits water or falls into it. 溅泼声; 落水声. [N-SING]

4 A **splash** of a liquid is a small quantity of it that has been spilt on something or added to something. (液体溅洒的)一小滴. [N-COUNT]

5 A **splash** of colour is an area of a bright colour which contrasts strongly with the colours around it. (与周围颜色形成对照的)色块, 光斑. [N-COUNT with supp]

6 If a magazine or newspaper **splashes** a story, it prints it in such a way that it is very noticeable. (杂志或报纸上)以显著地位刊登. ❖ *A picture of his girlfriend Sheryl had been splashed in the previous weekend's tabloids.* 上个周末的小报在显著位置刊登了他女朋友谢里尔的照片. [VB V n; be V-ed]

7 If you **make a splash**, you become noticed or become popular because of something that you have done. 惹人注目, 引起轰动. [PHR]

›splash out.
If you **splash out** on something, especially on a luxury, you buy it even though it costs a lot of money. 大手大脚地花钱. ❖ *Can you afford to splash out a little?* 你负担得起大手大脚地花一些钱吗? [PHR V V P on n; BRITISH; V P]

splat /splæt/.
Splat is used to describe the sound of something wet hitting a surface with a lot of force. 溅泼声, 啪嗒声. [N-SING, SOUND]

splat·ter /ˈsplætə/ **splatters, splattering, splattered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a thick wet substance **splatters** on something or **is splattered** on it, it drops or is thrown over it. (使)(湿的东西)啪嗒落下; (使)泼溅. ❖ *'Sorry Edward,' I said, splattering the cloth with jam.* '对不起, 爱德华.' 我说道, 把果酱啪地泼在布上. *...a mud-splattered white shirt.* 沾满泥的白衬衣. [V-ERG; V adv/prep; V n; V-ed]

splay /spleɪ/ **splays, splaying, splayed.**
If things **splay** or **are splayed**, their ends are spread out away from each other. (使)展开, (使)张开. ❖ *He splayed his fingers across his face.* 他张开手指遮在脸前. *His fingers splay out in a star shape.* 他的手指张开成星形. [V-ERG; V n; V adv/prep]

spleen /spliːn/ **spleens.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **spleen** is an organ near your stomach that controls the quality of your blood. 脾, 脾脏. [N-COUNT]

2 **Spleen** is violent and spiteful anger. 暴怒, 怒气. ❖ *There were other targets for Mr Lamont's spleen.* 拉蒙特先生发怒还有其他的对象. [N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL]

splen·did /ˈsplendɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **splendid**, you mean that it is very good. 极好的. ❖ *...a splendid view across towards the Cotswolds.* 科茨沃尔德丘陵那边极好的景致. *I found him to be splendid company.* 我发现他是个极好的伴儿. [ADJ-GRADED]
◢ **splen·did·ly** ❖ *I have heard him tell people that we get along splendidly.* 我听见他对人说, 我们相处得很好. [ADV-GRADED; ADV with v]

2 If you describe a building or work of art as **splendid**, you mean that it is beautiful, impressive, and extremely well made. 壮丽的; 豪华的. ❖ *...a splendid Victorian mansion.* 一座富丽堂皇的维多利亚时代的宅第. ◢ **splendidly** ❖ *The young women are splendidly dressed.* 那些年轻女子衣着华丽. [ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED]

3 You can say **'splendid'** in a conversation to indicate that you approve of a particular situation or something that someone has said. 好极了. [EXCLAM; PRAGMATICS]

splen·dour /ˈsplendə/ **splendours;** [美]拼作 **splendor.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **splendour** of something is its beautiful and magnificent appearance. 壮丽, 壮观. [N-UNCOUNT]

2 The **splendours** of a place or way of life are its beautiful and impressive features. 壮丽美景; 奢华, 豪华. ❖ *...the splendours of the French court.* 法国宫廷的奢华. [N-PLURAL]

splice /splaɪs/ **splices, splicing, spliced.**
If you **splice** two pieces of rope, film, or tape together, you join them neatly at the ends so that they make one continuous piece. 拼接, 粘接(两根绳子, 胶卷, 磁带等). ❖ *The film will be spliced with footage of 'Cypress Hill'.* 该电影将接上《柏山》的一组镜头. [VB V n; be V-ed]

spliff /splɪf/ **spliffs.**
A **spliff** is a cigarette which contains cannabis. 含有大麻的香烟. [N-COUNT; BRITISH]

splint /splɪnt/ **splints.**
A **splint** is a long piece of wood or metal that is fastened to a broken arm, leg, or back to keep it still. (用来固定骨折肢体、木制或金属的)夹板. [N-COUNT]

splin·ter /ˈsplɪntə/ **splinters, splintering, splintered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **splinter** is a very thin, sharp piece of wood, glass, or other hard substance, which has broken off from a larger piece. (木头、玻璃等的)碎片, 碎块. [N-COUNT]

2 If something **splinters** or **is splintered**, it breaks into thin, sharp pieces. (使)裂成碎片. ❖ *The ruler cracked and splintered into pieces.* 尺子断裂成碎片. *The stone rocketed into the glass, splintering it.* 石子击中玻璃, 把玻璃打得粉碎. [V-ERG; V prep/adv; V n]

S

ˈsplinter group, splinter groups.
A **splinter group** or organization is a group of people who break away from a larger group and form a separate organization, usually because they no longer agree with the views of the larger group. (因看法不同而分裂出来的)小派别. [N-COUNT]

split /splɪt/ **splits, splitting.** The form **split** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **splits** or if you **split** it, it is divided into two or more parts. (使)破裂, (使)裂开. ❖ *In a severe gale the ship split in two.* 那条船在大风暴中断成两截. *If the chicken is fairly small, you may simply split it in half.* 如果鸡比较小, 你完全可以将它切开两半. *...uniting families split by the Korean war.* 使被朝鲜战争拆散的家庭团聚. [V-ERG; V in/into n; V n in/into n; V n]

2 If an organization **splits** or **is split**, one group of members disagree strongly with the other members, and may form a group of their own. (使)(一个组织因内部分歧)分裂. ❖ *Women priests are accused of splitting the church.* 女牧师被指责分裂教会. [V-ERG, V; V n]
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The Kremlin is deeply split in its approach to foreign policy.* 克里姆林宫在处理外交政策方面存在严重分歧. [ADJ-GRADED]

3 A **split** in an organization is a disagreement between its members. (组织内部的)分裂. ❖ *They accused both radicals and conservatives of trying to provoke a split in the party.* 他们指责激进派和保守派都想要挑起党内分裂. [N-COUNT]

4 A **split** between two things is a division or difference between them. 区别, 差别. ❖ *...a split between what is thought and what is felt.* 脑子里想的和感觉到的不一样. [N-SING]

5 If something such as wood or a piece of clothing **splits** or **is split**, a long crack or tear appears in it. (使)裂开, (使)破裂. ❖ *Twist the mixture into individual sausages without splitting the skins.* 把这混合料拧成一条条香肠而又不要弄破香肠皮. *He had a split lip.* 他长着兔唇. [V-ERG V; V n; V-ed]
➪ A **split** is a long crack or tear. 裂缝, 裂口. [N-COUNT]

6 If two or more people **split** something, they share it between them. 分享, 分担. ❖ *All exhibits are for sale, the proceeds being split between Oxfam and the artist.* 所有的展品都出售, 收入由牛津饥荒救济委员会和展品作者平分. [VB V n; V n between pl-n]
➸ 又见 **splitting**.

▸split off.

If people **split off** from a group, they stop being part of the group and become separated from it. (从团体中)分裂出去. ❖ *...the Youth Wing which split off the National Liberal party earlier this year.* 今年早些时候从国民自由党分裂出去的青年派. PHR-V V P from n V P n Also V P

▸split up.

1 If two people **split up**, or if someone or something **splits** them **up**, they end their relationship or marriage. (使)断绝关系; (使)离婚. ❖ *I was beginning to think that nothing could ever split us up.* 我开始认为, 没有任何东西可以将我们分开. *I split up with my boyfriend last year.* 我去年跟我的男朋友分手了. PHR-V-RECIP ERG V P V n P V P with n

2 If a group of people **split up** or **are split up**, they go away in different directions. (使)各奔前程. ❖ *This situation has split up the family.* 这种情况使一家人四散奔走. *Touring the 'Lovey' album temporarily split the band up.* 巡回表演为《宝贝》唱片集作宣传, 使乐队暂时天各一方. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun V n P

3 If you **split** something **up**, or if it **splits up**, you divide it so that it is in a number of smaller separate sections. 解散. ❖ *Any thought of splitting up the company was unthinkable they said.* 他们说任何分解公司的念头都是不可想象的. *Her company has had to split up and work from two locations.* 她的公司不得不分解, 在两个地方运作. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P noun V P

,split-'level.

A **split-level** house or room has part of the ground floor at a different level from another part. (房屋)错层式的. ADJ

,split person'ality, split personalities.

If you say that someone has a **split personality**, you mean that their moods can change so much that they seem to have two separate personalities. (心理学上指某人情绪变化很大, 仿佛有双重人格似的)分裂人格. N-COUNT

S

,split-'screen, split-screens.

1 **Split-screen** is used to describe the technique in making films and television programmes in which two different pieces of film are shown at the same time. (在同一荧幕上放映两个片子的)分画面的, 画中画功能的. ❖ *...split-screen movies.* 分画面电影. ADJ

2 On a computer terminal, a **split-screen** is a display of two different sets of output in separate windows on the screen. (同一电脑屏幕上出现两个视窗的)分屏. N-COUNT

,split 'second; 又拼作 **split-second.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **split second** is an extremely short period of time. 一刹那, 一瞬间. ❖ *Soldiers had to make split-second decisions before opening fire, he said.* 士兵们在开火前必须在刹那间做出决定, 他说. N-SING

split·ting /'splɪtɪŋ/.

A **splitting** headache is a very severe and painful one. (头痛)欲裂的, 剧痛的. ADJ ADJ n

splurge /splɜːdʒ/ **splurges, splurging, splurged.**

If you **splurge on** something, you spend a lot of money extravagantly, usually on things that you do not need. 挥霍金钱, 花大量金钱(买通常不需要的东西). VB V on n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I'm confident that there's enough in the bank for a splurge on a great pair of shoes.* 我相信, 银行里还有足够的钱来买一双好鞋子. N-COUNT

splut·ter /'splʌtə/ **splutters, spluttering, spluttered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **splutters**, they make spitting sounds and have difficulty speaking clearly, for example because they are embarrassed or angry. (因窘迫或愤怒等)说话结巴, 语无伦次. ❖ *'But it cannot be', he spluttered.* '可是这不可能.' 他结结巴巴地说. VB V V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He gave a brief splutter of laughter.* 他发出一阵急促的笑声. N-COUNT

2 If something **splutters**, it makes a series of short, sharp sounds. 发出一阵短而尖的声音. VB V

spoil /spɔɪl/ **spoils, spoiling, spoiled, spoilt.** The form **spoiled** is both the past tense and past participle. British English also uses the form **spoilt**. 过去式和过去分词为spoiled. [英]又作 spoilt. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **spoil** something, you prevent it from being successful or satisfactory. 损害, 损坏, 毁掉. ❖ *It's important not to let mistakes spoil your life.* 不要让错误毁掉你的一生, 这是很重要的. VB V n

2 If food **spoils** or if it **is spoilt**, it is no longer fit to be eaten. (使)(食物)变质, (使)变坏. ❖ *Some organisms are responsible for spoiling food and cause food poisoning.* 有些微生物造成食物腐坏, 引起食物中毒. V-ERG V V n

3 If someone **spoils** their vote, they deface their voting paper, usually as a protest about the election. This makes their vote invalid. (通常因抗议选举而使选票作废)损毁(选票). ❖ *The results showed that 7.2% of the voters cast blank or spoiled ballots.* 结果表明, 有7.2%的选民投了空白票或把选票损毁. VB V n BRITISH V-ed

4 If you **spoil** children, you give them everything they want or ask for. This is considered to have a bad effect on a child's character. 宠坏, 娇纵, 溺爱(孩子). ◢ **spoilt, spoiled** ❖ *A spoilt child is rarely popular with other children.* 一个宠坏了的孩子在其他孩子中很少有人缘. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

5 If you **spoil** yourself or **spoil** someone you love, you give yourself or them something nice as a treat or do something special for them. (用好东西款待或干特别的事情)善待; 纵容(自己). ❖ *Susan spoils her guests with champagne.* 苏珊用香槟妥善招待客人. VB V pron-refl V n

6 If you say that someone is **spoilt for choice** or **spoiled for choice**, you mean that they have a great many things to choose from. 有很多选择. PHR BRITISH

7 The **spoils** of something are things that people get as a result of winning a battle or of doing something successfully. 战利品, 掠夺物; 成功后所得的好处. ❖ *True to military tradition, the victors are now treating themselves to the spoils of war.* 按照军事传统, 胜利者现在分享战利品. N-PLURAL

▸spoil for.

If you **are spoiling for** a fight, you are very eager for it to happen. 渴望, 一心想. ❖ *A mob armed with guns was at the border between the two republics, spoiling for a fight.* 两个共和国之间的边境有一帮带枪的暴民, 正渴望一场战斗. PHR-V only cont V P n

spoil·er /'spɔɪlə/ **spoilers.**

1 If you describe someone or something as a **spoiler**, you mean that they try to spoil the performance of other people or things. 搞砸事情的人(或事物). ❖ *I was a talentless spoiler. If I couldn't be good, why should they?* 我是成事不足败事有余的人. 如果我好不起来, 他们为什么应当好起来呢? N-COUNT

2 A **spoiler** is an object which forms part of an aeroplane's wings or part of the body of a car. It redirects the flow of air around the vehicle, allowing an aircraft to change direction or making a car's forward movement more efficient. (飞机的)扰流器, 阻流板; (汽车的)气流偏导器. N-COUNT

spoil·sport /'spɔɪlspɔːt/ **spoilsports.**

If you say that someone is a **spoilsport**, you mean that they are behaving in a way that ruins other people's pleasure or enjoyment. 败兴者, 扫兴者. N-COUNT INFORMAL

spoilt /spɔɪlt/.

Spoilt is a past participle and past tense of **spoil**. spoil 的过去分词和过去式.

spoke /spəʊk/ **spokes.**

1 **Spoke** is the past tense of **speak**. speak 的过去式.

2 The **spokes** of a wheel are the bars that connect the outer ring to the centre. 轮辐, 辐条. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

spo·ken /'spəʊkən/.

Spoken is the past participle of **speak**. speak 的过去分词.

-spoken /-'spəʊkən/.

-spoken combines with adverbs and adjectives to form adjectives which indicate how someone speaks. (与副词和形容词构成形容词, 表示说话方式)有...特点. ❖ *The woman was smartly dressed and well-spoken.* 那女人衣着漂亮, 谈吐文雅. COMB

,spoken 'word.

The **spoken word** is used to refer to language expressed in speech, for example in contrast to written texts or music. (与 N-SING

书面语言或音乐相对)口头语言.

spokes·man /ˈspəʊksmən/ **spokesmen.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **spokesman** is a male spokesperson. 男发言人. N-COUNT

spokes·person /ˈspəʊkspɜːsən/ **spokespersons** or **spokespeople.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **spokesperson** is a person who speaks as the representative of a group or organization. (代表团体或组织的)发言人. N-COUNT

spokes·woman /ˈspəʊkswʊmən/ **spokeswomen.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **spokeswoman** is a female spokesperson. 女发言人. N-COUNT

sponge /spʌndʒ/ **sponges, sponging, sponged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Sponge** is a very light absorbent substance with lots of little holes in it. Sponge can be either man-made or natural and is capable of absorbing a lot of water or of acting as an insulating material. 海绵(一种人造或天然的多孔吸水材料). ◆ *...a sponge mattress.* 海绵垫子. N-COUNT
2 A **sponge** is a sea animal with a soft round body made of natural sponge. (动物)海绵. N-COUNT
3 A **sponge** is a piece of sponge that you use for washing yourself or for cleaning things. (用于洗澡或擦东西的)海绵块; 海绵状物. N-COUNT
4 If you **sponge** something, you clean it by wiping it with a wet sponge. 用湿海绵擦. ◆ *Fill a bowl with water and gently sponge your face and body.* 盛一碗水, 用湿海绵轻轻擦拭你的脸和身体. VB V n
➩ **Sponge down** means the same as **sponge**. 义同 sponge. ◆ *If your child's temperature rises, sponge her down gently with tepid water.* 如果你的孩子体温升高, 你就用温水浸湿的海绵轻轻擦拭她. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun
5 A **sponge** is a light cake or pudding made from flour, eggs, sugar, and sometimes fat. 海绵状蛋糕, 松蛋糕. N-VAR
6 If you say that someone **sponges off** other people or **sponges on** them, you mean that they regularly get money from other people when they should be trying to support themselves; used showing disapproval. (贬义)蹭, 白吃; 白拿(钱等). ◆ *He should just get an honest job and stop sponging off the rest of us!* 他应当找一份正当工作, 不要再从我们这儿白吃白喝! ◢ **spong·er, spongers** ◆ *He's not a sponger content to live off the state.* 他不是个满足于白拿国家钱的寄生虫. VB PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V off/on n N-COUNT

›sponge down.
➥ 见 sponge 4. PHR-V

ˈsponge cake, sponge cakes.
A **sponge cake** is a very light cake made from flour, eggs, and sometimes fat. 海绵状蛋糕, 松蛋糕. N-VAR

spon·gy /ˈspʌndʒi/.
Something that is **spongy** is soft and squashy, like a sponge. 海绵状的; 松软而能压扁的. ADJ-GRADED

spon·sor /ˈspɒnsə/ **sponsors, sponsoring, sponsored.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If an organization or an individual **sponsors** something such as an event or someone's training, they pay some or all of the expenses connected with it, often in order to get publicity for themselves. (通常为了宣传)资助, 赞助. ◆ *The competition was sponsored by Ruinart Champagne.* 比赛是由鲁伊纳特香槟酒厂赞助的. VB V n be V-ed
2 If you **sponsor** someone who is doing something to raise money for charity, for example trying to walk a certain distance, you agree to give them a sum of money for the charity if they succeed in doing it. 赞助(为慈善事业筹款的人). VB V n
3 If you **sponsor** a proposal or suggestion, you officially put it forward and support it. 倡议, 支持(提案或建议). ◆ *Eight senators sponsored legislation to stop the military funding.* 八位参议员支持立法阻止军事拨款. VB V n
4 A **sponsor** is a person or organization that sponsors something or someone. 资助者; 赞助者; 倡议人, 支持者. ◆ *The chief sponsor of the New York law, state Senator Emanuel Gold, says he's not giving up.* 纽约法律的主要提案人、州参议员伊曼纽尔·戈尔德说, 他不会放弃. N-COUNT
5 When a country or an organization such as the United Nations **sponsors** negotiations between countries, it suggests holding the negotiations and organizes them. 发起, 主办. ◆ *The agreement was reached during peace talks sponsored by the European Community.* 协定是在欧共体发起的和平会谈期间达成的. VB V n V-ed
6 If one country accuses another of **sponsoring** terrorism, they mean that the other country does not do anything to prevent it, and may even encourage it. 姑息, 怂恿; 支持. VB V n

spon·sored /ˈspɒnsəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
In Britain, a **sponsored** event is an event in which participants try to do something such as walk a certain distance in order to raise money for charity. (在英国)(活动)为慈善事业筹款而举行的. ADJ ADJ n

spon·sor·ship /ˈspɒnsəʃɪp/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Sponsorship** is financial support given by a sponsor. 赞助, 资助. ◆ *Campbell is one of an ever-growing number of skiers in need of sponsorship.* 坎贝尔是越来越多的需要赞助的滑雪运动员之一. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl
2 **Sponsorship** of something is the act of sponsoring it. 给予赞助, 给予资助. ◆ *When it is done properly, arts sponsorship can be more effective than advertising.* 如果做得恰当, 对艺术的资助比广告还要有效. N-UNCOUNT

spon·ta·neity /ˌspɒntəˈneɪɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Spontaneity is spontaneous, natural behaviour. 自发行为. ◆ *He had the spontaneity of a child.* 他有像孩子的那种自发行为. N-UNCOUNT

spon·ta·neous /spɒnˈteɪniəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Spontaneous** acts are not planned or arranged, but are done because someone suddenly wants to do them. 自发的, 不由自主的. ◆ *I joined in the spontaneous applause.* 我禁不住跟着鼓掌. ◢ **spon·ta·neous·ly** ◆ *He was never spontaneously warm or friendly towards us.* 他从不自然流露出对我们热情或友好. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 A **spontaneous** event happens because of processes within something rather than being caused by things outside it. 自动的, 非由外力引发的. ◆ *...a spontaneous explosion.* 自爆. ◢ **spontaneously** ◆ *These images surface spontaneously in dreams.* 这些形象自然地出现在梦中. ADJ ADV ADV after v

spoof /spuːf/ **spoofs.**
A **spoof** is something such as an article or television programme that seems to be about a serious matter but is actually a joke. (看似严肃实为玩笑的)搞笑文章, 搞笑电视节目. N-COUNT

spook /spuːk/ **spooks, spooking, spooked.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **spook** is a ghost. 鬼, 幽灵. N-COUNT
2 A **spook** is a spy. 间谍, 密探. ◆ *...a US intelligence spook.* 一名美国情报人员. N-COUNT AMERICAN
3 If people **are spooked**, something has scared them or made them nervous. (被)吓唬; (使)感到紧张. ◆ *Was it the wind that spooked her?* 是不是风把她吓坏了? ◢ **spooked** ◆ *He was so spooked that he, too, began to believe that he heard strange clicks and noises on their telephones.* 他如此紧张, 也开始认为自己听到他们的电话里有奇怪的喀嚓声和噪音. VB AMERICAN V n ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

spooky /ˈspuːki/ **spookier, spookiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **spooky** place has a frightening atmosphere, and makes you feel that there are ghosts there. (地方)阴森恐怖的, 使人感到有鬼的. ADJ-GRADED

spool /spuːl/ **spools.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **spool** is a round object onto which thread, tape, or film can be wound, especially before it is put in a sewing machine, tape recorder, or projector. 线轴; (磁带、胶片等的)卷盘; 卷轴. N-COUNT

spoon /spuːn/ **spoons, spooning, spooned.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **spoon** is an implement used for eating, stirring, and serving food. One end of it is shaped like a shallow bowl and it has a long handle. 匙, 调羹. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. N-COUNT
2 If you **spoon** food somewhere, you put it there with a spoon. 用匙放; 用勺舀. ◆ *Spoon the sauce over the meat.* 用调羹把调料浇在肉上. VB V n prep
3 ➥ 又见 **greasy spoon, wooden spoon**.
4 If you think that someone has a lot of advantages because they have a rich or influential family, you can say that they were **born with a silver spoon in their mouth**. 生在 PHR

S

富贵人家,生来有福;出身高贵.

'spoon-feed, spoon-feeds, spoon-feeding, spoon-fed.

1 If you think that someone is being given too much help with something and is not making enough effort themselves, you can say they **are being spoon-fed**; used showing disapproval. (被)过分照顾;(被)过多帮助. ❖ *Students are unwilling to really work. They want to be spoon-fed.* 学生们不愿意真正下功夫学习,他们想要别人来帮自己学习. VB usu passive PRAGMATICS be V-ed

2 If you say that someone **is spoon-fed** ideas or information, you mean that they are told about them and are expected to accept them without questioning them; used showing disapproval. (被)进行填鸭式教育,(被)填鸭式灌输. ❖ *The children who were spoon-fed consumerism have discovered that the years of excess are over.* 那些被填鸭式灌输消费主义的孩子们发现,无节制的岁月已经结束. VB usu passive PRAGMATICS be V-ed n

3 If you **spoon-feed** a small child or sick person, you feed them using a spoon. 用匙喂(孩子或病人). VB V n

spoon·ful /'spu:nful/ **spoonfuls.** ♦◇◇◇◇

You can refer to an amount of food resting on a spoon as a **spoonful** of food. 一匙的量. ❖ *...three spoonfuls of sugar.* 三匙糖. N-COUNT

spo·rad·ic /spə'rædɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Sporadic occurrences of something happen at irregular intervals. 不时发生的、断断续续的. ❖ *...a year of sporadic fighting over northern France.* 法国北部发生零星战斗的一年. ◢ **spo·radi·cal·ly** ❖ *The distant thunder from the coast continued sporadically.* 海边不时传来隐约的雷声. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

spore /spɔ:/ **spores.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Spores are cells produced by fungi which can develop into new fungi. 孢子. N-COUNT

S

spor·ran /'spɒrən, AM 'spɔ:rən/ **sporrans.**

In traditional Scottish dress, a **sporran** is a purse made from leather or fur, worn in front of a kilt. (苏格兰人系在短裙前面用皮革或毛皮制成的)钱包,毛皮包. N-COUNT

sport /spɔ:t/ **sports, sporting, sported.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Sports** are games such as football, golf, and other competitive leisure activities which need physical effort and skill. 运动,体育竞技活动. ❖ *Football is my favourite sport.* 足球是我最喜欢的运动. *She excels at sport.* 她擅长体育运动. *...the sports news.* 体育新闻. N-VAR

2 If you say that someone is a **sport** or a good **sport**, you mean that they cope with difficulties or teasing in a cheerful way. 经得起困难(取笑)的人. ❖ *He was accused of having no sense of humor, of not being a good sport.* 他被指责没有幽默感,是个开不起玩笑的人. N-COUNT DATED

3 If you say that someone **is sporting** something such as a distinctive item of clothing, you mean that they are wearing it. 惹人注目地穿. ❖ *He sported a collarless jacket with pleated black panels.* 他惹人注目地穿着带褶子的黑镶片的无领上衣. VB WRITTEN V n

sport·ing /'spɔ:tɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Sporting** means relating to sport or used for sport. 跟体育运动有关的,用于体育的. ❖ *...major sporting events, such as Wimbledon.* 主要体育赛事,如温布尔登网球赛. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you have **a sporting chance** of doing something, it is quite likely that you will do that thing. 相当可能的机会. ❖ *There was a sporting chance they would meet, but not necessarily at the party.* 他们极有可能会相遇,但不一定在宴会上. PHR

'sports car, sports cars. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sports car** is a low, fast car, usually with room for only two people. (车身低、速度快、通常只坐两个人的)跑车. N-COUNT

'sports day, sports days.

In British schools, **sports day** is a special day or afternoon when pupils compete in races and other athletics events. (英国学校里举行运动会的一天或下午)体育日. N-VAR

'sports jacket, sports jackets.

A **sports jacket** is a man's jacket, usually made of tweed, which is worn on informal occasions. (在非正式场合穿的,通常用粗花呢缝制的)男装外套. N-COUNT

sports·man /'spɔ:tsmən/ **sportsmen.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sportsman** is a man who takes part in sports. 男体育运动参与者,男运动员. N-COUNT

sports·man·ship /'spɔ:tsmənʃɪp/.

Sportsmanship is behaviour and attitudes that show respect for the rules of a game and for the other players. (如遵守比赛规则、尊重其他运动员等的)运动员风范,体育精神. ❖ *The team also won praise for sportsmanship and fair play.* 该队还因具有体育精神和公平竞赛而获得好评. N-UNCOUNT

sports·wear /'spɔ:tsweə/.

Sportswear is special clothing worn for playing sports or for informal leisure activities. (参加运动或休闲活动而穿的)运动服装;便装. N-UNCOUNT

sports·woman /'spɔ:tswumən/ **sportswomen.**

A **sportswoman** is a woman who takes part in sports. 女体育运动参与者;女运动员. N-COUNT

sporty /'spɔ:ti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can describe a car as **sporty** when it performs like a racing car but can be driven on normal roads. (汽车)赛车型的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **sporty** person likes playing sports. 喜欢体育运动的. ADJ-GRADED

spot /spɒt/ **spots, spotting, spotted.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Spots** are small, round, coloured areas on a surface. 斑点,色斑,点子. ❖ *The swimsuit comes in navy with white spots or blue with green spots.* 游泳衣有海军蓝带白点的,还有蓝色带绿点的. ◢ **spot·ted** ❖ *...hand-painted spotted cups and saucers in green and blue.* 人工上漆的带斑点的绿色和蓝色的茶杯和茶碟. N-COUNT ADJ

2 **Spots** on a person's skin are small lumps or marks. (人皮肤上的)粉刺,丘疹;疙瘩. N-COUNT

3 A **spot of** a liquid is a small amount of it. 一滴(液体). ❖ *Spots of rain had begun to fall.* 雨点开始落下来. N-COUNT N of n BRITISH, INFORMAL

4 If you have a **spot of** something, you have a small amount of it. 少许,少量. ❖ *We've given all the club members tea, coffee and a spot of lunch.* 我们为所有俱乐部成员提供茶、咖啡和一点儿午饭. QUANT BRITISH, INFORMAL

5 You can refer to a place as a **spot**. 地点,场所. ❖ *...the island's top tourist spots.* 岛上几处最优美的旅游景点. *They all stood there staring, as if frozen to the spot.* 他们都站在那里呆呆地望着,仿佛已经凝固在那里似的. N-COUNT

6 A **spot** in a television or radio show is a part of it that is regularly reserved for a particular performer or type of entertainment. (电视或广播中留给专门演员或娱乐节目的)插播节目. ❖ *He got a spot on a CNN film show.* 他在有线电视新闻网的电影节目中获得一个插播时间. N-COUNT

7 If you **spot** something or someone, you notice them. 发现;认出. ❖ *He left the party seconds before smoke was spotted coming up the stairs.* 他是在发现楼梯那里冒烟几秒钟之前离开聚会的. VB V n be V-ed

8 If you are **on the spot**, you are at the actual place where something is happening. 在现场. ❖ *...areas where troops are on the spot and protecting civilians.* 部队在现场保护平民的地区. *...an on-the-spot assessment of the border situation.* 边境局势的现场评估. PHR

9 If you do something **on the spot**, you do it immediately. 马上,立刻. ❖ *The surveyor will use a lap-top computer to give on the spot advice.* 调查员将使用手提电脑,给予即时指导. PHR

10 If you **put** someone **on the spot**, you cause them to have to answer a difficult question or make a difficult decision. 使...回答困难问题;使...做出困难的决定;使...处于尴尬境地. ❖ *He put me on the spot a bit because he invited me right in front of his mum and I didn't particularly want to go.* 他使我处于尴尬境地,因为他当着他妈妈的面邀请我,而我不是特别想去. PHR

11 If you are **in a tight spot**, you are in a difficult situation. 处于困境. PHR INFORMAL

12 ➻ 又见 **black spot, blind spot.**

➻ **rooted to the spot**: 见 **rooted.**

➻ **have a soft spot for** someone: 见 **soft.**

,spot 'check, spot checks.

If someone carries out a **spot check**, they examine a randomly N-COUNT

chosen thing from a group in order to make sure that it is satisfactory. 抽查,抽样检查.

spot·less /'spɒtləs/.
Something that is **spotless** is perfectly clean. 干净的,无污点的. ❖ *Each morning cleaners make sure everything is spotless.* 每天早晨,清洁工把样样东西都擦得干干净净. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **spot·less·ly** ❖ *The house had huge, spotlessly clean rooms.* 房子里有许多一尘不染的大房间. ADV ADV adj

spot·light /'spɒtlaɪt/ **spotlights, spotlighting, spotlighted.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **spotlight** is a powerful light, for example in a theatre, which can be directed so that it lights a small area. (舞台上的)聚光灯. N-COUNT
2 To **spotlight** a particular problem or situation means to make people notice it and think about it. 使(问题、形势等)处于醒目位置;使公众注意. ❖ *The budget crisis also spotlighted a weakening American economy.* 预算的危机也使公众注意到美国越来越弱的经济. VB V n
3 Someone or something that is **in the spotlight** is getting a lot of public attention. 受到公众注意. PHR
4 If someone or something comes **under the spotlight**, they are thoroughly examined. 受到彻底审查. ❖ *The economy will come under the spotlight today at the conference of the Trades Union Congress.* 经济状况将在今天的工会联合会大会上受到审查. PHR

,spot-'on. ◆◇◇◇◇
Spot-on means exactly correct or accurate. 完全正确的,准确的. ❖ *Schools were told their exam information had to be spot-on.* 学校被告知,他们的考试资料必须准确无误. ADJ BRITISH

spot·ter /'spɒtə/ **spotters.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **spotter** of something such as trains or aeroplanes is someone whose hobby is looking out for them. 爱好观察(如火车、飞机等)的人. ❖ *I was a devoted train spotter.* 我是专心于观察火车的人. N-COUNT n N
◢ **-spotting** ❖ *...bird-spotting.* 爱好观察鸟. COMB

spot·ty /'spɒti/.
1 A **spotty** person has spots or pimples on their face. (脸上)长有粉刺的. ADJ-GRADED
2 Something that is **spotty** does not stay the same but is sometimes good and sometimes bad. 非始终如一的;时好时坏的. ❖ *He quit in 1981 — had a spotty political career.* 他于1981年离职 — 仕途有时顺利有时坎坷. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

spous·al /'spaʊzəl/.
Spousal rights and duties are ones which you gain when you are married. (权利与义务)婚后得到的. ADJ ADJ n AMERICAN, FORMAL

spouse /spaʊs/ **spouses.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Someone's **spouse** is the person they are married to. 配偶. N-COUNT

spout /spaʊt/ **spouts, spouting, spouted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something **spouts** liquid or fire or if liquid or fire **spout** out of something, it comes out very quickly with a lot of force. (使)(液体或火)喷射,喷出;涌出. ❖ *...a fountain that spouts water 40 feet into the air.* 一个把水喷到40英尺高的喷泉. *Water spouts out of the blowhole just like a whale.* 水从出气孔喷出来,就像鲸鱼喷水一样. V-ERG V n; V n prep; V adv/prep
2 If you say that someone **spouts** something, you disapprove of them because they say something which you think is wrong or insincere. 滔滔不绝地说(不当的或不诚恳的话). VB V n PRAGMATICS
3 A **spout** is a long, hollow part of a container through which liquid is poured out. (容器的)嘴. N-COUNT

sprain /spreɪn/ **sprains, spraining, sprained.**
1 If you **sprain** a joint such as your ankle or wrist, you injure it by twisting or bending it violently. 扭伤. ❖ *...a badly sprained ankle.* 严重扭伤的脚踝. VB V n; V-ed
2 A **sprain** is the injury caused by spraining a joint. 扭伤. N-COUNT

sprang /spræŋ/.
Sprang is the past tense of **spring**. spring 的过去式.

sprat /spræt/ **sprats.**
Sprats are very small European sea fish which can be eaten. 西鲱,鳀鱼. N-COUNT

sprawl /sprɔːl/ **sprawls, sprawling, sprawled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **sprawl** somewhere, you sit or lie with your legs and arms spread out. 伸开四肢坐(或躺). ❖ *They sprawled in lawn chairs, snoozing.* 他们伸开四肢躺在草坪躺椅上小睡. *Rolando lay sprawled on his stomach, snoring.* 罗兰多伸开四肢趴着打呼噜. VB V prep/adv; V-ed
➩ **Sprawl out** means the same as **sprawl**. 义同 sprawl. ❖ *He would take two aspirin and sprawl out on his bed.* 他会服两片阿斯匹林,伸开四肢躺在床上. PHR-V V P prep
2 If a place **sprawls**, it covers a large area of land. (地方)占有广阔空间. ❖ *The State Recreation Area sprawls over 900 acres.* 州娱乐区占地900多英亩. *The sprawling city contained some 4m people.* 那个不断扩展的城市,拥有大约400万人口. VB V prep; V-ing
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The whole urban sprawl of Ankara contains over 2.6m people.* 安卡拉整个市区拥有260万人口. N-UNCOUNT

spray /spreɪ/ **sprays, spraying, sprayed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Spray** is a lot of small drops of water which are splashed or forced into the air. 喷雾,飞沫,水花. ❖ *...the spray from the waterfall.* 瀑布的水花. N-VAR
2 If you **spray** a liquid somewhere or if it **sprays** somewhere, drops of the liquid cover a place or shower someone. 喷,喷射. ❖ *A sprayer hooked to a tractor can spray five gallons onto ten acres.* 一台挂在拖拉机上的喷雾器,可用五加仑喷洒十英亩土地. *Inmates hurled slates at prison officers spraying them with a hose.* 囚犯们向正在用水龙朝他们喷水的狱警扔石板瓦. *Blood sprayed across the room.* 血喷过房间. V-ERG V n prep/adv; V n with n; V prep
3 If a lot of small things **spray** somewhere or if something **sprays** them, they are scattered somewhere with a lot of force. 散发,撒开. ❖ *A shower of mustard seeds sprayed into the air and fell into the grass.* 一阵芥菜子撒在空中,落在草里. *The bullet slammed into the ceiling, spraying them with bits of plaster.* 子弹砰地打进天花板,把灰泥屑撒落在他们身上. V-ERG V prep; V n with n; Also V n prep
4 If someone **sprays** bullets somewhere, they fire a lot of bullets at a group of people or things. (用子弹)扫射. ❖ *The army lorries were sprayed with machinegun fire.* 向军用卡车发射了许多机枪子弹. VB V n prep/adv; be V-ed with n; Also V n
5 A **spray** is a liquid kept under pressure in a can, which you can force out in very small drops. 喷雾剂,用作喷雾的液体. ❖ *...a can of insect spray.* 一罐杀虫喷雾剂. N-VAR
6 If something **is sprayed**, it is painted using paint from a pressurized container. (被)喷涂(指利用喷漆器上漆). ❖ *The bare metal was sprayed with several coats of primer.* 裸露的金属喷上了几层底漆. VB be V-ed with n; Also V n colour
7 When someone such as a farmer **sprays**, he or she covers plants or crops with a chemical which prevents insects from feeding on them. (农夫)喷化学药剂. ❖ *He doesn't spray against pests or diseases.* 他不喷化学药剂来对付害虫或病害. *Do not spray plants that are in flower.* 别往开花的植物上喷农药. VB V; V against n; V n; Also V n prep
8 A **spray of** flowers or leaves is a number of them on one stem or branch. (带花或叶的)茎;树枝. N-COUNT N of n

'spray can, spray cans.
A **spray can** is a small metal container containing liquid such as paint under pressure so that it can be sprayed. 喷雾罐,喷雾器. N-COUNT

spread /spred/ **spreads, spreading, spread.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **spread** something somewhere, you open it out or arrange it over a place or surface, so that all of it can be seen or used easily. 摊开,铺开. ❖ *She spread a towel on the sand and lay on it.* 她在沙滩上铺了一条毛巾,躺在上面. VB V n prep
➩ **Spread out** means the same as **spread**. 义同 spread. ❖ *Tom was spreading out a map of Scandinavia on the bed.* 汤姆在把一张斯堪的纳维亚地图摊在床上. PHR-V V P noun
2 If you **spread** your arms, hands, fingers, or legs, you stretch them out until they are far apart. 伸展(臂,手,手指,腿等). ❖ *Sitting on the floor, spread your legs as far as they will go.* 坐在地板上,把你的两条腿尽量展开. VB V n; V n adv/adj; Also V n
➟ **spread** your **wings**: 见 **wing**.
➩ **Spread out** means the same as **spread**. 义同 spread. PHR-V

S

❖ ...*a bed that's large enough to let you spread yourself out.* 一张大得足以让你展开四肢的床。 V n P

3 If something such as a liquid, gas, or smoke **spreads**, it moves outwards in all directions so that it covers a larger area. (液体)流开;(气体、烟等)扩散. ❖ *Fire spread rapidly after a chemical truck exploded.* 一辆装化学品的卡车爆炸以后,火势迅速蔓延. *A dark red stain was spreading across his shirt.* 一片深红色的血迹在他衬衣上散开着. VB; V; V prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*the spread of a serious forest fire.* 一场森林大火的蔓延. N-SING

4 If you **spread** a substance on a surface or **spread** the surface with the substance, you put a thin layer of the substance over the surface. 涂,敷. ❖ *A thick layer of wax was spread over the surface.* 在表面涂上厚厚的一层蜡. *Spread the bread with the cheese.* 把奶酪涂在面包上. VB V n prep; be V-ed prep; V n with n

5 **Spread** is a soft food which is put on bread. 涂抹面包的酱. ❖ ...*a wholemeal salad roll with low fat spread.* 个涂了低脂肪沙拉酱的全麦面包. N-VAR

6 If something **spreads** or **is spread** by people, it gradually reaches or affects a larger and larger area or more and more people. (被)传播,(被)传开. ❖ *The industrial revolution which started a couple of hundred years ago in Europe is now spreading across the world.* 200多年前始于欧洲的工业革命,现在正扩展到全世界. ...*the lies being spread about him.* 正到处流传着的关于他的谣言. V-ERG; V prep/adv; be V-ed; Also V, V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*the spread of modern technology.* 现代技术的传播. N-SING

7 If you **spread** something **over** a period of time, it takes place regularly or continuously over that period, rather than happening at one time. 持续,延续. ❖ *The course is spread over a five week period.* 这个课程持续五周时间. VB V n over n; be V-ed over n

8 If you **spread** something such as wealth or work, you distribute it evenly or equally. (平均)分摊,分配,分发. ❖ *The loss of jobs has been far more evenly spread across the regions than it was during the early 1980s.* 这些地区的失业情况,分布比1980年代初平均得多. VB V n; be V-ed prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There are easier ways to encourage the even spread of wealth.* 有更容易的办法促进平均分配财富. N-SING

9 A **spread** of ideas, interests, or other things is a wide variety of them. (思想、利益等的)多样化,多样性. ❖ ...*schools with a typical spread of ability.* 典型的学生成绩参差不齐的学校. *We have an enormous spread of industries.* 我们有各种各样的工业. N-SING

10 A **spread** is a large meal, especially one prepared for a special occasion. 丰盛的饭菜,盛宴. N-COUNT

11 A **spread** is two pages of a book, magazine, or newspaper that are opposite each other when you open it at a particular place. (书、杂志、报纸翻开时)并排的两页(或两版). N-COUNT

➤spread out.

If people, animals, or vehicles **spread out** they move apart from each other. (人、动物、车辆等)散开. PHR V V P

➻ 又见 **spread** **2**, **3**.

spread·eagled /ˈsprediːɡəld/; 又拼作 **spread-eagled**.

Someone who is **spreadeagled** is lying with their arms and legs spread out. 伸展四肢躺着的. ADJ

ˌspread ˈout. ♦◇◇◇◇

If people or things are **spread out**, they are a long way apart. 相隔很远的,散开的. ❖ *The Kurds are spread out across five nations.* 库尔德人散布在五个国家里. ADJ-GRADED

spread·sheet /ˈspredʃiːt/ spreadsheets.

A **spreadsheet** is a computer program that is used for entering and arranging numerical data. **Spreadsheets** are used mainly for financial planning and budgeting. (电脑)电子表格程序(主要用于财务计划或预算). N-COUNT

spree /spriː/ sprees. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you spend a period of time doing something in an excessive way, you can say that you are going on a particular kind of **spree**. 无节制行为. ❖ *Some Americans went on a spending spree in December to beat the new tax.* 有些美国人在12月份无节制地花钱,以避免新的征税. N-COUNT

sprig /sprɪɡ/ sprigs. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **sprig** is a small twig or stem with leaves on it which has been picked from a bush or plant. (有叶的)小枝. N-COUNT

spright·ly /ˈspraɪtli/ sprightlier, sprightliest.

A **sprightly** person, especially an old person, is lively and active. (尤指老年人)生气勃勃的,活跃的. ❖ ...*the sprightly 85-year-old President.* 那位精神矍铄的85岁的总统. ADJ-GRADED

spring /sprɪŋ/ springs, springing, sprang, sprung. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Spring** is the season between winter and summer when the weather becomes warmer and plants start to grow again. 春天,春季. ❖ ...*migrating birds going south in autumn or coming north in spring.* 候鸟秋天去南方,春天来北方. N-VAR

2 A **spring** is a coil of wire which returns to its original shape after it is pressed or pulled. 弹簧,发条. ❖ *The mattress contains hundreds of springs.* 垫子里有几百根弹簧. N-COUNT

3 A **spring** is a place where water comes up through the ground. 泉. ❖ ...*the hot springs of Banyas de Sant Loan.* 斑雅斯德桑洛恩温泉. N-COUNT

4 If a person or animal **springs**, they jump upwards or forwards suddenly or quickly. 跳,跃. ❖ *He sprang to his feet.* 他跳起身来. *The lion roared once and sprang.* 狮子大吼一声跳起来. VB; V prep; V

5 If something **springs** in a particular direction, it moves suddenly and quickly. 突然(向某特定方向)快速移动. ❖ *The lid of the boot sprang open.* 汽车行李箱的盖突然弹开. VB; V adj

6 If things or people **spring into action** or **spring to life**, they suddenly start being active or suddenly come into existence. 突然行动,突然出现;突然活跃起来,突然恢复生机. ❖ *When she contacted me at the beginning of August to enlist support, Sharon and I sprang into action.* 她8月初跟我联系,请求帮忙以后,沙伦和我立即采取行动. VB; V prep

➻ **spring to mind**: 见 **mind**.

7 If one thing **springs from** another thing, it is the result of it. 由...产生,由...引起;源于. ❖ *His anger sprang from his suffering at the loss of the most important love he had ever known in his life.* 他失去了有生以来最重要的爱人,感到痛苦,因而愤怒. VB; V from n

8 If a boat or container **springs a leak**, water or some other liquid starts coming in or out through a hole or crack. 裂开,破裂. VB V n

9 If you **spring** some news or a surprise on someone, you tell them something that they did not expect to hear, without warning them. 突然宣布,突然提出. ❖ *The two superpower leaders sprang a surprise at a ceremony in the White House yesterday by signing a trade deal.* 两个超级大国的领导人昨天在白宫的仪式上宣布一个出人意料的消息,他们签订了一项贸易协定. VB V n on n; V n

➤spring up.

If something **springs up**, it suddenly appears or comes into existence. 突然出现,突然产生,涌现. ❖ *New theatres and arts centres sprang up all over the country.* 新剧院和艺术中心在全国各地纷纷涌现. PHR-V V P

spring·board /ˈsprɪŋbɔːd/ springboards.

1 If something is a **springboard** for an action or enterprise, it makes it possible for the action or enterprise to begin. 出发点,起点;(推动行动、事业的)跳板. ❖ *The 1981 budget was the springboard for an economic miracle.* 1981年度预算是一个经济奇迹的起点. N-COUNT; N for/to n

2 A **springboard** is a flexible board which you jump on before performing a dive into water. (跳水运动的)跳板. N-COUNT

ˌspring ˈchicken, spring chickens.

If you say that someone is **no spring chicken**, you are saying in a humorous way that they are not young. (幽默)不再是年轻人;老大不小. PHR

ˌspring-ˈclean, spring-cleans, spring-cleaning, spring-cleaned.

If you **spring-clean** a house, you thoroughly clean everything in it. 彻底打扫干净. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It needs a thorough spring clean.* 它需要一次彻底的大扫除. N-SING

◢ **spring-cleaning** ❖ *The rooms inside were undergoing a* N-SING

S

spring-cleaning. 里面的房间正彻底清扫.

,spring 'onion, spring onions. ◆◇◇◇◇

Spring onions are small onions with long green leaves. They are often eaten raw in salads. The usual American term is **scallion**. 葱, 大葱. [美]一般作 scallion. N-VAR BRITISH

,spring 'roll, spring rolls.

A **spring roll** is an item of Chinese food consisting of a small, fried roll of thin pastry filled with vegetables and sometimes meat. 春卷(一种中国食品). N-COUNT BRITISH

'spring tide, spring tides.

A **spring tide** is an unusually high tide that happens at the time of a new moon or full moon. 朔望大潮(发生在新月和满月时的潮水). N-COUNT

spring·time /'sprɪŋtaɪm/.

Springtime is the period of time during which spring lasts. 春天, 春季. N-UNCOUNT

springy /'sprɪŋi/.

If something is **springy**, it returns quickly to its original shape after you press it. 有弹性的. ❖ *Steam for about 12 mins until the cake is risen and springy to touch.* 蒸大约12分钟, 直到蛋糕发起来, 按着有弹性. ADJ-GRADED

sprin·kle /'sprɪŋkəl/ **sprinkles, sprinkling, sprinkled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **sprinkle** a thing with something such as a liquid or powder, you scatter the liquid or powder over it. 洒(液体); 撒(粉末). ❖ *At the festival, candles are blessed and sprinkled with holy water.* 节日的时候, 蜡烛被祝圣和洒上圣水. *Cheese can be sprinkled on egg or vegetable dishes.* 奶酪可以撒在蛋或蔬菜等菜肴上. VB V n with n; be V-ed with n; be V-ed on n

2 If it **is sprinkling**, it is raining very lightly. The British word is **spit**. 下稀疏小雨. [英]作 spit. VB it V AMERICAN

sprin·kled /'sprɪŋkəld/.

If something is **sprinkled** with particular things, it has some of them throughout it and they are far apart from each other. 星星点点地分布的; 点缀着...的. ❖ *The text is sprinkled with errors.* 文本中到处都是错误. ADJ v-link ADJ

sprin·kler /'sprɪŋklə/ **sprinklers.**

A **sprinkler** is a device used to spray water, especially to water plants or lawns or to put out a fire in a building. (喷洒植物、草坪的)喷洒器; (建筑物内的)喷水灭火装置. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

sprin·kling /'sprɪŋklɪŋ/.

A **sprinkling** of something is a small quantity or amount of it, especially if it is spread over a large area. (大范围内散布的)几个, 少量. ❖ *Norway has a fair sprinkling of women ministers.* 挪威有很少的几个女部长. N-SING

sprint /sprɪnt/ **sprints, sprinting, sprinted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **sprint** is a short race in which the competitors run, drive, ride, or swim very fast. (赛跑、赛车、赛马、游泳等)短距离比赛. ❖ *...the women's 100-metres sprint.* 女子100米短跑. *I knew there were other riders who could beat me in a sprint.* 我知道, 在短距离比赛中, 还有别的骑手比我快. N-COUNT

2 **A sprint** is a fast run that someone does, either at the end of a race or because they are in a hurry. (长距离赛跑的)冲刺; (由于匆忙全速进行的)奔跑. ❖ *Gilles Delion, of France, won the Tour of Lombardy in a sprint finish.* 法国的吉勒·德利翁在最后冲刺中获伦巴第巡回赛冠军. *I broke into a sprint.* 我突然全速奔跑. N-SING a N

3 If you **sprint**, you run or ride as fast as you can over a short distance. (在短距离)全速奔跑; 全速驰骋. ❖ *Sergeant Horne sprinted to the car.* 霍恩警官全速追赶那辆汽车. VB V adv/prep

sprint·er /'sprɪntə/ **sprinters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sprinter** is a person who takes part in short, fast races. 短跑选手. N-COUNT

sprite /spraɪt/ **sprites.**

In fairy stories and legends, a **sprite** is a small, magic creature which lives near water. (神话故事和传说中住在水边的)小精灵. N-COUNT

spritz·er /'sprɪtsə/ **spritzers.**

A **spritzer** is a drink consisting of white wine and soda water. (含有白葡萄酒和苏打水的)汽酒. N-COUNT

sprock·et /'sprɒkɪt/ **sprockets.**

A **sprocket** is a wheel with teeth around the outer edge that fit into the holes in a chain or a reel of film or tape in order to turn it. 链轮; 输片齿轮. N-COUNT

sprout /spraʊt/ **sprouts, sprouting, sprouted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When plants, vegetables, or seeds **sprout**, they produce new shoots or leaves. (植物、蔬菜、种子等)发芽, 抽枝. ❖ *It only takes a few days for beans to sprout.* 只消几天, 豆子就会发芽. VB V

2 When leaves, shoots, or plants **sprout** somewhere, they grow there. You can also say that a place **sprouts** leaves, shoots, or plants. (叶子、芽、植物等)长出. ❖ *Leaf-shoots were beginning to sprout on the hawthorn.* 山楂树上开始长出叶芽. *...the garden, which had had time to sprout a shocking collection of weeds.* 有时间长出铺天盖地野草的花园. V-ERG V prep; V n

3 If you **sprout** beans or seeds, you make them grow small shoots before eating them. You usually do this by soaking them in water. 使(豆子, 种子等)发芽. VB V n

4 If something such as hair **sprouts** from a person or animal, or if they **sprout** it, it grows on them. (毛、发等)长出来; 长出(毛, 发). ❖ *As well as sprouting a few grey hairs, Kevin seems to be suffering the occasional memory loss.* 凯文不但长出一些灰白头发, 而且似乎偶尔会失忆. V-ERG V n; Also V prep

5 If a large number of things have appeared or developed somewhere, you can say that they **have sprouted** there or that the place **has sprouted** them. 出现; 发展. ❖ *More than a million satellite dishes have sprouted on homes across the country.* 全国家庭的房屋上出现了100多万个碟形卫星天线. V-ERG V adv/prep; Also V, V n

6 **Sprouts** are vegetables that look like tiny cabbages. They are also called **brussels sprouts**. 汤菜, 抱子甘蓝, 球芽甘蓝. 又称为 brussels sprouts. N-COUNT

spruce /spru:s/ **spruces, sprucing, spruced; spruce** is both the singular and the plural of the noun. 单复数同形. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **spruce** is a kind of evergreen tree. 云杉. N-VAR

2 Someone who is **spruce** is very neat and smart in appearance. (外表)整洁漂亮的. ❖ *Chris was looking spruce in his stiff-collared black shirt and new short hair cut.* 克里斯身穿硬领黑衬衣, 配着刚刚剪短的头发, 看上去整洁漂亮. ADJ-GRADED

›spruce up.

If something **is spruced up**, its appearance is improved. (被)打扮得整洁漂亮. ❖ *Many buildings have been spruced up.* 许多建筑物装饰一新. *We spruced ourselves up a bit and went out for dinner.* 我们打扮得整洁漂亮一点儿出去吃饭. PHR-V be V-ed P; V n P

sprung /sprʌŋ/.

Sprung is the past participle of **spring**. spring 的过去分词.

spry /spraɪ/.

Someone, especially an old person, who is **spry**, is lively and active. (尤指老年人)充满活力的, 精神矍铄的. ADJ-GRADED

spud /spʌd/ **spuds.**

Spuds are potatoes. 马铃薯. N-COUNT INFORMAL

spun /spʌn/.

Spun is the past tense and past participle of **spin**. spin 的过去式和过去分词.

spunk /spʌŋk/.

Spunk is courage. 勇气, 胆量. ❖ *I admired her independence and her spunk.* 我很佩服她的独立精神和勇气. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

spunky /'spʌŋki/ **spunkier, spunkiest.**

A **spunky** person shows courage. 有勇气的, 有胆量的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

spur /spɜ:/ **spurs, spurring, spurred.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If one thing **spurs** you to do another, it encourages you to do it. 促进, 激励、鼓励. ❖ *It's the money that spurs these fishermen to risk a long ocean journey.* 金钱激励这些渔民冒险远涉重洋. *His friend's plight had spurred him into taking part.* 由于朋友陷入困境才促使他参加. VB V n to-inf; V n to/into n/-ing

➪ **Spur on** means the same as **spur**. 义同 spur. ❖ *Their attitude, rather than reining him back, only seemed to spur Philip on.* 他们的态度没有使他回头, 似乎反而促使菲利普干下去. *Criticism can be of great use; we may not like it at the time, but it can spur us on to greater things.* 批评可 PHR-V V n P; V n P to n; Also V P noun

S

能很有用处；我们当时也许不大高兴，但它能鞭策我们取得更大的成就。 V n P to-inf

2 Something that acts as a **spur** to something else encourages a person or organization to do that thing or makes it happen more quickly. 激励，鞭策，鼓舞。❖ *...a belief in competition as a spur to efficiency.* 一种把竞争看做是激励效率提高的信念。 N-COUNT

3 **Spurs** are small metal wheels with sharp points attached to the heels of a rider's boots. The rider uses them to make a horse go faster. (用来驱使马前进的)马刺，靴刺。 N-COUNT

4 If you **win** or **earn** your **spurs**, you achieve a particular status by proving that you can do something skilfully. 获得荣誉，出名。❖ *Young conductors earn their spurs in a small orchestra or opera house.* 年轻指挥家在一个小管弦乐队或歌剧院崭露头角。 PHR

5 The **spur** of a hill or mountain is a piece of ground which sticks out from its side. (突出于山腰的)山嘴，山鼻子。 N-COUNT

6 If you do something **on the spur of the moment**, you do it suddenly, without planning it. 一时冲动之下；未经仔细考虑地；马上。❖ *They admitted they had taken a vehicle on the spur of the moment.* 他们承认，他们因一时冲动擅自拿了一辆车。 *...a spur-of-the-moment decision.* 一个仓促之间做出的决定。 PHR

›spur on.
➡ 见 spur **1**. PHR-V

spu·ri·ous /ˈspjʊəriəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **spurious** claim or argument seems to be correct or genuine, but is false or dishonest; used showing disapproval. (贬义)假的，不真实的，似是而非的。❖ *He was arrested in 1979 on spurious corruption charges.* 他被诬告贪污，于1979年被逮捕。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **spu·ri·ous·ly** ❖ *...a spuriously scientific book.* 一本伪科学书。 ADV-GRADED

spurn /spɜːn/ **spurns, spurning, spurned.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **spurn** someone or something, you reject them. 拒绝，摒弃。❖ *He spurned the advice of management consultants.* 他对管理顾问们的建议不屑一顾。 *...a spurned lover.* 一个遭拒绝的情人。 VB V n V-ed

ˌspur-of-the-ˈmoment.
➡ 见 spur.

spurt /spɜːt/ **spurts, spurting, spurted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **spurts** liquid or fire or if liquid or fire **spurts** from somewhere or something, it comes out quickly in a thin, powerful stream. (液体或火焰)喷射；喷出(液体或火焰)。❖ *He hit her on the head, causing her too to spurt blood.* 他向她头上打了一下，使她的头也直冒鲜血。 *I saw flames spurt from the roof.* 我看到火焰窜出屋顶。 V-ERG V n V prep Also V
➩ **Spurt out** means the same as **spurt**. 义同 spurt。❖ *When the washing machine spurts out water at least we can mop it up.* 当洗衣机把水喷到外面的时候，我们至少可以用拖把拖干。 PHR-V-ERG V P noun

2 A **spurt** of liquid is a stream of it which comes out of something very forcefully. (液体的)喷射。❖ *A spurt of diesel came from one valve and none from the other.* 一股柴油从一个阀门里喷出来，另一个阀门则没有。 N-COUNT

3 A **spurt** of activity, effort, or emotion is a sudden, brief period of intense activity, effort, or emotion. 突然发生的一阵(活动、努力、感情等)。❖ *A spurt of anger flashed through me.* 我突然火冒三丈。 *...the recent spurt in violence.* 最近暴力活动激增。 *The deals came in spurts: three in 1977, none in 1978, three more in 1979.* 交易是一阵一阵的：1977年三次，1978年没有，1979年又三次。 N-COUNT

4 If someone or something **spurts** somewhere, they suddenly increase their speed for a short while in order to get there. 冲刺；突然加速前进。❖ *The back wheels spun and the van spurted up the last few feet.* 后轮转动，客车冲过最后几英尺。 VB V prep/adv
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *...at the end when the athlete puts on a spurt.* 最后，运动员进行冲刺的时候。 N-COUNT

›spurt out.
➡ 见 spurt **1**. PHR-V

sput·ter /ˈspʌtə/ **sputters, sputtering, sputtered.**

1 If something such as an engine or a flame **sputters**, it works or burns unevenly and makes a series of soft popping sounds. (发动机或火焰)发出噼啪声。❖ *The truck sputtered and stopped.* 货车发出噼啪声，停了下来。 *The flame sputters out.* 火焰噼啪一声熄灭了。 *...the sputtering engine.* 噼啪作响的发动机。 VB V V prep/adv V-ing

2 If you **sputter**, you speak with difficulty and make soft, spitting sounds, especially because you are agitated or angry. (尤指因焦虑或生气)急气败坏地说，结结巴巴地说。❖ *Stunned, I sputtered, 'What do you mean?'* 我大吃一惊，结结巴巴地说，'你这是什么意思？' VB V V with quote Also V n

spu·tum /ˈspjuːtəm/.
Sputum is mucus coughed up from the chest or lungs. 痰。 N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

spy /spaɪ/ **spies, spying, spied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **spy** is a person whose job is to find out secret information about another country or organization. 间谍，密探。 N-COUNT

2 A **spy** satellite or **spy** plane obtains secret information about another country by taking aerial photographs of particular areas. (收集情报、拍摄照片等的卫星、飞机)从事间谍工作的、从事侦察工作的；间谍的。 ADJ ADJ n

3 Someone who **spies** for a country or organization tries to find out secret information about another country or organization. (为国家或组织)充当间谍，从事间谍活动。❖ *Russian intelligence is still spying on Western countries.* 俄罗斯情报部门还在搞刺探西方国家的间谍活动。 VB V for n V on n Also V against n
◢ **spy·ing** ❖ *...a ten-year sentence for spying.* 因从事间谍活动被判的十年徒刑。 N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **spy on** someone, you watch them secretly. 监视，刺探。❖ *He spied on her while pretending to work on the shrubs.* 他一面假装修剪灌木，一面监视着她。 VB V on n

5 If you **spy** someone or something, you notice them. 看见，发现。❖ *He was walking down the street when he spied an old friend.* 他沿着街走，突然看到一位老朋友。 VB LITERARY V n

spy·master /ˈspaɪmɑːstə, -mæs-/ **spymasters.**
A **spymaster** is a spy who is in charge of a group of spies. 间谍组织的首脑人物。 N-COUNT

sq.

1 **sq.** is used as a written abbreviation for 'square' when you are giving the measurement of an area. (表示面积时)square 的缩写形式。❖ *...25,500 sq. ft.* 25,500平方英尺。

2 **Sq.** is used as a written abbreviation for 'Square' in addresses and on maps and signs. (用于地址、地图或路标)Square的缩写形式。❖ *...28 Berkeley Sq., W1.* 西一区伯克利广场28号。

squab·ble /ˈskwɒbəl/ **squabbles, squabbling, squabbled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When people **squabble**, they quarrel about something that is not really important. (为小事)争吵。❖ *The children were squabbling over the remote-control.* 孩子们在为遥控器争吵。 *My four-year-old son squabbles with his friends.* 我的四岁儿子常跟自己的小朋友们争吵。 V-RECIP pl-n V pl-n V over/about n V with n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *...minor squabbles about phone bills.* 为电话账单发生的小小争吵。 N-COUNT

squad /skwɒd/ **squads.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **squad** is a section of a police force that is responsible for dealing with a particular type of crime. (对付具体罪案的警察的)小分队。❖ *The club is under investigation by the fraud squad.* 俱乐部正受到反诈骗警察小分队的调查。 N-COUNT

2 A **squad** is a group of players from which a sports team will be chosen. (从中选出体育代表队的)体育运动队。 N-COUNT

3 A **squad** of soldiers is a small group of them. (军队的)班。❖ *...a squad of commandos.* 一班突击队员。 N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **death squad, firing squad, Flying Squad, vice squad**.

ˈsquad car, squad cars.
A **squad car** is a car used by the police. The usual British term is **patrol car**. 警车。[英]一般作 patrol car. N-COUNT AMERICAN

squad·die /ˈskwɒdi/ **squaddies.**
A **squaddie** is a soldier of the lowest rank in the army. (英国)陆军二等兵。❖ *They saw the squaddie leaving a disco with a girl.* 他们看到那个二等兵跟一个女郎从迪斯科舞厅 N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

S

离开了.

squad·ron /ˈskwɒdrən/ **squadrons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **squadron** is a section of one of the armed forces, especially the air force. (尤指空军的)中队. N-COLL-COUNT

ˌsquadron ˈleader, squadron leaders.

A **squadron leader** is an officer in the British air force. (英国空军的)中队长, 空军少校. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

squal·id /ˈskwɒlɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **squalid** place is dirty, untidy, and in bad condition. (地方)肮脏的, 邋遢的. ❖ *...living in squalid conditions.* 在肮脏的条件下生活. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Squalid** activities are unpleasant and often dishonest. (行动)卑鄙的, 欺诈的. ❖ *...the squalid pursuit of profit.* 卑鄙地追求利润. ADJ-GRADED

squall /skwɔːl/ **squalls, squalling, squalled.**

1 A **squall** is a sudden strong wind which often causes a brief, violent rain storm or snow storm. 飑(一阵突然的狂风, 常引起暴风雨或暴风雪). N-COUNT

2 If a person or animal **squalls**, they make a loud unpleasant noise like the noise made by a crying baby. (人)号哭; (动物)尖声号叫. VB V

squal·ly /ˈskwɔːli/.

In **squally** weather, there are sudden strong winds which often cause brief, violent storms. 多飑的, 狂风阵阵的. ADJ

squal·or /ˈskwɒlə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

You can refer to squalid conditions or surroundings as **squalor**. 肮脏, 邋遢. ❖ *He was out of work and living in squalor.* 他失业了, 生活在肮脏的环境中. N-UNCOUNT

squan·der /ˈskwɒndə/ **squanders, squandering, squandered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **squander** money, resources, or opportunities, you use them in a foolish and wasteful way. 挥霍, 浪费(金钱, 资源, 机会等). ❖ *Hooker didn't squander his money on flashy cars.* 胡克没有挥霍金钱买豪华汽车. VB V n

square /skweə/ **squares, squaring, squared.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **square** is a shape with four sides that are all the same length and four corners that are all right angles. 正方形. 见插图条 **shapes**. ❖ *There was a calendar on the wall, with large squares around the dates.* 墙上挂着一本日历, 日期都有大的方框围着. N-COUNT

2 Something that is **square** has a shape the same as a square or similar to a square. 正方形的, 四方的. ❖ *...a square table.* 一张方桌. ADJ-GRADED

3 In a town or city, a **square** is a flat open place, often in the shape of a square. (通常方形的)广场. ❖ *...cafe-lined squares.* 周边都有咖啡店的广场. N-COUNT

4 **Square** is used before units of length when mentioning the area of something. For example, if a rectangle is three metres long and two metres wide, its area is six square metres. 平方的(如一个三米长二米宽的长方形的面积是六平方米). ADJ ADJ n

5 **Square** is used after units of length when you are giving the length of each side of something that is square in shape. (表示正方形物体每边的边长)各边长为...的, ...见方的. ❖ *...a linen cushion cover, 45 cm square.* 一个45厘米见方的亚麻布垫罩. ADJ amount ADJ

6 To **square** a number means to multiply it by itself. For example, **3 squared** is 3×3, or 9. **3 squared** is usually written as 3^2. 使成平方(如3的平方就是3×3或9, 常写作3^2). VB V-ed

7 The **square** of a number is the number produced when you multiply that number by itself. For example, the square of 3 is 9. 平方(如3的平方等于9). ❖ *...the square of the speed of light, an exceedingly large number.* 光速的平方, 一个极大的数字. N-COUNT

8 If you **square** two different situations or ideas **with** each other or when they **square with** each other, they can be accepted together or they seem compatible. (使)符合; (使)一致. ❖ *That explanation squares with the facts, doesn't it?* 那个解释好像符合事实, 对吗? V-ERG V with n Also V n with n

9 If you **square** something **with** someone, you go to them to ask their permission or to check with them that what you are doing is acceptable to them. 要求(某人)同意(某事); 与...协商. ❖ *She should have squared things with Jay before she went into this business.* 她在做这笔生意之前, 本来应该先跟杰伊协商一下. VB V n with n

10 If you say that someone **squares the circle**, you mean that they bring together two things which are normally thought to be so different that they cannot exist together. 做似乎不可能的事. ❖ *He has squared the circle of keeping the City happy and doing something to improve business cash flow.* 他既让伦敦商业区感到满意, 又采取了措施改善商业的现金流, 办到了似乎不可能办到的事. PHR

11 If you are **back to square one**, you have to start dealing with something from the beginning again because the way you were dealing with it has failed. 再从头开始. ❖ *We got a phone call from the lawyer and it was back to square one.* 我们接到律师的一个电话, 事情又从头开始. PHR

12 ➛ **fair and square**: 见 **fair**.

›square off.

If you **square** something **off**, you alter it so that it has the shape of a square. 使成正方形. ❖ *Peel a thick-skinned orange and square off the ends.* 给厚皮橙子剥皮, 把它切成方形. PHR-V V P noun Also V P n

›square up.

If you **square up** to a problem, person, or situation, you accept that you have to deal with it and take action to do so. 正视, 勇敢面对(问题, 人, 局面等). ❖ *...squaring up to the deepest crisis she has yet had to face.* 正视她从没遇到过的最严重危机. PHR-V BRITISH V P to n Also V P

squared /skweəd/.

Something that is **squared** has the shape of a square, or has a pattern of squares on it. 正方形的; 带方格子的. ADJ

ˈsquare dance, square dances.

A **square dance** is a traditional American dance in which sets of four couples dance together, beginning the dance in a square formation. You can also refer to the event where this takes place as a **square dance**. (每四对男女构成一个方形的)方块舞; 方块舞会. N-COUNT

square·ly /ˈskweəli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Squarely** means directly and in the middle, rather than indirectly or at an angle. 正对着. ❖ *I kept the gun aimed squarely at his eyes.* 我把枪正对着他的眼睛. ADV ADV with v

2 If you face something **squarely**, you face it directly, without trying to avoid it. 正视地. ❖ *The management committee have faced the situation squarely.* 管理委员会正视局势. ADV ADV with v

ˌsquare ˈmeal, square meals.

A **square meal** is a meal which is big enough to satisfy you. 美餐, 饱餐. N-COUNT

ˌsquare ˈroot, square roots.

The **square root** of a number is another number which produces the first number when it is multiplied by itself. For example, the square root of 16 is 4. 平方根(如16的平方根是4). N-COUNT

squash /skwɒʃ/ **squashes, squashing, squashed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **is squashed**, they are pressed or crushed with such force that they become injured or lose their shape. (被)挤; (被)压; (被)挤坏; (被)压坏. ❖ *Robert was lucky to escape with just a broken foot after being squashed against a fence by a car.* 罗伯特被一辆汽车挤到栅栏上, 侥幸地没给压死, 只是一只脚骨折了. *She made clay models and squashed them flat again.* 她做了几个黏土模型, 又把它们压平. VB be V-ed prep/adj V n adj Also V n

2 If people or things are **squashed into** a place, they are put or pushed into a place where there is not enough room for them to be. 挤的, 拥挤的. ❖ *There were 2,000 people squashed into her recent show.* 有2,000人挤进去看她最近的表演. ADJ v-link ADJ into n

3 If you say that getting a number of people into a small space is **a squash**, you mean that it is only just possible for them all to get into it. 挤, 拥挤; 拥挤的情形. N-SING a N INFORMAL, BRITISH

4 If you **squash** something that is causing you trouble, you put a stop to it, often by force. 镇压; 粉碎; 压制. VB V n

S

5 **Squash** is a game in which two players hit a small rubber ball against the walls of a court using rackets. 壁球(一种单打式墙网球). N-UNCOUNT

6 **Squash** is a drink made from fruit juice, sugar, and water. Squash is sold in bottles in a concentrated form to which you add water. (用果汁、糖和水制成的)果汁饮料(以浓缩形式瓶装出售, 饮用时加水). N-VAR BRITISH

7 A **squash** is any vegetable belonging to the marrow family. (西葫芦一类的)倭瓜属植物. N-COUNT

squashy /ˈskwɒʃi/.
Squashy things are soft and able to be squashed easily. 柔软的, 易压扁的. ❖ *...deep, squashy sofas.* 又深又软的沙发. ADJ-GRADED

squat /skwɒt/ **squats, squatting, squatted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **squat**, you lower yourself towards the ground, balancing on your feet with your legs bent. 蹲下. ❖ *He came over and squatted on his heels, looking up at the boys.* 他走过来蹲下, 抬头望着孩子们. VB V; V on n

➭ **Squat down** means the same as **squat**. 义同 squat. ❖ *Albert squatted down and examined it.* 艾伯特蹲下来细看. PHR-V; V P prep

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He bent to a squat and gathered the puppies on his lap.* 他弯身蹲下来, 把几只小狗抱在膝上. N-SING a N

2 If you describe someone or something as **squat**, you mean they are short and thick, usually in an unattractive way. 矮宽的; 矮胖的. ❖ *...squat stone houses.* 矮宽的石房. ADJ-GRADED

3 People who **squat** occupy an unused building or uncultivated land without having a legal right to do so. 擅自占用, 非法占用(闲置的建筑物、未开垦的土地等). ❖ *They earn their living by squatting the land and sharecropping.* 他们通过擅自占用土地和收益分成的耕作来维持生计. VB V; V n

4 A **squat** is an empty building that people are living in illegally, without paying any rent or any property tax. 被非法占用的闲置建筑物. N-COUNT BRITISH

➤squat down.
➼ 见 squat **1**. PHR-V

squat·ter /ˈskwɒtə/ **squatters.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **squatter** is someone who lives in an unused building or who occupies unused land without having a legal right to do so. (对闲置建筑物或土地的)擅自占用者. N-COUNT

squaw /skwɔː/ **squaws.**
In the past, people sometimes referred to North American Indian women as **squaws**; this word is now considered to be offensive. 北美印第安妇女(现在被认为冒犯说法). N-COUNT

squawk /skwɔːk/ **squawks, squawking, squawked.**

1 When a bird **squawks**, it makes a loud harsh noise. (鸟)发出响亮刺耳的叫声. VB V

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an angry squawk.* 生气的尖厉叫喊声. N-COUNT

2 If a person **squawks**, they complain loudly, often in a high-pitched, harsh tone. (以高和刺耳的声音)大声抱怨. ❖ *'Wait for me!' Melanie squawked. 'I'm not staying here alone.'* '等一等我!' 梅拉妮大声抱怨说. '我不想一个人待在这里.' VB V; INFORMAL; V with quote; Also V that

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She gave a loud squawk when the water was poured on her.* 水泼在她身上的时候, 她大声抱怨. N-COUNT

squeak /skwiːk/ **squeaks, squeaking, squeaked.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something or someone **squeaks**, they make a short, high-pitched sound. 发出短促的尖叫声. ❖ *The door squeaked open.* 门嘎吱一声开了. *She squeaked with delight.* 她快活得尖叫起来. VB V; V adj; V with n

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He gave an outraged squeak.* 他愤怒地尖叫一声. N-COUNT

squeaky /ˈskwiːki/.
Something that is **squeaky** makes squeaking noises. 嘎吱作声的. ❖ *...squeaky floorboards.* 嘎吱嘎吱响的地板. ADJ-GRADED

ˌsqueaky ˈclean; 又拼作 **squeaky-clean.**
If you say that someone is **squeaky clean**, you mean that they live a very moral life and that they do not appear to have any vices. 正派的, 清白的. ❖ *Maybe this guy isn't so squeaky clean after all.* 也许这家伙还是没有那么正派. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

squeal /skwiːl/ **squeals, squealing, squealed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone or something **squeals**, they make a long, high-pitched sound. 发出长而尖的叫声. ❖ *Jennifer squealed with delight and hugged me.* 贾尼弗快活地尖叫并拥抱我. VB V; V with n; Also V with quote

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a squeal of brakes and the angry blowing of a car horn.* 嘎吱一声刹车, 汽车喇叭发出愤怒的鸣叫. N-COUNT

squeam·ish /ˈskwiːmɪʃ/.
If you are **squeamish**, you are easily upset by unpleasant sights or situations. 易难过的, 易沮丧的. ◢ **squeam·ish·ness** ❖ *...when you've got over your squeamishness.* 当你不再失望的时候. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

squeeze /skwiːz/ **squeezes, squeezing, squeezed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **squeeze** something, you press it firmly, usually with your hands. (通常用两只手)挤. ❖ *Dip the bread briefly in water, then squeeze it dry.* 把面包蘸点水, 再把它挤干. VB V n; V n adj

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a squeeze of the hand.* 紧握手. N-COUNT

2 If you **squeeze** a liquid or a soft substance out of an object, you get the liquid or substance out by pressing the object. 挤出(液体等) ❖ *Joe put the plug in the sink and squeezed some detergent over the dishes.* 乔用塞子堵住洗涤槽, 往盘子上挤了点洗涤剂. VB; V n

3 If you **squeeze** your eyes shut or if your eyes **squeeze** shut, you close them tightly. (使)(眼睛)紧闭. ❖ *Nancy squeezed her eyes shut and prayed.* 南希紧闭眼睛做祷告. *If you keep your eyes squeezed shut, you'll miss the show.* 要是你老紧闭眼睛, 你就错过表演了. V-ERG; V n adj; V adj

4 If you **squeeze** someone or something somewhere or if they **squeeze** there, they manage to get through or into a small space. 硬挤, 硬塞. ❖ *Somehow they squeezed him in the tight space, and strapped him in.* 他们把他塞在那个小地方, 并用带子把他绑住. *...youngsters who can squeeze through tiny windows.* 能从小窗户里挤进去的小孩. V-ERG; V n prep/adv; V prep/adv

5 If you say that getting a number of people into a small space is **a squeeze**, you mean that it is only just possible for them all to get into it. 拥挤不堪. ❖ *It was a squeeze in the car with five of them.* 他们五个人坐一辆汽车太拥挤. N-SING a N; INFORMAL

6 If you **squeeze** something out of someone, you persuade them to give it to you, although they may be uncooperative or unwilling to do this. 巧取, 设法获得. ❖ *...the difficulties of squeezing information out of residents.* 从居民那里获得消息的困难. VB; V n prep

7 If a government **squeezes** the economy, they put strict controls on people's ability to borrow money or on their own departments' freedom to spend money, in order to control the country's rate of inflation. 紧缩(经济). ❖ *If a voluntary agreement is not reached the government will squeeze the economy into a severe recession to force inflation down.* 如果不能自愿达成一项协定, 政府就要紧缩经济, 导致经济严重衰退, 从而迫使通货膨胀减轻. VB; V n

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The CBI also says the squeeze is slowing down inflation.* 英国工业联合会还说, 紧缩经济正在使通货膨胀放缓. N-SING

➤squeeze in.
If you **squeeze** something **in**, you manage to find time to do it. 挤出时间安排. ❖ *The executives squeezed in a few meetings at the hotel before boarding the buses again.* 高管们在再次登上汽车之前, 挤出时间在旅馆开了几次会. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

➤squeeze out.
If someone or something **is squeezed out**, they are no longer included in something they were formerly involved in. (被)排除在外. ❖ *Latin and Greek will be squeezed out of school timetables.* 拉丁文和希腊文将不再列入学校的课程表. PHR-V; usu passive; be V-ed P

squelch /skweltʃ/ **squelches, squelching, squelched.**

1 To **squelch** means to make a wet, sucking sound, like the sound you make when you are walking on wet, muddy ground. (像在泥沼中走路般)发出嘎吱的声音. ❖ *He squelched across the turf.* 他嘎吱嘎吱地走过草皮. VB V; V prep/adv

2 If you **squelch** something that is causing you trouble, for example rumours or opposition, you firmly put a stop to it. 制止(谣言,反对意见等). VB V n INFORMAL

squib /skwɪb/ **squibs.**
You can describe something such as an event or a performance as a **damp squib** when it is expected to be interesting, exciting, or impressive, but fails to be any of these things. 令人失望的事,扫兴的事. PHR BRITISH

squid /skwɪd/ **squids**; **squid** can also be used as the plural form. squid 也可用作复数. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **squid** is a sea creature with a long soft body and many tentacles. 鱿鱼,枪乌贼. N-COUNT
➲ **Squid** is pieces of this creature eaten as food. 鱿鱼片. N-UNCOUNT

squidgy /ˈskwɪdʒi/.
Something that is **squidgy** is soft and can be squashed easily. 松软的,易压扁的. ❖ *...the squidgy end of a melon.* 柔软的瓜头. *...a squidgy sofa.* 一张松软的沙发. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

squig·gle /ˈskwɪgəl/ **squiggles.**
A **squiggle** is a line that bends and curls in an irregular way. 弯弯曲曲的线. N-COUNT

squig·gly /ˈskwɪgəli/.
Squiggly lines are lines that bend and curl in an irregular way. (曲线)不规则弯曲的. ADJ-GRADED

squint /skwɪnt/ **squints, squinting, squinted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **squint** at something, you look at it with your eyes partly closed. 眯起眼睛看. ❖ *The girl squinted at the photograph.* 女孩眯起眼睛看照片. *He squinted his eyes and looked at the floor.* 他眯起眼睛望着地板. VB V prep/adv V n Also V
2 If someone has a **squint**, their eyes look in different directions from each other. 斜视. N-COUNT

squire /skwaɪə/ **squires.**
In former times, the **squire** of an English village was the man who owned most of the land in it. (英格兰旧时的)乡绅,大地主. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

squirm /skwɜːm/ **squirms, squirming, squirmed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **squirm**, you move your body from side to side, usually because you are nervous or uncomfortable. (通常由于紧张或不舒服)扭动身体. ❖ *He gave a feeble shrug and tried to squirm free.* 他把肩膀微微一耸,想要扭动身体挣脱出来. *He squirmed out of the straps of his backpack.* 他扭动身体取下背包带. VB V V adj V adv/prep
2 If you **squirm**, you are very embarrassed or ashamed. (因羞愧、难堪)局促不安. ❖ *Mentioning religion is a sure way to make him squirm.* 提到宗教,肯定会使他感到局促不安. *...the type of awful occasion that makes politicians squirm with embarrassment.* 这种使政治家感到尴尬不安的可怕场合. VB V V V with n

squir·rel /ˈskwɪrəl, AM ˈskwɜːrəl/ **squirrels, squirrelling, squirrelled**; [美]拼作 **squirreling, squirreled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **squirrel** is a small furry animal with a long bushy tail. Squirrels live mainly in trees. 松鼠. N-COUNT

▸squirrel away.
If you **squirrel** things **away**, you hide or store them so that you can use them in the future. 把...藏起来; 把...藏好. ❖ *She says the kid's been squirrelling money away like there's no tomorrow.* 她说这孩子拿到了钱就飞快地把它藏起来. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

squirt /skwɜːt/ **squirts, squirting, squirted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **squirt** a liquid somewhere or if it **squirts** somewhere, the liquid comes out of a narrow opening in a thin fast stream. 喷射,喷. ❖ *Norman cut open his pie and squirted tomato sauce into it.* 诺曼切开馅饼,把番茄酱注进去. V-ERG V n prep/adv Also V prep/adv
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It just needs a little squirt of oil.* 它只需要喷一点油. N-COUNT

Sr.
Sr. is a written abbreviation for 'Senior', and is written after a man's name. It is used in order to distinguish a man from his son when they both have the same name. Senior的缩写形式. 用在人名之后,以区别与儿子同名的人. ❖ *...Donald Cunningham, Sr.* 老唐纳德·坎宁安.

St; the form SS is used as the plural for meaning 2. 用作第2项释义的复数形式为 SS.
1 St is a written abbreviation for 'Street'. Street 的缩写形式. ❖ *...116 Princess St.* 公主街116号.
2 St is a written abbreviation for 'Saint'. Saint 的缩写形式. ❖ *...St Thomas.* 圣托马斯.

st.
st. is used as a written abbreviation for 'stone' when you are mentioning someone's weight. (表示体重时)英石. stone的缩写形式. ❖ *He weighs 11st 8lb.* 他体重11英石8磅. BRITISH

stab /stæb/ **stabs, stabbing, stabbed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If someone **stabs** you, they push a knife or sharp object into your body. (用刀子或利器)捅,刺,插. ❖ *Somebody stabbed him in the stomach.* 有人在他肚子上捅了一刀. *Stephen was stabbed to death.* 斯蒂芬被人刺死了. VB V n V to n
2 If you **stab** something or **stab at** it, you push at it with your finger or with something pointed that you are holding. (用手指或尖的东西)戳,刺. ❖ *Bess stabbed a slice of cucumber.* 贝丝叉起了一片黄瓜. *He stabbed at the omelette with his fork.* 他用叉戳煎蛋饼. VB V n V at n Also V n at n
3 If you have **a stab at** something, you try to do it. 尝试,试图. ❖ *Several tennis stars have had a stab at acting.* 几位网球名星尝试演戏. N-SING INFORMAL
4 You can refer to a sudden, usually unpleasant feeling as **a stab of** that feeling. (通常为不快的感觉)突发的一阵. ❖ *...a stab of pain just above his eye.* 他感到眼睛的正上方一阵刺痛. *She felt a stab of pity for him.* 她对他感到一阵同情. N-SING LITERARY
5 If you say that someone has **stabbed** you **in the back**, you mean that they have done something very harmful to you when you thought that you could trust them. You can refer to an action of this kind as **a stab in the back**. 背后捅刀子; 暗中伤害. PHR

stab·bing /ˈstæbɪŋ/ **stabbings.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **stabbing** is an incident in which someone stabs someone else with a knife. (用刀)捅,刺. N-COUNT
2 A **stabbing** pain is a sudden sharp pain. (痛)突然而剧烈的. ADJ ADJ n

sta·bil·ity /stəˈbɪlɪti/.
➞ 见 **stable**.

sta·bi·lize /ˈsteɪbɪlaɪz/ **stabilizes, stabilizing, stabilized**; [英]又拼作 **stabilise.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If something **stabilizes**, or if someone or something **stabilizes** it, it becomes stable. (使)稳定. ❖ *Although her illness is serious, her condition is beginning to stabilize.* 虽然她病得很重,但病情正开始稳定下来. *Officials hope the move will stabilize exchange rates.* 官员们希望这项措施能使汇率稳定下来. V-ERG V V n
◢ **sta·bi·li·za·tion** /ˌsteɪbɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the stabilisation of property prices.* 房地产价格的稳定. N-UNCOUNT

sta·bi·li·zer /ˈsteɪbɪlaɪzə/ **stabilizers**; 又拼作 **stabiliser.**
A **stabilizer** is a device, mechanism, or chemical that stabilizes something. 稳定装置,稳定器; 稳定剂. N-COUNT

sta·ble /ˈsteɪbəl/ **stabler, stablest; stables, stabling, stabled.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If something is **stable**, it is not likely to change or come to an end suddenly. 稳定的,牢固的. ❖ *...a stable marriage.* 牢固的婚姻. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **sta·bil·ity** /stəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *...a time of political stability and progress.* 一个政治稳定和进步的时代. N-UNCOUNT
2 If someone has a **stable** personality, they are calm and reasonable and they do not have frequent changes of mood. (个性)持重的,稳重的. ADJ-GRADED
3 You can describe someone who is seriously ill as **stable** when their condition has stopped getting worse. (病情)稳定的. ADJ-GRADED
4 Chemical substances are described as **stable** when they tend to remain in the same chemical or atomic state. (化学性质)稳定的. ADJ-GRADED TECHNICAL
5 If an object is **stable**, it is firmly fixed in position and is not likely to move or fall. 牢固的,稳固的. ADJ-GRADED
6 A **stable** or **stables** is a building in which horses are kept. 马厩. N-COUNT
7 A **stable** or **stables** is an organization that breeds and N-COUNT

S

trains racehorses. 赛马育种场，赛马训练场.

8 When horses **are stabled**, they are put into a stable. (马匹等)(被)关进厩. ◆ *The animals had been fed and stabled.* 已喂完牲畜，并把它们关进厩里. VB usu passive be V-ed

'stable boy, stable boys.

A **stable boy** is the same as a **stable lad**. 同 stable lad. N-COUNT

'stable lad, stable lads.

A **stable lad** is a young man who works in a stable looking after the horses. 马夫，马倌. N-COUNT

stable·mate /'steɪbəlmeɪt/ **stablemates.**

1 **Stablemates** are race horses that come from the same stables and often compete against each other. 同一马厩的赛马. N-COUNT

2 A person's **stablemate** is someone who is managed by the same organization. A product's **stablemate** is something which is produced by the same company. 同一组织的人；同一公司生产的产品. N-COUNT poss N

'stab wound, stab wounds.

A **stab wound** is a wound that someone has when they have been stabbed with a knife. 捅破的伤口. N-COUNT

stac·ca·to /stə'kɑːtəʊ/.

A **staccato** noise consists of a series of short, sharp, separate sounds. (噪音)断断续续的. ◆ *...the staccato chattering of several machine-guns.* 几挺机枪断断续续的咯咯射击声. ADJ-GRADED

stack /stæk/ **stacks, stacking, stacked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **stack** of things is a pile of them. 一堆，一叠. ◆ *There were stacks of books on the bedside table and floor.* 床边的桌子上和地板上有几叠书. N-COUNT

2 If you **stack** a number of things, you arrange them in neat piles. 把...堆成堆；(整齐地)堆起，堆放. ◆ *Mme Cathiard was stacking the clean bottles in crates.* 卡蒂亚尔太太把干净瓶子在板条箱里堆起来. VB V n

➪ **Stack up** means the same as **stack**. 义同 stack. ◆ *He ordered them to stack up pillows behind his back.* 他命令他们把枕头堆放在他的背后. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you say that someone has **stacks of** something, you mean that they have a lot of it. 许多，大量. ◆ *If the job's that good, you'll have stacks of money.* 如果工作是那么好的话，你将会有很多钱. N-PLURAL N of n INFORMAL

4 If you say that **the odds are stacked against** someone, or that particular factors **are stacked against** them, you mean that they are unlikely to succeed in what they want to do because the conditions are not favourable. 情况对...不利. ◆ *The odds are stacked against civilians getting a fair trial.* 情况不利于老百姓获得公正的审判. PHR

5 ➸ 又见 **chimney stack**.

stacked /stækt/.

If a place or surface is **stacked with** objects, it is filled with piles of them. 堆满的. ADJ

sta·dium /'steɪdiəm/ **stadiums** or **stadia** /'steɪdiə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

A **stadium** is a large sports ground with rows of seats all round it. (带看台的)体育场. N-COUNT

staff /stɑːf, stæf/ **staffs, staffing, staffed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **staff** of an organization are the people who work for it. (一个机构的)全体成员，全体职员. ◆ *The staff were very good.* 员工们都很不错. *The outpatient program has a staff of six people.* 门诊部有六名职员. N-COLL-COUNT

➸ 又见 **Chief of Staff**.

2 People who are part of a particular staff are often referred to as **staff**. 职员，成员. ◆ *He had the complete support of hospital staff.* 他有医院职员的全力支援. N-PLURAL

3 If an organization **is staffed** by particular people, they are the people who work for it. (机构)(被)配备人员. ◆ *They are staffed by volunteers.* 给他们配备了志愿人员. *The centre is staffed at all times.* 中心无论什么时候都配有人员. ◢ **staffed** ◆ *...poorly staffed hotels.* 人手不足的旅馆. VB usu passive be V-ed by/with n be V-ed ADJ adv ADJ

➸ 又见 **short-staffed**.

4 A **staff** is a strong stick or pole. 棍棒，杆子. N-COUNT

staff·er /'stɑːfə, 'stæf-/ **staffers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **staffer** is a member of staff, especially in political organizations or in journalism. (尤指政治组织或新闻单位的)职员. ◆ *The Sky News TV station is largely run by ex-BBC news staffers.* 天空新闻电视台主要由前英国广播公司的新闻记者经营. N-COUNT AMERICAN

staff·ing /'stɑːfɪŋ, 'stæf-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Staffing refers to the number of workers employed to work in a particular organization or building. 职员人数. ◆ *Staffing levels in prisons are too low.* 监狱里的职员人数太少. N-UNCOUNT

'staff nurse, staff nurses.

A **staff nurse** is a hospital nurse whose rank is just below that of a sister or charge nurse. (比护士长低一级的)医院护士. N-COUNT

'staff officer, staff officers.

In the army and air force, a **staff officer** is an officer who works for a commander or in the headquarters. (陆军和空军中的)参谋. N-COUNT

'staff sergeant, staff sergeants; 又拼作 **Staff Sergeant.**

In the British and US armies, a **staff sergeant** is a soldier who ranks just above sergeant. (英国和美国陆军的)上士. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

stag /stæg/ **stags.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **stag** is an adult male deer belonging to one of the larger species of deer. Stags usually have large branch-like horns called antlers. 成年牡鹿. N-COUNT

stage /steɪdʒ/ **stages, staging, staged.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **stage** of an activity, process, or period is one part of it. 阶段. ◆ *The way children talk about or express their feelings depends on their age and stage of development.* 孩子们说话和表达感情的方式，取决于他们的年龄和发育阶段. *...the final stage of a tour which also included Egypt and Israel.* 还包括埃及和以色列在内的旅游的最后阶段. N-COUNT

2 In a theatre, the **stage** is an area where actors or other entertainers perform. 舞台. ◆ *I went on stage and did my show.* 我登台表演我的节目. N-COUNT also on N

3 You can refer to acting and the production of plays in a theatre as **the stage**. 登台演出；戏剧排演. ◆ *He was the first comedian I ever saw on the stage.* 他是我在舞台上看到其演出的第一位喜剧演员. N-SING the N

4 If someone **stages** a play or other show, they organize and present a performance of it. 表演，演出. VB V n

5 If you **stage** an event or ceremony, you organize it and usually take part in it. 举办，举行. ◆ *This year the government staged a huge military parade.* 政府今年举行盛大的阅兵式. VB V n

6 You can refer to a particular area of activity as a particular **stage**, especially when you are talking about politics. (尤指政治上的)舞台，活动场所. ◆ *He hoped Mr Shevardnadze would not leave the political stage.* 他希望谢瓦尔德纳泽不会离开政治舞台. N-SING

7 ➸ to **set the stage**: 见 **set**.

stage·coach /'steɪdʒkəʊtʃ/ **stagecoaches;** 又拼作 **stage-coach.**

In former times, **stagecoaches** were large carriages pulled by horses which carried passengers and mail. (旧时的)驿站马车. N-COUNT also by N

stage·craft /'steɪdʒkrɑːft, -kræft/.

Stagecraft is skill in writing or producing or directing plays in the theatre. 编剧技巧，导演技巧. N-UNCOUNT

'stage direction, stage directions.

Stage directions are the notes in the text of a play which say what the actors should do. (剧本中的)舞台指示. N-COUNT

ˌstage 'door, stage doors.

The **stage door** of a theatre is the entrance used by actors and actresses and by employees of the theatre. (供演员和工作人员进出的)剧场后门(或边门). N-COUNT

'stage fright.

Stage fright is a feeling of fear or nervousness that some people have just before they appear in front of an audience. (演员上场之前的)怯场. N-UNCOUNT

stage·hand /'steɪdʒhænd/ **stagehands;** 又拼作 **stage hand.**

A **stagehand** is a person whose job is to move the scenery and equipment on the stage in a theatre. (负责舞台布景和道具的)舞台工作人员. N-COUNT

,stage 'left.
Stage left is the left-hand side of the stage for an actor standing facing the audience. (面对观众的)舞台左侧. ADV

'stage-manage, stage-manages, stage-managing, stage-managed.
If someone **stage-manages** an event, they carefully organize and control it, rather than let it happen spontaneously; used showing disapproval. (贬义)暗中安排; 幕后指挥. ❖ *...the attempt of his supporters to stage manage the congress.* 他的支持者想在幕后操纵代表大会的企图. VB PRAGMATICS V n

'stage manager, stage managers.
At a theatre, a **stage manager** is the person who is responsible for the scenery and lights and for the way that actors or other performers move about and use the stage during a performance. 舞台监督. N-COUNT

'stage name, stage names.
A **stage name** is a name that an actor or entertainer uses professionally instead of his or her real name. (演员的)艺名. N-COUNT

,stage 'right.
Stage right is the right-hand side of the stage for an actor standing facing the audience. (面对观众的)舞台右侧. ADV

stag·fla·tion /ˌstæg'fleɪʃən/.
If an economy is suffering from **stagflation**, inflation is high but there is no corresponding increase in demand for goods or in employment. 滞胀(存在通货膨胀, 但无商品需求和就业的同步增长). N-UNCOUNT JOURNALISM

stag·ger /'stægə/ **staggers, staggering, staggered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **stagger**, you walk very unsteadily, for example because you are ill or drunk. 摇摇晃晃地走, 蹒跚. ❖ *He lost his balance, staggered back against the rail and toppled over.* 他失去平衡, 摇摇晃晃地靠着栏杆倒了下去. VB V V adv/prep
2 If you say that someone or something **staggers** on, you mean that it is only just succeeds in continuing. 勉强继续. ❖ *...a government that staggered from crisis to crisis.* 一个勉强摆脱一个又一个危机的政府. VB V adv/prep
3 If something **staggers** you, it surprises you very much. 使深感吃惊. ❖ *The whole thing staggers me.* 整个事情令我大吃一惊. ◢ **stag·gered** ❖ *I was simply staggered by the heat.* 热得简直使我难以置信. VB V n ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
4 To **stagger** things such as people's holidays or hours of work means to arrange them so that they do not all happen at the same time. 使(假期、工作时间等)错开. VB, V n

stag·ger·ing /'stægərɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Something that is **staggering** is very surprising. 令人吃惊的. ❖ *...a three-year contract reputed to be worth a staggering £25,000 a-week.* 一项为期三年据说价值令人吃惊的达每周2.5万镑的合同. ◢ **stag·ger·ing·ly** ❖ *The South Pole expedition proved to be staggeringly successful.* 这次南极探险证明是极其成功的. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj

'staging post, staging posts; 又拼作 **staging-post.**
1 A place that is a **staging post** on a long journey is where people who are making that journey usually stop, for example to rest or to get new supplies. 中途补给站, 中途停留地. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 If you describe an action or achievement as a **staging post**, you mean that it helps you reach a particular goal that you have. (达到特定目标的)预备阶段. ❖ *Privatisation is a necessary staging post to an open market.* 私有化是一个开放市场的必要预备阶段. N-COUNT BRITISH

stag·nant /'stægnənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something such as a business or society is **stagnant**, there is little activity or change; used showing disapproval. (贬义)停滞的, 不发展的. ❖ *He is seeking advice on how to revive the stagnant economy.* 他正在就如何振兴停滞的经济征求意见. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 **Stagnant** water is not flowing, and is therefore often dirty, smelly, and unhealthy. (水)不流动的, 死的; (不流动的水)发臭的, 不卫生的. ADJ

stag·nate /stæg'neɪt, AM 'stægneɪt/ **stagnates, stagnating, stagnated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something such as a business or society **stagnates**, it becomes inactive or unchanging; used showing disapproval. (贬义)停滞, 不发展. ❖ *Industrial production is stagnating.* 工业生产陷入停滞不前状态. *His career had stagnated.* 他的事业停滞不前. ◢ **stag·na·tion** /stæg'neɪʃən/ ❖ *...the stagnation of the steel industry.* 钢铁工业的停滞状态. VB PRAGMATICS V N-UNCOUNT

'stag night, stag nights.
A **stag night** is a party for a man who is getting married very soon, to which only men are invited. 男子婚前晚会(或婚前聚会). N-COUNT

'stag party, stag parties.
A **stag party** is the same as a **stag night**. 同 stag night. N-COUNT

staid /steɪd/.
If you say that someone or something is **staid**, you mean that they are serious, dull, and rather old-fashioned. 严肃的; 古板的; 守旧的. ADJ-GRADED

stain /steɪn/ **stains, staining, stained.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **stain** is a mark on something that is difficult to remove. 污迹, 污点. ❖ *Remove stains by soaking in a mild solution of bleach.* 浸在温和漂白剂溶液里去除污迹. N-COUNT
2 If a liquid **stains** something, the thing becomes coloured or marked by the liquid. 沾污, 染污. ◢ **stained** ❖ *His clothing was stained with mud.* 他的衣服给泥巴沾污了. ◢ **-stained** ❖ *...ink-stained fingers.* 被墨水染污的手指. VB V n ADJ-GRADED COMB

,stained 'glass. ◆◇◇◇◇
Stained glass consists of pieces of glass of different colours which are fixed together to make decorative windows or other objects. 彩色玻璃, 有色玻璃. N-UNCOUNT

stain·less steel /ˌsteɪnləs 'stiːl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Stainless steel is a metal made from steel and chromium which does not rust. 不锈钢. N-UNCOUNT

stair /steə/ **stairs.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Stairs** are a set of steps inside a building which go from one floor to another. 楼梯, 扶梯. ❖ *We walked up a flight of stairs.* 我们走上一段楼梯. N-PLURAL
2 A **stair** is one of the steps in a flight of stairs. 梯级. N-COUNT

stair·case /'steəkeɪs/ **staircases.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **staircase** is a set of stairs inside a building. (建筑物里面的)楼梯. N-COUNT

stair·way /'steəweɪ/ **stairways.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **stairway** is a staircase or a flight of steps, inside or outside a building. (建筑物里面或外面的)楼梯, 阶梯. N-COUNT

stair·well /'steəwel/ **stairwells.**
The **stairwell** is the part of a building that contains the staircase. 楼梯井, 楼梯间. N-COUNT

stake /steɪk/ **stakes, staking, staked.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If something is **at stake**, it is being risked and might be lost or damaged if you are not successful. 在危险中, 在危急关头. ❖ *At stake are more than 20,000 jobs in Britain's aerospace sector.* 英国航空与航天部门超过2万个职位有可能保不住. PHR
2 The **stakes** involved in a contest or a risky action are the things that can be gained or lost. 赌注; 风险. ❖ *By arresting the organisation's two top leaders the government and the army have now raised the stakes.* 政府和军方现在把赌注加大, 逮捕了该组织的两名高级领导人. N-PLURAL
3 If you **stake** something such as your money or your reputation on the result of something, you risk your money or reputation on it. 以(钱等)打赌; 以(名誉等)冒险. VB V n on n
4 If you have a **stake in** something such as a business, it matters to you, for example because you own part of it or because its success or failure will affect you. 利害关系. N-COUNT N in n
5 You can use **stakes** to refer to something that is like a contest. For example, you can refer to the choosing of a leader as **the** leadership **stakes**. (竞选领导人等的)竞赛. N-PLURAL the supp N
6 A **stake** is a pointed wooden post which is pushed into the ground, for example in order to support a young tree. 桩, 标桩. N-COUNT
7 If you **stake a claim**, you say that something is yours or that you have a right to it. 对...提出所有权; 对...提出要求. ❖ *Baguet's success staked his claim for a place in Belgium's world championship team.* 巴格特取得了成功, 得以进入比利时的世界锦标赛参赛队伍. PHR

S

➤stake out.
If you **stake out** a position that you are stating or a claim that you are making, you are defending the boundaries or limits of the position or claim. 界定立场(或要求等). PHR-V V P noun

stake·holder /ˈsteɪkhəʊldə/ **stakeholders.**
Stakeholders are people who have an interest in a company's or organization's affairs. (对公司或机构的事务)有利益关系的人, 利益悠关者. N-COUNT

ˈstake-out, stake-outs.
If police officers are on a **stake-out**, they are secretly watching a building for evidence of criminal activity. (警察的)监视. N-COUNT

stal·ac·tite /ˈstæləktaɪt, AM stəˈlæk-/ **stalactites.**
A **stalactite** is a long piece of rock which hangs down from the roof of a cave. (溶洞里的)钟乳石. N-COUNT

stal·ag·mite /ˈstæləgmaɪt, AM stəˈlæg-/ **stalagmites.**
A **stalagmite** is a long piece of rock which sticks up from the floor of a cave. (溶洞里的)石笋. N-COUNT

stale /steɪl/ **staler, stalest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Stale** food is no longer fresh or good to eat. (食品)不新鲜的, 变味的. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Stale** air or smells are unpleasant because they are no longer fresh. (空气)浑浊的; (气味)发臭的. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you feel **stale**, you are bored because you have no new ideas or enthusiasm for what you are doing. 厌倦的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
4 If you say that a place, an activity, or an idea is **stale**, you mean that it has become boring because it is always the same. 陈旧的, 没有新意的. ❖ *Her relationship with Mark has become stale.* 她对马克已经厌腻了. ADJ-GRADED

stale·mate /ˈsteɪlmeɪt/ **stalemates.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Stalemate** is a situation in which neither side in an argument or contest can win or in which no progress is possible. 僵局, 僵持. ❖ *The war had reached a stalemate.* 战争已经到了僵持阶段. N-VAR
2 In chess, **stalemate** is a position in which a player cannot make any move which is permitted by the rules, so that the game ends and no one wins. (国际象棋的)无子可动, 和棋. N-VAR

stalk /stɔːk/ **stalks, stalking, stalked.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **stalk** of a flower, leaf, or fruit is the thin part that joins it to the plant or tree. (花、叶、果等的)梗, 柄. N-COUNT
2 If you **stalk** a person or a wild animal, you follow them quietly in order to kill them, catch them, or observe them carefully. 悄悄跟踪. VB V n
3 If you **stalk** somewhere, you walk there in a stiff, proud, or angry way. 高傲地走; 生气地走;僵直生硬地走. VB V adv/prep
4 If something bad or dangerous **stalks** a place, it moves menacingly through it, causing death or disaster. (坏或危险的事)悄悄蔓延, 散开. ❖ *The spectre of neo fascism, as he put it, was stalking the streets of Sofia.* 新法西斯主义的幽灵, 按照他的说法, 正在索非亚街头蔓延. VB LITERARY V n

stalk·er /ˈstɔːkə/ **stalkers.**
A **stalker** is someone who has become obsessed with a person, often a famous person or someone they used to have a relationship with, and has begun to pester and harass that person in a frightening way. 骚扰者(指对名人或曾有关系的人老抓住不放, 并以让人恐惧的方式骚扰). N-COUNT

ˈstalking horse, stalking horses.
1 If you describe someone or something as a **stalking horse**, you mean that it is being used to obtain a temporary advantage so that someone can get what they really want; used showing disapproval. (贬义)用来掩护真正目标的人(或物); 作掩饰用的人(或物). ❖ *The successful applicants will almost certainly use victory as a stalking horse for an altogether more lucrative prize.* 成功的申请者几乎肯定会用胜利当做掩护, 以便获得全部更加丰厚的奖品. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH
2 In politics, a **stalking horse** is someone who stands against a leader in order to see how strong the opposition is. The stalking horse then withdraws in favour of a stronger challenger. (在竞选中为摸清对方实力而推出的)掩护性候选人. N-COUNT BRITISH

stall /stɔːl/ **stalls, stalling, stalled.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If a process **stalls**, or if someone or something **stalls** it, the process stops but may continue at a later time. 拖延, 推迟. ❖ *The Social Democratic Party has vowed to try to stall the bill until the current session ends.* 社会民主党誓言要把议案拖延到本届国会结束. V-ERG V V n
2 If you **stall**, you try to avoid doing something until later. 磨时间, 拖延时间. ❖ *Thomas had spent all week stalling over his decision.* 托马斯磨了一个星期, 不想做出决定. VB V V over/on n
3 If you **stall** someone, you prevent them from doing something until a later time. 把...拖住; 留住(某人). ❖ *Shop manager Brian Steel stalled the man until the police arrived.* 商店经理布赖恩 · 斯蒂尔设法稳住那个人, 直到警察到达. VB V n
4 If a vehicle **stalls** or if you accidentally **stall** it, the engine stops suddenly. (使)(交通工具)停止; (使)熄火. ❖ *Your foot falls off the pedal and you stall the car.* 你松开油门踏板, 使汽车熄火. V-ERG V V n
5 A **stall** is a large table on which you put goods that you want to sell, or information that you want to give people. 货摊, 摊位, 摊档; 提供信息服务的台案. ❖ *...market stalls selling local fruits.* 出售当地水果的市场摊位. N-COUNT
6 **The stalls** in a theatre or concert hall are the seats on the ground floor directly in front of the stage. (剧场或音乐厅的)正厅前排座位. N-PLURAL the N BRITISH
7 A **stall** is a small enclosed area in a room which is used for a particular purpose, for example a shower. (淋浴间等的)小分隔间. N-COUNT AMERICAN
8 If you **set out** your **stall** or **set** your **stall out**, you make all the necessary arrangements to deal with something. 做好必要的安排. ❖ *The Czechs set out their stall to woo foreign investors.* 捷克人做好了必要的安排来吸引外国投资者. PHR

stall·holder /ˈstɔːlhəʊldə/ **stallholders.**
A **stallholder** is a person who sells goods at a stall in a market. 摊贩. N-COUNT BRITISH

stal·lion /ˈstæliən/ **stallions.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **stallion** is a male horse, especially one kept for breeding. 牡马(尤指种马). N-COUNT

stal·wart /ˈstɔːlwət/ **stalwarts.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **stalwart** is a loyal and hard-working worker or supporter of an organization, especially of a political party. (尤指政党的)忠实的支持者, 坚定分子. ❖ *His free-trade policies aroused suspicion among Tory stalwarts.* 他的自由贸易政策在坚定的保守党分子中引起怀疑. N-COUNT
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The stalwart volunteers marched in this morning ready to go to work.* 坚定的志愿人员今天上午开进来, 准备投入工作. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **stalwart** man is strong and sturdy. 健壮的, 结实的. ADJ ADJ n DATED or FORMAL

sta·men /ˈsteɪmen/ **stamens.**
The **stamens** of a flower are the small, delicate stalks which grow at the flower's centre and produce pollen. (花的)雄蕊. N-COUNT

stami·na /ˈstæmɪnə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Stamina is the physical or mental energy needed to do a tiring activity for a long time. 耐力, 毅力. N-UNCOUNT

stam·mer /ˈstæmə/ **stammers, stammering, stammered.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **stammer**, you speak with difficulty, hesitating and repeating words or sounds. 结结巴巴地说, 口吃. ❖ *'Forgive me,' I stammered.* '原谅我.' 我结结巴巴地说. *People cursed and stammered apologies.* 人们诅咒着和结结巴巴地道歉. VB V V with quote V n
◢ **stam·mer·ing** ❖ *Of all speech impediments stammering is probably the most embarrassing.* 在所有的语言障碍中, 口吃也许是最让人觉得难堪的. N-UNCOUNT
2 Someone who has a **stammer** tends to stammer when they speak. 口吃, 结巴. N-SING

stamp /stæmp/ **stamps, stamping, stamped.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **stamp** or a **postage stamp** is a small piece of gummed paper which you stick on an envelope or parcel before you post it to pay for the cost of the postage. 邮票. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **food stamp**.
◢ **stamped.** A **stamped** envelope or parcel has a stamp stuck on it. 贴上邮票的. ADJ
2 A **stamp** is a small block of wood or metal which has a N-COUNT

pattern or a group of letters on one side. You press it onto an pad of ink and then onto a piece of paper in order to produce a mark on the paper. The mark that you produce is also called a **stamp**. 印章, 图章; (印下的)印记, 戳记.

3 If you **stamp** a mark or word on an object, you press the mark or word onto the object using a stamp or other device. 在...上盖(印), 在...上盖(图章). VB V n prep

4 If you **stamp** or **stamp** your foot, you lift your foot and put it down very hard on the ground, for example because you are angry or because your feet are cold. (因生气或觉得冷)跺(脚). ◆ *His foot stamped down on the accelerator.* 他的脚往加速器上使劲一踩. *She stamped her feet on the pavement to keep out the cold.* 她在人行道上跺着脚, 以免受冻. VB V; V adv/prep; V n prep/adv; Also V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the stamp of cold feet.* 跺着冰冷的脚. N-COUNT

5 If you **stamp** somewhere, you walk there putting your feet down very hard on the ground because you are angry. 怒气冲冲地走到. VB V prep/adv

6 If you **stamp on** something, you put your foot down on it very hard. 狠狠地踩. VB V on n

7 If something bears the **stamp** of a particular quality or person, it clearly has that quality or was done by that person. 标志; 特征; 痕迹. ◆ *Most of us want to make our home a familiar place and put the stamp of our personality on its walls.* 我们大多数人都想把自己的家变成一个熟悉的地方, 把自己的个性在家居布置中显现出来. N-SING

8 A quality, feature, or action that **stamps** someone or something **as** a particular thing shows clearly that they are this thing. 显示; 说明. ◆ *Chris Boardman stamped himself as the 4,000m favourite by setting the world's fastest outdoor time.* 克里斯·博德曼跑出了室外4,000米的世界最快成绩, 表明他是这项目最有希望拿冠军的人. VB V n as n; V pron-refl as n

9 ➠ 又见 **rubber stamp**.

➠ **stamp of approval**: 见 **approval**.

›stamp on.

If someone **stamps on** a dishonest or undesirable activity, they act immediately to stop it happening or spreading. (立即)压制, 阻拦(不诚实或不合意的活动). PHR V V P n; BRITISH

›stamp out.

If you **stamp** something **out**, you put an end to it. 制止; 镇压; 使结束. ◆ *...on-the-spot fines to stamp the problems out.* 当场罚款来解决问题. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

'stamp duty. ◆◇◇◇◇

In Britain, **stamp duty** is a tax that you pay to the government when you buy a house. (在英国购买房子时缴纳的)印花税. N-UNCOUNT

,stamped addressed 'envelope, stamped addressed envelopes. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **stamped addressed envelope** is an envelope on which you have stuck a stamp and written your own name and address. You send it to an organization or a person so that they can use it to send you something without having to pay the cost of posting it to you. The abbreviation **s.a.e.** is also used. 贴足邮票写明姓名地址的信封. 又缩写为 s.a.e. N-COUNT

stam·pede /stæm'piːd/ **stampedes, stampeding, stampeded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a group of animals or people **stampede** or if something **stampedes** them, they run in a wild, uncontrolled way. (使)(畜群或人群)乱窜; (使)惊跑. ◆ *Countryside robbers are learning the ways of the wild west by stampeding cattle to distract farmers before raiding their homes.* 乡下的劫匪学会了西部蛮荒的办法, 先吓跑畜群来转移农民的注意力, 然后抢劫他们的家. V-ERG V; V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *There was a stampede for the exit.* 人群蜂拥向出口处. N-COUNT

2 If a lot of people all do the same thing at the same time, you can describe it as a **stampede**. 一窝蜂行事. ◆ *Generous redundancy terms had triggered a stampede of staff wanting to leave.* 优厚的裁员条件使一大批职员都想离开. N-COUNT

3 If people **are stampeded** into doing something, they are forced into doing it by pressure from other people, even though they do not think it is the right thing to do. (被)迫使. ◆ *It was widely believed that Powell had stampeded the Government into taking action.* 人们普遍认为鲍威尔迫使政府采取了行动. VB be V-ed; V n into -ing/n

'stamping ground, stamping grounds.

Someone's **stamping ground** is a place where they like to go often. 常去之地, 经常出没的场所. N-COUNT

stance /stæns/ **stances.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **stance** on a particular matter is your attitude to it. 态度. ◆ *They have maintained a consistently neutral stance.* 他们始终持中立态度. N-COUNT

2 Your **stance** is the way that you are standing. 站立的姿势. N-COUNT; FORMAL

stan·chion /'stæntʃən/ **stanchions.**

A **stanchion** is a pole or bar that stands upright and is used as a support. 支柱. N-COUNT; FORMAL

stand /stænd/ **stands, standing, stood.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **are standing**, your body is upright, your legs are straight, and your weight is supported by your feet. 站, 立. ◆ *She was standing beside my bed staring down at me.* 她站在我的床边盯着我看. *They told me to stand still.* 他们吩咐我一动不动地站着. VB V; V prep; V adj

➩ **Stand up** means the same as **stand**. 义同 stand. ◆ *...a shop assistant who has to stand up all day.* 一个不得不整天站着的店员. PHR-V; V P

2 When someone who is sitting **stands**, they change their position so that they are upright and on their feet. 站起来. ◆ *Becker stood and shook hands with Ben.* 贝克尔站起来跟本握手. VB; V

➩ **Stand up** means the same as **stand**. 义同 stand. ◆ *When I walked in, they all stood up and started clapping.* 我走进去的时候, 他们都站起来开始鼓掌. PHR-V; V P

3 If you **stand** aside or **stand** back, you move a short distance sideways or backwards, so that you are standing in a different place. 移向...位置站立. VB V adv/prep

4 If something such as a building or a piece of furniture **stands** somewhere, it is in that position, and is upright. (建筑物、家具等)立在...位置. ◆ *The house stands alone on top of a small hill.* 那房子孤零零地耸立在小山顶上. VB; WRITTEN; V prep/adv

5 You can say that a building **is standing** when it remains after other buildings around it have fallen down or been destroyed. (指建筑物在别的建筑物倒塌后)继续存在, 巍然不动, 保持原样. ◆ *There are very few buildings left standing.* 只有很少几座建筑物依然完好. VB; V

6 If you **stand** something somewhere, you put it there in an upright position. 直立地放置, 竖放. ◆ *Stand the plant in the open in a sunny, sheltered place.* 把那植物种在阳光充足、不受大风吹袭的空地上. VB; V n prep/adv

7 If you leave food or a mixture of something to **stand**, you leave it without disturbing it for some time. (一段时间里让食物等)保持特定状态. VB V

8 If you take or make a **stand**, you do something or say something in order to make it clear what your attitude to a particular thing is. 态度, 立场. N-COUNT

9 If you ask someone where or how they **stand** on a particular issue, you are asking them what their attitude or view is. 持...态度, 持...立场. ◆ *So far, the bishop hasn't said where he stands.* 至今, 主教还没有说他持什么立场. VB; where V on n; where V

10 If you do not know where you **stand** with someone, you do not know exactly what their attitude to you is. 被...看待. ◆ *All children need discipline, to know where they stand.* 孩子们都需要纪律约束, 了解别人对自己的看法. VB; where V with n; where V

11 You can use **stand** instead of 'is' when you are describing the present state or condition of something or someone. (代替 is)处于(特定状态或境地). ◆ *The alliance stands ready to do what is necessary.* 联盟已经准备好采取必要的行动. *The peace plan as it stands violates basic human rights.* 目前这个和平计划侵犯基本人权. V-LINK; V adj; V

12 If a decision, law, or offer **stands**, it still exists and has not been changed or cancelled. (决定、法律等)依然有效, 没有变动. VB V

13 If something that can be measured **stands at** a particular VB

S

level, it is at that level. 维持, 保持(在某种水平). ❖ *The inflation rate now stands at 3.6 per cent.* 通货膨胀率目前维持在3.6%的水平. V at amount

14 You can describe how tall or high someone or something is by saying that they **stand** a particular height. 有…高度. ❖ *The dam will stand 600 feet high.* 大坝将有600英尺高. VB; V amount adj

15 If something can **stand** a situation or a test, it is good enough or strong enough to experience it without being damaged, harmed, or shown to be inadequate. 经受住, 顶住(考验等). VB: V n

16 If you cannot **stand** something, you cannot bear it or tolerate it. (与否定词连用)忍受. ❖ *I can't stand any more. I'm going to run away.* 我再也无法忍受了. 我要逃跑. VB; V n/-ing

17 If you cannot **stand** someone or something, you dislike them very strongly. (与否定词连用, 表示极不喜欢)容忍. ❖ *He can't stand me smoking.* 他很讨厌我抽烟. VB; INFORMAL; V n/-ing

18 If you **stand to gain** something, you are likely to gain it. 有可能获得. If you **stand to lose** something, you are likely to lose it. 有可能失去. ❖ *The management group would stand to gain millions of dollars if the company were sold.* 如果公司出售的话, 管理人员有可能获得几百万元. VB; V to-inf

19 If you **stand** in an election, you are a candidate in it. The usual American word is **run**. 参加, 加入(竞选). [美]一般作 run. ❖ *He has not yet announced whether he will stand in the election.* 他还没有宣布他是否要参加竞选. *Some ardent supporters were urging him to stand.* 有些热心的支持者敦促他参加竞选. *She is to stand as a Member of the European Parliament.* 她打算竞选欧洲议会议员. VB; BRITISH; V in n; V; V as/for/against n

20 If you **stand** someone a meal or a drink, you buy it for them. 请…的客, 付…的账. VB: V n n; INFORMAL

21 A **stand** is a small shop or stall, outdoors or in a large public building. 货摊, 售货台. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **newsstand**.

22 A **stand** at a sports ground is a large structure where spectators sit or stand to watch what is happening. (体育场的)看台. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **grandstand**.

23 A **stand** is an object or piece of furniture that is designed for supporting or holding a particular kind of thing. 托; 支架, 托架. ❖ *The teapot came with a stand to catch the drips.* 茶壶有个托, 可以接住滴下来的水. N-COUNT

24 In a law court, **the stand** is the place where a witness stands to answer questions. (法庭的)证人席. ❖ *When the father took the stand today, he contradicted his son's testimony.* 父亲今天站在证人席上, 驳斥他儿子的证词. N-SING: the N

25 If an idea, claim, or attempt **stands or falls** on something, its truth or success depends on that thing. 真假(或成败)取决于. ❖ *Airlines should stand or fall on their ability to attract passengers.* 航空公司的成败应取决于其有无能力吸引乘客. PHR

26 You can describe someone's final attempt to defend themselves before they are defeated as their **last stand**. 最后的抵抗, 最后一搏. PHR

27 If you say it **stands to reason** that something is true or likely to happen, you mean that it is obvious. 理所当然, 合乎情理. PHR; INFORMAL

28 If you **stand in the way of** something or **stand in** someone's **way**, you prevent that thing from happening or prevent that person from doing something. 妨碍, 阻止. PHR

29 ➻ 又见 **standing**.

30 ➻ to **stand a chance**: 见 **chance**.
➻ to **stand up and be counted**: 见 **count**.
➻ to **stand firm**: 见 **firm**.
➻ to **stand on** your **own two feet**: 见 **foot**.
➻ to **stand** your **ground**: 见 **ground**.
➻ to **stand** someone **in good stead**: 见 **stead**.

▸stand aside.

1 If you **stand aside** from something, you allow it to happen without interfering in it or doing anything to prevent it. 避开, 不干预; 不阻止. ❖ *The key question was whether they would stand aside or would disrupt the elections.* 关键问题是, 他们是要不干预, 还是要破坏竞选. PHR-V; V P from n; V P

2 ➻ 又见 **stand down**.

▸stand back.

If you **stand back** and think about a situation, you think about it as if you were not involved in it. (指以旁观者的态度来看待某种情况)置身事外(考虑或看待). PHR-V: V P

▸stand by.

1 If you **are standing by**, you are ready and waiting to provide help or to take action. 待命, 作好准备(等待提供帮助或采取行动). ❖ *British and American warships are standing by to evacuate their citizens if necessary.* 英国和美国军舰处于待命状态, 以便在必要时撤离他们的公民. *We will be holding the auditions from nine o'clock tomorrow night so stand by for details.* 我们从明晚9点起进行试听, 请等待具体的细节. PHR-V; V P to-inf; V P for n; Also V P
➻ 又见 **standby**.

2 If you **stand by** and let something bad happen, you do not do anything to stop it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)袖手旁观. ❖ *The Secretary of Defence has said that he would not stand by and let democracy be undermined.* 国防部长说, 他不会袖手旁观, 让民主遭受破坏. PHR-V; PRAGMATICS; V P

3 If you **stand by** someone, you continue to give them support, especially when they are in trouble; used showing approval. (在别人困难的时候)支持, 给予帮助. ❖ *I wouldn't break the law for a friend, but I would stand by her if she did.* 我不会为了朋友违法, 但要是她违法, 我会支持她的. PHR-V; PRAGMATICS; V P n

4 If you **stand by** an earlier decision, promise, or statement, you continue to support it or keep it. 维持, 遵守(早先的决定, 诺言或声明). PHR-V: V P n

▸stand down.

If someone **stands down** or **stands aside**, they resign from an important job or position, often in order to let someone else take their place. 辞职. ❖ *Profits plunged and he stood down as chairman last January.* 利润大幅度下降, 他在刚过去的一月份辞去了董事长职务. PHR-V: V P; V P as n

▸stand for.

1 If you say that a letter **stands for** a particular word, you mean that it is an abbreviation for that word. 表示, 是…的简称. ❖ *AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.* 艾滋病是'后天免疫缺损综合征'的简称. PHR-V; V P n

2 The ideas or attitudes that someone or something **stands for** are the ones that they support or represent. 支持, 代表. ❖ *He hates us and everything we stand for.* 他讨厌我们, 讨厌我们代表的一切. PHR-V; V P n

3 If you will **not stand for** something, you will not allow it to happen or continue. 不能容忍, 不能忍受. ❖ *It's outrageous, and we won't stand for it any more.* 这太无礼了, 我们不会再容忍下去. PHR-V; with neg; V P n

▸stand in.

If you **stand in** for someone, you take their place or do their job, because they are ill or away. (当别人生病或不在时)代替. ❖ *...the acting president, who's standing in while Franco's out of the country.* 在佛朗哥出国期间代替他的代总统. PHR-V; V P for n; V P
➻ 又见 **stand-in**.

▸stand out.

1 If something **stands out**, it is very noticeable. 突出, 醒目. PHR-V: V P

2 If something **stands out**, it is much better or much more important than other things of the same kind. 比…杰出, 比…出众, 比…突出. ❖ *He played the violin, and he stood out from all the other musicians.* 他演奏小提琴要比所有别的音乐家都技高一筹. PHR-V: V P; V P from n

3 If something **stands out** from a surface, it rises up from it. 显露, 鼓起. ❖ *His tendons stood out like rope beneath his skin.* 他肌腱凸出, 犹如绳索般从皮下鼓起. PHR-V; V P

▸stand up.

1 ➻ 见 **stand ■, ■**. PHR-V

2 If something such as a claim or a piece of evidence **stands up**, it is accepted as true or satisfactory after being carefully examined. (证据等)经得起严密检查, 站得住脚. ❖ *How well does this thesis stand up to close examination?* 这篇论文在 PHR-V: V P; V P to n

多大程度上经得起仔细推敲?

3 If a boyfriend or girlfriend **stands** you **up**, they fail to keep an arrangement to meet you. (男友或女友)对...失约, 未按约定时间与...见面. ❖ *We were to have had dinner together yesterday evening, but he stood me up.* 我们昨天晚上原打算一起吃晚饭, 可是他失约了. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P Also V P noun

▸stand up for.

If you **stand up for** someone or something, you defend them and make your feelings or opinions very clear; used showing approval. (褒义)支持, 维护. PHR-V PRAGMATICS

▸stand up to.

1 If something **stands up to** rough treatment, it remains almost undamaged or unharmed. 经得起, 顶得住(粗暴对待等). PHR-V V P P n/-ing

2 If you **stand up to** someone, especially someone more powerful than you are, you defend yourself against their attacks or demands. 勇敢地面对; 抵抗. ❖ *Women are now aware of their rights and are prepared to stand up to their employers.* 妇女们现在意识到自己的权利, 准备勇敢地面对她们的雇主. PHR-V V P P n

stand·ard /'stændəd/ **standards.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **standard** is a level of quality or achievement, especially a level that is thought to be acceptable. (质量或成就的)标准, 规格、水平. ❖ *...new national standards for hospital cleanliness.* 医院卫生程度的新国家标准. N-COUNT with supp

2 A **standard** is something that you use in order to judge the quality of something else. (衡量)准则, 标准. ❖ *...systems that were by later standards absurdly primitive.* 根据后来的标准, 原始到了可笑的程度的这些制度. N-COUNT with supp

3 **Standards** are moral principles which affect people's attitudes and behaviour. (道德)规范, 准则. ❖ *My father has always had high moral standards.* 我父亲一向律己甚严. N-PLURAL
➡ 又见 **double standard**.

4 You use **standard** to describe things which are usual and normal. 普通的, 正常的. ❖ *It was standard practice for untrained clerks to advise in serious cases such as murder.* 让未受过训练的书记员为诸如谋杀等严重案件提供建议, 这是常有的做法. ADJ-GRADED

5 A **standard** work or text on a particular subject is one that is widely read and often recommended. (作品等)权威的. ADJ: ADJ n

'standard-bearer, standard-bearers; 又拼作 **standard bearer.**

If you describe someone as the **standard-bearer** of a group, you mean that they act as the leader or representative of a group of people who have the same aims or interests. 旗手; 领袖; 代表. N-COUNT

stand·ard·ize /'stændədaɪz/ **standardizes, standardizing, standardized;** [英]又拼作 **standardise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **standardize** things means to change them so that they all have the same features. 使标准化. ❖ *There is a drive both to standardise components and to reduce the number of models on offer.* 有一场使零部件标准化和减少可供型号数量的运动. VB V n
◢ **stand·ardi·za·tion** /ˌstændədaɪ'zeɪʃən, AM -dɪ'z-/ ❖ *...the standardisation of working hours in Community countries.* 欧共体的工作时间的统一. N-UNCOUNT

ˌstandard of 'living, standards of living. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **standard of living** is the level of comfort and wealth which you have. 生活水准, 生活标准. N-COUNT

'standard time.

Standard time is the official local time of a region or country. (某个地区或国家的)标准时间. N-UNCOUNT

stand·by /'stændbaɪ/ **standbys;** 又拼作 **stand-by.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **standby** is something or someone that is always ready to be used if they are needed. 备用品、备用人员. ❖ *Canned varieties of beans and pulses are a good standby.* 各种各样的罐装豆子, 是一种很好的常备食品. N-COUNT

2 If someone or something is **on standby**, they are ready to be used if they are needed. 待命, 随时准备投入使用. ❖ *Five ambulances are on standby.* 五辆救护车处于待命状态. PHR

3 A **standby** ticket for something such as the theatre or a plane journey is a cheap ticket that you buy just before the performance starts or the plane takes off, if there are still some seats left. (戏票、机票等剩余的票)最后时刻出售的. ADJ: ADJ n
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Magda was going to fly standby.* 玛格达将在空中飞行待命. ADV ADV after v

'stand-in, stand-ins.

A **stand-in** is a person who takes someone else's place or does someone else's job for a while, for example because the other person is ill or away. (在别人生病或外出时替代别人职务或干活的)替代者. N-COUNT

stand·ing /'stændɪŋ/ **standings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone's **standing** is their reputation or status. 声誉; 地位. ❖ *...an artist of international standing.* 一位享有国际声誉的艺术家. N-UNCOUNT with supp

2 A party's or person's **standing** is their popularity, usually according to opinion polls. (政党或个人的)受欢迎程度, 声望(通常根据民意调查获得). ❖ *There is one thing that Mr Clinton can do to improve his standing with the electorate.* 克林顿先生只有一个办法可以改善他在选民中的声望. N-UNCOUNT

3 In a contest or competition, the list of competitors which shows their places during the event is called the **standings**. (比赛或竞赛中的)名次, 排名. ❖ *Britain is 11th in the team standings.* 英国队在球队排名中位列第11名. N-PLURAL JOURNALISM

4 You use **standing** to describe something which is permanently in existence. 持久的, 长期存在的, 不失效的. ❖ *Elizabeth had a standing invitation to stay with her.* 伊丽莎白获邀请随时都可以去她的家小住. *...the finance standing committee.* 财政常务委员会. ADJ: ADJ n

5 You can use the expression **of many years' standing** to say that something has had a particular function or someone has had a particular role for many years. For example, if a place is your home **of ten years' standing**, it has been your home for ten years. 持续...年, 存在...年. PHR WRITTEN

6 ➡ 又见 **free-standing, long-standing**.

ˌstanding 'order, standing orders.

A **standing order** is an instruction to your bank to pay a fixed amount of money to someone at regular times. (客户委托银行按期代付某项支出的)定期付款指令. N-COUNT also by N BRITISH

ˌstanding o'vation, standing ovations. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a speaker or performer gets a **standing ovation** when they have finished speaking or performing, the audience stands up to applaud them in order to show great admiration or support for them. (演讲或演出结束后观众的)起立欢呼、起立鼓掌. N-COUNT

'standing room.

Standing room is space in a room or bus, where people can stand when all the seats have been occupied. (房间或公共汽车里座位以外的)站立空间. N-UNCOUNT

'stand-off, stand-offs; 又拼作 **standoff.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **stand-off** is a situation in which neither of two opposing groups or forces will make a move until the other one does something, so nothing can happen until one of them gives way. 互不相让; 僵持. ❖ *...a stand-off between the government and the unions.* 政府和工会之间的僵持状态. N-COUNT

ˌstand-'offish; 又拼作 **standoffish.**

If you say that someone is **stand-offish**, you mean that they behave in a formal and rather unfriendly way. 冷漠的、不友好的. ADJ-GRADED

stand·point /'stændpɔɪnt/ **standpoints.** ◆◇◇◇◇

From a particular **standpoint** means looking at an event, situation, or idea in a particular way. (看待事情、形势、问题等的)观点, 立场. ❖ *From a military standpoint, the situation is under control.* 从军事观点来看, 局势已经受到控制. N-COUNT with supp

stand·still /'stændstɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If movement or activity comes to or is brought to **a standstill**, it stops completely. 完全停止, 停顿. N-SING: a N

'stand-up. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **stand-up** comic or comedian stands alone in front of an audience and tells jokes. (喜剧或喜剧演员)单人表演的, 单口的. ADJ: ADJ n

S

stank /stæŋk/.
Stank is the past tense of **stink**. stink 的过去式.

Stan·ley knife /'stænli naɪf/ **Stanley knives.**
A **Stanley knife** is a very sharp knife used in crafts such as woodwork. It consists of a small triangular blade on the end of a short plastic handle. **Stanley knife** is a trademark. 斯坦利刀(一种有塑料短柄、三角刃的锋利小刀,用于木工等工艺). Stanley knife 为商标名. N-COUNT

stan·za /'stænzə/ **stanzas.** ♦◊◊◊◊
A **stanza** is a verse of a poem. (诗的)节. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

sta·ple /'steɪpəl/ **staples, stapling, stapled.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 A **staple** food, product, or activity is one that is basic and important in people's everyday lives. (食品、产品、活动等)重要的、基本的, 主要的. ◆ *Rice is the staple food of more than half the world's population.* 大米是世界一半以上人口的主食. ADJ: ADJ n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...boutiques selling staples such as jeans and T-shirts.* 出售牛仔裤和T恤衫等基本服装的时装商店. N-COUNT
2 A **staple** is something that forms an important part of something else. 主要内容; 主要题材. ◆ *Political reporting has become a staple of American journalism.* 政治报导已经成为美国新闻写作的主要题材. N-COUNT
3 **Staples** are small pieces of wire that are used for holding sheets of paper together firmly. 订书钉. N-COUNT
4 If you **staple** something, you fasten it to something else or fix it in place using staples. 用订书钉订; 用订书钉固定...的位置. ◆ *Staple some sheets of paper together into a book.* 用订书钉把一些纸订成一个本子. VB: V n with adv, Also V n prep

S

sta·pler /'steɪplə/ **staplers.**
A **stapler** is a special device used for putting staples into sheets of paper. 订书机. N-COUNT

star /stɑː/ **stars, starring, starred.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **star** is a large ball of burning gas in space. Stars appear to us as small points of light in the sky on clear nights. 星; 恒星. N-COUNT
➡ 见 **morning star**, **shooting star**.
2 You can refer to a shape or an object as a **star** when it has four, five, or more points sticking out of it in a regular pattern. 星形, 星状物. 见插图条 **shapes**. N-COUNT
3 **Stars** are star-shaped marks that are printed against the name of something to indicate its quality. The more stars something has, the better it is. (表示质量的)星级. ◆ *...five star hotels.* 五星级饭店. N-COUNT
4 Famous actors, musicians, and sports players are often referred to as **stars**. (文艺界和体育界的)明星. ◆ *...Gemma, 41, star of the TV series 'Pennies From Heaven'.* 41岁的杰玛, 电视连续剧《来自天上的财神》里的明星. N-COUNT
5 If an actor or actress **stars in** a play or film, he or she has one of the most important parts in it. (在戏剧或电影里)担任主角. VB: V in
6 If a play or film **stars** a famous actor or actress, he or she has one of the most important parts in it. (戏剧或电影)以...为主角, 由...主演. VB: V n
7 The horoscope in a newspaper or magazine is sometimes referred to as the **stars**. (报纸或杂志上的)星象算命. N-PLURAL
8 If you say that someone should **thank** their **lucky stars** that something is the case, you mean that they should be very grateful that it is the case, because otherwise their situation would be a lot worse. 庆幸. PHR

star·board /'stɑːbəd/. ♦◊◊◊◊
The **starboard** side of a ship is the right side when you are on it and facing towards the front. (船舶)右舷的、右边的. ADJ TECHNICAL
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *I could see the fishing boat to starboard.* 我看得见右舷的那条渔船. N-UNCOUNT

starch /stɑːtʃ/ **starches, starching, starched.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 **Starch** is a carbohydrate found in foods such as bread, potatoes, pasta, and rice. 淀粉. ◢ **starchy, starchier, starchiest.** **Starchy** foods contain a lot of starch. (食物)含有大量淀粉的. N-VAR, ADJ-GRADED
2 **Starch** is a substance that is used for stiffening cloth, especially cotton and linen. (浆衣服的)淀粉浆. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you **starch** cloth, you stiffen it using starch. (用淀粉浆)给(衣服等)上浆. ◢ **starched** ◆ *...a starched white shirt.* 一件上过浆的白衬衣. VB: V n, ADJ

star·dom /'stɑːdəm/. ♦◊◊◊◊
Stardom is the state of being very famous, usually as an actor, musician, or sports player. (文艺界或体育界的)明星地位(或身份). ◆ *In 1929 she shot to stardom on Broadway.* 她于1929年跻身于百老汇明星之列. N-UNCOUNT

stare /steə/ **stares, staring, stared.** ♦♦♦◊◊
1 If you **stare** at someone or something, you look at them for a long time. 凝视, 目不转睛地看. ◆ *Ben continued to stare out the window.* 本继续凝视着窗外. *Mahoney tried not to stare.* 马奥尼想要不盯着看. VB: V prep/adv, V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Hlasek gave him a long, cold stare.* 赫拉西克以冷漠的眼光一直盯着他. N-COUNT
2 If a situation or the answer to a problem **is staring** you **in the face**, it is very obvious, although you may not be immediately aware of it. 近在眼前, 迫在眉睫. PHR INFORMAL

➤**stare down** or **stare out.**
If you **stare** someone **out** or **stare** them **down**, you look steadily into their eyes for such a long time that they feel that they have to turn their eyes away from you. 以目光压倒, 把...看得不敢对视下去. PHR-V: V n P

star·fish /'stɑːfɪʃ/; **starfish** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形.
A **starfish** is a flat, star-shaped creature with five arms that lives in the sea. 海星. N-COUNT

'star-gazing; 又拼作 **stargazing.**
Star-gazing is the activity of studying the stars as an astronomer or astrologer. (天文学家或占星学家)观察天体, 凝望星辰. ◢ **'star-gazer, star-gazers.** 观察天体者. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL, N-COUNT

stark /stɑːk/ **starker, starkest.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 **Stark** choices or statements are harsh and unpleasant. (选择)严峻的; (语言)直率的. ◆ *He issued a stark warning to Washington and other Western capitals.* 他向华盛顿和其他西方国家提出了严厉警告. ◢ **stark·ly** ◆ *The point is a starkly simple one.* 意思简单明了. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED
2 If two things are in **stark** contrast to one another, they are very different from each other in a way that is very obvious. 明显的, 显然的. ◆ *...secret cooperation between London and Washington that was in stark contrast to official policy.* 伦敦和华盛顿的秘密合作, 显然有悖于官方政策. ◢ **starkly** ◆ *The outlook now is starkly different.* 现在前景变得完全不同. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED
3 Something that is **stark** is very bare and plain in appearance. 无掩饰的, 光秃秃的. ◆ *...the stark white, characterless fireplace in the drawing room.* 客厅里那光秃秃的、毫无特色的白色壁炉. ◢ **starkly** ◆ *The room was starkly furnished.* 房间里空荡荡的, 没有家具. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

ˌstark 'naked.
Someone who is **stark naked** is completely naked. 赤裸裸的, 一丝不挂的. ADJ: ADJ after v, v-link ADJ

star·let /'stɑːlɪt/ **starlets.**
A **starlet** is a young actress who is expected to become a film star in the future. 崭露头角的年轻女演员. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

star·light /'stɑːlaɪt/.
Starlight is the light that comes from the stars at night. 星光. N-UNCOUNT

star·ling /'stɑːlɪŋ/ **starlings.**
A **starling** is a very common European bird with greenish-black feathers. 椋鸟(一种欧洲鸟类). N-COUNT

star·lit /'stɑːlɪt/.
Starlit means made lighter or brighter by the stars. 星光照耀的, 星光照亮的. ◆ *...a clear starlit sky.* 一个星光闪烁的晴朗夜空. ADJ: ADJ n

star·ry /'stɑːri/.
A **starry** night or sky is one in which a lot of stars are visible. (晚上或天空)星光闪闪的、布满星星的. ADJ: ADJ n

'starry-eyed.
If you say that someone is **starry-eyed**, you mean that they are so full of dreams or idealistic thoughts that they do ADJ-GRADED

not see how things really are. 充满幻想的, 不切实际的.

,Stars and 'Stripes.

The Stars and Stripes is the name of the national flag of the United States of America. (美国国旗)星条旗. N-PROPER the N

'star sign, star signs.

Your **star sign** is the sign of the zodiac under which you were born. (出生时在黄道带找到所属相应的)星座. N-COUNT

'star-studded.

A **star-studded** show or cast is one that includes a large number of famous performers. 明星荟萃的, 明星云集的. ADJ ADJ n JOURNALISM

start /stɑːt/ **starts, starting, started.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **start** to do something, you do something that you were not doing before and you continue doing it. 开始, 着手. ❖ *It was 1956 when Susanna started the work on the garden.* 苏珊娜于1956年动手修建花园. VB V to-inf V n/-ing Also V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *After several starts, she read the report properly.* 开了几次头后, 她终于仔细阅读了这份报告. N-COUNT

2 ➠ 又见 **head start, false start.**

3 When something **starts**, or when someone **starts** it, it takes place from a particular time. 开始; (使) 发生; 开始做. ❖ *Trains start at 11.00 and an hourly service will operate until 16.00.* 火车11点整开始发车, 一小时一班, 直到16点整. V-ERG V V prep Also V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She demanded to know why she had not been told from the start.* 她要求知道为什么一开头没有告诉她. N-SING the N

4 If you **start by** doing something, or if you **start with** something, you do that thing first in a series of actions. 以...开始, 从...入手. ❖ *I started by asking how many day-care centers were located in the United States.* 我先问美国有多少日间托儿中心. VB V by -ing Also V with n

5 You use **start** to say what someone's first job was. For example, if their first job was that of a porter, you can say that they **started as** a porter. 开头从事...职业. VB V as n

➩ **Start off** means the same as **start**. 义同 start. ❖ *Mr. Dambar had started off as an assistant to Mrs. Spear's husband.* 达姆巴先生最初担任斯皮尔太太的丈夫的助手. PHR-V V P as n

6 You use **for a start** or **to start with** to introduce the first of a number of things or reasons that you want to mention or could mention. 首先. ❖ *You must get her name and address, and that can be a problem for a start.* 你必须弄到她的名字和地址, 这第一件事很可能就是个问题. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you **get off to a good start**, you are successful in the early stages of doing something. 开始时很好. If you **get off to a bad start**, you are not successful in the early stages of doing something. 开始很糟. ❖ *Mrs Thatcher's war on inflation got off to a bad start. The cost of living rose to 21.9% in May 1980.* 撒切尔夫人对通货膨胀的战斗一开头就很糟糕. 生活费用在1980年5月上涨到了21.9%. PHR

8 **'To start with'** means at the very first stage of an event or process. 一开始, 开始时. ❖ *Success was assured and, at least to start with, the system operated smoothly.* 成功是一定的, 该制度至少一开头运转得很顺利. PHR

9 When someone **starts** something such as a new business, they create it or cause it to begin. 创办. VB V n

➩ **Start up** means the same as **start**. 义同 start. ❖ *He said what a good idea it would be to start a community magazine up.* 他说, 创办一本社区杂志是个多么好的主意. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

➠ 又见 **start-up.**

10 If you **start** an engine, car, or machine, or if it starts, it begins to work. (使)(发动机、汽车、机器等)发动, (使)启动. ❖ *We were just passing one of the parking bays when a car's engine started.* 我们经过其中一个停车间时, 有一辆汽车的引擎发动了. V-ERG V n V

➩ **Start up** means the same as **start**. 义同 start. ❖ *Put the key in the ignition and turn it to start the car up.* 把钥匙塞进点火开关, 转动钥匙把汽车发动起来. *The engine of the seaplane started up.* 那水上飞机的引擎发动起来了. *I started up my car and turned on the lights.* 我发动汽车、打开车灯. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P V P noun

11 If you **start**, your body jerks as a result of surprise or fear. (身体)突然一颤, 吃惊, 吓一跳. ❖ *Rachel started forward on the sofa. —'You mean you've arrested Pete?'* 雷切尔吃了一惊, 从沙发上往前一颤. —'你的意思是, 你把皮特逮捕了?' VB V WRITTEN V adv

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Sylvia woke with a start.* 西尔维娅惊醒过来. N-COUNT

12 ➠ **in fits and starts:** 见 **fit.**

➠ **get off to a flying start:** 见 **fly.**

›start off.

1 If you **start off** by doing something, you do it as the first part of an activity. 以...开始, 先做. ❖ *She used to start off making pastry and then go on to make the buns and the cakes.* 她通常先做油酥点心, 接着再做小圆面包和蛋糕. PHR-V V P by -ing V P -ing

2 To **start** someone **off** means to cause them to begin doing something. 使开始做. ❖ *Her mother started her off acting in children's theatre.* 她母亲让她去开始去儿童剧院演出. PHR-V V n P

3 To **start** something **off** means to cause it to begin. 引起, 使...开始发生. ❖ *He became more aware of the things that started that tension off.* 他更加意识到引起那种紧张局势的事情. PHR-V V n P

4 ➠ 又见 **start 5.** PHR-V

›start on.

If you **start on** something that needs to be done, you start dealing with it. 着手处置, 开始进行. ❖ *No need for you to start on the washing-up yet.* 你现在还不需要动手洗餐具. PHR-V V P n

›start out.

1 If someone or something **starts out as** a particular thing, they are that thing at the beginning although they change later. 开始时作为. ❖ *What started out as fun quickly became hard work.* 开头好玩的事, 很快成了艰苦的劳动. PHR-V V P as n Also V P n as n

2 If you **start out by** doing something, you do it at the beginning of an activity. 通过...开始. ❖ *The child'll start out by making relatively few distinctions in the language.* 孩子开头较少能区分得出语言里的差别. PHR-V V P by -ing

›start over.

If you **start over** or **start** something **over**, you begin something again from the beginning. 重新开始. ❖ *It's just not enough money to start life over.* 就是没有足够的钱来重新开始生活. PHR-V V P AMERICAN V n P

›start up.

➠ 见 **start 9, 10.** PHR-V

start·er /ˈstɑːtə/ **starters.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **starter** is a small quantity of food that is served as the first course of a meal. 第一道菜. N-COUNT

2 The **starter** of a car is the device that starts the engine. (汽车的)启动装置, 起动器, 起动钮. N-COUNT

3 The **starters** in a race are the people who take part at the beginning even if they do not finish. (不一定坚持到比赛结束的)参赛人. N-COUNT

4 You use **for starters** when you mention something to indicate that it is the first item or point in a series. 第一件事; 第一点. PHR

'starting point, starting points; 又拼作 **starting-point.** ◆

1 Something that is a **starting point** for a discussion or process can be used to begin it or act as a basis for it. (讨论或过程的)出发点, 基础. ❖ *These proposals represent a realistic starting point for negotiation.* 这些建议代表了谈判的一个现实基础. N-COUNT

2 When you make a journey, your **starting point** is the place from which you start. (旅途的)起始点, 出发地. N-COUNT

star·tle /ˈstɑːtəl/ **startles, startling, startled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If something sudden and unexpected **startles** you, it surprises and frightens you slightly. 使受惊, 使吓一跳. ❖ *Sorry, I didn't mean to startle you.* 对不起, 我并不想吓着你. ◢ **star·tled** ❖ *Martha gave her a startled look.* 玛莎受惊地看了她一眼. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

star·tling /ˈstɑːtəlɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is **startling** is so different, unexpected, or remarkable that people react to it with surprise. 令人吃惊的, 惊人的. ◢ **star·tling·ly** ❖ *He was startlingly handsome.* 他帅气逼人. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

S

'start-up.
1 The **start-up** costs of something such as a new business are the costs of starting to run it. (费用)起始阶段的, 初期的. ADJ: ADJ n
2 A **start-up** company is a small business that has recently been started by someone. (公司等)刚创建的. ADJ: ADJ n

,star 'turn, star turns.
The **star turn** of a performance or show is the main item, or the one that is considered to be the most interesting or impressive. (演出中的)主要节目. N-COUNT BRITISH

star·va·tion /stɑːˈveɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Starvation is extreme suffering or death, caused by lack of food. 饥饿; 饿死. N-UNCOUNT

starve /stɑːv/ **starves, starving, starved.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If people **starve**, they suffer greatly from lack of food which sometimes leads to their death. 饥饿; 饿死. ❖ *In the 1930s, millions of Ukrainians starved to death or were deported.* 20世纪30年代, 有几百万乌克兰人饿死或被流放. VB: V; V to n
2 To **starve** someone means not to give them any food. 使挨饿. ❖ *Judy decided I was starving myself.* 朱迪认定我在饿自己. VB: V n; V pron-refl
3 If someone or something **is starved** of something that they need, they are suffering because they are not getting enough of it. (使)缺少(需要的东西), (使)匮乏. ❖ *The most damaging thing the West could do is to starve Russia of new foreign capital.* 西方所能造成的最大破坏, 是断绝俄罗斯新的外来资本. VB: be V-ed of n; V n of n

starv·ing /ˈstɑːvɪŋ/.
If you say that you are **starving**, you mean that you are very hungry. 挨饿的, 饥饿的. ADJ: v-link ADJ INFORMAL

stash /stæʃ/ **stashes, stashing, stashed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **stash** something valuable in a secret place, you store it there to keep it safe. 藏匿, 存放(贵重东西). ❖ *...the bottle of whiskey that we had stashed behind the bookcase.* 那瓶我们藏在书架后面的威士忌. *Andrews had stashed money away in secret offshore bank accounts.* 安德鲁斯把钱存在秘密的海外银行账户里. VB INFORMAL: V n prep; V n with adv; Also V n
2 A **stash** of something valuable is a secret store of it. 藏匿物. N-COUNT: with supp INFORMAL

sta·sis /ˈstæsɪs, AM ˈsteɪ-/.
Stasis is a state in which something remains the same, and does not change or develop. 停滞, 不变. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

state /steɪt/ **states, stating, stated.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You can refer to countries as **states**, particularly when you are discussing politics. 国家. ❖ *... Albania, Europe's only remaining communist state.* 阿尔巴尼亚, 欧洲仅存的共产主义国家. N-COUNT
2 A **state** occasion is a formal one involving the head of a country. (与国家元首有关的)国事的, 正式的. ❖ *...a state visit to India.* 对印度的国事访问. ADJ: ADJ n
3 Some large countries such as the USA are divided into smaller areas called **states**. (美国等国家的)州. N-COUNT
4 The USA is sometimes referred to as **the States**. 美国. ❖ *...a visit to the States.* 对美国的访问. N-PROPER INFORMAL
5 You can refer to the government of a country as **the state**. (一个国家的)政府. ❖ *The state does not collect enough revenue to cover its expenditure.* 政府入不敷出. N-SING: the N
6 **State** industries or organizations are financed and organized by the government rather than private companies. (工业、组织等)国有的, 政府的. ❖ *...the state social-security system.* 国家的社会保障制度. ADJ: ADJ n
➝ 见 **state school.**
7 ➝ 又见 **head of state, nation state, police state, welfare state.**
8 When you talk about the **state** of someone or something, you are referring to the condition they are in or what they are like at a particular time. 状况, 状态. ❖ *I was in a state of clinical depression.* 我处于临床抑郁症的状态. N-COUNT
9 If you say that someone **is not in a fit state** to do something, you mean that they are too upset or ill to do it. (因情绪低落或生病)不能, 无能力, 不适合. PHR
10 If you are **in a state** or if you get **into a state**, you are very upset or nervous about something. 情绪低落, 紧张不安. PHR
11 If you **state** something, you say or write it in a formal or definite way. 陈述, 说明, 声明. ❖ *The police report stated that he was arrested for allegedly assaulting his wife.* 警方的报告说, 他因涉嫌殴打妻子而被拘捕. *'Our relationship is totally platonic,' she stated.* '我们的关系完全是柏拉图式的.' 她说. VB: V n; V that; V with quote
12 If the dead body of an important person **lies in state**, it is publicly displayed for a few days before it is buried. (重要人物遗体安葬前)供人吊唁, 供人瞻仰遗容. PHR

'State Department. ◆◆◆◇◇
In the United States, **the State Department** is the government department that is concerned with foreign affairs. (美国的)国务院. N-PROPER: the N

state·hood /ˈsteɪthʊd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Statehood is the condition of being an independent state or nation. 国家地位. N-UNCOUNT

state·house /ˈsteɪthaʊs/ **statehouses.**
In the United States, a **statehouse** is where the governor of a state has his offices. (美国的)州议会大厦(州长办公的地方). N-COUNT

state·less /ˈsteɪtləs/.
A person who is **stateless** is not a citizen of any country and therefore has no nationality. 无国家的, 无国籍的. ADJ

state·let /ˈsteɪtlət/ **statelets.**
A **statelet** is a small, independent state which is usually formed by the break-up of a larger state. (大国解体后形成的)独立小国. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

state·ly /ˈsteɪtli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something or someone that is **stately** is impressive because they look very graceful and dignified. 壮观的; 宏伟的; 威严的. ADJ-GRADED

,stately 'home, stately homes. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **stately home** is a large old house which has belonged to an aristocratic family for a long time, especially one that people can pay to visit. (旧时贵族的)豪华宅第. N-COUNT

state·ment /ˈsteɪtmənt/ **statements.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **statement** is something that you say or write which gives information in a formal or definite way. (正式或肯定的)陈述, 叙述. ❖ *'Things are moving ahead.' – I found that statement vague and unclear.* '事情在取得进展.' —我认为那种说法含糊不清. N-COUNT
2 A **statement** is an official or formal announcement that is issued on a particular occasion. (官方或正式的)声明. ❖ *The statement by the military denied any involvement in last night's attack.* 军方发表声明, 否认参与昨晚的进攻. N-COUNT
3 You can refer to the official account of events which a suspect or a witness gives to the police as a **statement**. (嫌疑人或证人向警方提供的)情况综述, 报告; 供词; 证词. N-COUNT
4 If you describe an action or thing as a **statement**, you mean that it clearly expresses a particular opinion or idea that you have. 观念, 看法. ❖ *The following recipe is a statement of another kind—food is fun!* 下面的食谱传达的是另一种观念 — 吃饭是一种乐趣! N-COUNT
5 A printed document showing how much money has been paid into and taken out of a bank or building society account is called a **statement**. 报表, 结算单, (账户)明细单. N-COUNT

,state of af'fairs. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you refer to a particular **state of affairs**, you mean the general situation and circumstances connected with someone or something. 事态, 状态. ❖ *The nation had a chance to move towards a more democratic, and modern, state of affairs.* 该国有机会向着一种更加民主、更加现代化的状态发展. N-SING

'state of mind, states of mind. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **state of mind** is your mood or mental state at a particular time. 精神状态. ❖ *He's in hospital, and in a confused state of mind.* 他住院了, 精神处于混乱状态. N-COUNT

'state of siege.
A **state of siege** is a situation in which a government or other authority puts restrictions on the movement of people N-SING

into or out of a country, town, or building. (限制人们进出国家、城镇或建筑物的)封锁状态.

,state-of-the-'art. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **state-of-the-art**, you mean that it is the best available because it has been made using the most modern techniques and technology. 应用最新水平技术的; 最先进的. ❖ *...state-of-the-art military equipment.* 最先进的军事装备. ADJ

state·room /'steɪtruːm/ **staterooms.**

■1 On a passenger ship, a **stateroom** is a private room, especially one that is large and comfortable. (客轮上的)特等客舱. N-COUNT DATED

■2 In a palace or other impressive building, a **stateroom** is a large room for use on formal occasions. (宫殿等的)礼仪厅. N-COUNT BRITISH

'state school, state schools. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **state school** is a school that is controlled and funded by the government or a local authority, and which children can attend without having to pay. The usual American term is **public school**. (由政府或地方当局开办的免费的)公立学校. [美]一般作 public school. N-COUNT BRITISH

state·side /'steɪtsaɪd/; 又拼作 **Stateside.**

Stateside means in, from, or to the United States; used mainly in American English and British journalism. (主要用于美国英语和英国的报章杂志)在美国的; 来自美国的; 去美国的. ❖ *...a well-known Stateside cop show.* 一部著名的美国警匪片. ADJ INFORMAL

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *His debut album was hugely successful Stateside.* 他的首张唱片在美国取得巨大成功. ADV ADV after v

states·man /'steɪtsmən/ **statesmen.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **statesman** is an important and experienced politician, especially one who is widely known and respected. (尤指知名度高、受人尊敬的)政治家. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **elder statesman.**

states·man·like /'steɪtsmənlaɪk/.

If you describe someone, especially a political leader, as **statesmanlike**, you approve of them because they appear to be very able and experienced. 有政治家才干的, 有政治家风度的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

states·man·ship /'steɪtsmənʃɪp/.

Statesmanship is the skill and activities of a statesman. 政治家才干, 政治家活动. N-UNCOUNT

state·wide /ˌsteɪt'waɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Statewide means across or throughout the whole of one of the states of the United States. (美国)全州的, 遍及全州的. ❖ *...a prominent statewide bicycle race.* 一项重要的全州自行车赛. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *In the weeks since flooding began, 16 people have died statewide.* 在发生洪水以来的几个星期里, 全州已经有16人死亡. ADV ADV after v

stat·ic /'stætɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

■1 Something that is **static** does not move or change. 静止的, 不变化的; 静态的. ❖ *The number of young people obtaining qualifications has remained static or decreased.* 获得资格的年轻人数量保持不变或有所减少. ADJ-GRADED

■2 **Static** or **static electricity** is electricity which is caused by friction and which collects in things such as your body or metal objects. 静电. N-UNCOUNT

■3 If there is **static** on the radio or television, you hear a series of loud crackling noises. 天电干扰. N-UNCOUNT

sta·tion /'steɪʃən/ **stations, stationing, stationed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

■1 A **station** is a building by a railway line where trains stop so that people can get on or off. 火车站. N-COUNT

■2 A **bus station** or **coach station** is a building where buses or coaches start their journey. 公共汽车总站; 长途汽车站. N-COUNT n N

■3 ➻ 又见 **fire station, gas station, petrol station, police station, power station, service station, space station, way station.**

■4 If you talk about a particular radio or television **station**, you are referring to the programmes broadcast by a particular radio or television company. 电台; 电视台. ❖ *...an independent local radio station.* 一家独立的地方电台. N-COUNT

■5 If soldiers or officials **are stationed** in a place, they are sent there to do a job or to work for a period of time. (部队)(被)驻扎; (官员)(被)派驻. ❖ *...United States military personnel stationed in the Philippines.* 驻扎在菲律宾的美国军事人员. V-PASSIVE be V-ed prep/adv V-ed

■6 If you **station** yourself somewhere, you go there and wait, usually for a particular purpose. 到(某处)等待. VB V pron-refl prep/adv FORMAL

sta·tion·ary /'steɪʃənri, AM -neri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **stationary** is not moving. 静止的, 不移动的. ADJ

sta·tion·er /'steɪʃənə/ **stationers.**

A **stationer** is a person who sells paper, envelopes, pens, and other equipment used for writing. 文具商. N-COUNT

sta·tion·ery /'steɪʃənri, AM -neri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Stationery is paper, envelopes, and other materials or equipment used for writing. 文具. N-UNCOUNT

station·master /'steɪʃənmɑːstə, -mæstə/ **stationmasters;** 又拼作 **station master.**

A **stationmaster** is the official who is in charge of a railway station. 火车站站长. N-COUNT

'station wagon, station wagons.

A **station wagon** is car with a long body, a door at the rear, and space behind the back seats. The British term is **estate car**. 旅行车, 客货两用轿车. [英]作 estate car. N-COUNT AMERICAN

stat·ist /'steɪtɪst/.

When a country has **statist** policies, the state has a lot of control over the economy. 中央集权论的, 中央经济统制的. ADJ-GRADED

sta·tis·tic /stə'tɪstɪk/ **statistics.** ◆◆◆◇◇

■1 **Statistics** are facts which are obtained from analysing information expressed in numbers, for example information about the number of times that something happens. 统计数字, 统计资料. ❖ *Official statistics show real wages declining by 24%.* 官方统计资料显示, 实际工资下降了24%. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **vital statistics.**

■2 **Statistics** is a branch of mathematics concerned with the study of information that is expressed in numbers. 统计学. N-UNCOUNT

sta·tis·ti·cal /stə'tɪstɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Statistical means relating to the use of statistics. 统计的, 统计学的. ❖ *We need to back that suspicion up with statistical proof.* 我们需要有统计资料, 来证实那种怀疑. ADJ

◢ **sta·tis·ti·cal·ly** /stə'tɪstɪkli/. ❖ *The results are not statistically significant.* 从统计学的角度来看, 结果是不重要的. ADV

stat·is·ti·cian /ˌstætɪ'stɪʃən/ **statisticians.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **statistician** is a person who studies statistics or who works using statistics. 统计学家, 统计员. N-COUNT

stats /stæts/.

■1 **Stats** are facts which are obtained from analysing information expressed in numbers. **Stats** is an abbreviation for **statistics**. 统计数字、统计资料. statistics 的缩写形式. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

■2 **Stats** is a branch of mathematics concerned with the study of information that is expressed in numbers. 统计学. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

statu·ary /'stætʃuəri, AM -ueri/.

If you talk about the **statuary** in a place, you are referring to all the statues and sculpture there. (一个地方全部的)雕塑作品. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

statue /'stætʃuː/ **statues.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **statue** is a large sculpture of a person or an animal, made of stone, bronze, or some other hard material. 雕像. N-COUNT

statu·esque /ˌstætʃu'esk/.

A woman who is **statuesque** is big and tall and has good posture. (女人)高大匀称的, 雕像一样庄严美丽的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

statu·ette /ˌstætʃu'et/ **statuettes.**

A **statuette** is a very small sculpture of a person or an animal. 小雕像, 小塑像. N-COUNT

stat·ure /'stætʃə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

■1 Someone's **stature** is their height. 身材, 身高. ❖ *She was a little short in stature.* 她身材略矮. N-UNCOUNT

S

2 The **stature** of a person is the importance and reputation that they have. (某人的)重要地位, 声望. ❖ *Who can deny his stature as the world's greatest cellist?* 谁能否认他世界最伟大的大提琴演奏家的地位呢? N-UNCOUNT

sta·tus /'steɪtəs/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **status** is your social or professional position. (社会的或职业的)地位. ❖ *The status of children in society has long been underestimated.* 孩子们的社会地位在很长时间以来一直被低估了. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Status** is the prestige and importance that someone has in the eyes of other people. (在别人眼里的)威望, 重要地位. ❖ *He has risen to gain the status of a national hero.* 他已经上升到成为民族英雄的地位. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **status** of something is the importance that people give it. 重要性. ❖ *The fact that the most senior judge of the High Court's Family Division had taken control of the case was proof of its urgency and status.* 高等法院家事法庭最资深法官负责审理这宗案件, 证明这案件的紧迫性和重要性. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Status** is an official classification that a person, organization, or country receives, which gives them particular rights or advantages. 法律地位, 法律身份. ❖ *The personal allowance depends on your age and marital status.* 个人津贴根据你的年龄和婚姻状况而定. N-UNCOUNT with supp

5 The **status** of something is its state of affairs at a particular time. 状况, 情形. ❖ *What is your current financial status?* 你目前的经济状况如何? N-UNCOUNT with supp

sta·tus quo /ˌsteɪtəs 'kwəʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **status quo** is the state of affairs that exists at a particular time, especially in contrast to a different possible state of affairs. 现状. ❖ *By 492 votes to 391, the federation voted to maintain the status quo.* 该联邦以492票对391票的表决结果, 赞成维持现状. N-SING

S

'status symbol, status symbols.

A **status symbol** is something that a person has or owns that shows they have prestige and importance in society. (以财产等显示的)社会地位象征. N-COUNT

stat·ute /'stætʃuːt/ **statutes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **statute** is a rule or law which has been made by a government or other organization and formally written down. (政府或组织颁布的)法规, 法令; 成文法. N-VAR

'statute book, statute books.

The **statute book** is a record of all the laws made by the government. 法规汇编, 法令全书. ❖ *The Bill could reach the statute book by the summer.* 到夏季时, 该法案可望编入法规汇编. N-COUNT the poss N BRITISH

statu·tory /'stætʃʊtəri, AM -tɔːri/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Statutory means relating to rules or laws which have been formally written down. 法规的, 法律的. ❖ *We had a statutory duty to report to Parliament.* 我们有法律义务向议会报告. ADJ FORMAL ◢ **statu·to·ri·ly** /'stætʃʊtərɪli, AM -'tɔːrɪli/ ❖ *Such tenants are statutorily protected.* 这样的房客受法律保护. ADV ADV with v

staunch /stɔːntʃ/ **stauncher, staunchest; staunches, staunching, staunched.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **staunch** supporter or believer is very loyal to a person, organization, or a set of beliefs, and supports them strongly. (支持者、信徒等)忠诚的, 坚定的. ◢ **staunch·ly** ❖ *He was staunchly opposed to a public confession.* 他坚决反对公开认错. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 To **staunch** the flow of something means to stop it. 制止(某物流动). ❖ *The government claims this is the only way to staunch the annual flow to Germany of hundreds of thousands of refugees.* 政府声称, 这是阻止每年数十万难民流入德国的唯一办法. VB FORMAL V n

3 To **staunch** a wound, or to **staunch** the blood from a wound, means to stop the wound from bleeding. 止住(伤口)的血; 止(血). VB V n FORMAL

stave /steɪv/ **staves, staving, staved.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **stave** is a strong stick, usually used as a weapon. (通常用作武器的)棍, 棒. N-COUNT

2 A **stave** is the five lines that music is written on. (五线谱的)线. N-COUNT BRITISH

▸**stave off.**

If you **stave off** something bad, or if you **stave** it **off**, you succeed in stopping it happening for a while. (短时间地)阻止…发生; 避开; 延迟. ❖ *Labour chose a new Prime Minister in a last-minute bid to stave off defeat.* 工党在最后时刻的努力中选定一位新首相, 以避免失败. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

stay /steɪ/ **stays, staying, stayed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **stay** where you are, you continue to be there and do not leave. 待在(某地). ❖ *'Stay here,' Trish said. 'I'll bring the car down the drive to take you back.'* '留在这里别动,' 特里希说. '我去把车子从车道开过来送你回去.' *In the old days the woman stayed at home and the man earned the money.* 过去妇女留在家里, 男人挣钱. VB V adv/prep

2 If you **stay put**, you remain somewhere. 留在原地, 固定不动. ❖ *He is very happy to stay put in Lyon.* 他很高兴留在里昂. PHR

3 If you **stay** in a town, or hotel, or at someone's house, you live there for a short time. 逗留; 暂住. ❖ *He tried to stay a few months every year in Scotland.* 他想每年在苏格兰逗留几个月. VB V prep/adv V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *An experienced Indian guide is provided during your stay.* 在你逗留期间, 派一名有经验的印第安人给你当向导. N-COUNT

4 If you **stay the night** in a place, you sleep there for one night. 过夜. PHR

5 If you **stay** away from a place, you do not go there. 不去, 不参加. ❖ *Every single employee turned up at the meeting, even people who usually stayed away.* 无论哪个雇员都出席了聚会, 连通常不去的人也参加了. VB V away from n V away

6 If you **stay out of** something, you do not get involved in it. 不参与, 不介入. ❖ *In the past, the UN has stayed out of the internal affairs of countries unless invited in.* 过去联合国不介入国家的内政, 除非受到邀请. VB V out of n

7 If you say that something is **here to stay**, you mean that people have accepted it and it has become a part of everyday life. 被普遍接受; 得到承认; 成为平常的事. ❖ *Satellite TV is here to stay.* 卫星电视已被普遍接受. PHR

8 If someone or something **stays** in a particular state or situation, they continue to be in it. 保持, 继续处于(某一特定状态). ❖ *The Republican candidate said he would 'work like crazy to stay ahead'.* 共和党候选人说, 他会'拼命努力保持领先'. *Nothing stays the same for long.* 没有什么事物可以长久不变的. V-LINK V adv/prep V adj Also V n

▸**stay in.**

If you **stay in** during the evening, you remain at home and do not go out. 留在家里, 未外出. PHR-V V P

▸**stay on.**

If you **stay on** somewhere, you remain there after other people have left or after the time when you were going to leave. (别人离开后)继续留下. ❖ *He had managed to arrange to stay on in Adelaide.* 他设法继续留在阿德莱德. PHR-V V P

▸**stay out.**

If you **stay out** at night, you remain away from home, especially when you are expected to be there. 待在户外, 不在家. ❖ *I met some friends and stayed out until eleven or twelve.* 我会见了一些朋友, 到十一二点钟才回家. PHR-V V P

▸**stay up.**

If you **stay up**, you remain out of bed at a time when most people have gone to bed or at a time when you are normally in bed yourself. (该睡的时候)不睡. ❖ *I used to stay up late with my mom and watch movies.* 我通常跟妈妈一起看电影, 很晚才睡觉. PHR-V V P adv/prep

'stay-at-home, stay-at-homes.

If you describe someone as a **stay-at-home**, you mean that they stay at home rather than travelling or going out to work. 待在家里的人; 不出门旅行的人; 不出去工作的人. N-COUNT

'staying power; 又拼作 **staying-power.**

1 If you have **staying power**, you have the strength and stamina to keep going until you reach the end of what you are doing. 耐力; 恒心; 持久力. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something such as an idea or a product has **staying** N-UNCOUNT

power, it remains popular or successful for a long time. (思想、产品等的)持久力、生命力.

,stay of exe'cution, stays of execution.

If you are given a **stay of execution**, you are legally permitted to delay obeying an order of a court of law. (判决的)暂缓执行. N-COUNT LEGAL

STD /,es ti: 'di:/ **STDs.**

STD is an abbreviation for 'sexually transmitted disease'. sexually transmitted disease的缩写形式. ◆ *...an STD clinic.* 一家治疗性病的门诊所. N-COUNT MEDICAL

stead /sted/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you do something **in** someone's **stead**, you replace them and do it instead of them. 代替(某人); 代表(某人). ◆ *My grandmother and aunt will be there in my parents' stead.* 我的祖母和姑母将代表我父母出席. PHR FORMAL

2 If you say that something will **stand** someone **in good stead**, you mean that it will be very useful to them in the future. 对(某人)有好处; 对(某人)有用. ◆ *My years of teaching stood me in good stead.* 数年的教学生活对我很有好处. PHR

stead·fast /'stedfa:st, -fæst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone is **steadfast** in something that they are doing, they are convinced that what they are doing is right and they refuse to change it or to give up; used showing approval. 坚定的, 坚信的. ◆ *He remained steadfast in his belief that he had done the right thing.* 他依然坚信自己干了正确的事. ◢ **stead·fast·ly** ◆ *She steadfastly refused to look his way.* 她坚决拒绝朝他那边看. ◢ **stead·fast·ness** ◆ *...the steadfastness and strength of his resistance.* 他坚决而又有力的反抗. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

steady /'stedi/ **steadier, steadiest; steadies, steadying, steadied.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **steady** situation continues or develops gradually without any interruptions and is not likely to change quickly. (形势)稳定的, 持续的. ◆ *Despite the steady progress of building work, the campaign against it is still going strong.* 尽管建筑工作在稳步进行, 反对这项工作的运动仍然强大. ◢ **steadi·ly** /'stedɪli/ ◆ *Relax as much as possible and keep breathing steadily.* 尽量放松, 保持呼吸均匀. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If an object is **steady**, it is firm and does not shake or move about. 平稳的, 不摇晃的. ◆ *Hold the camera steady.* 拿稳照相机. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you **steady** something or if it **steadies**, it stops shaking or moving about. (使)平稳, (使)不摇晃. ◆ *Lovelock eased back the throttles and the ship steadied.* 洛夫劳克慢慢关上油门, 船平稳下来. V-ERG V n V

4 If you look at someone or speak to them in a **steady** way, you look or speak in a calm, controlled way. 镇定的, 沉着的. ◆ *'Well, go on,' said Camilla, her voice fairly steady.* '好吧, 继续干.' 卡米拉以相当沉着的声音说. ◢ **steadily** ◆ *He moved back a little and stared steadily at Elaine.* 他稍稍往后退, 冷静地望着伊莱恩. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

5 If you **steady** yourself, you control your voice or expression, so that people will think that you are calm and not nervous. 使镇定, 使冷静. ◆ *She breathed in to steady her voice.* 她吸了一口气, 使说话的声音镇定下来. VB V pron-refl V n

6 If you describe a person as **steady**, you mean that they are sensible and reliable. 稳重的, 可靠的. ADJ-GRADED

7 You say **'steady on'** to someone to tell them to calm down or to be careful about what they are saying. 冷静一些, 沉着一些; 说话要小心. ◆ *'What if there's another murder?' – 'Steady on!'* '要是再发生一宗谋杀案, 那该怎么办?' — '说话要小心!' EXCLAM

steak /steɪk/ **steaks.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **steak** is a large flat piece of beef without much fat on it. You cook it by grilling or frying it. 牛排. N-VAR

➠ 又见 **rump steak, T-bone steak.**

2 **Steak** is beef that is used for making stews and casseroles. (做炖菜用的)牛肉. ◆ *...steak and kidney pie.* 牛肉腰子馅饼. N-UNCOUNT

3 A fish **steak** is a large piece of fish that contains few bones. 鱼块, 鱼排. ◆ *...fresh salmon steaks.* 新鲜鲑鱼排. N-COUNT

'steak house, steak houses; 又拼作 **steakhouse.**

A **steak house** is a restaurant where the main food served is steak. (主要供应牛排的)牛排餐厅. N-COUNT

steal /sti:l/ **steals, stealing, stole, stolen.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **steal** something from someone, you take it away from them without their permission and without intending to return it. 偷, 偷窃. ◆ *He was accused of stealing a small boy's bicycle.* 他被指控偷了一个小孩的自行车. *She has since been jailed for six months for stealing from the tills.* 她因从钱柜偷钱, 已被关进监狱六个月. ◢ **sto·len** ◆ *We have now found the stolen car.* 我们现在已找到那辆被偷的汽车. VB V n from n V n V-ing Also V ADJ

2 If you **steal** someone else's ideas, you pretend that they are your own. 剽窃, 窃取(别人的想法). ◆ *His team solved the engineering problem by stealing an idea from nature.* 他的小组受到大自然的启发, 解决了工程问题. VB V n

3 If you describe something as **a steal**, you mean that it is very good value. 以便宜价格买来的东西. ◆ *At only £13.50, this champagne is a steal.* 这香槟只花13.5镑, 真便宜. N-SING a N INFORMAL

4 If someone **steals** somewhere, they move there quietly and cautiously. 偷偷溜掉, 悄悄走开. ◆ *They can steal away at night and join us.* 他们可以在晚上偷偷溜出来跟我们会合. VB V adv/prep

5 ➠ to **steal a march** on someone: 见 **march.**

➠ to **steal the show**: 见 **show.**

stealth /stelθ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you use **stealth** when you do something, you do it in such a slow, quiet, and secretive way that other people do not notice what you are doing. 偷偷的行动; 悄悄进行. ◆ *Both sides advanced by stealth.* 双方都偷偷前进. N-UNCOUNT

stealthy /'stelθi/ **stealthier, stealthiest.**

Stealthy actions or movements are performed quietly and secretively, so that no one will notice what you are doing. 偷偷摸摸的, 悄悄进行的. ◆ *I would creep in and with stealthy footsteps explore the second-floor.* 我会溜进去, 然后脚步悄然地察看二楼. ◢ **stealthi·ly** /'stelθɪli/ ◆ *Slowly and stealthily, someone was creeping up the stairs.* 有人轻手轻脚地从楼梯爬上来. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

steam /sti:m/ **steams, steaming, steamed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Steam** is the hot mist that forms when water boils. **Steam** vehicles and machines are operated using steam as a means of power. 水蒸气; 蒸汽. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **steams**, it gives off steam. 发出水蒸气; 冒水汽. VB V

3 If you **steam** food or if it **steams**, you cook it in steam rather than in water. 蒸(食物). ◆ *Leave the vegetables to steam over the rice.* 把蔬菜放在饭上蒸. V-ERG V n V

4 If something such as a plan or a project goes **full steam ahead**, it proceeds quickly and efficiently so that a lot of progress is made. 全速前进. PHR

5 If you **let off steam**, you get rid of your energy, anger, or strong emotions with physical activity or by behaving in a noisy or violent way. 耗去多余的精力; 发泄怒气(或强烈感情). PHR INFORMAL

6 If a belief, a plan, or a project **picks up steam**, it starts to develop and become more important. (信念、计划、工程等)越搞越大, 日渐重要. PHR

7 If you **run out of steam**, you stop doing something because you have no more energy or enthusiasm left. 精疲力竭; 失去热情. PHR INFORMAL

8 If you do something **under** your **own steam**, you do it without any help from anyone else. 靠自己的力量. PHR

➤steam up.

1 If someone **gets steamed up** about something, they are very annoyed about it. 感到愤怒, 感到恼火. ◆ *Terry was getting really steamed up.* 特里真恼火. PHR-V-PASSIVE get V-ed P

2 When, for example, a window or mirror, **steams up**, it becomes covered with steam or mist. (窗门、镜子等)蒙上蒸汽(或水汽). ◢ **steamed up** ◆ *The glass is all steamed up still.* 玻璃上仍然蒙着一层蒸汽. PHR-V V P ADJ

S

steam·boat /'sti:mbəʊt/ **steamboats.**
A **steamboat** is a boat or ship that has an engine powered by steam. 汽船, 轮船. N-COUNT

steam·er /'sti:mə/ **steamers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **steamer** is a ship that has an engine powered by steam. 汽船, 轮船. N-COUNT
2 A **steamer** is a special saucepan used for steaming food such as vegetables and fish. (蒸蔬菜和鱼的)蒸锅. N-COUNT

'steam iron, steam irons.
A **steam iron** is an electric iron that produces steam. 蒸汽熨斗. N-COUNT

steam·roller /'sti:mrəʊlə/ **steamrollers, steamrollering, steamrollered.**
1 A **steamroller** is a large heavy vehicle with wide solid wheels or rollers, which is used to flatten the surface of a road. 蒸汽压路机. N-COUNT
2 If you **steamroller** someone who disagrees with you or opposes you, you defeat them or you force them to do what you want by using your power or by putting a lot of pressure on them. (以力量或压力)压倒, 打败(对手). ❖ *...the Prime Minister's attempt to steamroller the general into a job he did not want.* 首相试图强迫将军接受一个他不想担任的职位. VB V n; V n into n

steam·ship /'sti:mʃɪp/ **steamships.**
A **steamship** is a ship that has an engine powered by steam. 汽船, 轮船. N-COUNT

steamy /'sti:mi/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Steamy** means erotic or passionate. 色情的; 狂热的. ❖ *He'd had a steamy affair with an office colleague.* 他跟一个办公室同事有过狂热的恋情. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL
2 A **steamy** place is very hot and humid because it is full of steam. 充满蒸汽的, 热而潮湿的. ADJ-GRADED

steed /sti:d/ **steeds.**
A **steed** is a large strong horse used for riding. (用来骑的)骏马. N-COUNT; LITERARY

steel /sti:l/ **steels, steeling, steeled.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 **Steel** is a very strong metal made mainly from iron. 钢, 钢铁. N-VAR
➞ 又见 **stainless steel**.
2 **Steel** is used to refer to the industry that produces steel and items made of steel. 钢铁工业. ❖ *...a three-month study of European steel.* 一项对欧洲钢铁工业为期三个月的研究. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you **steel** yourself for something unpleasant, you prepare to deal with it. 使坚强应对. ❖ *I was steeling myself to call round when Simon arrived.* 我正鼓起勇气要去拜访的时候, 西蒙来了. VB V pron-refl for/against n; V pron-refl to-inf

'steel band, steel bands.
A **steel band** is a band of people who play music on special metal drums. 钢鼓乐队. N-COUNT

steel·maker /'sti:lmeɪkə/ **steelmakers.**
A **steelmaker** is a company that makes steel. 钢铁公司. N-COUNT

,steel 'wool.
Steel wool is made of a mass of fine steel threads twisted together into a small ball. It is used for cleaning hard surfaces. (用来擦拭金属面的)钢丝绒. N-UNCOUNT

steel·worker /'sti:lwɜ:kə/ **steelworkers;** 又拼作 **steel worker**.
A **steelworker** is a person who works in a steelworks. 炼钢工人. N-COUNT

steel·works /'sti:lwɜ:ks/; **steelworks** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形.
A **steelworks** is a factory where steel is made. 钢铁厂, 炼钢厂. N-COUNT

steely /'sti:li/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Steely** is used to emphasize that a person is hard, strong, and determined. 坚强的, 坚决的, 钢铁般的. ❖ *Their indecision has been replaced by confidence and steely determination.* 他们的犹豫不决已被信心和坚强的决心取代了. ADJ-GRADED
2 You use **steely** to describe something that has a hard greyish colour like steel. 钢般颜色的, 暗灰色的. ADJ

steep /sti:p/ **steeper, steepest; steeps, steeping, steeped.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **steep** slope rises at a very sharp angle and is difficult to go up. 陡的, 陡峭的. ❖ *...a narrow, steep-sided valley.* 一个狭窄的、坡很陡的山谷. ◢ **steep·ly** ❖ *The road climbs steeply, with good views of Orvieto through the trees.* 路很陡峭, 透过树缝清楚地看得见奥维埃托. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v
2 A **steep** increase or decrease in something is a very big increase or decrease. (上升或下降)急剧的, 大起大落的. ❖ *Consumers are rebelling at steep price increases.* 消费者对价格暴涨很反感. ◢ **steeply** ❖ *Unemployment is rising steeply.* 失业率急剧上升. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v
3 If you say that the price of something is **steep**, you mean that it is expensive. (价格)昂贵的, 过高的. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL
4 To **steep** food in a particular liquid means to immerse it in it, so that it becomes soft and absorbs the flavour of the liquid. 浸, 浸泡. ❖ *It's a drink made by steeping pineapple rind in water.* 这种饮料是把菠萝皮泡在水里制成的. VB; V n

steeped /sti:pt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If a place or person is **steeped in** a quality or characteristic, they are surrounded by it or deeply influenced by it. 沉浸在...的; 深受...影响的. ❖ *The castle is steeped in history and legend.* 这个城堡具有悠久历史和充满传奇色彩. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ in n

stee·ple /'sti:pəl/ **steeples.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **steeple** is a tall pointed structure on top of the tower of a church. (教堂的)尖塔, 尖顶. N-COUNT

steeple·chase /'sti:pəltʃeɪs/ **steeplechases.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **steeplechase** is a long horse race in which the horses have to jump over obstacles such as hedges and water jumps. 越野赛马, 障碍赛马. N-COUNT
2 A **steeplechase** is a race over 3,000 metres in which people jump over hurdles and water jumps round an athletics track. (赛程超过3,000米的)障碍赛跑, 越野赛跑. N-COUNT

steer /stɪə/ **steers, steering, steered.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When you **steer** a car, boat, or plane, you control it so that it goes in the direction that you want. 驾驶(车, 船, 飞机等). ❖ *She would often let me steer the car along our driveway.* 她常常让我沿着我们的车道驾驶汽车. VB V n; V n prep; Also V
2 If you **steer** people towards a particular course of action or attitude, you try to lead them gently in that direction. 引导, 指引. ❖ *The new government is seen as one that will steer the country in the right direction.* 人们认为, 新政府将引导国家朝着正确的方向前进. VB; V n prep
3 If you **steer** someone in a particular direction, you guide them there. 领, 带领. ❖ *Nick steered them into the nearest seats.* 尼克领他们到最近的座位坐下来. VB; V n prep
4 If you **steer** a particular **course**, you take a particular line of action. 遵循(特定)的路线. ❖ *Prime Minister Hun Sen has sought to steer a course between the two groups.* 洪森首相想在两个集团之间走出一条路来. VB V n; V n prep
5 If you **steer clear** of someone or something, you deliberately avoid them. 避开, 绕开. PHR
6 A **steer** is a bull that has been castrated. 阉公牛. N-COUNT

steer·ing /'stɪərɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **steering** in a vehicle is the mechanical parts of it which make it possible to steer. (车、船等的)转向装置; (船的)操舵装置. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **steering** group is a group of people that manage the early stages of a project, in particular the order and priority of business, and oversee its progress. 指导的, 引导的. ADJ ADJ n

'steering column, steering columns.
The **steering column** in a vehicle is the rod on which the steering wheel is mounted. (车辆的)转向柱. N-COUNT

'steering wheel, steering wheels. ♦◇◇◇◇
The **steering wheel** in a vehicle is the wheel which the driver holds to steer the vehicle. (车辆的)驾驶盘, 方向盘; (船的)舵轮. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT

stel·lar /'stelə/.
1 **Stellar** is used to describe anything connected with stars. 星的, 星球的. ❖ *A stellar wind streams outward from the star.* 一股恒星风从那恒星向外涌出. ADJ ADJ n
2 A **stellar** person or thing is considered to be excellent. (人 ADJ-GRADED

或物)杰出的,优秀的. ❖ *...a stellar education at Eton and Oxford.* 伊顿公学和牛津大学的优等教育.

stem /stem/ **stems, stemming, stemmed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If a condition or problem **stems from** something, it was caused originally by that thing. 由...造成;起因于. ❖ *All my problems stem from drink.* 我的一切问题都起源于喝酒. VB V from n

2 If you **stem** something, you stop it spreading, increasing, or continuing. 制止,抑制,遏制. ❖ *The authorities seem powerless to stem the rising tide of violence.* 当局似乎无力制止不断高涨的暴力浪潮. VB FORMAL V n

3 The **stem** of a plant is the thin upright part on which the flowers and leaves grow. (花朵、叶片等的)梗,柄. N-COUNT

4 The **stem** of a glass or vase is the long thin part which connects the bowl to the base. (玻璃杯、花瓶等的)杯脚. N-COUNT

5 The **stem** of a pipe is the long thin part through which smoke is sucked. 烟斗柄. N-COUNT

-stemmed /-stemd/.

-stemmed is added to adjectives to form adjectives which indicate what the stem of something is like. (与形容词一起构成形容词,表示梗、柄等的长度、形状等)有...梗的,有...柄的. ❖ *...long-stemmed roses.* 长梗玫瑰. COMB

stench /stentʃ/ **stenches.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **stench** is a strong and very unpleasant smell. 臭气,恶臭. N-COUNT

sten·cil /'stensəl/ **stencils, stencilling, stencilled;** [美] 拼作 **stenciling, stenciled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **stencil** is a piece of paper, plastic, or metal which has a design cut out of it. You place the stencil on a surface and use it to create a design, by allowing ink or paint to go through the holes in the stencil onto the surface below. (用纸、塑胶或金属制成的、印刷图案用的)模板;刻字蜡纸. N-COUNT

2 If you **stencil** a design or if you **stencil** a surface with a design, you print a design on a surface using a stencil. 用模板印刷(图案等);用模板在...上印图案. ❖ *He then stencilled the ceiling with a moon and stars motif.* 然后,他用模板在天花板上印出一个月亮和许多星星图案. VB V n with n Also V n

ste·nog·ra·pher /stə'nɒgrəfə/ **stenographers.**

A **stenographer** is an office worker who can write shorthand and type. 速记员. N-COUNT AMERICAN

sten·to·rian /sten'tɔ:riən/.

A **stentorian** voice is very loud and strong. (声音)洪亮的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

step /step/ **steps, stepping, stepped.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you take a **step**, you lift your foot and put it down in a different place, for example when you are walking. 步,脚步. ❖ *She walked on a few steps.* 她往前走了几步. *He heard steps in the corridor.* 他听到走廊里传来脚步声. N-COUNT

2 If you **step** on something or **step** in a particular direction, you put your foot on the thing or move your foot in that direction. 迈步. ❖ *I tried to step back, but he held my upper arms too tightly.* 我想后退一步,但是他紧紧地抓住我的上臂. VB V prep/adv

3 The **steps** of a dance are the sequences of foot movements which make it up. 舞步. N-COUNT

4 Someone's **step** is the way they walk. 步态,步姿;步伐. ❖ *He quickened his step.* 他加快步伐. N-SING poss N

5 If people who are walking or dancing are **in step**, they are moving their feet forward at exactly the same time as each other. (走路)齐步;(跳舞)合拍. If they are **out of step**, their feet are moving forward at different times. (走路)不齐步;(跳舞)不合拍. PHR

6 **Steps** are a series of surfaces at increasing or decreasing heights, on which you put your feet in order to walk up or down to a different level. You can also refer to a single one of these things in front of a door as a **step**. 楼梯,台阶. ❖ *...a flight of stone steps.* 一段石阶. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **doorstep**.

7 Some people use the word **steps** to refer to a **stepladder**. 梯凳,活梯,四脚梯. N-PLURAL

8 A **step** is one of a series of actions that you take in order to achieve something. 步骤,阶段. ❖ *He greeted the agreement as the first step towards peace.* 他欢迎这个协定,称它是向和平方向迈出的第一步. N-COUNT

9 If you stay **one step ahead of** someone or something, you manage to achieve more than they do or avoid competition or danger from them. 比...抢先一步,比...领先一步. PHR

10 If people are **in step** with each other, their ideas or opinions are the same. (思想或看法)一致,协调. If they are **out of step** with each other, their ideas or opinions are different. (思想或看法)不一致,不协调. PHR

11 If you tell someone to **step on it**, you are telling them to go faster or hurry up. 赶快,加快. ❖ *We've only got thirty-five minutes, so step on it.* 我们只有35分钟,还是快一点儿吧. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 If you do something **step by step**, you do it by progressing gradually from one stage to the next. 逐步地,一步步地,循序渐进地. PHR

13 If someone tells you to **watch** your **step**, they are warning you to be careful about how you behave or what you say so that you don't get into trouble. (行为、说话等)小心一点儿,谨慎一点儿. PHR PRAGMATICS

›step aside.

➡ 见 **step down**. PHR-V

›step back.

If you **step back** and think about a situation, you think about it as if you were not involved in it. 后退一步思考;从旁观者角度考虑. ❖ *It was necessary to step back from the project and look at it as a whole.* 需要后退一步思考计划,全面审视一下. PHR-V V P V P from n

›step down or **step aside.**

If someone **steps down** or **steps aside**, they resign from an important job or position, often in order to let someone else take their place. 辞去职位;让位. ❖ *Mr Orlando was forced to step down as mayor of the town.* 奥兰多先生被迫辞去该市的市长职务. PHR-V V P V P as n

›step in.

If you **step in**, you get involved in a difficult situation because you think you can or should help with it. 插手帮助;介入. ❖ *If no agreement was reached, the army would step in.* 要是达不成协定,军队就要介入. PHR-V V P

›step up.

If you **step up** something, you increase it or increase its intensity. 加快,加紧. ❖ *He urged donors to step up their efforts to send aid to Somalia.* 他敦促捐赠国加紧援助索马里. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

step·brother /'stepbrʌðə/ **stepbrothers;** 又拼作 **step-brother.**

Someone's **stepbrother** is the son of their stepfather or stepmother. 继兄(弟)(指继父或继母前次婚姻所生的儿子). N-COUNT

step·child /'steptʃaild/ **stepchildren;** 又拼作 **step-child.**

Someone's **stepchild** is a child that was born to their husband or wife during a previous relationship. 继子(女)(指丈夫与前妻或妻子与前夫所生的孩子). N-COUNT

step·daughter /'stepdɔ:tə/ **stepdaughters;** 又拼作 **step-daughter.**

Someone's **stepdaughter** is a daughter that was born to their husband or wife during a previous relationship. 继女(指妻子与前夫或丈夫与前妻所生的女儿). N-COUNT

step·father /'stepfɑ:ðə/ **stepfathers;** 又拼作 **step-father.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **stepfather** is the man who has married their mother after the death or divorce of their father. 继父,后父. N-COUNT

step·ladder /'steplædə/ **stepladders.**

A **stepladder** is a portable ladder that is made of two sloping parts that are hinged together at the top so that it will stand up on its own. 活梯,梯凳,四脚梯. N-COUNT

step·mother /'stepmʌðə/ **stepmothers;** 又拼作 **step-mother.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone's **stepmother** is the woman who has married their father after the death or divorce of their mother. 继母,后母. N-COUNT

'step-parent, step-parents; 又拼作 **stepparent.**

Someone's **step-parent** is their stepmother or stepfather. 继父,后父;继母,后母. N-COUNT

S

steppe /step/ **steppes.**
Steppes are large areas of grassland where there are no trees. It is often used to refer to the area that stretches from Eastern Europe across the south of the former Soviet Union to Siberia. (常指从东欧及前苏联南部直到西伯利亚的)干草原,大草原. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

'stepping stone, stepping stones; 又拼作 **stepping-stone.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can describe a job or event as a **stepping stone** when it helps you to make progress, especially in your career. (尤指在事业上的)进身之阶,往上爬的途径,垫脚石. ❖ *Many students now see university as a stepping stone to a good job.* 许多学生现在把上大学看成是获得好工作的敲门砖. N-COUNT
2 **Stepping stones** are a line of large stones which you can walk on in order to cross a shallow stream or river. (过河时借助的)踏脚石. N-COUNT

step·sister /'stepsɪstə/ **stepsisters;** 又拼作 **step-sister.**
Someone's **stepsister** is the daughter of their stepfather or stepmother. 继姐(妹)(指继父或继母前次婚姻所生的女儿). N-COUNT

step·son /'stepsʌn/ **stepsons;** 又拼作 **step-son.**
Someone's **stepson** is a son born to their husband or wife during a previous relationship. 继子(指妻子与前夫或丈夫与前妻所生的儿子). N-COUNT

ste·reo /'steriəu/ **stereos.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Stereo** is used to describe a sound system or record in which the sound is played through two speakers. (指音响系统或唱片)立体声的. ADJ
2 A **stereo** is a record player with two speakers. (带两个喇叭的)立体声唱机. N-COUNT

ste·reo·type /'steriətaɪp/ **stereotypes, stereotyping, stereotyped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **stereotype** is a fixed general image or set of characteristics that a lot of people believe represent a particular type of person or thing. 老一套; 模式化的固定想法. ❖ *There's always been a stereotype about successful businessmen.* 对于成功的企业家总有一个模式化的形象. N-COUNT
2 If someone **is stereotyped** as something, people form a fixed general idea or image of them, so that it is assumed that they will behave in a particular way. (使)成为老一套; (被)模式化. ❖ *...the way women are stereotyped in a lot of mainstream films.* 在许多主流电影中妇女的老一套形象. VB usu passive, be V-ed as n; be V-ed

ste·reo·typi·cal /ˌsteriəu'tɪpɪkəl/.
A **stereotypical** idea of a type of person or thing is a fixed general idea that a lot of people have about it, that may be false in many cases. 老一套的; 模式化的. ❖ *...stereotypical images of the unfeeling male.* 冷酷男人的公式化形象. ADJ-GRADED

ster·ile /'steraɪl, AM -rəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **sterile** is completely clean and free from germs. 完全干净的; 无菌的. ❖ *Urine is sterile.* 尿是无菌的. ◢ **ste·ril·ity** /stə'rɪlɪti/ ❖ *...the antiseptic sterility of the hospital.* 医院的消毒. ADJ; N-UNCOUNT
2 A person or animal that is **sterile** is unable to have or produce babies. (人或动物)不育的, 不能生殖的. ◢ **sterility** ❖ *This disease causes sterility.* 这种疾病会造成不育症. ADJ; N-UNCOUNT
3 A **sterile** situation is lacking in energy and new ideas. 缺乏生气的; 缺乏新思想的. ❖ *Too much time has been wasted in sterile debate.* 太多的时间浪费在毫无意义的辩论上. ◢ **sterility** ❖ *...the sterility of Dorothea's life in industry.* 多萝西娅的产业工人生活的枯燥无味. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

steri·lize /'sterɪlaɪz/ **sterilizes, sterilizing, sterilized;** ◆◇◇◇◇
[英]又拼作 **sterilise.**
1 If you **sterilize** a thing or a place, you make it completely clean and free from germs. 消毒, 灭菌. ◢ **steri·li·za·tion** /ˌsterɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən, AM -lɪ'z-/ ❖ *...the pasteurization and sterilization of milk.* 牛奶的消毒和灭菌. VB V n; N-UNCOUNT
2 If a person or an animal **is sterilized**, they have a medical operation that makes it impossible for them to have or produce babies. (使)绝育, (使)失去生殖能力. ◢ **steri·li·za·tion, sterilizations** ❖ *In some cases, a sterilization is performed through the vaginal wall.* 在有些情况下, 绝育手术是透过阴道壁进行的. VB, be V-ed; N-VAR

ster·ling /'stɜːlɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Sterling** is the money system of Great Britain. 英国货币制度. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe someone's work or character as **sterling**, you mean it is excellent. (工作或性格)优秀的. ❖ *Those are sterling qualities to be admired in anyone.* 那些是在任何人身上都值得赞扬的优秀品质. ADJ FORMAL

stern /stɜːn/ **sterner, sternest; sterns.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Someone who is **stern** is very serious and strict. 严厉的, 严肃的, 严格的. ❖ *...a stern warning.* 一个严厉警告. ◢ **stern·ly** ❖ *'We will take the necessary steps,' she said sternly.* '我们将采取必要的措施.' 她严肃地说. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED
2 The **stern** of a boat is the back part of it. 船尾. N-COUNT

ster·num /'stɜːnəm/ **sternums.**
Your **sternum** is the long flat bone which goes from your throat to the bottom of your ribs and to which your ribs are attached. 胸骨. N-COUNT MEDICAL

ster·oid /'sterɔɪd, AM 'stɪr-/ **steroids.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **steroid** is a type of chemical substance found in your body. Steroids can be artificially introduced into the bodies of athletes to improve their strength. 类固醇, 甾族化合物(一种可以使运动员增加体力的化学物质). N-COUNT

stetho·scope /'steθəskəup/ **stethoscopes.**
A **stethoscope** is an instrument that a doctor uses to listen to your heart and breathing. (医生用的)听诊器. N-COUNT

stet·son /'stetsən/ **stetsons.**
A **stetson** is a hat with a wide brim, traditionally worn by cowboys. 斯泰森毡帽(一种牛仔戴的宽边帽). N-COUNT

stew /stjuː, AM stuː/ **stews, stewing, stewed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **stew** is a meal which you make by cooking meat and vegetables in liquid at a low temperature. 炖(或煨或焖)的食物. N-VAR
2 When you **stew** meat, vegetables, or fruit, you cook them slowly in liquid in a closed dish. (用文火)炖, 煨, 焖. VB V n
3 If you **let** someone **stew** or if you **leave** them **to stew**, you deliberately leave them to worry about something for a while, rather than telling them something which would make them feel better. 故意让(某人)担心(而不是去安慰他); 使...担心一场. PHR

stew·ard /'stjuːəd, AM 'stuː-/ **stewards.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **steward** is a man who works on a ship, plane, or train, looking after passengers and serving meals to them. (船、飞机或火车的)乘务员、服务员. N-COUNT
2 A **steward** is someone who has the responsibility for looking after property. 管家. N-COUNT
3 A **steward** is a man or woman who helps to organize a race, march, or other public event. (帮助组织赛跑、游行等活动的)管事, 干事. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **shop steward.**

stew·ard·ess /ˌstjuːə'des, ˌstuː-/ **stewardesses.**
A **stewardess** is a woman who works on a ship, plane, or train, looking after passengers and serving meals to them. (船、飞机或火车的)女乘务员, 女服务员. N-COUNT

stew·ard·ship /'stjuːədʃɪp, AM 'stuː-/.
Stewardship is the responsibility of looking after property. 管家的职责. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

stick 1 noun uses 名词用法

stick /stɪk/ **sticks.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **stick** is a thin branch which has fallen off a tree. (树上掉下来的)枯枝, 柴枝. ❖ *...bundles of dried sticks.* 几捆干柴枝. N-COUNT
2 A **stick** is a long thin piece of wood which is used for supporting someone's weight or for hitting people or animals. 棍, 棒, 杖. ❖ *He looks old, has diabetes and walks with a stick.* 他看上去很老, 患有糖尿病, 走路拄着手杖. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **carrot and stick.**
3 A **stick** is a long thin piece of wood which is used for a particular purpose. (有特定用途的)细长木棒. ❖ *...lolly sticks.* 冰棍棒. N-COUNT
4 Some long thin objects used when taking part in sports are called **sticks.** (体育运动用的)球棍, 球棒. ❖ *...hockey sticks.* 曲棍球球棍. N-COUNT

5 A **stick** of something is a long thin piece of it. (细长的)条状物,棍状物. ◆ *...a stick of celery.* 一根芹菜. N-COUNT

6 If you say that something is **a stick to beat** someone **with**, you mean that it is used, or could be used, as a basis for criticism. 用来批评(某人)的把柄. ◆ *Historic American fiction is constantly being used as a stick to beat contemporary British writers with.* 美国历史小说经常被用作指责当代英国作家的把柄. PHR

7 If you give someone some **stick**, you criticize them or tease them roughly. 责备, 批评, 取笑. ◆ *I get some stick from the lads because of my faith.* 我由于我的信仰而受到孩子们的取笑. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

8 If you say that someone lives in **the sticks**, you mean that they live a long way from any large cities; used showing disapproval. (贬义)边远地区, 穷乡僻壤. N-PLURAL: the N INFORMAL

9 If someone **gets the wrong end of the stick** or **gets hold of the wrong end of the stick**, they completely misunderstand something. 完全弄错, 彻底理解错. PHR INFORMAL

stick 2 verb uses 动词用法

stick /stɪk/ **sticks, sticking, stuck.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **stick** something somewhere, you put it there in a rather casual way. (随便)放置. ◆ *He folded the papers and stuck them in his desk drawer.* 他把报纸折起来,放在办公桌抽屉里. VB INFORMAL V n prep/adv

2 If you **stick** a pointed object in something, or if it **sticks** in something, it pierces it. (使...)刺入. ◆ *They sent in loads of male nurses and stuck a needle in my back.* 他们派来一大堆男护士,把一根针刺进我的后背. V-ERG V n in/into/through n Also V in n

3 If something is **sticking** out from somewhere or **sticking** into something else, it extends away from something or through something. 露出, 突出; 插入. ◆ *Something was sticking from the pocket of the little man's grimy shorts.* 有东西从那个小男人沾满污垢的短裤口袋里露出来. VB V adv/prep

4 If you **stick** one thing to another, you attach it using glue, sticky tape, or another sticky substance. (用胶水、黏胶带等)粘贴, 张贴. ◆ *He has nowhere to stick up his posters.* 他找不到贴海报的地方. VB V n prep V n with adv

5 If one thing **sticks** to another, it becomes attached to it and is difficult to remove. 粘住. ◆ *If left to stand, cooked pasta sticks together.* 要是放在那里,煮过的面食会粘在一起. VB V to n V together

6 If something **sticks in** your mind, you remember it for a long time. 不忘, 记住. VB V in n

7 If you give someone or something a name and the name **sticks**, it becomes the name which most people use to refer to that person or thing. (名字)被接受. VB V

8 If someone manages to make a charge or accusation **stick**, they show that the person accused is guilty of the crime or wrongdoing they are accused of. (指控等)成立, 确定, 有效. VB: no cont, with brd-neg, V

9 If something which can usually be moved **sticks**, it becomes fixed in one position. 卡住, 掐住. VB: V

10 If you are in an unpleasant or difficult situation and can hardly **stick** it, you cannot bear to remain there long. 容忍, 忍受. VB: V n INFORMAL, BRITISH

11 If you say that someone **can stick** something, especially a job, or tell them where **to stick** it, you are rudely refusing it or emphasizing that you do not want it or like it. Some people find this use offensive. 保留(表示粗鲁地拒绝或强调不想要或不喜欢)(有些人认为冒犯). ◆ *It's a rotten play, so they can stick it.* 这个戏剧很滥,因此他们自己留着它吧. *She then stormed out in a temper telling him to 'stick his job'.* 她接着气呼呼地冲出去,叫他'自己留着那份工作'. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

12 ➠ 又见 **stuck**.

›stick around.

If you **stick around**, you stay where you are, often because you are waiting for something. 就地等待. ◆ *I didn't stick around long enough to find out.* 我等待得不够久,以致没有发现. PHR-V INFORMAL V P Also V P n

›stick at.

If you **stick at** a task or activity, you continue doing it, even if it is difficult. 坚持做, 继续干(任务、活动等). ◆ *You will find it hard at first, but stick at it.* 开头你会发现这是很难的,但要坚持下去. PHR-V V P n

›stick by.

1 If you **stick by** someone, you continue to give them help or support. 不断给予帮助, 继续支持. ◆ *...friends who stuck by me during the difficult times.* 在我困难的时候不断给予我帮助的朋友们. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **stick by** a promise, agreement, decision, or principle, you do what you said you would do, or do not change your mind. 坚持, 维护(诺言, 协定, 决定, 原则等). ◆ *But I made my decision then and stuck by it.* 但是,我当时做出决定,并且坚持下来. PHR-V V P n

›stick out.

1 If you **stick out** part of your body, you extend it away from your body. 伸出, 探出(部分身体). ◆ *She made a face and stuck out her tongue at him.* 她做了个鬼脸,向他伸伸舌头. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➠ to **stick your neck out**: 见 **neck**.

2 If something **sticks out**, it is very noticeable because it is unusual. 突出, 显眼. ◆ *What had Cutter done to make him stick out from the crowd?* 卡特的什么行为使他分外显眼? PHR-V V P V P from n

➠ to **stick out like a sore thumb**: 见 **thumb**.

3 If someone in an unpleasant or difficult situation **sticks it out**, they do not leave or give up. 忍受住; 挺住; 坚持. ◆ *I really didn't like New York, but I wanted to stick it out a little bit longer.* 我确实不喜欢纽约,但我想再忍受一些时候. PHR

➠ to **stick in** your **throat**: 见 **throat**.

›stick out for.

If you **stick out for** something, you keep demanding it and do not accept anything different or less. 坚持要求. ◆ *I stuck out for a handsome redundancy package.* 我坚持要求一个可观的裁员一揽子补偿. PHR-V BRITISH V P P n

›stick to.

1 If you **stick to** something or someone when you are travelling, you stay close to them. (在旅途中)紧跟, 紧随. ◆ *Stick to well-lit roads.* 沿着灯光明亮的路走. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **stick to** something, you continue doing, using, saying, or talking about it, rather than changing to something else. 坚持. ◆ *Perhaps he should have stuck to writing.* 也许他本该坚持写作. PHR-V V P n

3 If you **stick to** a promise, agreement, decision, or principle, you do what you said you would do, or do not change your mind. 信守(诺言, 协定, 决定, 原则等). ◆ *Immigrant support groups are waiting to see if he sticks to his word.* 移民支援团体在等着瞧,看他是不是说话算话. PHR-V V P n

➠ to **stick to your guns**: 见 **gun**.

4 If you **stick to** rules, you do what they say you must do. 恪守(规则). PHR-V V P n

›stick together.

If people **stick together**, they stay with each other and support each other. 团结一致; 互相支持. ◆ *If we all stick together, we ought to be okay.* 如果我们团结一致,我们应当没事的. PHR-V V P

›stick up for.

If you **stick up for** a person or a principle, you support or defend them forcefully. 支持, 捍卫(某人或原则); 为...辩护. PHR-V V P P n

›stick with.

1 If you **stick with** something, you do not change to something else. 坚持. ◆ *If you're in a job that keeps you busy, stick with it.* 如果你在从事一项使你忙个不停的工作,坚持下去. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **stick with** someone, you stay close to them. 跟随, 紧随. PHR-V V P n

stick·er /ˈstɪkə/ **stickers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sticker** is a small piece of paper or plastic, with writing or a picture on one side, which you can stick onto a surface. (背后有粘胶的)标签, 粘贴标签, 贴纸. N-COUNT

➠ 又见 **bumper sticker**.

S

'sticking plaster, sticking plasters.
Sticking plaster is material that you can stick over a cut in order to protect it. A **sticking plaster** is a piece of this. (贴伤口的)橡皮膏,胶布;创可贴. N-VAR BRITISH

'sticking point, sticking points; 又拼作 **sticking-point.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **sticking point** in a discussion or series of negotiations is a point on which the people involved cannot agree and which may delay or stop the talks. A **sticking point** is also one aspect of a problem which you have trouble dealing with. (讨论、谈判中双方未能达成一致意见的)分歧点,症结,无法达成一致的问题. N-COUNT

'stick insect, stick insects.
A **stick insect** is an insect with a long thin body and legs. 竹节虫. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT BRITISH

'stick-in-the-mud, stick-in-the-muds.
If you describe someone as a **stick-in-the-mud**, you disapprove of them because they do not like doing anything that is new or fun. 墨守成规者,思想守旧者. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

stick·ler /'stɪklə/ **sticklers.**
If you are a **stickler** for something, you always insist on it. 坚持...的人,固执于...的人. ❖ *I'm a bit of a stickler for accuracy.* 我是个相当坚持精确的人. N-COUNT

'stick-on.
Stick-on labels, shapes, and objects have an adhesive material on one side so that they will stick to surfaces. The usual American term is **self-adhesive**. 有粘胶的,可粘贴的. [美] 一般作 self-adhesive. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

sticky /'stɪki/ **stickier, stickiest.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **sticky** substance is soft, or thick and liquid, and can stick to other things. **Sticky** things are covered with a sticky substance. 黏的,黏乎乎的. ❖ *...sticky toffee.* 黏乎乎的太妃糖. *Peel away the sticky paper.* 把黏纸撕掉. ◢ **sticki·ness** ❖ *...the stickiness of her hands.* 她黏乎乎的双手. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 **Sticky** weather is unpleasantly hot and damp. (天气)热而潮湿的,湿热得令人难受的. ADJ-GRADED
3 A **sticky** situation involves problems or is embarrassing. (形势)困难的,棘手的,为难的. ❖ *Her research was going through a sticky patch.* 她的研究正处于艰苦时期. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
4 If someone **comes to a sticky end** or **meets a sticky end**, they suffer very badly or die in an unpleasant way. 结局很惨;死得很惨. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

,sticky 'tape.
Sticky tape is clear sticky tape that is sold in rolls and that you use to stick paper or card together or onto a wall. 粘胶带. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

stiff /stɪf/ **stiffer, stiffest.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Something that is **stiff** is firm or does not bend easily. 硬的,不易弯曲的. ❖ *His gaberdine trousers were brand new and stiff.* 他的华达呢裤子簇新挺直. ◢ **stiff·ly** ❖ *Moira sat stiffly upright in her straight-backed chair.* 莫伊拉直挺挺地坐在直背椅上. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 Something such as a door or drawer that is **stiff** does not move as easily as it should. (门、抽屉等)很紧的,不灵活的. ❖ *The gears were too stiff.* 汽车排挡很不灵活. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you are **stiff**, your muscles or joints ache when you move, because of illness or because of too much exercise. (肌肉、关节等)僵硬的,酸痛的. ◢ **stiffly** ❖ *He climbed stiffly from the car.* 他僵硬地从车里爬出来. ◢ **stiff·ness** ❖ *Stiffness and discomfort can usually be eased with heat or a warm bath.* 热敷或热水澡通常可以缓解酸痛和不适. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
4 **Stiff** behaviour is rather formal and not very friendly or relaxed. 拘谨的,不自然的. ❖ *They always seemed a little awkward with each other, a bit stiff and formal.* 他们互相之间似乎总是有点不自然,有点拘谨和刻板. ◢ **stiffly** ❖ *...a stiffly worded letter of complaint to the club.* 给俱乐部的一封措辞拘谨的投诉信. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
5 **Stiff** can be used to mean difficult or severe. 严格的,严厉的. ❖ *...stiff anti-drugs laws.* 严厉的反毒品法律. ADJ-GRADED
6 A **stiff** drink is a large amount of a strong alcoholic drink. (酒)量大而烈性的. ❖ *...a stiff whisky.* 一杯烈性威士忌酒. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
7 A **stiff** breeze is one that blows quite strongly. (风)强劲的. ❖ *A stiff breeze had sprung up.* 突然刮起一阵强风. ADJ-GRADED
8 If you are bored **stiff**, worried **stiff**, or scared **stiff**, you are extremely bored, worried, or scared. 非常,极其(厌倦、担心、害怕等). ADV adj ADV INFORMAL
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Even if he bores you stiff, it is good manners not to let him know it.* 纵然他使你无聊得要命,但有礼貌的做法是不让他知道. ADJ v n ADJ
9 ➻ **stiff upper lip**: 见 **lip.**

stiff·en /'stɪfən/ **stiffens, stiffening, stiffened.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **stiffen**, you stop moving and stand or sit with muscles that are suddenly tense, for example because you feel afraid or angry. (因生气、害怕等)肌肉发僵;不能动弹. VB V
2 If your muscles or joints **stiffen**, or if something **stiffens** them, they become difficult to bend or move. (使)(肌肉、关节等)发僵;(使)不灵活. ❖ *The blood supply to the skin is reduced when muscles stiffen.* 肌肉发僵的时候,对皮肤的血液供给减少. V-ERG V Also V n
➪ **Stiffen up** means the same as **stiffen**. 义同 stiffen. ❖ *These clothes restrict your freedom of movement and stiffen up the whole body.* 这衣服妨碍你行动自如,使全身不灵活. PHR-V-ERG V P noun Also V n P, V P
3 If attitudes or behaviour **stiffen**, or if something **stiffens** them, they become stronger or more severe, and less likely to be changed. (使)(态度、行为等)变得坚定;(使)变得强硬. ❖ *Canada has recently stiffened its immigration rules.* 加拿大最近强化了它的移民规定. V-ERG V V n
4 If something such as cloth **is stiffened**, it is made firm so that it does not bend easily. (使)(布等)变硬. ❖ *...soft Sugiwara paper that had been stiffened with a kind of paste.* 用某种浆弄硬的苏吉瓦拉软纸. VB usu passive be V-ed

➤stiffen up.
➻ 见 **stiffen 2**. PHR-V

sti·fle /'staɪfəl/ **stifles, stifling, stifled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **stifles** something you consider to be a good thing, they prevent it from continuing. 阻止;扼杀. ❖ *Critics have accused the US of trying to stifle debate.* 批评家们指责美国试图阻止辩论. VB V n
2 If you **stifle** a yawn or laugh, you prevent yourself from yawning or laughing. 抑止,忍住(哈欠,笑等). VB V n
3 If you **stifle** your natural feelings or behaviour, you prevent yourself from having those feelings or behaving in that way. 抑止,克制(感情,行为等). ❖ *He stifled his temptation to take hold of Ivy and shake her.* 他真想抓住艾薇摇晃她,但是克制住了这种想法. VB V n

sti·fling /'staɪfəlɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Stifling** heat is so intense that it makes you feel uncomfortable. You can also use **stifling** to describe a place that is extremely hot. (炎热)令人窒息般的;(地方)热得令人难受的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a situation is **stifling**, it makes you feel uncomfortable because you cannot do what you want. (处境)令人不舒服的. ❖ *Life at home with her parents and two sisters was stifling.* 她跟父母和两个姐妹在一起生活,很不舒服. ADJ-GRADED
3 ➻ 又见 **stifle.**

stig·ma /'stɪgmə/ **stigmas.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something has a **stigma** attached to it, people consider it to be unacceptable or a disgrace. 耻辱,污名. ❖ *There is very little stigma attached to crime and criminals.* 几乎不以犯罪和罪犯为耻. N-VAR
2 The **stigma** of a flower is the top of the centre part which takes in pollen. (花的)柱头. N-COUNT

stig·mata /stɪg'mɑːtə/.
If marks appear on a person's body in the same places where Christ was wounded when He was crucified, they are called **stigmata**. Some Christians believe that this is a sign of holiness. 圣伤,圣痕(形似耶稣被钉死在十字架上后留下的伤痕,有的基督徒认为这是神圣的标志). N-PLURAL

stig·ma·tize /'stɪgmətaɪz/ **stigmatizes, stigmatizing, stigmatized;** [英]又拼作 **stigmatise.**
If someone or something **is stigmatized**, they are unfairly regarded by many people as unacceptable or disgraceful. (被) VB be V-ed

不公正地指责. ❖ *The AIDS epidemic has further stigmatised gays.* 艾滋病的流行更使同性恋者受到不公正的指责. ▲**stig·ma·tized** ❖ *It is a stigmatized illness.* 这是一种有耻辱标记的疾病. V n ADJ

stile /staɪl/ **stiles.**
A **stile** is an entrance to a field or path that consists of a step on either side of a fence or wall. (在栅栏或围墙两侧的梯级,作为农田或小路入口的)台阶,梯磴. N-COUNT

sti·let·to /stɪ'letəʊ/ **stilettos.**
Stilettos are women's shoes that have high, very narrow heels. The usual American expression is **spike heels**. (女式鞋的)细高跟. [美] 一般作 spike heel. N-COUNT BRITISH

still 1 adverb uses 副词用法

still /stɪl/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If a situation that used to exist **still** exists, it has continued and exists now. 依然, 仍然. ❖ *I still dream of home.* 我仍然梦想回家. *Brian's toe is still badly swollen and he cannot put on his shoe.* 布雷恩的脚趾依然肿得很厉害,不能穿鞋子. ADV ADV before v. ADV group

2 If something that has not yet happened could **still** happen, it is possible that it will happen. If something that has not yet happened is **still** to happen, it will happen at a later time. (将来)仍, 还(发生). ❖ *We could still make it, but we won't get there till three.* 我们仍能及时抵达,但要到3点钟. *Still to come, the financial news and the weather at a quarter to two.* 财经新闻和天气预报要在一点三刻播报. ADV ADV before v

3 If you say that there **is still** an amount of something left, you are emphasizing that there is that amount left. 仍有, 还有. ❖ *There are still some outstanding problems.* 还有一些悬而未决的问题. *There's still time to catch up with them.* 仍有时间赶上他们. ADV be ADV n

4 You use **still** to emphasize that something remains the case or is true in spite of what you have just said. 依然(正确). ❖ *Despite the ruling, Boreham was still found guilty.* 尽管这样判决,但人们还是认定博勒姆有罪. ADV ADV before v

5 You use **still** when you are dismissing a problem or difficulty as not really worth worrying about. 然而, 不过. ❖ *'Any idea who is going to be here this weekend?'—'No. Still, who cares?'* '知道本周末谁会来这里吗?' — '不知道. 不过, 谁在乎呀?' ADV ADV with cl

6 You use **still** in expressions such as **still further**, **still another**, and **still more** to show that you find the number or quantity of things you are referring to surprising or excessive. 甚至更, 还要. ❖ *Why did the bank not conduct its own audit before lending still more?* 银行在借出更多钱以前,为什么自己不进行审计呢? ADV ADV n/adv

7 You use **still** with comparatives to indicate that something has even more of a quality than something else. (跟比较级同用, 表示更大的量)更. ❖ *Formula One motor car racing is supposed to be dangerous. 'Indycar' racing is supposed to be more dangerous still.* 一级方程式汽车赛很危险. '印地车' 赛更加危险. ADV ADV with compar

still 2 not moving or making a noise 不活动或发声

still /stɪl/ **stiller, stillest; stills, stilling, stilled.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you stay **still**, you stay in the same position and do not move. 在原地不动的, 一动不动的. ❖ *He played the tape through once, then sat very still for several minutes.* 他放了一遍录音带, 然后一动不动地坐了几分钟. *He recalled her still face and the hurt in her eyes when he had refused her help.* 他回想起自己拒绝她的帮助之后,她那宁静的脸以及她眼睛里受到伤害的神情. ADJ-GRADED ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n

2 If air or water is **still**, it is not moving. (空气或水)平静的, 不动的. ❖ *The night air was very still.* 夜间没有一丝风. ADJ-GRADED

3 If a place is **still**, it is quiet and shows no sign of activity. 寂静的, 宁静的. ▲**still·ness** ❖ *...the stillness of the night air.* 沉静的夜间空气. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

4 If a sound **stills** or **is stilled**, it becomes quiet. (使)安静下来. ❖ *The people's voice has been stilled.* 人们已经安静下来. V-ERG V be V-ed

5 A **still** is a photograph taken from a cinema film which is used for publicity purposes. (电影用于宣传的)定格画面, 剧照. N-COUNT

still·birth /'stɪlbɜːθ/ **stillbirths.**
A **stillbirth** is the birth of a dead baby. 死产; 死胎. N-VAR

still·born /'stɪlbɔːn/.
A **stillborn** baby is dead when it is born. 死产的, 生下来就死的. ADJ

ˌstill 'life, still lifes. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **still life** is a painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects such as flowers or fruit. It also refers to this type of painting or drawing. 静物画; 描画静物. N-VAR

stilt /stɪlt/ **stilts.**

1 **Stilts** are long upright pieces of wood or metal which are used to support some buildings, especially when the ground is wet or very soft. (尤指湿地或软地上建筑物的)支撑物, 支材. N-COUNT

2 **Stilts** are two long pieces of wood with ledges high up on the sides that people such as circus clowns or children stand on in order to walk high up above the ground. 高跷. N-COUNT

stilt·ed /'stɪltɪd/.
If someone's behaviour or conversation is **stilted**, they behave or speak in a formal, self-conscious, or unnatural way. (行为、讲话等)不自然的, 矫揉造作的. ADJ-GRADED

stimu·lant /'stɪmjʊlənt/ **stimulants.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **stimulant** is a drug that makes your body work faster, often increasing your heart rate and making you less likely to sleep. (使人心跳加快、不能入睡的)兴奋剂. N-COUNT

stimu·late /'stɪmjʊleɪt/ **stimulates, stimulating, stimulated.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 To **stimulate** something means to encourage it to begin or develop further. 刺激, 激励. ❖ *The Russian health service has stimulated public interest in home cures.* 俄罗斯公共医疗卫生服务部门激发公众对家庭疗法的兴趣. ▲**stimu·la·tion** /ˌstɪmjʊ'leɪʃən/ ❖ *...an economy in need of stimulation.* 一种需要刺激的经济. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are **stimulated** by something, it makes you feel full of ideas and enthusiasm. (被)激发. ❖ *I was stimulated to examine my deepest thoughts.* 我被迫作最深刻的反思. ▲**stimu·lat·ing** ❖ *It is complex yet stimulating book.* 这是一本情节复杂而又激动人心的书. ▲**stimulation** ❖ *Many enjoy the mental stimulation of a challenging job.* 许多人喜欢有挑战性的工作,因为它有激发头脑的作用. VB be V-ed be V-ed to-inf ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If something **stimulates** a part of a person's body, it causes it to move or function, usually automatically by a natural reflex. 促进(身体某部位的功能). ❖ *Exercise stimulates the digestive and excretory systems.* 做运动能促进消化和排泄系统. ▲**stimulating** ❖ *...the stimulating effect of adrenaline.* 肾上腺素的刺激作用. ▲**stimulation** ❖ *...the chemical stimulation of drugs.* 毒品的化学刺激作用. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

stimu·la·tive /'stɪmjʊlətɪv/. ADJ-GRADED
If a government policy has a **stimulative** effect on the economy, it encourages the economy to grow. (作用)刺激的, 促进的. ❖ *It is possible that a tax cut might have some stimulative effect.* 减税可能有某种刺激作用.

stimu·lus /'stɪmjʊləs/ **stimuli** /'stɪmjʊlaɪ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **stimulus** is something that encourages activity in people or things. 刺激(因素); 促进(因素). ❖ *In many cases the stimulus is economic.* 在许多情况下, 经济是一种刺激因素. N-VAR

sting /stɪŋ/ **stings, stinging, stung.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If a plant, animal, or insect **stings** you, it pricks your skin, usually with poison, so that you feel a sharp pain. (植物、动物、昆虫等)刺, 螫, 叮. ❖ *This type of bee rarely stings.* 这种蜜蜂很少螫人. VB V n V

2 The **sting** of an insect or animal is the part that stings you. (昆虫或动物的)螫刺, 螫针. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

3 If you feel a **sting**, you feel a sharp pain in your skin or other part of your body. 刺痛. N-COUNT

4 If a part of your body **stings**, or if a substance **stings** it, you feel a sharp pain there. (使)感到刺痛. ❖ *Sprays can sting sensitive skin.* 喷剂可以使敏感的皮肤感到刺痛. V-ERG V V n

5 If someone's remarks **sting** you, they make you feel VB no cont

S

hurt and annoyed. (话)使刺痛，使恼火. ❖ *...some of the criticism has stung him.* 有的批评刺痛了他. V n

◢ **sting·ing** ❖ *...a stinging attack on the government's economic policy.* 对政府经济政策的尖锐抨击. ADJ-GRADED

6 A **sting** is a clever secret plan by undercover police to catch criminals. (便衣警察为抓住罪犯而设置的)巧妙而又秘密的圈套. ❖ *The police ran a sting operation to crack down on illegal guns.* 警察采取了一次巧妙而又秘密的行动打击非法枪支. N-COUNT AMERICAN

7 If an announcement or decision has **a sting in the tail** or **a sting in its tail**, it contains a critical and unpleasant part, normally at the end. 批判性的结尾; 令人不快的结尾. PHR BRITISH

8 If something **takes the sting out** of a situation, it makes it less hurtful or unpleasant. 使不引起很大痛苦; 使不致令人很不快. PHR

sting·ray /'stɪŋreɪ/ **stingrays.**

A **stingray** is a type of large flat fish with a long tail which it can use as a weapon. 刺魟(一种扁平的大鱼, 有可作武器的长尾巴). N-COUNT

stin·gy /'stɪndʒi/ **stingier, stingiest.**

Someone who is **stingy** is very mean. 吝啬的, 小气的. ❖ *The West is stingy with aid.* 西方在援助方面很吝啬. ADJ-GRADED

stink /stɪŋk/ **stinks, stinking, stank, stunk.** ◆○○○○

1 If something **stinks**, it smells extremely unpleasant. 发出恶臭, 散发臭气. ❖ *The place stinks of fried onions.* 这地方有一股炸洋葱味. *The pond stank like a sewer.* 这水池臭得像阴沟. VB V; V of n; V like n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the stink of stale beer on his breath.* 他鼻息里那股走气啤酒的臭味. N-SING

◢ **stink·ing** ❖ *They were locked up in a stinking cell.* 他们被关在一个臭气熏天的囚室里. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that something **stinks**, you mean that you disapprove of it because it involves ideas, feelings, or practices that you do not like. 令人反感, 惹人讨厌. ❖ *The whole thing stinks of political corruption.* 整个事情带有政治腐败的意味. VB V; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL; V of n

3 If someone makes **a stink** about something they are angry about, they show their anger in order to make people take notice. 大吵大闹. ❖ *The tabloid press kicked up a stink about his seven-day visit.* 小报为他的七天访问大做文章. N-SING: a N; INFORMAL

stink·er /'stɪŋkə/ **stinkers.**

If you describe someone or something as a **stinker**, you mean that you think they are very unpleasant or bad. 讨厌的人(事); 卑鄙的人(事). ❖ *I think he's an absolute stinker to do that to her.* 我认为他那样对待她是绝对卑鄙的. N-COUNT INFORMAL

stink·ing /'stɪŋkɪŋ/.

1 You use **stinking** to describe something that is unpleasant or bad. 令人讨厌的; 糟糕的. ❖ *I had a stinking cold.* 我患了讨厌的感冒. ADJ: ADJ n; INFORMAL

2 ➻ 又见 **stink**.

stinky /'stɪŋki/ **stinkier, stinkiest.**

Stinky means the same as **stinking**. 义同 stinking. ADJ-GRADED

stint /stɪnt/ **stints.** ◆○○○○

A **stint** is a period of time which you spend doing a particular job or activity or working in a particular place. 工作期限; 活动期限. ❖ *...a five-year stint in Hong Kong.* 在香港为期五年的工作. N-COUNT: with supp

sti·pend /'staɪpend/ **stipends.**

A **stipend** is a sum of money that is paid regularly to a person, especially a magistrate or clergyman, as a salary or as living expenses. (尤指给地方法官或神职人员定期支付的)生活费, 生活津贴. N-COUNT

sti·pen·di·ary /staɪ'pendiəri, AM -dieri/.

In Britain, a **stipendiary** magistrate or clergyman is one who receives a stipend. (英国的地方法官或神职人员)领薪金的, 有俸给的. ADJ: ADJ n

stip·pled /'stɪpəld/.

A surface that is **stippled** is covered with tiny dots. 布满小点的. ADJ

stipu·late /'stɪpjuleɪt/ **stipulates, stipulating, stipulated.** ◆○○○○

If you **stipulate** a condition or that something must be done, you say clearly that it must be done. 规定, 讲明(条件等). ❖ *She could have stipulated that she would pay when she collected the computer.* 她本来可以讲定, 她取电脑时再付款. VB V n; V that/wh

◢ **stipu·la·tion** /ˌstɪpju'leɪʃən/ **stipulations** ❖ *Clifford's only stipulation is that his clients obey his advice.* 克利福德的唯一条件是, 顾客必须照他的建议办事. N-COUNT

stir /stɜː/ **stirs, stirring, stirred.** ◆◆◆○○

1 If you **stir** a liquid or other substance, you move it around or mix it in a container using something such as a spoon. (用匙等在容器里)搅动, 搅拌. ❖ *There was Mrs Bellingham, stirring sugar into her tea.* 贝林厄姆太太在那里, 正把糖搅和到茶里. VB V n; V n into n

2 If you **stir**, you move slightly, for example because you are uncomfortable or beginning to wake up. (感觉不舒服或快要醒来的时候)微微一动. ❖ *Eileen shook him, and he started to stir.* 艾琳摇了摇他, 他开始醒过来. VB WRITTEN V

3 If you do not **stir** from a place, you do not move from it. (与否定词连用)离开; 移动. ❖ *She had not stirred from the house that evening.* 那天晚上她没有离开过屋子. VB WRITTEN V from n

4 If something **stirs** or if the wind **stirs** it, it moves gently in the wind. (使)(在风中)微动, (使)轻轻移动. ❖ *Not a breath of fresh air stirred the long white curtains.* 没有一丝清风拂动那长长的白窗帘. V-ERG V; WRITTEN; V n

5 If you **stir** yourself, or if something **stirs** you into action, you move in order to start doing something. 激励, 激起(某人干某事). ❖ *You can't even stir yourself to have a drink with them.* 你连跟他们一起喝一杯都不能想. *The sight of them stirred him into action.* 一看到他们, 就促使他采取行动. VB V pron-refl; V pron-refl to-inf; V n prep

6 If something **stirs** you, it makes you react with a strong emotion. 打动. ❖ *I was intrigued by him, stirred by his intellect.* 我被他迷住了, 被他的聪明打动了. VB WRITTEN V n

7 If a particular memory, feeling, or mood **stirs** you or is **stirred** in you, you begin to think about it or feel it. (使)(记忆、感情、情绪等)开始感到; (使)萌发. ❖ *Amy remembered the anger he had stirred in her.* 埃米记得他把她搞得火冒三丈. *Beneath my antipathy a powerful curiosity was stirring.* 反感之余, 一种强烈的好奇心油然而生. V-ERG V in n; WRITTEN; V n in n; V

8 If an event causes a **stir**, it causes great excitement, shock, or anger among people. 轰动; 震惊; 震怒. ❖ *His film has caused a stir in America.* 他的电影在美国引起了轰动. N-SING

9 ➻ 又见 **stirring**.

▸**stir up.**

1 If something **stirs up** dust or **stirs up** mud in water, it causes it to rise up and move around. 使(尘土)扬起; 使(水中污泥)泛起. ❖ *They saw first a cloud of dust and then the car that was stirring it up.* 他们首先看见一团尘土, 然后看到扬起尘土的汽车. PHR-V V n P; Also V P noun

2 If you **stir up** a particular mood or situation, usually a bad one, you cause it. 挑起, 煽动, 引致(通常不好的情绪或状况). ❖ *As usual, Harriet is trying to stir up trouble.* 跟往常一样, 哈丽雅特想要闹事. PHR-V V P noun; Also V n P

'stir-fry, stir-fries, stir-frying, stir-fried. ◆○○○○

1 If you **stir-fry** vegetables, meat, or fish, you cook small pieces of them quickly by stirring them in a small quantity of very hot oil. This method is often used in Chinese cookery. (中国烹调中用旺火)煸炒, 快炒. ❖ *...stir-fried vegetables.* 炒蔬菜. VB V n; V-ed

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Serve the stir-fry with 'instant' noodles.* 上炒菜加方便面. N-COUNT

2 **Stir-fry** vegetables, meat, or fish or **stir-fry** dishes are cooked by the stir-fry method. (蔬菜、肉等)旺火快炒的. ADJ: ADJ n

stir·ring /'stɜːrɪŋ/ **stirrings.** ◆○○○○

1 A **stirring** event, performance, or account of something makes people very excited or enthusiastic. 鼓舞人心的, 激励人心的. ❖ *The Prime Minister made a stirring speech.* 首相发表了鼓舞人心的讲话. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **stirring** of a feeling or thought is the beginning of one. (感情、思想等的)萌发, 萌动. ❖ *...the first stirrings of* N-COUNT

a sense of guilt. 内疚感的最初萌动.

stir·rup /ˈstɪrəp, AM ˈstɜːr-/ **stirrups.**

Stirrups are the two metal loops which are attached to a horse's saddle by long pieces of leather, and which you place your feet in when riding a horse. (骑手骑马时放脚的)马蹬. N-COUNT

stitch /stɪtʃ/ **stitches, stitching, stitched.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 If you **stitch** cloth, you use a needle and thread to join two pieces together or to make a decoration. (用针线)缝. ❖ *Fold the fabric and stitch the two layers together.* 把料子折起来,把两层缝在一起. VB V n; V n adv/prep; Also V

2 **Stitches** are the short pieces of thread that have been sewn in a piece of cloth. (缝在布上的)针脚. N-COUNT

3 In knitting and crochet, a **stitch** is a loop made by one turn of wool around a knitting needle or crochet hook. (编结的)一针. N-COUNT

4 If you sew or knit something in a particular **stitch**, you sew or knit in a way that produces a particular pattern. 缝法,针法;编织法. ❖ *...a woolly vest knitted in garter stitch.* 用平针织法编织的羊毛背心. N-UNCOUNT

5 When doctors **stitch** a wound, they use a special needle and thread to sew the skin together. (医生)缝合(伤口). VB V n

➩ **Stitch up** means the same as **stitch**. 义同 stitch. ❖ *Dr Armonson stitched up her wrist wounds.* 阿蒙森医生替她缝合手腕上的伤口. PHR-V V P noun; Also V n P

6 A **stitch** is a piece of thread that has been used to sew the skin of a wound together. (缝合伤口的)线. ❖ *He had six stitches in a head wound.* 他头上的伤口缝了六针. N-COUNT

7 A **stitch** is a sharp pain in your side, usually caused by running or laughing a lot. (胁部的)突然剧痛(通常因奔跑或大笑). N-SING

8 If you are **in stitches**, you cannot stop laughing. 忍俊不禁. ❖ *Here's a book that will have you in stitches.* 这本书会逗得你忍不住大笑. PHR INFORMAL

›stitch up.

1 To **stitch** someone **up** means to trick them so that they are put in a situation where they are at a disadvantage, or where they are blamed for something they have not done. 使(某人)落入圈套;使(某人)处于不利地位. ❖ *He claimed that a police officer had threatened to stitch him up and send him to prison.* 他声称一名警员曾扬言要陷害他,把他关进监狱. PHR-V INFORMAL, BRITISH V n P; Also V P noun

2 ➠ 见 **stitch** 5. PHR-V

stitch·ing /ˈstɪtʃɪŋ/.

Stitching is a row of stitches that have been sewn in a piece of cloth. 一行针脚. ❖ *The stitching had begun to fray at the edges.* 边缘的线迹已经开始磨损. N-UNCOUNT

ˈstitch-up, stitch-ups; 又拼作 **stitch up.**

If you describe a situation as a **stitch-up**, you mean that it has been altered in a way that makes it unfair. 骗局,花招. ❖ *The whole messy business has been a stitch-up by the unions.* 这乱纷纷的事情,完全是俱乐部设置的一个骗局. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

stock /stɒk/ **stocks, stocking, stocked.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Stocks** are shares in the ownership of a company, or investments on which a fixed amount of interest will be paid. 股份,股票. ❖ *As stock prices have dropped, so too has bank capital.* 由于股票价格已经下跌,银行资本也下降了. N-COUNT

2 A company's **stock** is the amount of money which the company has through selling shares. (公司通过出售股票获得的)资本. ❖ *The Fisher family holds 40% of the stock.* 费希尔家族掌握着40%的资本. N-UNCOUNT

3 If a shop **stocks** particular goods, it keeps a supply of them to sell. (商店)储存,储备(货物). ❖ *The shop stocks everything from cigarettes to recycled loo paper.* 该店储存从香烟到再造卫生纸等一切货物. VB no cont; V n

4 A shop's **stock** is the total amount of goods which it has available to sell. (商店的)全部库存物. N-UNCOUNT

5 If goods are **in stock**, a shop has them available to sell. 有现货,有库存. If they are **out of stock**, it does not. 无现货,已脱销. PHR

6 If you **stock** something such as a cupboard, shelf, or room, you fill it with food or other things. 在(食橱里、架子上或房间里等)储存. ❖ *Some families stocked their cellars with food and water.* 有些家庭把食品和水储存在地窖里. VB V n; V n with n

➩ **Stock up** means the same as **stock**. 义同 stock. ❖ *Customers travel from hundreds of miles away to stock up their deep freezes.* 顾客们从数百英里以外过来,把货物储存在他们的深冻冰箱里. PHR-V V P noun; Also V n P

7 If you have a **stock** of things, you have a supply of them stored in a place ready to be used. 库存物,储备物. ❖ *Stocks of ammunition were running low.* 军火储备快用完了. N-COUNT with supp

8 The **stock** of something is the total amount of it that is available in a particular area. (某地区供应物的)总量. ❖ *...the stock of accommodation available to be rented.* 可供出租的住所总量. N-SING with supp

9 If you are from a particular **stock**, you are descended from a particular group of people. 家族,世系. ❖ *We are both from working class stock.* 我们俩都出身于工人阶级. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

10 **Stock** are cattle, sheep, pigs, or other animals which are kept by a farmer, usually ones which have been specially bred. (总称)家畜,牲畜. N-PLURAL

11 **Stock** is a liquid, usually made by boiling meat, bones, or vegetables in water. Stock is used to give flavour to soups and sauces. (用来调味的)原汁,高汤. N-VAR

12 In former times, the **stocks** were an instrument of punishment. The criminal's hands and legs were locked into holes in a wooden frame while people threw things at them. (旧时的刑具)手枷,足枷. N-PLURAL

13 A **stock** answer, expression, or way of doing something is one that is very commonly used, especially because people cannot be bothered to think of something new; used showing disapproval. (回答、表达方式、做法等)通常的,老一套的,陈腐的. ❖ *National security is the stock excuse for keeping things confidential.* 国家安全是保密的惯常借口. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

14 If you **take stock**, you pause to think about all the aspects of a situation or event, before deciding what to do next. 评估,思考(然后决定下一步). ❖ *It was time to take stock of the situation.* 现在是该估量整个形势的时候了. PHR

15 ➠ 又见 **stocking**; **laughing stock**, **rolling stock**.

➠ **lock, stock, and barrel**: 见 **barrel**.

›stock up.

1 If you **stock up** on something, you buy a lot of it, in case you cannot get it later. 储备,囤积. ❖ *The authorities have urged people to stock up on fuel.* 当局敦促人们储备汽油. PHR-V V P on/with n

2 ➠ 见 **stock** 6. PHR-V

stock·ade /stɒˈkeɪd/ **stockades.**

A **stockade** is a wall of large wooden posts built around an area to keep out enemies or wild animals. (防御敌人或野兽的)围栏,栅栏. N-COUNT

stock·broking /ˈstɒkbrəʊkɪŋ/.

Stockbroking is the professional activity of buying and selling stocks and shares for clients. 股票经纪业务. ❖ *His stockbroking firm was hit by the 1987 crash.* 他的股票经纪公司受到1987年股票暴跌的冲击. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **stock·broker, stockbrokers** ❖ *A stockbroker focuses on tiny changes in the market that others do not register.* 股票经纪人把注意力集中在市场上其他人没有注意到的细微变化上. N-COUNT

ˈstock car, stock cars.

A **stock car** is an old car which has had changes made to it to make it suitable for races on a small dirt track, in which the cars often collide. (用旧汽车改装成的)赛车. N-COUNT

ˈstock control.

Stock control is the management of goods for sale so that a company has exactly the right amount of them at any one time. (使库存在任何时候都保持一定数量的)存货控制. N-UNCOUNT

ˈstock cube, stock cubes.

A **stock cube** is a solid cube made from dried meat or vegetable juices and other flavourings. Stock cubes are used to add flavour to dishes such as stews and soups. (用肉、蔬菜等制成的)浓缩固体汤料,粒状汤料. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈstock exchange, stock exchanges. ♦♦♦◊◊

A **stock exchange** is a place where people buy and sell stocks N-COUNT

and shares. The **stock exchange** is also the trading activity that goes on there and the trading organization itself. 证券交易所，股票市场；证券交易. ❖ *The shortage of good stock has kept some investors away from the stock exchange.* 缺少好的股票使有些投资者远离股票市场.

stock·holder /ˈstɒkhəʊldə/ **stockholders.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **stockholder** is a person who owns shares in a company. The usual British word is **shareholder**. 股东，股票持有人. [英] 一般作 shareholder. N-COUNT AMERICAN

stock·ing /ˈstɒkɪŋ/ **stockings.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Stockings are items of women's clothing which fit closely over their feet and legs. Stockings are usually made of nylon or silk and are held in place by suspenders. (用尼龙或丝做的女用)长筒袜. ❖ *...a pair of nylon stockings.* 一双尼龙长筒袜. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **stock**; **body stocking**.

stock·inged /ˈstɒkɪŋd/.
If someone is in their **stockinged** feet, they are wearing socks, tights, or stockings, but no shoes. 只穿袜子不穿鞋子的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌstock-in-ˈtrade; 又拼作 **stock in trade**.
If you say that something is someone's **stock-in-trade**, you mean that it is a usual part of their behaviour or work. 惯常手段(办法). ❖ *Patriotism is every politician's stock-in-trade.* 爱国主义是每个政治家的惯用手段. N-SING with poss

stock·ist /ˈstɒkɪst/ **stockists.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **stockist** of a particular brand or type of goods is someone who sells this brand or type in their shop. (专售卖某种商品的)零售商店. ❖ *Take it to your nearest Kodak Photo CD stockist.* 把它拿到离你家最近的柯达相片光碟店去. N-COUNT BRITISH

S

ˈstock market, stock markets. ♦♦♦◇◇
The stock market consists of the general activity of buying stocks and shares, and the people and institutions that organize it. 股票市场，股票交易. ❖ *He's been studying and playing the stock market since he was 14.* 自14岁以来，他一直在研究和从事股票交易. N-COUNT the N

stock·pile /ˈstɒkpaɪl/ **stockpiles, stockpiling, stockpiled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If people **stockpile** things such as food or weapons, they store large quantities of them for future use. 储存，储备(粮食，武器等). ❖ *People are stockpiling food for the coming winter.* 人们在为即将到来的冬天储备粮食. VB V n
➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...treaties to cut stockpiles of chemical weapons.* 削减化学武器储备的条约. N-COUNT

stock·room /ˈstɒkruːm/ **stockrooms;** 又拼作 **stock-room**.
A **stockroom** is a room, especially in a shop or a factory, where a stock of goods is kept. (尤指商店或工厂内的)储藏室，仓库. N-COUNT

ˌstock-ˈstill.
If someone stands or sits **stock-still**, they do not move at all. 静止的，一动不动的. ❖ *The lieutenant stopped and stood stock-still.* 中尉停下来，一动不动地站在那里. ADJ ADJ after v

stock·taking /ˈstɒkteɪkɪŋ/.
Stocktaking is the activity of counting and checking all the goods that a shop or business has. 清点存货，盘点. N-UNCOUNT

stocky /ˈstɒki/ **stockier, stockiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **stocky** person has a body that is broad, solid, and often short. (人)粗壮的，结实的(通常矮的). ADJ-GRADED

stodgy /ˈstɒdʒi/ **stodgier, stodgiest.**
1 **Stodgy** food is very solid and heavy. It makes you feel very full, and is difficult to digest. (食物)稠厚的，容易吃饱的，不易消化的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone or something as **stodgy**, you dislike them or are bored by them because they are very old-fashioned or serious. 守旧的；古板的；乏味的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

sto·ic /ˈstəʊɪk/ **stoics.**
1 **Stoic** means the same as **stoical**. 义同 stoical. ❖ *...this noble image of the tall, stoic land-loving peasant.* 那位个子高高、任劳任怨、热爱土地的农民的高尚形象. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 If you say that someone is a **stoic**, you approve of them because they suffer hardship without showing their emotions. 坚忍的人；对辛劳工作不以为苦的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

stoi·cal /ˈstəʊɪkəl/.
If you say that someone behaves in a **stoical** way, you approve of them because they accept difficulties and suffering without complaining or getting upset. 坚忍不拔的，任劳任怨的. ❖ *...the stoical courage of those in Northern Ireland.* 北爱尔兰人那种坚忍不拔的勇敢精神. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL
◢ **stoi·cal·ly** ❖ *She put up with it all stoically.* 她任劳任怨地忍受这一切. ADV-GRADED

stoi·cism /ˈstəʊɪsɪzəm/.
Stoicism is stoical behaviour. 任劳任怨，坚忍. ❖ *She liked and admired the stoicism of the Lambeth hospital's mostly working-class patients.* 她喜欢和赞赏兰贝斯医院里那种主要是工人阶级病人的坚韧精神. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

stoke /stəʊk/ **stokes, stoking, stoked.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **stoke** a fire, you add coal or wood to it to keep it burning. 给(火炉)添燃料. ❖ *She was stoking the stove with sticks of maple.* 她在往炉子里添槭枝. VB V n
➡ **Stoke up** means the same as **stoke**. 义同 stoke. ❖ *He stoked up the fire in the hearth.* 他在给炉床里燃烧的火添燃料. PHR-V V P noun
2 If you **stoke** something such as a feeling, you cause it to be felt more strongly. 激起，煽动(情绪). ❖ *These demands are helping to stoke fears of civil war.* 这些要求会激起对内战的担心. VB V n
➡ **Stoke up** means the same as **stoke**. 义同 stoke. ❖ *He has sent his proposals in the hope of stoking up interest for the idea.* 他已经把建议送去，希望能引起注意. PHR-V V P noun

stok·er /ˈstəʊkə/ **stokers.**
In former times a **stoker** was a person whose job was to stoke fires, especially on a ship or a steam train. (以前船上或火车上的)司炉，加煤工. N-COUNT

stole /stəʊl/ **stoles.**
1 **Stole** is the past tense of **steal**. steal 的过去式.
2 A **stole** is a long, wide scarf for women which is worn round the shoulders. 女用披巾(长而宽的围巾). N-COUNT

sto·len /ˈstəʊlən/.
Stolen is the past participle of **steal**. steal 的过去分词.

stol·id /ˈstɒlɪd/.
If you describe someone as **stolid**, you mean that they are rather solemn and conventional in their behaviour, and do not show much emotion. 古板的，冷漠的，不动感情的. ❖ *...the stolid faces of the two detectives.* 两名侦探冷漠的脸. ADJ-GRADED

stom·ach /ˈstʌmək/ **stomachs, stomaching, stomached.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 Your **stomach** is the organ inside your body where food is digested before it moves into the intestines. 胃. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to the front part of your body below your waist as your **stomach**. (人体的)腹部. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *The children lay down on their stomachs.* 孩子俯卧在地. N-COUNT
3 If the front part of your body below your waist feels uncomfortable because you are feeling worried or frightened, you can refer to it as your **stomach**. (因忧虑或恐惧而感到不舒服的)肚子. ❖ *His stomach was in knots.* 他肚子紧揪着. N-COUNT
4 If you say that someone has a strong **stomach**, you mean that they are not disgusted by things that disgust most other people. (坚强的)性格. N-COUNT
5 If you cannot **stomach** something, you cannot accept it because you dislike it or disapprove of it. (与否定词连用)忍受，容忍. ❖ *I could never stomach the cruelty involved in the wounding of animals.* 我决不能容忍伤害动物的残酷行为. VB with brd-neg V n/-ing
6 If you do something **on an empty stomach**, you do it without having eaten. 空着肚子，没有吃饭. PHR
7 If you **have no stomach** for something, you do not have the courage to do it. 没有勇气(干某事). PHR
8 If you say that you feel **sick to** your **stomach** about something, you mean that you feel very angry or upset about it. 对...很生气，对...有怨气. PHR
9 If you say that something **turns** your **stomach** or makes your **stomach turn**, you mean that it is so unpleasant or PHR

offensive that it makes you feel sick. 使(某人)反胃；使(某人)恶心；使厌恶.

10 ➡ **butterflies in** your **stomach**: 见 **butterfly**.

'stomach ache, stomach aches; 又拼作 **stomachache**.

If you have a **stomach ache**, you have a pain in your stomach. 胃痛，肚子痛. N-VAR

'stomach-churning.

If you describe something as **stomach-churning**, you mean that it is so unpleasant that it makes you feel physically sick. 令人反胃的. ADJ-GRADED

stomp /stɒmp/ **stomps, stomping, stomped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **stomp** somewhere, you walk there with very heavy steps, often because you are angry. (通常因生气)跺脚，踩着重步走路. ❖ *He stomped out of the room.* 他踩着重步走出房间. VB; V prep/adv

stone /stəʊn/ **stones, stoning, stoned.** The plural is usually **stone** in meaning 9. 第9项释义的复数常作 stone. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Stone** is a hard solid substance found in the ground and often used for building houses. 石头，石料，石块. ❖ *He could not tell whether the floor was wood or stone.* 他搞不清那地板是木头的还是石头的. N-VAR

2 A **stone** is a small piece of rock that is found on the ground. 石子. ❖ *He removed a stone from his shoe.* 他取掉鞋子里的石子. N-COUNT

3 If people **stone** someone or something, they throw stones at them. 向...扔石头. ❖ *Youths burned cars and stoned police.* 年轻人焚烧汽车，向警察扔石头. VB; V n

4 A **stone** is a large piece of stone put somewhere in memory of a person or event, or as a religious symbol. 石碑，纪念碑. ❖ *The monument consists of a circle of gigantic stones.* 纪念碑由一圈大石组成. N-COUNT

5 You can refer to a jewel as a **stone**. 宝石. ❖ *...a diamond ring with three stones.* 一枚镶嵌着三颗宝石的钻石戒指. N-COUNT

6 A **stone** is a small hard ball of minerals and other substances which sometimes forms in a person's kidneys or gall bladder. (人体肾脏或胆囊内形成的)结石. ❖ *He had kidney stones.* 他有肾结石. N-COUNT

7 The **stone** in a plum, cherry, or other fruit is the large hard seed in the middle of it. The American term is **pit**. (李子、樱桃等水果的)核. [美]作 pit. N-COUNT; BRITISH

8 If you **stone** a fruit, you remove its stone. 去(水果的)核. VB; V n

9 A **stone** is a measurement of a person's weight, equal to 14 pounds or 6.35 kilograms. 英石(体重单位，等于14磅或6.35公斤). ❖ *I weighed around 16 stone.* 我的体重大约是16英石. N-COUNT; BRITISH

10 **Stone** is used in expressions such as **set in stone** and **tablets of stone** to suggest that an idea or rule is firm and fixed, and cannot be changed. 固定不变. ❖ *Scientific opinions are not carved on tablets of stone.* 科学家的看法不是一成不变的. N-UNCOUNT

11 If you say that one place is **a stone's throw** from another, you mean that the places are close to each other. 一石之遥，一箭之遥，很近. PHR

12 If you say that you will **leave no stone unturned**, you are emphasizing that you will try every way you can think of in order to achieve what you want. 千方百计，不遗余力. PHR; PRAGMATICS

13 ➡ 又见 **stoned**; **foundation stone**, **paving stone**, **precious stone**, **stepping stone**.

➡ **kill two birds with one stone**: 见 **bird**.

'Stone Age.

The Stone Age is a very early period of human history, when people used tools and weapons made of stone, not metal. 石器时代. N-PROPER; the N

,stone-'cold.

1 If something that should be warm is **stone-cold**, it is very cold indeed. 冰冷的，极冷的. ❖ *Hillsden took a sip of tea, but it was stone cold.* 希尔斯登喝了一口茶，但那茶是冰冷的. ADJ

2 If someone is **stone-cold sober**, they are completely sober. 完全清醒的. PHR; INFORMAL

stoned /stəʊnd/.

If someone is **stoned**, their mind is greatly affected by a drug such as cannabis. (服用毒品以后)麻醉了的. ADJ-GRADED; INFORMAL

➡ 又见 **stone**.

,stone-'dead.

If you **kill** something such as an idea or emotion **stone-dead**, you completely destroy it. 彻底消除(想法，感情等). ❖ *The prospect of having to pay a graduate tax until retirement would kill the students' enthusiasm stone dead.* 一直到退休都得付毕业税的前景，会彻底损害大学生的热情. PHR

,stone 'deaf; 又拼作 **stone-deaf**.

Someone who is **stone deaf** is completely deaf. 全聋的. ADJ

stone·mason /'stəʊnmeɪsən/ **stonemasons.**

A **stonemason** is a person who is skilled at cutting and preparing stone so that it can be used for building walls and buildings. 石匠. N-COUNT

stone·wall /'stəʊnwɔːl/ **stonewalls, stonewalling, stonewalled.**

If you say that someone **stonewalls**, you disapprove of them because they delay giving a clear answer or making a clear decision, often because there is something that they want to hide or avoid doing. (对...)设置障碍；阻碍. ❖ *He did his best this week to stonewall questions and to block even the most modest proposals.* 他这星期竭尽全力对问题设置障碍，甚至阻挠最温和的建议. VB V; PRAGMATICS; V n

◢ **stone·wall·ing** ❖ *After 18 days of stonewalling, he at last came out and faced the issue.* 经过18天的阻挠以后，他终于出来面对问题. N-UNCOUNT

stone·ware /'stəʊnweə/.

Stoneware is earthenware pottery which is baked at a high temperature. 粗陶器. N-UNCOUNT

stone·work /'stəʊnwɜːk/.

Stonework consists of objects or parts of a building that are made of stone. (建筑的)石结构，石砌部分. ❖ *...the crumbling stonework of the derelict church.* 那座破败教堂摇摇欲坠的石结构. N-UNCOUNT

stony /'stəʊni/ **stonier, stoniest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Stony** ground is rough and contains a lot of stones. 多石的. ❖ *The steep, stony ground is well drained.* 陡峭而多石的地面排水良好. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **stony** expression or attitude does not show any sympathy or friendliness. (表情、态度等)冷漠的，冷酷的. ❖ *He drove us home in stony silence.* 他冷漠无言地驱车把我们送回家. ADJ-GRADED

stood /stʊd/.

Stood is the past tense and past participle of **stand**. stand 的过去式和过去分词.

stooge /stuːdʒ/ **stooges.**

If you refer to someone as a **stooge**, you are criticizing them because they are used by someone else to do unpleasant or dishonest tasks. 走狗，傀儡. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS

stool /stuːl/ **stools.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **stool** is a seat with legs but no support for your arms or back. (没有扶手或靠背的)凳子. N-COUNT

2 **Stools** are the pieces of solid waste matter that are passed out of a person's body through their bowels. 大便，粪便. N-COUNT; FORMAL

stoop /stuːp/ **stoops, stooping, stooped.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **stoop**, you stand or walk with your shoulders bent forwards. (站立或行走时)驼背，弯腰曲背. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He was a tall, thin fellow with a slight stoop.* 他是个又高又瘦的人，还有点驼背. N-SING

◢ **stoop·ing** ❖ *...a slender slightly stooping American.* 一个瘦长、稍稍驼背的美国人. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you **stoop**, you bend your body forwards and downwards. 弯腰，俯身. VB V

➪ **Stoop down** or **stoop over** means the same as **stoop**. 义同 stoop. ❖ *Stooping down, he picked up a big stone and hurled it.* 他俯下身去，拾起一块大石头并扔掉了. PHR-V; V P

3 If you say that someone **stoops** to doing something, you are criticizing them because they do something wrong or immoral that they would not normally do. 自贬；堕落. ❖ *He had not, until recently, stooped to personal abuse.* 直到最近，他从不降低身份作人身攻击. *How could anyone* VB; PRAGMATICS; V to n/-ing; V adj

S

stoop so low? 怎么会有人堕落到这种地步?

4 A **stoop** is a small platform at the door of a building, with steps leading up to it. 门廊,门阶. N-COUNT AMERICAN

stop /stɒp/ **stops, stopping, stopped.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you have been doing something and then you **stop** doing it, you no longer do it. 停止;中断. ◆ *He can't stop thinking about it.* 他无法不想这件事. *Does either of the parties want to stop the fighting?* 有哪一方想要停止这场战斗吗? VB V -ing V n Also V

2 If you **stop** something happening, you prevent it from happening or continuing. 阻止,阻挡. ◆ *I think she really would have liked to stop us seeing each other.* 我认为,她本来真的想阻止我们见面. *Motherhood won't stop me from pursuing my acting career.* 做了母亲不会妨碍我从事演出事业. VB V n V n -ing V n from -ing

3 If you **put a stop to** something you do not like or approve of, you prevent it from happening or continuing. 制止,使停止. ◆ *His daughter should have stood up and put a stop to all these rumours.* 他的女儿本来应当站出来制止所有这些谣言. PHR

4 If an activity or process **stops**, it is no longer happening. 停止,终止. ◆ *The rain had stopped.* 雨已经停了. *The system overheated and filming had to stop.* 系统过热,拍摄只得停下来. VB V

5 If you say that someone will **stop at nothing** to get or achieve something, you are emphasizing that they are very determined about it, and are willing to do things that are extreme, wrong, or dangerous in order to get or achieve it. 不择手段,不顾一切. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that someone doesn't **know when to stop**, you mean that they do not control their own behaviour very well and so they often annoy or upset other people. (与否定词连用)知道如何控制自己的表现. PHR

7 If something such as a machine **stops**, it is no longer moving or working. (机器等)停止运转. ◆ *The clock had stopped at 2.12 a.m.* 时钟在凌晨2:12停了. *Arnold stopped the engine and got out of the car.* 阿诺德关掉发动机,从汽车里钻出来. V-ERG V V n

8 When a moving person or vehicle **stops**, they no longer move and they remain in the same place. (移动中的人或车辆)停止. ◆ *The car failed to stop at an army checkpoint.* 那辆车没在军队检查站前停下. *The event literally stopped the traffic.* 那个事件实际上使交通陷于停顿. V-ERG V V n

9 If something that is moving comes **to a stop**, it slows down and no longer moves. (移动中的东西)慢慢停下. ◆ *He slowed the car almost to a stop.* 他放慢汽车速度,几乎停下来了. N-SING to a N

10 If you **stop** somewhere on a journey, you stay there for a short while. (在旅途中)停留. VB V prep/adv

11 A **stop** is a time or place at which you stop during a journey. (旅途中的)停留时间;停留地点. ◆ *Mack was driving down from Vermont, with a stop in Boston to pick Sarah up.* 麦克驱车从佛蒙特驶来,在波士顿停下来接萨拉. N-COUNT

12 A **stop** is a place where buses or trains regularly stop so that people can get on and off. (公共汽车或火车的)车站. ◆ *They waited at a bus stop.* 他们在公共汽车站等着. N-COUNT

13 If someone does not **stop** to think or to explain, they continue with what they are doing without taking any time to think about or explain it. (与否定词连用)花时间、费神(思考或解释). ◆ *People who lead busy lives have no time to stop and reflect.* 忙于生活的人们没有时间好好想一想. VB V to-inf V

14 If you say that a quality or state **stops** somewhere, you mean that it exists or is true up to that point, but no further. 到…为止. ◆ *The cafe owner has put up the required 'no smoking' signs, but thinks his responsibility stops there.* 小餐馆老板按照要求贴起'禁止吸烟'的告示,但他认为他的责任到此为止. VB V adv

15 If you **pull out all the stops**, you do everything you can to make something happen or succeed. 竭尽全力,全力以赴. ◆ *New Zealand police vowed yesterday to pull out all the stops to find the killer.* 新西兰警察昨天誓言要全力以赴找到凶手. PHR

16 ➤➤ to **stop dead**: 见 **dead**.
➤➤ to **stop short of**: 见 **short**.
➤➤ to **stop** someone **in** their **tracks**: 见 **track**.

▸**stop by.**
If you **stop by** somewhere, you make a short visit to a person or place. 短暂访问. ◆ *Perhaps I'll stop by the hospital.* 也许我要去一趟医院. PHR-V INFORMAL V P n Also V P

▸**stop off.**
If you **stop off** somewhere, you stop for a short time in the middle of a journey. (在旅途中)短暂停留. ◆ *The president stopped off in Poland on his way to Munich for the economic summit.* 总统在前往慕尼黑参加经济峰会的途中,在波兰作了短暂停留. PHR V V P V P prep/adv

▸**stop up.**
If you **stop** something **up**, you cover or fill a hole or gap in it. 堵住,填塞(孔、缝等). ◆ *They stopped up leaks with chewing gum.* 他们用口香糖堵住了漏洞. PHR-V V n P V P noun

stop·cock /ˈstɒpkɒk/ **stopcocks.**
A **stopcock** is a tap on a pipe, which you turn in order to allow something to pass through the pipe or to stop it from passing through. (控制管道开关的)管闩,旋塞,阀门. N-COUNT

stop·gap /ˈstɒpgæp/ **stopgaps.**
A **stopgap** is something that serves a purpose for a short time, but is replaced as soon as possible. 权宜之计. ◆ *Even if the bill were approved, it would be no more than a stopgap measure.* 即使法案获得批准,它也不过是个权宜措施. N-COUNT

ˌstop-ˈgo.
Stop-go is used to describe processes in which inactivity and activity alternate. 停顿和发展的交替. ◆ *...stop-go economic cycles.* 停滞与发展交替的经济周期. ADJ

stop·light /ˈstɒplaɪt/ **stoplights;** 又拼作 **stop light.**
A **stoplight** is a set of coloured lights which controls the flow of traffic on a road. The British term is **traffic light.** 交通信号灯. [英]作 traffic light. N-COUNT AMERICAN

stop·over /ˈstɒpəʊvə/ **stopovers.**
A **stopover** is a short stay in a place in between parts of a journey. (旅途中的)短暂停留. ◆ *The Sunday flights will make a stopover in Paris.* 星期日的航班将在巴黎作短暂停留. N-COUNT

stop·page /ˈstɒpɪdʒ/ **stoppages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When there is a **stoppage**, people stop working because of a disagreement with their employers. 停工,罢工. N-COUNT

2 In football and some other sports, when there is a **stoppage**, the game stops for a short time, for example because a player is injured. (足球等比赛中)暂停. N-COUNT

stop·per /ˈstɒpə/ **stoppers.**
A **stopper** is a piece of glass, plastic, or cork that fits into the top of a bottle or jar to close it. (瓶子、罐子等的)塞子. N-COUNT
➤➤ 又见 **show-stopper**.

ˌstop ˈpress.
Stop press is sometimes printed next to an article in a newspaper to indicate that this is very recent news that was inserted after the rest of the newspaper had been printed. (报纸付印后插入的)最新消息.

stop·watch /ˈstɒpwɒtʃ/ **stopwatches;** 又拼作 **stop-watch.**
A **stopwatch** is a watch with buttons which you press at the beginning and end of an event, so that you can measure exactly how long it takes. (比赛等使用的)秒表,跑表. N-COUNT

stor·age /ˈstɔːrɪdʒ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you refer to the **storage** of something, you mean that it is kept in a particular place until it is needed. 贮藏. ◆ *Some of the space will at first be used for storage.* 有些空间将在开始时用来贮藏东西. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Storage** is the process of storing data in a computer. (在电脑里)储存资料,存储. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➤➤ 又见 **cold storage**.

store /stɔː/ **stores, storing, stored.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **store** is a shop. In British English, **store** is used mainly to refer to a large shop selling a variety of goods, but in N-COUNT

American English, a **store** can be any shop. 商店(在英国主要指大商店, 在美国指任何商店).
➡ 又见 **chain store, department store**.

2 When you **store** things, you put them in a container or other place and leave them there until they are needed. 储藏; 保管; 存放. ◆ *Store the cookies in an airtight tin.* 把饼干放在密封的铁罐里. VB V n / V n prep/adv

➪ **Store away** means the same as **store**. 义同 store. ◆ *He simply stored the tapes away.* 他干脆把录音带保存起来. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

3 When you **store** information, you keep it in your memory, in a file, or in a computer. 把(信息)储存(在脑子, 文档或电脑里). VB V n

4 A **store** of things is a supply of them that you keep somewhere until you need them. 储存物, 备用品. ◆ *...my secret store of chocolate biscuits.* 我偷偷储存的巧克力饼干. N-COUNT

5 A **store** is a place where things are kept while they are not being used. 贮藏室, 仓库. ◆ *...a grain store.* 一个粮仓. N-COUNT

6 If you have a **store** of facts, jokes, or stories, you know a large number of them. 大量, 许多. ◆ *He possessed a vast store of knowledge.* 他知识渊博. N-COUNT

7 If something is **in store** for you, it is going to happen at some time in the future. 即将发生; 等待着. ◆ *Surprises were also in store for me.* 意外的事也在等待着我. PHR

8 If you **set great store by** something, you think that it is extremely important or necessary. 高度重视. ◆ *...a retail group which sets great store by traditional values.* 一个高度尊重传统价值的零售集团. PHR FORMAL

›store away.
➡ 见 store **2**. PHR-V

›store up.
If you **store** something **up**, you keep it until you think that the time is right to use it. 储存, 积聚. ◆ *Investors were storing up a lot of cash in anticipation of disaster.* 投资者预计会出现灾难, 正积聚大量现金. PHR-V V n P / V P noun

store·card /'stɔːkɑːd/ **storecards;** 又拼作 **store card.**
A **storecard** is a plastic card that you use to buy goods on credit from a particular store or group of stores. The more usual American term is **charge card**. (可在特定商店赊购货物的)记账卡, 签账卡. [美]一般作 charge card. N-COUNT BRITISH

store·front /'stɔːfrʌnt/ **storefronts.**
A **storefront** is the outside part of a shop which faces the street, including the door and windows. The British term is **shop front**. (临街的)店面, 铺面. [英]作 shop front. N-COUNT AMERICAN

store·house /'stɔːhaʊs/ **storehouses.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **storehouse** is a building in which things, usually food, are stored. 仓库; 粮库. N-COUNT

2 When a lot of things can be found together in one place, you can refer to this place as a **storehouse** of a particular kind. (某种事物的)宝库. ◆ *This book is a veritable storehouse of information.* 这本书是个名符其实的知识宝库. N-COUNT

store·keeper /'stɔːkiːpə/ **storekeepers.**
A **storekeeper** is a shopkeeper. 店主. N-COUNT AMERICAN

store·room /'stɔːruːm/ **storerooms.**
A **storeroom** is a room in which you keep things until they are needed. 贮藏室. N-COUNT

sto·rey /'stɔːri/ **storeys;** [美]拼作 **story.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **storey** of a building is one of its different levels, which is situated above or below other levels. (楼房的)层, 楼层. N-COUNT

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ◆ *...a modern three-storey building.* 一栋现代化的三层楼房. COMB

◢ **-storeyed** ◆ *The narrow streets were lined with two-storeyed houses.* 这些小街两侧排列着一栋栋两层房屋. COMB

stork /stɔːk/ **storks.**
A **stork** is a large bird with a long beak and long legs, which lives near water. 鹳. N-COUNT

storm /stɔːm/ **storms, storming, stormed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **storm** is very bad weather, with heavy rain, strong winds, and often thunder and lightning. (常伴有雷鸣闪电的)暴风雨. N-COUNT

2 If something causes a **storm**, it causes an angry or excited reaction from a large number of people. (一大群人感情的)迸发, 爆发. ◆ *The announcement provoked an immediate storm of protest.* 通告马上引起一片抗议声. N-COUNT

3 A **storm** of applause or laughter is a sudden loud burst of applause or laughter from an audience or other group of people. (暴风雨般的)一阵(掌声、笑声等). N-COUNT

4 If you **storm** into or out of a place, you enter or leave it quickly and noisily, because you are angry. (怒冲冲地)冲进(出). ◆ *After a bit of an argument, he stormed out.* 争吵几句之后, 他气乎乎地冲出门去. VB V adv/prep

5 If you **storm**, you say something in a very loud voice, because you are extremely angry. 大发雷霆. ◆ *'It's a fiasco,' he stormed.* '这是个可耻的失败.' 他咆哮着说. VB WRITTEN V with quote

6 If a place that is being defended **is stormed**, a group of people attack it, usually in order to get inside it. (被)强攻, (被)猛攻. ◆ *The refugees decided to storm the embassy.* 难民们决定攻占大使馆. VB be V ed / V n

◢ **storm·ing** ◆ *...the storming of the Bastille.* 攻占巴士底狱. N-UNCOUNT N of n

7 ➡ 又见 **firestorm**.

8 If someone or something **takes** a place **by storm**, they are extremely successful in that place. 完全征服(某地); 在(某地)非常成功. ◆ *Kenya's long distance runners have taken the athletics world by storm.* 肯尼亚的长跑运动员完全征服了田径界. PHR

9 If someone **weathers the storm**, they succeed in reaching the end of a very difficult period without much harm or damage. 渡过难关. ◆ *He insists he will not resign and will weather the storm.* 他坚持说, 他不会辞职, 会渡过难关. PHR

10 ➡ **the eye of the storm**: 见 **eye**.

'storm cloud, storm clouds; 又拼作 **stormcloud.**
1 **Storm clouds** are the dark clouds which are seen before a storm. (暴风雨来临之前出现的)暴风云. N-COUNT

2 You can use **storm clouds** to refer to a sign that something very unpleasant is going to happen. (即将发生灾祸的)预兆. ◆ *Over the past three weeks, the storm clouds have gathered again over the government.* 在过去的三周里, 不祥的兆头又笼罩着政府. N-COUNT FORMAL

'storm trooper, storm troopers; 又拼作 **stormtrooper.**
Storm troopers were members of a force of soldiers in Nazi Germany, who were specially trained to be violent and ruthless. (纳粹德国的)冲锋队员. N-COUNT

stormy /'stɔːmi/ **stormier, stormiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If there is **stormy** weather, there are strong winds and heavy rain. (天气)有暴风雨的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Stormy** seas have very large strong waves because there are strong winds. (大海)狂风恶浪的, 波涛汹涌的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe a situation as **stormy**, you mean it involves a lot of angry argument or criticism. 充满愤怒争吵的, 充满激烈批评的. ◆ *Their working relationship was stormy at times.* 他们的工作关系有时充满愤怒的争吵. ADJ-GRADED

sto·ry /'stɔːri/ **stories.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **story** is a description of imaginary people and events, which is written or told in order to entertain. 故事; 传奇故事; 传说. ◆ *I shall tell you a story about four little rabbits.* 我给你讲一个关于四只小兔子的故事. N-COUNT

2 A **story** is a description of an event or something that happened to someone, especially a spoken description of it. (对已经发生过的事情的)叙述, 讲述. ◆ *The parents all shared interesting stories about their children.* 父母们互相讲述关于他们孩子们的有趣事情. N-COUNT

3 The **story** of something is a description of all the important things that have happened to it since it began. 过程, 历程, 经历. ◆ *...the story of the women's movement in Ireland.* 爱尔兰妇女运动的历程. N-COUNT

4 If someone invents a **story**, they give a false explanation or account of something. 胡编的事; 谎话. ◆ *He invented some story about a cousin.* 他胡编关于一个表弟的事. N-COUNT

5 A news **story** is a piece of news in a newspaper or in a news broadcast. 新闻报导. ◆ *Those are some of the top stories in the news.* 那是几条要闻. N-COUNT

6 You say **'but that's another story'** when you have mentioned a subject that you are not going to talk about or explain in detail. 但那是另一回事; 但情况完全不同. ❖ *I'd met him at a dance I'd gone to on my own. But that's another story.* 我是在自己去的舞会上遇到他的. 但那又是另一回事了. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

7 You use **to cut a long story short** to indicate that you are going to state the final result of an event and not give any more details. In American English, you say **to make a long story short**. 长话短说, 简而言之. [美]作 to make a long story short. ❖ *To cut a long story short, I ended up as managing director.* 长话短说, 我最后当上了总经理. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN, BRITISH

8 You use **a different story** to refer to a situation, usually a bad one, which exists in one set of circumstances when you have mentioned that it does not exist in another set of circumstances. 情况不同; 另一回事. ❖ *Where Marcella lives, the rents are fairly cheap, but a little further north it's a different story.* 马塞拉住的地方房租比较便宜, 但再往北一点儿又是另一回事了. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 If you say it's **the same old story** or **the old story**, you mean that something unpleasant or undesirable seems to happen again and again. 老故事, 老一套. ❖ *It's the same old story. They want one person to do three people's jobs.* 还是老一套, 他们想要让一个人干三个人的活. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If you say that something is **only part of the story** or is **not the whole story**, you mean that the explanation or information given is not enough for a situation to be fully understood. 只是部分情况; 不是全部情况. ❖ *This may be true but it is only part of the story.* 这也许是真的, 但那只是部分情况. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 If someone tells you their **side of the story**, they tell you why they behaved in a particular way and why they think they were right, when other people think that person behaved wrongly. 一方的意见, 一方的看法. ❖ *He had already made up his mind before even hearing her side of the story.* 他还没听她这一方的说法, 就已经拿定主意. PHR

12 ➡ 又见 **cock-and-bull story, short story, sob story, storey, success story, tall story.**

story·book /'stɔːribʊk/ **storybooks.**

1 A **storybook** is a book of stories for children. (儿童阅读的)故事书. N-COUNT

2 A **storybook** relationship, situation, or life is one that is perfect and ends happily, just as many fairy stories do. (关系、情况、生活等)像故事书中的(通常有个圆满的结局). ADJ: ADJ n

story·line /'stɔːrilaɪn/ **storylines.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **storyline** of a book, film, or play is its story and the way in which it develops. (书、电影、戏剧等的)故事情节. ❖ *The surprise twists in the storyline are the film's greatest strength.* 故事情节曲折离奇是该电影最大的优点. N-COUNT

story·teller /'stɔːritelə/ **storytellers;** 又拼作 **story-teller.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **storyteller** is someone who tells or writes stories. 讲故事者, 故事作者. N-COUNT ◆ **story·telling** ❖ *...mothers with a gift for bedtime storytelling.* 有讲睡前故事才能的母亲们. N-UNCOUNT

stout /staʊt/ **stouter, stoutest; stouts.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **stout** person is rather fat. 肥胖的, 发胖的. ❖ *...a short, stout man with a thick mustache.* 一个长着浓密八字胡子的矮胖子. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Stout** shoes, branches, or other objects are thick and strong. (鞋子等)结实的; (树枝等)粗壮的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you use **stout** to describe someone's actions, attitudes, or beliefs, you approve of them because they are strong and determined. (行动)顽强的; (态度)强硬的; (信念)坚定的. ❖ *He produced a stout defence of the car business.* 他坚定地为汽车行业辩护. ◆ **stout·ly** ❖ *She stoutly defended her husband during the trial.* 她在审讯时坚定地为丈夫辩护. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

4 **Stout** is a strong dark-coloured beer. 浓烈黑啤酒. N-VAR BRITISH

stove /stəʊv/ **stoves.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **stove** is an apparatus which provides heat, either for cooking or for heating a room. (做饭或取暖用的)炉子, 火炉. ❖ *She put the kettle on the gas stove.* 她把水壶放在煤气炉上. N-COUNT

stow /stəʊ/ **stows, stowing, stowed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **stow** something somewhere, you carefully put it there until it is needed. 储藏, 收藏. ❖ *I helped her stow her bags in the boot of the car.* 我帮她把包放在汽车的行李箱里. VB V n prep/adv Also V n

▸**stow away.**

If someone **stows away**, they hide in a ship, aeroplane, or other vehicle in order to make the journey secretly or without paying the fare. 无票偷乘(船、飞机等交通工具); 偷渡 PHR-V V P

stow·age /'stəʊɪdʒ/.

Stowage is the space that is available for stowing things on a ship or aeroplane. (船、飞机上的)装载货物处, 装载空间. N-UNCOUNT

stow·away /'stəʊəweɪ/ **stowaways.**

A **stowaway** is a person who hides in a ship, aeroplane, or other vehicle in order to make a journey secretly or without paying the fare. (船、飞机等交通工具上的)无票偷乘者; 偷渡客 N-COUNT

strad·dle /'strædəl/ **straddles, straddling, straddled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **straddle** something, you put or have one leg on either side of it. (分开腿)跨坐; 跨立. ❖ *He looked at her with a grin and sat down, straddling the chair.* 他咧嘴一笑望着她, 叉开两腿在椅子上坐下来. VB V n

2 If something such as a bridge or town **straddles** a river, road, or border, it stretches across it or exists on both sides of it. (桥、城镇等)跨越, 横跨(河, 道路, 边界等). VB V n

3 Someone or something that **straddles** different periods, groups, or fields of activity exists in, belongs to, or takes elements from them all. 属于(不同时期、群体或活动范畴); 吸收...的不同成分. ❖ *He straddles two cultures, having been brought up in Britain and later converted to Islam.* 他横跨两种文化, 在英国长大, 后来又皈依伊斯兰教. VB V n

strafe /streɪf/ **strafes, strafing, strafed.**

To **strafe** an enemy means to attack them by scattering bombs or bullets on them from a low-flying aircraft. (低飞的飞机)猛烈轰炸, 扫射. VB V n

strag·gle /'strægəl/ **straggles, straggling, straggled.**

1 If people **straggle** somewhere, they move there slowly, in small groups with large, irregular gaps between them. 散乱地慢慢行进. ❖ *They came straggling up the cliff road.* 他们零散地沿着悬崖的路往上走. VB V prep/adv

2 When things **straggle** over an area, they cover it in an uneven or untidy way. 散落, 四散. ❖ *Her grey hair straggled in wisps about her face.* 她一缕缕灰白的头发散落在脸上. ◆ **strag·gly** /'strægəli/ ❖ *The yard held a few straggly bushes.* 院子里零零落落地长着几簇灌木. VB V prep ADJ-GRADED

strag·gler /'strægələ/ **stragglers.**

The **stragglers** are the people in a group who are moving more slowly or making less progress than the others. 落伍者, 掉队者. N-COUNT

straight /streɪt/ **straighter, straightest; straights.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **straight** line or edge continues in the same direction and does not bend or curve. 直的, 笔直的. ❖ *Keep the boat in a straight line.* 使船笔直地前进. *His teeth were perfectly straight.* 他的牙齿十分整齐. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Turn right and just basically walk straight.* 向右拐弯, 然后基本上就笔直往前走. ADV

2 **Straight** hair has no curls or waves in it. (头发)直的, 不鬈的、不卷曲的. ADJ-GRADED

3 You use **straight** to indicate that the way from one place to another is very direct, with no changes of direction. 直地, 笔直地. ❖ *He finished his conversation and stood up, looking straight at me.* 他结束谈话, 站起身来, 直视着我. *Straight ahead were the low cabins of the motel.* 一直往前, 是汽车旅馆的低矮房间. ADV ADV prep/adv

4 On a racetrack, a **straight** is a section of the track that is straight, rather than curved. The usual American word is **stretch**. (跑道的)直道. [美]一般作 stretch. N-COUNT BRITISH

5 If you go **straight** to a place, you go there immediately. 直接地, 径直地. ❖ *We went straight to the experts for advice.* 我们直接向专家请教. *We'll go to a meeting in Birmingham and come straight back.* 我们将去伯明翰参加一个会议, 然后径直地回来. ADV ADV prep/adv

6 **Straight** means following one after the other without any ADJ: ADJ n

interruption. 连续的, 不间断的. ❖ *They'd won 12 straight games before they lost.* 他们在打输之前曾连赢过12场比赛.
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He called from Weddington, having been there for 31 hours straight.* 他在韦丁顿连续待了31个小时之后打来电话. ADV n ADV

7 A **straight** choice or a **straight** fight involves only two people or things. (选择)只有两种选择的; (竞选)只有两个候选人的. ❖ *It's a straight choice between low-paid jobs and no jobs.* 要么低工资, 要么没工作, 两者必选其一. ADJ ADJ n

8 If you give someone a **straight** answer, you speak honestly and frankly to them. (答复)直截了当的, 坦率的. ❖ *Can't you give me a straight answer, dear?* 亲爱的, 你不能给我一个直截了当的回答吗? ADJ-GRADED ADJ n
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I lost my temper and told him straight that I hadn't been looking for any job.* 我生气了, 坦率地告诉他我没在找任何工作. ADV GRADED ADV after v

9 If you **get** something **straight**, you make sure that you understand it properly or that someone else does. 确保(事情)清楚明白; 把...彻底弄清楚. ❖ *You need to get your facts straight.* 你需要把事实清楚交待. *Let's get things straight. I didn't lunch with her.* 我们要把事情彻底搞清楚. 我没跟她一起吃午饭. PHR SPOKEN

10 If you describe someone as **straight**, you mean that they are normal and conventional, for example in their opinions and in the way they live. 规矩的, 正统的. ADJ-GRADED

11 If you describe someone as **straight**, you mean that they are heterosexual rather than homosexual. 不搞同性恋的; 异性恋的. ADJ INFORMAL
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a standard of sexual conduct that applies equally to gays and straights.* 一项同样地适用于同性恋者和异性恋者的性行为准则. N-COUNT

12 If a criminal **is going straight**, he or she is no longer involved in crime. (罪犯)改邪归正. PHR

13 If something keeps people **on the straight and narrow**, it helps to keep them living an honest or healthy life. (使某人)规矩做人, 循规蹈矩, 走正道. PHR

14 ➼ 又见 **home straight**.
➼ **a straight face**: 见 **face**.
➼ **set the record straight**: 见 **record**.

,straight a'way; 又拼作 straightaway. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you do something **straight away**, you do it immediately and without delay. 马上, 立即. ADV ADV with v

straight·en /ˈstreɪtən/ straightens, straightening, straightened. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **straighten** something, you make it tidy or put it in its proper position. 弄整齐, 整理. ❖ *She sipped her coffee and straightened a picture on the wall.* 她边喝着咖啡, 边把墙上的一幅画弄平. VB V n

2 If you are standing in a relaxed or slightly bent position and then you **straighten**, you make your back or body straight and upright. 挺起身来, 直起身子. VB V
➩ **Straighten up** means the same as **straighten**. 义同 straighten. ❖ *He straightened up and slipped his hands in his pockets.* 他直起身子, 把双手插在口袋里. PHR-V V P

3 If you **straighten** something, it becomes straight. 把...弄直; 使变直. ❖ *Straighten both legs until they are fully extended.* 把两条腿尽量伸直. V-ERG V n Also V
➩ **Straighten out** means the same as **straighten**. 义同 straighten. ❖ *The road twisted its way up the mountain then straightened out.* 那条路弯弯曲曲地通到山上, 然后笔直向前. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P Also V n P

›straighten out.

1 If you **straighten out** a confused situation, you succeed in getting it organized and tidied up. 整理, 清理; 澄清. ❖ *He would make an appointment with him to straighten out a couple of things.* 他会跟他约个时间, 澄清一些事情. PHR-V V P noun

2 ➼ 见 **straighten 3**. PHR-V

›straighten up.

➼ 见 **straighten 2**. PHR-V

,straight-'faced.

A **straight-faced** person appears not to be amused in a funny situation. (在可笑的情况下)紧绷着脸的. ❖ *'Whatever gives you that idea?' she replied straight-faced.* '你怎会想出那个主意?' 她紧绷着脸回答道. ADJ-GRADED

straight·forward /ˌstreɪtˈfɔːwəd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something is **straightforward**, it is not complicated to do or understand. 简单的, 不复杂的; 易做的; 易懂的. ❖ *Disposable nappies are fairly straightforward to put on.* 一次性尿布很容易放置. *The question seemed straightforward enough.* 这个问题好像很简单. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **straight·forward·ly** ❖ *Acid rain is not straightforwardly attributable to the burning of coal.* 酸雨不能简单地归因于烧煤. ADV

2 If you use **straightforward** to describe a person or their behaviour, you approve of them because they are honest and direct, and do not try to hide their feelings. 诚实的; 坦率的; 直截了当的. ◢ **straightforwardly** ❖ *His daughter says straightforwardly that he was not good enough.* 他女儿直截了当地说, 他不够好. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

strain /streɪn/ strains, straining, strained. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If **strain** is put on an organization or system, it has to do more than it is able to do. (机构或系统)过劳, 过度使用. ❖ *The prison service is already under considerable strain.* 监狱设施已经不敷使用. N-VAR

2 To **strain** something means to make it do more than it is able to do. 使过劳; 使过度使用. ❖ *The volume of scheduled flights is straining the air traffic control system.* 固定航班的数量使空中交通管制系统处于紧张状态. VB V n

3 **Strain** is a state of worry and tension caused by a difficult situation. (因困难境况引起的)焦虑, 紧张, 压力. ❖ *She was tired and under great strain.* 她很累, 处于很大的压力之下. *...the stresses and strains of a busy and demanding career.* 一个忙碌、要求高的工作的种种压力. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

4 If you say that a situation is **a strain**, you mean that it makes you worried and tense. 负担, 重负. ❖ *I sometimes find it a strain to be responsible for the mortgage.* 我有时发现, 负担抵押贷款是个沉重负担. N-SING a N

5 **Strain** is a force that pushes, pulls, or stretches something in a way that may damage it. 推力, 拉力, 张力. ❖ *You need to learn how to lift things properly with the least strain on your back.* 你需要学会举东西的正确方法, 使背部承受最小的压力. N-UNCOUNT also a N

6 **Strain** is an injury to a muscle in your body, caused by using it too much or twisting it awkwardly. (过劳引起的)肌肉损伤, 劳损; 扭伤. ❖ *Avoid muscle strain by warming up with slow jogging.* 通过慢跑这种热身活动来避免扭伤肌肉. N-VAR

7 If you **strain** a muscle, you injure it by using it too much or twisting it awkwardly. (因过劳)使损伤; 扭伤(肌肉). ❖ *He strained his back during a practice session.* 他在训练课上扭伤了背. VB V n

8 If you **strain** to do something, you make a great effort to do it when it is difficult to do. 努力, 尽力, 使劲. ❖ *Several thousand supporters strained to catch a glimpse of the new president.* 数千名支持者拼命想看一眼新总统. *They strained their eyes, but saw nothing.* 他们瞪大眼睛看, 但什么也看不见. VB V to-inf V n

9 When you **strain** food, you separate the liquid part of it from the solid parts by sieving it. 过滤, 滤出(液体部分). VB V n
◢ **strain·er, strainers.** A **strainer** is a small sieve for straining food. 筛网, 滤网. ❖ *...a tea strainer.* 一个滤茶器. N-COUNT

10 You can use **strain** to refer to a particular quality in someone's character, remarks, or work. (性格、说话或工作的)特点. ❖ *There was a strain of bitterness in his voice.* 他的话里带有一种尖酸刻薄. N-SING with supp

11 A **strain** of a germ, plant, or other organism is a particular type of it. (菌、植物等生物的)系, 品种, 种类. N-COUNT

12 If you hear the **strains** of music, you hear music being played. 乐曲, 曲调. N-PLURAL WRITTEN

13 ➼ 又见 **eye strain, repetitive strain injury**.

strained /streɪnd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone's appearance, voice, or behaviour is **strained**, ADJ-GRADED

S

they seem worried and nervous. (表情、声音、行为等)焦虑的，紧张的. ❖ *His laughter seemed a little strained.* 他笑得好像有点不自然.

2 If relations between people are **strained**, their relationship has become difficult because they no longer like or trust each other. (关系)紧张的. ADJ-GRADED

strait /streɪt/ **straits.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to a narrow strip of sea which joins two large areas of sea as a **strait** or the **straits**. 海峡. N-COUNT

2 If someone is in dire or desperate **straits**, they are in a very difficult situation, usually because they do not have much money. 困境，危急(通常由于缺钱). ❖ *The company's closure has left many small businessmen in desperate financial straits.* 公司倒闭使许多小企业家处于严重的财政困境之中. N-PLURAL adj N

strait·ened /ˈstreɪtənd/.

If someone is living in **straitened** circumstances, they do not have as much money as they used to, and are finding it very hard to buy or pay for everything that they need. 困苦的，缺钱的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

strait·jacket /ˈstreɪtdʒækɪt/ **straitjackets.**

1 A **straitjacket** is a special jacket used to tie the arms of a violent person tightly around their body. (束缚有暴力倾向者胳膊的)约束衣. N-COUNT

2 If you describe an idea or a situation as a **straitjacket**, you disapprove of it because you think that it is very limited and restricting. 约束物. ❖ *...the ideological straitjacket of fatalism.* 宿命论的思想束缚. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ˌstrait-ˈlaced; 又拼作 **straight-laced** 或 **straitlaced**.

S

If you describe someone as **strait-laced**, you disapprove of them because they have a very strict or narrow-minded attitude towards questions of morality. (在道德问题上)极拘谨的，古板的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

strand /strænd/ **strands, stranding, stranded.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **strand** of something such as hair, wire, or thread is a single thin piece of it. (头发、电线、线等的)股，缕，绞. ❖ *She tried to blow a gray strand of hair from her eyes.* 她想吹开眼前的一绺白发. N-COUNT

2 A **strand** of a plan or theory is a part of it. (计划或理论的)组成部分. ❖ *He's trying to bring together various strands of radical philosophic thought.* 他想把激进哲学思想的不同部分统一起来. N-COUNT

3 If you **are stranded**, you are prevented from leaving a place, for example because of bad weather. (因天气等原因)(被)困住. ❖ *The airport had to be closed, stranding tourists.* 机场被迫关闭，使许多游客无法离开. VB be V-ed V n

strange /streɪndʒ/ **stranger, strangest.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Something that is **strange** is unusual or unexpected, and makes you feel slightly uneasy or afraid. 不平常的；奇怪的，古怪的. ❖ *There was something strange about the flickering blue light.* 那道不停闪烁的蓝光有点不寻常. *It was so strange to see a policeman lying down, without his helmet.* 看到一个警察没戴头盔躺在地上，这是很奇怪的. *It's strange how things turn out.* 事情的结果真是出乎意料. ◢ **strange·ly** ❖ *The hut suddenly seemed strangely silent.* 小屋里突然似乎出奇地宁静. *Strangely, the race didn't start until 8.15pm.* 说来奇怪，比赛到了晚上8点15分才开始. ◢ **strange·ness** ❖ *...the breathy strangeness of the music.* 那音乐奇怪的喘息声. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A **strange** place is one that you have never been to before. A **strange** person is someone you have never met before. 陌生的，不熟悉的，生疏的. ❖ *I ended up alone in a strange city.* 我最后独自一人来到一个陌生的城市. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you feel **strange**, you have an unpleasant or uncomfortable feeling, either physical or emotional. 不快乐的；(身体或情感上)不舒服的. ADJ-GRADED

4 ➡ 又见 **stranger**.

strang·er /ˈstreɪndʒə/ **strangers.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **stranger** is someone you have never met before or do not know at all. If two people are **strangers**, they have never met or do not know each other at all. 陌生人. ❖ *Telling a complete stranger about your life is difficult.* 跟一个完全陌生的人谈自己的生活是很困难的. N-COUNT

2 If you are a **stranger** in a place, you do not know the place at all. 外地人，外乡人. N-COUNT

3 If you are a **stranger** to something, you have had no experience of it or do not understand it. 生手，外行. ❖ *He is no stranger to controversy.* 他对争论习以为常. N-COUNT

4 ➡ 又见 **strange**.

stran·gle /ˈstræŋgəl/ **strangles, strangling, strangled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 To **strangle** someone means to kill them by squeezing their throat tightly so that they cannot breathe. 扼死，勒死. ◢ **stran·gu·la·tion** /ˌstræŋgjuˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *He is charged with the strangulation of two students.* 他被指控勒杀两名学生. ◢ **stran·gler** /ˈstræŋglə/ **stranglers** ❖ *...a strangler who's terrorising the town.* 一个使镇上的人恐慌不安的扼杀者. VB V n N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 To **strangle** something means to prevent it from succeeding or developing. 压制，抑制，阻碍. ❖ *The country's economic plight is strangling its scientific institutions.* 该国的经济困境正阻碍它的科学机构的发展. VB V n

stran·gled /ˈstræŋgəld/.

A **strangled** voice or cry sounds unclear and muffled. (声音等)不清楚的，低沉的. ADJ: ADJ n

strangle·hold /ˈstræŋgəlhəʊld/. ♦◇◇◇◇

To have a **stranglehold** on something means to have control over it and prevent it from being free or from developing. 压制，束缚. ❖ *To succeed, the new paper will need to break the stranglehold of the printing unions.* 要取得成功，那家新报纸将需要摆脱印刷工会的束缚. N-SING

stran·gu·la·tion.

➡ 见 **strangle**.

strap /stræp/ **straps, strapping, strapped.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **strap** is a narrow piece of leather, cloth, or other material. Straps are used to carry things, fasten things together, or to hold a piece of clothing in place. 带子；皮带；布带. ❖ *Nancy gripped the strap of her beach bag.* 南希抓住她的沙滩袋的带子. *I undid my watch strap.* 我解开我的表带. N-COUNT

2 If you **strap** something somewhere, you fasten it there with a strap. (用带子)扎紧，束住，捆扎. ❖ *I saw him strap on his pink cycling helmet.* 我见他扎紧头上的粉红色摩托车安全帽. VB V n prep V n with on/in/down

strap·less /ˈstræpləs/.

A **strapless** dress or bra does not have the usual narrow bands of material over the shoulders. (裙子、乳罩等)无肩带的，无吊带的. ADJ

strapped /stræpt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone is **strapped** for money, they do not have enough money to buy or pay for the things they want or need. (钱)短缺的. ❖ *My husband and I are really strapped for cash.* 我丈夫和我实在缺少现金. ADJ-GRADED

➡ 又见 **cash-strapped**.

strap·ping /ˈstræpɪŋ/.

If you describe someone as **strapping**, you mean that they are tall, strong, and healthy-looking. 高大健壮的，身材魁梧的. ADJ

stra·ta /ˈstrɑːtə, AM ˈstreɪtə/.

Strata is the plural of **stratum**. stratum 的复数形式.

strata·gem /ˈstrætədʒəm/ **stratagems.**

A **stratagem** is a plan that is intended to achieve a particular effect, often by deceiving people. 策略，计谋. N-COUNT FORMAL

stra·tegic /strəˈtiːdʒɪk/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Strategic** means relating to the most important, general aspects of something such as a military operation or political policy. (军事行动或政策等)战略的，战略上的. ❖ *...a strategic plan for reducing the rate of infant mortality.* 一个降低婴儿死亡率的战略计划. ◢ **stra·tegi·cal·ly** /strəˈtiːdʒɪkli/ ❖ *...strategically important roads, bridges and buildings.* 战略上很重要的道路、桥梁和建筑物. ADJ ADV

2 **Strategic** weapons are very powerful, long-range weapons, and the decision to use them can be made only by a political leader. (武器)用于战略的，战略性的. ❖ *...strategic* ADJ

nuclear weapons. 战略核武器.

3 If you put something in a **strategic** position, you place it cleverly in a position where it will be most useful or have the most effect. (位置)最有用的; 产生最大影响的, 关键的. ADJ

▲**strategically** ❖ *...a strategically placed chair.* 一张放在关键位置的椅子. ADV

strat·egist /ˈstrætədʒɪst/ **strategists.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **strategist** is someone who is skilled in planning the best way to gain an advantage or to achieve success, especially in war. 战略家. ❖ *...a clever political strategist.* 一位聪明的政治战略家. N-COUNT

strat·egy /ˈstrætədʒi/ **strategies.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **strategy** is a general plan or set of plans intended to achieve something, especially over a long period. (尤指长期的)策略, 战略. ❖ *The Labour Party launched its new strategy for industry.* 工党开始实施新的工业战略. N-VAR

2 **Strategy** is the art of planning the best way to gain an advantage or achieve success, especially in war. 战略学. N-UNCOUNT

strati·fi·ca·tion /ˌstrætɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/.

Stratification is the division of something, especially society, into different classes or layers. (尤指社会的)分层, 阶层. N-UNCOUNT

strati·fied /ˈstrætɪfaɪd/.

A **stratified** society is one that is divided into different classes or social layers. (社会)分成不同阶级的, 分成不同阶层的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

strato·sphere /ˈstrætəsfɪə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **The stratosphere** is the layer of the earth's atmosphere which lies between 10 and 50 kilometres above the earth. (在地球表面之上10至50公里之间的)平流层, 同温层. N-SING the N

▲ **strato·spher·ic** /ˌstrætəˈsferɪk, AM -ˈsfɪrɪk/. ❖ *...stratospheric ozone.* 同温层的臭氧. ADJ

2 If you say that someone or something climbs or is sent into **the stratosphere**, you mean that they reach a very high level. 很高层, 很高水平. ❖ *This was enough to launch their careers into the stratosphere.* 这就足以使他们的事业达到高峰. N-SING the N JOURNALISM

stra·tum /ˈstrɑːtəm, AM ˈstreɪtəm/ **strata.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **stratum** of society is a group of people in it who are similar in their education, income, or social status. (社会上由教育、收入或社会地位相似的人形成的)阶层. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 The **strata** in the earth's crust are the different layers of rock. (地壳的)地层. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

straw /strɔː/ **straws.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Straw** consists of the dried, yellowish stalks from crops such as wheat or barley. (干的)麦秆; 稻草, 禾秆. ❖ *...a wide-brimmed straw hat.* 一顶宽边草帽. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **straw** is a thin tube of paper or plastic, which you use to suck a drink into your mouth. (喝饮料用的)吸管. N-COUNT

3 If you **are clutching at straws**, you are trying unusual or extreme ideas or methods because other ideas or methods have failed. 抓救命稻草(指使用不寻常或极端的方法); 作最后的挣扎. PHR

4 If an event is **the last straw**, it is the latest in a series of unpleasant or undesirable events, and makes you feel that you cannot tolerate a situation any longer. (一系列事件中)最终使人无法忍受的事. ❖ *For him the Church's decision to allow the ordination of women had been the last straw.* 教会容许妇女当牧师的决定使他终于无法忍受了. PHR

5 If you say that an incident or piece of news is a **straw in the wind**, you mean that it gives an indication of what might happen in the future. (预示某事即将发生的)迹象, 兆头. ❖ *The latest straw in the wind is a pick-up in sales among the nation's retail giants.* 最新的迹象是全国零售巨头的销售有所好转. PHR

straw·berry /ˈstrɔːbri, AM -beri/ **strawberries.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **strawberry** is a small red fruit which is soft and juicy and has tiny yellow seeds on its skin. 草莓. 见插图条 **fruit**. N-COUNT

ˌstrawberry ˈblonde, strawberry blondes; 又拼作 **strawberry blond.**

1 **Strawberry blonde** hair is reddish blonde. (头发)草莓红的, 金发略带红色的. ADJ

2 A **strawberry blonde** is a person, especially a woman, who has strawberry blonde hair. 长着草莓红头发的人(尤指女子). N-COUNT

ˌstraw ˈpoll, straw polls.

A **straw poll** is the unofficial questioning of a group of people to find out their opinion about something. 非正式的民意调查. N-COUNT

stray /streɪ/ **strays, straying, strayed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone **strays** somewhere, they wander away from where they are supposed to be. 迷路, 走失. ❖ *Tourists often get lost and stray into dangerous areas.* 游客常常迷路, 误入危险地区. VB V prep/adv Also V

2 A **stray** dog or cat has wandered away from its owner's. (狗或猫)走失的, 迷路的. ADJ ADJ n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The dog was a stray which had been adopted.* 那是一条流浪狗, 已被收养了. N-COUNT

3 If your mind or your eyes **stray**, you do not concentrate on or look at one particular subject, but start thinking about or looking at other things. (思想、目光等)不集中, 分心, 走神. ❖ *She could not keep her eyes from straying towards him.* 她忍不住分心朝他那边望过去. VB V

4 You use **stray** to describe something that exists separated from other similar things. 散落的, 离群的. ❖ *She shrugged a stray lock of hair out of her eyes.* 她甩开一缕挡住眼睛的乱发. ADJ ADJ n

streak /striːk/ **streaks, streaking, streaked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **streak** is a long stripe or mark on a surface which contrasts with the surface because it is a different colour. 条纹, 条痕. ❖ *There are these dark streaks on the surface of the moon.* 月球表面有这些深色的条纹. N-COUNT

2 If something **streaks** a surface, it makes long stripes or marks on the surface. 在...上加条纹; 在...上留条痕. ❖ *Rain had begun to streak the window-panes.* 雨水开始在窗玻璃上留下条痕. *His face was pale and streaked with dirt.* 他的脸没有血色, 布满污痕. ▲**-streaked** ❖ *Her bare feet were dirt-streaked and cracked with cold.* 她的两只光脚上污迹斑斑, 多处冻裂. VB V n be V-ed with n COMB

3 If someone has a **streak** of a particular type of behaviour, they sometimes behave in that way. (行为的)个性特征. ❖ *We're both alike — there is a streak of madness in us both.* 我们两人彼此彼此 — 都有点儿疯狂. N-COUNT

4 A winning **streak** or a lucky **streak** is a continuous series of successes, for example in gambling or sport. A losing **streak** or an unlucky **streak** is a series of failures or losses. (好运气或坏运气的)一连串, 一阵子. N-COUNT adj N

5 If something or someone **streaks** somewhere, they move there very quickly. 飞跑, 疾驰. ❖ *A meteorite streaked across the sky.* 一颗流星从空中一掠而过. VB V prep/adv

streaky /ˈstriːki/ **streakier, streakiest.**

Something that is **streaky** is marked with long stripes that are a different colour to the rest of it. 带条纹的, 有条痕的. ❖ *She has streaky fair hair and blue eyes.* 她有染成一绺一绺的淡色头发和蓝色的眼睛. ADJ-GRADED

ˈstreaky bacon.

Streaky bacon is bacon which has strips of fat between strips of meat. 五花熏咸肉. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

stream /striːm/ **streams, streaming, streamed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **stream** is a small narrow river. 溪流, 小河. ❖ *...a mountain stream.* 一条山溪. N-COUNT

2 A **stream** of things is a large number of them occurring one after another. 一系列, 一连串, 川流不息. ❖ *...a never-ending stream of jokes.* 一连串说不完的笑话. *We had a constant stream of visitors.* 我们这里的来访者川流不息. N-COUNT

3 A **stream** of smoke, air, or liquid is a narrow moving mass of it. (烟雾、空气、水流等的)一股. ❖ *He breathed out a stream of cigarette smoke.* 他呼出一股香烟的烟雾. N-COUNT

4 If a liquid **streams** somewhere, it flows or comes out in large amounts. 流, 流淌. ❖ *Tears streamed down their faces.* 泪水从他们的脸上淌下. VB V prep/adv

5 If your eyes **are streaming**, liquid is coming from them, VB

S

for example because you have a cold. You can also say that your nose **is streaming**. (眼睛、鼻子等)流, 流淌(眼泪, 鼻涕等). ❖ *Her eyes were streaming now from the wind.* 风现在吹得她眼睛流泪. V

6 If people or vehicles **stream** somewhere, they move there quickly and in large numbers. (大批的人、车辆等)涌向, 移动. ❖ *Refugees have been streaming into Travnik for months.* 几个月来难民源源不断地涌进特拉夫尼克. *The traffic streamed past him.* 车辆人流川流不息地从他身边经过. VB V prep/adv

➩ A **stream** of vehicles or people is a long moving line of them. (车流、人流的)一股. N-COUNT

7 When light **streams** into or out of a place, it shines strongly into or out of it. (光)照射. ❖ *Sunlight was streaming into the courtyard.* 阳光射进院子里. VB V prep/adv

8 If something such as a flag or someone's hair **streams** in the wind, it is blown so that it is almost horizontal. (旗帜、头发等)飘动, 招展. ❖ *She was wearing a flimsy pink dress that streamed out behind her.* 她身穿的粉红色薄连衣裙在她的身后飘动. VB V prep/adv Also V

9 In a school, a **stream** is a group of children of the same age and ability who are taught together. (学校里年龄和能力相同的孩子被分在一起授课的)分层班, 能力小组. ❖ ... *which pupils are to move into the top streams.* 哪些小学生将进入快进度班学习. N-COUNT with supp BRITISH

10 To **stream** pupils means to divide them into groups according to their ability. (按学生能力)分层、分班, 分组. ❖ *He advocates streaming children, and educating them according to their needs.* 他主张将学生分成不同进度的班, 按需施教. ◢ **stream·ing** ❖ *There's no streaming at St Benedict's school.* 圣贝尼迪克特学校不把学生分成不同进度的班. VB BRITISH V n Also V N-UNCOUNT

S

11 ➼ 又见 **jet stream**.

stream·er /ˈstriːmə/ streamers.

Streamers are long rolls of coloured paper used for decorating rooms at parties. (装饰会场的)彩色纸带. N-COUNT

stream·line /ˈstriːmlaɪn/ streamlines, streamlining, streamlined. ♦◇◇◇◇

To **streamline** an organization or process means to make it more efficient by removing unnecessary parts of it; used showing approval. (褒义)使(机构、过程等)效率更高; 精简, 简化. ❖ *Things should be better now that they have streamlined application procedures.* 既然他们已经简化了申请手续, 现在情况应当更好了. ◢ **stream·lined** ❖ ... *streamlined companies using cheap freelance staff.* 精简后雇佣廉价的自由职业者的公司. VB PRAGMATICS V n ADJ-GRADED

stream·lined /ˈstriːmlaɪnd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **streamlined** vehicle, animal, or object has a shape that allows it to move quickly or efficiently through air or water. (车辆、物体等)流线型的; (动物)身体细长的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌstream of ˈconsciousness, streams of consciousness; 又拼作 stream-of-consciousness.

If you describe what someone writes or says as a **stream of consciousness**, you mean that it expresses their thoughts as they occur, rather than in a structured way. 意识流(指写作或说话没有固定结构, 而是随着思想的产生自由表达). N VAR FORMAL

street /striːt/ streets. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **street** is a road in a town or village, usually with houses along it. 街, 街道. ❖ ...*a small, quaint town with narrow streets.* 一个街道狭窄的古朴小镇. N-COUNT

2 You can use **street** or **streets** when talking about activities that happen out of doors in a town rather than inside a building. 街头; 户外. ❖ *Changing money on the street is illegal — always use a bank.* 在街上兑换钱是非法的 — 必须在银行兑换. N-COUNT the N

3 If someone is **streets ahead** of you, they are much better at something than you are. (在某方面)比...强得多. ❖ *He was streets ahead of the other contestants.* 他比别的参赛者要强得多. PHR BRITISH

4 If you talk about **the man in the street** or **the man or woman in the street**, you mean ordinary people in general. 普通人, 平民. PHR

5 If a job or activity is **up** your **street**, it is the kind of job or activity that you are very interested in. (工作或活动)适合(某人的)兴趣、合(某人的)意. ❖ *She loved it, this was just up her street.* 她很喜欢它, 这正合她的意. PHR

6 ➼ 又见 **back street**, **Downing Street**, **Fleet Street**, **high street**, **Wall Street**.

street·car /ˈstriːtkɑː/ streetcars.

A **streetcar** is an electric vehicle for carrying people which travels on rails in the streets of a town. The British word is **tram**. 有轨电车, 街车. [英]作 tram. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈstreet cred; 又拼作 street-cred.

If someone says that you have **street cred**, they mean that ordinary young people would approve of you and consider you to be part of their culture, usually because you share their sense of fashion or their views. (时尚观念或观点被普通年轻人认同的)街头信誉. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

ˌstreet crediˈbility.

Street credibility is the same as **street cred**. 同 street cred. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

street·lamp /ˈstriːtlæmp/ streetlamps; 又拼作 street-lamp.

A **streetlamp** is the same as a **streetlight**. 同 streetlight. N-COUNT

street·light /ˈstriːtlaɪt/ streetlights; 又拼作 street light.

A **streetlight** is a tall post with a light at the top, which stands by the side of a road to light it up, usually in a town. 路灯, 街灯. N-COUNT

ˌstreet ˈsmart; 又拼作 street-smart.

Someone who is **street smart** knows how to deal with intimidating people or dangerous situations, especially in big cities. (指能应付恶人或危险局面)有在都市环境中生活能力的, 老于都市世故的. ❖ *He is street smart and is not afraid of this neighborhood.* 他有在都市环境中生活的能力, 不怕这一带的街坊. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN, INFORMAL

ˈstreet value.

The **street value** of a drug is the price that is paid for it when it is sold illegally to drug users. (毒品的)街头黑市价. N-SING JOURNALISM

street·wise /ˈstriːtwaɪz/.

Someone who is **streetwise** knows how to deal with difficult or dangerous situations, especially in big cities. (指能应付困难或危险的局面)有在都市里生活能力的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

strength /streŋθ/ strengths. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 Your **strength** is the physical energy that you have, which gives you the ability to perform various actions, such as lifting or moving things. 力、体力, 力量. ❖ *He threw it forward with all his strength.* 他竭尽全力把它往前扔. *You don't need strength to take part in this sport.* 参加这项运动不费劲. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone's **strength** in a difficult situation is their confidence or courage. 信心; 勇气; 力量. ❖ *Something gave me the strength to overcome the difficulty.* 有一件事给了我克服困难的勇气. *You need strength of mind to stand up for yourself.* 你需要有站起来维护自己的信心. N-UNCOUNT also a N

3 Someone's **strengths** are the qualities and abilities that they have which are an advantage to them, or which make them successful. 长处, 强点, 强项. ❖ *Take into account your own strengths and weaknesses.* 把你自己的长处和弱点考虑进去. *Organisation is the strength of any good army.* 组织性是任何一支好军队的优势. N-VAR

4 If a person or organization **goes from strength to strength**, they become more and more successful or confident. 不断取得成功; 越来越信心十足. ❖ *A decade later, the company has gone from strength to strength.* 十年之后, 公司已不断壮大. PHR

5 The **strength** of an object or material is its ability to be treated roughly, or to support or carry heavy weights, without being damaged or destroyed. (物体或物料的)强度, 牢度. ❖ *He checked the strength of the cables.* 他检查了钢索的牢固程度. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

6 If you refer to the **strength** of a currency, economy, or industry, you mean that its value or productivity is steady or increasing. (货币、经济、工业等的)坚挺趋势, 上升趋势. ❖ ...*the long-term competitive strength of the American* N-UNCOUNT

economy. 美国经济的长期竞争力.

7 The **strength** of a person, organization, or country is the power or influence that they have. (人、组织、国家等的)实力. ❖ *...the military, economic, and political strength of the Soviet Union.* 苏联的军事、经济和政治实力. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

8 If you refer to the **strength** of a feeling, opinion, or belief, you are talking about how deeply it is felt or believed by people, or how much they are influenced by it. (感情、看法、信念的)强烈程度; 信服力; 影响力. ❖ *He was surprised at the strength of his own feeling.* 他对自己感情的强烈感到意外. *...the strength of his public support.* 他的公众支持度. N-UNCOUNT

9 The **strength** of a wind, current, or other force is its power or speed. (风、水流等的)强度; 速度. ❖ *A tropical storm is gaining strength in the eastern Atlantic.* 一个热带风暴正在大西洋东部增强. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

10 The **strength** of a drink, chemical, or drug is the amount of the particular substance in it that gives it its particular effect. (酒、化学品、毒品等的)浓度、烈度. ❖ *It is very alcoholic, sometimes near the strength of port.* 它的酒精含量很高, 有时接近波尔图葡萄酒的浓度. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

11 You can talk about the **strength** of a flavour, smell, colour, sound, or light to describe how intense or easily noticed it is. (味道、气味、颜色、声音、光线等的)强度. ❖ *The wine has lots of strength of flavour.* 这酒的味道很浓郁. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

12 The **strength** of a group of people is the total number of people in it. 总人数. ❖ *...elite forces, comprising about one-tenth of the strength of the army.* 精锐部队, 占全军人数大约1/10. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

13 If a team or army is at **full strength**, all the members that it needs or usually has are present. (队伍或军队的)满员, 全员. ❖ *He needed more time to bring US forces there up to full strength.* 他需要更多的时间, 才能使那里的美国军队满员. PHR

14 If a group turns out **in strength**, they arrive in large numbers. 大量地, 大批地. ❖ *Security forces have been out in strength.* 治安部队已经大批出动. PHR

15 If an army or team is **under strength** or **below strength**, it does not have all the members that it needs or usually has. (队伍或军队)未全部到场, 人员不足. PHR

16 If one thing is done **on the strength of** another, it is done because of the influence of that other thing. 凭借...的影响. ❖ *On the strength of those grades, he won a scholarship to Syracuse University.* 凭着那些成绩, 他获得了上锡拉丘兹大学的奖学金. PHR

strength·en /ˈstreŋθən/ **strengthens, strengthening, strengthened.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **strengthens** a person or group or if they **strengthen** their position, they become more powerful and secure, or more likely to succeed. 使...强大; 加强. ❖ *He hoped to strengthen the position of the sciences in the leading universities.* 他希望加强自然科学在重点大学的地位. VB V n

2 If something **strengthens** a case or argument, it supports it by providing more reasons or evidence for it. 支持, 证实(案件或论点). ❖ *...research which might have strengthened his own arguments.* 可能证实他自己论点的研究. VB V n

3 If a currency, economy, or industry **strengthens**, or if something **strengthens** it, it increases in value or becomes more productive. (使)(货币)变得坚挺;(使)(经济、工业等)长足发展. ❖ *If the Government wants to save the Pound it should start by strengthening the British economy.* 如果政府想要拯救英镑, 它应当从增强英国经济着手. V-ERG V V n

4 If a government **strengthens** laws or measures or if they **strengthen**, they are made more severe. 强化. ❖ *Community leaders want to strengthen controls at external frontiers.* 社区领袖想要强化对外部边界的控制. *Because of the war, security procedures have strengthened.* 由于战争, 安全措施加强了. V-ERG V n V

5 If something **strengthens** you or **strengthens** your resolve or character, it makes you more confident and determined. 增强...的信心(决心). ❖ *Any experience can teach and strengthen you, but particularly the more difficult ones.* 任何经历都能使你受到教育和增强信心, 尤其是艰苦的经历. VB V n

6 If something **strengthens** a relationship or bond, or if it **strengthens**, it becomes closer and more likely to last for a long time. 加强, 巩固(关系). ❖ *His visit is intended to strengthen ties between the two countries.* 他的访问旨在加强两国关系. V-ERG V n Also V

7 If something **strengthens** an impression, feeling, or belief, or if it **strengthens**, it affects people more powerfully or affects more people. 增强(印象,感情,信念等). ❖ *His speech strengthens the impression he is the main power in the organization.* 他的讲话加深了这样的印象: 他是该组织大权在握的人物. V-ERG V n Also V

8 If something **strengthens** your body or a part of your body, it makes it healthier, often in such a way that you can move or carry heavier things. 增强(身体). ❖ *Cycling is good exercise. It strengthens all the muscles of the body.* 骑自行车是一种好运动. 它能增强身体的所有肌肉. VB V n

9 If something **strengthens** an object or structure, it makes it able to be treated roughly or able to support heavy weights, without being damaged or destroyed. 加固. ❖ *The builders will have to strengthen the existing joists with additional timber.* 建筑工人将不得不用额外的木料加固现有的托梁. VB V n

10 If the wind, current, or other force **strengthens**, it becomes faster or more powerful. (风、水流等)增强, 变强. VB V

strenu·ous /ˈstrenjuəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **strenuous** activity or action involves a lot of energy or effort. 费劲的, 费力的. ❖ *Avoid strenuous exercise in the evening.* 晚上不要做费力的运动. *Strenuous efforts had been made to improve conditions in the jail.* 费了很大的劲来改善监狱的条件. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **strenu·ous·ly** ❖ *Exercising too much or too strenuously is just as bad as not doing it at all.* 运动过量或太费力就跟不运动一样有害. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

stress /stres/ **stresses, stressing, stressed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **stress** a point in a discussion, you put extra emphasis on it because you think it is important. 强调, 着重. ❖ *The spokesman stressed that the measures did not amount to an overall ban.* 发言人强调说, 这些措施不等于一项全面禁令. *China's leaders have stressed the need for increased co-operation between Third World countries.* 中国领导人强调, 需要加强第三世界国家间的合作. VB V that V n Also V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Japanese car makers are laying ever more stress on European sales.* 日本汽车制造商现在更注重在欧洲的销售. N-VAR N on n

2 If you feel under **stress**, you feel worried and tense because of difficulties in your life. 焦虑; 紧张; 压力. ❖ *Katy could think clearly when not under stress.* 凯蒂在没有压力的情况下思路很清楚. *...a wide range of stress-related problems.* 各种各样跟压力有关的问题. N-VAR

3 **Stresses** are strong physical pressures applied to an object. (物体承受的)压力. ❖ *Earthquakes happen when stresses in rock are suddenly released as the rocks fracture.* 当岩石断裂, 里面的压力突然释放出来的时候, 就发生地震了. N-VAR

4 If you **stress** a word or part of a word when you say it, you put emphasis on it so that it sounds slightly louder. 重读(单词或单词的某部分). VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the misplaced stress on the first syllable of this last word.* 这最后一个词第一个音节的重音误置. N-VAR

stressed /strest/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **stressed**, you feel tension and anxiety because of difficulties in your life. 紧张的; 有压力的. ❖ *Work out what situations or people make you feel stressed.* 弄清楚什么情况或什么人使你感到紧张. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **stressed** object is affected by strong physical pressure which has been applied to it. 受压的, 承受压力的. ❖ *...stressed metal.* 受压的金属. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

3 If a word or part of a word is **stressed**, it is pronounced with emphasis. (单词或单词的某部分)重读的. ADJ

S

,stressed 'out.
If someone is **stressed out**, they are very tense and anxious because of difficulties in their lives. (人)紧张的; 焦虑的. ADJ-GRADED

stress·ful /'stresful/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a situation or experience is **stressful**, it causes the person involved to feel stress. (情况)紧张的; 使人感到压力的. ❖ *I think I've got one of the most stressful jobs there is.* 我觉得我得到了一个最紧张的工作. ADJ-GRADED

stretch /stretʃ/ **stretches, stretching, stretched.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Something that **stretches** over an area or distance covers or exists in the whole of that area or distance. 延伸, 伸展. ❖ *The procession stretched for several miles.* 队伍延伸几英里. *...an artificial reef stretching the length of the coast.* 一道沿着整个海岸伸展的人工礁脉. VB no cont; V prep/adv; V n
2 A **stretch** of road, water, or land is a length or area of it. (道路、水域、土地等的)一段, 一片. ❖ *...a long stretch of beach with fine white sand.* 一长段细白沙子的海滩. N-COUNT
3 When you **stretch**, you put your arms or legs out straight and tighten your muscles. 舒展, 伸展(肢体). ❖ *He yawned and stretched.* 他打个哈欠, 伸了伸懒腰. *Try stretching your legs and pulling your toes upwards.* 试着两腿伸直, 脚趾上扳. VB; V; V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...slow stretches.* 慢慢舒展. N-COUNT
◢ **stretch·ing** ❖ *Make sure no awkward stretching is required.* 确保毋需做不自然的伸展活动. N-UNCOUNT
4 If you are **at full stretch**, your arm is straight and extended as far as possible, usually because you are trying to reach something that is almost too far away. 手臂尽量伸直(通常为触及远处的物件). PHR
5 If you **stretch** your **legs**, you go for a short walk, usually after you have been sitting down for a long time. (通常在久坐后)作短距离散步. PHR
6 A **stretch** of time is a period of time. 一段时间. ❖ *...an 18-month stretch in the army.* 在军队的18个月时间. *He would study for eight to ten hours at a stretch.* 他老是连续学习8到10个小时. N-COUNT
7 If an event or activity **stretches** or **is stretched** into a further period of time, it continues into that period, which is later than expected. (使)延续, (使)继续. ❖ *...as anti-abortion protests stretched into their second week.* 随着反堕胎的抗议进入第二个星期. V-ERG; V into/to n; Also be V-ed into/to n
8 If something **stretches** from one time to another, it begins at the first time and ends at the second, which is longer than expected. 延续, 跨越(由一个时间到另一个时间). ❖ *...a working day that stretches from seven in the morning to eight at night.* 一个工作日从上午7点起到晚上8点止. VB; V from n to/into n
9 If a group of things **stretch** from one type of thing to another, the group includes a wide range of things. 包括...的范围. ❖ *...a trading empire, with interests that stretched from chemicals to sugar.* 一个投资范围包括从化学品到蔗糖的贸易帝国. VB; V from n to n
10 When something soft or elastic **stretches** or **is stretched**, it becomes longer or bigger as well as thinner, usually because it is pulled. (使)变长; (使)变大; (使)变薄; 拉长; 拉大; 拉薄. ❖ *The cables are designed not to stretch.* 钢索被设计成是不能拉长的. V-ERG; V; Also V n
11 **Stretch** fabric is soft and elastic and stretches easily. 有弹性的, 能伸缩的. ❖ *...stretch cotton swimsuits.* 有弹性的棉质游泳衣. ADJ ADJ n
12 If you **stretch** an amount of something or if it **stretches**, you make it last longer than it usually would by being careful and not wasting any of it. 不浪费地延长使用. ❖ *They're used to stretching their budgets.* 他们习惯于节省开支. V-ERG; V n; Also V
13 If your resources can **stretch to** something, you can just afford to do it. 刚好有...的财(物)力. ❖ *If your pocket can stretch to it, do get some good advice.* 如果你的钱勉强够, 一定要听一些有益的建议. VB no cont; V to n
14 If something **stretches** your money or resources, it uses them up so you have hardly enough for your needs. 使(金钱或资源)紧张, 耗尽. ❖ *The drought there is stretching American resources.* 那里的旱灾正耗尽美国的财力. VB; V n
◢ **stretched** ❖ *...the company's stretched finances.* 公司极为紧张的财务状况. ADJ-GRADED
15 If you say that a job or task **stretches** you, you mean that you like it because it makes you work hard and use all your energy and skills so that you do not become bored or achieve less than you should. (工作、任务等)耗尽精力. VB V n; PRAGMATICS
16 If you are **at full stretch**, you are using the maximum amount of effort or energy. 全力以赴地. ❖ *Everyone would be working at full stretch.* 人人都要全力以赴地工作. PHR
17 If you say that something is not true or possible **by any stretch of the imagination**, you are emphasizing that it is completely untrue or absolutely impossible. 无论怎样想象(强调事情完全不真实或绝对不可能). ❖ *Her husband was not a womaniser by any stretch of the imagination.* 她的丈夫绝对不可能是个玩弄女性者. PHR; PRAGMATICS
18 If you **stretch a point**, you describe something in a way which is not accurate, although it may be partly true. 引申过甚. ❖ *It is stretching a point to call this censorship.* 把这称作审查制度有点牵强. PHR
19 ➤➤ **home stretch**: 见 **home straight**.

➤stretch out.
1 If you **stretch out** or **stretch** yourself **out**, you lie with your legs and body in a straight line. 舒展身子躺. ❖ *The jacuzzi was too small to stretch out in.* '极可意'水力按摩浴缸太小, 无法舒展身子躺在里面. PHR-V V P; V P adv/prep
2 If you **stretch out** a part of your body, you hold it out straight. 伸直(部分身体). ❖ *He was about to stretch out his hand to grab me.* 他正要伸手把我抓住. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

stretch·er /'stretʃə/ **stretchers, stretchered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **stretcher** is a long piece of canvas with a pole along each side, which is used to carry an injured or sick person. 担架. N-COUNT
2 If someone **is stretchered** somewhere, they are carried there on a stretcher. (被)用担架抬送. ❖ *I was close by as Lester was quickly stretchered into the ambulance.* 当莱斯特被用担架迅速地抬进救护车时, 我就在旁边. V-PASSIVE; be V-ed prep/adv

'stretch marks.
Stretch marks are lines or marks on someone's skin caused by the skin stretching after the person's weight has changed rapidly. (体重迅速变化后皮肤上出现的)萎缩纹, 白纹. N-PLURAL

stretchy /'stretʃi/ **stretchier, stretchiest.**
Stretchy material is slightly elastic and stretches easily. 有弹性的, 可伸缩的. ADJ-GRADED

strew /stru:/ **strews, strewing, strewed, strewn.**
To **strew** things somewhere, or to **strew** a place with things, means to scatter them there in an untidy way. 撒落; 使散落. ❖ *The racoons knock over the rubbish bins in search of food, and strew the contents all over the ground.* 浣熊打翻垃圾箱寻找食物, 把里面的东西撒了一地. VB; V n prep/adv; Also V n with n

strewn /stru:n/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a place is **strewn with** things, they are scattered there untidily. (地方)撒满...的, 遍布...的. ❖ *The front room was strewn with books and clothes.* 起居室里到处都是书和衣服. ADJ
➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a litter-strewn street.* 一条满地垃圾的街道. COMB
2 **Strewn** is the past participle of **strew**. strew 的过去分词.

strick·en /'strɪkən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Stricken** is the past participle of some meanings of **strike**. strike 一些释义的过去分词.
2 If a person or place is **stricken** by something such as an unpleasant feeling, an illness, or a natural disaster, they are severely affected by it. 受侵害的; 患病的; 受灾的. ❖ *...a family stricken by genetically inherited cancer.* 一个受遗传性癌症之苦的家庭. ADJ-GRADED
➲ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *He was panic-stricken at the thought he might never play again.* 他一想到自己可能再也不能打比赛了, 心里很惊慌. COMB

strict /strɪkt/ **stricter, strictest.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **strict** rule or order is very clear and precise or severe ADJ-GRADED

and must be obeyed absolutely. (规定、命令等)严格的. ❖ *French privacy laws are very strict.* 法国的隐私法很严格. *Even if you are on a fairly strict diet you can still go out for a good meal.* 即使你相当严格地按规定进食, 你仍可出去大吃一顿. ◢ **strict·ly** ❖ *The acceptance of new members is strictly controlled.* 接纳新成员受到严格控制. ADV-GRADED

2 Someone who is **strict** does not tolerate impolite or disobedient behaviour, especially from children. 严厉的, 严格的. ❖ *My parents were very strict.* 我的父母很严厉. ◢ **strictly** ❖ *My own mother was brought up very strictly.* 我母亲是在严格的管教下长大的. ◢ **strict·ness** ❖ *She resented her parents' strictness.* 她不满父母的严厉态度. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If you talk about the **strict** meaning of something, you mean the precise meaning of it. (意义)精确的, 严格的. ❖ *It's not quite peace in the strictest sense of the word, rather the absence of war.* 严格说来, 这不算是和平, 只是没有战争. ◢ **strictly** ❖ *Actually, that is not strictly true.* 实际上, 严格说来那不是真的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ADV ADV adj

4 You use **strict** to describe someone who never does things that are against their beliefs. (从不做违反自己信仰的事)绝对的, 完全的. ❖ *Four million Britons are now strict vegetarians.* 400万英国人现在是不折不扣的素食主义者. ADJ ADJ n

strict·ly /'strɪktli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You use **strictly** to emphasize that something is of one particular type, or intended for one particular thing or person, rather than any other. 纯粹地, 完全地. ❖ *He seemed fond of her in a strictly professional way.* 他似乎纯粹从职业的角度喜欢她. ADV ADV group PRAGMATICS

stric·ture /'strɪktʃə/ strictures.

1 You can use **strictures** to refer to severe criticism or disapproval of something. 苛评, 指责. ❖ *...Mencken's strictures on the 1920s, with its self-righteous prohibition on alcohol and unconventional ideas.* 门肯抨击1920年代以及当时伪善地禁止饮酒和反对标新立异. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 You can refer to things that limit what you can do as **strictures** of a particular kind. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. 限制物; 约束物(有人认为这种用法不正确). ❖ *Your goals are hindered by financial strictures.* 你的目标受到财政拮据的阻碍. N-COUNT FORMAL

stride /straɪd/ strides, striding, strode. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **stride** somewhere, you walk there with quick, long steps. 大步行走. ❖ *He turned abruptly and strode off down the corridor.* 他突然转身, 顺着走廊阔步走去. VB V prep/adv

2 A **stride** is a long step which you take when you are walking or running. 一大步. N-COUNT

3 Someone's **stride** is their way of walking with long steps. 步幅, 步伐. ❖ *He lengthened his stride to keep up with her.* 他迈大步子跟上她. N-SING

4 If you make **strides** in something that you are doing, you make rapid progress in it. 进步, 进展. ❖ *The country has made enormous strides politically but not economically.* 该国在政治上取得了巨大进步, 而不是在经济上. N-COUNT

5 If you **get into** your **stride** or **hit** your **stride**, you start to do something easily and confidently, after being slow and uncertain. 开始熟练地、信心十足地工作. ❖ *The campaign is just getting into its stride.* 这场运动才开始有点起色. PHR

6 If you **take** a problem or difficulty **in** your **stride**, you deal with it calmly and easily. In American English, you can also **take something in stride**. 从容处理(问题, 困难等). [美]又作 take something in stride. PHR

stri·den·cy /'straɪdənsi/.

Stridency is the quality of being strident. 刺耳; 炫耀; 刺目. ❖ *Many voters were alarmed by the President's new stridency.* 许多选民对总统新的叫嚣感到不安. N-UNCOUNT

stri·dent /'straɪdənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you use **strident** to describe someone or the way they express themselves, you mean that they make their feelings or opinions known in a very noticeable or persistent manner. (表达感情、意见时)咄咄逼人的, 强硬的, 固执的. ❖ *...the unnecessarily strident tone of the President's remarks.* 总统讲话中不必要的强硬声调. ◢ **stri·dent·ly** ❖ *In the late 1920s the party began to adopt a more stridently nationalistic posture.* 20世纪20年代末, 该党开始采取一种更加咄咄逼人的民族主义姿态. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If a voice or sound is **strident**, it is loud, harsh, and unpleasant to listen to. (声音) 刺耳的, 不悦耳的. ❖ *She tried to laugh, and the sound was harsh and strident.* 她笑起来, 声音尖厉刺耳. ADJ-GRADED

strife /straɪf/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Strife is strong disagreement or fighting. 争吵; 冲突. ❖ *Money is a major cause of strife in many marriages.* 钱是许多夫妻发生争吵的一个主要原因. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

strike /straɪk/ strikes, striking, struck, stricken. ◆◆◆◆◇

The form **struck** is the past tense and past participle. The form **stricken** can also be used as the past participle for meanings 6, 17, and 19. struck 是过去式和过去分词. stricken 可用作第6、17和19项释义的过去分词.

1 When there is a **strike**, workers stop doing their work for a period of time, usually in order to try to get better pay or conditions for themselves. 罢工. ❖ *Staff at the hospital went on strike in protest at the incidents.* 医院职员举行罢工, 抗议那几宗事件. *...a call for strike action.* 一项罢工行动的号召. N-COUNT also on N

2 When workers **strike**, they go on strike. 举行罢工. ❖ *They shouldn't be striking for more money.* 他们不应为了更多的钱举行罢工. ◢ **strik·er, strikers** ❖ *The strikers want higher wages.* 罢工者要求增加工资. VB V V for/against n N-COUNT

3 If you **strike** someone or something, you deliberately hit them. 打, 击. ❖ *She took two quick steps forward and struck him across the mouth.* 她迅速向前走两步, 打了他一记耳光. VB V n FORMAL V n prep/adv

4 If something that is falling or moving **strikes** something, it hits it. (跌落或移动时)撞, 碰. ❖ *His head struck the bottom when he dived into the 6ft end of the pool.* 他跳进6英尺深的池端时, 头撞在池底. VB FORMAL V n

5 If you **strike** one thing against another, or if one thing **strikes** against another, the first thing hits the second thing. (两物体)相撞, 撞击. ❖ *My right toe struck against a submerged rock.* 我的右趾撞在水下的一块岩石上. V-ERG V n on/against n FORMAL V against n

6 If something such as an illness or disaster **strikes**, it suddenly happens. (疾病、灾难等)突然发生. ❖ *A powerful earthquake struck the Italian island of Sicily early this morning.* 今天凌晨, 意大利的西西里岛发生一次强烈地震. VB V V n

7 To **strike** means to attack someone or something quickly and violently. 袭击. ❖ *The killer says he will strike again.* 杀手说, 他将会再次出手. VB V

8 A military **strike** is a military attack, especially an air attack. (军事上的)袭击(尤指空袭). ❖ *...strategic strikes against Italian air bases.* 对意大利空军基地的战略袭击. N-COUNT with supp

9 If something **strikes at** the heart or foundation of something, it attacks or conflicts with the basic elements or principles of that thing. 切中要害, 动摇根基, 跟...的基本原则发生冲突. ❖ *The issue strikes at the very foundation of our community.* 问题动摇了我们社区的根基. VB V at n

10 If an idea or thought **strikes** you, it suddenly comes into your mind. (意念或想法)使突然想出, 使忽然感到. ❖ *It suddenly struck me that I was wasting my time.* 我突然觉得我是在浪费时间. VB V n it V n that/wh

11 If something **strikes** you as being a particular thing, it gives you the impression of being that thing. 给...以印象. ❖ *He struck me as a very serious but friendly person.* 我觉得他是个很严肃而又友善的人. *You've always struck me as being an angry man.* 我觉得你是个总是怒气冲冲的人. VB V n as adj V n as being n/-ing

12 If you **are struck** by something, you think it is very impressive, noticeable, or interesting. (使)感动; (使)受吸引; (使)感到有趣. ❖ *She was struck by his simple, spellbinding eloquence.* 她被他朴实而又迷人的口才所吸引. VB be V-ed by/with n Also V n

13 If you **strike** a deal or a bargain with someone, you come to an agreement with them. 达成(交易、协定等). ❖ *The two struck a deal in which Rendell took half of* V-RECIP V n with n pl-n V n

S

what a manager would. 两人达成一项协定: 伦德尔将得到经理所得的一半. *He insists he has struck no bargains for their release.* 他坚持说, 在释放他们的问题上没有达成一项交易. V n

14 If you **strike** a balance, you do something that is halfway between two extremes. 达到(平衡); 找到(折中办法). ❖ *You have to strike a balance between sleep and homework.* 你不得不找到个折中的办法, 既要睡觉, 又要完成家庭作业. VB V n

15 If you **strike** a pose or attitude, you put your body and limbs in a particular position, for example when someone is taking your photograph. (照相时)摆(姿势). VB V n

16 If something **strikes** fear or terror into people, it makes them very frightened or anxious. 使感受到(害怕, 恐惧等). VB V n into n

17 If you **are struck** dumb or blind, you suddenly become unable to speak or to see. (使)突然处于某种状态(如张口结舌、看不清楚等). ❖ *I was struck dumb by this and had to think it over for a moment.* 我听到这话目瞪口呆, 不得不仔细思考片刻. VB usu passive WRITTEN be V-ed adj

18 When a clock **strikes**, its bells make a sound to indicate what the time is. (钟)敲响报(时). ❖ *The clock struck nine.* 钟敲了九下. VB V V n

19 If you **strike** words from a document or an official record, you delete them. 删掉. ❖ *Strike that from the minutes.* 从会议记录中删去那句话. VB FORMAL V n

➪ **Strike out** means the same as **strike**. 义同 strike. ❖ *The censor struck out the next two lines.* 审查员删去了下面两行字. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

20 When you **strike** a match, you make it produce a flame by moving it quickly against something rough. 划(火柴). VB V n

S

21 If someone **strikes** oil or gold, they discover it in the ground as a result of mining or drilling. (通过开采或钻探)发现(石油或黄金). VB V n

22 When a coin or medal **is struck**, it is made. (硬币或奖章)(被)铸造. ❖ *Another medal was specially struck for him.* 专门为他铸造了另一枚奖章. VB usu passive be V-ed

23 If you are **within striking distance** of something, or if something is **within striking distance**, it is quite near, so it could be reached or achieved quite easily. 在可以到达或完成的范围以内. ❖ *I believe we are within striking distance of an agreement.* 我认为, 我们快要达成一项协定了. PHR

24 If you **strike gold**, you find, do, or produce something that brings you a lot of money or success. 找到金矿, 找到发财(成功)的途径. ❖ *The company has struck gold with its new holiday development.* 公司通过开发新度假区发了财. PHR JOURNALISM

25 If you **strike it rich**, you make a lot of money, especially in a short time. (尤指在短时间内)获得大量金钱, 发横财. PHR INFORMAL

26 ➡ 又见 **hunger strike**, **stricken**, **striking**.

➡ to **strike a chord**: 见 **chord**.

➡ to **strike home**: 见 **home**.

➡ to **strike a happy medium**: 见 **medium**.

➡ to **strike it lucky**: 见 **lucky**.

▸strike back.

If you **strike back**, you harm or criticize someone who has harmed or criticized you. 反击, 回击. ❖ *Sometimes, Kappy got angry and struck back at him in whatever way she could.* 有时候, 卡皮很生气, 以任何她能使用的方式回击他. PHR-V V P V P at n

▸strike down.

1 If someone **is struck down**, especially by an illness, they are killed or severely harmed. (使)死去; (使)病得厉害. ❖ *Frank had been struck down by a massive heart attack.* 弗兰克因心脏病严重发作而去世. PHR-V WRITTEN be V-ed P

2 If a judge or court **strikes down** a law or regulation, they abolish it. (法官或法院)废除(法律、规定等). ❖ *The Supreme Court today struck down a law that prevents criminals from profiting from books or movies about their crimes.* 最高法院今天废除一项法律, 该法律旨在防止罪犯从有关自己罪行的书籍或电影来牟利. PHR-V AMERICAN V P n

▸strike off.

If someone such as a doctor or lawyer **is struck off**, their name is removed from the official register and they are not allowed to do medical or legal work any more. (被)(从职业登记册上)除名. ❖ *He could be struck off the medical register.* 医务登记册上有可能除掉他的名字. PHR-V be V-ed P be V-ed P n

▸strike out.

1 If you **strike out**, you begin to do something different, often because you want to become more independent. 开辟(不同领域). ❖ *She wanted me to strike out on my own, buy a business.* 她要我独立闯出一条新路, 购买一家企业. PHR-V V P

2 If you **strike out** at someone, you hit, attack, or speak angrily to them. 猛击, 猛打; 愤怒地说. ❖ *Frampton struck out blindly, hitting not Waddington, but an elderly man.* 弗兰普顿乱打一阵, 打着的不是沃丁顿, 而是一个老人. PHR-V V P at n V P

3 If you **strike out** in a particular direction, you start travelling in that direction. (向某一方向)行进. ❖ *They left the car and struck out along the muddy track.* 他们扔下汽车, 沿着泥泞的小路走去. PHR-V LITERARY V P prep/adv

4 In baseball, if a pitcher **strikes out** a batter or if a batter **strikes out**, the batter fails to hit three balls thrown properly by the pitcher, and is out. (棒球运动中)(使)三击不中出局. ❖ *Canseco, nursing a back injury, struck out.* 坎塞科因背部有伤, 三击未中出局. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P

5 ➡ 又见 **strike 19**. PHR-V

▸strike up.

1 When you **strike up** a conversation or friendship with someone, you begin one. 开始(谈话、友谊等). PHR-V V P noun

2 When musicians **strike up** a piece of music, or when music **strikes up**, the music begins. (音乐家)开始演奏(音乐); (音乐)开始奏起. ❖ *The band struck up, and riders paraded round the ring.* 乐队开始演奏, 骑手们绕竞技场走一圈. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P

'strike-breaker, strike-breakers; 又拼作 strikebreaker.

A **strike-breaker** is a person who continues to work during a strike, or someone who takes over the work of a person who is on strike. (罢工中继续上班或接替罢工者工作的)破坏罢工者. N-COUNT

strik·er /ˈstraɪkə/ strikers. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In football and some other team sports, a **striker** is a player whose main function is to attack and score goals, rather than defend. (足球等运动中的)前锋, 攻击队员. N-COUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **strike**.

strik·ing /ˈstraɪkɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **striking** is very noticeable or unusual. 引人注目的, 不平常的. ❖ *The most striking feature of those statistics is the high proportion of suicides.* 那些统计数字最显著的特点是自杀的比例很高. ◢ **strik·ing·ly** ❖ *Most strikingly, the amount consumers spent in the shops grew much more quickly than anyone expected.* 最引人注目的是, 消费者花在商店的金钱数目增长得比任何人预计的要快得多. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 Someone who is **striking** is very attractive, in a noticeable way. 漂亮的, 容貌出众的. ❖ *She was a striking woman with long blonde hair.* 她是个留着长长金发、漂亮动人的女子. ADJ-GRADED

3 ➡ 又见 **strike**.

string /strɪŋ/ strings, stringing, strung. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **String** is thin rope made of twisted threads, used for tying things together or tying up parcels. 细绳, 带子. ❖ *He held out a small bag tied with string.* 他拿出一个用带子捆扎的小袋子. N-VAR

2 A **string** of things is a number of them on a piece of string, thread, or wire. 一串. ❖ *She wore a string of pearls around her neck.* 她脖子上戴着一串珍珠. N-COUNT

3 A **string** of places or objects is a number of them that form a line. 一排. ❖ *The landscape is broken only by a string of villages.* 风景却被一排村庄破坏了. N-COUNT

4 A **string** of similar events is a series of them that happen one after the other. 一系列, 一连串. ❖ *Between 1940 and 1943 he had a string of 62 consecutive victories.* 1940到1943年期间, 他连续取得62场胜利. N-COUNT

5 The **strings** on a musical instrument such as a violin or guitar are thin pieces of tightly-stretched wire or nylon. (小提琴、吉他等乐器上的)弦. N-COUNT

6 The **strings** are the section of an orchestra which consists of stringed instruments played with a bow. 弦乐队. ❖ *There was a 20-member string section.* 有一个由20人组成的弦乐队. N-PLURAL

7 If you **string** something somewhere, you hang it up between two or more objects. 挂, 悬挂. ❖ *He had strung a banner across the wall.* 他把一面横幅挂在墙上. VB V n prep/adv

➪ **String up** means the same as **string**. 义同 string. ❖ *People were stringing up decorations on the fronts of their homes.* 人们正在家门前挂起装饰品. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

8 If someone has more than one **string to** their **bow**, they have more than one ability or thing they can use if the first one they try is not successful. (有两手或多手的)准备; (有两种或多种的)可供使用的资源. ❖ *I'm never out of work because I have so many strings to my bow.* 我从来没有失业过, 因为我有多手准备. PHR

9 If something is offered to you with **no strings attached** or with **no strings**, it is offered without any special conditions. 没有附带条件. ❖ *Aid should be given to developing countries with no strings attached.* 给发展中国家的援助应当没有附带条件. PHR

10 If you **pull strings**, you use your influence with other people in order to get something done, often unfairly. 利用私人影响; 走后门. PHR

11 ➸ 又见 **highly-strung**, **purse strings**, **second string**, **strung out**.

➸ **apron strings**: 见 **apron**.

▸string along.

If you **string** someone **along**, you deceive them by letting them believe that you have the same desires, beliefs, or hopes as them. (以假装与对方的愿望、信念、希望等相同的办法)欺骗, 愚弄. ❖ *She took advantage of him, stringing him along even after they were divorced.* 她利用他, 甚至离婚以后还欺骗他. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P

▸string together.

If you **string** things **together**, you form something from them by adding them to each other, one at a time. 把...串在一起. ❖ *The speaker strung together a series of jokes.* 讲演者把一系列笑话串在一起. PHR-V V n P V P noun

▸string up.

1 ➸ 见 **string 7**. PHR-V

2 To **string** someone **up** means to kill them by hanging them. 吊死, 绞死. ❖ *Guards rushed into his cell and strung him up.* 卫兵们冲进牢房, 绞死了他. PHR-V INFORMAL V n P Also V P noun

ˌstringed ˈinstrument, stringed instruments.

A **stringed instrument** is a musical instrument that has strings, such as a violin or a guitar. (小提琴、吉他等)弦乐器. N-COUNT

strin·gen·cy /ˈstrɪndʒənsi/.

Financial **stringency** is a shortage of money, either for spending or for investing. 短缺, 不足. ❖ *Despite financial stringency, Britain remained the leading pioneer of mechanization.* 尽管财政紧张, 英国仍是实现机械化的头号先驱. N-UNCOUNT supp N TECHNICAL

strin·gent /ˈstrɪndʒənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Stringent laws, rules, or conditions are very severe or are strictly controlled. (法律、规定、条件等)严格的, 严厉的. ❖ *Its drug-testing procedures are the most stringent in the world.* 它的药品检验程序是世界上最严格的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

◢ **strin·gent·ly** ❖ *He is determined to see the Act enforced more stringently.* 他决心确保法案得到更加严格的实施. ADV ADV with v

string·er /ˈstrɪŋə/ stringers. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **stringer** is a journalist who is employed part-time by a newspaper or news service in order to report on a particular area. 特约记者. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ˌstring quarˈtet, string quartets.

1 A **string quartet** is a group of four musicians who play stringed instruments together. The instruments are two violins, a viola, and a cello. 弦乐四重奏(使用两把小提琴、一把中提琴和一把大提琴演奏). N-COUNT

2 A **string quartet** is a musical composition for two violins, a viola, and a cello. 弦乐四重奏曲. ❖ *...Dvorak's String Quartet Opus 34.* 德沃夏克的弦乐四重奏曲作品第34号. N-COUNT

stringy /ˈstrɪŋi/ stringier, stringiest.

1 **Stringy** food is unpleasant to eat because it contains long, thin strands that are difficult to chew, or are messy. (肉类)多筋的; (食物)多纤维而难咀嚼的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Stringy** hair is thin and unattractive. (头发)细而难看的. ❖ *...an enormously fat man with long, stringy gray hair.* 一个头发细而灰白的大胖子. ADJ-GRADED

strip /strɪp/ strips, stripping, stripped. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **strip** of something such as paper, cloth, or food is a long, narrow piece of it. (纸、布、食物等的)条, 狭长条. ❖ *The simplest rag-rugs are made with strips of fabric plaited together.* 最简单的碎呢地毯用一条条织物编成. N-COUNT

2 A **strip** of land or water is a long narrow area of it. (土地或水域的)狭长地带. ❖ *...a short boat ride across a narrow strip of water.* 坐一条小船驶过一片狭窄的水域游览. N-COUNT

3 A **strip** is a long road, usually just outside a town, where there are a lot of stores, restaurants, and hotels. (郊区)沿公路的商业区. N-COUNT AMERICAN

4 If you **strip**, you take off your clothes. 脱去, 脱光(衣服). ❖ *Women residents stripped naked in protest.* 女性居民赤身裸体表示抗议. VB V V adj

➪ **Strip off** means the same as **strip**. 义同 strip. ❖ *The children were brazenly stripping off and leaping into the sea.* 孩子们厚着脸皮脱光衣服, 跳进大海. PHR-V V P

5 If someone **is stripped**, their clothes are taken off by another person, for example in order to search for hidden or illegal things. (由于搜身等)(被)脱光衣服. VB be V-ed

6 To **strip** something means to remove everything that covers it. 取走盖着...的东西. ❖ *I stripped the beds and vacuumed the carpets.* 我取走床上被褥, 用吸尘器清扫地毯. VB V n

7 If you **strip** an engine or a piece of equipment, you take it to pieces so that it can be cleaned or repaired. (为擦洗或修理)拆开, 拆散(发动机等). VB V n

➪ **Strip down** means the same as **strip**. 义同 strip. ❖ *I stripped down the two SU carburettors, cleaned and polished the pieces and rebuilt the units.* 我拆开两台SU汽化器, 清洗和擦亮部件后, 又重新装配好. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

8 To **strip** someone of their property, rights, or titles means to take those things away from them. 剥夺, 夺走(某人财产、权利、头衔等). ❖ *The soldiers have stripped the civilians of their passports, and every other type of document.* 士兵们夺走了平民的护照及所有其他证明文件. VB V n of n

9 In a newspaper or magazine, a **strip** is a series of drawings which tell a story. The words spoken by the characters are often written on the drawings. (报刊上的)连环画. ❖ *...the Doonesbury strip.* 杜恩斯比利连环画. N-COUNT AMERICAN

10 ➸ 又见 **landing strip**, **strip-search**.

▸strip away.

1 To **strip away** something misleading or unnecessary means to remove it completely, so that people can see what is important or true. 揭开(伪装等). ❖ *Altman strips away the pretence and mythology to expose the film industry as a business like any other.* 阿特曼揭开伪装和神话, 显示出电影业跟其他任何商业毫无二致. PHR-V V P noun

2 To **strip away** a layer of something means to remove it completely. 除去, 剥去(一层某物). ❖ *She'd managed to strip the bloodied rags away from Nellie's body.* 她设法剥去内利尸体上沾满血污的破衣服. PHR-V V P noun V n P from n

▸strip down.

➸ 见 **strip 7**. PHR-V

▸strip off.

If you **strip off** your clothes, you take them off. 脱掉(衣服). ❖ *He stripped off his wet clothes and stepped into the shower.* 他脱去湿衣服, 踏进淋浴间. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➸ 又见 **strip 4**. PHR-V

ˈstrip club, strip clubs.

A **strip club** is a club which people go to in order to see striptease. 脱衣舞夜总会. N-COUNT

S

stripe /straɪp/ **stripes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **stripe** is a long line which is a different colour from the areas next to it. (与背景不同颜色的)条纹. 见插图条 **patterns.** N-COUNT ❖ *The walls in the front bedroom are painted with broad, pale blue and white stripes.* 前面卧室的墙上漆着淡蓝色和白色相间的宽条纹.

2 In the armed forces or the police, **stripes** are V-shaped bands of material sewn onto a uniform to indicate the rank of corporal or sergeant. (军服和警服上呈V字形的)级别条纹. N-COUNT

striped /straɪpt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **striped** has stripes on it. 带条纹的, 有条纹的. ADJ ❖ *...striped wallpaper.* 带条纹的墙纸.

stripey /ˈstraɪpi/.

➼ 见 **stripy.**

ˈstrip joint, strip joints.

A **strip joint** is the same as a **strip club.** 同 strip club. N-COUNT INFORMAL

strip·per /ˈstrɪpə/ **strippers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **stripper** is a person who earns money by doing striptease. 脱衣舞表演者. N-COUNT ❖ *...a male stripper.* 一名男脱衣舞表演者.

ˈstrip-search, strip-searches, strip-searching, strip-searched; 又拼作 **strip search.**

If a person **is strip-searched**, someone such as a police officer makes them take off all their clothes and searches them, usually to see if they are carrying drugs or weapons. (被)脱光搜查(常为搜查毒品或武器). VB be V-ed ❖ *All 23 of them were strip-searched for drugs.* 23个人都被脱光搜查, 看看是否带有毒品. be V-ed for n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They suspected that he might be carrying a weapon and ordered a strip search.* 他们怀疑他可能带有武器, 下令作脱光搜查. N-COUNT

S

strip·tease /ˈstrɪptiːz, AM -tiːz/; 又拼作 **strip-tease.**

Striptease is a form of entertainment in which someone takes off their clothes slowly and in a sexy way to music. 脱衣舞. N-UNCOUNT

stripy /ˈstraɪpi/; 又拼作 **stripey.**

Something that is **stripy** has stripes on it. The usual American word is **striped.** 带条纹的, 有条纹的. [美] 一般作 striped. ADJ INFORMAL, BRITISH ❖ *He was wearing a stripy shirt and baggy blue trousers.* 他穿着一件带条纹的衬衣和蓝色宽松裤.

strive /straɪv/ **strives, striving.** The past tense is either **strove** or **strived**, and the past participle is either **striven** or **strived.** 过去式为 strove 或 strived, 过去分词为 striven 或 strived. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **strive** to do something or **strive** for something, you make a great effort to do it or get it. 努力, 奋斗. VB V to-inf V for n Also V ❖ *Mr Calderon said the region must now strive for economic development as well as peace.* 考尔德伦先生说, 该地区现在要致力于经济发展以及和平. ◢ **striv·ing, strivings** N-UNCOUNT also N in pl ❖ *...a politician consumed by his own passionate striving for leadership.* 一名为狂热争夺领导权而耗尽精力的政客.

strobe /strəʊb/ **strobes.**

A **strobe** or a **strobe light** is a very bright light which flashes on and off very quickly. 频闪闪光灯. N-COUNT

strode /strəʊd/.

Strode is the past tense and past participle of **stride.** stride 的过去式和过去分词.

stroke /strəʊk/ **strokes, stroking, stroked.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **stroke** someone or something, you move your hand slowly and gently over them. (用手)轻轻抚摩. VB V n ❖ *Carla, curled up on the sofa, was smoking a cigarette and stroking her cat.* 卡拉蜷曲在沙发上, 边抽着烟, 边抚摩着她的猫.

2 If someone has a **stroke**, a blood vessel in their brain bursts or gets blocked, which may kill them or cause one side of their body to be paralysed. 中风. N-COUNT

3 The **strokes** of a pen or brush are the movements or marks you make with it when you are writing or painting. (书写、画画的)笔触, 笔画. N-COUNT ❖ *Fill in gaps by using short, upward strokes of the pencil.* 用铅笔短而向上的笔触把空处填满.

4 When you are swimming or rowing, your **strokes** are the repeated movements you make with your arms or the oars. (游泳时的)两臂一次划水; (划船时的)一次划桨. N-COUNT ❖ *I turned and swam a few strokes further out to sea.* 我转过身来, 又向大海的方向划了几下水.

5 A swimming **stroke** is a particular style or method of swimming. 游泳姿势. N-COUNT ❖ *She spent hours practising the breast stroke.* 她花了几个小时练习蛙泳.

6 In sports such as tennis, cricket, and golf, a **stroke** is the action of hitting the ball. (网球、板球、高尔夫等的)击球. N-COUNT ❖ *Compton was sending the ball here, there, and everywhere with each stroke.* 康普顿每次击球都把球打到不同的地方.

7 The **strokes** of a clock are the sounds that indicate each hour. (时钟的)敲击, 鸣响. N-COUNT ❖ *On the stroke of 12, fireworks suddenly exploded into the night.* 时钟刚敲12下, 烟花突然迸入夜空.

8 **A stroke of** luck or good fortune is something lucky that happens. (运气等)一回, 一次. N-SING

9 **A stroke of** genius or inspiration is a sudden idea or inspiration. (灵机)一动. N-SING

10 If something happens **at a stroke** or **in one stroke**, it happens suddenly and completely because of one single action. 一下子, 一举. PHR ❖ *Myxomatosis wiped out 40 million rabbits at a stroke.* 4,000万只兔子突然死于多发性黏液瘤病.

11 If someone does not **do a stroke** of work, they are very lazy and do no work at all. (与否定词连用)干一点儿(工作). PHR INFORMAL

stroll /strəʊl/ **strolls, strolling, strolled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **stroll** somewhere, you walk there in a slow, relaxed way. 散步, 溜达. VB V prep/adv ❖ *Afterwards, we strolled back, put the kettle on and settled down with the newspapers.* 之后, 我们溜达回来, 把水壶放在炉子上, 静下心来看报纸.

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *After dinner, I took a stroll round the city.* 晚饭后, 我绕城散了一圈步. N-COUNT

◢ **stroll·er, strollers** ❖ *The foggy streets were virtually empty, except for the occasional evening stroller.* 多雾的街上空无一人, 只是偶尔有个别晚上散步的人. N-COUNT

stroll·er /ˈstrəʊlə/ **strollers.**

A **stroller** is a small chair on wheels, in which a baby or small child can sit and be wheeled around. The British word is **pushchair.** 婴儿小推车. [英]作 pushchair. N-COUNT AMERICAN

strong /strɒŋ, AM strɔːŋ/ **stronger** /ˈstrɒŋgə, AM ˈstrɔːŋgər/ **strongest** /ˈstrɒŋgɪst, AM ˈstrɔːŋgɪst/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Someone who is **strong** is healthy with good muscles and can move or carry heavy things, or do hard physical work. 强壮的, 力气大的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *I'm not strong enough to carry him.* 我力气不够大, 背不动他. *I feared I wouldn't be able to control such a strong horse.* 我担心我无法驾驭这么厉害的马.

2 **Strong** objects or materials are not easily broken and can support a lot of weight or resist a lot of strain. 牢固的、坚固的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *The vacuum flask has a strong casing, which won't crack or chip.* 这暖水瓶有个坚固的外壳, 不会碎裂或碰坏. *Glue the mirror in with a strong adhesive.* 用强力胶水把镜子粘住. ◢ **strong·ly** ❖ *The fence was very strongly built, with very large posts.* 这篱笆有几根很大的支柱, 做得很牢固. ADV-GRADED

3 A **strong** wind, current, or other force has a lot of power or speed, and can cause heavy things to move. (风、水流等)强劲的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *A fairly strong current seemed to be moving the whole boat.* 好像有一股颇为强劲的水流在推动着整条船. ◢ **strongly** ❖ *The metal is strongly attracted to the surface.* 那金属牢牢地被吸附在表面上. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

4 Someone who is **strong** is confident and determined, and is not easily influenced or worried by other people. 坚定的, 坚决的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *He is sharp and manipulative with a strong personality.* 他很机敏, 善于操纵人, 有很强的个性.

5 If you have **strong** opinions on something or express them using **strong** words, you have extreme or very definite opinions which you are willing to express or defend. 肯定的; 积极的; 激烈的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *The paper is a strong supporter of President Mandela's reforms.* 那家报纸是曼德拉总统改革

的积极支持者. ◢ **strongly** ❖ *We are strongly opposed to the presence of America in this region.* 我们强烈反对美国在该地区的存在. ADV-GRADED

8 If someone in authority takes **strong** action, they act firmly and severely. (行动)坚强有力的. ❖ *He has also said he will have to become a strong President to put things right.* 他还说, 他将不得不成为一个强有力的总统来使局势恢复正常. ADJ-GRADED

9 A **strong** impression or influence has a great effect on someone. (印象、影响等)深刻的. ❖ *We're glad if our music makes a strong impression, even if it's a negative one.* 我们的音乐如果给人留下了很深的印象, 即使是不好的印象, 我们也很高兴. ◢ **strongly** ❖ *He is strongly influenced by Spanish painters such as Goya and El Greco.* 他受到如戈雅和埃尔 · 格列柯等西班牙画家的深刻影响. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

8 If there is a **strong** case or argument for something, it is supported by a lot of evidence. 有根据的, 有说服力的. ❖ *A strong link was found between parental mental illness and disturbance in their children.* 有证据表明, 孩子的精神病状态跟父母的精神病有很大的关系. ◢ **strongly** ❖ *These are conditions said by doctors to be strongly indicative of heart failure.* 医生说, 这些是很明显的心力衰竭症状. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

9 If there is a **strong** possibility or likelihood that something is true or will happen, it is very likely to be true or to happen. (可能性)很大的, 极大的. ❖ *There is a strong possibility that the cat contracted the condition by eating contaminated pet food.* 猫很可能吃了污染的猫食才得了这个病. ADJ-GRADED

10 Your **strong** points are your best qualities or talents, or the things you are good at. 擅长的. ❖ *Discretion is not Jeremy's strong point.* 谨慎不是杰里米的强项. *Cynics argue that the EC is far stronger on rhetoric than on concrete action.* 那些吹毛求疵的人认为, 欧共体擅长言词远远强于具体行动. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n v-link ADJ on n

11 A **strong** competitor, candidate, or team is talented or likely to succeed. (竞争对手、候选人、运动队等)有实力的; 有可能成功的. ❖ *She was a strong contender for Britain's Olympic team.* 她是有实力入选英国奥林匹克队的竞争者. ADJ-GRADED

12 If a relationship or bond is **strong**, it is close and likely to last for a long time. (关系)密切的, 持久的. ❖ *This has tested our marriage, and we have come through it stronger than ever.* 这考验了我们的婚姻, 我们从此比以往任何时候都更加亲密了. ADJ-GRADED

13 A **strong** currency, economy, or industry has a high value or is very productive. (货币)坚挺的; (经济、工业等)实力雄厚的. ❖ *The local economy is strong and the population is growing.* 当地经济实力雄厚、人口不断增长. ADJ-GRADED

14 If something is a **strong** element or part of something else, it is an important or large part of it. 重要的, 主要的. ❖ *There is a strong element of truth to each of these explanations.* 每种解释里都有重要的真实成分. ADJ-GRADED

15 You can use **strong** when you are saying how many people there are in a group. For example, if a group is twenty strong, there are twenty people in it. (人数)多达...的. ADJ num ADJ

16 A **strong** drink, chemical, or drug contains a lot of the particular substance which makes it effective. (饮料)烈性的, 浓烈的; (化学品、药等)高效的. ❖ *Strong coffee or tea late at night may cause sleeplessness.* 深夜喝浓咖啡或浓茶会使人睡不着觉. ADJ-GRADED

17 A **strong** colour, flavour, smell, sound, or light is intense and easily noticed. (色彩)深的, 浓的; (味道)浓重的; (声音)响亮的; (光线)强烈的. ❖ *The wine goes with strong and mild cheese alike.* 这酒既跟浓奶酪相配, 又跟淡奶酪相配. ◢ **strongly** ❖ *He leaned over her, smelling strongly of sweat.* 他向她俯过身去, 身上散发着浓烈的汗味. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

18 If someone has a **strong** accent, they speak in a distinctive way that shows very clearly what country or region they come from. (地方口音)浓重的. ADJ-GRADED

19 You can say someone has **strong** features or a **strong** face if they have large and distinctive facial features. 浓眉大眼的. ❖ *He had a strong Greek nose and olive-black eyes.* 他长着个希腊人的大鼻子和深橄榄色的眼睛. ADJ-GRADED

20 If someone **comes on strong**, they make their intentions or feelings clear in an excessive or aggressive way. 言行过分. ❖ *'I come on strong sometimes. Don't know why.' She was beginning to feel like a bully.* '我有时言行过分. 不知道什么原因.' 她开始感到自己像个很霸道的女人. PHR INFORMAL

21 If someone or something is still **going strong**, they are still alive, in good condition, or popular after a long time. (人或事物过了很久以后)依然活力不减, 依然状况良好、依然受欢迎. PHR INFORMAL

'strong-arm.

If you refer to someone's behaviour as **strong-arm** tactics or methods, you disapprove of it because it consists of using threats or force in order to achieve something. (贬义)使用强硬手段的. ❖ *The paper is openly critical of the strong-arm president.* 报纸公开批评那位使用强硬手段的总统. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

strong·hold /ˈstrɒŋhəuld, AM ˈstrɔːŋ-/ strongholds. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that a place or region is a **stronghold** of a particular attitude or belief, you mean that most people there share this attitude or belief. 大本营, 堡垒, 据点(大多数人有某种共同的态度或信念的地方). ❖ *The seat was a stronghold of the Labour party.* 那个选区是工党的大本营. N-COUNT

2 If you say that somewhere is a **stronghold** of a particular type of animal, you mean that a relatively large number of that type of animal lives there. (某种动物的)集中居住地. ❖ *Shetland is the last stronghold of otters in the British Isles.* 设得兰群岛是水獭在英伦诸岛的最后一块集中栖息地. N-COUNT with poss

strong·man /ˈstrɒŋmæn, AM ˈstrɔːŋ-/ strongmen.

If you refer to a male political leader as a **strongman**, you mean that he has great power and control over people and events, although his methods may sometimes be brutal or morally wrong. 铁腕人物, 强硬派人物; 独裁者. ❖ *He was a military strongman who ruled the country after a coup.* 他是军事强硬派, 在一次政变后统治那个国家. N-COUNT

,strong-'minded.

If you describe someone, especially a woman, as **strong-minded**, you approve of them because they have their own firm attitudes and opinions, and are not easily influenced by other people. (褒义)(尤指女人)意志坚强的, 坚持己见的, 有主见的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

,strong-'willed.

Someone who is **strong-willed** has a lot of determination and always tries to do what they want, even though other people may advise them not to. 意志坚强的; 固执己见的. ADJ-GRADED

strop·py /ˈstrɒpi/ stroppier, stroppiest.

Someone who is **stroppy** is bad-tempered and obstinate. 脾气坏的; 顽固的. ❖ *The gas people haven't called to repair the cooker so I shall have to get stroppy with them.* 煤气公司的人仍没来修理炉具, 我将要跟他们发脾气了. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

strove /strəuv/.

Strove is a past tense of **strive**. strive 的过去式.

struck /strʌk/.

Struck is the past tense and past participle of **strike**. strike 的过去式和过去分词.

struc·tur·al /ˈstrʌktʃərəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Structural means relating to or affecting the structure of something. 建筑上的; 结构上的. ❖ *The explosion caused little structural damage to the office towers themselves.* 爆炸对办公楼的建筑本身几乎没有造成结构上的破坏. ◢ **struc·tur·al·ly** ❖ *When we bought the house, it was structurally sound.* 我们买下这栋房子时, 它的结构还挺不错. ADJ ADV

struc·tur·al·ism /ˈstrʌktʃərəlɪzəm/.

Structuralism is a method of analysis applied to such things as language, literature, or systems of thought. According to structuralism, something such as a language or a literary work can be understood as a structure whose various parts or elements make sense only in relation to the whole. 结构主义(一种分析语言、文学或思想体系的方法). N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

struc·tur·al·ist /ˈstrʌktʃərəlɪst/ structuralists.

1 A **structuralist** is someone whose work is based on structuralism. 结构主义者. N-COUNT

S

2 **Structuralist** is used to refer to people and things that are connected with structuralism. 结构主义的. ❖ *There are two main structuralist techniques incorporated into critical social research.* 有两种主要的结构主义技巧被吸收到批判性的社会学研究中. ADJ ADJ n

struc·ture /ˈstrʌktʃə/ **structures, structuring, structured.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **structure** of something is the way in which it is made, built, or organized. 结构. ❖ *The typical family structure of Freud's patients involved two parents and two children.* 弗洛伊德的病人的典型家庭结构是双亲和两个孩子. *The chemical structure of this particular molecule is very unusual.* 这种特定分子的化学结构是很不寻常的. N-VAR

2 A **structure** is something that consists of parts connected together in an ordered way. (包括各组成部分的)结构, 构造. ❖ *The feet are highly specialised structures made up of 26 small delicate bones.* 脚的结构很特别, 由26根又小又精巧的骨头组成. N-COUNT

3 A **structure** is something that has been built. 建筑物. ❖ *The house was a handsome four-story brick structure.* 那房子是一栋漂亮的四层砖结构建筑物. N-COUNT

4 If you **structure** something, you arrange it in a careful, organized pattern or system. 使形成结构; 安排. ❖ *By structuring the course this way, we're forced to produce something the companies think is valuable.* 通过这样安排出来的过程, 我们不得不生产公司认为有价值的东西. VB V n

▲**struc·tured** ❖ *We have introduced a much more structured training programme.* 我们采用了一个安排得更好的训练计划. ADJ-GRADED

5 ➤ 又见 **report structure.**

S

strug·gle /ˈstrʌgəl/ **struggles, struggling, struggled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **struggle** to do something, you try hard to do it, even though other people or things may be making it difficult for you to succeed. 奋斗, 争斗. ❖ *They had to struggle against all kinds of adversity.* 他们必须与各种逆境奋斗. VB V to-inf V prep Also V

2 A **struggle** is an attempt to obtain something or to defeat someone who is denying you something, such as your freedom. (为获得某物或打败对手的)奋斗, 斗争. ❖ *Life became a struggle for survival.* 生活成为一种为生存而进行的斗争. *He is currently locked in a power struggle with his Prime Minister.* 他正陷于一场跟首相的权力斗争中. N-VAR

3 If you **struggle** when you are being held, you twist, kick, and move violently in order to get free. 挣扎(以图脱身). ❖ *I struggled, but he was a tall man, well-built.* 我挣扎着, 但他身材高大、体格健壮. VB V

4 If two people **struggle** with each other, they fight. 搏斗; 扭打. ❖ *We were struggling for the gun when it went off.* 我们正夺枪时, 那枪走火了. *There were signs that she struggled with her attacker.* 有迹象表明, 她跟袭击者搏斗过. V-RECIP pl-n V pl-n V for n V with n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He died in a struggle with prison officers.* 他在跟狱警的打斗中死去. N-COUNT

5 If you **struggle** to move yourself or to move a heavy object, you try to do it, but it is difficult. 尽力, 使劲. ❖ *I struggled with my bags, desperately looking for a porter.* 我吃力地拿着几个包, 拼命地寻找搬运工. VB V to-inf V prep

6 If you **struggle** to do something or go somewhere, you succeed in doing it or in going there but with great difficulty. 艰难地做(或行进). ❖ *Catherine struggled to her feet.* 凯瑟琳艰难地站起身来. VB V prep/adv

7 If a person or organization **is struggling**, they are likely to fail in what they are doing, even though they might be trying very hard. 苦苦挣扎(虽然努力尝试, 但可能失败). ❖ *The company is struggling to find buyers for its new product.* 公司在拼命为自己的新产品寻找顾客. *One in five young adults was struggling with everyday mathematics.* 每五个青年人当中, 就有一个在艰难地应付日常数学运算. VB V, only cont V to-inf V prep

8 An action or activity that is **a struggle** is very difficult for you to do. 难以办到的事, 难事. ❖ *Losing weight was a terrible struggle.* 减肥真是一件难事. N-SING a N

➤**struggle on.**

If you **struggle on**, you continue doing something although it is difficult, rather than stopping. 竭力维持下去. ❖ *The rest of the world struggles on with its perpetual problems.* 面对永远无法解决的问题, 世界的其他地方勉力支撑. PHR-V V P V P with n

strum /strʌm/ **strums, strumming, strummed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **strum** a stringed instrument such as a guitar, you play it by moving your fingers backwards and forwards across the strings. 弹(吉他等弦乐器). ❖ *Vaska strummed away on his guitar.* 瓦斯卡弹着吉他. VB V n V prep/adv

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I heard the strum of my father's guitar.* 我听到我父亲在弹吉他. N-SING

strung /strʌŋ/.

Strung is the past tense and past participle of **string**. string 的过去式和过去分词.

ˌstrung ˈout.

1 If things are **strung out** somewhere, they are spread out in a line. 成排铺开的. ❖ *Colleges, temples and administrative buildings were strung out on the north side of the river.* 河的北岸并排矗立着大学、庙宇和办公楼. ADJ

2 If someone is **strung out** on drugs, they are heavily affected by drugs. 吸毒成瘾的; 有...毒瘾的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

strut /strʌt/ **struts, strutting, strutted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who **struts** walks in a proud way, with their head held high and their chest out, as if they are very important; used showing disapproval. 趾高气扬地走, 架子十足地走. ❖ *He struts around town like he owns the place.* 他昂首阔步地在城里走, 仿佛那地方是属于他的. VB PRAGMATICS V prep/adv

If you **strut** your **stuff**, you act in a proud way and show off. 炫耀, 卖弄. PHR INFORMAL

2 A **strut** is a piece of wood or metal which holds the weight of other pieces in a building. 支柱, 撑杆, 支杆. N-COUNT

strych·nine /ˈstrɪkniːn, AM -naɪn/.

Strychnine is a very poisonous drug which is sometimes used in very small amounts as a medicine. 士的宁, 马钱子碱(一种毒药). N-UNCOUNT

stub /stʌb/ **stubs, stubbing, stubbed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **stub** of a cigarette or a pencil is the last short piece of it which remains when the rest has been used. (烟)蒂; (铅笔)头. N-COUNT with supp

2 The **stub** of a ticket or cheque is the part that you keep after the rest of it has been used. (票据、支票等的)存根. N-COUNT

3 If you **stub** your toe, you hurt it by accidentally kicking something hard. 意外踢伤(脚趾). VB V n

➤**stub out.**

When someone **stubs out** a cigarette, they put it out by pressing it against something hard. 掐灭(香烟). ❖ *Signs across the entrances warn all visitors to stub out their cigarettes.* 入口处的告示上告诫所有来访者掐灭香烟. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

stub·ble /ˈstʌbəl/.

1 **Stubble** consists of the short stalks which are left in fields after corn or wheat has been harvested. (玉米、小麦等收割后留下的)茬, 残株. N-UNCOUNT

2 The very short hairs on a man's face when he has not shaved recently are referred to as **stubble**. 须茬. N-UNCOUNT

▲**stub·bly** /ˈstʌbəli/ ❖ *...a man with a stubbly chin.* 一个下巴长满胡茬的男人. ADJ-GRADED

stub·born /ˈstʌbən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **stubborn** or who behaves in a **stubborn** way is determined to do what they want and is very unwilling to change their mind. 顽固的, 倔强的, 固执的. ADJ-GRADED

▲**stub·born·ly** ❖ *He stubbornly refused to tell her how he had come to be in such a state.* 他倔强地拒绝对她说他是怎样弄到这种地步的. ADV-GRADED

▲**stub·born·ness** ❖ *I couldn't tell if his refusal to talk was simple stubbornness.* 他拒绝说话是否仅仅是因为执拗, 我说不准. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **stubborn** stain or problem is difficult to remove or to deal with. (污迹、困难)难对付的, 难去除的, 难克服的. ADJ-GRADED

▲**stubbornly** ❖ *Some interest rates have remained stubbornly high.* 有些利率一直降不下来. ADV-GRADED

stub·by /ˈstʌbi/.

An object that is **stubby** is shorter and thicker than usual. 矮短的, 短粗的. ❖ *He pointed a stubby finger at a wooden* ADJ-GRADED

chair opposite him. 他伸出一个又短又粗的指头，指指对面的一张木椅子.

stuc·co /ˈstʌkəʊ/.

Stucco is a type of plaster used for covering walls and decorating ceilings. (刷墙和天花板用的)粉刷灰泥. N-UNCOUNT

stuck /stʌk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Stuck** is the past tense and past participle of **stick**. stick 的过去式和过去分词.

2 If something is **stuck** in a particular position, it is fixed tightly in this position and is unable to move. 动不了的，无法移动的. ADJ v-link ADJ

3 If you are **stuck** in a place or unpleasant situation, you want to get away from it, but are unable to. 陷入(困境)的. ❖ *I don't want to get stuck in another job like that*. 我不想再陷入那样的工作. ADJ v-link ADJ prep/adv

4 If something is **stuck** at a particular level or stage, it is not progressing or changing. (在某一阶段)困住不动的. ❖ *The economy is still stuck in recession*. 经济依然困于不景气中. ADJ v-link ADJ prep/adv

5 If you are **stuck with** something that you do not want, you cannot get rid of it. 缠住的，脱不了手的. ❖ *Many people are now stuck with expensive fixed-rate mortgages*. 许多人现在受困于昂贵的固定利率的抵押贷款. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

6 If you get **stuck** when you are trying to do something, you are unable to continue doing it because it is too difficult. 陷于停顿状态的. ADJ v-link ADJ

7 If you **get stuck in**, you start what you are going to do with a lot of enthusiasm and determination. 加紧进行；积极地开始干. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

ˌstuck-ˈup.

If you say that someone is **stuck-up**, you mean that you dislike them because they think they are very important and they are proud and unfriendly. 自命不凡的，高傲自大的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

stud /stʌd/ **studs**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Studs** are small pieces of metal which are attached to a surface for decoration. 金属饰片；饰钉. N-COUNT

2 **Studs** are earrings which consist of one small piece of jewellery attached to a bar which goes through your ear. (穿耳环用的)耳钉. N-COUNT

3 **Studs** are small round objects attached to the bottom of boots, especially sports boots, so that the wearer does not slip. (尤指运动靴底部的)防滑钉. N-COUNT

4 Horses or other animals that are kept for **stud** are kept to be used for breeding. 种马；种畜. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you refer to a man as a **stud**, you mean that he is thought to be very active sexually and good at satisfying women's sexual desires. 性欲旺盛的男子，擅于满足女人性欲的男人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

6 A **stud** is the same as a **stud farm**. 同 stud farm. N-COUNT

7 ➡ 又见 **press stud**.

stud·ded /ˈstʌdɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **studded** is decorated with studs or things that look like studs. 用…装饰的；镶有…的. ❖ *...a beautiful gold bracelet studded with diamonds*. 一只漂亮的镶有钻石的金手镯. ADJ

➩ Also after nouns. 又用在名词后. ❖ *...a gold and diamond-studded trophy*. 一个镶有钻石的金奖杯. COMB

2 If you say that something is **studded** with another thing, you mean that there are a lot of the second thing in or on the first thing. 密布…的；镶满…的；撒满…的. ❖ *...a metal panel studded with small microphones*. 一块镶满小型麦克风的金属板. ADJ v-link ADJ, ADJ with n

3 ➡ 又见 **star-studded**.

stu·dent /ˈstjuːdənt, ˈstuː-/ **students**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **student** is a person who is studying at a university or college. 大学生. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **mature student**.

2 A **student** is a person who is studying at a secondary school. 中学生. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 Someone who is a **student of** a particular subject is interested in the subject and spends time learning about it. 学者，研究者. N-COUNT N of n

ˌstudents' ˈunion, students' unions.

1 The **students' union** or the **student union** is the students' organization in a university or college which organizes leisure activities, provides welfare services, and represents students' political interests. (大学的)学生会. N-COUNT

2 **The students' union** or **the student union** is the building where the students' union organization has its offices and which usually has a shop, a coffee bar, and a meeting place. 学生会活动楼(通常设有学生会办公室、商店、咖啡店、会议室等). N-SING the N

ˈstud farm, stud farms.

A **stud farm** is a place where horses are bred. 种马场. N-COUNT

stud·ied /ˈstʌdid/.

A **studied** action has been carefully thought about or planned and is not spontaneous or natural. 经过深思熟虑的；预先计划的. ADJ ADJ n

➡ 又见 **study**.

stu·dio /ˈstjuːdiəʊ, ˈstuː-/ **studios**. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **studio** is a room where a painter, photographer, or designer works. (画家的)画室；(摄影师的)摄影室；(设计师的)工作室. N-COUNT

2 A **studio** is a room where radio or television programmes are recorded, records are produced, or films are made. (电台的)录音室；(电视、电影的)摄影棚、制作室. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to film-making or recording companies as **studios**. 电影公司；录音公司. ❖ *She wrote to Paramount Studios and asked if they would audition her*. 她写信给派拉蒙电影公司，询问能否让她试演. N-COUNT

4 A **studio**, a **studio flat**, or a **studio apartment** is a small flat with one room for living and sleeping in, a kitchen, and a bathroom. (包括一间卧室兼起居室、厨房和卫生间的)一套公寓房，单间公寓. N-COUNT

ˌstudio ˈaudience, studio audiences.

A **studio audience** is a group of people who are in a television or radio studio watching while a programme is being made, so that their clapping, laughter, or questions are recorded on the programme. (观看摄制或录制过程，以便将他们的鼓掌、笑声或提问录入节目的)摄影棚观众、录音棚观众. N-COLL-COUNT

stu·di·ous /ˈstjuːdiəs, ˈstuː-/.

Someone who is **studious** spends a lot of time reading and studying books. 勤学的，用功的. ADJ-GRADED

stu·di·ous·ly /ˈstjuːdiəsli, ˈstuː-/.

If you do something **studiously**, you do it carefully and deliberately. 仔细地，认真地；故意地. ❖ *When I looked at Clive, he studiously avoided my eyes*. 当我看着克莱夫的时候，他故意避开我的目光. ADV-GRADED

study /ˈstʌdi/ **studies, studying, studied**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **study**, you spend time learning about a particular subject or subjects. 学，学习. ❖ *He went to Hull University, where he studied History and Economics*. 他上了赫尔大学，在那里攻读历史和经济学. *She came to Britain to study for her A levels*. 她来英国学习，准备参加高级程度考试. VB V, V n, V for n

2 **Study** is the activity of studying. 学习；学业. ❖ *She gave up her studies to have Alexander*. 她放弃学业去生下亚历山大. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 A **study** of a subject is a piece of research on it. (对某主题的)研究. ❖ *...the first study of English children's attitudes*. 第一次关于英格兰儿童态度的研究. N-COUNT

4 You can refer to educational subjects or courses that contain several elements as **studies** of a particular kind. 学科；课程. ❖ *She is currently doing a business studies course at Leeds*. 她目前在利兹大学攻读商业课程. N-PLURAL supp N

5 If you **study** something, you look at it or watch it very carefully, in order to find something out. 细察，仔细看. VB V n

6 If you **study** something, you consider it or observe it carefully in order to be able to understand it fully. 研究. ❖ *I know that you've been studying chimpanzees for thirty years now*. 我知道，你现在已经研究黑猩猩30年了. VB V n

7 A **study** by an artist is a drawing which is done in preparation for a larger picture. (画家为了画更重要的作品而画的)试作，试画. N-COUNT

S

8 A **study** is a room in a house which is used for reading, writing, and studying. 书房，书斋。 N-COUNT

9 ➡ 又见 **studied; case study.**

stuff /stʌf/ **stuffs, stuffing, stuffed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You can use **stuff** to refer to things such as a substance, a collection of things, events, or ideas, or the contents of something in a general way without mentioning the thing itself by name. (泛指的)物品，东西。 ◆ *I'd like some coffee, and I don't object to the powdered stuff if it's all you've got.* 我想喝点咖啡，不反对喝粉末状的，要是你只有那东西的话。 *Don't tell me you still believe in all that stuff?* 难道你现在还相信那东西？ *He pointed to a duffle bag. 'That's my stuff.'* 他指指一个行李袋。'那是我的东西。' N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

2 If you **do** your **stuff**, you perform an activity in the way that people expect. 做规定的事，做分内的事。 ◆ *Once I get on the pitch I know I can do my stuff.* 一旦我上了球场，我知道自己该做什么。 PHR INFORMAL

3 If you say that someone **knows** their **stuff**, you mean that they are good at doing something because they know a lot about it. 懂行，精通。 PHR INFORMAL

4 ➡ **strut one's stuff:** 又见 **strut.**

5 If you say that one thing is **the stuff of** another, you mean that the first thing is a very important feature or characteristic of the second thing, or that the second thing can be based or built on the first thing. 素材，材料。 ◆ *The idea that we can be whatever we want has become the stuff of television commercials.* 我们想成为什么就能成为什么的想法，已经成为电视广告的素材。 N-SING the N of n FORMAL

6 If you **stuff** something somewhere, you push it there quickly and roughly. (匆忙和粗鲁地)把...塞进。 ◆ *I stuffed my hands in my pockets.* 我把两只手插进口袋里。 VB V n prep/adv

7 If you **stuff** a container or space with something, you fill it with something or with a quantity of things until it is full. 塞；塞满。 ◆ *He grabbed my purse, opened it and stuffed it full, then gave it back to me.* 他夺过我的钱包，打开后塞满它，然后还给我。 *...wallets stuffed with dollars.* 塞满钱的皮夹子。 VB V n with n, V n adj, V-ed

8 If you **stuff** yourself, you eat a lot of food. 吃饱。 VB V pron-refl prep

9 If you **stuff** a bird such as a chicken or a vegetable such as a pepper, you put a mixture of food inside it before cooking it. 把填料塞入(待煮的鸡、辣椒等)；给...装馅。 ◆ *...stuffed tomatoes.* 塞满填料的番茄。 VB V n, V-ed

10 If a dead animal **is stuffed**, it is filled with a substance so that it can be preserved and displayed. (被)填塞制成标本。 ◆ *...stuffed animal heads.* 制成标本的动物头。 VB usu passive, V-ed

11 If you are angry with someone for something that they have said or done, you might say **'Get stuffed!'** to them; a rude expression. (表示生气)滚开！去你的！ EXCLAM PRAGMATICS BRITISH

12 **Stuff** is used in front of nouns to emphasize that you do not care about something, or do not want to think about it. (用在名词之前，强调不在乎或不想考虑)去了吧，算了。 ◆ *Ultimately my attitude was: stuff them.* 最后，我的态度是：去他们的。 VB only imper PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH V n

stuff·ing /ˈstʌfɪŋ/ **stuffings.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Stuffing** is a mixture of food that is put inside a bird such as a chicken, or a vegetable such as a pepper, before it is cooked. (煮鸡等之前先在膛内塞入的)填料，馅。 N-VAR

2 **Stuffing** is material that is put inside pillows, cushions, or toys, in order to fill them and make them firm. (塞在枕头、垫子或玩具里的)填料，填充物。 N-UNCOUNT

3 If something **knocks the stuffing out of** you when you are feeling enthusiastic or confident about something, it causes you to lose your enthusiasm or confidence. 挫败...的锐气；使...丧失信心。 PHR

stuffy /ˈstʌfi/ **stuffier, stuffiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Stuffy** people or institutions are formal and old-fashioned. 正式的；古板的，陈腐的。 ADJ-GRADED

2 If it is **stuffy** in a place, it is unpleasantly warm and there is not enough fresh air. 闷热的，不通风的。 ADJ-GRADED

3 If you have a **stuffy** nose, your nose is blocked with mucus, usually because of a cold. (鼻子)塞住的。 ADJ-GRADED

◢ **stuffi·ness** ◆ *Peppermint leaves are believed to relieve tiredness and nasal stuffiness.* 据说薄荷叶可以缓解疲劳和鼻塞。 N-UNCOUNT

stul·ti·fy /ˈstʌltɪfaɪ/ **stultifies, stultifying, stultified.**

If something **stultifies** you, it makes you feel empty or dull in your mind, because it is so boring or repetitive. (因乏味或重复)使变得头脑迟钝。 ◆ *Only a uniformed guard stultified with boredom might have overheard them.* 只有一个因无所事事而呆头呆脑的穿制服的卫兵可能无意中听到了他们的话。 ◢ **stul·ti·fy·ing** ◆ *A rigid routine can be stultifying and boring.* 严格死板的例行公事能使人头脑迟钝，感到厌倦。 VB V n, V-ed, ADJ-GRADED

stum·ble /ˈstʌmbəl/ **stumbles, stumbling, stumbled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **stumble**, you put your foot down awkwardly while you are walking or running and nearly fall over. (走路或跑步时)绊脚，绊跌。 ◆ *I stumbled into the telephone box and dialed 999.* 我跌跌撞撞地走进电话亭，拨了999。 VB V, V prep/adv
➔ Also a noun. 又作名词。 ◆ *I make it into the darkness with only one stumble.* 我走进黑暗里只绊了一次脚。 N-COUNT

2 If you **stumble** while you are reading aloud or speaking, you make a mistake, and have to pause before saying the words properly. 说话出错，结结巴巴地说。 ◆ *Labour was delighted to see the Premier stumbling over answers to questions on Tory tax plans.* 工党很高兴地看到首相结结巴巴地回答有关保守党的税收计划的问题。 VB V over n, Also V

➤**stumble across** or **stumble on.**

If you **stumble across** something or **stumble on** it, you find it or discover it unexpectedly. 碰巧找到；无意中发现。 PHR-V V P n

'stumbling block, stumbling blocks. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **stumbling block** is a problem which stops you from achieving something. 绊脚石；障碍物。 ◆ *Perhaps the major stumbling block to reunification is the military presence in South Korea.* 重新统一的主要障碍也许是在南韩的驻军。 N-COUNT

stump /stʌmp/ **stumps, stumping, stumped.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **stump** is a small part of something that remains when the rest of it has been removed or broken off. (主体去掉以后留下的)残余部分。 ◆ *If you have a tree stump, check it for fungus.* 如果你有树桩，就看看上面有没有蘑菇。 N-COUNT

2 In cricket, the **stumps** are the three wooden sticks that are placed upright in the ground to form the wicket. (板球三柱门的)柱。 N-COUNT

3 If you **are stumped** by a question or problem, you cannot think of any solution or answer to it. (被)(问题)难住。 ◆ *Well, maybe I stumped you on that one.* 啊，我那个问题也许让你为难了。 VB be V-ed, V n

4 If you **stump** somewhere, you walk there with heavy steps. 拖着沉重的步子走。 ◆ *The Marshal stepped over the vacuum-cleaner and stumped out of the room.* 警长踩过吸尘器，拖着沉重的步子走出房间。 VB V prep/adv

5 If politicians **stump** the country or **stump** for a candidate, they travel around making campaign speeches before an election. (政治家)进行巡回演说；为(候选人)作巡回政治演说。 ◆ *He was in Georgia stumping for Senator Wyche Fowler, a Democrat.* 他在佐治亚州为民主党参议员威奇·福勒进行巡回演说。 VB V n AMERICAN V for n

6 If politicians are **on the stump**, they are campaigning for an election. 正在进行竞选演说。 PHR AMERICAN

➤**stump up.**

If you **stump up** a sum of money, you pay the money that is required for something, often reluctantly. (通常不情愿地)付钱。 ◆ *Customers do not have to stump up any cash for at least four weeks.* 顾客至少在四个星期里不需要付任何现金。 PHR V INFORMAL, BRITISH V P noun Also V P

stumpy /ˈstʌmpi/.

Stumpy things are short and thick. 短而粗的。 ADJ-GRADED

stun /stʌn/ **stuns, stunning, stunned.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **are stunned** by something, you are very shocked or astonished by it and are therefore unable to speak or do anything. (使)惊呆，(使)目瞪口呆。 ◢ **stunned** ◆ *His announcement did not produce any immediate cheers, only a stunned silence.* 他的宣布并没有马上引起欢呼，大家只 VB usu passive ADJ-GRADED

是目瞪口呆，一片寂静.

2 If something such as a blow on the head **stuns** you, it makes you unconscious or confused and unsteady. 打昏；把…打得晕头转向. VB V n

3 ➤ 又见 **stunning**.

stung /stʌŋ/.
Stung is the past tense and past participle of **sting**. sting 的过去式和过去分词.

stunk /stʌŋk/.
Stunk is the past participle of **stink**. stink的过去分词.

stun·ner /ˈstʌnə/ **stunners.**

1 A **stunner** is an extremely attractive woman. 极漂亮的女人，绝色佳人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If you say that something is a **stunner**, you mean that it is very surprising or impressive. 令人大吃一惊的东西；给人深刻印象的东西. ❖ *Their debut single is a stunner.* 他们的首张单曲唱片给人留下很深的印象. N-COUNT INFORMAL

stun·ning /ˈstʌnɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **stunning** person or thing is extremely beautiful or impressive. 非常漂亮的；给人留下深刻印象的. ❖ *...a stunning display of fireworks.* 瑰丽夺目的烟花汇演. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **stun·ning·ly** ❖ *...stunningly beautiful countryside.* 无比美丽的乡村. ADV-GRADED

2 A **stunning** thing or event is so unusual or unexpected that people are astonished by it. 令人大吃一惊的. ❖ *The minister resigned last night after a stunning defeat in Sunday's vote.* 那位部长在星期日的选举中惨败后，于昨晚辞职. ◢ **stunningly** ❖ *Sometimes people were quite stunningly rude to him.* 有时人们对他特别粗暴. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

stunt /stʌnt/ **stunts, stunting, stunted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **stunt** is something interesting that is done in order to attract attention and get publicity for the person or company responsible for it. 意在吸引注意力的举动. ❖ *In a bold promotional stunt for the movie, he smashed his car into a passing truck.* 为了宣传那部电影，他做出了惊险的举动，将汽车撞在一辆路过的卡车上. N-COUNT

2 If someone **pulls a stunt**, they do something silly or risky. 做傻事，表演惊险动作. PHR

3 A **stunt** is a dangerous and exciting piece of action in a film. (电影里的)绝技，惊险动作，特技动作. ❖ *Sean Connery insisted on living dangerously for his new film by performing his own stunts.* 辛康纳里坚持要为他的新电影冒险：他自己做特技动作. N-COUNT

4 If something **stunts** the growth or development of a person or thing, it prevents it from growing or developing as much as it should. 阻碍(事物发展、人的成长等). ❖ *High interest rates have stunted economic growth.* 高利率妨碍了经济发展. ◢ **stunt·ed** ❖ *...low stunted trees.* 生长不良的矮树. VB V n ADJ-GRADED

ˈstunt man, stunt men; 又拼作 **stuntman.**
A **stunt man** is a man whose job is to do dangerous things, either for publicity or in a film instead of the actor so that the actor does not risk being injured. 特技替身演员. N-COUNT

stu·pefy /ˈstjuːpɪfaɪ, ˈstuː-/ **stupefies, stupefying, stupefied.**
If something **stupefies** you, it shocks or surprises you so much that you cannot think properly for a while. 使目瞪口呆. ◢ **stu·pefied** ❖ *Primrose, stupefied by tiredness, began to wail that she was hungry.* 普里姆罗斯累得晕头转向，开始叫嚷肚子饿. VB V n ADJ

stu·pen·dous /stjuːˈpendəs, AM stuː-/.
Something that is **stupendous** is surprisingly impressive or large. 令人留下深刻印象的；巨大的，大得惊人的. ADJ-GRADED

stu·pid /ˈstjuːpɪd, AM ˈstuː-/ **stupider, stupidest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you say that someone or something is **stupid**, you mean that they show a lack of good judgement or intelligence and they are not at all sensible. 愚蠢的，笨的. ❖ *I made a stupid mistake.* 我犯了个愚蠢的错误. ◢ **stu·pid·ly** ❖ *We had stupidly been looking at the wrong column of figures.* 我们一直在愚蠢地错看着另一栏数字. ◢ **stu·pid·ity** /stjuːˈpɪdɪti, AM stuː-/ **stupidities** ❖ *I stared at him, astonished by his stupidity.* 我凝视他，对他的愚蠢感到吃惊. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED N-VAR

2 You say that something is **stupid** to indicate that you do not like it or that it annoys you. 无聊的，乏味的. ❖ *Friendship is much more important to me than a stupid old ring!* 对我来说，友谊要比一枚无聊的旧戒指重要得多! ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

stu·por /ˈstjuːpə, AM ˈstuː-/ **stupors.**
Someone who is in a **stupor** is almost unconscious and is unable to act or think normally, especially as a result of drink or drugs. (尤指喝酒或吸毒以后的)不省人事、几乎失去知觉，神志不清. N-COUNT

stur·dy /ˈstɜːdi/ **sturdier, sturdiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone or something that is **sturdy** looks strong and is unlikely to be easily injured or damaged. 强壮的；坚实的，牢固的. ◢ **stur·di·ly** ❖ *It was a good table too, sturdily constructed of elm.* 这也是一张好桌子，是榆木做的，很坚固. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

stur·geon /ˈstɜːdʒən/; **sturgeon** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
A **sturgeon** is a fish which lives in the northern hemisphere. Sturgeon are usually caught for their eggs, which are known as caviar. (生活在北半球的、通常取其卵做鱼子酱的)鲟鱼. N-VAR

stut·ter /ˈstʌtə/ **stutters, stuttering, stuttered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **stutters**, they have difficulty speaking because they find it hard to say the first sound of a word. 结结巴巴地说. VB V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He spoke with a pronounced stutter.* 他说话明显带有结巴. N-COUNT
◢ **stut·ter·ing** ❖ *He had to stop talking because if he'd kept on, the stuttering would have started.* 他不得不停止说话，因为如果他再说下去，他又要开始结巴了. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something **stutters** along, it progresses slowly and unevenly. 缓慢而不顺利地进行. ❖ *The political debate stutters on.* 政治辩论磕磕绊绊地进行下去. VB BRITISH V prep/adv

sty /staɪ/ **sties.**
A **sty** is the same as a **pigsty**. 同 pigsty. N-COUNT

stye /staɪ/ **styes.**
A **stye** is an infection of the skin at the bottom of an eyelash, which makes the eyelid red and swollen. 睑腺炎，麦粒肿. N-COUNT

style /staɪl/ **styles, styling, styled.** ◆◆◆◆

1 The **style** of something is the general way in which it is done or presented, which often shows the attitudes of the people involved. 风格，格调. ❖ *Belmont Park is a broad sweeping track which will suit the European style of running.* 贝尔蒙特公园是个宽阔的田径场，适合于欧洲风格的赛跑. ◢ **-style** ❖ *...the development of a Western-style political system.* 发展一种西式政治制度. N-COUNT with supp also in adj N COMB

2 If people or places have **style**, they are smart and elegant. 风度，派头，气派. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that something is **not** someone's **style**, you mean that it is not the way in which they usually do things, or does not fit the way they usually see themselves. 不是(某人)的作风(风格). PHR
➤ to **cramp** someone's **style**: 见 **cramp**.

4 The **style** of a product is its design. (产品的)样式，类型，设计. ❖ *Several styles of hat were available.* 几种样式的帽子现在买得到. ◢ **-style** ❖ *Guests have been asked to dress 1920s-style.* 客人们被要求穿20世纪20年代式样的衣服. N-VAR COMB

5 In the arts, a particular **style** is characteristic of a particular period or group of people. (艺术的)风格. ❖ *...six scenes in the style of a classical Greek tragedy.* 希腊古典悲剧风格的六场戏. N-COUNT

6 If something such as a piece of clothing, a vehicle, or someone's hair **is styled** in a particular way, it is designed or shaped in that way. (衣服、车辆、头发等)(被)按照特定式样制作. ❖ *...classically styled clothes.* 古典式的衣服. VB usu passive V-ed

7 ➤ 又见 **old-style, self-styled, styling.**

styl·ing /ˈstaɪlɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **styling** of an object is the design and appearance of it. 款式，式样. ❖ *The car neatly blends classic styling into a smooth modern package.* 那辆车巧妙地将古典款式融入一个流畅的现代化整体之中. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **styling** of someone's hair is the way in which it is N-UNCOUNT

S

cut and arranged. (头发的)款式. ❖ ...*shampoos and styling products*. 洗发剂和设计发型的产品.

3 ➟ 又见 style.

styl·ised /ˈstaɪlaɪzd/.

➟ 见 **stylized**.

styl·ish /ˈstaɪlɪʃ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **stylish** is smart, elegant, and fashionable. 漂亮的; 时髦的; 有格调的. ◢ **styl·ish·ly** ❖ ...*stylishly dressed middle-aged women*. 穿着时髦的中年妇女. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

styl·ist /ˈstaɪlɪst/ **stylists.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **stylist** is a hairdresser. 发型师, 理发师. N-COUNT

2 A **stylist** is someone whose job is to create the style of something such as an advertisement or the image of people such as pop singers. (广告、形象等的)设计师. N-COUNT

3 If you describe someone as a **stylist**, you mean that they pay a lot of attention to the way they write, say, or do something so that it is attractive and elegant. 重视作品风格的人, 追求优雅风格的人. N-COUNT

sty·lis·tic /staɪˈlɪstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Stylistic describes things relating to the methods and techniques used in creating a piece of writing, music, or art. (写作、音乐或艺术创作等)讲究技巧的; 有风格的. ❖ *There are some stylistic elements in the statue that just don't make sense*. 这雕像上有一些毫无意义的技巧成分. ◢ **sty·lis·ti·cal·ly** ❖ *While both share some similarities they are stylistically very different*. 虽然两者有一些相似之处, 但在风格上是非常不同的. ADJ ADV

styl·ized /ˈstaɪlaɪzd/; 又拼作 **stylised**. ◆◇◇◇◇

S

Something that is **stylized** uses various artistic or literary conventions in order to create an effect, instead of being natural or true to life. 符合特定程式的(而非自然的或写实的形式). ADJ-GRADED

sty·lus /ˈstaɪləs/ **styluses.**

The **stylus** on a record player is the small needle that picks up the sound signals on the records. (留声机上的)唱针. N-COUNT

sty·mie /ˈstaɪmi/ **stymies, stymieing, stymied.**

If you **are stymied** by something, you find it very difficult to take action or to continue what you are doing. (被)阻碍, (被)妨碍; (使)处境困难. ❖ *Relief efforts have been stymied in recent weeks by armed gunmen*. 救助行动在最近几周受到武装枪手的阻碍. VB usu passive be V-ed

styro·foam /ˈstaɪərəfəʊm/.

Styrofoam is a very light, plastic substance, used especially to make containers or as an insulating material. The usual British word is **polystyrene**. 舒泰龙泡沫塑料. [英]一般作 polystyrene. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

suave /swɑːv/ **suaver, suavest.**

Someone who is **suave** is charming, polite, and elegant, but may be insincere. 文绉绉的; 故作斯文的. ADJ-GRADED

sub /sʌb/ **subs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In team games such as football, a **sub** is a player who is brought into a match to replace another player. (体育比赛中的)替补队员. N-COUNT

2 A **sub** is a submarine. 潜艇. ❖ ...*their new nuclear sub*. 他们新的核潜艇. N-COUNT INFORMAL

3 A fixed amount of money that you pay regularly in order to be a member of a club or society is called your **subs**. (参加俱乐部或协会后定期缴纳的)会员费. N-PLURAL BRITISH

sub- /sʌb-/.

1 **Sub-** is used at the beginning of words that have 'under' as part of their meaning. 用于词的开头, 表示'下面', '底下'. ❖ *The waters were rising about the rock and would soon submerge it*. 岩石周围的水在上涨, 很快就会将它淹没. ... *a nuclear-powered submarine*. 一艘核动力潜艇. PREFIX

2 **Sub-** is added to the beginning of nouns in order to form other nouns that refer to things that are part of a larger thing. (加在名词的开头, 构成新的名词)分, 分支. ❖ ...*a subcommittee on family values and individual rights*. 一个关于家庭价值和个人权利的小组委员会. PREFIX

3 **Sub-** is added to the beginning of adjectives in order to form other adjectives that describe someone or something as inferior, for example inferior to normal people or to normal things. (加在形容词的开头, 构成新的形容词)低于, 劣于(正常水平). ❖ *The cold has made already substandard living conditions even worse*. 寒冷使得原本已低于正常的生活条件更加糟糕. PREFIX

sub·al·tern /ˈsʌbəltən/ **subalterns.**

A **subaltern** is any commissioned officer in the army below the rank of captain. (陆军)中尉. N-COUNT BRITISH

sub·atom·ic /ˌsʌbəˈtɒmɪk/.

A **subatomic** particle is a particle which is part of an atom, for example an electron, a proton, or a neutron. (电子、中子或质子等)亚原子的. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

sub·com·mit·tee /ˈsʌbkəmɪti/ **subcommittees;** 又拼作 **sub-committee.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **subcommittee** is a small committee made up of members of a larger committee. (委员会下属的)小组委员会, 附属委员会. N-COLL-COUNT

sub·con·scious /ˌsʌbˈkɒnʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Your **subconscious** is the part of your mind that can influence you or affect your behaviour even though you are not aware of it. 下意识, 潜意识. N-SING the N, N with poss

2 A **subconscious** feeling or action exists in or is influenced by your subconscious. 下意识的, 潜意识的. ❖ ...*a subconscious cry for affection*. 对爱的下意识呼唤. ◢ **sub·con·scious·ly** ❖ *Subconsciously I had known that I would not be in personal danger*. 我下意识地知道我不会有人身危险. ADJ ADV

sub·con·ti·nent /ˌsʌbˈkɒntɪnənt/ **subcontinents;** 又拼作 **sub-continent.**

A **subcontinent** is part of a larger continent, made up of a number of countries that form a large mass of land. 'The subcontinent' is often used to refer to the area that contains India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. 次大陆(the subcontinent 常指包括印度、巴基斯坦和孟加拉国的印度次大陆). N-COUNT

sub·con·tract, subcontracts, subcontracting, subcontracted. The verb is pronounced /ˌsʌbkənˈtrækt/. The noun is pronounced /sʌbˈkɒntrækt/. 动词发音为 /ˌsʌbkənˈtrækt/. 名词发音为 /sʌbˈkɒntrækt/.

1 If one firm **subcontracts** part of its work to another firm, it pays the other firm to do part of the work that it has been employed to do. 转包, 分包. ❖ *The company is subcontracting production of most of the parts*. 公司正把生产大部分零件的工作转包出去. VB V n to n, V n

2 A **subcontract** is a contract between a firm which is being employed to do a job and another firm which agrees to do part of that job. 转包合约, 分包合约. N-COUNT

sub·con·trac·tor /ˌsʌbkənˈtræktə, AM -ˈkɑːntræk-/ **subcontractors;** 又拼作 **sub-contractor.**

A **subcontractor** is a person or firm that has a contract to do part of a job which another firm is responsible for. (转包工作的)转包者; 分包公司. N-COUNT

sub·cul·ture /ˈsʌbkʌltʃə/ **subcultures;** 又拼作 **sub-culture.**

A **subculture** is the ideas, art, and way of life of a group of people within a society, which are different from the ideas, art, and way of life of the rest of the society. 亚文化(指同一社会中与他人不同的思想、艺术和生活方式). ❖ ...*the violent subculture of London youth gangs*. 伦敦青年帮派的暴力亚文化群. N-COUNT

sub·cu·ta·neous /ˌsʌbkjuˈteɪniəs/.

Subcutaneous is used to indicate that something is situated, used, or put under your skin. 皮下的; 用于皮下的; 置于皮下的. ❖ ...*subcutaneous fat*. 皮下脂肪. ADJ ADJ n

sub·di·vide /ˌsʌbdɪˈvaɪd/ **subdivides, subdividing, subdivided;** 又拼作 **sub-divide.**

If something **is subdivided**, it is divided into several smaller areas, parts, or groups. (被)再分, (被)分得更小. ❖ *The verbs were subdivided into transitive and intransitive categories*. 动词又分成及物类和不及物类. VB usu passive be V-ed into n

sub·di·vi·sion /ˌsʌbdɪˈvɪʒən/ **subdivisions;** 又拼作 **sub-division.**

3 A **subdivision** is an area, part, or section of something which is itself a part of something larger. (从大部分中分出来的)小部分, 细分部分. ❖ *Months are a conventional subdivision of the year.* 月份是对年份的通行的细分. N-COUNT

4 You can refer to a plot of land for building houses as a **subdivision**. (为建房划分出来的)小块土地. N-COUNT AMERICAN

sub·due /səb'dju:, AM -'du:/ **subdues, subduing, subdued.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If soldiers or the police **subdue** a group of people, they defeat them or bring them under control by using force. (用暴力)制服. VB V n

2 To **subdue** feelings means to make them less strong. 抑制, 克制(感情). ❖ *He forced himself to subdue and overcome his fears.* 他竭力抑制和克服恐惧. VB V n

sub·dued /səb'dju:d, AM -'du:d/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **subdued** is very quiet, often because they are sad or worried about something. (因悲伤或担心)闷声不响的, 抑郁的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Subdued** sounds are not very loud. (声音)不太响亮的, 低沉的. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Subdued** lights or colours are not very bright. (灯光或颜色)柔和的. ADJ-GRADED

,sub-'editor, sub-editors; 又拼作 **subeditor**.

A **sub-editor** is a person whose job is to check and correct articles in newspapers or magazines before they are printed. (在报馆或杂志社帮助审阅稿件的)审稿人, 文字编辑. N-COUNT BRITISH

sub·group /'sʌbgru:p/ **subgroups;** 又拼作 **sub-group**.

A **subgroup** is a group that is part of a larger group. (大组下面的)分组, 小组. N-COUNT

sub·hu·man /,sʌb'hju:mən/; 又拼作 **sub-human**.

If you describe someone's behaviour or situation as **subhuman**, you mean that it is disgusting and not worthy of a civilized person. (行为或境况太差)与文明人不相配的. ADJ

sub·ject, subjects, subjecting, subjected. The noun and adjective are pronounced /'sʌbdʒɪkt/. The verb is pronounced /səb'dʒekt/. 名词和形容词发音为 /'sʌbdʒɪkt/. 动词发音为 /səb'dʒekt/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **subject** of a conversation, letter, or book is the thing that is being discussed or written about. (谈话、信件或书的)主题. ❖ *It was I who first raised the subject of plastic surgery.* 是我首先提到整形外科的问题. N-COUNT

2 Someone or something that is the **subject of** criticism, study, or an investigation is being criticized, studied, or investigated. (批评、研究、调查等的)对象. ❖ *He's now the subject of an official inquiry.* 他现在是一次官方调查的对象. N-COUNT N of n

3 When someone involved in a conversation **changes the subject**, they start talking about something else. 改变话题. PHR

4 A **subject** is an area of knowledge or study, especially one that you study at school, college, or university. (学校里的)学科、课程. N-COUNT

5 In an experiment or piece of research, the **subject** is the person or animal that is being tested or studied. (用作试验或被研究的)对象. N-COUNT FORMAL

6 An artist's **subjects** are the people, animals, or objects that he or she paints, models, or photographs. (艺术家创作的)题材, 对象. N-COUNT with supp

7 In grammar, the **subject** of a clause is the noun group that refers to the person or thing that is doing the action expressed by the verb. For example, in 'My cat keeps catching birds', 'my cat' is the subject. (语法)主语. N-COUNT

8 If someone or something is **subject to** something, they are affected by it or are likely to be affected by it. 容易...的; 易受...影响的. ❖ *Prices may be subject to alteration.* 价格有可能变动. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

9 If someone is **subject to** a particular set of rules or laws, they have to obey those rules or laws. 服从...的; 受...支配的. ❖ *Mr Jones is not subject to the normal police discipline code.* 琼斯先生不受普通警察纪律准则的约束. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

10 If an event will take place **subject to** a condition, it will take place only if that thing happens. 取决于; 视...而定. ❖ *Egypt had agreed to a summit, subject to certain conditions.* 埃及已答应在某些条件下举行峰会. PHR-PREP

11 If you **subject** someone to something unpleasant, you make them experience it. 使遭受, 使经受. ❖ *...the man who had subjected her to four years of beatings.* 使她挨了四年打的那个男人. VB V n to n

12 The people who live in or belong to a particular country, usually one ruled by a monarch, are the **subjects** of that monarch or country. (通常指君主制下的)臣民. 比较 **citizen**. N-COUNT with supp

13 **Subject** peoples and countries are ruled or controlled by the government of another country. (民族或国家)臣服, 隶属的. ❖ *...colonies and other subject territories.* 殖民地和其他臣服的领土. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

sub·jec·tion /səb'dʒekʃən/.

Subjection to someone involves being controlled and oppressed by them. 服从, 屈从. N-UNCOUNT

sub·jec·tive /səb'dʒektɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Something that is **subjective** is based on personal opinions and feelings rather than on facts. 主观的(指以个人看法和感情为基础). ◢ **sub·jec·tive·ly** ❖ *I can choose to see things subjectively of course.* 我当然可以选择主观地看待事情. ◢ **sub·jec·tiv·ity** /,sʌbdʒək'tɪvɪti/ ❖ *They accused her of flippancy and subjectivity in her reporting.* 他们指责她的报导轻率和主观. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

'subject matter; 又拼作 **subject-matter**. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **subject matter** of something such as a book, lecture, film, or painting is the thing that is being written about, discussed, or shown. 题材, 主题. N-UNCOUNT

sub ju·di·ce /,sʌb 'dʒu:dɪsi/.

When something is **sub judice**, people are not allowed to comment about it in the media because it is the subject of a trial in a court of law. 在审理中的, 尚未作出判决的(因此不能在传媒中评论). ADJ LEGAL

sub·ju·gate /'sʌbdʒʊgeɪt/ **subjugates, subjugating, subjugated.**

1 If someone **subjugates** a group of people, they take complete control of them, especially by defeating them in a war. (尤指在战争中)制伏, 降伏; 使臣服. ◢ **sub·ju·ga·tion** /,sʌbdʒʊ'geɪʃən/ ❖ *...the brutal subjugation of native tribes.* 对当地部落的残酷征服. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If your wishes or desires **are subjugated** to something, they are treated as less important than that thing. (使)从属, (使)隶属. ❖ *After having been subjugated to ambition, your maternal instincts are at last starting to assert themselves.* 在放下雄心壮志之后, 你身为母亲的天性终于开始表现出来. VB be V-ed to n Also be V-ed

sub·junc·tive /səb'dʒʌŋktɪv/.

In English, a clause expressing a wish or suggestion can be put in **the subjunctive**, or in the **subjunctive** mood, by using the base form of a verb or 'were'. An example is 'He asked that they be removed'. (英语语法)虚拟语气, 虚拟式. N-SING the N FORMAL

sub·let /,sʌb'let/ **sublets, subletting.** The form **sublet** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle of the verb. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形.

If you **sublet** a building or part of a building, you allow someone to use it and you take rent from them, although you are not the owner and pay rent for it yourself. 转租, 分租(把租来的房子再租给别人). VB V n

,sub-lieu'tenant, sub-lieutenants.

A **sub-lieutenant** is a naval officer of the lowest rank. (海军)中尉. N-COUNT

sub·li·mate /'sʌblɪmeɪt/ **sublimates, sublimating, sublimated.**

If you **sublimate** a strong desire or feeling, you express it in a way that is socially acceptable. 使(愿望、感情等)升华; 使高尚. ❖ *The erotic impulse is sublimated into art.* 情欲冲动升华为艺术. ◢ **sub·li·ma·tion** /,sʌblɪ'meɪʃən/. ❖ *...sublimation of the sexual drive.* 性欲的升华. VB V n TECHNICAL be V-ed into n N-UNCOUNT

sub·lime /sə'blaɪm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **sublime**, you mean that it has a wonderful quality that affects you deeply. 崇高的, 高尚的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

S

➩ You can refer to sublime things as **the sublime**. 崇高,高尚. N-SING the N ❖ *She elevated every rare small success to the sublime.* 她把每次难得的小小成功提升至高尚.

If you describe something as going **from the sublime to the ridiculous**, you mean that it changes from being of very high quality to being silly or trivial. (表示两个极端)从卓越到荒谬. PHR

2 If you describe someone's attitude or behaviour as **sublime**, you mean that they seem surprisingly ignorant or unaware of something. 极端的, 十足的. ADJ FORMAL ❖ *...the administration's sublime incompetence.* 政府极端的无能.

◢ **sub·lime·ly** ❖ *Mrs Trollope was sublimely uninterested in what she herself wore.* 特罗洛普太太衣着很随便. ADV

sub·limi·nal /sʌb'lɪmɪnəl/.

Subliminal influences or messages affect your mind without you being aware of it. 潜意识的; 不知不觉的. ADJ

◢ **sub·limi·nal·ly** ❖ *I have read many books, perhaps they influenced me subliminally.* 我读过很多书, 也许它们潜移默化地影响过我. ADV

ˌsub-maˈchine gun, sub-machine guns; 又拼作 **submachine gun**.

A **sub-machine gun** is a light portable type of machine gun. 冲锋枪, 轻机枪. N-COUNT

sub·ma·rine /ˌsʌbmə'riːn/ **submarines.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **submarine** is a type of ship that can travel both above and below the surface of the sea. 潜艇, 潜水艇. N-COUNT

◢ **sub·ma·rin·er** /sʌb'mærɪnə, AM ˌsʌbmə'riːnə/ **submariners.** N-COUNT

A **submariner** is a sailor who works on a submarine. 潜艇人员.

S

2 **Submarine** means existing below the surface of the sea. 水下的, 海生的. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL ❖ *...submarine plants.* 海生植物.

sub·merge /səb'mɜːdʒ/ **submerges, submerging, submerged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **submerges**, it goes below the surface of some water or another liquid. 沉入水中; 淹没, 浸没. V-ERG V ❖ *The river burst its banks, submerging an entire village.* V n 河水决堤, 淹没了整个村庄. *...a submerged rock.* V-ed 一块没入水中的岩石.

2 If you **submerge** yourself in an activity, you give all your attention to it and do not think about anything else. 使(自己)潜心于(某事). VB V pron-refl in n

sub·mers·ible /səb'mɜːsɪbəl/.

If something is **submersible**, it can go or operate under water. 可潜入水中的; 可在水中运行的. ADJ

sub·mis·sion /səb'mɪʃən/ **submissions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Submission** is a state in which people accept that they are under the control of someone else, for example because they are not powerful enough to resist them. 屈服, 顺从. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **submission** of a proposal, application, or other document is the act of sending it to someone, so that they can decide whether to accept it or not. (提案、申请、文件等的)提交. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL ❖ *...the submission of a dissertation.* 提交一篇论文.

3 A **submission** is a proposal, application, or other document that is sent or presented to someone, so that they can decide whether to accept it or not. 提交的提案(申请等). N-COUNT

sub·mis·sive /səb'mɪsɪv/.

If you are **submissive**, you behave in a quiet obedient way. 屈从的, 顺从的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sub·mis·sive·ly** ❖ *The troops submissively lay down their weapons.* ADV-GRADED 部队乖乖地放下武器.

sub·mit /səb'mɪt/ **submits, submitting, submitted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **submit** to something, you accept it or undergo it reluctantly, for example because you are not powerful enough to resist it. 屈服, 服从, 顺从. VB V to n ❖ *They demanded $7 million, saying that if I submitted to their demands, they would not press the allegations.* Also V 他们要求700万元, 声言如果我服从他们的要求, 他们就不再坚持那些指控.

2 If you **submit** a proposal or application to someone, you send it to them so that they can decide whether to accept it or not. 提交, 提出. VB V n to n ❖ *Head teachers yesterday submitted a claim for a 9 per cent pay rise.* V n 校长们昨天要求工资增加9%.

sub·nor·mal /ˌsʌb'nɔːməl/.

If someone is **subnormal**, they have less ability or intelligence than a normal person of their age. (能力或智力)低于正常标准的, 弱智的. ADJ

➩ **The subnormal** are people who are subnormal. 弱智者; 低能者. N-PLURAL the N

sub·or·di·nate, subordinates, subordinating, subordinated. ◆◆◇◇◇

The noun and adjective are pronounced /sə'bɔːdɪnət/. The verb is pronounced /sə'bɔːdɪneɪt/. 名词和形容词发音为 /sə'bɔːdɪnət/; 动词发音为 /sə'bɔːdɪneɪt/.

1 If someone is your **subordinate**, they have a less important position than you in the organization that you both work for. 下级, 下属. N-COUNT

2 Someone who is **subordinate** to you has a less important position than you and has to obey you. 下级的; 从属的. ADJ ❖ *Women were regarded as subordinate to free men.* 女人被认为从属于男性自由民.

3 Something that is **subordinate** to something else is less important than the other thing. 次要的; 第二位的. ADJ-GRADED ❖ *...an art in which words were subordinate to images.* 一种以图像为主、语言为辅的艺术.

4 If you **subordinate** something to another thing, you regard it or treat it as less important than the other thing. 使从属; 使成为次要. VB V n to n ◢ **sub·or·di·na·tion** /səˌbɔːdɪ'neɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...economic subordination to Europe.* 在经济上从属于欧洲.

subˌordinate 'clause, subordinate clauses.

A **subordinate clause** is a clause in a sentence which adds to or completes the information given in the main clause. It cannot usually stand alone as a sentence. (语法中的)从句, 从属分句. 比较 **main clause**. N-COUNT

subˌordinating conˈjunction, subordinating conjunctions.

A **subordinating conjunction** is a word such as 'although', 'because', or 'when' which begins a subordinate clause. (引出从句的)从属连词. 比较 **co-ordinating conjunction**. N-COUNT

'sub-plot, sub-plots.

The **sub-plot** in a play, film, or novel is a story that is separate from and less important than the main story. (戏剧、电影、小说等的)次要情节. N-COUNT

sub·poe·na /sə'piːnə/ **subpoenas, subpoenaing, subpoenaed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **subpoena** is a legal document telling someone that they must give evidence as a witness in a court of law. (传唤到庭作证的)传票. N-COUNT

2 If someone **subpoenas** someone, they serve them with a subpoena. If someone **subpoenas** evidence, it must be produced in a court of law as evidence. (用传票)传唤(证人)到庭作证; 传召(证物). VB V n

sub·scribe /səb'skraɪb/ **subscribes, subscribing, subscribed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **subscribe to** an opinion or belief, you are one of a number of people who have this opinion or belief. 赞成, 同意(看法、信念等). VB ❖ *I've personally never subscribed to the view that either sex is superior to the other.* V to n 我个人从不赞同某一种性别优于另一种性别的见解.

2 If you **subscribe to** a service, magazine, or organization, you pay money regularly to receive the service or magazine, or to belong to or support the organization. (通过定期付款)接受(服务); 订阅(杂志); 参加(组织); 支持(组织). VB V to n

◢ **sub·scrib·er, subscribers** ❖ *I have been a subscriber to 'Railway Magazine' for many years.* N-COUNT 我多年来一直订阅《铁路杂志》.

3 If you **subscribe** for shares in a company, you apply to buy shares in that company. 认购(股票) VB V for n

sub·scrip·tion /səb'skrɪpʃən/ **subscriptions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **subscription** is an amount of money that you pay regularly in order to receive a service or magazine, or to belong to or support an organization. 服务费; 订阅费; 会员费. N-COUNT

sub·sec·tion /'sʌbsekʃən/ **subsections;** 又拼作 **sub-section**.

A **subsection** of a text or a document such as a law is one of the smaller parts into which its main parts are divided. (文章或文件的)小节, 分段. N-COUNT also N num

sub·se·quent /'sʌbsɪkwənt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **subsequent** to describe something that happened or existed after the time or event that has just been referred to. 后来的,随后的. ❖ *Those concerns were overshadowed by subsequent events.* 后来发生的事件使那些担心显得无足轻重. ◢ **sub·se·quent·ly** ❖ *She subsequently became the Faculty's President.* 她后来成为学院院长. ADJ: ADJ n FORMAL ADV

2 If something happened **subsequent to** something else, it happened after that thing. 在…之后,继…之后. ❖ *They won only one more game subsequent to their Cup semi-final win.* 在那场世界杯半决赛获胜以后,他们只赢过一场. PHR FORMAL

sub·ser·vi·ent /səb'sɜːviənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **subservient** to someone, you do whatever they want you to do. 屈从的;低声下气的. ◢ **sub·ser·vi·ence** /səb'sɜːviəns/ ❖ *...an austere regime stressing obedience and subservience to authority.* 一个严厉的政权,强调对政府百依百顺,俯首帖耳. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you treat one thing as **subservient to** another, you treat it as less important than the other thing. 从属于,附属于. ❖ *The woman's needs are seen as subservient to the group interest.* 妇女的需要被视为应服从团体利益. ADJ v-link ADJ to n

sub·set /'sʌbset/ **subsets.**

A **subset** of a group of things is a smaller number of things that belong together within that group. (一大套里的)一小套. N-COUNT

sub·side /səb'saɪd/ **subsides, subsiding, subsided.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a feeling or a noise **subsides**, it becomes less strong or loud. (感觉或声音)减弱. ❖ *Catherine's sobs finally subsided.* 凯瑟琳的啜泣声终于平静了一些. VB V

2 If fighting **subsides**, it becomes less intense or widespread. (战斗)平息,范围缩小. VB V

3 If the ground or a building **is subsiding**, it is sinking to a lower level. (地面、建筑物)下陷,沉降. ◢ **sub·sid·ence** /səb'saɪdəns, 'sʌbsɪdəns/ ❖ *The problems were caused by subsidence and the house needed to be underpinned.* 问题由坍陷引起,那房子的基础需要加固. VB V N-UNCOUNT

4 If the level of water, especially flood water, **subsides**, it goes down. (洪水等)退落,下降. VB V

sub·sidi·ar·ity /səbˌsɪdi'ærɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Subsidiarity is the principle of allowing the individual members of a large organization to make decisions on issues that affect them, rather than leaving those decisions to be made by the whole group. 个人负责制(由个人对影响自己的问题做出决定而不是由集体做出决定的制度). N-UNCOUNT

sub·sidi·ary /səb'sɪdiəri, AM -dieri/ **subsidiaries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **subsidiary** or a **subsidiary** company is a company which is part of a larger and more important company. (大公司的)子公司,附属公司. ❖ *...British Asia Airways, a subsidiary of British Airways.* 英国航空公司的一家子公司英国亚洲航空公司. N-COUNT

2 If something is **subsidiary**, it is less important than something else with which it is connected. 辅助的;次要的. ❖ *The economics ministry has increasingly played a subsidiary role to the finance ministry.* 经济部越来越处于从属财政部的地位. ADJ

sub·si·dize /'sʌbsɪdaɪz/ **subsidizes, subsidizing, subsidized;** [英]又拼作 **subsidise.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If an authority **subsidizes** something, they pay part of the cost of it. 对…给予补贴. ❖ *Governments have subsidized the housing of middle and upper-income groups.* 政府为中高收入的群体提供住房补贴. ◢ **sub·si·dized** ❖ *...heavily subsidized prices for housing.* 补贴很多的住房价格. ◢ **sub·si·diz·ing** ❖ *...the subsidising of London's transport.* 伦敦交通补贴. ◢ **sub·si·di·za·tion** /ˌsʌbsɪdaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the federal government's subsidisation of poorer parts of the country.* 联邦政府对该国贫困地区的补贴. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT N-UNCOUNT

2 If a government **subsidizes** an industry, they provide money in order to enable the industry to continue. 资助(某个行业). ❖ *...a government decision to subsidise coal mining.* 一项资助采煤业的政府决定. ◢ **subsidized** ❖ *...Scotland's subsidised theatre.* 苏格兰的受到资助的剧院. ◢ **subsidization** ❖ *...the subsidization of Japanese agriculture.* 对日本农业的补贴. VB V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

sub·si·dy /'sʌbsɪdi/ **subsidies.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **subsidy** is money that is paid by an authority in order to help an industry or business, or to pay for a public service. 补贴金,资助金;津贴. ❖ *Farmers are planning a massive demonstration against farm subsidy cuts.* 农场主计划举行大规模示威,反对削减农业补贴. N-COUNT

sub·sist /səb'sɪst/ **subsists, subsisting, subsisted.**

If people **subsist**, they are just able to obtain the food or money that they need in order to stay alive. 勉强活下去,维持生活. ❖ *The prisoners subsisted on one mug of the worst quality porridge three times a day.* 犯人一日三餐,每餐只有一盅质量最差的粥,赖以苟延性命. VB V V on n

sub·sist·ence /səb'sɪstəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Subsistence** is the condition of having just enough food or money to stay alive. 勉强活命;生存. ❖ *The standard of living today is on the edge of subsistence.* 今天的生活标准仅够勉强维持生活. N-UNCOUNT

2 In **subsistence** farming or **subsistence** agriculture, farmers produce food to eat themselves rather than to sell. (农业)自给的、生存的(指收成仅够自己食用). ADJ: ADJ n

sub·soil /'sʌbsɔɪl/.

The **subsoil** is a layer of earth that is just below the surface soil but above hard rock. (表土以下、岩石层以上的)底土,心土. N-UNCOUNT also a N

sub·son·ic /ˌsʌb'sɒnɪk/.

Subsonic speeds or aeroplanes are very fast but slower than the speed of sound. (飞机等)亚音速的. ADJ: ADJ n

'sub-species; 又拼作 **subspecies.** **Sub-species** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形.

A **sub-species** of a plant or animal is a subdivision of a species. (动植物物种里的)亚种. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

sub·stance /'sʌbstəns/ **substances.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **substance** is a solid, powder, liquid, or gas with particular properties. 物质. ❖ *The substance that's causing the problem comes from the barley.* 引起问题的物质来自大麦. N-COUNT

2 **Substance** is the quality of being important or significant. 实质性的东西. ❖ *It's questionable whether anything of substance has been achieved.* 有没有取得实质性的东西是令人怀疑的. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

3 **The substance of** what someone says or writes is the main thing that they are trying to say. 要旨,主旨;主要内容. ❖ *The substance of his discussions doesn't really matter.* 他讨论的要旨其实是无关紧要的. N-SING the N of n

4 If you say that something has no **substance**, you mean that it is not true. (与否定词连用)根据. ❖ *There is no substance in any of these allegations.* 这些指控都是站不住脚的. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

5 A person **of substance** has a lot of money, power, or influence. (有财力、权力或影响力的)实质性(人物). PHR FORMAL

ˌsub-'standard; 又拼作 **substandard.**

A **sub-standard** service or product is unacceptable because it is below a required standard. 不够标准的、低于标准的. ADJ-GRADED

sub·stan·tial /səb'stænʃəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Substantial** means large in amount or degree. 充足的;大量的;重大的. ❖ *That is a very substantial improvement.* 那是个很大的改善. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 A **substantial** building is large and strongly built. 大而牢固的、大而坚固的. ❖ *...those fortunate enough to have a fairly substantial property to sell.* 那些很幸运、有大而坚固的物产可以出售的人. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

sub·stan·tial·ly /səb'stænʃəli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something increases or decreases **substantially**, it increases or decreases by a large amount. If something changes or improves **substantially**, it changes or improves to a great extent. (变化、改善等)大幅度地,重大地. ADV-GRADED ADV with v FORMAL

2 If something is **substantially** different from something else, there is a large or basic difference between the two things. (不同)很大地,基本地. ADV-GRADED ADV adj/prep FORMAL

S

3 If you say that something is **substantially** correct or unchanged, you mean that it is generally correct or unchanged. (正确或不变)大体上,总的说来. ADV ADV adj FORMAL

sub·stan·ti·ate /səb'stænʃieɪt/ **substantiates, substantiating, substantiated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

To **substantiate** a statement or a story means to supply evidence which proves that it is true. 为…提供证据,证实…有根据. ❖ *There is little scientific evidence to substantiate the claims.* 几乎没有科学证据来证实这些说法. VB FORMAL V n
◢ **sub·stan·tia·tion** /səbˌstænʃi'eɪʃən/ ❖ *...alternative methods of substantiation other than written records.* 除书面记录以外其他提供证据的方法. N-UNCOUNT

sub·stan·tive /səb'stæntɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Substantive** negotiations or talks involve real issues and aim to arrive at a meaningful agreement. (谈判、会谈等)实质性的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

2 **Substantive** issues or questions are real and important. (问题)重大的,根本性的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

sub·sta·tion /'sʌbsteɪʃən/ **substations.**

A **substation** is a place where high voltage electricity from power plants is converted to lower voltage electricity for homes or factories. 变电所. N-COUNT

sub·sti·tute /'sʌbstɪtjuːt, AM -tuːt/ **substitutes, substituting, substituted.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **substitute** one thing for another, or if one thing **substitutes** for another, it takes the place or performs the function of the other thing. 用…代替;替代. ❖ *You could always substitute a low-fat soft cheese.* 你总是可以用低脂肪的软奶酪来代替. *Would phone conversations substitute for cosy chats over lunch?* 电话上的交谈可以代替边吃午饭边舒适地聊天吗? ◢ **sub·sti·tu·tion** /ˌsʌbstɪ'tjuːʃən, AM -'tuː-/ **substitutions** ❖ *...a straight substitution of carob for chocolate.* 用角豆粉直接代替巧克力. V-ERG V n for n V n V for n Also V N-VAR

2 A **substitute** is something that you have or use instead of something else. 替代者;代替物,代用品. ❖ *She is seeking a substitute for the very man whose departure made her cry.* 她正在找一个替代者,替代那个离开了使她痛哭的人. N-COUNT

3 If you say that one thing is no **substitute** for another, you mean that it does not have certain desirable features that the other thing has, and is therefore unsatisfactory. If you say that there is no **substitute** for something, you mean that it is the only thing which is really satisfactory. (与否定词连用)代替. ❖ *The printed word is no substitute for personal discussion.* 书面语言绝不能代替面对面的讨论. N-COUNT with neg

4 In team games such as football and rugby, a **substitute** is a player who is brought into a match to replace another player. (球队的)替补队员. N-COUNT

sub·stra·tum /'sʌbstrɑːtəm, AM -'streɪt-/ **substrata.**

A **substratum** of something is something that exists under the surface of something else, or is less obvious than something else. 底层,下层. ❖ *...its deep substratum of chalk.* 地下深处的白垩层. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

sub·sume /səb'sjuːm, AM -'suːm/ **subsumes, subsuming, subsumed.**

If something **is subsumed** within a larger group or class, it is included within it, rather than being considered as something separate. (被)纳入;(被)包括进去. ❖ *East Germany was subsumed by capitalist West Germany.* 东德被资本主义的西德纳入版图. VB be V-ed prep FORMAL be V-ed Also V n, V n prep

sub·ter·fuge /'sʌbtəfjuːdʒ/ **subterfuges.**

Subterfuge is a trick or a dishonest way of getting what you want. 花招,诡计. ❖ *Most people can see right through that type of subterfuge.* 那种花招多数人一下子就能识破. N-VAR

sub·ter·ra·nean /ˌsʌbtə'reɪniən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **subterranean** river or tunnel is under the ground. (河流、隧道等)地下的. ADJ FORMAL

sub·text /'sʌbtekst/ **subtexts.**

The **subtext** is the implied message or subject of something that is said or written. (话语或作品的)潜台词,暗示语. N-VAR

sub·ti·tle /'sʌbtaɪtəl/ **subtitles.**

1 The **subtitle** of a piece of writing is a second title which is often longer and explains more than the main title. (文章的)小标题,副标题. ◢ **sub·ti·tled** ❖ *'Lorna Doone' is subtitled 'a Romance of Exmoor'.* 《劳娜·杜恩》的副标题是《埃克斯莫尔的浪漫史》. N-COUNT V-PASSIVE, be V-ed with quote

2 **Subtitles** are the printed translation that you can read at the bottom of the screen when you are watching a foreign film. (译制片的)字幕. ◢ **subtitled** ❖ *Much of the film is subtitled.* 这部电影的许多地方带有字幕. N-PLURAL ADJ

sub·tle /'sʌtəl/ **subtler, subtlest.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something that is **subtle** is not immediately obvious or noticeable. 微妙的;隐晦的;难以捉摸的. ❖ *...the slow and subtle changes that take place in all living things.* 在所有生物身上发生的慢慢的、微妙的变化. ◢ **sub·tly** ❖ *The truth is subtly different.* 实际情况有着微妙的不同之处. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Subtle** smells, tastes, sounds, or colours are pleasantly complex and delicate. (气味、味道)淡淡的;(声音)隐约的;(颜色)淡雅的. ❖ *...delightfully subtle scents.* 淡雅好闻的香味. ◢ **subtly** ❖ *...a white sofa teamed with subtly coloured rugs.* 一张白色的沙发,配上颜色淡雅的地毯. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

sub·tle·ty /'sʌtəlti/ **subtleties.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Subtleties** are very small details or differences which are not obvious. 细微之处;细微差别. ❖ *...his fascination with the subtleties of human behaviour.* 他沉迷于人类行为的细微差别. N-COUNT

2 **Subtlety** is the quality of being not immediately obvious or noticeable, and therefore difficult to describe. 难以名状;奥妙,深奥. ❖ *African dance is vigorous, but full of subtlety.* 非洲舞蹈充满活力,奥妙无穷. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Subtlety** is the ability to notice and recognize things which are not obvious, especially small differences between things. (尤指觉察细微差别的能力)洞察力,机敏,精明. ❖ *She analyses herself with great subtlety.* 她很敏锐地分析了自己. N-UNCOUNT

4 **Subtlety** is the ability to use indirect methods to achieve something, rather than doing something that is obvious. 灵巧,机巧(善于运用间接的办法达到目的). ❖ *They had obviously been hoping to approach the topic with more subtlety.* 他们显然一直希望更加机巧地处理这个问题. N-UNCOUNT

sub·to·tal /'sʌbtəutəl/ **subtotals.**

A **subtotal** is a figure that is the result of adding some numbers together but is not the final total. 小计(指部分数字之和). N-COUNT

sub·tract /səb'trækt/ **subtracts, subtracting, subtracted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **subtract** one number from another, you do a calculation in which you take it away from the other number. 减,减去. ❖ *We have subtracted $25 per adult to arrive at a basic room rate.* 我们已减去每个成人25元,算出基本房价. ◢ **sub·trac·tion** /səb'trækʃən/ **subtractions** ❖ *She's ready to learn simple addition and subtraction.* 她打算学会简单的加法和减法. VB V n from n V n N-VAR

ˌsub-'tropical; 又拼作 **subtropical.**

1 **Sub-tropical** places have a climate that is warm and humid, and are often near tropical regions. 亚热带的,副热带的. ADJ

2 **Sub-tropical** plants and trees grow in places that are warm and humid. 生长于亚热带的. ADJ

sub·urb /'sʌbɜːb/ **suburbs.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **suburb** of a city or large town is a smaller area which is part of the city or large town but is outside its centre. 郊区. N-COUNT

2 If you live in the **suburbs**, you live in the mainly residential area outside the centre of a large town or city. 近郊住宅区. N-PLURAL

sub·ur·ban /sə'bɜːbən/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Suburban** means relating to a suburb. 郊区的;与郊区有关的. ❖ *...a suburban shopping centre in Sydney.* 悉尼的一个郊区购物中心. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you describe something as **suburban**, you mean that it is dull and conventional. 乏味的;古板的. ❖ *His clothes are conservative and suburban.* 他的衣服保守而又古板. ADJ-GRADED

sub·ur·bia /sə'bɜːbiə/.

Suburbia is sometimes used to refer to the suburbs of cities N-UNCOUNT

and large towns considered as a whole. (总称)郊区. ◆ *...images of bright summer mornings in leafy suburbia.* 树木茂盛、阳光灿烂的夏日早晨郊区图像.

sub·ver·sive /səb'vɜːsɪv/ **subversives.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **subversive** is intended to weaken or destroy a political system or government. 颠覆性的; 起破坏作用的. ◆ *The play was promptly banned as subversive.* 该剧被认为有煽动性而被立即禁演. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Subversives** are people who attempt to weaken or destroy a political system or government. 颠覆分子, 破坏分子. N-COUNT

sub·vert /səb'vɜːt/ **subverts, subverting, subverted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

To **subvert** something means to destroy its power and influence. 颠覆, 破坏. ◆ *...an alleged plot to subvert the state.* 所谓的颠覆国家的阴谋. VB FORMAL V n ◢ **sub·ver·sion** /səb'vɜːʃən, AM -ʒən/ ◆ *He was arrested in parliament on charges of subversion.* 他被指控从事颠覆活动, 在议会被捕. N-UNCOUNT

sub·way /'sʌbweɪ/ **subways.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **subway** is an underground railway. 地下铁道, 地铁. ◆ *I don't ride the subway late at night.* 深夜我不乘地铁. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 A **subway** is a passage for pedestrians that goes underneath a busy road or a railway track. (繁忙的马路或铁路下面的)地下人行道. N-COUNT BRITISH

,sub-'zero; 又拼作 **subzero.**

Sub-zero temperatures are below 0° centigrade. 摄氏零度以下的. ADJ

suc·ceed /sək'siːd/ **succeeds, succeeding, succeeded.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **succeed** in doing something, you manage to do it. 成功(做某事). ◆ *We have already succeeded in working out ground rules with the Department of Defense.* 我们已经成功地跟国防部制定出基本规则. *If they can succeed in America and Europe, then they can succeed here too.* 如果他们能在美国和欧洲成功, 那么他们也能在这里成功. VB V in -ing/n V

2 If something **succeeds**, it works in a satisfactory way or has the result that is intended. 奏效; 达到预期目的. ◆ *If marriage is to succeed in the 1990's, then people have to recognise the new pressures it is facing.* 如果婚姻要在1990年代获得成功, 人们就不得不承认它面临的新压力. VB V

3 Someone who **succeeds** gains a high position in what they do, for example in business or politics. (在某个领域)升迁. ◆ *...the skills and qualities needed to succeed in small and medium-sized businesses.* 要在中小型企业得到升迁所需要的技术和素质. VB V

4 If you **succeed** another person, you are the next person to have their job or position. 继任; 接替. ◆ *Prince Rainier III, succeeded to the throne on 9 May 1949.* 兰尼埃三世亲王于1949年5月9日继位. VB V n V to n

5 If one thing **is succeeded** by another thing, the other thing happens or comes after it. (被)接续, (被)接在后面. ◆ *A quick divorce can be succeeded by a much longer—and more agonising—period of haggling over the fate of the family.* 快速离婚后, 很可能会为了家人命运而争论一段很长(以及更痛苦的)时间. VB usu passive be V-ed

suc·cess /sək'ses/ **successes.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Success** is the achievement of something that you have been trying to do. (努力后的)成功. ◆ *It's important for the long-term success of any diet.* 任何节食贵在持之以恒. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Success** is the achievement of a high position in a particular field, for example in business or politics. (在某领域的)升迁. ◆ *Nearly all of the young people interviewed believed that work was the key to success.* 几乎所有接受访问的年轻人都认为工作是获得升迁的关键. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **success** of something is the fact that it works in a satisfactory way or has the result that is intended. (实现预期目的的)成功. ◆ *Most of the cast was amazed by the play's success.* 大多数演员对这出戏的成功吃惊不已. N-UNCOUNT

4 Someone or something that is a **success** achieves a high position, makes a lot of money, or is admired a great deal. 成功的人; 成功的事物. ◆ *The jewellery was a great success.* 那些珠宝获得了巨大成功. N-COUNT

suc·cess·ful /sək'sesful/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is **successful** achieves what it was intended to achieve. Someone who is **successful** achieves what they intended to achieve. 成功的; 见成效的. ◆ *How successful will this new treatment be?* 这种新疗法将会有怎样的疗效? ◢ **suc·cess·ful·ly** ◆ *The doctors have successfully concluded preliminary tests.* 医生们成功地结束了初步试验. ADJ-GRADED ADV

2 Something that is **successful** is popular or makes a lot of money. 受人欢迎的; 挣到很多钱的. ◆ *...the hugely successful movie that brought Robert Redford an Oscar.* 使罗伯特·雷德福获得奥斯卡奖的那部深受人们欢迎的电影. ADJ-GRADED

3 Someone who is **successful** achieves a high position in what they do, for example in business or politics. (事业上)获得成功的. ◆ *She is a successful lawyer.* 她是个事业有成的律师. ADJ-GRADED

suc·ces·sion /sək'seʃən/ **successions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **succession** of things of the same kind is a number of them that exist or happen one after the other. 连续, 接连. ◆ *Adams took a succession of jobs.* 亚当斯换过好几个工作. *...scoring three goals in quick succession.* 很快连进三球. N-SING also in N

2 **Succession** is the act or right of being the next person to have an important job or position. (在行为或权利等方面的)排列, 次序. ◆ *She is now seventh in line of succession to the throne.* 她现在是排第七位的王位继承人. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

suc·ces·sive /sək'sesɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Successive means happening or existing one after another without a break. 连续的, 接连的. ◆ *Jackson was the winner for a second successive year.* 杰克逊连续两年获胜. ◢ **suc·ces·sive·ly** ◆ *He successively won the British, European and World championships.* 他连续赢得英国、欧洲和世界锦标赛. ADJ ADV

suc·ces·sor /sək'sesə/ **successors.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone's **successor** is the person who takes their job after they have left. 继承人, 接替人. N-COUNT

suc'cess story, success stories. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone or something that is a **success story** is very successful, often unexpectedly or in spite of unfavourable conditions. (往往出乎意料或尽管困难重重)飞黄腾达的人; 成功故事. ◆ *Her nationwide chain, Sock Shop, was one of the high-street success stories of the Eighties.* 她的全国连锁店—短袜店, 是八十年代一个成功的商业范例. N-COUNT

suc·cinct /sək'sɪŋkt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **succinct** expresses facts or ideas clearly and in few words; used showing approval. 简明的, 简洁的. ◆ *The book gives an admirably succinct account of the technology.* 这本书以简洁的语言精彩地介绍了那种技术. ◢ **suc·cinct·ly** ◆ *He succinctly summed up his manifesto as 'Work hard, train hard and play hard'.* 他把他的宣言简要归纳为 '努力工作, 刻苦训练, 玩得痛快'. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v

suc·cour /'sʌkə/ **succours, succouring, succoured;** [美] 拼作 **succor.**

1 **Succour** is help given to people who are suffering or in difficulties. (对受苦或困境中的人的)救助, 帮助. ◆ *..Italy's commitment to give succour to populations involved in an absurd conflict.* 意大利答应援助这些陷入一场荒唐冲突的百姓. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

2 If you **succour** someone who is suffering or in difficulties, you help them. 帮助, 救助(受苦或困境中的人). ◆ *Helicopters fly in appalling weather to succour shipwrecked mariners.* 直升机在恶劣的天气下飞行, 救助遭受海难的海员. VB FORMAL V n

suc·cu·lent /'sʌkjulənt/ **succulents.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Succulent** food, especially meat or vegetables, is juicy and delicious. (尤指肉类或蔬菜)鲜美多汁的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Succulents** or **succulent** plants are types of plants which have thick fleshy leaves. 多汁植物, 肉汁植物. N-COUNT

suc·cumb /sə'kʌm/ **succumbs, succumbing, succumbed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **succumb to** persuasion or to a desire for something, you are unable to resist it although you feel it might be wrong. 经不起, 抵挡不住(引诱, 欲望等). ◆ *Don't succumb to the temptation to have just one cigarette.* 不 VB FORMAL V to n

要经不起烟的引诱，哪怕一根烟也不行.

2 If you **succumb to** an illness, you become affected by it or die from it. 染上；死于(疾病). VB V to n FORMAL

such /sʌtʃ/. ♦♦♦♦♦

When **such** is used as a predeterminer, it is followed by 'a' and a count noun in the singular. When it is used as a determiner, it is followed by a count noun in the plural or by an uncount noun. 当用作前位限定词时，置于不定冠词和单数的可数名词之前；当用作限定词时，置于复数的可数名词或不可数名词之前.

1 You use **such** to refer back to the thing or person that you have just mentioned, or a thing or person like the one that you have just mentioned. You use **such as** and **such...as** to introduce a reference to the person or thing that has just been mentioned. (用来指或引出前面提及的人或事)这样的，这种的. ❖ *There have been previous attempts at coups. We regard such methods as entirely unacceptable.* 以前几次试图发动政变，我们认为这样的办法是完全不能接受的. *There'd be no telling how John would react to such news as this.* 约翰会对这样的消息作出什么反应，谁也说不准. DET

➪ Also a predeterminer. 又作前位限定词. ❖ *How can we make sense of such a story as this?* 我们怎能理解这样的故事? PREDET

➪ Also before **be**. 又置于be之前. ❖ *We are scared because we are being watched—such is the atmosphere in Pristina.* 我们很害怕，因为我们被人监视——这就是普里什蒂纳的氛围. such be

➪ Also **as such**. 又作 as such. ❖ *Products tested on animals have to be labelled as such.* 在动物身上做过试验的产品就得贴上标签标示出来. -ed as such

➪ Also **such as**. 又作 such as. ❖ *Issues such as these were not really his concern.* 这样的问题其实不关他的事. such as pron

2 You use **such...as** to link something or someone with a clause in which you give a description of the kind of thing or person that you mean. (引出一个从句来说明刚提到的那种事或人)像...这样的，像...这种的. ❖ *Britain is not enjoying such prosperity as it was in the mid-1980s.* 英国现在并不享有1980年代中期那样的繁荣. DET PRAGMATICS

➪ Also **such as**. 又作 such as. ❖ *...special knowledge such as could only have been known by the killer.* 那种只有杀手才可能会知道的专门知识. n such as cl

3 You also use **such...as** to introduce one or more examples of the kind of thing or person that you have just mentioned. (引出同一种类的一个或更多例子)像这样的. ❖ *...such careers as teaching, nursing, hairdressing and catering.* 像教书、护理、美发和承办酒席这样的职业. DET PRAGMATICS

➪ Also **such as**. 又作 such as. ❖ *...serious offences, such as assault.* 严重犯罪行为，如袭击. such as n

4 You use **such** before noun groups to emphasize the extent of something or to emphasize that something is remarkable. (用在名词词组之前，表示强调)如此程度的；这般的；这样的. ❖ *One will never be able to understand why these political issues can acquire such force.* 你永远不能理解，为什么这些政治问题可以获得如此之大的力量. DET PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a predeterminer. 又作前位限定词. ❖ *You know the health service is in such a state.* 你知道，医疗卫生服务正处于这样一种情况. *It was such a pleasant surprise.* 这是个如此大的惊喜. PREDET

5 You use **such...that** in order to emphasize the degree of something by mentioning the result or consequence of it. (通过提及结果来强调)那么的；这样程度的. ❖ *He was in such a hurry that he almost pushed me over on the stairs.* 他这么匆忙，在楼梯上差点儿把我推倒. PREDET PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *She looked at him in such distress that he had to look away.* 她以如此悲伤的目光看着他，他不得不把眼睛转向别处. DET

➪ Also after **be**. 又置于be之后. ❖ *His extravagance was such that he died in poverty.* 他如此挥霍，以致贫困而死. be such that

6 You use **such...that** or **such...as** in order to say what the result or consequence of something that you have just mentioned is. (为了引出上述事情所产生的结果)如此...这么. ❖ *The operation has uncovered such backstreet dealing in stolen property that police might now press for changes in the law.* 这次行动发现了这么多偷偷摸摸的赃物买卖，警察当局现在也许要求修改法律. DET PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a predeterminer. 又作前位限定词. ❖ *He could put an idea in such a way that Alan would believe it was his own.* 他本可能这样陈述想法，让艾伦还以为这是他自己的想法呢. PREDET

➪ Also after **be**. 又置于be之后. ❖ *OFSTED's brief is such that it can conduct any inquiry which the Secretary of State requires.* 英国教育标准办公室的职责是：可以应国务大臣的要求进行任何调查. be such that

7 You use **such and such** to refer to a thing or person when you do not want to be exact or precise. 某某(指没有明确指出的某物或某人). ❖ *I said, 'Well what time'll I get to Leeds?' and he said such and such a time.* 我说，'嗯，我什么时间能抵达利兹?' 他说了一个某某时间. PHR SPOKEN

8 You use **such as it is** or **such as they are** to suggest that the thing you have just mentioned is not very good, important, or useful. (指刚才提及的事)尽管不是很好，尽管不大重要，尽管不大有用. ❖ *...the British Women's Movement, such as it is these days.* 英国妇女运动，尽管如今不过尔尔. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 You use **as such** with a negative to indicate that a word or expression is not a very accurate description of the actual situation. (与否定词连用)像所说的那样. ❖ *I am not a learner as such—I used to ride a bike years ago.* 我并非像所说的那样是个新手—几年前我就经常骑自行车了. PHR

10 You use **as such** after a noun to indicate that you are considering that thing on its own, separately from other things or factors. (用于名词之后)就其本身而言. ❖ *Mr Simon said he was not against taxes as such.* 西蒙先生说，他并不是反对这些税收本身. PHR

11 ➡ **no such thing**: 见 **thing**.

such·like /ˈsʌtʃlaɪk/.

You use **suchlike** to refer to things like the ones already mentioned. 这类东西. ❖ *I suppose you'd rather be in Chicago, eating waffles and hamburgers, or suchlike?* 我想，你宁可待在芝加哥吃华夫饼和汉堡包之类的食品? PRON

➪ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *The prices of polymers and suchlike materials will decrease.* 聚合物之类材料的价格会下跌. DET

suck /sʌk/ sucks, sucking, sucked. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **suck** something, you hold it in your mouth and pull at it with the muscles in your cheeks and tongue, for example in order to get liquid out of it. (用嘴)吸食，吮吸，啜. ❖ *He sucked on his cigarette.* 他吸着烟. *Doran was clutching the bottle with both hands and sucking intently.* 多兰双手抓住瓶子，全神贯注地啜着. VB V n; V on/at n; V

2 If something **sucks** a liquid, gas, or object in a particular direction, it draws it there with a powerful force. (把液体、气体或物体)吸，抽向(某个特定的方向). ❖ *They sucked in deep lungfuls of air.* 他们大口大口地吸着空气. *...the airline pilot who was almost sucked from the cockpit of his plane when a window shattered.* 当一扇窗门破碎的时候，航班飞行员差点被吸出飞机的驾驶舱. VB V n with adv; be V-ed prep; Also V n prep

3 If you **are sucked** into a bad situation, you are unable to prevent yourself from becoming involved in it. (被)卷入. ❖ *He warned that if the President tried to enforce control, the country would be sucked into a power vacuum.* 他警告说，如果总统强行控制，国家将陷入权力真空状态. V PASSIVE; be V-ed into n

4 If someone says that something **sucks**, they are indicating that they think it is very bad; some people find this use offensive. 令人讨厌(有人认为该用法冒犯). ❖ *The system sucks.* 这种制度令人讨厌. VB no cont INFORMAL; V

5 ➡ to **suck** something **dry**: 见 **dry**.

▸suck up.

You say that someone **is sucking up** to a person in authority when you do not like the fact that they are trying to please the person because of his or her position. 巴结，奉承(权势人物). ❖ *She kept sucking up to the teachers, especially Mrs Clements.* 她老是巴结老师，尤其是克莱门茨太太. PHR-V PRAGMATICS INFORMAL; V P to n; Also V P

suck·er /ˈsʌkə/ suckers. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you call someone a **sucker**, you mean that it is very easy N-COUNT;

to cheat them; used showing disapproval. (贬义)容易受骗的人. ◆ *Keep giving us your money, sucker!* 继续把钱交给我们, 笨蛋! N-VOC INFORMAL

2 If you describe someone as a **sucker for** something, you mean that they find it very difficult to resist it. 容易对...入迷的人. ◆ *I'm such a sucker for romance.* 我是个很容易迷上浪漫故事的人. N-COUNT N for n INFORMAL

3 On a plant, a **sucker** is a new growth that is sent out from the base of the plant or from its root. (从植物某部或根部长出的)根出条. N-COUNT

suck·le /'sʌkəl/ **suckles, suckling, suckled.**

When a mother **suckles** her baby, or when the baby **suckles**, the baby sucks milk from her breast. 给...喂奶; 吃奶. ◆ *As the baby suckles, a further supply of milk is generated.* 婴儿吃奶, 使新奶水又产生. V-ERG V n DATED V

su·crose /'suːkrəʊs/.

Sucrose is a common type of sugar. 蔗糖. ◆ *Exclude from the diet simple sugars like sucrose, glucose and fructose.* 不要吃蔗糖、葡萄糖和果糖这样的单糖. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

suc·tion /'sʌkʃən/.

1 **Suction** is the process by which liquids, gases, or other substances are drawn out of somewhere. (对液体等的)抽吸. ◆ *The suction of the milking machine ensures that the teat becomes attached.* 挤奶机的吸力可确保奶头是连着的. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Suction** is the process by which two surfaces stick together when the air between them is removed. (由真空状态产生的)吸力. ◆ *...their pneumatic robot which uses air to move and sticks to surfaces by suction.* 他们的气动机器人利用空气来移动, 通过吸力来附在地面上. N-UNCOUNT

sud·den /'sʌdən/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Sudden** means happening quickly and unexpectedly. 突然的, 忽然的; 意外的. ◆ *He had been deeply affected by the sudden death of his father-in-law.* 岳父的突然死亡对他影响很深. *It was all very sudden.* 这事太突然了. ADJ-GRADED

▲ **sud·den·ness** ◆ *The enemy seemed stunned by the suddenness of the attack.* 敌人似乎被突然的进攻吓呆了. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something happens **all of a sudden**, it happens quickly and unexpectedly. 突然地, 出乎意料地. ◆ *All of a sudden she didn't look sleepy any more.* 突然之间, 她看上去不再恹恹欲睡了. PHR

,sudden 'death. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sudden death is a way of quickly deciding the winner of something such as a football match or golf tournament when there are equal scores at the time when it would normally end. In a **sudden-death** situation, the team who next scores a goal for example is the winner. 突然死亡法(因胜负未分而延长比赛时间后先得分者为胜者的决胜方法). N-UNCOUNT

sud·den·ly /'sʌdənli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

If something happens **suddenly**, it happens quickly and unexpectedly. 突然地, 出人意料地. ◆ *Her expression suddenly altered.* 她的表情突变. ADV-GRADED

suds /sʌdz/.

Suds are the bubbles that are produced when soap or detergent is mixed with water. (肥皂或洗涤剂产生的)泡沫. N-PLURAL

sue /suː/ **sues, suing, sued.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **sue** someone, you start a legal case against them, usually in order to claim money from them because they have harmed you in some way. 控告; 对...起诉. ◆ *Mr Warren sued him for libel.* 沃伦先生控告他诽谤. *One former patient has already indicated his intention to sue.* 一名前病人已表示要起诉. VB V n for n V Also V n

suede /sweɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Suede is leather with a soft, slightly rough surface. (料子柔软而又有点儿粗糙的)绒面革, 仿麂皮. ◆ *Albert wore a brown suede jacket and jeans.* 艾伯特穿着褐色的仿麂皮上衣和牛仔裤. N-UNCOUNT

suet /'suːɪt/.

Suet is hard animal fat that is used in cooking. (用于烹调的)动物板油. N-UNCOUNT

suf·fer /'sʌfə/ **suffers, suffering, suffered.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **suffer** pain, you feel it in your body or in your mind. (肉体上或精神上)忍受(痛苦); 受痛苦, 受疼痛. ◆ *Can you assure me that my father is not suffering?* 你能向我保证我的父亲没在受着痛苦? VB V n V

2 If you **suffer from** an illness or from some other bad condition, you are badly affected by it. 患(病); 遭受(不好的处境). ◆ *He was eventually diagnosed as suffering from terminal cancer.* 他最后被诊断为患了晚期癌症. VB V from n

▲ **suf·fer·er, sufferers** ◆ *Frequently sufferers of this kind of allergy are also sufferers of asthma.* 这种过敏的患者常常也是哮喘的患者. N-COUNT

3 If you **suffer** something bad, you are in a situation in which something painful, harmful, or very unpleasant happens to you. 经历, 经受. ◆ *Romania suffered another setback in its efforts to obtain financial support for its reforms.* 罗马尼亚努力为自己的改革争取财政支援, 但又一次遭受挫折. VB V n

4 If you **suffer**, you are badly affected by an unfavourable event or situation. 受损失、受严重影响. ◆ *It is obvious that Syria will suffer most from this change of heart.* 这样改变立场, 显然叙利亚受到的损失将最大. VB V V from n

5 If something **suffers**, it becomes worse in quality or condition because it has been neglected or because of an unfavourable situation. 受损害. ◆ *Investment would suffer badly.* 投资会受到严重损害. VB V

6 ➡ 又见 **suffering**.

7 If you do not **suffer fools gladly**, you do not have much patience with people who are stupid. (与否定词连用)忍受蠢人. PHR

suf·fer·ance /'sʌfrəns/.

If you are allowed to do something on **sufferance**, you can do it, although you know that the person who gave you permission would prefer that you did not do it. 勉强容忍, 勉强允许. N-UNCOUNT

suf·fer·ing /'sʌfərɪŋ/ **sufferings.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Suffering is serious pain which someone feels in their body or their mind. (肉体上或精神上的)痛苦, 苦难. ◆ *It has caused terrible suffering to animals.* 它已经给动物造成极大的痛苦. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

➡ 又见 **long-suffering**.

suf·fice /sə'faɪs/ **suffices, sufficing, sufficed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something will **suffice**, you mean it will be enough to achieve a purpose or to fulfil a need. 足够; 满足要求. ◆ *A cover letter should never exceed one page; often a far shorter letter will suffice.* 附信绝不该超过一页; 往往一封短得多的信就够了. VB no cont FORMAL V Also V to-inf

2 **Suffice it to say** or **suffice to say** is used at the beginning of a statement to indicate that what you are saying is obvious, or that you will only give a short explanation. 只要说...就够了. ◆ *Suffice it to say that afterwards we never met again.* 这样说就足够了: 我们此后再也没有见过面. PHR

suf·fi·cien·cy /sə'fɪʃənsi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sufficiency of something is enough of that thing to achieve a purpose or to fulfil a need. 充足, 足量. ◆ *When foods from different plant sources are eaten together, deficiency in one is compensated for by sufficiency in another.* 我们同时食用不同种类的植物, 一种不足可由另一种充足的来作补充. N-UNCOUNT also a N FORMAL

suf·fi·cient /sə'fɪʃənt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something is **sufficient** for a particular purpose, there is enough of it for the purpose. 充足的, 足够的. ◆ *Lighting levels should be sufficient for photography without flash.* 拍照时没有闪光灯, 光线必须充足. ADJ

▲ **suf·fi·cient·ly** ◆ *She recovered sufficiently to accompany Chou on his tour of Africa in 1964.* 她已康复, 可以陪同周在1964年访问非洲. ADV

2 If something is a **sufficient** cause or condition for something to happen, it can happen. (理由或条件)充足的, 必要的. ◆ *Discipline is a necessary, but certainly not a sufficient condition for learning to take place.* 纪律是必要的, 但肯定不是学到东西的充分条件. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

suf·fix /'sʌfɪks/ **suffixes.**

1 A **suffix** is a letter or group of letters, for example '-ly' or '-ness', which is added to the end of a word in order to form N-COUNT

a different word, often of a different word class. 后缀, 词尾(置于词后构成新词, 往往是不同词性的新词). 比较 **affix** 和 **prefix**.

2 A **suffix** is one or more numbers or letters added to the end of a code number to indicate, for example, what area something belongs to. (用于代号之后的)尾缀(如表明所属地区). ❖ *These ships were all numbered with the suffix LBK.* 这些船的编号后面都带尾缀LBK. N-COUNT

suf·fo·cate /ˈsʌfəkeɪt/ **suffocates, suffocating, suffocated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **suffocates** or **is suffocated**, they die because there is no air for them to breathe. (把...)闷死; (使)窒息而死. ❖ *They were suffocated as they slept.* 他们睡觉时被闷死了. ◢ **suf·fo·ca·tion** /ˌsʌfəˈkeɪʃən/ ❖ *Many of the victims died of suffocation.* 许多遇害者是窒息而死的. V-ERG V; be V-ed; N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that you **are suffocating** or that something **is suffocating** you, you mean that you feel very uncomfortable because there is not enough fresh air and it is difficult to breathe. (使)呼吸困难. ❖ *The airlessness of the room suffocated her.* 房间里空气不流通, 她感到透不过气来. V-ERG V; V n

3 You say that someone or something **is suffocating** or that something **is suffocating** them when the situation that they are in does not allow them to act freely or to develop. (被)压制; (被)扼杀. ❖ *The governor's proposals would actually cost millions of jobs and suffocate the economy.* 州长的建议实际上会使数百万人失去工作, 扼杀经济. V-ERG V; V n

suf·frage /ˈsʌfrɪdʒ/.

Suffrage is the right of people to vote for a government or national leader. 选举权, 投票权. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

suf·fra·gette /ˌsʌfrəˈdʒet/ **suffragettes.**

In Britain, in the early twentieth century, a **suffragette** was a woman who was involved in the campaign for women to have the right to vote. (20世纪初英国的)争取选举权运动的妇女. N-COUNT

suf·fuse /səˈfjuːz/ **suffuses, suffusing, suffused.**

1 If something, especially a colour or feeling, **suffuses** someone or something, it gradually spreads over or through them. (颜色、感情等)弥漫于, 布满, 充满. ❖ *A dull red flush suffused Selby's face.* 塞尔比的脸上布满淡淡的红晕. VB; LITERARY; V n

2 If something such as a book, film, or piece of music is **suffused** with a quality, it is full of that quality. (被)充满; 体现(某种特性). ❖ *Kingdon's broad experience, as writer and scholar, suffuses this important book.* 金登的丰富阅历, 无论是作为作家还是学者, 都体现在这本重要的书里. VB be V-ed with n; FORMAL; V n

sug·ar /ˈʃʊgə/ **sugars.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Sugar** is a sweet substance that is used to sweeten food and drink. It is usually in the form of white or brown crystals. 食糖. ❖ *Ice cream is high in fat and sugar.* 冰激凌里脂肪和食糖的含量很高. N-UNCOUNT

➡ 又见 **caster sugar, confectioners' sugar, granulated sugar, icing sugar.**

2 If someone has one **sugar** in their tea or coffee, they have one small spoon of sugar or one sugar lump in it. 一匙糖; 一块糖. ❖ *How many sugars do you take?* 你要放多少匙糖? N-COUNT

3 **Sugars** are substances that occur naturally in food. When you eat them, the body converts them into energy. (食物里天然所含的)糖. ❖ *...the natural sugars found in grape juice.* 葡萄汁里的那些天然糖. N-COUNT

4 ➡ to **sugar the pill**: 见 **pill**.

ˈsugar beet, sugar beets.

Sugar beet is a crop with a large round root. It is grown for the sugar which can be obtained from this root. (根部可用来制糖的)甜菜. N-VAR

ˈsugar bowl, sugar bowls.

A **sugar bowl** is a small bowl in which sugar is kept. 糖罐. N-COUNT

ˈsugar cane; 又拼作 **sugarcane**.

Sugar cane is a tall tropical plant. It is grown for the sugar that can be obtained from its thick stems. 甘蔗. N-UNCOUNT

sug·ary /ˈʃʊgəri/.

1 **Sugary** food or drink contains a lot of sugar. 含糖多的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a film or piece of music as **sugary**, you mean that it is sentimental and insincere; used showing disapproval. (电影或音乐)伤感而做作的, 假作伤感的. ❖ *The programme seemed false and sugary, and the characters smug.* 该节目看起来虚假做作, 角色自鸣得意. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS

sug·gest /səˈdʒest, AM səgˈdʒ-/ **suggests, suggesting, suggested.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **suggest** something, you put forward a plan or idea for someone to think about. 建议, 提议; 提出(想法). ❖ *I suggest you ask him some specific questions about his past.* 我建议你询问他一些关于他过去的具体问题. *I suggested to Mike that we go out for a meal with his colleagues.* 我向迈克建议, 我们跟他的同事出去吃饭. *No one has suggested how this might occur.* 谁也说不上怎么会发生这种事. VB V n; V that; V to n that; V wh; Also V with quote, V -ing

2 If you **suggest** the name of a person or place, you recommend them to someone. 推荐. ❖ *They can suggest where to buy one.* 他们可以推荐去哪里买一个. VB V n; V wh to-inf

3 If you **suggest** that something is the case, you say something which you believe is the case. 意思是; 表明. ❖ *I'm not suggesting that is what is happening.* 我并不是说那是正在发生的事情. *Their success is conditional, I suggest, on this restriction.* 他们的成功是有条件的, 我的意思是, 在这种限制之下. VB; V that

4 If one thing **suggests** another, it implies it or makes you think that it might be the case. 暗示. ❖ *Earlier reports suggested that a meeting would take place on Sunday.* 早先的报告暗示有一个会议将会在星期日举行. VB V n; V that

5 If one thing **suggests** another, it brings it to your mind through an association of ideas. 使人联想到, 使人想起. ❖ *This onomatopoeic word suggests to me the sound a mousetrap makes when it snaps shut.* 这个拟声词使我联想起老鼠夹啪地合上时发出的响声. VB; V n

sug·ges·tion /səˈdʒestʃən, AM səgˈdʒ-/ **suggestions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you make a **suggestion**, you put forward an idea or plan for someone to think about. 建议, 提议. ❖ *The dietitian was helpful, making suggestions as to how I could improve my diet.* 那位饮食学家乐于助人, 为我提出了怎样改进饮食的建议. *Perhaps he'd followed her suggestion of a stroll to the river.* 他也许听从了她提出的到河边去走走的建议. N-COUNT

2 A **suggestion** is something that someone says which implies that something is the case. 暗示. ❖ *There are suggestions that he might be supported by the Socialists.* 有人暗示, 他也许会得到社会党党员的支持. N-COUNT

3 If there is no **suggestion** that something is the case, there is no reason to think that it is the case. (与否定词连用)理由. ❖ *There is absolutely no suggestion of any mainstream political party involvement in this.* 绝对没有迹象表明任何主流政党参与了这件事. N-SING

4 If there is a **suggestion** of something, there is a slight indication or sign of it. 细微的迹象, 蛛丝马迹. ❖ *...that fashionably faint suggestion of a tan.* 那种时髦的皮肤微微晒黑的样子. N-COUNT

5 **Suggestion** means giving people a particular idea by associating it with other ideas. 联想; 启发. ❖ *The power of suggestion is very strong.* 联想的力量很强. N-UNCOUNT

sug·ges·tive /səˈdʒestɪv, AM səgˈdʒ-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **suggestive of** something else gives a hint of it or reminds you of it. 引起联想的. ❖ *The atmosphere is more suggestive of a relaxed lunchtime jazz session than an intense rock gig.* 那种气氛更令人联想到轻松的午餐爵士音乐会, 而不是充满激情的摇滚乐演奏会. ADJ-GRADED; v-link ADJ of n

2 **Suggestive** remarks or looks cause people to think about sex, often in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable. 性挑逗的, 性暗示的. ❖ *...another former employee who claims Thomas made suggestive remarks to her.* 另一名前雇员声称, 托马斯对她说了一些性挑逗的话. ◢ **sug·ges·tive·ly** ❖ *She winked suggestively.* 她挑逗地抛媚眼. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

sui·cid·al /ˌsuːɪˈsaɪdəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 People who are **suicidal** want to kill themselves. 想自杀 ADJ

的. ❖ *Her suicidal tendencies continued for several more weeks.* 她的自杀倾向又持续了几个星期.

2 If you describe an action or behaviour as **suicidal**, you mean that it is very dangerous. 自杀性的; 很危险的. ❖ *It would be suicidal to resist in the face of overwhelming military superiority.* 在压倒性军事优势面前实行抵抗, 无疑是自杀性行为. ADJ

sui·cide /ˈsuːɪsaɪd/ **suicides.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 People who commit **suicide** deliberately kill themselves because they do not want to continue living. 自杀. ❖ *...a growing number of suicides in the community.* 社区里不断上升的自杀人数. N-VAR

2 You say that people commit **suicide** when they deliberately do something which ruins their career or position in society. 自杀性行为; 自取灭亡的做法(或行为). ❖ *They say it would be political suicide for the party to abstain.* 他们说该党放弃就是政治自杀. N-UNCOUNT supp N

3 The people involved in a **suicide** attack, mission, or bombing do not expect to survive. (进攻、任务、轰炸等)自杀性的. ❖ *...a suicide bomber.* 自杀性的轰炸机. ADJ: ADJ n

suit /suːt/ **suits, suiting, suited.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A man's **suit** consists of a jacket, trousers, and sometimes a waistcoat, all made from the same fabric. 一套衣服(指男装, 包括用同一衣料缝制的上衣和裤子, 有时还包括马甲). 见插图条 **clothes.** ❖ *...a smart suit and tie.* 一套漂亮的衣服和领带. N-COUNT

2 A woman's **suit** consists of a jacket and skirt, or sometimes trousers, made from the same fabric. 一套衣服, 套装(指女装, 包括用同一衣料缝制的上衣和裙子, 或者有时为裤子). ❖ *I was wearing my tweed suit.* 我穿着花呢套装. N-COUNT

3 A particular type of **suit** is a piece of clothing that you wear for a particular activity. (参加特殊活动的)成套衣服. ❖ *The six survivors only lived through their North Sea ordeal because of the special rubber suits they were wearing.* 六名幸存者之所以能在北海灾难中活下来, 是由于他们都穿了特殊的橡皮衣服. N-COUNT n N

4 People sometimes refer to **suits** or to the **men in grey suits** when they are referring to the men who have control of an organization or company, and who have a lot of power. (在组织或公司中的)掌权人物. ❖ *Elsewhere in the system there is a clash between the interests of men in grey suits and those of the general public.* 在该系统的其他方面, 存在掌权人物和普通公众的利益冲突. *...which is why, just a few days ago, he was to be found among the suits at a cocktail party.* 这就是为什么, 就在几天前, 有人在一次鸡尾酒会上发现他跟掌权人物在一起. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

5 If something **suits** you, it is convenient for you or is the best thing for you in the circumstances. 适合. ❖ *...the best package to suit your needs.* 符合你需要的最佳一揽子计划. VB: no cont V n

6 If something **suits** you, you like it. 使...感到满意, 中...的意. ❖ *I don't think a sedentary life would altogether suit me.* 我认为伏案的生活并不会完全中我的意. VB: no cont V n

7 If a piece of clothing or a particular style or colour **suits** you, it makes you look attractive. (某种衣服、款式或颜色)使...看上去漂亮, 适合于. ❖ *Green suits you.* 你穿绿色衣服很漂亮. VB: no cont V n

8 If you **suit** yourself, you do something just because you want to do it, without bothering to consider other people. 完全随自己的意愿办事. ❖ *He made a dismissive gesture. 'Suit yourself.'* 他无所谓地做个姿势. '请自便.' VB V pron-refl

9 In a court of law, a **suit** is a case in which a person tries to get justice for some wrong that has been done to them. 案件, 诉讼. ❖ *Up to 2,000 former employees have filed personal injury suits against the company.* 多达2,000名前雇员以人身伤害为由控告公司. N-COUNT

➪ In American English, you can say that someone files or brings **suit** against another person. [美]作 file 或 bring suit against. ❖ *One insurance company has already filed suit against the city of Chicago.* 一家保险公司已经对芝加哥市提出起诉. N-UNCOUNT

10 A **suit** is one of the four types of card in a set of playing cards. These are hearts, diamonds, clubs, and spades. (扑克牌中的)同花色的一组牌. N-COUNT

11 ➞ 又见 **bathing suit, birthday suit, boiler suit, trouser suit.**

12 If people **follow suit**, they do the same thing that someone else has just done. 跟随别人做同样的事, 跟着做. ❖ *Efforts to persuade the remainder to follow suit have continued.* 仍然继续努力劝说其余的人跟着做. PHR

13 ➞ **suit someone down to the ground:** 见 **ground.**

suit·able /ˈsuːtəbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Someone or something that is **suitable** for a particular purpose or occasion is right or acceptable for it. 合适的, 适用的. ❖ *She had no other dress suitable for the occasion.* 她没有别的衣服适合在这种场合穿. *The authority must make suitable accommodation available to the family.* 当局必须为这个家庭提供合适的住处. ◢ **suit·abil·ity** /ˌsuːtəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *...information on the suitability of a product for use in the home.* 关于家用产品适用性的信息. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT with supp

suit·ably /ˈsuːtəbli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **suitably** to describe something that you think is right or appropriate for a particular purpose or occasion. 合适地, 适用地. ❖ *There are problems in recruiting suitably qualified scientific officers for NHS laboratories.* 在为国民保健制度实验室招聘合格科学官员方面, 存在一些问题. *Unfortunately I'm not suitably dressed for gardening.* 不幸的是, 我没有穿上适合从事园艺活动的衣服. ADV: ADV adj

2 If you say that someone or something is, for example, **suitably** impressed or **suitably** modest, you mean that they show as much of that quality as you would expect in the circumstances. 符合特定场合要求地. ADV: ADV adj

suit·case /ˈsuːtkeɪs/ **suitcases.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **suitcase** is a box or bag with a handle and a hard frame in which you carry your clothes when you are travelling. (旅行时用的)手提衣箱, 小提箱. N-COUNT

suite /swiːt/ **suites.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **suite** is a set of rooms in a hotel or other building. (旅馆等的)一套房间, 套房. ❖ *...a new suite of offices.* 一套新的办公室. N-COUNT

➞ 又见 **en suite.**

2 A **suite** is a set of matching armchairs and a sofa. 一套座椅(有一套配套的扶手椅加一张沙发). N-COUNT

3 A bathroom **suite** is a matching bath, basin, and toilet. 一套浴室用具(有配套的浴缸、洗脸池和抽水马桶). N-COUNT

suit·ed /ˈsuːtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is well **suited** to a particular purpose, it is right or appropriate for that purpose. If someone is well **suited** to a particular job, they are right or appropriate for that job. (派什么用场, 干什么工作)合适的, 适宜的. ❖ *Satellites are uniquely suited to provide this information.* 唯有人造卫星适宜提供这种信息. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

2 If two people, especially a man and a woman, are **well suited**, they are likely to have a successful relationship because they have similar personalities or interests. (尤指男女因性格或兴趣相似而)相配的, 匹配的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

suit·or /ˈsuːtə/ **suitors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A woman's **suitor** is a man who wants to marry her. (女人的)求婚者. ❖ *Her suitor was attracted to her personality.* 她的求婚者被她的性格所吸引住. N-COUNT DATED

2 A **suitor** is a company or organization that wants to buy another company. 意欲收购另一家公司的公司(或组织). ❖ *Whatever is offered by the bank is unlikely to be improved on by any rival suitor.* 无论那家银行出什么价, 任何竞购者都不可能出更高的价钱. N-COUNT

sul·fate /ˈsʌlfeɪt/.

➞ 见 **sulphate.**

sul·fide /ˈsʌlfaɪd/.

➞ 见 **sulphide.**

sul·fur /ˈsʌlfə/.

➞ 见 **sulphur.**

sul·fu·ric acid /sʌlˌfjʊərɪk ˈæsɪd/.

➞ 见 **sulphuric acid.**

S

sulk /sʌlk/ **sulks, sulking, sulked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **sulk**, you are silent and bad-tempered for a while because you are annoyed about something; used showing disapproval. (贬义)生气, 愠怒. ◆ *He turned his back and sulked.* 他转过身去, 满脸不高兴. VB PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Now she must be tired of my sulks.* 她现在对于我发脾气一定很厌倦了. N-COUNT

sulky /ˈsʌlki/.

Someone who is **sulky** is sulking or is unwilling to enjoy themselves; used showing disapproval. (贬义)生气的, 愠怒的; 闷闷不乐的. ◆ *...a sulky adolescent.* 一个闷闷不乐的年轻人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

sul·len /ˈsʌlən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **sullen** is bad-tempered and does not speak much. 愠怒的; 寡言少语的. ◆ *The offenders lapsed into a sullen silence.* 犯规的人变得愠怒不语. ◢ **sul·len·ly** ◆ *'I've never seen it before,' Harry said sullenly.* '我以前从未见过它.' 哈里绷着脸说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

sul·ly /ˈsʌli/ **sullies, sullying, sullied.**

1 If something **is sullied** by something else, it is damaged so that it is no longer pure or of such high value. (被)玷污; (被)损害. ◆ *She claimed they were sullying the Conservative Party's good name.* 她声称他们在玷污保守党的好名声. VB be V-ed FORMAL V n

2 If someone **sullies** something, they make it dirty or imperfect. 弄脏; 使不完美. ◆ *I felt loath to sully the gleaming brass knocker by handling it.* 我真不想使用那亮闪闪的铜门环, 那样会把它弄脏. VB FORMAL V n

sul·phate /ˈsʌlfeɪt/ **sulphates;** [美]拼作 **sulfate.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sulphate** is a salt of sulphuric acid. 硫酸盐. ◆ *...copper sulphate.* 硫酸铜. N-VAR

S

sul·phide /ˈsʌlfaɪd/ **sulphides;** [美]拼作 **sulfide.**

A **sulphide** is a compound of sulphur with some other chemical elements. 硫化物. ◆ *...hydrogen sulphide.* 硫化氢. N-VAR

sul·phur /ˈsʌlfə/; [美]拼作 **sulfur.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Sulphur is a yellow chemical which has a strong smell. 硫, 硫磺. ◆ *...measures to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide.* 减少二氧化硫排放的措施. N-UNCOUNT

sul·phu·ric acid /sʌlˌfjʊərɪk ˈæsɪd/; [美]拼作 **sulfuric acid.**

Sulphuric acid is a colourless, oily, and very powerful acid. 硫酸. N-UNCOUNT

sul·phur·ous /ˈsʌlfərəs/; [美]拼作 **sulfurous.**

Sulphurous air or places contain sulphur or smell of sulphur. 含硫的, 带硫磺味的. ◆ *...sulphurous volcanic gases.* 含硫的火山气体. ADJ-GRADED

sul·tan /ˈsʌltən/ **sultans.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **sultan** is a ruler in some Muslim countries. 苏丹(某些穆斯林国家统治者的称号). N-TITLE, N-COUNT

sul·tana /sʌlˈtɑːnə, -ˈtæn-/ **sultanas.**

Sultanas are dried white grapes. 白葡萄干. N-COUNT

sul·try /ˈsʌltri/.

1 **Sultry** weather is hot and humid. 湿热的, 热而潮湿的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

2 Someone who is **sultry** is attractive in a way that suggests hidden passion. 性感的, 引起性欲的. ◆ *...a dark-haired sultry woman.* 一个性感的黑发女人. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

sum /sʌm/ **sums, summing, summed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **sum** of money is an amount of money. 金额; 款项. ◆ *Even the relatively modest sum of £50,000 now seems beyond his reach.* 即使像5万镑这样一笔不太大的款子, 他现在似乎也拿不出来. N-COUNT

2 A **sum** is a simple calculation in arithmetic. 算术. ◆ *I can't do my sums.* 我不会做算术. N-COUNT

3 In mathematics, **the sum of** two numbers is the number that is obtained when they are added together. (数学中的)和. ◆ *The sum of all the angles of a triangle is 180 degrees.* 一个三角形所有角的和是180度. N-SING the N of n

4 **The sum of** something is all of it. You often use 'sum' in this way to indicate that you are disappointed because the extent of something is rather small, or because it is not very good. 总数(有'总共就这么点儿'的意思, 表示失望). ◆ *The sum of evidence points to the crime resting on them.* 总共就靠这么点儿证据来证明他们的罪行. *Has it, in its 30 years, added much to the sum of human happiness?* 在这30年里, 它给人类增加多大快乐了吗? N-SING the N of n

5 ➡ 又见 **lump sum.**

6 You use **in sum** to introduce a statement that briefly describes a situation. 简而言之, 总而言之. ◆ *It is a situation, in sum, devoid of logic.* 总而言之, 这是一种不合逻辑的情况. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

7 If you say that something is **more than the sum of** its **parts** or **greater than the sum of** its **parts**, you mean that it is better than you would expect from the individual parts, because the way they combine adds a different quality. 比各部分的总和更好. ◆ *As individual members' solo careers have proved, each band was greater than the sum of its parts.* 乐队成员的独自发展的职业生涯表明, 每个乐队合奏比单个独奏的总体效果更好. PHR

➤**sum up.**

1 If you **sum** something **up**, you describe it as briefly as possible. 总结, 概括. ◆ *One voter in Brasilia summed up the mood — 'Politicians have lost credibility,' he complained.* 有个巴西利亚的选民总结了那种精神状态 — '政治家已经失去可信度,' 他抱怨说. PHR-V V n P, V P noun

2 If something **sums** a person or situation **up**, it represents their most typical characteristics. 反映(人或境况最主要特点). ◆ *Sadly, the feud sums up the relationship between Lord Bath and the man who succeeds him.* 可悲的是, 这场争吵反映出巴思勋爵和他的继承者之间的关系特点. PHR-V V n P, V P noun

3 If you **sum up** after a speech or at the end of a piece of writing, you briefly state the main points again. When a judge **sums up** after a trial, he reminds the jury of the evidence and the main arguments of the case they have heard. 归纳(要点); (法官向陪审团)归纳(证据和双方论点). PHR-V V P

4 ➡ 又见 **summing-up.**

sum·ma·rize /ˈsʌməraɪz/ **summarizes, summarizing, summarized;** [英]又拼作 **summarise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **summarize** something, you give a summary of it. 归纳, 概括. ◆ *Basically, the article can be summarized in three sentences.* 这篇文章基本上可以概括为三句话. *To summarise, this is a clever approach to a common problem.* 总的来说, 这是一个处理普通问题的聪明办法. VB V n, be V-ed prep/adv, V, Also V with quote

sum·mary /ˈsʌməri/ **summaries.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **summary** of something is a short account of it, which gives the main points but not the details. 总结, 概要. ◆ *What follows is a brief summary of the process.* 下面是该过程的一个简单归纳. *Here's a summary of the day's news.* 这是当天的新闻提要. You use **in summary** to indicate that what you are about to say is a summary of what has just been said. 概括地说. ◆ *In summary, it is my opinion that this complete treatment process was very successful.* 概括地说, 我认为整个治疗过程很成功. N-COUNT PHR PRAGMATICS

2 **Summary** actions are done without delay, often when something else should have been done first or done instead. 立即的, 即刻的. ◆ *It says torture and summary execution are common.* 它说拷打和草率的处决是司空见惯的事. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

◢ **sum·mari·ly** ◆ *Several detainees had been summarily executed.* 几名被拘留者已被草率地处决. ADV ADV with v

sum·mat /ˈsʌmət/.

Summat is used in writing to represent a regional spoken form of the word 'something'. (书面上表示方言口语中的something)类似的什么. ◆ *Are we going to write a story or summat?* 我们是写小说, 还是写点儿别的什么?

sum·ma·tion /sʌˈmeɪʃən/ **summations.**

A **summation** is a summary of what someone has said or done. (对某人言行的)总结. ◆ *Her introduction is a model of fairness, a lively summation of Irish history.* 她的介绍是个公允的范例, 对爱尔兰历史作的一个生动总结. N-COUNT FORMAL

sum·mer /ˈsʌmə/ **summers.** ◆◆◆◆◇

Summer is the season between spring and autumn. In the summer the weather is usually warm or hot. 夏, 夏季. ◆ *I escaped the heatwave in London earlier this summer and flew to Cork.* 今年夏天早些时候我逃离伦敦的热浪, 乘飞 N-VAR

机去了科克. *It was a perfect summer's day.* 这是一个美好的夏日.
➡ 又见 **high summer, Indian summer.**

'summer house, summer houses; 又拼作 **summerhouse.**
1 A **summer house** is a small building in a garden. It contains seats, and people can sit there in the summer. 凉亭(花园里的小建筑物,内有座位,夏天可以坐着乘凉). N-COUNT
2 Someone's **summer house** is a house in the country or by the sea where they spend the summer. (在乡村或海滨的)夏季别墅. N-COUNT

'summer school, summer schools.
A **summer school** is an educational course on a particular subject that is run during the summer. The students usually stay at the place where the summer school is being held. (暑假举办的特别课程的)暑期学校,暑期班. N-VAR

'summer time; 第1项释义又拼作 **summertime.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Summer time is the period of time during which the summer lasts. 夏季. ❖ *It's a very beautiful place in the summertime.* 这个地方在夏天很美丽. N-UNCOUNT
2 Summer time is a period in the spring and summer during which the clocks are put forward, so that people can have an extra hour of daylight in the evening. The American expression is **daylight saving time.** (春夏季实行的)夏令时间. [美]作 daylight saving time. N-UNCOUNT *BRITISH*

sum·mery /'sʌməri/.
Something that is **summery** is suitable for summer or characteristic of summer. 适合夏季的; 有夏季特点的. ❖ *...light summery fruit salads.* 适合夏季吃的清淡水果沙拉. ADJ-GRADED

,summing-'up, summings-up; 又拼作 **summing up.** ♦◇◇◇◇
In a trial, the judge's **summing-up** is the speech he or she makes to the jury at the end of a trial to remind them of the evidence and the main arguments of the case they have heard. (法官向陪审团总结时对案件的证据和主要论点所作的)概括性陈述. N-COUNT

sum·mit /'sʌmɪt/ **summits.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **summit** is a meeting at which the leaders of two or more countries discuss important matters. 最高级会议,峰会(由两个或两个以上国家的领导人参加的会议). ❖ *...the NATO summit meeting in Rome.* 在罗马举行的北约峰会. N-COUNT
2 The **summit** of a mountain is the top of it. 山顶,峰顶. N-COUNT

sum·mon /'sʌmən/ **summons, summoning, summoned.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you **summon** someone, you order them to come to you. 召见,召唤. ❖ *Suddenly we were summoned to the interview room.* 突然我们被召到接见厅. *He has been summoned to appear in court on charges of incitement to law-breaking.* 他被指控煽动他人违法,被传上法庭. VB V n *FORMAL* be V-ed prep/adv be V-ed to-inf
2 If you **summon** a quality, you make a great effort to have it on a particular occasion. For example, if you **summon** the strength to do something, you make a great effort to be strong, so you will be able to do it. (在特定的场合)使出(力气); 振作(精神); 鼓起(勇气). ❖ *It took her a full month to summon the courage to tell her mother.* 她花了整整一个月时间才鼓起勇气告诉她母亲. VB V n
➲ **Summon up** means the same as **summon.** 义同 summon. ❖ *We couldn't even summon up the energy to open the envelope.* 我们甚至提不起精神来打开信封. PHR-V V P noun

›summon up.
1 ➡ 见 **summon 2.** PHR-V
2 If something **summons up** a memory, it causes it to come to your mind. 使浮现,使出现(在脑海里). PHR-V V P n *LITERARY*

sum·mons /'sʌmənz/ **summonses, summonsing, summonsed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **summons** is an order to come and see someone. (召去见某人的)命令,召唤. N-COUNT
2 A **summons** is an official order to appear in court. (出庭的)传票,传唤. N-COUNT
3 If someone **is summonsed**, they are officially ordered to appear in court. (被)用传票传唤(出庭). ❖ *She has been summonsed to appear at St Albans magistrates' court.* 她已被传唤到圣奥尔本斯治安法庭. VB: usu passive be V-ed to-inf

sumo /'suːməʊ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Sumo is the Japanese style of wrestling. (日本的)相扑. ❖ *...a sumo wrestler.* 一名相扑运动员. N-UNCOUNT

sump /sʌmp/ **sumps.**
The **sump** is the place under an engine which holds the engine oil. (发动机底部的)油盘,机油箱. N-COUNT

sump·tu·ous /'sʌmptʃuəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **sumptuous** is magnificent and obviously very expensive. 豪华的; 昂贵的. ❖ *...a variety of sumptuous fabrics.* 各种各样的华丽纺织品. ◢ **sump·tu·ous·ly** ❖ *...this sumptuously illustrated volume.* 这本带有华丽插图的书卷. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

,sum 'total.
The **sum total** of a number of things consists of all the things added or considered together. You often use this expression to indicate that you are disappointed because the extent of something is rather small, or because it is not very good. 全部所有,总数(常表示失望,因为很少或质量不好). ❖ *That small room contained the sum total of the family's possessions.* 那个小房间里放着那家人的全部家当. N-SING

sun /sʌn/ **suns, sunning, sunned.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 The **sun** is the ball of fire in the sky that the Earth goes round, and that gives us heat and light. 太阳. N-SING
2 You refer to the light and heat that reach us from the sun as the **sun.** 阳光,太阳热量. ❖ *Dena took them into the courtyard to sit in the sun.* 德娜把他们带到院子里坐在阳光下. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you **are sunning yourself**, you are sitting or lying in a place where the sun is shining on you. 晒太阳. VB V pron-refl
4 A **sun** is any star which has planets revolving around it. (有行星围绕转动的)恒星. N-COUNT
5 ➡ **a place in the sun:** 见 **place.**

Sun. ♦♦◇◇◇
Sun. is a written abbreviation for **Sunday.** Sunday 的缩写形式.

'sun-baked.
Sun-baked land or earth has been made hard and dry by the sun shining on it. (土地或土壤等)晒硬的,晒干的. ADJ ADJ n

sun·bathe /'sʌnbeɪθ/ **sunbathes, sunbathing, sunbathed.** ♦◇◇◇◇
When people **sunbathe**, they sit or lie in a place where the sun shines strongly on them, so that they get a suntan. 晒日光浴. ◢ **sun·bather, sunbathers** ❖ *A week ago Bournemouth beach was thronged with sunbathers soaking up the 80 degrees heat.* 一个星期以前,在80华氏度的气温下,伯恩茅斯海滩上挤满了晒日光浴的人. ◢ **sun·bath·ing** ❖ *Nearby there is a stretch of white sand beach perfect for sunbathing.* 附近有一片白沙的沙滩,完全适于晒日光浴. VB V N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

sun·beam /'sʌnbiːm/ **sunbeams.**
A **sunbeam** is a ray of sunlight. 阳光,阳光光束. N-COUNT

sun·bed /'sʌnbed/ **sunbeds.**
A **sunbed** is a piece of equipment with ultraviolet lights, that you lie on to get a suntan. 太阳灯浴床(人躺在上面照紫外线太阳灯). N-COUNT *BRITISH*

sun·block /'sʌnblɒk/ **sunblocks.**
Sunblock is a cream which you put on your skin to protect it completely from the sun. 防晒膏. N-VAR

sun·burn /'sʌnbɜːn/ **sunburns.**
If someone has **sunburn**, their skin is bright pink and sore because they have spent too much time in hot sunshine. 晒斑,晒伤. N-VAR

sun·burnt /'sʌnbɜːnt/; 又拼作 **sunburned.**
1 Someone who is **sunburnt** has sore bright pink skin because they have spent too much time in hot sunshine. (在强烈阳光下停留的时间太长而)皮肤晒伤的,晒出晒斑的,晒红的. ADJ-GRADED
2 Someone who is **sunburnt** has very brown skin because they have spent a lot of time in the sunshine. (在阳光下很久)皮肤晒黑的. ADJ-GRADED

sun·burst /'sʌnbɜːst/ **sunbursts.**
A **sunburst** is a pattern or design that resembles the sun with rays coming from it. 类似阳光照射的图案. ❖ *She designed a huge sunburst window.* 她设计了一扇旭日型的大窗户. N-COUNT

S

sun·dae /ˈsʌndeɪ, -di/ **sundaes**.
A **sundae** is a tall glass of ice cream with whipped cream and nuts or fruit on top. 圣代冰激凌(掼奶油加坚果或水果制成的冰激凌). N-COUNT

Sun·day /ˈsʌndeɪ, -di/ **Sundays**. ♦♦♦♦◇
Sunday is the day after Saturday and before Monday. 星期日, 星期天. ❖ *I thought we might go for a drive on Sunday.* 我以为星期日我们可能开车去兜风. N-VAR

,Sunday 'best.
If you are in your **Sunday best**, you are wearing your best clothes, which you only wear for special occasions. (只有在特殊场合穿的)最好的衣服, 节日盛装. N-SING poss N

'Sunday school, Sunday schools. ♦◇◇◇◇
Sunday school is a class organized by a church that some children go to on Sundays in order to learn about Christianity. 主日学校(教会在星期日对孩子进行宗教教育). N-VAR

sun·der /ˈsʌndə/ **sunders, sundering, sundered.**
If people or things **are sundered**, they are separated by something. (被)分开, (被)隔开. ❖ *Police moved in to separate the two groups, already sundered by distrust.* 警察开进来, 分开这两群因为不信任而分裂的人. VB usu passive LITERARY V-ed

sun·dial /ˈsʌndaɪəl/ **sundials.**
A **sundial** is a device used for telling the time when the sun is shining. The shadow of a pointer falls onto a flat surface that is marked with the hours, and points to the correct hour. 日规, 日晷(通过指示棒在阳光下的影子在平面上移动来辨别时间). N-COUNT

sun·down /ˈsʌndaʊn/.
Sundown is the time when the sun sets. The usual British word is **sunset**. 日落, 日落时分. [英]一般作 sunset. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

S

'sun-drenched; 又拼作 **sundrenched**.
Sun-drenched places have a lot of hot sunshine. 充满阳光的, 阳光充足的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

sun·dries /ˈsʌndriz/.
When someone is making a list of things, items that are not important enough to be listed individually are sometimes referred to together as **sundries**. 杂物, 杂项. ❖ *The inn gift shop stocks quality Indian crafts and sundries.* 旅馆礼品店里出售优质印第安人工艺品和杂物. N-PLURAL FORMAL

sun·dry /ˈsʌndri/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone refers to **sundry** people or things, they are referring to several people or things that are all different from each other and which they do not wish to describe individually. (人或物)各式各样的, 各种的. ❖ *She could ring for food and drink, laundry and sundry services.* 她可以打电话叫人送饭和饮料、洗衣和提供各种服务. ADJ FORMAL
2 **All and sundry** means everyone. 每个人, 人人. ❖ *I made tea for all and sundry at the office.* 我给办公室里的每个人沏茶. PHR

sun·flower /ˈsʌnflaʊə/ **sunflowers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **sunflower** is a very tall plant with large yellow flowers. 向日葵. N-COUNT

sung /sʌŋ/.
Sung is the past participle of **sing**. sing 的过去分词.

sun·glasses /ˈsʌnglɑːsɪz, -glæs-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Sunglasses are spectacles with dark lenses which you wear to protect your eyes from bright sunlight. 太阳眼镜, 墨镜. N-PLURAL

'sun hat, sun hats; 又拼作 **sunhat**.
A **sun hat** is a wide-brimmed hat that protects your head from the sun. (阔边的)遮阳帽. N-COUNT

sunk /sʌŋk/.
Sunk is the past participle of **sink**. sink 的过去分词.

sunk·en /ˈsʌŋkən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Sunken** ships have sunk to the bottom of a sea, ocean, or lake. (船等)沉没的. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Sunken** gardens, roads, or other features are below the level of their surrounding area. (花园、道路等)低于地面的, 沉降式的. ❖ *The room was dominated by a sunken bath.* 房间的主要部分是一个低于地面的浴缸. ADJ ADJ n
3 **Sunken** eyes, cheeks, or other parts of the body curve inwards and make you look thin and unwell. (眼睛、脸颊等)下陷的, 凹陷的. ADJ

'sun lamp, sun lamps; 又拼作 **sunlamp**.
A **sun lamp** is a lamp that produces ultraviolet rays. People use sun lamps to get a suntan. (产生紫外线的)太阳灯. N-COUNT

sun·less /ˈsʌnləs/.
1 On **sunless** days, the sun does not shine. 不出太阳的, 无阳光的. ADJ
2 **Sunless** places are not lit by the sun. 照不着阳光的. ADJ ADJ n

sun·light /ˈsʌnlaɪt/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Sunlight is the light that comes from the sun during the day. 阳光. N-UNCOUNT

sun·lit /ˈsʌnlɪt/.
Sunlit places are brightly lit by the sun. 阳光照亮的. ADJ ADJ n

sun·ny /ˈsʌni/ **sunnier, sunniest.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 When it is **sunny**, the sun is shining brightly. 阳光充足的, 晴朗和煦的. ❖ *There is a chance of sunny spells in the West.* 西部可能有一阵一阵的阳光普照. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Sunny** places are brightly lit by the sun. 太阳照亮的. ADJ-GRADED
3 Someone who has a **sunny** disposition is usually cheerful and happy. 性情开朗的; 乐观的. ADJ-GRADED

sun·rise /ˈsʌnraɪz/ **sunrises.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Sunrise** is the time in the morning when the sun first appears in the sky. 日出; 日出时分. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **sunrise** is the colours and light that you see in the eastern part of the sky when the sun first appears. 朝霞, 晨曦. ❖ *There was a spectacular sunrise yesterday.* 昨天的朝霞很绚丽. N-COUNT

sun·roof /ˈsʌnruːf/ **sunroofs.**
A **sunroof** is a panel in the roof of a car that opens to let sunshine and air enter the car. (汽车车顶的)活动顶板, 天窗. N-COUNT

sun·screen /ˈsʌnskriːn/ **sunscreens.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **sunscreen** is a cream that protects your skin from the sun's rays, especially in hot weather. 防晒膏. N-VAR

sun·set /ˈsʌnset/ **sunsets.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Sunset** is the time in the evening when the sun disappears out of sight from the sky. 日落; 日落时分. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **sunset** is the colours and light that you see in the western part of the sky when the sun disappears in the evening. 晚霞. ❖ *There was a red sunset over Paris.* 巴黎上空有一片红色的晚霞. N-COUNT

sun·shine /ˈsʌnʃaɪn/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Sunshine is the light and heat that comes from the sun. 阳光, 太阳热量. N-UNCOUNT

sun·spot /ˈsʌnspɒt/ **sunspots.**
Sunspots are dark cool patches that appear on the surface of the sun and last for about a week. (太阳的)黑子. N-COUNT

sun·stroke /ˈsʌnstrəʊk/.
Sunstroke is an illness caused by spending too much time in hot sunshine. (在阳光下太久引致的)中暑, 日射病. N-UNCOUNT

sun·tan /ˈsʌntæn/ **suntans;** 又拼作 **sun-tan**.
1 If you have a **suntan**, the sun has turned your skin an attractive brown colour. (皮肤的)晒黑. N-COUNT
2 **Suntan** lotion, oil, or cream protects your skin from the sun. (药液、油、霜等)防晒的. ADJ ADJ n

sun·tanned /ˈsʌntænd/.
Someone who is **suntanned** has an attractive brown colour from being in the sun. (迷人地)黝黑的, 古铜肤色的. ADJ-GRADED

'sun-up; 又拼作 **sunup**.
Sun-up is the time of day when the sun rises. The usual British word is **sunrise**. 日出; 日出时分. [英]一般作 sunrise. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

sup /sʌp/ **sups, supping, supped.**
If you **sup** something, you drink it, especially in fairly small sips. (尤指小口地)喝, 啜饮. VB V n DATED, LITERARY

su·per /ˈsuːpə/. ♦♦♦◇◇
1 Some people use **super** to mean very nice or very good; a slightly old-fashioned use. 极好的, 好极了. ❖ *We had a super time.* 我们玩得开心极了. *'I think I could find you something.'—'That would be super.'* '我想我可以弄点东西给你吃.' — '那好极了.' ADJ INFORMAL, BRITISH
2 **Super** is used before adjectives to indicate that something has a lot of a quality. (用在形容词之前)极, 超. ❖ *...squads* ADV ADV adj

of super-fit athletes. 一队队身体极好的运动员.

➩ Also a prefix. 又作前缀. ❖ *...the development of superfast computers.* 开发出超高速的电脑. PREFIX

3 **Super** is used before nouns to indicate that something is larger, better, or more advanced than similar things. (用在名词之前)更大的; 更好的; 更先进的. ❖ *...a chance to test-drive a stunning Lotus super-car.* 试驾一辆绝好的莲花牌超级车的机会. ADJ: ADJ n

➩ Also a prefix. 又作前缀. ❖ *...the next generation of superweapons.* 下一代的超级武器. PREFIX

super- /'suːpə-/.
Super- is used to form adjectives which indicate that something is at a higher level than something else. (用来构成形容词)超, 超级. ❖ *...his superhuman efforts to find work.* 他找工作的超常努力. *...a fragment of crystal with supernormal powers.* 一块带有超常力量的水晶碎块. PREFIX

super·an·nu·at·ed /ˌsuːpər'ænjueɪtɪd/.
If you describe something as **superannuated**, you mean that it is old and no longer used for its original purpose. 陈旧的;废置的. ❖ *...the superannuated idealism of the Sixties.* 过时的60年代的理想主义. ADJ FORMAL

super·an·nua·tion /ˌsuːpərænju'eɪʃən/.
Superannuation is money which people pay regularly into a special fund so that when they retire from their job they will receive money regularly as a pension. (定期付给特别基金的)退休金款(以便在退休以后领取退休金). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

su·perb /suː'pɜːb/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something is **superb**, its quality is very good indeed. 极好的, 上乘的, 优秀的. ❖ *The waters are crystal clear and offer a superb opportunity for swimming.* 这水清澈见底, 提供了一个极好的游泳机会. ◢ **su·perb·ly** ❖ *The orchestra played superbly.* 该交响乐队演奏得棒极了. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you say that someone has **superb** confidence, control, or skill, you mean that they have very great confidence, control, or skill. (信心)极大的; (控制能力) 超凡的; (技术)高超的. ◢ **superbly** ❖ *...his superbly disciplined opponent.* 他的有高度纪律性的对手. *The sports complex is huge and superbly well-equipped.* 这个多功能运动场规模宏大, 设备极其完善. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

super·charged /'suːpətʃɑːdʒd/.
If a car engine is **supercharged**, it has more air than normal forced into it so that the petrol burns more quickly and the car has more power. (汽车发动机)动力用增压器增加的, 增压的, 超动力的. ADJ

super·cili·ous /ˌsuːpə'sɪliəs/.
If you say that someone is **supercilious**, you disapprove of them because they behave in a scornful way towards other people because they think they are superior to them. 高傲的, 目空一切的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

super·com·put·er /ˌsuːpəkəm'pjuːtə/ **supercomputers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **supercomputer** is a powerful computer that can process large amounts of data very quickly. 超级计算机. N-COUNT

super·con·duc·tiv·ity /ˌsuːpəkɒndʌk'tɪvɪti/.
Superconductivity is the ability of certain metals to allow electricity to pass through them without any resistance at very low temperatures. 超导性. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

super·con·duc·tor /ˌsuːpəkən'dʌktə/ **superconductors.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **superconductor** is a metal that allows electricity to pass through it without resistance at very low temperatures. 超导体. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ˌsuper-'ego, super-egos; 又拼作 **superego.**
Your **super-ego** is the part of your mind which makes you aware of what is right and wrong, and which causes you to feel guilt when you have done something wrong. 超我(能分辨是非、做错事会内疚的心理). N-COUNT TECHNICAL

super·fi·cial /ˌsuːpə'fɪʃəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **superficial**, you disapprove of them because they do not think deeply, and have little understanding of anything serious or important. (思想)浅薄的, 肤浅的. ◢ **super·fi·ci·al·ity** /ˌsuːpəfɪʃi'ælɪti/ ❖ *He hated the superficiality, the neon glamour and the cheap prettiness of life in L.A.* 他讨厌洛杉矶肤浅的生活、艳丽的霓虹灯和低级的娇揉造作. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe something such as an action, feeling, or relationship as **superficial**, you mean that it includes only the simplest and most obvious aspects of that thing, and not those aspects which require more effort to deal with or understand. (行为、感情、关系等)表面的, 外表的. ❖ *His roommate had been pleasant on a superficial level.* 他的室友表面看来是讨人喜欢的. *Father had no more than a superficial knowledge of music.* 父亲只知道音乐的皮毛. ◢ **superficiality** ❖ *His assessment only serves to demonstrate the superficiality of the judgements we make when we first meet people.* 他的评估只是表明了我们与人初次见面时所作的判断是很表面的. ◢ **super·fi·cial·ly** ❖ *The film touches on these difficult questions, but only superficially.* 该电影触及这些难题, 但只是浅尝辄止. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED

3 **Superficial** is used to describe the appearance of something or the impression that it gives, especially if its real nature is very different. (外表或印象等)表面的. ❖ *Spain may well look different but the changes are superficial.* 西班牙很可能看上去变了样, 但变化只是表面上的. ◢ **superficially** ❖ *Many of these killers are frequently glib and superficially charming.* 这些杀手中有许多往往油嘴滑舌, 外表很有魅力. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 **Superficial** injuries are not very serious, and affect only the surface of the body. You can also describe damage to an object as **superficial**. (受伤、破坏等)表皮的, 外表的. ❖ *The explosion caused superficial damage to the fortified house.* 爆炸只是损坏了那栋坚固的房子的外表. ADJ-GRADED

super·flu·ity /ˌsuːpə'fluːɪti/ **superfluities.**
If there is a **superfluity of** something, there is more of it than is needed. 过量, 多余, 过剩. N-COUNT FORMAL

super·flu·ous /suː'pɜːfluəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **superfluous** is unnecessary or is no longer needed. 过量的; 多余的; 没有必要的. ❖ *My presence at the afternoon's proceedings was superfluous.* 我出席那天下午的进程是多此一举. ADJ-GRADED

super·grass /'suːpəgrɑːs, -græs/ **supergrasses.**
A **supergrass** is a person who gives the police information about a large group of criminals. (向警方提供一大群罪犯活动情报的)告密者. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

super·group /'suːpəgruːp/ **supergroups.**
A **supergroup** is a pop group that has become very popular and famous. 超级摇滚乐队. N-COUNT

super·heat·ed /ˌsuːpə'hiːtəd/.
If a liquid is **superheated**, it has been heated to a temperature that is higher than its boiling point without being allowed to boil. 过热的(将液体加热到高于沸点而又不让其沸腾). ADJ TECHNICAL

super·he·ro /ˌsuːpə'hɪərəʊ/ **superheroes.**
A **superhero** is a fictional character in a cartoon who has superhuman powers and fights against evil. 超级英雄(卡通片中有超人力量、跟邪恶作斗争的人物). N-COUNT

super·high·way /ˌsuːpə'haɪweɪ/ **superhighways.**
1 A **superhighway** is a large fast motorway with several lanes. (多车道的)高速公路. N-COUNT AMERICAN

2 The information **superhighway** is the network of computer links that enables computer users all over the world to communicate with each other. (信息)高速公路. N-COUNT

super·hu·man /ˌsuːpə'hjuːmən/.
If you describe a quality that someone has as **superhuman**, you mean that it seems to be much greater than that of ordinary people. 超凡的, 超人的. ❖ *They saw their bills rising steadily, in spite of superhuman efforts to save water.* 尽管作出了超常的节水努力, 他们还是看到水费持续上升. ADJ

super·im·pose /ˌsuːpərɪm'pəʊz/ **superimposes, superimposing, superimposed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If one image **is superimposed** on another, it is put on top of it so that you can see the second image through it. (图像等)(被)放在另一物之上(以便透过它看到下面之物). ❖ *The features of different faces were superimposed over one another.* 不同的脸庞重叠在一起. VB: usu passive be V-ed on/over n

S

2 If features or characteristics from one situation **are superimposed** onto another, they are transferred onto or used in the second situation, though they may not fit. (被)附加; (被)转用. ❖ *Patterns of public administration and government are superimposed on traditional societies.* 公共管理和政府的模式被夸强附会地使用在传统社会里. VB usu passive; be V-ed on n

super·in·tend /ˌsuːpərɪnˈtend/ **superintends, superintending, superintended.**

If you **superintend** something, you have responsibility for ensuring that it is carried out properly. 监督; 主管. ❖ *During the interval, Linton superintended a prize draw.* 在此期间, 林顿监督了一次抽奖. VB FORMAL V n

super·in·ten·dent /ˌsuːpərɪnˈtendənt/ **superintendents.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **superintendent** is a senior police officer of the rank above an inspector. In the United States, a **superintendent** is the head of a police department. [英](高于巡长的)中级警官, 警司. [美]警长. N-COUNT, N-TITLE BRITISH

2 A **superintendent** is a person who is responsible for a particular thing or the work done in a particular department. (某个部门的)负责人. ❖ *He became superintendent of the bank's East African branches.* 他成了该银行东非支行的负责人. N-COUNT N of n

su·peri·or /suːˈpɪəriə/ **superiors.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If one thing or person is **superior** to another, the first is better than the second. 更好的, 占优的. ❖ *...a woman greatly superior to her husband in education and sensitivity.* 一个在教育和悟性方面都比她的丈夫好得多的女人. *Long-term stock market investments have produced superior returns compared with cash deposits.* 长期股票市场投资比现金存款产生更大的效益. ◢ **su·peri·or·ity** ❖ *The technical superiority of laser discs over tape is well established.* 光碟较之于磁带的技术优势已经牢牢地确立起来. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

S

2 If you describe something as **superior**, you mean that it is good, and better than other things of the same kind. 优质的, 优秀的. ❖ *A few years ago it was virtually impossible to find superior quality coffee in local shops.* 几年之前在当地商店里实际上买不到优质咖啡. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **superior** person or thing has more authority or importance than another person or thing in the same organization or system. (权威或重要性)更高的, 更大的. ❖ *Locally passed laws are of superior authority to those laws passed in Moscow.* 当地通过的法律比莫斯科通过的那些法律更有权威性. ADJ

4 Your **superior** in an organization that you work for is a person who has a higher rank than you. 上司, 上级. N-COUNT poss N

5 If you describe someone as **superior**, you disapprove of them because they behave as if they are better, more important, or more intelligent than other people. 有优越感的. ◢ **superiority** ❖ *...a false sense of his superiority over mere journalists.* 他对于那些普通记者的一种虚假优越感. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; N-UNCOUNT

6 If one group of people has **superior** numbers to another group, the first has more people than the second, and therefore has an advantage over it. (在数量上)占优势的. ADJ-GRADED

7 If you describe someone as your **superior** in a particular activity, you mean that they are better than you at that activity. (在某项活动中的)占优势者. N-COUNT poss N WRITTEN

su·peri·or·ity /suːˌpɪəriˈɒrɪti, AM -ˈɔːrɪti/.

If one side in a war or conflict has **superiority**, it has an advantage over its enemy, for example because it has more soldiers or better equipment. (对敌人的)优势. ❖ *We have air superiority.* 我们有空中优势. N-UNCOUNT

super·la·tive /suːˈpɜːlətɪv/ **superlatives.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **superlative**, you mean that it is extremely good. 最好的, 最高级的. ❖ *Some superlative wines are made in this region.* 有些高档葡萄酒产自这个地区. ADJ

2 If someone uses **superlatives** to describe something, they use adjectives and expressions which indicate that it is extremely good. (形容词、表达方式等的)最高级形式. ❖ *...a spectacle which has critics world-wide reaching for superlatives.* 一个全世界的评论家都极为赞赏的奇观. N-COUNT

3 In grammar, the **superlative** form of an adjective or adverb is the form that indicates that something has more of a quality than anything else. For example, 'biggest' is the superlative form of 'big'. (语法中形容词和副词的形式)最高级的. 比较 **comparative**. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...his tendency towards superlatives and exaggeration.* 他爱使用最高级形式和夸张手法的倾向. N-COUNT

super·man /ˈsuːpəmæn/ **supermen.**

A **superman** is a man who has very great physical or mental powers or who is extremely good at something. 超人, 本事非凡的人(指体力或智力过人). N-COUNT

super·mar·ket /ˈsuːpəmɑːkɪt/ **supermarkets.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **supermarket** is a large shop which sells all kinds of food and some household goods. 超级市场, 超市. N-COUNT

super·model /ˈsuːpəmɒdəl/ **supermodels.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **supermodel** is a world-famous fashion model. (世界著名的)超级时装模特儿. N-COUNT

super·natu·ral /ˌsuːpəˈnætʃrəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Supernatural creatures, forces, and events are believed by some people to exist or happen, although they are impossible according to scientific laws. (生物、力量、事件等)超自然的, 神奇的. ADJ-GRADED

➪ **The supernatural** are things that are supernatural. 超自然的东西. ❖ *He writes short stories with a touch of the supernatural.* 他写的短篇小说带有点超自然的味道. N-SING the N

super·no·va /ˌsuːpəˈnəʊvə/ **supernovas** or **supernovae** /ˌsuːpəˈnəʊviː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **supernova** is an exploding star. (爆炸中的)超新星. N-COUNT

super·pow·er /ˈsuːpəpaʊə/ **superpowers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **superpower** is a very powerful and influential country, usually one that has nuclear weapons and is economically successful. 超级大国. N-COUNT

super·sede /ˌsuːpəˈsiːd/ **supersedes, superseding, superseded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something **is superseded** by something newer, it is replaced because it has become old-fashioned or unacceptable. (被)取代, (被)替代. ❖ *Hand tools are relics of the past that have now been superseded by the machine.* 用手操作的工具都成了历史文物, 如今已被机器取代. VB usu passive; be V-ed

super·son·ic /ˌsuːpəˈsɒnɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Supersonic aircraft travel faster than the speed of sound. (飞机)超音速的. ADJ ADJ n

super·star /ˈsuːpəstɑː/ **superstars.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **superstar** is a very famous entertainer or sports player. (娱乐和体育界的)超级明星. N-COUNT INFORMAL

super·state /ˈsuːpəsteɪt/ **superstates.**

A **superstate** is a political alliance or union of several nations. (由几个国家组成的)超级政治联盟, 超国家. ❖ *...a European superstate.* 一个欧洲超级联盟. N-COUNT

super·sti·tion /ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃən/ **superstitions.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Superstition is belief in things that are not real or possible, for example magic. 迷信. ❖ *The phantom of the merry-go-round is just a local superstition.* 旋转木马的鬼魂只是当地的一种迷信. N-VAR

super·sti·tious /ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 People who are **superstitious** believe in things that are not real or possible, for example magic. 迷信的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Superstitious** fears or beliefs are irrational and not based on fact. (恐惧或信念等)迷信引起的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

super·store /ˈsuːpəstɔː/ **superstores.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Superstores are very large supermarkets or shops selling household goods and equipment. Superstores are usually built outside city centres away from other shops. (通常远离市中心的)大型商场, 大型超级市场. N-COUNT

super·struc·ture /ˈsuːpəstrʌktʃə/ **superstructures.**

The **superstructure** of a ship is the part of it that is above its main deck. (船的)上部结构. N-COUNT

super·tank·er /ˈsuːpətæŋkə/ **supertankers.**

A **supertanker** is an extremely large ship that is used for transporting oil. 超级油轮. N-COUNT

super·vise /'suːpəvaɪz/ **supervises, supervising, supervised.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **supervise** an activity or a person, you make sure that the activity is done correctly or that the person is doing a task or behaving correctly. 监督. ◆ *University teachers have refused to supervise students' examinations.* 大学教师已拒绝监督学生考试. VB V n

2 If you **supervise** a place where work is done, you ensure that the work there is done properly. 管理. ◆ *He makes the wines and supervises the vineyards.* 他酿制葡萄酒和管理葡萄园. VB V n

super·vi·sion /ˌsuːpə'vɪʒən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Supervision is the supervising of people, activities, or places. 监督, 管理. ◆ *A toddler requires close supervision and firm control at all times.* 刚学走路的孩子在任何时候都要看紧管好. N-UNCOUNT

super·vi·sor /'suːpəvaɪzə/ **supervisors.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **supervisor** is a person who supervises activities or people, especially workers or students. 监督人; 管理员; 指导员. N-COUNT

super·vi·sory /ˌsuːpə'vaɪzəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Supervisory means concerned with the supervision of people, activities, or places. 监督的; 管理的; 指导的. ◆ *...staff with a minor supervisory role.* 非主要监督作用的人员. ADJ ADJ n

su·pine /'suːpaɪn/.

1 If you are **supine**, you are lying flat on your back. 仰卧的. ◆ *The book's cover is decorated with a supine woman.* 这本书的封面用一个仰卧的女人作装饰. ADJ FORMAL

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *I lay supine on the poolside grass.* 我仰卧在池边的草地上. ADV

2 If you describe someone as **supine**, you mean that they let events happen because they are too lazy or afraid to influence them. (因懒惰或害怕而)懒得动的、因循的、消极的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

sup·per /'sʌpə/ **suppers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Some people refer to the main meal eaten in the early part of the evening as **supper**. 晚饭, 晚餐(指晚上早些时候吃的主餐). N-VAR

2 **Supper** is a simple meal eaten just before you go to bed at night. (临睡前吃的)夜晚便餐, 夜点心. N-VAR BRITISH

sup·per·time /'sʌpətaɪm/.

Suppertime is the period of the day when people have their supper. It can be in the early part of the evening or just before they go to bed at night. 晚餐时分(指晚上早些时候或临睡之前进餐的时间). N-UNCOUNT

sup·plant /sə'plɑːnt, -'plænt/ **supplants, supplanting, supplanted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If a person or thing **is supplanted**, another person or thing takes their place. (被)取代, (被)代替. ◆ *By the 1930s the wristwatch had almost completely supplanted the pocket watch.* 到20世纪30年代, 手表几乎已经完全取代怀表. VB be V-ed FORMAL V n

sup·ple /'sʌpəl/ **suppler, supplest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **supple** object or material bends or changes shape easily without cracking or breaking; used showing approval. (褒义)柔韧的; 易弯曲的. ◆ *The leather is supple and sturdy enough to last for years.* 皮革很柔韧、坚固, 可以使用多年. ◢ **sup·ple·ness** ◆ *This luxurious talcum lotion restores softness and suppleness to dehydrated skin.* 这种舒适的滑石润肤液可使干燥的皮肤恢复柔软和韧性. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

2 A **supple** person can move and bend their body very easily. 身体柔软的; 动作轻盈的. ◢ **suppleness** ◆ *Exercise in pregnancy can build up your strength and suppleness.* 怀孕期间做运动可以增强体力, 使身体柔软. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

sup·plement /'sʌplɪmənt/ **supplements, supplementing, supplemented.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **supplement** something, you add something to it in order to improve it. 补充. ◆ *I suggest supplementing your diet with vitamins E and A.* 我建议你在饮食中补充维生素E和A. VB V n V n with n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Business sponsorship must be a supplement to, not a substitute for, public funding.* 商业赞助应当补充而不是取代公共资助. N-COUNT

2 A **supplement** is a pill that you take or a special kind of food that you eat in order to improve your health or diet. (为了改善健康或饮食而吃的)补药、补给品. ◆ *...a multiple vitamin and mineral supplement.* 一种含多种维生素和矿物质的补品. N-COUNT

3 A **supplement** is a separate part of a magazine or newspaper, often dealing with a particular topic. (报刊的)增刊, 副刊. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **colour supplement.**

4 A **supplement** is an extra amount of money that you pay in order to obtain special facilities or services, for example when you are travelling or staying at a hotel. (为获得特别设备或服务而付的)附加费. ◆ *The single room supplement is £11 a night.* 单人房间的附加费是每晚11镑. N-COUNT BRITISH

sup·plemen·tal /ˌsʌplɪ'mentəl/.

Supplemental means **supplementary**. 义同 supplementary. ◆ *You'll probably be able to buy supplemental insurance at an extra cost.* 你或许能额外花得起钱购买补充保险. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL, usu AMERICAN

sup·plemen·ta·ry /ˌsʌplɪ'mentri, AM -teri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Supplementary things are added to something in order to improve it. 增补的, 补充的. ◆ *...the question of whether or not we need to take supplementary vitamins.* 我们是否需要补充一些维生素的问题. ADJ

ˌsupple,mentary 'benefit, supplementary benefits.

In Britain, **supplementary benefit** is the name that used to be given to money that the government gives regularly to people with no income or very low incomes. The new name for this amount of money is **income support**. (英国政府定期给无收入或低收入者的)补助金. 新名称为 income support. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

sup·plemen·ta·tion /ˌsʌplɪmən'teɪʃən/.

Supplementation is the use of drugs or special types of food in order to improve your health or diet. (为改善健康或饮食而服用的)补药, 补品. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

sup·pli·cant /'sʌplɪkənt/ **supplicants.**

A **supplicant** is a person who asks God or an important person to help them or to give them something that they want very much. 恳求者(指恳求上帝或重要人物帮助或给予自己想要的东西的人). N-COUNT FORMAL

sup·pli·ca·tion /ˌsʌplɪ'keɪʃən/ **supplications.**

A **supplication** is a prayer or a request to God or someone in authority for help. (向上帝的)祈祷; (向重要人物的)恳求. ◆ *The Tory government has to date resisted all supplications.* 保守党政府迄今拒绝一切求助. N-VAR FORMAL

sup·plied /sə'plaɪd/.

If you say that a person or place is well **supplied with** particular things, you mean that they have a large number of them. 拥有的. ◆ *France is abundantly supplied with excellent family-run hotels.* 法国拥有许多极好的家庭经营的旅馆. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n

➼ 又见 **supply.**

sup·pli·er /sə'plaɪə/ **suppliers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **supplier** is a person, company, or organization that sells or supplies something such as goods or equipment to customers. 供应者; 供应商. ◆ *...Hillsdown Holdings, one of the UK's biggest food suppliers.* 英国最大的食品供应商之一——希尔斯顿控股公司. N-COUNT

sup·ply /sə'plaɪ/ **supplies, supplying, supplied.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **supply** someone with something that they want or need, you give them a quantity of it. 提供, 供给, 供应. ◆ *...an agreement not to produce or supply chemical weapons.* 一项关于不生产或者不提供化学武器的协议. *...the blood vessels supplying oxygen to the brain.* 为大脑供氧的血管. VB V n with n V n V n to n

2 You can use **supplies** to refer to food, equipment, and other essential things that people need, especially when these are provided in large quantities. 供应品, 供给品(粮食、设备和其他人们需要的基本物品). ◆ *What happens when food and gasoline supplies run low?* 如果粮食和汽油供应快用完了, 会出现什么局面? N-PLURAL

3 A **supply** of something is an amount of it which someone N-VAR

S

has or which is available for them to use. (所有的或可利用的) N of n, n N
供应量. ❖ *The brain requires a constant supply of oxygen.* 大脑需要持续的氧气供应量.

4 If something is **in short supply**, there is very little of it available. 供应不足. PHR

5 **Supply** is the quantity of goods and services that can be made available for people to buy. (人们可以买到货物和得到服务的)供应量. ❖ *Prices change according to supply and demand.* 价格根据供应量和需求量变化. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

sup'ply line, supply lines.
A **supply line** is a route along which goods and equipment are transported to an army during a war. (军队的)供给线, 补给线. N-COUNT

sup'ply teacher, supply teachers.
A **supply teacher** is a teacher whose job is to take the place of other teachers at different schools when they are absent. The usual American term is **substitute teacher**. (为许多学校服务的)代课老师. [美]一般作 substitute teacher. N-COUNT BRITISH

sup·port /sə'pɔːt/ **supports, supporting, supported.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **support** someone or their ideas or aims, you agree with them, and perhaps help them because you want them to succeed. 支持; 赞成. ❖ *The vice president insisted that he supported the hard-working people of New York.* 副总统坚持说他支持纽约辛勤工作的人们. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The prime minister gave his full support to the government's reforms.* 首相全力支持政府的改革. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **sup·port·er, supporters** ❖ *Bradley was a major supporter of the 1986 tax reform plan.* 布拉德利是1986年税制改革计划的主要支持者. N-COUNT

2 If you give **support** to someone during a difficult or unhappy time, you are kind to them and help them. 支援; 帮助. ❖ *It was hard to come to terms with her death after all the support she gave to me and the family.* 她给了我和家人那么多帮助, 她的死亡真让人无法承受. N-UNCOUNT

3 If a government or person gives someone or something financial **support**, they provide them with money or other things that they need. (财政上的)援助. ❖ *...the EC's proposal to cut agricultural support by only about 15%.* 欧共体关于把农业补贴只削减大约15%的提议. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **support** someone, you provide them with money or the things that they need. 为…提供资金; 为…提供援助. ❖ *She sold everything she'd ever bought in order to support herself through art school.* 为了读完艺校, 她变卖了所买的一切. VB V n, V pron-refl

5 If a fact **supports** a statement or a theory, it helps to show that it is true or correct. 证实(说法或理论等). VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *History offers some support for this view.* 历史为这种看法提供了某些根据. N-UNCOUNT

6 If you **support** a sports team, especially a football team, you want them to win and perhaps go regularly to their games. 支持(运动队, 尤指足球队); 做…的支持者. ❖ *Tim, 17, supports Manchester United.* 17岁的蒂姆支持曼彻斯特联队. ◢ **supporter** ❖ *Football supporters have been gathering for tonight's World Cup semi-final.* 足球迷为今晚世界杯半决赛而聚集起来. VB V n, N-COUNT

7 If something **supports** an object, it is underneath the object and holding it up. 支撑, 支承. ❖ *...the thick wooden posts that supported the ceiling.* 支承天花板的粗大木柱子. VB V n

8 A **support** is a bar or other object that supports something. 支撑物, 支承物. N-COUNT

9 If something **supports** you, it prevents you from falling because you are holding onto it or leaning on it. 支撑, 扶持. ❖ *He supported himself by means of a nearby post.* 他抓住附近一根柱子稳住身体. VB V n, V pron-refl

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Alice was leaning against him as if for support.* 艾丽斯靠在他身上, 好像为了得到支承. N-UNCOUNT

sup·port·ing /sə'pɔːtɪŋ/.

1 In a film or play, a **supporting** actor or actress is one who has an important part, but not the most important part. (在电影或戏剧中的演员)担任配角的. ❖ *Kevin Costner has agreed to appear in a supporting role.* 凯文·科斯特纳已答应担任配角. ADJ ADJ n

2 ➡ 又见 **support.**

sup·port·ive /sə'pɔːtɪv/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you are **supportive**, you are kind and helpful to someone at a difficult or unhappy time in their life. 支持的, 帮忙的. ❖ *They were always supportive of each other.* 他们总是互相支持. ADJ-GRADED

sup·pose /sə'pəʊz/ **supposes, supposing, supposed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 You can use **suppose** or **supposing** before you state a possible situation or action. You usually then go on to consider the effects or results that this situation or action might have. 假定, 假如. ❖ *Suppose someone gave you an egg and asked you to describe exactly what was inside.* 假如有人给你一个鸡蛋, 要求你准确描述里面究竟是什么东西. *But supposing it does fail? I'd wind up with a big overdraft.* 假如它真的失败? 我最后就会透支一大笔钱. VB PRAGMATICS V that

2 If you **suppose** that something is true, you believe that it is probably true, because of other things that you know. 认为, 猜想. ❖ *The policy is perfectly clear and I see no reason to suppose that it isn't working.* 这项政策是极其明确的, 我看不出有任何理由认为它行不通. *It had been supposed that by then Peter would be married.* 人们曾经猜想彼得到那个时候已结婚了. VB PRAGMATICS V that, it be V-ed that, Also V n

3 You can say **'I suppose'** before stating something that you believe to be true, or something that you think you should do, when you want to express slight uncertainty about it. 我想, 我认为. ❖ *I get a bit uptight these days. Hormones, I suppose.* 近来我有点紧张不安. 原因是激素, 我想. *I suppose I'd better do some homework.* 我想, 我还是做些家庭作业. *'Is that the right way up?'—'Yeah. I suppose so.'* '那是正确的办法吗?' — '是的. 我想是的.' PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

4 You can use **'do you suppose'** to introduce a question when you want someone to give their opinion about something, although you know that they are unlikely to have any more knowledge or information about it than you. (引出一个问题, 想要听取别人意见, 虽然比别人知道得还要清楚)你认为呢. ❖ *Do you suppose he was telling the truth?* 你认为他是在说真话吗? *You don't suppose they'd start the trip without us, do you?* 你认为他们不会不等我们就出发的, 是吗? PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

5 You can use **'do you suppose'** as a polite way of suggesting or requesting that someone does something. (婉转建议或请求别人干某事)你是不是认为. ❖ *Do you suppose we could get together for a little chat sometime soon?* 你是不是认为我们最近可以找个时间聊聊天? PHR PRAGMATICS

6 You can say **'I suppose'** or **'I don't suppose'** to introduce a clause in which you report someone's thoughts or attitude, when you want to express impatience or slight anger at them. (引出一个从句, 说出对方的思想或态度, 表示对他们不大耐烦或有点生气)我认为, 我不认为. ❖ *I suppose you think you're funny.* 我认为你觉得自己很风趣. *I don't suppose it occurred to you to notify the police.* 我认为你没有想到去报警. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

7 You can say **'I don't suppose'** as a way of introducing a polite request. (有礼貌地提出一个请求)能否. ❖ *I don't suppose you could tell me where James Street is?* 我能否请您告诉我到詹姆斯街怎么走? PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

sup·posed. Pronounced /sə'pəʊzd/ or /sə'pəʊst/ for meanings 1 to 4, and /sə'pəʊzɪd/ for meaning 5. 从第1到第4项释义发音为 /sə'pəʊzd/ 或 /sə'pəʊst/, 在第5项释义发音为 /sə'pəʊzɪd/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you say that something **is supposed to** happen, you mean that it is planned or expected. Sometimes this use suggests that the thing does not really happen in this way. 被认为应该; 被认为可以; 被期望(实际上未必如此). ❖ *Public spending is supposed to fall, not rise, in the next few years.* 公共支出在今后的几年里应该减少, 而不是增加. PHR-MODAL PRAGMATICS

2 If something **was supposed to** happen, it was planned or intended to happen, but did not in fact happen. (按计划或意图)应该(实际上不是如此). ❖ *The first debate was* PHR-MODAL

supposed to have been held on Tuesday. 第一次辩论本该在星期二举行.

3 If you say that something **is supposed to** be true, you mean that people say it is true but you do not know for certain that it is true. (表示人们说是真的, 但没有把握)被认为, 被料想. ❖ *'The Whipping Block' has never been published, but it's supposed to be a really good poem.* 《鞭笞砧》从来没有发表过, 但被认为是一首真正的好诗. PHR-MODAL PRAGMATICS

4 You can use **'be supposed to'** to express annoyance at someone's ideas, or because something is not happening in the proper way. (对某人的想法表示恼火, 或由于正在发生的事不恰当)被认为. ❖ *You're supposed to be my friend!* 你还是我的朋友! *What am I supposed to have done wrong now?* 我现在又干错什么来着? PHR-MODAL

5 You can use **supposed** when you want to suggest that the following word or description is misleading, or when it is not definitely known to be true. 假定的, 想象中的; 被信以为真的. ❖ *Not all indigenous regimes were willing to accept the supposed benefits of British trade.* 并不是所有的当地政府都愿意接受英国贸易那种想象中的好处. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

◢ **sup·pos·ed·ly** /sə'pəʊzɪdli/ ❖ *He was more of a victim than any of the women he supposedly offended.* 他和那些视作被他冒犯的女人比起来, 更是个受害者. ADV ADV with v, ADV with cl/group

sup·po·si·tion /sʌpə'zɪʃən/ **suppositions.**

1 A **supposition** is an idea or statement which someone believes or assumes to be true, although they may have no evidence for it. (表示认为是真的, 虽然可能缺乏证据)假定、推测. ❖ *There's a popular supposition that we're publicly funded.* 人们普遍认为我们是受公众资助的. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 You can describe someone's ideas or statements as **supposition** if you disapprove of the fact that they have no evidence to support them. (缺乏根据的)看法, 见解. ❖ *The report has been rejected by the authorities, who said much of it was based on supposition.* 当局已经拒绝这份报告, 他们说它在很大程度上只是基于推测. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

sup·posi·tory /sə'pɒzɪtri, AM -tɔːri/ **suppositories.**

A **suppository** is a solid block of medicine that is put into the rectum or vagina where it dissolves. 栓剂(一种塞进直肠或阴道内溶解的药). N-COUNT

sup·press /sə'pres/ **suppresses, suppressing, suppressed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone in authority **suppresses** an activity, they prevent it from continuing, by using force or making it illegal. 镇压; (用武力或立法)禁止. ❖ *...drug traffickers, who continue to flourish despite international attempts to suppress them.* 尽管国际社会努力压制毒品贩子, 但他们依然生意兴隆. VB V n

◢ **sup·pres·sion** /sə'preʃən/ ❖ *...the violent suppression of the pro-democracy movement protests.* 对支持民主运动的抗议进行的暴力镇压. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a natural function or reaction of your body **is suppressed**, it is stopped, for example by drugs or illness. (由于吸毒或疾病等身体的某种功能或反应)(被)抑制, (被)阻止. ❖ *Ultraviolet light can suppress human immune responses.* 紫外线可能使人丧失免疫反应. VB be V-ed V n

◢ **suppression** ❖ *...suppression of the immune system.* 对免疫系统的抑制. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **suppress** your feelings or reactions, you do not express them, even though you might want to. 压抑, 抑制(感情、反应等). ❖ *Deep sleep allowed suppressed anxieties to surface.* 熟睡会使压抑的忧虑显露出来. VB V n V-ed

◢ **suppression** ❖ *A mother's suppression of her own feelings can cause problems.* 一位母亲抑制自己的感情, 有可能出问题. N-UNCOUNT

4 If someone **suppresses** a piece of information, they prevent other people from learning it. 不披露, 不泄露(消息). VB V n

◢ **suppression** ❖ *There has been a miscarriage of justice by reason of suppression of evidence.* 由于不让披露证据, 发生了一宗审判不公的事件. N-UNCOUNT N of n

sup·pres·sant /sə'presənt/ **suppressants.**

A **suppressant** is a drug which is used to stop one of the natural functions of the body. 遏制药, 遏抑剂(用来遏制身体某部分功能的药物). ❖ *She took Dexedrine as an appetite suppressant.* 她服食右旋苯异丙胺作为食欲遏制剂. N-COUNT n N MEDICAL

sup·pres·sor /sə'presə/ **suppressors.**

Suppressors are cells or genes that prevent a cancer from developing or spreading. (阻止癌症发展或扩散的)抑制细胞, 抑制基因. ❖ *...a recently-discovered class of genes called tumour suppressor genes.* 最近发现的一类称之为肿瘤抑制基因的基因. N-COUNT MEDICAL

supra·na·tion·al /ˌsuprə'næʃənəl/; 又拼作 **supra-national.**

A **supranational** organization or authority involves more than one country. (组织或权力等)超国家的. ADJ ADJ n

su·prema·cist /suː'preməsɪst/ **supremacists.**

A **supremacist** is someone who believes that one group of people, usually white people, are superior to any other group and should be more powerful. 至上主义者(认为一部分人比别人更加优越、应当更加强大). N-COUNT

su·prema·cy /suː'preməsi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If one group of people has **supremacy** over another group, they are more powerful politically or militarily. (一部分人对于另一部分人在政治或军事上的)优势. ❖ *The conservative old guard had re-established its political supremacy.* 保守党的保守派已经重新确立政治优势. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone or something has **supremacy** over another person or thing, they are better. (某人或某物对于他人或他物的)优势. ❖ *In the United States Open final, Graf has retained overall supremacy.* 在美国公开赛决赛中, 格拉夫保持全面优势. N-UNCOUNT

su·preme /suː'priːm/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Supreme** is used in the title of a person or an official group to indicate that they are at the highest level in a particular organization or system. (权力、地位等)最高的, 至高无上的. ❖ *MacArthur was Supreme Commander for the allied powers in the Pacific.* 麦克阿瑟是太平洋地区盟军的最高司令. *...the Supreme Court.* 最高法院. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **supreme** to emphasize the greatness of a quality or thing. 最大程度的, 极度的. ❖ *Her approval was of supreme importance.* 她的赞同是极其重要的. ADJ

◢ **su·preme·ly** ❖ *Mr Kohl is now in a supremely confident position.* 科尔先生现在信心十足. ADV ADV adj/adv

su·pre·mo /suː'priːməʊ/ **supremos.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **supremo** is someone who is considered to have the most authority or skill in a particular organization or area of activity. (组织或活动领域里的)主管人; 技术最高超的人. ❖ *...London's new arts supremo.* 伦敦的新艺术主管. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

Supt.

Supt is a written abbreviation for **superintendent** when it is part of the title of someone in the police force. (用作警官头衔时) superintendent 的缩写形式. 警司, 警长.

sur·charge /'sɜːtʃɑːdʒ/ **surcharges.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **surcharge** is an extra payment for something, added to the usual payment for a specific reason. 附加费, 额外费. ❖ *The government introduced a 15% surcharge on imports.* 政府开始了对进口货物征收15%的附加税. N-COUNT

sure /ʃʊə/ **surer, surest.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you are **sure** that something is true, you are certain that it is true. If you are not **sure** about something, you do not know for certain what the true situation is. 有把握的; 肯定的. ❖ *He'd never been in a class before and he was not even sure that he should have been teaching.* 他以前从没有进过课堂, 更不知道自己要不要教书. *The president has never been sure which direction he wanted to go in on this issue.* 在这个问题上究竟该从哪着手处理, 总统根本没有把握. *It is impossible to be sure about the value of land.* 要弄清楚土地的价值是不可能的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ, ADJ that/wh, ADJ about n

2 If someone is **sure of** getting something, they will certainly get it. (对获得某物)肯定志在必得的. ❖ *A lot of people think that it's better to pay for their education so that they can be sure of getting quality.* 许多人认为接受教育还是自己花钱好, 那样他们肯定能获得好的教育. ADJ v-link ADJ of -ing/n

3 If you say that something **is sure to** happen, you are emphasizing your belief that it will happen. 一定, 必然. ❖ *Anyone who goes food shopping without a list is sure to forget the things they really need.* 如果事先不列一张单子就去采购食品, 必然会忘记真正需要的东西. PHR-MODAL PRAGMATICS

S

4 If you tell someone to **be sure** to do something, you mean that they must not forget to do it. 一定要...的，务必...的. ❖ *Be sure you get your daily quota of calcium and daily vitamins.* 你每天务必要摄入一定量的钙和维生素. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ, ADJ to-inf, ADJ that PRAGMATICS

5 You can use **sure** in order to emphasize what you are saying. (用于强调)确实，无疑. ❖ *It sure is hot, he thought.* 天确实很热，他心里想. ADV ADV before v PRAGMATICS

6 You say **sure enough**, especially when telling a story, to confirm that something you thought was true or would happen was really true or actually happened. 果然，果真. ❖ *I called the hotel and asked them to check the room. Sure enough, they had found the ticket in the blankets.* 我打电话给旅馆，请他们去房间查一下，他们果真在毯子里找到了那张票. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If you say that something is **for sure** or that you know it **for sure**, you mean that it is definitely true. 肯定；确切地. ❖ *Even to this day we don't know what happened for sure.* 即使到了今天，我们也不完全知道发生了什么事. PHR

8 If you **make sure** that something is done, you take action so that it is done. 设法办到；确保. ❖ *Make sure that you follow the instructions carefully.* 一定要认真照指示办事. PHR

9 If you **make sure** that something is the way that you want or expect it to be, you check that it is that way. 查明，搞清楚. ❖ *He looked in the bathroom to make sure that he was alone.* 他向卫生间里望了一眼，看看是否只有他一个人. PHR

10 If you are **sure of yourself**, you are very confident about your own abilities or opinions. 有自信心. PHR

11 **Sure** is used to emphasize that something such as a sign or ability is reliable or accurate. 确实的，无可置疑的. ❖ *Sharpe's leg and shoulder began to ache, a sure sign of rain.* 夏普的腿和肩膀开始酸痛，无疑表明要下雨. *She has a sure grasp of social issues.* 她确实了解社会问题. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS
▲ **sure·ness** ❖ *...the acuteness of his critical faculties and the sureness of his judgment.* 他的批评尖锐，判断准确. N-UNCOUNT

12 **Sure** is a way of saying 'yes' or 'all right'. 是的；好吧；当然. ❖ *'He rang you?' – 'Sure. Last night.'* '他给你打过电话？' — '是的，昨天晚上.' *'I'd like to be alone, O.K.?' – 'Sure. O.K.'* '我想要一个人待一会儿，行吗？' — '当然行.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

13 You use **to be sure** when you are admitting that something is true, although it seems to contradict a more general statement that you are making. 诚然，固然. ❖ *Parents make the rules. To be sure, many of the rules are no longer appropriate today.* 规矩固然是父母定的，但许多规矩今天不再适用. PHR PRAGMATICS

S

'sure-fire; 又拼作 surefire.

A **sure-fire** success is certain to succeed. 一定会的. ❖ *If something's a sure-fire hit then Radio One will play it.* 如果有什么东西肯定会成为流行歌曲的话，那么第一电台会播放的. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

,sure-'footed; 又拼作 surefooted.

1 A person or animal that is **sure-footed** can move easily over steep or uneven ground without falling. (走不平的地方)不会摔倒的；步履稳健的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If someone is **sure-footed**, they are confident in what they are doing and do not make mistakes. 稳健的；信心十足的；不出差错的. ❖ *The Labour Party is growing increasingly sure-footed.* 工党越来越稳健. ADJ-GRADED

sure·ly /'ʃʊəli/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **surely** to emphasize that you think something should be true, and you would be surprised if it was not true. 想必，谅必. ❖ *You're an intelligent woman, surely you realize by now that I'm helping you.* 你是个聪明的女人，你现在谅必意识到我在帮你. *You surely haven't forgotten Dr Walters?* 你想必没有忘记沃尔特斯医生？ ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

2 If something will **surely** happen or is **surely** the case, it will definitely happen or is certainly the case. 无疑，肯定. ❖ *He killed Willy as surely as if he'd been steering the car.* 他杀害了威利，就像他一直在开车那样肯定. ADV ADV with cl, ADV before v

3 If you say that something is happening **slowly but surely**, you mean that it is happening gradually but it is definitely happening. 慢而稳地；稳扎稳打地. PHR

sure·ty /'ʃʊərɪti/ sureties.

Surety is money or something valuable which you give to someone to show that you will do what you have promised. (以钱或贵重物品为形式的)担保物. N-VAR

surf /sɜːf/ surfs, surfing, surfed. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Surf** is the mass of white foam that is formed by waves as they fall upon the shore. 碎浪，拍岸浪花. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **surf**, you ride on big waves on a special board. 作冲浪运动，冲浪，滑浪. ❖ *I'm going to be surfing bigger waves when I get to Australia!* 我到澳大利亚的话，我要在更大的海浪里作冲浪运动. ▲ **surf·er, surfers** ❖ *...this small fishing village, which continues to attract painters and surfers.* 这个小小的渔村，不断吸引着画家和冲浪运动员. ▲ **surf·ing** ❖ *The best time for surfing in Waikiki is in January.* 怀基基海滩的最佳冲浪时间是在一月份. VB V, V n; N-COUNT; N-UNCOUNT

sur·face /'sɜːfɪs/ surfaces, surfacing, surfaced. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **surface** of something is the flat top part of it or the outside of it. (物体的)面，表面. ❖ *...tiny little waves on the surface of the water.* 水面上的微波. *Its total surface area was seven thousand square feet.* 它的整个表面的面积是七千平方英尺. N-COUNT

2 A work **surface** is a flat area, for example the top of a table or cupboard, on which you can work. (桌面或食橱顶面等)台面. N-COUNT

3 **Surface** is used to describe the parts of the armed forces which travel by ship or by land rather than underwater or in the air. (部队)地面的；水面的(与水下的或空中的相对而言). ADJ ADJ n

4 If someone or something under water **surfaces**, they come up to the surface of the water. 升到水面. ❖ *He surfaced, gasping for air.* 他升到水面，喘着气. VB V

5 When you refer to the **surface** of a situation, you are talking about what can be seen easily rather than what is hidden or not immediately obvious. (形势等的)外表；显露；表面化. ❖ *Back in Britain, things appear, on the surface, simpler.* 在英国本土，情况表面上看来要简单一些. *It's brought to the surface a much wider controversy.* 它使一场更为广泛的争执显露出来. N-SING

6 When something such as a piece of news, a feeling, or a problem **surfaces**, it becomes known or becomes obvious. 被披露；公开化. ❖ *The evidence, when it surfaces, is certain to cause uproar.* 当大家知道那个证据的时候，肯定会一片哗然. *The emotions will surface at some point in life.* 在生活中的某个时刻，情感会显露出来. VB V

7 When someone **surfaces**, they appear after not being seen for some time, for example because they have been asleep. (在隐藏一段时间以后)出现，重新亮相. VB V INFORMAL

'surface mail.

Surface mail is the system of sending mail by road, rail, or sea, not by air. (相对于航空邮件的)平寄邮件，陆路邮件，水路邮件. N-UNCOUNT

,surface-to-'air.

Surface-to-air missiles are fired from the land or sea at aircraft or at other missiles. (导弹)地对空的(指从海上或陆上发射的). ADJ: ADJ n

surf·board /'sɜːfbɔːd/ surfboards.

A **surfboard** is a long narrow board that is used for surfing. 冲浪板，滑浪板. N-COUNT

sur·feit /'sɜːfɪt/.

A **surfeit** of something is an amount which is too large or larger than is needed. 过量；过度. N-SING FORMAL

surge /sɜːdʒ/ surges, surging, surged. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **surge** is a sudden large increase in something that has previously been steady, or has only increased or developed slowly. 急增；急剧上升. ❖ *Specialists see various reasons for the recent surge in inflation.* 专家们发现最近通货膨胀的突然加剧有着种种原因. N-COUNT

2 If something **surges**, it increases suddenly and greatly, after being steady or developing only slowly. 急增；急剧上升. ❖ *The Freedom Party's electoral support surged from just under 10 per cent to nearly 17 per cent.* 自由党 VB V, V from/to/by amount

的选民支持率从不足10%一下子跃升到将近17%.

3 If people **surge** forward, they move forward suddenly and powerfully, usually in a crowd. (人流)汹涌向前, 蜂拥前进. VB V adv/prep

4 A **surge** is a sudden powerful movement of a physical force such as wind or water. (风等)呼啸而过; (水流等)汹涌奔腾. ❖ *London Bridge was destroyed by a tidal surge during a storm.* 伦敦桥在一场风暴中被汹涌的潮水冲垮. N-COUNT

5 If a physical force such as water or electricity **surges** through something, it moves through it suddenly and powerfully. (水)冲过, 汹涌地流过; (电)浪涌. ❖ *Thousands of volts surged through his car.* 数千伏高压的电流涌过他的汽车. VB V adv/prep Also V

6 If you feel a **surge** of a particular emotion or feeling, you experience it suddenly and powerfully. (感情等的)涌动. ❖ *McKee felt a sudden surge of hope.* 麦基突然觉得有了希望. N-COUNT

7 If an emotion or sensation **surges** in you, you feel it suddenly and powerfully. (感情等在心中)涌动, 翻腾. VB V in/through n

➭ **Surge up** means the same as **surge**. 义同 surge. ❖ *A slow hatred for Hilton began to surge up in him.* 一种对希尔顿缓缓的恨意突然开始在他胸中翻腾. PHR V V P in n

sur·geon /ˈsɜːdʒən/ **surgeons.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **surgeon** is a doctor who is specially trained to perform surgery. 外科医生. ❖ *...a heart surgeon.* 心脏外科医生. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **plastic surgeon**.

sur·gery /ˈsɜːdʒəri/ **surgeries.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Surgery** is medical treatment in which someone's body is cut open so that a doctor can repair or remove a diseased or damaged part. 外科; 手术. ❖ *Mr Clark underwent five hours of emergency surgery.* 克拉克先生接受了五个小时的紧急手术. N-UNCOUNT

➻ 又见 **plastic surgeon**.

2 A **surgery** is the room or house where a doctor or dentist works. 诊所; 牙医诊所. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 A doctor's or dentist's **surgery** is the period of time each day when he or she sees patients at his or her surgery. 门诊时间. ❖ *His surgery always ends at eleven.* 他的门诊时间总是在11点钟结束. N-COUNT BRITISH

sur·gi·cal /ˈsɜːdʒɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Surgical** equipment and clothing is used in surgery. 外科手术用的. ❖ *...an array of surgical instruments.* 一排排手术器械. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Surgical** treatment involves surgery. 外科的, 手术的. ADJ ADJ n
◢ **sur·gi·cal·ly** ❖ *In very severe cases, bunions may be surgically removed.* 如果病情很严重, 拇趾囊肿也许要动手术切除. ADV

3 **Surgical** military actions are designed to attack or destroy a particular target without harming other people or damaging other buildings nearby. (军事行动)外科手术式的(指只击毁目标而不伤及无辜). ❖ *...a surgical strike aimed at a terrorist organization.* 一个针对恐怖主义组织的外科手术式打击. ADJ ADJ n

ˌsurgical ˈspirit.

Surgical spirit is a liquid consisting mainly of alcohol which is used to clean and sterilize wounds or surgical instruments. 消毒用酒精. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

sur·ly /ˈsɜːli/ **surlier, surliest.**

Someone who is **surly** behaves in a rude bad-tempered way. 坏脾气的; 粗鲁的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

sur·mise /səˈmaɪz/ **surmises, surmising, surmised.**

If you **surmise** that something is true, you guess it from the available evidence, although you do not know for certain. 推测, 猜测. ❖ *There's so little to go on, we can only surmise what happened.* 仅凭蛛丝马迹, 我们只能猜测出了什么事. VB V that FORMAL V wh Also V n

➭ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His surmise proved correct.* 他的推测证明是正确的. N-VAR

sur·mount /səˈmaʊnt/ **surmounts, surmounting, surmounted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **surmount** a problem or difficulty, you deal successfully with it. 克服, 战胜(问题或困难等). ❖ *I realized I had to surmount the language barrier.* 我意识到, 我不得不克服语言障碍. VB V n

2 If something **is surmounted** by a particular thing, that thing is on top of it. (被)放在顶上, (被)置于上面. VB be V-ed FORMAL

sur·name /ˈsɜːneɪm/ **surnames.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **surname** is the name that you share with other members of your family. In English speaking countries and many other countries it is your last name. 姓. N-COUNT

sur·pass /səˈpɑːs, -ˈpæs/ **surpasses, surpassing, surpassed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one person or thing **surpasses** another, the first is better than, or has more of a particular quality than, the second. 超过, 胜过. ❖ *Warwick Arts Centre is the second largest Arts Centre in Britain, surpassed in size only by London's Barbican.* 沃里克美术中心是英国第二大美术中心, 在规模上仅次于伦敦的巴比肯美术中心. VB V n V-ed

2 If something **surpasses** expectations it is better than it was expected to be. 超过(期望). VB V n

3 If something **surpasses** understanding, it is too difficult to understand. 超出(理解的范围). VB V n

sur·plus /ˈsɜːpləs/ **surpluses.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If there is a **surplus** of something, there is more than is needed. 剩余, 过剩. ❖ *Germany suffers from a surplus of teachers.* 德国因教师过剩而苦恼. N-VAR

2 **Surplus** is used to describe something that is extra or that is more than is needed. 过剩的, 多余的. ❖ *Few people have large sums of surplus cash.* 很少人有大量多余的现金. *The houses are being sold because they are surplus to requirements.* 这些房子正在出售, 因为现在供大于求. ADJ

3 A **surplus** refers to a situation in which a person or organization receives more than it spends. For example, if a country has a trade **surplus**, it exports more than it imports. 盈余; (在对外贸易中出口大于进口情况下的)顺差. N-COUNT

sur·prise /səˈpraɪz/ **surprises, surprising, surprised.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **surprise** is an unexpected event, fact, or piece of news. (事件、事实、消息等)意想不到的事. ❖ *I have a surprise for you: We are moving to Switzerland!* 我有一件意想不到的事要告诉你: 我们要搬到瑞士去了! *It may come as a surprise to some that a normal, healthy child is born with many skills.* 一个正常、健康的孩子生下来就有许多技能, 这在有些人听来可能是一件意想不到的事. N-COUNT

➭ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Baxter arrived here this afternoon, on a surprise visit.* 巴克斯特今天下午来到这里作一次出人意料的访问. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Surprise** is the feeling that you have when something unexpected happens. 惊奇, 诧异. ❖ *The Foreign Office in London has expressed surprise at these allegations.* 伦敦外交部对这些指控表示诧异. *I started working hard for the first time in my life. To my surprise, I found I liked it.* 有生以来第一次开始努力工作, 我吃惊地发现自己很喜欢这样做. N-UNCOUNT

3 If something **surprises** you, it gives you a feeling of surprise. 使惊奇, 使诧异; 使感到意外. ❖ *It surprised me that a driver of Alain's experience should make those mistakes.* 一个像阿兰这样经验丰富的驾驶员会犯那种错误, 这使我感到意外. VB V n it V n that/if
◢ **sur·prised** ❖ *This lady was genuinely surprised at what happened to her pet.* 这位太太发现她的宠物出了这样的事, 确实吃了一惊. *Chang seemed surprised to find the big living-room empty.* 张发现宽敞的起居室里空无一人, 似乎感到意外. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **sur·pris·ing** ❖ *It is not surprising that children learn to read at different rates.* 孩子们学会以不同的速度看书, 这是不足为奇的. *A surprising number of customers order the same sandwich.* 数量惊人的顾客点了同一种三明治. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **sur·pris·ing·ly** ❖ *Not surprisingly, he enjoyed telling tales about his time at the military academy.* 毫不奇怪, 他喜欢讲他军校时代的故事. ADV-GRADED

4 If you **surprise** someone, you give them, tell them, or do something pleasant that they are not expecting. 给...惊喜. ❖ *Surprise a new neighbour with one of your favourite home-made dishes.* 用一种你最喜欢的自家做的菜来给新邻居一个惊喜. VB V n V n with n

S

5 A **surprise** is something pleasant that you were not expecting. 惊喜的事. ❖ *My father decided to slip a little extra spending money into my purse as a surprise.* 我的父亲决定给我一个惊喜,在我的钱包里悄悄放了一点儿额外的零用钱. N-COUNT

6 If you **surprise** someone, you attack, capture, or find them when they are not expecting it. 出其不意地袭击(捕获或发现); 突袭; 撞见. VB V n

7 You can say **'surprise, surprise'** if you disapprove of something because it is not surprising or original, or could easily have been predicted. 当然; 不用说. ❖ *Everybody starts growing carrots. Next season, surprise, surprise, there is a glut of carrots.* 人人都开始种胡萝卜. 下个季节, 不用说, 当然胡萝卜供应过剩. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 You can say **'surprise, surprise'** if you meet someone you know or give them something when they are not expecting it. (遇见熟人或给他们东西他们感到意外时的用语)没想到吧. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 If something **takes** you **by surprise**, it happens when you are not expecting it or when you are not prepared for it. 使措手不及; 使...毫无防备. PHR

sur·re·al /sə'riːəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **surreal**, you mean that it has a strange dreamlike quality. 梦幻般的; 不真实的. ADJ-GRADED

sur·re·al·ist /sə'riːəlɪst/ **surrealists.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Surrealist art is a style of art in which ideas, images, and objects are combined in a strange dreamlike way. 超现实主义的(一种把思想、形象、物体以梦幻般的手法结合起来的艺术风格). ADJ-GRADED

➩ A **surrealist** is an artist whose work is based on surrealist ideas. 超现实主义画家. ❖ *...Andre Breton and the French Surrealists.* 安德烈 · 布雷东和法国超现实主义画家. N-COUNT

◢ **sur·re·al·ism** ❖ *His early work was influenced by the European surrealism of the 1930s.* 他的早期作品受到20世纪30年代欧洲超现实主义的影响. N-UNCOUNT

S

sur·re·al·is·tic /səˌriːə'lɪstɪk/.

1 **Surrealistic** means the same as **surreal**. 义同 surreal. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Surrealistic** means the same as **surrealist**. 义同 surrealist. ADJ ADJ n

sur·ren·der /sə'rendə/ **surrenders, surrendering, surrendered.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **surrender**, you stop fighting or resisting someone or something, and agree that you have been beaten. 投降; 屈服. ❖ *He surrendered to American troops.* 他向美军投降. VB V; V to n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the government's apparent surrender to demands made by the religious militants.* 政府显然屈服于宗教激进分子提出的要求. *Depression is a partial surrender to death.* 情绪低落是向死亡部分屈服. N-VAR

2 If you **surrender** something you would rather keep, you give it up or let someone else have it, often after a struggle. 放弃; 交出; 让出. ❖ *Nadja had to fill out forms surrendering all rights to her property.* 纳地亚只得填好表格, 放弃对其财产的全部权利. VB; V n; Also V n to n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the sixteen-day deadline for the surrender of weapons and ammunition.* 交出武器弹药的16天期限. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **surrender** something such as a ticket or your passport, you give it to someone in authority when they ask you to. 交出(入场券或护照等). VB V n FORMAL

sur'render value, surrender values.

The **surrender value** of a life insurance policy is the amount of money you receive if you decide you no longer wish to continue with the policy. (人寿保险的被保险人中途解约而收回的)退保金额. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

sur·rep·ti·tious /ˌsʌrəp'tɪʃəs, AM ˌsɜːr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **surreptitious** action is done in a secretive way, because the person doing it does not want anyone to see them. 偷偷的, 私下的. ❖ *He made a surreptitious entrance to the club through the little door in the brick wall.* 他从砖墙的小门偷偷走进俱乐部. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **sur·rep·ti·tious·ly** ❖ *Surreptitiously Mark looked at his watch.* 马克偷偷看了一眼手表. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

sur·ro·ga·cy /'sʌrəgəsi, AM 'sɜːr-/.

Surrogacy is an arrangement by which a woman gives birth to a baby on behalf of a woman who cannot have babies herself. 代孕(不育妇女让别的女人为自己生孩子). N-UNCOUNT

sur·ro·gate /'sʌrəgeɪt, AM 'sɜːr-/ **surrogates.** ♦◇◇◇◇

You use **surrogate** to describe a person or thing that acts as a substitute for someone or something else. 替代的, 代用的. ❖ *Martin had become Howard Cosell's surrogate son.* 马丁已成为霍华德 · 科塞尔的替身儿子. *Leningrad was the third alien city to offer him a surrogate home.* 列宁格勒是他作为家的第三个外国城市. ADJ ADJ n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Arms control should not be made into a surrogate for peace.* 军备控制不应当成为和平的替代物. N-COUNT

ˌsurrogate 'mother, surrogate mothers.

A **surrogate mother** is a woman who has agreed to give birth to a baby on behalf of another woman. (答应替别的妇女生孩子的)替身母亲, 代孕母亲. N-COUNT

sur·round /sə'raʊnd/ **surrounds, surrounding, surrounded.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If something or someone **is surrounded** by something, that thing is situated all around them. (被)围绕; (被)环绕. ❖ *...the fluid that surrounds the brain.* 大脑四周的流质. *...in the surrounding hills.* 在周围的山里. VB be V-ed; V n; V-ing

2 If you **are surrounded** by soldiers or police, they spread out so that they are in positions all the way around you. (被)包围, (被)围困. ❖ *He tried to run away but gave up when he found himself surrounded.* 他想要逃跑, 但发现自己已被包围, 就放弃了努力. VB be V-ed; V-ed; Also V n

3 The circumstances, feelings, or ideas which **surround** something are those that are closely associated with it. (情况、感情、思想等)围绕(某事). ❖ *Controversy surrounds the cause of his death.* 人们围绕他的死因进行争论. VB; V n

4 If you **surround** yourself **with** certain people or things, you make sure that you have a lot of them near you all the time. 喜欢结交(某类人); 喜欢身边总有(某类东西). ❖ *They love being surrounded by familiar possessions.* 他们喜欢身边有大量熟悉的物品. VB; V n with/by n

5 The **surround** of something such as a fireplace is the border, wall, or shelves around it. (壁炉等的)围饰, 围绕物. N-COUNT

6 Your **surrounds** are your **surroundings**. 周围环境. ❖ *The entire team enjoyed hot showers in the spacious surrounds of a new, modern village hall.* 在一所宽敞崭新的现代化乡村会堂里洗热水淋浴, 全体队员都很高兴. N-PLURAL

sur·round·ings /sə'raʊndɪŋz/. ♦♦◇◇◇

The place where someone or something is can be referred to as their **surroundings**. 周围环境. ❖ *...a peaceful holiday home in beautiful surroundings.* 一栋在优美环境里的宁静度假房. N-PLURAL

sur·tax /'sɜːtæks/.

Surtax is an additional tax on incomes higher than the level at which ordinary tax is paid. (对超过一定数额的收入征收的)附加税. N-UNCOUNT

sur·veil·lance /sə'veɪləns/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Surveillance is the careful watching of someone, especially by an organization such as the police or the army. (尤指警察或军队的)密切监视. ❖ *He was arrested after being kept under constant surveillance.* 他在受到持续的密切监视之后被逮捕. *...a two-week surveillance operation.* 为期两周的密切监视行动. N-UNCOUNT

sur·vey, surveys, surveying, surveyed. The noun is pronounced /'sɜːveɪ/. The verb is pronounced /sə'veɪ/, and can also be pronounced /'sɜːveɪ/ in meanings 1 and 4. 名词发音为 /'sɜːveɪ/. 动词发音为 /sə'veɪ/, 在第 1 项和第 4 项释义时又可发音为 /'sɜːveɪ/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **survey** a number of people, companies, or organizations, you try to find out information about their opinions or behaviour, usually by asking them a series of questions. 调查(许多人、公司、组织等). ❖ *Business Development Advisers surveyed 211 companies for the report.* 商业发展顾问机构为写这份报告, 调查了211家公司. VB; V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The council conducted a survey* N-COUNT

of the uses to which farm buildings are put. 该委员会进行了一项关于农村建筑物使用用途的调查.

2 If you **survey** something, you look at or consider the whole of it carefully. 审视; 仔细考虑. ❖ *He pushed himself to his feet and surveyed the room.* 他站起来, 仔细打量这房间. VB V n

3 If you give something a brief **survey** or a quick **survey**, you look at or consider all of it quickly, but not in detail. 粗略扫视; 浏览. ❖ *...a brief survey of some important books on astrology.* 浏览了几本重要的占星术著作. N-SING with supp

4 If someone **surveys** an area of land, they examine it and measure it, usually in order to make a map of it. 测量, 勘测. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the organizer of the geological survey of India.* 那位印度地质勘探的组织者. N-COUNT

◢ **sur·vey·ing** ❖ *...surveying equipment.* 勘测设备. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **sur·vey·or** /sə'veɪə/ **surveyors** ❖ *...the surveyor's maps.* 勘测员的地图. N-COUNT

5 If someone **surveys** a house, they examine it carefully and report on its structure, usually in order to give advice to a person who is thinking of buying it. 勘察, 查勘(房屋)(通常为了向想买房屋的人提供意见). VB V n BRITISH

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a structural survey undertaken by a qualified surveyor.* 一位合格勘测员进行的结构查勘. N-COUNT

◢ **surveyor** ❖ *Our surveyor warned us that the house needed totally rebuilding.* 我们的勘测员提醒我们, 这房子需要彻底重建. N-COUNT

sur·viv·al /sə'vaɪvəl/.

1 You can use **the survival of the fittest** to refer to a situation in which only the strongest people or things continue to live or be successful, while the others die or fail. 适者生存, 劣者淘汰. PHR

2 ➻ 又见 **survive**.

sur·vive /sə'vaɪv/ **survives, surviving, survived.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If a person or living thing **survives** in a dangerous situation, they do not die. 从(危险处境中)活下来; 幸存. ❖ *...the sequence of events that left the eight pupils battling to survive in icy seas for over four hours.* 使八名小学生在冰冷的海水里为生存搏斗了四个多小时的系列事件. *Drugs that dissolve blood clots can help people survive heart attacks.* 溶解血块的药物可以救活心脏病发作的人. VB V V n

◢ **sur·viv·al** ❖ *An animal's sense of smell is still crucial to its survival.* 动物的嗅觉依然是它们生存的关键因素. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **sur·vi·vor, survivors** ❖ *Officials said there were no survivors of the plane crash.* 官员们说这次飞机坠毁事件中没有幸存者. N-COUNT

2 If you **survive** in difficult circumstances, you manage to live or continue in spite of them and do not let them affect you very much. 在(困境中)活下去; 从(困境中)挺过来. ❖ *Jim Hogg survives on £65 a fortnight after losing his job.* 吉姆·霍格失业后, 靠每两周65镑维持生活. VB V V on n Also V n

3 If something **survives**, it continues to exist although there is a risk of it being destroyed or abolished. (经历危险等后)继续存在. ❖ *When the market economy is introduced, many factories will not survive.* 市场经济实行后, 许多工厂无法继续生存. VB V Also V n

◢ **survival** ❖ *...companies which have been struggling for survival in the advancing recession.* 在经济衰退日益加剧的情况下一直在为生存而挣扎的公司. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **survive** someone, you continue to live after they have died. 活得比…长. ❖ *Most women will survive their spouses.* 大多数妇女活得比她们的配偶长. VB V n

sur·vi·vor /sə'vaɪvə/ **survivors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **survivor** of a very unpleasant experience is a person who has had such an experience, and who is still affected by it. 从(很不愉快的经历)中挺过来的人; 受害者. ❖ *...survivors of child sexual abuse.* 在童年时受过性侵犯的受害者. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **survivor**, you approve of the fact that they are able to carry on with their life even though they experience many difficulties. 善于渡过难关的人. ❖ *Susie is a great survivor.* 苏茜是个善于绝处求生的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

3 ➻ 又见 **survive**.

sus·cep·tibil·ity /səˌseptɪ'bɪlɪti/ **susceptibilities.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you have a **susceptibility** to something unpleasant, you are likely to be affected by it. 敏感性. ❖ *...his increased susceptibility to infections.* 他更为容易受感染的体质. N-VAR

2 A person's **susceptibilities** are feelings which can be easily hurt. 感情脆弱; 多情. ❖ *In saying this I shall outrage a few susceptibilities.* 我这样说会使一些脆弱的人生气. N-PLURAL

sus·cep·tible /sə'septɪbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **susceptible to** something or someone, you are very likely to be influenced by them. 易受影响的. ❖ *Young people are the most susceptible to advertisements.* 年轻人最容易受广告的影响. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

2 If you are **susceptible to** a disease or injury, you are very likely to be affected by it. (对疾病等)易受影响的, 易受感染的. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **susceptible** person is very easily influenced emotionally. 多情的, 易动感情的. ❖ *Hers was a susceptible nature.* 她天性易动感情. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

su·shi /'suːʃi/.

Sushi is a Japanese dish of rice with sweet vinegar, often served with raw fish. 寿司(一种米饭加甜醋制成的日本菜, 常配有生鱼片). N-UNCOUNT

sus·pect, suspects, suspecting, suspected. The verb is pronounced /sə'spekt/. The noun is pronounced /'sʌspekt/. 动词发音为 /sə'spekt/. 名词发音为 /'sʌspekt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **suspect** when you are stating something that you believe is probably true, in order to make it sound less strong or direct. (婉转地表示某事很可能是对的)认为, 料想. ❖ *I suspect they were right.* 我认为他们是正确的. *Do women really share such stupid jokes? We suspect not.* 女人们真的讲这种愚蠢的笑话吗? 我们料想不会的. VB PRAGMATICS V that V not/so

2 If you **suspect** that something dishonest or unpleasant has been done, you believe that it has probably been done. If you **suspect** someone of doing an action of this kind, you believe that they probably did it. 怀疑(某事可能是真的或某人可能做了某事). ❖ *He suspected that the woman staying in the flat above was using heroin.* 他怀疑住在楼上的那个女人正在吸食海洛因. *The police had not suspected him of anything.* 警方没有发现他有任何可疑之处. VB V that V n of n Also V n/wh

3 A **suspect** is a person who the police or authorities think may be guilty of a crime. (警方或当局认为的)犯罪嫌疑人, 嫌疑犯. N-COUNT

4 If something is **suspect**, it cannot be trusted or regarded as genuine. 可疑的, 不可信的. ❖ *Delegates evacuated the building when a suspect package was found.* 发现一个可疑的包裹之后, 代表们撤离了那栋大楼. *The whole affair has been highly suspect.* 整件事情非常可疑. ADJ-GRADED

sus·pend /sə'spend/ **suspends, suspending, suspended.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **suspend** something, you delay it or stop it from happening for a while or until a decision is made about it. 暂停; 中止. ❖ *The union suspended strike action this week.* 工会本周暂停罢工行动. VB V n

◢ **sus·pen·sion** /sə'spenʃən/ **suspensions** ❖ *...the suspension of flights between London and Manchester.* 暂停伦敦和曼彻斯特之间的航班. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone **is suspended**, they are prevented from holding a particular job or position for a fixed length of time or until a decision is made about them. (被)暂时停职. ❖ *Julie was suspended from her job shortly after the incident.* 事故发生后不久, 朱莉被暂时停职. VB be V-ed Also V n

◢ **suspension** ❖ *The athlete received a two-year suspension following a positive drug test.* 那名运动员在违禁药物检验中呈阳性反应, 接着收到了停赛两年的通知. N-VAR

3 If something **is suspended** from a high place, it is hanging from that place. (被)悬挂, (被)吊着. ❖ *...a mobile of birds or nursery rhyme characters which could be suspended over the cot.* 可以吊在儿童床上方的小鸟或儿歌人物的活动模型. VB usu passive be V-ed

4 ➻ 又见 **suspension**.

sus,pended ani'mation.

1 **Suspended animation** is a state in which the important body functions of an animal are slowed down for a period of time. This is done by freezing or because the animal N-UNCOUNT

S

hibernates.(因冻僵或动物冬眠造成的)假死,休眠.

2 If you describe someone as being in a state of **suspended animation**, you mean that they have become inactive and are doing nothing. 人事不省;假死. N-UNCOUNT

sus,pended 'sentence, suspended sentences.

If a criminal is given a **suspended sentence**, they are given a prison sentence which they have to serve if they commit another crime within a specified period of time. 缓刑. N-COUNT

sus·pend·er /sə'spendə/ **suspenders.**

1 **Suspenders** are the fastenings which hang down from a suspender belt and hold up a woman's stockings. The American word is **garter**.(女人的)吊袜带.[美]作 garter. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 **Suspenders** are a pair of straps that go over someone's shoulders and are fastened to their trousers at the front and at the back to prevent the trousers from falling down. The British word is **braces**.(裤子的)背带.[英]作 braces. N-PLURAL also a pair of N AMERICAN

sus'pender belt, suspender belts.

A **suspender belt** is a piece of underwear for women that is used for holding up stockings. The American expression is **garter belt**.(妇女的)吊袜束腰带.[美]作 garter belt. N-COUNT BRITISH

sus·pense /sə'spens/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Suspense is a state of excitement or anxiety about something that is going to happen very soon, for example about some news that you are waiting to hear. 悬念,挂念. ❖ *...the suspense over the two remaining hostages.* 对剩下的两名人质的担心. *'Go on, don't leave us in suspense,' Dennis said.* '快讲下去,别卖关子了.' 丹尼斯说. N-UNCOUNT

sus·pen·sion /sə'spenʃən/ **suspensions.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A vehicle's **suspension** consists of the springs and shock absorbers attached to the wheels, which give a smooth ride in spite of bumps in the road.(车轮上由弹簧和防震器组成的)悬架,减震装置. N-VAR

S

➠ 又见 **suspend.**

sus'pension bridge, suspension bridges.

A **suspension bridge** is a type of bridge that is supported from above by cables. 悬索桥,吊桥. N-COUNT

sus·pi·cion /sə'spɪʃən/ **suspicions.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Suspicion** is a belief or feeling that someone has committed a crime or done something wrong. 怀疑(认为某人犯罪或干了错事). ❖ *There was a suspicion that this runner attempted to avoid the procedures for dope testing.* 有关这名赛跑运动员试图逃避违禁药物检测程序的怀疑. *An East German has been arrested in Switzerland on suspicion of spying.* 一名东德人涉嫌从事间谍活动而在瑞士被捕. N-VAR

2 If there is **suspicion** of someone or something, people do not trust them or consider them to be reliable. 怀疑;不信任. ❖ *I was always regarded in the Army with a certain amount of suspicion.* 我在陆军部里总是有点儿不受信任. N-VAR

3 A **suspicion** is a feeling that something is probably true or is likely to happen.(对某事很可能是正确的或有可能发生表示的)怀疑,隐约感觉. ❖ *I had a sneaking suspicion she was enjoying herself.* 我隐约感到她过得很快活. N-COUNT

sus·pi·cious /sə'spɪʃəs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you are **suspicious** of someone or something, you do not trust them, and deal with them cautiously. 多疑的,不信任的. ❖ *He was suspicious of all journalists by now.* 他现在不相信一切记者. ◢ **sus·pi·cious·ly** ❖ *'What's the matter with you?' Jake asked suspiciously.* '你怎么啦?' 杰克疑心重重地问. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

2 If you are **suspicious** of someone or something, you believe that they are probably involved in a crime or some dishonest activity. 对...起疑心的. ❖ *Two officers on patrol became suspicious of two men in a car.* 两名巡逻的警察对车里的两个男人起了疑心. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe someone or something as **suspicious**, you mean that there is some aspect of them which makes you think that they are involved in a crime or a dishonest activity. 可疑的,值得怀疑的. ❖ *Police last night found what they described as a suspicious package.* 警察昨晚发现了一个他们所谓的可疑包裹. ◢ **suspiciously** ❖ *...voters found with suspiciously large sums of money in their pockets.* 选民被发现口袋里装有值得怀疑的大笔钞票. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

sus·pi·cious·ly /sə'spɪʃəsli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something looks or sounds **suspiciously** like a particular thing, you mean that it probably is that thing, or something very similar to it.(看上去或听上去)很(像). ❖ *'Yes,' he replied, though it sounded suspiciously like a question.* '是呀.' 他答道,虽然这听上去很像一个问题. ADV ADV prep

2 You can use **suspiciously** when you are describing something that you think is slightly strange or not as it should be.(表示觉得有点奇怪或不大可能)出乎意料地. ❖ *He lives alone in a suspiciously tidy flat in Notting Hill Gate.* 他一个人住在诺丁山门一套整洁得出奇的公寓里. ADV ADV adj/adv

3 ➠ 又见 **suspicious.**

suss /sʌs/ **susses, sussing, sussed.**

If you **suss** a person or situation, you realize or work out what their real character or nature is. 发现...的真实情况;查明...的真相. ❖ *I think I've sussed the reason for it.* 我认为我已经发现它的原因. *The women began to suss that there was no reason why they should be impressed by him.* 女人们开始发现,她们没有任何理由被他打动. VB BRITISH, INFORMAL V n V that Also V wh

➩ **Suss out** means the same as **suss**. 义同 suss. ❖ *They're sussing out the area to see how strong the police presence is.* 他们在调查那个地区,看看有多少警察在那里. *He susses his colleagues out and he knows who he can trust.* 他弄清了他的同事们是什么样的人,他知道谁是他可以信任的. PHR-V V P noun V n P Also V P wh

sussed /sʌst/.

If someone is **sussed**, they are clever and knowledgeable, often about a particular thing such as clothes, pop music, or politics.(通常指在服装、流行音乐、政治等方面)有见识的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

sus·tain /sə'steɪn/ **sustains, sustaining, sustained.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **sustain** something, you continue it or maintain it for a period of time. 保持,维持. ❖ *Mandela has to be patient if he's to sustain his position as a great international figure.* 曼德拉若要保持他国际重要人物的地位就得忍耐. VB V n

2 If you **sustain** something such as a defeat, loss, or injury, it happens to you. 蒙受,遭受(失败,损失,伤害等). ❖ *Every aircraft in there has sustained some damage.* 那里的每架飞机都已受到一定程度的破坏. VB FORMAL V n

3 If something **sustains** you, it supports you by giving you help, strength, or encouragement. 给...以帮助(力量,鼓励等). ❖ *The cash dividends they get from the cash crop would sustain them during the lean season.* 他们从经济作物获得的现金收益,将帮助他们度过收益不足的季节. VB FORMAL V n

sus·tain·able /sə'steɪnəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You use **sustainable** to describe the use of natural resources when this use is kept at a steady level that is not likely to damage the environment.(在利用自然资源方面)可持续性的. ❖ *...the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests.* 管理、保护和可持续性地开发森林. ◢ **sus·tain·abil·ity** /sə,steɪnə'bɪlɪti/ ❖ *...concern about environmental sustainability.* 关于环境可持续性的担心. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 A **sustainable** plan, method, or system can be continued at the same pace or level of activity without harming its efficiency and the people affected by it.(计划、方法、系统等)能保持一定速度的,能保持一定水准的. ❖ *...an efficient and sustainable transport system.* 一个有效、稳定的运输系统. ◢ **sustainability** ❖ *...doubts about the sustainability of the current economic expansion.* 对目前经济扩张的可持续性的怀疑. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

sus·te·nance /'sʌstɪnəns/.

Sustenance is food or drink which a person, animal, or plant needs to remain alive and healthy.(人、动植物健康地活下去所必须的)食物养料. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

su·ture /'su:tʃə/ **sutures.**

A **suture** is a stitch made to join together the open parts of a wound, especially one made after a patient has been operated on.(尤指手术后伤口的)缝合. N-COUNT MEDICAL

svelte /svelt, sfelt/.

A **svelte** person is attractively slim, elegant, and stylish.(人) ADJ-GRADED

苗条的; 优雅的.

SW.
SW is a written abbreviation for **south-west**. south-west 的缩写形式.

swab /swɒb/ **swabs, swabbing, swabbed.**
1 A **swab** is a small piece of cotton wool used by a doctor or nurse for cleaning a wound or for applying ointment or disinfectant. (给伤口消毒或敷药用的)拭子, 药签. N-COUNT
2 If you **swab** something, you clean it using a wet cloth or mop. (用抹布或拖把等)擦洗. VB V n

swad·dle /ˈswɒdəl/ **swaddles, swaddling, swaddled.**
If you **swaddle** a baby, you wrap cloth or a shawl around it in order to keep it warm or to prevent it from moving. (用布、披巾等)包裹(婴儿). VB V n DATED

swag /swæg/ **swags.**
1 A criminal's **swag** is the goods or money that they have stolen. 赃物; 赃款. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL
2 A **swag** is a piece of material that is hung above a window in such a way that it hangs down ornamentally. (垂挂在窗户上的)饰物、垂花饰. N-COUNT

swag·ger /ˈswægə/ **swaggers, swaggering, swaggered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **swagger**, you walk in a proud confident way, holding your body upright and swinging your hips. 大摇大摆地走; 昂首阔步. ❖ *A broad shouldered man wearing a dinner jacket swaggered confidently up to the bar.* 一个身穿无尾礼服、肩膀很宽的人信心十足地昂首阔步走向酒吧. VB V prep/adv Also V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He walked with something of a swagger.* 他走起路来有点儿大摇大摆的. N-SING

swal·low /ˈswɒləʊ/ **swallows, swallowing, swallowed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When you **swallow** something, you cause it to go from your mouth down into your stomach. 吞下、咽下. ❖ *You are asked to swallow a capsule containing vitamin B.* 你要服下一颗含维生素B的胶囊. VB V n Also V
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Jan lifted her glass and took a quick swallow.* 简举起酒杯, 很快喝下去. N-COUNT
2 If you **swallow**, you make a movement in your throat as if you are swallowing something, often because you are nervous or frightened. (通常因紧张或害怕)做吞咽动作. ❖ *Nancy swallowed hard and shook her head.* 南希使劲做了个吞咽动作, 摇了摇头. VB V
3 If someone **swallows** a story or statement, they believe it completely. 全盘相信; 轻易接受. ❖ *I too found this story a little hard to swallow.* 我也发现这故事有点难以置信. VB V n
4 If you **swallow** your feelings, you do not express them, although you want to very much. 抑制(感情). ❖ *Gordon has swallowed the anger he felt.* 戈登忍住了怒火. VB V n
5 ➠ **a bitter pill to swallow**: 见 **pill**.
➠ **to swallow one's pride**: 见 **pride**.
6 A **swallow** is a small bird with pointed wings and a forked tail. 燕子. N-COUNT

›swallow up.
1 If one thing **is swallowed up** by another, it becomes part of the first thing and no longer has a separate identity of its own. (被)吞并, (被)吃掉. ❖ *Monster publishing houses started to swallow up smaller companies.* 大出版公司开始吞并小一点儿的公司. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
2 If something **swallows up** money or resources, it uses them entirely while giving very little in return. 耗尽(钱财或资源). ❖ *A seven-day TV ad campaign could swallow up the best part of £50,000.* 一场为期七天的电视广告战可以把5万镑耗去大半. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P
3 If someone or something **is swallowed up** by something, they disappear into it so that you cannot see them any more. (被)吞没; (被)淹没. ❖ *Weeds had swallowed up the garden.* 杂草已经吞噬了花园. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P

swam /swæm/.
Swam is the past tense of **swim**. swim 的过去式.

swamp /swɒmp/ **swamps, swamping, swamped.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **swamp** is an area of very wet land with wild plants growing in it. 沼泽, 湿地. N-VAR
2 If something **swamps** a place or object, it fills it with water. (水)淹没, 浸没. ❖ *The Ventura river burst its banks, swamping a mobile home park.* 文图拉河大堤决口, 河水淹没了一个旅游居住车停车场. VB V n
3 If you **are swamped** by things or people, you have more of them than you can deal with. (被)难倒; (使)招架不住. ❖ *The railway station was swamped with thousands of families.* 数以千计的家庭涌来, 使火车站应接不暇. VB usu passive be V-ed

swamp·land /ˈswɒmplænd/ **swamplands.**
Swampland is an area that is permanently swampy. 沼泽地. N-VAR

swampy /ˈswɒmpi/.
A **swampy** area of land consists mainly of swamps. 多沼泽的. ADJ-GRADED

swan /swɒn/ **swans, swanning, swanned.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **swan** is a large bird with a very long neck. Swans live on rivers and lakes and are usually white. 天鹅. N-COUNT
2 If you describe someone as **swanning around** or **swanning off**, you mean that they are wandering about or going somewhere in a leisurely and irresponsible manner. (闲适地或不负责任地)到处漫游, 四处云游. ❖ *She spends her time swanning around the world.* 她以周游世界来打发时间. VB BRITISH, INFORMAL V prep/adv

swank /swæŋk/.
1 **Swank** is boastful talk or behaviour intended to impress other people; used showing disapproval. 吹嘘, 说大话; 摆阔气. ❖ *There was no swank in Martin.* 马丁决不说大话. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
2 **Swank** means the same as **swanky**. 义同 swanky. ❖ *...a swank new shop on the outskirts of Beijing.* 北京郊区一家时髦的新商店. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

swanky /ˈswæŋki/ **swankier, swankiest.**
If you describe something as **swanky**, you mean that it is glamorous, fashionable, and expensive. 华美的; 时髦的; 昂贵的. ❖ *...the swanky hotels that line the Pacific shore at Acapulco.* 阿卡普尔科太平洋沿岸的一排排高级旅馆. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

swan·song /ˈswɒnsɒŋ/ 又拼作 **swan song.**
Someone's **swansong** is the last time that they do something for which they are famous, for example the last time that an actor gives a performance in the theatre. 最后的杰作; 绝唱; (演员的)告别演出. N-SING

swap /swɒp/ **swaps, swapping, swapped;** 又拼作 **swop.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **swap** something with someone, you give it to them and receive something else in exchange. 交换. ❖ *Next week they will swap places.* 下个星期他们将交换位子. *I'd gladly swap places with mummy any day.* 跟妈妈哪天换个位子, 我都会很高兴. V-RECIP V pl-n V pl-n with n Also V n for/with n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...if she ever fancies a job swap.* 如果她什么时候想要换个工作. N-COUNT
2 If you **swap** one thing for another, you remove the first thing and replace it with the second, or you stop doing the first thing and start doing the second. 替换, 换掉. ❖ *He'd swapped his overalls for a suit and tie.* 他脱去工作服, 换上套装和领带. VB V n for n Also V n
3 If you **swap** stories or opinions with someone, you tell each other stories or give each other your opinions. 交换(消息或意见). ❖ *They all sat together at table, laughing and swapping stories.* 他们都坐在桌前, 笑着交换消息. VB V n

swarm /swɔːm/ **swarms, swarming, swarmed.** ◆◇
1 A **swarm** of bees or other insects is a large group of them flying together. (蜜蜂或昆虫等的)一大群. N-COLL-COUNT
2 When bees or other insects **swarm**, they move or fly in a large group. (蜜蜂或昆虫)成群地行动(或飞行). VB V
3 When people **swarm** somewhere, they move there quickly in a large group. (人群)蜂拥. ❖ *People swarmed to the shops, buying up everything in sight.* 人群拥到商店, 见什么买什么. VB V prep/adv Also V n
4 If a place **is swarming** with people, it is full of people moving about in a busy way. 聚集; 挤满. ❖ *Within minutes the area was swarming with officers.* 数分钟之内, 这地区挤满了警察. VB V with n
5 A **swarm** of people is a large group of them moving about quickly. (快步行进的)一大群人. N-COLL-COUNT

S

swarthy /ˈswɔːði/.
A **swarthy** person has a dark complexion. (皮肤)黝黑的. ADJ-GRADED
❖ *He had a broad swarthy face.* 他有着一张宽阔、黝黑的脸.

swash·buck·ling /ˈswɒʃbʌklɪŋ/.
If you describe something or someone as **swashbuckling**, you mean that they remind you of the courageous and daring behaviour of pirates. 令人想起海盗那般勇敢无畏的行为的. ADJ-GRADED
❖ *...a swashbuckling adventure story.* 一个惊心动魄的冒险故事.

swas·ti·ka /ˈswɒstɪkə/ **swastikas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **swastika** is a symbol in the shape of a cross with each arm bent at right angles. It was used by the Nazis in Germany as their official symbol. 卐字(德国纳粹党的党徽). N-COUNT

swat /swɒt/ **swats, swatting, swatted.**
If you **swat** something such as an insect, you hit it with a quick, swinging movement, using your hand or a flat object. (用手或扁平东西)拍(昆虫等). ❖ *Hundreds of flies buzz around us, and the workman keeps swatting them.* 数百只苍蝇在我们身边嗡嗡乱飞, 工人不停地拍打它们. VB; V n

swathe /sweɪð, AM swɑːð/ **swathes, swathing, swathed;** 名词又拼作 **swath.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **swathe** of land is a long strip of land. 一长条(土地). ❖ *On May 1st the army took over another swathe of territory.* 5月1日, 军队又接管一长块土地. N-COUNT
2 A **swathe** of cloth is a long strip of cloth, especially one that is wrapped round someone or something. 一长条布(尤指缠着某人或某物的布). N-COUNT
3 To **swathe** someone or something **in** cloth means to wrap them in it completely. (用布)包裹, 缠住. ❖ *She swathed her enormous body in thin black fabrics.* 她用薄薄的黑色织物裹住硕大的身躯. VB; V n in n
4 If someone or something **cuts a swathe** through something, they pass through it causing great destruction or change. 造成很大破坏; 引起巨大变化. ❖ *The storm cut a swathe through southern England.* 这场风暴在英格兰南部造成广泛破坏. PHR

SWAT team /ˈswɒt tiːm/ **SWAT teams.**
A **SWAT team** is a group of policemen who are specially trained to deal with incidents involving violence or terrorism. SWAT is an abbreviation for Special Weapons and Tactics. (对付暴力或恐怖主义的)特种警察部队、特种武器和战术警察部队. (SWAT 是 Special Weapons and Tactics 的缩写形式). N-COUNT; AMERICAN

sway /sweɪ/ **sways, swaying, swayed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 When people or things **sway**, they lean or swing slowly from one side to the other. 摇摆, 摆动. ❖ *The people swayed back and forth.* 那些人前后摇摆. *The whole boat swayed and tipped.* 整条船摇摆倾侧. VB; V adv/prep; V
2 If you **are swayed** by someone or something, you are influenced by them. (被)影响; (被)支配. ❖ *Don't ever be swayed by fashion.* 千万别受时尚的影响. VB; be V-ed; Also V n
3 If someone or something **holds sway**, they have great power or influence over a particular place or activity. (对某地或活动)有支配力量(或影响). ❖ *The 'families' are the basic units, each holding sway over a recognised territory.* '家庭' 是基本单位, 每个家庭对一个认可的领域具有支配权. PHR
4 If you are **under the sway** of someone or something, they have great influence over you. 在...的影响之下. PHR

swear /sweə/ **swears, swearing, swore, sworn.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone **swears**, they use language that is considered to be rude or offensive, usually because they are angry. 咒骂, 诅咒. ❖ *They swore at them and ran off.* 他们骂了他们几声就跑开了. VB; V; V at n
2 If you **swear** to do something, you solemnly promise that you will do it. 发誓, 庄严保证. ❖ *Alan swore that he would do everything in his power to help us.* 艾伦保证要尽力帮助我们. *He swore allegiance to the U.S. government.* 他宣誓效忠美国政府. VB; V to-inf; V that; V n
3 If you say that you **swear** that something is true or that you can **swear** to it, you are saying very firmly that it is true. 坚决地说, 肯定地说. ❖ *I swear I've told you all I know.* 我可以肯定地说, 我已经把我所知道的情况全告诉你了. *I swear on all I hold dear that I had nothing to do with this.* 我以我珍视的一切起誓, 我跟这件事毫无关系. VB; V that; V on/by n that
4 If someone **is sworn** to secrecy or silence, they promise another person that they will not reveal a secret. (使)发誓(保守秘密). ❖ *She was bursting to announce the news but was sworn to secrecy.* 她真想把消息说出来, 但她是发誓要保守秘密的. VB usu passive; be V-ed to n
5 ➡ 又见 **sworn.**

›swear by.
If you **swear by** something, you believe that it can be relied on to have a particular effect. 极其信赖. ❖ *Many people swear by vitamin C's ability to ward off colds.* 许多人极其相信维生素C预防伤风感冒的能力. PHR-V; INFORMAL; V P n

›swear in.
When someone **is sworn in**, they make a solemn promise to fulfil the duties of a new job or appointment. (使)宣誓就职. ◢ ˌswearing-ˈin ❖ *...the first act of Nicaragua's new president after her swearing-in.* 尼加拉瓜新总统宣誓就职以后的第一项行动. PHR-V; be V-ed P; N-SING

ˈswear word, swear words.
A **swear word** is a word which is considered to be rude or offensive. 骂人话; 诅咒语. N-COUNT

sweat /swet/ **sweats, sweating, sweated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Sweat** is the salty colourless liquid which comes through your skin when you are hot, ill, or afraid. 汗, 汗水. ❖ *He wiped the sweat off his face.* 他抹去脸上的汗水. N-UNCOUNT
2 When you **sweat**, sweat comes through your skin. 出汗, 流汗. ◢ **sweat·ing** ❖ *...symptoms such as sweating, irritability, anxiety and depression.* 诸如冒汗、容易生气、焦急和情绪低落等症状. VB V; N-UNCOUNT
3 If someone is in a **sweat**, they are sweating a lot. 出汗; 一身汗. ❖ *Cool down very gradually after working up a sweat.* 出一身汗以后, 要慢慢地凉快下来. N-COUNT
4 If someone is **in a cold sweat** or **in a sweat**, they feel frightened or embarrassed. (因害怕或窘迫)一身(冷)汗. ❖ *The very thought brought me out in a cold sweat.* 我一想到这事就一身冷汗. PHR
5 If someone **sweats it out**, they wait anxiously for a situation to improve or be resolved, because they cannot do anything about it. 忍受(不利情况)到最后. PHR
6 If someone says **no sweat** when you ask them about something or to do something, they mean that it can be done without any problems or effort. 没有问题; 毫不费事. ❖ *'Many thanks.' – 'No sweat. Anything else?'* '非常感谢.' — '没事. 还有别的忙要帮吗?' CONVENTION; INFORMAL
7 ➡ **blood, sweat, and tears:** 见 **blood.**
➡ to **sweat blood:** 见 **blood.**
8 In American English, **sweats** are the same as a **sweatsuit** or **sweatpants.** [美] sweats 同 sweatsuit 或 sweatpants. N-PLURAL; INFORMAL

sweat·er /ˈswetə/ **sweaters.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **sweater** is a warm knitted piece of clothing which covers the upper part of your body and your arms. 毛衣; 针织套衫. N-COUNT

sweat·pants /ˈswetpænts/.
Sweatpants are the part of a sweatsuit that covers your legs. The British term is **tracksuit trousers** or **tracksuit bottoms.** (运动员的)宽松长运动裤. [英]作 tracksuit trousers 或 tracksuit bottoms. N-PLURAL; AMERICAN

sweat·shirt /ˈswetʃɜːt/ **sweatshirts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **sweatshirt** is a loose warm piece of casual clothing, usually made of thick stretchy cotton, which covers the upper part of your body and your arms. (运动员穿的)宽松长袖运动衫. N-COUNT

sweat·shop /ˈswetʃɒp/ **sweatshops;** 又拼作 **sweat shop.**
If you describe a small factory or workshop as a **sweatshop**, you mean that many people work together there in poor conditions for low pay; used showing disapproval. (工作条件差、工资低的)血汗工厂. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS

sweat·suit /ˈswetsuːt/ **sweatsuits.**
A **sweatsuit** is a loose, warm, stretchy suit consisting of long pants and a top which people wear to relax and do exercise. N-COUNT; AMERICAN

The usual British word is **tracksuit**. (人们休闲或运动穿的)运动服. [英]一般作 tracksuit.

sweaty /'sweti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If parts of your body or your clothes are **sweaty**, they are soaked or covered with sweat. 满是汗的, 被汗水湿透的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **sweaty** place or activity makes you sweat because it is hot or tiring. (场所或活动)使人流汗的. ❖ *...a sweaty nightclub.* 一家让人冒汗的夜总会. ADJ-GRADED

swede /swi:d/ **swedes.**

A **swede** is a round yellow root vegetable with a brown or purple skin. The usual American word is **rutabaga**. 芜菁甘蓝, 大头菜. [美]一般作 rutabaga. N-VAR BRITISH

sweep /swi:p/ **sweeps, sweeping, swept.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **sweep** an area of floor or ground, you push dirt or rubbish off it with a long-handled brush. 打扫, 清扫. ❖ *She was in the kitchen sweeping crumbs into a dust pan.* 她在厨房把面包屑扫进畚箕里. VB V n, V n prep/adv, Also V

2 If you **sweep** things off something, you push them off with a quick smooth movement of your arm. (迅速挥动手臂)拂去. ❖ *With a gesture of frustration, she swept the cards from the table.* 她做个失望的姿势, 把桌上的纸牌拂到地上. VB, V n prep/adv

3 If someone with long hair **sweeps** their hair into a particular style, they put it into that style. 把(头发)梳成(某种款式). VB V n prep/adv

4 If your arm or hand **sweeps** in a particular direction, or if you **sweep** it there, it moves quickly and smoothly in that direction. (手臂或手向某个方向)挥动; 挥动(手臂或手). ❖ *His arm swept around the room.* 他的手臂向房间的四周一挥. *Daniels swept his arm over his friend's shoulder.* 丹尼尔斯将手臂在他朋友的肩膀上空一挥. V-ERG, V prep/adv, V n prep/adv

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *With one sweep of her hand she threw back the sheets.* 她一挥手, 把床单扔了回去. N-COUNT

5 If wind, a stormy sea, or another strong force **sweeps** someone or something along, it moves them quickly along. 把...刮走; 把...冲走; 把...卷走. ❖ *...landslides that buried homes and swept cars into the sea.* 滑坡掩埋了房屋, 将汽车推入大海. VB, V n prep/adv

6 If you **are swept** somewhere, you are taken there very quickly. (被)带领快速通过. ❖ *The visitors were swept past various monuments.* 游客们被领着快速参观各种各样的纪念碑. VB, be V-ed prep/adv

7 If someone **sweeps** into a place, they walk into it in a proud confident manner, often when they are angry. (通常由于生气)昂首阔步地走. ❖ *She swept into the conference room.* 她昂首阔步地走进会议室. VB WRITTEN, V prep/adv

8 If something **sweeps** from one place to another, it moves there extremely quickly. 快速移动. ❖ *An icy wind swept through the streets.* 一阵寒冷的风刮过大街小巷. VB WRITTEN, V prep/adv

9 If events or ideas **sweep** through a place, they spread quickly through it. 迅速蔓延; 迅速传播. ❖ *A flu epidemic is sweeping through Moscow.* 流行性感冒在整个莫斯科蔓延. *...the wave of patriotism sweeping the country.* 爱国主义浪潮席卷全国. VB, V through/across n, V n

10 If something or someone **sweeps** something away or aside, they remove it quickly and completely. 彻底消除; 漠视; 不考虑. ❖ *In times of war, governments often sweep human rights aside.* 在战争时期, 政府往往把人权放在一边. VB, V n with adv, Also V n prep

11 If a light or someone's gaze **sweeps** an area, it moves across the area steadily from side to side. (灯光或目光)扫掠, 扫视. ❖ *Helicopters with searchlights swept the park which was sealed off.* 几架直升机的探照灯扫掠那个已经关闭的公园. VB, V n

12 If land or water **sweeps** somewhere, it stretches out in a long, wide, curved shape. (土地或水域)延伸, 伸展. ❖ *The land sweeps away from long areas of greenery.* 这一土地从狭长的绿色植物地带往前伸展. VB, V prep/adv

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the great sweep of the bay.* 海湾的辽阔水面. N-COUNT with supp

13 If a person or group **sweeps** to victory, for example in an election, or something **sweeps** them to victory, they win easily. (在选举等中)轻易获胜; 使...轻易获胜. ❖ *...a wave of acclaim that could well sweep her back to power.* 有可能使她大获全胜、重新执政的一片欢呼声. V-ERG V to n, V n to n

14 If you refer to the **sweep** of something, you are indicating that it includes a large number of different events, qualities, or opinions. (一系列不同事件、特性或看法的)连续性, 连续一段时间. ❖ *...the whole sweep of German social and political history.* 德国社会和政治史的整个时期. N-SING with supp

15 If someone **sweeps** something bad or wrong **under the carpet**, they try to prevent people from hearing about it. 防止别人听到(某事); 掩盖(某事). PHR

16 If you make **a clean sweep** of something, such as a series of matches or tournaments, you win them all. (一系列比赛中)全胜, 彻底胜利. PHR

17 If someone **sweeps** you **off** your **feet**, you fall in love with them almost as soon as you see them because you find them very good-looking or exciting. 使(某人)倾心; 把(某人)一下子迷住. PHR

18 ➠ 又见 **chimney sweep**.

➠ **sweep the board**: 见 **board**.

▸sweep up.

When you **sweep up** rubbish or dirt, you push it together with a brush and then remove it. (用扫帚)扫. ❖ *Get a broom and sweep up that glass will you?* 拿扫帚把那些玻璃扫掉, 好吗? *...sweeping up and making the tea.* 扫地和沏茶. PHR-V, V P noun, V P, Also V n P

sweep·ing /'swi:pɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone makes a **sweeping** statement or generalization, they make a firm definite statement although they have not considered the relevant facts or details carefully; used showing disapproval. 全面的; 概括的; 笼统的. ❖ *It is far too early to make sweeping statements about gene therapy.* 现在对基因疗法作出概括性的论述仍为时太早. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 **Sweeping** changes or reforms are large in scale and have very important or significant results. (变化或改革)大规模的、有重大意义的. ADJ-GRADED

sweep·stake /'swi:psteɪk/ **sweepstakes.**

A **sweepstake** is a method of gambling in which each person pays a small amount of money and is given the name of a competitor before a race or contest. Then the person who has the name of the winner receives all the money. (赌博的)赌金全赢制(胜者获得全部赌注). N-COUNT

sweet /swi:t/ **sweeter, sweetest; sweets.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Sweet** food and drink contains a lot of sugar. 甜的; 含糖的. ❖ *...a mug of sweet tea.* 一大杯甜茶. *...the sweet taste of wild strawberries.* 野生草莓的甜味. ◢ **sweet·ness** ❖ *Florida oranges have a natural sweetness.* 佛罗里达州的橙子有一种天然的甜味. ADJ-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT

2 **Sweets** are sweet things such as toffees, chocolates, and mints. The American word is **candy**. (指太妃糖、巧克力、薄荷糖之类的)糖果. [美] 作 candy. N-COUNT BRITISH

3 A **sweet** is something sweet, such as fruit or a pudding, that you eat at the end of a meal, especially in a restaurant. The American word is **dessert**. (水果或布丁之类的)甜食, 甜品. [美]作 dessert. N-VAR BRITISH

4 A **sweet** smell is pleasant and fragrant. 芳香的. ❖ *...the sweet smell of her shampoo.* 她的洗发剂的香味. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you describe something such as air or water as **sweet**, you mean that it smells or tastes pleasantly fresh and clean. (空气)清新的; (水)干净的, 纯净可口的. ❖ *I gulped a breath of sweet air.* 我吸了一大口清新的空气. ADJ-GRADED

6 A **sweet** sound is pleasant, smooth, and gentle. (声音)悦耳的, 好听的. ❖ *...the sweet sounds of Mozart.* 莫扎特的悦耳音乐. ◢ **sweet·ly** ❖ *He sang much more sweetly than he has before.* 他唱得比以前好听得多. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED

7 If you describe something as **sweet**, you mean that it gives you great pleasure and satisfaction. 令人高兴的; 令人满意的. ❖ *There are few things quite as sweet as revenge.* 报仇雪恨是人生难得快事. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

8 If you describe someone as **sweet**, you mean that they are pleasant, kind, and gentle towards other people. (待人)和蔼的, 温和的. ❖ *How sweet of you to think of me!* 你真 ADJ-GRADED

S

好，还想着我！ ◢**sweetly** ❖ *I just smiled sweetly.* 我只是和蔼地微微一笑。 ADV-GRADED

9 If you describe a small person or thing as **sweet**, you mean that they are attractive in an unsophisticated way. 可爱的。 ❖ *...a sweet little baby girl.* 一个可爱的小女婴。 ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

10 You might address someone as **sweet** or **my sweet** if you are very fond of them. 亲爱的人。 ❖ *I am so proud of you, my sweet!* 我真为你骄傲，我的宝贝儿！ N-VOC DATED

11 If you **keep** someone **sweet**, you do something to please them in order to prevent them from becoming annoyed or dissatisfied. 讨好，巴结(为避免对方生气或不满)。 ❖ *Where's the money to keep us sweet?* 孝敬我们的钱在哪里？ PHR INFORMAL

12 ➼ 又见 **sweetly**.

➼ **a sweet tooth**: 见 **tooth**.

ˌsweet and ˈsour; 又拼作 sweet-and-sour.

Sweet and sour is used to describe Chinese food that contains both a sweet flavour and a sharp or sour one. (用于中国菜名)糖醋的，甜酸的。 ADJ ADJ n

sweet·bread /ˈswi:tbred/ sweetbreads.

Sweetbreads are meat obtained from the pancreas of a calf or a lamb. (供食用的小牛或小羊的)胰脏。 N-COUNT

sweet·corn /ˈswi:tkɔ:n/; 又拼作 sweet corn. ◆◇◇◇◇

Sweetcorn is a long rounded vegetable covered in small yellow seeds. It is part of the maize plant. The seeds themselves can also be referred to as **sweetcorn**. 甜玉米；甜玉米粒。 N-UNCOUNT

sweet·en /ˈswi:tən/ sweetens, sweetening, sweetened. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **sweeten** food or drink, you add sugar, honey, or another sweet substance to it. 使变甜；加糖(蜜等)于。 ❖ *The Australians fry their bananas and sweeten them with honey.* 澳大利亚人油炸香蕉，并在香蕉上加蜜糖。 VB V; V n with n

2 If you **sweeten** something such as an offer or a business deal, you try to make someone want it more by improving it or by increasing the amount you are willing to pay. (通过改善条件或提高出价来)增加…的吸引力。 ❖ *He may yet have to sweeten the deal with a cash alternative.* 他也许还可以采取支付现金来增加这项交易的吸引力。 VB V n; V n with n

sweet·en·er /ˈswi:tənə/ sweeteners. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Sweetener** is an artificial substance that can be used in drinks instead of sugar and is less fattening than sugar. (在饮料中用来代替糖的)甜味剂。 N-VAR

2 A **sweetener** is something that is given or offered to someone in order to persuade them to accept an offer or business deal. 增加吸引力的东西。 N-COUNT

sweet·heart /ˈswi:thɑ:t/ sweethearts. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You call someone **sweetheart** if you are very fond of them. 亲爱的人。 ❖ *Happy birthday, sweetheart.* 生日快乐，亲爱的。 N-VOC

2 Your **sweetheart** is your boyfriend or your girlfriend. 心上人，恋人，情人。 ❖ *I married Shurla, my childhood sweetheart, in Liverpool.* 我在利物浦娶了舒拉，她是我青梅竹马的恋人。 N-COUNT DATED JOURNALISM

sweetie /ˈswi:ti/ sweeties.

1 You might call someone **sweetie** if you are fond of them, especially if they are younger than you. (尤指比自己年轻的)亲爱的人。 N-VOC INFORMAL

2 If you say that someone is a **sweetie** you mean that they are kind, pleasant, and lovable. 可爱的人。 N-COUNT INFORMAL

3 Sweets are sometimes referred to as **sweeties** by children or adults speaking to children. 糖果(儿语或大人对儿童所说)。 N-COUNT [PRAGMATICS] BRITISH

sweet·ish /ˈswi:tɪʃ/.

A **sweetish** smell or taste is fairly sweet. (香味或味道)略甜的，稍带甜味的。 ADJ

sweet·ly /ˈswi:tli/.

1 If an engine or machine is running **sweetly**, it is working smoothly and efficiently. (机器或引擎运转)平稳地，有效地。 ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you kick or hit a ball **sweetly**, you kick or hit it in the very middle of it so that it goes firmly and accurately to the place you are aiming for. (踢球踢得)很准地。 ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 ➼ 又见 **sweet**.

S

sweet·meat /ˈswi:tmi:t/ sweetmeats.

Sweetmeats are sweet items of food, especially delicacies that are considered to be rather special. (尤指精美特别的)甜食，糖果。 N-COUNT DATED

ˌsweet ˈnothings.

If someone whispers **sweet nothings** in your ear, they quietly say nice, loving, and flattering things to you. (凑着耳朵说的)情话，甜言蜜语。 N-PLURAL

ˌsweet ˈpea, sweet peas; 又拼作 sweetpea.

A **sweet pea** is a climbing plant which has delicate fragrant flowers. 香豌豆(一种攀缘植物)。 N-COUNT

ˌsweet ˈpepper, sweet peppers.

A **sweet pepper** is a hollow green, red, or yellow vegetable. 甜椒。 N-COUNT

ˌsweet poˈtato, sweet potatoes.

Sweet potatoes are vegetables that look like large ordinary potatoes but taste sweet. 白薯，甘薯，红薯。 N-VAR

ˈsweet shop, sweet shops; 又拼作 sweetshop.

A **sweet shop** is a small shop that sells sweets and cigarettes, and sometimes newspapers and magazines. The usual American expression is **candy store**. (兼售糖果、香烟以及报刊杂志的)小糖果店。[美] 一般作 candy store. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈsweet talk, sweet talks, sweet talking, sweet talked; 又拼作 sweet-talk.

If you **sweet talk** someone, you talk to them very nicely so that they will do what you want. 用好话劝说，用甜言蜜语引诱。 ❖ *She could always sweet-talk Pamela into letting her stay up late.* 她总是能用甜言蜜语劝说帕梅拉让她很晚才睡。 VB V n; V n into -ing/n

swell /swel/ swells, swelling, swelled, swollen; the forms **swelled** and **swollen** are both used as the past participle. swelled 和 swollen 都可用作过去分词。 ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If the amount or size of something **swells**, it becomes larger than it was before. (数量或规模)逐渐增加，渐渐扩大。 ❖ *His bank balance has swelled by £222,000.* 他的银行存款已增加22.2万镑。 *Offers from other countries should swell the force to 35,000.* 外国提供的援助应当使人员增加到3.5万人。 V-ERG V; V to/by n; V n to n; Also V n

2 If something such as a part of your body **swells**, it becomes larger and rounder than normal. 肿，胀。 ❖ *The limbs swell to an enormous size.* 四肢肿得很厉害。 VB V; V to n

➭ **Swell up** means the same as **swell**. 义同 swell. ❖ *The glands in the neck swell up.* 颈部淋巴腺肿大。 PHR-V V P

3 If you **swell** with a feeling, you are suddenly full of that feeling. (情绪)高涨。 ❖ *She could see her two sons swell with pride.* 她看得出自己的两个儿子沾沾自喜。 VB LITERARY V with n

4 If sounds **swell**, they get louder. (声音)增强，变响亮。 ❖ *The taped music swelled.* 磁带音乐渐渐响起来。 VB LITERARY V

5 A **swell** is the regular movement of waves up and down in the open sea. (波浪的)涌动，起伏。 N-COUNT

6 You can describe something as **swell** if you think it is really nice. 极好的；一流的。 ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, AMERICAN

7 ➼ 又见 **swelling**, **swollen**; **groundswell**.

➤swell up.

➼ 见 **swell** **2**. PHR-V

swell·ing /ˈswelɪŋ/ swellings. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **swelling** is a raised curved shape on the surface of your body which appears as a result of an injury or an illness. (人体因受伤或得病而出现的)肿胀处。 ❖ *There is some swelling and he is being detained for observation.* 他有个肿块，被留下来观察。 N-VAR

swel·ter /ˈsweltə/ swelters, sweltering, sweltered.

If you **swelter**, you are very uncomfortable because the weather is extremely hot. 热得难受。 ❖ *They sweltered in temperatures rising to a hundred degrees.* 气温上升到100华氏度，热得难受。 ◢**swel·ter·ing** ❖ *...the oppressively sweltering summer of 1976.* 1976年闷热难受的夏天。 VB V; ADJ-GRADED

swept /swept/.

Swept is the past tense and past participle of **sweep**. sweep 的过去式和过去分词。

swerve /swɜ:v/ swerves, swerving, swerved. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a vehicle or other moving thing **swerves**, it suddenly changes V-ERG V

direction, often in order to avoid colliding with something else. (车辆等)突然转向(常为避免跟其他东西相撞). ❖ *Her car swerved off the road.* 她的车突然驶离路面. *Suddenly Ned swerved the truck, narrowly missing a blond teenager.* 内德突然将卡车转向,差一点儿撞着一个十几岁的金发女孩. V prep/adv V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He swung the car to the left and that swerve saved Malone's life.* 他将汽车向左急转,那个急转救了马隆的命. N-COUNT

swift /swɪft/ **swifter, swiftest; swifts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **swift** event or process happens very quickly or without delay. 快速的,立即的. ❖ *The police were swift to act.* 警察立即行动. ◢ **swift·ly** ❖ *He feared they might be leaked unless he acted swiftly.* 他担心他们会泄露,除非他马上采取行动. ◢ **swift·ness** ❖ *...the secrecy and swiftness of the invasion.* 入侵的隐密和快速. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **swift** moves very quickly. 快速移动的,快速进行的. ❖ *With a swift movement, Matthew Jerrold sat upright.* 马修·杰罗尔德一下子坐得笔直. ◢ **swiftly** ❖ *...a swiftly flowing stream.* 一条湍急的溪流. ◢ **swiftness** ❖ *With incredible swiftness she ran down the passage.* 她以令人难以置信的速度顺着走廊跑去. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

3 A **swift** is a small bird with long curved wings. 雨燕. N-COUNT

swig /swɪg/ **swigs, swigging, swigged.**

If you **swig** a drink, you drink it from a bottle or cup quickly and in large amounts. 大口地喝,痛饮. ❖ *I swigged down two white wines.* 我喝了两大杯白葡萄酒. VB, V n; V n with down/back

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *McGuire took a long swig from his bottle of bitter lemon.* 麦圭尔对着瓶子喝了一大口酸柠檬汁. N-COUNT

swill /swɪl/ **swills, swilling, swilled.**

1 If you **swill** an alcoholic drink, you drink a lot of it. 痛饮,大量地喝(酒). ❖ *Edgar swilled a double scotch.* 埃德加喝了两杯苏格兰威士忌. ◢ **-swilling** ❖ *...beer-swilling louts.* 喝啤酒的乡巴佬. VB V n COMB

2 If a liquid **swills** around, it moves around the area that it is contained in. (使)(液体在容器内)晃动. ❖ *...six inches of water swilling around in the bilges.* 六英寸深的水在舱底晃动. *She swilled the whisky around in her glass.* 她晃了晃酒杯里的威士忌. V-ERG V around/about V n around/about

3 To **swill** out something means to clean it by pouring water over it. (用水)冲洗. ❖ *He swilled out the mug and left it on the draining board.* 他把杯冲洗干净,搁在滴水板上. VB BRITISH V n with out

4 **Swill** is a liquid mixture containing waste food such as vegetable peelings that is given to pigs to eat. 泔脚,猪食. N-UNCOUNT

swim /swɪm/ **swims, swimming, swam, swum.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When you **swim**, you move through water by making movements with your arms and legs. 游泳,游水. ❖ *He was rescued only when an exhausted friend swam ashore.* 只是当一个精疲力竭的朋友游到岸边以后,他才获救的. *I swim a mile a day.* 我每天游一英里. VB V V adv/prep V amount/n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *When can we go for a swim, Mam?* 我们什么时候能去游泳,妈妈? N-SING

◢ **swim·mer, swimmers** ❖ *I'm a good swimmer.* 我是个游泳能手. N-COUNT

2 If you **swim** a race, you take part in a swimming race. 参加(游泳比赛). ❖ *She swam the 400 metres medley.* 她参加400米混合泳接力赛. VB V n Also V

3 If you **swim** a stretch of water, you keep swimming until you have crossed it. 游过. ❖ *...the first man to swim the English Channel.* 第一个游过英吉利海峡的人. VB V n

4 When a fish **swims**, it moves through water by making movements with its tail and fins. (鱼)游,游动. ❖ *...fish trying to swim upstream.* 试图溯流而上的鱼. VB V V adv/prep

5 If objects **swim**, they seem to be moving backwards and forwards, usually because you are ill. (物体)仿佛旋转,仿佛摇晃(尤指生病时的感觉). VB V

6 If your head **is swimming**, you feel dizzy. (头)晕眩. VB V

7 If something **is swimming** in liquid or **is swimming** with liquid, it is surrounded by and covered with it. 浸,泡(在液体里). VB V in/with n, only cont

8 ➞ **sink or swim**: 见 **sink**.

swim·ming /ˈswɪmɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Swimming is the activity of swimming, especially as a sport or for pleasure. 游泳;游泳运动. N-UNCOUNT

ˈswimming bath, swimming baths.

1 A **swimming baths** or **swimming bath** is a building that contains an indoor public swimming pool. The plural **swimming baths** can be used to refer either to one or to more than one of these places. 室内游泳池(指设有室内公共游泳池的建筑物. swimming baths 可指一个或多于一个的室内游泳池). N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **swimming bath** is a public swimming pool, especially an indoor one. (尤指室内的)公共游泳池. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈswimming costume, swimming costumes.

A **swimming costume** is the same as a **swimsuit**. 同 swimsuit. N-COUNT BRITISH

swim·ming·ly /ˈswɪmɪŋli/.

If you say that something **is going swimmingly**, you mean that everything is happening in a satisfactory way, without any problems. 进展顺利,满意地进行. PHR INFORMAL

ˈswimming pool, swimming pools. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **swimming pool** is a place that has been built for people to swim in. It consists of a large hole that has been tiled and filled with water. 游泳池. N-COUNT

ˈswimming trunks.

Swimming trunks are the shorts that a man wears when he goes swimming. The usual American term is **bathing trunks**. 男游泳裤. [美]一般作 bathing trunks. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

swim·suit /ˈswɪmsu:t/ **swimsuits.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **swimsuit** is a piece of clothing that is worn for swimming, especially by women and girls. (尤指女式的)游泳衣. N-COUNT

swim·wear /ˈswɪmweə/.

Swimwear refers to the things people wear for swimming. (总称)游泳衣. N-UNCOUNT

swin·dle /ˈswɪndəl/ **swindles, swindling, swindled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **swindles** a person or an organization, they deceive them in order to get something valuable from them, especially money. 欺骗,欺诈(尤指骗钱). ❖ *A City businessman swindled investors out of millions of pounds.* 伦敦城的一名企业家从投资者那里诈取了数百万镑. VB V n out of n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He fled to Switzerland rather than face trial for a tax swindle.* 他逃往瑞士而不愿意因逃税接受审判. N-COUNT

◢ **swin·dler, swindlers** ❖ *Swindlers have cheated investors out of £12 million.* 骗子们从投资者那里骗取了1,200万镑. N-COUNT

swine /swaɪn/ **swines.** The form **swines** is used as the plural for meaning 1; **swine** is used as both the singular and plural for meaning 2. swines 是用于第1项释义时的复数形式;用于第2项释义时单复数同形.

1 If you call someone a **swine**, you dislike them or think that they are a bad person, usually because they have behaved unpleasantly towards you. 令人不快的人;猪猡. N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 A **swine** is a pig. 猪. N-COUNT

swing /swɪŋ/ **swings, swinging, swung.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something **swings**, it moves repeatedly backwards and forwards or from side to side from a fixed point. 摆动,摇摆. ❖ *The sail of the little boat swung crazily from one side to the other.* 小船的帆摆动得很厉害. *She was swinging a bottle of wine by its neck.* 她抓住瓶颈摇晃着一瓶葡萄酒. V-ERG V adv/prep V n Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a woman in a tight red dress, walking with a slight swing to her hips.* 一个穿红色紧身服、走路臀部轻摇的女人. N-COUNT

2 If something **swings** in a particular direction, it moves in that direction with a smooth curving movement. (向某个方向顺利地)摆动着前进. ❖ *The canoe found the current and swung around.* 独木舟顺着水流摆动着转身. *Roy swung his legs carefully off the couch and sat up.* 罗伊小心翼翼地将两腿摆离躺椅,坐起身来. V-ERG V prep/adv V n prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *You'll find him practising his golf swing.* 你会发现他正在练习高尔夫球的挥杆动作. N-COUNT

3 If a vehicle **swings** in a particular direction, the driver V-ERG

turns it suddenly in that direction. (使)(车辆)突然转弯. ❖ *Joanna swung back on to the main approach.* 乔安娜突然拐弯,又将车子驶上大路. *He swung the car off the road.* 他突然将车子拐弯驶离大路. V prep/adv V n prep/adv

4 If someone **swings** round, they turn around quickly, usually because they are surprised. 突然转过身来. VB V adv

5 If you **swing** at someone or something, you try to hit them with your arm or with something that you are holding. (用手臂或手里的东西)打击. ❖ *I picked up his baseball bat and swung at the man's head.* 我拿起他的棒球棍,向那人的头上打去. VB V at n Also V n at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I often want to take a swing at someone to relieve my feelings.* 我经常想以打人来发泄自己的感情. N-COUNT

6 A **swing** is a seat hanging by two ropes or chains from a metal frame or from the branch of a tree. You can sit on the seat and move forwards and backwards through the air. 秋千. N-COUNT

7 **Swing** is a style of jazz dance music played by big bands that was popular in the 1930's. (流行于20世纪30年代的)强节奏的爵士音乐. N-UNCOUNT

8 If people's opinions, attitudes, or feelings **swing**, they change significantly. (看法、态度、感情等)大变,剧变. ❖ *The mood amongst Tory MPs seems to be swinging away from the Prime Minister.* 议会中的保守党情绪似乎正发生背离首相的大变化. VB V V adv/prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Dieters suffer from violent mood swings.* 节食者的情绪容易大起大落. N-COUNT

9 If something is **in full swing**, it is operating fully and is no longer in its early stages. 处于全盛时期; 在全力进行中. ❖ *The international rugby season is in full swing.* 国际橄榄球赛季正在热闹地进行. PHR

10 If you **get into the swing of** something, you become very involved in it and enjoy what you are doing. 积极投入(某项事情). PHR

11 If you say that something **is going with a swing**, you mean that it is happening in a lively and exciting way. (某项活动)活跃、热闹地进行. PHR BRITISH

12 If you say that a situation is **swings and roundabouts**, you mean that there are as many gains as there are losses. 有得有失. PHR BRITISH

ˌswing ˈdoor, swing doors.

Swing doors are doors that can open both towards you and away from you. 双开式弹簧门. N-COUNT

swinge·ing /ˈswɪndʒɪŋ/.

A **swingeing** attack or cutback causes serious harm or hardship. 造成严重损害的; 带来极大困难的. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH, JOURNALISM

swing·er /ˈswɪŋə/ swingers.

A **swinger** is a person who is lively and fashionable. 活跃的人; 赶时髦的人. N-COUNT DATED, INFORMAL

swing·ing /ˈswɪŋɪŋ/.

If you describe something or someone as **swinging**, you mean that they are lively and fashionable. 活跃的; 时髦的. ADJ-GRADED DATED, INFORMAL

swipe /swaɪp/ swipes, swiping, swiped. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **swipe** at a person or thing, you try to hit them with a stick or other object, making a swinging movement with your arm. (用棒子等)挥击,猛打. ❖ *He swiped me across the shoulder with the poker.* 他用拨火棒打我的肩膀. VB V at n V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He took a swipe at Andrew.* 他挥臂打了安德鲁. N-COUNT

2 If someone **swipes** something, they steal it quickly. 偷,偷窃. VB V n INFORMAL

3 If you take a **swipe at** a person or an organization, you attack them, usually in an indirect way. (通常以间接的方式)攻击,批评. N-COUNT

swirl /swɜːl/ swirls, swirling, swirled. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **swirl** something liquid or flowing, it moves round and round quickly. (使)旋动,(使)涡动. ❖ *The black water swirled around his legs, reaching almost to his knees.* 黑色的水绕着他的腿旋动,差不多漫到他的膝盖. *She swirled the ice-cold liquid around her mouth.* 她拿冰冷的液体漱口. V-ERG V n V prep/adv V n prep Also V n with adv, V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...small swirls of chocolate cream.* 小撮螺旋形的巧克力奶油. N-COUNT

swish /swɪʃ/ swishes, swishing, swished; swisher, swishest. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **swishes**, it moves quickly through the air, making a soft sound. 刷地(嗖地)快速行进. ❖ *A car swished by.* 一辆汽车嗖地驶过. *He swished his cape around his shoulders.* 他刷地一下把披肩披在肩膀上. V-ERG V adv/prep V n prep/adv Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She turned with a swish of her skirt.* 她一转身,裙子窸窣地响着. N-COUNT

2 If you describe something as **swish**, you mean that it is smart and fashionable. 漂亮的,时髦的. ❖ *...a swish cocktail bar.* 一家时髦的鸡尾酒吧. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

ˌswiss ˈroll, swiss rolls; 又拼作 swiss-roll.

A **swiss roll** is a cylindrical cake made from a thin flat sponge which is covered with jam or cream on one side, then rolled up. 卷筒夹心蛋糕,瑞士卷. N-VAR

switch /swɪtʃ/ switches, switching, switched. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **switch** is a small control for an electrical device which you use to turn the device on or off. 开关,电闸. ❖ *...a light switch.* 一个电灯开关. N-COUNT

2 If you **switch** to something different, for example to a different system, task, or subject of conversation, you change to it from what you were doing or saying before. 改变,转变. ❖ *The law would encourage companies to switch from coal to cleaner fuels.* 法律将鼓励公司不要用煤,改用比较干净的燃料. *The encouragement of a friend spurred Chris into switching jobs.* 一位朋友的鼓励促使克里斯改换了工作. VB V to n V from n to n V pl-n Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *New technology made a switch to oil possible.* 新技术使改用石油成为可能. N-COUNT

➪ **Switch over** means the same as **switch**. 义同 switch. ❖ *Many intellectuals are tending to switch over to social democracy.* 许多知识分子都倾向于改信社会民主主义. PHR-V V P to n Also V P

3 If you **switch** your attention from one thing to another, you stop paying attention to the first thing and start paying attention to the second. 转移(注意力等). ❖ *My mother's interest had switched to my health.* 我母亲已经转而关注起我的健康来. V-ERG V n to n V to n

4 If you **switch** two things, you replace one with the other. 调换(两样东西). ❖ *The ballot boxes have been switched.* 投票箱已被调换. VB V pl-n

➤switch off.

1 If you **switch off** a light or other electrical device, you stop it working by operating a switch. (用开关)关掉(灯或其他电器). ❖ *The driver dipped the headlights and then switched them off.* 司机把前灯调为近光,然后关掉. PHR-V V P noun V n P Also V P

2 If you **switch off**, you stop paying attention or stop thinking or worrying about something. 不再注意; 停止考虑; 不再担心. ❖ *You may find you've got so many things to think about that it's difficult to switch off.* 你会发现有那么多事需要考虑,你是很难不操心的. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

➤switch on.

If you **switch on** a light or other electrical device, you make it start working by operating a switch. (用开关)打开(灯或其他电器). ❖ *He pointed the light at his feet and tried to switch it on.* 他把灯对着自己的脚,想要把它打开. PHR-V V P noun V n P Also V P

➤switch over.

1 If you **switch over** when you are watching television, you change to another channel. (看电视时)换频道. ❖ *Let's switch over to Channel 4.* 我们换到第4频道吧. PHR-V V P V P to n

2 ➞ 见 switch **2**.

switch·back /ˈswɪtʃbæk/ switchbacks.

1 A **switchback** is a road which rises and falls sharply many times, or a sharp rise and fall in a road. 有许多突然上坡和下坡的道路; (道路上的)突然的上坡和下坡. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **switchback** is a road which goes up a steep hill in a series of zigzags or sharp bends, or a sharp bend in a road. 之字形爬坡道路,有许多急转弯的爬坡道路; (道路上的)急转弯. N-COUNT AMERICAN

switch·blade /ˈswɪtʃbleɪd/ switchblades.

A **switchblade** is a knife with a blade that is hidden in the N-COUNT

handle and that springs out when a button is pressed. The usual British word is **flick-knife**. (按钮式弹簧开启的)弹簧小折刀. [英]一般作 flick-knife. AMERICAN

switch·board /'swɪtʃbɔːd/ **switchboards**. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **switchboard** is a place in a large office or business where all the telephone calls are connected. (电话)交换台, 电话总机. N-COUNT

swiv·el /'swɪvəl/ **swivels, swivelling, swivelled**; [美]拼作 **swiveling, swiveled**. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something **swivels**, it turns around a central point so that it is facing in a different direction. (围绕一个中心点)旋转, 转动. ❖ *She swivelled her chair round.* 她转动她的椅子. V-ERG V; V n adv/prep; Also V n
2 If you **swivel** in a particular direction, you turn suddenly in that direction. 突然转身. ❖ *He swivelled round to face Sarah.* 他转过身来面向萨拉. VB; V adv/prep
3 If your head or your eyes **swivel** in a particular direction, you quickly look in that direction. (头或眼睛)转动. ❖ *Roger swivelled his head to look at her.* 罗杰转过头来看着她. V-ERG; V prep/adv; V n; Also V

'swivel chair, **swivel chairs**.
A **swivel chair** is a chair whose seat can be turned around a central point to face in a different direction without moving the legs. 转椅. N-COUNT

swol·len /'swəʊlən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If a part of your body is **swollen**, it is larger and rounder than normal, usually as a result of injury or illness. (身体的某个部位因受伤或疾病等)肿大的. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **swollen** river has more water in it and flows faster than normal, usually because of heavy rain. (河流等)涨水的, 涨满的. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Swollen** is the past participle of **swell**. swell 的过去分词.

swoon /swuːn/ **swoons, swooning, swooned**.
If you **swoon**, you are strongly affected by your feelings for someone you love or admire very much. 心醉神迷, 着迷. ❖ *Virtually every woman in the '20s swooned over Valentino.* 在20年代, 实际上每个女人都迷上了瓦伦蒂诺. VB V; V over n

swoop /swuːp/ **swoops, swooping, swooped**. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If police or soldiers **swoop** on a place, they go there suddenly and quickly, usually in order to arrest someone or to attack the place. (警察或军队通常为了逮捕某人或进攻该地)快速调动(到某地), 突然袭击. ❖ *The drugs squad swooped and discovered 240 kilograms of cannabis.* 缉毒队迅速出动, 发现了240公斤大麻. VB: V on n; JOURNALISM; V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Police held 10 suspected illegal immigrants after a swoop on a German lorry.* 警察突查一辆德国卡车, 拘留了10名非法移民嫌疑分子. N-COUNT
2 When a bird or aeroplane **swoops**, it suddenly moves downwards through the air in a smooth curving movement. (鸟)飞扑, 猛扑; (飞机)突然下降. ❖ *More than 20 helicopters began swooping in low.* 20多架直升机突然开始下降. VB V; V adv/prep
3 If something is done **in one fell swoop** or **at one fell swoop**, it is done on a single occasion or by a single action. 一下, 一举. ❖ *In one fell swoop the bank wiped away the tentative benefits of this policy.* 银行一下子拿走了这项政策可能会带来的好处. PHR

swop /swɒp/.
➠ 见 **swap**.

sword /sɔːd/ **swords**. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **sword** is a weapon with a handle and a long sharp blade. 剑; 刀. N-COUNT
2 If you **cross swords** with someone, you disagree with them and argue with them about something. 与...争论, 与...争辩. PHR
3 If you say that something is a **double-edged sword** or a **two-edged sword**, you mean that its positive effects are balanced or outweighed by its negative effects. 得失相当的事; 失大于得的事. PHR
4 ➠ **Sword of Damocles**: 见 **Damocles**.

sword·fish /'sɔːdfɪʃ/; **swordfish** is both the singular and plural form. 单复数同形.
A **swordfish** is a large sea fish with a very long upper jaw. 箭鱼, 剑鱼, 旗鱼. N-VAR
➪ **Swordfish** is this fish eaten as food. 箭鱼肉, 剑鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

swore /swɔː/.
Swore is the past tense of **swear**. swear 的过去式.

sworn /swɔːn/.
1 **Sworn** is the past participle of **swear**. swear 的过去分词.
2 If you make a **sworn** statement or declaration, you swear that everything that you have said in it is true. 起誓宣布的. ❖ *The allegations against them were made in sworn evidence to the inquiry.* 对他们的指控是在给调查人员的宣誓证词中作出的. ADJ: ADJ n
3 If two people or two groups of people are **sworn** enemies, they dislike each other very much. (敌人)极端厌恶的, 有深仇大恨的, 不共戴天的. ADJ: ADJ n

swot /swɒt/ **swots, swotting, swotted**.
1 If you **swot**, you study very hard, especially when you are preparing for an examination. 努力学习, 刻苦用功. ❖ *They swotted for their A levels.* 他们努力学习, 准备高级程度考试. VB V; BRITISH, INFORMAL; V for n
➪ **Swot up** means the same as **swot**. 义同 swot. ❖ *...several hours spent swotting up on how to be a pop star.* 花了几个小时, 苦苦研究怎样能成为一名流行歌星. PHR-V; V P on n; Also V P noun
2 If you call someone a **swot**, you disapprove of the fact that they study extremely hard and are not interested in other things. 只知道用功学习的人, 书呆子. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS; BRITISH, INFORMAL

›swot up.
➠ 见 swot **1**. PHR-V

swum /swʌm/.
Swum is the past participle of **swim**. swim 的过去分词.

swung /swʌŋ/.
Swung is the past tense and past participle of **swing**. swing 的过去式和过去分词.

S

syba·rit·ic /sɪbə'rɪtɪk/.
A **sybaritic** person or way of life is lazy, luxurious, and devoted to pleasure. 奢靡逸乐的, 享乐主义的. ADJ-GRADED

syca·more /'sɪkəmɔː/ **sycamores**.
A **sycamore** or a **sycamore tree** is a tree that has yellow flowers and large leaves with five points. 悬铃木树. N-VAR
➪ **Sycamore** is the wood of this tree. 悬铃木木材. N-UNCOUNT

syco·phant /'sɪkəfænt, AM -fənt/ **sycophants**.
A **sycophant** is a person who flatters people who are more important and powerful than they are in order to gain an advantage for themselves; used showing disapproval. 谄媚者, 拍马者. ◢ **syco·phan·tic** /ˌsɪkə'fæntɪk/ ❖ *...all those sycophantic press officers offering to buy your drinks.* 所有那些阿谀奉承的新闻官员都提出要请你喝酒. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS; FORMAL; ADJ-GRADED

syl·la·ble /'sɪləbəl/ **syllables**. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **syllable** is a part of a word that contains a single vowel sound and that is pronounced as a unit. So, for example, 'book' has one syllable, and 'reading' has two syllables. 音节(包含一个元音的发音单位). N-COUNT

syl·la·bus /'sɪləbəs/ **syllabuses**. ♦◇◇◇◇
You can refer to the subjects that are studied in a particular course as the **syllabus**. 教学大纲、课程大纲. ❖ *...the GCSE history syllabus.* 英国普通中学教育证书历史课教学大纲. N-COUNT; BRITISH

syl·van /'sɪlvən/.
Sylvan is used to describe things that have an association with woods and trees. 林木的, 树木的. ADJ; LITERARY

sym·bio·sis /ˌsɪmbi'əʊsɪs, -baɪ-/.
1 **Symbiosis** is a close relationship between two organisms of different kinds which benefits both organisms. (两种生物之间的)共生关系. N-UNCOUNT; TECHNICAL
2 **Symbiosis** is any relationship between different things, people, or groups that benefits all the things or people concerned. (两种不同的事、人、群体之间的)互利关系, 互依关系. ❖ *...a symbiosis between monarch and church.* 君主和教会之间的互依关系. N-UNCOUNT

sym·bi·ot·ic /ˌsɪmbi'ɒtɪk, -baɪ-/.
A **symbiotic** relationship is one in which organisms, people, or things exist together in a way that benefits them all. (两种生物等之间的关系)共生的. ❖ *Racing has always had a* ADJ-GRADED

symbiotic relationship with betting. 赛马跟赌博总是有种共生关系.

sym·bol /'sɪmbəl/ **symbols.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Something that is a **symbol** of a society or an aspect of life seems to represent it because it is very typical of it. 象征. ❖ *To them, the monarchy is the special symbol of nationhood.* 在他们看来,君主制是国家地位的特别象征. N-COUNT with supp

2 A **symbol** of something such as an idea is a shape or design that is used to represent it. 标志,象征. ❖ *I frequently use sunflowers as symbols of strength.* 我经常把向日葵作为力量的象征. N-COUNT with supp

3 A **symbol** for an item in a calculation or formula is a number, letter, or shape that represents the item. 符号;记号. ❖ *What's the chemical symbol for mercury?* 汞的化学符号是什么? N-COUNT

4 ➠ 又见 **sex symbol**, **status symbol**.

sym·bol·ic /sɪm'bɒlɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe an event, action, or procedure as **symbolic**, you mean that it represents an important change, although it has little practical effect. 象征性的(指虽无多大实际意义,但代表重要改变). ◢ **sym·boli·cal·ly** /sɪm'bɒlɪkli/ ❖ *It was a simple enough gesture, but symbolically important.* 这是个简单不过的举动,但具有重要的象征意义. ADJ ADV

2 Something that is **symbolic of** someone or something else is regarded or used as a symbol of them. 象征...的;代表...的. ◢ **symbolically** ❖ *Each circle symbolically represents the whole of humanity.* 每个圆圈象征性地代表整个人类. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

3 **Symbolic** is used to describe things involving or relating to symbols. 使用象征的;象征手法的. ❖ *...symbolic representations of landscape.* 以象征手法表现风景. ADJ, ADJ n

S

sym·bol·ise /'sɪmbəlaɪz/.

➠ 见 **symbolize**.

sym·bol·ism /'sɪmbəlɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Symbolism** is the use of symbols in order to represent something. 象征主义(手法). ❖ *...a film much praised at the time for its visual symbolism.* 一部由于它的视觉象征手法而在当时深受好评的电影. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the **symbolism** of an event or action when it seems to show something important about a situation. 象征作用、象征意义. ❖ *The symbolism of the two events will not be lost on most Albanians.* 大多数阿尔巴尼亚人不会不注意到这两个事件的象征意义. N-UNCOUNT

sym·bol·ize /'sɪmbəlaɪz/ **symbolizes, symbolizing, symbolized;** [英]又拼作 **symbolise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If one thing **symbolizes** another, it is used or regarded as a symbol of it. 象征;标志;作为...的象征. ❖ *...the post-war world order symbolised by the United Nations.* 以联合国为标志的战后世界秩序. VB V n V-ed

sym·met·ri·cal /sɪ'metrɪkəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **symmetrical**, it has two halves which are exactly the same, except that one half is the mirror image of the other. 对称的. ◢ **sym·met·ri·cal·ly** /sɪ'metrɪkli/ ❖ *The south garden at Sissinghurst was composed symmetrically.* 锡辛赫斯特堡的南花园在结构上是对称的. ADJ ADV ADV with v

sym·me·try /'sɪmɪtri/ **symmetries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that has **symmetry** is symmetrical in shape, design, or structure. (形状、图案、结构等的)对称. ❖ *...the incredible beauty and symmetry of a snowflake.* 雪花的无比美丽和对称. N-VAR

2 **Symmetry** in a relationship or agreement is the fact of both sides giving and receiving an equal amount. 平衡,相等. ❖ *The superpowers pledged to maintain symmetry in their arms shipments.* 两个超级大国保证维持运载武器数量的平衡. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can refer to **symmetry** between countries, institutions, or situations if you think that there is a close similarity between them. (两个国家、机构、形势等的)相似. N-VAR

sym·pa·thet·ic /ˌsɪmpə'θetɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **sympathetic** to someone who has had a misfortune, you are kind to them and show that you understand how they are feeling. 同情的, 有同情心的. ◢ **sym·pa·theti·cal·ly** /ˌsɪmpə'θetɪkli/. ❖ *She nodded sympathetically.* 她同情地点点头. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you are **sympathetic** to a proposal or action, you approve of it and are willing to support it. 支持的, 赞同的. ❖ *His speeches against corruption may find a sympathetic hearing among some Trinidadians.* 他反对腐败的讲话会在一些特立尼达听众当中找到支持者. ADJ-GRADED

3 You describe someone as **sympathetic** when you like them and approve of the way that they behave. 合意的,令人愉快的, 可爱的. ❖ *She sounds a most sympathetic character.* 她听上去是个很可爱的人. ADJ-GRADED

sym·pa·thize /'sɪmpəθaɪz/ **sympathizes, sympathizing, sympathized;** [英]又拼作 **sympathise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **sympathize** with someone who has had a misfortune, you show that you are sorry for them. 同情, 怜悯. ❖ *He would sympathize but he wouldn't understand.* 他会同情,但不会理解. VB V with n V

2 If you **sympathize** with someone's feelings, you understand them and are not critical of them. 谅解, 体谅. ❖ *He liked Max, and sympathized with his ambitions.* 他喜欢马克斯,理解他的雄心壮志. VB V with n Also V

3 If you **sympathize** with a proposal or action, you approve of it and are willing to support it. 赞成, 支持. ❖ *Most of the people living there sympathized with the guerrillas.* 生活在那个地区的人大多支持游击队. ◢ **sym·pa·thiz·er, sympathizers** ❖ *...a group of Nazi sympathisers.* 一伙纳粹的支持者. VB V with n N-COUNT

sym·pa·thy /'sɪmpəθi/ **sympathies.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you have **sympathy** for someone who has had a misfortune, you are sorry for them, and show this in the way you behave towards them. 同情, 同情心. ❖ *I have had very little help from doctors and no sympathy whatsoever.* 我极少得到医生的帮助,完全得不到他们的同情. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 If you have **sympathy** with someone's ideas or opinions, you agree with them. 支持, 赞同. ❖ *Lithuania still commands considerable international sympathy for its cause.* 立陶宛的事业依然得到大量的国际声援. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 If you take some action in **sympathy** with someone else, you do it in order to show that you support them. 表示支持. ❖ *Several hundred workers struck in sympathy with their colleagues at KBS.* 数百名工人举行罢工以声援KBS的同事们. N-UNCOUNT

sym·pho·ny /'sɪmfəni/ **symphonies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **symphony** is a piece of music written to be played by an orchestra. Symphonies are usually made up of four separate sections called movements. (通常由四个乐章组成的)交响乐, 交响曲. ◢ **sym·phon·ic** /sɪm'fɒnɪk/ ❖ *...symphonic music.* 交响乐. N-COUNT ADJ

symphony orchestra, symphony orchestras. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **symphony orchestra** is a large orchestra that plays classical music. 交响乐团, 交响乐队. N-COUNT

sym·po·sium /sɪm'pəʊziəm/ **symposia** /sɪm'pəʊziə/ or **symposiums.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **symposium** is a conference in which experts or scholars discuss a particular subject. 专题研讨会; 讨论会. N-COUNT

symp·tom /'sɪmptəm/ **symptoms.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **symptom** of an illness is something wrong with your body or mind that is a sign of the illness. (疾病的)症状. ❖ *...patients with flu symptoms.* 有流行性感冒症状的病人. N-COUNT

2 A **symptom** of a bad situation is something that happens which is considered to be a sign of this situation. 征兆, 迹象. ❖ *The contradictory statements are symptoms of disarray in the administration.* 自相矛盾的声明表明政府处于一片混乱状态. N-COUNT

symp·to·mat·ic /ˌsɪmptə'mætɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **symptomatic** of something else, especially something bad, it is a sign of it. 作为...征兆的; 表明的, 说明的. ❖ *The city's problems are symptomatic of the crisis that is spreading throughout the country.* 该市的问题表明危机正向全国扩展. ADJ v-link ADJ FORMAL

syna·gogue /'sɪnəgɒg/ **synagogues.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **synagogue** is a building where Jewish people meet to worship or to study their religion. 犹太教堂,犹太会堂. N-COUNT

syn·apse /'saɪnæps, AM sɪ'næps/ **synapses.**
A **synapse** is one of the points in the nervous system at which a nerve signal is passed from one neuron to another. (神经系统里的)突触. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

sync /sɪŋk/; 又拼作 **synch.**
If two things are **out of sync**, they are badly matched or do not work simultaneously as they should. (两个事物)不协调,不同步. If two things are **in sync**, they are well-matched or work simultaneously as they should. (两个事物)协调、同步. ❖ *Normally, when demand and supply are out of sync, you either increase the supply, or you adjust the price mechanism.* 通常当供给和需求不协调的时候,你不是增加供给,就是调整价格机制. PHR INFORMAL

syn·chro·nize /'sɪŋkrənaɪz/ **synchronizes, synchronizing, synchronized;** [英]又拼作 **synchronise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **synchronize** two activities, processes, or movements, or **synchronize** one activity, process, or movement with another, you cause them to happen at the same time and speed as each other. (使)同时发生; (使)在时间上协调一致. ❖ *Synchronise the score with the film action.* 使电影的声画同步. V-RECIP-ERG V pl-n V n with n Also V with n, pl-n V
◢ **syn·chro·ni·za·tion** /ˌsɪŋkrənaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *With perfect synchronization, two other girls cartwheeled toward the ropes.* 在同一时间,另外两个女孩向绳子做侧手翻. N-UNCOUNT

ˌsynchronized 'swimming; 又拼作 **synchronised swimming.**
Synchronized swimming is a sport in which two or more swimmers perform complicated and carefully planned movements in water in time to music. 花样游泳,韵律泳(两名或两名以上游泳运动员按音乐节奏同步表演). N-UNCOUNT

syn·co·pat·ed /'sɪŋkəpeɪtɪd/.
In **syncopated** music, the weak beats in the bar are stressed instead of the strong beats. 切分的,切分音乐的. ADJ-GRADED

syn·di·cate /'sɪndɪkət/ **syndicates, syndicating, syndicated.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **syndicate** is an association of people or organizations that is formed for business purposes or in order to carry out a project. (个人或组织为商业等目的组成的)辛迪加,财团. ❖ *...a major crime syndicate.* 一个大的罪犯辛迪加. N-COUNT
2 When newspaper articles or television programmes **are syndicated**, they are sold to several different newspapers or television stations, who then publish the articles or broadcast the programmes. (稿件或节目在多家报纸或电视台)(被)同时发表;(被)同时播放. ❖ *Today his programme is syndicated to 500 stations.* 今天他的节目在500家电视台同时播放. VB be V-ed be V-ed prep/adv
◢ **syn·di·ca·tion** /ˌsɪndɪ'keɪʃən/ ❖ *All together, Columbia has 23 sitcoms in syndication.* 哥伦比亚公司总共有23部情景喜剧在各处同时播放. N-UNCOUNT

syn·drome /'sɪndrəʊm/ **syndromes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **syndrome** is a medical condition that is characterized by a particular group of signs and symptoms. (医学上的)综合症状;综合征;症候群. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **Down's syndrome.**
2 You can refer to an undesirable condition that is characterized by a particular type of activity or behaviour as a **syndrome**. (行为或举止的)不良表现(或特征). ❖ *Scientists call this the 'it won't affect me' syndrome.* 科学家们把这称作"跟我没有关系"综合征. N-COUNT

syn·er·gy /'sɪnədʒi/ **synergies.**
If someone, especially a business person, says that there is **synergy** between two or more organizations or groups, they mean that when they combine or work together, they are more successful than they are when they are on their own. 协同作用(两个或两个以上组织或群体协同工作会比单独工作更加成功). N-VAR

syn·od /'sɪnɒd/ **synods.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **synod** is a special council of members of a Church, which meets regularly to discuss religious issues. 教会会议. N-COUNT

syno·nym /'sɪnənɪm/ **synonyms.**
A **synonym** is a word or expression which means the same as another word or expression. 同义词,同义表达方式. N-COUNT

syn·ony·mous /sɪ'nɒnɪməs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that one thing is **synonymous** with another, you mean that the two things are very closely associated with each other so that one suggests the other or one cannot exist without the other. (两个事物)互相关联的(表示任何一个不能单独存在). ❖ *In politics, power and popularity are not synonymous.* 在政治上,权力与声望不是互相关联的. ADJ

syn·op·sis /sɪ'nɒpsɪs/ **synopses** /sɪ'nɒpsiːz/.
A **synopsis** is a summary of a longer piece of writing or work. 提要;概要;归纳. N-COUNT

syn·tax /'sɪntæks/.
Syntax is the ways that words can be put together, or are put together, in order to make sentences. 句法. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL
◢ **syn·tac·tic** /sɪn'tæktɪk/ ❖ *We select dictionary examples to show syntactic behaviour.* 我们从词典里选择例子来说明句子的组成方式. ADJ

syn·the·sis /'sɪnθɪsɪs/ **syntheses.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **synthesis** of different ideas or styles is a mixture or combination of these ideas or styles. 综合;综合体. ❖ *Her synthesis of feminism and socialism ran counter to all other historical currents.* 她的女权主义和社会主义的综合思想与所有别的历史潮流背道而驰. N-COUNT FORMAL
2 The **synthesis** of a substance is the production of it by means of chemical or biological reactions. (通过化学或生物反应的)合成(法). N-VAR TECHNICAL

syn·the·size /'sɪnθɪsaɪz/ **synthesizes, synthesizing, synthesized;** [英]又拼作 **synthesise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **synthesize** a substance means to produce it by means of chemical or biological reactions. (通过化学或生物反应)合成. VB V n TECHNICAL
2 If you **synthesize** different ideas, facts, or experiences, you combine them to form a single idea or impression. (把不同的思想、事实、经验等)综合. VB V n FORMAL

syn·the·sized /'sɪnθɪsaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **synthesised.**
Synthesized sounds are produced electronically using a synthesizer. (音响)合成的(指用电子音响合成器制作的). ADJ: ADJ n

syn·the·siz·er /'sɪnθɪsaɪzə/ **synthesizers;** [英]又拼作 **synthesiser.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **synthesizer** is an electronic machine that produces speech, music, or other sounds by using its computer to combine individual syllables or sounds that have been previously recorded and stored. 电子音响合成器. N-COUNT

syn·thet·ic /sɪn'θetɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Synthetic products are made from chemicals or artificial substances rather than from natural ones. (用化学品或人造物)合成的,人造的. ADJ
◢ **syn·theti·cal·ly** ❖ *...the therapeutic use of natural and synthetically produced hormones.* 用天然的和人工生产的激素来治疗. ADV ADV with v

syn·thet·ics /sɪn'θetɪks/.
You can refer to synthetic clothing, fabric, or materials as **synthetics**. 合成物;合成纤维. N-PLURAL

syphi·lis /'sɪfɪlɪs/.
Syphilis is a serious disease which is passed on through sexual intercourse. 梅毒. N-UNCOUNT

sy·phon /'saɪfən/ **syphons.**
➻ 见 **siphon.**

sy·ringe /sɪ'rɪndʒ/ **syringes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **syringe** is a small tube with a plunger and a fine hollow needle or pointed end. Syringes may be used for injecting drugs or for taking blood from someone's body. 注射器,注射筒,针筒. N-COUNT

syr·up /'sɪrəp/ **syrups.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Syrup** is a sweet liquid made by cooking sugar with water, and sometimes with fruit juice as well. 糖水;果子露. N-VAR
2 **Syrup** is a very sweet thick liquid made from sugar. 糖浆. N-UNCOUNT
➻ 又见 **golden syrup, maple syrup.**
◢ **syr·upy.** Liquid that is **syrupy** is sweet or thick like syrup. (甜度或稠度)糖浆般的. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Syrup** is a medicine in the form of a thick, sweet liquid. (药用)糖浆. ❖ *...cough syrup.* 止咳糖浆. N-VAR

S

sys·tem /'sɪstəm/ **systems.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **system** is a way of working, organizing, or doing something which follows a fixed plan or set of rules. You can use **system** to refer to an organization or institution that is organized in this way. 制度,体制. ❖ *The present system of funding for higher education is unsatisfactory.* 目前为高等教育提供资金的体制是不能令人满意的. N-COUNT

2 A **system** is a device or set of devices powered by electricity, for example a hi-fi or computers. (以电为能源的)系统,设备. N-COUNT

3 A **system** is a set of equipment or parts such as water pipes or electrical wiring, which is used to supply water, heat, or electricity. (供水、热、电等的)系统. ❖ *...a central heating system.* 中央供暖系统. N-COUNT

4 A **system** is a network of things linked together so that people or things can travel from one place to another or communicate. (交通、通讯等的)系统,网络. ❖ *...Australia's road and rail system.* 澳洲的公路和铁路系统. N-COUNT

5 Your **system** is your body's organs and other parts that together perform particular functions. (身体内各部分组成的)系统. ❖ *...the reproductive system.* 生殖系统. N-COUNT

6 A **system** is a particular set of rules, especially in mathematics or science, which is used to count or measure things. (数学或科学等的)法则. ❖ *...the decimal system of metric weights and measures.* 公制度量衡的十进位制. N-COUNT

7 People sometimes refer to the government or administration of a country as **the system**. (一个国家的)政府,体制. N-SING *the* N

8 ➡ 又见 **central nervous system, digestive system, ecosystem, immune system, nervous system, public address system, solar system, sound system.**

9 If you **get** something **out of** your **system**, you take some action so that you no longer want to do it or no longer have strong feelings about it. 不再想干(某事); 把(对某事的强烈感情)发泄出来. PHR

sys·tem·at·ic /ˌsɪstə'mætɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Something that is done in a **systematic** way is done according to a fixed plan, in a thorough and efficient way. 有条理的; 有计划的; 彻底的; 有效的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **sys·tem·ati·cal·ly** /ˌsɪstə'mætɪkli/ ❖ *The army has systematically violated human rights.* 军队已经彻底侵犯人权. ADV, ADV with v

sys·tema·tize /'sɪstəmətaɪz/ **systematizes, systematizing, systematized;** [英]又拼作 **systematise.**

If you **systematize** things, you make them systematic or organize them into a system. 使系统化, 使条理化. ❖ *Systematize your approach to problem solving.* 将你解决问题的办法条理化. VB, FORMAL, V n, Also V

sys·tem·ic /sɪ'stiːmɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Systemic means affecting the whole of a system or organism. 影响全身的, 影响整体的. ❖ *The economy is locked in a systemic crisis.* 经济陷于一场全局性的危机之中. ADJ

ˌsystems 'analyst, systems analysts.

A **systems analyst** is someone whose job is to assess a company's computer needs and to provide the equipment and software needed to fulfil them. (评估某公司对电脑需求并提供所需设备和软件的)系统分析员. N-COUNT

T, t

T

T, t /tiː/ **T's, t's;** also spelled **tee** for meaning 3. 第3项释义又拼作 tee.

1 **T** is the twentieth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第二十个字母. N-VAR

2 **T** or **t** is a written abbreviation for words beginning with 't', such as 'ton' and 'time'. 以 t 为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 ton 和 time.

3 You can use **to a T** or **to a tee** to mean perfectly or exactly right. For example, if something suits you **to a T**, it suits you perfectly. If you have got an activity or a skill **down to a T**, you have succeeded in doing it exactly right. 精确地; 恰到好处, 毫厘不爽. PHR, INFORMAL

ta /tɑː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Ta means thank you. 谢谢. ❖ *Peter got a wad of banknotes folded in half out of his jeans pocket. 'Ta very much,' said Sam.* 彼得从牛仔裤袋里掏出一叠对折着的钞票. '非常感谢.' 萨姆说. CONVENTION, INFORMAL, BRITISH

tab /tæb/ **tabs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tab** is a small piece of cloth or paper that is attached to something, usually with information about that thing written on it. (小布条或纸条的)标签, 签条. ❖ *...a small red tab sewn on to the left-hand side of the back right pocket.* 缝在右后边口袋左边的一个红色小标签. N-COUNT

2 If someone **keeps tabs on** you, they make sure that they always know where you are and what you are doing, often in order to control you. 严密监视、密切注意...的动向. PHR, INFORMAL

3 A **tab** is a metal strip that you pull off the top of a can of drink in order to open it. The British term is **ring-pull**. (易拉罐上的)拉环. [英]作ring-pull. N-COUNT, AMERICAN

4 A **tab** is tablet of a drug that is sold illegally. (非法出售的)药片. ❖ *One tab of Ecstasy costs at least £15.* 一片'摇头丸'迷幻药至少要15镑. N-COUNT

5 A **tab** is a bill or check for goods or services that you have received. 账单. ❖ *At least one estimate puts the total tab at $7 million.* 至少有一项评估认定总共花费达700万元. N-COUNT, AMERICAN

6 If you **pick up the tab**, you pay a bill on behalf of a group of people or provide the money that is needed for something. (代表一群人)付账; 提供全部费用. PHR, INFORMAL

Ta·bas·co /tæ'bæskəʊ/.

Tabasco is a hot spicy sauce made from peppers. **Tabasco** is a trademark. 塔巴斯科辣酱. Tabasco 为商标名. N-UNCOUNT

tab·by /'tæbi/ **tabbies.**

A **tabby** or a **tabby cat** is a cat whose fur has dark stripes or wavy markings on a lighter background. 斑猫(毛带深色条纹或波纹). N-COUNT

tab·er·nac·le /'tæbənækəl/ **tabernacles.**

1 A **tabernacle** is a church used by certain Christian Protestant groups and by Mormons. (某些新教徒、摩门教徒的)教堂. N-COUNT

2 **The Tabernacle** was a small tent which contained the most sacred writings of the ancient Jews and which they took with them when they were travelling. 会幕, 活动圣堂(古代犹太人旅途中用于供奉圣物的小型帐篷). N-PROPER, *the* N

ta·ble /'teɪbəl/ **tables, tabling, tabled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **table** is a piece of furniture with a flat top that you put things on or sit at. 桌子. ❖ *...the kitchen table.* 餐桌. N-COUNT

2 If you ask for a **table** in a restaurant, you want to have a meal there. 一桌酒菜; 饭菜. ❖ *I booked a table at the Savoy Grill.* 我在萨伏依烤肉餐馆定了一桌酒菜. N-COUNT

3 If someone **tables** a proposal, they say formally that they want it to be discussed at a meeting. 把(提议)提交讨论, 把...列入议程. ❖ *They've tabled a motion criticising the Government for doing nothing about the problem.* 他们已经提交了一项动议, 批评政府在这个问题上无所作为. VB, BRITISH, V n

4 If someone **tables** a proposal or plan which has been put forward, they decide to discuss it or deal with it at a later date, rather than straight away. 搁置, 暂缓审议(提议或计划). ❖ *We will table that for later.* 那件事我们以后再讨论. VB, AMERICAN, V n

5 If you put something **on the table**, you present it at a meeting for it to be discussed. 被提交讨论中(的). ❖ *It means that all the options are at least on the table.* 这意味着至少所有的选择都已提交讨论. PHR

6 A **table** is a written set of facts and figures arranged in columns and rows. 表格, 一览表. N-COUNT also N num

7 A **table** or **multiplication table** is a list of the multiplications of numbers between one and twelve, which children learn at school. 乘法表, 乘数表. N-COUNT

8 ➼ 又见 **coffee table, dressing table, negotiating table, round table, tea table.**

9 If you **turn the tables** on someone, you change the situation completely, so that instead of them causing problems for you, you are causing problems for them. 扭转局面; 转败为胜. PHR

10 ➼ to **put** your **cards on the table**: 见 **card.**

tab·leau /'tæbləʊ/ **tableaux.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **tableau** is a scene, for example from the Bible, history, or mythology, portrayed by people in costumes posing silently, sometimes on a float in a procession. (由真人扮演的静态的圣经、历史或神话的)场景; 舞台造型. ❖ *...a nativity tableau.* 一幕表现基督降生的人物造型. N-COUNT

2 A **tableau** is a piece of art such as a sculpture or painting that depicts a scene, especially one from the Bible, history, or mythology. (描绘圣经、历史或神话场景的)艺术作品. N-COUNT

table·cloth /'teɪbəlklɒθ, AM -klɔːθ/ **tablecloths.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **tablecloth** is a cloth used to cover a table. 台布, 桌布. N-COUNT

'table lamp, table lamps.

A **table lamp** is a small electric lamp which stands on a table or other piece of furniture. 台灯, 桌灯. N-COUNT

'table manners.

You can use **table manners** to refer to the way you behave when you are eating a meal at a table. 用餐礼节; 席间举止. ❖ *...decent table manners.* 得体的席间举止. N-PLURAL

table·spoon /'teɪbəlspuːn/ **tablespoons.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **tablespoon** is a fairly large spoon used for serving food and whilst cooking. (分食或烹饪用的)汤匙, 大餐匙. N-COUNT

table·spoon·ful /'teɪbəlspuːnfʊl/ **tablespoonsful** or **tablespoonfuls.**

You can refer to an amount of food resting on a tablespoon as a **tablespoonful** of food. (食物等的)一汤匙的容量. N-COUNT

tab·let /'tæblət/ **tablets.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **tablet** is a small solid round mass of medicine which you swallow. 药片. ❖ *...sleeping tablets.* 安眠药片. N-COUNT

2 Clay **tablets** or stone **tablets** are the flat pieces of clay or stone which people used to write on before paper was invented. (纸张发明之前由黏土或石制成, 用于书写的)牌; 匾; 碑. N-COUNT

'table tennis. ♦◇◇◇◇

Table tennis is a game played indoors by two or four people. The players stand at each end of a long table which has a low net across its middle and hit a small light ball to the other side of the table, using small bats. 乒乓球运动. N-UNCOUNT

'table top, table tops; 又拼作 **tabletop.**

A **table top** is the flat surface on a table. 桌面; 台面. N-COUNT

table·ware /'teɪbəlweə/.

Tableware consists of the objects used on the table at meals, for example plates, glasses, or cutlery. 餐具. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

'table wine, table wines.

Table wine is fairly cheap wine that is drunk with meals. 佐餐葡萄酒、餐酒. N-VAR

tab·loid /'tæblɔɪd/ **tabloids.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **tabloid** is a newspaper that has small pages, short articles, and lots of photographs. Tabloids are often considered to be less serious than other newspapers. 小报. ❖ *'The British tabloids called me "leggy" and "stunning"', she recalls.* '英国小报说我"双腿修长"和"容貌绝顶"', 她回忆说. N-COUNT

ta·boo /tæ'buː/ **taboos.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If there is a **taboo** on a subject or activity, it is a social custom to avoid doing that activity or talking about that subject, because people find them embarrassing or offensive. 禁忌, 忌讳. ❖ *The topic of addiction remains something of a taboo.* 毒瘾仍然是一个忌讳的话题. N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Cancer is a taboo subject.* 癌症是个禁忌话题. ADJ-GRADED

tabu·late /'tæbjʊleɪt/ **tabulates, tabulating, tabulated.**

To **tabulate** information means to arrange it in columns on a page so that it can be analysed. 把...排成表格式, 列成表格. ❖ *...tabulating and analysing numerical data.* 用表格列出数字资料并进行分析. VB V n

tacho·graph /'tækəgrɑːf, -græf/ **tachographs.**

A **tachograph** is a device that is put in vehicles such as lorries and coaches in order to record information such as how fast the vehicle goes, how far it travels, and the number of breaks the driver takes. (汽车等的)速度里程表. N-COUNT BRITISH

tac·it /'tæsɪt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you refer to someone's **tacit** agreement or approval, you mean they are agreeing to something or approving it without actually saying so, often because they are unwilling to admit to doing so. 默示的, 不明说的. ❖ *The question was a tacit admission that a mistake had indeed been made.* 那个问题是默认了确实曾经犯过错误. ◢ **tac·it·ly** ❖ *He tacitly admitted that the government had breached regulations.* 他默认了政府违反规章的事实. ADJ ADV ADV with v

taci·turn /'tæsɪtɜːn/.

A **taciturn** person does not say very much and can seem unfriendly. 沉默寡言的; 不苟言笑的. ADJ-GRADED

tack /tæk/ **tacks, tacking, tacked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **tack** is a short nail with a broad, flat head, especially one that is used for fastening carpets to the floor. 大头钉, 图钉, 平头钉. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **thumbtack.**

2 If you **tack** something to a surface, you pin it there with tacks or drawing pins. (用图钉)将...钉上. ❖ *He had tacked this note to her door.* 他把这张便条钉在她的门上. VB V n to n Also V n with adv

3 If you **tack** pieces of material together, you sew them together with big, loose stitches in order to hold them firmly or check that they fit, before sewing them properly. (缝纫时作暂时定样用)粗缝. ❖ *Tack the cord around the cushion with raw edges level.* 将绳子粗缝在垫子周围, 使毛边齐平. VB V pl-n with together V n prep/adv

4 If you change **tack** or try a different **tack**, you try a different method for dealing with a situation. 方法, 思路. ❖ *This report takes a different tack from the 20 that have come before.* 这次报告与以前的20次报告的思路不同. N-SING also no det

5 If a sailing boat **is tacking** or if the crew **tacks** it, it is sailing towards a particular point in a series of diagonal movements rather than in a straight line. (使船)抢风航行; (使船)循对角线方向斜向航行. ❖ *Our last serious trip involved a coastal passage from Morocoy to Puerto la Cruz, tacking east against wind and current.* 我们最后一次重要的旅行包括从莫洛科伊沿海岸航行到拉克鲁斯港, 顶风逆流向东航行. *The helmsman could tack the boat singlehanded.* 这位舵手可以单枪匹马地使船抢风航行. V-ERG V V adv/prep V n

›tack on.

If you say that something **is tacked on** to something else, you think that it is added in a hurry and in an unsatisfactory way. (仓促地)(被)附加, (被)增补, (被)追加. ❖ *The child-care bill is to be tacked on to the budget plan now being worked out in the Senate.* 儿童照管议案将被增补到目前参议院正在制订的预算计划中. PHR-V be V-ed P to n Also V n P

tack·le /'tækəl/ **tackles, tackling, tackled.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If you **tackle** a difficult problem or task, you deal with it in a very determined or efficient way. (坚定或有效地)应付, 解决, 处理. ❖ *Firemen later tackled the blaze.* 消防队员后来制止了火势. VB V n

2 If you **tackle** someone in a game such as hockey or soccer, you try to take the ball away from them. If you **tackle** someone in rugby or American football, you knock them to the ground. (曲棍球或英式足球中)抢截, 抢球; (橄榄球或美式足球中)擒抱并摔倒, 抱截. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a tackle by full-back Brian Burrows.* 后卫布赖恩·伯罗斯的阻截. N-COUNT

T

3 If you **tackle** someone about a matter, you speak to them frankly about it, usually in order to get something changed or done. (坦率地与某人)交涉(某事). ❖ *I tackled him about how anyone could live amidst so much poverty.* 我与他就在如此贫困的情况下如何活得下去进行交涉. VB V n about wh/n

4 If you **tackle** someone, you attack them and fight them. 揪住; 袭击. ❖ *He claims Pasolini overtook and tackled him, pushing him into the dirt.* 他说帕索里尼追上来, 揪住他, 把他推到泥地里. VB V n

5 **Tackle** is the equipment that you need for a sport or activity, especially fishing. (运动或活动的)装备, 用具; (尤指)钓具. N-UNCOUNT

6 **Tackle** is the equipment, usually consisting of ropes and pulleys, needed for lifting or pulling something. (用来提升或拉动某物的)滑车、滑轮, 辘轳. N-UNCOUNT

tacky /ˈtæki/ **tackier, tackiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **tacky**, you dislike it because it is cheap and badly made or vulgar. 俗气的, 趣味低下的. ❖ *...a woman in a fake leopard-skin coat and tacky red sunglasses.* 一个身穿仿豹皮大衣, 戴着俗气的红色太阳眼镜的女人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

2 If something such as paint or glue is **tacky**, it is slightly sticky and not yet dry. 未干透而发黏的; 有黏着力的. ADJ-GRADED

tact /tækt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Tact is the ability to avoid upsetting or offending people by being careful not to say or do things that would hurt their feelings. (为人处世的)圆通, 得体, 不得罪人; (社交的)手腕. ❖ *...helping to smooth over problems with great tact and efficiency.* 非常得体娴熟地帮助纾解问题. N-UNCOUNT

tact·ful /ˈtæktful/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you use **tactful** to describe someone, or something they say or do, you approve of them because they are careful not to say or do something which would offend or upset another person. 圆滑的, 得体的, 乖巧的, 老练的. ❖ *He had been extremely tactful in dealing with the financial question.* 他在处理金融问题方面一直极为老练. ◢ **tact·ful·ly** ❖ *Alex tactfully refrained from further comment.* 亚历克斯很乖觉, 没有作进一步的评论. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

T

tac·tic /ˈtæktɪk/ **tactics.** ♦♦♦◇◇

Tactics are the methods that you choose to use in order to achieve what you want in a particular situation. 战术; 策略, 手段, 招数. ❖ *The terrorists continue to express confidence that their guerrilla tactics can defeat a conventional force.* 恐怖分子继续扬言, 他们相信游击战术可以战胜常规部队. N-COUNT

tac·ti·cal /ˈtæktɪkəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **tactical** to describe an action or plan which is intended to help someone achieve what they want in a particular situation. (行动或计划)战术性的, 策略性的. ❖ *The security forces had made a tactical withdrawal from the area.* 治安部队在这一地区实施了战术性撤退. ADJ
◢ **tac·ti·cal·ly** /ˈtæktɪkli/ ❖ *They cannot actually tell their supporters to vote tactically against the Conservatives.* 他们无法明确地告诉他们的支持者去进行策略投票以反对保守党. ADV

2 **Tactical** weapons or forces are those which a military commander can decide to use in a battle, rather than waiting for a decision by a political leader. 战术性的(军事指挥员可自行决定使用而无须听候政治领袖决定的武器或部队). ❖ *...U.S. tactical air fighter squadrons.* 美国战术空军战斗机中队. ADJ ADJ n

ˌtactical ˈvoting.

Tactical voting is the act of voting for a particular person or political party in order to prevent someone else from winning, rather than because you support that person or party. 策略投票, 战术投票(为阻止他人或其他政党当选而非真心投票支持某人或某政党作法). N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

tac·ti·cian /tækˈtɪʃən/ **tacticians.**

If you say that someone is a good **tactician**, you mean that they are skilful at choosing the best methods in order to achieve what they want. 有策略的人; 战术家. N-COUNT

tac·tile /ˈtæktaɪl, AM -təl/.

1 If you describe someone as **tactile**, you mean that they tend to touch other people a lot when talking to them. (说话时)喜欢触碰别人的. ❖ *I am a very tactile person.* 我说话时特别喜欢触碰别人. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something such as fabric which is **tactile** is pleasant or interesting to touch. 质感好的. ❖ *Tweed is timeless, tactile and tough.* 粗花呢永不过时, 质感好且结实耐用. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Tactile** experiences or sensations are received or felt by touch. 感触到的; (依靠)触觉的. ❖ *Heat, cold, tactile and other sensations contribute to flavour.* 热、冷、触觉以及其他的感觉共同形成了滋味. ADJ FORMAL

tact·less /ˈtæktləs/.

If you describe someone as **tactless**, you think what they say or do is likely to offend other people. 不圆通的, 不乖巧的, 不老练的; 小心眼的. ❖ *He had alienated many people with his tactless remarks.* 他说话不够圆通, 为此疏远了许多人. ADJ-GRADED

tad /tæd/.

You can use **a tad** in expressions such as **a tad big** or **a tad small** when you mean that it is slightly too big or slightly too small. 略微, 稍微. PHR INFORMAL

tad·pole /ˈtædpəʊl/ **tadpoles.**

Tadpoles are small water creatures which grow into frogs or toads. 蝌蚪. N-COUNT

taf·fe·ta /ˈtæfɪtə/.

Taffeta is shiny stiff material made of silk or nylon that is used mainly for making women's clothes. 塔夫绸(主要用作女装衣料). N-UNCOUNT

tag /tæg/ **tags, tagging, tagged.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **tag** is a small piece of card or cloth which is attached to an object or person and has information about that object or person on it. (小纸条或布片)标签, 签条. ❖ *...baggage tags.* 行李标签. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **dog tag, price tag.**

2 An electronic **tag** is a device that is attached to someone or something and sets off an alarm if that person or thing moves away or is removed. (附着在人身或物体上以防止其移动的)警报装置. N-COUNT

3 If you **tag** something, you attach something to it or mark it so that it can be identified later. 给...加上标签; 在...上做标记. ❖ *The most important trees were tagged to protect them from being damaged by construction machinery.* 人们在最重要的树木上做了标记以使其免遭建筑机械的毁坏. VB V n

4 If you **tag** someone with a particular label, you keep describing them using a particular phrase or thinking of them as a particular thing. 给...加诨名; 把...戏称作. ❖ *She has always lived in John's house and is still tagged 'Dad's girlfriend' by his children.* 她一直住在约翰家里, 现在仍被约翰的孩子称作'爸爸的女朋友'. VB V n with n JOURNALISM be V-ed n Also V n as n, V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *In Britain, jazz is losing its elitist tag and gaining a much broader audience.* 在英国, 爵士乐正在失去其精英音乐的称号, 而赢得更广泛的观众. N-COUNT

5 A **tag** is a short quotation or saying. (短的)引语, 警句, 成语, 名言. N-COUNT

6 **Tag** is a children's game in which one child chases the others and tries to touch them. 捉人游戏(一种儿童游戏). N-UNCOUNT

7 ➡ 又见 **question tag.**

►tag along.

If someone goes somewhere and you **tag along**, you go with them, especially when they have not asked you to. 尾随, 紧跟在(某人)的后面. ❖ *She seems quite happy to tag along with them.* 她看来很乐意跟随着他们. PHR-V V P V P with n

►tag on.

If you **tag** something **on**, you add it. 加上, 添加. ❖ *It is also worth tagging on an extra day or two to see the capital.* 额外增加一两天看看首都也是值得的. PHR-V V P noun

tail /teɪl/ **tails, tailing, tailed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **tail** of an animal, bird, or fish is the part extending beyond the end of its body. 尾巴. ◢ **-tailed** ❖ *...white-tailed deer.* 白尾鹿. N-COUNT COMB

2 You can use **tail** to refer to the end or back of something, especially something long and thin. 尾部; 后部. ❖ *...the*

horizontal stabilizer bar on the plane's tail. 飞机尾部的水平尾翼.

3 If a man is wearing **tails**, he is wearing a formal jacket which has two long pieces hanging down at the back. 燕尾服, 男子晚礼服. N-PLURAL

4 To **tail** someone means to follow close behind them and watch where they go and what they do. 跟踪, 盯梢. ◆ *He trusted her so little that he had her tailed.* 他一点儿也不信任她, 所以派人去盯她的梢. VB V n INFORMAL have n V-ed

5 A **tail** is someone who is paid to watch and to follow another person. 盯梢的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

6 If you **turn tail**, you turn and run away. 转身逃跑, 转身溜走. PHR

7 If you toss a coin and it comes down **tails**, you can see the side of it that does not have a picture of a head on it. (硬币)反面(没有人头像的一面). ADV ADV after v

8 ➡ **cannot make head or tail of** something: 见 **head**. ➡ to **top and tail**: 见 **top**.

▸**tail off.**

When something **tails off**, it gradually becomes less in amount or value, often before coming to an end completely. 逐步减少; 逐渐消失. ◆ *Last year, economic growth tailed off to below four percent.* 去年, 经济增长的速度逐渐下降到百分之四以下. PHR-V V P

tail·back /ˈteɪlbæk/ **tailbacks.**

A **tailback** is a long queue of traffic stretching back along a road, moving very slowly or not at all, for example because of roadworks or an accident. (交通阻塞形成的)车辆长队, 交通长龙. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌtail ˈend; 又拼作 **tail-end.**

The **tail end** of an event, situation, or period of time is the last part of it. 尾声; 结尾部分. ◆ *...the tail-end of the conversation.* 谈话的尾声. N-SING

tail·gate /ˈteɪlgeɪt/ **tailgates.**

A **tailgate** is a door at the back of a truck or car, that is hinged at the bottom so that it opens downwards. (卡车或轿车向下打开的)后门, 尾门. N-COUNT

ˈtail-light, tail-lights; 又拼作 **taillight.**

The **tail-lights** on a car or other vehicle are the two red lights at the back. (红色的)车辆尾灯. N-COUNT

tai·lor /ˈteɪlə/ **tailors, tailoring, tailored.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **tailor** is a person whose job is to make men's clothes. (做男士服装的)裁缝. N-COUNT

2 If you **tailor** something such as a plan or system to someone's needs, you make it suitable for a particular person or purpose by changing the details of it. 使(计划或体制等)适应(某人的需要); (为特定的人或目的)修改. ◆ *the local forces were trying to tailor their policing style to increase public confidence.* 地方部队正努力改进他们的维持治安方式, 以增加公众的信心. *...scripts tailored to American comedy audiences.* 特别为美国喜剧观众而作的剧本. VB V n to n V n to-inf V-ed Also V n

tai·lored /ˈteɪləd/.

Tailored clothes are designed to fit close to the body, rather than being loose and baggy. 合身的, 贴身的. ◆ *...a white tailored shirt.* 一件白色的合身衬衣. ADJ-GRADED

ˌtailor-ˈmade. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **tailor-made**, it has been specially designed for a particular person or purpose. (为特定对象或目的)专门设计的, 定做的. ◆ *...tailor-made itineraries for tourists.* 专为游客设计的旅行路线. ADJ

2 If you say that someone or something is **tailor-made** for a particular task, purpose, or need, you are emphasizing that they are perfectly suitable for it. 完全适合的. ◆ *These questions were tailor-made for Professor Posner.* 向波斯纳教授提这些问题正合适. ADJ PRAGMATICS

3 **Tailor-made** clothes have been specially made by a tailor to fit a particular person. (衣服)专门定做的; 特制的. ADJ

ˌtailor-ˈmake, tailor-makes, tailor-making, tailor-made.

If someone **tailor-makes** something for you, they make or design it to suit your requirements. 根据特定要求制造(或设计). ◆ *The company can tailor-make your entire holiday.* 这家公司可以根据你的要求为你安排整个假期. ➡ 又见 **tailor-made**. VB V n

tail·pipe /ˈteɪlpaɪp/ **tailpipes.**

A **tailpipe** is the same as an **exhaust** pipe. 同 exhaust pipe. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT AMERICAN

tail·spin /ˈteɪlspɪn/.

If something goes into a **tailspin**, it starts to deteriorate suddenly and rapidly. 直线跌落; 急剧恶化(或衰退). ◆ *The war sent world tourism into a tailspin.* 战争使得世界旅游业急剧变糟. N-SING

tail·wind /ˈteɪlwɪnd/ **tailwinds;** 又拼作 **tail wind.**

A **tailwind** is a wind that is blowing from behind an aeroplane, boat, or other vehicle, making it move faster. 顺风. N-COUNT

taint /teɪnt/ **taints, tainting, tainted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something or someone **is tainted** by something undesirable or corrupt, you mean that their status or reputation is harmed because they are associated with it. (被)败坏, (被)玷污(声誉等). ◆ *...a series of political scandals that has tainted the political stars of a generation.* 玷污了一代政治角色的一连串政治丑闻. ◢ **taint·ed** ◆ *...tainted evidence.* 被破坏了的证据. VB be V-ed V n ADJ-GRADED

2 A **taint** is an undesirable quality which spoils the status or reputation of someone or something. 败坏的迹象; 瑕疵. ◆ *Her government never really shook off the taint of corruption.* 她的政府从未真正地摆脱过腐败之害. N-COUNT

3 If an unpleasant substance **taints** food or medicine, the food or medicine is spoiled or damaged by it. 污染(食物或药品). ◆ *...blood tainted with the AIDS and hepatitis viruses.* 受艾滋病和肝炎病毒感染的血液. VB V n V-ed

take 1 used with nouns describing actions 与描述行为的名词连用

take /teɪk/ **takes, taking, took, taken.** ◆◆◆◆◆

Take is used in combination with a wide range of nouns, where the meaning of the combination depends mostly on the noun. Many of these combinations are common expressions whose meanings can be found at the appropriate nouns. For example, the expression **take care** is explained at **care**. 与各种名词连用, 合成结构的意思主要取决于名词. 其中许多合成结构为常用表达式, 其意义见相关的名词, 如 take care见 care 一条.

1 You can use **take** followed by a noun to refer to a particular action, when it would also be possible to use a verb that has a similar form to the noun. For example, you can say **'she took a sip'** instead of 'she sipped'. 可以后接与动词同形的名词, 以指代特定的行为. 如she took a sip代替she sipped. ◆ *She was too tired to take a shower.* 她累得连淋浴都冲不成了. *Betty took a photograph of us.* 贝蒂给我们拍了一张照片. VB V n

2 You can use **take** with a range of nouns when it is clear from the context what it means, often instead of a more specific verb. For example, you can say **'he took control'** or **'she took a positive attitude'** instead of 'he assumed control' or 'she adopted a positive attitude'. 当从上下文来看take的意思明显时, 它常代替更具体的动词与一系列名词连用. 如 he took control或she took a positive attitude代替he assumed control或she adopted a positive attitude. ◆ *President Collor de Mello took power in March.* 科罗·德梅洛总统于3月掌权. *The constitution requires members of parliament to take an oath of allegiance.* 宪法要求议员宣誓效忠. VB V n

take 2 other verb and noun senses 其他的动词与名词意义

take /teɪk/ **takes, taking, took, taken.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **take** something, you reach for it and hold it. 拿住, 抓住. ◆ *Let me take your coat.* 我给你拿着外套吧. *Alberg took the portrait down from the wall.* 阿尔伯格从墙上取下画像. VB V n V n adv/prep

2 If you **take** something with you when you go somewhere, you carry it or have it with you. 携带. ◆ *I'll take these papers home and read them.* 我会把这些文件带回家阅读. *You should take your passport with you when changing* VB V n adv/prep V n with n

T

money. 换钱时你应该带上护照. *Don't forget to take your camera.* 别忘了带你的相机. V n

3 If you **take** something from a place, you remove it from there. 取出, 拿走. ❖ *He took a handkerchief from his pocket.* 他从口袋里取出一块手帕. *Opening a drawer, she took out a letter.* 她打开抽屉, 拿出一封信. VB / V n with prep/adv

4 If you **take** something from its owner, you steal it or go away with it without their permission. 窃走; 擅自使用. VB V n

5 If a person, vehicle, or path **takes** someone somewhere, they transport or lead them there. 把...运往; 把...带往. ❖ *She took me to a Mexican restaurant.* 她带我到一家墨西哥餐馆. VB / V n prep/adv

6 If something such as a job or interest **takes** you to a place, it is the reason for you going there. (因工作或兴趣等)使...(去某地). ❖ *My work takes me abroad a lot.* 由于工作关系, 我经常出国. VB / V n adv/prep

7 If you **take** something such as your problems or your business to someone, you go to them to discuss your problems or to do business with them. 与(某人)商讨(问题); 与(某人)商谈(生意). ❖ *You need to take your problems to a trained counsellor.* 你需要和一位训练有素的咨询专家谈谈你的问题. VB / V n prep/adv

8 If one thing **takes** another to a particular level or state, it causes it to reach that level or state. 使...达到, 把...推向(某种水平或状态). ❖ *The managing director had given himself a pay rise of 20%, taking his salary to £220,000.* 总经理给自己加薪20%, 使薪水达到了22万镑. VB / V n prep/adv

9 To **take** something or someone means to win or capture them from an enemy or opponent. (从敌人或对手处)夺取, 俘虏. ❖ *Marines went in, taking 15 prisoners.* 海军陆战队发起进攻, 俘获了15名战俘. *Labour also took Warrington South from the Conservative Party.* 工党还从保守党手中夺得了沃灵顿南选区. VB / V n / V n from n

10 If you **take** a prize, you win it. 赢得 (奖品). ❖ *Christie took the gold medal.* 克里斯蒂获得了金牌. VB / V n

11 If a shop, restaurant, cinema, or business **takes** a certain amount of money, it gets that amount from people buying goods or services. (出售商品或服务)获得(收入). ❖ *The firm took £100, 000 in bookings.* 这家公司从预订业务中获得10万镑收入. VB / BRITISH / V amount

➪ In American English, the usual expression is **take in.** [美]一般作 take in. ❖ *The average cabbie takes in about $600 a week.* 一般出租车司机一星期的收入大约为600元. PHR-V / V P amount

12 If you **take** something that is given or offered to you, you accept it. 接受, 接纳. ❖ *When I took the job I thought I could change the system.* 在我接受这份工作时, 我以为自己可以改变这个制度. *His sons took his advice.* 他的儿子们接受了他的建议. VB / V n

13 If you **take** the blame, responsibility, or credit for something, you accept it. 承担(责备, 责任等); 接受(荣誉). ❖ *His brother Raoul did it, but Leonel took the blame and kept his mouth shut.* 虽然是弟弟拉乌尔干的, 可莱昂奈尔却承担了责备, 而且守口如瓶. VB / V n

14 If you **take** something from among a number of things, you choose to have or buy it. 选取; 选购. ❖ *'I'll take the grilled tuna,' Mary Ann told the waiter.* '我要烤金枪鱼.' 玛丽·安对侍者说. VB / V n

15 If you **take** a road or route, you choose to travel along it. 选取(某路或路线)行走; 沿着(某路或路线)行进. ❖ *Take the Chester Road to the outskirts of town.* 沿着这条通往城郊的切斯特路走. VB V n / V n prep/adv

16 If you **take** a house or flat, you rent it, usually for a short time. (短期)租用. ❖ *My wife and I have taken the cottage for a month.* 我妻子和我租用这所农舍已经一个月了. VB / V n

17 If you **take** a car, train, bus, or plane, you use it to go from one place to another. 搭乘(交通工具). ❖ *It's the other end of the High Street. We'll take the car.* 它在商业街的另一头. 我们要坐车去. *She took the train to New York.* 她乘火车去纽约. VB / V n / V n prep/adv

18 If you **take** a particular size in shoes or clothes, that size fits you. 穿(特定尺码的服装或鞋). ❖ *47 per cent of women in the UK take a size 16 or above.* 在英国, 47%的妇女穿16号或以上的服装. VB / V n

19 If someone **takes** a drug or medicine, they use it on themselves, for example by swallowing it. 服(药). VB V n

20 If you **take** food or drink, you eat or drink it. 吃(食物); 喝(饮料或酒). ❖ *Does the Queen take sugar in her coffee?* 女王的咖啡里要放糖吗? VB / V n

21 If you **take** notes, you write down something you want to remember or something someone says. 记录, 摘录. VB V n

22 If you **take** a measurement, you find out what it is by measuring. 量取. ❖ *If he feels hotter than normal, take his temperature.* 如果摸着他比平时热, 就量量他的体温. VB / V n

23 You use **take** when you are discussing or explaining a particular matter, in order to introduce an example or to say how the matter is being considered. 以...为例. ❖ *There's confusion and resentment, and it's almost never expressed out in the open. Take this office, for example.* 人们心存迷茫和怨恨, 却几乎从未公开地表露过. 以这个办公室为例. *Taken in isolation these statements can be dangerous fallacies.* 孤立来看, 这些声明可能是危险的谬论. VB / PRAGMATICS / V n / V-ed / Also V n prep/adv

24 If you **take** a feeling such as pleasure or pride in something that you have or do, it gives you that feeling. 感受, 体验到(快乐, 骄傲). ❖ *They take great pride in their heritage.* 他们对自己的传统深感自豪. *The government will take comfort from the latest opinion poll.* 政府将从最近一次民意调查中得到安慰. VB / V n in n/-ing / V n from n/-ing

25 If you **take** an event or a piece of news in a particular way, you react to it in that way. (以某种方式)对待; 认为. ❖ *No one took my messages seriously.* 没有人认真对待我的信息. VB / V n adv/prep

26 If you **take** someone's meaning or point, you understand and accept what they are saying. 领会, 接受, 理解. ❖ *'I'm not saying it's right, I'm just saying that's what happens.' – 'I take your point.'* '我并不是说这是对的, 我只是说这是所发生的一切.' — '我明白你的意思.' VB / V n

27 If you **take** someone for something, you believe wrongly that they are that thing. 把...(错误地)当做. ❖ *I naturally took him to be the owner.* 我很自然地以为他就是主人. *Do you take me for an idiot?* 你把我当白痴吗? VB / V n to-inf / V n for n

28 Someone's **take** on a particular situation or fact is their attitude to it or their interpretation of it. 反应, 态度. ❖ *What's your take on the new government? Do you think it can work?* 你怎么看新政府? 你觉得它能发挥作用吗? N-SING / N on n

29 If something **takes** a certain amount of time, that amount of time is needed in order to do it. 花费(时间). ❖ *The journey took us a long time.* 这段旅程花了我们很长时间. *The sauce takes 25 minutes to prepare and cook.* 这酱汁得用25分钟来准备和烹制. *It takes 15 minutes to convert the plane into a car by removing the wings.* 将这架飞机的机翼拆下, 把它改装成一辆汽车需时15分钟. VB V n / V n n / V n to-inf / it V n to-inf / Also V n n to-inf

30 If something **takes** a particular quality or thing, that quality or thing is needed in order to do it. 需要(某种特质或某物). ❖ *Walking across the room took all her strength.* 她要竭尽全力才能从房间的这边走到那边. *It takes the bark of three whole trees to make enough of the drug to treat a single patient.* 制造治疗一个病人所需的药物需要整整三棵树的树皮. *It takes a pretty bad level of performance before the teachers will criticize the students.* 学生的表现相当差时老师才批评他们. VB no passive / V n / it V n to-inf / it V n before cl

31 If a place or container **takes** a particular amount or number, there is enough space for that amount or number. 装; 盛; 容纳. ❖ *The place could just about take 2,000 people.* 这个地方大概只能容纳2,000人. VB no passive / V amount

32 If you cannot **take** something difficult, painful, or annoying, you cannot experience it without becoming upset, ill, or angry. (与否定词连用)忍受, 忍耐. ❖ *Don't ever ask me to look after those kids again, I just can't take it!* 可别再让我照顾那些孩子了. 我真的受不了. VB no passive / V n

33 If you **take** something such as damage or loss, you suffer it, especially in war or in a battle. (尤指战争或战斗中)遭受, 承受, 经受(毁坏或损失). ❖ *They have taken very heavy casualties.* 他们遭受了非常重大的伤亡. VB / V n

34 If you **take** a subject or course at school or university, you choose to study it. 攻读, 学习(学科, 课程). ❖ *Students are allowed to take European history and American history.* 学生们可以修欧洲历史和美国历史课. VB V n

35 If you **take** a test or examination, you do it in order to obtain a qualification. 参加(测验或考试). ❖ *She took her driving test in Greenford.* 她在格林福特参加了驾驶执照考试. VB V n

36 The teacher who **takes** a class for a subject teaches the class that subject. 教授(某班级的课程). VB V n for n BRITISH

37 If you **take** one number or amount from another, you subtract or deduct it. 减去, 扣除. ❖ *Take off the price of the house, that's another five thousand.* 扣除房价, 那又是一笔5,000元. VB V n from n V n with off/away

38 If something such as a drug or a dye **takes**, it has the intended result. (药物或染料)获得预期效果, 奏效. ❖ *If the cortisone doesn't take, I may have to have surgery.* 如果'可的松'不见效, 我可能就得做手术了. VB V

39 A **take** is a short piece of action which is filmed in one continuous session for a cinema or television film. 一次连续拍摄的(电影或电视)镜头. N COUNT

take 3 phrases 词组

take /teɪk/ **takes, taking, took, taken.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can say **'I take it'** to someone in order to confirm that you have understood their meaning or understood a situation. 我明白, 我理解. ❖ *I take it that neither of you reads 'The Times'.* 我知道你们俩都不读《泰晤士报》的. PHR PRAGMATICS

2 You can say **'take it from me'** to tell someone that you are absolutely sure that what you are saying is correct, and that they should believe you. 相信我说的话; 我敢担保. ❖ *Take it from me — this is the greatest achievement by any Formula One driver ever.* 你可以相信我的话—这是有史以来一级方程式车手所取得的最好成绩. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If you say to someone **'take it or leave it'**, you are telling them that they can accept something or not accept it, but that you are not prepared to discuss any other alternatives. 要不要随(某人的)便; 接不接受随(某人)喜欢. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

4 If someone **takes** an insult or attack **lying down**, they accept it without protesting or retaliating. 甘受(侮辱或攻击). ❖ *The government is not taking such criticism lying down.* 政府并没有甘心忍受这种指责. PHR

5 If something **takes a lot out of** you or **takes it out of** you, it requires a lot of energy or effort and makes you feel very tired and weak afterwards. 使...精疲力竭; 使...衰弱. PHR

6 **take** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in the dictionary. For example, the expression 'to be taken aback' is explained at 'aback'. 亦可用在大量的表达式中, 本词典将这些放在其他词条下, 如to be taken aback 见 aback 一条.

take 4 phrasal verbs 短语动词

take /teɪk/ **takes, taking, took, taken.** ♦♦♦♦♦

›take after.

If you **take after** a member of your family, you resemble them in your appearance, behaviour, or character. (在外貌、行为或性格方面)与(家庭成员)相像. ❖ *Ted's always been difficult, Mr Kemp — he takes after his dad.* 肯普先生, 特德总是很难相处的—他和他爸爸很相像. PHR-V no passive V P n

›take apart.

1 If you **take** something **apart**, you separate it into its different parts. 把(某物)拆散, 拆开. ❖ *When the clock stopped, he took it apart, found what was wrong, and put the whole thing together again.* 当时钟不走的时候, 他将它拆开, 找到毛病, 然后又把它重新装上. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

2 If you **take apart** something such as an argument or an idea, you discuss it forcefully or thoroughly, often to show that it is wrong. 对(论点或思想)作彻底剖析. ❖ *They will take that problem apart and analyze it in great detail.* 他们将详细剖析那个问题. PHR-V V P n V n P

›take away.

1 If you **take** something **away** from someone, you remove it from them, so that they no longer have it. 拿走. ❖ *'Give me the knife,' he said softly, 'or I'll take it away from you.'* '把刀给我,' 他轻轻地说, '不然我就把它拿走.' PHR-V, V n P V n P from n Also V P noun

2 If someone in authority **takes** you **away**, they force you to go with them, for example to a police station. (强行)带走. ❖ *They were taken away in a police bus.* 他们被装进一辆警车带走了. *Soldiers took away four people one of whom was later released.* 士兵带走了四个人, 其中一人后来获释. PHR-V: V n P be V-ed P V P noun

3 To **take** something **away from** an achievement, success, or quality means to make it seem lower in value or worth than it should be. 贬低...的价值; 有损于. ❖ *The victory looks rather hollow. That takes nothing away from the courage and skill of the fighting forces.* 这场胜利看来徒有其名, 但这并不有损于战斗部队的骁勇善战. PHR-V V n P from n

4 ➡ 又见 **takeaway**.

›take back.

1 If you **take** something **back**, you return it to the place where you bought it or borrowed it from, because it is unsuitable or broken, or because you have finished with it. 退(货); 归还. ❖ *I once took back a pair of shoes that fell apart after a week.* 有一次我退了一双鞋, 因为穿了一周就裂口子了. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If you **take** something **back**, you admit that something that you said or thought is wrong. 收回(错误的话或想法). ❖ *Take back what you said about Jeremy!* 收回你关于杰里米的话! PHR-V V n P V P noun

3 If you **take** someone **back**, you allow them to come home again, after they have gone away because of a quarrel or other problem. (在经历争吵或其他问题后)允许...回家; 重新接纳. ❖ *The government has agreed to take back those people who are considered economic rather than political refugees.* 政府已同意重新接纳那些被认为是经济难民而非政治难民的人们. PHR-V V n P V P noun

4 If you say that something **takes** you **back**, you mean that it reminds you of a period of your past life and makes you think about it again. 使...回想起, 引起...的回忆. ❖ *I enjoyed experimenting with colours — it took me back to being five years old.* 我喜欢试用各种色彩—这使我回到五岁时的时光. *This takes me back.* 这勾起了我对往昔的回忆. PHR-V V n P to n/-ing V n P

›take down.

1 If you **take down** a structure, you get rid of it by removing each piece of it. 拆卸, 拆除. ❖ *The Canadian army took down the barricades.* 加拿大军队拆除了路障. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If you **take down** a piece of information or statement, you write it down. 记录. ❖ *I took down his comments in shorthand.* 我用速记方式记下了他的评论. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›take in.

1 If you **take** someone **in**, you allow them to stay in your house or country, especially when they are homeless or in trouble. 收留; 让...留宿. ❖ *The monastery has taken in 26 refugees.* 这所修道院已经收留了26名难民. PHR-V V n P V P noun

2 If the police **take** someone **in**, they remove them from their home in order to question them. 拘留. ❖ *The police have taken him in for questioning.* 警方已将他拘留, 进行审问. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

3 If you **are taken in** by someone or something, you are deceived or fooled by them. (被)迷惑; (被)蒙蔽; (被)欺骗. ❖ *He is a real charmer who totally took me in.* 他是个很有吸引力的人, 完全把我迷惑住了. PHR-V be V-ed P V n P Also V P noun

4 When people, animals, or plants **take in** air, drink, or food, they allow it to enter their body, usually by breathing or swallowing. 吸入, 吸收; 吞入. PHR-V V P noun

5 If you **take** something **in**, you pay attention to it and understand it when you hear or read it. 理解, 领会. ❖ *Robert took it all in without needing second explanations.* 罗伯特无需进一步的解释就完全明白了一切. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

6 If you **take** something **in**, you see all of it at the same time or with just one look. (一眼)看出, 注意到. ❖ *The eyes behind the lenses were dark and quick-moving, taking in everything at a glance.* 镜片后面的这双眼睛乌黑机灵, 匆匆一瞥, 一切便尽收眼中. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

7 If you **take in** something such as a film or a museum, you go to see it. 观看(影片); 参观(博物馆等). ❖ *I was wondering* PHR-V no passive

T

if you might want to take in a movie with me this evening. 今晚你想不想跟我一起看电影? [V P noun, Also V n P]

8 If one thing **takes in** another, it is big enough to include the other thing within it. 包括; 容纳. ❖ *Ethiopia's large territorial area takes in a population of more than 40 million people.* 埃塞俄比亚广袤的领土上容纳了4千多万人口. [PHR-V, no passive, V P noun, Also V n P]

9 If you **take in** a dress, jacket, or other item of clothing, you make it smaller and tighter by altering its seams. 改小, 改瘦(衣服). [PHR-V V P noun, V n P]

▸take off.

1 When an aircraft **takes off**, it leaves the ground and starts flying. (飞机)起飞. ❖ *We eventually took off at 11 o'clock.* 我们终于在11点钟起飞了. [PHR-V, V P]

2 If something such as a product, an activity, or someone's career **takes off**, it suddenly becomes very successful. (产品)畅销; (活动)成功; (事业)发达. ❖ *They need to expand the number of farmers who are involved if the scheme's going to really take off.* 这项计划如果真的要成功, 他们需要增加参与农民的人数. [PHR-V, V P]

3 If you **take off** or **take** yourself **off**, you go away, often suddenly and unexpectedly. (常指突然匆匆地)离开, 走开. ❖ *He took himself off to Mexico.* 他突然动身去墨西哥了. [PHR-V, V pron-refl P, Also V P]

4 When you **take** your clothes **off**, you remove them. 脱下(衣服等). ❖ *She took off her spectacles.* 她摘下眼镜. [PHR-V V n P, V P noun]

5 If something such as a service or entertainment **is taken off**, it is withdrawn so that people can no longer use it or watch it. (服务或娱乐等)(被)取消, (被)停止. ❖ *We would very much deplore it if a popular programme were taken off as a result of political pressure.* 如果一个深受欢迎的节目因政治压力而遭取消, 我们将深感痛惜. [PHR-V, be V-ed P, Also V n P, V P noun]

6 If you **take** time **off**, you obtain permission not to go to work for a short period of time. (短期)休息, 休假. ❖ *She took two days off work.* 她休了两天的假. [PHR-V V n P, V n P n]

7 ➛ 又见 **takeoff**.

▸take on.

1 If you **take on** a job or responsibility, especially a difficult one, you accept it. 接受(尤指困难的工作或任务). ❖ *Don't take on more responsibilities than you can handle.* 承担任务要量力而为. [PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P]

2 If you **take** someone **on**, especially someone bigger or more powerful than you, you fight or compete against them. 同(较强大者)较量, 迎接(较强大者)的挑战. ❖ *Democrats were reluctant to take on a president whose popularity ratings were historically high.* 民主党人不愿意同一位民众支持率有史以来最高的总统较量. [PHR-V V n P, V P noun]

3 If you **take** someone **on**, you employ them to do a job. 雇用. ❖ *The party has been taking on staff.* 这个政党一直在雇用工作人员. [PHR-V V n P, V P noun]

4 If a vehicle such as a bus or ship **takes on** passengers, goods, or fuel, it stops in order to allow them to get on or to be loaded on. 接载(乘客); 装载(物资等). [PHR-V, V P noun]

5 If something **takes on** a new appearance or quality, it develops that appearance or quality. 呈现(新面貌); 具有(新特征). ❖ *Believing he had only a year to live, his writing took on a feverish intensity.* 由于认为自己只能活一年了, 他的作品呈现出狂热的激情. [PHR-V, no passive, V P noun, Also V n P]

▸take out.

1 If you **take** something **out**, you remove it permanently from its place. 剔除; 消除. ❖ *I got an abscess so he took the tooth out.* 我生了齿龈脓包, 所以他将这颗牙齿拔掉了. *When you edit the tape you can take out the giggles.* 你在编辑录音带时可以把傻笑声抹掉. [PHR-V, V n P, V P noun]

2 If you **take out** something such as a loan or insurance policy, a company agrees to let you have it. 办理(贷款、保险)手续; 取得(贷款、保险等). ❖ *They find a house, agree a price, and take out a mortgage through their building society.* 他们找到一栋房子, 谈好价格, 并通过他们的建筑协会办理好抵押贷款手续. [PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P]

3 If you **take** someone **out**, they go to something such as a restaurant or cinema with you after you have invited them, and usually you pay for them. 带(某人)外出(吃饭或看电影). ❖ *Reichel took me out to lunch.* 雷赫尔请我出去吃午饭. *...a father taking out his daughter for a celebratory dinner.* 一位带女儿外出吃饭庆祝的父亲. [PHR-V V n P, V n P to n, V P noun]

4 To **take** someone **out** means to kill or injure them so badly that they can no longer fight or harm anyone. 杀死; 消灭; 使大伤元气. ❖ *In my neighbourhood, the local crack dealers would have taken him out a long time ago.* 要是在我那一带, 当地那些可卡因毒品贩子早就把他干掉了. [PHR-V, INFORMAL, V n P, Also V P noun]

5 If you **take** something **out on** someone, you behave in an unpleasant way towards them because you feel angry or upset, even though this is not their fault. 把...向(某人)发泄. ❖ *Just because you've had a bad day at work, there's no need to take it out on us.* 你不过是今天上班不顺利嘛, 没必要把这一切发泄在我们身上. [PHR-V, V n P on n]

▸take over.

1 To **take over** a company means to get control of it, for example by buying its shares. (通过收购股份等方式)接管(公司). ❖ *A British newspaper says British Airways plan to take over Trans World Airways.* 一家英国报纸说, 英国航空公司计划接管环球航空公司. [PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P]

2 If someone **takes over** a country or building, they get control of it by force, for example with the help of the army. (通过武力)接管(国家或建筑物). ❖ *The Republic of Belarus was taken over by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.* 第二次世界大战结束时, 白俄罗斯共和国被苏联接管. [PHR-V, V P noun, be V-ed P, Also V n P]

3 If you **take over** a job or role, or you **take over**, you become responsible for the job after someone else has stopped doing it. 接任, 接替(工作或职位). ❖ *His widow has taken over the running of his empire, including six London theatres.* 他的遗孀已经接管他的帝国,包括六家伦敦剧院. *In 1966, Pastor Albertz took over from him as governing mayor.* 1966年, 帕斯特·艾伯茨接替他成为执政市长. [PHR-V, V P noun, V P from n, Also V P]

4 If one thing **takes over** from another, it becomes more important, successful, or powerful than the other thing, and eventually replaces it. 取代; 取得主导地位. ❖ *Cars gradually took over from horses.* 汽车逐渐取代了马匹. [PHR-V, V P from n, Also V P]

5 ➛ 又见 **takeover**.

▸take to.

1 If you **take to** someone or something, you like them, especially after knowing them or thinking about them for only a short time. (尤指在短时间内)对...产生好感. ❖ *The first series was really bad. But for some reason the public took to it.* 第一部系列剧真的很差劲. 但是由于某种原因观众们很快就喜欢上了它. [PHR-V, V P n]

2 If you **take to** doing something, you begin to do it as a regular habit. 形成...的习惯; 开始习惯于. ❖ *They had taken to wandering through the streets arm-in-arm.* 他们养成了在街上挽着胳膊闲逛的习惯. [PHR-V, V P -ing]

▸take up.

1 If you **take up** a hobby or career, you start doing it. 开始专注于(业余爱好或事业). ❖ *He left a job in the City to take up farming.* 他辞去了伦敦金融城里的工作去务农. [PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P]

2 If you **take up** a job, you start doing it. 开始从事(工作). ❖ *He will take up his post as the head of the civil courts at the end of next month.* 下月底, 他将开始担任民事法庭的庭长. [PHR-V, V P n]

3 If you **take up** a matter, you start to deal with it or discuss how you are going to deal with it. 着手处理; 讨论如何处理. ❖ *Dr Mahathir intends to take up the proposal with the prime minister.* 马哈蒂尔博士打算与总理讨论如何处理这项提议. *If the bank is unhelpful take it up with the Ombudsman.* 如果银行不愿意帮忙, 与申诉专员讨论处理此事. [PHR-V, V P noun, V P n with n, V n P with n, Also V n P]

4 If you **take up** an offer, invitation, or challenge, or you **take** someone **up** on it, you accept it. 接受(提议、邀请或挑战). ❖ *Since she'd offered to babysit, I took her up on it.* 既然她主动提出照顾孩子, 我接受了她的提议. [PHR-V, V P noun, V n P on n, Also V n P]

5 If you **take up** something such as a task or a story, you begin doing it after it has been interrupted or after someone else has begun it. (把...)继续下去, 继续做(把...)接下去. ❖ *'No, no, no,' says Damon, taking up where Dave left* [PHR-V, V P noun, V P where]

off. '不、不、不.' 戴蒙从戴夫停下的地方接着说. Also V n P

■ If something **takes up** a particular amount of time, space, or effort, it uses that amount. 占去(时间, 空间或努力). ◆ *A good deal of my time is taken up with reading critical essays*. 我许多的时间用于阅读批评文章. *His mind was wholly taken up with the question*. 他满脑子里想的都是这个问题. *The entire memo took up all of two pages*. 整个备忘录用去了整整两页的篇幅. PHR-V be V-ed P with ing/n; V-ed P; V P noun

■ If you **take up** a particular position, you move into that position. 进入(某位置), 就(位). ◆ *Peacekeeping forces are expected to take up positions along the border*. 维和部队将在边境线上就位. PHR-V; V P noun

■ If one person begins a close relationship with another, and you disapprove of this, you can say that the first person **has taken up with** the second. (贬义)与...发展亲密关系; 厮混在一起. ◆ *Sandy took up with a widow 21 years his junior*. 桑迪开始与一个比他小21岁的寡妇交往. PHR-V PRAGMATICS; V P with n

■ ➡ 又见 **take-up**.

▸take upon.

If you **take** something **upon** yourself, you decide to do it without asking anyone for permission or approval. 擅自, 私自. ◆ *Cassandra took it upon herself to destroy many of Jane's notes*. 卡桑德拉擅自销毁了简的许多笔记. *He took upon himself the responsibility for protecting her*. 他自己决定要承担保护她的责任. PHR-V; V n P pron-refl; V it P pron-refl to-inf; V P pron-refl n

take·away /ˈteɪkəweɪ/ takeaways.

1 A **takeaway** is a shop or restaurant which sells hot meals that you eat somewhere else. The usual American word is **takeout**. 外卖餐馆. [美]一般作 takeout. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **takeaway** is a hot meal that you buy from a shop or restaurant and eat somewhere else. The usual American word is **takeout**. 外卖熟食物. [美]一般作 takeout. ◆ *...a Chinese takeaway*. 一份中式外卖. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌtake-home ˈpay.

Your **take-home pay** is the amount of your wages or salary that is left after deductions such as income tax have been made. (扣除所得税等之后的)实得工资, 净工资. N-UNCOUNT

tak·en /ˈteɪkən/.

1 **Taken** is the past participle of **take**. take的过去分词.

2 If you are **taken with** something or someone, you are very interested in them or attracted to them. 对...发生浓厚兴趣的, 对...着迷的. ◆ *She seems very taken with the idea*. 看来她对这个想法很有兴趣. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n INFORMAL

take·off /ˈteɪkɒf, AM -ɔːf/ takeoffs; 又拼作 take-off.

1 **Takeoff** is the beginning of a flight, when an aircraft leaves the ground. (飞机)起飞. ◆ *The commuter plane was waiting for takeoff*. 定期短途往返飞机正准备起飞. N-VAR

2 A **takeoff** of someone is a funny imitation of the way they talk or behave. (滑稽或有趣的)模仿. ◆ *The programme was worth watching for an inspired take-off of the Collins sisters*. 这个节目是有人惟妙惟肖地模仿柯林斯姐妹, 值得一看. N-COUNT

3 **Takeoff** is the point in the development of something, such as an economy or a business, when it begins to be successful. (经济或企业等的)起飞, 开始发达. ◆ *The 1950s were the decade of Hong Kong's industrial take-off*. 20世纪50年代是香港工业起飞的十年. N-UNCOUNT

take·out /ˈteɪkaʊt/ takeouts.

A **takeout** is the same as a **takeaway**. 同takeaway. N-COUNT AMERICAN

take·over /ˈteɪkəʊvə/ takeovers. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **takeover** is the act of gaining control of a company by buying a majority of its shares. (通过收购大部分的股票)接管(公司). ◆ *...the proposed £3.4 billion takeover of Midland Bank by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank*. 汇丰银行用34亿镑收购密德兰银行的意向. N-COUNT

2 A **takeover** is the act of taking control of a country, political party, or movement by force. (以武力)接管(国家、政党或运动). ◆ *There's been a military takeover of some kind*. 已出现了某种形式的军事接管. N-COUNT

tak·er /ˈteɪkə/ takers. ◆◇◇◇◇

If there are no **takers** for something such as an investment or a challenge, nobody is willing to accept it. (对投资或挑战等的)接受者. ◆ *He hasn't found any takers for that idea*. 他还没发现有任何人接受那个想法. N-COUNT

-taker /-teɪkə/ -takers.

-taker combines with nouns to form other nouns which refer to people who take things, for example decisions or notes. 与名词连用构成另一名词, 表示某事的执行人. ◆ *40% told census-takers they were Muslims*. 40%的人对人口普查人员说他们是穆斯林. *They've got some terrific penalty-takers*. 他们有一些厉害的点球高手. COMB

ˈtake-up.

Take-up is the rate at which people apply for or buy something which is offered, for example financial help from the government or shares in a company. (对政府财政援助的)领取; (对公司股票的)购买率. ◆ *...a major campaign to increase the take-up of welfare benefits*. 一次旨在增加领取福利人数的重大活动. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

tak·ings /ˈteɪkɪŋz/.

The **takings** of a business such as a shop or cinema consist of the amount of money it gets from selling its goods or tickets during a certain period. 进账, 营业收入. N-PLURAL BRITISH

talc /tælk/.

Talc is the same as **talcum powder**. 同talcum powder. N-UNCOUNT

talcum powder /ˈtælkəm ˈpaʊdə/.

Talcum powder is fine, perfumed powder which people put on their bodies after they have had a bath or shower. 爽身粉. N-UNCOUNT

tale /teɪl/ tales. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **tale** is a story, often involving adventure or magic. (通常包含惊险、魔法内容的)故事. ◆ *...a collection of stories, poems and folk tales*. 一本小说、诗歌和民间故事的选集. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to an interesting, exciting, or dramatic account of a real event as a **tale**. (对真实事件的生动有趣或夸张的)报道, 叙述. ◆ *The media have been filled with tales of horror and loss resulting from Monday's earthquake*. 传媒充斥了有关星期一发生的地震引起的惊骇和损失的报道. N-COUNT

3 If someone **tells tales** about you, they tell other people things about you which are untrue or which you wanted to be kept secret. 谣传; 揭发隐私. PHR

➡ 又见 **tell-tale**.

4 ➡ 又见 **fairy tale, old wives' tale, tall tale**.

tal·ent /ˈtælənt/ talents. ◆◆◆◆◇

Talent is the natural ability to do something well. 天才, 天赋, 才能. ◆ *Both her children have a talent for music*. 她的两个孩子都有音乐天赋. *The player was given hardly any opportunities to show off his talents*. 这位选手几乎没有获得任何机会表现他的才能. N-VAR

◢ **tal·ent·ed** ◆ *Howard is a talented pianist*. 霍华德是一位天资聪慧的钢琴家. ADJ-GRADED

ˈtalent contest, talent contests.

A **talent contest** or **talent show** is a show where ordinary people perform an act on stage, usually in order to try to win a prize for the best performance. 选拔新秀的演出. N-COUNT

ˈtalent scout, talent scouts.

A **talent scout** is someone whose job is to find people who have talent, for example as footballers or musicians, so that they can be offered work. 发掘(足球、音乐等方面)人才者; 物色新秀者. N-COUNT

tal·is·man /ˈtælɪzmən/ talismans.

A **talisman** is an object which you believe has magic powers to protect you or bring you luck. 护身符, 驱邪物. N-COUNT

talk /tɔːk/ talks, talking, talked. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **talk**, you use spoken language to express your thoughts, ideas, or feelings. 讲话, 说话. ◆ *A teacher reprimanded a girl for talking in class*. 老师斥责了一个在课上讲话的女孩. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *That's not the kind of talk one usually hears from accountants*. 那种话会计师一般不说的. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **talk** to someone, you have a conversation with them. You can also say that two people **talk**. 谈话、交谈, 谈论. ◆ *We talked and laughed a great deal*. 我们谈了很多, 也笑了个够. *They were talking about American food*. 他们在谈论美式食物. *Can't you see I'm talking? Don't interrupt*. 你没见我在谈话吗? 别打扰我. V-RECIP V to/with n; pl-n V; pl-n V about n; V (non-recip); Also V to n about n

T

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We had a long talk about her father.* 我们就她父亲作了一次长时间的谈话. N-COUNT

3 If you **talk** to someone, you tell them about the things that are worrying you. You can also say that two people **talk**. 商谈, 商讨. ❖ *Do ring if you want to talk about it.* 如果你想谈此事, 务必打电话. *I have to sort some things out. We really needed to talk.* 我得将一些事情弄清楚. 我们真的需要商谈一下. V-RECIP V to n, V about n (non-recip), V (non-recip), Also pl-n V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I think it's time we had a talk.* 我想我们该谈谈了. N-COUNT

4 If you **talk** on or about something, you make an informal speech telling people what you know or think about it. (非正式演讲)陈述, 谈话. ❖ *He intends to talk to young people about the dangers of AIDS.* 他打算给年轻人谈谈艾滋病的危险. VB V on/about n, V to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He then set about campaigning, giving talks and fund-raising.* 他于是开始竞选活动, 发表讲话, 筹集资金. N-COUNT

5 **Talks** are formal discussions intended to produce an agreement, usually between different countries or between employers and employees. (为达成协定的)谈判. N-PLURAL

6 If one group of people **talks** to another, or if two groups **talk**, they have formal discussions in order to do a deal or produce an agreement. (为达成交易或协议)商谈. ❖ *We're talking to some people about opening an office in London.* 我们正在为在伦敦开设一个办事处与一些人商谈. *It triggered broad speculation that GM and Jaguar might be talking.* 这引起了广泛的猜测, 认为通用汽车公司和美洲豹牌汽车公司可能正在商谈. V-RECIP V with/to n, V to n about n/-ing, pl-n V

7 When different countries or different sides in a dispute **talk**, they discuss their differences in order to try and settle the dispute. (为解决争端)会谈. ❖ *The Foreign Minister said he was ready to talk to any country that had no hostile intentions.* 这位外交部长说, 他愿意与任何无敌意的国家会谈. *Croats and Serbs still aren't prepared to talk to each other.* 克罗地亚人和塞尔维亚族人仍未做好相互对话的准备. V-RECIP pl-n V, V to n, V to/with n, Also V (non-recip)

8 If people **are talking** about another person or **are talking**, they are discussing that person and gossiping about them. 说闲话, 说长道短, 散布流言飞语. ❖ *People will talk, but you have to get on with your life.* 人们会说三道四, 但是你得继续过你的日子. VB V about/of n, V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There has been a lot of talk about me getting married.* 关于我结婚有很多的传闻. N-UNCOUNT

9 If someone **talks** when they are being held by police or soldiers, they reveal important or secret information, usually unwillingly. 招供; 说出内情. VB V

10 If you **talk** a particular language or **talk** with a particular accent, you use that language or have that accent when you speak. 用(特定的语言或方言)说话. ❖ *They were amazed that I was talking in an Irish accent.* 我用爱尔兰口音说话使他们十分惊讶. VB no passive, V n, V prep/adv

11 If you **talk** something such as politics or sport, you discuss it. 谈论, 讨论. ❖ *...middle-aged men talking business.* 谈论正事的中年男人. VB no passive, V n

12 If you say that something such as an idea or threat is just **talk**, you mean that it does not mean or matter much, because people are exaggerating about it or do not really intend to do anything about it. 空谈, 空话. ❖ *Conditions should be laid down. Otherwise it's all talk.* 应该规定一些条件. 否则一切都是空谈. N-UNCOUNT

13 You can use **talk** to say what you think of the ideas that someone is expressing. For example, if you say that someone is **talking sense**, you mean that you think the opinions they are expressing are sensible. 讲得(有理或无理). ❖ *You must admit George, you're talking absolute rubbish.* 乔治, 你得承认你说的全是废话. VB, V n

14 In conversations, you can say that you **are talking** a particular thing to draw attention to your topic or to point out a characteristic of what you are discussing. 讲的是(某话题). ❖ *We're talking megabucks this time.* 我们这次谈的是百万金元. VB no passive, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL, V n

15 You can say **talk about** before mentioning a particular expression or situation, when you mean that something is a very striking or clear example of that expression or situation. 说到...可真不得了. ❖ *She threw the cake I'd made on the floor and stood on it. Talk about being humiliated!* 她将我做的蛋糕扔到地板上, 还踩在上面. 可把我羞辱透了! PHR, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL

16 You can use the expression **talking of** to introduce a new topic that you want to discuss, and to link it to something that has already been mentioned. 说起, 谈到. ❖ *I'll give a prize to the best idea. Talking of good ideas, here's one to break the ice at a wedding party.* 我会给最好的创意以奖励. 谈到好创意, 这里倒有一个创意可以活跃婚礼上的气氛. PHR, PRAGMATICS

17 ➠ to **talk shop**: 见 **shop**.

➤talk back.

If you **talk back** to someone in authority such as a parent or teacher, you answer them in a rude way. 顶嘴, 回嘴. ❖ *I talked back and asked questions.* 我回了嘴, 问了问题. PHR-V V P to n, V P

➤talk down.

1 If someone **talks down** a particular thing, they make it less interesting, valuable, or likely than it originally seemed. 以言辞贬低. ❖ *Businessmen are tired of politicians talking the economy down.* 商人对政客贬低经济的言辞很厌倦. PHR-V V P noun, V n P

2 To **talk** someone **down** in negotiations means to persuade them to accept less money than they originally asked for. 说服(某人)接受比原来要价少的钱; 压价. ❖ *This leaves the Prime Minister, like his predecessors, earnestly trying to talk down wages.* 这使得总理同他的各位前任一样, 极力试图将工资压下来. PHR-V V n P, BRITISH, V P noun

➤talk down to.

If you say that someone **talks down to** you, you disapprove of the way they talk to you, treating you as if you are not very intelligent or not very important. 用居高临下的口气对...说话; 对...说话摆出高人一等的姿态. PHR-V V P P n, PRAGMATICS

➤talk into.

1 If you **talk** someone **into** doing something they do not want to do, especially something wrong or stupid, you persuade them to do it. 说服(某人)做(某事). PHR-V V n P -ing/n

2 If you **talk** yourself **into** a particular situation or state, you get yourself into it by talking. 说得自己进入(某种局面或状态). ❖ *He has talked himself into a position where he will have no option but to go.* 他说到把自己变成处于一种非走不可的境地. PHR-V V pron-refl P n

➤talk out.

If you **talk out** something such as a problem, you discuss it thoroughly in order to settle it. 透彻地讨论. ❖ *Talking things out with someone else can be helpful.* 同他人将事情彻底地讨论清楚是有益的. PHR-V V P noun, V n P

➤talk out of.

1 If you **talk** someone **out of** doing something they want or intend to do, you persuade them not to do it. 说服(某人)放弃(做某事). PHR-V V n P P -ing/n

2 If you **talk** yourself **out of** a particular situation or state, you get yourself out of it by talking. 说得自己摆脱(某种局面或状态). ❖ *I tried to talk myself out of a fight.* 我试图说服对方, 这样我俩不用争吵了. PHR-V V pron-refl P P n

➤talk over.

If you **talk** something **over**, you discuss it thoroughly and honestly. 详尽而坦诚地讨论. ❖ *He always talked things over with his friends.* 他总是与朋友坦诚地详细讨论事情. PHR-V V n P, V n P with n, Also V P noun

➤talk round.

If you **talk** someone **round**, you persuade them to change their mind so that they agree with you, or agree to do what you want them to do. 说服. ❖ *It advises salesmen to talk round reluctant customers over a cup of tea.* 它提议推销员在喝茶闲聊时说服那些不愿意的顾客. PHR-V V n P, BRITISH, V P noun

➤talk through.

1 If you **talk** something **through** with someone, you discuss it with them thoroughly. 与(某人)彻底讨论(某事). ❖ *He and I have talked through this whole tricky problem.* 他和 PHR-V-RECIP V n P with n, pl-n V P noun

我彻底地讨论了这整个棘手的问题.

2 If someone **talks** you **through** something that you do not know, they explain it to you carefully. 仔细向(某人)解释(某事). PHR-V V n P n

▸talk up.

1 If someone **talks up** a particular thing, they make it sound more interesting, valuable, or likely than it originally seemed. 大肆鼓吹, 大肆宣传. ❖ *Politicians accuse the media of talking up the possibility of a riot.* 政治家们指责传媒大肆宣传暴乱的可能性. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 To **talk** someone or something **up** in negotiations means to persuade someone to pay more money than they originally offered or wanted to. 说服(某人)支付比原来的报价要多的钱; 抬价. ❖ *Allan Clarke kept talking the price up, while Wilkinson kept knocking it down.* 艾伦·克拉克一直在抬价, 而威尔金森却不断地在压价. PHR-V BRITISH V n P Also V P noun

talka·tive /ˈtɔːkətɪv/.

Someone who is **talkative** talks a lot. 爱说话的, 饶舌的, 多嘴的. ADJ-GRADED

talk·er /ˈtɔːkə/ **talkers.**

You can use **talker** to refer to someone when you are considering how much they talk, or how good they are at talking to people. 谈话者; 爱说话的人. ❖ *...a fluent talker.* 口齿伶俐的人. N-COUNT

talkie /ˈtɔːki/ **talkies.**

A **talkie** is a cinema film made with sound, as opposed to a silent film. 有声电影. N-COUNT DATED

ˌtalking ˈhead, talking heads.

Talking heads are people who appear in television discussion programmes and interviews to give their opinions about a topic. (电视讨论节目和访谈中的)发言的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈtalking point, talking points.

A **talking point** is an interesting subject for discussion or argument. (讨论的)话题; (争论的)论题. N-COUNT

ˈtalking shop, talking shops.

If you say that a conference or a committee is just a **talking shop**, you disapprove of it because nothing is achieved as a result of what is discussed. 空谈俱乐部(对会议或委员会的贬称). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

ˈtalk show, talk shows; 又拼作 **talk-show.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **talk show** is a television or radio show in which an interviewer and his or her guests talk in an informal way about different topics. (电视或电台的)访谈节目. N-COUNT

tall /tɔːl/ **taller, tallest.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **tall** has a greater height than is normal or average. (较一般)高的, 高大的. ❖ *She was a young woman, fairly tall and fairly slim.* 她很年轻, 个子相当高, 也相当苗条. *...a lawn of tall waving grass.* 长着起伏的长草的草坪. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **tall** to ask or talk about the height of someone or something. (人)...身高的; (物)...高度的. ❖ *How tall are you?* 你身高多少? *I'm only 5ft tall.* 我身高只有5英尺. *Lucy was tall, nearly as tall as Eleanor, and had the same blue eyes and long, light brown hair.* 露西很高, 几乎和埃莉诺一样高, 而且同样长了一双蓝色的眼睛和一头浅褐色长发. ADJ-GRADED how ADJ, amount ADJ, as ADJ as, ADJ-compar than

3 If something is **a tall order**, it is very difficult. 要求过高; 难以办到的事. ❖ *Financing your studies may seem like a tall order, but there is plenty of help available.* 资助你读书看来可能难以办到, 但是你可以获得很多帮助. PHR

4 If you say that someone **walks tall**, you mean that they behave in a way that shows that they have pride in themselves and in what they are doing. 趾高气扬; 昂首阔步; 摆出神气活现的样子. PHR

tal·low /ˈtæləʊ/.

Tallow is hard animal fat used for making candles and soap. (用于制造蜡烛和肥皂的)动物油脂. N-UNCOUNT

ˌtall ˈstory, tall stories.

A **tall story** is the same as a **tall tale**. 同 tall tale. N-COUNT

ˌtall ˈtale, tall tales.

A **tall tale** is a long and complicated story that is very difficult to believe because most of the events it describes seem unlikely or impossible. (冗长复杂的)无稽之谈; 荒诞不经的故事. N-COUNT

tal·ly /ˈtæli/ **tallies, tallying, tallied.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **tally** is a record of amounts or numbers which you keep changing and adding to as the activity which affects its progresses. 计数; 记录; 记分. ❖ *The final tally was 817 votes for her and 731 for Mr Lee.* 最后的计数是她获得817票, 李先生获得731票. N-COUNT

2 If one number or statement **tallies** with another, they agree with each other or are exactly the same. You can also say that two numbers or statements **tally**. (数字或陈述)吻合, 符合. ❖ *This description didn't seem to tally with what we saw.* 这一描述好像与我们所见不相吻合. *The figures didn't seem to tally.* 这些数字似乎不相吻合. V-RECIP V with n pl-n V

3 If you **tally** numbers, items, or totals, you count them. 统计; 计算; 合计. VB V n

➪ **Tally up** means the same as **tally**. 义同 tally. ❖ *Bookkeepers haven't yet tallied up the total cost.* 簿记员还没有计算好总成本. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

Tal·mud /ˈtælmʊd/.

The Talmud is the collection of ancient Jewish laws which governs the religious and non-religious life of Orthodox Jews. 《塔木德经》(关于正统犹太人的宗教和非宗教生活的古代犹太法典). N-PROPER the N

tal·on /ˈtælən/ **talons.**

The **talons** of a bird of prey are its hooked claws. (猛禽的)钩状的爪子. N-COUNT

tama·rind /ˈtæmərɪnd/ **tamarinds.**

A **tamarind** is a fruit which grows on a tropical evergreen tree which has pleasant-smelling flowers. 罗望子果实(一种热带常绿树的果子). N-VAR

tam·bou·rine /ˌtæmbəˈriːn/ **tambourines.**

A **tambourine** is a musical instrument which you shake or hit with your hand. It consists of a drum skin on a circular frame with pieces of metal all around the edge which clash together. (单面蒙皮、鼓框周围装有金属片的)小手鼓, 铃鼓. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-COUNT

T

tame /teɪm/ **tames, taming, tamed; tamer, tamest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **tame** animal or bird is not afraid of humans. (兽类或鸟类)驯化的, 家养的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that something or someone is **tame**, you are criticizing them for being weak and unadventurous, rather than forceful or shocking. (贬义)(人)温顺的, 窝囊的, 软弱的; (事)枯燥无味的, 平淡无奇的. ❖ *Some of today's political demonstrations look rather tame.* 现在有些政治游行看起来相当软弱无力. ◢ **tame·ly** ❖ *There was no excuse though when Thomas shot tamely wide from eight yards.* 托马斯这回可没借口了, 他竟然在八码处射门, 还射得那么窝囊, 踢偏了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

3 If someone **tames** a wild animal or bird, they train it not to be afraid of humans and to be obedient. 驯化(野兽或鸟类). VB V n

4 If you **tame** someone or something that is dangerous, uncontrolled, or likely to cause trouble, you bring them under control. 控制, 制服. ❖ *Two regiments of cavalry were called out to tame the crowds.* 为了控制人群, 出动了两个骑兵团. VB V n

tamp /tæmp/ **tamps, tamping, tamped.**

If you **tamp** something, you press it down by tapping it several times so that it becomes more solid and compact. 拍实; 按下压实. ❖ *Then I tamp down the soil with the back of a rake.* 接着我用耙背将土壤拍实. VB V n V n with adv Also V n prep/adv

tam·per /ˈtæmpə/ **tampers, tampering, tampered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **tampers** with something, they interfere with it or try to change it when they have no right to do so. (在无权的情况下)干预, 篡改. ❖ *He found his computer had been tampered with.* 他发现他的电脑被乱动过. ◢ **tam·per·ing** ❖ *...discovering a motive for a crime like product tampering.* 发现了像产品篡改这类犯罪的作案动机. VB V with n be V-ed N-UNCOUNT

tam·pon /ˈtæmpɒn/ **tampons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **tampon** is a piece of cotton wool that a woman puts inside her vagina in order to absorb the blood during menstruation. (妇 N-COUNT

女用)月经棉塞,卫生棉条.

tan /tæn/ **tans, tanning, tanned.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you have a **tan**, your skin has become darker than usual because you have been in the sun. (阳光晒成的)棕褐(黑)色的肤色. N-SING

2 If a part of your body **tans**, your skin becomes darker than usual because you spend a lot of time in the sun. (使)晒成棕褐色,(使)晒黑. ◆ *Leigh rolled over on her stomach to tan her back.* 莉翻身俯卧,以便把她的后背晒黑. ◢ **tanned** ◆ *Their skin was tanned and glowing.* 他们的皮肤呈棕褐色,焕发着光彩. V-ERG V; V n; ADJ-GRADED

3 Something that is **tan** is a light brown colour. 浅棕色(的)、浅褐色(的). COLOUR

4 To **tan** animal skins means to make them into leather by treating them with tannin or other chemicals. (用单宁酸或其他化学物质)将(兽皮)制成皮革. VB V n

tan·dem /ˈtændəm/ **tandems.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tandem** is a bicycle designed for two riders, on which one rider sits behind the other. 前后座自行车,双人自行车. N-COUNT

2 If one thing happens or is done **in tandem** with another thing, the two things happen at the same time. 同时地,一同地. ◆ *Malcolm's contract will run in tandem with his existing one.* 马尔科姆的合同将与他现有的合同一同生效. PHR

3 If one person does something **in tandem** with another person, the two people do it by working together. 紧密配合地;协同地;同时实行地. PHR

tan·doori /ˌtænˈdʊəri/.

Tandoori dishes are Indian meat dishes which are cooked in a clay oven. (印度的)唐杜里烹饪法烧的,泥炉炭火烹饪法的. ADJ

tang /tæŋ/.

A **tang** is a strong, sharp smell or taste. 强烈的气味(或口味). ◆ *She could smell the salty tang of the sea.* 她能够闻到大海浓浓的咸味. N-SING

tan·gent /ˈtændʒənt/ **tangents.**

1 A **tangent** is a line that touches the edge of a curve or circle at one point, but does not cross it. 切线(几何学上触及圆圈边一点的线). N-COUNT

2 If someone **goes off at a tangent**, they start saying or doing something that is not directly connected with what they were saying or doing before. 开始离题,开始变换话题;开始另做他事. PHR

tan·gen·tial /tænˈdʒenʃəl/.

If you describe something as **tangential**, you mean that it has only a slight or indirect connection with the thing you are concerned with. 略为触及(题目)的;间接相关的. ◆ *Too much time was spent discussing tangential issues.* 太多的时间花在讨论非核心问题上. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

tan·ge·rine /ˌtændʒəˈriːn/ **tangerines.**

A **tangerine** is a small sweet orange. 柑橘. N-COUNT

tan·gible /ˈtændʒɪbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **tangible**, it is clear enough or definite enough to be easily seen, felt, or noticed. 可触知的;有形的;明确的,确凿的. ◆ *...tangible evidence that the economy is starting to recover.* 有关经济开始复苏的明显迹象. ADJ-GRADED

tan·gle /ˈtæŋgəl/ **tangles, tangling, tangled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **tangle** of something is a mass of it twisted together in an untidy way. 乱糟糟的一团,杂乱的一堆. ◆ *...a tangle of wires.* 杂乱的一堆金属线. N-COUNT

2 If something **is tangled** or **tangles**, it becomes twisted together in an untidy way. (使)纠结;(使)缠结;(使)乱作一团. ◆ *Animals get tangled in fishing nets and drown.* 动物被渔网缠住而淹死了. *Lee and I fell in a tangled heap.* 李和我纠成一团倒在地上. *Her hair tends to tangle.* 她的头发容易缠结成一团. V-ERG get/be V-ed in; n; V-ed; V

3 You can refer to a confusing or complicated situation as a **tangle**. 混乱(或复杂的)局面. ◆ *...the tangle of domestic politics.* 国内政治的混乱局面. N-SING

4 If ideas or situations **are tangled**, they become confused and complicated. (使)混乱;(使)困惑;(使)复杂. ◆ *The themes get tangled in Mr. Mahfouz's elliptical storytelling.* 马赫福兹先生讲故事省略太多,使得主题不清. ◢ **tan·gled** ◆ *His personal life has become more tangled than ever.* 他的个人生活已越来越混乱了. VB usu passive get/be V-ed Also V-ed; ADJ-GRADED

▸**tangle up.**

1 If something or someone is **tangled up** in something such as a mass of wire or ropes, they are caught or trapped in it. (被)缠住;(使)陷入. ◆ *The teeth are like razors. Once you get tangled up it will never let you go.* 牙齿和剃刀差不多. 你一旦被缠住,它永远也不会放开你. PHR-V usu passive get/be V-ed P

2 If you are **tangled up** in a complicated or unpleasant situation, you are involved in it and cannot get free of it. 使卷入(复杂或令人不快的局面). ◢ **tan·gle up** ◆ *For many days now Buddy and Joe had appeared to be more and more tangled up in secrets.* 多日以来,巴迪和乔看上去越来越神神秘秘. PHR-V usu passive, get/be V-ed P in/with n; ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

▸**tangle with.**

If you **tangle with** another person, you get involved in a conflict with them. 与...发生争论(或冲突);与...有瓜葛. ◆ *In the past Clinton has tangled with the teachers' unions.* 以前克林顿与教师工会有过纠纷. PHR-V V P n

tan·go /ˈtæŋgəʊ/ **tangos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **tango** is a South American dance for two people. 探戈舞(一种南美洲双人舞蹈). N-SING

2 A **tango** is a piece of music intended for tango dancing. 探戈舞曲. N-VAR

3 ➡ **it takes two to tango**: 见 **two.**

tangy /ˈtæŋi/ **tangier, tangiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tangy** flavour or smell is one that is sharp. (指香味或气味)浓烈的,强烈的. ADJ-GRADED

tank /tæŋk/ **tanks.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **tank** is a large container for holding liquid or gas. (贮放液体或气体的)桶,箱,罐,缸. ◆ *...a tank full of goldfish.* 装满了金鱼的缸. N-COUNT

▷ A **tank** of a liquid or gas is an amount of it contained in a tank. (液体或气体容器如桶、箱、罐、缸的)量. N-COUNT

2 A **tank** is a military vehicle covered with armour and equipped with weapons which moves along on metal tracks fitted over the wheels. 坦克. N-COUNT

3 ➡ 又见 **septic tank, think-tank.**

tank·ard /ˈtæŋkəd/ **tankards.**

A **tankard** is a large metal mug with a handle, which you can drink beer from. (有柄的、金属制的)大啤酒杯. N-COUNT

▷ A **tankard** of beer is an amount of it contained in a tankard. 大啤酒杯的容量. N-COUNT

tank·er /ˈtæŋkə/ **tankers.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **tanker** is a very large ship used for transporting large quantities of gas or liquid, especially oil. (用来运送气体或液体的)大型货船;(尤指)油轮. N-COUNT

2 A **tanker** is a large truck, railway vehicle, or aircraft used for transporting large quantities of a substance. (运送大量物质的)大卡车;铁路罐车;飞机. N-COUNT

tan·nin /ˈtænɪn/.

Tannin is a yellow or brown chemical that is found in plants such as tea. It is used in the process of making leather and in dyeing. (用于皮革制造和染色的)单宁酸,鞣酸. N-UNCOUNT

Tan·noy /ˈtænɔɪ/.

A **Tannoy** is a system of loudspeakers used to make public announcements, for example at a sports stadium. **Tannoy** is a trademark. (如大型露天运动场的)天朗扩音系统. Tannoy为商标名. N-SING BRITISH

tan·ta·lize /ˈtæntəlaɪz/ **tantalizes, tantalizing, tantalized;** [英]又拼作 **tantalise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone or something **tantalizes** you, they make you feel hopeful and excited about getting something, usually before disappointing you by not letting you have what they appeared to offer. 逗引,逗弄. ◆ *...the dreams of democracy that have so tantalized them.* 令他们如此神往的民主之梦. ◢ **tan·ta·liz·ing** ◆ *A tantalising aroma of roast beef fills the air.* 空气中充斥着诱人的烤牛肉香味. ◢ **tan·ta·liz·ing·ly** ◆ *A political settlement remains tantalisingly out of reach.* 政治解决仍然是可望而不可即. VB V n Also V; ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

tan·ta·mount /'tæntəmaunt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that one thing is **tantamount to** a second, more serious thing, you are emphasizing how bad, unacceptable, or unfortunate the first thing is by comparing it to the second. 相当于...的, 等于...的, 无异于...的. ❖ *He said the decision was tantamount to protecting terrorist organisations around the world.* 他说这一决定等于是保护全球各地的恐怖组织. ADJ v-link ADJ to n/-ing PRAGMATICS FORMAL

tan·trum /'tæntrəm/ **tantrums.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If a child has a **tantrum**, they suddenly lose their temper in a noisy and uncontrolled way. If you say that an adult is throwing a **tantrum**, you are criticizing them for losing their temper and acting childishly. (孩子或像孩子般的)耍脾气, 使性子. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

tap /tæp/ **taps, tapping, tapped.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 A **tap** is a device that controls the flow of a liquid or gas from a pipe or container, for example on a sink. The usual American word is **faucet**. (管道或容器上控制液体或气体流动的)龙头, 阀门, 旋塞. [美] 一般作faucet. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 If drinks are **on tap**, they come from a tap rather than from a bottle. (饮料或酒)装在有龙头的桶中的, 散装的. PHR
3 If something is **on tap**, you can have as much of it as you want whenever you want. 可随时取用的, 现成的. ❖ *The advantage of group holidays is company on tap.* 集体度假的优点在于随时都有伙伴. PHR INFORMAL
4 If you **tap** something, you hit it with a quick light blow or a series of quick light blows. 轻拍, 轻叩, 轻敲. ❖ *To hold the carpet in place, it's a good idea to tap in a few nails temporarily.* 要把地毯固定, 暂时敲进几颗钉子是个好办法. VB V n V adv/prep
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A tap on the door interrupted him.* 敲门声打断了他. N-COUNT
5 If you **tap** your fingers or feet, you make a rhythmic sound by hitting a surface lightly and repeatedly with them. (用手指)轻叩; (用脚)轻踏. VB V n
6 If you **tap** a resource or situation, you make use of it by getting from it something that you need or want. 开发; 开采; 利用. ❖ *The company is tapping shareholders for £15.8 million.* 公司将从股东那里获得1,580万镑的资金. VB V n V n for n
7 If someone **taps** your telephone, they attach a special device to the line so that they can secretly listen to your conversations. 窃听(电话); 在(电话线路上)装窃听器. VB V n
➥ 又见 **phone-tapping**, **wiretap**.
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He assured MPs that ministers and MPs were not subjected to phone taps.* 他向各位国会议员保证各部长和议员的电话不会遭到窃听. N-COUNT

›tap out.
If you **tap out** a rhythm, a code, or a number, you indicate it by hitting a surface or a machine such as a telephone. 输入(密码或数字); 轻轻打拍子. ❖ *...his eyes on the dance floor, his fingers tapping out a rhythm on the table.* 他的眼睛盯着舞池, 手指在桌子上打着拍子. PHR-V V P noun

tapas /'tæpæs/.
In Spain, **tapas** are small portions of food that are served with drinks or before a main meal. (西班牙)下酒菜; 餐前小吃. N-PLURAL

'tap dancer, tap dancers.
A **tap dancer** is a dancer who does tap dancing. 跳踢踏舞的人, 踢踏舞演员. N-COUNT

'tap dancing; 又拼作 **tap-dancing.**
Tap dancing is a style of dancing in which the dancers wear special shoes with pieces of metal on the heels and toes. The shoes make clicking noises as the dancers move their feet. 踢踏舞(跳舞时脚尖及脚跟装有金属小片的鞋子发出声响). N-UNCOUNT

tape /teɪp/ **tapes, taping, taped.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Tape** is a narrow plastic strip covered with a magnetic substance. It is used to record sounds, pictures, and computer information. 磁带, 录音带; 录像带. ❖ *Many students declined to be interviewed on tape.* 许多学生谢绝了录音采访. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **tape** is a cassette or spool with magnetic tape wound round it. 装磁带的盒子; (录音带的)卷轴, 卷盘. N-COUNT
3 If you **tape** music, sounds, or television pictures, you record them using a tape recorder or a video recorder. 把(声音、影像等)录于录音带(或录像带). ❖ *...taped evidence from prisoners.* 来自犯人的被录下来的证据. ◢ **tap·ing,tapings** ❖ *...an unauthorized taping.* 未经授权的磁带录音或录像. VB V n V-ed Also V N-COUNT
4 A **tape** is a strip of cloth used to tie things together or to identify who a piece of clothing belongs to. (用于系、捆物品的)布带; (用于标识衣服的)布条. N-VAR
5 A **tape** is a ribbon that is stretched across the finishing line of a race. (跑道终点的)终点线. N-COUNT supp N
6 **Tape** is an adhesive strip of plastic used for sticking things together. 胶带, 胶布. N-UNCOUNT
7 If you **tape** one thing to another, you attach it using sticky tape. 用胶带粘贴(或封上). ❖ *The envelope has been tampered with and then taped shut again.* 信封被拆过而后又用胶带再封上了. VB V n onto/to n be V-ed adj
8 ➥ 又见 **masking tape**, **red tape**, **sticky tape**, **videotape**.

›tape up.
If you **tape** something **up**, you fasten tape around it firmly, in order to protect it or hold it in a fixed position. (用带)系牢, 捆好. ❖ *Put the bottles into boxes and tape them up.* 把瓶子放到箱子里, 然后用胶带封好. *Shopkeepers were taping up their windows.* 店主们正在用胶带粘住橱窗. PHR-V V n P V P noun

'tape deck, tape decks.
A **tape deck** is the machine on which you can play or record tapes. (播放或录音的)录音座. N-COUNT

'tape measure, tape measures.
A **tape measure** is a strip of metal, plastic, or cloth which has markings on and which is used for measuring things. (金属、塑胶或布做的)卷尺, 皮尺. N-COUNT

tap·er /'teɪpə/ **tapers, tapering, tapered.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something **tapers**, it becomes gradually thinner at one end. (使)逐渐变得尖细. ❖ *...beautiful hands with long, tapering fingers.* 十指纤纤的一双美手. *Taper the shape of your eyebrows towards the outer corners.* 把你的眉毛沿着外眼角方向修成逐渐尖细的形状. ◢ **ta·pered** ❖ *...the elegantly tapered legs of the dressing-table.* 梳妆台线条优美的锥形腿. V-ERG V V-ing V n Also V prep ADJ-GRADED
2 If something **tapers** or **is tapered**, it gradually becomes reduced in amount, number, or size. (使)逐渐减少; (使)逐渐变小. ❖ *If you take these drugs continuously, withdrawal must be tapered.* 如果你连续地吃这些药的话, 停药一定要逐渐地停. V-ERG V be V-ed
➪ **Taper off** means the same as **taper**. 义同 taper. ❖ *Immigration is expected to taper off.* 移民趋势预计会减弱. *I suggested that we start to taper off the counseling sessions.* 我建议我们应该开始渐渐减少辅导次数. PHR-V V P V P noun Also V n P
3 A **taper** is a long, thin, fast-burning candle or a thin wooden strip that is used for lighting fires. 细长的蜡烛; 点火的木条. N-COUNT

'tape-record, tape-records, tape-recording, tape-recorded; 又拼作 **tape record.**
If you **tape-record** speech, music, or another kind of sound, you record it on tape, using a tape recorder or a tape deck. 用磁带录音. ❖ *...a tape-recorded interview.* 一次录音采访. VB V n V-ed

'tape recorder, tape recorders; 又拼作 **tape-recorder.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **tape recorder** is a machine used for recording and playing music, speech, or other sounds. 录音机. N-COUNT

'tape recording, tape recordings.
A **tape recording** is a recording of sounds that has been made on tape. 磁带录音. N-COUNT

tap·es·try /'tæpɪstri/ **tapestries.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **tapestry** is a large piece of heavy cloth with a picture sewn on it using coloured threads. 花毯; 挂毯; 织锦. N-VAR
2 You can refer to something as a **tapestry** when it is made up of many varied types of people or things. (像挂毯图案般)丰富多彩的画面. ❖ *Hedgerows and meadows are thick with a tapestry of wild flowers.* 灌木树篱和草地中布满了各种各样的野花. N-COUNT with supp LITERARY

T

tape·worm /'teɪpwɜːm/ **tapeworms.**
A **tapeworm** is a long, flat, parasitic creature which lives in the stomach and intestines of animals or people. 绦虫(一种寄生在动物或人肠胃内的寄生虫). N-COUNT

tapio·ca /,tæpi'əukə/.
Tapioca is a food consisting of white grains, rather like rice, which come from the cassava plant. (食用)木薯粉. N-UNCOUNT

'tap water.
Tap water is the water that comes out of a tap in a building such as a house. 自来水. N-UNCOUNT

tar /tɑː/ **tars, tarring, tarred.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 **Tar** is a thick black sticky substance that is used especially for making roads. (主要用于铺路的)沥青, 柏油. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Tar** is one of the poisonous substances contained in tobacco. (烟草中的有毒的)烟碱, 焦油. N-UNCOUNT
3 If some people in a group behave badly and if people falsely think that all of the group is equally bad, you can say that the whole group **is tarred with the same brush**. 被看成是一丘之貉; 被认为是一路货色. ❖ *All police were being tarred with the same brush of corruption.* 警察们一路货色, 都很腐败. PHR
4 ➡ 又见 **tarred**.

ta·ran·tu·la /tə'ræntʃulə/ **tarantulas.**
A **tarantula** is a large hairy spider which has a poisonous bite. 狼蛛(一种多毛的巨大毒蜘蛛). N-COUNT

tar·dy /'tɑːdi/ **tardier, tardiest.**
1 If you describe something or someone as **tardy**, you think that they are later than they should be or later than expected. 迟到的, 不准时的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ◢ **tar·di·ness** ❖ *His legendary tardiness left audiences waiting for hours.* 他的迟到不可思议, 让观众等了好几个小时. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you describe someone or something as **tardy**, you are criticizing them because they are slow to act. (贬义)行动迟缓的. ❖ *...companies who are tardy in paying bills.* 付账拖拖拉拉的公司. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **tardiness** ❖ *...England's tardiness in giving talented young players greater international experience.* 英格兰在给予有天赋的年轻选手们更多的国际比赛经验方面的行动迟缓. N-UNCOUNT

T

tar·get /'tɑːgɪt/ **targets, targeting, targeted;** 又拼作 **targetting, targetted.** ♦♦♦♦◊
1 A **target** is something at which someone is aiming a weapon or other object. 靶, 靶子. N-COUNT
2 A **target** is a result that you are trying to achieve. (欲实现的)目标, 指标. ❖ *He's won back his place too late to achieve his target of 20 goals this season.* 他重新获得其位置为时太晚了, 所以无法实现本赛季打进20个球的目标. N-COUNT
3 If someone **targets** someone or something, they decide to attack or criticize them. 把...作为攻击目标; 将...作为批评对象. ❖ *In 23 attacks, the terrorists targeted military bases.* 在23次攻击中, 恐怖分子将军事基地作为目标. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They have been the target of racist abuse.* 他们成了基于种族的不公待遇对象. N-COUNT
4 If you **target** a particular group of people, you try to appeal to those people or affect them. 试图吸引; 试图影响; 针对. VB V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Yuppies are a prime target group for marketing strategies.* 雅皮士是推销策略试图影响的一个主要群体. N-COUNT
5 If someone or something is **on target**, they are making good progress and are likely to achieve the result that is wanted. 可达目标的. PHR

tar·iff /'tærɪf/ **tariffs.** ♦♦◊◊◊
1 A **tariff** is a tax that a government collects on goods coming into a country. (政府对进口商品征收的)关税. N-COUNT
2 A **tariff** is the rate at which you are charged for public services such as gas and electricity, or for accommodation and services in a hotel. (公共服务或旅馆的)价格, 价目. N-COUNT FORMAL, BRITISH

tar·mac /'tɑːmæk/. ♦◊◊◊◊
1 **Tarmac** is a material used for making road surfaces, consisting of crushed stones mixed with tar. The usual American word is **blacktop**. **Tarmac** is a trademark. (用于铺设路面的)柏油碎石. [美]一般作blacktop. Tarmac为商标名. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH
2 **The tarmac** is an area that has a surface of tarmac, especially airport runways. 柏油碎石地面(尤指飞机跑道). ❖ *Standing on the tarmac were two American planes.* 在机场跑道上停着两架美国飞机. N-SING the N

tarn /tɑːn/ **tarns.**
A **tarn** is a small lake in an area of mountains. (山区中的)小湖. N-COUNT

tar·nish /'tɑːnɪʃ/ **tarnishes, tarnishing, tarnished.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 If you say that something **tarnishes** someone's reputation or image, you mean that it causes people to have a worse opinion of them than they would otherwise have had. 败坏, 玷污, 损害(名誉或形象). ❖ *The affair could tarnish the reputation of the prime minister.* 这件事可能败坏首相的名誉. VB V n ◢ **tar·nished** ❖ *He says he wants to improve the tarnished image of his country.* 他说他想改善他的国家已受到损害的形象. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a metal **tarnishes** or if something **tarnishes** it, it becomes stained and loses its brightness. (使)失去光泽. ❖ *It never rusts or tarnishes.* 它从不生锈或失去光泽. V-ERG V Also V n ◢ **tarnished** ❖ *...its brown surfaces of tarnished brass.* 它那褐色的失去光泽的黄铜表面. ADJ-GRADED

Ta·rot /'tærəu/. ♦◊◊◊◊
The **Tarot** is a pack of cards with pictures on them that is used to predict what will happen to people in the future. **Tarot** is also used to refer to the system of predicting people's futures using these cards. 一副塔罗纸牌; 塔罗纸牌算命法(用于算命, 上面画有图像). N-UNCOUNT

tar·pau·lin /tɑː'pɔːlɪn/ **tarpaulins.**
1 **Tarpaulin** is a fabric made of canvas or similar material coated with tar, wax, paint, or some other waterproof substance. (涂有柏油、蜡、油漆或其他防水物质的)防水帆布. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **tarpaulin** is a sheet of heavy waterproof material that is used as a protective cover. (一块)防水布. N-COUNT

tar·ra·gon /'tærəgɒn/.
Tarragon is a small European herb with narrow leaves which are used to add flavour to food. 龙蒿(食用香草). N-UNCOUNT

tarred /tɑːd/.
A **tarred** road or roof has a surface of tar. (路面或屋顶)涂了柏油的, 涂了沥青的. ADJ

tar·ry, /'tæri/ **tarries, tarrying, tarried.**
If you **tarry** somewhere, you stay there longer than you meant to and delay leaving. 耽搁. VB V DATED

tart /tɑːt/ **tarts, tarting, tarted.** ♦◊◊◊◊
1 A **tart** is a shallow pastry case with a filling of food, especially sweet food. (尤指以甜食为馅的)馅饼. ❖ *...jam tarts.* 果酱馅饼. N-VAR
2 If something such as fruit is **tart**, it has a sharp taste. 酸的. ADJ-GRADED
3 A **tart** remark or way of speaking is sharp and unpleasant, often in a way that is rather cruel. 尖酸的, 刻薄的, 辛辣的. ❖ *The words were more tart than she had intended.* 她原本没打算说出这么尖刻的话来. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tart·ly** ❖ *'There are other patients on the ward, Lovell,' the staff nurse reminded her tartly.* "病房里还有其他的病人呢, 洛弗尔." 医院护士以讥讽的语气提醒她说. ADV-GRADED
4 If someone refers to a woman or girl as a **tart**, they are criticizing her behaviour or her appearance because they think she is sexually immoral or dresses in a vulgar way in order to attract men's sexual interest; an offensive use. (冒犯的用法)荡妇, 打扮妖冶的女人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE, BRITISH

▸tart up.
If someone **tarts up** a room or building, they try to improve its appearance, often with the result that it looks vulgar; used showing disapproval. 把(房间或大楼)装饰得俗气. ❖ *... schemes to tart up inner-city derelict sites.* 将内城废址装修得俗艳的计划. *...tarted-up pubs.* 装饰得花哨的酒馆. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V P noun V-ed P Also V n P

tar·tan /'tɑːtən/ **tartans.** ♦◊◊◊◊
Tartan is a design for cloth traditionally associated with Scotland. It is composed of lines of different widths and colours N-VAR

crossing each other at right angles. **Tartan** is also used to refer to cloth which has this pattern. (苏格兰)格子图案; 格子呢织物. 见插图条 **patterns**.

tar·tar /ˈtɑːtə/.

Tartar is a hard yellowish substance that forms on your teeth and causes them to decay if it is not removed. (微黄色的)牙垢, 牙石. N-UNCOUNT

ˈtar·tare sauce /ˈtɑːtə sɔːs/; 又拼作 **tartar sauce**.

Tartare sauce is a thick cold sauce, usually eaten with fish, consisting of chopped onions and capers mixed with mayonnaise. 塔塔酱汁(含有碎洋葱、刺山柑花蕾、蛋黄酱等, 常用作佐鱼吃). N-UNCOUNT

tarty /ˈtɑːti/.

If you describe a woman or her clothes as **tarty**, you are critical of her because she tries to make herself look sexually attractive in a vulgar way; an offensive use. (冒犯的用法)放荡的; 打扮妖冶的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS *RUDE*

task /tɑːsk, tæsk/ **tasks.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **task** is an activity or piece of work which you have to do, usually as part of a larger project. (常指更大计划的一部分的)任务, 工作. ❖ *Walker had the unenviable task of breaking the bad news to Hill.* 沃克有个苦差事, 他要将这个坏消息告诉希尔. N-COUNT

2 If you **take** someone **to task**, you criticize them or reprimand them because of something that they have done. 训斥, 责备. PHR

ˈtask force, task forces; 又拼作 **taskforce.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **task force** is a small section of an army, navy, or air force that is sent to a particular place to deal with a military crisis. (陆、海、空军的)特遣部队. N-COUNT

2 A **task force** is a group of people working together on a particular task. (为完成一项特别任务的)专门工作小组, 特别工作小组. ❖ *...a task force to look at the question of women returning to work.* 调查妇女返回工作岗位问题的专责小组. N-COUNT

task·master /ˈtɑːskmɑːstə, ˈtæskmæstə/ **taskmasters.**

If you refer to someone as a hard **taskmaster**, you mean that they expect the people they supervise to work very hard. 监工、工头; 监督者. N-COUNT

tas·sel /ˈtæsəl/ **tassels.**

Tassels are bunches of short pieces of wool or other material tied together at one end and attached as decorations to something. (用作装饰的)流苏, 穗, 缨. N-COUNT ◢ **tas·selled** /ˈtæsəld/ ❖ *...tasselled cushions.* 饰有流苏的坐垫. ADJ

taste /teɪst/ **tastes, tasting, tasted.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Taste** is one of the five senses that people have. When you have food or drink in your mouth, your sense of taste makes it possible for you to recognize what it is. 味觉. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **taste** of something is the individual quality which it has when you put it in your mouth and which distinguishes it from other things. 味道. ❖ *I like the taste of wine and enjoy trying different kinds.* 我喜欢酒的味道, 并且爱品尝不同种类的酒. N-COUNT

3 If food or drink **tastes** of something, it has that particular flavour, which you notice when you eat or drink it. 有...的味道. ❖ *I drank a cup of tea that tasted of diesel.* 我喝下了一杯有柴油味道的茶. *The pizza tastes delicious.* 这比萨饼味道可口. VB no cont, V of/like n, V adj

4 If you **taste** some food or drink, you eat or drink a small amount of it in order to try its flavour. 品尝, 尝. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Take a taste of the stew.* 尝尝炖菜吧. N-COUNT

5 If you can **taste** something that you are eating or drinking, you are aware of its flavour. 尝出...的味道, 吃出...的味道. ❖ *You can taste the chilli in the dish.* 你能吃出菜里有辣椒的味道. VB no passive, V n

6 When a recipe tells you to add a particular spice or other flavouring **to taste**, it means that you can add as much of that ingredient as you like. (食谱中)按个人口味(加调味品). PHR

7 If you **taste** something such as a way of life or a pleasure, you experience it for a short period of time. 体验, 经受, 领略. ❖ *...tasting the good life aboard a luxury liner.* 领略在豪华客轮上的美妙时光. VB no passive, V n

➪ Also a noun 又作名词. ❖ *...a taste of power.* 对权力甜头的体验. N-COUNT

8 If you have a **taste for** something, you have a liking or preference for it. (对某物的)爱好, 喜爱. ❖ *That gave me a taste for reading.* 那使我喜欢上了阅读. N-SING, N for n/-ing

9 A person's **taste** is their choice in the things that they like or buy, for example their clothes, possessions, or favourite music. If you say that someone has good **taste**, you mean that you approve of their choices. If you say that they have poor **taste**, you disapprove of their choices. 品味; 鉴赏力; 审美力. ❖ *There was music for all ages and all tastes.* 有适合各种年龄和各种品味的音乐. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

10 If you say that something that is said or done is **in bad taste** or **in poor taste**, you mean that it is offensive, often because it concerns death or sex and is inappropriate for the situation. 庸俗, 不得体. If you say that something is **in good taste**, you mean that it is not offensive and that it is appropriate for the situation. 高雅, 得体. PHR

ˈtaste bud, taste buds; 又拼作 **tastebud.**

Your **taste buds** are the little points on the surface of your tongue which enable you to recognize the flavour of a food or drink. 味蕾. N-COUNT

taste·ful /ˈteɪstful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **tasteful**, you consider it to be attractive, elegant, and in good taste. 有魅力的; 雅致的; 有品味的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **taste·ful·ly** ❖ *...a large and tastefully decorated home.* 一所宽大且装饰雅致的住宅. ADV-GRADED

taste·less /ˈteɪstləs/.

1 If you describe something as **tasteless**, you consider it to be vulgar and unattractive. 庸俗的, 不雅致的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something such as a remark or joke as **tasteless**, you mean that it is offensive. 不得体的, 冒犯人的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe food or drink as **tasteless**, you mean that it has very little or no flavour. 无味道的, 不可口的. ADJ-GRADED

tast·er /ˈteɪstə/ **tasters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **taster** is someone whose job is to taste different wines, teas, or other foods or drinks, in order to test their quality. (职业的)试味员, 品味员, 试味专家. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to something as a **taster** of something greater, or of something that will come later, you mean that the first thing gives you an idea what the second thing is like, and often makes you interested in it or want more of it. 试尝品; 试样, 样品. ❖ *The book is essentially a taster for those unfamiliar with the subject.* 对于不熟悉这一科目的人来说, 此书实质上是一本入门读物. N-COUNT *BRITISH*

tast·ing /ˈteɪstɪŋ/ **tastings.**

Tasting is used in expressions such as **wine tasting** to refer to an event at which people try different kinds of the specified drink or food in small amounts. 品尝会. N-COUNT

tasty /ˈteɪsti/ **tastier, tastiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that food, especially savoury food, is **tasty**, you mean that it has a pleasant and fairly strong flavour which makes it good to eat. (食物)可口的, 美味的. ADJ-GRADED

2 People sometimes use **tasty** to describe something or someone that they find attractive or desirable. 有吸引力的; 合意的. ❖ *...tasty profits.* 诱人的利润. ADJ-GRADED *BRITISH, INFORMAL*

tat /tæt/.

You can use **tat** to refer to cheap ornaments, clothes, or other items which you think are of bad quality. 质量低劣之物(如饰物或衣服等). N-UNCOUNT *BRITISH, INFORMAL*

ta-ta /tæ ˈtɑː/; 又拼作 **ta ta**.

Ta-ta is used to say goodbye. 再见, 再会. ❖ *The voice was shy. 'Thanks. Ta-ta.'—'Bye, Stephanie.' Liz put the phone down.* 传来了羞答答的声音. '谢谢.再见.' — '再见, 斯蒂芬妮.' 莉兹放下了电话. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS *BRITISH, INFORMAL*

tat·tered /ˈtætəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something such as clothing or a book is **tattered**, it is damaged, torn, or crumpled, especially because it has ADJ-GRADED

T

been used a lot over a long period of time. (指衣服或书籍因长期使用而)破旧的, 破烂的.

2 If you describe something as **tattered**, you mean that it has been badly damaged or has failed completely. 破败的, 完全失败的. ❖ *Stanley's dreams of fame and fortune lie tattered and torn.* 斯坦利的名利梦完全破灭了. ADJ-GRADED

tat·ters /ˈtætəz/.

1 Clothes that are in **tatters** are badly torn in several places. 破布条, 破衣服. N-PLURAL

2 If you say that something such as a plan is in **tatters**, you are emphasizing that it is weak and has suffered a lot of damage. (计划等的)破灭, 毁坏. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

tat·tle /ˈtætəl/.

→ 见 **tittle-tattle**.

tat·too /tæˈtuː/ **tattoos, tattooing, tattooed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tattoo** is a design on someone's skin, made by pricking little holes and filling them with coloured dye. 文身, 文身花纹. N-COUNT

2 If someone **tattoos** you, they give you a tattoo. 在(某人身上)刺花纹, 给(某人)文身. ❖ *He had the words 'Angie loves Ian' tattooed on his left shin.* 他让人在他的左胫刺上了"安吉爱伊恩"的字样. VB V n; have n V-ed

3 In Britain, a military **tattoo** is a public display of exercises and music given by members of the armed forces. (有音乐伴奏的)军操表演. N-COUNT

tat·ty /ˈtæti/.

If you describe something as **tatty**, you think it is untidy, rather dirty, and looks as if it has not been cared for. 邋遢的, 破旧的, 褴褛的. ❖ *...a very tatty old bathrobe.* 一件非常邋遢的旧浴衣. ADJ-GRADED

taught /tɔːt/.

Taught is the past tense and past participle of **teach**. teach的过去式和过去分词.

taunt /tɔːnt/ **taunts, taunting, taunted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **taunts** you, they say unkind or insulting things to you. 嘲弄, 嘲笑, 奚落, 侮辱. VB V n

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *For years they suffered racist taunts.* 多年来他们遭受种族歧视者的侮辱. N-COUNT

taut /tɔːt/ **tauter, tautest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **taut** is stretched very tight. 拉紧的, 绷紧的. ❖ *The clothes line is pulled taut.* 晾衣绳绷得紧紧的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If a person or their body is **taut**, they are very lean with firm muscles. (人或人体)肌肉结实的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone has a **taut** expression, they look very worried and tense. (神色)忧虑的, 紧张的, 不安的. ADJ-GRADED

tav·ern /ˈtævən/ **taverns.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tavern** is a bar or pub. 酒馆; 客栈. ❖ *...Selly Park Tavern, Pershore Road.* 珀肖尔大道上的塞利帕克客栈. N-COUNT DATED

taw·dry /ˈtɔːdri/ **tawdrier, tawdriest.**

1 If you describe something such as clothes or decorations as **tawdry**, you mean that they look cheap and show a lack of taste. (衣服或装饰品)低廉而俗气的, 便宜而没格调的, 俗丽的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something such as a story or an event as **tawdry**, you mean that it is unpleasant or immoral. (故事、经历或事件)令人不快的, 不道德的. ❖ *None of us want another tawdry scandal.* 我们都不想再发生什么令人不快的丑闻了. ADJ-GRADED

taw·ny /ˈtɔːni/.

Tawny hair, fur, or skin is pale golden brown. 黄褐色(的). COLOUR

tax /tæks/ **taxes, taxing, taxed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Tax** is an amount of money that you have to pay to the government so that it can pay for public services. 税, 税款. ❖ *We need to take steps such as higher taxes on tobacco.* 我们需要采取一些措施, 比如对烟草制品加税. N-VAR

2 When a person or company **is taxed**, they have to pay a part of their income or profits to the government. When goods **are taxed**, a percentage of their price has to be paid to the government. (被)征税, (被)课税. ❖ *The Bonn government taxes profits of corporations at a rate that is among the highest in Europe.* 波恩政府征收公司利润税的税率在欧洲属于最高之列. VB be V-ed; V n; Also V

3 If something **taxes** your strength, your patience, or your resources, it uses nearly all of them, so that you have great difficulty in carrying out what you are trying to do. 使不胜负担; 耗尽(力量、耐心或资源). ❖ *These dilemmas would tax the best of statesmen.* 这些进退两难的局面会令最优秀的政治家伤透脑筋. VB V n

4 → 又见 **taxing; council tax, income tax, poll tax, value added tax.**

tax·able /ˈtæksəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Taxable income is income on which you have to pay tax. (收入)应征税的. ADJ

taxa·tion /tækˈseɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Taxation** is the system by which a government takes money from people and spends it on things such as education, health, and defence. 课税, 征税; 税制. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Taxation** is the amount of money that people have to pay in taxes. 税款. ❖ *...higher taxation.* 更重的税款. N-UNCOUNT

ˈtax avoidance.

Tax avoidance is the use of legal methods to pay the smallest possible amount of tax. 合法避税(指通过法律手段尽可能缴纳最少的税). N-UNCOUNT

ˈtax break, tax breaks. ◆◇◇◇◇

If the government gives a **tax break** to a particular group of people or type of organization, it reduces the amount of tax they have to pay or changes the tax system in a way that benefits them. 税率降低(政府对某个特定群体或组织的税务优惠). N-COUNT

ˌtax-deˈductible.

If an expense is **tax-deductible**, it can be paid out of your untaxed income, so that the amount of your income which you pay tax on is reduced. 可减免税的, 可扣税的. ADJ

ˈtax evasion. ◆◇◇◇◇

Tax evasion is the crime of not paying the full amount of tax that you should pay. 逃税, 漏税(没有缴足税款的罪行). N-UNCOUNT

ˌtax-ˈfree; 又拼作 **tax free.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Tax-free is used to describe income on which you do not have to pay tax. 免税的, 不用付税的. ❖ *...a return of 16.5% tax free.* 16.5%的免税利润. ADJ

ˈtax haven, tax havens.

A **tax haven** is a country or place which has a low rate of taxation, so that people choose to live there or register companies there in order to avoid paying higher tax in their own countries. 避税港, 避税地区(指税率很低的国家和地区). N-COUNT

taxi /ˈtæksi/ **taxis, taxiing, taxied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **taxi** is a car driven by a person whose job is to take people where they want to go in return for money. 出租车, 计程车, 的士. N-COUNT, also by N

2 When an aircraft **taxis** along the ground, it moves slowly along it. (使)(飞机在地面上)缓慢滑行. ❖ *The pilot taxied the plane to the end of the runway.* 飞行员将飞机滑行到跑道的尽头. V-ERG V prep/adv; V n prep/adv; Also V, V n

taxi·cab /ˈtæksikæb/ **taxicabs;** 又拼作 **taxi-cab.**

A **taxicab** is the same as a **taxi**. 同taxi. N-COUNT

taxi·der·mist /ˈtæksidɜːmɪst/ **taxidermists.**

A **taxidermist** is a person whose job is to stuff dead animals and birds so that they look lifelike and can be displayed. 动物标本剥制师. N-COUNT

tax·ing /ˈtæksɪŋ/.

A **taxing** task or problem is one that needs a lot of mental or physical effort. 费劲的; 繁重的; 累人的; 艰难的. ❖ *It's unlikely that you'll be asked to do anything too taxing.* 不太可能会要你做任何过于繁重的事情. ADJ-GRADED

ˈtaxi rank, taxi ranks.

A **taxi rank** is a place where taxis wait for passengers. The American term is **taxi stand**. 出租车候客站, 的士站. [美]作 taxi stand. N-COUNT BRITISH

tax·ono·my /tækˈsɒnəmi/ **taxonomies.**

Taxonomy is the classification and naming of things such as animals in groups within a larger system. (对动物等的)分类学, 分类命名系统. N-VAR TECHNICAL

tax·payer /ˈtækspeɪə/ **taxpayers.** ♦♦◇◇◇
N-COUNT **Taxpayers** are people who pay a percentage of their income to the government as tax. 纳税人.

ˈtax relief. ♦◇◇◇◇
N-UNCOUNT **Tax relief** is a reduction in the amount of tax that a person or company has to pay. 税项减免.

ˈtax return, tax returns. ♦◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT A **tax return** is an official form on which you declare your income and give details about your personal circumstances so that the authorities can decide how much tax you should pay. 纳税申报单.

ˈtax year, tax years.
N-COUNT A **tax year** is a particular period of twelve months which is used by the government as a basis for calculating taxes and for organizing its own finances and accounts. 税收年度(指政府据以计算税款、财政结算的12个月时期).

TB /ˌtiːˈbiː/. ♦◇◇◇◇
N-UNCOUNT **TB** is a very serious infectious disease that affects someone's lungs and other parts of their body. **TB** is an abbreviation for **tuberculosis.** 肺结核, 结核病. tuberculosis的缩写形式.

tba.
tba is sometimes written in announcements about events to indicate that something such as a date or time has not yet been decided. **tba** is an abbreviation for 'to be arranged' or 'to be announced'. (有时写于公告或告示中, 表示事件的日期或时间尚未确定)待定. to be arranged或to be announced的缩写形式.

ˌT-bone ˈsteak, T-bone steaks.
N-VAR A **T-bone steak** is a thick piece of beef that contains a T-shaped bone. 带T形骨头的牛排, T骨牛排.

tea /tiː/ **teas.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 N-VAR **Tea** is a drink made by adding hot water to tea leaves or tea bags. Many people add milk to the drink and some add sugar. 茶. ♦ *...a cup of tea.* 一杯茶.
➪ N-COUNT A cup of tea can be referred to as a **tea.** 一杯茶.
2 N-VAR The chopped dried leaves of the plant tea is made from is referred to as **tea.** 茶叶. ♦ *...a packet of tea.* 一小包茶叶.
3 N-VAR Drinks such as mint **tea** or camomile **tea** are made by pouring hot water on the dried leaves of the particular plant or flower. (指用特定的植物叶子或花泡在热水中而成的饮料的)...茶.
4 N-VAR **Tea** is a meal some people eat in the late afternoon, especially in Britain. It consists of food such as sandwiches and cakes, with tea to drink. (尤其在英国的)下午茶(包括三明治、蛋糕及茶等).
➳ 又见 **afternoon tea, high tea.**
5 N-VAR BRITISH Some people refer to the main meal that they eat in the early part of the evening as **tea.** 晚点, 便餐.
6 PHR If you say that someone or something is not your **cup of tea,** you mean that they are not the kind of person or thing that you like. (与否定词连用)(某人)所喜爱的对象; (某人的)嗜好.

ˈtea bag, tea bags; 又拼作 **teabag.**
N-COUNT **Tea bags** are small paper bags with tea leaves in them. You pour hot water onto them to make tea. 袋泡茶, 袋装茶, 茶包.

ˈtea break, tea breaks.
N-COUNT BRITISH If you have a **tea break,** you stop working and have a cup of tea or coffee. The usual American expression is **coffee break.** 茶歇. [美]一般作coffee break.

tea·cake /ˈtiːkeɪk/ **teacakes.**
N-COUNT BRITISH **Teacakes** are round flat bread cakes. They usually contain raisins and are often toasted and eaten with butter. 茶点饼(一种含葡萄干的扁平小圆饼).

teach /tiːtʃ/ **teaches, teaching, taught.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 VB V n n If you **teach** someone something, you give them instructions so that they know about it or how to do it. 教(某人)做(某事). ♦ *George had taught him how to ride a horse.* 乔治已经教过他如何骑马. (V n wh) *She taught Julie to read.* 她教朱莉阅读. (V n to-inf) *The computer has simplified the difficult task of teaching reading to the deaf.* 电脑已经使得教聋人阅读的这一艰巨任务简单化了. (V n to n)
2 VB V n n To **teach** someone something means to show them how to think, feel, or act in a new or different way. 教导. ♦ *He taught his followers that they could all be members of the kingdom of God.* 他教导他的信徒他们都可能成为天国的成员. (V n that) *Teach them to voice their feelings.* 教导他们吐露自己的感情. (V n to-inf; Also V n wh, V n about n)
3 VB V If you **teach**, your job is to help students to learn about a subject by explaining it or showing them how to do it. 教书; 讲授(课程). ♦ *Ingrid is currently teaching Mathematics at Shimla Public School.* 英格丽德目前正在希姆拉公学教数学. (V n) *She taught English to Japanese business people.* 她教日本实业家学英语. (V n to n) *She taught children French.* 她教孩子们法语. (V n n) ◢ **teach·er, teachers** N-COUNT ♦ *I'm a teacher with 21 years' experience.* 我是一个有21年教龄的老师. *...her chemistry teacher.* 她的化学老师.
➳ 又见 **supply teacher.**
◢ **teach·ing** N-UNCOUNT ♦ *...the teaching of English in schools.* 学校里的英语教学.
4 ➳ 又见 **teaching.**
➳ to **teach someone a lesson**: 见 **lesson.**

ˈtea chest, tea chests.
N-COUNT BRITISH A tea chest is a large wooden box in which tea is packed when it is exported. People also use tea chests for putting things in when they move from one house to another. 茶叶箱.

ˈteach-in, teach-ins.
N-COUNT A **teach-in** is an informal meeting between students and teachers with discussions on important or controversial topics. (由师生共同参加的非正式的)专题讨论会, 研讨会.

teach·ing /ˈtiːtʃɪŋ/ **teachings.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 N-COUNT The **teachings** of a particular person, school of thought, or religion are all the ideas and principles that they teach. 教导; 学说; 教义. ♦ *...their teachings on sexuality and marriage.* 他们关于性与婚姻的教导.
2 ➳ 又见 **teach.**

ˈteaching hospital, teaching hospitals.
N-COUNT A **teaching hospital** is a hospital that is linked with a medical school, where medical students and newly qualified doctors receive practical training. 教学医院, 实习医院.

ˈteaching practice.
N-UNCOUNT BRITISH **Teaching practice** is a period that a student teacher spends at a school doing practical teaching as part of his or her training. The usual American expression is **practice teaching.** 教学实习. [美]一般作practice teaching.

ˈtea cosy, tea cosies; 又拼作 **tea-cosy.**
N-COUNT A **tea cosy** is a soft knitted or fabric cover which you put over a teapot in order to keep the tea hot. (织物制的)茶壶保温罩, 茶壶保暖套.

tea·cup /ˈtiːkʌp/ **teacups;** 又拼作 **tea-cup.**
N-COUNT A **teacup** is a medium-sized cup with a handle. This type of cup is often used for drinking tea. 茶杯.

teak /tiːk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
N-UNCOUNT **Teak** is the wood of a tall tree with very hard, light-coloured wood which grows in South-East Asia. 柚木(生长于东南亚的质坚色浅的树木).

teal /tiːl/ **teals.**
N-COUNT The plural can be either **teal** or **teals.** 复数形式可以是teal或teals.
A **teal** is a small duck found in Europe and Asia. (产于欧洲和亚洲的)小野鸭, 水鸭.

ˈtea leaf, tea leaves; 又拼作 **tea-leaf.**
N-COUNT **Tea leaves** are the small pieces of dried leaves that are left in a teapot or a cup after the tea has been drunk. 茶叶; 茶叶渣.

team /tiːm/ **teams, teaming, teamed.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 N-COLL-COUNT A **team** is a group of people who play a particular sport or game together against other similar groups of people. 运动队; 参赛队(或组). ♦ *He had lost his place in the England team.* 他失去了在英格兰队的位置.
2 N-COLL-COUNT You can refer to any group of people who work together as a **team.** 工作队, 工作组, 小组. ♦ *Each specialist consultant*

has a team of doctors under him. 每一位会诊专科医生手下都有一组医生.

3 If something **is teamed** with something else, the two things are made to appear together, often to create a particular effect. (使)相配; (使)结成一组. ❖ *A white sofa teamed with subtly coloured rugs has a soft but unmistakably modern feel.* 白沙发与淡色的小地毯相配, 给人一种柔和而又明显现代的感觉. VB usu passive V-ed with n

▸team up.

If you **team up** with someone, you join them in order to work together for a particular purpose. 与...合作, 与...配合. ❖ *A friend suggested that we team up for a working holiday in Europe.* 一位朋友建议我们结伴到欧洲去度工作假期. PHR-V-RECIP V P with n pl-n V

'team-mate, team-mates. ◆◆◇◇◇

In a game or sport, your **team-mates** are the other members of your team. 队友, 同队队员. N-COUNT

,team 'spirit.

Team spirit is the feeling of pride and loyalty that exists among the members of a team. 团队精神, 集体精神. N-UNCOUNT

team·ster /'ti:mstə/ **teamsters.**

A **teamster** is a person who drives a truck. The British expression is **lorry driver**. 卡车司机. [英]作 lorry driver. N-COUNT AMERICAN

team·work /'ti:mwɜ:k/.

Teamwork is the ability a group of people have to work well together. 配合; 协作; 集体合作. ❖ *Today's complex buildings require close teamwork between the architect and the builders.* 现在的复式建筑要求建筑师与施工人员密切协作. N-UNCOUNT

'tea party, tea parties; 又拼作 **tea-party.**

A **tea party** is a social gathering in the afternoon at which tea, cakes, and sandwiches are served. 茶会(一种下午举行的社交聚会, 有茶点供应). N-COUNT DATED

tea·pot /'ti:pɒt/ **teapots;** 又拼作 **tea pot.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **teapot** is a container with a lid, a handle, and a spout, used for making and serving tea. 茶壶. N-COUNT

T

tear 1 crying 哭泣, 流泪

tear /tɪə/ **tears.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Tears** are the drops of salty liquid that come out of your eyes when you are crying. 眼泪, 泪水, 泪珠. N-COUNT

2 You can use **tears** in expressions such as **in tears, burst into tears**, and **close to tears** to indicate that someone is crying or is almost crying. 哭泣, 流泪; 几乎哭出来. ❖ *He was in floods of tears on the phone.* 他在电话里泪如泉涌. N-PLURAL

3 ➻ 又见 **crocodile tears.**

➻ **blood, sweat, and tears**: 见 **blood.**

tear 2 damaging or moving 毁坏, 移动

tear /teə/ **tears, tearing, tore, torn.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **tear** paper, cloth, or another material, you pull it into two pieces or you pull it so that a hole appears in it. 撕碎; 撕裂; 扯破. ❖ *Mary Ann tore the edge off her napkin.* 玛丽·安将她的餐巾纸的边撕了下来. *He took a small notebook from his jacket pocket and tore out a page.* 他从夹克衫口袋里掏出了小笔记本, 撕下了一页. *Nancy quickly tore open the envelope.* 南希迅速地撕开了信封. *Too fine a material may tear.* 过于精美的材料可能容易撕破. *Female fans fought their way past bodyguards and tore at his clothes.* 女歌迷奋力冲过保镖, 撕扯他的衣服. *He went ashore leaving me to start repairing the torn sail.* 他上岸去了, 留下我去修补扯破的船帆. V-ERG V n V n prep V n with adv V n with adj V V at n V-ed Also V adv/prep

2 A **tear** in paper, cloth, or another material is a hole that has been made in it. 裂缝, 裂口, 破洞. N-COUNT

3 If something **tears** your flesh or skin, it scratches or cuts it violently. 划破, 划伤. ❖ *He had stumbled down and torn the skin from his knees.* 他跌了一跤, 蹭破了膝盖. VB V n V n prep

4 If you **tear** one of your muscles or ligaments, you injure it by accidentally moving it in the wrong way. 拉伤, 扯伤. ❖ *If the muscle is stretched again it could even tear.* 如果再紧拉这块肌肉的话, 它甚至会拉伤的. *...torn ligaments.* 拉伤的韧带. V-ERG V n V V-ed

5 To **tear** something from somewhere means to remove it roughly and violently. 拔掉, 猛然扯掉. ❖ *She tore the windscreen wipers from his car.* 她拔掉了他汽车上的挡风玻璃刮水器. *He tore down the girl's photograph.* 他扯下了这个女孩子的照片. VB V n prep V n with adv

6 If you **tear** somewhere, you move there very quickly, often in an uncontrolled or dangerous way. 猛闯, 狂奔, 疾驰. ❖ *The door flew open and Miranda tore into the room.* 门突然打开了, 米兰达猛地冲进屋来. VB V prep/adv

7 If you say that a place **is torn** by particular events, you mean that unpleasant events which cause suffering and division among people are happening there. (使)混乱; (被)扰乱; (使)受苦; (使)分裂. ❖ *...a country that has been torn by civil war.* 饱受内战之苦的国家. ◢ **-torn** ❖ *...the riot-torn areas of Los Angeles.* 洛杉矶饱受骚乱影响的地区. V-PASSIVE be V-ed COMB

8 ➻ 又见 **torn; wear and tear.**

➻ to **tear** someone **to pieces**: 见 **piece.**

➻ to **tear** someone **to shreds**: 见 **shred.**

▸tear apart.

1 If something **tears** people **apart**, it causes them to quarrel or to leave each other. 使争吵; 使分裂. ❖ *The quarrel tore the party apart.* 争论使得这个政党四分五裂. PHR-V V n P

2 If something **tears** you **apart**, it makes you feel very upset, worried, and unhappy. 使心烦; 使焦虑; 使闷闷不乐. PHR-V V n P

▸tear away.

If you **tear** someone **away** from a place or activity, you force them to leave the place or stop doing the activity, even though they want to remain there or carry on. 迫使离开(某地); 迫使停止做(某事). ❖ *She couldn't tear herself away from the radio.* 她舍不得离开收音机. *I stared at the man, couldn't tear my eyes away.* 我盯着这个男人, 不愿将视线移开. PHR-V V n P from n V n P

▸tear down.

If you **tear** something **down**, you destroy it or remove it completely. 拆毁, 拆除. ❖ *I imagine they'll be tearing the building down sooner or later.* 我认为他们迟早会拆除这座建筑的. PHR-V V P noun V n P

▸tear into.

If you **tear into** someone, you criticize them very angrily and strongly. 猛烈抨击. ❖ *She had spoken softly, but he knew her body language. She was ready to tear into George with a fury.* 她一直言辞温和, 但他懂得她的身体语言. 她准备要猛烈抨击乔治. PHR-V INFORMAL V P n

▸tear off.

If you **tear off** your clothes, you take them off in a rough and violent way. 胡乱地脱掉(衣服). ❖ *He tore his clothes off and fell into bed.* 他胡乱地脱下衣服, 一头栽倒在床上. PHR-V V P noun V n P

▸tear up.

1 If you **tear** something **up**, you tear it into several pieces. 把...撕成碎片. ❖ *Don't you dare tear up her ticket.* 谅你不敢撕她的车票. *...a torn up photograph.* 一张撕碎的照片. PHR-V V n P V P noun V-ed P

2 If something such as a road, railway, or area of land **is torn up**, it is completely removed or destroyed. (被)彻底毁坏, 完全破坏. ❖ *The company came under furious attack from environmentalists for tearing up the forests.* 这家公司因严重毁坏森林而受到环境保护主义者激烈的批评. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun

tear·away /'teərəweɪ/ **tearaways.**

If you refer to a young person as a **tearaway**, you mean that they behave in a wild and uncontrolled way. 行为鲁莽的(年轻)人; 流氓, 阿飞. N-COUNT BRITISH

tear·drop /'tɪədrɒp/ **teardrops.**

A **teardrop** is a large tear that comes from your eye when you are crying quietly. 泪珠, 泪滴. N-COUNT

tear·ful /'tɪəful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone is **tearful**, their face or voice shows signs that they have been crying or that they want to cry. 涕泪纵横的, 泪流满面的, 哭泣的; 要哭的. ❖ *...a tearful farewell.* 含泪告别. ◢ **tear·ful·ly** ❖ *Gwendolen smiled tearfully.* 格温德琳流着眼泪微笑着. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

tear gas /'tɪə gæs/; 又拼作 **tear-gas.**

Tear gas is a gas that causes your eyes to sting and fill with tears so that you cannot see. It is sometimes used by the police or army to control crowds. 催泪瓦斯, 催泪毒气. N-UNCOUNT

tear-jerker /'tɪə dʒɜ:kə/ **tear-jerkers;** 又拼作 **tearjerker**.
If you refer to a play, film, or book as a **tear-jerker**, you mean that it is very sad or sentimental. 催人泪下的戏剧(电影); 令人感伤的作品. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'tea room, tea rooms; 又拼作 **tearoom**.
A **tea room** is the same as a **tea shop**. 同tea shop. N-COUNT

tease /ti:z/ **teases, teasing, teased.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 To **tease** someone means to laugh at them or make jokes about them in order to embarrass, annoy, or upset them. 取笑, 嘲笑, 奚落. ❖ *He teased me mercilessly about going Hollywood.* 他毫不留情地取笑我去好莱坞之事. ❖ *'You must be expecting a young man,' she teased.* '你一定是在等一位年轻的男士吧.' 她取笑道. VB V n / V n about n/-ing / V with quote
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Calling her by her real name had always been one of his teases.* 叫她的真名一直是他取笑她的一种方式. N-COUNT
◢ **teas·ing** ❖ *She tolerated the teasing, until the fourth grade.* 在四年级以前, 她一直忍受着这种讥讽. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you refer to someone as a **tease**, you mean that they like laughing at people or making jokes about them. 爱捉弄别人者, 爱开他人玩笑的人. N-COUNT
3 If you say that someone **is teasing**, you mean that they are pretending to offer something, especially sex, but then not giving it. (在性方面)挑逗, 卖弄风骚. ❖ *She used to think nothing of teasing her audience by wearing tight suggestive clothes.* 她以前把穿紧身的挑逗性的衣服挑逗观众看得很平常. VB V / V n
4 If you refer to someone as a **tease**, you disapprove of them because they pretend to offer something, especially sex, but do not give it. 性挑逗者; 喜欢卖弄风骚的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS
5 ➸ 又见 **teasing; striptease**.

›**tease out.**
If you **tease out** information or a solution, you succeed in obtaining it even though this is difficult. (艰难地)获取. ❖ *They try to tease out the answers without appearing to ask.* 他们试图通过看上去不是在询问而获得答案. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

teas·er /'ti:zə/ **teasers.**
A **teaser** is a difficult question, especially one in a quiz or competition. (尤指测验或竞赛中的)难题. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'tea service, tea services.
A **tea service** is the same as a **tea set**. 同tea set. N-COUNT

'tea set, tea sets.
A **tea set** is a set of cups, saucers, and plates, with a milk jug, sugar bowl, and teapot. 茶具. N-COUNT

'tea shop, tea shops; 又拼作 **teashop**.
A **tea shop** is a small restaurant or café where tea, coffee, cakes, sandwiches, and light meals are served. 茶馆, 茶室. N-COUNT BRITISH

teas·ing /'ti:zɪŋ/.
1 A **teasing** expression or manner shows that the person is not completely serious about what they are saying or doing. (表情或举止)打趣的, 戏弄人的. ◢ **teas·ing·ly** ❖ *'My, what a lot of things you want to know, Sergeant', she said teasingly.* '哎呀, 你想知道的事可真多, 警官' 她戏弄地说道. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 ➸ 又见 **tease**.

tea·spoon /'ti:spu:n/ **teaspoons.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **teaspoon** is a small spoon that you use to put sugar into tea or coffee. 茶匙. N-COUNT
➪ You can refer to an amount of food held by a teaspoon as a **teaspoon** of food. (食物等的) 一茶匙容量. N-COUNT

tea·spoon·ful /'ti:spu:nful/ **teaspoonfuls; teaspoonful** can also be used as the plural form. 又作复数形式.
You can refer to an amount of food held by a teaspoon as a **teaspoonful** of food. 一茶匙容量. N-COUNT

teat /ti:t/ **teats.**
1 A **teat** is a pointed part on the body of a female animal which her offspring suck in order to get milk. (雌性动物的)奶头. N-COUNT
2 A **teat** is a piece of rubber or plastic that is shaped like a teat, especially one that is fitted to a bottle so that a baby can suck liquids from it. (婴儿奶瓶上的)橡皮奶头. N-COUNT

'tea table; 又拼作 **tea-table**.
You refer to a table as **the tea table** when it is being used for a meal eaten in the late afternoon or early evening. (下午晚些时候或傍晚用餐时的)茶桌. N-SING the N BRITISH

tea·time /'ti:taɪm/ **teatimes.**
In Britain, **teatime** is the period of the day when people usually have their tea, which is the late afternoon or the early part of the evening. (在英国, 下午晚些时候或傍晚的)喝茶时间. ❖ *We left at teatime.* 我们是在喝茶时间离开的. N-VAR

'tea towel, tea towels.
A **tea towel** is a cloth used to dry dishes after they have been washed. The usual American term is **dish towel**. (擦拭杯盘用的)拭布, 茶巾. [美] 一般作dish towel. N-COUNT BRITISH

tech /tek/ **techs.**
In Britain, a **tech** is the same as a **technical college**. (在英国)同technical college. ❖ *Even at tech there were no female teachers.* 即使在专科学院里也没有女教师. N-COUNT also at N INFORMAL

tech·ni·cal /'teknɪkəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Technical** means involving the sorts of machines, processes, and materials that are used in industry, transport, and communications. 技术的; 工艺上的. ❖ *A number of technical problems will have to be solved.* 一些技术难题必须得到解决. ...*jobs that require technical knowledge.* 需要技术知识的工作. ◢ **tech·ni·cal·ly** /'teknɪkli/ ❖ ...*the largest and most technically advanced furnace company in the world.* 世界上最大、技术最先进的锅炉公司. ADJ ADV ADV adj
2 You use **technical** to describe the practical skills and methods used to do an activity such as an art, a craft, or a sport. (艺术、手艺或运动等)技巧上的, 技能的. ❖ *Their technical ability is exceptional.* 他们的技能突出. ADJ
◢ **technically** ❖ *While Sade's voice isn't technically brilliant it has a quality which is unmistakable.* 虽然从技巧上来说, 萨德的声音并不出色, 但它的特色很明显. ADV ADV adj
3 **Technical** language involves using special words to describe the details of a specialized activity. (词语)与某项特定活动相关的; 专业的. ❖ *The technical term for sunburn is erythema.* '晒斑' 的专业术语是 '红斑'. ADJ-GRADED
4 ➸ 又见 **technically**.

'technical college, technical colleges.
In Britain, a **technical college** is a college where you can study arts and technical subjects, often as part of the qualifications and training required for a particular job. (在英国设有文科及技术课程作为某专业资格和培训一部分的)高等专科学院, 技术学院. N-VAR

tech·ni·cal·ity /ˌteknɪ'kælɪti/ **technicalities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **technicalities** of a process or activity are the detailed methods used to do it or to carry it out. (工序或活动的)技术步骤, 实施细节. ❖ ...*the technicalities of classroom teaching.* 课堂教学的施行细节. N-PLURAL
2 A **technicality** is a point that is based on a strict interpretation of the law or of a set of rules. 技术性细节. ❖ *The earlier verdict was overturned on a legal technicality.* 先前的判决因法律上的技术细节而遭推翻. N-COUNT

tech·ni·cal·ly /'teknɪkəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something is **technically** the case, it is the case according to a strict interpretation of facts, laws, or rules, but may not be important or relevant in a particular situation. 严格按照事实、法律或规章行事的话(但实际上不重要或不相关); 严格说来. ❖ *Technically, the two sides have been in a state of war ever since 1949.* 严格说来, 双方自1949年以来就一直处于战争状态. ADV ADV adj ADV with cl

tech·ni·cian /tek'nɪʃən/ **technicians.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **technician** is someone whose job involves skilled practical work with scientific equipment, for example in a laboratory. 技术员, 技师. N-COUNT
2 A **technician** is someone who is very good at the detailed technical aspects of an activity. 技巧家, 精于技巧的人. N-COUNT

Tech·ni·col·or /'teknɪkʌlə/; also spelled **technicolour** in British English for meaning 2. [英]第2项释义又拼作technicolour.
1 **Technicolor** is a system of colour photography used in N-UNCOUNT

making cinema films. **Technicolor** is a trademark. (电影制作中使用的)彩色印片法. Technicolor 为商标名.

2 You can use **technicolour** to describe real or imagined scenes when you want to emphasize that they are very colourful. 鲜艳的色彩, 五彩缤纷. ❖ *I was seeing it all in glorious technicolour: mountains, valleys, lakes.* 我当时看到的一切都抹上了艳丽的色彩: 山脉、河谷、湖泊. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

tech·nique /tek'ni:k/ **techniques.** ♦♦♦♦◊

1 A **technique** is a particular method of doing an activity, usually a method that involves practical skills. 技术, 方法. ❖ *...tests performed using a new technique.* 使用新方法做的试验. N-COUNT with supp

2 **Technique** is skill and ability in an artistic, sporting, or other practical activity that you develop through training and practice. 技巧, 技能, 技艺. ❖ *...tunes that emphasize the band's lack of technique.* 突显出这支乐队缺乏技艺的曲子. N-UNCOUNT

techno /'teknəʊ/.

Techno is a form of modern electronic music with a very fast beat. 泰克诺音乐(一种节奏非常快的现代电子音乐). N-UNCOUNT

techno- /'teknəʊ-/.

Techno- is used at the beginning of words that refer to technology. 用于词的开头表示: 技术的. ❖ *...a group of futurist technofreaks.* 一群未来派技术迷. PREFIX

tech·no·crat /'teknəkræt/ **technocrats.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **technocrat** is a scientist, engineer, or other expert who is one of a group of similar people who have political power as well as technical knowledge. 技术专家型官员, 技术官僚(指既有专业知识又有政治权力的科学家、工程师或其他方面的专家). N-COUNT ◢ **tech·no·crat·ic. Technocratic** means consisting of or influenced by technocrats. 包含或由技术专家主导的. ❖ *...the current technocratic administration.* 当前由技术专家组成的政府. ADJ

tech·no·logi·cal /ˌteknə'lɒdʒɪkəl/. ♦♦◊◊◊

Technological means relating to or associated with technology. 科技的; 技术的. ❖ *...an era of very rapid technological change.* 一个科技迅速变革的时代. ADJ ADJ n ◢ **tech·no·logi·cal·ly** /ˌteknə'lɒdʒɪkli/. ❖ *...technologically advanced aircraft.* 技术先进的飞机. ADV

tech·nol·ogy /tek'nɒlədʒi/ **technologies.** ♦♦♦♦◊

Technology refers to methods, systems, and devices which are the result of scientific knowledge being used for practical purposes. 科技; 技术; 工业技术. N-VAR ◢ **tech·nolo·gist** /tek'nɒlədʒɪst/ **technologists** ❖ *...the scientists and technologists that we will need for the future.* 我们将来所需要的科学家和技术专家. N-COUNT

tec·ton·ic /tek'tɒnɪk/.

Tectonic means relating to the structure of the earth's surface or crust. 地壳构造(上)的. ❖ *...the tectonic plates of the Pacific region.* 太平洋地区的地壳构造板块. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

tec·ton·ics /tek'tɒnɪks/.

➡ 见 **plate tectonics**.

ted·dy /'tedi/ **teddies.** ♦◊◊◊◊

A **teddy** or **teddy bear** is a children's soft toy which looks like a friendly bear. (软的)玩具熊. N-COUNT

'Teddy boy, Teddy boys.

A **Teddy boy** is a man who dresses in a style that became popular in the 1950's. Teddy boys were associated with early rock and roll music. (穿20世纪50年代流行的服饰且与早期摇滚乐有关的)男阿飞, 飞仔. N-COUNT

te·di·ous /'ti:diəs/. ♦◊◊◊◊

If you describe something such as a job, task, or situation as **tedious**, you mean it is boring and rather frustrating. 单调乏味的, 令人厌烦的, 沉闷的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **te·di·ous·ly** ❖ *These introductory chapters are tediously repetitive.* 这些介绍性的章节重复过多, 单调乏味. ADV-GRADED

te·dium /'ti:diəm/.

If you talk about the **tedium** of a job, task, or situation, you think it is boring and rather frustrating. 单调乏味, 令人厌烦, 沉闷. N-UNCOUNT

tee /ti:/ **tees, teeing, teed.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 In golf, a **tee** is a small piece of wood or plastic which is used to support the ball before it is hit at the start of each hole. (高尔夫球运动的)球座. N-COUNT

2 On a golf course, a **tee** is one of the small flat areas of ground from which people hit the ball at the start of each hole. (高尔夫球场的)开球处, 发球区. N-COUNT

3 ➡ **to a tee**: 见 **T**.

▸**tee off.**

In golf, when you **tee off**, you hit the ball from a tee at the start of a hole. (从高尔夫球球座)发球, 开球. PHR-V V P

▸**tee up.**

In golf, when you **tee up** a ball, you place it on a tee so that it is ready for you to hit it. 把(高尔夫球)置于球座上. ❖ *I never dreamed that I'd tee up with Bob Hope.* 我做梦都从未想过我会和鲍勃·霍普一起打高尔夫球. PHR-V V P noun V P Also V n P

teem /ti:m/ **teems, teeming, teemed.** ♦◊◊◊◊

If you say that a place **is teeming** with people or animals, you mean that it is crowded and the people and animals are moving around a lot. 充满; 挤满. VB V with n

teen /ti:n/ **teens.** ♦♦◊◊◊

1 If you are in your **teens**, you are between thirteen and nineteen years old. 十几岁(指13到19岁的年龄). ❖ *My late teens and early twenties were really rough years.* 我十八九岁和二十一二岁时的那些年头真是难熬. N-PLURAL with supp

2 **Teen** is used to describe things such as films, magazines, bands, or activities that are aimed at or done by teenagers. (指电影、杂志、乐队或活动)针对青少年的; 有青少年参与的. ❖ *...a teen movie starring George Carlin.* 一部由乔治·卡林主演的青少年电影. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **teen** is someone aged between thirteen and nineteen years old. The usual British word is **teenager**. (13到19岁的)青少年. [英]一般作 teenager. N-COUNT AMERRICAN

teen·age /'ti:neɪdʒ/. ♦♦◊◊◊

1 **Teenage** children are aged between thirteen and nineteen years old. 十几岁的(指13到19岁), 青少年的. ❖ *Almost one in four teenage girls now smoke.* 现在几乎四分之一的少女吸烟. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Teenage** is used to describe things such as films, magazines, bands, or activities that are aimed at or are done by teenage children. (指电影、杂志、乐队或活动)针对青少年的, 由青少年参与的. ❖ *...teenage pregnancies.* 青少年怀孕. ADJ ADJ n

teen·aged /'ti:neɪdʒd/.

Teenaged people are aged between thirteen and nineteen. 十几岁的(指13到19岁), 青少年的. ADJ ADJ n

teen·ager /'ti:neɪdʒə/ **teenagers.** ♦♦♦◊◊

A **teenager** is someone who is between thirteen and nineteen years old. (13到19岁的)青少年. N-COUNT

tee·ny /'ti:ni/ **teenier, teeniest.**

If you describe something as **teeny**, you are emphasizing that it is very small. 极小的, 微小的. ❖ *...little teeny bugs.* 极小的虫子. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

teeny·bopper /'ti:nibɒpə/ **teenyboppers;** 又拼作 **teeny-bopper**.

A **teenybopper** is a teenager, usually a girl, who is very interested in pop music. 新潮少年(狂热爱好流行音乐, 通常指少女), 少女流行音乐迷. N-COUNT INFORMAL DATED

tee·pee /'ti:pi:/.

➡ 见 **tepee**.

'tee-shirt.

➡ 见 **T-shirt**.

tee·ter /'ti:tə/ **teeters, teetering, teetered.** ♦◊◊◊◊

1 **Teeter** is used in expressions such as **teeter on the brink** to emphasize that something seems to be in a very unstable situation or position. (强调不稳)摇晃, 摇摆. ❖ *His voice teetered on the edge of hysteria.* 他的声音颤抖得快要歇斯底里了. VB PRAGMATICS V on n

2 If someone or something **teeters**, they shake in an unsteady way, and seem to be about to lose their balance and fall over. 摇摇欲坠. ❖ *He watched the cup teeter on the edge before it fell.* 他看到杯子在边缘处摇摇晃晃, 然 VB V V adv/prep

后掉了下去.

teeth /ti:θ/.

Teeth is the plural of **tooth**. tooth的复数形式.

teeth·ing /'ti:ðɪŋ/.

When babies **are teething**, their teeth are starting to appear through their gums, often causing them pain. (幼儿)出牙, 长牙. ◆ *...a remedy for teething babies.* 婴儿出牙的治疗法. VB V, only cont, V-ing

⇨ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Teething can be painful and make your baby irritable.* 长牙可能引起疼痛, 并可能使你的宝宝焦躁不安. N-UNCOUNT

'teething problems or **teething troubles.**

If a project or new product has **teething problems** or **teething troubles**, it has problems in its early stages or when it first becomes available. (工程或新产品的)初创期困难, 创业阶段的困难. N-PLURAL BRITISH

tee·to·tal /ti:'təutəl, AM 'ti:təutəl/.

Someone who is **teetotal** never drinks alcohol. 绝对戒酒的, 滴酒不沾的. ADJ ◢ **tee·to·tal·ler, teetotallers** ◆ *He is a strict teetotaller.* 他是一个绝对的禁酒主义者. N-COUNT

TEFL /'tefəl/.

TEFL is the teaching of English to people whose first language is not English, especially people from a country where English is not spoken. **TEFL** is an abbreviation for 'teaching English as a foreign language'. 针对第一语言非英语、特别是不说英语的国家的人的英语教学. teaching English as a foreign language(作为外语的英语教学)的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

Tef·lon /'teflɒn/.

Teflon is a type of plastic which is often used to coat cooking pans so that food does not stick to them. **Teflon** is a trademark. 特氟隆, 聚四氟乙烯(涂在锅上使不粘食物的塑胶材料). Teflon 为商标名. N-UNCOUNT

tel.

Tel. is a written abbreviation for 'telephone number'. telephone number的缩写形式.

tele·cast /'telɪkɑ:st, -kæst/ **telecasts.**

A **telecast** is a programme that is broadcast on the television, especially a programme that is broadcast live. (尤指现场直播的)电视节目. N-COUNT AMERICAN

tele·com·mu·ni·ca·tions /ˌtelɪkəmju:nɪ'keɪʃənz/; ◆◆◇◇◇ the form **telecommunication** is used as a modifier. telecommunication用作前置修饰语.

Telecommunications is the technology of sending signals and messages over long distances using electronic equipment, for example by radio and telephone. 电信, 电讯. N-UNCOUNT

tele·com·mut·er /ˌtelɪkə'mju:tə/ **telecommuters.**

A **telecommuter** is the same as a **teleworker**. 同teleworker. N-COUNT BRITISH

tele·gen·ic /ˌtelɪ'dʒenɪk/.

Someone who is **telegenic** looks good on the television. (某人)适于上电视镜头的, 适于拍电视的. ADJ-GRADED

tele·gram /'telɪgræm/ **telegrams.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **telegram** is a message that is sent by telegraph and then printed and delivered to someone's home or office. 电报(指用电信号传递的信息). ◆ *The President received a briefing by telegram.* 总统收到了一份电报简报. N-COUNT also by N

tele·graph /'telɪgrɑ:f, -græf/ **telegraphs, telegraphing, telegraphed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Telegraph** is a system of sending messages over long distances, either by means of electricity or by radio signals. Telegraph was more commonly used before the invention of telephones. 电报(通信方式, 在电话发明之前更为常用的通信手段). N-UNCOUNT

2 To **telegraph** someone means to send them a message by telegraph. 拍电报给(某人), 给(某人)打电报. ◆ *Churchill telegraphed an urgent message to Wavell.* 邱吉尔给韦弗尔发了一封紧急电报. *'Please,' he telegraphed, 'just leave it alone.'* '不必啦,' 他电告说, '随它吧.' VB V n, V n to n, V with quote

3 If someone **telegraphs** something that they are planning or intending to do, they make it obvious, either deliberately or accidentally, that they are going to do it. (有意或无意地)吐露, 流露. ◆ *The commission telegraphed its decision earlier this month by telling an official to prepare the order.* 该委员会本月早些时候通过让一位官员准备起草命令而吐露了它的决定. VB V n

'telegraph pole, telegraph poles.

A **telegraph pole** is a tall wooden pole with telephone wires attached to it, connecting several different buildings to the telephone system. (电话线路的)电线杆. N-COUNT

te·lepa·thy /tɪ'lepəθi/.

Telepathy is the direct communication of thoughts and feelings between people's minds, without the need to use speech or writing. 心灵感应, 感应, 传心术. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **tele·path·ic** /ˌtelɪ'pæθɪk/ ◆ *The pair of them had a telepathic understanding.* 他们这一对彼此有心灵感应. ADJ

◢ **tele·pathi·cal·ly** /ˌtelɪ'pæθɪkli/. ◆ *I used to communicate with her telepathically.* 我以前和她以心灵感应术交流. ADV, ADV with v

tele·phone /'telɪfəun/ **telephones, telephoning, telephoned.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **telephone** is an electrical system of communication that you use to talk directly to someone else in a different place. You use the telephone by dialling a number on a piece of equipment and speaking into it. 电话. ◆ *They usually exchanged messages by telephone.* 他们经常通电话. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **telephone** is the piece of equipment that you use when you talk to someone by telephone. 电话机. ◆ *He got up and answered the telephone.* 他起身接了电话. *The telephone in Rizzoli's room rang.* 里佐利房间的电话响了. N-COUNT

3 If you **telephone** someone, you dial their telephone number and speak to them by telephone. 打电话给(某人). ◆ *They usually telephone first to see if she is at home.* 他们经常先拨一个电话看看她是否在家. VB V n, V

4 If you are **on the telephone**, you are speaking to someone by telephone. 在打电话, 在用电话. ◆ *Linda remained on the telephone to the police for three hours.* 琳达给警方打了三个小时的电话. PHR

5 If someone is **on the telephone**, they have a telephone in their house or office which is connected to the rest of the telephone system. (在家或办公室)装有电话机的. ◆ *He's not on the telephone.* 他家里还没有装电话. PHR

'telephone book, telephone books.

The **telephone book** is a book that contains an alphabetical list of the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of the people in a particular area. 电话号码簿. N-COUNT

'telephone booth, telephone booths.

A **telephone booth** is a place in a public building or in the street where there is a telephone that can be used by the public. 公用电话间(亭). N-COUNT FORMAL

'telephone box, telephone boxes.

A **telephone box** is a small shelter in the street in which there is a public telephone. The American term is **phone booth**. (在街上的)公用电话亭. [美]一般作phone booth. N-COUNT BRITISH

'telephone directory, telephone directories.

The **telephone directory** is the same as the **telephone book**. 同telephone book. N-COUNT

'telephone exchange, telephone exchanges.

A **telephone exchange** is a place where connections are made between telephone lines. 电话总机楼; 电话局. N-COUNT

'telephone number, telephone numbers. ◆◇◇◇◇

Your **telephone number** is the number that other people dial when they want to talk to you on the telephone. 电话号码. N-COUNT

te·lepho·nist /tɪ'lefənɪst/ **telephonists.**

A **telephonist** is someone who works at a telephone exchange or whose job is to answer the telephone for a business or other organization. The usual American term is **telephone operator**. 接线生, 话务员. [美]一般作telephone operator. N-COUNT BRITISH

te·lepho·ny /tɪ'lefəni/.

Telephony is a system of sending voice signals using electronic equipment. 电话系统(技术). N-UNCOUNT

telephoto lens, /ˌtelɪfəutəu 'lenz/ **telephoto lenses.**

A **telephoto lens** is a powerful camera lens which allows you to take close-up pictures of something that is far away. 长焦(远摄)镜头. N-COUNT

T

tele·scope /ˈtelɪskəʊp/ **telescopes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **telescope** is a long instrument shaped like a tube. It has lenses inside it that make distant things seem larger and nearer when you look through it. 望远镜. N-COUNT

tele·scop·ic /ˌtelɪˈskɒpɪk/.
1 **Telescopic** lenses and instruments are used to make things seem larger and nearer, and are usually longer than others of the same type. 望远镜的, 远视的. ❖ *...a sporting rifle fitted with a telescopic sight.* 装有望远瞄准器的运动步枪. ADJ
2 A **telescopic** object is made of cylindrical sections that fit or slide into each other, so that it can be made longer or shorter, for example to save space when it is not being used. 套管式的, 套叠的, 叠缩的, 伸缩的. ❖ *...this new lightweight telescopic ladder.* 这把新的轻型伸缩式梯子. ADJ

tele·vise /ˈtelɪvaɪz/ **televises, televising, televised.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If an event or programme **is televised**, it is broadcast so that it can be seen on television. (被)用电视播放, (被)由电视播送. VB be V-ed

tele·vi·sion /ˈtelɪvɪʒən, -ˈvɪʒ-/ **televisions.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **television** or **television set** is a piece of electrical equipment consisting of a box with a glass screen on it on which you can watch programmes with pictures and sounds. 电视机. ❖ *She turned the television on.* 她打开电视机. N-COUNT
2 **Television** is the system of sending pictures and sounds by electrical signals over a distance so that people can receive them on a television in their home. 电视系统. ❖ *Toy manufacturers began promoting some of their products on television.* 玩具制造商开始在电视上推销他们的一些产品. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Television** refers to all the programmes that you can watch. 电视节目. ❖ *I don't have much time to watch very much television.* 我没有很多时间大量看电视. N-UNCOUNT
4 **Television** is the business or industry concerned with making programmes and broadcasting them on television. 电视产业(行业). ❖ *...ITN, the company which provides news for commercial television.* 独立电视新闻社—这家为商业电视行业提供新闻的公司. N-UNCOUNT

T

tele·vis·ual /ˌteləˈvɪʒuəl/.
Televisual means broadcast on or related to television. 用电视播放的, 与电视有关的. ❖ *...a televisual masterpiece.* 一部电视名著. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

tele·worker /ˈteliwɜːkə/ **teleworkers.**
Teleworkers are people who work from home using equipment such as telephones, fax machines, and modems to contact their colleagues and customers. (在家里使用通讯设备与同事和顾客联系的)远距离工作人员, 远程工作人员. ◢ **tele·work·ing** ❖ *Can teleworking become reality for most of us?* 远程工作对于我们大多数人能成为现实吗? N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

tel·ex /ˈteleks/ **telexes, telexing, telexed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Telex** is an international system of sending written messages by transmitting them as electrical or radio signals, which are printed out by a machine in another place. 电传(系统). N-UNCOUNT
2 A **telex** is a machine that transmits and receives telex messages. 电传收发机, 电传机. N-COUNT
3 A **telex** is a message that is sent or received by telex. 电传, 电传电报(电传机发送或接收的消息). N-COUNT
4 If you **telex** a message to someone, you send it to them by telex. 发电传. ❖ *They telexed British Airways.* 他们给英国航空公司发出了电传. VB V n to n, V n

tell /tel/ **tells, telling, told.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you **tell** someone something, you give them information. 告诉, 告知, 说出. ❖ *In the evening I returned to tell Phyllis our relationship was over.* 晚上我回来告诉了菲莉丝我们的关系结束了. *I called Andie to tell her how spectacular the stuff looked.* 我打电话给安迪告诉她这东西看上去有多棒. *I only told the truth to the press when the single was released.* 当这张单曲唱片发行的时候, 我只是向新闻界说出了真相. *Tell us about your moment on the summit.* 告诉我们你在高峰会的时机. *She told him: 'It doesn't seem fair'.* 她告诉他说: '这好像不公平.' VB V n n, V n that, V n wh, V n to n, V n about n, V n with quote, Also V of n
2 If you **tell** something such as a joke, a story, or your personal experiences, you communicate it to other people using speech. 讲, 说; 表达. ❖ *He told his story to The Sunday Times.* 他向《星期日泰晤士报》讲述了自己的经历. *I told him a joke.* 我给他讲了一个笑话. ◢ **tell·ing, tellings** ❖ *Herbert sat quietly through the telling of this saga.* 在这个传奇故事的讲述过程中, 赫伯特一直静静地坐着. VB V n, V n to n, V n n, N-VAR
3 If you **tell** someone to do something, you order, instruct, or advise them to do it. 命令, 吩咐; 指示; 建议. ❖ *A passer-by told the driver to move his car.* 有个行人吩咐这个司机把他的汽车开走. VB V n to-inf
4 If you **tell**, you reveal or give away a secret. 泄密, 告发. ❖ *Many of the children know who they are but are not telling.* 这些孩子中有许多人知道他们是谁, 但是不说. VB INFORMAL V
5 If you **tell** yourself something, you put it into words in your own mind because you need to encourage or persuade yourself about something. 暗自叮嘱, 在心里对自己说. ❖ *'Come on', she told herself.* '快点儿.' 她暗暗叮嘱自己. *I told myself I would be satisfied with whatever I could get.* 我暗自叮嘱自己不管我能得到什么我都会满意的. VB V pron-refl with quote, V pron-refl that
6 If facts or events **tell** you something, they reveal certain information to you through ways other than speech. 显露, 揭示. ❖ *The facts tell us that this is not true.* 事实向我们显示这不是真实的. *I don't think the unemployment rate ever tells us much about the future.* 我认为失业率永远向我们揭示不了很多关于将来的问题. *The photographs tell a different story.* 这些照片显示了不同的情况. VB V n n, V n that, V n amount, V n
7 You can say **'I tell you'**, **'I can tell you'**, or **'I can't tell you'** to add emphasis to what you are saying. (为加强语气)我敢说, 我可以肯定; 我不敢肯定. ❖ *This little letter gave us a few chuckles, I can tell you.* 确实这封短信让我们咯咯地笑了一会儿. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
8 If someone disagrees with you or refuses to do what you suggest and you are eventually proved to be right, you can say **'I told you so'**. 我早就跟你说过吧, 我早就提醒过你. CONVENTION INFORMAL
9 You use **I'll tell you what** or **I tell you what** to introduce a suggestion or a new topic of conversation. (用于提出建议或新的话题)听我说, 我说. ❖ *I tell you what, I'll bring the water in a separate glass.* 听我说, 我要用另一个玻璃杯把水弄过来. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS SPOKEN
10 If you can **tell** what is happening or what is true, you are able to judge correctly what is happening or what is true. 判断, 断定. ❖ *You can tell he's joking.* 你可以断定他是在开玩笑. VB, V wh, V that
11 If you can **tell** one thing from another, you are able to recognize the difference between it and other similar things. 辨别, 识别, 分辨. ❖ *I can't really tell the difference between their policies and ours.* 我无法真正地辨认他们的政策与我们的政策有什么区别. *I had to look twice to tell which was Martinez.* 我看了两遍才认出哪个是马丁内斯. VB V n from n, V n between pl-n, V wh
12 You use **as far as I can tell** or **so far as I could tell** to indicate that what you are saying is based on the information you have, but that there may be things you do not know. 根据现有的情况来看, 根据现有的证据来判断. ❖ *So far as anyone can tell, there's evidence that there was a Robin Hood.* 据现有的情况来看, 有证据显示有一个叫罗宾汉的人. PHR PRAGMATICS
13 If you say **'You never can tell'**, you mean that the future is always uncertain and it is never possible to know exactly what will happen. 谁也不知道; 谁也无法预料; 谁也说不清. CONVENTION
14 If an unpleasant or tiring experience begins to **tell**, it begins to have a serious effect. 发生严重影响; 产生严重后果. ❖ *The strains of office are beginning to tell on the prime minister.* 办公室的过度劳累已开始令首相吃不消了. VB V, V on n
15 ➠ 又见 **telling; kiss and tell.**
16 ➠ to **tell the time**: 见 **time.**
➠ **time will tell**: 见 **time.**

▸**tell against.**
If a feature or characteristic **tells against** someone, it spoils their chance of success when they are being considered for something, for example a job. (某特点)对(某人)不利. PHR-V V P n

▸tell apart.
If you can **tell** people or things **apart**, you are able to recognize the differences between them and can therefore identify them individually. 辨别, 区分. PHR-V V pl-n P

▸tell off.
If you **tell** someone **off**, you speak to them angrily or seriously because they have done something wrong. 责备, 斥责. ❖ *I'm always being told off for being so awkward.* 我总是因很笨拙而遭斥责. PHR-V V n P; V n P for n/-ing; Also V P noun

▸tell on.
If you **tell on** someone, you give information about them to someone in authority, especially if they have done something wrong. 告(某人)的状; 告发, 打小报告. ❖ *I'll tell my mummy on you.* 我要去我妈妈那里告你. PHR-V V P n; INFORMAL; V n P n

tell·er /'telə/ **tellers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **teller** is someone who works in a bank and who customers pay money to or get money from. (银行的)出纳员. N-COUNT

tell·ing /'telɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something is **telling**, it shows the true nature of a person or situation. 表露心迹的; 显示特性的. ❖ *How a man shaves may be a telling clue to his age.* 男人如何剃须可能是显示其年龄的一个明显的迹象. ◢ **tell·ing·ly** ❖ *Most tellingly, Labour's vote was well down on its 1990 performance.* 极为明显的是, 工党的得票数与其1990年的表现相比显著下降. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED
2 A **telling** argument or criticism is a very effective one. (论点或批评)有效的, 有力的. ADJ-GRADED
3 You use **there's no telling** to introduce a statement when you want to say that it is impossible to know what will happen in a situation. 无法得知, 难以预料, 很难说. ❖ *There's no telling how long the talks could drag on.* 很难说会谈可能会拖多久. PHR
4 ➻ 又见 **tell.**

,telling-'off, tellings-off; 又拼作 **telling off.**
If you give someone a **telling-off**, you tell them that you are very angry with them about something they have done. 责备, 斥责. ❖ *I got a severe telling off for not phoning him.* 我因为没有给他打电话而受到了一顿严厉的斥责. N-COUNT; INFORMAL

'tell-tale; 又拼作 **telltale.**
Something that is described as **telltale** gives away information, often about something bad that would otherwise not be noticed. 暴露真情(常指坏事)的; 泄露秘密的. ❖ *...the telltale redness around his eyes.* 他眼睛四周那泄露真情的红晕. ADJ ADJ n

tel·ly /'teli/ **tellies.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **telly** is a television. The usual American word is **TV**. 电视机. [美]一般作TV. ❖ *She was desperate to get to a telly. There was something on that she did not want to miss.* 她非常渴望能站到一台电视机前. 电视正播送的节目她不想错过. N-VAR; BRITISH, INFORMAL

te·mer·ity /tɪ'merɪti/.
If you say that someone has the **temerity** to do something, you are annoyed about something they have done which you think showed a lack of respect. 鲁莽, 蛮勇, 冒失. N-UNCOUNT; PRAGMATICS

temp /temp/ **temps, temping.**
1 A **temp** is a person, usually a secretary, who is employed by an agency that sends him or her to work in different offices for short periods of time, for example to replace someone who is ill or on holiday. 临时雇员(常指秘书). N-COUNT
2 If someone **is temping**, they are working as a temp. 做临时工作, 当临时雇员. VB V; only cont

tem·per /'tempə/ **tempers, tempering, tempered.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you refer to someone's **temper** or say that they have a **temper**, you mean that they become angry very easily. 脾气, 怒气; 容易发怒的性情. ❖ *I hope he can control his temper.* 我希望他能控制住他的脾气. N-VAR
2 Your **temper** is the way you are feeling at a particular time. If you are in a good **temper**, you feel cheerful. If you are in a bad **temper**, you feel angry and impatient. 心情, 情绪. ❖ *Lee stormed off the field in a furious temper.* 李怒气冲冲地冲出场外. N-VAR; with supp
3 If someone is **in a temper** or gets **into a temper**, the way that they are behaving shows that they are feeling angry and impatient. 生气的, 愤怒的, 急躁的, 不耐烦的. ❖ *When I try to explain how I feel he just flies into a temper.* 当我试图去解释我的想法时, 他就很不耐烦. PHR
4 If you **lose** your **temper**, you become so angry that you shout at someone or show in some other way that you are no longer in control of yourself. 发脾气, 生气. PHR
5 To **temper** something means to make it less extreme. 使缓和, 使温和. ❖ *For others, especially the young and foolish, the state will temper justice with mercy.* 对于其他人, 特别是年轻而鲁莽的人, 国家会恩威并施的. VB V n; FORMAL; V n with n

tem·pera·ment /'temprəmənt/ **temperaments.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 Your **temperament** is your basic nature, especially as it is shown in the way that you react to situations or to other people. 天性, 气质, 性情, 禀赋. ❖ *She was furtive and vicious by temperament.* 她生性诡秘恶毒. ◢ **tem·pera·men·tal·ly** /,temprə'mentəli/ ❖ *Temperamentally I am unsuited to tennis.* 就性格而言, 我不适合参加网球运动. N-VAR; ADV
2 **Temperament** is the tendency to behave in an uncontrolled, bad-tempered, or unreasonable way. 不加约束的脾气; 急躁的性情; 不讲道理的性格. ❖ *Some of the models were given to fits of temperament.* 一些模特儿喜欢不加约束地发脾气. N-UNCOUNT

tem·pera·men·tal /,temprə'mentəl/.
1 If you say that someone is **temperamental**, you are criticizing them for not being calm or quiet by nature, but having moods that change often and suddenly. 喜怒无常的, 性情多变的, 心情变化快的. ADJ-GRADED; PRAGMATICS
2 If you describe something such as a machine or car as **temperamental**, you mean that it often does not work properly. (机器或汽车等)性能不稳定的, 性能时好时坏的. ADJ-GRADED

tem·per·ance /'tempərəns/.
1 If you believe in **temperance**, you disapprove of drinking alcohol. 禁酒, 戒酒. N-UNCOUNT
2 A person who shows **temperance** is very self-controlled and does not eat too much, drink too much, or do anything to excess. (在饮食或举止等方面的)自制, 节制, 节欲. N-UNCOUNT

tem·per·ate /'tempərɪt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Temperate** is used to describe a climate or a place which is never extremely hot or extremely cold. (气候)温和的; (地区)温带的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a person's behaviour is **temperate**, it is calm and self-controlled, so that they do not get angry or lose their temper easily. (行为)温和的, 克制的. ADJ-GRADED

tem·pera·ture /'temprɪtʃə/ **temperatures.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 The **temperature** of something is a measure of how hot or cold it is. 温度, 气温. ❖ *Winter closes in and the temperature drops below freezing.* 冬天已至, 温度降到了冰点以下. If something is at **room temperature**, its temperature is neither hot nor cold. 室温, 常温. N-VAR; PHR
2 Your **temperature** is the temperature of your body. A normal temperature is about 37° centigrade. 体温(正常体温约为摄氏37度). ❖ *His temperature continued to rise.* 他的体温继续上升. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you are **running a temperature** or if you **have a temperature**, your temperature is higher than it usually is because you are ill. (因病)发烧. PHR
4 If you **take** someone's **temperature** you use a thermometer to measure the temperature of their body in order to see if they are ill. 给...量体温. PHR
5 You can use **temperature** to talk about the feelings and emotions that people have in particular situations. 激烈情绪; 热烈程度. ❖ *There's also been a noticeable rise in the political temperature.* 政治气温也出现了明显的上升. N-COUNT

tem·pest /'tempɪst/ **tempests.**
1 A **tempest** is a very violent storm. 大风暴; 暴风雨; 暴风雪. N-COUNT; LITERARY
2 You can refer to a situation in which people are very angry or excited as a **tempest**. 风波, 骚动, 骚乱. ❖ *The takeover provoked a tempest of criticism.* 这次接管引起了一阵非常激烈的批评. N-COUNT

tem·pes·tu·ous /tem'pestʃuəs/.
If you describe a relationship or a situation as **tempestuous**, you mean that very strong and passionate emotions, especially anger, are involved. (指人际关系或情形)激烈的, 狂怒的. ADJ-GRADED

tem·pi /'tempi/.
Tempi is a plural of **tempo**. tempo的一种复数形式.

tem·plate /'templeɪt, AM -plɪt/ **templates.**
1 A **template** is a thin piece of metal or plastic which is cut into a particular shape. It is used to help you cut wood, paper, metal, or other materials accurately, or to reproduce the same shape many times. (用于精确切割或多次复制的金属或塑料的)样板, 型板, 模板. N-COUNT
2 If one thing is a **template** for something else, the second thing is based on the first thing. (形成另一事物的)模板, 原型. ❖ *The template for Adair's novel is not somebody else's fiction, but fact.* 阿代尔小说的原型不是某人的虚构经历, 而是确有其事. N-COUNT

tem·ple /'tempəl/ **temples.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **temple** is a building used for the worship of a god or gods, especially in the Buddhist and Hindu religions, and in ancient Greek and Roman times. 寺院, 庙宇, 神殿. N-COUNT
2 Your **temples** are the flat parts on each side of the front part of your head, near your forehead. 太阳穴. N-COUNT

tem·po /'tempəu/ **tempos;** **tempi** can also be used as the plural form. tempi 又可作复数形式. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 The **tempo** of an event is the speed at which it happens. (事件发生的)速度. ❖ *He was dissatisfied with the tempo of political change.* 他对政治变革的速度不满意. N-SING
2 The **tempo** of a piece of music is the speed at which it is played. (音乐的)速度, 拍子. N-VAR

tem·po·ral /'tempərəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Temporal** powers or matters relate to ordinary institutions and activities rather than to religious or spiritual ones. 世俗的, 现世的. ❖ *...the need for the clergy not to become pre-occupied with temporal matters.* 神职人员不专注于俗务的必要. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL
2 In your brain, the **temporal** lobes are the parts near your temples, at the sides of your head. (脑叶)颞的. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL
3 **Temporal** means relating to time. 与时间有关的, 时间的. ❖ *...units of creative experience that influence one another in temporal sequence.* 一些在时间顺序上相互影响的创造性体验. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL ◢ **tem·po·ral·ly** /'tempərəli/ ❖ *In the last stages of dementia, persons will be spatially and temporally disoriented.* 在痴呆的最后阶段, 人会在空间与时间方面失去分辨能力. ADV

tem·po·rary /'tempərəri, AM -reri/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Something that is **temporary** lasts for only a limited time. 暂时的, 临时的. ❖ *His job here is only temporary.* 他在这儿的工作只是临时性的. *...a temporary loss of memory.* 暂时的记忆丧失. ADJ ◢ **tem·po·rari·ly** /ˌtempə'reərɪli/ ❖ *Checkpoints between the two zones were temporarily closed.* 这两个地带之间的检查站暂时被关闭了. ADV

tem·po·rize /'tempəraɪz/ **temporizes, temporizing, temporized;** [英]又拼作 **temporise.**
If you say that someone **is temporizing**, you mean that they keep doing something unimportant, in order to delay something important such as making a decision. 拖延; 应付; 敷衍. VB V FORMAL

tempt /tempt/ **tempts, tempting, tempted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that **tempts** you attracts you and makes you want it, even though it may be wrong or harmful. 引诱, 诱惑, 吸引. ❖ *Children not attending schools may be tempted into crime.* 不上学的孩子可能会受诱惑去犯罪. *Can I tempt you with a little puff pastry?* 请你吃一小块奶酥点心好吗? *Don't let credit tempt you to buy something you can't afford.* 不要受赊购的诱惑去买一些你支付不起的东西. *...a million dollar marketing campaign to tempt American tourists back to Britain.* 一次旨在吸引美国游客回到英国的耗资百万元的市场宣传活动. VB V n; V n into n/-ing; V n with n; V n to-inf; V n prep/adv ◢ **tempt·ing** ❖ *I turned down Raoul's tempting offer of the Palm Beach trip.* 我拒绝了拉乌尔的诱人提议到棕榈滩市旅行. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tempt·ing·ly** ❖ *The good news is that prices are still temptingly low.* 好消息是价格仍然低得诱人. ADV-GRADED
2 If someone says that something they say or do **is tempting fate** or **is tempting providence**, they mean they are worried that it may cause the good luck they have had so far to end. 冒不必要的危险. PHR

temp·ta·tion /temp'teɪʃən/ **temptations.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Temptation is the feeling that you want to do or have something, even though you know you really should avoid it. You can also refer to the thing you want to do or have as a **temptation**. 诱惑(感); 诱惑物. ❖ *Will they be able to resist the temptation to buy?* 他们能抗拒购买的诱惑吗? N-VAR

tempt·ed /'temptɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you say that you are **tempted** to do something, you mean that you would like to do it. 想要(做某事)的. ❖ *I'm very tempted to sell my house.* 我很想卖掉我的房子. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

tempt·ress /'temptrəs/ **temptresses.**
If you describe a woman as a **temptress**, you mean that she deliberately uses her female charm and sexuality to attract men. 诱惑男人的女子; 荡妇. N-COUNT

ten /ten/ **tens.** ◆◆◆◆◆
Ten is the number 10. 十, 10. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER
➡ 又见 **Number Ten**.
➡ **ten a penny**: 见 **penny**.

ten·able /'tenəbəl/.
If you say that an argument, point of view, or situation is **tenable**, you believe that it is reasonable and could be successfully defended against criticism. (论据、观点等)站得住脚的, 合理的, 经得起批评的. ADJ-GRADED

te·na·cious /tɪ'neɪʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **tenacious**, you are very determined and do not give up easily. 坚决的, 顽强的, 不易放弃的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **te·na·cious·ly** ❖ *In spite of his illness, he clung tenaciously to his job.* 尽管有病在身, 他还是顽强地坚持工作. ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe something such as a mistaken idea or belief as **tenacious**, you mean that it has a strong influence on people and is difficult to change. (错误的想法或信仰等)难以改变的, 根深蒂固的. ADJ-GRADED

te·nac·ity /tɪ'næsɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you have **tenacity**, you are very determined and do not give up easily. 坚决, 顽强, 不易放弃. N-UNCOUNT

ten·an·cy /'tenənsi/ **tenancies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Tenancy is the use that you have of land or property belonging to someone else, for which you pay rent. 租赁, 租用, 租佃. ❖ *His father took over the tenancy of the farm 40 years ago.* 他父亲40年前租了这个农场. N-VAR

ten·ant /'tenənt/ **tenants.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **tenant** is someone who pays rent for the place they live in, or for land or buildings that they use. 租赁者, 承租人, 佃户, 房客. N-COUNT

tench /tentʃ/; **tench** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
Tench are dark green European fish that live in lakes and rivers. 丁鲹(生活在湖泊与河流中的深绿色欧洲鱼种). N-VAR

tend /tend/ **tends, tending, tended.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If something **tends** to happen, it usually happens or it often happens. 往往会, 常常会, 易于. ❖ *In older age groups women predominate because men tend to die younger.* 在年长的群体中女性占多数, 因为男性通常会早一些死亡. VB V to-inf
2 If you **tend** towards a particular characteristic, you often display that characteristic. 倾向于, 趋于(某种特征). ❖ *Artistic and intellectual people tend towards left-wing views.* 艺术家和知识分子倾向于左翼观点. VB V towards/to n
3 You can say that you **tend** to think something when you want to give your opinion, but do not want it to seem too forceful or definite. (表示委婉)倾向于(认为). ❖ *I tend to think that members of parliament by and large do a good job.* 我倾向于认为议员们的工作整体上做得不错. VB PRAGMATICS V to-inf
4 If you **tend** someone or something, you do what is necessary to keep them in a good condition or to improve their VB FORMAL

condition. 照料, 料理. ❖ *He tends the flower beds and evergreens.* 他照料花床和常绿植物. V n

5 If you **tend to** someone or something, you pay attention to them and deal with their problems and needs. 照料, 护理. ❖ *I was upstairs tending to David.* 我在楼上护理戴维. VB V to n

ten·den·cy /ˈtendənsi/ **tendencies.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **tendency** is a worrying or unpleasant habit or action that keeps occurring. (令人担忧或不快的)趋势, 倾向. ❖ *...the mounting separatist tendencies of the northern republics.* 北部共和国不断增长的分离主义倾向. N-COUNT with supp

2 A **tendency** is a part of your character that makes you behave in an unpleasant or worrying way. (性格方面令人担忧或不快的)倾向. ❖ *He is spoiled, arrogant and has a tendency towards snobbery.* 他被宠坏了, 高傲自大, 而且有势利的倾向. N-COUNT with supp

ten·den·tious /tenˈdenʃəs/.

Something that is **tendentious** expresses a particular opinion or point of view very strongly, especially one that many people disagree with. 有倾向性的, 有偏见的, 引起争议的. ❖ *His analysis was rooted in a somewhat tendentious reading of French history.* 他的分析源于对法国历史带有某种偏见的阅读. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

tender 1 adjective uses 形容词用法

ten·der /ˈtendə/ **tenderer, tenderest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone or something that is **tender** expresses gentle and caring feelings. 温和的, 温柔的, 温情的, 慈爱的. ❖ *Her voice was tender, full of pity.* 她的声音很温和, 充满了怜悯之情. ◢ **ten·der·ly** ❖ *Mr.White tenderly embraced his wife.* 怀特先生温情地拥抱了他的妻子. ◢ **ten·der·ness** ❖ *She smiled, politely rather than with tenderness or gratitude.* 她微笑了, 与其说是带着温情或感激, 还不如说是出于礼貌. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone does something at a **tender** age, you mean that they do it when they are still young and inexperienced. 年幼的, 年轻的, 未成熟的; 无经验的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

3 Meat or other food that is **tender** is easy to cut or chew. (肉或其他食物)嫩的, 易切割的, 易咀嚼的. ADJ-GRADED

4 If part of your body is **tender**, it is sensitive and painful when it is touched. (身体部位)敏感的, 一触即痛的. ◢ **tenderness** ❖ *There is still some tenderness in her tummy.* 她的肚子仍然有点痛. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

tender 2 noun and verb uses 名词和动词用法

ten·der /ˈtendə/ **tenders, tendering, tendered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **tender** is a formal offer to supply goods or to do a particular job, and a statement of the price that you or your company will charge. 投标. If a contract is **put out to tender**, formal offers are invited. 招标. If a company **wins a tender**, their offer is accepted. 中标. N-VAR

2 If a company **tenders for** something, it makes a formal offer to supply goods or do a job for a particular price. 投标承包. ◢ **ten·der·ing** ❖ *...competitive tendering for council leisure and recreation services.* 承建市政委员会休闲与娱乐设施竞争大的投标. VB V for n N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **tender** something such as a suggestion or money, you formally offer or present it. 正式提供; 正式提出. ❖ *She quickly tendered her resignation.* 她很快递了辞呈. VB V n

4 ➡ 又见 **legal tender**.

ten·don /ˈtendən/ **tendons.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tendon** is a strong cord in a person's or animal's body which joins a muscle to a bone. (人或动物连接肌肉和骨头的)腱. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **Achilles tendon**.

ten·dril /ˈtendrɪl/ **tendrils.**

1 A **tendril** is something thin and wispy, for example a piece of hair which hangs loose away from the main part. 卷须状之物. N-COUNT

2 **Tendrils** are thin stems which grow on some plants so that they can attach themselves to supports such as walls or other plants. (植物的)卷须, 蔓. N-COUNT

ten·ement /ˈtenəmənt/ **tenements.**

1 A **tenement** is a large old terraced building which is divided into a number of individual flats. (被分成多户的旧的联立式)公寓大楼. N-COUNT

2 A **tenement** is one of the flats in a tenement. 公寓大楼里的一套公寓. N-COUNT

ten·et /ˈtenɪt/ **tenets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **tenets** of a theory or belief are the main principles on which it is based. (理论或信仰的)主要原则, 信条. ❖ *Non-violence and patience are the central tenets of their faith.* 非暴力和忍耐是他们信仰的中心信条. N-COUNT with supp FORMAL

ten·ner /ˈtenə/ **tenners.**

A **tenner** is ten pounds or a ten-pound note. 十英镑, 十英镑纸币. ❖ *Vaska got out a tenner and gave it to the old woman.* 瓦斯卡取出一张十英镑纸币, 交给了这位老妇. N-COUNT INFORMAL BRITISH

ten·nis /ˈtenɪs/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Tennis is a game played by two or four players on a rectangular court. The players use rackets to hit a ball over a net which is placed across the middle of the court. 网球运动. N-UNCOUNT

ten·or /ˈtenə/ **tenors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tenor** is a male singer whose voice is fairly high. 男高音歌手. N-COUNT

2 A **tenor** saxophone or other musical instrument has a range of notes that are of a fairly low pitch. (萨克斯管等乐器)次中音的. ADJ

3 The **tenor** of something is the general meaning or mood that it expresses. 大意; 整体气氛. ❖ *The whole tenor of discussions has changed.* 讨论的整体思路已经变了. N-SING with poss FORMAL

ˌten-pin ˈbowling; 又拼作 **tenpin bowling**.

Ten-pin bowling is a game in which you try to knock down ten bottle-shaped objects by rolling a heavy ball towards them. The usual American word is **bowling**. 十柱保龄球, 保龄球运动. [美]一般作 bowling. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

tense /tens/ **tenses, tensing, tensed; tenser, tensest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **tense** situation or period of time is one that makes people anxious, because they do not know what is going to happen next. (气氛或时局)紧张的, 引起紧张的. ❖ *This gesture of goodwill did little to improve the tense atmosphere at the talks.* 这一友好姿态对于改善会谈的紧张气氛收效甚微. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you are **tense**, you are anxious and nervous and cannot relax. 神经紧张的, 焦虑不安的, 不能松弛的. ◢ **tense·ly** ❖ *She waited tensely for the next bulletin.* 她焦虑地等待着下一个公告. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If your body is **tense**, your muscles are tight and not relaxed. 肌肉紧张的. ADJ-GRADED

4 If your muscles **tense**, if you **tense**, or if you **tense** your muscles, your muscles become tight and stiff, often because you are anxious or frightened. (因忧虑或害怕)(使肌肉)绷紧, (使)变得紧张. ❖ *Jane tensed her muscles to stop them from shaking.* 简绷紧她的肌肉以免肌肉发抖. V-ERG V V n

➪ **Tense up** means the same as **tense**. 义同 tense. ❖ *The muscles in her shoulders were tensing up.* 她肩部肌肉变得紧张起来. *Tense up the muscles in both of your legs.* 把你两腿的肌肉都绷紧了. PHR V ERG V P V P noun

5 The **tense** of a verb group is its form, which usually shows whether you are referring to past, present, or future time. (动词的)时态. N-COUNT

➤tense up.

➡ 又见 **tense 4**.

ten·sile /ˈtensaɪl, AM -sɪl/.

You use **tensile** when you are talking about the amount of stress that materials such as wire, rope, and concrete can take without breaking. (电线、绳子和混凝土等)张力的, 拉力的. ❖ *Certain materials can be manufactured with a high tensile strength.* 某些材料经加工后可具有很高的抗拉强度. ADJ: ADJ n TECHNICAL

ten·sion /ˈtenʃən/ **tensions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Tension** is the feeling that is produced in a situation when people are anxious and do not trust each other, and when there is a possibility of sudden violence or conflict. 紧张局势(状态); 不安. ❖ *The tension between the two countries is likely to remain.* 这两个国家之间的紧张状态可能会持续下去. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

T

2 **Tension** is a feeling of worry and nervousness which makes it difficult for you to relax. (精神上的)紧张, 忧虑. ❖ *Laughing has actually been shown to relieve tension and stress.* 笑事实上一直被发现能减轻紧张和压力. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

3 If there is a **tension** between forces, arguments, or influences, there are differences between them that cause difficulties. 分歧, 冲突. ❖ *...the tension between public duty and personal affections.* 公共职责与个人感情之间的冲突. N-VAR

4 The **tension** in something such as a rope or wire is the extent to which it is stretched tight. (绳子或电线的)拉紧程度. N-UNCOUNT

tent /tent/ **tents.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **tent** is a shelter made of canvas or nylon which is held up by poles and ropes, used mainly by people who are camping. 帐篷. N-COUNT ◢ **tent·ed.** A **tented** field or a **tented** camp is an area where a number of people are living in tents. 搭上帐篷的. ADJ

ten·ta·cle /'tentəkəl/ **tentacles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **tentacles** of an animal such as an octopus are the long thin parts that are used for feeling and holding things, for getting food, and for moving. (动物的)触角, 触须, 触手. N-COUNT

2 If you talk about the **tentacles** of a political, commercial, or social organization, you are referring to the power and influence that it has in the outside community; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(政治、商业或社会机构在外界的)影响力, 势力. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

ten·ta·tive /'tentətɪv/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Tentative** agreements, plans, or arrangements are not definite or certain, but have been made as a first step. 不确定的, 暂定的. ❖ *...a tentative agreement to hold a preparatory conference next month.* 初步商定于下月举行一次预备会议. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ten·ta·tive·ly** ❖ *The next round of talks is tentatively scheduled to begin October 21st.* 下一轮会谈暂定于10月21日开始. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If someone is **tentative**, they are cautious and not very confident because they are uncertain or afraid. 迟疑的, 谨慎的, 试探性的. ❖ *She did not return his tentative smile.* 对于他谨慎的微笑, 她没有作出回应. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tentatively** ❖ *Perhaps, he suggested tentatively, they should send for Dr Brand.* 他试探性地建议说, 也许他们应该派人去请布兰德医生. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

T

tenter·hooks /'tentəhʊks/.

If you are **on tenterhooks**, you are very nervous and excited because you are wondering what is going to happen in a particular situation. 如坐针毡, 忧虑不安, 提心吊胆, 坐立不安. PHR

tenth /tenθ/ **tenths.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **tenth** item in a series is the one that you count as number ten. 第十. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

2 A **tenth** is one of ten equal parts of something. 十分之一. FRACTION

tenu·ous /'tenjuəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something such as a connection, a reason, or someone's position as **tenuous**, you mean that it is very uncertain or weak. (联系、理由、地位)不确定的, 不稳的, 薄弱的, 含糊的. ❖ *The cultural and historical links between the many provinces were seen to be very tenuous.* 这些众多省份之间的文化和历史联系被认为是相当薄弱的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tenu·ous·ly** ❖ *The sub-plots are only tenuously interconnected.* 这些次情节之间只有模糊的联系. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ten·ure /'tenjə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Tenure** is the legal right to live in a particular building or to use a particular piece of land during a fixed period of time. (在特定时期内对建筑或土地的)居住权, 使用权. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Tenure** is the period of time during which someone holds an important job. (重要职位的)任期. ❖ *...during his tenure as foreign minister.* 在他作为外长的任期内. N-UNCOUNT with supp

3 If you have **tenure** in your job, you have the right to keep it until you retire. (职位的)保有权. N-UNCOUNT

te·pee /'tiːpiː/ **tepees;** 又拼作 **teepee**.

A **tepee** is a cone-shaped tent. Tepees were first made by Native American peoples from animal skins or bark. (北美印第安人用动物皮或树皮制成的)圆锥形帐篷, 提披. N-COUNT

tep·id /'tepɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Water or another liquid that is **tepid** is slightly warm. (水或其他液体)温热的, 微热的. ADJ

2 If you describe something such as a feeling or reaction as **tepid**, you mean that it lacks enthusiasm or liveliness. (感情或反应)不太热烈的, 缺少热情的. ❖ *His nomination, while strongly backed by the President, has received tepid support in the Senate.* 他的提名虽然得到了总统的大力支持, 但在参议院获得的却是不怎么热烈的支持. ADJ-GRADED

term /tɜːm/ **terms, terming, termed.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you talk about something **in terms of** something or **in** particular **terms**, you are specifying which aspect of it you are discussing or from what point of view you are considering it. 在...方面; 从...方面来说; 就...而言. ❖ *Our goods compete in terms of product quality, reliability and above all variety.* 我们的商品要在品质、可靠性, 尤其是多样性方面进行竞争. PHR

2 If you say or express something **in particular terms**, you say or express it using a particular type or level of language. 用...的措辞, 用...的话(或字眼). ❖ *The video explains in simple terms how the new tax works.* 电视录像用简单的语言解释了新税收是怎么回事. PHR

3 A **term** is a word or expression with a specific meaning. 说法; 术语. ❖ *Myocardial infarction is the medical term for a heart attack.* 心肌梗塞是心脏病发作的医学术语. N-COUNT

4 If you say that something **is termed** a particular thing, you mean that that is what people call it or that is their opinion of it. (被)称为, (被)叫做. ❖ *He termed the war a humanitarian nightmare.* 他将这次战争称为一场人道主义噩梦. VB be V-ed n V n n Also V n as n

5 A **term** is one of the periods of time that a school, college, or university divides the year into. 学期. ❖ *...the last day of term.* 学期的最后一天. N-VAR

6 A **term** is a period of time between two elections during which a particular party, prime minister, or president is in power. 执政期限, 任期. ❖ *Felipe Gonzalez won a fourth term of office.* 菲利帕·冈萨雷斯赢得了第四个任期. N-COUNT with supp

7 A **term** is a period of time that someone spends doing a particular job or in a particular place. (从事某工作或在某处的)期限, 期间. ❖ *...a seven-year prison term.* 七年的监禁期. N-COUNT with supp

8 A **term** is the period for which a legal contract or insurance policy is valid. (合同或保险单的)有效期. N-COUNT with supp

9 The **term** of a woman's pregnancy is the nine month period that it lasts. **Term** is also used to refer to the end of the nine month period. (九个月的)妊娠期; 妊娠期满. N-UNCOUNT

10 The **terms** of an agreement, treaty, or other arrangement are the conditions that must be accepted by the people involved in it. (协议、条约等的)条款, 条件. ❖ *...the terms of the 'Helsinki agreement'.* 《赫尔辛基协定》的条款. N-PLURAL

11 If you **come to terms with** something difficult or unpleasant, you learn to accept and deal with it. 忍受; 屈服于; 与...达成和解. PHR

12 If two people or groups compete **on equal terms** or **on the same terms**, neither of them has an advantage over the other. (竞争)以平等身份(或地位), 站在同一位置上. PHR

13 If two people are **on good terms** or **on friendly terms**, they are friendly with each other. 关系良好. PHR

14 You use the expressions **in the long term**, **in the short term**, and **in the medium term** to talk about what will happen over a long period of time, over a short period of time, and over a medium period of time. 从长期(短期、中期)来看. PHR

➡ 又见 **long-term, medium-term, short-term**.

15 If you do something **on your terms**, you do it under conditions that you decide because you are in a position of power. 按照自己的主张; 根据自己决定的条件. PHR

16 If you say that you **are thinking in terms of** doing a particular thing, you mean that you are considering it. 考虑(做某事), 打算(做某事). ❖ *United should be thinking in* PHR

terms of winning the European Cup. 联队应该想到要捧欧洲冠军杯了.

17 ➟ a **contradiction in terms**: 见 **contradiction**.

➟ **in no uncertain terms**: 见 **uncertain**.

➟ **in real terms**: 见 **real**.

➟ **on speaking terms**: 见 **speak**.

ter·mi·nal /ˈtɜːmɪnəl/ **terminals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **terminal** illness or disease causes death, often slowly, and cannot be cured. (指疾病)晚期的, 末期的、不治的. ADJ

◢ **ter·mi·nal·ly** ❖ *The patient is terminally ill.* 这位患者得了不治之症. ADV ADV adj

2 A **terminal** patient is dying of a terminal illness or disease. (指病人)处于晚期的. ADJ

3 A **terminal** is a place where vehicles, passengers, or goods begin or end a journey. 终点; 终点站; 起点. N-COUNT

4 A computer **terminal** is a piece of equipment consisting of a keyboard and a screen that is used for putting information into a computer or getting information from it. (电脑的)终端机. N-COUNT

5 On a piece of electrical equipment, a **terminal** is one of the points where electricity enters or leaves it. (电器设备上的)接头, 端子. N-COUNT

ter·mi·nate /ˈtɜːmɪneɪt/ **terminates, terminating, terminated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **terminate** something or when it **terminates**, it ends completely. (使)终结, (使)终止. ❖ *His contract terminates at the season's end.* 他的合同将于这个季末到期. ◢ **ter·mi·na·tion** /ˌtɜːmɪˈneɪʃən/ ❖ *...the abrupt termination of trade.* 突然停止贸易. V-ERG V n FORMAL V N-UNCOUNT

2 To **terminate** a pregnancy means to end it. 终止(妊娠). ❖ *About ten per cent of all pregnancies are terminated.* 所有妊娠中大约有百分之十被终止. ◢ **termination, terminations** ❖ *...a medical check-up after the termination of a pregnancy.* 堕胎后的体检. VB V n MEDICAL be V-ed N-VAR

3 When a train or bus **terminates** somewhere, it ends its journey there. (火车或公共汽车)到达终点. ❖ *This train will terminate at Taunton.* 这列火车的终点将是汤顿. VB FORMAL V prep/adv

ter·mi·nol·ogy /ˌtɜːmɪˈnɒlədʒi/ **terminologies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **terminology** of a subject is the set of special words and expressions used in connection with it. (某学科的)专门用语, 术语. ❖ *...gastritis, which in medical terminology means an inflammation of the stomach.* 胃炎在医学术语中的意思是胃部的发炎. N-VAR

ter·mi·nus /ˈtɜːmɪnəs/ **termini.**

On a bus or train route, the **terminus** is the last stop or station, where the bus or train turns round or starts a journey in the opposite direction. (火车或公共汽车路线上的)终点站. N-COUNT

ter·mite /ˈtɜːmaɪt/ **termites.**

Termites are small white insects which live in hot countries in nests made of earth. Termites do a lot of damage by eating wood. 白蚁. N-COUNT

ˌterms of ˈreference.

Terms of reference are the instructions given to someone when they are asked to consider or investigate a particular subject, telling them what to deal with and what to ignore. 受权考虑(或调查)范围准则; 受委托事项. ❖ *The government has announced the terms of reference for its proposed committee of inquiry.* 政府已经宣布了它所提议的调查委员会的调查范围. N-PLURAL FORMAL

tern /tɜːn/ **terns.**

A **tern** is a small black and white seabird with long wings and a forked tail. 燕鸥(一种有长翅和叉状尾巴的黑白色小型海鸟). N-COUNT

ter·race /ˈterɪs/ **terraces.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **terrace** is a row of similar houses joined together by their side walls. (通过公共墙连在一起、设计相似的一排房屋)排屋, 排房. 见插图条 **house and flat.** ❖ *...3 Queensborough Terrace.* 皇后区排房3号. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **terrace** is a flat area of stone or grass next to a building where people can sit. (建筑物附近人们可以就坐的平坦的)石铺地面, 草地. N-COUNT

3 **Terraces** are a series of flat areas of ground built like steps on a hillside so that crops can be grown there. 梯田; 阶地; 台地. ◢ **ter·raced** ❖ *...a terraced hillside.* 阶梯状的山坡. N-COUNT ADJ

4 **The terraces** at a football ground are wide steps that people can stand on when they are watching a game. (足球场的)阶梯看台. N-PLURAL the N BRITISH

ˌterraced ˈhouse, terraced houses.

A **terraced house** or a **terrace house** is one of a row of similar houses joined together by their side walls. The usual American term is a **row house.** 排房中的一栋. [美]一般作 row house. 见插图条 **house and flat.** N-COUNT BRITISH

ter·rac·ing /ˈterəsɪŋ/.

At a football stadium, **terracing** is an area of wide steps that people can stand on when they are watching the game. (露天大型足球场的)阶梯看台. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

terra·cotta /ˌterəˈkɒtə/; 又拼作 **terra-cotta.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Terracotta** is a brownish-red clay that has been baked but not glazed and that is used for making things such as flower pots, small statues, and tiles. (经烘焙但未上釉的、用于制作花盆、小雕像及瓷砖的)赤陶. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Terracotta** is used to describe things that are brownish-red in colour. 赤褐色(的). COLOUR

ter·rain /təˈreɪn/ **terrains.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Terrain is used to refer to an area of land or a type of land when you are considering its physical features. 地形, 地势, 地貌. ❖ *The terrain changed quickly from arable land to desert.* 地形很快从耕地变化为沙漠. N-VAR

ter·res·trial /tɪˈrestriəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **terrestrial** animal or plant lives on land or on the ground rather than in the sea, in trees, or in the air. (动物或植物)陆栖的, 陆生的. ❖ *...terrestrial and aquatic fauna.* 陆栖和水栖动物. ADJ TECHNICAL

2 **Terrestrial** means relating to the planet Earth rather than to some other part of the universe. 地球的, 与地球有关的. ❖ *...terrestrial life forms.* 地球上的生命形式. ADJ ADJ n

3 **Terrestrial** television channels are transmitted using equipment situated at ground level, and not by satellite. 地面的(指使用地面设备而不是卫星设备传送信号的电视频道). ADJ BRITISH

ter·ri·ble /ˈterɪbəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **terrible** experience or situation is very serious or very unpleasant. 非常严重的, 可怕的. ❖ *Tens of thousands more suffered terrible injuries in the world's worst industrial disaster.* 在这场世界上最糟糕的工业灾难中, 又有好几万人遭受了非常严重的伤害. ◢ **ter·ri·bly** ❖ *My son has suffered terribly. He has lost his best friend.* 我儿子非常痛苦. 他失去了最要好的朋友. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you **feel terrible**, you feel extremely ill or unhappy. If you tell someone that they **look terrible**, you mean that they look as if they are extremely ill or unhappy. (感觉或看上去)极度不适的, 极度不悦的. ADJ-GRADED feel/look ADJ

3 If something is **terrible**, it is very bad or of very poor quality. 糟透的, 非常差劲的. ❖ *She admits her French is terrible.* 她承认她的法语很糟糕. ADJ-GRADED

4 You use **terrible** to emphasize the great extent or degree of something. 极度的, 极大的, 非常的. ❖ *Her death is a terrible waste.* 她的死亡是一个极大的浪费. ◢ **terribly** ❖ *I'm terribly sorry to bother you.* 我非常不好意思要打扰你. ADJ ADJ n ADV-GRADED

ter·ri·er /ˈteriə/ **terriers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **terrier** is a small breed of dog. 㹴(一种小狗). N-COUNT

➟ 又见 **bull terrier, pit bull terrier.**

ter·rif·ic /təˈrɪfɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you describe something or someone as **terrific**, you are very pleased with them or very impressed by them. 好极的, 极好的, 了不起的. ❖ *You look terrific, Ann.* 你看上去很棒, 安. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 **Terrific** means very great in amount, degree, or intensity. 极度的, 极大的. ❖ *All of a sudden there was a terrific bang and a flash of smoke.* 突然一声巨响, 烟气冲天. ◢ **ter·rifi·cal·ly** /təˈrɪfɪkli/ ❖ *She really is terrifically* ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ADV

pretty. 她真的是太美了.

ter·ri·fy /'terɪfaɪ/ **terrifies, terrifying, terrified.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If something **terrifies** you, it makes you feel extremely frightened. 使惊吓, 使吓坏. ❖ *The thought of dying slowly and painfully terrified me.* 想到缓慢而痛苦地死去, 我感到很恐怖. VB V n

▲**ter·ri·fied** ❖ *He was terrified of heights.* 他有恐高症. ADJ-GRADED

ter·ri·fy·ing /'terɪfaɪɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If something is **terrifying**, it makes you very frightened. 令人恐怖的, 令人害怕的. ❖ *Rabies has been described as one of the most terrifying diseases known to man.* 狂犬病一直被说成是人类所知的最可怕的疾病之一. ADJ-GRADED

▲**ter·ri·fy·ing·ly** ❖ *Below was a terrifyingly deep crevasse.* 下面是一道深得可怕的裂缝. ADV-GRADED

ter·ri·to·rial /ˌterɪ'tɔːriəl/ **territorials.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Territorial** means concerned with the ownership of a particular area of land or water. 领土的. ❖ *...the only republic which has no territorial disputes with the others.* 唯一与其他共和国没有领土纠纷的共和国. ADJ

2 In Britain, the **Territorials** are the members of the **Territorial Army**. (英国的)本土防卫义勇军成员. N-COUNT

3 If you describe an animal or its behaviour as **territorial**, you mean that it has an area which it regards as its own, and which it defends when other animals try to enter it. (动物或其习性)地盘性的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌTerritorial 'Army.

The Territorial Army is a British armed force whose members are not professional soldiers but train as soldiers in their spare time. (英国)本土防卫义勇军. N-PROPER the N

ˌterritorial 'waters.

A country's **territorial waters** are the parts of the sea close to its coast which are recognized by international agreement to be under its control. 领海. N-PLURAL

ter·ri·tory /'terətri, AM -tɔːri/ **territories.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Territory** is land which is controlled by a particular country or ruler. 领土; 版图. ❖ *The government denies that any of its territory is under rebel control.* 政府否认有任何领土受叛军控制. N-VAR

2 A **territory** is a country or region that is controlled by another country. 保护国; 属国; 属地. ❖ *They just want to return to their families in the occupied territories.* 他们只是想回到在占领区的家. N-COUNT

3 You can use **territory** to refer to an area of knowledge or experience. (知识或经验的)领域, 范围. ❖ *Even on their own familiar territory of trade, the EC's 12 member states have failed to reach agreement.* 甚至在它们自己熟悉的贸易领域, 欧共体12个成员国也没有达成一致意见. N-UNCOUNT with supp

➠ **virgin territory**: 见 **virgin**.

4 An animal's **territory** is an area which it regards as its own and which it defends when other animals try to enter it. (动物的)地盘. N-VAR

5 **Territory** is land with a particular character. (具有某种特性的)地区, 地方. ❖ *...mountainous territory.* 山区. N-UNCOUNT with supp

6 If you say that something **comes with the territory**, you mean that you accept it as a natural result of the situation you are in. 是自然而然的事; 是形势带来的自然结果. ❖ *Doing human rights work is risky business. That comes with the territory.* 做人权工作是危险的事情, 那是自然而然的事. PHR

ter·ror /'terə/ **terrors.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Terror** is very great fear. 恐怖, 恐惧, 惊恐, 惊骇. ❖ *I shook with terror whenever I was about to fly in an aeroplane.* 每次要坐飞机时我都吓得发抖. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Terror** is violence or the threat of violence, especially when it is used for political reasons. (尤指出于政治原因的)恐怖活动, 暴力, 暴力威胁. ❖ *...the start of a pre-election terror campaign.* 选举前恐怖活动的开始. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **terror** is something that makes you very frightened. 引起恐慌的事物, 令人惊恐的事物. ❖ *As a boy, he had a real terror of facing people.* 童年时他真的很怕见人. N-COUNT

4 If something **holds no terrors for** you, you are not at all frightened or worried by it. (某物对某人)不构成恐吓. PHR

5 If someone describes a child as a **terror**, they think that he or she is naughty and difficult to control. (指孩子)淘气鬼, 讨厌鬼. N-COUNT INFORMAL

6 ➠ **to live in terror**: 见 **live**.

➠ **reign of terror**: 见 **reign**.

ter·ror·ise /'terəraɪz/.

➠ 见 **terrorize**.

ter·ror·ist /'terərɪst/ **terrorists.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **terrorist** is a person who uses violence in order to achieve political aims; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(出于政治目的的)恐怖主义分子. ❖ *Three were wounded in terrorist attacks.* 在恐怖主义分子的攻击中有三人受伤. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

▲**ter·ror·ism** ❖ *...indiscriminate acts of terrorism.* 不看对象的恐怖主义行径. N-UNCOUNT

ter·ror·ize /'terəraɪz/ **terrorizes, terrorizing, terrorized;** [英]又拼作 **terrorise.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **terrorizes** you, they keep you in a state of fear by making it seem likely that they will attack you. 恐吓; 使恐惧. ❖ *...pensioners terrorised by anonymous telephone calls.* 受匿名电话恐吓的养老金领取者. VB V n, V-ed

ter·ry /'teri/.

Terry or **terry cloth** is a type of fabric which has a lot of very small loops covering both sides. It is used especially for making things like towels. 毛圈织物; 毛巾布. N-UNCOUNT

terse /tɜːs/ **terser, tersest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **terse** statement or comment is brief and unfriendly. (指陈述或评论)简短生硬的, 唐突的. ❖ *His tone was terse as he asked the question.* 他问这个问题时的语气很唐突. ADJ-GRADED

▲**terse·ly** ❖ *'It's too late,' he said tersely.* '太晚了.' 他生硬地说道. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ter·tiary /'tɜːʃəri, AM -ʃieri/.

1 **Tertiary** means third in order, third in importance, or at a third stage of development. 第三的; 第三位的; 第三阶段的. ❖ *He must have come to know those philosophers through secondary or tertiary sources.* 他一定是通过第二或第三手材料了解那些哲学家的. ADJ FORMAL

2 **Tertiary** education is education at university or college level. 大学的, 高等教育的. ADJ: ADJ n

test /test/ **tests, testing, tested.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **test** something, you try it, for example by touching it or using it for a short time, in order to find out what it is, what condition it is in, or how well it works. 测试, 检验, 检查. ❖ *Either measure the temperature with a bath thermometer or test the water with your wrist.* 要么用浴室温度计测量一下温度, 要么用手腕试一下水. VB V n

2 A **test** is a deliberate action or experiment to find out how well something works. 试验; 实验. ❖ *...the banning of nuclear tests.* 核试验的禁止. N-COUNT

3 If you **test** someone, you ask them questions or tell them to perform certain actions in order to find out how much they know about a subject or how well they are able to do something. 测验, 考查(某人). ❖ *She decided to test herself with a training run in London.* 她决定去伦敦参加训练, 以测验一下自己的水平. VB V n, V pron-refl

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Only 922 passed the test.* 只有922人通过了测验. N-COUNT

4 If you **test** someone, you deliberately make things difficult for them in order to see how they react. 考验. ❖ *Rudolf was testing me, seeing if I would make him tea, bring him a Coke.* 鲁道夫在考验我, 看我会不会给他沏茶、拿可乐. VB V n

5 If an event or situation is a **test** of a person or thing, it reveals their qualities or effectiveness. 检验标准; 考验方法. ❖ *The test of any civilised society is how it treats its minorities.* 检验任何文明社会的标准是它如何对待它的弱势群体. N-COUNT

6 If you **are tested** for a particular disease or medical condition, you are examined or undergo various procedures in order to find out whether you have that disease or condition. (被)化验; (被)检查. ❖ *Girls in an affected family can also be tested to see if they carry the defective gene.* VB: be V-ed for n, be V-ed

患这种病的家庭的女孩子也可以接受检查以确定她们是否携带这种有缺陷的基因.

7 A medical **test** is an examination of a part of your body in order to check that you are healthy or to find out what is wrong with you. 身体检查. N-COUNT

8 A **test** or a **test match** is a sports match between two international sides, usually at cricket, rugby union, or rugby league. (板球、橄榄球联盟和橄榄球联合运动会的)国际比赛. N-COUNT BRITISH

9 ➞ 又见 **testing, acid test, breath test, means test, litmus test**.

10 If you **put** something **to the test**, you find out how useful or effective it is by using it. 试验, 检验(功能或效果). ❖ *The Liverpool team are now putting their theory to the test.* 现在利物浦队正在对他们的理论进行试验. PHR

11 If new circumstances or events **put** something **to the test**, they put strain on it and indicate how strong or stable it really is. (环境或事件等)使…经受考验. ❖ *Sooner or later, life will put the relationship to the test.* 生活迟早会考验这一关系的. PHR

12 If you say that something **will stand the test of time**, you mean that it is strong or effective enough to last for a very long time. 经得起时间的考验. PHR

13 ➞ to test the waters: 见 water.

tes·ta·ment /'testəmənt/ **testaments.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing is a **testament** to another, it shows that the other thing exists or is true. 证明, 证据. ❖ *The fact that these scandals are now public is testament to the relative openness of America's government.* 这些丑闻现在公诸于世, 证明了美国政府的相对开放性. N-VAR FORMAL

2 Someone's **last will and testament** is the most recent will that they have made, especially the last will before they die. (尤指临终前的)遗嘱. PHR LEGAL

3 ➞ 又见 **New Testament, Old Testament**.

,test 'case, test cases. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **test case** is a legal case which becomes an example for deciding other similar cases. (供以后断案作依据用的)判例案件. N-COUNT

test·er /'testə/ **testers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tester** is a person who has been asked to test a particular thing. 试验者, 测试人员. N-COUNT

2 A **tester** is a machine or device that you use to test whether another machine or device is working properly. 测试仪, 测试器. N-COUNT

tes·ti·cle /'testɪkəl/ **testicles.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A man's **testicles** are the two sex glands between his legs that produce sperm. (男性的)睾丸. N-COUNT

tes·ti·fy /'testɪfaɪ/ **testifies, testifying, testified.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When someone **testifies** in a court of law, they give a statement of what they saw someone do or what they know of a situation, after having promised to tell the truth. (在法庭上)作证. ❖ *Several eyewitnesses testified that they saw the officers hit Miller in the face.* 几个目击证人作证说他们看到了这些警员打米勒的面部. *Eva testified to having seen Herndon with his gun on the stairs.* 伊娃作证说在楼梯上看到过赫恩登带着枪. VB V; V that; V to -ing/n

2 If one thing **testifies** to another, it supports the belief that the second thing is true. 证实, 证明. ❖ *Recent excavations testify to the presence of cultivated inhabitants on the hill during the Arthurian period.* 近期挖掘证实, 在亚瑟王时期这座山上确实存在过有文化的居民. VB FORMAL V to n

tes·ti·mo·nial /,testɪ'məʊniəl/ **testimonials.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **testimonial** is a written statement about a person's character and abilities, often written by their employer. (尤指雇主对某人性格与能力的)证明书、介绍信、推荐书. N-COUNT

2 A **testimonial** is a sports match which is specially arranged so that part of the profit from the tickets sold can be given to a particular player or to a particular player's family. (门票收入部分赠给某运动员或其家属的)纪念赛. N-COUNT

tes·ti·mo·ny /'testɪməni, AM -məʊni/ **testimonies.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 In a court of law, someone's **testimony** is a formal statement that they make about what they saw someone do or what they know of a situation, after having promised to tell the truth. (法庭上证人的)证词. N-VAR

2 If you say that one thing is **testimony** to another, you mean that it shows clearly that the second thing has a particular quality. 证据, 证明. ❖ *Her living room is also her office, filled with desks, books, papers, a testimony to her dedication to her work.* 她的起居室也是她的办公室, 里面到处是桌子、书籍、文件, 这说明她对工作很投入. N-UNCOUNT also a N

test·ing /'testɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **testing** problem or situation is very difficult to deal with and shows a lot about the character of the person who is dealing with it. 棘手的; 伤脑筋的; 考验人的. ❖ *The papers in maths and English are very testing.* 数学和英语试卷非常难. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Testing** is the activity of testing something or someone in order to find out information. 试验; 测试; 检验; 检查. ❖ *...product testing and labelling.* 产品检验与贴标签. N-UNCOUNT

tes·tis /'testɪs/ **testes** /'testi:z/.

A man's **testes** are his **testicles**. (男性的)睾丸, 精巢. N-COUNT MEDICAL

'test match, test matches. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **test match** is the same as a **test**. 同 test 8. N-COUNT

tes·tos·ter·one /te'stɒstərəʊn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Testosterone is a hormone found in higher levels in men and male animals than in females. It is thought to be responsible for the male sexual instinct and for aggression. (被认为是主导男性性欲及攻击行为的)睾丸激素, 睾酮. N-UNCOUNT

'test pilot, test pilots. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **test pilot** is a pilot who flies aircraft of a new design in order to test their performance. (新型飞机的)试飞员. N-COUNT

,test 'run, test runs.

If you give a machine or system a **test run**, you try it to see if it will work properly when it is actually in use. (机器或系统的)试验性运行. ❖ *...a set-back after the failure of an engine in a test run.* 试验运行中一台发动机失灵后的挫败. N-COUNT

'test tube, test tubes; 又拼作 **test-tube**. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **test tube** is a small, narrow, glass container used for chemical experiments. 试管(用于化学实验的细长玻璃管). N-COUNT

,test-tube 'baby, test-tube babies; 又拼作 **test tube baby**.

A **test-tube baby** is a baby that develops from an egg which has been removed from the mother's body, fertilized, and then replaced in her womb. 试管婴儿. N-COUNT

tes·ty /'testi/.

If someone is **testy**, they easily become impatient or angry. 脾气暴躁的, 不耐烦的, 易怒的. ❖ *The board members were clearly testy.* 董事会成员很明显地不耐烦了. ◢ **tes·ti·ly** ❖ *He reacted testily to reports that he'd opposed military involvement.* 有报道说他反对军事参与, 对此他作出了很不耐烦的反应. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

teta·nus /'tetənəs/.

Tetanus is a serious painful disease caused by bacteria getting into wounds. It makes your muscles, especially your jaw muscles, go stiff. 破伤风. N-UNCOUNT

tetchy /'tetʃi/.

If someone is **tetchy**, they are irritable and likely to get angry suddenly without an obvious reason. 易怒的, 暴躁的. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

teth·er /'teðə/ **tethers, tethering, tethered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are at **the end of** your **tether**, you are so worried, tired, and unhappy because of your problems that you feel you cannot cope. (因担心、劳累、不悦等)忍无可忍, 受不了. PHR

2 A **tether** is a rope or chain which is used to tie an animal to a post or fence so that it can only move around within a small area. (拴动物用的)系绳、系链. N-COUNT

3 If you **tether** an animal or object to something, you attach it there with a rope or chain so that it cannot move very far. (用绳或链)拴(动物或物体). VB V n to n, V n

Teu·ton·ic /tju:'tɒnɪk, AM tu:-/.

Teutonic means typical of or relating to German people. 条顿人的; 日耳曼人的. ❖ *...a masterpiece of Teutonic engineering.* 日耳曼人工程学的杰作. ADJ

text /tekst/ **texts.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **text** of a book is the main part of it, rather than the N-SING the N

T

introduction, pictures, notes, or index. 正文(书籍中相对于引言、插图、注释或索引等而言).

2 **Text** is any written material. 文本, 文字材料. ❖ *A CD-ROM can store more than 250,000 pages of typed text.* 一张只读光盘可以储存25万多页打写的文字材料. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **text** of a speech, broadcast, or recording is a written copy of it. (演说、广播或录音的)原文, 书面稿子. N-COUNT

4 A **text** is a book or other piece of writing, especially one connected with science or education. (尤指与科学或教育相关的)教科书, 文本. ❖ *His early plays are set texts in universities.* 他早期的剧本是大学里的规定课本. N-COUNT

text·book /'tekstbʊk/ **textbooks;** 又拼作 **text book.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **textbook** is a book containing facts about a particular subject that is used by people studying that subject. 教科书, 课本. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is a **textbook** case or example, you are emphasizing that it is a good or typical example of something. 典型的, 典范的. ❖ *The house is a textbook example of medieval domestic architecture.* 这栋房子是中世纪家庭建筑的典型范例. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

tex·tile /'tekstaɪl/ **textiles.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Textiles** are types of cloth or fabric. 织物; 纺织品; 纺织原料. N-COUNT

2 **Textiles** are the industries concerned with the manufacture of cloth. 纺织业. ❖ *75,000 jobs will be lost in textiles and clothing.* 纺织业和服装业将失去7.5万份工作. N-PLURAL no det

tex·tu·al /'tekstʃuəl/.

Textual means relating to written texts, especially literary texts. (尤指文学)原文的, 本文的. ❖ *...close textual analysis of Shakespeare.* 对莎士比亚著作原文的仔细分析. ADJ: ADJ n

tex·ture /'tekstʃə/ **textures.** ♦♦◇◇◇

The **texture** of something is the way that it feels when you touch it, for example how smooth, rough, firm, or crumbly it is. 质地, 纹理. ❖ *Her skin is pale, the texture of fine wax.* 她的皮肤白净细腻, 宛如优质的白蜡. ◢ **-textured** ❖ *This kind of mixer produces light, silky, even-textured batters.* 这种搅拌器可以搅出稀薄的、柔滑的、质地均匀的面糊. N-VAR COMB

T

tex·tured /'tekstʃəd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **textured** surface is not smooth, but has a particular texture, for example, rough or fluffy. 质地粗糙的; 有织纹的. ADJ

-th /-θ/.

-th is found at the end of ordinal numbers, except those formed from numbers ending in 1, 2, or 3. 序数词尾缀(以1、2、3结尾的序数词除外). ❖ *...10th May, 1990.* 1990年5月10日. *...my twenty-fifth birthday.* 我的25岁生日. SUFFIX

tha·lido·mide /θəˌlɪdə'maɪd/.

1 **Thalidomide** is a tranquillizer drug which used to be given to pregnant women. It is no longer used because it was found to cause abnormalities in their babies. 肽胺哌啶酮, 反应停(怀孕妇女使用的安眠药, 因导致婴儿畸形, 已停止使用). N-UNCOUNT

2 **Thalidomide** is used to describe someone whose body is deformed because their mother took thalidomide when she was pregnant. 肽胺哌啶酮药物性畸形的. ❖ *...thalidomide children.* 肽胺哌啶酮药物性畸形婴儿. ADJ: ADJ n

than /ðən, 重读 ðæn/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **than** after a comparative adjective or adverb in order to link two parts of a comparison. (用于形容词或副词的比较级后面, 将比较的两部分联系起来)比. ❖ *The radio only weighs a few ounces and is smaller than a cigarette packet.* 这台收音机只有几盎司重, 比烟盒还小. *Indian skins age far more slowly than American or Italian ones.* 印度人的皮肤比美国人或意大利人的皮肤老化起来要慢得多. PREP

➲ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *He could have helped her more than he did.* 他本可以帮她更多的忙. CONJ compar CONJ cl

2 You use **than** when you are stating a number, quantity, or value approximately by saying that it is above or below another number, quantity, or value. (用于粗略提及数量、数值)超过, 不及. ❖ *They talked on the phone for more than an hour.* 他们在电话里聊了一个多小时. *Semi-skimmed milk contains less than half the fat of whole milk.* 半脱脂奶包含的脂肪不及全脂奶的一半. PREP

3 You use **than** in order to link two parts of a contrast, for example in order to state a preference. (连接对比的两部分, 以说明偏爱)与其. ❖ *The arrangement was more a formality than a genuine partnership.* 这一安排与其说是真正的伙伴关系, 不如说是一种礼仪. *I would rather dance than do anything else.* 我什么都不想干, 就想跳舞. CONJ

4 ➼ **easier said than done**: 见 **easy**.

➼ **less than**: 见 **less**.

➼ **more than**: 见 **more**.

➼ **more often than not**: 见 **often**.

➼ **other than**: 见 **other**.

➼ **rather than**: 见 **rather**.

thank /θæŋk/ **thanks, thanking, thanked.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **thank you** or, informally, **thanks** to express your gratitude or acknowledgement when someone does something for you or gives you something. (表示感谢)谢谢你, 谢谢. ❖ *Thank you very much for your call.* 非常感谢你的电话. *Thanks for the information.* 谢谢你通知我. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

2 You use **thank you** or, informally, **thanks** after a negative in order to politely refuse something that has been offered to you. (表示婉拒)谢谢你, 谢谢. ❖ *'Would you like a cigarette?'–'No thank you.'* '你要吸烟吗?' — '不, 谢谢.' *'A whisky?'–'I'd better not, thanks.'* '来杯威士忌?' — '我还是不要了吧, 谢谢.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

3 You can use **thank you** to say firmly that you do not want someone's help or to tell them that you do not like the way they are behaving towards you. (表示不悦并坚定拒绝帮忙)谢谢了, 不用你劳驾了. ❖ *I can stir my own tea, thank you.* 我自己会搅我的茶, 谢谢了. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

4 When you **thank** someone, you express your gratitude to them for something. 感激, 感谢. ❖ *I thanked them for their long and loyal service.* 我感谢他们长期忠诚的服务. VB: V n, V n for n

➲ Also a plural noun. 又作复数名词. ❖ *They accepted their certificates with words of thanks.* 他们接受证书并道了感谢. N-PLURAL

5 If you say that you **have** someone **to thank** for something, you mean that you are grateful to them because they caused it to happen. (因某事)要感谢(某人). ❖ *I have her to thank for my life.* 我要感谢她救了我一命. PHR

6 You say **'Thank God'**, **'Thank Goodness'**, or **'Thank heavens'** when you are very relieved about something. 谢天谢地, 感谢老天, 感谢上帝. ❖ *Thank heavens we have you here.* 谢天谢地, 我们有你在这儿. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 If something happens **thanks to** someone or something, they are responsible for it or caused it to happen. 由于, 因为; 幸亏. ❖ *Thanks to recent research, effective treatments are available.* 多亏了最近的研究, 才有有效的治疗办法. PHR

8 If you say that something happened **no thanks to** someone, you mean that they did not help it to happen, or that it happened in spite of them. 不归功于. ❖ *It is no thanks to you people were not killed.* 人们没有被杀, 但这并不归功于你. PHR

9 ➼ 又见 **thankyou**.

➼ to **thank** your **lucky stars**: 见 **star**.

thank·ful /'θæŋkfʊl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

When you are **thankful**, you are very happy and relieved that something has happened. 感激的, 感谢的; 为...感到高兴的. ❖ *I'm just thankful that I've got a job.* 我很高兴我有了一份工作. ◢ **thank·ful·ly** ❖ *Simon thankfully slipped off his uniform and relaxed.* 西蒙欣慰地脱下制服, 放松了下来. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

thank·ful·ly /'θæŋkfʊli/.

You use **thankfully** to express approval or relief about a statement that you are making. 谢天谢地. ❖ *Thankfully, she was not injured.* 谢天谢地, 她没有受伤. ADV: ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS

thank·less /'θæŋkləs/.

If you describe something as a **thankless** task, you mean that it is hard work and brings very few rewards. 吃力不讨好的, 徒劳无益的. ADJ-GRADED

thanks·giving /ˌθæŋks'gɪvɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Thanksgiving** is the giving of thanks to God, especially in a religious ceremony. (尤指宗教仪式中对上帝的)感恩. N-UNCOUNT

2 In the United States, **Thanksgiving** or **Thanksgiving Day** is a public holiday on the fourth Thursday in November. It was originally a day when people thanked God for the harvest. 感恩节(美国公众假日,11月的第四个星期四,原为人们因丰收感谢上帝的日子). N-UNCOUNT

thank·you /ˈθæŋkjuː/ **thankyous;** 又拼作 **thank-you.**
A **thankyou** is a gift or message intended to thank someone for something. (礼物或话语形式的)致谢,道谢. ❖ *...a thank-you note.* 一封简短的感谢信. N-COUNT
➽ 又见 **thank.**

that 1 demonstrative uses 指示性用法
that /ðæt/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **that** to refer back to an idea or situation expressed in a previous sentence. (指前文已提到的想法或情形)那,那个. ❖ *They said you particularly wanted to talk to me. Why was that?* 他们说你特别想和我谈.为什么呢? *'I've never been to Paris.'—'That's a pity.'* '我从未去过巴黎.' — '那真遗憾.' PRON PRAGMATICS
➩ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *I try to recreate history as it was. For that reason, I research collections of old photos.* 我试图重塑历史的原貌. 出于那个原因,我研究老照片集. DET

2 When you have been talking about a particular period of time, you use **that** to indicate that you are still referring to the same period. You use expressions such as **that morning** or **that afternoon** to indicate that you are referring to an earlier period of the same day. (指同一段时期)那,那个. ❖ *She returned to work later that week.* 那个星期的晚些时候她回去上班了. *He could see them out in the field, doing much the same as they had done that morning.* 他可以看见他们在田里,做着当天上午他们做的活儿. DET

3 You use **that is** to indicate that you are about to express the same idea more clearly or precisely. 那就是;就是说,换句话说;即. ❖ *I am a disappointing, though generally dutiful, student. That is, I do as I'm told.* 我是一个令人失望的学生,虽然总体上我很恭敬. 也就是说,别人让我做什么我就做什么. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 You use **that's it** to express agreement, approval, or confirmation of what has just been said or done. (表示同意、赞成或证实)正是,说得没错. ❖ *'You got married, right?'—'Yeah, that's it.'* '你结婚了,对吗?' — '是的,没错.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

5 You use **that** in expressions such as **that of** and **that which** to introduce information or comparisons relating to a noun already mentioned. (引导与前述名词有关的信息或比较)那种,那样的. ❖ *One of the skills you want your children to learn is that of sharing with other people.* 你想让你的孩子们学习的一项技能是与其他人分享的技能. *The situation is much more manageable than that which exists in the Baltic states.* 这种情形比波罗的海国家的要容易处理得多. PRON FORMAL

6 You use **that** to introduce a person or thing which you are going to give information about. (引导说话人将提供有关信息的人或物)那,那个. ❖ *I chose that course which I considered right.* 我选了我认为合适的那门课程. DET PRAGMATICS FORMAL
➩ **That which** is used to introduce a subject in very general terms. (用于引导非常一般性的主题)那,那个,那种. ❖ *Too much time is spent worrying over that which one can't change.* 太多的时间被用于担心那种无法改变的东西. PRON

7 You use **that** when you are referring to someone or something which is a distance away from you, especially when you indicate or point to them. When there are two things near you, **that** refers to the more distant one. (指较远的一个人或物)那,那个. ❖ *Where did you get that hat?* 你从哪儿弄到那顶帽子的? *You see that man over there, that man who has just walked into the room?* 你看见那边那个男人,那个刚走进屋的男人了吗? DET
➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *What's that you're writing?* 你正在写什么? *That looks heavy. May I carry it for you?* 那看上去很重. 我可以帮你提吗? PRON

8 You use **that** when you are identifying someone or asking about their identity. (用于认出或询问对方身份时)你. ❖ *That's John Gibb, operations chief for New York Emergency Management.* 你是约翰·吉布,纽约突发事件处理部的行动负责人. *I answered the phone and this voice went, 'Hello? Is that Alison?'* 我接了电话,传来这个声音,'喂?你是艾莉森吗?' PRON

9 You can use **that** when you expect your hearer to know what or who you are referring to, without needing to identify the particular person or thing fully. (无须详细说明,听者能明白的)那,那个. ❖ *Did you get that cheque I sent?* 你收到我给你寄的那张支票了吗? *That idiot porter again knocked on my door!* 那个蠢搬运工又敲我的门了! DET SPOKEN
➩ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *That was a good year, wasn't it?* 那是个好年份,对吗? PRON

10 You use **and all that** to refer generally to everything else which is associated with what you have just mentioned. 等等,诸如此类. ❖ *You'll be a star. You'll win Oscars, and write your autobiography and all that.* 你会成为明星. 你会获得奥斯卡奖、写自传等等. PHR INFORMAL

11 You use **that's it** to indicate that nothing more needs to be done or that the end has been reached. 就这样;完了;到此为止. ❖ *When he left the office, that was it, the workday was over.* 当他离开办公室,一天的工作就这样结束了. PHR

12 You use **that's that** to say there is nothing more to be done or said about a particular matter. 就这样吧,就这么定了. ❖ *I'm staying here, and that's that.* 我要留在这里,就是这样. PHR SPOKEN

13 You use **just like that** to emphasize that something happens or is done immediately or in a very simple way, often without much thought or discussion. 不假思索的;毫不费力地;随便地;简单地. ❖ *You mean he sent you back just like that?* 你是说他随随便便地就把你打发回来了? PHR INFORMAL

14 If something is not **that** bad, funny, or expensive for example, it is not as bad, funny, or expensive as it might be or as has been suggested. 那么,那样. ❖ *It isn't that funny.* 这没那么有趣. *Do I look that stupid?* 我看上去有那么蠢吗? ADV

15 You use **at that** after a statement which modifies or emphasizes what you have just said. 而且,此外. ❖ *Success never seems to come but through hard work, often physically demanding work at that.* 成功只有通过艰苦的工作才能获得,而且常常是体力上要求很高的工作. PHR PRAGMATICS

16 ➽ 又见 **those.**
➽ **like that:** 见 **like.**
➽ **this and that:** 见 **this.**
➽ **this, that, and the other:** 见 **this.**

T

that 2 conjunction and relative pronoun uses 连词和关系代词用法
that /ðət, 重读 ðæt/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You can use **that** after many verbs, adjectives, nouns, and expressions to introduce a clause in which you report what someone's words or feelings relate to. 用于许多动词、形容词、名词和表达式后引导分句. ❖ *He called her up one day and said that he and his wife were coming to New York.* 一天他打电话给她说他和妻子要来纽约. *We were worried that she was going to die.* 我们担心她会死. *I welcome the news that attacks on women on the railways are 19 per cent down.* 我很高兴听到铁路上针对女性的攻击下降了19%. CONJ

2 You use **that** after 'it' and a link verb and an adjective to comment on a situation or fact. 用于it和系动词以及一个形容词后,以评论某个情况或事实. ❖ *It's obvious that you need more time.* 很明显你需要更多的时间. *It's extraordinary that he left without making a public statement.* 他没有作公开声明就离开了,这是不寻常的. CONJ it v-link adj CONJ cl

3 You use **that** immediately after a noun to introduce a clause which gives more information about the noun. 引导定语从句修饰名词. ❖ *...a car that won't start.* 一辆发动不起来的汽车. *...things that don't concern you.* 与你无关的事情. *...a man that Maddock has known for nearly 20 years.* 马多克认识了近20年的一个男子. PRON-REL

4 You use **that** after expressions with 'so' and 'such' in CONJ so/such group CONJ cl

order to introduce the result or effect of something. (用于so和such后表示结果)以至于. ❖ *She came towards me so quickly that she knocked a chair over.* 她朝我走得太快了,以至碰翻了一把椅子. *It made such a revolting brew that it was worse than drinking no tea at all.* 这茶味太令人作呕了,比没有茶喝还要糟糕.

thatch /θætʃ/ **thatches.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **thatch** or a **thatch roof** is a roof made from straw or reeds. (用稻草、麦秆或芦苇盖的)茅草屋顶. N-COUNT ◢ **thatched** ADJ ❖ *...a thatched cottage.* 茅舍.

2 **Thatch** or **thatching** is straw or reeds used to make a roof. (用于盖屋顶的)稻草,麦秆,芦苇. N-UNCOUNT

3 You can refer to someone's hair as their **thatch** of hair, especially when it is very thick and untidy. 浓密而脏乱的头发. N-SING

that's /ðæts/.

That's is a spoken form of 'that is'. that is的口语形式.

thaw /θɔː/ **thaws, thawing, thawed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When ice, snow, or something frozen **thaws**, it melts. 解冻、融化. VB. V

2 A **thaw** is a period of warmer weather when snow and ice melt, often at the end of winter. (冬季末的)解冻期,融雪期,化冰期. N-COUNT

3 When you **thaw** frozen food, you leave it in a place where it can reach room temperature so that it is ready for use. (使)(冷冻食品)解冻. ❖ *Always thaw pastry thoroughly.* 每次都要让油酥彻底解冻. V-ERG V n Also V

4 If something **thaws** relations between people, they become friendly again after a period of tension. (关系在经历一段时间的紧张后)(使)缓和,(使)变得友善. ❖ *It took up to Christmas for political relations to thaw.* 一直到了圣诞节政治关系才缓和了下来. V-ERG V n V

➜ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the thaw in relations between East and West.* 东西方关系的缓和. N-SING

›thaw out.

T

If you are very cold and you **thaw out**, you begin to feel warmer. (使)变得暖和起来. ❖ *Bob and Louise had prepared a sumptuous meal to thaw out our bodies.* 鲍勃和路易丝准备了一顿丰盛的饭菜让我们暖暖身子. PHR-V-ERG V P V P noun Also V n P

the. Usually pronounced /ðə/ before a consonant and /ði/ before a vowel, but pronounced /ðiː/ when you are emphasizing it. 辅音前常读作 /ðə/, 在元音前读作 /ði/, 但强调时读作 /ðiː/. ◆◆◆◆◆

The is the definite article. It is used at the beginning of noun groups. 定冠词,用于名词词组前.

1 You use **the** at the beginning of noun groups to refer to someone or something that you have already mentioned or identified, or when it is clear which particular thing or person you are referring to. 指已提到的、确定的或指双方都很清楚的人或物. ❖ *A kerosene lamp stood on a table. At the table sat two men.* 一张桌子上放着一盏煤油灯. 在这张桌子旁坐着两个男人. *Six of the 38 people were Russian citizens.* 这38人中有6个是俄罗斯公民. DET

2 You use **the** in front of an abstract or uncountable noun followed by 'of' then another noun. 用于后接of再接另一个名词的抽象名词或不可数名词前. ❖ *...a slight increase in the consumption of meat.* 肉类消费的微弱增长. DET

3 You use **the** instead of a possessive determiner when you are talking about a part of someone's body. (指某人的身体部位时,代替物主限定词)某人的. ❖ *I patted him on the head.* 我轻拍了一下他的头. DET

4 You use **the** in front of some nouns that refer to something in our general experience of the world. 用于一些概念宽泛的名词前. ❖ *It's always hard to speculate about the future.* 推测未来总是很困难的. *Amy sat outside in the sun.* 埃米坐在外面的太阳底下. DET

5 You use **the** in front of nouns that refer to people, things, services, or institutions that are associated with everyday life. 用于指代与日常生活有关的人、物、设施或机构的名词前. ❖ *Who was that on the phone?* 电话里是谁? *They have a generator when the electricity fails.* 停电时他们有一台发电机. *Four executive journalists were detained for questioning by the police.* 警方拘押了四名执行记者讯问. DET

6 You use **the** in front of a singular noun when you want to make a general statement about things or people of that type. 用于单数名词前作泛指. ❖ *An area in which the computer has made considerable strides in recent years is in playing chess.* 近年来计算机取得大步进展的一个领域是国际象棋游戏. *After dogs, the horse has had the closest relationship with man.* 除了狗,马和人类的关系是最亲近的了. DET

7 You use **the** with the name of a musical instrument when you are talking about someone's ability to play the instrument. 与乐器的名字连用. ❖ *Did you play the piano as a child?* 你小时候弹过钢琴吗? DET

8 You use **the** in front of an adjective when you are referring to a particular thing that is described by that adjective. 用于形容词之前,指具有该形容词所描述的特性的事物. ❖ *He's wishing for the impossible.* 他在企望不可能的事情. *You might like to read the enclosed.* 你可能会愿意读一读所附上的东西. DET

9 You use **the** with words such as 'rich', 'poor', and 'unemployed' to refer to all people of a particular type. 用于某些词如rich, poor, unemployed前指一类人. ❖ *...care for the elderly, the mentally handicapped and the disabled.* 照料老人、智障人士以及伤残人士. DET

10 You use **the** with nationality adjectives and nouns to talk about all the people who live in a country. 与民族、国籍类的形容词和名词连用,指一个国家的人. ❖ *The Japanese, Americans, and even the French and Germans, judge economic policies by results.* 日本人、美国人,甚至法国人和德国人以结果评估经济政策. DET

11 You use **the** with some titles and place-names. 与一些名称、称呼和地名连用. ❖ *...the 'DAILY EXPRESS'.* 《每日快报》. *...the Albert Hall.* 艾伯特音乐厅. *...the Prime Minister.* 首相. DET

12 If you want to refer to a whole family or a married couple, you can make their surname into a plural and use **the** in front of it. 用于姓的复数形式前,指全家人或已婚夫妇. ❖ *The Taylors decided that they would employ an architect to do the work.* 泰勒家决定将雇用一位建筑师来做这项工作. DET

13 You use **the** in front of ordinal numbers. 用于序数词前. ❖ *The meeting should take place on the fifth of May.* 该会议将于五月五日举行. *FC Liege have won the Belgian Cup for the first time.* 列日足球俱乐部首次夺得比利时杯. DET

14 You use **the** in front of numbers when they refer to decades. 用于表示十年的数字前. ❖ *...how bad things were in the thirties.* 30年代情形是多么糟糕. DET

15 **The** is used in rates, prices, and measurements to refer to a single unit, which is related or compared to a number of units of a different kind. (用于速度、价格以及度量中的)每,每一. ❖ *New Japanese cars averaged 13 km to the litre in 1981.* 1981年日本新车平均耗油量为每公升13公里. *Analysts predicted that the exchange rate would soon be $2 to the pound.* 分析家预测汇率会很快变成每英镑兑2美元. DET

16 You use **the** in front of superlative adjectives and adverbs. 用于形容词和副词的最高级前. ❖ *Brisk daily walks are still the best exercise.* 每日轻快的步行仍然是最好的锻炼. *They competed to agree with their master the most forcefully and laugh at his jokes the loudest.* 他们争着看谁对主人的迎合得最卖力,对他讲的笑话笑得声最大. DET

17 You use **the** in front of each of two comparative adjectives or adverbs when you are describing how one amount or quality changes in relation to another. (用在两个比较级的形容词或副词之前,表示其中一个的量或质的变化会引起令一个的量或质的变化)越...越.... ❖ *The more confidence you build up in yourself, the greater are your chances of success.* 你自己树立的信心越多,你成功的机会就越大. DET

18 You use **the** to indicate that you have enough of the thing mentioned for a particular purpose. 表示有足够的某样东西. ❖ *She may not have the money to maintain or restore her property.* 她可能没有钱保养或维修她的房产. *Carl* DET

couldn't even raise the energy for a smile. 卡尔甚至连微笑的气力都没有了.

19 You use **the** to emphasize that something or someone is the most famous, important, or best of their kind. You often show this emphasis in the way you say or write the word. 用于强调某人或物是同类中最著名的、最重要的或最好的.这种强调常靠说出该词的语调或写出该词的形式表现出来. DET PRAGMATICS
❖ *Camden Market is the place to be on a Saturday.* 卡姆登市场是周六最好的去处. *Surely you don't mean THE K Records?* 想必你指的不是那些最有名的K唱片吧?

the·atre /ˈθiːətə/ **theatres;** [美]拼作 **theater.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **theatre** is a building with a stage in it, in which plays, shows, and other performances take place. 戏院,剧院,剧场. ❖ *We went to the theatre.* 我们去看戏了. *...the Grand Theatre.* 大剧院. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to work in theatres such as acting or writing plays as **the theatre**. (如表演或剧本写作等的)戏剧事业,戏剧工作. ❖ *...a career in the theatre.* 戏剧生涯. N-SING *the* N

3 **Theatre** is entertainment involving the performance of plays. 戏剧表演,演戏. ❖ *Companies across the country are beginning to show a healthy interest in theatre for children.* 全国各地的剧团正在对儿童戏剧表现出正常的兴趣. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **theater** or a **movie theater** is a place where people go to watch films. The British term is **cinema**. 电影院. [英]作cinema. N-COUNT AMERICAN

5 In a hospital, a **theatre** is a room where surgeons carry out operations. (医院的)手术室. ❖ *She is back from theatre and her condition is comfortable.* 她从手术室回来了,状况很好. N-COUNT also prep N

6 A **theatre** of war is an area of the world in which a war is taking place. (战争中的)战区,战场. N-COUNT

ˈtheatre-goer, theatre-goers; [美]拼作 **theatergoer.**

Theatre-goers are people who go to the theatre to see plays. 戏迷,戏院常客,爱去剧院看戏的人. ❖ *I'm a keen theatre-goer.* 我是个热衷的戏迷. N-COUNT

the·at·ri·cal /θiˈætrɪkəl/ **theatricals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Theatrical** means relating to the theatre. 戏剧的; 剧场的. ❖ *...the most outstanding British theatrical performances of the year.* 当年最出色的英国戏剧表演. ◢ **the·at·ri·cal·ly** /θiˈætrɪkli/ ❖ *...his ability to animate ideas theatrically.* 通过戏剧方式生动地表现他的思想的能力. ADJ ADJ n; ADV

2 **Theatrical** behaviour is deliberately exaggerated and unnatural. 演戏似的; 夸张的; 做作的; 不自然的. ❖ *In a theatrical gesture Glass clamped his hand over his eyes.* 格拉斯夸张地用手捂住了自己的眼睛. ◢ **the·at·ri·cal·ity** /θiˌætrɪˈkælɪti/ ❖ *There was no theatricality in her long silence.* 她长时间地不说话,也没有不自然的感觉. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT
◢ **theatrically** ❖ *He looked theatrically at his watch.* 他夸张地看了看表. ADV

3 **Theatrical** can be used to describe something that is grand and dramatic, as if it is part of a performance in a theatre. 盛大的,戏剧性的. ❖ *Religious architecture from the Romanesque to the Baroque was a highly theatrical artifice.* 从罗马式到巴罗克式的宗教建筑是一种极为夸张的技巧. ◢ **theatricality** ❖ *...the theatricality of a wedding.* 婚礼的隆重. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

4 **Theatricals** are performances of plays and other entertainments, especially when they are done by amateur actors. (尤指业余演员的)戏剧演出,娱乐表演. N-PLURAL DATED

thee /ðiː/.

Thee is an old-fashioned or religious word for 'you' when you are talking to only one person. It is used as the object of a verb or preposition. (第二人称单数代词的旧形式或宗教形式,用作动词或介词的宾语)你,尔,汝. ❖ *I miss thee, beloved father.* 我想念你,亲爱的父亲. PRON

theft /θeft/ **thefts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Theft is the crime of stealing. 偷窃,盗窃. ❖ *Art theft is now part of organised crime.* 艺术品盗窃现在是有组织犯罪的一部分. *...the theft of classified documents from a car.* 从一辆汽车里偷窃机密文件. N-VAR

their /ðeə/. **Their** is the third person plural possessive determiner. 物主限定词的第三人称复数形式. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **their** to indicate that something belongs or relates to the group of people, animals, or things that you are talking about. 他们的,她们的,它们的. ❖ *Janis and Kurt have announced their engagement.* 贾尼斯和库尔特宣布他们订婚了. *Horses were poking their heads over their stall doors.* 马儿正从厩门的上方探出头来. *...as the trees shed their leaves.* 当树木落叶的时候. DET-POSS

2 You use **their** instead of 'his or her' to indicate that something belongs or relates to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. (不区分性别指代人)他或她的. (有些人认为此用法错误.) ❖ *...anyone looking for income from their investments.* 任何想从其投资中寻找收益的人. DET-POSS

theirs /ðeəz/. **Theirs** is the third person plural possessive pronoun. 物主代词的第三人称复数形式. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **theirs** to indicate that something belongs or relates to the group of people, animals, or things that you are talking about. 他们的(所有物),她们的(所有物),它们的(所有物). ❖ *...at the table next to theirs.* 在他们桌子旁的桌子边. *Theirs had been a happy and satisfactory marriage.* 他们的婚姻幸福美满. PRON-POSS

2 You use **theirs** instead of 'his or hers' to indicate that something belongs or relates to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. (不区分性别指代人)他的或她的(所有物). (有些人认为此用法错误.) ❖ *He would leave the trailer unlocked. If there was something inside someone wanted, it would be theirs for the taking.* 他总是将不上锁的拖车放在那儿,如果有人想要车里什么东西的话,尽可以拿走. PRON-POSS

them /ðəm, 重读 ðem/. **Them** is a third person plural pronoun. **Them** is used as the object of a verb or preposition. 第三人称复数代词,用作动词或介词的宾语. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **them** to refer to a group of people, animals, or things. 他们,她们,它们. ❖ *The Beatles — I never get tired of listening to them.* 披头士乐队—我百听不厌. *She let the dogs into the house and fed them.* 她把狗放进屋里,给它们喂食. *His dark socks, I could see, had a stripe on them.* 我能看见他的黑色短袜上有条纹. PRON

2 You use **them** instead of 'him or her' to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. (不区分性别指代人)他或她. (有些人认为此用法错误.) ❖ *It takes great courage to face your child and tell them the truth.* 面对你的孩子并告诉他们真相是需要很大勇气的. PRON

the·mat·ic /θiːˈmætɪk/.

Thematic means concerned with the subject or theme of something, or with themes and topics in general. 主题的; 专题的; 题目的; 论题的. ❖ *...assembling this material into thematic groups.* 将这份资料按主题整理分组. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
◢ **the·mati·cal·ly** /θiːˈmætɪkli/. ❖ *...a thematically-linked threesome of songs.* 主题相互联系的三首歌曲. ADV

theme /θiːm/ **themes.** ◆◆◆

1 A **theme** in a piece of writing, a talk, a discussion, or a work of art is an important idea or subject that runs through it. (作品、谈话、讨论或艺术品的)主题,话题,主题思想. ❖ *The novel's central theme is the perennial conflict between men and women.* 这部小说的中心主题是男女间永久的冲突. *The need to strengthen the family has been a recurrent theme for the Prime Minister.* 要巩固家庭一直是这位总理的一个经常性的主题. N-COUNT

2 A **theme** is a short simple tune on which a piece of music is based. (音乐的)主旋律,主题,基调. ❖ *...variations on themes from Mozart's 'The Magic Flute'.* 莫扎特《魔笛》主旋律的变奏. N-COUNT

3 **Theme** music is played at the beginning and end of a film or of a television or radio programme. (电影、电视或广播节目开始与结束时播放的)主题音乐,信号曲,信号调. ❖ *...the theme from 'Dr Zhivago'.* 《日瓦戈医生》的主题音乐. *The BBC used Vangelis's 'Chariots of Fire' as its Olympic theme tune.* 英国广播公司用范吉利斯的《烈 N-COUNT

T

火战车》作为其奥运会节目的主题曲.

themed /θiːmd/.
A **themed** place or event has been built or created so that it reflects a particular historical time, way of life, or well-known story. (指地方或事件)反映特定主题的, 带有一定主题的. ❖ *...themed restaurants, bars, and nightclubs.* 主题餐馆、酒吧及夜总会. ADJ BRITISH

'theme park, theme parks. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **theme park** is a large outdoor area where people pay to go to enjoy themselves. All the different attractions in a theme park are usually based on the same idea or theme. 主题公园. N-COUNT

them·self /ðəm'self/.
Themself is sometimes used instead of 'themselves' when it clearly refers to a singular subject. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. (在明显指单数主语时有时用以代替themselves. 有人认为此用法不正确)他自己, 她自己. ❖ *No one perceived themself to be in a position to hire such a man.* 没有人设想自己会雇用这种人. PRON-REFL

them·selves /ðəm'selvz/. ♦♦♦♦♦ **Themselves** is the third person plural reflexive pronoun. 第三人称复数反身代词.

1 You use **themselves** to refer to people, animals, or things when the object of a verb or preposition refers to the same people or things as the subject of the verb. 他们自己, 她们自己, 它们自己. ❖ *They all seemed to be enjoying themselves.* 他们看上去都很尽兴. *The men talked amongst themselves.* 这些人自己相互聊天. PRON-REFL v PRON, prep PRON

2 You use **themselves** to emphasize the people or things that you are referring to. **Themselves** is also sometimes used instead of 'them' as the object of a verb or preposition. (表示强调)他们(她们、它们)亲自, 他们(她们、它们)本身. (有时代替them作动词或介词的宾语.) ❖ *The waters around the islands have value as fishing grounds, but the islands themselves are largely uninhabitable.* 这些岛屿周围的水域具有渔场价值, 但是这些岛屿本身基本上不适宜居住. *Caregivers get a chance to socialize with men and women who are in the same position as themselves.* 看护人员有机会同与他们自己处境相同的男男女女交往. PRON-REFL PRAGMATICS

3 You use **themselves** instead of 'himself or herself' to refer back to the person who is the subject of sentence without saying whether it is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. (当主语不区分性别时, 用以代替himself或herself)他或她自己. (有人认为此用法错误.) ❖ *What can a patient with emphysema do to help themselves?* 肺气肿病人可以做些什么来自救? *After all, what more can anyone be than themselves?* 毕竟, 人除了是自己之外还能是什么呢? PRON-REFL

then /ðen/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Then** means at a particular time in the past or in the future. (指过去)当时, 那时; (指将来)到那时, 在那时. ❖ *He wanted to have a source of income after his retirement; until then, he wouldn't require additional money.* 他想退休后有个收入来源; 而此前他不需要额外的钱. *I spent years on the dole trying to get bands together and I never worried about money then.* 我花了几年时间, 靠着失业救济金致力于召集乐队, 当时我从未担心过钱. ADV ADV with cl

2 **Then** is used when you refer to something which was true at a particular time in the past but is not true now. 当时的, 那时的. ❖ *...the Race Relations Act of 1976 (enacted by the then Labour Government).* 1976年《种族关系法》(由当时的工党政府所颁布). ADJ ADJ n

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Roberts was then a newly married man.* 罗伯茨那时刚结婚. ADV ADV group

3 You use **then** to say that one thing happens after another, or is after another on a list. 接着, 然后. ❖ *New mothers have been observed to touch the feet and hands first, then the body, and then the baby's face.* 据观察, 刚做妈妈的人是先触摸婴儿的手脚, 接着摸身体, 然后才摸婴儿的脸部. ADV ADV cl/group ADV before v

4 You use **then** in conversation to indicate that what you are about to say follows logically in some way from what has just been said or implied. 那么; 结果; 因此; 就. ❖ *'I got a load of money out of them.'—'So you're okay, then.'* '我从他们那儿弄到了一大笔钱.' — '那么你没问题了.' ADV cl/group ADV

5 You use **then** at the end of a topic or at the end of a conversation. (用于话题或对话结束时)那么. ❖ *'He stood up. 'That's settled then.'* 他站了起来. '那就这么定了.' ADV cl/group ADV

6 You use **then** with words like 'now', 'well', and 'okay', to introduce a new topic or a new point of view. (与now、well以及okay等词连用引入新话题或新观点)那么. ❖ *Well then, I'll put the kettle on.* 那么好吧, 我就把水壶放上. ADV adv ADV PRAGMATICS

7 You use **then** to introduce a summary of what you have said or the conclusions that you are drawing from it. (用于引入总结或结论)那么. ❖ *By 1931, then, France alone in Europe was a country of massive immigration.* 那么到1931年时, 法国是欧洲唯一一个大规模移民涌入的国家. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

8 You use **then** to introduce the second part of a sentence which begins with 'if'. The first part of the sentence describes a possible situation, and **then** introduces the result of the situation. (引导以if开始的句子的第二部分, 表示结果)那么; 就; 在此情况下. ❖ *If the answer is 'yes', then we must decide on an appropriate course of action.* 如果答案为'是', 那么我们就一定要确定一个合适的行动步骤. ADV ADV cl

9 You use **then** at the beginning of a sentence or after 'and' or 'but' to introduce a comment or an extra piece of information. (用于句首或and 或 but后面, 引入评论或额外信息)还有; 而且; 另外; 再者. ❖ *He sounded sincere, but then, he always did.* 他听起来很真诚, 但另一方面他总是如此. ADV. ADV cl PRAGMATICS

10 ➼ **now and then**: 见 **now**.
➼ **there and then**: 见 **there**.

thence /ðens/.

1 **Thence** means from a particular place, especially when you are giving directions about how to get somewhere. (尤其在指方向时)从那里. ❖ *The mosaics were sent to Munich, and thence to Geneva.* 这些镶嵌工艺画被送到慕尼黑, 再从那里被送到了日内瓦. ADV FORMAL

2 **Thence** is used to say that something changes from one state or condition to another. (表示事物状态的转变)之后. ❖ *...the conversion of sunlight into heat and thence into electricity.* 日光转变成热量, 之后再转变为电力. ADV FORMAL

thence·forth /ˌðens'fɔːθ/.
Thenceforth means from a particular time in the past that you have mentioned onwards. 从那时起, 其后. ❖ *My life was totally different thenceforth.* 此后我的生活完全不同了. ADV ADV with cl FORMAL

the·oc·ra·cy /θi'ɒkrəsi/ **theocracies.**
A **theocracy** is a society which is ruled by priests who represent a god. 神权社会, 神权国家. N-VAR TECHNICAL

theo·lo·gian /ˌθiːə'ləudʒən/ **theologians.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **theologian** is someone who studies the nature of God, religion, and religious beliefs. 神学家, 神学研究者; 宗教研究者. N-COUNT

the·ol·ogy /θi'ɒlədʒi/ **theologies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Theology** is the study of the nature of God and of religion and religious beliefs. 神学; 宗教学. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **theo·logi·cal** /ˌθiːə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ❖ *...theological books.* 神学书籍. ADJ

2 A **theology** is a particular set of religious beliefs and ideas. (某种)宗教信仰. N-COUNT

theo·rem /'θiːərəm/ **theorems.**
A **theorem** is a statement in mathematics or logic that can be proved to be true by reasoning. (数学或逻辑学中的)定理. N-COUNT

theo·reti·cal /ˌθiːə'retɪkəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **theoretical** study or explanation is based on or uses the ideas and abstract principles that relate to a subject, rather than the practical aspects or uses of it. 理论的. ADJ

2 If you describe a situation as **theoretical**, you mean that although it is supposed to be true or to exist in the way stated, it may not in fact be true or exist in that way. 推想的, 假设的, 仅在理论上存在的. ❖ *These fears are purely theoretical.* 这些担心纯粹是假设的. ADJ ◢ **theo·reti·cal·ly** /ˌθiːə'retɪkəli/ ❖ *Theoretically, the price is supposed to be marked on the shelf.* 理论上, 价格应该标在货架上. ADV ADV with cl/group

T

theo·reti·cian /ˌθɪərəˈtɪʃən/ **theoreticians.**
A **theoretician** is the same as a **theorist**. 同 theorist. N-COUNT

theo·rist /ˈθiːərɪst/ **theorists.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **theorist** is someone who develops a set of abstract ideas about a particular subject in order to explain it. 理论家. N-COUNT

theo·rize /ˈθiːəraɪz/ **theorizes, theorizing, theorized;** [英]又拼作 **theorise.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **theorize** that something is true or **theorize** about it, you develop a set of abstract ideas about something in order to explain it. 使理论化; 建立理论学说; 从理论上说明. ❖ *By studying the way people behave, we can theorize about what is going on in their mind.* 通过研究人们的行为方式, 我们可以从理论上说明他们在想什么. ▲**theo·riz·ing** ❖ *This was no time for theorizing.* 现在不是谈理论的时间. VB V that; V about n; Also V; N-UNCOUNT

theo·ry /ˈθɪəri/ **theories.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **theory** is a formal idea or set of ideas that is intended to explain something. 学说; 论说; 论. ❖ *Marx produced a new theory about historical change based upon conflict between competing groups.* 马克思基于竞争团体之间的冲突提出了一种关于历史变化的新理论. N-VAR
2 If you have a **theory** about something, you have your own opinion about it which you cannot prove but which you think is true. 意见; 看法; 推测. ❖ *There was a theory that he wanted to marry her.* 有人认为他想娶她. N-COUNT
3 The **theory** of a practical subject or skill is the set of rules and principles that form the basis of it. (相对实践而言的)理论, 原理. ❖ *...graduates who are well-trained in both the theory and practice of statistics.* 在统计学理论和实践方面都训练有素的大学毕业生. N-UNCOUNT
4 You use **in theory** to say that although something is supposed to be true or to happen in the way stated, it may not in fact be true or happen in that way. 在理论上(事实上未必如此). ❖ *A school dental service exists in theory.* 理论上, 学校提供牙科服务. PHR

thera·peu·tic /ˌθerəˈpjuːtɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something is **therapeutic**, it helps you to relax or to feel better about things, especially about a situation that made you unhappy. 有益于松弛的, 有助于放松精神的. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Therapeutic** treatment is designed to treat a disease or to improve a person's health, rather than to prevent a disease or ill-health. (与防病相对而言的)治疗性的, 治病的. ❖ *...therapeutic drugs.* 治病药物. ADJ MEDICAL

thera·pist /ˈθerəpɪst/ **therapists.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **therapist** is a person who is skilled in a particular type of therapy. (精于某种疗法的)治疗专家, 临床医学家. N-COUNT

thera·py /ˈθerəpi/ **therapies.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Therapy** is the treatment of someone with mental or physical illness without the use of drugs or operations. (不使用药物或手术的)治疗. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **therapy** is a particular treatment of someone with a particular illness. (某种特定疾病的)疗法. ❖ *...conventional drug therapy.* 常规的药物疗法. N-VAR with supp MEDICAL

there. Pronounced /ðə, 重读 ðeə/ for meanings 1 and 2, and /ðeə/ for meanings 3 to 19. 第 1 和第 2 项释义读作 /ðə, 重读 ðeə/ ; 第 3 至 19 项释义读作 /ðeə/. ♦♦♦♦♦
1 **There** is used as the subject of the verb 'be' to say that something exists or does not exist, or to draw attention to it. 用作动词be的主语, 表示某物是否存在或表示强调. ❖ *Are there some countries that have been able to tackle these problems successfully?* 有没有一些有能力成功地解决过这些问题的国家? *There's no way we can afford to buy a house.* 我们没有办法能买得起房子. PRON
2 You use **there** in front of certain verbs when you are saying that something exists, develops, or can be seen. Whether the verb is singular or plural depends on the noun which follows the verb. 用于一些动词前表示存在、发展或被发现. 动词的单复数取决于动词后接的名词. ❖ *There remains considerable doubt over when the intended high-speed rail link will be complete.* 对预期的高速铁路完成的日期仍然存在相当大的疑虑. *There appeared no imminent danger.* 看来没有什么迫在眉睫的危险. PRON
3 If something is **there**, it exists or is available. (某物)存在、可得到. ❖ *The group of old buildings on the corner by the main road is still there today.* 大马路边拐角处的那群老建筑现在还在. *The book is there for people to read and make up their own mind.* 那本书摆在那儿, 人们可以翻阅, 自己决定买不买. ADV be ADV
4 You use **there** to refer to a place which has already been mentioned. (指已提过的地方)那个地方, 那里. ❖ *What if Spain reacts to the similar economic pressures which are appearing over there?* 西班牙如果采取措施处理正在那里出现的相似的经济压力, 那怎么办? ADV be ADV, ADV with v, n ADV
5 You use **there** to indicate a place that you are pointing to or looking at, in order to draw someone's attention to it. (指出地方)那里, 那儿. ❖ *There she is on the left up there.* 她就在左边那儿. *The toilets are over there, dear.* 盥洗室在那边, 亲爱的. ADV; ADV with be, ADV after v
6 You use **there** when speaking on the telephone to ask if someone is available to speak to you. (用于电话找人)在那儿. ❖ *Hello, is Gordon there please?* 喂, 请问戈登在吗? ADV; ADV with be
7 You use **there** in expressions such as **there he was** or **there we were** to summarize part of a story or to slow a story down for dramatic effect. 用于there he was或there we were等短语中表示故事告一段落或放慢故事节奏以求戏剧性效果. ❖ *So there we were with Amy and she was driving us crazy.* 这样我们就说到埃米了, 她真令我们发疯. ADV ADV cl; PRAGMATICS; SPOKEN
8 You use **there** to refer to a point that someone has made in a conversation. 在那一点上, 在那个问题上. ❖ *I think you're right there John.* 我认为你在那个问题上是对的, 约翰. ADV; ADV after v
9 You use **there** to refer to a stage that has been reached in an activity or process. (活动或过程中所达到的)那个阶段. ❖ *We are making further investigations and will take the matter from there.* 我们正在作进一步调查, 并将在此基础上处理这事情. ADV; ADV with cl
10 You use **there** to indicate that something has reached a point or level which is completely successful. 达到目的, 实现目标. ❖ *Life has not yet returned to normal but we are getting there.* 生活还没有恢复正常, 但我们正在接近这个目标. ADV be ADV, ADV after v
11 You can use **there** in expressions such as **there you go** or **there we are** when accepting that an unsatisfactory situation cannot be changed. 真是没法子; 只能这样了. ❖ *It's the wages that count. Not over-generous, but there you are.* 薪水是很重要. 不算太多, 但是只能这样了. ADV ADV cl; SPOKEN
12 You can use **there** in expressions such as **there you go** and **there we are** when emphasizing that something proves that you were right. 我早说过是这样; 我说对了吧. ❖ *'There you are, you see!' she exclaimed. 'I knew you'd say that!'* '你瞧, 我说对了吧!' 她叫道. '我就知道你会那么说的!' ADV ADV cl; PRAGMATICS; SPOKEN
13 You use **there again** to introduce an extra piece of information which either contradicts what has been said or gives an alternative to it. 要不, 要么、或者. ❖ *I mean small cars are the answer surely. Or there again a good system of public transport.* 我的意思是小型汽车当然可以解决问题. 要么一个好的公共交通系统也行. PHR
14 Phrases such as **there you go again**, are used to show annoyance at someone who is repeating something that has annoyed you in the past. 你又来这一套. ❖ *'There you go again, upsetting the child!' said Shirley.* '又来了, 又烦孩子了!' 雪莉说. PHR
15 You can add **so there** to what you are saying to show that you will not change your mind about a decision you have made, even though the person you are talking to disagrees with you. (表示坚持己见)事情就是这样; 这是我最后的决定. ❖ *'Take That' are the best group in the whole world. So there.* '接招' 是全世界最好的组合. 事情就是这样. PHR INFORMAL
16 If something happens **there and then** or **then and there**, it happens immediately. 立即, 马上. PHR
17 **There** is used after 'hello' or 'hi' when you are greeting someone. 用于寒暄、打招呼. ❖ *Oh, hi there. You must be Sidney.* 嗨, 你好. 你一定是西德尼. CONVENTION

18 You say **there there** to someone who is very upset, especially a small child, in order to comfort them. 用于安慰人,尤指小孩. ❖ *'There, there,' said Mum. 'You've been having a really bad dream.'* '哦,乖,'妈妈说.'你在做噩梦呢.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

19 You say **there you are** or **there you go** when you are offering something to someone. 这就是你要的东西,拿去吧,给你. ❖ *There you are, Lennie, you take the nice biscuit.* 给你,伦尼,你拿这好吃的饼干吧. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

there·abouts /ˌðeərə'bauts/.
You add **or thereabouts** after a number or date to indicate that it is approximate. (加在数字或日期后)大约,左右. ❖ *Her age was forty-eight or thereabouts.* 她的年纪大概是48岁左右. PHR

there·after /ˌðeər'ɑːftə, -'æftə/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Thereafter means after the event or date mentioned. 从那以后,此后. ❖ *Inflation will fall and thereafter so will interest rates.* 通货膨胀将会下降,此后利率也会回落. ADV, ADV with cl, FORMAL

there·by /ˌðeə'baɪ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
You use **thereby** to introduce an important result or consequence of the event or action you have just mentioned. 因此,由此,从而. ❖ *Our bodies can sweat, thereby losing heat by evaporation.* 我们的身体能出汗,由此通过蒸发而散发热量. ADV, ADV with cl, PRAGMATICS, FORMAL

there·fore /'ðeəfɔː/. ◆◆◆◆◇
You use **therefore** to introduce a logical result or conclusion. 因此,所以. ❖ *Muscle cells need lots of fuel and therefore burn lots of calories.* 肌肉细胞需要很多能量,因此燃烧大量的卡路里. ADV, ADV with cl/group

there·in /ˌðeər'ɪn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Therein** means contained in the place that has been mentioned. 在那里,在其中. ❖ *By burning tree branches, pine needles, and pine cones, many not only warm their houses but improve the smell therein.* 通过燃烧树枝、松针以及松果,许多人不仅温暖了他们的房间,而且改善了里面的气味. ADV n ADV, LITERARY

T

2 **Therein** means relating to something that has just been mentioned. 在那件事情上;在那一点上. ❖ *Afternoon groups relate to the specific addictions and problems therein.* 午后的小组涉及的是特定的毒瘾及其相关问题. ADV n ADV, FORMAL

3 When you say **therein lies** a situation or problem, you mean that an existing situation has caused that situation or problem. (情形或问题)就在那里,在那一点上. ❖ *Santa Maria di Castellabate is barely mentioned in guidebooks; therein lies its charm.* 旅游指南中几乎未提及卡斯特拉巴泰的圣玛利亚;而其魅力就在于此. PHR, FORMAL, DATED

there·of /ðeər'ɒv/.
Thereof is used after a noun to relate that noun to a situation or thing that you have just mentioned. 其;其中;它的. ❖ *...a charge of £2 per hour or part thereof.* 一小时或不足一小时2镑的收费. ADV n ADV, FORMAL

there·on /ðeər'ɒn/.
1 **Thereon** means on the object or surface just mentioned. 在其上. ❖ *There was a card on each door with a guest's name inscribed thereon.* 每扇门上都有一张卡片,上面写着一位客人的名字. ADV, ADV after v, FORMAL

2 **Thereon** can be used to refer back to a thing that has previously been mentioned to show that the word just used relates to that thing. 关于,相关. ❖ *You will, in addition, pay to the Bank any losses, costs, expenses or legal fees (including VAT thereon).* 此外,你将要向银行支付所有的损失、成本、花费或法律费用(包括相关的增值税在内). ADV n ADV, ADV after v, FORMAL

there·upon /ˌðeərə'pɒn/.
Thereupon means happening immediately after something else has happened and usually as a result of it. 随即,随后,立即. ❖ *Some months ago angry demonstrators mounted a noisy demonstration beneath his window. His neighbours thereupon insisted upon more security.* 几个月前愤怒的示威者在他的窗下发起了一次喧嚣的示威活动.随后他的邻居坚持要求更多的安全保障. ADV, ADV with cl, FORMAL

therm /θɜːm/ **therms.**
A **therm** is a measurement of heat. 撒姆(热量单位). N-COUNT, num N

ther·mal /'θɜːməl/ **thermals.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Thermal** means relating to or caused by heat or by changes in temperature. 热量的;热的;由热引起的;由热造成的. ❖ *...thermal power stations.* 热电站. ADJ, ADJ n

2 **Thermal** streams or baths contain water which is naturally hot or warm. (溪水或浴水天然)温热的. ADJ, ADJ n

3 **Thermal** clothes are specially designed to keep you warm in cold weather. (衣服特别设计成)保暖的. ADJ, ADJ n
➪ **Thermals** are thermal clothes. 防寒服,保暖服. N-PLURAL

4 A **thermal** is a movement of rising warm air. 上升的暖气流,热气流. ❖ *Birds use thermals to lift them through the air.* 鸟类利用上升的热气流在空气中攀升. N-COUNT

thermo /'θɜːməu/.
Thermo means using or relating to heat. 使用热的;与热相关的. ❖ *The main thermo power station in the area has been damaged.* 该地区的主要热电站被损坏了. ADJ, ADJ n
➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...the dangers of thermo-nuclear war.* 热核战争的危险. COMB
➪ Also combines to form nouns. 又可合成名词. ❖ *...mineral-reinforced thermo-plastic.* 由矿物加固的热塑性塑料. COMB

ther·mo·dy·nam·ics /ˌθɜːməudaɪ'næmɪks/; the form **thermodynamic** is used as a modifier. thermodynamic 可作前置修饰语.
Thermodynamics is the branch of physics that is concerned with the relationship between heat and other forms of energy. 热力学. N-UNCOUNT

ther·mom·eter /θə'mɒmɪtə/ **thermometers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **thermometer** is an instrument for measuring temperature. It usually consists of a narrow glass tube containing a thin column of mercury which rises and falls as the temperature rises and falls. 温度计;体温计;寒暑表. N-COUNT

ther·mo·nu·clear /ˌθɜːməu'njuːkliə, AM -'nuːk-/; 又拼作 **thermo-nuclear**.
A **thermonuclear** weapon or device is one which uses the high temperatures that are generated in nuclear fission to detonate it. (指武器或装备)热核的. ADJ, ADJ n

ther·mo·plas·tic /'θɜːməuplæstɪk/ **thermoplastics.**
Thermoplastic materials are types of plastic which becomes soft when they are heated and hard when they cool down. (塑料)可热塑的. N-COUNT

Ther·mos /'θɜːmɒs/ **Thermoses.**
A **Thermos** or a **Thermos flask** is a container which is used to keep hot drinks hot or cold drinks cold. It has two thin silvery glass walls with a vacuum between them. **Thermos** is a trademark. 暖水瓶,热水瓶,保温瓶. Thermos 为商标名. N-COUNT

ther·mo·stat /'θɜːməstæt/ **thermostats.**
A **thermostat** is a device that switches a system or motor on or off according to the temperature. 自动调温器,恒温器. N-COUNT

the·sau·rus /θɪ'sɔːrəs/ **thesauruses.**
A **thesaurus** is a reference book in which words with similar meanings are grouped together. 同类语词典;近义词词典;同类词汇编. N-COUNT

these /ðiːz/. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You use **these** at the beginning of noun groups to refer to someone or something that you have already mentioned or identified. (用于名词前指已提及的人或物)这些的. ❖ *Switch to an interest-paying current account and stay in credit. Most banks and larger building societies now offer these accounts.* 转入一个支付利息的活期账户,并且保持结存.多数银行以及较大的建筑协会现在都提供这些账户. DET, PRAGMATICS
➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *AIDS kills mostly the young population of a nation. These are the people who contribute most to a country's economic development.* 艾滋病杀死的主要是一个国家的年轻人,而这些人又是对国家经济发展贡献最多的人. PRON

2 You use **these** to introduce people or things that you are going to talk about. (用于引入即将谈论的人或物)这些的. ❖ *If you're converting your loft, these addresses will be useful.* 如果你要改装阁楼,这些地址会有用的. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ◆ *Look after yourself properly while you are pregnant. These are some of the things you can do for yourself.* 怀孕时你要好好照顾自己. 这些是你能为自己做的一些事情. PRON

4 People use **these** to introduce people or things into a story. (叙述时引入人或物)一些. ◆ *I was on my own and these fellows came along towards me.* 当时我独自一人, 一些家伙朝我走了过来. DET SPOKEN, INFORMAL

5 You use **these** when you are identifying someone or asking about their identity. (用于确认或询问某人身份)这些. ◆ *These are my children.* 这些是我的孩子. PRON

6 You use **these** to refer to people or things that are near you, especially when you touch them or point to them. (指离得近的人或物, 尤指所触摸或指向的人或物)这些的. ◆ *These scissors are awfully heavy.* 这些剪刀很重. DET

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ◆ *These are the people who are doing our loft conversion for us.* 这些是正在替我们改建阁楼的人. PRON

7 You use **these** when you refer to something which you expect the hearer to know about or when you are checking that you are both thinking of the same person or thing. (当期待对方了解所指或确认双方考虑的是同一人或物时)这些的. ◆ *You know these funny cigarettes I smoke?* 你知道我抽的这些奇怪的香烟吗? DET

8 You use **these** in the expression **these days** to mean 'at the present time'. 现在, 当前, 目前. ◆ *Living in Bootham these days can be depressing.* 现时住在布森可能会使人沮丧. DET

the·sis /'θiːsɪs/ **theses** /'θiːsiːz/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **thesis** is an idea or theory that is expressed as a statement and is discussed in a logical way. 论题; 命题; 论点. ◆ *...the thesis that computers can be programmed to do anything which a human mind does.* 电脑通过编制的程序可以做人脑能做的一切的这个命题. N-COUNT

2 A **thesis** is a long piece of writing based on your own ideas and research that you do as part of a university degree, especially a PhD. 论文; (尤指博士)学位论文. N-COUNT

thes·pian /'θespiən/ **thespians.**

A **thespian** is an actor or actress. 演员. ◆ *...her thespian career.* 她的演员生涯. N-COUNT DATED

they /ðeɪ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

They is a third person plural pronoun. **They** is used as the subject of a verb. 第三人称复数代词. 用作动词的主语.

1 You use **they** to refer to a group of people, animals, or things. 他们, 她们, 它们. ◆ *The two men were far more alike than they would ever admit.* 这两个人的共同点远比他们愿意承认的要多. PRON

2 You use **they** instead of 'he or she' to refer to a person without saying whether that person is a man or a woman. Some people think this use is incorrect. (不区分性别指代人)他或她. (有些人认为此用法错误.) ◆ *The teacher is not responsible for the student's success or failure. They are only there to help the student learn.* 老师不负责学生的成败. 他只是帮助学生学习. PRON

3 You also use **they** in expressions such as 'they say' or 'they call it' to refer vaguely to people in general when you are making general statements about what people say, think, or do. 人们, 大家. ◆ *They say there's plenty of opportunities out there.* 人们说那里有许多机会. PRON

they'd /ðeɪd/.

1 **They'd** is a spoken form of 'they had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其had为助动词时)they had的缩略形式. ◆ *They'd both lived in this road all their lives.* 他们俩一辈子都住在这条街上.

2 **They'd** is a spoken form of 'they would'. they would的缩略形式. ◆ *He agreed that they'd visit her after they stopped at Jan's for coffee.* 他同意当他们在简氏咖啡店喝完咖啡后去看看她.

they'll /ðeɪl/.

They'll is the usual spoken form of 'they will'. they will的缩略形式. ◆ *They'll probably be here Monday and Tuesday.* 周一和周二他们可能会在这儿.

they're /ðeə, ðeɪə/.

They're is the usual spoken form of 'they are'. they are的缩略形式. ◆ *People eat when they're depressed.* 人们在沮丧时就吃东西.

they've /ðeɪv/.

They've is the usual spoken form of 'they have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其have为助动词时)they have的缩略形式. ◆ *The worst thing is when you call friends and they've gone out.* 最糟糕的事情是你给朋友打电话而他们都出去了.

thick /θɪk/ **thicker, thickest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **thick** has a large distance between its two opposite sides. 厚的, 厚实的. ◆ *He wore glasses with thick rims.* 他戴着厚边眼镜. *This material is very thick and this needle is not strong enough to go through it.* 这种材料非常厚实, 这根针穿不透它. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **thick·ly** ◆ *Slice the meat thickly.* 把肉切成厚片. ADV-GRADED

2 You can use **thick** to talk or ask about how wide or deep something is. 厚度为...的; 深度为...的. ◆ *The folder was two inches thick.* 这个文件夹有两英寸厚. *How thick are these walls?* 这些墙有多厚? *It is perennial plant, with a brown root as thick as a finger.* 这是一种多年生植物, 它棕色的根有手指头那么粗. ADJ n ADJ, how ADJ, amount ADJ, as ADJ as

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ◆ *His life was saved by a quarter-inch-thick bullet-proof steel screen.* 一块四分之一英寸厚的防弹钢板救了他的命. COMB

◢ **thick·ness, thicknesses** ◆ *The size of the fish will determine the thickness of the steaks.* 鱼的大小将决定鱼排的厚度. N-VAR

3 If something that consists of several things is **thick**, it has a large number of them very close together. 密集的; 稠密的; 浓密的. ◆ *She inherited our father's thick, wavy hair.* 她继承了我们父亲浓密的鬈发. *They walked through thick forest.* 他们穿越了密林. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **thick·ly** ◆ *I rounded a bend where the trees and brush grew thickly.* 我在一处林木丛生的地方转了弯. ADV-GRADED

4 If something is **thick with** another thing, the first thing is full of or covered with the second. 布满的, 密布的, 充满的. ◆ *She ate scones thick with butter.* 她吃了一些涂满黄油的烤饼. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n

5 **Thick** clothes are made from heavy cloth, so that they will keep you warm in cold weather. (衣服)厚实的. ADJ-GRADED

6 **Thick** smoke, fog, or cloud is difficult to see through. (烟、雾或云)浓密的. ADJ-GRADED

7 **Thick** liquids are fairly stiff and solid and do not flow easily. (液体)稠的, 浓的. ◆ *They had to battle through thick mud.* 他们不得不奋力走出泥淖. ADJ-GRADED

8 If someone's voice is **thick**, they are not speaking clearly, for example because they are ill, upset, or drunk. (声音)重浊的, 口齿不清的. ADJ-GRADED

9 A **thick** accent is very obvious and easy to identify. (口音)重的. ◆ *'What do you want?' a teenage girl demanded in a thick German accent.* '你想要什么?' 一个十几岁的女孩用很重的德国口音问道. ADJ-GRADED

10 If you describe someone as **thick**, you think they are stupid. 愚蠢的, 笨的, 迟钝的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

11 If things happen **thick and fast**, they happen very quickly and in large numbers. 接二连三, 纷至沓来. ◆ *The rumours have been coming thick and fast.* 谣言接二连三地出现. PHR

12 If you are **in the thick of** an activity or situation, you are very involved in it. 处于...最激烈的时候; 正紧张地忙于. ◆ *Peterson suddenly found himself in the thick of desperate fighting.* 彼得森突然发现自己正紧张地拼死搏斗. PHR

13 If you do something **through thick and thin**, you do it although the conditions or circumstances are very bad. 不顾艰难险阻; 在任何艰难情况下; 甘苦与共. ◆ *I will go on loving James through thick and thin.* 我将忠贞不渝地爱着詹姆斯. PHR

14 ➤➤ **a thick skin**: 见 **skin**.

T

thick·en /ˈθɪkən/ **thickens, thickening, thickened.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When a liquid **thickens**, it becomes stiffer and more solid. (使)(液体)变浓, (使)变稠. ❖ *Thicken the broth with the cornflour.* 用玉米粉将肉汤调稠. V-ERG V; V n

2 If something **thickens**, it becomes more closely grouped together or denser than it was before. 变得更密. ❖ *The crowds around him began to thicken.* 他周围的人群开始变得更加密集. *As the ice sheet grows and thickens it chills the nearby air.* 随着冰层的变大变厚, 它使附近的空气变冷. VB; V

3 People sometimes say '**the plot thickens**' when a situation or series of events is getting more and more complicated and mysterious. 情况变得复杂(或扑朔迷离). PHR

thick·en·er /ˈθɪkənə/ **thickeners.**

A **thickener** is a substance that is added to a liquid in order to make it stiffer and more solid. 调稠剂, 增稠剂. N-VAR

thick·et /ˈθɪkɪt/ **thickets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **thicket** is a small group of trees or bushes which are growing closely together. 灌木丛; 小树丛. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a **thicket** of ideas or events, you mean that there are a lot of them together, and often that they are confusing or difficult to identify. 错综复杂、盘根错节. ❖ *To try to open a foreign-owned business is to enter a thicket of regulations.* 要开办外资企业就意味着要与一大堆的规章打交道. N-COUNT with supp

thick·set /ˌθɪkˈset/; 又拼作 **thick-set.**

A man who is **thickset** is broad and heavy, with a solid-looking body. 体格粗壮的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌthick-ˈskinned.

If you say that someone is **thick-skinned**, you mean that they are not easily upset by criticism or unpleasantness. 厚脸皮的; (对批评或侮辱)感觉迟钝的. ADJ-GRADED

thief /θiːf/ **thieves** /θiːvz/. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **thief** is a person who steals something from another person. 窃贼、小偷. N-COUNT

thiev·ing /ˈθiːvɪŋ/.

1 **Thieving** is the act of stealing things from people. 偷窃、行窃. ❖ *...an ex-con who says he's given up thieving.* 一个声称已不再行窃的前科犯. N-UNCOUNT DATED

2 **Thieving** means involved in stealing things or intending to steal something. 偷窃的, 做贼的. ❖ *...a thieving grocer who put sand in the sugar.* 一个将沙掺进食糖中的奸猾的杂货店主. ADJ: ADJ n

thigh /θaɪ/ **thighs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Your **thighs** are the top parts of your legs, between your knees and your hips. 大腿. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

thim·ble /ˈθɪmbəl/ **thimbles.**

A **thimble** is a small metal or plastic object which you use to protect your finger when you are sewing. 顶针, 针箍. N-COUNT

thin /θɪn/ **thinner, thinnest; thins, thinning, thinned.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **thin** is much narrower than it is long. 细的. ❖ *A thin cable carries the signal to a computer.* 一根细电缆将此信号传输给一台电脑. ADJ-GRADED

2 A person or animal that is **thin** has no extra fat on their body. (人或动物)消瘦的, 瘦的. ◢ **thin·ness** ❖ *There was something familiar about him, his fawn raincoat, his thinness, the way he moved.* 他身上有一些熟悉的东西, 浅黄褐色的雨衣、他的消瘦和他走路的样子. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

3 Something such as paper or cloth that is **thin** is flat and has only a very small distance between its two opposite surfaces. (纸或布等)薄的. ❖ *A thin layer of topsoil was swept away.* 一层薄薄的表层土被刮走了. ◢ **thin·ly** ❖ *Peel and thinly slice the onion.* 将洋葱削皮并切成薄片. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED; ADV with v

4 **Thin** clothes are made from light cloth and are not warm to wear. (衣服)单薄的、薄的. ADJ-GRADED

5 Liquids that are **thin** are weak and watery. (液体)稀薄的, 稀的. ❖ *Creosote is a very thin liquid.* 杂酚油是一种很稀的液体. ADJ-GRADED

6 To **thin** a liquid means to make it weaker and more watery by adding another liquid to it. 稀释; 调稀; 使变稀. ❖ *Aspirin thins the blood, letting it flow more easily through narrowed blood vessels.* 阿司匹林稀释血液, 让血液在变窄了的血管里流得更顺畅. VB; V n

➲ **Thin down** means the same as **thin**. 义同 thin. ❖ *Thin down your mayonnaise with soured cream or natural yoghurt.* 用酸奶油或天然酸奶酪稀释你的蛋黄酱. PHR-V; V P noun

7 A crowd or audience that is **thin** does not have many people in it. (人群或观众)稀疏的, 寥寥无几的. ◢ **thinly** ❖ *The island is thinly populated.* 这个岛上人口稀少. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

8 If something **thins**, or **is thinned**, it becomes less crowded because people or things have been removed from it. (使)变稀疏. ❖ *It would have been better to have thinned the trees over several winters rather than all at one time.* 与其一次性使树变稀疏, 不如分几个冬天进行会更好一些. *By midnight the crowd had thinned.* 到午夜时分人群变得稀疏了. V-ERG; V n; V

➲ **Thin out** means the same as **thin**. 义同 thin. ❖ *NATO will continue to thin out its forces.* 北约将继续减少它的兵力. *When the crowd began to thin out, I realized that most of the food was still there.* 当人群开始散去时, 我意识到大部分的食物还在那儿. PHR-V-ERG; V P noun; V P

9 A **thin** smile is one that is not genuinely warm or humorous. (指微笑)淡淡的, 浅浅的, 不太热情的、不够诙谐的. ◢ **thinly** ❖ *Wilson smiled thinly.* 威尔逊淡淡一笑. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

10 If you describe an argument or explanation as **thin**, you mean that it is weak and unconvincing. (论点或解释)站不住脚的, 缺乏说服力的, 薄弱的、不充分的. ❖ *However, the evidence is thin and, to some extent, ambiguous.* 然而, 这个证据不够充足, 而且在某种程度上模棱两可. ◢ **thinly** ❖ *Much of the speech was a thinly disguised attack on British Airways.* 这篇演说的很多地方是对英国航空公司的不怎么加以掩饰的攻击. ADJ-GRADED; ADV

11 A voice or sound that is **thin** is high-pitched and not very loud. (嗓音或声音)调高而音弱的. ADJ-GRADED

12 If someone's hair is **thin**, they do not have a lot of hair. (头发)稀少的, 稀疏的. ADJ-GRADED

13 If a man's hair **is thinning** he is beginning to go bald. (头发)变秃, 变得稀少. VB: V

14 If someone's patience, for example, **is wearing thin**, they are beginning to become impatient or angry with someone. (耐心)减少, 变得不耐烦. PHR

15 ➸ **on thin ice**: 见 **ice**.
➸ **into thin air**: 见 **air**.

›thin down.

➸ 见 **thin 6**. PHR-V

›thin out.

➸ 见 **thin 8**. PHR-V

thine /ðaɪn/.

Thine is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'yours' when you are talking to only one person. (第二人称单数词性物主代词的旧式、诗歌或宗教用法)你的东西, 你的所有物, 你的. ❖ *I am Thine, O Lord.* 主啊, 我是属于你的. PRON-POSS

thing /θɪŋ/ **things.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You can use **thing** as a substitute for another word when you are unable to be more precise, or you do not need or want to be more precise, for example because you have already mentioned the word or are going to give more details later. 东西; 事物; 事情; 某一点. ❖ *What's that thing in the middle of the fountain?* 喷泉中间的那个东西是什么? *The Earth is made mainly of iron and silicon and things like that.* 地球主要是由铁、硅以及诸如此类的东西构成的. *Of course, literacy isn't the same thing as intelligence.* 当然, 能读写和聪明并不是一回事. *The captain of the submarine has got this periscope thing.* 这艘潜艇的艇长有潜望镜这个东西. *One thing I am sure of was that she was scared.* 我能确信的一点是她很害怕. *Getting drunk is a thing all young men do.* 喝醉酒是所有年轻人都做的事. N-COUNT

2 The word **thing** is often used instead of the pronouns 'anything,' or 'everything' in order to emphasize what you are saying. (用于强调)任何事情, 每件事情. ❖ *It isn't going to solve a single thing.* 这将不能解决任何事情. *Don't you worry about a thing.* 你什么也别担心. N-SING PRAGMATICS

3 The word **thing** is used in expressions such as **such a** N-COUNT

thing or **things like that**, especially in negative statements, in order to emphasize the bad or difficult situation you are referring back to. (尤其用于否定句中, 强调糟糕或困难的情形)这种事情, 那种事情. ❖ *'Are you accusing me of being a thief?'—'I have done no such thing, Tony.'* '你在指责我是贼吗?'—'我可没做过这种事,托尼.' PRAGMATICS

4 A **thing** is a physical object that is considered as having no life of its own. (无生命的)东西, 物体. ❖ *It's not a thing, Beauchamp. It's a human being!* 这不是一样东西, 博尚. 这是一个人! *This thing's virtually useless.* 这个东西实际上一点儿用都没有. N-COUNT

5 You can call a person or an animal a particular **thing** when you want to mention a particular quality that they have and express your feelings towards them, usually affectionate feelings. (指人或动物, 常带有怜爱等感情色彩的)东西、家伙. ❖ *You really are quite a clever little thing.* 你真是一个很聪明的小东西. *Oh you lucky thing!* 哦, 你这个幸运的家伙! N-COUNT adj N INFORMAL

6 Your **things** are your clothes or possessions. 衣服; 用品; 所有物. ❖ *Sara told him to take all his things and not to return.* 萨拉告诉他带上所有的衣物, 别回来了. N-PLURAL poss N

7 **Things** can refer to the situation or life in general and the way it is changing or affecting you. 形势; 情况; 事态; 局面. ❖ *Everyone agrees things are getting better.* 每个人都认为形势正在好转. *How are things going?* 情况怎么样? N-PLURAL

8 You can refer to a monster or something else that is too frightening, strange, or horrible to describe clearly as a **thing**. 怪物; 极可怕的东西; 极奇怪的东西. ❖ *...John W. Campbell, author of 'The Thing From Another World'.* 约翰·W.坎贝尔, 《来自另一世界的怪物》的作者. N-COUNT

9 If you say that something is **the thing** you mean that it is fashionable or popular. 时尚, 时髦, 流行的东西. ❖ *I feel under pressure to go out and get drunk because it's the thing to do.* 我被迫出去喝得酩酊大醉, 因为这样做很时兴. N-SING the N

10 If you say that someone or something is trying to **be all things to all men** or **to all people**, you are criticizing them because they are trying to behave in a way that will please everybody, and this is impossible. (贬义)(尝试对人或事物)八面玲珑; 使人人满意. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 If, for example, you **do the** right **thing** or **do the** decent **thing** in a situation, you do something which is considered correct or socially acceptable in that situation. 合适的举止, 得体的行为. ❖ *Carrington did the honourable thing and resigned.* 卡林顿做了令人敬佩的事, 然后辞职了. PHR

12 If something is **a thing of the past**, it no longer exists or happens, or is being replaced by something new. 过去的事情, 明日黄花. ❖ *Cheap computers, faxes and phone calls will make commuting to work a thing of the past.* 廉价电脑、传真以及电话使得每天乘车上下班成为过去. PHR

13 If you say that someone **is seeing** or **hearing things**, you mean that they believe they are seeing or hearing something that is not really there. 产生幻觉; 见鬼了. PHR

14 You can say there is **no such thing** as something to emphasize that it does not exist or is not possible. 不存在的东西; 不可能的事情. ❖ *There really is no such thing as a totally risk-free industry.* 完全没有风险的行业并不真正存在. PHR

15 If you say that someone knows **a thing or two** about something or could teach someone **a thing or two** about it, you mean that they are very knowledgeable about it or good at it. 见识; 经验; 渊博知识. PHR

16 If you say that something is **the done thing**, you mean it is the socially acceptable way to behave. 体面的社交方式. PHR

17 If you **do** your **own thing**, you live, act, or behave in the way you want to, without paying attention to convention or depending on other people. 按照自己的意愿行事; 做自己喜欢做的事情. PHR INFORMAL

18 If you say that something is **just the thing** or is **the very thing**, you are emphasizing that it is exactly what is wanted or needed. 正是所需要的事物, 想要之物, 需要之物. ❖ *Kiwi fruit are just the thing for a healthy snack.* 猕猴桃正好是所需的健康小吃. PHR PRAGMATICS

19 If you do something **first thing**, you do it at the beginning of the day, before you do anything else. 最早要做的一件事. If you do it **last thing**, you do it at the end of the day. 最后要做的一件事. ❖ *I always do it last thing on a Saturday.* 我总是星期六最后才做这件事. PHR

20 If you **have a thing about** someone or something, you have very strong positive or negative feelings about them. 对...有强烈的好感(或厌恶感). ❖ *He's got this thing about ties.* 他是如此地喜欢领带. PHR INFORMAL

21 If you **make a thing of** something or **make a thing about** it, you talk about it or do it in an exaggerated way, so that it seems much more important than it really is. 把...当做一回事; 把...看得过重; 对...小题大做. ❖ *Gossips made a big thing about him going on shopping trips with her.* 他要和她同去购物, 有人闲言碎语, 对此大惊小怪. PHR INFORMAL

22 You can say that the first of two ideas, actions, or situations **is one thing** when you want to contrast it with a second idea, action, or situation and emphasize that the second one is much more difficult, important, or extreme. (相对于第二个更困难、更重要或更极端的想法、行动或情形, 第一个)是一回事, 是一码事. ❖ *It was one thing to talk about leaving; it was another to physically walk out the door.* 谈论离开是一回事; 而迈步走出门口则是另一回事. PHR PRAGMATICS

23 You can say **for one thing** when you are explaining a statement or answering a question, to suggest that your explanation or answer is only partial, and that there are other points that you could add to it. (用来引出更多的论点)一来, 一则, 一方面. ❖ *She was unable to sell it, because for one thing its size was awkward.* 她卖不掉这种东西, 因为其中有一点, 它的尺寸就很不方便. PHR PRAGMATICS

24 You can use the expression **one thing and another** to suggest that there are several reasons for something or several items on a list, but you are not going to explain or mention them all. (表示不打算全部解释或列举出各种原因)这种或那种原因, 诸多原因. ❖ *What with one thing and another, it was fairly late in the day when we returned to Shrewsbury.* 因为多种原因, 那天当我们回到什鲁斯伯里时天已经相当晚了. PHR SPOKEN

25 If you say **it is just one of those things** you mean that you cannot explain something or prevent it happening, because it seems to happen by chance. 避免不了的事情, 不可避免的事情. PHR

26 You say **one thing led to another** when you are explaining how something happened, but you do not really want to give the details or you think people will be able to imagine the details. 一来二去; 自然而然. ❖ *He came by on Saturday to see if she was lonely. One thing led to another and he stayed the night.* 星期六他来看她是否寂寞, 结果一来二去他就留下来过夜了. PHR

27 You say **the thing is** to introduce an explanation, comment, or opinion, that relates to something that has just been said. **The thing is** is often used to identify a problem relating to what has just been said. 问题是; 最要紧的是. ❖ *I'm getting a grant for a speech therapy course. But the thing is, I don't know whether I want to do it any more.* 我将获准选修一门有关语言障碍矫正的课程. 但问题是, 我不知道我还愿不愿意去学它. PHR PRAGMATICS

28 ➞ **other things being equal**: 见 **equal**.
➞ **first things first**: 见 **first**.
➞ **the real thing**: 见 **real**.
➞ **the shape of things to come**: 见 **shape**.

thingum·my /ˈθɪŋəmi/ thingummies.

You refer to something or someone as **thingummy** or **thingummyjig** when you cannot remember or do not know the proper word or name for them, or when you cannot be bothered to use the proper word or name for them. (指忘记、不知或不愿使用其名的人或物)那东西, 那玩意, 那个家伙. N-COUNT SPOKEN, INFORMAL

thingy /ˈθɪŋi/ thingies.

You refer to something or someone as **thingy** when you cannot remember or do not know the proper word or name N-COUNT SPOKEN,

for them, or when you cannot be bothered to use the proper word or name for them. (指忘记或不知或不屑使用其名的人或物)那东西, 那玩意, 那个家伙. INFORMAL

think /θɪŋk/ **thinks, thinking, thought.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **think** that something is the case, you have the opinion that it is the case. If you **think** in a particular way, you have those general opinions. (表示看法、观点)认为、觉得, 以为, 想. VB no cont ◆ *I certainly think there should be a ban on tobacco advertising.* 我当然认为应该禁止烟草广告. V that *Tell me, what do you think of my theory?* 告诉我, 你对我的理论有何看法? V n of/about n *Most people thought her charming.* 多数人觉得她很迷人. V n adj *'It ought to be stopped.'–'Yes, I think so.'* '这种事情应当受到制止.' — '对, 我觉得是.' V so/not *You wouldn't think like that if you were in Somalia or Bosnia.* 如果你在索马里或波斯尼亚, 你就不会那么想了. V like n

▲**think·ing** ◆ *Socialist attitudes prevail in his thinking on welfare provisions.* 社会主义立场主导了他关于福利供应的观点. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that you **think** that something is true or will happen, you mean that you have the impression that it is true or will happen, although you are not certain of the facts. 猜想; 料想; 估计; 以为. VB no cont ◆ *Nora thought he was seventeen years old.* 诺拉以为他17岁. *She's in Napa, I think.* 我想她在纳帕. V that *The storm is thought to be responsible for as many as four deaths.* 这次风暴估计导致了多达四人的死亡. be V-ed to-inf *'Did Mr Stevens ever mention her to you?'–'No, I don't think so.'* '史蒂文斯先生向你提起过她吗?' — '不, 我想没有.' V so/not

3 If you **think of** someone or something as having a particular quality or purpose, you regard them as having this quality or purpose. If you **think** a lot of them, you regard them as being very good. 把…看做; 把…当做; 视为. VB no cont ◆ *We all thought of him as a father.* 我们都把他看做父亲. V of n as n/-ing *In China bats are thought of as being very lucky.* 在中国蝙蝠被视作是非常吉祥的. V amount/adv of n *People at the club think very highly of him.* 俱乐部的人对他评价甚高. Also V n adj

4 When you **think** about ideas or problems, you make a mental effort to consider them or solve them. If you **think** in a particular way, you consider or solve things in that way. 考虑, 思考. VB ◆ *She closed her eyes for a moment, trying to think.* 她把眼睛合上了一会儿, 试图去思考. V *I have often thought about this problem.* 我经常考虑这个问题. V about n *Let's think what we can do.* 让我们想想能做些什么. V wh *We had to think what to do next.* 我们必须考虑下一步要做什么. V wh-to-inf *The programmer has to think like the machine.* 程序编制员必须像机器一样思考. V prep Also V n

➪ Also a noun in British English. [英]又作名词. ◆ *I'll have a think about that.* 我会考虑那件事的. N-SING a N

▲**thinking** ◆ *This is a time of decisive action and quick thinking.* 现在必须行动果断、思想敏捷. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **think** of something, it comes into your mind or you remember it. 想起, 记起. VB no cont ◆ *Nobody could think of anything to say.* 谁也想不出什么可说的. V of n *I was trying to think what else we had to do.* 我努力去想我们还得做些什么. V wh

6 If you **are thinking** something at a particular moment, you have words or ideas in your mind without saying them out loud. 想; 认为. VB no passive ◆ *She must be ill, Tatiana thought.* 她一定是病了, 塔蒂亚娜想. V with quote *I remember thinking how lovely he looked.* 我记得曾认为他看上去有多么迷人. V wh/that *I'm trying to think positive thoughts.* 我尽量往积极的方面去想. V n

7 You can say that you **are thinking of** a particular aspect or subject, in order to introduce an example or explain more exactly what you are talking about. (为举例或作出更确切的解释而)想到(某个方面或主题) VB PRAGMATICS ◆ *I'm primarily thinking of the first year.* 我首先想到的是第一年. V of n

8 If you **think** of someone, you show consideration for them and pay attention to their needs. 想到, 考虑(某人的需要). VB ◆ *I'm only thinking of you.* 我只想着你. *You don't have to think about me and Hugh.* 你不用考虑我和休. V of/about n

9 If you **are thinking of** taking a particular course of action, you are considering it as a possible course of action. 考虑(采取某行动的可能). VB ◆ *Martin was thinking of taking legal action against Zuckerman.* 马丁正考虑采取法律行动对付祖克尔曼. V of -ing/n

10 You use **think** in questions where you are expressing your anger or shock at someone's behaviour. (用于疑问句表示对某人的行为的愤怒或惊讶)以为, 想. VB only interrog PRAGMATICS ◆ *Who does she think she is? Trying to make a fool of me like that.* 她以为她是谁? 想那样耍我. V that *What were you thinking of? You shouldn't steal.* 你当时想什么呢? 你不该偷的. V of n/-ing

11 You use **think** when you are commenting on something which you did or experienced in the past and which now seems surprising, foolish, or shocking to you. (对过去的经历)想来; 想想看(真令人惊讶, 真蠢或真吓人). VB no cont, no passive PRAGMATICS ◆ *To think I left you alone in a place with a madman at large!* 想想看我竟然让你独自和一个无人看管的疯子待在一个地方! V that *When I think of how you've behaved!* 一想起你的表现我就来气! V of n

12 You can use **think** in expressions such as **you would think** or **I would have thought** when you are criticizing someone because they ought to or could be expected to do something, but have not done it. 应该考虑到; 应该料想到. VB no cont PRAGMATICS ◆ *You'd think you'd remember to wash your ears.* 你应该想到要记得去洗洗你的耳朵. V that *'Surely to God she should have been given some proper help.'–'Well I would have thought so.'* '她确实本应得到一些合适的帮助.' — '我早应考虑到这一点.' V so Also V

13 You can use **think** in expressions such as **anyone would think** and **you would think** to express your surprise or disapproval at the way someone is behaving, and to suggest that their behaviour gives a particular wrong impression. (对某人的行为方式表示惊讶或不赞成, 并暗示其行为会导致错误印象)任何人都会这么想, 人们都会认为. VB no cont ◆ *Anyone would think you were in love with the girl.* 任何人都会认为你爱上了那个女孩. V that

14 You use expressions such as **come to think of it**, **when you think about it**, or **thinking about it**, when you mention something that you have suddenly remembered or realized. 想起; 突然意识到. PHR PRAGMATICS ◆ *He was her distant relative, as was everyone else on the island, come to think of it.* 突然想起来了, 就像岛上其他所有人一样, 他是她的远房亲戚.

15 You use **I think** as a way of being polite when you are explaining or suggesting something, expressing your opinion, or accepting or refusing an offer. (解释、提议、表达观点、接受或拒绝邀请时的礼貌表达方式)我想, 我认为. PHR PRAGMATICS ◆ *I think I'll go home and have a shower.* 我想我要回家洗个澡. *I think he means 'at' rather than 'to'.* 我想他是说at而不是to. *'Would you like to do that another time.'–'Yes I think so.'* '你愿意再做一遍吗?' — '行, 我想可以.'

16 You say **just think** when you feel excited, fascinated, or shocked by something, and you want the person to whom you are talking to feel the same. 想想看, 想一想. PHR PRAGMATICS ◆ *Just think; tomorrow we shall walk out of this place and leave it all behind us forever.* 想想看, 明天我们就会离开这个地方, 永远将它抛在身后.

17 If you **think again** about an action or decision, you consider it very carefully, often with the result that you change your mind and decide to do things differently. 重新考虑; 改变主意. PHR ◆ *He intends to ask the court to think again.* 他打算请求法庭重新考虑.

18 If you **think nothing of** doing something that other people might consider difficult, strange, or wrong, you do it often or would be quite willing to do it. 对…无所谓; 认为…很平常; 把…不当回事. PHR ◆ *I thought nothing of betting £1,000 on a horse.* 我认为在一匹马上下注1,000镑是很平常的.

19 If something happens and you **think nothing of it**, you do not pay much attention to it or do not think of it as strange or important, although later you realize that it is. 不往心里去; 觉得那没什么. PHR ◆ *When she went off to see her parents for the weekend I thought nothing of it.* 当她周末去探望她父母时, 我觉得那没什么.

20 ➡ 又见 **thinking, thought.**
➡ you **can't hear** yourself **think**: 见 **hear**.
➡ to **shudder to think**: 见 **shudder**.
➡ to **think better of it**: 见 **better**.
➡ to **think big**: 见 **big**.
➡ to **think twice**: 见 **twice**.
➡ to **think the world of**: 见 **world**.

›think back.
If you **think back**, you make an effort to remember things that happened to you in the past. (努力)回忆, 回想. ◆ *I thought back to the time in 1975 when my son was desperately ill.* 我回想起1975年我儿子身患重病的时候. PHR-V V P, V P prep

›think out.
If you **think** something **out**, you consider all the aspects and details of it before doing anything or making a decision. 仔细考虑, 周全地考虑. ◆ *I need time alone to think things out.* 我需要时间独自将事情考虑清楚. *The book is detailed and well thought out.* 这本书翔实而周全. PHR-V, V n P, V-ed P, Also V P noun

›think over.
If you **think** something **over**, you consider it carefully before making a decision. (做决定前)认真考虑, 仔细考虑. ◆ *She said she needs time to think it over.* 她说她需要时间认真考虑一下这事. PHR-V, V n P, Also V P noun

›think through.
If you **think** a situation **through**, you consider it thoroughly, together with all its possible effects or consequences. 彻底全面地考虑. ◆ *I didn't think through the consequences of promotion.* 我没有彻底考虑过提职晋升的后果. *The administration has not really thought through what it plans to do once the fighting stops.* 政府还没有彻底全面地考虑过一旦战斗停止它打算做些什么. PHR-V V n P, V P noun, V P wh

›think up.
If you **think** something **up**, for example an idea or plan, you invent it using mental effort. 想出(主意或计划等). ◆ *Julian has been thinking up new ways of raising money.* 朱利安一直在想筹钱的新办法. PHR-V V n P, V P noun

think·er /ˈθɪŋkə/ **thinkers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **thinker** is a person who spends a lot of time thinking deeply about important things, especially a philosopher who is famous for thinking of new ideas. 思想家; 思想者. N-COUNT

think·ing /ˈθɪŋkɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you describe someone as **thinking**, you approve of them because you think they are intelligent and take an interest in important issues. 有思考力的, 爱思考的, 有思想的, 有头脑的. ◆ *Thinking people on both sides will applaud this book.* 双方有思考力的人都会称赞这本书的. ADJ ADJ n, PRAGMATICS
2 ➡ 又见 **think; wishful thinking.**
➡ **to my way of thinking**: 见 **way**.

ˈthink-tank, think-tanks. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **think-tank** is a group of experts who are gathered together by an organization, especially by a government, in order to consider various problems. 智囊团, 脑库. N-COLL-COUNT

ˌthin-ˈskinned.
If you say that someone is **thin-skinned**, you mean that they are easily upset by criticism or unpleasantness; used showing disapproval. (对批评或不愉快的事)过于敏感的, 脸皮薄的. ◆ *Artists are likely to be thin-skinned and insecure.* 艺术家们很可能过于敏感和没有安全感. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS

third /θɜːd/ **thirds.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **third** item in a series is the one that you count as number three. 第三. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL
2 A **third** is one of three equal parts of something. 三分之一. FRACTION
3 You say **third** when you want to list a third point or give a third reason for something. 第三点; 第三个原因. ADV
4 A **third** is the lowest honours degree that can be obtained from a British university. (英国大学最低的)第三级荣誉学位. N-COUNT

ˌthird-ˈclass.
1 A **third-class** degree is the lowest honours degree that can be obtained from a British university. (英国大学最低的学位)第三级荣誉学位的. ADJ ADJ n
2 In Britain in the past, the **third-class** accommodation on a train or ship was the cheapest and least comfortable accommodation. (过去在英国最便宜、最不舒适的车厢或船舱)三等的. ADJ
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *...travelling third class.* 乘坐三等舱旅行. ADV, ADV after v

ˌthird-deˈgree.
1 **Third-degree** burns are very severe, destroying tissue under the skin. (破坏皮下组织的烧伤程度)三度烧伤的. ADJ ADJ n
2 If you say that someone has been given the **third degree**, you mean that they have been questioned or reprimanded extremely severely. 严刑逼供; 拷问. N-SING, INFORMAL

third·ly /ˈθɜːdli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You use **thirdly** when you want to list a third point or give a third reason for something. 第三点; 第三个原因. ◆ *First of all, there are not many of them, and secondly, they have little money and, thirdly, they have few big businesses.* 首先, 他们没有多少人; 其次, 他们钱很少; 第三, 他们没有多少大企业. ADV

ˌthird ˈparty, third parties. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **third party** is someone who is not one of the main people involved in a business agreement or legal case, but who is involved in it in a minor role. (处于次要角色的)第三者, 第三方. ◆ *You can instruct your bank to allow a third party to remove money from your account.* 你可以指示你的银行允许第三方从你的账户上取钱. N-COUNT
2 **Third-party** insurance is a type of insurance you have that gives financial compensation to other people who are hurt or whose property is damaged as a result of something you have done. (责任保险)第三者的. ADJ

ˌthird ˈperson.
A statement in **the third person** is a statement about another person or thing, and not directly about yourself or about the person you are talking to. The subject of a statement like this is 'he', 'she', 'it', or a name or noun. 第三人称(如he, she, it或名字或名词). N-SING the N

ˌthird-ˈrate.
If you describe something as **third-rate**, you mean that it is of a very poor quality or standard. 三等的; 三流的; 差劲的. ◆ *...a third-rate movie.* 一部三流影片. ADJ-GRADED

ˌThird ˈWorld. ◆◆◆◇◇
The countries of Africa, Asia, and South America are sometimes referred to collectively as **the Third World**. 第三世界(亚洲、非洲和南美洲国家有时的统称). N-PROPER, the N, N n

thirst /θɜːst/ **thirsts, thirsting, thirsted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Thirst** is the feeling that you need to drink something. 渴, 口渴. ◆ *Instead of tea or coffee, drink water to quench your thirst.* 喝水来解渴吧, 不要喝茶或咖啡了. N-VAR
2 **Thirst** is the condition of not having enough to drink. 干渴, 干涸. ◆ *They died of thirst on the voyage.* 他们在旅途中干渴而死. N-UNCOUNT
3 A **thirst** for something is a very strong desire for that thing. 渴求, 渴望. ◆ *Children show a real thirst for learning.* 孩子们表现出对学习的真正渴望. N-SING
4 If you say that someone **thirsts** for something, you mean that they have a strong desire for it. 渴望, 渴求. ◆ *We all thirst for the same things.* 我们都渴望同样的东西. VB, LITERARY, V for/after n

thirsty /ˈθɜːsti/ **thirstier, thirstiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **thirsty**, you feel a need to drink something. 渴的, 口渴的, 口干的. ◢ **thirsti·ly** /ˈθɜːstɪli/ ◆ *The child nodded, drinking her milk thirstily.* 这孩子点了点头, 大口大口地喝着奶. ADJ-GRADED, ADV
2 If you are **thirsty for** something, you have a strong desire for it. 对...渴望的, 对...渴求的. ◆ *People should understand how thirsty for revenge they are.* 人们应该理解他们是多么地渴望报仇. ADJ-GRADED, v-link ADJ for n, LITERARY

thir·teen /ˌθɜːˈtiːn/ **thirteens.** ◆◆◆◆◆
Thirteen is the number 13. 十三, 13. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

thir·teenth /ˌθɜːˈtiːnθ/. ◆◆◆◆◇
The **thirteenth** item in a series is the one that you count as ORDINAL

number thirteen. 第十三. 见附录 **Numbers**.

thir·ti·eth /ˈθɜːtiəθ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

The **thirtieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number thirty. 第三十. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

thir·ty /ˈθɜːti/ **thirties**. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Thirty** is the number 30. 三十, 30. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 When you talk about the **thirties**, you are referring to numbers between 30 and 39. For example, if you are **in your thirties**, you are aged between 30 and 39. 三十多(30至39之间). N-PLURAL

3 **The thirties** is the decade between 1930 and 1939. 20世纪30年代. N-PLURAL the N

this /ðɪs/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **this** to refer back to a person, thing, idea, or situation that has been mentioned or implied. (指已提及或暗指的人、物、思想或形势等)这, 这个, 这种. ◆ *On 1 October the US suspended a proposed $574 million aid package for 1991. Of this amount, $250 million is for military purchases.* 10月1日美国暂停了拟议中的1991年度5.74亿元的整套援助计划. 这笔数目中有2.5亿元用于军事采购. *There have been continual demands for action by the political authorities to put an end to this situation.* 不断有呼声要求政治当局采取行动结束这种局面. DET PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ◆ *He's had these turns before but he has never had one like this.* 他以前有过这些时机, 但他从未有过像这样的时机. *You feel that it's uneconomic to insist that people work together in groups. Why is this?* 你认为坚持让人们在一起工作是不划算的. 为什么是这样? PRON

2 You use **this** to introduce someone or something that you are going to talk about. (引入将要谈及的人或物)这, 这个, 以下. ◆ *This is what I will do. I will telephone Anna and explain.* 以下是我将要做的事. 我会打电话给安娜并向她解释. PRON

➪ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ◆ *This report from David Cook of our Science Unit...* 我们科学小组里的戴维·库克的这个报告. DET

T

3 You use **this** to refer to a person or thing that is near you now, to the place where you are now, or to the present time. When there are two or more people or things near you, **this** refers to the nearest one. (指较近的或最近的人或物)这, 这个. ◆ *Is this what you were looking for?* 这是你在找的东西吗? *This is my colleague, Mr Arnold Landon.* 这是我的同事阿诺德·兰登先生. *This is the worst place I've come across.* 这是我所见过的最差劲的地方. *This is not the moment to waste a lot of time.* 现在可不是浪费大量时间的时候. PRON

➪ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ◆ *This place is run like a hotel ought to be run.* 这个地方是按照旅馆一般应该采用的形式来经营的. *I think coffee is probably the best thing at this point.* 我觉得咖啡可能是此刻最好的东西了. DET

4 You use **this** when you refer to a general situation, activity, or event which is happening or has just happened and which you feel involved in. (指整个情形、活动或事件)这, 这个. ◆ *Tim, this is awful. I know what you must think, but it's not so.* 蒂姆, 这太糟糕了. 我知道你会想什么, 但情况并非如此. *Is this what you want to do with the rest of your life?* 这就是你想要用后半辈子做的事吗? PRON

5 You use **this** to refer to the next occurrence in the future of a particular day, month, season, or festival. (指接下来要发生某事的某个特定时间)本, 这个, 下一个. ◆ *...this Sunday's 7.45 performance.* 本周日7点45分的演出. *We're getting married this June.* 我们将在今年6月份结婚. DET

6 People use **this** to introduce a person or thing into a story. (在叙述时引入某人或物)一个, 这个. ◆ *I came here by chance and was just watching what was going on, when this girl attacked me.* 我碰巧来到这里, 正在观看发生了什么事, 这时一个女孩袭击了我. DET PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

7 You use **this** when you are indicating the size or shape of something with your hands. (用手势表示某物大小或形状时)这么, 如此. ◆ *They'd said the wound was only about this big.* 他们说伤口只有大约这么大. ADV ADV adj SPOKEN

8 You use **this** in order to say who you are or what organization you are representing, when you are speaking on the telephone, radio, or television. (电话、广播或电视中表明说话人身份或所代表的组织)这里, 我, 你. ◆ *'Hello, is this Raymond Brown?'—'Yeah, who's this?'* '你好, 是雷蒙德·布朗吗?' — '是的, 你是谁?' *This is NPR, National Public Radio.* 这里是NPR, 全国公共广播电台. PRON

9 You use **this** when you are going to specify how much you know or how much you can tell someone. 如此这般; 达到这种程度. ◆ *I will tell you this much, if it works out, the next seven years will be very interesting.* 我可以这样告诉你, 如果可行的话, 接下来的七年将会是非常有趣的. ADV ADV adv

10 If you say **this is it**, you are agreeing with what someone else has just said. (表示同意别人的话)是这样. ◆ *'You know, people conveniently forget the things they say.'—'Well this is it.'* '你知道, 人们是很容易忘记他们说过的事情的.' — '嗯, 是这样的.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

11 If you say that you are doing or talking about **this and that**, or **this, that, and the other** you mean that you are doing or talking about a variety of things that you do not want to specify. 各种事情; 各样东西; 形形色色的事情. PHR

12 ➡ 又见 **these**.

this·tle /ˈθɪsəl/ **thistles**.

A **thistle** is a wild plant with prickly leaves and purple flowers. 蓟(一种叶片带刺、开紫花的野生植物). N-COUNT

thith·er /ˈðɪðə/.

Thither means to the place that has already been mentioned. 到那边, 到那儿, 向那儿. ADV ADV after v DATED

➡ **hither and thither**: 见 **hither**.

tho'; 又拼作 **tho**.

Tho' and **tho** are very informal written forms of **though**. though 的极不正规的写法.

thong /θɒŋ, AM θɔːŋ/ **thongs**.

1 A **thong** is a long thin strip of leather, plastic, or rubber. (塑料或橡胶做成的)带子, 皮带. N-COUNT

2 A **thong** is a narrow band of cloth that is worn between a person's legs to cover his or her sexual organs, and that is held up by a piece of string around the waist. 条带式小内裤, G形内裤. N-COUNT

3 **Thongs** are sandals which are held on your foot by a V-shaped strap that goes between your big toe and the toe next to it. The usual British word is **flip-flops**. 平底人字拖鞋. [英]一般作 flip-flops. N-COUNT AMERICAN

tho·rac·ic /θɔːˈræsɪk/.

Thoracic means relating to or affecting your thorax. 胸的, 胸腔的, 胸膛的. ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

thor·ax /ˈθɔːræks/ **thoraxes** or **thoraces** /ˈθɔːrəsiːz/.

1 Your **thorax** is the part of your body between your neck and your waist. 胸, 胸腔, 胸膛. N-COUNT MEDICAL

2 An insect's **thorax** is the central part of its body to which the legs and wings are attached. (昆虫的)胸(节). 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

thorn /θɔːn/ **thorns**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Thorns** are the sharp points on some plants and trees, for example on a rose bush. (一些植物和树木, 如玫瑰丛的)刺, 棘, 尖刺. N-COUNT

2 A **thorn** or a **thorn bush** or a **thorn tree** is a bush or tree such as a hawthorn which has a lot of thorns on it. 荆棘(树), 多刺高灌丛; 山楂树. N-VAR

3 If you describe someone or something as **a thorn in your side** or **a thorn in your flesh**, you mean that they are a constant problem or annoyance to you. 肉中刺; 经常使人苦恼的人(或物). ◆ *The Party was a thorn in the flesh of his coalition.* 这个政党在他的联盟中是一根肉中刺. PHR

thorny /ˈθɔːni/ **thornier, thorniest**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **thorny** plant or tree is covered with thorns. (指植物或树木)多刺的, 有刺的. ADJ

2 A **thorny** problem is very complicated and difficult to solve, and people are often unwilling to discuss it. (指问题)棘手的, 伤脑筋的, 难处理的. ◆ *...the thorny issue of immigration policy.* 棘手的移民政策问题. ADJ-GRADED

thor·ough /ˈθʌrə, AM ˈθɜːroʊ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **thorough** action or activity is one that is done very carefully and methodically so that nothing is forgotten. (指行为或行动)彻底的,透彻的,全面的. ❖ *We are making a thorough investigation.* 我们正在作彻底的调查. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **thor·ough·ly** ❖ *...a thoroughly researched and illuminating biography.* 一部研究透彻、具有启发性的传记. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

◢ **thor·ough·ness** ❖ *The thoroughness of the evaluation process we went through was impressive.* 我们所经历的评估过程之全面给人印象深刻. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **thorough** is always very careful and methodical in their work. (指人)细心的,仔细的,认真的. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **thoroughness** ❖ *His thoroughness and attention to detail is legendary.* 他对细节的认真和关注是有名的. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Thorough** is used to emphasize the great degree or extent of something. 十足的, 彻头彻尾的, 不折不扣的. ❖ *The management has got itself into a thorough mess.* 管理部门弄得自己陷入了完全的混乱. ◢ **thoroughly** ❖ *I thoroughly enjoy your programme.* 我非常喜欢你的节目. ADJ det ADJ [PRAGMATICS] ADV-GRADED

thorough·bred /ˈθʌrəbred, AM ˈθɜːroʊ-/ **thoroughbreds.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **thoroughbred** is a horse that has parents that are of the same high quality breed. 纯种马, 良种马. N-COUNT

thorough·fare /ˈθʌrəfeə, AM ˈθɜːroʊ-/ **thoroughfares.**

A **thoroughfare** is a main road in a town or city which usually has shops along it and a lot of traffic. 通衢大道, 大街. N-COUNT FORMAL

thorough·going /ˌθʌrəˈgəʊɪŋ, AM ˌθɜːroʊ-/; 又拼作 **thorough-going**.

1 You use **thoroughgoing** to emphasize that someone or something is fully or completely the type of person or thing specified. 十足的; 完全的; 彻头彻尾的; 不折不扣的. ❖ *...a thoroughgoing conservative.* 一个十足的保守派分子. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS]

2 If you describe a piece of work as **thoroughgoing**, you approve of it because it has been carefully and thoroughly put together. (指作品)彻底的, 透彻的. ❖ *He wrote a thoroughgoing review of prison conditions.* 他写了一篇关于监狱状况的透彻的评论文章. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS]

those /ðəʊz/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **those** to refer to people, things, or situations which have already been mentioned. (指已提及过的人、物或情形)那些. ❖ *Most of those crimes are committed by boys.* 那些罪行中的大部分是男孩子们犯下的. DET [PRAGMATICS]

▷ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *I understand that there are a number of projects going on. Could you tell us a little bit about those?* 我知道有一些工程在进行中. 你能告诉我们一点儿关于那些工程的情况吗? *The cells of the body, especially those of the brain, can live only minutes without circulating blood.* 如果没有循环的血液, 身体细胞, 尤其是那些脑细胞, 只能存活几分钟. PRON

2 You use **those** when you are referring to people or things that are a distance away from you in position or time, often when you indicate or point to them. (指在地点和时间方面有一定距离的人或物)那些. ❖ *What are those buildings?* 那些建筑物是什么? *In those days he was, like me, a student.* 在那些日子里, 他和我一样是个学生. DET

▷ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *Those are nice shoes. Where'd you get them?* 那是一双不错的鞋子. 你从哪儿弄来的? PRON

3 You use **those** to refer to someone or something when you are going to give details or information about them. (指说话人将提及的人或物)那些. ❖ *Those people who took up weapons to defend themselves are political prisoners.* 那些拿起武器自卫的人是政治犯. DET

4 You use **those** to mean 'people'. 人们, 大家. ❖ *A little selfish behaviour is unlikely to cause real damage to those around us.* 一个自私的小举动不太可能对我们周围的人们造成真正的伤害. PRON

5 You use **those** when you refer to things that you expect the hearer to know about, or when you are checking that you are both thinking of the same people or things. (指听者知道的事或谈话双方都想到的人或事)那些. ❖ *He did buy me those daffodils a week or so ago.* 大约一个星期前他真的给我买了那些水仙花. *...those embarrassing moments we all have.* 我们都经历过的那些令人尴尬的时刻. DET

thou /ðaʊ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Thou is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'you' when you are talking to only one person. It is used as the subject of a verb. (第二人称单数代词的旧形式、诗歌或宗教用法, 用作动词的主语)你, 汝, 尔. PRON

➸ 又见 **holier-than-thou.**

though /ðəʊ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **though** to introduce a statement which contrasts with a statement you have just made, for example one that makes your first statement seem surprising. 虽然, 尽管; 但是. ❖ *Gaelic has been a dying language for many years, though children are nowadays taught it in school.* 多年来盖尔语是一门正在消亡的语言,尽管现在学校向孩子们教授它. CONJ [PRAGMATICS]

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *It might be worth your while to go to court. This is tricky, though, and you'll need expert advice.* 这也许值得你打一场官司. 可是这有些棘手, 你将需要专家的建议. *I like him. Though he makes me angry sometimes.* 我喜欢他. 但是他有时让我生气. ADV ADV with cl

2 You use **though** to introduce some information that is relevant to a statement you have just made and weakens its force. (引接补充说明, 减轻原有陈述的语气)然而; 不过; 可是. ❖ *I look back on it as the bloodiest (though not literally) winter of the war.* 回首往事, 我认为那是战争中最血腥的(不过不是字面意义上的)冬天. *His achievements, though hardly exciting, were widely admired.* 他的成就广受赞扬, 却不怎么令人兴奋. CONJ [PRAGMATICS]

3 ➸ **as though**: 见 **as.**

➸ **even though**: 见 **even.**

thought /θɔːt/ **thoughts.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Thought** is the past tense and past participle of **think**. think的过去式和过去分词.

2 A **thought** is an idea that you have in your mind. 想法, 念头. ❖ *The thought of Nick made her throat tighten.* 一想到尼克, 她就哽咽. *I tormented myself with the thought that life was just too comfortable.* 生活过于舒适了, 我为这个想法而痛苦. N-COUNT

3 A person's **thoughts** are their mind, or all the ideas in their mind when they are concentrating on one particular thing. 关注; 关怀; 挂念. ❖ *Usually at this time our thoughts are on Christmas.* 通常这个时候我们的心思都在圣诞节上. *...he was always in her thoughts.* 她总是挂念着他. N-PLURAL

4 A person's **thoughts** are their opinions on a particular subject. 意见; 看法; 见解. ❖ *Many of you have written to us to express your thoughts on the conflict.* 你们中有许多人写信给我们, 表达了对这场冲突的看法. N-PLURAL

5 A **thought** is an intention, hope, or reason for doing something. 意图; 念头; 动机; 打算. ❖ *Mansell has now banished all thoughts of retirement.* 曼塞尔现已放弃所有关于退休的打算. N-COUNT

6 A **thought** is an act of kindness or an offer of help; used especially when you are thanking someone, or expressing admiration of someone. (尤用于表达谢意或钦佩)善意之举. ❖ *'She has given them this seven hundred pounds.'—'What a lovely thought.'* '她给了他们这700镑.' — '一个多么仁慈的举动啊.' N-SING with supp [PRAGMATICS]

7 **Thought** is the activity of thinking, especially deeply, logically, or with concentration. (尤指深刻的、有逻辑的或注意力集中的)思考, 考虑, 思想活动. ❖ *He had given some thought to what she had told him.* 对于她告诉他的事, 他做了一些考虑. *After much thought I decided to end my marriage.* 经过深思熟虑后, 我决定结束我的婚姻. N-UNCOUNT

8 **Thought** is the group of ideas and beliefs or way of thinking which belongs, for example, to a particular religion, philosopher, political party, or scientist. (某个宗教、哲学家、政党或科学家的)思想, 思潮, 思想方法. ❖ *This school of thought argues that depression is best treated by drugs.* 这一学派认为, 抑郁症用药物治疗效果最好. N-UNCOUNT

9 ➸ 又见 **second thought.**

thought·ful /ˈθɔːtful/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **thoughtful**, you are quiet and serious because you are thinking about something. 深思的; 思考的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **thought·ful·ly** ◆ *Daniel nodded thoughtfully.* 丹尼尔沉思地点了点头. ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **thoughtful**, you approve of them because they remember what other people want, need, or feel, and try not to upset them. 体贴的; 关怀的; 考虑周到的. ◢ **thoughtfully** ◆ *...the bottle of wine he had thoughtfully purchased for the celebrations.* 他为这次庆祝活动精心购买的这瓶葡萄酒. ◢ **thought·ful·ness** ◆ *I can't tell you how much I appreciate your thoughtfulness.* 对于你的周到体贴, 我不知道怎样表达我的谢意. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe something such as a book, film, or speech as **thoughtful**, you mean that it is serious and well thought out. (指书籍、电影或演说等)有思想性的, 有思想内容的, 有深度的. ◢ **thoughtfully** ◆ *...these thoughtfully designed machines.* 这些精心设计的机器. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

thought·less /ˈθɔːtləs/.

If you describe someone as **thoughtless**, you are critical of them because they forget or ignore other people's wants, needs, or feelings. 欠考虑的, 考虑欠周的, 疏忽大意的; 自私的. ◢ **thought·less·ly** ◆ *They thoughtlessly planned a picnic without him.* 他们在他不在的情况下草率地安排了一次野餐. ◢ **thought·less·ness** ◆ *What many women mistake as thoughtlessness is often just diffidence.* 被许多女性误以为是粗心的往往只是缺乏自信. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

thou·sand /ˈθaʊzənd/ **thousands.** The plural form is **thousand** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 在数字后或在指代数字的词或短语如 several 或 a few 后, 复数形式为 thousand. ◆◆◆◆◆

T

1 A **thousand** or one **thousand** is the number 1,000. 一千, 1,000. 见附录 **Numbers.** NUMBER

2 If you refer to **thousands of** things or people, you are emphasizing that there are very many of them. 数以千计的, 成千上万的. ◆ *I must have driven past that place thousands of times.* 我开车经过那个地方一定有几千次了. QUANT PRAGMATICS
➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ◆ *Hundreds have been killed in the fighting and thousands made homeless.* 在那场战斗中, 数以百计的人被杀, 数以千计的人无家可归. PRON

3 ➼ **a thousand and one**: 见 **one.**

thou·sandth /ˈθaʊzənθ/ **thousandths.**

1 The **thousandth** item in a series is the one that you count as number one thousand. 第一千. 见附录 **Numbers.** ORDINAL

2 A **thousandth** is one of a thousand equal parts of something. 千分之一. FRACTION

thrall /θrɔːl/.

If you say that someone is in **thrall** to a person or thing, you mean that they are completely in their power or are greatly influenced by them. 受...控制; 受...影响. ◆ *Tomorrow's children will be even more in the thrall of the silicon chip.* 明天的孩子将更会受到硅片的影响. N-UNCOUNT JOURNALISM

thrash /θræʃ/ **thrashes, thrashing, thrashed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one player or team **thrashes** another in a game or contest, they defeat them easily or by a large score. 大胜; 重创; 彻底击败. ◆ *Second-placed Rangers thrashed St Johnstone 5-nil.* 排名第二的流浪者队以5-0大胜圣约翰斯通队. ◢ **thrash·ing, thrashings** ◆ *She dropped only eight points in the 43-minute thrashing of the former Wimbledon champion.* 她在击败前温布尔登冠军的43分钟比赛中仅失掉八分. VB INFORMAL V n amount Also V n N-COUNT

2 If you **thrash** someone, you hit them several times as a punishment. (作为惩罚)鞭打, 抽打, 打. ◢ **thrash·ing** ◆ *If Sarah caught her, she would get a thrashing.* 如果萨拉抓到她, 她一定会挨打的. VB V n N-COUNT

3 If someone **thrashes** about, they move in a wild or violent way, often hitting against something. 猛烈摆动; 剧烈扭动. ◆ *Jimmy collapsed on the floor, thrashing his legs about.* 吉米倒在地上, 撒野似地蹬着双腿. V-ERG V adv/prep V n adv/prep

4 If something or someone **thrashes** at something, they hit it repeatedly in a violent or noisy way. 不停地猛击. ◆ *...a magnificent paddle-steamer on the mighty Mississippi, her huge wheel thrashing the muddy water.* 一艘航行在气势磅礴的密西西比河上的宏伟的明轮汽船, 她巨大的明轮不停地猛烈击打着浑浊的河水. VB V at n V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the thrash of the horses' hooves.* 马蹄的踢蹬. N-SING

5 **Thrash** or **thrash metal** is a type of pop music that consists of loud, fast, simple guitar tunes. (由音量大、节奏快、曲调简单的吉他曲构成的)流行音乐. N-UNCOUNT JOURNALISM

6 A **thrash** is a party. 聚会, 宴会. N-COUNT INFORMAL

➤thrash out.

1 If people **thrash out** something such as a plan or an agreement, they decide on it after a great deal of discussion. 通过反复讨论达成(计划或协议等). ◆ *The foreign ministers have thrashed out a suitable compromise formula.* 外长们已经讨论研究出一个适当的妥协方案. PHR-V V P noun/wh Also V n P

2 If people **thrash out** a problem or a dispute, they discuss it thoroughly until they reach an agreement. 彻底讨论解决(问题或争论). ◆ *...a sincere effort by two people to thrash out differences.* 两人为彻底讨论解决分歧而作出的真诚的努力. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

thread /θred/ **threads, threading, threaded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Thread** or a **thread** is a long very thin piece of a material such as cotton, nylon, or silk, especially one that is used in sewing. (用棉花、尼龙或丝制成的, 尤用于缝纫的)线. N-VAR

2 When you **thread** a needle, you put a piece of thread through the hole in the top of the needle in order to sew with it. 穿(针), 将线穿过(针孔). VB V n

3 If you **thread** a long thin object through something, you pass it through one or more holes or narrow spaces. (使细长物体)穿过(洞, 孔等狭小空间). ◆ *...threading the laces through the eyelets of his shoes.* 将鞋带穿过鞋眼. VB V n through/into n

4 If you **thread** small objects such as beads onto a string or thread, you join them together by pushing the string through them. 把(珠子等小型物体用绳或线)串起来; 以线贯穿. VB V n prep

5 The **thread** of an argument, a story, or a situation is an aspect of it that connects all the different parts together. 主线; 思路; 思绪. ◆ *The possible consequences so filled his mind that he lost the thread of Wan Da's narrative.* 他心里想的全是可能的结局, 结果他没抓住万达的叙述思路. N-COUNT

6 A **thread** of something such as liquid, light, or colour is a long thin line or piece of it. (指液体、光或颜色)一线, 一缕、一丝. N-COUNT

7 The **thread** on a screw, or on something such as a lid or a pipe, is the raised spiral line of metal or plastic around it which allows it to be fixed in place by twisting. (螺丝钉、罐盖、螺栓等上的)螺纹. N-COUNT

8 If you **thread** your way through a group of people or things, you move through it carefully or slowly, changing direction frequently as you move. 穿过; 穿行; 绕行. ◆ *We threaded through a network of back streets.* 我们穿过了纵横交错的偏僻街道. VB V way prep/adv V prep

9 If you say that something **is hanging by a thread**, you mean that it is in a very uncertain state and is unlikely to survive or succeed. 岌岌可危; 千钧一发. ◆ *The fragile peace was hanging by a thread as thousands of opposite hardliners took to the streets.* 随着成千上万的反对派强硬分子走上街头, 脆弱的和平岌岌可危. PHR

10 If you **pick up the threads of** an activity, you start it again after an interruption. If you **pick up the threads of** your **life**, you become more active again after a period of failure or bad luck. (中断后)重新开始(活动); (经历一段失败或倒霉时期后)变得更加活跃. ◆ *Many women have been able to pick up the threads of their former career.* 许多妇女已经能够继续从事她们原来的事业. PHR

thread·bare /ˈθredbeə/.

1 **Threadbare** clothes, carpets, and other pieces of cloth look old, dull, and very thin, because they have been worn or used too much. (衣服、毯子等织物)破旧的, 磨薄的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe an activity, an idea, or an argument as ADJ-GRADED

threadbare, you mean that it is very weak, or inadequate, or old and no longer interesting. 老套的; 俗套的; 乏味的. ◆ *...the government's threadbare domestic policies.* 政府老套的国内政策.

threat /θret/ **threats.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **threat** to someone or something is a danger that something unpleasant might happen to them. A **threat** is also the cause of this danger. 威胁; 造成危险的原因. ◆ *Some couples see single women as a threat to their relationships.* 一些夫妇把单身女子视为其夫妻关系的一种威胁. N-VAR with supp

2 A **threat** is a statement by someone that they will do something unpleasant, especially if you do not do what they want. 恐吓. ◆ *He may be forced to carry out his threat to resign.* 他或许会因扬言要辞职而被迫辞职. N-COUNT

3 If someone or something is **under threat**, there is a danger that something unpleasant might be done to them, or that they might cease to exist. 受到威胁. ◆ *His position as leader will be under threat at a party congress due next month.* 他的领导地位在定于下月举行的党代表大会上将受到威胁. PHR

threat·en /ˈθretən/ **threatens, threatening, threatened.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone **threatens** to do something unpleasant to you, or if they **threaten** you, they say or imply that they will do something unpleasant to you, especially if you do not do what they want. 威胁; 恐吓. ◆ *He tied her up and threatened her with a six-inch knife.* 他把她绑起来并用一把六英寸的刀威胁她. *If you threaten me or use any force, I shall inform the police.* 如果你威胁我或使用任何暴力, 我就报警. VB V to-inf, V n with n, V n, Also V that

2 If something or someone **threatens** a person or thing, they are likely to harm that person or thing. 使...面对危险; 危及. ◆ *30 percent of reptiles, birds, and fish are currently threatened with extinction.* 30%的爬行动物、鸟类和鱼类现在正面临灭绝的危险. VB V n, be V-ed with n

3 If something unpleasant **threatens** to happen, it seems likely to happen. (不愉快的事)将要发生, 可能来临, 逼近. ◆ *The fighting is threatening to turn into full-scale war.* 这场战斗有可能演变成全面的战争. VB V to-inf, Also V

4 ➡ 又见 **threatened, threatening.**

threat·ened /ˈθretənd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you feel **threatened**, you feel as if someone is trying to harm you. 感觉受到威胁的; 感觉受到恐吓的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

➡ 又见 **threaten.**

threat·en·ing /ˈθretənɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

You can describe someone's behaviour as **threatening**, when you think that they are trying to harm you. (行为)有威胁性的, 恐吓的. ◆ *She said Denny had received a threatening letter.* 她说丹尼接到了一封恐吓信. ◢ **threat·en·ing·ly** ◆ *'This ain't no affair of yours, boy!' McClosky said threateningly.* '这不关你的事, 老兄!' 麦克洛斯基威胁着说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

➡ 又见 **threaten; life-threatening.**

three /θriː/ **threes.** ◆◆◆◆◆

Three is the number 3. 三, 3. 见附录 **Numbers.** NUMBER

ˌthree-ˈcornered.

If you describe something such as a disagreement, competition, or game as **three-cornered**, you mean that it involves three people, groups, or teams. (争执、竞赛或比赛等)涉及三方的. ADJ

ˌthree-diˈmensional. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **three-dimensional** object is solid rather than flat, because it can be measured in three dimensions, usually the height, depth, and width. The abbreviation '3-D' can also be used. (指物体)立体的, 三维的. 又可用缩写形式3-D. ◆ *...a three-dimensional model.* 一个立体模型. ADJ

2 A **three-dimensional** picture, image, or film looks as though it is deep or solid rather than flat. The abbreviation '3-D' can also be used. (指图画、图像或电影)有立体感的. 又可用缩写形式3-D. ◆ *...three dimensional pictures created by lasers.* 由激光制作的立体图画. ADJ

3 If you describe fictional characters as **three-dimensional** you mean that they seem real and lifelike; used showing approval. (指虚构的人物)逼真的, 有血有肉的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌthree-ˈfourths.

Three-fourths of a particular thing is an amount that is equal to three out of four equal parts of that thing. The more usual American word and the usual British word is **three-quarters.** 四分之三. [美]和[英]一般作three-quarters. QUANT AMERICAN

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ◆ *He has just under 1,600 delegates, about three-fourths what he needs to win the Democratic presidential nomination.* 他只有不到1,600名代表, 这是他赢得民主党总统提名所需代表数目的四分之三左右. PRON

ˌthree-ˈquarter; 又拼作 **three quarter.** ◆◇◇◇◇

You can use **three-quarter** to describe something which is three fourths of the usual size or three fourths of a standard measurement. 四分之三的. ◆ *...one and three-quarter hours.* 一又四分之三小时. ADJ ADJ n

ˌthree-ˈquarters; 又拼作 **three quarters.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Three-quarters is an amount that is three out of four equal parts of something. 四分之三. ◆ *Three-quarters of the country's workers took part in the strike.* 这个国家四分之三的工人参加了这次罢工. QUANT

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ◆ *Road deaths have increased by three-quarters.* 交通事故死亡已经增加了四分之三. PRON

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *We were left with an open bottle of champagne three-quarters full.* 留给我们的是一瓶打开的还剩下四分之三的香槟酒. ADV, ADV adj/-ed

ˌthree ˈRs.

When talking about children's education, **the three Rs** are the basic skills of reading, writing, and arithmetic. (儿童教育的)读、写、算三种基本技能. N-PLURAL the N

three·some /ˈθriːsəm/ **threesomes.**

A **threesome** is a group of three people. 三人一组. N-COUNT

thresh /θreʃ/ **threshes, threshing, threshed.**

When a cereal such as corn, wheat, or rice **is threshed**, it is beaten in order to separate the grains from the rest of the plant. (谷物)(被)脱粒. ◢ **thresh·ing** ◆ *...a threshing machine.* 打谷机. VB be V-ed, N-UNCOUNT

thresh·old /ˈθreʃhəʊld/ **thresholds.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **threshold** of a building or room is the floor in the doorway, or the doorway itself. 门槛; 门口. ◆ *He stopped at the threshold of the bedroom.* 他在卧室门口停了下来. N-COUNT

2 A **threshold** is an amount, level, or limit on a scale. When the **threshold** is reached, something else happens or changes. 起点; 开端; 临界. ◆ *Fewer than forty per cent voted—the threshold for results to be valid.* 不到40%的人投了票—这是投票结果有效的最低数字. N-COUNT

3 If you are **on the threshold of** something exciting or new, you are about to experience it. 处于...的开端(或起点). ◆ *We stand on the threshold of a tremendously exciting period in the history of our country.* 我们即将进入我国历史中的一个极其令人激动的时期. PHR

threw /θruː/.

Threw is the past tense of **throw.** throw的过去时.

thrice /θraɪs/.

1 Something that happens **thrice** happens three times. 三次. ADV DATED

2 You can use **thrice** to indicate that something is three times the size, value, or intensity of something else. 三倍于. ◆ *The metal had been valued at twice or thrice its current price.* 这种金属当时的估价是当前价格的两倍或三倍. ADV ADV n DATED

thrift /θrɪft/ **thrifts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Thrift** is the quality and practice of being careful with money and not wasting things; used showing approval. 节俭, 节约. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

2 In America, a **thrift** or a **thrift institution** is a kind of savings bank. (美国)互助储蓄银行. N-COUNT

ˈthrift shop, thrift shops.

A **thrift shop** or a **thrift store** is a shop that sells second-hand goods cheaply and gives its profits to a charity. The British term is **charity shop.** (为慈善目的而开设的)廉价旧货商店, 慈善商店. [英]作 charity shop. N-COUNT AMERICAN

T

thrifty /θrɪfti/ **thriftier, thriftiest.**
If you say that someone is **thrifty**, you are praising them for saving money, not buying unnecessary things, and not wasting things. (人)节约的, 节俭的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

thrill /θrɪl/ **thrills, thrilling, thrilled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something gives you a **thrill**, it gives you a sudden feeling of great excitement, pleasure, or fear. (突如其来的)兴奋, 狂喜; 恐惧. ❖ *I can remember the thrill of not knowing what I would get on Christmas morning.* 我还记得因不知道圣诞节早上会得到什么东西的那种兴奋感. N-COUNT
2 If something **thrills** you, it gives you a feeling of great pleasure and excitement. 使狂喜; 使非常兴奋. ❖ *The children will thrill at all their favourite characters.* 孩子们会为他们喜爱的人物而激动不已. V-ERG V n, V at/to n
3 If you refer to **thrills and spills**, you are referring to an experience which is exciting and full of surprises. (某一经历的)兴奋和惊喜. PHR
4 ➸ 又见 **thrilled, thrilling.**

thrilled /θrɪld/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone is **thrilled**, they are extremely pleased about something. 狂喜的, 极其兴奋的. ❖ *I was so thrilled to get a good report from him.* 接到他给我的好评, 我欣喜若狂. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
If you say that someone is **thrilled to bits**, you are emphasizing the fact that they are extremely pleased about something. 欣喜若狂, 高兴坏了. ❖ *I'm thrilled to bits to have won the cash.* 我赢了钱, 高兴极了. PHR PRAGMATICS
2 ➸ 又见 **thrill.**

thrill·er /θrɪlə/ **thrillers.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **thriller** is a book, film, or play that tells an exciting fictional story about something such as criminal activities or spying. (有关罪案或间谍活动的)惊险小说(电影或戏剧). N-COUNT

thrill·ing /ˈθrɪlɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **thrilling** is very exciting and enjoyable. 令人激动的, 扣人心弦的, 刺激的. ❖ *Our wildlife trips offer a thrilling encounter with wildlife in its natural state.* 在野外旅行中我们遇到处于自然状态的野生动植物时, 觉得十分激动. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **thrill·ing·ly** ❖ *I have seen them play many times, but never as thrillingly and flawlessly as tonight.* 我多次观看过他们的表演, 但从未像今晚这样扣人心弦、完美无缺. ADV-GRADED
2 ➸ 又见 **thrill.**

thrive /θraɪv/ **thrives, thriving, thrived.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone or something **thrives**, they do well and are successful, healthy, or strong. 兴旺, 繁荣; 茁壮成长. ❖ *Today his company continues to thrive.* 现在他的公司继续发展壮大. ...*the river's thriving population of kingfishers.* 这条河上日益增多的翠鸟群. VB V V-ing
2 If you say that someone **thrives on** a particular situation, you mean that they enjoy it or that they can deal with it very well, especially when other people find it unpleasant or difficult. 乐意从事, 擅于处理(尤指别人不喜欢或困难的事情). ❖ *Many people thrive on a stressful lifestyle.* 许多人面对有压力的生活过得很好. VB V on n/-ing

thro'; 又拼作 **thro.**
Thro' is sometimes used as an abbreviation for **through.** 有时用作through的缩写形式. INFORMAL, WRITTEN

throat /θrəʊt/ **throats.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Your **throat** is the back of your mouth and the top part of the tubes that go down into your stomach and your lungs. 咽喉, 喉咙, 嗓子. 见插图条 **human body.** ❖ *She had a sore throat.* 她嗓子痛. *She felt her throat go dry.* 她感觉喉咙发干. N-COUNT
2 Your **throat** is the front part of your neck. 喉部, 喉头, 颈前. ❖ *His striped tie was loosened at his throat.* 他脖子上的条纹领带松开着. N-COUNT
3 If you **clear** your **throat**, you cough once in order to make it easier to speak or to attract people's attention. (为方便说话或引起别人注意)清清嗓子, 清清喉咙. PHR
4 If you **ram** something **down** someone's **throat** or **force** it **down** their **throat**, you keep mentioning something such as an idea in order to make them accept it or believe it. 强行灌输, 强迫接受. ❖ *I've always been close to my dad but he's never rammed his career down my throat.* 我和爸爸关系一直很亲密, 但他从没强迫过我继承他的事业. PHR
5 If two people or groups are **at each other's throats**, they are quarrelling or fighting violently with each other. 相互激烈争吵; 相互争斗; 互相残杀. PHR
6 If something **sticks in** your **throat**, you find it unacceptable. 使...极为反感; 使...耿耿于怀. ❖ *What sticks in my throat is that I wasn't able to win the trophy.* 我耿耿于怀的是我没能获奖. PHR
7 ➸ **a lump in** your **throat**: 见 **lump.**

throaty /ˈθrəʊti/.
A **throaty** voice, whisper, or laugh is low and rather rough. 喉音的; 低沉的, 嘶哑的. ADJ-GRADED

throb /θrɒb/ **throbs, throbbing, throbbed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If part of your body **throbs**, you feel a series of strong and usually painful beats there. 抽动; 抽痛. ❖ *Presently George's ankle began to throb with pain.* 乔治的脚踝马上开始阵阵作痛. ...*the throbbing tooth whose pain had woken her.* 牙阵阵作痛, 把她痛醒了. VB V, V with n, V-ing
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The bruise on his stomach ached with a steady throb.* 他肚子上的伤持续抽痛. N-SING
2 If something **throbs**, it vibrates and makes a rhythmical noise. 有节奏地震动(或颤动). ❖ *The music throbbed hypnotically.* 音乐催眠般地响着. *The gardens blazed with colour and throbbed with birdsong.* 花园里五彩缤纷, 鸟声悦耳. VB LITERARY V V with n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Jake's head jerked up at the throb of the engine.* 听到发动机的震动声, 杰克猛地抬起头. N-SING

throes /θrəʊz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone is experiencing something very unpleasant or emotionally painful, you can say that they are in the **throes** of it, especially when it is in its final stages. (尤指最后阶段的)痛苦感受; (情感上的)剧痛. ❖ ...*when the country was going through the final throes of civil war.* 当这个国家正在经历内战的最后剧痛时. N-PLURAL FORMAL
2 If you are **in the throes of** doing or experiencing something, especially something difficult, you are busy doing it or are deeply involved in it. 正忙于; 正深深地卷入(尤指困难的事). ❖ *The country is in the throes of a general election.* 这个国家正忙于大选. PHR-PREP FORMAL
3 ➸ 又见 **death throes.**

throm·bo·sis /θrɒmˈbəʊsɪs/ **thromboses** /θrɒmˈbəʊsiːz/.
Thrombosis is the formation of a blood clot in a person's heart or in one of their blood vessels, which can cause death. 血栓形成, 血塞. ❖ ...*a lady with a thrombosis in her lung.* 一位肺部有血栓的妇女. N-VAR MEDICAL

throne /θrəʊn/ **thrones.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **throne** is an ornate chair used by a king, queen, or emperor on important official occasions. (国王、女王或皇帝的)御座, 宝座. N-COUNT
2 You can talk about **the throne** as a way of referring to the position of being king, queen, or emperor. 王位, 王后位, 皇位, 帝位. ❖ ...*the heir to the throne.* 王位的继承人. N-SING, the N

throng /θrɒŋ, AM θrɔːŋ/ **throngs, thronging, thronged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **throng** is a large crowd of people. (大的)人群. ❖ *An official pushed through the throng.* 一个官员挤过人群. N-COUNT LITERARY
2 When people **throng** somewhere, they go there in great numbers. 蜂拥至(某处). ❖ *Students started emerging from the Inn, talking noisily, thronging into the cloakroom.* 学生们开始从旅馆里出来, 闹哄哄地拥进厕所. VB LITERARY V to/into/around n
3 If people **throng** a place, they are present there in great numbers. 挤满; 群集于. ❖ *They throng the beaches between late June and early August.* 在6月下旬至8月上旬他们挤满了海滩. VB V n ◢ **thronged** ❖ *The streets are thronged with people.* 条条街道上都挤满了人. ADJ v-link ADJ with n

throt·tle /ˈθrɒtəl/ **throttles, throttling, throttled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **throttle** someone means to kill or injure them by squeezing their throat or tightening something around it and preventing them from breathing. 掐住...的脖子; 把...勒得喘不过气来; 使窒息. ❖ *He throttled her and hid her body.* 他掐死她, 并把她的尸体藏起来. VB V n

2 If you say that something or someone **is throttling** a process, institution, or group, you mean that they are restricting it severely or destroying it. 扼杀; 窒碍; 抑制; 破坏. ◆ *He said the over-valuation of sterling was throttling industry.* 他说对英镑的估价过高将抑制工业的发展. VB V n

3 The **throttle** of a motor vehicle or aircraft is a device, lever, or pedal that controls the quantity of fuel entering the engine and is used to control the vehicle's speed. (机动车或飞机上控制燃料流量的)节流阀; 油门杆; 油门踏板. ◆ *He gently opened the throttle, and the ship began to ease forward.* 他轻轻地打开油门, 船开始舒缓地前行. N-COUNT

4 **Throttle** is the power that is obtained by using a throttle. (通过踏油门获得的)推力. ◆ *...motor bikes revving at full throttle.* 全力转动的摩托车. *...a little more throttle.* 再加大一点儿马力. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you say that something is done **at full throttle**, you mean that it is done with great speed and eagerness. 全速地; 全力以赴地; 充实地. ◆ *He lived his life at full throttle.* 他过着很充实的生活. PHR

›throttle back.

If you **throttle back**, or you **throttle back** the engine, when driving a motor vehicle or flying an aircraft, you make it go slower by reducing the quantity of fuel entering the engine. 调节油门减速. ◆ *The pilot throttles back slightly to maintain level flight.* 飞行员稍稍减速以保持平飞. PHR-V V P noun V P

through /θruː/. In addition to the uses shown below, **through** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'see through', 'think through', and 'win through'. 除以下用法外, through 还用于如 see through, think through 和 win through 等短语动词中. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 To move **through** something such as a hole, opening, or pipe means to move directly from one side or end of it to the other. 贯穿, 穿过, 通过. ◆ *...rain poured through the roof at the Liverpool Playhouse.* 雨倾盆而下, 从利物浦剧场屋顶落了下来. *Go straight through that door under the EXIT sign.* 直接穿过'出口'标志下的那扇门. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *He went straight through to the kitchen and took a can of beer from the fridge.* 他直接穿过房间走到厨房, 从冰箱里拿了一罐啤酒. ADV ADV after v

2 To cut **through** something means to cut it in two pieces or to make a hole in it. (切)断; (穿)透; (挖)通. ◆ *Use a proper fish knife and fork if possible as they are designed to cut through the flesh but not the bones.* 如果可能的话, 请使用一副合适吃鱼用的餐刀和餐叉, 因为它们是设计用来切肉而不是切骨头的. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *Score lightly at first and then repeat, scoring deeper each time until the board is cut through.* 开始是轻轻地刻一道痕, 然后重复、每次深一些, 直到这块板被切断. ADV ADV after v

3 To go **through** a town, area, or country means to travel across it or in it. 遍及; 横穿. ◆ *...travelling through pathless woods.* 穿过没有路径的树林. *President Bush leaves tomorrow for a trip through Asia.* 布什总统明天将开始亚洲之行. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *Few know that the tribe was just passing through.* 几乎没有人知道这伙人刚刚打这儿经过. ADV

4 If you move **through** a group of things or a mass of something, it is on either side of you or all around you. 在...之间, 在...之中. ◆ *Sybil's fingers ran through the water.* 西比尔的手指插进水中. *He hurried through the rain, to the patrol car.* 他急忙冲过雨帘, 跑向巡逻车. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *He pushed his way through to the edge of the crowd where he waited.* 他挤过人群走到边上, 那里他在等着他. ADV ADV after v

5 To get **through** a barrier or obstruction means to get from one side of it to the other. 越过(限制); 穿过(障碍). ◆ *Allow twenty-five minutes to get through Passport Control and Customs.* 酌留25分钟的时间通过护照查验和海关. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *...a maze of concrete and steel barriers, designed to prevent vehicles driving straight through.* 设计用来防止车辆直接驶过的一堆杂乱的混凝土和钢铁栅栏. ADV ADV after v

6 If something goes into an object and comes out of the other side, you can say that it passes **through** the object. (从物体的一边进, 另一边出)穿过, 通过. ◆ *Zita was herself unconventional, keeping a safety-pin stuck through her ear lobe.* 齐塔本人并不传统, 她在耳垂上插了一根安全别针. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *I bored a hole so that the fixing bolt would pass through.* 我钻了一个孔, 好让这颗固定螺栓能插过去. ADV ADV after v

7 To go **through** a system means to move around it or to pass from one end of it to the other. 经由, 通过. ◆ *...electric currents travelling through copper wires.* 通过铜丝传导的电流. *What a lot of cards you've got through the post!* 你通过邮局收到了这么多的卡片啊! PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *It is also expected to consider a resolution which would allow food to go through immediately with fewer restrictions.* 也有人希望能考虑一项决议, 使食品能迅速通过, 所受限制减少一些. ADV ADV after v

8 A **through** train goes directly to a particular place, so that the people who want to go there do not have to change trains. (火车)直达的, 直通的. ◆ *...Britain's longest through train journey, 685 miles.* 英国最长的直通火车线, 长达685英里. ADJ ADJ n

9 If you see, hear, or feel something **through** a particular thing, that thing is between you and the thing you can see, hear, or feel. 穿过, 透过. ◆ *Alice gazed pensively through the wet glass.* 艾丽斯透过湿漉漉的玻璃, 带着沉思凝视着外面. *They could hear music pulsing through the walls of the house.* 他们可以听到音乐透过屋子的墙壁传出声来. PREP

10 If something such as a feeling, attitude, or quality, happens or exists **through** an area, organization, or a person's body, it happens or exists everywhere in it or affects all of it. 遍及, 遍布. ◆ *An atmosphere of anticipation vibrated through the crowd.* 一种期望的气氛感染了整个人群. *What was going through his mind when he spoke those amazing words?* 他在说那些不可思议的话时, 满脑子里想的是什么? PREP

11 If something happens or exists **through** a period of time, it happens or exists from the beginning until the end. (指时间)从头到尾, 自始至终; 在整个...期间. ◆ *We're playing in New Zealand, Australia and Japan through November.* 在整个11月份我们都在新西兰、澳大利亚和日本打比赛. *She kept quiet all through breakfast.* 早餐时她一直都没有开口说话. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *We've got a tough programme, hard work right through to the summer.* 我们有一个难啃的项目、一直辛苦地工作到夏天. ADV

12 If something happens from a particular period of time **through** another, it starts at the first period and continues until the end of the second period. The usual British word is **to**. 直至, 直到. [英]一般作to. ◆ *During her busy season (March through June), she often completes as many as fifty paintings a week.* 在她忙的季节(从3月到6月)里, 她常常一周要完成多达50幅画. PREP AMERICAN

13 If you go **through** a particular experience or event, you experience it, and if you behave in a particular way **through** it, you behave in that way while it is happening. 经历; 在...过程中. ◆ *Men go through a change of life emotionally just like women.* 在情感上、男人经历生活变化时同女人一模一样. *Through it all, Mark was outwardly calm.* 在整个事件中, 马克表现得很平静. PREP

14 If you are **through** with something or if it is **through**, you have finished doing it and will never do it again. If you are **through** with someone, you do not want to have anything to do with them again. (指事情)完成的, 结束的; (指与人)断绝来往的, 关系完结的. ◆ *Training as a marriage counsellor would guarantee her some employment once her schooling was through.* 参加婚姻顾问培训将使她在一旦完成学业后可以获得某种就业保证. *I'm through with women.* 我不会再和女人来往了. ADJ v-link ADJ

15 You use **through** in expressions such as **half-way through** PREP

and **all the way through** to indicate to what extent an action or task is completed. (行动或任务完成的程度)半路上,中途; 一路上,整个过程. ❖ *A thirty-nine-year-old competitor collapsed half-way through the marathon and died shortly afterwards.* 一个39岁的马拉松参赛者中途倒下并很快死去.

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Stir the pork about until it turns white all the way through.* 一直搅拌猪肉直至它变白. ADV n ADV

16 If something happens because of something else, you can say that it happens **through** it. 因为,由于. ❖ *They are understood to have retired through age or ill health.* 人们知道他们是因为年老或身体不好而退休的. PREP

17 You use **through** when stating the means by which a particular thing is achieved. 通过(某种手段或渠道). ❖ *You simply can't get a ticket through official channels.* 你根本不可能通过官方渠道弄到票. PREP

18 If you do something **through** someone else, they take the necessary action for you. 凭借、通过(某人的帮助). ❖ *Speaking through an interpreter, he called for some new thinking from the West.* 通过翻译,他发表讲话要求采纳西方的一些新思维. PREP

19 If something such as a proposal or idea goes **through**, it is accepted by people in authority and is made legal or official. (提议或想法)获得通过,被接受. ❖ *The secretary of state during the Nixon-Ford transition did not wish to push the proposals through.* 在尼克松政府向福特政府过渡时期,国务卿并不希望推动这些提议获得通过. ADV, ADV after v

➪ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *They want to get the plan through Congress as quickly as possible.* 他们想尽快使这个计划在国会获得通过. PREP

20 If someone gets **through** an examination or a round of a competition, they succeed or win. (在考试或竞赛中)过关,通过,出线. ❖ *All the seeded players got through the first round.* 所有的种子选手都过了第一轮. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Nigeria also go through from that group.* 尼日利亚队也从那一小组中出线. ADV

21 When you get **through** while making a telephone call, the call is connected and you can speak to the person you are phoning. (打电话时)接通(某人). ❖ *Smith tried to get through to Frank at Warm Springs the next morning.* 次日上午史密斯试图接通在沃姆斯普林斯的弗兰克的电话. ADV, ADV after v

22 If you look or go **through** a lot of things, you look at them or deal with them one after the other. 逐个,陆续. ❖ *Let's go through the numbers together and see if a workable deal is possible.* 让我们一起来逐个研究一下这些数字,看看有没有可能达成可行的交易. *David ran through the agreement with Guy, point by point.* 戴维和盖伊一起将协议的内容逐条看了一遍. PREP

23 If you read **through** something, you read it from beginning to end. (阅读文稿等)从头到尾. ❖ *She read through pages and pages of the music I had brought her.* 她把我拿给她的乐谱从头到尾看过了. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The article had been authored by Raymond Kennedy. He read it straight through.* 这篇文章是雷蒙德·肯尼迪写的.他一口气把它通读了一遍. ADV, ADV after v

24 If you say that someone or something is wet **through**, you are emphasizing how wet they are. (湿)透. ❖ *I returned to the inn cold and wet, soaked through by the drizzling rain.* 我回到旅馆时又冷又湿,浑身被毛毛细雨浸透了. ADV adj ADV, PRAGMATICS

25 **Through and through** means completely and to the greatest extent possible. 彻头彻尾,完全,彻底. ❖ *People assume they know me through and through the moment we meet.* 人们一见到我,就以为自己完全了解了我. PHR

through·out /θruːˈaʊt/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you say that something happens **throughout** a particular period of time, you mean that it happens during the whole of that period. (指时间)贯穿,始终; 在整个...期间. ❖ *...a single-minded devotion to racing which Gaye has shown throughout her career.* 盖伊在她整个职业生涯中表现出的对赛马的全心投入. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The first song, 'Blue Moon', didn't go too badly except that everyone talked throughout.* 第一首歌《蓝色的月亮》并不是特别糟糕,只是自始至终所有人都在说话. ADV with cl

2 If you say that something happens or exists **throughout** a place, you mean that it happens or exists in all parts of that place. (指空间)遍及,遍布,到处. ❖ *'Sight Savers', founded in 1950, now runs projects throughout Africa, the Caribbean and South East Asia.* 成立于1950年的'视力拯救者'现在在非洲、加勒比海以及东南亚地区到处都有项目. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The route is well sign-posted throughout.* 这条路上到处都有清楚的路标. *Throughout, the walls are white.* 这些墙全部都是白的. ADV, ADV with cl

through·put /ˈθruːpʊt/.

The **throughput** of an organization or system is the amount of things it can do or deal with in a particular period of time. (在一定时间内的)生产量; 处理能力; 吞吐量. ❖ *...technologies which will allow us to get much higher throughput.* 能让我们大幅度提高产量的技术. N-UNCOUNT

throw /θrəʊ/ throws, throwing, threw, thrown. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you **throw** an object that you are holding, you move your hand or arm quickly and let go of the object, so that it moves through the air. 扔,投,掷,抛. ❖ *He spent hours throwing a tennis ball against a wall.* 他对着墙掷网球掷了几个小时了. *He threw Brian a rope.* 他抛给布赖恩一根绳子. VB V n, V n prep/adv, V n n, Also V n with adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *One of the judges thought it was a foul throw.* 其中一名裁判员裁定这次投掷是犯规的. N-COUNT

◢ **throw·ing** ❖ *He didn't really know very much about javelin throwing.* 他对投掷标枪真的懂得不多. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **throw** your body or part of your body into a particular position or place, you move it there suddenly and with a lot of force. (用身体)猛撞. ❖ *She threatened to throw herself in front of a train.* 她威胁要撞火车. VB V n prep, Also V n with adv

3 If you **throw** something into a particular place or position, you put it there in a quick and careless way. (迅速而粗心地)丢,扔. ❖ *He struggled out of his bulky jacket and threw it on to the back seat.* 他费力地脱下笨重的夹克衫,然后把它丢到后座上. VB, V n prep/adv

4 To **throw** someone into a particular place or position means to force them roughly into that place or position. 猛力推; 猛力摔. ❖ *He threw me to the ground and started to kick.* 他猛地把我推倒在地,然后开始踢我. VB, V n prep/adv

5 If a horse **throws** its rider, it makes him or her fall off, by suddenly jumping or moving violently. (马)摔下(骑手). VB V n

6 If you **throw** a punch, you punch someone. (挥拳)猛击. VB V n

7 If you say that someone **is thrown** into prison, you mean that they are sent there by the authorities, often in a brutal way. (被)扔进,(被)投入(监狱). VB be V-ed in/into n

8 If a person or thing **is thrown** into an unpleasant situation or state, something causes them to be in that situation or state. (使)处于(令人不快的状态); (使)陷入. ❖ *Abidjan was thrown into turmoil because of a protest by taxi drivers.* 由于出租车司机的抗议活动,阿比让陷入了混乱. VB, be V-ed prep, Also V n prep

9 If something **throws** light or a shadow on a surface, it causes that surface to have light or a shadow on it. 投射(光或影). VB V n on/onto n

10 If something **throws** doubt or suspicion on a person or thing, it causes people to doubt or suspect them. 引起(怀疑). VB V n on/upon n

11 If you **throw** a look or smile at someone or something, you look or smile at them quickly and suddenly. (迅速而突然地)投以(一瞥或一笑). ❖ *Emily turned and threw her a suggestive grin.* 埃米莉转过身,迅速向她暗示性地咧嘴一笑. VB no cont, V n at n, V n n

12 If you **throw** yourself, your energy, or your money into a particular job or activity, you become involved in it very actively or enthusiastically. 使(自己)投身其中; 投入,倾注(精力,金钱等). VB V n into n

13 If you **throw** a fit or a tantrum, you suddenly start to behave in an uncontrolled way. 大发(脾气); 使发作. VB V n

14 If something such as a remark or an experience **throws** VB

you, it surprises you or confuses you because it is unexpected. 使惊讶；使困惑；使慌乱. ◆ *The professor rather threw me by asking if I went in for martial arts.* 教授问我是否热衷于武术，这让我有点儿吃惊. V n PHR-V

➪ **Throw off** means the same as **throw**. 义同 throw. ◆ *I lost my first serve in the first set, it threw me off a bit.* 第一局里我丢了第一个发球，这让我有些慌乱. V n P

15 If someone **throws** themselves **at** you, they make it very obvious that they want to begin a relationship with you, by behaving in a bold and flirtatious way. 拼命取悦，极力讨好(某人)；向(某人)献媚. PHR

16 When someone **throws** a party, they organize one, usually in their own home. (通常指在家中)组办，举办(社交聚会). VB V n INFORMAL

17 If things cost a particular amount of money **a throw**, they cost that amount each. 每件；每一个. ◆ *Most applications software for personal computers cost over $500 a throw.* 大多数个人电脑的应用软件每套价格在500元以上. PHR INFORMAL

18 **Throw** is used in a large number of expressions which are explained under other words in this dictionary. For example, the expression to **throw the book at someone** is explained at **book**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中，本词典将这些放在其他词条下，如throw the book at someone见book一条.

▸throw around.

If you say that someone **throws around** a word or name, you disapprove of the fact that they mention it frequently, often in a silly or irrelevant way in order to impress someone. (指措辞)滥用. ◆ *Occasionally, he throws fancy words around.* 偶尔他滥用一些华丽的辞藻. PHR-V V P noun PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V n P

▸throw away or throw out.

1 When you **throw away** or **throw out** something that you do not want, you get rid of it. 扔掉，抛弃，丢弃. ◆ *I never throw anything away.* 我从来不扔掉任何东西. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If you **throw away** an opportunity, advantage, or benefit, you waste it, rather than using it sensibly. 丧失(优势或利益)；错过(机会等). ◆ *We should have won. We threw it away.* 我们本该赢的. 我们错过了. PHR-V V P noun V n P

➡ 又见 **throwaway**.

▸throw back.

1 If you **throw** something **back** at someone, you remind them of something bad they did in the past, in order to hurt them. (旧事)重提；使回忆起(以往的坏事). ◆ *I should never have told you that. I knew you'd throw it back at me.* 我真不该告诉你那事. 我知道你会翻我的老账的. PHR-V V n P at n Also V P at n n

2 If someone **is thrown back** on their own powers or resources, they have to use them, because there is nothing else they can use. (因别无他物可利用)被迫依靠(自身力量或资源). PHR-V usu passive

▸throw down.

If you **throw down** a challenge to someone, you do something new or unexpected in a bold or forceful manner that will probably cause them to reply or react equally strongly. 向(某人)发出(挑战). PHR-V V P noun

▸throw in.

1 If you **throw in** a remark when having a conversation, you add it in a casual or unexpected way. 插入(话语)，插嘴. ◆ *Occasionally Farling threw in a question.* 偶尔法林插进一个问题. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If someone who is selling something **throws in** something extra, they give you the extra thing and only ask you to pay for the first thing. 搭送，额外奉送. ◆ *...a weekend break in Paris – with free beer thrown in.* 巴黎的周末休假一额外奉送啤酒. PHR-V V P noun V-ed P Also V n P

▸throw off.

1 If you **throw off** something that is restricting you or making you unhappy, you get rid of it. 去掉，摆脱(束缚或令人不快的事). ◆ *One day depression descended upon him, and wherever he went after that he could never throw it off.* 一天抑郁降临到他身上，从那以后他不管走到哪里都无法摆脱这种情绪. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If something **throws off** a substance, it produces it and releases it into the air. 散发出；放射出. PHR-V V P noun

3 If you **throw off** people who are chasing you or trying to find you, you do something unexpected that makes them unable to catch you or find you. 甩掉，摆脱(某人的追踪). ◆ *He tried to throw police off the track of his lover.* 他试图摆脱警察对他情人的追踪. PHR-V V P noun V n P n Also V n P

4 ➡ 又见 **throw 14**.

▸throw out.

1 ➡ 见 **throw away 1**. PHR-V

2 If a judge **throws out** a case, he or she rejects it and the accused person does not have to stand trial. (对案件)拒不接受，不受理. ◆ *The defense wants the district Judge to throw out the case.* 辩方希望地方法官不要受理这个案件. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **throw** someone **out**, you force them to leave a place or group. 撵走；解雇；开除. ◆ *He was thrown out of the Olympic team after testing positive for drugs.* 在药检呈阳性之后，他被开除出奥林匹克队. *I wanted to kill him, but instead I just threw him out of the house.* 我真想杀了他，但我只是把他从屋子里撵了出去. PHR-V V n P be/get V-ed P of n V n P of n Also V P noun

▸throw together.

1 If you **throw** something **together**, for example a meal or a costume, you make it quickly and not very carefully. 匆匆拼凑；仓促做成. ◆ *Too often, picnic preparation consists of throwing together some sandwiches.* 太多次了，野餐准备都是胡乱地弄一些三明治了事. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V P noun

2 If people **are thrown together** by a situation or event, or if one person or group **is thrown together** with another, the situation or event causes them to meet and get to know each other, even though they may not want to. (使)(偶然)相识；(使)接触. ◆ *My husband is constantly thrown together with young people.* 我丈夫经常与年轻人打成一片. *If you have men and women thrown together in inhospitable surroundings, you are going to get some sexual tension.* 如果让男人和女人在互不友好的气氛下相见，你将会看到两性之间的紧张状况. PHR-V-RECIP be V-ed P V-ed P Also V pl-n P, V P pl-noun, V n P with n

▸throw up.

1 When someone **throws up**, they vomit. 呕吐，吐出. ◆ *She said she had thrown up after reading reports of the trial.* 她说在阅读了这次审判的报告后她呕吐了. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

2 If something **throws up** dust, stones, or water when it moves or hits the ground, it causes them to rise up into the air. 扬起(灰尘等)；激起(水). ◆ *It would have made a crater 100 miles across and thrown up an immense cloud of dust.* 它可能形成了一个100英里宽的火山口，扬起了一阵巨大的灰尘. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you say that a building or structure **is thrown up**, you mean that it is built or made very quickly, and is usually not of very good quality. (建筑物)(被)匆匆建成. ◆ *Youths threw up barricades on the streets.* 年轻人在街上匆匆地设起了路障. PHR-V be V-ed P V P noun Also V n P

4 To **throw up** a particular person or thing means to produce them or cause them to become noticeable. 使产生(人才)；使崭露(才能). ◆ *The political struggle threw up a strong leader.* 这场政治斗争产生了一位强有力的领袖. PHR-V BRITISH V P noun Also V n P

throw·away /ˈθrəʊəweɪ/ throwaways.

1 A **throwaway** product is intended to be used only for a short time, and then to be thrown away. (产品)用后即扔的，一次性使用的. ◆ *...throwaway razors.* 一次性剃须刀. ADJ ADJ n

➪ A **throwaway** is a throwaway product. 一次性使用的物品，用后即扔的产品. ◆ *...surplus goods and throwaways.* 剩余物资和一次性物品. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone makes a **throwaway** remark or gesture, you mean that they make it in a casual way, although it may be important, or have some serious or humorous effect. (指话或手势)即兴的，脱口而出的. ADJ ADJ n

throw·back /ˈθrəʊbæk/ throwbacks.

If you say that something is a **throwback** to a former time, you mean that it is like something that existed a long time ago. 像很久以前存在的事物. ◆ *The hall is a throwback to another era with its old prints and stained-glass.* 从它的 N-COUNT

T

旧版画以及彩色玻璃来看, 这个大厅属于一个旧的时代.

'throw-in, throw-ins. ◆◇◇◇◇

When there is a **throw-in** in a football or rugby match, the ball is thrown back onto the field after it has been kicked off it. (足球或橄榄球出界后)掷边线球. N-COUNT

thrown /θrəʊn/.

Thrown is the past participle of **throw**. throw的过去分词.

thru.

Thru is sometimes used as an abbreviation for **through**. 有时作through的缩写形式. WRITTEN, usu AMERICAN

thrum /θrʌm/ **thrums, thrumming, thrummed.**

When something such as a machine or engine **thrums**, it makes a low beating sound. (机器或引擎等)低沉地嗡嗡作响. ◆ *The air-conditioner thrummed.* 空调机嗡嗡作响. VB V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the thrum of refrigeration motors.* 制冷机的嗡嗡声. N-COUNT, SOUND

thrush /θrʌʃ/ **thrushes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **thrush** is a fairly small bird with a brown back and a spotted breast. 鸫, 画眉(鸟). N-COUNT

2 **Thrush** is a medical condition that most often occurs in a baby's mouth or in a woman's vagina. (婴儿的)鹅口疮; (妇女的)念珠菌阴道炎. N-UNCOUNT

thrust /θrʌst/ **thrusts, thrusting, thrust.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **thrust** something or someone somewhere, you push or move them there quickly with a lot of force. 猛推, 推搡. ◆ *They thrust him into the back of a jeep.* 他们用力将他推进一辆吉普车的后座. VB V n prep/adv

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Two of the knife thrusts were fatal.* 有两处刀刺是致命的. N-COUNT

2 **Thrust** is the power or force that is required to make a vehicle move in a particular direction. 推力; 牵引力; 驱动力. ◆ *...the thrust that makes the craft move forward.* 使小艇前进的推力. N-UNCOUNT

3 If something **thrusts** up or out of something else, it sticks up or sticks out in a noticeable way. 矗立; 向上伸展; 向外伸展. ◆ *A small dish aerial thrust up from the grass verge.* 一个小的碟形卫星天线矗立在草地边缘处. VB LITERARY V adv/prep

4 The **thrust** of an activity or of an idea is the main or essential things it expresses. 要旨; 中心点. ◆ *The main thrust of the research will be the study of the early Universe.* 这项研究的重点是对早期宇宙的研究. N-SING. adj N

Thu.

➥ 见 **Thurs.**

thud /θʌd/ **thuds, thudding, thudded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **thud** is a dull sound, such as that which a heavy object makes when it hits something soft. (重物撞击软的东西时发出的)沉闷声; 重击声. ◆ *She tripped and fell with a sickening thud.* 她绊了一下摔倒在地上, 发出令人揪心的闷响. *...the thud of hammers.* 砰砰的锤子敲打声. N-COUNT

2 If something **thuds** somewhere, it makes a dull sound, usually when it falls onto something else or hits something else. 发出沉重撞击声. ◆ *She ran up the stairs, her bare feet thudding on the wood.* 她跑上楼梯, 没穿鞋的脚踩在木地板上砰砰作响. ◢ **thud·ding** ◆ *...the thudding of the bombs beyond the hotel.* 炸弹在旅馆的那边砰砰地爆炸. VB V prep/adv Also V N-UNCOUNT

3 When your heart **thuds**, it beats strongly and quickly, for example because you are very frightened or very happy. (心脏因害怕或喜悦等而)怦怦直跳, 剧烈跳动. VB V

thug /θʌg/ **thugs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

You can refer to a violent person or criminal as a **thug**; used showing disapproval. 暴徒, 恶棍. ◆ *...the cowardly thugs who mug old people.* 那些行凶抢劫老人的懦夫恶棍. N-COUNT

thug·gery /θʌgəri/.

Thuggery is rough violent behaviour. 暴行; 谋财害命. N-UNCOUNT

thumb /θʌm/ **thumbs, thumbing, thumbed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **thumb** is the short thick digit on the side of your hand next to your first finger. 拇指. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

2 The **thumb** of a glove or mitten is the part which a person's thumb fits into. (手套的)拇指部分. N-COUNT

3 If you **thumb** a lift or **thumb** a ride, you stand by the side of the road holding out your thumb until a driver stops and gives you a lift. (站在路边)伸出拇指要求(搭便车). ◆ *A boy answering Rory's description thumbed a ride to Howth.* 一个与罗里的描述相符的男孩子搭上顺风车去了霍斯. VB V n V n to n

4 ➥ 又见 **well-thumbed**.

5 If you say that someone or something **sticks out like a sore thumb** or **stands out like a sore thumb**, you are emphasizing that they are very noticeable, usually because they are unusual or inappropriate. 显得很不自然; 显得很扎眼. ◆ *In Japan a European stands out like a sore thumb.* 在日本, 欧洲人显得很扎眼. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that someone is **twiddling** their **thumbs**, you mean that they do not have anything to do and are waiting for something to happen. 无所事事, 闲着无事. PHR

7 If you are **under** someone's **thumb**, you are under their control, or very heavily influenced by them. 在(某人的)支配下; 受(某人的)巨大影响. PHR

8 ➥ **green thumb**: 见 **green**.

➥ to **thumb** your **nose at** someone: 见 **nose**.

➥ **rule of thumb**: 见 **rule**.

▸thumb through.

If you **thumb through** something such as a book or magazine, you turn the pages quickly and glance at the contents rather than reading each page carefully. 翻阅, 浏览(书籍或杂志). ◆ *He thumbed through a couple of pages, feigning just a slight interest.* 他翻看了几页, 假装只是稍微有点儿兴趣. PHR-V V P n

thumb·nail /'θʌmneɪl/.

A **thumbnail** sketch or account is a very short description of an event, idea, or plan which gives only the main details. 简略的, 简要的. ADJ ADJ n

,thumbs 'down; 又拼作 **thumbs-down.**

If you say that someone gives a plan, idea, or suggestion **the thumbs-down**, you are indicating that they do not approve of it and refuse to accept it. 否决; 拒绝; 反对. N-SING INFORMAL

,thumbs-'up; 又拼作 **thumbs up.**

1 A **thumbs-up** or a **thumbs-up sign** is a sign that you make by raising your thumb to show that you agree with someone, that you are happy with an idea or situation, or that everything is all right. (翘拇指表示)赞成; 赞赏; 满意. ◆ *She checked the hall, then gave the others a thumbs-up sign.* 她检查了大厅, 然后向其他人做了一个满意的手势. N-SING

2 If you give a plan, idea, or suggestion **the thumbs-up**, you indicate that you approve of it and are willing to accept it. 准许; 同意; 接受. ◆ *It more or less gets the thumbs up from everyone.* 它或多或少地得到了所有人的同意. N-SING. the N INFORMAL

thumb·tack /'θʌmtæk/ **thumbtacks.**

A **thumbtack** is a short pin with a broad flat top which is used for fastening papers or pictures to a board or other surface. The usual British term is **drawing pin**. 图钉. [英]一般作drawing pin. N-COUNT AMERICAN

thump /θʌmp/ **thumps, thumping, thumped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **thump** something, you hit it hard, usually with your fist. (常指用拳头)重击. ◆ *I heard you thumping on the door.* 我听见你用拳头砸门. VB V n V on n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He felt a thump on his shoulder.* 他觉得肩膀被人猛击了一下. N-COUNT

2 If you **thump** someone, you attack them and hit them with your fist. (用拳头)痛打, 狠揍. ◆ *Don't say it serves me right or I'll thump you.* 不要说我活该, 不然我揍你. VB INFORMAL BRITISH V n

3 If you **thump** something somewhere or if it **thumps** there, it makes a loud, dull sound by hitting something else. (使)砰砰作响; (使)发出重击声. ◆ *Waiters went scurrying down the aisles, thumping down tureens of soup.* 服务员在过道上一路小步跑着, 汤盆砰砰作响. *...paving stones and bricks which have been thumping down on police shields and helmets.* 砸在警察盾牌和头盔上砰砰作响的铺路石和砖头. *She dashed out through the door, her stockinged feet thumping softly as she ran up the stairs.* 她冲出门, 穿着长袜的脚在上楼时发出轻柔的砰砰声. V-ERG V n prep V n with adv V prep/adv V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *There was a loud thump as the horse crashed into the van.* 当马撞上小货车时发出了巨大的撞击声. N-COUNT

4 When your heart **thumps**, it beats strongly and quickly, usually because you are afraid or excited. (心脏因害怕或激动而)怦怦地跳. VB V

thump·ing /ˈθʌmpɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Thumping is used to emphasize that something is very great or severe. 极大的, 极度的. ❖ *The Right has a thumping majority.* 右翼拥有绝大多数. *The gloom deepened after a thumping £145m loss at British Rail.* 当英国铁路公司蒙受了1.45亿镑的巨额亏损之后, 前景变得更灰暗了. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *A thumping good time was had by all.* 大家都玩得极为开心. ADV ADV adj

thun·der /ˈθʌndə/ **thunders, thundering, thundered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Thunder** is the loud noise that you hear from the sky after a flash of lightning, especially during a storm. 雷; 雷声. ❖ *...a distant clap of thunder.* 远处的隆隆雷声. N-UNCOUNT
2 When it **thunders**, a loud noise comes from the sky after a flash of lightning. 打雷. VB V
3 The **thunder of** something that is moving or making a sound is the loud deep noise it makes. 轰隆声, 隆隆声. ❖ *...the thunder of the sea on the rocks.* 海水拍击岩石的轰隆声. N-UNCOUNT N of n
4 If something or someone **thunders** somewhere, they move there quickly and with a lot of noise. 轰然而至、隆隆而过. ❖ *The horses thundered across the valley floor.* 马群咆哮着跑过山谷. VB V prep/adv
5 If something **thunders**, it makes a very loud noise, usually continuously. 发出雷鸣般的声音. ❖ *...the sound of the guns thundering in the fog.* 在雾中轰鸣的炮声. VB V
6 If you **thunder** something, you say it loudly and forcefully, especially because you are angry. 厉声发出; 怒吼, 怒呵. ❖ *'It's your money. Ask for it!' she thundered.* '那是你的钱. 去要回来!' 她怒吼道. VB V n WRITTEN V with quote

thunder·bolt /ˈθʌndəbəult/ **thunderbolts.**
A **thunderbolt** is a flash of lightning, accompanied by thunder, which strikes something such as a building or a tree. 霹雳, 雷电. N-COUNT

thunder·clap /ˈθʌndəklæp/ **thunderclaps.**
A **thunderclap** is a short loud bang that you hear in the sky just after you see a flash of lightning. 雷声, 霹雳. N-COUNT

thun·der·ous /ˈθʌndərəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a noise as **thunderous**, you mean that it is very loud and deep. 雷鸣般的, 像打雷似的. ❖ *The audience responded with a round of thunderous applause.* 观众报以一轮雷鸣般的掌声. ADJ-GRADED

thunder·storm /ˈθʌndəstɔːm/ **thunderstorms.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **thunderstorm** is a storm in which there is thunder and lightning and a lot of heavy rain. 雷雨, 雷暴. N-COUNT

thunder·struck /ˈθʌndəstrʌk/.
If you say that someone is **thunderstruck**, you mean that they are extremely surprised or shocked. 极其震惊的; 吓得目瞪口呆的; 呆若木鸡的. ADJ FORMAL

thun·dery /ˈθʌndəri/.
When the weather is **thundery**, there is a lot of thunder, or there are heavy clouds which make you think that there will be thunder soon. (天气)有雷的, 有打雷征兆的. ❖ *Thundery weather is forecast.* 预报说将要打雷. ADJ-GRADED

Thurs. 又拼作 **Thur.** 或 **Thu.**. ◆◆◇◇◇
Thurs. is an abbreviation for **Thursday**. Thursday的缩写形式. WRITTEN

Thurs·day /ˈθɜːzdeɪ, -di/ **Thursdays.** ◆◆◆◆◇
Thursday is the day after Wednesday and before Friday. 星期四, 周四. ❖ *On Thursday Barrett invited me for a drink.* 星期四巴雷特请我喝了一杯. *We go and do the weekly shopping every Thursday morning.* 我们每周四上午去购物. N-VAR

thus /ðʌs/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 You use **thus** to show that what you are about to mention is the result or consequence of something else that you have just mentioned. 因而; 因此; 于是; 从而. ❖ *Neither of them thought of turning on the lunch-time news. Thus Caroline didn't hear of John's death until Peter telephoned.* 他们俩都没想到要收听午间新闻. 因此直到彼得打电话来卡罗琳才知道约翰的死讯. *Some people will be more capable and thus better paid than others.* 一些人比另一些人更能干, 因此获得的报酬更多. ADV ADV with cl/group PRAGMATICS FORMAL
2 If you say that something is **thus** or happens **thus** you mean that it is, or happens, as you have just described or as you are just about to describe. 这样; 如此; 以此方式. ❖ *Joanna was pouring the drink. While she was thus engaged, Charles sat on one of the bar-stools.* 乔安娜正在倒饮料. 当她这样忙着的时候, 查尔斯坐在一张酒吧高脚凳上. ADV PRAGMATICS FORMAL
3 ➠ **thus far**: 见 **far**.

thwart /θwɔːt/ **thwarts, thwarting, thwarted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **thwart** someone or **thwart** their plans, you prevent them from doing or getting what they want. 阻碍, 阻挠; 使...受挫. ❖ *The security forces were doing all they could to thwart terrorists.* 保安部队正竭尽全力阻止恐怖分子. VB V n

thy /ðaɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Thy is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'your' when you are talking to one person. (形容词性物主代词的第二人称单数的旧式、诗歌或宗教用法)你的. ❖ *Honor thy father and thy mother.* 尊重你的父母. DET-POSS

thyme /taɪm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Thyme is a type of herb used in cooking. 百里香(烹饪用的一种香草). N-UNCOUNT

thy·roid /ˈθaɪrɔɪd/ **thyroids.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **thyroid** or your **thyroid gland** is a gland in your neck that produces chemicals which control the way your body grows and functions. 甲状腺. N-COUNT

thy·self /ðaɪˈself/.
Thyself is an old-fashioned, poetic, or religious word for 'yourself' when you are talking to only one person. (反身代词的第二人称单数的旧式、诗歌或宗教用法)你自己. ❖ *Love thy neighbour as thyself.* 就像爱你自己一样爱你的邻居. PRON-REFL

ti·ara /tiˈɑːrə/ **tiaras.**
A **tiara** is a semi-circular metal band decorated with jewels which a woman of very high social rank wears on her head at formal social occasions. (社会地位很高的女子参加正式社交场合时戴的)冕状宝石头饰. N-COUNT

tibia /ˈtɪbiə/ **tibias.**
Your **tibia** is the inner bone of the two bones in the lower part of your leg. 胫骨. N-COUNT MEDICAL

tic /tɪk/ **tics.**
If someone has a **tic**, a part of their face or body keeps making an uncontrollable twitching movement, for example because they are tired or have a nervous illness. (因劳累或神经性疾病而引起的)抽搐. ❖ *She developed a tic in her left eye.* 她左眼抽搐起来. N-COUNT

tick /tɪk/ **ticks, ticking, ticked.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **tick** is a written mark like a V with the right side extended. It is used to show that something is correct or has been selected or dealt with. The usual American word is **check**. (表示正确或被选中而做的记号)对号, 钩号. [美]一般作check. ❖ *Place a tick in the appropriate box.* 在相应的选项框内打钩. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 If you **tick** something that is written on a piece of paper, you put a tick next to it. 打对号, 打上钩. ❖ *Please tick this box if you do not wish to receive such mailings.* 如果您不愿意接收这类邮件, 请在此方框上打钩. VB BRITISH V n
3 When a clock or watch **ticks**, it makes a regular series of short sounds as it works. (钟或表)发出滴答声, 滴答作响. ❖ *A wind-up clock ticked busily from the kitchen counter.* 一个上发条的钟从厨柜上不停地传来滴答的声音. VB V
➩ **Tick away** means the same as **tick**. 义同tick. ❖ *A grandfather clock ticked away in a corner.* 一座落地式大摆钟在角落里滴滴答答地响. PHR-V V P
◢ **tick·ing** ❖ *...the endless ticking of clocks.* 时钟无休止的滴答声. N-UNCOUNT
4 The **tick** of a clock or watch is the series of short sounds it makes when it is working, or one of those sounds. (钟或表的)滴答声. ❖ *...the tick of the grandfather clock.* 这座落地式大摆钟的滴答声. N-COUNT

5 You can use **tick** to refer to a very short period of time. 瞬间，一刹那。◆ *Just hang on a tick, we may be able to help.* 稍等一会儿，我们也许能帮上忙。 *I'll be back in a tick.* 我片刻就回来。 *I shall be with you in two ticks.* 马上我就会和你在一起的。 N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

6 If you talk about what makes someone **tick**, you are talking about the beliefs, wishes, and feelings that make them behave in the way that they do. 这样做；这样表现。 VB V INFORMAL

7 A **tick** is a small creature like a flea which lives on the bodies of people or animals and uses their blood as food. 蜱，扁虱。◆ *...chemicals that destroy ticks and mites.* 杀灭扁虱和螨的化学药品。 N-COUNT

▸tick away or **tick by** or **tick on.**

If you say that the clock or time is **ticking away**, **ticking by**, or **ticking on**, you mean that time is passing, especially when there is something urgent that needs to be done or when someone is waiting for something to happen. (钟)以滴答声显示时间消逝；(时间)流逝。◆ *The clock ticks away, leaving little time for talks.* 时间在飞快地流逝，会谈的时间不多了。 PHR-V V P

➥ 又见 **tick** **1**.

▸tick by.

➥ 见 **tick away**. PHR-V

▸tick off.

1 If you **tick off** items on a list, you write a tick or other mark next to them, in order to show that they have been dealt with. 用记号勾出，勾掉(表示已处理完毕)。◆ *Tick it off in the box.* 在方框内把它勾掉。 PHR-V, V P noun, V n P

2 If you **tick** someone **off**, you speak angrily to them because they have done something wrong. 责备(某人)。◆ *Abdel felt free to tick him off for smoking too much.* 阿卜杜勒随意责备他吸太多的烟。 *Traffic police ticked off a pensioner for jumping a red light.* 交通警察责备了一个闯红灯的养老金领取人。 ◢ **tick·ing off, tickings off** ◆ *They got a ticking off from the police.* 他们被警察训了一顿。 PHR-V INFORMAL, V n P, V P noun, N-COUNT

3 If you say that something **ticks** you **off**, you mean that it annoys you. 惹怒；使生气，使恼火。◆ *She's still ticked off at him for brushing her off and going out with you instead.* 她仍然还在生他的气，因为他丢下了她而和你一道出去了。 PHR-V, V n P INFORMAL, V-ed P

▸tick on.

➥ 见 **tick away**. PHR-V

▸tick over.

1 If an engine **is ticking over**, it is running at a low speed or rate, for example when it is switched on but you are not actually using it. (发动机)慢速转动，空转。 PHR-V V P BRITISH

2 If a person, system, or business **is ticking over**, they are working steadily, but not producing very much or making much progress. (指人、系统或业务)慢吞吞地进行，进展缓慢。 PHR-V V P BRITISH

tick·er /ˈtɪkə/ **tickers.**

Your **ticker** is your heart. 心脏。◆ *He suffers from a bit of a dodgy ticker.* 他的心脏不太好。 N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˈticker tape.

Ticker tape consists of long narrow strips of paper on which information such as stock exchange prices is printed by a machine. (电传打字机用的)纸带。 N-UNCOUNT

tick·et /ˈtɪkɪt/ **tickets.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **ticket** is an official piece of paper or card which shows that you have paid to enter a place of entertainment such as a cinema or a sports ground, or shows that you have paid for a journey. 门票，入场券；车票。◆ *I queued for two hours to get a ticket to see the football game.* 我花了两小时排队去买票看这场足球赛。 *Entrance is free, but by ticket only.* 入场免费，但须凭票。 *...a ticket collector at Waterloo Station.* 滑铁卢车站的收票员。 N-COUNT also by N

2 A **ticket** is an official piece of paper which orders you to pay a fine or to appear in court because you have committed a driving or parking offence. (交通违章)罚款通知单，罚款单；(法庭)传票。◆ *I want to know at what point I break the speed limit and get a ticket.* 我想知道在哪个地点我超速了，从而得了一张罚单。 N-COUNT

3 A **ticket** for something such as a raffle or a lottery is a piece of paper with a number on it. 彩票。 N-COUNT

4 The particular **ticket** on which a person fights an election is the party they represent or the policies they support. 候选人名单。◆ *He first ran for president on a far-left ticket.* 他首次作为极左翼候选人竞选总统。 N-SING

5 If you say that something is **just the ticket**, you mean that it is exactly what is needed. 所需之物。◆ *Young kids need all the energy and protein they can get and whole milk is just the ticket.* 小孩子需要他们能获得的所有能量和蛋白质，而全脂牛奶正是他们需要的。 PHR INFORMAL

6 ➥ 又见 **ticketing; big-ticket, dream ticket, meal ticket, parking ticket, season ticket.**

tick·et·ing /ˈtɪkɪtɪŋ/.

1 **Ticketing** is the act or activity of selling tickets. 售票。◆ *...automatic ticketing machines.* 自动售票机。 N-UNCOUNT

2 ➥ 又见 **ticket**.

ˈticket office, ticket offices.

A **ticket office** is a place where you can buy a ticket, for example at a railway station. (火车站等的)售票处，票房。 N-COUNT

ˌticking ˈoff.

➥ 见 **tick off**.

tick·le /ˈtɪkəl/ **tickles, tickling, tickled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When you **tickle** someone, you move your fingers lightly over a sensitive part of their body, often in order to make them laugh. 搔痒。 VB V n

2 If something **tickles** you or **tickles**, it causes an irritating feeling by lightly touching a part of your body. (使)觉得发痒。◆ *A beard doesn't scratch, it just tickles.* 胡须不扎人，只是给人痒痒的感觉。 VB V n, V

3 If a fact or a situation **tickles** you, it amuses you or gives you pleasure. 使高兴，使开心。◆ *It tickles me to see him riled.* 看他恼羞成怒的样子我觉得很好玩。 ◢ **tick·led** ◆ *They all sounded just as tickled.* 他们听起来都同样开心。 VB V n, it V n to-inf, ADJ-GRADED

tick·lish /ˈtɪkəlɪʃ/.

1 A **ticklish** problem, situation, or task is difficult and needs to be dealt with carefully. (指问题、形势或任务)需小心处理的，难办的，棘手的。◆ *...the ticklish question of the future of the European Community.* 欧洲共同体前途这一棘手的问题。 ADJ-GRADED

2 Someone who is **ticklish** is sensitive to being tickled, and laughs as soon as you tickle them. (指人)易痒的，怕痒的。 ADJ-GRADED

tid·al /ˈtaɪdəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Tidal means relating to or produced by tides. 潮汐的；由潮水引起的。◆ *The tidal stream or current gradually decreases in the shallows.* 潮流在浅水处逐渐减弱。 ADJ

ˈtidal wave, tidal waves. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tidal wave** is a very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that flows onto the land and destroys things. (常由地震引起的)海啸。 N-COUNT

2 If you describe a very large number of emotions, things, or people as a **tidal wave**, you mean that they all occur at the same time. 呈潮涌之势的感情(或事情、人)；浪潮。◆ *We are now seeing a tidal wave of job losses in all sections of the economy.* 我们现在看到的是发生在各个经济领域的失业浪潮。 N-COUNT

tid·bit /ˈtɪdbɪt/.

➥ 见 **titbit**.

tid·dler /ˈtɪdlə/ **tiddlers.**

1 A **tiddler** is a very small fish of any kind. 小鱼儿，鱼苗。 N-COUNT INFORMAL

2 If you refer to a person or thing as a **tiddler**, you mean that they are very insignificant or small, especially when compared to other people or things of the same type. 微不足道的人(或事)。◆ *Conde Nast's British division is a relative tiddler compared with the giant IPC.* 与庞大的国际石油公司相比，孔代纳斯特的英国分部就比较无足轻重了。 N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

tid·dly /ˈtɪdəli/.

1 If someone is **tiddly**, they are slightly drunk. 微醉的，微有醉意的。◆ *I feel a bit tiddly. I don't know what you must think.* 我觉得有些醉了。我不知道你会怎么想。 ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

2 If you describe a thing as **tiddly**, you mean that it is very small. 很小的,微不足道的. ◆ *It's a tiddly little thing.* 这是一件微不足道的小事. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL, BRITISH

tiddly·wink /ˈtɪdəliwɪŋk/ **tiddlywinks.**

1 **Tiddlywinks** is a game in which the players try to make small round pieces of plastic jump into a container, by pressing their edges with a larger piece of plastic. 挑圆片(一种游戏). N-UNCOUNT

2 **Tiddlywinks** are the small round piece of plastic used in the game of tiddlywinks. (挑圆片游戏中使用的)小塑料圆片. N-COUNT

tide /taɪd/ **tides, tiding, tided.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **tide** is the regular change in the level of the sea on the shore. 潮汐,潮,潮水. ◆ *The tide was at its highest.* 潮水涨到了最高点. *The tide was going out.* 潮水正在回落. N-COUNT

2 A **tide** is a current in the sea that is caused by the regular and continuous movement of large areas of water towards and away from the shore. 海潮;洋流. ◆ *Roman vessels used to sail with the tide from Boulogne to Richborough.* 古罗马船只过去经常利用洋流从布洛涅航行到里奇伯勒. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **high tide, low tide**.

3 The **tide of** opinion, for example, is what the majority of people think at a particular time. (舆论)趋势,倾向. ◆ *The tide of opinion seems overwhelmingly in his favour.* 舆论倾向看来对他极为有利. N-SING: N of n

4 People sometimes refer to events or forces that are difficult or impossible to control as **the tide of** history, for example. (历史等的)潮流,浪潮. ◆ *The tide of war swept back across their country.* 战争的浪潮席卷了他们整个国家. N-SING: the N of n

5 You can talk about a **tide of** something, especially something which is unpleasant, when there is a large and increasing amount of it. 浪潮(尤指大量且日益增加的坏事). ◆ *...an ever increasing tide of crime.* 不断上升的犯罪浪潮. N-SING: N of n

▸tide over.

If you do something for someone to **tide** them **over**, you help them through a period when they are having difficulties, especially by lending them money. 帮助...渡过难关(或窘境). ◆ *The banks were prepared to put up 50 million guilders to tide over the company.* 银行准备拿出5千万荷兰盾帮助这家公司渡过难关. PHR-V: V n P, V P noun

tid·ings /ˈtaɪdɪŋz/.

You can use **tidings** to refer to news that someone tells you. 消息,音信. ◆ *He hated always to be the bearer of bad tidings.* 他极不愿意总是传递坏消息. N-PLURAL FORMAL, DATED

tidy /ˈtaɪdi/ **tidier, tidiest; tidies, tidying, tidied.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Something that is **tidy** is neat and arranged in an orderly way. 整洁的,整齐的. ◆ *Having a tidy desk can seem impossible if you have a busy, demanding job.* 如果你的工作繁忙而且要求高,那么保持办公桌整洁看来是不可能的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tidi·ly** /ˈtaɪdɪli/. *...books and magazines stacked tidily on shelves.* 整齐堆放在架子上的书籍和杂志. ADV ◢ **tidi·ness** ◆ *Employees are expected to maintain a high standard of tidiness in their dress and appearance.* 公司要求雇员在衣着和外表上保持高度整洁. N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **tidy** likes everything to be neat and arranged in an orderly way. 爱整齐的,爱整洁的. ◆ *She's obsessively tidy, always hoovering and polishing.* 她过于爱整洁,总是在用吸尘器打扫地面,擦拭东西. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tidiness** ◆ *I'm very impressed by your tidiness.* 你的整洁给我留下了很深的印象. N-UNCOUNT

3 When you **tidy** a place such as a room or cupboard, you make it neat by putting things in their proper places. 使整洁,使整齐. ◆ *She made her bed, and tidied her room.* 她铺好床,然后把房间收拾整齐. VB: V n

4 A **tidy** amount of money is a large amount. 巨额的,大量的. ◆ *The opportunities are there to make a tidy profit.* 赚取巨额利润的机会是存在的. ADJ-GRADED: ADJ n INFORMAL

▸tidy away.

When you **tidy** something **away**, you put it in something else so that it is not in the way. 把...收拾起来. ◆ *When they'd gone, McMinn tidied away the glasses and tea-cups.* 他们走后,麦克明将玻璃杯和茶杯收拾起来. PHR-V: V n P, V P noun BRITISH

▸tidy up.

When you **tidy up** or **tidy** a place **up**, you put things back in their proper places so that everything is neat. 整理,收拾. ◆ *I really must start tidying the place up.* 我确实必须开始把这个地方整理一下了. PHR-V: V P, V n P, Also V P noun

tie /taɪ/ **ties, tying, tied.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **tie** two things together, you fasten them together with a knot. (通过打结)把...系在一起,把...扎在一起. ◆ *He tied the ends of the plastic bag together.* 他把这个塑料袋的两端扎在一起. *They tied the ends of the bags securely.* 他们把这些袋子的两头牢牢地系在一起. VB: V n adv/prep, V n

2 If you **tie** something or someone in a particular place or position, you put them in that place or position and fasten them there using rope or string. 绑,缚. ◆ *He tied her hands behind her back.* 他把她的手反绑在身后. VB: V n to n, V n prep/adv

3 If you **tie** a piece of string or cloth around something, you put a piece of string or cloth around it and fasten the ends together in a knot or bow. 捆,捆扎,束. ◆ *Roll the meat and tie it with string.* 把肉卷起来,然后用线扎上. VB: V n prep/adv, V n with n

4 If you **tie** something in a knot or bow, you fasten the ends together in a knot or bow. 打结,系扣. ◆ *He took a short length of rope and swiftly tied a slip knot.* 他拿过一根短绳,迅速地打了一个活结. *She tied a knot in a cherry stem.* 她在樱桃树干上打了一个结. VB: V n, V n in n

5 When you **tie** something, you close or fasten it using a bow or knot. 打结系牢,系上. ◆ *He pulled on his heavy suede shoes and tied the laces.* 他穿上重重的绒面革皮鞋,并系好鞋带. V-ERG: V n, Also V

6 A **tie** is a long narrow piece of cloth that is worn round the neck under a shirt collar and tied in a knot at the front. Ties are worn mainly by men. 领带. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

7 If one thing **is tied** to another, the two things have a close connection or link. (使)连接;(使)联系;(使)有关联. ◆ *My social life and business life are closely tied.* 我的社交生活和生意紧密相连. VB: be V-ed to n, pl-n be V-ed

8 **Ties** are the connections you have with people or a place. 纽带,联系,关系. ◆ *Quebec has always had particularly close ties to France.* 魁北克省一直和法国保持着特别密切的关系. N-COUNT

9 If you **are tied** to a particular place or situation, you are forced to accept it and cannot change it. (被)束缚,(被)约束,(被)拖累. ◆ *They had children and were consequently tied to the school holidays.* 他们有孩子,因此学校放假时他们脱不开身. VB: usu passive, be V-ed to n/-ing

10 If two people **tie** in a competition or game, they have the same number of points or the same degree of success. 不分胜负,打成平手,势均力敌. ◆ *Ronan Rafferty had tied with Frank Nobilo.* 罗南·拉弗蒂与弗兰克·诺比洛打成平手. V-RECIP: pl-n V, V with n

○ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The first game ended in a tie.* 首场比赛以平局告终. N-COUNT

11 In sport, a **tie** is a match that is part of a competition. The losers are eliminated and the winners go on to the next round. (体育比赛中的)淘汰赛. N-COUNT

12 ➡ 又见 **tied; black tie, bow tie, old school tie**.

➡ your **hands are tied**: 见 **hand**.

➡ to **tie the knot**: 见 **knot**.

▸tie down.

A person or thing that **ties** you **down** restricts your freedom in some way. 限制,束缚,牵制. ◆ *We'd agreed from the beginning not to tie each other down.* 我们从一开始就同意彼此互不约束. PHR-V: V n P

▸tie in with or **tie up with.**

If something such as an idea or fact **ties in with** or **ties up with** something else, it is compatible with it or connected with it. (使)与...一致;(使)与...协调;(使)与...相联系. ◆ *Our wedding had to tie in with David leaving the army.* 我们的婚礼必须要与戴维的退伍相协调. PHR-V-ERG: V P P n, Also be V-ed P P n

▸tie up.

1 When you **tie** something **up**, you fasten string or rope PHR-V

round it so that it is firm or secure. 系紧,绑好,缚牢(某物). ❖ *He tied up the bag and took it outside.* 他把包系好,然后拿到外面去.

2 If someone **ties** another person **up**, they fasten ropes or chains around them so that they cannot move or escape. 捆绑,捆住(某人). ❖ *Masked robbers broke in, tied him up, and made off with $8,000.* 蒙面劫匪闯了进来,把他捆住,拿了8,000元后匆匆逃走. V P noun Also V n P PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

3 If you **tie** an animal **up**, you fasten it to a fixed object with a piece of rope so that it cannot run away. 拴住,拴好. ❖ *They dismounted, tied up their horses and gave them the grain.* 他们下了马,把马拴好,给它们喂了饲料. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

4 If you **tie up** an issue or problem, you deal with it in a way that gives definite conclusions or answers. 成功解决,了结,完成. ❖ *It hopes to tie up a deal within the next two weeks.* 希望能在接下来的两周里做成一笔生意. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

5 ➡ 又见 **tied up**.

›tie up with.
➡ 见 **tie in with**. PHR-V

'tie-break, tie-breaks.
A **tie-break** is an extra game which is played in a tennis match when the score in a set is 6-6. The player who wins the tie-break wins the set. 加赛,决胜局(网球比赛中一盘比分为6比6时附加的比赛,赢得此盘者胜). N-COUNT

'tie-breaker, tie-breakers.
A **tie-breaker** is an extra question or round that decides the winner of a competition or game when two or more people have the same score at the end. 加赛(比赛或竞赛中参赛双方或多方比分相同时增加的决定胜负赛局). N-COUNT

tied /taɪd/.
1 A **tied** cottage or house belongs to a farmer or other employer and is rented to someone who works for him or her. (农舍或房屋)雇主出租给雇工住的. ADJ BRITISH

2 ➡ 又见 **tie**.

,tied 'up. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something is **tied up**, they are busy or being used, with the result that they are not available for anything else. 无法分身的,忙得不可开交的,被缠住了的. ❖ *He's tied up with his new book.* 他为他的新书忙得不可开交. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ INFORMAL

'tie-dye, tie-dyes, tie-dyeing, tie-dyed.
1 If a piece of cloth or a garment is **tie-dyed**, it is tied in knots and then put into dye, so that some parts become more deeply coloured than others. (被)扎染. VB be V-ed

2 A **tie-dye** is a garment or piece of cloth that has been tie-dyed. 扎染布料;扎染衣服. ❖ *...a hideous tie-dye shirt.* 一件难看的扎染衬衫. N-VAR

'tie-pin, tie-pins; 又拼作 tiepin.
A **tie-pin** is a narrow brooch used to pin a person's tie to their shirt. 领带夹,领带别针. N-COUNT

tier /tɪə/ tiers. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **tier** is a row or layer of something that has other layers above or below it. (阶梯式的)层,排. ❖ *...the auditorium with the tiers of seats around and above it.* 四周和上面有一排排座位的大礼堂. N-COUNT

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...a three-tier wedding cake.* 三层的婚礼蛋糕. COMB

2 A **tier** is a level in an organization or system. (机构或系统中的)等级,阶层. N-COUNT

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...the possibility of a two-tier system of universities.* 双层制大学的可能性. COMB

tiff /tɪf/ tiffs.
A **tiff** is a small unimportant quarrel, especially between two close friends or between a husband and wife. (尤指密友或夫妻间的)小争吵,小口角. N-COUNT

ti·ger /'taɪgə/ tigers. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **tiger** is a large fierce animal belonging to the cat family. Tigers are orange with black stripes. 虎,老虎. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **paper tiger**.

tight /taɪt/ tighter, tightest. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Tight** clothes or shoes are rather small and fit closely to your body. (衣服)紧身的,紧贴的;(鞋子)夹脚的. ◢ **tight·ly** ❖ *He buttoned his collar tightly round his thick neck.* 他将衣领紧紧地扣在他的粗脖子上. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you hold someone or something **tight**, you hold them firmly and securely. 紧紧地,牢牢地. ❖ *Hold on tight!* 紧紧抓住! ADV-GRADED

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *He kept a tight hold of her arm.* 他紧抓住她的胳膊. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **tightly** ❖ *She climbed back into bed and wrapped her arms tightly round her body.* 她爬回床上,然后用双臂紧紧地抱住自己的身体. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

3 **Tight** controls or rules are very strict. (指控制等)严格的,严密的. ❖ *The Government were prepared to keep a tight hold on public sector pay rises.* 政府准备严格控制公共部门工资的增长. ◢ **tightly** ❖ *The internal media is tightly controlled by the ruling party.* 国内媒体受到执政党的严密控制. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 Something that is shut **tight** is shut very firmly. (关得)紧地,牢地. ❖ *...closing her bedroom door tight behind her.* 紧紧地将她的卧室门关在身后. ◢ **tightly** ❖ *Pemberton frowned and closed his eyes tightly.* 彭伯顿皱着眉头,紧闭双眼. ADV-GRADED ADV-GRADED

5 Skin, cloth, or string that is **tight** is stretched or pulled so that it is smooth or straight. (指皮肤、布料或绳子)拉紧的,绷紧的. ◢ **tightly** ❖ *Her sallow skin was drawn tightly across the bones of her face.* 她腊黄色的皮肤紧绷在脸部的骨头上. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

6 **Tight** is used to describe a group of things or an amount of something that is closely packed together. (指东西)紧的;满的;密的. ❖ *She curled up in a tight ball.* 她紧紧地蜷作一团. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The people sleep on sun lounges packed tight.* 这些人睡在紧贴一起的日光浴床上. ADV

◢ **tightly** ❖ *Many animals travel in tightly packed lorries.* 许多动物被装在塞得满满的卡车里运走. ADV-GRADED ADV after v, ADV -ed

7 If a part of your body is **tight**, it feels rather uncomfortable and painful, for example because you are ill, anxious, or angry. (因疾病、焦虑或生气等,身体某部分)不适的;憋闷的. ❖ *...a tight and angry face.* 一张紧绷着的恼怒的脸. ◢ **tight·ness** ❖ *...pain or tightness in the chest.* 胸痛或胸闷. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

8 A **tight** group of people is one whose members are closely linked by beliefs, feelings, or interests. (一群人)紧密团结的. ❖ *...a small, tight knot of people who have been with Madonna since the beginning.* 一开始就紧跟着麦当娜的一小群人. ADJ-GRADED

9 A **tight** bend or corner is one that changes direction very quickly so that you cannot see very far round it. (弯道或拐角)角度小的,急转的. ADJ-GRADED

10 A **tight** schedule or budget allows very little time or money for unexpected events or expenses. (日程)紧凑的,排满的;(预算)紧张的,不宽裕的. ❖ *Financially, things are a bit tight.* 财政上情况有些紧张. ADJ-GRADED

11 A **tight** contest is one where none of the competitors has a clear advantage or looks likely to win, so that it is difficult to say who the winner will be. (比赛)势均力敌的,胜负难定的. ADJ-GRADED

12 If you say that someone is **tight**, you disapprove of them because they are unwilling to spend money. 吝啬的,手紧的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

13 If you are in **a tight corner** or in **a tight spot**, you are in a difficult situation. 处境艰难,处于困境. ❖ *That puts the president in a tight spot if the vote is not a resounding 'yes'.* 如果投票结果不是众口一词的'同意',那么总统的处境将很艰难. PHR INFORMAL

14 ➡ 又见 **airtight**, **skin-tight**.

➡ to **keep a tight rein on**: 见 **rein**.

➡ to **sit tight**: 见 **sit**.

tight·en /'taɪtən/ tightens, tightening, tightened. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **tighten** your grip on something, you hold the thing more firmly or securely. 使更紧,使更牢;变紧;变得更牢固. ❖ *Stefano's grip tightened and his tone became colder.* 斯特法诺抓得更紧,语气更冷酷. V-ERG V n V

2 If you **tighten** a rope or chain, it is stretched or pulled hard V-ERG

until it is straight. 拉紧, 绷紧(绳或链). ❖ *The anchorman flung his whole weight back, tightening the rope.* 排尾压阵队员拉紧了绳子, 将全身重量往后压. V n Also V

3 When you **tighten** a screw, nut, or other device, you turn it or move it so that it is more firmly in place or holds something more firmly. 拧紧, 旋紧(螺丝钉, 螺母等). VB: V n

➪ **Tighten up** means the same as **tighten**. 义同 tighten. PHR-V ❖ *It's important to tighten up the wheels properly.* 把轮子完全旋紧是很重要的. V P noun Also V n P

4 If a part of your body **tightens**, the muscles in it become tense and stiff, for example because you are angry or afraid. (肌肉)变僵硬, 变紧张. VB: V ◢ **tight·en·ing** ❖ *...a tightening of the muscles in the neck.* 颈部肌肉的僵硬. N-UNCOUNT

5 If a government or organization **tightens** its grip on a group of people or an activity, it begins to have more control over it. 加紧, 加强(控制). ❖ *...his plans to tighten his grip on the machinery of central government.* 他的关于加强对中央政府机构控制的计划. V-ERG V n Also V

6 If someone in authority **tightens** a rule, a policy, or a system, they make it stricter or more efficient. 使(政策或规章等)更严格; 使(制度)更有效. VB: V n

➪ **Tighten up** means the same as **tighten**. 义同 tighten. PHR-V ❖ *Every attempt to tighten up the law had failed.* 所有使法律更严格的企图都失败了. V P noun Also V n P

◢ **tightening** ❖ *...the tightening of state control over press and broadcasting.* 国家对新闻和广播更严格的控制. N-UNCOUNT

7 ➻ to **tighten** your **belt**: 见 **belt**.

➻ to **tighten** the **screw**: 见 **screw**.

▸tighten up.

If a group, team, or organization **tightens up**, they make an effort to control what they are doing more closely, in order to become more efficient and successful. (组织等)变得更严格(或有效). ❖ *I want us to be a bit more sensible this time and tighten up.* 我希望这次我们能更明智些, 更严格有效些. PHR-V V P

➻ 又见 **tighten** **4**、**6**.

ˌtight-ˈfisted.

If you describe someone as **tight-fisted**, you disapprove of them because they are unwilling to spend money. (贬义)手紧的, 吝啬的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌtight-ˈlipped.

1 If you describe someone as **tight-lipped**, you mean that they are unwilling to give any information about something. 口风严实的, 守口如瓶的. ❖ *Military officials are still tight-lipped about when or whether their forces will launch a ground offensive.* 关于部队何时或是否发动地面攻击的问题, 军官们仍然闭口不谈. ADJ-GRADED

2 Someone who is **tight-lipped** has their lips pressed tightly together, especially because they are angry. (尤指因生气而)紧闭双唇的. ADJ-GRADED

tight·rope /ˈtaɪtrəʊp/ tightropes. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tightrope** is a tightly stretched piece of rope on which an acrobat balances and performs tricks. (杂技表演中的)绷索, 钢丝. N-COUNT

2 You can use **tightrope** in expressions such as **walk a tightrope** and **live on a tightrope** to indicate that someone is in a difficult situation and has to be very careful about what they say or do. 走钢丝; 处境困难(或危险). ❖ *For the past few days Corinne has been living on an emotional tightrope.* 在过去的几天里, 科琳娜的情绪一直如走钢丝般摇摆不定. N-COUNT

tights /taɪts/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Tights are a piece of clothing made of thin material such as nylon that covers your hips and each of your legs and feet separately. In American English, the usual word is **pantyhose** when referring to the kind of tights worn by women and girls. 连裤袜. [美]当指女用连裤袜时, 一般作 pantyhose. ❖ *...a new pair of tights.* 一条崭新的连裤袜. N-PLURAL also a pair of N BRITISH

ti·gress /ˈtaɪgrɪs/ tigresses.

A **tigress** is a female tiger. 母虎, 雌虎. N-COUNT

til·de /ˈtɪldə/ tildes.

A **tilde** is a symbol that is written over the letter 'n' in Spanish (ñ) and the letters 'o' (õ) and 'a' (ã) in Portuguese to indicate the way in which they should be pronounced. (置于西班牙语字母n上的)颚化符号; (置于葡萄牙语字母o和a上的)鼻音化符号. N-COUNT

tile /taɪl/ tiles, tiling, tiled. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Tiles** are flat, square pieces of baked clay, carpet, cork, or other substance, which are fixed as a covering onto a floor or wall. (用于铺地或贴墙的)瓷砖, 地砖, 木板. N-VAR

2 **Tiles** are flat pieces of baked clay which are used for covering roofs. 瓦, 瓦片. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-VAR

3 When someone **tiles** a surface such as a roof or floor, they cover it with tiles. 用瓦片盖(屋顶); 用瓷砖贴(地面). VB: V n ◢ **-tiled** ❖ *...a slate-tiled floor.* 贴了石板的地面. COMB

4 ➻ 又见 **tiling**.

5 If someone has a night **on the tiles** or is out **on the tiles**, they go out in the evening, for example to a bar or a disco, and do not return home until very late. 寻欢作乐, 纵情玩乐(指去酒吧或舞厅玩到深夜). PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

til·ing /ˈtaɪlɪŋ/.

1 You can refer to a surface that is covered by tiles as **tiling**. 铺有瓷砖的平面. N-UNCOUNT

2 ➻ 又见 **tile**.

till /tɪl/ tills, tilling, tilled. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Till** is often used instead of **until**. 常用作替代until. ❖ *They had to wait till Monday to ring the bank manager.* 他们得等到星期一才能给银行经理打电话. PREP INFORMAL

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *They slept till the alarm bleeper woke them at four.* 他们一直睡到4点钟传呼机叫醒他们时. CONJ

2 In a shop or other place of business, a **till** is a counter or cash register where money is kept, and where customers pay for what they have bought. (店铺等的)收款机; (现金出纳机的)放钱抽屉. N-COUNT

3 When people **till** land, they prepare the earth and work on it in order to grow crops. 耕(地), 耕作. VB: V n LITERARY

till·er /ˈtɪlə/ tillers.

The **tiller** of a boat is a handle that is fixed to the rudder. It is used to turn the rudder, which then steers the boat. (船的)舵柄. N-COUNT

tilt /tɪlt/ tilts, tilting, tilted. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **tilt** an object, it moves into a sloping position with one end or side higher than the other. (使)倾斜, (使)翘起. ❖ *Leonard tilted his chair back on two legs and stretched his long body.* 伦纳德用双腿使椅子向后翘起, 把他长长的身子舒展开来. ❖ *The boat instantly tilted, filled and sank.* 那只船立刻倾斜, 灌满了水, 然后沉没了. V-ERG V n V n adv/prep V Also V adv/prep

2 If you **tilt** part of your body, usually your head, you move it slightly upwards or to one side. (轻微地)倾斜(身体某部位); 仰(头); 歪(脑袋). ❖ *Mari tilted her head back so that she could look at him.* 玛丽稍稍仰起头以便能看见他. VB V n adv/prep Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...an apologetic tilt of his head.* 他表示歉意的低头. N-COUNT

3 The **tilt** of something is the fact that it tilts or slopes, or the angle at which it tilts or slopes. 倾斜; 倾斜角. N-COUNT

4 If something or someone **tilts** towards a particular opinion, they change slightly so that they become more in agreement with that opinion or position. (使)偏向, (使)倾向. ❖ *The paper has done much to tilt American public opinion in favour of military intervention.* 这家报纸为使美国舆论支持军事干预已经做了大量的工作. V-ERG V prep/adv V n prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The chairman also criticised the plan for its tilt towards higher taxes.* 主席同样也批评了这个计划, 因为它倾向于征收更高的税. N-SING

5 A **tilt at** something is an attempt to win or conquer it. (为赢得胜利或克服困难而作的)努力, 尝试, 企图. ❖ *His first tilt at Parliament came in the same year but he failed to win the seat.* 他于同一年首次竞选议员, 但未能赢得这个席位. N-COUNT N at n JOURNALISM

6 If something is moving or happening **full tilt** or **at full tilt**, it is moving or happening with as much speed, energy, or force as possible. 竭尽全力地; 全速地. PHR

tim·ber /ˈtɪmbə/ **timbers.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Timber** is wood that is used for building houses and making furniture. You can also refer to trees that are grown for this purpose as **timber**. 木材, 木料; 用材林. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **timbers** of a ship or house are the large pieces of wood that have been used to build it. (船只的)船骨, 船栋; (房屋的)栋木、大梁. N-COUNT

tim·bered /ˈtɪmbəd/.

A **timbered** building has a wooden frame or wooden beams showing on the outside. 木结构的, 木制的; 木梁外露的. ADJ

➞ 又见 **half-timbered**.

ˈtimber yard, timber yards.

A **timber yard** is a place where timber is stored and sold. The usual American word is **lumberyard**. 贮木场, 木材堆置场. [美]一般作 lumberyard. N-COUNT BRITISH

tim·bre /ˈtæmbə/ **timbres.**

The **timbre** of someone's voice or of a musical instrument is the particular quality of sound that it has. 音色、音质. N-COUNT FORMAL

❖ *His voice had a deep timbre.* 他的声音低沉.

time /taɪm/ **times, timing, timed.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Time** is what we measure in minutes, hours, days, and years. (以分钟、小时、天、年计算的)时间. ❖ *...a two-week period of time.* 为期两周的时间. *Time passed, and still Ma did not appear.* 时间过去了, 而妈妈还是没出现. *Religion has changed over time.* 宗教随着时间流逝发生了改变. N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **time** to ask or talk about a specific point in the day, which can be stated in hours and minutes and is shown on clocks. (一天中以小时和分钟表述, 并以钟表显示的)时间, 时刻, 钟点. ❖ *'What time is it?' – 'Eight o'clock.'* '现在几点了?' — '8点.' *He asked me the time.* 他向我问钟点. N-SING what/the N

3 If a child can **tell the time**, they are able to find out what the time is by looking at a clock or watch. (小孩)看钟表说出时间. PHR

4 The **time** when something happens is the point in the day when it happens or is supposed to happen. (指事情发生或可能发生的)时间, 时刻. ❖ *Departure times are 0815 from St Quay, and 1815 from St Helier.* 从圣奎伊出发的时间是8点15分, 而从圣赫利厄出发的时间是18点15分. N-COUNT

5 You use **time** to refer to the system of expressing time and counting hours that is used in a particular part of the world. (指用于世界某一特定地区的计时系统的)某地时间. ❖ *The incident happened just after ten o'clock local time.* 事件发生在当地时间10点刚过. N-UNCOUNT supp N

6 You use **time** to refer to the period that someone spends doing something or when something has been happening. (指一段)时间, 时光. ❖ *Adam spent a lot of time in his grandfather's office.* 亚当在他祖父的办公室里度过了许多时光. *Listen to me, I haven't got much time.* 听我说, 我没那么多时间. *Thank you very much for your time.* 非常感谢你为我花时间. N-UNCOUNT also a N

7 If you say that something has been happening for **a time** you mean that it has been happening for a fairly long period of time. 一段时间. ❖ *He stayed for quite a time.* 他待了相当长的一段时间. N-SING a N

8 You use **time** to refer to a period of time or a point in time, when you are describing what is happening then. (事情发生的)时候, 时段; 时刻. ❖ *We were in the same college, which was male-only at that time.* 我们曾同在一所大学, 那时它只收男学生. *During the time I was married I tried to be the perfect wife.* 在我结婚的那段日子里, 我试过做一个完美的妻子. *Homes are more affordable than at any time in the past five years.* 住房在过去的五年里比任何时候都更容易负担得起. N-COUNT with supp

9 You use **time** or **times** to talk about a particular period in history or in your life. 时代, 时期(指历史或人生中某一特定时段). ❖ *We'll be alone together, quite like old times.* 我们将单独在一起, 就像过去一样. *We are in one of the most severe recessions in modern times.* 我们正处于现代历史中最严重的一段衰退时期. N-COUNT with supp

10 You can use **the times** to refer to the present time and to modern fashions, tastes, and developments. 当代; 时代潮流. ❖ *He is unafraid to move with the times.* 他并不惧怕与时俱进. *Johnny has changed his image to fit the times.* 约翰尼改变了自己的形象以适应时代潮流. N-PLURAL the N

11 When you describe the **time** that you had on a particular occasion or during a particular part of your life, you are describing the sort of experience that you had then. (指某个特定场合或某段特殊经历的)一段时间. ❖ *Sarah and I had a great time while the kids were away.* 孩子们不在的时候, 我和萨拉度过了一段非常美好的时光. N-COUNT adj N

12 Your **time** is the amount of time that you have to live, or to do a particular thing. (生命持续或做某事的)时间(量). ❖ *Now Martin has begun to suffer the effects of AIDS, and he says his time is running out.* 马丁现在已开始遭受艾滋病的折磨, 他说他已时日无多了. *I doubt I would change anything if I had my time again.* 我怀疑如果可以从头再来我会改变什么. N-SING poss N

13 If you say it is **time** for something, **time** to do something, or **time** someone did something, you mean that this thing ought to happen or be done now. (该做某事的)时候, 时间; 时机. ❖ *It was time for him to go to work.* 他该去工作了. *This was no time to make a speech.* 这不是发言的时候. N-UNCOUNT

14 When you talk about a **time** when something happens, you are referring to a specific occasion when it happens. (某事发生的特定的)时候, 场合. ❖ *The last time I saw her was about sixteen years ago.* 我最后见到她的时候是在大约16年前. *Remember that time she picked up my daughter when I was ill?* 记得那次我生病了她接我的女儿吗? N-COUNT with supp

15 You use **time** after numbers to say how often something happens. 次, 回. ❖ *It was her job to make tea three times a day.* 一天冲三次茶是她的事. *How many times has your mother told you never to talk to strangers?* 你妈妈告诉你多少次了不要和陌生人交谈? N-COUNT

16 You use **times** after numbers when comparing one thing to another and saying, for example, how much bigger, smaller, better, or worse it is. 倍. ❖ *Its profits are rising four times faster than the average company.* 它的利润增长速度比普通公司快四倍. *...an area five times the size of Britain.* 一个五倍于英国面积的地区. N-PLURAL num N compar, num N n, num N as adj/adv

17 You use **times** in arithmetic to link numbers or amounts that are multiplied together to reach a total. (算术中的)乘. ❖ *Four times six is 24.* 4乘6等于24. CONJ

18 Someone's **time** in a race is the amount of time it takes them to finish the race. (指完成赛跑时间的)成绩. ❖ *He was over a second faster than his previous best time.* 他比自己以前的最好成绩快了一秒多. N-COUNT with supp

19 The **time** of a piece of music is the number of beats that the piece has in each bar. (音乐的)节拍, 拍子, 节奏. N-UNCOUNT

20 If you **time** something for a particular time, you plan or decide to do it or cause it to happen at this time. 安排...的时间, 定好...的时间. ❖ *He timed the election to coincide with new measures to boost the economy.* 他安排好竞选时间, 使之与促进经济的新措施相吻合. *We had timed our visit for March 7.* 我们已将访问时间定在3月7号. *He had timed his intervention well.* 他恰当地选择了介入的时间. VB V n to-inf, V n for n, V n adv, Also V n

21 If you **time** an action or activity, you measure how long someone takes to do it or how long it lasts. 测量...所需时间; 为...计时. VB V n

22 If you say it is **about time** that something was done, you are saying in an emphatic way that it should happen or be done now, and really should have happened or been done sooner. 是(做某事)的时候了. ❖ *'Here she is.' – 'About time too.'* '她来了.' — '也早该了.' PHR PRAGMATICS

23 If you say that **it is high time** that something happened or was done, you are saying in an emphatic way that it should happen or be done now, and really should have happened or been done sooner. 是(某事发生或做某事)的时候了; 应该(做某事了). ❖ *It is high time to consider the problem on a global scale.* 该全面考虑这个问题了. PHR PRAGMATICS

24 If you say **not before time** when a statement is made PHR

about something that has been done, you are saying in an emphatic way that you think it should have been done sooner. (作强调用)早该. ❖ *Not before time, that is about to change.* 那早就该改变了. PRAGMATICS BRITISH

25 If you are **in time** for a particular event, you are not too late for it. 及时, 来得及. ❖ *I arrived just in time for my flight to London.* 我及时赶上了去伦敦的班机. PHR

26 If you arrive somewhere **in good time**, you arrive early so that there is time to spare before a particular event. (做某事前)有充裕的时间, 及早. ❖ *We always make sure we're home in good time for the programme.* 我们总是确保能及早到家看这个节目. PHR

27 If you are **on time**, you are not late. (于指定时间)准时. ❖ *Their planes usually arrive on time.* 他们的飞机通常都准时到达. PHR

28 If you do something **ahead of time**, you do it before a particular event or before you need to, in order to be well prepared. (比原定时间)提前. ❖ *Find out ahead of time what regulations apply to your situation.* 提前查明什么样的规则适用于你的情形. PHR

29 If someone is **ahead of** their **time** or **before** their **time**, they have new ideas a long time before other people start to think in the same way. 思想超前; 领先于时代. ❖ *He was indeed ahead of his time in employing women, ex-convicts, and the handicapped.* 在雇用妇女、前罪犯和残疾人士方面, 他的思想确实超前. PHR

30 If someone has reached a particular stage in life **before** their **time**, they have reached it at a younger age than is normal. 过早地. ❖ *There is nothing like a college town to make you feel old before your time.* 没有什么能像大学城那样让你觉得自己过早衰老. PHR

31 If you say that something was **before** your **time**, you mean that it happened or existed before you were born or before you were able to know about it or remember it. 在出生以前; 在懂事以前; 在记得事情以前. PHR

32 When you refer to **our time** or **our times** you are referring to the present period in the history of the world. 当代. PHR

33 If something happens or is done **all the time**, it happens or is done continually. 一向, 一直, 始终. ❖ *We can't be together all the time.* 我们不可能一直在一起. PHR

34 You use **at times** to say that something happens or is true on some occasions or at some moments. 有时, 不时. ❖ *The debate was highly emotional at times.* 辩论有时非常情绪化. PHR

35 If you do something **from time to time**, you do it occasionally but not regularly. 有时, 偶尔. ❖ *Her daughters visited him from time to time when he was ill.* 他生病时她女儿有时去探望他. PHR

36 If you say that something is the case **half the time** you mean that it often is the case. 经常, 通常. ❖ *Half the time, I don't have the slightest idea what he's talking about.* 通常我一点儿都不知道他在说些什么. PHR INFORMAL

37 If something happens **time after time**, it happens in a similar way on many occasions. 一再, 屡次, 反复, 重复. ❖ *Burns had escaped from jail time after time.* 伯恩斯屡次从狱中逃跑. PHR

38 If you say that something happens or is the case **nine times out of ten** or **ninety-nine times out of a hundred**, you mean that it happens on nearly every occasion or is almost always the case. 十有八九; 几乎总是. ❖ *When they want something, nine times out of ten they get it.* 当他们想要什么东西时, 十有八九他们能弄到. PHR

39 If you say that something will be the case **for all time**, you mean that it will be the case forever. 永远. PHR

40 If something could happen **at any time**, it is possible that it will happen very soon, though nobody can predict exactly when. 随时; 在任何时候. ❖ *Conditions are still very tense and the fighting could escalate at any time.* 情形依然十分紧张, 战斗随时可能升级. PHR

41 If you say that something will happen **in time** or **given time**, you mean that it will happen eventually, when a lot of time has passed. 最终, 迟早, 有朝一日. ❖ *He would sort out his own problems, in time.* 最终他会解决好自己的问题. PHR

42 If you say that something will happen, for example, **in** a week**'s time** or **in** two years**' time**, you mean that it will happen a week from now or two years from now. (从现在开始)某段时间之后. ❖ *Presidential elections are due to be held in ten days' time.* 总统选举定于十天之后举行. PHR

43 If you tell someone that something will happen **in good time** or **all in good time**, you are telling them to be patient because it will happen eventually. 迟早, 最终. ❖ *'I can't wait to be grown up.' – 'All in good time.'* '我等不及长大了.' — '别急,迟早会的.' PHR

44 If something happens **in no time** or **in next to no time**, it happens almost immediately or very quickly. 立刻, 马上. ❖ *He expects to be out of prison in next to no time.* 他期待能马上出狱. PHR

45 If you say that it is **only a matter of time** or **only a question of time** before something happens, you mean that it is unavoidable and will definitely happen at some future date. 只是个时间问题; 不可避免的, 迟早会发生的. ❖ *It now seems only a matter of time before they resign.* 现在看来, 他们辞职只是一个时间问题. PHR

46 If you do something to **pass the time**, you do it because you have some time available and not because you really want to do it. 消磨时光. PHR

47 If you **play for time**, you try to make something happen more slowly, because you do not want it to happen or because you need time to think about what to do if it happens. (用拖延手法)争取时间. PHR

48 If you say that **time flies**, you mean that it seems to pass very quickly. 时光飞逝, 光阴似箭. ❖ *Time flies when you're having fun.* 当你玩得高兴时, 时间过得飞快. PHR

49 If you say there is **no time to lose** or **no time to be lost**, you mean you must hurry as fast as you can to do something. 刻不容缓, 赶紧, 抓紧. PHR

50 If you **waste no time** in doing something, you take the opportunity to do it immediately or quickly. 当即, 立即. ❖ *Tom wasted no time in telling me why he had come.* 汤姆立即告诉我他来的原因. PHR

51 If you are playing, singing, or dancing **in time** with a piece of music, you are following the rhythm and speed of the music correctly. (唱歌、跳舞等)合着节拍, 按照节拍. If you are **out of time** with it, you are not following the rhythm and speed of the music correctly. 不合节拍. PHR

52 If you **keep time** to a beat when playing or singing music, you follow or play the beat, without going too fast or too slowly. (演奏音乐或唱歌)合着拍子, 遵循相同的节奏. PHR

53 If you do something **in** your **own time**, you do it at the speed or pace that you choose, rather than allowing anyone to hurry you. 以自己的节奏(或速度); 不着急地. ❖ *Now, in your own time, tell me what happened.* 好了, 别着急, 告诉我发生了什么. PHR

54 If you do something such as work **in** your **own time**, you do it in your free time rather than, for example, at work or school. The usual American expression is **on** your **own time**. 在业余时间, 在课后时间, 在非工作时间. [美]一般作 on your own time. PHR BRITISH

55 If you **take** your **time** doing something, you do it quite slowly and do not hurry. 从容不迫, 不慌不忙. ❖ *He took his time answering.* 他从容地回答问题. PHR

56 If you **make time** for a particular activity or person, you arrange to have some free time so that you can do the activity or spend time with the person. 腾出时间, 抽空. ❖ *I think you should always make time to see your friends.* 我觉得你总是应该抽空去看看你的朋友们. PHR

57 If someone is **making up for lost time**, they are doing something intensively and with enthusiasm because they have not had the opportunity to do it before or when they were younger. 弥补失去的时间. ❖ *Five years older than the majority of officers of his same rank, he was determined to make up for lost time.* 他比同级的大多数军 PHR

T

官都要大五岁,因此他决心要弥补失去的这段时间.

58 If you **are marking time**, you are doing something that is not particularly useful or interesting while you wait for something more important or interesting to happen. 混时间;等待时机,等待. PHR

59 If you say that something will **take time**, you mean that it will take a long time. 需要时日. ◆ *Change will come, but it will take time.* 变化会出现的,但需要时间. PHR

60 If you say that **time will tell** whether something is true or correct, you mean that it will not be known until some time in the future whether it is true or correct. 时间会判断(某事正确与否);将来才知道(某事正确与否). ◆ *I can't see any problems, but time will tell.* 我看不出有任何问题,但时间会作出判断的. PHR

61 Someone who **is doing time** is in prison. 服刑,坐牢. ◆ *He is serving 11 years for robbery, and did time for a similar offence before that.* 他因抢劫被判11年徒刑,此前他因类似罪行坐过牢. PHR INFORMAL

62 If you say that you **have no time for** someone or something, you mean you do not like them or approve of them. 不喜欢,反感 And if you say that you **have a lot of time for** someone or something, you mean you like them or approve of them very much. 非常喜欢. PHR INFORMAL

63 You say **at the best of times** when you are making a negative or critical comment to emphasize that it is true even when the circumstances are as favourable as possible. (即使)在境况最好的时候,(即使)在最有利的情况下. ◆ *His voice is hardly resonant at the best of times. Today he is almost inaudible.* 即使在情况最好的时候,他的声音都很难说是洪亮.今天他的声音几乎是听不见了. PHR PRAGMATICS

64 If you say that something was the case **at one time**, you mean that it was the case during a particular period in the past. 曾经,一度. ◆ *At one time 400 men, women and children lived in the village.* 曾经有400个男人、女人和小孩住在这个村子里. PHR

T

65 **At the same time** is used to introduce a statement that slightly changes or contradicts the previous statement. 同时,与此同时. ◆ *I was afraid of her, but at the same time I really liked her.* 我怕她,但同时我也真的很喜欢她. PHR PRAGMATICS

66 If something is the case or will happen **for the time being**, it is the case or will happen now, but only until something else becomes possible or happens. 暂时;目前. ◆ *The situation is calm for the time being.* 局势暂时是平静的. PHR

67 You say **at a time** after an amount to say how many things or how much of something is involved in one action, place, or group. 每次,逐次. ◆ *Beat in the eggs, one at a time.* 把这些鸡蛋搅入,一次一个. PHR

68 When you talk about how well a watch or clock **keeps time**, you are talking about how accurately it measures time. (指钟表)走得准. PHR

69 If you say that someone or something is, for example, the best writer **of all time**, or the most successful film **of all time**, you mean that they are the best or most successful that there has ever been. 有史以来. PHR

70 If you **pass the time of day** with someone, you have a short friendly conversation with them. (与某人)寒暄. PHR

71 If you have **the time of** your **life**, you enjoy yourself very much indeed. 一生中特别愉快的一段时间. PHR

72 ➸ 又见 **opening time, timing**.

➸ **time and again**: 见 **again**.

➸ **in the fullness of time**: 见 **fullness**.

➸ **the time is ripe**: 见 **ripe**.

'time bomb, time bombs; 又拼作 time-bomb.

1 A **time bomb** is a bomb with a mechanism that causes it to explode at a particular time. 定时炸弹. N-COUNT

2 If you describe something as a **time bomb**, you mean that it is likely to cause serious damage to a person or situation at a later date. (指未来会造成严重危害的)潜在危险,隐患. ◆ *Unemployment is building up into a social time bomb.* 失业正在成为一颗社会的定时炸弹. N-COUNT

'time-consuming; 又拼作 time consuming. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **time-consuming**, it takes a lot of time. 耗时的,花费大量时间的. ADJ-GRADED

'time frame, time frames.

The **time frame** of an event is the length of time during which it happens or develops. (事件发生或发展的)时间范围. ◆ *The time frame within which all this occurred was from September 1985 to March 1986.* 所有这一切发生在1985年9月到1986年3月期间. N-COUNT FORMAL

'time-honoured.

A **time-honoured** tradition or way of doing something is one that has been used and appreciated for a very long time. 历史悠久的,由来已久的;老字号的. ADJ ADJ n

time·keeper /ˈtaɪmkiːpə/ timekeepers; 又拼作 time-keeper.

1 A **timekeeper** is a person or an instrument that records or checks the time. 计时员;计时器. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is a good **timekeeper**, you mean that they regularly arrive on time at work. (准时)上班的人. If you say that they are a poor **timekeeper**, you mean that they are often late. 上班(经常迟到)的人. N-COUNT, supp N

time·keeping /ˈtaɪmkiːpɪŋ/.

1 If you talk about someone's **timekeeping**, you are talking about how good they are at arriving in time for things. 准时,守时. ◆ *I am trying to improve my timekeeping.* 我正在努力做到更准时一些. N-UNCOUNT poss N, adj N

2 **Timekeeping** is the process or activity of timing an event or series of events. 计时,测时. ◆ *Who did the timekeeping?* 谁计的时? N-UNCOUNT

'time lag, time lags; 又拼作 time-lag.

A **time lag** is a fairly long interval of time between one event and another related event that happens after it. (先后发生的两件相关事件的)时差. ◆ *...the time-lag between theoretical research and practical applications.* 理论研究和实际应用之间的时差. N-COUNT

time·less /ˈtaɪmləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **timeless**, you mean that it is so good or beautiful that it cannot be affected by changes in society or fashion. 恒久不变的;不受时间影响的;无时间性的;永恒的. ◆ *There is a timeless quality to his best work.* 他最优秀的作品不会随时间而改变. ◢ **time·less·ness** ◆ *...an atmosphere of mystery and timelessness.* 一种神秘和永恒的气氛. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

'time limit, time limits. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **time limit** is a date before which a particular task must be completed. 时限,限期. ◆ *We have extended the time limit for claims until July 30.* 我们已将索偿期限延长到7月30日. N-COUNT

time·ly /ˈtaɪmli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe an event as **timely**, you approve of it because it happens exactly at the moment when it is most useful, effective, or relevant. 及时的、适时的. ◆ *The exhibition is timely, since 'self-taught' art is catching on in a big way.* 这个展览真是及时,因为'自学'艺术正在大规模流行. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

,time 'out, time outs; 又拼作 time-out. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In basketball, ice hockey, and some other sports, when a team calls a **time out**, they call a stop to the game for a few minutes in order to rest and discuss tactics. 暂停(指篮球等体育比赛中用于休息、讨论战术的时间). N-VAR

2 If you take **time out** from a job or activity, you have a break from it and do something different instead. (工作或活动中的)休息时间,暂停时间. ◆ *...women returning to the labour market after time out to raise young families.* 暂停工作养育孩子后重返劳动力市场的妇女. N-UNCOUNT

time·piece /ˈtaɪmpiːs/ timepieces; 又拼作 time piece.

A **timepiece** is a clock, watch, or other device that measures and shows time. 钟;表;计时装置. N-COUNT DATED

tim·er /ˈtaɪmə/ timers. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **timer** is a device that measures time, especially one that is part of a machine and causes it to start or stop working at specific times. (机器的)定时器. ◆ *...electronic timers that automatically switch on the lights when it gets dark.* 天黑 N-COUNT

后自动开灯的电子定时器.
➡ 又见 egg timer.

'time scale, time scales; 又拼作 **time-scale**.
The **time scale** of an event is the length of time during which it happens or develops. (事件发生或发展的)时标, 时段, 时间范围. ❖ *These companies now will show excellent profits on a two-year time scale.* 现在这些公司在两年内会有很可观的利润. N-COUNT

'time-server, time-servers; 又拼作 **timeserver**.
If you refer to someone as a **time-server**, you disapprove of them because they are making very little effort at work and are just waiting until they retire or leave for a new job. (贬义)磨洋工的人, 得过且过的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

'time-share, time-shares; 又拼作 **time share**.
If you have a **time-share**, you have the right to use a particular property as holiday accommodation for a specific amount of time each year. 分时享用度假住房权. N-VAR

'time signal, time signals.
In Britain, the **time signal** is the series of high-pitched sounds that are broadcast at certain times on the radio, for example at exactly one o'clock or exactly six o'clock. (收音机中的)报时信号. N-COUNT

'time signature, time signatures.
The **time signature** of a piece of music consists of two numbers written at the beginning that show how many beats there are in each bar. (乐谱中的)拍子记号, 拍号. N-COUNT

'time switch, time switches.
A **time switch** is a device that causes a machine to start or stop working at specific times. (自动)定时开关, 计时开关. N-COUNT

time·table /'taɪmteɪbəl/ **timetables, timetabling, timetabled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **timetable** is a plan of the times when particular events are to take place. 时间表; 计划表. ❖ *Don't you realize we're working to a timetable? We have to have results.* 你难道没有意识到我们正在按时间表行事吗? 我们必须要有成效. N-COUNT
2 In a school or college, a **timetable** is a chart that shows the times in the week at which particular subjects are taught. You can also refer to the range of subjects that a student learns or the classes that a teacher teaches as their **timetable**. 课程表; 课程. ❖ *Members of the union will continue to teach their full timetables.* 协会的会员将继续教授他们的全部课程. N-COUNT
3 A **timetable** is a list of the times when trains, boats, buses, or aeroplanes are supposed to arrive at or depart from a particular place. (公共交通工具的)时刻表. N-COUNT
4 If something **is timetabled**, it is scheduled to happen or do something at a particular time. (被)安排时间, (被)确定时间. ❖ *On both days, three very different trains will be timetabled.* 这两天都将安排时间发三趟非常不同的火车. *Opie is timetabled to work a four-day week.* 奥佩被安排一周工作四天. VB be V-ed BRITISH be V-ed to-inf ▲ **time·tabling** ❖ *Timetabling is a nightmare for all schools.* 排课程表对所有的学校来说都是一件棘手的事. N-UNCOUNT

'time trial, time trials. ◆◇◇◇◇
In cycling and some other sports, a **time trial** is a contest in which competitors race along a course individually, in as fast a time as possible, instead of racing directly against each other. (指自行车等运动的)计时赛. N-COUNT

'time-worn; 又拼作 **timeworn**.
Something that is **time-worn** is old or has been used a lot over a long period of time. (因用得久而)残破的, 陈旧的. ❖ *Even in the dim light the equipment looked old and time-worn.* 甚至在昏暗的灯光下, 这些设备看起来也是陈旧残破的. ADJ-GRADED

'time zone, time zones; 又拼作 **time-zone**. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **time zone** is one of the areas into which the world is divided where the time is calculated as being a particular number of hours behind or ahead of GMT. (全球的)时区. N-COUNT

tim·id /'tɪmɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Timid** people are shy, nervous, and have no courage or self-confidence. 胆小的; 羞怯的、缺乏自信的. ❖ *A timid child, Isabella had learned obedience at an early age.* 伊莎贝拉是一个胆小的孩子, 从小就学会了服从. ADJ-GRADED ▲ **ti·mid·ity** /tɪ'mɪdɪti/. ❖ *She doesn't ridicule my timidity.* 她不嘲笑我的胆怯. N-UNCOUNT ▲ **tim·id·ly** ❖ *The little boy stepped forward timidly and shook Leo's hand.* 这个小男孩羞怯地走上前来, 握了握利奥的手. ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe someone's attitudes or actions as **timid**, you are criticizing them for being too cautious or slow to act, because they are nervous about the possible consequences of their actions. (某人的态度或行动)胆小怕事的; 谨小慎微的. ❖ *The President's critics say he has been too timid in responding to changing international developments.* 总统的批评者指出总统在对不断变化的国际局势所做的反应过于谨慎. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ▲ **timidity** ❖ *...the government's timidity on social reform.* 政府对于社会改革的谨小慎微. N-UNCOUNT ▲ **timidly** ❖ *...moving timidly towards multi-party democracy.* 谨慎地迈向多党制民主. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

tim·ing /'taɪmɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Timing** is the skill or action of judging the right moment in a situation or activity at which to do something. 时机掌握, 时间选择. ❖ *His photo is a wonderful happy moment caught with perfect timing.* 他这张照片拍下了一个精彩的欢乐时刻, 时机抓得恰到好处. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Timing** is used to refer to the time at which something happens or is planned to happen, or to the length of time that something takes. (事情发生或即将发生的)时间, 时刻; (某事需花费的)时间. ❖ *The timing of the announcement from the Iraqi leader is seen as significant.* 伊拉克领导人发表这项声明的时间被认为具有重要意义. N-UNCOUNT
3 ➡ 又见 **time**.

tim·or·ous /'tɪmərəs/.
If you describe someone as **timorous**, you mean that they are frightened and nervous of other people and situations. 胆小的, 畏怯的, 战战兢兢的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

tim·pa·ni /'tɪmpəni/.
Timpani are kettledrums that are played in an orchestra. (管弦乐队的)定音鼓. N-PLURAL

tin /tɪn/ **tins.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Tin** is a soft silvery-white metal. 锡(一种银白色的软金属). N-UNCOUNT
2 A **tin** is a metal container which is filled with food and sealed in order to preserve the food for long periods of time. The usual American word is **can**. 罐头. [美]一般作can. N-COUNT BRITISH
➡ A **tin** of food is the amount of food contained in a tin. (一)罐. ❖ *...a small tin of fruit.* 一小罐头水果. N-COUNT
3 A **tin** is a metal container with a lid in which things such as biscuits or cakes can be kept. (存放饼干或蛋糕等有盖的)金属容器. N-COUNT
➡ A **tin** of things is the amount of things contained in a tin. (一)罐. ❖ *They emptied out the remains of the tin of paint.* 他们把颜料罐中剩下的颜料都倒出来了. N-COUNT
4 A baking **tin** is a metal container used for baking things such as cakes and bread in an oven. The usual American word is **pan**. (用于烘烤面包、蛋糕等的)烤模, 烤盘. [美]一般作pan. ❖ *...a 2 lb loaf tin.* 一个能烤制两磅面包的烤盘. N-COUNT BRITISH

tinc·ture /'tɪŋktʃə/ **tinctures.**
A **tincture** is a medicine consisting of alcohol and a small amount of a drug. (含酒精加药物的)酊剂. N-VAR

tin·der /'tɪndə/.
Tinder consists of small pieces of something dry, especially wood or grass, that burns easily and can be used for lighting a fire. 引火物, 易燃物, 火绒. N-UNCOUNT

tinder·box /'tɪndəbɒks/ **tinderboxes;** 又拼作 **tinder box**.
If you say that a situation is a **tinderbox**, you mean that it is very tense and something dangerous or unpleasant is likely to happen very soon. 紧张局势, 一触即发的局势. N-COUNT

tin·foil /'tɪnfɔɪl/; 又拼作 **tin foil**.
Tinfoil consists of shiny metal in the form of a thin sheet which is used for wrapping food. (用作包裹食物的)锡纸, 锡箔. N-UNCOUNT

tinge /tɪndʒ/ **tinges.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **tinge** of a colour, feeling, or quality is a small amount of it. (指颜色、感觉或性质)一点,些许,少量. ❖ *Could there have been a slight tinge of envy in Eva's voice?* 伊娃的声音里有丝毫嫉妒吗? N-COUNT

tinged /tɪndʒd/.

If something is **tinged** with a particular colour, feeling, or quality, it has a small amount of that colour, feeling, or quality in it. 微染...的,略带...的. ❖ *Her homecoming was tinged with sadness.* 她的返乡略带着一丝悲伤的气息. ADJ-GRADED

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...fragrant white, pink-tinged flowers.* 芬芳的白中带粉色的花朵. COMB

tin·gle /ˈtɪŋgəl/ **tingles, tingling, tingled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When a part of your body **tingles**, you feel a slight prickling or stinging sensation there. 感到轻微的刺痛. ❖ *...a tingling sensation.* 一种轻微的刺痛感. ◢**tin·gling** ❖ *Its effects on the nervous system include weakness, paralysis, and tingling in the hands and feet.* 它对于神经系统的影响包括手足发软、发麻以及轻微刺痛. VB V / V-ing / N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **tingle** with a feeling such as excitement or anticipation, you feel it very strongly. 强烈感到(兴奋,激动或期待等). ❖ *When I look over and see Terry I tingle all over.* 当我四处张望看见特里时,我激动不已. VB V with n / V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I felt a sudden tingle of excitement.* 我突然感到一阵兴奋. N-COUNT

tink·er /ˈtɪŋkə/ **tinkers, tinkering, tinkered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **tinker with** something, you make some small adjustments to it, in an attempt to improve it or repair it. 小修小补. ❖ *They tinkered with the engine.* 他们对发动机作了一些小修小补. ◢**tink·er·ing** ❖ *No amount of tinkering is going to improve matters.* 不管多少修补都将无济于事. VB / V with n / Also V / N-UNCOUNT

2 In former times, a **tinker** was a person who did not have a fixed home, but travelled from place to place mending metal pots and doing other small repair jobs. (过去走街串巷无固定住所的)补锅匠;做各种修补活的人. N-COUNT

3 Some people refer to any traveller or gipsy, especially one who is Irish, as a **tinker**; an offensive use. (冒犯的用法)四处旅行者;(尤指爱尔兰的)吉卜赛人. N-COUNT BRITISH, RUDE

tin·kle /ˈtɪŋkəl/ **tinkles, tinkling, tinkled.**

1 If something **tinkles**, it makes a clear, high-pitched, ringing noise, especially as small parts of it strike a surface. 叮当作响,发出叮当声. ❖ *A fresh cascade of splintered glass tinkled to the floor.* 玻璃碎片像小瀑布一样落到地板上,发出清脆的响声. *...tinkling fountains and perfumed gardens.* 叮咚的泉水和芬芳的花园. VB / V prep/adv / V-ing / Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a tinkle of broken glass.* 传来一阵碎玻璃的清脆响声. N-COUNT

2 If a bell **tinkles**, it makes a quiet ringing noise as you shake it. (铃)发出叮当声. ❖ *Miss Peel tinkled her desk bell and they all sat down again.* 皮尔小姐摇了摇她的桌铃,于是他们都重新坐了下来. V-ERG V / V n

tinned /tɪnd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Tinned food has been preserved by being sealed in a tin; the usual American word is **canned**. (食品)罐装的. [美]一般作canned. ❖ *...tinned salmon.* 罐装鲑鱼. ADJ BRITISH

tin·ny /ˈtɪni/.

If you describe a sound as **tinny**, you mean that it has an irritating, high-pitched quality. (声音)尖细刺耳的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈtin opener, tin openers; 又拼作 **tin-opener.**

A **tin opener** is a tool that is used for opening tins of food; the usual American word is **can opener**. 开罐器,罐头刀. [美]一般作can opener. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils.** N-COUNT BRITISH

tin·pot /ˈtɪnpɒt/; 又拼作 **tin-pot.**

You can use **tinpot** to describe a leader, country, or government that you consider to be unimportant and inferior to most others. (指领导人、国家或政府)平庸的,劣等的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS BRITISH

tin·sel /ˈtɪnsəl/.

Tinsel consists of small strips of shiny paper attached to long pieces of thread. People use tinsel as a decoration at Christmas. (常用作圣诞装饰的)金属箔,金属片. N-UNCOUNT

Tin·sel·town /ˈtɪnsəltaʊn/.

People sometimes refer to Hollywood as **Tinseltown**, especially when they want to show that they disapprove of it or when they are making fun of it. 丝箔城,浮华城(指好莱坞,有贬义或取笑之意). N-PROPER PRAGMATICS

tint /tɪnt/ **tints, tinting, tinted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **tint** is a small amount of colour. 少量颜色,淡色. ❖ *Its large leaves often show a delicate purple tint.* 它的大叶片上常常带着一抹柔和的淡紫色. N-COUNT

2 If you put a **tint** on your hair, you dye it a slightly different colour. (给头发染的)一抹淡色. N-COUNT

3 If something **is tinted**, it has a small amount of a particular colour or dye in it. (被)微染,(被)淡淡地着色. ❖ *Eyebrows can be tinted with the same dye.* 眉毛可以用同种染料稍稍染一下. ◢**-tinted** ❖ *He wore green-tinted glasses.* 他戴着淡绿色的眼镜. VB usu passive / be V-ed / COMB

ˌtin ˈwhistle, tin whistles.

A **tin whistle** is a simple musical instrument in the shape of a metal pipe with holes. Tin whistles make a high sound and are often used in folk music. (指发出高音、常用于吹奏民间音乐的)六孔哨,六孔小笛. N-COUNT

tiny /ˈtaɪni/ **tinier, tiniest.** ♦♦♦◇◇

Something or someone that is **tiny** is extremely small. 极小的,微小的. ADJ-GRADED

-tion /-ʃən/ **-tions.**

➸ 见 **-ation.**

tip /tɪp/ **tips, tipping, tipped.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **tip** of something long and narrow is the end of it. 末端,顶端,尽头. ❖ *...the tips of his fingers.* 指尖. *...the southern tip of Florida.* 佛罗里达的南端. N-COUNT

2 If you say that a problem is **the tip of the iceberg**, you mean that it is one small part of a much larger problem. 冰山之一角;(更大问题的)表面小部分. PHR

3 If a comment or question is **on the tip of** your **tongue**, you really want to say it or ask it, but you decide not to say it. (指评论或提问)欲言又止的,差一点儿要说出口的. PHR

4 If an object or part of your body **tips**, it moves into a sloping position with one end or side higher than the other. 倾斜,倾侧. ❖ *She had to tip her head back to see him.* 她得向后侧过头去看他. V-ERG V / V n adv/prep

5 If something **tips the scales** or **tips the balance**, it gives someone a slight advantage. 使平衡局面发生变化;扭转形势(以有利于某人). ❖ *Today's slightly shorter race could well help to tip the scales in his favour.* 今天赛跑路程稍短,可能对他很有利. PHR

6 If you **tip** something somewhere, you pour it there. 倾倒,倒. ❖ *Tip the vegetables into a bowl.* 将蔬菜倒进碗里. *Tip away the salt and wipe the pan.* 把盐倒掉,然后把平底锅抹一抹. VB / V n prep / V n with adv

7 To **tip** rubbish means to get rid of it by leaving it somewhere. 倒,扔(垃圾). ❖ *...other strategies like how do you stop people tipping?* 类似如何阻止人们乱扔垃圾等其他策略? VB V n BRITISH / V

8 A **tip** is a place where rubbish is left. 垃圾场. ❖ *I took a load of rubbish and grass cuttings to the tip.* 我将一车垃圾和除下来的草运到垃圾场. N-COUNT BRITISH

9 If you describe a place as a **tip**, you mean it is very untidy. 非常肮脏的地方,垃圾场似的地方. N-COUNT BRITISH

10 If you **tip** someone such as a waiter, you give them some money in order to thank them for their services. 给(服务员等)小费. ❖ *She tipped the barmen 10 dollars.* 她给了这些酒吧服务员10元小费. VB V n / V n amount / Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I gave the barber a tip.* 我给了理发师一点儿小费. N-COUNT

◢**tip·ping** ❖ *A 10 percent service charge is added in lieu of tipping.* 加收10%的服务费以代替小费. N-UNCOUNT

11 A **tip** is a useful piece of advice. (实用的)建议,劝告. ❖ *A good tip is to buy the most expensive lens you can afford.* 好的建议是买你所能支付得起的最贵的镜头. N-COUNT

12 If a person **is tipped to** do something or **is tipped for** success at something, experts or journalists believe that they will do that thing or achieve that success. (被)认为有希望 VB: usu passive BRITISH

(做某事或获得成功). ◆ *He is tipped to be the country's next foreign minister.* 人们认为他有望成为这个国家的下一任外交部长. be V-ed to-inf

3 Someone's **tip** for a race or competition is their advice on its likely result, especially to someone who wants to bet on the result. (尤指关于赛马或竞赛结果的)内部情报, 秘密消息. N-COUNT

▸tip off.

If someone **tips** you **off**, they give you information about something that has happened or is going to happen. 向(某人)透露消息, 给(某人)通风报信. ◆ *He was arrested two days later after a friend tipped off the FBI.* 一个朋友给联邦调查局通风报信, 两天后他被捕了. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

▸tip over.

If something **tips over**, it falls over or turns over. 翻倒, 掀翻. ◆ *He tipped the table over in front of him.* 他当着他的面把桌子掀翻了. *We grabbed it just as it was about to tip over.* 它快要翻倒的时候我们正好抓住了它. PHR-V-ERG; V n P; V P

▸tip up.

If something **tips up**, it moves into a sloping position with one end or side higher than the other. (使)向上斜. ◆ *We had to tip up the bed and the model was in grave danger of falling off it!* 我们得把床的一头抬高, 但模型很可能会从床上掉下来! *The aircraft leveled out, and tipped up again for its climb to 20,000 feet.* 飞机平飞, 接着又一次倾斜向上攀升至2万英尺的高度. PHR-V-ERG; V P noun; V P

'tip-off, tip-offs. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tip-off** is a piece of information or a warning that you give to someone, often privately or secretly. 情报, 密报, 密告. ◆ *The man was arrested at his home after a tip-off to police from a member of the public.* 民众中有人密报警方后, 这个人在家中被捕了. N-COUNT

-tipped /-tɪpt/.

-tipped combines with nouns to form adjectives that describe something as having a tip made of a particular substance or covered with a particular material. (与名词连用构成形容词)尖端由…制成的, 尖端覆盖有…的. ◆ *...poison-tipped arrows.* 箭头有毒的箭. COMB

tip·ple /ˈtɪpəl/ **tipples.**

A person's **tipple** is the alcoholic drink that they usually drink. (某人)常喝的酒. ◆ *My favourite tipple is a glass of port.* 我爱来一杯波尔图葡萄酒. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

tip·ster /ˈtɪpstə/ **tipsters.**

A **tipster** is someone who tells you, usually in exchange for money, which horses they think will win particular races, so that you can bet money on the horses. (通常指收取报酬的提供赛马内幕消息的)情报贩子. N-COUNT

tip·sy /ˈtɪpsi/.

If someone is **tipsy**, they are slightly drunk. 微醉的, 略有醉意的. ADJ-GRADED

tip·toe /ˈtɪptəʊ/ **tiptoes, tiptoeing, tiptoed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **tiptoe** somewhere, you walk there very quietly without putting your heels on the floor when you walk. 踮着脚走, 蹑手蹑脚地走. ◆ *She slipped out of bed and tiptoed to the window.* 她悄悄地溜下床, 踮着脚走到窗前. VB; V prep/adv; Also V

2 If you do something **on tiptoe** or **on tiptoes**, you do it standing or walking on the front part of your foot, without putting your heels on the ground. 踮着脚, 踮起脚, 蹑手蹑脚地. PHR

,tip-'top; 又拼作 **tiptop.**

You can use **tip-top** to indicate that something is extremely good. 头等的, 第一流的, 顶呱呱的. ◆ *Her hair was thick, glossy and in tip-top condition.* 她的头发浓密、有光泽而且发质极好. ADJ DATED, INFORMAL

ti·rade /taɪˈreɪd/ **tirades.**

A **tirade** is a long angry speech in which someone criticizes something or someone. (长篇的)抨击性演说. N-COUNT

tire /taɪə/ **tires, tiring, tired.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **tires** you or you **tire**, you feel that you have used a lot of energy and you want to rest or sleep. 使疲倦, 使劳累; 感到疲劳, 感到劳累. ◆ *If driving tires you, take the train.* 如果开车让你觉得累, 坐火车好了. V-ERG. V; V n

2 If you **tire of** something, you no longer wish to do it, because you have become bored of it or unhappy with it. 厌倦, 厌烦. VB. V of n/-ing. no passive

3 ➡ 见 **tyre**.

▸tire out.

If something **tires** you **out**, it makes you exhausted. 使(某人)彻底累垮, 使(某人)筋疲力尽. ◆ *His objective was to tire out the climbers.* 他的目标是将这些登山运动员累垮. PHR-V. V n P; V P noun

◢ **tired out** ◆ *He was obviously tired out.* 他显然累得不行了. ADJ

tired /taɪəd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you are **tired**, you feel that you want to rest or sleep. 疲劳的, 累的. ◢ **tired·ness** ◆ *He had to cancel some engagements because of tiredness.* 因为疲劳, 他不得不取消一些预约. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 You can describe a part of your body as **tired** if it looks or feels as if you need to rest it or to sleep. (指身体某部位)需要休息的, 疲惫的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you are **tired of** something, you do not want it to continue because you are bored of it or unhappy with it. 厌倦的, 厌烦的. ◆ *I was tired of being a bookkeeper.* 我当簿记员已经厌烦了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n/-ing

4 If you describe something as **tired**, you are critical of it because you have heard it or seen it many times. (某事因多次被听见或看见而)陈旧的, 老套的, 枯燥无味的. ◆ *I didn't want to hear another one of his tired excuses.* 我不想听他的又一个老掉牙的借口. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

tire·less /ˈtaɪələs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or their efforts as **tireless**, you approve of the fact that they put a lot of hard work into something, and refuse to give up or take a rest. (指人或其努力)不知疲倦的, 孜孜不倦的. ◢ **tire·less·ly** ◆ *He worked tirelessly for the cause of health and safety.* 他孜孜不倦地为健康和安全事业工作. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS; ADV-GRADED. ADV with v

tire·some /ˈtaɪəsəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or something as **tiresome**, you mean that you find them irritating or boring. 令人厌烦的, 讨厌的. ADJ-GRADED

tir·ing /ˈtaɪərɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **tiring**, you mean that it makes you tired so that you want to rest or sleep. 累人的, 引起疲劳的. ADJ-GRADED

tis·sue /ˈtɪʃuː, ˈtɪsjuː/ **tissues.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 In animals and plants, **tissue** consists of cells that are similar to each other in appearance and that have the same function. (动植物的)组织. ◆ *...muscle tissue.* 肌肉组织. *All the cells and tissues in the body benefit from the increased intake of oxygen.* 体内所有的细胞和组织因氧的吸入量增加而受益. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

2 **Tissue** or **tissue paper** is thin paper that is used for wrapping things that are easily damaged, such as objects made of glass. (用于包装易损物品的)薄纸, 棉纸. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **tissue** is a piece of thin soft paper that you use as a handkerchief. (作手帕用的)纸巾, 手巾纸, 餐巾纸. ◆ *...a box of tissues.* 一盒纸巾. N-COUNT

tit /tɪt/ **tits.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tit** is a small European bird that eats insects and seeds. There are several kinds of tit. 山雀. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **blue tit**.

2 A woman's **tits** are her breasts; a use which some people find offensive. (女人的)乳房, 奶子(有人认为冒犯). N-COUNT INFORMAL, RUDE

ti·tan /ˈtaɪtən/ **titans.**

If you describe someone as a **titan** of a particular field, you mean that they are very important and powerful or successful in that field. 巨人, 泰斗, 巨擘, 大师(指某领域内非常重要或很成功的人). ◆ *...the country's two richest business titans.* 这个国家两位最富有的商业巨子. N-COUNT

ti·tan·ic /taɪˈtænɪk/.

If you describe something as **titanic**, you mean that it is very big or important, and usually that it involves very powerful ADJ

forces. 巨大的, 庞大的, 强大的, 巨人般的. ❖ *The world had witnessed a titanic struggle between two visions of the future.* 世界目睹了两种未来观之间的一场大搏斗.

ti·ta·nium /taɪˈteɪniəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Titanium is a strong white metal used in making lightweight alloys. 钛(一种坚硬的白色金属, 用于制造轻质合金). N-UNCOUNT

tit·bit /ˈtɪtbɪt/ **titbits.** [美]作 **tidbit**.

1 You can refer to a small piece of information about someone's private affairs as a **titbit**, especially when it is interesting and shocking. (关于某人私事的)趣闻, 逸闻, 花边新闻. N-COUNT

2 A **titbit** is a small delicious piece of food. 少量的精美食品, 珍馐. N-COUNT

ˌtit-for-ˈtat.

A **tit-for-tat** action is one where someone takes revenge on another person for what they have done by doing something similar to them. (举动)针锋相对的, 以牙还牙的. ❖ *The two countries have each expelled another diplomat following a round of tit-for-tat expulsions.* 这两个国家在经过一个回合针锋相对的互逐外交官之后又相互驱逐了一名外交官. ADJ

tithe /taɪð/ **tithes.**

A **tithe** is a fixed amount of money or goods that is given regularly in order to support a church, a priest, or a charity. (为资助教会、牧师或慈善机构而定期缴纳的)什一税. N-COUNT

tit·il·late /ˈtɪtɪleɪt/ **titillates, titillating, titillated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If something **titillates** someone, it pleases and excites them, especially in a sexual way. 使愉悦, 使兴奋 (尤指使获得性兴奋). VB V n ◢ **tit·il·lat·ing** ❖ *...deliberately titillating lyrics.* 刻意撩拨情欲的歌词. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tit·il·la·tion** /ˌtɪtɪˈleɪʃən/ ❖ *People buy sex manuals for titillation.* 人们购买性手册是出于性挑逗的考虑. N-UNCOUNT

ti·tle /ˈtaɪtəl/ **titles, titling, titled.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **title** of a book, play, film, or piece of music is its name. (书籍、戏剧、电影或乐曲的)名称, 题目. N-COUNT

2 When a writer, composer, or artist **titles** a work, they give it a title. (作家、作曲家或艺术家)给(作品)取名, 命名. VB ❖ *Pirandello titled his play 'Six Characters in Search of an Author'.* 皮兰德娄给他的剧本取名为《寻找作者的六个人物》. V n n *The single is titled 'White Love'.* 这张单曲唱片取名为《白色之恋》. be V-ed n ◢ **-titled** ❖ *...his aptly titled autobiography, 'Life is Meeting'.* 他那部名字很恰当的叫做《生命即是相逢》的自传. COMB

3 Publishers and booksellers often refer to books or periodicals as **titles**. (出版界用语)书刊, 书目, 书种. ❖ *It has become the biggest publisher of new poetry in Britain, with 50 new titles a year.* 它已成为英国最大的新诗出版社, 每年出版50种新诗集. N-COUNT

4 Someone's **title** is a word such as 'Lord', 'Mrs', or 'Doctor', that is used before their name in order to show their status or profession. (用于姓名前表示身份或职业的)头衔, 称呼, 称号. N-COUNT

5 Someone's **title** is a name that describes their job or status in an organization. (机构中的)官职, 名衔. ❖ *He was given the title of deputy prime minister.* 他被任命为副总理之职. N-COUNT

6 In sports competitions, a **title** is the position of champion. Usually a person keeps a title until someone else defeats them. (体育比赛的)冠军头衔. N-COUNT

ti·tled /ˈtaɪtəld/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Someone who is **titled** has a name such as 'Lady', 'Sir', or 'Princess' before their name showing that they are a member of the aristocracy. 有贵族头衔的, 有爵位的. ADJ

ˈtitle-holder, title-holders; 又拼作 **title holder**.

The **title-holder** is the person who holds the position of champion in a sports competition that is held regularly. (体育比赛中的)冠军保持者. N-COUNT

ˌtitle ˈrole, title roles.

The **title role** in a play or film is the role referred to in the name of the play or film. (指戏剧或电影中被用作剧名或片名的)剧名角色; 片名角色; 主角. ❖ *My novel 'The Rector's Wife' is being adapted for TV, with Lindsay Duncan in the title role.* 我的小说《教区长的妻子》被改编成电视剧, 由林赛·邓肯担任主角. N-COUNT the N

ˈtitle track, title tracks. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **title track** on a CD, record, or tape is a song or piece of music that has the same title as the CD, record, or tape. (指光盘、唱片或录音带的)主题歌曲, 标题音乐. N-COUNT

tit·ter /ˈtɪtə/ **titters, tittering, tittered.**

If someone **titters**, they give a short nervous laugh, especially when they are embarrassed about something. (尤指因尴尬而)不安地一笑, 干笑. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Mollie gave an uneasy little titter.* 莫莉很不自在地干笑了一下. N-COUNT

◢ **tit·ter·ing** ❖ *There was nervous tittering in the studio audience.* 演播室里的观众紧张不安地笑了. N-UNCOUNT

tittle-tattle /ˈtɪtəl tætəl/.

If you refer to something that a group of people talk about as **tittle-tattle**, you mean that you disapprove of it because it is trivial gossip, and there is no real evidence that it is true. 闲聊, 闲言碎语. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

titu·lar /ˈtɪtʃʊlə/.

A **titular** job or position has a name that makes it seem important, although the person who has it is not really important or powerful. 有名无实的, 名义上的, 徒具虚名的. ❖ *He is titular head, and merely signs laws occasionally.* 他是名义上的领导人, 只是偶尔签署一些法令. ADJ ADJ n

tiz·zy /ˈtɪzi/.

If you get **in a tizzy** or **into a tizzy**, you get excited, worried, or nervous about something, especially something that is not important. (尤指为一些并不重要的事而)激动, 慌乱, 紧张. PHR INFORMAL

ˈT-junction, T-junctions.

If you arrive at a **T-junction**, the road that you are on ends at right angles to another road, so that you have to turn either left or right to continue. 丁字路口. N-COUNT

TM /ˌtiː ˈem/.

TM is a written abbreviation for **trademark**. trademark的缩写形式.

TNT /ˌtiː en ˈtiː/.

TNT is a powerful explosive substance; an abbreviation for 'trinitrotoluene'. 梯恩梯(一种烈性炸药). trinitrotoluene (三硝基甲苯)的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

to 1 preposition and adverb uses 介词和副词用法

to. Usually pronounced /tə/ before a consonant and /tʊ/ before a vowel, but pronounced /tuː/ when you are emphasizing it. 在辅音前一般发音为 /tə/, 元音前发音为 /tʊ/, 但强调时发音为 /tuː/. ♦♦♦♦♦

In addition to the uses shown below, **to** is used after some verbs, nouns, and adjectives in order to introduce extra information, and in phrasal verbs such as 'see to' and 'come to'. It is also used with some verbs that have two objects in order to introduce the second object. 除下面列出的用法外, to用在一些动词、名词和形容词后引入额外的信息; 且用于如see to和come to等短语动词中. 同时还与一些双宾语动词连用引入第二个宾语.

1 You use **to** when indicating the place that someone or something visits, moves towards, or points at. (表示目的地)向, 朝, 到, 往. ❖ *Ramsay made a second visit to Italy.* 拉姆齐第二次到意大利访问. *She went to the window and looked out.* 她走到窗旁向外张望. *He pointed to a chair, signalling for her to sit.* 他指着一把椅子, 示意她坐下. PREP

2 If you go **to** an event, you go where it is taking place. 到(活动举行的地点). ❖ *We went to a party at the leisure centre.* 我们参加了在休闲中心举办的一个聚会. *He came to dinner.* 他来赴宴了. PREP

3 If someone goes from place **to** place or from job **to** job, they go to several places, or work in several jobs, and spend only a short time in each one. (表示变换之快)到. PREP

4 If someone moves **to and fro**, they move repeatedly from one place to another and back again, or from side to side. 反复地, 来回地. PHR

➡ 又见 **to-ing and fro-ing**.

5 If something is attached **to** something larger or fixed **to** it, the two things are joined together. (表示关系)(连接)上; (附属)于. ◆ *There was a piece of cloth tied to the dog's collar.* 这条狗的项圈上系着一块布. PREP

6 You use **to** when indicating the position of something. For example, if something is **to** your left, it is nearer your left side than your right side. (表示某物的位置)位于. ◆ *Atlanta was only an hour's drive to the north.* 亚特兰大位于北面仅一个小时的车程. PREP

7 When you give something **to** someone, they receive it. (表示给予)给. ◆ *Firms should be allowed to offer jobs to the long-term unemployed at a lower wage.* 应该允许公司以较低工资给那些长期失业的人提供工作. PREP

8 You use **to** to indicate who or what an action or a feeling is directed towards. (表示对象)对, 于. ◆ *...troops loyal to the government.* 忠于政府的部队. *I have had to pay for repairs to the house.* 我必须为屋子的维修付钱. PREP

9 You use **to** with certain nouns and adjectives to show that a following noun is related to them. (与某些名词和形容词连用, 表示关联)对, 对于, 关于. ◆ *Marriage is not the answer to everything.* 婚姻并不是一切问题的解决方法. *She was very sympathetic to the problems of adult students.* 她非常同情成人学生的问题. PREP

10 If you say something **to** someone, you want that person to listen and understand what you are saying. (表示说话的对象)对, 向. ◆ *I'm going to have to explain to them that I can't pay them.* 我将不得不向他们解释我无法付钱给他们. PREP

11 You use **to** when indicating someone's reaction to something or someone's feelings about a situation or event. For example, if you say that something happens **to** someone's relief, you mean that they are relieved when it happens. (表示某人对某事或某情形的反应或感觉)令, 使. ◆ *To his surprise, the bedroom door was locked.* 令他惊讶的是, 卧室的门被锁住了. PREP

12 You use **to** when indicating the person whose opinion you are stating. (表示依据)在...看来, 据...认为. ◆ *It was clear to me that he respected his boss.* 在我看来, 他尊重老板这一点是很明显的. *Everyone seemed to her to be amazingly kind.* 在她看来, 每个人都出奇地和蔼. PREP

➼ 又见 **according to**.

13 You use **to** when indicating what something or someone is becoming, or the state or situation that they are progressing towards. (表示性质、状态等的变化)趋于, 到, 直到. ◆ *...an old ranch house that has been converted to a nature centre.* 一处已被改成自然保护中心的牧场老屋. *...a return to active politics.* 重返活跃的政坛. PREP

14 **To** can be used as a way of introducing the person or organization you are employed by, when you perform some service for them. (表示雇用关系)为...工作. ◆ *He was an official interpreter to the government of Nepal.* 他是尼泊尔政府的官方翻译. PREP

15 You use **to** to indicate that something happens until the time or amount mentioned is reached. (表示时间或数量)至、达到. ◆ *From 1977 to 1985 the United States gross national product grew 21 percent.* 从1977年到1985年、美国国民生产总值增长了21%. *The annual rate of inflation in Britain has risen to its highest level for eight years.* 英国的年通货膨胀率已升至八年来的最高点. PREP

16 You use **to** when indicating the last thing in a range of things, usually when you are giving two extreme examples. (表示范围)到. ◆ *I read everything from fiction to history and science.* 我什么都读, 从小说到历史和科学. PREP

17 You use **to** when you are stating a time which is less than thirty minutes before an hour. For example, if it is 'five **to** eight', it is five minutes before eight o'clock. (表示时刻)在...之前, 不到. PREP

18 You use **to** when giving ratios and rates. (表示比例关系)每, 比. ◆ *...engines that can run at 60 miles to the gallon.* 每加仑汽油能跑60英里的发动机. *...a mixture of one part milk to two parts water.* 奶和水的比例为1:2的混合物. PREP

19 You use **to** when indicating that two things happen at the same time. For example, if something is done **to** music, it is done at the same time as music is being played. (表示两件事同时发生时)伴随, 随着; 在...之时. ◆ *Romeo left the stage, to enthusiastic applause.* 罗密欧在热烈的欢呼声中离开了舞台. PREP

20 If you say **'There's nothing to it'**, **'There's not much to it'**, or **'That's all there is to it'**, you are emphasizing how simple you think something is. (强调事情之简单)没什么、很简单, 事情就是如此而已. CONVENTION

21 If you push or shut a door **to**, you close it but may not shut it completely. (指门)虚掩着. ◆ *He slipped out, pulling the door to.* 他溜了出去, 把门虚掩着. ADV / ADV after v

to 2 used before the base form of a verb 用于动词原形前

to Pronounced /tə/ before a consonant and /tu/ before a vowel. 在辅音前发音为 /tə/, 在元音前发音为 /tu/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **to** before the base form of a verb to form the 'to-infinitive'. You use the to-infinitive after certain verbs, nouns, and adjectives, and after words such as 'how', 'which', and 'where'. 用在动词原形前构成带to的不定式, 这种带to的不定式用于某些动词、名词和形容词以及诸如how, which和where等词之后. ◆ *The management wanted to know what I was doing there.* 管理部门想知道我正在那里干什么. *Nuclear plants are expensive to build, though cheap to operate.* 建核电站造价昂贵, 但运行却很便宜. *She did not take the judge's advice about how to do her job.* 她没有采纳法官的关于她如何做工作的建议. *The Foreign Minister is to visit China.* 这位外长将要访问中国. to inf

2 You use **to** before the base form of a verb to indicate the purpose or intention of an action. 用于动词原形前表示行为的目的、意图. ◆ *...programs set up to save animals.* 为拯救动物而制订的计划. *To help provide essential nourishment, we've put together these nutritious drinks.* 为帮助提供基本的营养, 我们已将这些营养饮品混在一起. to inf

➼ **in order to**: 见 **order**.

3 You use **to** before the base form of a verb when you are commenting on a statement that you are making, for example when saying that you are being honest or brief, or that you are summing up or giving an example. 用于动词原形前以评论将要说的话. ◆ *I'm disappointed, to be honest.* 老实说, 我很失望. *Well, to sum up, what is the message that you are trying to get across?* 好了, 归根结底, 你想表达的是什么意思? to inf

4 You use **to** before the base form of a verb in exclamations when you are emphasizing a very strong emotion, such as a desire or wish, or a regret or disappointment. 用在动词原形前表示强烈的感叹. ◆ *Oh, to think of his poor wife, standing there helpless.* 哎, 想想他那可怜的, 无助地站在那里的妻子. to inf

5 You use **to** before the base form of a verb when indicating what situation follows a particular action. 用在动词原形前表示结果. ◆ *From the garden you walk down to discover a large and beautiful lake.* 从花园往那边走, 你会看见一处美丽的大湖泊. to inf

6 You use **to** with 'too' and 'enough' in expressions like **too much to** and **old enough to**. 用于带too和enough的表达式.

➼ 见 **too** 和 **enough**.

toad /təʊd/ **toads.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **toad** is a creature which is similar to a frog but which has a drier skin and spends less time in water. 蟾蜍、癞蛤蟆. N-COUNT

toad·stool /ˈtəʊdstuːl/ **toadstools.**

A **toadstool** is a poisonous fungus. 伞菌, 毒蕈, 毒蘑菇. N-COUNT

toady /ˈtəʊdi/ **toadies, toadying, toadied.**

1 If you refer to someone as a **toady**, you disapprove of them because they flatter or are pleasant towards an important or powerful person in the hope of getting some advantage from them. 谄媚者, 阿谀奉承者, 马屁精. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 If you say that someone **is toadying** to an important or powerful person, you disapprove of them because they are flattering or being pleasant towards that person in the hope of getting some advantage from them. 谄媚, 奉承, 巴结, 拍马屁. VB V to n PRAGMATICS

T

toast /təust/ **toasts, toasting, toasted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Toast** is bread which has been cut into slices and made brown and crisp by cooking at a high temperature. 烤面包片,吐司面包. N-UNCOUNT

2 When you **toast** something such as bread, you cook it at a high temperature in a toaster or under a grill so that it becomes brown and crisp. 烤,烘(面包). VB Vn

3 When you **toast** someone or something, you drink some wine or another alcoholic drink as a symbolic gesture, in order to show your appreciation of them or to wish them success. 向…举杯祝酒;提议为…干杯. VB Vn

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Eleanor and I drank a toast to Miss Jacobs.* 我和埃莉诺向雅各布斯小姐敬了一杯酒. N-COUNT

4 If someone is **the toast of** a place, they are very popular and greatly admired there, because they have done something very successfully or well. 极受尊重的人,备受推崇的人. N-SING the N of n

toast·er /ˈtəustə/ **toasters.**

A **toaster** is a piece of electric equipment used to toast bread. 烤面包机,烤面包箱. N-COUNT

toast·master /ˈtəustmɑːstə, -mæs-/ **toastmasters.**

At a reception or formal dinner, the **toastmaster** is the person who proposes toasts and introduces the speakers. (指招待会或正式宴会上提议祝酒和介绍演讲者的)主持人. N-COUNT

to·bac·co /təˈbækəu/ **tobaccos.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Tobacco** is the dried leaves of a plant which people smoke in pipes, cigars, and cigarettes. You can also refer to pipes, cigars, and cigarettes collectively as **tobacco**. 烟叶;烟草制品的总称. ◆ *It is time to ban tobacco advertising altogether.* 该彻底禁止烟草广告了. N-VAR

2 **Tobacco** is the plant from which tobacco is obtained. 烟草. N-UNCOUNT

to·bac·co·nist /təˈbækənɪst/ **tobacconists.**

A **tobacconist** is a shopkeeper who sells things such as tobacco, cigarettes, and cigars. You can refer to a shop where these goods are sold as a **tobacconist** or a **tobacconist's**. 烟草店老板,烟草商;烟草专卖店. N-COUNT

T

to·bog·gan /təˈbɒgən/ **toboggans.**

A **toboggan** is an object that is designed to be used for travelling downhill on snow or ice. (用于滑雪或滑冰的)滑橇. N-COUNT

to·day /təˈdeɪ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **today** to refer to the day on which you are speaking or writing. (在)今天. ◆ *How are you feeling today?* 你今天感觉怎么样? ADV ADV with cl

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Today is Friday, September 14th.* 今天是星期五,9月14日. *The Prime Minister remains the main story in today's newspapers.* 首相仍然是今天报纸的主要报道对象. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the present period of history as **today**. (在)当今,(在)现今. ◆ *The United States is in a serious recession today.* 当前美国正处于严重衰退中. ADV

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the Africa of today.* 当今的非洲. N-UNCOUNT

tod·dle /ˈtɒdəl/ **toddles, toddling, toddled.**

When a child **toddles**, it walks unsteadily with short quick steps. (孩子)蹒跚行走,摇摆不定地走. ◆ *She fell while toddling around.* 她摇晃着走来走去,跌倒了. VB V V adv/prep

tod·dler /ˈtɒdlə/ **toddlers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **toddler** is a young child who has only just learnt to walk or who still walks unsteadily with small, quick steps. 初学走路的孩子,蹒跚学步的儿童. N-COUNT

to-do /tə ˈduː/.

When there is a **to-do**, people are very excited, confused, or angry about something. 吵闹,喧闹,骚动. N-SING INFORMAL

toe /təu/ **toes, toeing, toed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **toes** are the five movable parts at the end of each foot. (人的)脚趾. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

2 The **toe** of a shoe or sock is the part that covers the end of your foot. (鞋或袜的)足尖部位,脚尖部位. N-COUNT

3 If you say that someone or something **keeps** you on your **toes**, you mean that they cause you to remain alert and ready for anything that might happen. 使(某人)保持警觉. PHR

4 If you **toe the line**, you behave in the way that people in authority expect you to. 听从指挥,服从命令. ◆ *He's one of the politicians that wouldn't toe the party line.* 他不属于那种对政党路线言听计从的政治家. PHR

5 If you **tread on** someone's **toes**, you offend them by criticizing the way in which they do something or by interfering in something that is their responsibility. 冒犯(某人),得罪(某人). PHR INFORMAL

toe·cap /ˈtəukæp/ **toecaps;** 又拼作 **toe-cap.**

A **toecap** is a piece of leather or metal which is fitted over the end of a shoe or boot in order to protect or strengthen it. (鞋、靴子尖部作保护或加固用的)鞋头,外包头. N-COUNT

TOEFL /ˈtəufəl/.

TOEFL is an English language examination which is often used to evaluate the level of English of students who want to study at universities in English-speaking countries. TOEFL is an abbreviation of 'Test of English as a Foreign Language'. 托福考试(指测估那些想去英语国家大学留学学生英语水平的考试). Test of English as a Foreign Language (作为外国语的英语测试)的缩写形式. N-PROPER

toe·hold /ˈtəuhəuld/ **toeholds;** 又拼作 **toe-hold.**

If you have a **toehold** in a situation, you have managed to gain an uncertain position or a small amount of power in it, which you hope will give you the opportunity to get a better or more powerful position. (不稳定的)立足点,小的据点. ◆ *Mitsubishi Motors were anxious to get a toehold in the European market.* 三菱汽车公司急于在欧洲市场找到一个立足点. N-COUNT

toe·nail /ˈtəuneɪl/ **toenails;** 又拼作 **toe nail.**

Your **toenails** are the thin hard areas at the end of each of your toes. 脚指甲. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

toff /tɒf/ **toffs.**

If you refer to someone as a **toff**, you are saying in an unkind way that they come from the upper classes or are very rich. (贬义)阔佬,上流社会的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

tof·fee /ˈtɒfi, AM ˈtɔːfi/ **toffees.**

A **toffee** is a sticky chewy sweet that is made by boiling sugar and butter together with water. 太妃糖,脱脂糖. N-VAR

ˈtoffee-nosed.

If you say that someone is **toffee-nosed**, you disapprove of them because they have a high opinion of themselves and a low opinion of other people. 自视甚高的;看不起别人的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

tog /tɒg/ **togs.**

1 A **tog** is an official measurement that shows how warm a blanket or quilt is. 托格(毯子或被子保暖性测量单位). N-COUNT BRITISH

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ◆ *...a snug 13.5-tog winter duvet.* 一张13.5托格的冬用羽绒被. COMB

2 **Togs** are clothes, especially ones for a particular purpose. (尤指特殊用途的)衣服. ◆ *The photograph showed him wearing football togs.* 照片上的他身着足球服. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

toga /ˈtəugə/ **togas.**

A **toga** is a piece of clothing which was worn by the ancient Romans. (古罗马人穿的)托加袍. N-COUNT

to·geth·er /təˈgeðə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

In addition to the uses shown below, **together** is used in phrasal verbs such as '**piece** together' and '**pull** together'. 除以下列出的用法外,还用于 piece together 和 pull together 等短语动词中.

1 If people do something **together**, they do it with each other. 共同,一起,一块儿. ◆ *We went on long bicycle rides together.* 我们一起骑自行车长途旅行. *They all live together in a three-bedroom house.* 他们一起住在一套有三间卧室的房子里. *Together they swam to the ship.* 他们一起游向那条船. ADV

2 If things are joined **together**, they are joined with each other so that they touch or form one whole. (指连接)到一起,结合起来. ◆ *Mix the ingredients together thoroughly.* 将这些配料充分地混合. *She clasped her hands together on her lap.* 她将双手紧握在一起放在腿上. ADV ADV after v

3 If things or people are situated **together**, they are in ADV

the same place and very near to each other. 聚拢地, 紧挨着. ❖ *The trees grew close together.* 这些树紧挨着生长在一起. *Ginette and I gathered our things together.* 吉内特和我把我们的东西收在一起. ADV after v

4 If a group of people are held or kept **together**, they are united with each other in some way. 一致地; 团结地; 统一地. ❖ *He has done enough to pull the party together.* 他为这个政党的团结已经做得够多的了. *I want us all to be a happy family together.* 我希望我们大家都能团结成一个快乐的家庭. ADV / ADV after v

➾ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *We are together in the way we're looking at this situation.* 在看待这个事态的方式上我们是一致的. ADJ v-link ADJ

5 If two things happen or are done **together**, they happen or are done at the same time. 同时. ❖ *Three horses crossed the finish line together.* 三匹马同时冲过了终点线. ADV / ADV after v

6 You use **together** when you are adding two or more amounts or things to each other in order to consider a total amount or effect. 总共, 加起来. ❖ *The two main right-wing opposition parties together won 29.8 per cent.* 这两个主要的右翼反对党一共赢得了29.8%的选票. *Together they account for less than five per cent of the population.* 他们总共占全部人口的5%以下. ADV

7 If two people are **together**, they are married or having a sexual relationship with each other. (结了婚或有了性关系)在一起的. ❖ *We were together for five years.* 我们在一起有五年了. ADJ v-link ADJ, n ADJ, v n ADJ

8 If you say that two things **go together**, or that one thing **goes together** with another, you mean that they are compatible with each other or cannot be separated from each other. 相配, 协调; 一起存在, 相伴而生. ❖ *Some colours go together and some don't.* 一些颜色配起来很协调, 而另一些则不然. *Poverty and illiteracy go together with high birth rates.* 贫困和文盲与高出生率相伴而存. PHR

9 You use **together with** to mention someone or something else that is also involved in an action or situation. 连同, 加上, 同时还有. ❖ *Every month we'll deliver the very best articles, together with the latest fashion and beauty news.* 每个月我们都将发表最好的文章, 同时还有最新的时尚与美容方面的新闻. PHR-PREP

10 If you describe someone as **together**, you admire them because they are very confident, organized, and know what they want. 头脑清晰的, 沉着自信的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

11 ➞ to **get** your **act together**: 见 **act**.
➞ to **put** your **heads together**: 见 **head**.

to·geth·er·ness /tə'geðənəs/.

Togetherness is a happy feeling of affection and closeness to other people, especially your friends and family. 亲密感, 亲如一家的感觉, 亲密无间. N-UNCOUNT

tog·gle /'tɒgəl/ toggles.

A **toggle** is a small rod of wood or plastic which is pushed through a loop as a fastener for a coat or bag. (衣服或袋子上的木制或塑料的)棒形纽扣. N-COUNT

toil /tɔɪl/ toils, toiling, toiled. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When people **toil**, they work very hard doing unpleasant or tiring tasks. 辛苦地工作, 费力地做事. ❖ *Workers toiled long hours.* 工人们长时间地苦干. *Writing all night, she toiled at a huge novel.* 她整夜写作, 在辛苦地写着一部宏大的小说. VB V LITERARY / V n / V at/on n

➾ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Their welfare depends exclusively on their own sweat and toil.* 他们的福祉只有依靠他们自己的汗水和辛劳来换取. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **toil** somewhere, you move there slowly and with difficulty, usually because you are very tired. (常指因非常劳累而)跋涉, 艰难地行进. ❖ *Arnold had his head down, gasping as he toiled up the hill.* 阿诺德低着头, 喘着粗气, 艰难地向山上走. VB LITERARY V prep/adv

toi·let /'tɔɪlət/ toilets. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **toilet** is a bathroom fixture which you use when you want to get rid of urine or faeces from your body. 马桶, 便桶. N-COUNT

2 A **toilet** is a room in a house or public building that contains a toilet. 厕所, 卫生间, 洗手间. 见插图条 **house and flat**. N-COUNT

3 You can say that someone **goes to the toilet** to mean that they urinate or defecate. 上厕所, 上洗手间. PHR

'toilet paper.

Toilet paper is thin absorbent paper that people use to clean themselves after they have got rid of urine or faeces from their body. 卫生纸, 手纸. N-UNCOUNT

toi·let·ries /'tɔɪlətriz/.

Toiletries are things that you use when washing or taking care of your body, for example soap, deodorant, and toothpaste. (指香皂、空气清香剂、牙膏等)盥洗用品. N-PLURAL

'toilet roll, toilet rolls.

A **toilet roll** is a long narrow strip of toilet paper that is wound around a small cardboard tube. 卷筒纸, 卫生卷纸. N-VAR

,to-ing and 'fro-ing.

If you say that there is a lot of **to-ing and fro-ing**, you mean that the same actions or movements or the same arguments are being repeated many times. 来来回回, 往复, 反复. N-UNCOUNT

to·ken /'təukən/ tokens. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **token** to describe things or actions which are small and insignificant but are meant to show particular intentions or feelings, which may or may not be sincere. 象征性的; 装样子的; 敷衍的. ❖ *This may seem a token gesture but at least it's a step in the right direction.* 这看起来似乎只是装装样子, 但至少它是朝正确方向迈出的一步. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **token** is a piece of paper or card that can be exchanged for goods, either in a particular shop or as part of a special promotional offer. (可兑换商品的)礼券, 代用券, 赠券. ❖ *...£10 book tokens.* 价值10镑的购书券. N-COUNT

3 A **token** is a round flat piece of metal or plastic that is sometimes used instead of money. (金属或塑料的圆形物)代币. ❖ *Some of the older telephones still only accept tokens.* 一些老式的电话仍然只接受代币. N-COUNT

4 If you give something to someone or do something for them as a **token** of your feelings, you give it or do it as a way of expressing those feelings. 表示; 标志. N-COUNT

5 You use **by the same token** to introduce a statement that you think is true for the same reasons that were given for a previous statement. 出于同样原因; 同样地. ❖ *If you give up exercise, your muscles shrink and fat increases. By the same token, if you expend more energy you will lose fat.* 如果你放弃锻炼, 你的肌肉会萎缩, 脂肪会增加. 出于同样道理, 如果你消耗更多的能量, 脂肪就会减少了. PHR PRAGMATICS

to·ken·ism /'təukənɪzəm/.

If you refer to an action as **tokenism**, you disapprove of it because you think it is just done for effect, to show a particular intention or to impress a particular type of person. (指行为)表面文章, 装饰门面, 门面主义. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

told /təuld/.

1 **Told** is the past tense and past participle of **tell**. tell的过去式和过去分词.

2 You can use **all told** to introduce or follow a summary, generalization, or total. 总之; 合计, 一共. ❖ *All told there were 104 people on the payroll.* 薪水册上总计有104人. PHR PRAGMATICS

tol·er·able /'tɒlərəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **tolerable**, you mean that it is bearable, even though it is unpleasant or painful. (令人难受或痛苦的事情)可容忍的, 可忍受的. ◢ **tol·er·ably** /'tɒlərəbli/ ❖ *Their captors treated them tolerably well.* 劫持者对他们还算过得去. ADJ-GRADED / ADV

2 If you describe something as **tolerable**, you mean that it is fairly good and reasonably satisfactory, but not of the highest quality or standard. 尚可以的, 还不错的, 马马虎虎的. ◢ **tolerably** ❖ *He can see tolerably well and he can read.* 他视力还不错, 还能够阅读. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL / ADV-GRADED

tol·er·ance /'tɒlərəns/ tolerances. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Tolerance** is the quality of allowing other people to say and do as they like, even if you do not agree or approve N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

T

of it; used showing approval. 宽容，容忍. ◢ **tol·er·ant** ADJ-GRADED ◆ *...more tolerant attitudes to unmarried couples having children.* 对未婚先育的夫妇更宽容的态度. ◢ **tolerantly** ADV-GRADED ◆ *She had listened tolerantly to his jumbled account.* 她耐心地倾听了他杂乱无章的叙述.

2 **Tolerance** is the ability to bear or survive something painful or unpleasant. 忍耐力，忍受力. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **tolerant** ADJ-GRADED ◆ *...plants which are more tolerant of dry conditions.* 更耐旱的植物.

3 If someone or something has a **tolerance to** a substance, they are exposed to it so often that it does not have very much effect on them. (对某种物质的)耐受性. N-VAR with supp ◢ **tolerant** ADJ-GRADED ◆ *Physical dependence occurs when a person's body becomes tolerant to a drug.* 当人的身体对药物产生耐药性后，身体依赖性就会出现.

tol·er·ate /ˈtɒləreɪt/ **tolerates, tolerating, tolerated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **tolerate** a situation or person, you accept them although you do not particularly like them. 宽容，容忍. VB V n ◢ **tol·era·tion** /ˌtɒləˈreɪʃən/. N-UNCOUNT ◆ *...his views on religious toleration, education, and politics.* 他在宗教宽容、教育以及政治方面的观点.

2 If you can **tolerate** something unpleasant or painful, you are able to bear it. 忍受(痛苦等). VB: V n

toll /təʊl/ **tolls, tolling, tolled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When a bell **tolls**, it rings slowly and repeatedly, often as a sign that someone has died. (钟，尤指丧钟、缓慢而重复地)鸣响；敲响(钟). V-ERG: V ◆ *The pilgrims tolled the bell.* 朝圣者敲响了钟. V n

2 A **toll** is a small sum of money that you have to pay in order to use a particular bridge or road. 通行费，过桥费，过路费. N-COUNT

3 A **toll** is a total number of deaths, accidents, or disasters that occur in a particular period of time. 死亡人数；意外或灾祸次数. N-COUNT JOURNALISM ◆ *...the second highest annual murder toll in that city's history.* 那个城市历史上第二高的年度凶杀死亡率. ➤ 又见 **death toll**.

4 If you say that something **takes** its **toll** or **takes a heavy toll**, you mean that it has a bad effect on something or someone, or causes a lot of suffering. 造成重大损失(或危害). PHR ◆ *Winter takes its toll on your health.* 冬天对你的健康不利.

ˌtoll-ˈfree.

A **toll-free** telephone number is one which you can dial without having to pay for the call. The usual British word is **freefone**. (电话号码)免费的. [英]一般作 freefone. ADJ AMERICAN ➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ADV ◆ *Call our customer-service staff toll-free.* 请拨打我们顾客服务人员的免费电话. ADV after v

ˈtoll road, toll roads.

A **toll road** is a road which people have to pay to drive on. 收费道路，收费公路. N-COUNT BRITISH

tom /tɒm/ **toms.**

A **tom** is a male cat. 雄猫，公猫. N-COUNT

toma·hawk /ˈtɒməhɔːk/ **tomahawks.**

A **tomahawk** is a small light axe, traditionally used by Native Americans. (印第安人的)战斧. N-COUNT

to·ma·to /təˈmɑːtəʊ, AM -ˈmeɪ-/ **tomatoes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Tomatoes are small, soft, red fruit that you can eat raw in salads or cooked as a vegetable. 西红柿，番茄. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-VAR

tomb /tuːm/ **tombs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tomb** is a large grave that is above ground and that usually has a sculpture or other decoration on it. 坟墓，墓，坟，冢. N-COUNT

tom·boy /ˈtɒmbɔɪ/ **tomboys.**

If you say that a girl is a **tomboy**, you mean that she likes playing rough or noisy games, or doing things that were traditionally considered to be things that boys enjoy. 男孩子气的女孩；假小子. N-COUNT

tomb·stone /ˈtuːmstəʊn/ **tombstones.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tombstone** is a large stone with words carved into it, which is placed on a grave. 墓石，墓碑. N-COUNT

ˈtom cat, tomcats; 又拼作 **tomcat.**

A **tom cat** is a male cat. 雄猫，公猫. N-COUNT

tome /təʊm/ **tomes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tome** is a very large, heavy book. 巨著，大部头书，大本书. N-COUNT

tom·fool·ery /tɒmˈfuːləri/.

Tomfoolery is playful behaviour, usually of a rather silly, noisy, or rough kind. 愚蠢之举；粗野之举. N-UNCOUNT

to·mor·row /təˈmɒrəʊ, AM -ˈmɔːr-/ **tomorrows.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **tomorrow** to refer to the day after today. (在)明天，(在)明日. ADV ◆ *The first official results will be announced tomorrow.* 第一批官方结果将于明天公布. ADV with cl ➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Tomorrow is her thirteenth birthday.* 明天是她13岁生日. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the future, especially the near future, as **tomorrow**. (尤指不远的)未来，将来. ADV ◆ *What is education going to look like tomorrow?* 未来的教育将会怎样? ADV with cl ➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...tomorrow's computer industry.* 未来的电脑业. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

ton /tʌn/ **tons.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **ton** is a unit of weight that is equal to 2,240 pounds in Britain and to 2,000 pounds in the United States. 吨(重量单位，在英国相当于2,240磅，在美国相当于2,000磅). N-COUNT num N

2 A **ton** is the same as a **tonne**. 同 tonne. N-COUNT

3 If you say that something **weighs a ton**, you mean that it is extremely heavy. 极重，重得不得了. PHR INFORMAL

tone /təʊn/ **tones, toning, toned.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **tone** of a sound is its particular quality. 音质，音色. N-COUNT with supp ◆ *Cross could hear him speaking in low tones to Sarah.* 克罗斯可以听见他在低声和莎拉说话. *...the clear tone of the bell.* 清脆的钟声. ◢ **to·nal** /ˈtəʊnəl/. ADJ ◆ *She found it easy to copy a voice, a tonal quality.* 她发现模仿别人的声音很容易，就是音质的问题. ◢ **-toned** COMB ◆ *...a beautiful silver-toned voice.* 银铃般美妙的声音.

2 Someone's **tone** is a quality in their voice which shows what they are feeling or thinking. 腔调，语气、口吻. N-COUNT ◆ *I still didn't like his tone of voice.* 我仍然不喜欢他说话的腔调. *Her tone implied that her patience was limited.* 她的语气表明她的耐心是有限的.

3 The **tone** of a speech or piece of writing is its style and the opinions or ideas expressed in it. (指演说或作品的)风格，基调，调子. N-SING also in N ◆ *The spokesman said the tone of the letter was very friendly.* 发言人说那封信的调子非常友好. *His comments to reporters were conciliatory in tone.* 他在记者前所作的评论的基调是和解性的.

4 **The tone** of a place or an event is its general atmosphere. (指某地方或事件的)气氛. N-SING: the N ◆ *The service desk at the entrance, with its friendly, helpful and efficient staff, sets the tone for the rest of the store.* 入口处的服务台及职员的友好、有用和有效的服务为商场的其他地方营造了气氛.

5 If you say that something **lowers the tone** of a place or event, you mean that it is not appropriate and makes the place or event seem less respectable. 降低...的格调；破坏...的气氛. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 The **tone** of someone's body, especially their muscles, is its degree of firmness and strength. (身体，尤指肌肉的)结实，强壮. N-UNCOUNT ◆ *...stretch exercises that aim to improve muscle tone.* 旨在使肌肉更结实的伸展运动.

7 Something that **tones** your body makes it firm and strong. 使(身体)更结实；使(身体)更强壮. VB: V n ➪ **Tone up** means the same as **tone**. 义同 tone. PHR-VB ◆ *A quick walk round the block would tone you up more.* 绕着街区快步走走会使你更健壮. V P noun V n P

8 A **tone** is one of the lighter, darker, or brighter shades of the same colour. (同一种颜色的)色彩层次，色彩明暗效果，色调. N-COUNT also in N ◢ **tonal** ADJ ◆ *Indigo and violet bring a tonal richness to these outfits.* 靛青和紫色丰富了这些服装的色调. ◢ **-toned** COMB ◆ *...soft, pastel-toned drawings.* 柔和的淡彩画.

9 A **tone** is one of the sounds that you hear when you are using a telephone. (指使用电话时听到的)电话讯号. N-SING ◆ *They phoned at the same time, and got the engaged tone.* 他们同时拨打电话，结果听到的是忙音.

10 A **tone** is a difference in pitch between two musical notes equal to two semitones. (音乐的)全音(相当于两个半音程). N-COUNT

▸tone down.

1 If you **tone down** something that you have written or said, you make it less forceful, severe, or offensive. 降低...的调子; 使缓和. ❖ *We have had to ask the agency and their client to tone their ads down.* 我们不得不请求代理公司以及他们的委托人降低广告的调子. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If you **tone down** a colour or a flavour, you make it less bright or strong. 使(颜色)柔和; 使(味道)变淡. ❖ *He was asked to tone down the spices and garlic in his recipes.* 他被要求在烹饪中少用香料和大蒜. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸tone up.

➸ 见 tone **8**.

,tone-'deaf.

If you say that someone is **tone-deaf**, you mean that they cannot sing in tune or recognize different tunes. 不能分辨音调的, 音盲的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

tone·less /ˈtəʊnləs/.

A **toneless** voice is dull and does not express any feeling. (指声音)单调的, 平板的. ◢ **tone·less·ly** ❖ *'That's most kind of him,' Eleanor said tonelessly.* '他真是很仁慈.' 埃莉诺呆板地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v

ton·er /ˈtəʊnə/ **toners.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **toner** is a substance which you can put on your skin to make it less oily. 爽身粉. N-VAR

tongs /tɒŋz, AM tɔːŋz/.

Tongs are a tool that you use to grip and pick up objects that you do not want to touch. They consist of two long narrow pieces of metal joined together at one end. 钳子, 夹子. N-PLURAL also a pair of N

tongue /tʌŋ/ **tongues.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Your **tongue** is the soft movable part inside your mouth which you use for tasting, licking, and speaking. 舌, 舌头. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

2 You can use **tongue** to refer to the kind of things that a person says. 话, 话语. ❖ *...her sharp wit and quick tongue.* 她机敏的才智和伶俐的话语. *She had a nasty tongue, but I liked her.* 她说话粗鲁, 但我喜欢她. N-COUNT

3 A **tongue** is a language. (一种)语言. ❖ *The French feel passionately about their native tongue.* 法国人很热爱他们本国的语言. N-COUNT LITERARY

➸ 又见 **mother tongue**.

4 A **tongue-in-cheek** remark or attitude is ironic and not serious, although it may seem to be serious. (指话语或态度)挖苦的, 不认真的, 言不由衷的. PHR

5 If you **hold** your **tongue**, you do not say anything even though you might want to or be expected to, because it is the wrong time to say it. 保持缄默, 一言不发. PHR

6 If you say that you can not **get** your **tongue round** a word or phrase, you mean that you find it very difficult to pronounce. (不能)正确发出(单词或词组)的音. PHR

7 If you describe something you said as **a slip of the tongue**, you mean that you said it by mistake. 口误. PHR

8 ➸ to **bite** your **tongue**: 见 **bite**.

9 **Tongue** is the cooked tongue of an ox or sheep. It is usually eaten cold. (常作冷食的牛、羊的)口条. N-VAR

10 The **tongue** of a shoe or boot is the piece of leather which is underneath the laces. 鞋舌. N-COUNT

11 A **tongue of** something such as fire or land is a long thin piece of it. 舌状物(如火舌或狭长陆地等). N-COUNT N of n LITERARY

,tongue-in-'cheek.

➸ 见 **tongue**.

'tongue lashing, tongue lashings.

If someone gives you a **tongue lashing**, they shout at you or criticize you in a very forceful way. 痛斥、严厉责骂, 大声斥责. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'tongue-tied.

If someone is **tongue-tied**, they are unable to say anything because they feel shy or nervous. (因羞涩或紧张)结结巴巴的, 张口结舌的, 说不出话的. ADJ-GRADED

'tongue-twister, tongue-twisters; 又拼作 **tongue twister**.

A **tongue-twister** is a sentence or expression which is very difficult to say properly, especially when you try to say it quickly. An example of a tongue-twister is 'She sells seashells on the seashore'. 绕口令; 拗口的词句. N-COUNT

ton·ic /ˈtɒnɪk/ **tonics.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Tonic** or **tonic water** is a colourless fizzy drink that has a slightly bitter flavour and is often mixed with alcoholic drinks, especially gin. 奎宁水, 汤力水(一种无色带泡沫的饮料, 味稍苦, 常用来混合酒精饮料). N-VAR

➲ A glass of tonic can be referred to as a **tonic** or a **tonic water**. 一杯奎宁水. N-COUNT

2 A **tonic** is a medicine that makes you feel stronger, healthier, and less tired. 滋补剂, 补药, 补品. N-VAR

3 A **tonic** is anything that makes you feel stronger, more cheerful, or more enthusiastic. 增强力量的东西; 使人振作的东西. ❖ *Seeing Marcus at that moment was a great tonic.* 在那个时候看见马库斯太令人振奋了. N-COUNT

4 Skin **tonic** or hair **tonic** is a liquid that you put on your skin or hair in order to improve it. 护肤液; 护发液. N-VAR

to·night /təˈnaɪt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Tonight is used to refer to the evening of today or the night that follows today. (在)今晚, (在)今夜. ❖ *Tonight, I think he proved to everybody what a great player he was.* 今晚, 我想他向所有人证明了他是一个多么伟大的演奏家. *There they will stay until 11 o'clock tonight.* 今晚他们将在那里待到11点. ADV

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Tonight is the opening night of the opera.* 今晚是这部歌剧的首演. N-UNCOUNT

ton·nage /ˈtʌnɪdʒ/ **tonnages.**

1 The **tonnage** of a ship is its size or the amount of space that it has inside it for cargo. (船)排水吨位; 载重吨位. N-VAR TECHNICAL

2 **Tonnage** is the total number of tons that something weighs, or the total amount that there is of it. (指物体重量的)总吨数. N-VAR

tonne /tʌn/ **tonnes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **tonne** is a metric unit of weight that is equal to 1,000 kilograms. 公吨(合1,000千克). N-COUNT num N

ton·sil·li·tis /ˌtɒnsɪˈlaɪtɪs/.

Tonsillitis is a painful swelling of your tonsils caused by an infection. 扁桃腺炎, 扁桃体炎. N-UNCOUNT

ton·sils /ˈtɒnsɪlz/; the form **tonsil** is used as a modifier. tonsil 用作前置修饰语.

Your **tonsils** are the two small soft lumps in your throat at the back of your mouth. 扁桃腺, 扁桃体. N-PLURAL

too 1 adding something or responding 补充或回应

too /tuː/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **too** after mentioning another person, thing, or aspect that a previous statement applies to or includes. 也, 亦. ❖ *'Nice to talk to you.'—'Nice to talk to you too.'* '很高兴能和你交谈.'—'我也很高兴能与你交谈.' *'I've got a great feeling about it.'—'Me too.'* '我觉得这很了不起.'—'我觉得也是.' *Depression may be expressed physically too.* 抑郁也可以通过身体表现出来. *He doesn't want to meet me. I, too, have been afraid to talk to him.* 他不想和我见面. 我也一直害怕和他说话. ADV cl/group ADV PRAGMATICS

2 You use **too** after adding a piece of information or a comment to a statement, in order to emphasize it. (表示强调)而且, 此外. ❖ *We did learn to read, and quickly too.* 我们的确学了阅读, 而且学得很快. *'That money's mine.'—'Of course it is, and quite right too.'* '那钱是我的.'—'当然是你的, 而且一点儿没错.' *'Oh excuse me.'—'I should think so too.'* '哦, 对不起.'—'没关系, 况且我应该对不起你才是.' ADV cl/group ADV PRAGMATICS

3 You use **too** in order to emphasize in a humorous or childish way your contradiction of what someone else has said or your refusal to obey them. (以幽默或孩子气的方式表示反驳或拒绝服从)确实地, 无可否认地, 一定地. ❖ *'I'm getting a bike for my birthday.'—'You are not.'—'I am too.'* '我生日时会得到一辆自行车.'—'你不会得到的.'—'我一定会的.' ADV ADV after aux PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

too 2 indicating excess 表示过度

too /tuː/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **too** in order to indicate that there is a greater ADV

T

amount or degree of something than is desirable, necessary, or acceptable. (表示数量或程度超出了必要或可接受的范围)太, 过于. ◆ *Eggs shouldn't be kept in the fridge, it's too cold.* 鸡蛋不应该保存在冰箱里, 里面太冷了. *She was drinking too much, eating too much, having too many late nights.* 她喝得太多, 吃得太多, 熬夜也太多. *I know you need your freedom too much to stay with me.* 我知道你太需要自由了, 以至于无法和我待在一起. ADV adj/adv

2 You use **too** with a negative to make what you are saying sound less forceful or more polite or cautious. (与否定词连用, 表示缓和语气、礼貌或谨慎)太, 怎么. ◆ *Americans are never too keen to leave their beloved country.* 美国人从不怎么渴望离开他们所热爱的国家. *I wasn't too happy with what I'd written so far.* 我不太满意到目前为止我所写的东西. ADV PRAGMATICS

3 You use **too** when you want to emphasize your thanks to someone for something that they have done for you. (表示强调感谢)太. ◆ *'I'll try and get you a cake.' – 'Oh Ann, you're too kind.'* '我要试试为你弄到一块蛋糕.' — '哦, 安, 你真是太好了.' ADV ADV adj PRAGMATICS

4 You use **all too** or **only too** to emphasize that something happens to a greater extent or degree than is pleasant or desirable. (表示程度超过了理想的范围)太, 极. ◆ *She remembered it all too well.* 她记得极为清楚. *The letter spoke only too clearly of his anxiety for her.* 这封信再清楚不过地表达了他对她的担心. PHR PRAGMATICS

5 If you describe a situation as **too little too late**, you are blaming someone for not doing enough to prevent a problem and for taking action only after the problem had become very bad. 行动不力且太晚. PHR

6 ➸ **too bad**: 见 **bad**.
➸ **none too**: 见 **none**.

took /tʊk/.

Took is the past tense of **take**. take 的过去式.

tool /tu:l/ tools. ◆◆◆◇◇

T

1 A **tool** is any instrument or simple piece of equipment that you hold in your hands and use to do a particular kind of work. For example, spades, hammers, and knives are all tools. 工具(如铲子、锤子、刀子). N-COUNT
➸ 又见 **machine tool**.

2 You can refer to anything that you use for a particular purpose as a particular type of **tool**. 用作工具的东西; 手段, 办法. ◆ *Writing is a good tool for discharging overwhelming feelings.* 写作是发泄强烈情绪的一种好办法. *The video has become an invaluable teaching tool.* 视频已成为一种非常有价值的教学手段. N-COUNT

3 If you describe someone as a **tool** of a particular person, group, or ideology, you mean that they are controlled and used by that person, group, or ideology, especially to do unpleasant or dishonest things; used showing disapproval. (贬义)爪牙, 马前卒, 走狗. ◆ *He became the tool of the security services.* 他成了安全部门的爪牙. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that workers **down tools**, you mean that they stop working suddenly in order to strike or to make a protest of some kind. (为罢工或抗议而突然地)放下工具, 停工. PHR BRITISH

5 **The tools of** your **trade** or **the tools of the trade** are the skills, instruments, and other equipment that you need in order to do your job properly. 某一行业所必需的技能(工具或器具). PHR

'tool box, tool boxes.

A **tool box** is a metal or plastic box which contains general tools that you need at home, for example to do repairs in your house or car. 工具箱. N-COUNT

'tool kit, tool kits.

A **tool kit** is a special set of tools that are kept together and that are often used for a particular purpose. 成套工具. N-COUNT

toot /tu:t/ toots, tooting, tooted. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **toots** their car horn, it produces a short sound or series of sounds. 按响(汽车喇叭); (使)发出嘟嘟声. ◆ *Car horns toot as cyclists dart precariously through the traffic.* 因为骑自行车的人危险地飞驰穿插于行驶的车辆之间, 小汽车喇叭响个不停. V-ERG V n V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The driver gave me a wave and a toot.* 司机朝我挥了挥手并按了一下喇叭. N-SING

tooth /tu:θ/ teeth. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Your **teeth** are the hard white objects in your mouth and which you use for biting and chewing. 牙, 牙齿. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

2 The **teeth** of something such as a comb, saw, cog, or zip are the parts that stick out in a row on its edge. (梳子、锯子、齿轮或拉链等的)齿. N-PLURAL

3 If you say that something such as an official group or a law has **teeth**, you mean that it has power and is able to be effective. (指官方团体或法律具有的)权力, 效力, 约束力, 有效性. ◆ *The opposition argues that the new council will be unconstitutional and without teeth.* 反对派认为, 这个新的委员会将是违宪的且无效的. N-PLURAL

4 ➸ 又见 **wisdom tooth**.

5 Someone who is **armed to the teeth** is armed with a lot of weapons or with very effective weapons. 全副武装. PHR

6 If you say that someone **cut their teeth** doing a particular thing, at a particular time, or in a particular place, you mean they began their career and learned some of their skills doing that thing, at that time, or in that place. 初步涉足, 初步获得(有关的一些技能). ◆ *...director John Glen, who cut his teeth on Bond movies.* 开始涉足邦德片的约翰·格伦导演. PHR

7 If you say that something **sets** your **teeth on edge**, you mean that you find it extremely unpleasant or irritating. 令(某人)非常难受; 使(某人)恼怒. PHR

8 If you **fight tooth and nail** to do something, you do everything you can in order to achieve it. If you **fight** something **tooth and nail**, you do everything you can in order to prevent it. 全力以赴(争取); 竭尽全力(阻止). PHR

9 If you describe a task or activity as something you can **get your teeth into**, you mean that you like it because it is substantial or complex enough to hold all your interest. 专注于, 认真地去做, 潜心去做(任务或活动). PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If you do something **in the teeth of** a difficulty or danger, you do it in spite of the difficulty or danger. 不顾, 冒着(困难或危险). ◆ *I was battling my way along the promenade in the teeth of a force ten gale.* 我顶着十级大风在公共散步区奋力地走着. PHR

11 If you say that someone **is lying through** their **teeth**, you are emphasizing that they are telling lies. 撒弥天大谎, 说无耻的谎言. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 You can describe someone as **long in the tooth** if they are old or getting old. 年老的, 年迈的. ◆ *Aren't I a bit long in the tooth to start being an undergraduate?* 现在开始上大学我不显得太老了点吗? PHR INFORMAL

13 If you have **a sweet tooth**, you like sweet food very much. 爱吃甜食的. PHR

14 ➸ to **get the bit between** your **teeth**: 见 **bit**.
➸ to **gnash** one's **teeth**: 见 **gnash**.
➸ to **grit** your **teeth**: 见 **grit**.
➸ a **kick in the teeth**: 见 **kick**.
➸ **by the skin of** your **teeth**: 见 **skin**.

tooth·ache /'tu:θeɪk/.

Toothache is pain in one of your teeth. 牙痛. N-UNCOUNT

tooth·brush /'tu:θbrʌʃ/ toothbrushes. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **toothbrush** is a small brush that you use for cleaning your teeth. 牙刷. N-COUNT

tooth·less /'tu:θləs/.

1 You use **toothless** to describe a person or their smile when they have no teeth. 没有牙齿的; (微笑时)不露牙的. ADJ

2 If you describe something such as an official group or a law as **toothless**, you mean it has no real power and is not effective. (指官方团体或法律)无约束力的, 无效用的. ADJ-GRADED

tooth·paste /'tu:θpeɪst/ toothpastes. ◆◇◇◇◇

Toothpaste is a thick substance which you put on your toothbrush and use to clean your teeth. 牙膏. N-VAR

tooth·pick /'tu:θpɪk/ toothpicks.

A **toothpick** is a small stick which you use to remove food N-COUNT

from between your teeth. 牙签.

toothy /ˈtuːθi/.

A **toothy** smile is one in which a person shows a lot of teeth. (笑容)露齿的. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

top /tɒp/ **tops, topping, topped.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **top** of something is its highest point or part. 顶, 顶部, 顶端, 上端. ◆ *I waited at the top of the stairs.* 我在楼梯上端等着. *...the top of the page.* 页面上端. *Bake the biscuits for 20-25 minutes, until the tops are lightly browned.* 将饼干烤20到25分钟, 直到其表面变成淡棕色. N-COUNT

2 The **top** part of something is its highest part. The **top** thing in a series of things is the highest one. 顶端的, 最高的, 最上面的. ◆ *...the top shelf.* 最上面的搁板. *Our new flat was on the top floor.* 我们的新公寓在顶层. ADJ ADJ n

3 If one thing is **on top** of another, it is placed over it or on its highest part. 在...上面. ◆ *...the vacuum flask that was resting on top of the stove.* 放在炉子上的真空保温瓶. *Place the sliced pork fillet on top.* 把切好的猪肉片放在上面. PHR

4 If something **is topped** with something, it has that thing as its highest part. (被)盖住, (被)加盖, (被)放在...的上面. ◆ *Top the fish with the cooked leeks.* 用烹制好了的韭葱把鱼盖上. ♦ **-topped** ◆ *...the glass-topped table.* 盖有玻璃板的桌子. VB be V-ed with/by n; V n with n; COMB

5 **The top** of a place such as a street or garden is the end which is farthest away from where you usually enter it or from where you are. (街道或花园等的)尽头. ◆ *...a little shop at the top of the street.* 街道尽头处的一家小店. N-SING the N BRITISH

6 The **top** of something such as a bottle or jar is its cap or lid. (瓶或罐等的)盖. N-COUNT

7 A **top** is a piece of clothing that you wear on the upper half of your body, for example a blouse or T-shirt. 上装, 上衣. N-COUNT

8 You can use **top** to describe the highest level of a scale or measurement. (刻度或度量)最高的, 最大的. ◆ *The vehicles have a top speed of 80 kilometres per hour.* 这些车辆的最高时速为80公里. ADJ ADJ n

9 If someone is **top** of a table or league, their performance is better than that of all the other people involved. 名列前茅的, 排名第一的, 最优秀的. ◆ *He was the top student in physics.* 他在物理方面是最优秀的学生. *He stood in the subsequent by-election and came top of the poll.* 他参加了随后的补缺选举, 并在投票中领先. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The United States will be at the top of the medal table.* 美国将在奖牌榜上位居第一. N-SING

10 You can use **top** to indicate that something is the most important of a number of things, and therefore it will be dealt with first. (指事情)最优先的, 最重要的. ◆ *Cleaning up the water supply is their top priority.* 净化供水是他们最优先考虑的事项. *On arrival, a six-course meal was top of the agenda.* 到达后的第一件事就是吃上一顿六道菜的饭. ADJ

11 If someone is at the **top** of an organization or career, or if they are **on top**, they are among the most senior, important, or successful people in it. (指人在机构或职业中位于)最高层. ◆ *...his dramatic rise to the top of the military hierarchy.* 他戏剧性地升至最高军阶. N-SING

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...the top people in this company.* 这家公司的最高层人士. *So you want to be a top model.* 因此你想成为一个顶尖模特儿. ADJ ADJ n

12 If you say that someone is at **the top of the tree**, you mean that they have reached the highest level in their career or profession. (在职业或行业中居于)首位, 最高地位. PHR BRITISH

13 If someone **comes out on top**, they are more successful than their rivals in a competition or conflict. (在竞赛或争斗中)赢得胜利; 领先. PHR

14 If someone or something **tops** a list, poll, or chart, they are mentioned or chosen more times than anyone or anything else. (在投票等中)居于首位. VB: V n JOURNALISM

15 To **top** a particular amount means to be larger than that amount. (数量)超过, 高于. ◆ *Imports topped £10 billion last month.* 上个月的进口超过了100亿镑. VB V amount

16 If you **top** a story, remark, or action, you follow it with a better or more impressive one. 优于, 超越, 盖过, 胜过. ◆ *How are you going to top that?* 你打算怎样超越它? VB V n

17 You can use **tops** after mentioning a quantity, to say that it is the maximum possible. 最多, 顶多. ◆ *The publisher expected the book to sell 1,500 copies, tops.* 出版商预计这本书顶多能卖出1,500本. ADV num ADV INFORMAL

18 If you say that something **is tops** or **is the tops**, you mean that it is better or more successful than anything else. 第一流的, 最杰出的, 最优秀的, 最成功的. ◆ *Majorca and Ibiza are tops for holiday bargain-hunters in June.* 六月份, 马略卡岛和伊维萨岛是那些寻找廉价度假地的游客的首选之地. PHR INFORMAL

19 You describe something as **over the top** when you think that it is exaggerated, and therefore unacceptable. 出格的, 不当的, 过分的. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

20 You can use **on top** or **on top of** to indicate that a particular problem exists in addition to a number of other problems. 另外, 加之; 除...之外. ◆ *An extra 700 jobs are being cut on top of the 2,000 that were lost last year.* 除去年损失2,000个就业机会外, 现又有700个工作将被砍掉. PHR

21 If work or problems **get on top of** you, they make you feel depressed and helpless because they are very difficult, worrying, or excessive. (困难的、烦心的或繁重的工作)使...感到沮丧(或无助). ◆ *Things have been getting on top of me lately.* 近来我事务缠身, 非常沮丧. PHR

22 If you are **on top of** something that you are doing, you are dealing with it successfully. 对...驾轻就熟; 对...游刃有余. ◆ *...the government's inability to get on top of the situation.* 政府无力应付这种局面. PHR

23 If you say that you feel **on top of the world**, you are emphasizing that you feel extremely happy and healthy. 心满意足, 幸福到极点. PHR PRAGMATICS

24 If you say that you clean, tidy, or examine something **from top to bottom**, you are emphasizing that you do it completely and thoroughly. 从上到下; 完全地, 彻底地. PHR PRAGMATICS

25 You can use **from top to toe** to emphasize that the whole of someone's body is covered or dressed in a particular thing or type of clothing. 从头到脚, 浑身上下, 全身(被...覆盖). ◆ *They were sensibly dressed from top to toe in rain gear.* 他们很明智, 从头到脚都罩上了雨衣. PHR PRAGMATICS

26 If you shout something **at the top of** your **voice**, you shout it very loudly. 大声地, 放开嗓子 (喊、叫). PHR

27 If you say something **off the top of** your **head**, you say it without thinking much before you speak, especially because you do not have enough time. (尤指因时间不够)不假思索地; 即兴地. ◆ *It was the best I could think of off the top of my head.* 这是我即兴所能想到的最好的了. PHR

28 If someone **blows** their **top**, they become very angry about something. 大发雷霆, 大发脾气. PHR INFORMAL

29 If you **top and tail** vegetables or fruit, you cut off the top and bottom of them when you are preparing them to be eaten. (食用蔬菜或水果时)掐头去尾, 去掉...的根叶. PHR BRITISH

30 ➡ 又见 **topping**.

➡ **at the top of the heap**: 见 **heap**.

▸**top off.**

To **top off** an event or period with a particular thing means to end it in an especially satisfactory, dramatic, or annoying way by doing that thing. (以特别圆满的、戏剧性的或恼人的方式)结束, 完成. ◆ *He topped off his career with an Olympic gold medal.* 他以一枚奥运金牌圆满结束了自己的生涯. *To top it all off one of the catering staff managed to slice their finger cutting cheese.* 最后, 一个餐饮服务人员竟然在切奶酪时把手指切伤了. PHR-V V P noun; V n P

▸**top up.**

If you **top** something **up**, you make it full again when part of it has been used. (用完部分后)加满, 注满. ◆ *He topped her glass up.* 他把她的酒杯加满. PHR-V V P noun BRITISH V n P

➡ 又见 **top-up**.

to·paz /ˈtəʊpæz/ **topazes.**

A **topaz** is a precious stone, usually yellowish-brown in colour. 黄玉, 黄晶; 黄宝石. N-VAR

,top-'class; 又拼作 **top class.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Top-class means amongst the finest of its kind. 顶级的，最好的. ADJ

top·coat /'tɒpkəut/ **topcoats;** 又拼作 **top coat.**
1 A **topcoat** is a thick, warm coat. 大衣，外衣. N-COUNT
2 A **topcoat** is the final layer of paint that is put on something. **Topcoat** is the type of paint that you use for this layer. (油漆的)外涂层；用作外涂层的油漆. N-VAR

top 'dog, top dogs.
If someone or something is **top dog**, they are the best within a certain group. 优胜者，夺魁者. ❖ *London's been top dog among the musical cities these last few years.* 最近几年，伦敦成了最好的城市之一. N-COUNT, also no det, INFORMAL

,top-'drawer.
If you describe someone or something as **top-drawer**, you mean that they are of high social class or of very good quality. 最上层的、上层社会的；最优秀的，顶尖的. ADJ, DATED, INFORMAL

,top 'hat, top hats.
A **top hat** is a man's tall hat with a narrow brim. Top hats are now worn only on special occasions, for example at some weddings. 高顶大礼帽(现只用于特别场合，如一些婚礼). N-COUNT

,top-'heavy.
1 **Top-heavy** things are larger or bulkier at the top than at the bottom, and are therefore not stable. 头重脚轻的，不稳的. ❖ *...top-heavy flowers such as sunflowers.* 像向日葵那种上重下轻的花. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe a business or organization as **top-heavy**, you mean that it has too many senior managers in relation to the number of junior people or workers; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(企业或机构中)高级管理人员多于普通职员的，将多兵少的. ADJ-GRADED, PRAGMATICS

to·pi·ary /'təupiəri, AM -eri/.
Topiary is the art of cutting hedges and bushes into different shapes, for example into the shapes of birds or animals. 灌木修剪术. N-UNCOUNT

T

top·ic /'tɒpɪk/ **topics.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **topic** is a particular subject that you discuss or write about. 话题，主题，论题. ❖ *The weather is a constant topic of conversation in Britain.* 在英国，天气是一个持久不变的话题. N-COUNT

topi·cal /'tɒpɪkəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Topical is used to describe something that concerns or relates to events that are happening at the present time. 时事问题的，热门话题的，时兴话题的，时下关注的. ❖ *The sinking of the tanker has made aspects of marine pollution particularly topical.* 这艘油轮的沉没使得海洋污染方面的问题成为特别热门的话题. ◢ **topi·cal·ity** /,tɒpɪ'kælɪti/ ❖ *...all the lively topicality of first-rate journalism.* 一流杂志上所有生动的时下关注的话题. ADJ-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT

top·less /'tɒpləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a woman goes **topless**, she does not wear anything to cover her breasts. (女子)胸部裸露的，袒胸露臂的. ❖ *I wouldn't sunbathe topless.* 我不会袒胸晒日光浴的. ADJ
2 In a **topless** show or bar, the female entertainers or staff do not wear anything to cover their breasts. (女演员或酒吧女招待)袒胸的，无上装的. ADJ ADJ n

,top-'level. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **top-level** discussion or activity involves the people with the greatest amount of power and authority in an organization or country. (指讨论或活动)最高阶层的，最高级的. ❖ *...a top-level meeting of American generals.* 美国将军们的一次最高层会议. ADJ ADJ n

top·most /'tɒpməust/.
The **topmost** thing in a number of things is the one that is highest or nearest the top. 最高的，顶端的，最靠近顶部的. ❖ *...the topmost branches of a gigantic oak tree.* 一棵大橡树顶部的树枝. ADJ ADJ n

,top-'notch; 又拼作 **top notch.**
If you describe someone or something as **top-notch**, you mean that they are of a very high standard or quality. 拔尖的，顶好的. ADJ, DATED, INFORMAL

to·pog·ra·phy /tə'pɒgrəfi/ **topographies.**
The **topography** of an area is its physical shape, including its hills, valleys, and rivers. 地形，地势. ◢ **topo·graphi·cal** /,tɒpə'græfɪkəl/. N-COUNT, ADJ

top·ping /'tɒpɪŋ/ **toppings.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **topping** is food, such as cream or cheese, that is put on top of other food in order to decorate it or add to its flavour. 浇头，浇料(放在食品上作装饰或增味用的食物，如奶油、奶酪等). N-VAR
➸ 又见 top.

top·ple /'tɒpəl/ **topples, toppling, toppled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone or something **topples** somewhere, they become unsteady and fall over. (使)倾倒，(使)倒塌，(使)翻倒. ❖ *Winds and rain toppled trees and electricity lines.* 大风大雨将树和电线掀倒. V-ERG, V adv/prep, V n
➪ **Topple over** means the same as **topple**. 义同 topple. ❖ *We lost our balance and toppled over on to a table.* 我们失去了平衡，倒向一张桌子. PHR-V, V P
2 To **topple** a government or leader means to cause them to lose power. 颠覆，推翻(政府或领导人)；使垮台. ❖ *...the revolution which toppled this dictatorial regime.* 推翻这一独裁政权的革命. VB, JOURNALISM, V n

,top-'ranked.
A **top-ranked** sports player or team is the most successful in a particular sport. (运动员或运动队)第一流的，最好的. ADJ ADJ n, JOURNALISM

,top-'ranking.
A **top-ranking** person is of very high rank or status in a particular organization or field of activity. 最高级的. ❖ *...400 of Germany's top-ranking military officials.* 400名德国高级军官. ADJ ADJ n

,top-'rated.
A **top-rated** show or service is the most successful or highly regarded of its kind. (表演或服务)评价最高的. ❖ *...the top-rated American television series.* 评价最高的美国电视连续剧. ADJ ADJ n, JOURNALISM

,top 'secret; 又拼作 **top-secret.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Top secret information or activity is intended to be kept completely secret, for example in order to prevent a country's enemies from finding out about it. (情报或活动)最高机密的，绝密的. ❖ *...a top-secret mission.* 一次绝密任务. ADJ

top·side /'tɒpsaɪd/ **topsides.**
1 **Topside** is a joint of beef that is cut from the upper part of the leg. It is usually cooked by roasting. 牛大腿肉(常作烤食用). N-UNCOUNT, BRITISH
2 The **topside** or **topsides** of a ship or boat are the top deck or the parts which you can see above the water. (船的)干舷，水线以上的船舷. N-COUNT, TECHNICAL

top·soil /'tɒpsɔɪl/.
Topsoil is the layer of soil nearest the surface of the ground. 上层土，表层土. N-UNCOUNT

topsy-turvy /,tɒpsi 'tɜːvi/.
Something that is **topsy-turvy** is in a confused or disorganized state. 混乱的，一团糟的，乱七八糟的. ❖ *The world has turned topsy-turvy.* 世界已变得乱七八糟了. ADJ, INFORMAL

'top-up, top-ups. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **top-up** is another serving of a drink in the same glass that you have just used. (重新斟满杯子的)添加饮料，添酒. ❖ *Anyone ready for a top-up?* 有谁需要添酒? N-COUNT, BRITISH
2 A **top-up** loan or payment is added to an amount of money in order to bring it up to a required level. (贷款或付款)追加的. ADJ ADJ n, BRITISH

torch /tɔːtʃ/ **torches, torching, torched.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **torch** is a small, battery-powered electric light which you can carry in your hand. The usual American word is **flashlight**. 手电筒. [美]一般作 flashlight. N-COUNT, BRITISH
2 A **torch** is a long stick with burning material at one end, used to provide light or to set things on fire. (用于照明或点火的)火把，火炬. ❖ *...a torch-lit march for peace.* 一次火炬和平游行. N-COUNT
3 A **torch** is a device that uses a hot flame for a task such as welding or cutting metal. (用于焊接或切割金属等的)吹 N-COUNT, supp N

管，喷灯，焊炬.
➡ 又见 **blowtorch**.

4 If you say that someone is **carrying the torch** of a particular belief or movement, you mean that they are working hard to ensure that it is not forgotten and continues to grow stronger. 传递火炬(表示为某种信仰或运动继续奋斗). PHR

5 If someone **torches** a building or vehicle, they set fire to it deliberately. 纵火焚烧，放火烧. ◆ *Cars and trucks have been torched, bottles and bricks thrown.* 有人纵火焚烧了小汽车和货车，还投掷瓶子和砖头. VB: V n; be V-ed

torch·light /ˈtɔːtʃlaɪt/.
If you do something by **torchlight**, you do it using the light that is produced by a torch or torches. 手电筒光；火炬光. ◆ *...a torchlight procession.* 一次火炬游行. N-UNCOUNT

tore /tɔː/.
Tore is the past tense of **tear**. tear的过去式.

tor·ment, torments, tormenting, tormented. The noun is pronounced /ˈtɔːment/. The verb is pronounced /tɔːˈment/. 名词发音为 /ˈtɔːment/. 动词发音为 /tɔːˈment/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Torment** is extreme suffering, usually mental suffering. (常指精神上极度的)痛苦，折磨. ◆ *He spent days in torment while the police searched for his stolen car.* 在警察寻找他失窃的小汽车期间，他痛苦了好几天. N-UNCOUNT; also N in pl

2 If something **torments** you, it causes you extreme mental suffering. 使痛苦；使受折磨. ◆ *He had lain awake all night, tormented by jealousy.* 他饱受嫉妒的折磨，彻夜未眠. VB: V n; V-ed
◢ **tor·men·tor** /tɔːˈmentə/ **tormentors** ◆ *...cases where women subjected to years of brutality lose control and kill their tormentors.* 一些有关妇女因遭受多年虐待而失去控制并杀死施虐者的案件. N-COUNT

3 To **torment** a person or animal means to annoy them in a playful, rather cruel way, for your own amusement. 戏弄，捉弄(人或动物). ◆ *My older brother and sister used to torment me by singing it to me.* 以前我哥哥和姐姐常对着我唱这支歌以捉弄我. VB: V n

torn /tɔːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Torn** is the past participle of **tear**. tear的过去分词.

2 If you are **torn** between two or more things, you cannot decide which to choose, and so you feel anxious or troubled. (在两个或两个以上事情之间选择时)犹豫不决的，举棋不定的. ◆ *Robb is torn between becoming a doctor and a career in athletics.* 罗布在当医生和运动员之间犹豫不决. ADJ-GRADED

tor·na·do /tɔːˈneɪdəʊ/ **tornadoes** or **tornados.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **tornado** is a violent wind storm whose centre is a cloud in the shape of a funnel. 龙卷风；旋风. N-COUNT

tor·pe·do /tɔːˈpiːdəʊ/ **torpedoes, torpedoing, torpedoed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **torpedo** is bomb shaped like a tube which travels under water. 鱼雷. N-COUNT

2 If a ship **is torpedoed**, it is hit, and usually sunk, by a torpedo or torpedoes. (被)鱼雷击沉. VB: usu passive

3 If someone **torpedoes** negotiations or plans, they deliberately prevent them from being completed or from being successful. 破坏，挫败(谈判，计划). VB: V n; JOURNALISM

tor·pid /ˈtɔːpɪd/.
If you are **torpid**, you are mentally or physically inactive, especially because you are feeling lazy or sleepy. 懒散的，懒洋洋的，迟缓的，没精打采的. ADJ-GRADED; FORMAL

tor·por /ˈtɔːpə/.
Torpor is the state of being completely inactive mentally or physically, for example because of illness or laziness. 懒散，懒洋洋，迟缓，没精打采. ◆ *He had slumped into a state of torpor from which nothing could rouse him.* 他消沉了，变得无精打采，什么都无法使他振作起来. N-UNCOUNT; also a N

torque /tɔːk/.
Torque is a force that causes something to spin around a central point or axle. (使某物绕一中心点或轴旋转的)扭转力；扭矩，转矩. N-UNCOUNT; TECHNICAL

tor·rent /ˈtɒrənt, AM ˈtɔːr-/ **torrents.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **torrent** is a lot of water falling or flowing rapidly or violently. 湍流，急流，洪流. ◆ *Torrents of water gushed into the reservoir.* 急流涌入水库. *The rain came down in torrents.* 大雨如注. *The trip involved crossing a raging torrent.* 旅途中要横渡一条狂奔的急流. N-COUNT

2 A **torrent** of abuse or questions is a lot of insults or questions directed continuously at someone. (针对某人的大量的辱骂或提问的)连发，连珠炮. ◆ *...a £45,000 offer which prompted a torrent of criticism in the media.* 在媒体中引起不断批评的4.5万镑的报价. N-COUNT

tor·ren·tial /təˈrenʃəl, AM tɔːr-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Torrential rain pours down very rapidly and in great quantities. (雨)倾盆而下的. ADJ

tor·rid /ˈtɒrɪd, AM ˈtɔːrɪd/.

1 **Torrid** weather is extremely hot. (天气)炎热的，酷热的. ◆ *...the torrid heat of a Spanish summer.* 西班牙夏天的酷热. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **torrid** relationship or incident involves very strong emotions connected with love and sex. (指与爱和性相关的关系或事件)热烈的，热情似火的，情欲炽热的. ◆ *...torrid bedroom scenes.* 热情似火的床戏. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone or something has a **torrid** time, they experience a lot of difficulties. 难熬的. ◆ *He suffered yet another torrid day of criticism.* 他又忍受了一天的批评，难熬极了. ADJ-GRADED; BRITISH, JOURNALISM

tor·so /ˈtɔːsəʊ/ **torsos.** ♦◇◇◇◇
Your **torso** is the main part of your body, excluding your arms, head, and legs. (人体的)躯干. N-COUNT; FORMAL

tort /tɔːt/ **torts.**
A **tort** is something that you do or fail to do which harms someone else and for which you can be sued for damages. 民事侵权行为. N-VAR; LEGAL

tor·til·la /tɔːˈtiːjə/ **tortillas.**
A **tortilla** is a Mexican pancake. (墨西哥)薄煎饼，薄烤饼. N-VAR

tor·toise /ˈtɔːtəs/ **tortoises.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **tortoise** is a slow-moving animal with a shell into which it can pull its head and legs for protection. 龟，乌龟. N-COUNT

tortoise·shell /ˈtɔːtəsʃel/.
Tortoiseshell is a hard, polished, yellow and brown material that is often used to make jewellery and ornaments. Genuine tortoiseshell is made from the shell of a kind of sea turtle. (用于制作珠宝和装饰物的)龟甲，玳瑁壳. ◆ *...huge spectacles with thick tortoiseshell frames.* 粗玳瑁镜框的大号眼镜. N-UNCOUNT

tor·tu·ous /ˈtɔːtʃʊəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **tortuous** road is full of bends and twists. (道路)弯曲的，曲折的，蜿蜒的. ◆ *It was a tortuous mountain route.* 这是一条蜿蜒的山路. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **tortuous** process or piece of writing is very long and complicated. (过程或作品)拐弯抹角的，绕圈子的，复杂的，曲折的. ◆ *...long and tortuous negotiations.* 漫长而曲折的谈判. ADJ-GRADED

tor·ture /ˈtɔːtʃə/ **tortures, torturing, tortured.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If someone **is tortured**, another person deliberately causes them great pain over a period of time, in order to punish them or make them reveal information. (被)拷打，(被)拷问，(被)施以酷刑. ◆ *They never again tortured a prisoner in his presence.* 他们在他面前再也没有拷打过犯人. VB: be V-ed; V n
⇨ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Many died under torture, others committed suicide.* 许多人死于酷刑，另一些人则自杀身亡. *I had thought this was a medieval torture that had mercifully disappeared.* 我认为这是一种幸好已消亡了的中世纪酷刑. N-VAR
◢ **tor·tur·er** /ˈtɔːtʃərə/ **torturers** ◆ *The paper described the army officers as 'criminals and torturers'.* 报纸将这些军官描绘成'罪犯和逼供者'. N-COUNT

2 To **torture** someone means to cause them to suffer mental pain or anxiety. (精神上)折磨；使痛苦，使苦恼. ◆ *She tortured herself with fantasies of Bob and his new girlfriend.* 她对鲍勃及其新女友的胡思乱想折磨着她. VB: V n; V pron-refl

3 If you say that something is **torture** or **a torture**, you mean that it causes you great mental or physical suffering. (指身心上的)苦恼，痛苦，折磨，煎熬. ◆ *The friction of the* N-UNCOUNT; also a N; INFORMAL

T

sheets against his skin was torture. 床单磨着他的皮肤让他很难受. *Learning – something she had always loved – became a torture.* 学习—她一向的挚爱—却变成了一种煎熬.

tor·tur·ous /ˈtɔːtʃərəs/.
Something that is **torturous** is extremely painful and causes great suffering. 极端痛苦的, 痛苦不堪的. ❖ *This is a torturous, agonizing way to kill someone.* 这是一种让人极度痛苦的杀人方法. ADJ-GRADED

Tory /ˈtɔːri/ **Tories.** ◆◆◆◆◇
In Britain, a **Tory** politician or voter is a member of or votes for the Conservative Party. (英国)保守党的. ❖ *...the constituency with the largest Tory majority in the country.* 该国保守党优势最大的选区. ADJ
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the first budget since the Tories won the 1992 general election.* 自1992年保守党人赢得大选以来的第一个预算. N-COUNT

toss /tɒs, AM tɔːs/ **tosses, tossing, tossed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **toss** something somewhere, you throw it there lightly, often in a rather careless way. (常指随意地)扔, 投, 掷, 抛. ❖ *He tossed his blanket aside and got up.* 他把毯子扔到一边, 然后起床. *He tossed Malone a can of beer, and took one himself.* 他扔给马隆一罐啤酒, 然后自己拿了一罐. VB V n adv/prep V n n
2 If you **toss** your head or your hair, you move your head backwards quickly and suddenly, often as a way of expressing an emotion such as anger or contempt. (快速、突然地向后)仰(头), 摇(头). ❖ *'I'm sure I don't know.' Cook tossed her head.* '我确信我不知道.' 库克猛地摇了一下头. *She tossed her hair out of her face.* 她把头发从脸上甩开. VB V n V n prep/adv
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *With a toss of his head and a few hard gulps, Bob finished the last of his beer.* 鲍勃仰起头, 猛喝了几口, 把剩下的啤酒喝光了. N-COUNT
3 If something such as the wind or sea **tosses** an object, it causes it to move from side to side or up and down. 摇荡; 使颠簸; 把...抛来抛去. ❖ *The seas grew turbulent, tossing the small boat like a cork.* 海上波涛汹涌, 小船像一块木塞一样被抛来抛去. VB LITERARY V n
4 If you **toss** food while preparing it, you put pieces of it into a liquid and lightly shake them so that they become covered with the liquid. 轻拌(食品). ❖ *Toss the apple slices in the mixture.* 把苹果片在混合物中拌一下. *...a tossed green salad.* 一份拌好了的蔬菜沙拉. VB V n V n in n V-ed
5 If you **toss and turn**, you move restlessly in bed and cannot sleep properly, for example because you are ill or worried. (在床上不能入睡)辗转反侧. PHR
6 In sports and informal situations, if you decide something by **tossing** a coin, you spin a coin into the air and guess which side of the coin will face upwards when it lands. (在体育比赛或非正式场合为决定某事而)扔(硬币), 掷(钱币). ❖ *We tossed a coin to decide who would go out and buy the buns.* 我们抛硬币来决定谁出去买面包. VB V n
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *It would be better to decide it on the toss of a coin.* 掷硬币来决定会更好些. N-COUNT
7 **The toss** is a way of deciding something, such as who is going to go first in a game, that consists of spinning a coin into the air and guessing which side of the coin will face upwards when it lands. 掷硬币决定(如比赛中谁先开始). ❖ *Bangladesh won the toss and decided to bat first.* 孟加拉队掷硬币赢了, 决定先发球. N-SING the N
8 If you say that you do not **give a toss** about someone or something, you are emphasizing that you do not care about them at all. (不)介意, (不)在乎. ❖ *I don't give a toss what people think.* 我根本不在乎人们怎么想. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

'toss-up, toss-ups.
If you say that it is a **toss-up** whether one thing will happen or another thing will happen, you mean that either event seems equally likely. 各占均等机会; 难以定夺的事. ❖ *It's a toss-up whether oil prices will go up or down.* 石油价格上涨或下跌的可能性各占一半. N-COUNT

tot /tɒt/ **tots, totting, totted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **tot** is a very young child. 小孩, 小娃娃. N-COUNT INFORMAL
▸**tot up.**
To **tot up** a total or a list of numbers means to add up several numbers in order to reach a total. 合计, 把...加起来. ❖ *I finally sat down to tot up the full extent of my debt.* 我最终坐了下来, 把我所有的债务合计了一下. PHR-V BRITISH V P noun Also V n P

to·tal /ˈtəʊtəl/ **totals, totalling, totalled.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **total** is the number that you get when you add several numbers together or when you count how many things there are in a group. 总数, 总和, 合计. ❖ *The companies have a total of 1,776 employees.* 这些公司的雇员总数是1,776名. *I was with my husband for eight years in total.* 我和我丈夫在一起共有八年了. N-COUNT also in N
➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The total cost of the project would be more than $240 million dollars.* 这项工程的总成本将超过2.4亿元. ADJ ADJ n
2 If several numbers or things **total** a certain figure, that figure is the total of all the numbers or things. 总额为, 总数达, 总计. ❖ *They will compete for prizes totalling nearly £300.* 他们将角逐总额将近300镑的奖金. VB V amount
3 You can use **total** to emphasize that something is as great in extent, degree, or amount as it possibly can be. 完全的, 彻底的, 绝对的. ❖ *There was an almost total lack of management control.* 几乎完全缺乏管理控制. *Why should we trust a total stranger?* 我们为什么要信任一个素昧平生的人? *I have total confidence that things will change.* 我完全相信事情会改变. ◢ **to·tal·ly** ❖ *...something totally different.* 完全不同的事情. *The fire totally destroyed the top floor.* 大火彻底地烧毁了顶楼. ADJ PRAGMATICS ADV

to·tali·tar·ian /ˌtəʊtælɪˈteəriən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
In a **totalitarian** political system, there is only one political party which controls everything and does not allow any opposition; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(指政治制度)极权主义的. ◢ **to·tali·tari·an·ism.** **Totalitarianism** is used to refer to totalitarian political systems or ideologies. 极权主义. ADJ PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

to·tal·ity /təʊˈtælɪti/.
The **totality** of something is the whole of it. 全体, 整体, 全部. ❖ *...the totality of human experience.* 全部的人类经验. *He did not want to reform the criminal justice system in its totality.* 他不愿从整体上改革刑事司法制度. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

tote /təʊt/ **totes, toting, toted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In Britain, **the Tote** is a system of betting money on horses at a racetrack. (英国赛马的)赌款计算器. N-SING the N
2 To **tote** something, especially a gun, means to carry it with you in such a way that people can see it. 背负, 携带(枪支等). ❖ *The demonstrators fled when soldiers toting machine guns advanced on the crowd.* 当手持机关枪的士兵向人群推进时, 示威者逃散了. ◢ **-toting** ❖ *...gun-toting thugs.* 携带枪支的暴徒. VB V n COMB

to·tem /ˈtəʊtəm/ **totems.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **totem** of a person or group of people is a particular object or living thing that they believe to have special cultural or spiritual significance. 图腾, 图腾形象(具有特别文化或精神意义的物体或生物). ❖ *The funny little scooter became a tribal totem for generations of youngsters.* 好玩的小踏板车成了几代年轻人的部落图腾. N-COUNT

'totem pole, totem poles.
In some Native American cultures, a **totem pole** is a long wooden pole with symbols and pictures carved and painted on it. (一些美洲土著文化中的)图腾柱(上面刻绘符号和图案). N-COUNT

tot·ter /ˈtɒtə/ **totters, tottering, tottered.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **totters** somewhere, they walk there in an unsteady way, for example because they are ill or drunk. (步履)蹒跚, 踉跄, 跌跌撞撞. ❖ *He tottered to the fridge, got a beer and slumped at the table.* 他踉跄地走向冰箱, 拿了一瓶啤酒, 然后跌跌撞撞地坐到桌子旁. VB V prep/adv
2 If something such as a market or government **is tottering**, it is weak and likely to collapse or fail completely. 动摇, 变 VB

得不稳,摇摇欲坠. ◆ *The property market is tottering.* 房地产市场摇摇欲坠. V *...the tottering government.* 摇摇欲坠的政府. V-ing

tou·can /ˈtuːkən, AM -kæn/ **toucans.**
A **toucan** is a South American bird with a large brightly-coloured beak. (南美洲的)鹦鵼,巨嘴鸟. N-COUNT

touch /tʌtʃ/ **touches, touching, touched.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 When you **touch** something, you put your hand on it in order to feel it or to make contact with it. (用手)触摸,接触. VB ◆ *She touched David's desk for the sense of something solid in the dark.* 她触摸着戴维的桌子,以体会黑暗中某种实物的感觉. V n *The virus is not passed on through touching.* 这种病毒并不通过接触传染. V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Even a light touch on the face is enough to trigger off this pain.* 即使是轻轻地摸一下脸都会引发这种疼痛的. N-COUNT

2 If two things **are touching**, or if one thing **touches** another, or if you **touch** two things, their surfaces or edges come into contact with each other. (使)(物体表面或边角之间)碰到;(使)触着;(使)贴着. V-RECIP-ERG ◆ *Their knees were touching.* 他们的膝盖碰着膝盖. pl-n V *As the aeroplane went down the runway the wing touched a pile of rubble.* 当飞机降落在跑道上时,机翼碰到了一堆碎石. V n *In some countries people stand close enough to touch elbows.* 在一些国家里,人们站得很近,以至于肘碰肘. V pl-n

3 Your sense of **touch** is your ability to tell what something is like when you feel it with your hands. (手的)触觉. N-UNCOUNT ◆ *...boys and girls who are blind and who want to be able to read and write by touch.* 那些眼睛看不见但想通过触觉来读写的男孩女孩们.

4 You use expressions such as **at the touch of a button** and **at the touch of a key** to indicate that something is possible by simply touching a switch or one of the keys of a keyboard. 轻轻一按(按钮或键). PHR ◆ *Staff will be able to trace calls at the touch of a button.* 工作人员只要轻轻按一下按钮就可以跟踪电话. *...seats that flip out at the touch of a lever.* 轻轻一碰控制杆就可以弹出来的座位.

5 **Touch** is used to emphasize that someone makes deliberate physical contact with something or someone, often in order to cause harm, to use something wrongly, or to have a particular effect. (常强调损坏、误用或产生特定影响)乱动,弄坏;碰,摸. VB PRAGMATICS ◆ *Pearce remained adamant, saying 'I didn't touch him'.* 皮尔斯仍然嘴硬地说:'我没碰过他.' V n *Don't touch that dial.* 别碰那个拨号盘. *He scored the first time he touched the ball.* 他第一次触球就得分了.

6 You say that you **have** never **touched** something in order to emphasize that you have never used or consumed it. (从不)用;尝;沾染. VB: no passive, with brd-neg PRAGMATICS ◆ *He doesn't drink much and doesn't touch drugs.* 他喝酒不多,也不沾毒品. V n *Jones hasn't touched a trumpet in 10 years.* 琼斯10年没碰小号了.

7 If something **has** not **been touched**, nobody has dealt with it or taken care of it. (与否定词连用)(被)处理;(被)照料. VB: usu passive, with brd-neg ◆ *When John began to restore the house in 1960, nothing had been touched for 40 years.* 当约翰在1960年重修这座房屋时,它已经有40年原封不动了. be V-ed

8 To **touch** a particular high level, amount, or score means to reach it for a short time. (短暂)达到(高水平、数目等). VB: no passive BRITISH ◆ *By the third lap Kinkead had touched 289 m.p.h.* 到第三圈时,金基德的速度达到了每小时289英里. V n

9 If you **touch on** a particular subject, you mention it briefly. 简略地提及,涉及. VB ◆ *The film touches on these issues, but only superficially.* 这部影片只是很肤浅地涉及到这些问题. V on/upon n

10 If something **is touched with** a particular quality, it has a certain amount of that quality. (使)带有一点(某种特征). VB: usu passive WRITTEN ◆ *His crinkly hair was touched with grey.* 他的鬈发有一些灰白了. *The boy was touched with genius.* 这个男孩有一些天分. be V-ed with n

11 If something that someone says or does **touches** you, it affects you emotionally, often because that person is suffering or is being very kind. 感动,触动,打动. VB V n ◆ *It has touched me deeply to see how these people live.* 看到这些人如何生活,使我深深感动. it V n to-inf
➶ **touched** ◆ *I'm always touched to discover that such innocence still survives.* 发现还存在如此的单纯,我总是很受感动. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ *He was touched that we came.* 我们来了,他很感动.
➶ **touch·ing** ◆ *...the touching tale of a wife who stood by the husband she loved.* 关于一位妻子忠于其所爱的丈夫的动人故事. ADJ-GRADED
➶ **touch·ing·ly** ◆ *He was touchingly naive about sex.* 在性方面,他天真得感人. ADV-GRADED

12 If something **touches** you, it involves or affects you. 关系到,触及,涉及. VB ◆ *...a guilt that in some sense touches everyone.* 一种在某种意义上涉及到所有人的罪恶. V n *Nor had the benefits of the war years touched all sectors of the population.* 战争年月的救济金也没有惠及所有的人.

13 If you say about someone that nobody **can touch** them **for** something, you mean that they are much better at it than anyone else. (在某方面)比得上,赛得过,敌得过. VB: with brd-neg, no cont, no passive ◆ *No one can touch these girls for professionalism.* 在专业水平上,没有人能比得上这些女孩子. V n for n Also V n

14 If someone has a particular kind of **touch**, they have a particular kind of talent or style when they do something. For example, if someone such as a politician has **the common touch**, they have a natural ability to be friendly or popular with ordinary people. Used showing approval. (褒义)风格、技巧,特性;平易近人的特性. N-SING PRAGMATICS ◆ *The dishes he produces all have a personal touch.* 他做的每道菜都能体现出个人的特色. *The striker was unable to find his scoring touch.* 这位前锋找不着得分的技巧.

15 A **touch** is a detail that is added to something to improve it. 点缀,修饰. N-COUNT: supp N ◆ *They called the event 'a tribute to heroes', which was a nice touch.* 他们把这次活动称为'致英雄的礼物',这是不错的点缀. *Small touches to a room such as flowers can be what gives a house its vitality.* 比如鲜花一类的房间小装饰能赋予房子以活力.

16 **A touch of** something is a very small amount of it. 少许,一点儿. QUANT ◆ *She just had a touch of flu.* 她只是有点儿感冒. *At university he wrote a bit, did a touch of acting, and indulged in internal college politics.* 在大学里,他写了一点儿东西,演了一些戏,又沉迷于校园内部政治活动.

17 You can use **a touch** to mean 'slightly' or 'to a small extent'. 稍许,略微,有点儿. PHR ◆ *We were all a touch uneasy.* 我们大家都有点儿不自在. *I found it a touch distasteful.* 我发觉它有点儿讨厌.

18 If you get **in touch** with someone, you contact them by writing to them or telephoning them. If you are, keep, or stay **in touch** with them, you write, phone, or visit each other regularly. (通过写信、打电话或访问)与(某人)取得联系,保持联络,接触. PHR ◆ *I will get in touch with solicitors about this.* 我将就此事与律师取得联系. *I was in her class in Canterbury two summers ago and since then we've kept in touch.* 两个夏季以前我在坎特伯雷和她同班,从那以后我们一直保持着联系.

19 If you are **in touch** with a subject or situation, or if someone keeps you **in touch** with it, you know the latest news or information about it. 知道(最新情况),了解(最新动态). If you are **out of touch** with it, you do not know the latest news or information about it. (对最新情况等)已生疏,不了解. PHR ◆ *You'll also be kept in touch with local Oxfam events.* 你还会了解到当地饥荒救济会的最新活动. *Mr Cavazos' problem was that he was out of touch.* 卡瓦佐斯先生的问题在于他已不了解最新的情况了.

20 If you **lose touch** with someone, you gradually stop writing, telephoning, or visiting them. (与某人)失去联络. PHR ◆ *We lost touch after that.* 此后我们失去了联系.

21 If you **lose touch** with something, you no longer have the latest news or information about it. (对某事的最新情况)不再了解. PHR ◆ *Their leaders have lost touch with what is happening in the country.* 他们的领导人不了解该国现状.

22 If something is **touch and go**, it is uncertain whether it will happen or succeed. 不确定的;无法预测的. PHR ◆ *It was touch and go whether we'd go bankrupt.* 我们是否会破产难以预料.

23 If you **touch** someone **for** money, you ask them to give it to you. 向(某人)要(钱). ◆ *Now is the time to touch him for a loan.* 现在该是找他借钱的时候了. VB INFORMAL V n for n

24 If you say that someone is **a soft touch**, you mean that they can easily be persuaded to lend you money or to do things for you. 容易被说服的人, 易于商量的人. ◆ *Mr Wilson is no soft touch.* 威尔逊先生不易说服. PHR INFORMAL

25 ➠ **would not touch** someone or something **with a barge pole**: 见 **barge pole**.

➠ **the finishing touch**: 见 **finish**.

➠ **touch wood**: 见 **wood**.

▸touch down.

When an aircraft or spacecraft **touches down**, it lands. (飞机或宇宙飞船)降落, 着陆. ◆ *The first large contingent of troops touches down on American soil today.* 第一支大的分遣部队今天将降落在美洲的土地上. PHR-V V P

▸touch off.

To **touch off** a situation or series of events means to cause it to start happening. 触发, 引发, 引起. ◆ *Is the massacre likely to touch off a new round of violence?* 这次大屠杀可能会触发新一轮的暴力活动吗? PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

touch·down /ˈtʌtʃdaʊn/ **touchdowns.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Touchdown** is the landing of an aircraft or spacecraft. (飞机或宇宙飞船的)降落, 着陆. ◆ *...a perfect touchdown.* 一次完美的着陆. *The astronauts are preparing for touchdown.* 宇航员正准备着陆. N-VAR

2 In American football, a **touchdown** is when a team scores points by carrying the ball over a line on their opponent's end of the pitch. (美式橄榄球中)持球触地得分. N-COUNT

touch·ing.

➠ 见 **tough.**

touch·ing·ly.

➠ 见 **tough.**

touch·line /ˈtʌtʃlaɪn/. ♦◇◇◇◇

In sports such as football and rugby, the **touchline** is one of the two lines marking the sides of the playing area. (足球和橄榄球等场地的)边线. N-SING

touch·stone /ˈtʌtʃstəʊn/ **touchstones.**

If you use one thing as a **touchstone** of another, you use it as a test, standard, or criterion by which you judge and assess the second thing. (判断、评价其他事物的)试金石; 标准, 基准. ◆ *Job security has become the touchstone of a good job for many employees.* 对许多雇员而言, 工作的稳定性已成为衡量好工作的标准. N-COUNT

touchy /ˈtʌtʃi/.

1 If someone is **touchy**, they are easily upset, offended, or irritated. (人)暴躁的, 易怒的, 敏感的. ◆ *She is very touchy about her past.* 她对她的过去非常敏感. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that something is a **touchy** subject, you mean that it needs to be dealt with carefully and tactfully, because it might upset or offend people. (话题)敏感的. ◆ *...the touchy question of political reform.* 敏感的政治改革问题. ADJ-GRADED

tough /tʌf/ **tougher, toughest; toughs, toughing, toughed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **tough** person has a strong determined character and can tolerate difficulty or hardship. 坚强的; 坚韧的; 刻苦耐劳的. ◆ *She is tough and ambitious.* 她坚韧不拔, 胸怀大志. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **tough·ness** ◆ *Mrs Potter has won a reputation for toughness and determination.* 波特夫人以其坚韧和果断赢得了声誉. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe someone as **tough**, you mean that they are rough and violent. 粗野的, 凶恶的. ◆ *He had shot three people dead earning himself a reputation as a tough guy.* 他开枪打死了三个人, 也因而得到了恶徒之名. ADJ-GRADED

➲ A **tough** is a tough person. 恶棍, 暴徒. ◆ *Three burly toughs elbowed their way to the front.* 三个粗壮的暴徒用肘挤开一条路, 走到了前面. N-COUNT

3 A **tough** place or area is considered to have a lot of crime and violence. (某地)充满犯罪与暴力的. ADJ-GRADED

4 **Tough** policies or actions are strict and firm. (政策或行动)强硬的, 严厉的. ◆ *He announced tough measures to limit the money supply.* 他宣布采取强硬措施限制货币供应. ADJ-GRADED

5 ➠ a **tough nut**: 见 **nut**.

6 A **tough** way of life or period of time is difficult or full of hardship. (生活)艰难的, 困苦的. ◆ *She had a pretty tough childhood.* 她的童年相当艰苦. ADJ-GRADED

7 A **tough** task or problem is difficult to do or solve. (任务或问题)棘手的, 难处理的, 困难的. ◆ *It may be tough to raise cash.* 筹集现金可能很困难. ADJ-GRADED

8 A **tough** substance is strong and difficult to break, cut, or tear. (物质)坚实的, 坚固的. ◆ *...dark brown beans with a rather tough outer skin.* 外壳很硬的深褐色豆子. ADJ-GRADED

9 **Tough** meat is difficult to cut and chew. (肉)难切动的, 咬不动的; 老的, 不嫩的. ADJ-GRADED

▸tough out.

If you **tough out** a difficult situation, you do not give in or show any weakness in that situation. 从(困境中)挺过来; 渡过(难关); 坚持熬过. ◆ *I think it was very brave of him to tough it out.* 我认为他真勇敢, 硬挺了过来. PHR-V V P noun V n P

tough·en /ˈtʌfən/ **toughens, toughening, toughened.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **toughen** something or if it **toughens**, you make it stronger so that it will not break easily. (使)更坚固, (使)更坚硬. ◆ *...toughened glass.* 钢化玻璃. V-ERG V n V-ed

2 If a person, institution, or law **toughens** its policies, regulations, or penalties, it makes them firmer or stricter. 使(政策、规章等)更强硬; 使(惩罚)更严厉. ◆ *Talks are under way to toughen trade restrictions.* 旨在加强贸易限制的会谈正在进行中. VB V n

➲ **Toughen up** means the same as **toughen**. 义同 toughen. ◆ *The new law toughens up penalties for those that misuse guns.* 新的法律加大了对那些滥用枪支者的处罚力度. PHR-V V P noun

3 If an experience **toughens** you, it makes you stronger and more independent in character. 使更坚强; 使更独立. ◆ *They believe that participating in fights toughens boys.* 他们认为参与打架可使男孩子更坚强. VB V n

➲ **Toughen up** means the same as **toughen**. 义同 toughen. ◆ *He thinks boxing is good for kids, that it toughens them up.* 他认为拳击对孩子有好处, 可以让他们变得更坚强. PHR-V V P V n P Also V P noun

tou·pee /ˈtuːpeɪ, AM tuːˈpeɪ/ **toupees.**

A **toupee** is a small wig worn by a man to cover a bald patch on his head. 男用假发, 遮秃假发. N-COUNT

tour /tʊə/ **tours, touring, toured.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **tour** is an organized trip that people such as musicians, politicians, or theatre companies go on to several different places, stopping to meet people or perform. 巡回演出; 巡回访问. When people are travelling on a tour, you can say that they are **on tour**. 正在巡回演出; 正在巡回访问. N-COUNT PHR

2 When people such as musicians, politicians, or theatre companies **tour**, they go on a tour, for example in order to perform or to meet people. 巡回演出; 巡回访问. ◆ *He toured for nearly two years and played 500 sell-out shows.* 他巡回表演近两年时间, 演出500场, 场场爆满. VB V n V

3 A **tour** is a journey during which you visit several places that interest you. 观光旅行, 旅游. ◆ *...my tour of the major cities of Europe.* 我在欧洲主要城市的观光旅行. N-COUNT

4 A **tour** is a short trip that you make round a place, for example round a historical building, so that you can look at it. 参观, 游览. ◆ *...a guided tour of a ruined Scottish castle.* 一次有导游陪同的苏格兰城堡废墟游. N-COUNT

5 If you **tour** a place, you go on a journey or trip round it. 参观, 游览. ◆ *We toured the streets of Milan.* 我们游览了米兰的街道. VB V n

tour de force /ˌtʊə də ˈfɔːs/ **tours de force.**

If you call something such as a performance or a creation a **tour de force**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely good or extremely well done or made. 绝技, 拿手好戏、杰作. N-COUNT

tour·ism /ˈtʊərɪzəm/. ♦♦◇◇◇

Tourism is the business of providing services for people on holiday, for example hotels, restaurants, and sightseeing trips. 旅游业, 观光业. N-UNCOUNT

tour·ist /ˈtʊərɪst/ **tourists.** ♦♦♦◇◇

A **tourist** is a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday. 游客, 观光 N-COUNT

客. ◆ *Blackpool is the top tourist attraction in England.* 黑池是英格兰最好的旅游胜地.

tour·isty /'tʊənsti/.
If you describe a place as **touristy**, you do not like it because it is full of tourists or full of things for tourists to buy and do. (某地)挤满游客的、游客太多的; 到处摆满旅游纪念品的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

tour·na·ment /'tʊənəmənt/ **tournaments.** ◆◆◆◇◇
A **tournament** is a sports competition in which players who win a match continue to play further matches in the competition until just one person or team is left. (体育比赛采用淘汰制的)锦标赛. N-COUNT

tour·ni·quet /'tʊənɪkeɪ/ **tourniquets.**
A **tourniquet** is a strip of cloth that is tied tightly round an injured arm or leg in order to stop it bleeding. 止血带. N-COUNT

'tour operator, tour operators. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **tour operator** is a company that provides holidays in which your travel and accommodation are booked for you. 旅行社. N-COUNT

tou·sled /'taʊzəld/.
If you have **tousled** hair, your hair is untidy. (指头发)乱七八糟的, 蓬乱的. ADJ-GRADED

tout /taʊt/ **touts, touting, touted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **touts** something, they try to sell it or convince people that it is good; used showing disapproval. (贬义)推销、兜售. ◆ *The product is touted as being completely natural.* 这个产品被吹嘘成纯天然的. VB V n; be V-ed as n/adj-ing
2 If someone **touts for** business or custom, they try to obtain it. 招揽, 兜揽, 拉(生意). VB V for n BRITISH
3 If someone **touts** tickets, they sell them outside a sports ground or theatre, usually for more than their original value. The American word is **scalp**. 转手倒卖(体育门票或戏票). [美]作 scalp. VB V n BRITISH
4 A **tout** is someone who sells things such as tickets unofficially, usually at prices which are higher than the official ones. The American word is **scalper**. 票贩子, 黄牛党. [美]作 scalper. N-COUNT BRITISH

tow /təʊ/ **tows, towing, towed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If one vehicle **tows** another, it pulls it along behind it. (车辆)拖, 拉, 牵引. ◆ *There may be supplementary charges if you are towing a caravan.* 如果你准备拖曳旅行拖车的话, 可能需要附加费. *They threatened to tow away my car.* 他们威胁要拖走我的车. VB V n; V n with adv
2 If you have someone **in tow**, they are following you closely because you are looking after them or you are leading them somewhere. 紧跟在后. ◆ *There she was on my doorstep with child in tow.* 她站在我的门前台阶那儿, 孩子紧随其后. PHR INFORMAL

to·wards /tə'wɔːdz, AM tɔːrdz/. The form **toward** is also used, and is the more usual form in American English. 又可作 toward, 主要用于美国英语. In addition to the uses shown below, **towards** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'count towards'. 除以下列出的用法外, 还用于如 count towards 等短语动词中. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you move, look, or point **towards** something or someone, you move, look, or point in their direction. (表示方向)向, 朝, 往. ◆ *Caroline leant across the table towards him.* 卡罗琳隔着桌子的一头向着他弯了一下身子. *When he looked towards me, I smiled and waved.* 当他朝我看时, 我微笑着挥手. *Patterson pointed toward a plain cardboard box.* 帕特森指向一个无任何标记的硬纸盒. PREP
2 If things develop **towards** a particular situation, that situation becomes nearer in time or more likely to happen. (表示趋势)向. ◆ *The talks made little evident progress towards agreement.* 这些会谈几乎没能就达成协议取得明显进展. *She also began moving toward a different lifestyle.* 她也开始转向了另一种生活方式. PREP
3 If you have a particular attitude **towards** something or someone, you have that attitude when you think about them or deal with them. (指态度)对, 对于. ◆ *Not everyone in the world will be kind and caring towards you.* 并不是世界上所有人都会对你好, 关心你. PREP
4 If something happens **towards** a particular time, it happens just before that time. (指时间)在...之前; 快要接近于. ◆ *The Channel tunnel was due to open towards the end of 1993.* 英吉利海峡隧道定于1993年底以前开通. PREP
5 If something is **towards** part of a place or thing, it is near that part. (指位置)离...不远, 接近, 靠近. ◆ *The home of the Morgan family was up Gloucester Road, towards the top of the hill.* 摩根家住在格洛斯特路的那边, 离山顶不远. PREP
6 If you give money **towards** something, you give it to help pay for that thing. 为, 用于支付. ◆ *He gave them $20,000 towards a house.* 他给了他们2万元买幢房子. PREP

tow·el /taʊəl/ **towels, towelling, towelled;** [美]拼作 **toweling, toweled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **towel** is a piece of thick soft cloth that you use to dry yourself. 毛巾. N-COUNT
2 If you **towel** something or **towel** it dry, you dry it with a towel. 用毛巾擦(干). ◆ *James came out of his bedroom, toweling his wet hair.* 詹姆斯从卧室里走出来, 用毛巾擦着湿漉漉的头发. *He stepped out of the shower and began towelling himself down.* 他走出淋浴间, 并开始擦拭身子. VB V n adj; V n; V n down/off
3 If you **throw in the towel**, you stop trying to do something because you realize that you cannot succeed. 认输, 承认失败. PHR INFORMAL
4 ➡ 又见 **sanitary towel, tea towel.**

tow·el·ling /'taʊəlɪŋ/; [美]拼作 **toweling.**
Towelling is a kind of fairly thick soft cloth that is used especially for making towels. 毛巾布, 毛巾料. N-UNCOUNT

tow·er /taʊə/ **towers, towering, towered.**
1 A **tower** is a tall narrow building, that either stands alone or forms part of another building such as a church or castle. 塔, 塔楼. ◆ *...an eleventh century castle with 120-foot high towers.* 一座带有120英尺高塔楼的11世纪的城堡. ◆◆◆◇◇ N-COUNT
2 Someone or something that **towers** over surrounding people or things is a lot taller than they are. 高耸, 屹立, 高出. ◆ *At school, a girl may tower over most boys her age.* 在中小学里, 女孩可能比多数同龄男孩都要高. VB V over/above n
3 A **tower** is a tall structure that is used for sending radio or television signals. (电台或电视的)信号塔, 发射塔. ◆ *Troops are still in control of the television and radio tower.* 部队仍然控制着广播电视塔. N-COUNT
4 A **tower** is the same as a **tower block**. 同tower block. ◆ *...a new office tower in Frankfurt.* 法兰克福的一座新办公大楼. N-COUNT
5 ➡ 又见 **clock tower, control tower, ivory tower.**
6 If you refer to someone as a **tower of strength**, you appreciate them because they give you a lot of help, support, and encouragement when you have problems or are in a difficult situation. 力量的支柱; 危难时可依靠的人. PHR

T

'tower block, tower blocks. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **tower block** is a tall building divided into flats or offices. (作公寓或办公用的)高层建筑, 摩天大楼. ◆ *...a 23-storey tower block.* 一座23层的大楼. N-COUNT BRITISH

tow·er·ing /'taʊərɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something such as a mountain or cliff as **towering**, you mean that it is very tall and therefore impressive. 高耸的, 参天的, 耸立的. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY
2 If you describe someone or something as **towering**, you are emphasizing that they are impressive because of their importance, skill, or intensity. 杰出的; 极为重要的. ◆ *He remains a towering figure in modern British politics.* 他仍然是现代英国政坛的一位杰出人物. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

town /taʊn/ **towns.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **town** is a place with many streets and buildings where people live and work. Towns are larger than villages and smaller than cities. (大于乡村、小于城市的)镇, 城镇, 市镇. ◆ *...the small town of St Augustine, in north-east Florida.* 佛罗里达东北部的圣奥古斯丁小镇. N-COUNT
➲ You can use **the town** to refer to the people of a town. 市镇居民, 镇民. ◆ *The town takes immense pride in recent achievements.* 全镇居民对最近取得的成绩深感自豪. N-COUNT

2 You use **town** in order to refer to the town where you live. (某人居住的)城镇. ◆ *She left town.* 她出城了. N-UNCOUNT

3 You use **town** in order to refer to the central area of a town where most of the shops and offices are. 市内商业中心, 闹市区. ◆ *I caught a bus into town.* 我搭了一辆公共汽车去市中心. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you refer to **the town**, you are referring to town and city areas in general, as opposed to country areas. (与农村地区相对的)城市, 都市. ◆ *More people are going to want to escape from the town into the country.* 更多人将要逃离都市到乡下去. N-SING BRITISH

5 ➜ 又见 **ghost town, hometown, new town.**

6 If you say that someone **goes to town** on something or someone, you mean that they deal with them with a lot of enthusiasm or intensity. 大张旗鼓, 满怀热情地做. ◆ *We really went to town on it, turning it into a full, three-day show.* 我们真的花了大力气, 把它搞成一次内容丰富的为期三天的展览. PHR

7 If you describe a man as a **man about town**, you mean that he is sophisticated, likes to go out and spend money, and has a busy social life. 经常出没于花花世界的人; 社交老手. PHR

8 If you go out **on the town** or go for a night **on the town**, you enjoy yourself by going to a town centre in the evening and spending a long time there visiting several places of entertainment. (在娱乐场所)寻欢作乐. PHR

,town 'council, town councils.
A **town council** is a group of people who have been elected to govern a town. (由选举产生管理城镇的)市议会, 市政会, 镇议会. N-COLL-COUNT

,town 'crier, town criers.
In former times, a **town crier** was a man whose job was to walk through the streets of a town shouting out news and official announcements. (旧时)沿街大声宣读新闻(或公告)的人. N-COUNT

,town 'hall, town halls; 又拼作 **Town Hall.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **town hall** in a town is a large building owned and used by the town council, often as its headquarters. You can also use **town hall** to refer to the town council that uses this building. 市政厅, 镇公所; (在市政厅办公的)市议会, 镇议会. N-COUNT

'town house, town houses.
1 A **town house** is a tall narrow house in a town, usually in a row of similar houses. (指城镇里与其他类似结构的房屋排成一排的)排房. N-COUNT

2 The **town house** of a wealthy person is their house in a town or city, rather than another house that they own in the country. (在乡村拥有住所的富人的)市内住宅. N-COUNT with poss

townie /'tauni/ townies.
If someone who lives in the countryside refers to someone from a town or city as a **townie**, they disapprove of that person because they think they have no knowledge of the countryside or country life. (贬义)(指对乡村以及乡村生活一无所知的)城里人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

,town 'planning.
Town planning is the planning and design of all the new buildings, roads, and parks in a place in order to make them attractive and convenient for the people who live there. 城镇规划, 城市规划. N-UNCOUNT

towns·folk /'taunzfəuk/.
The **townsfolk** of a town or city are the people who live there. 镇民, 市民, 市镇居民. ◆ *...some of the prominent townsfolk of the 1860s.* 19世纪60年代的一些杰出市民. N-PLURAL DATED

town·ship /'taunʃɪp/ townships. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 In South Africa, a **township** was a town where only black people lived. (南非)黑人市镇. ◆ *...the South African township of Soweto.* 南非的黑人市镇索韦托. N-COUNT

2 In the United States and Canada, a **township** is an area of land, especially a part of a county which is organized as a unit of local government. (美国和加拿大的县以下地方政府单位的)镇区. N-COUNT

towns·people /'taunzpiːpəl/.
The **townspeople** of a town or city are the people who live there. 镇民, 市民, 市镇居民. N-PLURAL

tow·path /'təupɑːθ, -pæθ/ towpaths.
A **towpath** is a path along the side of a canal or river, which horses used to walk on when they towed boats. (运河或河流边供马拉船的)纤路, 纤道. N-COUNT

'tow truck, tow trucks.
A **tow truck** is a motor vehicle which is used to tow away broken or damaged vehicles. (拖走发生故障或受损车辆的)拖车, 救险车. N-COUNT

tox·ic /'tɒksɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇
A **toxic** substance is poisonous. (物质)有毒的. ◆ *...toxic waste.* 有毒废物. ◢ **tox·ic·ity** /tɒk'sɪsɪti/ **toxicities** ◆ *...data on the toxicity of chemicals.* 有关化学制品毒性的数据. ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

toxi·col·ogy /,tɒksɪ'kɒlədʒi/.
Toxicology is the study of poisons. 毒理学, 毒物学. ◢ **toxi·co·logi·cal** /,tɒksɪkə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ ◆ *There were no adverse toxicological effects.* 没有什么不良的毒理学上的作用. ◢ **toxi·colo·gist, toxicologists** ◆ *Toxicologists attempt to identify and understand toxic hazards.* 毒物学家试图鉴定并了解毒性危害. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL ADJ ADJ n N-COUNT

tox·in /'tɒksɪn/ toxins. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **toxin** is any poisonous substance produced by bacteria, animals, or plants. (细菌、动物或植物产生的)毒素. ◆ *...a build-up of toxins in the body.* 毒素在体内的积聚. N-VAR

toy /tɔɪ/ toys, toying, toyed. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **toy** is an object that children play with, for example a doll or a model car. (儿童)玩具; 玩偶; 玩物. ◆ *...a toy telephone.* 玩具电话. N-COUNT
➜ 又见 **soft toy.**

2 You can refer to objects that adults use for fun rather than for a serious purpose as **toys**. (成人)用来消遣之物. ◆ *Computers have become household toys.* 电脑已成为家庭消遣品. N-COUNT

➤toy with.
1 If you **toy with** an idea, you consider it casually without making any decisions about it. 只是随便地考虑, 不很认真地考虑. ◆ *He toyed with the idea of going to China.* 他曾考虑要去中国, 只是没有当真. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **toy with** an object or with your food, you keep moving it around but do not use it properly or eat it, especially because you are thinking about something else. (尤指因精神放在其他事情上)摆弄, 玩弄. ◆ *He picked up a pencil and toyed with it idly.* 他拿起一根铅笔, 无聊地摆弄着. PHR-V V P n

toy·boy /'tɔɪbɔɪ/ toyboys.
People sometimes refer humorously to a woman's lover as her **toyboy** when he is much younger than she is. 玩具男孩, 小情夫(幽默地指比女人年轻许多的情人). N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

toy·town /'tɔɪtaun/.
You use **toytown** to show that you think something is silly, childish, or worthless. 无聊的; 幼稚的; 无价值的. ◆ *Inflation has turned the rouble into a toytown currency.* 通货膨胀已使得卢布成为一种毫无价值的货币. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS BRITISH

trace /treɪs/ traces, tracing, traced. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **trace** the origin or development of something, you find out or describe how it started or developed. 追溯(历史); 探索(发展轨迹). ◆ *The psychiatrist successfully traced some of her problems to severe childhood traumas.* 这位精神病专家成功地弄清她的一些问题源于她童年所受的严重创伤. VB V n V n to n

➜ **Trace back** means the same as **trace**. 义同 trace. ◆ *Britain's Parliament can trace its history back to the English Parliament of the 13th century.* 英国议会的历史可追溯到13世纪的英格兰议会. PHR-V V n P to n Also V P noun

2 If you **trace** someone or something, you find them after looking for them. 追踪, 追寻, 跟踪. ◆ *They traced the van to a New Jersey car rental agency.* 他们跟踪这辆小货车至新泽西的一家汽车租赁行. VB V n V n to n

3 If you **trace** something such as a pattern or a shape, for example with your finger or toe, you mark its outline on a surface. (用手指或脚尖等)绘出, 勾画出(轮廓). ◆ *I traced* VB V n

the course of the river on the map. 我在地图上标出了河流的流向.

4 If you **trace** a picture you copy it by covering it with a piece of transparent paper and drawing over the lines underneath. (用透明纸在图上)映描, 描摹. VB: V n

5 A **trace** of something is a very small amount of it. 微量, 少许. ◆ *Wash them in cold water to remove all traces of sand.* 用凉水来洗, 把沙子全部洗掉. N-COUNT

6 A **trace** is a sign which shows you that someone or something has been in a place. 踪迹, 痕迹, 遗迹. ◆ *The local church has traces of fifteenth-century frescoes.* 这座当地的教堂有一些15世纪壁画的遗迹. *Hoffa disappeared without trace.* 霍法消失得无影无踪. N-COUNT

7 If you say that someone or something **sinks without trace** or **sinks without a trace**, you mean that they stop existing or stop being successful very suddenly and completely. (突然)石沉大海, 消失得无影无踪; 一落千丈. ◆ *The Social Democratic Party has sunk without trace at these elections.* 社会民主党在这些选举中突然一落千丈. PHR

▸trace back.

➡ 见 trace **1**. PHR-V

trace·able /ˈtreɪsəbəl/.

If one thing is **traceable** to another, there is evidence to suggest that the first thing was caused by or is connected to the second thing. 可归因于...的, 由...造成的; 与...相关的. ◆ *The probable cause of his death is traceable to an incident in November 1724.* 他死亡的原因可能与1724年11月的一件事有关. ADJ

tra·chea /trəˈkiːə, AM ˈtreɪkiə/ **tracheas** or **tracheae** /trəˈkiːiː, AM ˈtreɪkiiː/.

Your **trachea** is your windpipe. 气管. N-COUNT MEDICAL

track /træk/ **tracks, tracking, tracked.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **track** is a narrow road or path. 小路, 小径. ◆ *...a rough mountain track.* 一条崎岖不平的山路. N-COUNT

2 A **track** is a piece of ground, often oval-shaped, that is used for races involving athletes, cyclists, cars, horses, or greyhounds. (用于田径、自行车、赛车、赛马或赛狗的)椭圆形运动场. ◆ *...the athletics track.* 田径运动场地. N-COUNT

3 Railway **tracks** are the rails that a train travels along. (火车的)铁轨, 轨道. ◆ *A woman fell on to the tracks.* 一名妇女跌倒在铁轨上. N-COUNT

4 A **track** is one of the songs or pieces of music on a CD, record, or tape. (激光唱盘、唱片或录音磁带上的)一首歌曲, 一段乐曲. N-COUNT

5 **Tracks** are footprints or other marks left in the ground by animals or people. (动物或人的)足迹, 脚印, 踪迹. N-PLURAL

6 If you **track** animals or people, you try to find them by following their footprints or other signs that they have left behind. (循迹)追踪, 跟踪. ◢ **track·er, trackers** ◆ *...the Native American tracker who uses ancient methods to find drug smugglers.* 这位使用老式的方法找出毒品走私犯的美洲土著追踪者. VB: V n; N-COUNT

7 To **track** someone or something means to follow their movements by means of a special device, such as a satellite or radar. (用卫星或雷达等)追踪...的动向. ◆ *Our radar began tracking the jets.* 我们的雷达开始追踪这些喷气式飞机的动向. VB; V n

8 If you **track** someone or something, you investigate them, because you are interested in finding out more about them. 追查. ◆ *If it's possible, track the rumour back to its origin.* 如果可能的话, 将谣言的源头追查清楚. VB; V n

9 ➡ 又见 **backtrack, fast track, racetrack, sidetrack, soundtrack, title track.**

10 If someone **covers** their **tracks**, they hide or destroy evidence of their identity or their actions, because they want to keep them secret. 隐匿身份; 掩盖行踪; 销毁形迹. ◆ *The killer may have returned to the scene of the crime to cover his tracks.* 凶手可能已经回到过犯罪现场销毁痕迹. PHR

11 If you **keep track of** a situation or a person, you have accurate and up-to-date information about them all the time. (时刻)了解...的动态, 掌握...的线索. If you **lose track of** a situation or person, you no longer know where they are or what is happening. 不了解...的动态; 失去...的线索. ◆ *With eleven thousand employees, it's very difficult to keep track of them all.* 雇员多达1.1万人, 时刻了解他们每个人的动态是很困难的. *You become so deeply absorbed in an activity that you lose track of time.* 你对一项活动如此专注, 以至忘记了时间. PHR

12 If you **make tracks**, you leave the place where you are, especially when you are in a hurry. 匆匆离去, 赶快跑开. ◆ *We'd better make tracks soon, hadn't we?* 我们最好赶紧离开, 你说呢? PHR INFORMAL

13 If someone or something is **on track**, they are acting or progressing in a way that is likely to result in success. 走上正轨. ◆ *It may take some time to get the British economy back on track.* 要使英国经济重新回到正轨可能需要一些时间. PHR

14 If you are **on the right track**, you are acting or progressing in a way that is likely to result in success. 在正确的轨道上; 走上正轨. If you are **on the wrong track**, you are acting or progressing in a way that is likely to result in failure. 在错误的轨道上. PHR

15 If someone or something **stops** you in your **tracks**, or if you **stop dead in** your **tracks**, you suddenly stop moving or doing something because you are very surprised, impressed, or frightened. (指因惊讶、恐惧等而)突然驻足不前, 就地停下. ◆ *This magnificent church cannot fail to stop you in your tracks.* 这座宏伟的教堂一定会令你顿然驻足惊叹的. PHR

16 If someone or something **stops** a process or activity **in its tracks**, or if it **stops dead in its tracks**, they prevent the process or activity from continuing or developing. (指过程或活动)立即停止, 戛然而止. PHR

17 ➡ **off the beaten track**: 见 **beaten.**

▸track down.

If you **track down** someone or something, you find them, or find information about them, after a difficult or long search. (经艰难的或长期的搜寻)追踪到, 搜寻到, 追查到. ◆ *I don't know where that old story came from, I've never been able to track it down.* 我不知道那个古老的传说源于哪里, 我一直未能查清楚. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P

ˌtrack and ˈfield.

Track and field refers to athletics as opposed to other sports. (相对于其他运动的)田径运动. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

ˌtrack ˈrecord, track records. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you talk about the **track record** of a person, company, or product, you are referring to their past performance, achievements, or failures in it. (个人、公司或产品的)成绩记录, 业绩记录. ◆ *The job needs someone with a good track record in investment.* 这个工作需要一个在投资方面有良好业绩记录的人. N-COUNT

track·suit /ˈtræksuːt/ **tracksuits**; 又拼作 **track suit.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tracksuit** is a loose warm suit consisting of trousers and a top which people wear to relax and do exercise. The usual American word is **sweatsuit**. (宽松且保暖的)运动套装, 休闲套装. [美] 一般作 sweatsuit. N-COUNT BRITISH

tract /trækt/ **tracts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tract** of land or **tracts** of land is a very large area of land. (土地)一大片, 广阔的一片. N-COUNT

2 A **tract** is a short article expressing a strong opinion on a religious, moral, or political subject in order to try to influence people's attitudes. (有关宗教、道德或政治主题的观点激烈的)短文, 小册子. N-COUNT

3 A **tract** is a system of organs and tubes in an animal's or person's body that has a particular function, especially the function of processing a substance in the body. (指动物或人体内的)道, 束, 系统. ◆ *...the digestive tract.* 消化道. N-COUNT MEDICAL

trac·table /ˈtræktəbəl/.

If you say that a person, problem, or device is **tractable**, you mean that they can be easily controlled or dealt with. 易控制的, 易处理的; 温顺的. ◆ *He could easily manage his tractable and worshipping younger brother.* 他可以很 ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

轻易地操纵他那温顺而且对他崇拜有加的弟弟.

trac·tion /ˈtrækʃən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Traction** is a form of medical treatment, in which weights and pulleys are used to gently pull or stretch an injured part of the body for a period of time. 牵引疗法, 牵引术. You say that a person who is having this treatment is **in traction**. 正在接受牵引治疗. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Traction** is a particular form of power that makes a vehicle move. 牵引力, 拉力, 拖力. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Traction** is the grip that something has on the ground, especially the wheels of a vehicle. (尤指车轮的)附着摩擦力, 抓地力. N-UNCOUNT

trac·tor /ˈtræktə/ **tractors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tractor** is a farm vehicle that is used to pull farm machinery and to provide the energy needed for the machinery to work. (农用)拖拉机. N-COUNT

trad /træd/.

Trad is a kind of jazz based on the jazz that was played in the 1920s. (基于1920年代爵士乐的)传统爵士乐. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

trade /treɪd/ **trades, trading, traded.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Trade** is the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services between people, firms, or countries. 贸易, 交易, 买卖. ❖ *The ministry had direct control over every aspect of foreign trade.* 这个部对外贸的各个领域实行直接控制. *Texas has a long history of trade with Mexico.* 得克萨斯州与墨西哥的贸易历史悠久. N-UNCOUNT

2 When people, firms, or countries **trade**, they buy, sell, or exchange goods or services between themselves. 进行贸易, 做生意. ❖ *They had years of experience of trading with the West.* 他们有多年与西方做生意的经验. ▲ **trad·ing** ❖ ...*trading on the stock exchange.* 证券交易方面的生意. VB V; V with n, Also V in n; N-UNCOUNT

3 A **trade** is a particular area of business or industry. 行业. ❖ ...*the tourist trade.* 旅游业. N-COUNT

4 Someone's **trade** is the kind of work that they do, especially when they have been trained to do it over a period of time. 职业, 行当, 手艺. ❖ *He learnt his trade as a diver in the North Sea.* 他在北海学会了潜水这一行. N-COUNT

5 If someone **trades** one thing for another or if two people **trade** the things, they agree to exchange one thing for the other thing. 用...做交易; 互相交换. ❖ *Kids used to trade baseball cards.* 以前孩子们经常互换棒球卡片. *They suspected that Neville had traded secret information with Mr Foster.* 他们怀疑内维尔和福斯特先生交换了秘密情报. V-RECIP V n for n (non-recip); pl-n V n; V n with n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I am willing to make a trade with you.* 我愿意和你做一次交易. N-COUNT

6 If you **trade** places with someone or the two of you **trade** places, you move into the other person's position or situation, and they move into yours. 对换(位置). ❖ *Mike asked George to trade places with him so he could ride with Tod.* 迈克要乔治和他对换座位, 以便能和托德坐在一起乘车. *The receiver and the quarterback are going to trade positions.* 直传球接手和四分卫将互换位置. V-RECIP V n with n; pl-n V n

7 If two people or groups **trade** something such as blows, insults, or jokes, they hit each other, insult each other, or tell each other jokes. 对(打); 对(骂); 互相开(玩笑). ❖ *Children would settle disputes by trading punches.* 孩子们会互相动用拳头来解决争端. *They traded artillery fire with government forces inside the city.* 他们同城里的政府军互相炮击. V-RECIP pl-n V n; V n with n

▸**trade in.**

If you **trade in** an old car or appliance, you give it to a dealer when you buy a new one so that you get a reduction on the price. (以旧货)补价换购(新货). ❖ *He had a Rolls-Royce, and he traded it in for two matching silver Range Rovers.* 他有一辆劳斯莱斯汽车, 他用它补价换购了两辆银色的路虎越野车. PHR-V V P noun; V n P

➞ 又见 **trade-in.**

▸**trade off.**

1 If you **trade off** one thing against another, you exchange all or part of one thing for another, as part of a negotiation or compromise. 以...换取; 以...抵消. ❖ *There is a possibility of being able to trade off information for a reduced sentence.* 存在能够用情报来换取减刑的可能性. PHR-V V P n against n; V P n for n

➞ 又见 **trade-off.**

2 If someone **trades off** or **trades on** something, they make use of it for their own advantage, often in an unfair way. (为私利而不公正地)利用. ❖ *They would be able to trade off their looks and manage on that alone.* 他们将能够利用自己的容貌, 而且仅凭此就可以应付过去. PHR-V V P n

ˈtrade fair, trade fairs.

A **trade fair** is an exhibition where manufacturers show their products to other people in industry and try to get business. 产品展销会, 商品交易会. N-COUNT

ˈtrade gap, trade gaps.

If a country imports goods worth more than the value of the goods that it exports, this is referred to as a **trade gap**. 贸易逆差, 入超, 贸易赤字. N-COUNT

ˈtrade-in, trade-ins. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **trade-in** is an arrangement in which someone buys something such as a new car or washing machine at a reduced price by giving their old one, as well as money, in payment. (指交易方式)贴旧换新, 补价换购. ❖ ...*the trade-in value of the car.* 这辆汽车的折旧换新价. N-COUNT

trade·mark /ˈtreɪdmɑːk/ **trademarks;** 又拼作 **trade mark.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **trademark** is a name or symbol that a company uses on its products and that cannot legally be used by another company. 商标. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is the **trademark** of a particular person or place, you mean that it is characteristic of them or typically associated with them. 标志; 特征, 特点. ❖ ...*the spiky punk hairdo that became his trademark.* 已成为他的特征的那种尖刺般的朋克式发型. N-COUNT with poss

ˈtrade name, trade names.

A **trade name** is the name which manufacturers give to a product or to a range of products. 商品名, 商标名称. ❖ *It's marketed under the trade name 'Tattle'.* 它以Tattle这一商标名在市场上销售. N-COUNT

ˈtrade-off, trade-offs; 又拼作 **tradeoff.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **trade-off** is a situation where you make a compromise between two things, or where you exchange all or part of one thing for another. 权衡, 协调; 交易, 交换. ❖ ...*the trade-off between inflation and unemployment.* 在通胀和失业之间的权衡. N-COUNT

trad·er /ˈtreɪdə/ **traders.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **trader** is a person whose job is to trade in goods or stocks. 商人, 经商者; (证券)交易人. N-COUNT

ˈtrade route, trade routes.

A **trade route** is a route, often covering long distances, that used by traders. 商路, 贸易线路. N-COUNT

ˌtrade ˈsecret, trade secrets.

1 A **trade secret** is information that is known, used, and kept secret by a particular firm, for example about a method of production or a chemical formula. 行业秘密、行业机密. N-COUNT

2 A **trade secret** is a piece of knowledge that you have, especially about how to do something, that you are not willing to tell other people. 秘密, 机密. ❖ *I'd rather not talk about it too much because I don't like giving trade secrets away.* 我不愿意就此谈得过多, 因为我不想泄露秘密. N-COUNT

trades·man /ˈtreɪdzmən/ **tradesmen.**

A **tradesman** is someone, usually a man, who sells goods or services, especially one who owns and runs a shop. 商人; (尤指)店主, 零售商. N-COUNT

ˌtrade ˈunion, trade unions; 又拼作 **trades union.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **trade union** is an organization that has been formed by workers in order to represent their rights and interests to their employers, for example in order to improve working conditions or wages. The American term is **labor union.** 工会. [美]作 labor union. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌtrade ˈunionist, trade unionists; 又拼作 **trades unionist.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **trade unionist** is an active member of a trade union. 工会活跃分子、工会积极分子; 工会主义者. N-COUNT

'trading estate, trading estates.
A **trading estate** is the same as an **industrial estate**. 同 industrial estate. N-COUNT BRITISH

tra·di·tion /trəˈdɪʃən/ **traditions.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **tradition** is a custom or belief that has existed for a long time. (指习俗或信仰)传统, 惯例, 老规矩. ◆ *...the rich traditions of Afro-Cuban music, and dance.* 非裔古巴人的音乐和舞蹈的丰富传统. N-VAR
2 If you say that something or someone is **in the tradition of** a person or thing from the past, you mean that they have many features that remind you of that person or thing. 具有...的风格; 本着...的传统. ◆ *...marvellous pictures in the tradition of Gainsborough.* 具有了庚斯博罗风格的绝妙绘画. PHR-PREP

tra·di·tion·al /trəˈdɪʃənəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 **Traditional** customs, beliefs, or methods are ones that have existed for a long time without changing. (指习俗、信仰或方法)传统的, 惯例的. ◆ *Traditional teaching methods sometimes only succeeded in putting students off learning.* 传统教学法有时只能使学生厌倦学习. ◢ **tra·di·tion·al·ly** ◆ *Married women have traditionally been treated as dependent on their husbands.* 按照传统, 已婚妇女要依附于他们的丈夫. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group
2 A **traditional** organization or person prefers older methods and ideas to modern ones. (人或机构)传统的, 守旧的. ◆ *...traditional parents, who believed in laying down the law for their children.* 赞同为孩子订下规矩的传统的父母. ◢ **traditionally** ◆ *He is loathed by some of the more traditionally minded officers.* 一些思想更为传统的军官很厌恶他. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

tra·di·tion·al·ism /trəˈdɪʃənəlɪzəm/.
Traditionalism is behaviour and ideas that support established customs and beliefs, rather than modern ones. (行为和思想上的)传统主义. N-UNCOUNT

tra·di·tion·al·ist /trəˈdɪʃənəlɪst/ **traditionalists.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **traditionalist** is a person who supports the established customs and beliefs of his or her society or group, and does not want to change them. 传统主义者, 遵守传统者. N-COUNT
◢ **tra·di·tion·al·ism.** N-UNCOUNT

traf·fic /ˈtræfɪk/ **traffics, trafficking, trafficked.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Traffic** refers to all the vehicles that are moving along the roads in a particular area. 来往车辆, 车流. ◆ *Traffic was unusually light for that time of day.* 对于一天中的这个时间而言, 来往车辆少得有些不寻常. N-UNCOUNT also the N
2 **Traffic** refers to the movement of ships, trains, or aircraft between one place and another. **Traffic** also refers to the people and goods that are being transported. 交通; 运输的人和物资. ◆ *Air traffic had returned to normal.* 空中交通已恢复正常. N-UNCOUNT with supp
3 **Traffic** in something such as drugs or stolen goods is an illegal trade in them. (毒品或赃物的)非法买卖, 非法交易. ◆ *Traffic in illicit drugs was now worth some $500 thousand million a year.* 非法毒品交易额当时每年大约是5,000亿元. N-UNCOUNT with supp
4 Someone who **traffics** in something such as drugs or stolen goods buys and sells them even though it is illegal to do so. 从事非法买卖, 进行非法交易. ◢ **traf·fick·ing** ◆ *He was sentenced to ten years in prison on charges of drug trafficking.* 他因被指控贩毒而被判十年徒刑. VB V in n; N-UNCOUNT
5 ➡ 又见 **air traffic control, traffic jam.**

'traffic calming; 又拼作 **traffic-calming.**
Traffic calming consists of measures designed to make roads safer, for example making them narrower, so that drivers are forced to slow down. (旨在使道路更为安全的)交通安全管制. N-UNCOUNT

'traffic cone, traffic cones.
Traffic cones are plastic cones that are placed on a road to prevent people from driving or parking there. (塑料的)锥形交通路障, 锥形交通路标. N-COUNT

'traffic jam, traffic jams. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **traffic jam** is a long line of vehicles that cannot move forward because there is too much traffic, or because the road is blocked by something. 塞车, 堵车, 交通堵塞. N-COUNT

traf·fick·er /ˈtræfɪkə/ **traffickers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **trafficker** in particular goods, especially drugs, is a person who illegally buys or sells these goods. (尤指从事毒品生意的)非法商人, 贩子. N-COUNT

'traffic light, traffic lights. ◆◇◇◇◇
Traffic lights are sets of red, green, and amber lights at a road junction that control the flow of traffic by signalling when vehicles have to stop and when they can go. 交通信号灯, 红绿灯. N-COUNT

'traffic warden, traffic wardens.
A **traffic warden** is a person whose job is to make sure that cars are not parked illegally. (负责监控车辆停放的)交通督导员. N-COUNT BRITISH

trag·edy /ˈtrædʒɪdi/ **tragedies.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **tragedy** is an extremely sad event or situation. 惨案, 惨剧, 不幸, 灾难. ◆ *They have suffered an enormous personal tragedy.* 他们遭受了巨大的个人不幸. *Maskell's life had not been without tragedy.* 马斯克尔的生活一直充斥着不幸. N-VAR
2 **Tragedy** is a type of literature, especially drama, that is serious and sad, often ending in the death of the main character. 悲剧(一种文学形式, 尤指戏剧). N-VAR

trag·ic /ˈtrædʒɪk/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **tragic** event or situation is extremely sad, usually because it involves death or suffering. 悲惨的, 不幸的, 可悲的. ◆ *It was just a tragic accident.* 这真是一次悲惨的事故. *...the tragic loss of so many lives.* 这么多条生命的不幸丧生. ◢ **tragi·cal·ly** /ˈtrædʒɪkli/ ◆ *Tragically, she never saw the completed building.* 不幸的是, 她从未见到竣工后的这幢建筑. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED
2 **Tragic** is used to refer to literary tragedy. (文学)悲剧的. ADJ ADJ n

tragi-comedy /ˌtrædʒi ˈkɒmədi/ **tragi-comedies.**
A **tragi-comedy** is a play or other written work that is both sad and amusing. (指戏剧等)悲喜剧. N-COUNT

tragi-comic /ˌtrædʒi ˈkɒmɪk/.
Something that is **tragi-comic** is both sad and amusing at the same time. 悲喜交加的, 又悲又喜的. ADJ

trail /treɪl/ **trails, trailing, trailed.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **trail** is a rough path across open country or through forests. (乡间或林中)小径, 小路. N-COUNT
2 A **trail** is a route along a series of paths or roads, often one that has been planned and marked out for a particular purpose. (常指为特定目的而划定的)路线. ◆ *The Council has laid out a visitors' trail.* 委员会设计了一条游客路线. N-COUNT
3 A **trail** is a series of marks or other signs of movement or other activities left by someone or something. (移动或其他活动留下的)痕迹, 踪迹, 足迹. ◆ *He left a trail of clues at the scenes of his crimes.* 他在犯罪现场留下了蛛丝马迹. N-COUNT
4 If you are **on the trail of** a person or thing, you are trying hard to find them or find out about them, often by following clues. 在追踪...的过程中. PHR
5 If you **trail** someone or something, you follow them secretly, often by finding the marks or signs that they have left. 追踪, 跟踪, 追寻. ◆ *I trailed her to a shop in Kensington.* 我跟踪她一直到肯辛顿的一家商店. VB V n; V n prep/adv
6 You can refer to all the places that a politician visits in the period before an election as their campaign **trail**. 竞选路线(指选举前政治家到访的所有地方). N-COUNT: n N
7 If you **trail** something, it hangs down loosely behind you as you move along. 拖, 拉; 使披在后面, 使拖在后面. ◆ *He let his fingers trail in the water.* 他把手指放在水里拖着. V-ERG V n; V prep
8 If someone **trails** somewhere, they move there slowly, without any energy or enthusiasm, often following someone else. 慢吞吞地走; 拖沓地走. ◆ *He trailed through the wet Manhattan streets.* 他拖着脚步走过曼哈顿湿漉漉的街道. VB V adv/prep
9 If a person or team **is trailing** during a contest, they have a lower score than their opponents. (竞赛中)落后. ◆ *He scored again, leaving Dartford trailing 2-0 at the break.* 他又得分了, 使达特福德队在中场休息时以0比2落后. VB V; V amount; Also V behind n

10 ➡ 又见 **nature trail, paper trail**.
➡ **to blaze a trail**: 见 **blaze**.

▸**trail off** or **trail away**.
If a speaker's voice or a speaker **trails off** or **trails away**, their voice becomes quieter and they hesitate until they stop speaking completely. (讲话声)逐渐减弱，逐渐变小. PHR-V V P

trail·blazer /ˈtreɪlbleɪzə/ **trailblazers**.
A **trailblazer** is a person who is the leader in a particular field, or who does a particular thing before anybody else does. 先驱者，创始人，开拓者. N-COUNT

ˈtrail-blazing.
A **trail-blazing** idea, event, or organization is new, exciting, and daring. (想法、事件或组织)新颖的、大胆创新的. ADJ ADJ n

trail·er /ˈtreɪlə/ **trailers**. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **trailer** is a container or frame on wheels used for transporting large or heavy items. It is pulled by a car or van. (挂在汽车或客货车后面，用来运输大或重物的)拖车，挂车. N-COUNT
2 A **trailer** is the long rear section of an articulated lorry, in which the goods are carried. (铰接式货车的)载货拖架. N-COUNT
3 A **trailer** is a long vehicle which people use as a home or office and which can be pulled behind a car. The British word is **caravan**. 拖车式活动房屋；拖车式办公室. [英]作 caravan. N-COUNT AMERICAN
4 A **trailer** for a film or television programme is a set of short extracts which are shown to advertise it. (电影或电视节目的)预告片. N-COUNT

train 1 noun uses 名词用法
train /treɪn/ **trains**. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **train** is a number of carriages or trucks which are all connected together and which are pulled by an engine along a railway. 火车，列车. ◆ *He arrived in Shenyang by train yesterday.* 他昨天乘火车到了沈阳. N-COUNT, also by N
2 A **train** of vehicles, people, or animals is a long line of them travelling slowly in the same direction. (指缓慢行进的车辆、人或动物的)行列，队伍. N-COUNT with supp
3 A **train** of thought or a **train** of events is a connected sequence, in which each thought or event seems to arise naturally or logically as a result of the previous one. (指前后相关的思想或事件)一系列，一连串. ◆ *He lost his train of thought for a moment.* 他的思路乱了一会儿. N-COUNT
4 The **train** of a woman's formal gown or wedding dress is the long part at the back of it which flows along the floor behind her when she is wearing it. (女式长袍或结婚礼服的)拖裾，裙裾. N-COUNT
5 If a process or event is **in train** or has been set **in train**, it is happening or starting to happen. 准备就绪，安排妥当；在进行中. ◆ *He praised the economic reforms set in train by the government.* 他赞扬了政府已准备实施的经济改革. PHR BRITISH
6 If something brings problems or difficulties **in its train**, the problems or difficulties occur as a natural or logical result of it. 因...而接着发生. PHR

train 2 verb uses 动词用法
train /treɪn/ **trains, training, trained**. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If someone **trains** you to do something, they teach you the skills that you need in order to do it. 培训，训练(技能等). ◆ *Stavros was training to be a priest.* 斯塔夫罗斯正在接受牧师培训. *Psychiatrists initially train as doctors.* 精神病学家最初是作为医生来培训的. *These courses train you in the basics of stage craft.* 这些课程训练你的基本舞台技巧. V-ERG. V n to-inf, V to-inf, V as/in n, V n as/in n
▲**-trained** ◆ *...an American-trained lawyer.* 一位受过美式培训的律师. COMB
▲**train·er, trainers** ◆ *...a book for both teachers and teacher trainers.* 一本同时面向教师及教师培训者的书. N-COUNT
▲**train·ing** ◆ *Kennedy had no formal training as a decorator.* 肯尼迪没有接受过正规的装修工培训. N-UNCOUNT
2 To **train** a natural quality or talent that someone has, for example their intellect or voice, means to help them to develop it. 培养，训练，开发(智力等). ◆ *Some children come to school with more finely trained perceptual skills than others.* 一些孩子在入校时比其他孩子受过更好的感知技能训练. VB V n, V-ed
3 If you **train** for a physical activity such as a race, you prepare for it by doing particular physical exercises. (为参加体育活动而)锻炼，训练. ◆ *He has spent a year training crews for next month's round the world race.* 他用了一年时间训练队员以迎接下个月的环球赛. V-ERG V for n, V n for n, Also V, V n
▲**train·er** ◆ *She went to the gym with her trainer.* 她和教练一起去了体操房. N-COUNT
▲**train·ing** ◆ *He will soon be back in training for next year's National.* 他将会很快回来参加训练，以迎接明年的全国比赛. N-UNCOUNT
4 If an animal or bird **is trained** to do particular things, it is taught to do them. (兽或鸟)(被)训练. ◆ *...a man who trained hundreds of dogs.* 一个训练过数百条狗的人. *She had brought her trained sheepdog to help in the rescue.* 她带着她那只受过训练的牧羊犬去协助救援. VB V n to-inf, V n, V-ed
▲**train·er** ◆ *The horse made a winning start for his new trainer.* 这匹马为它的新驯马师赢得了一个胜利的开端. N-COUNT
5 If you **train** a tree, bush, or plant in a particular direction, you tie it and cut it so that it grows in that direction. 使(植物)按一定方向生长；整枝. ◆ *You could even put a trellis on your walls and train plants to grow up it.* 你甚至可以在墙上搭一个棚架，然后让植物顺势攀缘上去. VB V n prep, V n to-inf
6 If you **train** something such as a gun, a camera, or a light **on** someone or something, you aim it at them and keep it pointing steadily towards them. 把(枪、相机或灯光)瞄准，对准. ◆ *She trained her binoculars on the horizon.* 她将双筒望远镜对准了地平线. VB V n on n

▸**train up**.
If someone **trains** you **up**, they teach you new skills or give you the necessary preparation so that you will reach the standard required for a particular job or activity. 把(某人)培训合格. ◆ *The first companies to go in are taking a policy of employing East Germans and training them up.* 第一批进入的公司将采取雇用并培训东德人的政策. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V n P, Also V P noun

trainee /treɪˈniː/ **trainees**. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **trainee** is someone who is employed at a junior level in a particular job in order to learn the skills needed for that job. 受培训者；实习生，见习生. N-COUNT

train·er /ˈtreɪnə/ **trainers**. ◆◇◇◇◇
Trainers are special shoes that people wear for running or jogging. The American word is **sneakers**. (跑步用)运动鞋，跑鞋. [美]作 sneakers. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT BRITISH
➡ 又见 **train**.

ˈtraining camp, training camps. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **training camp** for soldiers or sports players is an organized period of training at a particular place. 军训营；(运动员的)集训营. N-COUNT

ˈtraining shoe, training shoes.
Training shoes are the same as **trainers**. 同 trainers. N-COUNT

traipse /treɪps/ **traipses, traipsing, traipsed**.
1 If you **traipse** somewhere, you go there reluctantly, because you are tired or dissatisfied and do not wish to go there. 疲惫地走，拖着脚步走. ◆ *If traipsing around shops does not appeal to you, perhaps using a catalogue will.* 如果你对逛商店不感兴趣，也许你会愿意使用商品目录. VB V prep/adv
2 If you talk about people **traipsing** somewhere, you mean that they are going there or moving about there in a way that annoys someone or gets in their way. 游荡，闲荡. ◆ *You will have to get used to a lot of people traipsing in and out of your home.* 你将不得不习惯许多人在你家进进出出. VB PRAGMATICS V prep/adv

trait /treɪt, treɪ/ **traits**. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **trait** is a particular characteristic, quality, or tendency that someone or something has. 特点，特性，特征. ◆ *Creativity is a human trait.* 创造是人的一个特性. N-COUNT with supp

trai·tor /ˈtreɪtə/ **traitors**. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you call someone a **traitor**, you mean that they have betrayed beliefs that they used to hold, or that their friends hold, by their words or actions. (指对信仰的)背叛者；背信弃义者. ◆ *Some say he's a traitor to the working class.* 一些人说他是工人阶级的背叛者. N-COUNT
2 If someone is a **traitor**, they betray their country or a group of which they are a member by helping their enemies, especially during wartime. (尤指战时对国家或所属集体的)叛变者，叛国者，卖国贼. N-COUNT

tra·jec·tory /trə'dʒektəri/ **trajectories.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **trajectory** of a moving object is the path that it follows as it moves. (指移动中的物体的)轨道，轨迹. N-COUNT with supp

2 The **trajectory** of something such as a person's career is the course that it follows over time. (人的事业等的)发展轨迹. ◆ *The economy's trajectory is clear enough.* 经济发展轨迹十分清楚. N-COUNT with supp

tram /træm/ **trams.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tram** is a public transport vehicle, usually powered by electricity, which travels along rails laid in the surface of a street. The usual American word is **streetcar**. 有轨电车. [美]一般作streetcar. N-COUNT, also by N BRITISH

tram·line /'træmlaɪn/ **tramlines.**

A **tramline** is one of the rails laid in the surface of a road that trams travel along. The American term is **streetcar line**. 电车轨道. [美]作streetcar line. N-COUNT BRITISH

tramp /træmp/ **tramps, tramping, tramped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tramp** is a person who has no home or job, and who gets food or money by begging or by doing casual work. 无业游民，流浪乞丐；流浪工人. N-COUNT

2 If you **tramp** somewhere, you walk there slowly and with regular, heavy steps, for a long time. 拖着缓慢而沉重的脚步走；长途跋涉；踏(遍). ◆ *She spent all day yesterday tramping the streets, gathering evidence.* 昨天一整天她走遍大街小巷收集证据. VB V prep/adv, V n

3 The **tramp** of people is the sound of their heavy, regular walking. 沉重而有规律的脚步声. ◆ *He heard the slow, heavy tramp of feet on the stairs.* 他听到楼梯上缓慢、沉重的脚步声. N-UNCOUNT

4 If someone refers to a woman as a **tramp**, they are insulting her, because they think that she is immoral in her sexual behaviour; an offensive word. (冒犯义)荡妇，妓女. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS AMERICAN

tram·ple /'træmpəl/ **tramples, trampling, trampled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **trample** on someone's rights or values means to deliberately ignore or disregard them. 无视，漠视，蹂躏(权利或价值观念). ◆ *Diplomats denounced the leaders for trampling their citizens' civil rights.* 外交官谴责这些领导人无视其公民的公民权. VB: V on n, V n

2 If someone **is trampled**, they are injured or killed by being trodden on by animals or by other people. (被)踩(死，伤). ◆ *Thousands of victims perished, trampled underfoot.* 数千名受害者丧生，是被踩踏而死的. VB: be V-ed, V-ed

3 If someone **tramples** on something, they tread heavily and carelessly on it and damage it. 踩踏，践踏(某物). ◆ *They don't want people trampling the grass, pitching tents or building fires.* 他们不希望人们踩踏草坪、在上面搭帐篷或生火. VB V on n, V n

tram·po·line /'træmpəliːn/ **trampolines.**

A **trampoline** is a piece of gymnastic apparatus on which you do acrobatic jumps. It consists of a large piece of strong cloth held by springs in a frame. (体育器械)弹床，蹦床. N-COUNT

tram·way /'træmweɪ/ **tramways.**

A **tramway** is a set of rails laid in the surface of a road for trams to travel along. 电车轨道. N-COUNT BRITISH

trance /trɑːns, træns/ **trances.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone is in a **trance**, they seem to be asleep and to have no conscious control over their thoughts or actions, but they can respond to things they see and hear. 昏睡状态，迷睡；恍惚. N-COUNT

tranche /trɑːnʃ/ **tranches.**

1 In economics, a **tranche** of shares in a company, or a **tranche** of a company, is a number of shares in that company. (股份的)份，份额. N-COUNT

2 A **tranche** of something is a piece, section, or part of it. A **tranche** of things is a group of them. 部分. ◆ *They risk losing the next tranche of funding.* 他们冒着将失去下一份基金的风险. N-COUNT FORMAL

tran·quil /'træŋkwɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A place that is **tranquil** is calm and peaceful. (地方)宁静的，安谧的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tran·quil·lity** /træŋ'kwɪlɪti/ or **tranquility** ◆ *The scene is one of rural tranquility.* 这是一个宁静的乡村景象. N-UNCOUNT

tran·quil·lize /'træŋkwɪlaɪz/ **tranquillizes, tranquillizing, tranquillized;** [英]又拼作 **tranquillise**, [美]又拼作 **tranquilize**.

To **tranquillize** a person or an animal means to make them become calm, sleepy, or unconscious by means of a drug. (用药)使镇静，使安定；使失去知觉. VB V n ◢ **tran·quil·liz·er, tranquillizers.** A **tranquillizer** is a drug that is used to tranquillize people or animals. 镇静剂. N-COUNT

trans.

trans. is a written abbreviation for 'translated by'. translated by(由...翻译)的缩写形式.

trans- /trænz-/.

1 **trans-** is used to form adjectives which indicate that something involves or enables travel from one side of an area to the other. 贯穿，横跨(某地区). ◆ *...the Trans-Siberian railway.* 这条横跨西伯利亚的铁路. PREFIX

2 **trans-** is used to form words which indicate that someone or something moves from one group, thing, state, or place to another. 超越，跨越. ◆ *...trans-racial adoption.* 跨越种族的收养. PREFIX

trans·act /træn'zækt/ **transacts, transacting, transacted.**

If you **transact** business, you enter into a deal with someone, for example by buying or selling something. 处理，办理(生意、交易). VB V n FORMAL ◢ **trans·ac·tion** /træn'zækʃən/ **transactions.** A **transaction** is a piece of business. 生意，业务，交易. N-COUNT

trans·at·lan·tic /ˌtrænzət'læntɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Transatlantic** flights or signals go across the Atlantic Ocean, usually between the United States and Britain. (常指美国与英国之间航班或信号)横跨大西洋的，横越大西洋的. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Transatlantic** is used to refer to something that happens, exists, or originates in the United States. (指美国)大西洋彼岸的. ◆ *...transatlantic fashions.* 大西洋彼岸的时尚. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

trans·cend /træn'send/ **transcends, transcending, transcended.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that **transcends** normal limits or boundaries goes beyond them, because it is more significant than them. 超越，胜过，优于. ◆ *...issues like European union that transcend party loyalty.* 类似欧洲联盟这样超越党派忠诚的问题. VB, V n ◢ **tran·scend·ence** /træn'sendəns/ ◆ *...the transcendence of class differences.* 超越阶级差异. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **trans·cend·ent** ◆ *...the idea of a transcendent God who stood apart from mankind.* 关于一个与人类保持距离的超然之神的思念. ADJ

tran·scen·den·tal /ˌtrænsen'dentəl/.

Transcendental refers to things that lie beyond the practical experience of ordinary people, and cannot be discovered or understood by ordinary reasoning. 超出人类思想和经验的，超凡的，先验的. ◆ *...the transcendental nature of God.* 神的超凡性. ADJ

tran·scribe /træn'skraɪb/ **transcribes, transcribing, transcribed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **transcribe** a speech or text, you write it out in a different form from the one in which it exists, for example by writing it out in full from notes or from a tape recording. (将演说或文本以另一种形式)抄写，誊写. VB V n

2 If you **transcribe** a piece of music for an instrument which is not the one for which it was originally written, you rewrite it so that it can be played on that instrument. 改编(乐曲使之适合其他乐器演奏). VB V n

tran·script /'trænskrɪpt/ **transcripts.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **transcript** of a conversation or speech is a written text of it, based on a recording or notes. (录音的)文字本，文字记录；(笔记的)誊本，抄本. N-COUNT

tran·scrip·tion /træn'skrɪpʃən/ **transcriptions.**

1 **Transcription** of speech or text is the process of transcribing it. (演说或文本的)抄写，誊写. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **transcription** is the same as a **transcript**. 同transcript. N-COUNT

tran·sept /'trænsept/ **transepts.**

In a cathedral or church the **transept** is the part which projects N-COUNT

to the north or south of the main part of the building. (教堂的)耳堂.

trans·fer, transfers, transferring, transferred. The verb is pronounced /træns'fɜː/. The noun is pronounced /'trænsfɜː/. 动词发音为 /træns'fɜː/. 名词发音为 /'trænsfɜː/. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **transfer** something or someone from one place to another, they go from the first place to the second. 迁移, 转移, 挪动. ◆ *He wants to transfer some money to the account of his daughter.* 他想把一部分钱转到女儿的账户上. *The person can transfer from wheelchair to seat with relative ease.* 那人能够比较轻松地从轮椅挪到座位上. V-ERG; V n from/to n; V from/to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Arrange for the transfer of medical records to your new doctor.* 准备把病历转给你的新医生. N-VAR

2 If something **is transferred** from one person or group of people to another, the second person or group gets it from the first or instead of the first. (被)转交, (被)移交, (被)转移. ◆ *On 1 December the presidency of the Security Council automatically transfers from the US to Yemen.* 12月1日, 安理会主席之职将自动由美国移交也门. V-ERG V n from/to n; V from/to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...technology transfer to developing countries.* 向发展中国家的技术转移. N-VAR

◢ **trans·fer·able** /træns'fɜːrəbəl/ ◆ *Use the transferable skills acquired from your previous working background.* 利用你从以前的工作背景中获得的可转移的技能. ADJ

◢ **trans·fer·ence** /'trænsfərəns/ ◆ *It is a struggle for a transference of power.* 这是一场权力移交的斗争. N-UNCOUNT

3 When property or land **is transferred**, it stops being owned by one person or institution and becomes owned by another. (房产或地产)(被)转让, (被)过户. ◆ *He has already transferred ownership of most of the works to a British foundation.* 他已将大部分作品的所有权都转让给了一个英国基金会. VB: be V-ed; LEGAL; V n from/to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...an outright transfer of property.* 房产的全部转让. N-VAR

4 In professional sport, especially football, if a player **is transferred** from one club to another, they stop playing for the first club and start playing for the second club. The usual American word is **trade**. (尤指足球运动员)转会. [美]一般作trade. ◆ *...a deal to allow Diego Maradona to transfer from Napoli to Seville.* 使迭戈 · 马拉多纳从那不勒斯转会到塞维利亚的一笔交易. V-ERG: be V-ed from/to n; BRITISH; V from/to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...Gascoigne's transfer to the Italian club, Lazio.* 加斯科因转会到意大利的拉齐奥. N-COUNT

5 If you **are transferred** to a different job or place, you move to a different job or start working in a different place. (指工作或工作地点变化)(被)调动, (被)调任. ◆ *Many personnel departments began to take charge of deciding who should be transferred.* 许多人事部门开始负责决定谁应当调职. *Anton was able to transfer from Lavine's to an American company.* 安东得以从拉文公司调到一家美国公司工作. V-ERG: be V-ed from/to n; be V-ed; V from/to n; Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *They will be offered transfers to other locations.* 他们将被调职到其他地方. N-VAR

6 When information **is transferred** onto a different medium, it is copied from one medium to another. (信息)(被)转抄至(另一媒体); (被)转录; (被)转存. ◆ *Such information is easily transferred onto microfilm.* 这种信息很容易转存到缩微胶片上. VB; be V-ed onto/to n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...data transfer.* 数据转存. N-UNCOUNT

7 If you **transfer** when you are on a journey, you change from one vehicle to another. 转车, 换乘. ◆ *1,654 passengers were transferred at sea to a Norwegian cruise ship.* 1,654名乘客在海上转乘到一艘挪威的游船上. V-ERG; V from/to n; be V-ed from/to n

8 **Transfers** are pieces of paper with a design on one side. The design can be transferred by heat or pressure onto material, paper, or china for decoration. 转印纸(纸上的图案通过热或压力可转印至布料、纸张或瓷器上作装饰用). N-COUNT

trans·fig·ure /træns'fɪgə, AM -'fɪgjər/ **transfigures, transfiguring, transfigured.**

If someone or something **is transfigured**, they are completely transformed into something great or beautiful. (被)改变容貌; (使)外表变得美好. ◆ *He smiled back, which for an instant transfigured his unrevealing features.* 他回笑了一下, 他那不露表情的面孔顷刻间变得容光焕发. VB: be V-ed; LITERARY; V n

trans·fix /træns'fɪks/ **transfixes, transfixing, transfixed.**

If you **are transfixed** by something, it captures all of your interest or attention, so that you are unable to think of anything else or unable to act. (使)呆住, (使)呆若木鸡, (使)不能动弹. ◢ **trans·fixed** ◆ *For hours he stood transfixed.* 他呆若木鸡般地站了几个小时. VB: be V-ed; ADJ-GRADED

trans·form /træns'fɔːm/ **transforms, transforming, transformed.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 To **transform** something into something else means to change or convert it into that thing. 改变; 转换; 改造. ◆ *Delegates also discussed transforming them from a guerrilla force into a regular army.* 代表们也讨论了将他们从游击队改编成正规军之事宜. ◢ **trans·for·ma·tion** /ˌtrænsfə'meɪʃən/ **transformations** ◆ *Norah made plans for the transformation of an attic room into a study.* 诺拉制订了将阁楼上的房间改造成书房的计划. VB: V n into n; V n from n into n; Also V n; N-VAR

2 To **transform** something or someone means to change them completely and suddenly so that they are much better or more attractive. 彻底改善; 使大为改观. ◆ *The Minister said the Urban Development Corporation was now transforming the area.* 这位部长说城市开发公司现在正在使该地区大为改观. ◢ **transformation** ◆ *In the last five years he's undergone a personal transformation.* 在过去的五年里, 他经历了一次自我完善的过程. VB; V n; Also V n from/into n; N-VAR

trans·form·er /træns'fɔːmə/ **transformers.**

A **transformer** is a piece of electrical equipment which changes a voltage to a higher or lower voltage. 变压器. N-COUNT

trans·fu·sion /træns'fjuːʒən/ **transfusions.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **transfusion** is the same as a **blood transfusion**. 同blood transfusion. N-VAR

trans·gress /trænz'gres/ **transgresses, transgressing, transgressed.**

If someone **transgresses**, they break a moral law or a rule of behaviour. 违反, 违背(道德或行为规范). ◆ *...a monk who had transgressed against the law of celibacy.* 一个违反禁欲戒律的僧侣. ◢ **trans·gres·sion** /trænz'greʃən/ **transgressions** ◆ *...tales of the candidate's alleged past transgressions.* 有关这位候选人所谓过去的越轨行为的流言飞语. ◢ **trans·gres·sor** /ˌtrænz'gresə/ **transgressors.** VB: V; V against n; Also V n; N-VAR; N-COUNT

tran·si·ent /'trænziənt, AM -nʃənt/ **transients.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Transient** is used to describe a situation that lasts only a short time or is constantly changing. 短暂的, 瞬间的, 一时的, 倏忽的. ◢ **tran·si·ence** ◆ *...the superficiality and transience of the club scene.* 夜总会场面的肤浅和短暂. ADJ-GRADED; FORMAL; N-UNCOUNT

2 **Transients** are people who stay in a place for only a short time and then move, rather than having a fixed home. 流动人口; 过客. N-COUNT; FORMAL

tran·sis·tor /træn'zɪstə/ **transistors.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **transistor** is a small electronic component in something such as a television or radio, which is used for amplification and switching. 晶体管, 半导体. N-COUNT

2 A **transistor** or a **transistor radio** is a small portable radio. (便携式)晶体管收音机, 半导体收音机. N-COUNT; DATED

trans·it /'trænzɪt/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Transit** is the carrying of goods or people by vehicle from one place to another. (人或货物的)运输, 运送, 载运. N-UNCOUNT

If people or things are **in transit**, they are travelling or being taken from one place to another. 在运输中, 在运送途中. ◆ *We cannot be held responsible for goods lost in transit.* 我们不能对运输途中遗失的货物负责. PHR

2 A **transit** area is an area where people wait or where goods are kept between different stages of a journey. 中转的, 转口的. ◆ *...a transit lounge at Moscow airport.* 莫斯科机场的中转休息室. ADJ: ADJ n

3 A **transit** system is a system for moving people or goods from one place to another, for example on buses or trains. The usual British word is **transport**. 运输系统, 交通 N-UNCOUNT; AMERICAN

设备.[英]一般作 transport. ❖ *...the New York City Transit Authority.* 纽约市运输局.

tran·si·tion /træn'zɪʃən/ **transitions.** ◆◆◆◇◇

Transition is the process in which something changes from one state to another. (状态)转变,转换,过渡. ❖ *The transition to a multi-party democracy is proving to be difficult.* 向多党制民主的过渡将证明是很困难的. ◢ **tran·si·tion·al** ❖ *...a transitional period following more than a decade of civil war.* 在经过十多年内战之后的一个过渡时期. N-VAR ADJ

tran·si·tive /'trænzɪtɪv/.

A **transitive** verb has a direct object. (动词)及物的. ADJ

tran·si·tory /'trænzɪtəri, AM -tɔːri/.

If you say that something is **transitory**, you mean that it lasts only for a short time. 短暂的,瞬间的,昙花一现的. ❖ *Her affair with Jim was transitory.* 她和吉姆的暧昧关系没有维持多久. ADJ-GRADED

trans·late /trænz'leɪt/ **translates, translating, translated.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something that someone has said or written is **translated**, it is said or written again in a different language. (被)翻译. ❖ *Martin Luther translated the Bible into German.* 马丁·路德将《圣经》译成了德语. *The Celtic word 'geis' is usually translated as 'taboo'.* 凯尔特语的 geis 一词通常被译作 taboo. *The girls waited for Mr Esch to translate.* 这些女孩子等着埃施先生翻译. ◢ **trans·la·tion** ❖ *The papers have been sent to Saudi Arabia for translation.* 这些文件已被送到沙特阿拉伯去翻译. VB be V-ed into/from n; V n into/from n; be V-ed as n; V; N-UNCOUNT

2 If a word or expression **translates** as something in a different language, that is what it means in that language. (转化为某种语言后)意思是,意味着. ❖ *His family's Cantonese nickname for him translates as Never Sits Still.* 他家人对他的昵称在广东话里的意思是'从来坐不住'. VB; V as n

3 If one thing **translates** into another, the second happens or is done as a result of the first. 转变,转化. ❖ *Your decision must be translated into specific, concrete actions.* 你的决定一定要变成明确、具体的行动. V-ERG V into n; be V-ed into n

4 If you say that a remark, a gesture, or an action **translates** as something, you think this is what its significance is. (话语、手势或行动)代表...的意思,表示...的意思. ❖ *'I love him' often translates as 'He's better than nothing'.* '我爱他'的意思常常是'聊胜于无'. V-ERG; V as n; Also V n as n

5 ➜ 又见 **translation**.

trans·la·tion /trænz'leɪʃən/ **translations.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **translation** is a piece of writing or speech that has been translated from a different language. 译文,译作,译本. ❖ *I've only read Solzhenitsyn in translation.* 我只读过索尔仁尼琴作品的译本. N-COUNT also in N

2 If you say that a quality of something has **been lost in translation**, or that the thing **loses something in translation**, you mean that it is not very good as a result of being translated into another language or retold in another form. (翻译或复述中)损失信息,漏翻,漏讲. PHR

trans·la·tor /trænz'leɪtə/ **translators.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **translator** is a person whose job is translating writing or speech from one language to another. 翻译者,翻译家,译者. N-COUNT

trans·lu·cent /trænz'luːsənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a material is **translucent**, some light can pass through it. 半透明的. ADJ-GRADED

2 You use **translucent** to describe something that has a glowing appearance, as if light is passing through it. 有光泽的,明亮的. ❖ *She had fair hair, blue eyes and translucent skin.* 她有着金色的头发、湛蓝的眼睛和有光泽的皮肤. ADJ-GRADED

trans·mis·sion /trænz'mɪʃən/ **transmissions.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **transmission** of something is the passing or sending of it to a different person or place. 传送,传输. ❖ *...the fax machine and other forms of electronic data transmission.* 传真机以及其他的电子数据传送方式. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **transmission** of television or radio programmes is the broadcasting of them. (指电视、广播节目的)播放,播送. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **transmission** is a television or radio broadcast. 电视节目,广播节目. N-COUNT

4 The **transmission** on a car or other vehicle is the system of gears and shafts by which the power from the engine reaches and turns the wheels. (车辆的)传动装置,变速器. N-VAR

trans·mit /trænz'mɪt/ **transmits, transmitting, transmitted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When radio and television programmes, computer data, or other electronic messages **are transmitted**, they are sent from one place to another, using wires, radio waves, or satellites. (被)(用卫星)发射,(被)播送;(被)(用电线、无线电)传送. ❖ *This is currently the most efficient way to transmit certain types of data like electronic mail.* 这是目前传送某些像电子邮件之类的数据的最有效方法. *The device is not designed to transmit to satellites.* 这套设备不是设计来向卫星传送信息的. VB be V-ed; V n; V to n

2 If one person or animal **transmits** a disease to another, they have the disease and cause the other person or animal to have it. 传染,传播(疾病). ❖ *There was no danger of transmitting the infection through operations.* 不存在通过手术传播这种传染病的危险. *...the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.* 通过性接触传染的疾病的蔓延. VB V n to n FORMAL; V n; V-ed

3 If you **transmit** an idea or feeling to someone else, you make them understand and share the idea or feeling. 传达(思想或感情). VB V n to n LITERARY

4 If an object or substance **transmits** something such as sound or vibrations, the sound or vibrations are able to pass through it or along it. 传导(声音或振动等). VB V n

trans·mit·ter /trænz'mɪtə/ **transmitters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **transmitter** is a piece of apparatus that is used for broadcasting television or radio programmes. (电视或电台节目的)发送装置,发射器,发射机. N-COUNT

trans·mute /trænz'mjuːt/ **transmutes, transmuting, transmuted.**

If something **transmutes** or **is transmuted** into a different form, it is changed into that form. (使)变形,(使)变化. ❖ *She ceased to think, as anger transmuted into passion.* 当恼怒转变为激情后,她不再多想了. *Scientists transmuted matter into pure energy.* 科学家们将物质转化成纯能量. ◢ **trans·mu·ta·tion, transmutations** ❖ *...the transmutation of food into energy.* 食物向能量的转化. V-ERG FORMAL; V into n; V n into n; Also V n; N-VAR

trans·par·en·cy /træns'pærənsi, AM -'per-/ **transparencies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **transparency** is a small piece of photographic film with a frame around it which can be projected onto a screen so that you can see the picture. 幻灯片. N-COUNT

2 **Transparency** is the quality that an object or substance has when you can see through it. (物质)透明性,透明. N-UNCOUNT

3 The **transparency** of a process, situation, or statement is its quality of being easily understood or recognized, for example because there is no secrecy surrounding it, or because it is expressed in a clear way. (程序、形势或陈述的)透明度. ❖ *...to promote openness and transparency in the Government's economic decision-making.* 提高政府经济决策的公开性和透明度. N-UNCOUNT

trans·par·ent /træns'pærənt, AM -'per-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an object or substance is **transparent**, you can see through it. (物体或物质)透明的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If a situation, system, or activity is **transparent**, it is easily understood or recognized. (形势、制度或活动)清楚的,明晰的,一目了然的. ❖ *The company has to make its accounts and operations as transparent as possible.* 公司必须使其账目和运作尽可能地一目了然. ◢ **trans·par·ent·ly** ❖ *The system was clearly not functioning smoothly or transparently.* 很明显,这个系统的运作并不平稳,也不明晰. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED

3 You use **transparent** to describe a statement or action that is obviously dishonest or wrong, and that you think will not deceive people. (声明、行动)易觉察的,一眼看穿的,易识破的. ❖ *He thought he could fool people with transparent deceptions.* 他以为可以用一些一眼就能看穿的骗术来骗人. ◢ **transparently** ❖ *Her answers were transparently untruthful.* 她的回答显然是不真实的. ADJ-GRADED; ADV-GRADED ADV adj

tran·spire /træn'spaɪə/ **transpires, transpiring, transpired.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When it **transpires** that something is the case, people VB

T

discover that it is the case. 显露, 泄露; 被人知道. ❖ *It transpired that Paolo had left his driving licence at home.* 后来得知保罗把驾照留在家里了. FORMAL it V that

2 When something **transpires**, it happens. Some people consider this use to be incorrect. 发生(有些人认为此用法不正确). VB: V

trans·plant, transplants, transplanting, transplanted. ◆◆◇◇◇
The noun is pronounced /ˈtrænsplɑːnt, -plænt/. The verb is pronounced /trænsˈplɑːnt, -ˈplænt/. 名词发音为 /ˈtrænsplɑːnt, -plænt/. 动词发音为 /trænsˈplɑːnt, -ˈplænt/.

1 A **transplant** is a medical operation in which a part of a person's body is replaced because it is diseased. (医学上的)移植. ❖ *...a heart transplant operation.* 心脏移植手术. N-VAR

2 If doctors **transplant** an organ such as a heart, they use it to replace a patient's diseased organ. 移植(器官). VB: V n
◢ **trans·plan·ta·tion** /ˌtrænzplænˈteɪʃən/ ❖ *...a shortage of kidneys for transplantation.* 用于移植的肾脏的短缺. N-UNCOUNT

3 To **transplant** someone or something means to move them to a different place. 使迁移, 使移居. ❖ *Marriage had transplanted Rebecca from London to Manchester.* 婚姻使得丽贝卡从伦敦移居到了曼彻斯特. VB: V n; V n from/to/into n

trans·port, transports, transporting, transported. The noun is pronounced /ˈtrænspɔːt/. The verb is pronounced /trænsˈpɔːt/. 名词发音为 /ˈtrænspɔːt/. 动词发音为 /trænsˈpɔːt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Transport** refers to any type of vehicle that you can travel in or carry goods in. 运输工具, 交通工具. ❖ *Have you got your own transport?* 你有自己的交通工具吗? N-UNCOUNT

2 **Transport** is a system for taking people or goods from one place to another, for example using buses or trains. 运输系统, 交通系统. ❖ *The extra money could be spent on improving public transport.* 多余的钱可以用于改善公共交通. N-UNCOUNT

3 To **transport** people or goods somewhere means to take them from one place to another in a vehicle. 运送, 运输(人或物资). ❖ *They use tankers to transport the oil to Los Angeles.* 他们用油轮将这些石油运送到洛杉矶. VB: V n; V n prep/adv
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Local production virtually eliminates transport costs.* 在当地进行生产几乎免去了运输成本. N-UNCOUNT

4 A military or troop **transport** is a military vehicle, especially a plane, that is used to carry soldiers or equipment. 军用运输工具(尤指军用运输机). N-COUNT

trans·por·ta·tion /ˌtrænspɔːˈteɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Transportation** refers to any type of vehicle that you can travel in or carry goods in. The usual British word is **transport**. 运输工具, 交通工具. [英]一般作transport. ❖ *The company will provide transportation.* 公司将提供交通工具. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

2 **Transportation** is a system for taking people or goods from one place to another, for example using buses or trains. The usual British word is **transport**. 运输系统, 交通系统. [英]一般作transport. ❖ *...our national transportation policy.* 我们国家的交通政策. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

3 **Transportation** is the activity of taking goods or people from one place to another in a vehicle. (人或物资的)运输, 运送. N-UNCOUNT

trans·port·er /trænsˈpɔːtə/ **transporters.**
A **transporter** is a large vehicle or an aeroplane that is used for carrying very large or heavy objects, for example cars. (运送汽车等的)重型运输车, 大型运输机. N-COUNT BRITISH

trans·pose /trænsˈpəʊz/ **transposes, transposing, transposed.**

1 If you **transpose** something from one place or situation to another, you move it there. 移动, 转移. ❖ *The director transposes the action from 16th Century France to post-Civil War America.* 导演将这一情节从16世纪的法国转移到了内战后的美国. VB: V n from n to n; Also V n to n; V n
◢ **trans·po·si·tion** /ˌtrænspəˈzɪʃən/ **transpositions** ❖ *...a transposition of 'Macbeth' to third century BC China.* 将《麦克白》的剧情移到公元前3世纪的中国. N-VAR

2 If you **transpose** two things, you reverse them or put them in each other's place. 使换位, 使交换位置. ❖ *Many people inadvertently transpose digits of the ZIP code.* 许多人疏忽大意, 颠倒邮政编码的数字顺序. VB: V n
◢ **transposition** ❖ *...the transposition of his initials and his middle name.* 他的姓名首字母和中间名的颠倒. N-VAR

trans·sex·ual /ˌtrænˈsekʃuəl/ **transsexuals.**
A **transsexual** is a person who has decided that they want to live as a person of the opposite sex, and so has changed their name and appearance in order to do this. 有异性转化欲者, 易性癖者; 变性人. N-COUNT

trans·verse /trænzˈvɜːs/.
Transverse is used to describe something that is at right angles to something else. 横向的, 横断的, 横放的. ADJ

trans·ves·tism /trænzˈvestɪzəm/.
Transvestism is the practice of wearing clothes normally worn by a person of the opposite sex, usually for pleasure. 异性装扮癖. N-UNCOUNT

trans·ves·tite /trænzˈvestaɪt/ **transvestites.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **transvestite** is a person, usually a man, who enjoys wearing clothes normally worn by people of the opposite sex. 好异性装扮者(常指男性). N-COUNT

trap /træp/ **traps, trapping, trapped.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **trap** is a device which is placed somewhere or a hole which is dug somewhere in order to catch animals or birds. (捕捉鸟兽的)陷阱, 夹子, 罗网, 捕捉机. N-COUNT

2 If a person **traps** animals or birds, he or she catches them using traps. 设陷阱捕捉, 用捕捉机捕捉. VB: V n

3 If you **trap** someone into doing or saying something, you trick them so that they do or say it, although they did not want to. 诱骗, 诱使. ❖ *Were you just trying to trap her into making some admission?* 你是在试图诱骗她招认吗? VB: V n into -ing/n; Also V n
➪ A **trap** is a trick that is intended to catch or deceive someone. 圈套, 诡计. N-COUNT

4 To **trap** someone, especially a criminal, means to capture them. 诱捕, 设圈套捉拿(尤指罪犯). VB: V n JOURNALISM

5 A **trap** is an unpleasant situation that you cannot easily escape from. 困境. ❖ *The Government has found it's caught in a trap of its own making.* 政府发现自己作茧自缚. N-COUNT

6 If you **are trapped** somewhere, something falls onto you or blocks your way and prevents you from moving or escaping. (被)困住; (使)陷入困境; (使)受限制. ❖ *The light aircraft then cartwheeled, trapping both men.* 这架轻型飞机接着横翻了一个筋斗, 把两个人都困住了. VB: be V-ed; V n

7 When something **traps** gas, water, or energy, it prevents it from escaping. 阻止, 挡住, 堵住. ❖ *Wool traps your body heat, keeping the chill at bay.* 毛料衣物可以保暖御寒. VB: V n

8 A **trap** is a light horse-drawn carriage with two wheels in which people used to travel. 双轮轻便马车. N-COUNT

9 If someone **falls into the trap** of doing something, they do something which it would be better for them not to do, especially something which many people make the mistake of doing. 中计, 陷入圈套. ❖ *Many people fall into the trap of believing that home decorating must always be done on a large scale.* 许多人误信居室装修非得总要大搞一番才行. PHR

10 ➼ 又见 **trapped**; **booby-trap, death trap, poverty trap.**

trap·door /ˌtræpˈdɔː/ **trapdoors;** 又拼作 **trap door.**
A **trapdoor** is a small horizontal door in a floor, a ceiling, or on a stage. (地板的)活板门; (屋顶的)活动天窗; (舞台的)地板门. N-COUNT

tra·peze /trəˈpiːz/ **trapezes.**
A **trapeze** is a bar of wood or metal hanging from two ropes on which acrobats and gymnasts swing and perform skilful movements. (杂技演员和体操运动员用的)高空秋千, 吊架. N-COUNT

trapped /træpt/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you feel **trapped**, you are in an unpleasant situation in which you lack freedom, and you feel you cannot escape from it. 受困的, 陷入圈套的. ADJ-GRADED
➼ 又见 **trap.**

trap·per /ˈtræpə/ **trappers.**
A **trapper** is a person who traps animals, especially for their fur. (尤指为获得野兽毛皮)设陷阱捕兽者. N-COUNT

trap·pings /ˈtræpɪŋz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **trappings** of power, wealth, or a particular job are the extra things, such as decorations and luxury items, that go with it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(权力、财富或职位所配备的)华丽装饰品. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

trash /træʃ/ **trashes, trashing, trashed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Trash** consists of unwanted things or waste material such as used paper, empty tins and bottles, and waste food. The British word is **rubbish**. 废物, 垃圾. [英]作rubbish. N-UNCOUNT also the N AMERICAN
2 If you say that something such as a book, painting, or film is **trash** you mean that it is of very poor quality. (指书、画或电影)蹩脚的作品, 拙劣的作品. ◆ *Don't read that awful trash.* 别读那种糟糕的作品. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL
3 If someone **trashes** a place or vehicle, they deliberately destroy it or make a great deal of mess in it. 捣毁, 破坏, 糟蹋. ◆ *The building had been trashed and its electricity supply cut.* 这座建筑已遭到破坏, 其电力供应被切断了. VB V n INFORMAL be V-ed
4 If you **trash** people or their ideas, you criticize them very strongly and say that they are worthless. 诽谤, 诋毁, 贬低. ◆ *People asked why the candidates spent so much time trashing each other.* 人们质问为什么这些候选人花费如此多的时间相互诋毁. VB AMERICAN, INFORMAL V n

ˈtrash can, trash cans.
A **trash can** is a large round container which people put their rubbish in and which is usually kept outside their house. The British word is **dustbin**. (常置于室外的)垃圾箱, 垃圾桶. [英]作dustbin. N-COUNT AMERICAN

trashy /ˈtræʃi/ **trashier, trashiest.**
If you describe something as **trashy**, you think it is of very poor quality. 垃圾似的; 质量低劣的; 毫无价值的; 无用的. ◆ *I was reading some trashy romance novel.* 我正在看一本无聊的爱情小说. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

trat·to·ria /ˌtrætəˈriːə/ **trattorias.**
A **trattoria** is an Italian restaurant. 意大利餐馆. N-COUNT

trau·ma /ˈtrɔːmə, AM ˈtraumə/ **traumas.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Trauma is a very severe shock or very upsetting experience, which may cause psychological damage. (精神上的)创伤, 打击. ◆ *...the trauma of losing a house.* 损失一座房屋所受到的打击. ◢ **trau·mat·ic** /trɔːˈmætɪk, AM traʊ-/ ◆ *Redundancy can be traumatic.* 裁员会导致精神创伤. N-VAR ADJ-GRADED

trau·ma·tize /ˈtrɔːmətaɪz, AM ˈtraʊ-/ **traumatizes, traumatizing, traumatized;** [英]又拼作 **traumatise.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone **is traumatized** by an event or situation, it shocks or upsets them very much, and may cause them psychological damage. (使)受心理创伤, (使)受精神创伤. ◆ *Traumatizing a child with an abnormal fear of strangers probably won't do much good.* 利用小孩对陌生人的恐惧感来吓唬他不会有什么好处. ◢ **trau·ma·tized** ◆ *He could not cope alone with two traumatized children.* 他一个人无法应付两个受过精神创伤的小孩. VB be V-ed V n with n Also V n ADJ-GRADED

trav·ail /ˈtræveɪl, AM trəˈveɪl/ **travails.**
You can refer to unpleasant hard work or difficult problems as **travail**. 艰苦的劳动、辛勤的劳作; 难题. N-VAR LITERARY

trav·el /ˈtrævəl/ **travels, travelling, travelled;** [美]拼作 **traveling, traveled.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **travel**, you go from one place to another, often to a place that is far away. 旅行; 长途行走; 行走. ◆ *You had better travel to Helsinki tomorrow.* 你最好明天去赫尔辛基. *Students often travel hundreds of miles to get here.* 学生们常常旅行数百英里到这里来. *I had been travelling at 150 kilometres an hour.* 我的车速一直是每小时150公里. VB V V prep/adv V amount/n V at amount
▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Information on travel in New Zealand is available at the hotel.* 在旅馆里可以获得有关在新西兰旅行的信息. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **trav·el·ling** ◆ *...two hours' travelling a day.* 每天行进两小时. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **travel light**, you travel without taking much luggage. 轻装旅行. PHR
3 If you **travel** the world, the country, or the area, you go to many different places in the world or in a particular country or area. 旅游, 游历. VB V n
4 Someone's **travels** are the journeys that they make to places a long way from their home. 旅程, 旅行. ◆ *He also collects things for the house on his travels abroad.* 在海外旅行时, 他还为家里收集一些物品. N-PLURAL with poss
5 When light or sound from one place reaches another, you say that it **travels** to the other place. (光、声)传播. ◆ *When sound travels through water, strange things can happen.* 当声音在水中传播时, 会发生奇怪的事情. VB V prep/adv
6 When news becomes known by people in different places, you can say that it **travels** to them. (消息)传达, 传播. ◆ *News of his work traveled all the way to Asia.* 有关他作品的消息一直传到了亚洲. VB V adv/prep
7 If goods such as food products **travel well**, they can be transported a long way without being damaged or their quality being spoiled. (食品等货物)经得起长途运输. PHR
8 ➡ 又见 **travelling, much-travelled, well-travelled.**

ˈtravel agency, travel agencies.
A **travel agency** is a business which makes arrangements for people's holidays and journeys. 旅行社. N-COUNT

ˈtravel agent, travel agents. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **travel agent** or **travel agent's** is a shop where you can go to arrange a holiday or journey. 旅行社, 旅行代理处. N-COUNT
2 A **travel agent** is a person or business that arranges holidays and journeys. 旅行代理人, 旅行代理商. N-COUNT

trav·el·ler /ˈtrævələ/ **travellers;** [美]拼作 **traveler.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **traveller** is a person who is making a journey or a person who travels a lot. 旅行者, 旅客, 游客. ◆ *Many air travellers suffer puffy ankles and feet during long flights.* 许多飞机乘客在长途飞行中踝和脚会浮肿. N-COUNT
2 A **traveller** is a person who travels from place to place, often living in a van or other vehicle, rather than living in one place. (指居无定所、以车为家的)游民, 浪迹天涯的人. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **New Age Traveller.**

ˈtraveller's cheque, traveller's cheques; [美]拼作 **traveler's check.**
Traveller's cheques are cheques that you buy at a bank and take with you when you travel so that you can exchange them for the currency of the country that you are in. 旅行支票. N-COUNT

T

trav·el·ling /ˈtrævəlɪŋ/; [美]拼作 **traveling.**
A **travelling** actor or musician, for example, is one who travels around an area or country performing in different places. (演员或音乐家等)巡回演出的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌtravelling ˈsalesman, travelling salesmen; [美]拼作 **traveling salesman.**
A **travelling salesman** is a salesman who travels to different places and meets people in order to sell goods or take orders. 旅行推销员, 巡回推销员. N-COUNT

trav·elogue /ˈtrævəlɒg, -lɔːg/ **travelogues.**
A **travelogue** is a talk or film about travel or about a particular person's travels. 旅行见闻漫谈, 旅行纪录片. N-COUNT

ˈtravel sickness.
If someone has **travel sickness**, they feel sick as a result of travelling in a vehicle. 晕车; 晕船. N-UNCOUNT

trav·erse /ˈtrævɜːs, trəˈvɜːs/ **traverses, traversing, traversed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something **traverses** an area of land or water, they go across it. 横过, 穿过, 横越. VB V n LITERARY

trav·es·ty /ˈtrævəsti/ **travesties.**
If you describe something as a **travesty** of another thing, you mean that it is a very bad representation of that other thing. 歪曲; 拙劣模仿. ◆ *If he couldn't prepare his case properly, the trial would be a travesty.* 如果他不能好好地准备他的案件, 这次审判将会是对司法的嘲弄. N-COUNT

trawl /trɔːl/ **trawls, trawling, trawled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **trawl** through a large number of similar things, you search through them looking for something that you want. 搜索, 搜查. ◆ *A team of officers is trawling through the records of thousands of petty thieves.* 一队警员正在数以千计的小偷档案中进行搜索. VB BRITISH V through n Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Any trawl through the band's interviews will reveal statements that are challenging and incisive.* 只要翻查这个乐队的访谈就会发现一些有挑战性和言辞果断的声明. N-COUNT

2 When fishermen **trawl** for fish, they drag a wide net behind their ship in order to catch fish. 用拖网捕(鱼). ❖ *They had seen him trawling and therefore knew that there were fish.* 他们曾看到他用拖网捕鱼, 因此知道那里有鱼. VB V for n, V, Also V n

trawl·er /ˈtrɔːlə/ **trawlers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **trawler** is a fishing boat that is used for trawling. 拖网渔船. N-COUNT

tray /treɪ/ **trays.** ♦♦◇◇◇

A **tray** is a flat piece of wood, plastic, or metal, which usually has raised edges and which is used for carrying things, especially food and drinks. 托盘, 浅盘. N-COUNT

treach·er·ous /ˈtretʃərəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **treacherous**, you mean that they are likely to betray you and cannot be trusted. 奸诈的; 阴险的; 背叛的; 不忠的. ❖ *The President spoke of the treacherous intentions of the enemy.* 总统提及敌人的阴险用心. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you say that something is **treacherous**, you mean that it is very dangerous and unpredictable. (指事物)危险的; 变幻莫测的, 不可预测的. ❖ *The current of the river is fast flowing and treacherous.* 这条河的水流很快、很凶险. ADJ-GRADED

treach·ery /ˈtretʃəri/ **treacheries.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Treachery is behaviour or an action in which someone betrays their country or betrays a person who trusts them. 背叛; 不忠; 变节; 叛逆行为. ❖ *He was deeply wounded by the treachery of close aides and old friends.* 他因贴身副官和老朋友的背叛而受到了深深的伤害. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

trea·cle /ˈtriːkəl/.

Treacle is a thick, sweet, sticky liquid that is obtained when sugar is refined. It is used in making cakes and puddings. The usual American word is **molasses**. 糖浆, 糖蜜. [美] 一般作 molasses. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

T

tread /tred/ **treads, treading, trod, trodden.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **tread on** something, you put your foot on it when you are walking or standing. 踏, 踩. ❖ *Oh, sorry, I didn't mean to tread on your foot.* 哦, 对不起, 我不是故意踩你脚的. VB V on n

2 If you **tread** in a particular way, you walk that way. 走, 步行, 举步. ❖ *She trod casually, enjoying the touch of the damp grass on her feet.* 她随意地走着, 享受着湿草与脚接触的感觉. VB LITERARY V adv

3 A person's **tread** is the sound that they make with their feet as they walk. 脚步声. ❖ *We could now very plainly hear their heavy tread and an occasional loud, coarse laugh.* 现在我们可以非常清楚地听见他们沉重的脚步声以及偶尔发出的粗野的大笑声. N-SING supp N WRITTEN

4 If you **tread** carefully, you behave carefully or with caution. (小心翼翼)对待; (以某种态度)处理. VB V adv

5 The **tread** of a step or stair is its flat upper surface. (台阶或楼梯的)踏板, 梯面. N-COUNT

6 The **tread** of a tyre or shoe is the pattern of grooves on it that stops it slipping. 轮胎胎面花纹; 鞋底防滑纹. N-VAR

7 If someone who is in deep water **treads water**, they stay afloat in an upright position by moving their legs slightly. (游泳时)踩水. PHR

8 If you say that someone **is treading water**, you mean that they are in an unsatisfactory situation where they are not progressing, but are just continuing doing the same things. 原地踏步, 毫无进展. PHR

9 ➞ to **tread on** someone's **toes**: 见 **toe**.

tread·mill /ˈtredmɪl/ **treadmills.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to a task or a job as a **treadmill** when you have to keep doing it although it is unpleasant and exhausting. 单调乏味的工作, 令人厌倦的劳动. ❖ *Mr Stocks can expect a gruelling week on the publicity treadmill.* 斯托克斯先生可能会面临一周繁重而单调的宣传工作. N-COUNT

2 A **treadmill** is a piece of equipment consisting of a wheel with steps around its edge or a continuous moving belt. The weight of a person or animal walking on it causes the wheel or belt to turn. 踏车(指借助人力或畜力踩动使之转动的一种装置). N-COUNT

trea·son /ˈtriːzən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Treason is the crime of betraying your country, for example by helping its enemies or by trying to overthrow its government. 叛国罪, 通敌罪. N-UNCOUNT

treas·ure /ˈtreʒə/ **treasures, treasuring, treasured.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 In children's stories, **treasure** is a collection of valuable old objects, such as gold coins and jewels. 宝藏, 珍宝, 金银财宝. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Treasures** are valuable objects, especially works of art and items of historical value. 珍品, 珍藏品(尤指艺术品或具有历史价值的物品). ❖ *...a collection of stolen art treasures.* 一批失窃艺术珍品. N-COUNT

3 If you **treasure** something that you have, you keep or preserve it carefully because it gives you great pleasure and you think it is very special. 珍藏; 珍爱, 珍惜. ❖ *She treasures her memories of those joyous days.* 她珍惜那些对快乐时光的回忆. VB V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *His greatest treasure is his collection of rock records.* 他最珍爱的就是他所收藏的摇滚乐唱片. N-COUNT

◢ **treas·ured** ❖ *...my most treasured possessions.* 我最珍爱的物品. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

4 If you say that someone is a **treasure**, you mean that they are very helpful and useful to you. 不可多得的人; 好帮手. N-COUNT INFORMAL

treas·ur·er /ˈtreʒərə/ **treasurers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **treasurer** of a society or organization is the person who is in charge of its finances. (社团或机构的)财务主管, 司库. N-COUNT

ˈtreasure trove, treasure troves.

1 If you describe something or someone as a **treasure trove of** a particular thing, you mean that they are a very good or rich source of that thing. 宝库; 泉源. ❖ *The dictionary is a vast treasure trove of information.* 这本字典是一座巨大的信息宝库. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a collection of valuable objects as a **treasure trove**. 宝藏, 一批珍品. ❖ *Windsor Castle is quite literally an antique treasure trove.* 温莎城堡简直就是一个古董宝藏. N-COUNT

treas·ury /ˈtreʒəri/ **treasuries.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 In Britain and some other countries, the **Treasury** is the government department that deals with the country's finances. (英国及其他一些国家政府的)财政部. N-COLL-PROPER

2 The **treasury** in a building such as a castle or a cathedral is a room where valuable objects are displayed or stored. (指城堡或大教堂里的)珍藏室, 珍宝库. N-COUNT

treat /triːt/ **treats, treating, treated.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **treat** someone or something in a particular way, you behave towards them or deal with them in that way. 对待, 处理. ❖ *Artie treated most women with indifference.* 阿蒂冷漠地对待大多数妇女. *Police say they're treating it as a case of attempted murder.* 警方说他们正把这一案件作为谋杀未遂处理. *She adored Paddy but he didn't treat her well.* 她非常喜欢帕迪, 但是他对她并不好. VB V n with n, V n as/like n, V n adv

2 When a doctor or nurse **treats** a patient or an illness, he or she tries to make the patient well again. 医治, 治疗(病人或疾病). ❖ *The boy was treated for a minor head wound.* 这个男孩因头部轻伤而接受了治疗. VB V n, V n for n

3 If something **is treated** with a particular substance, the substance is put onto or into it in order to clean it, to protect it, or to give it special properties. (被)(用某种物质)处理. ❖ *About 70% of the cocoa acreage is treated with insecticide.* 大约有70%的可可种植地喷洒了杀虫剂. VB be V-ed with n, Also V n

4 If you **treat** someone to something special which they will enjoy, you buy it or arrange it for them. 馈赠, 款待, 请(客). ❖ *Tomorrow I'll treat myself to a day's gardening.* 明天我要好好享受做一天的园艺. VB V n to n, V pron-refl to n, Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Lettie had never yet failed to* N-COUNT

return from town without some special treat for him. 莱蒂没有一次从城里回来不给他买点特别的东西的.

5 If you say that something is your **treat**, you mean that you are paying for it as a treat for someone else. 请客,做东. N-SING: poss N PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

6 If you say, for example, that something looks or works **a treat**, you mean that it looks very good or works very well. 非常好的东西. PHR INFORMAL

➡ to **treat** someone **like dirt**: 见 **dirt**.

treat·able /ˈtriːtəbəl/.

A **treatable** disease is one which can be cured or controlled, usually by the use of drugs. (疾病)能治疗的, 能控制的. ◆ *Depression is treatable.* 抑郁是可以治疗的. ADJ-GRADED

trea·tise /ˈtriːtɪz, AM -tɪs/ **treatises.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **treatise** is a long, formal piece of writing about a particular subject. 专题论文, 专著. ◆ *...Locke's 'Treatise on Civil Government'.* 洛克的《政府论》. N-COUNT

treat·ment /ˈtriːtmənt/ **treatments.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Treatment** is medical attention given to a sick or injured person or animal. 治疗, 医疗. ◆ *Many patients are not getting the medical treatment they need.* 许多病人正得不到他们所需的治疗呢. N-VAR

2 Your **treatment** of someone is the way you behave towards them or deal with them. 对待, 待遇. ◆ *Ginny's initial rage at his treatment of Chris had simmered down.* 金尼起先因他对待克里斯的方式而激起的愤怒已经平静下来了. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Treatment** of something involves putting a particular substance onto or into it, in order to clean it, to protect it, or to give it special properties. (使用某种物质对某物的)处理. ◆ *As with all oily hair treatments, shampoo needs to be applied first.* 如同对所有的油性头发的护理一样, 要先抹上洗发露. N-VAR

4 If you say that someone is given **the full treatment**, you mean either that they are treated extremely well or that they are treated extremely harshly. 十足的待遇 (指特别好或特别差的待遇). PHR INFORMAL

trea·ty /ˈtriːti/ **treaties.** ◆◆◆◆◇

A **treaty** is a written agreement between countries in which they agree to do a particular thing or to help each other. (国家间的)条约, 协议. ◆ *...the Treaty of Rome, which established the European Community.* 建立了欧洲共同体的《罗马条约》. N-COUNT

tre·ble /ˈtrebəl/ **trebles, trebling, trebled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something **trebles** or if you **treble** it, it becomes three times greater in number or amount than it was. 成三倍; 使增加两倍, 增为三倍. ◆ *The city has trebled the number of its prisoners to 21,000.* 这个城市的囚犯数量增加了两倍, 达到2.1万人. V-ERG V / V n

2 If one thing is **treble** the size or amount of another thing, it is three times greater in size or amount. 三倍的. ◆ *...treble the normal daily average.* 是每日正常平均数的三倍. PREDET

3 A **treble** is a boy with a very high singing voice. 能唱最高音部的男童. N-COUNT

4 In sport, a **treble** is three successes one after the other. (体育运动中)连胜三次, 连中三元. N-COUNT BRITISH, JOURNALISM

tree /triː/ **trees.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **tree** is a tall plant that has a hard trunk, branches, and leaves. 树, 树木. ◆ *I planted those apple trees.* 我种了那些苹果树. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **Christmas tree, family tree**.

2 If you say that someone **is barking up the wrong tree**, you mean that they are following the wrong course of action because their beliefs or ideas about something are incorrect. 弄错方向, 看错目标. PHR INFORMAL

3 If you say that someone **can't see the wood for the trees**, you mean that they are so involved in the details of something that they forget or do not realize the real purpose or importance of the thing as a whole. The usual American expression is **can't see the forest for the trees.** (因太注重细节而忽略了整体)只见树木不见森林. [美]一般作 can't see the forest for the trees. PHR BRITISH

4 ➡ **the top of the tree**: 见 **top**.

tree·less /ˈtriːləs/.

A **treeless** area or place has no trees in it. (地方)无树木的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈtree-lined.

A **tree-lined** road or street has trees on either side. (街道)两旁有树的. ADJ

tree·top /ˈtriːtɒp/ **treetops;** 又拼作 **tree tops.**

The **treetops** are the top branches of the trees in a wood or forest. 树冠, 树梢. N-COUNT

ˈtree trunk, tree trunks.

A **tree trunk** is the wide central part of a tree, from which the branches grow. 树干. N-COUNT

trek /trek/ **treks, trekking, trekked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **trek** somewhere, you go on a journey across difficult terrain, usually on foot. (常指靠步行)艰苦跋涉. ◆ *...trekking through the jungles.* 跋涉穿过丛林. VB V prep/adv Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...a trek through the South Gobi desert.* 穿越南戈壁沙漠的艰苦跋涉. N-COUNT

2 If you **trek** somewhere, you go there rather slowly and unwillingly, usually because you are tired. (常因疲乏)缓慢行走, 不情愿地走. ◆ *They trekked from shop to shop in search of white knee-length socks.* 她们一家商店接一家商店地逛, 寻找白色的齐膝袜. VB V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The World Trade Centre is a bit of a trek from Soho.* 世界贸易中心离苏豪区有一段路要走. N-COUNT

trel·lis /ˈtrelɪs/ **trellises.**

A **trellis** is a frame which supports climbing plants. (支撑攀缘植物的)棚架, 格子架, 格子棚. N-VAR

trem·ble /ˈtrembəl/ **trembles, trembling, trembled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **tremble**, you shake slightly, for example because you are frightened or cold. (因害怕或寒冷)颤抖, 发抖, 哆嗦. ◆ *Gil was white and trembling with anger.* 吉尔气得脸色煞白, 身体发抖. VB: V / V with n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the look on the patient's face, the tremble in his hand.* 这位病人脸上的神色、手部的颤抖. N-SING

2 If something **trembles**, it shakes slightly. (轻微地)震颤, 摇动, 晃动. ◆ *He felt the earth tremble under him.* 他感到脚下的大地在摇动. VB LITERARY V

3 If your voice **trembles**, it sounds unsteady and hesitant, usually because you are upset or nervous. (常因不安或紧张而使声音)颤抖. VB: V LITERARY

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *'Please understand this,' she began, a tremble in her voice.* '请理解这一点.' 她声音颤抖着开口说道. N-SING

tre·men·dous /trɪˈmendəs/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **tremendous** to emphasize how strong a feeling or quality is, or how large an amount is. 巨大的, 极大的, 非常的. ◆ *I felt a tremendous pressure on my chest.* 我感到胸部有巨大的压力. *That's a tremendous amount of information.* 那是一大批极其丰富的信息. ◆ **tre·men·dous·ly** ◆ *I enjoyed it tremendously.* 我非常喜欢它. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL / ADV

2 You can describe someone or something as **tremendous** when you think they are very good or impressive. 非常好的, 绝顶的, 了不起的, 出色的. ◆ *He was a tremendous person.* 他是个了不起的人. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

trem·or /ˈtremə/ **tremors.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tremor** is a small earthquake. 小地震, 微震. N-COUNT

2 If an event causes a **tremor** in a group or organization, it threatens the stability of that group or organization. 不安; 疑虑; 不稳定; 震荡. ◆ *Low market prices for wine caused economic tremors.* 酒的市场价格很低, 这引起了经济震荡. N-COUNT

3 A **tremor** is a shaking of your body or voice that you cannot control. (身体或声音的)颤抖, 震颤, 哆嗦. ◆ *He felt a tremor of apprehension.* 他感到一阵疑虑. N-COUNT

tremu·lous /ˈtremjʊləs/.

If someone's voice, smile, or actions are **tremulous**, they are unsteady because the person is uncertain, afraid, or upset. (声音)颤抖的, 颤动的; (笑容)腼腆的, 害羞的; (行为)紧张的, 畏缩的. ◆ *She took a deep, tremulous breath.* 她紧张地深吸了一口气. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

T

trench /trentʃ/ **trenches.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **trench** is a long narrow channel that is cut into the ground, for example for drainage or in order to lay pipes. (用于排水或铺设管道等的)沟, 沟渠. *N-COUNT*

2 A **trench** is a long narrow channel in the ground used by soldiers as a defensive position. 战壕, 堑壕. *N-COUNT*

trench·ant /ˈtrentʃənt/.

You can use **trenchant** to describe something such as a criticism or comment that is very clear, effective, and forceful. (指批评或评论)锋利的, 有力的, 一针见血的. ◆ *He was shattered and bewildered by this trenchant criticism.* 这个尖锐的批评使他震惊得不知所措. *ADJ-GRADED FORMAL*

ˈtrench coat, trench coats; 又拼作 **trenchcoat.**

A **trench coat** is a type of raincoat with pockets and a belt. Trench coats are often similar in design to military coats. (设计上与军用大衣相似、有兜和腰带的)军装式雨衣. *N-COUNT*

trend /trend/ **trends.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **trend** is a change or development towards something new or different. 倾向, 趋势, 动向. ◆ *...a trend towards part-time employment.* 兼职就业的趋势. *...the downward trend in gasoline prices.* 汽油价格的下滑趋势. *N-COUNT*

2 If someone or something sets a **trend**, they do something that becomes accepted or fashionable. 时尚, 时髦. ◆ *The record has already proved a success and may well start a trend.* 这张唱片已经证明是成功之作, 很可能开创一种流行时尚. *N-COUNT*

ˈtrend-setter, trend-setters; 又作 **trendsetter.**

A **trend-setter** is a person or institution that starts a new fashion or trend. 创新潮流者, 创新风(或时尚)的人(或机构). *N-COUNT*

trendy /ˈtrendi/ **trendier, trendiest; trendies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something or someone is **trendy**, you mean that they are very fashionable and modern. 时髦的, 时尚的. ◆ *...a trendy London night club.* 一家时髦的伦敦夜总会. *ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL*

➪ A **trendy** is someone who is **trendy**. 时髦人物. *N-COUNT*

2 You can describe someone who follows new ideas as **trendy** to show that you disapprove of them because they are more interested in being up to date than in thinking seriously about the implications of such ideas. 赶时髦的, 追求时尚的. ◆ *Trendy teachers are denying children the opportunity to study classic texts.* 赶时髦的老师拒绝给予孩子学习经典课文的机会. *ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL*

trepi·da·tion /ˌtrepɪˈdeɪʃən/.

Trepidation is fear or anxiety about something that you are going to do or experience. 惴惴不安; 害怕; 焦虑. ◆ *It was with some trepidation that I viewed the prospect of cycling across Uganda.* 我是带着几分担心来看待骑自行车横跨乌干达这一设想的. *N-UNCOUNT FORMAL*

tres·pass /ˈtrespəs/ **trespasses, trespassing, trespassed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone **trespasses**, they go onto someone else's land without their permission. 擅入, 未经许可进入. ◆ *They were trespassing on private property.* 他们正在擅自闯入私人领地. *VB: V, V prep*

➪ **Trespass** is the act of trespassing. (指行为)擅入, 未经许可进入. *N-VAR*

◢ **tres·pass·er, trespassers** ◆ *Trespassers will be prosecuted.* 擅闯者将受起诉. *N-COUNT*

tress /tres/ **tresses.**

A woman's **tresses** are her long flowing hair. (女人)飘垂的长发. *N-COUNT LITERARY*

tres·tle /ˈtresəl/ **trestles.**

A **trestle** is a wooden or metal structure that is used, for example, as one of the supports for a table. It has two pairs of sloping legs which are joined by a flat piece across the top. (用于支撑桌面等的)支架. *N-COUNT*

ˈtrestle table, trestle tables.

A **trestle table** is a table made of a long board that is supported on trestles. 搁板桌, 支架台. *N-COUNT*

tri- /traɪ-/.

Tri- is used at the beginning of nouns and adjectives that have 'three' as part of their meaning. (用于名词和形容词词首)表示'三'之意. ◆ *It was triangular in shape.* 它的形状是三角形的. *PREFIX*

tri·ad /ˈtraɪæd/ **triads;** also spelled **Triad** for meaning 1. 第1项释义又拼作 Triad. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **Triads** are Chinese secret societies that are often associated with organized crime. 三合会(指常涉及有组织犯罪的华人秘密组织). *N-COUNT*

2 A **triad** is a group of three similar things. 三个一组, 三件一组, 三合一. *N-COUNT FORMAL*

tri·al /ˈtraɪəl/ **trials.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **trial** is a formal meeting in a law court, at which a judge and jury listen to evidence and decide whether a person is guilty of a crime. 审判, 审讯. If someone is **on trial** or **is standing trial** they are being tried in a court of law. 在受审中, 受审判. ◆ *New evidence showed the police lied at the trial.* 新的证据显示警方在审判中撒了谎. *N-VAR*

2 A **trial** is an experiment in which you test something by using it or doing it for a period of time to see how well it works. (对某物的)试验. If something is **on trial**, it is being tested in this way. 在试验中. ◆ *They have been treated with this drug in clinical trials.* 他们已经在临床试验中接受了这种药物的治疗. *N-VAR*

3 If someone gives you a **trial** for a job or position, they let you do it for a short period of time to see if you are suitable for it or to see if you will succeed or fail. You can also say that someone is **on trial**. (人在工作上的)试用; 在试用中. ◆ *He had just given a trial to a young woman who said she had previous experience.* 他刚试用了一个自称有经验的年轻女子. *N-COUNT*

4 If you do something by **trial and error**, you try several different methods of doing it until you find the method that works properly. 尝试错误法; 试错法; 反复试验. *PHR*

5 If you refer to the **trials** of a situation, you mean the unpleasant things that you experience in it. 麻烦; 磨难; 苦恼. ◆ *...the trials of adolescence.* 青春期的苦恼. *N-COUNT*

6 In some sports or outdoor activities, **trials** are a series of contests that test a competitor's skill and ability. (体育或户外运动的)选拔赛, 测试赛. *N-COUNT*

ˈtrial balloon, trial balloons.

If you refer to a suggestion or proposal as a **trial balloon**, you mean that it has been put forward in order to find out how people will react to it. 试探气球; 试探性的建议. ◆ *Like many proposals floated in Washington, the $300 tax rebate idea may only be a trial balloon.* 像在华盛顿提出的许多建议那样, 这项300元的退税计划可能只是一个试探气球. *N-COUNT*

ˌtrial ˈrun, trial runs.

A **trial run** is a first attempt at doing something to make sure you can do it properly. 试验, 试行. *N-COUNT*

tri·an·gle /ˈtraɪæŋgəl/ **triangles.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **triangle** is an object, arrangement, or flat shape with three straight sides and three angles. 三角形物体; 三角形摆放; 三角形. 见插图条 **shapes**. ◆ *...triangles of fried bread.* 三角形的油炸面包. ◢ **tri·an·gu·lar** /traɪˈæŋgjʊlə/ ◆ *...triangular bandages to make slings.* 制作吊带的三角形绷带. *N-COUNT, ADJ*

2 The **triangle** is a musical instrument that consists of a piece of metal shaped like a triangle. You play it by hitting it with a short metal bar. (打击乐器的)三角铁. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. *N-COUNT*

3 If you describe a group of three people as a **triangle**, you mean that they are all connected with each other in a particular situation, but often have different interests. (指人的)三角关系. ◆ *...the classic triangle of husband, wife and mistress.* 经典的丈夫、妻子和情妇的三角关系. ◢ **triangular** ◆ *One particular triangular relationship became the model of Simone's first novel.* 一种特殊的三角关系成为西蒙娜首部小说的模式. *N-COUNT, ADJ*

tri·ath·lon /traɪˈæθlɒn/ **triathlons.**

A **triathlon** is an athletics competition in which each competitor takes part in three different events; swimming, cycling, and marathon running. 三项全能运动(包括游泳、 *N-COUNT*

自行车和马拉松赛跑).

trib·al·ism /ˈtraɪbəlɪzəm/.

1 **Tribalism** is the state of existing as a tribe. 部落制度. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **tribalism** to refer to the loyalties that people feel towards particular social groups and to the way these loyalties affect their behaviour and attitudes towards others; used showing disapproval. (贬义)部落主义, 宗族主义, 部落意识, 部落习性. ❖ *Across Europe, countries are worried about the destructive force of tribalism.* 欧洲各国对部落主义的破坏力忧心忡忡. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

tribe /traɪb/ **tribes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Tribe** is sometimes used to refer to a group of people of the same race, language, and customs, especially in a developing country. Some people disapprove of this use. (尤指发展中国家的种族)部落(一些人不赞成此用法). ❖ *...the Xhosa tribe.* 科萨部落. ◢ **trib·al** ❖ *They would go back to their tribal lands.* 他们将回到他们部落的领地. N-COLL-COUNT; ADJ

2 You can use **tribe** to refer to a group of people who are all doing the same thing or who all behave in the same way. 帮, 伙, 集团. ❖ *...the particularly unpleasant tribe who argue over the splitting of restaurant and bar bills.* 那帮为分担吃喝账单而争吵的特别令人讨厌的家伙们. N-COLL-COUNT INFORMAL

tribes·man /ˈtraɪbzmən/ **tribesmen.**

A **tribesman** is a man who belongs to a tribe. 部落男子. N-COUNT

tribu·la·tion /ˌtrɪbjʊˈleɪʃən/ **tribulations.**

You can refer to the suffering or difficulty that you experience in a particular situation as **tribulations**. 苦难, 艰难, 困苦. ❖ *...the trials and tribulations of everyday life.* 日常生活的艰难困苦. N-VAR FORMAL

tri·bu·nal /traɪˈbjuːnəl/ **tribunals.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **tribunal** is a special court or committee that is appointed to deal with particular problems. (处理特别问题的)特别法庭, 仲裁法庭, 审理委员会. ❖ *His case comes before an industrial tribunal in March.* 他的案子将于三月份在一个工业仲裁法庭审理. N-COLL-COUNT

tribu·tary /ˈtrɪbjʊtəri, AM -teri/ **tributaries.**

A **tributary** is a stream or river that flows into a larger one. (河流的)支流. N-COUNT

trib·ute /ˈtrɪbjuːt/ **tributes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **tribute** is something that you say, do, or make to show your admiration and respect for someone. (表示敬意的)礼物, 赠品; 颂词, 称赞. ❖ *The song is a tribute to Roy Orbison.* 这首歌是写来颂扬罗伊·奥比森的. *He paid tribute to the organising committee.* 他称赞了组委会. N-VAR

2 If one thing is a **tribute** to another, the first thing is the result of the second and shows how good it is. 产物; 证明, 标示. ❖ *It is a tribute to Mr Chandler's skill that he has fashioned a fascinating book out of such unpromising material.* 钱德勒先生将如此没有希望的素材写成一部精彩之作, 这显示了他的高超技巧. N-SING a N

tri·ceps /ˈtraɪseps/; **triceps** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

Your **triceps** is the muscle in the back part of your upper arm. (上臂后部的)三头肌. N-COUNT

trick /trɪk/ **tricks, tricking, tricked.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **trick** is an action that is intended to deceive someone. 诡计; 骗局; 愚弄. ❖ *We are playing a trick on a man who keeps bothering me.* 我们正在捉弄一个不断骚扰我的人. N-COUNT

2 If someone **tricks** you, they deceive you, often in order to make you do something. 欺诈; 哄骗. ❖ *His family tricked him into going to Pakistan.* 他的家人哄他去了巴基斯坦. *His real purpose is to trick his way into your home.* 他的真实目的是想混进你家. VB V n; V n into -ing/n; V way prep/adv

3 A **trick** is a clever or skilful action that someone does in order to entertain people. (供人娱乐的)戏法, 把戏. ❖ *...card tricks.* 纸牌戏法. N-COUNT

4 A **trick** is a clever way of doing something. 窍门, 技巧. ❖ *Everything I cooked was a trick of my mother's.* 我所有的烹饪技巧都来自我妈妈. N-COUNT

5 ➡ 又见 **confidence trick, hat-trick.**

6 If something **does the trick**, it achieves what you wanted. 奏效; 取得预期效果. ❖ *Sometimes a few choice words will do the trick.* 有时几句谨慎的话语便能奏效. PHR INFORMAL

7 If someone tries **every trick in the book**, they try every possible thing that they can think of in order to achieve something. (使出)各种招数, 浑身解数. PHR INFORMAL

8 If you say that someone does not **miss a trick**, you mean that they always know what is happening and take advantage of every situation. (从不)错过机会; (绝不)坐失良机. PHR INFORMAL

9 The **tricks of the trade** are the quick and clever ways of doing something that are known by people who regularly do a particular activity. 行业要诀, 行业技巧. PHR

10 If you say that someone is **up to their tricks** or **up to their old tricks**, you disapprove of them because they are behaving in the dishonest or deceitful way in which they typically behave. (贬义)耍花招; 玩老把戏. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

trick·ery /ˈtrɪkəri/.

Trickery is the use of dishonest methods in order to achieve something. 欺骗; 诡计; 花招; 圈套. ❖ *They are notorious for resorting to trickery in order to impress their clients.* 为给顾客留下深刻印象, 他们采用欺骗手段, 因此臭名昭著. N-UNCOUNT

trick·le /ˈtrɪkəl/ **trickles, trickling, trickled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When a liquid **trickles**, or when you **trickle** it, it flows slowly in very small amounts. 涓涓地流, 一滴一滴地流. ❖ *A tear trickled down the old man's cheek.* 一滴泪顺着老人的脸颊落下来. V-ERG V prep/adv; Also V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was not so much as a trickle of water.* 连一滴水都没有了. N-COUNT

2 When people or things **trickle** in a particular direction, they move there slowly in small groups or amounts, rather than all together. (分批)慢慢移动. VB V adv/prep

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The flood of cars has now slowed to a trickle.* 车流现在已经慢得只能一点一点地挪动了. N-COUNT

ˈtrickle-down.

The **trickle-down** theory is the theory that benefits given to people at the top of a system will eventually be passed on to people lower down the system. (给予体制顶端者的利益最终会传给位置较低者)滴入论的, 垂滴说的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌtrick or ˈtreat.

Trick or treat is an activity in which children knock on the doors of houses at Halloween and shout 'trick or treat'. If the person who answers the door does not give the children a treat, such as sweets, they play a trick on him or her. 不请吃就捣蛋(指万圣节儿童到各家敲门索取糖果等礼物, 如不遂意便施以恶作剧的习俗). N-UNCOUNT

trick·ster /ˈtrɪkstə/ **tricksters.**

A **trickster** is a person who deceives or cheats people, often in order to get money from them. 骗子, 欺诈者. N-COUNT INFORMAL

tricky /ˈtrɪki/ **trickier, trickiest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you describe a task or problem as **tricky**, you mean that it is difficult to do or deal with. 难处理的; 棘手的; 微妙的; 复杂的. ❖ *Parking can be tricky in the town centre.* 在市中心停车会很麻烦. ADJ-GRADED

tri·col·our /ˈtrɪkələ/ **tricolours;** 又拼作 **tricolor.**

A **tricolour** is a flag which is made up of blocks of three different colours. 三色旗. N-COUNT

tri·cy·cle /ˈtraɪsɪkəl/ **tricycles.**

A **tricycle** is a cycle with three wheels. 三轮车. N-COUNT

tried /traɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Tried is used in the expressions **tried and tested**, **tried and trusted**, and **tried and true**, which describe a product or method that has already been used and has been found to be successful. (指产品或方法)经过试验的、可靠的, 经考验证明是可行的. ❖ *...over 1,000 tried-and-tested recipes.* 一千多个经过试验和品尝过的食谱. ADJ; ADJ and adj

➡ 又见 **try; well-tried.**

tri·er /ˈtraɪə/ **triers.**

If you say that someone is a **trier**, you approve of them because they try very hard at things that they do, although they are not often successful. (褒义)不计成败埋头苦干的人、尽力工作的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH

tri·fle /ˈtraɪfəl/ **trifles, trifling, trifled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **a trifle** to mean slightly or to a small extent, especially in order make something you say seem less extreme. 有点，稍微，有些. ♦ *His uniform made him look a trifle out of place.* 他穿制服看起来有些不合适. PHR

2 A **trifle** is something that is considered to have little importance, value, or significance. 琐事；微不足道的东西；无价值的东西. ♦ *Believe me, it's the least I can do, a mere trifle.* 相信我，这只是举手之劳，区区小事而已. N-COUNT

3 **Trifle** is a cold British dessert made of layers of sponge cake, jelly, fruit, and custard, and usually covered with cream. 松糕甜食(英国一种餐后甜点，以松糕、果冻、鲜果、奶油等层叠而成). N-VAR

▸**trifle with.**
If you say that someone is not a person to **be trifled with**, you are indicating to other people that they must treat that person with respect. (用于否定句)怠慢，小看，轻视，忽视. ♦ *No man in Tabriz trifled with the executioner.* 在大不里士没有人小看行刑手. PHR-V V P n

tri·fling /ˈtraɪfəlɪŋ/.
A **trifling** matter is small and unimportant. 不重要的，无足轻重的，微不足道的，鸡毛蒜皮的. ♦ *Outside California these difficulties may seem fairly trifling.* 在加利福尼亚以外，这些困难可能会显得微不足道. ADJ-GRADED

trig·ger /ˈtrɪgə/ **triggers, triggering, triggered.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 The **trigger** of a gun is a small lever which you pull to fire it. (枪的)扳机. N-COUNT

2 The **trigger** of a bomb is the device which causes it to explode. (炸弹的)引爆器，起爆器. N-COUNT

3 To **trigger** a bomb or system means to cause it to work. 引爆(炸弹)；触发，发动(系统). ♦ *The thieves must have deliberately triggered the alarm.* 小偷一定是故意触动了警报器. VB V n

4 If something **triggers** an event or situation, it causes it to begin to happen or exist. 引发，激发，引起. ♦ *...the incident which triggered the outbreak of the First World War.* 引发第一次世界大战的那次事件. VB V n

T

▹ **Trigger off** means the same as **trigger**. 义同trigger. ♦ *It is still not clear what events triggered off the demonstrations.* 尚不清楚是什么事件引起了这些示威活动. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

5 If something acts as a **trigger** for another thing such as an illness, event, or situation, the first thing causes the second thing to begin to happen or exist. 引起(或导致)...的因素. ♦ *Stress may act as a trigger for these illnesses.* 紧张可能会导致这些疾病. N-COUNT

ˌtrigger-ˈhappy.
If you describe someone as **trigger-happy**, you disapprove of them because they are too ready and willing to use violence and weapons, especially guns. (贬义)动辄开枪的，动辄动武的，喜欢诉诸武力的. ♦ *They were gunned down by members of the trigger-happy National Guard.* 他们被乱开枪的国民警卫队员击倒. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

trike /traɪk/ **trikes.**
A **trike** is a child's tricycle. 儿童三轮车. ♦ *He listened from the seat of his trike.* 他坐在他的小童车上听着. N-COUNT INFORMAL

tril·by /ˈtrɪlbi/ **trilbies.**
A **trilby** or a **trilby hat** is a man's hat which is made of felt and has a groove along the top from front to back. 男式软毡帽. N-COUNT BRITISH

trill /trɪl/ **trills, trilling, trilled.**

1 If a bird **trills**, it sings with short, high-pitched, repeated notes. (指鸟不停地)啭鸣，啼啭. VB: V

2 If you say that a woman **trills**, you mean that she talks or laughs in a high-pitched voice which sounds musical but rather irritating. (指女人)用颤音高声说话，用颤音高声笑. ♦ *'How adorable!' she trills.* '多么令人崇拜啊！'她用颤音高声地说. VB: V V with quote

3 A **trill** is the playing of two musical notes repeatedly and quickly one after the other. (音乐的)颤音. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

tril·lion /ˈtrɪljən/ **trillions.** The plural form is **trillion** after a number, or after a word or expression referring to a number, such as 'several' or 'a few'. 在数字后面或在表示数字的词或短语如several或a few等后面，复数形式为trillion. A **trillion** is the number 1,000,000,000,000. 一万亿. 见附录 **Numbers**. ♦ *The central bank printed over 2 trillion roubles.* 中央银行印了2万多亿卢布. ♦♦◇◇◇ NUMBER

tril·lionth /ˈtrɪljənθ/ **trillionths.**
The **trillionth** item in a series is the one you count as number one trillion. 第一万亿. 见附录 **Numbers**.

tril·ogy /ˈtrɪlədʒi/ **trilogies.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **trilogy** is a series of three books, plays, films, or operas that have the same subject or the same characters. (书籍、戏剧、电影或歌剧的)三部曲. N-COUNT

trim /trɪm/ **trimmer, trimmest; trims, trimming, trimmed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Something that is **trim** is neat, tidy, and attractive. 整齐的，整洁的. ♦ *The neighbours' gardens were trim and neat.* 邻居们的花园都很整洁. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone's figure as **trim**, you mean that it is attractive because there is no extra fat on their body. (体形)苗条的，精干的. ♦ *The driver was a trim young woman of perhaps thirty.* 司机是一名大约30岁的苗条年轻女子. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

3 When people are **in trim**, they are in good physical condition. (身体)状况良好，健康. ♦ *He is already getting in trim for the big day.* 为了那个重要的日子，他已经开始调整身体状况. PHR

4 If you **trim** something, for example someone's hair, you cut off small amounts of it in order to make it look neater and tidier. 修整，修剪(头发等). ♦ *Grass shears are specially made to trim grass growing in awkward places.* 大剪草刀是专为修剪长在难处理的地方的草而设计的. VB V n

▹ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *His hair needed a trim.* 他的头发需要修剪一下. N-SING

5 If a government or other organization **trims** something such as a plan, policy, or amount, they reduce it slightly in extent or size. (小幅度)降低，削减，缩减. ♦ *American companies looked at ways they could trim these costs.* 美国公司寻求降低这些成本的方法. VB V n

6 If something such as a piece of clothing **is trimmed** with a type of material or design, it is decorated with it, usually along its edges. (常指衣服等沿边缘)(被)装饰，(被)镶边，(被)点缀. ♦ *...jackets, which are then trimmed with crocheted flowers.* 钩了花边的夹克衫. ◢ **-trimmed** ♦ *... a fur-trimmed coat.* 一件有皮毛镶边的外套. VB: usu passive be V-ed with n COMB

7 The **trim** on something such as a piece of clothing is a decoration, for example along its edges, that is in a different colour or material. 装饰物；点缀；镶边. N-VAR

▸**trim away** or **trim off.**
If you **trim away** or **trim off** parts of something, you cut them off, because they are not needed. 剪掉，去掉(多余的部分). ♦ *Trim the fat off the ham.* 去掉火腿上的肥肉. PHR-V V P noun V n P n Also V n P

tri·ma·ran /ˈtraɪməræn/ **trimarans.**
A **trimaran** is a fast sailing boat similar to a catamaran, but with three hulls instead of two. 三体帆船. N-COUNT

trim·ming /ˈtrɪmɪŋ/ **trimmings.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **trimming** on something such as a piece of clothing is the decoration, for example along its edges, that is in a different colour or material. 装饰(品)；点缀(品)；镶边. ♦ *...the lace trimming on her satin nightgown.* 她的绸缎睡衣上的装饰花边. N-VAR

2 **Trimmings** are pieces of something, usually food, which are left over after you have cut what you need. (常指食品)切割后剩余的零碎物. ♦ *Use any pastry trimmings to decorate the apples.* 随便用一些油酥面团的碎屑点缀一下这些苹果. N-PLURAL

3 If you say that something comes with **all the trimmings**, you mean that it has many extra things added to it to make it more special. 各种花色的点缀(或装饰). ♦ *They were married with all the trimmings, soon after graduation.* 毕业后不久，他们就隆重地结婚了. PHR

trin·ket /ˈtrɪŋkɪt/ **trinkets.**
A **trinket** is a pretty piece of jewellery or small ornament N-COUNT

that is inexpensive. 小件饰品,廉价饰物,廉价珠宝. ❖ *She sold trinkets to tourists.* 她向游客兜售小件饰物.

trio /ˈtriːəʊ/ **trios.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **trio** is a group of three people, especially musicians or singers, or a group of three things that have something in common. 三重奏,三重唱;三人组,三个一组. ❖ *...classy American songs from a Texas trio.* 一个得克萨斯州三人组演唱的时髦的美国歌曲. *The trio are part of Sotheby's sale of Works of Art.* 这一套三件的作品是索斯比艺术拍卖品的一部分. N-COLL-COUNT

trip /trɪp/ **trips, tripping, tripped.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **trip** is a journey that you make to a place and back again. 旅行,外出. ❖ *On the Thursday we went out on a day trip.* 周四我们外出旅行了一天. *...a business trip.* 一次出差. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **round trip.**

2 A **trip** is an imaginary experience caused by taking hallucinogenic drugs. (指迷幻药物导致的)幻觉,梦幻体验. ❖ *An anxious or depressed person can experience a really bad trip.* 焦虑或沮丧的人会有非常糟糕的幻觉. N-COUNT INFORMAL

3 If you **trip** when you are walking, you knock your foot against something and fall or nearly fall. 绊倒,失足. ❖ *She tripped and fell.* 她绊了一跤摔倒了. *The cables are all bright yellow to prevent you tripping over them.* 这些电缆都是亮黄色的,防止人被绊倒. VB V V on/over n

➪ **Trip up** means the same as **trip**. 义同 trip. ❖ *Make sure trailing flexes are kept out of the way so you don't trip up over them.* 要确保这些拖着的电线不挡道,以免人被绊倒. PHR-V V P on/over n Also V P

4 If you **trip** someone who is walking, you put your foot or something else in front of them, so that they knock their own foot against it and fall or nearly fall. 使绊倒. VB V n

➪ **Trip up** means the same as **trip**. 义同 trip. ❖ *He made a sudden dive for Uncle Jim's legs to try to trip him up.* 他突然扑向吉姆叔叔的双腿要把他绊倒. PHR-V V n P Also be V-ed P

›trip up.

If someone or something **trips** someone **up** or they **trip up**, someone or something causes them to fail or make a mistake. (使)失误,(使)犯错误. ❖ *He will do all he can to trip up the new right-wing government.* 他将使尽浑身解数诱使这个新的右翼政府犯错. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P noun Also V P

➡ 又见 **trip 3, 4.**

tri·par·tite /traɪˈpɑːtaɪt/.

You can use **tripartite** to describe something that has three parts or that involves three groups of people. 由三部分组成的;三方的. ❖ *...tripartite meetings between Government ministers, trades union leaders and industrialists.* 政府部长、工会领袖以及实业家之间的三方会议. ADJ FORMAL

tripe /traɪp/.

1 **Tripe** is the stomach of a pig, cow, or ox which is eaten as food. 肚子(指供食用的猪、牛等动物的胃). N-UNCOUNT

2 You refer to something that someone has said or written as **tripe** when you think that it is silly and worthless. (某人说的或写的)废话,无聊的东西. ❖ *I've never heard such a load of tripe in all my life.* 我一辈子都没听过这样的连篇废话. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

tri·ple /ˈtrɪpəl/ **triples, tripling, tripled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Triple** means consisting of three things or parts. 有三部分的,由三部分组成的. ❖ *...a triple somersault.* 连翻三个筋斗. ADJ ADJ n

2 If something **triples** or if you **triple** it, it becomes three times as large in size or number. (使)成三倍;(使)增至三倍. ❖ *The Exhibition has tripled in size from last year.* 展览会的规模已增至去年的三倍. *The merger puts the firm in a position to triple its earnings.* 合并使这家公司的收入增至原来的三倍. V-ERG V V in n V n

3 If something is **triple the** amount or size of another thing, it is three times as large. 三倍的. ❖ *The kitchen is triple the size it once was.* 厨房的大小是从前的三倍. PREDET

ˈtriple jump.

The **triple jump** is an athletic event in which competitors have to jump as far as they can, and are allowed to touch the ground once with each foot in the course of the jump. 三级跳远. N-SING

tri·plet /ˈtrɪplət/ **triplets.**

Triplets are three children born at the same time to the same mother. 三胞胎. N-COUNT

tri·pod /ˈtraɪpɒd/ **tripods.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tripod** is a stand with three legs that is used to support something such as a camera or a telescope. (用于支撑照相机或望远镜的)三脚架. N-COUNT

trip·per /ˈtrɪpə/ **trippers.**

A **tripper** is a person who is on a trip or on holiday. 旅行者;度假者. ❖ *...when the shops shut and the trippers go home.* 当商店关门、外出的人回家时. N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

➡ 又见 **day-tripper.**

trip·tych /ˈtrɪptɪk/ **triptychs.**

A **triptych** is a painting or a carving on three panels that are usually joined together by hinges. 三幅相连的绘画(或雕刻). N-COUNT

trip·wire /ˈtrɪpwaɪə/ **tripwires;** 又作 **trip wire.**

A **tripwire** is a wire stretched just above the ground, which triggers a trap or an explosion if someone touches it. (陷阱或地雷的)绊线,触发线. N-COUNT

trite /traɪt/.

If you say that something such as an idea, remark, or story is **trite**, you mean that it is dull and boring because it has been said or told too many times. 用腻了的;陈词滥调的;无新意的. ❖ *The movie is teeming with obvious and trite ideas.* 这部影片充斥着平淡无奇的、陈腐的观点. ADJ-GRADED

tri·umph /ˈtraɪʌmf/ **triumphs, triumphing, triumphed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **triumph** is a great success or achievement, often one that has been gained with a lot of skill or effort. 胜利,凯旋;非凡成就. ❖ *Cataract operations are a triumph of modern surgery.* 白内障手术是现代外科手术的胜利. N-VAR

2 If someone or something **triumphs**, they gain complete success, control, or victory, often after a long or difficult struggle. 获胜,取得成功. ❖ *The whole world looked to her as a symbol of good triumphing over evil.* 全世界都视她为正义战胜邪恶的象征. VB, V V over n

tri·um·phal /traɪˈʌmfəl/.

Triumphal is used to describe things that are done or made to celebrate a victory or great success. 凯旋的,庆祝胜利的. ❖ *He made a triumphal entry into the city.* 他凯旋入城. ADJ-GRADED

tri·um·phal·ist /traɪˈʌmfəlɪst/.

Triumphalist behaviour is behaviour in which politicians or organizations celebrate a victory or a great success, especially when this is intended to upset the people they have defeated. (胜利或成功后)得意扬扬的,耀武扬威的. ❖ *...a triumphalist celebration of their supremacy.* 他们获得优势后的耀武扬威的庆典. ◢ **tri·um·phal·ism** ❖ *There was a touch of triumphalism about the occasion.* 那个场合有点耀武扬威的味道. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n BRITISH N-UNCOUNT

tri·um·phant /traɪˈʌmfənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **triumphant** has gained a victory or succeeded in something and feels very happy about it. (因胜利或成功而)喜气洋洋的,欢欣鼓舞的. ❖ *Duncan and his triumphant soldiers celebrate their military victory.* 邓肯和他那些欢欣鼓舞的士兵庆祝他们在军事上的胜利. ◢ **tri·um·phant·ly** ❖ *They marched triumphantly into the capital.* 他们得胜回朝. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

tri·um·vi·rate /traɪˈʌmvɪrət/.

A **triumvirate** is a group of three people who work together, especially when they are in charge of something. 三人领导小组;三人委员会. ❖ *...the triumvirate of women who worked together on the TV dramatisation of the novel.* 一起负责该小说的电视编剧工作的三位女性. N-COLL-SING FORMAL

trivia /ˈtrɪviə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Trivia** consists of unimportant facts or details that are considered to be amusing rather than serious or useful. 琐事;细枝末节. ❖ *The two men chatted about such trivia as their favourite kinds of fast food.* 这两个男人闲聊一些诸如他们所喜欢的快餐之类的琐事. N-UNCOUNT

T

2 A **trivia** game or quiz is one where the competitors are tested on their knowledge of interesting but unimportant facts on many subjects. (游戏或问答比赛涉及的题材)琐碎的,无关紧要的. ADJ ADJ n

triv·ial /'trɪviəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **trivial**, you think that it is unimportant and not serious. 琐碎的,不重要的,微不足道的. ❖ *...trivial details that could be settled later.* 可留作以后解决的无关紧要的细节问题. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **trivi·al·ity** /,trɪvi'ælɪti/ **trivialities** ❖ *He accused me of making a great fuss about trivialities.* 他指责我为琐事大惊小怪. N-VAR

trivi·al·ize /'trɪviəlaɪz/ **trivializes, trivializing, trivialized;** [英]又拼作 **trivialise**.
If you say that someone **trivializes** something important, you disapprove of them because they make it seem less important, serious, and complex than it is. (贬义)使显得琐碎(或不重要);轻视. ❖ *The business world continues to trivialize the world's environmental problems.* 商界依然不重视世界环境问题. VB PRAGMATICS V n

trod /trɒd/.
Trod is the past tense of **tread**. tread的过去式.

trod·den /'trɒdən/.
Trodden is the past participle of **tread**. tread的过去分词.

troi·ka /'trɔɪkə/ **troikas.**
A group of three powerful politicians or states are sometimes referred to as a **troika**. (指有影响力的政治家或国家)三驾马车;三大政治家,三巨头. ❖ *The press regard her as merely one of a ruling troika.* 报界把她仅视为执政的三巨头之一. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

Tro·jan horse /,traʊdʒən 'hɔːs/ **Trojan horses.**
If you describe something or someone as a **Trojan horse**, you mean that they are being used to conceal someone's true purpose or intentions, and you disapprove of this. (贬义)特洛伊木马,内部颠覆者(指卧底人物). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

troll /trɒl, trəʊl/ **trolls.**
In Scandinavian mythology, **trolls** are creatures who look like ugly people. (北欧神话中形似丑人的)山精. N-COUNT

T

trol·ley /'trɒli/ **trolleys.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **trolley** is an object with wheels that you use to transport heavy things such as shopping or luggage. The American word is **cart**. 手推车. [美]作cart. ❖ *...supermarket trolleys.* 超市手推车. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **trolley** is a small table on wheels which is used for serving drinks or food. The American word is **wagon**. (送饮料或食物的)小车,台车. [美]作wagon. N-COUNT BRITISH
3 A **trolley** is an electric vehicle for carrying people which travels on rails in the streets of a town. The British word is **tram**. 有轨电车. [英]作tram. ❖ *He took a northbound trolley on State Street.* 他在斯泰特大街乘了一辆北行的有轨电车. N-COUNT AMERICAN
4 If you say that someone is **off** their **trolley**, you mean that their ideas or behaviour are very strange. (思想或行为)古怪的,疯疯癫癫的. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

trom·bone /trɒm'bəʊn/ **trombones.**
A **trombone** is a large musical instrument of the brass family. It consists of two long oval tubes, one of which can be pushed backwards and forwards to play different notes. 长号,伸缩长号. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-VAR
◢ **trom·bon·ist, trombonists.** A **trombonist** is someone who plays the trombone. 长号演奏者,长号手. N-COUNT

troop /truːp/ **troops, trooping, trooped.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Troops** are soldiers, especially when they are in a large organized group and on a particular mission. 部队;兵力. ❖ *...the deployment of more than 35,000 troops from a dozen countries.* 来自12个国家的3.5万多名兵力的部署. N-PLURAL
2 A **troop** is a group of soldiers within a cavalry or armoured regiment. 骑兵连;炮兵装甲连. N-COLL-COUNT
3 A **troop** of scouts or guides is a local group of them that meets regularly. 童子军中队. N-COUNT
4 A **troop of** people or animals is a group of them. (人或动物)一群,一队,一大批. ❖ *Amy was aware of the little troop of travellers watching the two of them.* 埃米意识到那一小群游客在注视着她们俩. N-COUNT N of n
5 If people **troop** somewhere, they walk there in a group, often sadly or wearily. (常指悲伤或疲倦地)成群结队地走. ❖ *They all trooped back to the house for a rest.* 他们都成群结队地回到屋子里休息. VB INFORMAL V adv/prep

troop·er /'truːpə/ **troopers.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **trooper** is a soldier of low rank in the cavalry or in an armoured regiment in the army. (军阶低的)骑兵;装甲兵. N-COUNT, N-TITLE
2 In the United States, a **trooper** is a police officer in a state police force. (美国)州警(察). N-COUNT
3 ➤ 又见 **storm trooper**.

tro·phy /'trəʊfi/ **trophies.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **trophy** is a prize, for example a silver cup or shield, that is given to the winner of a competition or race. (给竞赛或赛跑的获胜者的)奖品;奖杯;奖章. N-COUNT
2 **Trophy** is used in the names of some competitions and races in which the winner receives a trophy. (用于一些竞赛或赛跑的名称中)...杯赛. ❖ *He finished third in the Tote Gold Trophy.* 他在托特金杯赛中获得第三名.
3 A **trophy** is something that you keep in order to show that you have done something very difficult. 胜利纪念品. ❖ *His office was lined with animal heads, trophies of his hunting hobby.* 他的办公室摆满了动物的头,这些是他的业余爱好打猎的纪念品. N-COUNT

tropi·cal /'trɒpɪkəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Tropical** means belonging to or typical of the tropics. 热带的. ❖ *...tropical diseases.* 热带疾病. *...a plan to preserve the world's tropical forests.* 一项保护世界热带森林的计划. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Tropical** weather is hot and humid weather that people believe to be typical of the tropics. (天气)炎热的,酷热的,湿热的. ADJ-GRADED

trop·ics /'trɒpɪks/. ♦◇◇◇◇
The tropics are the parts of the world that lie between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn. 热带(地区). N-PLURAL the N

trot /trɒt/ **trots, trotting, trotted.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you **trot** somewhere, you move fairly fast at a speed between walking and running, taking small quick steps. (人)小步跑,疾走,快步走. ❖ *He was almost trotting, and the supermarket bag flapped against his trouser leg.* 他几乎是在小跑着,超市购物袋拍打着他的裤腿. VB V prep/adv V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He walked briskly, but without breaking into a trot.* 他轻快地走着,但并没有小跑. N-SING
2 When an animal such as a horse **trots**, it moves fairly fast, taking quick small steps. (马等)小跑. ❖ *Pete got on his horse and started trotting across the field.* 皮特骑上马,然后开始小跑着穿过田野. VB V V prep/adv
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The horse broke into a brisk trot.* 马儿突然轻快地小跑起来. N-SING
3 If something happens several times **on the trot**, it happens that number of times without a break. 不停地,连续地,马不停蹄地. ❖ *She lost five games on the trot.* 她连续输了五场比赛. PHR INFORMAL

➤**trot out.**
If you say that a person **trots out** old ideas or information, you are criticizing him or her for repeating them in a way that is not new or interesting. 重复,老是提出. ❖ *It made a good anecdote to trot out at cocktail parties.* 这是一件不错的供在鸡尾酒会上谈及的趣闻. PHR-V PRAGMATICS INFORMAL V P noun Also V n P

Trot·sky·ist /'trɒtskiɪst/ **Trotskyists.**
A **Trotskyist** is someone who supports the revolutionary left-wing ideas of Trotsky. 托洛茨基分子,托派分子(支持托洛茨基的革命左翼思想的人士). N-COUNT

trot·ter /'trɒtə/ **trotters.**
1 **Trotters** are pig's feet which you can cook and eat. (供食用的)猪蹄. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **trotter** is a horse that has been trained to trot fast and to pull a carriage in races. (受过训练以拉车赛跑的)快步马. N-COUNT

trou·ba·dour /'truːbədɔː/ **troubadours.**
1 **Troubadours** were poets and singers who used to travel around and perform to noble families in Italy and France in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. (12至13世纪在意大利 N-COUNT

和法国巡回为贵族家庭表演的)游吟诗人；行吟歌者.

2 People sometimes refer to popular singers as **troubadours**, especially when the words of their songs are an important part of their music. (尤指歌词是其音乐的重要一部分的)流行歌手，民谣歌手. N-COUNT

trou·ble /ˈtrʌbəl/ **troubles, troubling, troubled.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You can refer to problems or difficulties as **trouble**. 问题，困难. ❖ *I had trouble parking.* 我停车遇到了困难. *The plane developed engine trouble soon after taking off.* 飞机刚起飞就出现了引擎故障. *...financial troubles.* 财政困难. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that one aspect of a situation is the **trouble**, you mean that it is the aspect which is causing problems. 问题的根源；困难的原因；麻烦的地方. ❖ *The trouble is that these restrictions have remained.* 麻烦在于这些限制依然如旧. N-SING

3 If you say that someone or something is **more trouble than they are worth**, you mean that they cause you a lot of problems or take a lot of time and effort and you do not achieve or gain very much in return. 麻烦多于回报. PHR

4 If you tell someone that it is no **trouble** to do something for them, you are saying politely that you can or will do it, because it is easy or convenient for you. (与否定词连用)麻烦，费事，不便. N-UNCOUNT with brd-neg PRAGMATICS

5 Your **troubles** are the things that you are worried about. 烦恼，忧虑. N-PLURAL

6 If something **troubles** you, it makes you feel rather worried. 使烦恼；使忧虑；烦扰. VB V n ◢ **trou·bling** ❖ *But most troubling of all was the simple fact that nobody knew what was going on.* 但最令人烦恼的是一个简单的事实，即没人知道正在发生什么事. ADJ-GRADED

7 If you have kidney **trouble** or back **trouble**, for example, there is something wrong with your kidneys or your back. 疾病，病痛，不适. N-UNCOUNT n N, N with n

8 If a part of your body **troubles** you, it causes you physical pain or discomfort. (指身体上)使感到不适，使疼痛. VB V n

9 If there is **trouble** somewhere, especially in a public place, there is fighting or rioting there. (尤指在公共场所的)动乱，纷争，骚乱. ❖ *...fans who make trouble during the World Cup.* 世界杯期间制造事端的球迷. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

10 If someone is **in trouble**, they are in a situation in which someone in authority is angry with them or is likely to punish them because they have done something which they shouldn't have done. 处于困境；遭遇麻烦. PHR

11 If you say that someone does not **trouble** to do something or does not **trouble** himself or herself to do something, you are critical of them because they do not do something that they should do, and that you think would require very little effort. (与否定词连用)费心，尽心(去做分内的事). ❖ *He hadn't troubled himself to check his mirrors.* 他没有费心去检查那些镜子. VB with brd-neg, V to-inf PRAGMATICS V pron-refl to-inf

12 If you **take the trouble** to do something, you do something which requires a small amount of additional effort. 费心，费工夫. ❖ *It is worth taking the trouble to sieve the fruit by hand.* 值得费工夫用手去拣挑这些水果. PHR

13 You use **trouble** in expressions such as **I'm sorry to trouble you** when you are apologizing to someone for disturbing them in order to ask them something. 打扰(例如用于表达式 I'm sorry to trouble you. 对不起，给你添麻烦了). ❖ *I hate to trouble you, but Aunt Lina's birthday is coming up and I would like to buy something nice for her.* 我真不愿意麻烦你，可是莉娜阿姨的生日就快到了，我想买点儿好东西给她. VB PRAGMATICS V n

trou·bled /ˈtrʌbəld/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **troubled** is worried because they have problems. (指人)烦恼的，苦恼的，忧虑的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **troubled** place, situation, organization, or time has many problems or conflicts. (指某地、形势、机构或时期)有麻烦的，不平静的，混乱的. ADJ-GRADED

3 ➤➤ to **pour oil on troubled waters**: 见 **oil**.

ˌtrouble-ˈfree.

Something that is **trouble-free** does not cause any problems or difficulties. 无故障的，不出毛病的. ❖ *The carnival got off to a virtually trouble-free start.* 这次狂欢节开始几乎没有出现问题. ADJ-GRADED

trouble·maker /ˈtrʌbəlmeɪkə/ **troublemakers.**

If you refer to someone as a **troublemaker**, you mean that they cause unpleasantness, quarrels, or fights, especially by encouraging people to rebel against authority. 麻烦制造者，惹事生非者，捣乱的人. N-COUNT

trouble·shooting /ˈtrʌbəlʃuːtɪŋ/.

Troubleshooting is the activity or process of solving major problems or difficulties that occur in a company or government. 解决困难，解决纠纷. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **trouble·shooter, troubleshooters.** N-COUNT

trou·ble·some /ˈtrʌbəlsəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **troublesome** to describe something or someone that causes annoying problems or difficulties. 使人烦恼的，令人讨厌的，引起麻烦的. ❖ *...a troublesome back injury.* 一次麻烦的背部受伤. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **troublesome** situation or issue is full of complicated problems or difficulties. (指形势或问题)困难的、复杂的、棘手的. ADJ-GRADED

ˈtrouble spot, trouble spots; 又拼作 **trouble-spot.**

A **trouble spot** is a country or an area of a country where there is repeated fighting between two or more groups of people. (某国或某一地区的)动荡之地，冲突多发地带，不安定地区. N-COUNT

trough /trɒf, AM trɔːf/ **troughs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **trough** is a long narrow container from which farm animals drink or eat. (动物的)饮水槽；食槽. N-COUNT

2 A **trough** is a low area between two big waves on the sea. 浪谷，波谷. N-COUNT

3 A **trough** is a low point in a pattern that has regular high and low points, for example a period of low productivity in business. 低谷，低谷期，(商业)淡季. ❖ *American bank shares have risen by 60% since their trough last October.* 从去年十月跌入低谷以来，美国银行股票已回升了60%. N-COUNT

trounce /traʊns/ **trounces, trouncing, trounced.**

If you **trounce** someone in a competition or contest, you defeat them easily. (在比赛或竞赛中)轻取，大胜. VB V n INFORMAL

troupe /truːp/ **troupes.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **troupe** is a group of actors, singers, or dancers who work together and often travel around together, performing in different places. (指到各地巡回演出的)剧团，歌舞团. N-COLL-COUNT

troup·er /ˈtruːpə/ **troupers.**

You can refer to an actor or other performer as a **trouper**, especially when you want to suggest that they have a lot of experience and can deal with difficult situations in a professional way. 老演员，有经验的演员. N-COUNT

trou·sers /ˈtraʊzəz/; the form **trouser** is used as a modifier. trouser 用作前置修饰语. ◆◆◇◇◇

Trousers are a piece of clothing that you wear over your body from the waist downwards, and that cover each leg separately. The usual American word is **pants**. 裤子，长裤. [美] 一般作 pants. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-PLURAL BRITISH ◢ **-trousered** ❖ *I smoothed his khaki-trousered leg.* 我把他那条卡其布裤子的裤腿捋平. COMB

➤➤ to **wear the trousers**: 见 **wear**.

ˈtrouser suit, trouser suits.

A **trouser suit** is a woman's outfit consisting of a pair of trousers and a jacket which are made from the same material. The usual American term is **pant suit**. 裤套装，衣裤套装(指女子的由相同布料制成的裤子和短上衣). [美] 一般作 pant suit. N-COUNT BRITISH

trous·seau /ˈtruːsəʊ/ **trousseaux.**

A **trousseau** is a collection of clothes, linen, and other possessions that a bride uses for her marriage. 嫁妆，妆奁. N-COUNT DATED

trout /traʊt/ **trouts.** The plural can be either **trout** or **trouts**. 复数形式为 trout 或 trouts. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **trout** is a fairly large fish that lives in rivers and streams. 鳟鱼. N-VAR

➩ **Trout** is this fish eaten as food. 鳟鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

trove /trəʊv/.
➠ 见**treasure trove**.

trow·el /traʊəl/ **trowels.**
1 A **trowel** is a garden tool that is rather like a small rounded spade. You hold it in one hand and use it for digging small holes or removing weeds. (挖洞或除草用的)小泥铲. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT
2 A **trowel** is a small tool with a flat blade that you use for spreading things such as cement and plaster onto surfaces. 抹刀, 镘子. N-COUNT

tru·ant /ˈtruːənt/ **truants.**
1 A **truant** is a pupil who stays away from school without permission. 逃学者, 旷课的学生. N-COUNT
2 If a pupil **plays truant**, he or she stays away from school without permission. 逃学, 旷课. PHR ◢ **tru·an·cy** /ˈtruːənsi/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...the level of truancy at schools.* 学校的逃学人数.

truce /truːs/ **truces.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **truce** is an agreement between two people or groups of people to stop fighting or quarrelling for a short time. (暂时的)休战协议, 停火协议; 停止辩论的协议. N-COUNT

truck /trʌk/ **trucks, trucking, trucked.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **truck** is a large vehicle that is used to transport goods by road; the usual British word is **lorry**. (运送货物的)卡车, 货车. [英]一般作 lorry. N-COUNT AMERICAN
2 A **truck** is an open vehicle used for carrying goods on a railway. (铁路上的)敞篷货车, 无盖货车. N-COUNT BRITISH
3 When something or someone **is trucked** somewhere, they are driven there in a lorry. (被)用货车运送. ❖ *The liquor was sold legally and trucked out of the state.* 这种酒合法出售, 由货车运往州外. VB usu passive AMERICAN be V-ed prep/adv
4 If you say that you will **have no truck with** someone or something, you are refusing to be involved with them in any way. 与...没有牵连; 不再卷入其中. ❖ *He would have no truck with deceit.* 他再也不骗人了. PHR

T

truck·er /ˈtrʌkə/ **truckers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **trucker** is someone who drives a truck as their job; the usual British term is **lorry driver**. 卡车司机, 货车司机. [英]一般作 lorry driver. N-COUNT AMERICAN

truck·ing /ˈtrʌkɪŋ/.
Trucking is the activity of transporting goods from one place to another using trucks; the usual British word is **haulage**. 卡车运输, 货车运输. [英]一般作 haulage. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

truck·load /ˈtrʌkləʊd/ **truckloads;** 又拼作 **truck load.**
A **truckload** of goods or people is the amount of them that a truck can carry. 卡车荷载量, 货车满载量. N-COUNT

trucu·lent /ˈtrʌkjʊlənt/.
If you say that someone is **truculent**, you mean that they are bad-tempered and aggressive. 脾气暴躁的; 好斗的; 盛气凌人的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **trucu·lence** /ˈtrʌkjʊləns/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *'Your secretary said you'd be wanting a cleaner,' she announced with her usual truculence.* '你的秘书说你需要一名清洁工.' 她以她惯有的盛气凌人的架式说道.

trudge /trʌdʒ/ **trudges, trudging, trudged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **trudge** somewhere, you walk there slowly and with heavy steps, especially because you are tired or unhappy. (因疲惫或不快乐)缓慢而沉重地走, 跋涉. VB V prep/adv
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the long trudge home.* 漫长疲惫的回家之路. N-SING

true /truː/ **truer, truest.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If something is **true**, it is based on facts rather than being invented or imagined, and is accurate and reliable. 真实的; 确切的; 可信的. ❖ *He said it was true that a collision had happened.* 他说确实发生了碰撞事件. *The film tells the true story of a group who survived in the Andes in sub-zero temperatures.* 这部电影讲述的是一群人在零度以下的安第斯山里幸存下来的真实故事. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a dream, wish, or prediction **comes true**, it actually happens. (指梦想、愿望或预言)实现, 成真, 成为事实. ❖ *Owning a place of their own is a dream come true for the couple.* 对这对夫妇而言, 拥有自己住所的梦想已经实现. PHR
3 If a general statement **holds true** in particular circumstances, or if your previous statement holds true in different circumstances, it is true or valid in those circumstances. 适用, 有效. ❖ *This law is known to hold true for galaxies at a distance of at least several billion light years.* 据知, 这条规律适用于至少几十亿光年之远的星系. PHR FORMAL
4 If you say that something seems **too good to be true**, you are suspicious of it because it seems better than you had expected, and you think there may be something wrong with it that you have not noticed. 好得令人难以置信. PHR
5 You use **true** to emphasize that something or someone is genuine or sincere, often in contrast to something that is pretended or hidden. 真诚的, 诚挚的; 实际的, 不虚假的. ❖ *The true cost often differs from that which had first been projected.* 实际成本与最初的计划成本常有出入. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS
6 If you use **true** to describe something or someone, you approve of them because they have all the characteristics or qualities that such a person or thing typically has. (褒义)名副其实的, 真正的, 典型的. ❖ *This country professes to be a true democracy.* 这个国家宣称是真正的民主国家. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS
7 If you say that a fact is **true** of a particular person or situation, you mean that it is valid or relevant for them. (于某特定场合)符合的; (对某人)适用的. ❖ *Expenditure on health in most of these countries has gone down, and the same is true for education.* 在大多数的这些国家里, 健康支出都降低了, 教育支出也是如此. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of/for n
8 You can use **true** in order to admit that a fact or opinion is real or valid before indicating that you think that it is not important or relevant in the circumstances. (表示让步)确实, 的确. ❖ *It's true she gets madly impatient with him, but what mother doesn't?* 她确实对他非常不耐烦了, 但哪个妈妈不是这样呢? *'Things are a bit different in my country.' 'True, true, but we're not in your country, are we?'* '在我的国家里情况有些不大一样.' '是的, 是的, 但是我们不是在你的国家里, 对吗?' ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
9 If you are **true to** someone, you remain committed and loyal to them. If you are **true to** an idea or promise, you remain committed to it and continue to act according to it. (对人)忠实的, 忠诚的; (对思想或诺言)信守的. ❖ *David was true to his wife.* 戴维对他妻子很忠诚. *India has remained true to democracy.* 印度仍然奉行民主. ADJ v-link ADJ to n
10 If you say that something such as a story or a film is **true to life**, you approve of it because it seems real. (指故事或电影等)逼真的, 真实反映生活的. PHR PRAGMATICS
11 ➠ **true colours**: 见 **colour**.
➠ **true to form**: 见 **form**.
➠ **ring true**: 见 **ring**.
➠ **tried and true**: 见 **tried**.

ˌtrue-ˈblue; 又拼作 **true blue**.
If you describe someone as **true-blue**, you mean that they are right-wing in their ideas and opinions. (在思想、观点方面)右翼的, 右派的. ADJ

truf·fle /ˈtrʌfəl/ **truffles.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **truffle** is a soft round sweet made with chocolate and usually flavoured with rum. (通常加甜酒制成的圆形的)巧克力软糖. N-COUNT
2 A **truffle** is a round mushroom-like fungus which is expensive and very good to eat. (昂贵、美味, 形状像蘑菇的)块菌. N-COUNT

tru·ism /ˈtruːɪzəm/ **truisms.**
A **truism** is a statement that is generally accepted as obviously true and is repeated so often that it has become boring. 自明之理, 不言而喻的道理; 陈词滥调, 老生常谈. N-COUNT

tru·ly /ˈtruːli/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 You use **truly** to emphasize that something has all the features or qualities of a particular thing, or is the case to the fullest possible extent. 名副其实地; 真正地; 典型地. ❖ *...a truly democratic system.* 一个真正民主的制度. *Not all doctors truly understand the reproductive cycle.* 并非所有医生都真正理解生殖周期. ADV
2 You can use **truly** in order to emphasize your description ADV ADV adj

of something. 非常，很. ◆ *They were truly appalling.* 他们非常可怕. PRAGMATICS

3 You use **truly** to emphasize that feelings are genuine and sincere. (指感情方面)真诚地，诚挚地，出自内心地. ◆ *Believe me, Susan, I am truly sorry.* 相信我，苏珊，我真的很抱歉. ADV

4 You can use **truly** in order to emphasize that what you are saying is true. 的确，真的. ◆ *I do not expect a war between my country and yours. Truly I do not.* 我不希望你我两国之间爆发战争. 我真的不希望. ADV / ADV with cl

5 ➡ **well and truly**: 见 **well**.

6 You write **Yours truly** before your signature at the end of a letter to someone you do not know very well. (信函下款对不太熟悉的收信人用的敬语)你的忠诚的，谨启，谨上. CONVENTION

7 You can say **yours truly** as a humorous way of referring to yourself. (幽默用法)本人，鄙人. ◆ *Yours truly was awoken by a shout!* 本人被一声大叫惊醒了! PHR / INFORMAL

trump /trʌmp/ **trumps, trumping, trumped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In a game of cards, **trumps** is the suit which is chosen to have the highest value in one particular game. (纸牌中的)王牌，将牌，主牌. N-COLL-UNCOUNT

2 If you **trump** something that someone has said or done, you beat it by saying or doing something else that seems better. 胜过；打败；赢. ◆ *The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has trumped Lloyds by raising its offer.* 汇丰银行提高出价击败了劳埃德保险公司. VB / V n

3 Your **trump card** is something powerful that you can use or do, which gives you an advantage over someone. 王牌，有效手段，有力手段. ◆ *Mr Amato's trump card is his colleagues' fear of an early election.* 天户先生的王牌是他的同事害怕提前选举. PHR

4 If you say that someone **came up trumps**, you mean that they did something successfully, often when they were not expected to. (意外地)做成某事；结果比预期好. PHR / BRITISH

,trumped-'up.

Trumped-up charges are untrue, and made up in order to punish someone unfairly. (指控等)捏造的，伪造的，编造的. ADJ

trum·pet /ˈtrʌmpɪt/ **trumpets, trumpeting, trumpeted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **trumpet** is a musical instrument of the brass family which plays quite high notes. 小号，喇叭. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. ◢ **trum·pet·er, trumpeters.** A **trumpeter** is someone who plays a trumpet. 号手，小号吹奏者. N-VAR / N-COUNT

2 If someone **trumpets** something that they are proud of or that they think is important, they speak about it publicly in a very forceful way. 大肆宣扬，公开鼓吹. ◆ *The Conservative government has been trumpeting tourism as a growth industry.* 保守党政府一直把旅游业作为一个迅速发展的产业大肆宣扬. *Nobody should be trumpeting about chemical weapons.* 谁都不应该鼓吹化学武器. *...the much trumpeted 'tax cuts' in the 1980s.* 1980年代被大肆宣扬的'减税'. VB / V n as n / V about n / V-ed / Also V n

3 If you **blow** your **own trumpet**, you boast about yourself. 自吹自擂，自我吹嘘. PHR

trun·cat·ed /trʌŋˈkeɪtɪd, AM ˈtrʌŋkeɪtɪd/.

A **truncated** version of something has been shortened. (版本)缩短了的，被删节的. ADJ-GRADED

trun·cheon /ˈtrʌntʃən/ **truncheons.**

A **truncheon** is a short thick stick that is carried as a weapon by policemen in Britain. (英国警察用的)警棍，警棒. N-COUNT

trun·dle /ˈtrʌndəl/ **trundles, trundling, trundled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a vehicle **trundles** somewhere, it moves there slowly, often with difficulty or an irregular movement. (车辆)缓慢地行驶. ◆ *The train eventually trundled in at 7.54.* 这列火车终于在7点54分慢吞吞地进站了. VB / V prep/adv

2 If you **trundle** something somewhere, especially a small heavy object with wheels, you move or roll it along slowly. (缓慢地)推动，使滚动. ◆ *The old man lifted the barrow and trundled it away.* 老人抬起手推车，慢慢地把它推走. VB / V n adv/prep

3 If you say that someone **is trundling**, you mean that they are walking slowly, often in a tired way or with heavy steps. (疲惫或步伐沉重地)缓慢地走. ◆ *Girls trundle in, a book bag on one shoulder, a diaper bag on the other.* 女孩们慢吞吞地走进来，肩膀一边背的是书包，另一边背的是菱形花纹包. VB / V adv/prep

trunk /trʌŋk/ **trunks.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **trunk** of a tree is the large main stem from which the branches grow. 树干. N-COUNT

2 A **trunk** is a large strong case or box used for storing things or for taking on a journey. (存放物品或旅行用的)大箱子. N-COUNT

3 An elephant's **trunk** is its very long nose that it uses to lift food and water to its mouth. 象鼻. N-COUNT

4 The **trunk** of a car is a covered space at the back or front in which you put luggage or other things. The usual British word is **boot**. (汽车后部或前部的)行李箱. [英]一般作 boot. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT / AMERICAN

5 **Trunks** are shorts that a man wears when he goes swimming. 男式泳裤. N-PLURAL

6 Your **trunk** is the central part of your body, from your neck to your waist. (人体的)躯干. N-COUNT / FORMAL

'trunk road, trunk roads.

A **trunk road** is a major road that has been specially built for travelling long distances. A trunk road is not as wide or as fast as a motorway. (不如高速公路宽和快的)干道. N-COUNT / BRITISH

truss /trʌs/ **trusses, trussing, trussed.**

1 To **truss** someone means to tie them up very tightly so that they cannot move. 捆绑，捆紧，系牢. VB V n / WRITTEN
➪ **Truss up** means the same as **truss**. 义同 truss. ◆ *She was trussed up with yellow nylon rope.* 她被人用黄色尼龙绳绑住了. PHR-V / usu passive / be V-ed P

2 A **truss** is a special belt with a pad that a man wears when he has a hernia in order to prevent it from getting worse. (疝气患者用的)疝带，托带. N-COUNT

trust /trʌst/ **trusts, trusting, trusted.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **trust** someone, you believe that they are honest and sincere and will not deliberately do anything to harm you. 信任，信赖. ◆ *The president can't be trusted.* 这位总统不可信赖. ◢ **trust·ed** ◆ *...her most trusted advisers.* 她最信任的顾问. VB V n / be V-ed / ADJ-GRADED / ADJ n

2 If you **trust in** someone or something, you believe strongly in them, and do not doubt their powers or their good intentions. 相信(某人或某物的能力或良好用意). ◆ *Don't blindly trust in the good faith of any government official.* 不要盲目相信任何政府官员的诚意. VB / FORMAL / V in n

3 Your **trust** in someone is your belief that they are honest and sincere and will not deliberately do anything to harm you. (对某人的)信任，信赖. ◆ *You've betrayed their trust.* 你辜负了他们的信任. *There's a feeling of warmth and trust here.* 这里有一种温暖和信任的感觉. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you **trust** someone to do something, you believe that they will do it. 对...放心. VB V n to-inf

5 If you **trust** someone **with** something important or valuable, you allow them to look after it or deal with it. 交托，委托. ◆ *I'd trust him with my life.* 我愿把生命付托于他. VB / V n with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *She was organizing and running a large household, a position of trust which was generously paid.* 她当时正组织和管理着一个庞大的家庭，这是一个待遇优厚的重任. N-UNCOUNT / also a N

6 If you **trust** someone's judgement or advice, you believe that it is good or right. 信任，相信(某人的判断或建议). VB V n

7 If you do not **trust** something, you feel that it is not safe or reliable. (与否定词连用)拿得准，信得过. ◆ *He didn't trust his legs to hold him up.* 他拿不准他的腿能否使他站起来. *I still can't trust myself to remain composed in their presence.* 我仍然拿不准在他们面前自己能否保持沉着. VB V n / V n to-inf / V pron-refl to-inf

8 If you say you **trust that** something is true, you mean you hope and expect that it is true. 希望，盼望. ◆ *I trust you will take the earliest opportunity to make a full apology.* 我希望你会抓住最早的时机去正式道歉. VB / FORMAL / V that

9 If you **take** something **on trust** after having heard or read it, you believe it completely without checking it. 盲目地相信，不假思索地相信. PHR

T

10 A **trust** is a financial arrangement in which a group of people or an organization keeps and invests money for someone. 信托，托管。◆ *The money will be put in trust until she is 18.* 这笔钱将委托他人代管，直至她18岁。 N-COUNT also *in* N

11 A **trust** is a group of people or an organization that has control of an amount of money or property and invests it on behalf of other people or as a charity. 信托基金机构，财产托管机构。◆ *...The National Childbirth Trust.* 国家生育信托基金组织。 N-COUNT: supp N

12 In Britain, a **trust** or a **trust hospital** is a public hospital that receives its funding directly from the national government. It has its own board of governors and is not controlled by the local health authority. (英国)(不属于当地卫生部门管理的)公立医院，国立医院。 N-COUNT supp N, N n

13 If something valuable is kept **in trust**, it is held and protected by a group of people or an organization on behalf of other people. (贵重财物)受托保管中。 PHR

14 ➼ **tried and trusted**: 见 **tried**.

➼ 又见 **trusting**; **unit trust**.

▸**trust to.**

If you **trust to** luck or instinct, you hope that it will enable you to achieve what you are trying to do, because you have nothing else to help you. 依靠，依赖(运气或本能)。 PHR-V V P n, no passive

trus·tee /trʌsˈtiː/ **trustees.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **trustee** is someone with legal control of money or property that is kept or invested for another person or organization. 受托人，保管人。 N-COUNT

ˈtrust fund, trust funds. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **trust fund** is an amount of money or property that someone owns, usually after inheriting it, but which is kept and invested for them. 信托基金。 N-COUNT

trust·ing /ˈtrʌstɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **trusting** person believes that people are honest and sincere and do not intend to harm him or her. 轻信的，轻易信赖别人的。 ADJ-GRADED

T

trust·worthy /ˈtrʌstwɜːði/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **trustworthy** person is reliable, responsible, and can be trusted completely. 值得信任的，可信赖的。 ADJ-GRADED

◢ **trust·worthi·ness** ◆ *He wrote a reference for him, describing his reliability and trustworthiness as 'above questioning'.* 他为他写了一封介绍信，说他为人可靠、值得信赖这一点是'不容置疑的'。 N-UNCOUNT

trusty /ˈtrʌsti/.

Trusty things, animals, or people are reliable. 可靠的，信得过的。 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

truth /truːθ/ **truths.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **truth** about something is all the facts about it, rather than things that are imagined or invented. 事实，真相，实情。◆ *The truth of the matter is that we had no other choice.* 事情的真相是，我们没有其他的选择。 *In the town very few know the whole truth.* 镇上几乎没有人知道全部真相。 N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that there is some **truth** in a statement or story, you mean that it is true, or at least partly true. 真实性。◆ *Is there any truth to the rumors?* 那些谣言有根据吗? *The criticisms have at least an element of truth and validity.* 这些批评至少有一点真实和有效的成分。 N-UNCOUNT

3 A **truth** is something that is believed to be true. 真理。◆ *It is an almost universal truth that the more we are promoted in a job, the less we actually exercise the skills we initially used to perform it.* 这几乎是一条普遍的真理：在工作中职位晋升得越高，我们原先做工作所使用的技能实际上运用得就越少。 N-COUNT

4 ➼ 又见 **home truth**, **moment of truth**.

5 You say **in truth** in order to indicate that you are giving your honest opinion about something. 的确，事实上。◆ *In truth, we were both unhappy.* 事实上，我们俩都不幸福。 PHR

6 You say **to tell you the truth** or **truth to tell** in order to indicate that you are telling someone something in an open and honest way, without trying to hide anything. 老实告诉你，说实话。◆ *Truth to tell, John did not want Veronica at his wedding.* 老实说，约翰不希望韦罗妮卡参加他的婚礼。 PHR

truth·ful /ˈtruːθfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a person or their comments are **truthful**, they are honest and do not tell any lies. 诚实的，讲真话的，坦诚的。 ADJ-GRADED

◢ **truth·ful·ly** ◆ *I answered all their questions truthfully.* 我坦诚地回答了他们所有的问题。 ADV-GRADED ADV with v ◢ **truth·ful·ness** ◆ *I can say, with absolute truthfulness, that I did not injure her.* 我敢绝对坦诚地说，我没有伤害过她。 N-UNCOUNT

try /traɪ/ **tries, trying, tried.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **try** to do something, you want to do it, and you take action which you hope will help you to do it. 试图；设法；努力。◆ *Does it annoy you if others do things less well than you would, or don't seem to try hard enough?* 如果别人做得比你差，或者看起来没有尽力，这会让你生气吗? *I tried calling him when I got here but he wasn't at home.* 我到这里时试过打电话给他，但他不在家。 *No matter how bad you feel, keep trying.* 不管你感觉有多糟，要继续努力。 VB V to-inf, V adv, V -ing, V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。◆ *After a few tries Patrick had given up.* 经过几次努力后，帕特里克放弃了。 N-COUNT

2 To **try** and do something means to try to do it. 尝试，试图，努力。◆ *I must try and see him.* 我必须设法见到他。 VB V and inf

3 If you say that something fails but not **for want of trying**, you mean that everything possible was done to make it succeed. (与否定词连用)由于努力不够，因为缺乏努力。◆ *Not all is perfect, but it isn't for want of trying.* 并非十全十美，但这不是因为努力不够。 PHR

4 If you **try for** something, you make an effort to get it or achieve it. 争取；谋求；设法得到。◆ *My partner and I have been trying for a baby for two years.* 我和我爱人两年来一直在努力想要个孩子。 VB V for n

5 If you **try** something new or different, you use it, do it, or experience it in order to discover its qualities or effects. 试，尝试，试验，试用。◆ *It's best not to try a new recipe for the first time on such an important occasion.* 第一次在这样重要的场合，最好不要试用新的食谱。 VB V n, Also V -ing

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。◆ *If you're still sceptical about exercising, we can only ask you to trust us and give it a try.* 如果你仍然对体育锻炼持怀疑态度，我们只能请你相信我们并尝试一下。 N-COUNT

6 If you **try** a particular place or person, you go to that place or person because you think they may be able to provide you with what you want. 尝试去(某地)；尝试找(某人)。◆ *Have you tried the local music shops?* 你试过去当地的音乐商店了吗? VB V n

7 If you **try** a door or window, you try to open it. 试着推开(门或窗)。 VB. V n

8 When a person **is tried**, he or she has to appear in a law court and is found innocent or guilty after the judge and jury have heard the evidence. When a legal case **is tried**, it is considered in a court of law. (指人)(被)审讯，(被)审判；(指案件)(被)审判，(被)审理。◆ *He suggested that those responsible should be tried for crimes against humanity.* 他提议那些负有责任的人应该受到反人道罪的审判。 *Why does it take 253 days to try a case of fraud?* 为什么审理一宗诈骗案要花253天? VB. be V-ed, be V-ed for n, V n

9 In the game of rugby, a **try** is the action of scoring by putting the ball down behind the goal line of the opposing team. (橄榄球)在对方球门线后带球触地得分。 N-COUNT

10 ➼ 又见 **tried**, **trying**.

➼ to **try** your **best**: 见 **best**.

➼ to **try** your **hand**: 见 **hand**.

➼ to **try** your **luck**: 见 **luck**.

➼ to **try** someone's **patience**: 见 **patience**.

▸**try on.**

1 If you **try on** a piece of clothing, you put it on to see if it fits you or if it looks nice. 试穿(衣服)。◆ *Try on clothing and shoes to make sure they fit.* 试穿一下衣服和鞋，以确保它们都合适。 PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P

2 If someone **is trying it on**, they are trying to obtain something or to impress someone, often in a slightly dishonest way or without much hope of success. 试探性地行 PHR-V V it P, INFORMAL, BRITISH

骗; 耍花招; 施诡计.

▸try out.

If you **try** something **out**, you test it in order to find out how useful or effective it is or what it is like. 试用; 试验; 考验. ◆ *London Transport hopes to try out the system in September.* 伦敦运输局希望在九月试用这套系统. PHR-V V n P / V P noun

▸try out for.

If you **try out for** a sports team or an acting role, you compete or audition in an attempt to be chosen for it. 参加(运动队的)选拔; 参加(表演角色的)挑选; 试音, 试演. PHR-V V P P n AMERICAN

try·ing /ˈtraɪɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something or someone as **trying**, you mean that they are difficult to deal with and make you feel impatient or annoyed. (指事)艰难的, 费劲的; (指人)恼人的, 令人厌烦的. ◆ *Support from those closest to you is vital in these trying times.* 在这些艰难时期, 你最亲近的人给予的支持是极为重要的. ADJ-GRADED

➥ 又见 **try**.

try·out /ˈtraɪaʊt/ **tryouts;** 又拼作 **try-out**.

If an athlete or a performer is given a **tryout**, they are given a test or an audition. (运动员)选拔赛, 试赛; (演员)选拔表演, 试演, 试音. N-COUNT

tryst /trɪst/ **trysts.**

A **tryst** is a meeting between lovers in a quiet secret place. (情人的)幽会, 约会. N-COUNT LITERARY

tsar /zɑː/ **tsars;** 又拼作 **czar**. ◆◇◇◇◇

In former times, the **tsar** was the king of Russia. (旧时)沙皇, 俄国皇帝. N-COUNT; N-TITLE

tsa·ri·na /zɑːˈriːnə/ **tsarinas;** 又拼作 **czarina**.

In former times, a **tsarina** was the queen of Russia or the wife of the tsar. (旧时)女沙皇; 沙皇皇后. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

tsar·ist /ˈzɑːrɪst/; 又拼作 **czarist**.

Tsarist means belonging to or supporting the system of government by a tsar, especially in Russia before 1917. (尤指在1917年前的俄国)沙皇专制的; 支持沙皇专制的. ADJ

tset·se fly /ˈtsetsi flaɪ/ **tsetse flies.**

A **tsetse fly** or a **tsetse** is an African fly that feeds on blood and can cause serious diseases in the people and animals that it bites. 舌蝇, 采采蝇. N-COUNT

'T-shirt, T-shirts; 又拼作 **tee-shirt**. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **T-shirt** is a cotton shirt with no collar or buttons. T-shirts usually have short sleeves. T恤, 短袖圆领衫. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT

tsp., tsps.

In a recipe, **tsp.** is a written abbreviation for **teaspoon**. (食谱中)teaspoon的缩写形式.

tub /tʌb/ **tubs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **tub** is a deep container of any size. (指大小不限的深容器)桶, 盆, 缸; 杯. N-COUNT

➲ A **tub of** something is the amount of it contained in a tub. (指容量)一桶, 一盆, 一缸; 一杯. ◆ *She would eat four tubs of ice cream in one sitting.* 她一口气就可以吃下四杯冰激淩. N-COUNT N of n

2 A **tub** is the same as a **bathtub**. 同bathtub. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 ➥ 又见 **hot tub**.

tuba /ˈtjuːbə, AM ˈtuː-/ **tubas.**

A **tuba** is a large musical instrument of the brass family which produces very low notes. 大号(一种乐器). 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-VAR

tub·by /ˈtʌbi/ **tubbier, tubbiest.**

If you describe someone as **tubby**, you mean that they are rather fat. (指人)桶状的, 肥胖的, 胖墩墩的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

tube /tjuːb, AM tuːb/ **tubes.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **tube** is a long hollow object that is usually round, like a pipe. 管, 管子. ◆ *He is fed by a tube that enters his nose.* 他靠一根插入鼻孔的导管进食. N-COUNT

2 A **tube** of something such as paste is a long thin container which you squeeze in order to force the paste out. (装糊状物的细长的)管, 软管. ◆ *...a tube of toothpaste.* 一管牙膏. N-COUNT

3 Some long, thin, hollow parts in your body are referred to as **tubes**. (人体内的)管状器官. ◆ *The lungs are in fact constructed of thousands of tiny tubes.* 肺实际上是由成千上万的细管构成的. N-COUNT

4 **The tube** is the underground railway system in London. (伦敦)地下铁道, 地铁. ◆ *I took the tube then the train and came straight here.* 我先搭乘地铁, 然后乘火车, 径直来到这里. *He travelled by tube.* 他乘地铁前往. N-SING: the N, also by N BRITISH

5 You can refer to the television as **the tube**; the British word is **the box**. 电视(机). [英]作the box. ◆ *The only baseball he saw was on the tube.* 他唯一看过的棒球比赛是在电视上看到的. N-COUNT the N AMERICAN, INFORMAL

6 If a business, economy, or institution **goes down the tubes** or **goes down the tube**, it fails or collapses completely. 完蛋, 彻底失败. PHR

7 ➥ 又见 **bronchial tube, cathode-ray tube, fallopian tube, inner tube, test tube**.

tu·ber /ˈtjuːbə, AM ˈtuː-/ **tubers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **tuber** is the swollen underground stem of particular types of plants. 块茎(某些植物的根茎). N-COUNT

tu·ber·cu·lar /tjuːˈbɜːkjʊlə, AM tuː-/.

Tubercular means suffering from, relating to, or causing tuberculosis. 患结核病的; 与结核病有关的; 引起结核病的. ◆ *...tubercular bacteria.* 结核菌. ADJ

tu·ber·cu·lo·sis /tjuːˌbɜːkjʊˈləʊsɪs, AM tuː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Tuberculosis is a serious infectious disease that affects someone's lungs and other parts of their body. The abbreviation 'TB' is also used. 肺结核; 结核病. 又缩写作TB. N-UNCOUNT

tub·ing /ˈtjuːbɪŋ, AM ˈtuː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Tubing is plastic, rubber, or another material in the shape of a tube. 管料, 管状材料. N-UNCOUNT

tubu·lar /ˈtjuːbjʊlə, AM ˈtuː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **tubular** is long, round, and hollow in shape, like a tube. 管状的, 管式的. ADJ

tuck /tʌk/ **tucks, tucking, tucked.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **tuck** something somewhere, you put it there so that it is safe, comfortable, or neat. 收藏, 储存; 把...折入, 把...塞进. ◆ *He tried to tuck his flapping shirt inside his trousers.* 他试图将掉出来的衬衫下摆塞进裤腰里. *She found a rose tucked under the windscreen wiper of her car.* 她发现在她汽车挡风玻璃雨刷下插着一支玫瑰花. VB / V n prep / V-ed

2 **Tuck** is food that children eat as a snack at school. (学校里的)小吃. ◆ *...the school tuck shop.* 学校小吃店. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

3 You can use **tuck** to refer to a form of plastic surgery which involves reducing the size of a part of someone's body. 收拢, 缩拢(一种外科整形手术). ◆ *She'd undergone 13 operations, including a tummy tuck.* 她经历了13次手术, 包括一次缩腹手术. N-COUNT

▸tuck away.

1 If you **tuck away** something such as money, you store it in a safe place. 把(钱等)收藏在安全处. ◆ *I tucked the box away in the linen drawer.* 我把盒子藏在存放家庭日用织品的抽屉里. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P

2 If someone or something **is tucked away**, they are well hidden in a quiet place where very few people go. (使)隐没; (被)妥善收藏. PHR-V usu passive

▸tuck in.

1 If you **tuck in** a piece of material, you secure it in position by placing the edge of it behind or under something else. For example, if you **tuck in** your shirt, you place the bottom part of it inside your trousers. 把...塞入...的后面(或下面). ◆ *Tuck the sheets in firmly.* 把被单掖好. PHR-V / V P noun / V n P

2 If you **tuck** a child **in** bed or **tuck** them **in**, you make them comfortable by straightening the sheets and blankets and pushing the loose ends under the mattress. 把...舒适地盖在被窝里; 给...掖好被子. ◆ *I read Lili a story and tucked her in her own bed.* 我给莉莉读了一个故事, 然后将她放进她自己床上的被窝里. PHR-V V n P / V n P n

▸tuck into or **tuck in.**

If someone **tucks into** a meal or **tucks in**, they start eating enthusiastically or hungrily. 痛快地吃, 大吃, 狼吞虎咽地 PHR-V BRITISH

吃. ❖ *She tucked into a breakfast of bacon and eggs.* 早餐她大吃了一些熏肉和鸡蛋. *Tuck in, it's the last hot food you'll get for a while.* 痛快地吃吧, 要过一阵子你才能再吃到热食了. V P n / V P

➤tuck up.
If you **tuck** a child **up** in bed, you tuck them in. 帮(孩子)掖好被子安睡. ❖ *He mostly stayed at home tucking up the children.* 他通常待在家里帮孩子盖好被子睡觉. *She had gone to work believing Helen was safely tucked up in bed.* 她已去上班了, 她相信海伦正安全地睡在掖好的被窝里. PHR-V V n P BRITISH V P noun V-ed P

Tues.; 又拼作 **Tue.**. ◆◆◇◇◇
Tues. or **Tue.** is a written abbreviation for **Tuesday**. Tuesday的缩写形式.

Tues·day /ˈtjuːzdeɪ, -di, AM ˈtuːz-/ **Tuesdays.** ◆◆◆◆◇
Tuesday is the day after Monday and before Wednesday. 星期二, 礼拜二, 周二. ❖ *Talks are likely to start next Tuesday.* 会谈可能于下个星期二开始. N-VAR

tuft /tʌft/ **tufts.**
A **tuft** of something such as hair or grass is a small section of it which has strands that grow closely together or that are held together at the bottom. (头发、草等的)一绺, 一束, 一卷, 一簇. ❖ *He had a small tuft of hair on his chin.* 他下巴上有一小绺胡须. N-COUNT
◢ **tuft·ed.** Something that is **tufted** has a tuft or tufts on it. 有簇饰的; 有丛毛的. ADJ

tug /tʌg/ **tugs, tugging, tugged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **tug** something or **tug** at it, you give it a quick and usually strong pull. 猛拉, 猛扯, 猛拽. ❖ *A little boy came running up and tugged at his sleeve excitedly.* 一个小男孩跑上前来, 兴奋地猛扯他的衣袖. VB V n / V at n / Also V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Bobby gave her hair a tug.* 博比猛拽了一下她的头发. N-COUNT
2 A **tug** or a **tug boat** is a small powerful boat which pulls large ships, usually when they come into a port. 拖船, 拖轮. N-COUNT

T

,tug-of-'love.
A **Tug-of-love** is used to refer to a situation in which the parents of a child are divorced and the parent who does not have custody tries to get the child, for example by kidnapping it. 爱之拔河(指离婚后对孩子监护权之争夺). N-SING JOURNALISM

,tug-of-'war, tugs-of-war; 又拼作 **tug of war.**
1 A **tug-of-war** is a sports event in which two teams test their strength by pulling against each other on opposite ends of a rope. 拔河(比赛). N-VAR
2 You can use **tug-of-war** to refer to a situation in which two people or groups both want the same thing and are fairly equally matched in their struggle to get it. 激烈的争夺, 势均力敌的争夺. ❖ *...the tug of war between government departments.* 政府部门之间的激烈争夺. N-VAR

tui·tion /tjuˈɪʃən, AM tu-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are given **tuition** in a particular subject, you are taught about that subject. (某一课程的)教学, 讲授, 指导. ❖ *...personal tuition in all types of outdoor photography.* 各种户外摄影的个人指导. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can use **tuition** to refer to the amount of money that you have to pay for being taught particular subjects, especially in a university or college. (尤指大学的)学费. ❖ *Angela's $7,000 tuition at University this year will be paid for with scholarships.* 安杰拉今年7,000元的大学学费将用奖学金来支付. N-UNCOUNT

tu·lip /ˈtjuːlɪp, AM ˈtuː-/ **tulips.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Tulips are flowers that grow in the spring, and have a lot of oval or pointed petals packed closely together. 郁金香(花). N-COUNT

tulle /tjuːl, AM tuːl/.
Tulle is a soft nylon or silk cloth similar to net. (尼龙或丝的)薄纱, 绢网. N-UNCOUNT

tum /tʌm/ **tums.**
Your **tum** is your stomach. 胃, 肚子. ❖ *I've got a sore tum!* 我肚子痛! N-COUNT INFORMAL, BRITISH

tum·ble /ˈtʌmbəl/ **tumbles, tumbling, tumbled.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone or something **tumbles** somewhere, they fall there with a rolling or bouncing movement. 跌倒, 跌跤, 翻滚, 摔下. ❖ *...the gun tumbled out of his hand.* 枪从他手中掉了下来. VB / V prep/adv
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He injured his ribs in a tumble from his horse.* 他从马上摔下来伤了肋骨. N-COUNT
2 If prices **are tumbling**, they are decreasing rapidly. (价格)暴跌, 急剧下降. ❖ *House prices have tumbled by almost 30 per cent in real terms since mid-1989.* 自1989年中期以来, 房屋价格实质上暴跌了近30%. VB V JOURNALISM V by/from/to amount
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Oil prices took a tumble yesterday.* 油价昨日暴跌. N-COUNT
3 If water **tumbles**, it flows quickly over an uneven surface with a lot of splashing. (水)翻滚着流动. ❖ *Waterfalls crash and tumble over rocks.* 瀑布泻落在岩石上. VB V / V prep
4 If you say that someone **tumbles** into a situation or place, you mean that they get into it without being fully in control of themselves or knowing what they are doing. 跌跌撞撞地进入、不知不觉地进入(某地或某状态). ❖ *Many mothers and children tumble into poverty after divorce.* 离婚后许多母亲和孩子陷入贫困. VB BRITISH V into n
5 ➜ 又见 **rough and tumble.**

➤tumble down.
If a building is **tumbling down**, it collapses or parts of it fall off, usually because it is old and neglected. (指建筑物常因年久失修而)倒塌, 坍塌. PHR-V V P

➤tumble over.
If someone or something **tumbles over**, they fall, often with a rolling or bouncing movement. 跌倒, 跌跤, 翻滚, 摔倒. PHR-V V P

tumble·down /ˈtʌmbəldaʊn/.
A **tumbledown** building is in such a bad condition that it is partly falling down or has holes in it. (指建筑物)濒临倒塌的, 摇摇欲坠的, 破败不堪的. ADJ-GRADED

,tumble 'dryer, tumble dryers; 又拼作 **tumble drier.**
A **tumble dryer** is an electric machine which dries washing. (洗涤物的)烘干机. N-COUNT

tum·bler /ˈtʌmblə/ **tumblers.**
A **tumbler** is a drinking glass with straight sides. (无柄)平底玻璃杯, 平底酒杯. N-COUNT

tum·my /ˈtʌmi/ **tummies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **tummy** is your **stomach**. 胃, 肚子. ❖ *I've got a sore tummy.* 我肚子痛. *...a tummy upset.* 翻胃. N-COUNT INFORMAL

tu·mour /ˈtjuːmə, AM ˈtuː-/ **tumours**; [美]拼作 **tumor.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **tumour** is a mass of diseased or abnormal cells that has grown in a person's or animal's body. (人或动物体内生长的)瘤, 肿瘤, 肿块. N-COUNT

tu·mult /ˈtjuːmʌlt, AM ˈtuː-/.
1 A **tumult** is a state of great confusion or excitement. 迷乱, 骚动, 激动. ❖ *A tumult of feelings inside her fought for supremacy.* 她内心激动不已, 誓要争夺霸主地位. N-SING also no det
◢ **tu·mul·tu·ous** /tjuːˈmʌltʃuəs, AM tuː-/ ❖ *...the tumultuous changes in Eastern Europe.* 东欧的动荡变迁. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **tumult** is a lot of noise made by a crowd of people. 喧嚣, 喧哗, 吵闹. ❖ *Round one ends, to a tumult of whistles, screams and shouts.* 在口哨、尖叫和呼喊的喧嚣声中第一轮结束了. N-SING also no det
◢ **tumultuous** ❖ *Delegates greeted the news with tumultuous applause.* 代表们对这个消息报以热烈的掌声. ADJ

tuna /ˈtjuːnə, AM ˈtuːnə/ **tunas.** The plural can be either **tuna** or **tunas**. 复数形式为 tuna 或 tunas. ◆◇◇◇◇
Tuna or **tuna fish** are large fish that live in warm seas and are caught for food. 金枪鱼, 鲔. N-VAR
➪ **Tuna** or **tuna fish** is this fish eaten as food. 金枪鱼肉. ❖ *...a tin of tuna.* 一罐金枪鱼. N-UNCOUNT

tun·dra /ˈtʌndrə/ **tundras.**
Tundra is one of the large flat areas of land in the north of Europe, Asia, and America. The ground below the top layer of soil is always frozen and no trees grow there. (欧洲、亚洲和美洲北部的)冻原, 苔原, 冻土地带. N-VAR

tune /tjuːn, AM tuːn/ **tunes, tuning, tuned.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **tune** is a series of musical notes that is pleasant to listen to. (一系列音符组成的)调子, 曲调. ❖ *...a merry little tune.* 一段欢快的小调. N-COUNT
2 You can refer to a song or a short piece of music as a N-COUNT

tune. 一首歌曲；一段乐曲. ❖ *...your favourite pop tunes.* 你喜欢的流行歌曲.

3 When someone **tunes** a musical instrument, they adjust it so that it produces the right notes. 为(乐器)调音. VB V n

➪ **Tune up** means the same as **tune**. 义同 tune. ❖ *Others were quietly tuning up their instruments.* 其他人在悄悄地为他们的乐器调音. PHR-V V P noun Also V P

4 A person or musical instrument that is **in tune** produces exactly the right notes but a person or musical instrument that is **out of tune** does not. (人或乐器)合调；走调. PHR

5 ➠ 又见 **fine-tune, signature tune**.

6 When an engine or machine **is tuned**, it is adjusted so that it works well. (引擎或机器)(被)调试, (被)校准. VB usu passive

➪ **Tune up** means the same as **tune**. 义同 tune. ❖ *The shop charges up to $500 to tune up a Porsche.* 这家店调试一辆保时捷汽车要价高达500元. PHR-V V P noun

7 If your radio or television **is tuned** to a particular broadcasting station, you are listening to or watching the programmes being broadcast by that station. (给收音机、电视等)调谐, 调频道. VB usu passive

8 If you say that a person or organization **is calling the tune**, you mean that they are in a position of power or control in a particular situation. 定调子；操纵；发号施令；决定一切. PHR

9 If you say that someone **has changed** their **tune**, you are criticizing them because they have changed their opinion or way of doing things. 改变调子；变卦. PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If you say that someone is **dancing to** someone else's **tune**, you mean that they are allowing themselves to be controlled by the other person; used showing disapproval. (贬义)跟着别人的调子跳舞, 听命于别人的指挥, 跟着别人亦步亦趋. PHR PRAGMATICS

11 If you are **in tune with** a group of people, you are in agreement or sympathy with them but if you are **out of tune with** them, you are not. 与...一致, 协调；与...不一致, 不协调. PHR

12 **To the tune of** a particular amount of money means to the extent of that amount. 共计, 多达. ❖ *They've been sponsoring the World Cup to the tune of a million and a half pounds.* 他们对世界杯的赞助已多达150万镑. PHR-PREP

▸tune in.

1 If you **tune in** to a particular television or radio station or programme, you watch or listen to it. 收看(电视)；收听(广播). ❖ *The idea that people plan their radio listening is nonsense; most tune in impulsively.* 人们有计划地收听广播这个想法是荒谬的；大多数人都是随意收听广播的. PHR-V V P to n, V P

2 If you **tune in** to something such as your own or other people's feelings, you become aware of them. 觉察到, 意识到(某种情绪等). PHR-V V P to n

▸tune out.

If you **tune out**, you stop listening or paying attention to what is being said. 不听, 不注意, 不理睬. ❖ *Rose heard the familiar voice, but tuned out the words.* 罗斯听到了那熟悉的声音, 但没有注意说的是什么. PHR-V V P, V P noun

▸tune up.

➠ 见 **tune 3**, **6**.

tune·ful /ˈtjuːnful, AM ˈtuːn-/.

A piece of music that is **tuneful** has a pleasant tune. (音乐)曲调优美的, 悦耳动听的. ADJ-GRADED

tune·less /ˈtjuːnləs, AM ˈtuːn-/.

Tuneless music and voices do not sound pleasant. (音乐和嗓音)不悦耳的, 不好听的, 不成调的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tune·less·ly** ❖ *My dad whistled tunelessly.* 我爸爸不成调子地乱吹口哨. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

tun·er /ˈtjuːnə, AM ˈtuːn-/ tuners.

The **tuner** in a radio or television set is the part which you adjust to receive the radio signals or television signals at the right wavelength, so that you can watch or listen to the programme that you want. (收音机或电视机上的)调谐钮, 调谐键, 频道选择器. N-COUNT

tung·sten /ˈtʌŋstən/.

Tungsten is a greyish-white metal. 钨. N-UNCOUNT

tu·nic /ˈtjuːnɪk, AM ˈtuː-/ tunics. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **tunic** is a sleeveless garment that is worn on the top part of your body. 无袖上衣. N-COUNT

ˈtuning fork, tuning forks.

A **tuning fork** is a small steel instrument used to tune instruments. (为乐器调音用的)音叉. N-COUNT

tun·nel /ˈtʌnəl/ tunnels, tunnelling, tunnelled; [美]拼作 tunneling, tunneled. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **tunnel** is a long passage which has been made under the ground, usually through a hill or under the sea. 隧道, 地道. N-COUNT

2 To **tunnel** somewhere means to make a tunnel there. 挖隧道, 掘地道. ❖ *The rebels tunnelled out of a maximum security jail.* 这些叛乱者从一个高度设防的监狱挖地道逃了出去. VB V prep/adv Also V

3 ➠ 又见 **wind tunnel**.

➠ **light at the end of the tunnel**: 见 **light**.

ˌtunnel ˈvision.

1 If you suffer from **tunnel vision**, you are unable to see things that are not straight in front of you. 管状视(一种只能直视的眼病). N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone has **tunnel vision**, you are criticizing them for concentrating completely on achieving one particular aim, and not noticing or considering all the different aspects of what they are doing. 一孔之见, 井蛙之见, 眼光狭窄. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

tup·pence /ˈtʌpəns/.

In Britain, **tuppence** was two old pence. (英国旧时的)两便士. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

tur·ban /ˈtɜːbən/ turbans.

A **turban** is a type of headgear worn by Sikh men and by some Hindu and Muslim men. It consists of a long piece of cloth wound round and round the head. (锡克教徒、印度教徒和穆斯林的)男用头巾, 男用包头巾. N-COUNT

tur·bine /ˈtɜːbaɪn, AM -bɪn/ turbines. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **turbine** is a machine or engine which uses a stream of air, gas, water, or steam to turn a wheel and produce power. 涡轮机, 汽轮机. N-COUNT

turbo /ˈtɜːbəu/ turbos. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **turbo** is a fan in the engine of a car or plane that improves its performance by using exhaust gases to blow fuel vapour into the engine. (汽车或飞机发动机中的)涡轮增压器. N-COUNT

ˈturbo-charged; 又拼作 turbocharged.

A **turbo-charged** engine or vehicle is fitted with a turbo. 装有涡轮增压器的, 涡轮增压的. ADJ

tur·bot /ˈtɜːbət/; turbot is both the singular and the plural. 单复数同形.

Turbot are a type of edible flat fish that live in European seas. (生活在欧洲海域可食用的)大比目鱼, 大菱鲆. N-VAR

➪ **Turbot** is this fish eaten as food. 大比目鱼肉, 大菱鲆肉. ❖ *...a fillet of turbot.* 一片大比目鱼肉. N-UNCOUNT

tur·bu·lent /ˈtɜːbjulənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **turbulent** time, place, or relationship is one in which there is a lot of change, confusion, and disturbance. (指时期、地点或关系)动荡的, 动乱的, 骚乱的. ❖ *...six turbulent years of rows and reconciliations.* 充斥着争执与和解的动荡的六年. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **tur·bu·lence** ❖ *...a region often beset by political turbulence.* 一个常常受到政治骚乱困扰的地区. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Turbulent** water or air contains strong currents which change direction suddenly. (水流或气流)狂暴的；汹涌的；湍急的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **turbulence** ❖ *His plane encountered severe turbulence.* 他的飞机遭遇了剧烈的气流. N-UNCOUNT

tu·reen /tjuəˈriːn, AM tuː-/ tureens.

A **tureen** is a large bowl with a lid from which you can serve soup or vegetables. (上汤或蔬菜的)有盖大碗. N-COUNT

turf /tɜːf/ turfs, turfing, turfed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Turf** is short, thick, even grass. (矮小、密集而平整的)草皮. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **turf** is a small rectangular piece of grass which you lay on the ground in order to make a lawn. (矩形的)小块草皮, 草皮块. N-COUNT

3 Someone's **turf** is the area which is most familiar to them or where they feel most confident. 地盘, 势力范围. N-UNCOUNT ◆ *On its home turf, the combined bank would be unrivalled.* 在自己的地盘上, 这家联合银行将是无可匹敌的.

›turf out.

If someone **is turfed out** of a place or position, they are forced to leave. (被)赶走, (被)撵走, (被)驱逐. ◆ *...the right wing landslide which has turfed out the Socialist government.* 迫使社会党政府下台的右翼的压倒性胜利. PHR-V. be V-ed P INFORMAL, BRITISH V P noun

tur·gid /ˈtɜːdʒɪd/.

If you describe something such as a piece of writing or a film as **turgid**, you think it is pompous, boring, and difficult to understand. (指作品或电影等)华而不实的; 无聊的; 晦涩难懂的. ADJ-GRADED

tur·key /ˈtɜːki/ **turkeys.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **turkey** is a large bird that is kept on a farm for its meat. 火鸡. N-COUNT

➪ **Turkey** is the flesh of this bird eaten as food. 火鸡肉. N-UNCOUNT ◆ *It's a proper Christmas dinner, with turkey and bread sauce.* 这是一顿正统的圣诞晚餐, 有火鸡肉和牛奶调味汁.

➥ 又见 **cold turkey**.

ˌTurkish ˈbath, Turkish baths.

1 A **Turkish bath** is a type of bath in which you sit in a very hot steamy room, then wash, have a massage, and finally swim or shower in very cold water. 土耳其浴, 蒸汽浴. N-COUNT

2 A **Turkish bath** a place where you can have a Turkish bath. 土耳其浴室, 蒸汽浴室. N-COUNT

ˌTurkish deˈlight, Turkish delights.

Turkish delight is a jelly-like sweet that is covered with powdered sugar or chocolate. 土耳其软糖(一种撒有糖粉或巧克力粉的糖). N-VAR

tur·mer·ic /ˈtɜːmərɪk/.

Turmeric is a yellow spice that is used to flavour hot food such as curry. 姜黄, 姜黄根粉末(一种调味香料). N-UNCOUNT

tur·moil /ˈtɜːmɔɪl/ **turmoils.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Turmoil is a state of confusion, disorder, uncertainty, or great anxiety. 混乱; 骚乱, 动乱. N-VAR ◆ *...the political turmoil of 1789.* 1789年的政治动乱. *Her marriage was in turmoil.* 她的婚姻处于不稳定状态.

T

turn 1 to change in direction or nature 改变方向或性质

turn /tɜːn/ **turns, turning, turned.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **turn** or when you **turn** part of your body, you move your body or part of your body so that it is facing in a different or opposite direction. 转身, 翻身; 转动(身体部位). VB V ◆ *He turned to his publicist and jokingly asked, 'What's next?'* 他转向他的宣传员, 开玩笑地问道, '下一个是什么?' V prep/adv *He turned his head left and right.* 他左右转着头. V n adv/prep Also V n

➪ **Turn around** or **turn round** means the same as **turn**. 义同 turn. PHR-V V P ◆ *Turn your upper body round so that your shoulders are facing to the side.* 转动你的上身, 让你的肩部面向侧面. V n P

2 When you **turn** something, you move it so that it is facing in a different or opposite direction, or is in a very different position. 使转向, 使向着, 使对着. VB V n ◆ *They turned their telescopes towards other nearby galaxies.* 他们将望远镜对准附近其他的星系. V n prep/adv *She had turned the bedside chair to face the door.* 她已把床边的椅子转过来对着门. V n to-inf

3 When something such as a wheel **turns**, or when you **turn** it, it continually moves around in a particular direction. (使)转动, (使)旋转. V-ERG V ◆ *The engine turned a propeller.* 引擎使螺旋桨转动了起来. V n

4 When you **turn** in a particular direction or **turn** a corner, you change the direction in which you are moving or travelling. 转变(方向); 转弯, 拐过. VB V n ◆ *Now turn right to follow West Ferry Road.* 现在向右拐, 顺着西渡口路走. V prep/adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *You can't do a right-hand turn here.* 你不能在这儿向右转弯. N-COUNT

➥ 又见 **turning**.

5 When you **turn** something such as a key, knob, or switch, or when it **turns**, you hold it and twist your hand, in order to open something or make it start working. (为打开或开启某物而)拧动, 旋动. V-ERG, V n ◆ *Turn the heat to very low and cook for 20 minutes.* 将温度调到很低, 然后烘烤20分钟. V n prep/adv Also V

6 The point where a road, path, or river **turns**, is the point where it has a bend or curve in it. (道路或河流)转弯, 拐弯, 转向. VB ◆ *...the corner where Tenterfield Road turned into the main road.* 滕特菲尔德路转向主干道的弯角处. V prep/adv Also V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...a sharp turn in the road.* 道路的一处急转弯. N-COUNT

7 When you **turn** a page of a book or magazine, you move it so that is flat against the previous page, and you can read the next page. 翻动(书页或杂志页). VB: V n

8 If you **turn** a weapon or an aggressive feeling **on** someone, you direct it at them. 用(武器)对准; 向...发泄(攻击性情绪). VB: V n on n

9 If you **turn to** a particular page in a book or magazine, you open it at that page. 翻到(某一页). VB: V to n

10 If you **turn** your attention or thoughts **to** a particular person or thing or if you **turn to** them, you start thinking about them or discussing them. 把(注意力等)转移到; 开始考虑; 开始关注. VB: V n to n ◆ *We turn now to the British news.* 我们现在来关注一下英国新闻. V to n

11 If you **turn to** someone, you ask for their help or advice. 求助于, 求教于. VB ◆ *There was no one to turn to.* 没有人可以求助. V to n

12 If you **turn** to a particular activity, job, or way of doing something, you start doing or using it. 开始做(活动或工作); 开始使用(方法). VB ◆ *These communities are now turning to recycling in large numbers.* 这些社区现在正在开始大规模地回收利用. V to/from n/-ing

13 If a business **turns** a profit, it earns more money than it spends. The usual British word is **make**. 赚取, 挣得(利润). [英]一般作make. VB: no passive AMERICAN ◆ *He says the fares are just too low to turn profits.* 他说收费太低了, 无法获利. V n

14 When something **turns** into something else or when you **turn** it into something else, it becomes something different. (使)变成, (使)成为(不同的东西). V-ERG V into/to n ◆ *The hated dictator had turned his country into one of the poorest police states in Europe.* 这名受人憎恨的独裁者已把他的国家变成了欧洲最贫穷的警察国家之一. V n into/to n

15 You can use **turn** before an adjective to indicate that something or someone changes by acquiring the quality described by the adjective. (用于形容词前表示)变得(具有某种特征). V-LINK ◆ *She announced that she was going to turn professional.* 她宣布她将转成职业选手. V adj

16 If something **turns** a particular colour or if something **turns** it a particular colour, it becomes that colour. (使)变成(某种颜色). V-LINK-ERG V colour ◆ *Her contact lenses turned her eyes green.* 她的隐形眼镜使她的眼睛变绿了. V n colour

17 If a situation or trend takes a particular kind of **turn**, it changes so that it starts developing in a different or opposite way. (形势或趋势的)变化, 转变. N-COUNT with supp

18 In sport, if a game **turns**, or if someone or something **turns** it, something significant happens which changes the way the game is developing. (使)(体育比赛)出现转机; (使)形势改变. V-ERG V BRITISH, JOURNALISM ◆ *...the Gareth Edwards try which turned the game between France and Wales.* 加雷思·爱德华兹的带球触地得分改变了法国和威尔士队比赛的场上形势. V n

19 When someone **turns** a particular age, they pass that age. When it **turns** a particular time, it passes that time. (在年龄或时间方面)超过, 逾. VB ◆ *It had just turned twelve o'clock.* 时间刚过12点. V n

20 **Turn** is used in expressions such as **the turn of the century** and **the turn of the year** to refer to a period of time when one century or year is ending and the next one is beginning. 世纪交接; 年末岁初之际. N-SING the N of n

21 If someone **turns** a place **inside out** or **upside down**, they search it thoroughly and usually make it untidy. 彻底搜查, 翻箱倒柜地搜索, 将...翻得底朝天. PHR

22 If something such as a system or way of life **is turned inside out** or **upside down**, it is changed completely, making people confused or upset. (被)弄乱, (被)完全打乱. PHR

23 If a situation **takes a turn for the worse**, it suddenly becomes worse. (形势)恶化. If a situation **takes a turn for the better**, it suddenly becomes better. (形势)好转. PHR

24 **Turn** is used in a large number of other expressions which are explained under other words in the dictionary. For example, the expression 'turn over a new leaf' is explained at **leaf**. 亦可用在大量的表达式中，本词典将这些放在其他词条下，如turn over a new leaf见leaf条.

turn 2 you go to do something 去做某事

turn /tɜːn/ **turns.**

1 If it is your **turn** to do something, you now have the duty, chance, or right to do it, when other people have done it before you or will do it after you. 轮到的义务(或机会、权利). ◆ *Tonight it's my turn to cook.* 今晚该我做饭了. N-COUNT

2 You can use **by turns** to indicate that someone has two particular emotions or qualities, one after the other. (指两种情感或素质等)轮流地，交替地(出现). ◆ *His tone was by turns angry and aggrieved.* 他的语气一阵子愤怒，一阵子委屈. PHR

3 If you **speak out of turn** or **talk out of turn**, you say something that you do not have the right or authority to say. 说话不合时宜，说话不看场合，说话冒失. PHR

4 You use **in turn** to refer to actions or events that are in a sequence one after the other, for example because one causes the other. 接着，转而. ◆ *One of the members of the surgical team leaked the story to a fellow physician who, in turn, confided in a reporter.* 手术小组的一个成员将情况泄露给了一位同事，这位同事转而又将情况吐露给了一位记者. PHR

5 If each person in a group does something **in turn**, they do it one after the other in a fixed or agreed order. 依次地，轮流地. PHR

6 If two or more people **take turns** to do something or **take it in turns** to do it, they do it one after the other several times, rather than do it together. 轮流，依次(去做某事). PHR

7 If there is a particular **turn of events**, a particular series of things happen. 事态发展的转变，事态发生的变化. PHR

8 If you say that something happens **at every turn**, you are emphasizing that it happens frequently or all the time, usually so that it prevents you from achieving what you want. 事事；处处；老是. PHR

9 If you do someone **a good turn**, you do something that helps or benefits them. (对某人做)好事，善事；(给予)帮助. PHR

turn 3 phrasal verbs 短语动词

turn /tɜːn/ **turns, turning, turned.**

▸turn against.

If you **turn against** someone or something, or if something **turns** you **against** them, you stop supporting them, trusting them, or liking them. (使)与...为敌，(使)与...反目，(使)与...作对. ◆ *Working with the police has turned me against the use of violent scenes as entertainment.* 在警察部门工作使我对用暴力场面作为娱乐的方式很反感. PHR-V-ERG V P n; V n P n

▸turn around or turn round.

1 ➸ 见 **turn 1**. PHR-V

2 If you **turn** something **around**, or if it **turns around**, it is moved so that it faces the opposite direction. (使)掉头. ◆ *There was enough room for a wheelchair to get in but not to turn round.* 有足够的地方可以让轮椅进来，但掉头不行. PHR-V-ERG V n P; V P; Also V P noun

3 If something such as a business or economy **turns around**, or if someone **turns** it **around**, it becomes successful, after being unsuccessful for a period of time. (商业或经济等在经历一段不景气后)好转；扭转. ◆ *Turning the company around won't be easy.* 扭转公司的局面并非易事. PHR-V-ERG V P; V n P; Also V P noun

4 If you **turn around** a question, sentence, or idea, you change the way in which it is expressed, in order to consider it differently. 改变(问题、句子或思想的)表述方式. ◆ *Now turn the question around and start looking not for what you did wrong in the past, but for what you can do to make things better in the future.* 现在请改变问题的提法，开始不要去问你在过去做错了什么，而是要去问在将来你能做些什么可以让事情更好. PHR-V V P noun; V n P

5 ➸ 又见 **turnaround**.

▸turn away.

1 If you **turn** someone **away**, you do not allow them to enter your country, home, or other place. 不准...入内；把...拒之门外. ◆ *Hard times are forcing community colleges to turn away students.* 困难时期社区学院被迫将学生拒之门外. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

2 To **turn away** from something such as a method or an idea means to stop using it or to become different from it. 停止使用(方法)；偏离(观念). PHR-V V P from n

▸turn back.

1 If you **turn back** or if someone **turns** you **back** when you are going somewhere, you change direction and go towards where you started from. (使)折回，(使)回头走. ◆ *She turned back towards the crossroads.* 她折了回来向十字路口走去. *Police attempted to turn back protesters.* 警察试图把示威者挡回去. PHR-V-ERG V P; V P noun; Also V n P

2 If you cannot **turn back**, you cannot change your plans and decide not to do something, because the action you have already taken makes it impossible. (与否定词连用)改变做法；走回头路；反悔. ◆ *The administration has now endorsed the bill and can't turn back.* 政府已经签署了法案，无法回头了. PHR-V with brd-neg V P

▸turn down.

1 If you **turn down** a person or their request or offer, you refuse their request or offer. 拒绝. ◆ *I thanked him for the offer but turned it down.* 我对他的提议表示感谢，但是我拒绝了. PHR-V V P noun; V n P

2 When you **turn down** a radio, heater, or other piece of equipment, you reduce the amount of sound or heat being produced, by adjusting the controls. 关小，调低(音量或温度). ◆ *He kept turning the central heating down.* 他不断地调低中央暖气的温度. PHR-V V P noun; V n P

3 If the rate or level of something **turns down**, it decreases. 减少，下降. ◆ *The divorce rate turned down in the 1950s.* 20世纪50年代离婚率下降了. PHR-V BRITISH, JOURNALISM V P

▸turn in.

1 When you **turn in**, you go to bed. 上床，就寝. ◆ *He was obviously about to turn in for the night.* 他很明显要上床睡觉了. PHR-V V P

2 If you **turn** someone **in**, you take them to the police because they are suspected of committing a crime. If you **turn** yourself **in**, you go voluntarily to the police because you are suspected of committing a crime. 把...送交警方；自首. ◆ *I might today hesitate to turn in a burglar.* 今天我可能不会把窃贼送交警方. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

3 If you **turn** something **in**, you return it to the place or person you borrowed it from. 交还，交回. ◆ *The official showed up to tell her to turn in her library books.* 这位行政人员过来叫她交还图书馆的书. PHR-V V n P AMERICAN V P noun

▸turn off.

1 If you **turn off** the road or path you are going along, you start going along a different road or path which leads away from it. 拐入旁路，离开...转入岔路. ◆ *He turned off only to find he was trapped in a town square.* 他走了岔道，结果发现自己被困在一个市镇广场了. PHR-V V P noun; V P

2 When you **turn off** a piece of equipment or a supply of something, you stop heat, sound, or water being produced by adjusting the controls. 关掉，关上. ◆ *The light's a bit too harsh. You can turn it off.* 光线有点太刺眼了，你可以把它关掉. PHR-V V P noun; V n P

3 If something **turns** you **off** a particular subject or activity, it makes you have no interest in it. 使失去兴趣. ◆ *Teaching off a blackboard is boring, and undoubtedly turns people off.* 用黑板教学很枯燥，必定会让人丧失兴趣. PHR-V V n P n; V n P; Also V P noun

4 If something or someone **turns** you **off**, you do not find them sexually attractive or they stop you feeling sexually excited. (指在性方面)使腻味，使无性欲. ◆ *Aggressive men turn me off completely.* 好斗的男人让我完全失去兴趣. PHR-V V n P; Also V P noun

5 ➸ 又见 **turn-off**.

▸turn on.

1 When you **turn on** a piece of equipment or a supply of PHR-V

something, you cause heat, sound, or water to be produced by adjusting the controls. 打开, 旋开, 开动. ◆ *She asked them why they hadn't turned the lights on.* 她问他们为什么不开灯. V P noun; V n P

2 If someone or something **turns** you **on**, they attract you and make you feel sexually excited. 使有性欲, 激起...的性欲. ◆ *The body that turns men on doesn't have to be perfect.* 能激起男人性欲的身体不一定要完美. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

➻ 又见 **turn-on**.

3 If you say that someone **turns on** a particular way of behaving, you mean that they suddenly start behaving in that way, and you often think that this is insincere. 突然装出(某种行为). ◆ *He could also turn on the style when the occasion demanded.* 当情况需要时他也能装出这种风格. PHR-V; INFORMAL; V P noun; Also V n P

4 If someone **turns on** you, they attack you or speak angrily to you. 攻击, 袭击; 痛斥, 怒斥. PHR-V; V P n

5 If something **turns on** a particular thing, its success or truth depends on that thing. 依赖于, 取决于. ◆ *The plot turns on whether Ilsa will choose her lover or her husband.* 情节取决于伊尔萨是要选择情人还是选择丈夫. PHR-V; V P n

▸turn out.

1 If something **turns out** a particular way, it happens in that way or has the result or degree of success indicated. (以某种方式)发生、发展; 最后成为、最后是. ◆ *Sometimes things don't turn out the way we think they're going to.* 有时事情并不像我们认为的那样发展. *I was positive things were going to turn out fine.* 我肯定事情的结果会很好. PHR-V-LINK; V P prep; V P n; V P adj

2 If something **turns out** to be a particular thing, it is discovered to be that thing. 结果显示, 最后证明是, 原来是. ◆ *It turned out that I knew the person who got shot.* 原来我认识那个中枪的人. PHR-V; V P to-inf; it V-ed P that

3 When you **turn out** something such as a light or gas, you move the switch or knob that controls it so that it stops giving out light or heat. 熄掉, 关掉(灯, 煤气等). ◆ *Turn the lights out.* 把灯关掉. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

4 If a business or other organization **turns out** something, it produces it. 生产, 制造. ◆ *They have been turning out great blades for 400 years.* 400年来他们一直在生产大桨叶. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

5 If you **turn** someone **out** of a place, especially the place where they have been living, you force them to leave that place. 驱逐, 撵出, 赶走. ◆ *It was previously a small monastery but the authorities turned all the monks out.* 这里以前是一处小寺庙, 但当局将所有的僧人都赶走了. PHR-V; V n P of/from n; V n P; Also V P noun

6 If you **turn out** the contents of a container, you empty it by removing them or letting them fall out. 倒出, 倒掉. ◆ *Turn the plants out of their pots.* 将这些植物从花盆里倒掉. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P of/from n; Also V n P

7 If people **turn out** for a particular event or activity, they go and take part in it or watch it. 出动(参与某项活动). PHR-V; V P for n, V P

8 ➻ 又见 **turnout**, **turned out**.

▸turn over.

1 If you **turn** something **over**, or if it **turns over**, it is moved so that the top part is now facing downwards. (使)翻倒, (使)颠倒, (使)倒过来. ◆ *I don't suppose you thought to turn over the tape, did you?* 我想你没打算要将这盘磁带翻转, 是吗? *The buggy turned over and Nancy was thrown out.* 婴儿车翻倒了, 南希被抛了出来. PHR-V-ERG; V n P; V P noun; V P

2 If you **turn over**, for example when you are lying in bed, you move your body so that you are lying in a different position. (在床上)翻身. PHR-V; V P

3 If you **turn** something **over** in your mind, you think carefully about it. 周密思考, 仔细考虑. PHR-V; V n P in n

4 If you **turn** something **over** to someone, you give it to them when they ask for it, because they have a right to it. 移交. ◆ *The lawyer turned over the release papers.* 律师移交了弃权证书文件. PHR-V; V n P to n; V P noun; Also V n P

5 If you **turn over** a job or responsibility that you have, you give it to someone else, so that you no longer have it. 移交(工作或责任). ◆ *Parliamentarians were eager to turn over responsibility for the decision.* 国会议员们急于移交这一决策的责任. PHR-V; V P noun to n; V P noun; Also V n P

6 If you **turn over** when you are watching television, you change to another channel. (看电视时)换频道, 换台. ◆ *Whenever he's on TV, I turn over.* 只要他出现在电视屏幕上, 我就换台. PHR-V; V P

7 ➻ 又见 **turnover**.

▸turn over to.

If you **turn** something **over to** a different function or use, you change its function or use. 把...改变成(某种不同的功能或用处). ◆ *When he first leased the land in the late 1970s, he planned to turn it over to cereal production.* 当他于1970年代后期首次租用这块土地时, 他计划将它改作生产谷物之用. PHR-V; V n P P n; Also V P noun P n

▸turn round.

➻ 见 **turn around**. PHR-V

▸turn up.

1 If you say that someone or something **turns up**, you mean that they arrive, often unexpectedly or after you have been waiting a long time. (常指出其不意地或等了很久之后)出现, 来到, 露面. ◆ *This is similar to waiting for a bus that never turns up.* 这和等候一辆永不出现的公共汽车很类似. PHR-V; V P

2 If you **turn** something **up** or if it **turns up**, you find, discover, or notice it. 找到; 发现; 注意到; 出现. ◆ *Investigations have never turned up any evidence.* 调查一直没有找到任何证据. PHR-V-ERG; V P; V P noun; Also V n P

3 When you **turn up** a radio, heater, or other piece of equipment, you increase the amount of sound, heat, or power being produced. 把...(音量、温度或动力)调大, 调高. ◆ *I turned the volume up.* 我调高了音量. *Turn the heat up high.* 把温度调得高高的. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P; V n P adj

turn·about /ˈtɜːnəbaʊt/.

A **turnabout** is a complete change in opinion, attitude, or method. (观点、态度或方法的)完全转变, 变卦. N-SING

turn·around /ˈtɜːnəraʊnd/ turnarounds. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **turnaround** is a complete change in opinion, attitude, or method. (观点、态度或方法的)完全转变, 变卦. ◆ *I don't see any vast turnarounds in the way we do business.* 我看不出我们做生意的方式有什么大的变化. N-COUNT

2 A **turnaround** is a sudden improvement, especially in the success of a business or a country's economy. (尤指生意或国家经济的)突然好转. ◆ *...signs of a turnaround in Northern California's housing market.* 北加利福尼亚住房市场突然好转的一些迹象. N-COUNT

3 The **turnaround** or **turnaround time** of a task, for example the unloading of an aircraft or ship, is the amount of time that it takes. 工作所需时间; (飞机、船舶抵达后卸货所需的)停靠时间. N-VAR

turn·coat /ˈtɜːnkəʊt/ turncoats.

If you describe someone as a **turncoat**, you disapprove of them and think they are disloyal or hypocritical, because they have left their party or organization and joined an opposing one. 背叛者, 变节者, 叛徒. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS

ˌturned ˈout. ◆◆◆◇◇

If you are well **turned out** or smartly **turned out**, you are dressed smartly. 打扮(漂亮)的, 穿戴(漂亮)的, 衣着(漂亮)的. ADJ adv ADJ

turn·ing /ˈtɜːnɪŋ/ turnings. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you take a particular **turning**, you go along a road which leads away from the side of another road. 转弯处, 拐弯处. ◆ *Take the next turning on the right.* 在下一个转弯处向右转. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **turn**.

ˈturning point, turning points. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **turning point** is a time at which an important change takes place which affects the future of a person or thing. 转折点. ◆ *Hungary's opening of the border was a turning point for the refugees.* 对难民而言, 匈牙利开放边境是一个转折点. N-COUNT

tur·nip /ˈtɜːnɪp/ turnips. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **turnip** is a round vegetable with a greenish-white skin that is the root of a crop. 芜菁, 蔓菁. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-VAR

'turn-off, turn-offs.
1 A **turn-off** is a road leading away from a major road or a motorway. 岔路, 支路. N-COUNT
2 Something that is a **turn-off** causes you to lose interest or sexual excitement. 倒胃口的东西; 引不起性欲的东西. N-COUNT

'turn-on, turn-ons.
Something or someone that is a **turn-on** is sexually exciting. 激发性冲动的人(或物), 引起性欲的人(或物). N-COUNT

turn·out /ˈtɜːnaʊt/ **turnouts;** 又拼作 **turn-out.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 The **turnout** at an event is the number of people who go to it or take part in it. 到场人数, 出席人数. ♦ *It was a marvellous afternoon with a huge turnout of people.* 这是一个美妙的下午, 有许多人到场. N-COUNT
2 The **turnout** in an election is the number of people who vote in it, as a proportion of the number of people who have the right to vote in it. (选举中)实际投票人数. ♦ *Election officials said the turnout of voters was low.* 选举官员说实际投票人数很少. N-COUNT

turn·over /ˈtɜːnəʊvə/ **turnovers.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **turnover** of a company is the value of the goods or services sold during a particular period of time. (一定时期的)营业额, 销售额, 成交额. ♦ *Her annual turnover is around £45,000.* 她的年营业额大约是4.5万镑. N-VAR
2 The **turnover** of people in an organization or place is the rate at which people leave and are replaced. 人员流动率, 人事变动率. ♦ *Short-term contracts increase staff turnover.* 短期合同增大了员工流动率. N-VAR

turn·pike /ˈtɜːnpaɪk/ **turnpikes.**
A **turnpike** is a road, especially an expressway, which people have to pay to drive on. 收费公路; (尤指)收费高速公路. N-COUNT AMERICAN

turn·round /ˈtɜːnraʊnd/.
A **turnround** is the same as a **turnaround**. 同turnaround. N-SING

turn·stile /ˈtɜːnstaɪl/ **turnstiles.**
A **turnstile** is a mechanical barrier at the entrance to a place such as a zoo or a football ground. (动物园或足球场入口处的)旋转栅门, 十字转门. N-COUNT

turn·table /ˈtɜːnteɪbəl/ **turntables.**
A **turntable** is the flat round part of a record player on which a record is put when it is played. (唱机的)转盘, 唱盘. N-COUNT

'turn-up, turn-ups.
The **turn-ups** on a pair of trousers or pants are the parts at the ends of the legs, which are folded over. The American expression is **cuff**. 裤脚卷边. [美]作cuff. N-COUNT BRITISH

tur·pen·tine /ˈtɜːpəntaɪn/.
Turpentine is a colourless liquid used, for example, for cleaning paint off brushes. (用于清除油漆的)松脂, 松节油. N-UNCOUNT

tur·quoise /ˈtɜːkwɔɪz/ **turquoises.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Turquoise** or **turquoise blue** is used to describe things that are of a light greenish-blue colour. 绿松石色(的), 青绿色(的), 淡蓝绿色(的). COLOUR
2 **Turquoise** is a bright blue stone that is often used in jewellery. 绿松石. N-VAR

tur·ret /ˈtʌrɪt, AM ˈtɜːr-/ **turrets.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **turret** is a small narrow tower on top of a building or a larger tower. 塔楼, 角楼. N-COUNT
2 The **turret** on a tank or warship is the part where the guns are fixed. (坦克或军舰上的)炮塔. N-COUNT

tur·tle /ˈtɜːtəl/ **turtles.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **turtle** is a large reptile which has a thick shell covering its body and which lives in the sea most of the time. The usual American term is **sea turtle**. 海龟. [美]一般作sea turtle. N-COUNT BRITISH
2 A **turtle** is any reptile that has a thick shell around its body, for example a tortoise or terrapin. 龟; 鳖. N-COUNT AMERICAN

turtle·neck /ˈtɜːtəlnek/ **turtlenecks.**
A **turtleneck** or **turtleneck sweater** is a sweater with a short round collar that fits closely around your neck. 圆翻领毛衣, 套领毛衣. N-COUNT

tusk /tʌsk/ **tusks.**
The **tusks** of an elephant, wild boar, or walrus are its two very long, curved, pointed teeth. (指象、野猪或海象的)长牙, 獠牙. N-COUNT

tus·sle /ˈtʌsəl/ **tussles, tussling, tussled.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If one person **tussles** with another, or if they **tussle**, they grab hold of and struggle with each other. 格斗, 搏斗, 扭打, 揪打. ♦ *They ended up ripping down perimeter fencing and tussling with the security staff.* 他们最终弄倒周围的栅栏, 和保安人员扭打在一起. V-RECIP V with n Also pl-n V, pl-n V over n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *...a tussle with the goalie.* 和守门员扭打在一起. N-COUNT
2 If one person **tussles** with another for something, or if they **tussle** for it, they try to beat each other in order to get it. 争夺; 争执. ♦ *Pezzo tussled for fourth place with Orvosova.* 佩佐和奥尔沃索瓦争夺第四名. V-RECIP JOURNALISM V for n with n Also pl-n V for/over n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *...a legal tussle.* 一次法律争辩. N-COUNT
3 If someone **tussles with** a difficult problem or issue, they try hard to solve it. 尽力解决. ♦ *He is tussling with the problem of what to do about inflation.* 他正在尽力解决如何处理通货膨胀的问题. VB JOURNALISM V with n

tus·sock /ˈtʌsək/ **tussocks.**
A **tussock** is a small clump of grass which is much longer and thicker than the grass around it. 草丛. N-COUNT

tut /tʌt/ **tuts, tutting, tutted.**
1 **Tut** is used in writing to represent a clicking sound that you make with your tongue to indicate disapproval, annoyance, or sympathy. (表示不赞成、恼怒或同情时发出的)啧啧声
2 If someone **tuts**, they make a clicking sound with their tongue to indicate disapproval, annoyance, or sympathy. (表示不赞成、恼怒或同情)发出啧啧声, 啧啧地说. VB V

tu·telage /ˈtjuːtɪlɪdʒ, AM ˈtuːt-/.
If one person, group, or country does something **under the tutelage of** another, they do it while they are being taught or guided by them. 在...的教导下, 在...的指导下. PHR FORMAL

tu·tor /ˈtjuːtə, AM ˈtuːt-/ **tutors, tutoring, tutored.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **tutor** is a teacher at a British university or college. (英国大学或学院里的)导师, 指导教师. N-COUNT
2 A **tutor** is someone who gives private lessons to one pupil or a very small group of pupils. 家庭教师, 私人教师. N-COUNT
3 If someone **tutors** a person or a subject, they teach that person or subject. 当(某人)的教师, 指导(某人); 教(课程). ♦ *The old man was tutoring her in the stringed instruments.* 这位老人正在教她学弦乐器. ◢ **tu·tor·ing** ♦ *...a mixture of tutoring and journalism.* 既做辅导工作又做新闻工作. VB V n V n in n Also V, V in n N-UNCOUNT

tu·to·rial /tjuːˈtɔːriəl, AM tuːt-/ **tutorials.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 In a university or college, a **tutorial** is a regular meeting between a tutor and one or several students, for discussion of a subject that is being studied. (大学导师的)辅导课. N-COUNT
2 **Tutorial** means relating to a tutor or tutors, especially one at a university or college. 辅导老师的; (尤指)大学导师的. ♦ *Students may decide to seek tutorial guidance.* 学生可以决定寻求大学导师的指导. ADJ ADJ n

,tut-'tut, tut-tuts, tut-tutting, tut-tutted; 又拼作 **tut tut.**
1 **Tut-tut** is used in writing to represent a clicking sound that you make with your tongue to indicate disapproval, annoyance, or sympathy. (表示不赞成、恼怒或同情时发出的)啧啧声 CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
2 If you **tut-tut** about something, you express your disapproval about it, especially by clicking your tongue. (尤指咂舌)啧啧地表示不赞成. ♦ *...tut-tutting about Angie and her lifestyle.* 对安吉以及她的生活方式直咂舌头. VB V about n Also V

tutu /ˈtuːtuː/ **tutus.**
A **tutu** is a costume worn by female ballet dancers. It has a very short stiff skirt made of many layers of material that sticks out from the waist. (女用)芭蕾舞短裙. N-COUNT

tux·edo /tʌkˈsiːdəʊ/ **tuxedos.**
A **tuxedo** is a black or white jacket worn by men for formal social events. The British expression is **dinner jacket**. (黑色或白色的)男士晚礼服, 无尾礼服. [英]作dinner jacket. N-COUNT AMERICAN

TV /ˌtiːˈviː/ **TVs.** ♦♦♦♦◇
TV means the same as **television**. 又同television. ♦ *I prefer* N-VAR

T

going to the cinema to watching TV. 我喜欢看电影胜过看电视.

,TV 'dinner, TV dinners.

TV dinners are complete meals that are sold in a single package. They can be heated up quickly and eaten from the package they are cooked in. (可迅速加热并就着盒子吃的)盒装电视便餐. N-COUNT

twad·dle /'twɒdəl/.

If you refer to something that someone says as **twaddle**, you mean that it is silly or untrue. 胡说八道, 瞎扯, 废话. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

twang /twæŋ/ **twangs, twanging, twanged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **twang** something such as a tight string or elastic band, or if it twangs, it makes a fairly loud, resonating sound because it has been pulled and then released. (使)发出拨弦声,(使)发出'嘣'的一声; 弹拨. V-ERG V n, V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *...a loud discordant twang.* 很大的不和谐的'嘣'的一声. N-COUNT; SOUND

2 A **twang** is a nasal quality in someone's way of speaking. 鼻音. ♦ *...her broad Australian twang.* 她明显的澳大利亚鼻音. N-COUNT

tweak /twi:k/ **tweaks, tweaking, tweaked.**

1 If you **tweak** something, especially part of someone's body, you hold it between your finger and thumb and twist it or pull it. 拧, 扭, 捏. VB: V n

2 If you **tweak** something such as a system or a design, you improve it by making a slight change. 改进, 改良. VB: V n INFORMAL

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ♦ *...nothing too radical, just a tweak here and there.* 无需太大的改变, 只要零星地做一点改进. N-COUNT

twee /twi:/.

If you say that something is **twee**, you disapprove of it because it is pretty or sentimental in a way that you think is excessive or tasteless. 过于矫饰的, 过分艳丽的; 故作多情的; 矫揉造作的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH

tweed /twi:d/ **tweeds.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Tweed** is a thick woollen cloth, often woven from different coloured threads. 粗花呢布料. N-VAR

2 Someone who is wearing **tweeds** is wearing a tweed suit. 粗花呢服装. N-PLURAL

T

tweedy /'twi:di/.

1 If you describe someone as **tweedy**, you mean that they have an upper-class but plain appearance, and look as if they live in the country. (上层社会人士)身穿呢子衣服的, 乡绅派头的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Tweedy** clothes are made from tweed. (衣服)粗花呢制的. ADJ-GRADED

twee·zers /'twi:zəz/.

Tweezers are a small tool that you use for pulling out hairs or splinters and picking up small objects. 镊子, 小钳子, 小夹子. N-PLURAL

twelfth /twelfθ/ **twelfths.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **twelfth** item in a series is the one that you count as number twelve. 第十二. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

2 A **twelfth** is one of twelve equal parts of something. 十二分之一. FRACTION

twelve /twelv/ **twelves.** ♦♦♦♦♦

Twelve is the number 12. 十二. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

twen·ti·eth /'twentiəθ/ **twentieths.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **twentieth** item in a series is the one that you count as number twenty. 第二十. 见附录 **Numbers**. ORDINAL

2 A **twentieth** is one of twenty equal parts of something. 二十分之一. FRACTION

twen·ty /'twenti/ **twenties.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 **Twenty** is the number 20. 二十. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER

2 When you talk about the **twenties**, you are referring to numbers between 20 and 29. If you are **in your twenties**, you are aged between 20 and 29. 二十多; 二十多岁. N-PLURAL

3 **The twenties** is the decade between 1920 and 1929. (20世纪)20年代. N-PLURAL: the N

twerp /twɜ:p/ **twerps.**

If you call someone a **twerp**, you are insulting them and saying that they are silly or stupid. 蠢人, 笨蛋. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

twice /twaɪs/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something happens **twice**, there are two actions or events of the same kind. 两次. ♦ *The government has twice declined to back the scheme.* 政府两次拒绝支持这一方案. *Thoroughly brush teeth and gums twice daily.* 每天彻底清刷牙齿和牙龈两次. ADV. ADV with v, ADV adv, ADV n

2 You use **twice** in expressions such as **twice a day** and **twice a week** to indicate that two events or actions of the same kind happen in each day or week. 两次(例如: twice a day 每天两次; twice a week 每周两次). ADV: ADV a n

3 If one thing is, for example, **twice as** big or old as another, the first thing is bigger or older by an amount equal to the second thing. People sometimes say that one thing is **twice as** good or hard as another when they think that the first thing is much better or harder than the second. 两倍于; 好得多, 强硬得多. ADV: ADV as adj/adv

➩ Also a predeterminer. 又作前位限定词. ♦ *Unemployment in Northern Ireland is twice the national average.* 北爱尔兰的失业率是全国的平均水平的二倍. PREDET

4 If you **think twice** about doing something, you reconsider it and may decide to do it differently or not to do it at all. 重新考虑, 再三考虑. PHR

5 ➼ **once or twice**: 见 **once**.

➼ **twice over**: 见 **over**.

twid·dle /'twɪdəl/ **twiddles, twiddling, twiddled.**

1 If you **twiddle** something, you twist it or turn it quickly with your fingers. 捻, 捻弄; 摆弄; 旋弄. ♦ *She had sat there twiddling nervously with the clasp of her handbag.* 她一直坐在那儿不安地捻弄着她手提包上的扣环. VB: V n, V with n

2 ➼ **to twiddle your thumbs**: 见 **thumb**.

twig /twɪg/ **twigs, twigging, twigged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **twig** is a small thin branch that grows out from a main branch of a tree or bush. 小枝, 嫩枝, 细枝. N-COUNT

2 If you **twig**, you suddenly realize or understand something. 恍然大悟, 突然明白. ♦ *By the time she'd twigged what it was all about it was too late.* 当她突然明白这一切时, 为时已晚了. VB: V BRITISH, INFORMAL V wh

twi·light /'twaɪlaɪt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Twilight** is the time just before night when the daylight has almost gone but when it is not completely dark. 黄昏, 薄暮时分. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Twilight** is the dim light that there is outside just after sunset. 暮色. ♦ *...the deepening autumn twilight.* 渐深的秋日暮色. N-UNCOUNT

3 **The twilight of** a period of time is the final stages of it, when the most important events have already happened, and there is a state of weakness or decline. 没落时期, 衰退时期, 晚期. ♦ *Both men are in the twilight of their careers.* 这两个男人都处于事业的晚期. N-SING: the N of n, N n

4 A **twilight** state or a **twilight** zone is a situation of confusion or uncertainty, which seems to exist between two different states or categories. 模糊的, 朦胧的; 界限不清的. ♦ *...that twilight zone between military personnel and civilian employees.* 介于军事人员与文职雇员之间的那个模糊地带. ADJ: ADJ n

twill /twɪl/.

Twill is cloth that is woven in a way which produces diagonal lines across it. 斜纹织物. N-UNCOUNT

twin /twɪn/ **twins, twinning, twinned.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If two people are **twins**, they have the same mother and were born on the same day. 双胞胎, 孪生儿. N-COUNT

➼ 又见 **Siamese twin**.

2 **Twin** is used to describe a pair of things that look the same and are close together. (指物)成对的, 成双的. ♦ *...the world's largest twin-engined aircraft.* 世界上最大的双引擎飞机. ADJ: ADJ n

3 **Twin** is used to describe two things or ideas that are similar or connected in some way. (指物或思想)两个非常相像的, 两个关系密切的. ♦ *...the twin concepts of liberty and equality.* 自由和平等这一对关系密切的概念. ADJ: ADJ n

4 When a place or organization in one country **is twinned** with a place or organization in another country, a special relationship is formally established between them. (使)结成姊妹(城市, 机构); (使)结成特殊关系. ▲ **twin·ning** ◆ *...the twinning of Leeds and St Mary.* 利兹和圣玛丽结为姊妹城市. VB be V-ed with n; N-UNCOUNT

5 **Twin** towns or cities are twinned with each other. 姊妹(城市)的. ADJ ADJ n

,twin 'bed, twin beds.

Twin beds are two single beds in one bedroom. (一间卧室里的)两张单人床, 一对单人床. N-COUNT

,twin-'bedded; 又拼作 **twin bedded.**

A **twin-bedded** room, for example in a hotel, has twin beds. (房间)有两张单人床的. ADJ ADJ n BRITISH

twine /twaɪn/ **twines, twining, twined.**

1 **Twine** is strong string used especially in gardening and farming. 合股绳, 捻线. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **twine** one thing around another, or if one thing **twines** around another, the first thing is twisted or wound around the second. (使)缠绕, (使)盘绕. ◆ *He had twined his chubby arms around Vincent's neck.* 他将他的两只胖胳膊缠抱在文森特的脖子上. V-ERG V n prep Also V prep

twinge /twɪndʒ/ **twinges.**

1 A **twinge** is a sudden sharp feeling or emotion, usually an unpleasant one. 一阵强烈不快的感受(或情绪). ◆ *I would have twinges of guilt occasionally.* 偶尔我会感到阵阵内疚. N-COUNT

2 A **twinge** is a sudden sharp pain. 刺痛, 阵痛, 剧痛. ◆ *...the occasional twinge of indigestion.* 偶尔由消化不良引发的阵痛. N-COUNT

twin·kle /ˈtwɪŋkəl/ **twinkles, twinkling, twinkled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a star or a light **twinkles**, it shines with an unsteady light which rapidly and constantly changes. (星或灯光)闪烁, 闪耀. VB V

2 If you say that someone's eyes **twinkle**, you mean that their face expresses good humour, amusement, or mischief. (表示诙谐、愉快或调皮等表情)(眼睛)闪亮. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *A kindly twinkle came into her eyes.* 她眼睛闪亮, 目光和蔼. N-SING

twin·set /ˈtwɪnset/ **twinsets;** 又拼作 **twin set** 或 **twin-set.**

A **twinset** is a set of women's clothing, consisting of a matching cardigan and sweater of the same colour. 两件套装(由颜色相同的开襟羊毛衫和套头毛衣组成的女装). N-COUNT BRITISH

twirl /twɜːl/ **twirls, twirling, twirled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **twirl** something or if it **twirls**, it turns round and round with a smooth fairly fast movement. (使)快速转动、(使)旋转. ◆ *All around me leaves twirl to the ground.* 在我的周围, 树叶旋转着飘落到地上. V-ERG V n; V

2 If you **twirl**, you move round and round rapidly, for example when you are dancing. (如跳舞时)旋转. VB V

3 If you **twirl** something such as your hair, you twist it around your finger. (用手指)使卷起来, 使缠绕. VB V n

twist /twɪst/ **twists, twisting, twisted.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **twist** something, you turn it to make a spiral shape, for example by turning the two ends of it in opposite directions. 扭转; 使呈螺旋形. ◆ *Her hands began to twist the handles of the bag.* 她双手开始旋起包的提手. *She twisted her hair into a bun.* 她将头发盘成了一个圆髻. VB V n; V n adv/prep

2 A **twist** is the shape that something has when it has been twisted. 螺旋形. ◆ *...bunches of violets in twists of paper.* 一束束包裹在纸卷中的紫罗兰. N-COUNT

3 If you **twist** something, especially a part of your body, or if it **twists**, it moves into a strange, uncomfortable, or distorted shape or position. (尤指身体部位)扭歪, 扭曲. ◆ *He twisted her arms behind her back.* 他将她的手臂扭到她的背后. V-ERG V n prep Also V

4 If you **twist** part of your body such as your head or your shoulders, you turn that part while keeping the rest of your body still. 扭动(头或肩). ◆ *She twisted her head sideways.* 她向侧面扭了一下脑袋. *Susan twisted round in her seat.* 苏珊在座位上扭来扭去. VB V n adv; V adv/prep

5 If you **twist** a part of your body such as your ankle or wrist, you injure it by turning it too sharply, or in an unusual direction. 扭伤(脚踝或手腕等). VB V n

6 If you **twist** something, you turn it so that it moves around in a circular direction. 旋动; 使转动; 拧转. ◆ *He takes out a jar and twists the lid off.* 他取出一个罐子, 把盖子拧开. VB V n; V n with adv

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The bag is re-sealed with a simple twist of the valve.* 只要简单拧一下阀, 这个袋子就可以重新封上. N-COUNT

7 If a road or river **twists**, it has a lot of sudden changes of direction in it. (指道路或河流)盘旋, 蜿蜒. ◆ *The roads twist round hairpin bends.* 道路沿着多个U字形急弯曲折延伸. VB V; V prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the twists and turns of existing track.* 现有轨道的弯弯曲曲. N-COUNT

8 If you say that someone **has twisted** something that you have said, you are critical of them because they have repeated it in a way that changes its meaning, in order to harm you or benefit themselves. 歪曲, 曲解. ◆ *The media can twist your words and misrepresent you.* 媒体会曲解你的话, 歪曲你的意思. VB PRAGMATICS V n

9 A **twist** in something is an unexpected and significant development. (意外、重大的)转折, 转机. ◆ *This little story has a twist in the tail.* 这个小故事在结尾处有一个意外的转折. N-COUNT

10 If something happens by **a twist of fate**, it happens by chance, and it is strange, interesting, or unfortunate in some way. 命运的安排, 命运的捉弄. ◆ *By a curious twist of fate, cricket was also my favourite sport.* 这真是奇怪的命运捉弄, 板球也是我喜爱的运动. PHR

11 **The twist** is a dance that was popular in the 1960's, in which you twist your body and move your hips vigorously. 扭摆舞(一种盛行于1960年代的舞蹈). N-SING the N

12 ➠ 又见 **twisted.**

➠ to **twist** someone's **arm**: 见 **arm.**

➠ to **twist the knife**: 见 **knife.**

twist·ed /ˈtwɪstɪd/.

If you describe a person as **twisted**, you dislike them because you think they are strange in an unpleasant way. (指人)反常的, 变态的, 怪癖的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

twisty /ˈtwɪsti/.

A **twisty** road, track, or river has a lot of sharp bends and corners. (道路、河流等)弯弯曲曲的, 曲折的. ADJ-GRADED

twit /twɪt/ **twits.**

If you call someone a **twit**, you are insulting them and saying that they are silly or stupid. 蠢人, 笨蛋, 傻瓜. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

twitch /twɪtʃ/ **twitches, twitching, twitched.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If something, especially a part of your body, **twitches** or you **twitch** it, it makes a little jerking movement. (使)抽搐, (使)抽动, (使)颤动. ◆ *His left eyelid twitched involuntarily.* 他的左眼皮不由自主地跳. V-ERG V Also V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *He developed a nervous twitch.* 他患上了神经抽搐. N-COUNT

twitchy /ˈtwɪtʃi/.

If you are **twitchy**, you are anxious or uneasy about something and so are behaving in a rather nervous unpredictable way. 焦躁不安的, 焦急的. ◆ *The department had suddenly become very twitchy about journalists.* 这个部门突然对记者感到非常烦躁. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

twit·ter /ˈtwɪtə/ **twitters, twittering, twittered.**

1 When birds **twitter**, they make a lot of short high-pitched sounds. (鸟)鸣啭, 啾啾叫, 啁啾. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the twitter of birds.* 鸟鸣声. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone **is twittering** about something, you mean that they are speaking about silly or unimportant things. (人)唧唧喳喳地絮叨. ◆ *She laughs, blushes and twitters: 'Oh, doesn't Giles have just the most charming sense of humour?'* 她大笑着, 脸都红了, 并且唧唧喳喳地说: '哦, 难道贾尔斯不是有着那种最迷人的幽默感吗?' VB V about n; V with quote Also V

two /tuː/ **twos.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Two** is the number 2. 二. 见附录 **Numbers.** NUMBER

2 If you say **it takes two** or **it takes two to tango**, you mean that a situation or argument involves two people and they are both therefore responsible for it. (指局面或争论)双方都有责任, 两人都要负责任. PHR

3 If you **put two and two together**, you work out the truth about something by using the clues available to you. 根据现有线索判断; 综合起来判断; 总的说来. ◆ *Putting two and two together, I assume that this was the car he used.* 根据现有情况来看, 我认为这是他使用过的那辆汽车. PHR

4 ➤ to **kill two birds with one stone**: 见 **bird**.

➤ **two a penny**: 见 **penny**.

ˌtwo-diˈmensional; 又拼作 **two dimensional**.

1 A **two-dimensional** object or figure is flat rather than solid and can be measured only in the dimensions of length and width. (指物体或轮廓)二维的, 平面的. ADJ

2 If you describe fictional characters as **two-dimensional**, you are critical of them because they are very simple and not realistic. (指小说人物等)肤浅的, 简单的, 无深度的, 不逼真的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˈtwo-edged. ♦◇◇◇◇

Two-edged means the same as **double-edged**. 义同 double-edged. ◆ *Firepower proved a two-edged sword, as it destroyed the country US forces were pledged to protect.* 火力证明是一把双刃剑, 它毁灭了这个美国军队发誓要保护的国家. ADJ

ˌtwo-ˈfaced.

If you describe someone as **two-faced**, you are critical of them because they say they do or believe one thing when their behaviour or words show that they do not. 两面派的; 阳奉阴违的; 虚伪的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

two·fold /ˈtuːfəʊld/; 又拼作 **two-fold**.

You can use **twofold** to introduce a topic that has two equally important parts. 有两个同等重要部分的; 双重的. ◆ *The purpose of the ambassador's visit is twofold—to step up pressure on the invaders to withdraw peacefully, and to intensify preparations for war if that pressure fails.* 这位大使的访问目的是双重的—向侵略者施加和平撤退的压力, 另外就是如果施压失效则加强备战. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

T

ˌtwo-ˈhanded.

A **two-handed** blow or catch is done using both your hands. 使用双手的, 两手操作的. ADJ

ˈtwo-piece, two-pieces; 又拼作 **two piece**. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **two-piece** to describe something, especially a set of clothing, that is in two parts. (尤指衣服)两件一套的. ◆ *...a simple light-grey two-piece suit.* 一套两件的朴素的浅灰色衣服. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **two-piece** is a woman's suit which consists of a jacket and a skirt or pair of trousers. 女式两件套服装(包括一件短上衣和一条裙子或一条裤子). N-COUNT

two·some /ˈtuːsəm/ **twosomes.**

A **twosome** is a group of two people. 两人组. N-COUNT

ˌtwo-ˈthirds; 又拼作 **two thirds**. ♦♦◇◇◇

Two-thirds of something is an amount that is two out of three equal parts of it. 三分之二. ◆ *Two-thirds of householders in this country live in a mortgaged home.* 这个国家三分之二的住户都住在按揭买来的房子里. QUANT

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ◆ *...a treaty to cut their nuclear arsenals by two-thirds.* 一项将他们的核武器削减三分之二的条约. PRON

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *Do not fill the container more than two-thirds full.* 装此容器不要超过其容量的三分之二. ADV ADV adj/-ed

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...the two thirds majority in parliament.* 议会中的三分之二多数. ADJ ADJ n

ˌtwo-ˈway. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Two-way** means moving or working in two opposite directions or allowing something to move or work in two opposite directions. 双行的, 双向的. ◆ *The bridge is now open to two-way traffic.* 这座桥现已实行双向通车. ADJ

2 A **two-way** radio or transmitter can both send and receive signals. (无线电设备或发报机)收发两用的. ADJ ADJ n

3 If there is **two-way** co-operation or learning, two people or groups are helping each other or learning from each other. (合作、学习)相互的, 彼此的, 双向的. ◆ *Education is a two-way process.* 教育是一个双向的过程. ADJ ADJ n

ty·coon /taɪˈkuːn/ **tycoons.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **tycoon** is a person who is successful in business and so has become rich and powerful. 商业大亨, 商业巨子, 大企业家. N-COUNT

tyke /taɪk/ **tykes.**

You can refer to a child, especially a naughty or mischievous one, as a **tyke** when you want to show affection for them. (对小孩尤指淘气的小孩的昵称)小鬼, 小淘气, 淘气鬼, 讨厌鬼. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

type 1 sort or kind 类别或种类

type /taɪp/ **types.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **type** of something is a group of those things that have particular features in common. 类型, 种类, 品种. ◆ *...several types of lettuce.* 好几种莴苣. *There are various types of the disease.* 这种疾病有各种类型. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a particular thing or person as a **type** of something more general, you are considering that thing or person as an example of that more general group. 具有代表性的人(或物); 典型. ◆ *Have you done this type of work before?* 你以前做过这类工作吗? N-COUNT with supp

3 If you refer to a person as a particular **type**, you mean that they have that particular appearance, character, or type of behaviour. 具有某种特点的人, 某种类型的人. ◆ *She was certainly not the type to murder her husband.* 她当然不是那种谋害自己丈夫的人. N-COUNT

4 If you say that someone is **not** your **type**, you mean that they are not the sort of person who you usually find attractive. 对(某人)没有吸引力的一类人, 不合(某人)口味的那类人. PHR INFORMAL

5 ➤ 又见 **blood type**.

type 2 writing and printing 书写和印刷

type /taɪp/ **types, typing, typed.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **type** something, you use a typewriter or word processor to write it. (用打字机或文字处理器)打(字). ◆ *I had never really learnt to type properly.* 我从未真正学过正规地打字. VB V n, V

2 **Type** is printed text as it appears in a book or newspaper, or the small pieces of metal that are used to create this. (印刷的)字体, 字型; (印刷用的)铅字, 活字. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➤ 又见 **typing**.

➤**type in** or **type into.**

If you **type** information **into** a computer or **type** it **in**, you press keys on the keyboard so that the computer stores or processes the information. 打入, 输入(信息到电脑中). ◆ *Officials type each passport number into a computer.* 官员们将每个护照号码都输入到电脑中. *You have to type in commands, such as 'help' and 'print'.* 你必须输入指令, 如 '帮助' 和 '打印'. PHR-V V n P n, V P noun, Also V n P

➤**type out.**

If you **type** something **out**, you write it in full using a typewriter or word processor. (用打字机或文字处理器)打出. ◆ *The two of us stood by while two typists typed out the whole document again.* 我们俩站在一旁, 两个打字员则将整份文件重新打了一遍. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P

➤**type up.**

If you **type up** a handwritten text, you produce a typed copy of it. 把(手写稿)打印出来. ◆ *They didn't get around to typing up the letter.* 他们没有抽出时间把这封信打印出来. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P

type·cast /ˈtaɪpkɑːst, -kæst/ **typecasts, typecasting**; the form **typecast** is used in the present tense and is the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形.

If an actor **is typecast**, they play the same type of character in every play or film that they are in. (演员)总是被分配扮演同一类型的角色, (被)定型为(某角色). ◆ *African-Americans were often typecast as servants.* 非洲裔美国人过去常被分配扮演仆人. VB be V-ed, be V-ed as n

◢ **type·cast·ing** ◆ *...the early typecasting as the empty-headed sex symbol.* 早先经常被分配饰演那种没有头脑的性感尤物. N-UNCOUNT

type·face /ˈtaɪpfeɪs/ **typefaces.**
In printing, a **typeface** is a set of alphabetical, numerical, and other characters that share a common design. (印刷中的)字体. N-COUNT

type·script /ˈtaɪpskrɪpt/ **typescripts.**
A **typescript** is a typed copy of an essay, article, or literary work. (文章等的)打字稿, 打印件. N-VAR

type·writ·er /ˈtaɪpraɪtə/ **typewriters.** ♦○○○○
A **typewriter** is a machine with keys which are pressed in order to print letters, numbers, or other characters onto paper. 打字机. N-COUNT

type·writ·ten /ˈtaɪprɪtən/.
A **typewritten** document has been typed on a typewriter or word processor. (用打字机或文字处理器)打字的, 打印的. ADJ

ty·phoid /ˈtaɪfɔɪd/.
Typhoid or **typhoid fever** is a serious infectious disease that produces fever and diarrhoea and can cause death. 伤寒, 伤寒症. N-UNCOUNT

ty·phoon /taɪˈfuːn/ **typhoons.** ♦○○○○
A **typhoon** is a very violent tropical storm. 台风. N-COUNT

ty·phus /ˈtaɪfəs/.
Typhus is a serious infectious disease that produces a skin rash, a high fever, and a severe headache. 斑疹伤寒, 斑疹伤寒症. N-UNCOUNT

typi·cal /ˈtɪpɪkəl/. ♦♦♦○○
1 You use **typical** to describe someone or something that shows the most usual characteristics of a particular type of person or thing, and is therefore a good example of that type. 典型的, 有代表性的. ❖ *...such typical schoolgirl pastimes as horse-riding and watching old films.* 诸如骑马和看旧电影之类的典型的女学生的娱乐消遣. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a particular action or feature is **typical** of someone or something, it shows their usual qualities or characteristics. (某人或某物)特有的, 独特的. ❖ *This is not typical of Chinese, but is a feature of the Thai language.* 这不是汉语特有的, 而是泰国语言的一个特征. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you say that something is **typical** of a person, situation, or thing, you are criticizing or complaining about them and saying that they are just as bad or disappointing as you expected them to be. (表示批评或抱怨)总是这样的, 一向如此的. ❖ *She threw her hands into the air. 'That is just typical of you, isn't it?'* 她向空中挥了一下双手. '你总是那个样子, 是不是?' ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

typi·cal·ly /ˈtɪpɪkəli/. ♦♦○○○
1 You use **typically** to say that something usually happens in the way that you are describing. 通常, 一般地. ❖ *Female migrants are typically very young.* 女性移民通常非常年轻. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group
2 You use **typically** to say that something shows all the most usual characteristics of a particular type of person or thing. 典型地, 有代表性地. ❖ *Philip paced the floor, a typically nervous expectant father.* 菲利普在地板上踱来踱去, 一位紧张期待的父亲的典型样子. ADV-GRADED ADV adj
3 You use **typically** to indicate that someone has behaved in the way that they normally do. 向来; 果然不出所料地. ❖ *Robbins is typically cool in his pronouncements about his future.* 罗宾斯在说起他的未来时向来很冷静. ADV-GRADED

typi·fy /ˈtɪpɪfaɪ/ **typifies, typifying, typified.** ♦○○○○
If something or someone **typifies** a situation or type of thing or person, they have all the usual characteristics of it and are a typical example of it. 是...的典型; 具有...的特点. ❖ *The design typifies Ercol's furniture.* 这种设计是埃尔科尔的家具的典型. VB V n

typ·ing /ˈtaɪpɪŋ/. ♦○○○○
1 **Typing** is the work or activity of typing something by means of a typewriter or word processor. (用打字机或文字处理器的)打字. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Typing** is the skill of using a typewriter or keyboard quickly and accurately. 打字技术. ❖ *My typing is quite dreadful.* 我的打字技术很差劲. N-UNCOUNT

typ·ist /ˈtaɪpɪst/ **typists.**
A **typist** is someone who works in an office typing letters and other documents. (办公室的)打字员. ❖ *I got a job as a typist.* 我得到一份打字员的工作. N-COUNT

ty·pog·ra·phy /taɪˈpɒgrəfi/.
Typography is the way in which written material is arranged and prepared for printing. 排版, 排印. N-UNCOUNT
◢ **ty·po·graphi·cal** /ˌtaɪpəˈgræfɪkəl/. ❖ *...a typographical error.* 排印错误. ADJ ADJ n

ty·pol·ogy /taɪˈpɒlədʒi/ **typologies.**
A **typology** is a system for dividing things into different types, especially in science and the social sciences. (尤指自然科学和社会科学中的)类型学, 类型分类法. N-COUNT FORMAL

ty·ran·ni·cal /tɪˈrænɪkəl/.
1 If you describe someone as **tyrannical**, you mean that they are severe or unfair towards the people that they have authority over. (指人)暴君似的, 专横的, 暴虐的, 残暴的. ❖ *He killed his tyrannical father with a blow to the head.* 他猛击了一下他那暴虐的父亲的头, 把他打死了. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe a government or organization as **tyrannical**, you mean that it acts without considering the wishes of its people and treats them cruelly or unfairly. (指政府或组织)专制的, 暴虐的, 暴政的. ADJ-GRADED

tyr·an·nize /ˈtɪrənaɪz/ **tyrannizes, tyrannizing, tyrannized;** [英]又拼作 **tyrannise.**
If you say that one person **tyrannizes** another, you mean that the first person uses their power over the second person in order to treat them very cruelly and unfairly. 专横地对待, 暴虐地对待, 欺压. ❖ *Armed groups use their power to tyrannise over civilians.* 武装集团用他们的权力来欺压平民百姓. VB V n V over n Also V

tyr·an·ny /ˈtɪrəni/ **tyrannies.** ♦○○○○
1 A **tyranny** is a cruel, unfair, and oppressive regime in which a person or small group of people have absolute power over everyone else. (指政体)暴政, 苛政, 专制. N-VAR
2 If you describe someone's behaviour and treatment of others that they have authority over as **tyranny**, you mean that they are severe with them or unfair to them. (指行为)暴虐, 暴行, 专横. N-UNCOUNT
3 You can describe something that you have to use or have as a **tyranny** if you think it is undesirable or unpleasant. (令人不想要或不愉快的)必需品; 不得不要之物. ❖ *The telephone is one of the great tyrannies of modern life.* 电话是现代生活少不了的一大必需品. N-COUNT

ty·rant /ˈtaɪərənt/ **tyrants.** ♦○○○○
You can use **tyrant** to refer to someone who treats the people they have authority over in a cruel and unfair way. 暴君, 专制统治者. ❖ *Since 1804 the country has mostly been ruled by tyrants.* 自1804年以来, 这个国家主要由暴君统治. N-COUNT

tyre /taɪə/ **tyres;** [美]拼作 **tire.** ♦♦○○○
A **tyre** is a thick piece of rubber which is fitted onto the wheels of vehicles such as cars, buses, and bicycles. 轮胎. 见插图条 **car and bicycle**. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **spare tyre**.

tyro /ˈtaɪrəʊ/ **tyros.**
A tyro is someone who is just beginning to learn something or who has very little experience of something. 生手, 新手; 经验少的人. ❖ *...a tyro journalist.* 一个没有多少经验的新闻记者. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

T

U, u

U, u /juː/ **U's, u's.**

1 U is the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第二十一个字母. N-VAR

2 U or **u** is used as an abbreviation for words beginning with 'u', such as 'unit', 'united', or 'University'. 以 u 为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 unit, united 及 University.

ubi·q·ui·tous /juːˈbɪkwɪtəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something or someone as **ubiquitous**, you mean that they are very widespread or that they seem to be everywhere at the same time. 普遍存在的, 无所不在的; 到处都有的. ◆ *In the US, the camcorder has become ubiquitous.* 在美国, 摄像机已经变得很普遍了. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ubiquity** /juːˈbɪkwɪti/ ◆ *...the ubiquity of television.* 电视机的普及. N-UNCOUNT

ud·der /ˈʌdə/ **udders.**

A cow's **udder** is the organ that hangs below its body and produces milk. (母牛的)乳房. N-COUNT

UFO /ˌjuː ef ˈəʊ, ˈjuːfəʊ/ **UFOs.**

A **UFO** is an object seen in the sky or landing on earth which cannot be identified and which is often believed to be from another planet. It is an abbreviation for 'unidentified flying object'. 不明飞行物. unidentified flying object 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

ugh. ♦◇◇◇◇

Ugh is used to represent the sound that people make if they think something is unpleasant, horrible, or disgusting. (表示不高兴、恐惧或厌恶)啊; 唷; 呀; 哎. EXCLAM WRITTEN, INFORMAL

ugly /ˈʌgli/ **uglier, ugliest.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone or something is **ugly**, you mean that they are very unattractive and unpleasant to look at. 丑陋的, 难看的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ug·li·ness** ◆ *...the raw ugliness of his native city.* 他家乡城市原始而丑陋的面貌. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you refer to an event, situation, or issue as **ugly**, you mean that it is very unpleasant, usually because it involves violence or aggression. (因涉及暴力或挑衅而)讨厌的; 令人不愉快的. ◆ *There have been some ugly scenes.* 这儿有些令人厌恶的场景. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **ugliness** ◆ *There is so much ugliness between us.* 我们之间不愉快的事太多了. N-UNCOUNT

3 ➧ to **rear** its **ugly head**: 见 **head**.

ˌugly ˈduckling, ugly ducklings.

If you say that someone, especially a child, is an **ugly duckling**, you mean that they are unattractive or awkward now, but will probably develop into an attractive and successful person. 丑小鸭(起初被视作又丑又笨, 但日后变得出类拔萃的人). N-COUNT

UHF /ˌjuː eɪtʃ ˈef/.

UHF refers to a range of radio waves which allows a radio or television receiver to produce a good quality of sound. It is an abbreviation for 'ultra-high frequency'. 超高频. ultra-high frequency 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

uh huh; 又拼作 **uh-huh.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Uh huh is used to represent a sound that people make when they are agreeing with you, when they want to show that they understand what you are saying, or when they are answering 'yes' to a question. (表示赞同、明白或应允) 嗯; 喔 CONVENTION PRAGMATICS WRITTEN, INFORMAL

UHT /ˌjuː eɪtʃ ˈtiː/.

UHT milk has been treated at a very high temperature so that it can be kept for a long time if the container is not opened. It is an abbreviation for 'ultra-heat-treated'. 超高温处理的. ultra-heat-treated 的缩写形式. ADJ

UK /ˌjuː ˈkeɪ/. ♦♦♦♦◇

The UK consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It is an abbreviation for 'United Kingdom'. 英国, 联合王国(包括大不列颠及北爱尔兰). United Kingdom 的缩写形式. N-PROPER the N

uku·lele /ˌjuːkəˈleɪli/ **ukuleles;** 又拼作 **ukelele.**

A **ukulele** is a small guitar with four strings. 尤克莱利琴(一种四弦小吉他). N-COUNT

ul·cer /ˈʌlsə/ **ulcers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **ulcer** is a sore area on or inside a part of your body which is very painful and may bleed, or produce a poisonous substance. 溃疡, 溃烂. N-COUNT ◢ **ul·cer·at·ed** /ˈʌlsəreɪtɪd/. If a part of someone's body is **ulcerated**, ulcers have developed on it. 已溃疡的. ADJ

ul·te·ri·or /ʌlˈtɪəriə/.

If you say that someone has **ulterior** motives for doing something, you believe that their real reason for doing it is that it will benefit them in some way. 别有用心的; 另有隐情的. ADJ ADJ n

ul·ti·mate /ˈʌltɪmət/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 You use **ultimate** to describe the final result or aim of a long series of events. 最后的, 最终的. ◆ *It is still not possible to predict the ultimate outcome.* 现在仍然无法预测最终的结果. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **ultimate** to describe the original source or cause of something. 原初的; 最初的; 基本的. ◆ *The ultimate cause of what's happened seems to have been the advertising campaign.* 所发生的事情的根本原因看来是广告宣传活动. ADJ ADJ n

3 You use **ultimate** to describe the most important or powerful thing of a particular kind. 最重要的; 最强大的; 极限的. ◆ *The ultimate authority remained the presidency.* 最高权威仍然是总统. ADJ ADJ n

4 You use **ultimate** to describe the most extreme and unpleasant example of a particular thing. 极端的; 最糟的. ◆ *Bringing back the death penalty would be the ultimate abuse of human rights.* 恢复死刑将会是对人权最大的亵渎. ADJ ADJ n

5 You use **ultimate** to describe the best possible example of a particular thing. 最典型的, 最具...特点的. ◆ *He is the ultimate English gentleman.* 他是个很典型的英国绅士. ADJ ADJ n **The ultimate in** something is the best possible example of it. 顶点; 极限; 最佳的事物. ◆ *This hotel is the ultimate in luxury.* 这家旅馆豪华至极. PHR

ul·ti·mate·ly /ˈʌltɪmətli/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Ultimately** means finally, after a long and often complicated series of events. 最终地; 终极地. ◆ *Whatever the scientists ultimately conclude, all of their data will immediately be disputed.* 不论科学家们最终会作出怎样的结论, 他们所有的数据会立刻引起争议. ADV

2 You use **ultimately** to indicate that what you are saying is the most important point in a discussion. 首要地; 最重要地. ◆ *Ultimately, Bismarck's revisionism scarcely affected or damaged British interests at all.* 最重要的是, 俾斯麦的修正主义几乎没有对英国的利益造成什么影响或破坏. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

ul·ti·ma·tum /ˌʌltɪˈmeɪtəm/ **ultimatums.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **ultimatum** is a warning to someone that unless they act in a particular way within a particular time limit, action will be taken against them. 最后通牒. ◆ *A campaigning group has issued an ultimatum to the police to rid an area of racist attackers.* 发起运动的团体向警方发出了最后通牒, 要求清除区域内的种族主义袭击分子. N-COUNT

ultra- /ˈʌltrə-/.

Ultra- is used to form adjectives that emphasize that something or someone has a quality to an extreme degree. (用以构成形容词)'极端...的', '超...的'. ◆ *...ultra-modern equipment.* 超现代设备. PREFIX PRAGMATICS

ultra·ma·rine /ˌʌltrəmə'riːn/.
Ultramarine is used to describe things that are very bright blue. 佛青色(的), 群青色(的). COLOUR

ultra·son·ic /ˌʌltrə'sɒnɪk/.
Ultrasonic sounds have very high frequencies, which humans cannot hear. 超声的. ADJ

ultra·sound /'ʌltrəsaʊnd/, **ultrasounds.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Ultrasound** is used to refer to sound waves which travel at such a high frequency that they cannot be heard by humans. 超声、超声波. N-UNCOUNT
2 An **ultrasound** or an **ultrasound scan** is a medical test in which ultrasound waves are used to form a picture of the inside of someone's body. 超声波检测, 超声波扫描. N-COUNT

ultra·vio·let /ˌʌltrə'vaɪələt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Ultraviolet light or radiation is what causes your skin to become darker in colour after you have been in sunlight. (光线)紫外的, 紫外线的. ADJ

um. ♦◇◇◇◇
Um is used to represent a sound that people make when they are hesitating, usually while deciding what they want to say next. (表示迟疑、沉吟等)哦; 嗯. PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

um·bili·cal cord /ʌmˌbɪlɪkəl 'kɔːd/ **umbilical cords.**
The **umbilical cord** is the tube connecting an unborn baby to its mother, through which it receives oxygen and nutrients. 脐带. N-COUNT

um·brage /'ʌmbrɪdʒ/.
If you say that someone **takes umbrage**, you mean that they are offended or upset by something that someone says or does, often without sufficient reason. (通常没有理由地)对...生气; 对...感到恼火. PHR

um·brel·la /ʌm'brelə/ **umbrellas.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **umbrella** is an object which you use to protect yourself from the rain or hot sun. It consists of a long stick with a folding frame covered in cloth. 伞;雨伞; 阳伞. N-COUNT
2 **Umbrella** is used to refer to a single group or description that includes a lot of different organizations or ideas. 包罗万象的事物; 由许多部分组成的综合体. ◆ *Does coincidence come under the umbrella of the paranormal?* 包罗万象的超常事物中会出现巧合吗? *...Socialist International, an umbrella group comprising almost a hundred Social Democrat parties.* 社会党国际、一个包括上百个社会民主党的庞杂群体. N-SING
3 **Umbrella** is used to refer to a system or agreement which protects a country or group of people. (比喻)保护伞. ◆ *These Cambodians are under the protective umbrella of the United Nations.* 这些柬埔寨人处于联合国的保护伞下. N-SING N of n, supp N

um·laut /'ʊmlaʊt/ **umlauts.**
An **umlaut** is a symbol that is written over vowels in German and some other languages to indicate the way in which they should be pronounced. For example, the word 'über' has an umlaut over the 'u'. (德语或其他语言元音上的)曲音符号(例如 über中u上的符号). N-COUNT

um·pire /'ʌmpaɪə/ **umpires, umpiring, umpired.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 An **umpire** is a person whose job is to make sure that a sports match or contest is played fairly and that the rules are not broken. (体育运动或竞赛的)裁判员. N-COUNT
2 To **umpire** means to be the umpire in a sports match or contest. 当...的裁判. ◆ *He umpired baseball games.* 他当棒球赛裁判. VB V, V n

ump·teen /ˌʌmp'tiːn/.
Umpteen can be used to refer to an extremely large number of things or people. 无数的, 许许多多的. ◆ *He was interrupted by applause umpteen times.* 他的讲话被无数次的掌声打断. ◢ **ump·teenth** ◆ *He checked his watch for the umpteenth time.* 他看了无数次表. DET INFORMAL ORDINAL

un- /ʌn-/.
Un- is added to the beginning of words in order to form words that have the opposite meaning. (加在字词的前面,把该词变成相反意思的词). ◆ *My father was an unemployed labourer.* 我父亲是个失业劳工. *He had sensed his mother's unhappiness.* 他察觉到母亲不幸福. *She was anxious for me to unwrap the other gifts.* 她迫不及待地等着我把其他的礼物打开. PREFIX

UN /juː 'en/. ♦♦♦♦◇
The **UN** is the same as the **United Nations**. 同 United Nations. N-PROPER

un·abashed /ˌʌnə'bæʃt/.
If you describe someone as **unabashed**, you mean that they are not ashamed, embarrassed, or shy about something, especially when you think most people would be. 不羞愧的; 不害臊的; 不在乎的. ◆ *He seems unabashed by his recent defeat.* 他对最近的失败看来并不在乎. ADJ

un·abat·ed /ˌʌnə'beɪtɪd/.
If something continues **unabated**, it continues without any reduction in intensity or amount. 不减弱的; 不衰退的. ◆ *...his unabated enthusiasm for cinema.* 他对电影持续不减的热情. ADJ

un·able /ʌn'eɪbəl/. ♦♦♦◇◇
If you are **unable** to do something, it is impossible for you to do it, for example because you do not have the necessary skill or knowledge, or because you do not have enough time or money. 无能力的; 不能的, 办不到的. ADJ: v-link ADJ to-inf

un·abridged /ˌʌnə'brɪdʒd/.
An **unabridged** piece of writing, for example a book or article, is complete and not shortened in any way. 未删节的, 未省略的; 全文的. ADJ

un·ac·cep·table /ˌʌnək'septəbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unacceptable**, you strongly disapprove of it or object to it and feel that it should not be allowed to happen or continue. 不能接受的; 不能赞同的; 绝不允许的. ◆ *It is totally unacceptable for children to swear.* 孩子骂人是决不能接受的. ◢ **un·ac·cept·ably** /ˌʌnək'septəbli/ ◆ *The reform program has brought unacceptably high unemployment.* 改革计划导致让人无法接受的高失业率. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

un·ac·com·pa·nied /ˌʌnə'kʌmpənid/.
1 If someone is **unaccompanied**, they are alone. 无人陪伴的, 独自一人的. ◆ *Kelly's too young to go unaccompanied.* 凯利年纪还小, 不能独自前往. ADJ
2 **Unaccompanied** luggage or goods are being sent or transported separately from their owner. (行李或货物)不随行的; 单独运送的. ADJ ADJ n
3 An **unaccompanied** voice or instrument sings or plays alone, with no other instruments playing at the same time. 无伴奏的; 清唱的; 独奏的. ADJ

un·ac·count·able /ˌʌnə'kaʊntəbəl/.
1 Something that is **unaccountable** does not seem to have any sensible explanation. 无法解释的; 说不清的. ◆ *For some unaccountable reason, it struck me as extremely funny.* 由于某种无法说清的原因,这让我感到滑稽极了. ◢ **un·ac·count·ably** /ˌʌnə'kaʊntəbli/ ◆ *Leonard felt unaccountably happy.* 伦纳德感到说不出的高兴. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe a person or organization as **unaccountable**, you are critical of them because they are not responsible to anyone for their actions, or do not feel they have to explain their actions to anyone. 不负责任的; 无须解释的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·ac·count·ed for /ˌʌnə'kaʊntɪd fɔː/.
If people or things are **unaccounted for**, you do not know where they are or what has happened to them. 下落不明的; 详情不知的. ◆ *5,000 American servicemen who fought in Korea are still unaccounted for.* 5,000名在朝作战的美军至今下落不明. ADJ v-link ADJ

un·ac·cus·tomed /ˌʌnə'kʌstəmd/.
1 If you are **unaccustomed to** something, you do not know it very well or have not experienced it very often. 不熟悉的, 陌生的. ◆ *It is a part of Britain as yet largely unaccustomed to tourists.* 这是英国一处尚未广为游客所知的地方. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n/-ing WRITTEN
2 If you describe someone's behaviour or experiences as **unaccustomed**, you mean that they do not usually behave like this or have experiences of this kind. 少有的; 不寻常的. ◆ *He began to comfort me with such unaccustomed gentleness.* 他开始以那种少有的温柔安慰我. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n WRITTEN

un·ac·knowl·edged /ˌʌnæk'nɒlɪdʒd/.
1 If you describe something or someone as ADJ

unacknowledged, you mean that people ignore their existence or presence, or are not aware of it. 被忽略了的；未被注意的. ❖ *Unresolved or unacknowledged fears can trigger sleepwalking.* 残留在心里的恐惧会引发梦游.

2 If you describe something or someone as **unacknowledged**, you mean that their existence or importance is not recognized officially or publicly. 未被公认的；未被承认的. ❖ *This tradition goes totally unacknowledged in official guidebooks.* 这个传统在官方的导游册中根本没提到. ADJ-GRADED

un·ac·quaint·ed /ˌʌnəˈkweɪntɪd/.
If you are **unacquainted with** something, you do not know about it or do not have any experience of it. 不知道的；没有体验的. ❖ *I was then totally unacquainted with his poems.* 我那时对他的诗根本不了解. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n

un·adorned /ˌʌnəˈdɔːnd/.
Something that is **unadorned** is plain, rather than having decorations or being artistically designed. 朴素的；朴实的；未经修饰的. ADJ

un·adul·ter·at·ed /ˌʌnəˈdʌltəreɪtɪd/.
1 Something that is **unadulterated** is completely pure and has had nothing added to it. 纯粹的；不掺杂的；地道的. ADJ

2 You can also use **unadulterated** to emphasize a particular quality, often a bad quality. (通常用于强调差劣的品质)完全的、十足的. ❖ *It was pure, unadulterated hell.* 那简直就是不折不扣的地狱. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

un·af·fect·ed /ˌʌnəˈfektɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone or something is **unaffected** by an event or occurrence, they are not changed by it in any way. 不受影响的；无动于衷的；没变化的. ❖ *She seemed totally unaffected by what she'd drunk.* 她似乎对喝下去的东西没任何反应. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

2 If you describe someone as **unaffected**, you approve of them because they are natural and genuine in their behaviour, and not snobbish or pretentious. 自然而真实的；真挚的；不做作的. ❖ *...this unaffected, charming couple.* 这率真而有魅力的一对. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·afraid /ˌʌnəˈfreɪd/.
If you are **unafraid** to do something, especially something most people would find frightening, you are confident and not at all nervous about doing it. 不害怕的，无所畏惧的. ❖ *He is a man with a reputation for being tough and unafraid of unpopular decisions.* 他这人以手段强硬和不怕作出不得人心的决定而闻名. ADJ

U

un·aid·ed /ʌnˈeɪdɪd/.
If you do something **unaided**, you do it without help from anyone or anything else. 无助的；独立的. ❖ *She brought us up completely unaided.* 她完全靠自己把我们养育成人. ADJ

un·al·loyed /ˌʌnəˈlɔɪd/.
If you describe a feeling such as happiness or relief as **unalloyed**, you are emphasizing that it is perfect and complete. (感情等)纯粹的，不掺杂的. ADJ PRAGMATICS LITERARY

un·al·ter·able /ˌʌnˈɔːltərəbəl/.
Something that is **unalterable** cannot be changed. 不可改变的. ❖ *...an unalterable fact of life.* 一个不可改变的生活事实. ADJ

un·al·tered /ˌʌnˈɔːltəd/.
Something that remains **unaltered** has not changed or been changed. 不变的；原样的，照旧的. ADJ

un·am·bigu·ous /ˌʌnæmˈbɪgjuəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe a message or comment as **unambiguous**, you mean that it is clear and cannot be misunderstood. 不含糊的；不会误解的；明确的. ❖ *...an election result that sent the party an unambiguous message.* 向该党发出明确讯息的选举结果. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·am·bigu·ous·ly** ❖ *He has failed to dissociate himself clearly and unambiguously from the attack.* 他未能明确无误地使自己与那次袭击事件了断瓜葛. ADV-GRADED

un·am·bi·tious /ˌʌnæmˈbɪʃəs/.
1 An **unambitious** person is not particularly interested in improving their position in life or in being successful, rich, or powerful. 无雄心壮志的；没抱负的. ADJ-GRADED

2 An **unambitious** idea or plan is not very adventurous, and is easy to carry out successfully. 不需冒险的；容易的；好办的. ADJ-GRADED

una·nim·ity /ˌjuːnəˈnɪmɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇
When there is **unanimity** among a group of people, they all agree about something or all vote for the same thing. (全体)一致；一致同意，无异议. ❖ *All decisions would require unanimity.* 所有的决定都需要全体通过. N-UNCOUNT

unani·mous /juːˈnænɪməs/. ♦♦◇◇◇
When a group of people are **unanimous**, they all agree about something or all vote for the same thing. You can also describe their opinion or vote as **unanimous**. 全体一致的；一致同意的，无异议的. ❖ *Editors were unanimous in their condemnation of the proposals.* 编辑们一致谴责这些提议. *...the unanimous vote for Hungarian membership.* 全体一致投票赞成匈牙利的成员资格. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **unani·mous·ly** ❖ *Today its executive committee voted unanimously to reject the proposals.* 今天执行委员会一致投票否决了这些提议. ADV ADV with v

un·an·nounced /ˌʌnəˈnaʊnst/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If someone arrives or does something **unannounced**, they do it unexpectedly and without anyone having being told about it beforehand. 未提前宣布的；未予通报的、未通知的. ❖ *He had just arrived unannounced from South America.* 他当时竟不声不响地从南美洲回来了. ADJ

un·an·swer·able /ʌnˈɑːnsərəbəl, -ˈæns-/.
1 If you describe a question as **unanswerable**, you mean that it has no possible answer or that a particular person cannot possibly answer it. (问题)无法回答的、没有答案的. ADJ

2 If you describe a case or argument as **unanswerable**, you think that it is obviously true or correct and that nobody could disagree with it. (情况、论点等)无可辩驳的，绝对正确的. ❖ *He actually became convinced that the nurses had an unanswerable case.* 他实际上已经确信护士们的情况确实如此. ADJ

un·an·swered /ʌnˈɑːnsəd, -ˈæns-/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something such as a question or letter that is **unanswered** has not been answered. 未予回复的；没回答的. ❖ *Some of the most important questions remain unanswered.* 有些最重要的问题仍没得到回答. ADJ

un·ap·peal·ing /ˌʌnəˈpiːlɪŋ/.
If you describe someone or something as **unappealing**, you find them unpleasant and unattractive. 没有吸引力的；不诱人的. ADJ-GRADED

un·ap·pe·tiz·ing /ʌnˈæpɪtaɪzɪŋ/; [英]又拼作 **unappetising**.
If you describe food as **unappetizing**, you think it looks unpleasant to eat. 引不起食欲的；吊不起胃口的. ADJ-GRADED

un·ap·proach·able /ˌʌnəˈprəʊtʃəbəl/.
If you describe someone as **unapproachable**, you mean that they seem to be difficult to talk to and not very friendly. 难以接近的；不友好的；冷漠的. ADJ-GRADED

un·ar·gu·able /ʌnˈɑːgjuəbəl/.
If you describe a statement or opinion as **unarguable**, you think that it is obviously true or correct and that nobody could disagree with it. 无可争辩的，不容辩驳的. ADJ
◢ **un·ar·gu·ably** /ʌnˈɑːgjuəbli/ ❖ *He is unarguably an outstanding man.* 他绝对是个杰出人物. ADV ADV with cl/group

un·armed /ʌnˈɑːmd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If a person or vehicle is **unarmed**, they are not carrying any weapons. 未武装的；没带武器的，徒手的. ADJ

un·ashamed /ˌʌnəˈʃeɪmd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe someone's behaviour or attitude as **unashamed**, you mean that they are open and honest about things that other people might find embarrassing or shocking. 公然的，坦然的，无顾忌的. ADJ
◢ **un·asham·ed·ly** /ˌʌnəˈʃeɪmɪdli/ ❖ *...an unashamedly traditional view of geology.* 公然表达的传统的地质学观点. ADV

un·asked /ʌnˈɑːskt, -ˈæskt/.
1 An **unasked** question is one that has not been asked, although people are wondering what the answer is. 未被提问的. ❖ *Significant questions will go unasked.* 重大的问题将不会被问及. ADJ

2 If someone says or does something **unasked**, they say or ADJ

do it without being asked to do it. 未被请求的, 自觉主动的. ❖ *His advice, offered to her unasked, was to stay home and make the best of things.* 他主动向她提出的建议是留在家里做些有意义的事. ADJ after v

un·as·sail·able /ˌʌnəˈseɪləbəl/.
If you describe something or someone as **unassailable**, you mean that nothing can alter, destroy, or challenge them. 攻不破的; 无懈可击的. ❖ *That was enough to give Mansell an unassailable lead.* 这足以令曼塞尔遥遥领先. ADJ-GRADED

un·as·sist·ed /ˌʌnəˈsɪstɪd/.
If you do something **unassisted**, you do it on your own and nobody helps you. 无人帮助的. ❖ *He overcame his addictions unassisted.* 他在无人相助的情况下把毒瘾戒掉了. ADJ

un·as·sum·ing /ˌʌnəˈsjuːmɪŋ, AM -ˈsuːm-/.
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **unassuming**, you approve of them because they have a modest or quiet character. 不摆架子的, 谦逊的; 不狂妄的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·at·tached /ˌʌnəˈtætʃt/.
Someone who is **unattached** is not married or does not have a girlfriend or boyfriend. 未婚的; 未有亲密异性朋友的. ADJ

un·at·tain·able /ˌʌnəˈteɪnəbəl/.
If you say that something is **unattainable**, you mean that it cannot be achieved or is not available. 不能达到的; 不可获得的. ADJ-GRADED

un·at·tend·ed /ˌʌnəˈtendɪd/.
When people or things are left **unattended**, they are not being watched or looked after. 没人看管的; 无人照料的, 没人伺候的. ADJ

un·at·trac·tive /ˌʌnəˈtræktɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Unattractive** people and things are unpleasant in appearance. 难看的, 不吸引人的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe something as **unattractive**, you mean that people do not like it and do not want to be involved with it. 不被喜欢的; 不诱人的; 无吸引力的. ❖ *The market is still unattractive to many insurers.* 市场情况对许多保险公司来说仍不够有吸引力. ADJ-GRADED

un·author·ized /ˌʌnˈɔːθəraɪzd/; 又拼作 **unauthorised**. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is **unauthorized**, it has been produced or is happening without official permission. 未经同意的, 没得到批准的; 未经授权的. ❖ *...a new unauthorized biography of the Russian President.* 一部新的未经授权的俄罗斯总统传记. *The trip was unauthorised.* 这次旅行未经批准. ADJ

un·avail·able /ˌʌnəˈveɪləbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
When things or people are **unavailable**, you cannot obtain them, meet them, or talk to them. 不可获得的; 碰不到的; 接触不到的. ❖ *Mr Icke is out of the country and so unavailable for comment.* 艾克先生出国了, 所以他无法发表任何评论. ADJ

un·avoid·able /ˌʌnəˈvɔɪdəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is **unavoidable**, it cannot be avoided or prevented. 不可避免的; 防止不了的. ❖ *Managers said the job losses were unavoidable.* 管理人员说职位减少是不可避免的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·avoid·ably** /ˌʌnəˈvɔɪdəbli/ ❖ *Prince Khalid was unavoidably detained in Saudi Arabia.* 哈立德王子无可避免地在沙特阿拉伯遭到了拘禁. ADV-GRADED

un·aware /ˌʌnəˈweə/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you are **unaware** of something, you do not know about it. 不知道的; 未察觉的. ❖ *She was unaware that she was being filmed.* 她当时不知道自己正被偷拍. ADJ v-link ADJ

un·awares /ˌʌnəˈweəz/.
If something **catches** you **unawares** or **takes** you **unawares**, it happens when you are not expecting it. 冷不防地; 出其不意地; 突然地. ❖ *Dealers were caught completely unawares by the Bundesbank's action.* 德国央行的行动令交易商们措手不及. PHR

un·bal·ance /ˌʌnˈbæləns/ **unbalances, unbalancing, unbalanced.**
1 If something **unbalances** a relationship, system, or group, it disturbs or upsets it so that it is no longer successful or functioning properly. 打乱, 扰乱; 使紊乱. ❖ *The opposition alliance will further unbalance Mr Kohl's already shaky coalition.* 反对派联盟将进一步打乱科尔先生的业已动摇的联合阵营. VB V n
2 To **unbalance** something means to make it unsteady and likely to tip over. 使...失去平衡; 使不均匀. VB V n

un·bal·anced /ˌʌnˈbælənst/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **unbalanced**, you mean that they appear disturbed and upset or they seem to be slightly mad. 烦恼不堪的; 心烦意乱的; 精神有点失常的. ❖ *He was shown to be mentally unbalanced.* 他表现得有点精神不正常. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe something such as a report or argument as **unbalanced**, you think that it is unfair or inaccurate because it emphasizes some things and ignores others. (报告、论点等)片面的; 不平衡的; 有倾向性的. ADJ-GRADED

un·bear·able /ˌʌnˈbeərəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unbearable**, you mean that it is so unpleasant, painful, or upsetting that you feel unable to accept it or deal with it. 难以忍受的; 无法容忍的; 经受不住的. ❖ *War has made life almost unbearable for the civilians remaining in the capital.* 战争使得那些留在首都的市民的生活几乎熬不下去. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·bear·ably** /ˌʌnˈbeərəbli/ ❖ *By the evening it had become unbearably hot.* 到了晚上, 天气热得叫人受不了. ADV-GRADED

un·beat·able /ˌʌnˈbiːtəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something as **unbeatable**, you mean that it is the best thing of its kind. 无与伦比的; 不能超越的. ❖ *These resorts, like Magaluf and Arenal, remain unbeatable in terms of price.* 就价格而言, 像马格罗夫和阿雷纳尔这样的度假胜地仍有着无比的优势. ADJ PRAGMATICS
2 In a game or competition, if you describe a person or team as **unbeatable**, or say that they are in an **unbeatable** position, you mean that they are winning, succeeding, or performing so well that they are unlikely to lose. 难以战胜的; 稳操胜券的. ADJ

un·beat·en /ˌʌnˈbiːtən/. ♦♦◇◇◇
In sport, if a person or their performance is **unbeaten**, nobody else has performed well enough to beat them. 打不败的; 常胜的. ❖ *He's unbeaten in 20 fights.* 他打了20场都没有打输过. ADJ

un·be·com·ing /ˌʌnbɪˈkʌmɪŋ/.
1 If you describe things such as clothes as **unbecoming**, you mean that they look unattractive. (服饰等)不合身的; 不好看的. ADJ-GRADED DATED
2 If you describe a person's behaviour or remarks as **unbecoming** to them or of them, you mean that they are shocking and unsuitable for that person. (指言行)不适宜的, 不正当的. ❖ *His conduct was totally unbecoming to an officer.* 他的行为与军官身份完全不相称. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

un·be·known /ˌʌnbɪˈnəʊn/. 又作 **unbeknownst** /ˌʌnbɪˈnəʊnst/.
If something happens **unbeknown to** you or **unbeknownst to** you, you do not know about it. 未知的; 不为人知的. ❖ *Unbeknownst to her father, she began taking dancing lessons.* 她瞒着父亲开始上起舞蹈课来. PHR-PREP

un·be·liev·able /ˌʌnbɪˈliːvəbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you say that something is **unbelievable**, you are emphasizing that it is very good, impressive, intense, or extreme. 极好的, 绝妙的; 难以置信的. ❖ *The pressure they put us under there was unbelievable.* 他们让我们承受的压力大得难以置信. *It was an unbelievable moment when Chris won the gold medal.* 克里斯赢得金牌的那一刻真叫人难以置信. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **un·be·liev·ably** /ˌʌnbɪˈliːvəbli/ ❖ *He beamed: 'Unbelievably, we have now made it to the final twice.'* 他面带笑容地说: '真是妙极了, 我们现在已两度进入决赛.' ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group
2 You can use **unbelievable** to emphasize that you think something is very bad or shocking. 极坏的; 坏得难以置信的. ❖ *I find it unbelievable that people can accept this sort of behaviour.* 人们竟能接受这种行为, 实在令人难以置信. ADJ PRAGMATICS
◢ **unbelievably** ❖ *What you did was unbelievably stupid.* 你所做的实在愚蠢得要命. *Unbelievably, our Government are now planning to close this magnificent institution.* 情况 ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group

U

坏得令人难以置信,我们的政府现在竟打算关闭这个庞大的机构.

3 If an idea or theory is **unbelievable**, it is so unlikely or so illogical that you cannot believe it. (指观点、理论等)无法令人相信的. ◆ *I know it sounds unbelievable but I never wanted to cheat.* 我知道这听起来难以置信,但我从不想撒谎. ◢**unbelievably** ◆ *Lainey was, unbelievably, pregnant again.* 难以相信的是,莱内又怀孕了. ADJ / ADV-GRADED / ADV with cl/group

un·be·liev·er /ˌʌnbɪ'liːvə/ **unbelievers.**
People who do not believe in a particular religion are sometimes referred to as **unbelievers**. 无宗教信仰者. N-COUNT

un·be·liev·ing /ˌʌnbɪ'liːvɪŋ/.
If you describe someone as **unbelieving**, you mean that they do not believe something that they have been told. 不相信的; 怀疑的. ◆ *He looked at me with unbelieving eyes.* 他用怀疑的眼光看着我. ADJ

un·bend /ˌʌn'bend/ **unbends, unbending, unbent.**
If someone **unbends**, their attitude becomes less strict than it was. (态度)变得缓和. VB V

un·bend·ing /ˌʌn'bendɪŋ/.
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **unbending**, you mean that they have very strict attitudes and beliefs, which they are unwilling to change. 坚定不移的; 不妥协的; 不变的. ◆ *...her unbending opposition to Fascist rule.* 她对法西斯统治的坚定不移的反抗. ADJ

un·bi·ased /ˌʌn'baɪəst/; 又拼作 **unbiassed**.
If you describe someone or something as **unbiased**, you mean they are fair and do not show prejudice or favouritism. 公正的; 无偏见的; 不偏袒的. ADJ-GRADED

un·bid·den /ˌʌn'bɪdən/.
If something happens **unbidden**, it happens without you expecting or wanting it to happen. 不期而至的; 不由自主的. ◆ *The name came unbidden to Cook's mind — Ashley Stoker.* 阿什利·斯托克这个名字不由自主地出现在库克的脑海里. ADJ LITERARY

un·blem·ished /ˌʌn'blemɪʃt/.
1 If you describe something such as someone's record, reputation, or character as **unblemished**, you mean it has not been harmed or spoiled. 未受到损害的; 未被玷污的; 清白的. ◆ *...Lee's unblemished reputation as a man of honor and principle.* 李先生为人诚实而坚持原则的清白名誉. ADJ

U

2 If you describe something as **unblemished**, you mean that it has no marks or imperfections on its surface. 无瑕疵的; 无污点的. ADJ

un·blink·ing /ˌʌn'blɪŋkɪŋ/.
If you describe someone's eyes or expression as **unblinking**, you mean that they are looking steadily at something without blinking. 不眨眼的, 瞪直了眼的. ◢**un·blink·ing·ly** ◆ *She looked at him unblinkingly.* 她一眼不眨地看着他. ADJ LITERARY / ADV

un·born /ˌʌn'bɔːn/. ♦◇◇◇◇
An **unborn** child is still inside its mother's womb or is going to be born in the future. 未诞生的, 未出世的. ◆ *They will affect generations of Britons still unborn.* 他们将会影响到几代尚未出生的英国人. ADJ

▷ **The unborn** are children who are not born yet. 尚未出生的孩子. N-PLURAL the N

un·bound·ed /ˌʌn'baʊndɪd/.
If you describe something as **unbounded**, you mean that it has, or seems to have, no limits. 无边无际的; 无限的. ◆ *...an unbounded capacity to imitate and adopt the new.* 模仿和接受新事物的无限能力. ADJ

un·break·able /ˌʌn'breɪkəbəl/.
1 **Unbreakable** objects cannot be broken, usually because they are made of a very strong material. 打不破的; 不会破的. ADJ

2 An **unbreakable** rule must be obeyed or adhered to. (规则)不容违反的, 必须遵守的. ADJ

un·bridge·able /ˌʌn'brɪdʒəbəl/.
If there is an **unbridgeable** gap or divide between two sides in an argument, it is unlikely that the argument will end because the two sides will never agree. 不可逾越的; 无法调和的. ADJ JOURNALISM

un·bri·dled /ˌʌn'braɪdəld/.
If you describe behaviour or feelings as **unbridled**, you mean that they are not controlled or limited in any way. (指行为或感情等)不受约束的, 不受控制的; 放纵的. ◆ *...the unbridled greed of the 1980s.* 1980年代贪得无厌的社会风气. *...unbridled passion.* 放纵的激情. ADJ

un·bro·ken /ˌʌn'brəʊkən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is **unbroken**, it is continuous or complete and has not been interrupted or broken. 连续的; 完整的; 不间断的; 不破碎的. ◆ *...an unbroken run of 38 match wins.* 连续赢38场比赛. *We've had ten days of almost unbroken sunshine.* 我们这里差不多连续十日都天晴. ADJ

un·buck·le /ˌʌn'bʌkəl/ **unbuckles, unbuckling, unbuckled.**
If you **unbuckle** something such as a belt or a shoe, you unfasten it by releasing the buckle on it. 解开(皮带、鞋)的搭扣. VB V n

un·bur·den /ˌʌn'bɜːdən/ **unburdens, unburdening, unburdened.**
If you **unburden** yourself to someone, you tell them about something which you have been secretly worrying about. 卸去...的负担; 吐露(心中的忧虑). ◆ *Some students unburden themselves of emotional problems that faculty members feel ill equipped to handle.* 有些学生说出了教师们无力解决的情感问题. VB. V n/pron-refl to n / V pron-refl of n / Also V pron-refl, V n

un·but·ton /ˌʌn'bʌtən/ **unbuttons, unbuttoning, unbuttoned.**
If you **unbutton** an item of clothing, you unfasten the buttons on it. 解开...的纽扣. VB V n

uncalled for /ˌʌn'kɔːld fɔː/.
If you describe a remark as **uncalled for**, you feel it should not have been made, because it was unkind or unfair. 不该有的; 不必要的; 不公允的. ADJ-GRADED

un·can·ny /ˌʌn'kæni/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **uncanny**, you mean that it is strange and difficult to explain. 离奇的, 怪异的; 不可思议的; 难以解释的. ◆ *I had this uncanny feeling that I was seeing the future.* 我有种不可思议的感觉, 就是我竟能看见未来. ◢**un·can·ni·ly** /ˌʌn'kænɪli/ ◆ *They have uncannily similar voices.* 他们的嗓音相似得不可思议. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

un·caring /ˌʌn'keərɪŋ/.
If you describe someone as **uncaring**, you are criticizing them for not caring about other people's suffering and hardship. 不关心他人痛苦的. ◆ *...this uncaring attitude towards the less well off.* 这种对穷人漠不关心的态度. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·ceas·ing /ʌn'siːsɪŋ/.
If you describe something as **unceasing**, you are emphasizing that it continues without stopping. 不停的, 不断的, 持续的. ◆ *...his unceasing labours.* 他不断的操劳. ◢**un·ceas·ing·ly** ◆ *Paul talked unceasingly.* 保罗喋喋不休. ADJ / ADV

un·cer·emo·ni·ous·ly /ˌʌnserɪ'məʊniəsli/.
Something that is done **unceremoniously** is done in a sudden, rude, or rather rough way. 唐突的; 无礼的; 粗鲁的. ◆ *He had to be bundled unceremoniously out of the way.* 他不得不被粗鲁地推搡出去. ADV / ADV with v

un·cer·tain /ʌn'sɜːtən/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you are **uncertain** about something, you do not know whether you should do it, whether it will happen, or whether it is true. 对...不确定的; 对...说不准的. ◆ *He stopped, uncertain how to put the question tactfully.* 他停住了, 不肯定该如何巧妙地提出问题. ◢**un·cer·tain·ly** ◆ *He entered the hallway and stood uncertainly.* 他走进门厅, 迟疑地站在那里. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED

2 If something is **uncertain**, it is not known or not definite. 不清楚的; 不肯定的. ◆ *It's uncertain whether they will accept the plan.* 不知他们是否会接受这个计划. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you say that someone tells a person something **in no uncertain terms**, you are emphasizing that they say it strongly and clearly so that there is no doubt about what they mean. 非常清楚地; 直截了当地. PHR PRAGMATICS

un·cer·tain·ty /ʌn'sɜːtənti/ **uncertainties.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Uncertainty is a state of doubt about the future or about N-VAR

what is the right thing to do. 不确定; 不稳定; 易变, 无常. ◆ *...a period of political uncertainty.* 一段政治动荡时期.

un·chal·lenged /ˌʌn'tʃælɪndʒd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something goes **unchallenged**, people accept it without asking questions about whether it is right or wrong. 未引起争论的; 毫无疑问的. ◆ *...the unchallenged principle of parliamentary sovereignty.* 国会最高权威不容置疑的原则. ADJ

2 If someone's leadership or authority is **unchallenged**, it is secure and nobody is able to compete with them. 未受到挑战的, 稳固的. ADJ

3 If you do something **unchallenged**, nobody stops you and asks you questions, for example about who you are or why you are doing it. 无阻挡的; 未受盘查的. ADJ ADJ after v

un·changed /ˌʌn'tʃeɪndʒd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If something is **unchanged**, it has stayed the same for a particular period of time. 未改变的; 无变化的. ◆ *For many years prices have remained virtually unchanged.* 多年来, 价格基本上保持不变. ADJ

un·chang·ing /ˌʌn'tʃeɪndʒɪŋ/.

Something that is **unchanging** always stays the same. 不变的; 恒久的. ◆ *...eternal and unchanging truths.* 永恒不变的真理. ADJ-GRADED

un·char·ac·ter·is·tic /ˌʌnkærɪktə'rɪstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If an action or mood is **uncharacteristic** of someone, it is not their usual type of behaviour. 不代表特点的; 不典型的. ◆ *It was uncharacteristic of her father to disappear like this.* 就这样失踪了不是她父亲一贯的做法. ◢ **un·char·ac·ter·is·ti·cal·ly** /ˌʌnkærɪktə'rɪstɪkli/ ◆ *Owen has been uncharacteristically silent.* 欧文一反常态地保持沉默. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

un·chari·table /ˌʌn'tʃærɪtəbəl/.

If you describe someone's remarks, thoughts, or behaviour as **uncharitable**, you think they are being unkind or unfair to someone. 不仁慈的; 不宽厚的; 不公平的; 无情的. ◆ *This was an uncharitable assessment of the reasons for the failure.* 这是对失败原因进行的一次无情的评估. ADJ-GRADED

un·chart·ed /ˌʌn'tʃɑːtɪd/.

If you describe a situation, experience, or activity as **uncharted** territory or waters, you mean that it is new or unfamiliar. 未知的, 陌生的. ◆ *...a largely uncharted area of medical science.* 医学上基本上无人涉足的一个领域. ADJ

un·checked /ˌʌn'tʃekt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something harmful is left **unchecked**, nobody controls it or prevents it from increasing. 未受到控制的; 未经阻止的. ADJ

un·civi·lized /ˌʌn'sɪvɪlaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **uncivilised**.

If you describe someone's behaviour as **uncivilized**, you disapprove of it, for example because it is cruel or rude. 野蛮的; 粗鲁的; 不文明的. ◆ *I think any sport involving animals where the animals do not have a choice is barbaric and uncivilized.* 我认为任何要动物参与的运动, 而当中动物又无选择余地的话, 都是野蛮和不文明的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·claimed /ˌʌn'kleɪmd/.

If something is **unclaimed**, nobody has claimed it or said that it belongs to them. 无人认领的; 无人索要的. ◆ *Her luggage remained unclaimed at Frankfurt Departures.* 她的行李在法兰克福机场出发港仍然未被领走. ADJ

un·clas·si·fied /ˌʌn'klæsɪfaɪd/.

If information or a document is **unclassified**, it is not secret and is available to the general public. 未归入秘密级的; 不保密的. ADJ

un·cle /'ʌŋkəl/ **uncles.** ◆◆◆◇◇

Someone's **uncle** is the brother of their mother or father, or the husband of their aunt. 伯父; 叔父; 舅父; 姑夫; 姨夫. ◆ *My uncle was the mayor of Memphis.* 我叔叔曾是孟菲斯市市长. *...Uncle Fred.* 弗雷德叔叔. N-FAMILY, N-TITLE

un·clean /ˌʌn'kliːn/.

1 Something that is **unclean** is dirty and likely to cause disease. 不干净的, 肮脏的. ◆ *...the Western attitude to insects as being dirty and unclean.* 西方人认为昆虫很脏、会导致人生病的看法. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone or something as **unclean**, you consider them to be spiritually or morally bad. 不洁的; 猥亵的; 邪恶的. ◆ *...unclean thoughts.* 污秽的思想. ADJ

un·clear /ˌʌn'klɪə/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **unclear**, it is not known or not certain. 不知道的, 不清楚的; 不肯定的. ◆ *It is unclear how much popular support they have.* 现在还不清楚他们受到多大程度的支持. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you are **unclear** about something, you do not understand it properly or are not sure about it. (对...)不大明白的, 说不准的, 不肯定的. ◆ *He is still unclear about his own future.* 他对自己的未来仍不肯定. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

Un·cle Sam /ˌʌŋkəl 'sæm/.

The United States of America, or its government, is sometimes referred to as **Uncle Sam**. 山姆大叔(指美国或美国政府). N-PROPER

ˌUncle 'Tom, Uncle Toms.

In the past, some people referred to a black man as an **Uncle Tom** if they disapproved of him because he was always humble and obedient to white people; an offensive term. (冒犯义)汤姆大叔(过去指听命于白人、逆来顺受的黑人). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS RUDE

un·clothed /ˌʌn'kləʊðd/.

If someone is **unclothed**, they are not wearing any clothes. 脱去衣服的; 赤裸的. ◆ *It's considered improper to be unclothed in public.* 在公众场所赤身露体被认为是不成体统的. ADJ FORMAL

un·clut·tered /ˌʌn'klʌtəd/.

If you use **uncluttered** to describe something such as room or a picture, you mean that it is simple and does not contain a lot of unnecessary things. 整洁利落的; 简朴的. ADJ-GRADED

un·coil /ˌʌn'kɔɪl/ **uncoils, uncoiling, uncoiled.**

If something **uncoils** or if you **uncoil** it, it becomes straight after being in a coil, twisted, or curled up. (卷曲的东西)伸开, 展开; 摊开; 弄平直. ◆ *Dan played with the tangerine peel, letting it uncoil and then coil again.* 丹玩耍着柑橘皮, 一会儿把它摊开, 一会儿把它卷起. *Robina uncoiled her legs and stood up.* 罗比娜伸直腿站了起来. V-ERG V V n

un·com·fort·able /ˌʌn'kʌmftəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you are **uncomfortable**, you are slightly worried or embarrassed, and not relaxed and confident. 焦虑的; 不安的; 不自在的. ◆ *He says he feels uncomfortable giving interviews.* 他说他接受采访时很不自在. ◢ **un·com·fort·ably** /ˌʌn'kʌmftəbli/ ◆ *I became uncomfortably aware that the people at the next table were watching me.* 我意识到旁边桌子的人在盯着我, 这令我浑身不自在. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 Something that is **uncomfortable** makes you feel slight pain or physical discomfort when you experience it or use it. 令人不舒服的; 不舒适的, 难受的. ◆ *Wigs are hot and uncomfortable to wear constantly.* 长时间戴假发又热又不舒服. *She collapsed in an uncomfortable chair.* 她倒在一张坐着不舒服的椅子上. *...a long, uncomfortable journey.* 漫长而令人不舒适的旅程. ◢ **uncomfortably** ◆ *The water was uncomfortably cold.* 水冰冷得叫人不舒服. *...sitting in an uncomfortably hot conference room.* 坐在一间闷热得要命的会议室里. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 If you are **uncomfortable**, you are not physically relaxed, and you feel slight pain or discomfort. (指身体)不舒服的; 不适的; 难受的. ◆ *I sometimes feel uncomfortable after eating in the evening.* 我有时晚上吃过饭后感到不舒服. ◢ **uncomfortably** ◆ *He awoke to find himself lying uncomfortably on a pile of firewood.* 他醒来时发现自己躺在柴堆上, 浑身很不舒服. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

4 You can describe a situation or fact as **uncomfortable** when it is difficult to deal with and causes problems and worries. (指境遇、事件等)令人头痛的; 难以处理的; 惹人心烦的. ◆ *It is uncomfortable to think of our own death, but we need to.* 想到我们自己终有一天会死, 这叫人难受, 但我们总得要面对. *Such questions are uncomfortable to answer.* 这些问题回答起来叫人难堪. ADJ-GRADED

un·com·mit·ted /ˌʌnkə'mɪtɪd/.

Someone who is **uncommitted** is unwilling to show support and loyalty for a particular belief, group, or person. 不愿支持的; ADJ

U

不愿效忠的. ◆ *...uncommitted voters.* 没有拿定主意的选民. *I was still uncommitted to the venture.* 我仍然没有对该生意拿定主意.

un·com·mon /ʌn'kɒmən/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something is **uncommon**, it does not happen often or is not often seen. 不常有的; 不常见到的. ◆ *Cancer of the breast in young women is uncommon.* 乳腺癌在年轻女人身上不常见. *A 15-year lifespan is not uncommon for a dog.* 15岁的寿命对狗来说并不罕见. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe a good quality as **uncommon**, you mean that it is unusually great in degree or amount. 非凡的; 出色的; 杰出的. ◆ *Both are blessed with uncommon ability.* 两人天生都具有非凡的能力. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY ◢ **un·com·mon·ly** ◆ *Mary Whitehouse was uncommonly good at tennis.* 玛丽·怀特豪斯打网球很出色. ADV

un·com·mu·ni·ca·tive /ˌʌnkə'mjuːnɪkətɪv/.
If you describe someone as **uncommunicative**, you are criticizing them because they do not talk to other people very much and are unwilling to say what they know, think, or feel. 不爱说话的; 沉默寡言的; 不喜欢交流的. ◆ *My daughter is very difficult, uncommunicative and moody.* 我女儿很难相处, 既不爱说话又喜怒无常. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·com·plain·ing /ˌʌnkəm'pleɪnɪŋ/.
If you describe someone as **uncomplaining**, you approve of them because they do difficult or unpleasant things and do not complain about them. 不抱怨的, 无怨言的. ◆ *He was a cheerful and uncomplaining travel companion.* 他是个快快乐乐而不抱怨的旅伴. ADJ PRAGMATICS

un·com·pli·cat·ed /ʌn'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something or someone as **uncomplicated**, you approve of them because they are simple and straightforward. 单纯的; 直接的; 不复杂的. ◆ *...good, fresh British cooking with its uncomplicated, direct flavours.* 简单而原汁原味的英式新鲜佳肴. ADJ PRAGMATICS

un·com·pre·hend·ing /ˌʌnkɒmprɪ'hendɪŋ/.
If you describe someone as **uncomprehending**, you mean that they do not understand what is happening or what someone has said. 不理解的; 不领会的. ◆ *He gave the bottle a long, uncomprehending look.* 他不解地看了瓶子好一会儿. ADJ

un·com·pro·mis·ing /ʌn'kɒmprəmaɪzɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **uncompromising**, you mean that they are determined not to change their opinions or aims in any way. 坚定的; 不改变的; 不妥协的. ◆ *...a tough and uncompromising politician.* 强硬而不妥协的政治家. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **un·com·pro·mis·ing·ly** ◆ *He states uncompromisingly that he is opposed to any practices which oppress animals.* 他毫不妥协地表示反对任何虐待动物的行为. ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe something as **uncompromising**, you mean that it does not attempt to make shocking or unpleasant things any more acceptable to people. 不折不扣的; 原封不动的. ◆ *...a film of uncompromising brutality.* 暴力十足的影片. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **uncompromisingly** ◆ *...the uncompromisingly modern decor.* 不折不扣的现代装饰. ADV-GRADED

U

un·con·cealed /ˌʌnkən'siːld/.
An **unconcealed** emotion is one that someone has made no attempt to hide. 不加掩饰的; 不隐瞒的; 公开的. ◆ *...their unconcealed dislike of each other.* 他们彼此间毫不掩饰的厌恶. ADJ

un·con·cerned /ˌʌnkən'sɜːnd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone is **unconcerned** about something, usually something that most people would care about, they are not interested in it or worried about it. 不感兴趣的; 漠不关心的; 漫不经心的. ◆ *Paul was unconcerned about what he had done.* 保罗对他所做的一切毫不关心. *He seems totally unconcerned by real dangers.* 他似乎完全不在乎真正的危险. ADJ-GRADED

un·con·di·tion·al /ˌʌnkən'dɪʃənəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unconditional**, you mean that it is done or given to someone freely, without anything being required in return. 无条件的; 无限制的; 绝对的. ◆ *Children need unconditional love.* 孩子需要绝对的爱. *The leader of the revolt made an unconditional surrender.* 叛乱首领无条件投降. ADJ ◢ **un·con·di·tion·al·ly** ◆ *The hostages were released unconditionally.* 人质被无条件地释放了. ADV ADV with v

un·con·firmed /ˌʌnkən'fɜːmd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a report or a rumour is **unconfirmed**, there is no definite proof as to whether it is true or not. 未被证实的; 未被确认的. ◆ *There are unconfirmed reports of several small villages buried by mudslides.* 据未经证实的报道说, 好几个小村庄被泥石流吞没了. ADJ

un·con·gen·ial /ˌʌnkən'dʒiːniəl/.
If you describe a person or place as **uncongenial**, you mean that they are unfriendly and unpleasant. (人)不友善的, 不相投的; (地方)不合意的, 讨厌的. ◆ *Hollywood was an uncongenial place to work.* 好莱坞是个不合意的工作场所. ADJ-GRADED

un·con·nect·ed /ˌʌnkə'nektɪd/.
If two things are **unconnected** with each other, they are not related in any way. 没连在一起的, 分开的; 无关联的. ◆ *I can't believe that those two murders are unconnected.* 我无法相信那两宗凶杀案没有关连. ADJ-GRADED

un·con·scion·able /ʌn'kɒnʃənəbəl/.
If you describe something as **unconscionable**, you find it very shocking, annoying, or unacceptable. 让人震惊的; 无法接受的; 过度的. ◆ *A nuclear war would be an unconscionable crime against humanity.* 核战争会是对人类犯下滔天大罪. ADJ FORMAL

un·con·scious /ʌn'kɒnʃəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **unconscious** is in a state similar to sleep, usually as the result of illness or injury. (因病或受伤而)失去知觉的, 不醒人事的; 神志不清的. ◆ *By the time ambulancemen arrived he was unconscious.* 待救护人员到达时, 他已失去了知觉. *He was dragged from his van and beaten unconscious.* 他被人从自己的货车里拖了出来, 打得失去了知觉. ADJ: v-link ADJ, ADJ n, ADJ after v ◢ **un·con·scious·ness** ◆ *He knew that he might soon lapse into unconsciousness.* 他知道他可能会很快失去知觉. N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone is **unconscious of** something, they are unaware of it. If they are unaware of their own feelings or actions, you can describe these as **unconscious**. 不知道的; 未意识到的. ◆ *Mr Battersby was apparently quite unconscious of their presence.* 巴特斯比先生显然不知道他们在场. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **un·con·scious·ly** ◆ *'I was very unsure of myself after the divorce,' she says, unconsciously sweeping back the curls from her forehead.* '离婚后我真感到很茫然.' 她说着, 无意识地将额前的鬈发往后拢着. ADV

3 In psychology, the **unconscious** is the part of your mind that contains feelings and ideas that you do not know about or cannot control. (心理学上的)无意识. N-SING: the/poss N

un·con·sti·tu·tion·al /ˌʌnkɒnstɪ'tjuːʃənəl, AM -'tuː-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **unconstitutional** action breaks the rules of a political system. 违宪的; 不符合宪法的. ◆ *The Moldavian parliament has declared the elections unconstitutional.* 摩尔达维亚议会宣布选举违宪. ADJ

un·con·trol·lable /ˌʌnkən'trəʊləbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a feeling or physical action is **uncontrollable**, you cannot control it or prevent yourself from feeling or doing it. 无法控制的, 控制不住的. ◆ *He was seized with uncontrollable rage.* 他压抑不住怒火. *He burst into uncontrollable laughter.* 他忍不住大笑起来. ADJ ◢ **un·con·trol·lably** /ˌʌnkən'trəʊləbli/ ◆ *I started shaking uncontrollably.* 我开始不由自主地发起抖来. ADV

2 If you describe a person as **uncontrollable**, you mean that their behaviour is bad and that nobody can make them behave more sensibly. 管不住的; 约束不了的. ◆ *Uncontrollable children grow into young criminals.* 无法管教的孩子会变成年轻罪犯. ADJ

3 If you describe a situation or series of events as **uncontrollable**, you think that nothing can be done to control them or to prevent things from getting worse. (指局势、事件等)控制不了的, 无法左右的. ◆ *If political and ethnic problems are not resolved the situation could become uncontrollable.* 如果政治和种族问题不解决, 局势 ADJ

可能会变得无法控制.

un·con·trolled /ˌʌnkənˈtrəʊld/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a situation, activity, or feeling, especially a harmful one, is **uncontrolled**, it is happening freely, and is not being prevented from continuing or growing. 不受控制的; 无法抑制的. ❖ *The capital, Nairobi, is choking on uncontrolled immigration.* 首都内罗毕被不受限制的移民潮压得喘不过气来. *...a mood of uncontrolled anger.* 怒不可遏的情绪. ADJ-GRADED

un·con·ven·tion·al /ˌʌnkənˈvenʃənəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something such as a method or a person's behaviour as **unconventional**, you mean that they are unusual, and unlike what people generally expect or approve of. 非常规的; 反传统的; 不合习惯的; 异常的. ❖ *He had rather unconventional work habits, preferring to work through the night.* 他有种颇反常的工作习惯, 就是喜欢通宵熬夜. ADJ-GRADED

un·con·vinced /ˌʌnkənˈvɪnst/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **unconvinced** that something is true or right, you have strong doubts about it. 未信服的; 怀疑的. ❖ *Most consumers seem unconvinced that the recession is over.* 大多数消费者似乎不相信经济衰退已结束. ADJ

un·con·vinc·ing /ˌʌnkənˈvɪnsɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe a statement, argument, or explanation as **unconvincing**, you do not believe it is true or valid. 未令人信服的; 没有说服力的. ◢ **un·con·vinc·ing·ly** ❖ *'It is doing me no harm,' he said, unconvincingly.* '这对我没有任何害处.' 他令人难以信服地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 If you describe a story or a character in a story as **unconvincing**, you think they are not real or believable. (指故事、人物等)不真实的,不可信的. ❖ *...an unconvincing love story.* 一个令人难以置信的爱情故事. ADJ-GRADED

un·cooked /ˌʌnˈkʊkt/.
Uncooked food has not yet been cooked. 未煮过的; 生的. ADJ

un·co·opera·tive /ˌʌnkəʊˈɒpərətɪv/.
If you describe someone as **uncooperative**, you mean that they make no effort at all to help other people or to make other people's lives easier. 不合作的, 不协作的. ❖ *She became uncooperative: unwilling to do her homework or help with any household chores.* 她变得不合作:既不愿做家庭作业, 也不愿帮忙做家务. ADJ-GRADED

un·co·ordi·nat·ed /ˌʌnkəʊˈɔːdɪneɪtɪd/.
1 If someone is **uncoordinated**, their movements are jerky and they are not in full control of them. (动作)不协调的. ❖ *...an uncoordinated toddler.* 一个蹒跚学步的孩子. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe actions or plans as **uncoordinated**, you mean they are not well-organized. 协调不好的; 组织不当的. ❖ *Government action has been half-hearted and uncoordinated.* 政府的行动半心半意, 组织不当. ADJ-GRADED

un·cork /ˌʌnˈkɔːk/ **uncorks, uncorking, uncorked.**
When you **uncork** a bottle of wine, you open it by pulling the cork out of it. 拔去...的塞子. VB V n

un·cor·robo·rat·ed /ˌʌnkəˈrɒbəreɪtɪd/.
An **uncorroborated** statement or claim is not supported by any evidence or information. 未确证的; 无证据证明的. ❖ *Uncorroborated confessions should no longer be accepted by courts.* 无旁证的供词不应再为法庭接受. ADJ

un·count·able noun /ˌʌnkaʊntəbəl ˈnaʊn/ **uncountable nouns.**
An **uncountable noun** is the same as an **uncount noun**. 同 uncount noun. N-COUNT

un·count noun /ˌʌnkaʊnt ˈnaʊn/ **uncount nouns.**
An **uncount noun** is a noun such as 'gold' or 'information' which has only one form and can be used without a determiner. 不可数名词(例如 gold 及 information). N-COUNT

un·couth /ˌʌnˈkuːθ/.
If you describe someone as **uncouth**, you mean that they are bad-mannered, and that their behaviour is unpleasant and unacceptable. 无教养的; 粗野的; 不雅的. ADJ-GRADED

un·cov·er /ˌʌnˈkʌvə/ **uncovers, uncovering, uncovered.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you **uncover** facts or secrets, you discover or find out about them. 揭露; 发现; 使知道. ❖ *Auditors said they had uncovered evidence of fraud.* 审计员说, 他们发现了诈骗的证据. VB V n
2 When archaeologists **uncover** something, they find a thing or a place that has been under the ground for a long time. 发掘, 使出土; 发现. ❖ *Archaeologists have uncovered an 11,700-year-old hunting camp in Alaska.* 考古学家在阿拉斯加发现了11,700年前的狩猎营地. VB V n
3 To **uncover** something means to remove something that is covering it. 揭开...的盖子; 移去...的覆盖物. ❖ *When the seedlings sprout, uncover the tray.* 当种子发芽时, 移去育苗盘的盖. VB V n

un·cov·ered /ˌʌnˈkʌvəd/.
Something that is left **uncovered** does not have anything covering it. 没遮掩的. ❖ *The uncovered bucket in the corner stank.* 角落里没有遮盖的桶发臭了. ADJ

un·criti·cal /ˌʌnˈkrɪtɪkəl/.
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **uncritical**, you mean that they do not judge whether someone or something is good or bad or right or wrong. 不加评判的; 不作鉴别的. ❖ *...the conventional notion of women as uncritical purchasers of heavily advertised products.* 女性会胡乱花钱买广告做得多的产品的传统观念. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·criti·cal·ly** /ˌʌnˈkrɪtɪkli/. ❖ *Politicians want a lap-dog press which will uncritically report their propaganda.* 政客们需要的是哈巴狗式的新闻媒体盲目地为他们搞宣传. ADV-GRADED

unc·tu·ous /ˈʌŋktʃuəs/.
If you describe someone as **unctuous**, you are criticizing them because they seem to be full of praise, kindness, or interest, but are obviously insincere. 甜言蜜语的; 虚情假意的. ❖ *...the kind of unctuous tone that I've heard often at diplomatic parties.* 我在外交聚会上经常听到的那种谄媚的语调. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS FORMAL

un·cul·ti·vat·ed /ˌʌnˈkʌltɪveɪtɪd/.
Uncultivated land has no crops growing on it. 未耕种的; 未开垦的. ADJ

un·cut /ˌʌnˈkʌt/.
1 Something that is **uncut** has not been cut. 没切开的; 未修剪的. ❖ *I suggested that the grass should be left uncut.* 我建议草应该留着不要割去. ADJ
2 An **uncut** book, play, or film has not been shortened or censored. 未删节的; 未剪辑的. ❖ *We saw the uncut version of 'Caligula'.* 我们看的是《卡利古拉》未删节的版本. ADJ
3 **Uncut** diamonds and gems have not been cut into a regular shape. (宝石等)未切割雕琢的. ADJ

un·dam·aged /ˌʌnˈdæmɪdʒd/.
Something that is **undamaged** has not been damaged or spoilt at all. 没受损坏的; 完好的. ❖ *...stupendous architecture, undamaged by the war.* 未遭战争破坏的宏伟建筑. ADJ-GRADED

un·dat·ed /ˌʌnˈdeɪtɪd/.
An **undated** letter, document, or work of art does not have a date written on it. 无日期的; 未写上日期的. ADJ

un·daunt·ed /ˌʌnˈdɔːntɪd/.
If you are **undaunted**, you are confident about dealing with something that would frighten or worry most people. 无畏的; 大胆的; 勇敢的. ❖ *Undaunted by the scale of the job, Lesley set about planning how each room should look.* 莱斯利没被工作的规模吓倒, 开始规划每间房间的布置. ADJ-GRADED

un·de·cid·ed /ˌʌndɪˈsaɪdɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **undecided**, you cannot decide about something or have not yet decided about it. 犹豫不决的; 还没决定的. ❖ *She was still undecided as to what career she wanted to pursue.* 对于想从事什么行业, 她还没做决定. *...undecided voters.* 犹豫不决的选民. ADJ-GRADED

un·de·feat·ed /ˌʌndɪˈfiːtɪd/.
If a sports player or team is **undefeated**, nobody has beaten them over a particular period of time. 未被击败的; 全胜的. ❖ *She was undefeated for 12 years.* 她12年来没被打败过. *The two London clubs are the only undefeated teams in the division.* 伦敦这两个俱乐部是该级赛中仅存的不败队伍. ADJ

un·de·mand·ing /ˌʌndɪˈmɑːndɪŋ/.
If you describe something such as a job as **undemanding**, ADJ-GRADED

U

you mean that it does not require you to work very hard or to think a great deal about it. 不费劲的; 不需要多想的. ◆ *The book is an enjoyable and undemanding read.* 这本书很有乐趣, 读起来也不费劲.

un·demo·crat·ic /ˌʌndeməˈkrætɪk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **undemocratic** system, process, or decision is controlled or made by one person or a small number of people, rather than by all the people involved; used showing disapproval. (贬义)不民主的; 独断的. ◆ *...the undemocratic seizure of power by the military.* 军队对政权的独揽. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·de·mon·stra·tive /ˌʌndɪˈmɒnstrətɪv/.

An **undemonstrative** person does not often show affection. 感情不外露的; 不会表达爱意的. ◆ *...an undemonstrative woman who rarely touches even her own son.* 一个甚至连自己儿子都很少触摸的冷漠女人. ADJ-GRADED

un·de·ni·able /ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something is **undeniable**, it is definitely true. 无可否认的; 无可争辩的. ◆ *Her charm is undeniable.* 她的魅力无可否认. *...the undeniable fact that she was driving with almost twice the legal limit of alcohol in her blood.* 铁一般的事实就是, 她开车时, 血液中的酒精含量几乎是法律规定极限的两倍. ADJ ◢ **un·de·ni·ably** /ˌʌndɪˈnaɪəbli/ ◆ *Bringing up a baby is undeniably hard work.* 抚养一个孩子确实很辛苦. ADV

un·der /ˈʌndə/. ♦♦♦♦♦ In addition to the uses shown below, **under** is also used in phrasal verbs such as 'go under' and 'knuckle under'. 除下面所示用法外, under 还用于 go under, knuckle under 等短语动词中.

1 If a person or thing is **under** something, they are at a lower level than that thing, and may be covered by it. 在...之下; 在...的底下; 在...的下方. ◆ *...a labyrinth of tunnels under the ground.* 地下迷宫般的隧道. *She buried her head under the covers, pretending to be asleep.* 她把头蒙在被单下, 假装睡着了. *A path runs under the trees.* 树林下有一条小路. PREP

2 In a place such as a sea or swimming pool, if someone or something is **under** the water, they are fully in the water and covered by it. 在(水)中; 在(水)下. ◆ *He'd been held under the water and drowned.* 他被按在水下淹死了. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *When the water was up to his neck, a hand came from behind and pushed his head under.* 当水涨至他的脖子时, 一只手从后面把他的头按到了水里. ADV ADV after v

3 If you go **under** something, you move from one side to the other of something that is at a higher level than you. 在...下(经过); 在...下(移动). ◆ *A river boat passed under the bridge.* 一只河船从桥下驶过. PREP

4 Something that is **under** a layer of something, especially clothing, is covered by that layer. (掩)在...之下; (盖)在...的底下. ◆ *I was wearing two sweaters under the green army jacket.* 我在绿色军服外套下穿了两件毛衣. *It was hard to see the colours under the layer of dust.* 上面盖着的一层灰尘令人很难看见那些颜色. PREP

5 If something or someone is **under** a particular age or amount, they are less than that age or amount. (年龄或数量等)低于; 少于; 在...之下; 次于. ◆ *...children under five.* 五岁以下儿童. *Expenditure this year should be just under 15 billion pounds.* 今年的开支应该低于150亿镑. PREP

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *...a free childminding service for 5's and under.* 免费看管5岁或5岁以下儿童的服务机构. ADV amount and ADV

6 You can use **under** before a noun to indicate that a person or thing is being affected by something or is going through a particular process. (用于名词前)在...影响下; 在经历着...; 处在...作用之下. ◆ *I'm rarely under pressure and my co-workers are always nice to me.* 我很少感受到压力, 我的同事们总是对我很好. *The cause of the crash was under investigation.* 坠毁的原因在调查中. PREP

7 If something happens **under** particular circumstances, it happens when those circumstances exist. 处在(特定环境)之下. ◆ *His best friend was killed by police under extremely questionable circumstances.* 他最要好的朋友是在极令人怀疑的情况下被警察杀死的. *There would be no new taxes under his leadership.* 在他执政期间不会有新税种. PREP

8 If something happens **under** a law, agreement, or system, it happens because that law, agreement, or system says that it should happen. 根据(法律、协议、制度等). ◆ *...a parental rights order under section 4 of the 'Family Law Reform Act'.* 根据《家庭婚姻法改革法案》第四节中的规定的父母权利. *Under the Constitution, you cannot be tried twice for the same crime.* 依照宪法, 不能一罪两罚. PREP

9 If a country is **under** a particular person or party, it is being ruled by them. 在...的领导(或统治)下. ◆ *...the Baltic Republics, forcibly incorporated into the Soviet Union under Stalin.* 在斯大林当政时被强行并入苏联的波罗的海周边共和国. PREP

10 If you study or work **under** someone, that person is your teacher or boss. 师从于...; 在...的手下. ◆ *...the artists who had studied under Beuys.* 师从于博伊斯的艺术家们. *I am the new manager and you will be working under me.* 我是新上任的经理, 你们将要在我手下工作. PREP

11 If you do something **under** a particular name, you use that name instead of your real name. 在...的名下; 以...的名义. ◆ *Were any of your books published under the name Amanda Fairchild?* 你的书有没有以阿曼达·费尔柴尔德的名义出版的? *The patient was registered under a false name.* 病人是以假名登记的. PREP

12 You use **under** to say which section of a list, book, or system something is classified in. 属于...之类. ◆ *This study is described under 'General Diseases of the Eye'.* 这项研究在《一般眼疾》中有描述. *'Where would it be?' – 'Filed under C, second drawer down.'* '它放在哪里?'—'归档在往下数第二个抽屉的C类.' PREP

13 ➻ **under canvas**: 见 **canvas**.

➻ **under wraps**: 见 **wrap**.

under- /ˈʌndə-/.

1 **Under-** is used to form words that express the idea that an amount or value is too low or not enough. (用于构词)不足, 过低. ◆ *Make sure that you are not underinsured.* 确保你的保险额是足够的. *The company admits that its shares were underpriced originally.* 该公司承认, 其股票的价格最开始定价过低. PREFIX

2 **Under-** is added to the beginning of nouns that refer to a job or rank in order to form nouns that refer to a more junior job or rank. (用于关于职务级别的名词前, 构成名词表示)低于, 次于. ◆ *...the new undersecretary of education.* 新上任的教育部次长. *...clients who wouldn't deal with an undermanager.* 不跟副经理打交道的客户. PREFIX

under·achieve /ˌʌndərəˈtʃiːv/ **underachieves, underachieving, underachieved.**

If someone **underachieves** in something such as school work or a job, they do not perform as well as they could. 未能全部发挥学习(或工作)潜能; 没有下功夫. VB V ◢ **under·achiev·er, underachievers.** An **underachiever** is a worker or student who ought to perform better in their work. 工作(或学习)成绩不佳的人; 应干得更好的人. N-COUNT

ˌunder ˈage; 又拼作 **underage.**

A person who is **under age** is legally too young to do something, for example to drink alcohol or have sex. You can also describe these activities as **under age** if they are done by such a person. 未达法定年龄的. ◆ *Underage youths can obtain alcohol from their older friends.* 未成年少年可以从年纪比他们大的朋友那里取得酒. ADJ

under·arm /ˈʌndərɑːm/.

1 You use **underarm** to refer to your armpits. 腋下的, 胳肢窝的. ◆ *...underarm deodorants.* 腋部除臭剂. ADJ ADJ n

2 You use **underarm** to describe actions such as throwing a ball, in which you do not stretch your arm over your shoulder. (如投球时)低手的. ◆ *...an underarm throw.* 一次低手投球. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *All the Arsenal goalkeeper could do was fend it off underarm.* 阿森纳守门员所能做的就是低手将球挡出. ADV ADV after v

under·belly /ˈʌndəbeli/.

The **underbelly** of something is the part of it that can be N-SING

most easily attacked or criticized. 薄弱部位; 易受攻击点. ❖ *They did not see Italy as a soft underbelly through which Europe could be invaded.* 他们并不把意大利视为可经由这个国家攻打欧洲的软肋.

under·brush /ˈʌndəbrʌʃ/.

Underbrush consists of bushes and plants growing close together under trees in a forest or jungle. The British word is **undergrowth**. 林下灌木丛; 下层灌木丛. [英]作 undergrowth. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN

under·carriage /ˈʌndəkærɪdʒ/ **undercarriages.**

The **undercarriage** of an aeroplane is the part which supports the aeroplane when it is on the ground and when it is landing or taking off. (飞机的)起落架. N-COUNT BRITISH

under·class /ˈʌndəklɑːs, -klæs/ **underclasses.** ♦◇◇◇◇

In some societies, the **underclass** consists of those people who are poor, and who have little chance of improving their situation. 社会低下阶层. ❖ *The basic problems of the inner-city underclass are inadequate housing and lack of jobs.* 市中心旧城区低下阶层的基本问题是住房不足、又找不到工作. N-COUNT

under·clothes /ˈʌndəkləʊðz/.

Your **underclothes** are the clothes that you wear next to your skin and under your other clothes. 内衣. N-PLURAL

under·cloth·ing /ˈʌndəkləʊðɪŋ/.

Underclothing is the same as **underclothes**. 同 underclothes. ❖ *...a common brand of men's underclothing.* 男式内衣的一个常见品牌. N-UNCOUNT

under·coat /ˈʌndəkəʊt/ **undercoats.**

An **undercoat** is a covering of paint put onto a surface as a base for a final covering of paint. 底漆. N-VAR

under·cov·er /ˌʌndəˈkʌvə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Undercover work involves secretly obtaining information for the government or the police. 暗中进行的; 从事秘密工作的. ❖ *...an undercover operation designed to catch drug smugglers.* 拘捕毒贩的秘密行动. ADJ

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Swanson persuaded Hubley to work undercover to capture the killer.* 斯旺森说服赫布利悄悄地缉拿凶手. ADV ADV after v

under·cur·rent /ˈʌndəkʌrənt, -kɜːr-/ **undercurrents.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If there is an **undercurrent** of a feeling, you are hardly aware of the feeling, but it influences the way you think or behave. 潜在情绪(或感情). ❖ *...a deep undercurrent of racism in British society.* 英国社会中根深蒂固的种族歧视潜流. N-COUNT

under·cut /ˌʌndəˈkʌt/ **undercuts, undercutting.** The form **undercut** is used in the present tense and is also the past tense and past participle. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a business **undercuts** its competitors or their prices, it sells a product more cheaply than its competitors. 削价与...抢生意; 低价与...竞争. ❖ *...promises to undercut air fares on some routes by 40 per cent.* 承诺对某些航线的机票提供六折优惠. VB V n

2 If your attempts to achieve something **are undercut** by something, that thing prevents your attempts from being effective. (被)削减; (被)破坏; (被)拆台. ❖ *The appeal in Miller's pictures of Indian women is undercut at times by what the artist writes about them.* 米勒的印第安女人画像的吸引力有时被艺术家本人所写的有关内容削弱了. VB usu passive be V-ed

under·de·vel·oped /ˌʌndədɪˈveləpt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An **underdeveloped** country or region does not have modern industries and has a low standard of living. Some people dislike this term and prefer to use **developing**. 未发展的; 欠发达的. ❖ *...public-health problems in the underdeveloped world.* 欠发达国家的公共卫生问题. ADJ

under·dog /ˈʌndədɒg, AM -dɔːg/ **underdogs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **underdog** in a competition or situation is the person who seems least likely to succeed or win. (竞争中)处于劣势的一方; 最无希望获胜的一方. N-COUNT

under·done /ˌʌndəˈdʌn/.

Underdone food has been cooked for less time than necessary, and so is not pleasant to eat. (食物)未熟透的, 半生不熟的. ADJ-GRADED

under·em·ployed /ˌʌndərɪmˈplɔɪd/.

If someone is **underemployed**, they have not got enough work to do, or their work does not make full use of their skills or abilities. 大材小用的; 未充分发挥个人专长的. ADJ

under·es·ti·mate /ˌʌndərˈestɪmeɪt/ **underestimates, underestimating, underestimated.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **underestimate** something, you do not realize how large or great it is or will be. 低估; 对...估价过低. ❖ *None of us should ever underestimate the degree of difficulty women face in career advancement.* 我们谁都不该低估女性事业发展中困难的程度. VB V n Also V wh

◢ **under·es·ti·ma·tion** /ˌʌndərestɪˈmeɪʃən/ ❖ *...a serious underestimation of harm to the environment.* 严重低估了对环境造成的危害. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 If you **underestimate** someone, you do not realize what they are capable of doing. 小看(某人); 轻视; 对...评价过低. VB V n

under·ex·posed /ˌʌndərɪkˈspəʊzd/.

If photographic film is **underexposed**, it has not been exposed to enough light during the developing process, and so the photos are darker than they should be. (感光材料)曝光不足的. ADJ-GRADED

under·fed /ˌʌndəˈfed/.

People who are **underfed** do not get enough food to eat. 未吃饱的; 营养不良的. ADJ-GRADED

under·foot /ˌʌndəˈfʊt/.

1 You describe something as being **underfoot** when you are standing or walking on it. 在脚下. ❖ *It was still wet underfoot.* 脚下仍然是湿的. ADV

2 If you trample or crush something **underfoot**, you spoil or destroy it by treading on it. 踩在脚下地, 被践踏地. ADV ADV after v

under·fund·ed /ˌʌndəˈfʌndɪd/; 又拼作 **under-funded**.

An organization or institution that is **underfunded** does not have enough money to spend, and so it cannot function properly. 资金不足的; 缺少资金的. ADJ-GRADED

under·gar·ment /ˈʌndəgɑːmənt/ **undergarments.**

Undergarments are items of clothing that you wear next to your skin and under your other clothes. 内衣. N-COUNT DATED

under·go /ˌʌndəˈgəʊ/ **undergoes, undergoing, underwent, undergone.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you **undergo** something necessary or unpleasant, it happens to you and you endure it. 经历; 经受, 忍受; 遭受. ❖ *He underwent an agonising 48-hour wait for the results of tests.* 他苦熬了痛苦的48个小时, 等待着测试结果. VB V n

under·gradu·ate /ˌʌndəˈgrædʒʊət/ **undergraduates.** ♦◇◇◇◇

An **undergraduate** is a student at a university or college who is studying for his or her first degree. (大学)本科生. N-COUNT

under·ground. The adverb is pronounced /ˌʌndəˈgraʊnd/. The noun and adjective are pronounced /ˈʌndəgraʊnd/. 副词发音为 /ˌʌndəˈgraʊnd/, 名词及形容词的发音为 /ˈʌndəgraʊnd/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 Something that is **underground** is below the surface of the ground. 在地下; 往地(面)下. ❖ *The plane hit so hard that one engine was buried 16 feet underground.* 飞机撞击得很厉害, 一个引擎埋进了地下16英尺. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...an underground car park.* 地下停车场. ADJ ADJ n

2 The **underground** in a city is the railway system in which electric trains travel below the ground in tunnels. The American word is **subway**. 地下铁路系统. [美]作 subway. N-SING the N, also by N BRITISH

3 In a country which is occupied by another country, or which has a dictatorship, **the underground** is an organized group of people who are involved in illegal activities against the government in power. (旨在反对外来统治或独裁统治的)地下组织. N-SING the N

4 **Underground** activities are done secretly because they are unofficial and illegal and are usually directed against the government. 秘密的, 不公开的, 地下的. ❖ *...the underground Kashmir Liberation Front.* 秘密活动的克什米尔解放阵线. ADJ ADJ n

5 If you go **underground**, you hide from the authorities or the police because your political ideas or activities are illegal. 隐藏地, 秘密地, 不公开地. ADV ADV after v

under·growth /ˈʌndəgrəʊθ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Undergrowth consists of bushes and plants growing together N-UNCOUNT

U

under the trees in a forest or jungle. The American word is **underbrush**. 下层灌木丛; 林下植物. [美]作 underbrush. BRITISH

under·hand /ˌʌndəˈhænd/.
If an action is **underhand** or if it is done in an **underhand** way, it is done secretly and dishonestly; used showing disapproval. (贬义)秘密的; 不光明正大的; 可耻的. ❖ *...a sneaky and underhand way of doing business.* 不光明正大的生意手法. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

under·lay, underlays. The noun is pronounced /ˈʌndəleɪ/. The verb is pronounced /ˌʌndəˈleɪ/. 名词发音为 /ˈʌndəleɪ/. 动词发音为 /ˌʌndəˈleɪ/.
1 **Underlay** is a thick material that you place between a carpet and the floor for extra warmth and in order to protect the carpet. 地毯衬垫; 垫层. N-VAR BRITISH
2 **Underlay** is the past tense of **underlie**. underlie 的过去式.

under·lie /ˌʌndəˈlaɪ/ **underlies, underlying, underlay, underlain.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If something **underlies** a feeling or situation, it is the cause or basis of it. 成为...的基础; 潜存于...之下; 构成...的内在原因. ❖ *Try to figure out what feeling underlies your anger.* 试想想是什么令你发火的. VB V n
➡ 又见 **underlying**.

under·line /ˌʌndəˈlaɪn/ **underlines, underlining, underlined.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If one thing, for example an action or an event, **underlines** another, it draws attention to it and emphasizes its importance. 加强; 强调; 引起重视. ❖ *All this underlines how important it was for Mr Gorbachev to conclude some sort of agreement with the republics.* 所有这些都强调了戈尔巴乔夫先生与这些共和国达成某种协定有多重要. VB V n BRITISH V wh Also V that, V the fact that
2 If you **underline** something such as a word or a sentence, you draw a line underneath it in order to make people notice it or to give it extra importance. (为引起注意或强调)在...下画线. VB V n BRITISH

under·ling /ˈʌndəlɪŋ/ **underlings.**
You refer to someone as an **underling** when they are inferior in rank or status to someone else and take orders from them. 下属, 手下; 听命于人的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

under·ly·ing /ˌʌndəˈlaɪɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 The **underlying** features of an object, event, or situation are not obvious, and it may be difficult to discover or reveal them. 含蓄的; 隐晦的; 潜在的. ADJ ADJ n
2 You describe something as **underlying** when it is below the surface of something else. 在下面的; 放在下面的. ❖ *...hills with the hard underlying rock poking through the turf.* 在草皮中露出内层硬岩的山丘. ADJ ADJ n
3 ➡ 又见 **underlie**.

under·mine /ˌʌndəˈmaɪn/ **undermines, undermining, undermined.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you **undermine** something such as a feeling or a system, you make it less strong or less secure than it was before, often by a gradual process or by repeated efforts. 逐渐削弱; 使...逐渐失去. ❖ *Offering advice on each and every problem will undermine her feeling of being adult.* 对每个问题都提供建议会令她觉得自己不像个成年人. VB V n
2 If you **undermine** someone, or **undermine** their position or authority, you make their authority or position less secure, often by indirect methods. 动摇; 暗中破坏. ❖ *She undermined him and destroyed his confidence in his own talent.* 她不断地打击他, 破坏他对自身才能的信心. VB V n
3 If you **undermine** someone's efforts, or **undermine** their chances of achieving something, you do something which makes them less likely to succeed. 使失去成功的可能; 减少...的机会. ❖ *The continued fighting threatens to undermine efforts to negotiate an agreement.* 持续的战斗可能会削弱达成协定的努力. VB V n

under·neath /ˌʌndəˈniːθ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If one thing is **underneath** another, it is directly below or beneath it, and may be covered or hidden by it. 在...下面; 在底下. ❖ *The device exploded underneath a van.* 该装置是在一辆小货车底下爆炸的. *...a table for two underneath the olive trees.* 橄榄树下的双人餐桌. PREP
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Russell wore his shirt open to reveal a white vest underneath.* 拉塞尔敞着衬衣, 露出了里面的白色汗衫. *Pull back a bit of this carpet to see what's underneath.* 把这块地毯往后拉一下, 看看底下有什么东西. ADV
2 The part of something which is **underneath** is the part which normally touches the ground or faces towards the ground. 向...下面; 朝下. ❖ *Check the actual construction of the chair by looking underneath.* 看看底部, 检查一下椅子的实际结构. ADV
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the underneath mechanism of the engine.* 引擎的底部机械装置. ADJ, ADJ n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...what the underneath of a car looks like.* 汽车的底部结构是怎样的. N-SING the N
3 You use **underneath** when talking about feelings and emotions that people do not show in their behaviour. (指感情、情绪等)在内心; 在里面. ❖ *Underneath, Sofia was deeply committed to her husband.* 索菲娅心里还是深深地爱着她的丈夫. ADV ADV with cl
➩ Also a preposition. 又作介词. ❖ *Underneath his outgoing behaviour Luke was shy.* 表面上很外向的卢克其实是很腼腆的. PREP

under·nour·ished /ˌʌndəˈnʌrɪʃt, AM -ˈnɜːr-/.
If someone is **undernourished**, they are weak and unhealthy because they have not been eating enough food, or the right kind of food. 营养不良的. ◢ **under·nour·ish·ment** /ˌʌndəˈnʌrɪʃmənt, AM -ˈnɜːr-/ ❖ *Forty per cent of children under five in developing countries are short for their age because of undernourishment.* 发展中国家有40%的五岁以下的儿童因营养不良导致身高比正常值矮小. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

under·paid /ˌʌndəˈpeɪd/.
People who are **underpaid** are not paid enough money for the job that they do. 未得到足额报酬的; 工资过低的. ADJ-GRADED

under·pants /ˈʌndəpænts/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Underpants are a piece of underwear which have two holes to put your legs through and elastic around the top to hold them up round your waist or hips. In British English, **underpants** refers to only men's underwear but in American English it refers to both men's and women's. 内裤, 衬裤. (在英国英语中, underpants 指男式内裤, 而在美国英语中, underpants 既指男式又指女式内裤). N-PLURAL also a pair of N

under·pass /ˈʌndəpɑːs, -pæs/ **underpasses.**
An **underpass** is a road or footpath that goes underneath a railway or another road. (在铁路或另一条道路下面通过的)下层通道, 地下通道. N-COUNT

under·pin /ˌʌndəˈpɪn/ **underpins, underpinning, underpinned.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If one thing **underpins** another, it helps the other thing to continue or succeed by supporting and strengthening it. 支援; 巩固; 加强. ❖ *...mystical themes that underpin all religions.* 巩固所有宗教的神秘主题. ◢ **under·pin·ning, underpinnings** ❖ *...the economic underpinning of ancient Mexican society.* 古代墨西哥社会的经济支柱. VB V n N-VAR

under·play /ˌʌndəˈpleɪ/ **underplays, underplaying, underplayed.**
If you **underplay** something, you make it seem less important than it really is. 对...轻描淡写; 贬低...的重要性. ❖ *We often underplay the skills we have.* 我们经常低估了自身的技能. VB BRITISH V n

under·popu·lat·ed /ˌʌndəˈpɒpjuleɪtɪd/.
You describe a country or region as **underpopulated** when it could support a much larger population than it has. 人口不足的, 人口稀少的. ADJ

under·privi·leged /ˌʌndəˈprɪvɪlɪdʒd/.
Underprivileged people have less money and fewer possessions and opportunities than other people in their society. 社会下层的; 社会地位低下的. ❖ *...helping underprivileged children to learn to read.* 帮助社会低下阶层儿童识字. ADJ
➩ **The underprivileged** are people who are underprivileged. 社会地位低下的人们; 贫困阶层. N-PLURAL the N

under·rate /ˌʌndəˈreɪt/ **underrates, underrating, underrated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **underrate** someone or something, you do not recognize how clever, important, or significant they are. 对...评价过低,低估;轻视. VB V n
◢ **under·rat·ed** ❖ *He is a very underrated poet.* 他是个其价值被低估的诗人. ADJ-GRADED

under·score /ˌʌndəˈskɔː/ **underscores, underscoring, underscored.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something such as an action or an event **underscores** another, it draws attention to the other thing and emphasizes its importance. 强调;加强. ❖ *The rash of accidental shootings underscores how difficult it will be to restore order here.* 激增的突发枪击事件强烈地表明了在这里恢复秩序有多困难. VB V n AMERICAN V wh Also V that, V the fact that
2 If you **underscore** something such as a word or a sentence, you draw a line underneath it in order to make people notice it or give it extra importance. (为提醒注意、表示强调)在...下面画线. VB V n AMERICAN

under·sea /ˈʌndəsiː/.
Undersea things or activities exist or happen below the surface of the sea. 海面下的;海底的. ❖ *...an undersea pipeline running to Europe.* 一条通往欧洲的海底管道. ADJ ADJ n

ˌ**under-ˈsecretary, under-secretaries.** ♦◇◇◇◇
An **under-secretary** is a senior official with an important post in a government department. 副部长,次长,次官. N-COUNT

under·shirt /ˈʌndəʃɜːt/ **undershirts.**
An **undershirt** is a piece of clothing worn for warmth on the top part of your body next to your skin. The British word is **vest**. 贴身内衣;保暖内衣. [英]作 vest. N-COUNT AMERICAN

under·side /ˈʌndəsaɪd/ **undersides.** ♦◇◇◇◇
The **underside** of something is the part of it which normally faces towards the ground. 下面、下侧,底面. ❖ *...the underside of the car.* 汽车的底部. N-COUNT

under·signed /ˌʌndəˈsaɪnd/.
On a legal document, the **undersigned** people are the ones who have signed their names at the bottom of the document. 在...下签了名的. ❖ *The undersigned buyers agree to pay a 5,000 pound deposit.* 已签名的顾客同意支付5,000英镑的订金. ADJ ADJ n LEGAL
➪ **The undersigned** are the people who have signed a legal document. (在法律文件上的)签名者;署名人. N-PLURAL the N

under·sized /ˌʌndəˈsaɪzd/.
Undersized people or things are smaller than usual, or smaller than they should be. 比一般尺寸小的;不够大的;比较矮的. ADJ

under·staffed /ˌʌndəˈstɑːft, -ˈstæft/.
If an organization is **understaffed**, it does not have enough employees to do its work properly. 人员配备不足的;人手不够的. ADJ-GRADED

under·stand /ˌʌndəˈstænd/ **understands, understanding, understood.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 If you **understand** someone or **understand** what they are saying, you know what they mean. 明白;理解. ❖ *I don't understand what you are talking about.* 我不明白你在说什么. *He was speaking poor English, trying to make himself understood.* 他在说着很差劲的英语,试着让别人听懂. VB no cont, V n V wh make pron-refl V-ed
2 If you **understand** a language, you know what someone is saying when they are speaking that language. 懂得,知晓,会说(某种语言). ❖ *I couldn't read or understand a word of Yiddish.* 我对意第绪语一窍不通. VB no cont V n
3 To **understand** someone means to know how they feel and why they behave in the way that they do. 理解;体谅;谅解. ❖ *She understands why I get tired and grumpy.* 她理解我为什么疲劳易怒. VB no cont, V n V wh
4 You say that you **understand** something when you know why or how it happens. 了解,明了(事情的缘由). ❖ *They are too young to understand what is going on.* 他们还太年轻,不明白正在发生的事. VB no cont, V n V wh
5 If you **understand** that something is the case, you think it is the case because you have heard or read that it is. You can say that something **is understood** to be the case to mean that people generally think it is the case. 得知;听说,获悉;(被)认为当然如此. ❖ *We understand that she's in the studio recording her second album.* 据我们所知,她在录音室里灌录第二张专辑. *As I understand it, you came round the corner by the cricket field.* 据我所知,你是从板球场绕着角过来的. *The management is understood to be very unwilling to agree to this request.* 人们认为管理层非常不愿意答应这个要求. VB no cont V that V it be V-ed to-inf Also it be V-ed that/to-inf
6 If someone **is given to understand** that something is the case, it is communicated to them that it is the case, usually without them being told directly. 获悉;间接地得知. ❖ *I am given to understand that he was swearing throughout the game.* 人家告诉我,他整个比赛都在骂骂咧咧. PHR
7 You can use **understand** in expressions like **do you understand?** or **is that understood?** after you have told someone what you want or told them what to do, to make sure that they have understood you and will obey you. 懂吗?明白吗?(表示使某人确实明白并听从). ❖ *I don't want to hear another word about it. Is that understood, Emma?* 我不想再听到任何关于这件事的话.埃玛,你懂吗? CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

under·stand·able /ˌʌndəˈstændəbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone's behaviour or feelings as **understandable**, you think that they have reacted to a situation in a natural way or in the way you would expect. 可理解的;合情理的. ❖ *His unhappiness was understandable.* 他不高兴,这是可以理解的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **under·stand·ably** /ˌʌndəˈstændəbli/ ❖ *Most organizations are, quite understandably, suspicious of new ideas.* 大多数的组织对新观点表示怀疑,这完全可以理解. ADV-GRADED
2 If you say that something such as a statement or theory is **understandable**, you mean that people can easily understand it. 容易理解的,易懂的. ❖ *Roger Neuberg writes in a simple and understandable way.* 罗杰·纽伯格的文字简单易懂. ADJ-GRADED

under·stand·ing /ˌʌndəˈstændɪŋ/ **understandings.** ♦♦♦◇◇
1 If you have an **understanding of** something, you know how it works or know what it means. 了解;认识;理解. ❖ *They have to have a basic understanding of computers.* 他们得对电脑有个基本的认识. N-VAR N of n
2 If you are **understanding** towards someone, you are kind and forgiving. 能谅解的;宽容的;同情的. ❖ *Fortunately for John, he had an understanding wife.* 幸运的是约翰有位通情达理的太太. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you show **understanding**, you sympathize with other people's feelings and forgive them if they hurt or disappoint you. 同情;谅解. ❖ *We would like to thank them for their patience and understanding.* 我们想对他们的耐心和谅解表示感谢. N-UNCOUNT
4 If there is **understanding** between people, they are friendly towards each other and trust each other. 和睦,融洽. N-UNCOUNT
5 An **understanding** is an informal agreement about something. (非正式)协定,协议. ❖ *We had not set a date for marriage but there was an understanding between us.* 虽然我们还没有定下婚期,但我们彼此有了协定. N-COUNT N prep
6 If you say that it is your **understanding** that something is the case, you mean that you believe it to be the case because you have heard or read that it is. 看法;观点. ❖ *It is my understanding that all of these people have been arrested.* 我的理解是,这些人全都被捕了. N-SING poss N
7 If you agree to do something **on the understanding that** something else will be done, you do it because you have been told that the other thing will definitely be done. 在...条件下,条件是. PHR-CONJ

U

under·state /ˌʌndəˈsteɪt/ **understates, understating, understated.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you **understate** something, you describe it in a way that suggests that it is less important or serious than it really is. 避重就轻地陈述;轻描淡写;淡化. ❖ *The government chooses deliberately to understate the increase in prices.* 政府故意淡化价格上涨的事. VB V n

under·stat·ed /ˌʌndəˈsteɪtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe a style, colour, or effect as **understated**, you mean that it is not obvious. (风格、颜色及效果等)不明显的,不起眼的. ❖ *He writes lightly, coolly, with understated* ADJ ADJ n

humour. 他以含蓄的幽默作了轻松而冷静的描写.

under·state·ment /ˈʌndəsteɪtmənt/ **understatements.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that a statement is an **understatement**, you mean that it does not fully express the extent to which something is true. 保守的说法; 不充分的陈述. ◆ *To say I'm disappointed is an understatement*. 说我失望, 那是说得轻了. N-COUNT

2 **Understatement** is the practice of suggesting that things have much less of a particular quality than they really have. 轻描淡写; 淡化. ◆ *...typical British understatement*. 典型英国式的轻描淡写. N-UNCOUNT

under·stood /ˌʌndəˈstʊd/.

Understood is the past tense and past participle of **understand**. understand 的过去式和过去分词.

under·study /ˈʌndəstʌdi/ **understudies.**

An actor's or actress's **understudy** is the person who has learned their part in a play and can act the part if the actor or actress is ill. 候补演员; 替角. N-COUNT

under·take /ˌʌndəˈteɪk/ **undertakes, undertaking, undertook, undertaken.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 When you **undertake** a task or job, you start doing it and accept responsibility for it. 着手做, 开始进行; 从事; 承担. ◆ *She undertook the arduous task of monitoring the elections*. 她承担了监督选举的艰巨工作. VB V n

2 If you **undertake** to do something, you promise that you will do it. 同意; 答应; 保证. ◆ *He undertook to edit the text himself*. 他答应亲自编辑这篇文章. VB V to-inf

under·tak·er /ˈʌndəteɪkə/ **undertakers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

An **undertaker** is a person whose job is to deal with the bodies of people who have died and to arrange funerals. The American word is **mortician**. 承办丧事的人, 殡仪人员. [美]作 mortician. N-COUNT BRITISH

under·tak·ing /ˈʌndəteɪkɪŋ/ **undertakings.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **undertaking** is a task or job, especially a large or difficult one. 事业; 任务. ◆ *Organizing the show has been a massive undertaking*. 组织演出一直是件浩繁的工作. N-COUNT

2 If you give an **undertaking** to do something, you formally promise to do it. (正式的)许诺, 保证. N-COUNT

under·tone /ˈʌndətəʊn/ **undertones.**

1 If you say something **in an undertone**, you say it very quietly. 低声, 小声. ◆ *'What d'you think?' she asked in an undertone*. '你认为怎样?' 她低声问道. N-COUNT in N

2 If something has **undertones** of a particular kind, it suggests ideas or attitudes of this kind without expressing them directly. 潜在的意思(或态度); 言外之义. ◆ *...a witty, racy story with surprisingly serious undertones*. 相当严肃机智而黄色的一个故事. N-COUNT with supp

under·took /ˌʌndəˈtʊk/.

Undertook is the past tense of **undertake**. undertake 的过去式.

under·tow /ˈʌndətəʊ/ **undertows.**

1 If there is an **undertow** of a feeling, that feeling exists in such a weak form that you are hardly aware of it, but it influences the way you think or behave. (影响人们思维或行为的)潜在倾向; 暗含的特质; 感染力. ◆ *The existence of an emotional undertow is an aspect of all politics*. 存在情绪感召力是所有政治的一个方面. N-COUNT

2 An **undertow** is a strong current of water that is moving below the surface current and in a different direction to it. (水下的)逆流. N-COUNT

under·used /ˌʌndəˈjuːzd/; 又拼作 **under-used**.

Something useful that is **underused** is not used as much for people's benefit as it could be. 未充分利用的; 使用不当的. ◆ *Many schools' sports grounds are grossly underused*. 许多学校的运动场利用严重不足. ADJ-GRADED

under·uti·lized /ˌʌndəˈjuːtɪlaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **underutilised**.

Underutilized is a more formal word for **underused**. underutilized比 underused 更正式. ADJ-GRADED

under·value /ˌʌndəˈvæljuː/ **undervalues, undervaluing, undervalued.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **undervalue** something or someone, you fail to recognize how valuable or important they are. 低估; 小看; 轻视. ◆ *We must never undervalue freedom*. 我们决不能轻视了自由. VB V n

● **under·val·ued** ◆ *...greatly undervalued German wines*. 价值被大大低估了的德国葡萄酒. ADJ-GRADED

under·wa·ter /ˌʌndəˈwɔːtə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that exists or happens **underwater** exists or happens below the surface of the sea, a river, or a lake. 在水面下; 在水中. ◆ *Some stretches of beach are completely underwater at high tide*. 涨大潮时, 绵延的海滩有些完全被水淹没. ADV

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...underwater fishing with harpoons*. 用鱼叉在水中捕鱼. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Underwater** devices are specially made so that they can work in water. 供在水下使用的; 用于水下的. ADJ ADJ n

under·way /ˌʌndəˈweɪ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If an activity is **underway**, it has already started. If an activity gets **underway**, it starts. 在进行中的. ◆ *An investigation is underway to find out how the disaster happened*. 灾难发生原因正在调查中. ADJ v-link ADJ

under·wear /ˈʌndəweə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Underwear is clothing which you wear next to your skin under your other clothes. 贴身衣服, 内衣. N-UNCOUNT

under·weight /ˌʌndəˈweɪt/.

If someone is **underweight**, they are too thin, and therefore not healthy. 重量不足的; 体重过轻的; 太瘦的. ADJ-GRADED

under·went /ˌʌndəˈwent/.

Underwent is the past tense of **undergo**. undergo 的过去式.

under·whelmed /ˌʌndəˈwelmd/.

If you are **underwhelmed** by something, you are not impressed or excited by it. 没留下印象的; 未引起...的兴趣的; 不激动的. ◆ *He was underwhelmed by the prospect of meeting the Queen*. 他就要觐见女王了, 可他并不激动. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

under·whelm·ing /ˌʌndəˈwelmɪŋ/.

If you use **underwhelming** to describe the response or reaction to something, you mean that people were not very impressed or excited by it. 没什么反应的; 不大激动的. ◆ *He met with underwhelming applause*. 观众给他的掌声稀稀拉拉的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

under·world /ˈʌndəwɜːld/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **underworld** in a city is the organized crime there and the people who are involved in it. (有组织的)犯罪集团, 黑社会. ◆ *...a wealthy businessman with underworld connections*. 跟黑社会有瓜葛的富商. N-SING

2 In many ancient religions and legends, **the underworld** is a place under the earth's surface where people go after they die. 地狱, 阴间, 冥府. N-SING: the N

under·write /ˌʌndəˈraɪt/ **underwrites, underwriting, underwrote, underwritten.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If an institution or company **underwrites** an activity or **underwrites** the cost of it, they agree to provide any money that is needed to cover losses or buy special equipment, often for an agreed fee. 承担...的费用; 包销, 承销. VB V n TECHNICAL

under·writ·er /ˈʌndəraɪtə/ **underwriters.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **underwriter** is someone whose job involves agreeing to provide money for a particular activity or to pay for any losses that are made. 承担人; 承保人;资助人. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

2 In insurance, an **underwriter** is someone whose job is to assess the risks involved in certain activities and decide how much it will cost to insure something or someone. (保险)核保人. N-COUNT

un·de·served /ˌʌndɪˈzɜːvd/.

If you describe something such as a reaction, treatment, or result as **undeserved**, you mean that the person who experiences it has not earned it and should not really have it. 不该有的; 不应得的. ◆ *Douglas Hurd has an undeserved reputation for being dull and dry*. 道格拉斯 · 赫德不该有让人感觉乏味和冷漠的名声. ADJ

un·de·sir·able /ˌʌndɪˈzaɪərəbəl/ **undesirables.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something or someone as **undesirable**, ADJ-GRADED

you think they will have harmful effects. 有危害性的; 有不良影响的. ◆ *A large group of undesirable strangers crashed her party.* 一大帮不良陌生人成了她的聚会的不速之客.

2 **Undesirables** are people who a particular government considers to be dangerous or a threat to society, and therefore wants to get rid of. 对社会构成危险的人; 不良分子. N COUNT

un·de·tect·ed /ˌʌndɪˈtektɪd/.

If you are **undetected** or if you do something **undetected**, people do not find out where you are or what you are doing. 未被察觉的; 未被发现的; 未被找到的. ◆ *They managed to get away from the coast undetected.* 他们在没人察觉的情况下成功逃离海岸. ADJ

un·de·vel·oped /ˌʌndɪˈveləpt/.

1 An **undeveloped** country or region does not have modern industries and usually has a low standard of living. 不发达的; 落后的; 贫穷的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Undeveloped** land has not been built on or used for activities such as mining and farming. 未开发的; 未被利用的. ADJ-GRADED

un·did /ʌnˈdɪd/.

Undid is the past tense of **undo**. undo 的过去式.

un·dies /ˈʌndiz/.

You can refer to someone's underwear as their **undies**. 内衣. N-PLURAL INFORMAL

un·dig·ni·fied /ʌnˈdɪgnɪfaɪd/.

If you describe someone's actions as **undignified**, you mean they are foolish or embarrassing. 有损尊严的; 愚蠢的; 令人尴尬的. ◆ *It is sad to see a county confine its activities to undignified public bickering.* 看见一个郡净做些不顾尊严地公开争吵的事, 实在让人难过. ADJ-GRADED

un·di·lut·ed /ˌʌndaɪˈluːtɪd/.

1 If you describe someone's feelings or characteristics as **undiluted**, you are emphasizing that they are very strong and not mixed with any other feeling or quality. 未淡化的; 没有掺杂的; 浓郁的. ◆ *Her Irish accent, after thirty-odd years in London, is undiluted.* 虽然她在伦敦已生活了30多年, 但她的爱尔兰口音仍很浓重. ADJ

2 A liquid that is **undiluted** has not been made weak by mixing it with water. 未稀释的; 未掺水的. ADJ

un·dis·ci·plined /ʌnˈdɪsɪplɪnd/.

If you describe someone as **undisciplined**, you mean that they behave badly or show a lack of self-control. 不遵守纪律的; 缺少自我约束的. ◆ *...a noisy and undisciplined group of students.* 一群吵吵嚷嚷、不守纪律的学生. ADJ-GRADED

un·dis·closed /ˌʌndɪsˈkləʊzd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Undisclosed information is not revealed to the public. 未公开的, 未披露的; 保密的. ◆ *They are now in hiding at an undisclosed address.* 他们现正藏身在一个未公开的地方. ADJ

un·dis·cov·ered /ˌʌndɪˈskʌvəd/.

Something that is **undiscovered** has not been discovered or noticed. 未被发现的、没被注意的; 隐藏的. ◆ *This site remained undiscovered, though long sought, until recent times.* 这个地方虽经长期寻找, 但直到最近才被发现. ADJ

un·dis·guised /ˌʌndɪsˈgaɪzd/.

If you describe someone's feelings as **undisguised**, you mean that they show them openly and do not make any attempt to hide them. 不掩饰的; 坦率的. ◆ *Hean looked down at Bauer in undisguised disgust.* 希恩打量着鲍尔, 毫不掩饰其厌恶之情. ADJ

un·dis·mayed /ˌʌndɪsˈmeɪd/.

If you say that someone is **undismayed** by something unpleasant or unexpected, you mean that they do not feel any fear, worry, or sadness about it. 不惊恐的; 处之泰然的; 镇静的. ◆ *He was undismayed by the prospect of failure.* 他对要出现的失败没有丝毫忧虑. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ FORMAL

un·dis·put·ed /ˌʌndɪˈspjuːtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a fact or opinion as **undisputed**, you are trying to persuade someone that it is generally accepted as true or correct. 绝对正确的; 准确无误的; 不可辩驳的. ◆ *...the undisputed fact that he had broken the law.* 他犯了法这无可辩驳的事实. ADJ

2 If you describe someone as the **undisputed** leader or champion, you mean that everyone accepts their position as leader or champion. 被公认的; 毫无疑问的. ◆ *At 78 years of age, he's still undisputed leader of his country.* 他已78岁了, 但他仍是国家当之无愧的领袖. ADJ

un·dis·tin·guished /ˌʌndɪˈstɪŋgwɪʃt/.

If you describe someone or something as **undistinguished**, you mean they are not attractive, interesting, or successful. 不吸引人的; 无聊的; 平庸的; 平凡的. ◆ *...this rather undistinguished, grimy industrial town.* 这个平平常常又很肮脏的工业城镇. ADJ-GRADED

un·dis·turbed /ˌʌndɪˈstɜːbd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that remains **undisturbed** is not touched, moved, or used by anyone. 未被碰过的; 未被搬动的; 未被用过的. ◆ *The desk looked undisturbed.* 这张书桌看上去未被动过. ADJ

2 A place that is **undisturbed** is peaceful and has not been affected by changes that have happened in other places. 没受到变化影响的; 未受干扰的; 平静的. ◆ *The war had not left Bargate undisturbed.* 战争并没有放过巴格特. ADJ

3 If you are **undisturbed** in something that you are doing, you are able to continue doing it and are not affected by something that is happening. (做某事)不受打扰的. ◆ *I can spend the whole day undisturbed at the warehouse.* 我可以在仓库里不受打扰地待上一整天. ADJ

4 If someone is **undisturbed** by something, it does not affect, bother, or upset them. 不受烦扰的; 不受影响的. ◆ *Victoria was strangely undisturbed by this symptom, even though her husband and family were frightened.* 维多利亚的丈夫和家人都感到害怕, 奇怪的是她自己的情绪竟没有受到这个病症的影响. ADJ

un·di·vid·ed /ˌʌndɪˈvaɪdɪd/.

1 If you give someone or something your **undivided** attention, you concentrate on them fully and do not think about anything else. 全神贯注的, 不分心的, 专注的. ◆ *Adults rarely give the television their undivided attention.* 成年人很少专注地看电视. ADJ

2 **Undivided** feelings are ones that are very strong and not mixed with other feelings. (情感)专一的, 专心的. ◆ *He has my undivided loyalty.* 我对他忠心不二. ADJ

3 An **undivided** country or organization is one that is not separated into smaller parts or groups. 未分割的, 未分开的; 完整的. ◆ *...a united, undivided South Africa.* 统一完整的南非. ADJ

undo /ʌnˈduː/ **undoes, undoing, undid, undone.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **undo** something that is closed, tied, or held together, you unfasten, loosen, or untie it. 解开; 松开; 打开. ◆ *I undid the bottom two buttons of my yellow and grey shirt.* 我把身上黄灰色衬衫上的下面两个扣子解开了. VB V n

2 To **undo** something that has been done means to reverse its effect. 取消, 消除; 撤销; 使无效. ◆ *She knew it would be difficult to undo the damage that had been done.* 她知道要消除破坏所造成的影响很困难. VB V n

3 If a person, organization, or plan **is undone by** something, that thing causes their failure. (被)毁坏, (被)破坏; (被)毁掉, (被)毁灭. ◆ *'Macbeth' is the story of a Scottish soldier who becomes king but is undone by his own ambition.* 《麦克白》讲述的是关于一名苏格兰军人当上国王, 可又被自己的野心毁灭掉的故事. VB usu passive be V-ed by n

un·do·ing /ʌnˈduːɪŋ/.

If something is someone's **undoing**, it is the cause of their failure. 失败的原因. ◆ *His lack of experience may prove to be his undoing.* 缺乏经验可能会是他将失败的原因. N SING with poss

un·done /ʌnˈdʌn/.

Work that is **undone** has not yet been done. 没做的; 未完成的, 未结束的. ◆ *He left nothing undone that needed attention.* 凡需要注意的事, 他都办好了. ADJ ADJ after v

un·doubt·ed /ʌnˈdaʊtɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

You can use **undoubted** to emphasize that something exists or is true. 无疑的; 确实的; 肯定的. ◆ *The event was an undoubted success.* 这件盛事无疑很成功. ◢ **un·doubt·ed·ly** ADV ADJ PRAGMATICS

◆ *Undoubtedly, political and economic factors have played their part.* 毫无疑问,政治和经济的因素发挥了作用.

un·dreamed of /ʌn'driːmd ɒv, AM -ʌv/. The form **undreamt of** is also used in British English. [英]又作 undreamt of.
If you describe something as **undreamed of**, you are emphasizing that it is much better, worse, or more unusual than you thought was possible. 梦想不到的; 无法想象的. ◆ *This new design will offer undreamed-of levels of comfort.* 这种新颖的设计将提供令人意想不到的舒适. ADJ PRAGMATICS

un·dress /ˌʌn'dres/ **undresses, undressing, undressed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When you **undress** or **undress** someone, you take off your clothes or someone else's clothes. 脱衣服; 脱去...的衣服. ◆ *She undressed the child before putting her in the tin bath.* 她把孩子放进锡浴盆之前,先脱掉孩子的衣服. ◢ **un·dressed** ◆ *He got undressed in the bathroom.* 他在浴室里脱光了衣服. VB V, V n, ADJ

un·due /ʌn'djuː, AM -'duː/.
If you describe something bad as **undue**, you mean that it is greater or more extreme than you think is reasonable or appropriate. 过分的; 过度的; 不恰当的. ◆ *This would help the families to survive the drought without undue suffering.* 这将会帮助所有家庭度过旱灾,而不会遭受过多痛苦. ◆◇◇◇◇ ADJ ADJ n

un·du·late /'ʌndʒʊleɪt/ **undulates, undulating, undulated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that **undulates** has gentle curves or slopes, or moves gently and slowly up and down or from side to side in an attractive manner. 波动; 起伏. ◆ *The countryside begins to undulate as the rolling hills sweep down to the riverbanks.* 随着起伏的山丘延伸到河岸,乡野开始变得高高低低. ◢ **un·du·lat·ing** ◆ *...gently undulating hills.* 缓缓起伏的山峦. VB LITERARY V Also V n, ADJ-GRADED

un·du·ly /ʌn'djuːli, AM -'duːli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that something does not happen or is not done **unduly**, you mean that it does not happen or is not done to an excessive or unnecessary extent. 过分地, 过度地; 不必要地. ◆ *This will achieve greater security without unduly burdening the consumers or the economy.* 在不过分地加重消费者或财政的负担的情况下,这将会取得更高的安全程度. ADV

un·dy·ing /ʌn'daɪɪŋ/.
If you refer to someone's **undying** feelings, you mean that the feelings are very strong and are unlikely to change. 永久的, 永恒的. ◆ *Dianne declared her undying love for Sam.* 戴安娜表白了她对萨姆永恒的爱. ADJ LITERARY

un·earth /ˌʌn'ɜːθ/ **unearths, unearthing, unearthed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone **unearths** facts or evidence about something bad, they discover them with difficulty, usually because they were being kept secret or were being lied about. (艰难地)发现; 使...公开; 揭露. ◆ *Researchers have unearthed documents indicating her responsibility for the forced adoption of children.* 研究人员找到了指证她负有强制收养儿童责任的文件. VB, V n
2 If someone **unearths** something that is buried, they find it by digging in the ground. 挖掘, 发掘; 挖出. ◆ *Fossil hunters have unearthed the bones of an elephant believed to be 500,000 years old.* 寻找化石的人们挖掘出了据信是50万年前的大象骨骼. VB, V n
3 If you say that someone **has unearthed** something, you mean that they have found it after it had been hidden or lost for some time. 找回, 找到(隐藏或丢失的东西). ◆ *From somewhere, he had unearthed a black silk suit.* 他不知从哪里找到了一套黑丝绸服. VB, V n

un·earth·ly /ʌn'ɜːθli/.
1 You use **unearthly** to describe something that seems very strange and unnatural. 怪异的; 奇怪的; 异常的; 非自然的. ◆ *The sound was so serene that it seemed unearthly.* 这声音平静得似乎有点奇怪. ADJ
2 If you refer to a time as an **unearthly** hour, you are emphasizing that it is unreasonably early. 很早的; 过于早的. ◆ *...the unearthly hour of seven in the morning.* 大清早7点钟. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS
3 An **unearthly** noise is unpleasant because it sounds menacing and unnatural. (指声音)可怕的, 骇人的. ◆ *She heard the sirens scream their unearthly wail.* 她听见警报器骇人的鸣响. ADJ

un·ease /ˌʌn'iːz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you have a feeling of **unease**, you feel rather anxious or afraid because you think that something is wrong. 心神不宁, 焦虑; 害怕. ◆ *Garland tried to appear casual, but he couldn't conquer his unease.* 加兰试图表现出轻松,但他无法克制自己的不自在. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you say that there is **unease** in a situation, you mean that people are dissatisfied or angry, but have not yet started to take any action. 不安宁, 不安定. ◆ *He faces growing unease among the Democrats about the likelihood of war.* 他面对的是民主党人对可能出现的战争越来越厉害的不安情绪. N-UNCOUNT

un·easy /ʌn'iːzi/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you are **uneasy**, you feel anxious, afraid, or embarrassed, because you think that something is wrong or that there is danger. 心神不宁的; 担心的; 忧虑的. ◆ *He looked uneasy and refused to answer questions.* 他显得心神不宁, 拒绝回答问题. ◢ **un·easi·ly** /ʌn'iːzɪli/. ◆ *Meg shifted uneasily on her chair.* 梅格在椅子上不安地转动着身子. ◢ **un·easi·ness** ◆ *With a small degree of uneasiness, he pushed it open and stuck his head inside.* 怀着一丝担心,他推开它,把头探了进去. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are **uneasy** about doing something, you are not sure that it is correct or wise. 对...无把握的. ◆ *Richard was uneasy about how best to approach his elderly mother.* 理查德真弄不清最好该如何去见他年迈的母亲. ◢ **uneasiness** ◆ *I felt a great uneasiness about meeting her again.* 我对与她重逢真不知该如何是好. ADJ-GRADED, N-UNCOUNT
3 If you describe a situation or relationship as **uneasy**, you mean that the situation is not settled and may not last. 令人不安的; 不稳定的. ◆ *An uneasy calm has settled over Los Angeles.* 一种令人不安的平静笼罩着洛杉矶. ◢ **uneasily** ◆ *Democracy and entrepreneurial flair often sit uneasily together.* 民主和企业家的才智往往只能勉强地结合. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED
4 If you describe a book or music as **uneasy**, you are critical of it because it is difficult to read or listen to. 难读懂的; 不容易听懂的. ADJ PRAGMATICS JOURNALISM

un·eco·nom·ic /ˌʌniːkə'nɒmɪk, -ek-/.
1 If you describe something such as an industry or business as **uneconomic**, you mean that it does not produce enough profit. 不赚钱的; 没有效益的. ◆ *...the closure of uneconomic factories.* 关闭没有经济效益的工厂. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you say that an action or plan is **uneconomic**, you think it will cost a lot of money and not be successful or not be worth the expense. 不经济的; 代价高的; 不划算的. ◆ *It would be uneconomic to try and repair it.* 对它做测试和维修不大划算. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

un·eco·nomi·cal /ˌʌniːkə'nɒmɪkəl, -ek-/.
If you say that an action, a method, or a product is **uneconomical**, you mean that it does not make a profit. 不赚钱的; 没有效益的. ◆ *It would be uneconomical to send a brand new tape.* 送上一盒全新的磁带不合算. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·edu·cat·ed /ˌʌn'edʒʊkeɪtɪd/.
Someone who is **uneducated** has not received much education. 未受多少教育的; 文盲的; 无知的; 缺乏教养的. ADJ-GRADED
➩ **The uneducated** are people who are uneducated. 没受过教育的人. N-PLURAL the N

un·emo·tion·al /ˌʌnɪ'məʊʃənəl/.
If you describe someone as **unemotional**, you mean that they do not show any feelings. 不露感情的; 不动声色的; 冷静的. ◆ *British men are often seen as being reserved and unemotional.* 英国的男人通常被认为内向而沉静. ◢ **un·emo·tion·al·ly** ◆ *'I'd like to have their names,' said Johnson unemotionally.* '我想知道他们的名字.' 约翰逊淡淡地说. ADJ-GRADED, ADV-GRADED ADV after v

un·em·ploya·ble /ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪəbəl/.
Someone who is **unemployable** does not have a job and is unlikely to get a job, because they do not have the skills or ADJ

abilities that an employer might want. (因没技能或能力而)不被雇用的; 难以获得聘用的.

un·em·ployed /ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇
ADJ Someone who is **unemployed** does not have a job. 失业的; 未被雇用的.
N-PLURAL the N ➪ **The unemployed** are people who are unemployed. 失业者.

un·em·ploy·ment /ˌʌnɪm'plɔɪmənt/. ♦♦♦◇◇
N-UNCOUNT **Unemployment** is the fact that people who want jobs cannot get them. 失业; 失业状态. ❖ *...an area that had the highest unemployment rate in western Europe.* 西欧失业率最高的地区.

ˌunemˈployment benefit, unemployment benefits. ♦◇◇◇◇
N-UNCOUNT also N in pl **Unemployment benefit** is money that some people receive from the state when they do not have a job and are unable to find one. 失业救济金; 失业津贴.

ˌunemˈployment line, unemployment lines.
N-COUNT AMERICAN When people talk about the **unemployment line**, they are talking about the state of being unemployed. The usual British expression is **dole queue**. 失业状况. [英]一般作 dole queue.

un·end·ing /ʌn'endɪŋ/.
ADJ If you describe something as **unending**, you mean that it continues without stopping for a very long time. 无休止的, 无尽的; 不断的. ❖ *I do not recall any formal training, just endless work and an unending stream of people!* 我想不起有过任何的正规训练, 只有没完没了的工作和永不间断的人流!

un·en·dur·able /ˌʌnɪn'djuərəbəl, AM -'dur-/.
ADJ FORMAL If you describe a bad situation as **unendurable**, you mean that it is so extremely unpleasant that you have to end it. 无法忍受的; 不能容忍的. ❖ *Isaac had found the work unendurable and walked out of the job.* 艾萨克发现这工作叫人受不了, 于是不干了.

un·en·vi·able /ʌn'enviəbəl/.
ADJ-GRADED If you describe a situation or task as **unenviable**, you mean that nobody would enjoy dealing with it because it is very difficult, dangerous, or unpleasant. 为难的; 不令人羡慕的; 令人不快的. ❖ *She had the unenviable task of making the first few phone calls.* 她接受了这个为难的差事, 负责打头几个电话.

un·equal /ˌʌn'iːkwəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 ADJ-GRADED An **unequal** system or situation is unfair because it gives more power or privileges to one person or group of people than to others. 不公平的; 不平等的. ❖ *...a deeply oppressive, unequal and divisive political system.* 压迫深重的、不平等的分裂性政体. ◢ **un·equal·ly** ❖ *The criteria were far from clear and victims were treated unequally.* 标准的界定非常模糊, 受害者受到了并非一视同仁的对待. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 ADJ v-link ADJ to n If someone is **unequal to** a task, they are incapable of doing it well. 不胜任的; 无能力做好的.
3 ADJ **Unequal** means being different in size, strength, or amount. (尺寸、力量、数量)不相等的; 不同的. ❖ *The Egyptians probably measured their day in twenty-four hours of unequal length.* 埃及人可能用过长短不一的二十四个小时来计算一天.

un·equalled /ˌʌn'iːkwəld/; [美]拼作 **unequaled**.
ADJ If you describe something as **unequalled**, you mean that it is greater, better, or more extreme than anything else of the same kind. 无可匹敌的; 最优的. ❖ *We offer the very finest properties, and an unequalled level of service.* 我们提供最优质的物业以及无可匹敌的服务.

un·equivo·cal /ˌʌnɪ'kwɪvəkəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED FORMAL If you describe someone's attitude as **unequivocal**, you mean that it is completely clear and very firm. 毫不含糊的, 清楚明白的; 明确的. ❖ *The message to him was unequivocal: 'Get out.'* 对他传递的意思很明确: '滚出去.' ◢ **un·equivo·cal·ly** /ˌʌnɪ'kwɪvəkli/ ❖ *He stated unequivocally that the French forces were ready to go to war.* 他明确地表示, 法国军队已做好了参战的准备. ADV-GRADED

un·err·ing /ˌʌn'ɜːrɪŋ/.
ADJ If you describe someone's judgement or ability as **unerring**, you mean that they are always correct and never mistaken. 一贯正确的; 从不犯错的. ❖ *These designs demonstrate her unerring eye for colour and detail.* 这些设计证明了她对颜色和细节等准确无误的眼光. ◢ **un·err·ing·ly** ❖ *...an unerringly professional team.* 一支不会出错的专业队伍. ADV

un·escort·ed /ˌʌnɪs'kɔːtɪd/.
ADJ ADJ n, ADJ after v, v-link ADJ If someone or something is **unescorted**, they are not protected or supervised. 没有护卫的, 无人护送的. ❖ *Unescorted children are not allowed beyond this point.* 无人陪同的孩子不容许走出这个地方.

un·ethi·cal /ˌʌn'eθɪkəl/.
ADJ-GRADED FORMAL If you describe someone's behaviour as **unethical**, you think it is wrong and unacceptable according to a society's rules or people's beliefs. 不道德的; 不合乎道德的. ❖ *It's simply unethical to promote and advertise such a dangerous product.* 替这种危险的产品做广告和推销就是不道德.

un·even /ˌʌn'iːvən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 ADJ-GRADED An **uneven** surface or edge is not smooth, flat, or straight. 不平坦的; 凹凸不平的; 参差不齐的. ❖ *...the uneven surface of the car park.* 地面凹凸不平的停车场. *...uneven teeth.* 参差不齐的牙齿. ◢ **un·even·ly** ❖ *...wearing dresses that pinched at the armholes, that hung as unevenly as flags.* 像旗子那样不均匀地挂着的袖筒窄小的衣服. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 ADJ-GRADED Something that is **uneven** is not regular or consistent. 不规则的; 不一致的. ❖ *He could hear that her breathing was uneven.* 他听见她不均匀地喘着气. ◢ **unevenly** ❖ *The steaks were unevenly cooked.* 牛排煎得不均匀. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
3 ADJ-GRADED If you describe something as **uneven**, you think it is not very good because it is not consistent in quality. 反复无常的; 时好时坏的; 质量不一的. ❖ *This was, for him, an oddly uneven performance.* 在他看来, 这次演出有好有坏, 很是奇怪.
4 ADJ-GRADED An **uneven** system or situation is unfairly arranged or organized. 不公平的; 不公正的. ❖ *Some of the victims are complaining loudly about the uneven distribution of emergency aid.* 有些受害人高声抱怨紧急援助给得不平均. ◢ **unevenly** ❖ *Within a free enterprise capitalist society, resources are very unevenly distributed.* 在自由企业式的资本主义社会里, 资源分配得非常不平均. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

un·event·ful /ˌʌnɪ'ventfʊl/.
ADJ-GRADED If you describe a period of time as **uneventful**, you mean that nothing interesting, exciting, or important happened during it. 无重大事件的; 平常的; 平静的; 常规的. ❖ *...her dull, uneventful life.* 她枯燥而平静的生活. ◢ **un·event·ful·ly** ❖ *The five years at that school passed fairly uneventfully.* 在那所学校度过的五年时间相当平静. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

un·ex·cep·tion·able /ˌʌnɪk'sepʃənəbəl/.
ADJ FORMAL If you describe someone or something as **unexceptionable**, you mean that it is unlikely to be criticized or objected to, but is not exciting or new. 正确但无新意的; 无可指摘但难让人振奋的. ❖ *The school's unexceptionable purpose is to involve parents more closely in the education of their children.* 学校的目的无非是要家长更多参与教育孩子.

un·ex·cep·tion·al /ˌʌnɪk'sepʃənəl/.
ADJ-GRADED If you describe something as **unexceptional**, you mean that it is ordinary, not very interesting, and often disappointing. 非例外的; 平常的; 并不特别的. ❖ *Since then, Michael has lived an unexceptional life.* 自此以后, 迈克尔过着平淡的生活.

un·ex·cit·ing /ˌʌnɪk'saɪtɪŋ/.
ADJ-GRADED If you describe someone or something as **unexciting**, you think they are rather boring, and not likely to shock or surprise you in any way. 不使人激动的, 不令人兴奋的; 单调的, 乏味的. ❖ *He is regarded as very capable but unexciting.* 他被认为很能干, 但为人很乏味.

un·ex·pec·ted /ˌʌnɪk'spektɪd/. ♦♦♦◇◇
ADJ-GRADED If an event or someone's behaviour is **unexpected**, it surprises you because you did not think that it was likely to happen. 没料到的; 意外的; 突如其来的. ❖ *His death was totally unexpected.* 他的死完全出乎意料. ◢ **un·ex·pect·ed·ly** ❖ *Moss had clamped an unexpectedly strong grip on his arm.* 莫斯出乎意料地使劲抓住他的胳膊. ADV-GRADED

U

un·ex·plained /ˌʌnɪk'spleɪnd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unexplained**, you mean that the reason for it or cause of it is unclear or is not known. 无法解释的; 原因不明的. ◆ *The demonstrations were provoked by the unexplained death of an opposition leader.* 示威游行是由于一名反对派领袖死因不明而引起的. ADJ

un·fail·ing /ʌn'feɪlɪŋ/.
If you describe someone's good qualities or behaviour as **unfailing**, you mean that they never change. 永恒的; 始终如一的. ◆ *He had the unfailing care and support of Erica, his wife.* 他得到了妻子埃丽卡无尽的关心和支持. ADJ ◢**un·fail·ing·ly** ◆ *He was unfailingly polite to customers.* 他总是对顾客彬彬有礼. ADV

un·fair /ˌʌn'feə/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 An **unfair** action or situation is not right or just. 不正确的; 不公正的. ◆ *It was unfair that he should suffer so much.* 要他受这样的苦太不公平了. ◢**un·fair·ly** ◆ *...whether an employee was fairly or unfairly dismissed.* 雇员是否被合理解雇. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED
2 An **unfair** system or situation does not give equal treatment or equal opportunities to everyone involved. 不公平的、不平等的. ◆ *The American plane makers continue to accuse Airbus of unfair competition.* 美国飞机制造商继续控告空中客车公司公司有不公平竞争行为. ◢**un·fair·ness** ◆ *...the unfairness of the penalty shoot-out in the FA Cup semi-final.* 在足总杯半决赛中以点球决胜负的不公正. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

un·faith·ful /ˌʌn'feɪθful/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone is **unfaithful** to their lover or to the person they are married to, they have a sexual relationship with someone else. 不信守婚誓的; 对爱人不忠的. ◆ *My husband was unfaithful to me.* 我丈夫对我不忠. ADJ-GRADED

un·fa·mil·iar /ˌʌnfə'mɪliə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something is **unfamiliar** to you, you know nothing or very little about it, because you have not seen or experienced it before. 不熟悉的; 不常见的; 陌生的. ◆ *She grew many wonderful plants that were unfamiliar to me.* 她种植了许多我不熟悉的奇特植物. ◢**un·fa·mili·ar·ity** /ˌʌnfəˌmɪli'ærɪti/ ◆ *...the newness of the approach and its unfamiliarity to prisoners.* 这种对犯人来说不熟悉的新做法. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are **unfamiliar with** something, it is unfamiliar to you. 对…不熟知的; 对…不通晓的. ◆ *She speaks no Japanese and is unfamiliar with Japanese culture.* 她不会讲日语, 对日本文化也不熟悉. ◢**unfamiliarity** ◆ *...her unfamiliarity with the politics of the region.* 她对该地区政治的不熟悉. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ with n N-UNCOUNT N with n

U

un·fash·ion·able /ˌʌn'fæʃənəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something is **unfashionable**, it is not approved of or done by most people. 不时髦的、不流行的, 不新潮的. ◆ *Wearing fur has become deeply unfashionable.* 穿毛皮服装已经相当不时兴了. ◢**un·fash·ion·ably** ◆ *He wears his blonde hair unfashionably long.* 他披着不合宜的金色长发. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

un·fas·ten /ʌn'fɑːsən, -'fæsən/ **unfastens, unfastening, unfastened.**
If you **unfasten** something that is holding another thing in place, for example buttons or zips on clothing, you loosen them or separate their parts, for example so that you can remove the clothing. 解开; 松开. ◆ *He needed to know how to fasten and unfasten his seat belt.* 他需要知道如何系上和松开安全带. VB V n

un·fath·om·able /ʌn'fæðəməbəl/.
1 If you describe something as **unfathomable**, you mean that it cannot be understood or explained, usually because it is very strange or complicated. (事物)深不可测的, 难以理解的. ◆ *An iron gate hung open, with a blue shirt, for some unfathomable reason, jammed between two upright bars.* 铁门敞开着, 不知什么原因, 一件蓝衬衣塞在它两根竖着的铁条之间. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you use **unfathomable** to describe a person or the expression on their face, you mean that you cannot tell what they are thinking or what they intend to do. (人)难以琢磨的, 看不透的, 弄不懂的. ◆ *He was dealing with a strange, unfathomable and unpredictable individual.* 他正在与一个奇怪的、琢磨不透的、无法预测的家伙打交道. ADJ LITERARY

un·fa·vour·able /ˌʌn'feɪvərəbəl/; [美]拼作 **unfavorable**. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Unfavourable** conditions or circumstances cause problems for you and reduce your chances of success. 不利的; 不适宜的. ◆ *Unfavourable economic conditions were blocking a recovery of the American insurance market.* 不利的经济条件正阻碍着美国保险市场的复苏. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you have an **unfavourable** reaction to something, you do not like it. 反对的; 不赞同的; 不喜欢的. ◆ *President Mubarak was particularly unfavourable to the idea.* 穆巴拉克总统尤其反对这个观点. ◢**un·fa·vour·ably** /ˌʌn'feɪvərəbli/ ◆ *When the body reacts unfavourably to food, the pulse rate will go up.* 当身体对食物作出不良反应时, 脉搏会加快. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v
3 If you make an **unfavourable** comparison between two things, you say that one thing seems worse than the other. 相形见绌的. ◆ *He makes unfavourable comparisons between British and French cooking.* 他做出了英式和法式烹饪的优劣比较. ◢**unfavourably** ◆ *Childcare facilities in Britain compare unfavourably with other EC countries.* 英国照管儿童的设施跟欧共体其他国家比较相形见绌. ADJ ADJ n ADV-GRADED ADV with v

un·feel·ing /ʌn'fiːlɪŋ/.
If you describe someone as **unfeeling**, you are criticizing them for their cruelty or lack of sympathy for other people. 无情的, 冷酷的; 无同情心的, 心肠硬的. ◆ *...an unfeeling bully who used his huge size to frighten people.* 冷酷的以粗大体型吓人的恶棍. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

un·fet·tered /ˌʌn'fetəd/.
If you describe something as **unfettered**, you mean that it is not controlled or limited by anyone or anything. 自由的, 不受约束(或限制)的. ◆ *Unfettered free trade is an ideal, never achieved.* 不受限制的自由贸易是一种理想, 永远实现不了. ADJ, ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v FORMAL

un·fin·ished /ˌʌn'fɪnɪʃt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something such as a work of art or a piece of work that is **unfinished**, is not complete, for example because there was no time to complete it. 未结束的; 未完成的. ◆ *...Jane Austen's unfinished novel.* 简·奥斯汀未完成的小说. ADJ ADJ n, v-link ADJ, ADJ after v

un·fit /ˌʌn'fɪt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **unfit**, your body is not in good condition because you have not been taking regular exercise. (因缺少运动而)身体不适的, 体格欠佳的. ◆ *Many children are so unfit they are unable to do even basic exercises.* 许多儿童的身体状况欠佳, 他们甚至连最基本的运动都做不了. ADJ-GRADED
2 If someone is **unfit** for something, he or she is unable to do it because of injury or illness. (因伤病而)不能胜任的; 不合格的. ◆ *He had a third examination and was declared unfit for duty.* 他第三次进行体格检查, 结果仍显示他不适合值勤. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you say that someone or something is **unfit** for a particular purpose or job, you are criticizing them because they are not good enough for that purpose or job. 不够好的; 不适宜的. ◆ *Existing houses are becoming totally unfit for human habitation.* 现有的房子已变得完全不适合人们居住. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·flag·ging /ˌʌn'flægɪŋ/.
If you describe something such as support, effort, or enthusiasm as **unflagging**, you mean that it is constant and strong. 不倦的; 经久不衰的; 不松懈的. ◆ *He was sustained by the unflagging support of his family.* 他得以维持是因为受到了家人不断的支持. ADJ PRAGMATICS

un·flap·pable /ˌʌn'flæpəbəl/.
Someone who is **unflappable** is always calm and never panics or gets upset or angry. 镇定自若的; 不失态的. ADJ-GRADED

un·flat·ter·ing /ʌn'flætərɪŋ/.
If you describe something as **unflattering**, you mean that it makes someone or something seem less attractive than they really are. 贬抑的; 不恭维的. ◆ *He depicted the town's respectable families in an unflattering light.* 他描述该镇的上等人家时毫无溢美之词. ADJ-GRADED

un·flinch·ing /ˌʌn'flɪntʃɪŋ/.
You can use **unflinching** in expressions such as **unflinching honesty** and **unflinching support** to indicate that a good quality which someone has is strong and steady, and never weakens. 坚定的; 一贯不变的. ◆ *...the armed forces, all of whom had pledged their unflinching support and loyalty to the government.* 武装部队全都宣誓坚决支持和效忠政府. ADJ
▲**un·flinch·ing·ly** ◆ *They were unflinchingly loyal to their friends.* 他们对朋友绝对忠诚. ADV-GRADED

un·fo·cused /ˌʌn'fəʊkəst/; 又拼作 **unfocussed**.
1 If someone's eyes are **unfocused**, they are open, but not looking at anything. 视而不见的; 目光茫然的. ◆ *...his unfocused gaze.* 他茫然的凝视. ADJ
2 If you describe someone's feelings or plans as **unfocused**, you are criticizing them because they do not seem to be clearly formed or have any clear purpose. 目标不明确的; 观点不清楚的. ◆ *But for now, she is in the grip of a blind, unfocused anger.* 不过现在她陷入一种无名的愤怒之中. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·fold /ˌʌn'fəʊld/ **unfolds, unfolding, unfolded.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If a situation **unfolds**, it develops and becomes known or understood. 展现、呈现; 显露. ◆ *The facts started to unfold before them.* 事实开始在他们面前显露出来. VB V
2 If a story **unfolds** or someone **unfolds** it, it is told to someone else. 讲述; 披露, 吐露. ◆ *Mr Wills unfolds his story with evident enjoyment.* 威尔斯先生显然很高兴地讲述自己的故事. V-ERG V V n
3 If someone **unfolds** something which has been folded or if it **unfolds**, it is opened out and becomes flat. 展开, 打开, 摊开. ◆ *When the bird lifts off into flight, its wings unfold to an impressive six-foot span.* 当这只鸟腾空而起时, 其翼展可达六英尺. V-ERG V n V

un·fore·see·able /ˌʌnfɔː'siːəbəl/.
An **unforeseeable** problem or unpleasant event is one which you did not expect and could not have predicted. 不可预见的, 无法预料的. ◆ *...severe unforeseeable weather conditions.* 严峻的、变化莫测的天气状况. ADJ-GRADED

un·fore·seen /ˌʌnfə'siːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If something that has happened was **unforeseen**, it was not expected to happen or was not known about beforehand. 未预见到的; 意料之外的. ◆ *Radiation may damage cells in a way that was previously unforeseen.* 辐射会对细胞造成以前没有预见过的损坏. ADJ

un·for·get·table /ˌʌnfə'getəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unforgettable**, you mean that it is, for example, extremely beautiful, enjoyable, or unusual, so that you remember it for a long time. You can also describe extremely unpleasant things as **unforgettable**. 不会被忘却的; 难忘的. ◆ *A visit to the Museum is an unforgettable experience.* 参观博物馆是一次难忘的经历. ADJ-GRADED
▲**un·for·get·tably** /ˌʌnfə'getəbli/ ◆ *...an unforgettably unique performer.* 令人难忘的独特的表演者. ADV-GRADED

un·for·giv·able /ˌʌnfə'gɪvəbəl/.
If you say that something is **unforgivable**, you mean that it is very bad, cruel, or socially unacceptable. 不可饶恕的, 不能原谅的. ◆ *These people are animals and what they did was unforgivable.* 这些人简直是禽兽, 他们的所作所为实在不可饶恕. ADJ-GRADED

un·for·giv·ing /ˌʌnfə'gɪvɪŋ/.
1 If you describe someone as **unforgiving**, you mean that they are unwilling to forgive other people. 不原谅人的、不饶恕人的. ADJ FORMAL
2 If you describe a situation or activity as **unforgiving**, you mean that it causes a lot of people to experience great difficulty or failure, even people who deserve to succeed. 无情的; 让人难应付的. ◆ *Business is a competitive activity. It is very fierce and very unforgiving.* 做生意是种竞争行为. 它很激烈, 也很无情. ADJ-GRADED

un·formed /ˌʌn'fɔːmd/.
If you describe someone or something as **unformed**, you mean that they are in an early stage of development and not fully formed or matured. 未形成的; 未充分发育的, 不成熟的. ◆ *...the unformed minds of children.* 儿童未成熟的心智. ADJ FORMAL

un·for·tu·nate /ʌn'fɔːtʃʊnət/ **unfortunates.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone as **unfortunate**, you mean that something unpleasant or unlucky has happened to them. You can also describe the unpleasant things that happen to them as **unfortunate**. 不幸的, 倒霉的; 时运不佳的. ◆ *Some unfortunate person passing below could all too easily be seriously injured.* 从下面经过的某个倒霉的人会很轻易就受到严重的伤害. *Through some unfortunate accident, the information reached me a day late.* 因不幸出了意外, 这消息晚了一天才到我这里. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe something that has happened as **unfortunate**, you think that it is inappropriate, embarrassing, awkward, or undesirable. 不适合的, 不恰当的; 尴尬的. ◆ *It really is desperately unfortunate that this should have happened just now.* 这事刚才才发生, 真叫人尴尬得要命. ADJ-GRADED
3 You can describe someone as **unfortunate** when they are poor, deprived, or have a difficult life. 贫困的; 潦倒的; 苦难的. ◆ *...charity days to raise money for unfortunate people.* 为贫苦人筹款的慈善日. ADJ-GRADED
➪ An **unfortunate** is someone who is unfortunate. 不幸的人; 倒霉鬼. ◆ *Dorothy was another of life's unfortunates.* 多萝西也是生命中遭遇不幸的人. N-COUNT

un·for·tu·nate·ly /ʌn'fɔːtʃʊnətli/. ◆◆◆◇◇
You can use **unfortunately** to introduce or refer to a statement when you consider that it is sad or disappointing, or when you want to express regret. 不幸地; 遗憾地; 可惜的是. ◆ *Unfortunately, my time is limited.* 可惜的是, 我时间有限. *Unfortunately for the Prince, his title brought obligations as well as privileges.* 对王子来说, 遗憾的是他的封号在给他带来特权的同时也给他带来了义务. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

un·found·ed /ˌʌn'faʊndɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a rumour, belief, or feeling as **unfounded**, you mean that it is wrong and is not based on facts or evidence. 无事实根据的; 没有理由的; 错误的. ◆ *There were unfounded rumours of alcohol abuse.* 酗酒的谣言是没有根据的. ADJ

un·friend·ly /ˌʌn'frendli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a person, organization, or their behaviour as **unfriendly**, you mean that they behave towards you in an unkind or rather hostile way. 不友好的, 不友善的; 有敌意的; 冷漠的. ◆ *People always complain that the big banks are unfriendly and unhelpful.* 人们总在抱怨大银行既冷漠又不主动帮忙. ADJ-GRADED

un·ful·filled /ˌʌnfʊl'fɪld/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you use **unfulfilled** to describe something such as a promise, ambition, or need, you mean that what was promised, hoped for, or needed has not happened. 未履行的; 未实现的, 未完成的. ◆ *Do you have any unfulfilled ambitions?* 你是否尚有未实现的雄心壮志? ADJ
2 If you describe someone as **unfulfilled**, you mean that they feel dissatisfied with life or with what they have done. 感到不满意的; 未得到满足的. ◆ *...the idea that to be single is to be unhappy and unfulfilled.* 认为单身既不快乐又得不到满足的观点. ADJ-GRADED

un·fun·ny /ˌʌn'fʌni/.
If you describe something or someone as **unfunny**, you mean that they do not make you laugh, although this was their intention or purpose. 不滑稽的, 不逗乐的; 不幽默的. ◆ *We became increasingly fed up with his increasingly unfunny and unintelligent comments.* 我们对他既不幽默又缺乏见地的评论越来越感到厌烦. ADJ-GRADED

un·furl /ˌʌn'fɜːl/ **unfurls, unfurling, unfurled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **unfurl** something such as an umbrella, sail, or flag, or if it **unfurls**, you unroll or unfold it so that it is flat or spread out, and can be used or seen. 张开, 打开(旗、帆等). ◆ *...two weeks later when the leaves unfurl.* 两周后当叶子张开时. V-ERG V n V
2 If you say that events, stories, or scenes **unfurl** before you, you mean that you are aware of them or can see them as VB

U

they happen or develop. 展现; 显露; 公开. ❖ *...as the dramatic changes in Europe continue to unfurl.* 随着欧洲戏剧性的变化不断展现出来. V

un·fur·nished /ˌʌnˈfɜːnɪʃt/.
If you rent an **unfurnished** flat or house, no furniture is provided by the owner. 无家具设备的. ADJ

un·gain·ly /ʌnˈgeɪnli/.
If you describe a person, animal, or vehicle as **ungainly**, you mean that they look awkward or clumsy, often because they are big. 笨拙的; 难看的; 不雅观的. ❖ *The dog, an ungainly mongrel pup, was loping about the road.* 那只丑陋的杂种小狗正在路上撒欢. ADJ-GRADED

un·gen·er·ous /ˌʌnˈdʒenərəs/.
1 If you describe someone's remarks, thoughts, or actions as **ungenerous**, you mean that they judge or treat people unfairly or harshly. 不公正的; 唐突的. ❖ *This was a typically ungenerous response, even if tinged with truth.* 尽管这个回应有点儿真实, 也是个典型的唐突的回答. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 You can use **ungenerous** when you are describing a person or organization that is selfish or unwilling to give much money to other people. 吝啬的; 不大方的; 不慷慨的. ❖ *The company had a good scheme for the salaried employees and an ungenerous scheme for the hourly paid.* 公司对拿月薪的员工很慷慨, 但对按时计酬的人却很吝啬. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

un·god·ly /ˌʌnˈgɒdli/.
1 If you describe someone or something as **ungodly**, you think they are sinful, wicked, or immoral. 不敬神的; 不虔诚的; 罪孽的, 邪恶的. ❖ *Such a view implies that our bodies and sexual nature are inherently ungodly.* 这种观点认为我们的肉体和性本能天生就是罪孽的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you refer to a time as an **ungodly** hour, you are emphasizing that it is unreasonably early. 过早的; 不适当的. ❖ *...at the ungodly hour of 4.00 am.* 在大清早4点钟. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS
3 If you refer to the amount or volume of something as **ungodly**, you mean that it is excessive or unreasonable. 过度的; 不合情理的. ❖ *...a power struggle of ungodly proportions.* 极厉害的权力斗争. ADJ ADJ n

un·gov·ern·able /ˌʌnˈgʌvənəbəl/.
1 If you describe a country or region as **ungovernable**, you mean that it seems impossible to control or govern it effectively. 无法控制的; 管理不了的. ❖ *Beset by gang murders and kidnappings, the province remains ungovernable.* 该省受到帮派杀人和绑架的困扰, 仍是个难管的地方. ADJ
2 If you describe feelings as **ungovernable**, you mean that they are so strong that they cannot be controlled. (感情等)难以控制的, 难以驾驭的. ❖ *He was filled with an ungovernable rage.* 他怒不可遏. ADJ

un·gra·cious /ˌʌnˈgreɪʃəs/.
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **ungracious**, you mean that they are not polite or friendly in their speech or behaviour. 不礼貌的; 粗野的; 不客气的. ❖ *I was often rude and ungracious in refusing help.* 我在拒绝别人的帮忙时经常显得很粗鲁无礼. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

un·grad·ed /ʌnˈgreɪdɪd/.
In this dictionary, an **ungraded** adjective or adverb is one which is not normally with an adverb or phrase indicating degree. 'Absent' is an example of an ungraded adjective. (形容词或副词)不可分等级的(指不与表示程度的副词或短语连用的). ADJ

un·grate·ful /ʌnˈgreɪtfʊl/.
If you describe someone as **ungrateful**, you are criticizing them for not showing thanks or for being unkind to someone who has given them something or done something for them. 不感激的, 不表示感谢的; 忘恩负义的; 不领情的. ❖ *You ungrateful brat.* 你这忘恩负义的坏蛋. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·guard·ed /ˌʌnˈgɑːdɪd/.
1 If something is **unguarded**, nobody is protecting it or looking after it. 无人保护的; 没人看管的. ❖ *I should not leave my briefcase and camera bag unguarded.* 我不该把自己的公文包和相机袋搁在那儿无人看管. ADJ ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n
2 If you do or say something in an **unguarded** moment, you do or say it carelessly and without thinking, especially when it is something that you did not want anyone to see or know. 不留神的; 粗心大意的; 不谨慎的. ❖ *He was ambushed by a reporter into an unguarded comment.* 他中了一名记者的圈套, 轻率地进行了评论. ADJ

un·ham·pered /ˌʌnˈhæmpəd/.
If you are **unhampered** by a problem or obstacle, you are free from it, and so you are able to do what you want to. 不受阻碍的; 不受妨碍的. ❖ *They are allowed to make money unhampered by any kind of regulations.* 他们获准赚钱不受任何条条框框限制. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

un·hap·pi·ly /ʌnˈhæpɪli/.
You use **unhappily** to introduce or refer to a statement when you consider it is sad and wish that it was different. 不幸地; 令人遗憾地. ❖ *On May 23rd, unhappily, the little boy died.* 5月23日, 那个小男孩不幸去世. ADV ADV with cl PRAGMATICS

un·hap·py /ʌnˈhæpi/ **unhappier, unhappiest.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you are **unhappy**, you are sad and depressed. 伤心的; 沮丧的; 不幸福的; 不快乐的. ❖ *Her marriage is in trouble and she is desperately unhappy.* 她的婚姻出现了麻烦, 她一点儿都快乐不起来. ◢ **un·hap·pi·ly** ❖ *'I don't have your imagination,' King said unhappily.* '我没有你那种想象.' 金不悦地说. ◢ **un·hap·pi·ness** ❖ *There was a lot of unhappiness in my adolescence.* 我的青少年时期有过许多不愉快的事. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 If you are **unhappy** about something, you are not pleased about it or not satisfied with it. 不高兴的; 不满意的. ❖ *He has been unhappy with his son's political leanings.* 他对儿子的政治倾向一直不满. ◢ **unhappiness** ❖ *He has, by submitting his resignation, signalled his unhappiness with the government's decision.* 他提交了辞呈, 以示他对政府决定的不满. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ N-UNCOUNT
3 An **unhappy** situation or choice is not satisfactory or desirable. 不幸的; 令人不满意的; 令人遗憾的. ❖ *...this unhappy chapter in the history of relations between our two countries.* 我们两国关系史上这令人遗憾的一页. ADJ ADJ n

un·harmed /ˌʌnˈhɑːmd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone or something is **unharmed** after an accident or violent incident, they are not hurt or damaged in any way. 未受损害的, 未受伤害的. ❖ *The car was a write-off, but everyone escaped unharmed.* 汽车是报废了, 可每个人都没有受伤. ADJ ADJ after v, v-link ADJ

un·healthy /ʌnˈhelθi/ **unhealthier, unhealthiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **unhealthy** is likely to cause illness or poor health. 不卫生的; 有害健康的. ❖ *Avoid unhealthy foods such as hamburger and chips.* 不要吃有害健康的食品, 如汉堡包和薯片. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **unhealthy**, you are not very fit or well. 身体不好的; 有病的; 显出病态的. ADJ-GRADED
3 An **unhealthy** economy or company is financially weak and unsuccessful. (指经济、公司等)财政状况不好的, 经营不善的. ADJ-GRADED
4 If you describe someone's behaviour or interests as **unhealthy**, you do not consider them to be normal and think they may be psychologically harmful. (指行为或兴趣等)不正常的; 有害身心的. ❖ *MacGregor believes it is unhealthy to lead a life with no interests beyond politics.* 麦格雷戈确信, 过一种徒对政治感兴趣、毫无情趣的生活是不健全的. ADJ-GRADED

un·heard /ˌʌnˈhɜːd/.
1 If you say that a person or their words go **unheard**, you are expressing criticism because someone refuses to listen to or consider what is said. 不予倾听的; 不予考虑的. ❖ *His impassioned pleas went unheard.* 他热烈的呼吁没人理睬. ADJ PRAGMATICS WRITTEN
2 If someone's words or cries go **unheard**, nobody can hear them, or a particular person cannot hear them. 没被听见的. ADJ WRITTEN

ˌun'heard of. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can say that an event or situation is **unheard of** when it never happens, or has never happened before. 闻所未闻的; 没有先例的. ❖ *It's almost unheard of in France for a top* ADJ

politician not to come from the social elite. 在法国, 非社会精英出身的高层政客几乎闻所未闻.

un·heed·ed /ˌʌnˈhiːdɪd/.

If you say that something such as a warning or danger goes **unheeded**, you mean that it has not been taken seriously or dealt with. 未被重视的; 被忽视的. ❖ *The advice of experts went unheeded.* 专家的建议没有被重视. ADJ WRITTEN

un·help·ful /ˌʌnˈhelpful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone or something is **unhelpful**, you mean that they do not help you or improve a situation, and may even make things worse. 无帮助的; 不起作用的; 无益的. ❖ *The criticism is both unfair and unhelpful.* 这个批评既不公正又无帮助. ADJ-GRADED

un·her·ald·ed /ˌʌnˈherəldɪd/.

1 If you describe an artist or sports player as **unheralded**, you mean that people have not recognized their talent or ability. (指艺术家、运动员等)未被发掘的; 埋没的; 未得到承认的. ADJ JOURNALISM

2 If you describe something that happens as **unheralded**, you mean that you did not expect it, because nobody mentioned it beforehand. 意料之外的; 未预见到的. ❖ *...Sandi's unheralded arrival on her doorstep.* 桑迪不期而至到达她家门前. ADJ WRITTEN

un·hesi·tat·ing·ly /ʌnˈhezɪteɪtɪŋli/.

If you say that someone does something **unhesitatingly**, you mean that they do it immediately and confidently, without any doubt or anxiety. 不犹豫地, 不踌躇地. ❖ *I would unhesitatingly choose the latter option.* 我会毫不犹豫地选择后者. ADV

un·hinge /ˌʌnˈhɪndʒ/ **unhinges, unhinging, unhinged.**

If you say that an experience **has unhinged** someone, you mean that it has affected them so deeply that they have become mentally ill. (头脑、思想等)失去平衡; 错乱; 发狂. VB V n

◢ **un·hinged** ❖ *...feelings that make you feel completely unhinged and crazy.* 令你完全发疯发狂的感觉. ADJ-GRADED

un·ho·ly /ˌʌnˈhəʊli/.

1 You use **unholy** to emphasize how unreasonable or unpleasant you think something is. 不合理的; 令人憎恶的. ❖ *The economy is still an unholy mess.* 经济状况仍然是一团糟. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

2 If you refer to two or more people or groups that have come together for a common purpose as an **unholy** alliance, you mean that it is very surprising that these people or groups who usually oppose each other are working together, and that you find it worrying or undesirable that they are doing so. 令人担忧的; 让人不愿看到的. ADJ ADJ n

3 If you describe something as **unholy**, you mean that it is wicked or sinful. 邪恶的; 有罪的. ADJ-GRADED

un·hook /ˌʌnˈhʊk/ **unhooks, unhooking, unhooked.**

If you **unhook** something that is fastened or held in place by hooks, you unfasten or remove it by undoing the hooks. 把…从钩上取下来. VB V n

un·hur·ried /ˌʌnˈhʌrɪd/.

If you describe something as **unhurried**, you approve of it because it is relaxed and slow, and is not rushed or anxious. 不慌不忙的; 从容不迫的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **un·hur·ried·ly** ❖ *She walked unhurriedly away.* 她不慌不忙地走了. ADV

un·hurt /ˌʌnˈhɜːt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone who has been attacked, or involved in an accident, is **unhurt**, they are not injured. 没有受伤的; 未受伤害的. ❖ *The lorry driver escaped unhurt, but a pedestrian was injured.* 货车司机毛发无损, 可一名行人却受了伤. ADJ ADJ after v, v-link ADJ

un·hy·gien·ic /ˌʌnhaɪˈdʒiːnɪk, AM -dʒiˈenɪk/.

If you describe something as **unhygienic**, you mean that it is dirty and likely to cause infection or disease. 不健康的; 不卫生的. ADJ-GRADED

uni·corn /ˈjuːnɪkɔːn/ **unicorns.**

In stories and legends, a **unicorn** is an imaginary animal that looks like a white horse and has a horn growing from its forehead. (传说中似白马, 前额长有角的)独角兽. N-COUNT

un·iden·ti·fi·able /ˌʌnaɪdentɪˈfaɪəbəl/.

If something or someone is **unidentifiable**, you are not able to say exactly what it is or who they are. 无法确认的; 无法辨认的; 识别不了的. ❖ *All the bodies were totally unidentifiable.* 所有的尸体根本无法辨认. ADJ-GRADED

un·iden·ti·fied /ˌʌnaɪˈdentɪfaɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you describe someone or something as **unidentified**, you mean that nobody knows who or what they are. 未被认出的, 未被识别的; 身份不明的. ❖ *He was shot this morning by unidentified intruders at his house.* 他今天早上被身份不明的闯入者开枪打死在家中. ADJ

2 **Unidentified** is used to describe people and organizations whose names are not given. 未透露姓名的. ❖ *CNN quoted unidentified sources as saying that the investigation has been expanded.* 美国有线新闻网援引了不愿透露姓名的消息人士的话, 说调查范围扩大了. ADJ JOURNALISM

uni·fi·ca·tion /ˌjuːnɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Unification is the process by which two or more countries join together and become one country. 合一; 统一; 联合. N-UNCOUNT

uni·form /ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/ **uniforms.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **uniform** is a special set of clothes which some people, for example soldiers or the police, wear to work in and which some children wear at school. 制服; 校服. ❖ *The town police wear dark blue uniforms.* 城里的警察穿深蓝色制服. *Philippe was in uniform.* 菲利普身穿制服. N-VAR ◢ **uni·formed** /ˈjuːnɪfɔːmd/ ❖ *...uniformed policemen.* 穿制服的警察. ADJ

2 You can refer to the particular style of clothing which a group of people wear to show they belong to a group or a movement as their **uniform**. (为特定团体或运动使用的)统一着装. ❖ *Mark's is the uniform of the young male traveler — green Army trousers, T-shirt and shirt.* 马克穿的是年轻男游客的装束 — 绿军裤、T恤及衬衣. N-COUNT with supp

3 If something is **uniform**, it does not vary, but is even and regular throughout. 均匀的, 均质的. ❖ *Chips should be cut into uniform size and thickness.* 马铃薯片要切得大小厚薄都一样. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **uni·form·ity** /ˌjuːnɪˈfɔːmɪti/ ❖ *...the caramel that was used to maintain uniformity of color in the brandy.* 用来保持白兰地酒酒色均匀的焦糖. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **uni·form·ly** ❖ *Microwaves heat water uniformly.* 微波能令水的热度平均. ADV-GRADED

4 If you describe a number of things as **uniform**, you mean that they are all the same. 完全相同的; 清一色的; 统一不变的. ❖ *Along each wall stretched uniform green metal filing cabinets.* 沿着每面墙摆放着完全一样的绿色金属文件柜. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **uniformity** ❖ *...the dull uniformity of the houses.* 清一色房屋的单调乏味. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **uniformly** ❖ *The natives uniformly agreed on this important point.* 原住民一致赞同这个重要的观点. ADV-GRADED

uni·form·ity /ˌjuːnɪˈfɔːmɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If there is **uniformity** in something such as a system, organization, or group of countries, the same rules, ideas, or methods are applied in all parts of it. 统一性; 一致性; 无差异. ❖ *It is unlikely that the Maastricht treaty will produce uniformity of policy.* 马斯特里赫特条约不大可能会产生政策的一致性. N-UNCOUNT

2 ➡ 又见 **uniform**.

uni·fy /ˈjuːnɪfaɪ/ **unifies, unifying, unified.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If someone **unifies** different things or parts, they are brought together to form one thing. 使成一体; 使联合; 统一. ❖ *Mr Major said his main job will be to unify the Conservative Party.* 梅杰先生说他的主要工作是使保守党团结一致. *His opponents will have a determined and experienced core around which to unify.* 他的对手们将团结在一个坚定而富有经验的核心人物周围. V-RECIP-ERG V pl-n V n pl-n V ◢ **uni·fied** ❖ *...a unified system of taxation.* 统一的税收体系. ADJ-GRADED

uni·lat·er·al /ˌjuːnɪˈlætərəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **unilateral** decision or action is taken by only one of the groups, organizations, or countries that are involved in a particular situation, without the agreement of the others. 一方的; 单方面的, 单边的. ❖ *...unilateral nuclear disarmament.* 单方面核裁军. ADJ ◢ **uni·lat·er·al·ly** ❖ *The British Government was careful not to act unilaterally.* 英国政府小心谨慎, 不单方面行动. ADV ADV with v

U

un·im·agi·nable /ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unimaginable**, you are emphasizing that it is difficult to imagine or understand properly, because it is not part of people's normal experience. 不可想象的; 难以理解的. ♦ *The children here have lived through unimaginable horrors.* 这里的儿童经历了难以想象的恐怖. ◢ **un·im·agi·nably** /ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnəbli/ ♦ *Conditions in prisons out there are unimaginably bad.* 那里监狱里的条件差得难以想象. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED ADV adj

un·im·agi·na·tive /ˌʌnɪˈmædʒɪnətɪv/.
1 If you describe someone as **unimaginative**, you are criticizing them because they are not original or creative in what they do. 缺乏想象力的; 没创意的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 If you describe something as **unimaginative**, you mean that it is boring or unattractive because very little imagination or effort has been used on it. 乏味的; 无诱惑力的. ♦ *...unimaginative food.* 乏味的饭菜. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·im·paired /ˌʌnɪmˈpeəd/.
If something is **unimpaired** after something bad or unpleasant has happened to it, it is not damaged or made worse. 未受损的; 未削弱的; 未衰减的. ♦ *His health and vigour were unimpaired by a stroke.* 他的健康和精力并没有因一次中风而削弱. ADJ v-link ADJ, ADJ after v, ADJ n FORMAL

un·im·peach·able /ˌʌnɪmˈpiːtʃəbəl/.
If you describe someone as **unimpeachable**, you mean that they are completely honest and reliable. 无可指责的; 完全可靠的. ♦ *He said all five were men of unimpeachable character.* 他说这五个男人全都是品格完美的人. ADJ FORMAL

un·im·ped·ed /ˌʌnɪmˈpiːdɪd/.
If something moves or happens **unimpeded**, it continues without being stopped or interrupted by anything. 未受阻止的; 没被妨碍的. ♦ *He promised to allow justice to run its course unimpeded.* 他承诺让司法公正不受阻碍地进行下去. ADJ: ADJ after v, ADJ n, v-link ADJ FORMAL

un·im·por·tant /ˌʌnɪmˈpɔːtənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something or someone as **unimportant**, you mean that they do not have much influence, effect, or value, and are therefore not worth considering. 不重要的; 微不足道的. ADJ-GRADED

un·im·pressed /ˌʌnɪmˈprest/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **unimpressed** by something or someone, you do not think they are particularly good, useful, or important. 没留下深刻印象的, 印象平平的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

un·im·pres·sive /ˌʌnɪmˈpresɪv/
If you describe someone or something as **unimpressive**, you mean they appear very ordinary, without any special or exciting qualities. 给人印象不深的; 不惹人注意的; 平凡的. ADJ-GRADED

un·in·formed /ˌʌnɪnˈfɔːmd/.
If you describe someone as **uninformed**, you mean that they have very little knowledge or information about a particular situation or subject. 没知识的; 知之甚少的; 无知的. ADJ-GRADED

un·in·hab·it·able /ˌʌnɪnˈhæbɪtəbəl/.
If a place is **uninhabitable**, it is impossible for people to live there, for example because it is dangerous or unhealthy. 不能居住的; 不适宜居住的. ADJ

un·in·hab·it·ed /ˌʌnɪnˈhæbɪtɪd/.
An **uninhabited** place is one where nobody lives. 无人居住的; 荒芜的. ♦ *...an uninhabited island in the North Pacific.* 北太平洋一个无人居住的小岛. ADJ

un·in·hib·it·ed /ˌʌnɪnˈhɪbɪtɪd/.
If you describe a person or their behaviour as **uninhibited**, you mean that they express their opinions and feelings openly, and behave as they want to, without worrying what other people think. 不受抑制的; 不受约束的; 任意的. ADJ-GRADED

un·ini·ti·at·ed /ˌʌnɪˈnɪʃieɪtɪd/.
You can refer to people who have no knowledge or experience of a particular subject or activity as **the uninitiated**. 缺乏某种特定的知识(或经验)的人. ♦ *For the uninitiated, Western Swing is a fusion of jazz, rhythm & blues, rock & roll and country music.* 对外行者而言, 西部强节奏爵士乐是爵士乐、节奏布鲁斯乐、摇滚乐和乡村音乐的一个大杂烩. N-PLURAL the N
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ♦ *This may not be visible to the uninitiated eye.* 在外行人看来, 这也许是看不见的. ADJ

un·in·spired /ˌʌnɪnˈspaɪəd/.
If you describe something or someone as **uninspired**, you are criticizing them because they do not seem to have any original or exciting qualities. 单调乏味的; 没有生气的; 平凡的; 没劲的. ♦ *Food in the dining car was adequate, if uninspired.* 餐车上的食物虽不好吃, 但分量足. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·in·spir·ing /ˌʌnɪnˈspaɪərɪŋ/.
If you describe something or someone as **uninspiring**, you are criticizing them because they have no original or exciting qualities. 不创新的; 不鼓舞人心的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·in·tel·li·gent /ˌʌnɪnˈtelɪdʒənt/.
If you describe a person as **unintelligent**, you mean that they are stupid. 愚蠢的; 无知的; 缺乏才智的. ADJ-GRADED

un·in·tel·li·gible /ˌʌnɪnˈtelɪdʒɪbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Unintelligible speech or writing is impossible to understand, for example because it is not written or pronounced clearly, or because its meaning is confused or complicated. 不可理解的; 难以理解的; 晦涩难懂的. ♦ *He muttered something unintelligible.* 他呢喃着说了些听不懂的话. ADJ-GRADED

un·in·tend·ed /ˌʌnɪnˈtendɪd/.
Unintended results or effects were not planned, although they happened. 非计划中的; 非蓄意的; 非预谋的. ♦ *...unintended pregnancies resulting from contraceptive failure.* 避孕失败导致意外怀孕. ADJ

un·in·ten·tion·al /ˌʌnɪnˈtenʃənəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **unintentional** is not done deliberately, but happens by accident. 非故意的, 不是存心的. ◢ **un·in·ten·tion·al·ly** ♦ *...an overblown and unintentionally funny adaptation of 'Dracula'.* 一个过分渲染、碰巧又很滑稽的改编的《吸血僵尸》. ADJ ADV

un·in·ter·est·ed /ʌnˈɪntrəstɪd/.
If you are **uninterested** in something or someone, you do not want to know any more about them. 不感兴趣的; 不关心的; 不注意的; 冷漠的. ADJ-GRADED

un·in·ter·est·ing /ʌnˈɪntrəstɪŋ/.
If you describe something or someone as **uninteresting**, you mean they have no special or exciting qualities. 无趣味的; 乏味的; 令人讨厌的. ADJ-GRADED

un·in·ter·rupt·ed /ˌʌnɪntəˈrʌptɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If something is **uninterrupted**, it is continuous and has no breaks or interruptions in it. 不间断的; 连续的. ♦ *This enables the healing process to continue uninterrupted.* 这可以使康复过程不间断地进行下去. ADJ: ADJ after v, ADJ n
2 An **uninterrupted** view of something is a clear view of it, without any obstacles in the way. (景色)不受阻挡的, 一览无遗的. ADJ

un·in·vit·ed /ˌʌnɪnˈvaɪtɪd/.
If someone does something or goes somewhere **uninvited**, they do it or go there without being asked, often when their action or presence is not wanted. 未被邀请的. ♦ *He came uninvited to one of Stein's parties.* 有一次斯坦举办聚会, 他不请自来. ADJ: ADJ after v, v-link ADJ, ADJ n

un·ion /ˈjuːnjən/ **unions.** ♦♦♦♦♦
1 A **union** is a workers' organization which represents its members and which aims to improve things such as their working conditions and pay. 工会. N-COUNT
2 When the **union** of two or more things occurs, they are joined together and become one thing. 联合; 合并. ♦ *Britain should move towards closer union with our Community partners.* 英国应该努力与欧共体其他成员联合得更紧密. N-UNCOUNT
3 When two or more things have been joined together to form one thing, you can refer to them as a **union**. 联邦, 联盟. ♦ *...the question of which countries should join the currency union.* 哪些国家应该加入货币联盟的问题. N-SING
4 The marriage of two people is sometimes referred to as their **union**. 结婚, 联姻. N-COUNT FORMAL
5 **Union** is used in the name of some clubs, societies, and organizations. (用于名称中)俱乐部; 会社; 协会; 联合会. ♦ *...the Mothers' Union.* 母亲协会.

U

un·ion·ism /'ju:njənɪzəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Unionism is any set of political principles based on the idea that two or more political or national units should be joined or remain together, for example the political belief that Northern Ireland should remain part of the United Kingdom. 统一主义; 联合主义; 联邦主义(如北爱尔兰应保留在联合王国内的政治信仰). N-UNCOUNT
◢ **un·ion·ist, unionists** ◆ *...unionists fearful of home rule.* 害怕地方自治的联邦主义者. N-COUNT

un·ioni·za·tion /,ju:njənaɪ'zeɪʃən/; [英]又拼作 **unionisation.**
The **unionization** of workers or industries is the process of workers becoming members of trade unions. 加入工会; 成立工会. N-UNCOUNT

un·ion·ized /'ju:njənaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **unionised.**
Unionized workers belong to trade unions. If a workplace is **unionized**, most of the workers there belong to trade unions. 加入工会的; 大部分雇员为工会会员的. ADJ

,Union 'Jack, Union Jacks. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **Union Jack** is the national flag of the United Kingdom. It consists of a blue background with red and white crosses on it. 英国国旗. N-COUNT

unique /ju:'ni:k/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Something that is **unique** is the only one of its kind. 独一无二的; 独特的. ◆ *Each person's signature is unique.* 每个人的签名都是唯一的. ADJ ◢ **unique·ly** ◆ *Because of the extreme cold, the Antarctic is a uniquely fragile environment.* 由于极度寒冷, 南极洲是个特别脆弱的环境. ADV ◢ **unique·ness** ◆ *...the uniqueness of China's own experience.* 中国本身独到的经验. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can use **unique** to describe things that you admire because they are very unusual and special. 罕见的; 极不寻常的. ◆ *Kauffman was a woman of unique talent and determination.* 考夫曼是位少见的既有才又果断的女性. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
◢ **uniquely** ◆ *There'll never be a shortage of people who consider themselves uniquely qualified to be president of the United States.* 总不乏那些认为自己具有非同寻常的资格胜任美国总统的人. ADV
3 If something is **unique to** one thing, person, group, or place, it concerns or belongs only to that thing, person, group, or place. 为...所独有的. ◆ *This interesting and charming creature is unique to Borneo.* 这种有趣而迷人的动物是婆罗洲独有的. ADJ v-link ADJ to n
◢ **uniquely** ◆ *The problem isn't uniquely American.* 这个问题不光是美国才有. ADV ADV adj

uni·sex /'ju:nɪseks/.
Unisex is used to describe things, usually clothes or hairdressing salons, which are designed for use by both men and women rather than by only one sex. (服装、发式等)不分男女的; 男女都适用的; 中性的. ADJ

uni·son /'ju:nɪsən, -zən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If two or more people do something **in unison**, they do it together at the same time. 共同地, 一起地(做某事). ◆ *Michael and the landlady nodded in unison.* 迈克尔和房东太太同时点了点头. PHR
2 If people or organizations act **in unison**, they act the same way because they agree with each other or because they want to achieve the same aims. 和谐地; 一致地. ◆ *The international community is ready to work in unison against him.* 国际社会准备采取一致行动反对他. PHR

unit /'ju:nɪt/ **units.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you consider something as a **unit**, you consider it as a single, complete thing. 单位; 整体. ◆ *Agriculture was based in the past on the family as a unit.* 过去, 农业的经营是以家庭为单位的. N-COUNT
2 A **unit** is a group of people who work together at a specific job, often in a particular place. (指构成一个更大整体的一群人或物)工作单位; 部门. ◆ *...the health services research unit.* 卫生服务研究部门. N-COUNT
3 A **unit** is a small machine which has a particular function, often part of a larger machine. (机械等的)部件, 元件, 构件. ◆ *The unit plugs into any TV set.* 这个部件能插进任何电视机. N-COUNT
4 A **unit** of measurement is a fixed standard quantity, length, or weight that is used for measuring things. The litre, the centimetre, and the ounce are all units. (计量或计数用的)单位, 单元. N-COUNT
5 A **unit** is one of the parts that a course book is divided into. (教科书中的)教学单元, 课程单元. N-COUNT

uni·tary /'ju:nɪtri, AM -teri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **unitary** state or organization is one in which two or more areas or groups in it have joined together, have the same aims, and are controlled by a single government or group of people. 中央集权制的; 统一的. ADJ ADJ n

unite /ju:'naɪt/ **unites, uniting, united.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If a group of people or things **unite**, they join together and act as a group. 团结; 联合. ◆ *The vast majority of nations have agreed to unite their efforts to bring peace.* 绝大多数的国家同意联合起来, 共同促成和平. V-ERG V V n

unit·ed /ju:'naɪtɪd/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 When people are **united** about something, they agree about it and act together. 共同的; 统一的; 一致的. ◆ *Every party is united on the need for parliamentary democracy.* 所有政党为促进议会民主而团结起来. ADJ-GRADED
2 **United** is used to describe a country which has been formed from two or more countries or states. 联合的; 联盟的; 联邦的. ◆ *...a united Germany.* 统一了的德国. ADJ

U,nited 'Kingdom. ◆◆◇◇◇
The United Kingdom is the official name for the country consisting of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 联合王国, 英国(包括大不列颠及北爱尔兰). N-PROPER the N

U,nited 'Nations. ◆◆◆◆◇
The United Nations is a worldwide organization which most countries belong to. Its role is to encourage international peace, co-operation, and friendship. 联合国. N-PROPER the N

,unit 'trust, unit trusts. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **unit trust** is an organization which invests money in many different types of business and which offers units for sale to the public as an investment. You can also refer to an investment of this type as a **unit trust**. The American term is **mutual fund**. 单位信托投资公司; 共同基金. [美]作 mutual fund. N-COUNT BRITISH

unity /'ju:nɪti/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Unity** is the state of different areas or groups being joined together to form a single country or organization. 共同体, 统一体. ◆ *Senior politicians met today to discuss the future of European economic unity.* 资深政治家今天会晤, 讨论欧洲经济共同体的未来. N-UNCOUNT
2 When there is **unity**, people are in agreement and act together for a particular purpose. 团结, 联合; 统一, 一致. ◆ *The choice was meant to create an impression of party unity.* 这种选择旨在营造一种全党紧密团结的印象. N-UNCOUNT

Univ. ◆◇◇◇◇
Univ is a written abbreviation for 'University' which is used especially in the names of universities. 大学. University 的缩写形式(尤用于大学名称中).

uni·ver·sal /,ju:nɪ'vɜ:səl/ **universals.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Something that is **universal** relates to everyone in the world or everyone in a particular group or society. 全体的, 与全体有关的; 影响全体的. ◆ *The insurance industry has produced its own proposals for universal health care.* 保险行业提出了自己的有关全民医疗保健的提案. ADJ ◢ **uni·ver·sal·ity** /ju:nɪvɜ:'sælɪti/. ◆ *I have been amazed at the universality of all of our experiences, whatever our origins, sex or age.* 即使我们有着不同的身世、性别和年龄, 我对我们却有着共同一致的经验感到很惊讶. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **uni·ver·sal·ly** ◆ *...a universally accepted point of view.* 一个被广泛接受的观点. *The disadvantage is that it is not universally available.* 缺点是它并非到处都有. ADV
2 Something that is **universal** affects or relates to every part of the world or the universe. 宇宙的; 全世界的; 普遍存在的. ◆ *...universal diseases.* 普遍存在的疾病. ADJ
3 A **universal** is a principle that applies in all cases or a characteristic that is present in all members of a particular N-COUNT

U

group. 普遍原则; (特定群体成员的)共有特征. ❖ *There are no economic universals.* 经济没有普遍规则.

uni·verse /ˈjuːnɪvɜːs/ **universes.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **universe** is the whole of space and all the stars, planets, and other forms of matter and energy in it. 宇宙; 天地万物; 万象. N-COUNT

2 If you talk about someone's **universe**, you are referring to the whole of their experience or an important part of it. 自我天地; 个人小世界. ❖ *He was the center of my universe.* 他曾是我个人世界的中心. N-COUNT

3 If you say that something is, for example, the best or biggest thing of its kind **in the universe**, you are emphasizing that you think it is bigger or better than anything else of its kind. 顶级; 巅峰状态. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

uni·ver·sity /ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsɪti/ **universities.** ◆◆◆◆◆

A **university** is an institution where students study for degrees and where academic research is done. 大学. ❖ *Patrick is now at London University.* 帕特里克现在在伦敦大学读书. *They want their daughter to go to university.* 他们想让女儿入大学读书. N-VAR

un·just /ˌʌnˈdʒʌst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe an action, system, or law as **unjust**, you think that it treats a person or group badly in a way that they do not deserve. 不公正的; 不公平的; 非正义的. ◢ **un·just·ly** ❖ *She was unjustly accused of stealing money and then given the sack.* 她受到了不公正的指控, 她被指偷钱并被解雇了. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

un·jus·ti·fi·able /ˌʌndʒʌstɪˈfaɪəbəl/.

If you describe an action, especially one that harms someone, as **unjustifiable**, you mean there is no good reason for it. 没有正当理由的, 无道理的. ◢ **un·jus·ti·fi·ably** ❖ *The press invade people's privacy unfairly and unjustifiably every day.* 新闻媒体每天都在不公正地、没道理地侵犯人们的隐私. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

un·jus·ti·fied /ˌʌnˈdʒʌstɪfaɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a belief or action as **unjustified**, you think that there is no good reason for having it or doing it. 未被证明为有理(或正确)的; 不正当的. ❖ *...wholly unfounded and totally unjustified allegations.* 毫无根据而且完全无道理的指控. ADJ

un·kempt /ˌʌnˈkempt/.

If you describe something or someone as **unkempt**, you mean that they are untidy, and not looked after carefully or kept neat. 未梳理的; 不整洁的; 邋遢的; 仪容不整的. ADJ-GRADED

U

un·kind /ʌnˈkaɪnd/ **unkinder, unkindest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is **unkind**, they behave in an unpleasant, unfriendly, or slightly cruel way. 不仁慈的; 不和善的, 不亲切的; 冷酷的. ❖ *All last summer he'd been unkind to her.* 去年整个夏天他都对她不好. *I think it's a bit unkind to describe the ship in those terms.* 用这些词来描述这艘船我认为有些刻薄. ◢ **un·kind·ly** ❖ *Several viewers commented unkindly on her costumes.* 好几个观众对她的服饰作出苛刻的批评. ◢ **un·kind·ness** ❖ *He realized the unkindness of the remark.* 他意识到那番话的无礼. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe something bad that happens to someone as **unkind**, you mean that they do not deserve it. 无情的; 苛刻的. ❖ *Fate has been unkind to them.* 命运对他们太无情. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

un·know·able /ˌʌnˈnəʊəbəl/.

If you describe something as **unknowable**, you mean that it is impossible for human beings to know anything about it. 人类不可知的; 无法认识的. ADJ WRITTEN

un·know·ing /ˌʌnˈnəʊɪŋ/.

If you describe a person as **unknowing**, you mean that they are not aware of what is happening or of what they are doing. 不知的; 无知的; 没察觉的. ❖ *Some governments have been victims and perhaps unknowing accomplices in the bank's activities.* 有些政府成了牺牲品、也许不自知地成了银行的同谋. ◢ **un·know·ing·ly** ❖ *...if people unknowingly move into more contaminated areas of the river.* 如果人们毫无察觉地进入河流污染得更严重的地区. ADJ ADV

un·known /ˌʌnˈnəʊn/ **unknowns.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something or someone is **unknown** to you, you do not know what or who they are. 不知道的; 不了解的; 未知的. ❖ *An unknown number of demonstrators were arrested.* 被捕的示威者数目不详. *The motive for the killing is unknown.* 杀人的动机不明. *I could not understand how someone with so many awards could be unknown to me.* 我无法理解, 我怎么不知道这个获得如此众多奖项的人呢? ADJ

➪ An **unknown** is something that is unknown. 未知的事物. ❖ *The length of the war is one of the biggest unknowns.* 其中最难以知道的是战争会持续多久. N-COUNT

2 An **unknown** person is not famous or publicly recognized. 不出名的, 不著名的; 未为公众认识的. ❖ *He was an unknown writer.* 他是个默默无闻的作家. ADJ-GRADED

➪ An **unknown** is a person who is unknown. 无名气的人; 不出名的人. ❖ *Within a short space of time a group of complete unknowns had established a wholly original form of humour.* 在不长的时间内, 一群根本名不见经传的人创造了一种全新的幽默形式. N-COUNT

3 If you say that a particular problem or situation is **unknown**, you mean that it never occurs. 从未有过的; 闻所未闻的. ❖ *A hundred years ago coronary heart disease was virtually unknown in Europe and America.* 一百年前, 在欧美国家基本上没听说过冠状动脉心脏病. ADJ

4 **The unknown** refers generally to things or places that people do not know about or understand. 未知的事物(或地方). ❖ *Ignorance of people brings fear, fear of the unknown.* 人们的无知会带来恐惧 — 对未知事物的恐惧. N-SING *the N*

un·law·ful /ˌʌnˈlɔːfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **unlawful**, the law does not allow you to do it. 不法的; 非法的; 违法的, 犯法的. ❖ *...employees who believe their dismissal was unlawful.* 确信自己是被非法解雇的雇员们. ◢ **un·law·ful·ly** ❖ *...the council's assertion that the government acted unlawfully in imposing the restrictions.* 议会对政府强行限制是违法行为的认定. ADJ FORMAL ADV ADV with v

ˌunlawful ˈkilling, unlawful killings.

Unlawful killing is used to refer in a general way to crimes such as murder and manslaughter. 非法杀人. N-VAR LEGAL

un·lead·ed /ˌʌnˈledɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Unleaded fuels contain a reduced amount of lead in order to reduce the pollution caused when they are burned. (汽油)无铅的. ADJ

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *All its V8 engines will run happily on unleaded.* 其所有V8发动机使用无铅汽油会运转良好. N-UNCOUNT

un·learn /ˌʌnˈlɜːn/ **unlearns, unlearning, unlearned;** [英]又拼作 **unlearnt.**

If you **unlearn** something that you have learned, you try to forget it or ignore it, often because it is wrong or it is having a bad influence on you. 摒弃(以前的想法、习惯等); 设法忘记(已学到的知识等); 消除...的影响. ❖ *It isn't easy to unlearn any habit.* 消除一种习惯不容易. VB V n

un·leash /ˌʌnˈliːʃ/ **unleashes, unleashing, unleashed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you say that someone or something **unleashes** a powerful movement, force, or feeling, you mean that it starts suddenly and has an immediate strong effect. 释放出; 发泄; 发出. ❖ *There's a real risk that food rationing will unleash a new stream of refugees.* 食品配给具有引发新一轮难民潮的风险. *...the power unleashed by their leg muscles.* 他们的腿部肌肉发出的力量. VB V n V-ed

un·leav·ened /ˌʌnˈlevənd/.

Unleavened bread or dough is made without any yeast. 未经发酵的; 不含酵母的. ADJ

un·less /ʌnˈles/. ◆◆◆◆◇

You use **unless** to introduce the only circumstances in which an event you are mentioning will not take place or in which a statement you are making is not true. 除非, 若不; 除非在...的时候. ❖ *Unless you are trying to lose weight to please yourself, it's going to be tough.* 除非你是试图减肥以使自己感到满意, 否则那将太难受了. *I'm not happy unless I ride or drive every day.* 我每天不骑车或开车就不开心. CONJ PRAGMATICS

un·like /ˌʌnˈlaɪk/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If one thing is **unlike** another thing, the two things have different qualities or characteristics from each other. (品质、特点等)不像; 跟...不同. ❖ *This was a foreign country, so* PREP

unlike San Jose. 这是国外, 跟圣何塞大不相同. *She was unlike him in every way except for her coal black eyes*. 除了乌黑的眼睛外, 她与他各方面都不一样.

2 You can use **unlike** to contrast two people, things, or situations, and show how they are different. (用于对照, 以示差别)和...不一样. ❖ *Unlike aerobics, walking entails no expensive fees for classes or clubs*. 跟有氧运动不同, 散步不需要花很多的钱上培训班或成为俱乐部会员. PREP

3 If you describe something that a particular person has done as being **unlike** them, you mean that you are surprised by it because it is not typical of their character or normal behaviour. 非...的风格; 不像是...的习惯. ❖ *It was so unlike him to say something like that, with such intensity, that I was astonished*. 这样激烈地说话完全不像他, 我实在吃惊. PREP

un·like·ly /ʌn'laɪkli/ **unlikeliest.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you say that something is **unlikely** to happen or **unlikely** to be true, you believe that it will not happen or that it is not true, although you are not completely sure. 未必的; 不大可能的. ❖ *A military coup seems unlikely*. 一场军事政变似乎不大可能发生. *As with many technological revolutions, you are unlikely to be aware of it*. 跟许多技术革命一样, 你不大可能意识到它. *It's now unlikely that future parliaments will bring back the death penalty*. 从现在的情况看, 未来国会不大会恢复死刑. *In the unlikely event of anybody phoning, could you just scribble a message down?* 不大可能会有人打电话, 如有的话, 你能否草草把口信记下来? ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone or something as **unlikely**, you mean it is surprising that they have a particular role or have done a particular thing. 不大像的; 不大可能发生的. ❖ *Bespectacled Potter, a yoga fanatic, looks an unlikely drugs dealer*. 戴眼镜的波特是一名瑜伽痴迷者, 看上去不大像个毒贩. *On the surface they made an unlikely couple*. 他们表面上看来不像是一对. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

un·lim·it·ed /ʌn'lɪmɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If there is an **unlimited** quantity of something, you can have as much or as many of that thing as you want. 无数的; 无限量的. ❖ *You'll also have unlimited access to the swimming pool*. 你同样可以随时使用游泳池. ADJ

un·list·ed /ˌʌn'lɪstɪd/.

If a person or his or her telephone number is **unlisted**, the number is not listed in the telephone directory, and the telephone company will refuse to give it to people who ask for it. The usual British word is **ex-directory**. (电话号码)未编入册的, 不公开列出的. [英]一般作 ex-directory. ADJ AMERICAN

un·lit /ˌʌn'lɪt/.

1 An **unlit** fire or cigarette has not been set alight. 未被点燃的. ADJ

2 An **unlit** street or building is dark because there are no lights switched on in it. 未被照明的; 没有灯光的. ADJ

un·load /ˌʌn'ləud/ **unloads, unloading, unloaded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **unload** goods from a vehicle, or you **unload** a vehicle, you remove the goods from the vehicle. 卸下(货物). ❖ *Unload everything from the boat and clean it thoroughly*. 把所有的东西从船上卸下后, 将船彻底打扫干净. VB V n from n Also V n

2 If someone **unloads** investments, they get rid of them or sell them. 使脱手; 卖掉. ❖ *Since March, he has unloaded 1.3 million shares*. 三月以来, 他已经卖掉了130万股. VB JOURNALISM V n

un·lock /ˌʌn'lɒk/ **unlocks, unlocking, unlocked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **unlock** something such as a door, a room, or a container that has a lock, you open it using a key. 打开...的锁; 开(锁). ❖ *He unlocked the car and threw the coat on to the back seat*. 他打开车门, 把上衣扔到了后座上. VB V n

2 If you **unlock** the potential or the secrets of something or someone, you release them. 解开, 揭开(秘密等); 释放(潜能). ❖ *Education and training is the key that will unlock our nation's potential*. 教育和培训是开启我国潜力的钥匙. VB V n

un·lov·able /ˌʌn'lʌvəbəl/.

If someone is **unlovable**, they are not likely to be loved by anyone, because they do not have any attractive qualities. 不可爱的; 不讨人喜欢的; 不被爱慕的. ADJ-GRADED

un·loved /ˌʌn'lʌvd/.

If someone feels **unloved**, they feel that nobody loves them. 不被爱的. ADJ-GRADED

un·love·ly /ˌʌn'lʌvli/.

If you describe something as **unlovely**, you mean that it is unattractive or unpleasant in some way. 不可爱的; 不动人的; 不讨人喜欢的. ❖ *...a small, inexpensive motel on the outskirts of the town; it was barren and unlovely*. 城郊一家廉价的汽车小旅馆, 既简陋又难看. ADJ-GRADED

un·lov·ing /ˌʌn'lʌvɪŋ/.

If you describe a person as **unloving**, you believe that they do not love, or show love to, the people they ought to love. 没有爱心的; 不表示爱的. ADJ-GRADED

un·lucki·ly /ʌn'lʌkɪli/.

You use **unluckily** as a comment on something bad or unpleasant that happens to someone, in order to suggest sympathy for them or that it was not their fault. 不幸地; 倒霉地. ❖ *Some people unluckily achieve suicide when they only meant to attempt it*. 有些人只是想试试自杀, 可不幸的是真的自杀身亡了. ADV

un·lucky /ʌn'lʌki/ **unluckier, unluckiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone is **unlucky**, they have bad luck. 运气不好的; 不顺利的. ❖ *Cantona was unlucky not to score on two occasions*. 坎通纳运气不好, 两次机会都没能破门得分. ADJ-GRADED

2 You can use **unlucky** to describe unpleasant things which happen to someone, especially when you feel that the person does not deserve them. 倒霉的; 不幸的. ❖ *...Argentina's unlucky defeat by Ireland*. 阿根廷队竟不幸输给爱尔兰队. ADJ-GRADED

3 **Unlucky** is used to describe something that is thought to cause bad luck. 不吉利的, 不吉祥的. ❖ *Some people think it is unlucky to look at a new moon through glass*. 有些人认为透过玻璃仰望新月是不吉利的. ADJ-GRADED

un·made /ˌʌn'meɪd/.

An **unmade** bed has not had the bedclothes neatly arranged after it was last slept in. (床铺)未收拾妥当的. ADJ

un·man·age·able /ʌn'mænɪdʒəbəl/.

1 If you describe something as **unmanageable**, you mean that is difficult to use, deal with, or control. 难管理的; 难处理的. ❖ *...her freckles and unmanageable hair*. 她脸上的雀斑和蓬乱难整的头发. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone, especially a young person, as **unmanageable**, you mean that they behave in an unacceptable way and are difficult to control. 难以管教的; 不好控制的. ADJ-GRADED

un·man·ly /ˌʌn'mænli/.

If you describe a boy's or man's behaviour as **unmanly**, you are critical of the fact that they are behaving in a way that you think is inappropriate for a man. 没有男子气概的; 女性化的; 柔弱的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·manned /ˌʌn'mænd/.

1 **Unmanned** vehicles such as spacecraft do not have any crew and are operated automatically or by remote control. 无人操纵的, 无人驾驶的. ADJ

2 If a place is **unmanned**, there is nobody working there. 无人的; 无人工作的. ❖ *Unmanned post offices meant millions of letters went unsorted*. 邮局无人工作意味着数以百万计的信件得不到分拣. ADJ

un·marked /ˌʌn'mɑːkt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **unmarked** has no marks on it. 没有污点的; 干净的. ❖ *Her shoes are still white and unmarked*. 她的鞋子仍很白, 没有污渍. ADJ

2 Something that is **unmarked** has no marking on it which identifies what it is or whose it is. 没有标记的. ❖ *...an unmarked police car*. 一辆没有标记的警车. ADJ

3 In a sport such as football, hockey, or basketball, if a player is **unmarked**, there are no players from the opposing team waiting to challenge them when they have control of the ball. (指球类比赛中)未被盯防的. ADJ

un·mar·ried /ˌʌn'mærid/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **unmarried** is not married. 未婚的; 独身的. ADJ

U

un·mask /ʌn'mɑːsk, -'mæsk/ **unmasks, unmasking, unmasked.**
If you **unmask** someone or something bad, you show or make known their true nature or character, when they had previously been thought to be good. 摘下...的面具; 使露出真相; 揭露; 暴露. ◆ *Elliott unmasked and confronted the master spy and traitor Kim Philby.* 埃利奥特揭露了头号间谍兼叛徒金·菲尔比,并质问他. VB V n

un·matched /ˌʌn'mætʃt/.
If you describe something as **unmatched**, you are emphasizing that it is better or greater than all other things of the same kind. 无比的, 无与伦比的. ◆ *...a landscape of unmatched beauty.* 美丽无比的景色. ADJ

un·men·tion·able /ʌn'menʃənəbəl/.
If you describe something as **unmentionable**, you mean that it is too embarrassing or unpleasant to talk about. 不宜提及的; 说不出口的. ◆ *Has he got some unmentionable disease?* 他得了什么难以启齿的病吗? ADJ

un·mer·ci·ful·ly /ʌn'mɜːsɪfʊli/.
If you do something **unmercifully**, you do it a lot, showing no mercy or pity. 不怜悯地; 不仁慈地; 残忍地. ◆ *Uncle Sebastian used to tease Mother and Daddy unmercifully.* 塞巴斯蒂安叔叔过去总是无情地取笑妈妈和爸爸. ADV

un·met /ʌn'met/.
Unmet needs or demands are not satisfied. 未满足的; 未达到的. ◆ *...the unmet demand for quality family planning services.* 未能满足的对优质计划生育服务的需求. ADJ

un·miss·able /ˌʌn'mɪsəbəl/.
When journalists say that something such as an event or a film is **unmissable**, they are emphasizing that it is so good that everyone should try to go to it or see it. 不容错过的; 不可不去(或不看)的. ADJ JOURNALISM, INFORMAL

un·mis·tak·able /ˌʌnmɪs'teɪkəbəl/; 又拼作 **unmistakeable.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unmistakable**, you mean that it is so obvious that it cannot be mistaken for anything else. 不会被弄错的; 不会被误解的; 清楚明白的, 明显的. ◆ *...the unmistakable smell of marijuana drifted down.* 吹过来的无疑是大麻的气味. ◢ **un·mis·tak·ably** /ˌʌnmɪs'teɪkəbli/. ◆ *She's unmistakably Scandinavian.* 她肯定是斯堪的那维亚人. ADJ ADV

un·miti·gat·ed /ʌn'mɪtɪgeɪtɪd/.
You use **unmitigated** to emphasize how bad a situation or quality is. 全然的; 十足的; 绝对的. ◆ *She leads a life of unmitigated misery.* 她过着十分悲惨的生活. ADJ ADJ n

un·mo·lest·ed /ˌʌnmə'lestɪd/.
If someone does something **unmolested**, they do it without being stopped or interfered with. 不受阻拦的; 不受干扰的. ◆ *Like many fugitives, he lived in Argentina unmolested for many years.* 像许多逃亡者一样, 他在阿根廷平静地生活了许多年. ADJ

un·moved /ˌʌn'muːvd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you are **unmoved** by something, you are not emotionally affected by it. 不为...所感动的, 无动于衷的; 平静的; 冷静的. ◆ *Mr Bird remained unmoved by the corruption allegations.* 伯德先生面对贪污的指控无动于衷. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

un·mu·si·cal /ˌʌn'mjuːzɪkəl/.
1 An **unmusical** sound is unpleasant to listen to. 不悦耳的, 不动听的. ADJ-GRADED
2 An **unmusical** person cannot play or appreciate music. 不懂音乐的; 不会欣赏音乐的. ADJ-GRADED

un·named /ˌʌn'neɪmd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Unnamed** people or things are talked about but their names are not mentioned. 未说出名字的; 未提及名字的. ◆ *The cash comes from an unnamed source.* 现金的来源没被提及. ADJ
2 **Unnamed** things have not been given a name. 未被命名的; 没有名字的. ◆ *...unnamed comets and asteroids.* 未命名的彗星和小行星. ADJ

un·natu·ral /ʌn'nætʃərəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something as **unnatural**, you mean that it is strange and often frightening, because it is different from what you normally expect. 怪异的; 反常的. ◆ *The aircraft rose with unnatural speed on take-off.* 飞机起飞时以反常的速度爬高. ◢ **un·natu·ral·ly** ◆ *The house was unnaturally silent.* 这屋子出奇地静. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV adj
2 Behaviour that is **unnatural** seems artificial and not normal or spontaneous. 不自然的; 做作的; 虚假的; 勉强的. ◆ *She gave him a bright, determined smile which seemed unnatural.* 她对他开朗地笑了, 而她那坚定的笑容似乎不大自然. ◢ **unnaturally** ◆ *Try to avoid shouting or speaking unnaturally.* 尽量避免不自然地叫喊或说话. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

un·natu·ral·ly /ʌn'nætʃərəli/.
You can use **not unnaturally** to indicate that the situation you are describing is exactly as you would expect in the circumstances. 意料之中地; 很自然地. ◆ *Not unnaturally, Jane greatly resented Harry's interference.* 很自然地, 简对哈里的干预十分恼火. PHR
➡ 又见 **unnatural.**

un·nec·es·sary /ʌn'nesəsri, AM -seri/. ♦♦◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unnecessary**, you mean that it is not needed or does not have to be done, and is undesirable. 不必要的; 不需要的; 多余的. ◆ *He accused Diana of making an unnecessary fuss.* 他责怪戴安娜不必要地大惊小怪. ◢ **un·nec·es·sari·ly** /ˌʌnnesə'serɪli/ ◆ *I didn't want to upset my husband or my daughter unnecessarily.* 我不想给我丈夫或女儿带来不必要的烦恼. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

un·nerve /ˌʌn'nɜːv/ **unnerves, unnerving, unnerved.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you say that something **unnerves** you, you mean that it worries or troubles you. 使担忧; 使紧张不安. VB V n

un·nerv·ing /ˌʌn'nɜːvɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unnerving**, you mean that it is startling or very worrying. 令人吃惊的; 令人焦虑的; 令人十分烦恼的. ◆ *...her unnerving habit of continuously touching people she was speaking to.* 她说话时不停地触碰对方这种恼人的习惯. ◢ **un·nerv·ing·ly** ◆ *...a table decorated, unnervingly, by African fertility symbols.* 一张以非洲的象征生殖的东西作为装饰、令人难堪的桌子. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

un·no·ticed /ˌʌn'nəʊtɪst/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something happens or passes **unnoticed**, it is not seen or noticed by anyone. 不被注意(或察觉)的; 被忽视的. ◆ *I tried to slip up the stairs unnoticed.* 我试图悄悄地溜上楼梯. ADJ

un·ob·served /ˌʌnəb'zɜːvd/.
If you do something **unobserved**, you do it without being seen by other people. 不被人看见的; 没有受到注意的. ◆ *John had been sitting, unobserved, in the darkness.* 约翰一直坐在黑暗中, 没有被人发觉. ADJ

un·ob·tain·able /ˌʌnəb'teɪnəbəl/.
If something or someone is **unobtainable**, you cannot get them. 不能得到的; 弄不到的. ◆ *Fish was unobtainable in certain sections of Tokyo.* 东京有些地区买不到鱼. ADJ

un·ob·tru·sive /ˌʌnəb'truːsɪv/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something or someone as **unobtrusive**, you mean that they are not easily noticed or do not draw attention to themselves. 不易觉察的; 不引人注目的. ◆ *He managed the factory with unobtrusive efficiency.* 他以不易觉察的高效率管理着工厂. ◢ **un·ob·tru·sive·ly** ◆ *Unobtrusively, the other actors filed into the lounge.* 其他的演员不知不觉地鱼贯进入了休息室. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED

un·oc·cu·pied /ˌʌn'ɒkjʊpaɪd/.
If a building is **unoccupied**, there is nobody in it. 未被占用的; 未被人居住的. ADJ

un·of·fi·cial /ˌʌnə'fɪʃəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇
An **unofficial** action or statement is not authorized, approved, or organized by a person in authority. 非官方的; 非正式的. ◆ *...an unofficial strike.* 非正式罢工. ◢ **un·of·fi·cial·ly** ◆ *The majority work unofficially with neither health nor wage security.* 大多数的人没有正式工作, 既没有医疗保障, 也没有工资保障. ADJ ADV

un·opened /ˌʌn'əʊpənd/.
If something is **unopened**, it has not been opened yet. 未被打开的; 封着的. ◆ *...unopened bottles of olive oil.* 封着的橄榄油瓶子. ADJ

un·op·posed /ˌʌnə'pəʊzd/.
In something such as an election or a war, if someone is **unopposed**, there are no opponents competing or fighting against them. 不受反对的; 没遭到抵抗的. ◆ *1st Army armoured cars drove unopposed into Tunis.* 第一军的装甲车未遭抵抗便进入了突尼斯. ADJ

un·ortho·dox /ˌʌn'ɔːθədɒks/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe someone's behaviour, beliefs, or customs as **unorthodox**, you mean that they are different from what is generally accepted. 非正统的; 非传统的; 非普遍接受的. ◆ *She spent an unorthodox girlhood travelling with her father throughout Europe.* 她度过了一个非同寻常的童年, 她跟着父亲游遍了欧洲. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe ways of doing things as **unorthodox**, you are criticizing them because they are illegal or unethical. 非法的; 不合乎道德的. ◆ *The journalists appear to have obtained confidential documents in an unorthodox manner.* 记者们似乎以不正当的方式取得了机密文件. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·pack /ˌʌn'pæk/ **unpacks, unpacking, unpacked.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When you **unpack** a suitcase, box, or similar container, or you **unpack** the things inside it, you take the things out of the container. 打开(衣箱、盒子等容器); 从...中取出. ◆ *Our guide unpacked a picnic of ham sandwiches and offered us tea.* 我们的向导员拿出野餐用的火腿三明治, 并给我们茶喝. VB V n Also V
2 If you **unpack** an idea or problem, you analyse it and consider it in detail. 分析; 剖析. VB V n

un·paid /ˌʌn'peɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you do **unpaid** work or you are an **unpaid** volunteer, you do a job without receiving any money for it. 不领报酬的; 没有薪水的. ADJ ADJ n
2 **Unpaid** taxes or bills are bills or taxes which have not been paid yet. 未支付的; 未缴纳的; 未偿还的. ADJ

un·pal·at·able /ʌn'pælɪtəbəl/.
1 If you describe an idea as **unpalatable**, you mean that you find it unpleasant and difficult to accept. 令人不快的; 令人难以接受的. ◆ *It is an unpalatable fact that rape makes a good news story.* 一个令人不快的事实是: 强奸案竟被堂而皇之地大肆报道. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe food as **unpalatable**, you mean that it is so unpleasant that you can hardly eat it. 不好吃的, 难入口的. ADJ-GRADED

un·par·al·leled /ʌn'pærəleld/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unparalleled**, you are emphasizing that it is, for example, bigger, better, or worse than anything else of its kind, or anything that has happened before. 无与伦比的; 独一无二的. ◆ *The country is facing a crisis unparalleled since the Second World War.* 该国面临着第二次世界大战以来前所未有的危机. ADJ

un·par·don·able /ʌn'pɑːdənəbəl/.
If you say that someone's behaviour is **unpardonable**, you mean that it is very wrong or offensive, and completely unacceptable. 不可宽恕的; 不可原谅的. ◆ *...an unpardonable lack of discipline.* 不可原谅的缺乏纪律. ADJ

un·pick /ˌʌn'pɪk/ **unpicks, unpicking, unpicked.**
1 If you **unpick** a piece of sewing, you remove the stitches from it. 拆去(缝线, 针脚等). VB V n
2 If someone **unpicks** a plan or policy, they disagree with it and examine it thoroughly in order to find any mistakes that they can use to defeat it. 找...的毛病, 挑...的刺. VB V n BRITISH

un·play·able /ˌʌn'pleɪəbəl/.
In some sports, if you describe a player as **unplayable**, you mean that they are playing extremely well and are difficult to beat. If you describe a ball as **unplayable**, you mean it is difficult to hit, because it was thrown with great skill or speed, or because of its position. (体育比赛中)无法与之对抗的; 不能匹敌的; (球类运动中的球)无法击中的. ADJ-GRADED

un·pleas·ant /ʌn'plezənt/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something is **unpleasant**, it gives you bad feelings, for example by making you feel upset or uncomfortable. 使人不愉快的; 不舒服的; 讨厌的. ◆ *It was a very unpleasant and frightening attack.* 这是一次让人不愉快的可怕的攻击. ADJ-GRADED
▲ **un·pleas·ant·ly** ◆ *The smell was unpleasantly strong.* 这气味强烈得令人不舒服. ADV
2 An **unpleasant** person is very unfriendly and rude. 不友好的; 粗鲁的. ▲ **unpleasantly** ◆ *Melissa laughed unpleasantly.* 梅利莎的笑声很刺耳. ▲ **un·pleas·ant·ness** ◆ *...the unpleasantness some people habitually displayed.* 有些人习惯上表现出的粗俗. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

un·plug /ˌʌn'plʌg/ **unplugs, unplugging, unplugged.**
If you **unplug** an electrical device or telephone, you pull a wire out of a socket so that it stops working. 拔去(电源插头). VB V n

un·plugged /ˌʌn'plʌgd/.
If a pop group or musician performs **unplugged**, they perform without any electrically amplified instruments. (流行乐手、歌手表演时)不带扩音器的. ADJ JOURNALISM

un·pol·lut·ed /ˌʌnpə'luːtɪd/.
Something that is **unpolluted** is free from pollution. 未被污染的. ADJ

un·popu·lar /ˌʌn'pɒpjʊlə/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If something or someone is **unpopular**, most people do not like them. 不得人心的; 不受欢迎的. ◆ *The Chancellor is deeply unpopular with voters.* 这位大臣很不受选民欢迎. ADJ-GRADED
▲ **un·popu·lar·ity** /ˌʌnpɒpjʊ'lærɪti/ ◆ *...the unpopularity of the new tax.* 不得人心的新税制. N-UNCOUNT

un·prec·edent·ed /ʌn'presɪdentɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something is **unprecedented**, it has never happened before. 史无前例的; 空前的. ◆ *Such a move is rare, but not unprecedented.* 这一举措很少见, 但并非前所未闻. ADJ
2 If you describe something as **unprecedented**, you are emphasizing that it is very great in quality, amount, or scale. (数量、范围)极大的; (质量)极高的. ◆ *The scheme has been hailed as an unprecedented success.* 该计划被人追捧为巨大的成功. ADJ-GRADED

un·pre·dict·able /ˌʌnprɪ'dɪktəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you describe someone or something as **unpredictable**, you mean that you cannot tell what they are going to do or how they are going to behave. 不可预测的, 无法预料的. ◆ *...Britain's notoriously unpredictable weather.* 英国变幻无常的天气众所周知. ▲ **un·pre·dict·ably** ◆ *...her husband's unpredictably violent behavior to others.* 她丈夫对待他人难以捉摸的暴力行为. ▲ **un·pre·dict·abil·ity** /ˌʌnprɪˌdɪktə'bɪlɪti/ ◆ *...the unpredictability of the weather.* 天气的不可预测性. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

un·pre·pared /ˌʌnprɪ'peəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **unprepared** for something, you are not ready for it, and you are therefore surprised or at a disadvantage when it happens. 没有准备的; 未做防备的. ◆ *I was totally unprepared for the announcement on the next day.* 我对第二天的宣告措手不及. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **unprepared** to do something, you are not willing to do it. 不准备做的, 不愿意的. ◆ *He was unprepared to co-operate.* 他不愿意合作. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf

un·pre·pos·sess·ing /ˌʌnpriːpə'zesɪŋ/.
If you describe someone or something as **unprepossessing**, you mean that they look rather plain or ordinary, although they may have good or special qualities that are hidden. 相貌平庸的; 其貌不扬的; 让人并不觉得有多好的. ◆ *We found the tastiest and most imaginative paella and tapas in the most unprepossessing bars and cafés.* 我们在最不起眼的酒吧和小餐厅里吃到了最可口、最令人回味的西班牙什锦饭和下酒菜. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

un·pre·ten·tious /ˌʌnprɪ'tenʃəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a place, person, or thing as **unpretentious**, you approve of them because they are simple in appearance or character, rather than sophisticated or luxurious. 朴实无华的; 不矫饰的; 不装模作样的; 不浮夸的. ◆ *The Tides Inn hotel is both comfortable and unpretentious.* 海潮旅店既舒适又朴实. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·prin·ci·pled /ʌn'prɪnsɪpəld/.
If you describe a person or their actions as **unprincipled**, you are criticizing them for their lack of moral principles. 不讲道德原则的; 肆无忌惮的. ◆ *It is a market where people can be very unprincipled and unpleasant.* 这是一个人们可 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

能根本不讲道德原则、很令人不顺心的市场.

un·print·able /ˌʌnˈprɪntəbəl/.
If you describe something that someone has said or done as **unprintable**, you mean that it is so rude or shocking that you do not want to say exactly what it was. (由于粗俗或令人震惊)耻于说出口的. ADJ

un·pro·duc·tive /ˌʌnprəˈdʌktɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is **unproductive** does not produce any good results. 无成效的; 徒劳的. ❖ *...much of their time and effort is unproductive.* 他们大多数的时间和努力都白费了. ADJ-GRADED

un·pro·fes·sion·al /ˌʌnprəˈfeʃənəl/.
If you use **unprofessional** to describe someone's behaviour at work, you are criticizing them for not behaving according to the standards that are expected of a person in their profession. 不专业的; 外行的; 不称职的. ❖ *What she did was very unprofessional. She left abruptly about 90 minutes into the show.* 她所做的也太不专业了. 她在表演进行了约90分钟时突然离开了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·prof·it·able /ˌʌnˈprɒfɪtəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An industry, company, or product that is **unprofitable** does not make any profit or does not make enough profit. 没有利润的, 不赚钱的. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Unprofitable** activities or efforts do not produce any useful or helpful results. 无用的; 无益的; 徒劳的. ❖ *...an endless, unprofitable argument.* 一场没完没了的毫无价值的辩论. ADJ

un·prom·is·ing /ˌʌnˈprɒmɪsɪŋ/.
If you describe something as **unpromising**, you think that it is unlikely to be successful or produce anything good in the future. 无指望的; 没希望的; 不大会成功的. ❖ *His business career had distinctly unpromising beginnings.* 他的从商生涯有着明显的让人觉得不会成功的开端. ADJ-GRADED

un·pro·nounce·able /ˌʌnprəˈnaʊnsəbəl/.
An **unpronounceable** word or name is too difficult to say. (单词或姓名)难读出的, 难发音的. ADJ-GRADED

un·pro·tect·ed /ˌʌnprəˈtektɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **unprotected** person or place is not looked after or defended, and so they may be harmed or attacked. 没有保护的, 不受保护的. ❖ *What better target than an unprotected girl, going along that river walkway in the dark.* 一个姑娘黑夜独自走在河岸的便道上, 试问有谁比她更容易遭到袭击呢! ADJ
2 If something is **unprotected**, it is not covered or treated with anything, and so it may easily be damaged. 未做防护的. ❖ *Exposure of unprotected skin to the sun carries the risk of developing skin cancer.* 皮肤未做防护而暴露在阳光下有得皮肤癌的危险. ADJ
3 If two people have **unprotected** sex, they do not use a condom when they have intercourse. 没有避孕措施的; 不戴安全套的. ADJ ADJ n

U

un·pro·voked /ˌʌnprəˈvəʊkt/.
If someone makes an **unprovoked** attack, they attack someone who has not tried to harm them in any way. (攻击)未受挑衅的; 非因招惹而做的; 无端的. ADJ

un·pub·lished /ˌʌnˈpʌblɪʃt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
An **unpublished** book, letter, or report has never been published. 未出版的; 未发表的; 未刊行的. ADJ

un·pun·ished /ˌʌnˈpʌnɪʃt/.
If a criminal or crime goes **unpunished**, the criminal is not punished. 未受到惩罚的. ADJ

un·quali·fied /ˌʌnˈkwɒlɪfaɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **unqualified**, you do not have any qualifications, or you do not have the right qualifications for a particular job. 不合格的; 不能胜任的; 无资格的. ADJ
2 **Unqualified** means total, unlimited, and complete. 绝对的; 十足的; 完全的. ❖ *The event was an unqualified success.* 这项活动绝对是个成功. ADJ

un·ques·tion·able /ʌnˈkwestʃənəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unquestionable**, you are emphasizing that it is so obviously true or real that nobody can doubt it. 不成问题的; 无可争议的, 无可置疑的; 肯定的. ❖ *There is an unquestionable link between job losses and deteriorating services.* 服务质量下降跟职位减少肯定有关连. ◢ **un·ques·tion·ably** /ʌnˈkwestʃənəbli/ ❖ *They have seen the change as unquestionably beneficial to the country.* 他们认为这个变化无疑对该国有利. ADJ ADV-GRADED ADV with cl/group

un·ques·tioned /ʌnˈkwestʃənd/.
1 You use **unquestioned** to emphasize that something is so obvious, real, or great that nobody can doubt it or disagree with it. 不被置疑的; 无可争议的. ❖ *The play was an immediate and unquestioned success.* 这部戏剧当即获得了无可争议的成功. ADJ
2 If something or someone is **unquestioned**, they are accepted by everyone, without anyone doubting or disagreeing. 公认的; 为大家所接受的. ❖ *Stalin was the unquestioned leader of the Soviet Union.* 斯大林是苏联无可置疑的领袖. ADJ
3 If you describe someone's belief or attitude as **unquestioned**, you are emphasizing that they accept something without any doubt or disagreement. 没疑问的; 没有异议的. ❖ *Royalty is regarded with unquestioned reverence.* 王室成员受到无可置疑的尊重. ADJ ADJ n

un·ques·tion·ing /ʌnˈkwestʃənɪŋ/.
If you describe a person or their beliefs as **unquestioning**, you are emphasizing that they accept something without any doubt or disagreement. 无异议的; 不怀疑的. ❖ *Isabella had been taught unquestioning obedience.* 伊莎贝拉学到的是绝对服从. ◢ **un·quest·ion·ing·ly** ❖ *She supported him unquestioningly.* 她毫无疑问地支持他. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV with v

un·quote /ˈʌnkwəʊt/.
1 You can say **unquote** to mark the end of a quotation, especially one which you have introduced with the word 'quote'. (引文)结束. ❖ *Hitler's book Mein Kampf was, quote, 'full of lies', unquote.* 希特勒的纳粹史'满是谎言', 满是谎言这四个字是加了引号的. PRAGMATICS SPOKEN
2 You can say **quote, unquote** before or after words you are using to show that you are quoting someone's words or that the words do not reflect what you believe. (两词连用)引文为...引文结束. ❖ *We've only had an 'average', quote, unquote, kind of recession.* 我们只是有过一次'一般'类型的经济衰退, '一般'二字是引用的. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

un·rav·el /ʌnˈrævəl/ **unravels, unravelling, unravelled;** [美]拼作 **unraveling, unraveled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something such as a plan or system **unravels**, it breaks up or begins to fail. 瓦解; 崩溃. ❖ *His government began to unravel because of a banking scandal.* 他的政府由于金融丑闻而临瓦解. VB V
2 If you **unravel** a mystery or puzzle, or it **unravels**, it gradually becomes clearer and you can work out the answer to it. 解开; 弄清; 阐明. ❖ *A young mother has flown to Iceland to unravel the mystery of her husband's disappearance.* 一名年轻的母亲飞往冰岛为了解开她丈夫失踪之谜. V-ERG V n Also V
3 If you **unravel** something that is knotted, twisted, woven, or knitted, or if it **unravels**, it separates into its different threads or strands. 解开; 拆散. ❖ *He was good with his hands and could unravel a knot or untangle yarn.* 他的手很灵巧, 能解开死结或理顺纱线. V-ERG V n Also V

un·read /ˌʌnˈred/.
If a book or other piece of writing is **unread**, you or other people have not read it, for example because it is boring or because you have no time. (书等)未经阅读的. ADJ

un·read·able /ˌʌnˈriːdəbəl/.
1 If you use **unreadable** to describe a book or other piece of writing, you are criticizing it because it is very boring, complicated, or difficult to understand. 不可卒读的; 难读的; 枯燥乏味的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
2 If a piece of writing is **unreadable**, it is impossible to read because the letters are unclear, especially because it has been damaged in some way. 难以辨认的; 模糊不清的. ❖ *...if contracts are unreadable because of the microscopic print.* 如果合同由于字体太小而无法阅读的话. ADJ
3 If someone's face or expression is **unreadable**, it is ADJ-GRADED

impossible to tell what they are thinking or feeling. (人的面部表情)读不懂的,看不透的. LITERARY

un·real /ˌʌnˈriːl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that a situation is **unreal**, you mean that it is so strange that you find it difficult to believe it is happening. 奇异的; 梦幻般的. ◆ *It was unreal. Like some crazy childhood nightmare.* 这像做梦一般,就像童年时疯狂的噩梦. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

◢ **un·re·al·ity** /ˌʌnriˈælɪti/. ◆ *He didn't feel too weak. Light-headed certainly, and with a sense of unreality, but able to walk.* 他不觉得太虚弱. 当然有点头晕目眩,有种幻觉,不过仍可以走路. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you use **unreal** to describe something that exists or is talked about, you are critical of it because you think that it does not correspond to reality or to the truth. 不真实的; 不切实际的. ◆ *...unreal financial targets.* 不切实际的财务目标. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·re·al·is·tic /ˌʌnriəˈlɪstɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is being **unrealistic**, you mean that they do not recognize the truth about a situation, especially about the difficulties involved in something they want to achieve. 不面对现实的; 不切实际的; 幻想的. ◆ *...their unrealistic expectations of parenthood.* 他们为人父母的不切实际的期望. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **un·re·al·is·ti·cal·ly** /ˌʌnriəˈlɪstɪkli/ ◆ *Tom spoke unrealistically of getting a full-time job.* 汤姆不切实际地说要找份全职工作. ADV-GRADED

un·rea·son·able /ʌnˈriːzənəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone is being **unreasonable**, you mean that they are behaving in a way that is not fair or sensible. 不合理的; 荒谬的; 不切实际的. ◆ *It's unreasonable to expect your child to behave in a caring way if you behave selfishly.* 如果你表现得自私,你却指望你的孩子表现出很体贴人,那就很荒谬了. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **un·rea·son·ably** /ʌnˈriːzənəbli/ ◆ *We unreasonably expect near perfect behaviour from our children.* 我们不合情理地希望我们的孩子表现得近乎完美. ADV

2 An **unreasonable** decision, action, price, or amount seems unfair and difficult to justify. 不公平的; 过分的; 超出常情的. ◆ *...unreasonable increases in the price of petrol.* 汽油价格不合理的上涨. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **unreasonably** ◆ *The banks' charges are unreasonably high.* 银行的手续费高得离谱. ADV

un·rec·og·niz·able /ʌnˌrekəgˈnaɪzəbl/; [英]又拼作 **unrecognisable**.

If someone or something is **unrecognizable**, they have become impossible to recognize or identify, for example because they have been greatly changed or damaged. 认不出的; 识别不了的. ◆ *The new town would have been unrecognisable to the original inhabitants.* 新市镇让原来住在此处的居民都快认不出来了. ADJ

un·rec·og·nized /ʌnˈrekəgnaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **unrecognised**.

1 If someone does something **unrecognized**, nobody knows or recognizes them while they do it. 无人认出的; 未被识别的. ◆ *He is believed to have worked unrecognised as a doorman at East End clubs.* 据说他在伦敦东区的夜总会里当过看门人而没被认出过. ADJ ADJ after v. v-link ADJ

2 If something is **unrecognized**, people are not aware of it. 未意识到的; 被忽略的. ◆ *Until comparatively recently, dyslexia remained largely unrecognised.* 直到不久前,诵读困难很大程度上仍被人们忽视. ADJ

3 If you or your achievements or qualities are **unrecognized**, you have not been properly appreciated or acknowledged by other people for what you have done. 未被承认(或认可)的. ◆ *She became ill and died with her life's work unrecognised.* 她病倒后去世了,而她一生的工作并未获得认同. ADJ

4 An **unrecognized** meeting, agreement, or political party is not formally acknowledged as legal or valid by the authorities. 未被认可为合法(或有效)的; 未经官方承认的. ADJ

un·re·con·struct·ed /ˌʌnriːkənˈstrʌktɪd/.

If you describe systems, beliefs, policies, or people as **unreconstructed**, you are critical of them because they have not changed at all, in spite of new ideas and circumstances. 一成不变的; 食古不化的; 墨守成规的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·re·cord·ed /ˌʌnrɪˈkɔːdɪd/.

You use **unrecorded** to describe something that has not been written down or recorded officially, especially when it should have been. 未记录下来的; 未登记的. ◆ *The statistics don't reveal of course unrecorded crime.* 统计数字当然没有披露未登记的罪案. ADJ

un·re·fined /ˌʌnrɪˈfaɪnd/.

An **unrefined** food or other substance is in its natural state and has not been processed. 未加工的; 天然状态的. ADJ

un·re·hearsed /ˌʌnrɪˈhɜːst/.

Unrehearsed activities or performances have not been prepared, planned, or practised beforehand. 未经排练(或策划、演习)的. ADJ

un·re·lat·ed /ˌʌnrɪˈleɪtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If one thing is **unrelated** to another, there is no connection between them. You can also say that two things are **unrelated**. 无关的; 不相关的; 无关联的. ◆ *Two of them died from apparently unrelated causes.* 他们中的两个人显然死因不同. ADJ-GRADED

2 If one person is **unrelated** to another, they are not members of the same family. You can also say that two people are **unrelated**. 无亲戚关系的. ADJ WRITTEN

un·re·lent·ing /ˌʌnrɪˈlentɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone's behaviour as **unrelenting**, you mean that they are continuing to do something in a very determined way, often without caring whether they hurt or embarrass other people. 坚定的; 不计情面的; 铁石心肠的. ◆ *She established her authority with unrelenting thoroughness.* 她以彻底的一丝不苟建立了威信. ADJ

2 If you describe something unpleasant as **unrelenting**, you mean that it is continuing without stopping, and that you have no relief or rest from it. 无缓和的; 不停息的; 持续的. ◆ *...an unrelenting downpour of rain.* 持续的倾盆大雨. ADJ-GRADED

un·re·li·able /ˌʌnrɪˈlaɪəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a person, machine, or method as **unreliable**, you mean that you cannot trust them to do or provide what you want. 不可靠的, 靠不住的. ◆ *He had an unreliable car.* 他有辆不够安全的车. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **un·re·li·abil·ity** /ˌʌnrɪlaɪəˈbɪlɪti/ ◆ *...his lateness and unreliability.* 他的迟到和不可靠. N-UNCOUNT

un·re·lieved /ˌʌnrɪˈliːvd/.

If you describe something unpleasant as **unrelieved**, you mean that it is very severe and is not replaced by anything better, even for a short time. 未减轻的, 未得到缓解的; 未解除的. ◆ *The sun baked down on the concrete, unrelieved by any breeze.* 太阳炙烤着混凝土表面,微风缓解不了炎热. ADJ

un·re·mark·able /ˌʌnrɪˈmɑːkəbəl/.

If you describe someone or something as **unremarkable**, you mean that they are very ordinary, without many exciting, original, or attractive qualities. 不引人注意的; 不显著的; 平凡的、不出色的. ◆ *...a tall, lean man, with an unremarkable face.* 一个样貌普通、又高又瘦的男人. ADJ-GRADED

un·re·marked /ˌʌnrɪˈmɑːkt/.

If something happens or goes **unremarked**, people say nothing about it, because they consider it normal or do not notice it. 未被注意的, 不受注意的. ◆ *His departure, in fact, went almost unremarked.* 他的离开实际上几乎没有引起注意. ADJ FORMAL

un·re·mit·ting /ˌʌnrɪˈmɪtɪŋ/.

Something that is **unremitting** continues without stopping or becoming less intense. 不间断的, 持续的; 不松懈的. ◆ *He watched her with unremitting attention.* 他一直全神贯注地盯着她. ADJ FORMAL ◢ **un·re·mit·ting·ly** ◆ *The weather was unremittingly awful.* 天气总是糟糕得很. ADV-GRADED

un·re·pent·ant /ˌʌnrɪˈpentənt/.

If you are **unrepentant**, you are not ashamed of your beliefs or actions. 不觉悟的, 不悔改的; 不羞愧的. ◆ *Pamela was unrepentant about her strong language.* 帕梅拉对自己言辞过激不觉得羞愧. ADJ

un·rep·re·senta·tive /ˌʌnreprɪˈzentətɪv/.

If you describe a group of people as **unrepresentative**, you mean that their views are not typical of the community or society to which they belong. 不具代表性的; 不典型 ADJ-GRADED

的. ❖ *The President denounced the demonstrators as unrepresentative of the Romanian people.* 总统谴责示威者, 说他们并不代表罗马尼亚人民.

un·rep·re·sent·ed /ˌʌnrepri'zentid/.
If you are **unrepresented** in something such as a parliament, law court, or meeting, there is nobody there speaking or acting for you, for example to give your opinions or instructions. (在国会、法庭、会议上)无代表的, 没有代言人的. ADJ

un·re·quit·ed /ˌʌnri'kwaitid/.
If you have **unrequited** love for someone, you love them but they do not love you. (爱情)单恋的, 单相思的. ADJ LITERARY

un·re·served /ˌʌnri'zɜːvd/.
An **unreserved** opinion or statement is one that expresses a feeling or opinion completely and without any doubts. 无保留的; 不隐瞒的; 坦诚的. ❖ *Jones' lawyers are seeking an unreserved apology from the newspaper.* 琼斯的律师正在寻求那家报社的坦诚道歉. ◢ **un·re·serv·ed·ly** /ˌʌnri'zɜːvidli/ ❖ *We apologise unreservedly for any imputation of incorrect behaviour by Mr Taylor.* 我们对引起人们认为泰勒先生做了错误行为的误会表示诚挚的歉意. ADJ ADV ADV with v

un·re·solved /ˌʌnri'zɒlvd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If a problem or difficulty is **unresolved**, no satisfactory solution has been found to it. 没有解决的; 未解答的. ADJ FORMAL

un·re·spon·sive /ˌʌnri'spɒnsiv/.
1 An **unresponsive** person does not react or pay enough attention to something, for example to an urgent situation or to people's needs. 无反应的; 无回应的; 没有回答的. ❖ *He was totally unresponsive to the pressing social and economic needs of the majority of the population.* 他对大多数人迫切的社会和经济需求完全无动于衷. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 If a person or their body is **unresponsive**, they do not react to anything or make any movements, because they are dead or unconscious. (因死亡或失去知觉)一动不动的; 没有任何反应的. ADJ FORMAL

un·rest /ʌn'rest/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If there is **unrest** in a particular place or society, people are expressing anger and dissatisfaction, often by demonstrating or rioting. 动荡, 不安, 动乱. ❖ *There is growing unrest among students in several major cities.* 在好几个主要城市, 学生中的动荡不安愈演愈烈. N-UNCOUNT JOURNALISM

U

un·re·strained /ˌʌnri'streind/.
If you describe someone's behaviour as **unrestrained**, you mean that it is extreme or intense, for example because they are expressing their feelings very strongly. 未克制的; 不受控制的, 无拘无束的; 放纵的. ❖ *There was unrestrained joy on the faces of the people.* 人们的脸上洋溢着按捺不住的喜悦. ADJ

un·re·strict·ed /ˌʌnri'striktid/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If an activity is **unrestricted**, you are free to do it in the way that you want, without being limited by any rules. 无限制的, 不受限制的. ADJ
2 If you have an **unrestricted** view of something, you can see it fully and clearly, because there is nothing in the way. (视野)未受阻挡的, 一览无余的. ADJ

un·re·ward·ed /ˌʌnri'wɔːdid/.
You can say that someone goes **unrewarded**, or that their activities go **unrewarded**, when they do not achieve what they are trying to achieve. 未达目标的. ADJ

un·re·ward·ing /ˌʌnri'wɔːdiŋ/.
An **unrewarding** activity does not give you any feelings of achievement or pleasure. 无报偿的, 无回报的. ADJ-GRADED

un·ripe /ˌʌn'raip/.
Unripe fruit or vegetables are not yet ripe. 未成熟的. ADJ

un·ri·valled /ʌn'raivəld/; [美]拼作 **unrivaled**.
If you describe something as **unrivalled**, you are emphasizing that it is better than anything else of the same kind. 无敌的; 无双的; 无与伦比的. ❖ *He had an unrivalled knowledge of south Arabian society.* 没有人比他更了解南阿拉伯社会. ADJ

un·roll /ˌʌn'rəul/ **unrolls, unrolling, unrolled.**
If you **unroll** something such as a sheet of paper or cloth, or if it **unrolls**, it opens up and becomes flat when it was previously rolled in a cylindrical shape. 使摊开; 展开. ❖ *...the screen that unrolls from the ceiling.* 从天花板上垂下的屏幕. V-ERG V n V

un·ruf·fled /ˌʌn'rʌfəld/.
If you describe someone as **unruffled**, you mean that they are calm and do not seem to be affected by surprising or frightening events. 平静的; 平稳的; 泰然自若的; 沉着的. ❖ *Anne had remained unruffled, very cool and controlled.* 安妮保持沉着, 非常冷静、克制. ADJ-GRADED

un·ru·ly /ʌn'ruːli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe people, especially children, as **unruly**, you mean that they behave badly and are difficult to control. 难以驾驭的, 不驯服的; 难控制的. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Unruly** hair is difficult to keep tidy. (头发)难以保持平整的; 难梳理的. ADJ-GRADED

un·safe /ˌʌn'seif/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If a building, machine, activity, or area is **unsafe**, it is dangerous. 不安全的; 危险的. ❖ *Critics claim the trucks are unsafe.* 批评者声称货车不安全. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **unsafe**, you are in danger of being harmed. 易受伤害的; 处境危险的. ❖ *In the larger neighbourhood, I felt very unsafe.* 在一个大社区里, 我感到很不安全. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
3 If a criminal conviction is **unsafe**, it is based on inadequate or false evidence. (定罪的证据)不充分的, 不可靠的. ADJ-GRADED

un·said /ˌʌn'sed/.
If something is **left unsaid** or **goes unsaid** in a particular situation, it is not said, although you might have expected it to be said. 未讲出来的; 没说出口的. ❖ *Some things, Donald, are better left unsaid.* 唐纳德, 有些事情不说出来更好. ADJ

un·sale·able /ˌʌn'seiləbəl/; [美]拼作 **unsalable**.
If something is **unsaleable**, it cannot be sold because nobody wants to buy it. 卖不掉的, 无销路的, 难卖出的. ADJ

un·sani·tary /ʌn'sænitri, AM -teri/.
Something that is **unsanitary** is dirty and unhealthy, so that you may catch a disease from it. 不清洁的; 不卫生的; 有害健康的. ADJ-GRADED

un·sat·is·fac·tory /ˌʌnsætis'fæktəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unsatisfactory**, you mean that it is not as good as it should be, and cannot be considered acceptable. 不令人满意的; 不得人心的. ❖ *The inspectors said just under a third of lessons were unsatisfactory.* 审查员说令人不满意的课程只有不足三分之一. ADJ-GRADED

un·sat·is·fied /ˌʌn'sætisfaid/.
1 If you are **unsatisfied** with something, you are disappointed because you have not got what you hoped to get. 不满意的; 失望的. ❖ *...people who are unsatisfied with the solicitors they are given.* 那些对指定律师感到不满意的人们. ADJ-GRADED
2 If a need or demand is **unsatisfied**, it is not dealt with. 未予满足的; 尚未满足的. ❖ *The strongest unsatisfied appetite for home computers isn't among the richest consumers.* 对家用电脑有最强烈购买欲的人并不是那些最富有的消费者. ADJ-GRADED

un·sat·is·fy·ing /ˌʌn'sætisfaiiŋ/.
If you find something **unsatisfying**, you do not get any satisfaction from it. 不能令人满意的. ❖ *So far the marriage has been unsatisfying.* 到目前为止, 这段婚姻一直不令人满意. ADJ-GRADED

un·sa·voury /ʌn'seivəri/; [美]拼作 **unsavory**.
If you describe a person, place, or thing as **unsavoury**, you mean that you find them unpleasant or morally unacceptable. 讨厌的, 令人不快的; 可憎的. ❖ *The sport has long been associated with illegal wagers and unsavoury characters.* 此运动长期以来一直跟非法赌博和可恶的人物联系在一起. ADJ-GRADED

un·scathed /ʌn'skeiðd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **unscathed** after a dangerous experience, you have not been injured or harmed by it. 没有受伤的; 未遭受伤害的. ADJ-GRADED

un·sched·uled /ʌn'ʃedjuːld, AM -'sked-/.
An **unscheduled** event was not planned to happen, but ADJ

happens unexpectedly or because someone changes their plans at a late stage. 没按计划(或安排)的; 事先没安排的. ◆ *The ship made an unscheduled stop at Hawaii.* 该船临时停在夏威夷.

un·sci·en·tif·ic /ˌʌnsaɪən'tɪfɪk/.
A method, experiment, or process that is **unscientific** may be unreliable because it is not based on facts or is not objective. 不科学的; 没事实依据的; 不客观的. ADJ-GRADED

un·scram·ble /ˌʌn'skræmbəl/ **unscrambles, unscrambling, unscrambled.**
To **unscramble** things that are in a state of confusion or disorder means to arrange them in an orderly way so that you can understand them. 整理; 理顺; 使...不再混乱. VB V n

un·screw /ˌʌn'skruː/ **unscrews, unscrewing, unscrewed.**
1 If you **unscrew** something such as a lid, or if it **unscrews**, you keep turning it until you can remove it. 旋松卸下; (使)拧开. ◆ *A wick soaks up the petrol, and the head of the candle unscrews for refilling.* 灯芯吸干了油,把灯头拧下来再添上油. V-ERG V n V
2 If you **unscrew** something which is fastened to something by screws, you remove it by taking out the screws. 从...拧出(或卸下)螺丝. VB V n

un·script·ed /ˌʌn'skrɪptɪd/.
An **unscripted** talk or speech is spoken without a previously prepared script. (演讲等)没有底稿的,即兴的. ADJ

un·scru·pu·lous /ʌn'skruːpjuləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a person as **unscrupulous**, you are critical of the fact that they are prepared to act in a dishonest or immoral way in order to get what they want. 肆无忌惮的; 无耻的; 不择手段的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·sea·son·ably /ˌʌn'siːzənəbli/.
Unseasonably warm, cold, or mild weather is warmer, colder, or milder than it usually is at the time of year. 不合时令的,不合季节的. ADV ADV adj

un·seat /ˌʌn'siːt/ **unseats, unseating, unseated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When people try to **unseat** a person who is in an important job or position, they try to remove him or her from that job or position. 把...拉下台, 把...革职; 罢免. VB V n

un·secured /ˌʌnsɪ'kjʊəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Unsecured loans or debts are not guaranteed by a particular asset such as a person's home. 无担保的; 无抵押的. ADJ

un·seed·ed /ˌʌn'siːdɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
In sports competitions such as tennis or badminton, an **unseeded** player is someone who has not been ranked amongst the top 16 players by the tournament's organizers. (体育比赛中的运动员)非种子选手的. ADJ

un·see·ing /ˌʌn'siːɪŋ/.
If you describe a person or their eyes as **unseeing**, you mean that they are not looking at anything, or not noticing something, although their eyes are open. 视而不见的; 不注意的. ADJ LITERARY

un·seem·ly /ʌn'siːmli/.
If you say that someone's behaviour is **unseemly**, you disapprove of it because it is not polite or is not suitable for a particular situation or occasion. 不得体的; 不合宜的; 遭非议的. ◆ *...unseemly drinking, brawling and gambling.* 遭非议的酗酒、闹事及赌博活动. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS LITERARY

un·seen /ˌʌn'siːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe something as **unseen**, you mean that it has not been seen for a long time. 长期不见的; 长久见不到的. ◆ *...a spectacular ballroom, unseen by the public for over 30 years.* 大众30多年来未见过的宏大的舞厅. ADJ
2 You can use **unseen** to describe things which people cannot see. 看不见的; 未被发现的. ◆ *There was barely time for the two boys to escape unseen.* 两个男孩要想在不被注意的情况下逃掉几乎是来不及的. ADJ

un·self·ish /ˌʌn'selfɪʃ/.
If you describe someone as **unselfish**, you approve of the fact that they regard other people's wishes and interests as more important than their own. 不自私自利的, 为人着想的; 先人后己的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·sen·ti·men·tal /ˌʌnsentɪ'mentəl/.
If you describe someone as **unsentimental**, you mean that they do not allow emotions like pity or affection to interfere with their work or decisions. 不易动感情的; 不感情用事的; 冷静理智的. ADJ-GRADED

un·set·tle /ˌʌn'setəl/ **unsettles, unsettling, unsettled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **unsettles** you, it causes you to feel restless, dissatisfied, or rather worried. 扰乱; 使心绪不宁; 使不适. ◆ *The presence of the two policemen unsettled her.* 有两名警察在场,令她感到局促不安. VB V n

un·set·tled /ˌʌn'setəld/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 In an **unsettled** situation, there is a lot of uncertainty about what will happen. 前景未明的; 不确定的; 不稳定的. ◆ *...Britain's unsettled political scene.* 英国不稳定的政治局面. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **unsettled**, you cannot concentrate on anything because you are worried. 心绪不宁的; 惴惴不安的. ◆ *To tell the truth, I'm a bit unsettled tonight.* 老实说, 我今晚有点儿心绪不宁. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ
3 An **unsettled** argument or dispute has not yet been resolved. 未解决的; 未定的. ◆ *There are still unsettled border disputes.* 仍然存在着未解决的边界争端. ADJ
4 **Unsettled** places are places where no people have yet lived. 无人居住的, 无居民的. ADJ
5 **Unsettled** weather is unpredictable and changes a lot. 变幻莫测的; 瞬息万变的. ADJ-GRADED

un·set·tling /ˌʌn'setəlɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unsettling**, you mean that it causes you to feel restless, dissatisfied, or rather worried. 令人不安的; 使人困窘的. ◆ *The prospect of change of this kind has an unsettling effect on any organisation.* 将会出现的这种变化对任何组织都会构成不安. ADJ-GRADED

un·shake·able /ˌʌn'ʃeɪkəbəl/; 又拼作 **unshakable.**
If you describe someone's beliefs as **unshakeable**, you are emphasizing that they are so strong that they cannot be destroyed or altered. 不可动摇的; 坚定不移的. ◆ *William has acquired an unshakeable belief in himself.* 威廉对自己有坚定不移的信念. ADJ

un·shak·en /ˌʌn'ʃeɪkən/.
1 If your beliefs are **unshaken**, you still have those beliefs, although they have been attacked or challenged. 不动摇的; 坚定的. ADJ
2 If you are **unshaken** by something, you are not emotionally affected by it. 不受情绪影响的; 镇定自若的. ◆ *Mona remains unshaken by her ordeal.* 莫娜不为所经历的磨难所动摇. ADJ

un·shav·en /ˌʌn'ʃeɪvən/.
If a man is **unshaven**, he has not shaved recently and there are short hairs on his face or chin. 未剃须的; 未修面的, 未刮脸的. ADJ

un·sight·ly /ʌn'saɪtli/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unsightly**, you mean that it is unattractive to look at. 不悦目的; 不好看的, 难看的. ◆ *My mother has had unsightly varicose veins for years.* 我母亲这些年来一直有着不好看的静脉曲张. ADJ-GRADED

un·signed /ˌʌn'saɪnd/.
1 An **unsigned** document does not have anyone's signature on it. 未签名的; 没有署名的. ADJ
2 An **unsigned** band has not signed a contract with a company to produce records. 未签约的, 未与...签约的. ◆ *Fugazi are America's biggest unsigned alternative band.* 弗格齐是美国最大的尚未签约的另类乐队. ADJ

un·skilled /ˌʌn'skɪld/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 People who are **unskilled** do not have any special training for a job. 无技能的, 未受过专门训练的; 不熟练的. ◆ *...work as an unskilled labourer.* 从事非技术工人的工作. ADJ
2 **Unskilled** work does not require any special training. 无需特殊技能的; 不需专门训练的. ◆ *In the US, minorities and immigrants have generally gone into low-paid, unskilled jobs.* 在美国, 少数民族和移民一般从事的工作都是低收入的非技术工种. ADJ

U

un·smil·ing /ˌʌnˈsmaɪlɪŋ/.
An **unsmiling** person is not smiling, and looks serious or unfriendly. 无笑容的; 严肃的; 冷漠的. ❖ *He was unsmiling and silent.* 他神情严肃, 一言不发. ADJ LITERARY

un·so·ciable /ʌnˈsəʊʃəbəl/.
Someone who is **unsociable** does not like talking to other people and tries to avoid meeting them. 不爱交际的, 不善交际的; 孤僻的, 沉默寡言的. ADJ-GRADED

un·so·cial /ʌnˈsəʊʃəl/.
If someone works **unsocial** hours, they work late at night, early in the morning, at weekends, or on public holidays. 在非正常工作时间的(例如在深夜、清晨、周末或公众假期工作). ADJ

un·sold /ˌʌnˈsəʊld/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Unsold goods have been available for people to buy but nobody has bought them. 未售出的; 没卖掉的. ❖ *...piles of unsold books.* 一堆堆未卖出的书. ADJ

un·so·lic·it·ed /ˌʌnsəˈlɪsɪtɪd/.
Something that is **unsolicited** has been given without being asked for and may not have been wanted. 未经请求的; 没有被要求的; 主动提供的. ❖ *'If I were you,' she adds by way of some unsolicited advice, 'I'd watch out for that girl of yours.'* '如果我是你,' 她以主动提建议的方式补充说, '我得为你的女孩提防着.' ADJ

un·solved /ˌʌnˈsɒlvd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
An **unsolved** mystery or problem has never been solved. 未解决的; 未解答的. ❖ *David's murder remains unsolved.* 戴维被杀仍是个谜. ADJ

un·so·phis·ti·cat·ed /ˌʌnsəˈfɪstɪkeɪtɪd/.
1 **Unsophisticated** people do not have a wide range of experience or knowledge and have simple tastes. 不懂世故的; 阅历浅的; 头脑简单的. ❖ *It was music of a rather crude kind which unsophisticated audiences enjoyed listening to.* 这是那种颇为简单的音乐, 只有那些没太高欣赏口味的听众才会喜欢听. ADJ-GRADED
2 An **unsophisticated** method or device is very simple and often not very effective. 不复杂的; 简单的. ❖ *...an unsophisticated alarm system.* 简单的警报系统. ADJ-GRADED

un·sound /ˌʌnˈsaʊnd/.
1 If a conclusion or method is **unsound**, it is based on ideas that are wrong. 错误依据的; 不真实的; 似是而非的. ❖ *The thinking is good-hearted, but muddled and fundamentally unsound.* 这个想法出于好心, 但它令人困惑, 而且基本上是错误的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If something or someone is **unsound**, they are unreliable. 靠不住的; 信不过的. ❖ *No sensible person would put his money in a bank he knew to be unsound.* 凡有头脑的人都不会把钱存到他明知不可靠的银行里. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you say that something is **unsound** in some way, you mean that it is damaging in that way or to the thing mentioned. 有危害性的; 有损于...的. ❖ *The project is environmentally unsound.* 这个计划对环境有害. ADJ-GRADED
4 If a building or other structure is **unsound**, it is in poor condition and is likely to collapse. 质量差的; 不坚实的, 不稳固的. ADJ-GRADED

un·speak·able /ʌnˈspiːkəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unspeakable**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely unpleasant. (恶劣得)难以名状的, 无法言表的. ❖ *...the unspeakable horrors of chemical weapons.* 化学武器难以名状的可怖. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·speak·ably** /ʌnˈspiːkəbli/ ❖ *The novel was unspeakably boring.* 这本小说枯燥得没法说. ADV-GRADED

un·speci·fied /ʌnˈspesɪfaɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
You say that something is **unspecified** when you are not told exactly what it is. 未具体说明的; 非特指的; 未特别规定的. ❖ *He was arrested on unspecified charges.* 他不知因何指控而被捕. ADJ

un·spec·tacu·lar /ˌʌnspekˈtækjʊlə/.
If you describe something as **unspectacular**, you mean that it is rather dull and not remarkable in any way. 无趣的; 普普通通的; 不惊人的. ❖ *...pleasant, if largely unspectacular, countryside.* 平凡但令人很惬意的乡村. ADJ-GRADED

un·spoiled /ˌʌnˈspɔɪld/; 又拼作 **unspoilt**, 发音为 /ˌʌnˈspɔɪlt/.
If you describe a place as **unspoiled**, you think it is beautiful because it has not been changed or built on for a long time. (某地的美景)未被破坏的, 未丧失自然美的. ❖ *...the unspoiled island of Cozumel.* 保留着原始美的科苏梅尔岛. ADJ-GRADED

un·spo·ken /ˌʌnˈspəʊkən/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If your thoughts, wishes, or feelings are **unspoken**, you do not speak about them. 未说出口的; 未表达出来的. ADJ
2 When there is an **unspoken** agreement or understanding between people, their behaviour shows that they agree about something or understand it, even though they have never spoken about it. 不用说的; 默许的; 有默契的. ADJ ADJ n

un·sport·ing /ˌʌnˈspɔːtɪŋ/.
If you describe someone playing a game as **unsporting**, you are critical of them because they have behaved in a selfish way that is unfair to their opponent. 无体育道德的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·sta·ble /ˌʌnˈsteɪbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 You can describe something as **unstable** if it is likely to change suddenly, especially if this creates difficulty or danger. 不稳定的; 不坚定的; 易动摇的. ❖ *The situation is unstable and potentially dangerous.* 局势不稳定, 有潜在危险. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Unstable** objects are likely to move or fall. 不稳固的; 不坚实的; 不固定的; 不牢靠的. ❖ *Both clay and sandstone are unstable rock formations.* 黏土和砂岩都属于不坚固的岩层. ADJ-GRADED
3 If people are **unstable**, their emotions and behaviour keep changing because their minds are disturbed or upset. (指情绪、行为等)多变的; 反复无常的. ❖ *He was emotionally unstable.* 他的情绪变化不定. ADJ-GRADED

un·stat·ed /ʌnˈsteɪtɪd/.
If something is **unstated**, it has not been expressed in words. 未陈述的; 未明确说明的. ❖ *The implication was plain, if left unstated.* 其含义不说也很明显. ADJ

un·steady /ʌnˈstedi/.
1 If you are **unsteady**, you have difficulty doing something, for example walking, because you cannot completely control your legs or your body. 不稳的; 摇摆的; 摇晃的. ❖ *The boy was very unsteady and had staggered around when he got up.* 这个小男孩站不稳, 站起来摇摇晃晃的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·steadi·ly** /ʌnˈstedɪli/ ❖ *She pulled herself unsteadily from the bed to the dresser.* 她摇摇晃晃地从床上起来, 走到衣橱前. ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 If you describe something as **unsteady**, you mean that it is not regular or stable, but unreliable or unpredictable. 不稳定的; 无规律的; 靠不住的. ❖ *His voice was unsteady and only just audible.* 他的嗓音颤动着, 只能勉强听得见. ADJ-GRADED
3 **Unsteady** objects are not held, fixed, or balanced securely. 不平稳的; 不稳定的. ❖ *...a slightly unsteady item of furniture.* 一件不大平稳的家具. ADJ-GRADED

un·stick /ʌnˈstɪk/ **unsticks, unsticking, unstuck.**
If you **unstick** something or if it **unsticks**, it becomes separated from the thing that it was stuck to. (使)不再粘着; 撕开; 扯开. ❖ *Mike shook his head, to unstick his hair from his sweating forehead.* 麦克摇摇头, 以把头发从流着汗的前额甩开. V-ERG V, V n

un·stint·ing /ʌnˈstɪntɪŋ/.
Unstinting help, care, or praise is great in amount or degree and is given generously. 不吝啬的; 慷慨的. ADJ

un·stop·pable /ʌnˈstɒpəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Something that is **unstoppable** cannot be prevented from continuing or developing. 止不住的; 不可阻挡的; 制止不了的. ❖ *The progress of science is unstoppable.* 科学的进步是阻止不了的. ADJ

un·stressed /ˌʌnˈstrest/.
If a word or syllable is **unstressed**, it is pronounced without emphasis. 非重读的, 无重音的. ADJ TECHNICAL

un·struc·tured /ˌʌnˈstrʌktʃəd/.
Something such as a meeting, interview, or activity that is **unstructured** is not organized in a complete or detailed way. 组织不充分的; 不严密的; 结构松散的. ❖ *Our aim* ADJ-GRADED

was that these meetings be unstructured and informal. 我们的目的是要让这些会议不必刻意安排、不必那么正式.

un·stuck /ˌʌn'stʌk/.
1 If something **comes unstuck**, it becomes separated from the thing that it was attached to. 未粘住; 脱落; 松开. PHR
2 If a plan or system **comes unstuck**, it fails. (计划或系统)失败、未成功. PHR INFORMAL
3 If someone **comes unstuck**, they fail badly at something that they are trying to achieve. 达不到预期效果. PHR INFORMAL

un·sub·stan·ti·at·ed /ˌʌnsəb'stænʃieɪtɪd/.
A claim, accusation, or story that is **unsubstantiated** has not been proved to be valid or true. 未经证实的; 无事实根据的. ❖ *...unsubstantiated rumours about his private life.* 有关他私生活的毫无根据的谣言. ADJ

un·suc·cess·ful /ˌʌnsək'sesful/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Something that is **unsuccessful** does not achieve what it was intended to achieve. 不成功的, 失败的; 未获得预期结果的. ❖ *His efforts were unsuccessful.* 他的努力未获成功. *...a second unsuccessful operation on his knee.* 他的膝盖手术二度失败. ◢ **un·suc·cess·ful·ly** ❖ *He has been trying unsuccessfully to sell the business.* 他试图把企业卖掉, 但没卖成. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v
2 Someone who is **unsuccessful** does not achieve what they intended to achieve, especially in their career. 无成就的; 未完成的. ❖ *He and his friend Boris were unsuccessful in getting a job.* 他和朋友鲍里斯都没能找到工作. ADJ-GRADED

un·suit·able /ˌʌn'su:təbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone or something that is **unsuitable** for a particular purpose or situation does not have the right qualities for it. 不适合的, 不适宜的; 不符合的; 不相称的. ❖ *Amy's shoes were unsuitable for walking any distance.* 埃米的鞋子不适合走路穿. ADJ-GRADED

un·suit·ed /ˌʌn'su:tɪd/.
1 If someone or something is **unsuited** to a particular job, situation, or place, they do not have the right qualities or characteristics for it. 不适合的; 不适宜的; 不符合的. ❖ *He's totally unsuited to the job.* 他完全不适合做这份工作. ADJ-GRADED
2 If two people, especially a man and a woman, are **unsuited** to each other, they have different personalities or interests, and so are unlikely to have a successful relationship. (尤指一男一女)志趣不相投的; 不匹配的; 不相称的. ❖ *By the end of that first year, I knew how totally unsuited we were to each other.* 到第一年年底时, 我明白了我们彼此之间是多么合不来. ADJ-GRADED

un·sul·lied /ˌʌn'sʌlid/.
If something is **unsullied**, it has not been spoiled or made less pure by the addition of something unpleasant or unacceptable. 没被弄脏的; 未受玷污的; 无缺点的, 无过失的. ❖ *He smiled, unsullied by doubt.* 他虽疑惑但还是笑了笑. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

un·sung /ˌʌn'sʌŋ/.
Unsung is used to describe people, things, or places that are not appreciated or praised, although you think they deserve to be. 未得到赞扬(或赞美)的. ❖ *They are among the unsung heroes of our time.* 他们是我们这个时代的无名英雄. ADJ

un·sup·port·ed /ˌʌnsə'pɔ:tɪd/.
1 If a statement or theory is **unsupported**, there is no evidence which proves that it is true or correct. 未经证实的; 没有证据表明的. ❖ *It was a theory unsupported by evidence.* 这是个没有证据支持的理论. ADJ
2 An **unsupported** person does not have anyone to provide them with money and the things they need. 没有资助的. ❖ *Unsupported mothers are one of the fastest-growing groups of welfare claimants.* 没有受到资助的母亲是在申请福利方面增长最快的群体之一. ADJ
3 An **unsupported** building or person is not being physically supported or held up by anything. 孤立无援的; 没有支撑的. ❖ *...the child's first unsupported step.* 小孩迈出的独立的第一步. ADJ

un·sure /ˌʌn'ʃʊə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you are **unsure** of yourself, you lack confidence. 缺乏信心的; 无把握的. ❖ *He made her feel hot, and awkward, and unsure of herself.* 他使她感到急躁、尴尬和缺乏自信. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **unsure** about something, you feel uncertain about it. 不确定的; 不肯定的. ❖ *Fifty-two per cent were unsure about the idea.* 百分之五十二的人对这个主意尚不能确定. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

un·sur·passed /ˌʌnsə'pɑ:st, -'pæst/.
If you describe something as **unsurpassed**, you are emphasizing that it is better or greater than anything else of its kind. 无与伦比的; 卓越的; 超群的. ❖ *The quality of Smallbone furniture is unsurpassed.* 斯莫尔本恩家具的质量是无与伦比的. ADJ

un·sur·pris·ing /ˌʌnsə'praɪzɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is **unsurprising**, you are not surprised by it because you would expect it to happen or be like it is. 不令人吃惊的; 平常的; 意料之中的. ❖ *It is unsurprising that he remains so hated.* 他仍这么被人痛恨, 这也是意料中事. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·sur·pris·ing·ly** ❖ *Unsurprisingly, not everyone agrees that things are better.* 如所料的那样, 并非所有的人都赞同情况在好转. ADV

un·sus·pect·ed /ˌʌnsə'spektɪd/.
If you describe something as **unsuspected**, you mean that people do not realize it or are not aware of it. 未被想到的; 未被猜测到的; 意料之外的. ❖ *He died in 1984 of an unsuspected brain tumour.* 他1984年意外地死于脑瘤. ADJ

un·sus·pect·ing /ˌʌnsə'spektɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
You can use **unsuspecting** to describe someone who is not at all aware of something that is happening or going to happen. 未料想到的. ❖ *...his unsuspecting victim.* 他的不曾疑心的受害者. ADJ

un·sweet·ened /ˌʌn'swi:tənd/.
Unsweetened food or drink does not have any sugar or other sweet substance added to it. 未加糖的; 未变甜的; 不甜的. ADJ

un·swerv·ing /ʌn'swɜ:vɪŋ/.
If you describe someone's attitude, feeling, or way of behaving as **unswerving**, you mean that it is strong and firm and does not weaken or change. 坚定不移的; 坚持不懈的. ❖ *...her unswerving belief in her father's innocence.* 她坚信父亲的清白. ADJ

un·sym·pa·thet·ic /ˌʌnsɪmpə'θetɪk/.
1 If someone is **unsympathetic**, they are not kind or helpful to a person in difficulties. 无同情心的; 无情的. ❖ *Her husband was unsympathetic and she felt she had no one to turn to.* 她丈夫很无情, 她感到没人可依靠. ADJ-GRADED
2 An **unsympathetic** person is unpleasant and difficult to like. 冷漠无情的; 不让人喜欢的. ❖ *...a very unsympathetic main character.* 一个冷漠无情的主角. ADJ-GRADED
3 If you are **unsympathetic to** a particular idea or aim, you are not willing to support it. 无反应的; 对...无动于衷的; 不赞成的. ❖ *I'm highly unsympathetic to what you are trying to achieve.* 我对你试图取得的一切极不赞同. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

U

un·tamed /ˌʌn'teɪmd/.
An **untamed** area or place is wild or unmanageable because it has not been greatly changed or influenced by modern things. 未被驯服的; 野性的. ❖ *The interior of Corsica is high and untamed.* 科西嘉岛的腹地又高又荒芜. ADJ

un·tan·gle /ˌʌn'tæŋgəl/ **untangles, untangling, untangled.**
1 If you **untangle** something, especially something that consists of long strands twisted together, you undo the knots in it or free the twisted parts. 解开...的缠结. ❖ *...desperately trying to untangle several reels of film.* 千方百计想解开几卷缠绕在一起的胶片. VB V n
2 If you **untangle** something complicated or confusing, you make it understandable or work out what it means. 理清; 弄明白. ❖ *Lawyers and accountants began trying to untangle the complex affairs of the bank.* 律师和会计师开始努力弄清这家银行的复杂情况. VB V n

un·tapped /ˌʌn'tæpt/.
An **untapped** supply or source of something is available but has not yet been used or exploited. 未利用的; 未开发的. ❖ *There is enormous, acknowledged and untapped* ADJ

potential in the Indian stock markets. 印度的股市有着巨大的、公认的及尚未开发的潜力.

un·ten·able /ˌʌnˈtenəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

An argument, theory, or position that is **untenable** cannot be defended successfully against criticism or attack. 防守不住的; 不能防卫的; 站不住脚的. ◆ *He claimed the charges against him were untenable*. 他声称人们对他的指控是站不住脚的. ADJ-GRADED

un·test·ed /ˌʌnˈtestɪd/.

1 If something or someone is **untested**, they have not yet been tried out or have not yet experienced a particular situation, so you do not know what they will be like. 未经考验的; 未受测试的. ◆ *The Egyptian Army remained an untested force*. 埃及的军队仍是一支未经过考验的队伍. ADJ

2 If you describe something such as a drug or chemical as **untested**, you mean that it has not been subject to scientific tests to find out if it is safe to use. (药物、化学品等)未经测试的, 未经试验的. ADJ

un·think·able /ʌnˈθɪŋkəbəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that something is **unthinkable**, you mean that it cannot possibly be accepted or imagined as a possibility. 不可能的; 不能想象的; 不可思议的. ◆ *Her strong Catholic beliefs made abortion unthinkable*. 她坚定的天主教信念令她觉得堕胎是不可思议的事. ADJ

➡ **The unthinkable** is something that is unthinkable. 不可思议的事. ◆ *Edward VIII had done the unthinkable and abdicated the throne*. 爱德华八世做了一件不可思议的事, 他放弃了王位. N-SING *the* N

2 You can use **unthinkable** to describe a situation, event, or action which is extremely unpleasant to imagine or remember. 难以置信的; 不可想象的. ◆ *This place is going to be unthinkable without you*. 这个地方要是没有你将不可想象. ADJ

un·think·ing /ˌʌnˈθɪŋkɪŋ/.

If you say that someone is **unthinking**, you are critical of them because they do not think carefully about the effects of their behaviour. 欠考虑的; 考虑不周的; 不注意的; 轻率的. ◆ *Bruce was no unthinking vandal*. 布鲁斯根本不是没头脑的破坏者. ◢ **un·think·ing·ly** ◆ *Many motor accidents are the result of unthinkingly mixing speed and alcohol*. 许多汽车事故都是由盲目开快车加上酒精作用所造成的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

un·ti·dy /ʌnˈtaɪdi/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **untidy**, you mean that it is messy and disordered and not neat or well arranged. 不整齐的; 凌乱的; 无条理的. ◆ *Clothes were thrown in the luggage in an untidy heap*. 衣服乱七八糟地扔进了行李箱. ◢ **un·ti·di·ly** /ʌnˈtaɪdɪli/ ◆ *Her long hair tumbles untidily around her shoulders*. 她的长发蓬乱地披在肩上. ◢ **un·ti·di·ness** ◆ *The dust and untidiness in her room no longer bothered her*. 房间里的灰尘和凌乱不再令她烦恼. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe a person as **untidy**, you mean that they do not care about whether things are neat and well arranged. 不整洁的; 邋遢的; 不修边幅的. ◆ *I'm untidy in most ways*. 我通常是不修边幅的. ADJ-GRADED

un·tie /ˌʌnˈtaɪ/ **unties, untying, untied.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **untie** something that is tied to another thing or if you **untie** two things that are tied together, you remove the string or rope that holds them or that has been tied round them. 解开...束缚; 释放; 使自由. ◆ *Just untie my hands*. 请给我的双手松绑. VB V n

2 If you **untie** something such as string or rope, you undo it so that there is no knot or so that it is no longer tying something. 解开结; 松开; 打开. ◆ *She hurriedly untied the ropes binding her ankles*. 她急忙解开绑在她脚踝上的绳子. VB V n

3 When you **untie** your shoelaces or your shoes, you loosen or undo the laces of your shoes. 解开(鞋带). VB V n

un·til /ʌnˈtɪl/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If something happens **until** a particular time, it happens during the period before that time and stops at that time. 直到...时; 到...为止. ◆ *Until 1971, he was a high-ranking official in the Central Communist Committee*. 1971年以前, 他一直是共产党中央委员会的高级官员. ...*consumers who have waited until after the Christmas holiday to do that holiday shopping*. 等到圣诞节假期过后才去假日购物的顾客. PREP

➡ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ◆ *I waited until it got dark*. 我一直等到天黑. *Stir with a metal spoon until the sugar has dissolved*. 用金属匙搅拌直至糖溶化. CONJ

2 You use **until** with a negative to emphasize the moment in time after which the rest of your statement becomes true, or the condition which would make it true. (与否定词连用)在...之前; 直到...(才). ◆ *The traffic laws don't take effect until the end of the year*. 交通法规直到年底才生效. *It was not until 1911 that the first of the vitamins was identified*. 直到1911年, 第一种维生素才被确认下来. PREP

➡ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ◆ *The EC will not lift its sanctions until that country makes political changes*. 在该国进行政治改革前, 欧共体是不会取消制裁的. CONJ CONJ after neg

3 ➤ **up until**: 见 **up**.

un·time·ly /ʌnˈtaɪmli/.

1 If you describe an event as **untimely**, you mean that it happened earlier than it should, or sooner than you expected. 过早的; 未到期的; 比预计早发生的. ◆ ...*his mother's untimely death*. 他母亲的早逝. ADJ

2 You can describe something as **untimely** if it happens at an unsuitable time. 不适时的; 不合时令的; 不合季节的. ◆ ...*an untimely visit from the milkman*. 送牛奶的人来得不是时候. ADJ

un·tir·ing /ʌnˈtaɪərɪŋ/.

If you describe a person or their efforts as **untiring**, you approve of them because they continue what they are doing without slowing down or stopping. 不知疲倦的; 不倦的; 不屈不挠的; 坚持不懈的. ◆ ...*an untiring fighter for justice, democracy and tolerance*. 不屈不挠地争取公平、民主及宽容的斗士. ADJ PRAGMATICS

unto /ˈʌntuː/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Unto** was used to indicate that something was done or given to someone. 对; 给; 于. ◆ *And he said unto him, 'Who is my neighbor?'* 他又对他说, '谁是我的邻居?' *I will do unto others what they did to me*. 我会以其人之道还治其人之身. PREP LITERARY, DATED

2 **Unto** was used to indicate that something continued until a particular time. 直到. ◆ *Be ye faithful unto the end*. 你要至死不渝地忠诚. PREP LITERARY, DATED

un·told /ˌʌnˈtəʊld/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **untold** to emphasize how bad or unpleasant something is. (糟糕或恶劣程度)无法形容的, 极度的. ◆ *This might do untold damage to her health*. 这也许会对她的健康造成极度的伤害. ...*untold misery*. 无法形容的痛苦. ADJ: ADJ n

2 You can use **untold** to emphasize that an amount or quantity is very large, especially when you are not sure how large it is. 数不清的; 无数的; 不可计量的; 无限的. ◆ ...*the nation's untold millions of anglers*. 该国无数的垂钓者. ADJ: ADJ n

un·touch·able /ʌnˈtʌtʃəbəl/ **untouchables.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Some people refer to members of the lowest Hindu caste as **untouchables**. 不可接触者; 贱民(指印度种姓制度中最低层的人). N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is **untouchable**, you mean that they cannot be affected or punished in any way. 影响不到的; 处罚不到的; 管不着的. ◆ *No one is untouchable in this investigation*. 这次调查谁都逃不了. ADJ-GRADED

➡ An **untouchable** is someone who is untouchable. 不能碰的人; 不能涉及的人. ◆ ...*a new force of 'untouchables' to deal with narcotics and terrorism*. 一支对付毒品和恐怖主义的'谁也不能干涉'的新力量. N-COUNT

3 If you describe someone, especially a sports player or entertainer, as **untouchable**, you are emphasizing that they are better than anyone else in what they do. (尤指运动员或表演者)无与伦比的; 无双的. ◆ *A lot of the players began to feel they were untouchable*. 许多选手开始感到自己无人能及. ADJ

un·touched /ˌʌn'tʌtʃt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **untouched** by something else is not affected by it. 未受影响的; 未受触击的. ◆ *Asian airlines remain untouched by the deregulation that has swept America.* 亚洲各航空公司没有受到席卷美国的撤销管制所带来的影响. *Vested interests were left untouched.* 既得利益集团没有受到冲击. ADJ

2 If something is **untouched**, it is not damaged in any way, although it has been in a situation where it could easily have been damaged. 未受损伤的. ◆ *Michael pointed out to me that amongst the rubble, there was one building that remained untouched.* 迈克尔向我指出, 在瓦砾堆中只有一栋楼房完好无损. ADJ

3 An **untouched** area or place is thought to be beautiful because it is still in its original state and has not been changed or damaged in any way. 处于原始状态的; 原本样貌的; 原原本本的. ◆ *Ducie is one of the world's last untouched islands.* 迪西岛是世界上仅剩的原始岛屿之一. ADJ

4 If food or drink is **untouched**, none of it has been eaten or drunk. (吃喝的东西)未动过的. ◆ *The coffee was untouched, the toast had cooled.* 咖啡未有人碰过, 烤面包片已经凉了. ADJ

un·to·ward /ˌʌntə'wɔːd, AM ʌn'tɔːd/.

If you say that something **untoward** happens, you mean that something happens that is unexpected and causes difficulties. 不幸的; 意外的; 棘手的; 难办的. ◆ *The surveyor's report didn't highlight anything untoward.* 测量员的报告没有强调任何棘手的问题. ADJ FORMAL

un·trained /ˌʌn'treɪnd/.

1 Someone who is **untrained** has not been taught the skills that they need for a particular job, activity, or situation. 未受过培训的. ADJ

2 If you describe a voice or a mind, for example, as **untrained**, you mean that it has not been developed through formal education or training. 未受过正规教育(或训练)的. ADJ

un·tram·melled /ʌn'træməld/; [美]拼作 **untrammeled**.

Someone who is **untrammelled** is able to act freely in the way they want to, rather than being restricted by rules, conventions, or circumstances. 不受妨碍的; 自由自在的. ◆ *...a free woman, untrammelled by family relationships.* 一位不受家庭关系约束的自由女性. ADJ LITERARY

un·treat·ed /ˌʌn'triːtɪd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If an injury or illness is left **untreated**, it is not given medical treatment. 未得到治疗的. ◆ *...the consequences of untreated tuberculosis.* 肺结核未得到治疗所造成的后果. ADJ

2 **Untreated** materials, water, or chemicals are harmful and have not been made safe. 未被消毒处理的; 未经除害治理的. ADJ

3 **Untreated** materials are in their natural or original state, often before being prepared for use in a particular process. 未经处理过的; 原样的. ◆ *All the bedding is made of simple, untreated cotton.* 所有的被褥是用未经处理的棉花制成的. ADJ

un·tried /ˌʌn'traɪd/.

If someone or something is **untried**, they have not yet experienced certain situations or have not yet been tried out, so you do not know what they will be like. 未经试验的; 未经考验的; 未尝试过的. ◆ *...a long legal battle through untried areas of law.* 围绕法律没有涉及的领域进行的一场漫长的法律论战. ADJ

un·trou·bled /ˌʌn'trʌbəld/.

If you are **untroubled** by something, you are not affected or worried by it. 不受干扰的, 未受骚扰的. ADJ-GRADED

un·true /ˌʌn'truː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If a statement or idea is **untrue**, it is false and not based on facts. 不真实的; 与事实相反的; 虚假的, 不正确的. ◆ *It was untrue to say that all political prisoners have been released.* 说所有的政治犯获得了释放是不正确的. ADJ

un·trust·wor·thy /ˌʌn'trʌstwɜːði/.

If you say that someone is **untrustworthy**, you think they are unreliable and cannot be trusted. 不可信赖的, 不能信任的; 靠不住的. ADJ-GRADED

un·truth /ˌʌn'truːθ/ **untruths** /ˌʌn'truːðz/.

An **untruth** is a lie. 谎言, 假话. ◆ *I have never uttered one word of untruth.* 我从未说过一句假话. N-VAR FORMAL

un·truth·ful /ˌʌn'truːθfʊl/.

If someone is **untruthful** or if they say **untruthful** things, they are dishonest and say things that they know are not true. 不真实的, 假的; 不正确的; 不诚实的. ◆ *Some people may be tempted to give untruthful answers.* 有些人也许受到引诱而作了不真实的回答. ADJ-GRADED

un·tu·tored /ʌn'tjuːtəd, AM -'tuːt-/.

If someone is **untutored**, they have not been formally trained to do something, although they may be skilled at it. 未得到指导的; 未经正规训练的. ADJ FORMAL

un·typi·cal /ˌʌn'tɪpɪkəl/.

If someone or something is **untypical** of a particular type of person or thing, they are not usual and therefore not a good example of the way that type of person or thing normally is. 非同寻常的; 不一般的. People sometimes say something is **not untypical** to mean that it is quite normal. 颇正常的, 颇一般的. ◆ *I believe our results are not untypical.* 我相信我们的结果很正常. ▲ **un·typi·cal·ly** /ʌn'tɪpɪkli/ ◆ *I was working untypically hard.* 我工作出奇地努力. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

un·us·able /ˌʌn'juːzəbəl/.

Something that is **unusable** is not in a good enough state or condition to be used. 不能使用的; 派不上用场的. ADJ

un·used. Pronounced /ʌn'juːzd/ for meaning 1, and /ʌn'juːst/ for meaning 2. 第 1 项释义的发音为 /ʌn'juːzd/; 第 2 项释义的发音为 /ʌn'juːst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **unused** has not been used or is not being used at the moment. 不用的; 闲置着的. ◆ *The insurance on his BMW has run out, and the car stands unused.* 他那辆宝马车的保险已过期了, 所以车不能用. ADJ

2 If you are **unused to** something, you have not often done it or experienced it before, so it feels unusual and unfamiliar to you. 不习惯的; 不熟悉的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n

un·usual /ʌn'juːʒʊəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something is **unusual**, it does not happen very often or you do not see it or hear it very often. 异乎寻常的, 不平常的; 少有的. ◆ *They have re-planted many areas with rare and unusual plants.* 他们在许多地区再植了一些稀有而不寻常的植物. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **unusual**, you think that they have extraordinary and remarkable qualities. 与众不同的; 独特的; 奇异的. ADJ-GRADED U

un·usu·al·ly /ʌn'juːʒʊəli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **unusually** to emphasize that someone or something has more of a particular quality than is usual. 异乎寻常地; 非常地; 罕有地. ◆ *...this year's unusually harsh winter.* 今年异常寒冷的冬天. ADV-GRADED ADV adj PRAGMATICS

2 You can use **unusually** to suggest that something is not what normally happens. 不常有地. ◆ *Unusually among British prime ministers, he was not a man of natural authority.* 与一般英国首相不同的是, 他不是那种天生具有权威的人. ADV-GRADED ADV with cl

un·ut·ter·able /ʌn'ʌtərəbəl/.

You can use **unutterable** to emphasize that something, especially a bad quality, is great in degree or intensity. 难以言表的; 说不出的; 极度的. ◆ *...unutterable rubbish.* 一派胡言. ▲ **un·ut·ter·ably** /ʌn'ʌtərəbli/ ◆ *I suddenly felt unutterably depressed.* 我突然感到极度地沮丧. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS ADV-GRADED

un·vary·ing /ʌn'veərɪŋ/.

If you describe something as **unvarying**, you mean that it stays the same and never changes. 从无变化的; 经久不变的. ADJ

un·veil /ˌʌn'veɪl/ **unveils, unveiling, unveiled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone formally **unveils** something such as a new statue or painting, they draw back the curtain which is covering it. 揭开蒙在...上的布; 揭去...上的覆盖物. ▲ **un·veil·ing** ◆ *...the unveiling of a monument to one of the Croatian heroes of the past.* 克罗地亚昔日一位英雄的纪念碑揭幕. VB V n N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **unveil** a plan, new product, or some other thing that has been kept secret, you introduce it to the public. 揭 VB

示; 展示; 透露. ❖ *Companies from across Europe are here to unveil their latest models.* 来自欧洲各地的公司到这儿来展示他们最新的款式. V n
◢ **unveiling** ❖ *...the unveiling of a detailed peace plan.* 透露详细的和平计划. N-UNCOUNT

un·waged /ˌʌnˈweɪdʒd/.
You can refer to people who do not have a paid job as the **unwaged**. 无工资收入者. ❖ *There are special rates for the under 18's, full-time students, over 60's and the unwaged.* 18岁以下者、全日制学生、60岁以上者以及无工资收入者都可享有特惠. N-PLURAL BRITISH
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the effect on male wage-earners, unwaged females, and children.* 对赚取工资的男性、无收入的女性及孩子的影响. ADJ

un·want·ed /ˌʌnˈwɒntɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
If you say that something or someone is **unwanted**, you mean that you do not want them, or that nobody wants them. 没人要的; 不需要的. ❖ *...the misery of unwanted pregnancies.* 意外受孕的痛苦. *Every year thousands of unwanted animals are abandoned.* 每年有成千上万没人要的动物遭到遗弃. ADJ-GRADED

un·war·rant·ed /ʌnˈwɒrəntɪd, AM -ˈwɔːr-/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unwarranted**, you are critical of it because it is unnecessary and unjustified. 不必要的; 无正当理由的. ❖ *He accused the police of using unwarranted brutality.* 他指控警察没有正当理由便使用粗暴手段. ADJ PRAGMATICS FORMAL

un·wary /ʌnˈweəri/.
If you describe someone as **unwary**, you mean that they are not cautious or experienced and are therefore likely to be harmed or deceived. 不谨慎的; 不警觉的; 没有防备的; 易上当的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
➪ **The unwary** are people who are unwary. 掉以轻心的人. ❖ *Specialist subjects are full of pitfalls for the unwary.* 专业学科对那些粗心大意的人来说充满了不易察觉的困难. N-SING the N

un·washed /ˌʌnˈwɒʃt/.
1 **Unwashed** people or objects are dirty and need to be washed. 未洗的; 未被冲刷的. ADJ
2 **The unwashed** or **the great unwashed** is a humorous way of referring to poor or uneducated people. (幽默用法)下层民众; 穷人. PHR

U

un·wa·ver·ing /ʌnˈweɪvərɪŋ/.
If you describe a feeling or attitude as **unwavering**, you mean that it is strong and firm and does not weaken. 不动摇的; 坚定的. ❖ *She has been encouraged by the unwavering support of her family.* 她得到了家人的坚定支持而深受鼓舞. ADJ

un·wel·come /ʌnˈwelkəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 An **unwelcome** experience is one that you do not like and did not want. 不想要的; 讨厌的. ❖ *A colleague made unwelcome sexual advances towards her.* 一名同事向她提出了讨厌的性爱要求. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you say that a visitor is **unwelcome**, you mean that you did not want them to come. 不受欢迎的. ❖ *She was, quite deliberately, making him feel unwelcome.* 她故意令他觉得自己不受欢迎. ADJ-GRADED

un·wel·com·ing /ʌnˈwelkəmɪŋ/.
1 If someone is **unwelcoming**, or if they behave in an **unwelcoming** way, they are unfriendly or hostile when you visit or approach them. 不友好的; 敌意的; 冷淡的; 不热情的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe a place as **unwelcoming**, you mean that it looks unattractive or difficult to live or work in. (地方)不吸引人的, 没有吸引力的. ADJ-GRADED

un·well /ʌnˈwel/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you are **unwell**, you are ill. (身体)不舒服的; 有病的, 生病的. ❖ *Mrs Potter was too unwell to go with him.* 波特太太病得无法跟他一起去. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

un·whole·some /ˌʌnˈhəʊlsəm/.
1 **Unwholesome** food or drink is not healthy or good for you. 不利于健康的; 有害身体的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone's feelings or behaviour as **unwholesome**, you are critical of it because it is unpleasant or unnatural. 令人讨厌的; 不自然的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

un·wieldy /ʌnˈwiːldi/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe an object as **unwieldy**, you mean that it is difficult to move or carry because it is so big or heavy. (因体积大或笨重而)不灵巧的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe a system as **unwieldy**, you mean that it does not work very well as a result of it being too large or badly organized. (因系统庞大或组织不善而)运作不良的. ❖ *His firm must contend with the unwieldy Russian bureaucracy.* 他的公司必须应付俄罗斯庞杂的官僚机构. ADJ-GRADED

un·will·ing /ʌnˈwɪlɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you are **unwilling** to do something, you do not want to do it and will not agree to do it. 不愿意的, 不乐意的; 不同意的. ❖ *Initially the government was unwilling to accept the defeat.* 政府最初不愿意承认失败. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·will·ing·ness** ❖ *...the unwillingness of banks to grant loans.* 银行不愿借贷. N-UNCOUNT
2 You can use **unwilling** to describe someone who does not really want to do something so they do it unenthusiastically and often with caution. 不情愿的; 不热情的. ❖ *... a youthful teacher, he finds himself an unwilling participant in school politics.* 一名年轻教师发觉自己身不由己参与学校的政治. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·will·ing·ly** ❖ *Unwillingly, she moved aside.* 她很不情愿地让开. ADV-GRADED

un·wind /ˌʌnˈwaɪnd/ **unwinds, unwinding, unwound.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When you **unwind**, you relax after you have done something that makes you tense or tired. 松弛; 放松. VB V
2 If you **unwind** something that is wrapped round something else or that is in a ball, or if it **unwinds**, you undo it or straighten it out. 解开; 理顺. ❖ *I want to try to unwind the ball of wool.* 我想尝试解开毛线团. *The thread unwound a little more.* 线又解开了一些. V-ERG V n V

un·wise /ˌʌnˈwaɪz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something as **unwise**, you think that it is foolish and likely to lead to a bad result. 不明智的; 愚蠢的. ❖ *It would be unwise to expect too much.* 期望太高是不明智的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **un·wise·ly** ❖ *She accepted that she had acted unwisely and mistakenly.* 她承认她做得不明智、有错误. ADV-GRADED

un·wit·ting /ʌnˈwɪtɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a person or their actions as **unwitting**, you mean that the person does something or is involved in something without realizing it. 不知道的; 没有意识到的; 没察觉的. ❖ *It had been an unwitting blunder on Blair's part.* 这是布莱尔无意识犯下的大错. ADJ
◢ **un·wit·ting·ly** ❖ *He was unwittingly caught up in the confrontation.* 他不知不觉地卷进了冲突中. ADV

un·work·able /ˌʌnˈwɜːkəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe something such as a plan, law, or system as **unworkable**, you believe that it cannot be successful. 行不通的; 不能实行的; 不切实际的. ADJ-GRADED

un·world·ly /ˌʌnˈwɜːldli/.
If you describe someone as **unworldly**, you mean that they have not experienced many things and are therefore innocent and naive. 不谙世故的; 不善处世的; 天真的. ADJ-GRADED

un·wor·thy /ʌnˈwɜːði/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If someone or something is **unworthy** of something good, they do not deserve it. 不值得的; 不配得到的. ❖ *He felt unworthy of being married to such an attractive woman.* 他感觉自己不配娶这样一位迷人的女人. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY
2 If you say that an action is **unworthy** of someone, you mean that it is not a nice thing to do and someone with their reputation or position should not do it. 不相称的; 不配的; 不恰当的; 不合身份的. ❖ *His accusations are unworthy of a prime minister.* 他的指责与首相身份不相称. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

un·wound /ˌʌnˈwaʊnd/.
Unwound is the past tense and past participle of **unwind**. unwind 的过去式和过去分词.

un·wrap /ˌʌnˈræp/ **unwraps, unwrapping, unwrapped.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When you **unwrap** something, you take off the paper, plastic, or other covering that is around it. 去掉...的包装物; 打开...的包装. VB V n

un·writ·ten /ˌʌnˈrɪtən/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 Something such as a book that is **unwritten** has not been printed or written down. 未写下来的; 未刊印的; 非书面的. ❖ *Universal have agreed to pay £2.5 million for Grisham's next, as yet unwritten, novel.* 环球公司同意为格里沙姆下一部尚未写出的小说支付250万镑. ADJ

2 An **unwritten** rule, law, or agreement is one that is understood and accepted by everyone, although it may not have been formally or officially established. (法律等)未成文的; 惯例的. ADJ

un·yield·ing /ʌnˈjiːldɪŋ/.

1 You describe someone as **unyielding** when they have very strong, fixed ideas about something and are unlikely to change their mind. 不屈从的; 坚定的; 顽强的; 顽固的. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

2 If a barrier or surface is **unyielding**, it is very solid or hard. 坚硬的; 不易弯曲的. ❖ *...the troopers, who had to build roads through those unyielding mountains.* 不得不打穿那些硬石山修筑道路的士兵们. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

un·zip /ˌʌnˈzɪp/ **unzips, unzipping, unzipped.**

When you **unzip** something which is fastened by a zip or when it **unzips**, you open it by pulling open the zip. 拉开(拉链). ❖ *James unzipped his bag.* 詹姆斯拉开袋子的拉链. V-ERG V n Also V

up 1 preposition, adverb, and adjective uses 介词、副词及形容词用法

up. The preposition is pronounced /ʌp/. The adverb and adjective are pronounced /ˌʌp/. 介词发音为 /ʌp/. 副词及形容词的发音为 /ˌʌp/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Up is often used with verbs of movement such as 'jump' and 'pull', and also in phrasal verbs such as 'give up' and 'wash up'. 常跟 jump和 pull等动作动词连用, 也用在 give up和 wash up等短语动词中.

1 If someone or something goes **up** something such as a slope, ladder, or chimney, they move away from the ground or to a higher position. 朝...上; 向...上. ❖ *They were climbing up a narrow mountain road.* 他们顺着一条狭窄的山路向上爬. *I ran up the stairs.* 我跑上楼梯. *The heat disappears straight up the chimney.* 热量直接就从烟囱里散了. PREP

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Intense balls of flame rose up into the sky.* 团团烈焰冲上天空. *He put his hand up.* 他举起手来. ADV ADV after v

2 If someone or something is **up** something such as a ladder or a mountain, they are near the top of it. 在...上. ❖ *The Newton Hotel is halfway up a steep hill.* 纽顿酒店位于一座陡山的山腰上. PREP

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...a research station perched 4,000 metres up on the lip of the crater.* 坐落在4,000米高的火山口上的一个研究站. ADV ADV after v

3 You use **up** to indicate that you are looking or facing in a direction that is away from the ground or towards a higher level. 向上; 朝较高处. ❖ *Paul answered, without looking up.* 保罗回答时没有抬头. *Keep your head up, and look around you from time to time.* 不时地要抬起头朝四周看看. ADV ADV after v

4 If someone stands **up**, they move so that they are standing. 处于直立姿势; 起来. ❖ *He got up and went out into the foyer.* 他站起身来, 朝前厅走去. ADV ADV after v

5 If you go or look **up** something such as a road or river, you go or look along it. If you are **up** a road or river, you are somewhere along it. 沿着(道路或河流). ❖ *The tanks came up the road from the barracks.* 坦克从兵营一路开来. *He had a relation who lived up the road.* 他有个亲戚住在那条公路边. PREP

6 If you move **up and down** somewhere, you move there repeatedly in one direction and then in the opposite direction. 上上下下; 来来往往. ❖ *He continued to jump up and down like a boy at a football match.* 他像个观看足球比赛的孩子不停地跳上跳下. *I strolled up and down thoughtfully before calling a taxi.* 我在叫出租车之前若有所思地来回踱着步. PHR

7 If you are travelling to a particular place, you can say that you are going **up** to that place, especially if you are going towards the north or to a higher level of land. If you are already in such a place, you can say that you are **up** there. 向北方; 在北方; 在上方. ❖ *I'll be up to see you tomorrow.* 我明天会上来看你. *I live here now, but I've spent all my time up in Swaziland.* 我现在住在这里, 但我过去所有时间都在斯威士兰度过. ADV SPOKEN

8 If you go **up** to something or someone, you move to the place where they are and stop there. 向这边来; 向前走来. ❖ *The girl ran the rest of the way across the street and up to the car.* 那姑娘在剩下的路段穿过街道一直跑到了汽车这里. *On the way out a boy of about ten came up on roller skates.* 在出去的路上, 一个约十岁的男孩滑着旱冰鞋走了过来. ADV ADV after v

9 If you are **up**, you are not in bed. 起来; 起床. ❖ *These days all sorts of people were up at the crack of dawn.* 这些天来, 所有的人拂晓时分就起床了. ADJ v-link ADJ

10 If someone who has been in bed for some time, for example because they have been ill, is **up and about**, they are now out of bed and living their normal life. (病后)已起床走动的; 能起床走动的. PHR

11 If an amount of something goes **up**, it increases. If an amount of something is **up**, it has increased and is at a higher level than it was. (数量)上升, 增长. ❖ *They recently put my rent up.* 他们最近提高了我的房租. *Tourism is up, jobs are up, individual income is up.* 旅游在增长, 就业在增长, 个人收入也在增长. *Western Germany's rate has also risen sharply, up from 3 percent in 1989 to 4.5 percent.* 西德的费率也在激增, 从1989年的3% 增加至4.5%. ADV

12 If a period of time is **up**, it has come to an end. (时间)结束的, 终结的. ❖ *When the six weeks were up, everybody was sad that she had to leave.* 当六周快结束时, 大家都因为她要离开而难过. ADJ v-link ADJ

13 You say that a road is **up** when it is being repaired and cannot be used. (道路)正在维修不能使用的. ADJ v-link ADJ BRITISH

14 If you say that **something is up**, you mean that something is wrong or that something worrying is happening. 出了岔子; 出了毛病. ❖ *Mr. Gordon stopped talking, and his friends knew something was up.* 戈登先生停下不说话了, 他的朋友们知道一定是出了什么事. PHR INFORMAL

15 If you say to someone **'What's up?'**, you are asking them what is wrong or what is worrying them. '有什么不妥?'; '有什么事?' PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

16 People sometimes say **'Up yours!'** as an insult when you have said something to annoy them or make them angry; an expression which some people find offensive. '操你娘的!' (有些人认为冒犯) EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL RUDE

17 ➡ **up in arms**: 见 **arm**.

18 If you have **ups and downs**, you experience a mixture of good things and bad things. 浮沉; 兴衰; 沧桑. ❖ *Every relationship has a lot of ups and downs.* 每种感情关系都有许多跌宕起伏. PHR

up 2 used in combination as a preposition 作介词, 构成短语

up /ʌp/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you feel **up to** doing something, you are well enough to do it. 胜任, 适于(做某事). ❖ *Those patients who were up to it could move to the adjacent pool.* 那些适于游泳的病人可以到邻近的游泳池去. *His fellow-directors were not up to running the business without him.* 与他一起工作的董事们没有了他就管理不了企业. PHR-PREP

2 If you say that someone is **up to** something, you mean that they are secretly doing something that they should not be doing. 秘密地, 暗中地(做不应做的事). ❖ *They must have known what their father was up to.* 他们一定已经知道了他们的父亲暗中在做着什么. PHR-PREP INFORMAL

3 If you say that it is **up to** someone to do something, you mean that it is their responsibility to do it. 由(某人)决定(做某事); 由(某人)负责(做某事). ❖ *I'm sure I'd have spotted him if it had been up to me.* 我肯定, 如果由我来负责此事, 我定会发现他的. PHR-PREP

4 **Up until** or **up to** are used to indicate the latest time at which something can happen, or the end of the period of time that you are referring to. (时间上)一直到. ❖ *Please feel free to call me any time up until half past nine at night.* 只要是在晚上九点半之前, 你可以随时打电话给我. PHR-PREP

U

Up to 1979, the growth of per capita income averaged 1 per cent per year. 截至1979年,人均收入每年平均增长1%.

5 You use **up to** to say how large something can be or what level it has reached. (数目上)一直到; 多达. ◆ *Up to twenty thousand students paid between five and six thousand dollars.* 多达两万名学生付费五千至六千元不等. *It could be up to two years before the process is complete.* 该过程或许需要多达两年的时间才能完成. PHR-PREP

6 If you say that something is **not up to much**, you mean that it is of poor quality. (质量)不太符合标准; 不怎么令人满意. PHR INFORMAL, BRITISH

7 If someone or something is **up for** election, review, or examination, they are about to be considered or judged. 即将,面临(被考虑、被审理等). ◆ *A third of the Senate and the entire House are up for re-election.* 参议院三分之一的席位和众议院所有的席位面临着改选. PHR-PREP

8 If you are **up against** something, you have a very difficult situation or problem to deal with. 面对, 面临(困境等). ◆ *They were up against a good team but did very well.* 他们面对的是强队,但表现得很好. PHR-PREP

9 ➡ **up to your ears**: 见 **ear**.
➡ **up to par**: 见 **par**.
➡ **up to scratch**: 见 **scratch**.

up 3 verb uses 动词用法

up /ʌp/ **ups, upping, upped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **up** something such as the amount of money you are offering for something, you increase it. 提高; 增加; 使上升; 提升. ◆ *We are talking about upping everybody's pay.* 我们谈论的是提高每个人的收入. VB V n

2 If you **up** and leave a place, you go away from it, often suddenly or unexpectedly. (突然)站起离开. ◆ *These days people just up and disappear without a word to anybody.* 这些天来,人们只是站起来,一声不吭地就走了. VB V and v

,up-and-'coming. ◆◇◇◇◇
Up-and-coming people are likely to be successful in the future. 很有前途的; 崭露头角的. ADJ: ADJ n

up·beat /ˈʌpbiːt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If people or their opinions are **upbeat**, they are cheerful and optimistic about a situation. 乐观的; 愉快的. ◆ *The Defense Secretary gave an upbeat assessment of the war so far.* 国防部长对迄今的战争作了乐观的评估. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

up·braid /ʌpˈbreɪd/ **upbraids, upbraiding, upbraided.**
If you **upbraid** someone, you tell them that they have done something wrong and criticize them for doing it. 责骂,严厉训斥; 谴责. ◆ *His wife set about upbraiding him for neglecting the children.* 他妻子开始责怪他,说他不管教孩子. VB V n FORMAL V n for n/-ing

up·bring·ing /ˈʌpbrɪŋɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Your **upbringing** is the way that your parents treat you and the things that they teach you when you are growing up. 抚育,养育; 教养; 培养. ◆ *Her son had a good upbringing and schooling.* 他的儿子受到了良好的教养和教育. N-UNCOUNT

up·com·ing /ˈʌpkʌmɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Upcoming events will happen in the near future. 即将到来的; 即将出现的. ADJ: ADJ n

up·country /ˌʌpˈkʌntri/; 又拼作 **up-country**.
Upcountry places are in the more remote or far northern areas of a large country. 内陆的; 北方边远地区的. ADJ: ADJ n
➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *The Ussuri reserves is 30 miles upcountry from Vlad.* 乌苏里自然保护区在离弗拉德30英里的内陆地区. ADV

up·date, updates, updating, updated. The verb is pronounced /ʌpˈdeɪt/. The noun is pronounced /ˈʌpdeɪt/. 动词发音为 /ʌpˈdeɪt/. 名词发音为 /ˈʌpdeɪt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **update** something, you make it more modern, usually by adding new parts to it or giving new information. 更新; 刷新...的内容. ◆ *Airlines would prefer to update rather than retrain crews.* 航空公司宁愿更换机组人员,也不愿重新培训他们. *...an updated edition of the book.* 该书的最新版. VB V n V V-ed

2 An **update** is a news item which has been rewritten so that it includes the latest developments in a situation. 新的情况; 最新报道. N-COUNT

3 If you **update** someone **on** a situation, you tell them the latest developments in that situation. 向...提供最新情况. VB V n on n

up·end /ˌʌpˈend/ **upends, upending, upended.**
If you **upend** something, you turn it upside down. 颠倒; 使倒立. ◆ *...upended flower pots.* 倒转过来的花盆. VB V n V-ed

,up 'front; 又拼作 **up-front.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you are **up front** about something, you act openly or publicly so that people know what you are doing or what you believe. 公开的; 坦率的. ◆ *You can't help being biased so you may as well be up front about it.* 你难免会有偏见,所以你最好还是坦率地对待此事. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

2 If a payment is made **up front**, it is made in advance and openly, so that the person being paid can see that the money is there. (款项已)预付. ◆ *Some companies charge a fee up front, but we don't think that's right.* 有些公司要收预付金,我们认为这种手法不正当. ADV ADV after v
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *The eleven percent loan has no up-front costs.* 11%的贷款没有预付费用. ADJ: ADJ n

up·grade /ˌʌpˈgreɪd/ **upgrades, upgrading, upgraded.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If equipment or services **are upgraded**, they are improved or made more efficient. (使)升级; (被)提高; (被)改善. ◆ *...upgraded catering facilities.* 改善了的餐饮设施. VB usu passive V-ed
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...equipment which needs expensive upgrades.* 需要花大笔资金进行升级的设备. N-COUNT

2 If someone **is upgraded**, their job or status is changed so that they become more important or receive more money. (被)提拔, (被)提升; (被)晋级. VB usu passive, be V-ed to n

up·heav·al /ʌpˈhiːvəl/ **upheavals.** ◆◇◇◇◇
An **upheaval** is a big change which causes a lot of trouble, confusion, and worry. 激变, 剧变; 动乱. ◆ *Algeria has been going through political upheaval for the past two months.* 阿尔及利亚在过去两个月经历了政治动荡. N-COUNT

up·held /ʌpˈheld/.
Upheld is the past tense and past participle of **uphold**. uphold 的过去式和过去分词.

up·hill /ˌʌpˈhɪl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If something or someone is **uphill** or is moving **uphill**, they are near the top of a hill or are going up a slope. 向山上,往山上. ◆ *The man was no more than ten yards away and slightly uphill.* 那人在不到十码外,过了山腰了. *...trees that ran in a ragged line uphill from the ledge.* 从突出的岩架一直弯弯曲曲地向山上延展的树木. ADV
➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...a long, uphill journey.* 一段漫长的爬山旅程. ADJ

2 If you refer to something as an **uphill** struggle or an **uphill** battle, you mean that it requires a great deal of effort and determination, but it should be possible to achieve it. 艰难的; 费力的. ◆ *It's an uphill battle but I think we're going to win.* 这是一次艰苦的战斗,但我认为我们会胜利的. ADJ: ADJ n

up·hold /ʌpˈhəʊld/ **upholds, upholding, upheld.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **uphold** something such as a law, a principle, or a decision, you support and maintain it. 维护; 捍卫; 支持. ◆ *...upholding the artist's right to creative freedom.* 维护艺术家自由创作的权利. VB V n

2 If a court of law **upholds** a legal decision that has already been made, it decides that it was the correct decision. 维持(先前的判决). VB V n

up·hold·er /ʌpˈhəʊldə/ **upholders.**
An **upholder** of a particular tradition or system is someone who believes strongly in it and will support it when it is threatened. 支持者; 赞成者; 拥护者; 维护者. N-COUNT FORMAL

up·hol·stered /ʌpˈhəʊlstəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Upholstered chairs and sofas have a soft covering that makes them comfortable to sit on. 装了套子的; 装上垫的. ◆ *All of their furniture was upholstered in flowery materials.* 他们所有的家具都套上了花面料套子. ADJ

up·hol·ster·er /ʌpˈhəʊlstərə/ **upholsterers.**
An **upholsterer** is someone whose job is to make and fit the N-COUNT

soft covering on chairs and sofas. (为椅子及沙发等配套子或软垫的)家具装饰用品商.

up·hol·stery /ʌp'həulstəri/. ♦○○○○

Upholstery is the soft covering on chairs and sofas that makes them more comfortable to sit on. (椅子、沙发等的)软套, 垫衬料. N-UNCOUNT

up·keep /'ʌpkiːp/. ♦○○○○

1 The **upkeep** of a building or place is the continual process of keeping it in good condition. 保养; 维护; 维修. ◆ *The maintenance department is responsible for the general upkeep of the park.* 维修部门负责公园的一般性维修工作. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **upkeep** of a group of people or services is the process of providing them with the things that they need. 供养; 供给. ◆ *He offered to pay £100 a month towards his son's upkeep.* 他主动提出每月支付100镑供养儿子. N-UNCOUNT

up·land /'ʌplənd/ **uplands.** ♦○○○○

1 **Upland** places are situated on high land. 高地的; 高原的; 山地的. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Uplands** are areas of high land. 高地; 高原; 山地. N-PLURAL

up·lift, uplifts, uplifting, uplifted. The verb is pronounced /ʌp'lɪft/. The noun is pronounced /'ʌplɪft/. 动词发音为 /ʌp'lɪft/. 名词发音为 /'ʌplɪft/.

If something **uplifts** people, it helps them to have a better life, for example by making them feel happy or by improving their social conditions. 提高, 提升(某人的生活水平或社会地位等). VB V n LITERARY

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...an uplift in the economy.* 经济状况的改善. N-UNCOUNT

up·lift·ed /ʌp'lɪftɪd/.

1 If people's faces or arms are **uplifted**, they are pointing them upwards or are holding them up. 被举起的; 被抬起的. ADJ LITERARY

2 If something makes you feel **uplifted**, it makes you feel very cheerful and happy. 感到振奋的, 感到兴奋的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

up·lift·ing /ʌp'lɪftɪŋ/. ♦○○○○

You describe something as **uplifting** when it makes you feel very cheerful and happy. 令人振奋的, 令人兴奋的. ADJ-GRADED

up·market /ˌʌp'mɑːkɪt/; 又拼作 **up-market.** ♦○○○○

Upmarket products or services are expensive, of good quality, and intended to appeal to people in a high social class; the usual American word is **upscale**. 质优价高的; 高级的, 高档的. [美]一般作 upscale. ◆ *Anne chose an upmarket agency aimed at professional people.* 安妮选了一家为专业人士服务的高级代理机构. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *He promised a move upmarket and a drive to improve service and quality.* 他答应提高档次, 改进服务和质量. ADV ADV after v

upon /ə'pɒn/. ♦♦♦♦○

In addition to the uses shown below, **upon** is used in phrasal verbs such as 'come upon' and 'look upon', and after some other verbs such as 'decide' and 'depend'. 除以下用法外, 还用于 come upon, look upon 等短语动词中, 也用于 decide, depend 等动词后面.

1 If one thing is **upon** another, it is on it. 在...之上. ◆ *He set the tray upon the table.* 他把托盘放在桌子上. *I imagined the eyes of the others in the room upon me.* 我想象着房间里其他人的眼睛都在盯着我. PREP FORMAL

2 You use **upon** when mentioning an event that is followed immediately by another event. 一...就.... ◆ *The door on the left, upon entering the church, leads to the Crypt of St Isaac.* 一进入教堂里, 左边的门通向圣艾萨克的墓室. PREP FORMAL

3 You use **upon** between two occurrences of the same noun in order to say that there are large numbers of the thing mentioned. (用于两个重复的名词之间)一个接一个地, 一次又一次地. ◆ *Row upon row of women surged forwards.* 一排又一排的妇女蜂拥向前. PREP

4 If an event is **upon** you, it is just about to happen. 即将来到; 即将发生. ◆ *They had to conserve the candles now with winter upon them.* 由于冬天临近, 他们得储存一些蜡烛. PREP

up·per /'ʌpə/ **uppers.** ♦♦♦○○

1 You use **upper** to describe something that is above something else. 在...之上的; 上一层的. ◆ *There is a smart restaurant on the upper floor.* 在上面那层有家不错的餐馆. ADJ-COMPAR ADJ n, the ADJ

2 You use **upper** to describe the higher part of something. 上部的. ◆ *...the muscles of the upper back and chest.* 背上部和胸的肌肉. *...the upper rungs of the ladder.* 梯子上部的梯级. ADJ-COMPAR ADJ n

3 If you have **the upper hand** in a situation, you have more power than the other people involved and can make decisions about what happens. 占上风; 处于有利地位. PHR

4 The **upper** of a shoe is the top part of it, which is attached to the sole and the heel. 鞋面, 鞋帮. ◆ *Leather uppers allow the feet to breathe.* 皮鞋面让双脚可透气. N-COUNT

5 **Uppers** are drugs that make you feel very happy, excited, and full of energy. 兴奋剂. N-COUNT INFORMAL

6 ➡ **a stiff upper lip**: 见 **lip**.

ˌupper 'case.

Upper case letters are capital letters. (英文字母)大写体的, 大写的. ADJ

ˌupper 'class, upper classes; 又拼作 **upper-class.** ♦○○○○

The **upper class** or the **upper classes** are the group of people in a society who own the most property and have the highest social status. 上流社会, 上等阶层. N-COLL-COUNT

▷ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *All of them came from wealthy, upper class families.* 他们全都来自有钱的上流社会家庭. ADJ

ˌupper 'crust; 又拼作 **upper-crust.**

The **upper crust** are the upper classes. 上层阶级, 上流社会, 贵族阶层. N-COLL-SING INFORMAL

▷ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *Sergeant Parrott normally spoke with an upper-crust accent.* 帕罗特警长说话时往往带有上流社会的口音. ADJ ADJ n

upper·cut /'ʌpəkʌt/ **uppercuts.**

An **uppercut** is a type of punch used in boxing. It is a hard upward blow to the opponent's chin. (拳击运动中的)上钩拳. N-COUNT

ˌUpper 'House, Upper Houses. ♦○○○○

1 In Britain, the **Upper House** is the **House of Lords**. (英国)上议院, 贵族院. N-PROPER

2 In other countries where the government is divided into two debating chambers, the **Upper House** is one of these chambers, and is often called the Senate. 参议院, 上院. N-PROPER

ˌupper 'lip, upper lips. ♦○○○○

1 Your **upper lip** is the part of your face between your mouth and your nose. 上唇部位. ◆ *The beginnings of a moustache showed on his upper lip.* 他的上唇部位开始长出胡子了. N-COUNT

2 Your **upper lip** is the higher of your two lips. 上唇. N-COUNT

➡ **a stiff upper lip**: 见 **lip**.

upper·most /'ʌpəməust/. ♦○○○○

1 The **uppermost** part of something is the part that is higher than the rest of it. The **uppermost** thing is the highest one of a group of things. 最高的; 最上面的. ◆ *...the uppermost floor of the three-storey gatehouse.* 那座三层门楼的最上层. ADJ

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *She placed her hands palm uppermost in her lap.* 她把手掌放在大腿上. ADV n ADV

2 If something is **uppermost** in a particular situation, it is the most important thing in that situation. 最重要的; 最主要的; 最突出的, 最显著的. ◆ *The economy appears to be uppermost in people's minds.* 经济在人们心目中似乎最重要. ADJ

up·pi·ty /'ʌpɪti/.

If you say that someone is **uppity**, you mean that they are behaving as if they are more important than they are. 傲慢的; 自以为是的; 盛气凌人的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

up·raised /ˌʌp'reɪzd/.

If your hand or an object is **upraised**, you are holding it up in the air. 举起的; 提高的. ADJ

up·right /'ʌpraɪt/ **uprights.** ♦♦○○○

1 If you are sitting or standing **upright**, you are sitting or standing with your back straight, rather than bending or lying down. 挺直的, 笔挺的. ◆ *Jerrold pulled himself upright on the bed.* ADJ

U

杰罗尔德直直地在床上坐起来. *He moved into an upright position.* 他改变为直立姿势.

2 An **upright** vacuum cleaner or freezer stands vertically and is taller than it is wide. 竖立的; 直立式的; 垂直的. ADJ: ADJ n

3 An **upright** chair has a straight back and no arms. (椅子)只有笔直椅背而无扶手的. ADJ

4 You can refer to vertical posts or the vertical parts of an object as **uprights**. 直柱; 垂直的东西. ◆ *...the uprights of a four-posted bed.* 一张四柱床的直柱. N-COUNT

5 You can describe people as **upright** when they are careful to follow acceptable rules of behaviour and behave in a moral way. 正直的; 诚实的; 公正的. ◆ *...a very upright, trustworthy man.* 一个非常正直、值得信赖的人. ADJ-GRADED

,upright pi'ano, upright pianos.
An **upright piano** is a piano in which the strings are laid out vertically rather than horizontally as in a grand piano. 直立式钢琴. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. N-COUNT

up·ris·ing /ˈʌpraɪzɪŋ/ **uprisings.** ◆◆◇◇◇
When there is an **uprising**, a group of people start fighting against the people who are in power in their country, because they want to bring about a political change. 起义, 暴动. N-COUNT

,up-'river; 又拼作 **upriver.**
Something that is moving **up-river** is moving in the direction of the source of a river. Something that is **up-river** is closer to the source of a river than where you are. 向上游; 在上游. ◆ *Heavy goods could be brought up-river in barges.* 沉重的货物可以用平底船运往上游. ADV
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...an upriver trip in Central Africa.* 在中非的一次溯流而上之行. ADJ: ADJ n

up·roar /ˈʌprɔː/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If there is **uproar**, there is a lot of shouting and noise because people are very angry or upset about something. 吵闹; 喧嚣. N-UNCOUNT also a N
2 You can also use **uproar** to refer to a lot of public criticism and debate about something that has made people angry. 喧嚣, 鼓噪. ◆ *The town is in uproar over the dispute.* 整个小镇因这次纠纷而陷入骚乱. N-UNCOUNT also a N

up·roari·ous /ʌpˈrɔːriəs/.
When events or people are **uproarious**, they make people laugh in a very noisy way. 喧嚣的; 热闹的. ◆ *He had spent several uproarious evenings at the Embassy Club.* 他在大使馆俱乐部度过了几个喧闹的夜晚. ADJ LITERARY ◢ **up·roari·ous·ly** ◆ *Bob laughed uproariously.* 鲍勃哈哈大笑. ADV

U

up·root /ʌpˈruːt/ **uproots, uprooting, uprooted.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **are uprooted**, you leave or are made to leave a place where you have lived for a long time. (使)离开; (使)搬迁. ◆ *...the trauma of uprooting themselves from their homes.* 别井离乡的心灵创伤. VB: be V-ed, V pron-refl, Also V n
2 If someone **uproots** a tree or plant, or if the wind **uproots** it, it is pulled out of the ground. 连根拔起. VB: V n

up·scale /ˌʌpˈskeɪl/.
Upscale is used to describe products or services that are expensive, of good quality, and intended to appeal to people in a high social class. The British word is **upmarket**. 质优价高的; 高档消费的. [英]作 upmarket. ◆ *Vodka has acquired an upscale image in the US.* 伏特加酒在美国赢得了质优价高的形象. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *T-shirts, the epitome of American casualness, have moved upscale.* 能体现美国人随意性格的T恤衫已打入了高档消费市场. ADV, ADV after v

up·set, upsets, upsetting. Pronounced /ʌpˈset/ when it is a verb or an adjective, and /ˈʌpset/ when it is a noun. 动词和形容词的发音为 /ʌpˈset/; 名词的发音为 /ˈʌpset/. *The form* **upset** *is used in the present tense and is also the* past tense and past participle of the verb. 现在式、过去式和过去分词同形. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you are **upset**, you are unhappy or disappointed because something unpleasant has happened to you. 沮丧的; 心烦的; 苦恼的. ◆ *She sounded upset when I said you couldn't give her an appointment.* 当我说你不能安排时间约见她时, 她表现得很沮丧. ADJ-GRADED
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...stress and other emotional upsets.* 压力和其他情感上的烦恼. N-COUNT
2 If something **upsets** you, it makes you feel worried or unhappy. 使心烦意乱; 使苦恼. ◆ *Don't upset yourself, Ida.* 艾达, 不要自寻烦恼啦. VB: V n, V pron-refl ◢ **up·set·ting** ◆ *Childhood illness can be upsetting for children and parents alike.* 儿童疾病会令孩子和父母都心烦. ADJ-GRADED
3 If events **upset** something such as a procedure or a state of affairs, they cause it to go wrong. 打乱; 搅乱. ◆ *Political problems could upset agreements between Moscow and Kabul.* 政治问题会破坏莫斯科和喀布尔双方已达成的协定. VB: V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Markets are very sensitive to any upsets in the Japanese economic machine.* 市场对日本经济机器出现的任何乱子都非常敏感. N-COUNT
4 If you **upset** an object or container, you accidentally knock it over so that it scatters or spills over a large area. 打翻; 弄翻. VB: V n
5 A stomach **upset** is a slight illness in your stomach caused by an infection or by something that you have eaten. 反胃; 胃不适. N-COUNT, supp N
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *Larry is suffering from an upset stomach.* 拉里胃不舒服. ADJ: ADJ n
6 ➼ to **upset the applecart**: 见 **applecart**.

up·shot /ˈʌpʃɒt/.
The upshot of a series of events or discussions is the final result of them. 结果; 结局. ◆ *The upshot is that we have lots of good but not very happy employees.* 结果是我们有许多优秀但并不很愉快的雇员. N-SING: the N

up·side down /ˌʌpsaɪd ˈdaʊn/; 又拼作 **upside-down.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something has been moved **upside down**, it has been turned round so that the part that is usually lowest is above the part that is usually highest. 颠倒地; 倒置地. ◆ *The painting was hung upside down.* 这幅画挂倒了. ADV
➼ to **turn** something **upside down**: 见 **turn**.
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...an upside-down map of Britain.* 一幅倒挂着的英国地图. ADJ

up·stage /ˌʌpˈsteɪdʒ/ **upstages, upstaging, upstaged.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 When an actor is **upstage** or moves **upstage**, he or she is or moves towards the back part of the stage. 在后台; 到后台. ADV TECHNICAL
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...the large upstage box that Noble used for his 1990 production of 'King Lear'.* 诺布尔在1990年用来排演《李尔王》的后台大包厢. ADJ: ADJ n
2 If someone **upstages** you, they draw attention away from you by being more attractive or interesting. 抢...的戏; 抢...的镜头. VB: V n

up·stairs /ˌʌpˈsteəz/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you go **upstairs** in a building, you go up a staircase towards a higher floor. 往楼上; 上楼. ADV, ADV after v
2 If something or someone is **upstairs** in a building, they are on a floor that is higher than the ground floor. 在楼上. ◆ *The restaurant is upstairs and consists of a large, open room.* 餐厅在楼上, 有一个宽敞的大房间. ADV: be ADV, n ADV
3 An **upstairs** room or object is situated on a floor of a building that is higher than the ground floor. 在楼上的. ◆ *Marsani moved into the upstairs apartment.* 马萨尼搬进了楼上的公寓. ADJ: ADJ n
4 **The upstairs** of a building is the floor or floors that are higher than the ground floor. 楼层. ◆ *Frances invited them to occupy the upstairs of her home.* 弗朗西丝邀请他们住在她家的楼上. N-SING: the N

up·stand·ing /ʌpˈstændɪŋ/.
Upstanding people behave in a morally acceptable way. 品行端正的; 正直的. ADJ-GRADED

up·start /ˈʌpstɑːt/ **upstarts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
You can refer to someone as an **upstart** when they behave as if they are important, but you think that they are too new in a place or job to be treated as important. 暴发户; 新贵; 新丁. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

up·state /ˌʌpˈsteɪt/.
Upstate means belonging or relating to the parts of a state that are furthest to the north or furthest from the centre. 州的 ADJ: ADJ n AMERICAN

最北部地区的;州的最偏远地区的. ❖ ...*an idyllic village in upstate New York*. 纽约州最北部一个充满田园景色的村庄.
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *These buses will carry families upstate*. 这些巴士将载着这些家庭北上. ADV

up·stream /ˌʌp'striːm/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Something that is moving **upstream** is moving towards the source of a river, from a point further down the river. Something that is **upstream** is towards the source of a river. 逆流地;往上游. ❖ *The water rose high enough for them to continue upstream*. 水涨高的程度足以让他们继续逆流而上. ADV
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Steps lead down to the subway from the upstream side*. 台阶从上游岸边通往地下人行道. ADJ ADJ n

up·surge /'ʌpsɜːdʒ/, **upsurges**. ◆◇◇◇◇
If there is an **upsurge** in something, there is a sudden, large increase in it. 快速增长,急剧上升. ❖ ...*the upsurge in oil prices*. 石油价格的暴涨. N-COUNT

up·swing /'ʌpswɪŋ/ **upswings**.
An **upswing** in something is a sudden improvement or increase in it. 上涨,上升,增加;改进. ❖ ...*an upswing in the economy*. 经济的增长. N-COUNT

up·take /'ʌpteɪk/.
1 A person's **uptake** of something is the amount of it that they absorb into their body. 摄入(量);摄取(量). ❖ *The drug increases the number of red cells in the blood, enhancing oxygen uptake by 10 percent*. 这种药增加了血液中红血球的数量,氧的摄取提高了10%. N-SING TECHNICAL
2 You say that someone is **quick on the uptake** when they understand things quickly. 在理解方面快. You say that someone is **slow on the uptake** when they have difficulty understanding simple or obvious things. 在理解方面慢. PHR

ˌup-'tempo.
An **up-tempo** piece of music has a fast beat. 快节奏的;拍子快的. ADJ

up·tight /ˌʌp'taɪt/.
Someone who is **uptight** is tense, nervous, or annoyed about something. 紧张不安的;忧虑的;易怒的;生气的. ❖ *Penny never got uptight about exams*. 彭尼从不会对考试感到紧张. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

ˌup to 'date; 又拼作 **up-to-date**. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If something is **up-to-date**, it is the newest thing of its kind. 最新式的;跟上时代的. ❖ ...*Germany's most up to date electric power station*. 德国最新式的发电站. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you are **up-to-date** with something, you have the latest information about it. 掌握最新情况的;随时了解动态的. ❖ *We'll keep you up to date with any news*. 我们有任何消息会随时通知你的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌup-to-the-'minute; 又拼作 **up to the minute**.
Up-to-the-minute information is the latest information that you can get about something. (信息)最近的,最新的. ADJ-GRADED

up·town /ˌʌp'taʊn/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If you go **uptown**, or go to a place **uptown**, you go away from the centre of a town or city towards one of its suburbs. 往城外;在城外;城郊. ❖ *Susan continued to live uptown*. 苏珊仍住在城外. *There's a skating rink uptown*. 城郊有个溜冰场. ADV ADV after v AMERICAN
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ ...*a small uptown radio station*. 城外的一个小电台. ...*uptown New York*. 纽约市郊. ADJ ADJ n

up·turn /'ʌptɜːn/ **upturns**. ◆◇◇◇◇
If there is an **upturn** in the economy or in a company or industry, it improves or becomes more successful. (经济方面的)好转;上升趋势. N-COUNT

up·turned /ˌʌp'tɜːnd/.
1 Something that is **upturned** points or faces upwards. 朝上的;朝上翘的. ❖ ...*the rain splashing down on her upturned face*. 雨水打在她仰起的脸上. ADJ
2 Something that is **upturned** is upside down. 翻转的;颠倒的. ❖ *He clung to the upturned boat, screaming for help*. 他紧抓着翻了的船,大喊着救命. ADJ

ˌupwardly 'mobile.
If you describe someone as **upwardly mobile**, you mean that they are moving, have moved, or are trying to move to a higher social position. (在经济或社会地位等方面)往上爬的;有上升趋势的;已得到较高社会地位的. ADJ
➪ **The upwardly mobile** are people who are upwardly mobile. 飞黄腾达的人;向上爬的人. ❖ ...*the large detached houses of the upwardly mobile*. 得势者住的独栋大房子. N-PLURAL the N

up·wards /'ʌpwədz/. ◆◆◇◇◇
In usual British English, **upwards** is an adverb and **upward** is an adjective. In formal British English and in American English, **upward** is both an adjective and an adverb. 在英国英语中,upwards 一般为副词,upward 为形容词. 在正式的英国英语和美国英语中,upward 既作形容词又作副词.
1 If someone moves or looks **upwards**, they move or look up towards a higher place. 朝上地. ❖ *They climbed upwards along the steep cliffs surrounding the village*. 他们顺着环绕村庄的悬崖峭壁往上爬. *Hunter nodded again and gazed upwards in fear*. 亨特又点点头,害怕地向上面凝视着. *Lie face upwards with a cushion under your head*. 面朝上躺着,头下枕着垫子. ADV
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *She started once again on the steep upward climb*. 她又开始从陡坡往上爬. ADJ ADJ n
2 If an amount or rate moves **upwards**, it increases. (数量、比率等)向上涨,上升. ❖ *Unemployment will continue upward for much of this year*. 今年大部分时间失业率都将继续上升. *The share price is likely to leap upwards*. 股票价格有可能上扬. ADV ADV after v
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ ...*the Army's concern that the upward trend in the numbers avoiding military service may continue*. 军方担心逃避兵役人数的上升趋势会持续下去. ADJ ADJ n
3 A quantity that is **upwards of** a particular number is more than that number. ...以上. ❖ ...*projects worth upwards of 200 million pounds*. 价值超过两亿镑的工程. PHR-PREP

up·wind /ˌʌp'wɪnd/.
If something moves **upwind**, it moves in the opposite direction to the wind. If something is **upwind**, the wind is blowing away from it. 逆风地,顶风地;在上风. ❖ *The rich went to live in the west of London, upwind of the smell of people and industry*. 富人们住在伦敦的西部,在逆风位置,闻不到老百姓和工业的气味. ADV
➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ ...*big trees at the forest's upwind edge*. 在森林迎风处的大树. ADJ ADJ n

ura·nium /jʊ'reɪniəm/. ◆◆◇◇◇
Uranium is a naturally occurring radioactive metal that is used to produce nuclear energy and weapons. 铀. N-UNCOUNT

ur·ban /'ɜːbən/. ◆◆◆◇◇
Urban means belonging to, or relating to, a town or city. 城市的;与城市相关的. ❖ *Most urban areas are close to a park*. 城市的大部分地区都靠近公园. ...*urban planning*. 城市规划. ADJ-GRADED

ur·bane /ɜː'beɪn/.
Someone who is **urbane** is well-mannered, relaxed, and appears comfortable in social situations. 有礼貌的、彬彬有礼的;温文尔雅的. ◢ **ur·ban·ity** /ɜː'bænɪti/ ❖ *Fearey had all the charm and urbanity of the trained diplomat*. 费尔里具备训练有素的外交家所具有的魅力和优雅. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ur·bani·za·tion /ˌɜːbənaɪ'zeɪʃən/; [英]又拼作 **urbanisation**. ◆◇◇◇◇
Urbanization is the process of creating towns in country areas. 城市化,都市化. N-UNCOUNT

ur·ban·ized /'ɜːbənaɪzd/; [英]又拼作 **urbanised**.
1 An **urbanized** country or area has many buildings and a lot of industry and business. 城市化的. ADJ-GRADED
2 An **urbanized** population consists of people who live and work in a town. 城区的;城市的. ADJ-GRADED

ur·chin /'ɜːtʃɪn/ **urchins**.
You can refer to a young child who is dirty and poorly dressed as an **urchin**. (肮脏且衣服破旧的)孩童. N-COUNT DATED
➸ 又见 **sea urchin**.

urge /ɜːdʒ/ **urges, urging, urged**. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **urge** someone to do something, you try hard to persuade them to do it. 力劝;恳求;催促;敦促. ❖ *They urged parliament to approve plans for their reform programme*. VB V n to-inf

他们敦促国会批准他们的改革计划.

2 If you **urge** someone somewhere, you persuade them to go there by touching them or talking to them firmly. 推动; 驱策; 鼓动. ◆ *He slipped his arm around her waist and urged her away from the window.* 他用手搂住她的腰, 拉她离开窗户边. *'Come on, Grace,' he was urging her, 'don't wait, hurry up.'* '走吧, 格雷丝,' 他催促她说, '别等了, 快点吧.' VB V n prep/adv V n with quote

3 If you **urge** a course of action, you strongly advise that it should be taken. 竭力主张; 强烈要求. ◆ *He urged restraint on the security forces.* 他强烈要求对保安部队加以约束. VB V n V n on n

4 If you have an **urge** to do or have something, you have a strong wish to do or have it. 强烈的欲望; 冲动; 迫切的要求. N-COUNT

➤**urge on.**

If you **urge** someone **on**, you encourage them to do something. 鼓励, 激励. ◆ *Visitors remember a lean, cheerful figure on horseback urging on his men.* 游人们记得, 一个开朗、瘦削的人骑在马上激励他的下属. PHR-V V n P V P noun

ur·gent /ˈɜːdʒənt/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If something is **urgent**, it needs to be dealt with as soon as possible. 紧急的; 急迫的; 紧要的. ◆ *There is an urgent need for food and water.* 现在急需食物和水. *He had urgent business in New York.* 他要到纽约有急事要办. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **ur·gen·cy** ◆ *It is a matter of utmost urgency.* 这是件十分紧急的事情. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **ur·gent·ly** ◆ *Red Cross officials said they urgently needed bread and water.* 红十字会的官员们说他们急需面包和水. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

2 If you speak in an **urgent** way, you show that you are anxious for people to notice something or to do something. 催促的; 焦虑的. ◆ *His voice was low and urgent.* 他的声音低沉而焦急. ◢ **urgency** ◆ *She was surprised at the urgency in his voice.* 她对他急切的语调感到吃惊. ◢ **urgently** ◆ *They hastened to greet him and asked urgently, 'Did you find it?'* 他们急忙迎上前去, 急切地问道, '找到了吗?' ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV-GRADED ADV with v

uri·nal /jʊˈraɪnəl, AM ˈjʊrɪnəl/ urinals.

A **urinal** is a bowl or trough fixed to the wall of men's public lavatories for men to urinate in. (公共厕所里的)小便池; (固定在墙上的)男用小便池. N-COUNT

uri·nary /ˈjʊərɪnəri, AM -neri/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Urinary means belonging to or related to the parts of a person's body through which urine flows. 泌尿的; 泌尿器官的. ◆ *...urinary tract infections.* 尿道感染. ADJ: ADJ n MEDICAL

uri·nate /ˈjʊərɪneɪt/ urinates, urinating, urinated. ◆◇◇◇◇

When someone **urinates**, they get rid of urine from their body. 排尿, 撒尿, 小便. VB: V

urine /ˈjʊərɪn/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Urine is the liquid that you get rid of from your body when you go to the toilet. 尿, 小便. N-UNCOUNT

urn /ɜːn/ urns. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 An **urn** is a container in which the ashes of a cremated person are kept. 骨灰瓮. N-COUNT

2 An **urn** is a metal container used for making a large quantity of tea or coffee and keeping it hot. (用于煮茶或咖啡、可保温的)壶. N-COUNT

us /əs, 重读 ʌs/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Us is the first person plural pronoun. Us is usually used as the object of a verb or a preposition. 第一人称复数代词, 常用作动词或介词的宾语.

1 A speaker or writer uses **us** to refer both to himself or herself and to one or more other people as a group. In conversation, **us** can also include someone who is not present. You can use **us** before a noun to make it clear which group of people you are referring to. 我们. ◆ *Neither of us forgot about it.* 我们俩都没有忘记此事. *He showed us aspects of the game that we had never seen before.* 他向我们展示了我们以前从没见过的游戏花样. *Another time of great excitement for us boys was when war broke out.* 对我们男孩子来说, 另一个非常激动人心的时刻就是战争爆发. PRON

2 **Us** is sometimes used to refer to people in general. (泛指)人们. ◆ *All of us will struggle fairly hard to survive if we are in danger.* 如果处在危险之中, 我们都会为生存而拼命挣扎. PRON

3 A speaker or writer may use **us** instead of 'I' in order to include the listeners or readers in what he or she is saying, especially when talking about how the book or talk is organized. 说话人或作者可用 us 代替 I, 以表示'包括我们在座各位在内'. ◆ *So that gets us to the end of chapter nine.* 这样我们以此来结束第九章. PRON

4 In non-standard English, **us** is sometimes used instead of 'me'. 在非标准英语中, us有时可替代 me. ◆ *I'm not finished yet. Give us a chance.* 我还没完呢. 请给我一个机会. PRON BRITISH, SPOKEN

US /ˌjuː ˈes/. ◆◆◆◆◆

US is an abbreviation for 'United States'. 美国. United States 的缩写形式. ◆ *I arrived in the US in 1956.* 我于1956年到达美国. N-PROPER: the N

USA /ˌjuː es ˈeɪ/. ◆◆◆◇◇

The USA is an abbreviation for the 'United States of America'. 美利坚合众国, 美国. United States of America 的缩写形式. ◆ *...Drexel University in the USA.* 美国德雷克塞尔大学. N-PROPER: the N

us·able /ˈjuːzəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something is **usable**, it is in a good enough state or condition to be used. 可用的; 能用的. ◆ *Charity shops and jumble sales welcome usable clothes.* 慈善商店和旧货市场欢迎人们交来可再利用的衣物. ADJ-GRADED

USAF /ˌjuː es eɪ ˈef/.

USAF is an abbreviation for 'United States Air Force'. 美国空军. United States Air Force 的缩写形式. N-PROPER

us·age /ˈjuːsɪdʒ/ usages. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Usage** is the way in which words are used in particular contexts, especially with regard to their meanings. (词在某语境中的)用法. ◆ *The word 'undertaker' had long been in common usage.* undertaker 这个词长期以来就用得非常普遍了. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **usage** is a meaning that a word has or a way in which it can be used. (词的)意思; 惯用法. ◆ *It's very definitely a usage which has come over to Britain from America.* 这一惯用法肯定是从美国传到英国的. N-COUNT

3 **Usage** is the degree to which something is used or the way in which it is used. 使用; 处理; 对待. ◆ *Parts of the motor wore out because of constant usage.* 汽车的有些部件因长期使用而出现磨损. N-UNCOUNT

use 1 verb uses 动词用法

use /juːz/ uses, using, used. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **use** something, you do something with it in order to do a job or to achieve a particular result or effect. 用, 使用. ◆ *Trim off the excess pastry using a sharp knife.* 用一把锋利的刀子修整糕点的多余部分. *Officials used loud-hailers to call for calm.* 官员们用扩音器呼吁大家安静下来. *The show uses Zondo's trial and execution as its framework.* 该剧用对仲多的审判和处决作为架构. VB V n V n to-inf V n prep

2 If you **use** a supply of something, you finish it so that none of it is left. 耗费; 用尽. ◆ *You used all the ice cubes and didn't put the ice trays back.* 你用完了所有的冰块, 但没把冰盘放回去. VB V n

➩ To **use up** something means the same as to **use** it. 义同 use. ◆ *It isn't them who use up the world's resources.* 世界的资源并非是他们用完的. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If someone **uses** drugs, they take drugs regularly, especially illegal ones. 定期服用(毒品等). VB: V n

4 You can say that someone **uses** the toilet or bathroom as a polite way of saying that they go to the toilet. (委婉用法)用(洗手间等). VB: V n PRAGMATICS

5 If you **use** a particular word or expression, you say or write it, because it has the meaning that you want to express. 应用(词语等). ◆ *The judge liked using the word 'wicked' of people he had sent to jail.* 法官喜欢用 '邪恶' 这个词来形容他判入狱的那些人. VB V n

6 If you **use** a particular name, you call yourself by that name, especially when it is not the name that you usually call yourself. 自称; 自封. ◆ *I use a false name if I'm meeting people for the first time.* 我对首次见面的人用假名. VB V n

7 If you say that someone **uses** people, you disapprove of them because they are only interested in other people because VB: V n PRAGMATICS

they can benefit or gain some advantage from them, and not because they care about them. 利用(某人).

6 ➡ 又见 used.

use 2 noun uses 名词用法

use /juːs/ **uses.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Your **use** of something is the action or fact of your using it. 使用; 应用; 利用. ◆ *The treatment does not involve the use of any artificial drugs.* 这种治疗不牵涉到使用任何人工药物. *...research related to microcomputers and their use in classrooms.* 与微电脑及其在课堂上的应用相关的研究. N-UNCOUNT also a N

2 If you have **a use for** something, you need it or can find something to do with it. 使用价值; 效用; 益处. ◆ *They both loved the fabric, but couldn't find a use for it.* 他们都很喜欢这种织物,但不知用它来干什么. N-SING a N for n

3 If something has a particular **use**, it is intended for a particular purpose. 用途; 作用. ◆ *Infrared detectors have many uses.* 红外探测仪有许多用途. *It's an interesting scientific phenomenon, but of no practical use whatever.* 这是个有趣的科学现象,但毕竟没什么实际用途. N-VAR with supp

4 If you have the **use** of something, you have the permission or ability to use it. 使用权. ◆ *She will have the use of the car one night a week.* 她有权每周使用车子一个晚上. *...young people who at some point in the past have lost the use of their limbs.* 过去某些时候有点四体不勤的年轻人. *You will have full use of all the new leisure club facilities.* 你完全有权使用休闲俱乐部所有新的设施. N-UNCOUNT, also the N

5 A **use** of a word is a particular meaning that it has or a particular way in which it can be used. (词汇的)用法. ◆ *There are new uses of words coming in and old uses dying out.* 词汇的新用法不断出现,旧的用法渐渐被淘汰. N-COUNT with supp

6 Your **use of** a particular name is the fact of your calling yourself by it. 用(假名); 自称(...的名字). ◆ *Police have been hampered by Mr Urquhart's use of bogus names.* 警方被厄克特先生使用的假名妨碍住了. N-UNCOUNT N of n

7 If something is **for the use of** a particular person or group of people, it is for that person or group to use. 供...使用. ◆ *The leisure facilities are there for the use of guests.* 休闲设施放在那儿是供客人使用的. PHR

8 If you say that being something or knowing someone **has** its **uses**, you mean that it makes it possible for you to do something you otherwise would not be able to do. 起到...作用; 自有其用. PHR INFORMAL

9 If something such as a technique, building, or machine is **in use**, it is used regularly. 在使用中. If it has gone **out of use**, it is no longer used regularly. 不再使用. ◆ *...the methods of making Champagne which are still in use today.* 至今仍在使用的酿制香槟酒的方法. PHR

10 If you **make use of** something, you do something with it in order to do a job or achieve a particular result or effect. 利用. ◆ *Not all nursery schools make use of the opportunities open to them.* 并非所有幼儿园都利用了他们已有的机会. PHR WRITTEN

11 You use expressions such as **it's no use**, **there's no use** and **what's the use** to indicate that an action is pointless and will not achieve anything. 没有用处; 无益. ◆ *It's no use arguing with a drunk.* 与酒鬼争辩毫无用处. PHR

12 If you say **it's no use**, you mean that you have failed to do something and realize that it is useless to continue trying because it is impossible. 无济于事; 无任何可能. ◆ *It's no use. Let's hang up and try for a better line.* 没用的,挂线吧,再试试较好的线路. PHR

13 If something or someone is **of use**, they are useful. 有用的 If they are **no use**, they are not at all useful. 没用的. ◆ *The contents of this booklet should be of use to all students.* 这本小册子的内容应该对所有的学生都有用. PHR

used 1 modal uses and phrases 情态动词用法和短语

used /juːst/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **used to** be done or **used to** be the case, it was done regularly in the past or was the case in the past. If something **used not to** be done or **used not to** be the case, it was not done in the past or was not the case in the past. The forms **did not use to** and **did not used to** are also found, especially in spoken English. (指过去)经常; 常常; 定期. ◆ *People used to come and visit him every day.* 过去人们每天都来看他. *I feel more compassion and less anger than I used to.* 我比过去更有同情心,不再那么愤怒. *At some point kids start doing things they didn't use to do.* 在某些情形下,孩子们开始做些他们过去不做的事情. PHR-MODAL

2 If you **are used to** something, you are familiar with it because you have done it or experienced it many times before. If you **get used to** something, you become familiar with it. 习惯于...; 对...习以为常. ◆ *I'm used to having my sleep interrupted.* 我对睡觉时被打扰已经习惯了. *This is how we do things here. You'll soon get used to it.* 这就是我们在这儿做事的方式,你很快会习惯的. PHR

used 2 adjective uses 形容词用法

used /juːzd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **used** handkerchief, glass, or other object is dirty or spoiled because it has been used. 用过的; 用脏了的. ◆ *...a used cotton ball stained with makeup.* 使用过的粘有化妆品的棉球. ADJ

2 A **used** car has already had one or more owners. 旧的; 二手的. ADJ

use·ful /ˈjuːsfʊl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something is **useful**, you can use it to do something or to help you in some way. 有用的; 实用的; 有益的. ◆ *Hypnotherapy can be useful in helping you give up smoking.* 催眠疗法有助你戒烟. *The police gained a great deal of useful information about the organization.* 警察收集到关于这个组织的大量有用信息. ADJ-GRADED ▲**use·ful·ly** ◆ *...the problems to which computers could be usefully applied.* 能用电脑解决的问题. ADV-GRADED ADV with v ▲**use·ful·ness** ◆ *His interest lay in the usefulness of his work.* 他的兴趣放在他工作的实用性上. N-UNCOUNT

2 If an object or skill **comes in useful**, it can help you achieve something in a particular situation. 能派得上用场; 帮得上忙. PHR

use·less /ˈjuːsləs/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something is **useless**, you cannot use it. 无用的; 无价值的. ◆ *He realised that their money was useless in this country.* 他意识到他们的钱在这个国家毫无用处. ADJ-GRADED ▲**use·less·ly** ◆ *His right arm hung rather uselessly.* 他的右臂吊着,是残疾的. ADV-GRADED ▲**use·less·ness** ◆ *The car had rusted almost to the point of uselessness.* 汽车锈得差不多不能用了. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something is **useless**, it does not achieve anything helpful or beneficial. 无益的; 无效的; 不能收到效果的. ◆ *She knew it was useless to protest.* 她知道抗议是没用的. ADJ-GRADED ▲**uselessly** ◆ *Uselessly, he checked the same pockets he'd checked before.* 他徒劳地又检查了一遍他刚才已检查过的口袋. ADV-GRADED ▲**uselessness** ◆ *...the uselessness of their research.* 他们毫无用处的研究. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that someone or something is **useless**, you mean that they are no good at all. 差劲的; 无能的; 愚笨的. ◆ *He was useless at any game with a ball.* 任何球类运动他都表现得很差劲. *Their educational system is useless.* 他们的教育制度很差劲. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

4 If someone feels **useless**, they feel worthless and unhelpful to other people. 无助于他人的; 发挥不了作用的; 毫无价值的. ◆ *She sits at home all day, watching TV and feeling useless.* 她整天坐在家里看电视,感到自己一点儿用也没有. ADJ-GRADED ▲**uselessness** ◆ *...the sense of uselessness and the boredom of empty days.* 空虚日子里感到的无用和烦闷. N-UNCOUNT

user /ˈjuːzə/ **users.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **user** is a person or thing that uses something such as a place, facility, product, or machine. 使用者; 用户. ◆ *Beach users have complained that the bikes are noisy.* 海滩上的人抱怨说,摩托车的声音太吵闹了. *...a regular user of Holland's health-care system.* 经常利用荷兰医疗保健制度的人. N-COUNT with supp

ˌuser-ˈfriendly. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something such as a machine or system as **user-friendly**, you mean that it is well designed and easy to use. 便于用户的; 容易使用的. ADJ-GRADED

ush·er /ˈʌʃə/ **ushers, ushering, ushered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **usher** someone somewhere, you show them where VB

they should go, often by going with them. 引领; 陪同. ❖ *I ushered him into the office.* 我引领他到办公室里. V n prep/adv

2 An **usher** is a person who shows people where to sit, for example at a wedding or a concert. 引座员; 带位员. N-COUNT

3 An **usher** is a person who organizes people attending a law court. (法庭的)传达员, 门房. N-COUNT

▸usher in.

If one thing **ushers in** another thing, it indicates that the other thing is about to begin. 迎接. ❖ *...a unique opportunity to usher in a new era of stability in Europe.* 迎接欧洲新的稳定时代的一次独特机会. PHR-V FORMAL V P noun

ush·er·ette /ˌʌʃəˈret/ **usherettes.**

An **usherette** is a woman who shows people where to sit in a cinema or theatre and who sells refreshments or programmes. (电影院或剧院的)女引座员; 女服务员. N-COUNT DATED

usu.

usu. is a written abbreviation for **usually**. usually 的缩写形式.

usu·al /ˈjuːʒuəl/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Usual** is used to describe what happens or what is done most often in a particular situation. 通常的; 平常的; 惯常的. ❖ *It is a neighborhood beset by all the usual inner-city problems.* 这个居民区同样受到旧城区所有普遍问题的困扰. *After lunch there was a little more clearing up to do than usual.* 午饭后要洗的东西比往常要多些. *It is usual to tip waiters, porters, guides and drivers.* 按惯例要给服务员、行李员、导游和司机小费. ADJ det ADJ, v-link ADJ

➩ You can refer to what most often happens or is done as **the usual**. 通常的事. ❖ *I celebrate Thanksgiving the traditional way — with my mom, turkey, the usual.* 我以传统方式庆祝感恩节 — 和我母亲在一起, 还有火鸡及惯常的东西. N-SING *the* N

2 You use **as usual** to indicate that you are describing something that normally happens or that is normally the case. 像平常一样; 照例. ❖ *The front pages are, as usual, a mixture of domestic and foreign news.* 头版跟往常一样既有国内又有国外的新闻. PHR

3 If something happens **as usual**, it happens in the way that it normally does, especially when other things have changed. 保持不变; 照常. ❖ *When somebody died everything went on as usual, as if it had never happened.* 每当有人死了, 一切竟如常, 就像没发生过什么事一样. PHR

4 ➸ **business as usual**: 见 **business**.

usu·al·ly /ˈjuːʒuəli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something **usually** happens, it is the thing that most often happens in a particular situation. 通常地; 往常地. ❖ *They ate, as they usually did, in the kitchen.* 他们跟往常一样在厨房里吃饭. *Usually, the work is boring.* 通常情况下, 这项工作很枯燥. *Offering only one loan, usually an installment loan, is part of the plan.* 仅提供一种贷款 — 通常是分期付款的贷款, 这是该计划的一部分. ADV

2 You use **more than usually** to show that something shows even more of a particular quality than it normally does. 无以复加; 比往常更甚. ❖ *She felt more than usually hungry after her excursion.* 远足后她比往常更觉得肚子饿. PHR

usurp /juːˈzɜːp/ **usurps, usurping, usurped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone **usurps** a job, role, title, or position, they take it from someone when they have no right to do this. 篡夺; 夺取; 侵占. ◢**usurp·er, usurpers** ❖ *The usurpers of power were the eight-man 'Emergency Committee'.* 篡权者是八人组成的'紧急委员会'. VB V n FORMAL N-COUNT

usu·ry /ˈjuːʒəri/.

Usury is the practice of lending money at unacceptably high interest rates; used showing disapproval. (贬义)放高利贷. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

uten·sil /juːˈtensəl/ **utensils.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Utensils are tools or objects that you use in order to help you to cook or to do other tasks in your home. 器皿; 用具. ❖ *...utensils such as bowls, steamers and frying pans.* 诸如碗、蒸锅、煎锅之类的用具. *The best carving utensil is a long, sharp, flexible knife.* 最好的雕刻用具是一把锋利而柔韧的长刀. N-COUNT

uter·us /ˈjuːtərəs/ **uteruses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A woman's or female mammal's **uterus** is her womb. 子宫. ◢**u·ter·ine** /ˈjuːtəraɪn, AM -rɪn/. ❖ *...uterine cancer.* 子宫癌. N-COUNT TECHNICAL ADJ

uti·lise /ˈjuːtɪlaɪz/.

➸ 见 **utilize**.

utili·tar·ian /ˌjuːtɪlɪˈteəriən/ **utilitarians.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Utilitarian** views or ideas are based on the notion that the morally correct course of action is one that produces benefit for the greatest number of people. (相信最大多数人的最大幸福)功利主义的; 实利主义的. ADJ TECHNICAL

➩ A **utilitarian** is someone with utilitarian views. 功利主义者; 实利主义者. N-COUNT

◢**utili·tari·an·ism.** **Utilitarianism** is the philosophical theory based on utilitarian principles. 功利主义; 实利主义. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Utilitarian** objects and buildings are designed to be useful rather than attractive. 实用的; 有效用的. ADJ-GRADED

util·ity /juːˈtɪlɪti/ **utilities.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **utility** of something is its usefulness. 功用; 效用; 实用. N-UNCOUNT with supp FORMAL

2 A **utility** is an important service such as water, electricity, or gas that is provided for everyone, and that everyone pays for. 公用事业(如水、电、煤气等的供应). N-COUNT

u'tility room, utility rooms.

A **utility room** is a room in a house which is usually connected to the kitchen and which contains things such as a washing machine, sink, and cleaning equipment. (放置洗衣机、水池、清洗设备的)附属生活设施间. N-COUNT

uti·lize /ˈjuːtɪlaɪz/ **utilizes, utilizing, utilized;** [英]又拼作 **utilise.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **utilize** something, you use it. 利用; 使用; 运用. ❖ *Sound engineers utilize a range of techniques to enhance the quality of the recordings.* 音效工程师利用广泛的技术提高录音质量. ◢ **uti·li·za·tion** /ˌjuːtɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ ❖ *...the utilization of human resources.* 人力资源的利用. VB FORMAL V n N-UNCOUNT

ut·most /ˈʌtməust/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You can use **utmost** to emphasize the importance or seriousness of something or to emphasize the way that it is done. 极度的; 最大的. ❖ *It is a matter of the utmost urgency to find out what has happened to these people.* 最迫切的事情就是找出这些人到底出了什么事. *Utmost care must be taken not to spill any of the contents.* 千万要小心, 不要溅洒出里面装着的东西. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS FORMAL

2 If you say that you are doing your **utmost** to do something, you are emphasizing that you are trying as hard as you can to do it. 极度; 最大可能. ❖ *He will try his utmost to help them.* 他会尽他最大的努力帮助他们. N-SING poss N PRAGMATICS FORMAL

3 If you say that something is done **to the utmost**, you are emphasizing that it is done to the greatest extent, amount, or degree possible. 尽力; 极度. ❖ *My limited diplomatic skills were tested to the utmost.* 我有限的外交能力受到了最大的考验. PHR

uto·pia /juːˈtəupiə/ **utopias.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you refer to an imaginary situation as a **utopia**, you mean that it is one in which society is perfect and everyone is happy, but which you feel is not possible. 乌托邦, 理想国; 理想的完美境界. N-VAR

uto·pian /juːˈtəupiən/ **utopians.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a plan or idea as **utopian**, you are criticizing it because it is unrealistic and shows a belief that things can be improved much more than is possible. 空想的; 不切实际的. ❖ *He was pursuing a utopian dream of world prosperity.* 他追求的是世界繁荣的空想. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

➩ A **utopian** is someone with utopian ideas. 空想家. N-COUNT

2 **Utopian** is used to describe political or religious philosophies which claim that it is possible to build a new and perfect society in which everyone is happy. 乌托邦的; 乌托邦式的. ADJ FORMAL

➩ A **utopian** is someone with utopian beliefs. 乌托邦分子. N-COUNT

ut·ter /ˈʌtə/ **utters, uttering, uttered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone **utters** sounds or words, they say them. 发出(声音等); 说; 讲. ❖ *They departed without uttering a word.* 他们一声不吭地分手了. VB LITERARY V n

U

2 You use **utter** to emphasize that something is great in extent, degree, or amount. 完全的; 彻底的; 十足的. ◆ *This, of course, is utter nonsense.* 这当然纯属瞎扯. *...this utter lack of responsibility.* 这完全缺乏责任感. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

ut·ter·ance /ˈʌtərəns/ **utterances.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Someone's **utterances** are the things that they say. 言辞; 言论. ◆ *...the Queen's public utterances.* 女王的公开言论. N-COUNT FORMAL

ut·ter·ly /ˈʌtəli/. ◆◆◇◇◇
You use **utterly** when you want to emphasize that something is very great in extent, degree, or amount. 全然; 完全地; 彻底地. ◆ *The new laws coming in are utterly ridiculous.* 刚制定的新法规简直荒唐. *Such an allegation is utterly without foundation.* 这样的指控完全没有根据. ADV PRAGMATICS

ˈU-turn, U-turns. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you make a **U-turn** when you are driving or cycling, you turn in a half circle in one movement, so that you are then going in the opposite direction. (车、船等的)U形转弯; 180度转弯; 掉头. N-COUNT
2 If you describe the change of a politician's policy, plans, or actions as a **U-turn**, you mean that it is a complete change and are suggesting that they made the change because they are weak or were wrong. (政治上的)180度转弯. ◆ *...a humiliating U-turn by the Prime Minister.* 首相作出的令自己蒙羞的180度转变. N-COUNT

V, v

V, v /viː/ **V's, v's.**
1 **V** is the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第二十二个字母. N-VAR
2 **V** or **v** is an abbreviation for words beginning with v, such as 'verse', 'versus', and 'very'. 以 v 为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 verse, versus 及 very. ◆ *...Newcastle United v Leicester City.* 纽卡斯尔联队与莱斯特城队对垒.

vac /væk/ **vacs.**
1 A **vac** is a period of the year when universities and colleges are officially closed. It is an abbreviation for **vacation**. (大学的)假期. vacation 的缩写形式. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL
2 A **vac** is an electric machine which sucks up dust and dirt from carpets. It is an abbreviation for **vacuum cleaner**. 吸尘器. vacuum cleaner 的缩写形式. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

va·can·cy /ˈveɪkənsi/ **vacancies.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **vacancy** is a job or position which has not been filled. (职位的)空缺. ◆ *They had a short-term vacancy for a person on the foreign desk.* 他们在外事办有个短期职位空缺. N-COUNT
2 If there are **vacancies** at a building such as a hotel, some of the rooms are available to rent. (待租的)空房; 空地. N-COUNT

va·cant /ˈveɪkənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something is **vacant**, it is not being used by anyone. 空置的; 未使用的; 未被占用的. ◆ *Halfway down the coach was a vacant seat.* 车厢的中间有个空座位. ADJ
2 If a job or position is **vacant**, no one is doing it or in it at present, and people can apply for it. (工作、职位等)空缺的. ◆ *The post has been vacant since June.* 这个职位从六月起就空下来了. ADJ
3 A **vacant** look or expression is one that suggests that someone does not understand something or that they are not concentrating. (神情等)茫然的. ◢ **va·cant·ly** ◆ *He looked vacantly out of the window.* 他茫然地看着窗外. ADJ-GRADED ADV ADV after v

va·cate /veɪˈkeɪt, AM ˈveɪkeɪt/ **vacates, vacating, vacated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **vacate** a place or a job, you leave it or give it up, making it available for other people. 空出; 退出; 腾出. ◆ *He vacated the flat and went to stay with an uncle.* 他搬出了那套房子, 去和他的一个叔叔同住了. VB FORMAL V n

va·ca·tion /vəˈkeɪʃən, AM veɪ-/ **vacations, vacationing, vacationed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **vacation** is a period of the year when universities or colleges are officially closed. (大学的)假期. ◆ *During his summer vacation he visited Russia.* 他在暑假期间去俄罗斯旅游了. N-COUNT
2 A **vacation** is a period of time during which you relax and enjoy yourself away from home. The British word is **holiday**. 假日. [英]作 holiday. ◆ *We went on vacation to Puerto Rico.* 我们到波多黎各度假. N-COUNT also on/from N AMERICAN
3 If you have a particular number of days' or weeks' **vacation**, you do not have to go to work for that number of days or weeks. The usual British word is **holiday**. 休息日; 公休日. [英]一般作 holiday. N-UNCOUNT AMERICAN
4 If you **are vacationing** in a place away from home, you are on vacation there. The British word is **holiday**. 度假. [英]作holiday. ◆ *Myles vacationed in Jamaica.* 麦尔斯在牙买加度假. ◢ **va·ca·tion·er, vacationers** ◆ *...sightseers and vacationers traveling by car.* 乘车观光和度假的人. VB AMERICAN V prep/adv Also V N-COUNT

vac·ci·nate /ˈvæksɪneɪt/ **vaccinates, vaccinating, vaccinated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If a person or animal **is vaccinated**, they are given a vaccine, usually by injection, to prevent them from getting a disease. (被)接种疫苗. ◆ *Dogs must be vaccinated against distemper.* 犬必须接种犬瘟热疫苗. *Have you had your child vaccinated against whooping cough?* 你给你的孩子注射了百日咳疫苗吗? ◢ **vac·ci·na·tion** /ˌvæksɪˈneɪʃən/ **vaccinations** ◆ *Consider getting a vaccination.* 考虑接种疫苗吧. VB: usu passive be V-ed against n have/get n V-ed against n N-VAR

vac·cine /ˈvæksiːn, AM vækˈsiːn/ **vaccines.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **vaccine** is a substance containing a harmless form of the germs that cause a particular disease. It is given to people, usually by injection, to prevent them getting that disease. 疫苗. ◆ *Anti-malarial vaccines are now undergoing trials.* 抗疟疾疫苗现在正在试验阶段. N-VAR

vac·il·late /ˈvæsɪleɪt/ **vacillates, vacillating, vacillated.**
If you **vacillate** between two alternatives or choices, you keep changing your mind. 动摇; 犹豫, 踌躇. ◆ *She vacillates between men twice her age and men younger than she.* 是选择年纪是她两倍的男人还是比她年轻的男人, 她很犹豫. ◢ **vac·il·la·tion** /ˌvæsɪˈleɪʃən/ **vacillations** ◆ *He accused President Carter of vacillation and retreat.* 他指责卡特总统的犹豫和退缩. VB FORMAL V between pl-n Also V N-VAR

va·cu·ity /væˈkjuːɪti/.
If you refer to the **vacuity** of something or someone, you are critical of them because they lack intelligent thought or ideas. (思想的)空白; 茫然; 愚蠢 ◆ *His vacuity was a handicap in these debates.* 在这些辩论中, 他思想空白是个不足. ◢ **vacu·ous** /ˈvækjuəs/ ◆ *Male models are not always so vacuous as they are made out to be.* 男模特儿并不像他们被塑造出来的那样愚蠢. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL ADJ-GRADED

vac·uum /ˈvækjuːm, -juəm/ **vacuums, vacuuming, vacuumed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone or something creates a **vacuum**, they leave a place or position which needs to be filled by someone or something else. 空缺, 空位; 空白. ◆ *The collapse of the army left a vacuum in the area.* 这支军队的溃败使这个地区出现了军事真空. N-COUNT
2 If something is done **in a vacuum**, it is done whilst isolated from all the other things which you would normally expect to have an influence on it. 处于真空中; 与实际脱离. ◆ *We lived in a vacuum – no life, no news, no books.* 我们像是与世隔绝 — 没有生活、没有消息, 也没有书籍. PHR
3 A **vacuum** is a space that contains no air or other gas. 真空; 真空度. N-COUNT

V

4 If you **vacuum** something, you clean it using a vacuum cleaner. 用真空吸尘器打扫. ◆ *I vacuumed the carpets today.* 我今天用吸尘器清洁了地毯. *It's important to vacuum regularly.* 定期用吸尘器做清洁是很重要的. VB V n / V

'vacuum cleaner, vacuum cleaners; 又拼作 **vacuum-cleaner.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **vacuum cleaner** or a **vacuum** is an electric machine which sucks up dust and dirt from carpets. 真空吸尘器. N-COUNT

'vacuum flask, vacuum flasks.

A **vacuum flask** is a container which is specially designed to keep hot drinks hot or cold drinks cold. The usual American term is **Thermos bottle** or **Thermos**. 保温瓶, 热水瓶. [美] 一般作 Thermos bottle 或 Thermos. N-COUNT BRITISH

ˌvacuum-'packed.

Vacuum-packed food is packed in a container or packet from which most of the air has been removed, in order to keep the food fresh. 真空包装的. ADJ

vaga·bond /'vægəbɒnd/ **vagabonds.**

A **vagabond** is someone who wanders from place to place and has no home or job. 流浪者; 游民; 漂泊者. N-COUNT DATED

va·gary /'veɪgəri/ **vagaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Vagaries are unexpected and unpredictable changes in a situation or in someone's behaviour which you have no control over. (处境或行为的)异常变化; 难以预测的转变. ◆ *...the perplexing vagaries of politics.* 政治上令人迷惑的突变. N-COUNT FORMAL

va·gi·na /və'dʒaɪnə/ **vaginas.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A woman's **vagina** is the passage connecting her outer sex organs to her womb. 阴道. ◢ **vagi·nal** /və'dʒaɪnəl/ ◆ *The creams have been used to reduce vaginal infections.* 这种乳膏一直用来减轻阴道感染. N-COUNT ADJ ADJ n

va·gran·cy /'veɪgrənsi/.

Vagrancy is a way of life in which someone moves a lot from place to place because they have no permanent home or job, and have to beg or steal in order to live. 流浪, 漂泊. ◢ **va·grant** /'veɪgrənt/ **vagrants** ◆ *He had lived on the street as a vagrant.* 他做过流浪汉, 一直住在大街上. N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

vague /veɪg/ **vaguer, vaguest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If something written or spoken is **vague**, it does not explain or express things clearly. 含糊的; 不明确的; 不清楚的. ◆ *The description was pretty vague.* 其描述相当空泛. *...vague information.* 模糊的情报. ◢ **vague·ly** ◆ *'I'm not sure,' Liz said vaguely.* '我也不肯定.' 利兹含糊地说. ◢ **vague·ness** ◆ *...the vagueness of the language in the text.* 文章中语言的含糊性. ADJ-GRADED ADV N-UNCOUNT

2 If you have a **vague** memory or idea of something, the memory or idea is not clear. (记忆或思想)不清的, 模糊的. ◢ **vaguely** ◆ *Judith could vaguely remember her mother lying on the sofa.* 乔迪丝能够隐约记得她母亲躺在沙发上. ADJ-GRADED ADV

3 If you describe someone as **vague**, you mean that they do not seem to be thinking clearly. 思维不清的; 表达不清的. ◆ *...a charming but rather vague Englishman.* 一位外表迷人但思维不清的英格兰人. ◢ **vague·ly** ◆ *He looked vaguely around the room.* 他呆呆地打量着房间. ◢ **vague·ness** ◆ *...the blissful vagueness of someone in love.* 被快乐冲昏了头脑的恋爱中的人. ADJ-GRADED ADV, ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

4 A **vague** shape or outline is not clear and is therefore not easy to see. (影像)朦胧的, 模糊不清的. ADJ-GRADED

5 If you are **vague** about something, you deliberately do not tell people much about it. 含糊其辞的; 似说非说的. ◆ *He was vague, however, about just what U.S. forces might actually do.* 然而, 他对美军实际要采取的行动含糊其辞. ADJ-GRADED

6 If something such as a feeling is **vague**, you experience it only slightly. 隐约感觉到的; 稍微有点的. ◆ *He was conscious of that vague feeling of irritation again.* 他再次感到有那么一点儿恼火. ADJ-GRADED

vague·ly /'veɪgli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Vaguely** means to some degree but not to a very large degree. 有点儿; 似乎. ◆ *The voice on the line was vaguely familiar.* 电话里的声音有点儿熟悉. ADV-GRADED ADV adj PRAGMATICS

2 ➡ 又见 **vague.**

vain /veɪn/ **vainer, vainest.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **vain** attempt or action is one that fails to achieve what was intended. 徒劳无功的; 枉费心机的; 不成功的. ◆ *I was singing in a vain effort to cheer him up.* 我唱歌想逗他高兴, 可是枉然. ◢ **vain·ly** ◆ *He hunted vainly through his pockets for a piece of paper.* 他摸遍了口袋想找一张纸, 可是找不到. ADJ ADJ n ADV

2 If you describe a hope that something will happen as a **vain** hope, you mean that there is no chance of it happening. (希望)渺茫的. ◢ **vainly** ◆ *...what he vainly hoped would be a peaceful retirement.* 他徒然希望可安度晚年. ADJ ADJ n ADV ADV with v

3 If you do something **in vain**, you do not succeed in achieving what you intend. 徒劳; 白费气力. ◆ *It became obvious that all her complaints were in vain.* 显然, 她所有的抱怨都没有用. PHR

4 If you say that something such as someone's death, suffering, or effort was **in vain**, you mean that it was pointless because it did not achieve anything. 无价值; 无意义. ◆ *He wants the world to know his son did not die in vain.* 他想让全世界知道, 他儿子没有白白牺牲. PHR

5 If you describe someone as **vain**, you are critical of their extreme pride in their own beauty, intelligence, or other good qualities. 自负的; 虚荣的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

val·ance /'væləns/ **valances.**

1 A **valance** is a decorative frill that hangs down from the sides of a bed. (床沿的)短帷幔, 挂布. N-COUNT

2 A **valance** is a long narrow piece of wood or fabric which is fitted at the top of a window for decoration and to hide the curtain rail. The British word is **pelmet**. (窗帘上端的)装饰框; 装饰布. [英]作 pelmet. N-COUNT AMERICAN

vale /veɪl/ **vales.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **vale** is a valley. 谷地; 溪谷. ◆ *...a small vale, sheltered under mist-shrouded hills.* 被云雾笼罩的山丘下的小溪谷. N-COUNT LITERARY

val·edic·tory /ˌvælɪ'dɪktəri/.

A **valedictory** speech, letter, or performance is one that is intended as a way of saying goodbye when someone leaves another person, a place, or a job. (演说、信函、表演)告别的. ADJ FORMAL

val·et /'væleɪ, -lɪt/ **valets.**

A **valet** is a male servant who looks after his employer by doing things such as caring for his clothes and cooking for him. (照料主人衣食等的)贴身男仆, 仆从. N-COUNT

val·iant /'væliənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **valiant** action is very brave and determined, though it may lead to failure or defeat. 勇敢的; 勇猛的; 英勇的. ◆ *...a valiant attempt to keep the business going.* 使企业保持运转的勇敢尝试. ◢ **val·iant·ly** ◆ *...heart attacks and strokes, all of which he fought valiantly.* 心脏病和中风, 这一切他都勇敢地抗争过. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

val·id /'vælɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **valid** argument, comment, or idea is based on sensible reasoning. 有根据的; 有理的; 确凿的. ◆ *It is valid to consider memory the oldest mental skill, from which all others derive.* 记忆是最原始的大脑技能, 在此基础上衍生出来所有其他的技能, 这种看法是有根据的. ◢ **va·lid·ity** /væ'lɪdɪti/ ◆ *This argument has lost much of its validity.* 这个论据很大程度上已失去理据. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **valid** is important or serious enough to make it worth saying or doing. 恰当的; 有效的. ◆ *...the unspoken belief that fashion is a valid form of visual art.* 一个不言而喻的信念, 即时装可作为视觉艺术的一种有效形式. ◢ **validity** ◆ *...the validity of making children wear cycle helmets.* 要求孩子在骑车时戴头盔的恰当性. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If a ticket or other document is **valid**, it can be used and will be accepted by people in authority. 有效的, 生效的. ◆ *For foreign holidays you will need a valid passport.* 出国度假需持有有效的护照. ADJ

4 ➡ 又见 **validity.**

vali·date /'vælɪdeɪt/ **validates, validating, validated.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 To **validate** something such as a claim or statement means to prove or confirm that it is true or correct. 证明…正确. ◆ *This discovery seems to validate the claims of* VB FORMAL V n

popular astrology. 这一发现似乎证实了流行占星术的断言是正确的. ◢ **vali·da·tion** /ˌvælɪˈdeɪʃən/ **validations** N-VAR ◆ *This validation process ensures that the data conforms to acceptable formats.* 这个确认过程可以保证资料用的是认可的格式.

2 To **validate** a person, state, or system means to prove or confirm that they are valuable or worthwhile. 证明...有价值; 确认...值得. VB V n ◆ *The Academy Awards appear to validate his career.* 奥斯卡金像奖似乎是对他事业的肯定. ◢ **validation** N-VAR ◆ *I think the film is a validation of our lifestyle.* 我认为这部电影证明了我们生活方式的价值.

va·lid·ity /vəˈlɪdɪti/.

The **validity** of something such as a result or a piece of information is whether it can be trusted or believed. N-UNCOUNT 正当性; 有效性. ◆ *It raises serious questions about the validity of next month's elections.* 它对下个月选举的正当性提出了严正的质疑.

➡ 又见 **valid**.

Va·lium /ˈvæliəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇ **Valium** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

Valium is a drug given to people to calm their nerves when they are very depressed or upset. **Valium** is a trademark. N-VAR (药物)镇静剂. Valium 为商标名.

val·ley /ˈvæli/ **valleys.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **valley** is a low stretch of land between hills, especially one that has a river flowing through it. N-COUNT 峡谷, 山谷, 溪谷. ◆ *...the Loire valley.* 卢瓦尔河谷.

val·our /ˈvælə/; [美]拼作 **valor.**

Valour is great bravery, especially in battle. N-UNCOUNT 勇武; 勇气; 英勇. ◆ *He was himself decorated for valour in the war.* LITERARY 他本人因在战争中表现英勇而受勋.

➡ **discretion is the better part of valour**: 见 **discretion**.

valu·able /ˈvæljuəbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you describe something or someone as **valuable**, you mean that they are very useful and can help someone a great deal. ADJ-GRADED 有用的; 有帮助的; 有益处的. ◆ *Many of our teachers also have valuable academic links with Heidelberg University.* 我们许多教师还与海德堡大学保持着有益的学术联系.

2 **Valuable** objects are objects which are worth a lot of money. ADJ-GRADED 值钱的, 贵重的, 珍贵的. ◆ *Just because a camera is old does not mean it is valuable.* 相机光是旧不一定值钱.

valu·ables /ˈvæljuəbəlz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Valuables are things that you own that are worth a lot of money, especially small objects such as jewellery. N-PLURAL 贵重物品.

valua·tion /ˌvæljuˈeɪʃən/ **valuations.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **valuation** is a judgement that someone makes about how much money something is worth. N-VAR 估价; 定价. ◆ *...an independent valuation of the company.* 对这家公司的独立估价.

value /ˈvælju:/ **values, valuing, valued.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 The **value** of something such as a quality, attitude, or method is its importance or usefulness. N-UNCOUNT also a N If you place a particular **value** on something, that is the importance or usefulness you think it has. 有用性; 重要性; 益处. ◆ *The value of this work experience should not be underestimated.* 这种工作经验的重要性不应该被低估. *Ronnie put a high value on his appearance.* 龙尼非常重视自己的外表. If something is **of value**, it is useful or important. PHR If it is **of no value**, it has no usefulness or importance. 有(或无)用的; 重要(或不重要)的. ◆ *This weekend course will be of value to everyone.* 这个周末的课程对每个人都很重要.

2 If you **value** something or someone, you think that they are important and you appreciate them. VB V n 尊重; 重视; 珍视. ◆ *She genuinely values his opinion.* 她真诚地尊重他的意见. ◢ **valued** ADJ-GRADED ◆ *We wish to thank all our valued customers.* 我们希望向我们所有尊贵的客户表示感谢.

3 The **value** of something is how much money it is worth. N-VAR 价值. ◆ *Italy's currency went down in válue by 3.5 per cent.* 意大利的货币贬值了3.5%. If something is **of value**, PHR it is worth a lot of money. If it is **of no value**, it is worth very little money. 值(或不值)钱的.

4 When experts **value** something, they decide how much money it is worth. VB V n 给...估价, 给...定价. ◆ *I asked him if he would have my jewellery valued.* have n V-ed 我问他可否把我的珠宝拿去估价.

5 You use **value** in certain expressions to say whether something is worth the money that it costs. N-UNCOUNT For example, if something is or gives **good value**, it is worth the money that it costs. (用于某些表达式中表明是否)物有所值. ◆ *Scottish salmon is excellent value for money.* 苏格兰出产的三文鱼确实物有所值.

6 The **values** of a person or group are the moral principles and beliefs that they think are important. N-PLURAL with supp 价值观; 道德准则. ◆ *...a return to traditional family values.* 回归到传统的家庭价值观.

7 **Value** is used after another noun when mentioning an important or noticeable feature about something. N-UNCOUNT n N (用于其他名词后, 表示具有某种)特征, 特色. ◆ *Having a mid-morning party certainly adds novelty value.* 上午的中途搞派对当然会增加新鲜感.

8 In mathematics, a **value** is a particular number or quantity that can replace a general expression such as 'x' or 'y' in a particular case. N-COUNT TECHNICAL (数学)值.

9 ➡ 又见 **face value**.

ˌvalue ˈadded tax.

Value added tax is a tax that is added to the price of goods or services. The abbreviation **VAT** is also used. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH 增值税(附加在商品或服务上的税种). 缩写形式为 VAT.

ˈvalue judgement, value judgements; [美]拼作 **value judgment.**

If you make a **value judgement** about something, you form an opinion about it based on your principles and beliefs and not on facts which can be checked or proved. N-COUNT 价值判断(根据个人的原则和信仰作出的主观判断).

value·less /ˈvælju:ləs/.

If you describe something as **valueless**, you mean that it is not at all useful. ADJ 没有价值的; 毫无用处的.

valu·er /ˈvæljuːə/ **valuers.**

A **valuer** is someone whose job is to estimate the cost or value of something, for example a house, or objects that are going to be sold in an auction. The usual American word is **appraiser**. N-COUNT BRITISH 评估员; 鉴定人; 估价人, 价格核定人. [美]一般作 appraiser.

valve /vælv/ **valves.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **valve** is a device attached to a pipe or a tube which controls the flow of air or liquid through the pipe or tube. N-COUNT 阀.

2 A **valve** is a small flap of tissue in your heart or in a vein which controls the flow of blood and keeps it flowing in one direction only. N-COUNT 心瓣; 瓣膜.

3 ➡ 又见 **safety valve**.

vamp /væmp/ **vamps.**

If you describe a woman as a **vamp**, you disapprove of her because she uses her sexual attractiveness to get what she wants from men. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS (利用色相勾引男人的)荡妇; 女骗子.

vam·pire /ˈvæmpaɪə/ **vampires.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **vampire** is a creature in legends and horror stories. N-COUNT Vampires are said to come out of graves at night and suck the blood of living people. 吸血鬼(传说中或恐怖故事中描述的深夜离开坟墓吸活人血的僵尸).

ˌvampire ˈbat, vampire bats.

A **vampire bat** is a bat from South America which feeds by sucking the blood of other animals. N-COUNT (南非的)吸血蝙蝠.

van /væn/ **vans.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **van** is a small or medium-sized road vehicle with one row of seats and a space for carrying goods behind. N-COUNT (中小型)客货车, 厢式货车.

2 A **van** is a railway carriage, often without windows, which is used to carry luggage, goods, or mail. N-COUNT BRITISH (铁路)行李车, 厢式货车.

van·dal /ˈvændəl/ **vandals.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **vandal** is someone who deliberately damages things, especially public property. N-COUNT 肆意破坏公物的人.

van·dal·ise /'vændəlaɪz/.
➡ 见 **vandalize**.

van·dal·ism /'vændəlɪzəm/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Vandalism is the deliberate damaging of things, especially public property. 肆意破坏公物(的行为). ♦ *...a housing estate with a reputation for violence and vandalism.* 以暴力事件和公物被破坏而闻名的住宅区. N-UNCOUNT

van·dal·ize /'vændəlaɪz/ **vandalizes, vandalizing, vandalized;** [英]又拼作 **vandalise**.
If something such as a building or part of a building **is vandalized** by someone, it is damaged on purpose. 肆意破坏. ♦ *The walls had been horribly vandalized with spray paint.* 墙壁被喷漆喷得乱七八糟的. VB be V-ed Also V n

vane /veɪn/ **vanes.**
A **vane** is a flat blade which pushes or is pushed by wind or water, and forms part of a machine such as a fan, a windmill, or a ship's propeller. (风扇、风车、螺旋桨上的)翼, 叶片; 轮叶. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **weather vane**.

van·guard /'vængɑːd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If someone is **in the vanguard of** something such as a revolution or an area of research, they are involved in the most advanced part of it. You can also refer to the people themselves as **the vanguard**. 先锋; 先驱. ♦ *Students and intellectuals have been in the vanguard of revolutionary change in China.* 学生和知识分子是中国革命性变革的先驱. N-SING
2 **The vanguard** of an army is the part of it that goes into battle first. 先头部队. N-SING the N

va·nil·la /və'nɪlə/.
Vanilla is a flavouring used in ice cream and other sweet food. 香草精(用于雪糕等甜食中). ♦ *...vanilla milk-shakes.* 香草味奶昔. N-UNCOUNT

van·ish /'vænɪʃ/ **vanishes, vanishing, vanished.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 If someone or something **vanishes**, they disappear suddenly or in a way that cannot be explained. (突然或神秘地)失踪,消失. ♦ *Anne vanished from outside her home last Wednesday.* 安妮上星期三在家门外神秘地失踪了. VB V V from/into n
2 If something such as a species of animal or a tradition **vanishes**, it ceases to exist. 绝种, 灭绝. ♦ *In the past two years, one-party rule has vanished from Eastern Europe.* 在过去两年里, 一党统治在东欧不复存在了. VB V V from n

'vanishing point, vanishing points.
1 The **vanishing point** is the point in the distance where parallel lines seem to meet. 消失点(平行线远处的汇聚点). N-COUNT
2 If you say that something has reached **vanishing point**, you mean it has become very small or unimportant. 消失点; 尽头. ♦ *Everybody accepts that the threat has now shrunk to vanishing point.* 大家都承认威胁现在就快要消失了. N-UNCOUNT

van·ity /'vænɪti/ **vanities.** ♦◇◇◇◇
If you refer to someone's **vanity**, you are critical of them because they take great pride in their appearance or abilities. 自负, 自大; 虚荣, 浮夸. ♦ *With my usual vanity, I thought he might be falling in love with me.* 凭我一向的自负, 我认为他也许爱上了我. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl PRAGMATICS

van·quish /'væŋkwɪʃ/ **vanquishes, vanquishing, vanquished.**
To **vanquish** someone means to defeat them in a battle or a competition. 征服, 击败, 战胜. VB V n LITERARY

van·tage point /'vɑːntɪdʒ pɔɪnt, 'vænt-/ **vantage points.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **vantage point** is a place from which you can see a lot of things. 有利位置, 有利地点. ♦ *From a concealed vantage point, he saw a car arrive.* 从一个隐蔽的有利位置, 他看见一辆车来了. N-COUNT
2 If you view a situation from a particular **vantage point**, you have a clear understanding of it because of the particular period of time you are in. 观点, 看法, 见解. ♦ *The rules of Sparta seem needlessly cruel from the vantage point of the twentieth century.* 从20世纪的观点来看, 斯巴达的规章制度似乎没必要那么残暴苛刻. N-COUNT

vap·id /'væpɪd/.
If you describe someone or something as **vapid**, you are critical of them because they are dull and uninteresting and contain nothing stimulating or challenging. 无趣味的, 枯燥的; 单调的. ♦ *She made a vapid comment about the weather.* 她对天气作了一番乏味的评论. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

va·por /'veɪpə/.
➡ 见 **vapour**.

va·por·ize /'veɪpəraɪz/ **vaporizes, vaporizing, vaporized;** [英]又拼作 **vaporise**.
If a liquid or solid **vaporizes** or if you **vaporize** it, it changes into vapour or gas. 使...变成蒸气. ♦ *The benzene vaporized and formed a huge cloud of gas.* 苯汽化后,形成大团的气体. V-ERG V Also V n

va·pour /'veɪpə/ **vapours;** [美]拼作 **vapor**. ♦◇◇◇◇
Vapour consists of tiny drops of water or other liquids in the air, which appear as mist. 蒸气; 雾. ♦ *...water vapour.* 水蒸气. N-VAR

'vapour trail, vapour trails.
A **vapour trail** is a white trail of water vapour left in the sky by an aeroplane, a rocket, or a missile. (飞机、火箭或导弹飞行时留下的)雾化尾烟. N-COUNT

vari·able /'veəriəbəl/ **variables.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 Something that is **variable** changes quite often, and there usually seems to be no fixed pattern to these changes. 易变的, 多变的; 反复不定的. ♦ *The potassium content of foodstuffs is very variable.* 食物中钾的成分差异很大. ... *a variable rate of interest.* 多变的利率. ◢ **vari·abil·ity** /ˌveəriə'bɪlɪti/ ♦ *...the variability in the climate.* 气候的变化无常. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT
2 A **variable** is a factor, which can change in quality, quantity, or size, which you have to take into account in a situation. 可变因素; 可变性; 易变的事物. ♦ *Too many of the major economic variables are not under control.* 太多的主要经济变数没有得到控制. N-COUNT
3 A **variable** is a quantity that can have any one of a set of values. (数学)变量, 变数. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

vari·ance /'veəriəns/ **variances.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If one thing is **at variance** with another, the two things seem to contradict each other. (事物之间)不一致, 不相符合. ♦ *Many of his statements were at variance with the facts.* 他的许多陈述都与事实不相符. PHR FORMAL
2 The **variance** between things, is the difference between them. 不同, 差异. ♦ *...the variances in the stock price.* 股票价格的差异. N-VAR FORMAL

vari·ant /'veəriənt/ **variants.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **variant** of a particular thing is something that has a different form to that thing, although it is related to it. 变体; 变形; 变种. ♦ *There are so many variant spellings of his name.* 他的名字在拼写上有许多变体. N-COUNT

vari·ation /ˌveəri'eɪʃən/ **variations.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **variation** on something is the same thing presented in a slightly different form. 式样变异; 变化形式. ♦ *This delicious variation on an omelette is quick and easy to prepare.* 这种可口的稍变花样的煎蛋饼做起来快而容易. N-COUNT
2 A **variation** is a change or slight difference in a level, amount, or quantity. 变化; 变更; 变动. ♦ *The survey found a wide variation in the prices charged for canteen food.* 调查发现食堂里的食品价格相差很大. N-VAR

vari·cose vein /ˌværɪkəʊs 'veɪn/ **varicose veins.**
Varicose veins are swollen and painful veins in a person's legs, which sometimes require a medical operation. (尤指腿部的)静脉曲张. N-COUNT

var·ied /'veərid/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Something that is **varied** consists of things of different types, sizes, or qualities. 各种各样的, 各种不同的, 形形色色的. ♦ *It is essential that your diet is varied and balanced.* 重要的是你的饮食要多样化, 营养均衡. ADJ-GRADED
➡ 又见 **vary**.

varie·gat·ed /'veərigeɪtɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **variegated** leaf or plant has different coloured markings on it. (植物)有斑点的; 斑驳的; 杂色的. ♦ *The leaves are a variegated red.* 这些叶子有斑驳的红色. ADJ
2 If you describe something as **variegated**, you mean that it is varied and diverse. 形形色色的, 多种多样的; 多样 ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

化的. ❖ ...*our variegated dialects*. 我们形形色色的方言.

va·ri·ety /və'raɪəti/ **varieties.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something has **variety**, it consists of things which are different from each other. 变化多端; 多样化. ❖ *Susan's idea of freedom was to have variety in her lifestyle.* 苏珊的自由观是生活方式中要有多样性. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **variety** of things is a number of different kinds or examples of the same thing. 各种各样. ❖ *West Hampstead has a variety of good shops and supermarkets.* 西汉普斯特德有各式各样很不错的商店和超市. N-SING

3 A **variety** of something is a type of it. 种类. ❖ *She has 12 varieties of old-fashioned roses.* 她有12种老式品种的玫瑰. N-COUNT

4 **Variety** is a type of entertainment which includes many different kinds of acts in the same show. 综艺节目; 杂耍表演. ❖ ...*a variety show of music, comedy, and magic*. 集音乐、喜剧和魔术表演于一体的综艺演出. N-UNCOUNT

vari·ous /'veəriəs/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you say that there are **various** things, you mean there are several different things of the type mentioned. 各种的, 多样不同的. ❖ *The school has received various grants from the education department.* 学校得到了教育部门的各种资助. ADJ

2 If a number of things are described as **various**, they are very different from one another. 不同的; 千差万别的. ❖ *The methods are many and various.* 方法很多而且各不相同. ADJ

vari·ous·ly /'veəriəsli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can use **variously** to introduce a number of different ways in which something can be described. 不同地; 各种各样地. ❖ *The family has been described variously as crass, bigoted, racist and plain boring.* 人们对这家人有各种描述: 粗俗、偏执、有种族偏见以及十足的枯燥乏味. ADV

var·nish /'vɑːnɪʃ/ **varnishes, varnishing, varnished.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Varnish** is an oily liquid which is painted onto wood or other material to give it a hard, clear, shiny surface. 光漆, 清漆. N-VAR

2 If you **varnish** something, you paint it with varnish. 给...上光漆; 使光亮; 擦亮. VB V n

3 ➤ 又见 **nail varnish.**

var·sity /'vɑːsɪti/.

People sometimes use **varsity** to describe things that relate to universities, especially sports activities. 大学体育代表队的; 有关大学体育竞赛的. ADJ ADJ n JOURNALISM

vary /'veəri/ **varies, varying, varied.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If things **vary**, they are different from each other in size, amount, or degree. 各不相同; 互有差异. ❖ *As they're handmade, each one varies slightly.* 由于它们是手工制作的, 所以每个都稍微有些不同. *The amount of sleep we need varies from person to person.* 所需睡眠时间的多少因人而异. VB V V from n to n

2 If something **varies** or if you **vary** it, it becomes different or changed. (使)呈现不同; (使)变化. ❖ *The cost of the alcohol duty varies according to the amount of wine in the bottle.* 酒类应纳的税款根据每瓶的容量多少而不同. V-ERG V Also V n

3 ➤ 又见 **varied.**

vas·cu·lar /'væskjʊlə/.

Vascular is used to describe the channels and veins through which fluids pass in the bodies of animals and plants. 血管的. ❖ ...*vascular diseases of the legs*. 腿部血管疾病. ADJ ADJ n TECHNICAL

vase /vɑːz, AM veɪs/ **vases.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **vase** is a jar, usually made of glass or pottery, used for holding cut flowers or as an ornament. 花瓶; (装饰用)瓶. N-COUNT

vas·ec·to·my /və'sektəmi/ **vasectomies.**

A **vasectomy** is a surgical operation in which the tube that carries sperm to a man's penis is cut, usually as a means of contraception. 输精管切除手术. N-VAR

Vas·eline /'væsəliːn/.

Vaseline is a soft clear jelly made from petroleum, which is used as an ointment or as grease. **Vaseline** is a trademark. 凡士林; 矿脂. Vaseline 为商标名. N-UNCOUNT

vas·sal /'væsəl/ **vassals.**

1 In feudal society, a **vassal** was a man who gave military service to a lord in return for which he was protected by the lord and received land to live on. (封建时代的)封臣; 臣属. N-COUNT

2 If you say that one country is a **vassal** of another, you mean that it is dominated by it; used showing disapproval. (贬义)属国, 附庸国. ❖ *Monetary union will turn France into a vassal of Germany.* 货币联盟将把法国变成德国的一个属国. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

vast /vɑːst, væst/ **vaster, vastest.** ◆◆◆◇◇

Something that is **vast** is extremely large. 巨大的, 庞大的. ❖ ..*Afrikaner farmers who own vast stretches of land*. 拥有大片土地的南非白人农场主. ◢ **vast·ness** ❖ ...*the vastness of the desert*. 浩瀚的沙漠. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

vast·ly /'vɑːstli, 'væst-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Vastly means to an extremely great degree or extent. 很大地; 巨大地. ❖ ...*cars that are vastly more competitive*. 竞争力要大得多的汽车. ADV

vat /væt/ **vats.**

A **vat** is a large barrel or tank in which liquids can be stored. 大桶; 大盆; 瓮, 缸. N-COUNT

VAT /ˌviː eɪ 'tiː, 'væt/. ◆◆◇◇◇

VAT is a tax that is added to the price of goods or services. **VAT** is an abbreviation for 'value-added tax'. 增值税. value-added tax 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

Vati·can /'vætɪkən/. ◆◆◇◇◇

The Vatican is the city state in Rome over which the Pope has sovereignty and where the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church has its offices. You can also use **the Vatican** to refer to the Pope or his officials. 梵蒂冈; (又指)罗马天主教教皇(或教廷). N-PROPER the N

vat·man /'vætmæn/; 又拼作 **VAT man.**

In Britain, you can refer to the government department which advises and checks the accounts of people who have to pay VAT as **the vatman**. (英国)增值税税务员; 增值税税收官. N-SING the N INFORMAL

vau·de·ville /'vɔːdəvɪl/.

Vaudeville is a type of theatrical entertainment consisting of short acts, such as comedy, acrobatics, singing, and dancing. **Vaudeville** was especially popular in the early part of this century. 杂耍(包括喜剧、杂技、演唱及歌舞在内的演出, 20世纪初流行). N-UNCOUNT

vault /vɔːlt/ **vaults, vaulting, vaulted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **vault** is a secure room where money and other valuable things can be kept safely. (银行等存放贵重物品的)金库、保险库. ❖ *Most of the money was in storage in bank vaults.* 大多数的钱存放在银行保险库. N-COUNT

2 A **vault** is a room underneath a church or in a cemetery where people are buried, usually the members of a single family. (教堂或公墓的)墓室. N-COUNT

3 A **vault** is an arched roof or ceiling. 拱顶. ❖ ...*the vault of a great cathedral*. 大教堂的拱顶. N-COUNT

4 If you **vault** something or **vault** over it, you jump quickly onto or over it, especially by putting a hand on top of it to help you balance while you jump. 跳跃(尤指用手部支撑跳跃). ❖ *He could easily vault the wall.* 他可以轻易地跃过墙去. *Ned vaulted over a fallen tree.* 内德跳过倒在地上的树. VB V n V prep

vaunt·ed /'vɔːntɪd/.

If something is **vaunted** or **much vaunted**, it is described, praised, or displayed in a boastful or pompous way. 吹嘘的; 自夸的; 夸耀的. ❖ *Its vaunted security procedures hadn't worked.* 其自吹自擂的保安程序并不管用. ADJ FORMAL

vb.

Vb is a written abbreviation for **verb**. verb 的缩写形式.

VCR /ˌviː siː 'ɑː/ **VCRs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **VCR** is a machine that can be used to record television programmes or films onto video tapes, so that people can play them back and watch them later on a television set. **VCR** is an abbreviation for 'video cassette recorder'. 录像机, 录影机. video cassette recorder 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

VD /ˌviː 'diː/.

VD is used to refer to diseases such as syphilis and gonorrhoea which are passed on by sexual intercourse. It N-UNCOUNT

V

is an abbreviation for **venereal disease**. 性病. venereal disease 的缩写形式.

VDU /ˌviː diː ˈjuː/ **VDUs.**

A **VDU** is a machine with a screen which is used to display information from a computer. **VDU** is an abbreviation for 'visual display unit'. 图像显示器. visual display unit 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

veal /viːl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Veal is meat from a calf. 小牛肉. ♦ *...beef and veal exports.* 牛肉和小牛肉的出口. N-UNCOUNT

vec·tor /ˈvektə/ **vectors.**

1 A **vector** is a variable quantity, such as force, that has magnitude and direction. 矢量, 向量. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

2 A **vector** is an insect or other organism that causes a disease by carrying a germ or parasite from one person or animal to another. 传病媒介. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

veer /vɪə/ **veers, veering, veered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **veers** in a certain direction, it suddenly moves in that direction. (突然地)改变方向, 转向. ♦ *The plane veered off the runway and careered through the perimeter fence.* 飞机突然偏离跑道, 猛地穿过围栏. VB V prep/adv

2 If someone or something **veers** in a certain direction, they change their position or direction in a particular situation. 改变观点(立场或态度等). ♦ *He is unlikely to veer from his boss's strongly held views.* 他不大可能背离他老板牢固的观念. VB V prep/adv

3 When the wind **veers**, it changes direction. (风)转向. ♦ *The wind had veered from the west to north-by-west.* 风向已改变, 由吹西风转为吹西北风. VB V prep/adv Also V

veg /vedʒ/; **veg** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ♦◇◇◇◇

Veg are plants such as cabbages, potatoes, and onions which you can cook and eat. It is an abbreviation for **vegetables**. 蔬菜. vegetables 的缩写形式. ♦ *...fruit and veg.* 水果和蔬菜. N-VAR

ve·gan /ˈviːgən/ **vegans.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **vegan** never eats meat or any animal products such as milk, butter, or cheese. 素食者的. ♦ *The menu changes weekly and usually includes a vegan option.* 菜谱每周都有变化, 通常还包括可供素食者选择的菜式. ADJ

➩ A **vegan** is someone who is vegan. 素食者. N-COUNT

veg·eta·ble /ˈvedʒtəbəl/ **vegetables.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Vegetables** are plants such as cabbages, potatoes, and onions which you can cook and eat. 蔬菜. ♦ *A good general diet should include plenty of fresh vegetables.* 良好的日常饮食应该包括充足的新鲜蔬菜. *...vegetable soup.* 蔬菜汤. N-COUNT

2 **Vegetable** matter comes from plants. 植物的. ♦ *...decayed vegetable matter.* 腐烂的植物性物质. ADJ FORMAL

3 If someone refers to a very sick or disabled person as a **vegetable**, they mean that they are so severely brain-damaged or physically unwell that they cannot do anything or enjoy anything; an offensive use. (冒犯义)植物人(指因大脑受伤而处于昏迷状态或不能动弹的人). N-COUNT

veg·etar·ian /ˌvedʒɪˈteəriən/ **vegetarians.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **vegetarian** never eats meat or fish. 吃素的, 素食者的; 素食主义者的. ♦ *Yasmin sticks to a strict vegetarian diet.* 亚斯明坚持吃素. ADJ

➩ A **vegetarian** is someone who is vegetarian. 素食者; 素食主义者. N-COUNT

2 **Vegetarian** food does not contain any meat or fish. (菜肴)无肉的. ♦ *...home-cooked vegetarian stew.* 家常炖素菜. ADJ

veg·etari·an·ism /ˌvedʒɪˈteəriənɪzəm/.

If someone practises **vegetarianism**, they never eat meat or fish. 素食主义. ♦ *Vegetarianism is on the increase in Britain.* 素食主义在英国越来越流行. N-UNCOUNT

veg·etate /ˈvedʒɪteɪt/ **vegetates, vegetating, vegetated.**

If someone **vegetates**, they spend their time doing boring or worthless things, and as a result their mind is not stimulated. 无聊地打发时间; 过呆板单调的生活. ♦ *He spends all his free time at home vegetating in front of the TV.* 他所有空闲时间都在家里无聊地看电视. VB V

veg·etat·ed /ˈvedʒɪteɪtɪd/.

If an area is **vegetated**, it is covered with plants and trees. 草木覆盖的. ♦ *That part of Castle Walk is not thickly vegetated.* 卡斯尔步行便道的那一段并没有被厚厚的植被覆盖. ADJ FORMAL

veg·eta·tion /ˌvedʒɪˈteɪʃən/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Plants, trees, and flowers can be referred to as **vegetation**. 植物, 草木. ♦ *The inn has a garden of semi-tropical vegetation.* 这家旅馆有个亚热带植物园. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

veg·eta·tive /ˈvedʒɪtətɪv, AM -teɪt-/.

1 If someone who is in a coma is in a **vegetative** state, they are unable to do anything and their condition is not likely to improve. (医学)植物人状态的. ADJ MEDICAL

2 **Vegetative** growth or development is the growth or development of plants. 植物的; 植物界的; 植物性的. ♦ *The harshness of the climate makes vegetative growth extremely slow.* 恶劣的气候令植物的生长极为缓慢. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

veg·gie /ˈvedʒi/ **veggies.**

If someone is **veggie**, they never eat meat. 素食的; 素食者的. ♦ *Going veggie can be tasty, easy and healthy too.* 素食可以很美味, 容易烹调而且健康. ADJ INFORMAL

➩ A **veggie** is someone who is vegetarian. 素食者; 素食主义者. ♦ *Many places understand the requirements of a strict veggie.* 许多地方对纯素食者的要求都报以理解. N-COUNT

ve·he·ment /ˈviːəmənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If a person or their actions or comments are **vehement**, the person has very strong feelings or opinions and expresses them forcefully. 强烈的; 猛烈的. ♦ *One vehement critic is Michael Howard.* 一位意见强烈的批评家是迈克尔·霍华德. ◢ **ve·he·mence** ♦ *He spoke more loudly and with more vehemence than he had intended.* 他说话的大声和激烈程度超出了他的初衷. ◢ **ve·he·ment·ly** ♦ *Krabbe has always vehemently denied using drugs.* 克拉布一直坚决否认吸毒. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT ADV

ve·hi·cle /ˈviːɪkəl/ **vehicles.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **vehicle** is a machine with an engine, for example a bus, car, or truck, that carries people or things from place to place. 车辆; 交通工具. ♦ *...a vehicle which was somewhere between a tractor and a truck.* 一种介于拖拉机和卡车之间的车辆. N-COUNT

2 You can use **vehicle** to refer to something that you use in order to achieve a particular purpose. (用于达到某目的的)工具, 手段. ♦ *Her art became a vehicle for her political beliefs.* 她的艺术成了她表达政治信念的手段. N-COUNT

ve·hicu·lar /vɪˈhɪkjʊlə/.

Vehicular is used to describe something which relates to vehicles and traffic. 车辆的; 运载工具的. ♦ *There is no vehicular access.* 车到不了该处. ADJ FORMAL

veil /veɪl/ **veils.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **veil** is a piece of thin soft cloth that women sometimes wear over their heads and which can also cover their face. 面纱; 面罩. ♦ *She swathes her face in a veil of decorative muslin.* 她用装饰性薄纱遮住脸. ◢ **veiled** ♦ *A veiled woman gave me a kindly smile.* 一位戴面纱的女士对我友好地微笑. N-COUNT ADJ

2 You can refer to something that hides or partly hides a situation or activity as a **veil**. 遮盖物, 掩饰物. ♦ *...the chilling facts behind this veil of silence.* 这种掩饰的沉默背后的冷峻事实. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to something that you can partly see through, for example a mist, as a **veil**. 迷雾; 若隐若现的东西. ♦ *He recognized the coast of England through a veil of mist.* 他从一层迷雾中认出了英格兰海岸. N-COUNT LITERARY

veiled /veɪld/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **veiled** comment is expressed in a disguised form rather than directly and openly. (评论)掩饰性的, 间接表示的. ♦ *This last clause is a thinly-veiled threat.* 这最后一项条款不太掩饰地含着一种威胁. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

vein /veɪn/ **veins.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Your **veins** are the thin tubes in your body through which your blood flows towards your heart. 静脉, 血管. ♦ *Many veins are found just under the skin.* 皮肤下有许多血管. N-COUNT

➽ 又见 **varicose vein**.

▲**veined** ◆ *Helen's hands were thin and veined.* 海伦的手很瘦，布着细细的血管。 ADJ ▲**-veined** ◆ *...a man who had blue-veined cheeks.* 脸上青筋暴突的男人。 COMB

2 Something that is written or spoken in a particular **vein** is written or spoken in that style or mood. 风格；语调。◆ *The girl now replies in similar vein.* 那女孩现在以类似的口吻回答。 N-COUNT

3 A **vein** of a particular quality is evidence of that quality which someone often shows in their behaviour or work. (某种素质的)痕迹。◆ *...the album's most abandoned track: venomous, with a vein of humour running right through it.* 专辑中最放任的曲子 — 恶毒中自始至终含有几分幽默。 N-COUNT

4 A **vein** of a particular metal or mineral is a layer of it lying in rock. 矿脉；矿层。◆ *...a rich and deep vein of limestone.* 丰富的、埋藏很深的石灰石矿脉。 N-COUNT N of n

5 The **veins** on something such as a leaf are the thin lines on it. (植物的)叶脉。 ▲**veined** ◆ *...a bronze ashtray shaped like a veined leaf.* 有纹理的叶状的铜制烟灰缸。 ▲**-veined** ◆ *...this distinctive blue-veined cheese.* 这种独特的蓝色条纹奶酪。 N-COUNT ADJ COMB

vel·cro /ˈvelkrəʊ/.
Velcro is a material consisting of two strips of nylon fabric which press together to form a strong bond. It is used to open and close parts of clothes and bags. **Velcro** is a trademark. 维可牢尼龙搭扣。Velcro 为商标名。 N-UNCOUNT

veldt /velt/; [美]拼作 **veld**.
The **veldt** is a high area of flat grassland with very few trees in southern Africa. (非洲南部的)高地草原。 N-SING

ve·loc·ity /vɪˈlɒsɪti/ **velocities.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Velocity is the speed at which something moves in a particular direction. 速度；速率。◆ *...the velocity of light.* 光速。 N-VAR TECHNICAL

ve·lour /vəˈlʊə/.
Velour is a silk or cotton fabric similar to velvet. 丝绒。 N-UNCOUNT

vel·vet /ˈvelvɪt/ **velvets.** ◆◆◇◇◇
Velvet is soft material made from cotton, silk, or nylon, which has a thick layer of short cut threads on one side. 丝绒，天鹅绒。 N-VAR

vel·vet·een /ˌvelvɪˈtiːn/.
Velveteen is a soft fabric which looks and feels like velvet and is sometimes used as a cheaper alternative to velvet. 棉绒，平绒。 N-UNCOUNT

vel·vety /ˈvelvɪti/.
If you describe something as **velvety**, you mean that it is pleasantly soft to touch and has the appearance or quality of velvet. 丝绒(或天鹅绒)般的；柔软的。◆ *The grass grew thick and velvety.* 草长得浓密而柔软。 ADJ-GRADED

ve·nal /ˈviːnəl/.
If you describe someone as **venal**, you disapprove of them because they are prepared to do almost anything in return for money, even things which are dishonest or immoral. (贬义)见利忘义的；贪赃枉法的。◆ *Ian Trimmer is corrupt and thoroughly venal.* 伊恩・特里默很腐败堕落，是个彻头彻尾的贪官。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ven·det·ta /venˈdetə/ **vendettas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If one person has a **vendetta** against another, the first person wants revenge for something the second person did to them in the past. 深仇；宿怨；报复，复仇。◆ *A government official has suggested that the football massacre may have been a vendetta killing by drug traffickers.* 一名政府官员指出，足球赛时的屠杀可能是毒贩的报复行动。 N-VAR

ˈvending machine, vending machines.
A **vending machine** is a machine from which you can get things such as cigarettes, chocolate, or coffee by putting in money and pressing a button. (香烟、巧克力、咖啡等的)自动售货机。 N-COUNT

ven·dor /ˈvendə/ **vendors.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **vendor** is someone who sells things such as newspapers, cigarettes, or hamburgers from a small stall or cart. (尤指设摊档或推车叫卖的)小贩，摊贩。◆ *...ice-cream vendors.* 卖冰激凌的小贩。 N-COUNT

2 The **vendor** of a house or piece of land is the person who owns it and is selling it. (尤指房地产)卖主。 N-COUNT LEGAL

ve·neer /vɪˈnɪə/ **veneers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to the pleasant way that someone behaves or that something appears as a **veneer**, you are critical of them because you believe that their true character or feelings are unpleasant, and this is being hidden. (掩饰实情的)虚假外表；虚饰；假象。◆ *He was able to fool the world with his veneer of education.* 他能够以受过教育的假象欺世盗名。 N-SING PRAGMATICS

2 **Veneer** is a thin layer of wood or plastic which is used to improve the appearance of something. 饰面薄板，镶板。◆ *The wood was cut into large sheets of veneer.* 木头被锯成大块的薄饰板。 N-VAR

ven·er·able /ˈvenərəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **venerable** person deserves respect because they are old and wise. (因高龄、智慧等)值得敬重的，令人崇敬的。◆ *...a venerable old man with white hair.* 让人敬重的白发长者。 ADJ-GRADED

2 Something that is **venerable** is impressive because it is old or important historically. (因历史、古老等原因)神圣庄严的，庄重的。◆ *Venerable dailies such as the Tokyo Times have shut down.* 像《东京时代》之类的有名望的日报已经停刊了。 ADJ-GRADED

ven·er·ate /ˈvenəreɪt/ **venerates, venerating, venerated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you **venerate** someone or something, you value them or feel great respect for them. 敬重；崇敬。◆ *My father venerated General Eisenhower.* 我父亲很敬重艾森豪威尔将军。 ▲**ven·er·at·ed** ◆ *Jerusalem is Christianity's most venerated place.* 耶路撒冷是基督教最崇敬的地方。 ▲**ven·era·tion** ◆ *Churchill was held in near veneration during his lifetime.* 丘吉尔活着的时候近乎受到人们的崇敬。 VB FORMAL V n ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

ve·nereal dis·ease /vɪˌnɪəriəl dɪˈziːz/ **venereal diseases.**
Venereal disease is used to refer to diseases such as syphilis and gonorrhoea which are passed on by sexual intercourse. The abbreviation **VD** is also used. 性病，花柳病。又作缩写形式VD。 N-VAR

Ve·netian blind /vəˌniːʃən ˈblaɪnd/ **Venetian blinds.**
A **Venetian blind** is a window blind made of thin horizontal strips which can be adjusted to let in more or less light. 百叶窗帘。 N-COUNT

venge·ance /ˈvendʒəns/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Vengeance** is the act of killing, injuring, or harming someone because they have harmed you. 报仇，报复。◆ *He swore vengeance on everyone involved in the murder.* 他发誓要向所有参与谋杀的人报复。 N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that something happens **with a vengeance**, you are emphasizing that it happens to a much greater extent than was expected. 猛烈地，激烈地。◆ *It began to rain again with a vengeance.* 又开始下起了滂沱大雨。 PHR PRAGMATICS

venge·ful /ˈvendʒfʊl/.
If you describe someone as **vengeful**, you are critical of them because they feel a great desire for revenge. 报仇心切的。◆ *He was stabbed to death by his vengeful wife.* 他被报复心强的妻子用刀捅死了。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

veni·son /ˈvenɪzən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Venison is the meat of a deer. 鹿肉。◆ *Wild venison has a very distinctive flavor.* 野鹿肉有种非常特别的味道。 N-UNCOUNT

ven·om /ˈvenəm/ **venoms.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can use **venom** to refer to someone's feelings of great bitterness and anger towards someone. 恶毒；恶意。◆ *There was no mistaking the venom in his voice.* 他的声音很清楚地透着恶意。 ▲**ven·om·ous** /ˈvenəməs/ ◆ *He was surprised by the venomous tone of the anonymous calls.* 他被匿名电话里恶狠狠的语调吓了一跳。 N-UNCOUNT ADJ-GRADED

2 The **venom** of a snake, scorpion, or spider is the poison that it injects into you when it bites or stings you. (蛇、蝎子、蜘蛛等分泌的)毒液。 ▲**venomous** ◆ *The adder is Britain's only venomous snake.* 蝰蛇是英国仅有的毒蛇。 N-VAR ADJ

ve·nous /ˈviːnəs/.
Venous is used to describe something which is related to veins. 静脉的；静脉中的。◆ *...venous blood.* 静脉血。 ADJ ADJ n MEDICAL

vent /vent/ **vents, venting, vented.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **vent** is a hole in something through which air can come in and smoke, gas, or smells can go out. 通风孔；排气孔. ❖ *There was a small air vent in the ceiling.* 屋顶上有一个通风的小孔. N-COUNT

2 If you **vent** your feelings, you express them forcefully. 发泄(感情). ❖ *The rioters were prevented from venting their anger on the police.* 骚乱的人群被阻止向警察发泄愤怒. VB V n / V n on n

3 If you **give vent to** your feelings, you express them forcefully. 发泄(感情等). ❖ *She gave vent to her anger and jealousy.* 她发泄了自己的愤怒和嫉妒. PHR FORMAL

4 If you **give vent to** a noise, you make a particular type of noise, especially suddenly or as a reaction to something. (突然)发出(声音). ❖ *The cabby gave vent to an angry shout.* 出租车司机突然怒吼起来. PHR LITERARY

ven·ti·late /ˈventɪleɪt/ **ventilates, ventilating, ventilated.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **ventilate** a room or building, you allow fresh air to get into it. 给...通风. ❖ *...badly ventilated rooms.* 通风不畅的房间. VB V n / V-ed
◢ **ven·ti·la·tion** /ˌventɪˈleɪʃən/. ❖ *The only ventilation comes from tiny sliding windows.* 只能透过小推拉窗通风. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **ventilate** your ideas or feelings, you talk about them or express them freely in front of other people. 把(想法、感受)公开出来，表达出来. ❖ *He did not think it the job of officials to ventilate their doubts.* 他认为随便公开自己的疑惑不是官员们该做的事. VB FORMAL V n

ven·ti·la·tor /ˈventɪleɪtə/ **ventilators.**

1 A **ventilator** is a machine that helps people breathe when they cannot breathe naturally, for example because they are very ill or have been seriously injured. (医学)呼吸器. N-COUNT

2 A **ventilator** is a device that lets fresh air into a room or building and lets stale air out. 通风设备；抽气扇. N-COUNT

ven·tri·cle /ˈventrɪkəl/ **ventricles.**

A **ventricle** is a chamber of the heart that pumps blood from the heart to the arteries. (心脏)心室. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

ven·trilo·quist /venˈtrɪləkwɪst/ **ventriloquists.**

A **ventriloquist** is someone who can speak without moving their lips and who entertains people by making their words appear to be spoken by a puppet or dummy. 口技表演者(尤指给木偶配音的人). N-COUNT

ven·ture /ˈventʃə/ **ventures, venturing, ventured.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **venture** is a project or activity which is new, exciting, and difficult because it involves the risk of failure. 冒险；尝试. ❖ *...his latest writing venture.* 他最近的写作尝试. N-COUNT

2 If you **venture** somewhere, you go somewhere that might be dangerous. 冒险旅行；外出冒险. ❖ *People are afraid to venture out for fear of sniper attacks.* 人们害怕狙击手的伏击，不敢冒险出去. VB V adv/prep

3 If you **venture** a question or statement, you say it in a cautious hesitant manner because you are afraid it might be stupid or wrong. (害怕错误但还)大胆说出. ❖ *'So you're Leo's girlfriend?' he ventured.* '那么你就是利奥的女朋友啦？' 他冒昧地说. *He didn't venture to tell his mother what had happened.* 他不敢告诉母亲发生了什么事. VB V n WRITTEN V with quote V to-inf Also V that

4 If you **venture into** an activity, you do something that involves the risk of failure because it is new and different. 冒险涉足；冒险行事；大胆行动. ❖ *He enjoyed little success when he ventured into business.* 当他冒险涉足商界时，他很少成功. VB V into n

ˌventure ˈcapital. ♦◇◇◇◇

Venture capital is money which is lent to someone to start a new business, especially a risky one, in the hope of making a large profit. 创业资本. N-UNCOUNT

ˌventure ˈcapitalist, venture capitalists.

A **venture capitalist** is someone who lends money to people to start new businesses, especially risky ones, in the hope of making a large profit. 风险资本家. N-COUNT

venue /ˈvenjuː/ **venues.** ♦♦♦◇◇

The **venue** for an event or activity is the place where it will happen. (活动的)地点、场所. ❖ *Birmingham's International Convention Centre is the venue for a three-day arts festival.* 为期三天的艺术节的举办地点设在伯明翰的国际会议中心. N-COUNT

ve·rac·ity /vəˈræsɪti/.

Veracity is the quality of being true or the habit of telling the truth. 诚实；说话老实. ❖ *He was shocked to find his veracity questioned.* 他震惊地发现他的诚实受到了质疑. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

ve·ran·da /vəˈrændə/ **verandas;** 又拼作 **verandah.**

A **veranda** is a roofed platform along the outside of a house. (屋子外面有顶篷的)走廊，游廊. N-COUNT

verb /vɜːb/ **verbs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **verb** is a word such as 'sing' or 'feel' which is used with a subject to say what someone or something does or what happens to them, or to give information about them. 动词. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **phrasal verb.**

ver·bal /ˈvɜːbəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **verbal** to indicate that something is expressed in speech rather than in writing or action. 口头的；非书面的. ❖ *We have a verbal agreement with her.* 我们与她有个口头协定. ADJ
◢ **ver·bal·ly** ❖ *Twins often have difficulty expressing themselves verbally.* 双胞胎往往有口头表述的困难. ADV

2 You use **verbal** to indicate that something is connected with words and the use of words. 用言辞的；用文字的；文字上的. ❖ *Wayne has great verbal dexterity.* 韦恩口齿伶俐. ADJ ADJ n

3 In grammar, **verbal** means relating to a verb. (语法)动词的；与动词相关的. ❖ *...a verbal noun.* 动词性名词. ADJ

ver·bal·ize /ˈvɜːbəlaɪz/ **verbalizes, verbalizing, verbalized;** [英]又拼作 **verbalise.**

If you **verbalize** your feelings, thoughts, or ideas, you express them in words. 用言语描述，用文字表达. ❖ *...his inability to verbalize his feelings.* 他不能用文字表达出他的感受. VB FORMAL V n Also V

ver·ba·tim /vəˈbeɪtɪm/.

If you repeat something **verbatim**, you use exactly the same words as were used originally. 一字不差地；逐字地. ❖ *The President's speeches are regularly reproduced verbatim in the state-run newspapers.* 总统的讲话经常被一字不差地刊登在国家经营的报纸上. ADV ADV after v

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a verbatim report of every conversation she's taken part in over the past week.* 对她在过去一周里参加的每次谈话一字不漏写下的报告. ADJ ADJ n

ˈverb group, verb groups.

A **verb group** or **verbal group** consists of a verb, or of a main verb following a modal or one or more auxiliaries. Examples are 'walked', 'can see', and 'had been waiting'. 动词词组(由动词或主要动词加上情态词或其他助动词组成，如 walked, can see 及 had been waiting). N-COUNT

ver·bi·age /ˈvɜːbiɪdʒ/.

If you refer to someone's speech or writing as **verbiage**, you are critical of them because they use too many words, which makes their speech or writing difficult to understand. 冗词，赘语；废话. ❖ *Stripped of their pretentious verbiage, his statements come dangerously close to inviting racial hatred.* 撕去掩饰性的冗赘，他所说的话原来是危险的话，差不多是在挑起种族仇恨. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS FORMAL

ver·bose /vɜːˈbəʊs/.

If you describe a person or a piece of writing as **verbose**, you are critical of them because they use more words than are necessary, and so make you feel bored or annoyed. 唠叨的；啰嗦的；冗长的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ver·dant /ˈvɜːdənt/.

If you describe a place as **verdant**, you mean that it is covered with green grass, trees, and plants. 长满绿色植物的. ❖ *...a small verdant garden.* 青翠的小花园. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

ver·dict /ˈvɜːdɪkt/ **verdicts.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 In a court of law, the **verdict** is the decision that is given by the jury or judge at the end of a trial. (陪审团或法官的)裁决，裁定. ❖ *The jury returned a unanimous guilty verdict.* 陪审团一致裁定有罪. N-COUNT

2 Someone's **verdict** on something is their opinion of it, N-COUNT

after thinking about it or investigating it. (经过思考或调查后的)定论, 结论. ◆ *The doctor's verdict was that he was entirely healthy.* 医生的结论是他非常健康.

ver·di·gris /ˈvɜːdɪgrɪs, -griːs/.
Verdigris is a greenish-blue substance that forms on copper, brass, or bronze after it has been left in wet or damp conditions. 铜绿. N-UNCOUNT

verge /vɜːdʒ/ **verges, verging, verged.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you are **on the verge of** something, you are going to do it very soon or it is likely to happen or begin very soon. 在...的边缘; 接近于; 濒临. ◆ *Carole was on the verge of tears.* 卡萝尔快要流下泪来了. PHR-PREP
2 The **verge** of a road is a narrow piece of ground by the side of a road, usually covered with grass or flowers. (道路边的)植草边缘. N-COUNT *usu BRITISH*

›verge on.
If someone or something **verges on** a particular state or quality, they are almost the same as that state or quality. 接近, 濒临. ◆ *...a fury that verged on madness.* 愤怒得快要疯了. PHR-V V P noun

veri·fi·able /ˌverɪˈfaɪəbəl/.
Something that is **verifiable** can be proved to be true or genuine. 可证实的; 可核实的. ◆ *This is not a romantic notion but verifiable fact.* 这不是一个浪漫的概念, 而是个能得到证实的事实. ADJ

veri·fy /ˈverɪfaɪ/ **verifies, verifying, verified.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you **verify** something, you check that it is true by careful examination or investigation. 核实, 查对; 查清. ◆ *A clerk simply verifies that the payment and invoice amount match.* 一名办事员简单地核对了一下付款和发票上的额度是否吻合. ◢ **veri·fi·ca·tion** /ˌverɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ ◆ *...the agency's verification procedures.* 该机构的核查程序. VB V n; V that; N-UNCOUNT
2 If you **verify** something, you state or confirm that it is true. 证明; 证实. ◆ *I can verify that it takes about thirty seconds.* 我可以证明, 这需要大约30秒. VB no cont, V n; V that

veri·ly /ˈverɪli/.
Verily is an old-fashioned or religious word meaning 'truly'. It is used to emphasize a statement or opinion. (过时或宗教上的用词)真正地; 肯定地. ◆ *Verily she is the best cook in the parish.* 她确实是教区里最好的厨子. ADV [PRAGMATICS]

veri·si·mili·tude /ˌverɪsɪˈmɪlɪtjuːd, AM -tuːd/.
Verisimilitude is the quality of seeming to be true or real. 貌似真实; 逼真性. ◆ *At the required level of visual verisimilitude, computer animation is costly.* 电脑动画要达到要求的视觉逼真水平, 费用十分昂贵. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

veri·table /ˈverɪtəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can use **veritable** to emphasize the size, amount, or nature of something. 名副其实的; 十足的. ◆ *...a veritable feast of pre-match entertainment.* 名副其实的赛前招待大餐. ADJ [PRAGMATICS]

ver·ity /ˈverɪti/ **verities.**
The **verities** of something are all the things that are believed to be true about it. 真实性; 确实性. ◆ *...some verities of human nature.* 人性中一些真实的东西. N-COUNT

ver·mil·ion /vəˈmɪliən/.
Vermilion is used to describe things that are bright red in colour. 朱红色(的), 鲜红色(的). COLOUR LITERARY

ver·min /ˈvɜːmɪn/.
Vermin are small animals such as rats and mice which cause problems to humans by carrying disease and damaging crops or food. (鼠类等)有害小动物; 害兽; 害虫. N-PLURAL

ver·mouth /ˈvɜːməθ/ **vermouths.**
Vermouth is a strong alcoholic drink made from red or white wine flavoured with herbs. 味美思酒(一种烈性酒). N-VAR

ver·nacu·lar /vəˈnækjʊlə/ **vernaculars.**
1 The **vernacular** is the language or dialect that is most widely spoken by ordinary people in a region or country. 本地话, 方言. ◆ *...books or plays written in the vernacular.* 用方言写成的书或剧本. N-COUNT
2 **Vernacular** architecture is the style of architecture in which ordinary people's houses are built in a particular region. (建筑)民间风格的. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

ver·ru·ca /vəˈruːkə/ **verrucas.**
A **verruca** is a kind of wart which occurs on the sole of the foot. (通常生于脚底的)疣, 肉赘, 瘊子. N-COUNT

ver·sa·tile /ˈvɜːsətaɪl, AM -təl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If you say that a person is **versatile**, you approve of them because they have many different skills. 有多种技能的, 多才多艺的. ◆ *He had been one of the game's most versatile athletes.* 他是这项运动中最多才多艺的运动员之一. ◢ **ver·sa·til·ity** /ˌvɜːsəˈtɪlɪti/. ◆ *Aileen stands out for her incredible versatility as an actress.* 艾琳是一名出色的演员, 她的多才多艺令人难以置信. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS]; N-UNCOUNT
2 A tool, machine, or material that is **versatile** can be used for many different purposes. 多种用途的, 多功能的; 万用的. ◆ *...a versatile blue chambray skirt.* 多用途蓝条纹裙子. ◢ **versatility** ◆ *Velvet is not known for its versatility.* 天鹅绒并非以用途广而著称. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

verse /vɜːs/ **verses.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Verse** is writing arranged in lines which have rhythm and which often rhyme at the end. 诗; 韵文. ◆ *I have been moved to write a few lines of verse.* 我欣然写了几句诗. N-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **blank verse.**
2 A **verse** is one of the parts into which a poem, a song, or a chapter of the Bible or the Koran is divided. 诗句, 诗行; 诗节. N-COUNT
3 ➡ **chapter and verse**: 见 **chapter.**

versed /vɜːst/.
If you are **versed in** or **well versed in** something, you know a lot about it. 熟练的; 精通的. ◆ *Page is well versed in many styles of jazz.* 佩奇精通多种风格的爵士乐. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in n, adv ADJ

ver·sion /ˈvɜːʃən, -ʒən/ **versions.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **version** of something is a particular form of it in which some details are different from earlier or later forms. (事物的)变化形式, 变体; 版本. ◆ *...an updated version of his book.* 他的书的最新版本. N-COUNT
2 Someone's **version** of an event is their own description of it, especially when it is different to other people's. (某人自己对事物所作的)描述, 说法. ◆ *Yesterday afternoon the White House put out a new version of events.* 昨天下午白宫对事件抛出了一种新的说法. N-COUNT with supp

ver·sus /ˈvɜːsəs/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You use **versus** to indicate that two figures, ideas, or choices are opposed. 与...相对; 与...相比. ◆ *...bottle-feeding versus breastfeeding.* 喂奶粉相对于母乳喂养. PREP
2 **Versus** is used to indicate that two teams or people are competing against each other in a sporting event. (体育比赛中两对或双方)对阵, 对抗. ◆ *...the Lennox Lewis versus Frank Bruno boxing confrontation.* 伦诺克斯 · 刘易斯对弗兰克 · 布鲁诺的拳击赛. PREP

ver·te·bra /ˈvɜːtɪbrə/ **vertebrae** /ˈvɜːtɪbreɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Vertebrae are the small circular bones that form the backbone of a human being or animal. 椎骨; 脊椎, 脊柱. N-COUNT

ver·te·brate /ˈvɜːtɪbrɪt/ **vertebrates.**
A **vertebrate** is a creature which has a backbone. 脊椎动物. N-COUNT

ver·ti·cal /ˈvɜːtɪkəl/ **verticals.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Something that is **vertical** stands or points straight upwards. 直立的, 竖立的. ◆ *...a vertical wall of rock.* 竖立的岩石墙. ◢ **ver·ti·cal·ly** ◆ *Cut each bulb in half vertically.* 将每个球茎竖着切成两半. ADJ; ADV
2 **The vertical** is the direction that points straight up, at an angle of 90 degrees to a flat surface. 垂直的; 纵向的. ◆ *The seat backs recline up to about 40 degrees from the vertical.* 座位的靠背约40度倾斜. N-SING the N
3 A **vertical** is a line or structure that is vertical. 垂直线; 垂直面; 垂直物. ◆ *As long as the verticals align, the design will look regular.* 只要垂直线排成一行, 设计看上去就会有规则. N-COUNT

ver·tigi·nous /vɜːˈtɪdʒɪnəs/.
Vertiginous is used to describe a very high cliff or path, from which the ground falls away steeply, and which could cause you to suffer from vertigo. (因陡峭而)使人感到晕眩的. ◆ *...vertiginous cliffs that rise out of the Baltic.* 从波 ADJ LITERARY

V

罗的海拔地而起的令人晕眩的陡壁.

ver·ti·go /ˈvɜːtɪgəʊ/.

Vertigo is a feeling of dizziness and sickness caused by looking down from a high place. (因从高处俯视而感到的)晕眩, 头晕. N-UNCOUNT

verve /vɜːv/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Verve is lively and forceful enthusiasm. 热情; 激情; 精力; 生气. ◆ *...big MGM musicals with their colour and verve.* 米高梅电影制片公司具有色彩和激情的大型音乐剧. N-UNCOUNT WRITTEN

very /ˈveri/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Very** is used to give emphasis to an adjective or adverb. (用于强调形容词或副词)很, 非常. ◆ *The problem and the answer are very simple.* 问题及答案都非常简单. *It is very, very strong evidence indeed.* 它确实是非常有力的证据. *They are getting the hang of it very quickly.* 他们很快就找到了它的窍门. *Thank you very much.* 非常感谢您. ADV ADV adj/adv PRAGMATICS

2 **Not very** is used with an adjective or adverb to say that something is not at all true, or that it is true only to a small degree. 不太; 稍微. ◆ *She's not very impressed with them.* 她对他们的印象不太深刻. *It's obviously not used very much.* 这显然用得不太多. *'How well do you know her?' — 'Not very.'* '你对她有多少了解?' — '不太了解.' PHR

3 You use **very** to give emphasis to an adjective that is not usually graded, when you want to say that a quality is very obvious. (用于加强形容词的意义)显然地; 突出地; 明显地. ◆ *Janet looked very pregnant.* 珍妮特看上去很明显是怀孕了. ADV ADV adj PRAGMATICS

4 You use **very** to give emphasis to a superlative adjective or adverb. For example, if you say that something is **the very best**, you are emphasizing that it is the best. (用于加强最高级形容词或副词的意义)极其地; 完全地. ◆ *...the very latest in navigation aids.* 航海工具的最新情况. ADV ADV superl PRAGMATICS

5 You use **very** with certain nouns in order to specify an extreme position or extreme point in time. (与某些名词连用, 表示强调)十足的; 极端的. ◆ *I turned to the very end of the book, to read the final words.* 我翻到书的最后一页, 读了最后一句话. *He was wrong from the very beginning.* 他从最开始就错了. ADJ ADJ n

6 You use **very** with nouns to emphasize that something is exactly the right one or exactly the same one. (与名词连用, 表示强调)同一的; 正好是的. ◆ *Everybody says he is the very man for the case.* 大家都说他是做这个案子的最佳人选 *She died in this very house.* 她正是死在这所房子里. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

7 You use **very** with nouns to emphasize the importance or seriousness of what you are saying. (与名词连用, 表示强调)就连; 唯独的; 甚至于的. ◆ *At one stage his very life was in danger.* 有一个阶段, 就连他的生命也受到了威胁. *Even the very basis of Indian politics has been transformed.* 甚至连印度的政治基础也被改变了. ADJ: ADJ n PRAGMATICS

V

8 **Very good** is used to tell someone in authority that you agree to carry out a suggestion or order. (用于表示对上级的建议或命令遵照执行)好吧, 是. ◆ *'Now give me some account of your voyage.' — 'Very good, sir.'* '现在跟我谈谈你的航程.' — '是的, 先生.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS FORMAL

9 The expression **very much so** is an emphatic way of answering 'yes' to something or saying that it is true or correct. 千真万确; 的确如此. ◆ *'Are you enjoying your holiday?' — 'Very much so.'* '你假日过得愉快吗?' — '确实愉快.' PHR PRAGMATICS

10 **Very well** is used to say that you agree to do something or you accept someone's answer, even though you might not be completely satisfied with it. (用以表示同意, 但不完全满意)那好吧. ◆ *'We need proof, sir.' Another pause. Then, 'Very well.'* '先生, 我们需要证据.' (他)又停了一会儿, 然后说, '那好吧.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

11 If you say that you **cannot very well** do something, you mean that it would not be right or possible to do it. (用以表示婉转的拒绝)不好做某事. ◆ *I said yes. I can't very well say no.* 我说是的. 我不好说不是. PHR

ves·sel /ˈvesəl/ **vessels.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A vessel is a ship or large boat. 船; 舰. ◆ *...a New Zealand navy vessel.* 新西兰海军军舰. *...the two royal naval vessels in the West African area at the moment.* 目前位于西非地区的两艘皇家海军军舰. N-COUNT FORMAL

2 A **vessel** is a bowl or other container in which liquid is kept. (指盛液体的)容器, 器皿. ◆ *...storage vessels.* 储藏用的器皿. N-COUNT FORMAL

3 ➤➤ 又见 **blood vessel.**

vest /vest/ **vests, vesting, vested.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **vest** is a piece of underwear which you can wear on the top half of your body in order to keep warm. The American word is **undershirt.** (贴身穿的)背心, 汗衫. [美]作undershirt. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 A **vest** is a sleeveless piece of clothing with buttons which people usually wear over a shirt. The British word is **waistcoat.** 马甲, 坎肩. [英]作 waistcoat. 见插图条 **clothes.** N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 If something **is vested** in you, or if you **are vested** with it, it is given to you as a right or responsibility. (被)赋予(权力、责任等). ◆ *The mass media have been vested with significant power.* 大众传媒被赋予很大的权力. VB usu passive, be V-ed in n FORMAL be V-ed with n

ˌvested ˈinterest, vested interests. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you have a **vested interest** in something, you have a very strong reason for acting in a particular way, for example to protect your money, power, or reputation. 既得利益. ◆ *The administration has no vested interest in proving public schools good or bad.* 当局从证明公立学校的好坏中不会获得什么利益. N-VAR

ves·ti·bule /ˈvestɪbjuːl/ **vestibules.**

A **vestibule** is an enclosed area between the outside door of a building and the inner door. 门廊, 前厅. N-COUNT FORMAL

ves·tige /ˈvestɪdʒ/ **vestiges.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **vestige** of something is a very small part that still remains of something that was once much larger or more important. 残留部分; 遗迹; 残余. ◆ *We represent the last vestige of what made this nation great — hard work.* 我们代表着令这个民族伟大的最后一点儿东西 — 辛勤劳动. N-COUNT FORMAL

ves·tig·ial /veˈstɪdʒiəl/.

Vestigial is used to describe the small amounts of something that still remain of a larger or more important thing. 残留的, 残余的; 遗留的. ◆ *Vestigial remains of these plays are now seen in the Christmas pantomime.* 这些戏剧遗留的特征现在还能在圣诞哑剧中看到. ADJ FORMAL

vest·ments /ˈvestmənts/.

Vestments are the special clothes worn by priests during church ceremonies. (神职人员主持宗教仪式时穿的)法衣; 祭服; 礼仪服. N-PLURAL

ves·try /ˈvestri/ **vestries.**

A **vestry** is a room in a church which the clergy use as an office or where they change into their ceremonial clothes for church services. (教堂的)法衣室, 圣具室(供神职人员作办公室或穿法衣用). N-COUNT

vet /vet/ **vets, vetting, vetted.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **vet** is someone who is qualified to treat sick or injured animals. 兽医. N-COUNT

2 A **vet** is someone who has served in the armed forces of their country, especially during a war. 老兵. ◆ *All three are Vietnam vets.* 这三位都是越战老兵. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

3 If something **is vetted**, it is checked carefully to make sure that it is acceptable to people in authority. (被)检查; (受)审查. ◆ *He had not been allowed to read any book until his mother had vetted it.* 不经他母亲检查, 他什么书也不准看. VB be V-ed BRITISH V n

4 If someone **is vetted**, they are investigated fully before being given a particular job, role, or position, especially one which involves military or political secrets. (任职前)(被)考查, (被)考核. ● **vet·ting** ◆ *...the procedure for carrying out security vetting.* 执行安全检查的程序. VB usu passive BRITISH N-UNCOUNT

vet·er·an /ˈvetərən/ **veterans.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **veteran** is someone who has served in the armed forces of their country, especially during a war. 老兵, 退伍军人. ◆ *...veterans of the Persian Gulf War.* 参加过波斯湾战争的老兵. N-COUNT

2 You use **veteran** to refer to someone who has been involved in a particular activity for a long time. 有经验的人; 老手. ◆ *...the veteran television campaigner Mary Whitehouse.* 电视竞选运动的老手玛丽 · 怀特豪斯. N-COUNT

vet·eri·nar·ian /ˌvetərɪˈneəriən/ **veterinarians.**
A **veterinarian** is a person who is qualified to treat sick or injured animals. The usual British word is **vet**. 兽医. [英] 一般作 vet. N-COUNT AMERICAN

vet·eri·nary /ˈvetərənəri, AM -neri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Veterinary is used to describe the work of a person whose job is to treat sick or injured animals, or to describe the medical treatment of animals. 兽医的. ◆ *...veterinary screening of horses at events.* 比赛期间由兽医对马匹进行的甄别. ADJ: ADJ n

'veterinary surgeon, veterinary surgeons.
A **veterinary surgeon** is someone who is qualified to treat sick or injured animals. The usual American word is **veterinarian**. 兽医. [美] 一般作 veterinarian. N-COUNT FORMAL, BRITISH

veto /ˈviːtəʊ/ **vetoes, vetoing, vetoed.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 If someone in authority **vetoes** something, they forbid it, or stop it being put into action. 否决. ◆ *The President vetoed the economic package passed by Congress.* 总统否决了国会通过的一揽子经济计划. VB: V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...the veto was a calculated political risk.* 这项否决是经过仔细考虑后冒的政治风险. N-COUNT
2 **Veto** is the right that someone in authority has to forbid something. 否决权. ◆ *...the President's power of veto.* 总统的否决权. N-UNCOUNT

vex /veks/ **vexes, vexing, vexed.**
If someone or something **vexes** you, they make you feel annoyed, puzzled, and frustrated. 使烦恼; 使恼火. ◆ *Everything about her vexed him.* 有关她的一切令他烦恼. ◢ **vexed** ◆ *Exporters, farmers and industrialists alike are vexed and blame the government.* 出口商、农场主和工业家都很恼火, 纷纷指责政府. ◢ **vex·ing** ◆ *There remains, however, another and more vexing problem.* 然而, 还有另外一个更令人恼火的问题. VB: V n; ADJ-GRADED; ADJ-GRADED
➡ 又见 **vexed.**

vexed /vekst/.
A **vexed** problem or question is very difficult and causes people a lot of trouble. 烦恼的; 恼火的; 苦恼的; 伤脑筋的. ◆ *Later Mr Moi raised the vexed question of refugees.* 后来莫伊先生提出了让人头痛的难民问题. ADJ-GRADED
➡ 又见 **vex.**

VHF /ˌviː eɪtʃ ˈef/.
VHF is used to refer to a range of frequencies that is often used for transmitting radio broadcasts in stereo. **VHF** is an abbreviation for 'very high frequency'. (无线电的)甚高频. very high frequency 的缩写形式. N-UNCOUNT

via /vaɪə, ˈviːə/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you go somewhere **via** a particular place, you go through that place on the way to your destination. 经由, 经过. ◆ *Mr Baker will return home via Britain and France.* 贝克先生将经由英国和法国回国. PREP
2 If you do something **via** a particular means or person, you do it by making use of that means or person. 通过; 凭借. ◆ *...the technology to allow relief workers to contact the outside world via satellite.* 能够让救援人员通过卫星与外界取得联系的技术. PREP

vi·able /ˈvaɪəbəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 Something that is **viable** is capable of doing what it is intended to do. 可望成功的; 切实可行的; 可实施的. ◆ *Cash alone will not make Eastern Europe's banks viable.* 仅给现金不会使东欧的银行维持下去. ◢ **vi·abil·ity** /ˌvaɪəˈbɪlɪti/ ◆ *...the shaky financial viability of the nuclear industry.* 核工业岌岌可危的财政状况. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT
2 Foetuses, seeds, or eggs are described as **viable** if they are capable of developing into living beings without outside help. 能生长发育的; 能发芽生长的. ◆ *Five viable pregnancies were established.* 已确定五胎能够发育. ADJ TECHNICAL

via·duct /ˈvaɪədʌkt/ **viaducts.**
A **viaduct** is a long high bridge that carries a road or a railway across a valley. 高架桥; 高架铁路; 高架道路. N-COUNT

vial /vaɪəl/ **vials.**
A **vial** is a very small bottle which is used to hold something such as perfume. (尤指装香水的)小瓶. N-COUNT FORMAL

vibe /vaɪb/ **vibes.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Vibes are the good or bad atmosphere that you sense with a person or in a place. (从某人或某地感觉到的)气氛, 氛围. ◆ *I have bad vibes about this guy.* 我对这人没有好感. N-COUNT INFORMAL

vi·brant /ˈvaɪbrənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Someone or something that is **vibrant** is full of life, energy, and enthusiasm. 充满生气的; 活跃的. ◆ *Tom felt himself being drawn towards her vibrant personality.* 汤姆感到被她的活泼性格吸引着. ◢ **vi·bran·cy** /ˈvaɪbrənsi/ ◆ *She was a woman with extraordinary vibrancy and extraordinary knowledge.* 她格外有朝气, 也很有学问. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT
2 **Vibrant** colours are very bright and clear. (色彩)鲜亮的; 鲜明的. ◆ *The grass was a vibrant green.* 草绿油油的. ◢ **vi·brant·ly** ◆ *...a selection of vibrantly coloured French cast-iron saucepans.* 许多可供选购色彩明快的法国铸铁平底锅. ADJ-GRADED; ADV: ADV adj

vi·brate /vaɪˈbreɪt, AM ˈvaɪbreɪt/ **vibrates, vibrating, vibrated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If something **vibrates** or if you **vibrate** it, it shakes with repeated small, quick movements. (使)震动, (使)颤动; 抖动. ◆ *The noise vibrated the table.* 噪音令桌子颤动起来. *Car alarms aren't intelligent. They just go off whenever a car vibrates.* 汽车报警器并不智能, 车一震动它就响起来. ◢ **vi·bra·tion** /vaɪˈbreɪʃən/ **vibrations** ◆ *The vibrations of the vehicles rattled the shop windows.* 车辆的震动使得商店的橱窗哗啦响. V-ERG: V n; V; N-VAR

vi·bra·tor /vaɪˈbreɪtə, AM ˈvaɪbreɪtər/ **vibrators.**
A **vibrator** is an electric device which vibrates. It is used in massage to give relief from pain, or to give sexual pleasure. 振动按摩器. N-COUNT

vic·ar /ˈvɪkə/ **vicars.** ◆◆◇◇◇
In most parishes of the Church of England, the **vicar** is the priest who is in charge of the church and the parish. (英格兰国教等的)教区牧师; 教区教堂主持. N-COUNT, N-VOC

vic·ar·age /ˈvɪkərɪdʒ/ **vicarages.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **vicarage** is a house in which a vicar lives. 教区牧师的住所. N-COUNT

vi·cari·ous /vɪˈkeəriəs, AM vaɪˈkær-/.
A **vicarious** pleasure or feeling is experienced by watching, listening to, or reading about other people doing something, rather than by doing it yourself. 体验他人感受的; 间接感受到的; 感同身受的. ◆ *She invents fantasy lives for her own vicarious pleasure.* 她幻想出种种奇妙的生活, 从而获得快乐. ◢ **vi·cari·ous·ly** ◆ *...a father who lived vicariously through his sons' success.* 一位陶醉在儿子们的成就中的父亲. ADJ: ADJ n; ADV

vice /vaɪs/ **vices;** spelled **vise** in American English for meaning 3. 第3项释义[美]拼作 vise. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 A **vice** is a habit which is regarded as a weakness in someone's character, but not usually as a serious fault. 缺点; 弱点; 瑕疵. ◆ *Intellectual pretension was never one of his vices.* 他绝没有附庸风雅的缺点. N-COUNT
2 **Vice** refers to criminal activities, especially those connected with pornography or prostitution. 邪恶; 堕落; 淫乱; 恶习. ◆ *...allegations of how she worked in a 'seedy vice den'.* 关于她如何在'下流的淫窟里'工作的指控. N-UNCOUNT
3 A **vice** or **vise** is a tool with a pair of jaws that hold an object tightly while you do work on it. 台钳, 老虎钳. N-COUNT

vice- /vaɪs-/.
Vice- is used before a rank or title to indicate that someone is next in importance to the person who holds the rank or title mentioned. (用于职位级别或头衔前)代理, 副. ◆ *...the new vice-captain.* 新上任的副队长. PREFIX

vice-'chancellor, vice-chancellors. ◆◇◇◇◇
In a British university, the **vice-chancellor** is the head of academic and administrative matters. (英国大学主管学术和管理工作的)副校长. N-COUNT

vice·roy /'vaɪsrɔɪ/ **viceroys.**
In former times, a **viceroy** was the person who ruled a colony on behalf of his king, queen, or government. (旧时在殖民地代表国王或女王行使权力的)总督. N-COUNT

'vice squad, vice squads.
The **vice squad** is the section of a police force that deals with crime relating to pornography, prostitution, and gambling. (取缔色情物品、卖淫及赌博的)警察缉捕队, 风化警察. N-COUNT

vice ver·sa /ˌvaɪsɪ 'vɜːsə/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Vice versa is used to indicate that the reverse of what you have said is true. For example 'women may bring their husbands with them, and vice versa', means that men may also bring their wives with them. 反过来也一样, 反之亦然. (如'女的可以带丈夫, 反之亦然', 表示男的也可以带妻子). PHR

vi·cin·ity /vɪ'sɪnɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇
If something is in **the vicinity** of a place, it is in the nearby area. 周围地区; 邻近地区; 近处. ❖ *The immediate vicinity of the house remains cordoned off.* 房子的附近仍然被警戒线隔离起来. N-SING: the N

vi·cious /'vɪʃəs/. ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **vicious** person is violent and cruel. 穷凶极恶的; 残暴的, 凶残的. ❖ *The blow was so sudden and vicious that he dropped to his knees.* 这一击是那么突然、那么凶残, 他一下子跪在地上. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **vi·cious·ly** ❖ *She had been viciously attacked with a hammer.* 她被人用铁锤狠狠地击了一下. ADV-GRADED ◢ **vi·cious·ness** ❖ *...the intensity and viciousness of these attacks.* 这些袭击的激烈和凶残程度. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **vicious** remark is cruel and intended to upset someone. 恶意的. ❖ *She never believed he would launch such a vicious personal attack on her and her state of mind.* 她决不会相信他会对她本人和她的精神状况进行这样恶毒的人身攻击. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **vi·cious·ly** ❖ *'He deserved to die', said Penelope viciously.* '他真该死.' 佩内洛普恶狠狠地说. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

ˌvicious 'circle, vicious circles. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **vicious circle** is a problem or difficult situation that has the effect of creating new problems which then cause the original problem or situation to occur again. 恶性循环. N-COUNT

vi·cis·si·tudes /vɪ'sɪsɪtjuːdz, AM -tuːdz/.
You use **vicissitudes** to refer to changes, especially unpleasant ones, that happen to someone or something at different times in their life or development. 世事变化; 变迁; 沧桑. N-PLURAL FORMAL

vic·tim /'vɪktɪm/ **victims.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **victim** is someone who has been hurt or killed by someone or something. 受害者; 被杀者. ❖ *Our chances of being the victims of violent crime are remote.* 我们成为暴力罪行受害者的机会很少. N-COUNT
2 A **victim** is someone who has suffered as a result of someone else's actions or beliefs, or as a result of unpleasant circumstances. 牺牲品. ❖ *He was a victim of racial prejudice.* 他是种族偏见的牺牲品. N-COUNT
3 If you **fall victim to** something or someone, you suffer as a result of them, or you are killed by them. 成为...的牺牲品, 变成...的受害者. ❖ *He fell victim to pickpockets who pinched his wallet.* 他成了扒手的目标, 被偷了钱包. PHR

V

vic·tim·ize /'vɪktɪmaɪz/ **victimizes, victimizing, victimized;** [英]又拼作 **victimise.** ♦♦♦◇◇
If someone **is victimized**, they are deliberately treated unfairly. (使)受害; (使)成为牺牲品; (使)受到不公平对待. ❖ *He felt the students had been victimized because they'd voiced opposition to the government.* 他感到学生们因说出了反对政府的话而成为牺牲品. VB be V-ed Also V n ◢ **vic·timi·za·tion** /ˌvɪktɪmaɪ'zeɪʃən/ ❖ *...society's cruel victimization of women.* 社会对妇女的残酷的不公平对待. N-UNCOUNT

vic·tor /'vɪktə/ **victors.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **victor** in a battle or contest is the person who wins. 胜利者; 战胜者; 获胜者. N-COUNT LITERARY

Vic·to·rian /vɪk'tɔːriən/ **Victorians.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Victorian** means belonging to, connected with, or typical of Britain in the middle and last parts of the 19th century, when Victoria was Queen. (指英国19世纪)维多利亚时代的. ❖ *We have a lovely old Victorian house.* 我们有一幢别致的维多利亚时代的旧房子. ADJ
2 You can use **Victorian** to describe people who have old-fashioned qualities, especially in relation to discipline and morals. 有维多利亚时代特点的; 因循守旧的. ❖ *Victorian values are much misunderstood.* 维多利亚时代的价值观受到了极大的误解. ADJ-GRADED
3 The **Victorians** were the people who lived in the reign of Queen Victoria. 维多利亚女王时代的人. N-COUNT

Vic·to·ri·ana /vɪkˌtɔːri'ɑːnə/.
Interesting or valuable objects made during the reign of Queen Victoria are sometimes referred to as **Victoriana**. 维多利亚女王时代有趣(或值钱)的物件. N-UNCOUNT

vic·to·ri·ous /vɪk'tɔːriəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
You use **victorious** to describe someone who has won a victory in a struggle, war, or competition. 胜利的; 战胜的; 获胜的. ❖ *In 1978 he played for the victorious Argentinian side in the World Cup.* 1978年他在世界杯赛中为获胜的阿根廷队效力. ADJ

vic·to·ry /'vɪktəri/ **victories.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **victory** is a success in a struggle, war, or competition. 胜利, 战胜, 获胜. ❖ *...the former Welsh rugby union skipper who led Great Britain to victory over France.* 带领英国队战胜法国队的前威尔士橄榄球联队队长. N-VAR
2 If you say that someone has won a **moral victory**, you mean that although they have officially lost a contest or dispute, they have succeeded in showing they are right about something. 精神胜利; 虽败犹荣. PHR

video /'vɪdiəʊ/ **videos, videoing, videoed.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 A **video** is a film or television programme recorded on video tape for people to watch on a television set. 录像; 录像节目. N-COUNT
2 **Video** is the recording and showing of films and events, using a video recorder, videotapes, and a television set. (录制和播放的)录像, 录影. ❖ *She has watched the race on video.* 她已看了比赛录像. N-UNCOUNT
3 A **video** is a machine that you can use to record and play videotapes on a television set. 录像机. N-COUNT
4 If you **video** something, you record it on magnetic tape using a video recorder or camera, in order to watch it later. 制作...的录影; 录制. VB: V n

ˌvideo cas'sette, video cassettes.
A **video cassette** is a cassette on which you can record or watch films and television programmes. 录像带. N-COUNT

video con·fer·enc·ing /ˌvɪdiəʊ 'kɒnfərənsɪŋ/; 又拼作 **video-conferencing.**
Video conferencing is a system that enables people in various places around the world to have a meeting by seeing and hearing each other on a screen. 视频会议. N-UNCOUNT

ˌvideo 'nasty, video nasties.
A **video nasty** is an extremely violent or horrific film which has been released on video. 暴力(或恐怖)影片; 暴力(或恐怖)录像片. N-COUNT BRITISH

video·phone /'vɪdiəʊfəʊn/ **videophones;** 又拼作 **video phone.**
A **videophone** is a telephone with a camera and screen so that each caller can see video images of the other. 可视电话. N-COUNT

'video recorder, video recorders. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **video recorder** or a **video cassette recorder** is the same as a **VCR**. 同 VCR. N-COUNT

video·tape /'vɪdiəʊteɪp/ **videotapes, videotaping, videotaped;** 又拼作 **video tape.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Videotape** is magnetic tape that is used to record pictures and sounds to be shown on television. 录像磁带, 录影带. N-UNCOUNT
2 A **videotape** is the same as a **video cassette**. 同 video cassette. N-COUNT
3 If you **videotape** something, you record it on magnetic tape using a video recorder or camera, in order to watch or show it on television later. 把...录在录像带上; 录制...的影像. VB: V n

vie /vaɪ/ **vies, vying, vied.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If one person **vies** with another to do something or if they **vie** to do it, they both try hard to do it sooner or better than the other person. 激烈竞争; 争夺. ❖ *Four rescue plans are vying to save the zoo.* 四个拯救方案争相拯救动物园. *He will vie with Mr Clinton for the votes of the young.* 他将与克林顿先生争夺年轻人的选票. V-RECIP V with n to-inf FORMAL pl-n V to-inf V with n for n Also pl-n V for n

view /vjuː/ **views, viewing, viewed.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 Your **views** on something are the beliefs or opinions that you have about it, for example whether you think it is good, bad, right, or wrong. 看法; 观点; 见解. ❖ *I take the view that she should be stopped as soon as possible.* 我认为她应该尽快被阻止. *You should also make your views known to your local MP.* 你也应该让你的选区的议员知道你的观点. N-COUNT

2 You use **in my view** when you want to indicate that you are stating a personal opinion, which other people might not agree with. 据我看, 依我的意见. ❖ *In my view things won't change.* 依我看, 情况不会改变. PHR PRAGMATICS

3 If you take **a dim view** of someone or something, you disapprove of them or have a low opinion of them. 对...不看好. PHR

4 Your **view** of a particular subject is the way that you understand and think about it. 考虑, 思量; 思考. ❖ *The whole point was to get away from a Christian-centred view of religion.* 整个要点就是放弃以基督教为中心的宗教观. N-SING with supp

5 If you **view** something in a particular way, you think of it in that way. 看待; 考虑; 估量. ❖ *First-generation Americans view the United States as a land of golden opportunity.* 第一代美国人认为美国是一块充满大好机会的热土. *We would view favourably any sensible suggestion for maintaining the business.* 我们欢迎任何维持公司业务的合理建议. VB V n with/in n V n as n/-ing V n with adv

6 You use **in view of** when you are taking into consideration facts that have just been mentioned or are just about to be mentioned. 鉴于; 考虑到; 由于. ❖ *In view of the fact that Hobson was not a trained economist his achievements were remarkable.* 鉴于霍布森不是一名训练有素的经济学家, 其成就很了不起. PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS

7 If you have something **in view**, you are aware of it and your actions are aimed towards it. 在心目中. ❖ *They have very clear career aims in view.* 他们心目中有非常明确的事业目标. PHR

8 If you **take the long view**, you consider what is likely to happen in the future over a long period, rather than thinking only about the immediate effects of something. 从长远考虑. ❖ *Taking a long view of the project, I began to think in terms of the rehearsal schedules required.* 从这个项目的长远观点来看, 我开始考虑所需的排练进度表. PHR

9 If you do something **with a view to** doing something else, you do it because you hope it will result in that other thing being done. 着眼于; 以便. ❖ *He has called a meeting of all parties tomorrow, with a view to forming a national reconciliation government.* 他明天召集一次各党派会议, 以便组建一个全国和解政府. PHR

10 The **view** from a window or high place is everything which can be seen from that place, especially when it is considered to be beautiful. 景色; 景致; 景观. N-COUNT

11 If you have a **view** of something, you can see it. 视线. ❖ *He stopped in the doorway, blocking her view.* 他在门口停住, 挡住了她的视线. N-SING with supp

12 You use **view** in expressions to do with being able to see something. For example, if something is **in view**, you can see it. If something is **in full view of everyone**, everyone can see it. 视野; 在能看见的范围内. ❖ *A group of riders came into view.* 一群骑手进入了视野. N-UNCOUNT in/into N

13 If you **view** something, you inspect it or look at it for a particular purpose. 查看, 察看. ❖ *They came back to view the house again.* 他们再次回来查看房子. VB FORMAL V n

14 If something such as a work of art is **on view**, it is shown in public for people to look at. 在展出, 正在展览. PHR

15 If you **view** a television programme, video, or film, you watch it. 观看, 收看. ❖ *'Elizabeth R', a TV portrait of the Queen, had record viewing figures.* 《伊丽莎白女王》这部反映女王的电视专题片, 创下了收视纪录. VB V n FORMAL V-ing

view·er /ˈvjuːə/ **viewers.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Viewers** are people who watch television, or who are watching a particular programme on television. 电视观众. N-COUNT

2 A **viewer** is someone who is looking carefully at a picture, antique, or other interesting object. 参观者; 观赏者. ❖ *...the relationship between the art object and the viewer.* 艺术品和观赏者之间的关系. N-COUNT

view·finder /ˈvjuːfaɪndə/ **viewfinders.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **viewfinder** is a small square of glass in a camera that you look through in order to see what you are going to photograph. (照相机的)取景器, 观景器. N-COUNT

view·point /ˈvjuːpɔɪnt/ **viewpoints.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Someone's **viewpoint** is the way that they think about things in general, or the way they think about a particular thing. 观点, 看法. ❖ *The novel is shown from the girl's viewpoint.* 这部小说是从这位女孩的观点来展开的. N-COUNT

2 A **viewpoint** is a place from which you can get a good view of something. 视点; 视角. N-COUNT with supp

vig·il /ˈvɪdʒɪl/ **vigils.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **vigil** is a period of time when people remain quietly in a place, especially at night, for example because they are praying or are making a political protest. (祈祷或抗议等的)不眠时间; 守夜; 值夜. ❖ *Protesters are holding a twenty-four hour vigil outside the socialist party headquarters.* 抗议者在社会党总部门外二十四小时守候着. If people remain quietly in a place for a period of time, you can say that they are **keeping a vigil** or **keeping vigil** there. 守夜; 守候; 静候; 值夜. N-COUNT PHR

vigi·lant /ˈvɪdʒɪlənt/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **vigilant** gives careful attention to a particular problem or situation and concentrates on noticing any danger or trouble that there might be. 警戒的; 警觉的; 警惕的. ❖ *He warned the public to be vigilant and report anything suspicious.* 他警告大家要保持警惕, 任何可疑的情况都要报告. ◢ **vigi·lance** ❖ *Drugs are a problem that requires constant vigilance.* 毒品是需要时刻警惕的问题. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

vigi·lan·te /ˌvɪdʒɪˈlænti/ **vigilantes.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Vigilantes are people who organize themselves into an unofficial group to protect their community and to catch and punish criminals. (自发组织的)治安维持者. N-COUNT

vi·gnette /vɪˈnjet/ **vignettes.**

A **vignette** is a short description, an illustration, or piece of acting, which expresses very clearly and neatly the typical characteristics of the thing that it represents. (对人物或情景的简短有力的)描述性短文, 小花絮. ❖ *The book is an excellent vignette of some of the major debates in science.* 这本书精彩而扼要地描写了科学上一些主要的争论. N-COUNT FORMAL

vig·or·ous /ˈvɪgərəs/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Vigorous** physical activities involve using a lot of energy, usually to do short and repeated actions. 使劲的, 用力的; 有力的. ◢ **vig·or·ous·ly** ❖ *He shook his head vigorously.* 他使劲地摇头. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 You use **vigorous** to describe people who take part in a campaign or activity with great energy or enthusiasm, or to describe the campaign or activity. 积极的; 热烈的. ❖ *Sir Robert was a strong and vigorous politician.* 罗伯特爵士是一名积极而强硬的政治家. *They will take vigorous action to recover the debts.* 他们将采取激烈的行动讨回欠账. ◢ **vigorously** ❖ *The police vigorously denied that excessive force had been used.* 警方矢口否认曾滥用武力. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

3 A **vigorous** person is strong and healthy and full of energy. 体力旺盛的, 精力充沛的, 充满活力的. ADJ-GRADED

vig·our /ˈvɪgə/; [美]拼作 **vigor**. ♦◇◇◇◇

Vigour is physical or mental energy and enthusiasm. 体力; 精力; 活力. ❖ *The election was fought with vigour.* 竞选十分激烈. N-UNCOUNT

V

Vi·king /ˈvaɪkɪŋ/ **Vikings.** ◆◇◇◇◇
N-COUNT The **Vikings** were groups of seamen from Scandinavia who attacked villages in most parts of north-western Europe from the 8th to the 11th centuries. (在8至11世纪劫掠欧洲西北海岸的)北欧海盗.

vile /vaɪl/ **viler, vilest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED If you say that someone or something is **vile**, you mean that they are extremely unpleasant. 卑鄙的; 可耻的; 邪恶的; 讨厌的.

vili·fy /ˈvɪlɪfaɪ/ **vilifies, vilifying, vilified.**
VB FORMAL If you **are vilified** by someone, they say or write very unpleasant things about you, so that people will have a low opinion of you. 诽谤, 中伤, 诬蔑. be V-ed for -ing/n ❖ *The agency has been vilified by some doctors for being unnecessarily slow to approve life-saving drugs.* 该机构受到了某些医生的贬斥, 指其迟缓批准救生药品. be V-ed *He was vilified, hounded, and forced into exile by the FBI.* 他受到了联邦调查局的诬蔑和追杀, 被迫踏上了流亡生涯. Also V n V n as n ◢ **vili·fi·ca·tion** /ˌvɪlɪfɪˈkeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT ❖ *Clare did not deserve the vilification she had been subjected to.* 克莱尔不应该受到这样的诽谤.

vil·la /ˈvɪlə/ **villas.** ◆◆◇◇◇
N-COUNT A **villa** is a fairly large house, especially one that is used for holidays in Mediterranean countries. 度假别墅; (尤指地中海周边国家的)乡间别墅.

vil·lage /ˈvɪlɪdʒ/ **villages.** ◆◆◆◆◇
N-COUNT A **village** consists of a group of houses, together with other buildings such as a church and a school, in a country area. 村庄, 村落.

vil·lag·er /ˈvɪlɪdʒə/ **villagers.** ◆◆◇◇◇
N-COUNT You refer to the people who live in a village, especially the people who have lived there for most or all of their lives, as the **villagers**. 村民.

vil·lain /ˈvɪlən/ **villains.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 N-COUNT A **villain** is someone who deliberately harms other people or breaks the law in order to get what he or she wants. 恶棍; 流氓.
2 N-COUNT The **villain** in a novel, film, or play is the main bad character. (小说、电影及戏剧中的)反派角色, 反面人物.
3 PHR PRAGMATICS If you say that someone is **the villain of the piece**, you are saying in a slightly humorous way that they are seen by some people as the cause of all trouble in a particular situation. 首恶分子; 滋事分子.

vil·lain·ous /ˈvɪlənəs/.
ADJ-GRADED A **villainous** person is very bad and willing to harm other people or break the law in order to get what he or she wants. 恶棍似的; 流氓似的; 凶恶的.

V

vil·lainy /ˈvɪləni/.
N-UNCOUNT FORMAL **Villainy** is very bad or criminal behaviour. 凶恶; 恶行; 罪行; 堕落.

vinai·grette /ˌvɪnɪˈgret/ **vinaigrettes.**
N-VAR **Vinaigrette** is a dressing made by mixing oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, and herbs, which is put on salad. 油醋汁(一种用油、醋、盐、胡椒、香料调成的沙拉调料).

vin·di·cate /ˈvɪndɪkeɪt/ **vindicates, vindicating, vindicated.** ◆◇◇◇◇
VB FORMAL If a person or their decisions, actions, or ideas **are vindicated**, they are proved to be correct, after people have said that they were wrong. (被)证明正确(或无罪). be V-ed ❖ *The director said he had been vindicated by the experts' report.* 主任说专家的报告证明他是正确的. Also V n ◢ **vin·di·ca·tion** /ˌvɪndɪˈkeɪʃən/ N-UNCOUNT also a N ❖ *He called the success a vindication of his party's free-market economic policy.* 他说这次成功能够证明该党的自由市场经济政策的正确性.

vin·dic·tive /vɪnˈdɪktɪv/. ◆◇◇◇◇
ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS If you say that someone is **vindictive**, you are critical of them because they deliberately try to upset or cause trouble for someone who they think has done them harm. 想复仇的, 报复性的. ◢ **vin·dic·tive·ness** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *...a dishonest person who is operating completely out of vindictiveness.* 一个完全出于报复而行事的骗子.

vine /vaɪn/ **vines.** ◆◆◇◇◇
N-VAR A **vine** is a climbing or trailing plant, especially one which produces grapes. 藤本植物; (尤指)葡萄藤.

vin·egar /ˈvɪnɪgə/ **vinegars.** ◆◆◇◇◇
N-VAR **Vinegar** is a sharp-tasting liquid, usually made from sour wine or malt, which is used to make things such as salad dressing. 醋.

vin·egary /ˈvɪnɪgəri/.
ADJ-GRADED If something has a **vinegary** taste or smell, it tastes or smells of vinegar. 醋的; 似醋的; 酸的.

vine·yard /ˈvɪnjəd/ **vineyards.** ◆◆◇◇◇
N-COUNT A **vineyard** is an area of land where grape vines are grown in order to produce wine. You can also use **vineyard** to refer to the buildings in which the wine is produced. (尤指种植酿酒葡萄的)葡萄园; 葡萄酒厂.

vin·tage /ˈvɪntɪdʒ/ **vintages.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 N-COUNT The **vintage** of a good quality wine is the year and place that it was made before being stored to improve it. You can also use **vintage** to refer to the wine that was made in a certain year. (某种优质酒的)产地和年份; 特定年份酿制的酒. ❖ *The 1985 vintage has a stronger bouquet.* 1985年生产的酒酒味更香醇.
2 ADJ ADJ n **Vintage** wine is good quality wine that has been stored for several years in order to improve its quality. (酒类)上等的; 佳酿的.
3 ADJ ADJ n **Vintage** cars or aeroplanes are old but are admired because they are considered to be the best of their kind. 古色古香的; 古老而闻名的.
4 ADJ You can use **vintage** to describe something which is the best and most typical of its kind. 最佳的, 最优秀的; 典型代表的. ❖ *This is vintage comedy at its best.* 这是最好的喜剧.

vint·ner /ˈvɪntnə/ **vintners.**
N-COUNT FORMAL A **vintner** is someone whose job is to make or buy and sell wine. 酒商; 酿酒人.

vi·nyl /ˈvaɪnɪl/ **vinyls.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 N-VAR **Vinyl** is a strong plastic used for making things such as floor coverings and furniture. 乙烯基(一种强力塑料).
2 N-UNCOUNT You can use **vinyl** to refer to records, especially in contrast to cassettes or compact discs. 唱片. ❖ *This compilation was first issued on vinyl in 1984.* 这个辑子在1984年首次以唱片形式发行.

vio·la /viˈəʊlə/ **violas.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 N-VAR A **viola** is a musical instrument with four strings that is played with a bow. It is like a violin, but is slightly larger and can play lower notes. 中提琴.
2 N-COUNT **Violas** are small plants with white, yellow, or purple flowers. (植物)堇菜; 三色堇.

vio·late /ˈvaɪəleɪt/ **violates, violating, violated.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 VB FORMAL If someone **violates** an agreement, law, or promise, they break it. 违反; 违背. V n ❖ *They violated the ceasefire agreement.* 他们违反了停火协定. ◢ **vio·la·tion** /ˌvaɪəˈleɪʃən/ **violations** N-VAR ❖ *To deprive the boy of his education is a violation of state law.* 剥夺这男孩受教育的权利是违反国家法律的行为. ◢ **vio·la·tor, violators** N-COUNT ❖ *...a government which is a known violator of human rights.* 众所周知的违背人权的政府.
2 VB V n FORMAL If you **violate** someone's privacy or peace, you disturb it. 侵犯; 妨碍; 打扰.
3 VB V n If someone **violates** a special place, for example a tomb, they damage it or treat it with disrespect. 亵渎; 污损. ◢ **vio·la·tion** N-UNCOUNT ❖ *The violation of the graves is not the first such incident.* 破坏墓地这类事件并非首次发生.

vio·lence /ˈvaɪələns/. ◆◆◆◆◇
1 N-UNCOUNT **Violence** is behaviour which is intended to hurt, injure, or kill people. 暴力(行为); 强暴(行为). ❖ *Twenty people were killed in the violence.* 暴力事件中有20人被杀. ...*domestic violence between husband and wife.* 夫妻间的家庭暴力.
2 N-UNCOUNT LITERARY If you do or say something with **violence**, you use a lot of force and energy in doing or saying it, often because you are angry. (言行的)激烈, 狂暴. ❖ *The violence in her tone gave Alistair a shock.* 她激烈的语气令阿利斯泰尔吃了一惊.

vio·lent /'vaɪələnt/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone is **violent**, or if they do something which is **violent**, they use physical force or weapons to hurt, injure, or kill other people. 暴力的; 强暴的. ◆ *A quarter of current inmates have committed violent crimes.* 有四分之一的狱犯都犯有暴力罪行. ◢ **vio·lent·ly** ◆ *Some opposition activists have been violently attacked.* 一些反对派活跃分子受到了暴力袭击. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 A **violent** death is painful and unexpected, usually because the person who dies has been murdered. 暴力引起的; 突发性的. ◢ **violently** ◆ *...a girl who had died violently nine years earlier.* 九年前因暴力致死的一个女孩. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

3 A **violent** film or television programme contains a lot of scenes which show violence. (指影片等)多暴力镜头的; 暴力的. ADJ-GRADED

4 A **violent** event happens suddenly and with great force. 猛烈的; 剧烈的; 强烈的. ◆ *A violent impact hurtled her forward.* 一股强烈的冲击力把她往前推. ◢ **violently** ◆ *A nearby volcano erupted violently.* 附近的一座火山猛烈地喷发了. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

5 If you describe something as **violent**, you mean that it is said, done, or felt very strongly. (言行)狂热的; 激烈的. ◆ *Violent opposition to the plan continues.* 这个计划仍受到强烈的反对. *He had violent stomach pains.* 他胃痛得厉害. ◢ **violently** ◆ *He was violently scolded by a left-wing lady friend.* 他受到了一名左翼女性朋友的严厉斥责. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

6 **Violent** weather is extremely stormy and windy. (天气)恶劣的; 多风暴的. ADJ-GRADED

vio·let /'vaɪəlɪt/ **violets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **violet** is a small purple or white flower that blooms in spring. 紫罗兰. N-COUNT

2 Something that is **violet** is a bluish-purple colour. 紫色(的); 紫罗兰色(的). COLOUR

3 If you say that someone is no **shrinking violet**, you mean that they are not shy or timid at all. (与否定词连用)羞怯的人, 腼腆的人. PHR

vio·lin /ˌvaɪə'lɪn/ **violins.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **violin** is a musical instrument made of wood and with four strings. You play the violin by holding it under your chin and moving a bow across the strings. 小提琴. 见插图条 **musical instruments**. ◢ **vio·lin·ist, violinists.** A **violinist** is someone who plays the violin. 小提琴手. N-VAR N-COUNT

VIP /ˌviː aɪ 'piː/ **VIPs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **VIP** is someone who is given better treatment than ordinary people because they are famous or important. **VIP** is an abbreviation for 'very important person'. 要人; 贵宾. very important person 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

vi·per /'vaɪpə/ **vipers.**

A **viper** is a small poisonous snake found mainly in Europe. 蝰蛇(一种小毒蛇). N-COUNT

vi·ral /'vaɪərəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **viral** disease or infection is caused by a virus. 病毒性的; 病毒引起的. ◆ *...severe viral pneumonia.* 严重的病毒性肺炎. ADJ

vir·gin /'vɜːdʒɪn/ **virgins.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **virgin** is someone, especially a woman or girl, who has never had sex. (未发生过性行为的)处女. ◢ **vir·gin·ity** /və'dʒɪnɪti/ ◆ *She lost her virginity when she was 20.* 她20岁时失去了处女之身. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **virgin** to describe something such as land that has never been used or spoiled. 未开发的; 未经使用的. ◆ *...a sloping field of virgin snow.* 被皑皑白雪覆盖的坡地. ADJ

3 If you say that a situation is **virgin territory**, you mean that you have no experience of it and it is completely new for you. 陌生的领域; 全新的领域. PHR

vir·gin·al /'vɜːdʒɪnəl/.

If you describe someone as **virginal**, you mean that they look young and innocent, as if they have had no experience of sex. 处女般的; 纯洁的. ADJ-GRADED

vir·ile /'vɪraɪl, AM -rəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a man as **virile**, you mean that he has the qualities that a man is traditionally expected to have, such as strength and sexuality. 有男子气概的; 有男性生殖力的. ◢ **vi·ril·ity** /vɪ'rɪlɪti/ ◆ *Children are also considered proof of a man's virility.* 能生育也被认为是男性能力的象征. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is described as **virile** is considered to be very strong and forceful. 强而有力的; 强劲的. ◆ *...a virile approach to difficulties.* 对付困难的有效方式. ◢ **virility** ◆ *The strength of national electronics industries has become the new test of industrial virility.* 国家电子工业的实力成了工业活力的新验证. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

vir·tual /'vɜːtʃuəl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You can use **virtual** to indicate that something is so nearly true that for most purposes it can be regarded as being true. 实际上的; 实质上的. ◆ *The totalitarian regime's take-over culminated in the virtual banning of religion.* 这个极权主义政权接管权力后, 基本上禁止了宗教. ADJ ADJ n

vir·tu·al·ly /'vɜːtʃuəli/. ◆◆◆◆◇

You can use **virtually** to indicate that something is so nearly true that for most purposes it can be regarded as being true. 实际上; 事实上; 差不多. ◆ *Virtually all cooking was done over coal-fired ranges.* 几乎所有的烹调都是利用煤火炉. ADV ADV with group

ˌvirtual re'ality. ◆◇◇◇◇

Virtual reality is an environment which is produced by a computer and seems very like reality to the person experiencing it. 虚拟现实. N-UNCOUNT

vir·tue /'vɜːtʃuː/ **virtues.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Virtue** is thinking and doing what is right and avoiding what is wrong. 善行; 善事. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **virtue** is a good quality or way of behaving. 美德; 德行. ◆ *Humility is considered a virtue.* 谦虚被认为是一种美德. N-COUNT

3 The **virtue** of something is an advantage or benefit that it has, especially in comparison with something else. 优点; 长处. ◆ *Its other great virtue, of course, is its hard-wearing quality.* 它另一个最大的优点当然是它耐磨的特性. N-COUNT

4 You use **by virtue of** to explain why something happens or is true. 凭借, 借助; 因为, 由于. ◆ *Mr Olaechea has British residency by virtue of his marriage.* 奥拉伊奇先生因婚姻而取得英国居留权. PHR-PREP FORMAL

5 If you **make a virtue of** something, you pretend that you did it out of goodness or choice, although in fact you did it because you had to. 装作是出于好意做某事; 不得已而做某事. ◆ *The movie makes a virtue out of its economy.* 这部电影虽然不得不省钱但也拍得不差. PHR

vir·tu·os·ity /ˌvɜːtʃu'ɒsɪti/.

The **virtuosity** of someone such as an artist or sportsman is their exceptional skill. The **virtuosity** of a performance or creation is the exceptional skill with which it has been done. (艺术、体育等方面的)精湛技艺. ◆ *At that time, his virtuosity on the trumpet had no parallel in jazz.* 那时, 他吹小号的精湛技艺在爵士乐界无人可比. N-UNCOUNT

vir·tuo·so /ˌvɜːtʃu'əuzəu/ **virtuosos** or **virtuosi** /ˌvɜːtʃu'əuzi/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **virtuoso** is someone who is exceptionally good at something, especially at playing a musical instrument. 艺术大师; 乐器演奏名家. N-COUNT

2 A **virtuoso** performance or display shows exceptional skill. (技巧)精湛的, 独到的. ADJ

vir·tu·ous /'vɜːtʃuəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **virtuous** person behaves in a moral and correct way. 道德高尚的; 品行正直的; 有德行的. ◆ *...virtuous people who obey the rules and are nice to others.* 能够遵守规则、宽厚待人的有高尚品格的人. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **virtuous**, you mean that they feel very pleased with their own good behaviour; often used showing disapproval. (贬义)自命不凡的; 自命清高的. ◆ *I cleaned the flat, which left me feeling virtuous.* 我打扫完房子了, 这让我感到自己了不起. ◢ **vir·tu·ous·ly** ◆ *'I've already done that,' said Ronnie virtuously.* '我已经办完了那事.' 龙尼自以为了不起地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

V

,virtuous 'circle.
If you describe a situation as a **virtuous circle**, you mean that once one good thing starts happening, other good things happen, which cause the first thing to continue happening. 良性循环. N-SING

viru·lent /'vɪrjʊlənt/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Virulent** feelings or actions are extremely bitter and hostile. 恶毒的, 狠毒的. ❖ *Now he faces virulent attacks from the Italian media.* 现在他面对的是来自意大利媒体恶毒的攻击. ◢ **viru·lent·ly** ❖ *The talk was virulently hostile to the leadership.* 这段讲话恶毒地针对着领导层. ◢ **viru·lence** ❖ *The virulence of the café owner's anger had appalled her.* 咖啡店老板暴跳如雷, 把她吓坏了. ADJ-GRADED ADV N-UNCOUNT
2 A **virulent** disease or poison is extremely powerful and dangerous. 剧毒的; 致命的. ◢ **virulence** ❖ *Medical authorities were baffled, both as to its causes and its virulence.* 医疗当局既对其来源感到困惑, 又对其剧烈毒性感到不解. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

vi·rus /'vaɪərəs/ **viruses.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **virus** is a kind of germ that can cause disease. 病毒. ❖ *There are many different strains of flu virus.* 流感病毒有许多种菌株. N-COUNT
2 In computer technology, a **virus** is a program that introduces itself into a system, altering or destroying the information stored there. (电脑的)病毒. N-COUNT

visa /'vi:zə/ **visas.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **visa** is an official document, or a stamp put in your passport, which allows you to enter or leave a particular country. (允许外国人出入境而在其护照上签注的)签证. N-COUNT

vis·age /'vɪzɪdʒ/ **visages.**
Someone's **visage** is their face. 脸; 面容. N-COUNT LITERARY

vis-à-vis /,vi:z ɑ: 'vi:/.
You use **vis-à-vis** when you are considering a relationship or comparison between two things or quantities. 与...相对照; 和...相比. ❖ *...Poland's economic weakness vis-à-vis Germany.* 与德国对照之下波兰的经济疲软. PREP FORMAL

vis·cera /'vɪsərə/.
Viscera are the large organs inside the body, such as the heart, liver, and stomach. 内脏, 脏腑. N-PLURAL MEDICAL

vis·cer·al /'vɪsərəl/.
Visceral feelings and emotions are deep and instinctive rather than rational and carefully thought out. 本能的; 发自内心的. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

vis·cose /'vɪskəʊs/.
Viscose is a smooth man-made fabric that is made from cellulose. The usual American word is **rayon**. 人造丝; 人造纤维. [美]一般作 rayon. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

V

vis·count /'vaɪkaʊnt/ **viscounts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **viscount** is a British nobleman who is below an earl and above a baron in rank. (英国)子爵. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

vis·count·ess /'vaɪkaʊntɪs/ **viscountesses.**
A **viscountess** is either the wife of a viscount or a woman who holds the same position as a viscount. 子爵夫人(或遗孀); 女子爵. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

vis·cous /'vɪskəs/.
A **viscous** liquid is thick and sticky. 黏稠的, 黏性的. ◢ **vis·cos·ity** /vɪs'kɒsɪti/. ❖ *...the viscosity of the paint.* 油漆的黏性. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

vise /vaɪs/.
➡ 见 vice.

vis·ibil·ity /,vɪzɪ'bɪlɪti/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Visibility** means how far or how clearly you can see in particular weather conditions. 可见度, 能见度; 能见距离. ❖ *Visibility was poor.* 能见度不好. N-UNCOUNT
2 If you refer to the **visibility** of something such as a situation or problem, you mean how much it is seen or noticed by other people. 可见性, 明显性; 引人注目的程度. ❖ *The plight of the Kurds gained global visibility.* 库尔德人的苦难受到全球关注. N-UNCOUNT

vis·ible /'vɪzɪbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something is **visible**, it can be seen. 看得见的, 可见的. ❖ *They found a bacterium visible to the human eye.* 他们发现了一种肉眼能看得见的细菌. ADJ-GRADED
2 You use **visible** to describe something or someone that people notice or recognize. 明显的; 易察觉的; 引人注目的. ❖ *He was making a visible effort to control himself.* 他明显在努力克制着自己. ◢ **vis·ibly** /'vɪzɪbli/ ❖ *They emerged visibly distressed.* 他们明显表现得很沮丧. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

vi·sion /'vɪʒən/ **visions.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 Your **vision** of a future situation or society is what you imagine or hope it would be like, if things were very different from the way they are now. 远见; 展望. ❖ *I have a vision of a society that is free of exploitation and injustice.* 我展望着一个不存在剥削和不公平的社会. N-COUNT
2 If you have a **vision** of someone in a particular situation, you imagine them in that situation, for example because you are worried that it might happen, or hope that it will happen. 想象; 幻想. ❖ *Maybe you had visions of being surrounded by happy, smiling children.* 你也许幻想过被幸福地笑着的孩子们簇拥着. N-COUNT
3 A **vision** is an unusual experience that you have, in which you see things that other people cannot see, as a result of divine inspiration, madness, or taking drugs. 幻觉; 幻象. ❖ *It was on 24th June 1981 that young villagers first reported seeing the Virgin Mary in a vision.* 1981年6月24日, 年轻的村民首次报告说看到了圣母玛利亚的幻象. N-COUNT
4 Your **vision** is your ability to see clearly with your eyes. 视力, 视觉. ❖ *It causes blindness or serious loss of vision.* 它引起失明或视力严重下降. N-UNCOUNT
5 Your **vision** is everything that you can see from a particular position. 视线; 视野. ❖ *Jane blocked Cross's vision and he could see nothing.* 简挡住了克罗斯的视线, 他什么都看不见了. N-UNCOUNT
6 ➡ 又见 **tunnel vision.**

vi·sion·ary /'vɪʒənri, AM -neri/ **visionaries.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If you refer to someone as a **visionary**, you mean that they have strong original ideas about how things might be different in the future, especially about how things might be improved. 有远见的人, 有洞察力的人. N-COUNT
2 You use **visionary** to describe the strong original ideas of a visionary. 好想象的; 充满幻想的. ❖ *...the visionary architecture of Etienne Boulleé.* 艾蒂安 · 布莱的充满想象力的建筑. ADJ-GRADED

vis·it /'vɪzɪt/ **visits, visiting, visited.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 If you **visit** someone, you go to see them and spend time with them. 访问, 拜访(某人). ❖ *Bill would visit on weekends.* 比尔在周末往往拜亲访友. VB V n V
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Helen had recently paid him a visit.* 海伦最近去探望了他. N-COUNT
2 If you **visit** a place, you go there for a short time. 参观, 游览(某地). ❖ *...a visiting truck driver.* 正在来访的货车司机. VB V n V-ing
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the Pope's visit to Canada.* 教皇对加拿大的访问. N-COUNT
3 If you **visit** a professional person such as a doctor or solicitor, you go and see them in order to get professional advice. If they **visit** you, they come to see you in order to give you professional advice. 上门请教(专业人士); 出诊. VB V n BRITISH
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *You may have regular home visits from a neonatal nurse.* 定期会有护理新生婴儿的护士来登门造访. N-COUNT
4 If something very unpleasant **is visited** upon you, it happens to you. (灾害、疾病等)侵袭; 降临. V-PASSIVE FORMAL

➤visit with.
1 If you **visit with** someone, you go to see them and spend time with them. 访问; (在...处作客). ❖ *I visited with him in San Francisco.* 我到他在旧金山的家作客. PHR-V AMERICAN V P n
2 If you **visit with** someone, you have a conversation or discussion with them. 交谈; 闲谈. ❖ *The more I come to visit with people about their lives, the less clear I am about that.* 我越跟人们谈论他们的生活, 就越不清楚. PHR-V AMERICAN V P n

vis·ita·tion /,vɪzɪ'teɪʃən/ **visitations.**
1 A **visitation** is an event which is thought to be a message N-COUNT

from God, an angel, or some other divine force. (上帝、天使或神灵的)造访, 显现. ❖ *The young people have claimed almost daily visitations from the Virgin Mary.* 年轻人声称几乎每天都见到圣母玛利亚显灵.

2 People sometimes refer humorously to a visit from someone, especially from someone in authority, as a **visitation**. (幽默)光临; 到访. ❖ *They had another visitation from Essex police.* 埃塞克斯郡警察又去找了他们一次. N-COUNT

3 **Visitation** is the act of officially visiting someone. 正式探访; 正式视察. ❖ *I had visitation rights.* 我有探访权. N-UNCOUNT

visi·tor /ˈvɪzɪtə/ **visitors.** ♦♦♦♦◇

A **visitor** is someone who is visiting a person or place. 参观者; 游客; 访问者; 来访客. N-COUNT

vi·sor /ˈvaɪzə/ **visors.**

1 A **visor** is a movable part of a helmet which can be pulled down to protect a person's eyes or face. (头盔上的)面罩. N-COUNT

2 A **visor** is a piece of plastic or other material fixed above the windscreen inside a car, which can be turned down to protect the driver's eyes from bright sunshine. (汽车挡风玻璃上方的)遮阳板. ❖ *I put down the sun visor to shade my eyes.* 我拉下遮阳板以遮挡阳光. N-COUNT

vis·ta /ˈvɪstə/ **vistas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **vista** is a wide or beautiful view, especially from a high place. 景色; 远景; 美景. ❖ *I looked out on a crowded vista of hills and rooftops.* 我放眼望去, 群山起伏, 屋顶鳞次栉比. N-COUNT WRITTEN

2 A **vista** is a vision of a situation or of a range or possibilities. (对局势的)展望; 前景. ❖ *...a vista of a future without hope.* 没有希望的前景. N-COUNT

vis·ual /ˈvɪʒuəl/ **visuals.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Visual** means relating to sight, or to things that you can see. 视力的; 视觉的. ❖ *...the visual arts.* 视觉艺术. *...visual jokes.* 视觉上的笑话. ◢ **visu·al·ly** ❖ *...visually handicapped boys and girls.* 有视力缺陷的男孩和女孩. ADJ ADV

2 A **visual** is a piece of display material, such as a photograph or film, that is used to illustrate or explain something. (用作说明的)画面; 图像; 照片; 影片. N-COUNT

ˌvisual ˈaid, visual aids.

Visual aids are things that you can look at, such as a film, model, map, or slides, to help you understand something or to remember information. 直观教具. N-COUNT

visu·al·ize /ˈvɪʒuəlaɪz/ **visualizes, visualizing, visualized;** [英]又拼作 **visualise.** ♦♦◇◇◇

If you **visualize** something, you imagine what it is like by forming a mental picture of it. 使形象化; 想象; 设想. ❖ *He could not visualize her as old.* 他无法想象她年老的样子. *It was hard to visualize how it could have been done.* 很难想象它是怎样做成的. ◢ **visu·ali·za·tion** /ˌvɪʒuəlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ **visualizations** ❖ *...a vivid visualization of a glorious future.* 生动地构想出的光辉未来. VB V n, V n prep, V wh, N-VAR

vi·tal /ˈvaɪtəl/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 If something is **vital**, it is necessary or very important. 必不可少的; 极其重要的. ❖ *Nick Wileman is a school caretaker so it is vital that he gets on well with young people.* 尼克 · 威尔曼是学校的管理员, 因此他与青少年保持良好关系至为重要. *...vital information.* 极其重要的信息. ◢ **vi·tal·ly** ❖ *Lesley's career in the church is vitally important to her.* 莱斯利在教堂的任职对她来说极其重要. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 If you describe someone or something as **vital**, you mean that they are very energetic and full of life. 有生命力的; 充满生机的; 生气勃勃的. ❖ *They have something important to say and vital and radical ways of saying it.* 他们有些重要的事情要说, 而且要用生动而激烈的方式去说. ADJ-GRADED

vi·tal·ity /vaɪˈtælɪti/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If someone or something has **vitality**, they have great energy and liveliness. 生命力; 生机; 活力. ❖ *Without continued learning, graduates will lose their intellectual vitality.* 不继续深造, 毕业生们就不会再有知识的生机. N-UNCOUNT

ˌvital staˈtistics.

1 The **vital statistics** of a population are statistics such as the number of births, deaths, or marriages which take place in it. 生命统计, 人口动态统计(指对出生、死亡及婚姻等影响人口因素的统计). N-PLURAL

2 A woman's **vital statistics** are the measurements of her body around her bust, waist, and hips. 女子三围尺寸(指胸围、腰围及臀围的尺寸). N-PLURAL DATED

vita·min /ˈvɪtəmɪn, AM ˈvaɪt-/ **vitamins.** ♦♦♦♦◇

Vitamins are organic substances in food which you need in order to remain healthy. You can also refer to tablets or medicines containing these substances as **vitamins**. 维生素, 维他命. ❖ *...vitamin D.* 维生素D. *Healthy people do not need vitamin supplements.* 健康的人不需要补充维生素. N-COUNT

vi·ti·ate /ˈvɪʃieɪt/ **vitiates, vitiating, vitiated.**

If something **is vitiated**, its effectiveness is spoiled or weakened. (使)变质; (使)失效; (被)损坏. ❖ *Strategic policy during the War was vitiated because of a sharp division between 'easterners' and 'westerners'.* 战争期间的战略决策由于'东方人'和'西方人'之间的严重分歧而失效. VB FORMAL be V-ed Also V n

vit·ri·ol /ˈvɪtriəʊl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you refer to what someone says or writes as **vitriol**, you disapprove of it because it is full of bitterness and hate. (言辞、言论的)辛辣, 尖刻. ❖ *...the vitriol he hurled at members of the press.* 他针对报界成员说的尖刻言论. ◢ **vit·ri·ol·ic** /ˌvɪtriˈɒlɪk/ ❖ *...a vicious and vitriolic attack on him in one of the Sunday newspapers.* 其中一份星期日报纸刊登了对他的恶毒和尖刻攻击. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ADJ-GRADED

vi·tro /ˈviːtrəʊ/.

➡ 见 **in vitro.**

vi·tu·pera·tive /vɪˈtjuːpərətɪv, AM vaɪˈtuːp-/.

Vituperative remarks are full of hate, anger, or insults. 辱骂的; 责骂的. ❖ *...one of journalism's most vituperative critics.* 新闻界一名辱骂程度最厉害的评论家. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n PRAGMATICS FORMAL

viva, vivas. Pronounced /ˈvaɪvə/ for meaning 1, and /ˈviːvə/ for meaning 2. 第1项释义的发音为 /ˈvaɪvə/, 第2项释义的发音为 /ˈviːvə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **viva** is an oral examination, especially at a university. (尤指大学的)口试. N-COUNT BRITISH

2 People in crowds sometimes shout **'Viva!'** before the name of a person or thing as a way of showing their support for them. (表示欢呼、赞成等)万岁! ❖ *Viva Gorbachev!* 戈尔巴乔夫万岁! EXCLAM

vi·va·cious /vɪˈveɪʃəs/.

If you describe someone as **vivacious**, you mean that they are lively, exciting, and attractive. 活泼的; 轻快的. ❖ *She's beautiful, vivacious, and charming.* 她漂亮、活泼、迷人. ◢ **vi·vac·ity** /vɪˈvæsɪti/ ❖ *...her exceptional vitality, vivacity and wit.* 她那非凡的活力、活泼和风趣. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN N-UNCOUNT

viv·id /ˈvɪvɪd/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you describe memories and descriptions as **vivid**, you mean that they are very clear and detailed. 生动的; 逼真的; 清晰的. ❖ *...a very vivid dream.* 非常逼真的梦. ◢ **viv·id·ly** ❖ *He vividly remembers seeing his first match at the Baseball Ground.* 他清楚地记得他首次在棒球场上比赛的情景. ◢ **viv·id·ness** ❖ *The vividness of the characterisation came as a complete surprise.* 刻画生动的程度真叫人吃惊. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Something that is **vivid** is very bright in colour. (色彩)明亮的; 鲜明的; 强烈的. ❖ *...a vivid blue sky.* 蔚蓝的天空. ◢ **viv·id·ly** ❖ *...vividly coloured birds.* 羽毛色彩十分艳丽的鸟儿. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV -ed/adj

vivi·sec·tion /ˌvɪvɪˈsekʃən/.

Vivisection is the practice of using live animals for scientific experiments. (用作科学实验的)生物活体解剖. N-UNCOUNT

vix·en /ˈvɪksən/ **vixens.**

A **vixen** is a female fox. 雌狐. N-COUNT

viz. /vɪz/.

viz. is used to introduce a list of specific items or examples. 即; 也就是, 那就是. ❖ *...two modules in Teaching English as a Foreign Language, viz. Principles and Methods of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics.* 英语作为外 WRITTEN

V

语教学中的两个模块，即《语言教学原则与方法》和《应用语言学》.

'V-neck, V-necks.

A **V-neck** or a **V-neck** sweater is a sweater with a neck that is in the shape of the letter V. V形领; V字领. N-COUNT

vo·cabu·lary /vəʊˈkæbjʊləri, AM -leri/ **vocabularies.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Your **vocabulary** is the total number of words you know in a particular language. (个人掌握的)词汇(量). ♦ *His speech is immature, his vocabulary limited.* 他说的话很幼稚，用的词汇很有限. N-VAR

2 The **vocabulary** of a language consists of all the words in it. (某种语言所具有的)词汇. N-SING

3 The **vocabulary** of a subject consists of the words that are typically used when discussing it. (某一学科专用的)词汇. ♦ *...the vocabulary of natural science.* 自然科学的词汇. N-VAR with supp

vo·cal /ˈvəʊkəl/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You say that people are **vocal** when they speak forcefully about something that they feel strongly about. 大声说出自己看法的; 直言不讳的. ♦ *He has been very vocal in his displeasure over the results.* 他大声地说出了对结果的不满. ◢ **vo·cal·ly** ♦ *These proposals were resisted by the developed countries, most vocally by the United States.* 这些提议遭到了发达国家的抵制，其中美国的意见最强烈. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

2 **Vocal** means involving the use of the human voice, especially in singing. 嗓音的; (尤指唱歌时用嗓子)发声的. ♦ *...a wider range of vocal styles.* 多样化的发声风格. ◢ **vocally** ♦ *I then begin to improvise melodies vocally.* 接着我即兴编唱了歌曲. ADJ: ADJ n ADV

,vocal 'cords; 又拼作 **vocal chords.**

Your **vocal cords** are the part of your throat that vibrates when you speak. (喉咙的)声带. N-PLURAL

vo·cal·ist /ˈvəʊkəlɪst/ **vocalists.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **vocalist** is a singer who sings with a pop group.(尤指与乐队配合演唱的)歌手. ♦ *...the band's lead vocalist.* 乐队主唱歌手. N-COUNT

vo·cals /ˈvəʊkəlz/. ♦♦◇◇◇

In a pop song, the **vocals** are the singing, in contrast to the playing of instruments. (流行歌曲中与伴乐相对的)演唱，伴唱. ♦ *Johnson now sings backing vocals for Mica Paris.* 约翰逊现在为迈卡·帕里斯伴唱. N-PLURAL

vo·ca·tion /vəʊˈkeɪʃən/ **vocations.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you have a **vocation**, you have a strong feeling that you are especially suited to a particular job or role in life, especially one which involves serving other people. You can also refer to this job or role as your **vocation**. 天职，使命; 工作，职业. ♦ *Her vocation is her work as an actress.* 她的职业就是当演员. N-VAR

vo·ca·tion·al /vəʊˈkeɪʃənəl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Vocational training and skills are the training and skills needed for a particular job, particularly skilled manual work. 职业的; 为职业作准备的. ♦ *...vocational training in engineering.* 工程学方面的职业培训. ADJ

voca·tive /ˈvɒkətɪv/ **vocatives.**

A **vocative** is a word such as 'darling' or 'madam' which is used to address someone or attract their attention. 称呼语; 呼唤语. N-COUNT

vo·cif·er·ous /vəˈsɪfərəs, AM vəʊs-/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **vociferous**, you mean that they speak with great energy and determination, because they want their views to be heard. 大声叫喊的; 喧嚷的; 叫嚣的. ♦ *He was a vociferous opponent of the reform.* 他叫嚷着反对改革. ◢ **vo·cif·er·ous·ly** ♦ *He vociferously opposed the state of emergency imposed by the government.* 他大声疾呼反对政府实施的紧急状态. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

vod·ka /ˈvɒdkə/ **vodkas.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Vodka is a strong, clear, alcoholic drink. 伏特加(酒). N-VAR

vogue /vəʊg/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If there is a **vogue** for something, it is very popular and fashionable. 流行，风行; 时尚，时髦. ♦ *...the vogue for so-called health teas.* 所谓的健康茶的时兴. N-SING

2 If something is **in vogue**, it is very popular and fashionable. If it comes **into vogue**, it becomes very popular and fashionable. 正在流行. ♦ *...the hippie-ethnic look which came into vogue in the late 60s.* 60年代末期流行的典型的嬉皮士族群的外形. PHR

voice /vɔɪs/ **voices, voicing, voiced.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When someone speaks or sings, you hear their **voice**. 话音; 嗓音，嗓子. ♦ *'The police are here,' she said in a low voice.* '警察在这里.' 她低声说道. N-COUNT

2 You can use **voice** to refer to someone's opinion or their right to express an opinion. (表达出的)意见，观点. ♦ *...when a government simply refuses to listen to the voice of the opposition.* 当政府断然拒绝听取反对派的意见时. *There were no dissenting voices.* 没有异议的声音. N-COUNT

3 If you **voice** an opinion or feeling, you say what you think or feel. 表达，表露. ♦ *Some scientists have voiced concern that the disease could be passed on to humans.* 有些科学家表示了担忧，认为这种病可能会传染给人类. VB V n

4 In grammar, if a verb is in **the active voice**, the person who performs the action is the subject of the verb. (语法中动词的)主动语态. If a verb is in **the passive voice**, the thing or person affected by the action is the subject of the verb. (语法中动词的)被动语态. N-SING the adj N

5 If you **give voice to** an opinion, need, or desire, you express it aloud. 吐露，表达(观点、需要或愿望等). ♦ *...a community radio run by the Catholic Church which gave voice to the protests of the slum-dwellers.* 一家天主教教会开办的为贫民窟居民鸣不平的社区电台. PHR FORMAL

6 If someone **finds their voice**, they are able to say or write what they really think or feel, often in spite of difficulty. 找到表达心声的途径. ♦ *The poems which he wrote in the trenches are generally agreed to be those in which he found his true voice.* 他在战壕里写的那些诗歌，大家都认为代表了他真实的感情. PHR

7 If you **lose** your **voice**, you cannot speak for a while because of illness. (因病而)失声; 说不出话来. ♦ *I had to be careful not to get a sore throat and lose my voice.* 我得小心，别弄得嗓子肿痛、那该说不出话来了. PHR

8 If a number of people say something **with one voice**, they all express the same opinion about something. 异口同声地，一致地. PHR

9 ➡ **at the top of** your **voice**: 见 **top**.

'voice box, voice boxes.

Your **voice box** is the top part of the passage that leads from your throat to your lungs and contains your vocal cords. 喉. N-COUNT

voiced /vɔɪst/.

A **voiced** speech sound is produced with vibration of the vocal cords. (语音)发声的. ADJ TECHNICAL

voice·less /ˈvɔɪsləs/.

A **voiceless** speech sound is produced without vibration of the vocal cords. (语音)声带不振动的，清音的. ♦ *...the voiceless 'th'.* 发清辅音的th. ADJ TECHNICAL

'voice mail.

Voice mail is a system of sending messages over the telephone. Calls are answered by a machine which connects you to the person you want to leave a message for, and they can listen to their messages later. (电话的)语音信息. N-UNCOUNT

'voice-over, voice-overs; 又拼作 **voiceover.**

A **voice-over** is a commentary or explanation in a film or television programme which is spoken by someone who is not seen. (电影及电视中的)解说，画外音. N-COUNT

void /vɔɪd/ **voids.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a situation or a feeling as a **void**, you mean that it seems empty because there is nothing interesting or worthwhile about it. 空虚感; 寂寞感. ♦ *His death has left a void in the cricketing world.* 他的逝世给板球界造成了一个空白. *...an aching void of loneliness.* 孤独带来的痛苦空虚. N-COUNT

2 You can describe a large or frightening space as a **void**. 空间; 真空; 空白; 空虚. ♦ *The ship moved silently through the black void.* 轮船在一片漆黑中悄悄地行驶. N-COUNT

3 Something that is **void** is officially considered to have no value or authority. 没价值的; 无用的; 徒劳的; 无效的. ◆ *The original elections were declared void by the former military ruler.* 起初的选举被前军人统治者宣布无效. ADJ v-link ADJ

➡ **null and void**: 见 **null**.

voile /vɔɪl/.

Voile is thin material which is used for making women's clothes, for example dresses, blouses, and scarves. 薄纱. N-UNCOUNT

vol., **vols.** ◆◆◆◇◇

Vol. is used as an abbreviation for **volume** when you are referring to one or more books in a series of books. (书籍的)卷, 册. volume 的缩写形式. WRITTEN

vola·tile /ˈvɒlətaɪl, AM -təl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **volatile** situation is likely to change suddenly and unexpectedly. 易变的; 反复无常的; 动荡的. ◆ *The international oil markets have been highly volatile since the early 1970s.* 自1970年代初期以来, 国际石油市场处于高度动荡中. *Armed soldiers guard the streets in this volatile atmosphere.* 在这动荡的环境下, 武装军队守卫着街道. ◢ **vola·til·ity** /ˌvɒləˈtɪlɪti/ ◆ *He is keen to see a general reduction in arms sales given the volatility of the region.* 在该地区变化莫测的局势下, 他十分希望看到武器销售能全面削减下来. ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

2 A **volatile** person is someone whose moods or attitudes change quickly and frequently. 情绪不稳定的; 易发脾气的. ◆ *Their relationship was always volatile.* 他们的关系总是不稳定. *He has a volatile temper.* 他脾气暴躁. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **volatile** substance quickly changes its state, for example from a liquid to a gas, and may be dangerous or explosive. (物质)易挥发的; 易散发的; 易爆炸的. ADJ-GRADED TECHNICAL

vol·can·ic /vɒlˈkænɪk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Volcanic means coming from or created by volcanoes. 火山的; 由火山作用引起的. ◆ *...volcanic eruptions.* 火山爆发. *...volcanic ash.* 火山灰. *St Vincent is a lush, volcanic island.* 圣文森特是个郁郁葱葱的火山岛. ADJ

vol·ca·no /vɒlˈkeɪnəʊ/ **volcanoes.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **volcano** is a mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, and ash from inside the earth sometimes burst. 火山. ◆ *The volcano erupted last year killing about 600 people.* 该火山去年曾爆发, 造成约600人死亡. *Etna is Europe's most active volcano.* 埃特纳火山是欧洲最活跃的火山. N-COUNT

vole /vəʊl/ **voles.**

A **vole** is a small animal that looks like a mouse but has very small ears and a short tail. Voles usually live in fields or near rivers. 田鼠; 仓鼠. N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **water vole.**

vo·li·tion /vəˈlɪʃən, AM vəʊl-/.

1 If you do something **of your own volition**, you do it because you have decided for yourself that you will do it and not because someone else has told you to do it. 自愿作出的选择. ◆ *Coombes had gone to the police of his own volition.* 库姆斯到警察局自首去了. PHR

2 Your **volition** is the power you have to decide something for yourself. 意志; 选择; 决定. ◆ *We like to think that everything we do and everything we think is a product of our volition.* 我们喜欢认为我们所做的和所想的一切都是自己选择的结果. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

vol·ley /ˈvɒli/ **volleys, volleying, volleyed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 In sports such as tennis and football, if someone **volleys**, they hit or kick the ball before it touches the ground. (网球)凌空对打; (足球)凌空踢出. ◆ *He volleyed the ball spectacularly into the far corner of the net.* 他惊人的凌空一脚, 把球射进了球门的远角. VB V; V n prep/adv; Also V n, V prep/adv

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *She hit most of the winning volleys.* 大多数得分球都是她击出的. N-COUNT

2 A **volley** of gunfire is a lot of bullets that travel through the air at the same time. (枪弹的)齐发; 排枪射击. N-COUNT

volley·ball /ˈvɒlibɔːl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Volleyball is a sport in which two teams use their hands to hit a large ball over a high net. If you allow the ball to touch the ground, the other team wins a point. 排球; 排球运动. N-UNCOUNT

volt /vəʊlt/ **volts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **volt** is a unit used to measure the force of an electric current. 伏特(电压单位). N-COUNT

volt·age /ˈvəʊltɪdʒ/ **voltages.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **voltage** of an electrical current is its force measured in volts. 电压; 伏特数. ◆ *The systems are getting smaller and using lower voltages.* 这些系统变小了, 可使用低电压. *...high-voltage power lines.* 高压电线. N-VAR

volte-face /ˌvɒlt ˈfɑːs/ **volte-faces.**

If you say that someone's behaviour is a **volte-face**, you mean that they have changed their opinion or decision completely, so that it is the opposite of what it used to be. (观点、决定等的)大转变, 彻底转变, 完全改变. N-COUNT FORMAL

vol·uble /ˈvɒljʊbəl/.

If someone is **voluble**, they talk a lot with great energy and enthusiasm. 健谈的; 喋喋不休的. ◆ *She was voluble with excitement.* 她夸夸其谈, 说得很激动. *Bert is a voluble, gregarious man.* 伯特是个健谈、爱交际的人. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

vol·ume /ˈvɒljuːm/ **volumes.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **volume** of something is the amount of it that there is. 分量, 量; 额. ◆ *...an increase of around 0.6 per cent in the volume of sales during the month.* 这个月的销售量大约增长了0.6%. *...the sheer volume of traffic.* 巨大的交通流量. N-COUNT

2 The **volume** of an object is the amount of space that it contains or occupies. 体积; 容积, 容量. ◆ *When egg whites are beaten they can rise to seven or eight times their original volume.* 蛋白经搅打后, 其体积可增加七至八倍. N-COUNT

3 A **volume** is one book in a series of books. (图书的)卷, 册. ◆ *...the first volume of his autobiography.* 他自传的第一卷. N-COUNT

4 A **volume** is a book. 书. ◆ *...a 125-page volume.* 125页的书. N-COUNT FORMAL

5 If you say that something **speaks volumes** about someone or something, you mean that it gives you a lot of information about them. 详尽地说明; 充分地证明. ◆ *What you wear speaks volumes about you.* 你的衣着能说明你这个人是什么样的. PHR

6 The **volume** of a radio or TV is the amount of sound it produces. (收音机、电视等的)音量. ◆ *He turned down the volume.* 他调低了音量. N-UNCOUNT

vo·lu·mi·nous /vəˈluːmɪnəs/.

If you describe something as **voluminous**, you mean that it is very large in size or quantity. 庞大的; 大量的. ◆ *...a voluminous trench coat.* 一件宽大的军大衣式雨衣. *The FBI kept a voluminous file on Pablo Picasso.* 联邦调查局保存着巴勃罗·毕加索的大量档案. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

V

vol·un·tary /ˈvɒləntəri, AM -teri/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Voluntary** actions or activities are done because someone chooses to do them and not because they have been forced to do them. 自觉的; 主动的; 自发的. ◆ *Motivation is usually high in classes where attendance is voluntary.* 出勤为自愿的班级, 其学习的积极性往往很高. ◢ **vol·un·tar·ily** /ˈvɒləntrəli, AM -terɪli/ ◆ *He asked people to surrender their firearms voluntarily.* 他要求人们自动放下武器. ADJ; ADV

2 **Voluntary** workers do work without being paid for it, because they want to do it. You describe the work they do as **voluntary** work. 自愿的; 义务的. ◆ *He'd been working at the local hostel for the handicapped on a voluntary basis.* 他一直自愿在当地的廉价旅馆为残疾人服务. ADJ

3 A **voluntary** organization, for example a charity, is controlled by the people who have chosen to work for it, often without being paid, and is not officially organized by the government. 靠自愿捐助维持的; 非官方办的. ◆ *Some local authorities and voluntary organizations also run workshops for disabled people.* 当地一些权力机关和自愿组织也为残疾人士开办作坊. *It has been largely through the voluntary sector that the needs of victims have been met.* 灾民主要通过志愿机构满足所需. ADJ ADJ n

vol·un·teer /ˌvɒlənˈtɪə/ **volunteers, volunteering, volunteered.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **volunteer** is someone who does work without being N-COUNT

paid for it, because they want to do it. 志愿者，义工. ❖ *She now helps in a local school as a volunteer.* 她现在自愿在当地的一所学校里帮忙.

2 A **volunteer** is someone who offers to do a particular task without being forced to do it. 主动者；自发者. ❖ *What I want now is two volunteers to come down to the front.* 我现在需要的是两名主动去前线的人. N-COUNT

3 A **volunteer** is someone who chooses to join the armed forces, especially in wartime, as opposed to someone who is forced to join by law. 志愿兵. ❖ *They fought as volunteers with the Afghan guerrillas.* 他们是跟阿富汗游击队作战的志愿兵. *...a mainly volunteer army.* 主要由志愿人士组成的一支军队. N-COUNT

4 If you **volunteer** to do something, you offer to do it without being forced to do it. 自觉；自愿. ❖ *Aunt Mary volunteered to clean up the kitchen.* 玛丽婶婶自告奋勇打扫厨房. *He volunteered for the army in 1939.* 他在1939年自愿参军. *She volunteered as a nurse in a soldiers' rest-home.* 她自愿在士兵疗养院当护士. *He's volunteered his services as a chauffeur.* 他自愿当一名司机. VB V to-inf V for n V as n V n Also V

5 If you **volunteer** information, you tell someone something without being asked. 主动提供；主动说出. ❖ *The room was quiet; no one volunteered any further information.* 房间里很安静；没有人主动提供进一步的消息. *'They were both great supporters of Franco,' Ryle volunteered.* '他们都是佛朗哥的忠实支持者.' 赖尔主动地说. *The next week, Phillida volunteered that they were getting on better.* 第二周，菲达主动地说他们的相处变得更好了. VB FORMAL V n V with quote V that

vo·lup·tu·ous /vəˈlʌptʃuəs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe a woman as **voluptuous**, you mean that she has large breasts and hips and is considered attractive in a sexual way. (尤指女性)性感的，肉感的；勾起情欲的. ADJ-GRADED

2 Something such as a smell or taste that is **voluptuous** gives you a great deal of pleasure. 满足感官的；给感官以快感的. ❖ *'Opium' is a provocative, sensual, and voluptuous fragrance which makes all your senses vibrate.* '鸦片'有一种刺激的、能引起官能快感的香气，能使你所有的感官兴奋起来. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **vo·lup·tu·ous·ness** ❖ *...a magnificent wine with a soft voluptuousness more reminiscent of old-fashioned burgundy.* 一种很棒的甘醇美酒，它更像传统的勃艮第葡萄酒. N-UNCOUNT

vom·it /ˈvɒmɪt/ vomits, vomiting, vomited. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **vomit**, food and drink comes back up from your stomach and out through your mouth. 吐，呕吐. ❖ *I thought I was going to vomit.* 我觉得我要吐了. ◢ **vom·it·ing** ❖ *Nausea, diarrhoea, and vomiting may accompany migraine.* 恶心、腹泻及呕吐也许会伴随偏头痛. VB V n V N-UNCOUNT

2 **Vomit** is partly digested food that comes out of someone's mouth when they vomit. 呕吐物. N-UNCOUNT

voo·doo /ˈvuːduː/.

Voodoo is a form of religion or witchcraft practised by some people in West Indies, especially Haiti. (在西印度群岛地区，尤其在海地流行的)伏都教(巫术). N-UNCOUNT

vo·ra·cious /vəˈreɪʃəs, AM vɔːr-/.

If you describe a person, or their appetite for something, as **voracious**, you mean that they want a lot of it. 贪吃的，狼吞虎咽的；饥渴的；渴求的. ❖ *Smith was a voracious book collector.* 史密斯是个如饥似渴的藏书家. *...the band's voracious appetite for fun.* 这帮人找乐子的欲望. ◢ **vo·ra·cious·ly** ❖ *He read voraciously.* 他如饥似渴地阅读. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ADV-GRADED

vor·tex /ˈvɔːteks/ vortices /ˈvɔːtɪsiːz/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **vortex** is a mass of wind or water spinning round so fast that it pulls objects down into its centre. (风或水流的)旋涡. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to a situation as a **vortex**, you feel that you are being forced into it without being able to prevent it. 旋涡(指处于身不由己的形势). ❖ *When marriages break down children are swept into the vortex of their parents' embittered emotions.* 当婚姻破裂时，孩子们会被卷进父母间苦涩情绪的旋涡中. N-COUNT

vote /vəʊt/ votes, voting, voted. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **vote** is a choice made by a particular person or group in a meeting or an election. 选票. ❖ *He walked to the local polling centre to cast his vote.* 他走到当地的投票中心投票. *Mr Reynolds was re-elected by 102 votes to 60.* 雷诺兹先生以102票对60票再次当选. N-COUNT **One man one vote** or **one person one vote** is a system of voting in which every person in a group or country has the right to vote, and in which each individual's vote has equal value. 一人一票制(指公民都有平等的选举权，每张选票都有同样的分量). PHR

2 A **vote** is an occasion when a group of people make a decision by each person indicating his or her choice. The choice that most people support is accepted by the group. 表决. ❖ *They took a vote and decided not to do it.* 他们进行了表决，决定不去做此事. N-COUNT

3 The **vote** is the total number of votes or voters in an election, or the number of votes received or cast by a particular group. 票数. ❖ *The vote was overwhelmingly in favour of the Democratic Party.* 选票对民主党极为有利. *...a huge majority of the white male vote.* 绝大多数的白人男性选票. N-SING

4 If you have the **vote** in an election, or have a **vote** in a meeting, you have the legal right to indicate your choice. 投票权；选举权；表决权. ❖ *In Italy women did not get the vote until 1945.* 意大利妇女直到1945年才获得投票权. N-SING

5 ➡ 又见 **block vote**.

6 When you **vote**, you indicate your choice officially at a meeting or in an election, for example by raising your hand or writing on a piece of paper. 投票；选举；表决. ❖ *Are they going to vote for George Bush?* 他们准备投乔治·布什一票吗? *52.5% of those questioned said they'd vote Labour.* 52.5%的受访者表示他们会投工党的票. *Both chambers plan to vote on that policy before January 15th.* 两院都计划在1月15日前对这项政策投票表决. *The parliament has voted by an overwhelming majority to suspend its declaration of independence.* 国会以压倒性多数投票暂缓其宣布独立. *The Bridgeport Common Council voted 9:8 for a five percent tax increase.* 布里奇波特市议会以9比8的投票通过了加税5%. ◢ **vot·ing** ❖ *Voting began about two hours ago.* 投票表决大约两小时前开始的. VB V for/against n V n V prep V by n to-inf/prep V num prep/to-inf Also V, V to-inf N-UNCOUNT

7 If a government or other organization **votes** money for something, they decide to spend the money in that way. 投票通过(拨款，投资或开支). ❖ *The Parliament voted more funds to help maintain American forces.* 国会投票拨出更多资金以维持美国军队的开支. VB V n for n V n to-inf Also V n n

8 If people **vote** someone a particular title, they choose that person to have that title. 投(某人的)票(以使其取得奖项). ❖ *Michael has been voted Player of the Year.* 迈克尔被选为年度最佳选手. VB V n n be V-ed n

9 If you **vote with** your **feet**, you show that you do not support something by leaving the place where it is happening or leaving the organization that is supporting it. 离场弃权(表示不支持). ❖ *Thousands of citizens are already voting with their feet, and leaving the country.* 成千上万的国民已在用脚投票，正准备离开这个国家. PHR

▸vote down.

If people **vote down** a proposal, they reject it, usually as a result of a formal vote. 投票否决；投票击败. ❖ *The Congress voted down a motion to change the union's structure.* 国会投票否决了改变工会结构的一项动议. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

▸vote in.

If people **vote in** a person or political party, they give enough votes to that person or party in an official election for them to hold power. 投票选出. ❖ *If he fails, then he will have little excuse in the eyes of those who voted him in.* 如果他落败，那么他在那些投他一票的人眼中就没什么借口了. PHR-V V P noun V n P

▸vote out.

If people **vote out** a governing party or leader, they give that person or party so few votes in an official election that they no longer hold power. 投票使…落选. ❖ *...Nicaragua, whose* PHR-V V P noun

people voted out the pro-Soviet Sandinista government. 尼加拉瓜，该国的人民投票使亲苏的桑地诺政府垮台. *They cannot join forces to vote her out of office.* 他们不能联合起来投票使她下台. V n P of n Also V n P

ˌvote of ˈconfidence, votes of confidence. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **vote of confidence** is a vote in which members of a group are asked to indicate that they still support the person or group in power, usually the government. (投)信任票. N-COUNT

2 A **vote of confidence** is something that you say or do which shows that you approve of or support a person or a group. 赞成(或支持的)表示. ❖ *The ten-year deal is a vote of confidence in a coal-fired station at a time when such plants face a loss of the market share to gas-fired ones.* 在燃煤电力站面临被燃油电力站夺去市场份额的情况下，这项十年的交易是对燃煤电力站的支持. N-COUNT

ˌvote of no ˈconfidence, votes of no confidence. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **vote of no confidence** is a vote in which members of a group are asked to indicate that they do not support the person or group in power, usually the government. (投)不信任票. ❖ *The opposition has called for a vote of no confidence in the government.* 反对派号召对政府投不信任票. N-COUNT

ˌvote of ˈthanks, votes of thanks.

A **vote of thanks** is a speech in which the speaker formally thanks someone for doing something. 公开表示的谢意; (正式)鸣谢. N-COUNT

vot·er /ˈvəʊtə/ voters. ♦♦♦♦◇

Voters are people who have the legal right to vote in elections, or people who are voting in a particular election. 选民; 投票人. ❖ *Nearly a third of the voters were either still undecided or said they would abstain.* 差不多有三分之一的选民要么还犹豫不决，要么说他们投弃权票. N-COUNT

vouch /vaʊtʃ/ vouches, vouching, vouched.

➤vouch for.

1 If you say that you can or will **vouch for** someone, you mean that you can guarantee their good behaviour. 为(某人)作担保; 为...保证. ❖ *Kim's mother agreed to vouch for Maria and get her a job.* 金的母亲同意为玛利亚作保证人，给她找工作. PHR-V V P n

2 If you say that you can **vouch for** something, you mean that you have evidence from your own personal experience that it is true or correct. (依据个人的经验)确定, 证实. ❖ *He cannot vouch for the accuracy of the story.* 他不能证明这件事的准确性. PHR-V V P n

vouch·er /ˈvaʊtʃə/ vouchers. ♦♦◇◇◇

A **voucher** is a ticket or piece of paper that can be used instead of money to pay for something. 现金代用券. ❖ *The winners will each receive a voucher for a pair of cinema tickets.* 胜出者每人将得到可买两张电影票的现金券. *...gift vouchers.* 礼券. N-COUNT

vouch·safe /ˌvaʊtʃˈseɪf/ vouchsafes, vouchsafing, vouchsafed.

If you **are vouchsafed** something or it **is vouchsafed** to you, you are given or granted it. (获)惠赐; (被)给予. ❖ *As we approached the summit we were vouchsafed a rare vision.* 当我们接近顶峰时，我们有幸看到一个奇观. *Eric gritted his teeth and vouchsafed them a few more drops of brandy.* 埃里克紧紧咬着牙，又给他们倒了些白兰地. *'He drives like a madman,' was all the information he vouchsafed.* '他开车像个疯子似的.' 就是他提供的所有信息. VB FORMAL be V-ed n V n n V n Also V n to n

vow /vaʊ/ vows, vowing, vowed. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **vow** to do something, you make a solemn promise or decision that you will do it. 立誓, 发誓. ❖ *I solemnly vowed that some day I would return to live in Europe.* 我立誓，总有一天我会回到欧洲生活的. *'I'll kill him,' she vowed.* '我要杀了他.' 她发誓. VB V to inf V that V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I made a silent vow to be more careful in the future.* 我暗自立誓以后一定要更加小心. N-COUNT

2 **Vows** are a particular set of solemn promises and decisions, for example those made by a couple at their wedding, or by monks and nuns. 誓言; 誓约. ❖ *I took my marriage vows and kept them.* 我结婚时立下了誓言并信守一生. *He had broken his vow of poverty.* 他违背了甘于贫困的誓言. N-COUNT

vow·el /vaʊəl/ vowels. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **vowel** is a sound such as the ones represented in writing by the letters 'a', 'e', 'i', 'o' and 'u', which you pronounce with your mouth open, allowing the air to flow through it. 元音; 韵母. 比较 **consonant**. ❖ *...the vowel in words like 'my' and 'thigh'.* my 和 thigh 这类词里的元音. *...English vowel sounds.* 英语的元音. N-COUNT

vox pop /ˌvɒks ˈpɒp/ vox pops.

In a radio or television programme, a **vox pop** is an item consisting of a series of short interviews with ordinary members of the public. (电台、电视的)街头采访, 街头民意调查. N-VAR BRITISH, JOURNALISM

voy·age /ˈvɔɪɪdʒ/ voyages, voyaging, voyaged. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **voyage** is a long journey on a ship or in a spacecraft. 航海; 航空; 航行. ❖ *...Columbus's voyage to the West Indies.* 哥伦布前往西印度群岛的航程. *...the first space shuttle voyage.* 航天飞机的首次航行. N-COUNT

2 To **voyage** to a place means to travel there, especially by sea. 旅行; 航行(尤指)航海. ❖ *The Greenpeace flagship is voyaging through the Arctic cold of the Barents Sea.* 绿色和平组织的旗舰正在穿过北极巴伦支海的寒冷地区. VB V prep/adv

◢ **voy·ag·er**, voyagers ❖ *...fifteenth-century voyagers to the lands now called America and the Caribbean.* 在15世纪到达现称为美洲和加勒比地区的航海家们. N-COUNT

vo·yeur /vwaɪˈɜː, AM vɔɪ-/ voyeurs.

1 A **voyeur** is someone who gets sexual pleasure from secretly watching other people having sex or from watching them undress. 窥淫癖者. N-COUNT

2 If you describe someone as a **voyeur**, you disapprove of them because you think they enjoy watching other people's sufferings or problems. (贬义)喜爱窥探别人隐私的人. ❖ *The media has made unfeeling voyeurs of all of us.* 媒体对我们所有人的隐私都无情地窥探. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

vo·yeur·ism /ˈvwaɪərɪzəm, AM vɔɪˈɜːr-/.

1 **Voyeurism** is the practice of obtaining sexual pleasure by secretly watching other people having sex or undressing. 窥淫癖. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **vo·yeur·is·tic** /ˌvwaɪəˈrɪstɪk, AM ˌvɔɪ-/. ❖ *...steamy, sexy slides and voyeuristic videos.* 狂放的色情幻灯片和偷拍的录像带. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone's behaviour as **voyeurism**, you disapprove of them because you think they enjoy watching other people's sufferings or problems. (贬义)窥探隐私癖. ❖ *The BBC yesterday defended a series featuring dramatic crime reconstructions against suggestions of voyeurism.* 英国广播公司昨天对一个系列节目作了辩护. 该剧进行的是罪案重构，他们说这个节目并没有偷拍. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS ◢ **voyeuristic** ❖ *We as a society are growing more commercial and voyeuristic all the time.* 我们的社会日益商业化，并且更加有窥探别人隐私的倾向. ADJ-GRADED

vs. ♦♦◇◇◇

vs. is an abbreviation for **versus**. versus的缩写形式. ❖ *...England vs. Brazil.* 英格兰对巴西. WRITTEN

ˈV-sign, V-signs.

In Britain, a **V-sign** is a rude gesture which is made by sticking up your first two fingers in a V shape, with the palm of your hand facing you. (英国)V字手势(手心向内、竖起食指和中指表示轻蔑下流的手势). N-COUNT

VSO /ˌviː es ˈəʊ/.

VSO is a British organization that sends skilled people to developing countries to work on projects that help the local community. **VSO** is an abbreviation for 'Voluntary Service Overseas'. (英国)海外志愿服务队. Voluntary Service Overseas 的缩写形式. N-PROPER

vul·gar /ˈvʌlgə/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **vulgar**, you think it is in bad taste or of poor artistic quality. 庸俗的; 粗俗的; 不雅的. ❖ *I think it's a very vulgar house.* 我认为这房子很俗气. *It's vulgar to be famous.* 出名太庸俗了. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS ◢ **vul·gar·ity** /vʌlˈgærɪti/ ❖ *I hate the vulgarity of this room.* 我讨厌这个房间的庸俗. N-UNCOUNT

V

2 If you describe someone or something as **vulgar**, you dislike them because they use bad language, or because they refer to sex or the body in an unpleasant way. 猥亵的; 淫秽的. ❖ *'Don't be vulgar,' she reprimanded.* '别猥亵下流.' 她责怪说. *...vulgar jokes.* 淫秽的笑话. ◢ **vulgarity** ❖ *It's his vulgarity that I can't take.* 我不能接受的是他的下流. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS N-UNCOUNT

vul·ner·able /ˈvʌlnərəbəl/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone or something is **vulnerable** to something, they have some weakness or disadvantage which makes them more likely to be harmed or affected by that thing. 易受伤害的; 脆弱的. ❖ *People with high blood pressure are especially vulnerable to diabetes.* 有高血压的人尤其容易患糖尿病. *Hotels and restaurants are acutely vulnerable to recession.* 宾馆和餐馆最容易受到经济不景气的影响. *...attacks on vulnerable targets.* 对容易下手的目标的袭击. ◢ **vul·ner·abil·ity** /ˌvʌlnərəˈbɪlɪti/ ❖ *...anxieties about the country's vulnerability to invasion.* 对于该国易遭入侵的忧虑. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who is **vulnerable** is weak and without protection, with the result that they are easily hurt physically or emotionally. (在身体和情感上)易受到伤害的; 敏感的; 脆弱的. ❖ *Old people are particularly vulnerable members of our society.* 老年人是我们社会中尤为脆弱的群体. ◢ **vul·ner·abil·ity, vulnerabilities** ❖ *...the special emotional vulnerability of childhood.* 童年特别脆弱的感情. ADJ-GRADED N-VAR

vul·ture /ˈvʌltʃə/ **vultures.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **vulture** is a large bird which lives in hot countries and eats the flesh of dead animals. 秃鹫. N-COUNT

vul·va /ˈvʌlvə/ **vulvas.**

The **vulva** is the outer part of a woman's sexual organs. (女性的)外阴. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

vy·ing /ˈvaɪɪŋ/.

Vying is the present participle of **vie**. vie 的现在分词.

W, w

W, w /ˈdʌbəljuː/ **W's, w's.**

1 W is the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第二十三个字母. N-VAR

2 W or w is an abbreviation for words beginning with w, such as 'west' or 'watt'. 以w为首字母的单词的缩写形式, 如 west 或 watt.

wacko /ˈwækəʊ/.

If you say that someone is **wacko**, you are saying in an unkind way that you think they are strange and eccentric. 古怪的, 奇特的; 反常的. ADJ PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

wacky /ˈwæki/ **wackier, wackiest;** 又拼作 **whacky.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something or someone as **wacky**, you mean that they are eccentric, unusual, and often funny. 古怪的, 反常的; 滑稽可笑的. ❖ *...a wacky new television comedy series.* 一部滑稽的新电视连续喜剧. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

wad /wɒd/ **wads.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **wad** of something such as paper, cloth, or money is a thick, tightly packed bundle or ball of it. (纸张、布匹、钱等的) 一卷, 一捆, 一团. ❖ *...a wad of banknotes.* 一捆钞票. N-COUNT

wad·dle /ˈwɒdəl/ **waddles, waddling, waddled.**

To **waddle** means to walk with short quick steps, swaying slightly from side to side. A person or animal that waddles usually has short legs and a fat body. 摇摇摆摆地走. ❖ *Ducks waddle up to the front door to be fed.* 鸭子摇摇摆摆走到前门吃食. VB V V prep/adv

wade /weɪd/ **wades, wading, waded.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **wade** through something that makes it difficult to walk, usually water or mud, you walk through it. 艰难地走过(水或泥沼); 涉水, 蹚水. ❖ *We had to wade the river Genal.* 我们不得不蹚过吉纳尔河. VB V prep/adv V n

2 To **wade through** a lot of information or correspondence means to spend a lot of time and effort reading it or dealing with it. 费劲地阅读; 艰难地完成. VB V through n

▸wade in or **wade into.**

If someone **wades in** or **wades into** something, they intervene in something in a very determined and forceful way, often without thinking about the consequences. (坚决有力而通常不考虑后果地)介入, 干预. ❖ *They don't just listen sympathetically, they wade in with remarks like, 'If I were you...'* 他们不只是同情地听着, 他们还激动地插话说'如果我是你...'这一类的话. PHR-V V P n V P

wad·er /ˈweɪdə/ **waders.**

1 A **wader** is a bird with long legs and a long neck, which lives near water and feeds on fish. 涉水鸟, 涉禽. N-COUNT

2 **Waders** are long rubber boots which cover all of the legs and are worn by fishermen when they are standing in water. 长筒防水胶靴. N-COUNT

wa·fer /ˈweɪfə/ **wafers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **wafer** is a thin crisp biscuit which is usually eaten with ice cream. (常与冰激凌同吃的)薄脆饼, 威化饼干. N-COUNT

ˌwafer-ˈthin.

1 **Wafer-thin** means extremely thin and flat. 极薄的. ❖ *Cut the fennel into wafer-thin slices.* 把茴香切成薄片. *...how to slice radishes wafer thin.* 如何把小萝卜切成极薄的片. ADJ ADJ n, v-link ADJ

2 If you succeed by a **wafer-thin** margin, you succeed by a very small amount. (优势)微弱的. ADJ

waf·fle /ˈwɒfəl/ **waffles, waffling, waffled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **waffles**, you are critical of them because they talk or write a lot without actually making any clear or important points. 讲(或写)一大堆废话; 胡扯. ❖ *There was some bloke waffling about an airline ticket on the phone.* 有个家伙在电话里说起机票没完没了. VB V PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL V on/about/over n

▷ **Waffle on** means the same as **waffle**. 义同 waffle. ❖ *Whenever I open my mouth I don't half waffle on.* 我只要开口说话就绝不会啰嗦. *We don't want to waffle on about it all day.* 我们不想整天唠叨这事. PHR-V V P V P about n

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He writes smug, sanctimonious waffle.* 他自鸣得意, 自以为是地写了一大堆废话. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **waffle** is a thick crisp pancake with squares marked on it. (上有方格图案的)脆厚饼, 华夫饼. N-COUNT

waft /wɒft, wæft/ **wafts, wafting, wafted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If sounds, scents, or smoke **waft** through the air, or if something **wafts** them, they move gently through the air. (声音、香味、烟等)随风传送, 随风飘. ❖ *A slight breeze rose, wafting the heavy scent of flowers past her.* 微风吹起, 给她这边吹来了浓郁的花香. V-ERG V prep/adv V n prep/adv

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A waft of perfume drifted into Ingrid's nostrils.* 英格丽德闻到了一股香水味. N-COUNT N of n

wag /wæg/ **wags, wagging, wagged.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When a dog **wags** its tail, it repeatedly waves its tail from side to side. (狗)摇摆(尾巴). VB V n

2 If you **wag** your finger, you shake it repeatedly and quickly from side to side, usually because you are annoyed with someone. (因对某人恼怒等)摇动(手指). VB V n

3 A **wag** is someone who makes jokes. 说笑逗乐的人. ❖ *He's a bit of a wag, his dad.* 他爸爸有点儿爱说笑话. N-COUNT DATED

wage /weɪdʒ/ **wages, waging, waged.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Someone's **wages** are the amount of money that is regularly paid to them for the work that they do. 工资, 薪水. ❖ *His wages have gone up.* 他的工资增加了. N-COUNT

2 If a person, group, or country **wages** a campaign or a VB V n

war, they start it and continue it over a period of time. 开展(运动); 发动(战争).

'wage packet, wage packets.

People's wages can be referred to as their **wage packet**. 工资袋. ❖ *They work long hours in order to take home a fat wage packet.* 为了能拿着鼓鼓的工资袋回家, 他们长时间地工作. N-COUNT USU BRITISH

wa·ger /'weɪdʒə/ **wagers, wagering, wagered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **wager** on the result of a horse race, football match, or other event, you give someone a sum of money which they give you back with extra money if the result is what you predicted, or which they keep if it is not. 押(赌注); 打赌. ❖ *Golfers had wagered a good deal of money on Nick Faldo winning.* 高尔夫球员们下注许多钱, 赌尼克·福尔多获胜. VB V on n; V n on n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He won his wager by building a 40-foot-high pyramid.* 他建起了40英尺高的金字塔, 赢了赌注. N-COUNT

2 If you say that you will **wager** that something is the case, you mean you are confident that it is the case. 担保, 保证(某事属实). ❖ *I'll wager she'll still make the same impact when she's 70.* 我敢保证她到了70岁仍有同样的影响力. VB V that

wag·gle /'wægəl/ **waggles, waggling, waggled.**

If you **waggle** something, or if something **waggles**, it moves up and down or from side to side with short quick movements. (使)来回摇摆. ❖ *He was waggling his toes in his socks.* 他不断摆动穿了袜子的脚趾. V-ERG V; V n

wag·on /'wægən/ **wagons;** [英]又拼作 **waggon**. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **wagon** is a strong vehicle with four wheels, usually pulled by horses or oxen and used for carrying heavy loads. 四轮运货马车(或牛车). N-COUNT

2 A **wagon** is a large container on wheels which is pulled by a train. 铁路货车. N-COUNT

3 ➸ 又见 **station wagon**.

waif /weɪf/ **waifs.**

If you refer to a child or young woman as a **waif**, you mean that they are very thin and look neglected. (瘦弱和无人照顾的)流浪者(儿童或年轻女子). N-COUNT

wail /weɪl/ **wails, wailing, wailed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **wails**, they make long, loud, high-pitched cries which express sorrow or pain. (因悲伤或痛苦)大声痛哭, 号啕大哭. ❖ *...a mother wailing for her lost child.* 因失去孩子而嚎啕大哭的母亲. VB V; V for n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There will be wails of anguish from investors.* 投资者们将会痛心疾首. N-COUNT

◢ **wail·ing** ❖ *...the pitiful wailing of the trapped and the wounded.* 受困者和受伤者可怜的号哭. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **wail** something, you say it in a loud high-pitched voice that shows that you are unhappy or in pain. (因不高兴或痛苦)尖叫, 大声地说. ❖ *'Now look what you've done!' Shirley wailed.* '瞧, 看你做了些什么!' 雪利嚷道. *Primrose, stupefied by tiredness, began to wail that she was hungry.* 普丽姆罗丝累得迷迷糊糊, 开始叫嚷说饿了. VB V with quote; V that; Also V about n

3 If something such as a siren or an alarm **wails**, it makes long, high-pitched, piercing sounds. (喇叭或警报等)尖叫, 尖啸. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The wail of the bagpipe could be heard in the distance.* 风笛的尖啸声远处都可以听见. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **wailing** ❖ *We heard a fearful wailing and screeching.* 我们听到了可怕的哀嚎声和尖叫声. N-UNCOUNT

waist /weɪst/ **waists.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 Your **waist** is the middle part of your body where it narrows slightly above your hips. 腰, 腰部. 见插图条 **human body**. ❖ *Ricky kept his arm round her waist.* 里克一直搂着她的腰. N-COUNT ◢ **-waisted** ❖ *Sarah looked slender-waisted, fragile and very beautiful.* 萨拉看起来腰细而娇弱, 十分漂亮. COMB

2 The **waist** of a garment such as a dress, coat, or pair of trousers is the part of it which covers the middle part of your body. (衣裤的)腰身部分. N-COUNT ◢ **-waisted** ❖ *...high-waisted dresses.* 高腰连衣裙. COMB

waist·band /'weɪstbænd/ **waistbands.**

A **waistband** is a narrow piece of material which is sewn on to a pair of trousers, a skirt, or other item of clothing at the waist in order to strengthen it. (裤、裙等衣物上的)腰带. N-COUNT

waist·coat /'weɪstkəut, 'weskət/ **waistcoats.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **waistcoat** is a sleeveless piece of clothing with buttons, which people wear over a shirt. The American word is **vest**. 马甲, 西装背心. [美]作 vest. 见插图条 **clothes**. N-COUNT BRITISH

waist·line /'weɪstlaɪn/ **waistlines.**

Your **waistline** is your waist measurement. 腰围, 腰线. ❖ *A passion for cooking does not necessarily have to be bad for your waistline.* 爱好烹饪并不一定会对你的腰围不利. N-COUNT

wait /weɪt/ **waits, waiting, waited.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 When you **wait** for something or someone, you spend some time, usually doing very little, because you cannot act until that thing happens or that person arrives. 等候, 等待. ❖ *Stop waiting for things to happen. Make them happen.* 不要等候事情的发生, 要促使它发生. *I waited to see how she responded.* 我等着看她怎样反应. *We will have to wait a week or so before we know whether the operation is a success.* 我们得等一个星期左右才能知道手术是否成功. VB no passive, V for n; V for n to-inf; V to-inf; V n; Also V

◢ **wait·ing** ❖ *The waiting became almost unbearable.* 等待几乎变得难以忍受. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **wait** is a period of time in which you do very little, before something happens or before you can do something or see someone. 等待; 等待的时间. ❖ *...the four-hour wait for the organizers to declare the result.* 等待主办者公布结果的四小时. N-COUNT

3 If something **is waiting** for you, it is ready for you to use, have, or do. 已准备好; 就在手边. ❖ *When we came home we had a meal waiting for us.* 我们回到家时, 饭已经为我们准备好了. *Ships with unfurled sails wait to take them aboard.* 船张开了帆, 等待他们上船. *He had a taxi waiting to take him to the train.* 他叫了出租车等着, 准备送他到火车站. VB V for n; have n V-ing; V to-inf; Also V

4 If you say that something can **wait**, you mean that it is not important or urgent and so you will deal with it or do it later. 搁着; 暂缓处理. ❖ *I want to talk to you, but it can wait.* 我想跟你谈谈, 但可以推迟一下. VB, no cont; V

5 You can use **wait** when you are telling someone something that you expect them to find exciting, reassuring, or threatening. 盼望, 期待(预期别人感到刺激, 放心或威胁). ❖ *If you think this all sounds very exciting, just wait until you read the book.* 如果你认为这一切听起来很兴奋, 只有待你读完这本书你才知道. VB, only imper, V; V until cl/n

6 **Wait** is used in expressions such as **wait a minute**, **wait a second**, and **wait a moment** to interrupt someone when they are speaking, for example because you object to what they are saying or because you want them to repeat something. (用于wait a minute, wait a second, wait a moment等表达式以打断别人的说话, 表示不赞成或要求再说一遍)慢着, 等一等. VB only imper, V n; PRAGMATICS

7 If an employee **waits** on you, for example in a restaurant or hotel, they take orders from you and bring you what you want. 服侍, 侍候. ❖ *Each student is expected to wait at table for one week each semester.* 每个学生每学期有一个星期侍候其他人进餐. VB V on n; V at n

8 If you say that you **can't wait** to do something or **can hardly wait** to do it, you are emphasizing that you are very excited about it and eager to do it. 急着, 迫不及待(做某事). PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

9 You say **'wait for it'** to stop someone from doing something too soon because you have not yet given them the command to do it. 且慢, 等一下. ❖ *Arms bend. Arms upward. Wait for it. Stretch.* 弯臂. 臂向上. 停住. 伸展. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS BRITISH

10 You can use **'wait for it'** to indicate that you are about to say something that is amusing or surprising. (指将要说有趣或令人惊奇的事)等着(听)吧! ❖ *...a new 'ice cream' made from, wait for it, potatoes.* 听着, 一种用马铃薯制作的新'冰激凌'. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

11 If you tell someone to **wait and see**, you tell them that they must be patient or that they must not worry about what is going to happen in the future because they have no PHR

control over it. 等着瞧(用以告诉别人忍耐或不要为将发生的事忧虑).

12 ➤ **ready and waiting**: 见 **ready**.

›wait around; the form **wait about** is also used in British English. wait about 也用于英国英语.

If you **wait around** or **wait about**, you stay in the same place, usually doing very little, because you cannot act before something happens or before someone arrives. 静候, 等候. PHR-V V P
❖ *The attacker may have been waiting around for an opportunity to strike.* 袭击者也许等着出击的时机. V P for n Also V P to-inf

›wait in.

If you **wait in**, you deliberately stay at home and do not go out, for example because someone is coming to see you. 在家等候. ❖ *If I'd waited in for you, I could have waited all day.* 如果我在家等你, 我可能会等候一整天. PHR-V V P; V P for n

›wait on.

If you **are waiting on** something, you are waiting for it to happen, for example before you do or decide anything. 等候, 等待(某事发生). ❖ *We cannot wait on the government to make changes at its own pace.* 我们不能等着政府按照自己的进度作改变. PHR-V AMERICAN, INFORMAL; V P n

›wait up.

1 If you **wait up**, you deliberately do not go to bed, especially because you are expecting someone to return home late at night. 等着不睡觉, 熬夜守候(尤指等候深夜回家的人). ❖ *I hope he doesn't expect you to wait up for him.* 但愿他没想到你会熬夜等着他. PHR-V V P; V P for n

2 If you ask someone to **wait up**, you are asking them to go more slowly or to stop and wait for you. 等一等(要求别人走慢点或停下来). ❖ *I was running down the hill shouting, 'Michael, Michael, man, wait up'.* 我边往山下跑边喊: '迈克尔, 迈克尔, 老兄, 等一等.' PHR-V AMERICAN, INFORMAL; V P

wait·er /ˈweɪtə/ **waiters.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **waiter** is a man who works in a restaurant, serving people with food and drink. 男侍者, 男服务员. N-COUNT

ˌwaiting ˈgame, waiting games.

If you play a **waiting game**, you deal with a situation by deliberately not doing anything, because you believe you will gain an advantage by acting later, or because you are waiting to see how the other people involved are going to act. 伺机而动的策略. N-COUNT

ˈwaiting list, waiting lists. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **waiting list** is a list of people who have asked for something which cannot be given to them immediately, for example medical treatment, housing, or training, and who must therefore wait until it is available. 等候者名单, 候补名单. ❖ *There were 20,000 people on the waiting list for a home.* 等候住房的名单上有2万人. N-COUNT

ˈwaiting room, waiting rooms; 又拼作 **waiting-room.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **waiting room** is a room in a place such as a railway station or a doctor's surgery, where people can sit down while they wait. 候车室; 候诊室. N-COUNT

W

wait·ress /ˈweɪtrəs/ **waitresses, waitressing, waitressed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **waitress** is a woman who works in a restaurant, serving people with food and drink. 女招待, 女服务员. N-COUNT

2 A woman who **waitresses** works in a restaurant serving food and drink. 做女招待, 当女服务员. ◢ **wait·ress·ing** ❖ *She does a bit of waitressing as a part-time job.* 她兼职做些女服务员的工作. VB V; N-UNCOUNT

waive /weɪv/ **waives, waiving, waived.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **waive** your right to something, for example legal representation, or if someone else **waives** it, you no longer have the right to receive it. 放弃(合法的权利等); 撤销(权利). VB V n

2 If someone **waives** a rule, they decide not to enforce it in a particular situation. (特定情况下)不执行(规则). ❖ *The art gallery waives admission charges on Sundays.* 美术馆星期天免收门票. VB; V n

waiv·er /ˈweɪvə/ **waivers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **waiver** is when a person, government, or organization agrees to give up a right or claim or decides not to enforce a particular rule or law. (对权利、要求、规则或法律的)放弃. ❖ *Non-members do not qualify for the tax waiver.* 非会员没有资格免交税款. N-COUNT

wake /weɪk/ **wakes, waking, woke, woken;** the form **waked** is used in American English for the past tense. waked为美国英语的过去式. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 When you **wake** or when someone or something **wakes** you, you become conscious again after being asleep. 醒, 醒来; 弄醒, 唤醒. ❖ *Bob woke slowly to sunshine pouring in his window.* 鲍勃慢慢地醒来, 看到阳光直射进窗户. *She woke to find her dark room lit by flashing lights.* 她醒来发现原本黑暗的房间被闪烁的灯光照得通亮. V-ERG V; V to n; V to-inf; Also V n

➲ **Wake up** means the same as **wake**. 义同 wake. ❖ *One morning I woke up and felt something was wrong.* 一天早晨, 我醒来后感到有些不对劲. *At dawn I woke him up and said we were leaving.* 拂晓时我叫醒他, 说我们要出发了. PHR-V-ERG V P; V n P

2 Your **waking hours** are the times when you are awake rather than asleep. 醒着的时候. PHR

3 A **wake** is a gathering of people who have collected together to mourn someone's death. (葬礼前的)守灵, 守夜. N-COUNT

4 The **wake** of a boat or other object moving in water is the track of waves that it makes behind it as it moves through the water. (航行中的船等留下的)尾流, 航迹. N-COUNT

5 If one thing follows **in the wake of** another, it happens after the other thing is over, often as a result of it. 紧跟着; 在...之后. ❖ *The governor has enjoyed a huge surge in the polls in the wake of last week's convention.* 在上周会议之后, 州长在民意测验中分值急剧上升. PHR-PREP

6 If you leave something or someone **in** your **wake**, you leave them behind you as you go. 在...后面. ❖ *Adam stumbles on, leaving a trail of devastation in his wake.* 亚当跌跌撞撞的, 身后留下一片狼藉. PHR

›wake up.

If something such as an activity **wakes** you **up**, it makes you more alert and ready to do things after you have been lazy or inactive. 使...活跃; 使...警醒. ❖ *A cool shower wakes up the body and boosts circulation.* 洗冷水淋浴可以使身体恢复活力, 增强血液循环. PHR-V V n P; V P noun

➤ 又见 **wake 1**.

›wake up to.

If you **wake up to** something, you become aware of it. 认识到, 意识到. ❖ *People should wake up to the fact that people with disabilities have got a vote as well.* 人们应该意识到, 残疾人也有选举权. PHR-V; V P P n

wake·ful /ˈweɪkful/.

Someone who is **wakeful** finds it difficult to get to sleep and wakes up very often when they should be sleeping. 不能入睡的, 失眠的. ◢ **wake·ful·ness.** ADJ-GRADED; N-UNCOUNT

wak·en /ˈweɪkən/ **wakens, wakening, wakened.**

When you **waken**, or when someone or something **wakens** you, you wake from sleep. 醒来, 睡醒; 唤醒, 弄醒. ❖ *The noise of a door slamming wakened her.* 砰的关门声惊醒了她. V-ERG V; LITERARY; V n

➲ **Waken up** means the same as **waken**. 义同 waken. ❖ *'Drink this coffee—it will waken you up.'* '喝下这杯咖啡—它会使你清醒的.' PHR-V-ERG; V n P; Also V P

walk /wɔːk/ **walks, walking, walked.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 When you **walk**, you move forward by putting one foot in front of the other on the ground at a regular fairly slow pace. 走, 步行. ❖ *They would stop the car and walk a few steps.* 他们会把车停下来, 走几步路. *When I was your age I walked five miles to school.* 当我像你这个年纪时, 我上学要走五英里路. VB V; V n; V n to n

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She slowed to a steady walk.* 她放慢速度, 稳步而行. N-SING

2 If you go for a **walk**, you walk somewhere, usually for pleasure. 散步, 漫步. ❖ *He often took long walks in the hills.* 他经常在山间长途步行. N-COUNT

3 A **walk** of a particular distance is the distance which a person has to walk to get somewhere. 行走的路程(或距离). ❖ N-SING; supp N

The church is a short walk from Piazza Dante. 从但丁广场到教堂是很短的一段路. N of n

4 A **walk** is a route suitable for walking along for pleasure. 步行小径. ❖ *...a 2 mile coastal walk.* 一条两英里长的海滨散步小路. N-COUNT

5 If you **walk** someone somewhere, you walk there with them in order to show politeness or to make sure that they get there safely. 陪...走, 护送...到(某地). VB V n prep/adv

6 If you **walk** your dog, you take it for a walk in order to keep it healthy. 遛(狗); 牵(狗)散步. VB V n

7 ➜ to be **walking on air**: 见 **air**.
➜ to **walk tall**: 见 **tall**.

›walk away.
If you **walk away** from a problem or a difficult situation, you do nothing about it or do not face any bad consequences from it. 回避(问题); 逃避(困难). ❖ *No one knows you're a part of this. You can just walk away.* 没人知道你是其中的一分子. 你可以溜之大吉. PHR-V V P from n VP

›walk away with.
If you **walk away with** something such as a prize, you win it or achieve it very easily. 轻松地获得, 轻易赢得. PHR-V V P P n JOURNALISM

›walk in on.
If you **walk in on** someone, you enter the room that they are in while they are doing something private, and this creates an embarrassing situation. 当场碰见(某人正在做隐秘的事并引起尴尬). ❖ *His wife walked in on him making love.* 他妻子当场碰见他在做爱. PHR-V V P P n

›walk into.
1 If you **walk into** an unpleasant situation, you become involved in it without expecting to, especially because you have been careless. (尤指因不小心)出乎意料地陷入. PHR-V V P n

2 If you **walk into** a job, you manage to get it very easily. 轻易地得到(工作). PHR-V V P n INFORMAL

›walk off with.
1 If someone **walks off with** something that does not belong to them, they take it without permission. 顺手牵羊拿走(某物). PHR-V V P P n INFORMAL

2 If you **walk off with** something such as a prize, you win it or achieve it very easily. 轻易赢得. PHR-V V P P n JOURNALISM

›walk out.
1 If you **walk out** of a meeting, a performance, or an unpleasant situation, you leave it suddenly, usually in order to show that you are angry or bored. (通常因表示愤怒或厌烦而)退席, 愤然而去. ❖ *Mr. Mason walked out during the performance.* 梅森先生在演出时中途离场. PHR-V V P of n VP

2 If someone **walks out** on their family or their partner, they leave them suddenly and go to live somewhere else. 突然离开(家庭或伙伴); 离家出走. ❖ *She had walked out and gone to live in Bath with her granny.* 她离开了家, 到巴思跟祖母一起生活. PHR-V V P on n VP

3 If workers **walk out**, they stop doing their work for a period of time, usually in order to try to get better pay or conditions for themselves. 罢工. PHR-V VP

›walk over.
If someone **walks over** you, they treat you very badly. 刻薄地对待, 虐待. ❖ *You let your children walk all over you.* 你任由你的孩子们苛待你. PHR-V INFORMAL V P n

walk·about /ˈwɔːkəbaʊt/ **walkabouts.**
A **walkabout** is a walk by a king, queen, or other important person through a public place in order to meet people in an informal way. (国王、女王或要员到群众中去的)走访, 走巡. N-COUNT USU BRITISH

walk·er /ˈwɔːkə/ **walkers.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **walker** is a person who walks, especially in the countryside for pleasure or in order to keep healthy. 步行者; (尤指在郊外为娱乐或健身的)散步者. N-COUNT

2 A **walker** is a special kind of frame which is designed to help babies or disabled or ill people to walk. (帮助婴孩、残疾人或病人行走的)助行架. N-COUNT

walkie-talkie /ˌwɔːki ˈtɔːki/ **walkie-talkies.**
A **walkie-talkie** is a small portable radio which you can talk into and hear messages through so that you can communicate with someone far away. 步话机, 无线电对讲机. N-COUNT

walk·ing /ˈwɔːkɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **Walking** is the activity of taking walks for exercise or pleasure, especially in the country. (尤指在乡村的)散步. ❖ *I've started to do a lot of walking and cycling.* 我已开始常散步和多骑车了. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **walking** in expressions like **a walking disaster** or **a walking dictionary** in order to emphasize in a humorous way a particular attribute that someone has, for example the fact that they cause a lot of disasters or that they know a lot of difficult words. (用于a walking disaster或a walking dictionary等幽默表达方式中, 强调具有某种特性)似人的, 活的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

ˈwalking stick, walking sticks.
A **walking stick** is a long wooden stick which a person can lean on while walking. 手杖, 拐杖. N-COUNT

Walk·man /ˈwɔːkmən/ **Walkmans.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **Walkman** is a small cassette player with very light headphones which people carry around so that they can listen to music while they are doing something. **Walkman** is a trademark. 随身听(一种可随身携带的录放机). Walkman为商标名. N-COUNT

ˌwalk of ˈlife, walks of life. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **walk of life** that you come from is the position that you have in society and the kind of job you have. 职业, 行业; 社会阶层. ❖ *...meeting people from all walks of life.* 会见社会各行各业的人. N-COUNT

ˈwalk-on. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **walk-on** part in a play or film is a very small part which usually does not involve any speaking. 跑龙套的(指戏剧或电影中通常没有台词的小角色). ADJ ADJ n

walk·out /ˈwɔːkaʊt/ **walkouts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **walkout** is a strike. 罢工. N-COUNT

2 If there is a **walkout** during a meeting, some or all of the people attending it leave in order to show their disapproval of something that has happened at the meeting. (为表示不满的)退席, 离场. N-COUNT

walk·over /ˈwɔːkəʊvə/ **walkovers.**
If you say that a competition or contest is a **walkover**, you mean that it is won very easily. 轻易取得的胜利. N-COUNT

ˈwalk-up, walk-ups. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **walk-up** is a tall apartment block which has no lift. You can also refer to an apartment in such a block as a **walk-up**. 无电梯的大楼; 无电梯大楼里的公寓房. ❖ *...a tiny fifth floor walk-up in New York's East Village.* 纽约东村的一套在五楼的无电梯小公寓. N-COUNT AMERICAN

walk·way /ˈwɔːkweɪ/ **walkways.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **walkway** is a passage or pathway for pedestrians to use. Walkways are often raised above the ground. (通常高出地面的)人行道, 通道. N-COUNT

wall /wɔːl/ **walls, walling, walled.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **wall** is one of the vertical sides of a building or room. 墙壁; 围墙. 见插图条 **house and flat**. ❖ *...the wall of the church.* 教堂的墙壁. *...the bedroom walls.* 卧室的墙壁. ◢ **-walled** ❖ *...a glass-walled elevator.* 一部玻璃墙电梯. N-COUNT COMB

2 A **wall** is a long narrow vertical structure made of stone or brick that surrounds or divides an area of land. 围墙, 隔墙. ❖ *The well is surrounded by a wall only 12 inches high.* 这口井由只有12英寸高的围栏围着. ◢ **walled** ❖ *...a walled rose garden.* 有围墙的玫瑰园. N-COUNT ADJ

3 The **wall** of something that is hollow is its side. (空心物的)壁, 内壁, 隔层. ❖ *He ran his fingers along the inside walls of the box.* 他用手指沿着盒子的内壁转了一圈. N-COUNT with supp

4 A **wall** of something is a large amount of it forming a high vertical barrier. 堆成墙似的东西. ❖ *She gazed at the wall of books.* 她注视着堆成墙一样的书. N-COUNT with supp

5 You can describe something as a **wall** of a particular kind when it acts as a barrier preventing people from understanding something or someone. (妨碍了解事物或人的)屏障, 阻隔. ❖ *The police say they met the usual wall of silence.* 警方说他们像往常那样碰了壁, 问谁谁都不吭声. N-COUNT with supp

W

6 ➡ 又见 **cavity wall, dry-stone wall, fly-on-the-wall, hole-in-the-wall, off-the-wall, retaining wall, sea wall, wall-to-wall.**

7 If you say that you **are banging your head against a wall**, you are emphasizing that you are frustrated because someone is stopping you from making progress in something. 以头撞墙; 遭受挫折(强调因受到阻挠而沮丧). PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

8 If you have your **back to the wall**, you are in a very difficult situation and can see no way out of it. 被逼得走投无路; 身陷困境. PHR INFORMAL

9 If you say that you **are climbing the walls**, you are emphasizing that you feel very frustrated, nervous, or anxious. 感到沮丧(紧张或焦虑). PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If you say that something or someone **is driving you up the wall**, you are emphasizing that they annoy and irritate you. 激怒, 惹恼. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

11 If a person or company **goes to the wall**, they lose all their money and their business fails. (生意)失败, 破产. PHR INFORMAL

12 ➡ **fly on the wall**: 见 **fly**.

➡ **the writing is on the wall**: 见 **writing**.

›wall in.

If someone or something **is walled in**, they are surrounded or enclosed by a wall or barrier. (被)(用围墙或栅栏)围起. PHR-V usu passive

›wall off.

If part of a place **is walled off**, it is separated from the rest of the place by a wall. (被)用墙分隔. ❖ *The side alley was walled off from the back garden.* 旁边的小径同后花园用墙隔开了. *...a ring of cliffs that walled off the surrounding wilderness.* 一圈把周围荒野分隔开来的峭壁. PHR-V be V-ed P from n; V P noun

›wall up.

If someone **walls up** a room, or if someone **is walled up** in it, every exit to the room is blocked by walls so that nobody can get in or out. (被)用墙堵住, (被)用墙围住. ❖ *They had walled up her room because of the fear that things might be infected.* 因为担心东西会受到感染, 他们把她的房间堵死了. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

wal·la·by /ˈwɒləbi/ **wallabies.**

A **wallaby** is an animal similar to a small kangaroo that is found in Australia and New Guinea. 沙袋鼠(澳洲和新几内亚的一种小袋鼠). N-COUNT

wall·covering /ˈwɔːlkʌvərɪŋ/ **wallcoverings;** 又拼作 **wall covering.**

Wallcovering is material such as wallpaper that is used to decorate the walls on the inside of a building. (墙纸等)墙面饰料. N-VAR

wal·let /ˈwɒlɪt/ **wallets.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **wallet** is a small flat folded case where you can keep banknotes and credit cards. 钱包, 皮夹子. N-COUNT

wall·flower /ˈwɔːlflaʊə/ **wallflowers.**

1 A **wallflower** is a plant that is grown in gardens and has sweet-smelling flowers. 桂竹香, 墙头花. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone is a **wallflower**, you mean that they are shy and do not get involved in dancing or talking to people at social events. (在社交场合因害羞而不跳舞或不说话的)独坐一旁的人, 壁花. N-COUNT

W

wal·lop /ˈwɒləp/ **wallops, walloping, walloped.**

To **wallop** someone or something means to hit them very hard. 猛击, 狠打. ❖ *Once, she walloped me over the head with a frying pan.* 有一次, 她用煎锅猛击我的头. VB V n INFORMAL V n prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *With one brutal wallop, Clarke flattened him.* 克拉克粗暴地重重一击, 把他打倒在地. N-COUNT

wal·low /ˈwɒləʊ/ **wallows, wallowing, wallowed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you say that someone **is wallowing in** an unpleasant situation, you are criticizing them for being deliberately unhappy. 沉湎于, 陷入(不愉快的境况). ❖ *His tired mind continued to wallow in self-pity.* 他精神疲惫, 不断自哀自怜. VB PRAGMATICS V in n

2 If a person or animal **wallows** in water or mud, they lie or roll about in it slowly for pleasure. (在水或泥潭里)翻滚, 打滚. VB V in n

wall·paper /ˈwɔːlpeɪpə/ **wallpapers, wallpapering, wallpapered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Wallpaper** is thick coloured or patterned paper that is used for covering and decorating the walls of rooms. 壁纸, 墙纸. N-VAR

2 If someone **wallpapers** a room, they cover the walls with wallpaper. 给...贴墙纸. VB V n

3 If you describe music, television, or art as **wallpaper**, you are critical of it because there is nothing interesting or difficult to understand about it, so that people find it pleasant and soothing but do not pay any attention to it. (音乐、电视、艺术作品等的)平淡, 平庸, 朴素. ❖ *...bland, wallpaper music.* 毫无情调、平淡乏味的音乐. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

ˈWall Street. ◆◆◆◆◇

Wall Street is a street in New York where the Stock Exchange and important banks are. **Wall Street** is often used to refer to the financial business carried out there and to the people who work there. 华尔街(纽约股票交易所和主要银行的所在地, 通常用来指在该地进行的金融业务和从事该业务的人). N-PROPER

ˌwall-to-ˈwall.

1 A **wall-to-wall** carpet covers the floor of a room completely. (地毯)铺满整个地板的. ADJ

2 You can use **wall-to-wall** to describe something that fills or seems to fill all the available time or space. 无时不见的; 无处不在的. ❖ *...television's wall-to-wall soccer coverage.* 电视对足球赛的不间断报道. ADJ

wal·ly /ˈwɒli/ **wallies.**

If you refer to someone as a **wally** you think that they are stupid or foolish. 笨蛋, 傻瓜. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

wal·nut /ˈwɔːlnʌt/ **walnuts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Walnuts** are edible nuts which have a wrinkled shape and a very hard round shell that is light brown in colour. 胡桃, 核桃. N-VAR

2 A **walnut tree** or a **walnut** is a tree on which walnuts grow. 胡桃树. N-VAR

➪ **Walnut** is the wood of this tree. 胡桃木. N-UNCOUNT

wal·rus /ˈwɔːlrəs/ **walruses.**

A **walrus** is an animal which lives in the sea. It has long whiskers and two tusks pointing downwards. 海象. N-COUNT

waltz /wɔːlts/ **waltzes, waltzing, waltzed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **waltz** is a piece of music with a rhythm of three beats in each bar, which people can dance to. 华尔兹舞曲, 圆舞曲. N-COUNT

2 A **waltz** is a dance in which two people hold each other and move around the floor doing special steps in time to waltz music. 华尔兹舞. N-COUNT

3 If you **waltz** with someone, you dance a waltz with them. 跳华尔兹舞. ❖ *Couples are waltzing round the wooden floor.* 一对对的人在木地板上跳华尔兹舞. *He learnt to waltz and foxtrot.* 他学会了跳华尔兹舞和狐步舞. V-RECIP V with n; pl-n V adv/prep; V

4 If you say that someone **waltzes** somewhere, you mean that they do something in a relaxed and confident way. 轻松自信地做(某事). ❖ *She's probably got herself a new man and gone waltzing off with him.* 她很可能给自己找了个新男人, 而且和他相处得很不错. VB INFORMAL V adv/prep

wan /wɒn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone as **wan**, you mean that they look pale and tired. 苍白的, 无血色的; 倦怠的. ◢ **wan·ly** ❖ *Marcia smiled wanly and shook her head.* 马西娅淡淡地一笑, 摇了摇头. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY ADV-GRADED

wand /wɒnd/ **wands.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **wand** is the same as a **magic wand**. 同 magic wand. ❖ *You can't simply wave a wand and get rid of nuclear weapons.* 你不可能只是挥挥魔术棒就消除了核武器. N-COUNT

wan·der /ˈwɒndə/ **wanders, wandering, wandered.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **wander** in a place, you walk around there in a casual way, often without intending to go in any particular direction. 漫游; 闲逛, 游荡. ❖ *Those who do not have relatives to return to are left to wander the streets.* 那些没有亲人可以投靠的人只好流落街头了. VB V prep/adv; V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *A wander around any market will reveal stalls piled high with vegetables.* 逛任何一个市场都会看到堆满蔬菜的摊位. N-SING: a N

2 If a person or animal **wanders** from a place where they are VB V adv/prep

supposed to stay, they move away from the place without going in a particular direction. (人或动物)跑散, 走失. ◆ *To keep their bees from wandering, beekeepers feed them sugar solutions.* 为防止蜜蜂飞走, 养蜂人给它们喂糖水. V

3 If your mind **wanders** or your thoughts **wander**, you stop concentrating on something and start thinking about other things. (思想)不集中, 走神. ◆ *Grace allowed her mind to wander to other things.* 格雷丝心不在焉, 胡思乱想起来. VB V; V prep/adv

4 If your eyes **wander**, you stop looking at one thing and start looking around at other things. (目光)来回移动. ◆ *His eyes wandered restlessly around the room.* 他的目光转来转去不停地扫视着房间. VB V; V prep/adv

wan·der·er /ˈwɒndərə/ **wanderers.**

A **wanderer** is a person who travels around rather than settling in one place. 漫游者; 游荡者; 流浪者. N-COUNT

wan·der·ing /ˈwɒndərɪŋ/.

Wandering is used to describe people who travel around rather than staying in one place for a long time. 漫游的; 游荡的. ◆ *...a band of wandering musicians.* 一帮周游四方的乐师. ADJ: ADJ n; LITERARY

wan·der·ings /ˈwɒndərɪŋz/.

Someone's **wanderings** are journeys that they make from place to place without staying in one place for a long time. 漫游; 游荡; 流浪. ◆ *On his wanderings he's picked up Spanish, Italian, French and a smattering of Russian.* 他到处漫游时, 还学了西班牙语、意大利语、法语和一点俄语. N-PLURAL

wane /weɪn/ **wanes, waning, waned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If a condition, attitude, or emotion **wanes**, it becomes gradually weaker, often so that it eventually disappears. (逐渐地)减小, 减弱, 缩小. ◆ *His interest in these sports began to wane.* 他对这些体育运动的兴趣开始变淡. *...her mother's waning strength.* 她母亲日渐衰弱的体力. VB; V; V-ing

➡ **wax and wane**: 见 **wax**.

2 If a condition, attitude, or emotion is **on the wane**, it is becoming weaker. 正在减少; 日渐衰落. ◆ *The influence of the ruling party was clearly on the wane.* 执政党的影响力显然在减退. PHR

3 When the moon **is waning**, it is showing a smaller area of brightness each day as it changes from a full moon to a new moon. (月)缺. VB V

wan·gle /ˈwæŋgəl/ **wangles, wangling, wangled.**

If you **wangle** something that you want, you manage to get it by being clever or persuasive. 用巧计获得; 骗得. ◆ *He had wangled his way into the country without a visa.* 他没办理签证, 但已设法进入了该国. *I asked the Captain to wangle us three tickets to Athens.* 我叫队长动脑筋给我们弄三张到雅典的票. *Amanda had wangled a job for Robyn.* 阿曼达已想方设法为罗宾弄到了一份工作. VB V n; INFORMAL; V way prep/adv; V n n; V n for n

wan·na /ˈwɒnə/.

Wanna is used to represent the words **want to** when they are pronounced informally. want to 的非正式口语形式. ◆ *I wanna be married to you. Do you wanna be married to me?* 我想娶你. 你愿意嫁给我吗? WRITTEN

wanna·be /ˈwɒnəbiː/ **wannabes;** 又拼作 **wannabee.**

If you call someone a **wannabe**, you are saying in an unkind way that they are trying very hard to be like another person or group of people. 竭力模仿者. ◆ *...a feeble James Dean wannabe.* 一个拙劣地模仿詹姆斯·迪安的人. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

want /wɒnt/ **wants, wanting, wanted.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **want** something, you feel a desire or a need for it. 要; 想要; 需要. ◆ *I want a drink.* 我要喝一杯. *People wanted to know who this talented designer was.* 人们想知道这位天才设计师是谁. *They began to want their father to be the same as other daddies.* 他们开始希望他们的父亲跟别人的爸爸一样. *They didn't want people staring at them.* 他们不想别人盯着他们看. *He wanted his power recognised.* 他想让自己的权力得到承认. VB: no cont, no passive; V n; V to-inf; V n to-inf; V n -ing/-ed

2 You can say that you **want** to say something to indicate that you are about to say it. 正要(说); 准备. ◆ *I want to say how really delighted I am that you're having a baby.* 我要说, 你怀了孩子, 我真是高兴. VB: no cont, no passive; PRAGMATICS; V to-inf

3 If you ask someone if they **want** something, you are offering them something or inviting them to do something. (表示向某人提供东西或请某人做某事)想要. ◆ *Do you want another cup of coffee?* 你想再来一杯咖啡吗? *Do you want to leave your bike here?* 你想把自行车留在这里吗? VB: no cont, no passive; PRAGMATICS; V n/to-inf

4 If you say to someone that you **want** something or ask them if they **want** to do it, you are firmly telling them what to do. (表示坚决要求某人做某事)要求. ◆ *I want an explanation from you, Jeremy.* 我要求你作出解释, 杰里米. *Do you want to tell me what all this is about?* 你要不要告诉我这都是怎么回事? *If you have a problem with that, I want you to tell me right now.* 如果在那方面有问题的话, 我要你现在就告诉我. VB: no cont, no passive; PRAGMATICS; V n/to-inf; V n to-inf

5 You say **if you want** when you are making or agreeing to an offer or suggestion in a casual way. 如果需要的话; 如果愿意的话(提出或答应建议). ◆ *Mary says you're welcome to stay the night if you want.* 玛丽说, 如果你愿意的话, 欢迎你留下过夜. PHR; PRAGMATICS

6 People sometimes say **'I don't want to** be rude', for example, or **'without wanting to** be rude' as a way of apologizing or warning you in advance when they are going to say something which they think might upset, annoy, or worry you. 不愿意, 不希望(用于道歉或预先警告将会说出令对方苦恼、烦厌或担心的话). ◆ *Without wanting to sound mean about it, these things all have to come from a budget.* 对此我不愿显得很小气, 但这一切要从预算中支出. PHR; PRAGMATICS

7 If you say to someone **'what do you want?'**, you are asking them in a rather rude or angry way why they have come to the place where you are or why they want to speak to you. (粗鲁或生气地问)你要干什么?你想怎样? PHR; PRAGMATICS

8 If you say that something **wants** doing, you think that it needs to be done. 需要(做). ◆ *The windows wanted cleaning.* 窗子需要清洁了. VB: no cont, no passive; INFORMAL; V -ing

9 If you tell someone that they **want** to do a particular thing, you are advising them to do it. (表示劝告)应该. ◆ *You want to be careful what you say.* 你应该注意你说的话. VB: no cont, no passive; INFORMAL; V to-inf

10 If someone **is wanted** by the police, the police are searching for them because they are thought to have committed a crime. (被警方)缉拿, 通缉. ◆ *He was wanted for the murder of a magistrate.* 他因杀害治安官而被通缉. ◢ **want·ed** ◆ *He is one of the most wanted criminals in Europe.* 他是欧洲其中一个头号通缉犯. VB: be V-ed; be V-ed for n; ADJ-GRADED; ADJ n

11 If you **want** someone, you have a great desire to have sex with them. 想得到, 想占有(某人)(表示很希望与某人发生性关系). VB: V n

12 If a child **is wanted**, its mother or another person loves it and is willing to look after it. (被)喜爱(表示孩子受人喜爱). ◆ *I want this baby very much.* 我很喜欢这孩子. VB: be V-ed; V n

13 If someone **wants** you in a particular place or role, they desire you to be in that place or role. 想要(表示需要某人在某处或担当某角色). ◆ *Albie wants you in his office.* 阿尔比要你去他的办公室. *I want you out of here.* 我要你从这里出去. VB: no cont; V n prep/adv

14 A **want of** something is a lack of it. 缺乏, 匮乏. ◆ *The men were daily becoming weaker from want of rest.* 由于缺少休息, 这些人变得一天比一天虚弱. N-SING; FORMAL
If you do something **for want of** something else, you do it because the other thing is not available or not possible. 因为缺乏(某物而做别的事). ◆ *Many of them had gone into teaching for want of anything better to do.* 他们许多人因为没有更好的工作可干都去教书了. PHR

15 **Want** is the same as poverty. 贫穷; 匮乏. ◆ *He said they were fighting for freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom from want.* 他说他们为争取言论自由、信仰自由和摆脱贫穷而斗争. N-UNCOUNT; FORMAL

16 Your **wants** are your wishes or the things that you want. 愿望; 需要的东西. ◆ *You have to respect their wants.* 你得尊重他们的需要. N-PLURAL

▸**want out.**

If you **want out**, you no longer want to be involved in a plan, PHR-V: V P

W

project, or situation that you are part of. 想脱身,想退出(计划等). ❖ *I just want out of the relationship.* 我只是想结束这种关系. INFORMAL V P of n

want·ing /ˈwɒntɪŋ/.
If you find something or someone **wanting**, they are not of as high a standard as you think they should be. 不合标准的,不够格的 ❖ *He analysed his game and found it wanting.* 他分析了他的计谋,发现还不行. ADJ-GRADED

wan·ton /ˈwɒntən/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **wanton** action deliberately causes harm, damage, or waste without there being any reason for it. (行动)肆意的,恶意的,意在伤害的. ❖ *...this unnecessary and wanton destruction of our environment.* 这种对我们环境的没有必要的肆意破坏. ◢ **wan·ton·ly** ❖ *His diaries were wantonly destroyed.* 他的日记受到了恶意的毁损. ADJ / ADV-GRADED
2 If someone describes a woman as **wanton**, they disapprove of her because they think she behaves in an immoral or immodest way. 淫荡的、淫乱的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS DATED

war /wɔː/ **wars.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 A **war** is a period of fighting or conflict between countries or states. 战争. ❖ *They've been at war for the last fifteen years.* 在过去的15年里,他们一直处于战争状态. If a country **goes to war**, it starts fighting a war. 进入战争状态,开战. N-VAR PHR
2 **War** is intense economic competition between countries or organizations. (国家或组织之间在经济上的)竞争. ❖ *...a trade war.* 贸易战. N-VAR
3 If you make **war** on someone or something that you are opposed to, you do things to stop them succeeding. 斗争;对抗;冲突. ❖ *She has been involved in the war against organized crime.* 她加入到与有组织犯罪的斗争中. N-VAR
4 If two people, countries, or organizations have a **war of words**, they criticize each other because they strongly disagree about something. 舌战;笔战. PHR JOURNALISM
5 ➻ 又见 **warring, civil war, Cold War, council of war.**

war·ble /ˈwɔːbəl/ **warbles, warbling, warbled.**
1 When a bird **warbles**, it sings pleasantly. (鸟儿)啭鸣,欢唱. ❖ *A flock of birds was already warbling a cheerful morning chorus.* 一群鸟儿齐声唱出了清晨的欢快歌声. VB V / V n
2 If someone **warbles**, they sing, often with a high-pitched or quavering voice. 用高音(或颤音)唱. ❖ *...singers warbling 'Over the Rainbow'.* 用颤音唱出'彩虹曲'的歌手们. VB V / V n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the soft warble of her speaking voice.* 她说话时柔和的颤音. N-SING
3 When machines such as telephones **warble**, they make a soft, low sound on two alternating notes. (电话等)发出低而柔和的交替声. VB V

war·bler /ˈwɔːblə/ **warblers.**
Warblers are a family of small birds that have a pleasant song. 鸣禽. N-COUNT

ˈwar chest, war chests.
A **war chest** is a fund to finance a project such as a political campaign. (用作资助政治竞选等项目的)专用资金,专款. N-COUNT

ward /wɔːd/ **wards, warding, warded.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **ward** is a room in a hospital which has beds for many people, often people who need similar treatment. 病房. N-COUNT
2 A **ward** is a district which forms part of a political constituency or local council. 行政区;选区. N-COUNT
3 Someone's **ward** is a child who they are responsible for as their appointed guardian. If a child is made a **ward of court**, a court of law decides that they will be responsible for the child. 受监护人(或法院)监护的人. N-COUNT LEGAL

›ward off.
To **ward off** a danger or illness means to prevent it from affecting you or harming you. 避开,避免(危险或疾病). ❖ *She may have put up a fight to try to ward off her assailant.* 她也许会起反抗,抵挡袭击她的人. PHR-V / V P noun / Also V n P

war·den /ˈwɔːdən/ **wardens.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **warden** is a person who is responsible for a particular place or thing, and for making sure that the laws or regulations that relate to it are obeyed. (监督某些法规执行的)监督官,督察员. ❖ *Game wardens were appointed to enforce hunting laws.* 猎物保护区管理员获委任负责执行狩猎法. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **traffic warden.**
2 A **warden** is someone who works in a prison supervising the prisoners. The American word is **guard.** 监狱看守. [美]作 guard. N-COUNT BRITISH
3 The **warden** of a prison is the person in charge of it. The British word is **governor.** 监狱长. [英]作 governor. N-COUNT AMERICAN

war·der /ˈwɔːdə/ **warders.**
A **warder** is a person who works in a prison and is in charge of prisoners. The American word is **guard.** 监狱看守,狱吏. [美]作 guard. N-COUNT BRITISH

ward·robe /ˈwɔːdrəub/ **wardrobes.** ◆◆◇◇◇
1 A **wardrobe** is a tall cupboard in which you can hang your clothes. (挂衣服的)衣柜,衣橱. N-COUNT
2 Someone's **wardrobe** is the total collection of clothes that they have. (个人的)全部服装. N-COUNT
3 The **wardrobe** in a theatre company is the actors' and actresses' costumes. (剧团的)全部戏装. N-UNCOUNT also the N

ware /weə/ **wares.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 **-ware** is used to form nouns that refer to objects that are made of a particular material, or that are used for a particular purpose. (用作构成名词)(由某物质制成或作某特定用途的)...物品;...器皿. ❖ *...porcelain cooking ware.* 瓷炊具. COMB
2 Someone's **wares** are the things that they sell, usually in the street or in a market. (街上或市场上出售的)商品,货物. N-PLURAL DATED

ware·house /ˈweəhaus/ **warehouses.** ◆◆◇◇◇
A **warehouse** is a large building where raw materials or manufactured goods are stored until they are exported to other countries or distributed to shops to be sold. 仓库,货栈. ◢ **ware·hous·ing** /ˈweəhauzɪŋ/. **Warehousing** is the act or process of storing goods in a warehouse. 仓储;存仓,入库保存. N-COUNT / N-UNCOUNT

war·fare /ˈwɔːfeə/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 **Warfare** is the activity of fighting a war. 战争(行为);交战状态. ❖ *...the threat of chemical warfare.* 化学战的威胁. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Warfare** is sometimes used to refer to any violent struggle or conflict. 打斗;冲突. ❖ *Much of the violence is related to drugs and gang warfare.* 许多暴力都跟毒品和帮派打斗有关. N-UNCOUNT

war·head /ˈwɔːhed/ **warheads.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **warhead** is the front part of a bomb or missile where the explosives are carried. (炸弹或导弹的)弹头. N-COUNT

war·horse /ˈwɔːhɔːs/ **warhorses.**
You can refer to someone such as an old soldier or politician who is still active and aggressive as a **warhorse.** 老兵;年老但活跃有为的政客. N-COUNT

war·like /ˈwɔːlaɪk/.
Warlike people seem aggressive and eager to start a war. 好战的,好斗的. ❖ *...increased warlike rhetoric from both sides.* 双方更加激烈的好战言辞. ADJ-GRADED

war·lord /ˈwɔːlɔːd/ **warlords.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you describe a leader of a country or organization as a **warlord**, you are critical of them because they have achieved power by behaving in an aggressive and violent way. 军阀. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

warm /wɔːm/ **warmer, warmest; warms, warming, warmed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 Something that is **warm** has some heat but not enough to be hot. 暖和的,温暖的. ❖ *Because it was warm, David wore only a white cotton shirt.* 由于天很暖和,戴维只穿了一件白色棉衬衣. *...warm water.* 温水. ADJ-GRADED
2 **Warm** clothes and blankets are made of a material such as wool which protects you from the cold. (衣物、毛毯等)暖和的,保暖的. ◢ **warm·ly** ❖ *Remember to wrap up warmly on cold days.* 冷天记着裹暖和点. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED
3 **Warm** colours have red or yellow in them rather than blue or green, and make you feel comfortable and relaxed. (色调)暖的,暖色的. ADJ-GRADED
4 A **warm** person is friendly and shows a lot of affection or enthusiasm in their behaviour. 友爱的;诚挚亲切的;热情的. ◢ **warmly** ❖ *New members are warmly welcomed.* 新成员受到了热烈的欢迎. *He greeted me warmly.* 他热情地跟我打招呼. ADJ-GRADED / ADV-GRADED / ADV with v

W

5 If you **warm** a part of your body or if something hot **warms** it, it stops feeling cold and starts to feel hotter. 使暖和, 使温暖. VB: V n

6 If you **warm to** a person or an idea, you become fonder of the person or more interested in the idea. 对...产生好感; 对...更加感兴趣. ❖ *Those who got to know him better warmed to his openness and honesty.* 那些比较了解他的人都喜欢他的坦率和诚实. VB; V to n

›warm up.

1 If you **warm** something **up** or if it **warms up**, it gets hotter. 加热; (使)暖和起来. ❖ *Have you warmed the potato up, Mum?* 妈妈, 你把马铃薯热好了吗? *All that she would have to do was warm up the pudding.* 她该做的就是把布丁热一下. *The weather had warmed up.* 天气暖和起来了. PHR-V-ERG; V n P; V P noun; V P

2 If you **warm up** for an event such as a race, you prepare yourself for it by doing exercises or by practising just before it starts. 热身; 做(赛前)准备活动. PHR-V V P

➡ 又见 **warm-up**.

3 When a machine or engine **warms up** or someone **warms** it **up**, it becomes ready for use a little while after being switched on or started. (使)(机器等)预热. ❖ *We spent a frustrating five minutes while the pilot warmed up the engines.* 飞行员在预热引擎时, 我们度过了难挨的五分钟. PHR-V-ERG; V P; V P noun; Also V n P

4 If a comedian or speaker **warms up** an audience or the audience **warms up**, the audience is prepared for the main act or speaker by being told jokes or funny stories, so that they are in a good mood. (使)活跃起来; (使)兴奋起来. ❖ *The crowd began to warm up.* 人群开始兴奋起来. PHR-V-ERG; V P noun; V P

,warm-'blooded.

A **warm-blooded** animal has a relatively high body temperature which remains constant and is not affected by the surrounding temperature. (动物)温血的, 恒温的. ADJ

,warm-'hearted.

A **warm-hearted** person is friendly and affectionate. 热心的, 友好的, 亲切的. ADJ-GRADED

war·monger /ˈwɔːmʌŋgə/ warmongers.

If you describe a politician or leader as a **warmonger**, you disapprove of them because you think they are encouraging people to start or join a war. 战争贩子(煽动战争的政客或领袖). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

warmth /wɔːmθ/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 The **warmth** of something is the heat that it has or produces. (某物发出的)温暖、暖和. ❖ *...the warmth of the fire.* 火的温暖. N-UNCOUNT

2 The **warmth** of something such as a garment or blanket is the protection that it gives you against the cold. (衣物等的)温暖, 暖和. N-UNCOUNT

3 Someone who has **warmth** is friendly and enthusiastic in their behaviour towards other people. 友善; 热情. N-UNCOUNT

'warm-up, warm-ups. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **warm-up** is something that prepares you for an activity or event, usually because it is a short practice or example of what the activity or event will involve. 准备活动; 热身运动. ❖ *The exercises can be fun and a good warm-up for the latter part of the programme.* 这些练习会很有趣, 而且对其后的节目是个很好的准备活动. N-COUNT

warn /wɔːn/ warns, warning, warned. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **warn** someone about something such as a possible danger or problem, you tell them about it so that they are aware of it. 警告; 告诫; 提醒. ❖ *Friends warned me that children were expensive.* 朋友告诫我, 养孩子很费钱. *Analysts warned that Europe's most powerful economy may be facing trouble.* 分析家提醒说, 欧洲最强大的经济体可能会面临麻烦. VB: V n of/about n; V n that; V that; Also V of n

2 If you **warn** someone not to do something, you advise them not to do it so that they can avoid possible danger or punishment. 告诫(某人)不要做(某事). ❖ *'Don't do anything yet,' he warned. 'Too risky.'* '什么也不要做,' 他告诫说, '太冒险了.' *'Keep quiet, or they'll all come out,' they warned him.* '安静, 否则他们都会出来.' 他们提醒他. *Officials warned people against eating or picking mushrooms.* 官员警告人们不要吃或采摘蘑菇. VB: V n to-inf; V with quote; V n with quote; V n against n/-ing; Also V against n/-ing

3 If someone says to you '**be warned**', they are advising you to be cautious, because there are risks that you may not have thought about. 注意; 小心. ❖ *But be warned: this is not a cheap option.* 不过请注意: 这不是一个廉价的选择. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

›warn away or warn off.

If you **warn** someone **away** or **warn** them **off**, you tell them to go away or to stop doing something because of possible danger or punishment. 警告...离开; 告诫...不要做. ❖ *Analysts warn us away from drawing any conclusions.* 分析家警告我们不要作出任何结论. *He spends his spare time visiting schools to warn pupils off drugs.* 他利用闲暇时间走访学校, 告诫学生们远离毒品. PHR-V V n P; V n P from n/-ing; V n P n/-ing; Also V P noun

warn·ing /ˈwɔːnɪŋ/ warnings. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **warning** is something which is said or written to tell people of a possible danger, problem, or other unpleasant thing that might happen. (口头或文字的)警告, 告诫. N-COUNT

2 A **warning** is an advance notice of something that will happen, often something unpleasant or dangerous. (对将要发生的事情的)预先提醒, 事先通知. ❖ *The soldiers opened fire without warning.* 士兵们未事先警告便开火. N-VAR

3 **Warning** actions or signs give a warning. 警告的; 告诫的. ❖ *The driver apparently ignored warning signals.* 该司机显然忽视了警告信号. ADJ: ADJ n

,war of 'nerves.

A **war of nerves** is a conflict in which the opposing sides try to weaken each other psychologically, for example by making each other frightened or telling lies about each other. 神经战, 心理战(指在心理方面打击对方). N-SING

warp /wɔːp/ warps, warping, warped. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **warps** or **is warped**, it becomes damaged by bending or curving, often because of the effect of heat or water. (使)弯曲变形, (使)扭曲, (使)翘曲. ❖ *It should have prevented rain water warping the door trim.* 它本可以防止雨水把门的边饰弄翘. V-ERG: V; V n

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *The key was fractionally warped.* 这钥匙稍微有点翘曲. ADJ-GRADED

2 If something **warps** someone's character or mind, it damages them or it influences them in a bad way. 使(性格或思想)反常; 使变坏. VB: V n

➩ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...the sort of appalling deed which is committed by the warped mind.* 由扭曲的心理造成的骇人听闻的行为. ADJ-GRADED

3 A time **warp** or space **warp** is an imaginary break or sudden change in the normal experience of time or space. (时间的)错位; (空间的)翘曲. N-COUNT: n N

4 In weaving, **the warp** in a piece of woven material is the threads which are held along a loom while other threads are passed across them. (纺织上的)经线, 经纱. N-SING: the N

'war paint; 又拼作 warpaint.

War paint is the paint which some tribal people use to decorate their faces and bodies before they fight a battle. (部落成员)出征前涂在身上和脸上的颜料. N-UNCOUNT

war·path /ˈwɔːpɑːθ, -pæθ/.

If you say that someone is **on the warpath**, you mean that they are angry and getting ready for a fight or conflict. 怒气冲冲准备打架(或作战). PHR INFORMAL

war·plane /ˈwɔːpleɪn/ warplanes; 又拼作 war plane. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **warplane** is an aeroplane that is specially designed to be used in warfare. 军用飞机; 战斗机. N-COUNT

war·rant /ˈwɒrənt, AM ˈwɔːr-/ warrants, warranting, warranted. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If something **warrants** a particular action, it makes the action seem necessary or appropriate for the circumstances. 使有必要; 使正当. ❖ *The allegations are serious enough to warrant an investigation.* 这些指控相当严重, 有必要进行调查. ◢ **war·rant·ed** ❖ *Do you think this fear is warranted?* 你认为这种恐惧是有必要的吗? VB; V n; ADJ-GRADED

2 A **warrant** is a legal document that allows or orders someone to do something, especially one that is signed by a judge or magistrate and gives the police permission to arrest

W

someone or search their house. 逮捕证; 搜查令.
➡ 又见 **death warrant**.

'warrant officer, warrant officers.
A **warrant officer** is a person in the army, the air force, or the marines, who is above the rank of sergeant and below the rank of lieutenant. 准尉. N-COUNT

war·ran·ty /ˈwɒrənti, AM ˈwɔːr-/ **warranties.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **warranty** is a written promise by a company that, if you find faults or defects in something that they have sold you within a certain time, they will repair it or replace it free of charge. 保证书; 保修单. ◆ *The equipment is still under warranty.* 该设备还在保养期内. N-COUNT also under N

warren /ˈwɒrən, AM ˈwɔːr-/ **warrens.**
1 A **warren** is a group of holes in the ground which are connected by tunnels and which rabbits live in. 野兔洞穴(有通道相连的一组洞穴). N-COUNT
2 If you describe a building or an area of a city as a **warren**, you mean that the conditions are crowded and that there are many narrow passages, corridors, or streets. (通道狭窄的)拥挤建筑物; (街道狭窄的)拥挤地区. N-COUNT

war·ring /ˈwɔːrɪŋ/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Warring is used to describe groups of people who are involved in a conflict or quarrel with each other. 冲突的, 争执的; 交战的; 敌对的. ◆ *The warring factions have not yet turned in all their heavy weapons.* 交战的派系还没有缴回他们全部的重型武器. ADJ ADJ n

war·ri·or /ˈwɒriə, AM ˈwɔːr-/ **warriors.** ♦♦◇◇◇
A **warrior** is a fighter or soldier, especially one in former times who was very brave and experienced in fighting. (尤指古时勇敢善战的)武士, 勇士, 战士. N-COUNT

war·ship /ˈwɔːʃɪp/ **warships.** ♦◇◇◇◇
A **warship** is a ship with guns that is used for fighting in wars. 军舰, 战舰. N-COUNT

wart /wɔːt/ **warts.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **wart** is a small lump which grows on your skin and which is usually caused by a virus. 疣; 肉赘; 瘊子. N-COUNT
2 If you describe someone or accept them **warts and all**, you describe them or accept them as they are, including all their faults. 不隐瞒缺点地; 如实地. PHR

wart·hog /ˈwɔːthɒg, AM -hɔːg/ **warthogs.**
A **warthog** is a wild pig with two small tusks. Warthogs live in Africa. 疣猪(产于非洲长着一对小獠牙的野猪). N-COUNT

war·time /ˈwɔːtaɪm/; 又拼作 **war-time.** ♦♦◇◇◇
Wartime is a period of time when a war is being fought. 战时, 战争时期. ◆ *...his wartime experiences in France.* 他在法国的战时经历. N-UNCOUNT

'war widow, war widows.
A **war widow** is a woman whose husband was killed while he was in the armed forces during a war. (丈夫死于战争的)战争寡妇. N-COUNT

wary /ˈweəri/ **warier, wariest.** ♦♦◇◇◇
If you are **wary** of something or someone, you are cautious because you do not know much about them and you believe they may be dangerous or cause problems. 谨慎的, 小心翼翼的; 警惕的. ◆ *They were very wary about giving him a contract.* 跟他签合同, 他们很谨慎. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **wari·ly** /ˈweərɪli/ ◆ *She studied me warily.* 她警惕地打量我. ADV-GRADED

was /wəz, 重读 wɒz, AM wʌz/. ♦♦♦◇◇
Was is the first and third person singular of the past tense of **be**. be 的第一和第三人称单数的过去式.

wash /wɒʃ/ **washes, washing, washed.**
1 If you **wash** something, you clean it, usually with water and soap or detergent. 洗, 洗涤. ◆ *It took a long time to wash the mud out of his hair.* 他花了好长时间把头发里的泥洗掉. *Rub down the door and wash off the dust.* 把门打磨光滑, 然后把灰尘冲洗掉. VB: V n; V n prep; V n with adv
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *That coat could do with a wash.* 那件衣服可以用水洗. N-COUNT
2 If you **wash**, you clean part of your body using soap and water. 洗手; 洗脸; 洗澡. ◆ *She washed her face with cold water.* 她用冷水洗脸. *You are going to have your dinner, get washed, and go to bed.* 你准备好先吃饭, 接着洗澡, 然后上床睡觉. VB: V; V n; get V-ed
➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *She had a wash and changed her clothes.* 她洗了澡, 换了衣服. N-COUNT
3 If you say that something such as an item of clothing is **in the wash**, you mean that it is being washed, waiting to be washed, or has just been washed and can therefore not be worn or used. (衣物等)正在洗涤中, 等待洗涤中; 刚洗涤好(因此还不能穿). PHR INFORMAL
4 If a sea or river or something carried by a sea or river **washes** somewhere or **is washed** there, it flows there gently. 漫过; 流过; 冲刷; (被)冲走. ◆ *The force of the water washed him back into the cave.* 水的力量又把他冲回洞里. V-ERG: V prep/adv; V n with adv; Also V n prep
5 **The wash** in a sea or river is water which has a lot of waves and froth, for example because a boat has just passed. (船驶过后在水面造成的)尾流, 浪花. N-SING: the N
6 If a feeling **washes** over you, you suddenly feel it very strongly and cannot control it. (情感)涌现, 迸发. ◆ *Waves of horror and disgust washed over her.* 她感到阵阵的恐惧和恶心. VB: V over/through n
7 A **wash** of something such as light or colour is a thin layer of it. (光或颜色的)一层. N-COUNT WRITTEN
8 If you say that an excuse or idea will not **wash**, you mean that people will not accept or believe it. (不会)令人相信; (不会)让人接受. ◆ *He said her policies didn't work and the excuses didn't wash.* 他说她的策略没有奏效, 借口也未能令人信服. VB INFORMAL: V; Also V with n
9 ➡ 又见 **washing**.
➡ to **wash** your **dirty linen in public**: 见 **dirty**.
➡ to **wash** your hands of **something**: 见 **hand**.

▸wash away.
If rain or floods **wash away** something, they destroy it and carry it away. 冲毁; 冲走. ◆ *Flood waters washed away one of the main bridges.* 洪水冲毁了一座主要大桥. PHR-V: V P noun; Also V n P

▸wash down.
1 If you **wash** something **down** with a drink, you swallow it and then drink the drink, for example to make it easier to swallow or digest. (借助水等)吞咽, 吞服. ◆ *...a massive beef sandwich washed down by a bottle of beer.* 借一瓶啤酒咽下了一大份牛排三明治. PHR-V: V n P; V-ed P; Also V P noun
2 If you **wash down** an object, you wash it all, from top to bottom. 彻底擦洗. ◆ *The prisoner started to wash down the walls of his cell.* 这个犯人开始从上到下地擦洗自己牢房的墙壁. PHR-V: V P noun; Also V n P

▸wash out.
1 If you **wash out** a container, you wash the inside of it. 洗净(容器里面). ◆ *It was my job to wash out the fish tank.* 我的工作就是把鱼缸洗净. PHR-V: V P noun; Also V n P
2 If dye or dirt **washes out**, it can be removed by washing. (染料或尘埃)可洗掉, 可洗得褪色. PHR-V: V P
3 If rain **washes out** a sports match or other event, it spoils it or prevents it from continuing. (因下雨使比赛等活动)取消, 中止. PHR-V: V P noun
4 ➡ 又见 **washed-out, washout**.

▸wash over.
If something someone does or says **washes over** you, you do not notice it or it does not affect you in any way. (某人做的事或说的话)对...无任何影响. PHR-V: V P noun

▸wash up.
1 If you **wash up**, you wash the plates, cups, knives, forks, and other utensils which have been used in cooking and eating a meal. 清洗(餐具). ◆ *I bet you make breakfast and wash up their plates, too.* 我敢说, 你除了做早餐, 还得给他们洗盘子. PHR-V: V P; V P noun BRITISH
2 If you **wash up**, you clean part of your body with soap and water, especially your hands and face. 洗手; 洗脸. PHR-V: V P AMERICAN
3 If something **is washed up** on a piece of land, it is carried by a river or sea and left there. (被)冲上岸. ◆ *The fossils appear to be early form of seaweed washed up on a beach.* 这些化石像是被冲上沙滩的某种早期海藻. PHR-V: be V-ed P prep/adv; V-ed P
4 ➡ 又见 **washed up, washing-up**.

W

wash·able /ˈwɒʃəbəl/.
Washable clothes or materials can be washed in water without being damaged. 可水洗的. ADJ

wash·basin /ˈwɒʃbeɪsən/ **washbasins**; 又拼作 **wash basin**.
A **washbasin** is a large bowl, usually with taps for hot and cold water, for washing your hands and face. 洗脸盆. N-COUNT

wash·cloth /ˈwɒʃklɒθ, AM -klɔːθ/ **washcloths**.
A **washcloth** is a small cloth that you use for washing yourself. The British word is **flannel**. 洗脸巾; 手巾. [英]作 flannel. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˌwashed-ˈout; 又拼作 **washed out**.
1 **Washed-out** colours are pale and dull rather than vivid. (颜色)暗淡的, 不鲜明的. ADJ-GRADED
2 If someone looks **washed-out**, they look very tired and lacking in energy. 无精打采的; 筋疲力尽的. ADJ-GRADED

ˌwashed ˈup; 又拼作 **washed-up**.
If you say that someone is **washed up**, you mean that they are at the end of their career with no prospects for the future. (某人)不再有希望的, 没有事业前途的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

wash·er /ˈwɒʃə/ **washers**. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **washer** is a thin flat ring of metal, plastic, or other substance, which is placed over a bolt before the nut is screwed on. (螺母的)垫圈, 垫片. N-COUNT
2 A **washer** is the same as a **washing machine**. 同 washing machine. N-COUNT INFORMAL

wash·ing /ˈwɒʃɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Washing is a collection of clothes, sheets, and other things which are waiting to be washed, are being washed, or have just been washed. 待洗涤的衣物; 正在洗涤的衣物; 刚洗好的衣物. N-UNCOUNT

ˈwashing machine, washing machines. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **washing machine** is a machine that you use to wash clothes in. 洗衣机. N-COUNT

ˈwashing powder, washing powders.
Washing powder is powdered detergent that you use to wash clothes. The usual American term is **soap powder**. 洗衣粉. [美]一般作 soap powder. N-VAR BRITISH

ˌwashing-ˈup. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 To do the **washing-up** means to wash the plates, cups, cutlery, and pans which have been used in cooking and eating a meal. The usual American expression is to do the **dishes**. (餐后的)餐具清洗. [美]一般作 to do the dishes. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH
2 **Washing-up** is the plates, cups, cutlery, and pans which you have to wash after a meal. 待洗的餐具. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ˌwashing-ˈup liquid, washing-up liquids.
Washing-up liquid is a thick soapy liquid which you add to hot water to clean dirty dishes. (洗餐具用的)洗涤液. N-VAR BRITISH

wash·out /ˈwɒʃaʊt/ **washouts**.
If an event or plan is a **washout**, it fails completely. 彻底失败, 溃败. N-COUNT INFORMAL

wash·room /ˈwɒʃruːm/ **washrooms**.
A **washroom** is a room with toilets and washing facilities, situated in a large building such as a factory or an office block. (工厂、办公楼等大型建筑里的)盥洗室, 厕所. N-COUNT

wash·stand /ˈwɒʃstænd/ **washstands**.
A **washstand** is a piece of furniture designed to hold a basin and other things for washing your face and hands, especially one that was used in former times, before wash basins were connected to water pipes. 脸盆架. N-COUNT

wasn't /ˈwɒzənt, AM ˈwʌz-/.
In informal English, **was not** is usually said or written as **wasn't**. was not 的缩略形式(用于非正式英语).

wasp /wɒsp/ **wasps**. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **wasp** is an insect with wings and yellow and black stripes across its body. Wasps have a painful sting like a bee but do not produce honey. 黄蜂. 见插图条 **insects**. N-COUNT

wasp·ish /ˈwɒspɪʃ/.
A **waspish** remark or sense of humour is sharp and critical. 尖刻的; 批评的. ADJ-GRADED

wast·age /ˈweɪstɪdʒ/.
1 **Wastage** of something is the act of wasting it or the amount of it that is wasted. 浪费, 损耗; 损耗量. ❖ *...a series of measures to prevent the wastage of water.* 一系列防止浪费水的措施. N-UNCOUNT
2 **Wastage** is the process of deterioration and weakening that takes place in the body of someone who is very ill or starving. (指病或饥饿而引起身体的)变弱, 恶化. ❖ *...muscle wastage.* 肌肉萎缩. N-UNCOUNT
3 **Wastage** refers to a number of people who leave a job or an educational establishment, especially before they have completed their education or training. 离职; 离校(尤指未完成学业或训练). ❖ *Wages are low and the wastage rate of staff is high.* 工资低且员工的离职率高. N-UNCOUNT
➡ 又见 **natural wastage**.

waste /weɪst/ **wastes, wasting, wasted.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 If you **waste** time, money, or energy, you use too much of it doing something that is not important or necessary, or is unlikely to succeed. 浪费. ❖ *There could be many reasons and he was not going to waste time speculating on them.* 理由可能会很多, 但他不打算浪费时间去考虑它们. *I resolved not to waste money on a hotel.* 我决定不在旅馆上浪费金钱. VB: V n; V n -ing; V n on n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I think that is a total waste of money.* 我看那完全是浪费钱财. N-SING: a N of n
2 **Waste** is the use of money or other resources on things that do not need it. 浪费; 滥用; (没有必要的)消耗. ❖ *The packets are measured to reduce waste.* 每包都经过称量以减少浪费. N-UNCOUNT
3 If you **waste** an opportunity for something, you do not take advantage of it when it is available. 错过(机会). VB: V n
4 **Waste** is material which has been used and is no longer wanted, for example because the valuable or useful part of it has been taken out. 废料, 废物. ❖ *Up to 10 million tonnes of toxic wastes are produced every year in the UK.* 英国每年产生多达一千万吨的有毒废料. N-UNCOUNT: also N in pl
5 **Waste** land is land, especially in or near a city, which is not used or looked after by anyone. (尤指在城中或城市附近的土地)荒废的, 无人耕种的. ADJ
6 **Wastes** are a large area of land, for example a desert, in which there are very few people, plants, or animals. 大片荒芜的土地; 荒漠. ❖ *...the barren wastes of the Sahara.* 撒哈拉贫瘠的荒漠. N-PLURAL: adj N, N of n
7 If you say that something **is wasted on** someone, you mean that there is no point giving it or telling it to them as they will not appreciate, understand, or pay any attention to it. (被)白费口舌地提出. VB: be V-ed on n
8 If something **goes to waste** it remains unused or has to be thrown away. 被浪费掉. ❖ *Mexican cookery is economical, she says. Nothing goes to waste.* 她说墨西哥的烹饪方法很节俭, 没有浪费任何东西. PHR
9 If something or someone **lays waste** an area or town or **lays waste to** it, they completely destroy it. 夷为平地; 彻底摧毁. ❖ *The war has laid waste large regions of the countryside.* 战争毁掉了乡村的大片地区. PHR
10 ➡ 又见 **wasted**.
11 ➡ to **waste no time**: 见 **time**.

›waste away.
If someone **wastes away**, they become extremely thin or weak because they are ill or worried and they are not eating properly. (因生病或焦虑)日益消瘦, 日渐衰弱. PHR-V: V P

waste·basket /ˈweɪstbɑːskɪt, -bæsk-/ **wastebaskets**.
A **wastebasket** is the same as a **wastepaper basket**. 同 wastepaper basket. N-COUNT AMERICAN

wast·ed /ˈweɪstɪd/.
1 A **wasted** action is one that is unnecessary. (行动)白费的, 徒劳无功的. ❖ *I'm sorry you had a wasted journey.* 对不起, 让你白跑了一趟. ADJ
2 Someone who is **wasted** is very thin and weak, often because of an illness. (通常因病)衰弱的, 消瘦的. ADJ-GRADED

waste·ful /ˈweɪstfʊl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Action that is **wasteful** uses too much of something valuable ADJ-GRADED

such as time, money, or energy. 浪费的; 耗费的; 挥霍的. ❖ *This kind of training is ineffective, and wasteful of scarce resources.* 这种训练没有效率, 而且浪费了稀缺的资源.
◢ **waste·ful·ly** ❖ *...companies that use energy wastefully.* 浪费能源的公司. ADV-GRADED ADV with v

waste·land /ˈweɪstlænd/ **wastelands.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **wasteland** is an area of land which cannot be used, for example because it is infertile or because it has been misused by people. 荒地, 荒原. N-VAR

ˈwastepaper basket, wastepaper baskets.
A **wastepaper basket** is a container for rubbish, especially paper. 废纸篓. N-COUNT

wast·ing /ˈweɪstɪŋ/.
A **wasting** disease is one which makes you gradually become thinner and weaker. (疾病)消耗性的, 引致瘦弱的. ADJ ADJ n

wast·rel /ˈweɪstrəl/ **wastrels.**
If you describe someone as a **wastrel** you mean that they are lazy and spend their time and money on foolish things. 浪荡公子; 二流子; 败家子. N-COUNT LITERARY

watch 1 looking and paying attention 观看和注视

watch /wɒtʃ/ **watches, watching, watched.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you **watch** someone or something, you look at them, usually for a period of time, and pay attention to what is happening. 注视; 观看. ❖ *He watched the barman prepare the beer he had ordered.* 他看着酒吧服务员给他倒他要的啤酒. *Chris watched him sipping his brandy.* 克里斯注视着他啜饮白兰地酒. VB V n / V n inf / V n -ing / Also V

2 If you **watch** something on television or an event such as a sports match, you spend time looking at it. 看(电视); 观看(比赛). VB V n

3 If you **watch** people, especially children or animals, you are responsible for them, and make sure that they are safe. 看管(尤指孩子或动物). ❖ *Parents can't be expected to watch their children 24 hours a day.* 不能指望父母一天24小时地看管着他们的孩子. VB / V n

4 If you **watch** someone, you follow them secretly or spy on them. 跟踪; 监视. VB V n

5 If you **watch** a situation or event, you pay attention to it or you are aware of it, but you are not participating in it. 关注(局势或事件但不参与其中). ❖ *Human rights groups have been closely watching the case.* 人权组织一直在密切关注这件案子. VB / V n / Also V

6 If you **keep watch** on events or a situation, you pay attention to what is happening, so that you can take action at the right moment. 注视(事件或局势以便及时采取行动). PHR

7 If you tell someone to **watch** a particular person or thing, you are warning them to be careful that the person or thing does not get out of control or do something unpleasant. 当心, 小心(人或事物以防其失去控制或做出不合意的事). ❖ *If you're watching the calories, don't have mayonnaise.* 如果你注意食物的热量, 就不要吃蛋黄酱. VB PRAGMATICS / V n

8 The **watch** is the job of carefully looking around, usually when other people are asleep, so that you can warn them of danger or an attack. (通常指夜间的)值守; 守夜, 值夜. N-COUNT

9 If someone **keeps watch**, or if they are **on watch**, they look around all the time, usually when other people are asleep, so that they can warn the others of danger or an attack. 守卫, 守护; 值夜班. PHR

10 If someone is being kept **under watch**, they are being guarded or observed all the time. 受监护, 受保护; 被监视. PHR

11 You say **'watch it'** in order to warn someone to be careful. (警告某人)当心, 注意, 留神. PHR PRAGMATICS

12 You say to someone **'you watch'** or **'just watch'** when you are predicting that something will happen, and you are very confident that it will happen as you say. 等着瞧(充满信心地表示某事将会发生). ❖ *You watch. Things will get worse before they get better.* 等着瞧, 事情在好转前还会更糟. PHR

13 ➠ **watch this space**: 见 **space**.
➠ **watch your step**: 见 **step**.

➤**watch for** or **watch out for.**
If you **watch for** something or **watch out for** it, you pay attention so that you notice it, either because you do not want to miss it or because you want to avoid it. (因不想错失或想避开)密切注意; 戒备; 提防. ❖ *He called out to them to watch out for the unexploded mine.* 他向他们高喊, 提防未爆炸的地雷. PHR-V V P n / V P P n

➤**watch out.**
If you tell someone to **watch out**, you are warning them to be careful, because something unpleasant might happen to them or they might get into difficulties. 注意, 当心(警告某人不好的事可能会发生). PHR-V V P PRAGMATICS

➤**watch out for.**
➠ 见 **watch for**. PHR-V

➤**watch over.**
If you **watch over** someone or something, you pay attention to them to make sure that nothing bad happens to them. 守护, 保护(免受伤害). PHR-V, V P n

watch 2 instrument that tells the time 表

watch /wɒtʃ/ **watches.** ◆◆◆◆◇
A **watch** is a small clock which you wear on a strap on your wrist or on a chain. 表; 手表; 怀表. N-COUNT

watch·dog /ˈwɒtʃdɒg, AM -dɔːg/ **watchdogs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **watchdog** is a person or committee whose job is to make sure that companies do not act illegally or irresponsibly. (确保公司守法和承担责任的)监察者, 监察组织. ❖ *...the Parliamentary watchdog Finance Committee.* 议会监察机构金融委员会. N-COUNT

watch·ful /ˈwɒtʃful/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Someone who is **watchful** notices everything that is happening. 警惕的; 留心的. ❖ *The police are watchful of all foreigners.* 警察对所有外国人都很警惕. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you do something **under the watchful eye of** someone who has authority over you, they watch you carefully to make sure there are no problems. 处于...的监督之下. PHR

3 If you **keep a watchful eye on** someone or something, you watch carefully to make sure there are no problems. 留心; 关注. PHR

-watching. /-wɒtʃɪŋ/.
-watching combines with nouns to form other nouns which refer to the activity of looking at a group of animals or people and studying them because they interest you. (与名词连用构成另一名词)观看...的活动. ❖ *...the sport of celebrity-watching.* 能看到名人的体育赛事. ◢ **-watcher** /-wɒtʃə/ **-watchers** ❖ *The bird-watchers crept about in the bushes.* 观鸟人在灌木丛中到处爬. COMB / COMB

watch·man /ˈwɒtʃmən/ **watchmen.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **watchman** is a person whose job is to guard a building or area. (大楼或某处的)看守人, 警卫. 又见 **nightwatchman.** N-COUNT

watch·tower /ˈwɒtʃtauə/ **watchtowers.**
A **watchtower** is a high building which gives a sentry a good view of an area which is being guarded. 瞭望塔; 岗楼. N-COUNT

watch·word /ˈwɒtʃwɜːd/ **watchwords.**
Someone's **watchword** is a word or phrase that sums up their attitude or approach to a particular subject or to things in general. 座右铭; 格言. ❖ *Caution has been one of Mr Allan's watchwords.* 谨慎是艾伦先生的座右铭. N-COUNT

wa·ter /ˈwɔːtə/ **waters, watering, watered.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Water** is a clear thin liquid that has no colour or taste when it is pure. It falls from clouds as rain. 水. N-UNCOUNT

2 You use **waters** to refer to a large area of sea, especially the area of sea which is near to a country and which is regarded as belonging to it. (尤指属于某一国家的)水域, 海域. ❖ *...Chinese territorial waters.* 中国领海. N-PLURAL with supp

3 If you **water** plants, you pour water over them in order to help them to grow. 给...浇水; 洒水于. VB V n

4 If your eyes **water**, tears build up in them because they are sore or because you are upset. 流泪; 充满泪水. VB V

5 If you say that your mouth **is watering**, you mean that you can smell or see some appetizing food and you might mean that you mouth is actually producing saliva. 流口水. VB V
➠ 又见 **mouth-watering**.

6 When a pregnant woman's **waters break**, the fluid in her womb that surrounds the baby passes out of her body, showing that the baby is ready to be born. A midwife can **break** a woman's **waters** so that the birth can begin. (使)破羊水分娩. PHR

7 You sometimes use **waters** to refer to a situation which is very complex or difficult. (复杂而困难的)局势, 情况. N-PLURAL adj N
❖ *The British Government may be in stormy economic waters.* 英国政府也许会陷入经济的风浪中.

8 If you are **in deep water**, you are in a difficult or awkward situation. 在困难(或麻烦)的境况中. PHR

9 If you are **in hot water**, you are in trouble. 惹上麻烦, 陷入困境. ❖ *The company has already been in hot water over high prices this year.* 由于今年的物价高昂, 这家公司已陷入困难之中. PHR INFORMAL

10 If you say that an event or incident is **water under the bridge**, you mean that it has happened and cannot now be changed, so there is no point in worrying about it any more. 不可改变的既成事实. PHR

11 If an argument or theory does not **hold water**, it does not seem to be reasonable or be in accordance with the facts. (与否定词连用)(论点或理论)经得起考验, 站得住脚. PHR

12 If you **pour cold water on** an idea or suggestion, you show that you have a low opinion of it. 向...泼冷水. PHR

13 If you **test the water** or **test the waters**, you try to find out what reaction an action or idea will get before you do it or tell it to people. 试探反应. ❖ *Test the water before committing yourself.* 投身行动之前要探探反应. PHR

14 ➻ **like a fish out of water**: 见 **fish**.
➻ to **keep** your **head above water**: 见 **head**.
➻ to **pour oil on troubled waters**: 见 **oil**.

›water down.

1 If you **water down** a substance, for example food or drink, you add water to it to make it weaker. 加水冲淡(食物或饮料); 稀释. ❖ *You can water down a glass of wine and make it last twice as long.* 你可以把葡萄酒加水, 一杯当两杯喝. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 If something, especially a proposal, speech, or statement **is watered down**, it is made much weaker and less forceful or less controversial. (被)削弱, (被)减少力量; (使)缓和. VB
❖ *Proposed European Community legislation affecting bird-keepers has been watered down.* 提出的影响到养鸟者的欧共体立法已改得缓和了. be V-ed P
➻ 又见 **watered-down**.

water·bed /'wɔːtəbed/ **waterbeds**; 又拼作 **water bed**.
A **waterbed** is a bed whose mattress consists of a plastic case filled with water. 水床. N-COUNT

'water-borne; 又拼作 **waterborne**.

1 **Water-borne** disease or infection is passed on through contact with infected water. (疾病或感染)由水传播的. ADJ ADJ n

2 Something that is **water-borne** travels or is transported on water. 经由水路的; 由水路运输的. ❖ *...a waterborne safari down the Nile.* 一次沿尼罗河而下的水上探险. ADJ ADJ n

'water bottle, **water bottles**.
A **water bottle** is a small container for carrying water to drink on a long journey. 水瓶, 水壶. N-COUNT
➻ 又见 **hot-water bottle**.

'water butt, **water butts**.
A **water butt** is a large barrel for collecting rain as it flows off a roof. The usual American word is **rain barrel**. (收集从屋顶流下来的雨水的)大水桶. [美]一般作 rain barrel. N-COUNT BRITISH

'water cannon, **water cannons**; **water cannon** can also be used as the plural form. water cannon 也可用作复数形式.
A **water cannon** is a machine which shoots out a large powerful jet of water. It is used by police to break up crowds of people who are demonstrating. (警察用来驱散示威群众的)高压水炮. N-COUNT

'water chestnut, **water chestnuts**.
A **water chestnut** is the thick bottom part of the stem of a plant which grows in China. It is frequently used in Chinese cookery. 荸荠(常用于中餐烹饪中的一种中国植物块根). N-COUNT

water·colour /'wɔːtəkʌlə/ **watercolours**; [美]拼作 **watercolor**. ♦◇◇◇◇
Watercolours are coloured paints, used for painting pictures, which you apply with a wet brush or dissolve in water first. 水彩颜料. A **watercolour** is also a picture which has been painted with watercolours. 水彩画. N-VAR

water·course /'wɔːtəkɔːs/ **watercourses**; 又拼作 **water course**.
A **watercourse** is a stream or river, or the channel that it flows along. 水道; 河道; 渠道. N-COUNT FORMAL

water·cress /'wɔːtəkres/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Watercress is a small plant with white flowers which grows in streams and pools. Its leaves taste hot and are eaten raw in salads. 水田芥(长于溪涧或池塘的植物, 叶子可做沙拉食用). N-UNCOUNT

,watered-'down; 又拼作 **watered down**. ♦◇◇◇◇
If you describe something such as a proposal, speech, or statement as **watered down**, you mean that it is weaker or less forceful or controversial than its original form. (建议、言论等)削弱了力量的, 缓和了的. ADJ-GRADED
➻ 又见 **water**.

water·fall /'wɔːtəfɔːl/ **waterfalls**. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **waterfall** is a place where water flows over the edge of a steep, high cliff in hills or mountains, and falls into a pool below. 瀑布. N-COUNT

water·fowl /'wɔːtəfaul/; **waterfowl** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
Waterfowl are birds that swim in water, especially ducks, geese, and swans. 水鸟, 水禽(尤指鸭、鹅、天鹅等). N-COUNT

water·front /'wɔːtəfrʌnt/ **waterfronts**. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **waterfront** is a street or piece of land which is next to an area of water, for example a harbour or the sea. 水边土地; 滨水区; 码头区. N-COUNT

'water hole, **water holes**; 又拼作 **waterhole**.
In a desert or other dry area, a **water hole** is a pond or pool where animals can find water to drink. (沙漠或干旱地区动物饮水的)水坑, 水池. N-COUNT

'watering can, **watering cans**.
A **watering can** is a container with a long spout which is used to water plants. 喷壶. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

'watering hole, **watering holes**.
You can refer to a pub or bar where people go to drink and meet their friends as a **watering hole**. 酒吧; 酒馆(朋友聚会饮酒的地方). N-COUNT

'water lily, **water lilies**; 又拼作 **waterlily**.
A **water lily** is a plant with large flat leaves and colourful flowers which floats on the surface of lakes and rivers. 睡莲. N-COUNT

water·line /'wɔːtəlaɪn/ **waterlines**; 又拼作 **water line**.
The **waterline** is a line, either real or imaginary, on the side of a ship representing the level the water reaches when the ship is at sea. (船的)吃水线. N-COUNT

water·logged /'wɔːtəlɒgd, AM -lɔːgd/; 又拼作 **water-logged**.
Something such as soil or land that is **waterlogged** is so wet that it cannot absorb any more water, so that a layer of water remains on its surface. (泥土或土地等)水浸的, 浸透水的. ADJ-GRADED

W

'water main, **water mains**.
A **water main** is a very large underground pipe used for supplying water to houses and factories. (地下的)供水干道, 主输水管. N-COUNT

water·mark /'wɔːtəmɑːk/ **watermarks**.
A **watermark** is a design which is put into paper by the people who make it, and which you can only see if you hold the paper up to the light. (纸张上的)水印. 又见 **high-water mark**. N-COUNT

'water meadow, **water meadows**.
Water meadows are wet fields of grass near a river, which are often flooded. (河边常受水淹的)浸水草地. N-COUNT BRITISH

water·melon /'wɔːtəmelən/ **watermelons**.
A **watermelon** is a large round fruit with green skin, pink flesh, and black seeds. 西瓜. N-VAR

water·mill /ˈwɔːtəmɪl/ **watermills;** 又拼作 **water mill.**
A **watermill** is a mill powered by a water wheel. 水力磨房，水磨. N-COUNT

ˈwater pistol, water pistols.
A **water pistol** is a small toy gun which shoots out water. 玩具水枪. N-COUNT

ˈwater polo.
Water polo is a game played in a swimming pool in which two teams of swimmers try to score goals with a ball. 水球(运动). N-UNCOUNT

water·proof /ˈwɔːtəpruːf/ **waterproofs, waterproofing, waterproofed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something which is **waterproof** does not let water pass through it. 防水的，不透水的. ❖ *Take waterproof clothing—Orkney weather is unpredictable.* 带上防水衣物—奥克尼的天气是难以预测的. ADJ
2 **Waterproofs** are items of clothing which do not let water in. 防水衣物；雨衣. N-COUNT BRITISH
3 If something **is waterproofed**, it is treated so that water cannot pass through it or damage it. (被)防水处理；(使)防水. VB be V-ed

ˈwater rate, water rates.
In Britain, the charges made for the use of water from the public water supply are known as the **water rates.** 水费. N-COUNT

ˈwater-resistant.
Something that is **water-resistant** does not allow water to pass through it easily, or is not easily damaged by water. 抗水的. ADJ-GRADED

water·shed /ˈwɔːtəʃed/ **watersheds.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 If something such as an event is a **watershed** in the history or development of something, it is very important because it represents the beginning of a new stage in it. (事情发展的)分水岭，转折点. ❖ *Tonight could prove to be a watershed for the international career of Barnes.* 对于巴恩斯的国际生涯来说，今晚将会是个重大的转折. N-COUNT
2 In Britain, the **watershed** is a time before which television broadcasters have agreed not to show programmes unsuitable for children. (英国电视节目的)分水线时段(在儿童不宜的节目开播前的时段). ❖ *The advert should only be shown after the 9pm watershed.* 这则广告应该只能在晚上9时分水线时段之后播出. N-COUNT
3 A **watershed** is an area of high ground which divides two or more river systems. (河流的)分水岭，分水线. N-COUNT TECHNICAL

water·side /ˈwɔːtəsaɪd/.
The **waterside** is the area beside a stretch of water such as a river or lake. 水边；河滨；湖滨. ❖ *...pretty waterside hotels.* 漂亮的水滨旅馆. N-SING

ˈwater-ski, water-skis, water-skiing, water-skied; 又拼作 **waterski.**
If you **water-ski**, you stand on skis in the water while being pulled along by a boat. 做水橇滑水. VB V
◢ **water-skiing** ❖ *He offered to teach them water-skiing.* 他表示愿意教他们滑水. N-UNCOUNT

ˌwater-ˈsoluble; 又拼作 **water soluble.**
Something that is **water-soluble** dissolves in water. 能溶解于水的，水溶性的. ADJ

ˈwater supply, water supplies. ◆◇◇◇◇
The **water supply** in an area is the water which is collected and passed through pipes to buildings for people to use. 供水，给水. N-COUNT

ˈwater table, water tables.
The **water table** is the level below the surface of the ground where water can be found. 地下水位，地下水面. N-COUNT

water·tight /ˈwɔːtətaɪt/; 又拼作 **water-tight.**
1 Something that is **watertight** does not allow water to pass through it, for example because it is tightly sealed. 不透水的，不漏水的；水密的. ❖ *The batteries are safely enclosed in a watertight compartment.* 电池安全地装在不透水的分隔室中. ADJ
2 A **watertight** case, argument, or agreement is one that has been so carefully put together that nobody will be able to find a fault in it. (案件、论据、协议)无懈可击的，天衣无缝的，严密的. ❖ *The police had a watertight case.* 警方碰上了一个毫无破绽的案件. ADJ-GRADED

ˈwater tower, water towers.
A **water tower** is a large tank of water which is placed on a high metal structure so that water can be supplied at a steady pressure to surrounding buildings. 水塔. N-COUNT

ˈwater vole, water voles.
A **water vole** is a small rat-like animal that can swim. Water voles live in holes in the banks of rivers. 水鼠. N-COUNT

water·way /ˈwɔːtəweɪ/ **waterways.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **waterway** is a canal, river, or narrow channel of sea which ships or boats can sail along. 水道；航道. N-COUNT

ˈwater wheel, water wheels; 又拼作 **waterwheel.**
A **water wheel** is a large wheel which is turned by water flowing through it. Water wheels are used to provide power to drive machinery. (水力推动的)水轮，水车. N-COUNT

water·works /ˈwɔːtəwɜːks/; **waterworks** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.
A **waterworks** is a building where a supply of water is stored and cleaned before being distributed to the public. 自来水厂. N-COUNT

wa·tery /ˈwɔːtəri/. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something that is **watery** is weak or pale. 淡的；苍白的. ❖ *A watery light began to show through the branches.* 熹微的光线开始透射过树枝. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe food or drink as **watery**, you dislike it because it contains too much water or is thin or tasteless like water. 含水多的；淡而无味的. ❖ *...a plateful of watery soup.* 一盘清水般的汤. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS
3 Something that is **watery** contains, resembles, or consists of water. 水汪汪的，多水的；含水的；似水的. ❖ *Diana's eyes went red and watery.* 戴安娜双眼红红的，含着泪水. ADJ-GRADED

watt /wɒt/ **watts.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **watt** is a unit of measurement of electrical power. 瓦，瓦特(电功率单位). ❖ *...a 100-watt lightbulb.* 一个100瓦灯泡. N-COUNT

watt·age /ˈwɒtɪdʒ/.
The **wattage** of a piece of electrical equipment is the amount of electrical power, expressed in watts, which it generates or uses. 瓦数，瓦特数. N-UNCOUNT

wat·tle /ˈwɒtəl/.
Wattle is a framework made by weaving thin sticks and twigs over thick sticks, which is used for making fences and walls. (用作篱笆和围墙的)编枝条构架. N-UNCOUNT

wave /weɪv/ **waves, waving, waved.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **wave** or **wave** your hand, you move your hand from side to side in the air, usually in order to say hello or goodbye to someone. 挥动，挥舞(手). ❖ *Jessica caught sight of Lois and waved to her.* 杰茜卡看见了洛伊丝，并向她挥手. VB V; V to/at n; Also V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a cheery wave.* 兴高采烈的挥手. N-COUNT
2 If you **wave** someone away or **wave** them on, you make a movement with your hand to indicate that they should move in a particular direction. 挥手指示(某人)移动. ❖ *Leshka waved him away with a show of irritation.* 莱斯卡表现出恼怒，挥手叫他走开. VB; V n adv/prep
3 If you **wave** something, you hold it up and move it rapidly from side to side. 摇动；使飘动. ❖ *...waving flags and applauding.* 摇旗鼓掌. ◢ **-waving** ❖ *There will be marching bands and plenty of flag-waving.* 将会有游行的乐队和招展的旗帜. VB; V n; COMB
4 If a crowd of people do a **wave**, each person in the crowd stands up and puts their arms in the air after the person to one side of them, creating a continuous rolling motion through the crowd. The British term is **Mexican wave.** (人群站立举起手臂形成的)人浪. [英]作 Mexican wave. N-COUNT AMERICAN
5 If something **waves**, it moves gently from side to side or up and down. 起伏；摇晃；飘动. ❖ *...flowers waving in the wind.* 在风中飘摇的花朵. VB; V
6 A **wave** is a raised mass of water on the surface of water, especially the sea. 波浪；海浪. N-COUNT

7 If someone's hair has **waves**, it curves slightly instead of being straight. (略呈波浪形的)鬈发. N-COUNT

8 A **wave** is a sudden increase in heat or energy that spreads out from an earthquake, eruption, or explosion. (地震、火山爆发或爆炸产生的)热浪, 震波. ❖ *The shock waves of the earthquake were felt in Teheran.* 地震的震波在德黑兰都感觉得到. N-COUNT with supp

9 A **wave** is a sudden increase in a particular feeling, activity, or type of behaviour, especially an undesirable or unpleasant one. (感情的)突发, 高涨; (活动或行为的)浪潮, 高潮. ❖ *...the current wave of violence.* 当前的暴力浪潮. *The loneliness and grief comes in waves.* 孤独和悲哀阵阵袭来. N-COUNT

10 A **wave** is a sudden increase in the number of people moving somewhere. (人群的)潮涌; (人口的)激增. ❖ *A wave of immigrants is washing over Western Europe.* 一股移民浪潮正在冲击着西欧. N-COUNT

11 **Wave** is used to refer to the way in which things such as sound, light, and radio signals travel. (指声、光、无线电信号的)波. ❖ *Radio waves have a certain frequency.* 无线电波具有特定的频率. N-COUNT

12 ➜ 又见 **long wave, medium wave, new wave, short-wave, tidal wave.**

›wave aside.

If you **wave aside** something such as a suggestion, explanation, or idea, you decide that it is not important enough to consider seriously. 对...置之不理; 不理会. ❖ *Rachel waved aside the explanation.* 雷切尔对这一解释不予理会. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

›wave down.

If someone **waves down** a vehicle, they wave their hand as a signal to the driver to stop the vehicle. 挥手示意(车辆)停下. ❖ *He was frustrated by his inability to wave down a taxi.* 他对自己不能招手叫出租车停下感到沮丧. PHR-V; V P noun; Also V n P

wave·band /ˈweɪvbænd/ wavebands.

A **waveband** is a group of radio waves of similar length which are used for particular types of radio transmission. (无线电的)波段. N-COUNT

wave·length /ˈweɪvleŋθ/ wavelengths. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **wavelength** is the distance between the same point on consecutive cycles of a wave of energy such as light or sound. (光或声的)波长. ❖ *Blue light has a shorter wavelength than red.* 蓝光的波长比红光短. N-COUNT

2 A **wavelength** is the size of radio wave which a particular radio station uses to broadcast its programmes. (无线电波的)波长. N-COUNT with supp

3 If two people are **on the same wavelength**, they find it easy to understand each other and they tend to agree, because they share similar interests or opinions. 具有相同的观点; 有同感. PHR

wa·ver /ˈweɪvə/ wavers, wavering, wavered. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **waver**, you are uncertain or indecisive about something. 犹豫不决, 举棋不定. ❖ *Some military commanders wavered over whether to support the coup.* 有些军方将领对是否支持政变举棋不定. VB; V

2 If something **wavers**, it shakes with very slight movements or changes. 摇晃; 颤抖; 变动. ❖ *The shadows of the dancers wavered continually.* 舞蹈演员的影子不停地晃动. VB; V

wavy /ˈweɪvi/ wavier, waviest.

1 **Wavy** hair is not straight or curly, but curves slightly. (指头发)波状的, 鬈的, 稍微卷曲的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **wavy** line has a series of regular curves along it. (线)波状的, 波纹的. ❖ *The boxes were decorated with a wavy gold line.* 这些盒子用波纹金线装饰. ADJ-GRADED

wax /wæks/ waxes, waxing, waxed. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Wax** is a solid, slightly shiny substance made of fat or oil which is used to make candles and polish. It melts when it is heated. 蜡. N-VAR

2 If you **wax** a surface, you put a thin layer of wax onto it, especially in order to polish it. 给...上蜡, 给...打蜡. VB V n

3 If you have your legs **waxed**, you have the hair removed from your legs by having wax put on them and then pulled off quickly. 用热蜡脱毛. ❖ *She has just had her legs waxed at the local beauty parlour.* 她刚在当地的美容院把腿上的毛用蜡去掉. VB; have n V-ed; Also V n

4 **Wax** is the sticky yellow substance found in your ears. 耳垢, 耳屎. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you say that someone, for example, **waxes** lyrical or **waxes** indignant about a subject, you mean that they talk a lot in a lyrical or indignant way about it. 说话变得(兴奋或愤怒)起来. ❖ *My mother waxed eloquent on the theme of wifely duty.* 我母亲滔滔不绝地说起妻子职责的话题. VB; LITERARY; V adj

6 If something **waxes and wanes**, it first increases and then decreases over a period of time. 盈亏; 盛衰. ❖ *Portugal and Spain had possessed vast empires that waxed and waned.* 葡萄牙和西班牙曾统治过由盛到衰的庞大帝国. PHR

ˌwaxed ˈpaper.

Waxed paper is the same as **wax paper**. 同 wax paper. N-UNCOUNT

wax·en /ˈwæksən/.

A **waxen** face is very pale and looks very unhealthy. (指面色)蜡黄的, 苍白的. ADJ; LITERARY

ˈwax paper.

Wax paper is paper that has been covered with a thin layer of wax in order to make it waterproof. (防水)蜡纸. N-UNCOUNT

wax·work /ˈwækswɜːk/ waxworks.

1 A **waxwork** is a model of a person, especially a famous person, made out of wax. (尤指名人的)蜡像. N-COUNT

2 A **waxworks** is a place where waxworks are displayed for the public to look at. **Waxworks** is both the singular and the plural form. 蜡像馆. 单复数同形. N-COUNT

waxy /ˈwæksi/.

Something that is **waxy** looks or feels like wax. 似蜡的; 蜡质的. ❖ *...the waxy coating on the insect's body.* 昆虫身体表面的蜡层. ADJ-GRADED

way /weɪ/ ways. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you refer to a **way** of doing something, you are referring to how you can do it, for example the method you can use to achieve it. 方法, 手段; 途径. ❖ *Another way of making new friends is to go to an evening class.* 交新朋友的另一个途径就是去上夜间课程. *I can't think of a worse way to spend my time.* 我想不出更糟的打发时间的方法. N-COUNT

2 If you talk about the **way** someone does something, you are talking about the qualities their action has. (行为的)方式. ❖ *She smiled in a friendly way.* 她友善地微笑. N-COUNT

3 If a general statement or description is true in a particular **way**, that is a particular manner or form that it takes in a specific case. (某个)方面; (某)点. ❖ *Computerized reservation systems help airline profits in several ways.* 计算机订票系统能帮助航空公司在几个方面赚取利润. *She was afraid in a way that was quite new to her.* 她感到从未有过的害怕. N-COUNT with supp

4 You use **way** in expressions such as **in some ways** and **in many ways** to indicate the degree or extent to which a statement is true. (某种)程度; 范围. ❖ *In some ways, the official opening is a formality.* 在某种程度上, 正式的开幕式是一种例行公事. N-COUNT

5 The **ways** of a particular person or group of people are their customs or their usual behaviour. 作风; 习惯; 习性; 习俗. N-PLURAL with supp

6 If you refer to someone's **way**, you are referring to their usual or preferred type of behaviour. (个人的)风格, 行为方式. ❖ *Direct confrontation was not his way.* 正面冲突不是他的处事作风. N-SING with poss

7 You use **way** to refer to one particular opinion or interpretation of something, when others are possible. (某个)观点, 看法. ❖ *I suppose that's one way of looking at it.* 我想这也是看待此事的一种观点. N-COUNT with supp

8 You use **way** when mentioning one of a number of possible alternative results or decisions. (其中一个可能的)结果, 决定. ❖ *There is no indication which way the vote could go.* 没有迹象表明投票会是什么结果. N-COUNT with supp

9 The **way** you feel about something is your attitude to it or N-SING

W

your opinion about it. 态度；意见，观点；感受。❖ *I'm terribly sorry, I had no idea you felt that way.* 非常抱歉，我不知道你有那样的感觉。 with supp

10 If you mention the **way** that something happens, you are mentioning the fact that it happens. (事情的)发生。❖ *I hate the way he manipulates people.* 我厌恶他操纵别人。 N-SING the N that

11 You use **way** in expressions such as **push your way** or **eat your way**, followed by a prepositional phrase, in order to suggest an idea of movement, progress, or force as well as the action described by the verb. 用于 push your way 或 eat your way 等表达式中，后接介词短语，表达行动、前进、力量和动词所带的含义。❖ *She thrust her way into the crowd.* 她挤进人群。 *He thought we were trying to buy our way into his company.* 他认为我们试图用收购的方式进入他的公司。 N-SING poss N

12 The **way** somewhere consists of the different places that you go through or the route that you take in order to get there. (到某地的)路线。❖ *Does anybody know the way to the bathroom?* 有人知道去浴室的路吗？ *We'll go out the back way.* 我们将从后面出去。 N-COUNT

13 If you go or look a particular **way**, you go or look in that direction. 方向。❖ *As he strode into the kitchen, he passed Pop coming the other way.* 他大步走进厨房时，碰见波普从另一个方向走来。 N-SING with supp

14 You can refer to the direction you are travelling in as your **way**. 方向；路径。❖ *She would say she was going my way and offer me a lift.* 她会说她跟我同路，主动让我搭她的车。 N-SING poss N SPOKEN

15 If you find your **way**, you manage to get to the place that you want to go to. 路线；道路。 N-SING poss N

16 You talk about people going their different **ways** when their lives develop differently and they have less contact with each other. 生活方式。 N-COUNT poss N

17 If something comes your **way**, you get it or receive it. (事情)发生在(某人)身上，被(某人)碰上了。 N-SING poss N

18 If someone or something is in the **way**, they prevent you from moving forward or seeing clearly. 妨碍，阻挡。❖ *Get out of my way!* 别妨碍我！ N-SING the/poss N, in/out of N

19 **Way** is used in the names of some roads, and also in the names of some long-distance walking paths in the countryside. (与路名连用)...路，...道。❖ *...the well-trodden 250-mile Pennine Way.* 250英里繁忙的奔宁路。

20 You can use **way** to refer to the area near where someone lives or near a specified place. 地区，地方；附近。❖ *...somebody from Newcastle way.* 来自纽卡斯尔地区的那个人。 N-UNCOUNT supp N INFORMAL

21 You use **way** in expressions like **the right way up** and **the other way round** to refer to one of two or more possible positions or arrangements that something can have. 用于the right way up, the other way round等表达式中，表示多个可能位置或安排方式中的其中一个。❖ *It's important to fit it the right way round.* 正确地安装很重要。 N-SING with supp

22 You can use **way** to emphasize, for example, that something is a great distance away or is very much below or above a particular level or amount. 远远地；大大地；非常。❖ *Way down in the valley to the west is the town of Freiburg.* 弗赖堡镇位于西边峡谷深处。 *I have to decide my plan way in advance.* 我得老早定出计划。 ADV ADV adv/prep

23 If you split something a number of **ways**, you divide it into a number of different parts or quantities, usually fairly equal in size. (划分成的)份额。 N-PLURAL num N

➜ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式。❖ *...a simple three-way division.* 一种简单的三等份的划分。 COMB

24 **Way** is used in expressions such as **a little way** and **quite a way**, to say how far away something is or how far you have travelled. 用于a little way，quite a way等表达式中表示路程的远近。❖ *We've a fair way to go yet.* 我们仍有相当远的路程要走。 N-SING a N

25 **Way** is used in expressions such as **a long way** and **a little way** to say how far away in time something is. 用于a long way, a little way等表达式中表示时间的远近。❖ *August is still an awfully long way away.* 8月还早着呢。 N-SING a N

26 You use **way** in expressions such as **all the way**, **most of the way** and **half the way** to refer to the extent to which an action has been completed. 用于all the way, most of the way, half the way 等表达式中表示事情完成的程度。❖ *When was the last time you listened to an album all the way through?* 你上次听完整张唱片是什么时候？ N-SING predet/quant the N

27 If something is **across the way**, it is nearby, especially on the opposite side of a road or area. 在附近；(尤指)在对面。 PHR INFORMAL

28 You use **all the way** to emphasize how long a distance is. 遥远地，老远地。❖ *That dress came all the way from New York.* 那件衣服来自遥远的纽约。 PHR

29 You can use **all the way** to emphasize that your remark applies to every part of a situation, activity, or period of time. 自始至终；一直；完全地。❖ *Having started a revolution we must go all the way.* 既然发起了一场革命，我们必须进行到底。 PHR

30 If someone or something is **in a bad way**, they are in a bad condition or situation. 处于不利(或恶劣)的条件；情况很糟。 PHR INFORMAL

31 If something is happening **in a big way**, it is happening on a large scale. 大规模地；很大程度上地。❖ *Soccer in the States has never taken off in a big way.* 英式足球在美国从未广泛流行过。 PHR INFORMAL

32 If someone says that you **can't have it both ways**, they are telling you that you have to choose between two things and cannot do or have them both. 不可两者兼得；不能两全其美。 PHR

33 You say **by the way** when you add something to what you are saying, especially something that you have just thought of. (说话时加上新内容)顺便说一下；附带说一说。❖ *By the way, how did your seminar go?* 顺便问一下，你们的研讨会进行得怎样？ PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

34 You use **by way of** when you are explaining the purpose of something that you have said or are about to say. For example, if you say something **by way of an introduction**, you say it as an introduction. 通过...的形式。 PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS

35 If you do something **by way of** a particular method, you use that method to do it. 通过...的方法。❖ *I teach psychology by way of a range of traditional lectures.* 我通过一系列传统的授课教心理学。 PHR-PREP WRITTEN

36 If you go somewhere **by way of** a particular place, you go through that place in order to get to where you want. 经过，经由。❖ *The path goes under the river by way of the tunnel.* 这条路经由隧道穿过河底。 PHR-PREP

37 If someone **changes** their **ways** or **mends** their **ways**, they permanently improve their behaviour or their way of doing something. 改善行为；改过自新。 PHR

38 If you **clear the way**, **open the way**, or **prepare the way** for something, you create an opportunity for it to happen. 清除障碍；创造机会。 PHR

39 If you say that someone takes **the easy way out**, you disapprove of them because they do what is easiest for them in a difficult situation, rather than dealing with it properly. (用不适当方式)走捷径；以省事的做法。 PHR PRAGMATICS

40 You use **either way** in order to introduce a statement which is true in each of the two possible or alternative cases that you have just mentioned. (在两种情况中)无论怎样。❖ *The sea may rise or the land may fall; either way the sand dunes will be gone in a short time.* 海面可能上升或陆地可能沉降；无论怎样沙丘都会在短时间内消失。 PHR

41 If you say that a particular type of action or development is **the way forward**, you approve of it or recommend it because it is likely to lead to success. 成功之路。 PHR

42 If someone **gets** their **way** or **has** their **way**, nobody stops them doing what they want to do. You can also say that someone **gets** their **own way** or **has** their **own way**. 随心所欲；我行我素；自主行事。 PHR

43 If one thing **gives way to** another, the first thing is replaced by the second. 为...所取代，让位给。❖ *The last houses give way to soybean fields.* 最后一批房屋也改作了大豆地。 PHR

44 If an object that is supporting something **gives way**, it breaks or collapses, so that it can no longer support that PHR

W

thing. (支撑物)断裂、倒塌、垮掉. ❖ *The hook in the ceiling had given way and the lamp had fallen blazing on to the table.* 天花板上的钩子断了，灯掉到桌上燃烧起来.

45 If you **give way** to someone or something that you have been resisting, you stop resisting and allow yourself to be persuaded or controlled by them. 退让, 让步; 屈服. ❖ *The President has given way to pressure from the hardliners.* 总统屈从于强硬派的压力. PHR WRITTEN

46 If a moving person or a vehicle or its driver **gives way**, they slow down or stop in order to allow other people or vehicles to pass in front of them. The usual American word is **yield**. (行人、车辆或司机)让路. [美]一般作 yield. PHR BRITISH

47 If you say that someone or something **has a way of** doing a particular thing, you mean that they often do it. 总能做(某事). ❖ *Bosses have a way of always finding out about such things.* 老板们经常都能弄清楚这类事情的原委. PHR

48 If you say that a person **has a way with** something or someone, you mean that that person seems to have a natural skill or instinct for dealing with them; used showing approval. 天生有能力处理. ❖ *Constance doesn't have a way with words the way you do.* 康斯坦丝不像你那样善于言辞. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

49 You use **in no way** or **not in any way** to emphasize that a statement is not at all true. 决不, 一点儿不, 根本不. ❖ *In no way am I going to adopt any of his methods.* 我决不会采用他的任何办法. PHR PRAGMATICS

50 If you say that something is true **in a way**, you mean that although a statement is not completely true, it is true to a limited extent or in certain respects. You use **in a way** to reduce the force of a statement. 在某种程度上; 在某方面. ❖ *In a way, I suppose I'm frightened of failing.* 从某方面看, 我想我是害怕失败的. PHR PRAGMATICS

51 If you say that someone does something or contributes to something **in a small way**, you mean that although they do not do very much, their actions are useful or significant. 少而管用地; 少而精地. ❖ *By doing this you will, in a small way, help win the victory.* 你这样做虽然做得不多, 但将会有助于取胜. PHR

52 If you say that someone **gets in the way**, or **is in the way**, you are annoyed because their presence or their actions stop you doing something properly. 碍手碍脚. PHR

53 To **get in the way** of something means to make it difficult for it to happen, continue, or be appreciated properly. 阻挠, 妨碍(事情发生或继续等). ❖ *...a job which never got in the way of her leisure interests.* 一份绝不会妨碍她余暇兴趣的工作. PHR

54 If you **know** your **way around** a particular subject, system, or job, you know all the procedures and facts about it. 熟知, 十分了解. PHR

55 If you say that someone **is laughing all the way to the bank**, you mean that they are making a lot of money very easily. 轻易挣得许多钱. PHR INFORMAL

56 If you **lead the way** along a particular route, you go along it in front of someone in order to show them where to go. 领路, 带路. PHR

57 If a person or group **leads the way** in a particular activity, they are the first person or group to do it or they make the most new developments in it. 领导潮流. ❖ *Sony has also led the way in shrinking the size of compact-disc players.* 索尼公司在缩小光碟播放机体积方面也引领着潮流. PHR

58 If you say that someone or something **has come a long way**, you mean that they have developed, progressed, or become very successful. 取得巨大进展; 获得很大成功. PHR

59 You can use **by a long way** to emphasize that something is, for example, much better, worse, or bigger than any other thing of that kind. (指同任何同类事情相比)远远地; 大大地. ❖ *It was, by a long way, the worst meeting I have ever attended.* 那是我曾参加过的最糟糕的会议. PHR PRAGMATICS

60 If you say that something is **a long way from** being true, you are emphasizing that it is definitely not true. 远不, 根本不. PHR PRAGMATICS

61 If you say that something **goes a long way** towards doing a particular thing, you mean that it is an important factor in achieving that thing. 有很大作用; 大有帮助. ❖ *A sale would go a long way towards easing the council's financial problems.* 廉价出售对缓和该委员会的财政困难很有帮助. PHR

62 If you say that someone has **lost their way**, you are criticizing them because they do not have any good ideas any more, or seem to have become unsure about what to do. 毫无头绪; 不知所措. PHR PRAGMATICS

63 If you **lose** your **way**, you become lost when you are trying to go somewhere. 迷路. PHR

64 When you **make** your **way** somewhere, you walk or travel there. 到...去; 前往. PHR

65 If one person or thing **makes way** for another, the first is replaced by the second. 让开, 让位; 让路. ❖ *He said he was prepared to make way for younger people in the party.* 他说他准备让位给党内较年轻的人. PHR

66 If you say **there's no way** that something will happen, you are emphasizing that you think it will definitely not happen. (事情)没有可能(发生). ❖ *There was absolutely no way that we were going to be able to retrieve it.* 我们将根本没办法恢复它. PHR PRAGMATICS

67 You can say **no way** as an emphatic way of saying no. 无论如何不, 绝不. ❖ *Mike, no way am I playing cards with you for money.* 迈克, 我绝对不会跟你玩牌赌钱. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

68 You use **in the way of** or **by way of** in order to specify the kind of thing you are talking about. 关于; 就...而言. ❖ *Meetings held today produced little in the way of an agreement.* 就协定而言, 今天开的会几乎没取得什么成果. *The man with whom she maintains a relationship provides nothing by way of support.* 那个与她保持着暧昧关系的男子没提供任何支持. PHR

69 If you **are on** your **way**, you have started your journey somewhere. 在路上, 在旅途上. PHR

70 If you **go on** your **way**, you continue with your journey. 赶路; 继续旅行. PHR

71 If something happens **on the way** or **along the way**, it happens during the course of a particular event or process. 在...过程中. ❖ *You may have to learn a few new skills along the way.* 其间, 你也许得学几种新技能. PHR

72 If you are **on** your **way** or **well on** your **way** to something, you have made so much progress that you are almost certain to achieve that thing. 进展顺利(差不多快要实现); 接近. ❖ *I am now out of hospital and well on the way to recovery.* 我现在出院了, 康复得很好. PHR

73 If something is **on the way**, it is due to come in the near future. 快要来到. ❖ *The forecasters say more snow is on the way.* 天气预报说将会下更多的雪. PHR

74 You can use **one way or another** or **one way or the other** when you want to say that something definitely happens, but without giving any details about how it happens. (表示事件确实发生)不是这样就是那样. ❖ *...those who had entered Germany one way or another during the war.* 那些战争期间通过这样或那样方式进入德国的人. PHR

75 You use **one way or the other** or **one way or another** to refer to two possible decisions or conclusions that have previously been mentioned, without stating which one is reached or preferred. (两个可能的决定或结论中)不是这就是那. ❖ *I didn't really care one way or another.* 不管什么决定, 我真的不在乎. PHR

76 You say **in more ways than one** to indicate that what you have said is intended to have more than one meaning. 不只有一个意义. ❖ *These local elections may prove a turning point in more ways than one.* 这些地方选举从多种意义上说也许显示出是个转折点. PHR

77 You use **the other way around** or **the other way round** to refer to the opposite of what you have just said. 相反地, 倒过来. ❖ *You'd think you were the one who did me the favor, and not the other way around.* 你会认为你是帮过我的人, 而不是害我的人. PHR

78 If something or someone is **on the way out**, or **on their way out**, they are likely to disappear or to be replaced very soon. 行 PHR

W

将消失; 将被取代. ❖ *The ban on Sunday shopping could be on its way out before Christmas.* 星期日购物的禁令可能在圣诞节前取消.

79 If you **go out of** your **way** to do something, for example to help someone, you make a special effort to do it. 特地, 想尽办法(做某事). PHR

80 If you **keep out of** someone's **way** or **stay out of** their **way**, you avoid them or do not get involved with them. 回避(某人); 不和(某人)牵连在一起. PHR

81 When something is **out of the way**, it has finished or you have dealt with it. 结束, 处理完毕. ❖ *The plan has to remain confidential at least until the local elections are out of the way.* 这个计划至少在地方选举结束前仍要保密. PHR

82 If you **go** your **own way**, you do what you want rather than what everyone else does or expects. 自主行事, 按自己意愿去做. PHR

83 You use **in the same way** to introduce a situation that you are comparing with one that you have just mentioned, because there is a strong similarity between them. 同样地, 相同地. ❖ *There is no reason why a gifted aircraft designer should also be a capable pilot. In the same way, a brilliant pilot can be a menace behind the wheel of a car.* 很有天赋的飞机设计师没有理由也该是个很能干的飞行员. 同样, 一名优秀的飞行员坐在汽车方向盘前可能会构成危险. PHR PRAGMATICS

84 If you say that someone is **set in** their **ways**, you mean that they have been behaving in the same way for many years and do not want to change. 养成习惯; 固守成规. PHR

85 You can use **that way** and **this way** to refer to a statement or comment that you have just made. (表示刚说过的话)那样; 这样. ❖ *We have a beautiful city and we pray it stays that way.* 我们拥有一个美丽的城市, 但愿它保持美丽. *I've never found it hard to make friends so I suppose I was lucky that way.* 我从没觉得交朋友困难, 所以我想在这方面我很幸运. PHR

86 You can use **that way** or **this way** to refer to an action or situation that you have just mentioned, when you go on to mention the likely consequence or effect of it. (表示结果或影响)那样; 这样. ❖ *Keep the soil moist. That way, the seedling will flourish.* 保持土壤湿润. 这样, 幼苗就会长得好. PHR PRAGMATICS

87 You can use **the way things are going** to indicate that you expect something to happen because of the way the present situation is developing. 据形势看; 按情况发展. ❖ *The way things are going, perhaps he won't come at all.* 从情况来看, 他也许根本不会来. PHR

88 You use **to my way of thinking** when you are giving your opinion. 按...的想法; 据...认为. ❖ *To my way of thinking, it didn't seem as if it ought to be so terribly complicated.* 依我看, 事情似乎并不像它该表现得那么错综复杂. PHR PRAGMATICS

89 If you say that there are **no two ways about it**, you are emphasizing that there is no doubt at all about the situation or how it should be interpreted. 必定, 必然; 绝对. PHR PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

90 If an activity or plan is **under way**, it has begun and is now taking place. (行动或计划)正在进行中. PHR

91 **Every which way** is used to emphasize that something happens, or might happen, in a lot of different ways, or using a lot of different methods. 以各种方式; 用不同方法. ❖ *He re-ran the experiment every which way he could.* 他用各种能采用的方法重做了实验. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

92 **Every which way** is used to emphasize that things move in a lot of different directions or are arranged in a lot of different positions. 四面八方; 乱七八糟. ❖ *...cars parked every which way.* 乱七八糟停放的车辆. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

93 ➸ to see **the error of** your **ways**: 见 **error**.

➸ to **look the other way**: 见 **look**.

-way /-weɪ/.

-way combines with numbers to form adjectives that describe a means of communication that functions or takes place between the stated number of people. (与数词连用构成形容词, 描述通讯工具的功能或参与人数)...用的; ...向的. ❖ *...a two-way radio.* 收发两用的无线电. COMB

➸ 又见 **one-way, two-way**.

way·lay /weɪˈleɪ/ waylays, waylaying, waylaid.

If someone **waylays** you, they stop you when you are going somewhere, for example in order to talk to you or to attack you. (尤其是为了谈话而)拦截; 伏击. VB V n

ˌway of ˈlife, ways of life. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **way of life** is the behaviour and habits that are typical of a particular person or group, or that are chosen by them. 生活方式; 生活习惯. ❖ *...the traditional way of life of the Yanomami Indians.* 雅诺马米印第安人的传统生活方式. N-COUNT

2 If you describe a particular activity as a **way of life** for someone, you mean that it has become a very important and regular thing in their life, rather than something they do or experience occasionally. 生活中的重要事情. ❖ *...cities where violence is a way of life.* 经常发生暴力的城市. N-COUNT

ˌway-ˈout.

If you describe someone or something as **way-out**, you are critical of them because they are very different from other things or people, especially if they are very modern or fashionable. 标奇立异的; 稀奇古怪的(尤指非常时髦). ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

way·side /ˈweɪsaɪd/ waysides.

1 The **wayside** is the side of the road. 路边. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 If a person or plan **falls by the wayside**, they fail or stop before they complete what they set out to do. 半途而废, 中途退出. ❖ *In the mid 70s, Morrison planned a comedy album. The project fell by the wayside.* 20世纪70年代中期, 莫里森曾计划推出一套喜剧片集. 该计划半途而废. PHR

ˈway station, way stations.

A **way station** is a place where people stop to eat and rest when they are on a long journey. (长途旅行路线上的)小站. N-COUNT

way·ward /ˈweɪwəd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe a person or their behaviour as **wayward**, you mean that they are likely to change suddenly, are often selfish or stubborn, and are therefore difficult to control. 反复无常的; 任性的; 倔强的. ◢ **way·ward·ness** ❖ *...the curiosity, caprice and waywardness of children.* 孩子们的好奇、多变和任性. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

WC /ˌdʌbəljuː ˈsiː/ WCs.

A toilet is sometimes referred to as a **WC**, especially on signs or in advertisements for houses, flats, or hotels. 厕所, 洗手间. N-COUNT BRITISH

we /wɪ, 重读 wiː/. ◆◆◆◆◆

We is the first person plural pronoun. **We** is used as the subject of a verb. 第一人称的复数代词, 用作主语.

1 A speaker or writer uses **we** to refer both to himself or herself and to one or more other people as a group. In conversation, **we** can also include someone who is not present. You can use **we** before a noun to make it clear which group of people you are referring to. 我们. ❖ *We ordered another bottle of champagne.* 我们又要了一瓶香槟酒. *Don't you think we should ask this young man some technical questions?* 你不认为我们应该问这个年轻人一些技术问题吗? *We students outnumbered our teachers.* 我们学生比老师的人数多. PRON

2 **We** is sometimes used to refer to people in general. (有时泛指人)人们. ❖ *We need to take care of our bodies.* 人们需要保重身体. PRON

3 A speaker or writer may use **we** instead of 'I' in order to include the listeners or readers in what he or she is saying. (说话时代替I, 目的是把听众或读者包括在内)我们. ❖ *We will now consider the raw materials from which the body derives energy.* 我们现在来讨论身体获取能量的原料. PRON FORMAL

weak /wiːk/ weaker, weakest. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone is **weak**, they are not healthy or do not have good muscles, so that they cannot move quickly or carry heavy things. 弱的, 虚弱的, 无力的. ◢ **weak·ly** ❖ *He weakly pressed his arms against her sides.* 他虚弱地用双臂搅住她的腰身. ◢ **weak·ness** ❖ *Symptoms of anaemia include weakness, fatigue and iron deficiency.* 贫血症状包括虚弱、乏力和缺乏铁质. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone has an organ or sense that is **weak**, it is not ADJ-GRADED

W

very effective or powerful, or is likely to fail. (指器官或感官)弱的, 差的. ◆ *Until the beating, Cantanco's eyesight had been weak, but adequate.* 在挨打前, 坎坦科的视力虽差, 但还能看见. *She tired easily and had a weak heart.* 她容易疲倦, 而且心脏衰弱.

3 If you describe someone as **weak**, you mean that they are not very confident or determined, so that they are often frightened or worried, or easily influenced by other people. 胆怯的, 懦弱的; 意志薄弱的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **weakness** ◆ *Many people felt that admitting to stress was a sign of weakness.* 许多人觉得承认有压力是懦弱的表现. N-UNCOUNT

4 If you describe someone's voice or smile as **weak**, you mean that it is not very loud or big, suggesting that the person lacks confidence, enthusiasm, or physical strength. (声音)微弱的; (笑容)淡淡的; 有气无力的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **weakly** ◆ *He smiled weakly at reporters.* 他对记者们微微一笑. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

5 If an object or surface is **weak**, it breaks easily and cannot support a lot of weight or resist a lot of strain. 易碎的; 不结实的. ◆ *The bird may have escaped through a weak spot in the aviary.* 这只鸟也许是从鸟舍不结实的地方逃掉的. ADJ-GRADED

6 A **weak** physical force does not have much power or intensity. 无力的; 强度低的. ◆ *...the weak winter sun.* 淡淡的冬日阳光. ADV-GRADED ◢ **weakly** ◆ *The mineral is weakly magnetic.* 这种矿物微带磁性. ADV-GRADED

7 A **weak** drink, chemical, or drug contains very little of a particular substance, for example because it has been diluted with a lot of water. (酒、化学品、药)淡的, 含量低的. ◆ *...a cup of weak tea.* 一杯淡茶. ADJ-GRADED

8 If individuals or groups are **weak**, they do not have any power or influence. 没有权势的; 不具影响力的. ◆ *The council was too weak to do anything about it.* 该委员会软弱得对此事完全无能为力. ADJ-GRADED

▷ **The weak** are people who are weak. 弱者. N-PLURAL the N

◢ **weakness** ◆ *It made me feel patronised, in a position of weakness.* 它使我感到被傲慢地对待, 处于一种软弱的地位. N-UNCOUNT

9 A **weak** government or leader does not have much control, and is not prepared or able to act firmly or severely. (政府或领导者)软弱的, 无能的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **weakly** ◆ *...the weakly-led movement for reform.* 领导涣散的改革运动. ADV-GRADED ◢ **weakness** ◆ *Officials fear that he might interpret the emphasis on diplomacy as a sign of weakness.* 官员们担心他会把强调外交手段理解为软弱的表现. N-UNCOUNT

10 If a country's currency, economy, industry, or government is **weak**, it is not successful, and may collapse. (国家的货币、经济、工业、政府等)软弱的, 脆弱的, 疲软的. ◆ *The weak dollar means American goods are relative bargains for foreigners.* 美元疲软意味着美国的货物对外国人来说相对便宜. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **weak·ness** ◆ *The weakness of his regime is showing more and more.* 他的政权的软弱越来越充分地表现了出来. N-UNCOUNT

11 If something such as an argument or case is **weak**, it is not convincing or there is little evidence to support it. (论据)难以信服的; (证据)不充分的. ◆ *The evidence against him was weak and insufficient.* 指控他的证据既无说服力又不充足. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **weakly** ◆ *The doctor also rather weakly puts the case that the mother-to-be has many relatives.* 医生的证据也不是很充分, 这位准妈妈有许多亲戚. ADV-GRADED ADV before v ◢ **weak·ness, weaknesses** ◆ *The law recognises the weakness of claims based on retrospective knowledge.* 法律认定根据回忆提出的要求理据是不充分的. N-VAR

12 Your **weak** points are the qualities or talents you do not possess, or the things you are not very good at. (人的素质、才干等)弱的, 不足的, 欠缺的. ◆ *Geography was my weak subject.* 地理是我的弱项. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **weakness** ◆ *His only weakness is his temperament.* 他唯一的弱点是他的气质. N-VAR

13 ➥ 又见 **weakness**.

weak·en /'wi:kən/ **weakens, weakening, weakened.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **weaken** something or if it **weakens**, it becomes less strong or less powerful. 使虚弱; 削弱, 减弱. ◆ *The recession has weakened so many firms that many can no longer survive.* 经济衰退削弱了许多公司, 好多都不能维持下去了. *Family structures are weakening and breaking up.* 家庭结构正在削弱和破裂. V-ERG V n V

2 If your resolve **weakens** or if something **weakens it**, you become less determined or less certain about taking a particular course of action that you had previously decided to take. (指意志、决心等)减弱; (使)犹豫. ◆ *Jennie weakened, and finally relented.* 珍妮动摇了, 最后软了下来. *The verdict hasn't weakened his resolve to fight the charges against him.* 裁决没有削弱他对控罪抗辩的决心. V-ERG V V n

3 If something **weakens** you, it causes you to lose some of your physical strength. 使衰弱. VB V n

4 If something **weakens** an object, it does something to it which causes it to become less firm and more likely to break. 削弱; 使不坚固. ◆ *Never dry underwear over direct heat; it will weaken the fabric.* 不要直接在热源上烘干内衣, 否则纤维会变得不结实. VB V n

,weak-'kneed. If you describe someone as **weak-kneed**, you mean that they are unable or unwilling to do something because they are influenced by a strong emotion such as fear. 意志薄弱的; 易屈服的; 胆怯的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

weak·ling /'wi:klɪŋ/ **weaklings.**

1 If you describe a person or an animal as a weakling, you mean that they are physically weak; used showing disapproval. 瘦弱的人; 弱小的动物. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe someone as a **weakling**, you mean that they are weak or cowardly in character; used showing disapproval. 懦弱的人; 胆小鬼. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

weak·ness /'wi:knəs/ **weaknesses.** ◆◆◇◇◇ If you have a **weakness** for something, you like it very much, although this is perhaps surprising or undesirable. (对使人惊奇或不大好的事物的)嗜好, 癖好. ◆ *Stephen himself had a weakness for cats.* 斯蒂芬本人很喜欢猫. N-COUNT

➥ 又见 **weak**.

weal /wi:l/ **weals.** A **weal** is a swelling made on someone's skin by a blow, especially from something such as a sword or whip. (皮肤上由剑或鞭子造成的)隆起的伤痕. N-COUNT BRITISH

wealth /welθ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Wealth** is the possession of a large amount of money, property, or other valuable things. You can also refer to a particular person's money or property as their **wealth**. 财富, 钱财; 财产. ◆ *His own wealth grew.* 他自己的财产在增加. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that someone or something has **a wealth of** good qualities or attributes, you are emphasizing that they have a very large number or amount of them. 丰富, 充裕; 大量. ◆ *The city boasts a wealth of beautiful churches.* 该市有很多漂亮的教堂. N-SING a N of n PRAGMATICS LITERARY

wealthy /'welθi/ **wealthier, wealthiest.** ◆◆◇◇◇ Someone who is **wealthy** has a large amount of money, property, or valuable possessions. 富有的, 有钱的. ADJ-GRADED

▷ **The wealthy** are people who are wealthy. 富人, 有钱人. N-PLURAL the N

wean /wi:n/ **weans, weaning, weaned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 When a baby or baby animal **is weaned**, its mother stops feeding it milk and starts giving it other food, especially solid food. (使)断奶. ◆ *Phil took the labrador home and is weaning him off milk on to meat.* 菲尔将拉布拉多猎犬带回家, 正给它断奶, 改为喂肉. VB be V-ed V n off/from n Also V-ed ◢ **wean·ing** ◆ *Weaning should be a gradual process.* 断奶应该逐步进行. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **wean** someone off a habit or something they like, you gradually make them stop doing it or liking it, especially when you think is bad for them. 使逐步放弃(尤指不良习惯或事物); 使戒掉. ◆ *It's two years since I've seen Iain. I'm still trying to wean myself off him but it's hard.* 我有两年没见伊恩了. 我仍在努力不去想他, 但太难了. VB V n off/from n V pron-refl off/from n

weap·on /'wepən/ **weapons.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **weapon** is an object such as a gun, a knife, or a missile, which is used to kill or hurt people in a fight or a war. 武器, 兵器. N-COUNT

2 If you refer to something such as a piece of knowledge as **a weapon**, you mean that you can use it to protect yourself N-COUNT

W

or to get what you want in a difficult situation. (防卫或在困难中斗争的)手段; (思想)武器. ❖ *I attack politicians with the one weapon they don't have, a sense of humor.* 我用政客们缺少的武器—幽默感,来抨击他们.

wea·pon·ry /'wepənri/. ♦◇◇◇◇

Weaponry is all the weapons that a group or country has or that are available to it. (总称)武器. N-UNCOUNT

wear /weə/ **wears, wearing, wore, worn.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you **wear** something such as clothes, shoes, or jewellery, you have them on your body. 穿着; 戴着; 佩带. ❖ *He was wearing a brown uniform.* 他穿了一套棕色制服. ◢ **wear·er, wearers** ❖ *The mascara is suitable for contact lens wearers.* 睫毛膏适合戴隐形眼镜的人使用. VB Vn N-COUNT

2 If you **wear** your hair or beard in a particular way, you have it cut or styled in that way. 蓄, 留(头发或胡须). ❖ *She wore her hair in a long braid.* 她留着一条长辫子. VB V n prep/adv

3 If you **wear** a particular expression, that expression is on your face and shows the emotions that you are feeling. 面露, 面带(某种表情). ❖ *When we drove through the gates, she wore a look of amazement.* 当我们开车经过大门时, 她显露出吃惊的神色. VB V n

4 You use **wear** to refer to clothes that are suitable for a certain time or place. For example, **evening wear** is clothes suitable for the evening. (指特定时候或特定场合穿的)服装(如evening wear晚装). N-UNCOUNT supp N

5 If you say that one person in a married couple **wears the trousers**, especially the wife, you mean that they are the one who makes all the decisions. The American expression is **wear the pants**. (尤指妻子)当家, 做主. [美]作 wear the pants. PHR BRITISH, INFORMAL

6 **Wear** is the amount or type of use that something has over a period of time. (一段期间内的)使用量, 使用种类. ❖ *You'll get more wear out of a hat if you choose one in a neutral colour.* 如果你选购了一顶颜色不太鲜艳的帽子, 你戴的次数会更多. N-UNCOUNT

7 **Wear** is the damage or change that is caused by something being used a lot or for a long time. 磨损, 损坏; 损耗. ❖ *...a large, well-upholstered armchair which showed signs of wear.* 一张显得有些残旧的大厚垫扶手椅. N-UNCOUNT

8 If something **wears**, it becomes thinner or weaker because it is constantly being used over a long period of time. (因长期使用而)磨损, 变薄, 损坏. ❖ *Your horse needs new shoes if the shoe has worn thin or smooth.* 如果马蹄铁磨薄或磨平的话, 你的马就需要换新马掌. VB V V adj

9 You can use **wear** to talk about how well something lasts over a period of time. For example, if something **wears well**, it still seems quite new or useful after a long time or a lot of use. 耐用; 经穿. VB V adv

10 If your patience or temper **is wearing thin**, you are beginning to lose patience or lose your temper, and are likely to become angry soon. (耐性)慢慢失去; (脾气)开始发作. PHR

11 If you say that something **is wearing thin**, you mean that people do not find it funny or interesting any more and are becoming annoyed with it, because they have seen or heard it so many times. (由于事物已看过或听过很多次)失去趣味, 使人感到不耐烦. ❖ *Some of Wilson's eccentricities are beginning to wear thin.* 威尔逊的怪癖开始让人讨厌. PHR

12 If you say that someone is **the worse for wear**, you mean that they are tired, ill, or in a bad state because they have been very active, been through a difficult experience, or have drunk too much alcohol. 筋疲力尽; 无精打采. PHR INFORMAL

▸wear away.

If you **wear** something **away**, it becomes thin and eventually disappears because it is used a lot or rubbed a lot. 磨损; 磨薄. ❖ *The softer rock wears away.* 较软的岩石磨损了. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P

▸wear down.

1 If you **wear** something **down**, it becomes flatter or smoother as a result of constantly rubbing against something else. (因重复使用而)磨平, 磨光. ❖ *The machines start to wear down.* 机器开始磨平了. PHR-V-ERG V n P V P

2 If you **wear** someone **down**, you make them gradually weaker or less determined until they eventually do what you want, by being more persistent than they are. 削弱...的意志; 削弱...的决心. ❖ *...your sheer will-power and persistence in wearing down the opposition.* 你把反对派意见压下去的坚定意志和坚持不懈. PHR-V V n P V P noun

▸wear off.

If a sensation or feeling **wears off**, it disappears slowly until it no longer exists or has any effect. (感觉或感情)渐渐减少, 消失. ❖ *For many the philosophy was merely a fashion, and the novelty soon wore off.* 对许多人来说, 那种哲理只是一种时尚, 其新奇感很快会消失. PHR-V V P

▸wear on.

If you say that time **wears on**, you mean that it passes, especially when it seems to pass slowly. (时光)流逝. ❖ *As the day wore on Brand found himself increasingly impressed.* 随着日子一天天地过去, 布兰德发现自己渐渐地被打动了. PHR-V V P

▸wear out.

1 When something **wears out**, it is used so much that it becomes thin or weak and unable to be used any more. 磨损; 耗尽, 用光. ❖ *Horses used for long-distance riding tend to wear their shoes out more quickly.* 用于长途骑坐的马往往马蹄铁磨损得更快. PHR-V-ERG V P V n P

2 If something **wears** you **out**, it makes you feel extremely tired. 使...疲惫, 使...精疲力竭. ❖ *The young people run around kicking a ball, wearing themselves out.* 那些年轻人奔跑踢球, 累得筋疲力尽. PHR-V V n P INFORMAL V pron-refl P

3 If someone **wears out** their welcome with you, they spend a lot of time with you and you are no longer happy that they are with you. (因相处时间长而)使...厌烦. You can also say that a feeling **wears out** or **is worn out**. (情感)失去, 消逝. ❖ *His stubborn resistance to anything new eventually wore out the patience of his superiors.* 他固执地抵制所有新事物, 最终使他的上级失去了耐性. *No matter how often they turn up, their welcome never wears out.* 不管他们来得多么频繁, 他们从没让人感到厌烦. PHR-V-ERG V P noun V P noun V P

4 ➞ 又见 **worn out**.

wear·able /'weərəbəl/.

Wearable clothes are practical, comfortable, and suitable for ordinary people to wear, rather than being very unusual or extreme. 适宜穿戴的. ADJ-GRADED

wear and tear /ˌweər ən 'teə/.

Wear and tear is the damage or change that is caused to something when it is being used normally. (正常使用造成的)磨损, 损耗. N-UNCOUNT

wear·ing /'weərɪŋ/.

If you say that a situation or activity is **wearing**, you mean that it requires a lot of energy and makes you feel mentally or physically tired. 使人疲倦的. ADJ-GRADED

wea·ri·some /'wɪərɪsəm/.

If you describe something as **wearisome**, you mean that it is very tiring and boring or frustrating. 使人疲倦的; 使人厌烦的; 使人沮丧的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

wea·ry /'wɪəri/ **wearier, weariest; wearies, wearying, wearied.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you are **weary**, you are very tired. 疲倦的, 筋疲力尽的. ◢ **wea·ri·ly** /'wɪərɪli/ ❖ *I sighed wearily.* 我疲倦地叹了一口气. ◢ **wea·ri·ness** ❖ *Despite his weariness, Brand mustered a wan smile.* 尽管疲惫不堪, 布兰德还是勉强笑了笑. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v N-UNCOUNT

2 If you are **weary of** something, you have become tired of it and want it to end. 对...厌烦的. ❖ *She was weary of being alone.* 她对孤零零一个人感到厌倦. ◢ **wearily** ❖ *'I'm not Mrs Reynolds,' she said wearily.* '我不是雷诺兹太太.' 她厌烦地说. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ of n/-ing ADV-GRADED

3 If you **weary** of something, you become tired of it and want it to end. 厌烦; 对...不耐烦. ❖ *He had wearied of teaching in state universities.* 他已厌烦在州立大学教书了. *The political hysteria soon wearied him.* 政治上的疯狂很快令他厌烦. VB FORMAL V of n/-ing V n

wea·sel /'wiːzəl/ **weasels.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **weasel** is a small wild animal with a long thin body, a tail, N-COUNT

short legs, and reddish-brown fur. 鼬; 黄鼠狼(身体瘦长、有尾、腿短、带棕色皮毛的野生动物).

weath·er /ˈweðə/ **weathers, weathering, weathered.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **weather** is the condition of the atmosphere in one area at a particular time, for example if it is raining, hot, or windy. 天气; 气象. ❖ *The weather was bad.* 天气不好. *I like cold weather.* 我喜欢寒冷天气. If you say that someone does something **in all weathers**, you mean that they do it regularly whether the weather is good or bad. 无论什么天气; 风雨无阻. N-UNCOUNT PHR

2 If something such as wood or rock **weathers**, it changes colour or shape as a result of the wind, sun, rain, or frost. (木材、石头等因风吹、日晒、雨淋等)褪色,变形,风化. ❖ *This rock has been weathered and eroded.* 这块石头经风吹日晒已受侵蚀了. ◢ **weath·ered** ❖ *The building was a little weathered.* 这座大楼受到了一些风雨侵蚀. V-ERG V be V-ed Also V n ADJ-GRADED

3 If you **weather** a difficult time or a difficult situation, you survive it and are able to continue normally after it has passed or ended. 平安地度过(风雨,困难等). ❖ *The company has weathered the recession.* 这家公司已安全渡过了经济衰退的困境. VB V n

➻ to **weather the storm**: 见 **storm**.

4 If you say that you are **under the weather**, you mean that you feel slightly ill. 身体不舒服; 有点儿小病. PHR

ˈweather-beaten; 又拼作 **weatherbeaten**.

If an object or a person's skin is **weather-beaten**, it has become roughened and perhaps changed colour as a result of being out in bad weather for a long time. 饱经风霜的; 风吹日晒的. ❖ *...a ruddy, weather-beaten face.* 一张黝黑而饱经风霜的脸. ADJ-GRADED

ˈweather forecast, weather forecasts.

A **weather forecast** is a statement saying what the weather will be like the next day or for the next few days. 天气预报. N-COUNT

◢ **ˈweather forecaster, weather forecasters.** A **weather forecaster** is a person whose job is to make weather forecasts. 天气预报员, 预报天气的人. N-COUNT

weather·man /ˈweðəmæn/ **weathermen.**

A **weatherman** is a man who makes weather forecasts at regular times on television or radio. (电视或电台里的)男天气预报员. N-COUNT

weather·proof /ˈweðəpruːf/.

Something that is **weatherproof** is made of material which protects it from the weather or keeps out wind and rain. 不受天气影响的; 防风雨的. ADJ

ˈweather station, weather stations.

A **weather station** is a building that is used for studying and recording facts about the weather, so that weather forecasts can be made. (研究和记录气象资料的)气象站. N-COUNT

ˈweather vane, weather vanes.

A **weather vane** is a metal object on the roof of a building which turns round as the wind blows. It is used to show the direction of the wind. (显示风向的)风标. N-COUNT

weave /wiːv/ **weaves, weaving, wove, woven.** The form **weaved** is used for the past tense and past participle for meaning 4. weaved 用作第4项释义的过去式和过去分词. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **weave** cloth, you make it by crossing the threads over and under each other using a machine called a loom. 织,编,编织. ❖ *In one room, young mothers weave while babies doze in their laps.* 在一个房间里,年轻的母亲们在编织,孩子们在她们的膝上打瞌睡. ◢ **weav·er, weavers** ❖ *She was a linen weaver from Ireland.* 她是来自爱尔兰的织麻工. ◢ **weav·ing** ❖ *I studied weaving.* 我学的是纺织. VB V n V N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

2 A particular **weave** is the way in which the threads are arranged in a cloth or carpet. 织法; 编法; 编织式样. ❖ *Fabrics with a close weave are ideal for painting.* 密织的织物很适合绘画用. N-COUNT

3 If you **weave** something such as a basket, you make it by crossing long plant stems or fibres over and under each other. 编,编结(篮子等). ◢ **wo·ven** ❖ *The floors are covered with woven straw mats.* 地板上铺着草编垫子. ◢ **weav·er** ❖ *...basket weavers in Wiltshire.* 威尔特郡的编篮工. VB V n ADJ N-COUNT

4 If you **weave** your way somewhere, you move between and around things as you go there. 穿插行进; 迂回前进. ❖ *He weaves his way through a crowd.* 他在人群中穿插前行. VB V way prep/adv

5 If a writer or speaker **weaves** a story, they tell it. 编造、杜撰(故事). VB V n WRITTEN

web /web/ **webs.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A spider's **web** is the thin net which it makes from the sticky substance it produces in its body. (蜘蛛的)网. N-COUNT

2 A **web** is a complicated pattern of connections or relationships, sometimes considered as an obstacle or a danger. 错综复杂的连结(或关系). ❖ *They accused him of weaving a web of lies and deceit.* 他们指控他编织了一套谎言和骗术. N-COUNT

➻ 又见 **World-Wide Web**.

webbed /webd/.

1 **Webbed** feet or toes have a piece of skin between the toes. Water birds such as ducks have webbed feet. (鸭子之类水禽)有蹼的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If a computer is **webbed**, it has the necessary connections and software to be able to access the World-Wide Web. (电脑)能上网的. ❖ *We've been fully webbed for the last 18 months.* 18个月来,我们一直能够畅通无阻地上网. ADJ

web·bing /ˈwebɪŋ/.

Webbing is strong material which is woven in strips and used to make belts or straps, or used in seats to support the springs. (结实的)系带; 带状织物. N-UNCOUNT

wed /wed/ **weds, wedded.** The form **wed** is used in the present tense and is the past tense. The past participle can be either **wed** or **wedded**. wed 可用作现在式和过去式, 过去分词为 wed 或 wedded. ◆◆◇◇◇

If one person **weds** another or if two people **wed**, they get married. 娶; 嫁; 结婚. ❖ *In 1952 she wed film director Roger Vadim.* 1952年她嫁给了电影导演罗杰·瓦迪姆. *The couple wed late at night in front of just nine guests.* 这对新人在深夜结婚,仅有九位客人在场. *They were wed at Amiens last August.* 他们去年8月在亚眠结婚的. V-RECIP-ERG no cont DATED or JOURNALISM V n pl-n V be V-ed Also V

➻ 又见 **newlywed, wedded**.

Wed.; 又拼作 **Weds.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Wed. or **Weds.** is a written abbreviation for Wednesday. Wednesday 的缩写形式.

we'd /wɪd, wiːd/.

We'd is the usual spoken form of 'we would' or 'we had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其had为助动词时)we would或we had的缩略形式. ❖ *I don't know how we'd have managed without her!* 没有她,我真不知道我们该如何处理!

wed·ded /ˈwedɪd/.

1 If you are **wedded to** something such as an idea, you support it so strongly or like it so much that you are unable to give it up. 极力支持...的; 不能放弃...的. ❖ *Conservationists are mostly wedded to preserving diversity in nature.* 自然环境保护主义者主要致力于保护自然界的多样性. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n FORMAL

2 **Wedded** means the same as **married**. 义同married. ❖ *...a romantic fantasy of wedded bliss.* 美满婚姻的浪漫幻想. ADJ ADJ n FORMAL

wed·ding /ˈwedɪŋ/ **weddings.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **wedding** is a marriage ceremony and the party or special meal that often takes place after the ceremony. 婚礼、结婚庆典. N-COUNT

ˈwedding band, wedding bands.

A **wedding band** is the same as a **wedding ring**. 同wedding ring. N-COUNT

ˈwedding ring, wedding rings.

A **wedding ring** is a plain ring that you wear to show that you are married. 结婚戒指. N-COUNT

wedge /wedʒ/ **wedges, wedging, wedged.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **wedge** something, you force it to remain in a particular position by holding it there tightly or by fixing something next to it to prevent it from moving. 抵住; 楔牢. ❖ *We slammed the gate after them, wedging it shut with* VB V n V n adj

W

planks. 我们在他们进来后猛地关上了大门,并且用厚木板抵住门。

2 If you **wedge** something somewhere, you fit it there tightly. 楔入;挤进. ❖ *Wedge the plug into the hole*. 把塞子楔进孔里。 VB V n prep

3 A **wedge** is an object with one pointed edge and one thick edge, which you put under a door to keep it firmly in position. 楔子,三角木. N-COUNT

4 A **wedge** of something such as fruit or cheese is a piece of it that has a thick triangular shape. 楔形物(如水果或奶酪). N-COUNT

5 If someone **drives a wedge** between two people who are close, they cause ill feelings between them in order to weaken their relationship. 制造不和;挑拨离间. PHR

wed·lock /ˈwedlɒk/.

1 **Wedlock** is the state of being married. 婚姻;已婚状态. N-UNCOUNT DATED

2 If a baby is born **in wedlock**, it is born while its parents are married. (婴儿)婚生的. If it is born **out of wedlock**, it is born at a time when its parents are not married. (婴儿)非婚生的. PHR FORMAL

Wednes·day /ˈwenzdeɪ, -di/ **Wednesdays.** ♦♦♦♦◇

Wednesday is the day after Tuesday and before Thursday. 星期三. ❖ *Come and have supper with us on Wednesday, if you're free*. 如果有空儿的话,星期三过来和我们吃晚饭. *Did you happen to see her leave last Wednesday?* 你碰巧看见她上周三离开吗? N-VAR

wee /wiː/ **wees, weeing, weed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Wee** means small in size or extent; used especially in Scotland. (尤用于苏格兰)小的;稍微的. ❖ *He just needs to calm down a wee bit*. 他只是需要稍稍平静一下. ADJ ADJ n INFORMAL

2 To **wee** means to urinate; used especially by children. (尤用于小孩)撒尿. VB V INFORMAL

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *The baby has done a wee in his potty*. 婴儿往便壶里撒了泡尿. N-VAR

weed /wiːd/ **weeds, weeding, weeded.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 A **weed** is a wild plant that grows in gardens or fields of crops and prevents the cultivated plants from growing properly. 野草;杂草. N-COUNT

2 **Weed** is any of several kinds of plant that grow in water and usually form a thick floating mass. 水生植物. N-VAR

3 If you **weed** an area, you remove the weeds from it. 除草. ❖ *The Hodges are busy weeding and planting*. 霍奇斯一家在忙着除草和栽种. ◢ **weed·ing** ❖ *She taught me to do the weeding*. 她教我除草. VB V n V N-UNCOUNT

4 People sometimes refer to tobacco or marijuana as **weed**. 烟草;大麻烟. N-UNCOUNT also the N INFORMAL

▸**weed out.**

If you **weed out** things or people that are useless or unwanted in a group, you find them and get rid of them. 清除,剔除;淘汰. ❖ *He is keen to weed out the many applicants he believes may be frauds*. 他急于淘汰那些他认为是骗子的申请人. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

weed·killer /ˈwiːdkɪlə/ **weedkillers.**

Weedkiller is a substance you put on your garden to kill weeds. 除草剂. N-VAR

W

weedy /ˈwiːdi/ **weedier, weediest.**

1 A **weedy** place is full of weeds. 杂草丛生的,长满野草的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe someone as **weedy**, you are criticizing them or laughing at them because they are thin and physically weak. 骨瘦如柴的,瘦弱的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

week /wiːk/ **weeks.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **week** is a period of seven days, which is often considered to start on Monday and end on Sunday. A **week** can also be used to refer to any period of approximately seven days. 星期,周(通常指从星期一到星期日,也可指连续的七天). ❖ *I had a letter from my mother last week*. 上周我收到了母亲的来信. *Her mother stayed for another two weeks*. 她的母亲又住了两个星期. N-COUNT

2 Your working **week** is the hours that you spend at work during a week. (表示一星期内工作时间的)工作周. ❖ *It is not unusual for women to work a 40-hour week*. 妇女一周工作40小时并没有什么可奇怪的. *...workers on a three-day week because of the sales slump*. 由于销售量暴跌而一周工作三天的工人们. N-COUNT

3 **The week** is the part of the week that does not include Saturday and Sunday. (指除了星期六和星期日以外的)五天. ❖ *...the hard work of looking after the children during the week*. 一周五天照看孩子的辛劳工作. N-SING the N

4 You use **week** in expressions such as 'a week on Monday', 'a week next Tuesday', and 'tomorrow week' to mean exactly one week after the day that you mention. You use **week** in expressions such as 'a week last Monday' to mean exactly one week before the day that you mention. 用在a week on Monday, a week next Tuesday, 和tomorrow week等表达方式中,表示所提到日期之后的一周. 也用在 a week last Monday 等表达式中,表示所提到日期之前的一周. ❖ *That was a week ago yesterday*. 那是昨天前一周的事. N-COUNT

5 If you say that something happens **week in week out**, you do not like it because it happens all the time, and never seems to change. 一周又一周,接连好几个星期. PHR PRAGMATICS

week·day /ˈwiːkdeɪ/ **weekdays.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **weekday** is any of the days of the week except Saturday and Sunday. 平日,工作日(指星期日和星期六以外的任何一天). ❖ *If you want to avoid the crowds, it's best to come on a weekday*. 如果你想避开拥挤的人群,最好是在平日来. N-COUNT

week·end /ˌwiːkˈend/ **weekends.** ♦♦♦♦◇

A **weekend** is Saturday and Sunday. 周末,周末休息日(指星期六和星期日). ❖ *He told me to give you a call over the weekend*. 他叫我周末给你打电话. N-COUNT

week·end·er /wiːkˈendə/ **weekenders.**

A **weekender** is someone who goes to a place or lives at a place only at weekends. 周末外出度假的人. ❖ *He converted his barns into cottages for weekenders*. 他把谷仓改建成农舍,提供给周末度假的人. N-COUNT

week·ly /ˈwiːkli/ **weeklies.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **weekly** event or publication happens or appears once a week or every week. 一周一次的;每周的. ❖ *We go and do the weekly shopping every Thursday*. 我们每周一次的购物在星期四进行. *His story was published in a weekly newspaper*. 他的故事在一份周报上发表. ADJ ADJ n

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The group meets weekly*. 小组每周开会. ADV

2 **Weekly** quantities or rates relate to a period of one week. (数量或比率)按周计算的. ❖ *Working wives get an average weekly wage of £153*. 上班的主妇们平均每周的工资是153镑. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **weekly** is a newspaper or magazine that is published once a week. 周报;周刊. N-COUNT

weep /wiːp/ **weeps, weeping, wept.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone **weeps**, they cry. 哭泣;流泪. ❖ *The weeping family hugged and comforted each other*. 全家人流着泪抱成一团,相互安慰. *She wept tears of joy*. 她高兴得流下泪来. VB V V-ing V n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There are times when I sit down and have a good weep*. 有时候我会坐下来痛哭一场. N-SING

2 If a wound **weeps**, pus or blood comes from it because it is not healing properly. (伤口)流脓,流血. ❖ *...little blisters which develop into weeping sores*. 变成了流脓的疮的小水泡. VB V V-ing

ˌweeping ˈwillow, weeping willows.

A **weeping willow** is a type of willow tree. It has long thin branches that hang down to the ground. 垂柳. N-COUNT

weepy /ˈwiːpi/ **weepies.**

1 Someone who is **weepy** is sad and likely to cry easily. 要哭的,快哭出来的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **weepy** is a film or a story which is sentimental and makes you cry. 催人泪下的电影(或故事). N-COUNT INFORMAL

wee·vil /ˈwiːvɪl/ **weevils.**

A **weevil** is a small beetle which feeds on grain and seeds, and destroys crops. 象甲,象鼻虫(一种吃谷物和种子的小甲虫). N-COUNT

weft /weft/.

The **weft** of a piece of woven material is the threads which are passed sideways in and out of the threads held in the loom. (织物的)纬线,纬纱. N-SING

weigh /weɪ/ **weighs, weighing, weighed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If someone or something **weighs** a particular amount, this amount is how heavy they are. 称得...重量. ◆ *I weighed 22 stone at the time.* 当时我体重22英石. *You always weigh less in the morning.* 早上的体重总是轻一些. VB no cont / V amount

2 If you **weigh** something or someone, you measure how heavy they are. 给...称重; 称...的重量. VB V n

3 If you **weigh** the facts about a situation or **weigh** your words, you consider them very carefully before you decide or say anything. 认真考虑; 斟酌. ◆ *She weighed her options.* 她认真考虑自己的选择. *She spoke very slowly, weighing what she would say.* 她说得很慢, 斟酌着她要说的话. VB / V n / V wh

➩ **Weigh up** means the same as **weigh**. 义同 weigh. ◆ *Nirex will be able to weigh up the environmental pros and cons of each site.* 尼里克斯能够认真考虑每一边在环境方面的赞成和反对理由. *You have to weigh up whether a human life is more important than an animal's life.* 你必须衡量是否人的生命比动物的更重要. PHR-V / V P noun / V P wh / Also V n P

4 If a problem **weighs** on you, it makes you worried or unhappy. 使烦恼, 使担忧. ◆ *The separation weighed on both of them.* 分离令他们两人难过. VB / V on/upon n

5 Something that **weighs** heavily in a situation has a strong influence or important effect on it. 对...有影响; 对...有作用. ◆ *Current economic hardships weigh heavily in young women's decisions to find salaried work.* 当前的经济困难对年轻女性决定去找有薪工作很不利. *There are many factors weighing against the meeting happening.* 许多因素对这次会议的召开有不利的影响. VB / V adv prep / V against n/-ing

›weigh down.

1 If something that you are wearing or carrying **weighs** you **down**, it stops you moving easily by making you heavier. 压得...难以移动; 拖累. ◆ *He wrenched off his sneakers. If they had to swim, he didn't want anything weighing him down* 他使劲踢掉运动鞋. 如果他们必须游泳, 他不想有任何拖累. *...soldiers weighed down by their heavy packs.* 被沉重的背包压得直不起腰来的士兵们. PHR-V / V n P / V-ed P / Also V P noun

2 If you **are weighed down** by something, it makes you extremely worried or causes you great problems. (使)十分忧虑; (使)沮丧. ◆ *The merchant bank is being weighed down by a £1.3 billion book of bad debts.* 该商业银行正受着13亿英镑坏账的困扰. ◢ **weighed down** ◆ *I was too weighed down by guilt to eat.* 想吃东西的自责感令我心情沉重. PHR-V / be V-ed by/with n / Also V n P / ADJ-GRADED / v-link ADJ

›weigh in.

1 If you **weigh in** on a plan, decision, or discussion, you make a significant or important contribution to it. (对计划、决定、讨论)起重要作用. ◆ *Clinton's political advisers also weighed in on the plan.* 克林顿的政治顾问也对该计划起到了重要作用. PHR-V / JOURNALISM / V P on n

2 If someone **weighs in at** a particular weight, for example before competing in a sports competition, their weight is measured at that amount. (体育比赛前)称体重. PHR-V / V P at amount

➸ 又见 **weigh-in**.

›weigh out.

If you **weigh** something **out**, you measure a certain weight of it so that you get the correct amount. 过磅, 称重量. ◆ *I learned how to weigh out packages of seed.* 我学会了如何给每袋种子称重量. PHR-V V n P / V P noun

›weigh up.

1 ➸ 见 weigh **3**. PHR-V

2 If you **weigh** someone **up**, you try to find out what they are like and form an opinion of them, especially when you are suspicious of them. (尤指在有所怀疑时)估量(某人); 对...作出评估. ◆ *She weighed him up now with professional eyes.* 她现在用专业的眼光打量他. PHR-V / BRITISH / V n P / Also V P noun

'weigh-in, weigh-ins.

When there is a **weigh-in** on the day of a boxing match or a horse race, each competitor is weighed to check their weight shortly before the event. (拳击赛或赛马之前对参赛者的)称体重. N-COUNT

weight /weɪt/ **weights, weighting, weighted.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 The **weight** of a person or thing is how heavy they are, measured in units such as kilos, pounds, or tons. 重量, 分量. ◆ *What is your height and weight?* 你的身高和体重是多少? *This reduced the weight of the load.* 这减少了负载的重量. If someone **loses weight**, they become lighter. 体重减轻. If they **gain weight** or **put on weight**, they become heavier. 体重增加. N-VAR / PHR

2 A person's or thing's **weight** is the fact that they are very heavy. (人或事物的)巨大重量. ◆ *His weight was harming his health.* 他身体过重, 对健康有害. N-UNCOUNT / with poss

3 If you move your **weight**, you change position so that most of the pressure of your body is on a particular part of your body. (身体的)重心. ◆ *He shifted his weight from one foot to the other.* 他将身体的重心转移到了另一只脚上. N-SING / poss/the N

4 **Weights** are objects which weigh a known amount. Small weights are used with scales to weigh other things, and larger ones are lifted as a form of fitness training. 砝码; 秤砣; 杠铃; 哑铃. N-COUNT

5 You can refer to a heavy object as a **weight**, especially when you have to lift it. 重物. ◆ *Straining to lift heavy weights can lead to a rise in blood pressure.* 使劲提起重物时会导致血压升高. N-COUNT

6 If you **weight** something, you make it heavier by adding something to it, for example in order to stop it from moving easily. 加重物于; 使变重. VB V n

➩ **Weight down** means the same as **weight**. 义同 weight. ◆ *Put some tins on top to weight it down.* 上面放几盒罐头来增加它的重量. PHR-V / V n P

7 If you **weight** things, you give them different values according to how important or significant they are. 权衡(事物的价值). ◆ *The index includes 24 commodities, weighted according to the imports of the various countries.* 该指数包含了24种商品, 其价值是按这些不同国家的进口货物来衡量的. VB V n / V-ed

8 If something is given a particular **weight**, it is given a particular value according to how important or significant it is. 重要(性); 价值. ◆ *The scientists involved put different weight on the conclusions of different models.* 有关的科学家对不同型号的结论赋予了不同的价值. N-VAR

9 If you talk about **the weight of** something, you think it is large in amount or has great power, which means that it is difficult to contradict or fight against. (难以对抗的)力量; 巨大数量; 重负. ◆ *Companies found themselves collapsing under the weight of debts.* 不少公司发现自己因债务沉重而濒临破产. N-UNCOUNT / the N of n

10 If you feel a **weight** on you, you have a problem or a responsibility that is worrying and difficult for you to deal with. 困难; 负担; 责任. ◆ *It was freedom after years of slavery. A great weight lifted from me.* 多年的奴役之后恢复自由. 我卸下了沉重的负担. N-SING

11 ➸ 又见 **weighting**; **dead weight**.

12 If a person or their opinion **carries weight**, they are respected and are able to influence people. (人或意见)有重要性, 有影响力, 有分量. ◆ *Senator Kerry carries considerable weight in Washington.* 克里参议员在华盛顿颇有影响力. PHR

13 If you say that someone or something is **worth their weight in gold**, you are emphasizing that they are so useful, helpful, or valuable that you feel you could not manage without them. 非常有用; 很有价值. PHR / PRAGMATICS

14 If someone is not **pulling** their **weight**, they are not working as hard as everyone else who is involved in the same task. (没有)做好自己分内的事, (没有)干好本分工作. PHR

15 If someone **throws** their **weight around** or **throws** their **weight about**, they act aggressively and use their authority over other people more than they need to. 滥用职权; 仗势欺人. PHR

16 If you **throw** your **weight behind** a person, plan, or campaign, you use all your influence and do everything you can to support them. 全力支持. ◆ *The administration is* PHR

W

throwing its full weight behind the UN plan. 本届政府全力支持联合国的这项计划.

›weight down.
➡ 见 weight ■. PHR-V

weight·ed /'weɪtɪd/.
A system that is **weighted** in favour of a particular person or group is organized so that this person or group has an advantage. (对某人或集团)有利的. ❖ *The peace process is so heavily weighted against them that it will never achieve results.* 该和平进程对他们十分不利,将不会取得任何成果. ADJ-GRADED

weight·ing /'weɪtɪŋ/ **weightings.**
1 A **weighting** is a value which is given to something according to how important or significant it is. 加权(值). ❖ *Each country's currency is given a weighting in the ECU.* 按欧洲货币单位,每个国家的货币都得到加权. N-COUNT
2 A **weighting** is an advantage that a particular group of people receives in a system, especially an extra sum of money that people receive if they work in a city where the cost of living is very high. 额外利益;(尤指在城市工作因生活费用较高而获得的)额外补贴. ❖ *I get an extra £2,700-a-year London weighting.* 我每年得到2,700英镑的伦敦地区额外补贴. N-COUNT
3 ➡ 又见 **weight**.

weight·less /'weɪtləs/.
1 Something that is **weightless** weighs or seems to weigh nothing. 没有重量的. ADJ-GRADED
2 A person or object is **weightless** when they are in space and the earth's gravity does not affect them. 失重的. ADJ
◢ **weight·less·ness** ❖ *...the human body's response to weightlessness.* 人体对失重现象的反应. N-UNCOUNT

weight·lifting /'weɪtlɪftɪŋ/; 又拼作 **weight-lifting.**
Weightlifting is a sport in which the competitor who can lift the heaviest weight wins. 举重(运动). N-UNCOUNT ◢ **weight·lifter, weightlifters.** A **weightlifter** is a person who does weightlifting. 举重运动员. N-COUNT

weighty /'weɪti/ **weightier, weightiest.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something such as an issue or a concept that is **weighty** seems serious or important. 严肃的;重要的,重大的. ❖ *Surely such weighty matters merit a higher level of debate?* 当然,这样重大的问题值得进行更高层次的辩论吗? ADJ-GRADED FORMAL
2 You use **weighty** to describe something that is heavy or heavier than you would expect. 重的,沉重的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

weir /wɪə/ **weirs.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 A **weir** is a low dam which is built across a river in order to control or direct the flow of water. 堰,拦河坝. N-COUNT
2 A **weir** is a wooden fence which is built across a stream in order to create a pool for catching fish. 鱼梁(溪流上用于捕鱼的木桩篱). N-COUNT

weird /wɪəd/ **weirder, weirdest.** ◆◆◇◇◇
If you describe something or someone as **weird**, you mean that they are strange and peculiar. 古怪的;荒诞的. ❖ *That first day was weird.* 第一天真是稀奇古怪. *It must be really weird to be rich.* 富裕起来了,这确实有点儿不可思议. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL ◢ **weird·ly** ❖ *...men who dressed weirdly.* 穿着奇装异服的男人. ADV-GRADED ◢ **weird·ness** ❖ *The weirdness of Hollywood suits him well.* 好莱坞的怪异挺适合他. N-UNCOUNT

weir·do /'wɪədəu/ **weirdos.**
If you describe someone as a **weirdo**, you disapprove of them because they behave in an unusual way which you find difficult to understand or to accept as normal. (贬义)行为古怪的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

wel·come /'welkəm/ **welcomes, welcoming, welcomed.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 If you **welcome** someone, you greet them in a friendly way when they arrive somewhere. 欢迎,迎接. ❖ *She was there to welcome him home from war.* 她在那儿欢迎他从战场上回家来. *...a welcoming speech by the President.* 总统致的欢迎辞. VB V n; V n adv/prep; V-ing
➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There would be a fantastic welcome awaiting him.* 等着他的是一个盛大的欢迎会. N-COUNT
2 You use **welcome** in expressions such as **welcome home, welcome to London,** and **welcome back** when you are greeting someone who has just arrived somewhere. 用于welcome home, welcome to London, welcome back等表达式中,用来对刚来到某处的人表示欢迎. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS
3 If you say that someone is **welcome** in a particular place, you are encouraging them to go there by assuring them that they will be accepted. 受欢迎的. ❖ *New members are always welcome.* 新成员总是受到欢迎. *I told him he wasn't welcome in my home.* 我告诉他,我的家不欢迎他. ADJ-GRADED
4 If you **make** someone **welcome** or **make** them **feel welcome**, you make them feel happy and accepted in a new place. 使(某人)感到受欢迎. PHR
5 If you say that someone **outstays** their **welcome** or **overstays** their **welcome**, you mean that they stay somewhere longer than they are wanted or expected to. 因逗留太久而不再受人欢迎. PHR
6 If you **welcome** an action, decision, or situation, you approve of it and are pleased that it has occurred. 欢迎(行动,决定,情况等). ❖ *She welcomed this move but said that overall the changes didn't go far enough.* 她欢迎这一行动,但说总体上改变还不够. VB V n
➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Environmental groups have given a guarded welcome to the Prime Minister's proposal.* 环保团体对总理的提议作出了谨慎的欢迎. N-COUNT
7 If you describe something as **welcome**, you mean that people wanted it and are happy that it has occurred. 受欢迎的;令人愉快的. ❖ *This was certainly a welcome change of fortune.* 这当然是令人愉快的时来运转. ADJ-GRADED
8 If you say that you **welcome** certain people or actions, you are inviting and encouraging people to do something. 欢迎(某人或行动);鼓励(某人做某事). ❖ *We would welcome your views about the survey.* 我们会欢迎你对这项调查提出的意见. VB PRAGMATICS V n
9 If you tell someone that they are **welcome** to do something, you are encouraging them to do it by assuring them that they are allowed to do it. (表示乐于让某人做某事)可随意的. ❖ *...a conservatory which guests are welcome to use.* 客人们可以随意使用的温室. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ PRAGMATICS
10 If you say that someone is **welcome to** something, you mean that you do not want it yourself and you are very willing for them to have it. (因自己不想要,愿意给对方)可随意得到的,可随便占有的. ❖ *If women want to take on the business world they are welcome to it as far as I'm concerned.* 如果妇女们希望接管商界,就我而言,由她们去管好了. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to n
11 You say **'You're welcome'** to someone who has thanked you for something in order to acknowledge their thanks in a polite way. (回答对方道谢时的客套话)不用谢. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

wel·com·ing /'welkəmɪŋ/.
1 If someone is **welcoming**, they are friendly to you when you arrive somewhere, so that you feel happy and accepted. 欢迎的;友好的;亲切的. ❖ *Her face spread in a welcoming smile.* 她的脸上露出了亲切的笑容. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **welcoming** building or room is pleasantly decorated and furnished and you feel as though you would be happy spending time there. (建筑物或房间)舒适的,惬意的. ADJ-GRADED

weld /weld/ **welds, welding, welded.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 To **weld** one piece of metal to another means to join them by heating the edges and putting them together so that they cool and harden into one piece. 焊接,熔接. ❖ *They will also be used on factory floors to weld things together.* 它们在工厂车间里还将派上用场,用来焊接东西. *Where did you learn to weld?* 你在哪里学的焊接? VB V n to n; V n with together; V; Also V n ◢ **weld·ing** ❖ *All the welding had been done from inside the car.* 所有的焊接是在汽车内完成的. N-UNCOUNT ◢ **weld·er, welders.** A **welder** is a person whose job is welding metal. 焊工. N-COUNT
2 A **weld** is a joint where two pieces of metal have been welded together. 焊接处. N-COUNT
3 If you **weld** people together, you join them together to form a united organization. 使紧密结合;使成整体. ❖ *The miracle was that Rose had welded them into a team.* 罗斯把他们组成了一支团队,这真是个奇迹. VB V n with together FORMAL V n into n

wel·fare /'welfeə/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **welfare** of a person or group is their health, comfort, and prosperity. (个人或群体的)健康,幸福,繁荣. ❖ *I do not think he is considering Emma's welfare.* 我认为他并没有替埃玛的幸福着想. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Welfare** services are provided to help with people's living conditions and financial problems. 福利的;福利事业的. ADJ

3 In the United States, **welfare** is money that is paid by the government to people who are unemployed, poor, or ill. The British term is **social security**. (政府提供的)福利.[英]作social security. N-UNCOUNT

,welfare 'state. ◆◇◇◇◇

In Britain and some other countries, the **welfare state** is a system in which the government provides free social services such as health and education and gives money to people when they are unable to work, for example because they are old, unemployed, or sick. 福利国家;福利制度. N SING

well 1 discourse uses 口语用法

well /wel/. **Well** is used mainly in spoken English. 主要用于口语. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You say **well** to indicate that you intend to say something or to carry on speaking. (表示想说或继续说)嗯. ❖ *Well, I don't like the look of that.* 嗯,我不喜欢那东西的样子. *The trouble with City is that they do not have enough quality players. Well, that can easily be rectified.* 城市队的问题在于他们没有足够的优秀运动员. 嗯,那很容易解决. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

2 You say **well** to indicate that you are changing the topic, and are going back to something that was being discussed earlier or are going on to something new. (用于继续原来的话题或引入新的话题)这个;噢;喔. ❖ *Well, let's press on.* 哦,让我们坚持下去. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

3 You say **well** to indicate that you have reached the end of a conversation. (表示谈话结束)好了. ❖ *'I'm sure you will be an asset,' she finally added. 'Well, I see it's just about time for lunch.'* '我肯定你是个难得的人才.' 她最后补充说. '好吧,我看差不多该吃午饭了.' *Well, thank you for speaking with us.* 好的,感谢你对我们谈这些. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

4 You say **well** to make a suggestion, criticism, or correction seem less definite or rude. (用于建议、批评、更正等)嗯. ❖ *Well, I thought she was a bit unfair about me.* 嗯,我认为她对我有点儿不公正. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

5 You say **well** just before or after you pause, especially to give yourself time to think about what you are going to say, or because you want to rephrase something that you have just said. (表示停顿,用以考虑或解释所说内容)嗯,唔. ❖ *Look, I'm really sorry I woke you, and, well, I just wanted to tell you I was all right.* 哎,很抱歉吵醒你. 嗯,我只是想告诉你我没事. ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

6 You say **well** when you are modifying or correcting something that you have just said. (用于修改或更正所说内容)不过. ❖ *There was a note. Well, not really a note.* 有张便条. 不过,算不上是一张便条. ADV ADV cl/group PRAGMATICS

7 You say **well** to express your doubt about something that someone has said. (对他人所说内容表示怀疑)哦,哟. ❖ *'Go on, Dennis.' – 'Well, if you're sure.'* '继续说,丹尼斯.' — '哦,如果你肯定的话.' ADV ADV cl PRAGMATICS

8 You say **well** to express your surprise or anger at something that someone has just said or done. (对他人所说或所做的表示惊讶或愤怒)哟,啊,哎呀. ❖ *Well, honestly! They're like an old married couple at times.* 哟,老实说,他们有时像对老夫妻. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

9 You say **well** to indicate that you are waiting for someone to say something or explain something, and often to express your irritation with them. (等待他人说或解释,常表示恼火)怎么;那么. ❖ *'Well?' asked Barry, 'what does it tell us?'* '怎么?' 巴里问, '这能向我们说明什么呢?' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

10 You use **well** to indicate that you are amused by something you have heard or seen, and often to introduce a comment on it. (表示对所闻所见的事感到好笑,并常引出评论)好的. ❖ *Bob peered at it. 'Well, well!' he said, 'I haven't seen Spam since the war!' and laughed.* 鲍勃端详着它. '好的,好的!' 他说, '大战以来,我就没见过斯帕姆午餐肉!' 然后他大笑了起来. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

11 You say **oh well** to indicate that you accept a situation or that someone else should accept it, even though you or they are not very happy about it. (表示接受所发生的事)算了. ❖ *Oh well, it could be worse.* 算了,也许会更糟呢. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

12 ➼ **very well**: 见 **very**.

well 2 adverb uses 副词用法

well /wel/ **better, best.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If you do something **well**, you do it to a high standard or to a great extent. 好;妥善地;令人满意地. ❖ *All the Indian batsmen played well.* 印度队的所有击球手打得都很好. *He speaks English better than I do.* 他的英语说得比我好. *It is a formula that worked very well indeed.* 这确实是一套很奏效的公式. ADV GRADED ADV after v

2 If you do something **well**, you do it thoroughly and completely. 完全地,充分地. ❖ *Mix all the ingredients well.* 把所有成分均匀混合. ADV GRADED ADV after v

3 **Well** is used in front of past participles to indicate that something is done to a high standard or to a great extent. Many of the commonest combinations are treated as separate headwords in this dictionary. 用在过去分词前,表示高标准地或相当程度地. 许多最普通的复合词在本词典中作为独立词目处理. ❖ *Helen is a very well-known novelist in Australia.* 海伦在澳大利亚是一位很有名的小说家. *People live longer nowadays, and they are better educated.* 如今,人们寿命延长了,受的教育更好了. COMB

4 You use **well** to ask or talk about the extent or standard of something. 很,相当;大大地. ❖ *How well do you remember your mother, Franzi?* 弗朗兹,你对母亲还有多少记忆? *He wasn't dressed any better than me.* 他并不比我穿得更好. ADV GRADED

5 If you speak or think **well** of someone, you say or think favourable things about them. 赞扬地;肯定地. ❖ *It might help people think better of him.* 这也许有助于大家改善对他的看法. ADV GRADED ADV after v

6 You use **well** in front of a prepositional phrase to emphasize it. For example, if you say that one thing happened **well before** another, you mean that it happened a long time before it. (用在介词短语前,作强调)很,相当;大大地. ❖ *Franklin did not turn up until well after midnight.* 富兰克林直到午夜之后很久才露面. *We often plan our meals well in advance.* 我们经常提前很多时间准备每顿饭. ADV ADV prep PRAGMATICS

7 You use **well** before certain adjectives to emphasize them. (用在某些形容词前,作强调)更为…地. ❖ *Men are generally better able to express anger.* 男人一般更会表达愤怒. *The show is well worth a visit.* 这个表演相当值得一看. ADV GRADED ADV adj PRAGMATICS

8 You use **well** after adverbs such as 'perfectly', 'jolly', or 'damn' in order to emphasize an opinion or the truth of what you are saying. (用在perfectly, jolly, 或damn等副词后,强调某一观点或所说的话的真实性)非常;实在. ❖ *You know perfectly well I can't be blamed for the failure of that mission.* 你知道得非常清楚,那件事情的失败不能怪我. ADV PRAGMATICS

9 You use **well** after verbs such as 'may' and 'could' when you are saying what you think is likely to happen. (用在may和could等动词后,表示所说的事有可能发生)很可能地. ❖ *The murderer may well come from the estate.* 凶手很有可能来自那一片住宅区. ADV modal ADV

well 3 phrases 习语

well /wel/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **as well** when mentioning something which happens in the same way as something else already mentioned, or which should be considered at the same time as something else already mentioned. 也;又;还. ❖ *It is most often diagnosed in women in their thirties and forties, although I've seen it in many younger women, as well.* 尽管我在许多较年轻的妇女身上也见到过,但这种病通常在30多岁及40多岁妇女身上诊断出来. PHR

2 You use **as well as** when you want to mention another item connected with the subject you are discussing. (除了讨论 PHR-PREP

W

中的事之外)也; 和; 而且. ◆ *It is in his best interests as well as yours.* 这除了最符合你的利益外也符合他的利益.

3 If you say, after stating that something has happened or is the case, **as well it might** or **as well it may**, you mean that this is not at all surprising or is quite appropriate. 根本不奇怪; 很适当. ◆ *This caused a few gasps, as well it might.* 这毫不奇怪地引起了一阵惊叹. PHR PRAGMATICS

4 If you say that something that has happened **is just as well**, you mean that it is fortunate that it happened in the way it did. 正好, 幸好. ◆ *Judging from everything you've said, it was just as well she wasn't there.* 从你说的一切来看, 幸好她不在那里. PHR

5 You say **it is as well to** think or do something when you are advising someone to think in a particular way or to take a particular action. (劝告别人用某方式思考或采取某行动)最好是, 还是...好. ◆ *It is as well to bear in mind that laughter is a great releaser of tension.* 最好是记住, 笑是解除紧张的良药. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 If you say that someone **would do well to** do something, you mean that you advise or recommend that they do it. (表示建议或推荐做某事)最好是. ◆ *Investors would do well to take a look at the Swiss economy.* 投资者最好是考察一下瑞士的经济. PHR-MODAL PRAGMATICS

7 If you say that something, usually something bad, **might as well** be true or **may as well** be true, you mean that the situation is the same or almost the same as if it were true. 倒像是; 跟...差不多. ◆ *The couple might as well have been strangers.* 这对夫妇倒像是两个互不相识的人. PHR

8 If you say that you **might as well** do something, or that you **may as well** do it, you mean that you will do it although you do not have a strong desire to do it and may even feel slightly reluctant about it. 不妨; 还是; 仍然. ◆ *Anyway, you're here; you might as well stay.* 不管怎样, 你既然来了, 不妨就留下吧. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 If you say that something is **all well and good**, you are suggesting that it has faults or disadvantages, although it may appear to be correct or reasonable. (虽然正确或有理, 但仍有错误或弱点)还过得去. ◆ *It's all well and good for him to say he's sorry for dropping you, but has he told you why he did it?* 他为抛弃你而道歉, 这还算过得去, 但他告诉过你他为什么要这样做吗? PHR PRAGMATICS

10 You say **well and good** or **all well and good** to indicate that if something is true or happens you will be pleased in general, but you think that it probably is not true or will not happen, or you are aware of disadvantages. (表示如果某事真实或发生将会感到高兴, 但认为该事并不真实或不会发生, 而又知道其弊端)再好不过了. ◆ *If they arrive before I leave, well and good. If not, the responsibility will be mine.* 如果他们在我离开前到达的话, 那再好不过了. 如果没有, 责任在我. PHR

11 If you say that something is **well and truly** finished, gone, or done, you are emphasizing that it is completely finished or gone, or thoroughly done. 确确实实; 完完全全. ◆ *The war is well and truly over.* 这场战争完全结束了. PHR PRAGMATICS BRITISH

W

12 If you say that you like something or someone **well enough**, you mean that you quite like them or find them reasonably acceptable. 相当; 还可以. ◆ *Nancy liked it well enough, but complained about the color.* 南希相当喜欢它, 但对颜色不满意. PHR

13 ➛ **all very well**: 见 **all**.
➛ to **know full well**: 见 **full**.
➛ to **leave well alone**: 见 **leave**.
➛ to **mean well**: 见 **mean**.
➛ **pretty well**: 见 **pretty**.

well 4 adjective use 形容词用法

well /wel/. ◆◆◆◆◆

If you are **well**, you are healthy and not ill. 身体健康的. ◆ *I'm not very well today, I can't come in.* 我今天不大舒服, 我不能来. ADJ-GRADED

well 5 noun uses 名词用法

well /wel/ **wells.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **well** is a hole in the ground from which a supply of water is extracted. 井, 水井. N-COUNT

2 A **well** is an oil well. (石油)油井. N-COUNT

well 6 verb uses 动词用法

well /wel/ **wells, welling, welled.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If liquids, for example tears, **well**, they come to the surface and form a pool. (指眼泪等液体)流出, 涌出. VB V

➪ **Well up** means the same as **well**. 义同well. ◆ *Tears welled up in Anni's eyes.* 安妮的眼里流出了泪水. PHR-V V P

2 If an emotion **wells** in you, it suddenly becomes stronger, to the point where you have to express it. (感情)涌出, 爆发. ◆ *Her love for him welled stronger than ever.* 她对他的爱变得比任何时候都强烈. VB V in/inside n V

➪ **Well up** means the same as **well**. 义同well. ◆ *He could feel the anger welling up inside him.* 他可以感到心中升起的怒火. PHR-V V P in/inside n Also V P

we'll /wɪl, 重读 wiːl/.

We'll is the usual spoken form of 'we shall' or 'we will'. we shall或we will的缩略形式. ◆ *Whatever you want to chat about, we'll do it tonight.* 不管你想闲聊些什么, 我们今晚都会做的.

,well-ad'justed; 又拼作 **well adjusted.**

A **well-adjusted** person has a mature personality and can control their emotions and deal with problems without becoming anxious. 性格成熟的; 能控制情绪的; 善于处理难题的. ADJ-GRADED

,well ad'vised.

If someone says that you would be **well advised** to do a particular thing, they are advising you to do it. 审慎的; 妥当的. ◆ *The party would be well advised to talk to the government.* 该党将十分审慎地与政府谈判. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf PRAGMATICS

,well-ap'pointed.

A **well-appointed** room or building is equipped or furnished to a very high standard. 设备完善的; 陈设齐全的. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL

,well-'balanced; 又拼作 **well balanced.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **well-balanced**, you mean that they are sensible and do not have many emotional problems. 理智的; 情绪稳定的. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you describe something that is made up of several elements or parts as **well-balanced**, you mean that the way that the different elements or parts are put together is good, because there is not too much or too little of any one element or part. 平衡的, 均衡的. ◆ *...a well balanced diet.* 均衡的膳食. ADJ-GRADED

,well-be'haved; 又拼作 **well behaved.**

If you describe someone, especially a child, as **well-behaved**, you mean that they behave in a way that adults generally like and think is correct. (尤指儿童)行为端正的, 循规蹈矩的. ADJ-GRADED

'well-being; 又拼作 **wellbeing.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Someone's **well-being** is their health and happiness. 健康; 幸福. ◆ *Singing can create a sense of wellbeing.* 唱歌能给人一种幸福的感觉. N-UNCOUNT

,well-'born.

Someone who is **well-born** belongs to an upper-class family. 出身高贵的; 出身名门的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'bred.

A **well-bred** person is very polite and has good manners. 有礼貌的; 有教养的; 修养好的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-brought-'up; 又拼作 **well brought up.**

If you say that someone, especially a child, is **well-brought-up**, you mean that they are very polite because they have been taught good manners. (尤指儿童)有教养的, 有礼貌的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'built; 又拼作 **well built.**

A **well-built** person, especially a man, is strong and muscular. (尤指男子)体格健美的, 身材魁梧的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-con'nected; 又拼作 **well connected.**

Someone who is **well-connected** has important or influential relatives or friends. 与有影响的人有来往的; 与权势人物有关系的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-de'fined; 又拼作 **well defined.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Something that is **well-defined** is clear and precise and ADJ-GRADED

therefore easy to recognize or understand. 清晰可辨的; 清楚明确的. ◆ ...*well-defined financial regulations*. 明确的金融规定.

well dis'posed.

If you are **well disposed** to a person, plan, or activity, you are likely to agree with them or support them. 对...表示赞同的; 对...支持的. ADJ-GRADED

well 'done. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You say **'Well done'** to indicate that you are pleased that someone has got something right or done something good. 干得好, 做得很不错. ◆ *'Daddy! I came second in history.' — 'Well done, sweetheart!'* '爸爸! 历史我考了第二名.' — '考得好, 亲爱的!' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

2 If something that you have cooked, especially meat, is **well done**, it has been cooked thoroughly. (尤指肉)煮透的, 完全煮熟的. ADJ-GRADED

well-'dressed; 又拼作 **well dressed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **well-dressed** is wearing smart or elegant clothes. 穿着考究的; 衣着高雅的. ADJ-GRADED

well-'earned.

You can use **well-earned** to indicate that you think something is deserved, usually because the person who gets it has been working very hard. 应得的, 理应获得的. ◆ ...*his well-earned win in Sunday's race*. 星期天赛跑中他理应得到的胜利. ADJ-GRADED

well-es'tablished; 又拼作 **well established.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that something is **well-established**, you mean that it has been in existence for quite a long time and is successful. 久负盛名的. ◆ ...*well-established companies*. 久负盛名的公司. ADJ-GRADED

well-'fed; 又拼作 **well fed.**

If you say that someone is **well-fed**, you mean they get good food regularly. 经常吃得好的. ADJ-GRADED

well-'founded; 又拼作 **well founded.**

If you say that a report, opinion, or feeling is **well-founded**, you mean that it is based on facts and can therefore be justified. 有事实根据的; 有理的. ◆ *We must respond to well-founded criticism with a willingness to change*. 我们必须对有道理的批评作出反应并乐意改进. ADJ-GRADED

well-'groomed; 又拼作 **well groomed.**

A **well-groomed** person is very neat and tidy, and has taken care over their appearance. 非常整洁的; 精心修饰仪容的. ADJ-GRADED

well-'heeled.

Someone who is **well-heeled** is wealthy. 富有的, 有钱的. ADJ-GRADED

well-in'formed, better-informed; 又拼作 **well informed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone is **well-informed**, you mean that they know a lot about many different subjects or about one particular subject. 见多识广的; 精通的; 消息灵通的. ◆ ...*a lending library to encourage members to become as well informed as possible*. 一家鼓励其会员尽可能博览群书的上乘图书馆. ADJ-GRADED

wel·ling·ton /'welıŋtən/ **wellingtons.**

Wellingtons or **wellington boots** are long rubber boots which you wear to keep your feet dry. The usual American term is **rubber boots**. 防水胶靴, 长筒橡胶雨靴. [美] 一般作rubber boots. N-COUNT BRITISH

well-in'tentioned; 又拼作 **well intentioned.**

If you say that a person or their actions or remarks are **well-intentioned**, you mean that they intend to be helpful or kind but they are unsuccessful or cause unfortunate results. (指不成功或造成不幸结果的人、行动或评论)出于好意的, 出发点好的. ADJ-GRADED

well-'kept; 又拼作 **well kept.**

1 A **well-kept** building, street, garden, or other place is always neat and tidy because it is carefully looked after. 照料周全的; 管理妥当的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **well-kept** secret has not been made known to anyone, or has been made known to only a small number of people. 严格保密的. ADJ-GRADED

well-'known; 又拼作 **well known.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **well-known** person or thing is known about by a lot of people and is therefore famous or familiar. If someone is **well-known** for a particular activity, a lot of people know about them because of their involvement with that activity. 有名的, 著名的. ◆ *He is well-known to the local police*. 对当地警方来说, 他可是大名鼎鼎. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **well-known** fact is a fact that is known by people in general. 众所周知的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'mannered.

Someone who is **well-mannered** is polite and has good manners. 有礼貌的; 品行端正的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'meaning; 又拼作 **well meaning.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that a person or their actions or remarks are **well-meaning**, you mean that they intend to be helpful or kind but they are unsuccessful or cause unfortunate results. (指不成功或造成不幸结果的人、行动或评论)本意良好的, 善意的. ◆ *He is a well-meaning but ineffectual leader*. 他是个心肠好、但起不了作用的领导者. *Even well-meaning attempts at conservation can bring problems*. 在自然保护方面, 即使好心的尝试也可能带来问题. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'meant; 又拼作 **well meant.**

A **well-meant** decision, action, or comment is intended to be helpful or kind but is unsuccessful or causes unfortunate results. (指不成功或造成不幸结果的决定、行动或评论)本意良好的, 出于好意的. ◆ ...*a well-meant experiment gone wrong*. 本意良好但出了差错的实验. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'nigh; 又拼作 **well nigh.**

Well-nigh means almost, but not completely or exactly. 几乎, 差不多. ◆ ...*a hierarchical structure that was well-nigh unassailable*. 一个几乎无法攻破的等级制度的结构. ADV ADV adj

,well-'off; 又拼作 **well off.** ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **well-off** is rich enough to be able to do and buy most of the things that they want. 富有的, 有钱的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

➪ **The well-off** are people who are well-off. 富人, 有钱人. N-PLURAL the N

,well-'oiled.

A system or organization that is operating very efficiently can be referred to as a **well-oiled** machine. 运转顺利的, 运作得很有效率的. ADJ: ADJ n JOURNALISM

,well-'paid; 又拼作 **well paid.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that a person or their job is **well-paid**, you mean that they receive a lot of money for the work that they do. 得到高薪的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-pre'served; 又拼作 **well preserved.**

1 If you describe a middle-aged or old person as **well-preserved**, you mean that they look good for their age. (指中年或老年人)身体保养得很好的, 不见老的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **well-preserved** object or building does not show any signs of its age. 保存得好的. ◆ ...*well-preserved fossils*. 保存良好的化石. ADJ-GRADED

well-read /,wel 'red/; 又拼作 **well read.**

A **well-read** person has read a lot of books and has learnt a lot from them. 博览群书的; 博学的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'spoken; 又拼作 **well spoken.**

A **well-spoken** person speaks in a polite correct way and with an accent which is considered socially acceptable. 说话客气的, 谈吐文雅的; 说标准口音的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'thumbed.

A book or magazine that is **well-thumbed** is creased and marked because it has been read so often. (书、杂志等)翻旧了的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'timed.

A **well-timed** action or comment is done or made at the most appropriate or suitable time. 适时的, 时间正好的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-to-'do. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **well-to-do** person is rich enough to be able to do and buy most of the things that they want. 富有的, 有钱的. ◆ ...*a rather well-to-do family of diamond cutters*. 一个相当富裕的切割钻石的家族. ADJ-GRADED

➪ **The well-to-do** are people who are well-to-do. 富人, 有钱人. N-PLURAL the N

,well-'travelled; [美]拼作 **well-traveled.**

A **well-travelled** person has travelled a lot in foreign countries. 经常在外国旅行的. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'tried; 又拼作 **well tried.**
A **well-tried** treatment, product, or method is one that has been used many times before and so is known to work well or to be successful. 经多次使用证明效果良好的; 经反复使用证明成功的. ❖ *...a number of well-tried remedies which are perfectly safe to take.* 多种经多次使用证明效果良好、服用安全的药. ADJ-GRADED

,well-'trodden.
1 A **well-trodden** path is used regularly by a large number of people, and therefore looks worn and is easy to see. (小径等)常有人走的. ADJ-GRADED
2 You can use **well-trodden**, especially in expressions such as **a well-trodden path** and **well-trodden ground**, to indicate that a plan or course of action has been tried or done by a lot of people and so the result of it is easy to predict. 人们常试(或常做)的; 容易预测结果的. ❖ *Political power has long been a well-trodden path to personal wealth.* 政治权力长久以来都常常用作为攫取个人财富的工具. ADJ-GRADED

,well 'versed; 又拼作 **well-versed.**
If someone is **well versed** in a particular subject, they know a lot about it. 熟知的, 精通的. ADJ-GRADED

'well-wisher, well-wishers.
Well-wishers are people who hope that a particular person or thing will be successful, and who show this by their behaviour. 表示良好祝愿的人, 祝福的人. ❖ *The street was lined with well-wishers.* 街道上站满了祝福的人. N-COUNT

,well-'worn.
1 A **well-worn** expression, remark, or idea has been used so often that it no longer seems to have much meaning or to be interesting. (指表达方式、评论或意念)用得过多的, 陈腐的. ❖ *To use a well-worn cliche, it is packed with information.* 用一句陈词滥调, 它资料翔实. ADJ-GRADED
2 A **well-worn** object or piece of clothing has been worn or used so frequently that it looks rather old. 穿戴得破旧了的; 用旧了的. ADJ-GRADED

wel·ly /'weli/ **wellies.**
Wellies are long rubber boots which you wear to keep your feet dry. 长筒橡胶雨靴. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

welt /welt/ **welts.**
A **welt** is a mark which is made on someone's skin, usually by a blow from something such as a whip or sword. (皮肤上通常由鞭子或剑造成的)疤痕, 伤痕. N-COUNT

wel·ter /'weltə/.
A **welter of** something is a large quantity of it which occurs suddenly or in a confusing way. 突然出现的一大群; 杂乱无章的一大堆. ❖ *...patients with a welter of symptoms.* 出现各种各样症状的病人. QUANT WRITTEN

wench /wentʃ/ **wenches.**
A **wench** was a girl or young woman who worked as a servant or waitress. 女佣; 女招待、女服务员. N-COUNT DATED

wend /wend/ **wends, wending, wended.**
If you **wend** your **way** in a particular direction, you walk, especially slowly, casually, or carefully, in that direction. (尤指缓慢地、随便地或小心地向着某方向)行, 走. ❖ *...sleepy-eyed commuters were wending their way to work.* 睡眼惺忪的公共车辆乘客缓慢地上班去. PHR LITERARY

W

went /went/.
Went is the past tense of **go**. go 的过去式.

wept /wept/.
Wept is the past tense and past participle of **weep**. weep的过去式和过去分词.

were /wə, 重读 wɜː/.
1 **Were** is the plural and the second person singular of the past tense of **be**. be的复数形式和第二人称单数形式的过去式.
2 **Were** is sometimes used instead of 'was' in certain structures, for example in conditional clauses or after the verb 'wish'. 有时在条件句或在动词wish后等结构中代替was. ❖ *He believes in atheism as though it were a new religion.* 他信奉无神论, 似乎那是个新的宗教. FORMAL
3 ➻ **as it were**: 见 **as.**

we're /wɪə/.
We're is the usual spoken form of 'we are'. we are 的缩略形式. ❖ *I'm married, but we're separated.* 我结过婚, 但我们分居了.

weren't /wɜːnt/.
Were not is usually said or written as **weren't**. were not 的缩略形式. INFORMAL

were·wolf /'weəwulf/ **werewolves.**
In folklore, horror stories, and films, a **werewolf** is a person who changes into a wolf. (民间故事、恐怖故事或电影中的)会变成狼的人, 狼人. N-COUNT

west /west/. ◆◆◆◆◆
West is one of the four points of the compass. 西, 西方. 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

west·bound /'westbaund/.
➻ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

west·er·ly /'westəli/.
➻ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

west·ern /'westən/ **westerns.**
1 ➻ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**
2 A **western** is a film or book about life in the west of America in the nineteenth century, especially the life of cowboys. (描写19世纪美国西部生活, 尤指牛仔生活的)西部电影, 西部小说. N-COUNT

west·ern·er /'westənə/ **westerners.** ◆◇◇◇◇
➻ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

west·erni·za·tion /,westənaɪ'zeɪʃən/; [英]又拼作 **westernisation.**
The **westernization** of a country, place, or person is the process of them adopting ideas and behaviour that are typical of Europe and North America, rather than preserving the ideas and behaviour traditional in their culture. 西方化, 欧美化. ❖ *...the westernization of Afghan culture.* 阿富汗文化的西化. N-UNCOUNT

west·ern·ized /'westənaɪzd/; 又拼作 **westernised.**
A **westernized** country, place, or person has adopted ideas and behaviour typical of Europe and North America, rather than preserving the ideas and behaviour that are traditional in their culture. 西化的, 欧美化的. ❖ *We must stop our country becoming Westernized.* 我们必须阻止我们的国家西化. ADJ-GRADED

west·ern·most /'westənməust/.
➻ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

west·ward /'westwəd/. 又可作 **westwards.**
➻ 见附录 **Points of the Compass.**

wet /wet/ **wetter, wettest; wets, wetting, wetted.** The forms **wet** and **wetted** are both used as the past tense and past participle of the verb. 其动词的过去式和过去分词为 wet 或 wetted. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If something is **wet**, it is covered in water, rain, sweat, tears, or another liquid. 湿的, 潮湿的. ❖ *He towelled his wet hair.* 他用毛巾擦干湿头发. *My gloves were soaking wet.* 我的手套湿透了. *His face was wet with tears.* 他脸上满是泪水. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **wet·ly** ❖ *Her hair clung wetly to her head.* 她的头发湿漉漉地贴在头上. ADV-GRADED ◢ **wet·ness** ❖ *Anti-perspirants stop wetness, deodorants stop odour.* 止汗剂除湿, 除臭剂去味. N-UNCOUNT
2 To **wet** something means to get water or some other liquid over it. 把...弄湿; 使潮湿. ❖ *When assembling the pie, wet the edges where the two crusts join.* 在捏合馅饼时, 将两张饼皮相连地方的边缘弄湿. VB V n
3 If the weather is **wet**, it is raining. 下雨的, 雨天的. ADJ-GRADED
➲ **The wet** is used to mean wet weather. 雨, 雨天. ❖ *They had come in from the cold and the wet.* 他们进来时, 外面既寒冷又下着雨. N-SING the N
4 If something such as paint, ink, or cement is **wet**, it is not yet dry or solid. (油漆、墨水、混凝土等)未干的. ADJ
5 If a child or its nappy or clothing is **wet**, its nappy or clothing is soaked in urine. (小孩)尿湿的. ADJ-GRADED
6 If people, especially children, **wet** their beds or clothes or **wet** themselves, they urinate in their beds or clothes VB V n, V pron-refl

because they cannot control their bladder. (尤指小孩)尿床，尿湿。

7 If you say that someone is **wet**, you have a low opinion of them because you think they are weak and lacking in enthusiasm, energy, or confidence. 软弱的；缺乏热情(精力或信心)的。❖ *Don't be so wet, Charles.* 别这么软骨头，查尔斯。 ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS BRITISH, INFORMAL

8 A **wet** is a Conservative politician who supports moderate political policies and opposes extreme ones. 温和派保守党政治家。 N-COUNT BRITISH

,wet 'blanket, wet blankets.

If you say that someone is a **wet blanket**, you are criticizing them because they refuse to join other people in an enjoyable activity or because they want to stop other people enjoying themselves. (拒绝参加愉快的活动或阻止别人玩乐的)扫兴的人；泼冷水的人。 N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

wet·land /'wetlænd/ wetlands. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **wetland** is an area of very wet muddy land with wild plants growing in it. You can also refer to a wetland as **wetlands**. (野生植物生长的)湿地，沼泽地。❖ *...a scheme that aims to protect the wilderness of the wetlands.* 一项旨在保护湿地自然环境的计划。 N-VAR

'wet suit, wet suits; 又拼作 wetsuit.

A **wet suit** is a close-fitting rubber suit which a diver or underwater swimmer wears in order to keep his or her body warm. 潜水衣(潜水员用于保暖的紧身橡胶衣)。 N-COUNT

we've /wɪv, 重读 wiːv/.

We've is the usual spoken form of 'we have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其have为助动词时) we have的缩略形式。❖ *'Hello, I don't think we've met,' Robert introduced himself.* '你好，我想我们以前没见过面。' 罗伯特自我介绍说。

whack /wæk/ whacks, whacking, whacked. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **whack** someone or something, you hit them hard. 猛击，重打。❖ *Someone whacked him on the head.* 他的头被人重击。 VB V n INFORMAL V n prep

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *He gave the donkey a whack across the back with his stick.* 他用棍子使劲打了一下驴背。 N-COUNT, SOUND

2 Your **whack** of something is your share of it. 份儿，一份。❖ *The majority of people in this country pay their whack.* 这国家的大多数人都尽了自己的一份力。 N-SING INFORMAL, BRITISH

3 If something is **out of whack**, it is not working properly, often because its natural balance has been upset. (通常由于自然平衡受破坏)不正常，有毛病。❖ *The ecosystem will be thrown out of whack.* 生态系统将会遭到破坏。 PHR INFORMAL

whack·ing /'wækɪŋ/.

You can use **whacking** to emphasize how big something is. 巨大的，极大的。❖ *The supermarkets may be making whacking profits.* 各大超市可能在赚取巨额利润。 ADJ ADJ n BRITISH, INFORMAL

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词。❖ *...a whacking great hole.* 一个很大的洞。 ADV ADV adj

whacky /'wæki/.

➸ 见 **wacky**.

whale /weɪl/ whales. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Whales** are very large mammals that live in the sea. 鲸(海洋中大型哺乳动物)。 N-COUNT

➸ 又见 **killer whale, sperm whale.**

2 If you say that someone **is having a whale of a time**, you mean that they are enjoying themselves very much. 玩得很痛快的。 PHR INFORMAL

whal·er /'weɪlə/ whalers.

1 A **whaler** is a ship which is used in hunting whales. 捕鲸船。 N-COUNT

2 A **whaler** is someone who works on a ship which is used in hunting whales. 捕鲸人。 N-COUNT

whal·ing /'weɪlɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Whaling is the activity of hunting and killing whales. 捕鲸。❖ *...commercial whaling.* 商业捕鲸。 N-UNCOUNT

wham /wæm/.

You use **wham** to indicate that something happens suddenly or forcefully. 砰地一声(表示事件突然地或强有力地发生)。 EXCLAM INFORMAL ❖ *There you are driving along and wham! You hit a pothole.* 你正开着车，砰的一声，你开到一个洼坑上。

wham·my /'wæmi/.

Journalists use **whammy** in expressions such as **double whammy** and **triple whammy** to indicate that two or three unpleasant or difficult situations occur at the same time, or occur one after the other. (同时发生或接续而来的)倒霉事；困境。❖ *This is a double whammy for public sector workers.* 对于公共部门的工作人员来说，这真是祸不单行。 N-SING adj N

wharf /wɔːf/ wharves or wharfs. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **wharf** is a platform by a river or the sea where ships can be tied up. 码头；停船处。 N-COUNT

what /wɒt/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **what** in questions when you ask for specific information about something that you do not know. 什么(用于询问信息)。❖ *What do you want?* 你要什么？ *'Has something happened?'–'Indeed it has.'–'What?'* '有事发生吗？' — '确实有。' — '什么事？' *Hey! What are you doing?* 嘿！你在干什么？ QUESTION

➩ Also a determiner. 又作限定词。❖ *What kind of poetry does he like?* 他喜欢什么样的诗？ DET-QUEST

2 You use **what** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, when you are referring to a situation that is unknown or has not been specified. (尤用于动词或形容词后，指未知或未指明的情况)什么事。❖ *I want to know what happened to Norman.* 我想知道诺曼怎么啦。 *She turned scarlet from embarrassment, once she realized what she had done.* 当意识到她所做的事情后，她尴尬得满脸通红。 CONJ

➩ Also a determiner. 又作限定词。❖ *I didn't know what else to say.* 我不知道还有什么可说的。 DET

3 You use **what** at the beginning of a clause in structures where you are changing the order of the information to give special emphasis to something. (用于从句的开头，为强调某事)...那样的事情。❖ *What she does possess is the ability to get straight to the core of a problem.* 她所具备的就是直接抓住问题核心的能力。 CONJ PRAGMATICS

4 You use **what** in expressions such as **what is called** and **what amounts to** when you are giving a possible description or identification of something. (用于对事物作可能的描述或识别)...那样的事情(或情况)。❖ *She had been in what doctors described as an irreversible vegetative state for five years.* 她五年来一直处于医生所描述的不可改变的植物人状态。 CONJ

5 You use **what** to indicate that you are talking about the whole of an amount that is available to you. (表示可得到的数量的全部)无论什么，不管什么。❖ *He drinks what is left in his glass as if it were water.* 他把杯子里剩下的东西像水一样全都喝了。 CONJ

➩ Also a determiner. 又作限定词。❖ *They had had to use what money they had.* 他们不得不动用他们仅有的钱。 DET

6 You say **'What?'** to tell someone who has indicated that they want to speak to you that you have heard them and are inviting them to continue. (表示听到对方的说话，请他们继续讲)什么事。❖ *'Dad?'–'What?'–'Can I have the car tonight?'* '爸爸？' — '什么？' — '我今晚能用车吗？' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

7 You say **'What?'** when you ask someone to repeat the thing that they have just said because you did not hear or understand it properly. 'What?' is more informal and less polite than expressions such as 'Pardon?' and 'Excuse me?'. (表示要求对方重复所说过的话，不如Pardon?和Excuse me?正式或礼貌)什么。❖ *'They could paint this place,' she said. 'What?' he asked.* '他们可以把这个地方刷上油漆。' 她说。'什么？' 他问。 CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

8 You say **'What'** to express surprise or disbelief. (表示惊讶或不相信)什么。❖ *'We've got the car that killed Myra Moss.'–'What!'* '我们找到了那辆撞死迈拉·莫斯的车。' — '什么！' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

9 You use **what** in exclamations to emphasize an opinion or reaction. (表示感叹，强调一种观点或反应)多么。❖ *What a horrible thing to do.* 要做一件多么可怕的事情啊！ PREDET PRAGMATICS

➩ Also a determiner. 又作限定词。❖ *What ugly things; throw* DET

W

them away. 多丑陋的东西; 把它们扔掉.

10 You use **what** to indicate that you are making a guess about something such as an amount or value. (表示对数量或价值的猜测)嗯. ❖ *It's, what, eleven years or more since he's seen him*. 他们上次见面大概有、嗯、11年或更多年了. ADV ADV n

11 You say **guess what** or **do you know what** to introduce a piece of information which is surprising, which is not generally known, or which you want to emphasize. (用于guess what或do you know what的表达式中, 引出鲜为人知的惊讶消息, 或强调某事)猜猜发生了什么事; 你知不知道. ❖ *Guess what? I'm going to dinner at Mrs. Combley's tonight*. 你猜得到吗?今晚我要去坎布利太太家吃饭. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

12 In conversation, you say **or what?** after a question as a way of stating an opinion forcefully and showing that you expect other people to agree. (用在问句末尾, 强调某种观点, 希望他人赞同)对吧, 不是吗. ❖ *Look at that moon. Is that beautiful or what?* 看那月亮. 它很漂亮, 不是吗? PHR PRAGMATICS

13 You say **so what?** or **what of it?** to indicate that the previous remark seems unimportant, uninteresting, or irrelevant to you. (表示前一句话不重要、乏味或与自己无关)那又怎样呢?那又有什么关系? ❖ *'I skipped off school today.'—'So what?'* '我今天逃学了.' — '那又怎么样?' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

14 You say **'Tell you what'** to introduce a suggestion or offer. (用来带出建议等)听我说. ❖ *Tell you what, let's stay another day*. 听我说, 我们再停留一天. PHR PRAGMATICS

15 You use **what about** at the beginning of a question when you make a suggestion, offer, or request. (用在问句开头, 提出建议、帮助或请求)...怎么样. ❖ *'What about Sunday evening at Frank's?'—'Sure. What time?'* '星期天晚上在弗兰克家怎么样?' — '当然可以, 几点?' PHR PRAGMATICS

16 You use **what about** or **what of** when you introduce a new topic or a point which seems relevant to a previous remark. (用于引入与前一句话似乎有关的新话题或观点)那么...又怎样. ❖ *Now you've talked about work on daffodils, what about other commercially important flowers, like roses?* 你已说过了水仙花方面的工作, 那么其他像玫瑰之类重要的商品花卉又怎样呢? PHR PRAGMATICS

17 You say **what about** a particular person or thing when you ask someone to explain why they have asked you about that person or thing. (要求对方解释为什么会询问某人或某事)怎么是... ❖ *'This thing with the Corbett woman.'—'Oh, yeah. What about her?'* '这件事和那个科贝特女人.' — '噢. 怎么会是她?' PHR PRAGMATICS

18 You say **what have you** at the end of a list in order to refer generally to other things of the same kind. (用于清单之后表示同类事物)等等. ❖ *My great-grandfather, who had the forge in town, made horseshoes and nails and what have you*. 我的曾祖父曾在镇上开了一家铁匠铺, 打制马蹄铁、钉子等等. PHR

19 You say **what if** at the beginning of a question when you ask about the consequences of something happening, especially something undesirable. (用于问句开头询问事情的后果)如果...将会怎么样. ❖ *What if this doesn't work out?* 假如这不能奏效将会怎么样? PHR PRAGMATICS

20 If you know **what's what**, you know the important things that need to be known about a situation. 事情的真相; 实情. ❖ *He is massively self-confident. He knows what's what*. 他十分自信. 他了解实情. PHR

21 You say **what with** in order to introduce the reasons for a particular situation, especially an undesirable one. 因为, 由于. ❖ *Maybe they are tired, what with all the sleep they're losing*. 他们也许累了, 因为他们都睡眠不足. PHR-PREP PRAGMATICS

22 In informal conversation, people say **you what?** to indicate that they do not believe or accept the remark that someone has just made, or that they have not heard or understood it properly. (用于非正式谈话中, 表示不相信或不接受某人的话, 或没听清楚或不明白)你什么? ❖ *'What are you doing here?'—'Oh I work here now.'—'You what?'* '你在这儿干什么?' — '哦, 我现在在这儿工作.' — '你什么?' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

23 ➡ **what's more**: 见 **more**.

what·ev·er /wɒt'evə/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 You use **whatever** to refer to anything or everything of a particular type. 任何; 任何事情. ❖ *Franklin was free to do pretty much whatever he pleased*. 富兰克林完全可以喜欢做什么就做什么. CONJ

➡ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *Whatever doubts he might have had about Ingrid were all over now*. 无论他对英格丽德有过什么样的疑虑, 现在这一切都过去了. DET

2 You use **whatever** to say that something is the case in all circumstances. 不管什么、无论怎样. ❖ *We shall love you whatever happens, Diana*. 戴安娜, 不管发生什么事, 我们都会爱你的. *People will judge you whatever you do*. 无论你做什么, 人们都会评判你. CONJ

3 You use **whatever** after a noun group in order to emphasize a negative statement. (用于名词短语后, 以强调否定句)不管; 无论. ❖ *I have nothing whatever to say*. 不管怎么样, 我没什么说的. ADV with brd-neg, n ADV PRAGMATICS

4 You use **whatever** to ask in an emphatic way about something which you are very surprised about. (用于询问, 以强调感到惊讶)到底是什么, 究竟是什么. ❖ *Whatever is the matter with you both?* 你俩到底怎么啦? QUESTION PRAGMATICS

5 You use **whatever** when you are indicating that you do not know the precise identity, meaning, or value of the thing just mentioned. (表示对所提到的事情的具体情况、含义或价值不了解)什么. ❖ *'I love you,' he said.—'Whatever that means,' she said* '我爱你,' 他说.— '不懂你什么意思.' 她说. CONJ

6 You say **or whatever** to refer generally to something else of the same kind as the thing or things that you have just mentioned. 诸如此类, 等等. ❖ *You may like a Malt whisky that is peatier, or smokier, or sweeter, or whatever*. 你也许喜欢来杯麦芽威士忌, 其味道有泥炭香味浓点儿的、烟熏味浓点儿的或比较甜的, 等等. PHR INFORMAL

7 You say **'whatever you say'** to indicate that you accept what someone has said, even though you do not really believe them or do not think it is a good idea. (表示接受对方的话, 虽然不十分相信或不认为是好主意)好吧, 就这样吧. ❖ *'We'll go in your car, Billy.'—'Whatever you say.'* '我们要上你的车, 比利.' — '好吧.' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

8 You say **whatever** you **do** when giving advice or warning someone about something. (劝告或警告别人)不论...做什么. ❖ *Whatever you do, don't upset the women*. 不论你做什么, 不要惹恼了女人们. PHR PRAGMATICS

what·not /'wɒtnɒt/.

People sometimes say **'and whatnot'** or **'or whatnot'** after mentioning one or more things, to refer in a vague way to other things which are similar. 类似的东西、诸如此类的东西. ❖ *The women were there in their jeans and T-shirts and overalls and whatnot*. 女人们在那里, 她们穿着牛仔裤、T恤衫、工作服, 等等. PHR INFORMAL SPOKEN

what's /wɒts/.

What's is the usual spoken form of 'what is' or 'what has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. what is 或 what has 的缩略形式(尤其has为助动词时).

whats·her·name /'wɒtsəneɪm/; 又拼作 **whatsername**.

You say **whatshername** instead of a woman's name when you cannot remember it or are trying to remember it. 名叫某某的她(指称忘记了或正设法记起她的名字的那位女子). PRON INFORMAL

whats·his·name /'wɒtsɪzneɪm/; 又拼作 **whatsisname**.

You say **whatshisname** instead of a man's name when you cannot remember it or are trying to remember it. 名叫某某的他(指称忘记了或正设法记起他的名字的那位男子). ❖ *...the new junior minister, whatsisname, Donald Sinclair*. 唐纳德·辛克莱, 那位年轻的新牧师, 名叫什么来着. PRON INFORMAL

whats·it /'wɒtsɪt/ **whatsits**.

You use **whatsit** instead of a noun or name which you cannot remember or which you do not want to say because it is rude. 某某玩意(用以指称忘记了或不愿说出来的东西). ❖ *He's got that fiery temper which scares the whatsit out of everybody*. 他脾气这么暴躁, 吓得大家丢了魂似的. N-VAR INFORMAL

what·so·ev·er /,wɒtsəʊ'evə/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You use **whatsoever** after a noun group in order to emphasize a ADV

negative statement. (用在名词词组后，强调否定句)丝毫地，任何. ❖ *My school did nothing whatsoever in the way of athletics.* 我们学校在体育田径方面根本没做任何工作. PRAGMATICS

wheat /wiːt/ **wheats.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Wheat is a cereal crop grown for food. **Wheat** is also used to refer to the grain of this crop, which is usually ground into flour and used to make bread. 麦子，小麦. ❖ *...farmers growing wheat, corn, or other crops.* 农民们种小麦、玉米或其他作物. N-VAR

wheat·germ /ˈwiːtdʒɜːm/; 又拼作 **wheat germ.**

Wheatgerm is the middle part of a grain of wheat which is rich in vitamins and is often added to other food. 小麦胚芽. N-UNCOUNT

whee·dle /ˈwiːdəl/ **wheedles, wheedling, wheedled.**

If you say that someone **wheedles**, you mean they try to persuade someone to do or give them what they want, for example by saying nice things that they do not mean; used showing disapproval. (用甜言蜜语)哄骗. ❖ *He managed to wheedle his way into the offices.* 他用花言巧语混进了办公室. *...an opportunity to wheedle more money out of Wilson.* 一个骗取威尔逊更多钱财的机会. VERB V; V way prep; V n out of/from n; Also V n, V with quote

wheel /wiːl/ **wheels, wheeling, wheeled.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **wheels** of a vehicle are the circular objects which are fixed underneath it and which enable it to move along the ground. 轮；车轮. ❖ *The car wheels spun and slipped on some oil on the road.* 车轮直转，在有油的路面上打滑了. Something **on wheels** has wheels attached to the bottom. 装有轮子. ❖ *...a trolley on wheels.* 有轮子的手推车. N-COUNT; PHR

2 If you **wheel** an object that has wheels somewhere, you push it along. 推(有轮子的物体). ❖ *He wheeled his bike into the alley at the side of the house.* 他把自行车推上了房屋边上的小路. VB; V n prep/adv

3 A **wheel** is a circular object which forms a part of a machine, usually a moving part. 机轮. N-COUNT

4 **The wheel** of a car or other vehicle is the circular object that is used to steer it. 方向盘，驾驶盘；舵轮. N-COUNT

5 People sometimes refer to a car as **wheels**. 汽车. ❖ *'Do you own a house?'—'No. But I have wheels.'* '你有房子吗?' — '没有，但我有汽车.' N-PLURAL INFORMAL

6 If something such as a group of animals or birds **wheels**, it moves in a circle. (一群动物或鸟)盘旋. ❖ *A flock of crows wheeled overhead.* 一群乌鸦在头顶上盘旋. VB LITERARY V

7 If you **wheel** round, you turn round suddenly on the place where you are standing, often because you are surprised, shocked, or angry. (因惊讶、震惊或气愤)突然转身. ❖ *He wheeled around to face her.* 他突然转过身面对着她. VB V adv; Also V

8 People talk about **the wheels of** an organization or system to mean the way in which it operates. (机构或系统的)运作方式 ❖ *He knows the wheels of administration turn slowly.* 他知道政府部门办事慢. N-PLURAL the N of n

➡ to **oil the wheels**: 见 **oil.**

9 ➡ 又见 **meals on wheels, spare wheel, spinning wheel, steering wheel, water wheel.**

ˌwheel and 'deal, wheels and deals, wheeling and dealing, wheeled and dealed.

If you say that someone **wheels and deals**, you mean that they use a lot of different methods and contacts to achieve what they want in business or politics, often in a way which you consider dishonest. (常指不诚实地利用各种手段或关系在商业或政治上获益)投机取巧. ◢ **'wheeler-dealer, wheeler-dealers** ❖ *...a modern political wheeler-dealer.* 一名当今政坛上善于玩弄手段的人. ◢ **wheel·ing and deal·ing** ❖ *He hates the wheeling and dealing associated with conventional political life.* 他讨厌与传统政治生活有关的投机钻营. VERB V; N-COUNT; N-UNCOUNT

wheel·barrow /ˈwiːlbærəʊ/ **wheelbarrows.**

A **wheelbarrow** is a small open cart with one wheel and handles that is used for carrying things, for example in the garden. 独轮手推车. N-COUNT

wheel·chair /ˈwiːltʃeə/ **wheelchairs.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **wheelchair** is a chair with wheels that you use in order to move about in if you cannot walk properly, for example because you are disabled or ill. (残疾人或病人用的)轮椅. N-COUNT

wheel·house /ˈwiːlhaʊs/ **wheelhouses.**

A **wheelhouse** is a small room or shelter on a ship or boat, where the steering wheel used is situated. (船上的)操舵室，驾驶室. N-COUNT

wheel·wright /ˈwiːlraɪt/ **wheelwrights.**

A **wheelwright** is someone who makes and repairs wooden wheels and other wooden things such as carts, carriages, and gates. (木车轮或马车等木制品的)修造工. N-COUNT

wheeze /wiːz/ **wheezes, wheezing, wheezed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **wheezes**, they breathe with difficulty, making a hissing or whistling sound. 喘息，气喘吁吁；发出呼哧声. ❖ *He had quite serious problems with his chest and wheezed and coughed all the time.* 他胸部有相当严重的问题，整天气喘吁吁，咳嗽不止. VB V; Also V with quote

2 A **wheeze** is a clever idea, joke, or trick. 巧妙的主意(或玩笑、花招). ❖ *...the temptation to boost profits through accounting wheezes.* 通过账面上做手脚提高利润的诱惑. N-COUNT BRITISH, DATED, INFORMAL

wheezy /ˈwiːzi/.

A **wheezy** cough or laugh comes from someone who has difficulty in breathing, so it has hissing or whistling in it. (咳嗽或大笑)呼哧呼哧响的；气喘吁吁的. ADJ-GRADED

whelk /welk/ **whelks.**

A **whelk** is a creature like a snail that is found in the sea near the shore. 蛾螺. N-COUNT

when /wen/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **when** to ask questions about the time at which things happen. 什么时候，何时. ❖ *When did you get married?* 你是什么时候结婚的? *'I'll be there this afternoon.'—'When?'* '我今天下午要去那儿.' — '几点?' QUESTION

2 You use **when** to introduce a clause where you mention the time at which something happens. (引导表示所提及的事情发生时间的状语从句)在…的时候. ❖ *I asked him when he'd be back to pick me up.* 我问他什么时候回来接我. *I don't know when the decision was made.* 我不知道是什么时候做出的那个决定. CONJ

3 You use **when** to introduce a clause which specifies or refers to the time at which something happens. (引导说明事情发生的具体时间的定语从句)在…的时候. ❖ *She remembered clearly that day when she'd gone exploring the rockpools.* 她清楚地记得她去岩石潭探险的那一天. PRON-REL

4 If something happens **when** something else is happening, the two things are happening at the same time. (表示两事同时发生)在…时，当…时. ❖ *When eating a whole cooked fish, you should never turn it over to get at the flesh on the other side.* 吃整条鱼时，要吃另一面肉时，绝不要翻动鱼身. CONJ

5 You use **when** to introduce a clause in which you mention something which happens at some point during an activity, event, or situation. (引导从句，表示某事发生在某种过程中)在…时. ❖ *When I met the Gills, I had been gardening for nearly ten years.* 我见到吉尔一家时，我从事园艺工作已差不多十年了. CONJ

6 You use **when** to introduce a clause where you mention the circumstances under which the event in the main clause happened or will happen. (引导从句，表示主句中事件发生的环境)在…情况下. ❖ *When he brought Imelda her drink she gave him a genuine sweet smile.* 当他给伊梅尔达拿来饮料时，她对他真诚地甜蜜一笑. CONJ

7 You use **when** to introduce the reason for an opinion, comment, or question. (说明某种观点、评论或问题的理由)在…之时. ❖ *How can I love myself when I look like this?* 看我这个样子，我怎么能喜欢自己呢? CONJ PRAGMATICS

8 You use **when** in order to introduce a fact or comment which makes the other part of the sentence rather surprising or unlikely. (引出事实或评论，表示句中其他部分相当奇怪或不大可能)然而，可是. ❖ *The temperature sensor is making the computer think the engine is cold when, in fact, it's hot.* 这个温度感应器让电脑认为引擎是冷的，而实际上，它却是烫的. CONJ PRAGMATICS

whence /wens/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Whence means from where. 从何处，从哪里；从该处，从那里. PRON-REL

W

❖ *We looked down to the river whence we'd climbed, and nobody complained of the effort.* 我们从爬上来的地方向下俯看河流，谁都没有对费劲爬到这里抱怨什么。 LATER

➝ Also a question. 又作疑问词。❖ *Whence then come the lofty Olympian ideals of fair play?* 奥林匹克公平竞争的崇高理想又缘何而来？ QUESTION

➝ Also a conjunction. 又作连词。❖ *Asked whence he had come, he said in the broadest of accents, 'Lancashire'.* 当被问到从哪里来的时候，他用最浓的口音说，'兰开夏郡'。 CONJ

when·ever /wen'evə/ ◆◆◆◇◇

1 You use **whenever** to refer to any time or every time that something happens or is true. 无论何时；每当。❖ *She always called at the vicarage whenever she was in the area.* 每当她到了这一地区时，她总会去拜访当地的牧师。 *Avoid processed foods whenever possible.* 尽可能不要吃加工过的食品。 CONJ

2 You use **whenever** to mean an unspecified time. (指非确定的时间)什么时候。❖ *He married Miss Vancouver in 1963, or whenever it was.* 他是1963年或什么时候娶温哥华小姐的。 CONJ

where /weə/ ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **where** to ask questions about the place something is in, or is coming from or going to. 在哪里；从哪里；往哪里。❖ *Where did you meet him?* 你在哪里见到他的？ *'You'll never believe where Julie and I are going.'—'Where?'* '你绝不会相信我和朱莉要去哪里。'—'哪里？' QUESTION

2 You use **where** to introduce a clause in which you mention the place in which something is situated or happens. (引导从句，指事物的位置或事情发生的地点)何处。❖ *People began looking across to see where the noise was coming from.* 人们开始张望，看声音是从哪里发出来的。 *He knew where Henry Carter had gone.* 他知道亨利·卡特去了哪里。 CONJ

➝ Also a relative pronoun. 又作关系代词。❖ *Conditions which apply to your flight are available at the travel agency where you book your holiday.* 在你报名度假的旅行社，你可以获得有关你班机的情况。 PRON-REL

3 You use **where** to ask questions about a situation, a stage in something, or an aspect of something. (表示询问事物的情况、阶段或方面)在…的地方。❖ *Where will it all end?* 这一切将在什么地方结束？ *They'll have to let the draft board know, and then where will we be?* 他们得让征兵局知道，然后我们该到哪一步了呢？ QUESTION

4 You use **where** to introduce a clause in which you mention a situation, a stage in something, or an aspect of something. (引导从句，指明事物的情况、阶段或方面)从…那里；从哪里。❖ *It's not hard to see where she got her feelings about herself.* 不难看出她是从哪里得到的这种自我感觉。 *I didn't know where to start.* 我不知道从什么地方开始。 CONJ

➝ Also a relative pronoun. 又作关系代词。❖ *The government is at a stage where it is willing to talk.* 政府正处于愿意会谈的阶段。 PRON-REL

5 You use **where** to introduce a clause that contrasts with the other parts of the sentence. (引导从句，用来和句子的其他部分作对照)而，然而，但是。❖ *Sometimes a teacher will be listened to, where a parent might not.* 有时老师的话能听进去，而父母的却不行。 CONJ

W

where·abouts. Pronounced /'weərəbaʊts/ for meaning 1, and /ˌweərə'baʊts/ for meanings 2 and 3. 第1项释义发音为/'weərəbaʊts/；第2和第3项释义发音为/ˌweərə'baʊts/。 ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you refer to the **whereabouts** of a particular person or thing, you mean the place where that person or thing may be found. 下落；去向；行踪。❖ *The police are anxious to hear from anyone who may know the whereabouts of the firearms.* 警方急于联络任何可能知道武器下落的人。 N-COLL-SING with poss

2 You use **whereabouts** in questions when you are asking precisely where something is. (用于问句，要求回答准确位置)在…什么地方。❖ *Whereabouts in Liverpool are you from?* 你是从利物浦什么地方来的？ *'I actually live near Chester.'—'Whereabouts?'* '我实际上住在切斯特附近。'—'在哪？' QUESTION

3 You use **whereabouts** to introduce a clause in which you mention precisely where something is situated or happens. (引导从句，说明事物所在或事件发生的准确位置)在…什么地方。❖ *I live in a village near to Germaine Greer and know whereabouts she lives.* 我居住的村子就在杰曼·格里附近，我知道她住在哪里。 CONJ

where·as /weər'æz/ ◆◆◆◇◇

You use **whereas** to introduce a comment which contrasts with what is said in the main clause. (引导评论来和主句作对照)但是，而，却。❖ *These fixed-price menus for two or three courses can cost as little as 50f, whereas the a la carte is always more expensive.* 定价菜单上的两三道菜只不过花费50法郎，而点菜总是较昂贵。 CONJ PRAGMATICS

where·by /weə'baɪ/ ◆◆◇◇◇

A system or action **whereby** something happens is one that makes that thing happen. 据以；凭借…。❖ *They voted to accept a deal whereby the union will receive nearly three-quarters of a million pounds.* 他们投票接受了一项交易，据此工会将得到接近75万镑。 PRON-REL FORMAL

where·fores /'weəfɔːz/

The whys and wherefores of something are the reasons for it. 理由，缘故。❖ *Even successful bosses need to be queried about the whys and wherefores of their actions.* 即使是成功的老板，也需对他们行动的理由进行询问。 PHR

where·in /weər'ɪn/ ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Wherein** means in which place or thing. 在其中。❖ *...a riding school wherein we could learn the art of horsemanship.* 我们能够学到骑马技巧的骑术学校。 PRON-REL FORMAL

2 **Wherein** means in which part or respect. 在哪方面，在哪点上。❖ *Wherein lies the truth?* 真理在哪里？ QUESTION FORMAL

➝ Also a conjunction. 又作连词。❖ *It is difficult to know wherein Mr Ritchie hoped to find salvation for his country.* 很难知道里奇先生希望在哪儿找到拯救国家的方法。 CONJ

where·upon /ˌweərə'pɒn/ ◆◇◇◇◇

You use **whereupon** to say that one thing happens immediately after another thing, and usually as a result of it. 随之；于是；据此。❖ *'Well, get on with it then,' said Dobson, whereupon Davies started to explain.* '好吧，那么就继续说下去吧'，多布森说，于是戴维斯开始解释。 CONJ FORMAL

wher·ever /weər'evə/ ◆◆◇◇◇

1 You use **wherever** to indicate that something happens or is true in any place or situation. 无论在什么地方；无论在什么情况下。❖ *Some people enjoy themselves wherever they are.* 有些人能够随遇而安。 CONJ

2 You use **wherever** when you indicate that you do not know where a person or place is. (表示不知道在什么地方)无论在哪里。❖ *'Till we meet again, wherever that is,' said the chairman.* '直至我们再次会面，无论是在哪里。'主席说。 CONJ

3 You use **or wherever** to say that something might happen in a place other than the place you have mentioned, but that you are not able to specify where. (表示不能确切说明的地方)或别的什么地方。❖ *The next day she was gone to Lusaka, Kampala, or wherever.* 第二天她去了卢萨卡、坎帕拉，或别的什么地方。 PHR INFORMAL

4 You use **wherever** in questions as an emphatic form of 'where', usually when you are surprised about something. 用作where的强调形式以表示惊讶。❖ *Wherever did you get that idea?* 你是从哪里得到那个主意的？ QUESTION PRAGMATICS

where·with·al /'weəwɪðɔːl/

If you have **the wherewithal** for something, you have the means, especially the money, that you need for it. 必要的手段(尤指金钱)。❖ *She didn't have the financial wherewithal to do it.* 她做这件事欠缺资金。 N-SING the N

whet /wet/ **whets, whetting, whetted.**

If someone or something **whets** your **appetite** for a particular thing, they increase your desire to have it or know about it, especially by giving you an idea of what it is like. 刺激…的兴趣；激起…的欲望。❖ *...lectures he hopes might whet the appetite and keep students' enthusiasm.* 他希望能够激发兴趣、保持学生们热情的那些讲座。 PHR

wheth·er /'weðə/ ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **whether** when you are talking about a choice or doubt between two or more alternatives. (表示在两者或多者 CONJ

之间的选择或疑问)是否;是...还是. ❖ *To this day, it's unclear whether he shot himself or was murdered.* 到今天,人们还不清楚他是吞枪自杀还是被谋杀的. *They now have two weeks to decide whether or not to buy.* 他们现在还有两周的时间决定买还是不买.

2 You use **whether** to say that something is true in any of the circumstances that you mention. 不管...还是. ❖ *Whether they say it aloud or not, most men expect their wives to be faithful.* 不管是否说出来,大多数男人都希望他们的妻子保持贞洁. *...beers and lagers of all kinds, whether bottled or draught.* 不论是瓶装还是散装的各种啤酒和淡啤酒. CONJ

whet·stone /ˈwetstəʊn/ whetstones.

A **whetstone** is a stone which is used for sharpening knives, chisels, or other tools. 磨刀石. N-COUNT

whew.

Whew is used in writing to represent a sound that you make when you breathe out quickly, for example because you are very hot, very relieved, or very surprised. (表示因炎热、宽慰或惊讶而发出的呼气声)唷, 哟. ❖ *'Whew,' he said. 'It's hot.'* '哟',他说.'很热啊.' EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

whey /weɪ/.

Whey is the watery liquid that is separated from the curds in sour milk, for example when you are making cheese. (酸牛奶中分离出凝乳后剩下的)乳清. N-UNCOUNT

which /wɪtʃ/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **which** in questions when there are two or more possible answers or alternatives. (用于具有两个或多个可能答案或选择的疑问句中)哪一个; 哪一些. ❖ *Which are the ones you really like? Which are the good adverts for you?* 你真正喜欢的是哪些?对你来说,哪些是好广告? QUEST

➪ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *Which woman or man do you most admire?* 哪个女人或男人你最佩服? DET-QUEST

2 You use **which** to refer to a choice between two or more possible answers or alternatives. (指两个或多个答案或选择中的某个选择)哪一个; 哪一些. ❖ *I wanted to know which school it was you went to.* 我想知道你上的是哪所学校. DET

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *There are so many diets on the market, how do you know which to choose?* 市场上有许许多多的食物,你怎么知道该选哪种? CONJ

3 You use **which** at the beginning of a relative clause when specifying the thing that you are talking about or when giving more information about it. (用于关系从句的开头,指谈话的具体内容或进一步地说明)...的那个; ...的那些. ❖ *Soldiers opened fire on a car which failed to stop at an army checkpoint.* 士兵们向那辆冲过军队检查站的汽车开枪. PRON-REL

4 You use **which** to refer back to an idea or situation expressed in a previous sentence or sentences, especially when you want to give your opinion about it. (用以指上文提到的情况,尤其是想表示意见)那个、那些; 那事、那情况. ❖ *They ran out of drink. Which actually didn't bother me because I wasn't drinking.* 他们的酒断货了.那实际上对我无所谓,因为我并不喝酒. PRON-REL PRAGMATICS

➪ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *You haven't fully decided what you want from your career at the moment, in which case you're definitely not cut out to be a boss yet!* 你目前还没有完全决定在事业上要有什么成就,由此,你肯定还不适合做老板! DET

5 If you cannot tell the difference between two things, you can say that you do not know **which is which**. 哪个是哪个(在两个当中看不出区别). ❖ *They all look so alike to me that I'm never sure which is which.* 在我看来,它们全都看上去相似,我根本分不清哪个是哪个. PHR

6 ➡ **every which way**: 见 **way**.

which·ever /wɪtʃˈevə/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 You use **whichever** in order to indicate that it does not matter which of the possible alternatives happens or is chosen. 无论哪个; 无论哪些. ❖ *Whichever way you look at it, nuclear power is the energy of the future.* 无论怎么看,核能都是未来的能源. DET

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *We will gladly exchange your goods, or refund your money, whichever you prefer.* 我们乐意为你更换货品,或退款给你,任你选择. CONJ

2 You use **whichever** to specify which of a number of possibilities is the right one or the one you mean. (明确指出多种可能中的一个)那个; 那些. ❖ *...learning to relax by whichever method suits you best.* 学习用最适合你的那种方法放松自己. DET

➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *Fishing is from 6 am to dusk or 10.30pm, whichever is sooner.* 钓鱼是从早上6点开始到傍晚或晚上10点半,以较早者为准. CONJ

whiff /wɪf/ whiffs. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If there is a **whiff** of a particular smell, you smell it faintly or for only a brief period of time. (气味的)一阵、一股. ❖ *He caught a whiff of her perfume.* 他闻到了她身上的一股香水味. N-COUNT

2 A **whiff** of something bad or harmful is a slight sign of it. (指不好或有害的事)一点点、少许. ❖ *Not a whiff of scandal has ever tainted his private life.* 他的私生活没被丝毫的丑闻玷污过. N-COUNT

Whig /wɪg/ Whigs. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **Whig** was a member of an English political party that in the 18th and 19th centuries was in favour of political and social reforms. 辉格党党员(英格兰18、19世纪主张政治和社会改革的政党). N-COUNT

while 1 conjunction uses 连词用法

while /waɪl/. The form **whilst** is also used in formal or literary English, especially British English. whilst 形式也用于正式或文学英语中,尤其英国英语中. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something happens **while** something else is happening, the two things are happening at the same time. 当...的时候; 和...同时. ❖ *I sat on the settee to unwrap the package while he stood by.* 我坐在长背椅上打开包裹,他站在一旁. *Her parents could help with child care while she works.* 她工作时,她父母可以帮忙照顾孩子. CONJ

2 If something happens **while** something else happens, the first thing happens at some point during the time that the second thing is happening. (指事情在另一件事进行期间发生)在...期间. ❖ *The two ministers have yet to meet, but may do so while in New York.* 两位部长还没有见面,但是在纽约期间也许会的. CONJ

3 You use **while** at the beginning of a clause to introduce information which contrasts with information in the main clause. (用于从句开头,构成主句和从句意思上的对照)而; 可是. ❖ *The first two services are free, while the third costs £35.00.* 头两项服务免费,而第三项要付35镑. CONJ PRAGMATICS

4 You use **while** when you admit in the clause that something is the case but say that it does not affect the truth of the other part of the sentence, although the two statements partly conflict. 虽然, 尽管. ❖ *While the news, so far, has been good, there may be days ahead when it is bad.* 到目前为止,虽然消息一直很好,但以后总有不好的时候. CONJ PRAGMATICS

while 2 noun and verb uses 名词和动词用法

while /waɪl/ whiles, whiling, whiled. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **while** is a period of time. 一段时间. ❖ *They walked on in silence for a while.* 他们默默地走了一会儿. *He was married a little while ago.* 他不久前才结婚. N-SING: a N

2 You use **all the while** in order to say that something happens continually or that it happens throughout the time when something else is happening. 一直, 始终. ❖ *All the while the people at the next table watched me eat.* 邻桌上的那些人一直看着我吃. PHR

3 ➡ **once in a while**: 见 **once**.

➡ **worth** your **while**: 见 **worth**.

›while away.

If you **while away** the time in a particular way, you spend time in that way, because you are waiting for something, or because you have nothing else to do. 消磨、打发(时间). ❖ *Miss Bennett whiled away the hours playing old films on her video-recorder.* 贝内特小姐用录像机播放旧电影来打发时间. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

whilst /waɪlst/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Whilst means the same as **while** when it is a conjunction. 作 CONJ

W

连词用时与while同义. ❖ *The girls met four years ago whilst singing backing vocals for local Birmingham bands.* 姑娘们是在四年前给伯明翰当地乐队伴唱时认识的. BRITISH

whim /wɪm/ **whims.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **whim** is a sudden wish to do or have something which seems to have no serious reason or purpose behind it. 突然产生的念头; 一时的兴致; 突发奇想. ❖ *We decided, more or less on a whim, to sail to Morocco.* 我们多少有点儿心血来潮, 决定驾驶帆船去摩洛哥. N-VAR

whim·per /ˈwɪmpə/ **whimpers, whimpering, whimpered.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone **whimpers**, they make quiet unhappy or frightened sounds, as if they are about to start crying. 抽泣, 啜泣, 呜咽. ❖ *She lay at the bottom of the stairs, whimpering in pain.* 她躺在楼梯底端, 疼得呜咽起来. VB / V / Also V with quote

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *David's crying subsided to a whimper.* 戴维的哭泣声减弱成为呜咽声. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something happens **not with a bang but a whimper**, you mean that it is less effective or exciting than was expected or intended. 雷声大而雨点小(指事情不如预期中有效果或刺激). ❖ *The festival started with a whimper rather than a bang.* 节日开始时并没有大张声势, 而只有小规模的活动. PHR

whim·si·cal /ˈwɪmzɪkəl/ ♦◇◇◇◇

A **whimsical** person or idea is unusual, playful, and unpredictable, rather than serious and practical. (指人或念头)古怪的; 闹着玩的; 难以预测的; 不严肃务实的. ❖ *His graphic art became slighter and more whimsical.* 他的绘画艺术变得更加微不足道, 更加离奇古怪. ADJ-GRADED

whim·sy /ˈwɪmzi/.

Whimsy is behaviour which is unusual, playful, and unpredictable, rather than having any serious reason or purpose behind it. 古怪的行为. N-UNCOUNT

whine /waɪn/ **whines, whining, whined.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something or someone **whines**, they make a long, high-pitched noise, especially one which sounds sad or unpleasant. 悲鸣, 哀鸣, 哀叫. ❖ *He could hear her dog barking and whining in the background.* 他能听见她的狗在暗处吠叫和哀鸣. VB / V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the whine of air-raid sirens.* 空袭警报的凄厉声. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone **is whining** about something, you mean they are complaining in an annoying way about something unimportant. (为了琐事)埋怨, 嘀咕. ❖ *...children who whine that they are bored.* 抱怨沉闷无聊的孩子们. *'Why can't you tell me?' I whined.* '你为什么不能告诉我?' 我嘀咕道. VB: V about n/-ing / V that / V with quote / Also V

whinge /wɪndʒ/ **whinges, whingeing, whinged.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you say that someone **is whingeing** about something, you think that they are complaining in an annoying way about something unimportant. 唠叨; 嘀嘀咕咕地发牢骚. ❖ *Stop whingeing and get on with it.* 别唠叨了, 继续做吧. VB: V about n / PRAGMATICS / BRITISH, INFORMAL / V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...listening to everybody's whinges.* 倾听所有人的怨言. N-COUNT

◢ **whinger, whingers** ❖ *Shut up, you moaning whinger.* 住嘴, 你这个哼哼唧唧的唠叨鬼. N-COUNT

whin·ny /ˈwɪni/ **whinnies, whinnying, whinnied.**

When a horse **whinnies**, it makes a sound rather like a laugh. (马)嘶鸣. VB: V

whip /wɪp/ **whips, whipping, whipped.** ♦♦♦◇◇

1 A **whip** is a long thin piece of leather or rope fastened to a handle. It is used for hitting animals or people. 鞭子. N-COUNT

➽ **a fair crack of the whip**: 见 **crack**.

2 If someone **whips** an animal or person, they beat them or hit them with a whip or something like a whip. (用鞭子等)抽打, 鞭打. ❖ *He was whipped with a studded belt.* 他挨了带饰钉的皮带的抽打. ◢ **whip·ping, whippings** ❖ *He threatened to give her a whipping.* 他威胁说要鞭打她. VB: V n / be V-ed / N-COUNT

3 If you have **the whip hand**, you have power over someone else in a particular situation. 支配地位; 控制地位. ❖ *These days the shopper has the whip hand, and will not buy if stores fail to lower their prices.* 这段时间购物者取得了主动权; 如果商店不降价, 他们就不买. PHR

4 If someone **whips** something out or **whips** it off, they take it out or take it off very quickly and suddenly. 突然快速地行动. ❖ *Bob whipped out his notebook.* 鲍勃一下子拿出了笔记本. *My waitress whipped the plate away and put down my bill.* 女服务员迅速撤走了盘子, 放下我的账单. VB / V n with adv

5 If something or someone **whips** somewhere, they move there or go there very quickly. 迅速移动; 奔往. ❖ *I whipped into a parking space.* 我迅速地驶进一个停车位. VB / V adv/prep

6 When you **whip** something liquid such as cream or an egg, you stir it very fast until it is thick and frothy or stiff. 搅打...成糊状. ❖ *Whip the eggs, oils and honey together.* 将鸡蛋、油和蜂蜜一起搅和成糊状. VB: V n / V n adv/prep

7 If a speaker **whips** people **into** an emotional state, he or she deliberately causes and encourages them to be in that state. 激起, 煽动(某种情绪). ❖ *He could whip a crowd into hysteria.* 他可以把人群的情绪鼓动到歇斯底里的程度. VB / V n into n

8 A **whip** is a member of a particular party in a parliament, who is responsible for making sure that party members are present to vote on important issues in the appropriate way. 党鞭(负责督导该党议员参加投票的议员). N-COUNT

9 In Britain, a **whip** is a notice telling the members of a particular party in parliament that it is important for them to vote in a particular way on an important issue. 投票通知, 鞭命(英国议会中政党要求该党议员按照某种方式投票的通知). N-COUNT

➤**whip up.**

1 If someone **whips up** an emotion, especially a dangerous one such as hatred, or if they **whip** people **up** into a state of hatred, they deliberately cause and encourage people to feel that emotion. 激起, 煽动起(尤指危险的情绪、感情等). ❖ *He accused politicians of whipping up anti-foreign sentiments.* 他指控政客煽动排外情绪. *Joe McCarthy whipped up Americans into a frenzy of anti-Communist activity.* 乔·麦卡锡煽动美国人采取疯狂的反共行动. PHR-V / V P noun / V P n (not pron) into n / Also V n P into n

2 If a force such as the wind **whips up** dust or water, it makes it rise up. (风)吹起, 刮起. ❖ *...clouds of smoke and sand whipped up by a strong wind.* 一阵强风吹起的滚滚烟雾和沙尘. PHR-V: V P noun / V-ed P / Also V n P

3 If you **whip up** something, especially a meal, you make it quickly. 迅速制成, 匆匆做好(尤指一顿饭). ❖ *I can still whip up a fairly decent dinner party.* 我仍然可以很快准备好一顿相当不错的晚宴. PHR-V / INFORMAL / V P noun / Also V n P

whip·lash /ˈwɪplæʃ/.

Whiplash, or a **whiplash** injury, is a neck injury caused by the head suddenly jerking forwards and then back again, for example in a car accident. (汽车事故等造成的, 因头部猛烈俯仰而使颈部扭伤的)鞭抽(损伤), 颈椎过度屈伸(损伤). N-UNCOUNT

whip·pet /ˈwɪpɪt/ **whippets.**

A **whippet** is a small thin dog which looks like a greyhound. 小灵狗(一种身体瘦小的猎犬). N-COUNT

ˈwhipping boy, whipping boys.

If someone or something is a **whipping boy** for a particular situation, they get all the blame for it. 替罪羊, 代人受过者. ❖ *He has become a convenient whipping boy for the failures of the administration.* 他成了这届政府倒台的现成替罪羊. N-COUNT

ˈwhip-round.

When a group of people have a **whip-round**, money is collected from each person so that it can be used to buy something for all of them or for someone they all know. (一群人)凑钱(买东西); 凑份子. N-SING / INFORMAL

whir /wɜː/.

➽ 见 **whirr**.

whirl /wɜːl/ **whirls, whirling, whirled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something or someone **whirls** round or if you **whirl** them round, they move round or turn round very quickly. (使)飞快旋转, (使)急转. ❖ *The smoke began to whirl and grew into a monstrous column.* 烟雾开始旋转, 形成了一个巨大的烟柱. *He was whirling Anne around the floor.* 他领着安妮围绕整个舞场旋转. V-ERG / V / V n adv/prep / Also V n, V adv/prep

W

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*the barely audible whirl of wheels*. 几乎听不见的轮子旋转声. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to a lot of intense activity as a **whirl of activity**. 繁忙紧密的工作; 接连不断的活动. You can refer to someone's active social life as a **social whirl**. 繁忙的社交应酬. N-COUNT

3 If a person or their mind is **in a whirl**, they are very confused or excited. (人或思想)迷乱, 躁动. PHR

whirl·pool /ˈwɜːlpuːl/ **whirlpools.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **whirlpool** is a small area in a river or the sea where the water is moving quickly round and round, so that objects near it are pulled into its centre. 旋涡. N-COUNT

2 A **whirlpool bath** or a **whirlpool** is a bath that is specially designed so that the water moves round and round. 旋涡浴. N-COUNT

whirl·wind /ˈwɜːlwɪnd/ **whirlwinds.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **whirlwind** is a tall column of air which spins round and round very fast and moves across the land or sea. 旋风. N-COUNT

2 You can describe a situation in which a lot of things happen very quickly and are very difficult for someone to control as a **whirlwind**. (许多事情突然一起发生并难以控制的)旋风般纷乱的处境. ❖ *I had been running around southern England in a whirlwind of activity*. 我曾奔波于英格兰的南部, 处理一连串纷乱的事情. N-COUNT

3 A **whirlwind** event or action happens or is done much more quickly than normal. (事件或行动)迅速的; 旋风式的. ❖ *He got married after a whirlwind romance*. 他经过闪电般的恋爱后便结了婚. ADJ ADJ n

whirr /wɜː/ **whirrs, whirring, whirred;** 又拼作 **whir**.

If something such as a machine or an insect's wing **whirrs**, it makes a series of low sounds so quickly that they seem like one continuous sound. 呼呼作响, 发出嗡嗡声. ❖ *The camera whirred and clicked*. 照相机吱吱地响了起来, 啪地一声拍下了照片. VB V

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He could hear the whirr of a vacuum cleaner*. 他可以听见吸尘器的嗡嗡声. N-COUNT

◢ **whir·ring** ❖ ...*the whirring of a helicopter*. 直升机的呼呼声. N-UNCOUNT with supp

whisk /wɪsk/ **whisks, whisking, whisked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **whisk** someone or something somewhere, you take them or move them there quickly. 迅速而突然带走; 急忙拿走. ❖ *I was whisked away in a police car*. 我被警车快速地带走了. VB V n adv/prep be V-ed adv/prep

2 If you **whisk** something such as eggs or cream, you stir it very fast, often with an electric device, so that it becomes light and fluffy. (用电动工具)搅打(鸡蛋, 奶油等). ❖ *Whisk together the remaining sugar and the yolks*. 把剩下的糖和蛋黄搅和起来. VB V n V pl-n with together

3 A **whisk** is a kitchen tool used for whisking eggs or cream. 打蛋器、搅打器. 见插图条 **kitchen utensils**. N-COUNT

whisk·er /ˈwɪskə/ **whiskers.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 The **whiskers** of an animal such as a cat or mouse are the long stiff hairs that grow near its mouth. (猫、鼠等的)胡须. N-COUNT

2 You can refer to the hair on a man's face as his **whiskers**. 络腮胡子, 髯. N-PLURAL

3 You can use **whisker** in expressions such as **by a whisker** or **within a whisker of** to indicate that something happened or is true, but only by a very small amount or degree. 用于by a whisker, within a whisker of 等表达式中, 表示事情只差一点儿就发生或几乎成真. ❖ *She came within a whisker of taking a gold medal*. 她差一点儿就得到了金牌. N-SING

whis·key /ˈwɪski/ **whiskeys.** ♦◇◇◇◇

Whiskey is whisky made in Ireland or the United States. (爱尔兰或美国产的)威士忌. N-VAR

whis·ky /ˈwɪski/ **whiskies.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Whisky is a strong alcoholic drink made, especially in Scotland, from grain such as barley or rye. (尤指苏格兰产的)威士忌. N-VAR

➡ A **whisky** is a glass of whisky. 一杯威士忌. N-COUNT

whis·per /ˈwɪspə/ **whispers, whispering, whispered.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 When you **whisper**, you say something very quietly so that only one person can hear you. 低语, 耳语, 低声说. ❖ *'Keep your voice down,' I whispered*. '小声点儿', 我轻声道. *He whispered in her ear*. 他对着她的耳朵说悄悄话. *He whispered the message to David*. 他低声把消息告诉了戴维. VB V / V with quote / V prep / V n prep

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Men were talking in whispers in every office*. 每个办公室的男人都在窃窃私语. N-COUNT

2 If people **whisper** about a piece of information, they talk about it, although it might not be true or accurate, or might be a secret. (对可能不确实的消息或秘密)私下议论; 悄悄地说. ❖ *It is whispered that he intended to resign*. 据传他打算辞职. *But don't whisper a word of that*. 但是不要对那事私下做任何议论. VB V about wh/n / it be V-ed that / V n

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There have been whispers about her*. 关于她的闲话一直就存在. N-COUNT

3 If something **whispers**, it makes a low quiet sound which can only just be heard. 发出轻微的声音. ❖ *The cold breeze moved through the bushes around him, whispering just loud enough to obscure the chanting*. 冷风吹过他周围的灌木丛, 发出的微响刚好盖过了吟唱的声音. VB LITERARY V

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *They heard the whisper of leaves*. 他们听见树叶沙沙作响. N-COUNT

whist /wɪst/.

Whist is a card game in which people play in pairs against each other. 惠斯特纸牌游戏(一种两人一组对打的纸牌游戏). N-UNCOUNT

whis·tle /ˈwɪsəl/ **whistles, whistling, whistled.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **whistle**, you make a series of musical sounds by forcing your breath out between your lips or teeth. 用口哨吹出(曲调); 吹小调. ❖ *As he washed he whistled a tune*. 他边洗边吹着小调. VB V / V n

2 If you **whistle**, you make a sound by forcing your breath out between your lips or teeth. People whistle, for example, when they are surprised or impressed, or when they want to attract someone's attention. 吹口哨. ❖ *In New York, she'd put her fingers in her mouth and whistle for a cab*. 在纽约, 她会把手指放在嘴里、吹口哨叫出租车. VB V / V prep

➡ 又见 **wolf-whistle**.

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Jackson gave a low whistle*. 杰克逊低声地吹了个口哨. N-COUNT

3 If something such as a train or a kettle **whistles**, it makes a loud, high sound. (火车、水壶等)发出响亮声. VB V

➡ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ ...*a shrill whistle from the boiling kettle*. 水壶在水沸时发出的刺耳的尖声. N-COUNT

4 If something such as the wind or a bullet **whistles** somewhere, it moves, making a loud, high sound. (风或子弹等)呼啸做声地移动, 呼啸地前进. ❖ *A bullet whistled past my back*. 一颗子弹嗖地掠过我背部. ◢ **whis·tling** ❖ ...*the whistling of the wind*. 飕飕风响. VB V prep N-SING

5 A **whistle** is a small metal tube which you blow in order to produce a loud sound and attract someone's attention. 哨子. ❖ *The referee blew his whistle for a penalty*. 裁判吹哨判罚. N-COUNT

6 A **whistle** is a simple musical instrument in the shape of a metal pipe with holes. 笛子(一种金属管状乐器). N-COUNT

➡ 又见 **tin whistle**.

7 If you **blow the whistle** on someone, or on something secret or illegal, you tell another person, especially someone in authority, what is happening. 告发, 揭发. ❖ *Companies should protect employees who blow the whistle on dishonest workmates and work practices*. 公司应该保护那些揭发不诚实的员工和工作行为的人. PHR

ˈwhistle-blower, whistle-blowers; 又拼作 **whistleblower**.

A **whistle-blower** is someone who finds out that the organization they are working for is doing something immoral or illegal and tells the authorities or the public about it. (指组织内部的)告发者, 揭发者. N-COUNT JOURNALISM

ˈwhistle-stop.

If someone such as a politician goes on a **whistle-stop** tour, they visit a lot of different places in a short time. (政界人士等访问许多地方时)短暂停留的. ❖ ...*the next leg on her whistle-stop tour of eight countries in nine days*. 她九天之内短暂访问八个国家旅行的下一站. ADJ ADJ n

W

whit /wɪt/.

You say **not a whit** or **not one whit** to emphasize that something is not the case at all. 一点儿不,丝毫不. ❖ *It does not matter one whit to the customer.* 这对顾客没有丝毫的影响. PHR PRAGMATICS DATED

white /waɪt/ **whites; whiter, whitest.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 Something that is **white** is the colour of snow or milk. 白(的),白色(的). ❖ *He was dressed in white.* 他一身白衣装束. COLOUR
◢ **white·ness** ❖ *Her scarlet lipstick emphasized the whiteness of her teeth.* 她鲜红色的口红突出了她牙齿的洁白. N-UNCOUNT

2 A **white** person has a pale skin and belongs to a race of European origin. (人)白的;白种的. ❖ *He was white, with brown shoulder-length hair.* 他白皮肤,披着齐肩长的棕发. ADJ
➪ **Whites** are white people. 白人,白种人. ❖ *...a school that's brought blacks and whites and Hispanics together.* 集黑人、白人和拉美裔移民于一堂的学校. N-COUNT

3 If someone goes **white**, the skin on their face becomes very pale, for example because of fear, shock, or illness. (因恐惧、震惊或疾病等)面色苍白的,无血色的. ❖ *He turned white and began to stammer.* 他脸色变得苍白,开始结结巴巴地说话. ADJ-GRADED

4 The **white** of someone's eye is the white part of their eyeball. 眼白. N-COUNT

5 In your body, **white** blood cells are those which fight infection. (血球)白的. ADJ ADJ n

6 **White** wine is clear and light in colour. (葡萄酒)白的,色淡的. ADJ
➪ You can refer to white wine as **white**. 白葡萄酒. ❖ *...a bottle of Californian white.* 一瓶加州白葡萄酒. N-VAR

7 **White** coffee has had milk or cream added to it. (咖啡)加奶(或奶油)的. ADJ BRITISH

8 The **white** of an egg, especially a hen's egg, is the transparent liquid that surrounds the yolk. (尤指鸡蛋的)蛋清,蛋白. N-VAR

white·board /ˈwaɪtbɔːd/ **whiteboards.**

A **whiteboard** is a shiny white board on which people such as teachers or speakers can draw or write using special pens. 白板(教师或发言者用来书写的白色书写板). N-COUNT

ˌwhite ˈChristmas, white Christmases.

A **white Christmas** is a Christmas when it snows. (指下雪的)白色圣诞节. N-COUNT

ˌwhite-ˈcollar; 又拼作 **white collar.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **White-collar** workers work in offices rather than doing manual work in industry. 白领的(在办公室工作而不是体力劳动的工人). ADJ ADJ n

2 **White-collar** crime is committed by people who work in offices, and involves stealing from companies by fraud. (罪行)白领所犯的. ADJ ADJ n

ˌwhite ˈelephant, white elephants.

If you describe something as a **white elephant**, you mean that it is a waste of money because it is completely useless. 昂贵无用的东西,累赘东西. N-COUNT

ˈwhite goods.

People in business sometimes refer to fridges, washing machines, and other large pieces of electrical household equipment as **white goods**. (电冰箱、洗衣机等)大型家用电器;白色家电. N-PLURAL

White·hall /ˈwaɪthɔːl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

Whitehall is the name of a street in London in which there are many government offices. **Whitehall** is often used to mean the British government or civil service. 怀特霍尔(伦敦的一条街名,英国主要政府机关所在地);白厅(用作指英国政府或英国政府部门). N-PROPER

ˌwhite-ˈhot.

If something is **white-hot**, it is extremely hot. 白热的,极热的. ❖ *It is important to get the coals white-hot before you start.* 在你开始前,重要的是把煤烧得极旺. ADJ

ˈWhite House. ◆◆◆◇◇

The White House is the official home in Washington DC of the President of the United States. You can also use **the White House** to refer to the President of the United States and his or her officials. 白宫(位于华盛顿特区的美国总统官邸);美国总统和其官员. ❖ *The White House has not participated in any talks.* 白宫还没有参加任何会谈. N-PROPER the N, N n

ˌwhite ˈlie, white lies.

If you refer to an untrue statement as a **white lie**, you mean that it is made to avoid hurting someone's feelings or to avoid trouble, and not for an evil purpose. (为避免伤及别人感情或避免麻烦而说的)无伤大雅的谎言,善意的谎言. N-COUNT

ˌwhite ˈmeat, white meats.

White meat is meat such as chicken and pork, which is pale in colour after it has been cooked. 白肉(煮熟后发白的肉,如鸡肉或猪肉). N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

whit·en /ˈwaɪtən/ **whitens, whitening, whitened.**

If something **whitens** or if you **whiten** it, it becomes whiter or paler in colour. (使)变白;(使)变得更白;漂白. ❖ *...toothpastes that whiten teeth.* 使牙齿洁白的牙膏. V-ERG V, V n

ˌwhite ˈnoise.

White noise is sound, especially loud, continuous, or unpleasant sound, that seems to have no pattern or rhythm. 白色噪音(没有一定模式或节奏,尤指响亮、连续或令人不快的噪音). N-UNCOUNT

ˌWhite ˈPaper, White Papers. ◆◆◇◇◇

In Britain and some other countries, a **White Paper** is an official report which gives the policy of the Government on a particular subject. 白皮书(指英国和其他某些国家阐明政府某项政策的官方报告). N-COUNT

ˌwhite ˈsauce, white sauces.

White sauce is a thick, white-coloured sauce, usually made from milk, flour, and butter. (用牛奶、面粉和奶油制成的)白汁,白汁沙司. N-VAR

ˌwhite ˈspirit.

White spirit is a colourless liquid that is made from petrol and is used, for example, to make paint thinner or to clean surfaces. (稀释油漆或清洁用的)石油溶剂. N-UNCOUNT

white·wash /ˈwaɪtwɒʃ/ **whitewashes, whitewashing, whitewashed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Whitewash** is a mixture of lime or chalk and water that is used for painting walls white. (刷墙用的)石灰水. N-UNCOUNT

2 If a wall or building **has been whitewashed**, it has been painted white with whitewash. 用石灰水粉刷. ❖ *...picturesque whitewashed cottages.* 用石灰水粉刷过的漂亮小屋. VB be V-ed, V-ed

3 If you say that people **whitewash** something, you are accusing them of hiding the unpleasant facts or truth about it in order to make it acceptable. (为隐藏令人不快的事实或真相)粉饰,掩饰. ❖ *Without whitewashing the King, Ziegler tries, not altogether persuasively, to absolve him of pro-Nazi sympathies.* 齐格勒没有为国王掩饰,并非完全令人信服地企图为他开脱亲纳粹的罪责. VB PRAGMATICS V n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He pledged that there would be no whitewash and that the police would carry out a full investigation.* 他保证不会有任何的掩饰,警方会进行全面的调查. N-UNCOUNT also a N

4 In sport, if a player or team **whitewashes** an opponent, they win very easily, and the opponent does not get any points at all. (体育比赛中)使(对手)得零分. VB, V n INFORMAL

ˌwhite ˈwedding, white weddings.

A **white wedding** is a wedding where the bride wears white and the ceremony takes place in a church. 白色婚礼(新娘穿白礼服在教堂举行的婚礼). N-COUNT

whith·er /ˈwɪðə/.

Whither means 'to where'. 往何处,去哪里. ❖ *Who are you and whither are you bound?* 你是谁,要到哪里去? QUESTION DATED

whit·ing /ˈwaɪtɪŋ/ **whitings.** The plural can be either **whitings** or **whiting**. 复数形式为 whitings 或 whiting.

A **whiting** is a black and silver fish that lives in the sea. 牙鳕(一种黑银色海鱼). N-VAR
➪ **Whiting** is this fish eaten as food. (食用的)牙鳕. ❖ *He ordered stuffed whiting.* 他点了填料牙鳕. N-UNCOUNT

whit·ish /ˈwaɪtɪʃ/.

Whitish means very pale and almost white in colour. 相当苍白(的),带白色(的). ❖ *...a whitish dust.* 白色灰尘. COLOUR

whit·tle /ˈwɪtəl/ **whittles, whittling, whittled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **whittle** an object from a piece of wood, or you **whittle** the wood, you carve the object by cutting or shaving parts off the wood with a small knife or other tool. 削制; 削(木头). ❖ *He whittled a new handle for his ax.* 他给斧头削个新的柄. VB V n

›whittle away.

To **whittle away** at something means to gradually make it smaller, weaker, or less effective. 削减; 削弱. ❖ *Their approach is to whittle away at the evidence to show reasonable doubt.* 他们的做法就是削弱证据, 以显示合理的怀疑. PHR-V V P at n Also V P noun

›whittle down.

To **whittle** something **down** means to gradually make it smaller or less extensive. 逐渐削减, 逐步减小. ❖ *He had whittled eight interviewees down to two.* 他将八名面试者淘汰到了两名. PHR-V V n P V n P to/from num/n

whizz /wɪz/ **whizzes, whizzing, whizzed.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If something **whizzes** somewhere, it moves there very fast. 嗖嗖地移动; 高速飞驰. ❖ *Stewart felt a bottle whizz past his head.* 斯图尔特感到一个瓶子嗖地擦头而过. VB INFORMAL V prep/adv

2 If you are a **whizz** at something, you are very good at it. 能手, 专家. ❖ *Simon's a whizz at card games.* 西蒙是打牌的高手. N-COUNT INFORMAL

'whizz-kid, whizz-kids; 又拼作 **whizz kid.**

If you refer to a young person as a **whizz-kid**, you mean that they have achieved success at a young age because they are very clever and very good at something. 神童; 年轻有为的人. ❖ *...a financial whizz kid.* 一个金融神童. N-COUNT INFORMAL

who /huː/. **Who** is used as the subject or object of a verb. See entries at **whom** and **whose**. 用作动词的主语或宾语. 见 whom 和 whose 词条. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 You use **who** in questions when you ask about the name or identity of a person or group of people. (用于问句中, 询问人名或身份)谁, 什么人. ❖ *Who's there?* 谁在那里? *Who do you work for?* 你替谁工作? *'You reminded me of somebody.'—'Who?'* '你让我记起了某个人.' — '谁?' QUESTION

2 You use **who** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, to introduce a clause where you talk about the identity of a person or a group of people. (尤用于动词和形容词后, 引导从句以说明人的身份)谁, 什么人. ❖ *Police have not been able to find out who was responsible for the forgeries.* 警方还未能找出对伪造品负责的人. *I went over to start up a conversation, asking her who she knew at the party.* 我走过去找话聊, 问她在聚会上认识谁. CONJ

3 You use **who** at the beginning of a relative clause when specifying the person or group of people you are talking about or when giving more information about them. (用在关系从句开头, 对所提及的人作具体说明或提供更多资料)...的人; 某人. ❖ *The woman, who needs constant attention, is cared for by relatives.* 那个需要时刻有人照管的女人由亲戚照顾. *The hijacker gave himself up to police, who are now questioning him.* 劫持犯向警方投案自首了, 他们现正审问他. PRON-REL

whoa /wəʊ/.

1 **Whoa** is a command that you give to a horse to slow down or stop. 吁! (用于吆喝马减速或停下来). EXCLAM

2 You can say **whoa** to someone who is talking to you, to indicate that you think they are going too fast or assuming things that may not be true. 喂喂! (谈话时, 用于指出对方说话太快或内容可能不真实的声音). ❖ *Slow down! Whoa!* 喂喂! 慢点儿! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

who'd /huːd/.

1 **Who'd** is the usual spoken form of 'who had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其had为助动词时)who had 的缩略形式.

2 **Who'd** is a spoken form of 'who would'. who would 的缩略形式.

who·dun·nit /huːˈdʌnɪt/ **whodunnits;** 又拼作 **whodunit.**

A **whodunnit** is a novel, film, or play about a murder. The identity of the murderer is kept a mystery until the end. (凶手在最后才揭露出来的)谋杀小说(或电影、戏剧等). N-COUNT INFORMAL

who·ever /huːˈevə/. ♦♦◇◇◇

1 You use **whoever** to refer to someone when their identity is not yet known. 谁; 无论谁. ❖ *Whoever did this will sooner or later be caught and will be punished.* 无论谁做的迟早会被抓住, 受到惩罚. *Whoever wins the election is going to have a tough job getting the economy back on its feet.* 无论谁当选都将面对使经济重回正轨的艰巨工作. CONJ

2 You use **whoever** to indicate that the actual identity of the person who does something will not affect a situation. 无论谁, 不管什么人. ❖ *You can have whoever you like to visit you.* 你可以叫任何你喜欢的人去探望你. *Everybody who goes into this region, whoever they are, is at risk of being taken hostage.* 不论是谁, 任何进入该地区的人都有被胁持为人质的危险. CONJ

3 You use **whoever** in questions as an emphatic way of saying 'who', usually when you are surprised about something. (用在疑问句中作为who的强调形式, 通常表示惊讶)到底是谁, 究竟是谁. ❖ *Ridiculous! Whoever suggested such a thing?* 荒唐! 究竟是谁建议这种事? QUESTION PRAGMATICS

4 You can say **or whoever** to refer vaguely to someone when their exact identity is not important. 随便谁, 随便哪个. ❖ *We're not just some big business like Mobil or IBM or whoever.* 我们可不只是美孚、IBM或任何这样的大公司. PHR INFORMAL

whole /həʊl/ **wholes.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you refer to **the whole of** something, you mean all of it. 全部, 全体; 所有. ❖ *I was cold throughout the whole of my body.* 我浑身上下冷透了. *...the whole of August.* 整个8月. QUANT

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *We spent the whole summer in Italy.* 整个夏天我们是在意大利度过的. ADJ ADJ n

2 A **whole** is a single thing which contains several different parts. (指单一个体的)全部, 整体. ❖ *An atom itself is a complete whole, with its electrons, protons and neutrons and other elements.* 原子本身就是一个整体, 包含电子、质子、中子和其他组成部分. *Taken as a percentage of the whole, the mouth has to be a fairly minor body part.* 从占的比率看, 嘴是身体的一个相当小的部位. N-COUNT

3 If something is **whole**, it is in one piece and is not broken or damaged. 完整的; 整个的. ❖ *Much of the temple was ruined, but the front was whole.* 寺庙的大部分受到了破坏, 但前面是完整的. *Small bones should be avoided as the dog may swallow them whole and risk internal injury.* 小骨头应该挑出, 因为狗会将它们整个吞下, 而有造成内伤的危险. ADJ v-link ADJ, v n ADJ

4 You use **whole** to emphasize what you are saying. (用于强调)完全的. ❖ *...a whole new way of doing business.* 全新的做生意方式. *There's a whole group of friends he doesn't want you to meet.* 他有一整群不想让你见到的朋友. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

5 If you refer to something **as a whole**, you are referring to it generally and as a single unit. 作为一个整体; 整个看来. ❖ *He described the move as a victory for the people of South Africa as a whole.* 他把这一举动描述为南非全体人民的胜利. PHR

6 You use **on the whole** to indicate that what you are saying is true in general and may not be true in every case, or that you are giving a general opinion or summary of something. 大体上, 基本上; 总的来说. ❖ *The wines they make are, on the whole, of a high standard.* 他们生产的葡萄酒, 总的来说, 是高质量的. PHR PRAGMATICS

whole·food /ˈhəʊlfuːd/ **wholefoods.**

Wholefoods are foods which have had very little refining or processing and which do not contain additives or artificial ingredients. Wholefoods are generally considered to be healthier than ordinary foods. (几乎未经加工, 不含添加剂或人造成分的)全营养食物. N VAR BRITISH

whole·grains /ˈhəʊlgreɪnz/; the form **wholegrain** is used as a modifier. wholegrain 用作前置修饰语.

Wholegrains are the whole unprocessed grains of cereals such as wheat and maize. (指小麦、玉米等)整粒谷物, 未经加工的谷物. ❖ *Wholegrains are rich in potassium.* 整粒谷 N PLURAL

W

物含丰富的钾. ...*crusty wholegrain bread.* 硬皮全麦面包.

whole·hearted /ˌhəʊlˈhɑːtɪd/; 又拼作 **whole-hearted.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you support or agree to something in a **wholehearted** way, you support or agree to it enthusiastically and completely. 全心全意的. ❖ *The Government deserves our wholehearted support for having taken a step in this direction.* 政府朝这方向迈出了一步,这应该得到我们全心全意的支持. ◢ **whole·hearted·ly** ❖ *I agree wholeheartedly with you.* 我全心全意地赞同你. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

whole·meal /ˈhəʊlmiːl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Wholemeal** flour is made from the complete grain of the wheat plant, including the husk. **Wholemeal** bread or pasta is made from wholemeal flour. The American word is **wholewheat.** 全麦的. [美]作 wholewheat. ADJ BRITISH

2 **Wholemeal** means wholemeal bread or wholemeal flour. 全麦面包; 全麦面粉. ❖ *...one slice of white and one of wholemeal.* 一片白面包、一片全麦面包. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

whole·ness /ˈhəʊlnəs/.

Wholeness is the quality of being complete or a single unit and not broken or divided into parts. 整体; 整个; 完整性. ❖ *...the need for wholeness and harmony in mind, body and spirit.* 需要思想、肉体、精神的完整与和谐. N-UNCOUNT

ˌwhole ˈnumber, whole numbers.

A **whole number** is an exact number such as 1, 7, and 24, as opposed to a number with fractions or decimals. 整数. N-COUNT

whole·sale /ˈhəʊlseɪl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Wholesale** is the activity of buying and selling goods in large quantities and therefore at cheaper prices, usually to shopkeepers who then sell them to the public. 批发. 比较 **retail.** ❖ *Warehouse clubs allow members to buy goods at wholesale prices.* 仓储会员店允许会员以批发价购物. N-UNCOUNT

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *The fabrics are sold wholesale to retailers, fashion houses, and other manufacturers.* 这些布是批发给零售商、时装店和其他制造商的. ADV ADV after v

2 If you describe a change, for example, as a **wholesale** change, you are emphasizing the completeness or the severity of it. 大规模的; 大批的. ❖ *...doing what is necessary to prevent wholesale destruction of vegetation.* 采取必要的行动防止植物遭到大规模破坏. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...a government which kills wholesale and guerrillas who kill selectively.* 实行大规模屠杀的政府和进行选择性杀戮的游击队. ADV ADV after v

whole·sal·er /ˈhəʊlseɪlə/ **wholesalers.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **wholesaler** is a person whose business is buying large quantities of goods and selling them in smaller amounts, for example to shops. 批发商. ◢ **whole·sal·ing** ❖ *...jobs in wholesaling and retailing.* 批发和零售业的工作. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

whole·some /ˈhəʊlsəm/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe something as **wholesome**, you approve of it because you think it is likely to have a positive influence on people, especially because it does not involve anything sexually immoral. (尤指不涉及色情)健康的; 有益的. ❖ *...good, wholesome fun.* 好的、健康的玩乐. *...a very decent and wholesome bunch of lads.* 一群十分正派和身心健康的少年. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

2 If you describe food as **wholesome**, you approve of it because you think it is good for your health. 有益于健康的, 增进健康的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

whole·wheat /ˈhəʊlwiːt/; 又拼作 **whole wheat.**

1 **Wholewheat** flour is made from the complete grain of the wheat plant, including the husk. **Wholewheat** bread or pasta is made from wholewheat flour. 全麦的; 用全麦面粉制成的. ADJ

2 **Wholewheat** means wholewheat bread or wholewheat flour. 全麦面包; 全麦面粉. ❖ *...a chicken salad sandwich on whole wheat.* 一份鸡肉沙拉全麦面包三明治. N-UNCOUNT

who'll /huːl/.

Who'll is a spoken form of 'who will'. who will 的缩略形式.

whol·ly /ˈhəʊlli/. ◆◆◇◇◇

You use **wholly** to emphasize how great or extreme something is. 完全地, 全部地. ❖ *While the two are only days apart in age they seem to belong to wholly different generations.* 虽然他们的年龄只有几天之差,但他们似乎属于完全不同的两代人. *The accusation is wholly without foundation.* 该指控根本没有依据. ADV PRAGMATICS

whom /huːm/. ◆◆◆◆◇

Whom is used in formal or written English instead of 'who' when it is the object of a verb or preposition. (用于正式或书面英语,作为动词或介词的宾语).

1 You use **whom** in questions when you ask about the name or identity of a person or group of people. (用于问句中, 询问人名或身份)谁, 什么人. ❖ *'I want to send a telegram.' 'Fine, to whom?'* '我想发一份电报.' '好的,发给谁?' *Whom did he expect to answer his phone?* 他要谁来接电话? QUESTION

2 You use **whom** after certain words, especially verbs and adjectives, to introduce a clause where you talk about the name or identity of a person or a group of people. (尤用于动词和形容词后,引导从句以说明人的身份)谁, 什么人. ❖ *He asked whom I'd told about his having been away.* 他问我曾把他离开的事告诉过谁. *They have a free hand to appoint whom they like.* 他们有权去自由任命他们喜欢的人. CONJ

3 You use **whom** at the beginning of a relative clause when specifying the person or people you are talking about, or when giving more information about them. (用在关系从句开头,对所提及的人作具体说明或提供更多信息)...的人. ❖ *One writer in whom I had taken an interest was Immanuel Velikovsky.* 我感兴趣的一个作家是伊曼纽尔・维利科夫斯基. *The Homewood residents whom I knew had little money and little free time.* 我所认识的霍姆伍德的居民既没有钱又没有空闲时间. PRON-REL

whom·ever /huːmˈevə/.

Whomever is a formal word for **whoever** when it is the object of a verb or preposition. whoever 的宾格. CONJ

whoop /wuːp, AM huːp/ **whoops, whooping, whooped.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **whoop**, you shout loudly in a very happy or excited way. (在欢乐、激动时)高喊; 高叫. ❖ *She whoops with delight at a promise of money.* 她为有可能得到钱而高兴地大叫起来. VB WRITTEN V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Scattered groans and whoops broke out in the crowd.* 人群中传出零散的呻吟声和高呼声. N-COUNT

2 ➼ 又见 **whoops.**

whoo·pee /wʊˈpiː/.

People sometimes shout **'whoopee'** when they are very happy or excited. (高兴、激动时叫出的)好呀! 哈哈! ❖ *I can have a lie in tomorrow. Whoopee!* 明天我可以睡懒觉啦. 好哇! EXCLAM PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

whoop·ing cough /ˈhuːpɪŋ kɒf, AM - kɔːf/.

Whooping cough is a serious infectious disease which causes people to cough and make a loud noise when they breathe in. 百日咳. N-UNCOUNT

whoops /wʊps/.

People say **'whoops'** when they have had a slight accident or made a mistake. (指发生小事故或出错时发出的)哎哟. ❖ *Whoops, it's past 11, I'd better be off home.* 哎哟, 现在11点多了, 我该回家去了. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS SPOKEN

whoosh /wʊʃ, AM hwuːʃ/ **whooshes, whooshing, whooshed.**

1 People sometimes say **'whoosh'** when they are emphasizing the fact that something happens very suddenly or very fast. (强调某事突然或迅速发生)嗖! ❖ *Then came the riders amid even louder cheers and whoosh! It was all over.* 骑手们在更大的欢呼声中骑过来,然后嗖的一声, 比赛便结束了. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

2 If something **whooshes**, it makes a loud hissing sound, often because it is moving quickly. (常因快速移动)发出响亮的嗖嗖声. ❖ *Cool air whooshes up through the grates on the street.* 凉风呼啸地刮过街上的铁栅. VB INFORMAL V adv/prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the whoosh and murmur of the wind through the trees.* 吹过树林的风发出的嗖嗖声和呜呜声. N-SING SOUND

whop·per /ˈwɒpə/ **whoppers.**

1 If you describe a lie as a **whopper**, you mean that it is N-COUNT

W

very far from the truth. 弥天大谎. ❖ *...the biggest whopper the president told.* 总统撒下的弥天大谎. INFORMAL

2 If you refer to something as a **whopper**, you mean that it is an unusually large example of the thing mentioned. 巨大的东西, 庞然大物. ❖ *As comets go, it is a whopper.* 彗星群飞过时, 真是一个庞然大物. N-COUNT INFORMAL

whop·ping /ˈwɒpɪŋ/.
If you describe something as **whopping**, you are emphasizing that it is large. 巨大的, 庞大的. ❖ *...whopping great, studded boots.* 特大号钉靴. *Planned spending amounts to a whopping $31.4 billion.* 计划开支高达314亿元. ADJ ADJ n, a ADJ amount PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

whore /hɔː/ **whores.** ◆◇◇◇◇
A **whore** is the same as a **prostitute**. 同 prostitute. N-COUNT

who're /ˈhuːə/.
Who're is a spoken form of 'who are'. who are 的缩略形式.

whore·house /ˈhɔːhaus/ **whorehouses.**
A **whorehouse** is the same as a **brothel**. 同 brothel. N-COUNT

whorl /wɜːl, AM hwɔːl/ **whorls.**
A **whorl** is a spiral shape. 螺旋状; 螺纹. N-COUNT LITERARY

who's /huːz/.
Who's is the usual spoken form of 'who is' or 'who has', especially when 'has' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其has为助动词时) who is 或 who has 的缩略形式.

whose /huːz/. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You use **whose** at the beginning of a relative clause where you mention something that belongs to or is associated with the person or thing mentioned in the previous clause. (用于关系从句开头, 表示事物属于或关于前面从句的人或物)他(她)的, 他(她)们的, 它的. ❖ *I saw a man shouting at a driver whose car was blocking the street.* 我看见一名男子对着一名把车堵在街道上的司机大喊. *...tourists whose vacations included an unexpected adventure.* 度假时还经历意外历险的游客. PRON-REL

2 You use **whose** in questions to ask about the person or thing that something belongs to or is associated with. (用于疑问句中)谁的. ❖ *Whose was the better performance?* 谁的表演更好? *Whose is this?* 这是谁的? QUESTION
➪ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *Whose daughter is she?* 她是谁的女儿? DET-QUEST

3 You use **whose** after certain words to introduce a clause where you talk about the person or thing that something belongs to or is associated with. (引导从句说明属于或关于某人或某事物)谁的. ❖ *I can't remember whose idea it was for us to meet again.* 我记不清让我们再次见面是谁的主意. DET-POSS
➪ Also a conjunction. 又作连词. ❖ *It doesn't matter whose it is.* 它是谁的无关紧要. CONJ

who·so·ever /ˌhuːsəuˈevə/.
Whosoever means the same as **whoever**. 义同 whoever. CONJ DATED, LITERARY

who've /huːv/.
Who've is the usual spoken form of 'who have,' especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤其have为助动词时)who have 的缩略形式.

why /waɪ/. ◆◆◆◆◆
1 You use **why** in questions when you ask about the reasons for something. (用于疑问句中)为什么. ❖ *Why hasn't he brought the whisky?* 他为什么没带威士忌来? *'I just want to see him.'–'Why?'* '我只是想见见他.' — '为什么?' *Why should I leave?* 我为什么要离开? QUESTION

2 You use **why** at the beginning of a clause in which you talk about the reasons for something. (用于从句开头, 说明理由)为什么; 为何. ❖ *Experts wonder why the US government is not taking similarly strong actions.* 专家们纳闷, 为什么美国政府没有采取同样强有力的行动. CONJ
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *I don't know why.* 我不知道为什么. *Here's why.* 这就是为什么. ADV

3 You use **why** to introduce a clause after the word 'reason'. (在reason后引导从句)为什么; ...的理由. ❖ *There's a reason why women don't read this stuff; it's not funny.* 女人不读这种东西是有原因的; 它并不有趣. PRON-REL
➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He confirmed that the city had been closed to foreigners, but gave no reason why.* 他证实该市已对外国人关闭, 但没说出理由. ADV n ADV

4 You use **why** with 'not' in questions in order to introduce a suggestion. (在问句中与not连用, 表示提出建议)何, 为什么. ❖ *Why not give Claire a call?* 为什么不给克莱尔打个电话? *Why don't we talk it through?* 为什么我们不把它谈透彻? QUESTION PRAGMATICS

5 You use **why** with 'not' in questions in order to express your annoyance or anger. (在问句中与not连用, 表示恼怒或气愤)为什么, 干吗. ❖ *Why don't you watch where you're going?* 你干吗不留意你在往哪走? QUESTION PRAGMATICS

6 You say **why not** in order to agree with what someone has suggested. (用于表示赞同某人的建议)干吗不. ❖ *'Want to spend the afternoon with me?'–'Why not?'* '下午想跟我一起过吗?' — '好哇!' CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

7 People say **'Why!'** to indicate their surprise, shock, or indignation. (表示惊讶、震惊、愤慨等)嗨! 啊! 哎哟! ❖ *Why hello, Tom.* 嗨, 汤姆. *Why, this is nothing but common vegetable soup.* 喂, 这只不过是普通的蔬菜汤. EXCLAM PRAGMATICS

8 ➜ **the whys and wherefores**: 见 **wherefores.**

wick /wɪk/ **wicks.**
1 The **wick** of a candle is the piece of string in it which burns when it is lit. 蜡烛芯. N-COUNT

2 The **wick** of a paraffin lamp or cigarette lighter is the part which supplies the fuel to the flame when it is lit. 灯芯; (打火机的)油绳. N-COUNT

wick·ed /ˈwɪkɪd/. ◆◆◇◇◇
1 You use **wicked** to describe someone or something that is very bad in a way that is deliberately harmful to people. 极坏的; 邪恶的. ❖ *She described the shooting as a wicked attack.* 她把那次枪击说成是邪恶的袭击. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **wick·ed·ness** ❖ *...moral arguments about the wickedness of nuclear weapons.* 对核武器之邪恶的道德论点. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you describe someone or something as **wicked**, you mean that they are naughty or mischievous, but in a way that you find enjoyable. 捣蛋的; 淘气的, 恶作剧的. ❖ *She had a wicked sense of humour.* 她有种恶作剧的幽默感. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **wick·ed·ly** ❖ *...a wickedly funny parody.* 一种顽皮的滑稽模仿. ADV

wick·er /ˈwɪkə/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Wicker is material made by weaving canes, twigs, or reeds together, which is used to make baskets and furniture. (编织篮子或家具用的)柳条. N-UNCOUNT

wick·et /ˈwɪkɪt/ **wickets.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 In cricket, a **wicket** is a set of three upright sticks with two small sticks on top of them at which the ball is bowled. (板球运动的)三柱门. N-COUNT

2 In cricket, a **wicket** is the area of grass in between the two wickets on the pitch. (板球运动)两个三柱门之间的场地. N-COUNT

3 In cricket, when a **wicket** falls or is taken, a batsman is out. (板球运动)击球手的遭免出局. N-COUNT

ˈwicket-keeper, wicket-keepers; 又拼作 **wicket keeper.** N-COUNT
A **wicket-keeper** is the player in a cricket team who stands behind the wicket in order to catch the ball there. (板球运动的)守门员, 捕手.

W

wide /waɪd/ **wider, widest.** ◆◆◆◆◆
1 Something that is **wide** measures a large distance from one side or edge to the other. 宽的, 宽阔的. ❖ *...a wide-brimmed sunhat.* 一顶宽沿太阳帽. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **wide** smile is one in which your mouth is stretched because you are very pleased or amused. (笑)嘴张开的. ADJ-GRADED
◢ **wide·ly** ❖ *He was grinning widely.* 他张开了笑脸. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

3 If you open or spread something **wide**, you open or spread it as far as possible or to the fullest extent. (张得)最大的; (张得)很开的. ❖ *Open your mouth wide.* 把嘴张大. *'It was huge,' he announced, spreading his arms wide.* '那很大'. 他边说边张开了两臂. ADJ

4 You use **wide** to talk or ask about how much something measures from one side or edge to the other. 宽度为...的, ...宽的. ❖ *The road is only one track wide.* 这条路只有一条车道宽. *...a desk that was almost as wide as the room.* 一张差不多跟房间一样宽的桌子. ADJ

5 You use **wide** to describe something that includes a large ADJ-GRADED

number of different things or people. 大量的; 众多的. ❖ *...a wide choice of hotels.* 大量可供选择的旅馆. *The proposed constitution gives him much wider powers than his predecessor.* 该宪法提案给予了他比其前任大得多的权力. ◢ **widely** ❖ *He published widely in scientific journals.* 他在几家科学杂志上发表了多篇文章. ADV-GRADED

6 You use **wide** to say that something is found, believed, known, or supported by many people or throughout a large area. 广泛的; 范围大的. ❖ *The case has attracted wide publicity.* 此案受到了公众广泛的关注. *I suspect this book will have the widest appeal.* 我怀疑这本书将会大受欢迎. ◢ **widely** ❖ *...the group which is widely blamed for having planted the bomb.* 因放置炸弹而受到广泛谴责的组织. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV with v

7 A **wide** difference or gap between two things, ideas, or qualities is a large difference or gap. (事物、意念或质量的差别或隔阂)巨大的. ❖ *There are wide variations caused by different academic programme structures.* 不同的学术项目结构造成了巨大的差异. ◢ **widely** ❖ *...children from widely different backgrounds.* 来自各种不同背景的孩子. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED ADV after v, ADV adj

8 **Wider** is used to describe something which relates to the most important or general parts of a situation, rather than to the smaller parts or to details. 最重要的; 一般性的. ❖ *He emphasised the wider issue of superpower cooperation.* 他强调的是超级大国合作的一般性问题. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

9 If something such as a shot or punch is **wide**, it does not hit its target but lands to the right or left of it. 未击中目标的; 偏离的. ❖ *Nearly half the missiles landed wide.* 近乎一半的导弹射偏了. ADJ-GRADED

10 ➡ **wide awake**: 见 **awake**.
➡ **far and wide**: 见 **far**.
➡ **wide of the mark**: 见 **mark**.
➡ **wide open**: 见 **open**.

-wide /-waɪd/.

-wide combines with nouns to form adjectives which indicate that something exists or happens throughout the place or area that the noun refers to. (与名词连用构成形容词)全...范围的. ❖ *...a Europe-wide conference on security and cooperation.* 一次全欧洲范围的安全与合作会议. COMB

➲ Also combines to form adverbs. 又构成副词. ❖ *Country-wide, a total of 22 political parties are competing for the voters' allegiance.* 在全国范围内共有22个政党竞相争取选民的拥戴. COMB

ˌwide-angle ˈlens, wide-angle lenses.

A **wide-angle lens** is a lens which allows you to photograph a wider view than a normal lens. 广角透镜. N-COUNT

ˌwide aˈwake.

If you are **wide awake**, you are completely awake. 完全醒着的. ADJ

ˈwide-eyed. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you describe someone as **wide-eyed**, you mean that they seem inexperienced, and may be rather naive and easily impressed. 无经验的; 天真单纯的. ❖ *Her wide-eyed innocence soon exposes the pretensions of the art world.* 她的天真烂漫很快暴露出艺术界的自命不凡. ADJ

2 If you describe someone as **wide-eyed**, you mean that their eyes are more open than usual, especially because they are surprised or frightened. (因惊讶或害怕而)睁大眼睛的. ADJ

➲ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Trevor was staring wide-eyed at me.* 特雷弗瞪大眼睛看着我. ADV-GRADED ADV after v

wid·en /ˈwaɪdən/ widens, widening, widened. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **widen** something or if it **widens**, it becomes greater in measurement from one side or edge to the other. 加宽; 变宽. ❖ *The river widens considerably as it begins to turn east.* 当河流开始向东转时, 它变得相当宽. ◢ **wid·en·ing** ❖ *They have ordered the widening of the road where the incident took place.* 他们命令在发生事故的地点加宽道路. V-ERG V n, V, N-UNCOUNT

2 If you **widen** something, it becomes greater in range or variety or includes or affects a larger number of people or things. 扩大...的范围(或程度), 扩充. ❖ *The search for my brother widened.* 寻找我弟弟的范围扩大了. *Newspapers enjoyed a widening circle of readers.* 报纸拥有了更广大的读者群. V-ERG V n, V, V-ing

3 If your eyes **widen**, they open more. (眼睛)张得更大. VB V

4 If a difference or gap **widens**, it becomes greater. (指分歧或缝隙)加大. ❖ *The US trade deficit widened to $7.59 billion in November.* 在11月, 美国贸易赤字增加到75.9亿美元. *...policies that widen the gap between the rich and the poor.* 加大贫富差距的政策. V-ERG V, V to/from/by amount, V n

ˌwide-ˈranging. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **wide-ranging**, you mean it deals with or affects a great variety of different things. 使用(或影响)范围广的. ❖ *...a wide-ranging debate about the party's goals.* 有关党的目标的广泛辩论. ADJ-GRADED

wide·spread /ˈwaɪdspred/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Something that is **widespread** exists or happens over a large area, or to a great extent. 普遍的, 广泛的. ❖ *Mr Pasqua's proposals have attracted widespread support.* 帕斯夸先生的提议得到了广泛的支持. ADJ-GRADED

widg·et /ˈwɪdʒɪt/ widgets.

You can refer to any small device as a **widget** when you do not know exactly what it is or how it works. (指不知其名或不知其工作原理的)小装置, 小机械. N-COUNT INFORMAL

wid·ow /ˈwɪdəʊ/ widows. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **widow** is a woman whose husband has died and who has not married again. 寡妇; 遗孀. N-COUNT

wid·owed /ˈwɪdəʊd/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If someone **is widowed**, their husband or wife has died and they have not married again. (使)丧偶, (使)成为寡妇(或鳏夫). ❖ *Imogen stayed with her widowed sister.* 伊莫金和她守寡的姐姐生活在一起. V-PASSIVE be V-ed, V-ed

wid·ow·er /ˈwɪdəʊə/ widowers.

A **widower** is a man whose wife has died and who has not married again. 鳏夫. N-COUNT

wid·ow·hood /ˈwɪdəʊhʊd/.

Widowhood is the state of being a widow or widower, or the period of time during which someone is a widow or widower. 孀居, 守寡; 鳏居. N-UNCOUNT

width /wɪdθ/ widths. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 The **width** of something is the distance it measures from one side or edge to the other. (横面距离)宽度, 阔度, 广度. ❖ *Measure the full width of the window.* 量量窗子的整个宽度. *The road was reduced to 18ft in width by adding parking bays.* 这条路因增加了停车位, 其宽度减少到了18英尺. N-VAR

2 The **width** of something is its quality of being wide. (表示物体的质量)宽, 宽度. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **width** is the distance from one side of a swimming pool to the other. (游泳池的)池宽. ❖ *We swam several widths.* 我们在游泳池里横向游了几趟. N-COUNT

wield /wiːld/ wields, wielding, wielded. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **wield** a weapon, tool, or piece of equipment, you carry and use it. 挥, 操, 使用(武器、工具或装置). VB V n

2 If someone **wields** power, they have it and are able to use it. 掌握, 运用, 行使(权力). ❖ *He remains chairman, but wields little power at the company.* 他仍然当董事长, 但在公司里几乎没有权. VB V n

wife /waɪf/ wives. ◆◆◆◆◆

A man's **wife** is the woman he is married to. 妻子, 太太. N-COUNT
➡ 又见 **old wives' tale**.

wife·ly /ˈwaɪfli/.

Wifely is used to describe things that are supposed to be typical of a good wife. 妻子的; 作为人妻. ❖ *...wifely duty.* 妻子的责任. ADJ

wig /wɪg/ wigs. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **wig** is a mass of false hair which you wear on your head, for example because you are bald or because you want to cover up your own hair. 假发. N-COUNT

wig·gle /ˈwɪgəl/ wiggles, wiggling, wiggled. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **wiggle** something such as a part of your body or if it **wiggles**, it moves up and down or from side to side in small quick movements. 扭动; 摆动; 晃悠. ❖ *His ears* V-ERG V n, V

W

wiggled if you scratched his chin. 如果你挠他的下巴，他的耳朵就会动。 *Your baby will try to shuffle or wiggle along the floor.* 你的孩子会在地板上摇摇摆摆地学步。 V prep/adv
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词。❖ *...a wiggle of the hips.* 臀部的扭动。 N-COUNT

wig·wam /ˈwɪgwæm, AM -wɑːm/ **wigwams.**
A **wigwam** is the same as a **tepee**. 同 tepee. N-COUNT

wild /waɪld/ **wilds; wilder, wildest.** ♦♦♦♦◇
1 **Wild** animals or plants live or grow in natural surroundings and are not looked after by people. (动物或植物)野的，野生的。 ADJ
2 **Wild** land is natural and not cultivated. (土地)荒凉的，未开垦的。 ADJ-GRADED ◢ **wild·ness** ❖ *...the wildness of the mountains.* 荒山野岭。 N-UNCOUNT
3 **The wilds** are remote areas, far away from towns. 荒野。 N-PLURAL the N
4 **Wild** is used to describe the weather or the sea when it is very windy or stormy. (天气或海洋)狂暴的，刮暴风雨的。 ADJ-GRADED
5 **Wild** behaviour is uncontrolled and excited or energetic. (行为)失去控制的；激动的；充满活力的。❖ *As George himself came on stage they went wild.* 当乔治本人登上舞台时，他们变得疯狂起来了。 *...a wild party.* 一个狂欢舞会。 ADJ-GRADED
◢ **wild·ly** ❖ *The crowd clapped wildly.* 人群拼命地鼓掌。 ADV-GRADED ADV with v
◢ **wildness** ❖ *He had come to love the danger and the wildness of his life.* 他开始喜欢他生活中的那种危险和无拘无束。 N-UNCOUNT
6 If someone is **wild**, they are very angry. 愤怒的，狂怒的。 ❖ *At this Peter went wild, spitting curses.* 彼得对此愤恨不已，破口大骂。 ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL
7 If you say that someone has **wild** eyes, you mean that their eyes are wide open and staring because they are frightened, angry, or insane. (因恐惧、愤怒或发疯而眼睛)瞪圆的。❖ *I could not forget the wild look in his eyes.* 我无法忘记他双目圆睁的样子。 ADJ-GRADED ◢ **wild·ness** ❖ *She stared at him with wildness in her eyes.* 她圆睁双眼瞪着他。 N-UNCOUNT
8 A **wild** idea or guess is unusual and made without much thought. (思想或猜测)荒诞的，怪异的；胡乱的。 ADJ-GRADED ADJ n ◢ **wild·ly** ❖ *'Thirteen?' he guessed wildly.* '13?' 他乱猜道。 ADV-GRADED
9 ➸ 又见 **wildly**.
10 If you **are wild about** someone or something, you like them very much. 对...着迷，对...狂热。 PHR INFORMAL
11 Animals that live **in the wild** live in a free and natural state and are not looked after by people. 处于野生状态。 PHR
12 If something or someone, especially a child, **runs wild**, they behave in a natural, free, or uncontrolled way. 无拘无束；自由自在。 PHR
13 ➸ **beyond** your **wildest dreams**: 见 **dream**.
➸ **in** your **wildest dreams**: 见 **dream**.
➸ to **sow** your **wild oats**: 见 **oats**.

ˌwild ˈboar, wild boars. The plural can be either **wild boar** or **wild boars**. 复数为 wild boar 或 wild boars.
A **wild boar** is a large fierce pig which has tusks and a lot of hair and which lives in forests. 野猪。 N-COUNT

ˈwild card, wild cards.
1 If you refer to someone or something as a **wild card** in a particular situation, you mean that they cause uncertainty because you do not know how they will behave. 未知因素；无法预言的事物。❖ *The wild card in the picture is eastern Europe.* 这局面中变幻莫测的因素是东欧。 N-COUNT
2 If a sports player is given a **wild card** for a particular competition, they are allowed to play in it, although they have not qualified for it in the usual way. (体育比赛中的)"外卡"参赛(指容许按常规没有资格出赛的运动员参赛)。 N-COUNT

wild·cat /ˈwaɪldkæt/ **wildcats.**
1 A **wildcat** is a cat which is very fierce and lives especially in mountains and forests. (尤指生活于山林的)野猫。 N-COUNT
2 A **wildcat** strike happens suddenly, as a result of a decision by a group of workers, and is not officially approved by a trade union. (指罢工)未经工会同意而突然举行的。❖ *...wildcat stoppages on public transport.* 公共交通系统工人突然举行的罢工。 ADJ ADJ n

wil·de·beest /ˈwɪldɪbiːst, ˈvɪl-/; **wildebeest** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形。
A **wildebeest** is a large African antelope which has short curved horns and hair under its neck that looks like a beard. 角马(非洲大型羚羊类动物)。 N-COUNT

wil·der·ness /ˈwɪldənes/ **wildernesses.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 A **wilderness** is a desert or other area of natural land which is not cultivated. 荒无人烟的地区；荒漠。❖ *...one of the largest wilderness areas in North America.* 北美最大的荒原地区之一。 N-COUNT
2 If politicians or other well-known people spend time **in the wilderness**, they are not in an influential position or very active in their profession for that time. (政治家)在野，不再当政；(名人等)在事业上不活跃。 PHR JOURNALISM

wild·fire /ˈwaɪldfaɪə/ **wildfires.**
1 A **wildfire** is a fire that starts in a wild area such as a forest, and spreads rapidly, causing great damage. 野火。 N-COUNT
2 If something, especially news or a rumour, **spreads like wildfire**, it spreads extremely quickly. (尤指消息或谣言)非常迅速地传播；不胫而走。❖ *These stories are spreading like wildfire through the city.* 这些事不胫而走，迅速传遍了全城。 PHR

ˈwild flower, wild flowers. ♦◇◇◇◇
Wild flowers are plants and their flowers which grow naturally, for example in the countryside, rather than being cultivated in gardens or nurseries. 野花。 N-COUNT

wild·fowl /ˈwaɪldfaʊl/.
Wildfowl are birds such as ducks, pheasants, and quails which some people hunt and shoot. 野禽(作为猎物的野鸭、野鸡、鹌鹑等)。 N-PLURAL

ˌwild ˈgoose chase, wild goose chases.
If you are on a **wild goose chase**, you waste a lot of time searching for something that you have little chance of finding, because you have been given misleading information. (由于信息误导)白费力气的追寻，徒劳无功的追逐。❖ *Harry wondered if Potts had deliberately sent him on a wild goose chase.* 哈里自忖着，波茨是否故意让他白费劲去寻找。 N-COUNT

wild·life /ˈwaɪldlaɪf/. ♦♦◇◇◇
You can use **wildlife** to refer to the animals and other living things that live in the wild. 野生动物；野生生物。❖ *Pets or wildlife could be affected by the pesticides.* 宠物或野生动物会受到杀虫剂的影响。 N-UNCOUNT

wild·ly /ˈwaɪldli/. ♦♦◇◇◇
You use **wildly** to emphasize the degree, amount, or intensity of something. (用于强调程度、数量、强烈程度等)极，非常。❖ *The community and police have wildly different stories of what happened.* 社区的人和警方对发生的事情有互相极为不同的说法。 *The island's hotels vary wildly.* 岛上的旅馆千差万别。 ADV-GRADED PRAGMATICS
➸ 又见 **wild**.

ˌWild ˈWest.
The Wild West is used to refer to the western part of the United States during the time when Europeans were first settling there. 荒野西部(指美国开拓时期的西部)。 N-SING the N

wiles /waɪlz/.
Wiles are clever tricks that people, especially women, use to persuade other people to do something. (尤指女人用的)诡计，巧计。❖ *She claimed that women 'use their feminine wiles to get on.'* 她声称，女人'是靠女性的花招混下去的。' N-PLURAL

wil·ful /ˈwɪlfʊl/; [美]拼作 **willful**. ♦◇◇◇◇
1 If you describe actions or attitudes as **wilful**, you are critical of them because they are done or expressed deliberately, especially with the intention of causing someone harm. (尤指意图对别人造成伤害的行动或态度)故意的，存心的。❖ *Wilful neglect of our manufacturing industry has caused this problem.* 故意忽略我们的制造产业导致了这个问题。 *...wilful misconduct.* 故意办错事。 ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS ◢ **wil·ful·ly** ❖ *There were claims that the Front has wilfully perverted democracy.* 有人断言说，'阵线'故意滥用民主。 ADV-GRADED
2 If you describe someone as **wilful**, you mean that they are stubborn and determined to have their own way. 固执的；任性的。 ADJ-GRADED ◢ **wil·ful·ness** ❖ *...her reputation for wilfulness.* 她出名的任性。 N-UNCOUNT

W

will 1 modal verb uses 情态动词的用法

will /wɪl/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Will is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. In spoken English and informal written English, the form **won't** is often used in negative statements. 情态动词,后接动词原形. 在口语和非正式书面英语中,否定形式常作won't.

1 You use **will** to indicate that you hope, think, or have evidence that something is going to happen or be the case in the future. (表示希望、想或有证据证明某事在未来发生)将,要,会. ❖ *It has been estimated that 70 per cent of airports in the Far East will have to be upgraded.* 据估计,远东地区将有70%的机场必须进行升级改造. *Will you ever feel at home here?* 你会在这里感到宾至如归吗? MODAL

2 You use **will** in order to make statements about official arrangements in the future. (说出未来的正式安排)将,会. ❖ *The show will be open to the public at 2pm.* 展览将于下午2时对公众开放. *When will I be released, sir?* 先生,何时释放我? MODAL

3 You use **will** in order to make promises and threats about what is going to happen or be the case in the future. (对未来发生的事情或出现的情况作承诺或威胁)将,会,要. ❖ *I'll call you tonight.* 我今晚会打电话给你的. *Price quotes on selected product categories will be sent on request.* 所选产品种类的报价单,一旦索要便会寄来. *If she refuses to follow rules about car safety, she won't be allowed to use the car.* 如果她拒不遵守车辆安全规则,将禁止她用车. MODAL PRAGMATICS

4 You use **will** to indicate someone's intention to do something. (表示打算做某事)要. ❖ *'Dinner's ready.'–'Thanks, Carrie, but we'll have a drink first.'* '晚饭准备好了.'—'谢谢,卡丽,但我们先要喝一杯.' *What will you do next?* 你下一步要怎么做? *Will you be remaining in the city?* 你要留在城里吗? MODAL

5 You use **will** to say that someone or something is able to do something in the future. (表示以后能够做某事)将,会,能够. ❖ *How the country will defend itself in the future has become increasingly important.* 该国在以后将如何自卫变得越来越重要. *How will I recognize you?* 我将怎样把你认出来呢? MODAL

6 You use **will** in questions in order to make polite invitations or offers. (用于疑问句中,表示客气的邀请或提议)做...好吗? ❖ *Will you stay for supper?* 留下吃晚饭好吗? *Won't you sit down?* 你不坐下吗? MODAL PRAGMATICS

7 You use **will** in questions in order to ask or tell someone to do something. (用于疑问句中,要求或告诉某人做某事)做...吗? ❖ *Will you drive me home?* 你愿意开车送我回去吗? *Wipe the jam off my mouth, will you?* 把我嘴上的果酱擦掉,好吗? MODAL PRAGMATICS

8 You use **will** in statements to give an order to someone. (用于陈述句中,表示发布命令)要. ❖ *You will do as I request, if you please.* 若你愿意的话,按我的要求做. *You will not discuss this matter with anyone.* 这件事你不要跟任何人谈. MODAL PRAGMATICS FORMAL

9 You use **will** to say that someone is willing to do something. (表示某人愿意做)会,愿意. You use **will not** or **won't** to indicate that someone refuses to do something. (表示某人拒绝做)不会,不愿. ❖ *All right, I'll forgive you.* 好的,我会原谅你. *I'll answer the phone.* 我会接电话的. *If you won't let me pay for a taxi, then at least allow me to lend you something.* 如果你不愿意我付出租车费的话,至少也要容许我借点儿什么给你. MODAL PRAGMATICS

10 You use **will** to indicate that an action usually happens in the particular way mentioned. (常指某事常会以某种方式发生)会. ❖ *Art thieves will often hide an important work for years.* 艺术品窃贼通常会将一件重要的作品藏上好几年. MODAL

11 You use **will** in the main clause of some 'if' and 'unless' sentences to indicate something that you consider to be likely to happen. (用于含有 if 和 unless 的句子的主句中,表示所说的事情可能会发生)会. ❖ *If you overcook the pancakes they will be difficult to roll.* 如果薄饼烙得太久,它们就不易卷起. MODAL

12 You use **will have** with a past participle when you are saying that you are fairly certain that something will be true by a particular time in the future. (will have与过去分词连用,表示相当肯定某事在未来特定的时间内会发生)定会. ❖ *He will have left by January the fifteenth.* 到1月15日他肯定会离开的. MODAL

13 You use **will have** with a past participle to indicate that you are fairly sure that something is the case. (will have与过去分词连用,表示相当确信情况会是如此)将会. ❖ *The holiday will have done him the world of good.* 假期将定会给他带来许多的好处. MODAL

14 You use **will** to say that someone insists on behaving or doing something in a particular way and you cannot change them. You emphasize the word **will** when you use it in this way. (表示某人坚持以某方式表现或做某事)总是,往往(这样使用时强调will这个词). ❖ *He will leave his socks lying all over the place and it drives me mad.* 他总是把袜子丢得到处都是,这真把我气疯了. MODAL PRAGMATICS

will 2 wanting something to happen 希望事情发生

will /wɪl/ **wills, willing, willed.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Will** is the determination to do something. 意志;毅力. ❖ *He was said to have lost his will to live.* 据说他失去了活下去的毅力. *It's a constant battle of wills with your children.* 这是与你的孩子们进行的持续不断的意志较量. ➡ 又见 **free will**. N-VAR

2 If something is the **will** of a person or group of people with authority, they want it to happen. (权势者)意愿,愿望. ❖ *He has submitted himself to the will of God.* 他顺从了上帝的旨意. *Democracy responds and adjusts to the will of the people.* 民主就是顺民心听民意. N-SING with poss

3 If you **will** something to happen, you try to make it happen by using mental effort rather than physical effort. 用意志的力量促使(某事发生). ❖ *I looked at the telephone, willing it to ring.* 我看着电话,希望能让它响起来. VB V n to-inf

4 If something is done **against** your **will**, it is done even though you do not want it to be done. 违背...的意愿;不情愿地. PHR

5 If you can do something **at will**, you can do it when you want and as much as you want. 任意;随意. ❖ *...scientists who can adjust their experiments at will.* 能够随意调整其实验的科学家. PHR

6 If you do something **with a will**, you do it with a lot of enthusiasm and energy. 满腔热情地;起劲地. ❖ *Set to work with a will and be pleased with the amount you get done.* 热情地开始工作,并对你完成的工作量感到欣喜. PHR

7 A **will** is a document in which you declare what you want to happen to your money and property when you die. 遗嘱. N-COUNT

8 If you **will** something to someone, you say in your will that they should have it when you die. 留遗产给;遗赠. VB V n to n

9 ➡ 又见 **willing**.

will·ful.

➡ 见 **wilful**.

wil·lie /'wɪli/.

➡ 见 **willy**.

will·ing /'wɪlɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If someone is **willing** to do something, they do not mind doing it or have no objection to doing it. 愿意的,乐意的. ❖ *There are, of course, questions which she will not be willing to answer.* 当然有一些问题她会不愿意回答. ◢ **will·ing·ly** ❖ *I am glad you have come here so willingly.* 我很高兴你如此自觉自愿到这儿来. ◢ **will·ing·ness** ❖ *I had to prove my willingness to work hard.* 我得证明我愿意努力工作. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ to-inf ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

2 **Willing** is used to describe someone who does something enthusiastically and because they want to do it, rather than because they are forced to do it. 积极肯干的;热心主动的. ❖ *He was a natural and willing pupil.* 他是个轻松自然、热心好学的学生. ◢ **will·ing·ly** ❖ *Most companies willingly correct what went wrong.* 大多数公司乐意改正差错. ◢ **will·ing·ness** ❖ *Self-discipline, willingness, enthusiasm, that's what you must depend on.* 自律、乐意做事、热情:那就是你必须依靠的东西. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 ➡ **God willing**: 见 **god**.

W

wil·low /ˈwɪləʊ/ **willows.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **willow** or a **willow tree** is a type of tree with long branches and long narrow leaves that grows near water. 柳, 柳树. N-COUNT

➪ **Willow** is the wood of this tree. 柳木. N-UNCOUNT

wil·lowy /ˈwɪləʊi/.

A person who is **willowy** is tall, thin, and graceful. 苗条的; 颀长优雅的. ADJ-GRADED

will·power /ˈwɪlpaʊə/; 又拼作 **will-power** 或 **will power**. ♦◇◇◇◇

Willpower is a very strong determination to do something. 意志力, 毅力. ❖ *His attempts to stop smoking by willpower alone failed.* 他仅靠意志力戒烟的努力失败了. N-UNCOUNT

wil·ly /ˈwɪli/ **willies;** 又拼作 **willie.**

1 A boy's or man's **willy** is his penis; a word used mainly by children. (主要用作儿语)小鸡鸡, 阴茎. ❖ *...the first time he noticed his willy.* 他首次注意起自己的小鸡鸡. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

2 If someone or something **gives** you **the willies** they make you feel nervous or frightened. 令...感到紧张(或害怕). PHR INFORMAL

willy-nilly /ˌwɪli ˈnɪli/; 又拼作 **willy nilly.**

1 If something happens to you **willy-nilly**, it happens whether you like it or not. 不管愿意不愿意; 无可奈何地. ❖ *The government were dragged willy-nilly into the confrontation.* 政府无可奈何地被拖进对峙之中. ADV

2 If someone does something **willy-nilly**, they do it in a careless and haphazard way, without planning or choosing things in advance. 乱糟糟地, 杂乱地. ❖ *Clerks bundled papers into files willy-nilly.* 文员们乱七八糟地将文件收集起来放进档案里. ADV

wilt /wɪlt/ **wilts, wilting, wilted.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If a plant **wilts**, it gradually bends downwards and becomes weak because it needs more water or is dying. (植物)枯萎, 凋谢. VB V

2 If someone **wilts**, they become weak or tired, or lose confidence. (人)变得萎靡不振; 变得衰弱; 丧失信心. ❖ *The government wilted in the face of such powerful pressure.* 政府在如此强大的压力下变得招架不住了. VB V

wily /ˈwaɪli/ **wilier, wiliest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe someone or someone's behaviour as **wily**, you mean that they are clever and cunning, especially in ways that involve deceiving people. (尤指欺骗别人)精明狡诈的, 诡计多端的. ADJ-GRADED

wimp /wɪmp/ **wimps.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you call someone a **wimp**, you disapprove of them because they lack confidence or determination, or because they are often afraid of things. 懦弱的人, 懦夫; 胆小鬼. ◢ **wimp·ish** or **wimpy** ❖ *...a wimpy unpopular schoolboy.* 一个懦弱而不受欢迎的学生. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL ADJ-GRADED

win /wɪn/ **wins, winning, won.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 If you **win** something such as a competition, battle, or argument, you defeat those people you are competing or fighting against, or you do better than everyone else involved. 获胜, 赢. ❖ *He does not have any realistic chance of winning the election.* 他实际上根本没有任何赢得选举的机会. *The top four teams all won.* 前四位的队都赢了. *Sanchez Vicario won 2-6, 6-4, 6-3.* 桑切斯·维卡里奥以2-6, 6-4, 6-3获胜. VB V n V V amount Also V n amount

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...Arsenal's dismal league run of eight games without a win.* 阿森纳在联赛中时运不济, 连续八场未获一胜. N-COUNT

2 If you **win** something such as a prize or medal, you get it because you have defeated everyone else in something such as an election, competition, battle, or argument, or have done very well in it. 赢得, 获得. VB V n

3 If you **win** something that you want or need, you succeed in getting it. (成功地)得到. ❖ *British Aerospace has won an order worth 340 million dollars.* 英国航空航天工业公司赢得了价值3.4亿元的订单. VB V n

4 If something **wins** you something like a contest or election, it causes you to defeat the other people involved. If something wins you a prize or something that you want, it causes you to get it. 使...赢得. ❖ *They believed that better economic news, by itself would win Mr Bush the election.* 他们相信, 经济好转的消息本身就会为布什先生赢得选举. VB V n n

5 If you say that someone **can't win** in a particular situation, you mean that they are certain to fail or to suffer whatever they do. 注定失败; 自食其果. ❖ *It seems that the banking consumer just can't win!* 银行的客户似乎就是赢不了. PHR INFORMAL

6 You say **'you win'** when you have been having a slight argument with someone and you are indicating that you agree to do what they want or that you accept their suggestion, even though you do not really want to. (在争论中不情愿地赞同对方)听你的; 按你的办. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

7 ➽ 又见 **winning.**

➽ to **lose the battle but win the war**: 见 **battle.**

➽ to **win the day**: 见 **day.**

➽ to **win hands down**: 见 **hand.**

➤**win back.**

If you **win back** something that you have lost, you get it again, especially as a result of a great effort. (尤指经过努力)赢回, 重新得到. ❖ *The Government will have to work hard to win back the confidence of the people.* 政府将尽最大的努力赢回人们的信任. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

➤**win out** or **win through.**

If something or someone **wins out** or **wins through**, they are successful or gain an advantage over others, after a competition or struggle. 获胜, 成功. ❖ *Here is a chance for greengrocers to win out over the supermarkets by selling local produce.* 蔬果商们通过出售当地的产品可以获得一个战胜超市的机会. PHR-V V P V P over/against n

➤**win over** or **win round.**

If you **win** someone **over** or **win** them **round**, you persuade them to support you or agree with you. 说服; 把...争取过来. ❖ *By the end of the day President Gorbachev had won over the crowd.* 到了晚上, 戈尔巴乔夫总统终于把那群人争取过来了. PHR-V V n P V P noun

➤**win through.**

➽ 见 **win out.** PHR-V

➤**win through to.**

If you **win through to** a particular position or stage of a competition, you succeed in achieving it after a great effort or by defeating opponents. (在竞争中阶段性)获胜, 成功. PHR-V V P P n

wince /wɪns/ **winces, wincing, winced.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If you **wince**, the muscles of your face tighten suddenly because you have felt a pain or because you have just seen, heard, or remembered something unpleasant. (因某件不愉快的事)面部肌肉抽搐. ❖ *'Shh!' Sunny winced.* '唏!' 森尼面部肌肉抽搐了一下. VB V V with quote

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He suppressed a wince as motion renewed the pain.* 当移动又让他疼痛时, 他强忍住不抽搐. N-COUNT

winch /wɪntʃ/ **winches, winching, winched.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **winch** is a machine which is used to lift heavy objects or people who need to be rescued. It consists of a drum around which a rope or chain is wound. 绞车, 卷扬机. N-COUNT

2 If you **winch** an object or person somewhere, you lift or lower them using a winch. 用绞车(卷扬机)吊起(或放下). VB V n with adv/prep

wind 1 air 空气

wind /wɪnd/ **winds, winding, winded.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **wind** is a current of air that is moving across the earth's surface. 风. ❖ *There was a strong wind blowing.* 刮起了一阵强风. *During the night a gust of wind had blown the pot over.* 夜间一阵风把壶给吹翻了. N-VAR

2 Journalists often refer to a trend or factor that influences events as a **wind** of some kind. 趋势; 潮流; 动向. ❖ *The winds of change are blowing across the country.* 变革风暴吹遍全国. N-COUNT N of n

3 If you **are winded** by something such as a blow, the air is suddenly knocked out of your lungs so that you have difficulty breathing for a short time. (因受重击)(使)短时间呼吸困难. ❖ *The cow stamped on his side, winding him.* 牛踩到他的腹侧, 使他一时呼吸困难. VB be V-ed V n

4 **Wind** is the air that you sometimes swallow with food or drink, or gas that is produced in your intestines, which causes an uncomfortable feeling. 肠气, 胃气. N-UNCOUNT

5 If you **wind** a baby, you pat it on the back in order to help it to release air from its stomach. (轻拍婴儿的背)使嗳气. VB V n

6 The **wind** section of an orchestra or band is the group of people who produce musical sounds by blowing into their instruments. (管弦乐团中的)管乐器部. ADJ ADJ n

7 If you **get wind of** something, you hear about it, especially when someone else did not want you to know about it. 听到...的风声(尤指别人不想泄露的事). PHR INFORMAL

8 If something is **in the wind**, it is likely to happen. 好像要发生. ❖ *By the mid-1980s, change was in the wind again.* 到了1980年代中期,又要发生变化了. PHR

9 ➽ to **throw caution to the wind**: 见 **caution**.

wind 2 turning or wrapping 弯曲

wind /waɪnd/ winds, winding, wound. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If a road, river, or line of people **winds** in a particular direction, it goes in that direction with a lot of bends or twists in it. 弯曲前进; 曲折而行. ❖ *The convoy wound its way through the West Bank.* 车队曲折而行穿过西岸. VB V prep/adv V way prep/adv

2 When you **wind** something flexible round something else, you wrap it around it several times. 绕, 缠绕. ❖ *The horse jumped forwards and round her, winding the rope round her waist.* 马向前跳并绕着她,把绳子缠在她的腰上. VB V n prep/adv

3 When you **wind** a mechanical device, for example a watch or a clock, you turn a knob, key, or handle on it round and round in order to make it operate. 给(手表或时钟等)上发条. VB V n
➪ **Wind up** means the same as **wind**. 义同 wind. ❖ *Frances took the tiny music box from her trunk and wound it up.* 弗朗西丝从她箱子里取出小音乐盒,上好发条. PHR-V V n P

4 To **wind** a tape or film **back** or **forward** is to make it move nearer to its starting or ending position using a device such as a tape recorder or camera. (用录音机)倒(或进)带; (用照相机)倒(或进)片. VB V n adv

➤wind down.

1 When you **wind down** something such as the window of a car, you make it move downwards by turning a handle. 将(车窗等)摇下. ❖ *If a stranger stops you, just wind the window down a fraction.* 如果陌生人拦住你,你只须把窗子摇下一点儿. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

2 If you **wind down**, you relax after doing something that has made you feel tired or tense. (做完使人劳累、紧张的工作后)轻松一下. PHR-V V P INFORMAL

3 If someone **winds down** a business or activity, they gradually reduce the amount of work that is done or the number of people that are involved. 使(生意或活动)逐步缩减; 逐步缩小...的规模. ❖ *Foreign aid workers have already begun winding down their operation.* 外国的援助人员已经开始减少他们的行动. PHR-V-ERG V P noun Also V P V n P

➤wind up.

1 When you **wind up** an activity, you finish it or stop doing it. 完成; 结束. ❖ *Winding up the debate, she said: 'It would immediately put up interest rates.'* 结束辩论时,她说:'它将会立刻提高利率.' PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

2 When someone **winds up** a business or other organization, they stop running it and close it down completely. 关闭, 结束(业务). ❖ *The Bank of England seems determined to wind up the company.* 英格兰银行似乎决意要关闭这家公司. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **wind up** in a particular place, situation, or state, you are in it at the end of a series of actions, events, or experiences, even though you did not originally intend to be. 以...告终; 落得...的下场. ❖ *Both partners of the marriage wound up unhappy.* 婚姻双方最后不欢而散. PHR-V V P prep/adv V P adj/n Also V P -ing

4 When you **wind up** something such as the window of a car, you make it move upwards by turning a handle. 将(车窗等)摇起, 摇上. ❖ *He started winding the window up but I grabbed the door and opened it.* 他开始把窗子摇起来,但我抓住门,打开了它. PHR-V V n P Also V P noun

5 If you **wind** someone **up**, you deliberately say things which annoy them. (故意说一些话)惹恼. ❖ *This woman really wound me up. She kept talking over me.* 这个女人真让我恼火. 她在我头顶上说个不停. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V n P

6 If you **wind** someone **up**, you say untrue things in order to trick them. 哄骗. ❖ *You're joking. Come on, you're winding me up.* 你在开玩笑. 别来这套了,你在骗我. PHR-V BRITISH, INFORMAL V n P

7 ➽ 又见 **wind 1**, **wind-up**, **wound up**.

wind·bag /ˈwɪndbæɡ/ windbags.

If you call someone a **windbag**, you are saying in a fairly rude way that you think they talk a great deal in a boring way. 夸夸其谈的人; 说话啰嗦乏味的人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

wind-blown /wɪnd bləʊn/; 又拼作 windblown.

You can use **wind-blown** to indicate that something has been blown about by the wind. 被风吹的. ❖ *...characteristic shapes of wind-blown trees.* 典型的风剪树树型. ADJ WRITTEN

wind·break /ˈwɪndbreɪk/ windbreaks.

A **windbreak** is something such as a line of trees or a fence which gives protection against the wind. 防风林; 挡风墙. N-COUNT

wind·fall /ˈwɪndfɔːl/ windfalls. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **windfall** is a sum of money that you receive unexpectedly or by luck. 意外之财, 横财. N-COUNT

2 A **windfall** is a fruit, especially an apple, that has fallen from a tree. 被风吹落的果子(尤指苹果). N-COUNT

wind farm /ˈwɪnd fɑːm/ wind farms.

A **wind farm** is a kind of power station where windmills are used to convert the power of the wind into electricity. 风力发电站. N-COUNT

wind instrument /ˈwɪnd ɪnstrʊmənt/ wind instruments.

A **wind instrument** is any musical instrument that you blow into in order to produce sounds. 管乐器. N-COUNT

wind·lass /ˈwɪndləs/ windlasses.

A **windlass** is a mechanical device for lifting heavy objects, which uses a motor to pull a rope around a cylinder. 绞盘; 卷扬机; 起锚机. N-COUNT

wind·less /ˈwɪndləs/.

If the air is **windless**, or if it is a **windless** day, it is very calm and still. 无风的, 风平浪静的. ADJ

wind·mill /ˈwɪndmɪl/ windmills. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **windmill** is a structure with large sails on the outside which turn round as the wind blows to provides energy. 风车. N-COUNT

win·dow /ˈwɪndəʊ/ windows. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 A **window** is a space in the wall of a building or in the side of a vehicle, which has glass in it so that light can come in and you can see out. 窗, 窗口. 见插图条 **house and flat**. ❖ *The room felt very hot and she wondered why someone did not open a window.* 房间里很热,她纳闷为什么没人开窗子. N-COUNT

2 A **window** is a large piece of glass along the front of a shop, behind which some of the goods that the shop sells are displayed. (商店的)陈列窗, 橱窗. ❖ *I stood for a few moments in front of the nearest shop window.* 我在最近的商店的橱窗前站了一会儿. N-COUNT

3 A **window** is a glass-covered opening above a counter, for example in a bank or post office, which the person serving you sits behind. (银行、邮局等柜台的)窗口. N-COUNT

4 On a computer screen, a **window** is one of the work areas that the screen can be divided into. (电脑荧幕的)视窗. N-COUNT

5 ➽ 又见 **French window**, **picture window**, **rose window**.

6 If you say that something such as a plan, or a particular way of thinking or behaving **has gone out of the window** or **has flown out of the window**, you mean that it has disappeared completely. 完全消失. ❖ *By now all logic had gone out of the window.* 到目前为止,一切都乱了套. PHR

7 If you say that there is a **window of opportunity** for something, you mean that there is an opportunity to do something but that this opportunity will only last for a short time. 稍纵即逝的机会. PHR JOURNALISM

ˈwindow box, window boxes.

A **window box** is a long narrow container on a windowsill in which plants are grown. 窗口花坛. N-COUNT

ˈwindow-dressing; 又拼作 window dressing.

1 **Window-dressing** is the skill of arranging objects attractively in a shop window. 橱窗布置, 橱窗装饰. N-UNCOUNT

2 If you refer to something as **window-dressing**, you are N-UNCOUNT

W

critical of it because it is done in order to create a good impression and to prevent people from realizing the real or more unpleasant nature of someone's activities. 粉饰门面; 掩饰. PRAGMATICS

'window frame, window frames.

A **window frame** is a frame round the edges of a window, which glass is fixed into. 窗框. N-COUNT

window·pane /ˈwɪndəʊpeɪn/ **windowpanes;** 又拼作 **window pane.**

A **windowpane** is a piece of glass in the window of a building. 窗玻璃. N-COUNT

'window seat, window seats.

1 A **window seat** is a seat which is fixed to the wall underneath a window in a room. 靠窗座位(房间内窗子下面的座位). N-COUNT

2 On a train, bus, or aeroplane, a **window seat** is a seat next to a window. (火车、汽车或飞机上)靠窗座位. N-COUNT

'window shopping; 又拼作 **window-shopping.**

If you do some **window shopping**, you spend time looking at the goods in the windows of shops without intending to buy anything. 浏览商店橱窗(但无意购物). N-UNCOUNT

window·sill /ˈwɪndəʊsɪl/ **windowsills;** 又拼作 **window sill.**

A **windowsill** is a ledge along the bottom of a window, either inside or outside a building. 窗沿, 窗台. 见插图条 **house and flat.** N-COUNT

wind·pipe /ˈwɪndpaɪp/ **windpipes.**

Your **windpipe** is the tube in your body that carries air into your lungs when you breathe. (呼吸)气管. N-COUNT

wind·screen /ˈwɪndskriːn/ **windscreens.** ♦◇◇◇◇

The **windscreen** of a car or other vehicle is the glass window at the front through which the driver looks. The usual American word is **windshield.** (车辆前面的)挡风玻璃. [美]一般作 windshield. 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** N-COUNT BRITISH

'windscreen wiper, windscreen wipers.

A **windscreen wiper** is a device that wipes rain from a vehicle's windscreen. The usual American word is **windshield wiper.** 挡风玻璃刮水器. [美]一般作windshield wiper. 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** N-COUNT BRITISH

wind·shield /ˈwɪndʃiːld/ **windshields.**

➸ 见 **windscreen.**

'windshield wiper, windshield wipers.

➸ 见 **windscreen wiper.**

wind·surf·er /ˈwɪndsɜːfə/ **windsurfers.**

1 A **windsurfer** is a long narrow board with a sail attached to it. You stand on a windsurfer in the sea or on a lake and are blown along by the wind. 帆板; 风帆冲浪板, 滑浪风帆. N-COUNT

2 A **windsurfer** is a person who rides on a windsurfer. 帆板运动员; 风帆冲浪运动员, 滑浪风帆运动员. N-COUNT

wind·surfing /ˈwɪndsɜːfɪŋ/.

Windsurfing is a sport in which you move along the surface of the sea or a lake on a long narrow board with a sail on it. 帆板运动; 风帆冲浪运动、滑浪风帆运动. N-UNCOUNT

wind·swept /ˈwɪndswept/.

A **windswept** place has no shelter and is not protected against strong winds. (指地方)受大风侵袭的, 当风的. ❖ *...the remote and windswept hillside.* 偏远而受大风吹袭的山坡. ADJ

wind tunnel /ˈwɪnd tʌnəl/ **wind tunnels.**

A **wind tunnel** is a room or passage which is designed so that air can be made to flow through it at controlled speeds. Wind tunnels are used to test new or experimental equipment or machinery. (用于测试设备或机器的)风洞. N-COUNT

wind-up /ˈwaɪnd ʌp/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **wind-up** device has a mechanism that is operated by clockwork. 发条驱动的, 装有发条的. ADJ ADJ n

wind·ward /ˈwɪndwəd/.

1 **Windward** is used to describe the side of something, especially a ship, which is facing the wind. 向风的, 迎风的. ADJ ADJ n

2 If a ship sails **to windward**, it sails towards the place from which the wind is blowing. 顶风地, 迎风地, 逆风地. PHR TECHNICAL

windy /ˈwɪndi/ **windier, windiest.** ♦◇◇◇◇

If it is **windy**, the wind is blowing a lot. 有风的; 多风的; 刮风的. ADJ-GRADED

wine /waɪn/ **wines.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Wine** is an alcoholic drink which is made from grapes. You can also refer to alcoholic drinks made from other fruits or vegetables as **wine.** 葡萄酒; (由水果或蔬菜酿制的)酒. ❖ *...a bottle of white wine.* 一瓶白葡萄酒. *...homemade parsnip wine.* 自酿的欧洲防风根酒. N-VAR

2 **Wine** is used to describe things that are very dark red in colour. 深红色(的), 紫红色(的). ❖ *...an olive and wine wool sweater.* 一件橄榄色和深红色相间的毛线衫. COLOUR

'wine bar, wine bars. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **wine bar** is a place where people can buy and drink wine, and sometimes eat food as well. (供应葡萄酒、有时也供应食物的)酒吧. N-COUNT

'wine glass, wine glasses.

A **wine glass** is a glass, usually with a narrow stem, which you use for drinking wine. (通常为高脚的)酒杯. N-COUNT

win·ery /ˈwaɪnəri/ **wineries.**

A **winery** is a place where wine is made. The British word is **vineyard.** 酿酒厂, 葡萄酒厂. [英]作 vineyard. N-COUNT AMERICAN

wing /wɪŋ/ **wings, winging, winged.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 The **wings** of a bird or insect are the two parts of its body that it uses for flying. (鸟或昆虫身上的)翼, 翅膀. 见插图条 **insects.** ◢ **-winged** ❖ *...black-winged birds.* 黑翼鸟. N-COUNT COMB

2 The **wings** of an aeroplane are the long flat parts sticking out of its side which support it while it is flying. (飞机的)机翼. ◢ **-winged** ❖ *...a wide-winged plane.* 宽翼飞机. N-COUNT COMB

3 A **wing** of a building is a part of it which sticks out from the main part. (房屋)侧翼部分, 侧厅, 厢房. ❖ *We were given an office in the empty west wing.* 我们在空置的西侧厢房得到了一间办公室. N-COUNT

4 A **wing** of an organization, especially a political organization, is a group within it which has a particular function or particular beliefs. (政党或组织中的)翼, 派系, 宗派. ❖ *...the military wing of the African National Congress.* 非洲人国民大会的军方派别. N-COUNT with supp

➸ 又见 **left-wing, right-wing.**

5 In a game such as football or hockey, the **left wing** and the **right wing** are the areas on the far left and the far right of the pitch. You can also refer to the players who play in these positions as the **left wing** and the **right wing.** (足球或曲棍球运动中的)边锋(位置), 侧翼(位置); 边锋球员, 侧翼球员. N-COUNT

6 A **wing** of a car is the part of its bodywork which is over a wheel. The American word is **fender.** (汽车的)挡泥板, 翼子板. [美]作 fender. 见插图条 **car and bicycle.** N-COUNT BRITISH

7 In a theatre, **the wings** are the sides of the stage which are hidden from the audience by curtains or scenery. (舞台上观众看不见的)侧面边厢, 翼部. N-PLURAL the N

8 If you say that someone is waiting **in the wings**, you mean that they are ready and waiting for the opportunity to take action. 准备就绪; 待机而动. PHR

9 If you say that something or someone **wings their way** somewhere or **wings** somewhere, you mean that they go there quickly, especially by plane. (尤指乘飞机)迅速到达(某处). ❖ *A few moments later they were airborne and winging their way south.* 几分钟后, 他们升空了, 朝南方飞去. VB V way adv/prep

10 If you say that something or someone **clips** your **wings**, you mean that they restrict your freedom to do what you want. 限制...的行动自由. ❖ *...legislation aimed at clipping the president's political wings.* 目的在于限制总统政治自由度的立法. PHR

11 If you **spread** your **wings**, you do something new because you feel more confident in your abilities than you used to. (因自信而)尝试新活动. PHR

12 If you **take** someone **under** your **wing**, you look after them, help them, and protect them. 让...在自己的羽翼下; 对...给予照料(或帮助、保护). ❖ *Her boss took her under his wing after fully realising her potential.* 她的老板在充分认识到她的潜质后, 对她给予了关照. PHR

W

ˌwing comˈmander, wing commanders.
A **wing commander** is a senior officer in the air force. 空军中校. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

winged /wɪŋd/. ◆◇◇◇◇
A **winged** insect or other creature has wings. 有翅膀的, 带翼的. ADJ

wing·er /ˈwɪŋə/ **wingers.** ◆◆◇◇◇
In a game such as football or hockey, a **winger** is an attacking player who plays mainly on the far left or the far right of the pitch. (足球或曲棍球运动的)边锋球员, 侧翼球员. N-COUNT

wing·span /ˈwɪŋspæn/ **wingspans;** 又拼作 **wing span.**
The **wingspan** of a bird, insect, or aeroplane is the distance from the end of one wing to the end of the other wing. 翼展, 翅幅. N-COUNT

wink /wɪŋk/ **winks, winking, winked.** ◆◇◇◇◇
When you **wink** at someone, you look towards them and close one eye very briefly, usually as a signal that something is a joke or a secret. 眨眼; 眨眼示意. ❖ *Brian winked at his bride-to-be.* 布赖恩对他未来的新娘眨眨眼. VB, V at n, Also V
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *I gave her a wink.* 我给她使了一个眼色. N-COUNT

win·kle /ˈwɪŋkəl/ **winkles.**
A **winkle** is a small sea snail with a hard shell and a soft body which you can eat. 滨螺, 玉黍螺. N-COUNT, BRITISH

win·ner /ˈwɪnə/ **winners.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 The **winner** of a prize, race, or competition is the person, animal, or thing that wins it. 获胜者; 优胜者; 获奖者. ❖ *She will present the trophies to the award winners.* 她将向获奖者颁发奖品. N-COUNT
2 If you say that something or someone is **a winner**, you mean that they are popular and successful, or that they are likely to be popular and successful. 大受欢迎的事物; (大有可能)成功的事物; 赢家. ❖ *Selling was my game and I intended to be a winner.* 推销是我的拿手好戏, 我有意成为赢家. N-COUNT, INFORMAL
3 The **winners** in a particular situation are the people who have benefited from it and are in a better position than they previously were because of it. 得益者, 受益者. ❖ *The real winners of the election, he said, were the Hungarian people.* 他说这次选举的真正得益者是匈牙利人民. N-COUNT

win·ning /ˈwɪnɪŋ/. ◆◆◆◇◇
1 You can use **winning** to describe a person or thing that wins something such as a competition, game, or election. 获胜的; 赢的. ❖ *Donovan scored the winning goal.* 多诺万踢进了致胜的一球. ADJ: ADJ n
2 You can use **winning** to describe actions or qualities that please other people and make them feel friendly towards you. (行动或特性)动人的, 迷人的, 可爱的. ❖ *He had much charm and a winning personality.* 他很有魅力, 又有一种迷人的个性. ADJ: ADJ n
◢ **win·ning·ly** ❖ *Livingstone smiled again, winningly.* 利文斯通又笑了, 相当迷人. ADV-GRADED
3 ➠ 又见 **win.**

W

win·nings /ˈwɪnɪŋz/. ◆◇◇◇◇
You can use **winnings** to refer to the money that someone wins in a competition or by gambling. 赢得的钱. N-PLURAL

win·now /ˈwɪnəʊ/ **winnows, winnowing, winnowed.**
If you **winnow** a group of things or people, you reduce its size by separating the ones that are useful or relevant from those that are not. 筛选, 遴选. VB: V n
➩ **Winnow out** means the same as **winnow**. 义同 winnow. ❖ *The committee will need to winnow out the nonsense and produce more practical proposals.* 委员会需要剔除荒唐的想法, 订立更多切合实际的提案. PHR-V, V P noun

wino /ˈwaɪnəʊ/ **winos.**
Some people refer to alcoholics as **winos**, especially if the alcoholics are poor or homeless; some people find this word offensive. (尤指贫穷或无家可归的)醉鬼, 酒鬼. N-COUNT, INFORMAL

win·some /ˈwɪnsəm/.
If you describe someone as **winsome**, you mean that they are attractive and charming. 迷人的, 讨人喜欢的. ❖ *...a winsome young screen star.* 一位迷人、年轻的银屏之星. ADJ-GRADED

win·ter /ˈwɪntə/ **winters, wintering, wintered.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 **Winter** is the season between autumn and spring. In the winter the weather is usually cold. 冬天, 冬季. ❖ *...the winter months.* 冬季的月份. *...the late winter of 1941.* 1941年的晚冬. N-VAR
2 If an animal or plant **winters** somewhere or **is wintered** there, it spends the winter there. (指动物、植物)过冬; (使)度过冬天. ❖ *Once fully acclimatised the birds will winter outside in an aviary.* 一旦完全适应了新环境, 鸟类便会在外面的鸟舍过冬. V-ERG, V adv/prep, Also be V-ed prep/adv
3 If you **winter** somewhere, you spend the winter there. 过冬. ❖ *The family decided to winter in Nice again.* 全家决定再到尼斯过冬. VB, FORMAL, V prep/adv

ˈwinter sports.
Winter sports are sports that take place on ice or snow. (在冰雪上举行的)冬季运动. N-PLURAL

winter·time /ˈwɪntətaɪm/; 又拼作 **winter time.**
Wintertime is the period of time during which winter lasts. 冬季(的时期). N-UNCOUNT

win·try /ˈwɪntri/.
1 **Wintry** weather is cold and has features that are typical of winter. 冬天的; 寒冷的. ❖ *A wintry wind was blowing.* 冬季凛风正烈. ADJ-GRADED
2 If you describe someone's attitude or behaviour as **wintry**, you mean that they seem very unfriendly. (人的态度或行为)冷冰冰的, 冷漠的. ADJ-GRADED

wipe /waɪp/ **wipes, wiping, wiped.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 If you **wipe** something, you rub its surface to remove dirt or liquid from it. 擦, 拭, 抹. ❖ *When he had finished washing he began to wipe the basin clean.* 他洗完后, 开始把脸盆擦干净. *Lainey wiped her hands on the towel.* 莱内用毛巾擦手. VB: V n, V n with adj, V n on n
➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Tomorrow I'm going to give the toys a good wipe.* 明天我准备把玩具好好地擦干净. N-COUNT
2 If you **wipe** dirt or liquid from something, you remove it, for example by using a cloth or your hand. (用布或手)擦掉, 擦净. ❖ *Gleb wiped the sweat from his face.* 格莱布把汗水从脸上擦去. VB, V n prep, Also V n
3 If you say that something **wipes the smile** or the **grin off** someone's **face**, you mean that it suddenly spoils their enjoyment or removes an advantage that they had and that you are pleased about it. 使...失去笑容、突然破坏了...的高兴心情. ❖ *Tony Holmes wiped the smile off the faces of his rivals with a solo 30-second win.* 托尼·霍姆斯后来居上, 以30秒优势获胜, 令他的对手们脸上的笑容顿失. PHR, PRAGMATICS, INFORMAL
4 ➠ to **wipe the floor with** someone: 见 **floor.**
➠ to **wipe the slate clean**: 见 **slate.**

▸wipe away or **wipe off.**
If you **wipe away** or **wipe off** dirt or liquid from something, you remove it, for example by using a cloth or your hand. (用布或手)擦掉, 拭去. ❖ *He wiped away the blood with a paper napkin.* 他用纸巾擦去血迹. PHR-V, V P noun

▸wipe down.
If you **wipe down** something, you wash or dry its surface completely. 把...彻底擦干净. ❖ *The girls took it in turn to wipe down the tables after meals.* 女孩们在每餐饭后轮流把桌子擦干净. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

▸wipe off.
➠ 见 **wipe away.** PHR-V

▸wipe out.
To **wipe out** something such as a place or a group of people or animals means to destroy them completely. 彻底摧毁; 消灭. ❖ *If the island is not protected, the oil spill could wipe out the Gulf's turtle population.* 如果该岛不加以保护, 漏出的石油可能会毁灭海湾所有的海龟. PHR-V, V P noun, Also V n P

▸wipe up.
If you **wipe up** dirt or liquid from something, you remove it using a cloth. (用布)擦净. ❖ *I spilled my coffee all over the table and Mom leaned across to wipe it up.* 我把咖啡洒得满桌都是, 妈妈弯着腰把它擦干净. PHR-V, V n P, Also V P noun

wip·er /ˈwaɪpə/ **wipers.**

A **wiper** is the same as a **windscreen wiper**. 同windscreen wiper. N-COUNT

wire /waɪə/ **wires, wiring, wired.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **wire** is a long thin piece of metal that is used to fasten things or to carry electric current. 金属丝, 金属线. ❖ *...fine copper wire.* 细铜线. N-VAR

2 A **wire** is a cable which carries power or signals from one place to another. 导线; 电线; 电话线. ❖ *I ripped out the telephone wire that ran through to his office.* 我扯断了通往他办公室的电话线. N-COUNT

3 If you **wire** something such as a building or piece of equipment, you install or connect wires inside it so that electricity or signals can pass into or through it. 为...接通电线(或电话线等). ❖ *...learning to wire and plumb the house herself.* 学会自己动手给房子接电线, 装水管. *95% of all American households will be wired for cable in the year 2000.* 到2000年, 95%的美国家庭将接通有线电视. VB; V n; be V-ed for n

➪ **Wire up** means the same as **wire**. 义同 wire. ❖ *Wire the thermometers up to trigger off an alarm bell if the temperature drops.* 将温度计的线接上, 如果温度下降的话, 它会触动警铃. PHR-V; V n P; Also V P noun

4 A **wire** is the same as a **telegram**. 同telegram. ❖ *He sent a rather unusual wire to his sisters.* 他给他的姐妹们发了一封相当不寻常的电报. N-COUNT; AMERICAN

5 If you **wire** a person, you send them a telegram. 给...发电报. VB V n; AMERICAN

6 If you **wire** an amount of money to a person or place, you instruct a bank to send it to the person or place by a telegram message. 电汇. ❖ *I'm wiring you some money.* 我将给你电汇一些钱. *They arranged to wire the money from the United States.* 他们安排从美国把钱电汇来. VB; AMERICAN; V n n; V n prep; Also V n

7 ➸ 又见 **barbed wire, high wire, hot wire, live wire.**

▸wire up.

➸ 见 **wire** 3. PHR-V

wired /waɪəd/.

If someone is **wired**, they are tense, nervous, and unable to relax. 紧张的, 无法放松的. ❖ *Tonight he is manic, wired and uptight.* 今晚他狂躁不安, 紧张而易怒. ADJ-GRADED; AMERICAN; INFORMAL

wire·less /'waɪələs/ **wirelesses.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Wireless** is a system by which messages are sent over a distance by radio signals. 无线电广播. N-UNCOUNT; DATED

2 A **wireless** or **wireless set** is a radio. 无线电收音机. ❖ *On top of the cabinet stood a wireless.* 橱柜上放了一台收音机. N-COUNT; DATED

wire·tap /'waɪətæp/ **wiretaps, wiretapping, wiretapped;** 又拼作 **wire-tap.**

If someone **wiretaps** your telephone, they attach a special device to the line so that they can secretly listen to your conversations. The usual British word is **tap**. (在电话线上)搭线窃听. [英]一般作 tap. VB V n; AMERICAN

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...illegal wiretaps.* 非法搭线窃听. N-COUNT

◢ **wire·tapping** ❖ *...allegations of wiretapping* 搭线窃听的指控. N-UNCOUNT

ˌwire ˈwool.

Wire wool consists of very thin pieces of wire twisted together, often in the form of small pads. These are used to clean wooden and metal objects. The American term is **steel wool**. (用于刷木器或金属物件的)钢丝球. [美]一般作steel wool. N-UNCOUNT; BRITISH

wir·ing /'waɪərɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The **wiring** in a building or machine is the system of wires that supply electricity to the different parts of it. (建筑物或机器上的供电)线路系统. N-UNCOUNT

wiry /'waɪəri/.

1 Someone who is **wiry** is rather thin but is also strong. 瘦而结实的. ❖ *His body is wiry and athletic.* 他的身体虽瘦但结实而健美. ADJ

2 Something such as hair or grass that is **wiry** is stiff and rough to touch. (头发或草)硬直的. ADJ

wis·dom /'wɪzdəm/ **wisdoms.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Wisdom** is the ability to use your experience and knowledge in order to make sensible decisions or judgements. 智慧. ❖ *...the patience and wisdom that comes from old age.* 由年迈而得来的耐性和智慧. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Wisdom** is the store of knowledge that a society or culture has collected over a long period of time. (一个社会或文化长期累积而成的)知识, 学问. ❖ *...a more humane approach, based on ancient wisdoms.* 根据古老学问的更合乎人道的做法. N-VAR

3 If you talk about **the wisdom of** a particular decision or action, you are talking about how sensible it is. 明智. ❖ *Many Lithuanians have expressed doubts about the wisdom of the decision.* 许多立陶宛人对该决定是否明智表示怀疑. N-SING the N of n/-ing

4 You can use **wisdom** to refer to ideas that are accepted by a large number of people. (大多数人接受的)看法, 意见. ❖ *Unchallenged wisdoms flow swiftly among the middle classes.* 这种未引起质疑的意见迅速在中产阶级间流传了. N-VAR; supp N

ˈwisdom tooth, wisdom teeth.

Your **wisdom teeth** are the four large teeth at the back of your mouth. 智齿, 智牙. N-COUNT

wise /waɪz/ **wiser, wisest; wises, wising, wised.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **wise** person is able to use their experience and knowledge in order to make sensible decisions and judgements. 聪明的; 有智慧的. ❖ *You're a wise old man: tell me what to do.* 您是位智慧老人: 告诉我该怎么做. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **wise·ly** ❖ *The three of us stood around the machine nodding wisely.* 我们三人站在机器周围, 明智地点点头. ADV-GRADED

2 A **wise** action or decision is sensible. (行动、决定等)明智的; 英明的. ❖ *It is wise to seek help and counsel as soon as possible.* 明智的做法是尽快寻求帮助, 咨询意见. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **wisely** ❖ *They've invested their money wisely.* 他们明智地投资. ADV-GRADED

3 If you **get wise to** something, you find out about it, especially when someone has been trying to keep it secret. 发觉, 明白(尤指别人一直隐瞒的秘密). PHR; INFORMAL

4 If you say that someone is **none the wiser** after an event or an explanation, or that nobody is **any the wiser** after it, you mean that they have failed to understand it, or are not fully aware of what happened. (在事后或经过解释后)仍不明白, 依然不全懂. ❖ *The brewers are still none the wiser about the shape the Government envisages for the industry.* 酿酒厂家仍不明白政府对酿酒业面貌的设想. PHR

▸wise up.

If someone **wises up** to a situation or state of affairs, they become aware of it and take appropriate action. 了解真相; 意识到. ❖ *Some insurers have wised up to the fact that their clients were getting very cheap insurance.* 有些保险公司意识到, 它们的顾客正得到极便宜的保险. PHR-V; INFORMAL; V P to n; Also V P

-wise /-waɪz/.

1 **-wise** is added to nouns to form adverbs indicating that something is the case when considering the particular thing mentioned. (加在名词后构成副词表示情况)关于..., 在...方面. ❖ *It was a much better day weather-wise.* 就天气而言, 这天要好得多. COMB

2 **-wise** is added to nouns to form adverbs indicating that someone behaves in the same way as the person or thing that is mentioned. (加在名词后构成副词表示相同)像...一样. ❖ *We were housed student-wise in dormitory rooms.* 我们像学生一样被安排住在宿舍里. COMB

wise·crack /'waɪzkræk/ **wisecracks.**

A **wisecrack** is a clever remark that is intended to be amusing, but is often rather unkind. (通常相当刻薄的)俏皮话, 妙语. N-COUNT

wise·crack·ing /'waɪzkrækɪŋ/; 又拼作 **wise-cracking.**

You can use **wisecracking** to describe someone who keeps making wisecracks. 爱说俏皮话的. ADJ

ˈwise guy, wise guys; 又拼作 **wiseguy.**

If you say that someone is a **wise guy**, you dislike the fact that they think they are very clever and always have an answer for everything. 自作聪明的人; 自以为是的人; 万事通. N-COUNT; PRAGMATICS; INFORMAL

wish /wɪʃ/ **wishes, wishing, wished.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **wish** is a desire or strong feeling that you want to have N-COUNT

something or do something. 愿望; 渴望. ❖ *Clearly she had no wish for conversation.* 显然她不想交谈. *She wanted to go everywhere in the world. She soon got her wish.* 她想遍游世界, 她很快便实现了自己的愿望.

➞ 又见 **death wish**.

2 If you **wish** to do something or to have it done for you, you want to do it or have it done. 想要. ❖ *If you wish to go away for the weekend, our office will be delighted to make hotel reservations.* 如果你想外出度周末, 我们这儿很高兴为你预订旅馆房间. VB FORMAL V to-inf Also V for n

3 If you **wish** something were true, you would like it to be true, even though you know that it is impossible or unlikely. (表示与实情相反的愿望)但愿. ❖ *I wish I could do that.* 但愿我能够做这事. *The world is not always what we wish it to be.* 世界并不总是我们所希望的那样. VB no cont V that V n to-inf

4 If you **wish for** something, you express the desire silently to yourself. In fairy stories, when someone wishes for something, it often happens by magic. 默默祈盼. ❖ *We have all wished for men who are more like women.* 我们都心里祈盼着更像女人的男人. VB V for n

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Make a wish.* 许一个愿吧. N-COUNT

5 **Wish** is used in sentences such as **I could not wish for anything better** to indicate that you are very pleased with what you have and could not imagine anything better. 对...心满意足; 十分满意. ❖ *I really could not have wished for a better teacher.* 我对老师真是满意得很. VB no cont V for n

6 If you say that you would not **wish** something **on** someone, you mean that it is so unpleasant that you would not want them to be forced to experience or deal with it. (与否定词连用)但愿...发生. ❖ *It's a horrid experience and I wouldn't wish it on my worst enemy.* 这真是个可怕的经历, 我都不愿它发生在我的死对头身上. VB no cont with brd-neg V n on n

7 **Wish** is used in expressions such as **I don't wish to be rude** or **without wishing to be rude** as a way of apologizing or warning someone in advance when you are going to say something which might upset, annoy, or worry them. (用于I don't wish to be rude, without wishing to be rude等表达式中, 表示道歉或预先警告将会说出令对方苦恼、不快或担心的话)想要, 希望. ❖ *Without wishing to be unkind, she's not the most interesting company.* 我不想说不客气的话, 但她确非最有趣味的伙伴. VB no cont with brd-neg PRAGMATICS V to-inf

8 If you **wish** someone something such as luck or happiness, you express the hope that they will be lucky or happy. 祝, 祝愿. ❖ *I wish you both a very good journey.* 我祝你俩旅途愉快. *I wish you well.* 祝你健康. VB V n n V n adv

9 If you express your good **wishes** towards someone, you are politely expressing your friendly feelings towards them and your hope that they will be successful or happy. 祝愿. ❖ *Western leaders sent good wishes to the new American president.* 西方的领袖们向美国新总统表达良好的祝愿. N-PLURAL adj N PRAGMATICS

wish·bone /ˈwɪʃbəʊn/ **wishbones**.

A **wishbone** is a V-shaped bone in chickens, turkeys, and other birds. (鸡、火鸡等禽类身上的)如愿骨, 叉骨. N-COUNT

W

ˌwishful ˈthinking. ◆◇◇◇◇

If you say that an idea, wish, or hope is **wishful thinking**, you mean that it has failed to come true or is unlikely to come true. 痴心妄想, 不能实现的希望. ❖ *It is wishful thinking to expect deeper change under his leadership.* 指望在他的领导下进一步变革, 那真是痴心妄想. N-UNCOUNT

ˈwish list, wish lists.

If you refer to someone's **wish list**, you mean the things which they would ideally like to happen or be given to them. 希望发生的事(或得到的东西). ❖ *...one special toy that tops the wish list of every child.* 一件每个孩子都最希望得到的特别玩具. N-COUNT INFORMAL

wishy-washy /ˈwɪʃi wɒʃi/.

If you say that someone is **wishy-washy**, you are critical of them because their ideas are not firm or clear. 不坚定的; 糊里糊涂的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

wisp /wɪsp/ **wisps**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **wisp** of hair is a small, thin, untidy bunch of it. (指毛发的)小把, 小束. ❖ *She smoothed away a wisp of hair from her eyes.* 她把眼前的一束头发捋开. N-COUNT

2 A **wisp** of something such as smoke or cloud is an amount of it in a long thin shape. (烟云的)缕. ❖ *...an occasional wisp of white cloud.* 偶尔出现的一缕白云. N-COUNT

wispy /ˈwɪspi/.

1 If someone has **wispy** hair, their hair is thin and grows in fine strands. (头发)纤细而一缕缕的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **wispy** cloud is thin or faint. (云)淡淡的、缥缈的. ❖ *The half moon is hidden behind some wispy clouds.* 那轮半月被几片薄云遮住了. ADJ-GRADED

wis·te·ria /wɪˈstɪəriə/.

Wisteria is a type of climbing plant, usually with mauve or white flowers. (攀缘植物)紫藤属植物. N-UNCOUNT

wist·ful /ˈwɪstfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **wistful** is rather sad because they want something and know that they cannot have it. (因不能得到所想要的事物)伤感的, 惆怅的. ❖ *He has a wistful look.* 他流露出伤感的神情. ◢ **wist·ful·ly** ❖ *'I wish I had a little brother,' said Daphne wistfully.* '我真希望自己有个小弟弟', 达夫妮惆怅地说. ◢ **wist·ful·ness** ❖ *...her wistfulness when she talked about vacations her relatives took.* 当她说起她亲戚休假时的向往之情. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

wit /wɪt/ **wits**. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 **Wit** is the ability to use words or ideas in an amusing, clever, and imaginative way. 风趣; 善于说俏皮话的能力. ❖ *Boulding was known for his biting wit.* 博尔丁以辛辣的风趣言辞而闻名. N-UNCOUNT

➩ A **wit** is someone who has wit. 说话风趣的人. ❖ *Holmes was gregarious, a great wit, a man of wide interests.* 霍姆斯善于交际, 非常风趣而且兴趣广泛. N-COUNT

2 If you say that someone has **the wit** to do something, you mean they have the intelligence and understanding to make the right decision or take the right action in a particular situation. 聪明智慧; 理解力; 才智、头脑. ❖ *The information is there and waiting to be accessed by anyone with the wit to use it.* 资料是现成的, 等着有头脑使用它的人来利用. N-SING the N to-inf

3 You can refer to your ability to think quickly and cleverly in a difficult situation as your **wits**. 聪颖; 机灵. ❖ *She has used her wits to progress to the position she holds today.* 她靠她的聪颖爬到了她今天所处的地位. N-PLURAL

4 You can use **wits** in expressions such as **frighten someone out of their wits** and **scare the wits out of someone** to emphasize that someone or something worries or frightens someone very much. 精神, 神志(如"吓得丢了魂"). N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

5 If you **have** your **wits about** you or **keep** your **wits about** you, you are alert and ready to act in a difficult situation. 警觉; 保持头脑清醒. PHR

6 If you say that you are **at** your **wits' end**, you are emphasizing that you are so worried and exhausted by problems or difficulties that you do not know what to do next. 智穷才尽. PHR PRAGMATICS

7 **To wit** is used to indicate that you are about to state or describe something more precisely. 即, 就是. ❖ *Our total loss in killed and wounded is 30, to wit, 9 killed and 21 wounded.* 我们的伤亡总数为30, 即9死21伤. PHR PRAGMATICS LITERARY

8 ➞ **battle of wits**: 见 **battle**.

witch /wɪtʃ/ **witches**. ◆◆◇◇◇

A **witch** is a woman who has evil magic powers. 女巫, 巫婆. N-COUNT

witch·craft /ˈwɪtʃkrɑːft, -kræft/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Witchcraft is the use of magic powers, especially evil ones. 巫术, 魔法. N-UNCOUNT

ˈwitch doctor, witch doctors.

A **witch doctor** is a person in some societies who is thought to have magic powers which can be used to heal people. 巫医. N-COUNT

ˈwitch-hunt, witch-hunts.

A **witch-hunt** is an attempt to find and punish a particular group of people who are being blamed for something, often simply because of their opinions and not because they have actually done anything wrong; used showing disapproval. (贬义)(对持异见者进行的)搜寻, 迫害; 政治迫害. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

with /wɪð, wɪθ/; pronounced /wɪð/ for meanings 20 and 21. ◆◆◆◆◆
第20和21项释义发音为 /wɪð/.

In addition to the uses shown below, **with** is used after some verbs, nouns and adjectives in order to introduce extra information. **With** is also used in most reciprocal verbs, such as 'agree' or 'fight', and in some phrasal verbs, such as 'deal with' and 'dispense with'. 除下列用法外, 还用于一些动词、名词和形容词之后以带出额外的信息. 也和 agree或 fight 等大多数相互动词连用, 并用于deal with、dispense with等短语动词中.

1 If one person is **with** another, they are together in one place. 和...在一起; 跟, 同, 和. ❖ *With her were her son and daughter-in-law.* 跟她在一起的是她的儿子和儿媳妇. PREP

2 If something is put **with** or is **with** something else, they are used at the same time. 连同, 一块儿. ❖ *Serve hot, with pasta or rice and French beans.* 趁热, 连同意大利面条或米饭以及扁豆一起吃. PREP

3 If someone stands or goes somewhere **with** something, they are carrying it. 带在...身上(或身边). ❖ *A man came round with a tray of chocolates.* 一名男子端着一盘巧克力走了过来. PREP

4 If you do something **with** someone else, you both do it together or are both involved in it. 和...一起. ❖ *He walked with her to the front door.* 他和她一起走到前门. PREP

5 If you fight, argue, or compete **with** someone, you oppose them. 与...对立; 反对. PREP

6 If you do something **with** a particular tool, object, or substance, you do it using that tool, object, or substance. (表示使用工具、物件或材料等)用, 以. PREP

7 Someone or something **with** a particular feature or possession has that feature or possession. 具有, 有着(某种特征). ❖ *He was in his early forties, tall and blond with bright blue eyes.* 他40岁出头, 高个子, 金发蓝眼. PREP

8 Someone **with** an illness has that illness. 患有(病). ❖ *I spent a week in bed with flu.* 我患感冒卧床一周. PREP

9 If something is filled or covered **with** a substance or **with** things, it has that substance or those things in it or on it. 装有; 覆盖着(某种东西). ❖ *His legs were caked with dried mud.* 他的两腿沾了厚厚的一层干泥. PREP

10 If you are, for example, pleased or cross **with** someone or something, you have that feeling towards them. 对...感到. PREP

11 You use **with** to indicate what a state, quality, or action relates to, involves, or affects. 在...方面. ❖ *He still has a serious problem with money.* 他在金钱方面仍有严重问题. *Depression lowers the human ability to cope with disease.* 抑郁会降低人抵御疾病的能力. PREP

12 You use **with** when indicating the way something is done or the feeling that someone has when they do something. (表示做事情)以...方式, 带...情绪. ❖ *He agreed, but with reluctance.* 他同意, 但很勉强. PREP

13 You use **with** when indicating a sound, gesture, or facial expression that is made at the same time as an action. 伴随着(声音、姿势或表情). ❖ *With a sigh, she leant back and closed her eyes.* 她叹了口气, 仰身向后并闭上双眼. *The front door closed with a crash.* 前门砰地一声关上了. PREP

14 You use **with** to indicate the feeling that makes someone have a particular appearance or type of behaviour. 带着(导致某种外观或行为的情绪). ❖ *Gil was white and trembling with anger.* 吉尔气得脸色苍白, 身子发抖. PREP

15 You use **with** when mentioning the position or appearance of someone or something at the time that they do something, or what someone else is doing at that time. (表示做某事或某事发生时的位置或外观)在. ❖ *Joanne stood with her hands on the sink, staring out the window.* 乔安妮站着, 双手放在洗涤池上, 凝视着窗外. *She walked back to the bus stop, with him following.* 她在他的跟随下走回公共汽车站. PREP

16 You use **with** to introduce a current situation that is a factor affecting another situation. (表示某情况影响到另一情况)在获得...的情况下; 以(此情况). ❖ *With the win, the US reclaimed the cup for the first time since 1985.* 这次获胜是美国自1985年以来首次赢回奖杯. PREP PRAGMATICS

17 You use **with** when making a comparison or contrast between the situations of different people or things. (表示比较或对照)跟. ❖ *We're not like them. It's different with us.* 我们与他们不相同. 我们的情况不一样. PREP PRAGMATICS

18 If something increases or decreases **with** a factor, it changes as that factor changes. 随...(而变化). ❖ *Blood pressure decreases with exercise.* 血压随着做运动而降低. PREP

19 If something moves **with** a wind or current, it moves in the same direction as the wind or current. (表示与风或水流的方向相同)顺着. PREP

20 If someone says that they are **with** you, they mean that they understand what you are saying. 明白, 理解. ❖ *I'm not with you. Tell me what you mean.* 我不明白你. 告诉我你是什么意思. PREP INFORMAL

21 If someone says that they are **with** you, they mean that they support or approve of what you are doing. 支持, 赞同. ❖ *'I'm with you all the way.'–'Thank you.'* '我一直是支持你的.' — '谢谢.' PREP

with·draw /wɪð'drɔː/ **withdraws, withdrawing, withdrew, withdrawn.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **withdraw** something from a place, you remove it or take it away. 收回; 拿走; 抽出. ❖ *He reached into his pocket and withdrew a sheet of notepaper.* 他将手伸进口袋, 取出一张信纸. VB V n from n FORMAL V n

2 When groups of people such as troops **withdraw** or when someone **withdraws** them, they leave the place where they are fighting or where they are based and return nearer home. 撤退; 撤离; 撤走. ❖ *It is to withdraw forty-thousand troops from Western Europe in the next year.* 明年将从西欧撤走军队四万人. *Troops withdrew from the north east of the country last March.* 在刚过去的3月份, 部队从该国的东北部撤出. V-ERG V; V n from n; V from n; Also V to n

3 If you **withdraw** money from a bank account, you take it out of that account. (从银行账户)提取(金钱). ❖ *...a savings account that does not charge ridiculous fees to withdraw money.* 提款时不再荒唐收费的储蓄账户. VB V n from n; V n

4 If you **withdraw** to another room, you go there. 离开; 退下. ❖ *He poured the wine and then withdrew again.* 他倒了酒, 然后再次退下. VB V FORMAL; Also V to/into n

5 If you **withdraw** from an activity or organization, you stop taking part in it. 退出(活动或组织). ❖ *The African National Congress threatened to withdraw from the talks.* 非洲国民大会威胁要退出谈判. VB V from n; Also V

6 If you **withdraw** a remark or statement that you have made, you say that you want people to ignore it. 撤回, 收回(所说过的话或声明). VB V n FORMAL

with·draw·al /wɪð'drɔːəl/ **withdrawals.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **withdrawal** of something is the act or process of removing it, or ending it. 收回; 撤回; 结束. ❖ *...withdrawal of friendship.* 友谊的结束. *...allied troop withdrawal from the north of the country.* 盟军从该国北部的撤出. N-VAR FORMAL

2 Someone's **withdrawal** from an activity or an organization is their decision to stop taking part in it. 退出(活动或组织). ❖ *...his withdrawal from government in 1946.* 他1946年退出政府. N-UNCOUNT

3 A **withdrawal** is an amount of money that you take from your bank account. (从银行账户中提取的)款项. N-COUNT

4 The **withdrawal of** a remark or statement that you have made is the act of saying that you want people to ignore it. (讲话或声明的)撤回, 收回. ❖ *The charity says it wants a withdrawal of the comments.* 慈善机构说, 他们想撤回评论. N-SING N of n

5 **Withdrawal** is the period during which someone feels ill after they have stopped taking a drug which they were addicted to. (有不适或生病症状的)戒毒过程. ❖ *Withdrawal from heroin is actually like a severe attack of gastric flu.* 戒掉海洛因的过程实际上就像严重的胃流感发作. N-UNCOUNT

6 **Withdrawal** is behaviour in which someone prefers to be alone and does not want to talk to other people. 退缩; 独处. N-UNCOUNT

with'drawal symptoms.

When someone has **withdrawal symptoms**, they feel ill after they have stopped taking a drug which they were addicted to. 戒 N-PLURAL

W

毒过程中产生的症状.

with·drawn /wɪð'drɔːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Withdrawn** is the past participle of **withdraw**. withdraw的过去分词.

2 Someone who is **withdrawn** is very quiet, and does not want to talk to other people. 沉默寡言的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

with·drew /wɪð'druː/.

Withdrew is the past tense of **withdraw**. withdraw 的过去式.

with·er /'wɪðə/ **withers, withering, withered.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **withers**, they become very weak. 萎缩; 枯萎. ❖ *When he went into retirement, he visibly withered.* 他退休后明显地形容憔悴. VB V

➩ **Wither away** means the same as **wither**. 义同 wither. ❖ *To see my body literally wither away before my eyes was exasperating.* 眼见我的身体确实消瘦下去, 这让我很恼怒. PHR-V V P

2 If a flower or plant **withers**, it shrinks, dries up, and dies. (花或植物)枯萎、干枯. ◢ **with·ered** ❖ *...a mound of withered leaves.* 一堆枯叶. VB V ADJ-GRADED

›wither away.

➠ 见 **wither 1**. PHR-V

with·ered /'wɪðəd/.

1 If you describe a person or a part of their body as **withered**, you mean that their skin is very wrinkled and dry, and looks old. (皮肤)多皱纹的、干瘪的. ADJ-GRADED

2 **Withered** is used to describe someone's leg, arm, or other part of their body when it is thin and weak because of disease or paralysis. (腿、臂或身体其他部位)萎缩的. ADJ

with·er·ing /'wɪðərɪŋ/.

A **withering** look or remark is very angry or scornful, and is often intended to make someone feel ashamed or stupid. (目光或话语)鄙夷的, 使人难堪的. ADJ-GRADED

with·hold /wɪð'həuld/ **withholds, withholding, withheld** /wɪð'held/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **withhold** something that someone wants, you do not let them have it. 保留; 拒绝给予. ❖ *Police withheld the dead boy's name yesterday until relatives could be told.* 昨天警方在通知死亡男孩的亲属之前, 拒绝透露其姓名. *The captain decided to withhold the terrible news even from his officers.* 队长决定甚至不把这个可怕的消息告诉他的警员. VB FORMAL V n V n from n Also V from n/-ing

◢ **with·hold·ing** ❖ *...the withholding of property from the market.* 保留产业不出售. N-UNCOUNT

with·in /wɪ'ðɪn/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 If something is **within** a place, area, or object, it is inside it or surrounded by it. 在...里面; 在...内部. ❖ *An olive-coloured tent stood within a thicket of trees.* 丛林中有一个橄榄色帐篷. *...a 1987 agreement which would recognise Quebec as a distinct society within Canada.* 1987年一项关于承认魁北克为加拿大内部一个特殊社会的协定. PREP FORMAL

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *A small voice called from within. 'Yes, just coming.'* 里面传来微小的声音, '是的, 马上来了.' ADV

2 Something that happens or exists **within** a society, organization, or system, happens or exists inside it or to something that is part of it. (表示社会、组织、体系等)在...里面, 在...内部. ❖ *Within criminal law almost anything could be defined as 'crime'.* 在刑事法里, 几乎所有的事情都能定义为'罪'. PREP

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *...the Church of England, with threats of split from within.* 英格兰国教会, 有从内部分裂的危险. ADV

3 If you experience a particular feeling, you can say that it is **within** you. 在...内心; 在...灵魂里; 在...思想上(指经历了某种感觉). ❖ *He's coping much better within himself.* 他自身调节得好多了. PREP LITERARY

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *'God!' cried Dennis from within. 'Oh, my God!'* '天啊!' 丹尼斯从心里喊出, '哦, 我的天啊!' ADV

4 If something is **within** a particular limit or set of rules, it does not go beyond it or is not more than what is allowed. (表示规定、限制等)在...之内. ❖ *Troops have agreed to stay within specific boundaries.* 部队同意停留在特定的分界线内. PREP

5 If you are **within** a particular distance of a place, you are less than that distance from it. (表示距离)在...之内, 不出. ❖ *It was within easy walking distance of the hotel.* 它离这家旅馆仅几步之遥. PREP

6 **Within** a particular length of time means before that length of time has passed. (表示时间)在...之内, 不出. ❖ *About 40% of all students entering as freshmen graduate within 4 years.* 所有入读大学一年级的新生大约有40%的人在四年之内毕业. PREP

7 If something is **within sight**, **within earshot**, or **within reach**, you can see it, hear it, or reach it. (表示看得见、听得见或伸手可及)在...范围内. PREP

8 ➠ **within reason**: 见 **reason**.

with·out /wɪ'ðaut/. ◆◆◆◆◆

In addition to the uses shown below, **without** is used in the phrasal verbs 'do without', 'go without', and 'reckon without'. 除下列用法外, 还用于do without, go without和reckon without 等短语动词中.

1 You use **without** to indicate that someone or something does not have or use the thing mentioned. 无, 没有, 缺少. ❖ *I don't like myself without a beard.* 我不喜欢自己没有胡子. *...a meal without barbecue sauce.* 没有烤肉汁的一餐. PREP

2 If one thing happens **without** another thing, or if you do something **without** doing something else, the second thing does not happen or occur. 没有, 不曾. ❖ *They worked without a break until about eight in the evening.* 他们没有休息, 一直工作到大约晚上八时. *Alex had done this without consulting her.* 亚历克斯这么做没有征求她的意见. PREP

3 If you do something **without** a particular feeling, you do not have that feeling when you do it. (表示情绪、感情等)没有、不具有. ❖ *'Hello, Swanson,' he said without surprise.* '你好, 斯旺森', 他毫不惊讶地说. PREP

4 If you do something **without** someone else, they are not with you when you do it. (做某事)少了(某人). ❖ *We would never go anywhere without you.* 没有你, 我们哪儿也不愿去. PREP

with·stand /wɪð'stænd/ **withstands, withstanding, withstood** /wɪð'stud/. ◆◇◇◇◇

If something or someone **withstands** a force or action, they survive it or do not give in to it. 抵挡, 顶住. ❖ *...armoured vehicles designed to withstand chemical attack.* 设计用来抵御化学攻击的装甲车. VB FORMAL V n

wit·less /'wɪtləs/.

If you describe something or someone as **witless**, you think they are very foolish or stupid. 傻的, 愚蠢的. ADJ PRAGMATICS

wit·ness /'wɪtnəs/ **witnesses, witnessing, witnessed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **witness** to an event such as an accident or crime is a person who saw it. (意外事故或罪案的)目击者, 见证人. N-COUNT

2 If you **witness** something, you see it happen. 目击, 看见. ❖ *Anyone who witnessed the attack should call the police.* 任何看到袭击的人应该打电话报警. VB V n

3 A **witness** is someone who appears in a court of law to say what they know about a crime or other event. (法庭上作证的)证人. ❖ *Eleven witnesses will be called to testify.* 11位证人将被传唤作证. N-COUNT

4 A **witness** is someone who writes their name on a document that you have signed, to confirm that it really is your signature. (在文件上签署作证的)见证人. N-COUNT

5 If someone **witnesses** your signature on a document, they write their name after it, to confirm that it really is your signature. (在文件上)签署作证. VB V n

6 If you say that a place or period of time **witnessed** a particular event or change, you mean that it happened in that place or during that period of time. 是发生...的地点(或时间). You can also say that a person **witnessed** an event or change. 见到, 见证(事件或变革). ❖ *India has witnessed many political changes in recent years.* 印度近些年发生了许多政治变化. VB V n

7 You use **witness** to introduce an example of what you have just been talking about. 是...的证据; 是...的事例. ❖ *Americans are a generous people: witness the increase* VB only imper PRAGMATICS WRITTEN

W

in charitable giving, even during the recession. 美国人是慷慨的民族: 即使在经济衰退时期慈善捐赠仍然增加, 这就是证明. V n

8 If you **are witness to** something, you see it happen. 目击, 看见. PHR FORMAL

9 If something or someone **bears witness to** something else, they show or say that it exists or happened. 作证; 证明; 表明. ❖ *Many of these poems bear witness to his years spent in India.* 这些诗中有许多首都能证明他在印度度过的岁月. PHR FORMAL

'witness box.

The witness box in a court of law is the place where people stand or sit when they are giving evidence. The usual American expression is **witness stand**. (法庭上的)证人席. [美]一般作 witness stand. N-SING *the* N BRITISH

wit·ter /wɪtə/ witters, wittering, wittered.

If you say that someone **is wittering** about something, you mean that they are talking a lot about things that you think are silly and boring. 喋喋不休地唠叨, 没完没了地说. ❖ *They just sat there wittering about what lectures they had tomorrow.* 他们只坐在那里絮絮不休地谈论明天上什么课. VB [PRAGMATICS] INFORMAL BRITISH V about n Also V

➩ **Witter on** means the same as **witter**. 义同 witter. ❖ *They started wittering on about their last trip to Provence.* 他们开始叨叨他们最近一次到普罗旺斯的旅行. PHR-V V P about n Also V P

wit·ti·cism /wɪtɪsɪzəm/ witticisms.

A **witticism** is a witty remark or joke. 妙语; 俏皮话. N-COUNT FORMAL

wit·ty /'wɪti/ wittier, wittiest. ♦♦◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **witty** is amusing in a clever way. 妙趣横生的, 诙谐的. ❖ *His plays were very good, very witty.* 他的剧本很好, 很诙谐. ◢ **wit·ti·ly** ❖ *'Count Dracula, I presume,' I said wittily.* '我猜是德拉库拉伯爵.' 我诙谐地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

wives /waɪvz/.

Wives is the plural of **wife**. wife 的复数形式.

wiz·ard /'wɪzəd/ wizards. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 In legends and fairy stories, a **wizard** is a man who has magic powers. (传说或神仙故事中的)男巫, 魔法师. N-COUNT

2 If you admire someone because they are very good at doing a particular thing, you can say they are a **wizard**. 奇才, 天才; 能手. ❖ *...a financial wizard.* 金融奇才. N-COUNT with supp [PRAGMATICS]

wiz·ard·ry /'wɪzədri/.

You can refer to a very clever achievement or piece of work as **wizardry**, especially when you do not understand how it is done. 杰出成就. ❖ *...a piece of technical wizardry.* 一项杰出的技术成就. N-UNCOUNT

wiz·ened /'wɪzənd/.

A **wizened** person is old and has very wrinkled skin. (由于年老)多皱纹的. ADJ-GRADED

wk, wks.

wk is a written abbreviation for **week**. week 的缩写形式.

wob·ble /'wɒbəl/ wobbles, wobbling, wobbled. ♦◇◇◇◇

If something or someone **wobbles**, they make small movements from side to side, for example because they are unsteady. 摇晃, 摇摆. ❖ *...a cyclist who wobbled into my path.* 一个骑车的人摇摇晃晃地驶进我的这条路. VB V V prep/adv

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *We might look for a tiny wobble in the position of a star.* 我们也许期盼一颗恒星的位置会发生些许变动. N-VAR

wob·bly /'wɒbli/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **wobbly** moves unsteadily from side to side. 摇晃的, 摇摆不定的. ❖ *...a wobbly green jelly.* 一个颤动的绿色果子冻. *...wobbly teeth.* 松动的牙齿. ADJ-GRADED

2 If you feel **wobbly** or if your legs feel **wobbly**, you feel weak and have difficulty standing up, especially because you are afraid, ill, or exhausted. (因恐惧、生病或筋疲力尽而)抖动的, 颤抖的, 震颤的. ❖ *Ryan was exhausted by the flight and walked off with wobbly legs to find Clark.* 瑞安因坐飞机而精疲力竭, 下机后双腿颤抖地走去找克拉克. ADJ-GRADED

3 If a person's voice is **wobbly**, it sounds weak and keeps varying in pitch, for example because the person is about to cry. (指声音)颤抖的. ADJ-GRADED

wodge /wɒdʒ/ wodges.

A **wodge** of something is a large amount of it or a large piece of it. 一大堆; 一大块. ❖ *...a wodge of syrupy sponge.* 一大块甜如糖浆的海绵蛋糕. N-COUNT BRITISH INFORMAL

woe /wəʊ/ woes. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Woe** is very great sadness. 悲伤, 悲哀; 苦恼. ❖ *A fellow recently told me his business's tale of woe. Sales were markedly down.* 最近有一个老兄把他生意上的伤心事告诉我: 销售明显地在下降. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

2 You can refer to someone's problems or misfortunes as their **woes**. 困难; 灾难; 不幸. ❖ *He did not tell his relatives and friends about his woes.* 他没有把自己的不幸告诉亲戚和朋友. N-PLURAL WRITTEN

3 ➠ **woe betide**: 见 **betide**.

woe·be·gone /'wəʊbɪgɒn/.

Someone who is **woebegone** is very sad. 悲伤的, 忧伤的; 愁眉苦脸的. ❖ *She sniffed and looked very woebegone.* 她抽着鼻子, 显得很伤心. ADJ-GRADED WRITTEN

woe·ful /'wəʊfʊl/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is **woeful**, they are very sad. 悲哀的, 悲伤的. ❖ *...a woeful ballad.* 一首忧伤的民谣. ADJ-GRADED

◢ **woe·ful·ly** ❖ *He said woefully: 'I love my country, but it does not give a damn about me.'* 他哀伤地说: '我爱我的国家, 但它根本不把我放在眼里.' ADV-GRADED

2 You can use **woeful** to emphasize that something is very bad or undesirable. 糟糕透顶的; 非常不幸的. ❖ *...the woeful state of the economy.* 严峻的经济状况. ◢ **woefully** ❖ *Public expenditure on the arts is woefully inadequate.* 用于艺术上的公共开支非常不足. ADJ-GRADED [PRAGMATICS] ADV-GRADED

wok /wɒk/ woks.

A **wok** is a large bowl-shaped pan which is used for Chinese-style cooking. (用作中式烹调的)镬, 铁锅. N-COUNT

woke /wəʊk/.

Woke is the past tense of **wake**. wake 的过去式.

woken /'wəʊkən/.

Woken is the past participle of **wake**. wake 的过去分词.

wolf /wʊlf/ wolves; wolfs, wolfing, wolfed. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **wolf** is a wild animal that looks like a large dog. 狼. N-COUNT

2 If someone **wolfs** their food, they eat it all very quickly and greedily. 狼吞虎咽地吃. VB V n INFORMAL

➩ **Wolf down** means the same as **wolf**. 义同 wolf. ❖ *He wolfed down the rest of the biscuit and cheese.* 他把剩下的饼干和奶酪狂吞了下去. PHR-V V P n Also V n P

3 If someone **cries wolf**, they say that there is a problem when there is not, with the result that people do not believe them when there really is a problem. 喊'狼来了'; 发假警报. PHR

›wolf down.

➠ 见 **wolf 2**. PHR-V

wolf·hound /'wʊlfhaʊnd/ wolfhounds.

A **wolfhound** is a type of very large dog. 猎狼犬. N-COUNT

'wolf-whistle, wolf-whistles, wolf-whistling, wolf-whistled.

If someone **wolf-whistles**, they make a whistling sound with a short rising note and a longer falling note. 发出呼哨声; 打呼哨; 吹口哨. VB V

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Her dancing brought loud cheers, wolf whistles and applause.* 她的舞蹈引起了一片喝彩、口哨和掌声. N-COUNT

wolves /wʊlvz/.

Wolves is the plural of **wolf**. wolf 的复数形式.

wom·an /'wʊmən/ women. ♦♦♦♦♦

A **woman** is an adult female human being. 成年女子, 妇女, 女人. ❖ *...a young Lithuanian woman named Dayva.* 一个叫戴娃的立陶宛年轻女子. ◢ **-woman. -woman** combines with numbers to indicate that something involves the number of women mentioned. (与数词连用, 表示所涉及到的女人人数)...个女人的. ❖ *The Squash Association yesterday selected Sue Wright for its four-woman squad.* 壁球协会昨天挑选休·赖特加入4人女子球队. N-COUNT COMB

2 You can refer to women in general as **woman**. (总称)女人, 女性. ❖ *...the oppression of woman.* 对妇女的压迫. N-UNCOUNT

3 Some people refer to a man's wife, lover, or girlfriend as his **woman**. 妻子; 情妇; 女朋友. ❖ *I know my woman will never* N-COUNT poss N

W

leave me. 我知道我的女人永远不会离开我. INFORMAL

4 If you say that a woman is, for example, a gambling **woman** or an outdoors **woman**, you mean that she likes gambling or outdoor activities. 表示'喜好…的女人'(如'爱赌的女人','爱户外活动的女人'). N-COUNT supp N

5 If you say that a woman is, for example, a London **woman** or an Oxford **woman**, you mean that she comes from London or Oxford, or went to university there. 表示'来自…的女人','…地方的女人'(如'来自伦敦的女人'、'来自牛津的女人'). N-COUNT n-proper N

6 You can refer to a female representative of a company or organization as that company or organization's **woman**. (指某公司或机构的)女代表, 女代言人. ❖ *That's Judith Croft, the CND woman*. 那就是朱迪思·克罗夫特, 核裁军运动的女代言人. N-COUNT with supp

7 If you say that a woman **is her own woman**, you approve of the fact that she makes her plans and decisions herself, and does not depend on other people. (褒义)有自己主张的女人; 独立的女人. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 People sometimes address a woman as **woman** when they are ordering her to do something or when they are angry or impatient with her. (表示对女性生气或不耐烦时用的称呼)女人, 女的. ❖ *Do you realize, woman, the scandal and publicity that will be involved?* 女人, 你意识到这会带来丑闻和让公众注意吗? N-VOC PRAGMATICS RUDE

9 ➡ 又见 **career woman**.

➡ **woman of the world**: 见 **world**.

wom·an·hood /ˈwʊmənhʊd/.

1 **Womanhood** is the state of being a woman rather than a girl, or the period of a woman's adult life. 女子特性, 女子气质; 女子成年时期. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to women in general or the women of a particular country or community as **womanhood**. (总称一个国家或社区的)女性, 妇女. ❖ *She symbolised for me the best of Indian womanhood*. 在我看来, 她象征了最优秀的印度女性. N-UNCOUNT

wom·an·iz·er /ˈwʊmənaɪzə/ womanizers; 又拼作 **womaniser**.

If you describe a man as a **womanizer**, you disapprove of him because he has many short sexual relationships with women. 沉溺于女色的人, 玩弄女性的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

wom·an·iz·ing /ˈwʊmənaɪzɪŋ/; 又拼作 **womanising**.

If you talk about a man's **womanizing**, you disapprove of him because he has many short sexual relationships with women. 沉溺女色, 玩弄女性. N-UNCOUNT PRAGMATICS

wom·an·kind /ˌwʊmənˈkaɪnd/.

You can refer to all women as **womankind** when considering them as a group. (总称)妇女, 女人们. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

wom·an·ly /ˈwʊmənli/.

People describe a woman's behaviour, character, or appearance as **womanly** when they like it because they think it is typical of, or suitable for, a woman rather than a man or girl. 典型妇女的; 适合女子的; 女子气的; 女人特有的. ❖ *She had a classical, womanly shape*. 她有一种传统的淑女形象. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

W

ˌwoman-to-ˈwoman; 又拼作 woman to woman.

If you talk about a **woman-to-woman** conversation, you are talking about an honest and open discussion between two women. (谈话)女人之间(开诚布公)的. ❖ *She had had a woman-to-woman chat with Mrs Hardie*. 她同哈迪太太进行了一次女人与女人之间的闲谈. ADJ ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Maybe she would talk to her mother one day, woman to woman*. 也许有一天她会同她母亲作女人之间的坦诚谈话. ADV ADV after v

womb /wuːm/ wombs. ♦◇◇◇◇

A woman's **womb** is the part inside her body where a baby grows before it is born. 子宫. N-COUNT

wom·en /ˈwɪmɪn/.

Women is the plural of **woman**. woman 的复数形式.

women·folk /ˈwɪmɪnfəʊk/.

Some people refer to the women of a particular community as its **womenfolk**. (指某一社区的)妇女们, 女人们. N-PLURAL

ˌWomen's Libeˈration. ♦◇◇◇◇

Women's Liberation is the ideal that women should have the same social and economic rights and privileges as men. 妇女解放运动. N-UNCOUNT DATED

ˈwomen's movement. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **women's movement** is a social and political movement which aims to achieve equality for women by organizing groups and campaigns, and by causing individuals to change their attitudes. 女权运动(指妇女为争取平等权利和改变人们的观念而进行的社会和政治活动). N-SING

won /wʌn/.

Won is the past tense and past participle of **win**. win的过去式和过去分词.

won·der /ˈwʌndə/ wonders, wondering, wondered. ♦♦♦♦◇

1 If you **wonder** about something, you think about it, either because it interests you and you want to know more about it, or because you are worried or suspicious about it. 感到好奇; 觉得疑惑; 想要知道. ❖ *I wondered what that noise was*. 我纳闷那是什么噪音. *'Why does she want to get in there?' Pete wondered*. '她为什么想进入那儿?'皮特感到疑惑. VB V about n; V wh; V with quote; Also V

2 If you **wonder** at something, you are surprised and amazed about it. 对…感到惊讶; 对…感到好奇. ❖ *He liked to sit and wonder at all that had happened*. 他想要坐下来, 对所发生的一切感到吃惊. *We all wonder you're still alive*. 你还活着, 我们都感到惊讶. VB V at n; V that

3 If you say that it is a **wonder** that something happened, you mean that it is very surprising and unexpected. 奇事; 不可思议的事. ❖ *The wonder is that Olivier was not seriously hurt*. 令人称惊的是奥利维尔伤得并不厉害. N-SING

4 **Wonder** is a feeling of surprise, pleasure, or amusement that you have, for example when something happens that you thought was impossible. 惊奇; 惊讶; 诧异; 惊叹. ❖ *I was expressing some amazement and wonder at her good fortune*. 我对她的好运感到惊异和赞叹. N-UNCOUNT

5 The **wonder** of something is a quality in it that causes people to feel astonishment or great admiration. 奇妙. ❖ *...the wonders of space and space exploration*. 太空和太空探险的奇妙. N-COUNT

6 If you refer, for example, to a young man as a **wonder** boy, or to a new product as a **wonder** drug, you mean that other people admire or praise them for their qualities, although you yourself may not yet be convinced that they are very good. 非凡的; 特效的. ADJ ADJ n

7 You can say **'I wonder'** if you want to be very polite when you are asking someone to do something, or when you are asking someone to give you information or their opinion about something. 我想知道…(有礼貌地要求别人做某事或提供意见) ❖ *I was just wondering if you could help me*. 我只是想知道你能不能帮助我. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 If you say **'no wonder'**, **'little wonder'**, or **'small wonder'**, you mean that you are not surprised by something that has happened. 并不奇怪; 不足为奇. ❖ *No wonder my brother wasn't feeling well*. 难怪我弟弟觉得身体不舒服. PHR PRAGMATICS

9 You can say **'No wonder'** to express your satisfaction when you find out the answer to something that has been puzzling you for some time. (表示对长期困扰的事情找到答案而感到满意)难怪, 所以. ❖ *Brad was Jane's brother! No wonder he reminded me so much of her!* 布拉德是简的弟弟! 难怪看到他总让我想起她! PHR PRAGMATICS

10 If you say that something or someone **works wonders** or **does wonders**, you mean that they have a very good effect on something. 创造奇迹; 取得惊人的效果. ❖ *A few moments of relaxation can work wonders*. 放松几分钟就能有奇效. PHR

won·der·ful /ˈwʌndəful/. ♦♦♦♦◇

If you describe something or someone as **wonderful**, you think they are extremely good. 绝妙的; 极好的; 精彩的. ❖ *The cold, misty air felt wonderful on his face*. 雾霭中的冷空气吹到脸上令他感到妙极了. *It's wonderful to see you*. 见到你可真好. ◢ **won·der·ful·ly** ❖ *It's a system that works* ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

wonderfully well. 这是一个运作得很好的系统. *The weather was wonderfully warm*. 天气温暖宜人.

wonder·land /ˈwʌndəlænd/ **wonderlands.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Wonderland** is an imaginary world that exists in fairy tales. 仙境; 幻境. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to a place as a **wonderland** when it is strange and very beautiful or exciting. 奇妙美丽的地方; 奇境. ❖ *Children find Lake George Village a wonderland of amusement parks*. 孩子们觉得乔治湖村是个绝妙的游乐场. N-COUNT

won·der·ment /ˈwʌndəmənt/.

Wonderment is a feeling of pleasant amazement. 惊奇、惊异. ❖ *His big blue eyes opened wide in wonderment*. 他惊讶得瞪大了他那双大大的蓝眼睛. N-UNCOUNT

won·drous /ˈwʌndrəs/. ♦◇◇◇◇

If you describe something as **wondrous**, you mean it is strange and beautiful or impressive. 令人惊奇的; 奇妙的; 令人惊叹的. ❖ *We were driven across this wondrous vast land of lakes and forests*. 我们乘车穿过这片奇妙的到处是湖泊和森林的广阔土地. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

won·ky /ˈwɒŋki/.

If something is **wonky**, it is not steady, not straight, or not evenly balanced. 摇晃的, 不稳的; 歪斜的; 不平衡的. ❖ *The wheels keep going wonky*. 车轮老是摇晃. ADJ-GRADED BRITISH, INFORMAL

wont /wəʊnt, AM wɔːnt/.

1 If someone is **wont** to do something, they often or regularly do it. 惯常的; 习惯的. ❖ *Both have committed their indiscretions, as human beings are wont to do*. 跟人类惯常表现的一样, 他俩都表现得鲁莽. ADJ v-link ADJ to-inf WRITTEN

2 If you say that someone does something **as is their wont**, you mean that it is something that they often or regularly do. 惯常做法; 习惯. ❖ *Paul woke early, as was his wont*. 保罗跟往常一样醒得很早. PHR WRITTEN

won't /wəʊnt/.

Won't is the usual spoken form of 'will not'. will not 的缩略形式. ❖ *The space shuttle Discovery won't lift off the launch pad until Sunday*. 发现号航天飞机要一直到星期日才发射升空.

woo /wuː/ **woos, wooing, wooed.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If you **woo** people, you try to encourage them to help you, support you, or vote for you, for example by promising them things which they would like. 争取得到(别人的帮助、支持或投票); 努力说服. ❖ *They are trying to woo back electoral support*. 他们努力争取赢回选民的支持. VB V n, V n with adv

2 If a man **woos** a woman, he spends time with her and tries to persuade her to marry him. 向(女子)求爱, 求婚. VB V n DATED

wood /wʊd/ **woods.** ♦♦♦♦◇

1 **Wood** is the material which forms the trunks and branches of trees. 木; 木质, 木材. ❖ *Their dishes were made of wood*. 他们的盘子是木制的. N-VAR

2 A **wood** is a fairly large area of trees growing near each other. You can refer to one or several of these areas as **woods**. 树林; 林地. ❖ *...a walk in the woods*. 在林间散步. N-COUNT

3 If something or someone is **not out of the woods** yet, they are still having difficulties or problems, although they may have improved. 未脱离险境; 未走出困境. PHR INFORMAL

4 You can say **'touch wood'** to indicate that you hope to have good luck in something you are doing and that nothing will go wrong, usually after saying that so far you have not had bad luck with it. The American expression is **knock on wood**. 希望好运长在(通常在还未遇上恶运之前说出). [美]作knock on wood. ❖ *She's never even been to the doctor's, touch wood*. 她甚至从未看过医生, 希望她一直这样好运. CONVENTION BRITISH

5 ➡ 又见 **dead wood**.

➡ **your neck of the woods**: 见 **neck**.

➡ **can't see the wood for the trees**: 见 **tree**.

wood·cock /ˈwʊdkɒk/ **woodcocks.** The plural can be either **woodcocks** or **woodcock**. 复数形式为 woodcocks 或 woodcock.

A **woodcock** is a small brown bird with a long beak. Woodcock are sometimes shot for sport or food. 丘鹬, 山鹬(一种长喙棕色小鸟). N-COUNT

wood·ed /ˈwʊdɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **wooded** area is covered in trees. 树林覆盖的, 长满树木的. ❖ *...a wooded valley*. 树木繁茂的山谷. ADJ-GRADED

wood·en /ˈwʊdən/. ♦♦♦◇◇

1 **Wooden** objects are made of wood. 木制的、木头的. ❖ *...faded wooden floorboards*. 退了色的木地板. ADJ ADJ n

2 If you describe an actor as **wooden**, you are critical of them because their performance is not lively or natural. (指演员)表演僵硬的, 不自然的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

ˌwooden ˈspoon, wooden spoons.

1 A **wooden spoon** is a spoon that is used for stirring sauces and for mixing ingredients in cooking. It is made of wood and has a long handle. (烹调用的)木匙, 木勺. N-COUNT

2 In British English, if someone gets the **wooden spoon**, they come last in a race or competition. (英国英语中指竞赛的)末名奖. ❖ *Jarvis took the wooden spoon in the first tournament*. 贾维斯在第一次比赛中得了最后一名. N-COUNT

wood·land /ˈwʊdlənd/ **woodlands.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Woodland is land which is mostly covered with trees. 林地, 林区. N-VAR

wood·louse /ˈwʊdlaʊs/ **woodlice** /ˈwʊdlaɪs/.

A **woodlouse** is a very small grey creature with a hard shell and fourteen legs. 潮虫, 窃虫. N-COUNT

wood·pecker /ˈwʊdpekə/ **woodpeckers.**

A **woodpecker** is a type of bird with a long sharp beak which it uses to make holes in trees. 啄木鸟. N-COUNT

wood·pile /ˈwʊdpaɪl/ **woodpiles.**

A **woodpile** is a pile of firewood. 木柴堆. N-COUNT

ˈwood pulp.

Wood pulp is wood that has been cut up into small pieces and crushed, so that it can be used to make paper. (造纸用的)木浆. N-UNCOUNT

wood·shed /ˈwʊdʃed/ **woodsheds.**

A **woodshed** is a small building which is used for storing firewood. 木柴间、柴房. N-COUNT

wood·wind /ˈwʊdwɪnd/ **woodwinds.**

Woodwind instruments are musical instruments such as flutes and clarinets, that are played by blowing into them. 木管乐器(如笛子、竖笛等). N-VAR

wood·work /ˈwʊdwɜːk/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You can refer to the doors and other wooden parts of a house as the **woodwork**. (房屋等的)木构件. ❖ *...fresh paint on the woodwork*. 木构件上刚刷过的漆. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Woodwork** is the activity or skill of making things out of wood. 木工活、木工手艺. N-UNCOUNT

3 If you say that people **are coming out of the woodwork**, you are criticizing them for suddenly appearing in public or revealing their opinions when previously they did not make themselves known. (贬义)突然露面; 突然发表意见. ❖ *Politicians have been coming out of the woodwork to condemn the treaty*. 政客们对这项条约一直在提出谴责. PHR PRAGMATICS

wood·worm /ˈwʊdwɜːm/ **woodworms.** The plural can be either **woodworms** or **woodworm**. 复数为 woodworms 或 woodworm.

1 **Woodworm** are the larvae of certain types of beetle which make holes in wood by feeding on it. 木蛀虫、木蠹. N-COUNT

2 **Woodworm** is damage caused to wood by woodworm, especially to the wooden parts of a house or to furniture. 木蛀虫害、木蠹虫害. N-UNCOUNT

woody /ˈwʊdi/.

1 **Woody** plants have very hard stems. 木质的、木本的. ADJ-GRADED

2 A **woody** area has a lot of trees in it. 树木繁茂的、长满树木的. ADJ-GRADED

3 Something that smells **woody** smells like wood. 木头气味的. ADJ

woof /wʊf/.

A **woof** is the sound that a dog makes when it barks; a word used especially by children. (尤为儿语, 狗发出的)汪汪声. N-SING INFORMAL

wool /wʊl/ **wools.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 **Wool** is the hair that grows on sheep and on some other animals. 羊毛; (绵羊或其他动物的)绒毛. N-UNCOUNT

W

2 **Wool** is a material made from animal's wool that is used to make things such as clothes, blankets, and carpets. 羊毛(或绒毛)制品; 毛料; 毛织品. N-VAR

3 If you say that someone is **pulling the wool over your eyes**, you mean that they are trying to deceive you, in order to have an advantage over you. 蒙骗, 欺骗. PHR

4 ➡ 又见 **cotton wool**, **steel wool**, **wire wool**.

wool·len /ˈwʊlən/ **woollens**; [美]拼作 **woolen**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Woollen** clothes or materials are made from wool or from a mixture of wool and artificial fibres. 羊毛的; (含羊毛)混纺的. ADJ

2 **Woollens** are clothes, especially sweaters, that are made of wool. (尤指毛线衣类的)毛料衣服. N-PLURAL

wool·ly /ˈwʊli/ **woollies**; [美]拼作 **wooly**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **woolly** is made of wool or looks like wool. 羊毛(制)的; 像羊毛的. ❖ *...a woolly hat.* 一顶呢绒帽. ADJ

2 A **woolly** is a woollen piece of clothing, especially a pullover. 毛料衣服; 羊毛外套. N-COUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

3 If you describe a person or their aims or ideas as **woolly**, you are criticizing them for being inconsistent or confused. (人、目标、思想等)糊涂的, 混乱不堪的. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

woozy /ˈwuːzi/.

If you feel **woozy** you feel rather weak and unsteady and cannot think clearly. 虚弱的; 眩晕的; 头脑不清的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

word /wɜːd/ **words, wording, worded.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **word** is a single unit of language that can be represented in writing or speech. In English, a word has a space on either side of it when it is written. 词, 单词; 字. ❖ *The word 'ginseng' comes from the Chinese word 'Shen-seng'.* '人参' 这个词来自中文的 '山参'. N-COUNT

2 Someone's **words** are what they say or write. (说的或写的)话. ❖ *I was devastated when her words came true.* 当她的话成为事实时, 我被吓坏了. N-PLURAL

3 The **words** of a song consist of the text that is sung, in contrast to the music that is played. 歌词. N-PLURAL

4 You can use **word** after a letter of the alphabet to refer politely or humorously to a word beginning with that letter which people find offensive or are embarrassed to use. 以某个字母开头的词(用以代替冒犯的或引起尴尬的词). ❖ *Politicians began to use the dreaded R-word: recession.* 政客们开始用可怕的以 r 字母开头的词: 衰退. N-COUNT

5 If you say that someone does not hear, understand, or say **a word**, you are emphasizing that they hear, understand, or say nothing at all. 一句话; 一个字. ❖ *Not a word was spoken.* 一句话也没说. N-SING: a N, with brd-neg PRAGMATICS

6 If you have **a word** with someone, you have a short conversation with them, usually in private. (常指私下的)简短谈话. ❖ *James, could I have a quiet word?* 詹姆斯, 我能和你安静地谈谈吗? N-SING: a N SPOKEN

7 If you offer someone a **word of** warning, advice, or praise, you warn, advise, or praise them. (警告、建议、表扬等的)话, 话语. ❖ *May I also say a word of thanks to all the people who sent letters.* 请容许我也向所有来信的人表示感谢. N-COUNT: N of n

8 If there is **word** of something, people receive news or information about it. 有关...的消息(或资料). ❖ *There is no word from the authorities on the reported attack.* 当局没有对所报道的袭击事件发布任何消息. N-UNCOUNT If you **spread the word**, you tell people about something. 散布言论; 传播消息. PHR

9 If someone gives **the word** to do something, they give an order or signal to start doing it. 命令, 指示; 信号. ❖ *When I say the word, follow me down.* 当我发出信号后, 跟随我趴下. N-SING: the N

10 If you give your **word**, you make a sincere promise to someone. 诺言; 保证. ❖ *...an adult who gave his word the boy would be supervised.* 一位作出保证要让该男孩得到监护的成年人. N-SING: poss N If you are **true to your word** or **as good as your word**, you do what you say you will do. 信守诺言. PHR

11 To **word** something in a particular way means to choose or use particular words to express it. 选择措辞; 用言辞表达. ❖ *If I had written the letter, I might have worded it differently.* 如果让我写这封信, 我也许会用不同的措辞. VB: V n adv/prep ◢ **-worded** ❖ *...a strongly-worded statement.* 一份措辞强硬的声明. *...a carefully-worded speech.* 一次措辞谨慎的讲话. COMB

12 If you say that people consider something to be a **dirty word**, you mean that they disapprove of it. 脏话、粗话; 忌讳字眼. ❖ *So many people think feminism is a dirty word.* 许许多多的人认为 '女权主义' 是个忌讳词. PHR

13 If you do something **from the word go**, you do it from the very beginning of a period of time or situation. 从一开始. PHR

14 You use **in a word** to indicate that you are summarizing what you have just been saying. 总之, 简而言之. ❖ *Victor, in a word, got increasingly fed up.* 总之, 维克托越来越厌烦了. PHR PRAGMATICS

15 If you say that someone has said something, but not **in so many words**, you mean that they said it or expressed it, but in an indirect way. (与否定词连用)直截了当地, 明确地. ❖ *'And has she agreed to go with you?' – 'Not in so many words. But I read her thoughts.'* '那么她同意跟你走吗?' — '没直接说. 但我看得懂她的心思.' PHR

16 You say **in other words** in order to introduce a different, and usually simpler, explanation or interpretation of something that has just been said. 换句话说, 换言之. ❖ *The mobile library services have been reorganized – in other words, they visit fewer places.* 流动图书馆服务进行了重组 — 换句话说, 它们所到的地方减少了. PHR PRAGMATICS

17 If you repeat something **word for word**, you repeat it exactly as it was originally said or written. 逐字地, 一字不变地. ❖ *I don't try to memorize speeches word for word.* 我并不设法逐字记下发言. PHR

18 You can use expressions such as **too silly for words**, or **too awful for words** to emphasize that someone or something is extremely silly or awful. 非常地; 极端地. ❖ *I feel simply too devastated for words.* 我简直吓得要命. PHR PRAGMATICS

19 If you say that someone has to **eat their words**, you mean that they have to admit that they were wrong about something they said in the past, especially when this makes them look foolish. 收回前言; 承认说错. PHR

20 A person **of few words** says very little, especially about their opinions or feelings. 不善言谈, 寡言少语. ❖ *He's a man of few words, very polite.* 他沉默寡言, 非常礼貌. PHR

21 If you **hang on** someone's **every word**, you listen very intently to what they have to say, because you admire or respect them. 认真地听(某人的)每一句话. PHR

22 You can use expressions such as **never have a good word to say** or **never have a bad word to say** to emphasize that someone always criticizes someone or something or that they never criticize them. 经常批评某人(或某事); 从未批评某人(或某事). ❖ *The press never has a good word to say about them.* 新闻界从未说过他们的好话. PHR PRAGMATICS

23 You can use **in** someone's **words** or **in** someone's **own words** to indicate that you are reporting something someone said using the exact words that they used. 按...的话说, 照...所说. ❖ *Previous policy did not, in his words, produce results.* 按他的话说, 以前的政策并未产生任何结果. PHR

24 If you say something **in your own words**, you express it in your own way, without copying or repeating someone else's description. 按自己的话说, 用自己的方式表达. PHR

25 If someone is **lost for words**, they cannot think of anything to say, especially because they are very surprised or impressed. (尤指因十分惊讶或感动)不知说什么, 说不出话来. PHR

26 If you say **'mark my words'** to someone, you are emphasizing that they should listen to your warning or prediction about what will happen. 听我的警告(或预言). ❖ *That's what you'll end up with, you mark my words.* 你听我的劝, 那将会是你最终的结果. PHR PRAGMATICS

27 If you say that someone **is putting words into** your **mouth** or **is putting words in** your **mouth**, you mean that they are suggesting that you mean one thing when you really mean something different. (无中生有地)硬说某人说过某些话. PHR

W

28 If news or information is passed on by **word of mouth**, people tell it to each other rather than it being printed in written form. 口头上,经由口头(传递). PHR

29 If one person **has words with** another, they have a serious discussion or argument, especially because one has complained about the other's behaviour. 与...争吵. ❖ *We had words and she stormed out.* 我们吵了一架,她气冲冲地出去了. PHR

30 If someone has **the last word** or **the final word** in a discussion, argument, or disagreement, they are the one who wins it or who makes the final decision. 最后决定. PHR

31 If you say that something is **the last word** in luxury, comfort, or some other quality, you are emphasizing that it has a great deal of this quality. (豪华、舒适或其他质量)最高级的. ❖ *'Venezia' perfume is the last word in languid Italian glamour.* '威尼斯'香水是最具意大利魅力的香水. PHR PRAGMATICS

32 If you refer to someone as **a man of his word** or **a woman of her word**, you mean that they always keep their promises and can be relied on. 守诺言的人;可信任的人. PHR

33 If you **take** someone **at their word**, you believe what they say, often when they did not really mean it or when they meant something slightly different. 相信...说的是真话(通常对方的意思并非如此或有少许不同). ❖ *You have said you wish to be helpful, and I am taking you at your word.* 你说过你希望能帮上忙,我相信你说的是实话. PHR

34 If you say to someone '**take** my **word for it**', you mean that they should believe you because you are telling the truth. 相信...的话. ❖ *You'll buy nothing but trouble if you buy that house, take my word for it.* 请相信我,如果你买那栋房子,就只会给你带来麻烦. PHR

35 ➡ 又见 **wording, code word, four-letter word, play on words, printed word, spoken word, written word.**
➡ **not get a word in edgeways**: 见 **edgeways**.
➡ **not mince** your **words**: 见 **mince**.
➡ **the operative word**: 见 **operative**.
➡ **war of words**: 见 **war**.

'word class, word classes.

A **word class** is a group of words that have the same basic behaviour, for example nouns, adjectives, or verbs. 词类(例如名词、形容词或动词等). N-COUNT

word·ing /'wɜːdɪŋ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

The **wording** of a piece of writing or a speech are the words used in it, especially when these are chosen to have a particular effect. 措辞,用词. ❖ *The wording is so vague that no one actually knows what it means.* 用词非常含糊,实际上没人知道它是什么意思. N-UNCOUNT also a N

word·less /'wɜːdləs/.

1 You say that someone is **wordless** when they do not say anything, especially at a time when they are expected to say something. (尤指以为要说话时)默默无言的,沉默的. ADJ LITERARY

◢ **word·less·ly** ❖ *Gil downed his food wordlessly.* 吉尔一言不发地咽下食物. ADV

2 If someone makes a **wordless** sound, they make a sound that does not seem to contain any words. (声音)没有文字的;词语不清的. ❖ *...a wordless chant.* 一首没有歌词的圣歌. ADJ LITERARY

word·play /'wɜːdpleɪ/; 又拼作 word play.

Wordplay involves making jokes by using the meanings of words in an amusing or clever way. 文字游戏;俏皮话;双关语. N-UNCOUNT

,word 'processing; 又拼作 word-processing.

Word processing is the work or skill of producing printed material using a word processor. 文字处理(工作或技巧). N-UNCOUNT

,word 'processor, word processors. ♦◇◇◇◇

A **word processor** is a computer which is used to produce printed material such as documents, letters, and books. 文字处理机. N-COUNT

wordy /'wɜːdi/.

If you describe a person's speech or something that they write as **wordy**, you disapprove of the fact that they use too many words, especially words which are very long, formal, or literary. 冗长的,啰嗦的(尤指说话或文章太长、正式或文绉绉). ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

wore /wɔː/.

Wore is the past tense of **wear**. wear 的过去式.

work /wɜːk/ works, working, worked. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 People who **work** have a job, usually one which they are paid to do. 工作,打工. ❖ *Weiner works for the US Department of Transport.* 韦纳在美国运输部工作. *I started working in a recording studio.* 我开始在一家录音室工作. *He worked as a bricklayer's mate.* 他给泥水匠当下手. VB V; V prep/adv; V as n

2 People who have **work** or who are **in work** have a job, usually one which they are paid to do. 工作,职业. ❖ *I was out of work at the time.* 当时我失业了. *What kind of work do you do?* 你干什么工作? N-UNCOUNT

3 When you **work**, you do the things that you are paid or required to do in your job. 工作,干活;劳动. ❖ *I can't talk to you right now—I'm working.* 我现在不能跟你谈话—我在工作. *Some firms expect the guards to work twelve hours a day.* 有些公司要求警卫一天工作12小时. VB V; V n

4 Your **work** consists of the things you are paid or required to do in your job. (要做的)事情,差事. ❖ *I've got work to do.* 我有事情要办. *I used to take work home, but I don't do it any more.* 我以前把工作带回家来做,但我不再这样做了. *There have been days when I have finished work at 2pm.* 有那么一段日子,我在下午两点就收工了. N-UNCOUNT

5 **Work** is the place where you do your job. 工作地点,工作场所. ❖ *Many people travel to work by car.* 许多人乘汽车上班. *She told her friends at work that she was trying to lose weight.* 她对一起工作的朋友说,她打算减肥. N-UNCOUNT

6 When you **work**, you spend time and effort doing a task that needs to be done or trying to achieve something. 做事,做工作. ❖ *Linda spends all her time working on the garden.* 琳达把所有的时间都用在花园里干活. *The government expressed hope that all the sides will work towards a political solution.* 政府表示,希望各方将会寻求政治解决方案. *She spent a period of time working with people dying of cancer.* 她曾有段时间做癌症晚期病人的护理工作. VB V prep

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *There was a lot of work to do on their house.* 他们家的房子有许多活儿要做. *The peace plan would be rejected because it needed more work.* 和平计划会受到拒绝,因为它还需要做更多工作. *She became involved in social and relief work among the refugees.* 她参与了在难民中的社会福利和救济工作. N-UNCOUNT

7 **Work** is something which you produce as a result of an activity or as a result of doing your job. 工作成果;作品. ❖ *It can help to have an impartial third party look over your work.* 让不偏不倚的第三方来检查你的工作是很有帮助的. *That's a beautiful piece of work.* 那真是件漂亮的作品啊. N-UNCOUNT

8 If a researcher **is working on** a particular subject or question, they are studying or researching it. 研究,探索. VB V on n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *Their work shows that one-year-olds are much more likely to have allergies if either parent smokes.* 他们的研究表明,如果父母有一方吸烟,一岁大的孩子更容易得过敏症. N-UNCOUNT

9 If you **work on** an assumption or idea, you act as if it were true or base other ideas on it, until you have more information. 想出(假设或想法,从而行动或作为其他想法的根据). ❖ *We are working on the assumption that it was a gas explosion.* 我们作出假设,那是气体爆炸. VB V on n

10 A **works** is a place where something is manufactured or where an industrial process is carried out. **Works** is used to refer to one or to more than one of these places. (一家或一家以上的)工厂. ❖ *...a recycling works.* 一家废品回收工厂. *...the works canteen.* 工厂食堂. N-COLL-COUNT BRITISH

11 **Works** are activities such as digging the ground or building on a large scale. (大型)工程. ❖ *...six years of disruptive building works.* 六年的混乱不堪的建筑工程. N-PLURAL

12 If you **work** a particular area or type of place, you travel around that area or work in those places as part of your job, for VB

example trying to sell something there. 在(某处)工作(或从事活动). ❖ *Brand has been working the clubs and the pubs since 1986, developing her comedy act.* 1986年以来,布兰德一直在俱乐部和酒吧里演出,逐步发展自己的喜剧表演. V n

13 If you **work** someone, you make them spend time and effort doing a particular activity or job. 使工作,使干活,使劳动. ❖ *They're working me too hard.* 他们迫使我卖命地工作. VB V n adv/prep Also V n

14 If you **work** the land, you cultivate it and do all the various tasks involved in growing and harvesting crops. 耕种,耕作. VB V n

15 When a mine or quarry **is worked**, it is in use, and minerals such as coal are removed from it. (矿或矿石)(被)开采. ❖ *Only an agreed number of men was allowed to work any given seam.* 在任何规定的煤层作业的矿工,不得超过许可数目. VB be V-ed V n

16 If you **work** a machine or piece of equipment, you use or control it. 开动,操作(机器或设备); 使运转. ❖ *Many adults still depend on their children to work the video.* 许多成年人仍靠他们的孩子来操作录像机. VB V n

17 A **work** is something such as a painting, book, or piece of music, produced by an artist, writer, or composer. 作品; 著作. ❖ *The church has several valuable works of art.* 这座教堂有几件珍贵的艺术作品. N COUNT

18 If you **work** a material, you make something with it or make it have a particular form, for example by pressing, moulding, or cutting it. 加工; 把...做成(某形式). ❖ *Work the dough with the palm of your hand until it is very smooth.* 用手掌将面团揉到非常光滑的程度. *Remove rind from the cheese and work it to a firm paste, with a fork.* 去掉奶酪的皮,再用叉子将它搅成很稠的糊. *He studied sculpture because he enjoyed working with clay.* 他学习雕塑,因为他喜欢与黏土打交道. *...a long, cool tunnel of worked stone.* 一条用加工好的石头砌成的凉快的长隧道. VB V n V n prep/adv V with/in n V-ed

19 If a machine or piece of equipment **works**, it operates and performs a particular function. (机器或设备等)活动,运转. ❖ *The pump doesn't work and we have no running water.* 水泵坏了,我们没有自来水了. *How does the gun work?* 这把枪怎么用? VB V V prep/adv

20 If an idea, system, or way of doing something **works**, it is successful, effective, or satisfactory. 起作用,奏效. ❖ *95 per cent of these diets do not work.* 这些食物中95%没有功效. *The drug works by increasing levels of serotonin in the brain.* 这种药通过提高大脑中的血清素水平发挥作用. *A methodical approach works best.* 有条理的方法最奏效. VB V V prep/adv

21 If something **works** in your favour, it helps you in some way. If something **works** to your disadvantage, it causes problems for you in some way. 产生...作用; 引起...结果. ❖ *This obviously works against the interests of the child.* 这显然损害了这孩子的利益. VB V prep

22 If something or someone **works** their magic or works their charms on someone, they have a powerful positive effect on them. 对...有重大的正面影响. VB V n

23 If your mind or brain **is working**, you are thinking about something or trying to solve a problem. 动脑筋,思索问题. VB V

24 If you **work** a part of your body, you move it. 活动,运动(身体的某部位). ❖ *Each position will work the muscles in a different way.* 每种姿势都以不同的方式活动肌肉. *Her mouth was working in her sleep.* 她睡觉时嘴巴在动. V-ERG V n V

25 If something **works** into a particular state or condition, it gradually moves so that it is in that state or condition. 逐渐变成(某种状态或情况). ❖ *It's important to put a locking washer on that last nut, or it can work loose.* 重要的是在最后一个螺丝帽下放上防松垫圈,否则它会变松的. VB V adj

26 ➼ 又见 **working**.

27 If someone is **at work** they are doing their job or are busy doing a particular activity. 在工作中,正忙着. ❖ *He is currently at work on a novel.* 他目前正忙着一部小说. PHR

28 If a force or process is **at work**, it is having a particular influence or effect. 在起作用,在发挥影响. ❖ *The report suggested that the same trend was at work in politics.* 该报告指出,这种潮流同样在政治上发挥作用. PHR

29 If you say that you will **have your work cut out** to do something, you mean that it will be a very difficult task. 面临艰巨的任务. PHR

30 You can use **work** to talk about how easily or quickly a particular task is done. For example, if someone or something **makes** short **work of** doing something or makes light work of it, they do it quickly and easily. 工作(干得很轻松,快捷等). ❖ *Australia made hard work of beating them.* 澳洲队费了很大的劲才赢了他们. PHR

31 If you **put** someone **to work** or **set** them **to work**, you give them a job or task to do. 给予工作; 安排...工作. ❖ *Instead of sending them to prison, we have set them to work helping the lemon growers.* 我们没有将他们送进监狱,相反,给他们安排了工作,去帮助种植柠檬的农民. PHR

32 If you **get to work**, **go to work**, or **set to work** on a job, task, or problem, you start doing it or dealing with it. 着手处理,开始解决. ❖ *He promised to get to work on the state's massive deficit.* 他答应着手解决国家庞大赤字的问题. PHR

33 You can say to someone **'nice work'** or **'good work'** in order to thank or congratulate them for doing something well or quickly. (表示感谢或祝贺)干得好! 真棒! CONVENTION PRAGMATICS

34 If you **work** your **way** somewhere, you move or progress there slowly, and with a lot of effort or work. 缓慢而费力地到达. ❖ *Many personnel managers started as secretaries or personnel assistants and worked their way up.* 许多人事经理是从秘书或人事助理做起,慢慢爬上来的. PHR

35 ➼ **a nasty piece of work**: 见 **piece**.
➼ **to throw a spanner in the works**: 见 **spanner**.

36 You can say **the works** after listing things such as someone's possessions or requirements, to emphasize that they possess or require everything you can think of in a particular category. 相关的所有东西; 全套东西. ❖ *Amazing place he's got there—squash courts, swimming pool, jacuzzi, the works.* 他的地方真令人叫绝 — 壁球场、游泳池、按摩浴缸,应有尽有. N-SING the N PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

›work in or work into.

If you **work** one substance **into** another, you add it to the other substance and mix the two together thoroughly. 把...调和在一起. ❖ *Gradually pour the liquid into the flour, working it in carefully with a wooden spoon.* 慢慢地将液体倒入面粉,用木匙小心地搅匀. PHR-V V n P n V n P Also V P noun

›work off.

1 If you **work off** energy, aggression, or anger, you get rid of it by doing something that requires a lot of physical effort. (通过体力活动)消除,消耗掉. ❖ *If I've had a bad day I'll work it off by cooking.* 如果我哪一天难过,我会用做饭来排解的. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If you **work off** a debt, you repay it by working. 做工抵偿(债务). ❖ *The report proposes that students be allowed to work off their debt through community service.* 该报告建议容许学生通过在社区打工还债. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

›work out.

1 If you **work out** a solution to a problem or mystery, you manage to find the solution by thinking or talking about it. (通过思考或讨论而获得解决方法或答案)想出、找出. ❖ *Negotiators are due to meet later today to work out a compromise.* 谈判者将在今天稍后时间会晤,寻求达成妥协. *It took me some time to work out what was causing this.* 我花了些时间找出导致这事的原因. If you **have** something **all worked out**, you have thought about it carefully, and know exactly what you are going to do or exactly what you want. 对...心知肚明. ❖ *I had the ideal man all worked out in my mind.* 我心里已有理想的人选. PHR-V V P noun V P wh Also V n P PHR

2 If you **work out** the answer to a mathematical problem, you calculate it. 计算出(数学题的答案). ❖ *It is proving hard to work out the value of bankrupt firms' assets.* 计算破产公司资产的价值原来是很难的. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If something **works out** at a particular amount, it is calculated to be that amount after all the facts and figures have been PHR-V V P at amount

W

considered. 计算; 算得. ❖ *It will probably work out cheaper to hire a van and move your own things.* 雇辆货车搬运你的东西算起来也许要便宜些. V P adj

4 If a situation **works out** well or **works out**, it happens or progresses in a satisfactory way. 产生成果; 有进展. ❖ *Things just didn't work out as planned.* 事情并没有按预计的发展. *The deal just isn't working out the way we were promised.* 该交易并没有按照我们得到的承诺来进行. *I'm sure it will work itself out.* 我肯定这事自然会水到渠成的. PHR-V V P prep/adv V P noun V pron-refl P Also V P

5 If you **work out** your notice or your service, you continue to work at your job until you have completed a specified period of time. 继续工作(直至特定的时间). PHR-V V P noun

6 If you **work out**, you do physical exercises in order to make yourself fit and strong. 做运动, 锻炼. PHR-V V P

7 ➠ 又见 **workout**.

▸work up.

1 If you **work** yourself **up**, you make yourself feel very upset or angry about something. (使自己)心烦意乱, 恼怒. ❖ *She worked herself up into a bit of a state.* 她变得有点儿心绪不宁. PHR-V V pron-refl P

➠ 又见 **worked up**.

2 If you **work up** the enthusiasm or courage to do something, you succeed in making yourself feel it. 激发, 激起(热情或勇气). If you **work up** a sweat or an appetite, you make yourself sweaty or hungry. 活动出(汗); 激起(食欲). ❖ *She had never worked up the nerve to tell anyone.* 她从未鼓起勇气告诉过任何人. *Every member of the platoon had worked up a good sweat.* 排里的每个人都干得汗流浃背. PHR-V V P noun

3 If you **work up** something such as a piece of writing, you spend time and effort preparing it. 制订出; 精心制作. ❖ *They asked me to work up some sample drawings.* 他们要求我制作一些图画的样本. PHR-V V P noun

work·able /ˈwɜːkəbəl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **workable** idea or system is realistic and practical, and likely to be effective. 切实可行的; 符合实际的. ADJ-GRADED

worka·day /ˈwɜːkədeɪ/.

Workaday means ordinary and not especially interesting or unusual. 普通的、平凡的; 平淡无奇的. ❖ *Enough of fantasy, the workaday world awaited him.* 幻想够了, 平淡乏味的世界又在等待着他. ADJ

worka·hol·ic /ˌwɜːkəˈhɒlɪk, AM -ˈhɔːl-/ workaholics. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **workaholic** is a person who works most of the time and finds it difficult to stop working in order to do other things. 工作狂. N-COUNT INFORMAL

work·bench /ˈwɜːkbentʃ/ workbenches.

A **workbench** is a heavy wooden table on which people use tools such as a hammer and nails to make or repair things. 工作台. N-COUNT

work·book /ˈwɜːkbʊk/ workbooks.

A **workbook** is a textbook that has questions in it with spaces for the answers. 练习册, 作业本. N-COUNT

work·day /ˈwɜːkdeɪ/ workdays.

1 A **workday** is the amount of time during a day which you spend doing your job. 一日的工作时间. ❖ *His workday starts at 3.30 a.m. and lasts 12 hours.* 他一天的工作时间从凌晨3:30开始, 连续12个小时. N-COUNT

2 A **workday** is a day on which people go to work. 工作日, 平日. ❖ *What's he doing home on a workday?* 平日他在家里做什么? N-COUNT

ˌworked ˈup.

If someone is **worked up**, they are angry or upset. 气愤的; 恼火的; 心烦意乱的. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

work·er /ˈwɜːkə/ workers. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A particular kind of **worker** does the kind of work mentioned. 工作者, 从事工作的人. ❖ *She ate her sandwich alongside several other office workers.* 她跟办公室的几个工作人员一起吃三明治. *...aid workers in Somalia.* 在索马里的救援工作者. N-COUNT with supp

2 **Workers** are people who are employed in industry or business and who are not managers. (企业或公司非管理阶层的)雇员, 工作人员. N-COUNT

3 You can use **worker** to say how well or badly someone works. (指某种工作表现的)...者, ...的人. ❖ *He is a hard worker.* 他是个工作勤奋的人. N-COUNT

4 ➠ 又见 **care worker, casework, social worker, teleworker, youth worker**.

work·force /ˈwɜːkfɔːs/ workforces. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 The **workforce** is the total number of people in a country or region who are physically able to do a job and are available for work. (国家或地区的)劳动力, 劳动人口. N-COUNT

2 The **workforce** is the total number of people who are employed by a particular company. (公司的)员工总数, 职工总数. N-COUNT

work·horse /ˈwɜːkhɔːs/ workhorses.

If you describe a person or a machine as a **workhorse**, you mean that they can be relied upon to do a large amount of work, especially work that is dull. 刻苦耐劳的人, 工作挑重担的人; 可做大量工作的机器. N-COUNT

work·house /ˈwɜːkhaus/ workhouses.

A **workhouse** was a place where, in the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries in Britain, very poor people who had no money and nowhere to live did unpleasant jobs in return for food and shelter. People also say **the workhouse** when they are referring to these places in general. (英国旧时的)济贫院. N-COUNT

work·ing /ˈwɜːkɪŋ/ workings. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **Working** people have jobs which they are paid to do. 有工作的, 在职的. ❖ *Like working women anywhere, Asian women are buying convenience foods.* 同各地的在职妇女一样, 亚洲的妇女也买方便食品. ADJ ADJ n

2 **Working** people are ordinary people who do not have professional or very highly paid jobs. 劳动的; 劳力的. ❖ *...a working men's club.* 工人俱乐部. ADJ ADJ n

3 A **working** day or week is the number of hours that you work during a day or a week. (指一天或一周内的工作时)工作时间的. ❖ *...a shorter, more flexible working week.* 更短、更灵活的工作周. ADJ ADJ n

4 A **working** day is a day on which people normally have to do their job. 工作的, 需要上班的. ADJ ADJ n

5 Your **working** life is the period of your life in which you have a job or are of a suitable age to have a job. (一生中的时间)从事工作的. ADJ ADJ n

6 The **working** population of an area consists of all the people in that area who have a job or who are of a suitable age to have a job. (人口)有工作的, 在适合工作的年龄的; 劳动的. ADJ ADJ n

7 **Working** conditions or practices are ones which you have in your job. (条件或惯例)与工作有关的. ADJ ADJ n

8 **Working** clothes are designed for doing work in, and are intended to be practical rather than attractive. (服装)工作时穿的; 实用的. ADJ ADJ n

9 If you have a **working** relationship with someone, you work well together, though you may not know each other personally. (关系)工作上的. ❖ *The vice-president seems to have a good working relationship with the president.* 副总统似乎与总统有良好的工作关系. ADJ ADJ n

10 A **working** farm or business exists to do normal work and make a profit, and not only for tourists or as someone's hobby. (农场或企业并非只为游客服务或作为个人嗜好)正常经营的. ADJ ADJ n

11 The **working** parts of a machine are the parts which move and operate the machine, in contrast to the outer case or container in which they are enclosed. (机器部件)运转的, 操作的. ADJ ADJ n

12 A **working** model is one that has parts that move. (模型)有运转部件的. ADJ ADJ n

13 A **working** knowledge or majority is not very great, but is enough to be useful. (知识)够用的; (选举中的大多数)有效的. ADJ ADJ n

14 A **working** title or definition is one which you use as the basis for a particular job or piece of research, but which you are likely to change or improve. (职衔)暂定的; (定义)可作为 ADJ ADJ n

W

研究基础的.

15 The **workings** of a piece of equipment, an organization, or a system are the ways in which it operates and the processes which are involved in it. 工作方式; 运作原理. ❖ *Neural networks are computer systems which mimic the workings of the brain.* 神经网络是模仿人脑工作原理的电脑系统. N-PLURAL

16 You can use **workings** to refer to a mine or quarry. 矿区; 采石场. ❖ *...housing which was built above old mine workings.* 建在旧矿区上的房屋. N-PLURAL

17 ➡ **in working order**: 见 **order**.

ˌworking ˈcapital. ◆◇◇◇◇

Working capital is money which is available for use immediately, rather than money which is invested in land or equipment. 营运资本; 流动资金. N-UNCOUNT TECHNICAL

ˌworking ˈclass, working classes. ◆◆◇◇◇

The working class or **the working classes** are the group of people in a society who do not own much property, who have low social status, and who do jobs which involve using physical skills rather than intellectual skills. 工人阶级. ❖ *A quarter of the working class voted for him.* 工人阶级中有四分之一投他的票. N-COLL-COUNT the N

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...a self-educated man from a working class background.* 一个工人家庭出身、自学成才的人. ADJ

ˈworking group, working groups. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **working group** is the same as a **working party**. 同working party. N-COLL-COUNT

ˈworking party, working parties. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **working party** is a committee which is established to investigate a particular situation or problem and to produce a report containing its opinions and recommendations about what should be done. The usual American term is **working group**. 专责调查委员会; 工作组. [美] 一般作working group. ❖ *They set up a working party to look into the issue.* 他们组成了工作组调查这个问题. N-COLL-COUNT BRITISH

work·load /ˈwɜːkləʊd/ **workloads;** 又拼作 **work load.** ◆◇◇◇◇

The **workload** of a person or organization is the amount of work that has to be done by them. 工作量; 工作负荷. ❖ *The sudden cancellation of Mr Major's trip was due to his heavy workload.* 由于工作担子太重, 梅杰先生突然把行程取消了. N-COUNT

work·man /ˈwɜːkmən/ **workmen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **workman** is a man who works with his hands, for example a builder or plumber. (运用双手工作的)劳动者, 工人. N-COUNT

work·man·like /ˈwɜːkmənlaɪk/.

If you describe something as **workmanlike**, you mean that it has been done quite well and sensibly, but not in a particularly imaginative or original way. 精工细作的(但不是有独特想象力或原创的). ❖ *The script was workmanlike at best.* 该手稿最多称得上精细. ADJ-GRADED

work·man·ship /ˈwɜːkmənʃɪp/.

Workmanship is the skill with which something is made and which affects the quality of the finished object. 技艺, 工艺. ❖ *The problem may be due to poor workmanship.* 问题也许出在工艺太差上. N-UNCOUNT

W

work·mate /ˈwɜːkmeɪt/ **workmates.**

Your **workmates** are the people you work with. 一起工作的人, 工友, 同事. N-COUNT INFORMAL

ˌwork of ˈart, works of art. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **work of art** is a painting or piece of sculpture which is of high quality. (绘画、雕塑等)艺术作品, 艺术品. N-COUNT

2 A **work of art** is something which is very complex or which has been skilfully made or produced. 精巧的作品, 精美的制品. ❖ *The actual nest is a work of art.* 真实的鸟巢称得上是一件艺术品. N-COUNT

work·out /ˈwɜːkaʊt/ **workouts.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **workout** is a period of physical exercise or training. 体育锻炼, 运动; 体育训练. ❖ *...a 35-minute aerobic workout.* 35分钟的有氧健身操. N-COUNT

work·place /ˈwɜːkpleɪs/ **workplaces;** 又拼作 **work place.** ◆◆◇◇◇

Your **workplace** is the place where you work. 工作场所. ❖ *...the difficulties facing women in the workplace.* 妇女在工作场所中面对的困难. N-COUNT

work·room /ˈwɜːkruːm/ **workrooms.**

A person's **workroom** is a room where they work, especially when their work involves making things. 工作间, 工作室. N-COUNT

work·sheet /ˈwɜːkʃiːt/ **worksheets.**

A **worksheet** is a specially prepared page of exercises designed to improve your knowledge or understanding of a particular subject. 活页练习, 习题纸. N-COUNT

work·shop /ˈwɜːkʃɒp/ **workshops.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **workshop** is a period of discussion or practical work on a particular subject in which a group of people share their knowledge or experience. 研讨会, 专题讨论会; 讲习班. ❖ *...a jazz workshop for young artists.* 为年轻艺术家举办的爵士乐讨论会. N-COUNT

2 A **workshop** is a room or building which contains tools or machinery for making or repairing things, especially using wood or metal. 车间, 工场. N-COUNT

ˈwork-shy; 又拼作 **workshy.**

If you describe someone as **work-shy**, you disapprove of them because you think they are lazy and do not want to work. (贬义)怕干活的, 不愿干活的. ❖ *He is a morose, work-shy layabout.* 他是个孤僻和不想工作的懒人. ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

work·station /ˈwɜːksteɪʃən/ **workstations;** 又拼作 **work station.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **workstation** is a part of a computerized office system consisting of a display screen and a keyboard. (电脑办公系统的)工作站. N-COUNT

ˈwork surface, work surfaces; 又拼作 **worksurface.**

A **work surface** is the same as a **worktop**. 同 worktop. N-COUNT

work·top /ˈwɜːktɒp/ **worktops.**

A **worktop** is a flat surface in a kitchen which is easily cleaned and on which you can prepare food. (厨房的)操作台、工作面. N-COUNT

world /wɜːld/ **worlds.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 **The world** is the planet that we live on. 世界, 地球. ❖ *It's a beautiful part of the world.* 这是地球上一个美丽的地方. *More than anything, I'd like to drive around the world.* 我最喜欢开车环游世界. N-SING the N

2 If you say that something happens or exists **the world over**, you mean that it happens or exists in every part of the world. 世界各处. ❖ *Some problems are the same the world over.* 有些问题世界各地都一样. PHR

3 A **world** is a planet. 天体, 星球. ❖ *He looked like something from another world.* 他像是来自另一个星球. N-COUNT

4 **The world** refers to all the people who live on this planet, and our societies, institutions, and ways of life. 世人, 人类. ❖ *The world was, and remains, shocked.* 世人过去和现在都为之震惊. *...his personal contribution to world history.* 他个人对人类历史作出的贡献. N-SING the N, N n

5 You can use **world** to describe someone or something that is one of the most important or significant of its kind on earth. 世界、天下. ❖ *Like Japan, China has emerged as a world power.* 中国像日本一样逐渐成为世界强国. *...a world authority on heart-diseases.* 心脏病方面的世界权威. ADJ ADJ n

6 You can use **world** in expressions such as **the Arab world**, **the western world**, and **the ancient world** to refer to a particular group of countries or a particular period in history. 世界(指地球上的某个区域或历史上的某个时期). N-SING the supp N

7 You can use **world** to refer to a particular field of activity, and the people involved in it. (活动范畴)领域, 界. ❖ *...the latest news from the world of finance.* 金融界的最新消息. N-SING the N, with supp

8 You can use **world** to refer to a place or way of life by describing its strongest features. (具有最强烈特色的)世界; 生活方式. ❖ *The patient must re-enter a world full of problems and stresses.* 病人必须回到充满问题和压力的世界. N-COUNT with supp

9 You can use **world** to refer to a particular group of living things, for example **the animal world**, **the plant world**, and **the insect world**. (生物)界. N-SING the n N

10 Someone's **world** is the life they lead, the people they have contact with, and the things they experience. (某人 N-COUNT

的)生活，人生. ❖ *I lost my job and it was like my world collapsed.* 我失业了，这就好像我的人生崩溃了.

11 You can use **world** in expressions such as **this world**, **the next world**, and **the world to come** to refer to the state of being alive or a state of existence after death. 今世; 来世. ❖ *Good fortune will follow you, both in this world and the next.* 好运在今生和来世都跟随着你. N-SING with supp

12 ➞ 又见 **New World, real world, Third World.**

13 If you say that someone is **in a world of** their **own**, you mean that they seem not to notice other people or the things going on around them. 在自己的小天地里. PHR

14 If you say that two people or things are **worlds apart**, you are emphasizing that they are very different from each other. 天壤之别; 大不相同. ❖ *Intellectually, this man and I are worlds apart.* 我和这个人在智力上有天壤之别. PHR PRAGMATICS

15 If you say that someone has **the best of both worlds**, you mean that they have the benefits of two things and none of the disadvantages. 两头受益; 左右逢源. ❖ *Her living room provides the best of both worlds, with an office at one end and comfortable sofas at the other.* 她客厅的一边有一个办公室，另一边有舒适的沙发，真是两全其美. PHR

16 If you say that there is **a world of difference** between one thing and another, you are emphasizing that they are very different from each other. 大相径庭，大不相同. ❖ *There's a world of difference between an amateur video and a slick Hollywood production.* 业余摄像和熟练的好莱坞制作之间相差极大. PHR PRAGMATICS

17 If you **think the world of** someone, you like them or care about them very much. 非常喜欢; 十分看重. PHR

18 If you say that you would not do something **for the world**, you are emphasizing that you definitely would not do it. (与否定词连用)不管怎样，无论如何. ❖ *I wouldn't have missed this for the world.* 我无论如何也不会错过它. PHR PRAGMATICS

19 If you say that something **has done** someone **the world of good** or **a world of good**, you mean that it has made them feel better or improved their life. 对...大有好处. ❖ *A sleep will do you the world of good.* 睡一觉对你大有好处. PHR INFORMAL

20 You can use **in the world** in expressions such as **what in the world** and **who in the world** to emphasize a question, especially when expressing surprise, anger, or despair. 究竟，到底(用于问句，尤用来表示惊讶、愤怒、绝望等). ❖ *What in the world is he doing?* 他到底在干什么? PHR PRAGMATICS

21 If you say that something is **out of this world**, you are emphasizing that it is extremely good or impressive. 非凡的，极好的. ❖ *These new trains are out of this world.* 这些新火车真是棒极了. PHR PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

22 You can use **in an ideal world** or **in a perfect world** when you are talking about things that you would like to happen, although you realize that they are not likely to happen. 理想境界、完美世界. ❖ *In a perfect world, there would be the facilities and money to treat every sick person.* 在一个完美世界里，应该有设施和金钱为每个病人治疗. PHR

23 If you say that someone is **a man of the world** or **a woman of the world**, you mean that they are experienced and knowledgeable about life, and are not easily shocked, for example by immoral or dishonest things. 阅历丰富的人. PHR

24 You can use **the outside world** to refer to all the people who do not live in a particular place or who are not involved in a particular situation. 外界，外面世界. ❖ *For many, the post office is the only link with the outside world.* 对很多人来说，邮局是同外界的唯一联系. PHR

25 ➞ **not be the end of the world**: 见 **end**.
➞ **the world is your oyster**: 见 **oyster**.
➞ **on top of the world**: 见 **top**.

'world beater, world beaters; 又拼作 world-beater.

In British English, if you describe a person or thing as a **world beater**, you mean that they are better than most other people or things of their kind. [英]天下无敌者，举世无双的人(或物). N-COUNT

,world-'class. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **world-class** sportsperson or competitor is one of the best in the world at what they do. 世界级的，世界一流的. ADJ JOURNALISM

,world-'famous. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone or something that is **world-famous** is known about by people all over the world. 举世闻名的. ❖ *...the world-famous Hollywood Bowl.* 世界闻名的好莱坞圆形音乐厅. ADJ

world·ly /'wɜːldli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Worldly** is used to describe things relating to the ordinary activities of life, rather than to spiritual things. (事物)尘世的、世俗的，非精神的. ❖ *He has repeatedly criticized Western churches as too worldly.* 他不断批评西方教会太世俗化了. ADJ-GRADED LITERARY

2 Someone who is **worldly** is experienced and knowledgeable about the practical aspects of life rather than about spiritual things. (人)善于处世的，世俗的. ◢ **world·li·ness** ❖ *To Betty, Joe had an air of worldliness.* 在贝蒂看来，乔显得俗气. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 **Worldly** is used to describe things relating to success, wealth, and possessions. (与成功、财富和财产有关)名利的，世俗的. ❖ *...the view that the important thing is to gain worldly success.* 以获得世俗成功为重的观点. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

4 You can refer to someone's possessions as their **worldly** goods or possessions. (财产)世间的. ADJ ADJ n LITERARY

,worldly-'wise.

If you describe someone as **worldly-wise**, you mean they are experienced and knowledgeable about life, and are not easily shocked or impressed. 老于世故的，善于处世的. ADJ-GRADED

'world view, world views; 又拼作 world-view. ◆◇◇◇◇

A person's **world view** is the way they see and understand the world, especially regarding issues such as politics, philosophy, and religion. 世界观. ❖ *Many artists express their world view in their work.* 许多艺术家在他们的作品中表现他们的世界观. N-COUNT with supp

,world 'war, world wars. ◆◆◆◇◇

A **world war** is a war that involves countries all over the world. 世界大战. N-VAR

,world-'weary.

A **world-weary** person no longer feels excited or enthusiastic about anything. 厌世的，厌弃人生的. ADJ-GRADED

world·wide /,wɜːld'waɪd/; 又拼作 world-wide. ◆◆◆◇◇

If something exists or happens **worldwide**, it exists or happens throughout the world. 遍及全世界，在世界范围内，在世界各地. ❖ *His books have sold more than 20 million copies worldwide.* 他的书在全世界销售了大约两千万册. ADV

➲ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *Today, doctors are fearing a worldwide epidemic.* 如今，医生们担心出现世界性的流行性传染病. ADJ

,World-Wide 'Web.

The **World-Wide Web** is a system which links documents and pictures into an information database that is stored in computers in many different parts of the world and which can be accessed with a single program. **World-Wide Web** is often abbreviated to **WWW**, **W3**, or **the Web**. (电脑的)万维网，缩写为WWW，W3或the Web. N-PROPER the N

W

worm /wɜːm/ worms, worming, wormed. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 A **worm** is a small animal with a long thin body, no bones and no legs. (细长的)软体虫，蠕虫. N-COUNT

2 If animals or people have **worms**, worms are living as parasites in their intestines. 寄生虫，肠虫. N-PLURAL

3 If you **worm** an animal, you give it medicine in order to kill the worms that are living in its intestines. 给...驱寄生虫. VB V n

4 If you **worm** your **way** somewhere, you move there slowly and with difficulty. 缓慢而困难地移动; 蠕动. ❖ *The kitten wormed its way through the just-open door.* 小猫蠕动身体爬过刚打开的门. VB V way adv/prep

5 If you say that someone **is worming** their **way** to success, or **is worming** their **way** into someone else's affection, you disapprove of the way that they are gradually making someone trust them or like them, often in order to deceive them or gain some advantage. (贬义)赢取，骗取(信任或情感). ❖ *She never misses a chance to worm her way into the public's hearts.* 她从不错失骗取人心的机会. VB PRAGMATICS V way prep/adv

6 If you say that someone or something is opening **a can of worms**, you are warning them that they are planning to do or talk about something which is more complicated, unpleasant, and difficult than they realize and which might be better left alone. 棘手的问题, 难题, 麻烦事. PHR PRAGMATICS

▸worm out of.

If you **worm** information **out of** someone, you gradually find it out by constantly asking them about it. (通过不断地询问)刺探, 套问. ❖ *It took me weeks to worm the facts out of him.* 我用了好几周时间才从他那里探得实情. PHR-V V n P P n Also V P P n n

worn /wɔːn/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Worn** is the past participle of **wear**. wear 的过去分词.

2 **Worn** is used to describe something that is damaged or thin because it is old and has been used a lot. 用旧的; 穿坏的. ❖ *Most of the trek is along worn paths.* 多数徒步旅行都是沿着已踩出来的小路走. ADJ-GRADED

3 If someone looks **worn**, they look tired and old. 疲惫不堪的, 憔悴的. ❖ *She was looking very haggard and worn.* 她显得非常憔悴和疲倦. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

4 ➳ 又见 **well-worn**.

ˌworn ˈout; 又拼作 **worn-out**. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **worn out** is so old, damaged, or thin from use that it cannot be used any more. 破旧的; 破损的; 不能再用的. ❖ *...faded bits of worn-out clothing.* 破衣服的退色碎片. ADJ

2 Someone who is **worn out** is extremely tired after hard work or a difficult or unpleasant experience. 疲惫不堪的, 筋疲力尽的. ADJ-GRADED

3 If you describe something such as an idea as **worn out**, you mean that it is no longer relevant or interesting because it is old and has been repeated often; used showing disapproval. (贬义)过时的, 陈腐的. ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS

wor·ried /ˈwʌrid, AM ˈwɜːrid/. ◆◆◆◇◇

When you are **worried**, you are unhappy because you keep thinking about problems that you have or about unpleasant things that might happen in the future. 担心的; 发愁的; 忧虑的. ❖ *He seemed very worried.* 他似乎非常焦虑. *If you're at all worried about his progress, do discuss it with one of his teachers.* 如果你很为他的进步担心, 一定要跟他的老师谈谈. ◢ **wor·ried·ly** ❖ *'You don't have to go, you know,' she said worriedly.* '你知道, 你大可不必去的,' 她担心地说. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

wor·rier /ˈwʌriə, AM ˈwɜːriər/ **worriers.**

If you describe someone as a **worrier**, you mean that they spend a lot of time thinking about problems that they have or unpleasant things that might happen. 担心的人; 发愁的人; 忧虑的人. N-COUNT

wor·ri·some /ˈwʌrisəm, AM ˈwɜːr-/.

Something that is **worrisome** causes people to worry or should cause them to worry. 令人担心的; 使人忧虑的. ADJ-GRADED AMERICAN

wor·ry /ˈwʌri, AM ˈwɜːri/ **worries, worrying, worried.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you **worry**, you keep thinking about problems that you have or about unpleasant things that might happen. 担心; 发愁; 忧虑. ❖ *Don't worry, your luggage will come on afterwards by taxi.* 别担心, 你的行李随后会由出租车送来. *I worry about her constantly.* 我时常为她担忧. VB V V about n/-ing Also V that

2 If someone or something **worries** you, they make you anxious because you keep thinking about problems or unpleasant things that might be connected with them. 使担心; 使发愁; 使忧虑. ❖ *'Why didn't you tell us?'—'I didn't want to worry you.'* '你为什么不告诉我们?'—'我不想让你们担心.' *Does it worry you that the Americans are discussing this?* 美国人正在讨论此事, 这让你担心吗? VB V n it V n that/to-inf

3 **Worry** is the state or feeling of anxiety and unhappiness caused by the problems that you have or by thinking about unpleasant things that might happen. 担心; 发愁; 忧虑. ❖ *His last years were overshadowed by financial worry.* 他的晚年被经济上的忧虑所困扰. N-UNCOUNT

4 A **worry** is a problem that you keep thinking about and that makes you unhappy. 令人担心的事; 令人忧虑的问题. ❖ *My main worry was that Madeleine Johnson would still be there.* 我担心的主要问题是, 玛德琳 · 约翰逊将还会在那里. N-COUNT

5 If someone or something does not **worry** you, you do not dislike them or you are not annoyed by them. (与否定词连用) 使心烦, 使不安宁. ❖ *The cold doesn't worry me.* 寒冷我不在乎. *It wouldn't worry me if he came to my house.* 如果他来我家, 我倒也无所谓. VB SPOKEN V n it V n if

6 You say **not to worry** to someone to indicate that you are not upset or angry when something has gone wrong. 没关系(当事情出差错时, 表示不感到苦恼或愤怒). ❖ *'Not to worry, Baby,' he said, and kissed her tenderly.* '没关系, 宝贝,' 他说着并温柔地吻了她一下. CONVENTION PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

wor·ry·ing /ˈwʌriɪŋ, AM ˈwɜːriɪŋ/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If something is **worrying**, it causes people to worry. 令人担心的, 使人发愁的. ❖ *It is very worrying that petrol bombs have been brought into a fight between two secondary schools.* 两所中学发生冲突时曾经使用汽油弹, 这真令人担心. ◢ **wor·ry·ing·ly** ❖ *The rate of assaults was worryingly high.* 袭击的案发率令人担心地高. ADJ-GRADED ADV-GRADED

worse /wɜːs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Worse** is the comparative of bad. bad 的比较级.

2 **Worse** is the comparative of badly. badly 的比较级.

3 **Worse** is used to form the comparative of compound adjectives beginning with 'bad' and 'badly.' For example, the comparative of 'badly off' is 'worse off'. 用于构成 bad 和 badly 开头的复合形容词的比较级. 例如 badly off 的比较级为 worse off.

4 If a situation **goes from bad to worse**, it becomes even more unpleasant or unsatisfactory. 愈来愈坏, 每况愈下. PHR

5 If a situation changes **for the worse**, it becomes more unpleasant or more difficult. 向较坏的情况(转化); 恶化. PHR

6 If someone or something is **the worse for** something, they have been harmed or badly affected by it. 受到伤害; 受到坏影响. If they are **none the worse** for it, they have not been harmed or badly affected by it. 没有受到伤害; 没有受到坏影响. ❖ *Father came home from the pub very much the worse for drink.* 爸爸从酒馆醉醺醺地回到家. PHR

7 If you tell someone that they **could do worse** than do a particular thing, you are advising them that it would be quite a good thing to do. 倒不妨试试(做某事). ❖ *Scientists in search of a challenging career could do worse than consider forensic science.* 寻求挑战性事业的科学家倒不妨试试考虑一下法医科学. PHR PRAGMATICS

8 ➳ **for better or worse**: 见 **better**.

wors·en /ˈwɜːsən/ **worsens, worsening, worsened.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If a bad situation **worsens** or if something **worsens** it, it becomes more difficult, unpleasant, or unacceptable. (使)更困难; (使)变得更坏; (使)恶化. ❖ *The security forces had to intervene to prevent the situation worsening.* 为防止局势恶化, 保安部队不得不介入. *These options would actually worsen the economy.* 这些选择实际上会使经济雪上加霜. ◢ **wors·en·ing** ❖ *...a further worsening of relations between the two countries.* 两国关系的进一步恶化. V-ERG V V n N-SING

wor·ship /ˈwɜːʃɪp/ **worships, worshipping, worshipped;** [美]拼作 **worshiping, worshiped.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **worship** a god, you show your respect to the god, for example by saying prayers. 拜(神), 崇拜, 膜拜. ❖ *...Jews worshipping at the Wailing Wall.* 在"哭墙"膜拜的犹太人. ▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...the worship of the ancient Roman gods.* 对古罗马诸神的崇拜. ◢ **wor·ship·per, worshippers** ❖ *Scores of worshippers streamed down to the altar.* 几十个拜神者哗啦一片地拜倒在祭坛前. VB V n V N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

2 If you **worship** someone or something, you love them or admire them very much. 崇拜; 热爱; 敬佩. VB V n

wor·ship·ful /ˈwɜːʃɪpful/.

If someone has a **worshipful** attitude to someone or something, they show a very great amount of respect and admiration for them. 崇拜的; 敬重的; 敬佩的. ADJ ADJ n

worst /wɜːst/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Worst** is the superlative of **bad**. bad 的最高级.

2 **Worst** is the superlative of **badly**. badly 的最高级.

3 **The worst** is the most unpleasant or unfavourable thing that could happen or does happen. 最坏的事; 最差的情况. ❖ *The country had come through the worst of the recession.* 该国度过了经济衰退的最坏时期. N-SING the N

4 **Worst** is used to form the superlative of compound adjectives beginning with 'bad' and 'badly'. For example, the superlative of 'badly-affected' is 'worst-affected'. 用于构成以 bad 和 badly 开头的复合形容词的最高级. 例如, badly-affected 的最高级为 worst-affected.

5 You say **worst of all** to indicate that what you are about to mention is the most unpleasant or has the most disadvantages out of all the things you are mentioning. 最坏、最糟糕. ❖ *The people most closely affected are the passengers who were injured and, worst of all, those who lost relatives.* 受到最大影响的是那些受伤的乘客, 而那些失去亲人的人影响最为严重. PHR PRAGMATICS

6 You use **at worst** or **at the worst** to indicate that you are considering a situation in the most unfavourable or most pessimistic way. 就最不利的一方面看; 在最坏的情况下. ❖ *At best Nella would be an invalid; at worst she would die.* 尼拉最好的情况下也会残废, 最坏则会丧命. PHR

7 If someone is **at their worst**, they are behaving as unpleasantly or doing something as unsuccessfully as it is possible for them to do. 从最差的情况来说. ❖ *This was their mother at her worst.* 再差这也是他们的母亲. PHR

8 If you say that you might do something **if the worst comes to the worst**, you mean that you might do it if the situation develops in the most unfavourable way. 如果最坏的事发生; 万一没有更好的办法. ❖ *He was asked whether he would walk out if the worst came to the worst.* 如果最坏的情况发生, 人们问他是否会半途而废. PHR

9 If someone **does their worst**, they do everything unpleasant that they can possibly do. You can say '**do your worst**' to show someone that you are not frightened even if they do everything unpleasant that they can possibly do. 使出最狠毒的手段; 有什么手段尽管使出来. ❖ *I think it was dangerous to say: look, we've got an army now — do your worst.* 我认为这样说挺危险: 瞧, 我们现在有了一支军队—有什么手段尽管使出来. PHR PRAGMATICS

worst·ed /ˈwʊstɪd/ worsteds.

Worsted is a kind of woollen cloth. 精纺毛料. N-VAR

worth /wɜːθ/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If something is **worth** a particular amount of money, it can be sold for that amount or is considered to have that value. 值...; 有...的价值. ❖ *These books might be worth £50 or £60 or more to a collector.* 这些书对于一个收藏家来说也许值50、60镑或更多. v-link worth amount

2 **Worth** combines with amounts of money, so that when you talk about a particular amount of money's **worth of** something, you mean the quantity of it that you can buy for that amount of money. (与钱的数目连用)具有...的价值. ❖ *I went and bought about six dollars' worth of potato chips.* 我去买了大约6元钱的炸薯片. COMB

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *'How many do you want?'— 'I'll have a pound's worth.'* '你想要多少?' — '我要一英镑的.' PRON

3 **Worth** combines with time expressions, so you can use **worth** when you are saying how long an amount of something will last. For example, a week's **worth of** food is the amount of food that will last you for a week. (与时间短语连用)足够...时间用的. COMB

➪ Also a pronoun. 又作代词. ❖ *There's really not very much food down there. About two weeks' worth.* 那里真没有多少食物了. 大约够两个星期的. PRON

4 If you say that something is **worth** having, you mean that it is pleasant or useful, and therefore a good thing to have. 值得(拥有). ❖ *He's decided to get a look at the house and see if it might be worth buying.* 他决定去看看那座房子, 看它是否值得买. v-link worth -ing

5 If something is **worth** a particular action, or if an action is **worth** doing, it is considered to be important enough for that action. 值得(去做). ❖ *This restaurant is well worth a visit.* 这家餐馆很值得光顾. *It is worth pausing to consider these statements from Mr Wigley.* 威格利先生的这些声明值得停下来考虑一下. v-link worth n/-ing

6 If an action or activity is **worth** someone's **while**, it will be helpful, useful, or enjoyable for them if they do it, even though it requires some effort. 值得(某人)去做. ❖ *It might be worth your while to go to court and ask for the agreement to be changed.* 你值得去法庭要求更改协议. PHR

7 Someone's **worth** is the value, usefulness, or importance that they are considered to have. (个人的)价值、长处、重要性. ❖ *He had never met a woman like her, nor had he ever had a woman of her worth as a friend.* 他从未见过她这样的女人, 也没有过她这样重要的女人做朋友. N-UNCOUNT FORMAL

8 If you do something **for all** you **are worth**, you do it with a lot of energy and enthusiasm. 尽力, 拼命. ❖ *We both began waving to the crowd for all we were worth.* 我俩开始拼命地向人群挥手. PHR

9 If someone does something **for all it is worth**, they do it as much as possible and for as long as they can get benefit from it. 最大限度地, 尽可能地. ❖ *...taking an idea and exploiting it for all it's worth.* 有了想法就要充分利用它. PHR

10 If you add **for what it's worth** to something that you say, you are suggesting that what you are saying or referring to may not be very valuable or helpful, especially because you do not want to appear arrogant. 不论管不管用; 不论好坏. ❖ *I've brought my notes, for what it's worth.* 不论是否有用, 我还是带来了我的笔记. PHR

11 ➵ **worth your weight in gold**: 见 **weight**.

worth·less /ˈwɜːθləs/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something that is **worthless** is of no real value or use. 无价值的, 不值钱的; 没用处的. ❖ *The guarantee could be worthless if the firm goes out of business.* 如果公司停业, 这项保证也就一文不值. *...a worthless piece of old junk.* 一件分文不值的废旧杂物. ADJ-GRADED

2 Someone who is described as **worthless** is considered to have no good qualities or skills. 一无是处的, 不中用的. ❖ *You feel you really are completely worthless and unlovable.* 感到自己真的完全无用, 不讨人喜欢. ◢ **worth·less·ness** ❖ *...feelings of worthlessness.* 一无是处的感觉. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

worth·while /ˌwɜːθˈwaɪl/. ◆◆◇◇◇

If something is **worthwhile**, it is enjoyable or useful, and worth the time, money, or effort that is spent on it. 值得做的; 值得花费时间(或金钱或精力)的. ❖ *...a worthwhile movie that was compelling enough to watch again.* 非常值得再看一遍的电影. *It might be worthwhile to consider your attitude to an insurance policy.* 你也许值得考虑一下对保险单的态度. ADJ-GRADED

wor·thy /ˈwɜːði/ worthier, worthiest; worthies. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If someone or something is **worthy** of something, they deserve it because they have the qualities or abilities required. 值得的, 应得的. ❖ *The bank might think you're worthy of a loan.* 银行也许认为值得贷款给你. *I hope he was worthy of her.* 我希望他配得上她. ◢ **wor·thi·ly** ❖ *...chief constable, a rank I know I could have worthily held.* 警察局长, 一个我认为我可以胜任的职位. ◢ **wor·thi·ness** ❖ *Their belief in their own worthiness is so low.* 他们对自我价值的信念是如此低. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV N-UNCOUNT

2 A **worthy** person or thing is approved of by most people in society and considered to be morally respectable or correct. 值得敬重的; 优秀的. ❖ *...worthy members of the community.* 社区的优秀成员. ADJ-GRADED

➪ You can refer to worthy people as **worthies**. 杰出人士. N-COUNT

-worthy /-wɜːði/.

-worthy can be added to words to form adjectives which indicate that someone or something deserves or merits a particular thing or action. For example, if a remark or person is **quote-worthy**, they are worth quoting. 加在其他词后, 构成形容词, 表示'值得...的'; '该...的'. COMB

➡ 又见 **airworthy**, **creditworthy**, **newsworthy**, **noteworthy**, **praiseworthy**, **seaworthy**, **trustworthy**.

wot

Wot is sometimes used in writing to represent **what**, to show that someone is speaking very informally or that they are being humorous. 非正式或幽默用语, 书面上代表what. ❖ *'Cor, wot brilliant prizes!'* '天哪, 真是光辉夺目的奖品啊!' BRITISH

would /wəd 重读 wʊd/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Would is a modal verb. It is used with the base form of a verb. In spoken English, **would** is often abbreviated to **'d**. 情态动词, 与动词原形连用, 在口语中常缩略为'd.

1 You use **would** when you are saying what someone believed, hoped, or expected to happen or be the case. 将, 将会. ❖ *No one believed the soldiers stationed at the border would actually open fire.* 谁也不会相信, 驻守边界的士兵会真的开火. *Would he always be like this?* 他会总是像这样吗? *A report yesterday said that British unemployment would continue to rise.* 昨天的一份报告说, 英国的失业人数将会继续增加. MODAL

2 You use **would** when saying what someone intended to do. 想要; 打算. ❖ *George decided it was such a rare car that he would only use it for a few shows.* 乔治认为这是一部非常稀有的车, 他只愿意将它展出几次. *He did not think he would marry Beth.* 他觉得他不会娶贝丝. MODAL

3 You use **would** when you are referring to the result or effect of a possible situation. (指可能出现的结果或影响)会是. ❖ *Ordinarily it would be fun to be taken to fabulous restaurants.* 一般的情况下, 被带到极好的餐馆吃饭会是很有意思的. *It would cost very much more for the four of us to go from Italy.* 我们四个从意大利出发要花更多钱. MODAL

4 You use **would**, or **would have** with a past participle, to indicate that you are assuming or guessing that something is true, because you have good reasons for thinking it. (表示推测、设想、可能)也许, 大概. ❖ *You wouldn't know him.* 你也许不认识他. *That would have been Della's car.* 那大概是德拉的车. *Her mother would be annoyed because he was so late.* 她母亲也许很生气, 因为他太晚了. MODAL

5 You use **would** in the main clause of some 'if' and 'unless' sentences to indicate something you consider to be fairly unlikely to happen. 用于if和unless引导的主句中, 指某事不大可能发生. ❖ *If only I could get some sleep, I would be able to cope.* 我要是能睡一会儿就好了, 这样我就能应付了. *The targets would not be achieved unless other departments showed equal commitment.* 除非其他部门也作出同样的承诺, 否则目标是达不到的. MODAL

6 You use **would** to say that someone was willing to do something. 愿意, 想做. You use **would not** to indicate that someone refused to do something. 不愿意, 不想做. ❖ *She indicated that she would help her husband.* 她表示愿意帮助她丈夫. *He wouldn't say where he had picked up the information.* 他不想说他从哪里得到的消息. MODAL

7 You use **would not** to indicate that something did not happen, often in spite of a lot of effort. 不会, 不能. ❖ *He kicked, pushed, and hurled his shoulder at the door. It wouldn't open.* 他踢门, 推门, 用肩撞门, 但是门打不开. *The paint wouldn't stick to the wallpaper.* 油漆不会粘住墙纸. MODAL

8 You use **would**, especially with verbs such as 'like', 'love', and 'wish' when saying that someone wants to do or have something or wants something to happen. (尤其同like, love和wish等词连用, 表示希望做某事或希望某事发生)想. ❖ *She asked me what I would like to do.* 她问我想做什么. *Ideally, she would love to become pregnant again.* 理想情况下, 她希望再次怀孕. *Anne wouldn't mind going to Italy or France to live.* 安妮不在乎是去意大利还是去法国居住. MODAL

➡ **would rather**: 见 **rather**.

9 You use **would** with 'if' clauses in questions when you are asking for permission to do something. (用于带if从句的问句中, 表示要求允许)会. ❖ *Do you think it would be all right if I smoked?* 我抽烟, 你觉得可以吗? MODAL PRAGMATICS

10 You use **would**, usually in questions, when you are politely offering someone something or inviting someone to do something. (一般用于疑问句中, 表示客气地提出或邀请)想. ❖ *Would you like a drink?* 想喝一杯吗? *Perhaps you would like to pay a visit to London.* 也许你想去伦敦一游. MODAL PRAGMATICS

11 You use **would**, usually in questions, when you are politely asking someone to do something. (一般用于疑问句中, 表示委婉地请求)请. ❖ *Would you come in here a moment, please?* 请进来一会儿好吗? *Oh dear, there's the doorbell. See who it is, would you, darling.* 哦, 门铃响了, 亲爱的, 请去看看是谁. MODAL PRAGMATICS

12 You say that someone **would** do something when it is typical of them and you are critical of it. You emphasize the word would when you use it in this way. (表示习惯行为, 这样使用时强调 would)老是, 总会. ❖ *I was amazed, during a 'Women In Rock' debate, to be told, 'Well, you would say that: you're a man.'* 在'摇滚女人'的辩论会上, 我感到吃惊的是有人告诉我: '是啊, 你总是这么说: 你是个男人.' MODAL PRAGMATICS

13 You use **would**, or sometimes **would have** with a past participle, when you are expressing your opinion about something or seeing if people agree with you. (用于表示对某事的看法或了解他人是否赞同你)会. ❖ *I think you'd agree he's a very respected columnist.* 我想你会同意他是一个非常令人尊敬的专栏作家. *I would have thought it a proper job for the Army to fight rebellion.* 我会认为军队打击叛乱做得恰当. MODAL PRAGMATICS

14 You use I **would** when you are giving someone advice in an informal way. (用于提出非正式建议)会. ❖ *If I were you, Mrs Gretchen, I just wouldn't worry about it.* 如果我是你, 格蕾琴太太, 我就不会为此忧心. MODAL PRAGMATICS

15 You use **you would** in negative sentences with verbs such as 'guess' and 'know' when you want to say that something is not obvious, especially something surprising. (同guess、know等动词一起用于否定句中, 表示意想不到)会. ❖ *You'd never think she was the daughter of a banker.* 你绝不会想到她是一个银行家的女儿. MODAL

16 You use **would** to talk about something which happened regularly in the past but which no longer happens. (用于谈论过去经常发生的事)会, 总会. ❖ *Sunday mornings my mother would bake. I'd stand by the fridge and help.* 以往的星期天早晨我母亲总是烤面包, 我则站在冰箱旁帮忙. MODAL

17 You use **would have** with a past participle when you are saying what was likely to have happened by a particular time. (与过去分词连用, 表示到了某时间可能发生)会, 估计应该会. ❖ *Within ten weeks of the introduction, 34 million people would have been reached by our television commercials.* 做了十个星期的介绍, 我们电视广告的覆盖面应该会达到3,400万人. MODAL

18 You use **would have** with a past participle when you are referring to the result or effect of a possible event in the past. (与过去分词连用, 表示过去可能事件产生的结果或影响)该会. ❖ *My daughter would have been 17 this week if she had lived.* 我女儿如果还活着, 这周该是17岁了. MODAL

19 If you say that someone **would have** liked or preferred something, you mean that they wanted to do it or have it but were unable to. (用于表示想做但又办不到)想. ❖ *I would have liked a life in politics.* 我真想在政界度过一生. MODAL

20 You use **would**, usually in negative sentences, to criticize something that someone has done and to express your disapproval of it. (常用于否定句中, 表示不赞成或对他人所做的事情予以批评)会. ❖ *I would never have done what they did.* 我决不会去做他们所做的事情. MODAL PRAGMATICS

21 If you say **'would that'** something were the case, you are saying that you wish it were the case. 要是...多好, 但愿. ❖ *Would that he could have listened to his father.* 要是他能听他父亲的话该有多好. PHR PRAGMATICS FORMAL

'would-be. ◆◇◇◇◇

You can use **would-be** to describe someone who wants or attempts to do a particular thing. For example, a **would-be** writer is someone who wants to be a writer. 想要成为...的, 打 ADJ ADJ n

算做...的.

wouldn't /'wudənt/.
Wouldn't is written to represent the usual spoken form of 'would not'. would not 的缩略形式.

would've /wudəv/.
Would've is written to represent a spoken form of 'would have', when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (have为助动词时)would have 的缩略形式.

wound 1 verb form of 'wind' wind 的动词形式

wound /waund/.
Wound is the past tense and past participle of **wind** 2. wind 作第2义项时的过去式和过去分词.

wound 2 injury 受伤

wound /wu:nd/ **wounds, wounding, wounded.** ◆◆◆◆◇
1 A **wound** is damage to part of your body, especially a cut or a hole in your flesh, which is caused by a gun, knife, or other weapon. 伤; 伤口; 创伤. ◆ *Six soldiers are reported to have died from their wounds.* 据报道有六名士兵因受伤而死亡. N-COUNT
2 If a weapon or something sharp **wounds** you, it damages your body. 使受伤; 弄伤; 伤害. ◆ *A bomb exploded in a hotel, killing six people and wounding another five.* 旅馆发生了炸弹爆炸, 酿成六死五伤. VB V n ◢ **wound·ed. The wounded** are people who are wounded. 伤者, 伤员. N-PLURAL
3 A **wound** is a lasting bad effect on someone's mind or feelings caused by a very upsetting experience. (精神或感情的)伤害, 创伤. ◆ *She has been so deeply hurt it may take forever for the wounds to heal.* 她受到了如此严重的伤害, 这些创伤可能永远也无法治愈. N-COUNT LITERARY
4 If you **are wounded** by what someone says or does, your feelings are deeply hurt. (使)(感情)受到伤害; (使)损害. VB be V-ed ◢ **wound·ed** ◆ *She feels desperately wounded and unloved.* 她深感受到伤害, 没人爱自己. ADJ-GRADED
5 Something that **opens old wounds** or **reopens old wounds** reminds someone about an upsetting experience in the past which they would prefer to forget. 揭旧伤疤(喻让某人想起不堪回首的痛苦经历). PHR
6 ➠ to **rub salt into the wound**: 见 **salt**.

wound up /ˌwaund 'ʌp/. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone is **wound up**, they are very tense and nervous or angry. 紧张的; 焦虑不安的; 愤怒的. ADJ-GRADED

wove /wəuv/.
Wove is the past tense of **weave**. weave 的过去式.

wo·ven /'wəuvən/.
Woven is a past participle of **weave**. weave 的过去分词.

wow /wau/ **wows, wowing, wowed.** ◆◇◇◇◇
1 You can say **'wow'** when you are very impressed, surprised, or pleased. (表示感动、吃惊或高兴)呀, 哇. ◆ *I thought, 'Wow, what a good idea'.* 我想, '哇, 真是个好主意'. EXCLAM INFORMAL
2 You say that someone **wows** you when they give an impressive performance and fill you with enthusiasm and admiration. 博得...热烈赞赏. ◆ *Ben Tankard wowed the crowd with his jazz.* 本·坦卡德以他的爵士乐赢得了人群的喝彩. VB INFORMAL V n

WPC /ˌdʌbəlju: pi: 'si:/ **WPCs.**
In Britain, a **WPC** is a female police officer of the lowest rank. WPC is an abbreviation for 'woman police constable'. (英国)女警察. N-COUNT, N-TITLE

wraith /reiθ/ **wraiths.**
A **wraith** is a ghost. 鬼, 幽灵. ◆ *That child flits about like a wraith.* 那个孩子像幽灵般到处游荡. N-COUNT LITERARY

wran·gle /'ræŋgəl/ **wrangles, wrangling, wrangled.** ◆◇◇◇◇
If you say that someone **is wrangling** with someone over something, you mean that they are arguing angrily for quite a long time about it. (愤怒和相当长时间地)争吵, 争论. ◆ *The two sides have spent most of their time wrangling over procedural problems.* 双方花了大部分的时间争吵程序上的问题. V-RECIP V with n over n, pl-n V over n, Also pl-n V, V with n
➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *The party was torn apart by wrangles over fiscal policy.* 该党因在财政政策上的争吵不休而闹分裂. N-COUNT
◢ **wran·gling, wranglings** ◆ *There was some wrangling between creditors.* 债权人之间有些争执. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

wrap /ræp/ **wraps, wrapping, wrapped.** ◆◆◆◇◇
1 When you **wrap** something, you fold paper or cloth tightly round it to cover it completely, for example in order to protect it or so that you can give it to someone as a present. 包, 裹; 包扎. ◆ *Mexican Indians used to wrap tough meat in leaves from the papaya tree.* 墨西哥印第安人过去常把咬不动的肉用木瓜树叶包起来. VB V n, V n in n
➪ **Wrap up** means the same as **wrap**. 义同 wrap. ◆ *Diana is taking the opportunity to wrap up the family presents.* 戴安娜正利用这个机会把家庭礼物包起来. *He could buy the paper to wrap the gifts up.* 他可以买纸把礼物包起来. PHR-V V P noun, V n P
2 **Wrap** is the material that something is wrapped in. 包裹物; 包装材料. ◆ *...gift wrap.* 礼品包装纸. N-UNCOUNT
➠ 又见 **plastic wrap**.
3 When you **wrap** something such as a piece of paper or cloth round another thing, you put it around it. 用...包着, 用...裹住. ◆ *She wrapped a handkerchief around her bleeding palm.* 她用手帕裹住流血的手掌. VB V n around/over n
4 If someone **wraps** their arms, fingers, or legs around something, they put them firmly around it. (用手)抱住; (用手指)抓着; (用脚)夹住. VB V n around n
5 ➠ 又见 **wrapping**.
6 If you keep something **under wraps**, you keep it secret, often until you are ready to announce it at some time in the future. 不公开, 保持秘密. PHR

▸**wrap up.**
1 If you **wrap up**, you put warm clothes on. 穿得暖和. ◆ *Markus has wrapped up warmly in a woolly hat.* 马库斯戴着羊绒帽裹得暖暖的. *Thousands of people wrapped up against the icy cold to watch the parade.* 成千上万的人穿着厚厚的衣服, 冒着严寒观看游行. PHR-V V P, V P adv/adj/prep
2 If you **wrap up** something such as a job or an agreement, you complete it in a satisfactory way. 完成, 结束. ◆ *NATO defense ministers wrap up their meeting in Brussels today.* 北约各国的国防部长们今天在布鲁塞尔结束会议. PHR-V V P noun, Also V n P
3 ➠ 又见 **wrap** 1; **wrapped up**.

ˌwrapped 'up. ◆◇◇◇◇
If someone is wrapped up in something or someone, they spend nearly all their time thinking about them, so that they forget about other things which may be important. 埋头于; 全神贯注于. ◆ *He's too serious and dedicated, wrapped up in his career.* 他太认真, 太投入, 埋头于自己的事业. ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ in/with n

wrap·per /'ræpə/ **wrappers.**
A **wrapper** is a piece of paper, plastic, or foil which covers and protects something that you buy, especially something perishable such as food. (商品的)包装材料, 包装纸. ◆ *...sweet wrappers.* 糖果纸. N-COUNT

wrap·ping /'ræpɪŋ/ **wrappings.** ◆◇◇◇◇
Wrapping is something such as paper or plastic which is used to cover and protect something. 包裹用的东西; 包装材料. ◆ *Nick asked for the tile to be delivered in waterproof wrapping.* 尼克要求送来的瓷砖要有防水包装. N-VAR

'wrapping paper, wrapping papers.
Wrapping paper is special paper which is used for wrapping presents. 包装纸. N-VAR

wrath /rɒθ, AM ræθ/. ◆◇◇◇◇
Wrath means the same as **anger**. 义同anger. ◆ *He incurred the wrath of the authorities in speaking out against government injustices.* 他公开抗议政府不公正的言论惹恼了当局. N-UNCOUNT

wreak /ri:k/ **wreaks, wreaking, wreaked; wrought** can also be used as the past participle. wrought 也可用作过去分词. ◆◇◇◇◇
1 Something or someone that **wreaks** havoc or destruction causes a great amount of disorder or damage. 造成巨大的(破坏或伤害). ◆ *Violent storms wreaked havoc on the French Riviera.* 肆虐的风暴对法国里维埃拉地区造成了巨大破坏. VB JOURNALISM V n
2 If you **wreak** revenge or vengeance on someone, you do something that will harm them very much to punish them for the VB V n USU LITERARY

W

harm they have done to you. 施行(报复等): 对...报复.

3 ➡ 又见 **wrought**.

wreath /riːθ/ **wreaths.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **wreath** is an arrangement of flowers and leaves, usually in the shape of a circle, which is put onto a grave or by a statue as a sign of remembrance for the dead. (尤指用作悼念的)花圈. N-COUNT

2 A **wreath** is a circle of leaves or flowers which someone wears around their head. (戴在头上的)花环、花冠. N-COUNT

3 A **wreath** is a circle of leaves and flowers which some people hang on the front door of their house at Christmas. (挂在前门上的)圣诞节花环. N-COUNT

wreathe /riːð/ **wreathes, wreathing, wreathed.**

1 If something **is wreathed** in smoke or mist, it is surrounded by it. (被)环绕, (被)萦绕. ❖ *The National Park is often wreathed in cloud.* 国家公园经常有云萦绕. *Fog wreathes the temples.* 雾笼罩着寺庙. VB LITERARY be V-ed in n V n

2 If something **is wreathed** with flowers or leaves, it has a circle or chain of flowers or leaves put round it. (被)用花环装饰. VB usu passive

wreck /rek/ **wrecks, wrecking, wrecked.** ♦♦◇◇◇

1 If someone or something **wrecks** something, they completely destroy or ruin it. 完全破坏, 毁灭. ❖ *A coalition could have defeated the government and wrecked the treaty.* 结盟会击败政府和破坏条约. ◢ **wreck·er, wreckers** ❖ *They may be remembered as the wreckers of a fine company.* 人们想起他们的时候也许会记得他们毁了一家好公司. VB V n N-COUNT

2 If a ship **is wrecked**, it is damaged so much that it sinks or can no longer sail. (船舶)失事, 遇难. VB usu passive

3 A **wreck** is something such as a ship, car, plane, or building which has been destroyed, usually in an accident. (常指在意外中损毁的船只、汽车或飞机的)残骸; 遭破坏的建筑物. ❖ *...the wreck of a sailing ship.* 一只帆船的残骸. N-COUNT

4 A **wreck** is an accident in which a moving vehicle hits something and is damaged or destroyed. The British word is **crash**. 撞车, 车祸. [英]作crash. ❖ *He was killed in a car wreck.* 他在一次撞车事故中丧生. N-COUNT AMERICAN

5 If you say that someone is a **wreck**, you mean that they are very exhausted or unhealthy. 疲惫不堪的人; 有病的人. ❖ *You look a wreck.* 你看上去萎靡不振. N-COUNT INFORMAL

➡ 又见 **nervous wreck**.

wreck·age /ˈrekɪdʒ/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When something such as a plane, car, or building has been destroyed, you can refer to what remains as **wreckage** or **the wreckage**. (飞机、汽车等的)残骸; (建筑物损毁后剩余的)残垣断壁, 废墟. ❖ *Mark was dragged from the burning wreckage of his car.* 马克被人从燃烧的汽车残骸中拖出来. N-UNCOUNT

2 If something such as a plan has failed or been spoilt completely, you can refer to what remains as **the wreckage** of it. 残局; 残余物. ❖ *New states were born out of the wreckage of old colonial empires.* 在旧的殖民帝国的废墟上诞生了新的国家. N-SING the N

W

wren /ren/ **wrens.** ♦◇◇◇◇

A **wren** is a very small brown bird. 鹪鹩(一种棕色小鸟). N-COUNT

wrench /rentʃ/ **wrenches, wrenching, wrenched.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **wrench** something that is fixed in a particular position, you pull or twist it violently, in order to move or remove it. 猛扭, 猛拧, 猛扳. ❖ *He felt two men wrench the suitcase from his hand.* 他感到两个人从他手中猛力夺取手提箱. *He wrenched off his sneakers.* 他猛地脱下运动鞋. VB V n prep V n with adv/adj

2 If you **wrench** yourself free from someone who is holding you, you get away from them by suddenly twisting the part of your body that is being held. 猛地挣脱. ❖ *She wrenched herself from his grasp.* 她从他抓着的手中挣脱出来. *She tore at one man's face as she tried to wrench free.* 她在拼命挣脱时猛扯一个男人的脸. VB V n adj V pron-refl prep V adj Also V n adv

3 If you **wrench** a limb or one of your joints, you twist it and injure it. 扭伤、拧伤. VB V n

4 If you say that leaving someone or something is a **wrench**, you feel very sad about it. (离别的)痛苦, 难过. ❖ *I always knew it would be a wrench to leave Essex after all these years.* 我一向知道, 经过这么多年后离开埃塞克斯会是件痛苦的事. N-SING

5 A **wrench** or **monkey wrench** is an adjustable metal tool used for tightening or loosening nuts and bolts. 活动扳手, 扳钳. 见插图条 **tools**. N-COUNT

6 If someone **throws a wrench** or **throws a monkey wrench** into a process, they prevent something happening smoothly in the way that it was planned, by causing a problem or difficulty. The British expression is to **throw a spanner in the works**. 阻挠; 破坏. [英]作throw a spanner in the works. PHR AMERICAN

wrest /rest/ **wrests, wresting, wrested.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **wrest** something from someone else, you take it from them with effort or unlawfully. 抢夺; 强夺. ❖ *He has been trying to wrest control from the central government.* 他一直试图从中央政府手中夺取控制权. *The men had returned to wrest back power.* 这些人是回来夺回权力的. VB LITERARY V n from n V n with away/back

2 If you **wrest** something from someone who is holding it, you take it from them by pulling or twisting it violently. 用力拧, 用力扭; 抢夺(物品). ❖ *He was attacked by a security man who tried to wrest away a gas cartridge.* 他遭到了一个试图夺取储气筒的保安人员的袭击. VB V n from n LITERARY V n with away

wres·tle /ˈresəl/ **wrestles, wrestling, wrestled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 When you **wrestle** with a difficult problem, you try to deal with it. 努力对付; 全力解决. ❖ *What he liked to do was to take an idea and wrestle it by finding every possible consequence.* 他喜欢做的就是想到一个主意, 然后努力思考, 得出每一种可能的结果. VB V with n V n

2 If you **wrestle** with someone, you fight them by forcing them into painful positions or throwing them to the ground, rather than by hitting them. Some people wrestle as a sport. 扭打, 搏斗; (作为体育运动)摔跤. ❖ *They taught me to wrestle.* 他们教我摔跤. ◢ **wres·tler, wrestlers** ❖ *...a wrestler waiting to begin a fight.* 一个等待开始搏斗的摔跤手. ◢ **wres·tling** ❖ *...a championship wrestling match.* 摔跤锦标赛. VB V with n V N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

3 If you **wrestle** someone or something somewhere, you move them there using a lot of force, for example by twisting a part of someone's body into painful positions. 强夺. ❖ *We had to physically wrestle the child from the man's arms.* 我们不得不从那男人的怀里猛力抢出孩子. VB V n prep

wretch /retʃ/ **wretches.**

1 You can refer to someone as **a wretch** when you feel sorry for them because they are unhappy or unfortunate. 不幸的人, 可怜的人, 苦恼的人. ❖ *Before the poor wretch had time to speak, he was shot.* 这个可怜的倒霉家伙还没来得及说话, 就被击毙了. N-COUNT LITERARY

2 You can refer to someone as a **wretch** when you think that they are wicked or if they have done something you are angry about. 恶棍, 坏蛋. ❖ *Oh, what have you done, you wretch!* 哦, 你做了些什么, 你这个坏蛋! N-COUNT LITERARY

wretch·ed /ˈretʃɪd/. ♦◇◇◇◇

1 You describe someone as **wretched** when you feel sorry for them because they are in an unpleasant situation or have suffered unpleasant experiences. 不幸的, 可怜的; 苦恼的. ❖ *You have built up a huge property empire by buying from wretched people who had to sell or starve.* 你通过收购建立了一个庞大的地产王国, 而那些可怜的人不出售就得挨饿. ◢ **wretch·ed·ly** ❖ *...prisoners living in wretchedly overcrowded conditions.* 住在极度拥挤的环境里的囚犯. ◢ **wretch·ed·ness** ❖ *He does deserve some good luck after so much wretchedness.* 遭受如此多的不幸之后, 他真该转好运了. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV N-UNCOUNT

2 Someone who feels **wretched** feels very unhappy. 苦恼的, 难受的. ❖ *I feel really confused and wretched.* 我的确感到迷惑和苦恼. ◢ **wretchedly** ❖ *His marriage was wretchedly unhappy.* 他的婚姻糟糕透顶. ◢ **wretchedness** ❖ *...their shared wretchedness at Werner's death.* 维尔纳之死带给他俩共同的痛苦. ADJ-GRADED FORMAL ADV-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

3 If you describe something as **wretched**, you are emphasizing that it is very bad or of very poor quality. 差劣的; ADJ-GRADED PRAGMATICS

劣质的. ❖ *The pay has always been wretched.* 收入总是很差. FORMAL

4 You use **wretched** to describe someone or something that you dislike or feel angry with. 讨厌的; 令人恼火的. ❖ *Wretched woman, he thought, why the hell can't she wait?* 讨厌的女人. 他想, 她为什么不能等等呢? ADJ ADJ n PRAGMATICS INFORMAL

wrig·gle /ˈrɪgəl/ **wriggles, wriggling, wriggled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **wriggle** or **wriggle** part of your body, you twist and turn with quick movements, for example because you are uncomfortable. 扭动, 蠕动. ❖ *She pulled off her shoes and stockings and wriggled her toes.* 她脱掉鞋子和袜子, 扭动脚趾. VB V; V n

2 If you **wriggle** somewhere, for example through a small gap, you move there by twisting and turning your body. 扭动身体(通过窄小的口). ❖ *Bauman wriggled into the damp coverall.* 鲍曼扭动身体穿上湿的连衣裤工作服. VB; V adv/prep

›wriggle out of.

If you say that someone has **wriggled out of** doing something, you disapprove of the fact that they have managed to avoid doing it, although they should have done it. 摆脱, 逃脱. ❖ *The Government has tried to wriggle out of any responsibility for providing childcare for working parents.* 政府试图逃避为在职父母提供照顾儿童的责任. PHR-V PRAGMATICS; V P P n/-ing

wring /rɪŋ/ **wrings, wringing, wrung.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 If you **wring** something out of someone, you manage to make them give it to you even though they do not want to. 尽力索取, 强行取得. ❖ *Buyers use different ruses to wring free credit out of their suppliers.* 买主们千方百计想从供应商那儿获得无息的赊账. VB; V n out of/from n

2 If someone **wrings** their **hands**, they hold them together and twist and turn them, usually because they are very worried or upset about something. You can also say that someone is **wringing** their **hands** when they are expressing sorrow that a situation is so bad but are saying that they are powerless to change it. 苦恼(或悲痛、绝望)地扭绞双手. PHR

›wring out.

When you **wring out** a wet cloth or a wet piece of clothing, you squeeze the water out of it by twisting it strongly. 绞干, 拧干, 扭干. ❖ *Soak a small towel in the liquid, wring it out, then apply to the abdomen.* 将小毛巾浸入液体中, 拧干, 然后敷在腹部. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P

wrin·kle /ˈrɪŋkəl/ **wrinkles, wrinkling, wrinkled.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 **Wrinkles** are lines which form on someone's face as they grow old. (脸上的)皱纹. N-COUNT

2 When someone's skin **wrinkles** or when something wrinkles it, lines start to form in it because the skin is getting old or damaged. (使)起皱纹; (使)起皱褶. ❖ *...protection against the sun's rays that age and wrinkle the skin.* 对引起皮肤老化和起皱的太阳光的抵御. V-ERG V; V n
◢ **wrin·kled** ❖ *I did indeed look older and more wrinkled than ever.* 我确实显得比过去年老了, 皱纹也多了. ADJ-GRADED

3 A **wrinkle** is a raised fold in something such as a piece of cloth or thin paper, usually one made unintentionally. (布料、纸张等上的)皱褶. ❖ *He noticed a wrinkle in her stocking.* 他注意到她的袜子上有道褶子. N-COUNT

4 If something such as cloth **wrinkles**, or if someone or something **wrinkles** it, it gets folds or lines in it. (使)起皱褶; (使)皱起来. ❖ *I wrinkled the velvet.* 我弄皱了天鹅绒. V-ERG V; V n
◢ **wrinkled** ❖ *His suit was wrinkled and he looked very tired.* 他的西服皱了, 他的样子也显得非常疲劳. ADJ-GRADED

5 When you **wrinkle** your nose or forehead, or when it **wrinkles**, you tighten the muscles in your face so that the skin folds. 使(鼻子或额头)起皱, 皱起. ❖ *Ellen's face wrinkles as if she is about to sneeze.* 埃伦皱起脸, 像要打喷嚏. V-ERG V n; V

wrin·kly /ˈrɪŋkli/ **wrinklies.**

1 A **wrinkly** surface has a lot of wrinkles on it. 皱的, 有皱纹的. ❖ *...wrinkly cotton and wool stockings.* 皱巴巴的棉布袜和羊毛袜. ADJ-GRADED

2 Young people sometimes refer to older people as **wrinklies**, especially when they are teasing them or making fun of the way they behave. 老东西(尤用作戏称老人). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

wrist /rɪst/ **wrists.** ♦♦◇◇◇

Your **wrist** is the part of your body between your hand and your arm which bends when you move your hand. 手腕, 腕关节. 见插图条 **human body**. N-COUNT

wrist·watch /ˈrɪstwɒtʃ/ **wristwatches.**

A **wristwatch** is a watch with a strap which you wear round your wrist. 手表. N-COUNT

writ /rɪt/ **writs.** ♦◇◇◇◇

1 A **writ** is a legal document that orders a person to do a particular thing. 令状; 书面命令. ❖ *He issued a writ against one of his accusers.* 他向控告他的其中一人发出了一份令状. N-COUNT

2 If you say that something is **writ large**, you mean that it is very obvious. 显而易见的. ❖ *They now have to cope with the legacy of their past incompetence writ large on their balance sheets.* 他们现在得处理由于过去他们无能而导致的后遗症, 这些后遗症在负债表上已明显地反映了出来. PHR LITERARY

3 If you say that one thing is another thing **writ large**, you mean that the first thing is a larger or more exaggerated version of the second thing. 显然更大; 明显地更为夸张. ❖ *Her life was her personality writ large.* 她的生活更明显地表现了她的个性. PHR LITERARY

write /raɪt/ **writes, writing, wrote, written.** ♦♦♦♦♦

1 When you **write** something on a surface, you use something such as a pen or pencil to produce words, letters, or numbers on it. 写, 书写; 写字. ❖ *They were still trying to teach her to read and write.* 他们仍在试图教她读书写字. *He wrote the word 'fingerprints'.* 他写出 '指纹' 这个词. VB V n adv/prep; V; V n

2 If you **write** something such as a book, a poem, an essay, or a piece of music, you create it and record it on paper or perhaps on a computer. 写作; 作(诗, 曲, 文章等). ❖ *She wrote articles for papers and magazines in Paris.* 她在巴黎为报纸和杂志撰文. *Jung Lu wrote me a poem once.* 鲁均曾给我写过一首诗. VB V n; V n for n; V n n
◢ **writ·er, writers** ❖ *No-one is to see the document without the permission of the writer of the report.* 未经报告作者的许可, 谁也不得看这份报告. N-COUNT

3 Someone who **writes** creates books, stories, or articles, usually for publication. 写书; 写文章; 创作. ❖ *She writes for many papers, including the 'Sunday Times'.* 她替许多家报纸写文章, 包括《星期日泰晤士报》. *He now works in industry and writes on science in his spare time.* 他现时任职于工业, 闲暇时间写些有关科学的文章. VB V; V for n; V on/about n
◢ **writ·er** ❖ *...detective stories by American writers.* 美国作家写的侦探小说. N-COUNT

4 When you **write** to someone or **write** them a letter, you give them information, ask them something, or express your feelings in a letter. In American English, you can also **write** someone. 写(信). [美]可作write someone. ❖ *She had written him a note a couple of weeks earlier.* 她几个星期前已给他写了一封短笺. *I wrote a letter to the car rental agency, explaining what had happened.* 我给租车行写了封信, 解释发生的事. *Why didn't you write, call, anything?* 你为什么不写信、打电话, 或什么的? VB V to n; V n n; V n to n; V; Also V n

5 If someone **writes** that something is the case, they say it in a letter, book, or article. 记述; 用文字说明. ❖ *'Some six months later,' Freud writes,'Hans had got over his jealousy.'* '大约六个月后,' 弗罗伊德写道, '汉斯不再妒忌了.' VB V that; V with quote

6 When someone **writes** something such as a cheque, receipt, or prescription, they put the necessary information on it and usually sign it. 写(支票, 收据, 处方等). ❖ *I'll write you a cheque in a moment.* 我立刻给你开张支票. VB V n; V n n; Also V n for n
➪ **Write out** means the same as **write**. 义同 write. ❖ *We went straight to the estate agent and wrote out a cheque.* 我们直接去找地产代理, 开了张支票. *Get my wife to write you out a receipt before you leave.* 在你离开前叫我太太给你写个收据. PHR-V; V P noun; V n P n; Also V n P

7 ➞ 又见 **writing, written**.

›write back.

If you **write back** to someone who has sent you a letter, you write them a letter in reply. 回信, 回复. PHR-V V P

›write down.

When you **write** something **down**, you record it on a piece of PHR-V V n P

W

paper using a pen or pencil. 写下, 记下. ❖ *On the morning before starting the fast, write down your starting weight.* 早晨开始斋戒前, 记下你的初始体重. V P noun

›write in.

1 If you **write in** to an organization, you send them a letter. 发信, 写信(给机构). ❖ *What's the point in writing in when you only print half the letter anyway?* 信只打印了一半, 为什么要发出去呢? PHR-V V P

2 If someone who is voting in an election **writes in** a person whose name is not on the list of candidates, they write that person's name on the voting paper and vote for him or her. (在选票上)写上(非名单上候选人的名字). ❖ *I'm going to write him in on my ballot next year.* 明年我准备在我的选票上写上他的名字. PHR-V V P noun AMERICAN V n P

›write into.

If a rule or detail **is written into** a contract, law, or agreement, it is included in it when the contract, law, or agreement is made. 写入(合约, 法律或协议内). ❖ *The President has encouraged companies to allow unpaid leave for workers with family emergencies, but has opposed writing it into the law.* 总统一直鼓励公司容许家有急事的员工享有无薪假期, 但反对将其写入法律. PHR-V be V-ed P n V n P n

›write off.

1 If you **write off** to a company or organization, you send them a letter, usually asking for something. 发信(通常作出要求). ❖ *He wrote off to the New Zealand Government for these pamphlets.* 他给新西兰政府写信索取这些小册子. PHR-V V P to n Also V P

2 If someone **writes off** a debt or an amount of money that has been spent on a project, they accept that they are never going to get the money back. 撤除, 勾销(债项或款额). ❖ *He had long since written off the money.* 他早就勾销了这笔款项. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you **write** someone or something **off**, you decide that they are unimportant or useless and that they are not worth further serious attention. 认为...不重要(或无用); 视为...不值得关注. ❖ *His critics write him off as too cautious to succeed.* 批评他的人认为他太谨小慎微以致成功不了. *These people are difficult to write off as malingering employees.* 很难把这些人视为装病的雇员. PHR-V V n P V n P as n/adj V P noun as n/adj Also V P noun

4 If you **write off** a plan or project, you accept that it is not going to be successful and do not continue with it. 中止, 放弃(计划或工程). ❖ *The prices were much higher. So we decided to write that off.* 价格要高得多, 所以我们决定放弃. *It's too soon to write off the whole consultation process as a failure.* 现在认为整个磋商过程失败而要放弃还为时尚早. PHR-V V P noun V n P V P noun as n Also V n P as n

5 If someone **writes off** a vehicle, they have a crash in it and it is so badly damaged that it is not worth repairing. 把(撞毁的车辆)报废. ❖ *One of Pete's friends wrote his car off there.* 皮特的一个朋友在那儿把车撞得报废了. PHR-V V P noun V n P

6 ➞ 又见 **write-off**.

›write out.

1 When you **write out** something fairly long such as a report or a list, you write it on paper. 写, 写出, 写下. ❖ *If there's a particularly good recipe, write it out.* 如果有个特别好的食谱, 把它写下来. PHR-V V P noun V n P

2 If a character in a drama series **is written out**, he or she is taken out of the series. (连续剧的某个角色)(被)取消. ❖ *When Angie was written out of 'EastEnders' her character went to Spain to open a bar.* 当安吉这个人物被取消时, 是安排她去西班牙开酒吧了. *Maybe soon the scriptwriters will have to write her out of the series.* 也许不久剧本作家就得在连续剧中取消她这个角色. PHR-V be V-ed P be V-ed P of n V n P of n Also V n P

3 ➞ 见 **write 1**.

›write up.

If you **write up** something that has been done or said, you record it on paper in a neat and complete form, usually using notes that you have made. 详细地记录. ❖ *Mr Sadler conducted interviews, and his girlfriend wrote them up.* 萨德勒先生做采访, 他的女朋友做记录. PHR-V V P noun V n P

➞ 又见 **write-up**.

'write-off, write-offs. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 Something such as a vehicle that is a **write-off** has been so badly damaged in an accident that it is not worth repairing. 严重损毁以致不值得修复的东西; 报废的车辆. N-COUNT

2 A **write-off** is the decision by a company or government to accept that they will never recover a debt or an amount of money that has been spent on something. 销账. ❖ *...a large write-off of debt.* 一大笔注销的债务. N-COUNT

3 If you describe a plan or period of time as a **write-off**, you mean that it has been a failure and you have achieved nothing. 失败的计划; 一无所获的时期. ❖ *Today was really a bit of a write-off for me.* 今天对我来说真是有点儿白过了. N-SING INFORMAL

'write-up, write-ups.

A **write-up** is an article in a newspaper or magazine, in which someone gives their opinion of something such as a film, restaurant, or new product. (报刊上对电影、餐厅、新产品的)报道, 评论. N-COUNT

writhe /raɪð/ **writhes, writhing, writhed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **writhe**, your body twists and turns violently backwards and forwards, usually because you are in great pain or discomfort. (常因痛苦或不适)使劲扭动身体. ❖ *The shark was writhing around wildly, trying to get free.* 这条鲨鱼拼命地来回扭动, 试图挣脱. VB V V adv/prep

writ·ing /'raɪtɪŋ/ **writings.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 **Writing** is something that has been written or printed. (书写或印刷的)书面文字. ❖ *'It's from a notebook,' the sheriff said, 'And there's writing on it.'* '那是从笔记簿中得来的,' 地方治安官说, '里面有些字.' *If you have a complaint about your holiday, please inform us in writing.* 如果你对你的假期有任何投诉, 请以书面形式告诉我们. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to any piece of written work as **writing**, especially when you are considering the style of language used in it. 作品. ❖ *It was such a brilliant piece of writing.* 这真是件杰出的作品. N-UNCOUNT

3 **Writing** is the activity of writing, especially of writing books for money. (尤指写了赚钱的)写作, 创作. ❖ *She had begun to be a little bored with novel writing.* 她开始有点儿厌倦写小说了. N-UNCOUNT

4 Your **writing** is the way that you write with a pen or pencil, which can usually be recognized as belonging to you. 字迹, 笔迹. ❖ *It was a little difficult to read your writing.* 你的笔迹有点儿难认. N-UNCOUNT

5 An author's **writings** are all the things that he or she has written, especially on a particular subject. (尤指有关某一课题的)全部著作, 作品. ❖ *Althusser's writings are focused mainly on France.* 奥尔萨斯的作品主要聚焦于法国. N-PLURAL

6 If you say that **the writing is on the wall**, you mean that there are clear signs that a situation is going to become very difficult or unpleasant. 厄运快要降临, 已现不祥之兆. PHR

'writing paper, writing papers.

Writing paper is paper for writing letters on. 信纸. N-VAR

writ·ten /'rɪtən/. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 **Written** is the past participle of **write**. write的过去分词.

2 A **written** test or piece of work is one which involves writing rather than doing something practical or giving spoken answers. 书面的. ADJ

3 A **written** agreement, rule, or law has been officially written down. (协定、规章、法律等)成文的, 书面的. ADJ ADJ n

➞ **be written all over** someone **'s face**: 见 **face**.

,written 'word.

You use **the written word** to refer to language expressed in writing. 书面语. N-SING

wrong /rɒŋ, AM rɔːŋ/ **wrongs, wronging, wronged.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 If you say there is something **wrong**, you mean there is something unsatisfactory about the situation, person, or thing you are talking about. 不正常的, 不好的; 有毛病的. ❖ *Pain is the body's way of telling us that something is wrong.* 疼痛是身体显示某部分出了毛病的方式. *...a relationship that felt wrong from the start.* 一开始就让人觉得不妥的关系. *What's wrong with him?* 他怎么啦? ADJ-GRADED v-link ADJ

2 If something is **wrong** or goes **wrong** with a machine or ADJ

W

piece of equipment, it stops working properly. (指机器或设备等)出毛病的,有故障的. ◆ *We think there's something wrong with the computer.* 我们认为电脑出毛病了. [V-link ADJ]

3 [PHR] If a situation **goes wrong**, it stops progressing in the way that you expected or intended, and becomes much worse. (局势或情况)出问题,变坏. ◆ *It all went horribly wrong.* 整个情况变得糟糕透顶.

4 [ADJ] If you choose the **wrong** thing, person, or method, you make a mistake and do not choose the one that you really want. 错的,弄错的; 并非想要的. ◆ *The wrong man had been punished.* 无辜的人受了惩罚. *There is no right or wrong way to do these exercises.* 怎么做这些练习没有对错之分.

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *You've done it wrong.* 你做错了. [ADV] *I must have dialed wrong.* 我一定是拨错了号码. [ADV after v]

5 [ADJ: ADJ n] If something such as a decision, choice, or action is the **wrong** one, it is not the best or most suitable one. 不适当的,不合适的; 不是最好的. ◆ *I really made the wrong decision there.* 我确实在那一点上做了不合适的决定. *We got married when I was 30 for all the wrong reasons.* 我30岁时,我们阴差阳错结了婚.

6 [ADJ] If something is **wrong**, it is incorrect and not in accordance with the facts. 错误的; 不符合事实的. ◆ *20 per cent of the calculations are wrong.* 20%的计算结果是错的. *...a clock which showed the wrong time.* 一个时间不准的钟.

▷ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ◆ *I must have added it up wrong, then...* 我一定是把它加错了,那么... [ADV] *It looks like it's spelled wrong.* 看上去是拼写错了. [ADV after v]

◢ **wrong·ly** ◆ *A child was wrongly diagnosed as having a bone tumour.* 一个孩子被误诊为得了骨瘤. [ADV]

7 [ADJ: V-link ADJ] If you are **wrong** about something, what you say or think about it is not correct. 不正确的,弄错的. ◆ *I was wrong about it being a casual meeting.* 我把它错当成一次非正式会议. *Am I wrong in thinking that?* 我那样想错了吗?

8 [ADV: ADV after v] [PRAGMATICS] You can use **wrong** in expressions such as **you thought wrong** and **you heard wrong** to tell someone that what they thought or were told is incorrect, usually when you are annoyed. (用于you thought wrong、you heard wrong等表达式中,告诉对方想错或听错,并通常觉得被惹恼)错.

9 [PHR] [PRAGMATICS] You say **'Don't get me wrong.'** when you want to make sure that someone does not misunderstand what you are doing or saying, or why you are doing or saying it. 别误解. ◆ *I mean, don't get me wrong. Joanie's my best friend, but she can be kind of a pain sometimes.* 别误解,我是说乔妮是我最好的朋友,但她有时也会令人头疼.

10 [ADJ-GRADED: ADJ to-inf] If you think that someone was **wrong** to do something, you think that they should not have done it because it was bad or immoral. 坏的; 不道德的,邪恶的; 不正当的. ◆ *She was wrong to leave her child alone.* 她留下孩子独自一人是不恰当的. *We don't consider we did anything wrong.* 我们不认为做错了什么.

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *...a man who believes that he has done no wrong.* 一个确信自己没做过坏事的男人. [N-UNCOUNT]

11 [ADJ-GRADED: V-link ADJ] **Wrong** is used to refer to activities or actions that are considered to be morally bad and unacceptable. 道德败坏的; 不可接受的. ◆ *Is it wrong to try to save the life of someone you love?* 难道拯救所爱的人的生命有什么不当吗? *There is nothing wrong with journalists commenting on the attractiveness of artists.* 记者评论艺人的魅力并没有任何过错.

▷ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Johnson didn't seem to be able to tell the difference between right and wrong.* 约翰逊似乎不能辨别是非. [N-UNCOUNT]

12 [N-COUNT] A **wrong** is an unfair or immoral action. 不公正(或不道德)的事. ◆ *I intend to right that wrong.* 我要洗雪冤屈.

13 [VB: V n] If someone **wrongs** you, they treat you in an unfair way. 不公正地对待; 冤枉. ◆ *You have wronged my mother.* 你冤枉了我母亲.

14 [PHR] If someone who is involved in an argument or dispute has behaved in a way which is morally or legally wrong, you can say that they are **in the wrong**. 错了,不对.

15 [ADJ: ADJ n] You use **wrong** to describe something which is not thought to be socially acceptable or desirable. 普遍不能接受的; 普遍不受欢迎的. ◆ *If you went to the wrong school, you won't get the job.* 假如你进了一所没人愿意上的学校,你不会找到工作的.

16 ➠ **not far wrong**: 见 **far**.
➠ to not **put a foot wrong**: 见 **foot**.
➠ to **get the wrong end of the stick**: 见 **stick**.
➠ to **be barking up the wrong tree**: 见 **tree**.

wrong·doing /ˈrɒŋduːɪŋ, AM ˈrɔːŋ-/ wrongdoings. ◆◇◇◇◇

[N-VAR] **Wrongdoing** is behaviour that is illegal or immoral. 干坏事,作恶; 违法犯罪. ◆ *The city attorney's office hasn't found any evidence of criminal wrongdoing.* 城市律师部门没有发现刑事犯罪的证据. ◢ **wrong·doer, wrongdoers** ◆ *...a way to punish the wrongdoer.* 惩罚作恶者的一种方式. [N-COUNT]

ˌwrong-ˈfoot, wrong-foots, wrong-footing, wrong-footed; 又拼作 wrong foot.

[VB: BRITISH: V n] If you **wrong-foot** someone, you surprise them by putting them into an unexpected or difficult situation. 使大吃一惊; 使阵脚大乱; 使陷入困境. ◆ *He has surprised his supporters and wrong-footed his opponents with his latest announcement.* 他最近的声明令支持者感到惊异,也令反对者阵脚大乱.

➠ to not **put a foot wrong**: 见 **foot**.

wrong·ful /ˈrɒŋfʊl, AM ˈrɔːŋ-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

[ADJ] A **wrongful** act is one that is illegal, immoral, or unjust. 不合法的; 不道德的; 不公正的. ◆ *One of her employees sued her for wrongful dismissal.* 她的一名雇员控告她无故解雇.

◢ **wrong·ful·ly** ◆ *...urgent reform to prevent more people being wrongfully imprisoned.* 紧急改革,以免更多的人遭到非法监禁. [ADV: ADV with v]

ˌwrong-ˈheaded.

[ADJ-GRADED] If you describe someone as **wrong-headed**, you mean that although they act in a determined way, their actions and ideas are based on wrong judgements. 执迷不悟的; 坚持判断错误的; 顽固的.

wrote /rəʊt/.

Wrote is the past tense of **write**. write 的过去式.

wrought /rɔːt/.

1 [VB: V n, only past: LITERARY] If something has **wrought** a change, it has made it happen. 形成,造成(转变). ◆ *Events in Paris wrought a change in British opinion towards France.* 巴黎的事件造成了英国人对法国看法的转变.

2 [ADJ: LITERARY] If something is **wrought** in a particular material or in a particular way, it has been created in that material or way. (以某种材料或方式)做成的,制成的. ◆ *...finely wrought ironwork.* 精工细作的铁器.

3 ➠ 又见 **wreak**.

ˌwrought ˈiron. ◆◇◇◇◇

[N-UNCOUNT] **Wrought iron** is a pure type of iron that is formed into decorative shapes and used especially for making gates and railings. 锻铁,熟铁.

wrung /rʌŋ/.

Wrung is the past tense of **wring**. wring 的过去式.

wry /raɪ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 [ADJ-GRADED] If someone has a **wry** expression, it shows that they find a bad or difficult situation slightly amusing or ironic. 露出怪相的,做鬼脸的. ◢ **wry·ly** ◆ *She studied him for the longest time, looking wryly amused.* 她久久地打量着他,脸上露出一副被逗乐的怪相. [ADV-GRADED]

2 [ADJ-GRADED] A **wry** remark or piece of writing refers to a bad or difficult situation in an amusing or ironic way. (言论或文章)揶揄的; 挖苦的; 讽刺的. ◆ *There is a wry sense of humour in his work.* 他的作品中有种冷嘲式的幽默感. ◢ **wryly** ◆ *When asked if he would be visiting his family, Becker said wryly: 'I hope I don't have time.'* 当被问及是否会去他的家看看时,贝克尔揶揄地说: '但愿我没有时间.' [ADV-GRADED]

wt.

Wt is a written abbreviation for **weight**. weight 的书面缩写形式.

X, x

X, x /eks/ **X's, x's.**

1 X is the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第二十四个字母. N-VAR

2 When writing down the size of something, you can use **x** in between the measurements to mean 'by'. (用于表示长度和阔度的多少)乘. ◆ *The conservatory measures approximately 13ft x 16ft.* 温室的大小约为13英尺乘16英尺.

3 X can be used to represent the name of a person or a number or amount which is not known or is not important. 某某; 某数量. ◆ *Dr. X.* 某博士. *You can only make X amount of dollars a year.* 你一年只能赚X元.

4 X is used to represent a kiss at the end of a letter or written message. (在信或便条结尾处写下的符号, 表示)吻, 亲吻.

'X chromosome, X chromosomes.

An **X chromosome** is one of an identical pair of chromosomes found in a woman's cells, or one of a non-identical pair found in a man's cells. X chromosomes are associated with female characteristics. X染色体(女性细胞两个相同染色体之一, 与女性特征有关). 比较 **Y chromosome**. N-COUNT

xeno·pho·bia /ˌzenəˈfəubiə/.

Xenophobia is strong and unreasonable dislike or fear of people from other countries. 对外国人的恐惧; 排外; 仇外. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **xeno·pho·bic** ◆ *Stalin was obsessively xenophobic.* 斯大林有很深的排外情结. ADJ-GRADED

Xer·ox /ˈzɪərɒks/ **Xeroxes, Xeroxing, Xeroxed.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **Xerox** is a machine that can make copies of pieces of paper which have writing or other marks on them. **Xerox** is a trademark. 施乐复印机. Xerox 为商标名. N-COUNT

2 If you **Xerox** a document, you make a copy of it using a Xerox machine. 影印, 复印. VB: V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *I had to make Xerox copies of the letters.* 这些信我得复印几份. N-COUNT

Xmas.

Xmas is used in written English to represent the word **Christmas**. 书写时代表 Christmas. INFORMAL

'X-ray, X-rays, X-raying, X-rayed. ◆◆◇◇◇

1 An **X-ray** is a type of radiation that can pass through most solid materials. X-rays are commonly used by doctors to examine the bones or organs inside your body, and at airports to see inside people's luggage. X射线, X光. N-COUNT

2 An **X-ray** is a picture made by sending X-rays through something, usually someone's body. X光照片. N-COUNT

3 If someone or something **is X-rayed**, an x-ray picture is taken of them. 拍X光照片. ◆ *They took my pulse, took my blood pressure, and X-rayed my jaw.* 他们给我测量脉搏, 量血压, 还给我下颌拍X光照片. VB: be V-ed, V n

xy·lo·phone /ˈzaɪləfəun/ **xylophones.**

A **xylophone** is a musical instrument which consists of a row of wooden bars of different lengths. You play it by hitting the bars with special hammers. 木琴(一种由长短不一的木条组成的打击乐器). N-COUNT

Y, y

Y, y /waɪ/ **Y's, y's.**

1 Y is the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第二十五个字母. N-VAR

2 In American English, a YMCA or YWCA hostel is sometimes referred to as **the Y**. 在美国英语里, YMCA 旅馆或 YWCA 旅馆有时称作 the Y. N-SING: the N, INFORMAL

-y /-i/ **-ies, -ier, -iest.**

1 -y is added to nouns in order to form adjectives that describe something or someone as having the characteristics of what the noun refers to. (加在名词后以构成形容词)有...特性的. ◆ *...a smoky pub.* 一间烟雾弥漫的小酒馆. *The process results in a much fruitier wine.* 该工序能生产出果味更浓的葡萄酒. SUFFIX

2 -y is added to colours in order to form adjectives that describe something as being roughly that colour or having some of that colour in it. (加在与颜色有关的词后以构成形容词)有...颜色的. ◆ *Her eyes were the bluey-green colour that often went with red hair.* 她的眼睛绿中带蓝, 跟红发很相配. SUFFIX

Y

yacht /jɒt/ **yachts.** ◆◆◆◇◇

A **yacht** is a large boat with sails or a motor, used for racing or pleasure trips. 快艇; 游艇; 赛艇. N-COUNT

yacht·ing /ˈjɒtɪŋ/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Yachting is the sport or activity of sailing a yacht. 快艇运动; 帆船运动. N-UNCOUNT

yachts·man /ˈjɒtsmən/ **yachtsmen.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **yachtsman** is a man who sails a yacht. 游艇驾驶者. N-COUNT

yachts·woman /ˈjɒtswumən/ **yachtswomen.**

A **yachtswoman** is a woman who sails a yacht. 女游艇驾驶员. N-COUNT

yak /jæk/ **yaks.** The plural can be either **yaks** or **yak**. 复数形式可作 yaks 或 yak.

A **yak** is a type of cattle that has long hair and long horns. Yaks live mainly in the Himalayan mountains and in China's Tibet. 牦牛(产于喜马拉雅山地区和中国西藏). N-COUNT

yam /jæm/ **yams.**

A **yam** is a root vegetable which grows in tropical regions. It is similar to a potato in appearance and texture. 薯蓣, 山药(产于热带地区, 形状和肉质类似马铃薯). N-VAR

yank /jæŋk/ **yanks, yanking, yanked.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you **yank** someone or something somewhere, you pull them there suddenly and with a lot of force. 用力猛拉. ◆ *She yanked open the drawer.* 她使劲拉开抽屉. *A quick-thinking ticket inspector yanked an emergency cord.* 一位机智的查票员猛拉紧急刹车索. VB: V n prep, V n with adj/adv, V n, Also V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Grabbing his ponytail, Shirley gave it a yank.* 雪利抓住他的马尾辫子, 使劲一拉. N-COUNT

Yank, Yanks. ◆◇◇◇◇

Some people refer to people from the United States of America as **Yanks**; a use which many people find offensive. (冒犯义)美国佬, 美国人. N-COUNT, INFORMAL

Yan·kee /ˈjæŋki/ **Yankees.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **Yankee** is a person from a northern or north-eastern state of the United States. 美国北方人(尤指东北部的人). N-COUNT, AMERICAN

2 Some people refer to anyone from the United States as a **Yankee**; a use which many people find offensive. (冒犯义)美国佬,扬基人. N-COUNT INFORMAL

yap /jæp/ **yaps, yapping, yapped.**

1 If a small dog **yaps**, it barks a lot with a high-pitched sound. (小狗)狂吠; 尖叫. VB V

2 If you say that someone **yaps**, you mean that they talk continuously in an annoying way. 不停地胡扯,瞎说. ◆ *She keeps yapping at me about Joe.* 她向我喋喋不休地谈论乔. VB V INFORMAL V at/about n

yard /jɑːd/ **yards.** ◆◆◆◆◇

1 A **yard** is a unit of length equal to thirty-six inches or approximately 91.4 centimetres. 码(长度单位,相等于36英寸,或大约91.4厘米). N-COUNT num N

2 A **yard** is a flat area of concrete or stone that is next to a building and often has a wall around it. 庭院,院子. N-COUNT

3 You can refer to a large open area where a particular type of work is done as a **yard**. 工作场地. ◆ *...a ship repair yard.* 一家修船厂. N-COUNT

4 A **yard** is a piece of land next to someone's house where they grow flowers, vegetables, or other plants, and may have a lawn. The usual British word is **garden**. 庭园,花园. [英]一般作 garden. N-COUNT AMERICAN

Yar·die /ˈjɑːdi/ **Yardies.**

A **Yardie** is a member of a secret criminal organization, based in Jamaica, which is especially associated with drug dealing. 牙买加秘密犯罪团伙织成员(常从事贩毒活动). N-COUNT BRITISH

ˈyard sale, yard sales.

A **yard sale** is a sale where people sell things they own and do not want from a little stall or from the back of their car. The usual British word is **car boot sale**. 地摊销售(指在地摊上或汽车后备箱上出售旧货). [英]一般作 car boot sale. N-COUNT AMERICAN

yard·stick /ˈjɑːdstɪk/ **yardsticks.** ◆◇◇◇◇

If you use someone or something as a **yardstick**, you use them as a standard for comparison when you are judging other people or things. 衡量标准; 准绳. ◆ *The best yardstick was to measure traffic against the 1990 figures.* 最好以1990年的数字为量度标准来计算交通流量. N-COUNT

yarn /jɑːn/ **yarns.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Yarn** is thread used for knitting or making cloth. 织线,纺线. N-VAR

2 A **yarn** is a story that someone tells, often a true story with invented details which make it more interesting. (夸张而真实的)故事; 奇谈. ◆ *Doug has a yarn or two to tell me about his trips into the bush.* 道格要告诉我一两件在矮树丛游历的奇闻. N-COUNT If you say that someone **spins a yarn**, you mean that they tell a story that is not true, often in an interesting or inventive way. 编造故事. PHR

yaw /jɔː/ **yaws, yawing, yawed.**

If an aircraft or a ship **yaws**, it turns to one side so that it changes the direction in which it is moving. (飞机或轮船等)偏航. ◆ *He spun the steering-wheel so that we yawed from side to side.* 他转动轮舵,这样我们来回地变动方向. VB V TECHNICAL V prep/adv

yawn /jɔːn/ **yawns, yawning, yawned.** ◆◇◇◇◇

1 If you **yawn**, you open your mouth very wide and breathe in more air than usual, often when you are tired or when you are not interested in something. 打哈欠. VB V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Rosanna stifled a huge yawn.* 罗莎娜忍着没有打出一个大哈欠来. N-COUNT

2 A gap or opening that **yawns** is large and wide, and often frightening. 裂开; 豁开. ◆ *Liddie's doorway yawned blackly open at the end of the hall.* 利迪埃家的门在大厅尽头的暗处开了一道缝. VB V LITERARY V adj

ˈY chromosome, Y chromosomes.

A **Y chromosome** is the single chromosome in a man's cells which will produce a male baby if it joins with an X chromosome during the reproductive process. Y chromosomes are associated with male characteristics. Y染色体(男性细胞的一个染色体,与X染色体连结,产生男性特征). 比较 **X chromosome**. N-COUNT

yd, yds.

yd is a written abbreviation for **yard**. yard的缩写形式.

◆ *...200 yds further on.* 再往前200码.

ye /jiː/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 **Ye** is an old-fashioned or poetic word for **you** when you are talking to more than one person. (古语或诗歌用语)你们; 尔辈. PRON

2 **Ye** is sometimes used in imitation of an old written form of the word 'the'. 有时用作模仿 the 的古老书写形式. DET

yea /jeɪ/.

1 **Yea** is an old-fashioned or poetic word for 'yes'. 是(即 yes,古语或诗歌用语). CONVENTION

2 **Yea** is sometimes used to mean 'yes' when people are talking about voting for or giving their consent for something. 是(即 yes,现仅用于口头,表决时表示同意的意思). ◆ *The House of Commons can merely say yea or nay to the executive judgment.* 下议院对行政判决只能说'是'或'不'. CONVENTION

yeah /jeə/. ◆◆◆◆◆

Yeah is used in written English to represent the way **yes** is pronounced in informal speech. 用于书面语,代表 yes 的口语读音. ◆ *'Bring us something to drink.'—'Yeah, yeah.'* '给我们拿些喝的.'—'好的,好的.' CONVENTION

year /jɪə/ **years.** ◆◆◆◆◆

1 A **year** is a period of twelve months or 365 or 366 days, beginning on the first of January and ending on the thirty-first of December. 年; 年份. N-COUNT

2 A **year** is any period of twelve months. 年度. ◆ *The museums attract more than two and a half million visitors a year.* 该博物馆全年吸引超过250万人次参观. N-COUNT

3 **Year** is used to refer to the age of a person. For example, if someone or something is twenty **years** old or twenty **years** of age, they have lived or existed for twenty years. 岁,岁数,年岁. N-COUNT num N adj/prep

4 A school **year** is the period of time in each twelve months when the school is open and students are studying there. 学年. ◆ *...the 1990/91 academic year.* 1990/91年度学年. N-COUNT

5 You can refer to someone who is, for example, in their first year at school or university as a first **year**. (学校)年级. N-COUNT ord N BRITISH

6 A financial or business **year** is an exact period of twelve months which businesses or institutions use as a basis for organizing their finances. (财政)年度. N-COUNT with supp

7 ➽ 又见 **calendar year, fiscal year.**

8 You can use **years** to emphasize that you are referring to a long time. 多年; 很久. ◆ *I haven't laughed so much in years.* 我好久没这样开怀大笑了. N-PLURAL PRAGMATICS

9 ➽ **donkey's years**: 见 **donkey**.

10 You can refer to the time you spend in a place or doing an activity as your **years** there or your **years** of doing that activity. 时期,日子. ◆ *...his years as Director of the Manchester City Art Gallery.* 他当曼彻斯特市美术馆馆长的那些日子. N-PLURAL poss N

11 If something happens **year after year**, it happens regularly every year. 每年地,逐年地. PHR

12 If something changes **year by year**, it changes gradually each year. 一年又一年地. PHR

13 If something happens **year in, year out**, it happens every year without changing and is often boring. 年年,年复一年. PHR

14 If something happens **all year round** or **all the year round**, it happens continually throughout the year. 一年到头,终年. PHR

year·book /ˈjɪəbʊk/ **yearbooks.**

A **yearbook** is a book that is published once a year and that contains information about the events and achievements of the previous year, usually concerning a particular place or organization. 年鉴,年刊. N-COUNT

ˌyear-ˈlong. ◆◇◇◇◇

Year-long is used to describe something that lasts for a year. 持续一年的,整整一年的. ◆ *The miners ended their year-long strike in March 1985.* 1985年3月,矿工们结束了长达一年的罢工. ADJ ADJ n

year·ly /ˈjɪəli/. ◆◇◇◇◇

1 A **yearly** event happens once a year or every year. 一年一 ADJ ADJ n

Y

次的; 每年一次的.

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Clients normally pay fees in advance, monthly, quarterly, or yearly.* 客户一般在每月、每季度或每年预缴费用. ADV / ADV after v

2 You use **yearly** to describe something such as an amount that relates to a period of one year. 年度的, 每年的. ❖ *...a yearly budget for health care.* 医疗保健的年度预算. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Novello says college students will spend $4.2 billion yearly on alcoholic beverages.* 诺韦洛说大学生每年在酒精饮品上消费42亿元. ADV / ADV after v

yearn /jɜːn/ **yearns, yearning, yearned.**

If someone **yearns** for something that they are unlikely to get, they want it very much. 渴望; 盼望; 向往. ❖ *I yearned to be a movie actor.* 我渴望成为一名电影演员. VB: V for n / V to-inf

yearn·ing /ˈjɜːnɪŋ/ **yearnings.**

A **yearning** for something is a very strong desire for it. 渴望; 思慕; 向往. N-VAR

-year-old, -year-olds.

-year-old combines with numbers to describe the age of people or things. (与数词连用, 表示年龄)...岁. ❖ *She has a six-year-old daughter.* 她有个六岁的女儿. COMB

➪ Also combines to form nouns. 又用以构成名词. ❖ *...a ski school for 3- to 6-year-olds.* 供三至六岁孩子上的滑雪学校. COMB

ˌyear-ˈround. ◆◇◇◇◇

Year-round is used to describe something that happens, exists, or is done throughout the year. 全年的, 整年的. ❖ *...a tropical climate with year-round sunshine.* 全年阳光普照的热带气候. ADJ: ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *They work 7 days a week year-round.* 他们全年都每周工作七天. ADV / ADV with cl

yeast /jiːst/ **yeasts.**

Yeast is a kind of fungus which is used to make bread rise, and in making alcoholic drinks such as beer. 酵母; 啤酒酵母. N-VAR

ˌyeast ˈextract, yeast extracts.

Yeast extract is a brown sticky food that is obtained from yeast. It can be used in cooking or spread on bread. 酵母膏. N-VAR

yell /jel/ **yells, yelling, yelled.** ◆◆◇◇◇

If you **yell**, you shout loudly, usually because you are excited, angry, or in pain. (因激动、气愤或痛苦而)叫喊, 号叫. ❖ *'Eva!' he yelled.* '伊娃!' 他喊道. *I'm sorry I yelled at you last night.* 对不起, 我昨晚向你大喊大叫. VB: V / V with quote / V at n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *He let out a yell.* 他叫喊了一声. N-COUNT

➪ **Yell out** means the same as **yell**. 义同yell. ❖ *'Are you coming or not?' They yelled out after him.* '你来不来?' 他们在他后面嚷道. PHR-V / V P

yel·low /ˈjeləʊ/ **yellows, yellowing, yellowed.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 Something that is **yellow** is the colour of lemons or egg yolks. 黄色(的). COLOUR

2 If something **yellows**, it becomes yellow in colour, often because it is old. 发黄, 变黄. VB: V

ˌyellow ˈfever.

Yellow fever is a serious infectious disease that people can catch in tropical countries. 黄热病(热带地区急性传染病). N-UNCOUNT

yel·low·ish /ˈjeləʊɪʃ/.

Something that is **yellowish** is slightly yellow in colour. 淡黄的, 浅黄色的. ADJ

➪ Also a combining form. 又作合成形式. ❖ *...the yellowish brown smoke.* 浅黄褐色的烟雾. COMB

ˌyellow ˈpages.

The **Yellow Pages** are a telephone directory or part of a directory, in which companies and people are listed and grouped according to the kind of business they are involved in. **Yellow Pages** is a trademark. 黄页电话簿(刊载公司和个人的电话号码, 按行业分类). Yellow Pages 为商标名. N-PLURAL

yelp /jelp/ **yelps, yelping, yelped.**

If a person or dog **yelps**, they give a sudden short cry, often because of fear or pain. (因恐惧或痛苦)短促尖叫; 嗥叫. VB: V

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a yelp of pain.* 痛苦的尖叫声. N-COUNT

yen /jen/; **yen** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 The **yen** is the unit of currency used in Japan. 日圆(日本货币单位). N-COUNT

➪ **The yen** is also used to refer to the Japanese currency system. 日本币制. N-SING: the N

2 If you have a **yen** to do something, you have a strong desire to do it. 渴望; 嗜好. ❖ *Mike had a yen to try cycling.* 麦克渴望骑自行车. N-SING

yeo·man /ˈjəʊmən/ **yeomen.**

In former times, a **yeoman** was a man who was free and not a servant, and who cultivated his own land. (古代)自耕农. N-COUNT

yes /jes/ **yeses.** ◆◆◆◆◆

Yes is used mainly in spoken English. In informal English, **yes** is often pronounced in a casual way that is usually written as **yeah**. 主要用于英语口语中. 在非正式英语中, yes往往随意发音, 通常拼作 yeah.

1 You use **yes** to give a positive response to a question. (表示正面的回答)是, 是的. ❖ *'Are you a friend of Nick's?' —'Yes.'* '你是尼克的朋友吗?' — '是的.' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

2 You use **yes** to accept an offer or request, or to give permission. (表示接受帮助或请求, 或表示同意)好的; 行, 可以. ❖ *'Can I ask you something?' —'Yes, of course.'* '我能问你一些事情吗?' — '可以, 当然可以.' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

3 You use **yes** to tell someone that what they have said is correct. (表示对方所说的正确)不错, 对的. ❖ *'That's a type of whitefly, is it?' —'Yes, it is a whitefly.'* '那是粉虱的一种, 对吗?' — '对的, 它是一种粉虱.' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

4 You use **yes** to show that you are ready or willing to speak to the person who wants to speak to you, for example when you are answering a telephone or doorbell. (表示愿意谈话, 如接电话, 应门铃等)嗯; 什么. ❖ *Yes, can I help you?* 嗯, 要我帮忙吗? CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

5 You use **yes** to indicate that you agree with, accept, or understand what the previous speaker has said. (表示同意、接受或明白他人所言)对啊, 是呀. ❖ *'This is outrageous.' —'Yes, isn't it?'* '这简直可恶.' — '是啊, 难道不是吗?' *'It's a fabulous opportunity.' —'Yeah. I know.'* '这真是一个令人难以置信的机会.' — '是呀, 我知道的.' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

6 You use **yes** to encourage someone to continue speaking. (用于鼓励他人说下去)什么; 那么; 然后. ❖ *'I remembered something funny today.' —'Yeah?'* '我记得今天的一件趣事.' — '什么?' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

7 You use **yes** to indicate that you had forgotten something and have just remembered it. (表示刚记起某事)啊; 对. ❖ *What were we talking about? Oh yes, the number of people.* 我们在谈论什么呢? 对了, 我们在谈论着人数. CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

8 You use **yes** as a polite way of introducing an objection to what the previous speaker has just said. (用作礼貌地引出不同意见)是的, (可是). ❖ *'She is entitled to her personal allowance which is three thousand pounds of income.' —'Yes, but she doesn't earn any money.'* '她有资格获得个人津贴3,000镑.' — '是的, 她可没有任何收入.' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

9 You use **yes** to say that a negative statement or question that the previous speaker has made is wrong or untrue. (否定对方的否定句或问句)不. ❖ *'I don't know what you're talking about.' —'Yes, you do.'* '我不知道你在说什么.' — '不, 你是知道的.' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

10 You can use **yes** to suggest that you do not believe or agree with what the previous speaker has said, especially when you want to express your annoyance about it. (表示不相信或同意)哦, 真的? ❖ *'There was no way to stop it.' —'Oh yes? Well, here's something else you won't be able to stop.'* '没有办法阻止它.' — '哦, 是吗? 其实, 这儿还有你无法阻止的事情.' CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

11 You use **yes** to emphasize and confirm a statement that you are making. (表示强调和确认所作的叙述)对, 确实如此. ❖ *He collected the £10,000 first prize. Yes, £10,000.* 他获得了价值10,000镑的头奖. 是的, 价值10,000镑. CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

12 You say **yes and no** in reply to a question when you cannot give a definite answer, because in some ways the answer is yes and in other ways the answer is no. 说不定. CONVENTION [PRAGMATICS]

13 A **yes** is a person who has answered 'yes' to a question or who has voted in favour of something, or the answer or N-COUNT

vote they have made. 投票赞成者. ◆ *The no-votes are leading the yeses.* 投反对票的人远超投赞成票的.

'yes-man, yes-men.

If you describe a man as a **yes-man**, you dislike the fact that he seems always to agree with people who have authority over him, in order to gain favour. (贬义)唯唯诺诺的人; 对上级唯命是从的人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

yes·ter·day /ˈjestədeɪ, -di/ yesterdays. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **yesterday** to refer to the day before today. 昨天. ADV ADV with cl

⇨ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *In yesterday's games, Switzerland beat the United States two-one.* 在昨天的比赛中,瑞士队以二比一打败美国队. N-UNCOUNT

2 You can refer to the past, especially the recent past, as **yesterday**. 往日(尤指不久以前). ◆ *The worker of today is different from the worker of yesterday.* 现今的工人同过去的不一样了. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

yes·ter·year /ˈjestəjɪə/.

You use **yesteryear** to refer to the past, often a period in the past with a set of values or a way of life that no longer exists. 近年, 往年(常指不久之前). ◆ *...the old-fashioned hero of yesteryear.* 昔日的老派英雄. N-UNCOUNT LITERARY

yet /jet/. ◆◆◆◆◆

1 You use **yet** in negative statements to indicate that something has not happened up to the present time, although it probably will happen. You can also use **yet** in questions to ask if something has happened up to the present time. In British English the simple past tense is not normally used in this sense. (用于否定句和疑问句; 在英国英语中一般不与简单过去时连用)还, 尚; 已经. ◆ *No decision has yet been made.* 尚未作出决定. *'Has the murderer been caught?'—'Not yet.'* '凶手抓到了没有?'—'还没有.' ADV

2 You use **yet** with a negative statement when you are talking about the past, to report something that was not the case then, although it became the case later. (用于有关过去的否定句中)还, 仍然. ◆ *He had asked around and learned that Billy was not yet here.* 他到处问过了,知道比利还没到这儿. ADV

3 If you say that something should not or cannot be done **yet**, you mean that it should not or cannot be done now, although it will have to be done at a later time. (与否定词连用)此刻, 现在. ◆ *Don't get up yet.* 现在不要起来. *We should not yet abandon this option.* 我们现在还不应该放弃这个选择. ADV with brd-neg. ADV with v

4 You use **yet** after a superlative to indicate, for example, that something is the worst or the best of its kind up to the present time. (与最高级连用)迄今, 至此. ◆ *...the BBC's worst idea yet.* 英国广播公司迄今最差劲的创意. *...one of the toughest warnings yet delivered.* 到目前为止发布的最严厉的警告之一. ADV n ADV. ADV adj-ed, ADV after superl

5 You can use **yet** to say that there is still a possibility that something will happen. 尚有(某种可能). ◆ *A negotiated settlement might yet be possible.* 也许还有可能协商解决. ADV ADV before v

6 You can use **yet** after expressions which refer to a period of time, when you want to say how much longer a situation will continue for. 仍然, 还要(用于时间表达式后, 表示还要持续一段时间). ◆ *Unemployment will go on rising for some time yet.* 失业还要持续一段时期. ADV n ADV

7 If you say that you have **yet** to do something, you mean that you have never done it, especially when this is surprising or bad. 还(没有), 还(需要). ADV ADV to-inf

8 You can use **yet** to introduce a fact which is rather surprising after the previous fact you have just mentioned. 然而, 可是. ◆ *I don't eat much, yet I am a size 16.* 我吃得不多,然而我衣服的尺码竟是16号. CONJ PRAGMATICS

9 You can use **yet** to emphasize a word, especially when you are saying that something is surprising because it is more extreme than previous things of its kind, or a further case of them. (用于加强语气)甚至. ◆ *I saw yet another doctor.* 我甚至去看了另一位医生. *They would criticize me, or worse yet, pay me no attention.* 他们会批评我, 甚而更糟糕的是, 根本就不理睬我. ADV ADV with adj/n/adv PRAGMATICS

10 You use **as yet** with negative statements to describe a situation that has existed up until the present time. (与否定词连用)迄今为止, 到目前为止. ◆ *As yet it is not known whether the crash was the result of an accident.* 到目前为止, 还不知道坠机是否由意外造成. PHR FORMAL

yew /juː/ yews. ◆◇◇◇◇

A **yew** or a **yew tree** is an evergreen tree which has sharp, broad, flat leaves. 紫杉树. N-VAR

⇨ **Yew** is the wood of this tree. 紫杉木. N-UNCOUNT

'Y-fronts.

Y-fronts are men's or boys' underpants with an opening at the front. (前部缝迹呈Y形的) **Y-fronts** is a trademark. 男子三角内裤. Y-fronts 为商标名. N-PLURAL BRITISH

yield /jiːld/ yields, yielding, yielded. ◆◆◆◇◇

1 If you **yield** to someone or something, you stop resisting them. 屈服; 投降. ◆ *I yielded to an impulse.* 我受到冲动的驱使. *Gessler was the first to yield, announcing his resignation in January.* 格斯勒是第一个认输的人, 他于1月份宣布辞职. VB FORMAL V to n V

2 If you **yield** something that you have control of or responsibility for, you allow someone else to have control or responsibility for it. 让出; 放弃. ◆ *The President is now under pressure to yield power to the republics.* 总统现在受制于压力把权力让给了共和党人. VB V n FORMAL V n to n

⇨ **Yield up** means the same as **yield**. 义同 yield. ◆ *Giulio Andreotti yielded up the prime ministership last summer.* 朱利奥·安德利奥提去年夏天交出了首相大权. PHR-V V P noun

3 If one thing **yields** to another thing, it is replaced by this other thing. 让位于...; 为...所代替. ◆ *Boston's traditional drab brick was slow to yield to the modern glass palaces of so many American urban areas.* 波士顿传统的单调砖房子逐渐被许多美国城区的现代玻璃大厦所取代. VB FORMAL V to n

4 If a moving person or a vehicle or its driver **yields**, they slow down or stop in order to allow other people or vehicles to pass in front of them. The usual British expression is **give way**. 让路. [英]一般作 give way. ◆ *When entering a trail or starting a descent, yield to other skiers.* 当进入滑道或开始下滑时, 请让道给其他滑雪者. VB. V AMERICAN V to n

5 If something **yields**, it breaks or moves position because force or pressure has been put on it. (在重力或压力下)垮掉, 倒塌, 移位. ◆ *He reached the massive door of the barn and pushed. It yielded.* 他走到巨大的谷仓门前一推, 门便倒了. VB V

6 If an area of land or a number of animals **yields** a particular amount of food or plants, this amount of food or plants is produced by the land or animals. 出产. VB V n

⇨ **Yield up** means the same as **yield**. 义同 yield. ◆ *The shallow sea bed yields up an abundance of food.* 水浅的海床出产大量的海鲜. PHR-V V P noun

7 A **yield** is the amount of food produced on an area of land or by a number of animals. 产量; 产物. ◆ *Polluted water lessens crop yields.* 污染的水导致农作物减产. N-COUNT with supp

8 If a tax or investment **yields** an amount of money or profit, this money or profit is obtained from it. 产生(利润); 带来(收益). ◆ *It yielded a profit of at least $36 million.* 所产生的利润至少有3,600万元. VB V n

9 A **yield** is the amount of money or profit produced by an investment. (投资的)回报, 收益. ◆ *...a yield of 4%.* 4%的回报率. N-COUNT with supp TECHNICAL

10 If something **yields** a result or piece of information, it produces it. 带来; 产生. ◆ *His trip to Melbourne had yielded a lot of information.* 他的墨尔本之行收集了很多资料. VB V n

▸yield up.

➡ 见 yield 2, 6. PHR-V

yield·ing /ˈjiːldɪŋ/.

A **yielding** surface or object is quite soft and will move or bend rather than staying stiff if you put pressure on it. 柔性的; 易弯曲的. ADJ-GRADED

YMCA /ˌwaɪ em siː ˈeɪ/ YMCAs.

A **YMCA** is a hostel where men can stay run by the YMCA organization. YMCA is an abbreviation for 'Young Men's Christian Association'. 基督教男青年会. Young Men's

Christian Association 的缩写形式.

yob /jɒb/ **yobs.**

If you call a boy or a man a **yob**, you disapprove of him because he behaves in a noisy, bad-mannered, and perhaps violent way in public. (贬义)粗鲁而令人讨厌的人; 粗人. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS INFORMAL, BRITISH

yob·bo /ˈjɒbəʊ/ **yobbos.**

A **yobbo** is the same as a **yob**. 同 yob. N-COUNT

yo·del /ˈjəʊdəl/ **yodels, yodelling, yodelled;** [美]拼作 **yodeling, yodeled.**

When someone **yodels**, they sing normal notes with very high quick notes in between. 用真假嗓音互换唱着. VB V

◢ **yo·del·ling** ❖ *Switzerland isn't all cow bells and yodelling.* 瑞士不只有牛铃和真假音唱腔. N-UNCOUNT

yoga /ˈjəʊgə/. ♦◊◊◊◊

1 **Yoga** is a type of exercise in which you move your body into various positions in order to become more fit or flexible. 瑜伽功, 瑜伽修行法. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Yoga** is a philosophy which first developed in India, in which physical exercises and meditation are believed to help people to become calmer and gradually united in spirit with a Supreme Being. 瑜伽(源于印度的一派哲学, 认为修行和沉思能使人安静, 逐渐达到精神与宇宙之灵合一). N-UNCOUNT

yo·gurt /ˈjɒgət, AM ˈjəʊ-/ **yogurts;** 又拼作 **yoghurt.** ♦◊◊◊◊

Yogurt is a food in the form of a thick, slightly sour liquid that is made by adding bacteria to milk. A **yogurt** is a small pot of yogurt. 酸奶. A yogurt 指一小罐酸奶. N-VAR

yoke /jəʊk/ **yokes, yoking, yoked.**

1 If you say that people are under the **yoke** of a bad thing or person, you mean they are forced to live in a difficult or unhappy state because of that thing or person. 奴役; 束缚; 统治. ❖ *People are still suffering under the yoke of slavery.* 人们仍然遭受着奴隶制的束缚. N-SING LITERARY

2 If two or more people or things **are yoked** together, they are forced to be closely linked with each other. 把…紧套在一起; 使联结起来. ❖ *The Auto Pact signed in 1965 yoked Ontario into the United States economy.* 1965年签订的汽车协定把安大略省纳入了美国经济. VB V pl-n with together, V n to/into n, Also be V-ed

yo·kel /ˈjəʊkəl/ **yokels.**

If you refer to someone as a **yokel**, you think they are uneducated and stupid because they come from the countryside. 乡巴佬, 土包子; 粗汉. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

yolk /jəʊk/ **yolks.** ♦◊◊◊◊

The **yolk** of an egg is the yellow part in the middle. 蛋黄. N-VAR

Yom Kip·pur /ˌjɒm kɪˈpʊə/.

Yom Kippur is a Jewish holiday which is a day of fasting and prayers of repentance. It is in September or October. 赎罪日(9月或10月间的犹太节日). N-UNCOUNT

yon /jɒn/.

Yon means 'that' or 'those'; an old-fashioned word or a word that is used in some dialects of English. (旧词或英国方言)那; 那些. DET

yon·der /ˈjɒndə/.

Yonder means over there; an old-fashioned word or a word which is used in some dialects of English. (旧词或英国方言)那边; 远处. ❖ *Now look yonder, just beyond the wooden post there.* 朝远看吧, 就在那边的木杆子后面. ADV, ADV with v

➲ Also a determiner. 又作限定词. ❖ *His wife, Claudia, lies under yonder tree.* 他的妻子克劳迪娅就躺在那边的树下. DET

yonks /jɒŋks/.

You can use **yonks** to mean a very long time. 很长的一段时间, 很久. ❖ *He's been here for yonks. Everyone knows him.* 他在这儿很久了, 大家都认识他. N-PLURAL INFORMAL, BRITISH

yore /jɔː/.

Of yore is used to refer to a period of time in the past. 昔日, 往昔. ❖ *The images provoked strong surges of nostalgia for the days of yore.* 这些形象唤起了人们对往昔的深深怀念. PHR JOURNALISM, LITERARY

Y

York·shire pud·ding /ˌjɔːkʃə ˈpʊdɪŋ/ **Yorkshire puddings.**

Yorkshire pudding is a British food which is made by baking a thick mixture of flour, milk, and eggs. It is often eaten with roast beef. 约克郡布丁(用面粉、牛奶及鸡蛋烘制而成, 常同烤牛肉一起吃). N-VAR

you /juː/ **yous.** ♦♦♦♦♦

You is the second person pronoun. **You** can refer to one or more people and is used as the subject of a verb or the object of a verb or preposition. (第二人称代词, 单复数同形)你; 你们.

1 A speaker or writer uses **you** to refer to the person or people that he or she is talking or writing to. You can use **you** before a noun to make it clear which group of people you are referring to. 你; 你们. (用在名词前表示)你这个; 你们这些. ❖ *When I saw you across the room I knew I'd met you before.* 看见你走过房间时, 我就知道我以前见过你. *What you kids need is more exercise.* 你们这些孩子需要的是多运动. PRON

2 A speaker or writer sometimes uses **you** to refer to people in general. (泛指)你; 任何人. ❖ *'I didn't want to go into nursing,' she said, 'but my dad told me to, and in those days you did what you were told.'* '我不愿意当护士,' 她说, '但我爸爸要我做. 在那个年代你只能按别人告诉你的去做.' PRON

3 In some dialects of English, **yous** is sometimes used instead of 'you' when talking to two or more people. 你们(英语方言中有时用yous 表示复数). ❖ *'Yous two are no' gettin' paid,' he said. 'Ye're too lazy!'* '你们俩不会得到报酬的,' 他说, '你们太懒了!' PRON

you'd /juːd/.

1 **You'd** is the usual spoken form of 'you had', especially when 'had' is an auxiliary verb. (尤当 had 为助动词)you had 的口语形式.

2 **You'd** is the usual spoken form of 'you would'. you would 的口语形式.

you'll /juːl/.

You'll is the usual spoken form of 'you will'. you will 的口语形式.

young /jʌŋ/ **younger** /ˈjʌŋgə/ **youngest** /ˈjʌŋgəst/. ♦♦♦♦♦

1 A **young** person, animal, or plant has not lived or existed for very long and is not yet mature. 幼小的; 年轻的. ❖ *In Scotland, young people can marry at 16.* 在苏格兰, 年轻人16岁便可以结婚. *He played with his younger brother.* 他同他弟弟一块儿玩. ADJ-GRADED

➲ **The young** are people who are young. 年轻人, 青年. N-PLURAL the N

2 You use **young** to describe a time when a person or thing was young. 年轻时的; 幼小时的. ❖ *In her younger days my mother had been a successful fashionwear saleswoman.* 我母亲年轻时曾是个成功的时装推销员. ADJ-GRADED ADJ n

3 Someone who is **young** in appearance or behaviour looks or behaves as if they are young. (外表或行为)年轻人似的. ❖ *I was twenty-three, I suppose, and young for my age.* 我想我当时23岁吧, 看上去比实际年龄小. ADJ-GRADED

4 The **young** of an animal are its babies. 幼崽; 幼禽. ❖ *The hen may not be able to feed its young.* 母鸡也许不会喂养小鸡. N-PLURAL

young·ish /ˈjʌŋɪʃ/.

If you describe someone as **youngish**, you mean they are fairly young. 尚年轻的; 还年幼的. ❖ *...a smart, dark-haired, youngish man.* 一个年纪尚轻而且聪明的黑发男人. ADJ

young·ster /ˈjʌŋstə/ **youngsters.** ♦♦♦◊◊

Young people, especially children, are sometimes referred to as **youngsters**. 小孩, 儿童. N-COUNT

your /jɔː, jʊə/. ♦♦♦♦♦

Your is the second person possessive determiner. **Your** can be used to refer to one or more people. 第二人称物主限定词, 单复数同形.

1 A speaker or writer uses **your** to indicate that something belongs or relates to the person or people that he or she is talking or writing to. 你的; 你们的. ❖ *Emma, I trust your opinion a great deal.* 埃玛, 我非常相信你的意见. *I left all of your messages on your desk.* 我把所有给你的留言都放在你的桌子上了. DET-POSS

2 A speaker or writer sometimes uses **your** to indicate that something belongs to or relates to people in general. (泛指)你的; 任何人的. ❖ *Pain-killers are very useful in small amounts to bring your temperature down.* 用小剂量的止 DET-POSS

痛药来降低体温非常管用.

3 A speaker sometimes uses **your** before an adjective such as 'typical' or 'normal' to indicate that the thing referred to is a typical example of its type. 用于 typical 或 normal 等形容词前,表示所指事物为这类事物的典型. ◆ *Stan Reilly is not really one of your typical Brighton Boys.* 斯坦·赖利真算不上是你们典型的布赖顿小伙子. DET-POSS SPOKEN

you're /jɔː, jʊə/.

You're is the usual spoken form of 'you are'. you are 的口语形式.

yours /jɔːz, jʊəz/. ◆◆◆◇◇

Yours is the second person possessive pronoun. **Yours** can refer to one or more people. 第二人称物主代词. 单复数同形.

1 A speaker or writer uses **yours** to refer to something that belongs or relates to the person or people that he or she is talking or writing to. 你(或你们)的(所有物). ◆ *I'll take my coat upstairs. Shall I take yours, Roberta?* 我会把我的衣服拿上楼. 你的也要拿上去吗, 罗伯塔? *I believe Paul was a friend of yours.* 我相信保罗是你的一位朋友. PRON-POSS

2 People write **yours, yours sincerely**, or **yours faithfully** at the end of a letter before they sign their name. (用于信末署名前)您真诚的, 敬上, 谨上. ◆ *With best regards, Yours, George.* 祝一切安好. 乔治谨上. *Yours faithfully, Michael Moore, London Business School.* 迈克尔·穆尔敬上, 来自伦敦商学院. CONVENTION

➡ **yours truly**: 见 **truly**.

your·self /jɔːˈself, jʊə-/ **yourselves**. ◆◆◆◆◇

Yourself is the second person reflexive pronoun. 第二人称反身代词.

1 A speaker or writer uses **yourself** to refer to the person that he or she is talking or writing to. **Yourself** is used when the object of a verb or preposition refers to the same person as the subject of the verb. 你自己. ◆ *Have the courage to be honest with yourself.* 要有勇气诚实待己. *Treat yourselves to a glass of wine to help you relax.* 款待你们自己一杯葡萄酒, 轻松一下. PRON-REFL v PRON, prep PRON

2 You use **yourself** to emphasize the person that you are referring to. (用于加强语气)你亲自, 你本人. ◆ *They mean to share the business between them, after you yourself are gone.* 在你本人去世后, 他们有意把公司瓜分. PRON-REFL PRAGMATICS

3 You use **yourself** instead of 'you' for emphasis or in order to be more polite when 'you' is the object of a verb or preposition. (作受词, 用于强调或表示礼貌)你. ◆ *A wealthy man like yourself is bound to make an enemy or two along the way.* 像您这样的有钱人, 在创业的道路上难免会结下一两个敌人. PRON-REFL v PRON, prep PRON PRAGMATICS

➡ **by yourself**: 见 **by**.

youth /juːθ/ **youths** /juːðz/. ◆◆◆◆◇

1 Someone's **youth** is the period of their life during which they are a child, before they are a fully mature adult. 少年时期; 青春时代. ◆ *In my youth my ambition had been to be an inventor.* 我年轻时的志向是当发明家. N-UNCOUNT

2 **Youth** is the quality or state of being young and perhaps immature and inexperienced. 年轻; 青春. ◆ *The team is now a good mixture of experience and youth.* 这支队伍融汇了经验与青春. N-UNCOUNT

3 Journalists often refer to young men as **youths**, especially when they are reporting that the young men have caused trouble. (尤指闯祸的)青少年, 小伙子. ◆ *...gangs of youths who broke windows and looted shops.* 又砸窗子又抢商店的青少年团伙. N-COUNT

4 The **youth** are young people considered as a group. 青少年. ◆ *He represents the opinions of the youth of today.* 他代表着当今青少年的意见. N-PLURAL

'youth club, youth clubs.

A **youth club** is a club, often run by a church or local authority, where young people can go to meet and take part in various activities. 青年俱乐部; 青少年中心. N-COUNT

youth·ful /ˈjuːθfʊl/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Someone who is **youthful** behaves as if they are young or younger than they really are. 显得年轻的, 青年人似的. ◆ *I'm a very youthful 50.* 我50岁, 但看上去还很年轻. *...youthful enthusiasm and high spirits.* 年轻人的热情和高昂的情绪. ◢ **youth·ful·ness** ◆ *His youthfulness was as striking as hers.* 他跟她一样青春焕发. ADJ-GRADED N-UNCOUNT

'youth hostel, youth hostels.

A **youth hostel** is a place where young people can stay cheaply when they are travelling. 青年旅社. N-COUNT

'youth worker, youth workers.

A **youth worker** is a person whose job involves providing support and social activities for young people, especially young people from underprivileged backgrounds. 服务青少年的社会工作者. N-COUNT BRITISH

you've /juːv/.

You've is the usual spoken form of 'you have', especially when 'have' is an auxiliary verb. (尤当 have 为助动词) you have 的口语形式.

yowl /jaʊl/ **yowls, yowling, yowled.**

If a person or an animal **yowls**, they make a loud wailing noise. 哀号; 惨叫; 嚎叫. VB V

➲ Also a noun. 又作名词. ◆ *Patsy could hardly be heard above the baby's yowls.* 孩子的号哭声几乎盖过帕齐的声音. N-COUNT

◢ **yowl·ing** ◆ *I couldn't stand that yowling.* 我受不了那种哀号. N-UNCOUNT

yo-yo /ˈjəʊ jəʊ/ **yo-yos.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **yo-yo** is a toy made of a round piece of wood or plastic attached to a piece of string. You play with the yo-yo by letting it rise and fall on the string. 悠悠球, 溜溜球(用木或塑胶制成的玩具, 玩时用绳子拉上拉下). N-COUNT

yr, yrs.

yr is a written abbreviation for **year**. year 的缩写形式.

yuan /juːˈæn, AM -ˈɑːn/. **Yuan** is both the singular and the plural form. 单复数同形.

The **yuan** is the unit of money used in the People's Republic of China. 元(中国货币单位). N-COUNT num N

➲ **The yuan** is also used to refer to the Chinese currency system. (中国的币制)人民币. ◆ *The yuan recovered a little; it now hovers around 8.2 to the dollar.* 人民币回升了一点儿; 现时徘徊在1美元兑换人民币8.2元左右. N-SING the N

yuk /jʌk/.

Some people say **'yuk'** when they think something is very unpleasant or disgusting. (表示反感或讨厌)呸, 啐! EXCLAM INFORMAL

Yule /juːl/.

Yule is an old-fashioned word for **Christmas**. (旧词)圣诞节. N-UNCOUNT

Yule·tide /ˈjuːltaɪd/.

Yuletide is the period of several days around and including Christmas Day. 圣诞节期间. N-UNCOUNT

yum /jʌm/.

People sometimes say **'yum'** or **'yum yum'** to show that they think something tastes or smells very good. (指食物味香可口)真香口! 真美味! EXCLAM INFORMAL

yum·my /ˈjʌmi/.

Yummy means delicious. 美味的, 可口的. ◆ *It smells yummy.* 味道真香. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

yup·pie /ˈjʌpi/ **yuppies.** ◆◇◇◇◇

A **yuppie** is a young middle-class person with a well-paid job, who likes to show that they have a lot of money by buying expensive things and doing expensive activities; used showing disapproval. 雅皮士, 雅皮(指收入颇高、喜欢花钱的中产阶级青年). N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

YWCA /ˌwaɪ dʌbəljuː siː ˈeɪ/ **YWCAs.**

A **YWCA** is a hostel where women can stay run by the YWCA organization. YWCA is an abbreviation for 'Young Women's Christian Association'. 基督教女青年会. Young Women's Christian Association 的缩写形式. N-COUNT

Z, z

Z, z /zed, AM ziː/ **Z's, z's.**
Z is the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet. 英语字母表的第二十六个字母(最后一个字母). N-VAR

zany /ˈzeɪni/ **zanier, zaniest.**
Zany humour or a **zany** person is strange or eccentric in an amusing way. 小丑般的; 滑稽可笑的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

zap /zæp/ **zaps, zapping, zapped.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 To **zap** someone or something means to kill, destroy, or hit them, usually using a gun, spray, or laser. 杀死; 打击; 毁坏. ◆ *A guard zapped him with the stun gun.* 一个卫兵用眩晕枪把他击倒. VB INFORMAL V n
2 If you **zap** channels while watching television, you change channels using the remote control. (用遥控器)转换电视频道. VB V n INFORMAL

zeal /ziːl/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Zeal is great enthusiasm, especially in connection with work, religion, or politics. (尤指对工作、宗教或政治的)极度的热情. ◆ *Mr Lopez approached his task with a religious zeal.* 洛佩斯先生以极高的热情对待自己的工作. N-UNCOUNT

zeal·ot /ˈzelət/ **zealots.**
If you describe someone as a **zealot**, you think that their views and actions are extreme or fanatical, especially in following a political or religious ideal. 热心者; 狂热分子. N-COUNT PRAGMATICS

zeal·ous /ˈzeləs/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Someone who is **zealous** spends a lot of time or energy in supporting something that they believe in very strongly, especially a political or religious ideal. 极其热心的; 非常热情的; 十分积极的; 狂热的. ADJ-GRADED ◢ **zeal·ous·ly** ◆ *Details of its past activities were zealously guarded.* 它过去的活动细节得到了极力的保护. ADV-GRADED

zeb·ra /ˈzebrə, ˈziː-/ **zebras.** The plural can be either **zebras** or **zebra**. 复数形式可作 zebras 或 zebra. ♦◇◇◇◇
A **zebra** is an African wild horse which has black and white stripes. 斑马. 见插图条 **animals**. N-COUNT

ˌzebra ˈcrossing, zebra crossings.
In Britain, a **zebra crossing** is a place on the road that is marked with black and white stripes, where vehicles are supposed to stop so that people can walk across. (行人过马路的)斑马线. N-COUNT

zeit·geist /ˈzaɪtgaɪst/.
The **zeitgeist** of a particular place during a particular period in history is the attitudes and ideas that are generally common there at that time, especially the attitudes and ideas shown in literature, philosophy, and politics. 时代精神; 时代思潮. ◆ *...the zeitgeist of rural life in the 1980s.* 20世纪80年代农村生活的精神面貌. N-SING

Zen /zen/. ♦◇◇◇◇
Zen or **Zen Buddhism** is a form of the Buddhist religion that concentrates on meditation rather than on studying religious writings. 禅宗(佛教派别之一, 靠静坐沉思修炼). N-UNCOUNT

zen·ith /ˈzenɪθ, AM ˈziː-/.
The **zenith** of something is the time when it is most successful or powerful. 最高点; 顶峰; 顶点. ◆ *His career is now at its zenith.* 现在他的事业如日中天. N-SING

zero /ˈzɪərəʊ/ **zeros** or **zeroes, zeroing, zeroed.** ♦♦◇◇◇
1 **Zero** is the number 0. 零, 零数. 见附录 **Numbers**. NUMBER
2 **Zero** is freezing point on the Centigrade scale. It is often written as 0°C. 摄氏零度, 常写作 0°C. ◆ *That night the mercury fell to thirty degrees below zero.* 那晚(温度计的)水银柱降至零下 30. N-UNCOUNT
3 You can use **zero** to say that there is none at all of the thing mentioned. 零的; 没有的; 全无. ◆ *...zero inflation.* 零通货膨胀. *His chances are zero.* 他的机会是零. ADJ

▸**zero in on.**
1 To **zero in on** a target means to aim at it or move towards it. 对准; 向...集中. ◆ *The bees were zeroing in on those pears.* 蜜蜂集中向那些梨树飞去. PHR-V V P P n
2 If you **zero in on** a problem or subject, you give it your full attention. 把注意力集中于. PHR-V V P P n

ˌzero-ˈsum game.
If you refer to a situation as a **zero-sum game**, you mean that if one person gains an advantage from it, someone else involved must suffer an equivalent disadvantage. 零和游戏(即一方得益必定意味另一方的等量损失). N-SING

zest /zest/ **zests.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 **Zest** is a feeling of pleasure and enthusiasm. 兴奋, 热情. ◆ *...a lovable girl with a zest for life.* 对生活充满热情的可爱女孩. N-UNCOUNT also a N
2 **Zest** is a quality in an activity or situation which you find exciting. 兴趣; 刺激性. ◆ *Live interviews add zest and a touch of the unexpected to any piece of research.* 现场访问对于任何研究工作而言会加添趣味和一些意料之外的事. N-UNCOUNT
3 The **zest** of a lemon, orange, or lime is the rind when it is grated to give flavour to something such as a cake or a drink. (在糕点和饮料中用作调味的)橙皮, 柠檬皮. N-UNCOUNT also N in pl

zig·zag /ˈzɪgzæg/ **zigzags, zigzagging, zigzagged;** 又拼作 **zig-zag**.
1 A **zigzag** is a line which has a series of angles in it like a continuous series of 'W's. 之字形线条; 曲折线条. ◆ *They staggered in a zigzag across the tarmac.* 他们摇摇晃晃, 走之字形横穿柏油马路. N-COUNT
2 If you **zigzag**, you move forward by going at an angle first to one side then to the other. 呈之字形移动; 曲折前进. ◆ *I zigzagged down a labyrinth of alleys.* 我顺着迷宫般曲折的小巷走去. *Expertly he zigzagged his way across the field.* 他很熟练地穿过弯弯曲曲的田野. VB V V prep V way prep

zilch /zɪltʃ/.
Zilch means nothing. 一无所有; 零. ◆ *At the moment these shares are worth zilch.* 当前这些股票一文不值. PRON-INDEF INFORMAL

zil·lion /ˈzɪljən/ **zillions.**
If you talk about a **zillion** people or things you are emphasizing that there is an extremely large number of them. 无限大的数目. NUMBER PRAGMATICS INFORMAL
➪ Also a quantifier. 又作数量词. ◆ *There are zillions of things to look at or try out.* 有无数的东西可以看看或试试. QUANT

Zim·mer frame /ˈzɪmə freɪm/ **Zimmer frames.**
A **Zimmer frame** or a **Zimmer** is a frame that old or ill people sometimes use to help them walk. **Zimmer** is a trademark. (供老人或病者使用的)齐默式助行架. Zimmer 为商标名. N-COUNT BRITISH

zinc /zɪŋk/. ♦♦◇◇◇
Zinc is a bluish-white metal which is used to make other metals such as brass or to cover other metals such as iron to stop them rusting. 锌. N-UNCOUNT

zing /zɪŋ/.
If you refer to the **zing** in someone or something, you mean the quality that makes them lively or interesting. 活力; 兴致; 精神. ◆ *He just lacked that extra zing.* 他就是缺乏那份格外的活力. N-UNCOUNT also a N INFORMAL

zip /zɪp/ **zips, zipping, zipped.** ♦◇◇◇◇
1 A **zip** or **zip fastener** is a device used to open and close parts of clothes and bags. It consists of two rows of metal or plastic teeth which separate or fasten together as you N-COUNT BRITISH

pull a small tag along them. The usual American word is **zipper**. 拉链，拉锁. [美]一般作 zipper.

2 When you **zip** something, you fasten it using a zip. 用拉链锁上. VB V n

⇨ **Zip up** means the same as **zip**. 义同 zip. ❖ *He zipped up his jeans.* 他把牛仔裤的裤链拉好. PHR-V V P noun Also V n P

3 If you say that something or someone **zips** somewhere, you mean that they move there very quickly. 快速地移动；迅速前进. ❖ *My craft zipped across the bay.* 我的小船迅速驶过海湾. VB INFORMAL V prep/adv

4 If you say that someone or something has **zip**, you mean that they show a lot of energy and enthusiasm. 活力；精力；热情. ❖ *Tommy Tune gives the choreography his usual class and zip.* 汤米·图恩给这段舞蹈编排注入了他一贯的风采和热情. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

▸zip up.

➥ 见 zip **2**. PHR-V

'zip code, zip codes.

Your **zip code** is a short sequence of letters and numbers at the end of your address, which helps the post office to sort the mail. The British term is **postcode**. 邮政编码，邮递区号. [英]作postcode. N-COUNT AMERICAN

zip·per /ˈzɪpə/ **zippers.**

A **zipper** is the same as a **zip**. 同 zip. N-COUNT AMERICAN

'zip-up.

A **zip-up** bag or jacket, for example, is fastened by a zip. 拉链拉上的，以拉链锁上的. ❖ *...a brown leather zip-up jacket.* 锁上拉链的棕色皮衣. ADJ ADJ n

zit /zɪt/ **zits.**

Zits are spots or pimples on someone's skin. 丘疹. N-COUNT

zo·di·ac /ˈzəʊdiæk/. ◆◇◇◇◇

The zodiac is a diagram used by astrologers to represent the positions of the planets and stars and to calculate their influence. It is divided into twelve sections, each with a special name and symbol. 十二宫图，黄道带(占星家用来代表行星和恒星位置，计算其影响的图表，共分十二区，每个区都有一个特殊的名字和符号). N-SING the N

zom·bie /ˈzɒmbi/ **zombies.**

1 You can describe someone as a **zombie** if their face or behaviour shows no feeling, understanding, or interest in what is going on around them. 行动呆滞的人；没精打采的人. ❖ *Without sleep you will become a zombie at work.* 不睡觉，工作起来就会没精打采. N-COUNT

2 In horror stories and some religions, a **zombie** is a dead person who has been brought back to life. (恐怖故事和宗教中的)还魂尸，僵尸. N-COUNT

zone /zəʊn/ **zones, zoning, zoned.** ◆◆◆◇◇

1 A **zone** is an area that has particular features or characteristics. 地带，带. ❖ *Many people have stayed behind in the potential war zone.* 许多人留在有可能爆发战争的地区. *The area has been declared a disaster zone.* 该地区被宣布为灾区. N-COUNT

2 If an area of land **is zoned**, it is formally set aside for a particular purpose. (某地区)被划出(作某种特别用途). ❖ *The land was not zoned for commercial purposes.* 这块地没被划作商业用地. ◢ **zon·ing** ❖ *...the use of zoning to preserve agricultural land.* 为保护农业用地而采用的分区制. VB usu passive be V-ed N-UNCOUNT

zonked /zɒŋkt/.

If someone is **zonked** or **zonked out**, they are not capable of doing anything because they are very tired, drunk, or drugged. 筋疲力尽的；烂醉如泥的；吸毒成瘾的. ADJ-GRADED INFORMAL

zoo /zuː/ **zoos.** ◆◆◇◇◇

A **zoo** is a park where live animals are kept so that people can look at them. 动物园. N-COUNT

zo·ol·ogy /zuːˈɒlədʒi, zəʊ-/. ◆◇◇◇◇

Zoology is the scientific study of animals. 动物学. ❖ *...the Cambridge Museum of Zoology.* 剑桥动物博物馆. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **zoo·logi·cal** ❖ *...zoological specimens.* 动物学标本. ADJ ADJ n

◢ **zo·olo·gist** /zuːˈɒlədʒɪst, zəʊ-/ **zoologists** ❖ *...a renowned zoologist and writer.* 著名的动物学家兼作家. N-COUNT

zoom /zuːm/ **zooms, zooming, zoomed.** ◆◆◇◇◇

1 If you **zoom** somewhere, you go there very quickly. 急速前进；呼啸而行. ❖ *We zoomed through the gallery.* 我们在画廊里匆匆浏览而过. VB INFORMAL V prep/adv

2 If prices or sales **zoom**, they increase greatly in a very short time. (价格)暴涨，激增. VB V

3 A **zoom** is the same as a **zoom lens**. 同 zoom lens. N-COUNT

▸zoom in.

If a camera **zooms in** on something that is being filmed or photographed, it gives a close-up picture of it. (镜头)推近，拉近. ❖ *...a tracking system which can follow a burglar round a building and zoom in on his face.* 可追踪大厦内的窃贼并能推近拍摄其面部的监视系统. PHR-V V P on n Also V P

▸zoom off.

If you **zoom off**, you leave very quickly. 飞驰而过；急速离开. ❖ *The bikers zoomed off.* 自行车车手们疾驰而去. PHR-V INFORMAL V P

'zoom lens, zoom lenses.

A **zoom lens** is a lens that you can attach to a camera, which allows you to make the details larger or smaller while always keeping the picture clear. 可变焦距镜头. N-COUNT

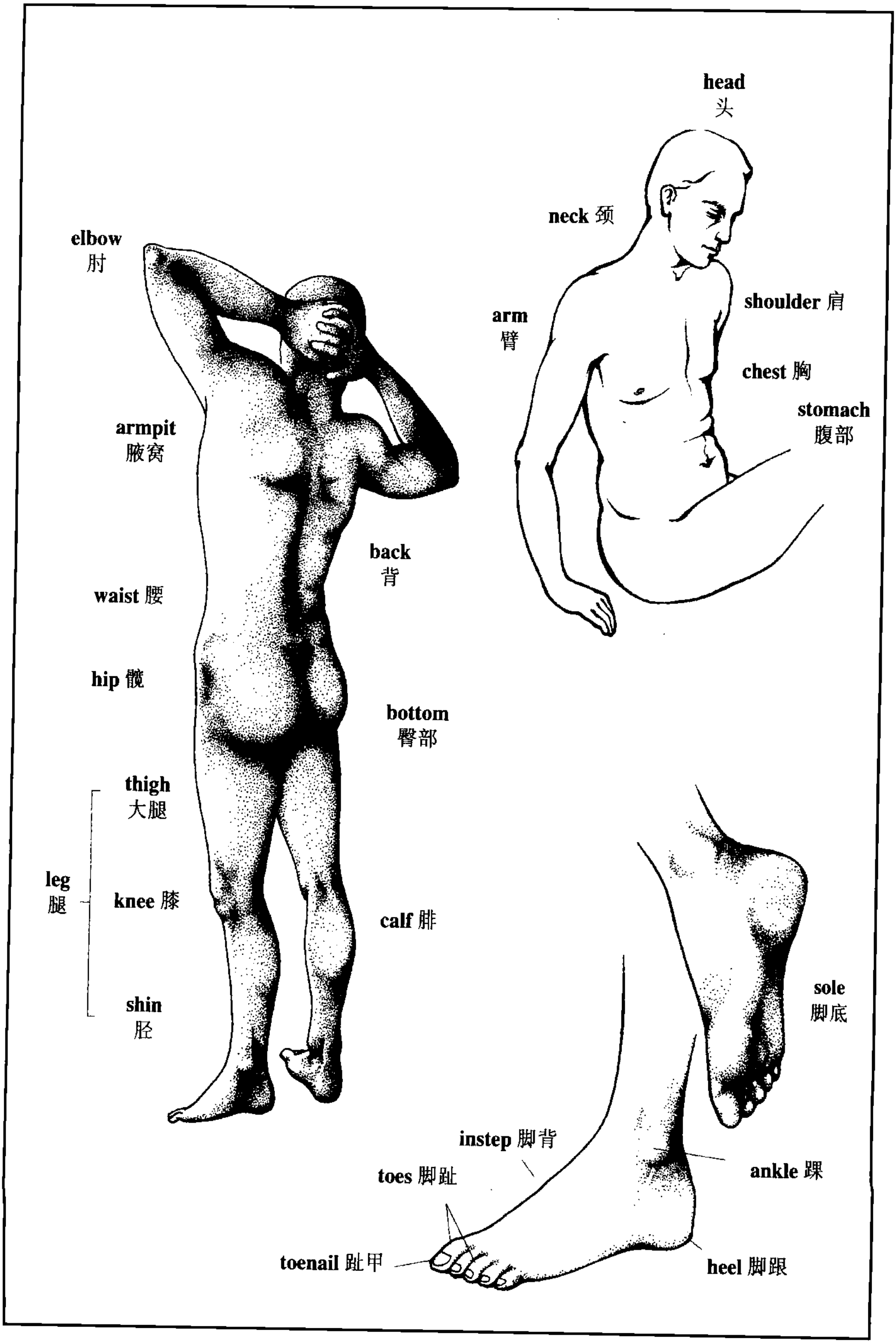
zuc·chi·ni /zuːˈkiːni/ **zucchinis.** The plural can be either **zucchini** or **zucchinis**. 复数形式可作 zucchini 或 zucchinis.

Zucchini are long thin green vegetables of the marrow family. The British word is **courgette**. 小胡瓜，密生西葫芦. [英]作courgette. 见插图条 **vegetables**. N-VAR AMERICAN

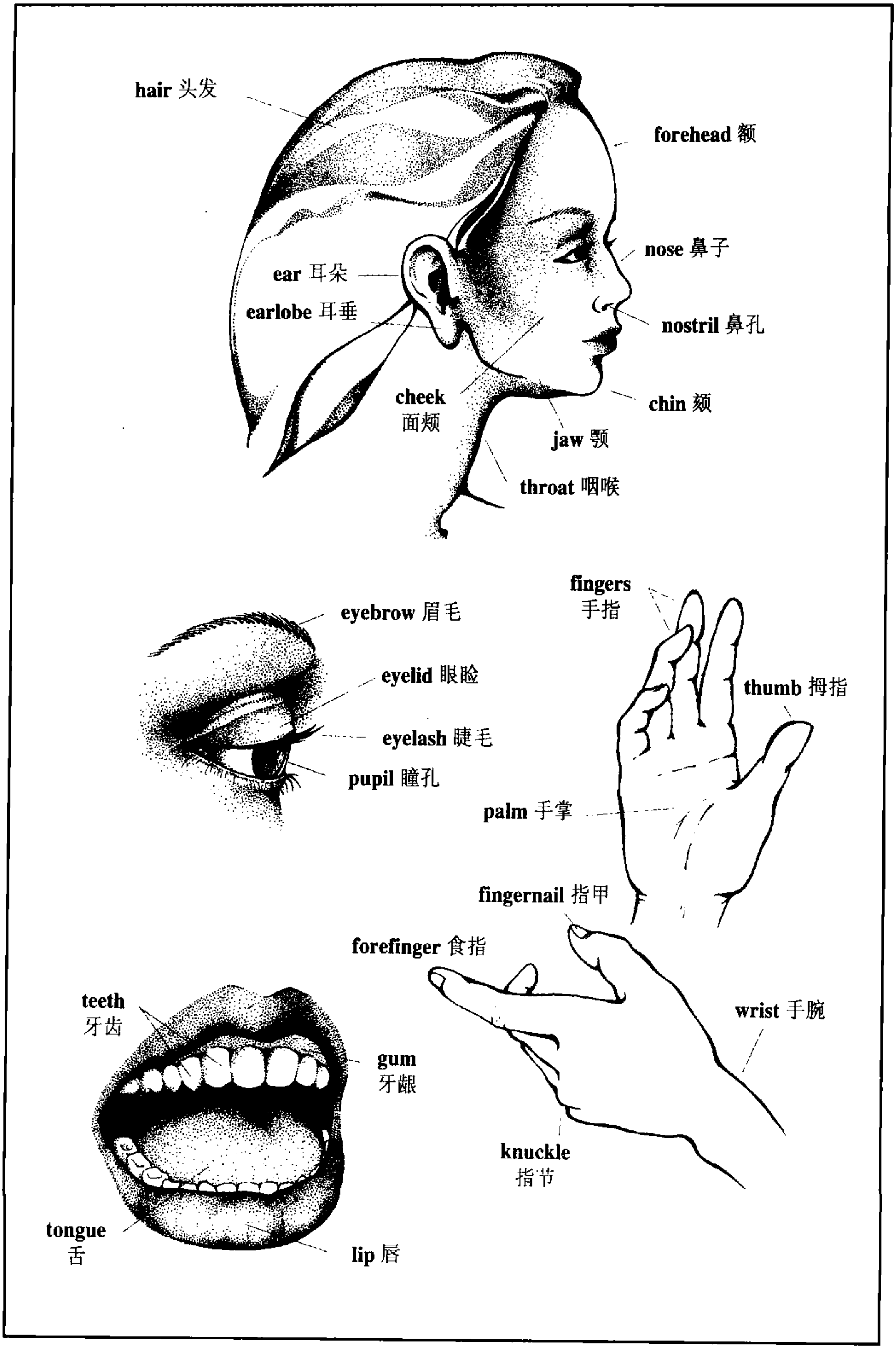
Z

附录

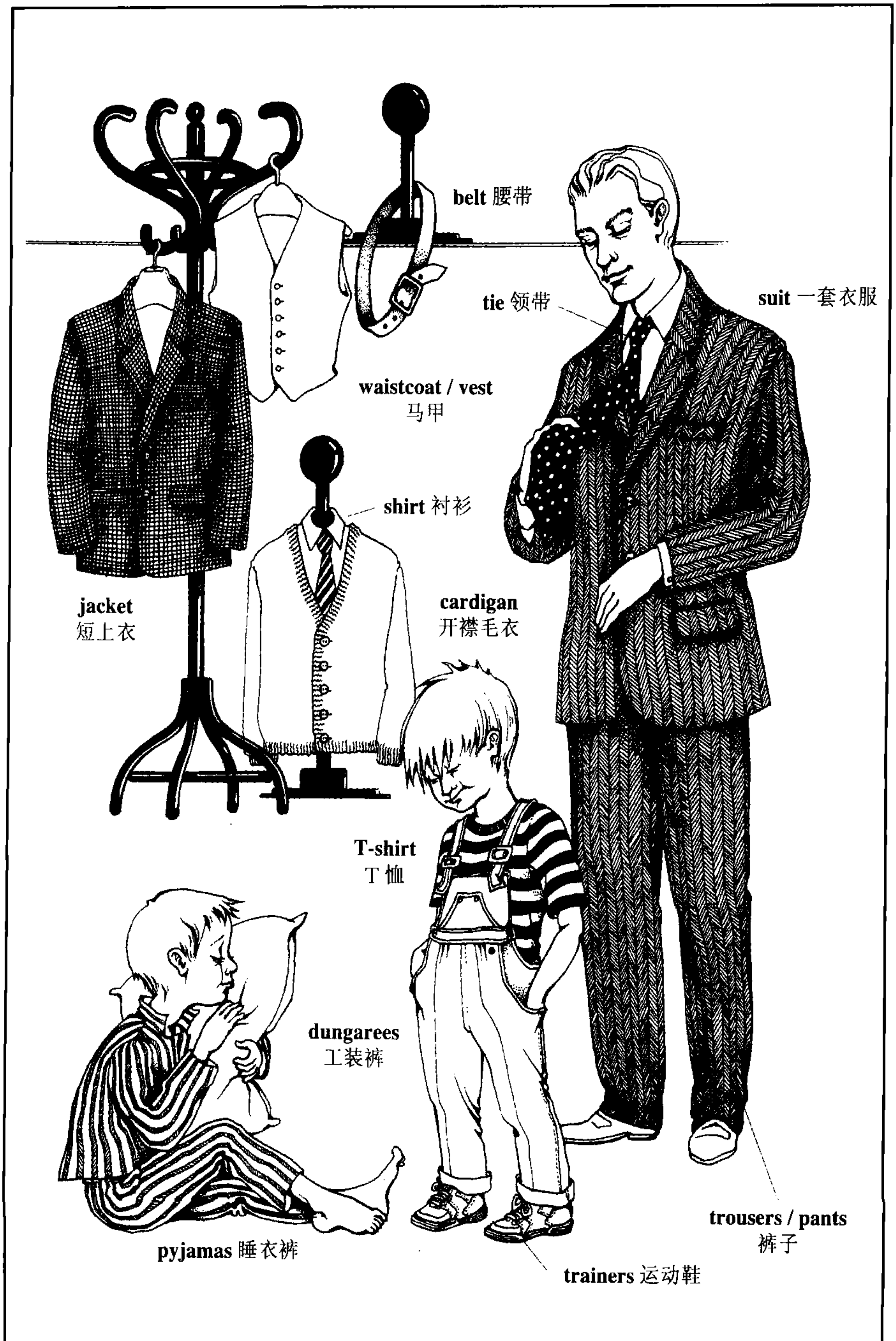
Human Body 人体



Human Body 人体

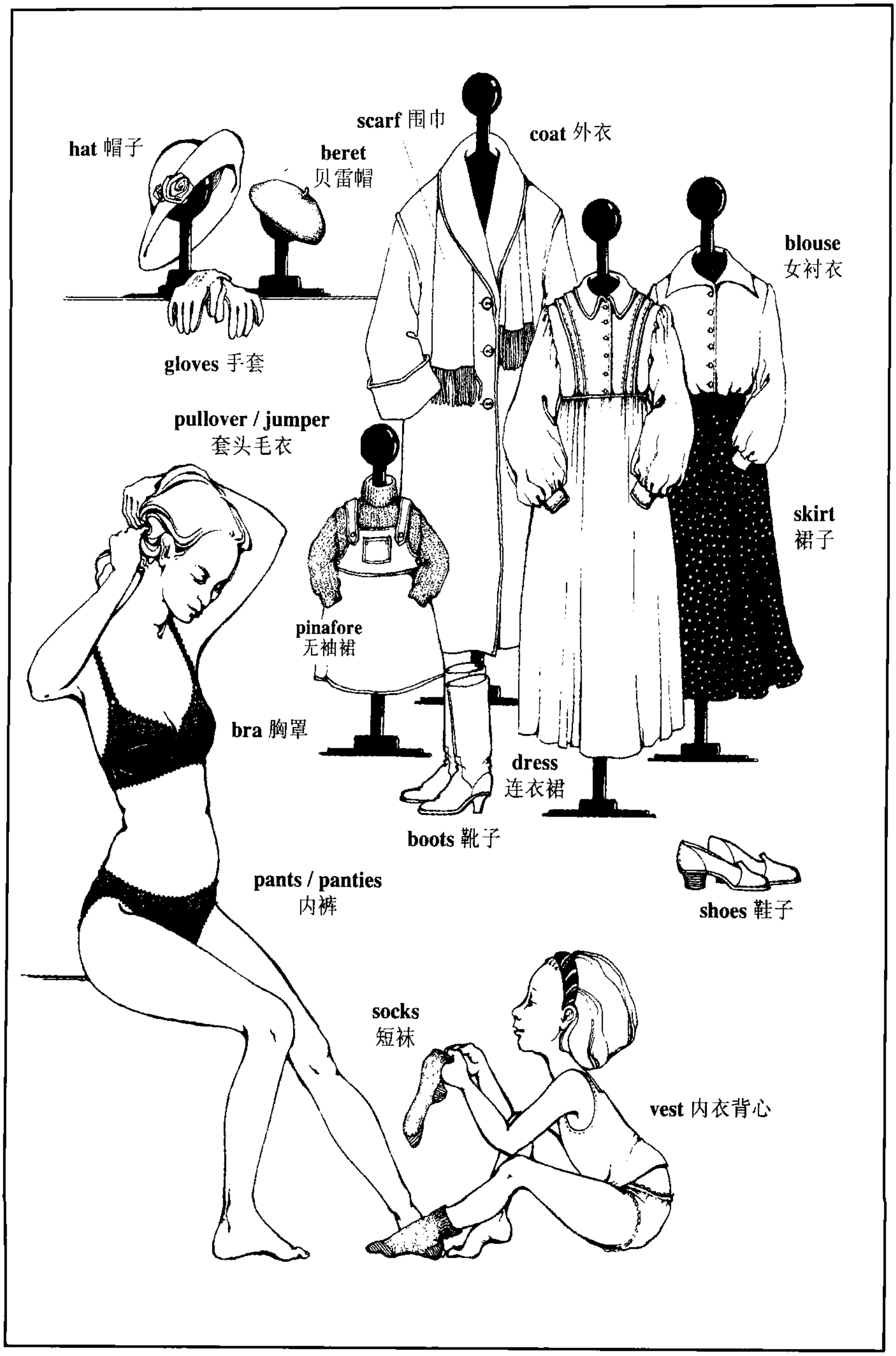


Clothes 衣服



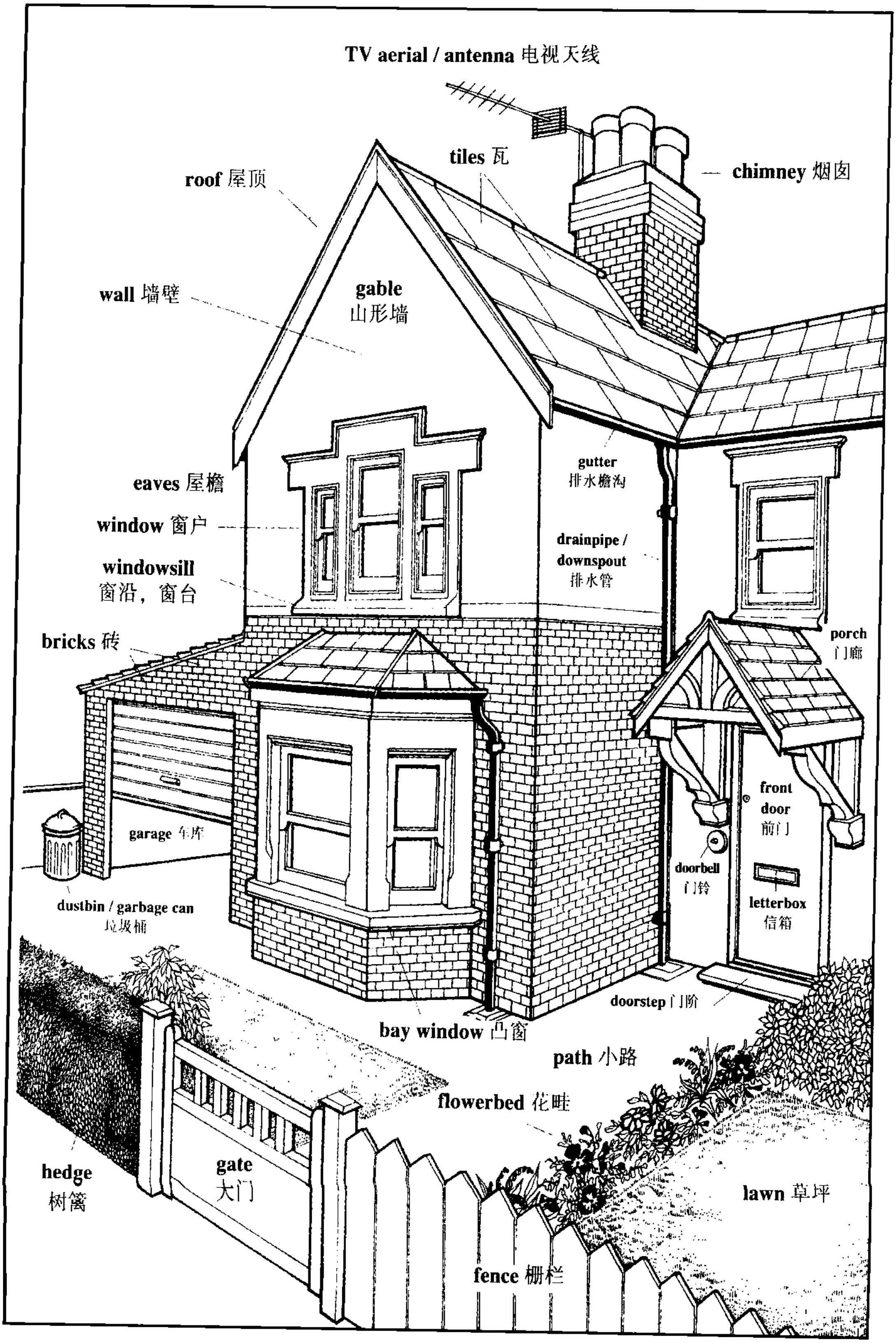
belt 腰带
tie 领带
suit 一套衣服
waistcoat / vest
马甲
shirt 衬衫
jacket
短上衣
cardigan
开襟毛衣
T-shirt
T 恤
dungarees
工装裤
pyjamas 睡衣裤
trousers / pants
裤子
trainers 运动鞋

Clothes 衣服

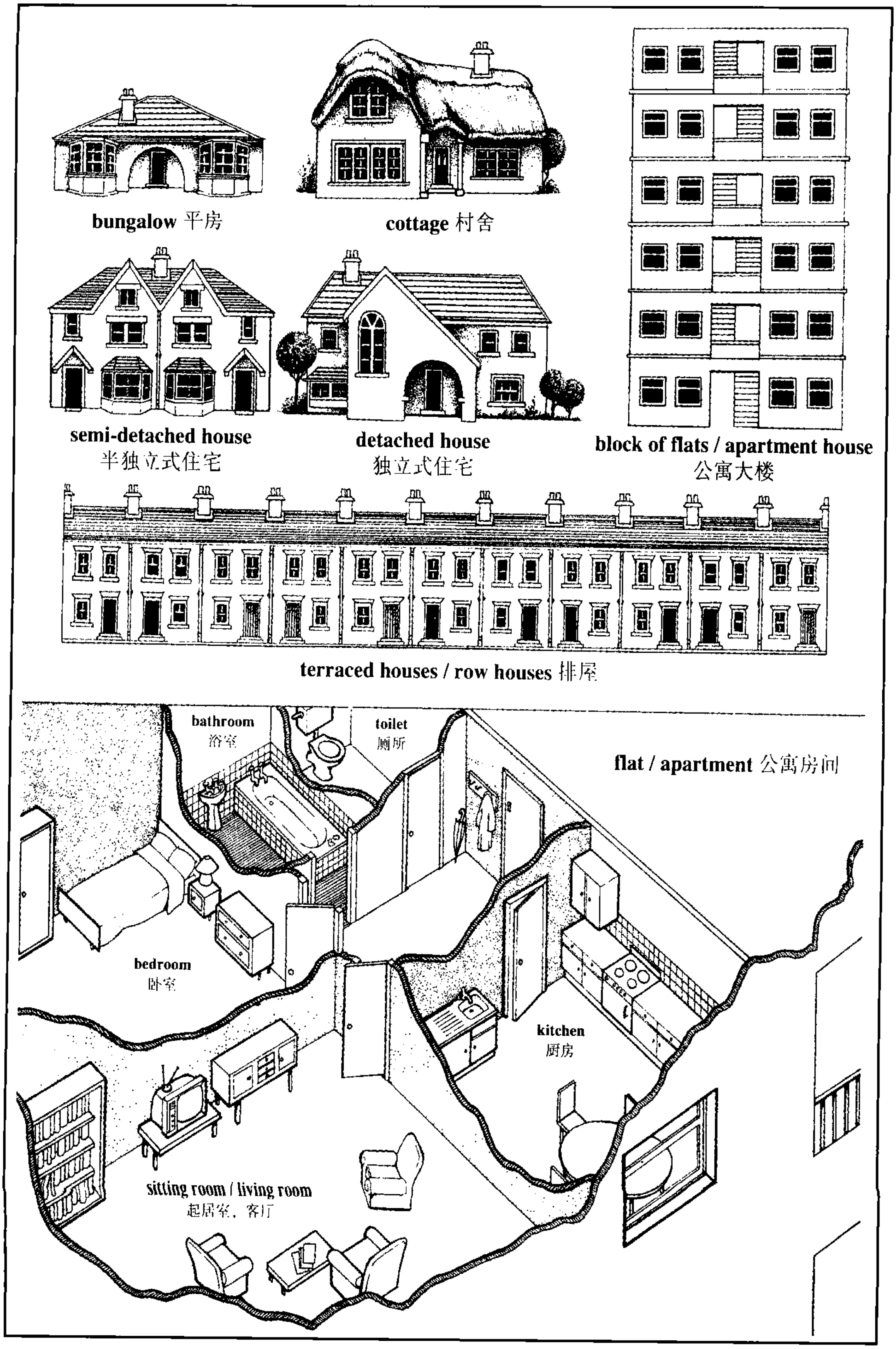


hat 帽子
beret
贝雷帽
scarf 围巾
coat 外衣
blouse
女衬衣
gloves 手套
pullover / jumper
套头毛衣
skirt
裙子
pinafore
无袖裙
bra 胸罩
dress
连衣裙
boots 靴子
pants / panties
内裤
shoes 鞋子
socks
短袜
vest 内衣背心

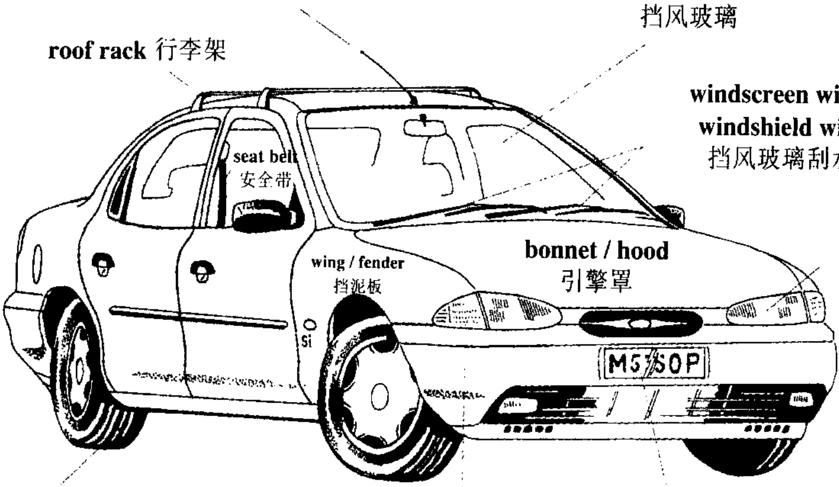
House and Flat 房屋与公寓

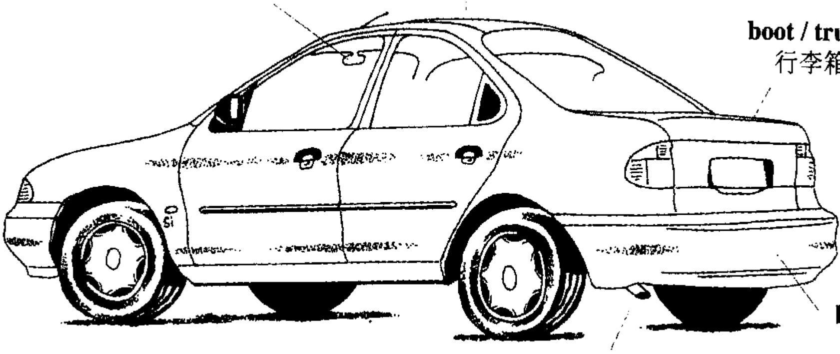


House and Flat 房屋与公寓

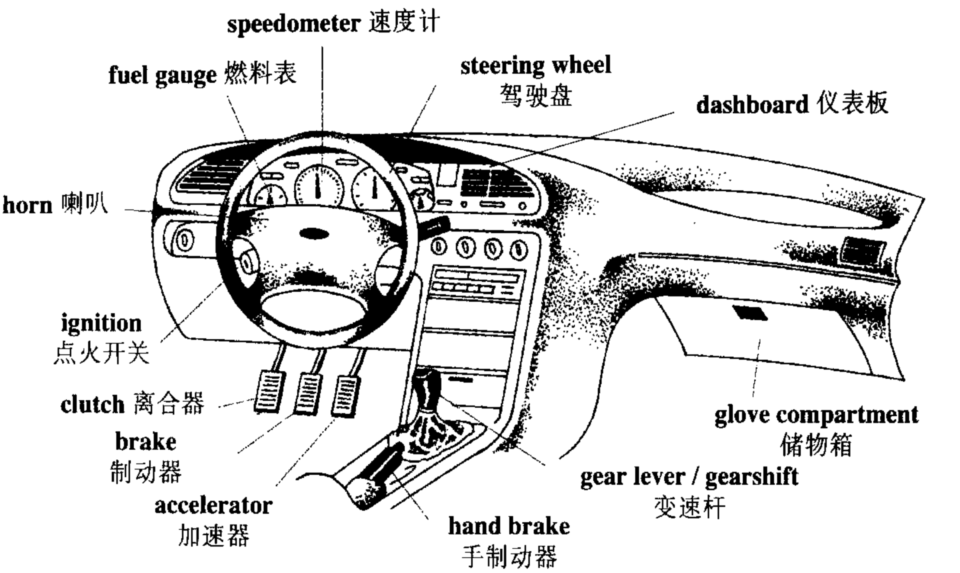


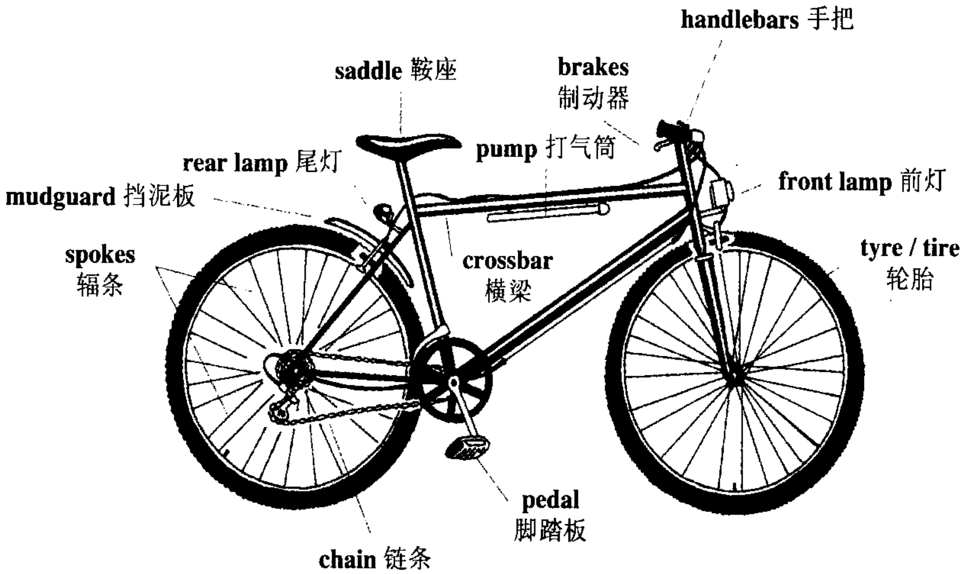
Car and Bicycle 小汽车与自行车



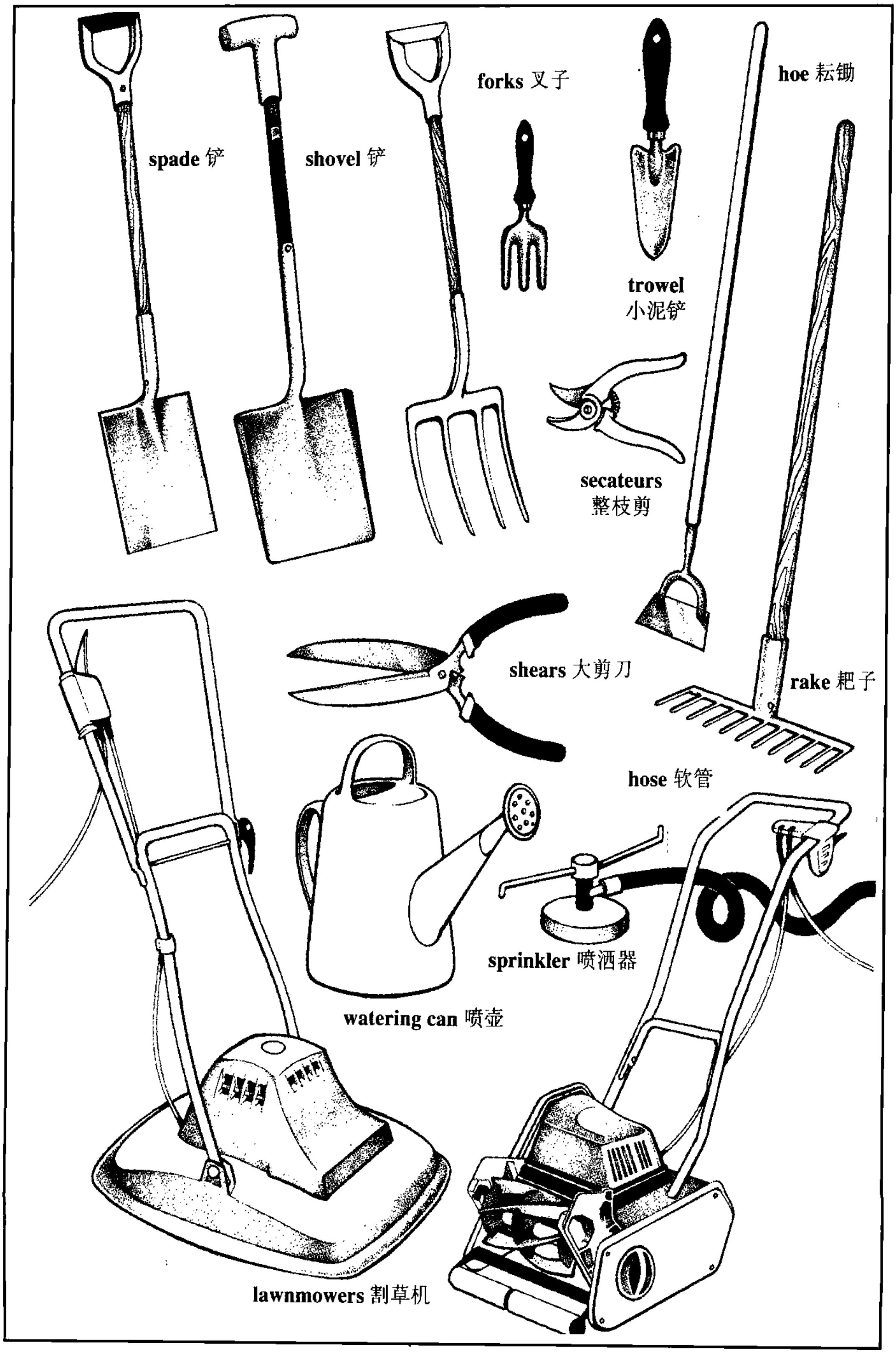


Car and Bicycle 小汽车与自行车



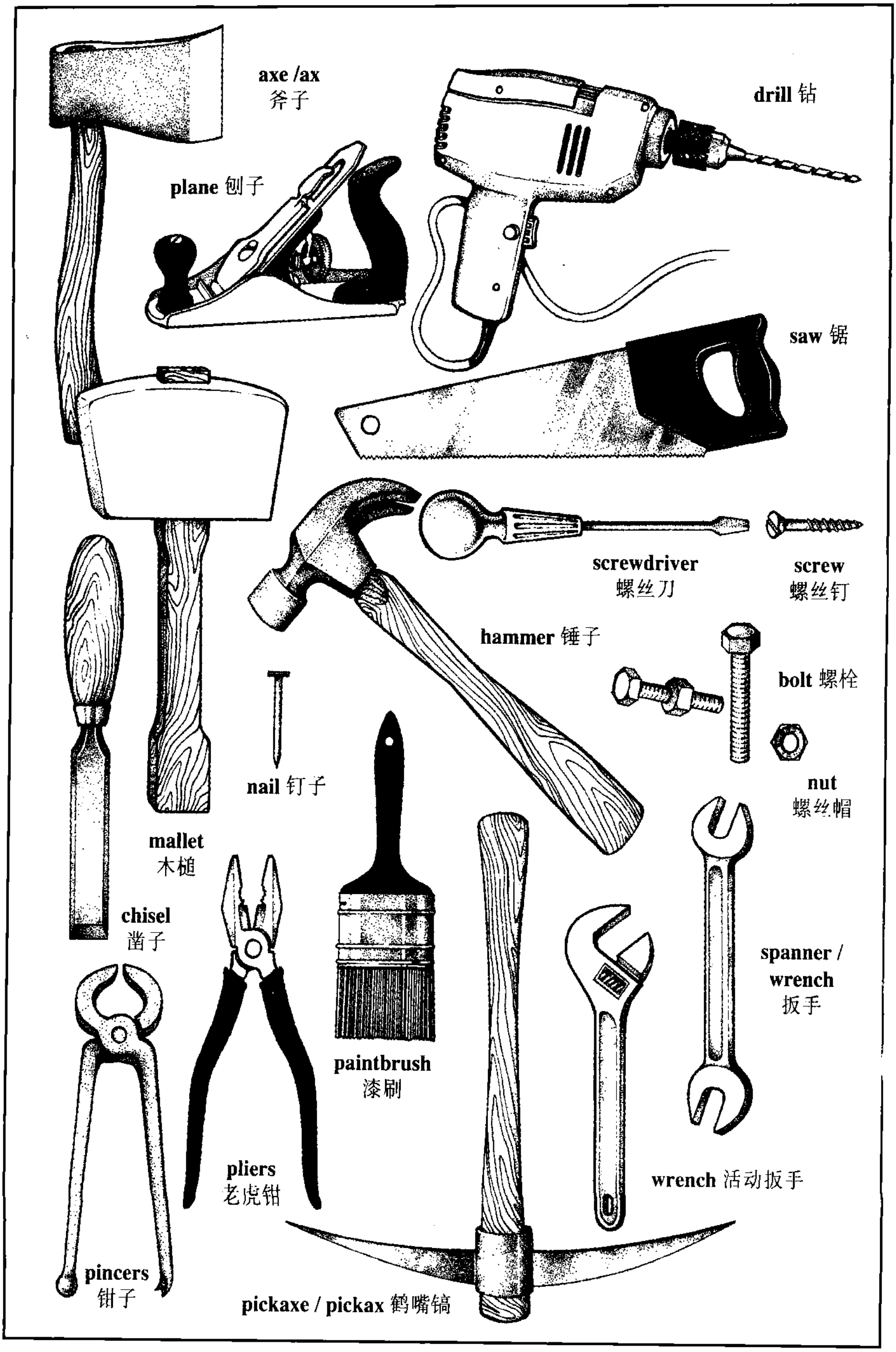


Tools 工具

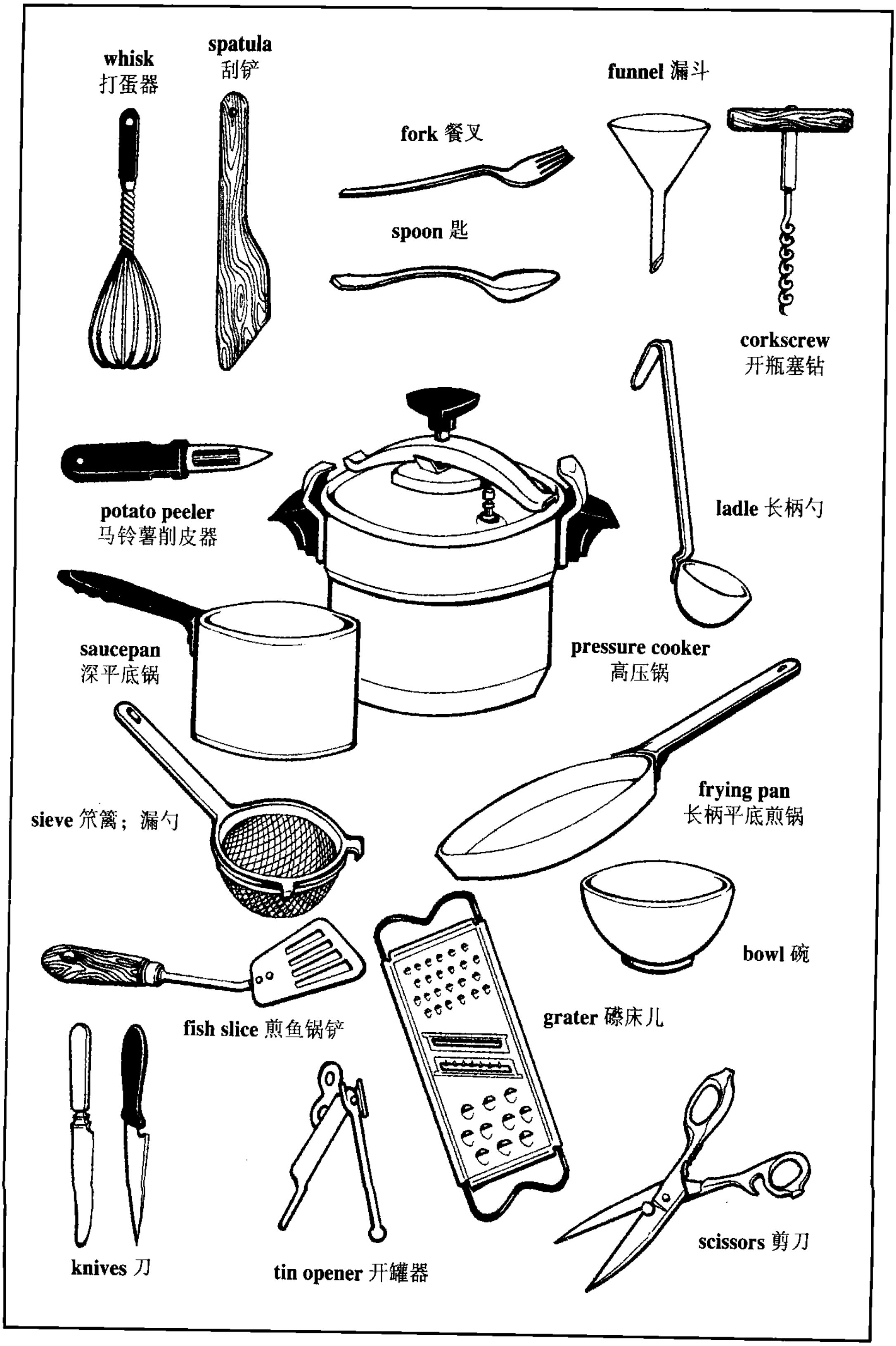


spade 铲
shovel 铲
forks 叉子
hoe 耘锄
trowel
小泥铲
secateurs
整枝剪
shears 大剪刀
rake 耙子
hose 软管
sprinkler 喷洒器
watering can 喷壶
lawnmowers 割草机

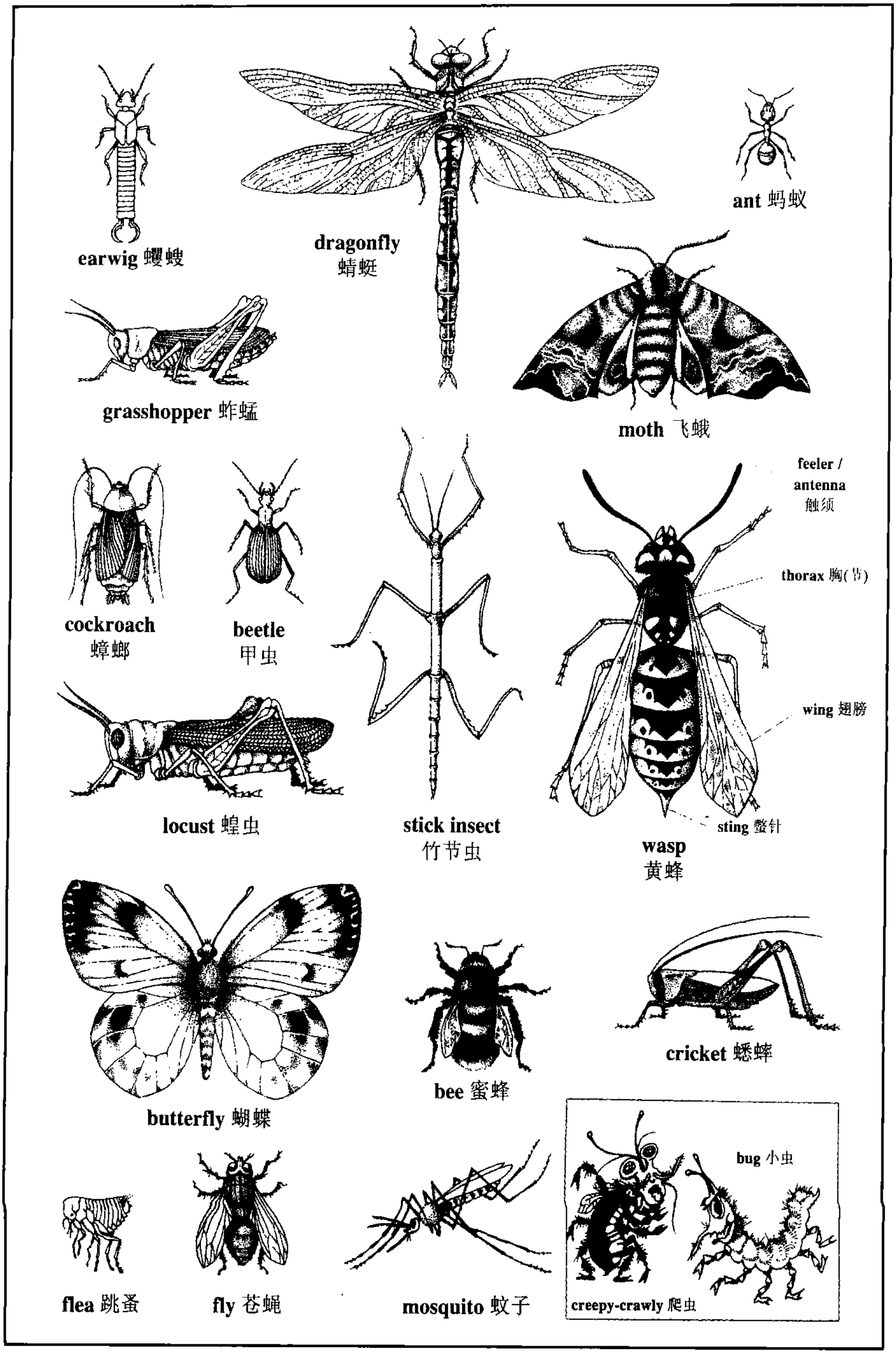
Tools 工具


axe /ax
斧子
drill 钻
plane 刨子
saw 锯
screwdriver
螺丝刀
screw
螺丝钉
hammer 锤子
bolt 螺栓
nail 钉子
nut
螺丝帽
mallet
木槌
chisel
凿子
spanner /
wrench
扳手
paintbrush
漆刷
pliers
老虎钳
wrench 活动扳手
pincers
钳子
pickaxe / pickax 鹤嘴镐

Kitchen Utensils 厨房用具

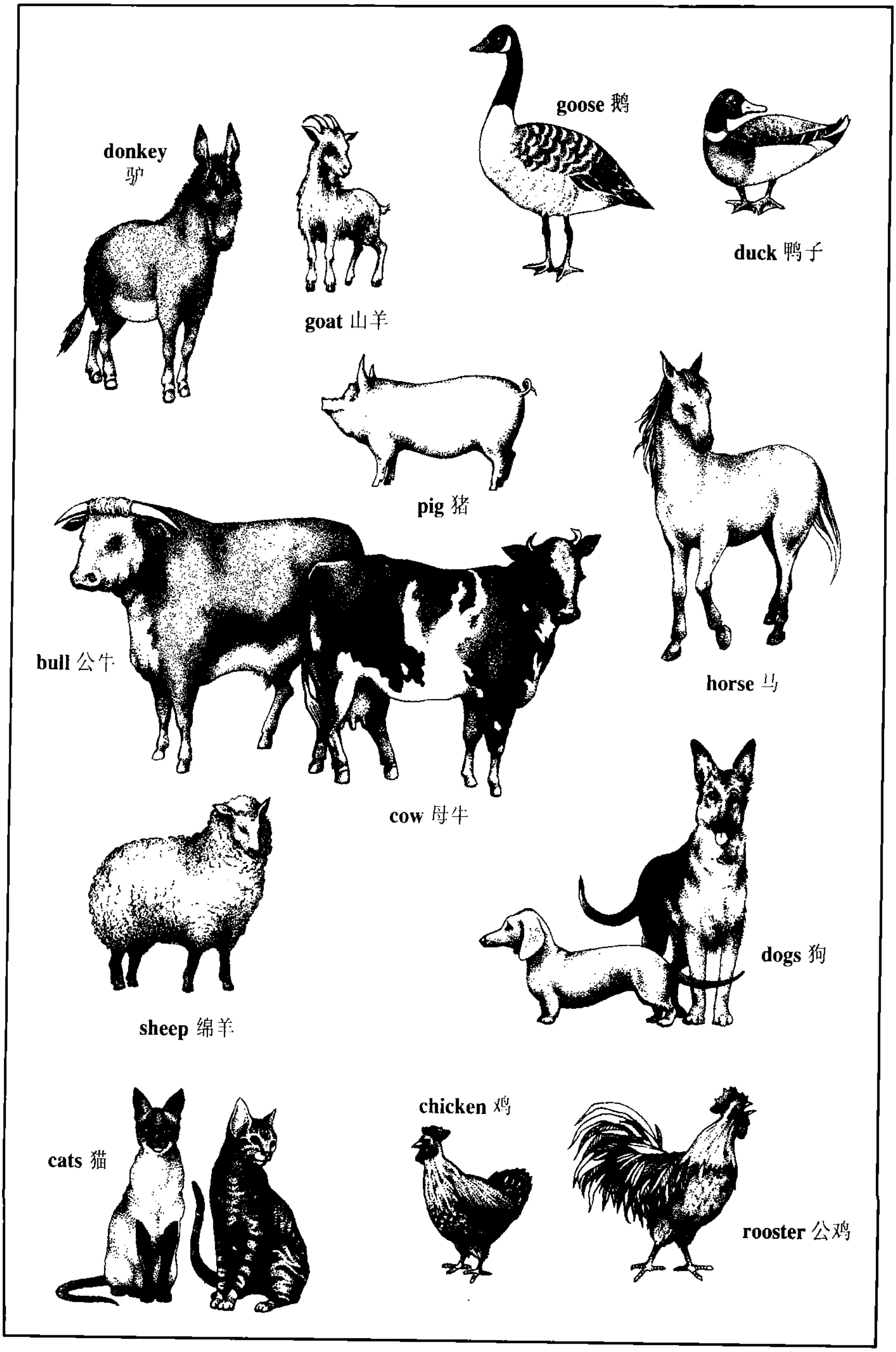


Insects 昆虫



earwig 蠼螋
dragonfly
蜻蜓
ant 蚂蚁
grasshopper 蚱蜢
moth 飞蛾
cockroach
蟑螂
beetle
甲虫
feeler /
antenna
触须
thorax 胸(节)
wing 翅膀
locust 蝗虫
stick insect
竹节虫
sting 螯针
wasp
黄蜂
cricket 蟋蟀
bee 蜜蜂
butterfly 蝴蝶
bug 小虫
flea 跳蚤
fly 苍蝇
mosquito 蚊子
creepy-crawly 爬虫

Animals 动物

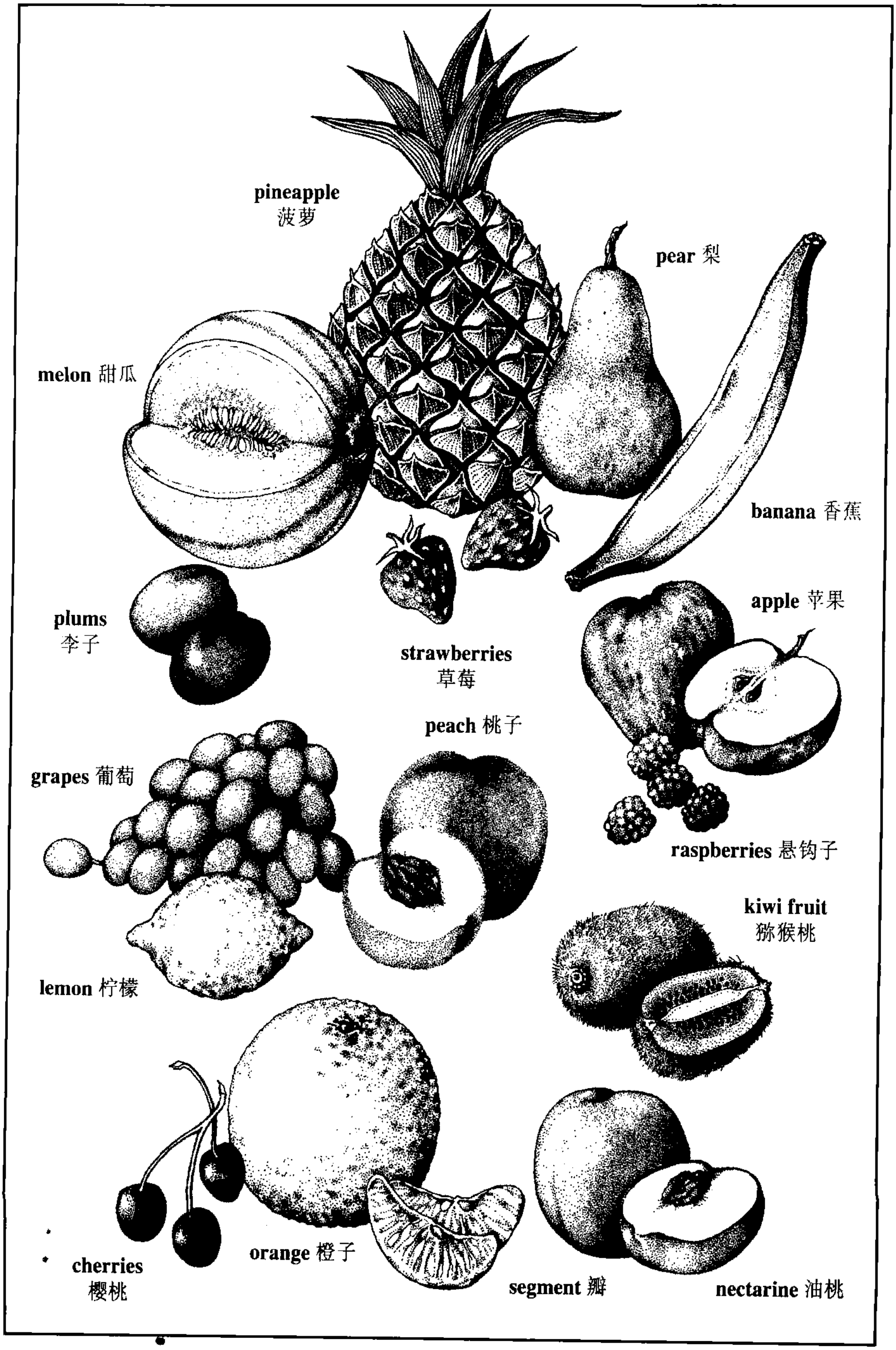


donkey 驴
goat 山羊
goose 鹅
duck 鸭子
pig 猪
horse 马
bull 公牛
cow 母牛
sheep 绵羊
dogs 狗
cats 猫
chicken 鸡
rooster 公鸡

Animals 动物

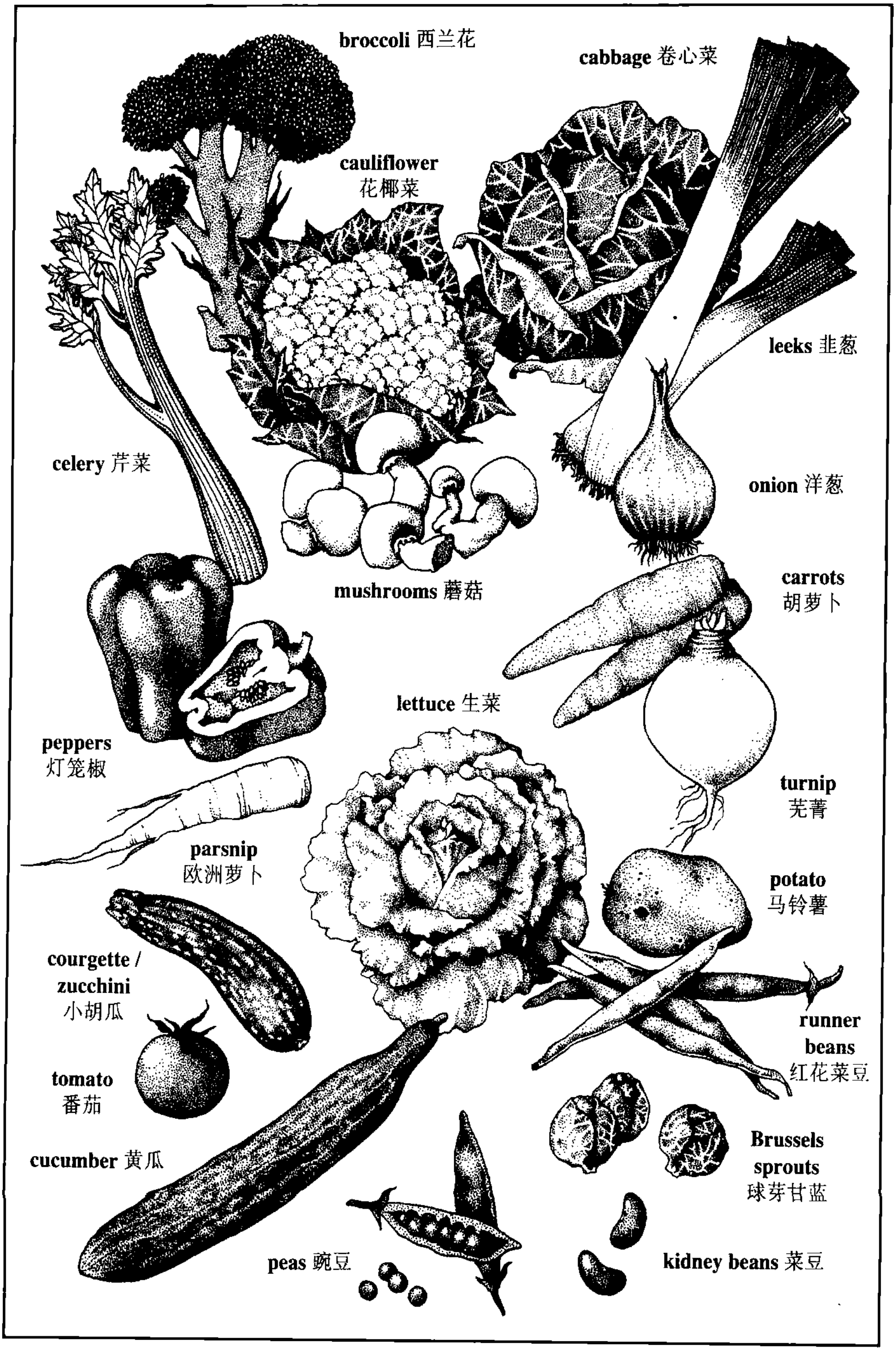
buffalo 水牛
bear 熊
zebra 斑马
elephant 象
camel 骆驼
cheetah 猎豹
lion 公狮
panther 黑豹
lioness 母狮
leopard 豹
tiger 虎
giraffe
长颈鹿
gorilla 大猩猩
chimpanzee 黑猩猩
rhinoceros 犀牛
anteater 食蚁兽
hippopotamus 河马

Fruit 水果

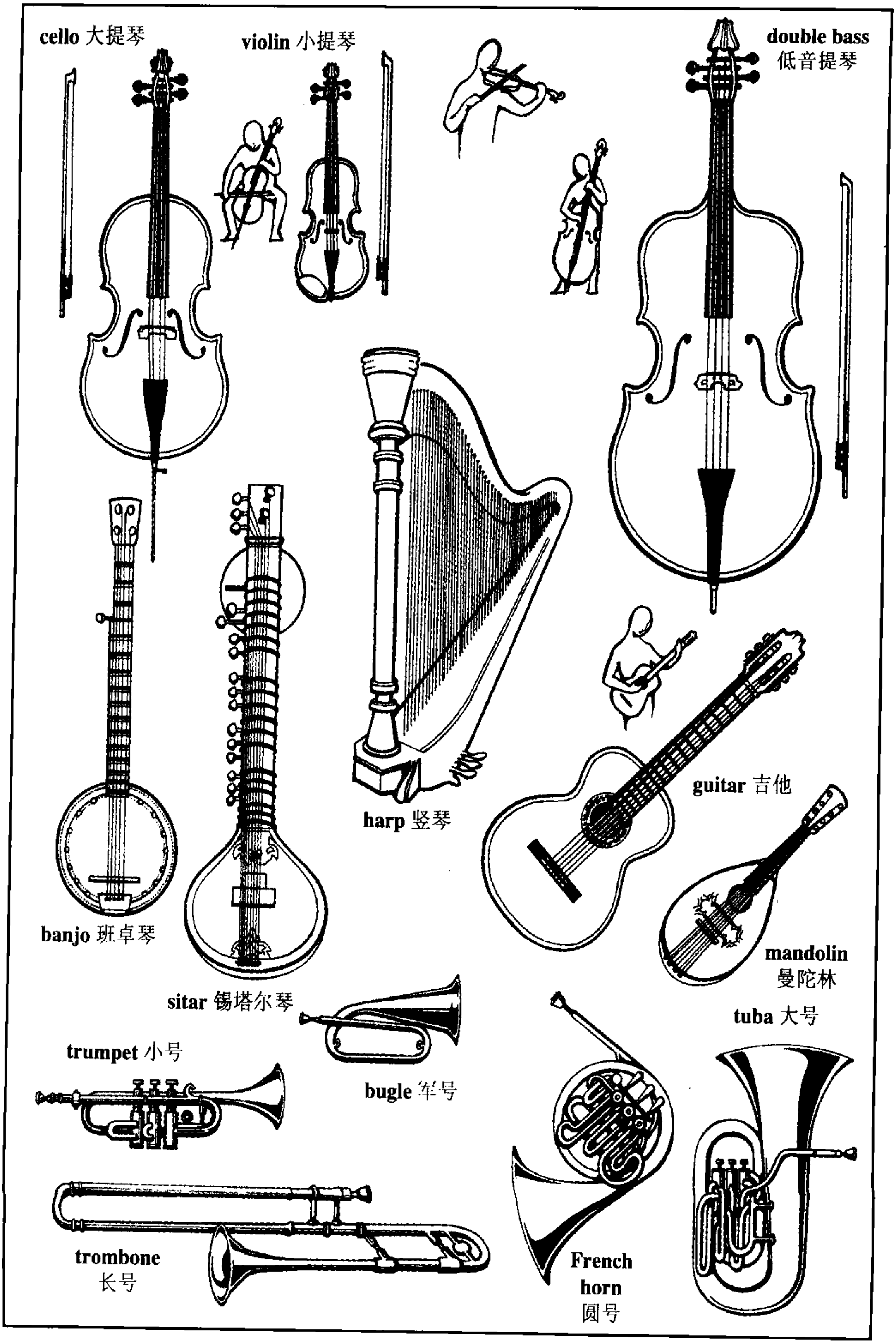


pineapple
菠萝
pear 梨
melon 甜瓜
banana 香蕉
plums
李子
strawberries
草莓
apple 苹果
peach 桃子
grapes 葡萄
raspberries 悬钩子
kiwi fruit
猕猴桃
lemon 柠檬
cherries
樱桃
orange 橙子
segment 瓣
nectarine 油桃

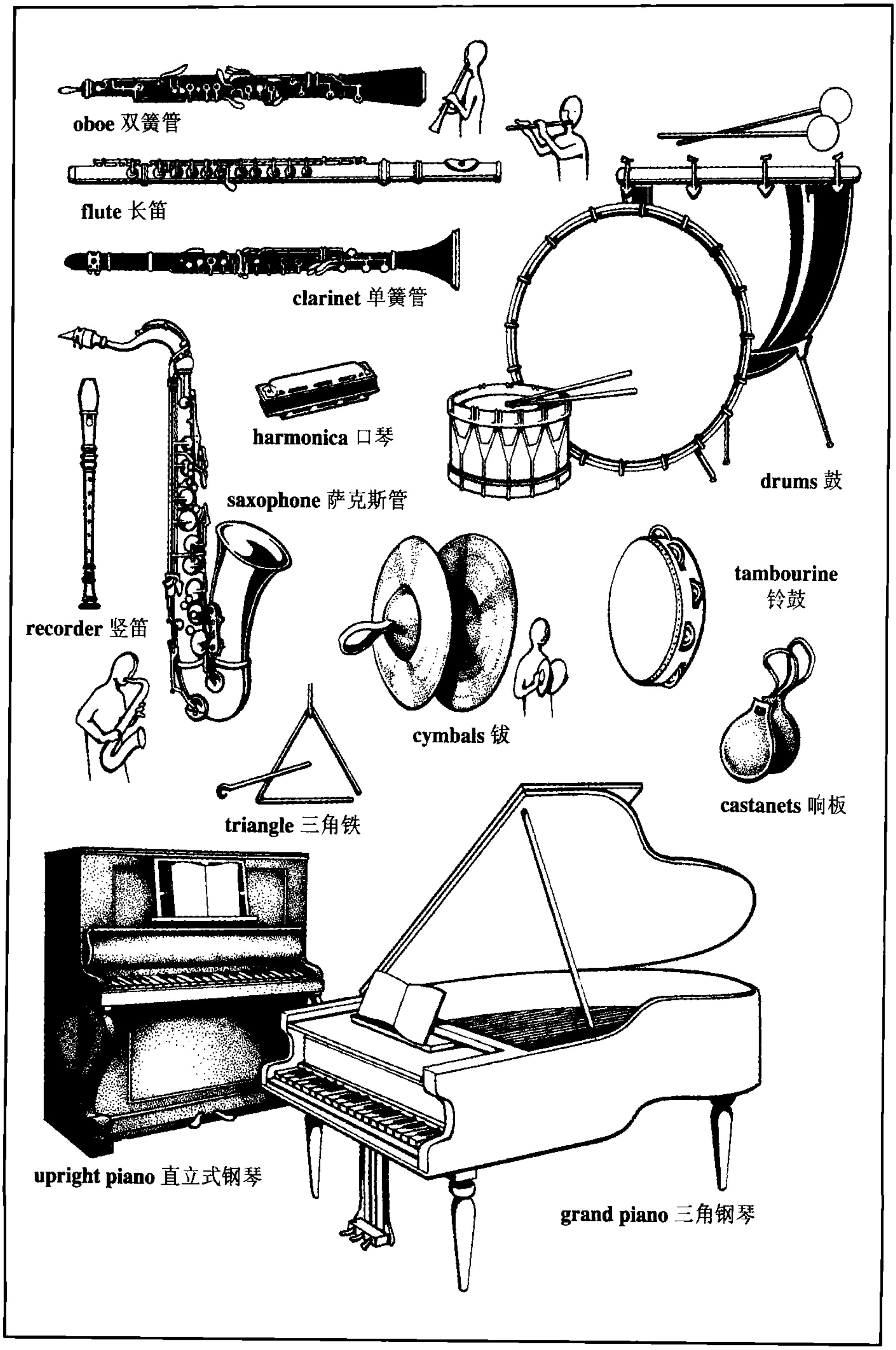
Vegetables 蔬菜



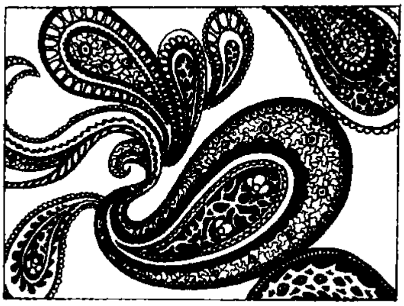
Musical Instruments 乐器



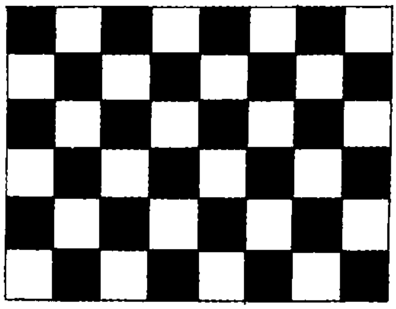
Musical Instruments 乐器



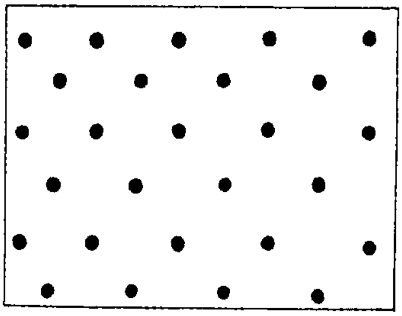
Patterns 图案



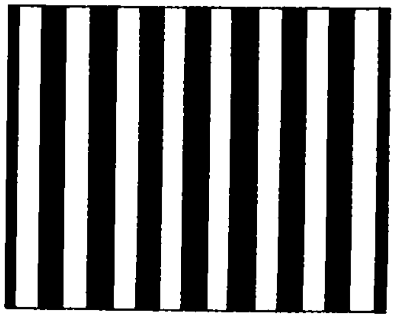
paisley 佩斯利涡旋纹



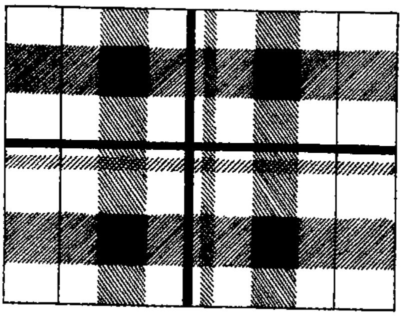
check (双色)方格纹



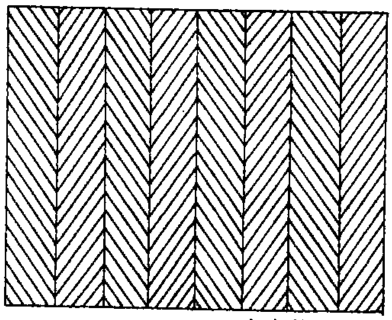
polka dot 圆点花纹



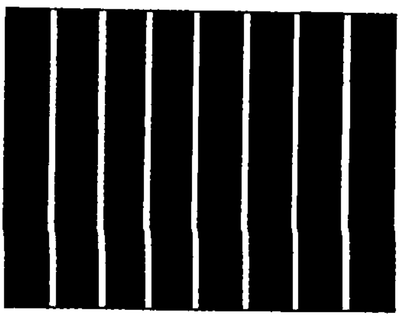
stripe 条纹



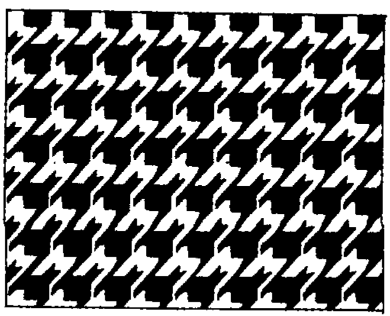
tartan (苏格兰)花格纹



herringbone 人字纹

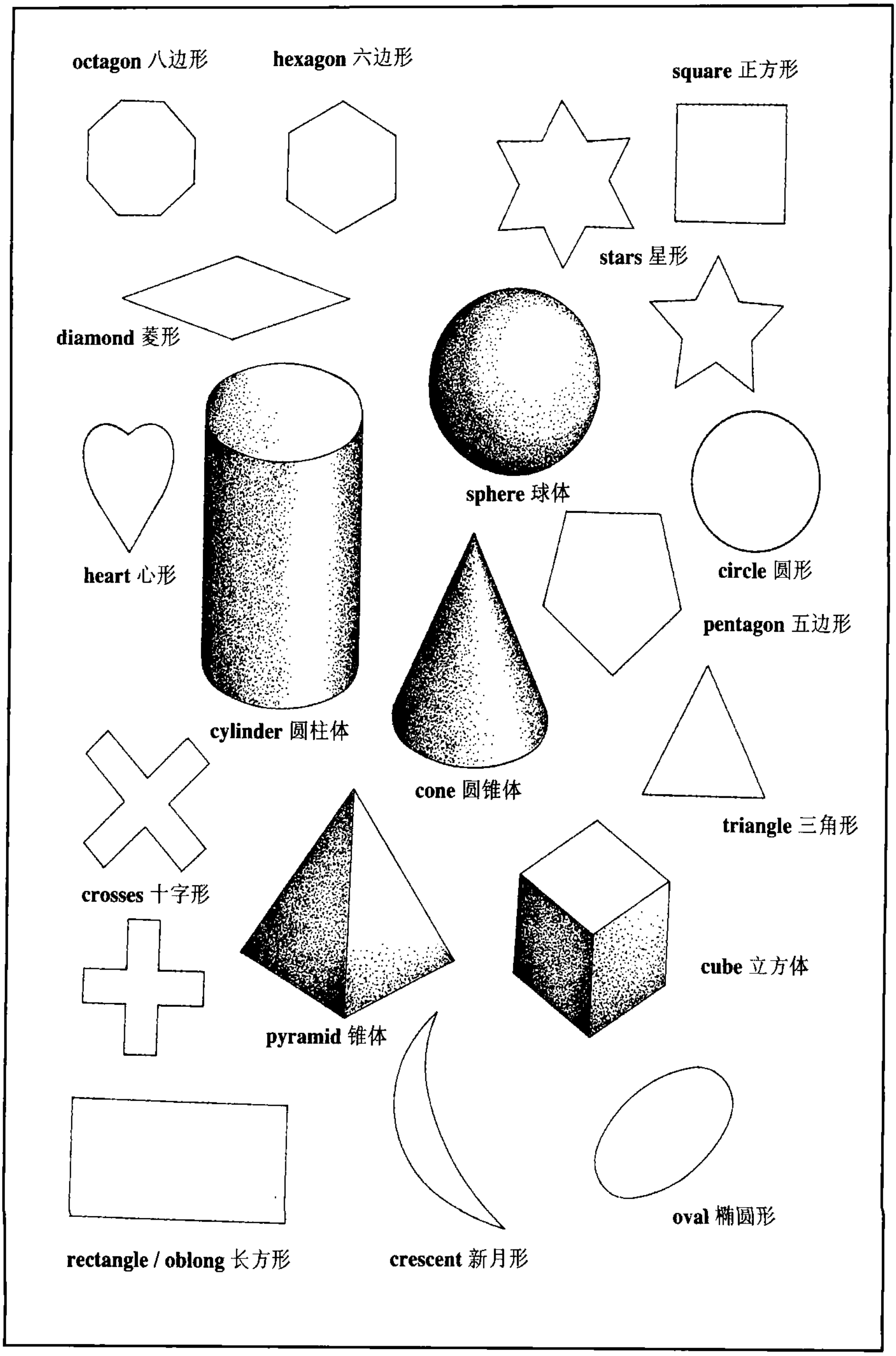


pinstripe 细条纹



houndstooth 犬牙花纹

Shapes 形状



octagon 八边形
hexagon 六边形
square 正方形
stars 星形
diamond 菱形
sphere 球体
heart 心形
circle 圆形
pentagon 五边形
cylinder 圆柱体
cone 圆锥体
triangle 三角形
crosses 十字形
cube 立方体
pyramid 锥体
oval 椭圆形
rectangle / oblong 长方形
crescent 新月形

Geographical Names 地区名称

本表提供了世界上大多数人口超过七十五万的国家（或地区）的名称。‘形容词’一栏中的词条指来自该国（或地区）或与该国（或地区）相关的。在‘人’一栏中的词条指称某国（或地区）的人，该词经常与国家（或地区）的形容词相同，在此情形下不作重复，例如‘阿富汗的’是 Afghan；而阿富汗的人也叫 Afghan。

Name of Places 地名	Adjective 形容词	People 人	Language 语言	Currency 货币	Capital 首都/首府
Afghanistan 阿富汗	Afghan 阿富汗的		Pashto 普什图语, Dari 达里语	afghani 阿富汗尼	Kabul 喀布尔
Albania 阿尔巴尼亚	Albanian 阿尔巴尼亚的		Albanian 阿尔巴尼亚语	lek 列克	Tirana 地拉那
Algeria 阿尔及利亚	Algerian 阿尔及利亚的		Arabic 阿拉伯语, French 法语	Algerian dinar 阿尔及利亚第纳尔	Algiers 阿尔及尔
Angola 安哥拉	Angolan 安哥拉的		Portuguese 葡萄牙语	kwanza 宽扎	Luanda 罗安达
Antigua and Barbuda 安提瓜和巴布达	Antiguan and Barbudan 安提瓜和巴布达的	Antiguan and Barbudn 安提瓜和巴布达人	English 英语	East Caribbean dollar 东加勒比元	St. John's 圣约翰
Argentina 阿根廷	Argentine, Argentinian 阿根廷的		Spanish 西班牙语	Argentine peso 阿根廷比索	Buenos Aires 布宜诺斯艾利斯
Armenia 亚美尼亚	Armenian 亚美尼亚的		Armenian 亚美尼亚语	dram 德拉姆	Yerevan 埃里温
Australia 澳大利亚	Australian 澳大利亚的		English 英语	Australian dollar 澳大利亚元	Canberra 堪培拉
Austria 奥地利	Austrian 奥地利的		German 德语	euro 欧元	Vienna 维也纳
Azerbaijan 阿塞拜疆	Azeri, Azerbaijani 阿塞拜疆的		Azerbaijani 阿塞拜疆语	manat 马纳特	Baku 巴库
Bahamas 巴哈马	Bahaman 巴哈马的	Bahaman 巴哈马人	English英语	Bahaman dollar 巴哈马元	Nassau 拿骚
Bahrain 巴林	Bahraini 巴林的	Bahraini 巴林人	Arabic阿拉伯语	Bahraini dinar 巴林第纳尔	Manama 麦纳麦
Bangladesh 孟加拉国	Bangladeshi 孟加拉的		Bengali 孟加拉语	taka 塔卡	Dhaka 达卡
Barbados 巴巴多斯	Barbadian 巴巴多斯的	Barbadian 巴巴多斯人	English 英语	Barbados dollar 巴巴多斯元	Bridgetown 布里奇顿
Belarus 白俄罗斯	Belarusian 白俄罗斯的		Belarusian 白俄罗斯语, Russian 俄罗斯语	Belarusian ruble 白俄罗斯卢布	Minsk 明斯克
Belgium 比利时	Belgian 比利时的		Dutch 荷兰语, French 法语, German 德语	euro 欧元	Brussels 布鲁塞尔
Benin 贝宁	Beninese, Beninois 贝宁的		French 法语, Fon 芳语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Porto-Novo 波多诺伏 Cotonou 科托努
Bhutan 不丹	Bhutanese 不丹的		Dzongkha 宗卡语, Nepali 尼泊尔语	ngultrum 努扎姆	Thimphu 廷布
Bolivia 玻利维亚	Bolivian 玻利维亚的		Spanish 西班牙语, Quechua 克丘亚语, Aymará 阿伊马拉语	boliviano 玻利维亚诺	La Paz 拉巴斯, Sucre 苏克雷
Bosnia and	Bosnian 波斯尼亚的,		Bosnian 波斯尼亚语,	konvertibilna marka	Sarajevo 萨拉热窝

Name of Places 地名	Adjective 形容词	People 人	Language 语言	Currency 货币	Capital 首都/首府
Herzegovina 波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	Herzegovinian 黑塞哥维那的		Serbian 塞尔维亚语, Croatian克罗地亚语	可兑换马克	
Botswana 博茨瓦纳	Botswanan 博茨瓦纳的		English 英语, Tswana 茨瓦纳语	pula 普拉	Gaborone 哈博罗内
Brazil 巴西	Brazilian 巴西的		Portuguese 葡萄牙语	real 雷亚尔	Brasilia 巴西利亚
Brunei 文莱	Bruneian 文莱的	Bruneian 文莱人	Malay 马来语, Bruneian 文莱语	Brunei dollar 文莱元	Bandar Seri Begawan 斯里巴加湾市
Bulgaria 保加利亚	Bulgarian 保加利亚的		Bulgarian 保加利亚语	lev 列弗	Sofia 索非亚
Burkina Faso 布基纳法索	Burkinabe 布基纳法索的		French 法语, Mossi 莫西语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Ouagadougou 瓦加杜古
Burundi 布隆迪	Burundi 布隆迪的	Burundian 布隆迪人	Kirundi 基隆迪语, French 法语	Burundi franc 布隆迪法郎	Bujumbura 布琼布拉
Cambodia 柬埔寨	Cambodian 柬埔寨的		Khmer 高棉语	Cambodian riel 柬埔寨瑞尔	Phnom Penh 金边
Cameroon 喀麦隆	Cameroonian 喀麦隆的		French 法语, English 英语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Yaoundé 雅温得
Canada 加拿大	Canadian 加拿大的		English 英语, French 法语	Canadian dollar 加拿大元	Ottawa 渥太华
Central African Republic 中非共和国	Central African 中非的		French 法语, Sango 桑戈语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Bangui 班吉
Chad 乍得	Chadian 乍得的		French 法语, Arabic 阿拉伯语, Sara and Sango 萨拉与桑戈语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	N'Djamena 恩贾梅纳
Chile 智利	Chilean 智利的		Spanish 西班牙语	Chilean peso 智利比索	Santiago 圣地亚哥
China 中国	Chinese 中国的		Chinese 汉语	yuan 元	Beijing 北京
Colombia 哥伦比亚	Colombian 哥伦比亚的		Spanish 西班牙语	Colombian peso 哥伦比亚比索	Bogotá 波哥大
Congo, the Democratic Republic of 刚果民主共和国	Congolese 刚果的		French 法语	Congolais franc 刚果法郎	Kinshasa 金沙萨
Congo, the Republic of 刚果共和国	Congolese 刚果的		French 法语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Brazzaville 布拉柴维尔
Costa Rica 哥斯达黎加	Costa Rican 哥斯达黎加的		Spanish 西班牙语	colón 科郎	San José 圣何塞
Cote d 'Ivoire 科特迪瓦	Ivorian 科特迪瓦的		French 法语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Yamoussoukro 亚穆苏克罗, Abidjan 阿比让
Croatia 克罗地亚	Croat, Croatian 克罗地亚的		Croatian 克罗地亚语	kuna 库纳	Zagreb 萨格勒布
Cuba 古巴	Cuban 古巴的		Spanish 西班牙语	Cuban peso 古巴比索	Havana 哈瓦那
Cyprus 塞浦路斯	Greek Cypriot 希腊塞浦路斯的, Turkish Cypriot 土耳其塞浦路斯的		Greek 希腊语, Turkish 土耳其语	Cyprus pound 塞浦路斯镑	Nicosia 尼科西亚
Czech Republic 捷克共和国	Czech 捷克的		Czech 捷克语, Slovak 斯洛伐克语	Czech koruna 捷克克朗	Prague 布拉格

Name of Places 地名	Adjective 形容词	People 人	Language 语言	Currency 货币	Capital 首都/首府
Denmark 丹麦	Danish 丹麦的	Dane 丹麦人	Danish 丹麦语	Danish krone 丹麦克朗	Copenhagen 哥本哈根
Dominican Republic 多米尼加共和国	Dominican 多米尼加的		Spanish 西班牙语	Dominican peso 多米尼加比索	Santo Domingo 圣多明各
East Timor 东帝汶	Eastern Timlorese 东帝汶的	the Eastern Timorese 东帝汶人	Tetum 德顿语, Portuguese 葡萄牙语	US dollar 美元	Dili 帝力
Ecuador 厄瓜多尔	Ecuadorean 厄瓜多尔的		Spanish 西班牙语, Quechua 克丘亚语	US dollar 美元	Quito 基多
Egypt 埃及	Egyptian 埃及的		Arabic 阿拉伯语	Egyptian pound 埃及镑	Cairo 开罗
El Salvador 萨尔瓦多	Salvadoran, Salvadorean 萨尔瓦多的		Spanish 西班牙语	US dollar 美元	San Salvador 圣萨尔瓦多
England 英格兰	English 英格兰的	Englishman 英格兰男人, Englishwoman 英格兰妇女, The English英格兰人	English 英语	pound sterling 英镑	London 伦敦
Eritrea 厄立特里亚	Eritrean 厄立特里亚的		Afar阿法尔语, Tigrinya 提格雷尼亚语, Tigre 提格雷语	nakfa 纳克法	Asmara 阿斯马拉
Estonia 爱沙尼亚	Estonian 爱沙尼亚的		Estonian 爱沙尼亚语	Estonian kroon 爱沙尼亚克鲁恩	Tallinn 塔林
Ethiopia 埃塞俄比亚	Ethiopian 埃塞俄比亚的		Amharic 阿姆哈拉语, Oromo 奥罗莫语	birr 比尔	Addis Ababa 亚的斯亚贝巴
Finland 芬兰	Finnish 芬兰的	Finn 芬兰人	Finnish 芬兰语, Swedish 瑞典语	euro 欧元	Helsinki 赫尔辛基
France 法国	French 法国的	Frenchman 法国男人, Frenchwoman 法国妇女, The French法国人	French 法语	euro 欧元	Paris 巴黎
Gabon 加蓬	Gabonese 加蓬的		French 法语, Fang 芳语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Libreville 利伯维尔
Gambia 冈比亚	Gambian 冈比亚的		English 英语	dalasi 达拉西	Banjul 班珠尔
Georgia 格鲁吉亚	Georgian 格鲁吉亚的		Georgian 格鲁吉亚语, Russian 俄罗斯语	Georgian lari 格鲁吉亚拉里	Tbilisi 第比利斯
Germany 德国	German 德国的		German 德语	euro 欧元	Berlin 柏林
Ghana 加纳	Ghanaian 加纳的		English 英语, Akan 阿肯语	cedi 塞地	Accra 阿克拉
Greece 希腊	Greek 希腊的		Greek 希腊语	euro 欧元	Athens 雅典
Grenada 格林纳达	Grenadian 格林纳达的	Grenadian 格林纳达人	English 英语	East Caribbean dollar 东加勒比元	St. George's 圣乔治
Guatemala 危地马拉	Guatemalan 危地马拉的		Spanish 西班牙语	quetzal 格查尔	Guatemala City 危地马拉城
Guinea 几内亚	Guinean 几内亚的		French 法语	Guinean franc 几内亚法郎	Conakry 科纳克里

Name of Places 地名	Adjective 形容词	People 人	Language 语言	Currency 货币	Capital 首都/首府
Guinea-Bissau 几内亚比绍	Guinea Bissauan 几内亚比绍的		Portuguese 葡萄牙语, Creole 克里奥尔语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Bissau 比绍
Guyana 圭亚那	Guyanese, Guyanan 圭亚那的		English 英语	Guyanese dollar 圭亚那元	Georgetown 乔治敦
Haiti 海地	Haitian 海地的		French 法语, Haitian Creole 海地克里奥尔语	gourde 古德	Port-au-Prince 太子港
Honduras 洪都拉斯	Honduran 洪都拉斯的		Spanish 西班牙语	lempira 伦皮拉	Tegucigalpa 特古西加尔巴
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (China) (中国)香港特别行政区	Hong Kong 香港的		Chinese 汉语, English 英语	Hong Kong dollar 港币	
Hungary 匈牙利	Hungarian 匈牙利的		Hungarian 匈牙利语	forint 福林	Budapest 布达佩斯
Iceland 冰岛	Icelandic 冰岛的	Icelandic 冰岛人	Icelandic 冰岛语	Icelandic króna 冰岛克朗	Reykjavik 雷克雅未克
India 印度	Indian 印度的		Hindi 印地语, English 英语	Indian rupee 印度卢比	New Delhi 新德里
Indonesia 印度尼西亚	Indonesian 印度尼西亚的		Bahasa Indonesia 印度尼西亚语	Indonesian rupiah 印尼盾	Jakarta 雅加达
Iran 伊朗	Iranian 伊朗的		Farsi 波斯语	Iranian rial 伊朗里亚尔	Tehran 德黑兰
Iraq 伊拉克	Iraqi 伊拉克的		Arabic 阿拉伯语, Kurdish 库尔德语	Iraqi dinar 伊拉克第纳尔	Baghdad 巴格达
Ireland 爱尔兰	Irish 爱尔兰的	Irishman 爱尔兰男人, Irishwoman 爱尔兰妇女, The Irish 爱尔兰人	Irish 爱尔兰语, English 英语	euro 欧元	Dublin 都柏林
Israel 以色列	Israeli 以色列的		Hebrew 希伯来语, Arabic 阿拉伯语	Israeli new sheqel 以色列新谢克尔	Tel Aviv 特拉维夫
Italy 意大利	Italian 意大利的		Italian 意大利语	euro 欧元	Rome 罗马
Jamaica 牙买加	Jamaican 牙买加的		English 英语	Jamaica dollar 牙买加元	Kingston 金斯敦
Japan 日本	Japanese 日本的		Japanese 日语	yen 日圆	Tokyo 东京
Jordan 约旦	Jordanian 约旦的		Arabic 阿拉伯语	Jordan dinar 约旦第纳尔	Amman 安曼
Kazakhstan 哈萨克斯坦	Kazakh, 哈萨克的, Kazakhstani 哈萨克斯坦的		Kazakh 哈萨克语, Russian 俄语	Kazakhstani tenge 哈萨克斯坦坚戈	Astana 阿斯塔纳
Kenya 肯尼亚	Kenyan 肯尼亚的		Swahili 斯瓦希里语, English 英语	Kenya shilling 肯尼亚先令	Nairobi 内罗毕
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of 朝鲜	Korean 朝鲜的		Korean 朝鲜语	won 元	Pyongyang 平壤
Korea, the Republic of 韩国	Korean 韩国的		Korean 韩国语	won 元	Seoul 首尔

Name of Places 地名	Adjective 形容词	People 人	Language 语言	Currency 货币	Capital 首都/首府
Kuwait 科威特	Kuwaiti 科威特的		Arabic 阿拉伯语	Kuwaiti dinar 科威特第纳尔	Kuwait City 科威特城
Kyrgyzstan 吉尔吉斯斯坦	Kyrgyzstani 吉尔吉斯斯坦的, Kyrgyz 吉尔吉斯斯坦的		Kyrgyz吉尔吉斯语, Russian 俄语	Kyrgyzstani som 吉尔吉斯斯坦索姆	Bishkek 比什凯克
Laos 老挝	Lao, Laotian 老挝的		Lao, Laotian 老挝语	kip 基普	Vientiane 万象
Latvia 拉脱维亚	Latvian 拉脱维亚的		Latvian 拉脱维亚语, Russian 俄语	lats 拉特	Riga 里加
Lebanon 黎巴嫩	Lebanese 黎巴嫩的		Arabic 阿拉伯语, French 法语	Lebanese pound 黎巴嫩镑	Beirut 贝鲁特
Lesotho 莱索托	Lesothan 莱索托的, Basotho 巴苏陀	Mosotho, Basotho 巴苏陀人	Sesotho 塞苏陀语, English 英语	loti 洛蒂	Maseru 马塞卢
Liberia 利比里亚	Liberian 利比里亚的		English 英语	Liberian dollar 利比里亚元	Monrovia 蒙罗维亚
Libya 利比亚	Libyan 利比亚的		Arabic 阿拉伯语	Libyan dinar 利比亚第纳尔	Tripoli 的黎波里
Liechtenstein 列支敦士登	Liechtensteinian 列支敦士登的	Liechtensteinian 列支敦士登人	German 德语	Swiss france 瑞士法郎	Vaduz 瓦杜兹
Lithuania 立陶宛	Lithuanian 立陶宛的		Lithuanian 立陶宛语, Russian 俄语	litas 立特	Vilnius 维尔纽斯
Luxembourg 卢森堡	Luxembourgian 卢森堡的	Luxembourger 卢森堡人	French 法语, German 德语, Luxembourgish 卢森堡语	euro 欧元	Luxembourg 卢森堡
Macedonia 马其顿	Macedonian 马其顿的		Macedonian 马其顿语, Albanian 阿尔巴尼亚语, French 法语	Macedonian denar 马其顿代纳尔	Skopje 斯科普里
Madagascar 马达加斯加	Malagasy 马达加斯加的		Malagasy 马达加斯加语	ariary 阿里亚里	Antananarivo 塔那那利佛
Malawi 马拉维	Malawian 马拉维的		English 英语, Chichewa 奇契瓦语	Malawian kwacha 马拉维克瓦查	Lilongwe 利隆圭
Malaysia 马来西亚	Malaysian 马来西亚的		Bahasa Malaysia 马来语	Malaysian ringgit 马来西亚林吉特	Kuala Lumpur 吉隆坡
Maldives 马尔代夫	Maldivian 马尔代夫的		Divehi 迪维希语, Arabic 阿拉伯语	rufiyaa 拉菲亚	Male 马累
Mali 马里	Malian 马里的		French 法语, Bambara 班巴拉语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Bamako 巴马科
Malta 马耳他	Maltese 马耳他的	the Maltese 马耳他人	Maltese 马尔他语, English 英语	euro 欧元	Valletta 瓦莱塔
Mauritania 毛里塔尼亚	Mauritanian 毛里塔尼亚的		French 法语, Arabic 阿拉伯语	ouguiya 乌吉亚	Nouakchott 努瓦克肖特
Mauritius 毛里求斯	Mauritian 毛里求斯的		English 英语, Creole 克里奥尔语	Mauritian rupee 毛里求斯卢比	Port Louis 路易港

Name of Places 地名	Adjective 形容词	People 人	Language 语言	Currency 货币	Capital 首都/首府
Mexico 墨西哥	Mexican 墨西哥的		Spanish 西班牙语	Mexican peso 墨西哥比索	Mexico City 墨西哥城
Moldova 摩尔多瓦	Moldovan 摩尔多瓦的		Moldovan 摩尔多瓦语, Romanian 罗马尼亚语, Russian 俄罗斯语	Moldovan leu 摩尔多瓦列伊	Chisinau 基希讷乌
Monaco 摩纳哥	Monegasque 摩纳哥的	Monegasques 摩纳哥人	French 法语	euro 欧元	Monaco摩纳哥
Mongolia 蒙古	Mongolian, Mongol 蒙古人, 蒙古的		Khalkha Mongolian 喀尔喀蒙古语	tugrug 图格里克	Ulaanbaatar 乌兰巴托
Montenegro 黑山	Montenegrin 黑山的	Montenegrin 黑山人	Serbian 塞尔维亚语	euro 欧元	Podgorica 波德戈里察
Morocco 摩洛哥	Moroccan 摩洛哥的		Arabic 阿拉伯语, French 法语, Berber 柏柏尔语	Moroccan dirham 摩洛哥迪拉姆	Rabat 拉巴特
Mozambique 莫桑比克	Mozambican, Mozambiquean 莫桑比克的		Portuguese 葡萄牙语	metical 梅蒂卡尔	Maputo 马普托
Myanmar 缅甸	Burmese 缅甸的		Burmese 缅甸语	kyat 缅币	Nay Pyi Taw 内比都
Namibia 纳米比亚	Namibian 纳米比亚的		Afrikaans 阿非利卡语, English 英语	Namibian dollar 纳米比亚元	Windhoek 温得和克
Nepal 尼泊尔	Nepalese 尼泊尔的		Nepali 尼泊尔语	Nepalese rupee 尼泊尔卢比	Kathmandu 加德满都
Netherlands 荷兰	Dutch 荷兰的	Dutchman 荷兰男人, Dutchwoman 荷兰妇女, The Dutch荷兰人	Dutch 荷兰语, English 英语	euro 欧元	Amsterdam 阿姆斯特丹, The Hague 海牙
New Zealand 新西兰	New Zealand 新西兰的	New Zealander 新西兰人	English 英语, Maori 毛利语	New Zealand dollar 新西兰元	Wellington 惠灵顿
Nicaragua 尼加拉瓜	Nicaraguan 尼加拉瓜的		Spanish 西班牙语	córdoba 科多巴	Managua 马那瓜
Niger 尼日尔	Nigerien 尼日尔的		French 法语, Hausa 豪萨语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Niamey 尼亚美
Nigeria 尼日利亚	Nigerian 尼日利亚的		English 英语, Hausa 豪萨语, Yoruba 约鲁巴语, Ibo 伊博语	naira 奈拉	Abuja 阿布贾
Norway 挪威	Norwegian 挪威的		Norwegian 挪威语	Norwegian krone 挪威克朗	Oslo 奥斯陆
Oman 阿曼	Omani 阿曼的		Arabic 阿拉伯语	Omani rial 阿曼里亚尔	Muscat 马斯喀特
Pakistan 巴基斯坦	Pakistani 巴基斯坦的		Urdu 乌尔都语, English 英语, Punjabi 旁遮普语	Pakistani rupee 巴基斯坦卢比	Islamabad 伊斯兰堡
Panama 巴拿马	Panamanian 巴拿马的		Spanish 西班牙语	balboa 巴波亚	Panama City 巴拿马城
Papua New Guinea 巴布亚新几内亚	Papua New Guinean 巴布亚新几内亚的		Pidgin 皮金语, English 英语, Motu莫土语	kina 基那	Port Moresby 莫尔斯比港

Name of Places 地名	Adjective 形容词	People 人	Language 语言	Currency 货币	Capital 首都/首府
Paraguay 巴拉圭	Paraguayan 巴拉圭的		Spanish 西班牙语, Guarani 瓜拉尼语	guaraní 瓜拉尼	Asunción 亚松森
Peru 秘鲁	Peruvian 秘鲁的		Spanish 西班牙语, Quechua 克丘亚语	nuevo sol 新索尔	Lima 利马
Philippines 菲律宾	Filipino, Philippine 菲律宾的	Filipino 菲律宾人, Filipina 菲律宾妇女, Philippine 菲律宾人	Filipino 菲律宾语, English 英语	Philippine peso 菲律宾比索	Manila 马尼拉
Poland 波兰	Polish 波兰的	Pole 波兰人	Polish 波兰语	zloty 兹罗提	Warsaw 华沙
Portugal 葡萄牙	Portuguese 葡萄牙的		Portuguese 葡萄牙语	euro 欧元	Lisbon 里斯本
Puerto Rico 波多黎各	Puerto Rican 波多黎各的		Spanish 西班牙语, English 英语	US dollar 美元	San Juan 圣胡安
Qatar 卡塔尔	Qatari 卡塔尔的	Qatari卡塔尔人	Arabic 阿拉伯语	Qatari riyal 卡塔尔里亚尔	Doha多哈
Romania 罗马尼亚	Romanian 罗马尼亚的		Romanian 罗马尼亚语	leu 列伊	Bucharest 布加勒斯特
Russia 俄罗斯	Russian 俄罗斯的		Russian 俄罗斯语	ruble 卢布	Moscow 莫斯科
Rwanda 卢旺达	Rwandan 卢旺达的		Kinyarwanda 卢旺达语, French 法语, English 英语	Rwandan franc 卢旺达法郎	Kigali 基加利
Saudi Arabia 沙特阿拉伯	Saudi, Saudi Arabian 沙特阿拉伯的		Arabic 阿拉伯语, English 英语	Saudi riyal 沙特里亚尔	Riyadh 利雅得
Scotland 苏格兰	Scottish, Scots 苏格兰的	Scot 苏格兰人, Scotsman 苏格兰男人, Scotswoman 苏格兰妇女, The Scots 苏格兰人	English 英语, Gaelic 盖尔语	pound sterling 英镑	Edinburgh 爱丁堡
Senegal 塞内加尔	Senegalese 塞内加尔的		French 法语, Wolof 沃洛夫语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Dakar 达喀尔
Serbia 塞尔维亚	Serb, Serbian 塞尔维亚的	Serb 塞尔维亚人	Serbian 塞尔维亚语	dinar 第纳尔	Belgrade 贝尔格莱德
Seychelles 塞舌尔	Seychellois 塞舌尔的	Seychellese 塞舌尔人	Seychellois Creole 塞舌尔克里奥尔语, English 英语, French 法语	Seychellois rupee 塞舌尔卢布	Victoria 维多利亚
Sierra Leone 塞拉利昂	Sierra Leonean 塞拉利昂的		English 英语	leone 利昂	Freetown 弗里敦
Singapore 新加坡	Singapore, Singaporean 新加坡的	Singaporean 新加坡人	Malay 马来语, Chinese 华语, Tamil 泰米尔语, English 英语	Singapore dollar 新加坡元	Singapore 新加坡
Slovakia 斯洛伐克	Slovak 斯洛伐克的		Slovak 斯洛伐克语	Slovak koruna 斯洛伐克克朗	Bratislava 布拉迪斯拉发
Slovenia 斯洛文尼亚	Slovenian, Slovene 斯洛文尼亚的		Slovenian/Slovene 斯洛文尼亚语	tolar 托拉尔	Ljubljana 卢布尔雅那
Somalia 索马里	Somali, Somalian 索马里的		Somali 索马里语, Arabic 阿拉伯语	Somali shilling 索马里先令	Mogadishu 摩加迪沙

Name of Places 地名	Adjective 形容词	People 人	Language 语言	Currency 货币	Capital 首都/首府
South Africa 南非	South African 南非的		Afrikaans 阿非利卡语, English英语	rand 兰特	Cape Town 开普敦, Pretoria 比勒陀利亚, Bloemfontein 布隆方丹
Spain 西班牙	Spanish 西班牙的	Spaniard, The Spanish 西班牙人	Castilian Spanish 标准西班牙语	euro 欧元	Madrid 马德里
Sri Lanka 斯里兰卡	Sri Lankan 斯里兰卡的		Sinhala 僧伽罗语, Tamil 泰米尔语, English 英语	Sri Lankan rupee 斯里兰卡卢比	Colombo科伦坡
Sudan 苏丹	Sudanese 苏丹的		Arabic 阿拉伯语	Sudanese dinar 苏丹第纳尔	Khartoum 喀土穆
Suriname 苏里南	Surinamese 苏里南的	Surinamese 苏里南人	Dutch 荷兰语, Surinamese 苏里南语	Surinamese dollar 苏里南元	Paramaribo 帕拉马里博
Swaziland 斯威士兰	Swazi 斯威士兰的		English 英语, Swati斯瓦蒂语	lilangeni 里兰吉尼	Mbabane 姆巴巴内, Lobamba 洛班巴
Sweden 瑞典	Swede, Swedish 瑞典的	Swede 瑞典人	Swedish 瑞典语	Swedish krona 瑞典克朗	Stockholm 斯德哥尔摩
Switzerland 瑞士	Swiss 瑞士的		German 德语, French 法语, Italian 意大利语, Romansh 拉丁罗曼语	Swiss franc 瑞士法郎	Bern 伯尔尼
Syrian 叙利亚	Syrian 叙利亚的		Arabic 阿拉伯语	Syrian pound 叙利亚镑	Damascus 大马士革
Taiwan (China) (中国)台湾	Taiwanese 台湾的		Chinese 汉语	new Taiwan dollar 新台币	Taipei 台北
Tajikistan 塔吉克斯坦	Tajik 塔吉克的		Tajik 塔吉克语, Russian 俄罗斯语	Tajikistani somoni 索莫尼	Dushanbe 杜尚别
Tanzania 坦桑尼亚	Tanzanian 坦桑尼亚的		Swahili 斯瓦希里语, English 英语	Tanzanian shilling 坦桑尼亚先令	Dar es Salaam 达累斯萨拉姆
Thailand 泰国	Thai 泰国的		Thai 泰语	baht 泰铢	Bangkok 曼谷
Togo 多哥	Togolese 多哥的		French 法语, Ewe 埃维语	CFA franc 非洲法郎	Lomé 洛美
Tonga 汤加	Tongan 汤加的	Tongan汤加人	Tongan 汤加语, English 英语	pa'anga 潘加	Nuku'alofa 努库阿洛法
Trinidad and Tobago 特立尼达和多巴哥	Trinidadian 特立尼达的, Tobagan, Tobagonian 多巴哥的		English 英语	Trinidad and Tobago dollar 特立尼达和多巴哥元	Port of Spain 西班牙港
Tunisia 突尼斯	Tunisian 突尼斯的		Arabic 阿拉伯语, French 法语	Tunisian dinar 突尼斯第纳尔	Tunis 突尼斯
Turkey 土耳其	Turkish 土耳其的	Turk 土耳其人	Turkish 土耳其语, Kurdish 库尔德语, Arabic 阿拉伯语	new Turkish lira 土耳其新里拉	Ankara 安卡拉
Turkmenistan 土库曼斯坦	Turkmen 土库曼的		Turkmen 土库曼语, Russian 俄罗斯语	manat 马纳特	Ashgabat 阿什哈巴德

Name of Places 地名	Adjective 形容词	People 人	Language 语言	Currency 货币	Capital 首都/首府
Uganda 乌干达	Ugandan 乌干达的		English 英语, Luganda 卢干达语, Swahili 斯瓦希里语, Luo 罗语	Ugandan shilling 乌干达先令	Kampala 坎帕拉
Ukraine 乌克兰	Ukrainian 乌克兰的		Ukrainian 乌克兰语, Russian 俄罗斯语	hryvnia 格里夫尼亚	Kiev 基辅
United Arab Emirates 阿拉伯联合酋长国	Emirian 阿联酋的		Arabic 阿拉伯语, English 英语	UAE dirham 阿联酋迪拉姆	Abu Dhabi 阿布扎比
United Kingdom 联合王国	British 大不列颠的, UK 英国的	Briton, The British 大不列颠人, 英国人	English 英语	pound sterling 英镑	London 伦敦
United States Of America 美利坚合众国	American 美国的		English 英语	US dollar 美元	Washington, D.C. 华盛顿哥伦比亚特区
Uruguay 乌拉圭	Uruguayan 乌拉圭的		Spanish 西班牙语	Uruguayan peso 乌拉圭比索	Montevideo 蒙得维的亚
Uzbekistan 乌兹别克斯坦	Uzbek 乌兹别克的		Uzbek 乌兹别克语, Russian 俄罗斯语	Uzbekistani sum 乌兹别克斯坦苏姆	Tashkent 塔什干
Venezuela 委内瑞拉	Venezuelan 委内瑞拉的		Spanish 西班牙语	bolivar 玻利瓦尔	Caracas 加拉加斯
Vietnam 越南	Vietnamese 越南的		Vietnamese 越南语	dong 越盾	Hanoi 河内
Wales 威尔士	Welsh 威尔士的	Welshman 威尔士男人, Welshwoman 威尔士妇女, The Welsh 威尔士人	Welsh 威尔士语, English 英语	pound sterling 英镑	Cardiff 加的夫
Yemen 也门	Yemeni 也门的		Arabic 阿拉伯语, English 英语	Yemeni rial 也门里亚尔	Sana'a 萨那
Zambia 赞比亚	Zambian 赞比亚的		English 英语	Zambian kwacha 赞比亚克瓦查	Lusaka 卢萨卡
Zimbabwe 津巴布韦	Zimbabwean 津巴布韦的		English 英语, Shona 绍纳语, Ndebele 恩德贝莱语	Zimbabwe dollar 津巴布韦元	Harare 哈拉雷

Points of the Compass 罗经方位点

在下列图表中，你可以用八个罗经方位点中的任何一个替换到任何一个释义中。例如，在 north 的释义中，你可以用 south east 一词替代 north，换成 The south east of a place, country, or region is the part which is in the south east。

但是在虚线框中，你只能以 north、south、east 和 west 换入释义中，其他方位点则不行。

实线框中的释义是特例，不能用其他方位点替换使用。

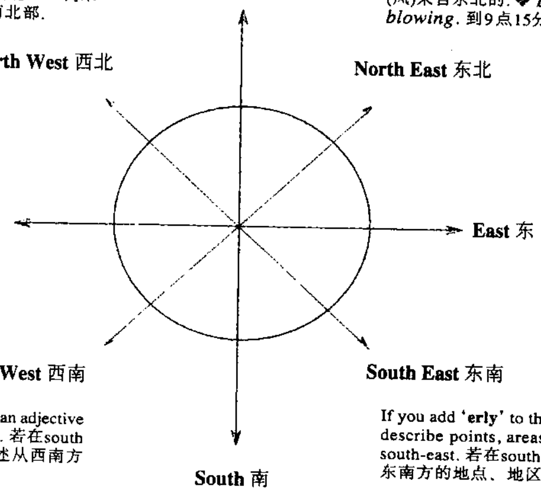
The **north** of a place, country, or region is the part which is in the north. 北部，北边. ❖ *The scheme mostly benefits people in the North and Midlands where rateable values were lowest.* 此方案最有利于北部和中部地区的人，在那里应征税额最低. *...a tiny house in a village in the north of France.* 位于法国北部一个村庄的一座小房子.

northerner If you add '**er**' to the word '**northern**', you form a noun that refers to a person who was born or who lives in the north of a place or country. 若在northern一词末尾加上 -er, 即构成形容词, 用于指出生或居住于某地或某国北部的人 (北方人).

If you add '**ern**' to the word '**north west**', you form an adjective that means in or from the north west of a region or country. 若在north west（西北）一词末尾加上 -ern, 即构成形容词, 表示位于或来自某地区或国家的西北部.

A **north-east** wind is a wind that blows from the north-east. (风)来自东北的. ❖ *By 9.15 a bitter north-east wind was blowing.* 到9点15分时，天刮起了刺骨的东北风.

The West is used to refer to the United States, Canada, and the countries of Western, Northern, and Southern Europe. 西方国家（指美国、加拿大以及西欧、北欧和南欧国家）. ❖ *Gorbachev was never as popular in the Soviet Union as he was in the West.* 戈尔巴乔夫在苏联远不如他在西方国家受欢迎.



The East is used to refer to the southern and eastern part of Asia, including India, China, and Japan. 东方国家(指亚洲南部和东部, 包括印度、中国和日本). ❖ *Every so often, a new martial art arrives from the East.* 新的武术种类不时从东方国家传过来.

The **west** part of a place, country, or region is the part which is towards the west. 西部，西边. ❖ *...a small island off the west coast of South Korea.* 韩国西海岸边的一座小岛.

If you go **east**, you travel towards the east. 朝东方，向东方. ❖ *To drive, go east on Route 9.* 如果开车去，沿9号公路向东行.

westward If you add '**ward**' or '**wards**' to the word '**west**', you form an adverb that means towards the west. 若在west（西）一词末尾加上 -ward 或 -wards, 即构成副词, 表示朝西, 向西.

eastbound If you add '**bound**' to the word '**east**', you form an adjective that is used to describe roads, cars, trains, or flights that lead to or are travelling towards the east; a formal word. 若在east一词末尾加上 -bound, 即构成形容词, 用于描述公路、汽车、火车或班机向东行 (往东的, 东行的). 为正式用语.

If you add '**erly**' to the word '**south west**', you form an adjective that describes winds that blow from the south west. 若在south west一词末尾加上 -erly, 即构成形容词, 用作描述从西南方向吹过来的风(从西南来的).

If you add '**erly**' to the word '**south east**', you form an adjective that is used to describe points, areas, or directions that are to the south-east or towards the south-east. 若在south east 词尾加 -erly, 即构成形容词, 用于描述位于或朝向东南方的地点、地区或方位 (在东南的; 向东南的).

Something that is **south** of a place is positioned to the south of it. 南部，南边. ❖ *They now own and operate a farm 50 miles south of Rochester.* 他们目前在罗切斯特以南50英里处拥有并经营一座农场. *I was living in a house just south of Market Street.* 我当时住在市场大街正南的一座房子里.

southernmost If you add '**most**' to the word '**southern**', you form an adjective that is used to describe parts of areas or places that are further towards the south than any other. 若在southern一词尾加-most, 即构成形容词, 用于描述位于最南端的地区或地点 (最南端的, 最南的).

Numbers 数字

下表显示的是数字的名称：左栏为基数词 (**cardinal numbers**)，右栏为序数词 (**ordinal numbers**)。要指出某物在一系列中的排序时，一般使用序数词 (**ordinal numbers**)。

Quietly they took their seats in the first three rows. 他们悄悄地在前三排就座。

Flora's flat is on the fourth floor of this five-storey building. 弗洛拉的公寓在这座五层建筑物的四楼。

基数和序数可写成阿拉伯数字或单词形式。本表说明如何组成其他所有数字。

0	zero, nought, nothing, oh 零		
1	one 一	1st	first 第一
2	two 二	2nd	second 第二
3	three 三	3rd	third 第三
4	four 四	4th	fourth 第四
5	five 五	5th	fifth 第五
6	six 六	6th	sixth 第六
7	seven 七	7th	seventh 第七
8	eight 八	8th	eighth 第八
9	nine 九	9th	ninth 第九
10	ten 十	10th	tenth 第十
11	eleven 十一	11th	eleventh 第十一
12	twelve 十二	12th	twelfth 第十二
13	thirteen 十三	13th	thirteenth 第十三
14	fourteen 十四	14th	fourteenth 第十四
15	fifteen 十五	15th	fifteenth 第十五
16	sixteen 十六	16th	sixteenth 第十六
17	seventeen 十七	17th	seventeenth 第十七
18	eighteen 十八	18th	eighteenth 第十八
19	nineteen 十九	19th	nineteenth 第十九
20	twenty 二十	20th	twentieth 第二十
21	twenty-one 二十一	21st	twenty-first 第二十一
22	twenty-two 二十二	22nd	twenty-second 第二十二
23	twenty-three 二十三	23rd	twenty-third 第二十三
24	twenty-four 二十四	24th	twenty-fourth 第二十四
25	twenty-five 二十五	25th	twenty-fifth 第二十五
26	twenty-six 二十六	26th	twenty-sixth 第二十六
27	twenty-seven 二十七	27th	twenty-seventh 第二十七
28	twenty-eight 二十八	28th	twenty-eighth 第二十八
29	twenty-nine 二十九	29th	twenty-ninth 第二十九
30	thirty 三十	30th	thirtieth 第三十
40	forty 四十	40th	fortieth 第四十
50	fifty 五十	50th	fiftieth 第五十
60	sixty 六十	60th	sixtieth 第六十
70	seventy 七十	70th	seventieth 第七十
80	eighty 八十	80th	eightieth 第八十
90	ninety 九十	90th	ninetieth 第九十
100	a hundred 一百	100th	a hundredth 第一百
101	a hundred and one 一百零一	101st	a hundred and first 第一百零一
110	a hundred and ten 一百一十	110th	a hundred and tenth 第一百一十
120	a hundred and twenty 一百二十	120th	a hundred and twentieth 第一百二十
200	two hundred 二百	200th	two hundredth 第二百
1,000	a thousand 一千	1,000th	a thousandth 第一千
1,001	a thousand and one 一千零一		
1,010	a thousand and ten 一千零一十		etc. 等等
2,000	two thousand 二千		
10,000	ten thousand 一万		
100,000	a hundred thousand 十万		
1,000,000	a million 一百万		
2,000,000	two million 二百万		
1,000,000,000	a billion 十亿		
1,000,000,000,000	a trillion 一万亿		

100 以上的数通常用阿拉伯数字表示，但若想读出或用单词写出这些数，要在最后两位阿拉伯数字所表示的数之前加上 and 一词。例如，345 要读作或写成 three hundred and forty five，2871 读作或写成 two thousand eight hundred and seventy one。需要注意的是，在美国英语中，and 一词常省略，因此 345 读作或写成 three hundred forty five。

1,000 至 1,000,000 之间的数有好几种读写方法。例如，3456 这个数字在用于指代一批事物时常读作或写作 three thousand four hundred and fifty six。以 00 结尾的四位数也可以读作或写成若干个 hundred。例如，1,700 可读作或写成 seventeen hundred。

在电话号码中，要分别读出每个阿拉伯数字。例如，6727 读作 six seven two seven。

谈到 1872 年，通常会说 eighteen seventy two。见 **Dates**（日期）部分。

序数词常以缩写形式使用，特别是在日期中。例如，January 7th。见 **Dates**（日期）部分。

句中数字有多种不同的使用方式。以下是一些例子。

Around eight thousand people were killed. 大约有八千人被杀.

They would need several hundred million dollars. 他们将需要数亿元.

An oak tree may live for hundreds of years. 橡树可活几百年.

...the two women. 这两名女子.

...all five sons. 所有五个儿子.

...two small children. 两个小孩.

Fifteen people were arrested. 有十五人被捕.

Ten pounds is a negligible sum. 十镑不算什么.

Thirty demonstrators were arrested and ten injured. 有三十名示威者被捕，有十人受伤.

Five of the children came with their father. 其中五个孩子随其父亲一起来的.

...a 7,000-word essay. 一篇 7,000 字的文章.

She's about 35. 她大约 35 岁.

...an a la carte menu from 20 pounds. 分点菜单显示个别菜式的价格由 20 镑起.

此外，还可以使用诸如 in the 30's 和 in your sixties 之类的表达式来表示 30 至 39 或 60 至 69 之间的温度、分数、年龄等。例如：

The temperature was in the eighties. 温度有 80 多度.

... a retired headmaster in his seventies. 一位 70 多岁的退休校长.

Dates 日期

Days of the Week 星期几

MONDAY	星期一
TUESDAY	星期二
WEDNESDAY	星期三
THURSDAY	星期四
FRIDAY	星期五
SATURDAY	星期六
SUNDAY	星期日

注意星期几的用法以及相搭配的介词：

Why didn't you come to the meeting on Wednesday? 你星期三为什么没来开会?

Alice has asked us round on Friday afternoon. 艾丽斯已邀请我们星期五下午去她家作客.

I'm usually here on Mondays and Fridays. 周一和周五我一般在这儿.

They meet here every Tuesday morning. 他们每周二上午在这里会面.

The attack took place last Thursday. 攻击发生在上周四.

Talks are likely to start next Tuesday. 会谈可能于下周二开始.

It usually arrives on a Wednesday. 通常在周三到达.

He last saw her on the Saturday before her death. 他最后一次见她是在她死前的那个星期六.

On the Saturday after the election I went for a long run. 选举后的那个周六，我进行了一趟长跑.

Seasons 季节

SPRING	春季
SUMMER	夏季
AUTUMN	秋季
WINTER	冬季

注意季节的用法以及与之搭配的介词（美国英语用 fall 代替 autumn）：

In winter the nights are long and cold. 冬季的夜晚漫长而寒冷.

The final report is due out next autumn. 最后的报告将在明年秋季出台.

It was a perfect summer's day. 那是一个美好的夏日.

We met again in the spring of 1977. 我们在1977年春季重逢.

A few winters ago I was in England attending a conference. 几年前的冬天，我在英格兰出席一个会议.

It was here the author spent his summers. 那个作者就是在这里度夏的.

Months of the Year 月份

JANUARY	一月
FEBRUARY	二月
MARCH	三月
APRIL	四月
MAY	五月
JUNE	六月
JULY	七月
AUGUST	八月
SEPTEMBER	九月
OCTOBER	十月
NOVEMBER	十一月
DECEMBER	十二月

注意月份的用法以及与之搭配的介词：

We always have snow in January. 我们这里1月份总是下雪.

His exhibition opens on 5 February. 他的展览在2月5日开始.

I flew to Milan in early March. 我3月初乘飞机去了米兰.

Worcestershire had its wettest April day since records began in 1889. 伍斯特郡经历了自1889年有记录以来4月份最多雨的一天.

Since it was late May, there were apple trees in bloom. 因为已是5月底，有苹果树开花了.

Staff have been on strike since last June. 从上个6月起，职员们就一直罢工到现在.

He spent two weeks with us in July 1993. 1993年7月他和我们一起度过了两周.

The trial will resume on August the twenty-second. 审判将于8月22日重新开始.

They returned to Moscow on 22 September 1930. 他们于1930年9月22日返回莫斯科.

There's no telling what the voters will do next November. 很难预料下个11月选民会做什么.

...a bright morning in mid-December. 12月中旬一个明媚的早晨.

Writing Dates 日期的写法

日期有几种不同的写法：

20 April	April 20	the twentieth of April
20th April	April 20th	

年份要放在最后：

I was born on December 15th, 1933. 我出生于 1933 年 12 月 15 日.

日期可以全部用数字来写。上述日期可写成：

15/12/33	15.12.33

注意美国人在用数位表示日期时将月置于日之前，即：

12/15/33	12.15.33

在书面文章中，日期并不经常用纯数字写出，但却常用于信笺顶端的日期以及表格上的日期。

Saying Dates 日期的读法

日期要读成序数词，即使以基数词形式的数字写出时也如此。例如，April 20 读作 April the twentieth 或 the twentieth of April。说美国英语的人常读作 April twentieth。

当所指的月份已清楚表达时，可以将其省略，

So Monday will be the seventeenth. 那么周一将是 17 号.

What's the date? It's the twelfth. 今天几号? 今天 12 号.

年份通常分两部分读出。例如 1970 读作 nineteen seventy, 1826 读成 eighteen twenty-six。如年份以 00 结尾，则将第二部分读成 hundred。例如 1900 读作 nineteen hundred。以 01 至 09 之间的数位结尾的年份有两种读法。例如 1901 可读成 nineteen oh one 或 nineteen hundred and one。至于 2000 年以后，首部分读作 two thousand，第二部分年数加上 and，例如 2004 读作 two thousand and four。也可省去 and，如 2047 读作 two thousand forty-seven；还可读作 twenty forty-seven。

Decades 十年期

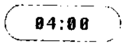
十年期通常被认为始于以 0 结尾的年份，终于以 9 结尾的年份。例如从 1960 到 1969 这十年期可被称为20世纪60年代 (1960 年代)，又常被写成 the 1960s.

In the 1950s, synthetic hair was invented. 20 世纪 50 年代，人们发明了人造头发.

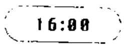
Time 时间

four o'clock
four
4.00
4 点钟

four in the morning
4.00 a.m.
凌晨 4 点钟

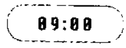


four in the afternoon
4.00 p.m.
下午4 点钟

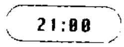


nine o'clock
nine
9.00
9 点钟

nine in the morning
9.00 a.m.
上午 9 点钟

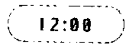


nine in the evening
9.00 p.m.
晚上 9 点钟

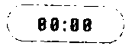


twelve o'clock
twelve
12.00
12 点钟

twelve in the morning
12.00 a.m.
midday noon
中午 12 点钟



twelve at night
00.00 p.m.
midnight
午夜



half past eleven [英]
half eleven [英]
eleven thirty
11.30
11 点 30 分

a quarter past twelve [英]
quarter past twelve [英]
twelve fifteen
12.15
quarter after twelve [美]
12 点 15 分

twenty-five past two [英]
twenty-five minutes past two [英]
two twenty-five
2.25
twenty five after two [美]
2 点 25 分

(a) quarter to one [英]
twelve forty-five
12.45
(a) quarter of one [美]
12 点 45 分 / 1点差一刻

ten to eight [英]
ten minutes to eight [英]
seven-fifty
7.50
ten of eight [美]
7 点 50 分 / 8 点差 10 分

注意：如果小时之后的时间不足 10 分钟，许多人将分钟数字之前的 0 说成 oh。例如，7.05 可以说成 seven oh five 或 seven five。右侧例子显示一些时间的说法。

What time is it? Four o'clock. 几点啦？4点。

What time did you finally leave? About eight-thirty. 你最终是什么时候离开的？大约 8 点 30 分。

What's the time now? Three thirty. 现在几点？ 3 点 30 分。

It was quarter of seven in the morning. 当时是清晨 7 点差一刻。

It's nearly ten after twelve. 现在快到 12 点 10 分了。

She said to tell you to be sure to watch Channel Nine tomorrow at two o'clock. 她要我告诉你务必在明天两点收看第 9 频道。

Mary left at three and caught the bus. 玛丽3点钟动身，赶上了公共汽车。

The students were ordered to vacate their halls of residence by nine o'clock this morning. 学生们奉命要在今天上午9点之前离开宿舍。

He was home by six for dinner. 6点时他已回到家准备吃晚饭了。

She was free until three o'clock, when she had to meet her parents back at their suite. 3点之前她有空儿，3点时她必须到她父母的套房去见他们。

I'd been awake since four. 我从4点起就醒了。

Have you had anything to eat? Not since one o'clock yesterday. 你吃东西了吗？从昨天一点起就什么也没吃。

I'll be watching the eleven-o'clock news. 我要收看 11 点钟的新闻。

I caught the eight o'clock bus to the Northern Isles with five minutes to spare. 我早到了5分钟赶上了8点开往北方群岛的公共汽车。

The flight to Cardiff takes exactly half an hour. 去加的夫的飞行时间正好需要半小时。

It took her a quarter of an hour to find a parking space. 她花了15分钟才找到一个停车位。

注意：如果正在谈论的钟点很清楚，则不必在 past 或 to 之后加钟点。

What time is it? Twenty-five past. 几点啦？25 分了。

What time's the morning break? I think it's twenty-five to or twenty to. 什么时候吃上午茶啊？我想还有 20 或 25 分钟吧。

Weights and Measures 度量衡

Length 长度

METRIC 公制		
1 kilometre (km) 千米/公里	= 1000 metres 米	= 0.6214 mile 英里
1 metre (m) 米	= 100 centimetres 厘米	= 1.094 yard 码
1 centimetre (cm) 厘米	= 10 millimetres 毫米	= 0.394 inche 英寸
NON-METRIC 非公制		
1 mile 英里	= 1760 yards 码	= 1.609 kilometres 公里
1 yard (yd) 码	= 3 feet 英尺	= 0.914 metre 米
1 foot (ft) 英尺	= 12 inches 英寸	= 30.48 centimetres 厘米
1 inch (in) 英寸		= 25.4 millimetres 毫米

Area 面积

METRIC 公制		
1 square kilometre 平方千米/平方公里	= 100 hectares 公顷	= 0.3861 square mile 平方英里
1 hectare (ha) 公顷	= 100 ares 公亩	= 2.471 acres 英亩
1 are (a) 公亩	= 100 square metres 平方米	= 119.6 square yards 平方码
1 square metre 平方米		= 1.196 square yards 平方码
NON-METRIC 非公制		
1 square mile 平方英里	= 640 acres 英亩	= 2.59 square kilometres 平方千米/平方公里
1 acre 英亩	= 4840 square yards 平方码	= 0.405 hectare 公顷
1 square yard 平方码	= 9 square feet 平方英尺	= 0.836 square metre 平方米
1 square foot 平方英尺	= 144 square inches 平方英寸	= 929.30 square centimetres 平方厘米
1 square inch 平方英寸		= 6.452 square centimetres 平方厘米

Weight 质量

METRIC 公制		
1 tonne 公吨	= 1000 kilograms 千克/公斤	= 19.688 hundredweight 英担
1 kilogram (kg) 千克/公斤	= 1000 grams 克	= 2.205 pounds 磅
1 gram (g) 克	= 1000 milligrams (mg) 毫克	
NON-METRIC 非公制		
1 ton 吨	= 20 hundredweights 英担	= 1.016 tonnes 公吨
1 hundredweight (cwt) 英担	= 8 stones 英石	= 50.8 kilograms 千克/公斤
1 stone (st) 英石	= 14 pounds 磅	= 6.356 kilograms 千克/公斤
1 pound (lb) 磅	= 16 ounces 盎司	= 454 grams 克
1 ounce (oz) 盎司		= 28.35 grams 克

Capacity 容积

METRIC 公制		
1 decalitre (dal) 十升	= 10 litres 升	= 2.2 gallons 加仑 (2.63 US gallons 美制加仑)
1 litre (l) 升	= 100 centilitres 厘升	= 1.76 pints 品脱 (2.1 US pints 美制品脱)
1 centilitre (cl) 厘升	= 10 millilitres (ml) 毫升	= 0.018 pint 品脱 (0.021 US pint 美制品脱)
NON-METRIC 非公制		
1 gallon (gal) 加仑	= 4 quarts 夸脱	= 4.546 litres 升
1 quart (qt) 夸脱	= 2 pints 品脱	= 1.136 litres 升
1 pint (pt) 品脱	= 20 fluid ounces 液盎司	= 56.8 centilitres 厘升
1 fluid ounce (fl oz) 液盎司		= 28.4 millilitres 毫升

注意：美国的非公制量度法与英国的非公制量度法不同。一个美制品脱相当于 0.833 英制品脱、包含 16 美制液盎司。

Frequency list of words 词频表

本词典中，许多词条设有标记以表示该单词在英语中的出现频率。例如，在 say 词条中，在边栏可以看到◆◆◆◆◆之标记。这表明 say 是英语中最常见的词语之一。（注意：say 这一词条也包括 says、saying 以及 said 这些形式，而◆◆◆◆◆这个标记表明的是所有这些形式加起来的出现频率。）

这些标记分为 1 到 5 级（◆◆◆◆◆表示最常用的词，◆◇◇◇◇表示较不常用的词）。词典中有近一半的词条没有频率标记。

◆◆◆◆◆

有这一标记的词条是最常用的单词——包括 of、the、as 之类的“语法”词，以及诸如 seem、arm 和 interest 这些十分常见的词汇条目。这一组包括将近 700 个词条，代表了 1,500 个以上不同的词形。

◆◆◆◆◇

有这一标记的词条达 1,000 以上，包括诸如 arrive, measure 和 promise 等单词。这些词条衍生出总计近 2,500 个词形，再加上最高频率的一组中的词条，相当于全部英语用法的 75%。这样这两组便构成了英语的基本核心。

◆◆◆◇◇, ◆◆◇◇◇

这两组（三个黑色菱形和两个黑色菱形）涵盖了另外 4,400 个词条。这些单词能扩展谈话的主题范围，但读到或听到它们的频率则少于上面两组中的单词。

◆◇◇◇◇

只有一个黑色菱形或根本没有黑色菱形的词条仍然很重要，但有些可能使用场合较窄，而其他的则可能是比较书面或专业化。

以下列表是前三组涵盖的词条。表中有 3,000 多词条，若将其屈折形式及派生词算入，共衍生出近 10,000 个词形。

◆◆◆◆◆	add	along	appear	available	begin
a	after	already	area	away	behind
able	again	also	arm	back	believe
about	against	although	army	bad	better
accept	age	always	around	bank	between
accord	ago	among	art	base	big
according to	agree	and	as	based	billion
account	aid	announce	ask	be	bit
across	air	another	at	beat	bite
act	all	answer	attack	because	black
action	allow	any	attempt	become	blue
actually	almost	anything	authority	before	body

book	could	eleven	further	I'll	local
both	couldn't	else	future	I'm	long
boy	council	end	game	important	look
break	country	enough	general	in	lose
bring	course	even	get	include	lot
brother	court	event	girl	including	love
brown	cover	ever	give	increase	low
build	create	every	go	independent	main
building	cup	everything	going	industry	major
business	current	example	good	information	make
but	cut	expect	got	interest	man
buy	daughter	experience	government	international	many
by	day	eye	great	into	market
call	deal	face	green	isn't	match
campaign	decide	fact	grey	issue	matter
can	decision	fail	ground	it	may
can't	demand	fall	group	its	me
capital	department	family	grow	it's	mean
car	describe	far	half	itself	meet
care	design	father	hand	I've	meeting
carry	develop	fear	happen	job	member
case	development	feel	hard	join	middle
cause	didn't	few	have	just	might
central	die	fifteen	he	keep	military
centre	different	fifty	head	kill	million
century	difficult	fight	health	kind	mind
chance	direct	figure	hear	know	mine
change	director	film	help	labour	minister
charge	do	final	her	land	minute
chief	doesn't	financial	here	large	moment
child	dollar	find	herself	last	money
city	don't	firm	he's	late	month
claim	door	first	high	later	more
class	down	five	him	laugh	morning
clear	draw	fly	himself	law	most
close	drive	follow	his	lead	mother
club	drug	food	history	leader	move
colour	during	foot	hit	learn	Mr
come	each	for	hold	least	Mrs
coming	early	force	home	leave	Ms
committee	east	foreign	hope	left	much
common	easy	form	hospital	less	music
community	economic	former	host	let	must
company	economy	forty	hour	letter	my
complete	education	four	house	level	name
concern	effect	fourteen	how	life	nation
condition	effort	free	however	like	national
conference	eight	friend	human	likely	near
consider	eighteen	from	hundred	line	need
continue	eighty	front	I'd	list	never
control	either	full	idea	little	new
cost	election	fund	if	live	news

next
night
nine
nineteen
ninety
no
north
not
nothing
now
number
of
of course
off
offer
office
officer
official
often
oh
oil
old
on
once
one
only
open
operate
operation
or
order
other
our
out
outside
over
own
page
paper
parent
part
party
pass
past
pay
peace
people
per cent
perhaps
person
photo
place

plan
plant
play
player
point
police
policy
political
position
possible
pound
power
president
press
pressure
price
probably
problem
process
produce
product
programme
provide
public
put
question
quick
quite
race
radio
raise
rate
rather
reach
read
real
really
reason
receive
recent
record
red
release
remain
remember
report
research
result
return
right
rise
road

role
room
rule
run
sale
same
save
say
school
season
second
secretary
security
see
seek
seem
sell
send
sense
serious
service
set
seven
seventeen
seventy
several
share
she
short
should
show
side
sign
since
single
sir
sister
sit
situation
six
sixteen
sixty
small
so
social
society
some
something
son
soon
sort
sound

south
speak
special
spend
staff
stage
stand
star
start
state
stay
step
still
stock
stop
story
street
strong
student
study
such
suggest
support
sure
surprise
system
take
talk
tax
team
tell
ten
term
test
than
thank
that
that's
the
their
them
themselves
then
there
these
they
they're
thing
think
thirteen
thirty
this

those
though
thought
thousand
three
through
time
to
today
together
too
top
total
towards
town
trade
try
turn
twelve
twenty
twice
two
under
understand
union
university
until
up
us
use
value
very
view
visit
vote
wait
walk
wall
want
war
wasn't
watch
water
way
we
week
well
we're
west
we've
what
when

where
whether
which
while
white
who
whole
whose
why
wide
wife
will
win
with
within
without
woman
won't
word
work
worker
working
world
would
wouldn't
write
year
yes
yesterday
yet
you
young
your
you're
you've

◆◆◆◆◇
ability
above
absolutely
abuse
accepted
accuse
achieve
active
activity
addition
address
administration
admit
adopt
adult

advance	attract	camp	complain	declare	due
advantage	audience	cancer	complex	decline	duty
advice	August	candidate	computer	deep	earlier
affair	aunt	captain	conduct	defeat	earn
affect	author	caption	confidence	defence	earth
afternoon	average	card	confirm	defend	eastern
agency	avoid	career	conflict	deficit	eat
agent	award	careful	conservative	degree	economics
agreement	aware	cash	considerable	delay	edge
ahead	baby	cast	constant	deliver	edition
AIDS	bag	catch	consumer	democracy	editor
aim	balance	cell	contact	democrat	effective
aircraft	ball	certain	contain	democratic	egg
airline	ban	certainly	contract	deny	eighteenth
airport	band	chair	cook	depend	eighth
album	bar	chairman	cool	deputy	eightieth
allege	basic	challenge	copy	desire	elect
all right	basis	champion	corner	desk	element
ally	battle	championship	correct	despite	eleventh
alone	bear	channel	correspondent	destroy	emerge
alternative	beautiful	chapter	count	detail	emergency
amount	bed	character	county	determine	employee
analyst	behaviour	cheap	couple	diet	encourage
animal	below	check	cousin	difference	energy
annual	benefit	chemical	crash	difficulty	engine
anyone	beyond	choice	credit	dinner	enjoy
anyway	bid	choose	crime	direction	ensure
apart	bill	Christian	criminal	discover	enter
apparently	bird	Christmas	crisis	discuss	entire
appeal	blame	church	critic	discussion	entry
appearance	block	circle	critical	disease	environment
apply	blood	citizen	criticism	dismiss	environmental
approach	blow	City	cross	display	equal
approve	board	civil	crowd	dispute	equipment
April	boat	classic	cry	distance	escape
aren't	bomb	clean	culture	district	especially
argue	bond	clothes	currency	divide	essential
argument	border	coach	customer	division	establish
armed	born	coast	daily	doctor	estate
arrange	boss	cold	damage	document	estimate
arrest	bottle	collapse	dance	dog	evening
arrive	bottom	colleague	danger	domestic	eventually
article	box	collect	dangerous	dominate	everybody
artist	brain	collection	dark	double	everyone
aspect	bridge	college	data	doubt	evidence
assess	brief	comment	date	dozen	exact
asset	bright	commercial	dead	dramatic	examine
association	broad	commission	death	dream	excellent
assume	budget	commit	debate	dress	except
attend	burn	communist	debt	drink	exchange
attention	cabinet	compared	decade	drop	executive
attitude	camera	competition	December	dry	exercise

exist
expensive
expert
explain
export
express
extend
extra
extremely
facility
factor
factory
failure
fair
famous
fan
farm
farmer
fashion
fast
fat
favour
favourite
feature
February
federal
fee
feed
feeling
fellow
female
festival
field
fifteenth
fifth
fiftieth
file
fill
finally
finance
fine
finger
finish
fire
fish
fit
flat
flight
floor
flow
flower
focus
following
football
forget
form
formal
fortieth
forward
found
fourteenth
fourth
freedom
frequent
fresh
Friday
fruit
fuel
fully
fun
function
gain
garden
gas
gather
gay
generally
generation
glass
goal
god
gold
gone
goods
governor
grand
grant
growth
guarantee
guard
guess
guest
guide
gun
guy
hadn't
hair
hand
handle
hang
happy
hardly
hasn't
haven't
heart
heat
heavy
he'd
highly
hold
hole
holiday
horse
hostage
hot
hotel
housing
huge
hurt
husband
ice
ideal
identify
ignore
ill
image
imagine
immediate
immediately
impact
import
impose
impossible
improve
incident
income
increasingly
indeed
indicate
individual
industrial
inflation
influence
injury
inside
insist
inspire
instance
instead
institute
institution
insurance
intend
interested
interview
introduce
investigate
investment
investor
invite
involve
involved
island
item
January
joint
journal
journalist
judge
July
jump
June
justice
key
kick
kid
king
kitchen
knowledge
lack
lady
language
largely
last
latest
launch
lawyer
lay
leadership
leading
league
leg
legal
length
let's
liberal
lie
lift
light
limit
link
listen
loan
long-term
lord
loss
lunch
machine
magazine
mainly
maintain
majority
maker
male
manage
management
manager
March
mark
marriage
marry
mass
master
material
May
maybe
means
meanwhile
measure
media
medical
memory
mention
message
method
mile
millionth
ministry
minority
Miss
miss
mission
mistake
mix
model
modern
Monday
mortgage
motor
mountain
mouth
movement
movie
murder
museum
Muslim
myself
narrow
nationalist
natural
nature
nearly
necessary
negotiate
negotiation
neither
network
newspaper
nice
nineteenth
ninetieth
ninth
nobody
none
no one
nor
normal
north-east
north-west
note
notice
novel
November
nuclear
object
obvious
obviously
occasion
occupy
occur
October
odd
okay
opinion
opportunity
opposition
option
order
organization
organize
original
otherwise
overall
owner
pack
package
pain
paint
painting
pair
park
parliament

particular
particularly
partner
patient
pattern
payment
perfect
perform
performance
period
personal
phone
photograph
physical
pick
picture
piece
plane
please
plus
politician
politics
poll
poor
popular
population
positive
possibility
possibly
post
potential
powerful
practice
prefer
prepare
prepared
presence
present
pretty
prevent
previous
prince
princess
principle
print
prison
prisoner
private
prize
production
professional
professor
profit
program
progress
project
promise
promote
proper
property
proposal
propose
prospect
protect
protection
protest
prove
publish
pull
purchase
purpose
push
quality
quarter
queen
quiet
quote
radical
rain
range
rapid
reaction
reader
ready
reality
realize
rebel
recall
recently
recession
recognize
recommend
reduce
refer
reflect
reform
refugee
refuse
regard
region
regional
regular
reject
relation
relationship
relief
religious
remove
repeat
replace
reply
reporter
reporting
represent
representative
republic
republican
request
require
reserve
resident
resolution
resource
respect
respond
response
responsibility
responsible
rest
restaurant
reveal
review
rich
ride
right
ring
risk
rival
river
rock
roll
round
route
royal
running
sad
safe
safety
sanction
Saturday
scale
scene
schedule
scheme
science
scientist
score
screen
sea
search
seat
secret
section
sector
secure
seed
senior
sentence
separate
September
series
serve
session
settle
settlement
set-up
seventeenth
seventh
seventieth
severe
sex
sexual
shake
shall
shape
sharp
she'd
she's
ship
shock
shoot
shop
shot
shoulder
sight
significant
similar
simple
simply
sing
site
sixth
sixtieth
size
skill
skin
sleep
slightly
slip
slow
smile
smoke
soft
soldier
solution
somebody
someone
sometimes
song
sorry
source
south-east
southern
south-west
space
specific
speech
speed
spirit
split
spokesman
sport
spot
spread
spring
square
stable
stake
standard
statement
station
status
sterling
stick
stone
store
straight
strange
strategy
strength
stress
strike
structure
struggle
studio
stuff
style
subject
succeed
success
successful
suddenly
suffer
suit
summer
summit
sun
Sunday
supply
suppose
supposed
supreme
surface
surround
survey
survive
suspect
table
talent
tape
target
task
taste
tea
teach
tear
technique
technology
telephone
television
tend
tenth
terrible
territory
theatre
theory
therefore
they'd
they'll
they've
thinking
third
thirteenth
thirtieth
threat
threaten
throughout
throw
Thursday
thus
ticket
tie

title
tomorrow
tonight
touch
tough
tour
track
traditional
train
transfer
transport
travel
treat
treatment
treaty
tree
trial
trip
troop
trouble
true
trust
truth
Tuesday
TV
twelfth
twentieth
type
unit
unless
unlikely
upon
urge
use
used
useful
usual
usually
variety
various
vehicle
version
victim
victory
video
village
violence
voice
volume
voter
warm
warn
waste
wave
weak
weapon
wear
weather
Wednesday
weekend
weight
welcome
we'll
weren't
whatever
what's
while
whom
who's
wild
will
willing
wind
window
wine
wing
winner
wish
withdraw
wonder
wonderful
wood
worry
worth
wound
writing
wrong
yard
yourself
youth

◆◆◆◇◇

abandon
abandoned
abortion
abroad
absence
absolute
academic
acceptable
access
accident
accompany
accurate
acid
acknowledge
acquire
acquisition
acre
activism
actor
actress
actual
adequate
adjust
admire
advanced
advertise
advise
adviser
advocate
afford
afraid
afterwards
agenda
aggressive
agricultural
agriculture
ahead of
air force
alarm
alcohol
alert
alive
allegation
alliance
allied
alongside
alter
altogether
amateur
amazing
ambassador
ambition
amendment
amid
analysis
ancient
anger
angle
angry
anniversary
announcement
antique
anxiety
anxious
anybody
anywhere
apart
apartment
appal
apparent
apple
application
appoint
appointment
appreciate
appropriate
approval
arise
armed forces
arrangement
arrival
aside
assault
assembly
assist
assistance
assistant
associate
associated
assumption
assured
athlete
atmosphere
attach
attorney
attractive
auction
auto
automatic
autumn
await
awful
background
backing
badly
bake
ballot
banker
banking
bare
barely
bargain
barrel
barrier
baseball
basically
bat
bath
bathroom
bay
beach
bean
beaten
beauty
bedroom
beer
beginning
behalf
behave
being
belief
bell
belong
belt
bend
beneath
beside
besides
bet
bike
birth
birthday
bitter
blast
blind
bloody
blow
boil
bone
boom
boost
boot
bore
borrow
bother
bound
bowl
branch
brand
brave
bread
breakfast
breast
breath
breathe
breed
brilliant
broadcast
broadcasting
broker
brush
bunch
burden
burst
bury
bus
businessman
busy
butter
button
bye
cable
cake
calculated
calm
cancel
cap
capable
capacity
capture
carbon
caring
carrier
castle
casualty
cat
category
Catholic
cautious
cave
CD
cease
ceasefire
celebrate
celebration
ceremony
certain
chain
chamber
chaos
characteristic
charity
chart
charter
chase
chat
cheer
cheese
chest
chicken

childhood
chip
chocolate
chop
cigarette
cinema
circuit
circumstance
cite
civilian
civil war
clash
classical
clever
client
climate
climb
clinic
clock
close
clothing
cloud
coal
coalition
coat
code
coffee
collective
colonel
coloured
column
combat
combination
combine
comedy
comfort
comfortable
command
commander
commentator
commerce
commissioner
communicate
communication
compare
comparison
compensation
compete
competitive
competitor
complaint
complicated
component
compose
comprehensive
compromise
concede
concentrate
concentration
concept
concerned
concert
concession
conclude
conclusion
concrete
condemn
confident
confront
confrontation
congressional
connection
conscious
consciousness
consequence
considering
consist
consistent
constitution
construct
construction
consult
consultant
contemporary
content
contest
context
continent
contrast
contribute
controversial
controversy
convention
conventional
conversation
convert
convict
conviction
convince
cooking
co-operate
cope
core
corporate
corporation
corruption
cottage
cotton
cough
counsel
counter
counterpart
countryside
coup
courage
coverage
cow
crack
craft
crazy
cream
creative
crew
cricket
criticize
crop
crown
crucial
cruise
crystal
cue
cultural
cure
curious
curtain
cutting
cycle
dad
dare
deadline
deal
dealer
dear
debut
deck
declaration
decorate
define
definitely
definition
delegate
delegation
deliberate
delight
delighted
delivery
demonstrate
demonstration
deposit
depression
depth
description
desert
deserve
designer
desperate
detailed
detective
determined
device
dialogue
diary
dig
diplomat
diplomatic
dirty
disappear
disappointed
disaster
discipline
disclose
discount
discovery
dish
distribution
dividend
divorce
dominant
done
draft
drag
drain
drama
drift
drum
dump
dust
eager
ear
earnings
ease
easily
echo
edit
editorial
efficient
elderly
electoral
electric
electricity
electronic
elegant
eliminate
elsewhere
embassy
emotion
emotional
emphasis
emphasize
empire
employ
employer
employment
empty
enable
encounter
enemy
engage
engineer
engineering
enhance
enormous
enterprise
entertain
entertainment
enthusiasm
entirely
entitle
entrance
equity
equivalent
era
error
essentially
establishment
etc.
ethnic
everywhere
evil
exactly
examination
exception
excerpt
excess
exchange rate
exciting
excuse
execute
exhaust
exhibition
exile
existing
expand
expectation
expense
experiment
explanation
explode
exploit
explore
explosion
expose
exposure
expression
extensive
extent
extraordinary
extreme
fabric
faction
fade
fairly
faith
false
familiar
fancy
fantasy
fare
fate
fault
federation
fence
fierce
fighter
fine
fiscal
fishing
fit
fix
fixed
flag
flash
flavour
flee
fleet
flexible
float
flood
fold
folk
fool
forecast

foreigner
forest
form
formula
forth
fortune
foundation
frame
fraud
freeze
friendly
friendship
frustrate
fry
fulfil
fundamental
funny
furniture
gallery
gamble
gang
gap
gate
gear
gene
general election
generate
generous
gentle
gentleman
genuine
gesture
giant
gift
given
glad
glance
global
golden
golf
govern
grab
grade
gradual
graduate
grain
grass
grave
grip
gross
guerrilla
guilty

guitar
habit
hall
halt
harass
harbour
harm
hat
hate
headline
headquarters
heal
healthy
hearing
heaven
height
helicopter
hell
he'll
hello
hero
hi
hide
highlight
hill
hint
hip
hire
historic
historical
HIV
holy
homeless
homosexual
honest
honour
hook
horror
household
human rights
humour
hunt
hunter
identity
illegal
illness
illustrate
imagination
immigrant
immigration
immune
implement

implication
imply
impress
impression
impressive
improvement
inch
incredible
index
inevitable
infect
infection
inform
ingredient
initial
initially
initiative
injured
inner
innocent
inquiry
inspect
inspector
install
instant
instruct
instrument
integrate
intellectual
intelligence
intelligent
intense
intention
interesting
interim
interior
internal
invasion
invest
invitation
involvement
iron
Islam
Islamic
it'll
jacket
jail
jazz
jersey
jet
Jew
joke

journey
joy
judgment
juice
junior
jury
justify
keen
killer
killing
kilometre
kiss
knee
knife
knock
know-how
label
laboratory
lad
lake
landscape
lane
lap
last
latter
laughter
layer
leaf
leak
lean
leap
lease
leather
lecture
left
legislation
lend
lens
lesson
liberate
liberty
library
licence
lie
light
limited
lip
literary
literature
live
live-in
living

load
lobby
local authority
location
lock
lonely
long-time
loose
lost
loud
lovely
lover
lower
luck
lucky
luxury
mad
made-up
magic
mail
make-up
manner
manufacture
manufacturer
map
march
margin
marine
marked
married
mask
massive
mate
maximum
mayor
meal
meaning
meat
mechanism
medal
medicine
medium
membership
mental
merchant
mere
merely
merger
mess
metal
metre
middle class

midnight
mild
militant
milk
mill
mind
miner
minimum
minor
mirror
missile
missing
mixed
mixture
mobile
moderate
modest
molecule
monetary
monitor
monthly
mood
moon
moral
moreover
mostly
motion
motivate
mount
mum
muscle
musical
musician
mutual
mystery
myth
native
naturally
naval
navy
nearby
neat
necessarily
neck
negative
neighbour
nerve
nervous
net
nevertheless
newly
nightmare

nod
noise
normally
nose
noted
notion
nowhere
numerous
nurse
objective
observe
observer
obtain
occasional
occupation
ocean
o'clock
offence
offensive
offering
one's
onto
opening
opera
operator
opponent
oppose
opposed
opposite
opt
orange
ordinary
organized
origin
originally
ought
ourselves
outcome
outline
output
outstanding
overcome
overnight
overseas
overwhelming
owe
ownership
pace
pact
painful
palace
pale
pan
panel
panic
parliamentary
part
participate
partly
partnership
passage
passenger
passion
path
pause
peaceful
peak
peer
peg
pen
penalty
penny
pension
pepper
percentage
perfectly
permanent
permission
permit
personality
personally
personnel
perspective
persuade
pet
phase
philosophy
phrase
pick-up
pile
pill
pilot
pin
pink
pipe
pit
pitch
plain
planet
planning
plastic
plate
platform
pleasant
pleased
pleasure
pledge
plenty
plot
plunge
pocket
poem
poet
poetry
point of view
pole
policeman
police officer
pollution
pool
pop
port
portrait
pose
pot
potato
pour
poverty
practical
praise
precisely
predict
pregnant
premier
premium
preparation
preserve
presidency
presumably
previously
pride
priest
primary
prime
principal
prior
priority
privatize
procedure
proceed
profession
profile
prominent
prompt
proof
proportion
prosecute
protein
proud
province
provision
provoke
psychological
psychology
pub
publication
publicity
publisher
publishing
pump
punch
pupil
pure
pursue
qualified
qualify
quantity
racial
racing
rage
raid
rail
railway
rally
rank
rape
rare
rarely
rating
raw
ray
react
reading
rear
reasonable
reckon
recognition
recording
recover
recovery
recruit
reduction
reel
reference
referendum
regime
register
regret
regulation
regulator
relate
related
relative
relax
relevant
reliable
religion
reluctant
rely
remaining
remark
remarkable
remind
remote
renew
rent
repair
reputation
requirement
rescue
resign
resignation
resist
resistance
resolve
resort
restore
resume
retail
retain
retire
retirement
retreat
revenue
reverse
revolution
revolutionary
reward
rhythm
rice
rid
rider
right-wing
ring
riot
roach
rocket
romantic
roof
root
rose
rouge
rough
routine
row
rugby
ruin
ruling
rumour
runner
rural
rush
sack
sacrifice
sail
saint
sake
salary
salt
sample
sand
satellite
satisfied
sauce
savings
scandal
scientific
scream
script
seal
secretary-general
segment
seize
select
selection
self
senator
sensible
sensitive
seriously
servant
set-to
shade
shadow
shame
shaped
shareholder
shed
sheet
shell
shelter
shift

shirt
shoe
shopping
shore
shortage
shortly
short-term
shouldn't
shout
shut
sick
sigh
signal
silence
silent
silver
singer
sink
ski
sky
slice
slide
slight
slim
smart
smash
smell
smooth
snap
snow
so-called
soccer
socialist
software
soil
solicitor
solid
solve
somehow
somewhat
somewhere
sophisticated
soul
spare
spark
speaker
specialist
specialize
species
specifically
spectacular
speculate
spell
spin
spiritual
spite
sponsor
spray
spur
squad
squeeze
stadium
stamp
stare
statistic
steady
steal
steam
steel
stem
stick
stimulate
stir
stock exchange
stock market
stomach
storm
strain
strategic
stream
strengthen
stretch
strict
striking
string
strip
stroke
stupid
subsequent
subsidy
substance
substantial
substitute
sudden
sufficient
sugar
suggestion
suicide
suitable
sum
super
superb
superior
surely
surgery
surplus
surrender
suspend
suspicion
sustain
sweep
sweet
swim
swing
switch
symbol
sympathy
symptom
tackle
tactic
tail
takeover
tale
tall
tank
tap
teaching
tear
technical
teenager
temperature
temple
temporary
tendency
tennis
tension
terrorist
testing
text
theme
therapy
thick
thin
Third World
thorough
threatening
throat
tide
tight
till
tiny
tip
tired
tissue
ton
tone
tool
tooth
torture
tourist
tournament
tower
toy
trace
trader
tradition
traffic
tragedy
trail
transform
transition
trap
traveller
treasury
tremendous
trend
trick
trigger
triumph
truck
truly
tube
tune
tunnel
twin
twist
typical
ultimate
ultimately
unable
uncle
underground
undermine
understanding
unemployment
unexpected
unfair
unfortunately
unhappy
unidentified
uniform
unique
united
unity
universe
unknown
unlike
unusual
upper
upset
urban
urgent
user
valley
valuable
van
vary
vast
vegetable
venture
venue
verdict
vessel
veteran
via
vice
victimize
violate
violent
virtually
virus
visible
vision
visitor
vital
vitamin
voluntary
volunteer
vulnerable
wage
wake
warning
wash
watch
weaken
wealth
we'd
wedding
weekly
weigh
welfare
well-known
wet
wheel
whenever
whereas
whilst
whip
whisper
wicket
widespread
winning
winter
wipe
wire
wise
withdrawal
witness
wooden
world war
worldwide
worried
wrap
written
yacht
yellow
yen
yield
youngster
yours
zone

新词新义补编

赵翠莲　翻译
高永伟　审订

24-7 /ˌtwentɪfɔːˈsevən/；又拼作 **twenty-four seven.**

If something happens **24-7**, it happens all the time without ever stopping. **24-7** means twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. (一天24小时，一周7天) 始终，一直. ◆ *I feel like sleeping 24-7.* 我真想睡个不醒. ADV ADV after v mainly AMERICAN, INFORMAL

➡ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ◆ *...a 24-7 radio station.* 不停地播放节目的电台. ADJ n

ˈA-list.

1 An **A-list** celebrity is a celebrity who is very famous indeed. (名流) 最出名的，第一等的. ◆ *...an A-list Hollywood actress.* 最出名的好莱坞女演员. ◆ *Quinn's connections are strictly A-list.* 奎因的亲戚们绝对是头等名流. ADJ usu ADJ n

2 An **A-list** of celebrities is a group of celebrities who are very famous indeed. 头等名流；一群最出名的显赫人物. ◆ *the A-list of Hollywood stars.* 一系列最出名的好莱坞明星. N-SING the/ an N

ˈall-ˈweather.

All-weather sports take place on an artificial surface instead of on grass. (体育运动) 在人工场地的，全天候的. ◆ *...all-weather racing.* 在人工场地进行的赛跑. ◆ *...an all-weather tennis court.* 铺设人工场地的网球场. ADJ ADJ n

ˌanger ˈmanagement.

Anger management is a set of guidelines that are designed to help people control their anger. 愤怒管理. ◆ *... anger management courses.* 愤怒管理课程. N-UNCOUNT oft N n

ˌanimal ˈtesting.

Animal testing involves doing scientific tests on animals when developing new products or drugs. 动物实验. N-UNCOUNT

ˌanti-deˈpressant, anti-depressants; 又拼作 **antidepressant.**

1 An **anti-depressant** is a drug which is used to treat people who are suffering from depression. 抗抑郁药. N-COUNT

2 You can use **anti-depressant** to talk about something that makes people feel happier and more relaxed. 令人感到更高兴（或更轻松）的事物. ◆ *Exercise is a powerful antidepressant.* 运动是十分有效的放松方式. N-COUNT

ˌanti-ˈvirus; 又拼作 **antivirus.**

Anti-virus software is software that protects a computer against viruses. (软件) 防病毒的. ADJ ADJ n

ap·plet /ˈæplɪt/ **applets.**

An **applet** is a computer program which is contained within a page on the World Wide Web, and which transfers itself to your computer and runs automatically while you are looking at that Web page. 小应用程序. N-COUNT COMPUTING

audio·tape /ˈɔːdɪəʊˌteɪp/ **audiotapes, audiotaping, audiotaped.**

1 **Audiotape** is magnetic tape which is used to record sound. 磁带，录音带. N-UNCOUNT

2 An **audiotape** is a recording of speech, music, or other sounds on magnetic tape. 录了音乐（或讲话等）的磁带. [英]作 cassette. N-COUNT AMERICAN

3 If you **audiotape** speech, music, or other sounds, you record them on magnetic tape. 录制（声音）；对…录音. ◆ *We always audiotape these interviews.* 我们总是录下这些访谈. ◆ *...an audiotaped recording of family members' discussions.* 对家人商讨问题的录音. [英]作 tape. VB AMERICAN V n V-ed

Ayurvedic /ˌaɪʊəˈveɪdɪk/.

Ayurvedic medicine is a type of complementary medicine, originally from India, that uses herbs and other natural treatments. 阿育吠陀医学的（一种源于印度、利用草药和其他自然疗法的辅助医学）. ◆ *... an Ayurvedic practitioner.* 阿育吠陀医生. ADJ ADJ n

ba·cil·lus /bəˈsɪləs/ **bacilli.**

A **bacillus** is any bacterium that has a long, thin shape. 杆菌. N-COUNT

ˈback-to-ˈback.

Back-to-back wins or victories are victories that are gained one after another without any defeats between them. (胜利) 接连的，接二连三的. ◆ *... their first back-to-back victories of the season.* 他们在本赛季的首次连胜. ADJ usu ADJ n

ˈbanner ad, banner ads.

A **banner ad** is a large advertisement on a website that stretches across the top or down the side of the window. It usually contains a link to the advertiser's website. (互联网上的) 广告条，标题广告，网幅广告. N-COUNT COMPUTING

belt·way /ˈbeltweɪ/ **beltways.**

A **beltway** is a road that goes around a city or town, to keep traffic away from the centre. 环城路；环路. [英]作 ring road. N-COUNT AMERICAN

ˈbinge ˌdrinking.

Binge drinking is the consumption of large amounts of alcohol within a short period of time. (短时间的) 大量饮酒，狂饮烈酒. ◆ *...a disturbing rise in binge drinking among young people.* 令人不安的年轻人酗酒现象的增长. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **binge drinker, binge drinkers.** ◆ *...the increasing number of young binge drinkers who have four or more drinks on a night out.* 在外一夜喝上四杯酒或更多的狂饮年轻人不断增长的数量. N-COUNT

bio·met·ric /ˌbaɪəʊˈmetrɪk/.

Biometric tests and devices use biological information about a person to create a detailed record of their personal characteristics. 生物识别的. ◆ *...the use of biometric information such as fingerprints.* 对指纹等生物识别信息的利用. ADJ ADJ n

bio·weap·on /ˌbaɪəʊˈwepən/ **bioweapons;** 又拼作 **bio-weapon.**

Bioweapons are biological weapons. 生物武器. N-COUNT

biˈpolar disˈorder, bipolar disorders.

Bipolar disorder is a mental illness in which a person's state of mind changes between extreme happiness and extreme depression. 双相型障碍. N-VAR

ˈbird flu.

Bird flu is a virus which can be transmitted from chickens, ducks, and other birds to people. 禽流感. N-UNCOUNT

bling /blɪŋ/；又拼作 **bling-bling.**

Some people refer to expensive or fancy jewelry as **bling** or **bling-bling**. 昂贵（或绚丽）的珠宝. ◆ *Big-name jewelers are battling it out to get celebrities to wear their bling.* 大珠宝商之间正为争取名流佩带他们的昂贵珠宝而决一胜负. ◆ *...gangsta rap's love of bling-bling.* 匪帮说唱乐对昂贵珠宝的独钟. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

blog /blɒg, AM blɔːg/ **blogs.**

A **blog** is a website containing a diary or journal on a particular subject. 网志，博客（指针对某特定话题的网络日记或日志）. ◆ *When Barbieux started his blog, his aspirations were small; he simply hoped to communicate with a few people.* 巴比克斯在写博客之初并没有太多的想法；他只希望和一些人人交流思想. N-COUNT COMPUTING

◢ **blog·ger, bloggers.** ◆ *While most bloggers comment on news reported elsewhere, some do their own reporting.* 大多数写博客的人评论已报道的新闻，而有些人则自行报道. N-COUNT

◢ **blog·ging.** ◆ *...the explosion in the popularity of blogging.* 博客的大流行. N-UNCOUNT

BMI /ˌbiː em ˈaɪ/

BMI is an abbreviation for **body mass index**. 体重指数，体质指数（全写为 body mass index）. ◆ *The average BMI in women is around 23.* 女性的平均体重指数约为23. MEDICAL

body mass ˈindex.

A person's **body mass index** is a measurement that represents the relationship between their weight and their height. 体重指数，体质指数（表示体重与身高之间的关系）. ◆ *... those with a body mass index of 30 and over.* 体质指数在30以上的人. N-SING MEDICAL

ˈbolt-on.

Bolt-on buys are purchases of other companies that a company makes in order to add them to its existing business. (公司收购) 吸纳式的, 扩展式的 (指为扩大现有生意而收购其他公司) . ❖ *...develop new lines of business through bolt-on acquisitions in related financial services* 通过对相关金融服务的吸纳式收购开发各种新业务. ADJ ADJ n BUSINESS

'bottle shop, bottle shops.

A **bottle shop** is a store which sells wine, beer, and other alcoholic drinks. 酒类商店. N-COUNT AUSTRALIAN

brown·field /'braʊnfi:ld/.

Brownfield land is land in a town or city where houses or factories have been built in the past, but which is not being used at the present time. 棕色地块的 (指城镇中已废弃的房屋或工厂地带的) . ❖ *By 2005 he wants half of all new houses to be built on previously developed land: so-called brownfield sites.* 到2005年时, 他要求将一半的新住房建在先前开发过的地带: 即所谓的棕色地块. ADJ ADJ n

burqa /'bɜ:kə/ **burqas**; 又拼作 **burka.**

A **burqa** is a long garment that covers the head and body and is traditionally worn by women in Islamic countries. 长袍, 罩袍 (伊斯兰国家的传统女服) . N-COUNT

cake·walk /'keɪkwɔ:k/.

If you say that something is **a cakewalk**, you mean that it is very easy to do or achieve. 轻而易举的事, 易如反掌的事. ❖ *Fittipaldi's victory was a cakewalk.* 菲蒂帕尔迪很轻松地获得了胜利. N-SING a N

'call centre, call centres [美]作 **call center.**

A **call centre** is an office where people work answering or making telephone calls for a particular company. (公司的) 呼叫中心. N-COUNT

'camera phone, camera phones.

A **camera phone** is a cellphone that can also take photographs. 拍照手机, 照相手机. N-COUNT

'care home, care homes.

A **care home** is a large house or institution where people with particular problems or special needs are looked after. 养育院; 收养院. ❖ *...a residential care home for the elderly.* 老人院. N-COUNT usu with supp

CEO /,si: i: 'əʊ/ **CEOs.**

CEO is an abbreviation for **chief executive officer**. 首席执行官 (全写为 chief executive officer) . N-COUNT

CGI /,si: dʒi: 'aɪ/.

CGI is a type of computer technology that is used to make special effects in cinema and on television. **CGI** is an abbreviation for 'computer-generated imagery'. 计算机生成图像 (全写为 computer-generated imagery) . ❖ *Recent, more dramatic use of CGI was seen in 'Walking With Dinosaurs'.* 最近对计算机生成图像技术更加引人注目的利用见于《与恐龙同行》. N-UNCOUNT

'chat room, chat rooms.

A **chat room** is a site on the Internet where people can exchange messages about a particular subject. 网络聊天室. N-COUNT COMPUTING

chemo /'ki:məʊ/.

Chemo is the same as **chemotherapy**. 化学疗法; 化疗. ❖ *The first time I had chemo I was quite scared.* 我第一次接受化疗时很害怕. N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

,chief executive 'officer, chief executive officers.

The **chief executive officer** of a company is the person who has overall responsibility for the management of that company. The abbreviation **CEO** is often used. 首席执行官 (常用缩写形式 CEO) . N-COUNT BUSINESS

,chip and 'PIN.

Chip and PIN is a method of paying for goods you have bought by using both a bank card and a PIN number. 银行卡付款方式. ❖ *...the new chip and PIN cards.* 新的付款用银行卡. N-UNCOUNT oft N n

chla·myd·ia /klə'mɪdiə/.

Chlamydia is a sexually transmitted bacterium. 衣原体 (一种性传染细菌) . N-UNCOUNT

,city 'centre, city centres.

The **city centre** is the busiest part of a city, where most of the shops and businesses are. 市中心 (商业区) . ❖ *There is high demand for city centre offices.* 对市中心办公楼的需求很大. N-COUNT oft the N mainly BRITISH

co·lon·ic ir·ri·ga·tion /kəʊ'lɒnɪk ɪrɪ'geɪʃən/.

Colonic irrigation is a medical procedure in which a person's colon is washed by injecting water or other fluids into it. 结肠灌洗. N-UNCOUNT

con'gestion charge, congestion charges.

Congestion charges refer to money motorists must pay in order to drive in some city centres. Congestion charges are intended to reduce traffic within those areas. (为缓解市中心塞车状况而收取的) 交通拥挤费, 进城费. ◢ **con·ges·tion charg·ing.** ❖ *...the decision on whether to introduce congestion charging on urban roads.* 关于是否在市区道路实施收取交通拥挤费的决定. N-COUNT N-UNCOUNT

CPR /,si: pi: 'ɑ:/.

CPR is a medical technique for reviving someone whose heart has stopped beating by pressing on their chest and breathing into their mouth. **CPR** is an abbreviation for **cardiopulmonary resuscitation**. 心肺复苏. ❖ *McMullen performed CPR while other bystanders called 911.* 麦克马林做心肺复苏, 其他旁观者则打了报警电话. N-UNCOUNT MEDICAL

,crack co'caine; 又拼作 **crack-cocaine.**

Crack cocaine is a form of the drug cocaine which has been purified and made into crystals. 强效可卡因. N-UNCOUNT

'debit card, debit cards.

A **debit card** is a bank card that you can use to pay for things. When you use it the money is taken out of your bank account immediately. 借记卡. N-COUNT

deck·ing /'dekɪŋ/.

Decking is wooden boards that are fixed to the ground in a garden or other outdoor area for people to walk on. (花园或户外的) 木制步道. N-UNCOUNT mainly BRITISH

deli /'deli/ **delis.**

A **deli** is a shop or part of a shop that sells food such as cheese and cold meat. **Deli** is an abbreviation for 'delicatessen'. (出售干酪、冷食肉类等的) 熟食店 (或熟食柜台) . N-COUNT

,de-'stress, de-stresses, de-stressing, de-stressed; 又拼作 **destress.**

If you **de-stress** or if something **de-stresses** you, you do something that helps you to relax. (使) 放松. ❖ *I make sure I make time for fishing because it's how I de-stress.* 我设法保证自己有时间钓鱼, 因为那是我放松的方式. ❖ *All of these help relax and de-stress you from the rigors of daily life.* 这些都有助于摆脱日常生活的紧张, 从而得到放松. VB V V n

dis·em·pow·er /dɪsɪm'paʊə/ **disempowers, disempowering, disempowered.**

If someone or something **disempowers** you, they take away your power or influence. 夺取...的权力; 消除...的作用. ❖ *She feels that women have been disempowered throughout history.* 她觉得有史以来妇女一直无权无势. VB oft passive be V-ed Also V n, V-ed

dosh /dɒʃ/.

Dosh is money. 钱. ❖ *...a chap who'd made lots of dosh.* 赚了一大笔钱的家伙. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH, INFORMAL

'dot-'com, dot-coms; 又拼作 **dot com.**

A **dot-com** is a company that does all or most of its business on the Internet. 网络公司. ❖ *In 1999, dot-coms spent more than $1 billion on TV spots.* 1999年, 网络公司在电视广告上的花费超过10亿美元. ❖ *...a dot-com company.* 网络公司. N-COUNT

,double-'click, double-clicks, double-clicking, double-clicked.

If you **double-click on** an area of a computer screen, you point the cursor at that area and press one of the buttons on the mouse twice quickly in order to make something happen. (用鼠标) 双击. ❖ *Go to Control Panel and double-click on Sounds for a list of sounds.* 打开'控制面板'并双击'声音', 找到一组声音. VB no passive Also V, V n COMPUTING V on n

down·load·able /daʊn'ləʊdəbəl/.

If a computer file or program is **downloadable**, it can be downloaded to another computer. 可下载的. ❖ *...downloadable games.* 可下载的游戏. ADJ usu ADJ n COMPUTING

,drink-'drive; 又拼作 **drink drive.**

Drink-drive means relating to drink-driving. 酒后驾车的. ❖ *He was nearly three times over the drink drive limit.* 他的酒精含量几乎超过酒后驾车限量的三倍. ADJ ADJ n

'drip-feed, drip-feeds, drip-feeding, drip-fed; 又拼作 **drip feed.**

If you **drip-feed** money **into** something, you pay the money a little at a time rather than paying it all at once. 将 (钱) 分作小量进行支付; 点滴投资. ❖ *...investors who adopt the sensible policy of drip feeding money into shares.* 采用点滴投资购买股份的理智政策的投资者. VB V n into n

'drive-by.

A **drive-by** shooting or a **drive-by** murder involves shooting someone from a moving car. (枪击、谋杀) 飞车进行的. ❖ *He was killed by three shots to the head in a drive-by shooting.* 他在一次飞车枪杀中头部中了三颗子弹而死亡. ADJ ADJ n

'drive-through.

A **drive-through** shop or restaurant is one where you can buy things without leaving your car. 不下车即可得到服务的商店 (或餐馆等), '免下车' 商店 (或餐馆). ❖ *...a drive-through burger bar.* '免下车' 汉堡店. ADJ ADJ n

'drug ,addict, drug addicts.

A **drug addict** is someone who is addicted to illegal drugs. 吸毒者, 瘾君子. N-COUNT

DVD /,di: vi: 'di:/ **DVDs.**

A **DVD** is a disc on which a film or music is recorded. DVD discs are similar to compact discs but hold a lot more information. **DVD** is an abbreviation for 'digital video disc' or 'digital versatile disc'. 数字影碟 (全写为 digital video disc 或 digital versatile disc). ❖ *...a DVD player.* 数字影碟播放机. N-COUNT

DVD 'burner, DVD burners.

A **DVD burner** is a piece of computer equipment that you use for copying data from a computer onto a DVD. DVD 刻录机. N-COUNT COMPUTING

DVD 'writer, DVD writers.

A **DVD writer** is the same as a **DVD burner**. DVD 刻录机. N-COUNT COMPUTING

e- /'i:-/.

e- is used to form words that indicate that something happens on or uses the Internet. **e-** is an abbreviation for 'electronic'. 因特网的, 利用因特网的 (全写为 electronic). ❖ *...the complete on-line e-store.* 完全在线的互联网商店. ❖ *...providing e-solutions for business.* 为企业提供网上解决方案. PREFIX

'earth-moving; 又拼作 **earthmoving.**

Earth-moving equipment is machinery that is used for digging and moving large amounts of soil. 掘土的; 运土的. ❖ *The earth-moving trucks and cement mixers lay idle.* 掘土车和混凝土搅拌机被闲置着. ADJ ADJ n

'eco-'friendly.

Eco-friendly products or services are less harmful to the environment than other similar products or services. 对生态无害的, 环保的. ❖ *...eco-friendly washing powder.* 环保洗衣粉. ❖ *Tourism must try to be eco-friendly.* 旅游业必须尽力保护环境. ADJ usu ADJ n

,e-'commerce.

E-commerce is the same as **e-business**. 电子商务. ❖ *...the anticipated explosion of e-commerce.* 所预见的电子商务的猛增. N-UNCOUNT BUSINESS

e'conomy class.

On an aeroplane, an **economy class** ticket or seat is the cheapest available. (机票或座位) 经济舱的. ❖ *The price includes two economy class airfares from Brisbane to Los Angeles.* 价格包括两张从布里斯班到洛杉矶的经济舱机票价. ADJ ADJ n ADV after v

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *He prefers to fly economy class.* 他更喜欢乘坐经济舱.

➩ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *She sat in economy class on the flight to Bucharest.* 她乘坐经济舱前往布加勒斯特.

'eco-,tourism.

Eco-tourism is the business of providing holidays and related services which are not harmful to the environment of the area. 生态旅游. ◢ **eco-tourist, eco-tourists.** ❖ *...an environmentally sensitive project to cater for eco-tourists.* 满足生态旅游者需求的环境敏感工程. N-UNCOUNT BUSINESS N-COUNT

e,lectoral 'college.

The electoral college is the system that is used in the United States in presidential elections. The electors in the electoral college act as representatives for each state, and they elect the president and vice-president. (在美国代表各州选举总统和副总统的) 选举人团, 总统选举团. N-SING the N AMERICAN

'e-mail, e-mails, e-mailing, e-mailed; 又拼作 **E-mail, email.**

1 **E-mail** is a system of sending written messages electronically from one computer to another. **E-mail** is an abbreviation of 'electronic mail'. 电子邮件 (全写为 electronic mail). ❖ *You can contact us by e-mail.* 可以用电子邮件和我们联系. ❖ *Do you want to send an E-mail?* 你想发电子邮件吗? ❖ *First you need to get an e-mail address.* 首先你得有电子邮件地址. N-VAR

2 If you **e-mail** someone, you send them an e-mail. 给...发电子邮件. ❖ *Jamie e-mailed me to say he couldn't come.* 杰米给我发电邮说他不能来了. ❖ *Email your views to sport@times.co.uk.* 请用电邮把你的看法发给 sport@times.co.uk. VB V n V n to n

e'mergency room, emergency rooms.

The **emergency room** is the room or department in a hospital where people who have severe injuries or sudden illnesses are taken for emergency treatment. The abbreviation **ER** is often used. (医院的) 急诊室 (常用缩写形式 ER). [英]作 casualty. N-COUNT mainly AMERICAN

e,motional in'telligence.

Emotional intelligence is used to refer to people's interpersonal and communication skills. 情商 (指人际交往的能力). ❖ *This is an age when we boast of our emotional intelligence and we claim to feel each other's pain.* 这是一个我们夸耀自己的情商和声称能相互体察伤痛的时代. N-UNCOUNT

en·crypt /ɪn'krɪpt/, **encrypts, encrypting, encrypted.**

If a document or piece of information **is encrypted**, it is written in a special code, so that only certain people can read it. 把...加密 (或编码). ❖ *Account details are encrypted to protect privacy.* 为保护隐私对账户的具体内容进行加密处理. ❖ *...a program that will encrypt the information before sending.* 发送前对信息进行加密的程序. ❖ *...encrypted signals.* 加密了的信号. ◢ **en·cryp·tion** /ɪn'krɪpʃən/. ❖ *It is currently illegal to export this encryption technology from the US.* 目前从美国输出此编码技术属非法. VB be V-ed V n V-ed N-UNCOUNT oft N n

ER /,i: 'ɑ:/, **ERs.**

The **ER** is the part of a hospital where people who have severe injuries or sudden illnesses are taken for emergency treatment. **ER** is an abbreviation for 'emergency room'. (医院) 急诊室 (全写为emergency room). [英]作 casualty. N-COUNT AMERICAN

euro /'jʊərəʊ/, **euros.**

The **euro** is a unit of currency that is used by the member N-COUNT

countries of the European Union which have accepted European monetary union. 欧元. ❖ *Millions of words have been written about the introduction of the euro.* 关于推行使用欧元的论述汗牛充栋. ❖ *Governments and businesses will start keeping accounts in euros.* 政府和企业将开始用欧元记账. — oft the N

Euro·scep·tic /ˌjʊərəʊˈskeptɪk/ **Eurosceptics;** 又拼作 **Euro-sceptic, eurosceptic.**

A **Eurosceptic** is someone, especially a politician, who is opposed to closer links between Britain and the European Union. 欧盟怀疑论者 (指反对英国与欧盟加强联系的人, 尤指政界人士). — N-COUNT

➪ Also an adjective. 又作形容词. ❖ *...Eurosceptic MPs.* 反对英国与欧盟加强联系的议员. — BRITISH usu ADJ n

ˌexcess ˈbaggage; 又拼作 **excess luggage.**

1 On an aeroplane journey, **excess baggage** is luggage that is larger or weighs more than your ticket allows, so that you have to pay extra to take it on board. (需另付运费的) 超重行李. — N-UNCOUNT

2 You can use **excess baggage** to talk about problems or events from someone's past which you think still worry them, especially when you think these things make it difficult for the person to cope or develop. (尤指阻碍人发展的) 精神负担. ❖ *The good thing about these younger players is that they are not carrying any excess baggage from less successful times.* 这些较年轻队员的好处是他们没有因受挫而造成的精神负担. — N-UNCOUNT

ˈexit ˌstrategy, exit strategies.

In politics and business, an **exit strategy** is a way of ending your involvement in a situation such as a military operation or a business arrangement. (政治与商业中的) 撤出策略. ❖ *The fear is that we have no exit strategy from this conflict.* 我们所担心的是我们还没有从这场冲突中撤出的策略. — N-COUNT usu sing

ˈeye candy; 又拼作 **eye-candy.**

Eye candy is used to refer to people or things that are attractive to look at but are not interesting in other ways. 中看不中用的人 (或物); 花瓶式的人. ❖ *Back then, women on TV were mostly seen as eye candy.* 在那时, 电视上的妇女大多被视为花瓶, 供人观赏. ❖ *Animation has stopped being eye-candy for kids and geeks and become mainstream entertainment.* 动画不再是孩童和土包子们看的热闹玩艺儿了, 现已成为主流娱乐形式. — N-UNCOUNT INFORMAL

ˈfaith healer, faith healers.

A **faith healer** is someone who believes they can treat and heal sick people using prayer or supernatural powers. (通过祈祷或超自然力治疗病人的) 信仰治疗师. — N-COUNT

ˈfan base, fan bases; 又拼作 **fanbase.**

The **fan base** of someone such as a pop star or a pop group is their fans, considered as a whole. (流行歌手或乐队的) 全体歌迷. ❖ *His fan base is mostly middle-aged ladies.* 他的歌迷们大多是中年妇女. — N-COUNT usu sing with poss

FAQ /fæk/ **FAQs.**

FAQ is used especially on websites to refer to questions about computers and the Internet. **FAQ** is an abbreviation for 'frequently asked questions'. 常见问题 (全写为 frequently asked questions). — N-PLURAL

feta /ˈfetə/.

Feta is a type of salty white cheese made from goats' or sheep's milk. It is traditionally made in Greece. (原产于希腊的) 羊奶干酪. — N-UNCOUNT

ˈfile-sharing; 又拼作 **file sharing.**

File-sharing is a method of distributing computer files, for example files containing music, among a large number of users. 文件共享 (一种在多个用户间传送计算机文件的方法). ❖ *...legal action to close down file-sharing sites offering music for free.* 旨在关闭免费提供音乐文件的共享网站的法律诉讼. — N-UNCOUNT oft N n COMPUTING

ˈfocus group, focus groups.

A **focus group** is a specially selected group of people who are intended to represent the general public. Focus groups have discussions in which their opinions are recorded as a form of market research. 焦点小组 (指特别选出代表公众进行讨论的人群). — N-COUNT

ˌforward ˈslash, forward slashes.

A **forward slash** is the sloping line '/' that separates letters, words, or numbers. 正斜杠. — N-COUNT

ˌfour-wheel ˈdrive, four-wheel drives.

A **four-wheel drive** is a vehicle in which all four wheels receive power from the engine to help with steering. This makes the vehicle easier to drive on rough roads or surfaces such as sand or snow. 四轮驱动汽车. — N-COUNT

ˌfree ˈmarket, free markets.

A **free market** is an economic system in which business organizations decide things such as prices and wages, and are not controlled by the government. 自由市场. ❖ *...the creation of a free market.* 自由市场的建立. ❖ *...free market economies.* 自由市场经济. — N-COUNT usu sing BUSINESS

func·tion·al·ity /ˌfʌŋkʃəˈnælɪti/.

The **functionality** of a computer or other machine is how useful it is or how many functions it can perform. (计算机或机器的) 功能性. ❖ *It is significantly more compact than any comparable laptop, with no loss in functionality.* 它比任何类似的手提电脑都要小巧得多, 而功能却没有减少. — N-UNCOUNT

ˈfun run, fun runs.

A **fun run** is a long distance race which anyone can take part in. Fun runs are often held to raise money for charity. (为筹措公益资金而进行的) 公益长跑. — N-COUNT BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN

gam·ing /ˈgeɪmɪŋ/.

1 **Gaming** means the same as **gambling**. 赌博; 打赌; 赌钱. ❖ *...offences connected with vice, gaming and drugs.* 与恶习、赌博以及毒品相关的犯罪. ❖ *...the most fashionable gaming club in London.* 伦敦最时髦的赌博俱乐部. — N-UNCOUNT oft N n

2 **Gaming** is the activity of playing computer games. 玩电脑游戏. ❖ *Online gaming allows players from around the world to challenge each other.* 网络游戏使世界各地的玩家能够相互挑战. — N-UNCOUNT

ˈgap year.

A **gap year** is a period of time during which a student takes a break from studying after they have finished school and before they start college or university. 空缺年, 间隔年 (指中学毕业后上大学前所休的一年). ❖ *I went around the world in my gap year.* 我利用空缺年环游世界. — N-SING BRITISH

ˌgated comˈmunity, gated communities.

A **gated community** is an area of houses and sometimes shops that is surrounded by a wall or fence and has an entrance that is guarded. 封闭式社区. — N-COUNT mainly AMERICAN

gi·ga·byte /ˈgɪgəbaɪt/ **gigabytes.**

In computing, a **gigabyte** is one thousand and twenty-four megabytes. (计算机) 吉字节, 千兆字节. — N-COUNT

ˌglob·al poˈsitioning system, global positioning systems.

A **global positioning system** is a system that uses signals from satellites to find out the position of an object. The abbreviation **GPS** is also used. 全球(卫星)定位系统. — N-COUNT

GPS /ˌdʒiː piː ˈes/ **GPSs.**

GPS is an abbreviation for **global positioning system**. 全球(卫星)定位系统 (全写为 global positioning system). ❖ *GPS operates best near the equator.* 全球定位系统在赤道附近运行最佳. ❖ *...a GPS receiver.* 全球定位系统接收器. — N-COUNT

ˌhead-to-ˈhead, head-to-heads

1 A **head-to-head** contest or competition is one in which two people or groups compete directly against each other. 正面交锋的. ❖ *He won a head-to-head battle with NF leader Jean-* — ADJ usu ADJ n

Marie Le Pen. 他在与国民阵线的领导人恩-玛丽 · 勒彭的正面交峰中获胜.

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Canadian business cannot compete head-to-head with American business.* 加拿大的企业无法与美国的企业正面抗衡. V ADV

2 A **head-to-head** is a head-to-head contest or competition. 正面交锋; 正面较量. ❖ *...a head-to-head between the champion and the aspiring champion.* 冠军挑战者的正面较量. N-COUNT usu sing

'home page, home pages; 又拼作 **homepage.**

On the Internet, a person's or organization's **home page** is the main page of information about them, which often contains links to other pages about them. (因特网的) 主页, 首页. N-COUNT

homo·erot·ic /ˈhɒməʊɪˈrɒtɪk/.

Homoerotic is used to describe things such as films, literature, and images intended to be sexually appealing to homosexual men. (电影、文学、形象等) 吸引男同性恋的, 引起男同性恋性欲的. ADJ

HTML /ˌeɪtʃ tiː em ˈel/.

HTML is a system of codes for producing documents for the Internet. **HTML** is an abbreviation for 'hypertext markup language'. 超文本标记语言. N-UNCOUNT COMPUTING

hyper·link /ˈhaɪpəlɪŋk/ **hyperlinks, hyperlinking, hyperlinked**

1 In an HTML document, a **hyperlink** is a link to another part of the document or to another document. Hyperlinks are shown as words with a line under them. 超链接. N-COUNT COMPUTING

2 If a document or file **is hyperlinked,** it contains hyperlinks. 给 (文档或文件) 建立超链接. ❖ *The database is fully hyperlinked both within the database and to thousands of external links.* 数据库内部以及数据库与几千个外部链接全部建立了超链接. VB usu passive COMPUTING be V-ed

i'dentity theft.

Identity theft is the crime of getting personal information about another person without their knowledge, for example in order to gain access to their bank account. 身份盗窃 (指擅自获取他人个人信息并盗用其账户等的犯罪). ❖ *Protecting yourself from identity theft is a matter of treating all your personal and financial documents as top secret information.* 保护自己不受身份盗窃罪行的危害就是将所有个人和财务文件当作首要的秘密信息. N-UNCOUNT

'in-'car.

In-car devices are ones that are designed to be used in a car. (设备) 为车内使用设计的, 安装于车内的. ❖ *... a range of in-car entertainment systems.* 安装于车内的一系列娱乐设施. ADJ ADJ n

in,sider 'trading; 又拼作 **insider dealing.**

Insider trading or **insider dealing** is the illegal buying or selling of a company's shares by someone who has secret or private information about the company. (股票买卖中的) 内部交易, 内线交易. N-UNCOUNT BUSINESS

'in-'store; 又拼作 **instore.**

In-store facilities are facilities that are available within a department store, supermarket or other large shop. 商店内的. ❖ *...in-store banking.* 商场内的银行业务. ❖ *...an instore bakery.* 商场内的面包店. ADJ usu ADJ n

➪ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Ask in-store for details.* 请入店咨询. ADV after v

in·tra·net /ˈɪntrənet/ **intranets.**

An **intranet** is a network of computers, similar to the Internet, within a particular company or organization. 内联网. N-COUNT

iPod /ˈaɪpɒd/ **iPods.**

An **iPod** is a portable MP3 player that can play music downloaded from the Internet. iPod 播放机 (一种便携式 MP3 播放机). N-COUNT COMPUTING TRADEMARK

Is·lam·ist /ˈɪzləmɪst/ **Islamists.**

An **Islamist** is someone who believes strongly in Islamic ideas and laws. 伊斯兰教信徒, 伊斯兰教徒. ❖ *It was clear that there was significant support for the Islamists.* 很明显对伊斯兰教徒的支持率很高. ❖ *...an Islamist regime.* 伊斯兰政体. N-COUNT oft N n

ISP /ˌaɪ es ˈpiː/ **ISPs.**

An **ISP** is a company that provides Internet and e-mail services. **ISP** is an abbreviation for 'Internet Service Provider'. 因特网服务提供商 (全写为 Internet Service Provider). N-COUNT

IVF /ˌaɪ viː ˈef/.

IVF is a method of helping a woman to have a baby in which an egg is removed from one of her ovaries, fertilized outside her body, and then replaced in her womb. **IVF** is an abbreviation for 'in vitro fertilization'. 体外受精 (全写为 in vitro fertilization). N-UNCOUNT

key·pad /ˈkiːpæd/ **keypads.**

The **keypad** on a modern telephone is the set of buttons that you press in order to operate it. Some other machines, such as cash dispensers, also have a keypad. (电话、自动取款机等上的) 键盘. N-COUNT

'language school, language schools.

A **language school** is a private school where a foreign language is taught. 语言学校 (指教授外语的私立学校). N-COUNT

'lap dancing.

Lap dancing is a type of entertainment in a bar or club in which a woman who is wearing very few clothes dances in a sexy way close to customers or sitting on their laps. (酒吧或夜总会中在顾客面前或坐在顾客腿上表演的) 大腿舞. N-UNCOUNT

◢ **lap danc·er, lap dancers.** ❖ *...a club full of lap dancers.* 充斥大腿舞表演者的夜总会. N-COUNT

lat·te /ˈlæteɪ, AM ˈlɑːteɪ/ **lattes.**

Latte is strong coffee made with hot milk. 拿铁咖啡, 牛奶咖啡. N-UNCOUNT

➪ A **latte** is a cup of latte. 一杯拿铁咖啡.

'league table, league tables.

A **league table** is a list that shows how successful an organization such as a sports team or a business is when it is compared to other similar organizations. (机构的) 排名表; (运动队的) 积分排名表. ❖ *...a league table of British schools ranked by exam results.* 按考试成绩排序的英国中小学排名表. N-COUNT mainly BRITISH

'loyalty card, loyalty cards.

A **loyalty card** is a plastic card that some shops give to regular customers. Each time the customer buys something from the shop, points are electronically stored on their card and can be exchanged later for goods or services. 会员卡, 积分卡 (凭消费积分可换取商品或服务). N-COUNT

ME /ˌem ˈiː/.

ME is a long-lasting illness that is thought to be caused by a virus. Its symptoms include feeling tired all the time and muscle pain. **ME** is an abbreviation for 'myalgic encephalomyelitis'. 肌痛性脑脊髓炎 (全写为 myalgic encephalomyelitis). N-UNCOUNT

'memory card, memory cards.

A **memory card** is a type of card containing computer memory that is used in digital cameras and other devices. (数码相机等使用的) 存储卡, 记忆卡. N-COUNT COMPUTING

micro·pro·ces·sor /ˌmaɪkrəʊˈprəʊsesə/ **microprocessors.**

In a computer, the **microprocessor** is the main microchip, which controls its most important functions. 微处理器. N-COUNT COMPUTING

mil·len·nium /mɪˈleniəm/ **millenniums** or **millennia**

1 A **millennium** is a period of one thousand years, especially one which begins and ends with a year ending in '000', for example the period from the year 1000 to the year 2000. 一千年, 千年期 (尤指公元纪年). N-COUNT FORMAL

2 Many people refer to the year 2000 as **the Millennium**. 千禧年（如公元2000年）. ❖ ...*the eve of the Millennium.* 千禧年之夜. ❖ ...*the cost of Millennium celebrations and festivals.* 千禧年庆典及节日花费. N-SING usu the N, N n

,minimum 'wage.

The **minimum wage** is the lowest wage that an employer is allowed to pay an employee, according to a law or agreement. 法定最低工资. N-SING

,mis-'sell, mis-sells, mis-selling, mis-sold.

To **mis-sell** something such as a pension or an insurance policy means to sell it to someone even though you know that it is not suitable for them. 不当销售（指明知不合适却硬将保险单等卖给某人）. ❖ *The company has been accused of mis-selling products to thousands of elderly investors.* 有人指责该公司将产品不当销售给老年投资者. ◢ **mis-selling.** ❖ ...*the scandal of pensions mis-selling.* 退休金不当行销的丑闻. VB BUSINESS V n N-UNCOUNT

'mission statement, mission statements.

A company's or organization's **mission statement** is a document which states what they aim to achieve and the kind of service they intend to provide. （公司或组织的）宗旨说明书，目标宣言. N-COUNT BUSINESS

MMR /,em em 'ɑː/.

MMR is a vaccine that is given to young children to protect them against certain diseases. **MMR** is an abbreviation for **measles, mumps,** and **rubella.** 麻疹－腮腺炎－风疹疫苗（全写为measles, mumps, and rubella）. ❖ ...*the MMR vaccine.* 麻疹－腮腺炎－风疹疫苗. N-UNCOUNT oft N n

morph /mɔːf/ **morphs, morphing, morphed.**

If one thing **morphs into** another thing, especially something very different, the first thing changes into the second. 变成，转变为. ❖ *Mild-mannered Stanley morphs into a confident, grinning hero.* 态度温和的斯坦利变成了一位充满自信、笑容满面的英雄. VB INFORMAL V into n

mother·board /'mʌðəbɔːd/ **motherboards.**

In a computer, the **motherboard** is the main electronic circuit board to which the microchips that perform important functions are attached. 主板；母板. N-COUNT

MP3 /,em piː 'θriː/.

MP3 is a kind of technology which enables you to record and play music from the Internet. MP3 技术（指 MPEG 第三层声音压缩技术，可录制并播放网络音乐）. N-UNCOUNT

'MP'3 player, MP3 players.

An **MP3 player** is a machine on which you can play music downloaded from the Internet. MP3播放机（可播放从互联网下载的音乐）. N-COUNT

MRI /'em ɑːr 'aɪ/.

MRI is a method by which medical staff can get a picture of soft parts inside a patient's body, using a powerful magnetic field. **MRI** is an abbreviation for 'magnetic resonance imaging'. 磁共振成像（全写为 magnetic resonance imaging）. N-UNCOUNT

MRSA /'em ɑːr es 'eɪ/.

MRSA is a bacterium that is resistant to most antibiotics. **MRSA** is an abbreviation for 'methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus'. 抗甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌（全写为 methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus）. ❖ ...*the problem of MRSA in hospitals.* 医院里抗甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌问题. N-UNCOUNT

nano·tech·nol·ogy /'nænəʊtek'nɒlədʒi/.

Nanotechnology is the science of making or working with things that are so small that they can only be seen using a powerful microscope. 纳米技术. N-UNCOUNT

news·group /'njuːzgruːp, AM 'nuːz-/ **newsgroups.**

A **newsgroup** is an Internet site where people can put information and opinions about a particular subject so they can be read by everyone who looks at the site. （网络）新闻组. N-COUNT

'nightmare sce'nario, nightmare scenarios.

If you describe a situation or event as **a nightmare scenario**, you mean that it is the worst possible thing that could happen. 最糟糕的状况（或事情）. ❖ *Discovering your child takes drugs is a nightmare scenario for most parents.* 对于大多数家长而言，发现孩子吸毒是件糟糕透顶的事. N-COUNT usu sing

no-brainer /'nəʊ 'breɪnə/ **no-brainers**

1 If you describe a question or decision as **a no-brainer**, you mean that it is a very easy one to answer or make. 无须用脑的事，容易的事. ❖ *If it's illegal for someone under 21 to drive, it should be illegal for them to drink and drive. That's a no-brainer.* 如果年龄不满21岁的人驾车属非法，那么他们酒后驾车也属非法，这是明摆着的事. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL

2 If you describe a person or action as **a no-brainer**, you mean that they are stupid. 愚蠢的人（或行为）. N-COUNT AMERICAN, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL

'no-'show.

If someone who is expected to go somewhere fails to go there, you can say that they are a **no-show**. 未能如期出现的人；爽约者. ❖ *But Ivanisevic's no-show will be a blow for Wimbledon chiefs.* 可是伊凡尼塞维奇若没有如期出现在赛场那将对温布尔顿的头头们是个打击. ❖ *John Henry Williams was a no-show at last week's game in Milwaukee.* 约翰·亨利·威廉姆斯未能如期出现在上星期于密尔沃基举行的比赛中. N-SING

off·line /,ɒf'laɪn/; 又拼作 **off-line.**

If a computer is **offline**, it is not connected to the Internet. Compare **online**. 脱机的，未联网的，离线的. ADJ COMPUTING

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ *Most software programs allow you to compose emails offline.* 大多数软件程序允许离线写电子邮件. ADV with v

,off-road 'vehicle, off-road vehicles.

N-COUNT An **off-road vehicle** is a vehicle that is designed to travel over rough ground. 越野车. N-COUNT

on·line /,ɒn'laɪn/; 又拼作 **on-line.**

1 If a company goes **online**, its services become available on the Internet. 上网（推出服务）的. ❖ ...*the first bank to go online.* 第一家开通网络业务的银行. ❖ ...*an online shopping centre.* 网上购物中心. ❖ ...*an online catalogue.* 联机目录. ADJ BUSINESS, COMPUTING

2 If you are **online**, your computer is connected to the Internet. Compare **offline**. 联网的，在线的，联机的. ❖ *You can chat to other people who are online.* 你可以同其他在线的人聊天. ADJ COMPUTING

➩ Also an adverb. 又作副词. ❖ ...*the cool stuff you find online.* 在网上找到的好东西 ➡ **on line** 见 **line** ADV after v

on·side /'ɒn'saɪd/.

1 In games such as football and hockey, when an attacking player is **onside**, they have not broken the rules because at least two players from the opposing team are between them and the goal when the ball is passed to them. （足球和曲棍球比赛中）不越位的，非越位的. ADJ

2 If a person or group of people is **onside**, they support you and agree with what you are doing. （人或团伙）支持的，赞同的. ❖ *Granada and Forte are continuing to telephone shareholders in an attempt to bring them onside.* 格拉内德和福特正继续给股东们打电话，以争取他们的支持. ADJ v-link ADJ

'open season.

If you say that it is **open season on** someone or something, you mean that a lot of people are currently criticizing or attacking them. （针对某人或某事的）公众批评期，言论开放期. ❖ *'It's open season on smokers,' I say.* '现在是全民批评吸烟者的时期，' 我说. N-COUNT

out·source /'aʊtsɔːs/ **outsources, outsourcing, outsourced.**

If a company **outsources** work or things, it pays workers from VB

outside the company to do the work or supply the things. 将…外包; 外包; 外购. ❖ *Increasingly, corporate clients are seeking to outsource the management of their facilities.* 越来越多的公司客户正试图将其设施的管理进行外包. BUSINESS V n Also V

◢ **out·sourc·ing.** ❖ *The difficulties of outsourcing have been compounded by the increasing resistance of trade unions.* 工会日益强烈的抵抗增加了外包业务的困难. N-UNCOUNT

'pay-per-'view.

Pay-per-view is a cable or satellite television system in which you have to pay a fee if you want to watch a particular programme. 按次付费电视系统. ❖ *The match appeared on pay-per-view television.* 这场比赛在按次付费电视播出. N-UNCOUNT oft N n

'peer pressure.

If someone does something because of **peer pressure**, they do it because other people in their social group do it. 来自同事(或同辈)的压力; 同事(或同辈)的影响. ❖ *Naomi admits that it was peer pressure to be 'cool' and that drove her into having sex early.* 娜奥米承认摆'酷'是受同龄人的影响, 而这促使她提早发生性行为. N-UNCOUNT

'people 'smuggling; 又拼作 **people trafficking.**

People smuggling or **people trafficking** is the practice of bringing immigrants into a country illegally. 人口走私. ❖ *...a people-smuggling operation.* 人口走私活动. N-UNCOUNT oft N n

'pepper spray, **pepper sprays.**

Pepper spray is a device that causes tears and sickness and is sometimes used against rioters and attackers. 辣椒催泪器. ❖ *The officers blasted him with pepper spray.* 警察用辣椒催泪器向他喷射. N-VAR

phone·card /'fəʊnkɑːd/ **phonecards;** 又拼作 **phone card.**

A **phonecard** is a plastic card that you can use instead of money to pay for telephone calls. 电话卡. N-COUNT

'picture messaging.

Picture messaging is the sending of photographs or pictures from one cellphone to another. (手机) 彩信传输. ❖ *...picture messaging on camera phones.* 拍照手机的彩信传输. ❖ *...a picture messaging service.* 手机彩信服务. N-UNCOUNT oft N n

Pilates /pɪ'lɑːtiz/.

Pilates is a type of exercise that is similar to yoga. 普拉提(一种类似于瑜伽的健身训练). ❖ *She'd never done Pilates before.* 她从前从未练过普拉提. N-UNCOUNT

'plasma screen, **plasma screens.**

A **plasma screen** is a type of thin television screen or computer screen that produces high-quality images. 等离子屏幕(一种高清晰度显示屏). N-COUNT

plot·line /'plɒtlaɪn/ **plotlines.**

The **plotline** of a book, film, or play is its plot and the way in which it develops. (书、电影或戏剧的) 情节主线, 主要情节. ❖ *The plotline revolved around the fall of Chas, a minor London gangster.* 故事围绕着一个伦敦小匪徒查斯的落网展开. N-COUNT

'pole dancing; 又拼作 **pole-dancing.**

Pole dancing is a type of entertainment in a bar or club in which a woman who is wearing very few clothes dances around a pole in a sexy way. 钢管舞(酒吧或夜总会中一种的娱乐形式). ◢ **pole dancer, pole dancers** ❖ *She is a pole-dancer at London's famous Spearmint Rhino club.* 她是伦敦著名的'留兰香犀牛'夜总会的钢管舞女郎. N-UNCOUNT

Pro·zac /'prəʊzæk/.

Prozac is a drug that is used to treat people who are suffering from depression. 百忧解(一种抗抑郁药). N-UNCOUNT TRADEMARK

,quarter-'finalist, **quarter-finalists.**

A **quarter-finalist** is a person or team that is competing in a quarter-final. 四分之一决赛选手(或参赛队), 半准决赛选手(或参赛队). N-COUNT

re'ality check, **reality checks.**

If you say that something is a **reality check** for someone, you mean that it makes them recognize the truth about a situation, especially about the difficulties involved in something they want to achieve. (对真实状况的) 警醒, 提醒. ❖ *Jones's wise words are a timely reality check for many at the club who believe the great days are just around the corner.* 琼斯明智的话语及时地给俱乐部里很多认为美好的日子就要到来的人敲响了警钟. N-UNCOUNT usu sing

re·clin·er /rɪ'klaɪnə/ **recliners.**

A **recliner** is a type of armchair with a back that can be adjusted to slope at different angles. (可调式) 躺椅. N-COUNT

re·invent /,riːɪn'vent/ **reinvents, reinventing, reinvented**

1 To **reinvent** something means to change it so that it seems different and new. 改变…的形象; 使以新形式出现. ❖ *They have tried to reinvent their retail stores.* 他们试图对零售店进行改革. ❖ *He was determined to reinvent himself as a poet and writer.* 他决心重塑自己的形象, 成为诗人和作家. ◢ **re·inven·tion** /,riːɪn'venʃən/ ❖ *...a reinvention of the styles of the 1940s.* 对20世纪40年代风格的革新. VB V n V pron-refl N-UNCOUNT

2 If someone is trying **to reinvent the wheel**, they are trying to do something that has already been done successfully. 无谓地重复, 浪费时间做无用功. ❖ *Some of these ideas are worth pursuing, but there is no need to reinvent the wheel.* 这些观点有一部分值得继续探讨, 但没有必要进行无谓的重复. PHRASE V inflects

'revenue stream, **revenue streams.**

A company's **revenue stream** is the amount of money that it receives from selling a particular product or service. (产品或服务的) 收入, 收益. ❖ *The events business, she said, was crucial to the group in that it provides a constant revenue stream.* 她说, 承办活动方面的生意对于集团至关重要, 因为它收益稳定. N-COUNT BUSINESS

road·kill /'rəʊdkɪl/; 又拼作 **road kill.**

Roadkill is the remains of an animal or animals that have been killed on the road by cars or other vehicles. 在公路上被车撞死的动物. ❖ *...I don't feel good about seeing roadkill.* 我不喜欢看到路上被车撞死的动物. N-UNCOUNT mainly AMERICAN

'road map, **road maps**

1 A **road map** is a map which shows the roads in a particular area in detail. 公路交通图. N-COUNT

2 A **road map** of something is a detailed account of it, often intended to help people use or understand it. 指南; (使用) 说明. ❖ *The idea was to create a comprehensive road map of the Web.* 这个想法旨在创建一份详尽的网络浏览指南. N-COUNT

3 When politicians or journalists speak about a **road map to** or **for** peace or democracy, they mean a set of general principles that can be used as a basis for achieving peace or democracy. (获得和平或民主的) 路线图; (一套) 基本指导原则. ❖ *He also raised doubts about the American road map to a peace settlement.* 他还质疑了美国旨在达成和平协定的路线图计划. N-UNCOUNT usu N to/for n

'road rage.

Road rage is anger or violent behaviour caused by someone else's bad driving or the stress of being in heavy traffic. 公路泄愤行为(指司机之间因驾驶问题或遇到塞车而大动肝火的行为). ❖ *...a road rage attack on a male motorist...* 对一名男司机的泄愤之举. ❖ *A Times reporter yesterday became another victim of road rage.* 《泰晤士报》的一名记者昨天成为公路泄愤行为的又一位受害者. N-UNCOUNT oft N n

'rocket science.

1 **Rocket science** is the study, design, and development of spacecraft. 火箭科学(指对航天器的研究、设计和研制). N-UNCOUNT

2 If you say that something is **not rocket science**, you mean that you do not have to be clever in order to do it. (并非) 难事, (不必) 动脑的事. ❖ *Interviewing politicians may not be rocket science, but it does matter.* 采访政界人士可能并非难 N-UNCOUNT

事,但确不能掉以轻心.

'rocket 'scientist, rocket scientists

1 A **rocket scientist** is someone whose job is to design and develop spacecraft. 火箭科学家, 航天器科学家. N-COUNT

2 If you say that it does not take a **rocket scientist** to do something, you mean that you do not have to be clever to do it. 动脑的事; 有头脑的人. ❖ *It doesn't take a rocket scientist to make a rock record.* 录制摇滚唱片并非难事. N-COUNT with brd-neg

,rogue 'state, rogue states.

When politicians or journalists talk about a **rogue state**, they mean a country that they regard as a threat to their own country's security, for example because it supports terrorism. 流氓国家, 无赖国家 (指因支持恐怖主义等而对其他国家构成威胁的国家). ❖ *... possible missile attacks from rogue states and terrorists.* 流氓国家和恐怖分子可能发起的导弹袭击. N-COUNT JOURNALISM DISAPPROVAL

,rogue 'trader, rogue traders.

A **rogue trader** is an employee of a financial institution who carries out business without the knowledge or approval of his or her bosses. 流氓交易员 (指背着老板进行私下交易的金融机构雇员). ❖ *...the unauthorised dealings by rogue trader Nick Leeson which brought down the bank.* 流氓交易员尼克·利森私下进行的将银行搞垮了的交易. N-COUNT BUSINESS DISAPPROVAL

Ro·hyp·nol /rəʊ'hɪpnɒl/.

Rohypnol is a powerful drug that makes a person semi-conscious. 罗眠乐 (一种强效催眠药). N-UNCOUNT TRADEMARK

roll·over /'rəʊləʊvə/ rollovers

1 In a lottery draw, a **rollover** is a prize that includes the prize money from the previous draw, because nobody won it. (彩票的) 累积奖金. N-COUNT usu singular

2 In finance, a **rollover** is when a loan or other financial arrangement is extended. ((贷款等的) 延期, 展期. N-COUNT usu singular

3 A **rollover** is an incident where a vehicle or boat turns over completely, usually finishing the right way up. 翻车; 翻船. ❖ *It is hoped anti-lock brakes will prevent rollovers.* 人们希望防抱死装置会防止翻车. N-COUNT

rout·er /'ruːtə/ routers.

On a computer or network of computers, a **router** is a piece of equipment which allows access to other computers or networks, for example the Internet. 路由器 (供计算机或计算机网络间传递信息的一种设备). N-COUNT

'school run, school runs.

The **school run** is the journey that parents make each day when they take their children to school and bring them home from school. (父母) 接送学童上下学的行程. ❖ *I do the school run for all the children and it will be very difficult if I have to take the girls to different schools.* 我接送所有孩子上下学, 但如果我必须把女儿们送到不同的学校, 这将是一件很困难的事. N-COUNT BRITISH

'scratch card, scratch cards; 又拼作 scratchcard.

A **scratch card** is a card with hidden words or symbols on it. You scratch the surface off to reveal the words or symbols and find out if you have won a prize. 刮奖卡, 刮刮卡. N-COUNT

screen·saver /'skriːnseɪvə/ screensavers; 又拼作 screen saver.

A **screensaver** is a picture which appears or is put on a computer screen when the computer is not used for a while. 屏幕保护程序. N-COUNT COMPUTING

'scroll bar, scroll bars.

On a computer screen, a **scroll bar** is a long thin box along one edge of a window, which you click on with the mouse to move the text up, down, or across the window. 滚动条. N-COUNT COMPUTING

'search engine, search engines.

A **search engine** is a computer program that searches for documents containing a particular word or words on the Internet. 搜索引擎; 搜索程序. N-COUNT COMPUTING

,self-pro'motion.

If you accuse someone of **self-promotion**, you disapprove of them because they are trying to make themselves seem more important than they actually are. 自我推销; 自我宣传; 自我粉饰. ❖ *Simpson's ruthless ambition and weakness for self-promotion has not made him the most popular journalist in the BBC.* 辛普森的坚定抱负和喜欢自我标榜没有使他成为英国广播公司最受欢迎的记者. N-UNCOUNT DISAPPROVAL

self-ref·eren·tial /,self ,refə'renʃəl/.

If you describe something such as a book or film as **self-referential**, you mean that it is concerned with things such as its own composition or with other similar books or films. (书、电影等) 自我指涉的, 自指的. ❖ *... self-referential novels about writer's block.* 关于写作障碍的自我指涉的小说. ADJ

,semi-skimmed 'milk.

Semi-skimmed milk or **semi-skimmed** is milk from which some of the cream has been removed. 半脱脂奶. [美]作 one percent milk, two percent milk. N-UNCOUNT BRITISH

ser·vice·wom·an /'sɜːvɪswʊmən/ servicewomen.

A **servicewoman** is a woman who is in the army, navy, or air force. 女军人. N-COUNT

'sexual orien'tation, sexual orientations.

Someone's **sexual orientation** is whether they are sexually attracted to people of the same sex, people of the opposite sex, or both. 性取向 (即对同性、异性或双性感到有性吸引力的状况). N-VAR oft poss N

,short 'message system, short message systems; 又拼作 short message service.

A **short message system** is a way of sending short written messages from one mobile phone to another. The abbreviation SMS is also used. (手机) 短信服务 (缩写为 SMS). N-COUNT

show·er /'ʃaʊə/ showers, showering, showered

1 A **shower** is a device for washing yourself. It consists of a pipe which ends in a flat cover with a lot of holes in it so that water comes out in a spray. 淋浴器. ❖ *She heard him turn on the shower.* 她听到他打开了淋浴器. N-COUNT

2 A **shower** is a small enclosed area containing a shower. 淋浴间. N-COUNT

3 **The showers** or **the shower** in a place such as a sports centre is the area containing showers. (运动场等处的) 淋浴房. ❖ *The showers are a mess.* 淋浴房内乱糟糟的 ❖ *We all stood in the women's shower.* 我们都站在女淋浴房里. N-COUNT

4 If you have a **shower**, you wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower. 淋浴. ❖ *I think I'll have a shower before dinner.* 我想在饭前冲个淋浴. ❖ *She took two showers a day.* 她每天冲两次淋浴. N-COUNT

5 If you **shower**, you wash yourself by standing under a spray of water from a shower. 洗淋浴. ❖ *There wasn't time to shower or change clothes.* 那时来不及洗淋浴或换衣服. VB V

6 A **shower** is a short period of rain, especially light rain. 阵雨 (尤指小阵雨). ❖ *There'll be bright or sunny spells and scattered showers this afternoon.* 今天下午将间晴并有零星阵雨. N-COUNT

7 You can refer to a lot of things that are falling as a **shower** of them. 一大批; 一连串. ❖ *Showers of sparks flew in all directions.* 火星四溅. ❖ *...a shower of meteorites.* 一阵陨石雨. N-COUNT usu N of n

8 If you **are showered with** a lot of small objects or pieces, they are scattered over you. 抛洒; 使纷纷降落. ❖ *They were showered with rice in the traditional manner.* 人们按传统习俗朝他们抛洒大米. ❖ *Mr Reagan was showered with glass.* 碎玻璃纷纷落在里根先生身上. VB usu passive be V-ed with n be V-ed with n

9 If you **shower** a person **with** presents or kisses, you give them a lot of presents or kisses in a very generous and extravagant way. 送给 (某人) 大量的礼物 (或亲吻). ❖ *He* VB

showered her with emeralds and furs. 他送给她很多绿宝石和裘皮衣服. ❖ *Her parents showered her with kisses.* 她的父母一个劲儿地亲吻她. V n with n / V n with n

10 A **shower** is a party or celebration at which the guests bring gifts. 送礼聚会 (或庆典). ❖ *...a bridal shower.* 为新娘举行的送礼会. ❖ *...a baby shower.* 为婴儿举行的送礼会. N-COUNT mainly AMERICAN

11 If you refer to a group of people as a particular kind of **shower**, you disapprove of them. 一伙人; 乌合之众. ❖ *...a shower of wasters.* 一帮废物. N-SING usu sing, oft N of n BRITISH, INFORMAL DISAPPROVAL

sign·age /ˈsaɪnɪdʒ/.

Signage is signs, especially road signs and advertising signs, considered collectively. 标牌, 指示牌 (尤指路标或广告牌). ❖ *They don't allow signage around the stadium.* 他们不允许在体育场周围设广告牌. N-UNCOUNT

ˈsky marshal, sky marshals.

A **sky marshal** is an armed security guard who travels on passenger flights. (客机上的) 空中警察, 武装空警. N-COUNT mainly AMERICAN

ˈsmart phone, smart phones.

A **smart phone** is a type of cellphone that can perform many of the operations that a computer does, such as accessing the Internet. 智能手机 (具备上网等很多功能). N-COUNT

SMS /ˌes em ˈes/.

SMS is a way of sending short written messages from one mobile phone to another. **SMS** is an abbreviation for 'short message system'. (手机) 短信服务 (全写为 short message system). N-UNCOUNT

ˌsocial exˈclusion.

Social exclusion is the act of making certain groups of people within a society feel isolated and unimportant. 社会排斥 (指使某些社会群体感觉受到孤立或无足轻重的行为). ❖ *...projects aimed at tackling unemployment and social exclusion.* 旨在解决失业和社会排斥问题的项目. N-UNCOUNT DISAPPROVAL

ˌsocial inˈclusion.

Social inclusion is the act of making all groups of people within a society feel valued and important. 社会融合 (指使所有社会群体感觉受到重视的行为). ❖ *This will cost money, but if social inclusion is to succeed, it must be spent.* 这将花费资金, 但若想实现社会融合, 就必须花这笔钱. N-UNCOUNT APPROVAL

sound·card /ˈsaʊndkɑːd/ soundcards.

A **soundcard** is a piece of equipment which can be put into a computer so that the computer can produce music or other sounds. 声卡. N-COUNT COMPUTING

spam /spæm/ spams, spamming, spammed

The form **Spam** can also be used for meaning **1**.

1 **Spam** is a cooked meat product made from pork and ham. 斯帕姆午餐肉. N-UNCOUNT TRADEMARK

2 In computing, to **spam** people or organizations means to send unwanted e-mails to a large number of them, usually as advertising. 向...发垃圾邮件; 给...群发广告邮件. ❖ *...programs that let you spam the newspapers.* 能使你给各家报纸群发广告邮件的程序. VB COMPUTING V n

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *...a small group of people fighting the spam plague.* 一小伙与垃圾邮件祸患作斗争的人. ◢ **spam·ming.** ❖ *The consultant who suggested using spamming to raise the company's profile has been fired.* 提议通过群发广告邮件提升公司形象的顾问已被解职. ◢ **spam·mer, spammers.** ❖ *The real culprits are the spammers.* 真正的罪犯是垃圾邮件的发送者. N-VAR N-UNCOUNT N-COUNT

spar·kling /ˈspɑːklɪŋ/.

1 **Sparkling** drinks are slightly fizzy. (饮料) 起泡的 ❖ *...a glass of sparkling wine.* 一杯起泡的葡萄酒. ❖ *...a new lightly sparkling drink.* 一种新的微泡饮料. ADJ usu ADJ n

2 If a company is described as having **sparkling** figures or **sparkling** results, it has performed very well and made a lot of money. (公司) 出色的. ❖ *Top retailer Marks & Spencer has romped in with another set of sparkling results.* 一流零售商玛莎百货轻松取得了又一系列出色的成绩. ADJ usu ADJ n JOURNALISM

3 ➤➤ 又见 **sparkle**

ˈspeed dating.

Speed dating is a method of introducing unattached people to potential partners by arranging for them to meet a series of people on a single occasion. 快速约会, 闪电约会 (指为一群单身者安排的集中约会方式). ❖ *If you're a busy person, looking to meet several potential mates at the same event, speed dating could be for you.* 如果你是个很忙的人, 想在同一场合约见几个有可能成为伴侣的人, 那么闪电约会可能是你的选择. N-UNCOUNT

spell·check /ˈspeltʃek/ spellchecks, spellchecking, spellchecked; 又拼作 spell check.

1 If you **spellcheck** something you have written on a computer, you use a special program to check whether you have made any spelling mistakes. (用程序) 检查...的拼写. ❖ *This model allows you to spellcheck over 100,000 different words.* 这个版本使你能够对10万多个不同的词进行拼写检查. VB COMPUTING V n

2 If you run a **spellcheck** over something you have written on a computer, you use a special program to check whether you have made any spelling mistakes. 拼写检查. N-COUNT COMPUTING

spell·check·er /ˈspeltʃekə/ spellcheckers; 又拼作 spell checker.

A **spellchecker** is a special program on a computer which you can use to check whether something you have written contains any spelling mistakes. 拼写检查程序. N-COUNT COMPUTING

spy·ware /ˈspaɪweə/.

Spyware is computer software that secretly records information about which websites you visit. 间谍软件 (指秘密记录用户所登陆网站信息的计算机软件). ❖ *The publishers promise not to use spyware to grab your personal information or otherwise compromise privacy.* 出版商们承诺不使用间谍软件盗取用户个人信息, 否则将危及个人隐私. N-UNCOUNT COMPUTING

stair·lift /ˈsteəlɪft/ stairlifts; 又拼作 stair lift.

A **stairlift** is a device that is fitted to a staircase in a house in order to allow an elderly or sick person to go upstairs. (帮助老人或病人上楼的) 座椅电梯. N-COUNT

ˈstart-up, start-ups

1 The **start-up** costs of something such as a new business or new product are the costs of starting to run or produce it. (新企业或新产品) 开创阶段的, 启动的. ❖ *That is enough to pay the start-up costs for fourteen research projects.* 那是一笔足够支付14个研究项目的启动费用. ❖ *The minimum start-up capital for a Pizza franchise is estimated at $250,000 to $315,000.* 开比萨店的启动资金估计在25万到31.5万元之间. ADJ ADJ n BUSINESS

2 A **start-up** company is a small business that has recently been started by someone. (小型公司) 新开办的, 新兴的. ❖ *Thousands and thousands of start-up firms have poured into the computer market.* 成千上万家新兴小公司纷纷进入了计算机市场. ADJ ADJ n BUSINESS

➪ Also a noun. 又作名词. ❖ *For now the only bright spots in the labor market are small businesses and high-tech start-ups.* 目前劳务市场上唯一亮点是小型企业以及新兴高科技公司.

ˈstealth tax, stealth taxes.

Journalists sometimes refer to indirect taxes as **stealth taxes**. 间接税. ❖ *It's good that he used direct taxation rather than stealth taxes to raise the money.* 还好他利用直接税收而不是间接税来筹集资金. N-COUNT DISAPPROVAL BRITISH, JOURNALISM

ˈstreet smarts.

You can use **street smarts** to refer to the skills and intelligence people need to be successful in difficult situations, especially in a city. (尤指在城市) 应对困境的技能 (或头脑). ❖ *The boys learned their street smarts early.* 这些男孩子很早就学会了在街上混的能力. N-PLURAL AMERICAN, INFORMAL

'stretch 'limo, stretch limos.

A **stretch limo** is a very long and luxurious car in which a rich, famous, or important person is driven somewhere. 超长豪华轿车 N-COUNT

'stun gun, stun guns.

A **stun gun** is a device that can immobilize a person or animal for a short time without causing them serious injury. 眩晕枪(可使人或动物短时无法动弹). N-COUNT

su·per·bug /'suːpəbʌg/ **superbugs.**

Journalists refer to a type of bacteria as a **superbug** when it is very difficult to deal with because it cannot be killed by antibiotics. 超细菌(指不易被抗生素杀死的细菌). N-COUNT

Taoi·seach /'tiːʃək/.

The prime minister of the Republic of Ireland is called the **Taoiseach**. (爱尔兰共和国的)总理. N-SING usu the N

'technical sup'port.

Technical support is a repair and advice service that some companies such as computer companies provide for their customers, usually by telephone, fax, or e-mail. (计算机公司等提供的)技术支持. N-UNCOUNT

tele·mar·ket·ing /'telimɑːkɪtɪŋ/.

Telemarketing is a method of selling in which someone employed by a company telephones people to try and persuade them to buy the company's products or services. 电话推销, 电话营销. N-UNCOUNT BUSINESS

tele·sales /'teliseɪlz/.

Telesales is the selling of a company's products or services by telephone, either by phoning possible customers or by answering calls from customers. 电话销售. ❖ *Many people start their careers in telesales.* 很多人在职业生涯之初是搞电话销售的. ❖ *There are a wealth of telesales jobs advertised.* 广告中有很多电话销售方面的工作. N-UNCOUNT oft N n BUSINESS

te·qui·la /tɪ'kiːlə/ **tequilas.**

Tequila is a strong alcoholic drink made in Mexico from a type of cactus plant. (产于墨西哥的)龙舌兰酒, 特奎拉酒. N-MASS

➪ A **tequila** is a glass of tequila. 一杯龙舌兰酒. ❖ *...a long evening spent downing tequilas.* 一杯一杯地灌下龙舌兰酒度过的一个漫长的夜晚. N-COUNT

tri·age /'triːɑːʒ/.

Triage is the process of quickly examining sick or injured people, for example after an accident or a battle, so that those who are in the most serious condition can be treated first. 患者(或伤员)的鉴别分类. ❖ *...the triage process.* 患者鉴别分类过程. N-UNCOUNT oft N n MEDICAL

'tribute band, tribute bands.

A **tribute band** is a pop group that plays the music and copies the style of another, much more famous, pop group. 模仿乐队. ❖ *...a Beatles tribute band, the Prefab Four.* 一支模仿'披头士'的乐队, '预制四人组合'. N-COUNT

tsu·na·mi /tsʊ'nɑːmi/ **tsunamis.**

A **tsunami** is a very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that flows onto the land and destroys things. 海啸. N-COUNT

up·load /ʌplәud/ **uploads, uploading, uploaded.**

If you **upload** data, you transfer it to your computer or from your computer to another computer. 上载, 上传. VB COMPUTING

URL /ˌjuː ɑːr 'el/ **URLs.**

A **URL** is an address that shows where a particular page can be found on the World Wide Web. **URL** is an abbreviation for 'Uniform Resource Locator'. 统一资源地址, URL 地址(全写为 Uniform Resource Locator). ❖ *The URL for the Lonely Planet travel centre is http://www.lonelyplanet.com.* '孤独星际旅行社'的URL地址为 http://www.lonelyplanet.com. N-COUNT COMPUTING

Vi·ag·ra /vaɪ'ægrə/.

Viagra is a drug that is given to men with certain sexual problems in order to help them to have sexual intercourse. 万艾可(一种治疗男性性障碍的药物, 又称'伟哥'). N-UNCOUNT TRADEMARK

'video 'diary, video diaries.

A **video diary** is a film that someone makes of the things that happen to them over a period of time, recorded using a video camera. 录像日记. N-COUNT

'wake-up call, wake-up calls

1 A **wake-up call** is a telephone call that you can book through an operator or at a hotel to make sure that you wake up at a particular time. 催醒电话, 叫早电话. N-COUNT usu sing

2 If you say that something is a **wake-up call** to a person or group of people, you mean that it will make them notice something and start to take action. 令人惊醒的事. ❖ *The Ambassador said he hoped the statement would serve as a wake-up call to the government.* 大使说他希望这一声明会为政府敲响警钟. N-COUNT usu sing oft N to n

ˌweapons of mass de'struction.

Weapons of mass destruction are biological, chemical, or nuclear weapons. 大规模杀伤性武器. N-PLURAL

web·cam /'webkæm/ **webcams;** 又拼作 **Webcam.**

A **webcam** is a video camera that takes pictures which can be viewed on a website. The pictures are often of something that is happening while you watch. 网络摄像头. N-COUNT usu sing COMPUTING

web·cast /'webkɑːst, -kæst/ **webcasts;** 又拼作 **Webcast.**

A **webcast** is an event such as a musical performance which you can listen to or watch on the Internet. 网络直播节目. N-COUNT COMPUTING

web·log /'weblɒg, AM -lɔːg/ **weblogs;** 又拼作 **Web log, web log.**

A **weblog** is a website containing a diary or journal on a particular subject. 网志, 博客(指针对某特定话题的网络日记或日志). N-COUNT COMPUTING

web·master /'webmɑːstə, -mæst-/ **webmasters;** 又拼作 **Webmaster.**

A **webmaster** is someone who is in charge of a website, especially someone who does that as their job. 网站管理员. N-COUNT usu sing

web·site /'websaɪt/ **websites;** 又拼作 **Web site, web site.**

A **website** is a set of data and information about a particular subject which is available on the Internet. 网站. N-COUNT COMPUTING

wheelie bin /'wiːlibɪn/ **wheelie bins.**

A **wheelie bin** is a large, rectangular dustbin with a hinged lid and wheels on two of the corners. (带盖的长方形)有轮大垃圾桶. N-COUNT BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN

WMD /ˌdʌbəljuː em 'diː/.

WMD is an abbreviation for **weapons of mass destruction.** 大规模杀伤性武器(全写为 weapons of mass destruction). N-PLURAL

yob·bish /'jɒbɪʃ/.

If you describe a boy or a man as **yobbish**, you disapprove of him because he behaves in a noisy, rude, and perhaps violent way in public. (男孩或男子)粗野的, 粗俗蛮横的. ❖ *... yobbish football supporters.* 粗俗蛮横的足球迷. ADJ BRITISH, INFORMAL, DISAPPROVAL

'zero 'tolerance.

If a government or organization has a policy of **zero tolerance** of a particular type of behaviour or activity, they will not tolerate it at all. 零容忍(指对某类行为或活动绝对不予放过的政策). ❖ *They have a policy of zero tolerance for sexual harassment.* 他们对性骚扰实行零容忍政策. N-UNCOUNT oft N prep